



# Domain walls as seeds in cosmological phase transitions

**Alberto Mariotti**



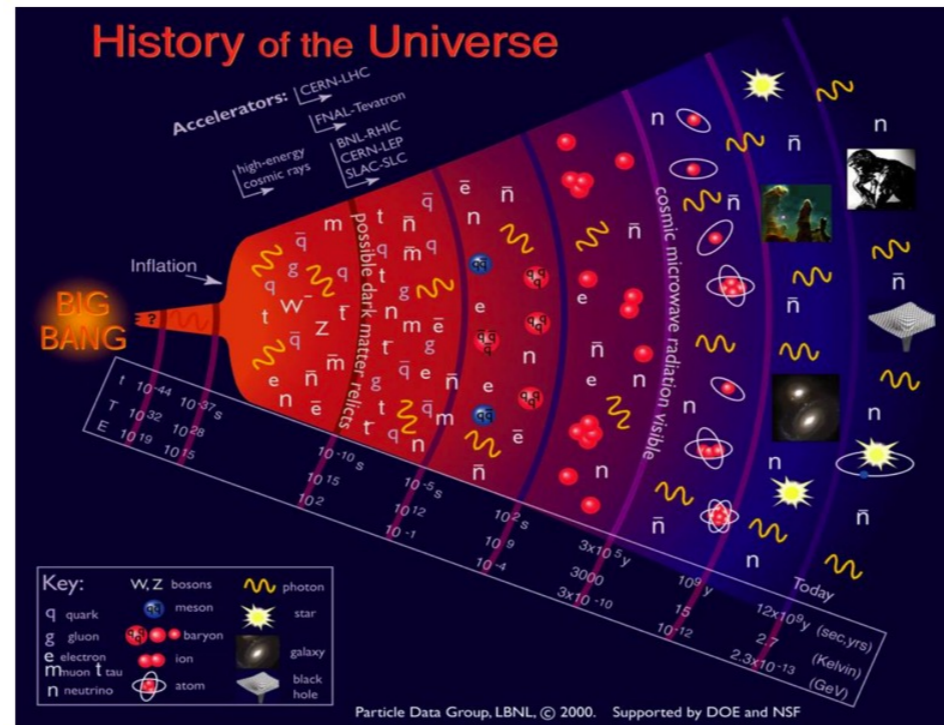
Based on arXiv:2203.16450 (PRL) with S. Blasi and on  
arXiv:2312.06749 with P. Agrawal, S. Blasi and M. Nee

***BIG&C Meeting***

IFAE Barcelona — 22 January 2024

# Early Universe Cosmology

★ *How looks Universe before its first second?*

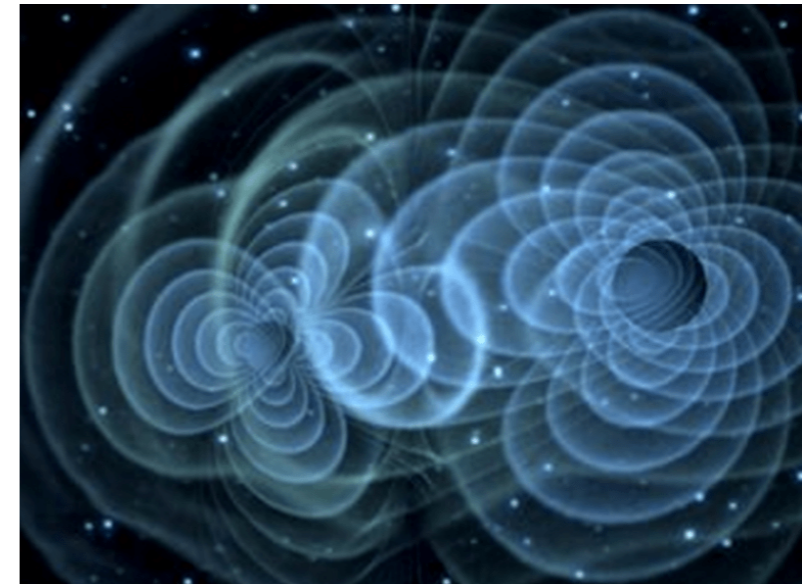


*Background of Gravitational waves  
can probe early universe cosmology*

Inflation

Cosmic strings

First Order Phase Transitions



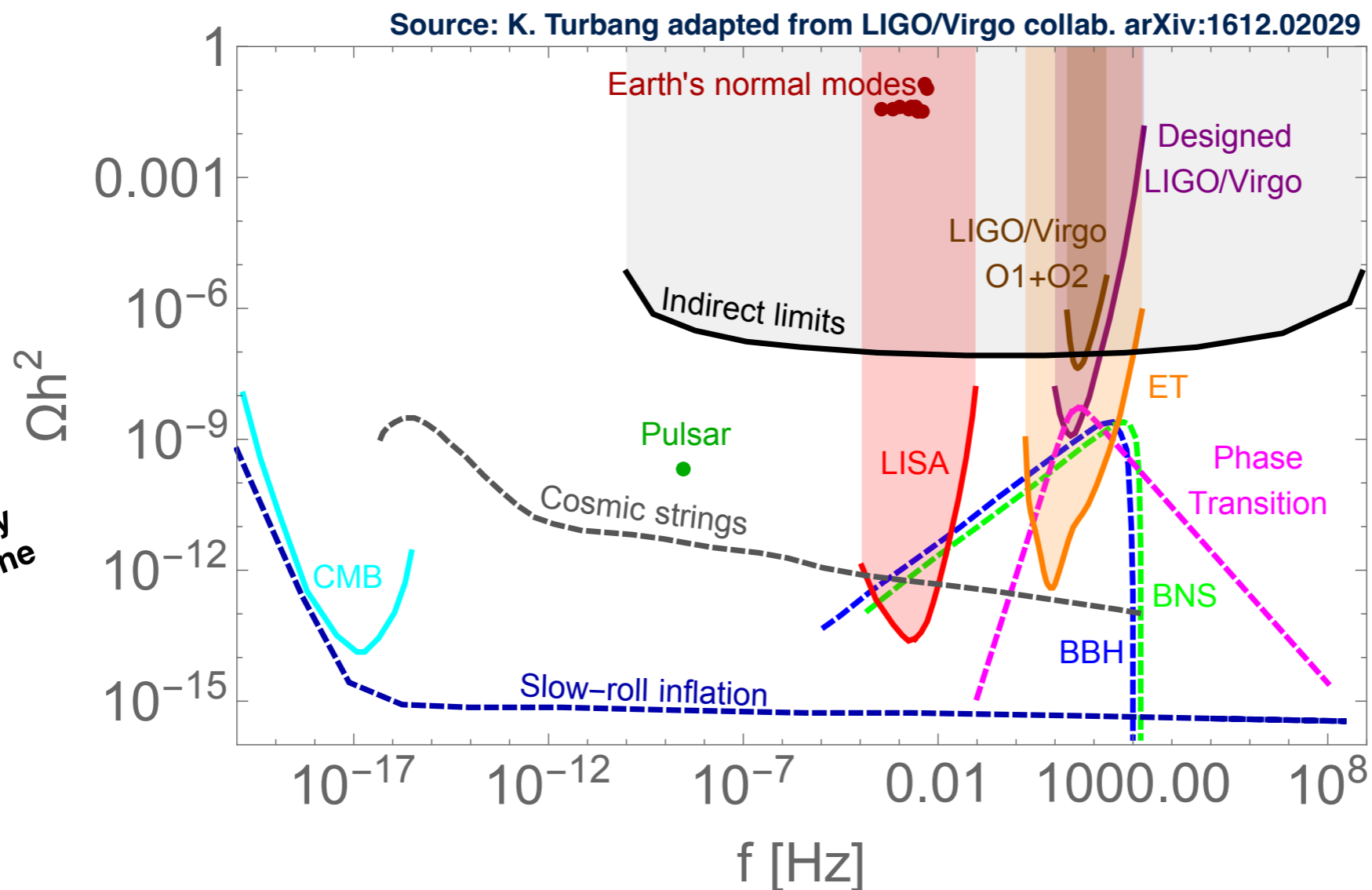
# Stochastic Background of GW



**WHAT IS IT?** *Looks like noise, detected by cross-correlation*  
 Allen Romano gr-qc/9710117

Analog of CMB  
 but for GW

SGWB  
 energy density  
 over critical one



AstroPhysical SGWB



Cosmological SGWB

*Experimental probes*

# Stochastic Background of GW

## ★AstroPhysical SGWB

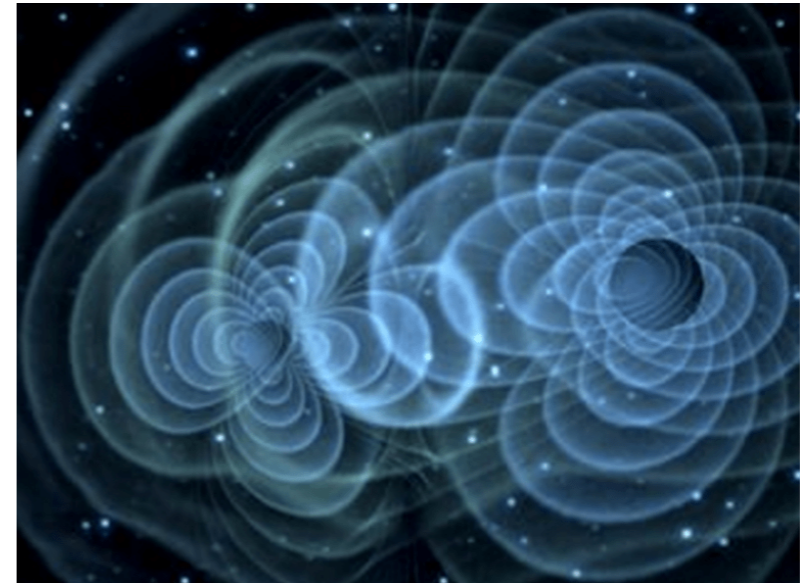
- \* Superposition of unresolvable sources

**BBH**

**BNS**

- \* Predictable after LIGO/Virgo observations  
LIGO/Virgo Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019)

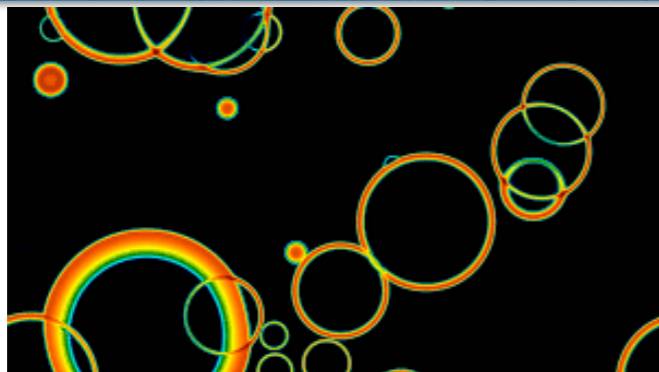
***! Most likely measured in next few years !***



## ★Cosmological SGWB

- \* Generated by energetic events during cosmological evolution

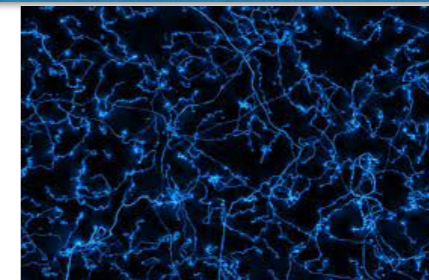
**First Order Phase Transitions**



arXiv: 1705.01783 D. Weir

**Inflation**

**Cosmic strings**

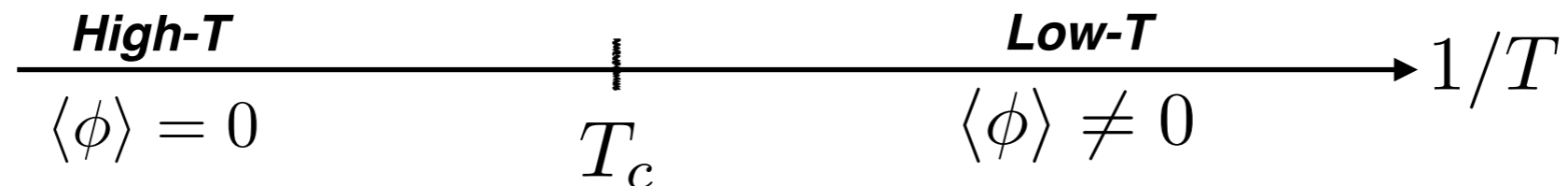


***Explore Universe earlier than CMB!***

# Cosmological phase transitions

- ★ Consider Universe with high reheating temperature
- ★ Consider spontaneously broken symmetry

$\phi$  : order parameter of a symmetry



Phase transition during the cooling of the Universe at critical temperature  $\sim T_c$

- ★ Phase transitions
- \* First order: discontinuous change of order parameter
  - \* Second order: smooth change of order parameter

## ★ In the Standard Model

- \* QCD Phase Transition ( $T \sim \text{GeV}$ )? In SM No first order
- \* EW Phase Transition ( $T \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$ )? In SM No first order

(If very light Higgs it could have been strongly first order)

Drei Generationen der Materie (Fermionen)				
	I	II	III	
Mass:	2.3 MeV	1.275 GeV	173.07 GeV	125.9 GeV
Ladung:	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$	0
Spin:	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Name:	u	c	t	H
	up	charm	top	e/p-Quant Higgs Boson
	d	s	b	g
Quarks	down	strange	bottom	Gluon
	$\nu_e$	$\nu_\mu$	$\nu_\tau$	Z <sup>0</sup>
	Elektron-Neutrino	Myon-Neutrino	Tau-Neutrino	Z-Boson
	e	$\mu$	$\tau$	W <sup>±</sup>
Leptonen	Elektron	Myon	Tau	W-Boson
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	80.4 GeV
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
				Eichbosonen

'81 Witten

# Why cosmological first order PT?

★ *Probe of Early Universe cosmology*

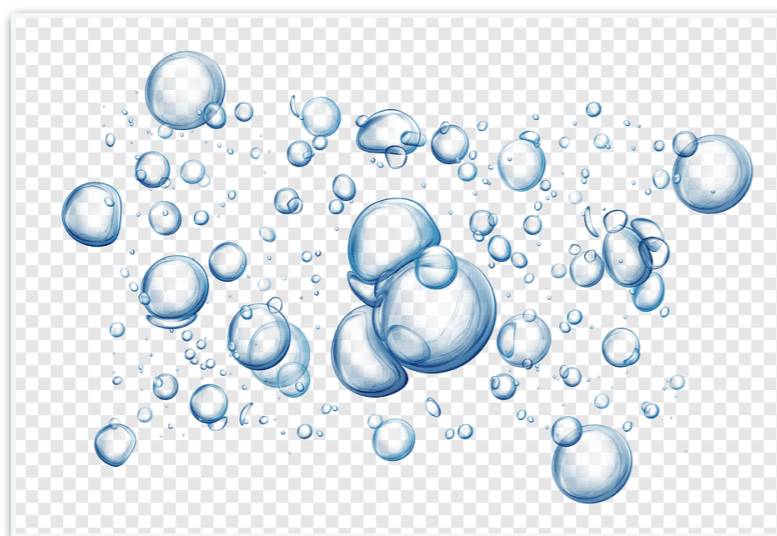
★ *In the Standard Model, QCD and EW PT are not first order*

**First Order Phase Transition would be signal of BSM physics**

- \* *First order EW PT can lead to electroweak baryogenesis*
- \* *New first order PT in dark matter sectors*
- \* *FOPT are powerful sources of stochastic GW signal*

*New physics in Higgs sector*

*FOPT proceeds through bubble formation*



Target for current and future GW experiments



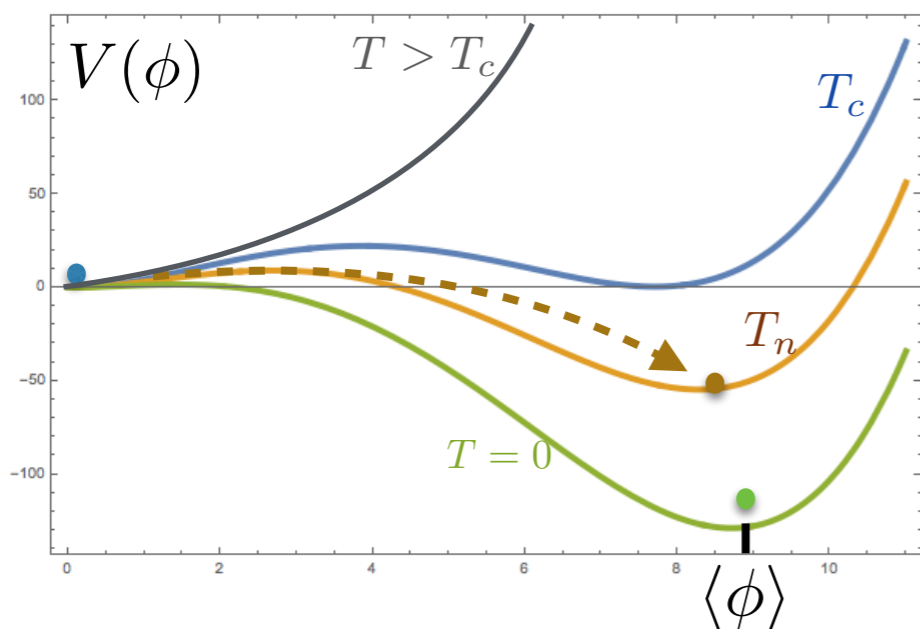
- ✦ *Ligo Virgo Kagra*
- ✦ *NANOGrav, PPTA, EPTA*
- ✦ *LISA*
- ✦ *Einstein Telescope*
- ✦ *Cosmic explorer*



# First order phase transition

★ **First Order Phase transition (FOPT) proceeds with bubble nucleation**

★ **Nucleation condition in homogeneous Universe**

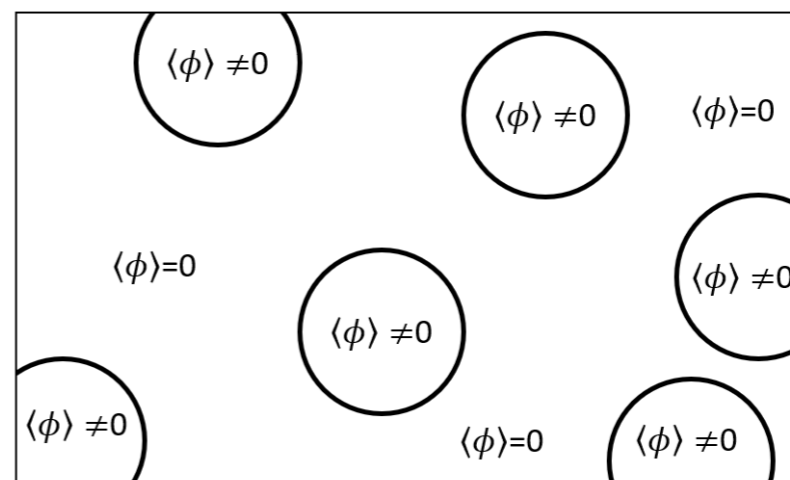
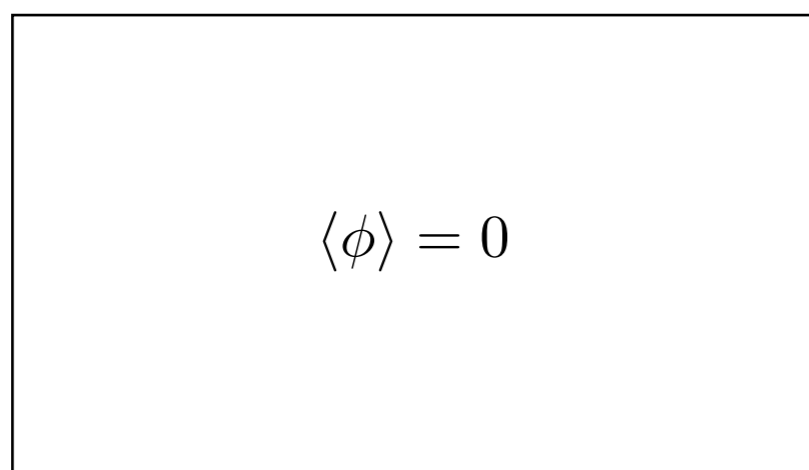


- \* Phase transition described by effective potential
- \* Thermal fluctuation induces nucleation of bubbles
- \* Nucleation rate/volume set by  $O(3)$  bounce action

$$\gamma_V(T) \sim T^4 e^{-S_3(T)/T}$$

\* **Nucleation condition sets nucleation temperature**  $\gamma_V(T_n) \sim H(T_n)^4$

**Homogeneous Universe in false vacuum**



# Basics of first order phase transitions

◆ *Nucleation rate controlled by the bounce action*

$$\gamma_V(T) \sim T^4 e^{-S_3(T)/T}$$

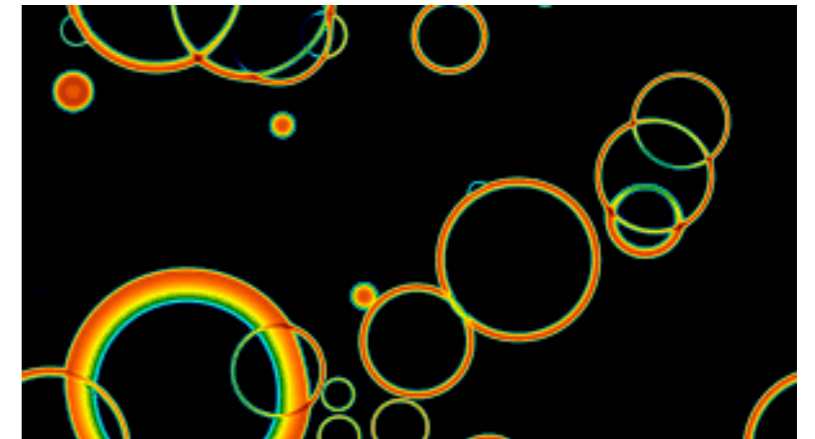
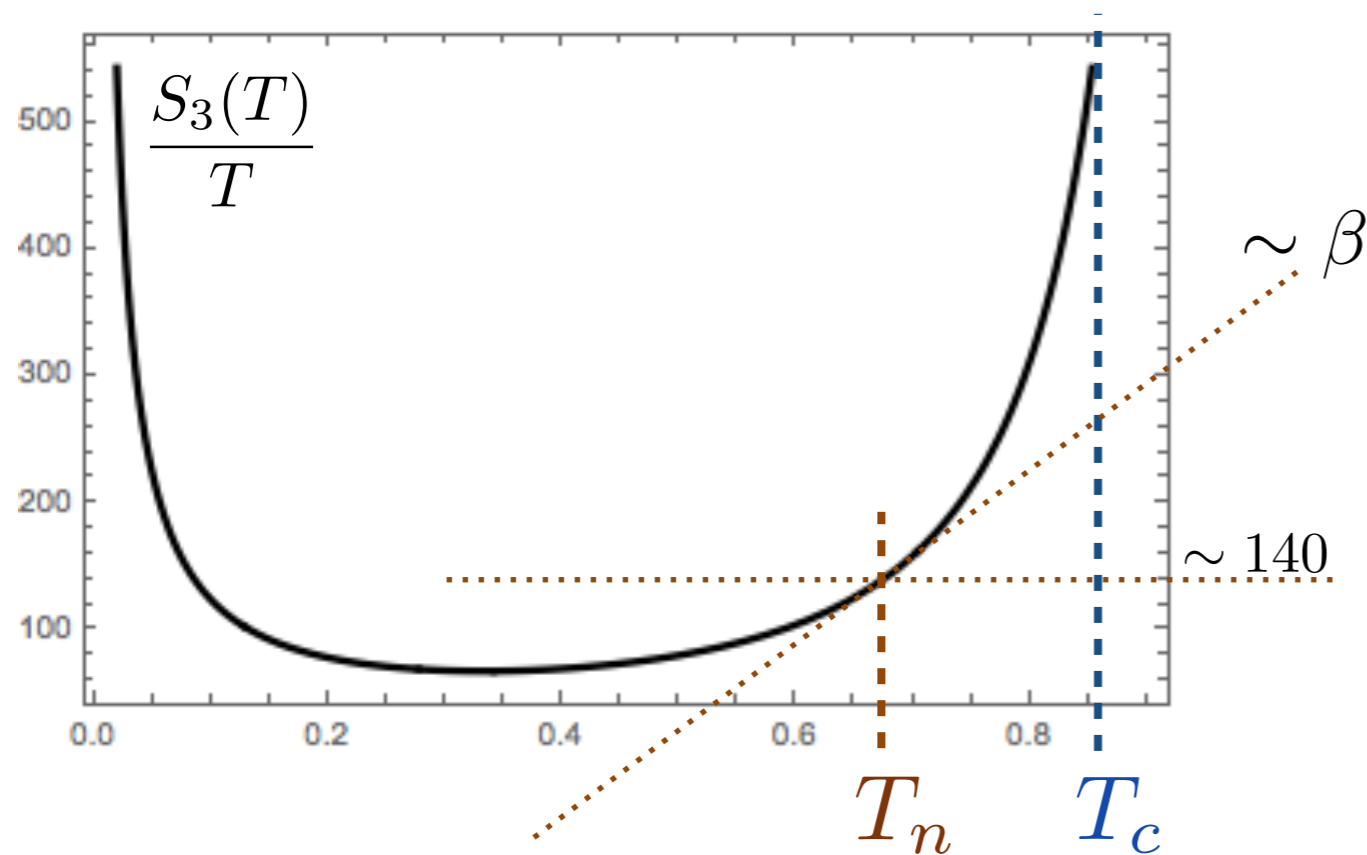


fig. from arXiv:1705.01783 D. Weir

★ Parameters describing PT properties

$$\alpha_* \simeq \frac{\Delta V}{\rho_{rad}} \Big|_{T_*} \quad \text{Latent heat}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{H_*} = T \frac{d}{dT} \frac{S_3}{T} \Big|_{T_*} \quad \text{Time-scale}$$



# SGWB from FOPT

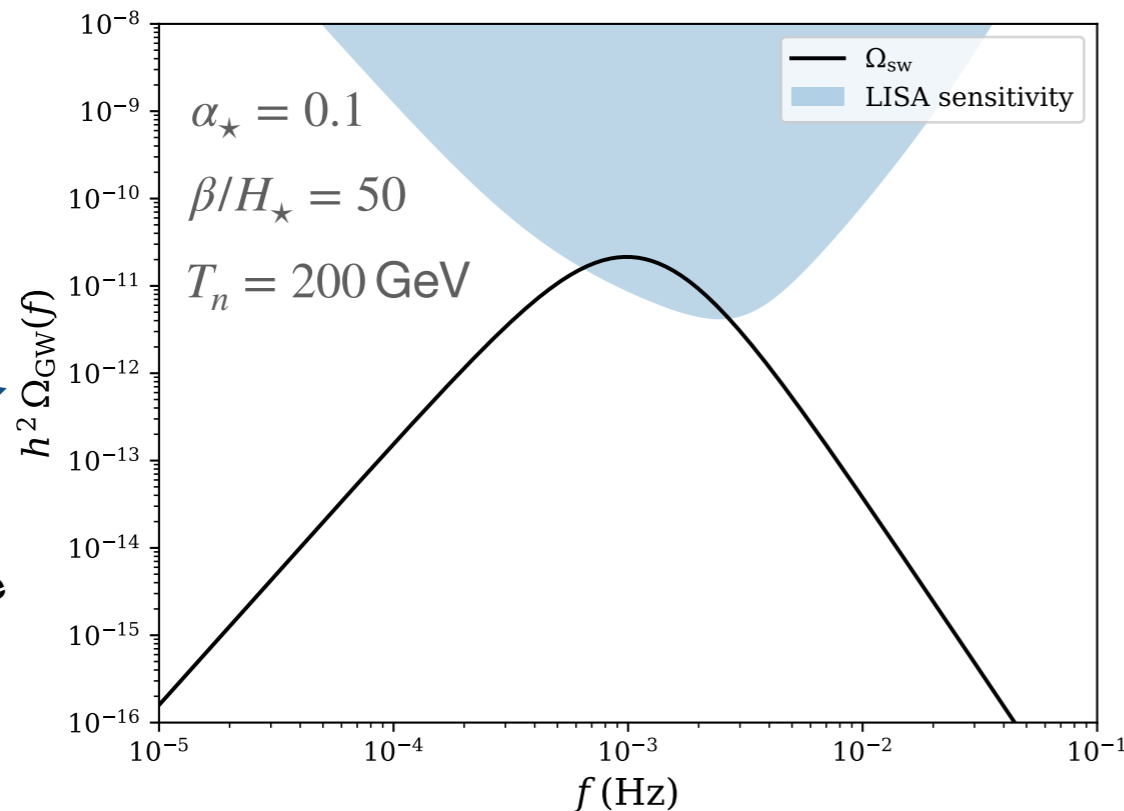
## 3 mechanisms to generate SBGW from FOPT

- ◆ Bubble collisions
- ◆ Sound Waves in the plasma
- ◆ Turbulence

Which dominates depends on PT properties

Many subtleties in computation of GW signal (bubble velocity, friction, ...)

## ★ GW signal is broken power law



SGWB energy density over critical one

Fig. from LISA cosmology working group

## Ex: Spectrum from sound waves

$$f_{peak} \sim 10^{-3} \text{ Hz} \left( \frac{\beta/H_*}{100} \right) \left( \frac{T_n}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)$$

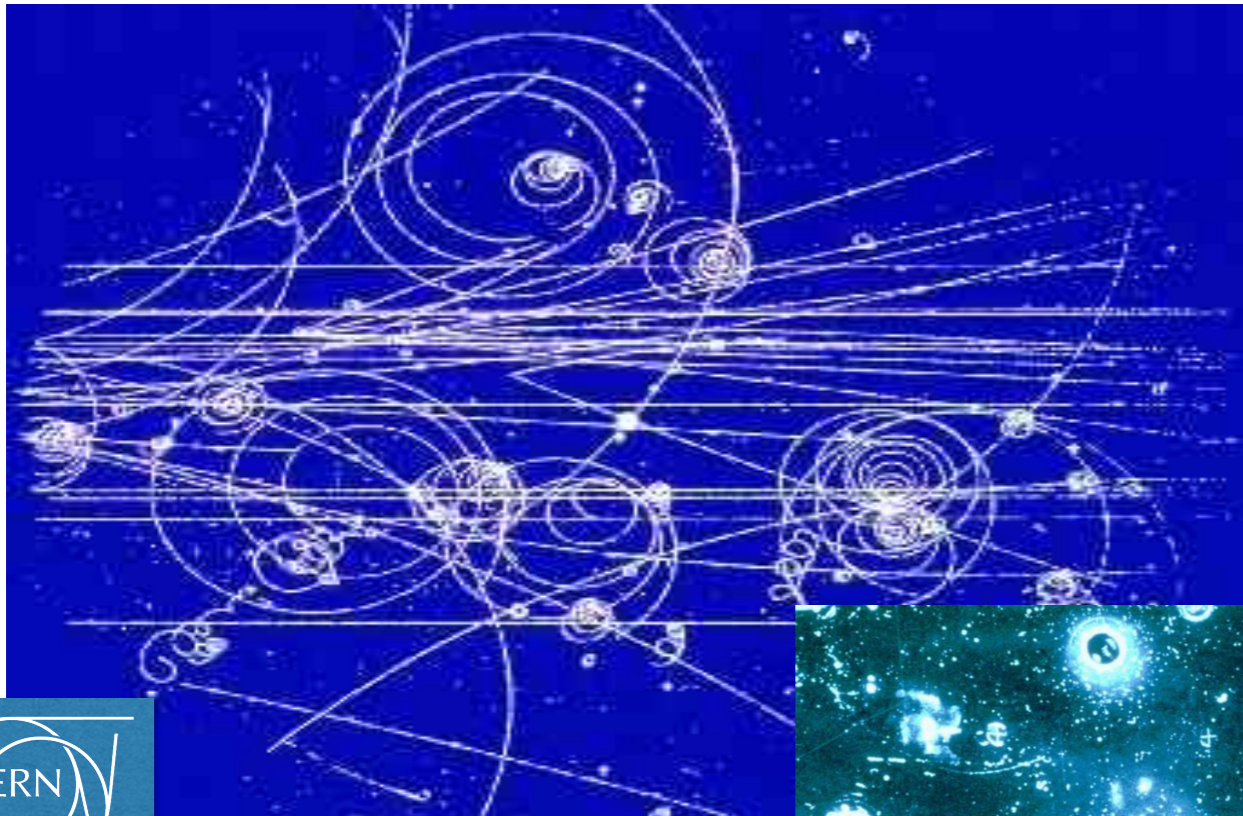
$$h^2 \Omega_{GW}^{peak} \sim 10^{-8} \left( \frac{100}{\beta/H_*} \right) (k_{sw} \alpha_*)^2$$

Efficiency factor between 0 and 1

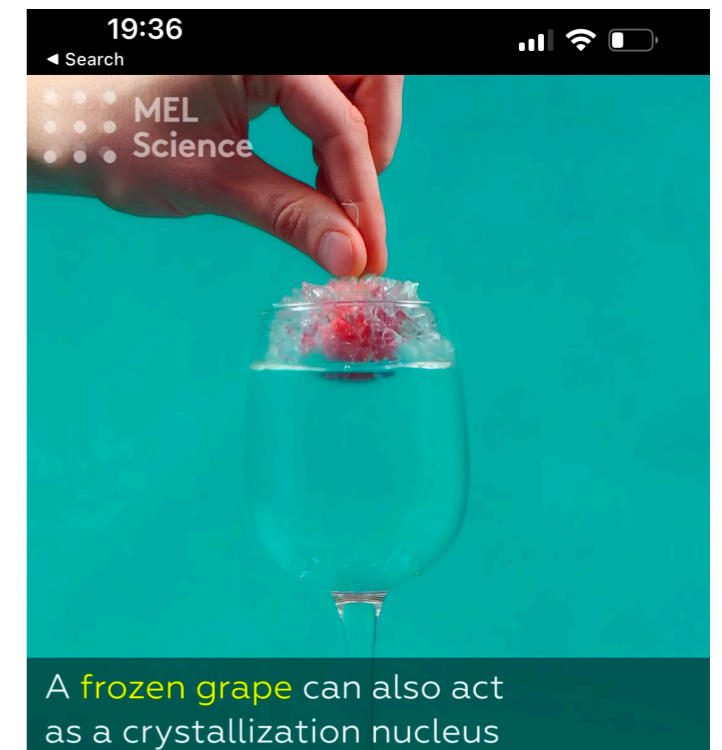
# ... however ... impurities

★ *Impurities drastically modify the nucleation process*

## Bubble chamber



## Supercool water



A frozen grape can also act as a crystallization nucleus

### A supercool experiment

82K views 3 yr ago ...more

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# ... however ... impurities

## ★ *Impurities can play a role also in cosmological phase transitions*

### MONOPOLE AND VORTEX DISSOCIATION AND DECAY OF THE FALSE VACUUM

Paul Joseph STEINHARDT

*Lyman Laboratory of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA*

Received 17 February 1981

“If **monopole** (or vortex) **solutions exist** for a metastable or false vacuum, **a finite density of monopoles** (or vortices) **can act as impurity sites that trigger inhomogeneous nucleation** and decay of the false vacuum.”

### Impurities in the early universe

Yutaka Hosotani

*Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104*

(Received 1 November 1982)

“Now one has to ask the following question: **Is the early universe really sufficiently pure in order for supercooling to take place?** The aim of this paper is to show that in most cases the early universe is very pure. [...] In this paper we consider **ordinary particles as impurities.**”

### Cosmic separation of phases

Edward Witten\*

*Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey 08540*

(Received 9 April 1984)

“In particle physics it is often assumed that phase transitions are nucleated by thermal fluctuations. In practice, [...] except in very pure, homogeneous samples, **phase transitions are often nucleated by various forms of impurities and inhomogeneities of nonthermal origin.**”

“What if the transition was nucleated by impurities? In this case **the mean spacing between bubbles has nothing to do with free energies** of nucleation and is simply the spacing between the relevant impurities.”

# Impurities in cosmological PT

## ★ *The nature of impurities for cosmological PT*

### \* High energy collisions

E.g. Affleck, De Luccia '79, --- Selivanov, Voloshin '85, --- Kuznetsov, Tinyakov '97 --- Strumia '23

### \* Compact objects like BH, gravitational effects

E.g. Hiscock '87, -- Gregory, Moss, Withers '14, -- Grinstein, Murphy '15, -- El-Menoufi, Huber, Manuel '20, Balkin et al '21, Strumia '22, Jinno et al. '23

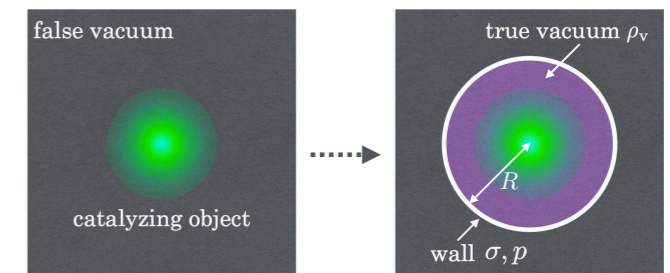


Fig. from Oshita et al.1808.01382

### \* *Topological defects* (strings, monopoles ...)

E.g. Steinhardt '81, Hosotani '82, Witten '84, Yajnik '86, Preskill Vilenkin '92, --- Kumar et al '10, -- Agrawal, Nee '22

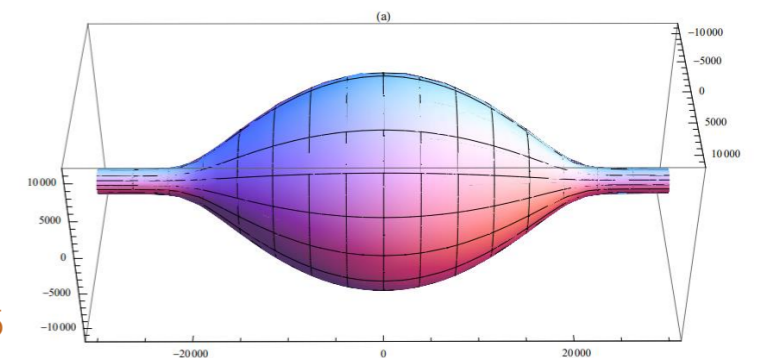


Fig. from Lee et al.1310.3005

# Impurities in cosmological PT

## ★ *The nature of impurities for cosmological PT*

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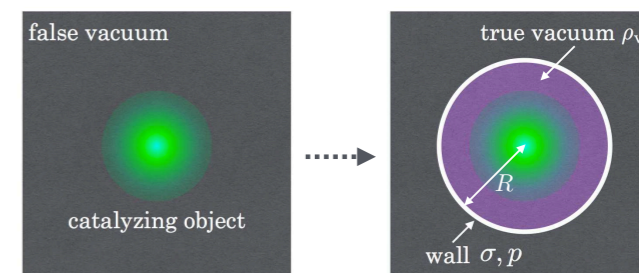


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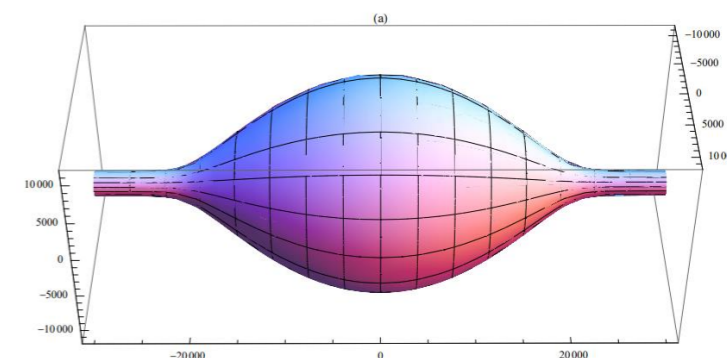


Fig. from Lee et al.1310.3005

## ★ In rest of the talk:

***EW phase transition can occur through impurities (Domain Walls) in minimal BSM scenarios***

Blasi, Mariotti '22; Agrawal, Blasi, Mariotti, Nee '23

# Why Topological defects as impurities

★ *What is the origin of the topological defects?*

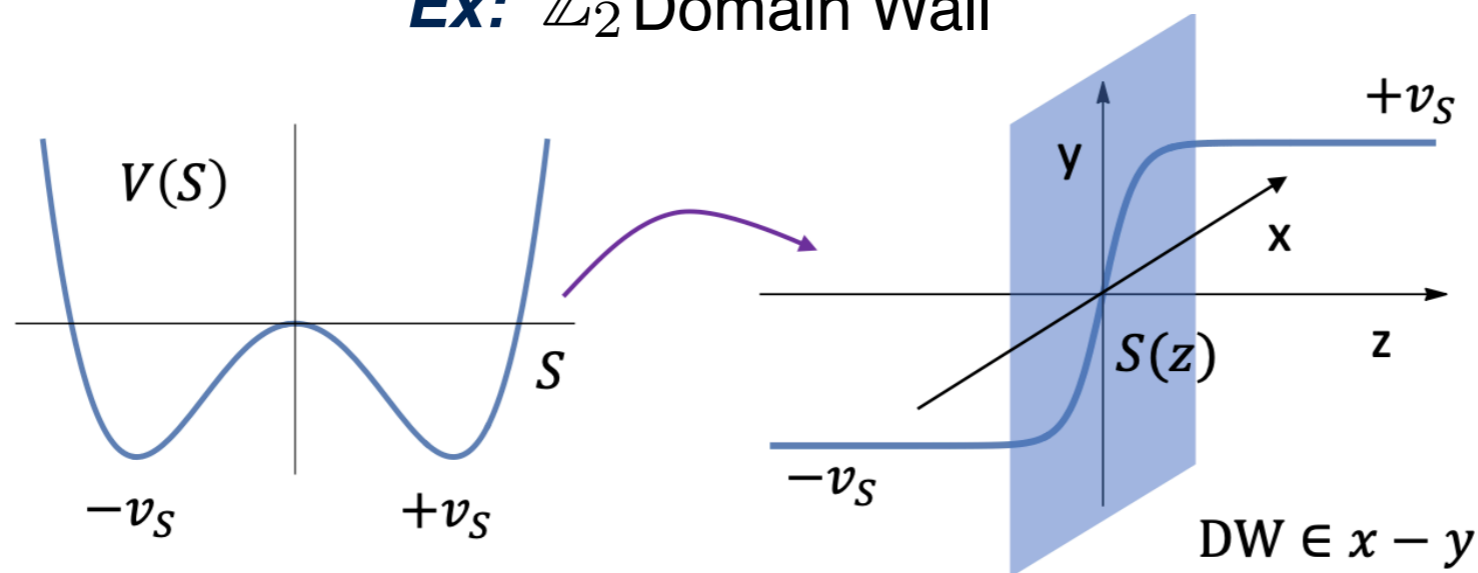
★ *Remnants of PT depending on vacuum manifold topology* [Zel'dovich et al. '74, Kibble '76]

Defect	Dimension	Homotopy
Domain walls	2	$\pi_0(M)$
Strings	1	$\pi_1(M)$
Monopoles	Point-like	$\pi_2(M)$

Their dynamics can source gravitational waves

★ *Classical solutions to the EoM*

**Ex:**  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  Domain Wall



**DW Tension**  
 $\sigma_{\text{DW}} \sim v_s^3$

# Roles of cosmological defects

## Topological defects impact cosmology in many directions:

- \* Sources of gravitational waves *A.Vilenkin and E.P.S.Shellard, Cambridge University Press*
- \* Contribute to dark matter *Hiramatsu et al. '12*  
*Gorghetto et al. '18,*
- \* Link to primordial black holes *Ferrer et. al '18*  
*Pujolas et. al '22*
- \* Induce baryogenesis *Rubakov '82, Cline et at. '99, Daido et al '15*
- \* Also observable effects on late time *Ferreira et al. '23*

Eg: Superconducting Strings

Witten '81

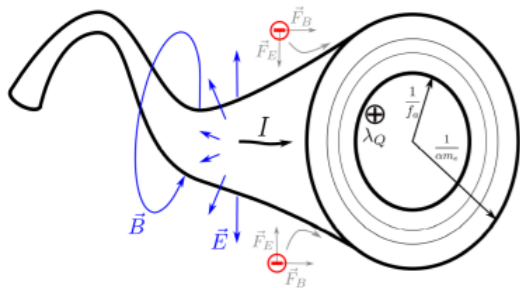


Fig. from Agrawal et. al 2010.15848

## Topological defects as seeds in EW phase transition

- ★ Topological defects are present if EW symmetry breaking is final step of a multi-step breaking of larger symmetry group

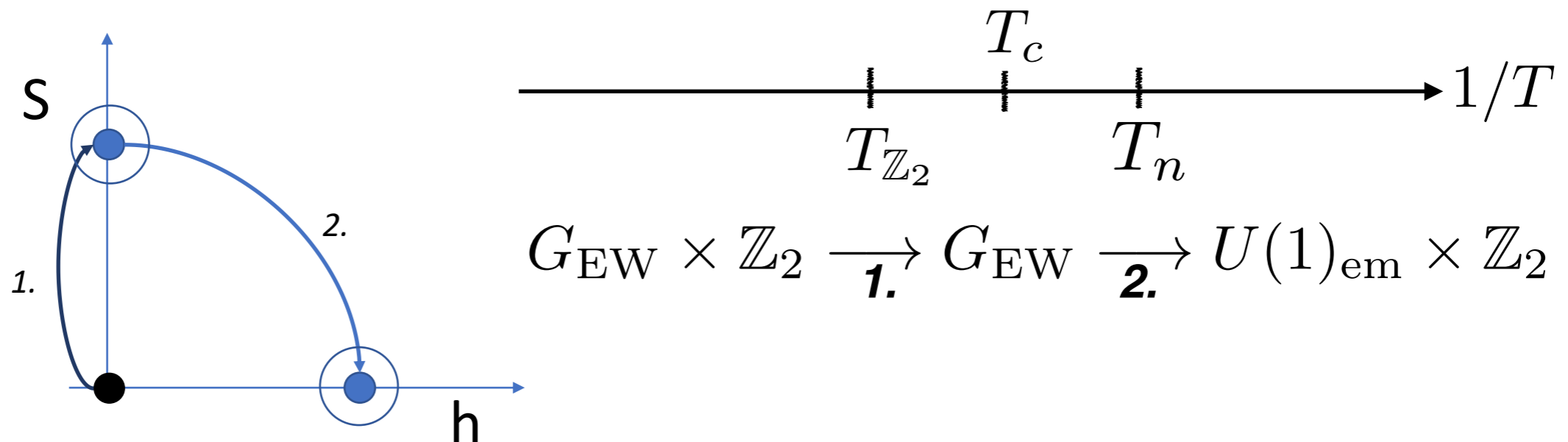
Typical in unified theories

# Simplest model for EW FOPT

★ Higgs ( $h$ ) plus Singlet  $S$  with a  $\mathbb{Z}_2 : S \rightarrow -S$

$$V(h, S) = -\mu_h^2 |\mathcal{H}|^2 + \lambda |\mathcal{H}|^4 - \frac{\mu_s^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\eta}{4} S^4 + \kappa |\mathcal{H}|^2 S^2$$

★ The electroweak phase transition occurs in **two steps**



★ Many pheno studies on Higgs Singlet EWPT

- \* Simplest new physics scenario with strong EW FOPT  
[Espinosa, Konstandin, Riva 1107.5441]
- \* Minimal mechanism for EW baryogenesis  
[Espinosa, Gripaos, Konstandin, Riva 1110.2876]
- \* Benchmark for gravitational wave signals  
[Caprini et al 1512.06239]
- \* Singlet is challenging to detect at colliders  
[Curtin, Meade, Yu 1409.0005]

◆ Order  $O(1000)$  papers on this model in last 10 years

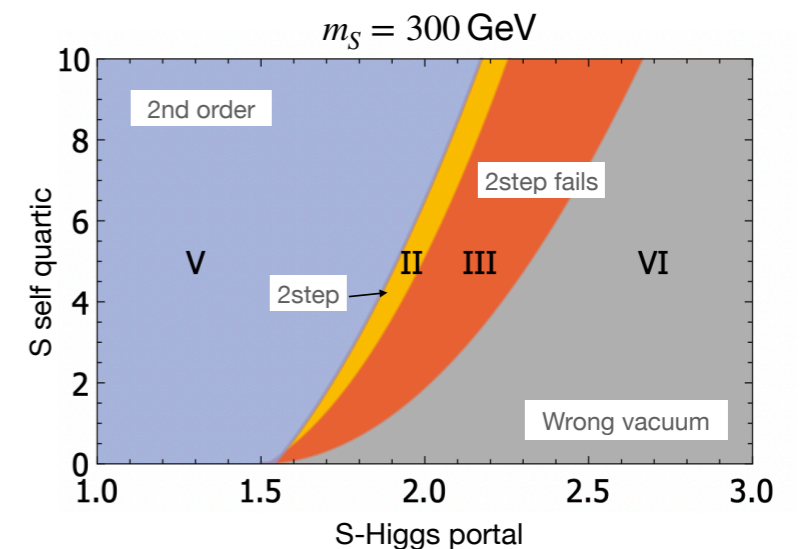


Fig. adapted from Kurup, Perelstein [1704.03381] PRD

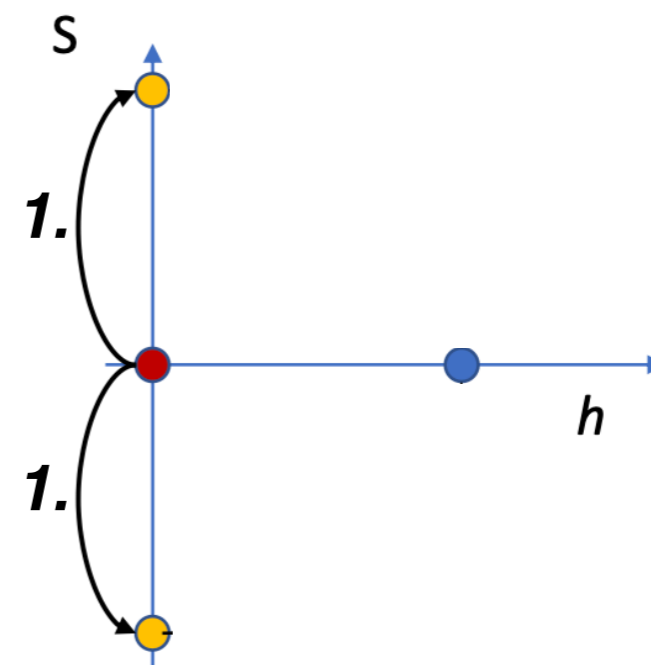
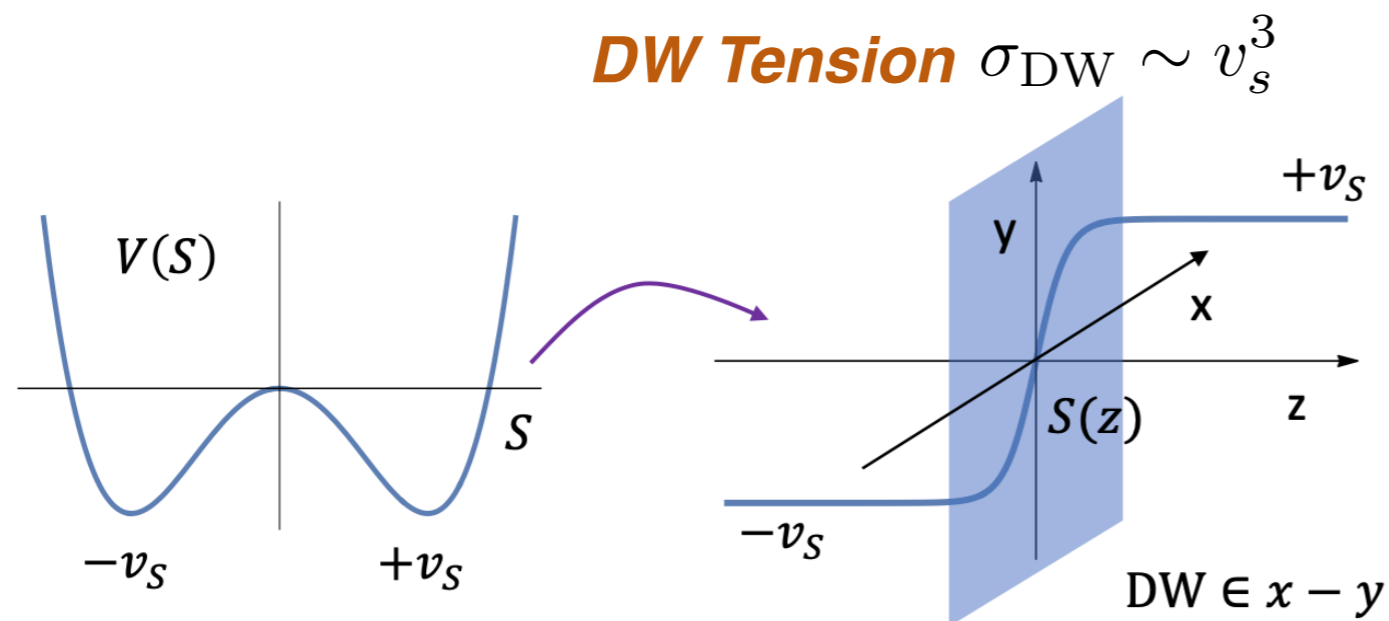


# ... but Domain Walls ...

## ★ *Domain walls are formed in first step!*

\* Disconnected vacuum manifold after first step

\* Walls are formed at boundaries between different domains  $T_{\text{formation}} \sim T_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$

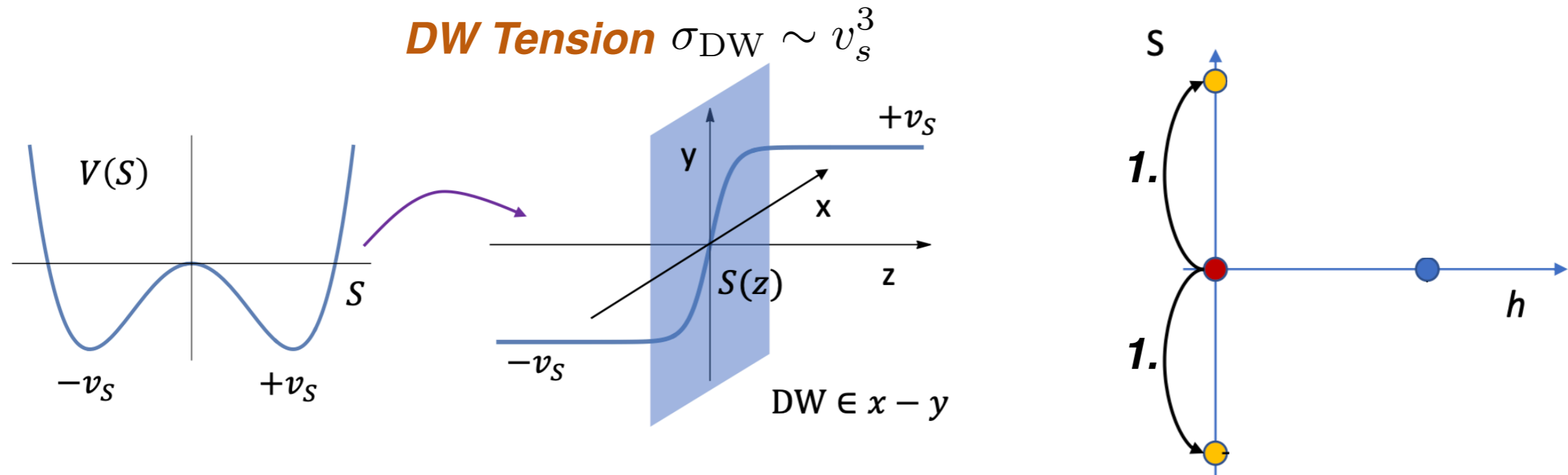


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***They impact the mechanism of the EW phase transitions***

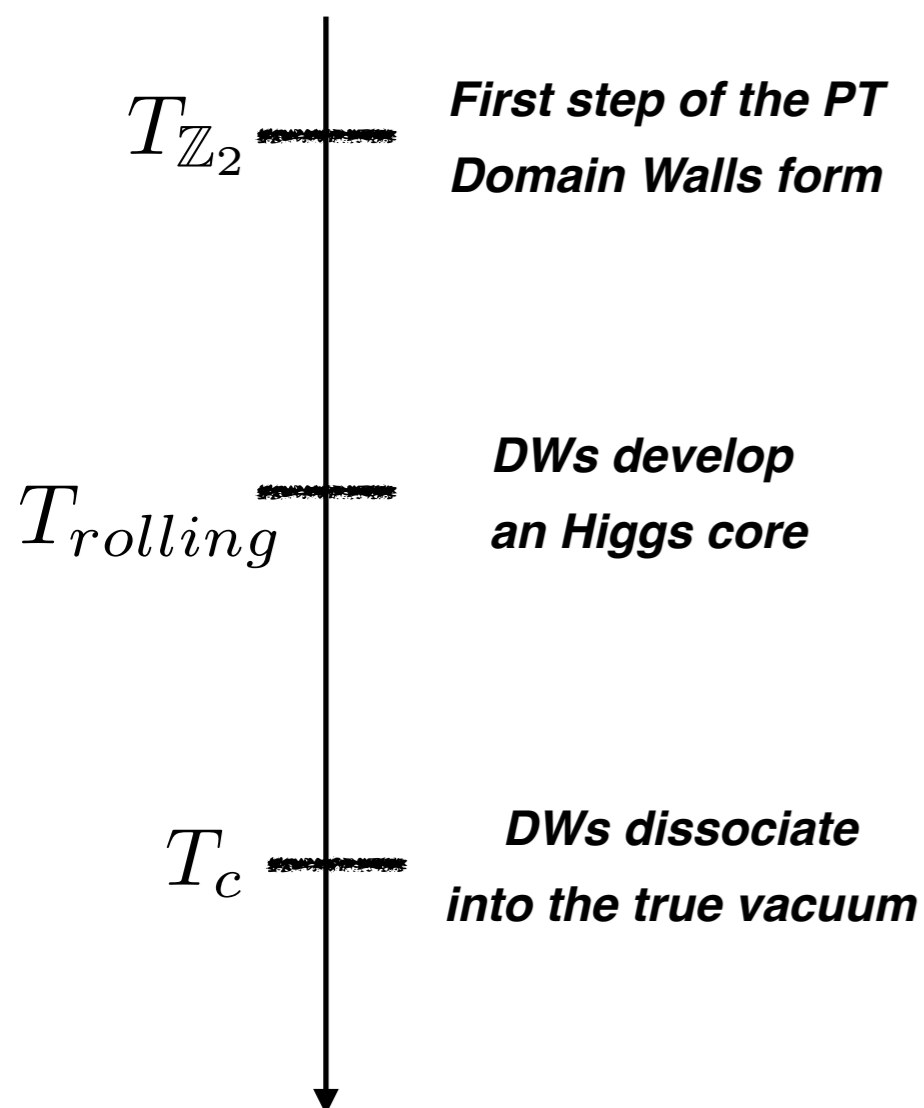
**Rolling**

**Seeded tunneling**

*Blasi, AM 2203.16450*

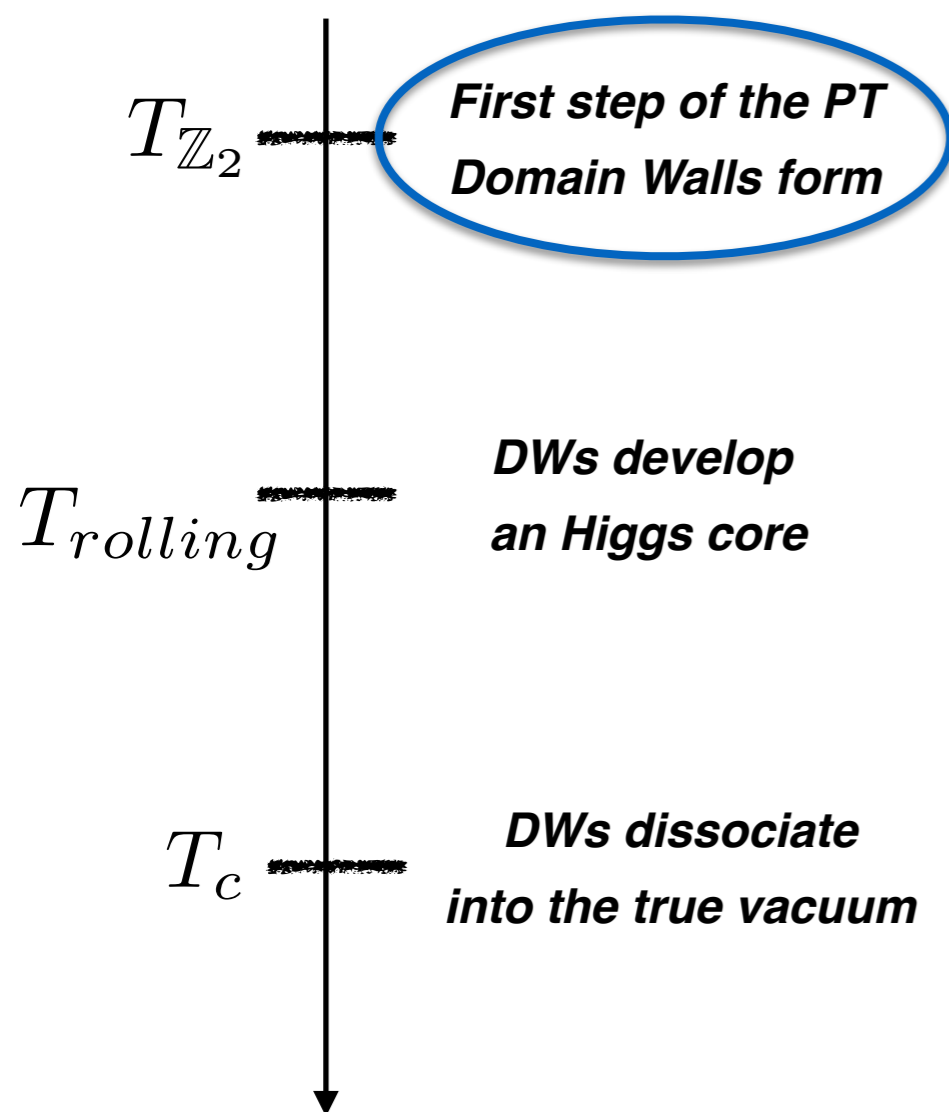
# The rolling (classical instability)

- ★ Domain walls can become classically unstable while the Universe cools down
- ★ Developing a region of the true vacuum in their interior, and then dissociate



# The rolling (classical instability)

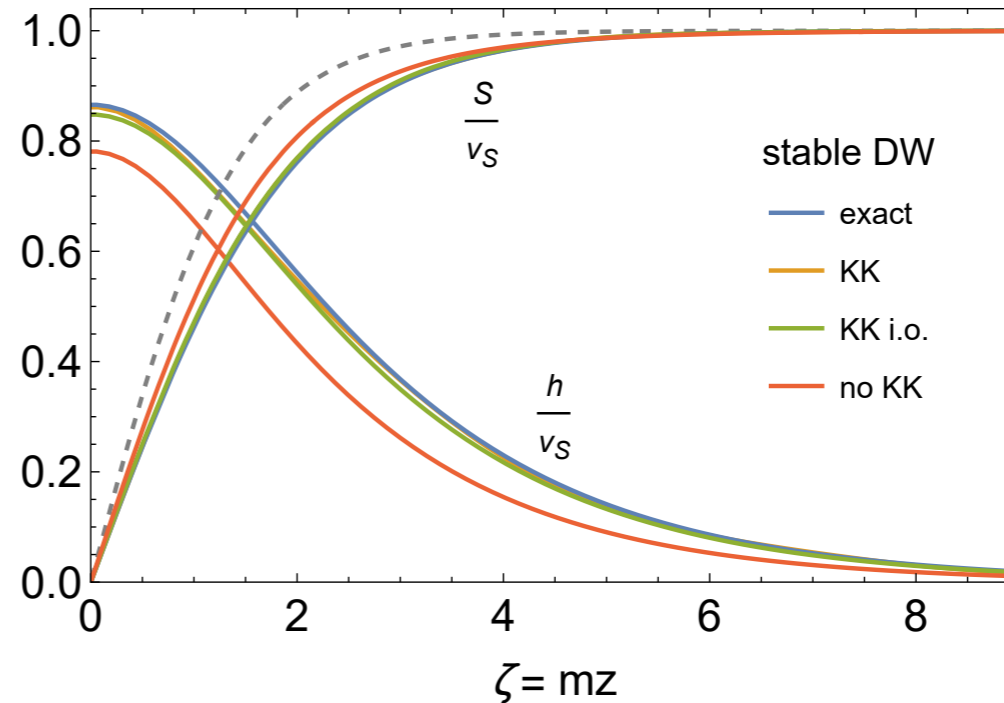
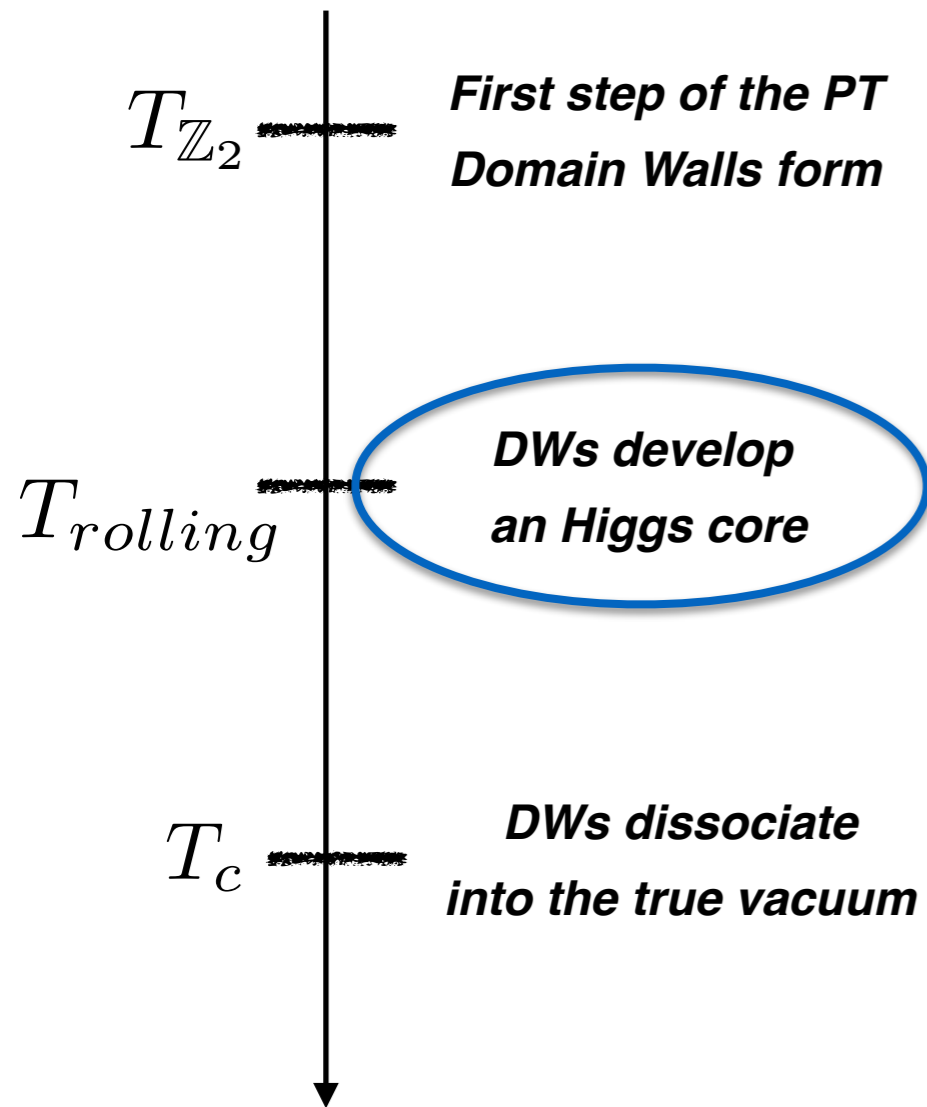
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*Steinhardt '81: Same phenomena for monopoles*

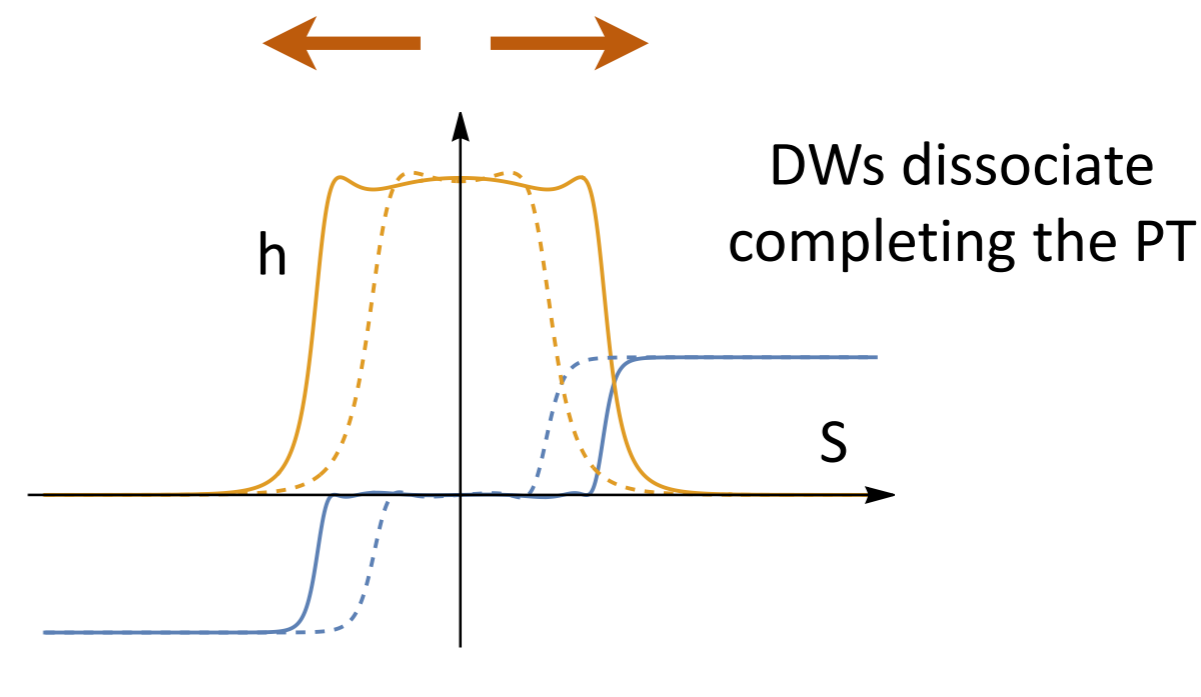
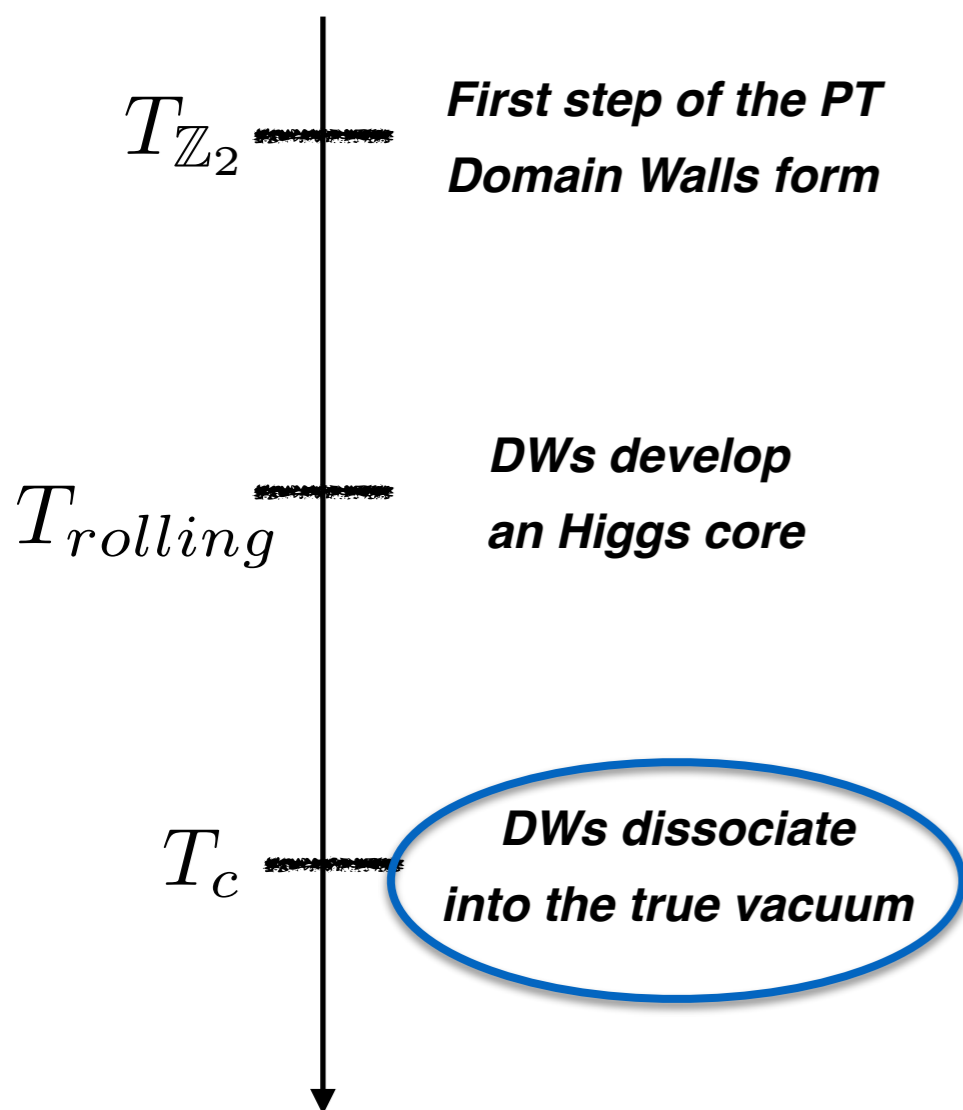
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Higgs core gains energy by expanding

Figure from Simone

Steinhardt '81: Same phenomena for monopoles

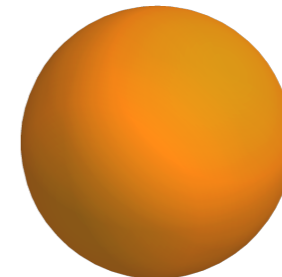
# Seeded vs homogeneous nucleation

★ If classically stable, Domain wall can act as seeds for the EW phase transition

★ *Tunneling can occur in two competing processes*

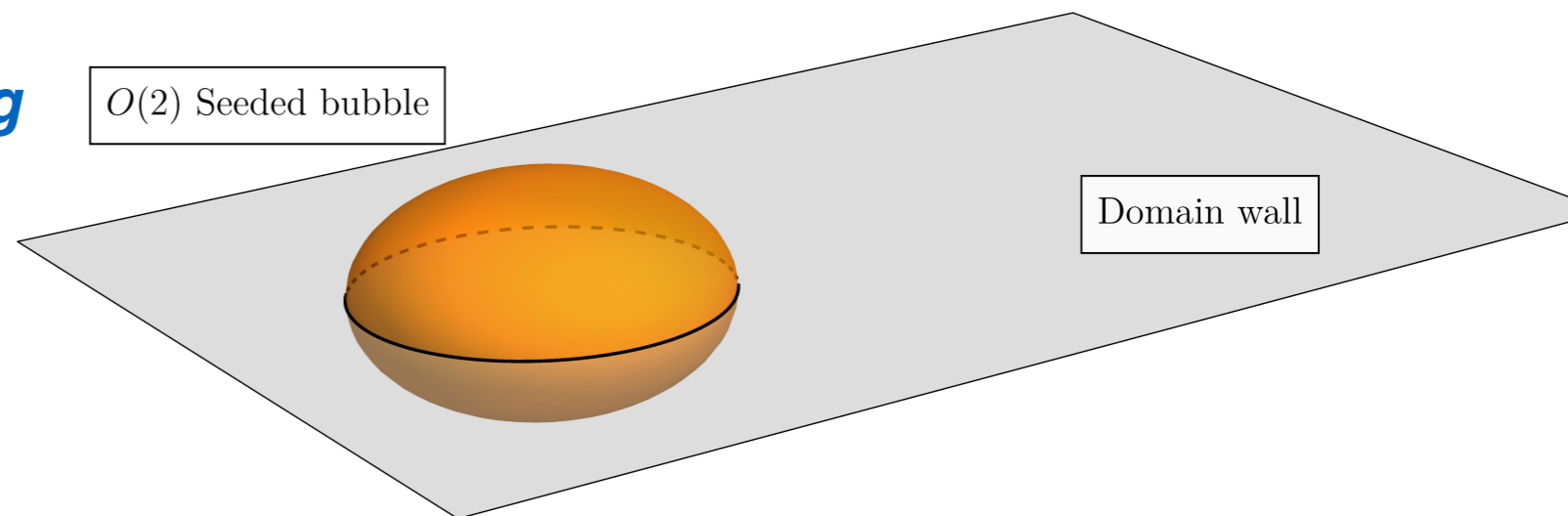
★ *Far from the DW: homogeneous tunneling*

$O(3)$  Hom. bubble

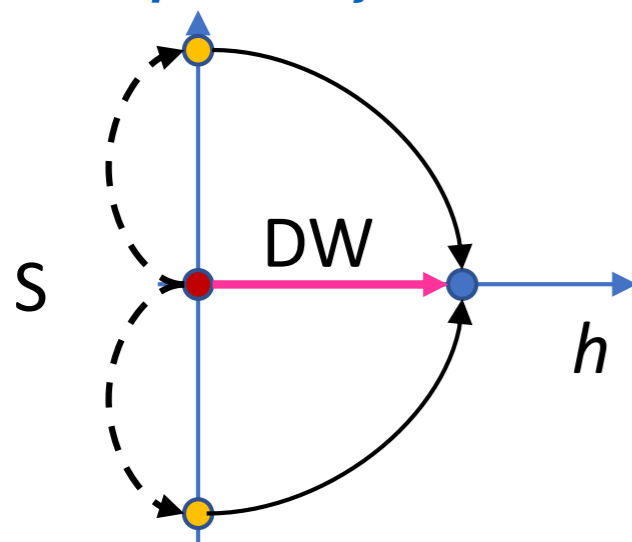


★ *On the DW: seeded tunneling*

$O(2)$  Seeded bubble

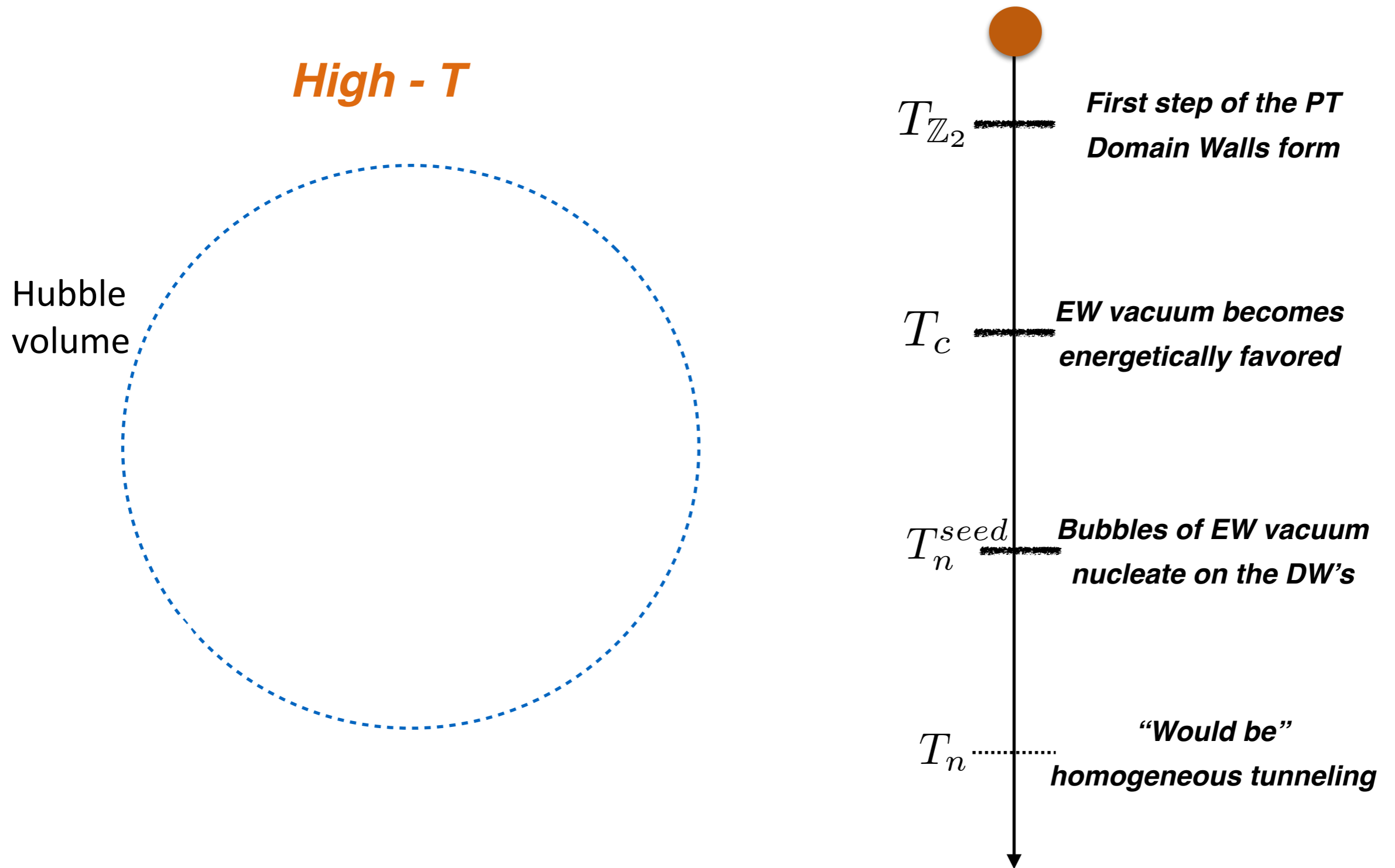


*Field space trajectories*



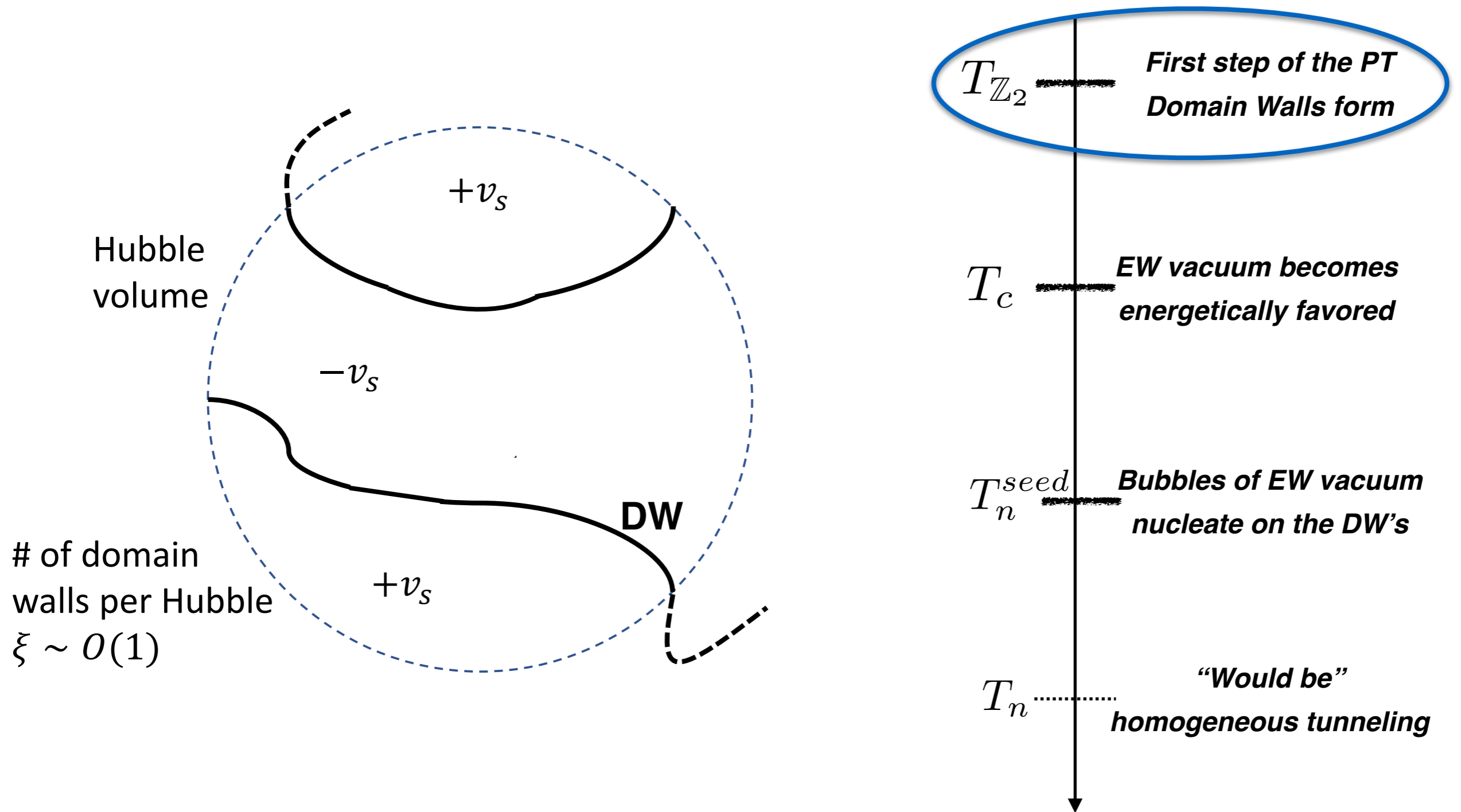
\* *The field space trajectories differ in the two cases*

# Cosmological history of Seeded vs homogeneous PT

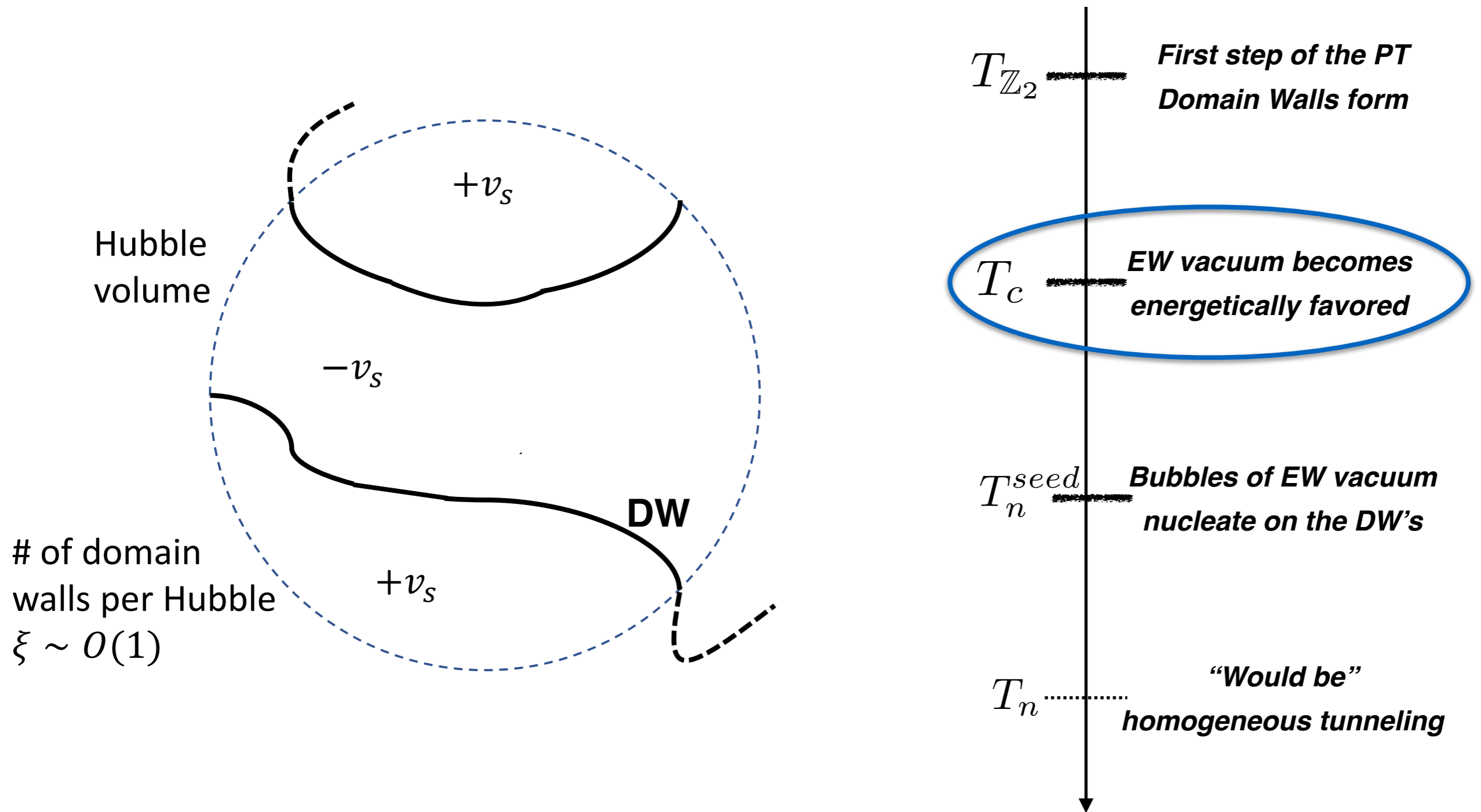




# Cosmological history of Seeded vs homogeneous PT

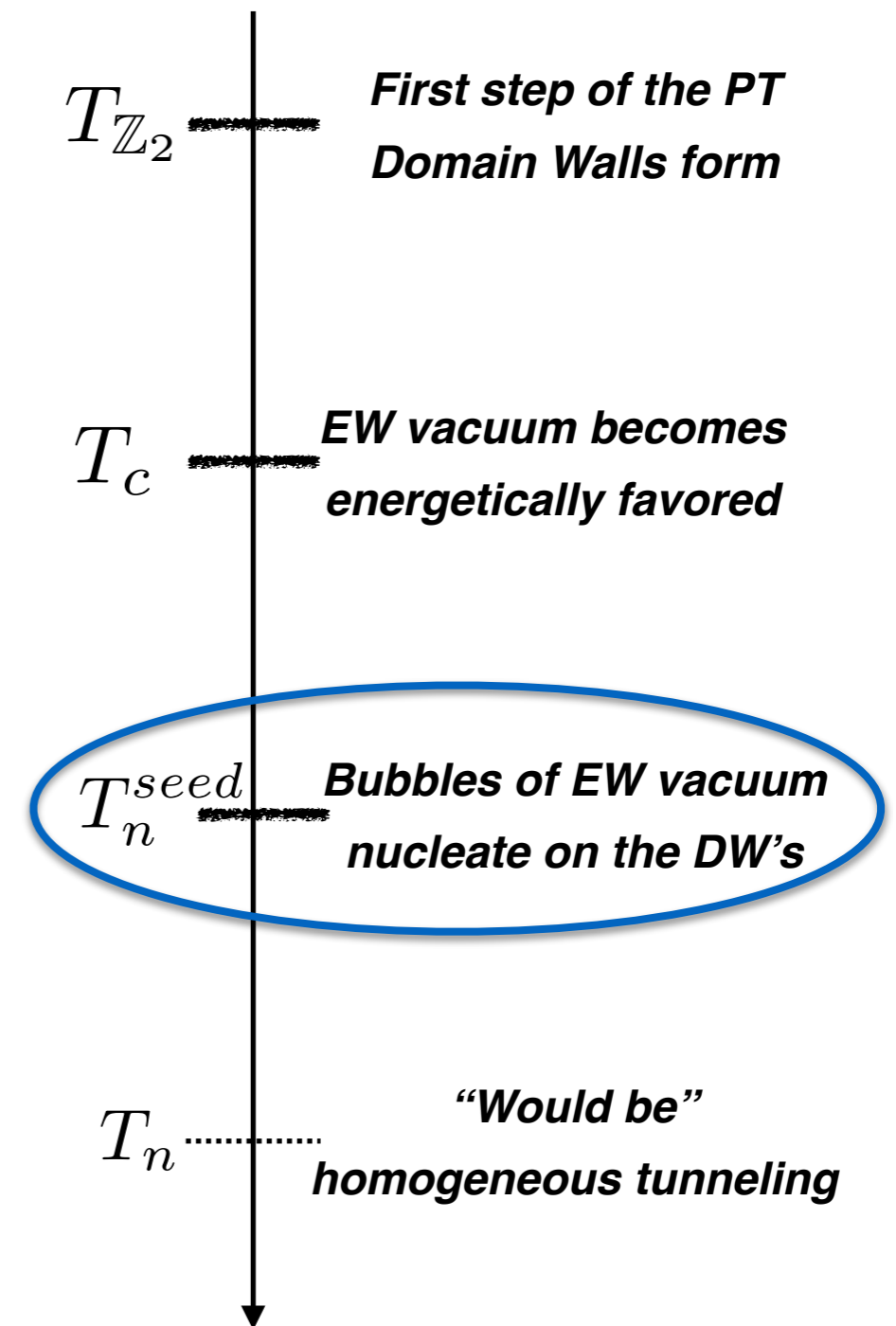
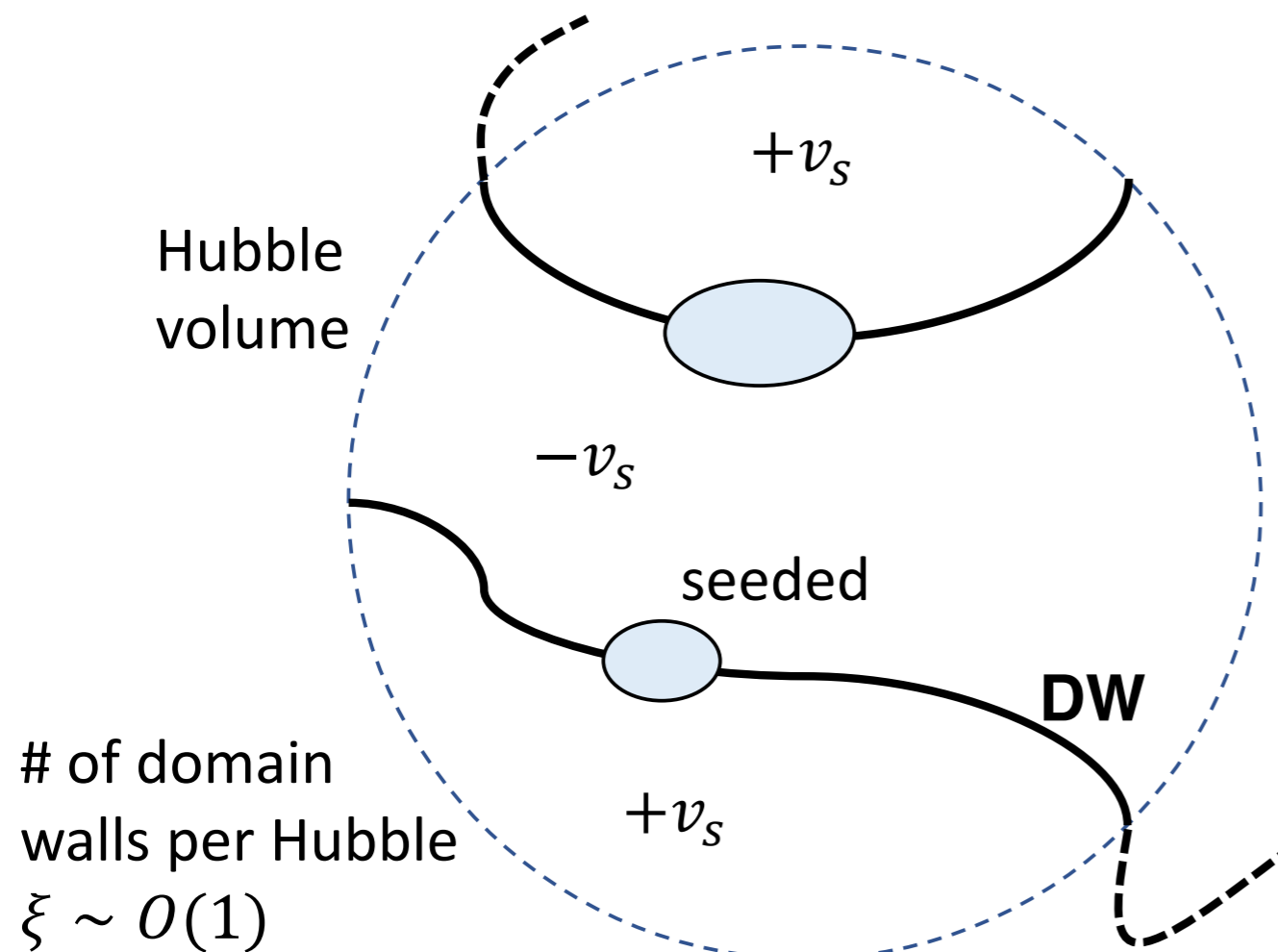


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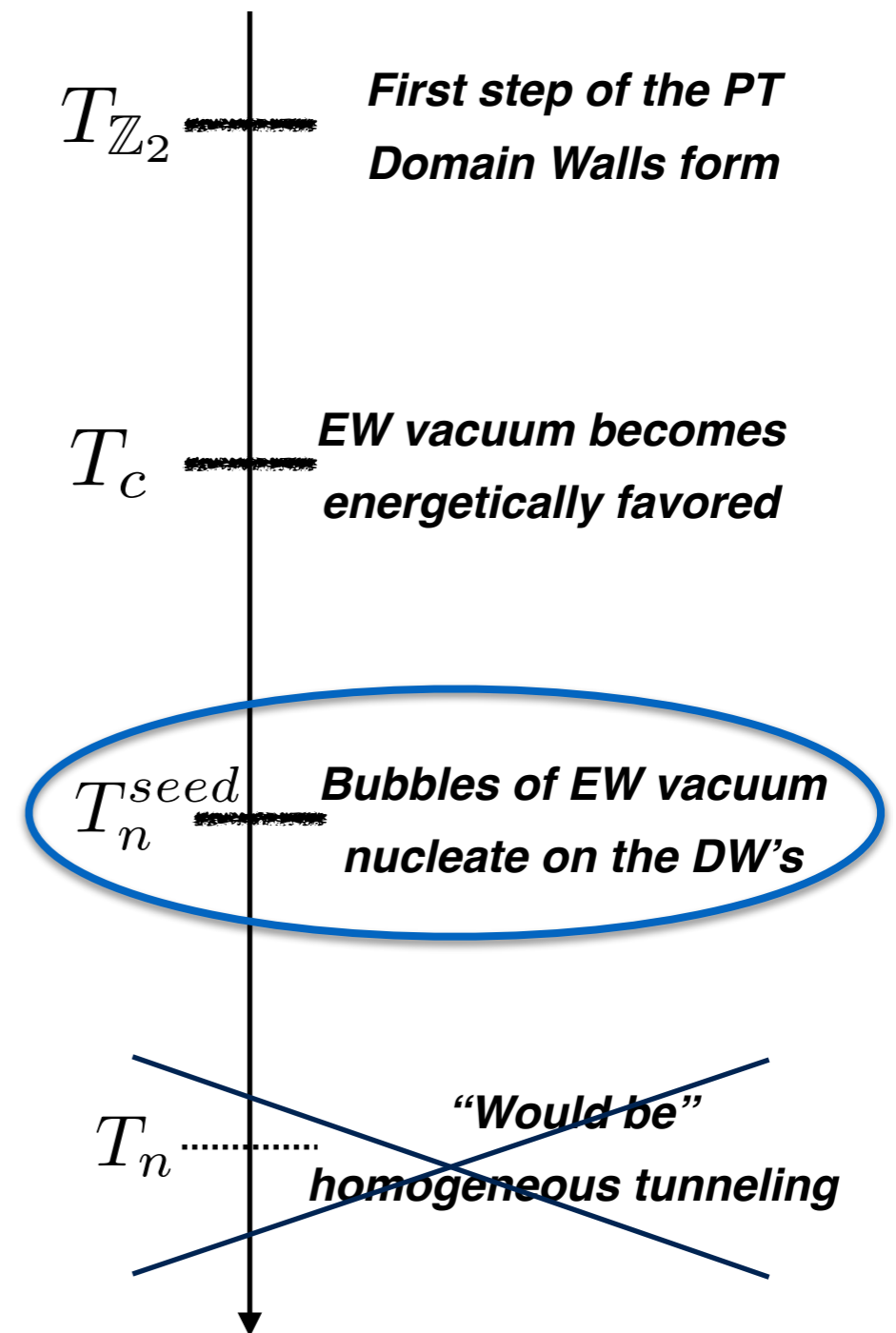
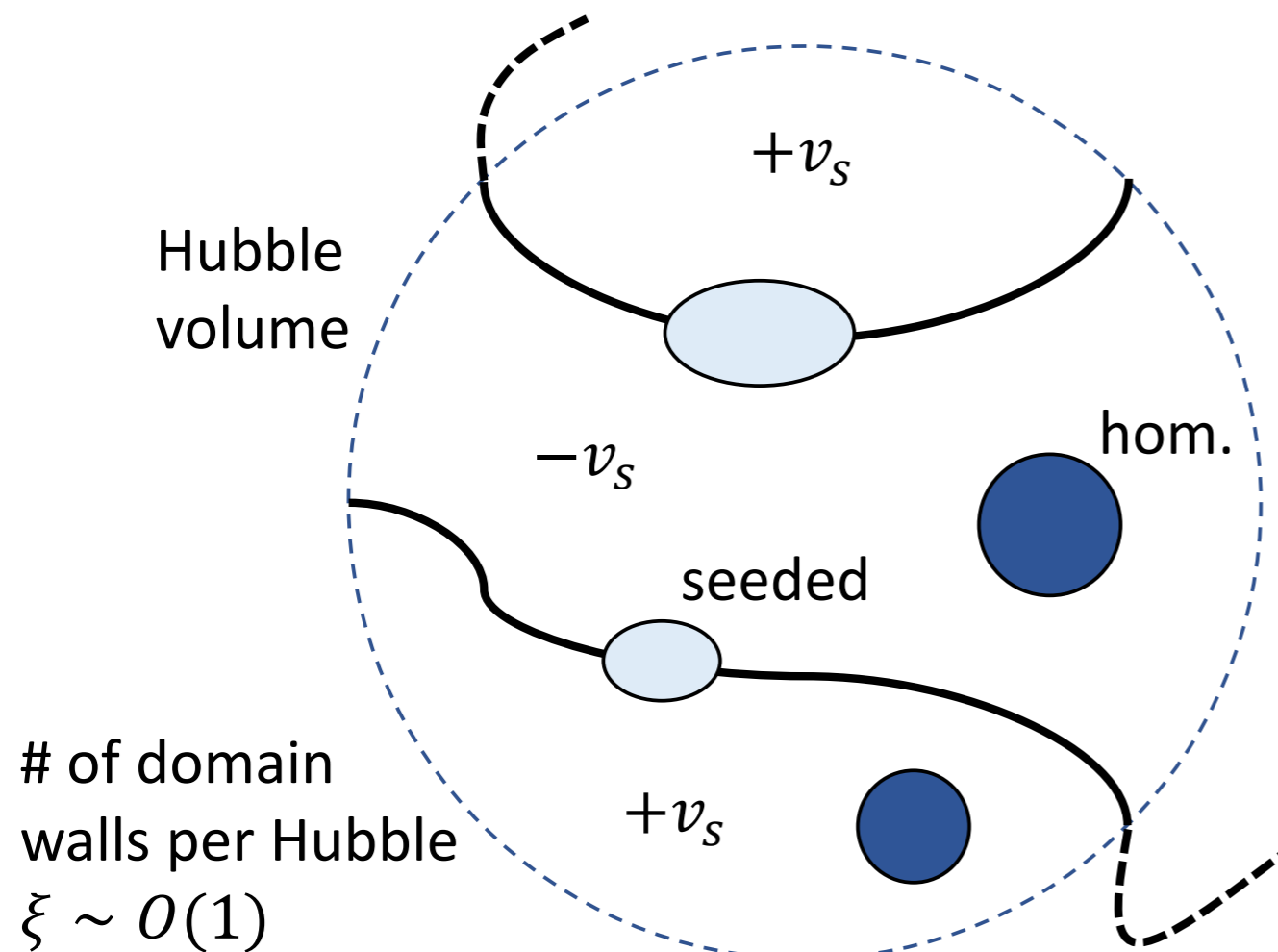
# Cosmological history of Seeded vs homogeneous PT

*Nucleation probability is enhanced around the impurities (DW) in the early Universe*



# Cosmological history of Seeded vs homogeneous PT

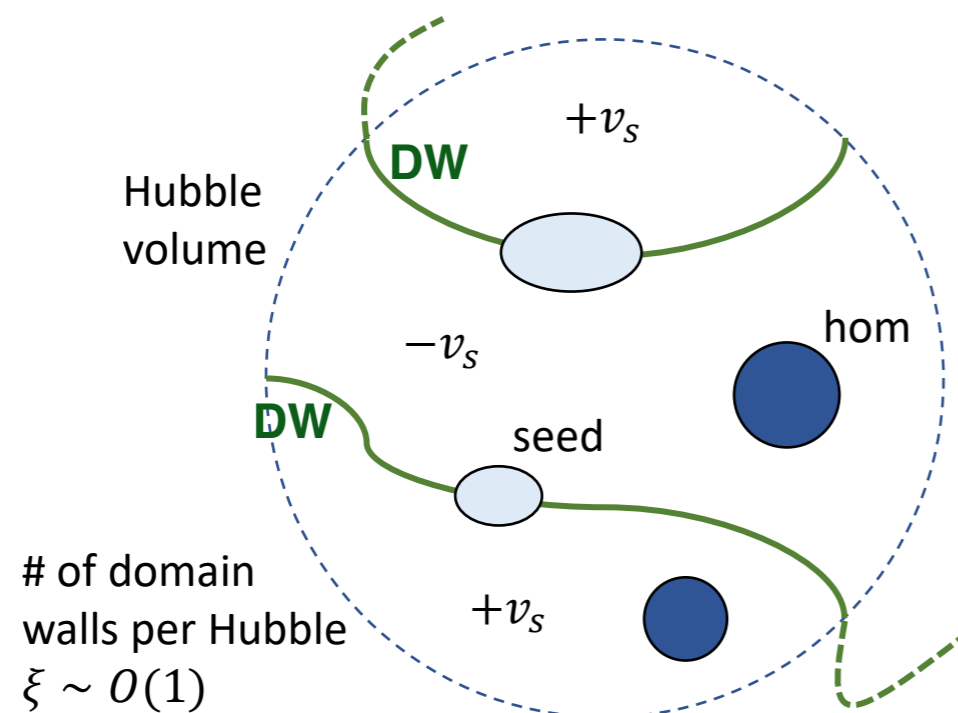
*Nucleation probability is enhanced around the impurities (DW) in the early Universe*



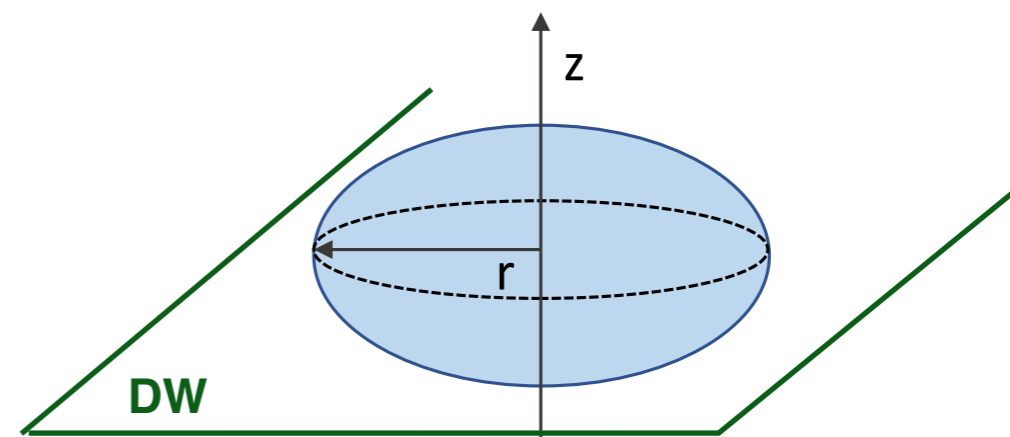
How to characterize and compute the seeded tunneling?

# Seeded vs homogeneous nucleation

★ *Look for nucleation probability at the DW location*



*Geometry of seeded critical bubble*



*$O(2)$  symmetry on the DW plane*

\* *Nucleation rate/surface set by  $O(2)$  bounce action*

$$\gamma_S \sim T^3 e^{-S_2/T}$$

\* *Seeded nucleation condition*

$$\gamma_S(T_n^{seed}) \sim \frac{1}{\xi} H^3(T_n^{seed})$$

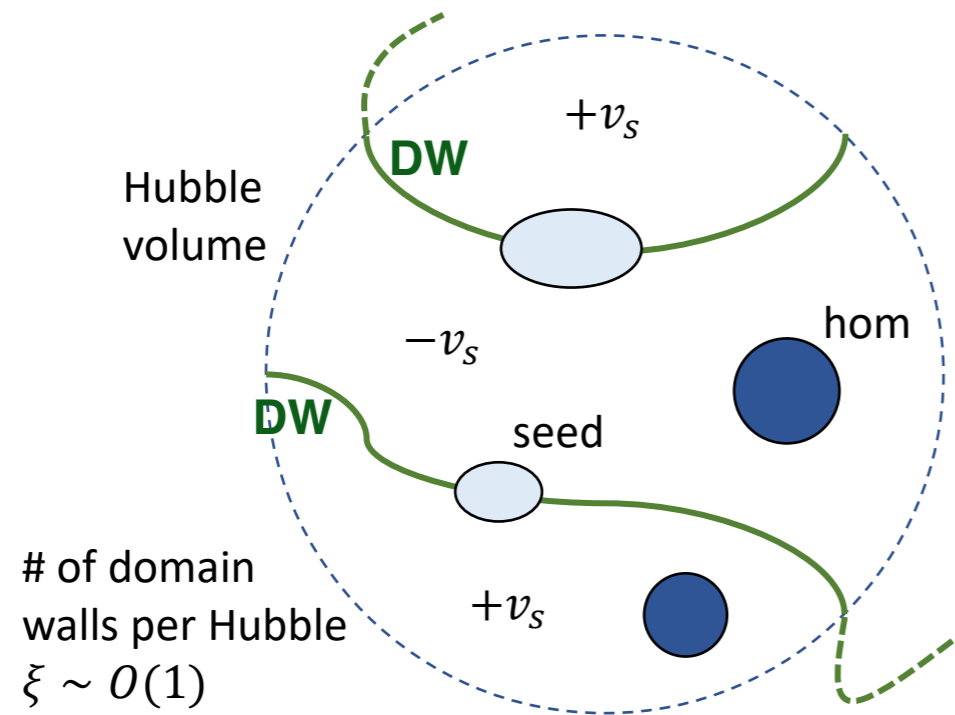
Remind for comparison  
homogeneous tunneling

$$\gamma_V(T) \sim T^4 e^{-S_3(T)/T}$$

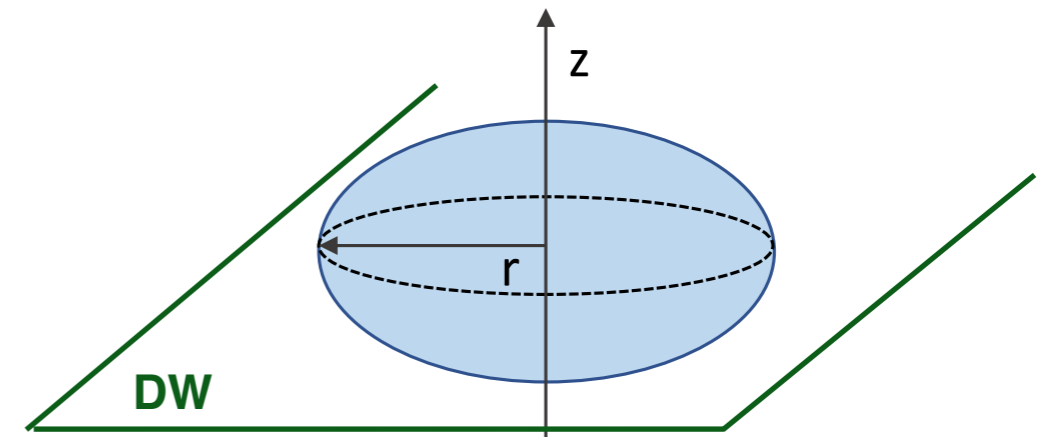
Nucleation:  $\gamma_V(T_n) \sim H(T_n)^4$

# Seeded vs homogeneous nucleation

★ *Look for nucleation probability at the DW location*



*Geometry of seeded critical bubble*



*$O(2)$  symmetry on the DW plane*

\* *Nucleation rate/surface set by  $O(2)$  bounce action*

$$\gamma_S \sim T^3 e^{-S_2/T}$$

\* *Seeded nucleation condition*

$$\gamma_S(T_n^{seed}) \sim \frac{1}{\xi} H^3(T_n^{seed})$$

◆ Bounce action for the  $O(2)$  symmetric seeded bubble

◆ *How to compute it?*

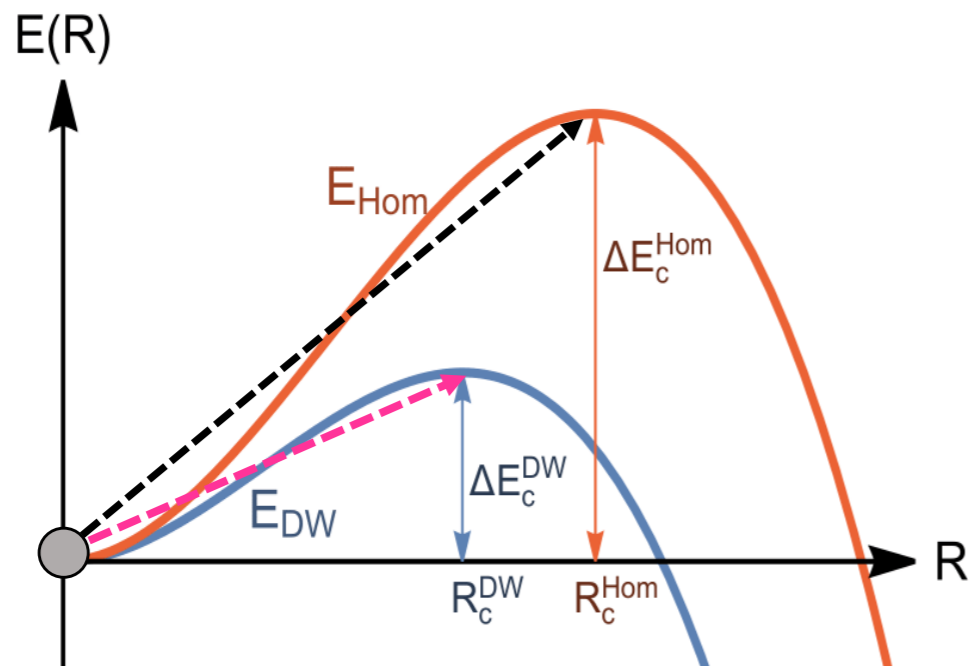
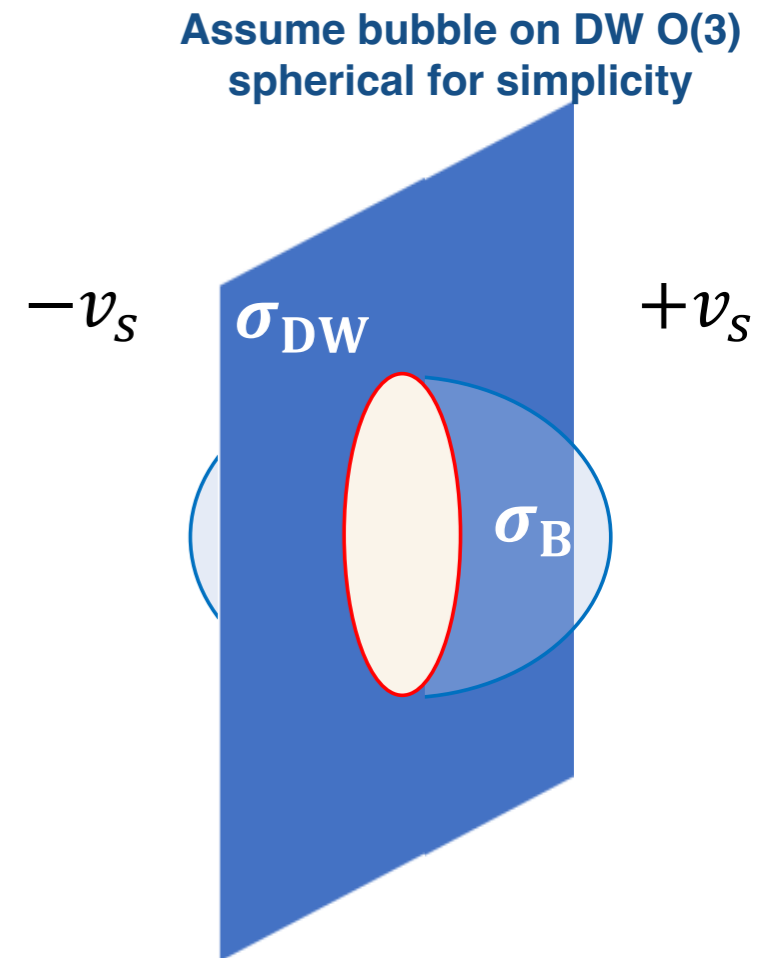
# Thin wall approximation

## ★Thin wall approximation to estimate energy of critical bubble

*As in Homogeneous PT*

$$E(R) \simeq 4\pi R^2 \sigma_B - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \Delta V - \pi R^2 \sigma_{DW}$$

Surface tension of the bubble      Potential energy difference      Gain of eating DW inside bubble  
Tension of the DW



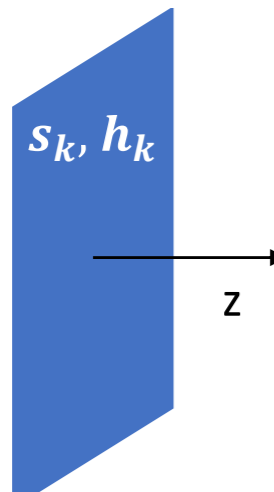
## ★Domain walls catalyze phase transition

$$\text{Rate} \sim e^{-\Delta E/T}$$

# Kaluza Klein reduction method

## ★ Study 3-dimensional theory on the domain wall

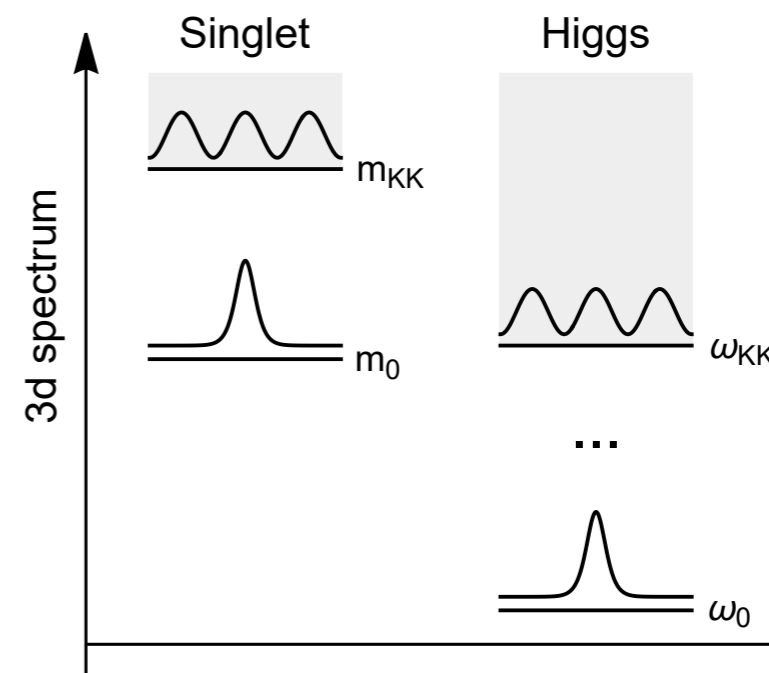
- \* KK spectrum contains massive localized states gapped to a continuum
- \* Bound states correspond to localized profiles in the z-direction
- \* Scattering states correspond to continuum



$$S = S_{DW}(z) + \sum_k s_k(x_\mu) \sigma_k(z)$$

$$h = \sum_k h_k(x_\mu) \phi_k(z)$$

$$x_\mu = t, x, y$$



### ◆ Metastability of DW controlled by the 3d h mass

$\omega_0^2(T) < 0$  Classical instability of DW  $\leftarrow \text{-----} \rightarrow$  **The “rolling”**

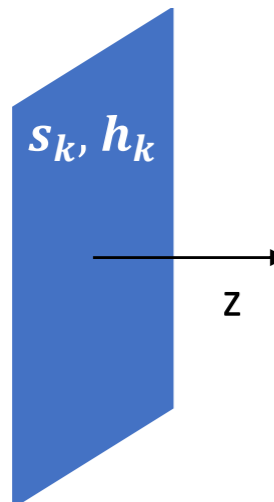
$\omega_0^2(T) > 0$  Classically stable DW  
Seeded Tunnelling at  $T < T_c$



# Kaluza Klein reduction method

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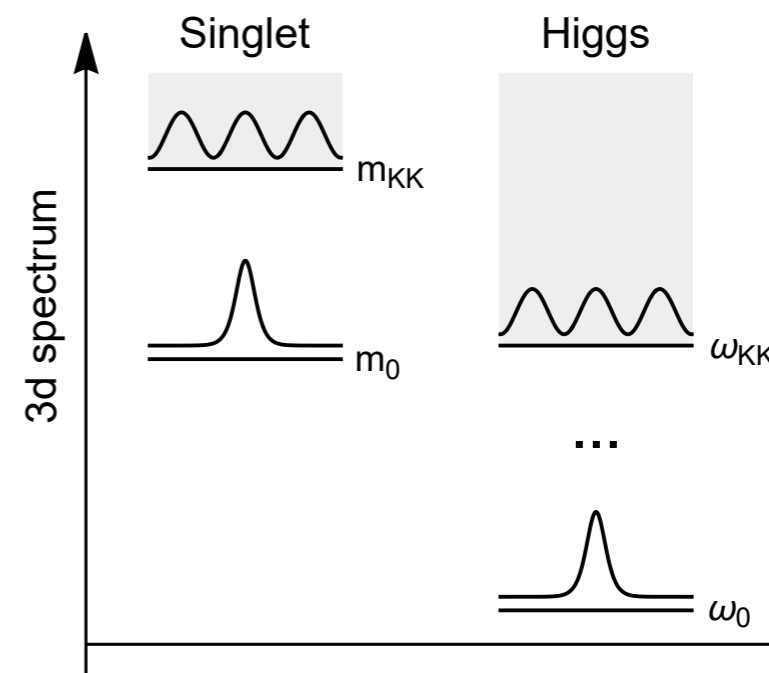
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### ◆ Metastability of DW controlled by the 3d h mass

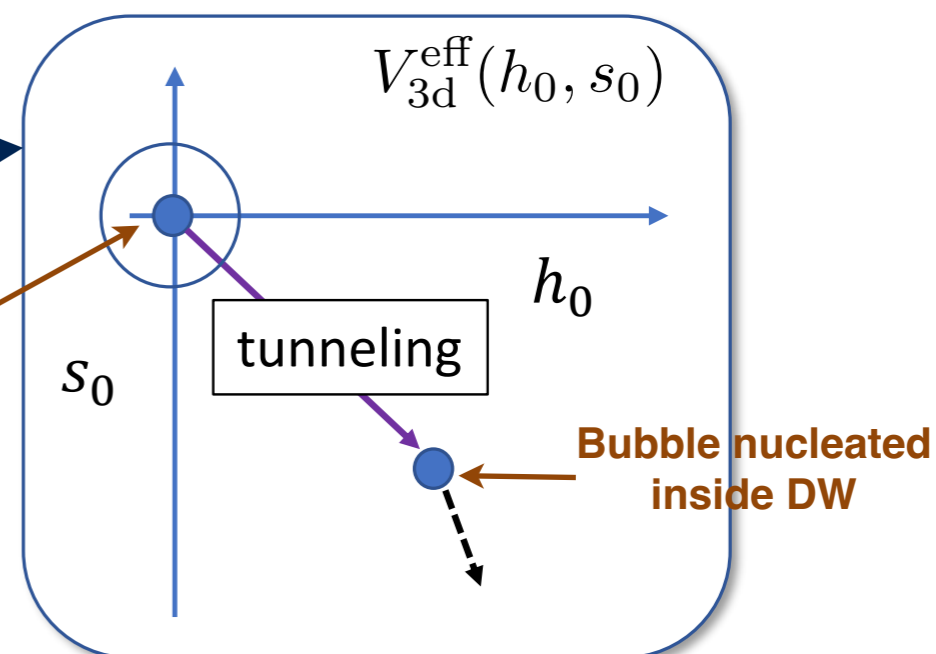
$\omega_0^2(T) < 0$  Classical instability of DW

$\omega_0^2(T) > 0$  Classically stable DW  
Seeded Tunnelling at  $T < T_c$

Unperturbed  
domain wall  
No bubble

Bubble nucleated  
inside DW

### ◆ The $O(2)$ seeded bubble profile can be obtained



# Numerics: mountain pass algorithm

## ★ Numerical solving for the PDE's is a non trivial task

- \* *Reduced symmetry (only  $O(2)$ )*
- \* *Bounce action is a saddle point*

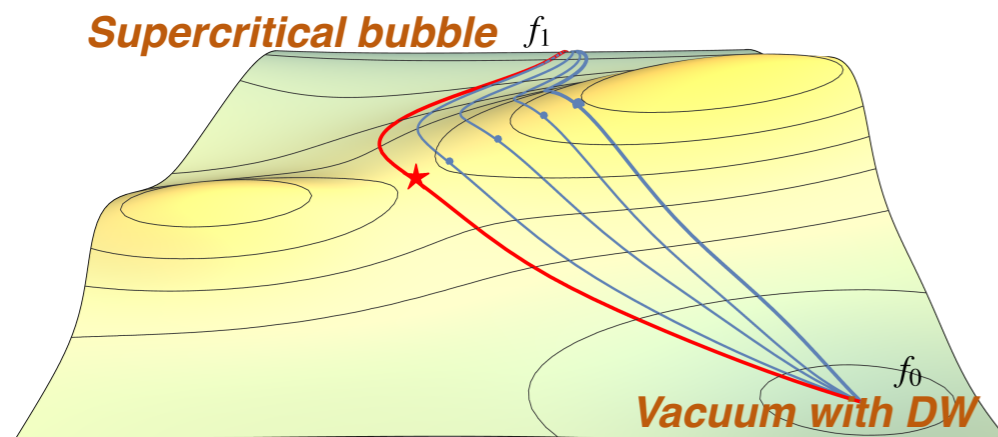
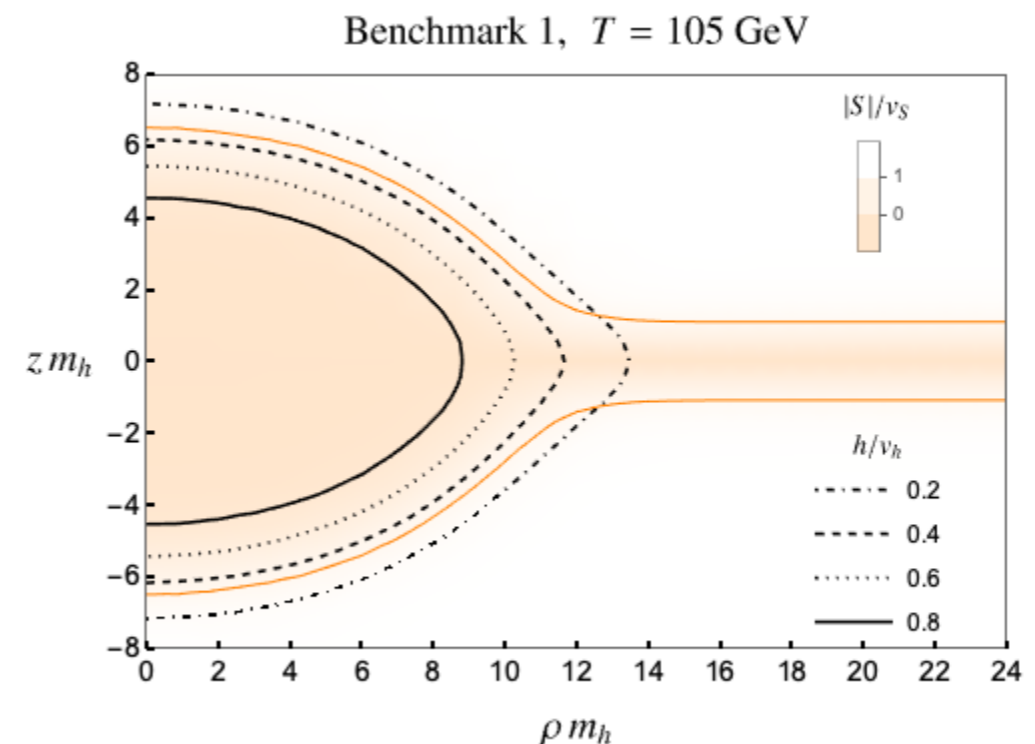


Figure from: Agrawal, Nee '22 SciPost

**Bubble profile and bounce action  
found for full thermal effective potential**

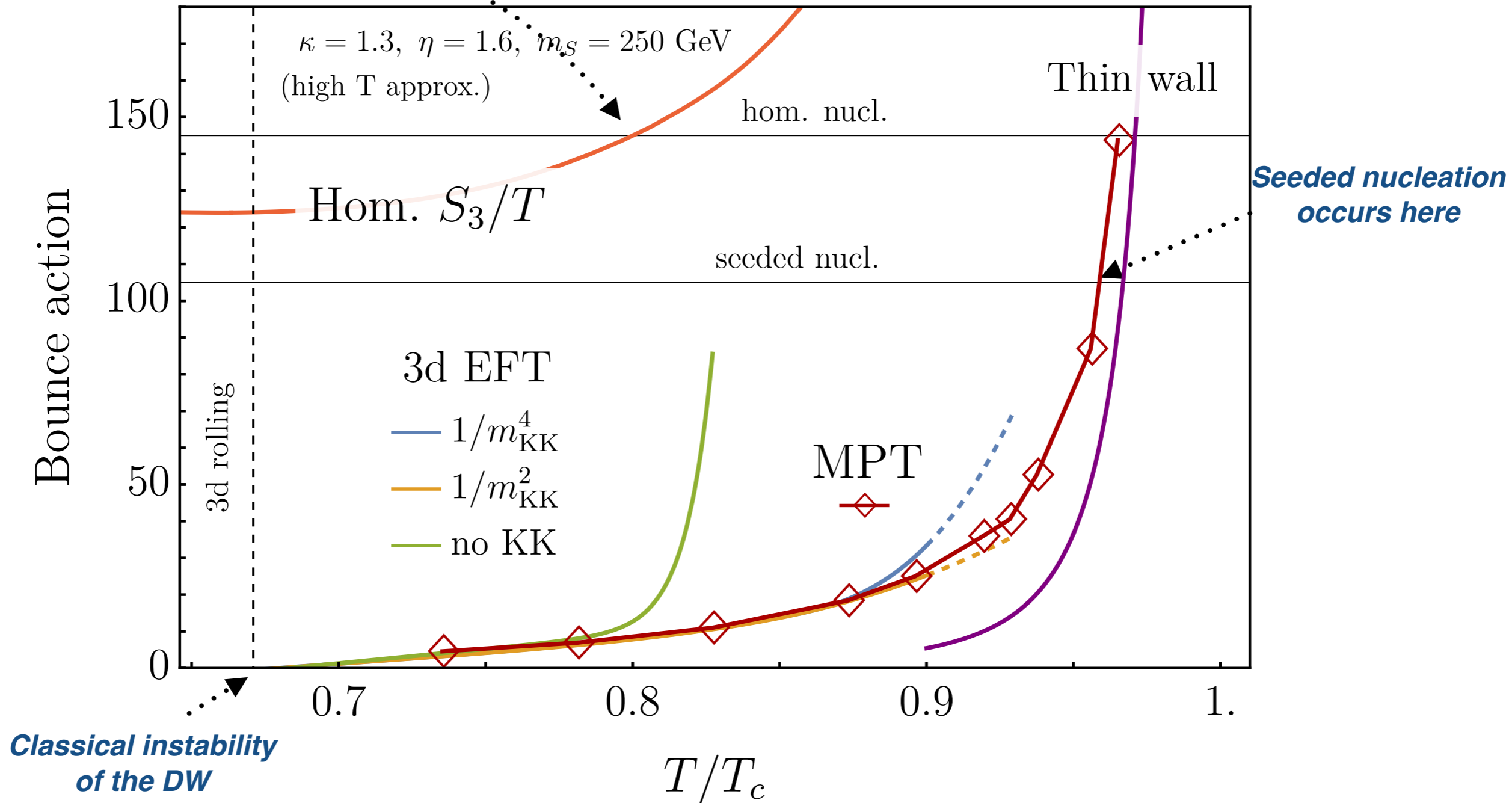
- ◆ **Employ a numerical algorithm suitable to find saddles**  
*Designed to find the “mountain pass” between two points*

Agrawal, Nee '22 SciPost



# Bounce action in 3 methods

Homogeneous nucleation would happen here



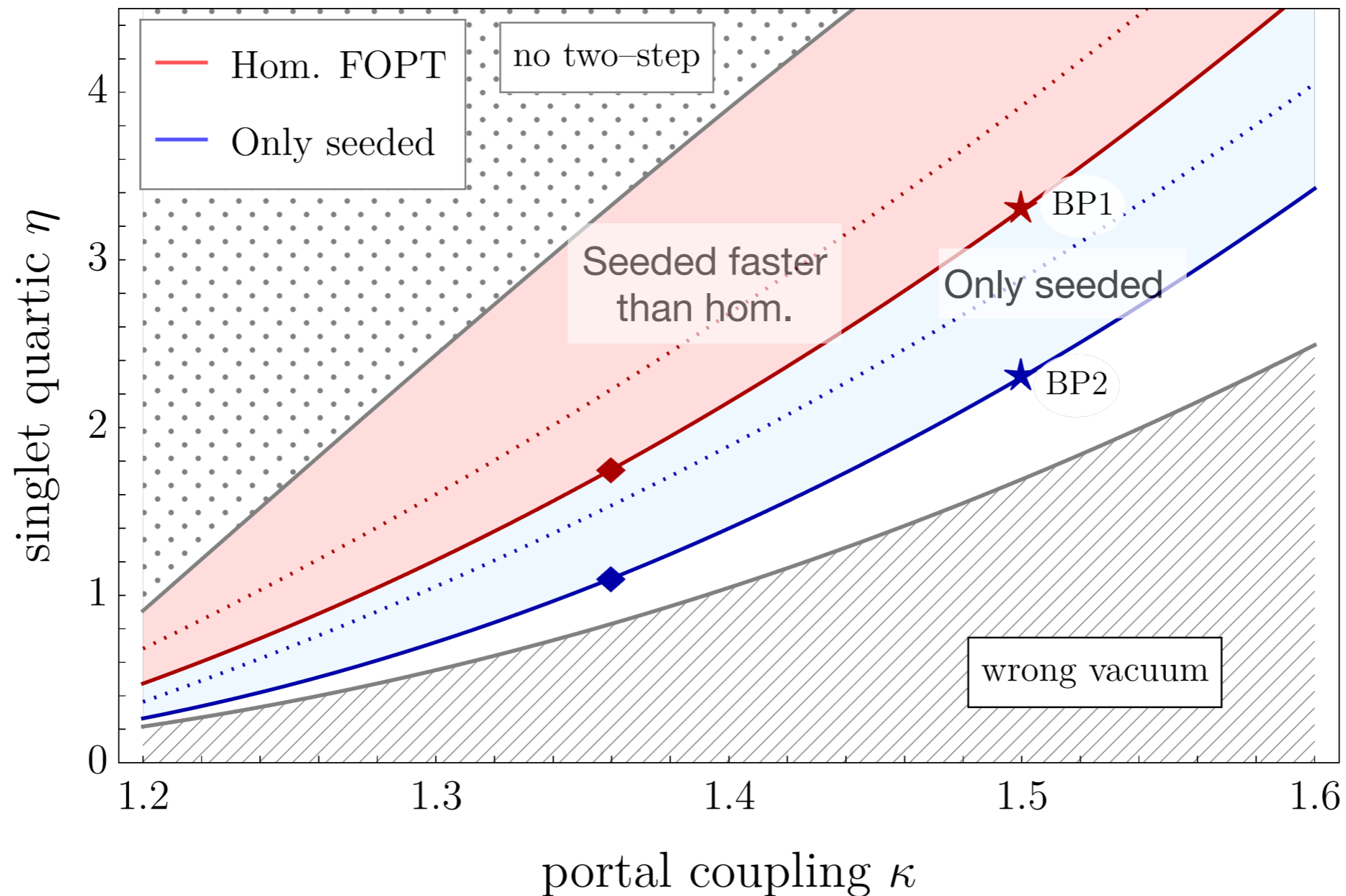
**EW Phase transition seeded by the DW always dominates !**

# Impact on Higgs-Singlet parameter space

★ Seeded phase transition always faster than homogeneous PT

★ New viable region in parameter space thanks to seeded PT

$$m_S = 250 \text{ GeV}$$

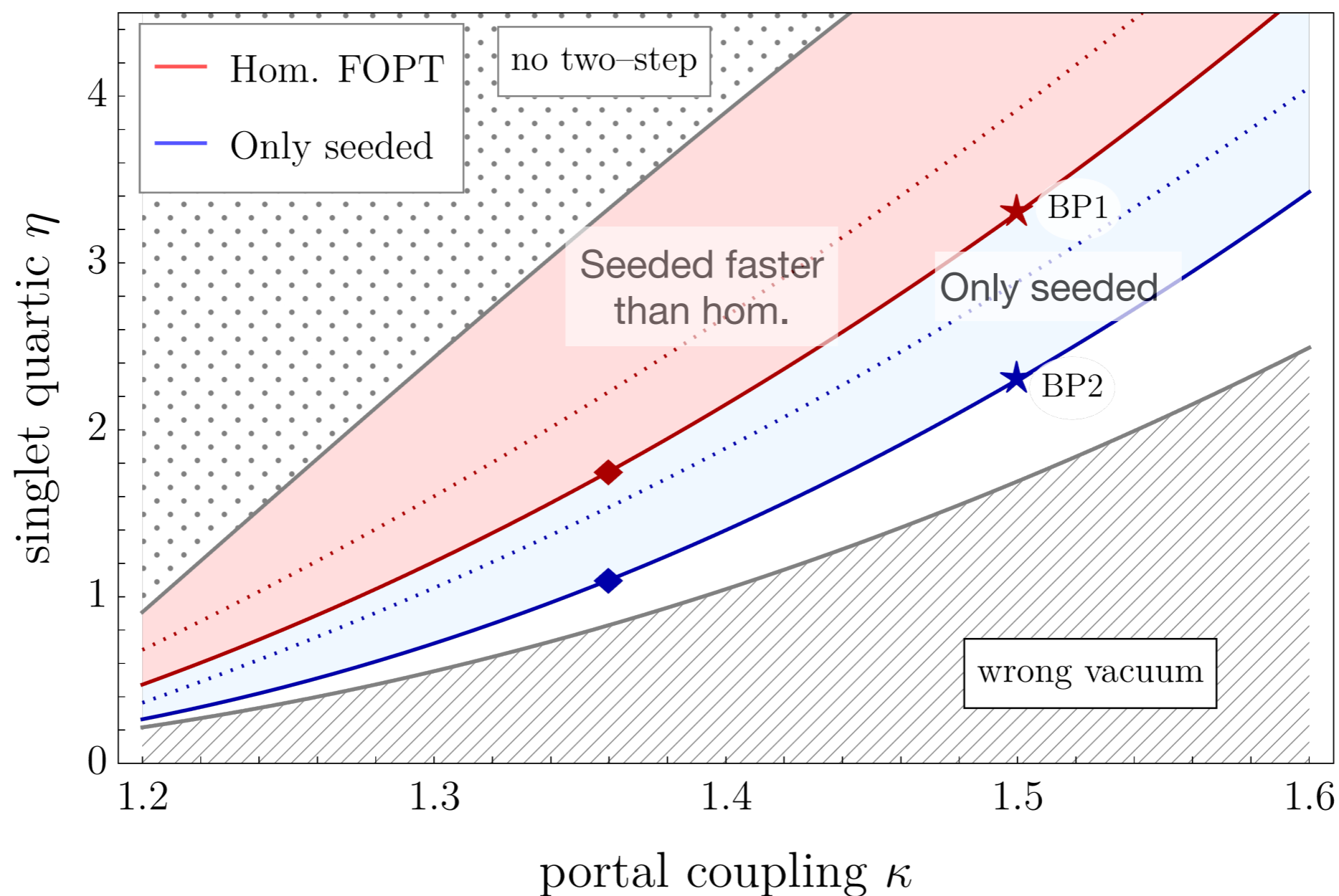


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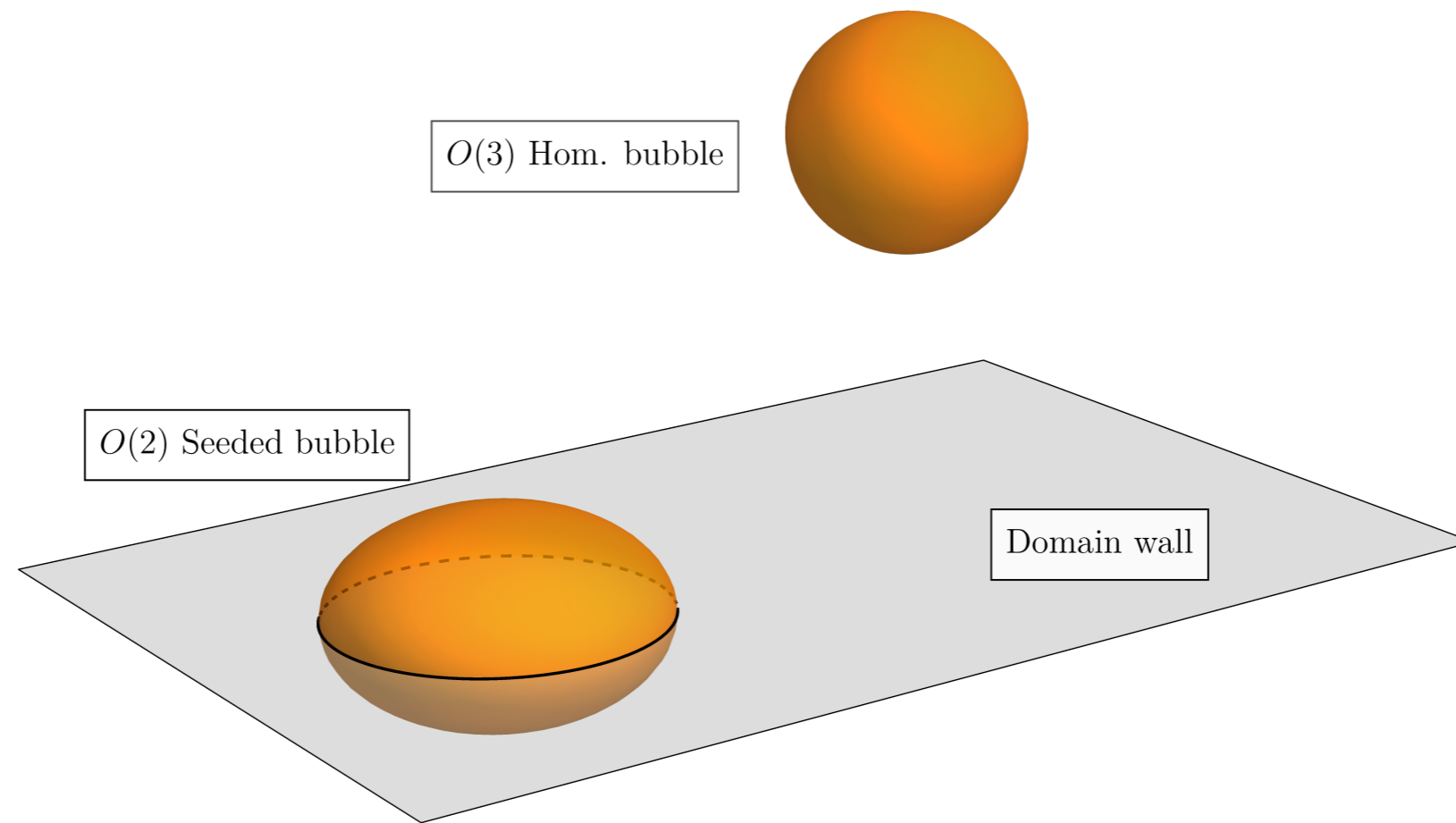
$$m_S = 250 \text{ GeV}$$



★ Certain quality of the  $Z_2$  symmetry is needed for DW to exist

\*  $Z_2$  symmetry explicitly broken by Planck scale suppressed operator is allowed

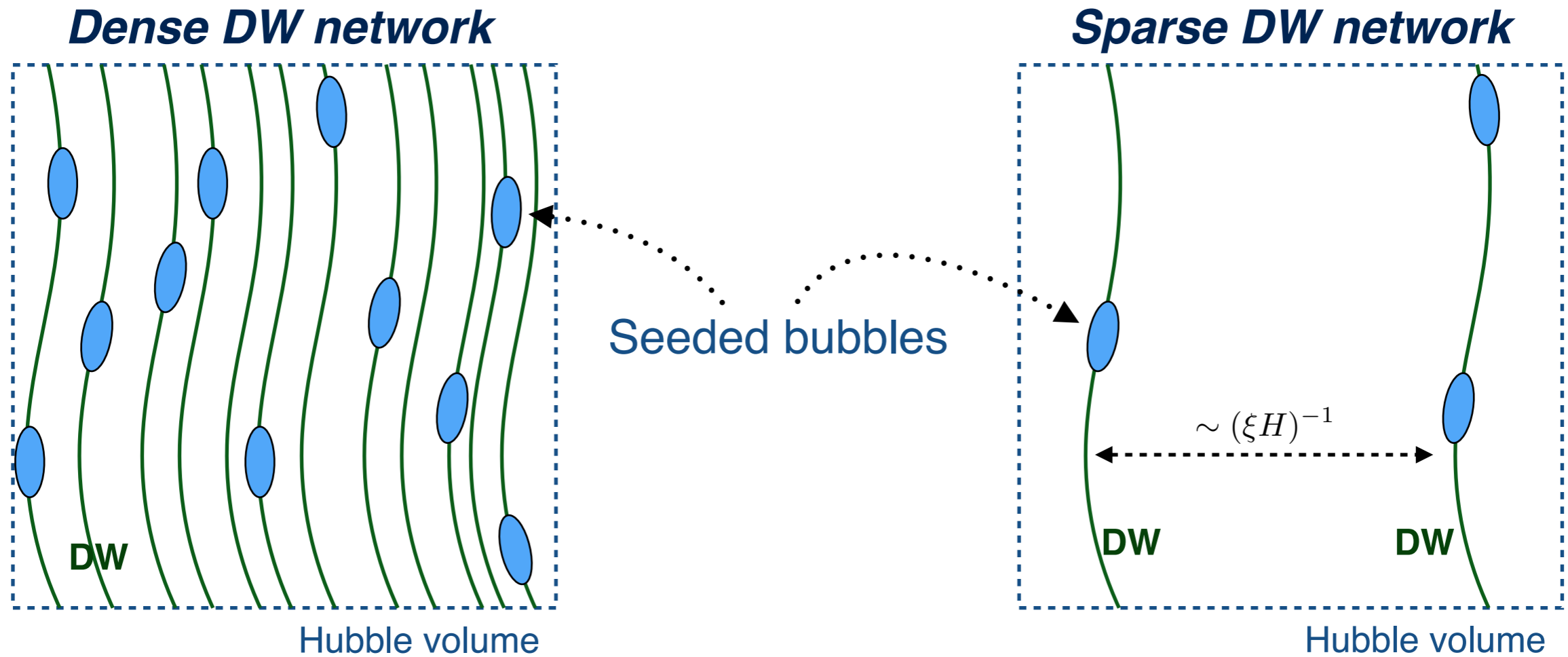
# Properties of the seeded PT?



- ★ ***Criteria for the seeded phase transition to complete (percolation)***
- ★ ***Special features in latent heat and typical time scale?***
- ★ ***Special features in gravitational waves?***

See Blasi, Konstandin, Rubira, Stomberg '23  
for GW from sound waves in seeded PT

# Properties of the seeded PT?



## Relevant time scale

$$\beta_{DW} = - \left. \frac{dS_{DW}}{dt} \right|_{T_n}$$

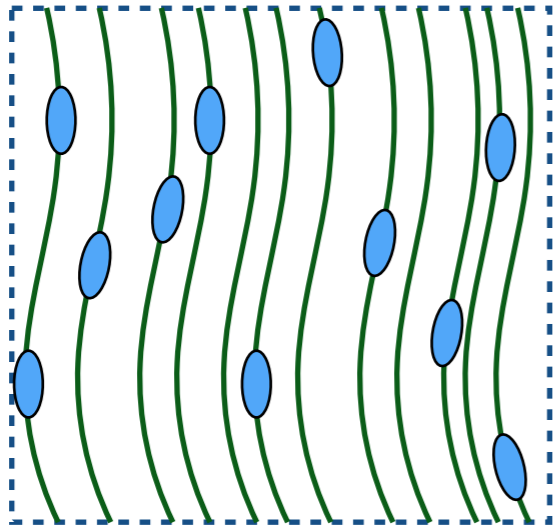
## Relevant time scale

$$\beta_{\xi} = v_w \xi H \Big|_{T_n}$$

★ **Generic network**  $\beta = \text{Min}(\beta_{DW}, \beta_{\xi})$

# Properties of the seeded PT?

## Dense DW network



**Seeded PT features  
controlled by  $O(2)$  bounce**

$$\beta_{DW} = - \left. \frac{dS_{DW}}{dt} \right|_{T_n}$$

### ★ Percolation temperature

$$I(T_p) \simeq 0.34 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Usual expression for} \\ \text{volume fraction in true} \\ \text{vacuum} \end{array}$$

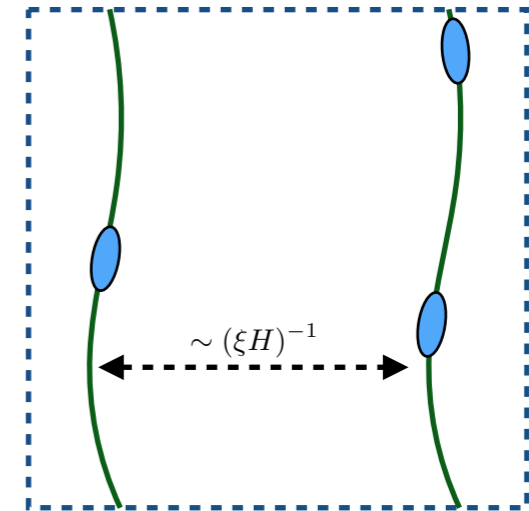
▼.....

### ★ Bubble size at percolation

$$R_p^{3D} = -v_w (8\pi)^{1/3} \left( \left. \frac{dB_{DW}}{dt} \right|_{T_p} \right)^{-1}$$

**Latent Heat and  
bubble size  
are different**

## Sparse DW network



**Seeded PT features  
controlled by number of DW**

$$\beta_\xi = v_w \xi H \Big|_{T_n}$$

### ★ Percolation temperature

$$T_p^\xi = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n_c}{2\xi v_w}} T_n$$

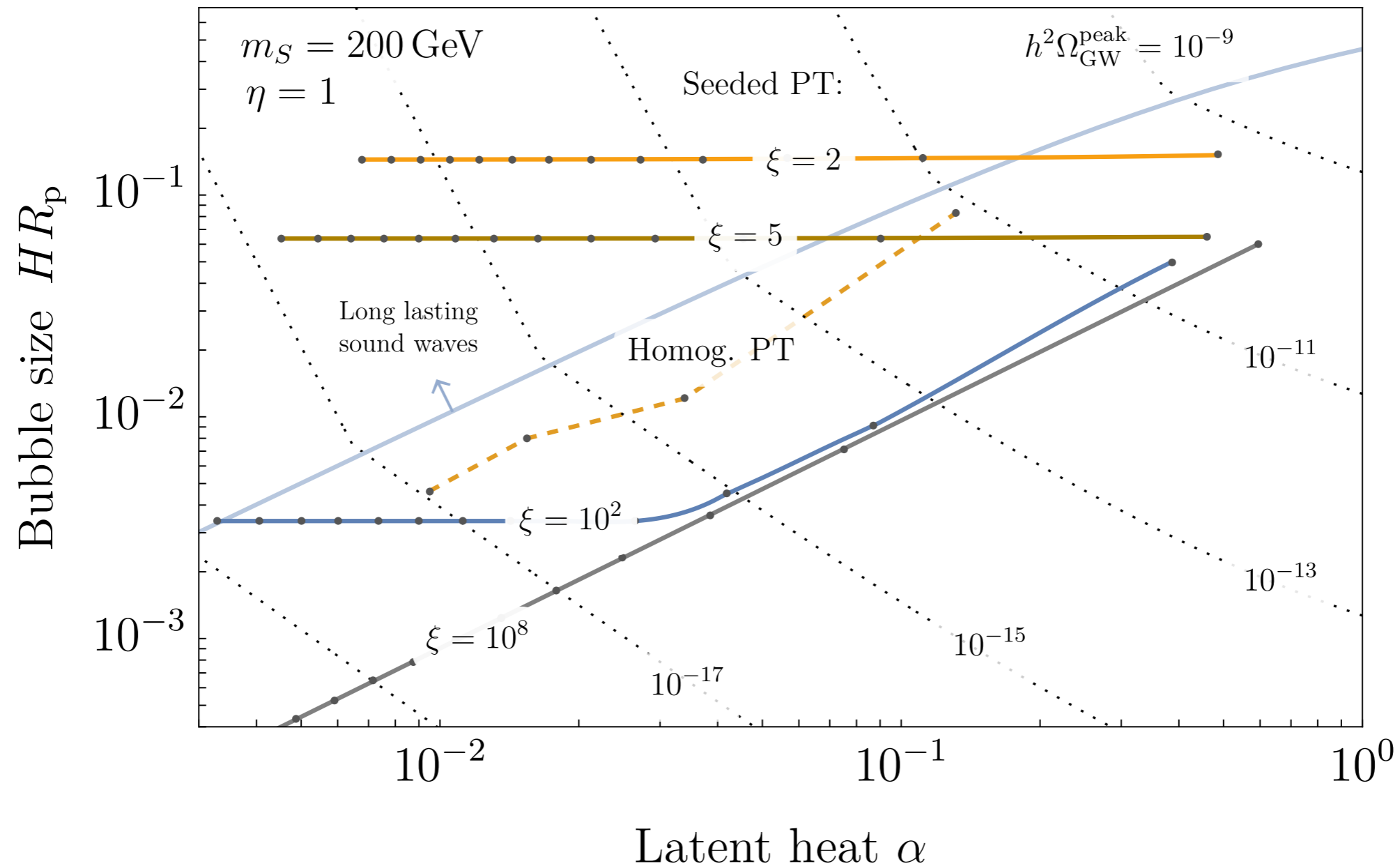
For monopoles: Guth-Weimberg '81

### ★ Bubble size at percolation

$$R_p^\xi = \frac{n_c}{2\xi H} \left( 1 + \frac{n_c}{2\xi v_w} \right)$$



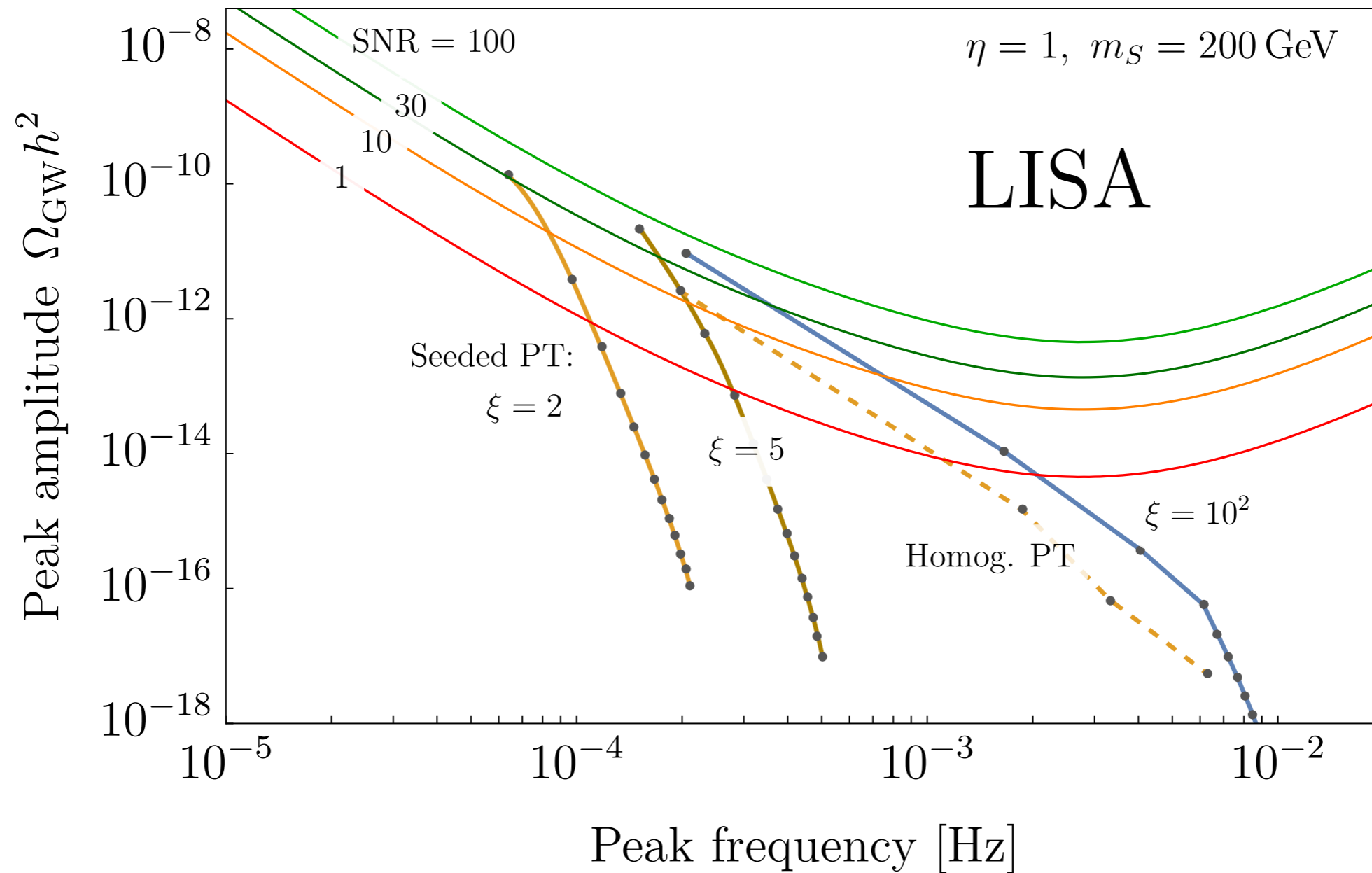
# Bubble size and latent heat



★ *Decorrelation between bubble size and latent heat*

# Impact in GW spectrum

★ *How GW signal from networks compare with homogeneous one*



# Conclusions

★ *Impurities (topological defects) play a role in cosmological PT*

★ *Topological defects emerge in multi-step phase transitions*

➔ *The EW PT can be catalyzed by topological defects*

★ *Minimal realization with DW in Higgs Singlet model (xSM)*

★ *It can impact several well-known models and expected signatures*

\* E.g. Other Minimal extensions of Higgs sector, 2HDM, ...

★ *Phenomenological implications for* \* *Gravitational wave spectrum*

\* *Baryogenesis*

\* *Primordial Black hole production*

# Conclusions

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  - \* *Gravitational wave spectrum*
  - \* *Baryogenesis*
  - \* *Primordial Black hole production*

**Thanks for the attention**

# Backup slide

## ★ Percolation temperatures for homogeneous and seeded tunneling

