

# Formation of Gauged Cosmic Strings

Arttu Rajantie

# Outline

- Global symmetry: Kibble mechanism
- Gauge symmetry: Flux trapping
- Thermal phase transitions:
  - Vortex clusters
  - Long-range correlations
  - Cosmological consequences
- Quantum phase transitions

# Cosmic Strings

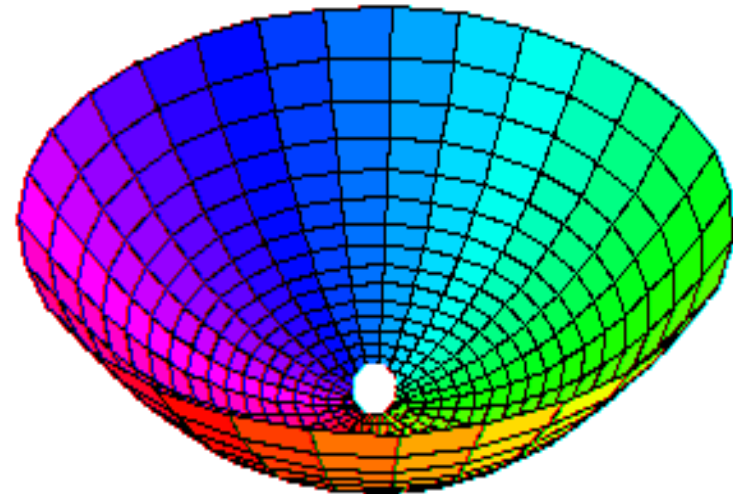


# Kibble Mechanism

- Continuous global symmetry, e.g.,  $\phi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \phi$  in

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \phi^* \partial^\mu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi - \lambda (\phi^* \phi)^2$$

- From  $m^2 > 0$  to  $m^2 < 0$ :  
Spontaneous symmetry breaking
- Decreasing temperature,  
end of inflation,  
brane collision





# Kibble Mechanism

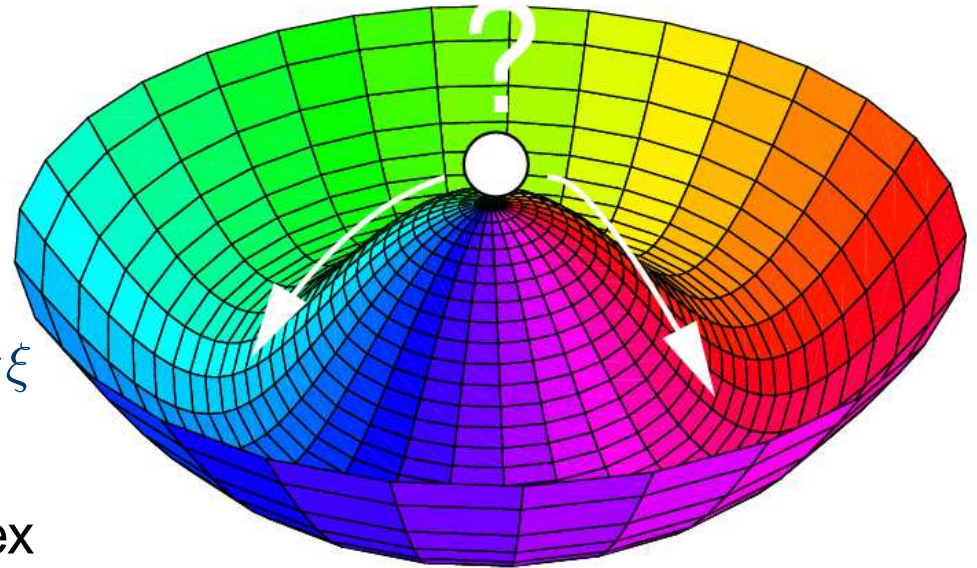
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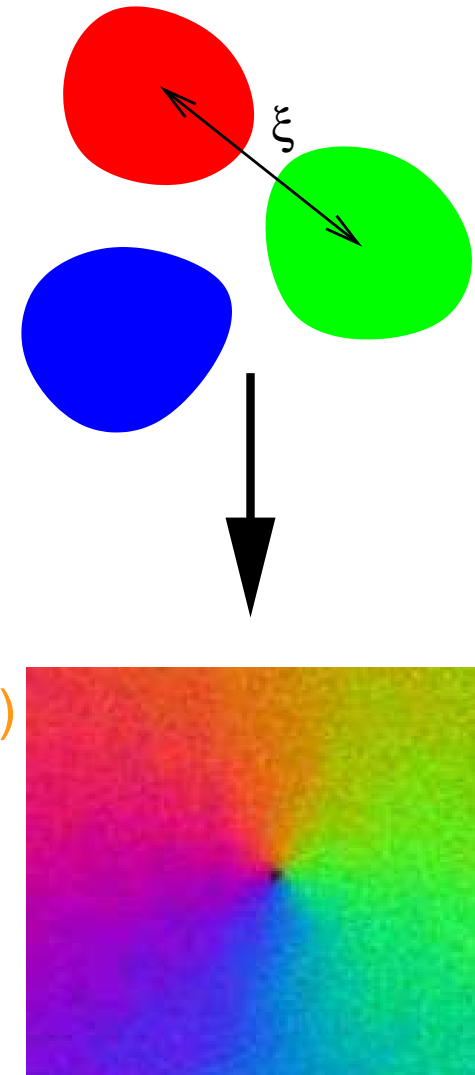
# Kibble Mechanism

- Spontaneous symmetry breaking:  
Field has to “choose” a direction
- Finite correlation length  $\xi$ 
  - Cosmology:  $\xi < 1/H$
- Choice uncorrelated at distances  $\gtrsim \xi$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Domains of size  $\sim \xi$ 
  - Finite probability to form a vortex  
whenever three domains meet (Kibble 1976)
  - Roughly one vortex per domain
  - Number density per cross-sectional area:  
 $n \sim \xi^{-2}$



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# Gauge Symmetry

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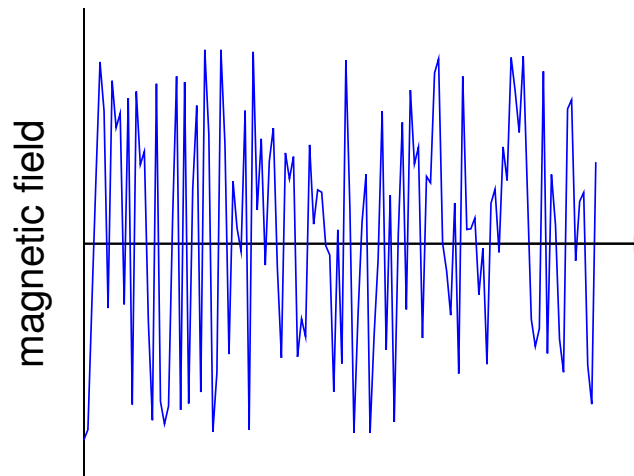
- $D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + ieA_{\mu}$ ,  $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}$
- Invariant under  $\phi(x) \rightarrow e^{i\alpha(x)}\phi(x)$ ,  $A_{\mu} \rightarrow A_{\mu} - (1/e)\partial_{\mu}\alpha$
- Meissner effect in the broken phase:
  - Magnetic field confined into vortices
  - Flux quantum  $\Phi_0 = 2\pi/e$  per vortex
- "Direction" of symmetry breaking not a physical quantity
  - Can be rotated at any point independently of all others
  - Kibble mechanism based on it – Is it still valid?
  - Just fix the gauge and then it works?

# Flux Trapping

- Just fix the gauge and then it works?
- No! Gauge field plays an important role (Hindmarsh&Rajantie 2000)
  - “Magnetic” flux  $\Phi = \int_C d\vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = \oint_{\partial C} d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{A}$  conserved:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Phi = - \oint_{\partial C} d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{E}$$

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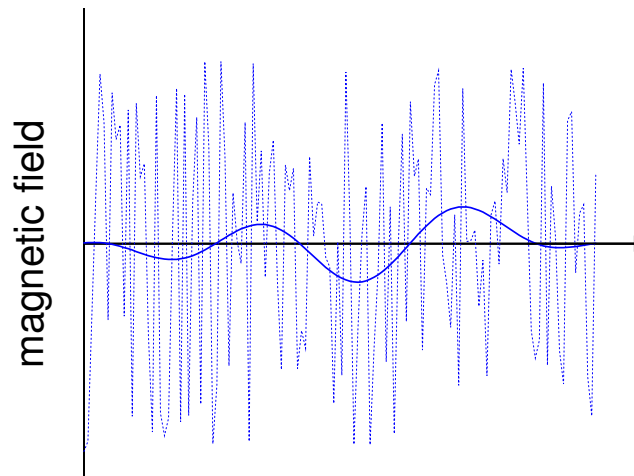


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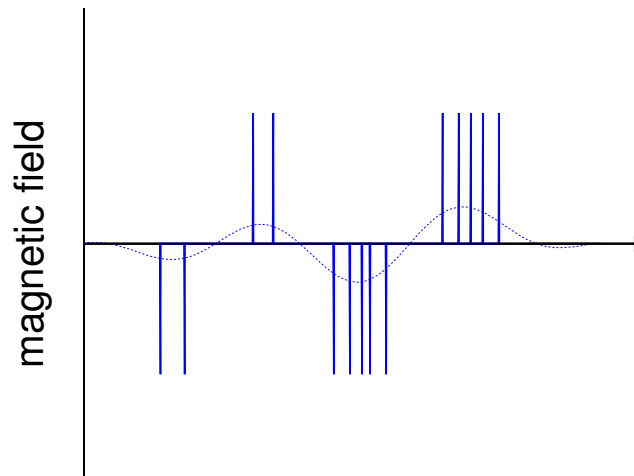


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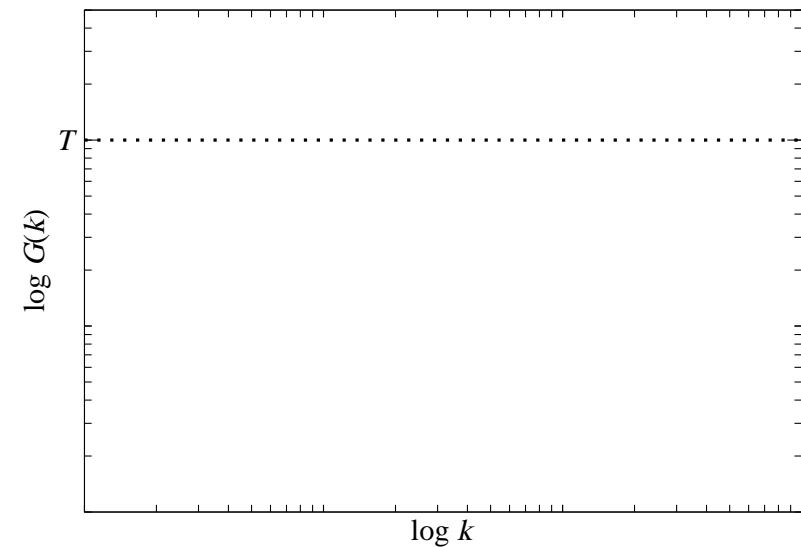
# Flux Trapping

- Two-point correlator

$$\langle B_i(\vec{k}) B_j(\vec{q}) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{k} + \vec{q}) \left( \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{k^2} \right) G(k)$$

- Thermal initial state

$$G(k) \approx T$$



# Flux Trapping

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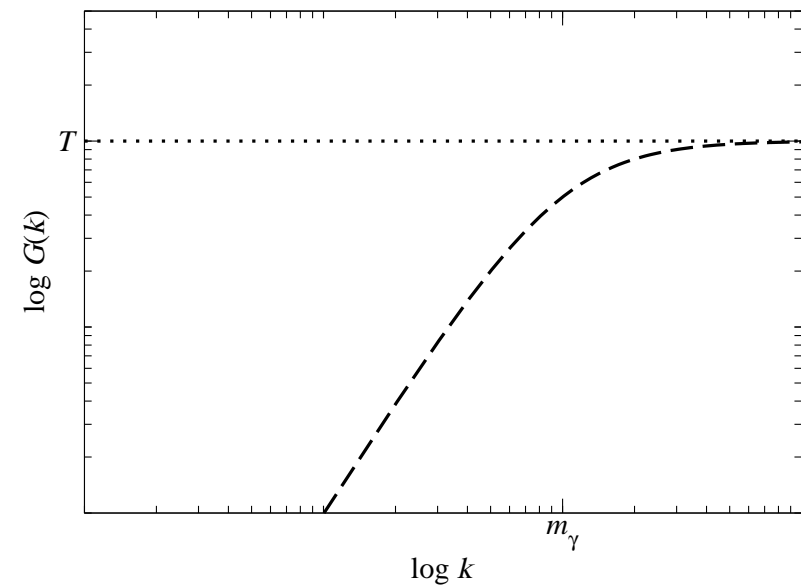
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→ Broken phase

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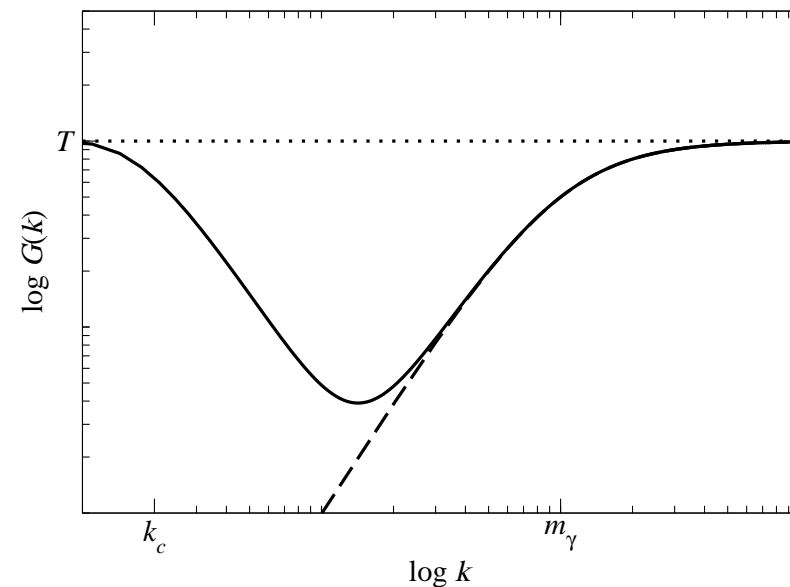
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- Longest wavelengths  $k \lesssim k_c$  freeze out
- Critical wavelength  $k_c$  depends on the cooling rate



# Flux Trapping

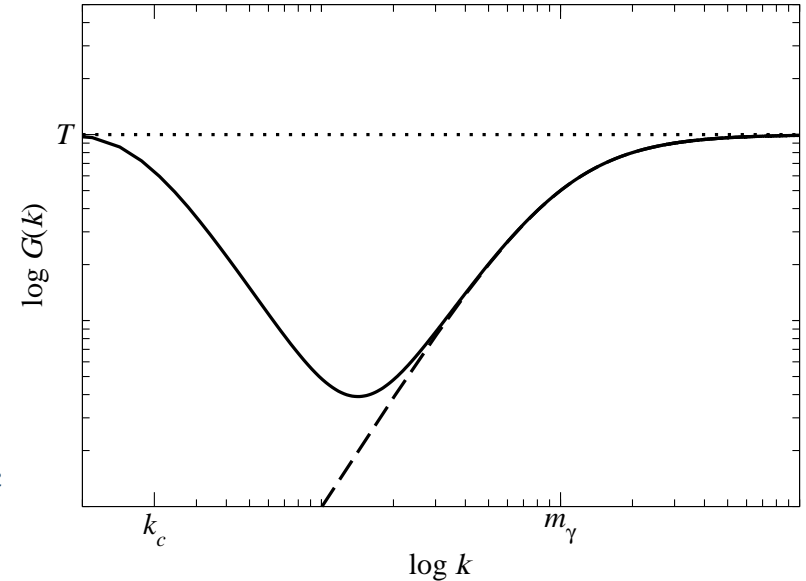
- Long-wavelength modes  $k \lesssim k_c$  freeze out
- Meissner effect: Get trapped in strings

⇒ Winding number  $\vec{w}(\vec{k}) = (e/2\pi)\vec{B}(\vec{k})$  at  $k \ll k_c$

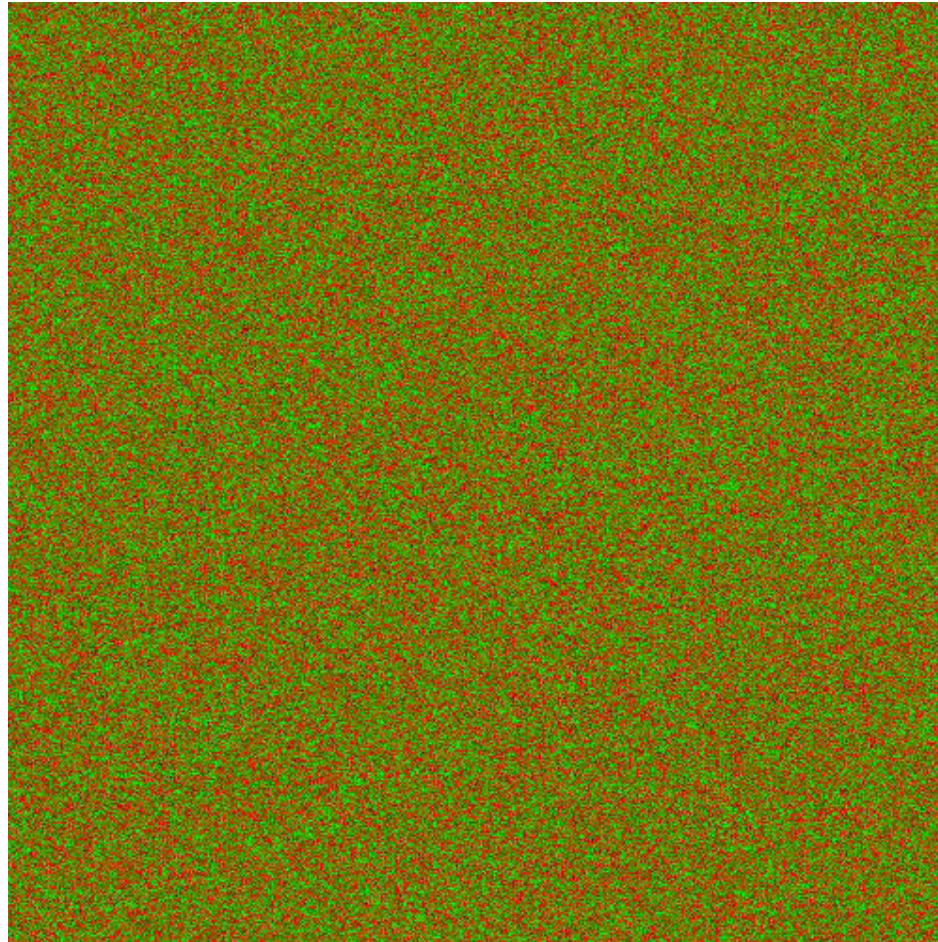
- Correlator  $G_w(k)$ :

$$\langle w_i(\vec{k}) w_j(\vec{q}) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{k} + \vec{q}) \left( \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{k^2} \right) G_w(k)$$

- Local dynamics (such as Kibble) can only give  $G_w(k) \sim k^2$  at low  $k$



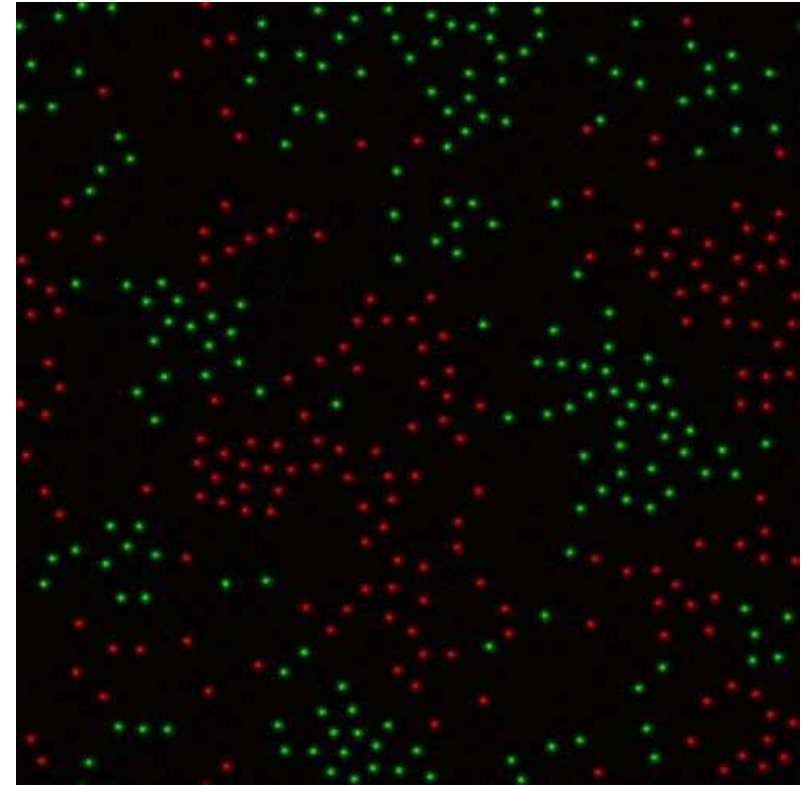
# 2D Simulation



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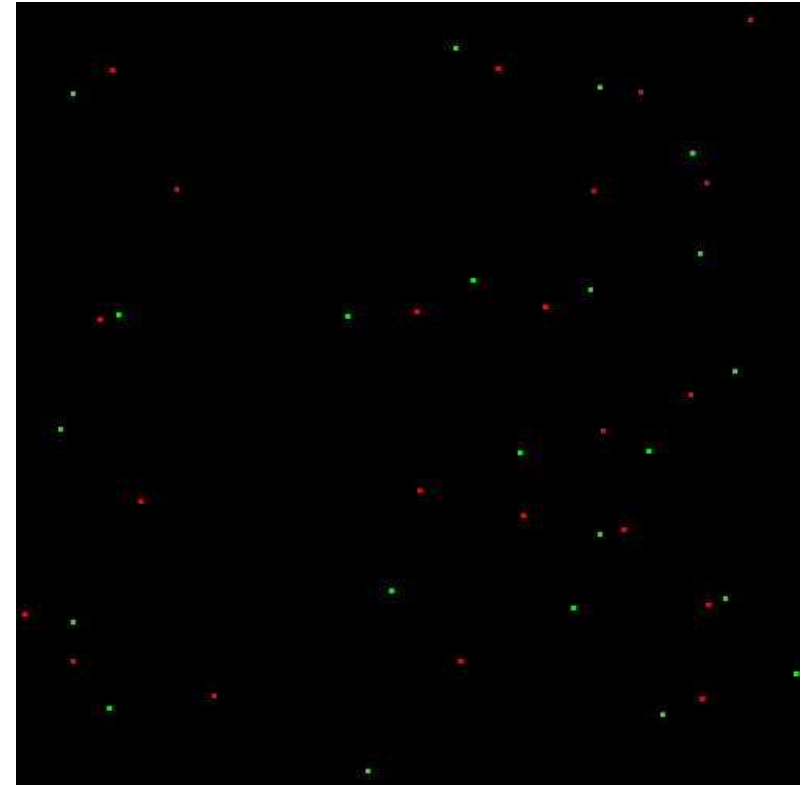
- Clusters of equal-sign vortices:
  - $N \approx eT^{1/2}k_c^{D/2-2}$  per cluster
  - Kibble mechanism: No clusters
- Short-distance effect



gauge

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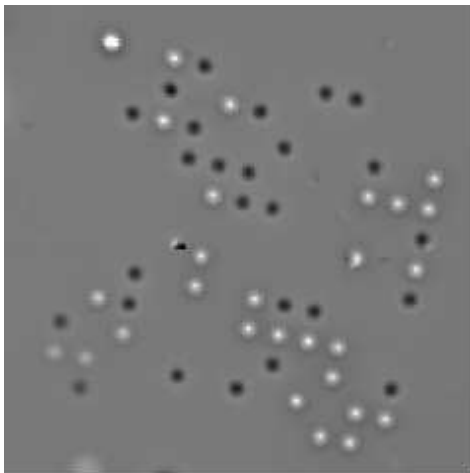


global



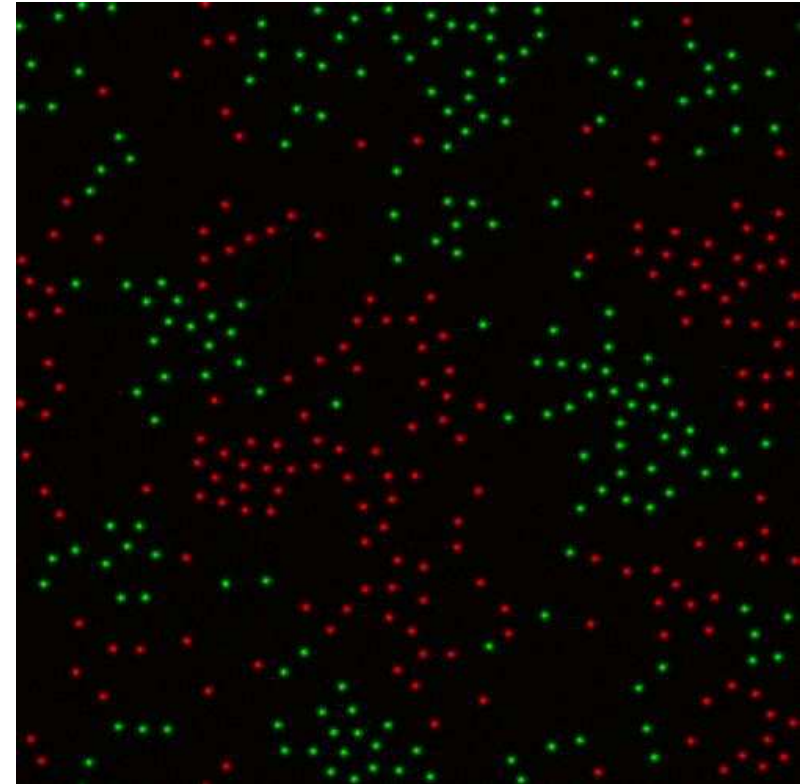
## 2D Simulation

- Clusters of equal-sign vortices:
  - $N \approx eT^{1/2}k_c^{D/2-2}$  per cluster
  - Kibble mechanism: No clusters
- Short-distance effect
- Can be tested with superconductors



200 $\mu$ m

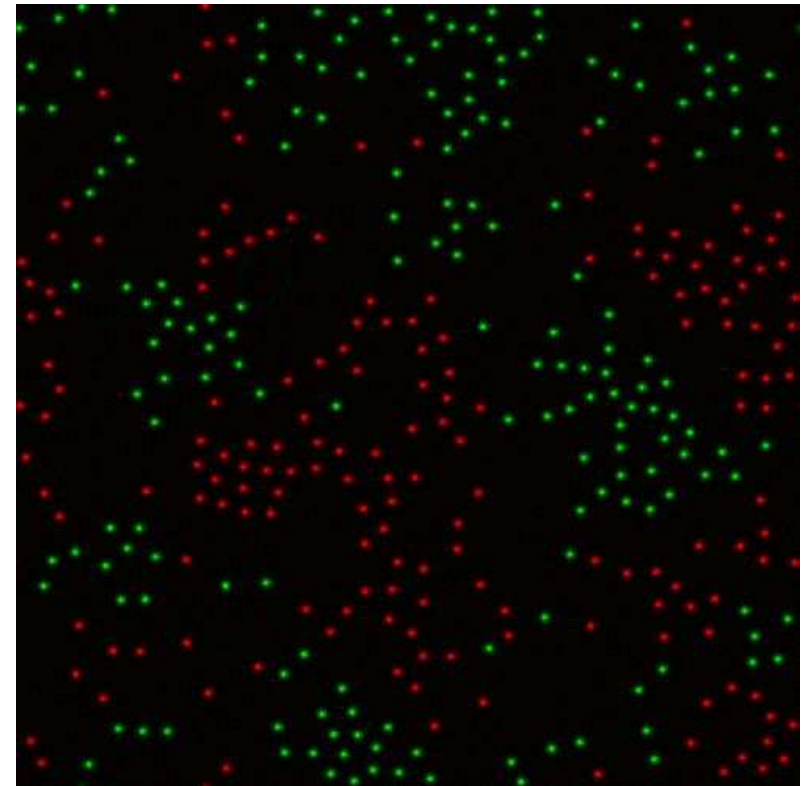
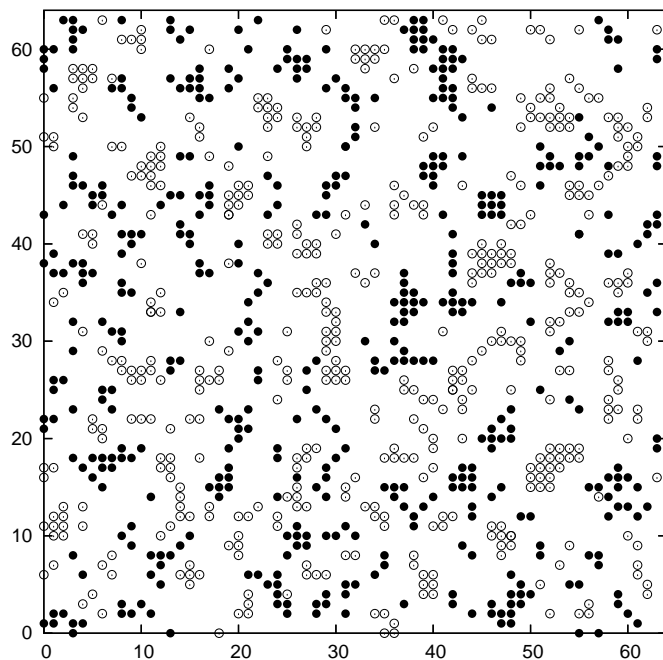
(Kirtley et al 2003)



gauge

## 2D Simulation

- Clusters of equal-sign vortices:
  - $N \approx eT^{1/2}k_c^{D/2-2}$  per cluster
  - Kibble mechanism: No clusters
- Short-distance effect
- Also present in 3D



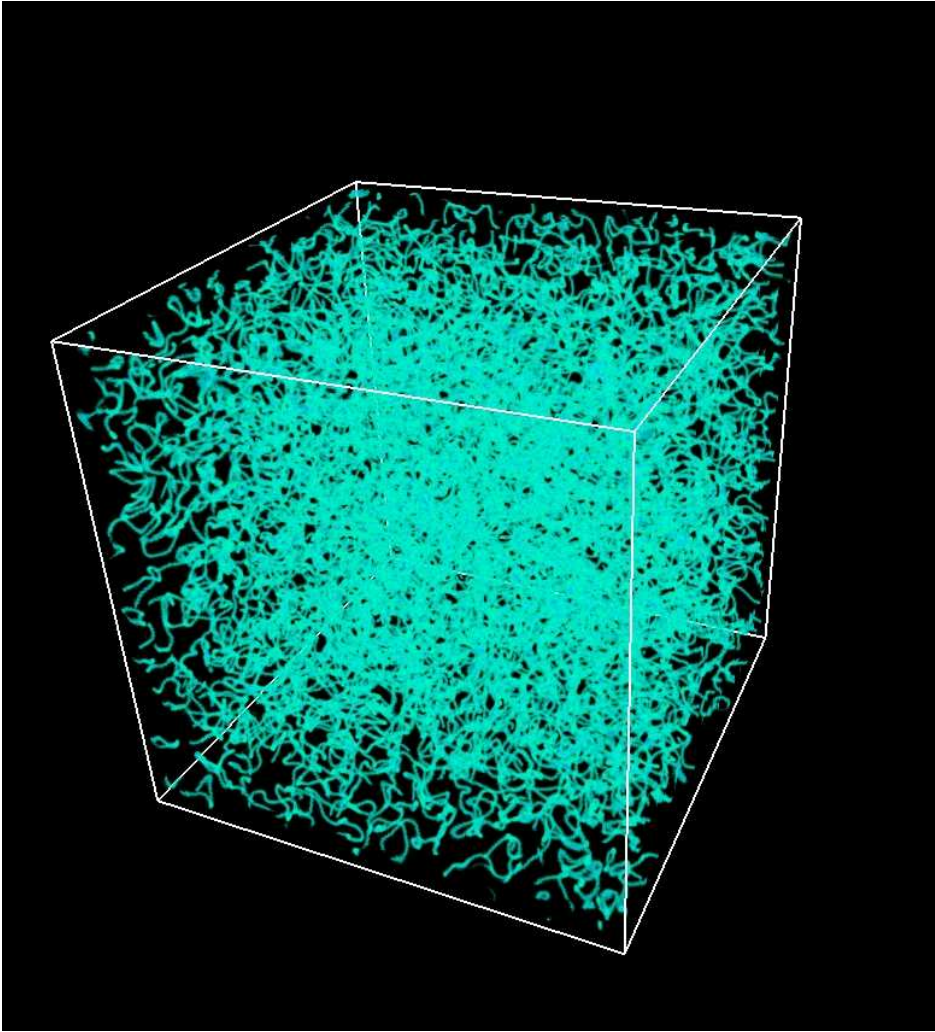
gauge

(Blanco-Pillado et al 2007)

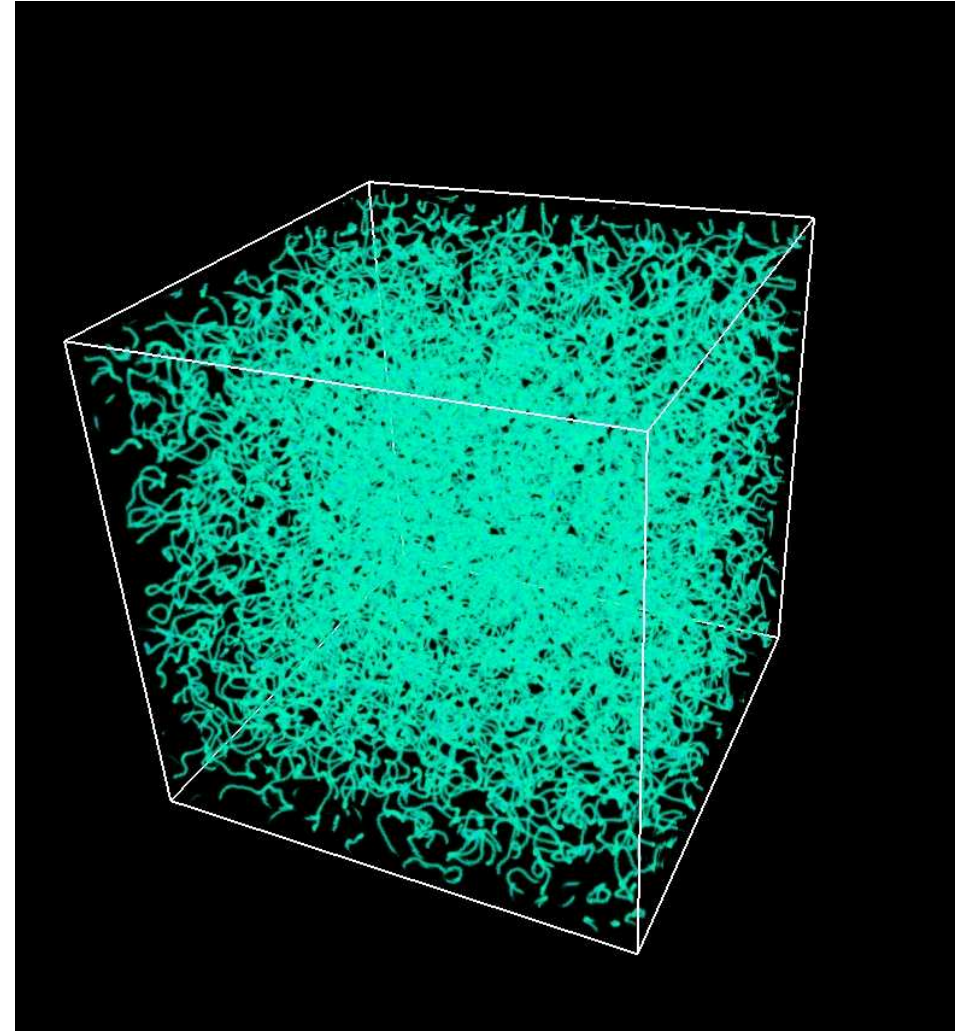
## 3D Simulation

- 256x256x256 lattice, spacing  $\delta x = 1$
- Thermal initial conditions with  $T_{\text{ini}} = 0.5$
- Radiation dominated with  $H_{\text{ini}} = 0.1$ : Evolve until  $a = 2$
- Scalar coupling  $\lambda = 1$ ,  
 $m^2$  such that transition takes place at  $a = \sqrt{2}$

# 3D Simulation

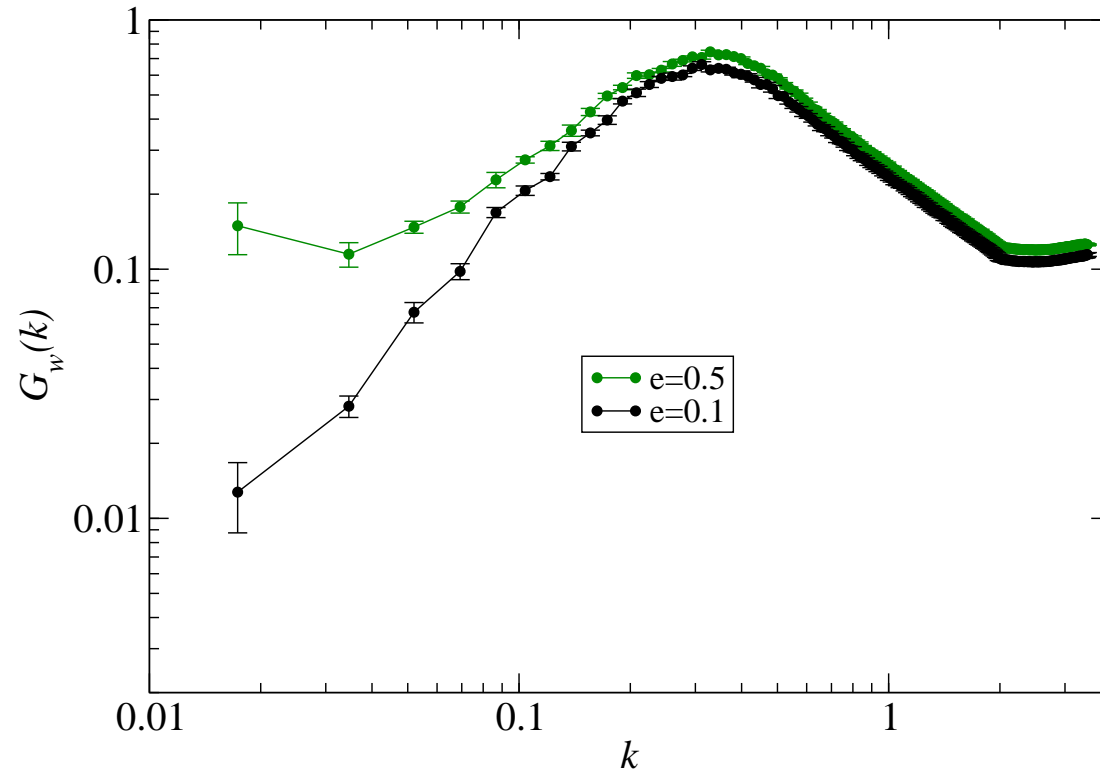


$e = 0.1$



$e = 0.5$

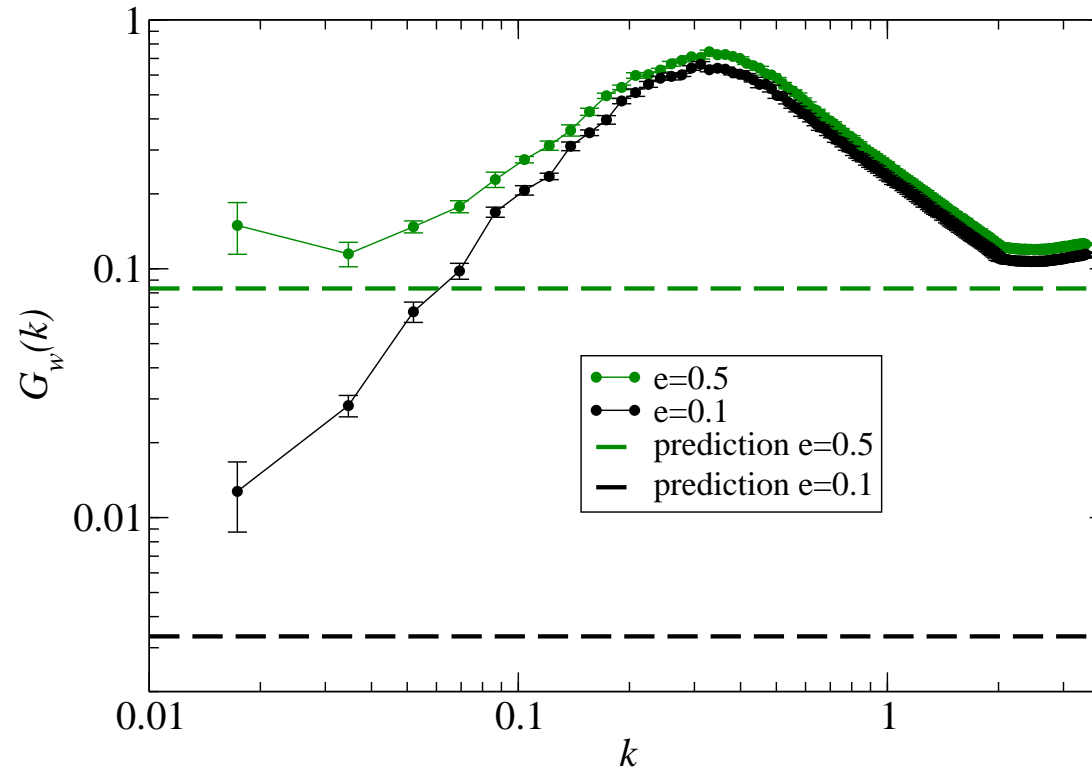
# 3D Simulation



- Winding number correlator (smoothed with gradient flow):

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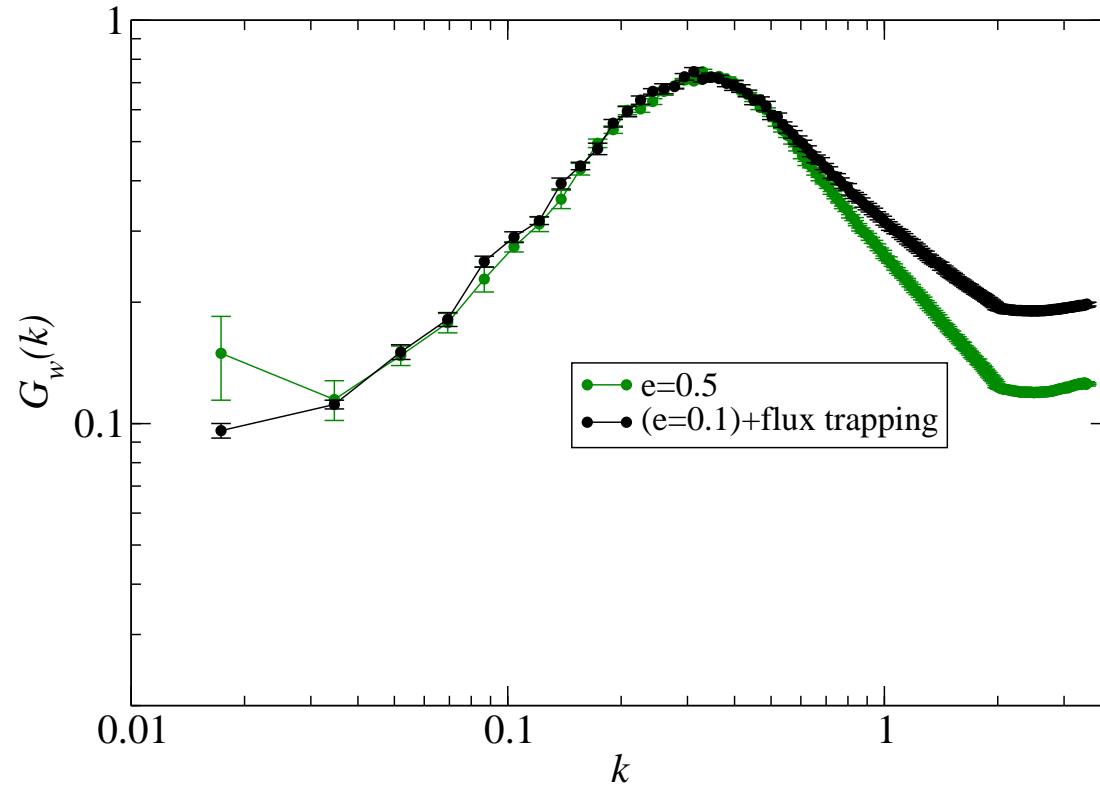
# 3D Simulation



- Flux trapping prediction:

$$\langle w_i(\vec{k}) w_j(\vec{q}) \rangle = \left( \frac{e}{2\pi} \right)^2 \langle B_i(\vec{k}) B_j(\vec{q}) \rangle_{\text{ini}}$$

# 3D Simulation



- Total=Kibble+Flux trapping

# Long-Range Correlations

- Pre-existing flux correlations survive in string network
- Thermal initial state:
  - Massless photon  $\Rightarrow$  Infinite correlation length  
(cf. Kibble: Exponentially decaying correlations)
- Cosmology: Super-horizon correlations frozen until they enter horizon
  - Acoustic peaks?
  - Net number of strings

$$N_{\text{FT}} = \sqrt{\frac{G_w(0)}{aH}} = \sqrt{\frac{e^2 T_c}{2\pi^2 aH}}$$

- Changes as the universe expands: No scaling
- Today:  $N_{\text{FT}} \approx \sqrt{T_{\text{CMB}}/H_0} \approx 10^{15}$ ,  $\Omega_{\text{strings}} \approx N_{\text{FT}} G\mu$
- 70 e-foldings of inflation needed to dilute these away



# Zero-Temperature Phase Transition

- End of (long) period of inflation: Hybrid, brane etc.
  - Superhorizon modes after reheating
- Classical approximation:
  - $\vec{B}$  is a Gaussian random field with  $G(k) = \frac{k}{2}$
- Flux trapping:  $G_w(k) = (e/2\pi)^2 G(k) \sim k$
- Local dynamics (such as Kibble) can only give  $\sim k^2$
- Apparently different long-distance behaviour
  - Is this correct: Where did these correlations come from?
  - Naively  $N_{\text{FT}} \approx (e/2\pi) \sqrt{\ln(T_c/aH)} \approx 10e$  today
  - Potentially observable if  $e \approx 1$
- Proper quantum field theory calculation needed!
  - Hard: 2PI does not work with defects! (Rajantie&Tranberg 2006)

# Conclusions

- Global strings: Kibble mechanism
  - Local process  $\Rightarrow$  No long-range correlations
- Gauged strings: Kibble+Flux trapping
  - Short distance: Clusters
  - Flux trapping dominates at long distances: Long-range correlations
    - Thermal: Ruled out!
    - Pre-inflation: Potentially observable
    - Quantum: Are they real?
- Also valid in
  - Brane collisions (Dvali&Vilenkin 2004)
  - Superconductors