

# Higgs Dynamics During And After Inflation

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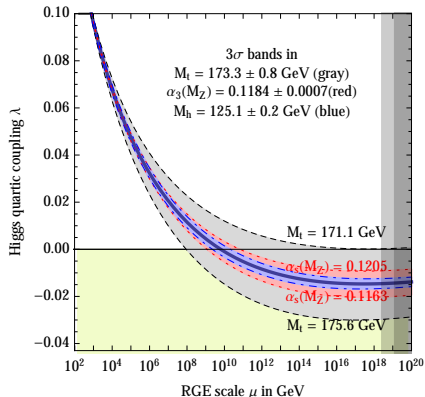
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO  
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Work done in collaboration with:

Y. Ema, K. Enqvist, C. Gross, M. Karčiauskas, O. Lebedev, S. Rusak.

# Running of the Higgs self coupling

Buttazzo et al., 1307.3536



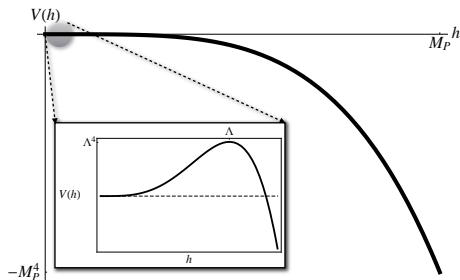
Main contribution at one loop

$$\frac{d\lambda}{d\ln \mu} \propto \alpha m_H^4 - \beta m_t^4$$

$\lambda$  turns negative at  $\sim 10^{10}$  GeV

True vacuum at higher values of the Higgs field!

# The SM Higgs potential



## Cosmological puzzles:

- ▶ What put the Higgs in the EW vacuum?
- ▶ Why it remained there during inflation?

# Possible solutions

Introduce the couplings

►  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{h\phi}h^2\phi^2$

Lebedev & Westphal, 1210.6987

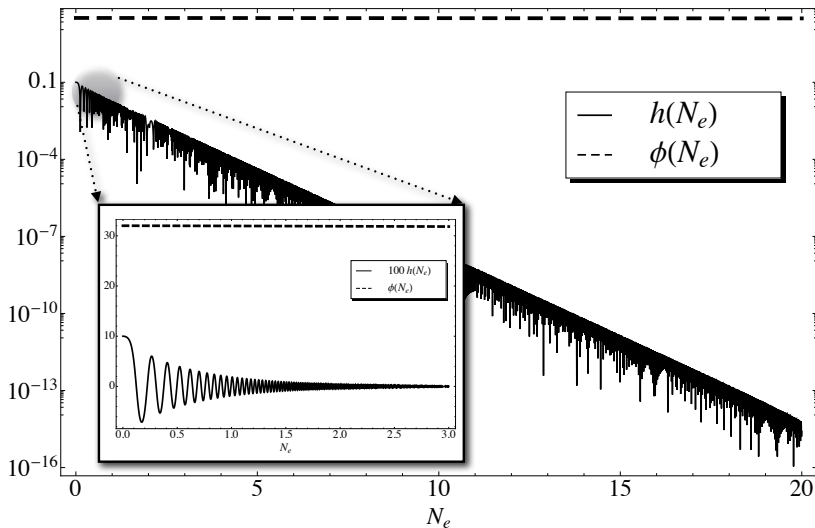
►  $\frac{1}{2}\xi h^2 R$

Espinosa, Giudice, Riotto, 1210.6987

Can give a mass for the Higgs that makes it roll towards the origin

$$h \sim h(0)e^{-3Ht/2}$$

# Higgs evolution during inflation



# The Higgs-inflaton couplings and reheating

The couplings  $\lambda_{h\phi}$  and  $\xi$

- ▶ are generated via loops
- ▶ are often required by renormalizability

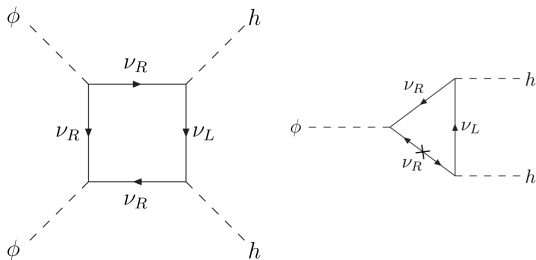


C. Gross, O. Lebedev, MZ, 1506.05106

# Example: reheating through right-handed neutrinos

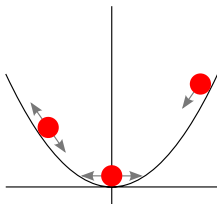
$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \lambda_\nu \phi \nu_R \nu_R / 2 + y_\nu h \nu_R \nu_L$$

At one-loop



Need to add the counterterms in the lagrangian

After inflation the inflaton oscillates around its minimum



$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2$$

$$\phi \simeq \Phi \cos mt \quad \text{with} \quad \Phi \sim \Phi_0 a^{-3/2}$$

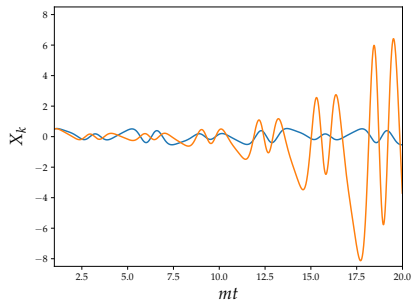
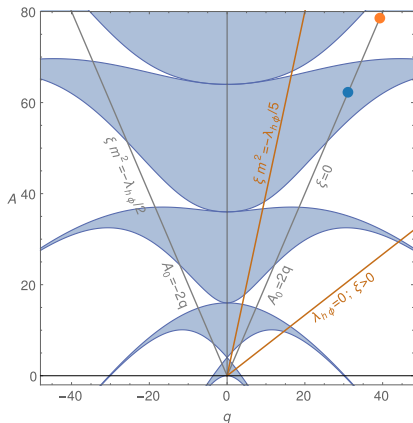
- Periodic mass leads to effective production of Higgs particles

$$\langle h^2 \rangle \propto \text{Number of Higgs quanta}$$



# Mode EoM for the Higgs ( $\sigma \sim 0$ )

Mathieu Equation:  $X_k'' + (A_k + 2q \cos 4z) X_k = 0 \quad z = mt/2$



# Preheating with $\sigma \sim 0$

Mathieu Equation:  $X_k'' + (A_k + 2q \cos 4z) X_k = 0 \quad z = mt/2$

with

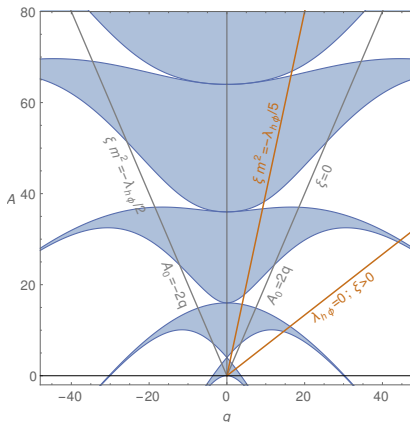
$$A_k = \left(\frac{k}{ma}\right)^2 + 2(\lambda_{h\phi} + \xi m^2) \frac{\Phi^2}{m^2}$$

$$q = (\lambda_{h\phi} + 3\xi m^2) \frac{\Phi^2}{m^2}$$

Strength of the resonance:

- Determined by  $A/q$

Ema, Karciauskas, Lebedev, MZ, 1703.04681

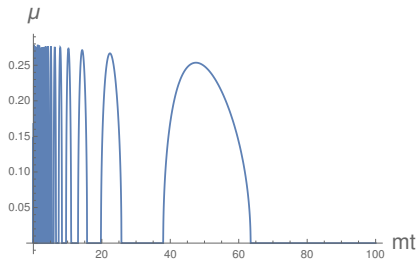


## Preheating with $\sigma \sim 0$

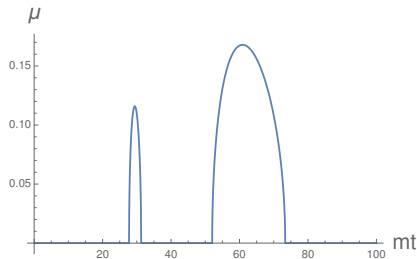
When the mode  $k$  is in the white region its amplitude grows as

$$X_k \propto e^{\mu \Delta mt}$$

$$A_0 = 2q$$



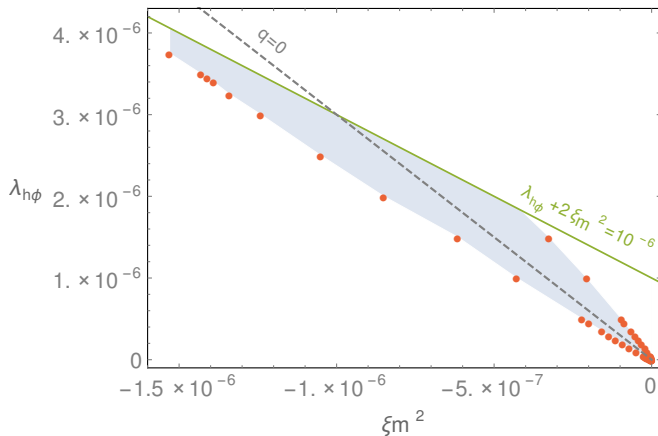
$$A_0 = 3q$$



Ema, Karciauskas, Lebedev, MZ, 1703.04681

# Lattice results

## Stable region in parameter space



Ema, Karciauskas, Lebedev, MZ, 1703.04681

# Conclusions

The couplings  $\xi$  and  $\lambda_{h\phi}$  can affect dramatically the Higgs dynamics

In particular they:

- ▶ can explain how the universe ended up in the EW vacuum
- ▶ are generated by quantum effects
- ▶ must not destabilize the vacuum during preheating

THANK YOU