

Baryogenesis, EDMs, and The Higgs Boson



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NPAC

Theoretical Nuclear, Particle, Astrophysics & Cosmology

<http://www.physics.wisc.edu/groups/particle-theory/>

FNAL Seminar, Oct 2008

What is the origin of baryonic matter ?

Cosmic Energy Budget

Dark Matter

Baryogenesis & EDMs

D. Chung	Wisconsin
V. Cirigliano	LANL
B. Garbrecht	Wisconsin
C. Lee	LBL
Y. Li	Wisconsin
S. Profumo	UC Santa Cruz
S. Tulin	Caltech
G. Shaugnessy	Wisconsin

PRD 71: 075010 (2005)

PRD 73: 115009 (2006)

JHEP 0607:002 (2006)

JHEP 0807:010 (2007)

ArXiv 0806.2693/hep-ph

ArXiv 0808.1144/hep-ph

Higgs Phenomenology

V. Barger	Wisconsin
P. Langacker	IAS
M. McCaskey	Wisconsin
D. O'Connell	IAS
G. Shaugnessy	Wisconsin
M. Wise	Caltech

PRD 75: 037701 (2007)

PRD 77: 035005 (2008)

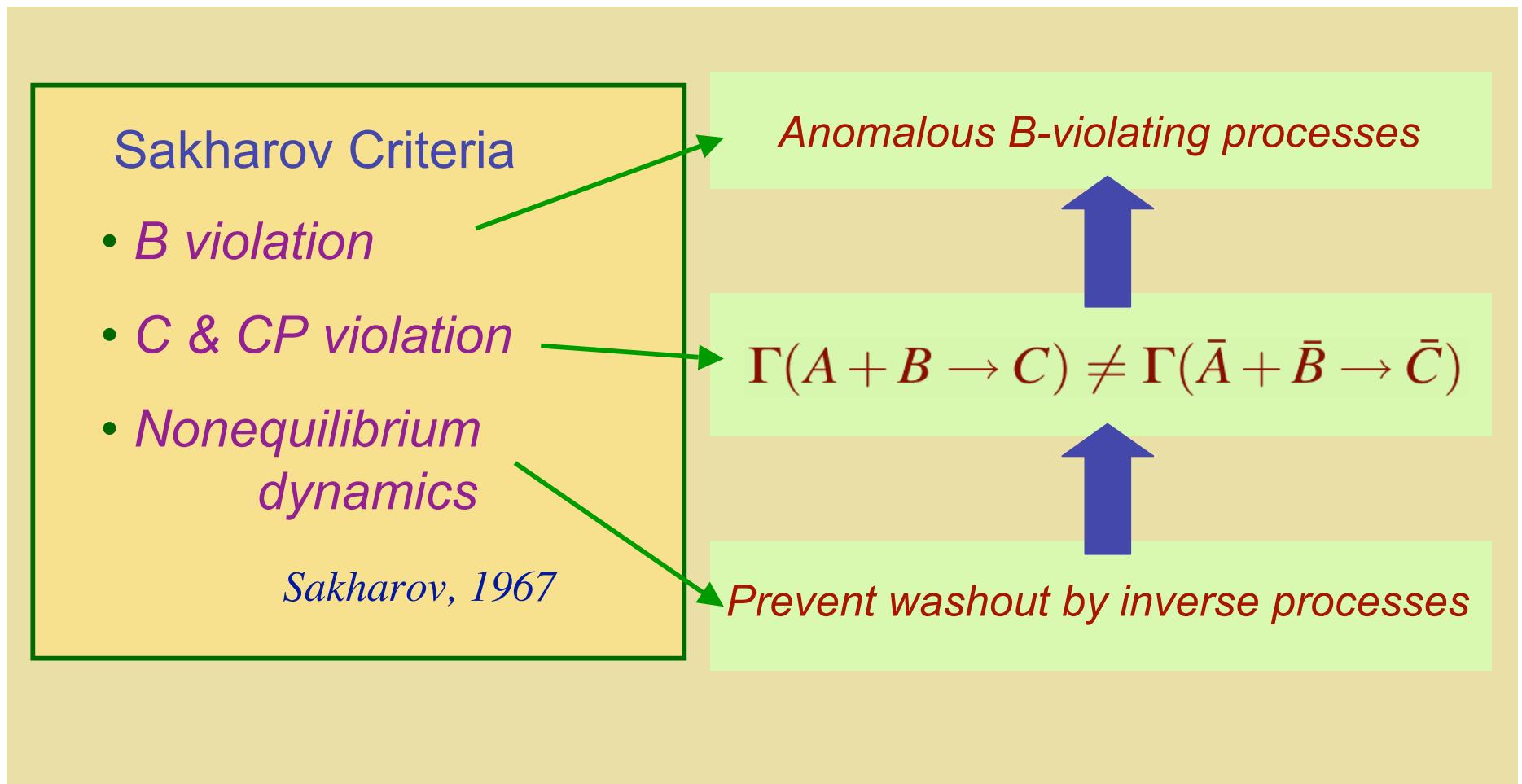
Baryogenesis: Myths



Outline

- I. Baryogenesis: General Features*
- II. Computing Y_B systematically:
progress & challenges*
- III. Illustrative phenomenology in
MSSM: EDMs, Colliders, & DM*
- IV. Probing EW phase transition w/
Higgs boson phenomenology*

Baryogenesis: Ingredients



EW Baryogenesis: Standard Model

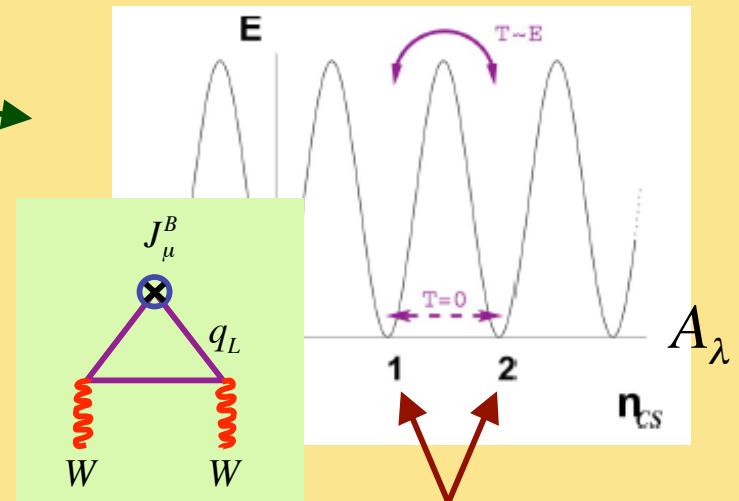
Weak Scale Baryogenesis

- *B violation*
- *C & CP violation*
- *Nonequilibrium dynamics*

Sakharov, 1967

*Kuzmin, Rubakov, Shaposhnikov
McLerran, ...*

Anomalous Processes



Different vacua: $\Delta(B+L) = \Delta N_{cs}$

Sphaleron Transitions

EW Baryogenesis: Standard Model

Shaposhnikov

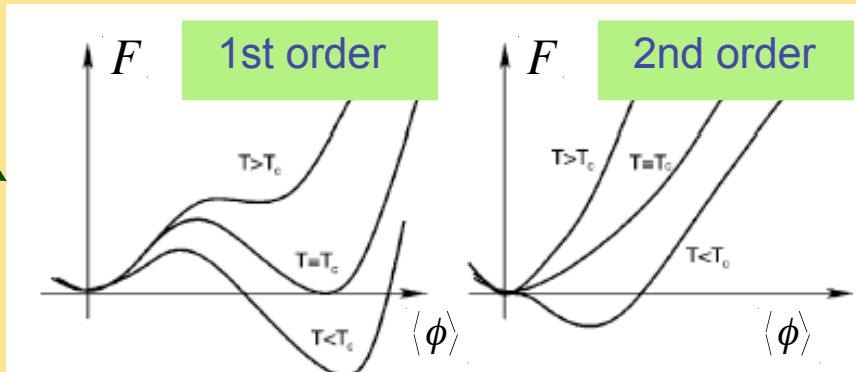
Weak Scale Baryogenesis

- *B violation*
- *C & CP violation*
- *Nonequilibrium dynamics*

Sakharov, 1967

- CP-violation too weak
- EWPT too weak

$$J = s_{12} s_{13} s_{23} c_{12} c_{13}^2 c_{23} \sin \delta_{13}$$
$$= (2.88 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-5}$$
$$\frac{m_t^4}{M_W^4} \frac{m_b^4}{M_W^4} \frac{m_c^2}{M_W^2} \frac{m_s^2}{M_W^2} \approx 3 \times 10^{-13}$$



Increasing m_h →

Baryogenesis: New Elements

Systematic baryogenesis: SD equations + power counting

Weak Scale Baryogenesis

- B violation: $V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T)$: Requirements on Higgs sector extensions & expt'l probes
- C & CP violation
- Nonequilibrium dynamics

1st order phase transition

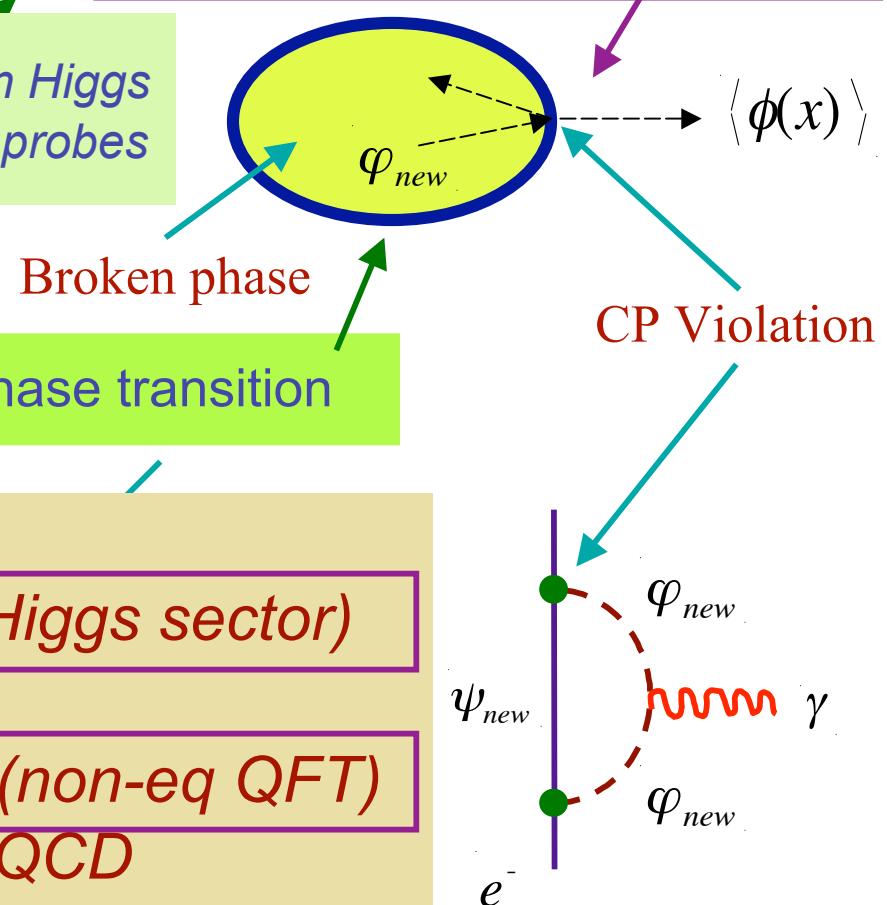
Quantum Transport

$$\Gamma(A+B \rightarrow C) \neq \Gamma(\bar{A}+\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C}) \quad \text{CPV}$$

$$\Gamma(A + B \leftrightarrow C) \quad \text{Chem Eq}$$

$$Y_B \sim S^{\text{CPV}} / \sqrt{\Gamma} \quad R\text{-M et al}$$

Unbr



Theoretical Issues:

Strength of phase transition (Higgs sector)

Bubble dynamics (numerical)

Transport at phase boundary (non-eq QFT)

EDMs: many-body physics & QCD

EDMs: New CPV?

In units of e cm, selected EDM limits are:

CKM

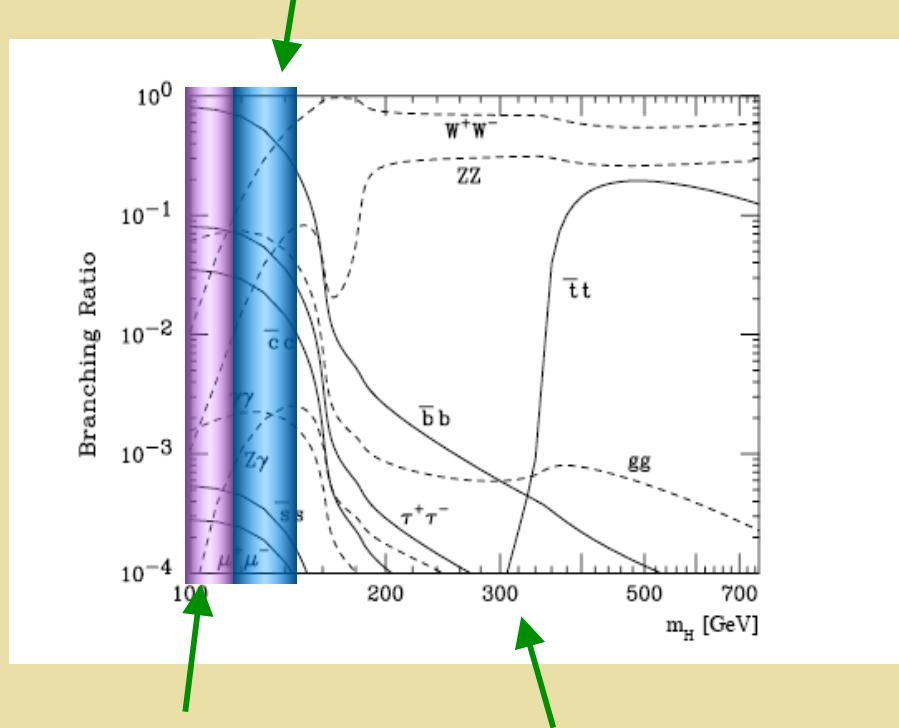
Particle	EDM limit	System	SM Prediction	New Physics
e	1.9×10^{-27}	Tl atom	10^{-38}	10^{-27}
μ	1.1×10^{-19}	rest frame E	10^{-35}	10^{-22}
τ	3.1×10^{-16}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-\gamma$	10^{-34}	10^{-20}
p	6.5×10^{-23}	TIF molecule	10^{-31}	10^{-26}
n	2.9×10^{-26}	UCN	10^{-31}	10^{-26}
^{199}Hg	2.1×10^{-28}	atom cell	10^{-33}	10^{-28}

A non-exhaustive list:

Leptonic EDMs		Hadronic EDMs	
System	Group	System	Group
Cs (trapped)	Penn St.	n (UCN)	SNS
Cs (trapped)	Texas	n (UCN)	ILL
Cs (fountain)	LBNL	n (UCN)	PSI
YbF (beam)	Imperial	n (UCN)	Munich
PbO (cell)	Yale	^{199}Hg (cell)	Seattle
HBr ⁺ (trapped)	JILA	^{129}Xe (liquid)	Princeton
PbF (trapped)	Oklahoma	^{225}Ra (trapped)	Argonne
GdIG (solid)	Amherst	$^{213,225}\text{Ra}$ (trapped)	KVI
GGG (solid)	Yale/Indiana	^{223}Rn (trapped)	TRIUMF
muon (ring)	J-PARC	deuteron (ring)	BNL?

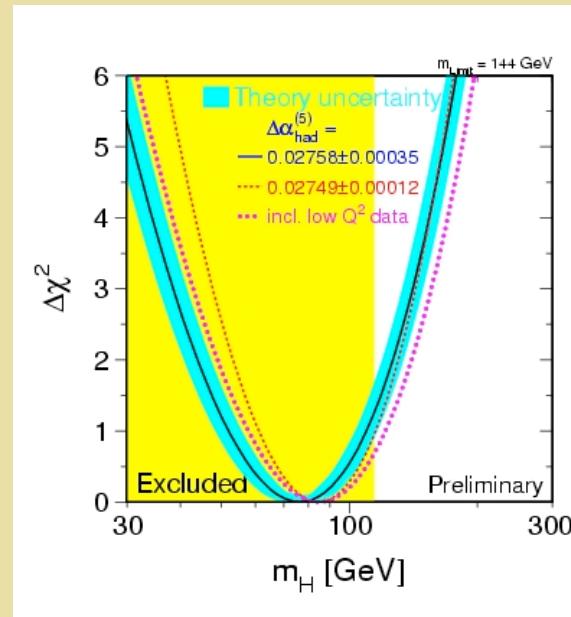
EWSB: Higgs?

*EW Precision Data:
95% CL (our fit-GAPP)*



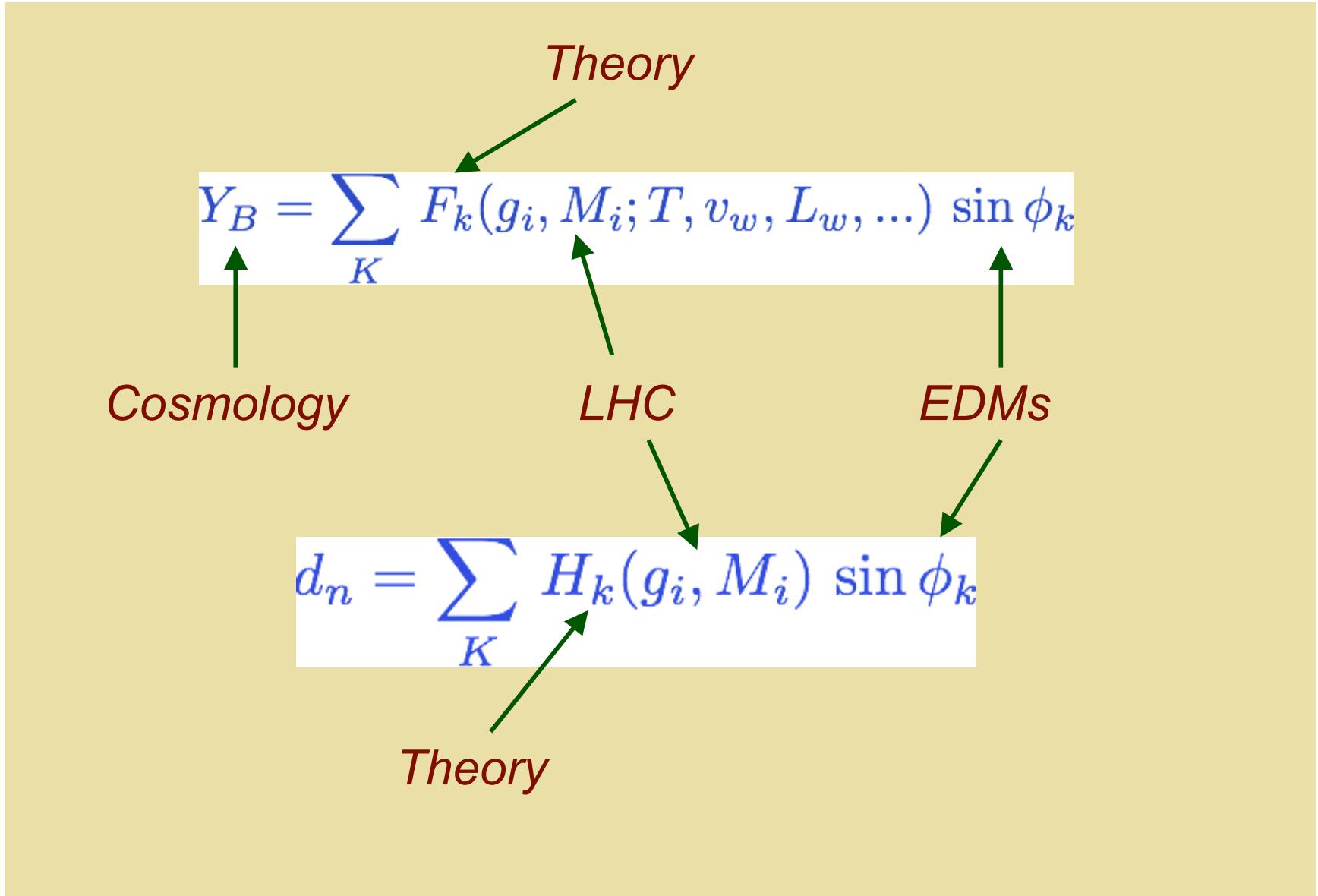
LEP Exclusion

Non-SM Higgs(es) ?



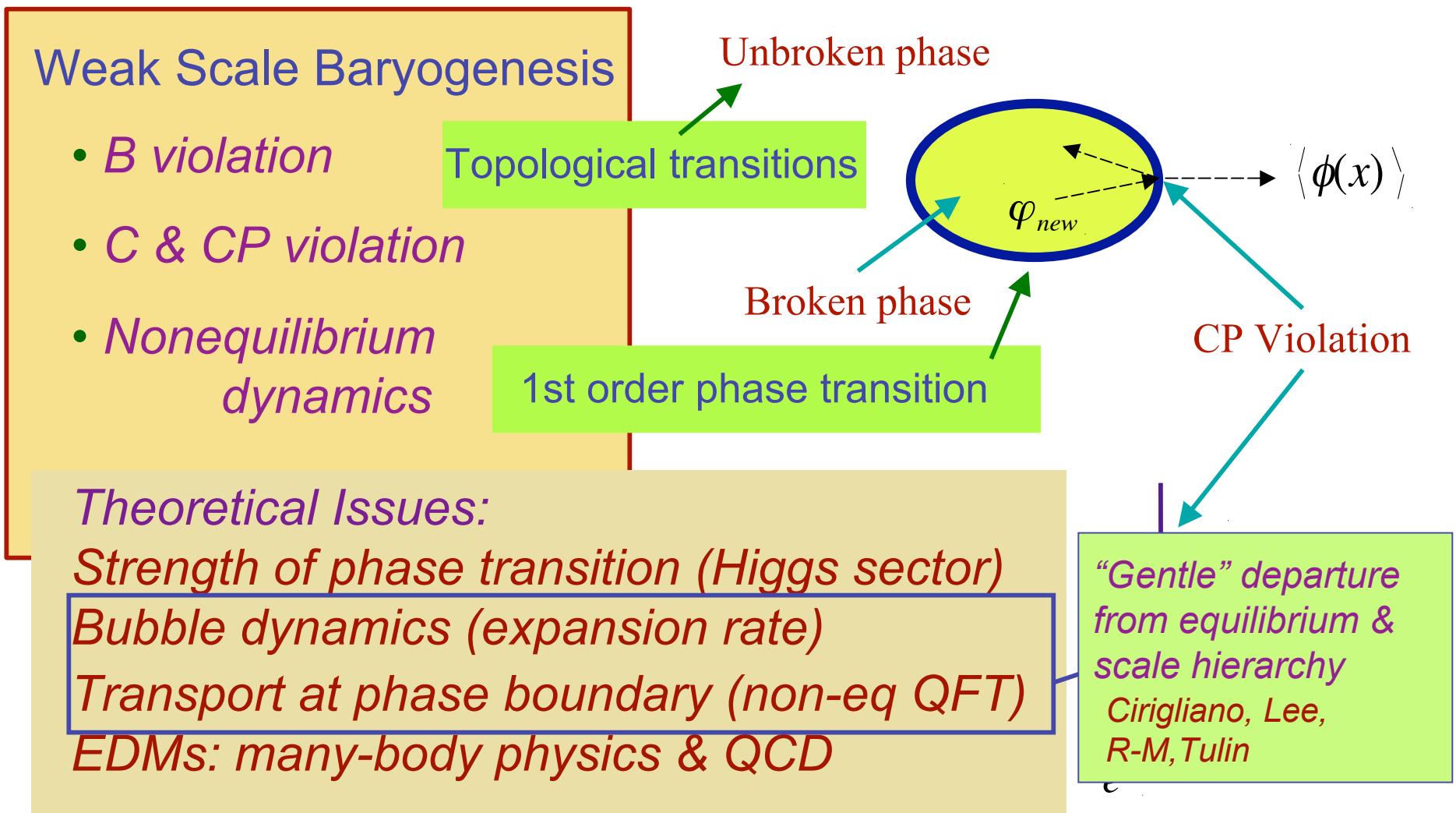
LEPEWWG

Baryogenesis: EDMs & Colliders



Baryogenesis: New Electroweak Physics

90's: Cohen, Kaplan, Nelson
Joyce, Prokopec, Turok



Systematic Baryogenesis

*Goal: Derive dependence of Y_B on parameters
 \mathcal{L}_{new} systematically (controlled approximations)*

$$Y_B = \sum_k F_k(g_i, M_i; T, v_w, L_w, \dots) \sin \phi_k$$

The equation is contained within a light green rectangular box. Three red arrows point upwards from labels to specific terms in the equation:

- A long arrow from the left points to $F_k(g_i, M_i; T, v_w, L_w, \dots)$.
- A short arrow from the center points to $\sin \phi_k$.
- A short arrow from the right points to v_w .

Labels below the box:

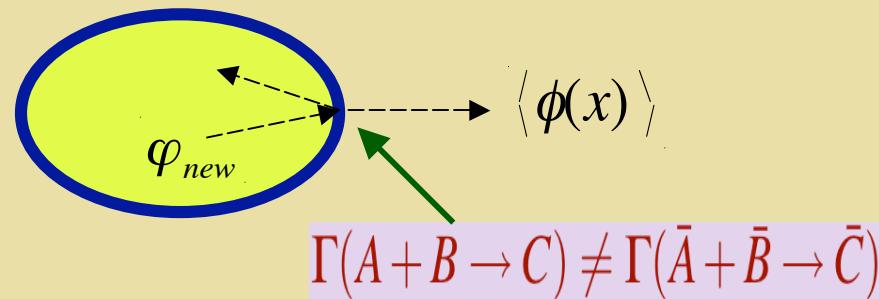
- Parameters in \mathcal{L}_{new}*
- Bubble & PT dynamics*
- CPV phases*

Departure from equilibrium

- *Earliest work: QM scattering & stat mech*
- *New developments: non-equilibrium QFT*

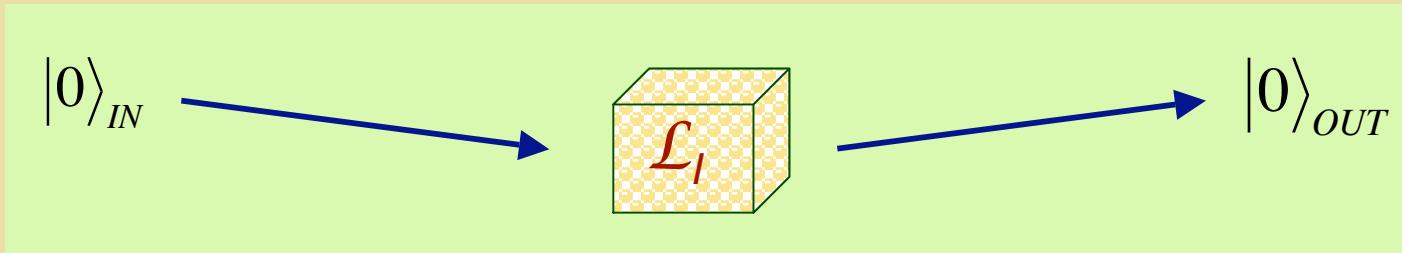
Quantum Transport & Baryogenesis

Electroweak Baryogenesis



1. Evolution is non-adiabatic:
 $v_{wall} > 0 \rightarrow decoherence$
2. Spectrum is degenerate:
 $T > 0 \rightarrow Quasiparticles\ mix$
3. Density is non-zero

Particle Propagation: Beyond familiar (Peskin) QFT

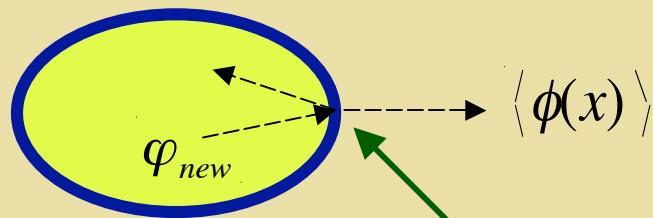


Assumptions:

1. Evolution is adiabatic
2. Spectrum is non-degenerate
3. Density is zero

Quantum Transport & Baryogenesis

Electroweak Baryogenesis



$$\Gamma(A+B \rightarrow C) \neq \Gamma(\bar{A}+\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C})$$

Scale Hierarchy:

Fast, but not too fast

$$\varepsilon_d = v_w (k / \omega) \ll 1$$

Hot, but not too hot

$$\varepsilon_p = \Gamma_p / \omega \ll 1$$

Dense, but not too dense

$$\varepsilon_\mu = \mu / T \ll 1$$

Competing Dynamics

CPV $\Gamma(A+B \rightarrow C) \neq \Gamma(\bar{A}+\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C})$

Ch eq $\Gamma(A + B \leftrightarrow C)$

Cirigliano, Lee, Tulin, R-M

Systematically derive
transport eq's from \mathcal{L}_{new}

Work to lowest, non-
trivial order in ε 's

Error is $O(\varepsilon) \sim 0.1$

Cirigliano, Lee, R-M

Quantum Transport Equations

Approximations

- Neglect $O(\varepsilon^3)$ terms
- Others under scrutiny

*R-M, Chung, Tulin,
Garbrecht, Lee,
Cirigliano*

- $\Gamma_Y \gg$ other rates? (No)
- Majorana fermions ?
(densities decouple)
- Particle-sparticle eq?
- Density indep thermal
widths?

Currents

and baryon sector

$$i(z, X) - G$$

$$-\Gamma_M^- \left(\frac{T}{k_T} \right)$$

$$-\frac{Q}{k_Q} \right) - I$$

$$\left) + \Gamma_M^- \left(\frac{T}{k} \right) \right.$$

$$-\frac{Q}{k_Q} \right) - 2$$

$$\frac{2}{Q} + \frac{H}{k_H} -$$

violation

From S-D Equations:

- S^{CPV}

*Riotto, Carena et al, R-M et al,
Konstandin et al*

- $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_H, \Gamma_Y \dots$

R-M et al

Objectives:

- Determine param dep of S^{CPV} and all Γ s and not just that of S^{CPV}
- Develop general methods for any model with new CPV
- Quantify theor uncertainties

Illustrative Study: MSSM

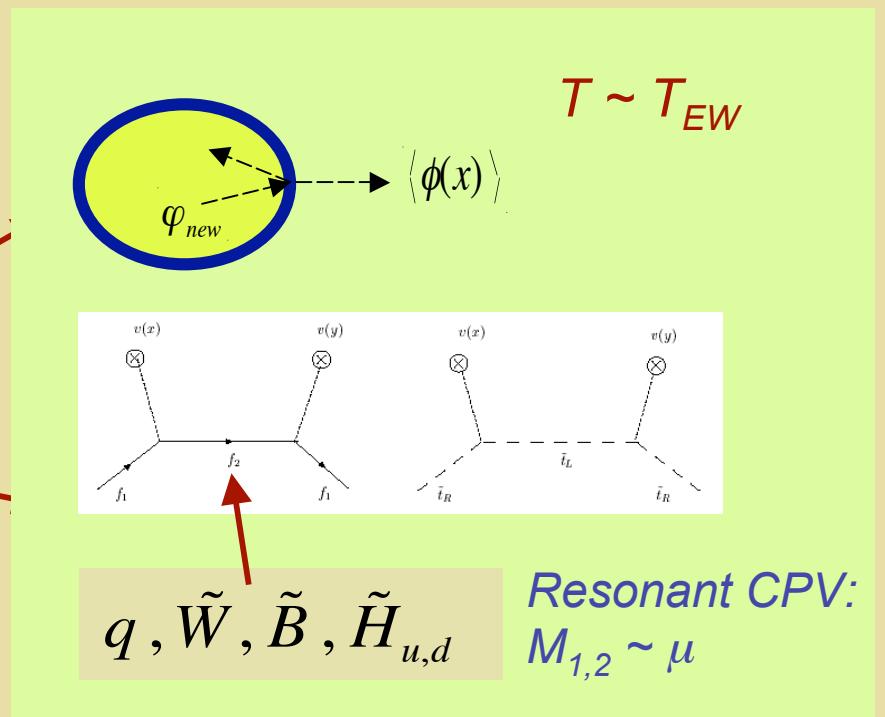
Chargino Mass Matrix

$$M_C = \begin{pmatrix} M_2 & m_w \sqrt{2} \cos \beta \\ m_w \sqrt{2} \sin \beta & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

CPV

Neutralino Mass Matrix

$$M_N = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & 0 & -\mu \\ 0 & M_2 & m_z \sin \beta \sin \theta_W & -m_z \sin \beta \sin \theta_W \\ -m_z \cos \beta \sin \theta_W & m_z \cos \beta \cos \theta_W & 0 & 0 \\ m_z \sin \beta \sin \theta_W & -m_z \sin \beta \sin \theta_W & -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Baryon Number: MSSM

$$Y_B = \frac{\rho_B}{s_\gamma} = F_1 \sin \phi_\mu + F_2 \sin(\phi_\mu + \phi_A)$$

$$F_1 \propto \frac{S_{\tilde{H}}^{CPV}}{\sqrt{\bar{\Gamma}}} \frac{\Gamma_{WS}}{\Gamma_{diff}}$$

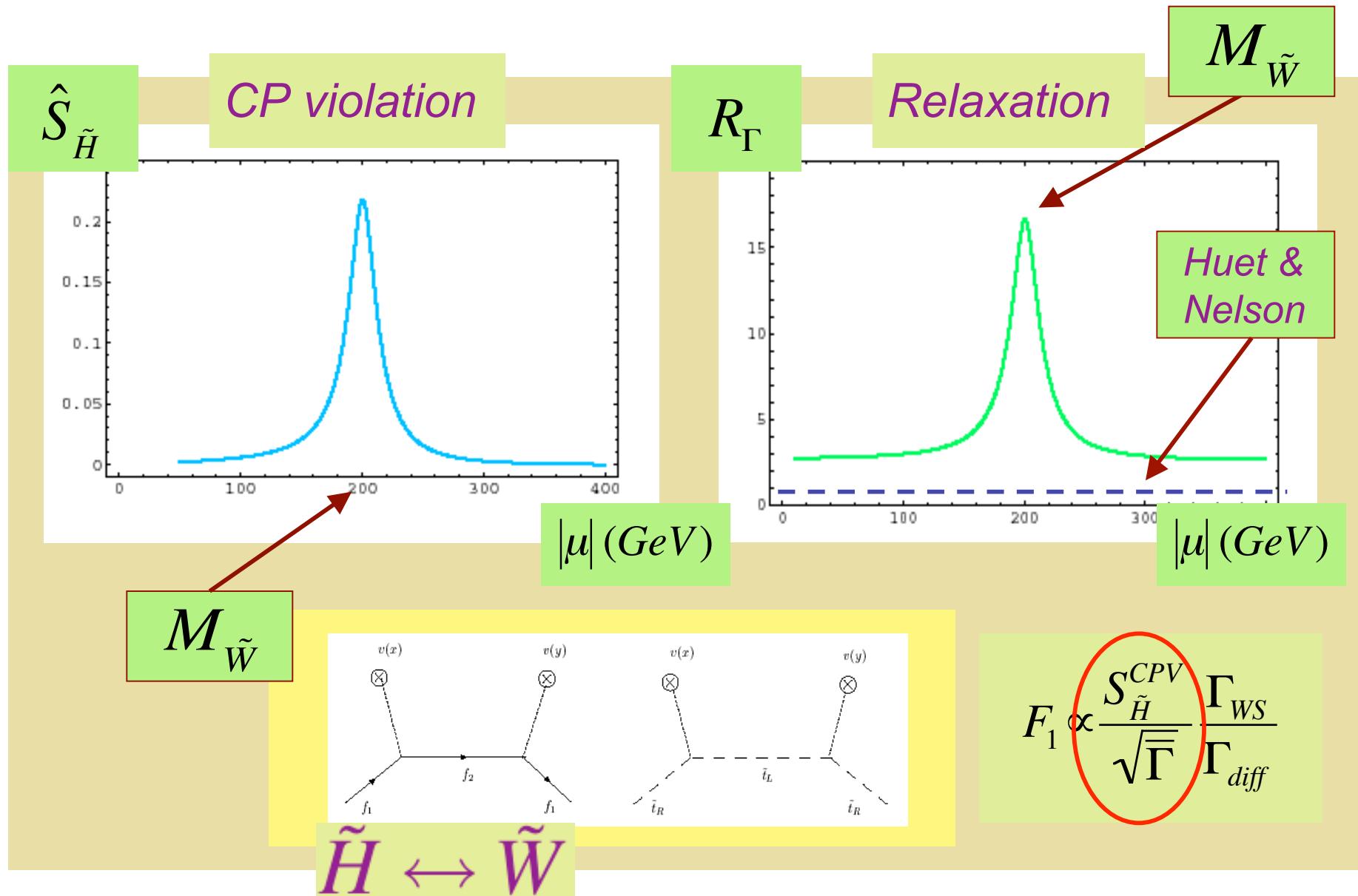
Higgsinos

$$F_2 \propto \frac{S_{\tilde{t}}^{CPV}}{\sqrt{\bar{\Gamma}}} \frac{\Gamma_{WS}}{\Gamma_{diff}}$$

Squarks

Impt to compute
both num and den
consistently

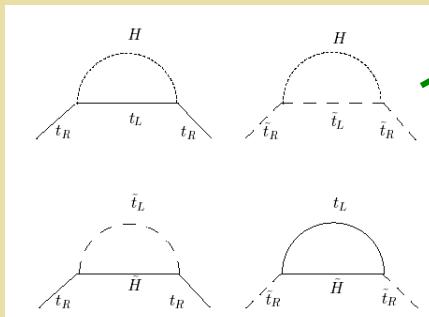
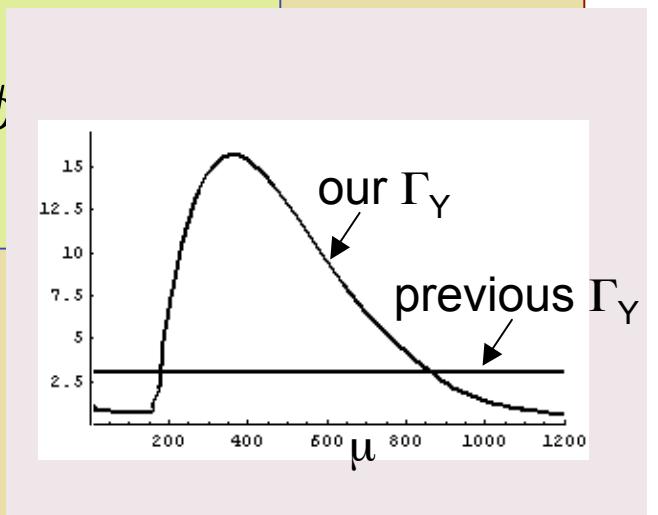
Resonant CPV & Relaxation



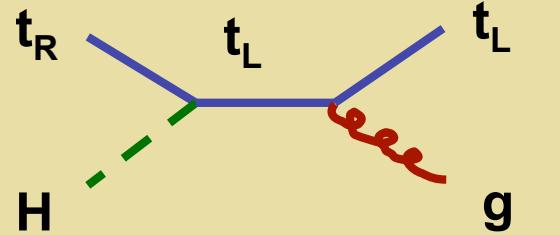
Baryon Number & Γ_Y

$$Y_B = \frac{\rho_B}{S_\gamma} = F_1 \sin \phi_\mu + F_2 \sin(\phi - \phi_\mu)$$

$$F_i = F_i^\infty \left[1 + \Delta \left(\frac{\Gamma_H}{\Gamma_Y} \right) \right]$$



$$O(\alpha_s^0)$$



Cirigliano, Lee, R-M, Tulin

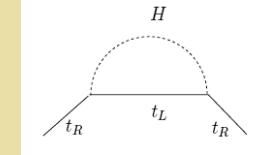
Joyce, Prokopec, Turok

Baryogenesis: $\tan \beta$ effects

Transport, Spectrum, & EDMs

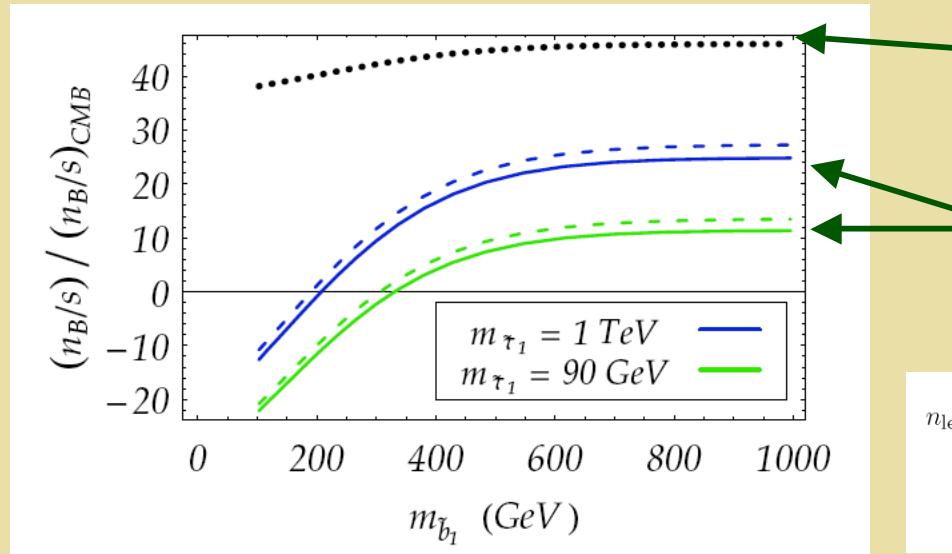
Chung, Garbrecht, R-M, Tulin: 0808.1144

$$Y_B = \sum_K F_k(g_i, M_i; T, v_w, L_w, \dots) \sin \phi_k$$



+ SUSY

$$\frac{Y_{b,\tau}^{\text{MSSM}}}{Y_{b,\tau}^{\text{SM}}} = \tan \beta$$



Small $\tan \beta$: negligible $Y_{b,\tau}$ effects

$\tan \beta = 20$: impt $Y_{b,\tau}$ effects

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{left}} &\simeq n_q + n_\ell = \frac{k_q}{k_Q} Q + \frac{k_\ell}{k_L} L \quad (6) \\ &\simeq \left[\frac{k_q}{k_H} \left(\frac{k_B - k_T}{k_Q + k_B + k_T} \right) + \frac{k_\ell}{k_H} \left(\frac{k_\tau}{k_L + k_\tau} \right) \right] H . \end{aligned}$$

Small $\tan \beta$:
 $n_{\text{left}} = 5Q + 4T$

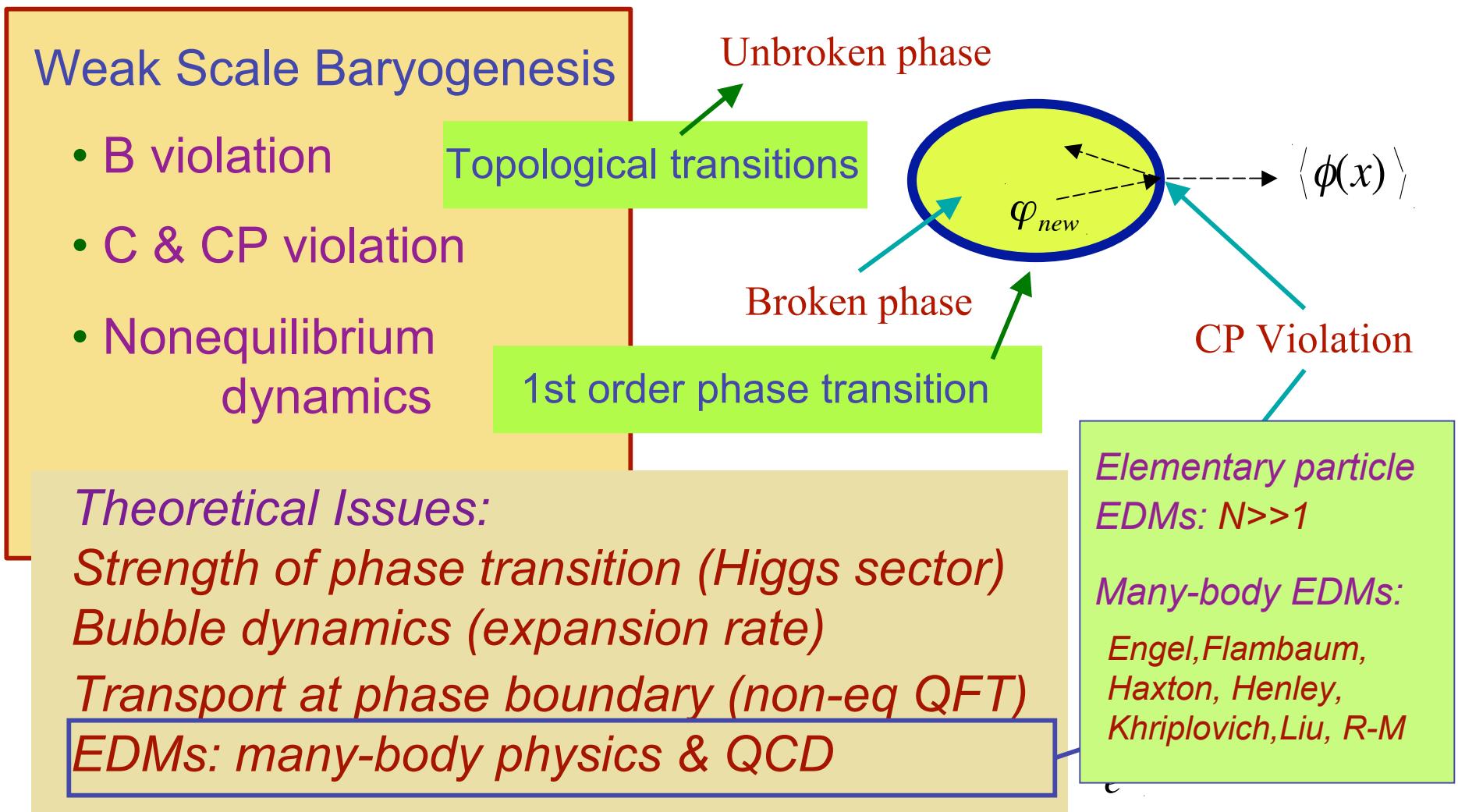
$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{(k_B - 9k_T)k_Q}{(9k_T + 9k_Q + k_B)k_H} H \\ T &= \frac{(9k_T + 2k_B)k_T}{(9k_T + 9k_Q + k_B)k_H} H \end{aligned}$$

Cancelling t, b (s)quark contributions

Enhanced light stau contributions

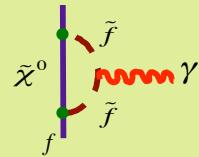
Baryogenesis: New Electroweak Physics

90's: Cohen, Kaplan, Nelson
Joyce, Prokopec, Turok

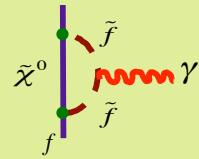


EDMs: Complementary Searches

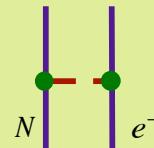
Electron



Neutron

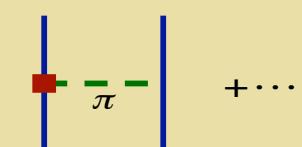
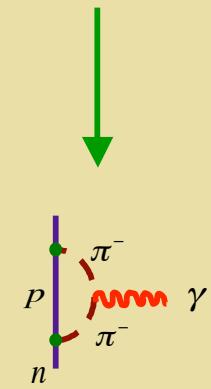
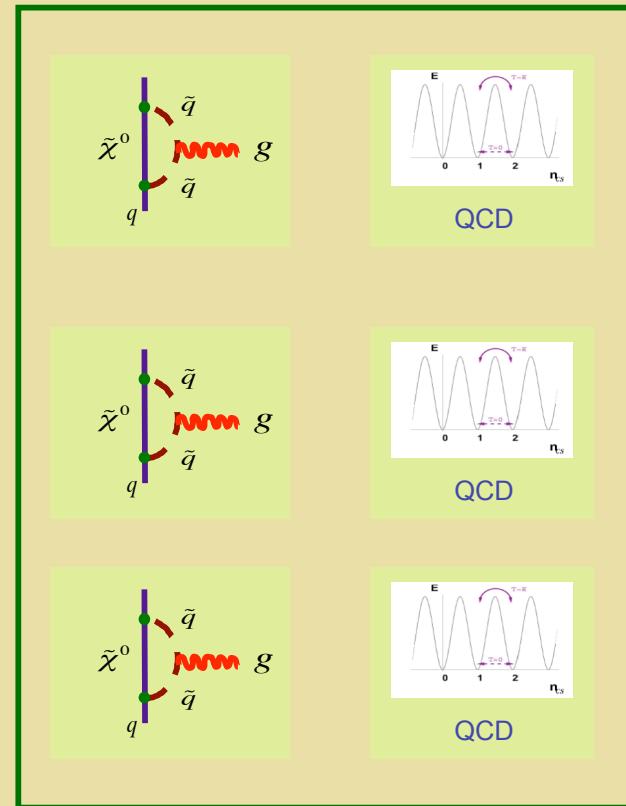


Neutral
Atoms



Deuteron

Improvements
of 10^2 to 10^3



EDMs: Theory

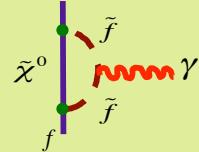
Nuclear Schiff Moment

$$S \sim \int d^3x x^2 \vec{x} \rho(\vec{x})^{\text{CPV}}$$

Nuc ChPT for d_n : van Kolck et al

$$d_{\text{nuc}} \sim \int d^3x x \rho(x)^{\text{CPV}}$$

Neutron



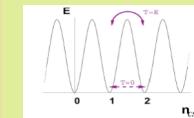
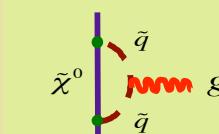
Neutron EDM from LQCD:

$$S_\theta = \frac{g^2 \bar{\theta}}{32\pi^2} \int d^4x \text{Tr}(G\tilde{G})$$

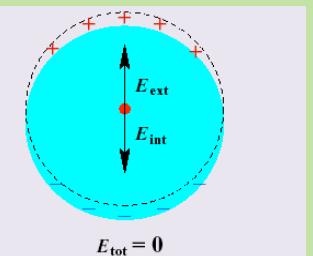
Two approaches:

- Expand in θ & average over topological sectors (Blum et al, Shintani et al)
- Compute ΔE for spin up/down nucleon in background E field (Shintani et al)

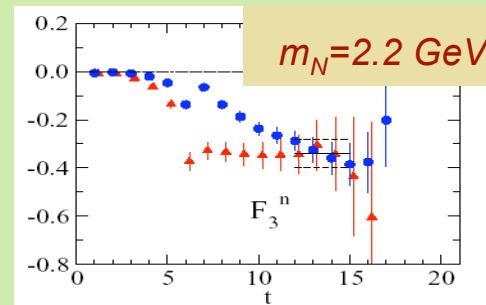
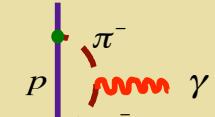
Improvements
of 10^2 to 10^3



QCD



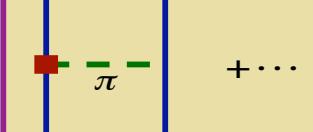
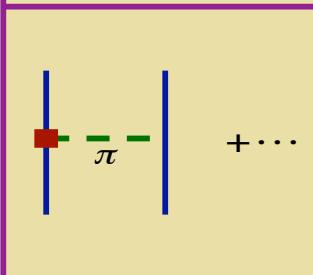
Atomic effect from
nuclear finite size:
Schiff moment



$$d_n^\theta / \bar{\theta} = -1.83(60) \times 10^{-15} e\text{-cm}$$

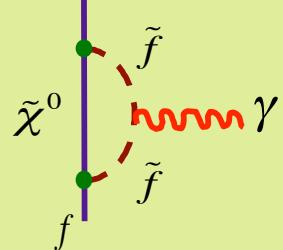
QCD SR (Pospelov et al)

$$d_n^\theta / \bar{\theta} = (2.5 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-16} e\text{-cm}$$

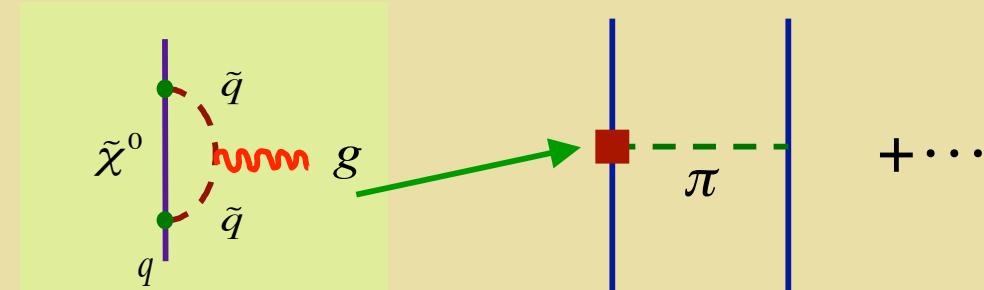


EDMs & Schiff Moments

One-loop



EDM: $q, l, n\dots$



Chromo-EDM: $q, n\dots$

*Dominant in
nuclei & atoms*

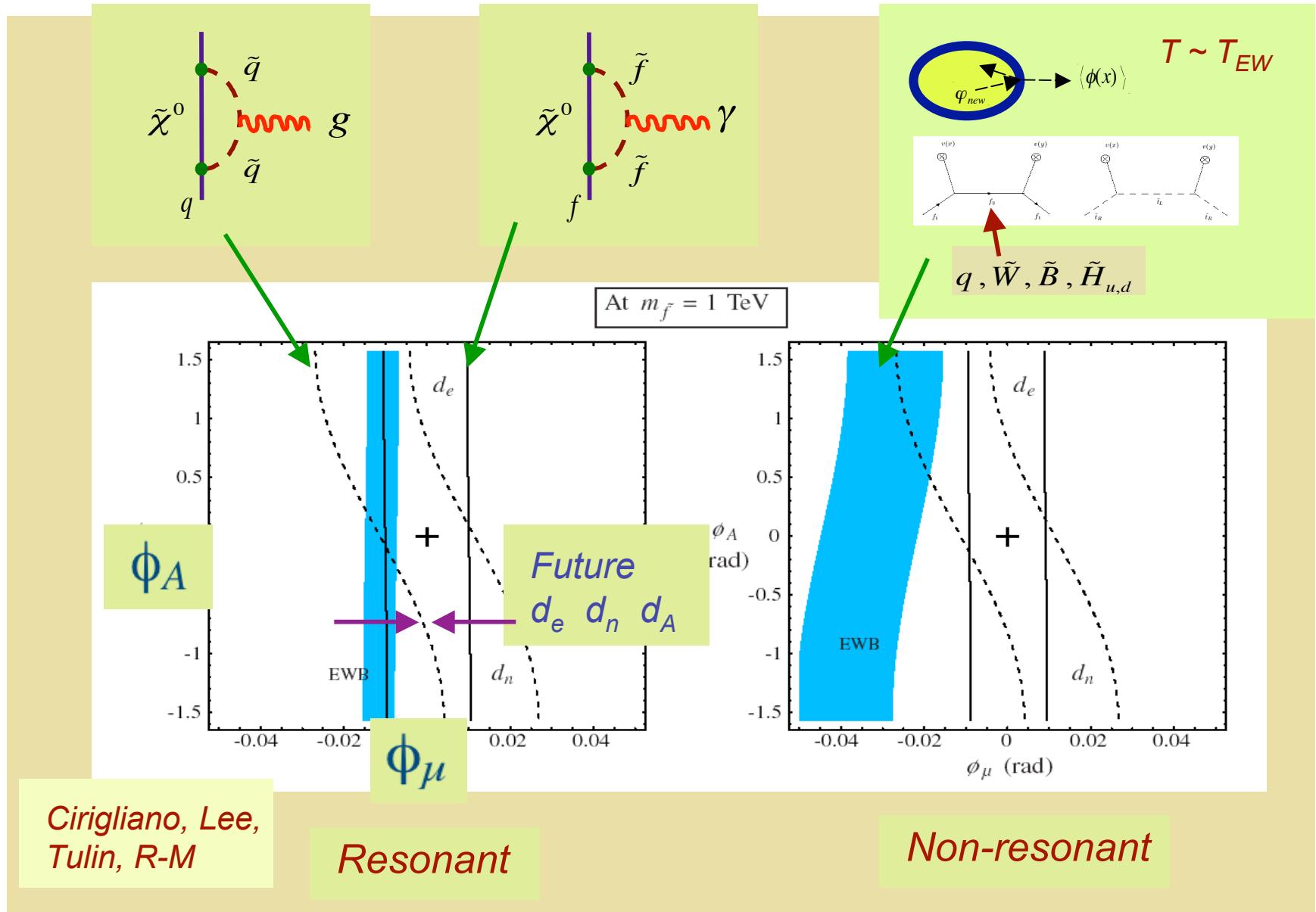
Schiff Moment in ^{199}Hg

New nuclear calc's needed !

Liu et al: New formulation of Schiff operator

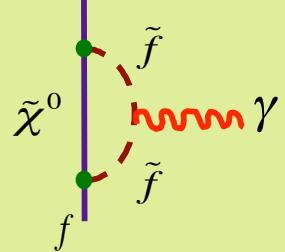
$$\hat{S}^\lambda = \frac{1}{10} \int d^3y \hat{\rho}(y) y^2 \left\{ y^\lambda - \frac{5}{3Z} \left(\hat{d}_N^\lambda - \frac{4\sqrt{2\pi}}{5} [\hat{d}_N \otimes Y_2(\hat{y})]^\lambda_1 \right) \right\} + \dots$$

One Loop EDMs & Baryogenesis

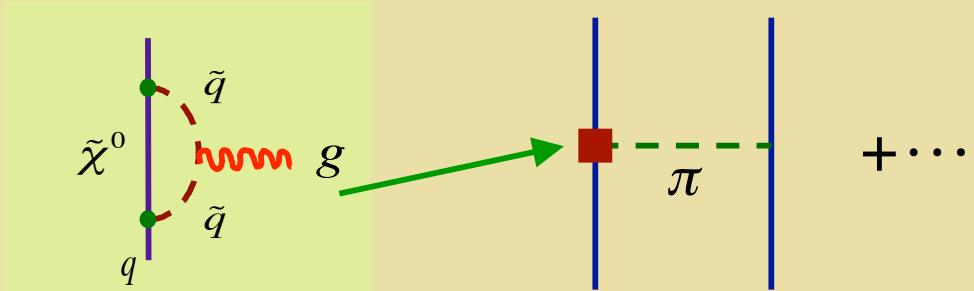


EDMs in SUSY

One-loop



EDM: $q, l, n\dots$

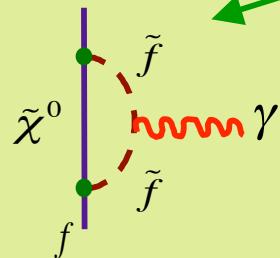


Chromo-EDM: $q, n\dots$

*Dominant in
nuclei & atoms*

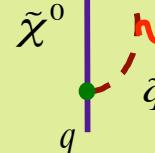
EDMs in SUSY

One-loop

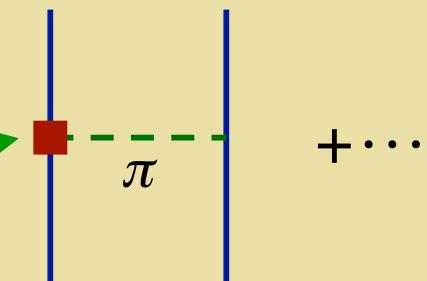


EDM: $q, l, n\dots$

Decouple in large $m_{\tilde{f}}$ limit

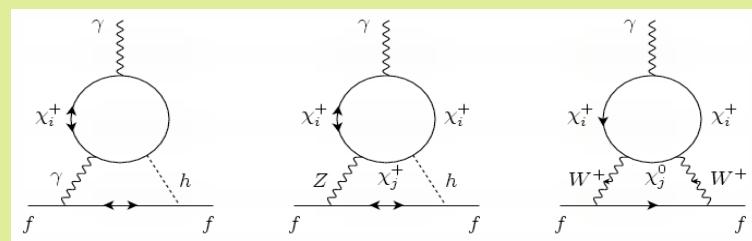


Chromo-EDM: $q, n\dots$

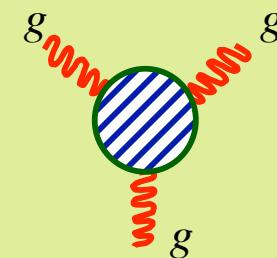


Dominant in nuclei & atoms

Two-loop

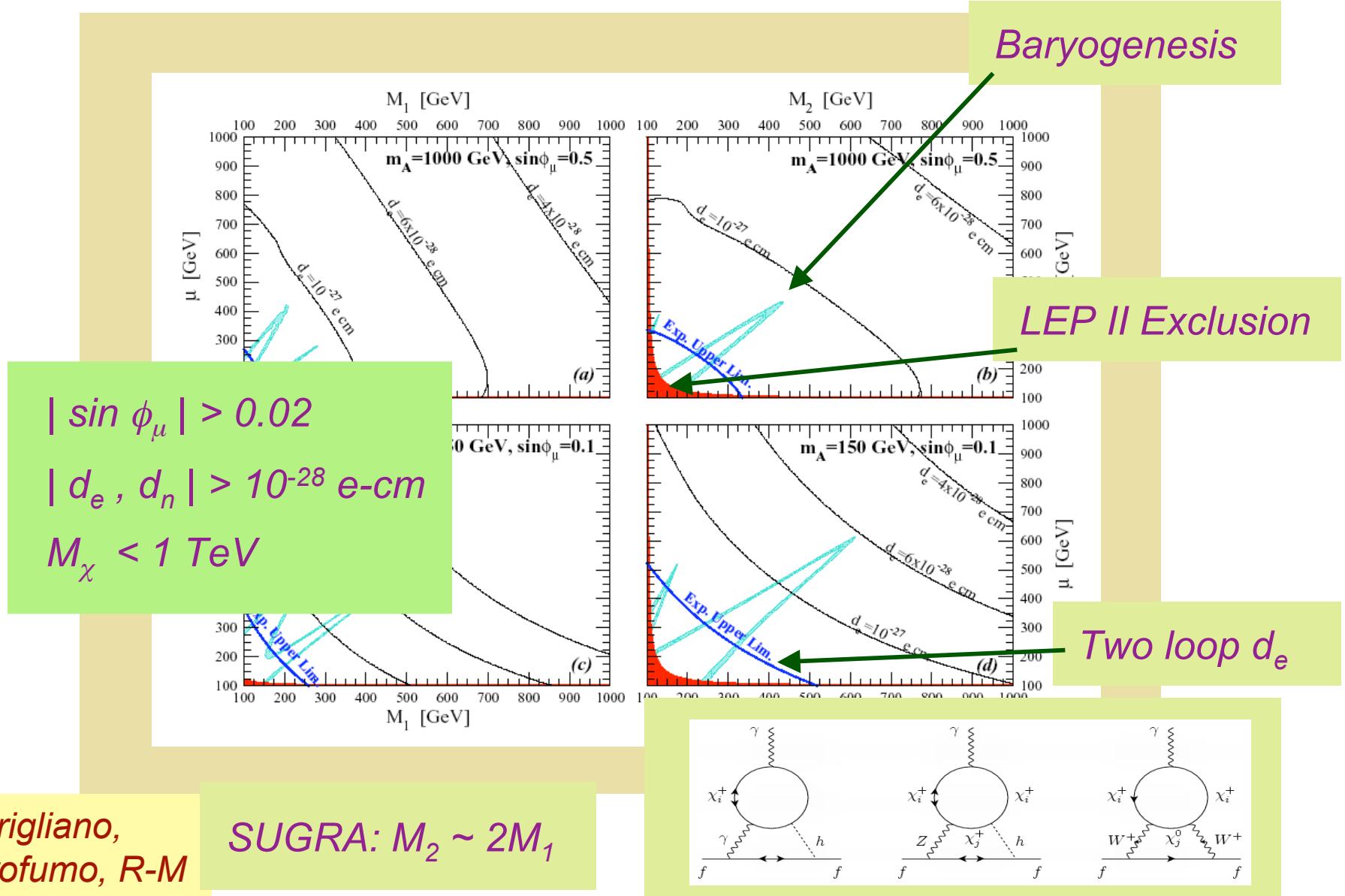


EDM only: no chromo-EDM

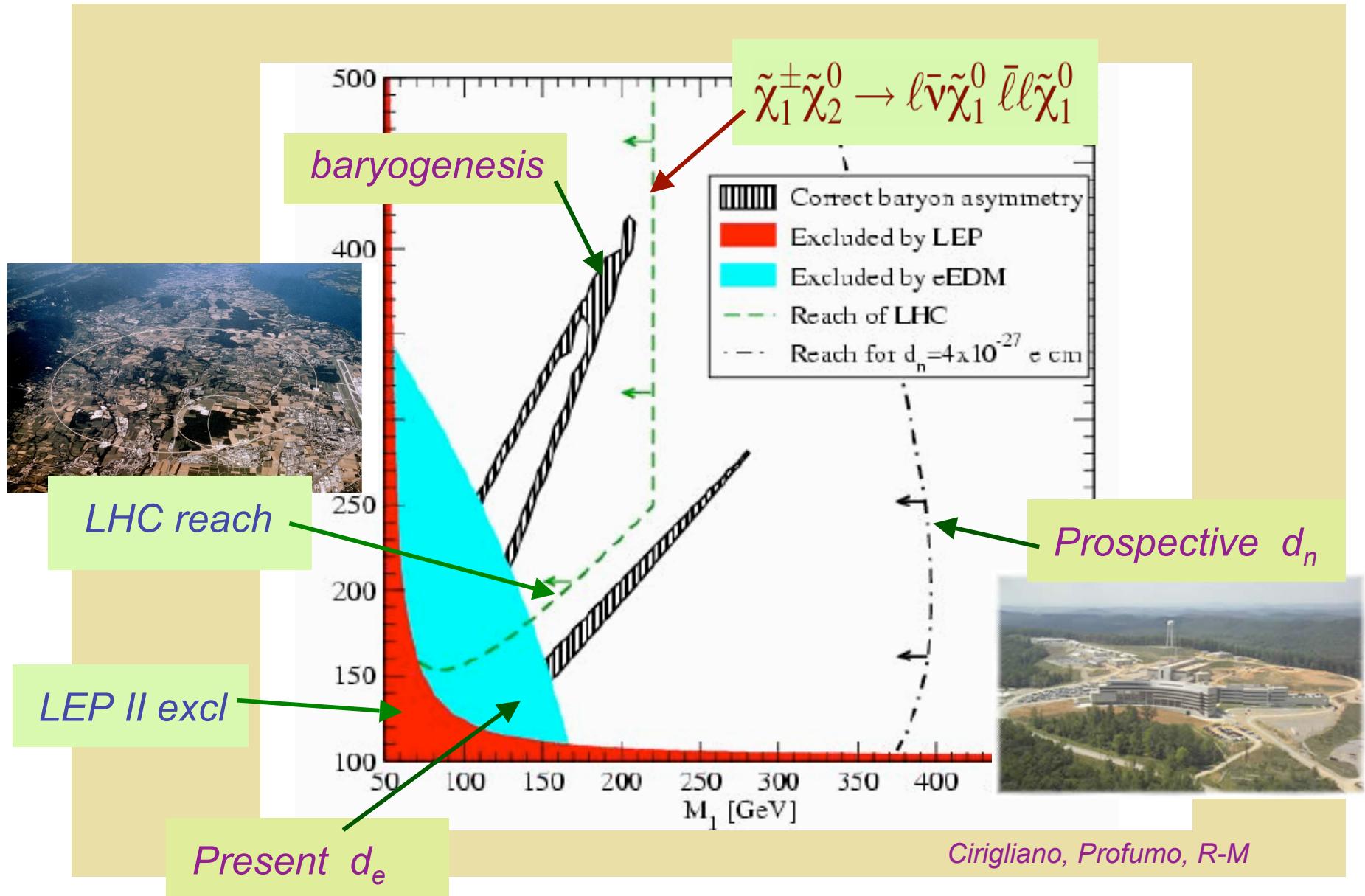


Weinberg: small matrix el's

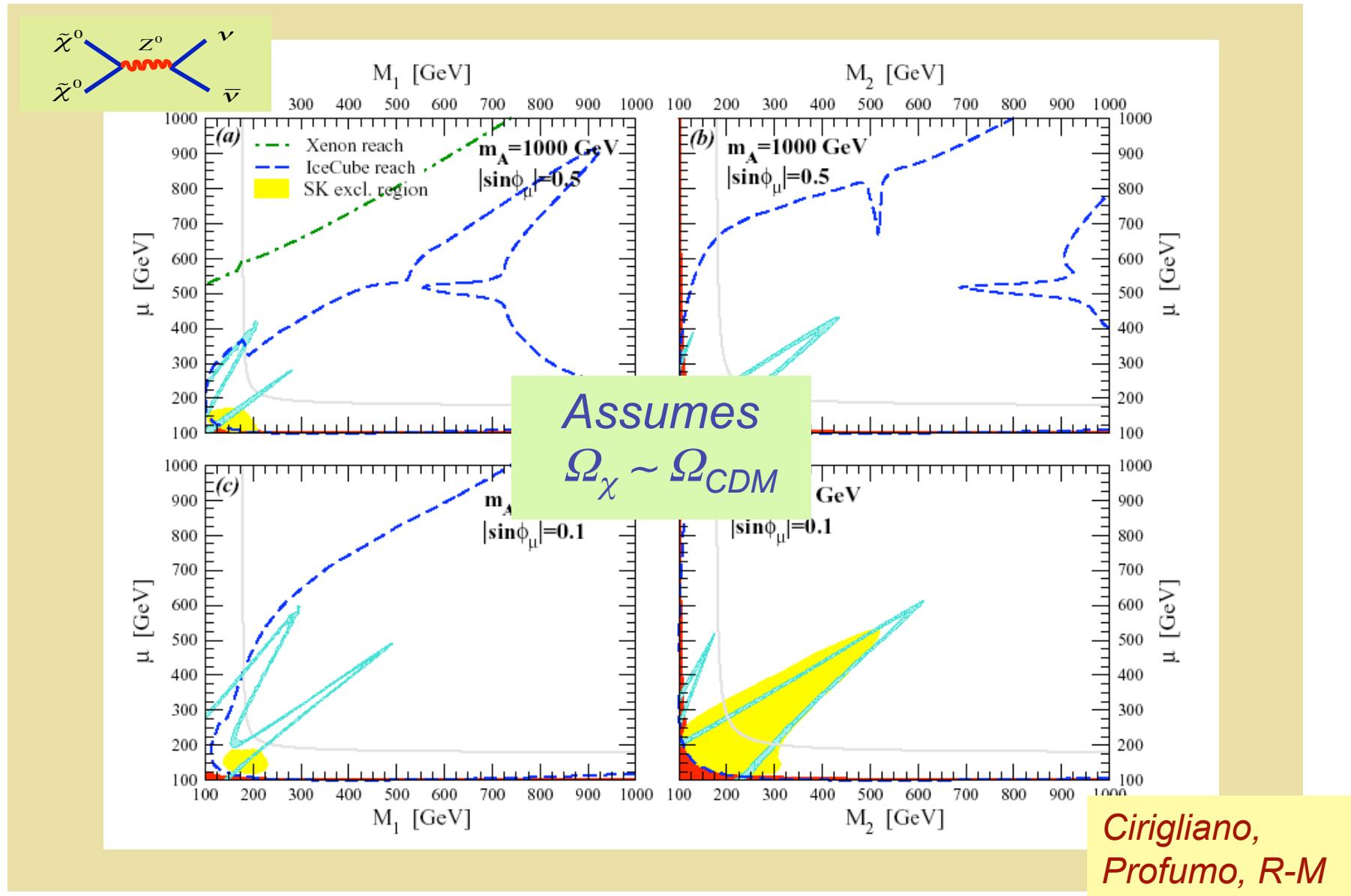
EDM constraints & SUSY CPV



Baryogenesis: EDMs & Colliders



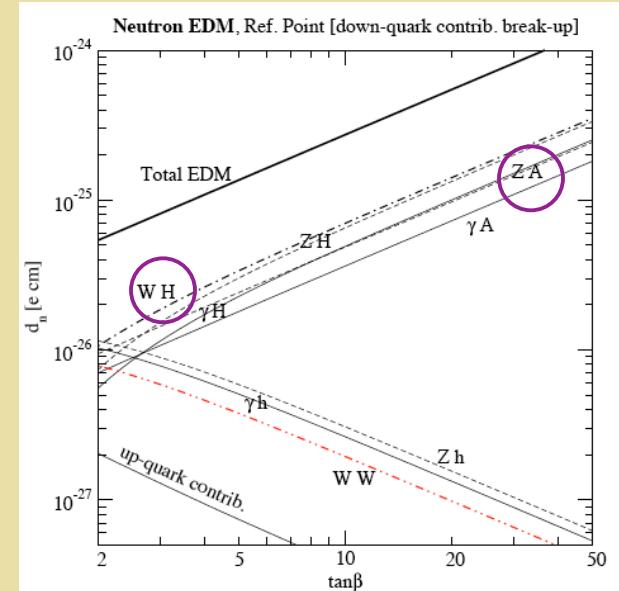
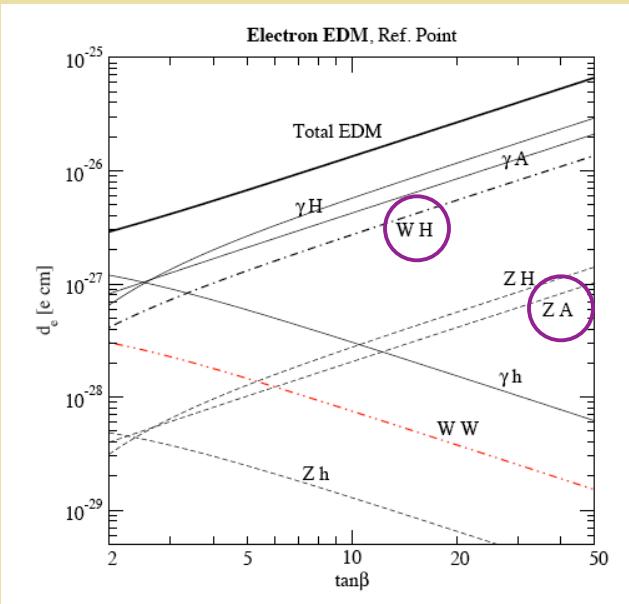
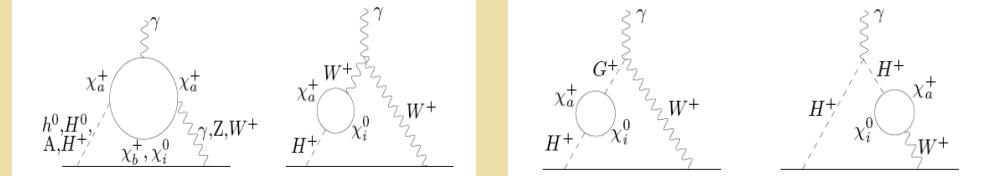
Dark Matter: Future Experiments



EDMs in SUSY: Full Two-Loop

Higgs Boson Masses

Li, Profumo, R-M: 0608.2693



$$m_A = 300 \text{ GeV}, \mu = 300 \text{ GeV}, M_2 = 2M_1 = 290 \text{ GeV}$$

$$d_n = \sum_K H_k(g_i, M_i) \sin \phi_k$$

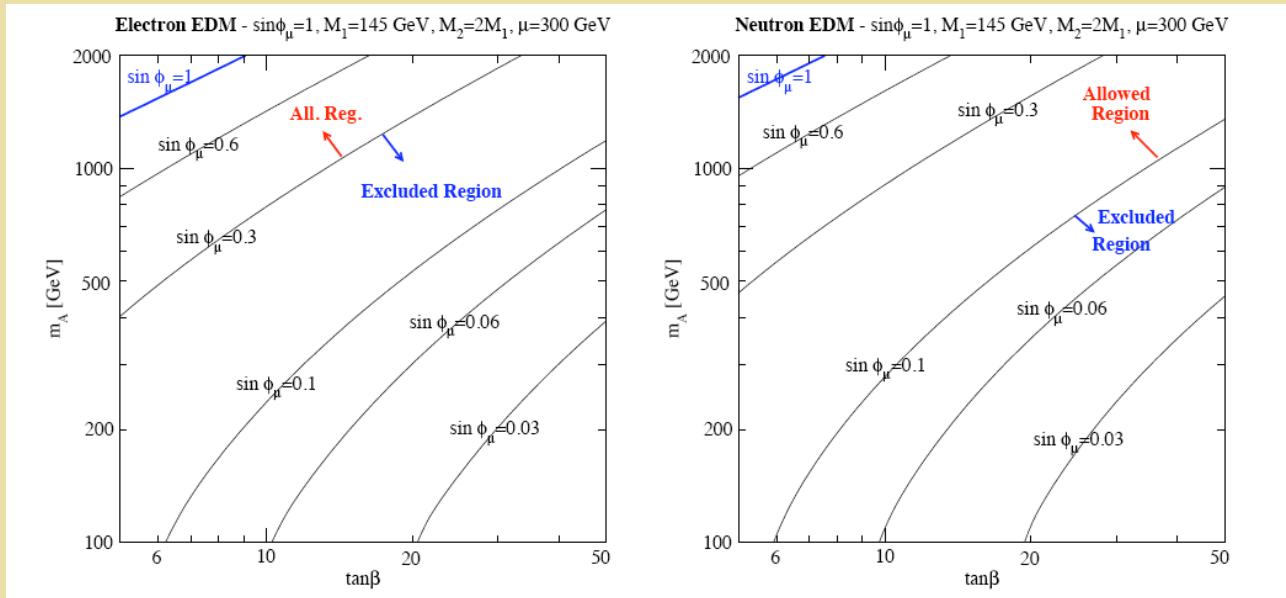


WH Loops dominate for neutron & comparable to γH , γA for electron

EDMs in SUSY: Full Two-Loop

Higgs Boson Masses

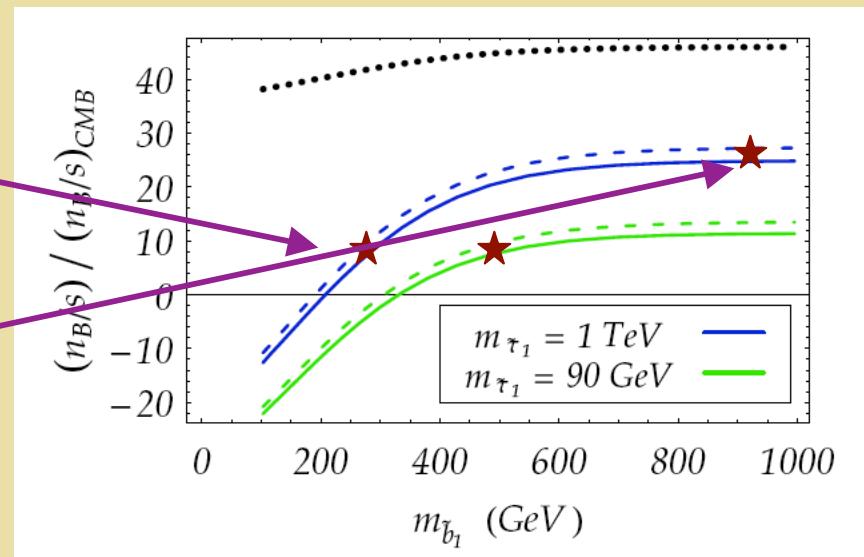
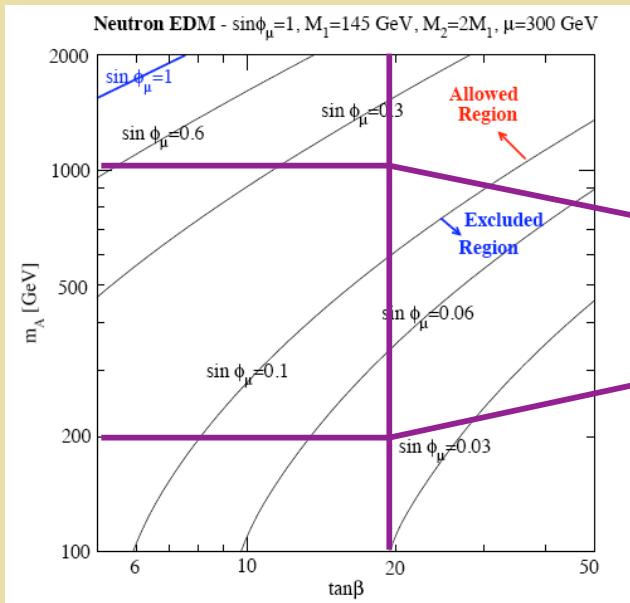
$$d_n = \sum_K H_k(g_i, M_i) \sin \phi_k$$



Stronger limits on ϕ_{CPV} for light Higgses & large $\tan\beta$

Baryogenesis: EDMs & Colliders

Higgs Boson Masses



$$d_n = \sum_K H_k(g_i, M_i) \sin \phi_k$$

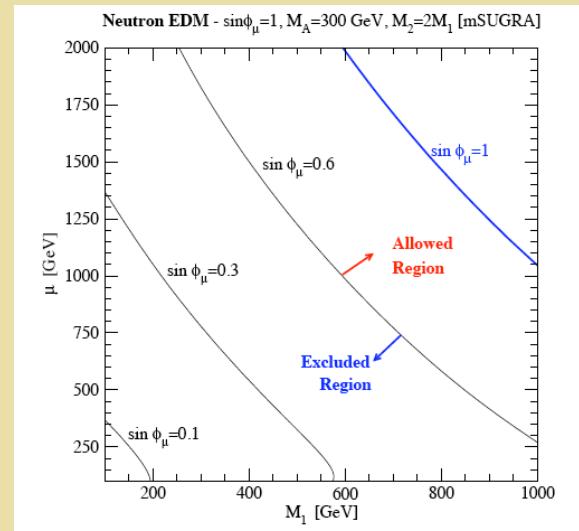
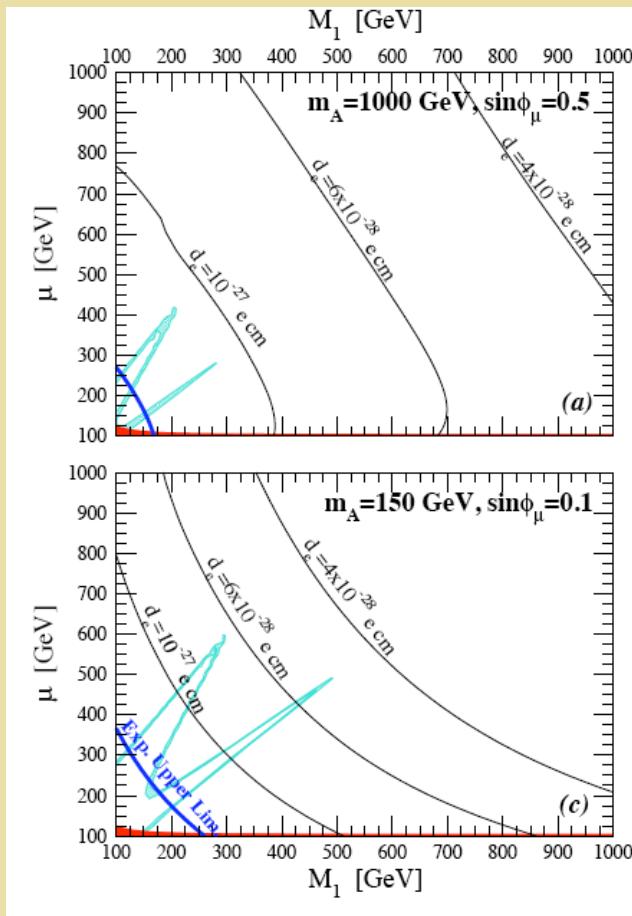
Examples w/ $\tan\beta=20$, $m_{stop}=150$ GeV:
 $m_A=1$ TeV, $\sin\phi_\mu=0.2$; $m_A=1$ TeV, $\sin\phi_\mu=0.05$

Stronger limits on ϕ_{CPV} for light Higgses & large $\tan\beta$

RH sbottom and stau masses correlated

Baryogenesis: EDMs & Colliders

Higgsino & Gaugino Mases



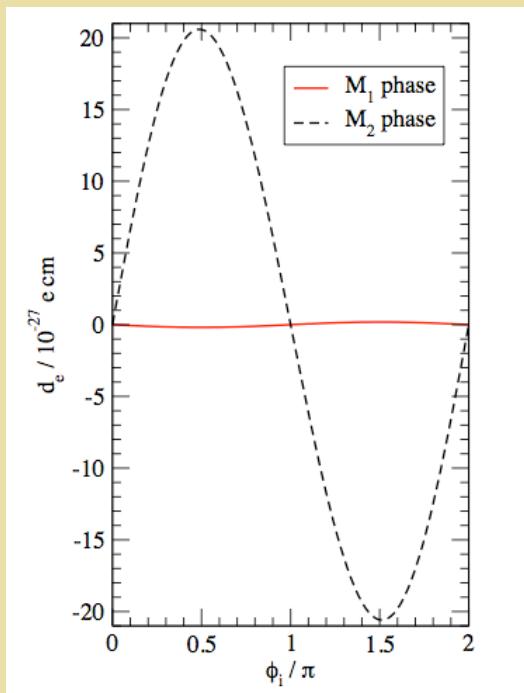
$$d_n = \sum_K H_k(g_i, M_i) \sin \phi_k$$

Larger m_A : EDM contours & EWB regions contract

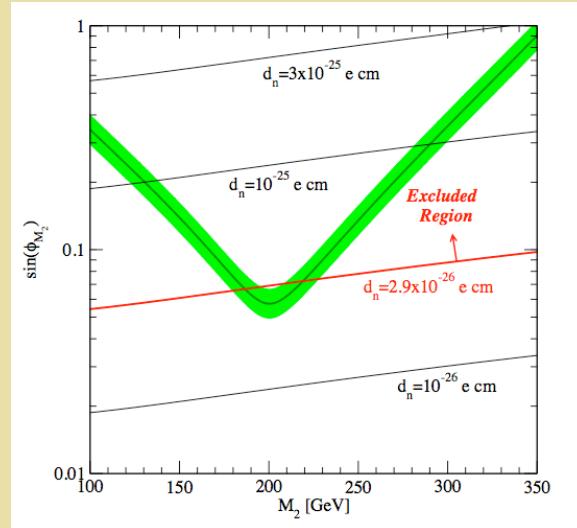
$$Y_B = \sum_K F_k(g_i, M_i; T, v_w, L_w, \dots) \sin \phi_k$$

Baryogenesis: EDMs & Colliders

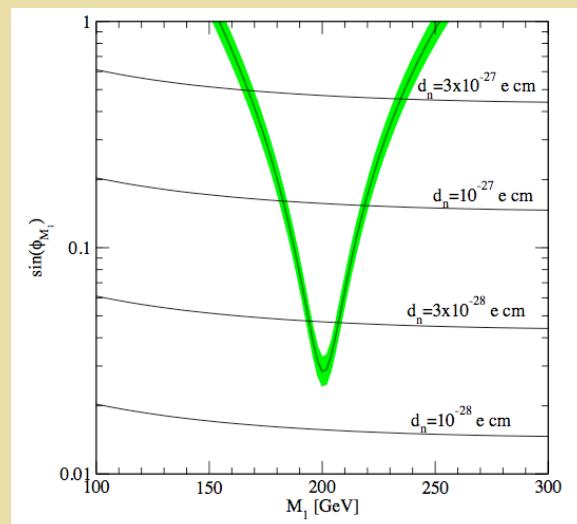
$$\text{Arg}(\mu M_1 b^*) \neq \text{Arg}(\mu M_2 b^*)$$



Weak dependence of d_e, d_n on $\text{Arg}(\mu M_1 b^*)$



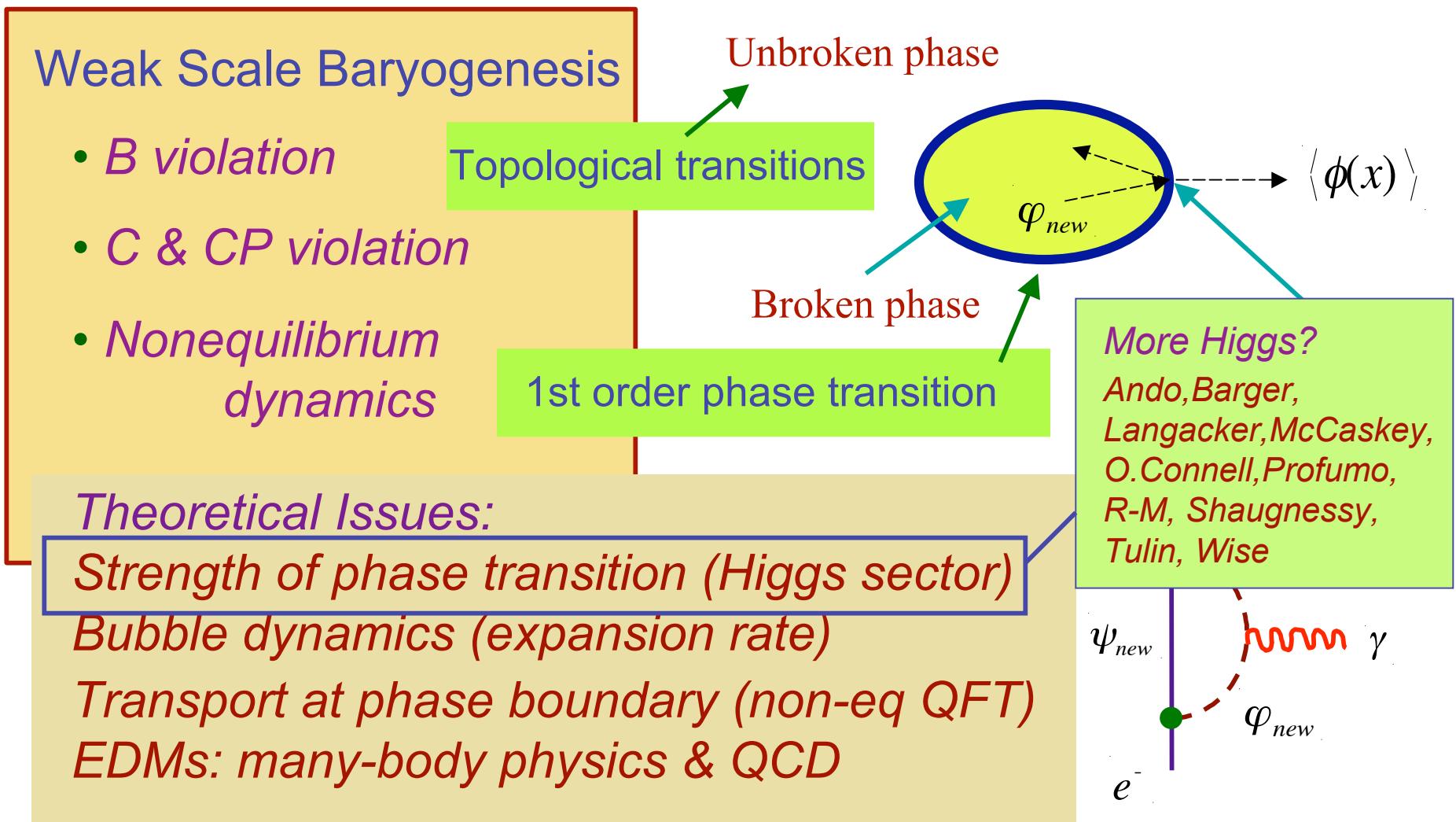
Res χ^+ EWB not compatible with d_n



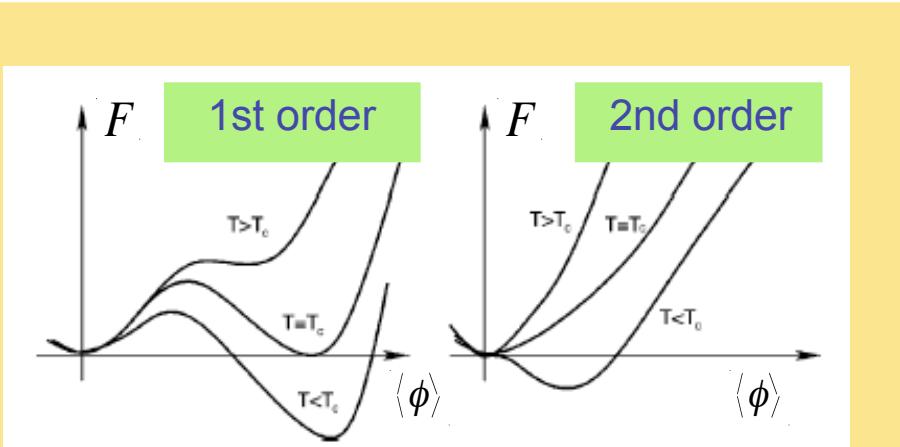
Res & non-res χ^0 EWB compatible with future d_n , light m_A , & moderate $\tan\beta$

Baryogenesis: New Electroweak Physics

90's: Cohen, Kaplan, Nelson
Joyce, Prokopec, Turok

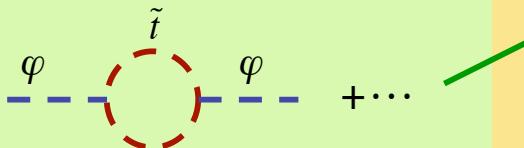


Electroweak Phase Transition & Higgs



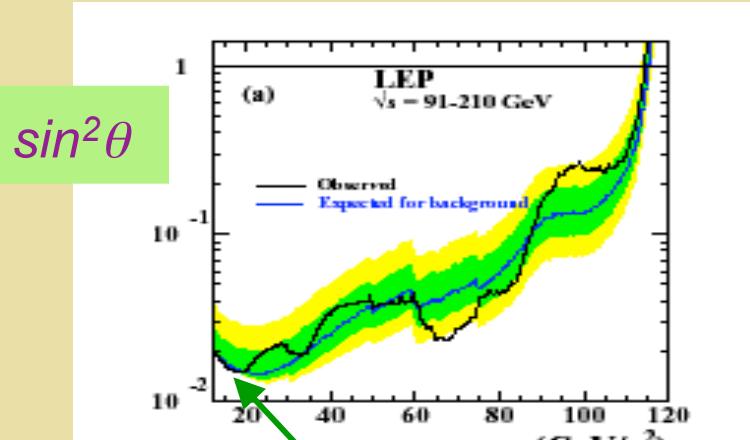
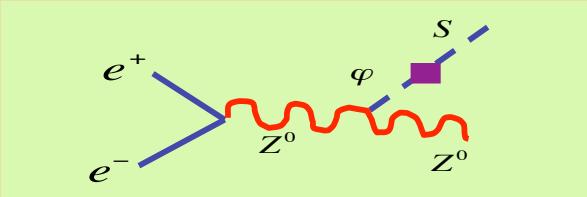
Increasing m_h \longrightarrow

Stop loops
in V_{Eff}



$E_{\text{MSSM}} \sim 10 E_{\text{SM}}$: $m_H < 120 \text{ GeV}$

Light RH stop w/ special $M_{\tilde{t}_R}^2$



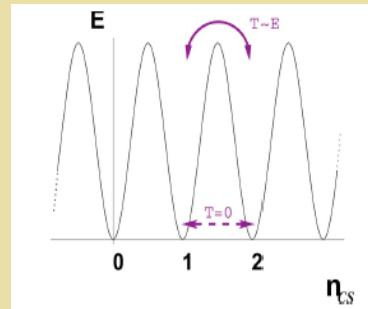
- Can an augmented Higgs sector
- Generate a strong 1st order EWPT ?
 - Allow for a heavier SM-like Higgs than in the MSSM ?
 - Alleviate the tension between direct Higgs search bounds and the EWPO ?
 - Be discovered at the LHC ?
 - Can its necessary characteristic be probed at the LHC and a future e^+e^- collider ?

e Transition & Higgs

$$V_{EFF}(\varphi, T) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\varphi^2 - ET\varphi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\varphi^4$$

Need

$$\frac{\varphi(T_C)}{T_C} = E \left(\frac{M_{WK}^2}{m_H^2} \right) > 1$$

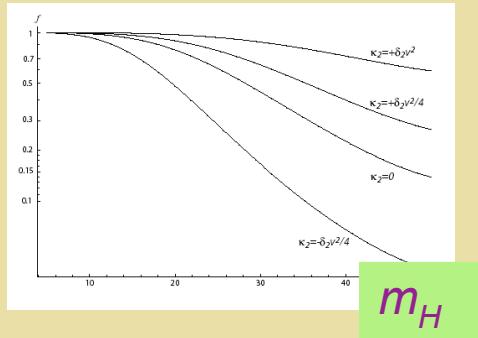


So that $\Gamma_{\text{sphaleron}}$ is not too fast

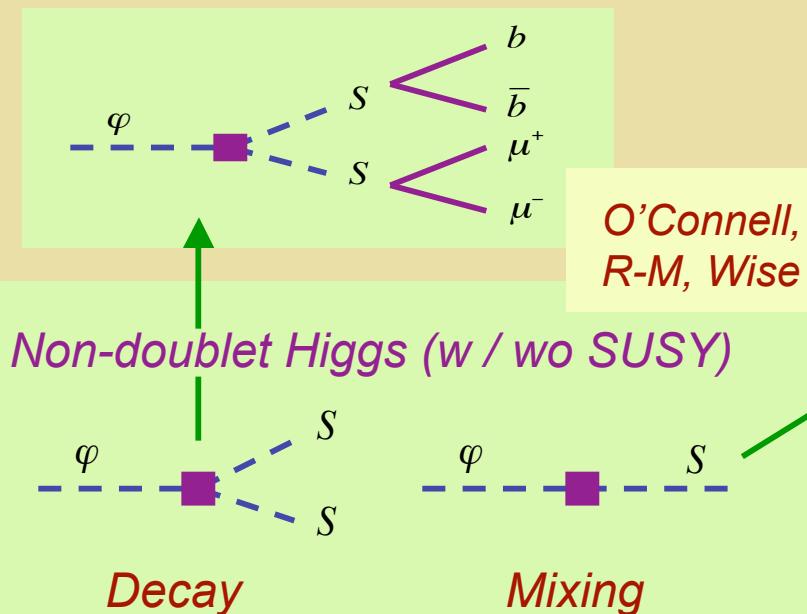
Computed E_{SM} : $m_H < 40 \text{ GeV}$

Reduced SM Higgs branching ratios

B.R.
reduction



Unusual final states

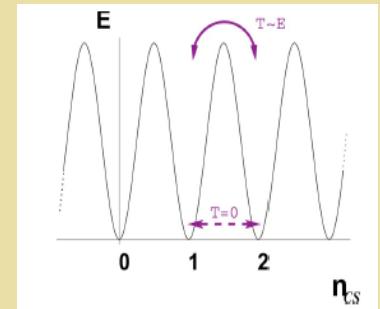


Phase Transition & Higgs

$$V_{EFF}(\varphi, T) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\varphi^2 - ET\varphi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\varphi^4$$

Need

$$\frac{\varphi(T_C)}{T_C} = E \left(\frac{M_{WK}^2}{m_H^2} \right) > 1$$



So that $\Gamma_{sphaleron}$ is not too fast

Computed E_{SM} : $m_H < 40$ GeV

The Simplest Extension

Simplest extension of the SM scalar sector: add one real scalar S

- *Goal: identify generic features of models with extended scalar sectors that give a strong, 1st order EWPT*
- *Determine low-energy phenomenology (Higgs studies, precision ewk)*
- *Address CPV with a different mechanism*

The Simplest Extension, Cont'd

Mass matrix

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_h^2 & \mu_{hs}^2/2 \\ \mu_{hs}^2/2 & \mu_s^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_h^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial h^2} = 2\bar{\lambda}_0 v_0^2$$

$$\mu_s^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial s^2} = b_3 x_0 + 2b_4 x_0^2 - \frac{a_1 y_0^2}{4x_0}$$

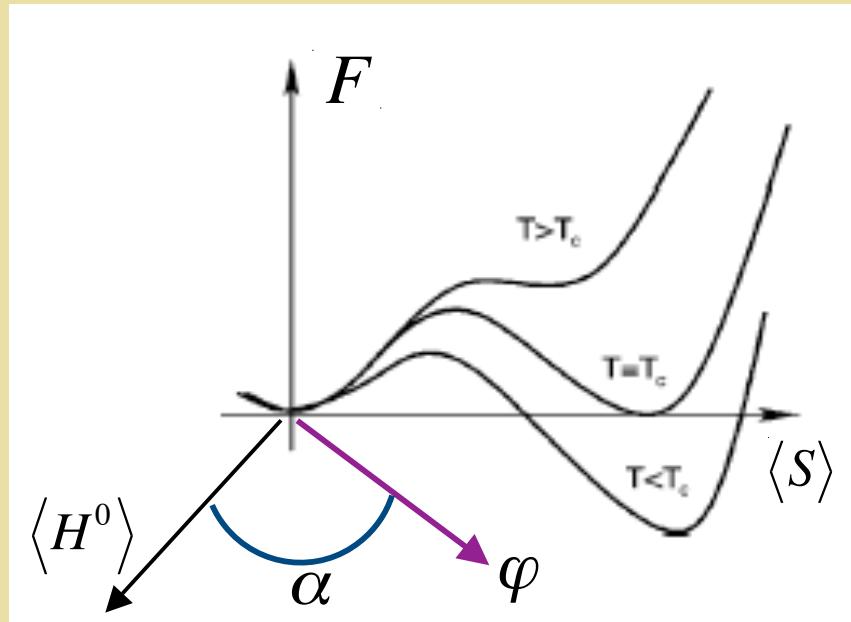
$$\mu_{hs}^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial h \partial s} = (a_1 + 2a_2 x_0) v_0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{1 + \sqrt{1 + y^2}}, \quad y \equiv \frac{\mu_{hs}^2}{\mu_h^2 - \mu_s^2}$$

Stable S (dark matter?)

- Tree-level Z_2 symmetry: $a_1 = b_3 = 0$ to prevent s - h mixing and one-loop $s \rightarrow hh$
- $x_0 = 0$ to prevent h - s mixing

Finite Temperature Potential



Cylindrical Co-ordinates

$$\langle H^0 \rangle = v/\sqrt{2} \equiv \varphi \cos \alpha$$

$$\langle S \rangle = x \equiv \varphi \sin \alpha$$

- What is the pattern of symmetry breaking ?
- What are conditions on the couplings in $V(H, S)$ so that $\langle H^0 \rangle / T > 1$ at T_c ?

- Compute $V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, \alpha, T)$
- Minimize w.r.t ϕ, α
- Find T_c
- Evaluate $v(T_c)/T_c \sim \cos \alpha(T_c) \phi(T_c)/T_c$

Finite Temperature Potential

Potential

$$V_{eff}(\varphi, \alpha, T) = \bar{\lambda} \varphi^4 + (e - \varepsilon T) \varphi^3 + [2\bar{D}(T^2 - T_0^2) + (b_2 \sin^2 \alpha)/2] \varphi^2 + BT^2 \varphi + \dots$$

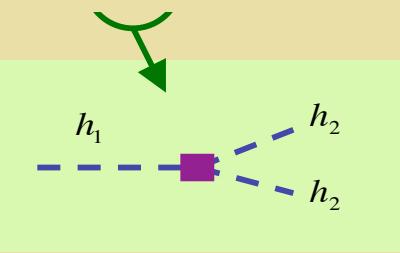
Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Strong first order EWPT

$$\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha_c \left(\frac{\varepsilon + e/T_c}{2\bar{\lambda}} \right) \left[1 + \gamma \frac{|V_0|}{T_c^4} \right] + \dots \gtrsim 1$$

e^+ φ $\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}$

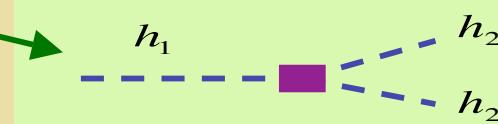
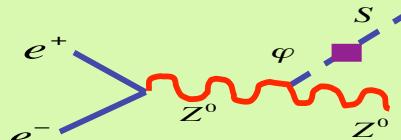
Increase ε
Large $e < 0$
Reduce λ
Nonzero V_0



Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Strong first order EWPT

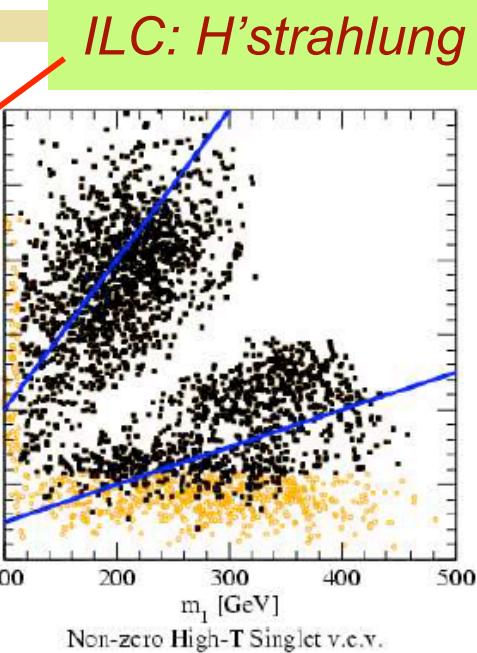
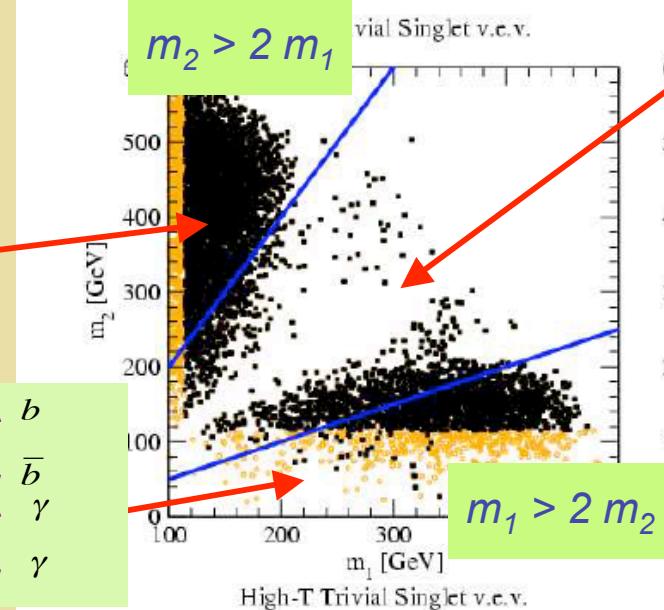
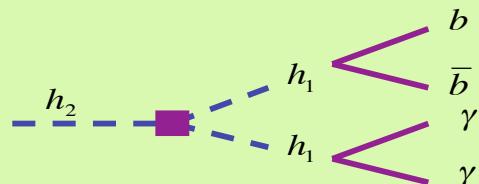
$$\frac{4E_{SM}\cos^4\alpha_c - \sqrt{2}\cos\alpha_c\sin\alpha_c(a_1\cos^2\alpha_c/2 + b_3\sin^2\alpha_c/3)/T_c}{2\bar{\lambda}_0(T_c)\cos^4\alpha_c + a_2\cos^2\alpha_c\sin^2\alpha_c + b_4\sin^4\alpha_c/4} \gtrsim 1$$



Phenomenology

Colliders

LHC exotic final states: 4b-jets, γ + 2 b-jets...



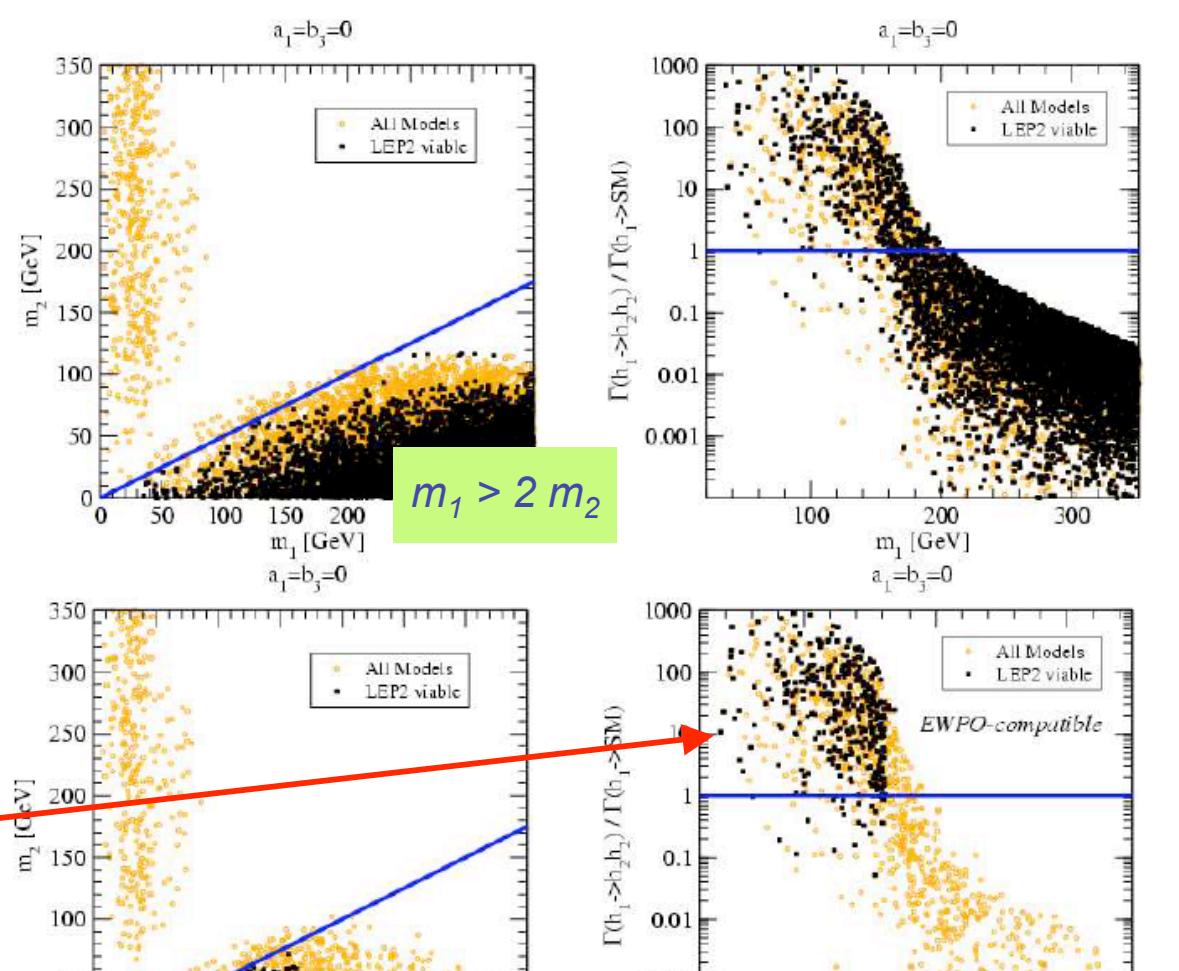
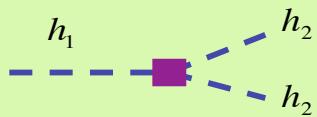
ILC: H' strahlung

Phenomenology

Colliders

Z_2 Symmetry

LHC: reduced
 $BR(h \rightarrow SM)$



$$\Gamma(h_1 \rightarrow h_2 h_2) = \frac{g_{122}^2}{8\pi m_1^2} \sqrt{1 - 4m_2^2/m_1^2}$$

Small θ : $g_{122} \approx \frac{a_2}{2}$

Complex Singlet: EWB & DM?

Barger, Langacker,
McCaskey, R-M Shaughnessy

Controls Ω_{CDM} & EWPT

$$V = \frac{m^2}{2} H^\dagger H + \frac{\lambda}{4} (H^\dagger H)^2 + \frac{b_2}{2} |\mathbb{S}|^2 + (|a_1| e^{i\phi_{a1}} \mathbb{S} + c.c.)$$

$$+ \frac{\delta_2}{2} H^\dagger H |\mathbb{S}|^2 + \left(\frac{|b_1| e^{i\phi_{b1}}}{4} \mathbb{S}^2 + c.c. \right) + \frac{d_2}{4} |\mathbb{S}|^4$$

No domain walls

DM mass

Key features for EWPT & DM:

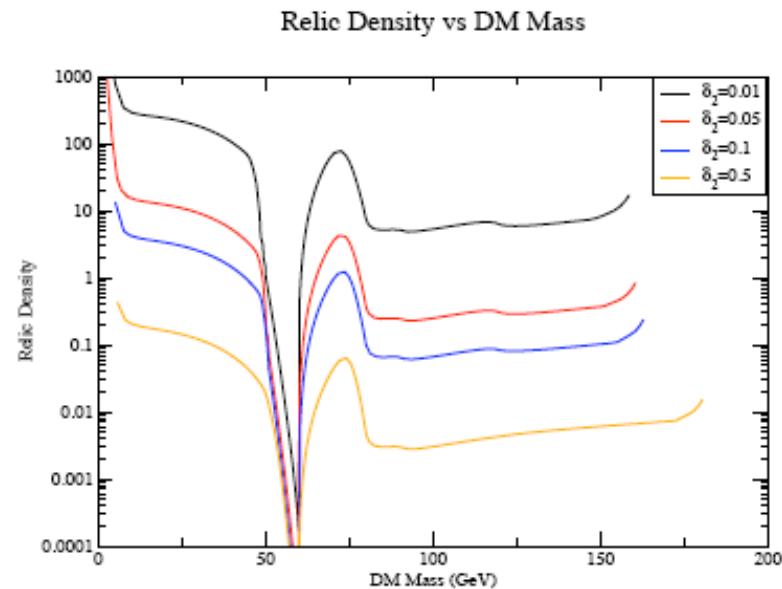
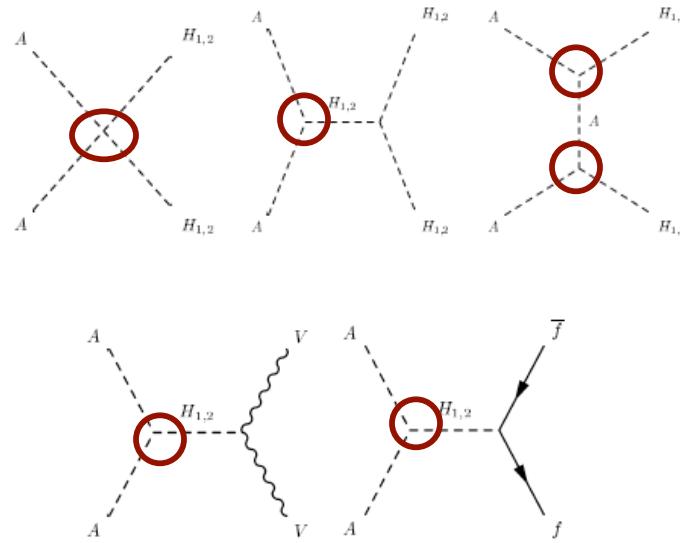
- (1) Softly broken global $U(1)$
- (2) Closes under renormalization
- (3) SSB leading to two fields: S that mixes w/ h and A is stable (DM)

In progress...

Complex Singlet: EWB & DM?

Barger, Langacker,
McCaskey, R-M Shaughnessy

δ_2 controls Ω_{CDM} & EWPT



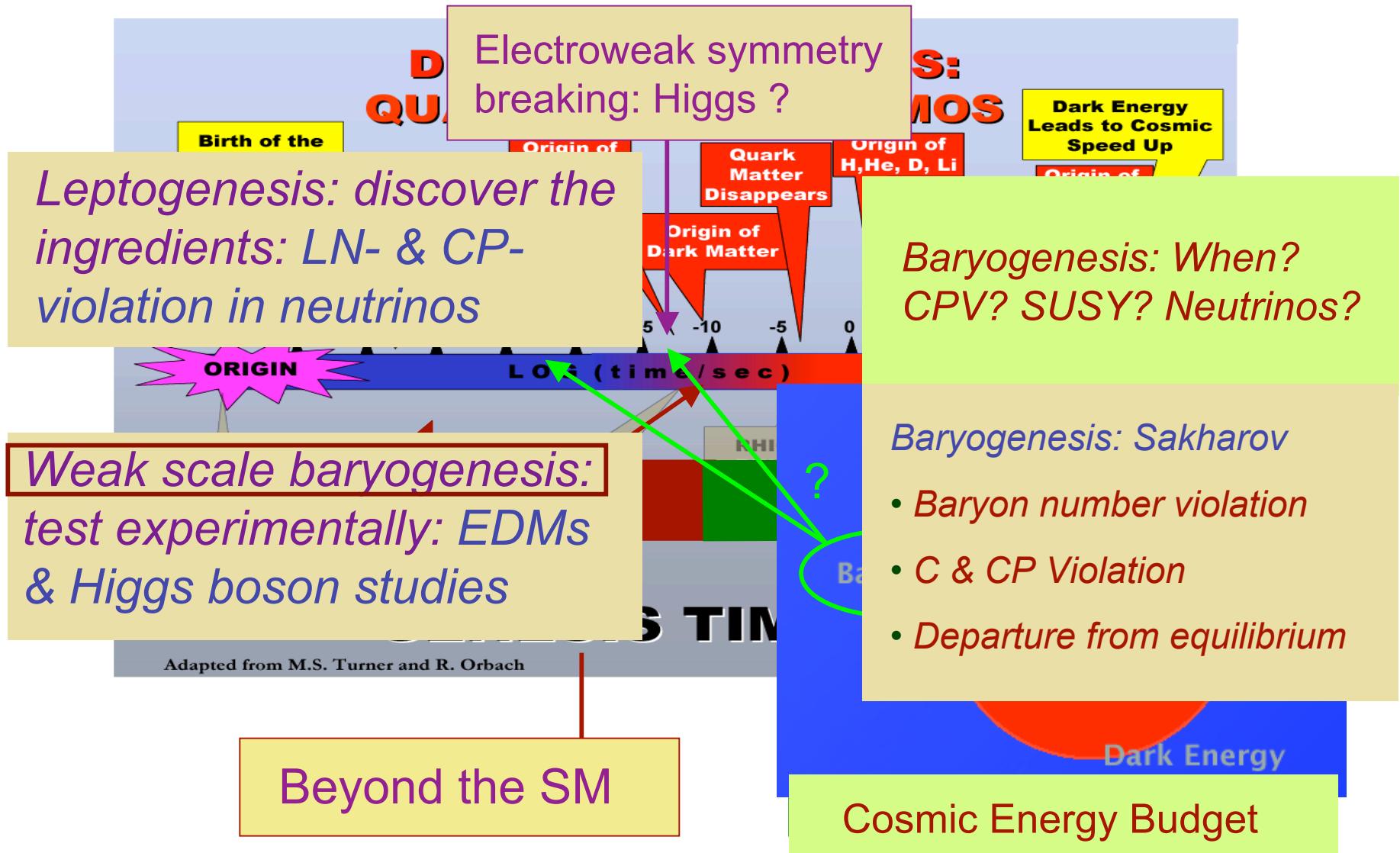
In progress...

Summary

- *EW baryogenesis remains a viable and testable mechanism for producing the observed baryon asymmetry*
- *Extensions of the Higgs sector of the SM can readily yield a strong 1st order EWPT, and these extensions can be probed at LHC and ILC*
- *We've made progress in computing Y_B systematically, but challenges remain: no one's (yet) perfect !*
- *EDM searches provide our most powerful probe of new EW CPV needed for Y_B*

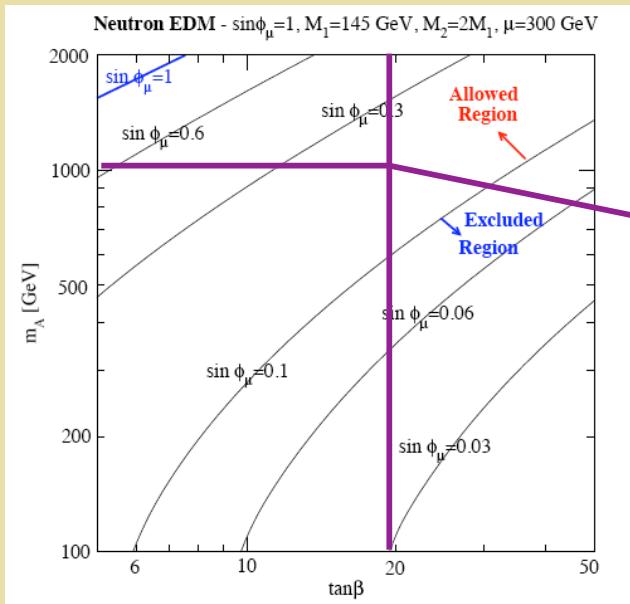
Back Matter

Baryogenesis Scenarios

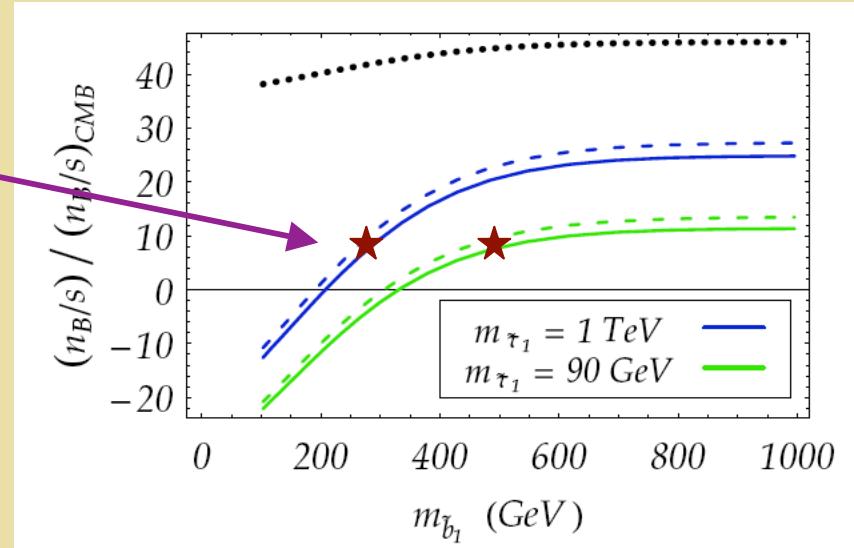


Baryogenesis: EDMs & Transport

Higgs Boson Masses



$$Y_B = \sum_K F_k(g_i, M_i; T, v_w, L_w, \dots) \sin \phi_k$$

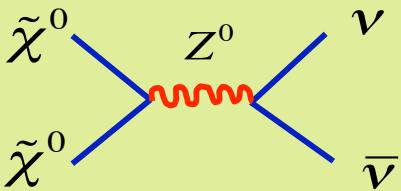


$$d_n = \sum_K H_k(g_i, M_i) \sin \phi_k$$

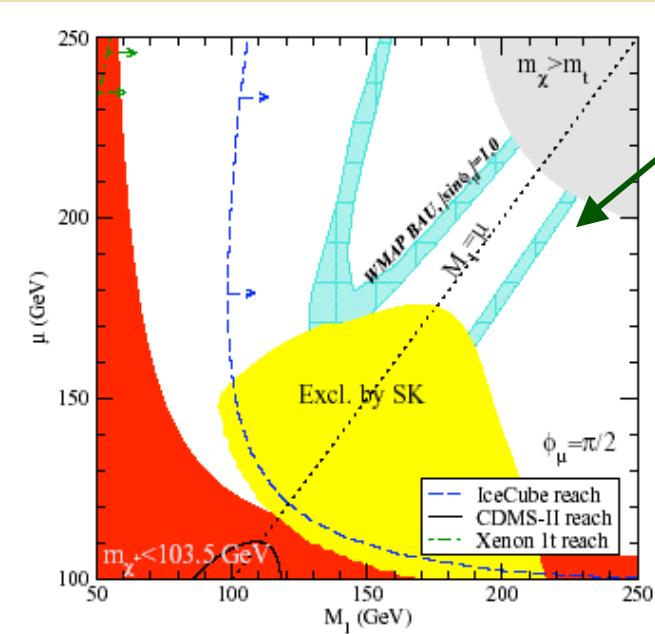
Stronger limits on ϕ_{CPV} for light Higgses & large $\tan\beta$



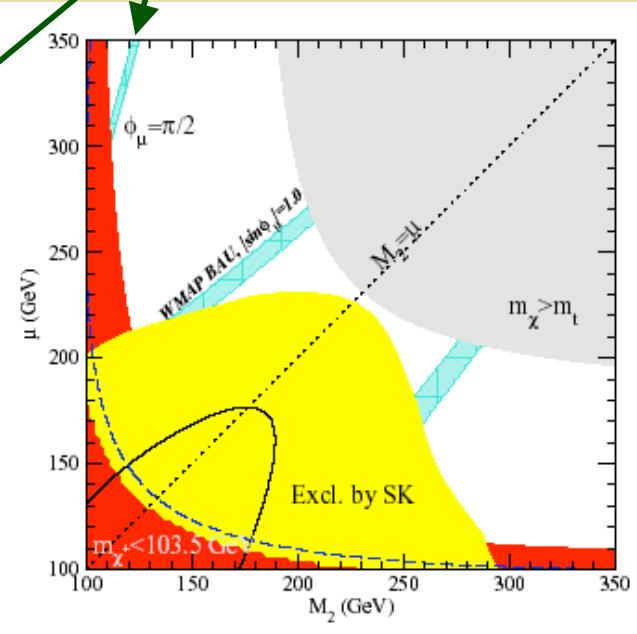
Dark Matter: Neutrinos in the Sun



Neutralino-driven baryogenesis

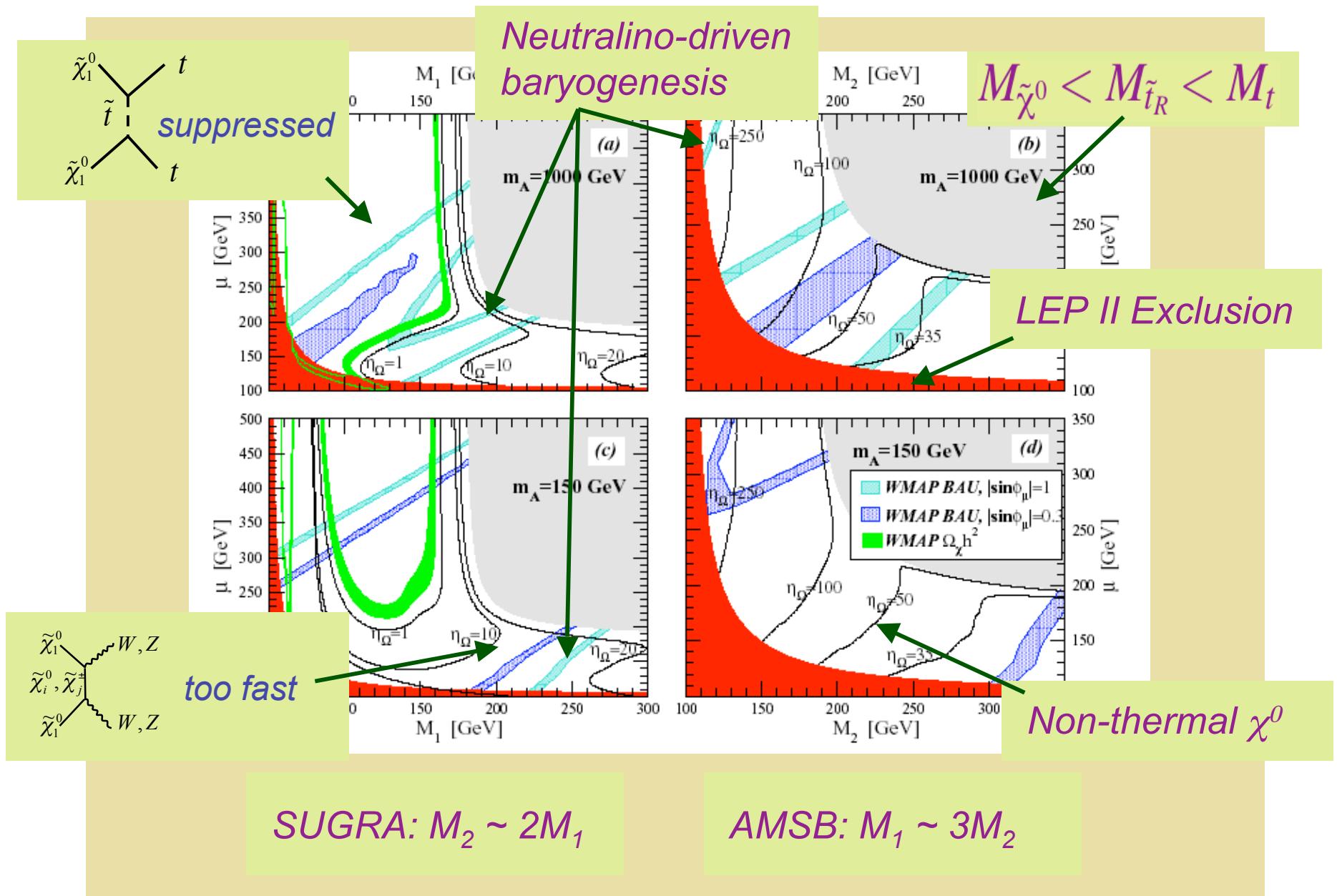


SUGRA: $M_2 \sim 2M_1$



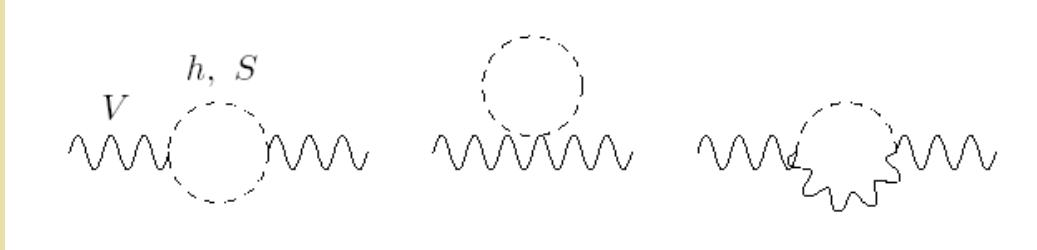
AMSB: $M_1 \sim 3M_2$

Dark Matter: Relic Abundance



Phenomenology: EWPO

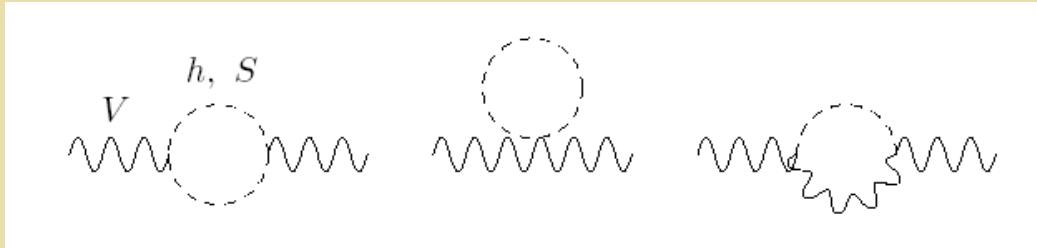
Electroweak Precision Observables (EWPO)



*SM: global fit
favors light scalar
($m_h \sim 85$ GeV)*

Phenomenology: EWPO cont'd

Electroweak Precision Observables (EWPO)



Oblique parameters

- Fix $m_H=114$ GeV & fit S, T, U
- Require
 $O(m_1, m_2, \sin\theta) - O_{SM}$
to lie inside 95% CL ellipse

Quantum Transport Equations

Approximations

- Neglect $O(\varepsilon^3)$ terms
- Others under scrutiny

*R-M, Chung, Tulin,
Garbrecht, Lee,
Cirigliano*

- $\Gamma_Y \gg$ other rates? (No)
- Majorana fermions ?
(densities decouple)
- Particle-sparticle eq?
- Density indep thermal
widths?

Currents

and baryon sector

$$i(z, X) - G$$

$$-\Gamma_M^- \left(\frac{T}{k_T} \right)$$

$$-\frac{Q}{k_Q} \right) - I$$

$$\left) + \Gamma_M^- \left(\frac{T}{k} \right) \right.$$

$$-\frac{Q}{k_Q} \right) - 2$$

$$\frac{2}{Q} + \frac{H}{k_H} -$$

violation

From S-D Equations:

- S^{CPV}

*Riotto, Carena et al, R-M et al,
Konstandin et al*

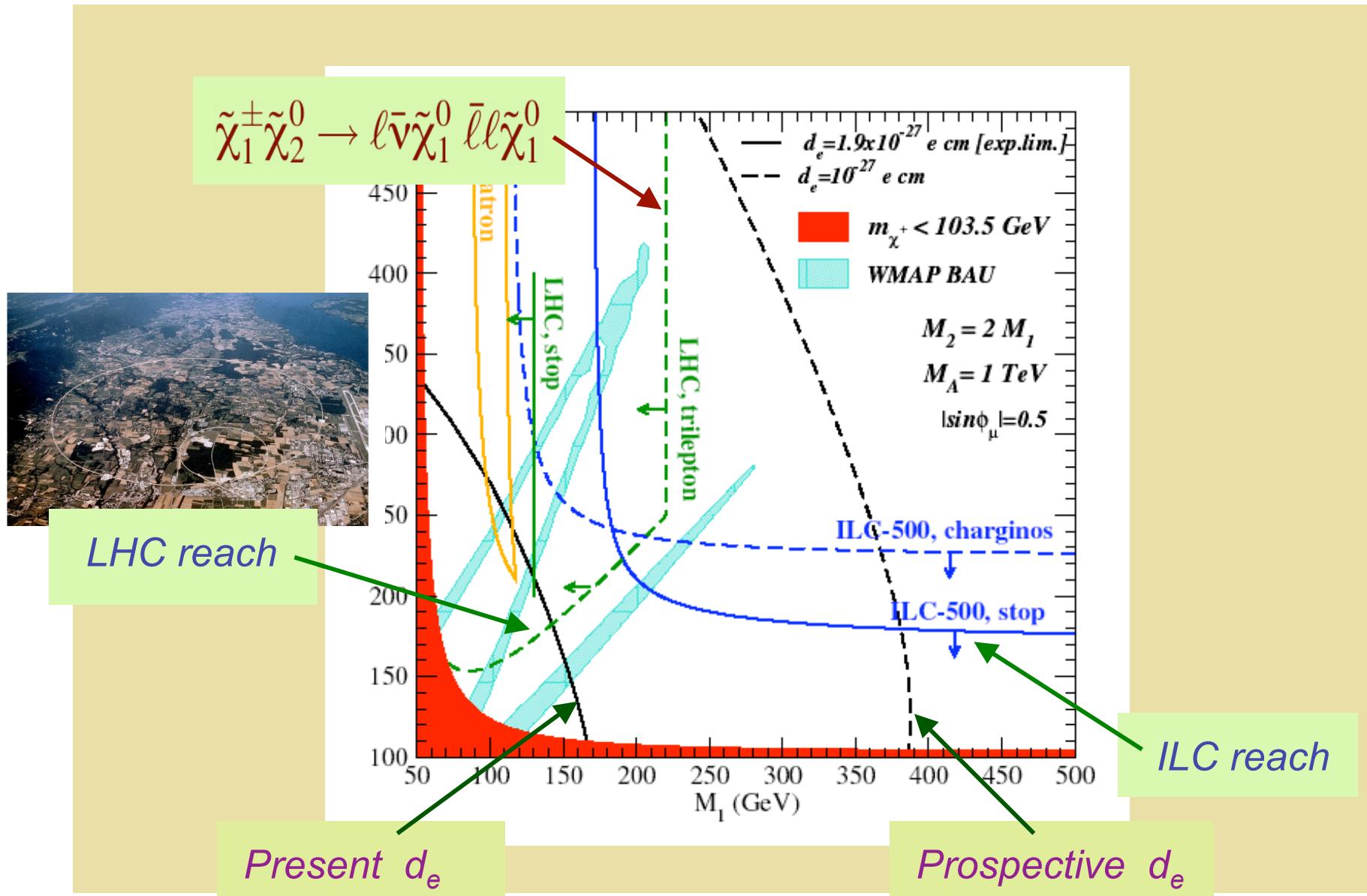
- $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_H, \Gamma_Y \dots$

R-M et al

Objectives:

- Determine param dep of S^{CPV} and all Γ s and not just that of S^{CPV}
- Develop general methods for any model with new CPV
- Quantify theor uncertainties

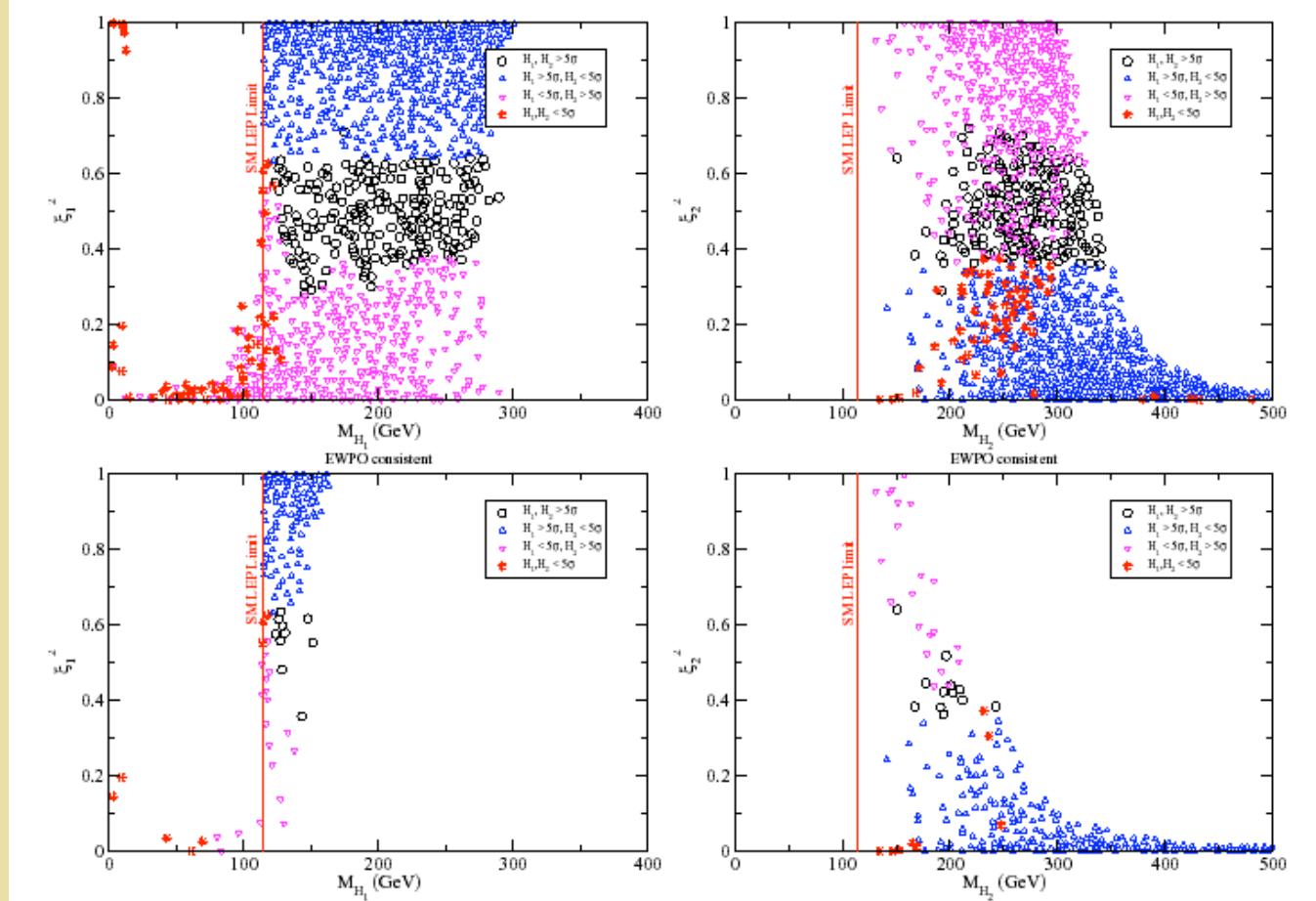
SUSY Baryogenesis & Colliders



LHC Phenomenology

Discovery Potential

Barger, Langacker, McCaskey,
R-M, Shaughnessy

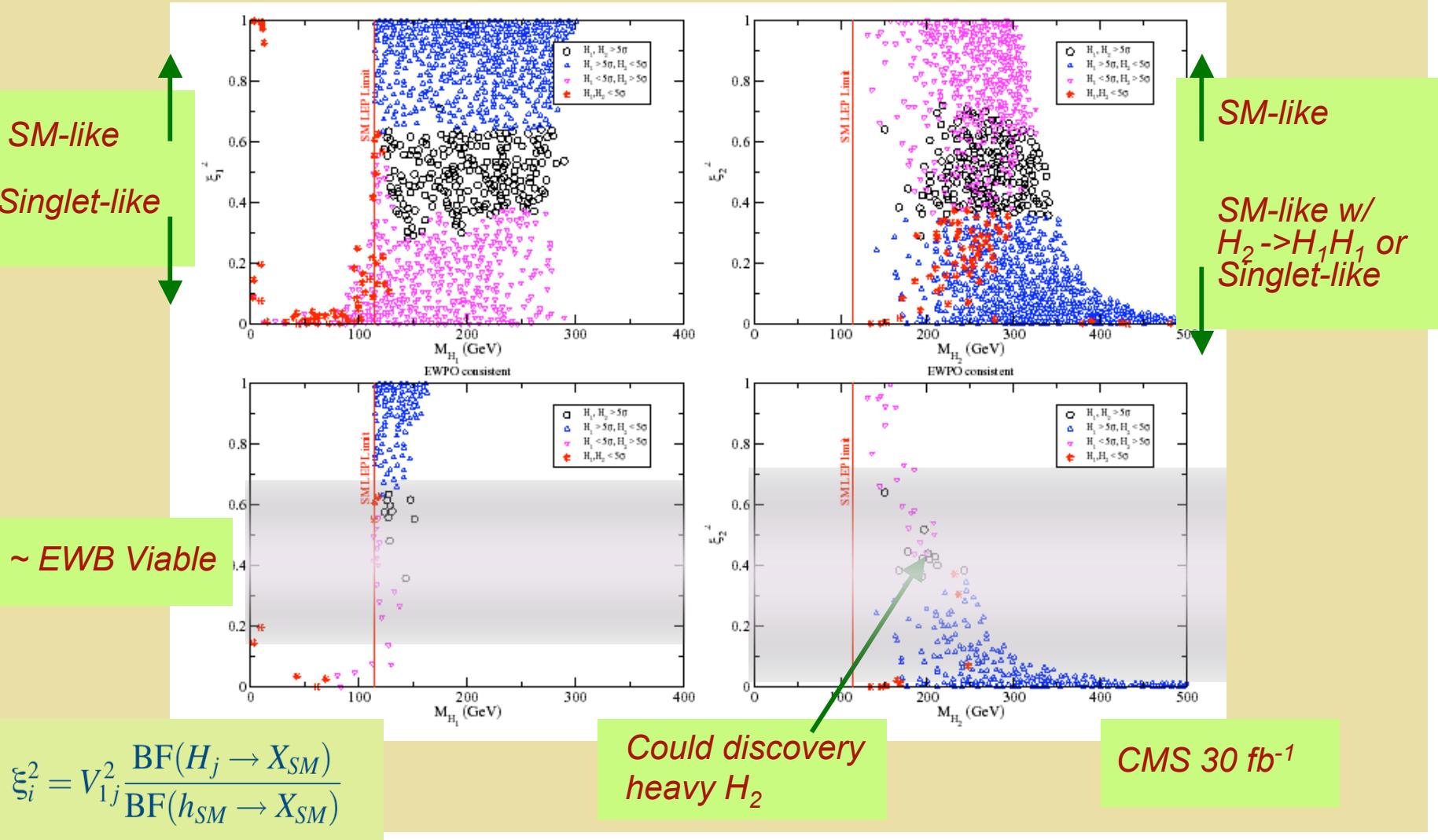


CMS 30 fb^{-1}

LHC Phenomenology

Discovery Potential

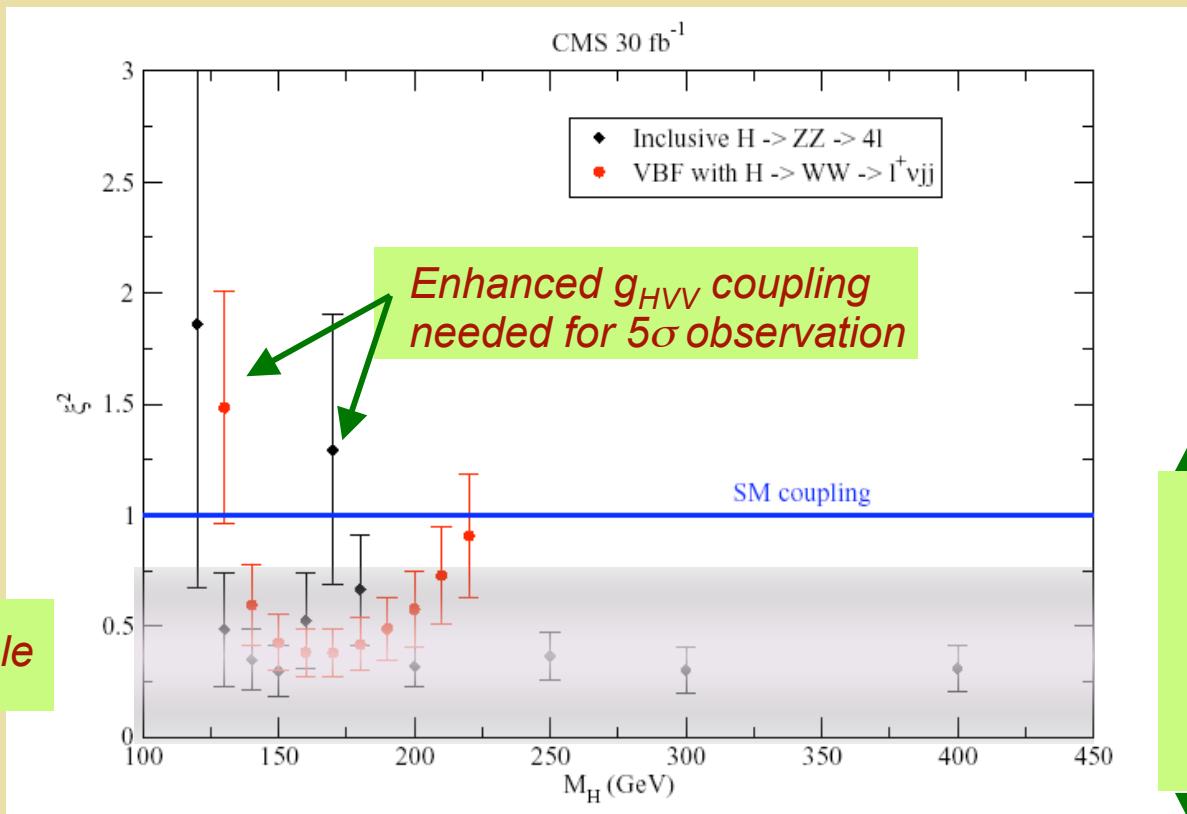
Barger, Langacker, McCaskey,
R-M, Shaughnessy



LHC Phenomenology, cont'd

Determining ξ

Barger, Langacker, McKaskey,
R-M, Shaughnessy

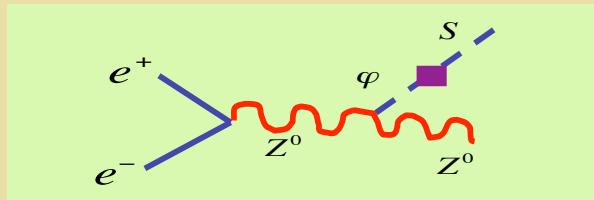


~ EWB Viable

$$\xi_i^2 = V_{1j}^2 \frac{\text{BF}(H_j \rightarrow X_{SM})}{\text{BF}(h_{SM} \rightarrow X_{SM})}$$

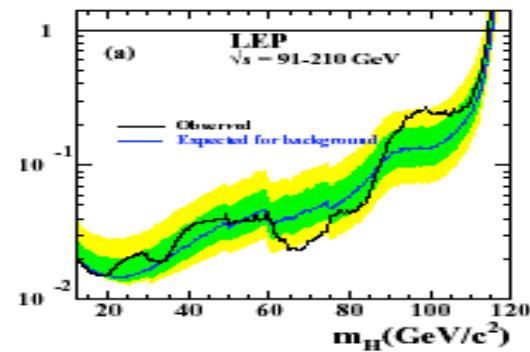
ILC Phenomenology

Colliders: $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^* h$

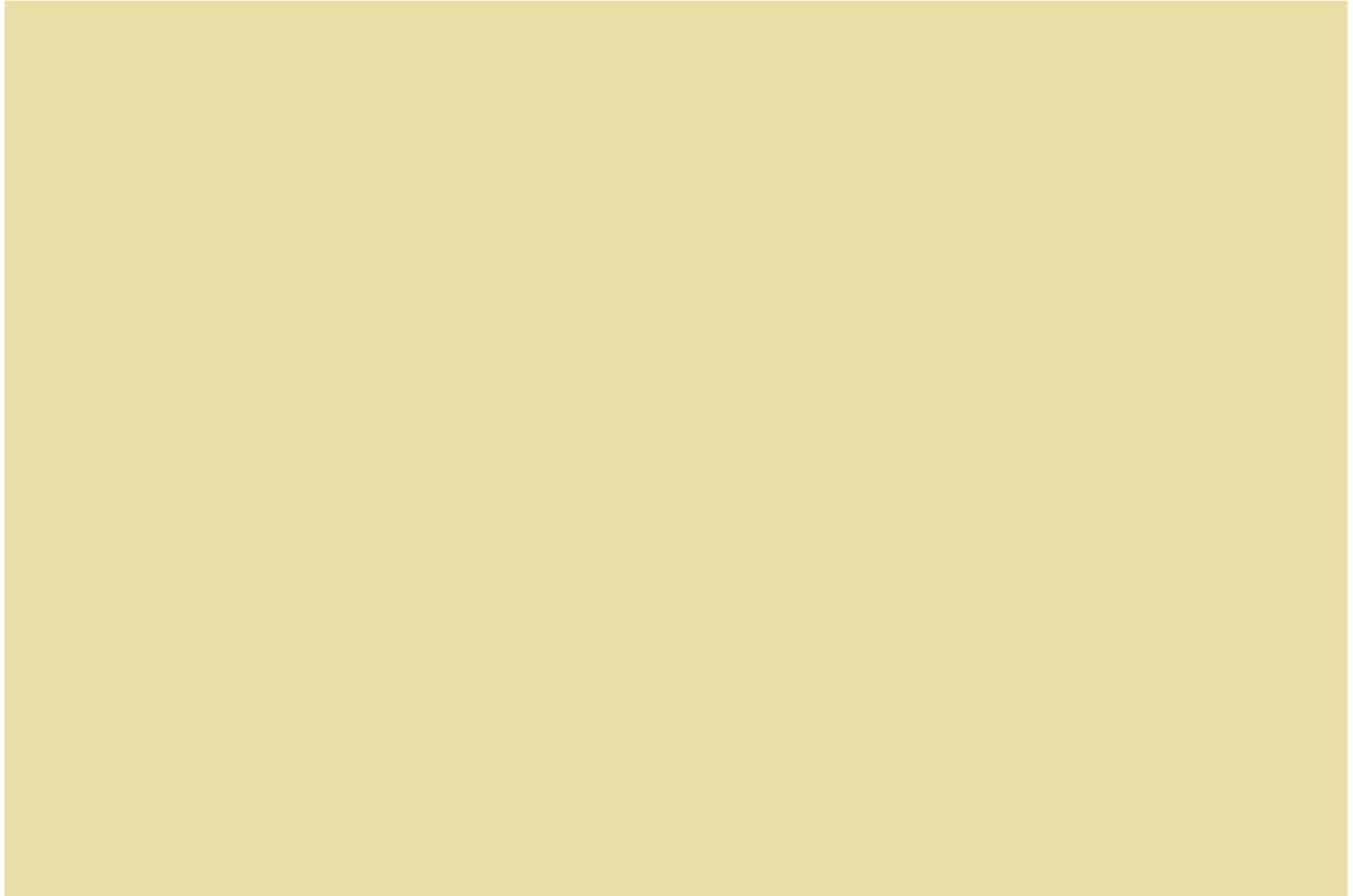


(also WWF, ZZF)

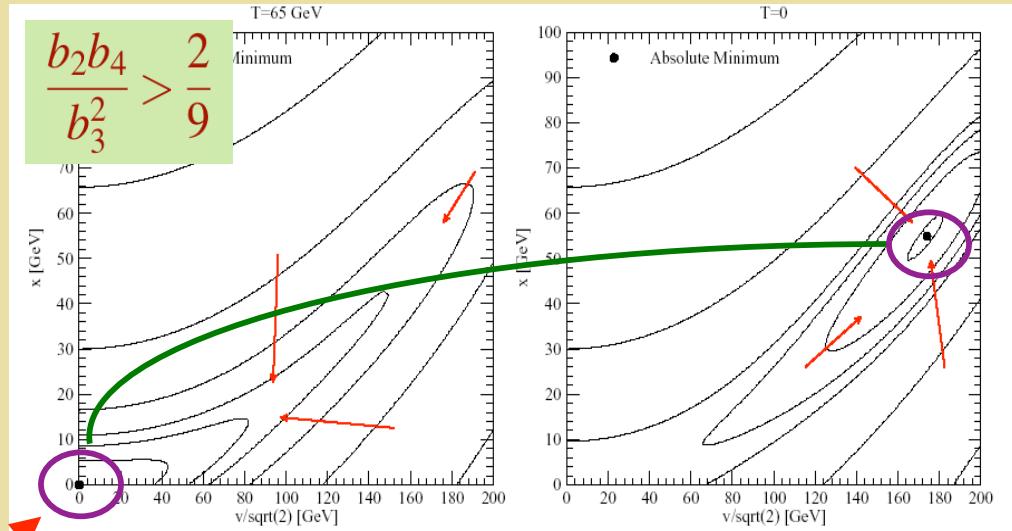
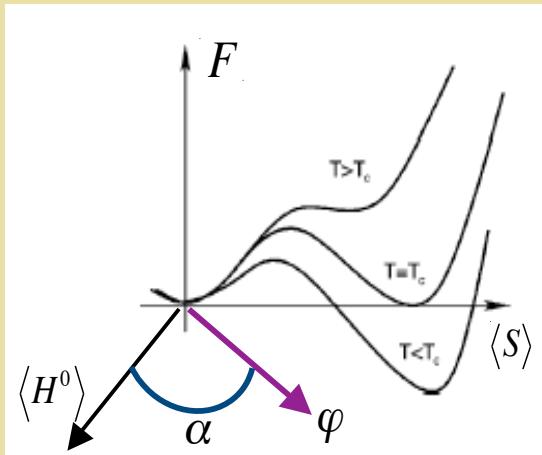
$$\sin^2\theta$$



Scalar Sector & the EWPT



Symmetry Breaking

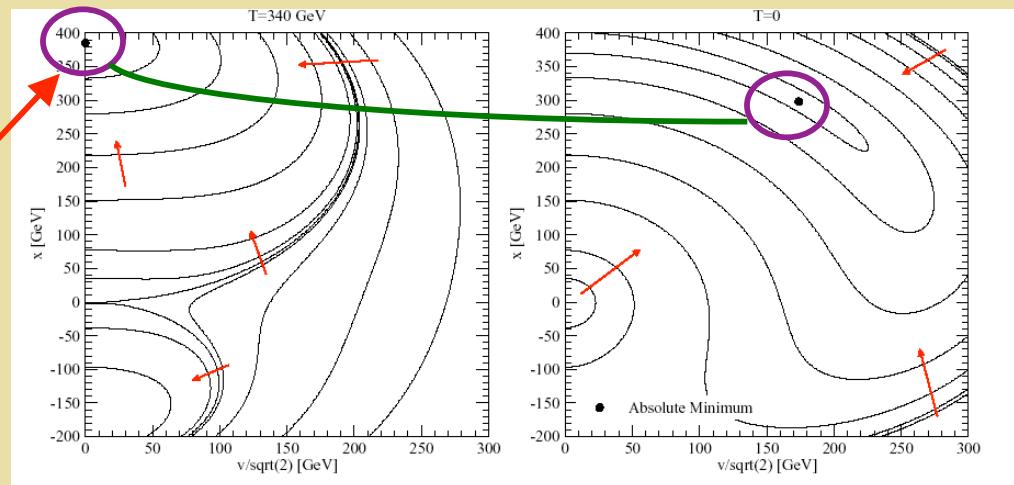


Two Cases for
 $\langle S \rangle$ at high T :

$$V_{min} = 0$$

$$V_{min} = V_0 < 0$$

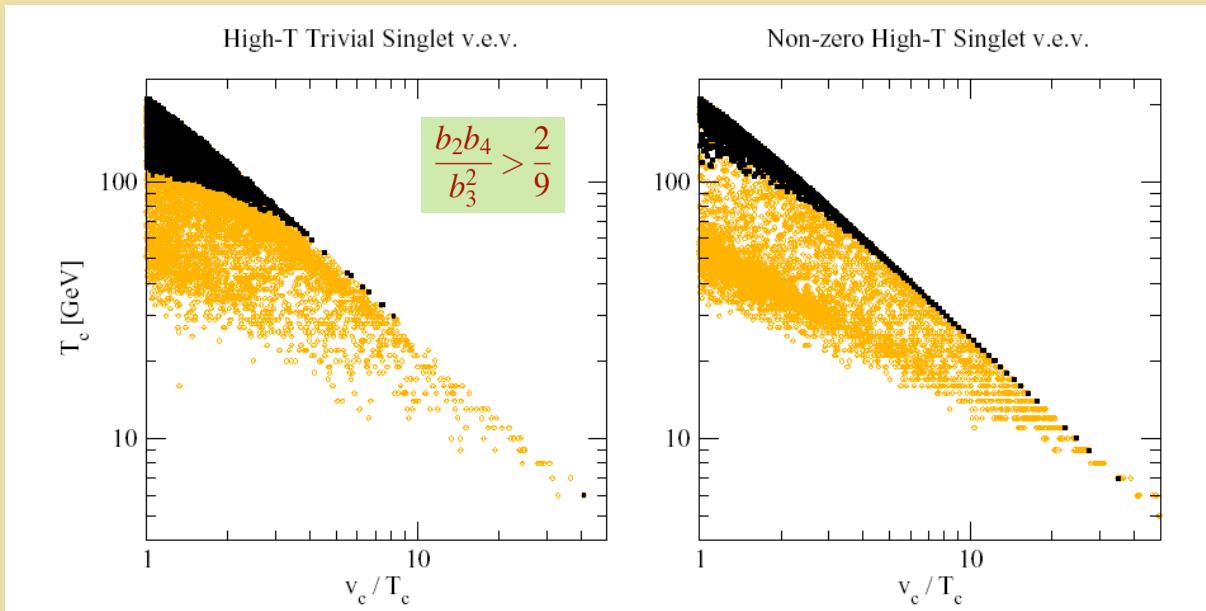
$$\langle H^0 \rangle = v/\sqrt{2} \equiv \varphi \cos \alpha$$



$$\langle S \rangle = x \equiv \varphi \sin \alpha$$

Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Critical Temperature



LEP allowed models: $T_c \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$

$$V_0 = -\frac{b_3^4}{12b_4^3} F(b_2 b_4 / b_3^2)$$

$$|V_0| / T_c^4 \ll 1$$

Extending the Higgs Sector

SUSY Beyond the MSSM

*Ando, Barger, Langacker, Profumo,
R-M, Shaugnessy, Tulin*

$$W = (\mu + \lambda S) H_u H_d + \alpha S + \frac{\kappa}{3} S^3 + \mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}}$$

GUTs: $SU(5)$ example

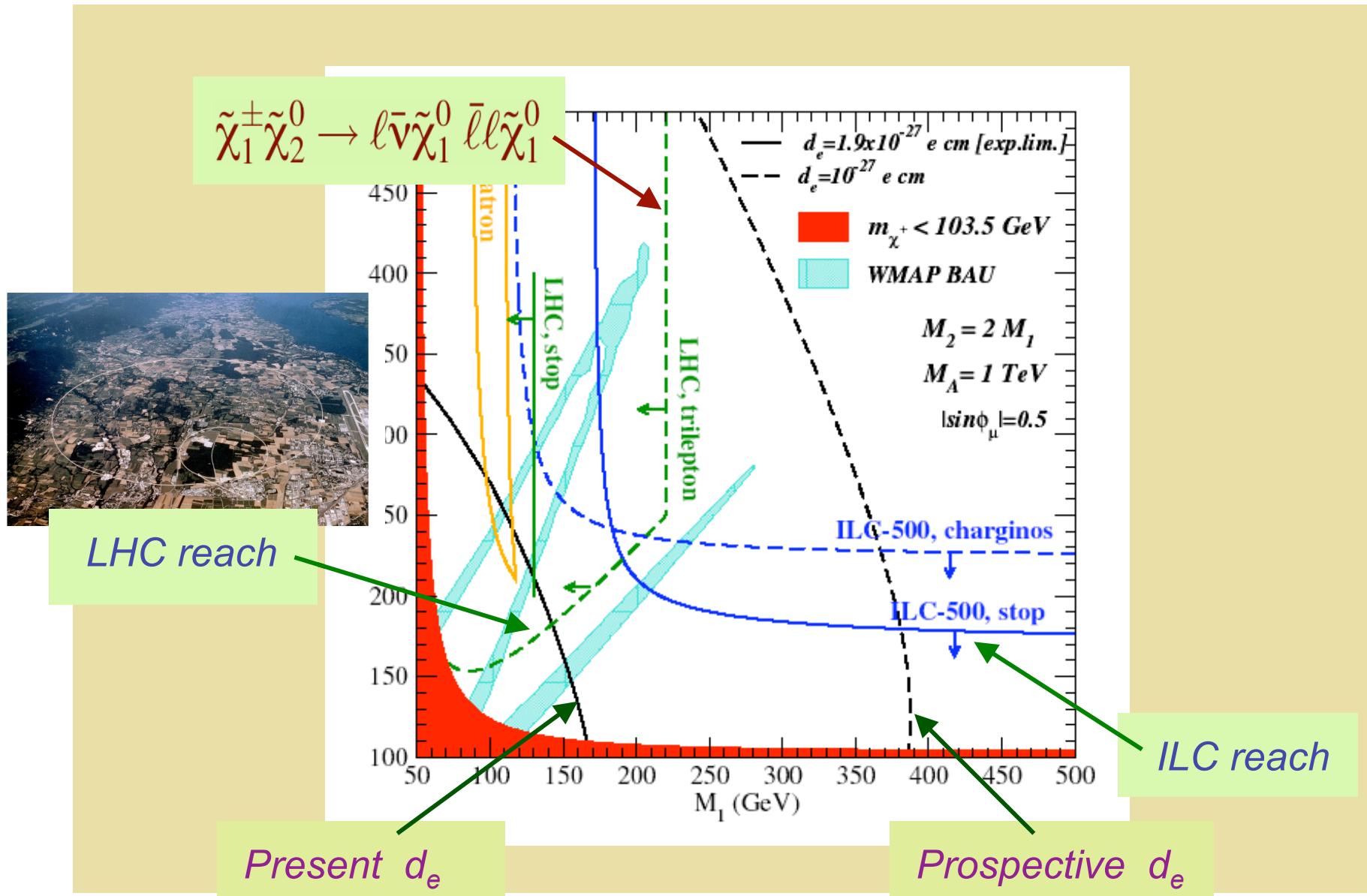
$\Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^-$

$$\begin{aligned} V(H, \Sigma_3, \Phi_a, \Phi_b) &= V(H) + V(\Sigma_3) + V(\Phi_{a,b}) \\ &\quad + V(H, \Sigma_3) + V(H, \Phi_{a,b}) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$V(H, \Sigma_3) = \gamma H^\dagger \Sigma_3 H + \alpha H^\dagger H \text{Tr} \Sigma_3^2 + \beta H^\dagger \Sigma_3^2 H$$

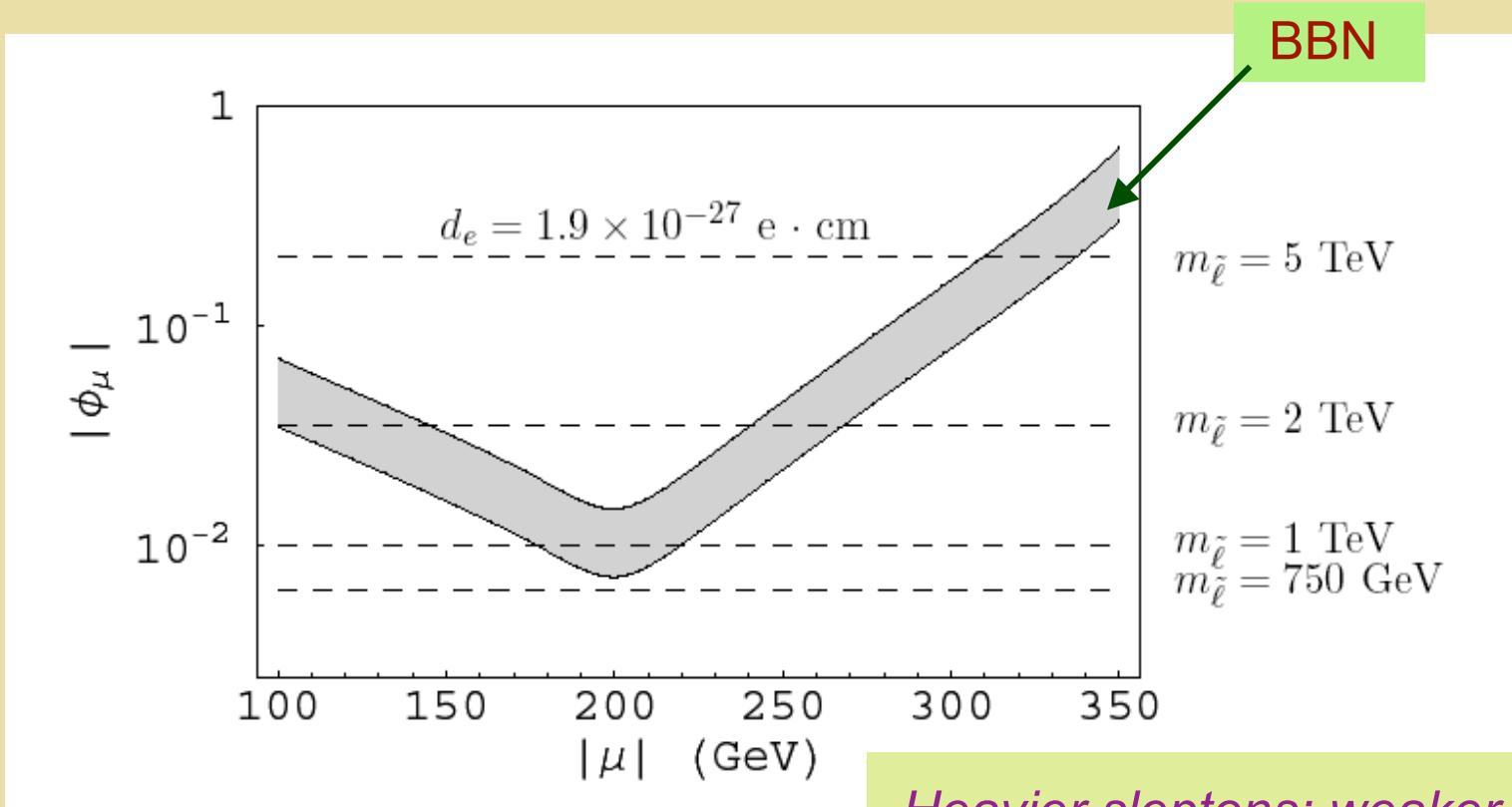
Fileviez Perez, Patel, R-M

SUSY Baryogenesis & Colliders



EDM constraints & SUSY CPV

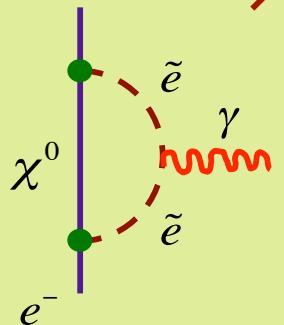
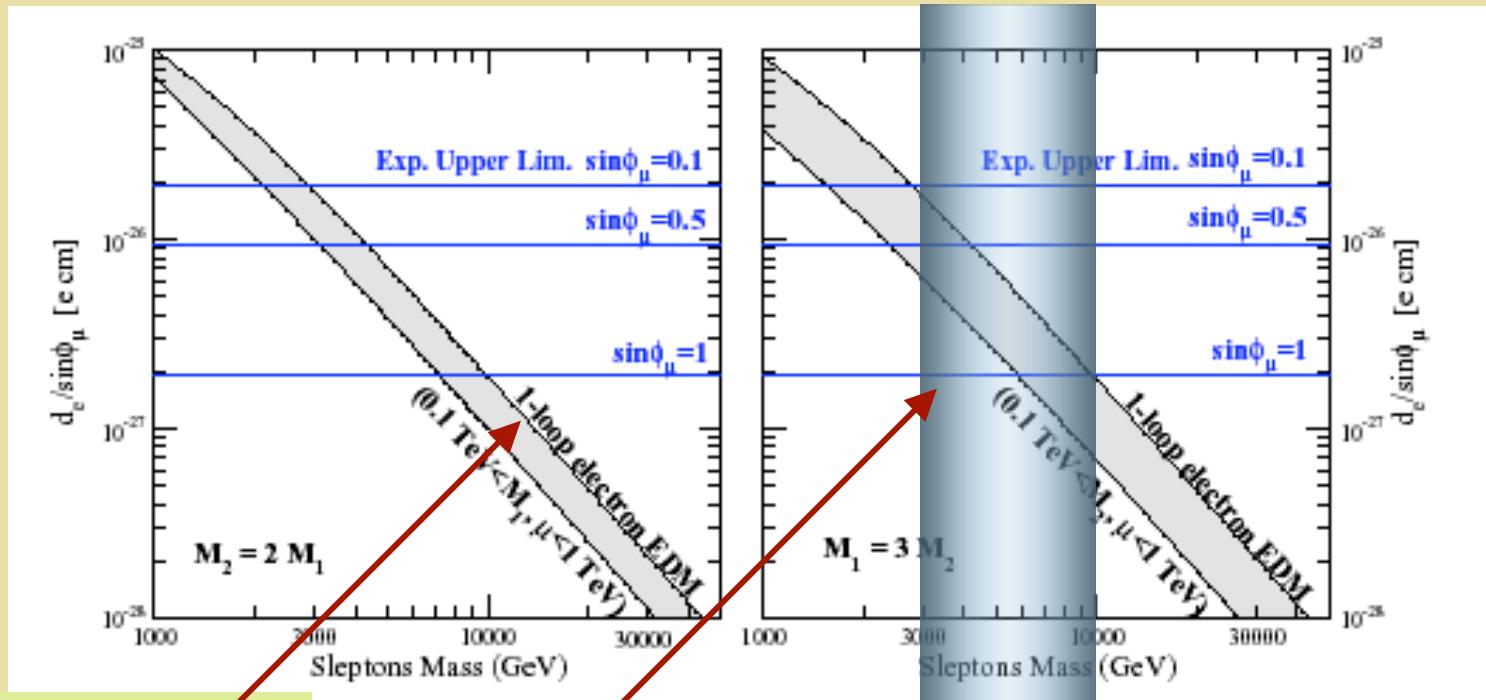
One-loop d_e & slepton mass



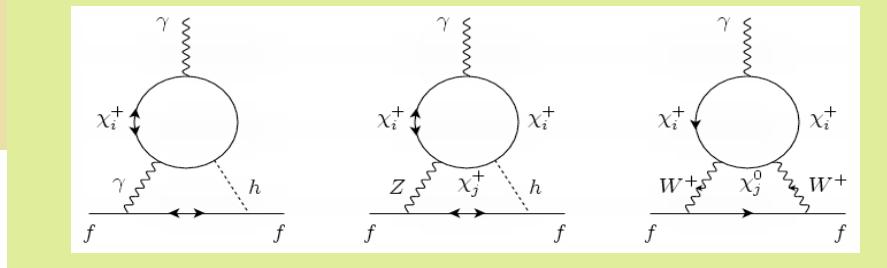
*Heavier sleptons: weaker
one-loop EDM constraints &
less resonant baryogenesis*

EDM constraints & SUSY CPV

One-loop vs. Two-loop EDMs



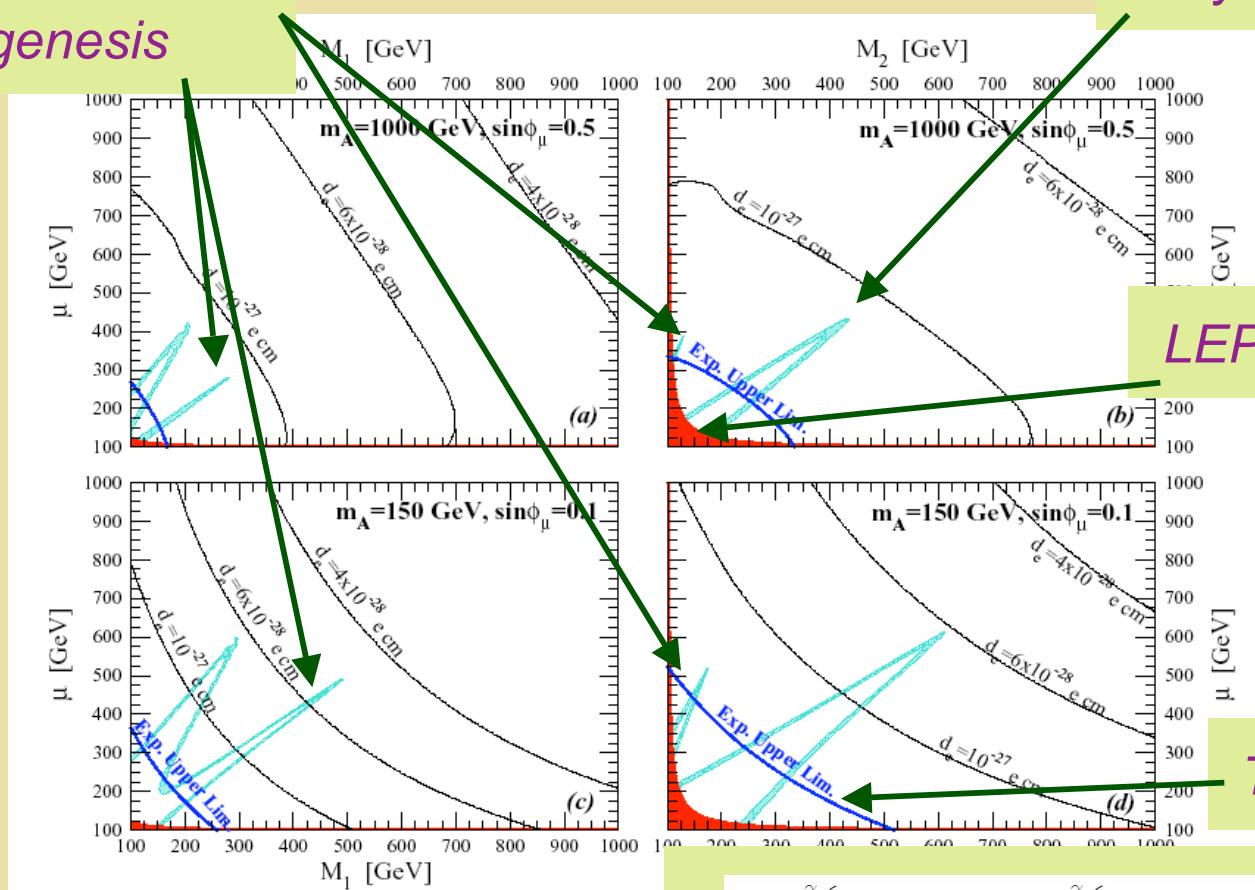
$$d_e^{1\text{ loop}} \sim d_e^{2\text{ loop}}$$



EDM constraints & SUSY CPV

Neutralino-driven
baryogenesis

Baryogenesis

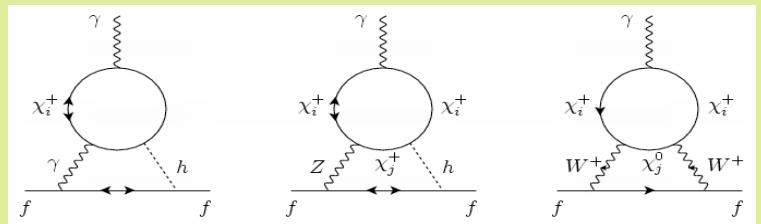


LEP II Exclusion

Two loop d_e

Cirigliano,
Profumo, R-M

SUGRA: $M_2 \sim 2M_1$



Extending the Higgs Sector: GUTs

$SU(5)$ w/ extended Higgs sector

$\Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^-$

$$V(H, \Sigma_3, \Phi_a, \Phi_b) = V(H) + V(\Sigma_3) + V(\Phi_{a,b}) \\ + V(H, \Sigma_3) + V(H, \Phi_{a,b}) + \dots$$

$$V(H, \Sigma_3) = \gamma H^\dagger \Sigma_3 H + \alpha H^\dagger H \text{Tr} \Sigma_3^2 + \beta H^\dagger \Sigma_3^2 H$$

Implications

- Strong 1st order EWPT w/o SUSY ?
- New sources of CPV?
- Light triplet Higgs
- Light leptoquarks (unification)

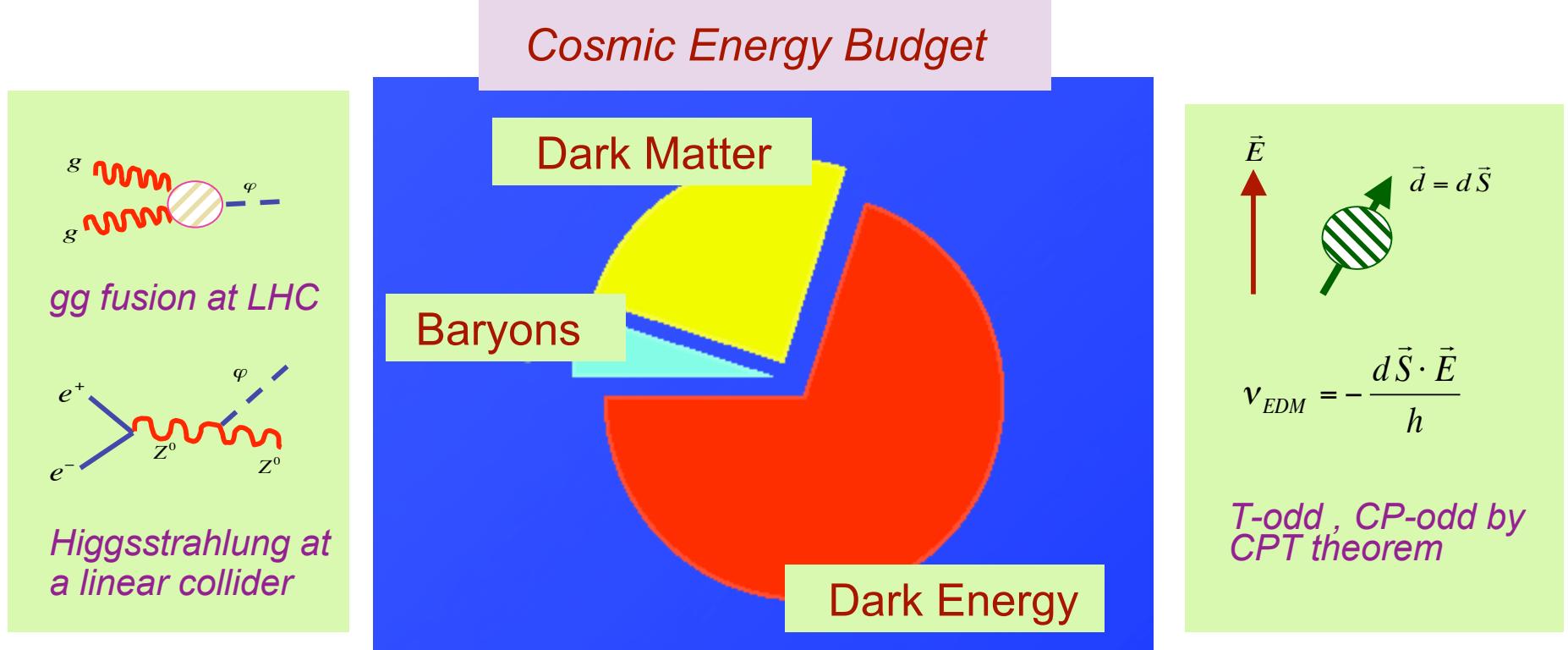
Perez, Patel, R-M

One-loop & Finite T Contributions

Cylindrical Co-ordinates

$$v/\sqrt{2} \equiv \varphi \cos \alpha \quad x \equiv \varphi \sin \alpha$$

What is the origin of baryonic matter ?



What are the quantitative implications of new EDM experiments for explaining the origin of the baryonic component of the Universe ?

Can an augmented Higgs sector

- *Generate a strong 1st order EWPT ?*
- *Allow for a heavier SM-like Higgs than in the MSSM ?*
- *Alleviate the tension between direct Higgs search bounds and the EWPO ?*
- *Be discovered at the LHC ?*

Can its necessary characteristic probed at the LHC and a future e⁺e⁻ collider ?

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Can its necessary characteristic probed at the LHC and a future e⁺e⁻ collider ?

- $\Gamma_Y \neq 1$? (No)
- Majorana fermions ?
(densities decouple)
- Particle-sparticle eq?
- Density indep thermal widths?

- Fix m_H & fit S, T, U
- Require
 $O(m_1, m_2, \sin\theta) - O_{SM}$
 to lie inside 95% CL ellipse

