

# Magnetic field @ EW phase transition

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- 1 Introduction
  - Cosmic magnetism in large scale — astrophysics
  - Cosmic magnetism from small scale — particle physics
  - Primordial Magnetic seed field @ EW scale
  - (brief) Conclusions

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# Observational evidence of cosmic magnetic field

- Origin of cosmic magnetism — unsolved astrophysical problem
- Magnetic field present in (almost) all galaxies  $10^{-7} - 10^{-5} \text{G}$  over large spatial scale  $1 \text{Mpc}$
- Also found in some galaxy clusters
- Observational techniques:
  - Measurement of intensity and polarization of synchrotron emission from free relativistic  $e^-$
  - Faraday rotation of ionized EM radiation through ionized medium
  - Zeeman splitting of spectral lines
  - Optical polarization of starlight
- Puzzle: coherence over large scales

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# Astrophysical sources

- Harrison mechanism (1970) Vorticity from radiation era:  
differential rotation velocities of electron-photon fluid (relativistic)  
positively charged fluid (non-relativistic)  
-> Current  $J$   
-> Magnetic field  $B$
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# (Cosmic) Magnetism from small scales

- Details of primordial magnetic field from first order cosmological phase transition first studied by Hogan (1983)  
Analyzed the spectrum, amplitude and evolution of tangled primordial B field produced by the ordered release of free energy during PT
- First elaborate model for QCD phase transition (Quashnock,Loeb Spergel,1989)  
Spontaneous charge separation:  
Formation of electric field behind shock fronts that precede the expanding bubbles  
(due to net baryon asymmetry and difference in equation of states of +ve and -ve charged quarks and leptons in the plasma)
- Requires intricate microphysics (i.e. bubble collisions,turbulence) to stretch the random field length

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- $SU(2) \times U(1)_Y \longrightarrow U(1)_{EM}$
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Higgs phase is important!
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# Sphaleron — link between baryogenesis B field

- Sphaleron: static solution to the EW field equations of the Standard Model (Klinkhamer, F.R. and Manton, N.S. (1984) Phys. Rev. D 30)
- Chern-Simon number change = baryonic number change

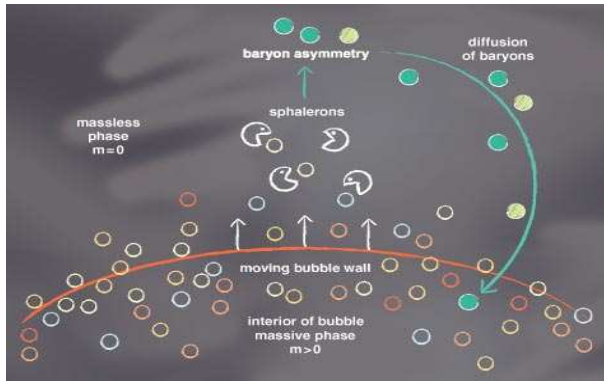
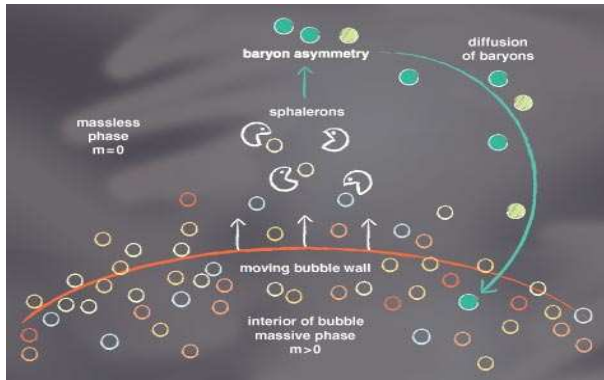


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# Sphaleron Magnetic Dipole Moment

- For non-zero Weinberg angle, sphaleron has a large magnetic moment  $\mu$   
 $\approx \frac{e}{\alpha_W M_W}$ , owing to a loop of electric current and also a magnetic monopole-antimonopole pair.  
 (Y.Nambu, Nucl. Phys, B130, 505(1977), M. Hindmarsh and M. James, Phys.Rev.D 49 6109 (1994))

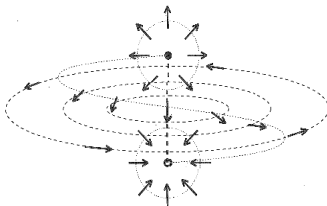


Figure 3. Isovector field configuration around the stretched sphaleron. Only one line of magnetic flux is shown. Note the twist as it travels between the ends of the line of Higgs-field zeroes.

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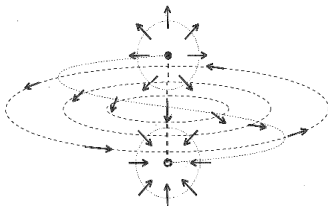


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# Sphaleron Magnetic Field

- Sphaleron is an intermediate state in the CS number changing process for baryogenesis. Any slight perturbation would cause it to decay.
- Inside the bubbles, the conductivity of plasma is very high. The magnetic field lines essentially get frozen out after sphaleron decay.  
-> Magnetic seed field!
- Natural mechanism for generation. How do we sustain and amplify the field?!
- Twisted field configurations — linking number not equal to zero.

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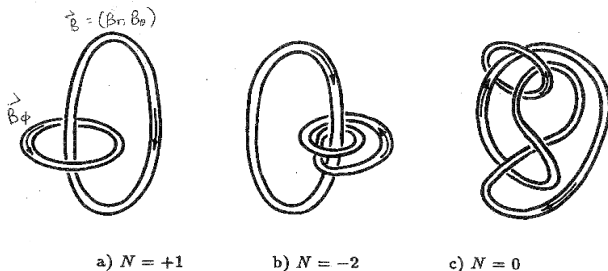


Fig. 1. Linking of oriented vortex tubes.

**Figure:** schematic drawing of sphaleron as source of linked B fields

- Helicity conservation and energy conservation
- Inverse cascade: helical field is stretched from small to larger length scales

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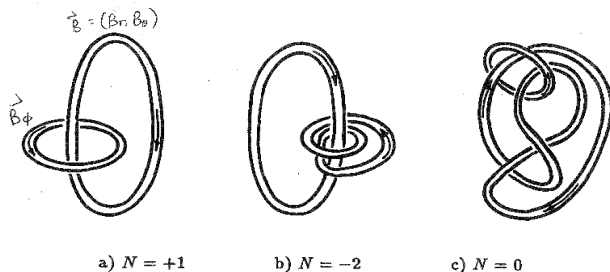


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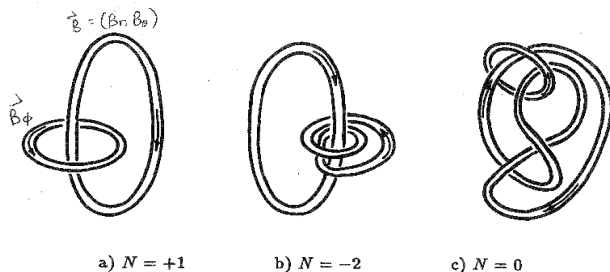


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# (Hyper)magnetic field Baryogenesis

- Effect of magnetic dipole moment of sphaleron with background (hyper)magnetic field (hep-ph/9903227)
- Conclusions: Lowers energy barrier between vacua. Does not help baryogenesis.
- Helicity of hypermagnetic field on rate of baryogenesis near bubble walls?! (hep-ph: 0002197)
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- Richness of non-perturbative phenomena (i.e. sphaleron, higgs phases)
- Understanding of full bubble dynamics (i.e. turbulence) MHD studies are essential
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