

Inflation and reheating in Starobinsky model with conformal higgs field

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Starobinsky model

Action in a Jordan frame

$$S = -\frac{M_P^2}{2} \int \sqrt{-g} d^4x \left(R - \frac{R^2}{6\mu^2} \right) + S_{matter}$$

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Equations of motion consist 4th derivatives of $g_{\mu\nu}$

Go to the Einstein frame

$$g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow e^{\sqrt{2/3}\phi/M_P} g_{\mu\nu}$$

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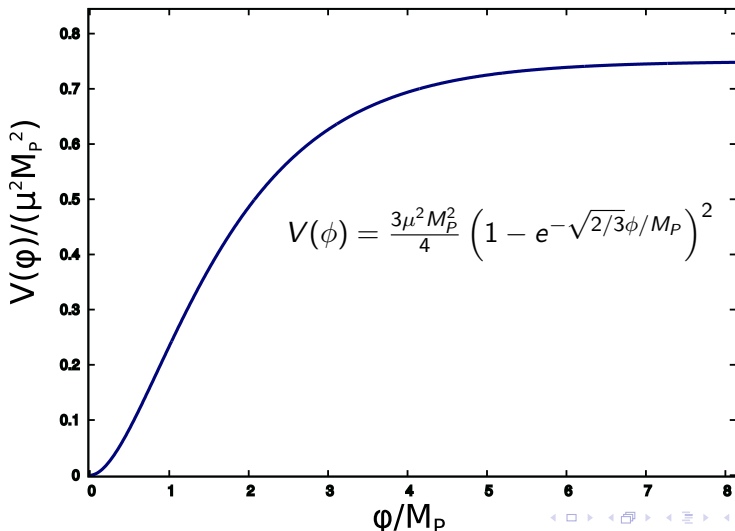
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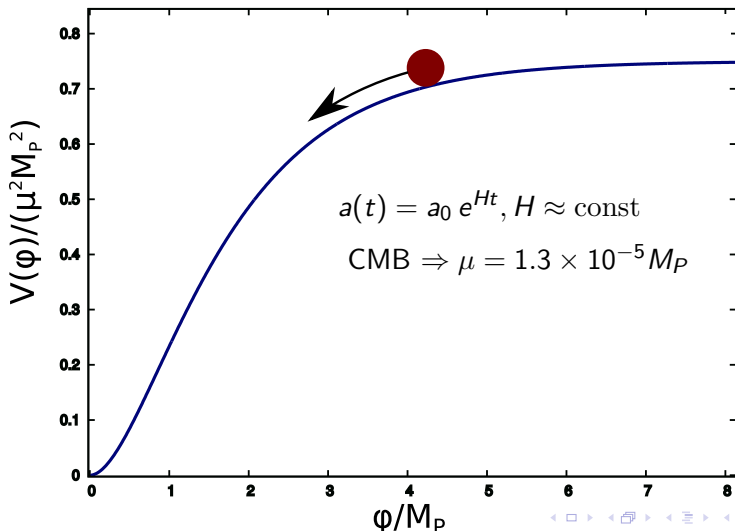
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$$V(\phi) = \frac{3\mu^2 M_P^2}{4} \left(1 - e^{-\sqrt{2/3}\phi/M_P} \right)^2$$

The scalaron's potential



Inflation in a slow roll regime



Reheating in Starobinsky model

Decay to Higgs bosons:

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Width:

$$\Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow hh} = \frac{\mu^3}{192\pi M_P^2} \rightarrow T_{reh} = 3.1 \times 10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

Conformal Higgs field

$$S_H = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{6} R (H^\dagger H) + |D^\mu H|^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4} (H^\dagger H - v^2)^2 \right)$$

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What is the reheating mechanism?

The gauge anomaly

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu},$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a - g \epsilon_{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c$$

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SU(3), gluons:

$$L_{int} = \frac{7\alpha_s}{4\pi\sqrt{6}M_p} \phi \partial_\mu A_\nu^a \partial_\mu A_\nu^a + o(\dots)$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow 2 \text{ gluons}} = \frac{49\alpha_s^2}{96\pi^3} \frac{\mu^3}{M_p^2} \rightarrow T_{reh} = 1.3 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$$

Predictions for n_s, r : usual higgs vs conformal

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \int \frac{dk}{k} P(k), \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{P_T}{P_s}}, \quad P_s \sim k^{n_s-1}$$

R^2 with RH^+H : $n_s = 0.962$, $r = 0.0041$

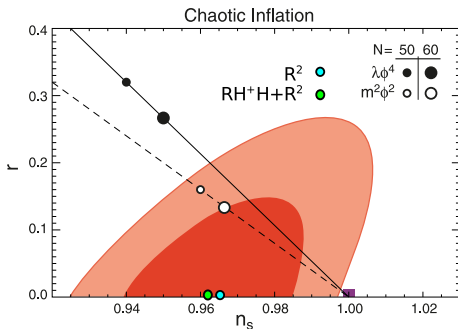
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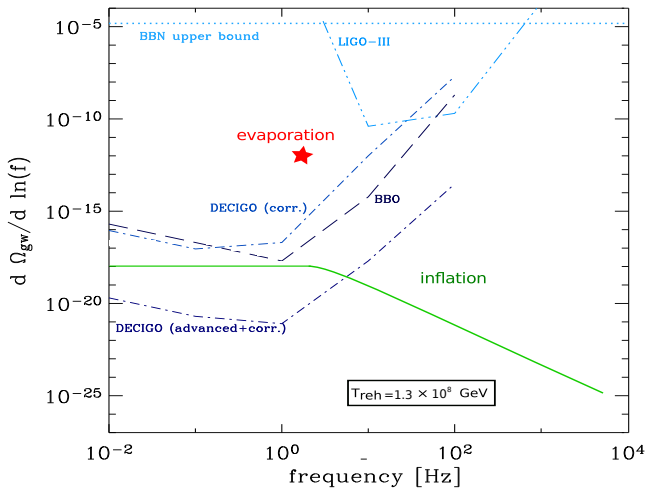
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The gravity wave spectrum



Effective potential

For large fields ($\gg 246$ GeV):

$$V = \frac{\lambda(h)}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{12} R h^2$$

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If $m_h \lesssim 129$ GeV $\lambda(h)$ reaches negative values

(F. Bezrukov, M. Y. Kalmykov, B. A. Kniehl and M. Shaposhnikov, arXiv:1205.2893 [hep-ph])

→ **metastability**

Our vacuum is false

Possible dangers for Higgs

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- Higgs fluctuations at the inflationary stage

$$\sqrt{\langle h^2 \rangle}_{max} \simeq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4\pi} H \simeq 0.14H$$

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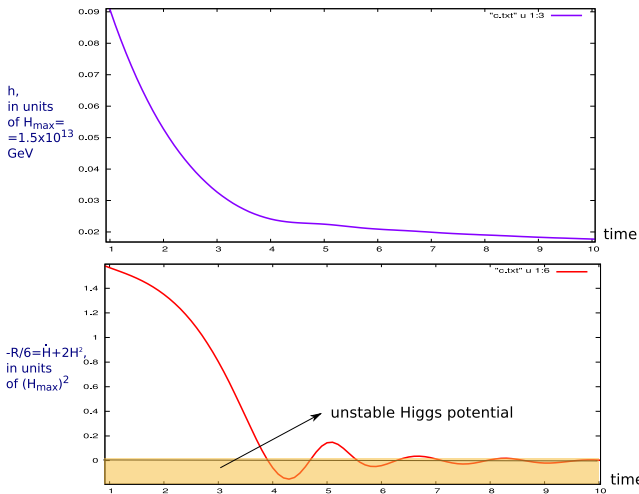
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- After inflation If we set $h(0) = \sqrt{\langle h^2 \rangle}_{max} \simeq 0.14H$
 $m_h = 115.5$ GeV (CMS, ATLAS limit, the most bad case)
and run the classical evolution of the Higgs field

Higgs field dynamics after inflation



Conclusions

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- No new free parameters
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- Model is consistent for 125 GeV Higgs as well as for all non-closed mass range

DECIGO

Let's wait!



Thanks for your attention!