

A Universe with scalars not afraid of high reheating temperatures

- *I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, JHEP (2010) 045*
- *I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, Phys. Lett. B (2011) 385*
- *in preperation*

Ioannis Dalianis
IFT UW
Scalars, 27/8/2011

Scalars:

1) *Supersymmetry*: Symmetry that transforms fermionic states into bosonic and vice-versa. A (**broken**) theory that contains scalars

2) *Superstring theories*:

- Closed string spectrum: The **dilaton** field
- Compactification: The **moduli** fields

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- 1) **Supersymmetry**: Symmetry that transforms fermionic states into bosonic and vice-versa. A (**broken**) theory that contains scalars
- 2) **Superstring theories**:
 - Closed string spectrum: The **dilaton** field
 - Compactification: The **moduli** fields

The Universe was Reheated:

- 1) CMB, BBN the universe experienced a **thermal phase**
 - 2) Homogeneity, Isotropy, Thermal fluctuations of CMB --> *Inflation*
- ***A universe with scalars was reheated to possibly high temperatures.***

Why to afraid of a thermal phase?

- 1) Supersymmetry must be broken → **Hidden Sector**

$$\langle X \rangle_{\text{superfield}} = \langle X \rangle + \theta^2 F$$

Supersymmetry Breaking in a **Metastable Vacuum** (e.g. ISS set-up)

In the Gauge Mediation Scenarios the presence of messengers often **restore supersymmetry**.

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→ Our Zero –Temperature universe is realized in a **META-STABLE** state

Heating our Present Universe...

Whether this “gedanken experiment” is safe is model dependent. We choose our favorite models and we test them.

A) Supersymmetry Breaking Scheme:

*** Gauge Mediation**

*** Universal soft masses → Ordinary mediation models**

*** Minimal and attractive models → O’Raifeartaigh like models**

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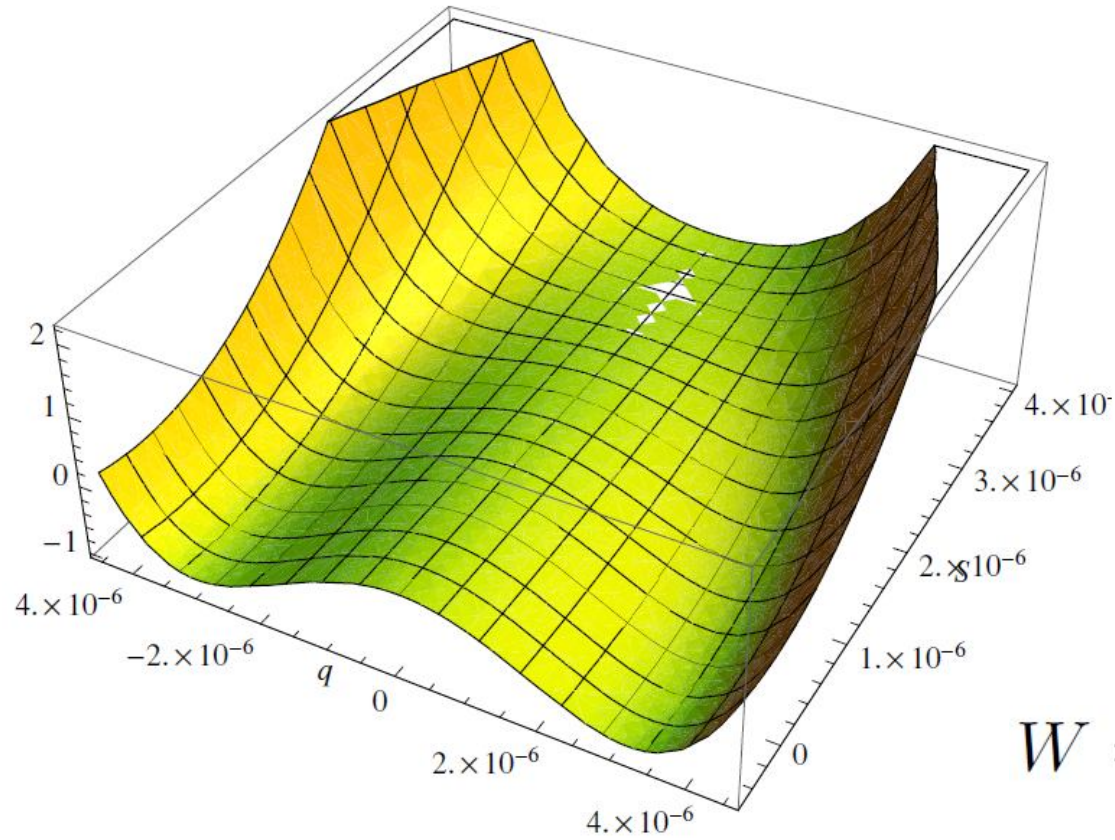
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Considering the supersymmetry breaking sector then:

- N.J.Craig, P.J.Fox and J.G.Wacker, Phys Rev.D (2007)
- A.Katz, JHEP (2009) 054
- I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, JHEP (2010) 045

Exact Supersymmetry

A Metastable Example

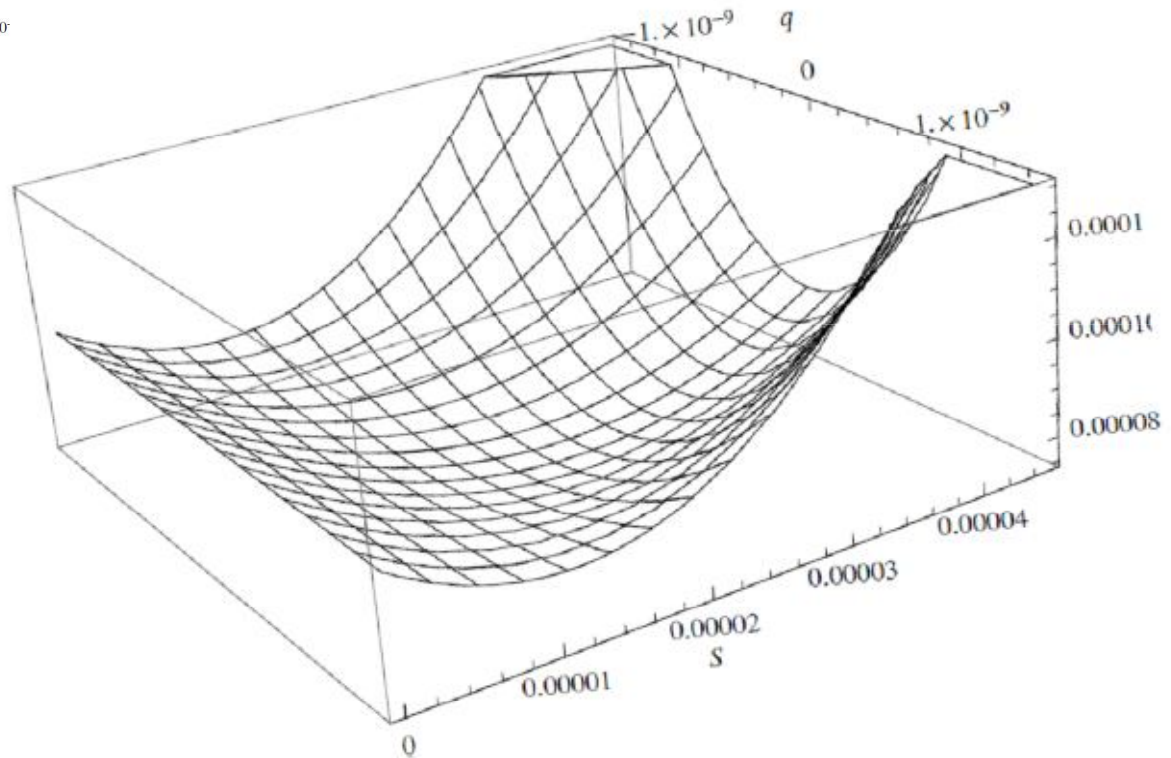
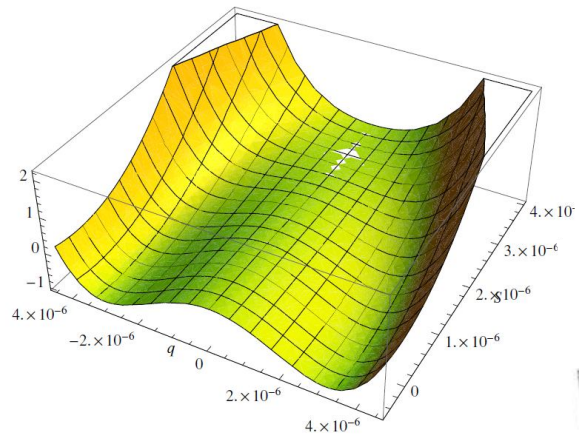


$$W = FX - \lambda X \phi \bar{\phi} + c$$

$$K = X^\dagger X - \frac{(X^\dagger X)^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, JHEP (2010) 045

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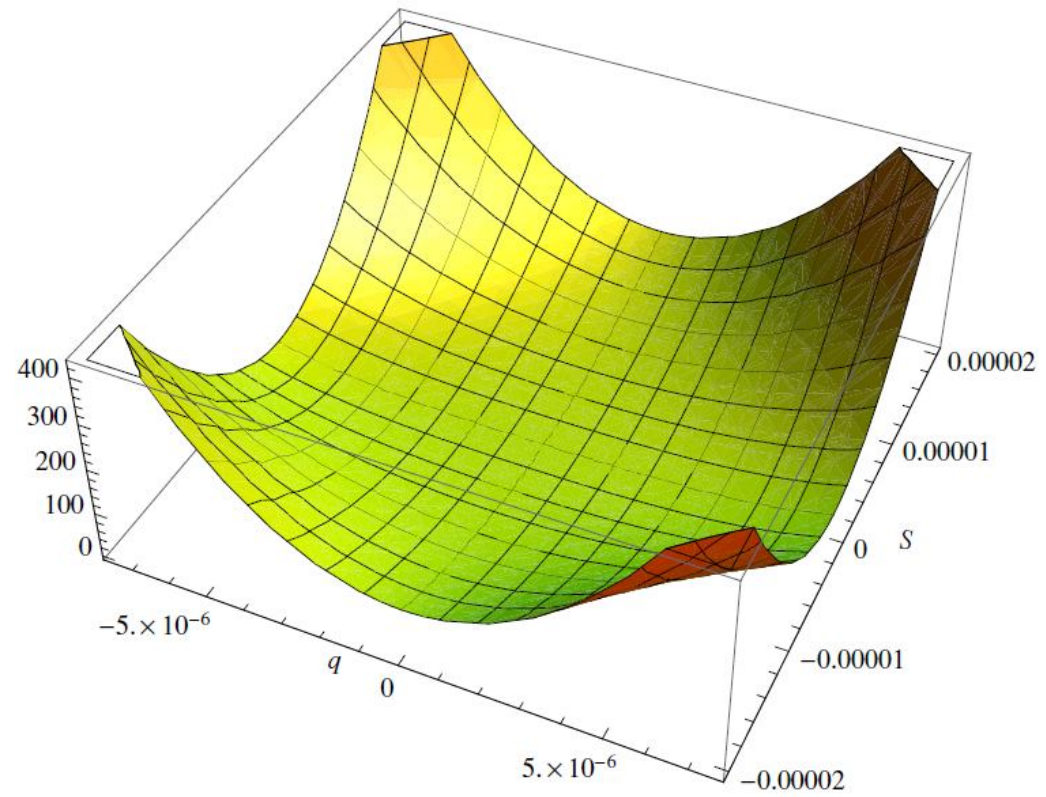
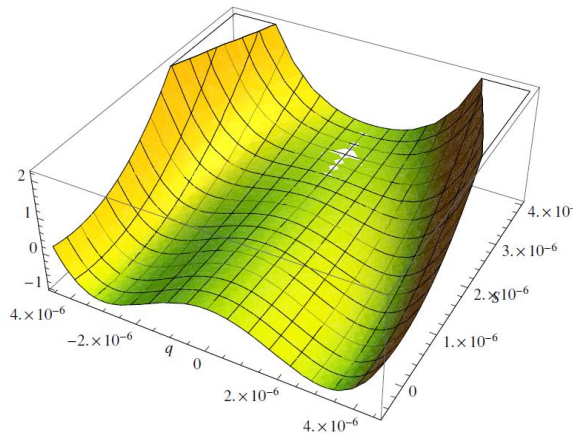


I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, JHEP (2010) 045

Thermal Effects

The potential at finite temperature

The potential at T=0



I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, JHEP (2010) 045

Thermally Favourable Gauge Mediation

I.Dalianis and Z.Lalak, Phys. Lett. B (2011) 385

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1) **Kanonical Kahler & Global Susy & R-Symmetry**

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fire-sensitive

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3) **Kahler Correction & Global Susy & R-Symmetry Violating Mass Term**

H.Murayama and Y.Nomura, Phys.Rev.D (2007) 095011

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3) **Kahler Correction & Global Susy & R-Symmetry Violating Mass Term**

H.Murayama and Y.Nomura, Phys.Rev.D (2007) 095011

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4) **Kahler Correction & Gravity, R-Symmetry Violation**

R.Kitano, Phys.Lett. B (2006) 203

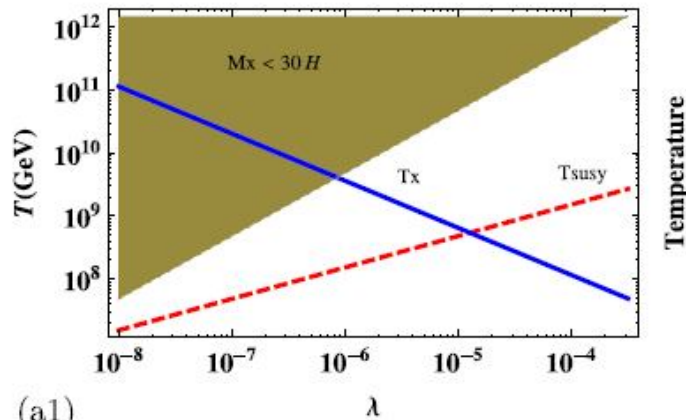
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Thermally Favourable Gauge Mediation

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GRAVITATIONAL STABILIZATION

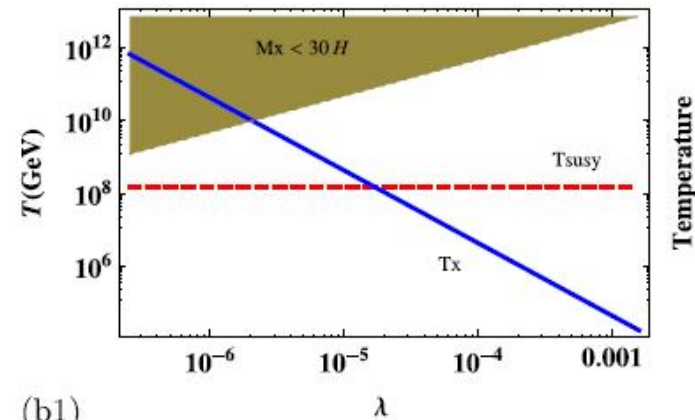
$$\Lambda = 2.4 \times 10^{16} \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{3/2} \approx 1 \text{ GeV}$$



(a1)

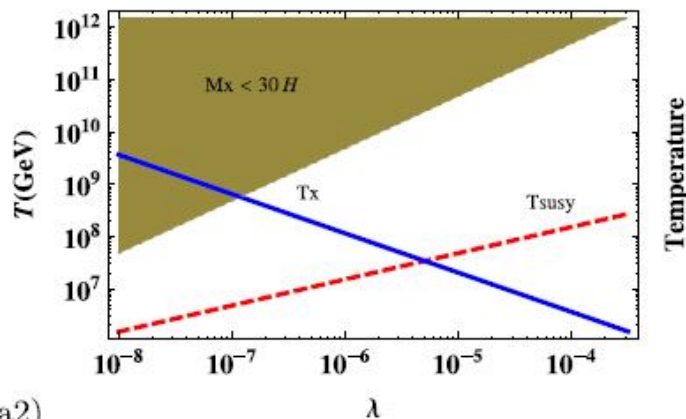
MESSENGER MASS

$$M = 2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{3/2} \approx 10^{-6} \times \lambda^{-1} \text{ GeV}$$



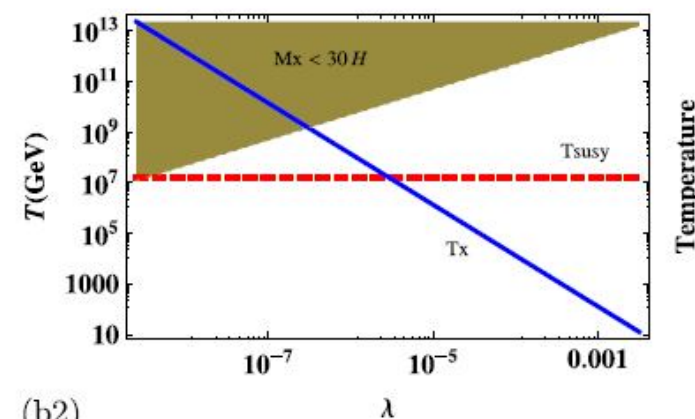
(b1)

$$\Lambda = 2.4 \times 10^{15} \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{3/2} \approx 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}$$



(a2)

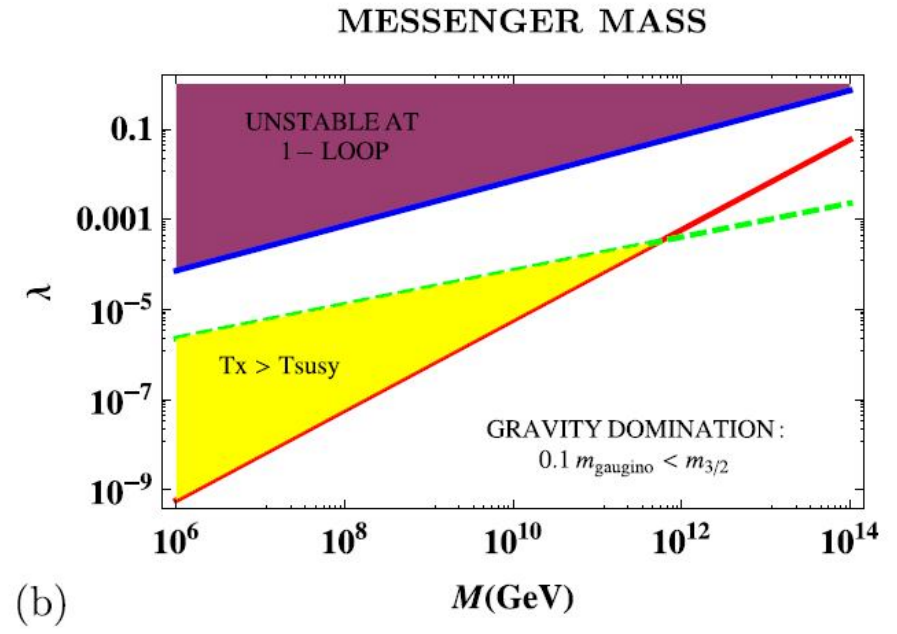
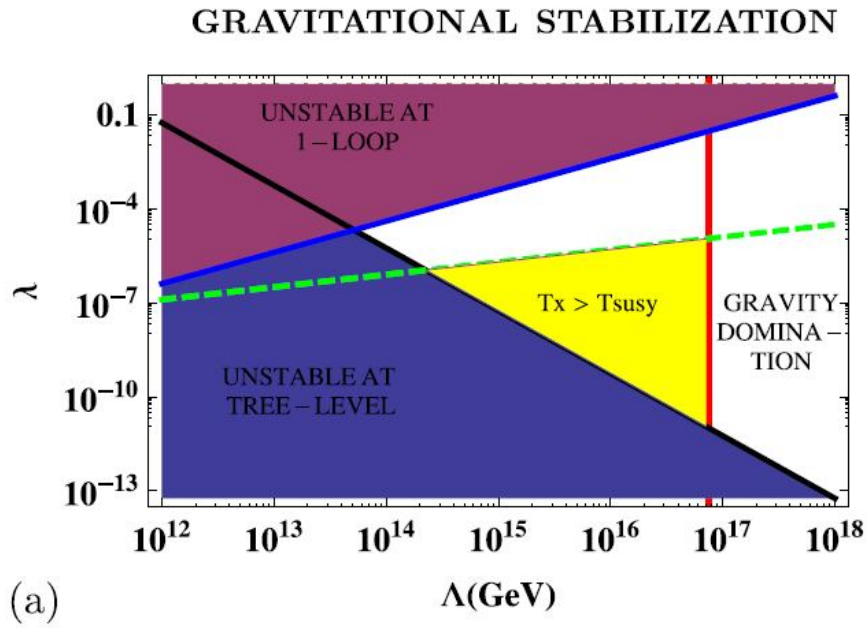
$$M = 2.4 \times 10^6 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{3/2} \approx 10^{-8} \times \lambda^{-1} \text{ GeV}$$



(b2)

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Features, phenomenology of 'fireproof' Gauge Mediation

- A coupling $10^{-8} \lesssim \lambda < 10^{-4}$

can make the metastable vacuum thermally favourable

- The gravitino has mass $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3} - 1)$ GeV

- The spurion must be stabilized due to Kahler corrections. Hence, the GMSB hidden sector has a UV completion.

$$\Lambda^2 \sim m_0^2/k_0^4$$

- The thermal selection is realized for *temperatures higher than*

$$\mathcal{O}(10^7 - 10^9) \text{ GeV}$$

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A) Supersymmetry Breaking Scheme

B) Moduli Stabilization

- * **Dilaton & Complex structure Moduli stabilized at high scale**

R.Bousso and J.Polchinski, JHEP (2000) 006

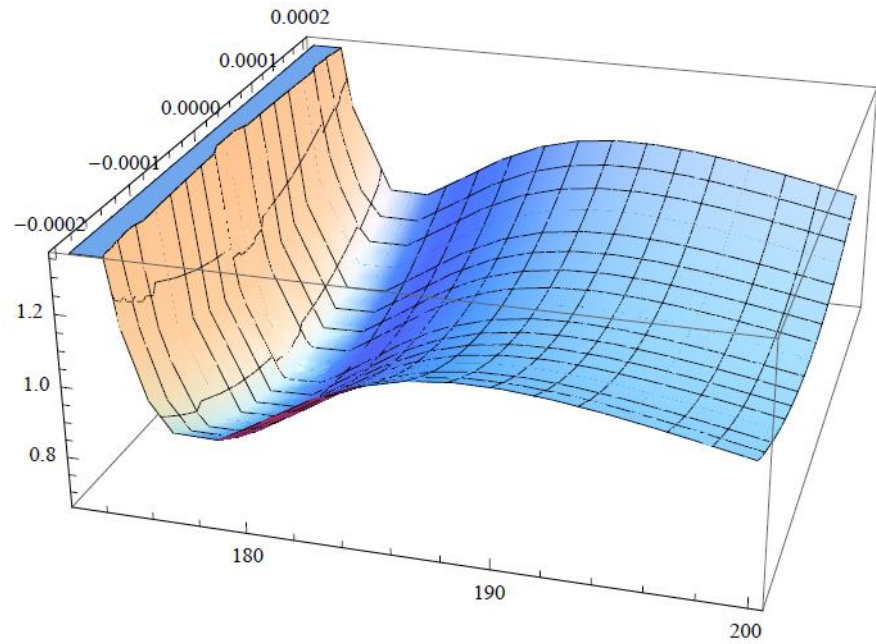
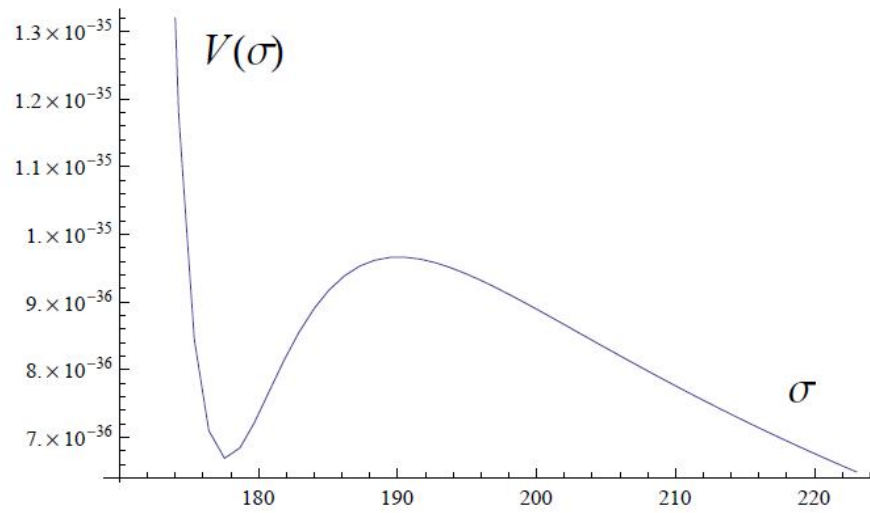
- * **Volume Modulus stabilized e.g. according to the KKLT proposal**

S.Kachru, R.Kalosh, A.D.Linde and S.P.Trivedi, Phys.Rev. D (2003) 046005

- * **The AdS vacuum uplifted by matter superpotentials that break Susy at low scale**

A Second Metastability

KKLT uplifted by Matter Superpotentials



A Second Metastability

- Although the moduli decoupled from the thermal plasma they control the value of the **gauge couplings**:

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{g^2}$$

- **Free energy** of an SU(N) theory:

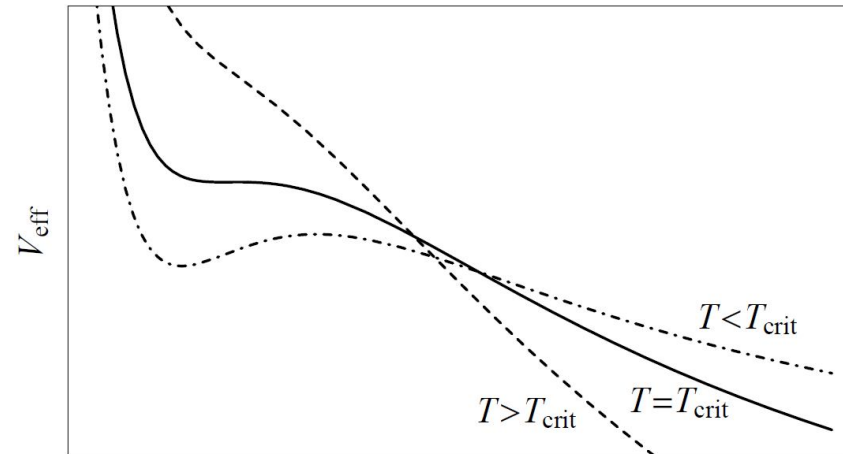
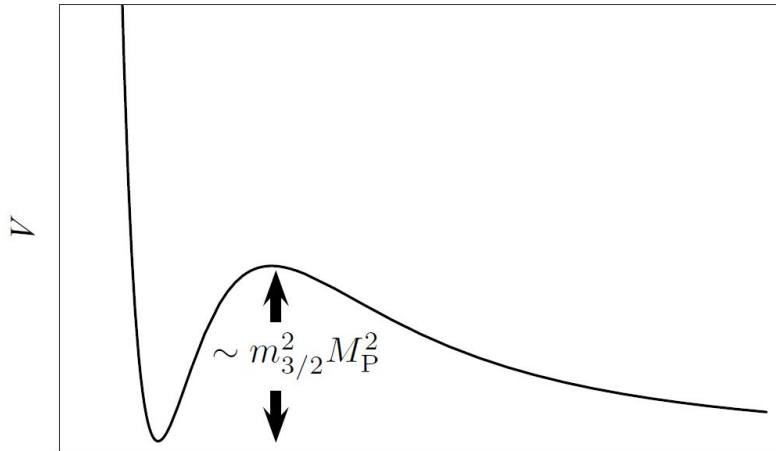
$$F(g, T) = -\frac{\pi^2 T^4}{24} \left\{ \alpha_0 + \alpha_2 g^2 + \mathcal{O}(g^3) \right\}$$

- There is a **critical temperature** where destabilization takes place:
W.Buchmuller et.al Nucl. Phys. B (2004) 292

$$T_{\text{crit}} \simeq c \sqrt{m_{3/2}}$$

Thermal destabilization

- *W.Buchmuller, K.Hamaguchi, O.Lebedev and M.Ratz, Nucl. Phys. B (2004) 292*
- *W.Buchmuller, K.Hamaguchi, O.Lebedev and M.Ratz, JCAP (2005) 004*



$$\text{for } m_{3/2} \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow T_{\text{crit}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$$

Kinematics

- **Gauge mediation** models cosmology more constrained *fire-sensitive*
- The modulus rolls over the barrier only when the curvature of the potential outweighs the **Hubble friction**
- The mass of the modulus is given by the effective potential

$$V_{eff}(\sigma) = V(\sigma) - \frac{1}{3} \frac{r \rho_r g^2}{1 + r g^2}$$

- The “**runaway temperature**” is larger than the critical one.

less fire-sensitive

Conclusions

- There are minimal attractive models that although they yield **METASTABLE phenomenologically viable vacua** they are **thermally safe** or even preferred.
- If the **transition to the GLOBAL vacua** takes place during reheating then there is **no way back**
- Thermally disfavoured models cannot realize high temperature phenomena like thermal **leptogenesis** and are **dangerously unstable under thermal effects**.