

Thermal inflation, gravitational waves, baryogenesis and dark matter

Wan-II Park

KAIST

27 October 2008, Fermi National Laboratory

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arXiv:0801.4197
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Thermal inflation and gravitational waves

Moduli problem

Thermal inflation

First order phase transition

Gravitational waves

Baryogenesis

Superpotential

Key assumption

Reduction

Potential

Cosmology

Numerical simulation

Lepton number

Baryon asymmetry

Dark matter

Candidates

Abundance

Composition

Summary

Simple model

Rich cosmology

Moduli problem

Moduli (fields with Planckian expectation values) are cosmologically dangerous. For example, nucleosynthesis constrains

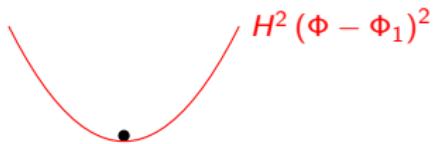
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In the early universe

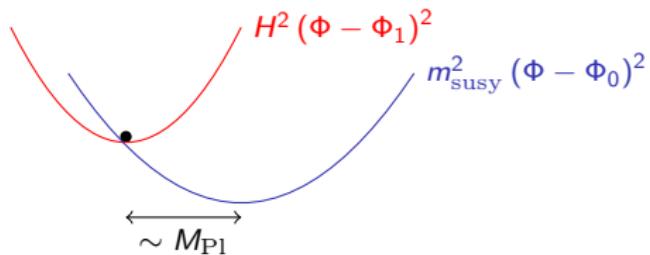


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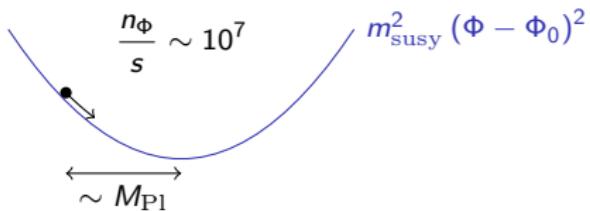


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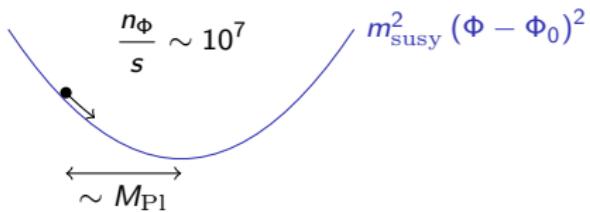


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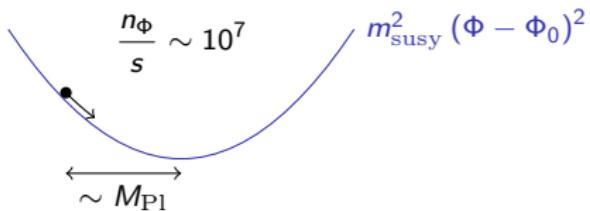
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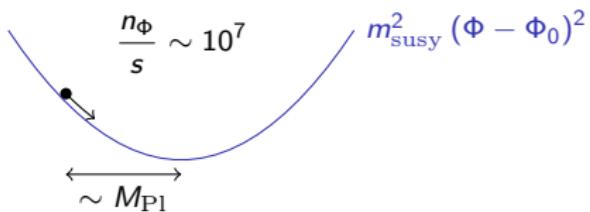
slow-roll inflation: $H \gtrsim m_{\text{inflaton}} \gtrsim m_{\text{susy}}$

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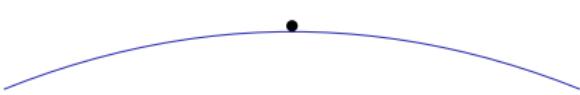


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after

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

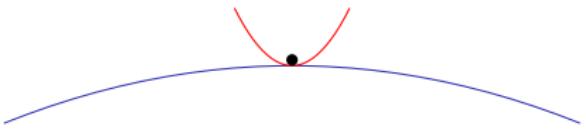
Thermal inflation



$$V = V_0$$

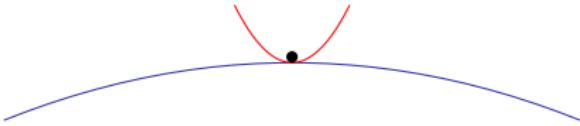
$$- m^2 |\phi|^2 + \dots$$

Thermal inflation



$$V = V_0 + g^2 T^2 |\phi|^2 - m^2 |\phi|^2 + \dots$$

Thermal inflation

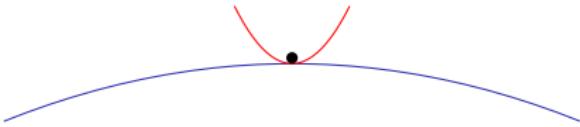


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Inflation for

$$V_0^{1/4} \gtrsim T \gtrsim m$$

Thermal inflation



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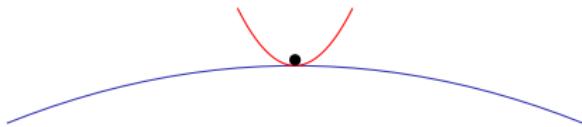
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$T \propto e^{-N}$ so few e-folds

$$N \sim \ln \frac{V_0^{1/4}}{m}$$

Thermal inflation



If

$$V_0^{1/4} \sim 10^6 \text{ to } 10^7 \text{ GeV}$$

which for $V_0 \sim m^2 \phi_0^2$ corresponds to

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

then

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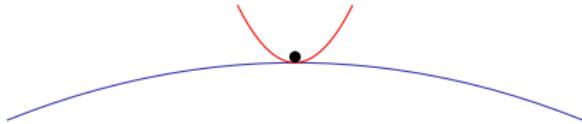
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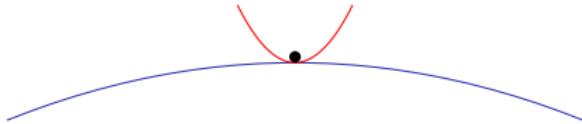
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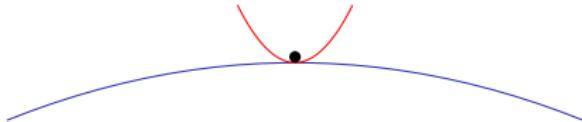
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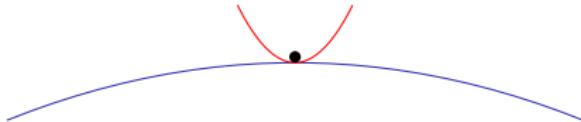
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then

dilution factor $\sim 10^{20}$: pre-existing moduli sufficiently diluted,

$H \sim 10^{-8} m$: moduli regenerated with sufficiently small abundance,

$N \sim 10$: primordial perturbations from slow-roll inflation preserved on large scales,

$H \sim 1 \text{ to } 10 \text{ keV}$: primordial gravitational waves wiped out on solar system scales.

$$V = V_0 + g^2 T^2 |\phi|^2 - m^2 |\phi|^2 + \dots$$

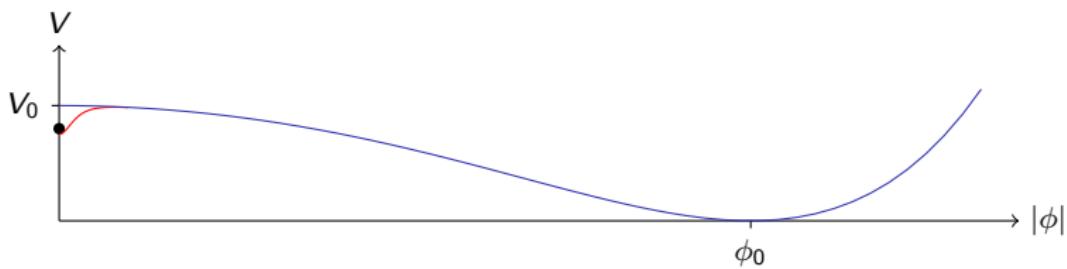
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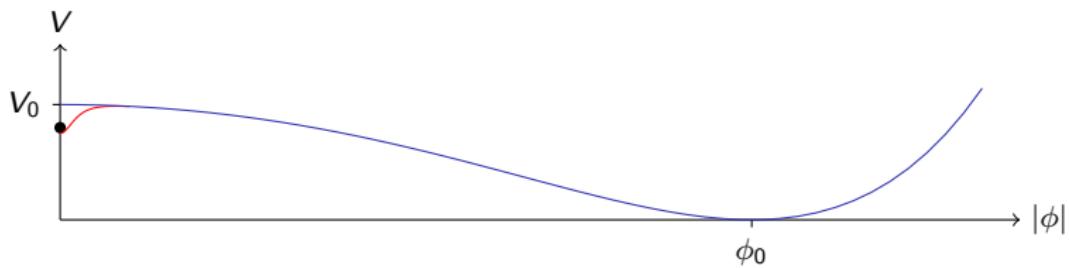
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First order phase transition



First order phase transition since $\phi_0 \gg T_c \sim m$.

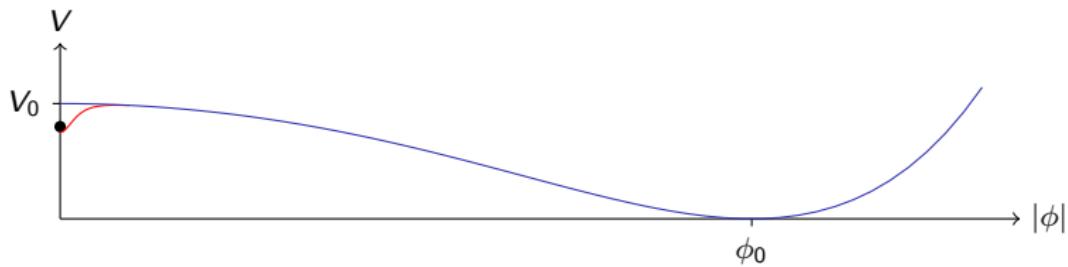
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First order phase transition since $\phi_0 \gg T_c \sim m$. Typical bubble size

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\dot{\Gamma}} \sim (10^{-3} \text{ to } 10^{-5}) \frac{1}{H} \sim (10^5 \text{ to } 10^3) \frac{1}{m}$$

First order phase transition



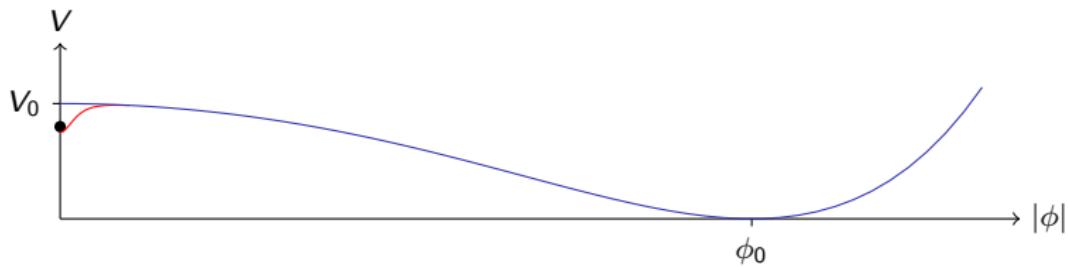
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Gravitational waves generated with frequency

$$f \sim 10 \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{\dot{\Gamma}/H\Gamma}{10^4} \right) \left(\frac{V_0^{1/4}}{10^{6.5} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{T_d}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{V_0 a_c^3 / \rho_d a_d^3}{10} \right)^{1/3}$$

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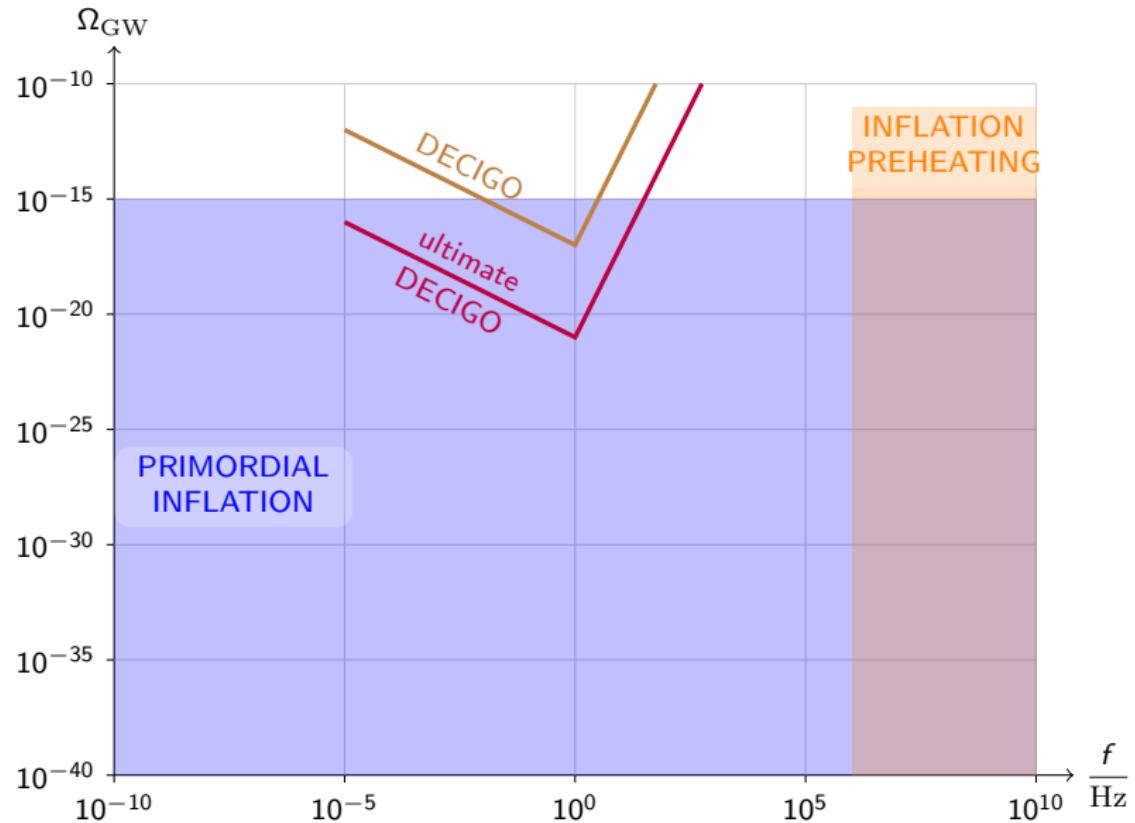
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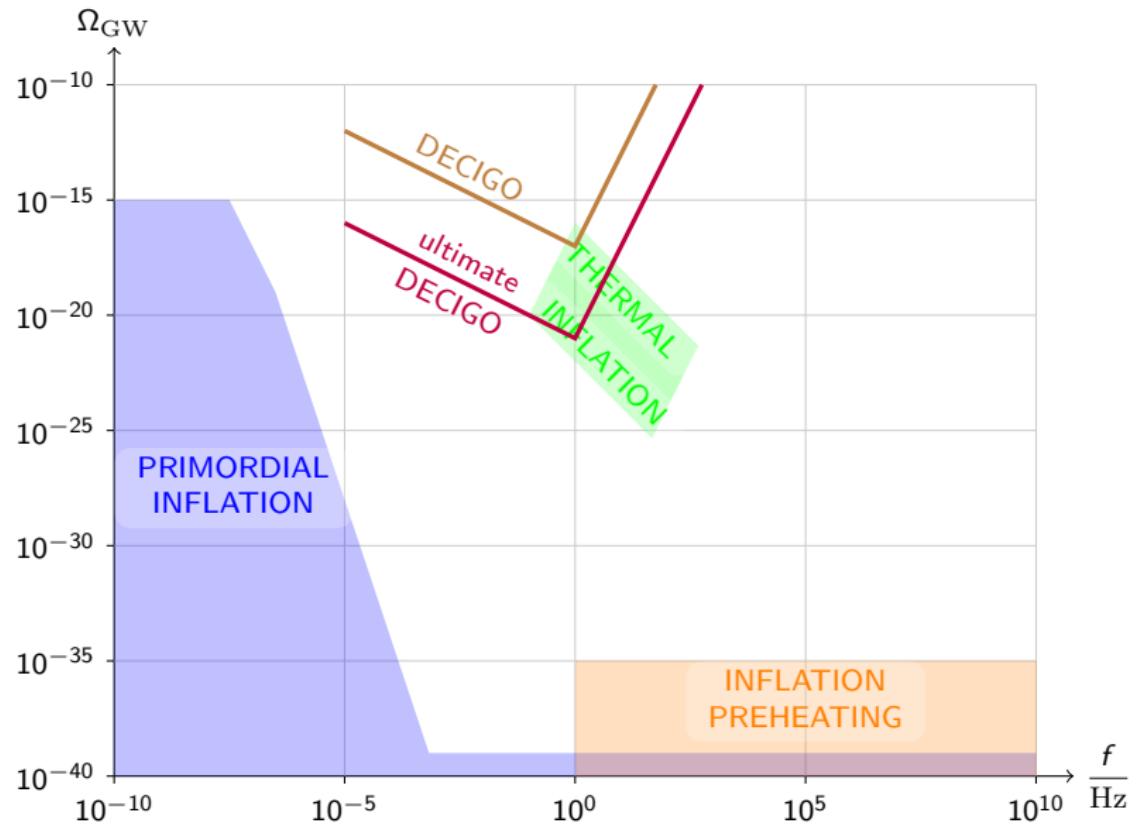
and density

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} \sim 10^{-20} \left(\frac{10^4}{\dot{\Gamma}/H\Gamma} \right)^2 \left(\frac{10^{6.5} \text{ GeV}}{V_0^{1/4}} \right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{T_d}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{V_0 a_c^3 / \rho_d a_d^3}{10} \right)^{4/3}$$

Gravitational waves



Gravitational waves



zoom in

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$$W = \lambda_u Q H_u \bar{u} + \lambda_d Q H_d \bar{d} + \lambda_e L H_d \bar{e} + \mu H_u H_d$$

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$$\mu = \lambda_\mu \phi_0^2$$

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$$m_\phi^2 < 0$$

Superpotential

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

$$\mu = \lambda_\mu \phi_0^2$$

$$m_\phi^2 < 0$$

Key assumption

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

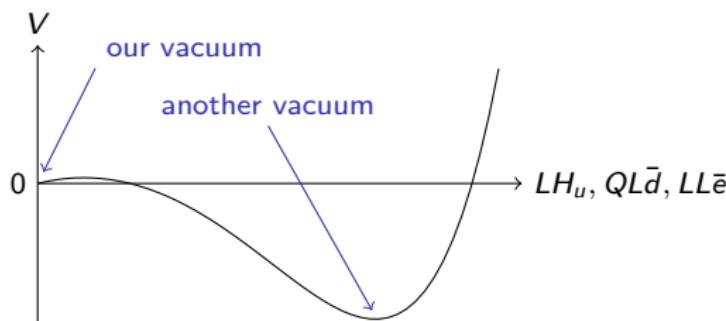
Key assumption

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

Implies a dangerous non-MSSM vacuum with $LH_u \sim (10^9 \text{GeV})^2$ and

$$\lambda_d Q L \bar{d} + \lambda_e L L \bar{e} = -\mu LH_u$$

eliminating the μ -term contribution to LH_u 's mass squared.



Reduction

For simplicity, reduce to a single generation

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_u = \begin{pmatrix} & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_d = \begin{pmatrix} & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{e} = (\quad \quad \quad)$$

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

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

Reduction

For simplicity, reduce to a single generation

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

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

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

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

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For simplicity, reduce to a single generation

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

The superpotential reduces to

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_d h_d d^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_e h_d e^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 h_u h_d + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_\nu (I h_u)^2$$

with the remaining D -term constraint

$$D = |h_u|^2 - |h_d|^2 - |I|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|d|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|e|^2 = 0$$

Potential

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

Potential

drives thermal inflation

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

Potential

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Ih_u rolls away

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

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$$V = V_0 + m_L^2 |I|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 - m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (m_Q^2 + m_d^2) |d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m_L^2 + m_e^2) |e|^2$$

Ih_u stabilized
with
fixed phase

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

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

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

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

Potential

drives thermal inflation

lh_u rolls away

ϕ rolls away

$$V = V_0 + m_L^2 |I|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 - m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (m_Q^2 + m_d^2) |d|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m_L^2 + m_e^2) |e|^2$$

lh_u stabilized
with
fixed phase

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

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

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

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

Potential

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

drives thermal inflation
\$lh_u\$ rolls away
\$\phi\$ rolls away
\$h_d\$ forced out

\$lh_u\$ stabilized with fixed phase

Potential

drives thermal inflation

lh_μ rolls away

ϕ rolls away

$$V = V_0 + m_l^2 |l|^2 - m_{H_u}^2 |h_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |h_d|^2 - m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (m_Q^2 + m_d^2) |d'|^2 + \frac{1}{2} (m_L^2 + m_e^2) |e'|^2$$

Ih_u stabilized
with
fixed phase

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

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

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

d and *e* held at origin

h_d forced out

Potential

drives thermal inflation h_u rolls away ϕ rolls away

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

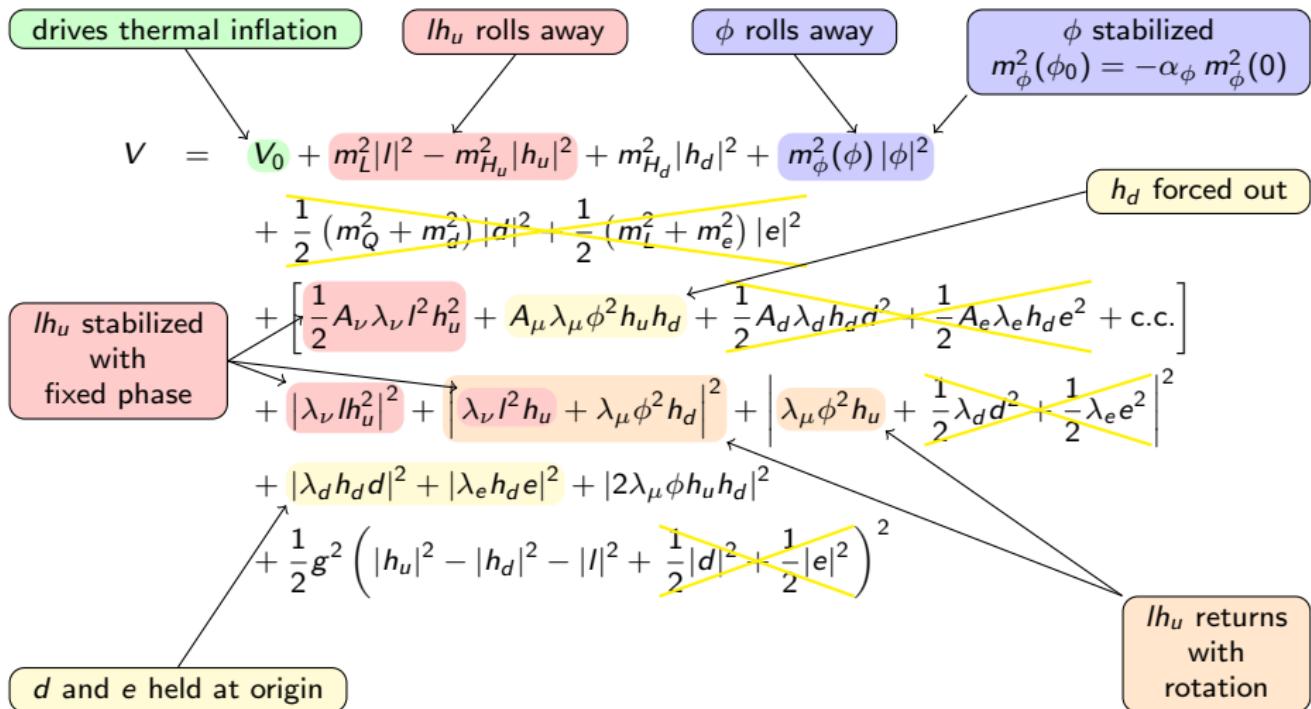
h_d forced out

h_u stabilized with fixed phase

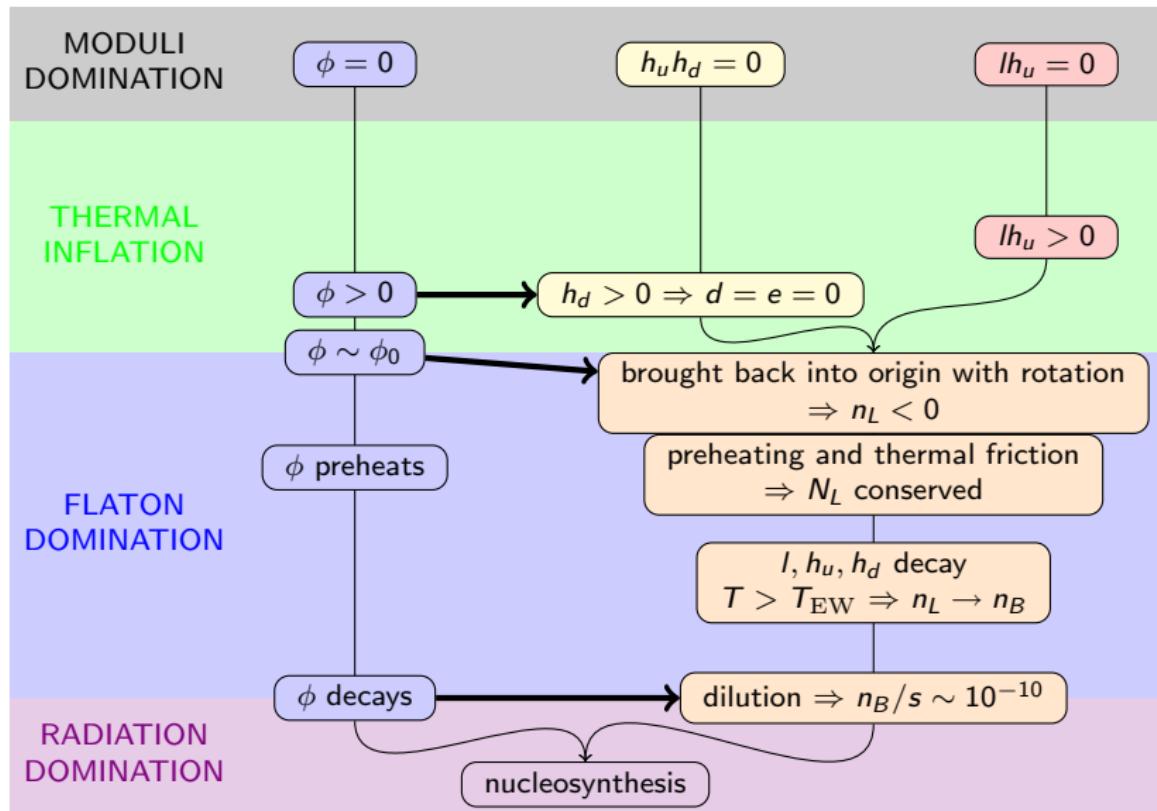
d and e held at origin

h_u returns with rotation

Potential



Cosmology



Simulation

Lattice 128^3 , box size = $200m^{-1}$, Fourier modes $0.033m \leq k \leq 3.5m$.

CP phase

$$\arg(-B^* A_\nu) = \begin{cases} \pi - \frac{\pi}{20} & CP+ \\ \pi & CP0 \\ \pi + \frac{\pi}{20} & CP- \end{cases}$$

Initial conditions

$$\phi = 4m + \delta\phi$$

$$l = l_0 + \delta l$$

$$h_d = \delta h_d$$

Constraints

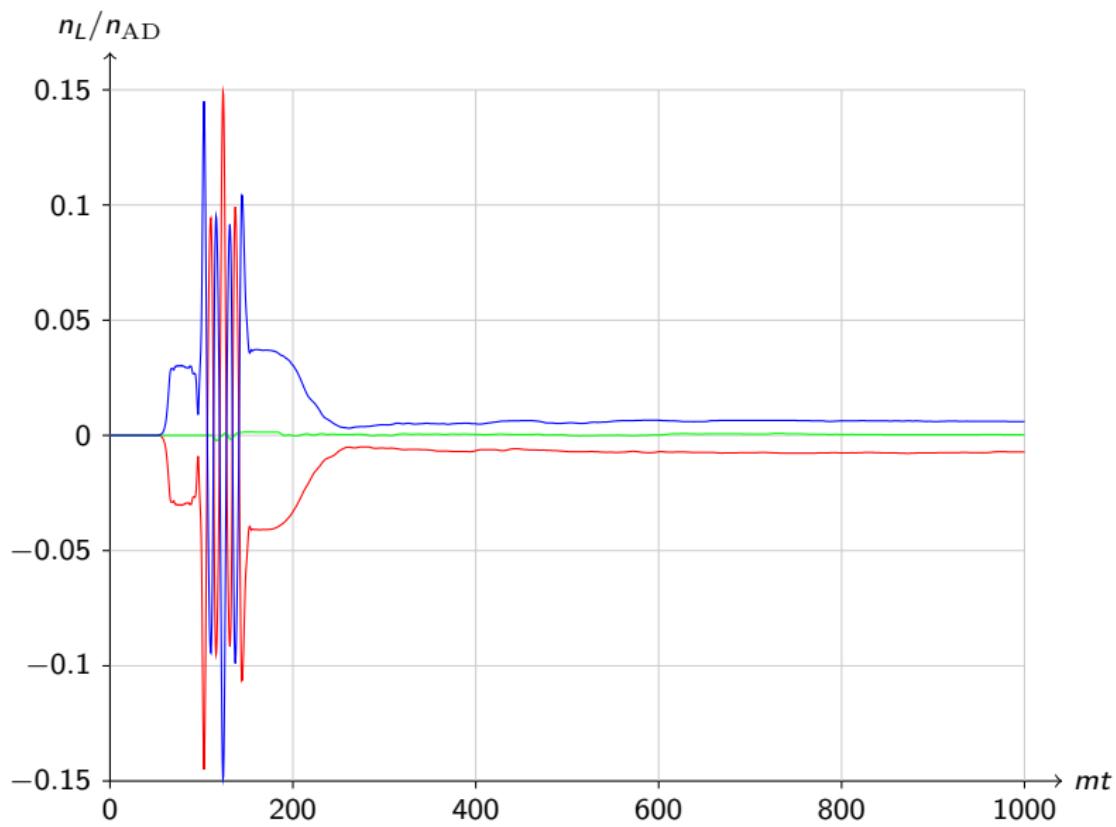
$$D = \epsilon^2 \quad \text{with } \epsilon = 4.8 \times 10^{-3} l_0$$

$$j_0 = 0$$

Algorithm Adaptive constrained gauge invariant leapfrog type algorithm.

Exactly conserves the constraints and charges, and has good energy conservation.

Lepton number



Baryon asymmetry

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

Baryon asymmetry

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

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

$$l_0 \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \sqrt{\frac{m_{LH_u}}{m_\nu}}$$

gives

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

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and using

$$T_d \sim 1 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right) \left(\frac{|\mu|}{10^3 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

gives

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

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Dark matter candidates

Peccei-Quinn symmetry

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

Dark matter candidates

Peccei-Quinn symmetry

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

DFSZ axion

Dark matter candidates

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DFSZ axion

KSVZ axion



Dark matter candidates

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DFSZ axion

KSVZ axion

Axion

$$\begin{aligned} m_a &= \frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2}{2\pi f_a} \quad \text{where } f_a = \frac{\sqrt{2}\phi_0}{N} \\ &\simeq 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV} \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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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 abundance

Axion

Axino

Dark matter abundance

Axion Misalignment

$$\Omega_a \sim 0.1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{N} \right)^{1.2} \left(\frac{\phi_0}{10^{11} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1.2}$$

Axino

Dark matter abundance

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Axino Flaton decay

$$\Omega_{\tilde{a}} \simeq 0.4 \left(\frac{\alpha_{\tilde{a}}}{10^{-1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{T_d} \right) \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right)^2$$

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Thermal NLSP decay

$$\Omega_{\tilde{a}} \sim 10^3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right)^2$$

Dark matter abundance

Flaton decays late

$$T_d \sim 10 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{10^3 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right)$$

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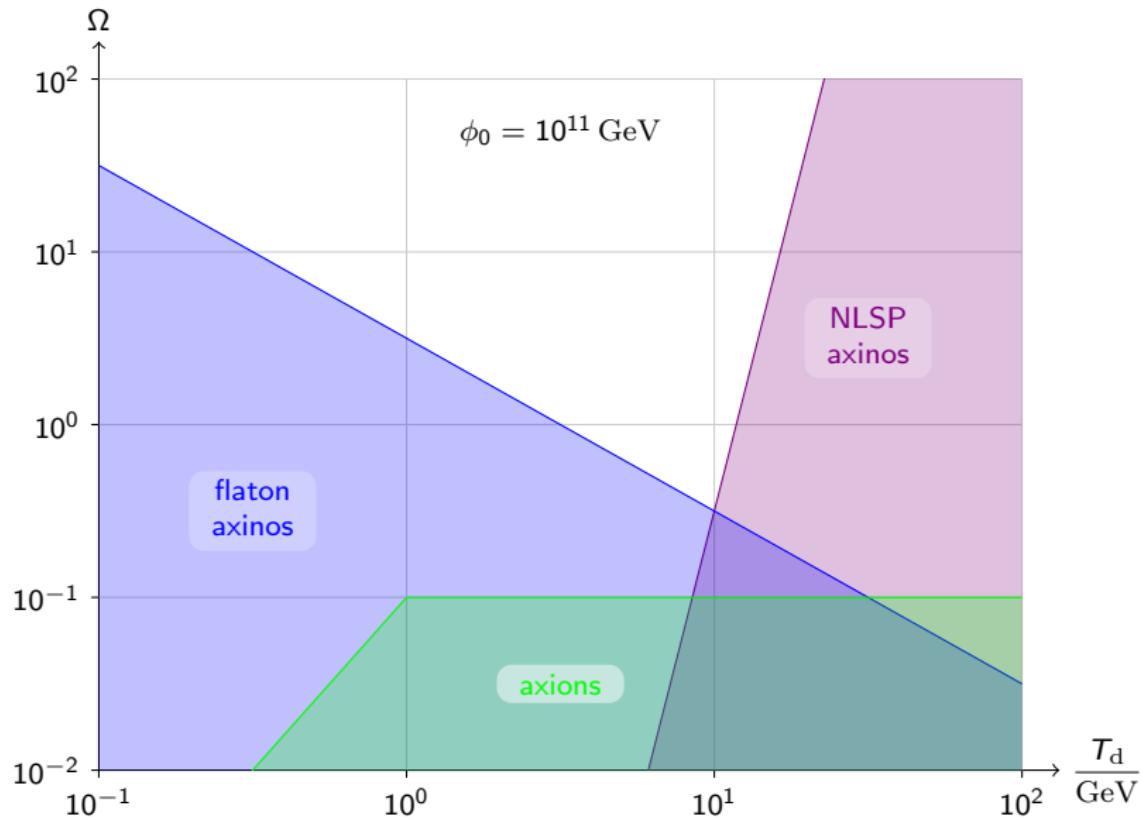
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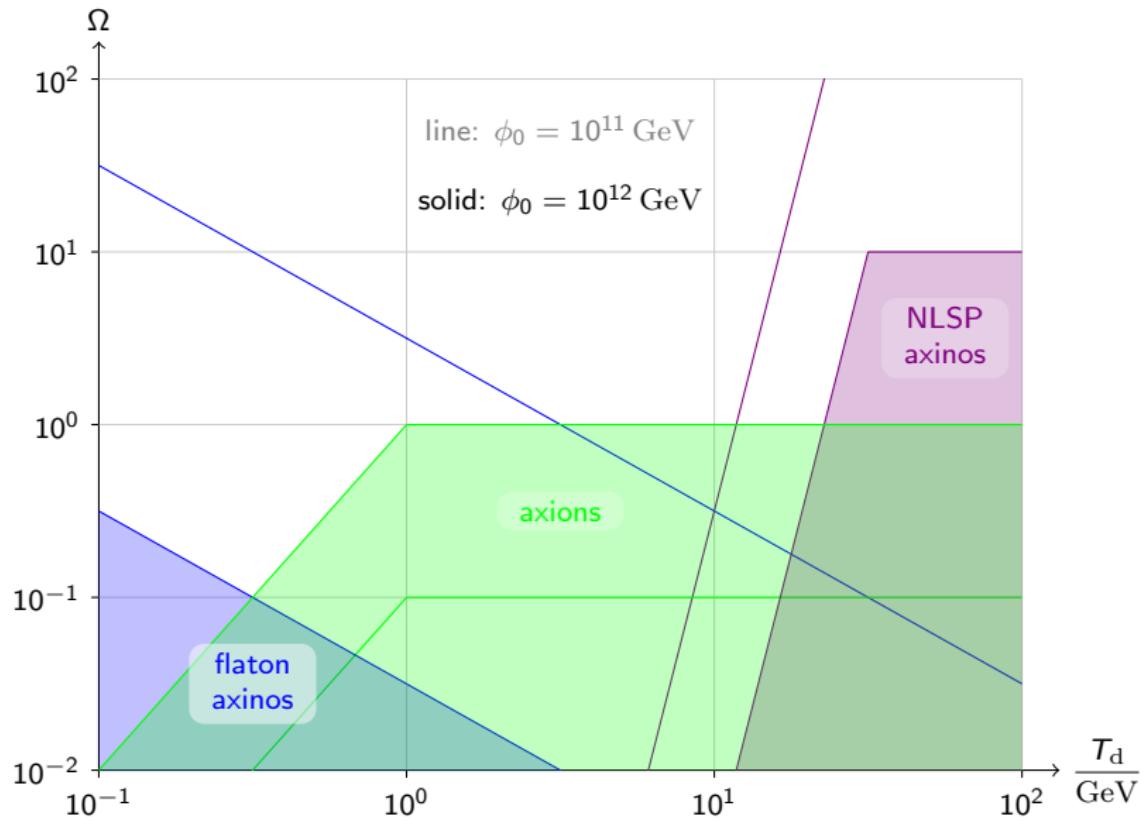
Thermal NLSP decay

$$\Omega_{\tilde{a}} \sim 10^3 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{\phi_0} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } T_d \gg \frac{m_N}{7} \\ \left(\frac{7 T_d}{m_N} \right)^7 & \text{for } T_d \ll \frac{m_N}{7} \end{cases}$$

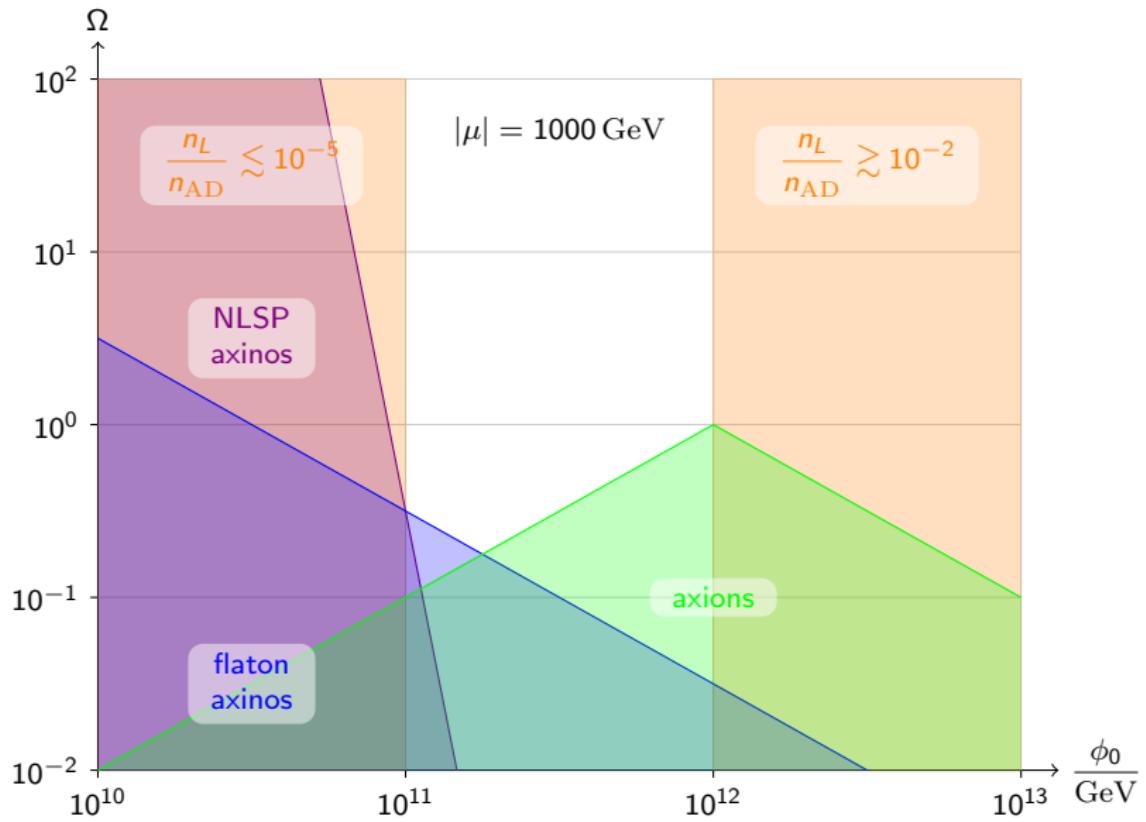
Dark matter composition



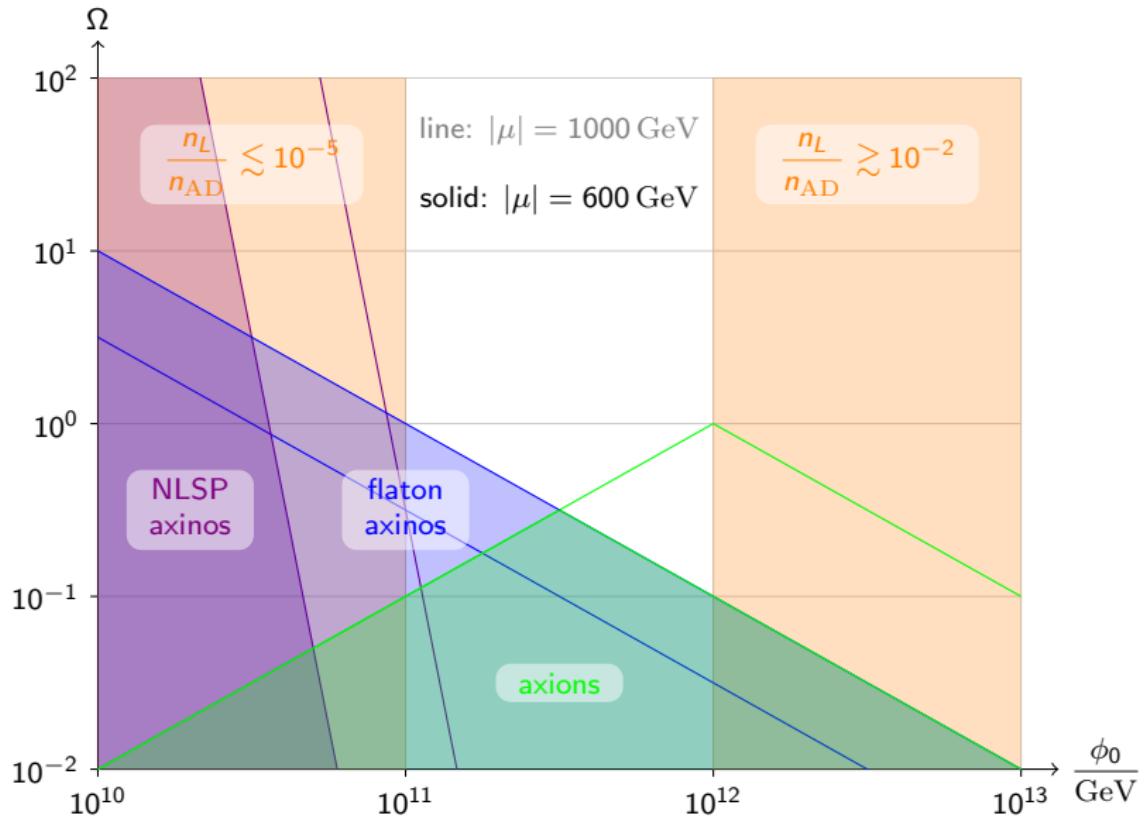
Dark matter composition



Dark matter composition



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Simple model

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

Simple model

MSSM

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

Simple model

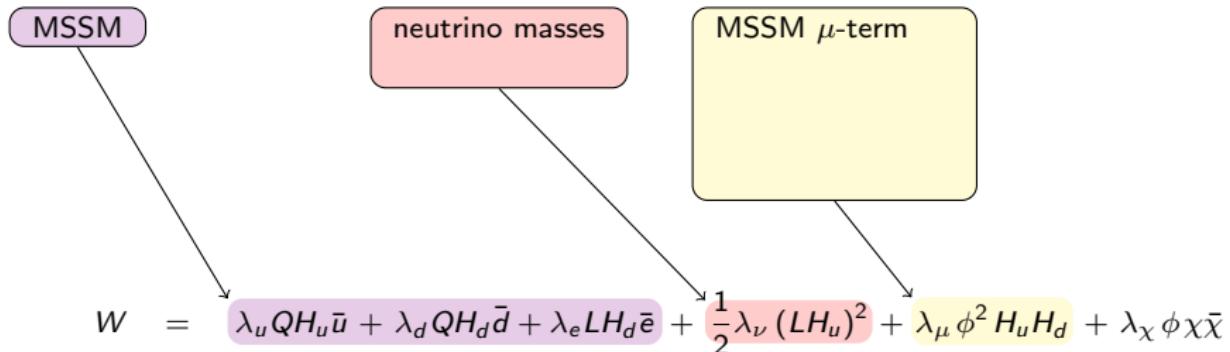
The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the scalar potential W into two parts: MSSM and neutrino masses.

The MSSM part is represented by the term $\lambda_u QH_u\bar{u} + \lambda_d QH_d\bar{d} + \lambda_e LH_d\bar{e}$.

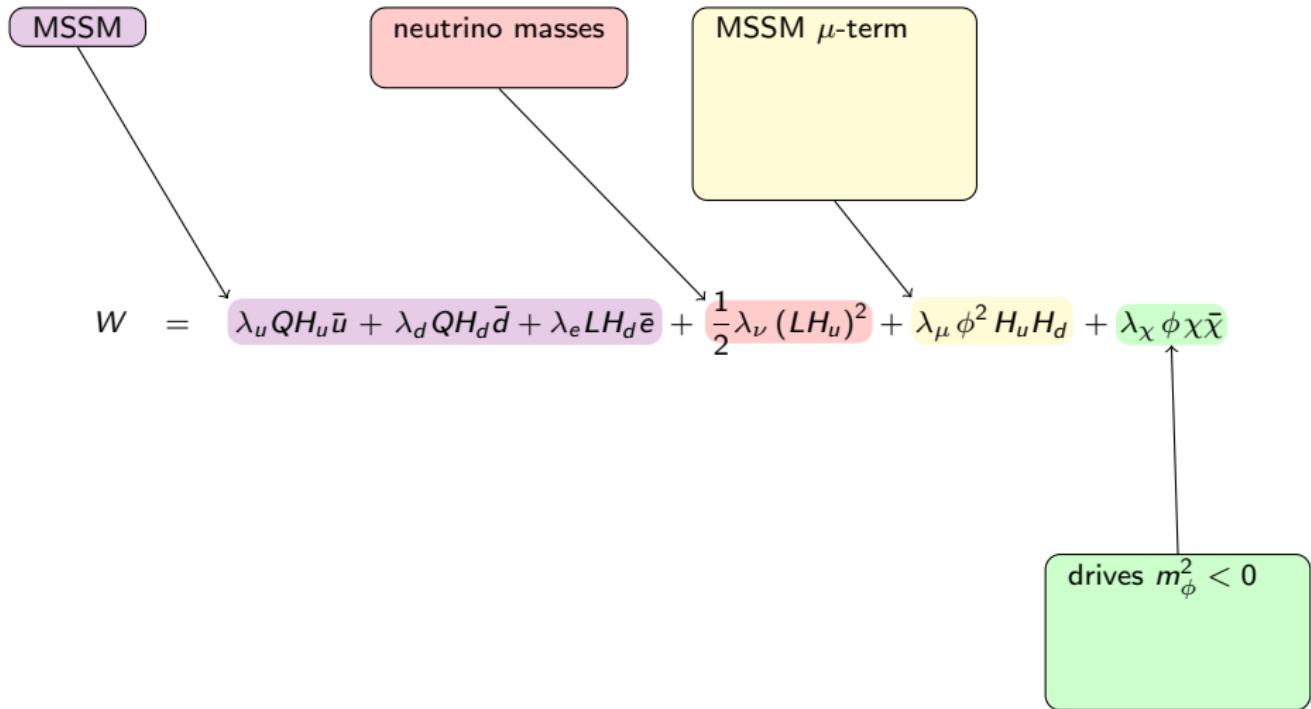
The neutrino mass part is represented by the term $\frac{1}{2}\lambda_\nu (LH_u)^2 + \lambda_\mu \phi^2 H_uH_d + \lambda_\chi \phi\chi\bar{\chi}$.

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

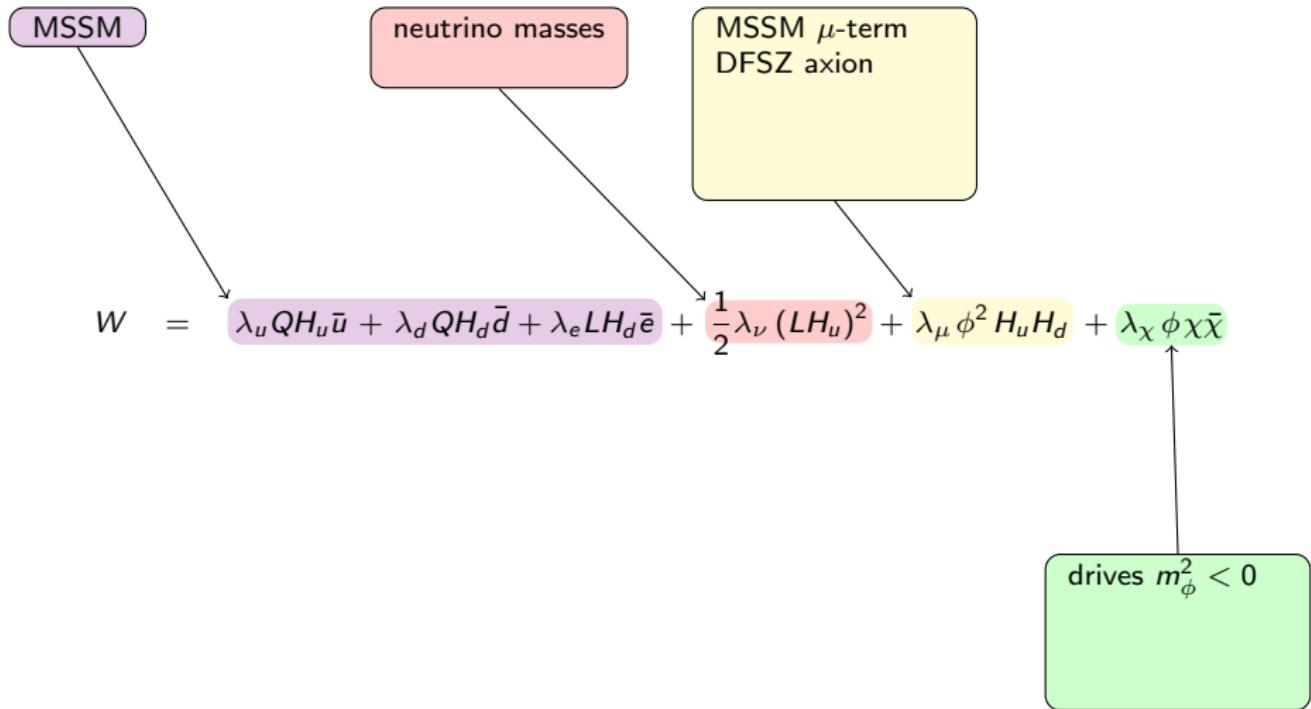
Simple model



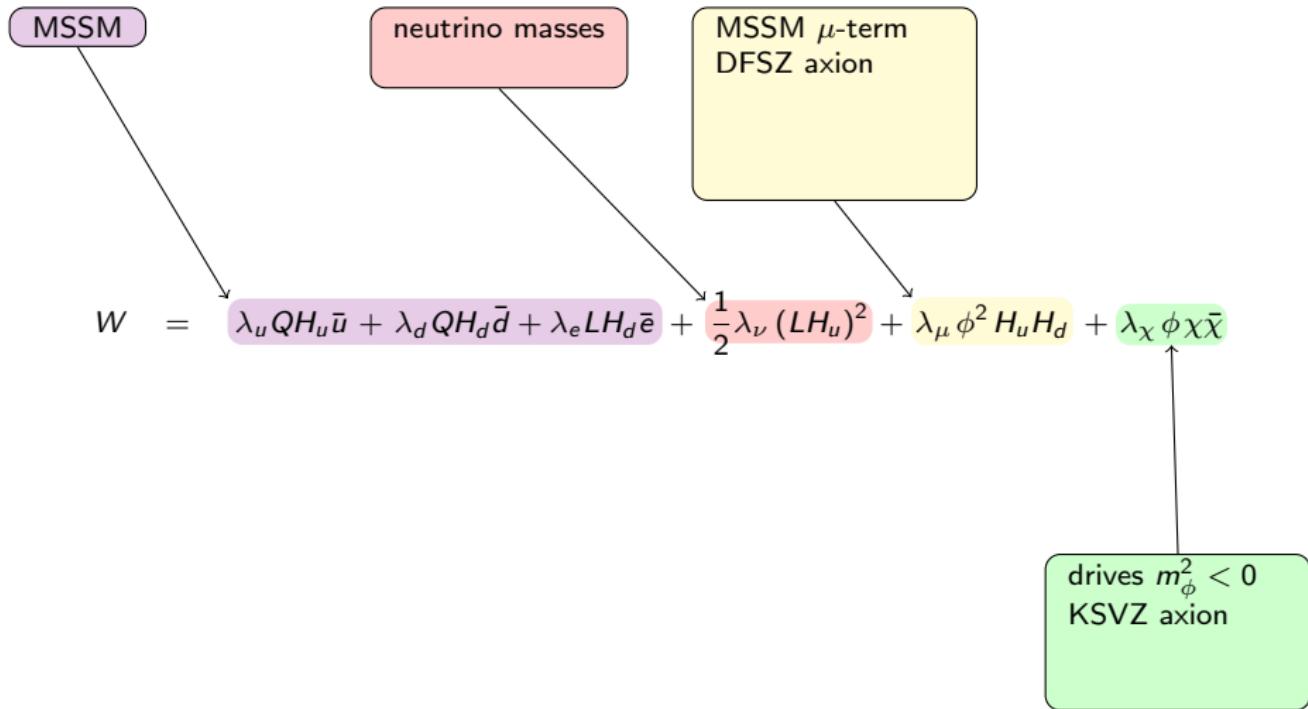
Simple model



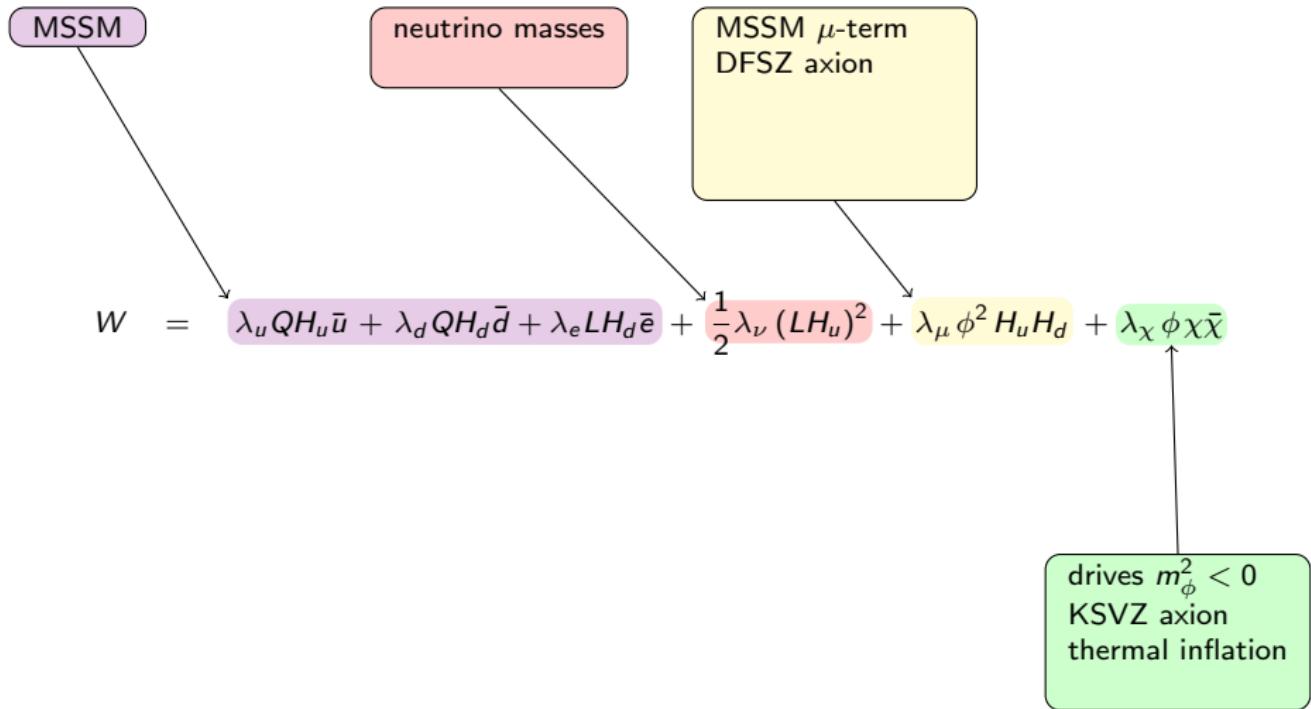
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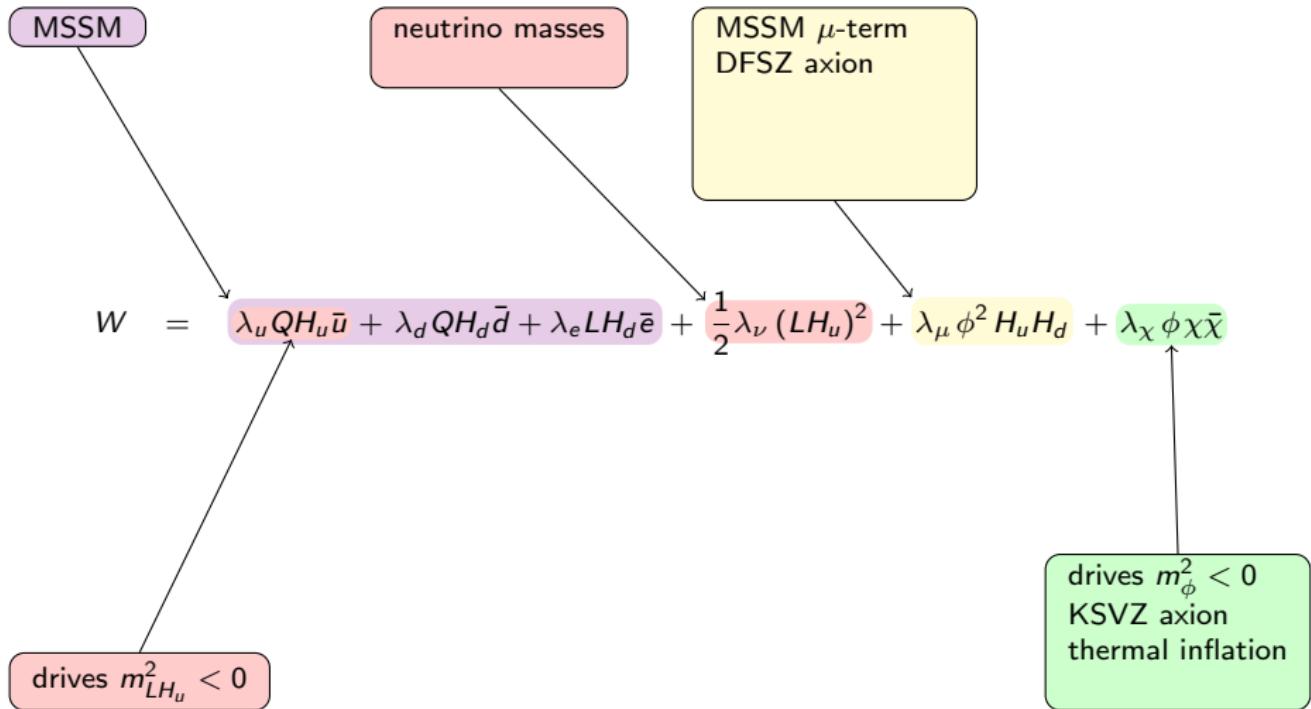
Simple model



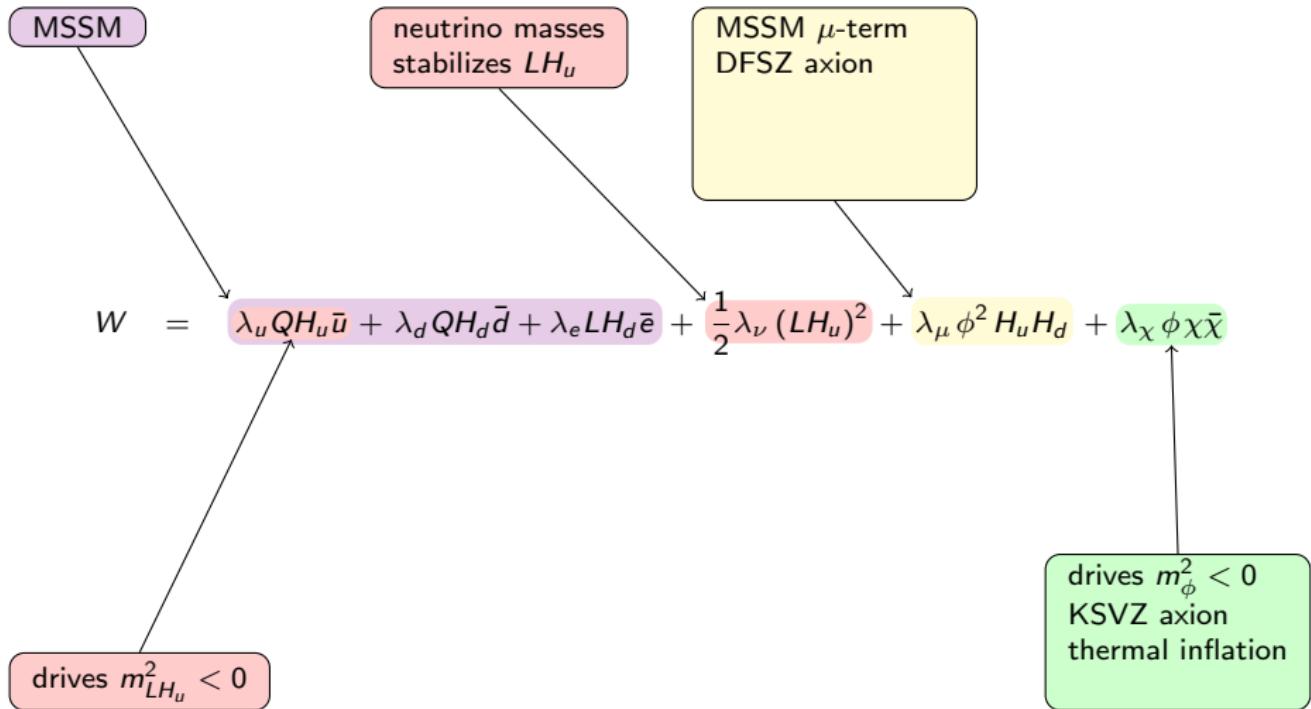
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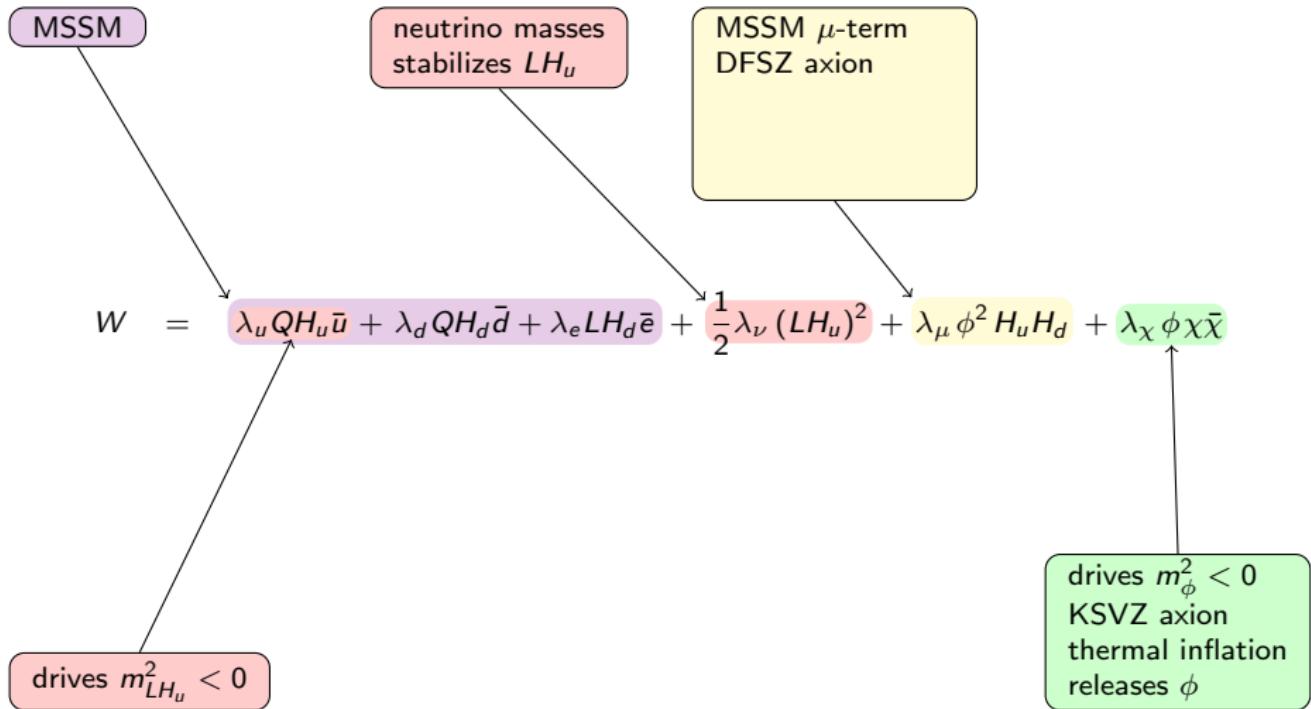
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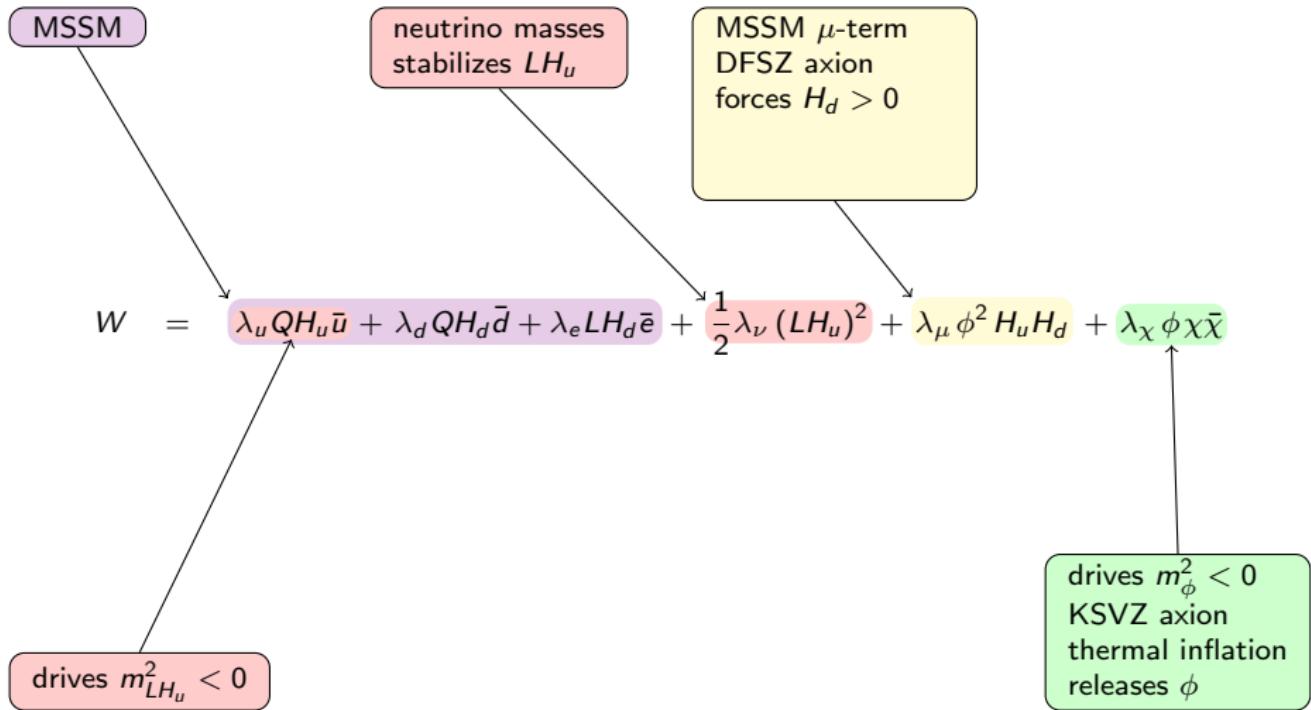
Simple model



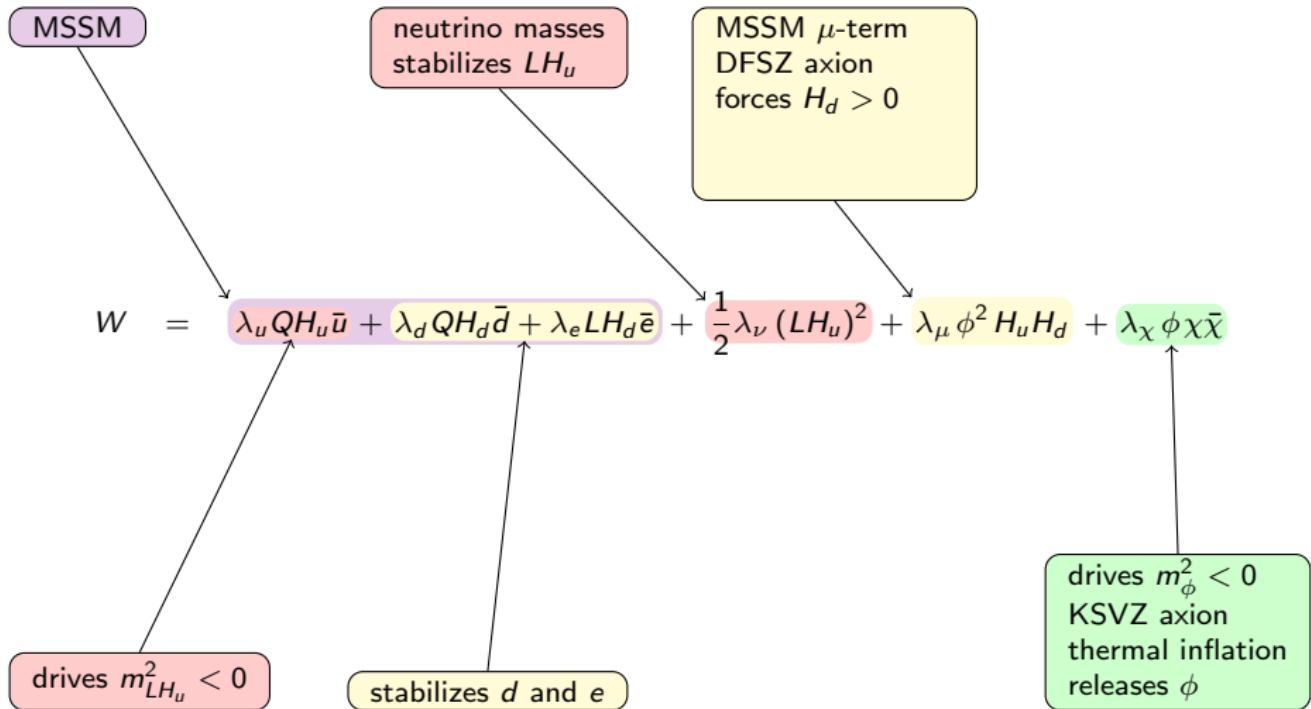
Simple model



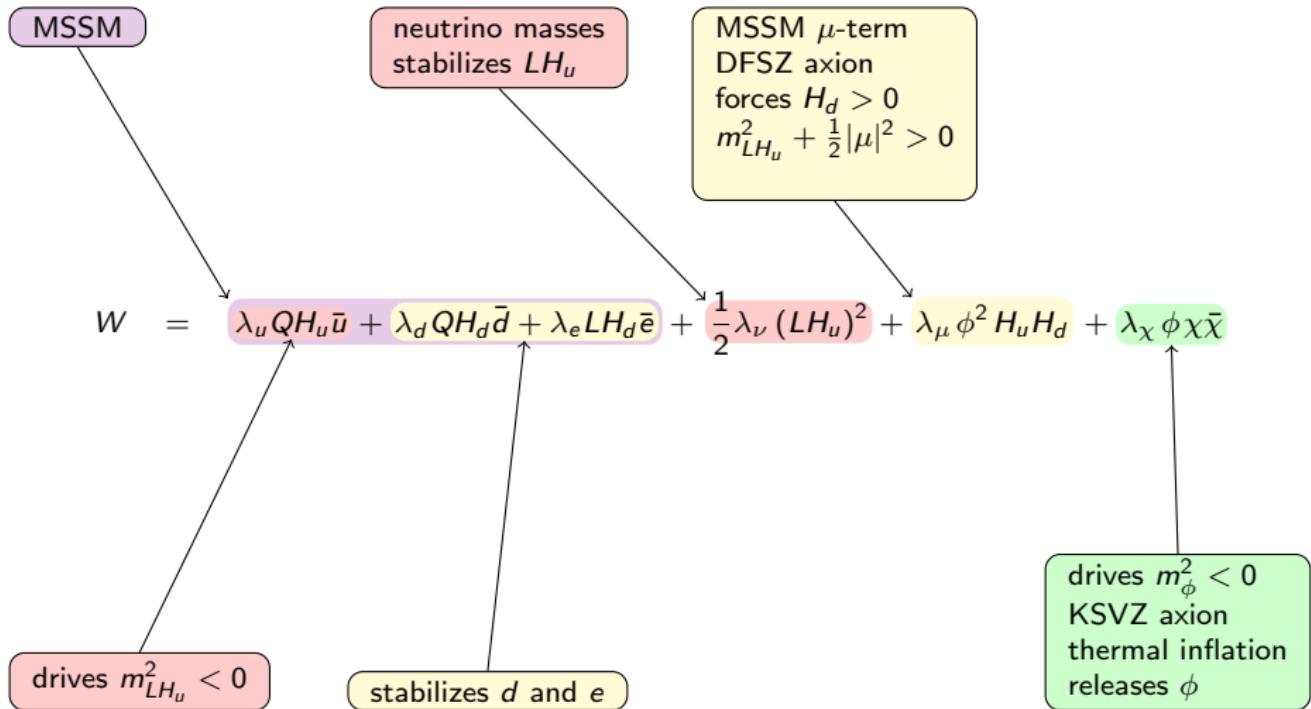
Simple model



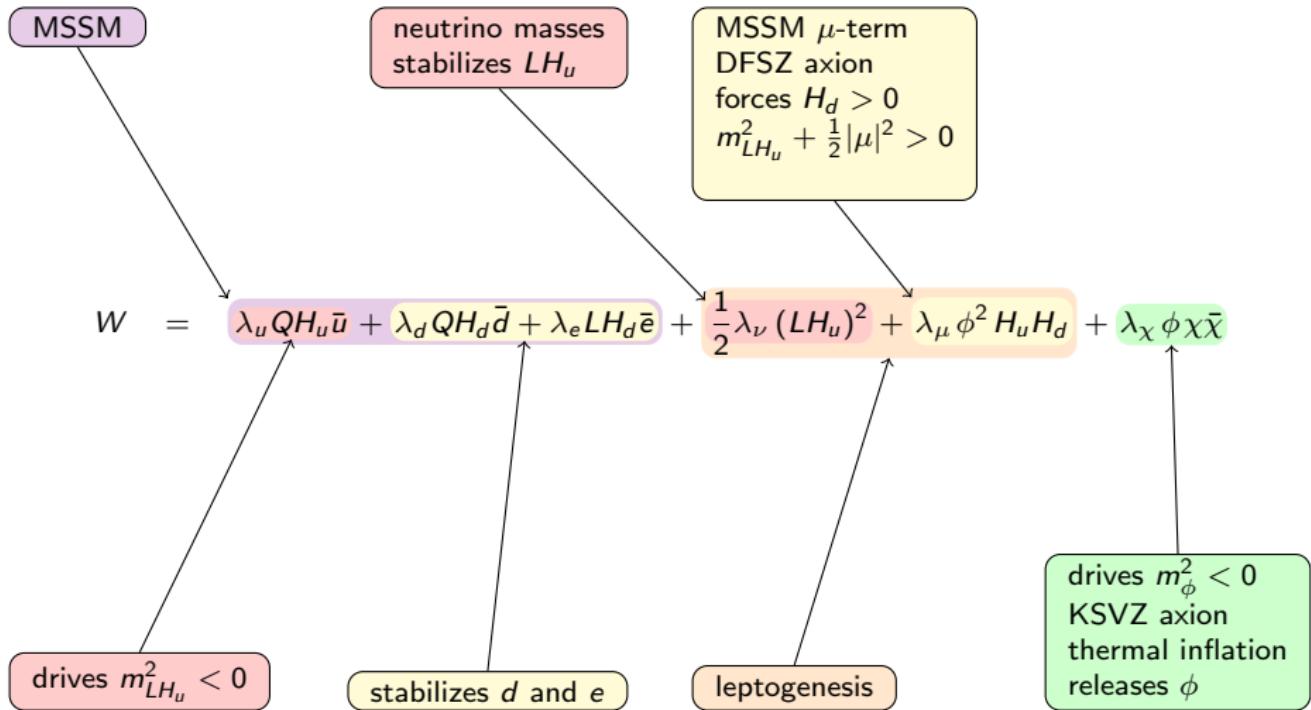
Simple model



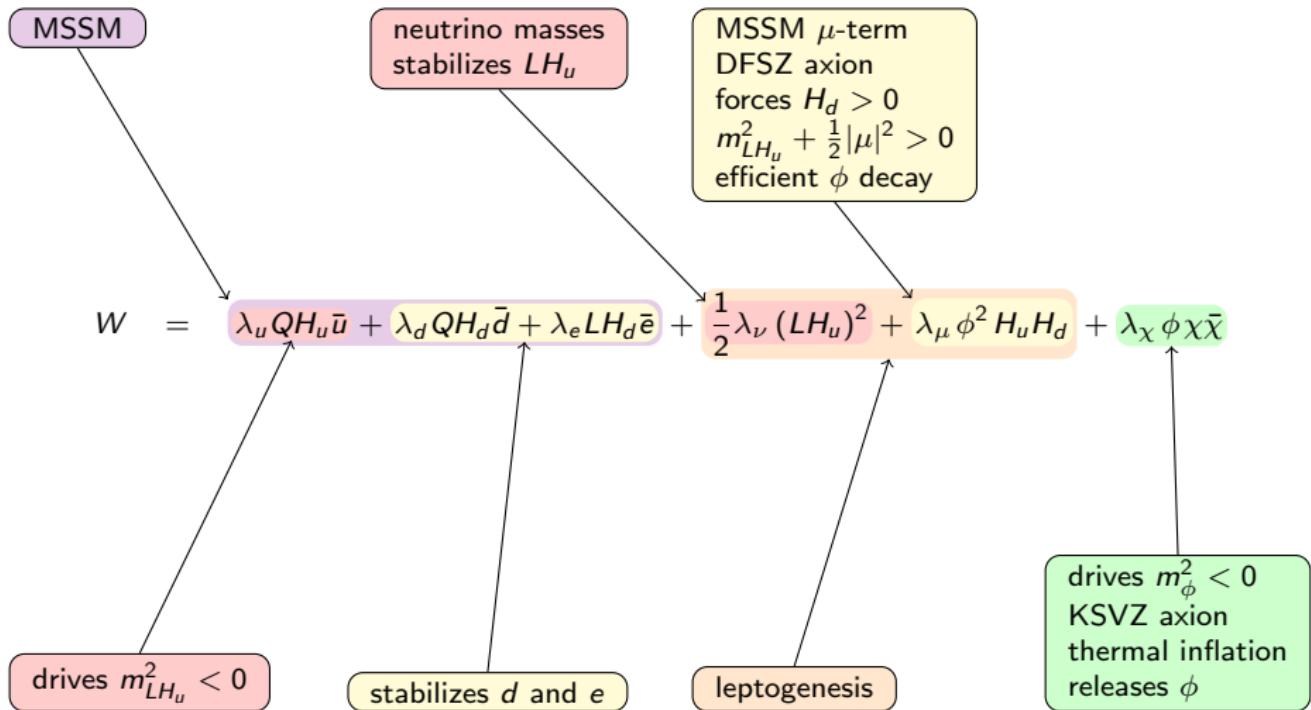
Simple model



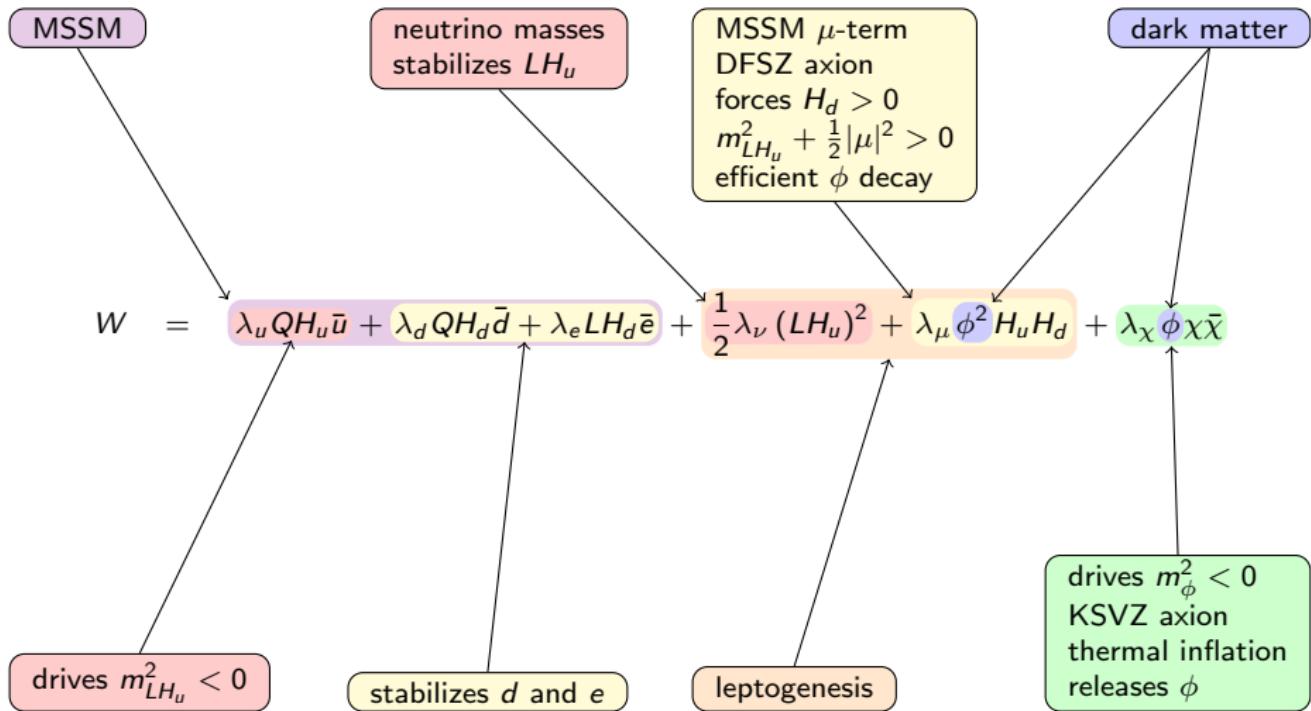
Simple model



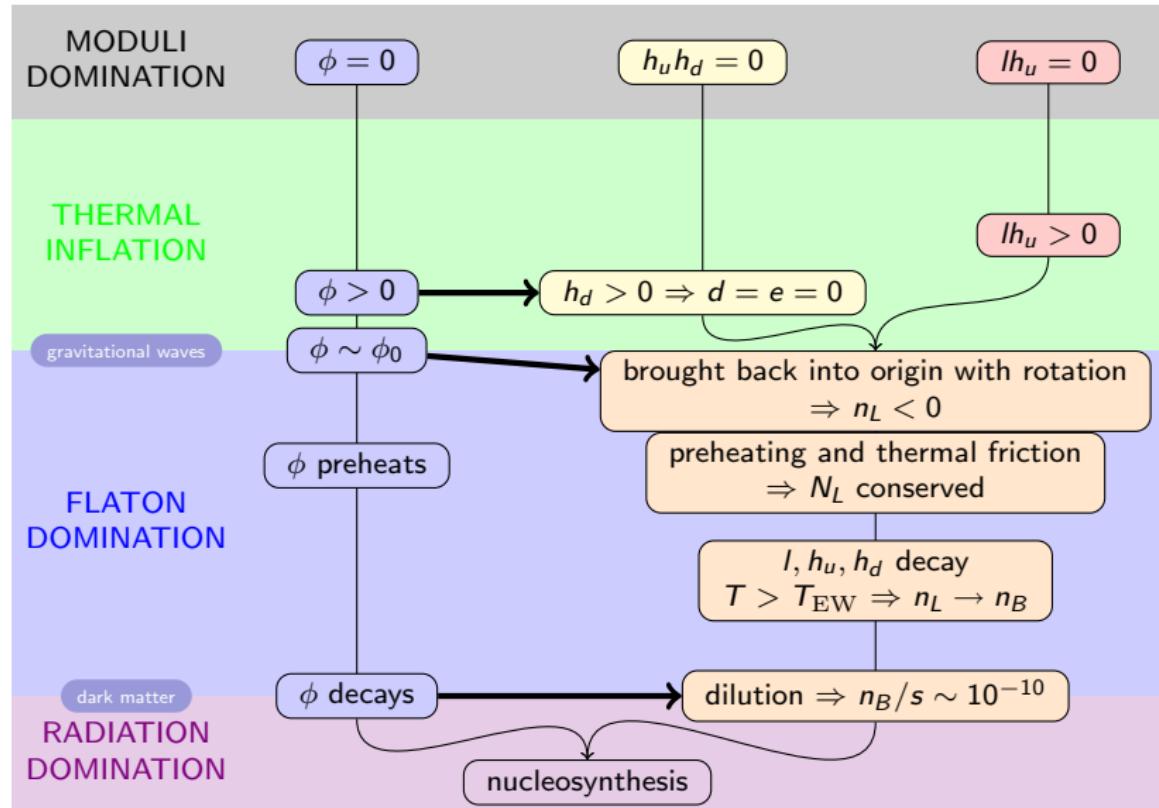
Simple model



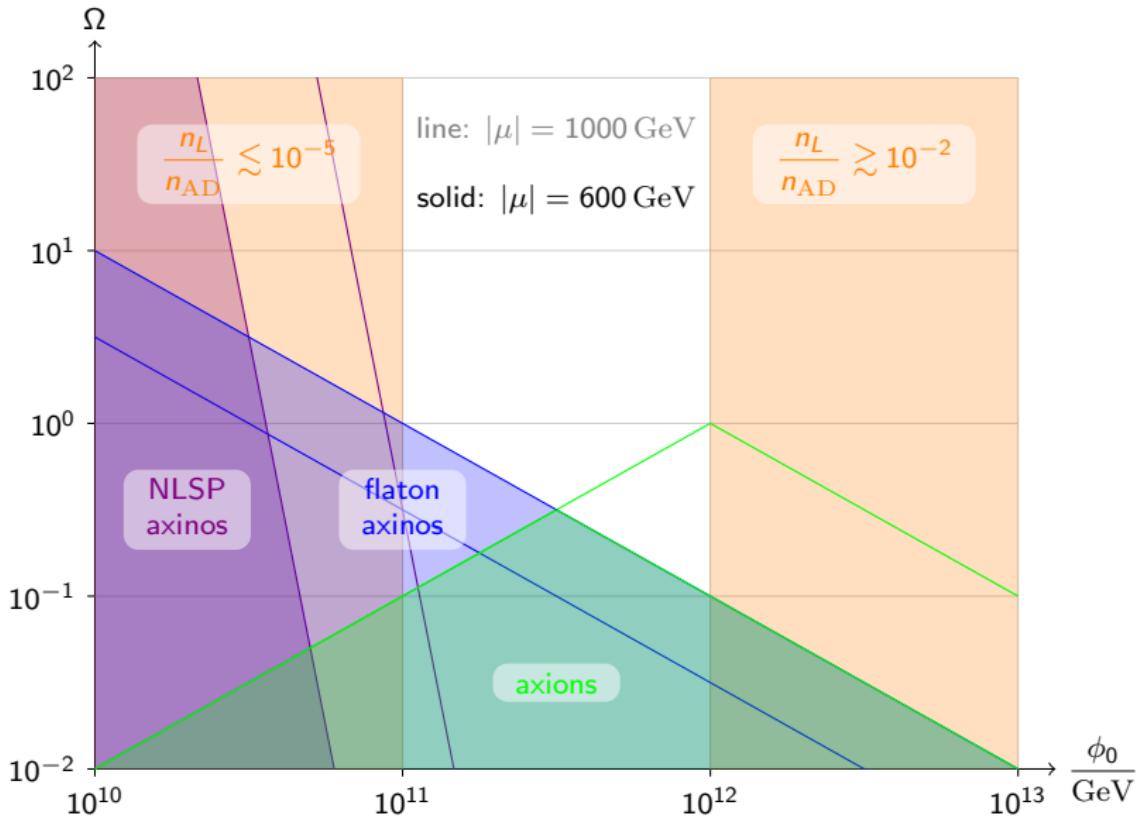
Simple model



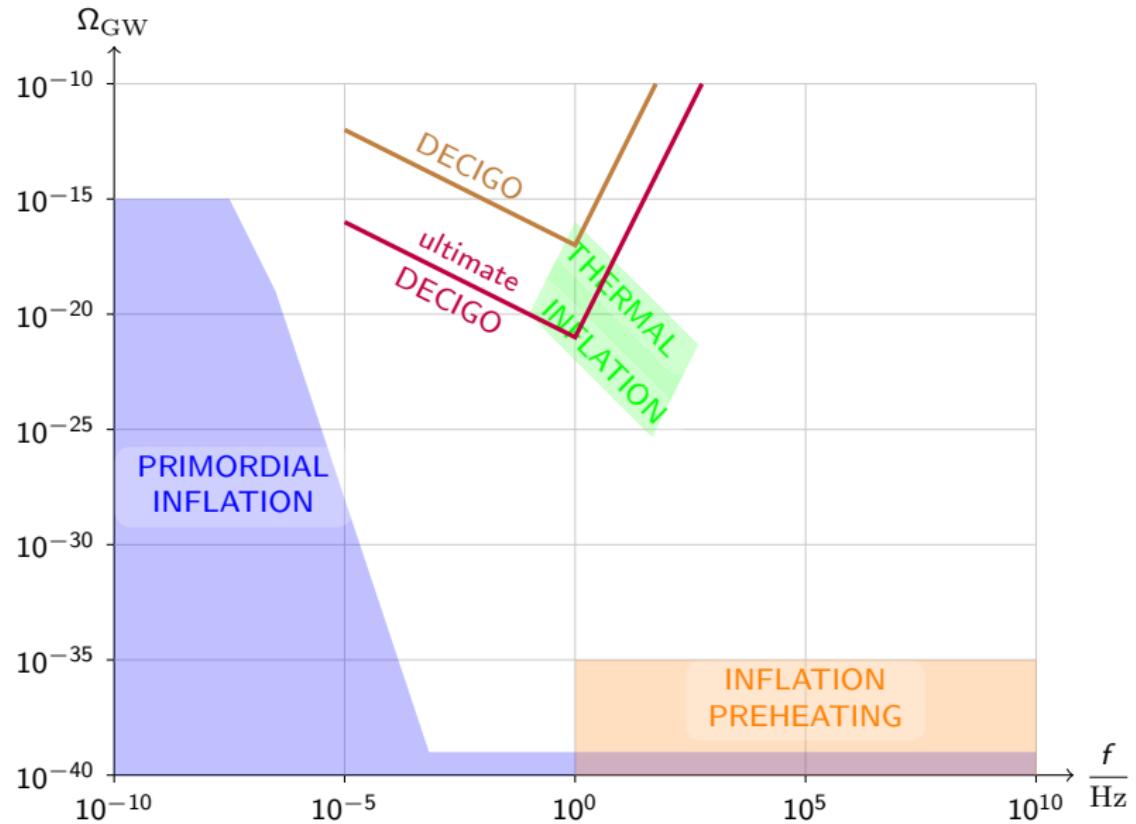
Rich cosmology



Dark matter composition



Gravitational waves



Gravitational waves

