# **MSSM-inflation revisited**

MSSM = Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model

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#### Outline



HEP (eg: at LHC)

Cosmology and CMB (eg: Planck satellite, ...)

- 1) The paradigm: Slow-roll inflation
- 2) **MSSM-inflation**, a supersymmetric extension of the particle physics Standard Model
- 3) Initial conditions in the MSSM-inflation phase-space
- 4) **Results** on the **parameter space**

### **Slow-roll inflation**

$$V_{\phi} \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}\phi}$$

(cf David Andriot talk)

(cf Julien Grain talk)

One simple mechanism for inflation: a single scalar field *slow-rolling* on a quasi-flat potential V. *Slow-roll*:  $V \gg \dot{\phi}^2 \Rightarrow$  Quasi de-Sitter which can generate enough e-folds (> ~50)

Takes place **if the** trajectories in the phase space  $(\phi, \dot{\phi})$  **slow down enough around the potential region where** 

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \varepsilon_{1} \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^{2}}{2} \left( \frac{V_{\phi}}{V} \right)^{2} \\ \varepsilon_{i} \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \varepsilon_{i} \left( V(\phi), V_{\phi}(\phi), V_{\phi\phi}(\phi), \ldots \right) \end{array} \right\} << 1$$

#### **Slow-roll inflation**

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- One simple mechanism for inflation: a single scalar field *slow-rolling* on a quasi-flat potential V.
- Allows one to explain the density **fluctuations** origin and to predict their primordial power spectra, **scalar**  $\mathscr{P}_{\zeta}$  and **tensor**  $\mathscr{P}_h$ , around a **scale k\***

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Recipe: $\circ$ Potential parameters --> power spectra parameters $\phi \rightarrow V(\phi, p) \Longrightarrow \phi_* \Longrightarrow \{\varepsilon_i *\} \Longrightarrow \{A_S, n_S, n_{S,run}, r, n_T, n_{T,run}, N_{e-folds} ...\}$  $\circ$ Power spectra parameters --> potential parameters



Planck collaboration X, Astron. Astrophys. 641, A10 (2020).

- The shape of these **potentials** are theoretically well-**motivated** but still quite **effective**
- Few of them come with a complete study of their embedding within a model of particle physics
- In the following, a case study: MSSM-inflation

### **MSSM-inflation**



- **MSSM** = **SUperSYmmetric** extension of the HEP SM.
  - Naturally provides a **WIMP** that can explain the measured  $\Omega_{cdm}h^2$ . Ο

250

50

Only a small fraction of its parameter space is excluded by LHC data. Ο

(cf David Andriot talk)

- **Inflaton** = scalar field, evolves with the Klein-Gordon equation in the **MSSM scalar potential** along its valleys ("flat directions").
- We focus on two of its flat-directions combinations of scalar fields:
  - "LLe" Ο
  - "udd"  $\bigcirc$

....

#### Studied previously in (not exhaustive):

K. Enqvist and A. Mazumdar, Physics Reports 380, 99 (2003), ISSN

R. Allahverdi, K. Engvist, J. Garcia-Bellido, and A. Mazumdar, Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, (2006)

C. Boehm, J. Da Silva, A. Mazumdar, and E. Pukartas, Phys. Rev. D 87, 023529 (2013)

The **potential** for *LLe* and *udd*: 
$$V_{\text{tree}}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m_{\phi}^2\phi^2 - \sqrt{2}A_6\frac{\lambda_6\phi^6}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^3} + \lambda_6^2\frac{\phi^{10}}{M_{\text{Pl}}^6}$$

where  $\phi$  is the real **field value** associated to the inflaton,  $m_{\phi}$  its **mass**.  $m_{\phi}$  and  $A_6$  are **linked** to the underlying **supersymmetric parameters**.

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#### **Robustness of slow-roll attractor**

• Very narrow slow-roll region implies for various trajectories:



• Only few trajectories are attracted into the slow-roll regime

... Slow-roll NOT independent of the initial conditions

... not usual for a single field slow-roll <sup>10</sup>

- NEW •
- $V_{
  m RGE}$  whose parameters depend on  $\phi$ .
- Radiative corrections
  - fully computable with the **Renormalization Group Equations**
  - functions of the **gaugino masses** and the **gauge couplings** at **GUT**.
  - vary whether the inflaton is along *udd* or *LLe*

$$m_{\phi}^2 = m_{\phi}^2(\phi)$$
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#### **Radiative corrections impact on the parameters**

• 3 potential **parameters** - 2 CMB **constraints** = 1 **d.o.f**. Choice: Sample on  $\phi_0$  or on A6.



• How do these contours **change** beyond tree-level?

#### **Radiative corrections impact on the parameters**



- Not taking properly into account the RGE corrections induces a systematic bias:
  - of order **100-1000 GeV** depending on the inflation scale!
  - well above the *ns/As statistical error*!

#### [\*] S. Henrot-Versillé, et al. Phys. Rev. D 89, 055017 (2014) Toward a global fit

We have identified **some points** [\*] for **various dark matter annihilation processes** satisfying:

#### **HEP Constraints**:

- Higgs mass (and BR)
- LHC SUSY searches
- ... not exhaustive



### Toward a global fit

We have identified **some points** [\*] for **various dark matter annihilation processes** satisfying:



### **Conclusions & Outlooks**

This work: soon on arxiv We have revisited the **MSSM-inflation**, a **rigorous** and **computable** framework which builds a bridge between two worlds, **HEP** and **inflation**, thanks to a **slow-roll flat-inflection potential**.

We have shown that the **RGE corrections cannot be neglected** and should be accounted for precisely. This will be even more true in the coming years (with the expected **improvement** of **ns** & **nsrun**, and with the **new** LHC runs)

#### Future:

- More systematic **exploration** of the **parameter space**
- Inclusion of the **reheating duration** computation
- Beyond MSSM : NMSSM, Multi-field inflation...

#### **BACKUPS**

#### **Robustness of slow-roll attractor**



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Very narrow slow-roll region implies for various trajectories:

The **trajectories attracted into the slow-roll** regime are rare

Not a very good attractor!

... not usual for a single field slow-roll

#### **RGE** impact on the fine-tuning relation

- The potential at **inflection point**  $\phi_0$  has to be very close to flat.  $\begin{cases} V_{\phi\phi}(\phi_0) = 0 \\ V_{\phi}(\phi_0) = \nu \simeq 0 \end{cases}$

At tree level: •



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- At tree level:  $0 < 1 - \frac{A_6^2}{20m_{\phi}^2} \ll 1$ .
- **RGE**: Does it mean the fine tuning is **relaxed**? •



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#### **RGE impact on the parameter space**

- Two types of error, either versus  $\phi_0$  or  $A_6(GUT)$ .
  - A statistical error on ns/As:  $\sigma_{n_{\rm S},i}^{\rm BP_j}[p] = \frac{1}{2} \left| p^{\rm RGE}(n_{\rm S} = \overline{n_{\rm S}} + \sigma_{n_{\rm S}}) p^{\rm RGE}(n_{\rm S} = \overline{n_{\rm S}} \sigma_{n_{\rm S}}) \right|$
  - Impact of corrections

**S/AS:**  $\sigma_{n_{\rm S},i}[p] = \frac{1}{2} |p^{\rm KGE}(n_{\rm S} = n_{\rm S} + \sigma_{n_{\rm S}}) - p^{\rm KGE}(n_{\rm S} = n_{\rm S}) \Delta_i^{\rm BP_j}[p] = p^{\rm RGE}(n_{\rm S} = \overline{n_{\rm S}}) - p^{\rm tree}(n_{\rm S} = \overline{n_{\rm S}})$ 



• The systematic error is not negligible!

### Cosmology beyond As and ns

• ns\_run: potential constraining power in a near future

for phi0 = 1e15 (<= mphi at lhc), ns\_run = **4.4e-3** 

- nt and nt\_run: beyond experimental reach
- No induced gravitational waves
- No non gaussianities



Robust forecasts on fundamental physics from the foreground-obscured, gravitationally-lensed CMB polarization

Josquin Errard, \*,a,b,c,d Stephen M. Feeney, \*,e Hiranya V. Peiris, f and Andrew H. Jaffe<sup>e</sup>

We show that in the case of CMB, synchrotron and dust, and after delensing and marginalization over foreground residuals, the best pre-2020 instruments in combination with Planck can reach  $\sigma(r) \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(nt) \sim 0.2$ ,  $\sigma(n_s) \sim 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(\alpha_s) \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(M_v) \sim 55$  meV,  $\sigma(w) \sim 0.16$ ,  $\sigma(w_0) \sim 0.36$ ,  $\sigma(w_a) \sim 0.71$ ,  $\sigma(N_{eff}) \sim 0.05 - 0.06$  and  $\sigma(\Omega_k) \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$  when delensing using the CMB×CIB method. Post-2020 instruments, in particular the combination of the ground-based Stage-IV and a space mission, could reach constraints  $\sigma(r) \sim 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $\sigma(n_t) \sim 0.03$ ,  $\sigma(n_s) \sim 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(\alpha_s) \sim 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\sigma(M_v) \sim 31$  meV,  $\sigma(w) \sim 0.09$ ,  $\sigma(w_0) \sim 0.25$ ,  $\sigma(w_a) \sim 0.50$ ,  $\sigma(N_{eff}) \sim 0.024$  and  $\sigma(\Omega_k) \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ 

#### **Slow-roll inflation**

Previous inflation talk(s):

"- Inflation: solution the

- On its simplest versions, only needs to introduce a **single scalar field** *slow-rolling* **on a quasi-flat potential** *V*.

- On top of that, allows one to explain the density **fluctuations** origin and to predict their primordial power spectra, **scalar**  $\mathscr{P}_{\zeta}$  and **tensor**  $\mathscr{P}_h$ , around the **CMB scale** 

k\*"

Slow-roll: 
$$V \gg \dot{\phi}^2$$

**Deviation** from **de-Sitter**:  $\varepsilon_{1} \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^{2}}{2} \left( \frac{V_{\phi}}{V} \right)^{2} \\
\varepsilon_{i} \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \varepsilon_{i} \left( V(\phi), V_{\phi}(\phi), \ldots \right)$  << 1

$$\mathcal{P}_{\zeta}(k \simeq k_{*}) \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \mathcal{P}_{\zeta}(V_{*}, \{\varepsilon_{i*}\})$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{h}(k \simeq k_{*}) \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \mathcal{P}_{h}(V_{*}, \{\varepsilon_{i*}\})$$

$$\phi_{*} \stackrel{\text{SRLO}}{\simeq} \phi_{*}(V, k_{*})$$

$$29$$

#### **Potential <-> Power spectra**

- Ingredients:
- The **potential**  $\phi \to V(\phi, p)$
- Two necessary conditions so **slow-roll takes place** 
  - $\bullet \quad \varepsilon_1 < 1$
  - **Trajectories reach** and **stay** in the SR region

- Recipe:
  - Potential parameters --> power spectra parameters

$$\phi \to V(\phi, p) \Longrightarrow \phi_* \Longrightarrow \{\varepsilon_i *\} \Longrightarrow \{A_{\rm S}, n_{\rm S}, n_{\rm S,run}, r, n_{\rm T}, n_{\rm T,run}, N_{\rm e-folds} \dots\}$$

J. Martin, C. Ringeval, and V. Vennin, Phys. Dark Univ. 5-6, 75 (2014), 1303.3787

• The **potential** for *LLe* and *udd* reduces to

$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m_{\phi}^{2}(\phi)\phi^{2} - \sqrt{2}A_{6}(\phi)\frac{\lambda_{6}(\phi)\phi^{6}}{6M_{\rm Pl}^{3}} + \lambda_{6}(\phi)^{2}\frac{\phi^{10}}{M_{\rm Pl}^{6}}$$

where  $\phi$  is the real **field value** associated to the inflaton,  $m_{\phi}$  its **mass**,  $A_6$  its trilinear **coupling** and anoth  $\lambda_6$  **coupling** of order **1**. They are linked to the MSSM spectrum.

- Approximation usually done  $\circ$  **Tree-level** approximation  $V_{\text{tree}} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} m_{\phi}^{2}(\phi) = m_{\phi}^{2} \\ A_{6}(\phi) = A_{6} \\ \lambda_{6}(\phi) = \lambda_{6} \end{array}$
- **<u>NEW</u> RGE** potential:  $V_{\text{RGE}}$  whose parameters depend on  $\phi$ , on the gaugino masses and gauge couplings (well defined through the **Renormalization Group Equations** (**RGE**)). Varies whether the inflaton is along **udd** or **LLe**. **BP1** resp BP2: given gaugino masses

& aauae couplinas

#### **Come-back to our hypothesis**

- Remember slide 3...
  - Two necessary conditions so **slow-roll takes place** 
    - *ε*<sub>1</sub> < 1



■ Trajectories get to and stay in the SR region

- Initial condition 

   should be ok but what about
   ?
- Is the **slow-roll** region to **thin Deltaphi/phi ~ phi0^2/Mp^2** to act like an attractor? <sup>32</sup>



\_

\_

... not exhaustive



## Dark matter: **neutralino** $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$







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This specific A-funnel configuration is excluded by LHC searches
 => constraints on inflation from HEP



## **SUSY** Overview





• SUSY can explain disparate phenomena and SM theoretical shortcomings

3

## **Global fit: first results**

We have identified some points (motivated by [\*]) compatible with m(Higgs),  $\Omega_{cdm}h^2$  and (As,ns) for various dark matter annihilation channels

[\*] S. Henrot-Versillé, et al. Phys. Rev. D 89, 055017 (2014), **1309.6958** 



=> First steps toward a full exploration of the parameter space including all constraints

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We have identified some points (motivated by [\*]) for various dark matter annihilation processes [\*] S. Henrot-Versillé, et al. Phys. Rev. D 89, 055017 (2014), **1309.6958** 



#### => First steps toward a full exploration of the parameter space including all constraints

#### How to get phi\*?...



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Slow-roll has to occur in a first place!

It is usually the case when there is a wide region of the potential where  $\varepsilon_1 < 1$ , independently on the initial conditions  $(\phi, \dot{\phi})$  because slow-roll acts as an attractor.

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 $\dot{\phi}^{\text{SRLO}} = -M_{\text{Pl}} \frac{V_{\phi}}{\sqrt{3W}}$ attracted to  $\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V_{\phi} = 0$ 

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$$\phi \to V(\phi, p), \ln R_{\rm rad} \Longrightarrow \phi_* \Longrightarrow \{\varepsilon_i *\} \Longrightarrow \{A_{\rm S}, n_{\rm S}, n_{\rm S,run}, r, n_{\rm T}, n_{\rm T,run}, N_{\rm e-folds} \dots\}$$

Conversely, given an observation, we can deduce the allowed potentials as done *J. Martin, C. Ringeval, and V. Vennin, Phys. Dark Univ.* 5-6, 75 (2014), **1303.3787** 

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#### **Examples of potentials**



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#### **Examples of potentials**



#### Join the constraint from CMB to the other observables



## Conclusions



• Beyond MSSM : eNMSSM, Multi-field inflation...