

Color Breaking Baryogenesis (arXiv:1708.07511)

Michael Ramsey-Musolf, Graham White and Peter Winslow

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- Low temperature symmetry breaking
- Generically high enough reheating temperature
- Study of SM at high temperature

QCD, EW....

Other candidates: GUT, Dark phase transitions...

Rochelle Salt as a caution to intuition

- Heat up Rochelle salt and crysalization *increases*
- Heat further again and the salt will melt



Could a zero temperature symmetry be broken at high temperature and restored as the Universe cools?

Two options

- Change the Macrophysics (some large number density in early Universe)
- Change the Microphysics (Deepest minimum breaks different symmetries at different temperatures)

$$V = V_{SM}(H) + \lambda_{HC}H^{\dagger}HC^{\dagger}C + V(C)$$
(1)

Add a gauge singlet to boost the colored scalar mass



Choose scalar leptoquarks Want to quench EW sphalerons \rightarrow must have nontrivial isospin Leptoquark candidates

- (3,3,-1/3)
- (3,2,7/6)
- (3,2,1/6)

Third option avoids proton decay, has weak bounds on 3rd generation mass and and can lead to GCU

$$L = L_{\rm SM} + \lambda_i C_i \bar{b}_R L + \Delta V$$

- $\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle \rightarrow$ Spontaneous. Also have EW sphalerons
- $\lambda_i \rightarrow \mathsf{CPV}$ phase
- $\Delta V \rightarrow$ Departure from equilibrium



Will also violate SM charges

- Color Octet charge T_8
- Electromagnetic charge $Q_{\rm EM}$

Results



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Relic Charge Asymmetry

- Assume EWPT occurs after a color breaking bubble has a radius of H^{-1} .
- The charge asymmetry barely penetrates the bubble wall compared to ${\cal H}^{-1}$
- Eventually the bubble wall becomes ultrarelativistic and some charge asymmetry is frozen inside the bubble
- An order of magnitude estimate yields for our case

$$Y_{Q_{\rm EM}} \sim O(10^{-45}) - O(10^{-47}) << 10^{-37}$$
 (2)

- downside is a similar argument holds for spontaneous baryon number production.
- almost all baryon production is due to EW sphalerons

- Pair production through gluon-gluon fusion and quark-antiquark annhilation cross sections depend only the mass.
- Assuming unit branching ratio $m_{C^{2/3}} \geq 850 GeV$
- Leptoquarks decaying to $b_R \bar{\nu}_\tau$ agian with unit branching ratios give $m_{C^{-1/3}} \geq 640$

- Modifies Higgs signal strengths
 - Interferes in top quark loop in gluon-gluon fusion Higgs production
 - Interferes with top and W loops in Higgs to diphoton



Naive dimensional analysis $d_e \sim e \frac{\alpha_{\rm EM}}{4\pi} \frac{{\rm Im} y_1 y_2}{(4\pi)^4} \frac{m_e m_b^2}{m_C^4} \quad (3)$ For $m_C \sim 500 \ {\rm GeV}$ $d_e \sim 10^{-34} {\rm Im} [y_1 y_2] {\rm e} \cdot {\rm cm}$ $<< 8.7 \times 10^{-29}$



For $m_C \sim 500$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_N &\sim 10^{-28} \text{Im}(y_1 y_2) << [2.9 - 3.0] \times 10^{-26} \text{e} \cdot \text{cm} \\ \bar{g}_{\pi}^0 &\sim 10^{-14} \text{Im}(y_1 y_2) << 3.8 \times 10^{-12} \end{aligned}$$

Recent flavour anomaly

$$R_{K^*} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\bar{B} \to K^* \mu^+ \mu^-\right)}{\Gamma\left(\bar{B} \to K^* e^+ e^-\right)}$$

Current measurement (SM $\sim 1)$

$$R_{K^*} = 0.66^{+0.11}_{-0.07} \pm 0.024 \tag{4}$$

- Can be explained through 2nd generation LQ (3,2,1/6)
- Can baryogenesis, EDMs etc work and explain R_{K^*} ?
- This LQ can also be resposible for GCU

Future pheno work

Rough estimates of relic gravitational wave peak frequency and amplitude.



A multi-step phase transition of $T_N \sim O({\rm TeV})$ is ideal for detection at LISA

This is just one implementation of this paradigm

- Other microphysics options: other colored scalars (diquarks, other LQs)
- is a macrophysics implementation possible?