Checking for undesired vacua quickly at the 1-loop level Introducing Vevacious

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- Charge- and/or color-breaking (CCB) minima ($\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{t}$ VEVs)?
- ► Desired VEV combination may not be global minimum (even non-CCB: NMSSM)

- ▶ Decomposition of system using fancy algebra
- Has been used to investigate NMSSM (Maniatis, von Manteuffel, Nachtmann, arXiv:hep-ph/0608314, EJPC)
- ▶ Computationally expensive, especially in terms of RAM

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- \blacktriangleright \exists public codes and programs: PHCpack, Bertini, HOM4PS2

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Fast enough for scans! MSSM with additional non-zero VEVs for $\tilde{\tau}_L, \tilde{\tau}_R, \tilde{t}_L, \tilde{t}_R$: global minimum found within 5s on my laptop. (Tunneling time calculation varies: less than a second, up to 10 minutes.)

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http://vevacious.hepforge.org/

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 $M_{1/2} = 1110 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 39.3, \mu > 0; m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} \text{ (GeV) contours}$ red: short-lived metastable ($\tau_{\text{tunnel}} < 1.4 \text{ Gy}$) blue: long-lived metastable green: stable

yellow region: correct relic density

star: best-fit point of arXiv:1204.4199 (Fittino)

wiggly line through yellow: neutralino LSP border



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- ► Estimating tunneling time stongly depends on relative depth and location of global minimum compared to input minimum: 15s typical, 500s for borderline cases

Analytic conditions

Vtree _ $\frac{1}{32} \left(g_1^2 (v_d^2 - v_u^2 + v_{\tilde{\tau}_T}^2 - 2v_{\tilde{\tau}_D}^2)^2 + g_2^2 (v_d^2 - v_u^2 - v_{\tilde{\tau}_T}^2)^2 \right) - B_\mu v_d v_u +$ $\frac{1}{2}\left(|\mu|^2(v_d^2+v_u^2)+m_{H_d}^2v_d^2+m_{H_u}^2v_u^2+m_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2+m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2\right)+$ $\frac{1}{4} \left(Y_{\tau}^2 (v_d^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 + v_d^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2 + v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2) + \frac{Y_{\tau}}{\sqrt{2}} v_{\tilde{\tau}_L} v_{\tilde{\tau}_R} \left(A_{\tau} v_d - \mu v_u \right) + \dots \right)$

$$\begin{split} V^{\text{tree}} &= \\ \frac{1}{32} \left(g_1^2 (v_d^2 - v_u^2 + v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 - 2v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2)^2 + g_2^2 (v_d^2 - v_u^2 - v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2)^2 \right) - B_\mu v_d v_u + \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(|\mu|^2 (v_d^2 + v_u^2) + m_{H_d}^2 v_d^2 + m_{H_u}^2 v_u^2 + m_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 + m_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2 \right) + \\ \frac{1}{4} \left(Y_\tau^2 (v_d^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 + v_d^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2 + v_{\tilde{\tau}_L}^2 v_{\tilde{\tau}_R}^2) + \frac{Y_\tau}{\sqrt{2}} v_{\tilde{\tau}_L} v_{\tilde{\tau}_R} \left(A_\tau v_d - \mu v_u \right) + \dots \end{split}$$

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- $\blacktriangleright \ A_t^2 < 3(m_{H_u}^2 + |\mu|^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_L}^2 + m_{\tilde{t}_R}^2) \ [``A_t"]$
- ► $|(Y_{\tau}v_{u}\mu)/(\sqrt{2}m_{\tau})| < 56.9\sqrt{m_{\tilde{\tau}_{L}}m_{\tilde{\tau}_{R}}} + 57.1(m_{\tilde{\tau}_{L}} + 1.03m_{\tilde{\tau}_{R}}) 1.28 \times 10^{4} \text{GeV} + \frac{1.67 \times 10^{6} \text{GeV}^{2}}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_{L}} + m_{\tilde{\tau}_{R}}} 6.41 \times 10^{6} \text{GeV}^{3}(\frac{1}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_{L}}^{2}} + \frac{0.983}{m_{\tilde{\tau}_{R}}^{2}})$ ["numeric"]

(" A_{τ} ", " A_t ": L. Alvarez-Gaumé, J. Polchinski, M. Wise, Nucl. Phys. B221; "numeric": Kitahara, Yoshinaga, arXiv:1303.0461, JHEP)

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$M_{1/2} = 1000 \text{ GeV}, m_0 = 1000 \text{ GeV}, \mu > 0$



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Evolution of a CCB minimum

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 $m_0 = 400 \text{ GeV}, \ M_{1/2} = 300 \text{ GeV}, \ \tan \beta = 50, \ \mu > 0$ B. O'Leary SUSY2013



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V C V A C I O U S

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Thank you for your attention!

Backup slides

CCB and \tilde{t} mass

 $M_{1/2} = 1000 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 10, \mu > 0; m_{\tilde{t}_1} \text{ (GeV) contours}$

orange line: A_t condition border

purple line: A_{τ} condition border

dashed black line: neutralino LSP border



- Γ / volume = $Ae^{-B/\hbar}(1 + \mathcal{O}(\hbar))$
- \blacktriangleright A is solitonic solution, should be \sim energy scale of potential
- $B \sim ([\text{surface tension}]/[\text{energy density difference}])^3$
- ► typically TeV-scale energy barriers, energy depth differences \Rightarrow roughly tunneling times of (factors of $16\pi^2 \ etc.$)/TeV \ll age of Universe

Scale and loop order dependence: halving Q



Scale and loop order dependence: doubling Q

