

# A Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

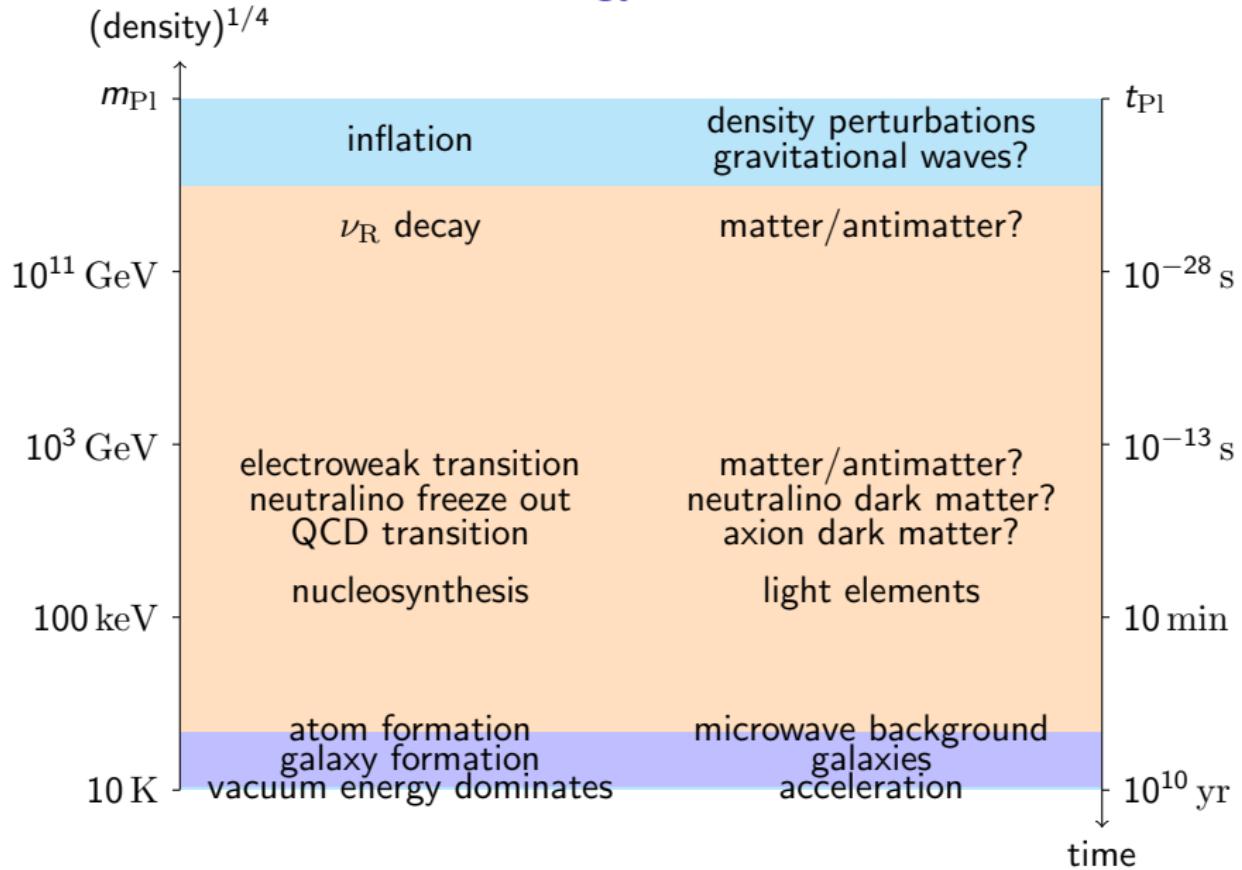
Ewan Stewart

KAIST

COSMO/CosPA 2010  
University of Tokyo  
29 September 2010

EDS, M Kawasaki, T Yanagida	hep-ph/9603324
D Jeong, K Kadota, W-I Park, EDS	hep-ph/0406136
G N Felder, H Kim, W-I Park, EDS	hep-ph/0703275
R Easther, J T Giblin, E A Lim, W-I Park, EDS	arXiv:0801.4197
S Kim, W-I Park, EDS	arXiv:0807.3607

# Standard model of cosmology



# Moduli and gravitinos

Moduli are cosmologically dangerous. Nucleosynthesis constrains

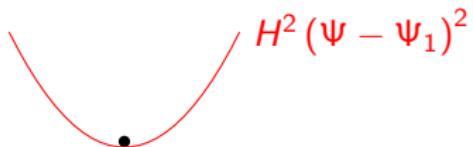
$$\frac{n}{s} \lesssim 10^{-12} \text{ to } 10^{-15}$$

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In the early universe

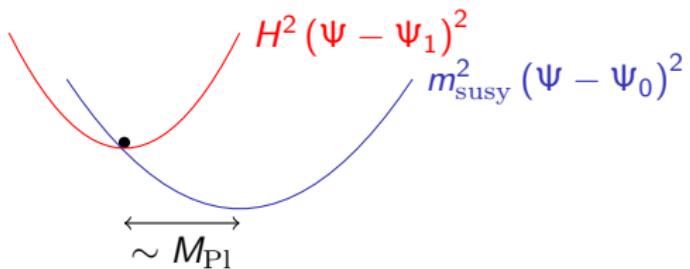


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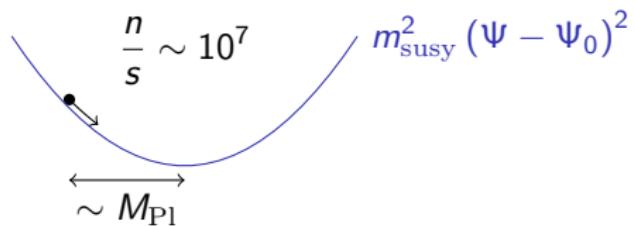


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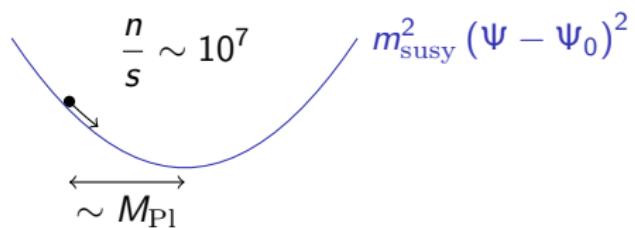


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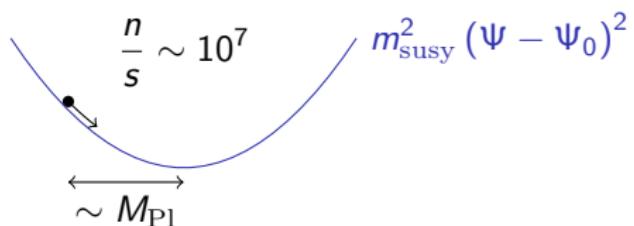
Moduli generated:  $H \lesssim m_{\text{susy}}$

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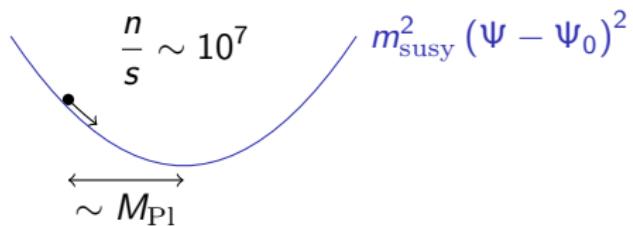
slow-roll inflation:  $H \gtrsim m_{\text{inflaton}} \gtrsim m_{\text{susy}}$

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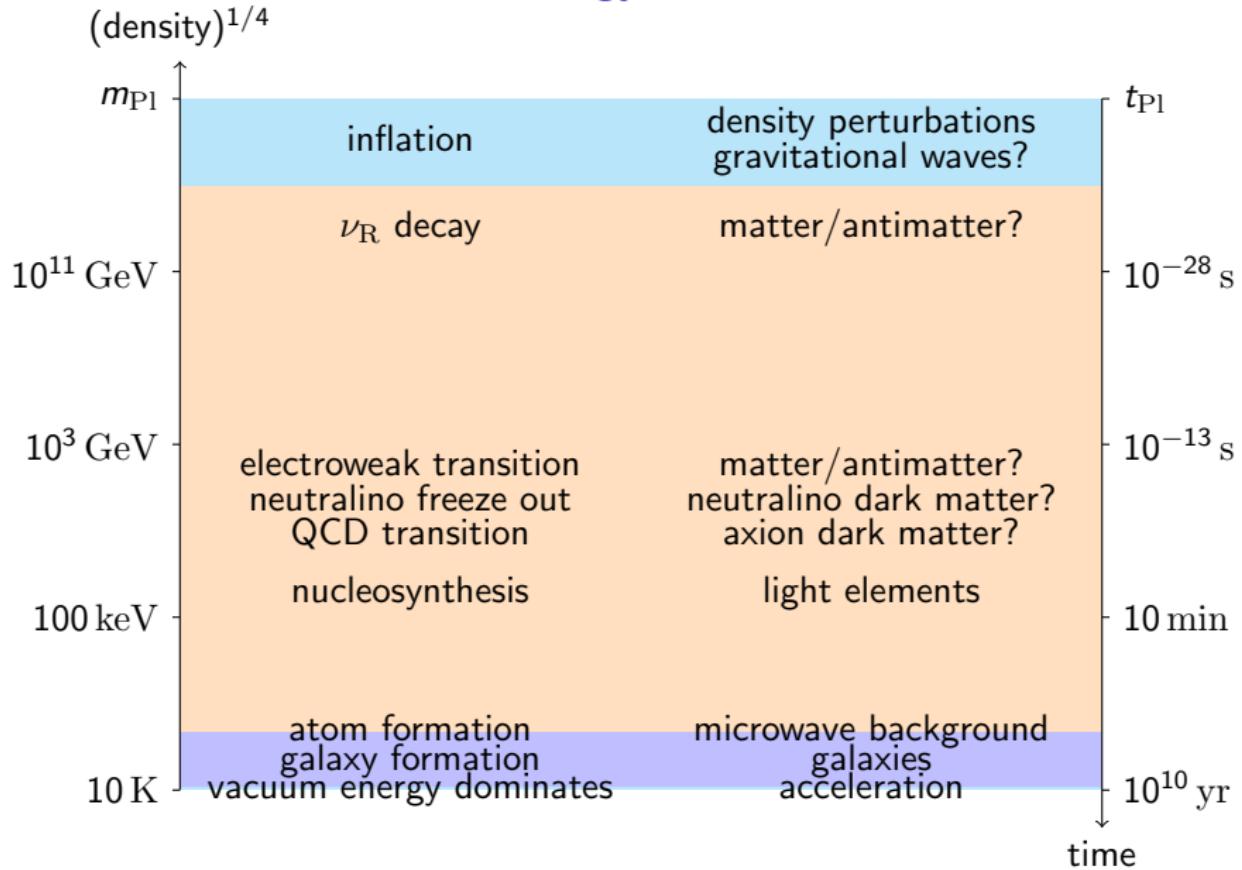


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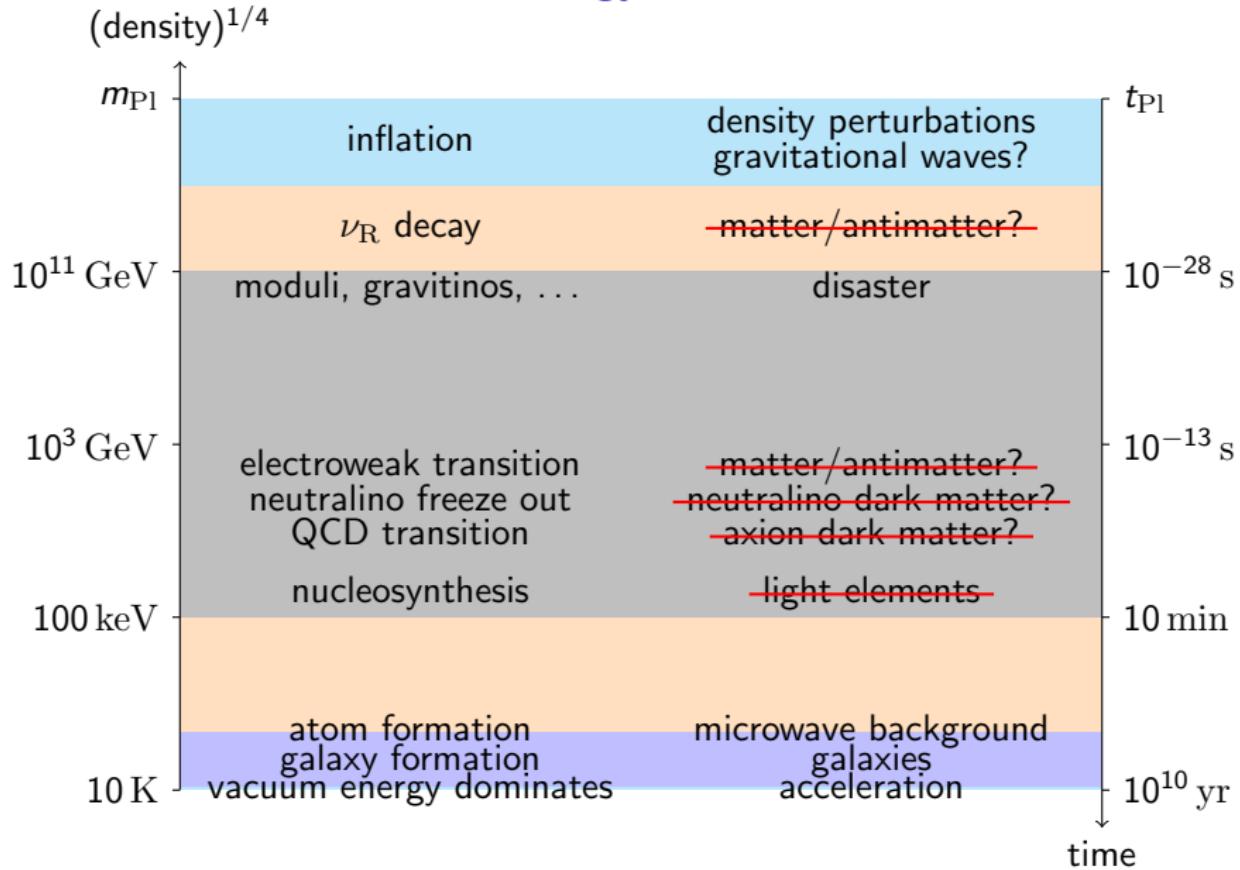
after

slow-roll inflation:  $H \gtrsim m_{\text{inflaton}} \gtrsim m_{\text{susy}}$

# Standard model of cosmology



# Standard model of cosmology



# Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

$$W = \lambda_u QH_u\bar{u} + \lambda_d QH_d\bar{d} + \lambda_e LH_d\bar{e} + \mu H_uH_d$$

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$$W = \lambda_u QH_u\bar{u} + \lambda_d QH_d\bar{d} + \lambda_e LH_d\bar{e} + \mu H_uH_d$$

But

- ▶  $\mu$ ?
- ▶ neutrino masses?
- ▶ strong  $CP$ ?

# Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

$$W = \lambda_u QH_u\bar{u} + \lambda_d QH_d\bar{d} + \lambda_e LH_d\bar{e} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_\nu (LH_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_u H_d + \lambda_\chi \phi \chi \bar{\chi}$$

# Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

MSSM

$$W = \lambda_u Q H_u \bar{u} + \lambda_d Q H_d \bar{d} + \lambda_e L H_d \bar{e} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_\nu (L H_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_u H_d + \lambda_\chi \phi \chi \bar{\chi}$$

# Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

MSSM

neutrino masses

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# Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

MSSM

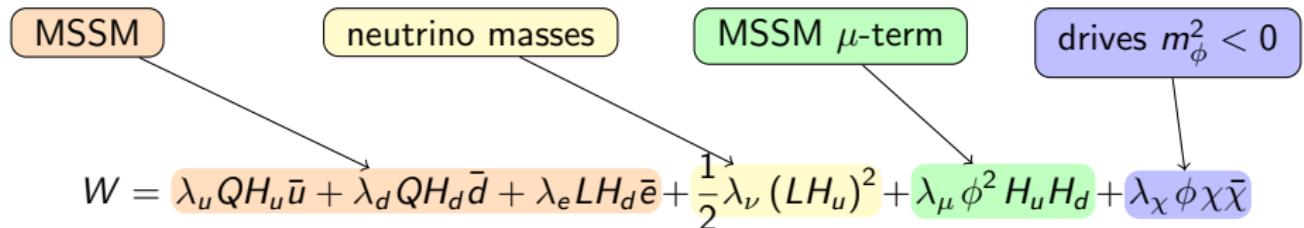
neutrino masses

MSSM  $\mu$ -term

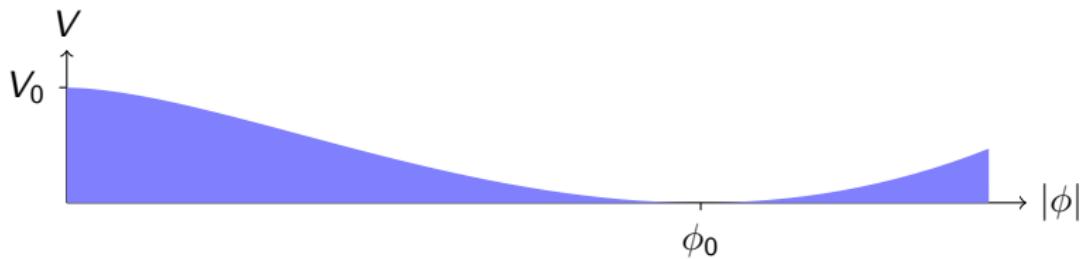
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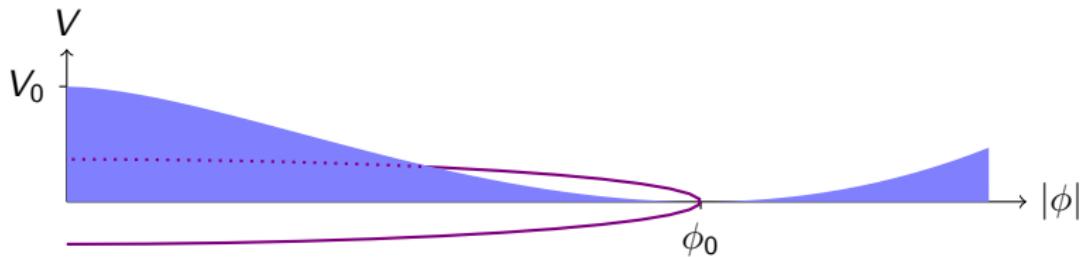
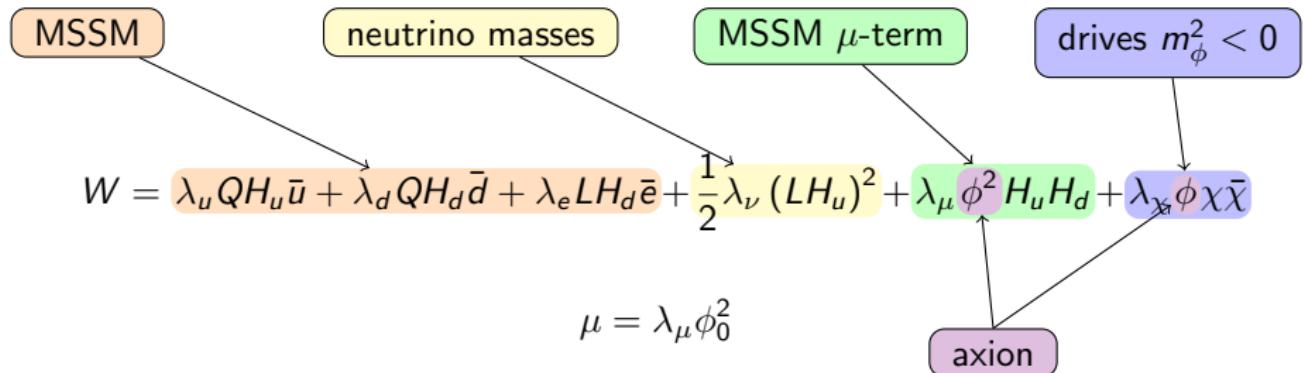
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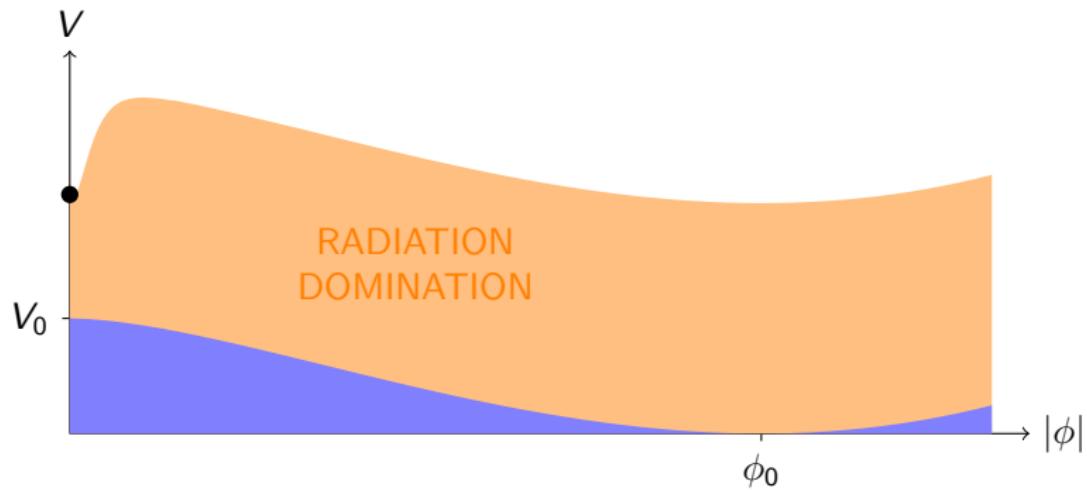
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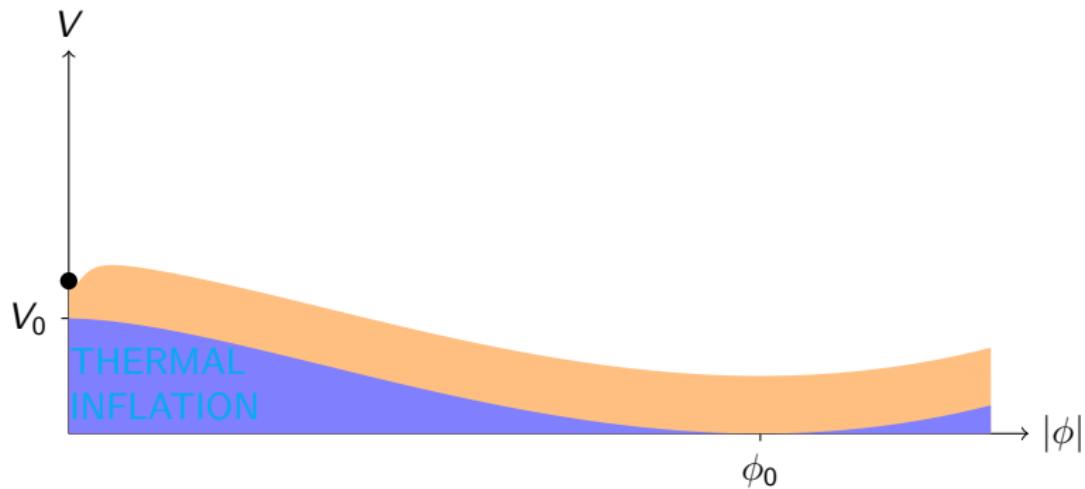
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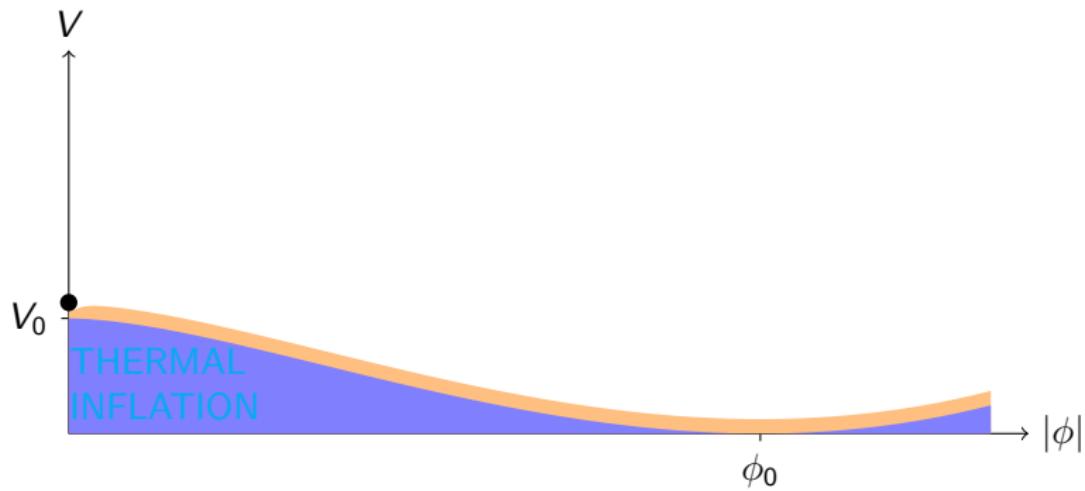
# Thermal inflation



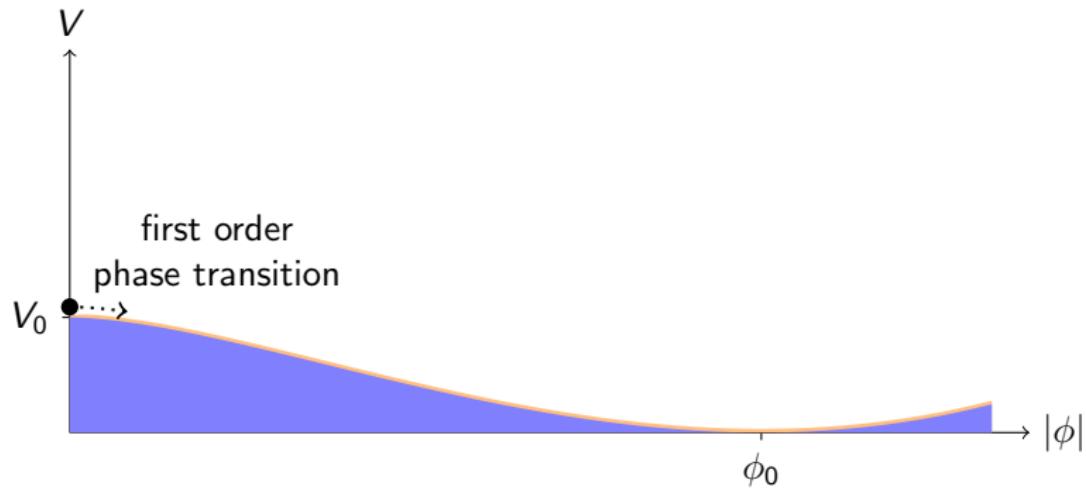
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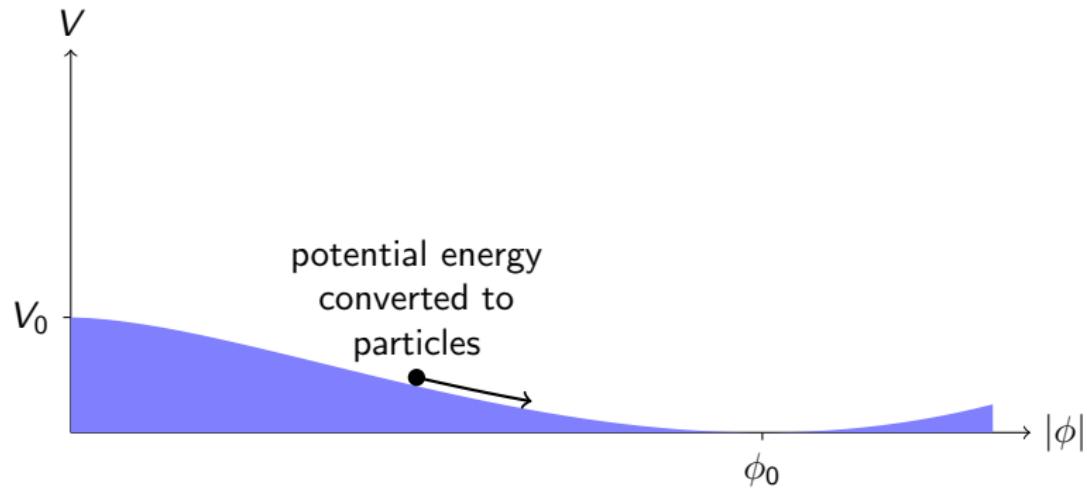
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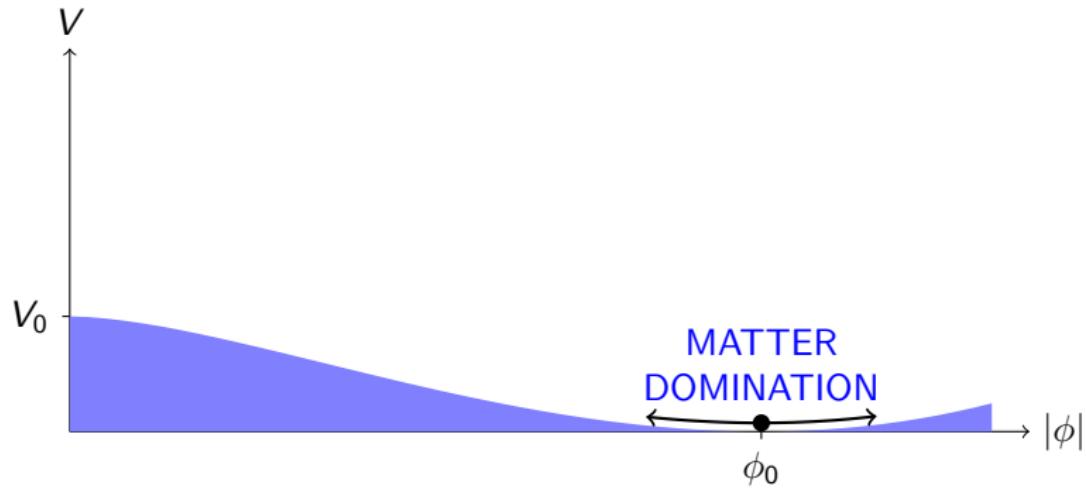
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# Key properties of thermal inflation

For

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Short duration

$$N \sim 10 \implies \begin{aligned} &\text{primordial perturbations} \\ &\text{from slow-roll inflation} \\ &\text{preserved on large scales} \end{aligned}$$

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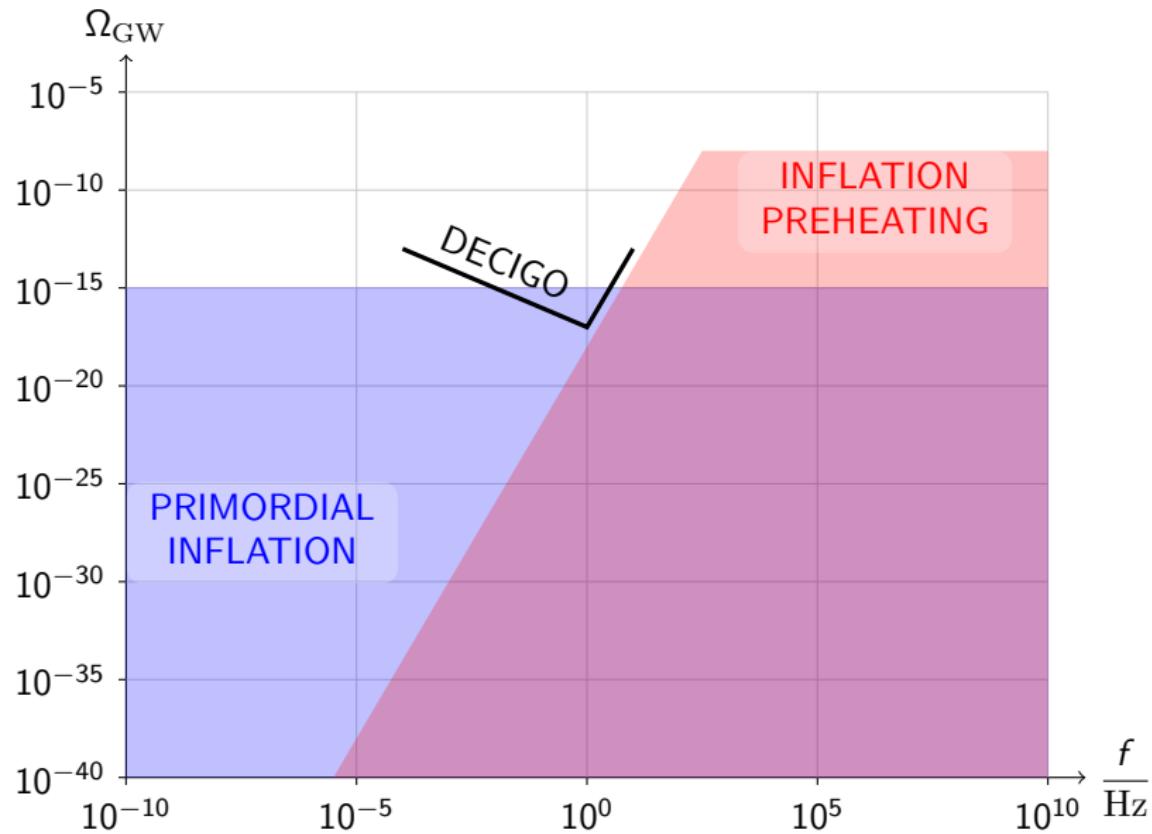
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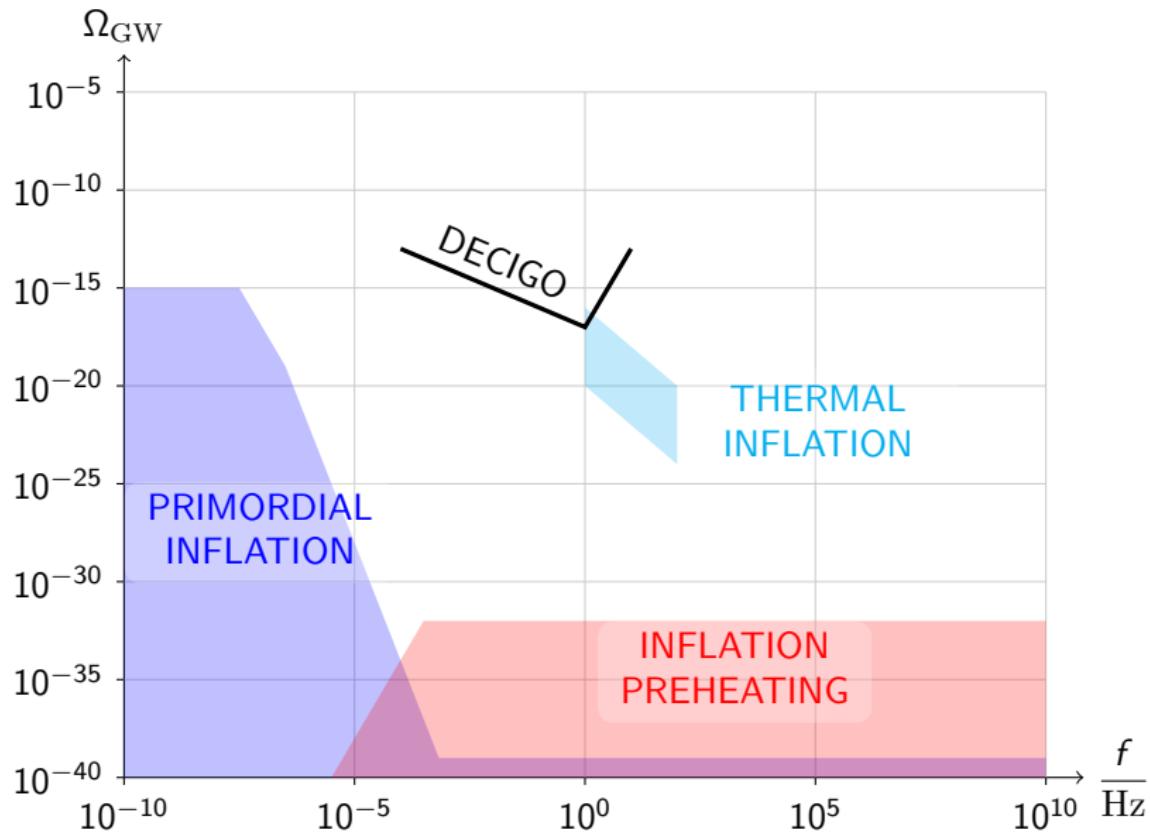
Low energy scale

$$V_0^{1/4} \sim 10^6 \text{ to } 10^7 \text{ GeV} \implies \text{moduli regenerated with sufficiently small abundance}$$

# Gravitational waves



# Gravitational waves



# Baryogenesis

Key assumption

$$m_{LH_u}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_L^2 + m_{H_u}^2) < 0$$

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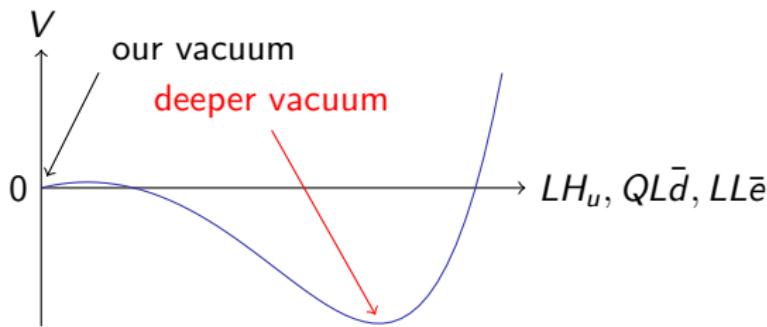
Implies a dangerous **non-MSSM vacuum** with

$$LH_u \sim (10^9 \text{GeV})^2$$

and

$$\lambda_d QL\bar{d} + \lambda_e LL\bar{e} = \mu LH_u$$

eliminating the  $\mu$ -term contribution to  $LH_u$ 's mass squared.



# Reduction

$$W = \lambda_u QH_u\bar{u} + \lambda_d QH_d\bar{d} + \lambda_e LH_d\bar{e} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_\nu (LH_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_u H_d + \lambda_\chi \phi \chi \bar{\chi}$$

# Reduction

$$W = \lambda_u Q H_u \bar{u} + \lambda_d Q H_d \bar{d} + \lambda_e L H_d \bar{e} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_\nu (L H_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_u H_d + \lambda_\chi \phi \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} I \\ e/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad H_u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ h_u \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad H_d = \begin{pmatrix} h_d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \bar{e} = ( e/\sqrt{2} )$$

$$\bar{u} = ( 0 \ 0 \ 0 ) \quad , \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \bar{d} = ( d/\sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 0 )$$

$$\phi = \phi \quad , \quad \chi = 0 \quad , \quad \bar{\chi} = 0$$

# Potential

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &+ m_L^2 |I|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 + m_d^2 |d|^2 + m_e^2 |e|^2 - m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2 \\ &+ \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_\nu \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_d \lambda_d h_d d^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_e \lambda_e h_d e^2 - A_\mu \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \text{c.c.} \right] \\ &+ \left| \lambda_\nu I h_u^2 \right|^2 + \left| \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u - \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_d \right|^2 + \left| \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_d d^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_e e^2 \right|^2 \\ &+ |\lambda_d h_d d|^2 + |\lambda_e h_d e|^2 + |2\lambda_\mu \phi h_u h_d|^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} g^2 \left( |h_u|^2 - |h_d|^2 - |I|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |e|^2 \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

# Potential

drives thermal inflation

$$V_0 + m_L^2 |I|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 + m_d^2 |d|^2 + m_e^2 |e|^2 - m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_\nu \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_d \lambda_d h_d d^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_e \lambda_e h_d e^2 - A_\mu \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \text{c.c.} \right]$$

$$+ |\lambda_\nu I h_u^2|^2 + |\lambda_\nu I^2 h_u - \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_d|^2 + \left| \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_d d^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_e e^2 \right|^2$$

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$lh_u$  rolls away

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$$+ |\lambda_d h_d d|^2 + |\lambda_e h_d e|^2 + |2\lambda_\mu \phi h_u h_d|^2$$

$|h_u|$  stabilized  
with  
fixed phase

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g^2 \left( |h_u|^2 - |h_d|^2 - |I|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |e|^2 \right)^2$$

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$lh_u$  rolls away

$\phi$  rolls away

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$$+ \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_\nu \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_d \lambda_d h_d d^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_e \lambda_e h_d e^2 - A_\mu \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \text{c.c.} \right]$$

$$+ |\lambda_\nu lh_u^2|^2 + |\lambda_\nu I^2 h_u - \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_d|^2 + \left| \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_d d^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_e e^2 \right|^2$$

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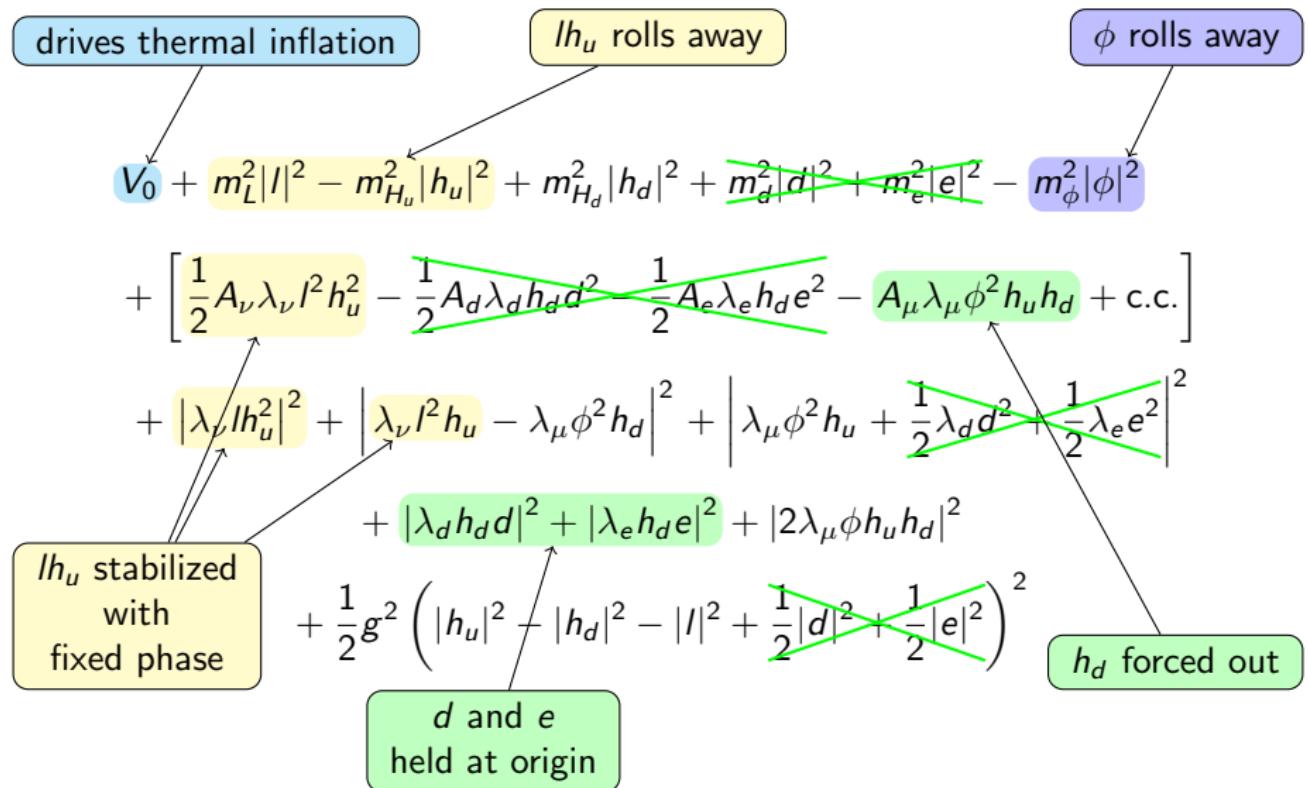
# Potential

$$\begin{aligned}
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 & + \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_\nu \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_d \lambda_d h_d d^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_e \lambda_e h_d e^2 - A_\mu \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \text{c.c.} \right] \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

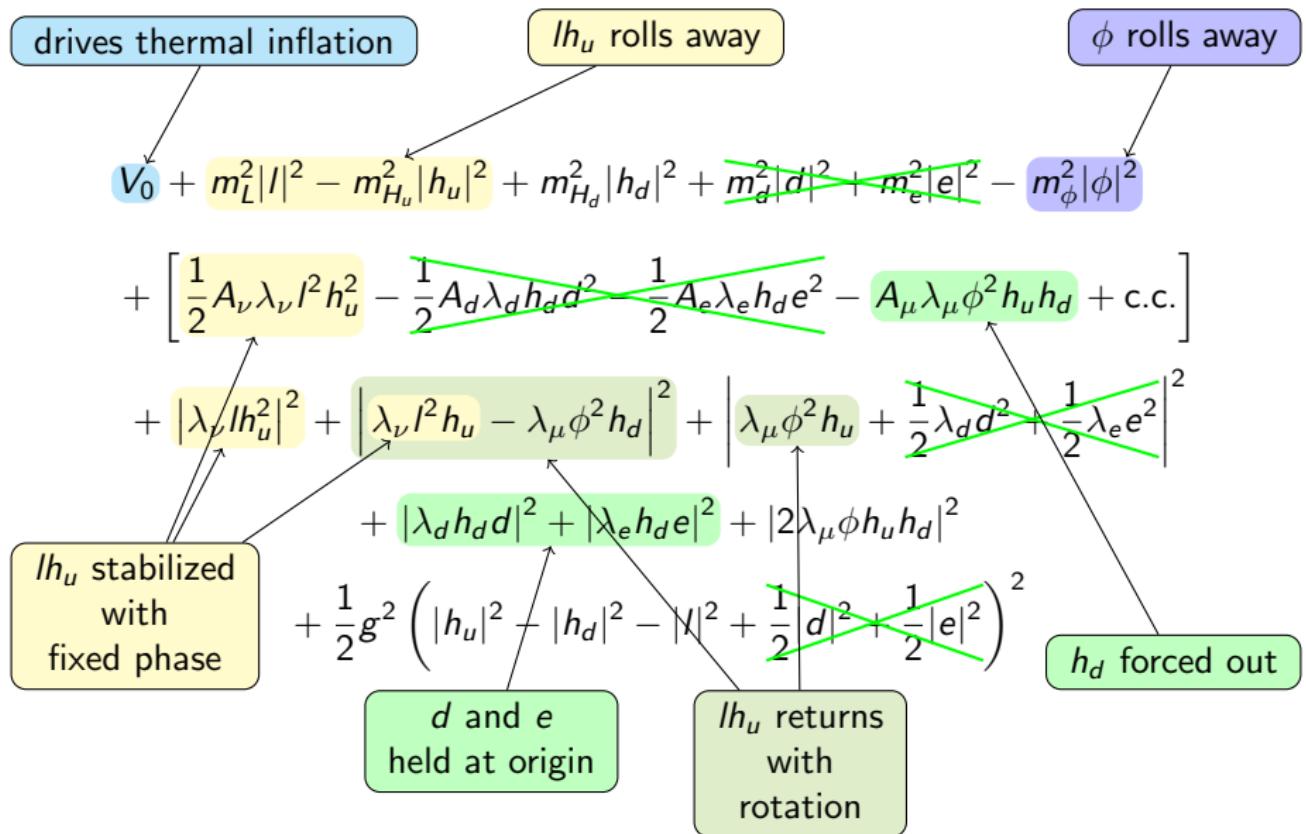
drives thermal inflation      | $h_u$  rolls away       $\phi$  rolls away

| $h_u$  stabilized with fixed phase       $h_d$  forced out

# Potential



# Potential



# Potential

drives thermal inflation

$|h_u|$  rolls away

$\phi$  rolls away  
 $\phi$  stabilized

$$m_\phi^2(\phi_0) = -\alpha_\phi m_\phi^2(0)$$

$$V_0 + m_L^2 |I|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 + \cancel{m_d^2 |d|^2} + \cancel{m_e^2 |e|^2} + m_\phi^2(\phi) |\phi|^2$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{1}{2} A_\nu \lambda_\nu I^2 h_u^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_d \lambda_d h_d d^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_e \lambda_e h_d e^2 - A_\mu \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \text{c.c.} \right]$$

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$|h_u|$  stabilized  
with fixed phase

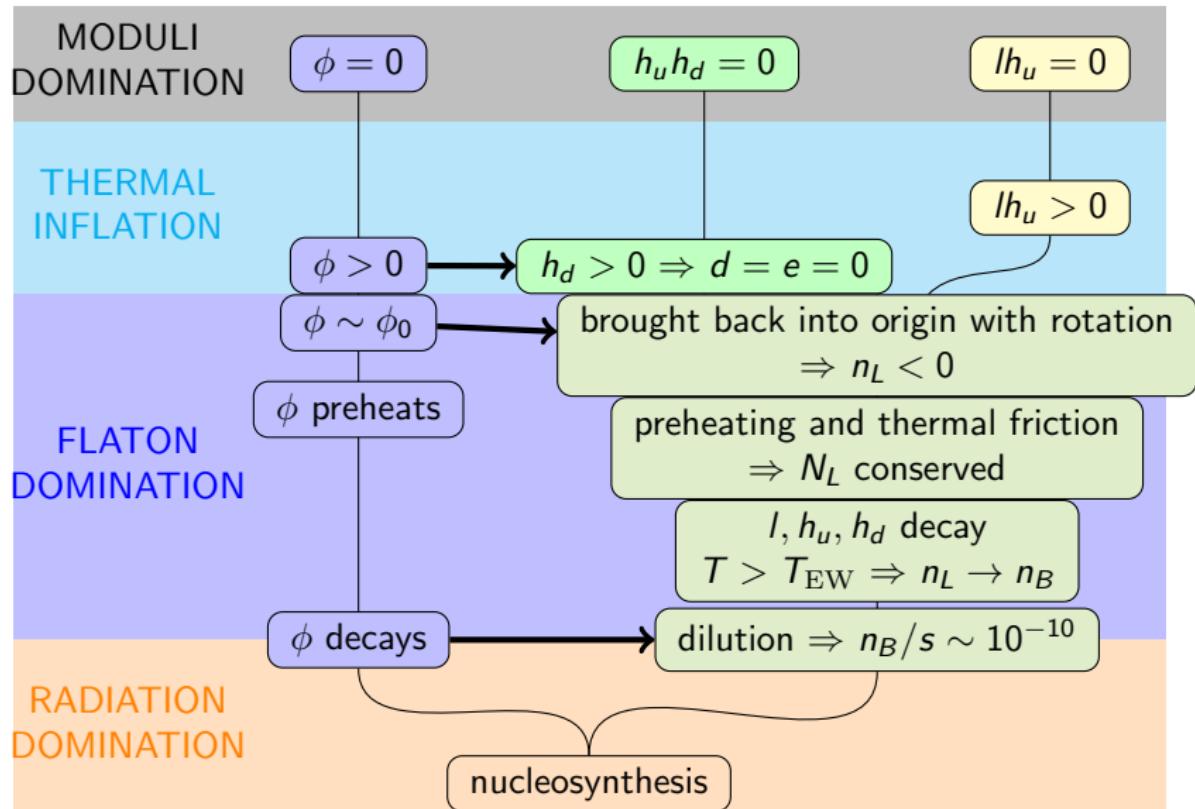
$$+ |\lambda_d h_d d|^2 + |\lambda_e h_d e|^2 + |2 \lambda_\mu \phi h_u h_d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} g^2 \left( |h_u|^2 - |h_d|^2 - |I|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |e|^2 \right)^2$$

$d$  and  $e$   
held at origin

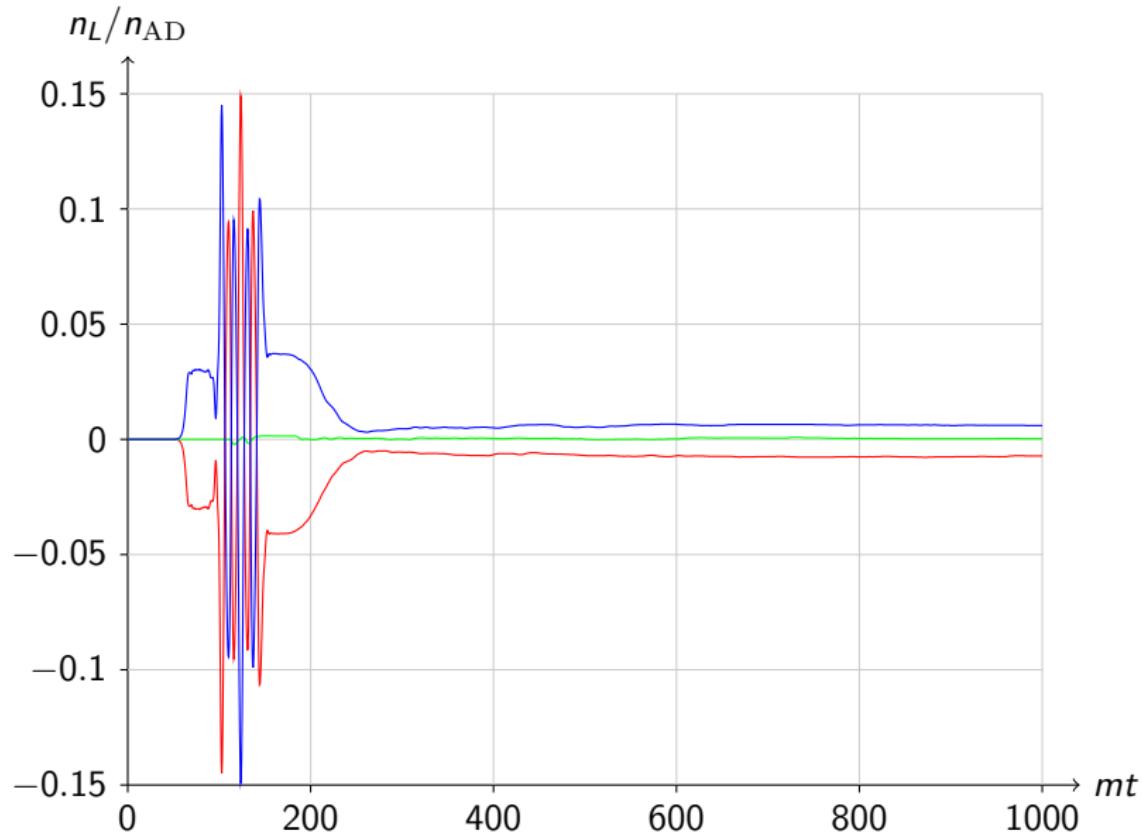
$|h_u|$  returns  
with rotation

$h_d$  forced out

# Baryogenesis



## Numerical simulation



# Baryon asymmetry

$$\frac{n_B}{s} \sim \frac{n_L}{n_{\text{AD}}} \frac{n_{\text{AD}}}{n_\phi} \frac{T_{\text{d}}}{m_\phi(\phi_0)}$$

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Using

$$n_\phi \sim m_\phi(\phi_0) \phi_0^2 \quad , \quad m_\phi^2(\phi_0) \sim \alpha_\phi m_\phi^2(0) \quad , \quad n_{\text{AD}} \sim m_{LH_u} l_0^2$$

$$l_0 \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV} \sqrt{\left(\frac{10^{-2} \text{ eV}}{m_\nu}\right) \left(\frac{m_{LH_u}}{\text{TeV}}\right)}$$

$$T_{\text{d}} \sim 1 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0}\right) \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\text{TeV}}\right)^2$$

gives

$$\frac{n_B}{s} \sim 10^{-10} \left(\frac{n_L/n_{\text{AD}}}{10^{-2}}\right) \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0}\right)^3 \left(\frac{10^{-2} \text{ eV}}{m_\nu}\right) \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\text{TeV}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{10^{-1}}{\alpha_\phi}\right) \left(\frac{m_{LH_u}}{m_\phi(0)}\right)^2$$

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Using

$$n_\phi \sim m_\phi(\phi_0) \phi_0^2 \quad , \quad m_\phi^2(\phi_0) \sim \alpha_\phi m_\phi^2(0) \quad , \quad n_{\text{AD}} \sim m_{LH_u} l_0^2$$

$$l_0 \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV} \sqrt{\left(\frac{10^{-2} \text{ eV}}{m_\nu}\right) \left(\frac{m_{LH_u}}{\text{TeV}}\right)}$$

$$T_d \sim 1 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0}\right) \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\text{TeV}}\right)^2$$

gives

$$\frac{n_B}{s} \sim 10^{-10} \left(\frac{n_L/n_{\text{AD}}}{10^{-2}}\right) \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0}\right)^3 \left(\frac{10^{-2} \text{ eV}}{m_\nu}\right) \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\text{TeV}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{10^{-1}}{\alpha_\phi}\right) \left(\frac{m_{LH_u}}{m_\phi(0)}\right)^2$$

which suggests

$$\phi_0 \sim 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$$

# Dark matter candidates

Peccei-Quinn symmetry

$$W = \lambda_u Q H_u \bar{u} + \lambda_d Q H_d \bar{d} + \lambda_e L H_d \bar{e} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_\nu (L H_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_u H_d + \lambda_\chi \phi \chi \bar{\chi}$$

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Peccei-Quinn symmetry

DFSZ axion

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Axion

$$\begin{aligned} m_a &\sim \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{f_a} \quad \text{where } f_a = \frac{\sqrt{2} \phi_0}{N} \\ &\simeq 6.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV} \left( \frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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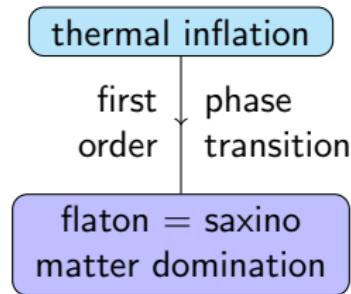
Axino

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\tilde{a}} &= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \sum_\chi \lambda_\chi^2 A_\chi \\ &\sim 1 \text{ to } 10 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

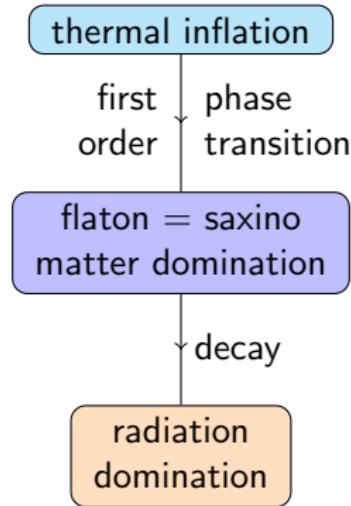
# Dark matter genesis

thermal inflation

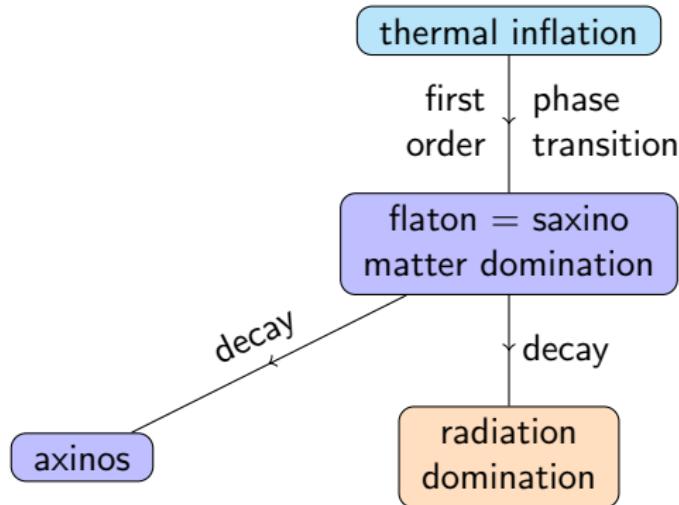
# Dark matter genesis



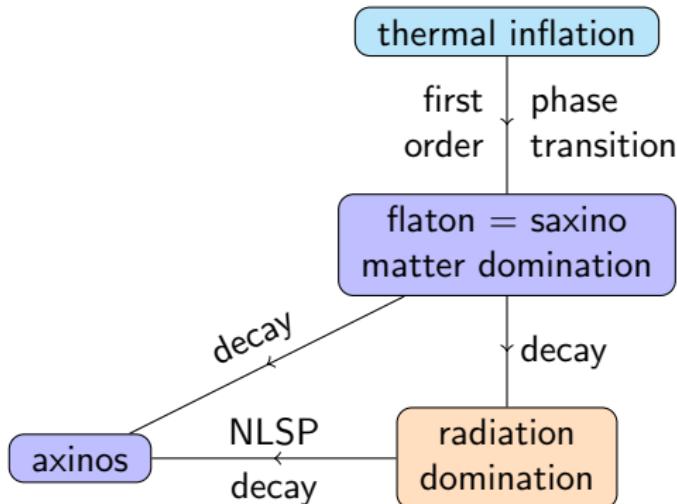
# Dark matter genesis



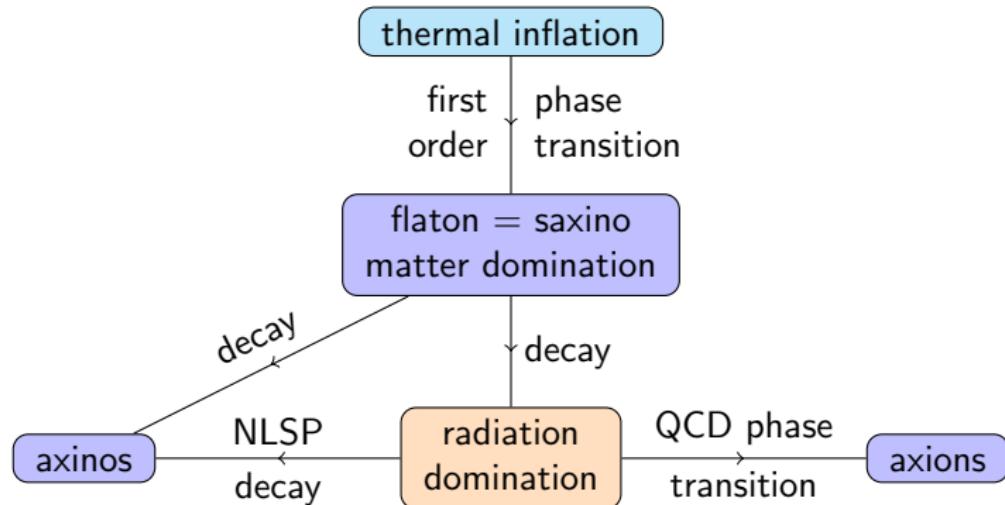
# Dark matter genesis



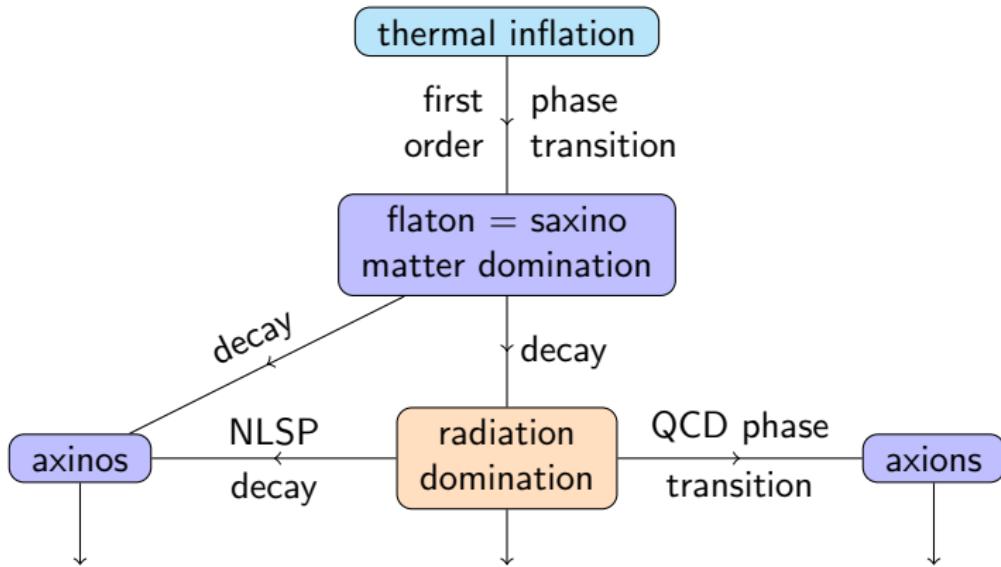
# Dark matter genesis



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# Dark matter abundance

Axion

Axino

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Axion Misalignment

$$\Omega_a \sim 3 \left( \frac{f_a}{10^{12} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1.2}$$

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Thermal NLSP decay

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Flaton decays late

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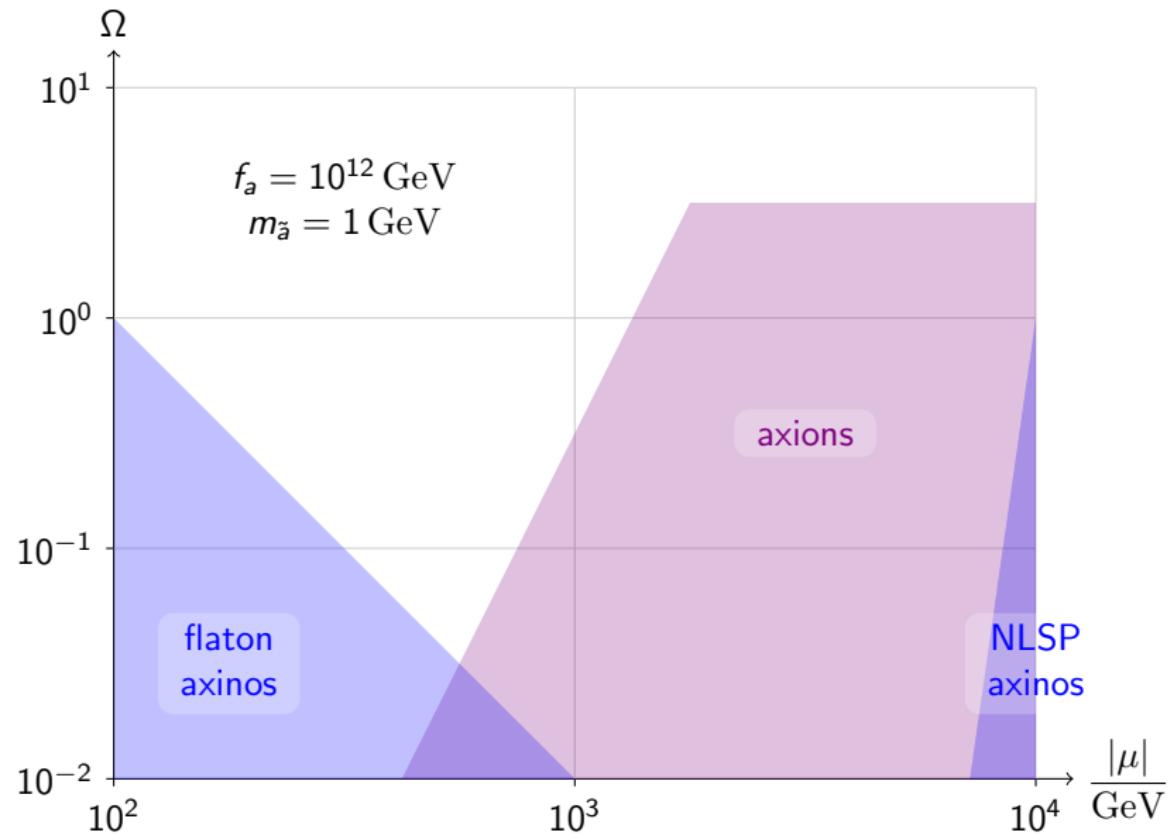
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Thermal NLSP decay

$$\Omega_{\tilde{a}} \sim 10 \left( \frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left( \frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\left( \frac{7 T_d}{m_N} \right)^7} & \text{for } T_d \gg \frac{m_N}{7} \\ \left( \frac{7 T_d}{m_N} \right)^7 & \text{for } T_d \ll \frac{m_N}{7} \end{cases}$$

# Dark matter composition



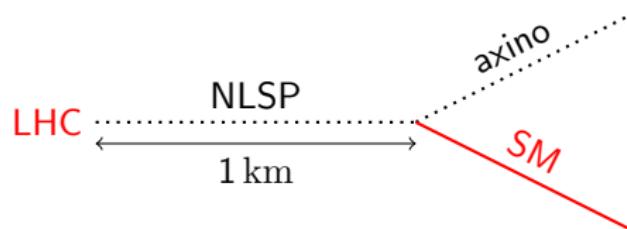
# Axino LHC signal

NLSPs produced by the LHC decay to axinos plus Standard Model particles



# Axino LHC signal

NLSPs produced by the LHC decay to axinos plus Standard Model particles



with a decay length

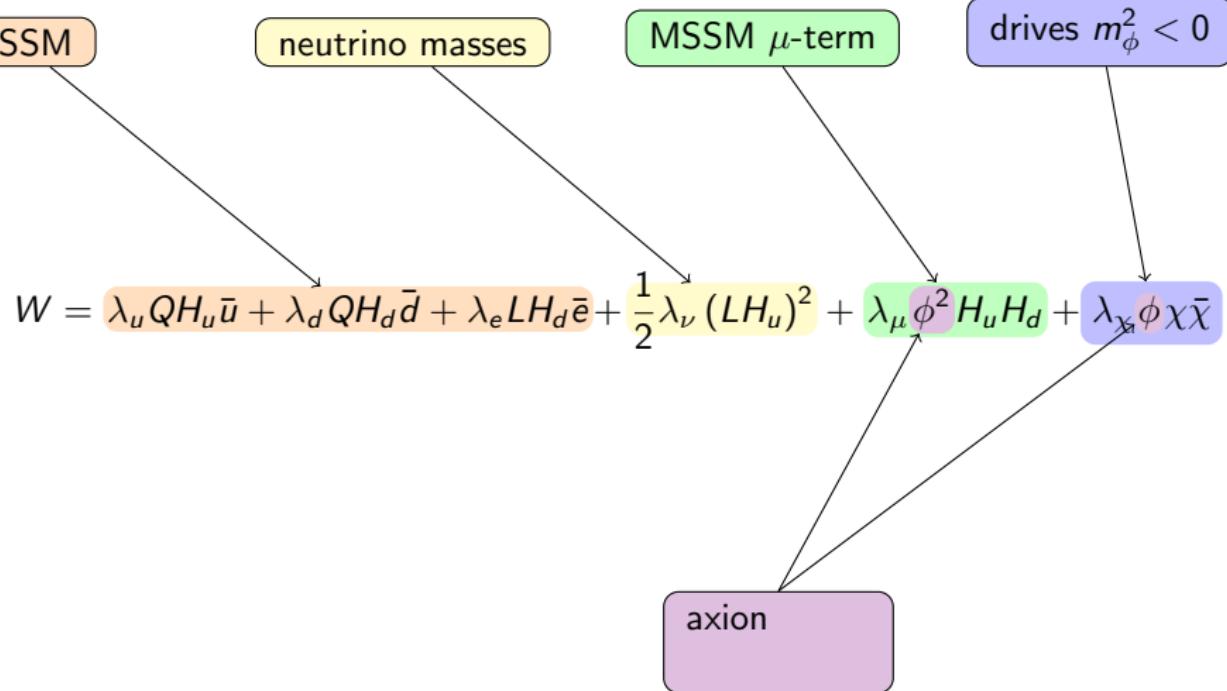
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_{N \rightarrow \tilde{a}}} \sim \frac{16\pi\phi_0^2}{m_N^3} \sim 1 \text{ km} \left( \frac{200 \text{ GeV}}{m_N} \right)^3 \left( \frac{\phi_0}{10^{12} \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

and well constrained parameters

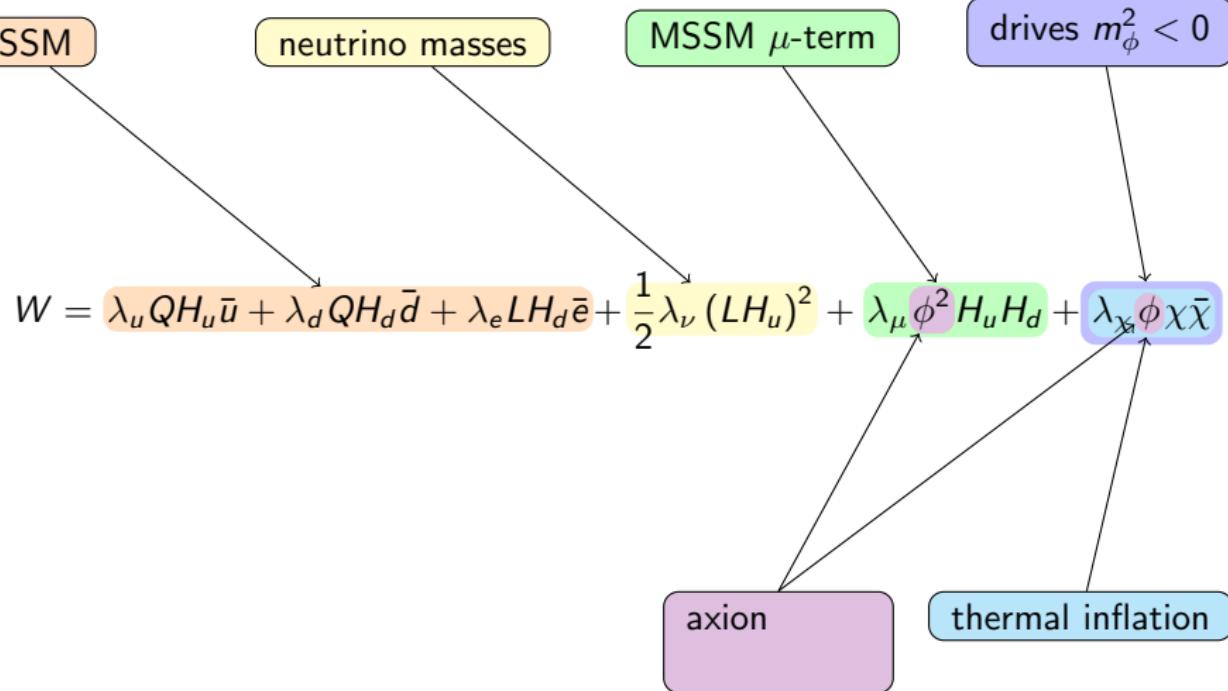
$$\phi_0 \sim 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_{\tilde{a}} \simeq 1 \text{ GeV}$$

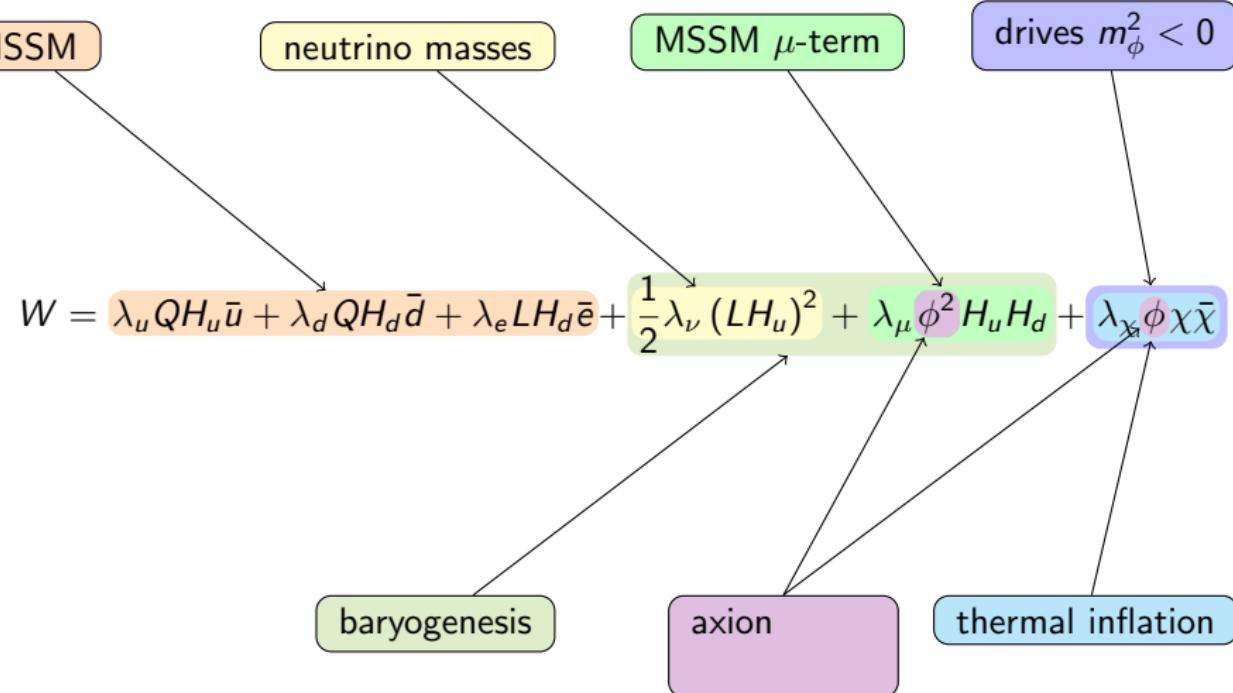
# Simple model



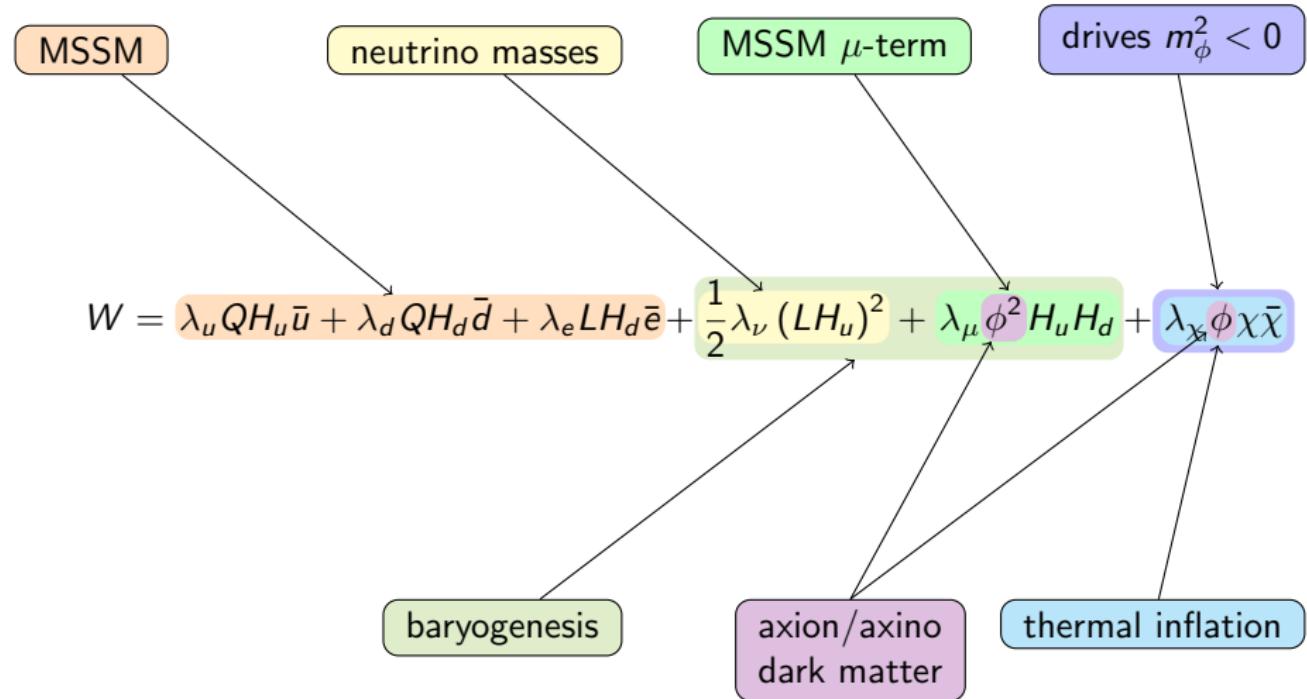
# Simple model



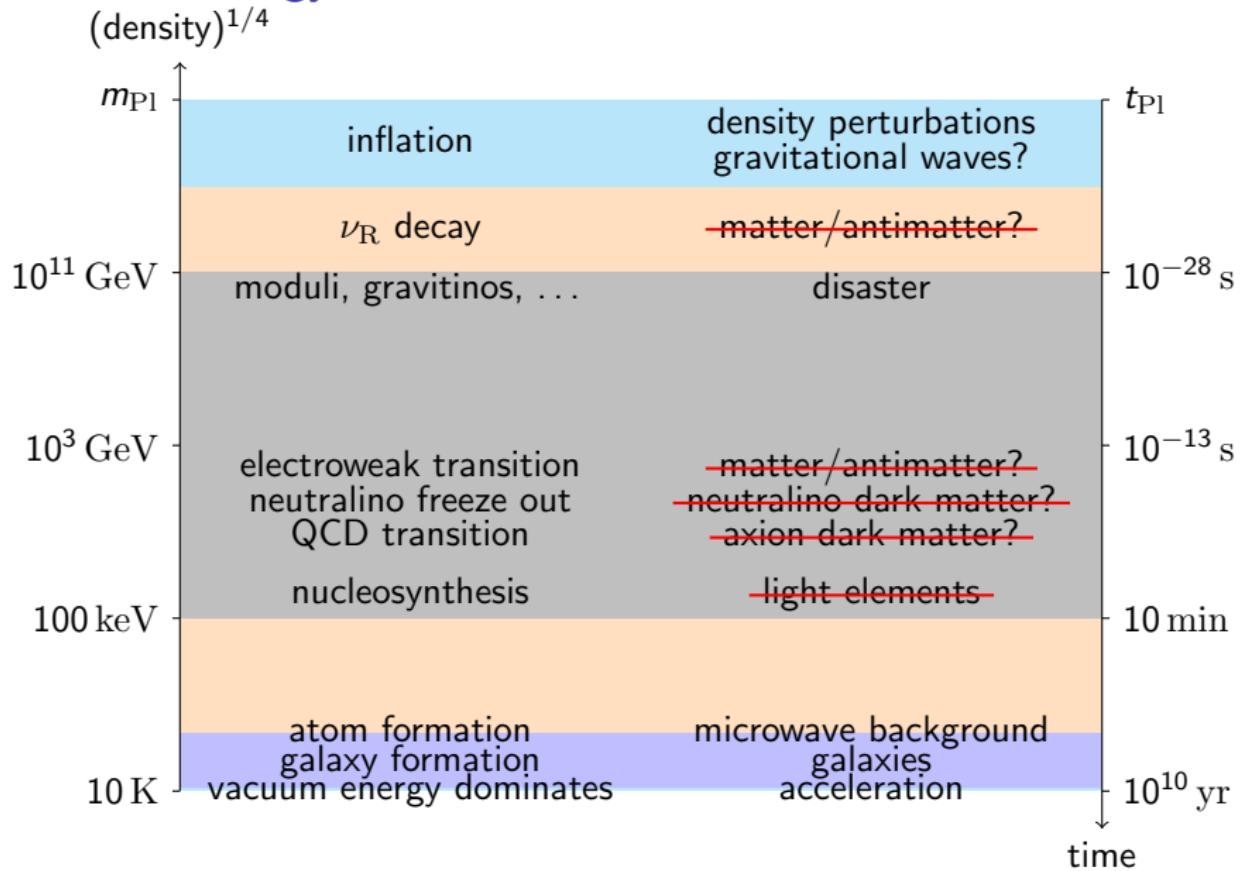
# Simple model



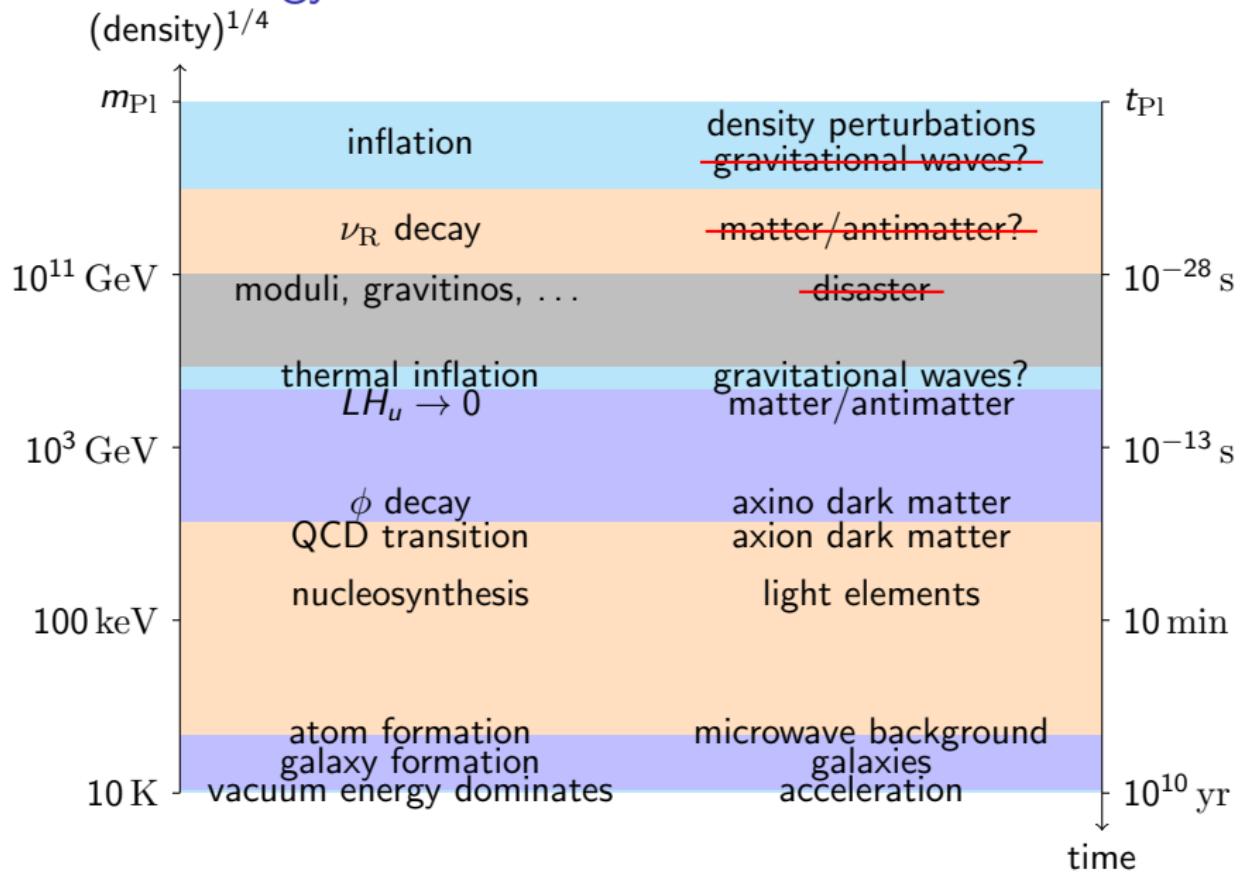
# Simple model



# Rich cosmology



# Rich cosmology



# A Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

## Introduction

Standard model of cosmology

Moduli and gravitinos

## A Minimal Supersymmetric Cosmological Model

MSSM

MSCM

Thermal inflation

Baryogenesis

Dark matter

## Summary

Simple model

Rich cosmology