

Higgs Inflation and Other Stories

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Me

- ▶ Studies in Helsinki: theoretical physics, mathematics
- ▶ PhD November 2019: 'Cosmology with Higgs inflation'
- ▶ Supervisors: Syksy Räsänen, Kari Enqvist
- ▶ Other collaborators: Javier Rubio, Vera-Maria Enckell, Daniel Figueroa, Sami Raatikainen, Tommi Tenkanen
- ▶ Keywords: Cosmic inflation, reheating, Higgs inflation, PBHs, Palatini formulation of GR

Cosmology with Higgs inflation

- ▶ **Higgs inflation at the hilltop**
V.-M. Enckell, K. Enqvist, S. Räsänen and E. Tomberg, [arXiv:1802.09299]
- ▶ **Planck scale black hole dark matter from Higgs inflation**
S. Räsänen and E. Tomberg, [arXiv:1810.12608]
- ▶ **Preheating in Palatini Higgs inflation**
J. Rubio and E. Tomberg, [arXiv:1902.10148]

Higgs inflation

- ▶ Cosmic inflation: explains homogeneity, isotropy, flatness of the universe; predicts CMB anisotropies
- ▶ Higgs inflation: simple model; SM Higgs is the inflaton, no new fields beyond the SM
 - ▶ Only non-minimal coupling to gravity ξ needs to be added

Higgs inflation

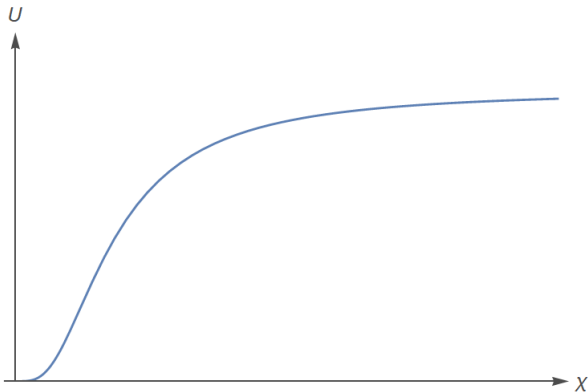
$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\frac{1}{2} (M^2 + \xi h^2) R + \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu h \partial_\nu h - \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 \right]$$

- ▶ First studied for SM Higgs in [0710.3755]
- ▶ Standard procedure: Weyl transformation

$$g_{E\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} \left(1 + \frac{\xi h^2}{M^2} \right), \quad \frac{dh}{d\chi} = \frac{1 + \xi h^2}{\sqrt{1 + \xi h^2 + 6\xi^2 h^2}}$$
$$S_E = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g_E} \left[-\frac{1}{2} M^2 R_E + \frac{1}{2} g_{E\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \chi \partial^\nu \chi - U(\chi) \right]$$

Higgs inflation

- ▶ Einstein frame potential:



$$V = \frac{\lambda}{4} F^4[h(\chi)], \quad F(h) \equiv \frac{h}{\sqrt{1 + \xi h^2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi}} \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3}\chi}\right)^{1/2}$$

Higgs inflation

- ▶ CMB predictions fit the observations:

$$A_s = \frac{\lambda N^2}{72\pi^2 \xi^2},$$

$$n_s = 1 - \frac{2}{N}, \quad r = \frac{12}{N^2}$$

- ▶ For $N \sim 50$, $\xi = 800\sqrt{\lambda}N$:

$$n_s \approx 0.96, \quad r \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-3}$$

Quantum corrections

- ▶ Add loop corrections:

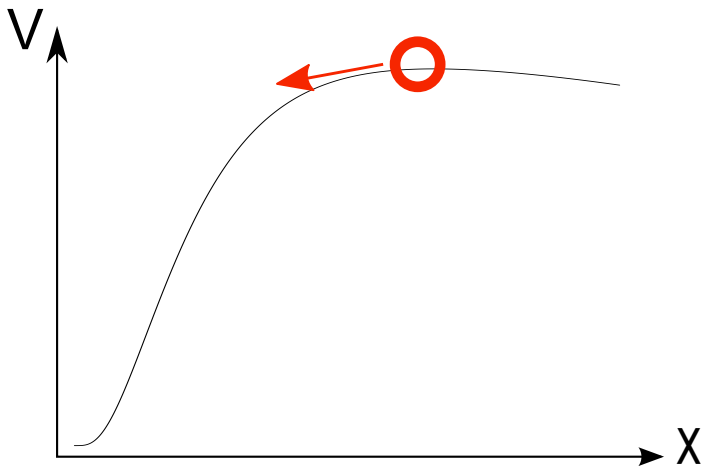
$$V_{1\text{-loop}}(\phi) \sim m^4(\phi) \ln \frac{m^2(\phi)}{\mu^2}$$

- ▶ Run the couplings to μ value that makes the corrections small:

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d \ln \mu} = \beta$$

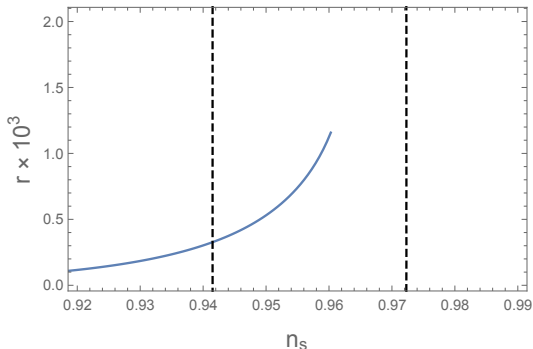
- ▶ Use effective field theory; connection to EW scale physics not fully determined

Special case: Hilltop



Hilltop inflation

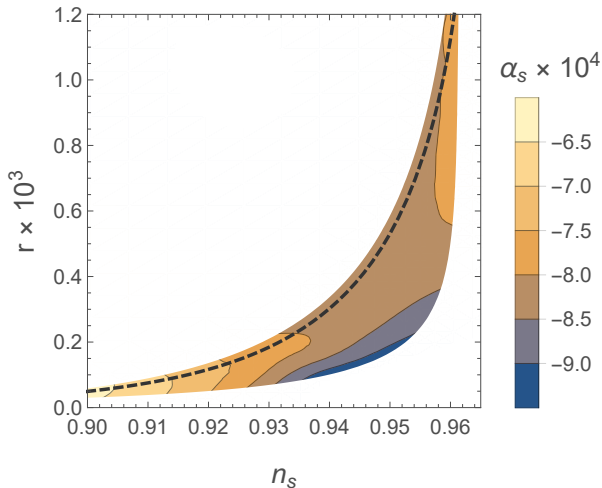
- Analytical approximation: predictions



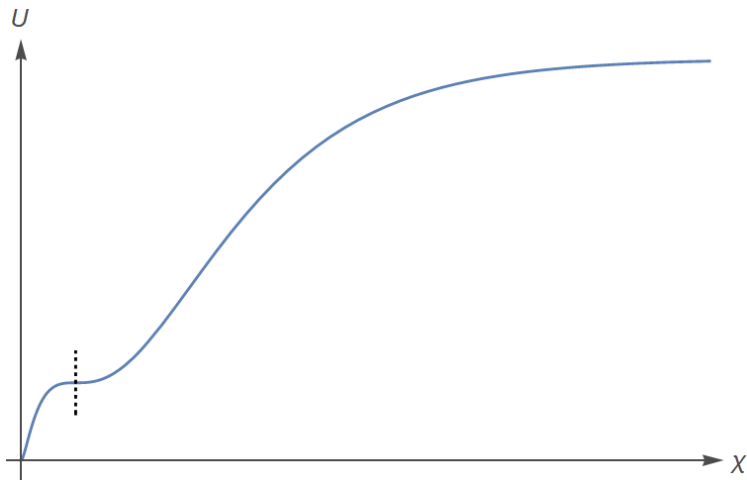
- Note: $r < \frac{3}{N^2}$, smaller by at least a factor of four compared to tree level result

Hilltop inflation

► Numerical scan:



Special case: Critical point

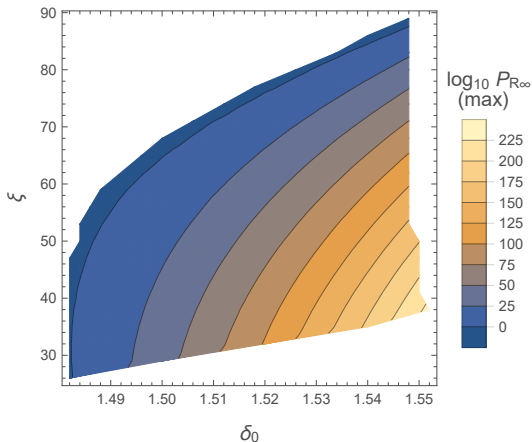


Critical point inflation

- ▶ Critical point: enhanced perturbations
- ▶ Chance for production of primordial black holes (PBH)
 - ▶ Dark matter?
- ▶ Slow-roll approximation breaks down; need to calculate numerically

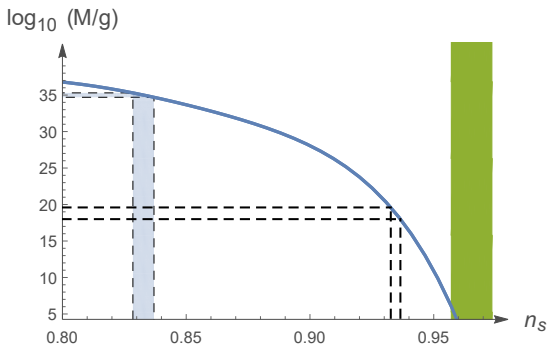
Critical point inflation

- ▶ Numerical scan: [1810.12608]



- ▶ Efficient PBH production!

Critical point inflation



- ▶ Problem: need $M < 10^6$ g
- ▶ Evaporation by Hawking radiation!
- ▶ Planck mass relics?

Palatini formulation of GR

- ▶ General relativity degrees of freedom: metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ and connection $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}$
- ▶ Usually, $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}$ written in terms of $g_{\mu\nu}$ (Levi-Civita connection; 'metric formulation of GR')
- ▶ Alternatively, may take $\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^{\alpha}$ and $g_{\mu\nu}$ to be independent ('Palatini formulation')
 - ▶ Often equivalent to metric case
 - ▶ NOT with a non-minimal coupling to gravity!

Higgs inflation: metric vs. Palatini

- ▶ Metric: [0710.3755]

$$\xi \approx 800\sqrt{\lambda}N \sim 10^4 \quad (N = 50, \lambda \sim 0.1)$$

$$n_s \approx 1 - \frac{2}{N} \approx 0.96, \quad r \approx \frac{12}{N^2} \approx 4.8 \times 10^{-3}$$

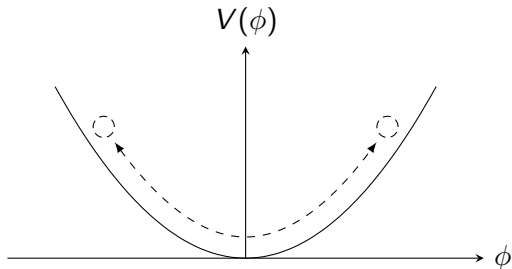
- ▶ Palatini: [0803.2664]

$$\xi \approx 3.8 \times 10^6 \lambda N^2 \sim 10^9$$

$$n_s \approx 1 - \frac{2}{N} \approx 0.96, \quad r \approx \frac{2}{\xi N^2} \sim 10^{-12}$$

Reheating

- ▶ After inflation, inflaton oscillates around its minimum

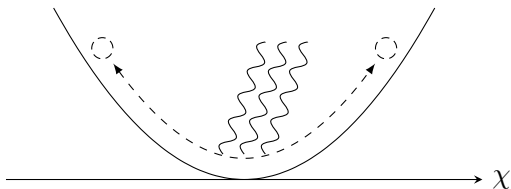


$$\ddot{\chi} + \underbrace{3H\dot{\chi}}_{\text{friction}} + \underbrace{V'(\chi)}_{\text{oscillation}} = 0$$

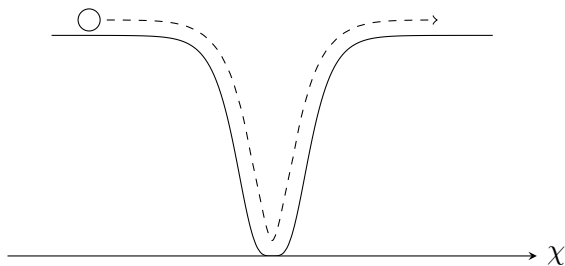
friction oscillation

Reheating

- ▶ Need to transfer energy density into radiation
- ▶ Many channels
 - ▶ Perturbative decays
 - ▶ Non-perturbative processes ('preheating')



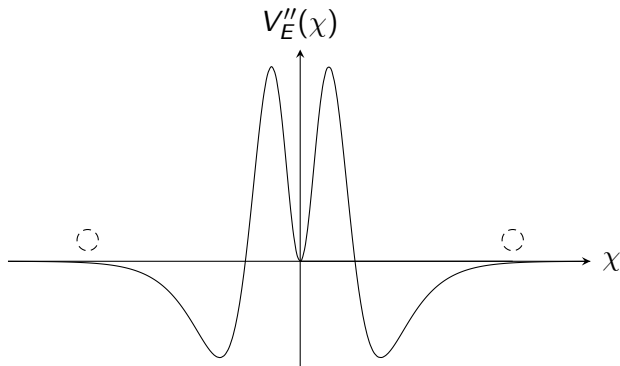
Higgs preheating: Palatini case



- ▶ Oscillation amplitude stays almost constant!

Higgs preheating: Palatini case

- ▶ Near the plateau: $m_h^2 = V_E''$ is negative \Rightarrow tachyonic particle production



- ▶ Rapid (p)reheating in just a few oscillations

Other projects

- ▶ Initial conditions for plateau inflation [2002.02420]
- ▶ Quantum corrections to Higgs inflation in Palatini formulation
- ▶ Numerical stochastic inflation and PBH formation

Interests

- ▶ Cosmic inflation
- ▶ PBHs
- ▶ Applications of QFT
- ▶ Quantum phenomena in cosmology, decoherence
- ▶ (Early universe) (theoretical) cosmology
- ▶ ...

A photograph of a city street in winter. The ground is covered in snow, and the trees are bare with snow on their branches. In the background, there are several multi-story buildings. One building on the left is grey with a red sign that says "COLUMBIAN". Another building on the right is made of red brick. The sky is a pale blue. The text "Thank you!" is written in large, white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

Thank you!

Quantum corrections: “Recipe”

► Potential: $V = V_{tree} + V_{1-loop}$,

$$V_{1-loop} = \frac{6m_W^4}{64\pi^2} \left(\ln \frac{m_W^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{5}{6} \right) + \frac{3m_Z^4}{64\pi^2} \left(\ln \frac{m_Z^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{5}{6} \right) - \frac{3m_t^4}{16\pi^2} \left(\ln \frac{m_t^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{3}{2} \right),$$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{g^2 F^2}{4}, \quad m_Z^2 = \frac{(g^2 + g'^2) F^2}{4}, \quad m_t^2 = \frac{y_t^2 F^2}{2},$$

Quantum corrections: “Recipe”

► Running:

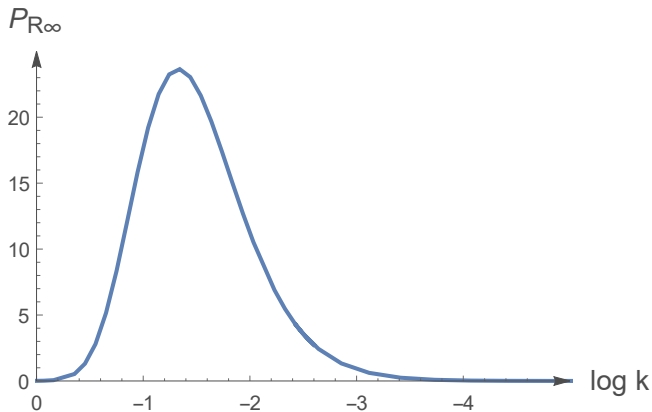
$$16\pi^2\beta_\lambda = -6y_t^4 + \frac{3}{8}\left(2g^4 + [g^2 + g'^2]^2\right),$$

$$16\pi^2\beta_{y_t} = y_t\left(\frac{9}{2}y_t^2 - \frac{9}{4}g^2 - \frac{17}{12}g'^2 - 8g_s^2\right),$$

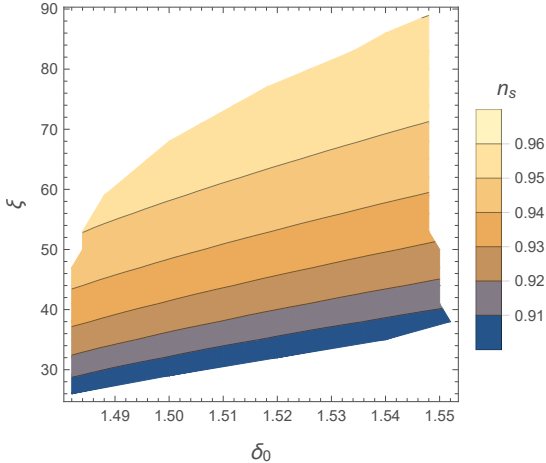
$$16\pi^2\beta_g = -\frac{19}{6}g^3, \quad 16\pi^2\beta_{g'} = \frac{41}{6}g'^3, \quad 16\pi^2\beta_{g_s} = -7g_s^3$$

► Renormalization scale $\mu \sim \gamma F$

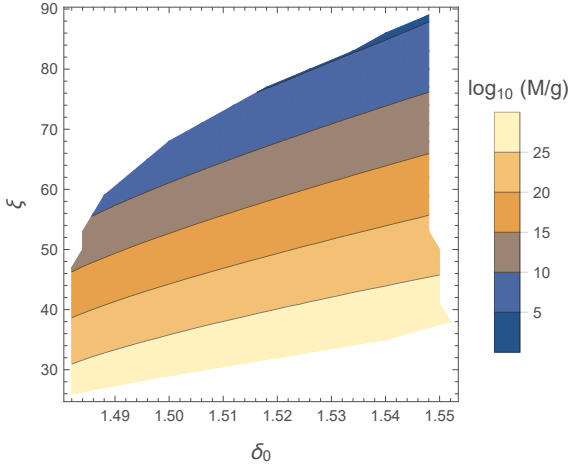
PBH numerics



PBH numerics



PBH numerics



PBH numerics

