Higgs portal valleys, stability and inflation

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Inflation and the Higgs



Quantum fluctuations of the Higgs:

$$\sqrt{\langle h^2 \rangle} \sim H \sim \frac{\sqrt{V_{\text{inf}}(\phi)}}{M_P} \sim 10^{-5} M_P \sim 10^{14} \text{GeV} \gg \Lambda_I$$

$$M_P = 1/\sqrt{8\pi G} \simeq 2.435 \cdot 10^{18} \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

Inflation and the Higgs

Reheating:



Classical trajectory in field space:



Inflation and the Higgs

Higgs inflation: $\sqrt{-g} \xi h^2 R \subset \mathcal{L}$



Bezrukov and Shaposhnikov arXiv:0710.3755

Can the inflaton stabilize the potential?

arXiv:1505.07476 Ballesteros and Tamarit

$$V = m_{H}^{2} H^{\dagger} H + \frac{m_{S}^{2}}{2} S^{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^{\dagger} H)^{2} + \frac{\lambda_{S}}{4!} S^{4} + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2} H^{\dagger} H S^{2}$$

$$V/M_{P}^{4} \qquad V(S) = \vartheta \left(S^{2} - v_{S}^{2}\right)^{2}, \quad \vartheta = \frac{\lambda_{S}}{4!} \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\lambda} \lesssim 10^{-13}$$

$$6. \times 10^{-9}$$

$$5. \times 10^{-9}$$

$$4. \times 10^{-9}$$

$$4. \times 10^{-9}$$

$$5. \times 10^{-9}$$

$$(S) = v_{S}$$

$$-m_{S}^{2} \sim 10^{13} \text{GeV}$$

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$$S/M_{P}$$

$$V = \prod_{j=1}^{3} H^{\dagger}H + \frac{m_{S}^{2}}{2}S^{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}(H^{\dagger}H)^{2} + \frac{\lambda_{S}}{4!}S^{4} + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2}H^{\dagger}HS^{2}$$

Energies below $|m_{S}^{2}|^{1/4^{2}} \longrightarrow \underset{\text{Log}_{10}[h(\text{GeV})]}{\text{SMF}} V^{SM} = \mathbf{e}_{\tilde{m}_{H}^{2}}H^{\dagger}H + \frac{\lambda}{2}(H^{\dagger}H)^{2}$
 $V^{SM}(h) = V(h, S_{\min}(h))$
 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial S} = 0 \longrightarrow \lambda_{S}S^{2} + 3\lambda_{SH}h^{2} + 6m_{S}^{2} = 0$ "S-line"
 $\tilde{m}_{H}^{2} = m_{H}^{2} - \frac{3\lambda_{SH}}{\lambda_{S}}m_{S}^{2}, \quad \tilde{\lambda} = \lambda - \frac{3\lambda_{SH}^{2}}{\lambda_{S}}$
 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial h} = 0 \longrightarrow \lambda h^{2} + \lambda_{SH}S^{2} + 2m_{H}^{2} = 0$ "h-line"

 $\lambda_{SH} \rightarrow 0$: valleys

Stability

$$V = m_H^2 H^{\dagger} H + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^{\dagger} H)^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2} H^{\dagger} H S^2$$

At large field values, V > 0 requires:

 $\lambda > 0, \quad \lambda_S > 0, \quad \lambda_{SH} > -\sqrt{\lambda \lambda_S/3}$

$$\beta_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[-12y_t^4 + \lambda \left(-\frac{9}{5}g_1^2 - 9g_2^2 + 12y_t^2 \right) + \frac{27}{100}g_1^4 + \frac{9}{10}g_2^2g_1^2 + \frac{9}{4}g_2^4 + 12\lambda^2 + \lambda_{SH}^2 \right]$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_S} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[3\lambda_S^2 + 12\lambda_{SH}^2 \right] \qquad \beta_{\lambda_{SH}} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[\lambda_{SH} \left(-\frac{9}{10}g_1^2 - \frac{9}{2}g_2^2 + 6\lambda + \lambda_S + 6y_t^2 \right) + 4\lambda_{SH}^2 \right]$$

If $\langle S \rangle = 0$, RG-running can stabilize and inflation requires a coupling to R

$$V = m_H^2 H^{\dagger} H + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^{\dagger} H)^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2} H^{\dagger} H S^2$$

Lebedev 1203.0156, Elias-Miro et al. 1203.0237



$$V = m_H^2 H^{\dagger} H + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^{\dagger} H)^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2} H^{\dagger} H S^2$$



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$$\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda - \frac{3\lambda_{SH}^2}{\lambda_S} = \lambda - \delta_{th}$$



$$\lambda(\mu) > \begin{cases} \delta_{th} & \mu \lesssim \Lambda \\ 0 & \mu \gg \Lambda \end{cases} \qquad \qquad \Lambda_{th} \sim \frac{\sigma_{th}}{\lambda} \hat{\Lambda}_{th}$$

arXiv:1505.07476 Ballesteros and Tamarit

S

$$V = m_H^2 H^{\dagger} H + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (H^{\dagger} H)^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{2} H^{\dagger} H S^2$$

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda - \frac{3\lambda_{SH}^2}{\lambda_S} = \lambda - \delta_{th}$$

 $\sqrt{|m_S^2|} > \Lambda_I$ prevents threshold stabilization arXiv:1505.07476 Ballesteros and Tamarit

Conclusions

1) Threshold stabilization mechanism depends on two scales:

$$\Lambda_{th}^2 \sim 6 \frac{\lambda_{SH}}{\lambda_S \lambda} |m_S^2| \qquad \& \qquad \hat{\Lambda}_{th}^2 \sim \frac{2|m_S^2|}{\lambda_{SH}}$$

and does not work for arbitrarily small λ_{SH}

2)
$$10^{13} \text{GeV} \sim \sqrt{|m_S^2|} > \Lambda_I \sim 10^{11} \text{GeV}$$

forbids inflation + threshold stabilization with singlet + Higgs portal

ways out: - small enough top mass - another singlet - non-minimal couplings to *R*