

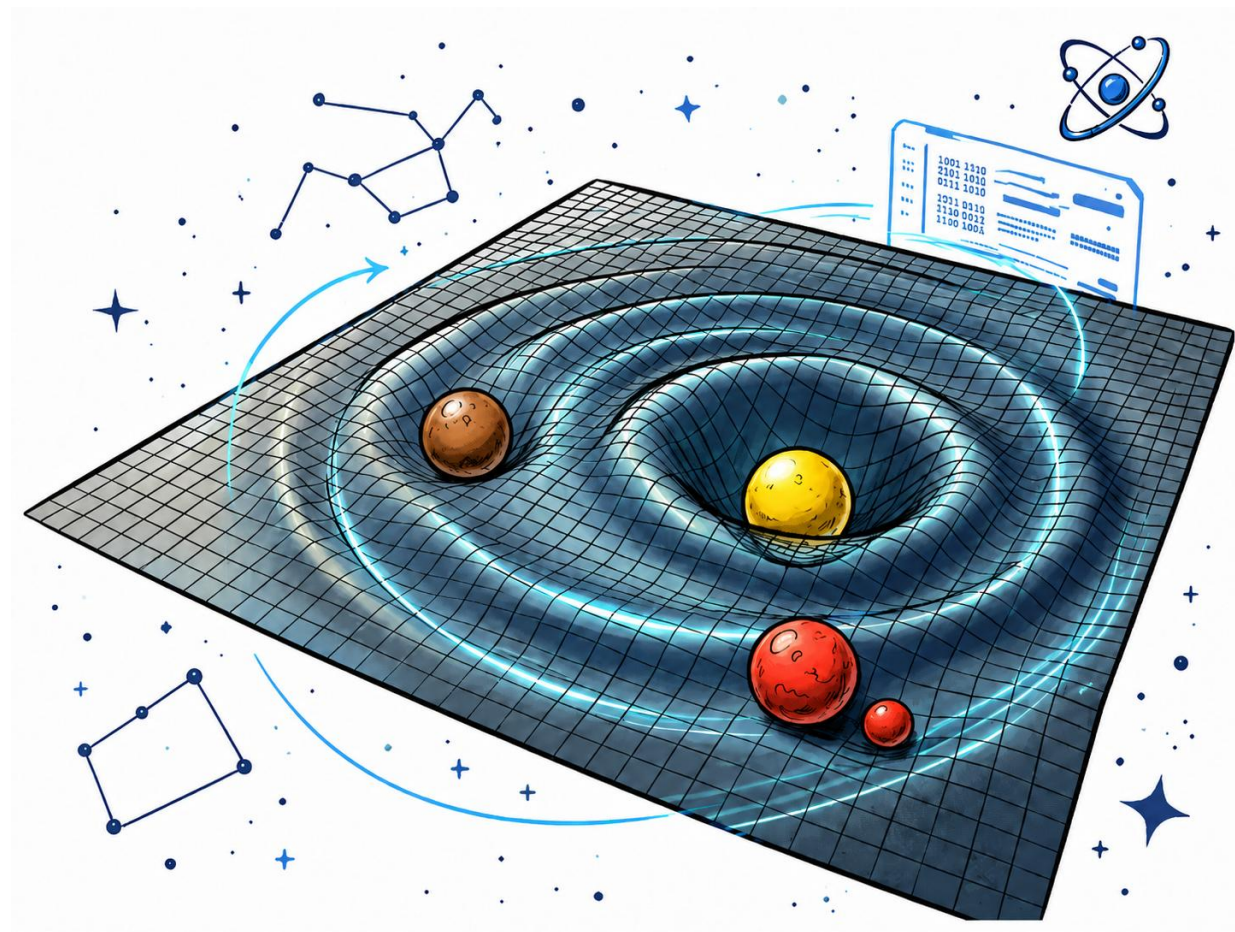
# 电弱相变基础:

从早期宇宙到引力波观测

王宏昕

@Henan Normal University

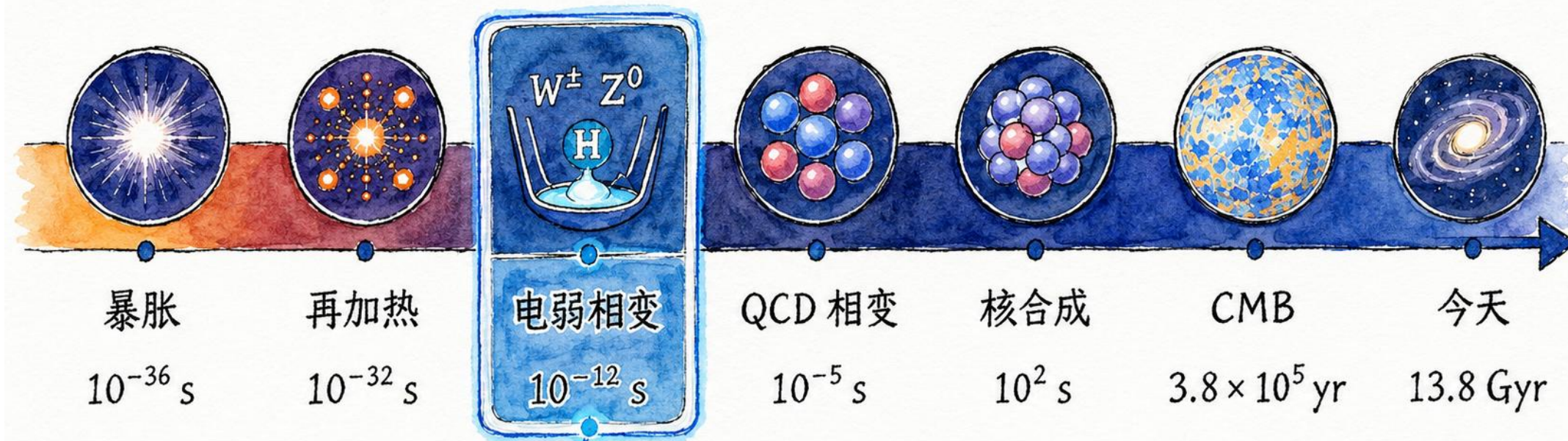
2026.7.11



# 电弱相变在宇宙演化中的位置



# 电弱相变在宇宙演化中的位置

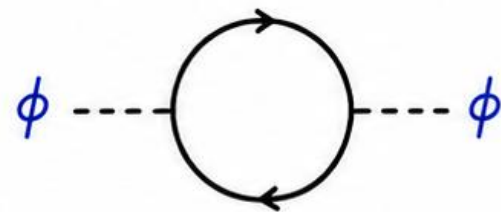
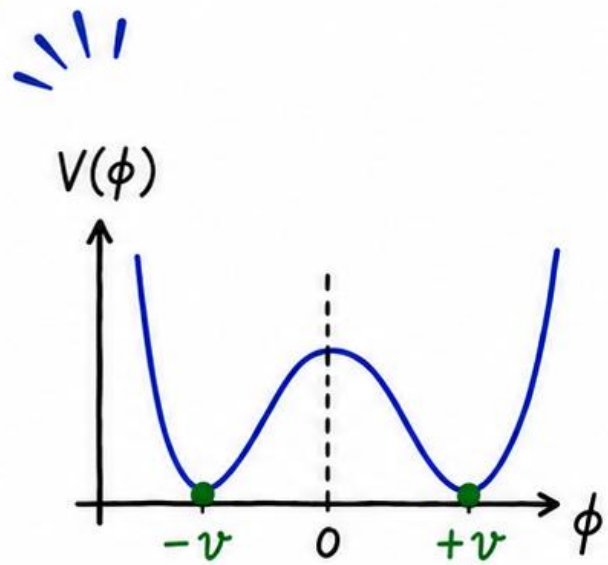


$$T \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$
$$t \sim 10^{-12} s$$

问题一：电弱相变是什么？

问题二：电弱相变如何计算？

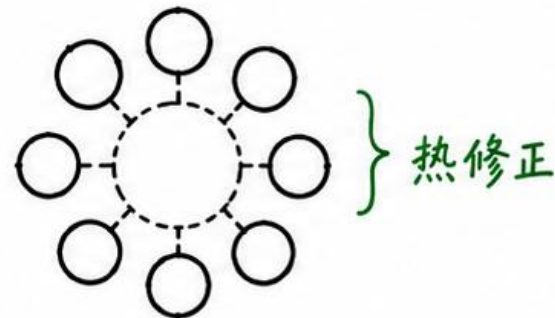
问题三：电弱相变如何观测？



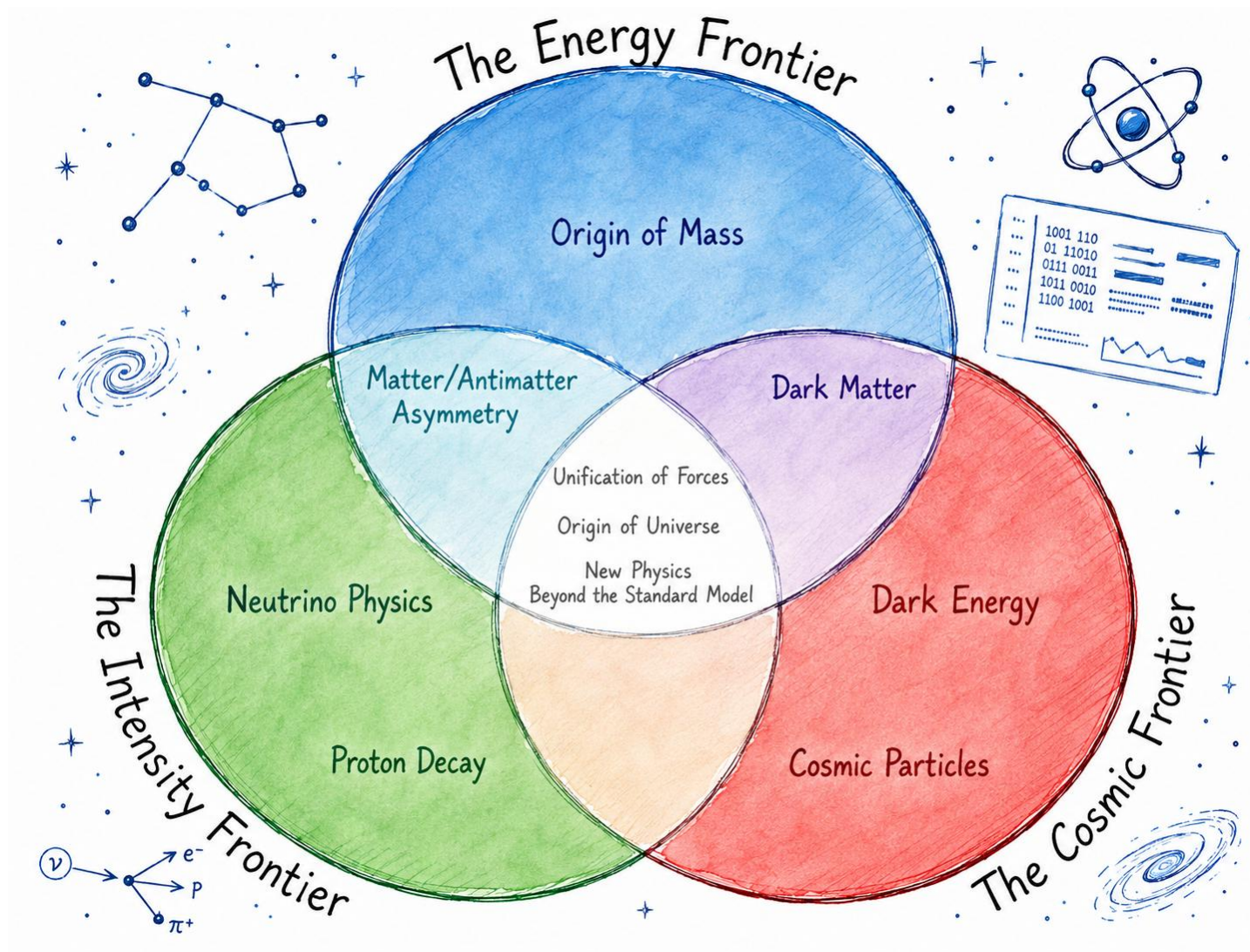
为什么电弱相变重要?

$\beta = \frac{1}{T}$

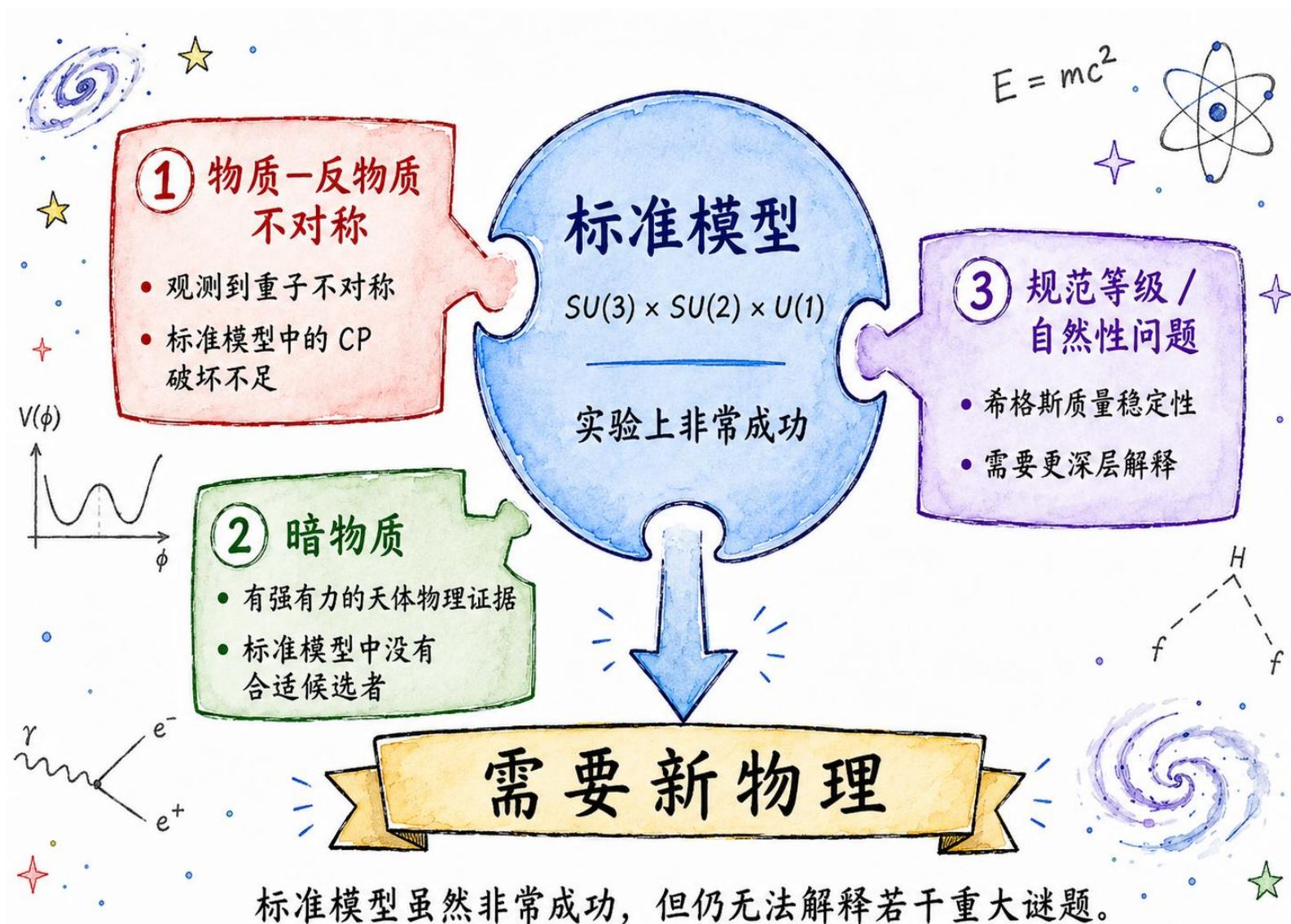
$V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}$



# 当前粒子物理领域三大研究前沿



# 标准模型的成功与不足



# 为什么标准模型电弱相变不够强？

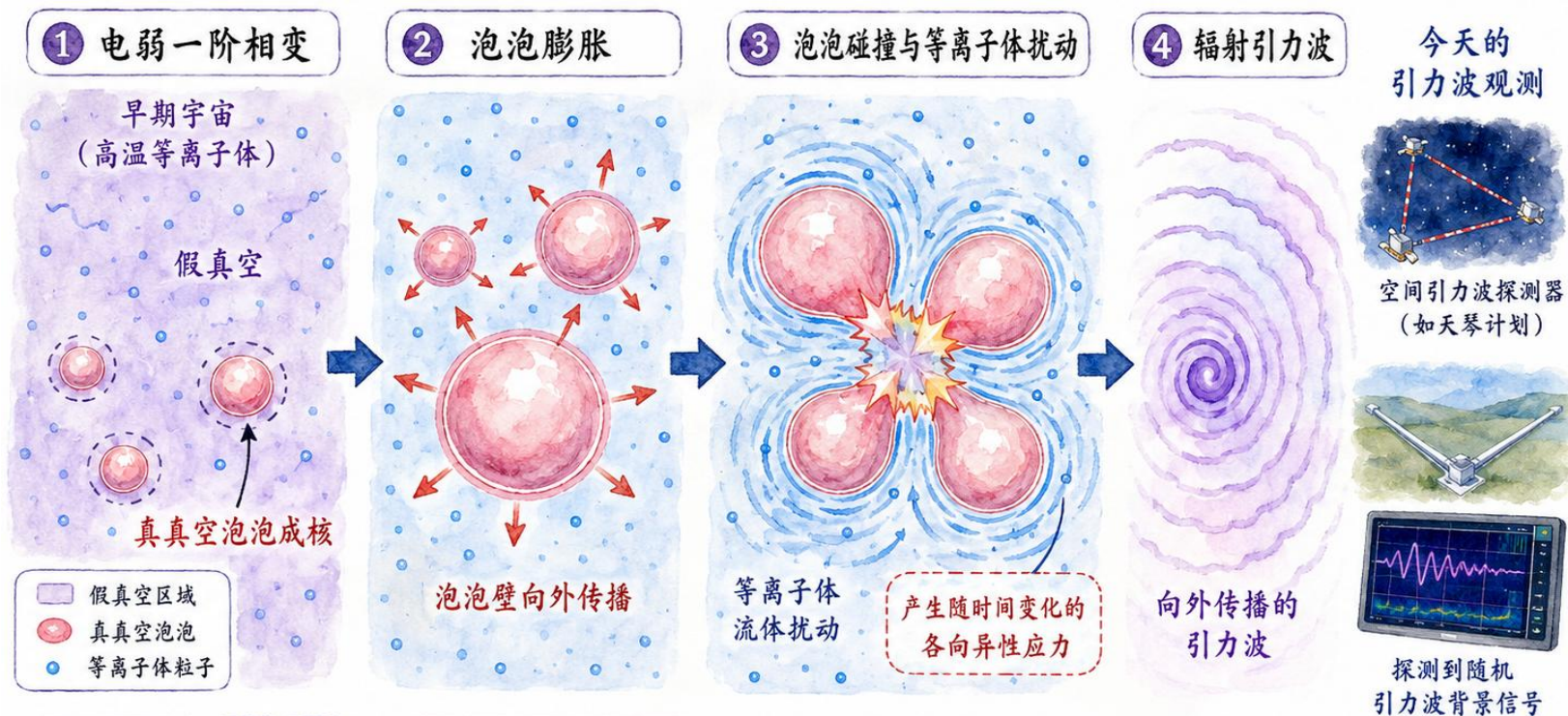
在  $m_h \simeq 125 \text{ GeV}$  的标准模型中，电弱相变不是一阶相变，而是 **crossover**！

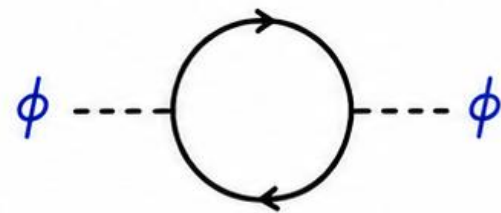
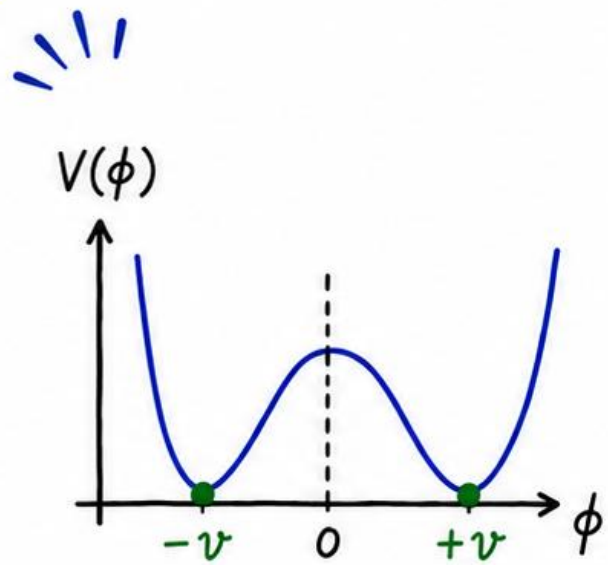
New Physical Model

First-order Phase  
Transitions in The Early  
Universe

Gravitational Wave  
Background

TianQin/Taiji /LISA

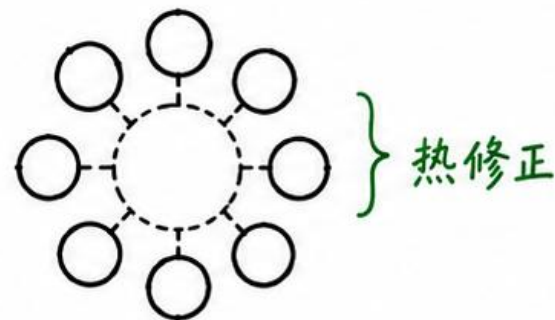




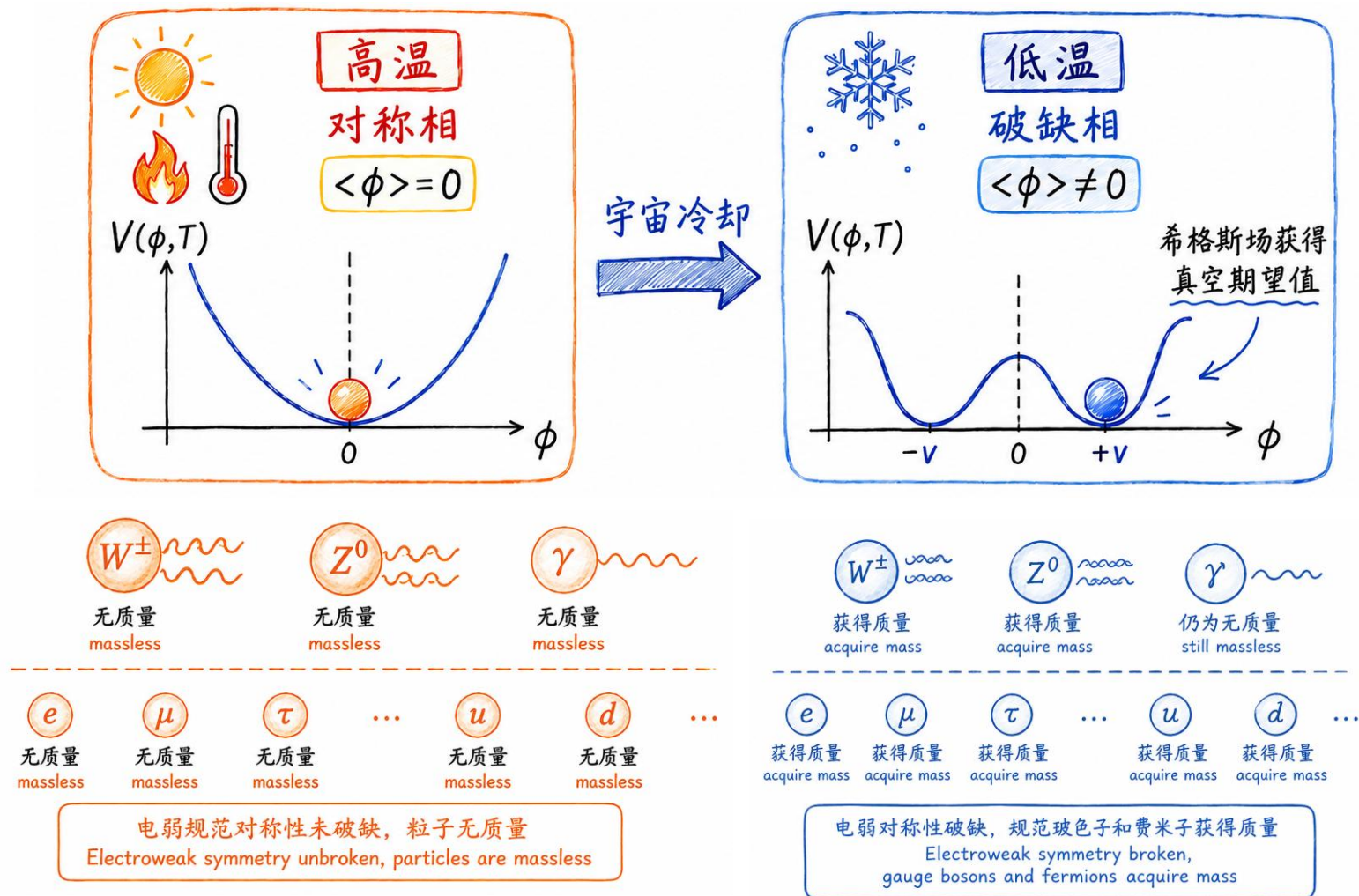
# 电弱相变的基本图像

$\beta = \frac{1}{T}$

$V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}$

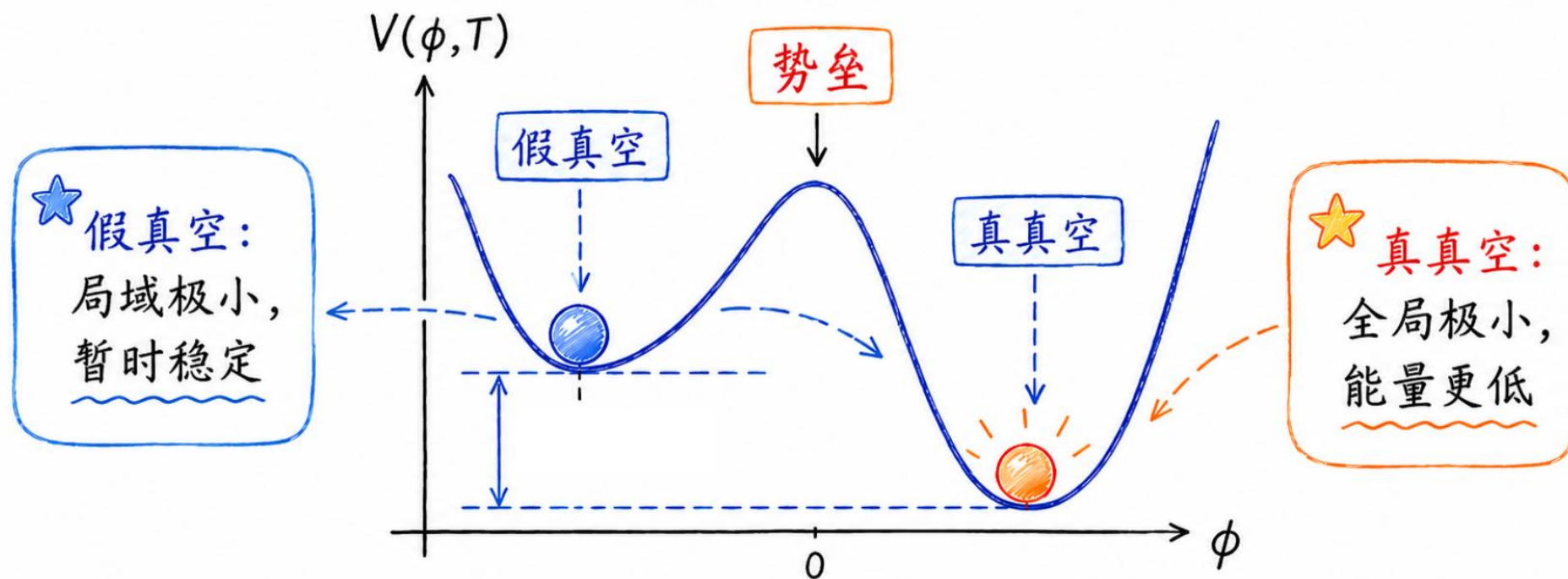


# 高温对称相与低温破缺相



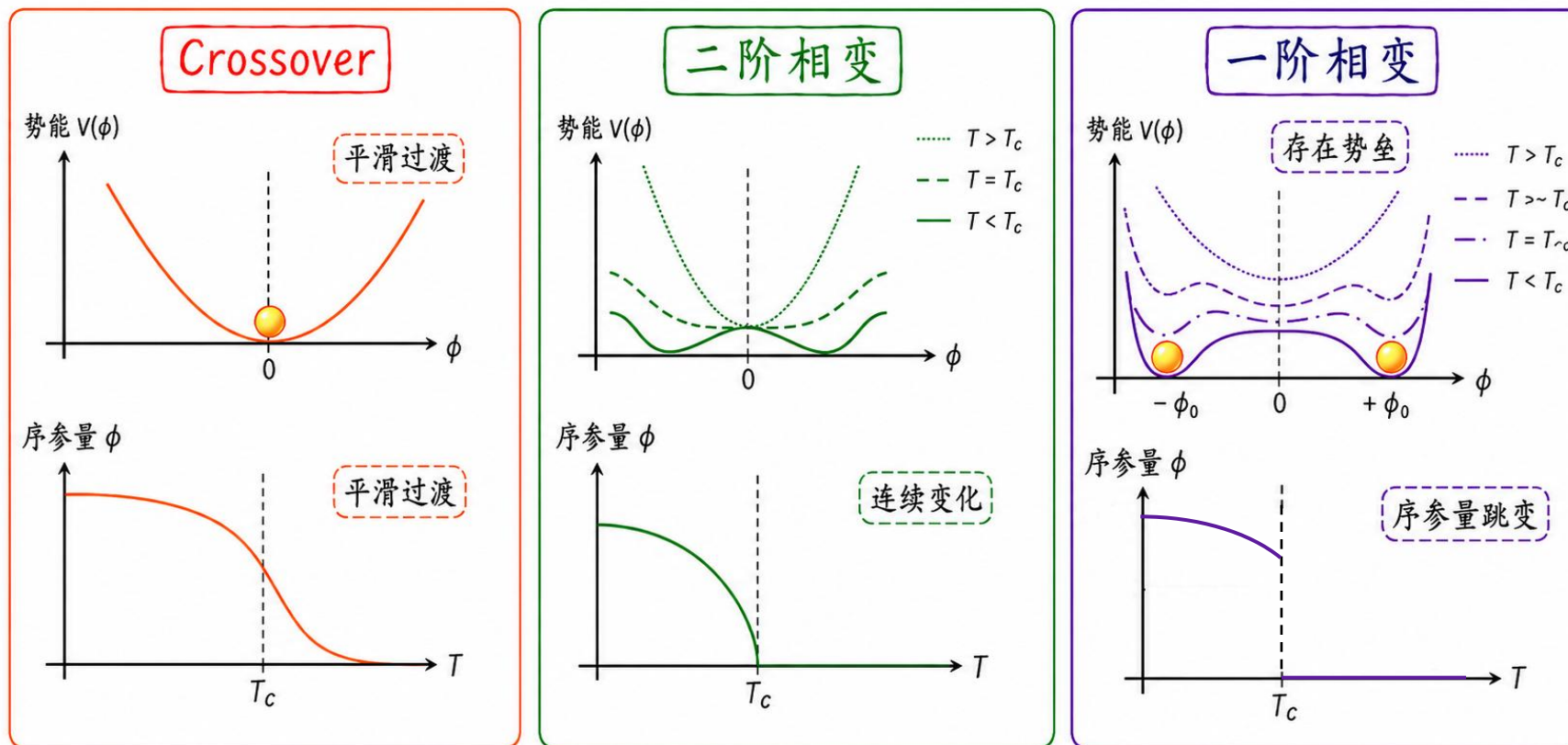
★ 随着温度降低，电弱对称性从**对称相**过渡到**破缺相**

# 真真空、假真空、势垒



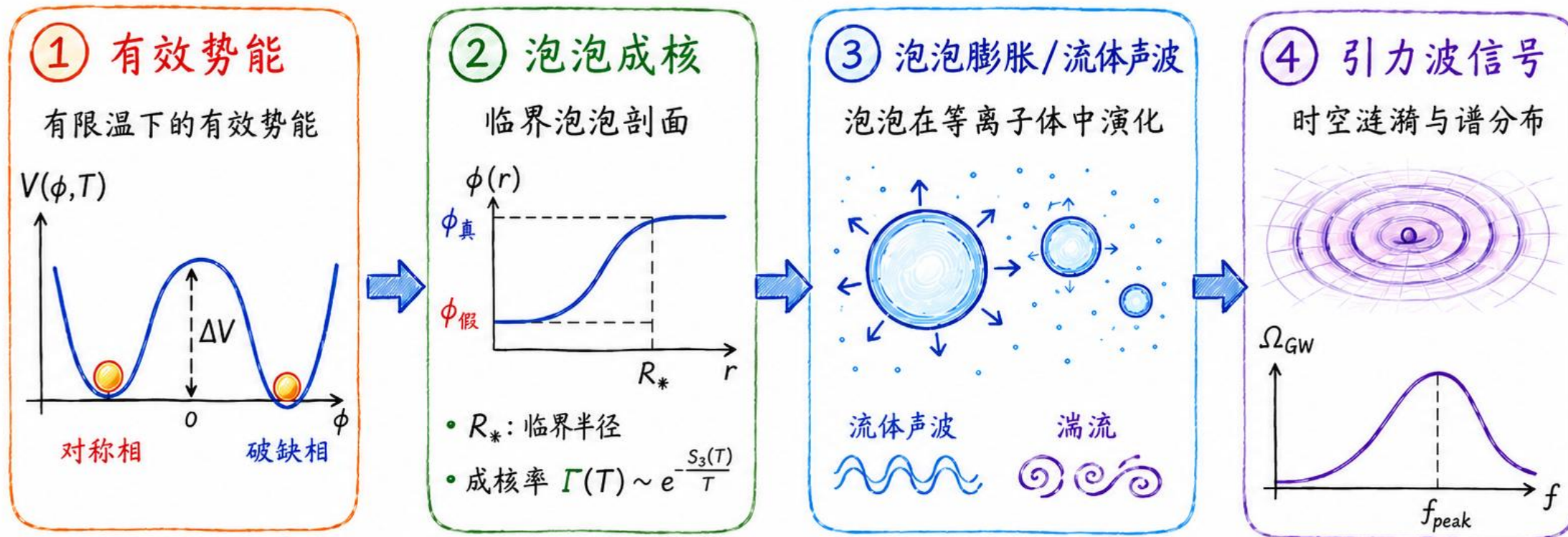
✨ 一阶相变常对应两个真空之间存在**势垒**，系统可先停留在**假真空**中

# crossover、二阶、一阶相变对比



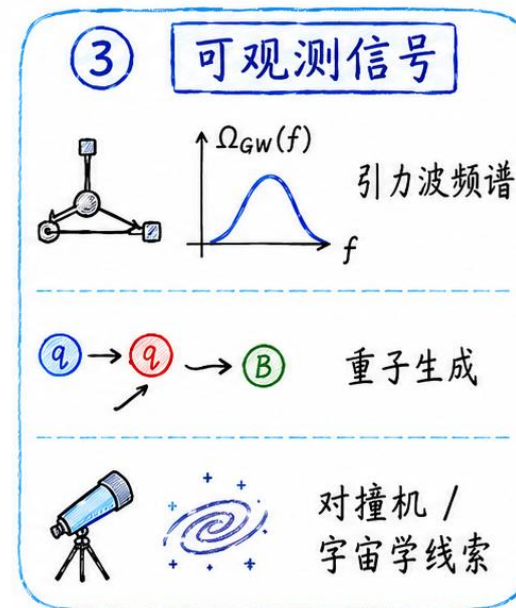
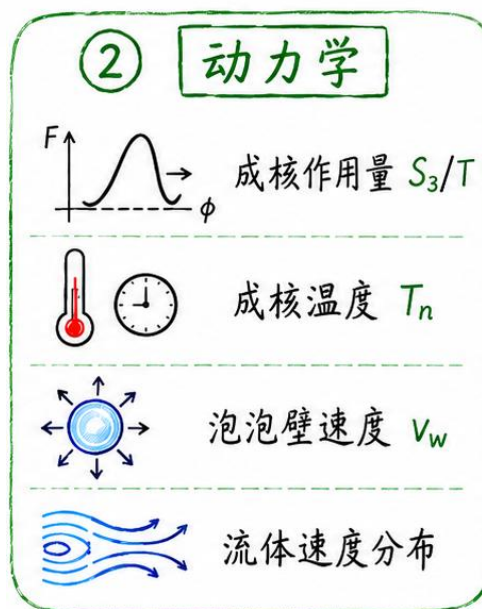
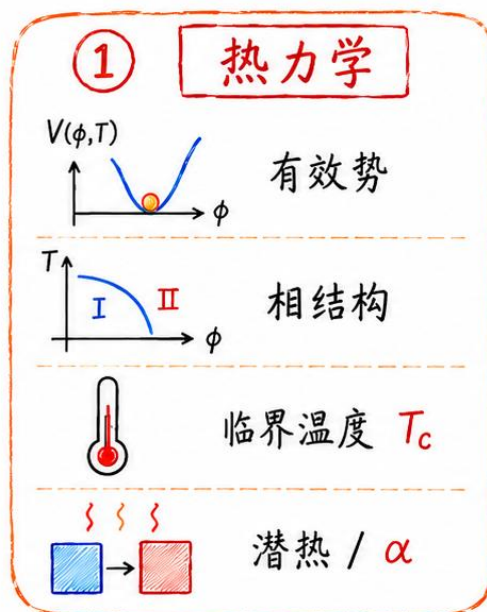
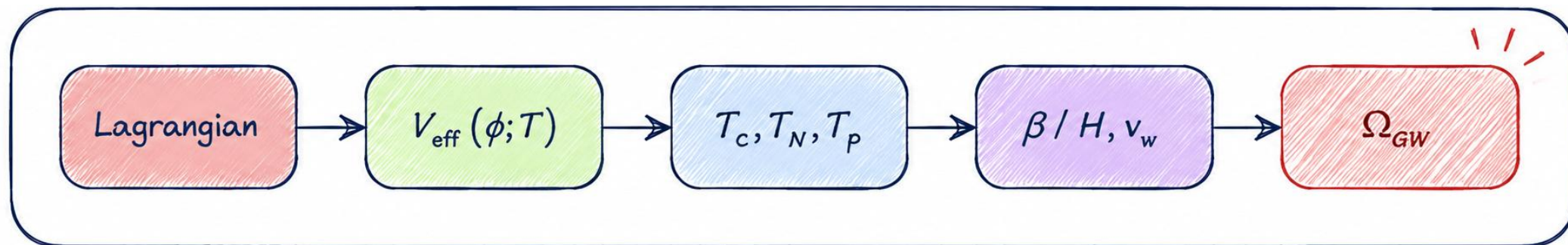
🌟 区别的关键在于: 是否存在**势垒**, 以及**序参量**在临界点附近如何变化。

# 从有效势能到泡泡再到引力波

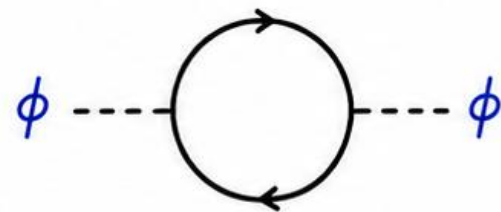
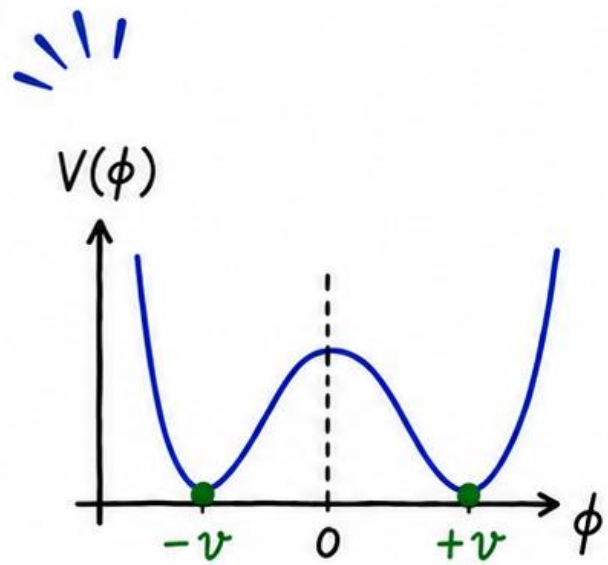


★ 电弱相变的微观势能结构最终会影响泡泡演化，并可能留下引力波信号

# 电弱相变研究流程



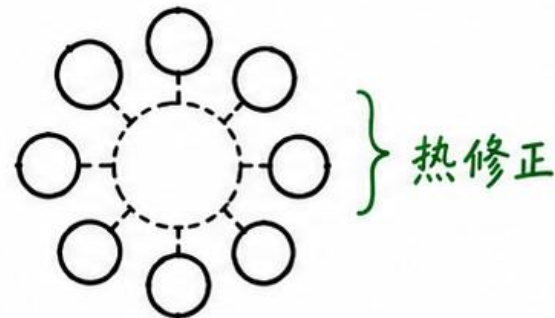
✧ 从理论结构到宇宙信号 ✧



# 有限温有效势能

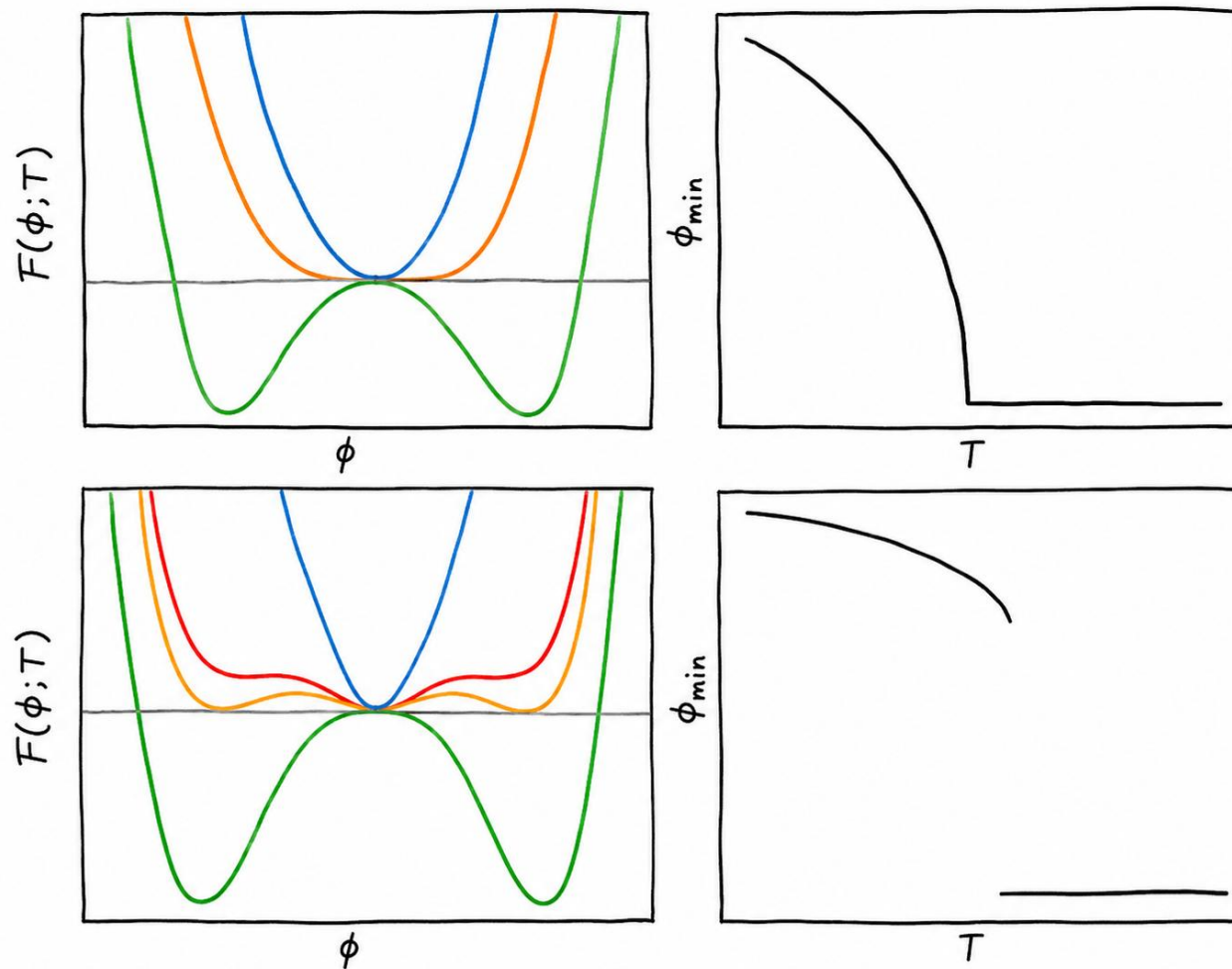
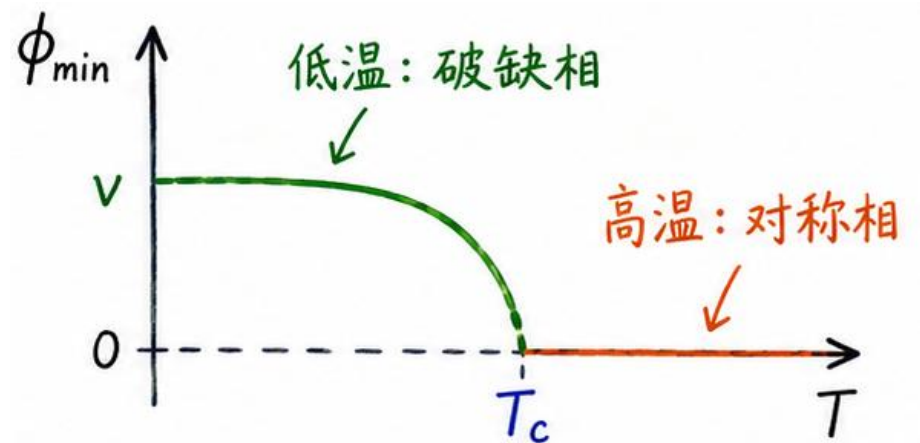
$$\underline{\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}}}$$



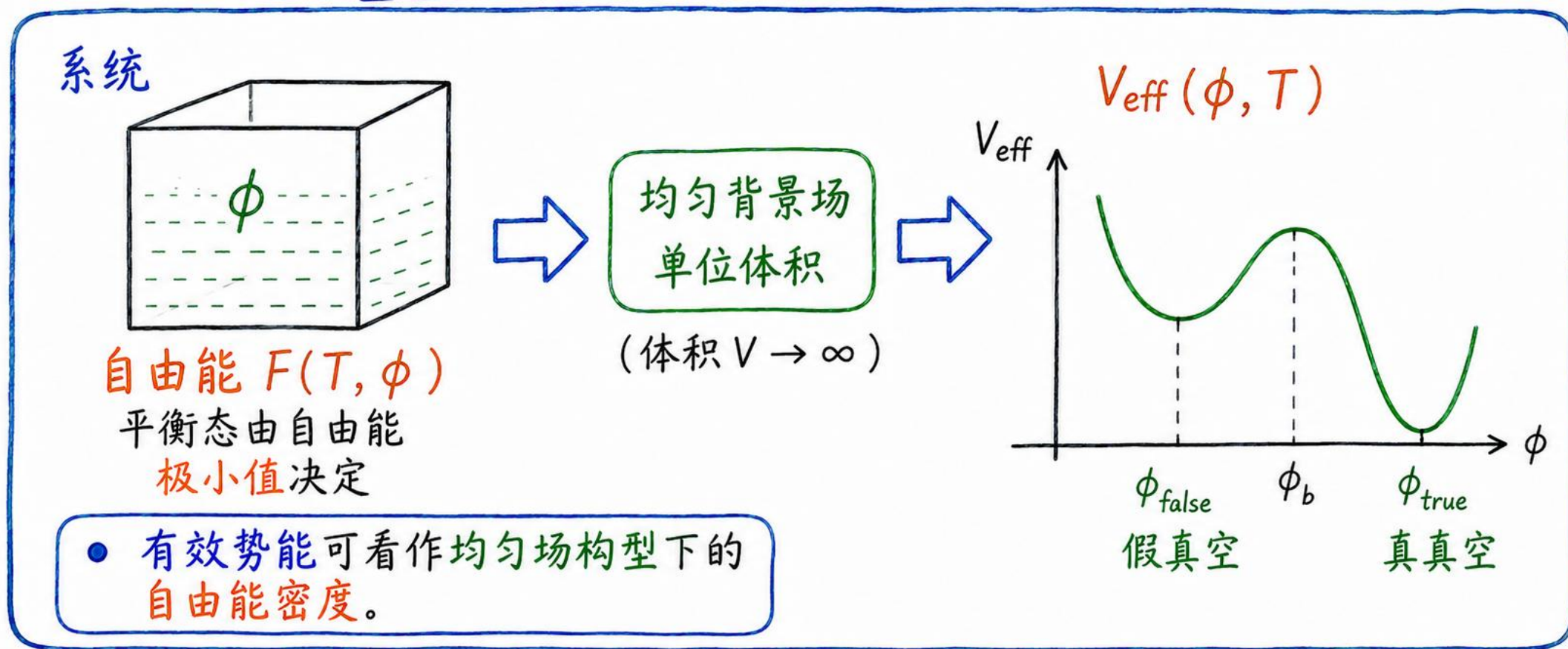
# 自由能与序参量

$$\frac{\partial F(\phi; T)}{\partial \phi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F(\phi; T)}{\partial \phi^2} > 0.$$



✨ 自由能的极小值决定体系平衡态，序参量描述相的变化。

# 从自由能到有效势能



✨ 从热力学自由能出发，可引入有限温有效势能来研究真空结构与相变。

# 生成泛函、有效作用量、有效势能

自由能与配分函数关系为：

$$F(T, V, N) = -k_B T \ln Z(T, V, N)$$

量子场论中与配分函数等价的描述是生成泛函

$$Z[J] \equiv e^{-iE[J]} \equiv \int \mathcal{D}\phi \exp \left\{ i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}[\phi] + J\phi) \right\}.$$

↓  $E[J]$  对外源的泛函导数定义经典场

$$\frac{\delta E[J]}{\delta J(x)} = - \langle \Omega | \phi(x) | \Omega \rangle_J \equiv -\phi_{cl}(x)$$

↓ 对  $E[J]$  作勒让德变换得到有效作用量

$$\Gamma[\phi_{cl}] = -E[J] - \int d^4y J(y) \phi_{cl}(y)$$

有效作用量关于经典场的变分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} \Gamma[\phi_{cl}] &= - \frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} E[J] - \int d^4y \frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} \phi_{cl}(y) - J(x) \\ &= - \int d^4y \underbrace{\frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} \frac{\delta E[J]}{\delta J(y)}}_{\text{带入上面结果}} - \int d^4y \frac{\delta J(y)}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} \phi_{cl}(y) - J(x) \\ &= -J(x). \end{aligned}$$

把外部源取为零

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \phi_{cl}(x)} \Gamma[\phi_{cl}] = 0$$

$$\Gamma[\phi_{cl}] = -(VT) V_{\text{eff}}(\phi_{cl}).$$

在常数场背景下构造出有效势能

$$\frac{dV_{\text{eff}}(\phi_{cl})}{d\phi_{cl}} = 0$$

# 有效势能的组成

$$V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{1,T=0} + V_{1,T} + V_{\text{daisy}}$$

①.

树图势能  $V_0$

- 经典势能

②.

零温一圈修正  
 $V_{1,T=0}$

- 量子涨落

③.

有限温修正  
 $V_{1,T}$

- 热涨落

④.

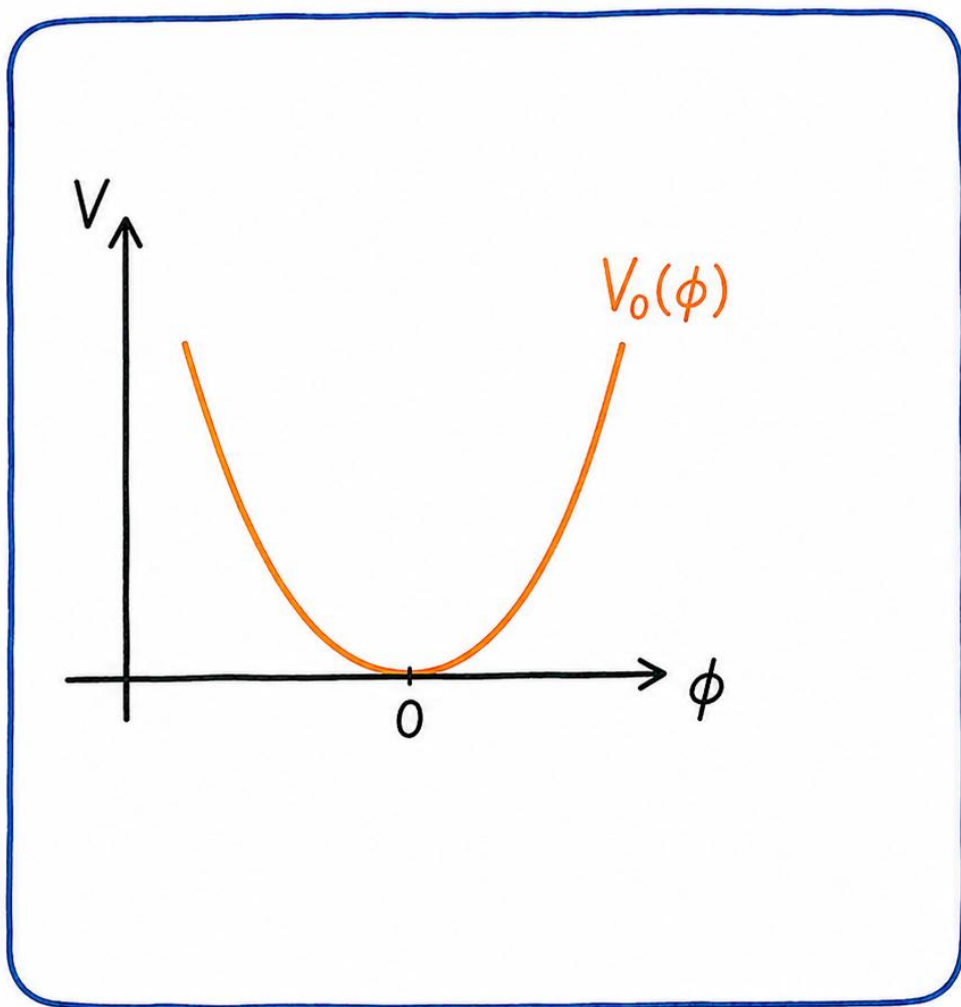
Daisy 修正  
 $V_{\text{daisy}}$

- 高温环图重求和



有限温有效势能同时包含经典、量子与热修正。

# 树图势能与场依赖质量



单标量场理论的经典树图势能

$$V_0(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4$$

极值条件

$$\left\langle \frac{dV(\phi)}{d\phi} \right\rangle_0 = 0$$

粒子质量

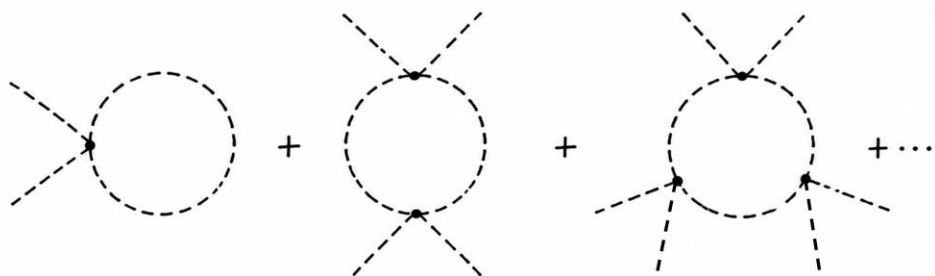
$$m_\phi^2 = \left. \frac{d^2 V_0}{d\phi^2} \right|_{\phi=\langle\phi\rangle_0} = m^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \langle\phi\rangle_0^2$$

在任意背景场取值下的质量称之为场依赖质量

$$\bar{m}_\phi^2(\phi) = \frac{d^2 V_0}{d\phi^2} = m^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \phi^2$$

# 零温一圈 Coleman-Weinberg 修正

一圈修正：所有一圈图的求和



一圈修正可通过对所有一圈图求和得到

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) &= i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{2n} \left[ \frac{\lambda \phi^2}{2(p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)} \right]^n \\ &= -\frac{i}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \log \left[ 1 - \frac{\lambda \phi^2}{2(p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

作 Wick 旋转

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \log [p^2 + \bar{m}^2(\phi)]$$

积分发散！

使用维数正则化处理

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2)^{2-n/2} \int \frac{d^n p}{(2\pi)^n} \log [p^2 + \bar{m}^2(\phi)]$$

处理  $\log(p^2 + \bar{m}^2)$  的积分项

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) = -\frac{1}{32\pi^2} \frac{1}{n/2 - 1} \left( \frac{\bar{m}^2(\phi)}{4\pi\mu^2} \right)^{n/2-2} \Gamma\left(2 - \frac{n}{2}\right) \bar{m}^4(\phi)$$

第一项为发散项，通过  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  方案减除掉，最终得到

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) = \frac{\bar{m}^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} \left[ \log \frac{\bar{m}^2(\phi)}{\mu^2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

# 零温一圈 Coleman-Weinberg 修正

- 当理论中包含多个标量场时

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{\bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} n_i \left[ \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

- 费米子和矢量玻色子对一圈有效势能的贡献

$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{fermion}}(\phi) = - \sum_{i \in f} \frac{\bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} n_i \left[ \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

- 规范玻色子(矢量玻色子)对一圈有效势能的贡献

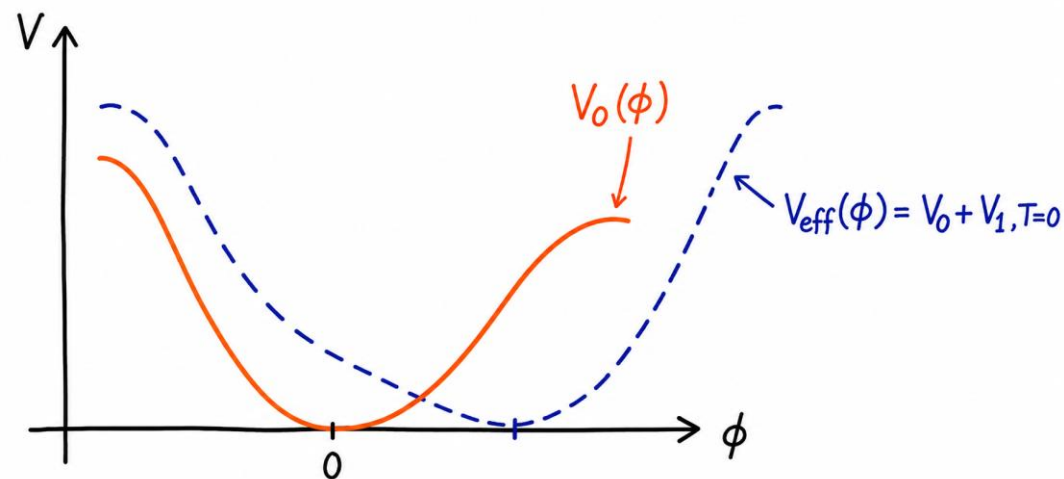
$$V_{1, T=0}^{\text{gauge boson}}(\phi) = \sum_{i \in v} \frac{\bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} n_i \left[ \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2}\right) - \frac{5}{6} \right]$$

- 当理论中包含费米子和矢量玻色子自由度时,  
总的零温一圈修正

$$V_{1, T=0}(\phi) = V_{1, T=0}^{\text{scalar}}(\phi) + V_{1, T=0}^{\text{fermion}}(\phi) + V_{1, T=0}^{\text{gauge boson}}(\phi)$$

## 零温一圈有效势(总修正)

$$V_{1, T=0} \sim \sum_i \frac{n_i \bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2}\right) - C_i \right]$$

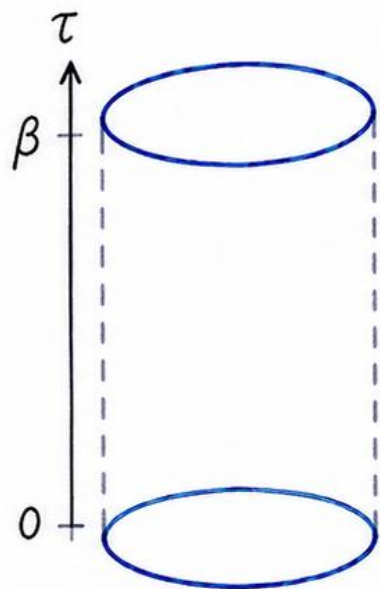


- 量子修正会改变势阱深度、曲率与真空位置。

# 有限温场论：虚时与 Matsubara 频率

- 虚时  $\tau$ ：紧致化为周期（或反周期）

$$\tau \in [0, \beta], \quad \beta = 1/T$$



- 玻色子（周期边界条件）

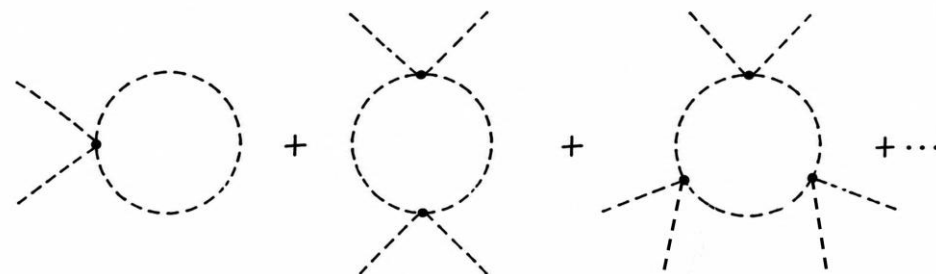
$$\phi(\tau + \beta) = \phi(\tau)$$

$$\text{Matsubara 频率: } \omega_n^B = 2\pi n T \\ n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

- 费米子（反周期边界条件）

$$\psi(\tau + \beta) = -\psi(\tau)$$

$$\text{Matsubara 频率: } \omega_n^F = (2n+1)\pi T \\ n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



有限温度修正

$$V_T^{\text{scalar}}(\phi; T) = \frac{1}{2\beta} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \log(\omega_n^2 + \boxed{\omega^2})$$

$\omega^2 = \vec{p}^2 + \bar{m}_s^2(\phi)$  在大  $n$  极限下发散，处理后

$$V_T^{\text{scalar}}(\phi; T) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ \underbrace{\frac{\omega}{2}}_{\text{温度无关项}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\beta} \log(1 - e^{-\beta\omega})}_{\text{温度相关项}} \right]$$

温度无关项

温度相关项

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \log(p^2 + \bar{m}_s^2(\phi)) \quad \text{与先前推导的零温一圈贡献一致!}$$

# 热函数 $J_B$ , $J_F$ 及其物理意义

温度依赖部分的三维动量积分写为球坐标形式

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \log(1 - e^{-\beta\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2 \beta} \int_0^\infty dp p^2 \log(1 - e^{-\beta\sqrt{p^2 + \bar{m}_s^2}})$$

无量纲化

$$\frac{1}{2\pi^2 \beta^4} \int_0^\infty dx x^2 \log(1 - e^{-\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2 \bar{m}_s^2}})$$

定义热玻色子函数  $J_B$

$$J_B(\bar{m}_s^2 \beta^2) \equiv \int_0^\infty dx x^2 \log(1 - e^{-\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2 \bar{m}_s^2}})$$

温度依赖部分可简洁地表示为

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \log(1 - e^{-\beta\omega}) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2 \beta^4} J_B[\bar{m}_s^2(\phi_c) \beta^2]$$

在高温极限下  $J_B$  可展开为幂级数,

$$J_B\left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^4}{45} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{32} \frac{\bar{m}_s^4}{T^4} \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{a_b T^2}\right) \\ - 2\pi^{7/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l \zeta(2l+1)}{(l+1)!} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{4\pi^2 T^2}\right)^{l+2}$$

标量场对有限温有效势能的贡献

$$V_T^{\text{scalar}}(\phi; T) = \sum_{i \in S} \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} n_i J_B\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{T^2}\right)$$

费米子的一圈有限温度有效势能修正

$$V_T^{\text{fermion}}(\phi; T) = - \sum_{i \in f} \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} n_i J_F\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{T^2}\right)$$

$$J_F\left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2}\right) = \frac{7\pi^4}{360} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} \frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2} - \frac{1}{32} \frac{\bar{m}_f^4}{T^4} \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{a_f T^2}\right) \\ - \frac{\pi^{7/2}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l \zeta(2l+1)}{(l+1)!} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right) (1 - 2^{-2l-1}) \left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{\pi^2 T^2}\right)^{l+2}$$

# 热函数 $J_B, J_F$ 及其物理意义

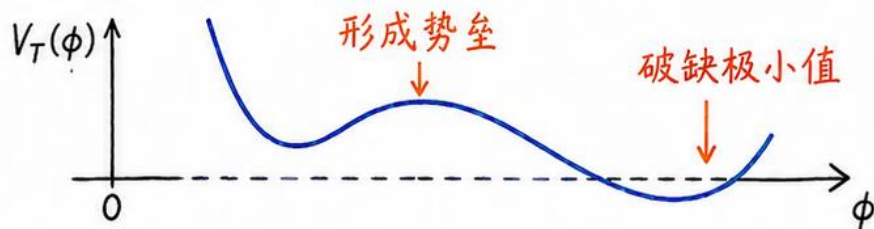
$$J_B\left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^4}{45} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{32} \frac{\bar{m}_s^4}{T^4} \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{a_b T^2}\right) - 2\pi^{7/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l \zeta(2l+1)}{(l+1)!} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{4\pi^2 T^2}\right)^{l+2}$$

$$J_F\left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2}\right) = \frac{7\pi^4}{360} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} \frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2} - \frac{1}{32} \frac{\bar{m}_f^4}{T^4} \log\left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{a_f T^2}\right) - \frac{\pi^{7/2}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l \zeta(2l+1)}{(l+1)!} \Gamma\left(l + \frac{1}{2}\right) (1 - 2^{-2l-1}) \left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{\pi^2 T^2}\right)^{l+2}$$

$$V_T(\phi) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\phi^2 - \boxed{ET\phi^3} + \frac{\lambda_T}{4}\phi^4 + \dots$$

立方项

★ 玻色子高温展开可产生立方项



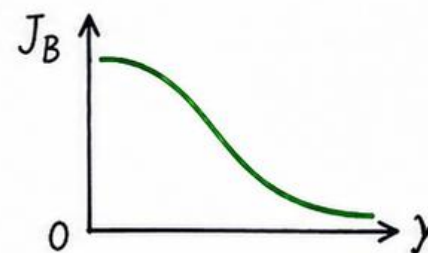
## 热函数 (热修正函数)

$$J_B(y^2), J_F(y^2)$$

描述玻色子/费米子热激发对自由能的贡献

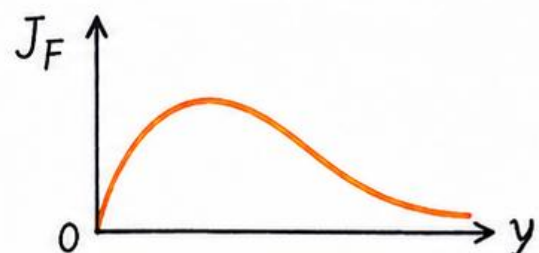
变量:  $y^2 = \frac{m^2}{T^2}$

玻色子  $J_B(y^2)$



$y \ll 1$  时较大 (IR 增强)

费米子  $J_F(y^2)$



$y \ll 1$  时受抑制 (无零模)

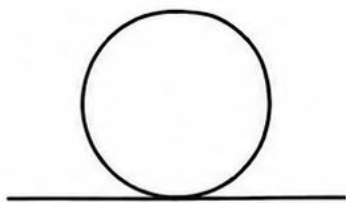
★ 立方项有助于形成一阶相变势垒

# Daisy 重求和：为什么高温下红外会出问题

热质量

$$\bar{M}^2(\phi; T) \equiv \bar{m}^2(\phi) + \Pi_\phi(\phi; T)$$

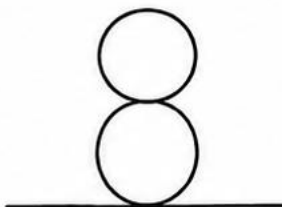
一圈自能修正

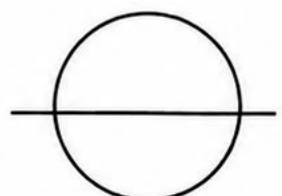


$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} J(\bar{m}^2) = \frac{\lambda}{2} T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\omega_n^2 + p^2 + \bar{m}^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} \left[ \frac{T^2}{12} - \frac{T\bar{m}}{4\pi} + \dots \right].$$

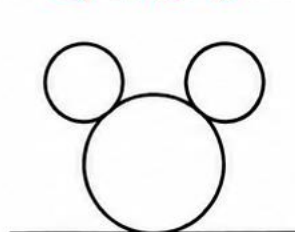
两圈自能修正

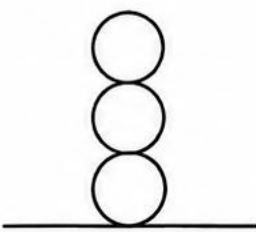


$$\sim \lambda T^2 \left( \frac{\lambda T}{\bar{m}} \right)$$


$$\sim \lambda^2 T^2 \ln \left( \frac{\bar{m}}{T} \right)$$

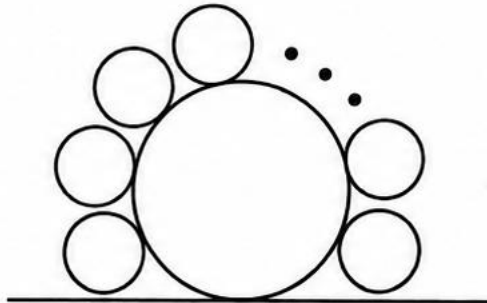
三圈自能修正



$$\sim (\lambda T^2)^2 \left( \frac{\lambda T}{\bar{m}^3} \right)$$


$$\sim \lambda T^2 \left( \frac{\lambda T}{\bar{m}} \right)^2$$

Daisy图



$$\sim \frac{\lambda^2 T^3}{\bar{m}} \left( \frac{\lambda T^2}{\bar{m}^2} \right)^{n-2}$$

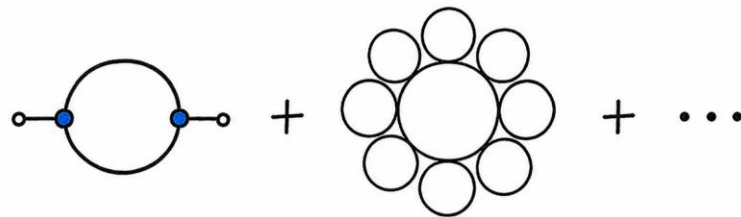
# Daisy 重求和：为什么高温下红外会出问题

将高温下所有自能图相加，总贡献可写为

$$\begin{aligned} -i\Pi(\phi; T) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\lambda/2)^n (T^2/12)^{n-1} (i\partial_{\bar{m}^2})^{n-1} J(\bar{m}^2)}{(n-1)!} \\ &= (-i\lambda/2) J\left(\bar{m}^2 + \frac{\lambda T^2}{24}\right) \end{aligned}$$

• Daisy 重求和 (环图重求和)

$$m^2(\phi) \rightarrow m^2(\phi) + \Pi(T)$$



★ 在考虑所有阶自能修正后，总的贡献变为一个有限值

质量修正为

$$\bar{M}^2 = \bar{m}^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} J\left(\bar{m}^2 + \frac{\lambda T^2}{24}\right)$$

# Parwani vs Arnold-Espinoza

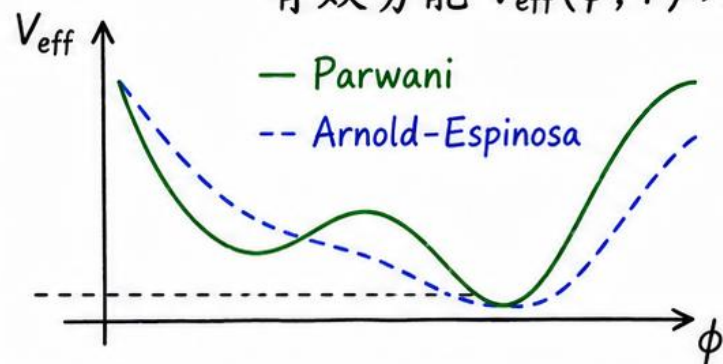
## Parwani

- 在热函数与立方项中都使用热质量  $m^2 + \Pi(T)$

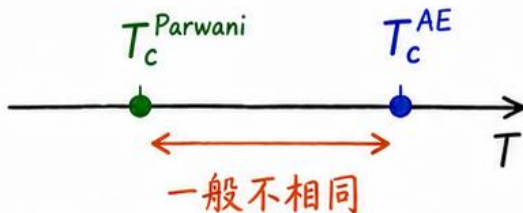
## Arnold-Espinoza

- 只在 Daisy 立方项部分引入热质量

有效势能  $V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T)$  对比



临界温度  $T_c$  预言



★ 两种处理反映不同的微扰重组方式，数值结果可能不同。

★ 方案差异体现了有限温有效势能计算中的理论不确定性。

# 标准模型有限温有效势能

$$V_0(H) = -\mu_H^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda_H (H^\dagger H)^2 \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (v + h + iG^0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T$$

$$V_0(\phi) = -\frac{\mu_H^2}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{4} \phi^4$$

典型贡献粒子 (标准模型)

$$V_{1,T=0}(\phi) = \sum_i (-1)^{2s_i} \frac{\bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} n_i \left( \ln \frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2} - c_i \right)$$

$H$   
Higgs

$G^\pm, G^0$   
Goldstone

$W^\pm$   
W

$Z$   
Z

$t$   
top

$$V_T(\phi; T) = - \sum_i \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} n_i J\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{T^2}\right)$$

# 标准模型有限温有效势能

$$\bar{m}_h^2(\phi) = -\mu_H^2 + 3\lambda_H\phi^2,$$

$$\bar{m}_{G^0}^2(\phi) = \bar{m}_{G^\pm}^2 = -\mu_H^2 + \lambda_H\phi^2$$

$$\bar{m}_W^2(\phi) = \frac{g^2}{4} \phi^2,$$

$$\bar{m}_Z^2(\phi) = \frac{g^2 + g'^2}{4} \phi^2,$$

$$\bar{m}_t^2(\phi) = \frac{y_t^2}{2} \phi^2,$$

代入

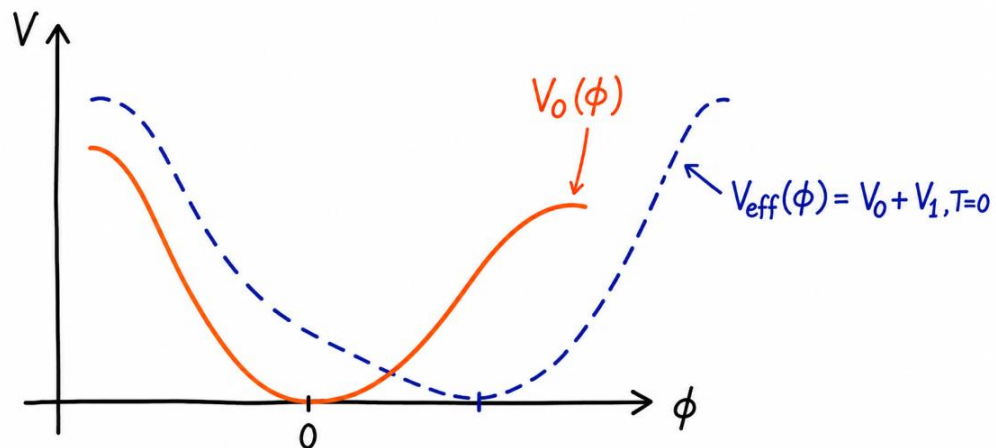


$$n_h = n_{G^0} = 1, \quad n_{G^\pm} = 2, \quad n_W = 6, \quad n_Z = 3, \quad n_t = 12.$$

$$V_{1,T=0}(\phi) = \sum_i (-1)^{2s_i} \frac{\bar{m}_i^4(\phi)}{64\pi^2} n_i \left( \ln \frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{\mu^2} - c_i \right)$$

$$V_T(\phi; T) = - \sum_i \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} n_i J\left(\frac{\bar{m}_i^2(\phi)}{T^2}\right)$$

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 与OS-like重整化方案



$\overline{\text{MS}}$

- 参数随重整化尺度运行
- 形式简洁，便于环路计算

OS-like

- 尽量用物理质量与真空期望值输入
- 更贴近物理直观

● 截断到有限阶后，不同方案会带来数值差异。

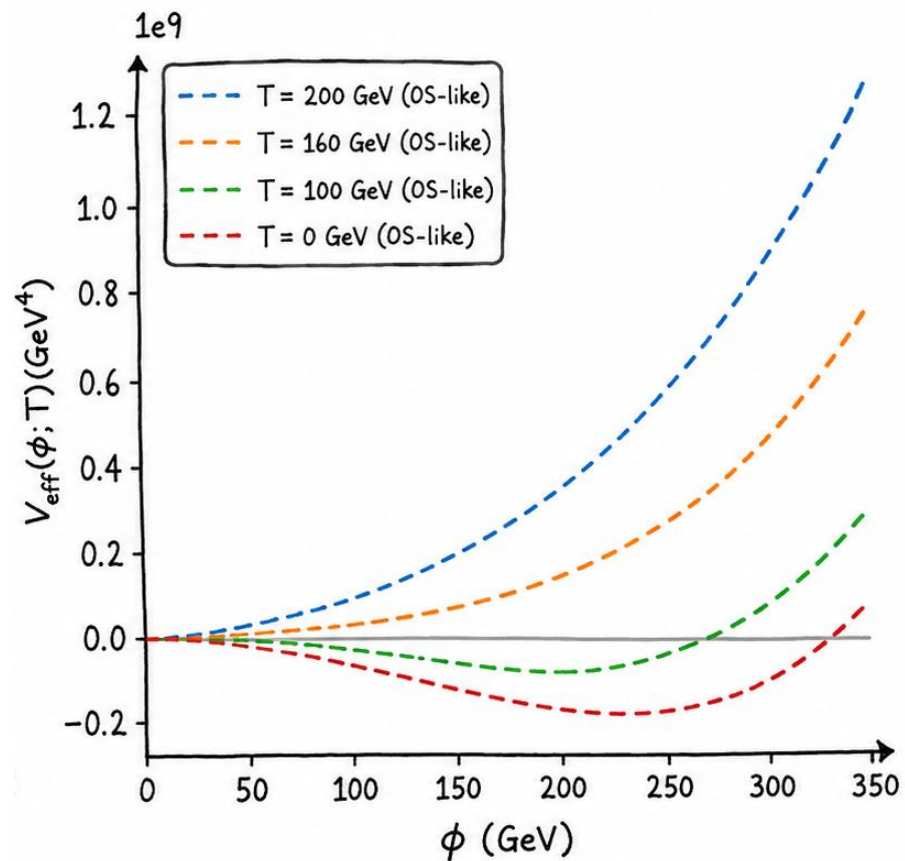
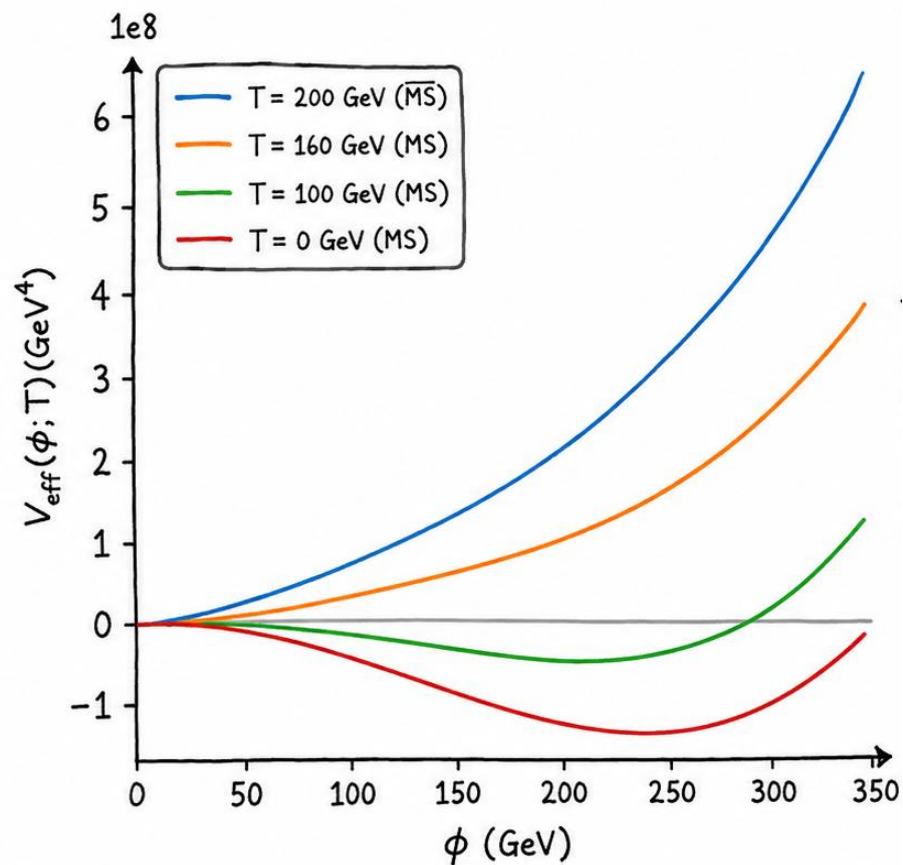
$$\left\langle \frac{\partial(V_0 + V_{1,T=0})}{\partial \phi} \right\rangle = 0, \quad \left\langle \frac{\partial^2(V_0 + V_{1,T=0})}{\partial \phi^2} \right\rangle = m_h^2.$$

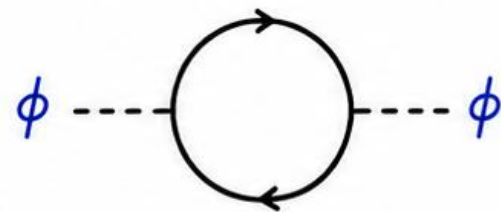
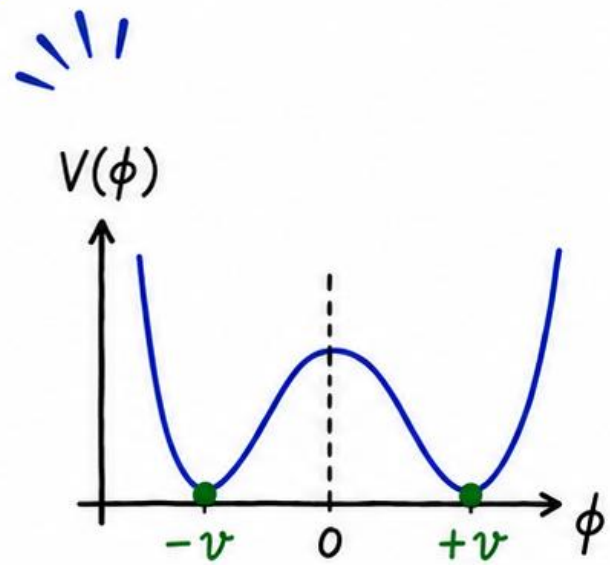
$$V_{\text{eff}}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\phi; T) = V_0(\phi) + V_{1,T=0}(\phi) + V_{1,T}(\phi; T)$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{OS}}(\phi; T) = V_0(\phi) + V_{1,T=0}(\phi) + \boxed{V_{\text{CT}}(\phi)} + V_{1,T}(\phi; T)$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial(V_{1,T=0} + V_{\text{CT}})}{\partial \phi} \right\rangle = 0, \quad \left\langle \frac{\partial^2(V_{1,T=0} + V_{\text{CT}})}{\partial \phi^2} \right\rangle = 0.$$

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 与OS-like重整化方案



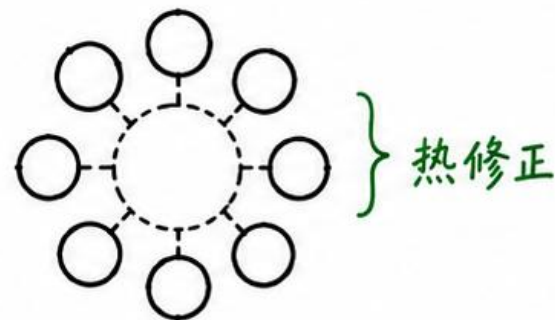


# 临界温度与相变强度

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}}$$

There are blue sun-like symbols in the top left and bottom right corners of the slide.

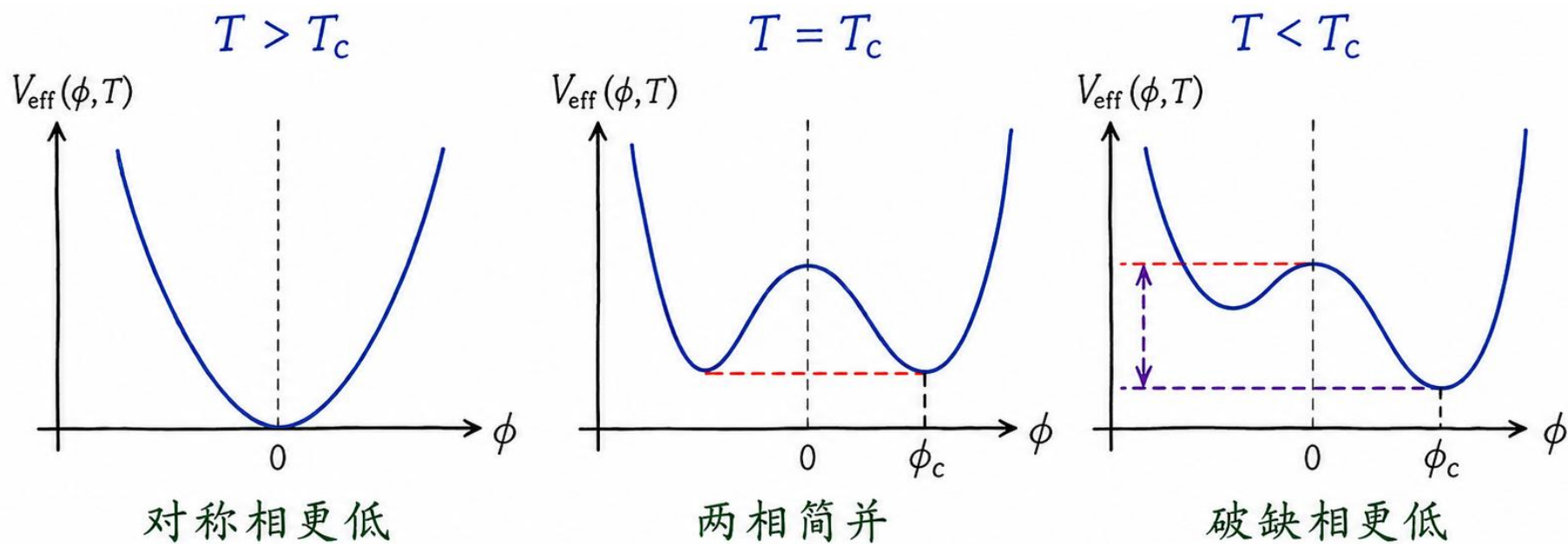
$$\underline{\underline{V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{cw}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}}}$$



# 临界温度定义

$$V_{\text{eff}}(0, T_c) = V_{\text{eff}}(\phi_c, T_c)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}(\phi; T_c)}{\partial \phi} \right|_{\phi=0} = \left. \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}(\phi; T_c)}{\partial \phi} \right|_{\phi=\phi_c}$$

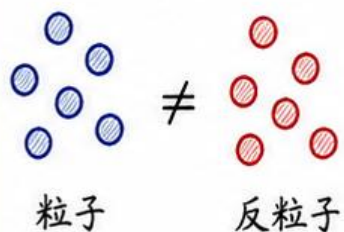


临界温度是两个相自由能相等的温度。

# 相变强度

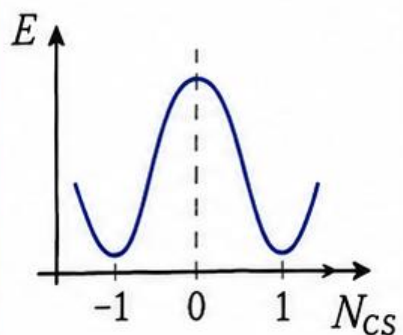
$$\Gamma_{\text{sph}}^{\text{broken}} \ll H$$

重子数生成



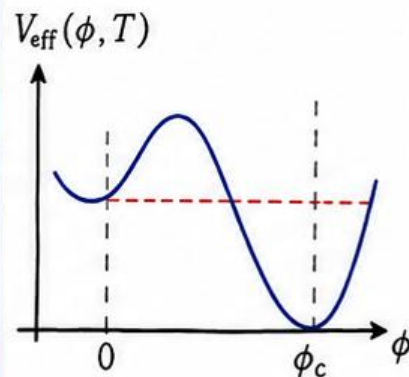
CP 破坏 / 偏离热平衡

sphaleron 过程



会洗掉重子数

强一阶相变



sphaleron 被压制

$$\text{强一阶相变的判据: } \frac{\phi_c}{T_c} \gtrsim 1$$

① 单位体积单位时间的sphaleron 跃迁率

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\text{sph}}(T)}{V} \propto T^4 \exp\left[-\frac{E_{\text{sph}}(T)}{T}\right]$$

② 为避免被冲刷掉

$$\Gamma_{\text{sph}}(T) \lesssim T^2/M_{\text{pl}}$$

③ 对 sphaleron 能量的约束条件

$$\frac{E_{\text{sph}}(T)}{T} \gtrsim 45$$

④ 根据  $E_{\text{sph}}(T) \simeq E_{\text{sph}} \frac{\phi(T)}{v}$ , 一阶相变判据为

$$\frac{\phi(T)}{T} \gtrsim 1$$

# 高温近似下的SM势能

$$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{HT}}(\phi; T) = V_0(\phi) + V_{1,T}(\phi; T)$$

当  $\bar{m}/T \ll 1$  时, 热函数  $J_B$  和  $J_F$  可近似取前几项,

$$J_B\left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^4}{45} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_s^2}{T^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$J_F\left(\frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2}\right) = \frac{7\pi^4}{360} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} \frac{\bar{m}_f^2}{T^2}.$$

有效势能为

$$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{HT}}(\phi; T) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\phi^2 - ET\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4}\phi^4$$

$$T_0^2 = \frac{m_h^2}{4D},$$

$$D = \frac{1}{8v^2} (2m_W^2 + m_Z^2 + 2m_t^2)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi v^3} (2m_W^3 + m_Z^3).$$

根据临界温度定义

$$T_c = \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{E^2}{\lambda_h D}}}, \quad \phi_c = \frac{2ET_c}{\lambda_h}$$

代入标准模型的参数并直接计算

$$T_0 \simeq 152.76 \text{ GeV}, \quad D \simeq 0.17, \quad E \simeq 9.6 \times 10^{-3},$$



$$T_c \simeq 153.09 \text{ GeV}, \quad \phi_c \simeq 24.3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\phi_c}{T_c} \simeq \underline{\underline{0.15}}$$

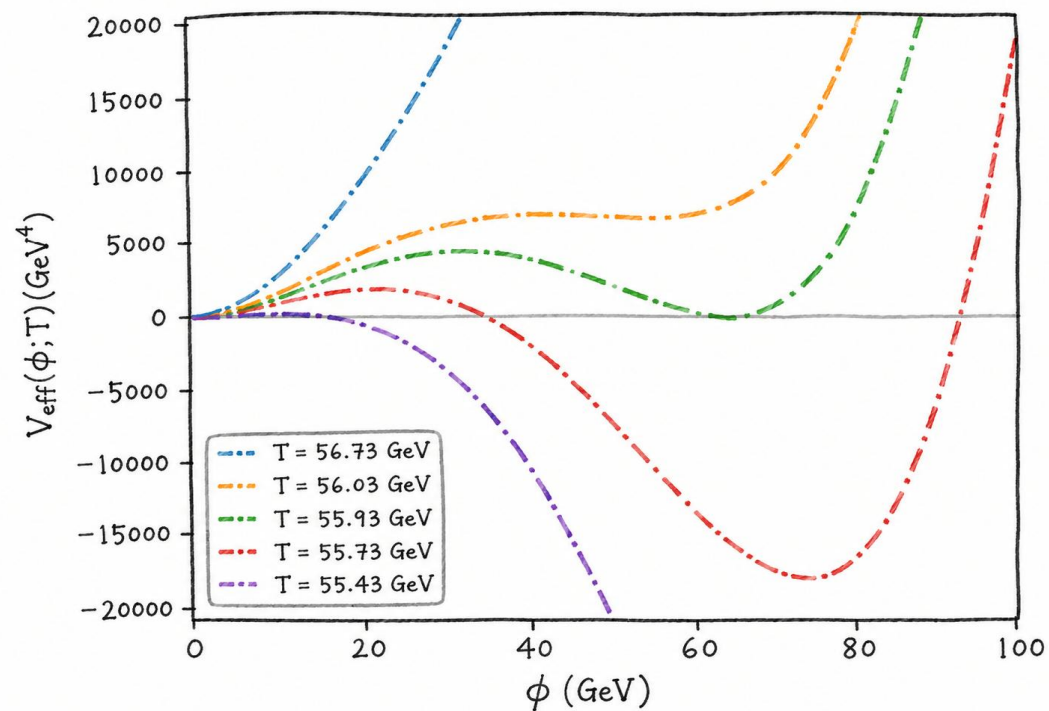
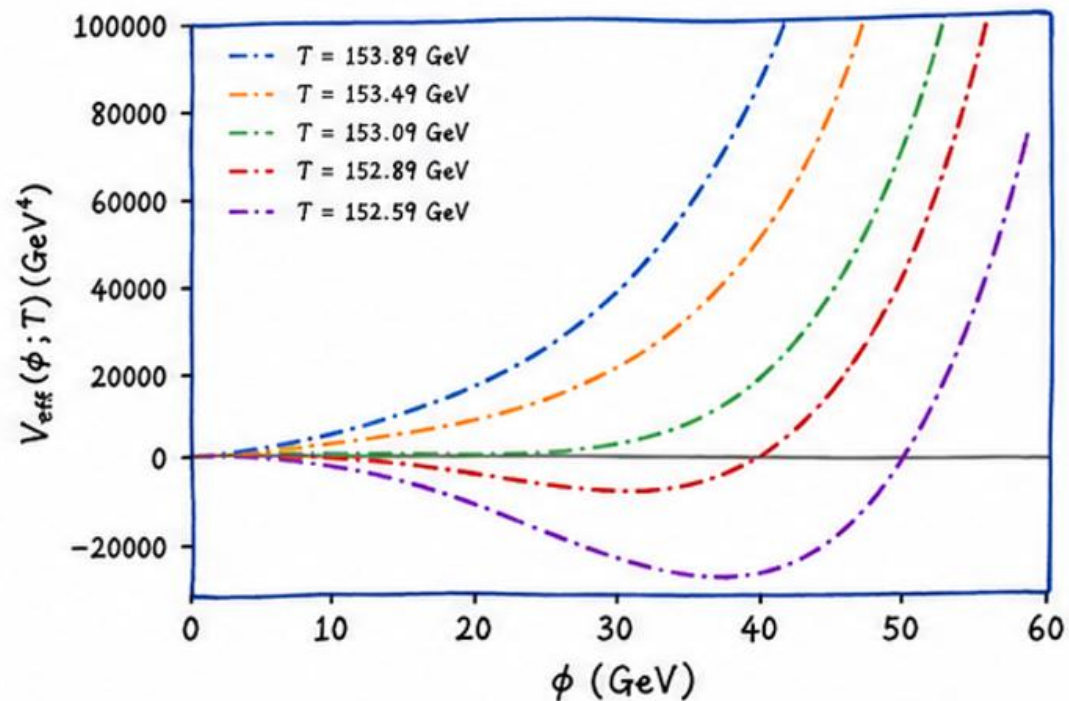
若我们将希格斯玻色子的质量视为自由参数, 要满足强一阶电弱相变条件

$$m_h \lesssim 48 \text{ GeV}$$

# 高温近似下的SM势能

有效势能为

$$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{HT}}(\phi; T) = D(T^2 - T_0^2)\phi^2 - ET\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4}\phi^4$$



# 新物理如何增强一阶相变：树图势垒、立方项、高维算符、Coleman-Weinberg竞争项

## (a) 树图阶势触发的一级相变

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T) \approx \frac{1}{2}(\mu^2 + cT^2)\phi^2 - \varepsilon\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4$$

## (b) 势能的有限温度修正触发的一级相变

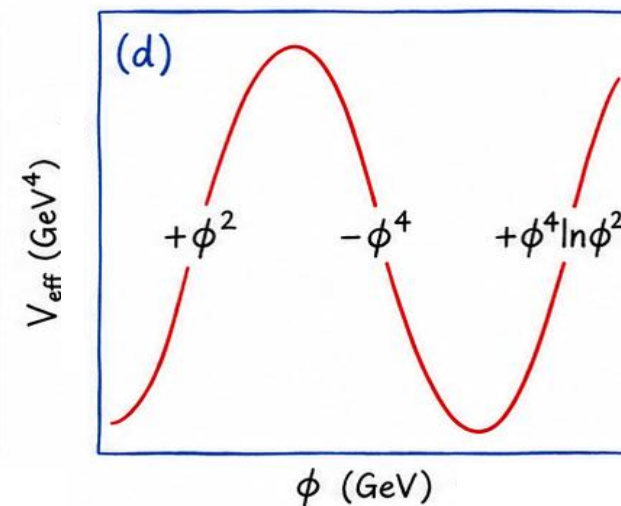
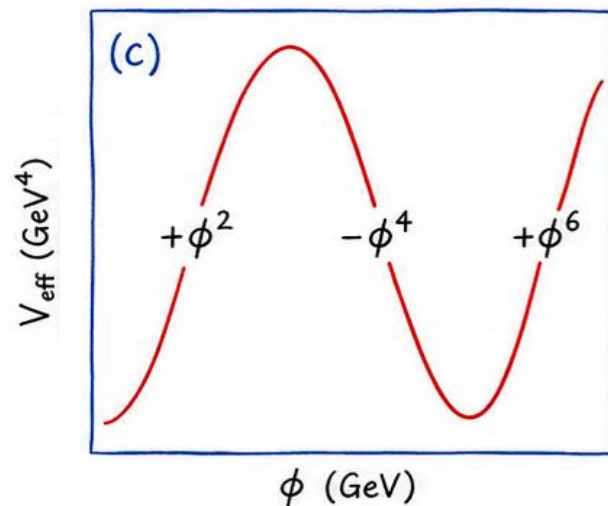
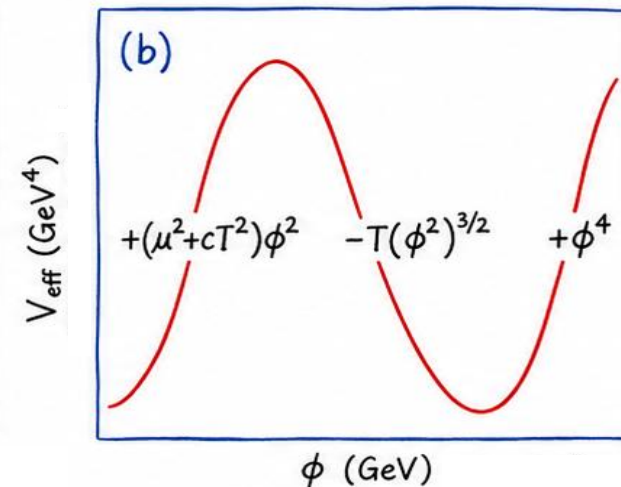
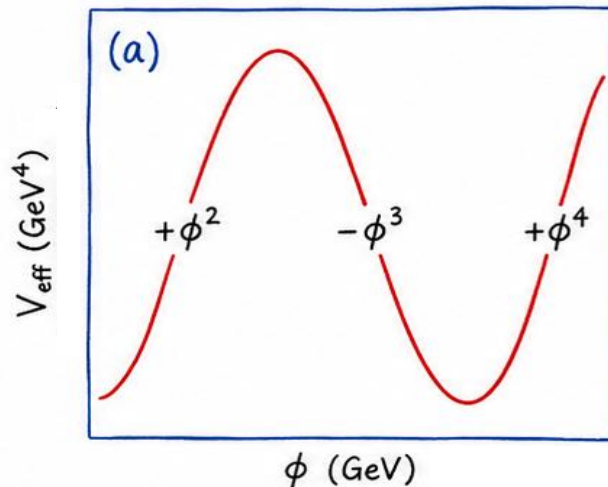
$$V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T) \approx D(T^2 - T_o^2)\phi^2 - ET\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4$$

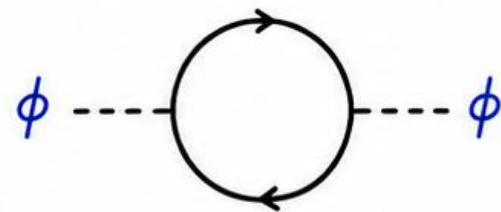
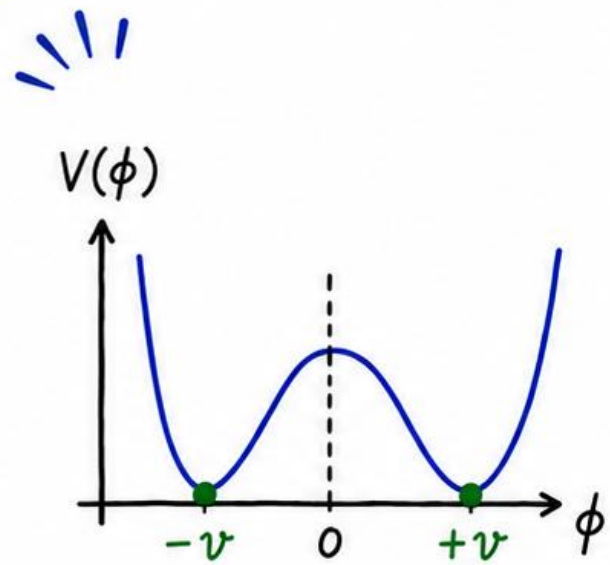
## (c) 场六维算符触发的一级相变

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T) \approx \frac{1}{2}(\mu^2 + cT^2)\phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4 + \frac{1}{8\Lambda^2}\phi^6$$

## (d) 势能的零温一圈修正触发的一级相变

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T) \approx \frac{1}{2}(\mu^2 + cT^2)\phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4}\phi^4 + \frac{\kappa}{4}\phi^4 \ln \frac{\phi^2}{M^2}$$

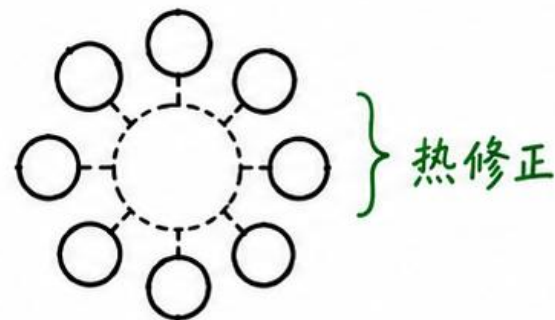




# 成核温度与反弹解

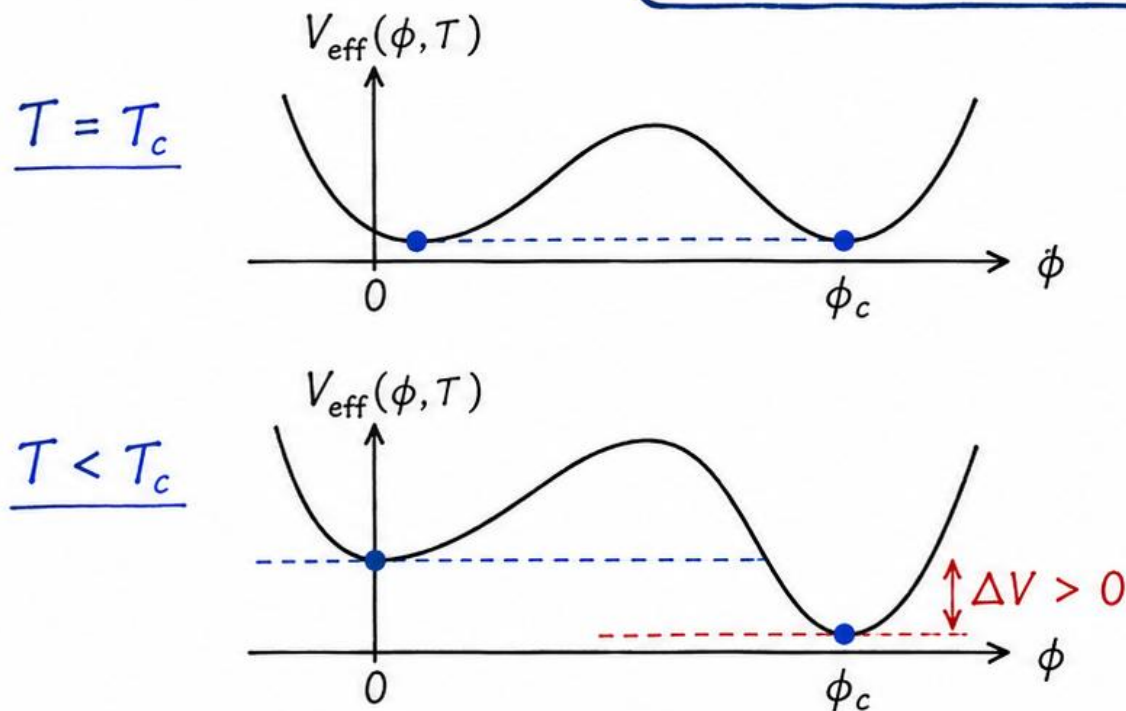
$$\underline{\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}}}$$



# 为什么 $T_c$ 不等于相变真正发生温度

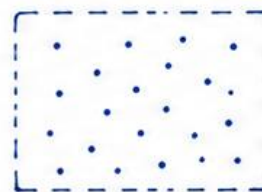
$T_c$  : 两相自由能相等  
 $V_{\text{eff}}(0, T_c) = V_{\text{eff}}(\phi_c, T_c)$



$T_c$   
↓  
势能简并

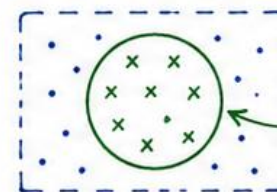
$T_n$   
↓  
成核率变大,  
泡泡开始出现

假真空区域



$\phi \approx 0$

成核的泡泡



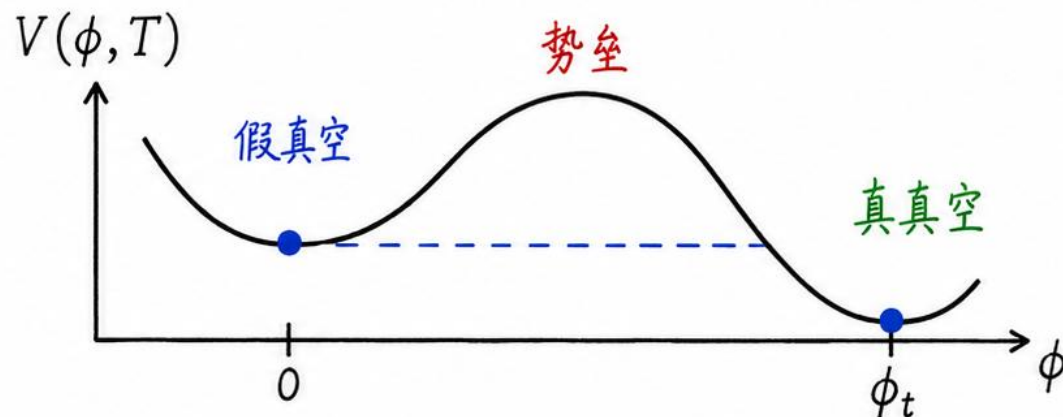
真空泡泡  
 $\phi \approx \phi_c$

虽然在  $T_c$  两相已经简并，但体系仍需克服势垒。真正相变发生在成核率足够大时，  
因此  $T_n < T_c$ 。

# 真空衰变与成核率

单位时间、单位体积的成核概率

$$\Gamma \propto \begin{cases} \exp(-S), & T = 0, \\ \exp\left[-\frac{R_{\min}(r)}{T}\right], & T \neq 0, \end{cases}$$



零温情形下, 考虑标量场作用量

$$S_M = \int d^4x \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right] \xrightarrow{\text{对时间坐标作Wick旋转}} S_E = \int d^3x d\tau \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tau} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \phi)^2 + V(\phi) \right]$$

在半经典近似下, 泡泡成核的主要贡献由使  $S_E$  取极值的泡泡构型主导

$$\ddot{\phi}(\tau) - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

# 真空衰变与成核率

$$\ddot{\phi}(\tau) - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

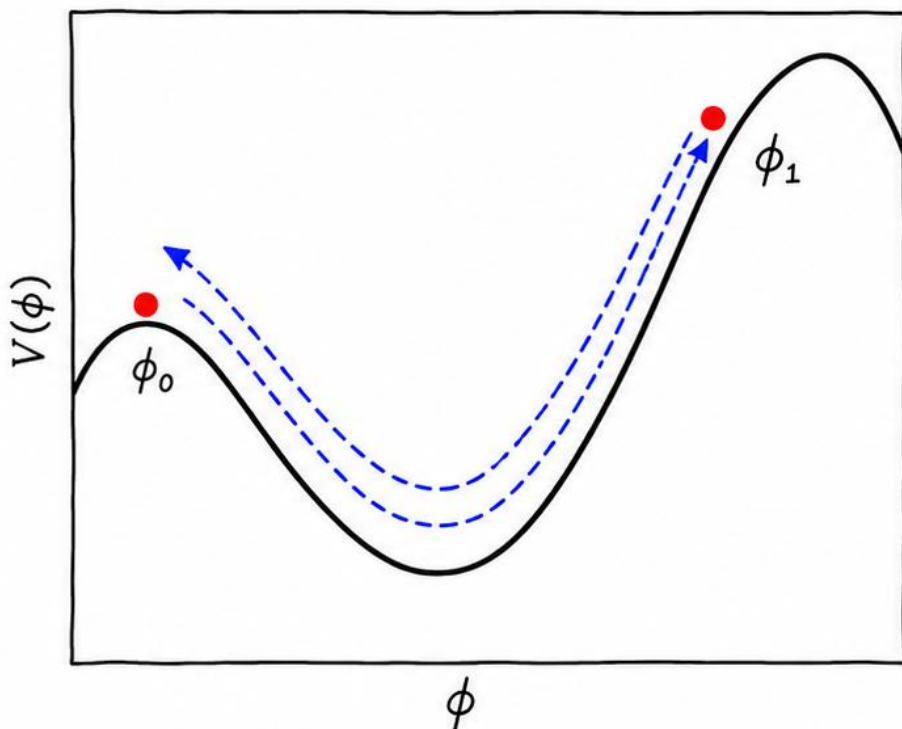
一维“经典粒子”在倒置势能  $-V(\phi)$  中的运动方程

$$m\ddot{x} = -\frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$\phi(\tau) \Leftrightarrow x(t)$$

$$\tau \Leftrightarrow t$$

$$V_{\text{eff}} \Leftrightarrow -U$$



求  $\phi$  的构型可类比为求解  $x(t)$  的运动轨迹

- 当  $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$  时, 粒子从左侧位置  $\phi = \phi_0$  附近受微小扰动出发
- 在  $\tau = 0$  时到达转折点  $\phi = \phi_1$  且速度为零
- 随后折返, 并在  $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$  时返回  $\phi = \phi_0$

满足上述条件的特解称为反弹解, 记为  $\phi_B(\tau)$ 。将反弹解代入欧式作用量, 可以得到 **成核概率**

$$\Gamma = A e^{-S_B}.$$

## 零温 $O(4)$ 反弹解

在给定势能函数足够光滑时, Coleman 证明了使欧几里得作用量最小的反弹解一般满足 $O(4)$ 对称性

$$\ddot{\phi}(\tau) - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0 \quad \xrightarrow[\rho = \sqrt{|\mathbf{x}|^2 + \tau^2}]{\text{标量场仅依赖于径向坐标}} \quad \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\rho^2} + \frac{3}{\rho} \frac{d\phi}{d\rho} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0.$$

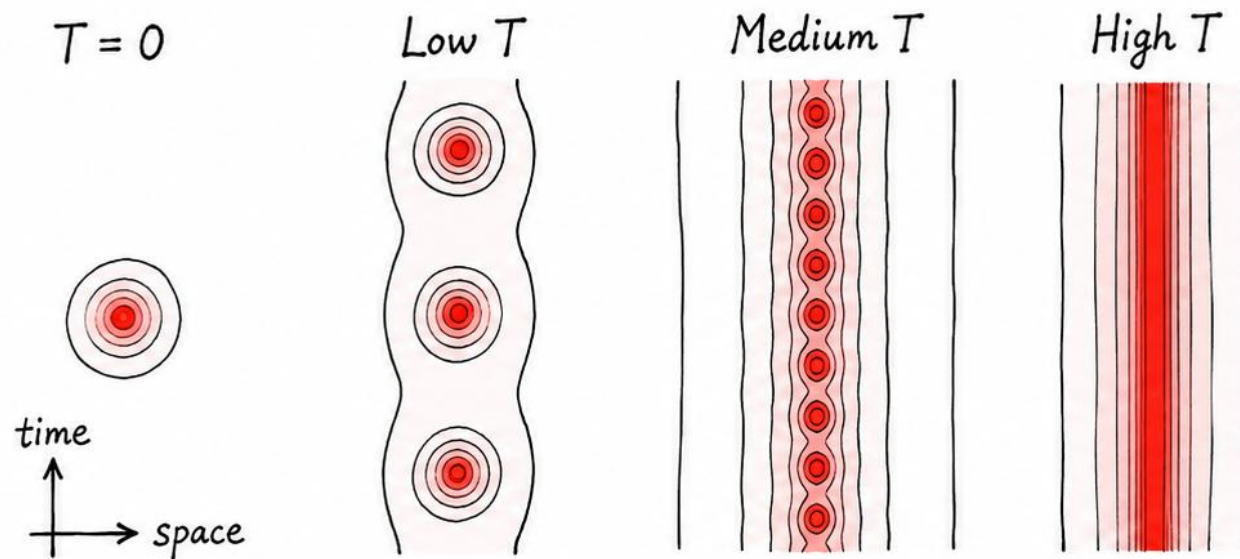
边界条件

$$\boxed{\phi(\rho \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0, \quad \left. \frac{d\phi}{d\rho} \right|_{\rho=0} = 0.} \longrightarrow O(4) \text{ 对称反弹解 } \phi_B$$

四维欧几里得作用量  $S_4$

$$S_4 = 2\pi^2 \int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d\phi_B}{d\rho} \right)^2 + V(\phi_B) \right]$$

# 有限温0(3)反弹解



场构型满足周期性条件  
 $\phi(\tau + \beta, \mathbf{x}) = \phi(\tau, \mathbf{x})$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\rho^2} + \frac{3}{\rho} \frac{d\phi}{d\rho} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0. \quad \xrightarrow{\text{反弹方程从 } O(4) \text{ 降为三维 } O(3)} \quad \frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d\phi}{dr} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi} = 0.$$

边界条件

$$\phi(r \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0, \quad \left. \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0.$$

$$\longrightarrow S_3 = 4\pi \int_0^\infty \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d\phi_b}{dr} \right)^2 + V(\phi_b, T) \right] r^2 dr.$$

# 成核条件

成核概率  $\Gamma = A e^{-S_B}$   $A \sim O(T^4)$

成核温度  $T_n$  定义为当宇宙冷却到该温度时，在一个哈勃体积内所成核的临界泡泡平均数达到  $O(1)$

$$N(T_n) = \int_{T_n}^{T_c} \frac{dT}{T} \frac{\Gamma(T)}{H(T)^4} = O(1)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(T_n)}{H(T_n)^4} \sim O(1)$$

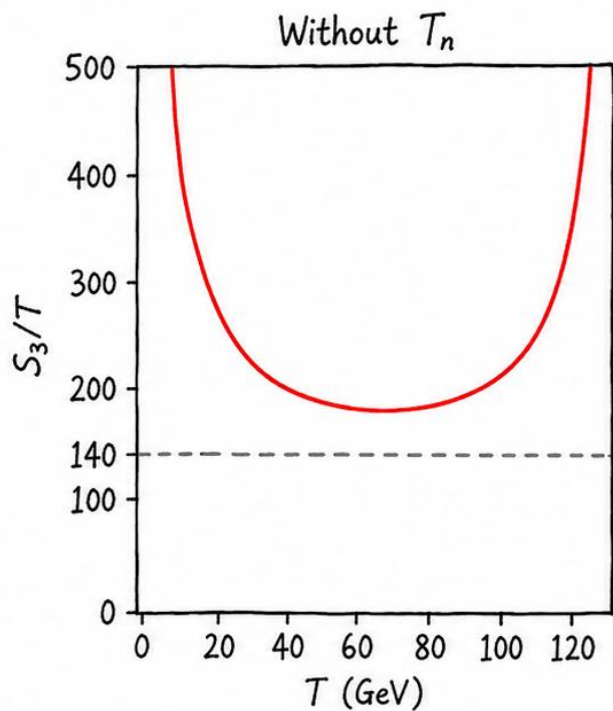
成核温度估计的经验条件  $\frac{S_3(T_n)}{T_n} \simeq 140$

哈勃参数  $H^2(T) = \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2 g_*}{90} \frac{T^4}{m_{Pl}^2}$

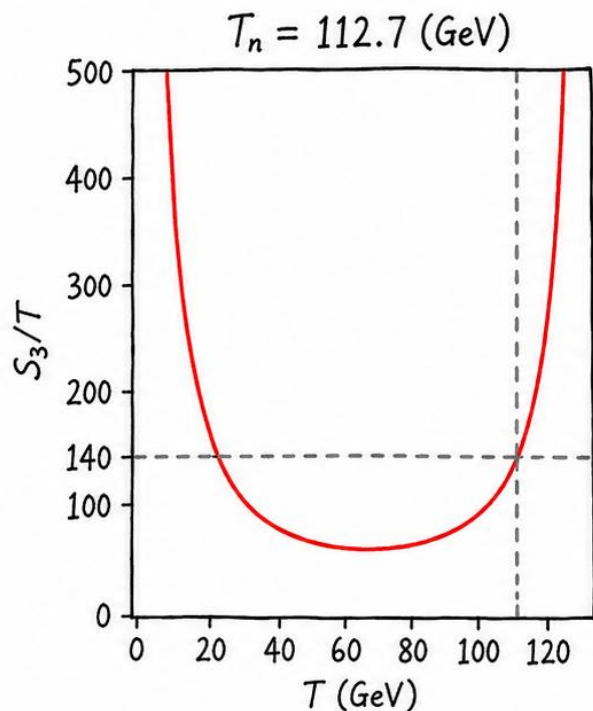
约化普朗克质量  $m_{Pl} \simeq 2.43 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

有效相对论自由度数  $g_*$

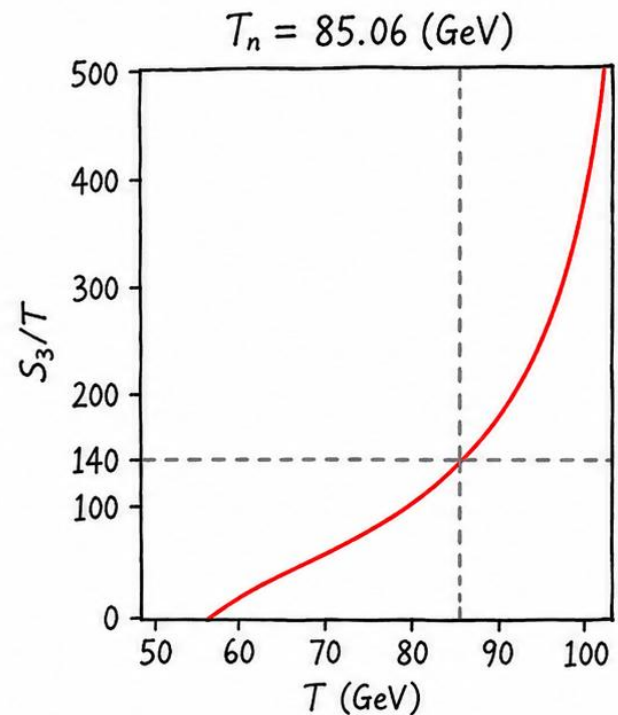
# 三类 $S_3/T$ 曲线：无成核、双交点、单交点



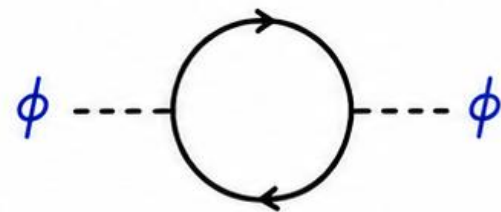
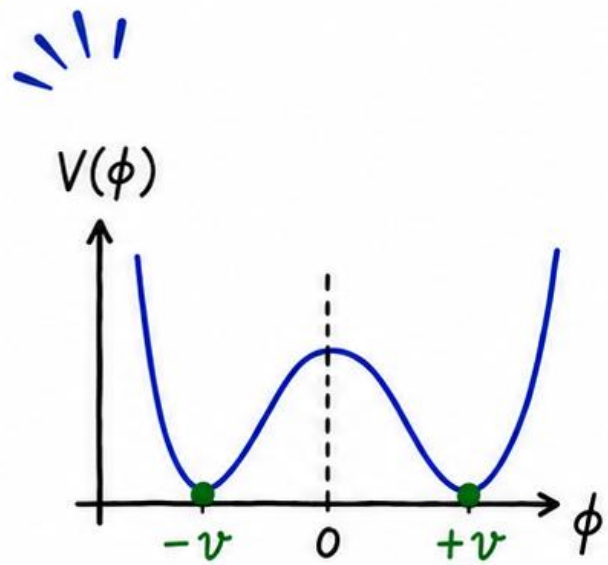
$S_3/T$  始终大于 140,  
无交点  $\rightarrow$  无成核。



与 140 有两个交点。  
物理上取高温侧（下降支）  
交点为  $T_n$ 。



只有一个交点，  
即为成核温度  $T_n$ 。



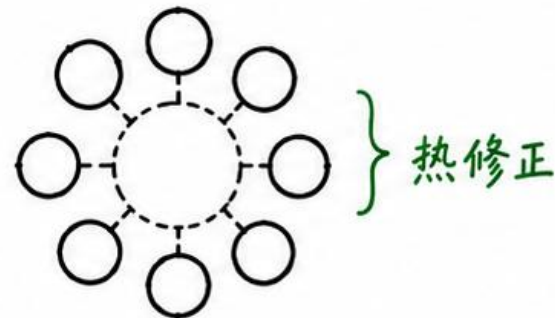
# 渗透温度

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}}$$

There is a blue sun-like icon to the right of the equation.

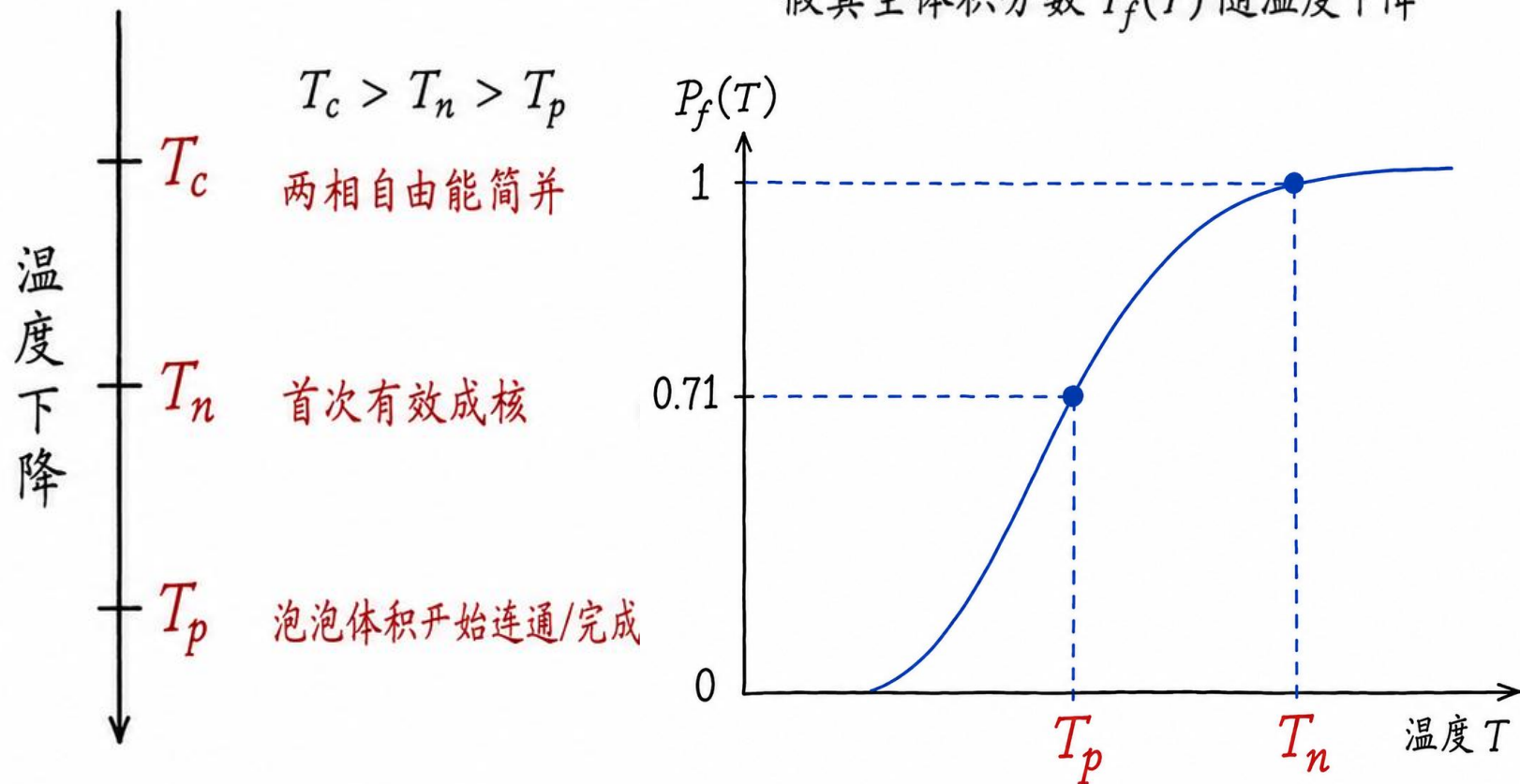
$$\underline{\underline{V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}}}$$

There is a red sun-like icon to the left of the equation.

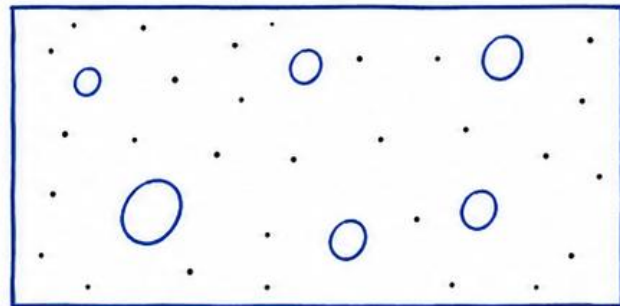


# 为什么强过冷时 $T_N$ 可能不够好

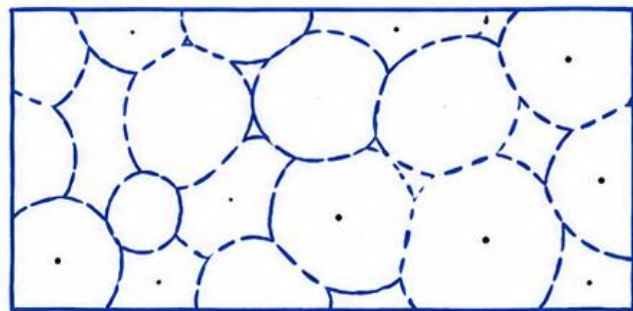
假真空体积分数  $P_f(T)$  随温度下降



$T_n$  时: 只有少量临界泡泡



$T_p$  时: 泡泡明显重叠并占据空间



★ 强过冷时,  $T_N$  只说明成核开始, 不一定代表相变完成。

# 假真空体积占比

宇宙中某一给定空间点仍处于假真空的概率为

$$P_f(t) = \exp[-V(t)]$$

泡泡壁的传播距离

$$r(t', t) = \int_{t'}^t dt'' \frac{\xi_w(t'')}{a(t'')}$$

在时刻  $t'$  的物理体积为

$$V_{\text{phys}}(t', t) = \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3(t') \left( \int_{t'}^t dt'' \frac{\xi_w(t'')}{a(t'')} \right)^3 \sim \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$$

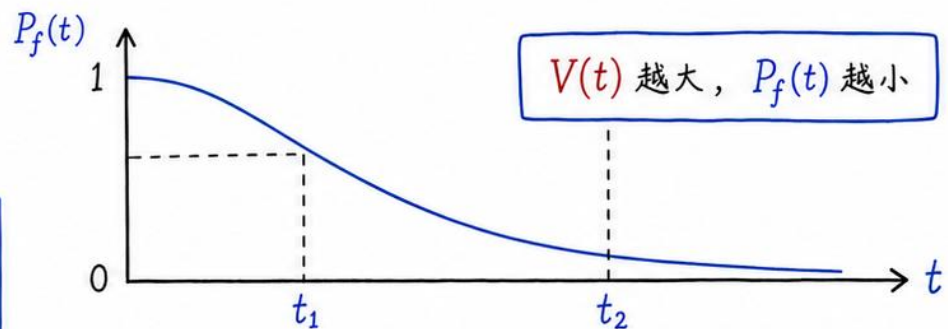
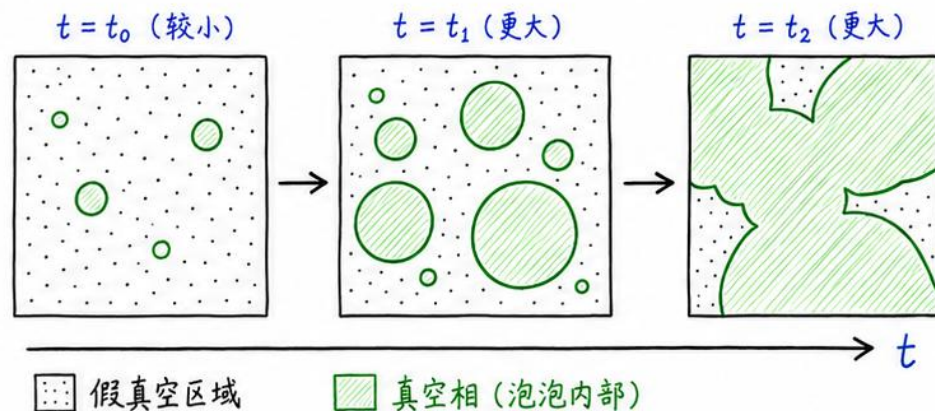
$$P_f(t) = \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{t_c}^t dt' \Gamma(t') a^3(t') \left( \int_{t'}^t dt'' \frac{\xi_w(t'')}{a(t'')} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$a(T) \propto 1/T \quad \frac{dT}{dt} = -H(T) T$$

$$P_f(T) = \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{T_c}^T \frac{dT'}{T'^4} \frac{\Gamma(T')}{H(T')} \left( \int_{T'}^T \frac{dT''}{H(T'')} \xi_w(T'') \right)^3 \right]$$

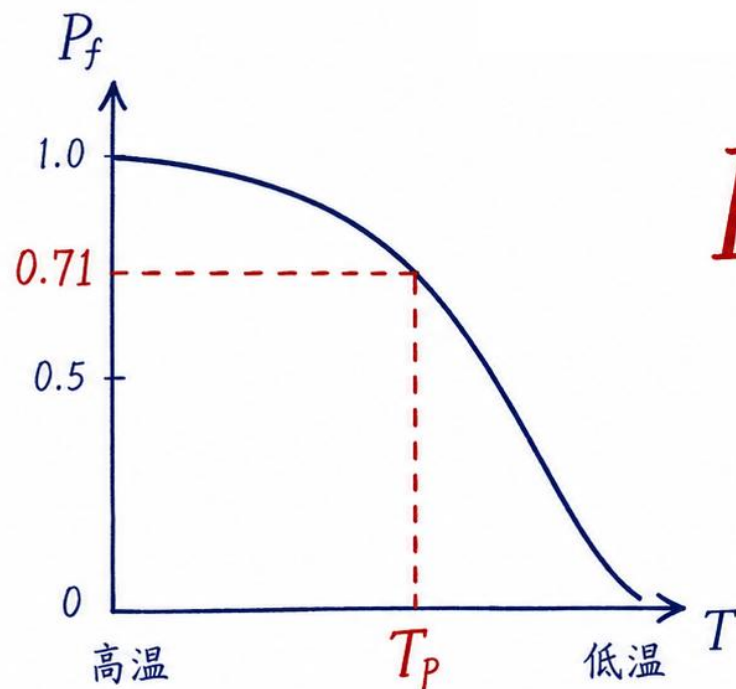
实际物理体积

$$V(t) = \int_{t_c}^t dt' \Gamma(t') V_{\text{phys}}(t', t)$$



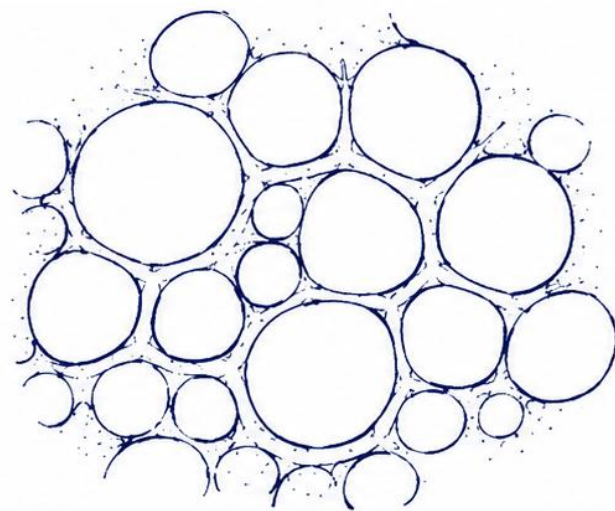
# 渗透温度定义

$$P_f(T) = \exp \left[ -\frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{T_c}^T \frac{dT'}{T'^4} \frac{\Gamma(T')}{H(T')} \left( \int_{T'}^T \frac{dT''}{H(T'')} \xi_w(T'') \right)^3 \right]$$



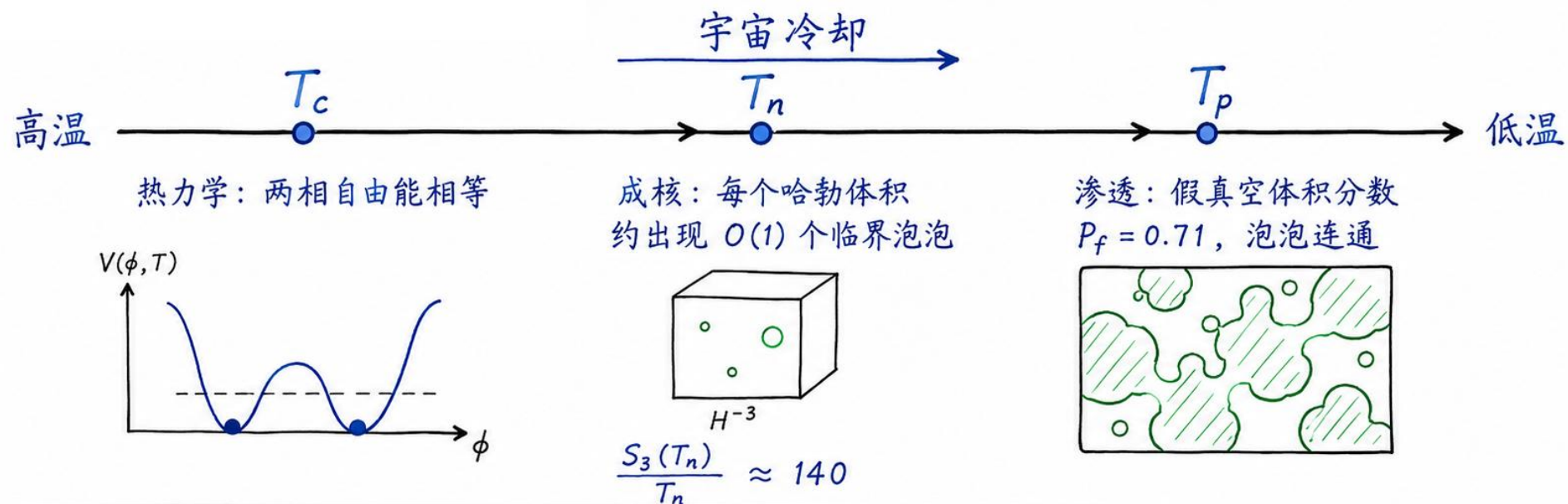
$$P_f(T_p) = 0.71$$

↓  
约 29% 的空间  
已转化为真空泡泡体积

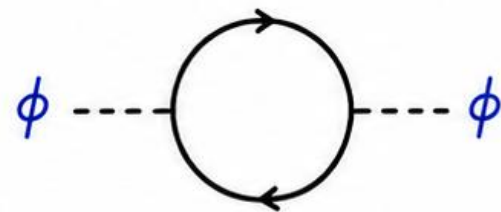
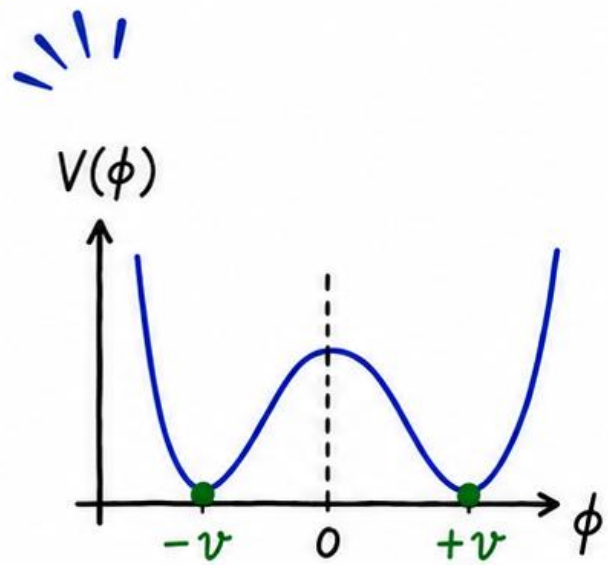


percolation: 泡泡形成  
贯通结构

# $T_C$ , $T_N$ , $T_P$ 的区别：热力学、成核、完成



| 温度   | $T_C$ (临界温度)                                | $T_N$ (成核温度)                                                  | $T_P$ (渗透温度)                     |
|------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 判据   | 两相自由能相等<br>$V_{false}(T_C) = V_{true}(T_C)$ | 每个哈勃体积约出现 $O(1)$ 个临界泡泡：<br>$\frac{S_3(T_N)}{T_N} \approx 140$ | 假真空体积分数 $P_f = 0.71$<br>(泡泡开始连通) |
| 物理含义 | 无净驱动力，处于热平衡                                 | 量子涨落足以产生可长大的泡泡，<br>相变开始成核但仍很稀疏                                | 泡泡连通，相变迅速推进，<br>更接近相变完成          |



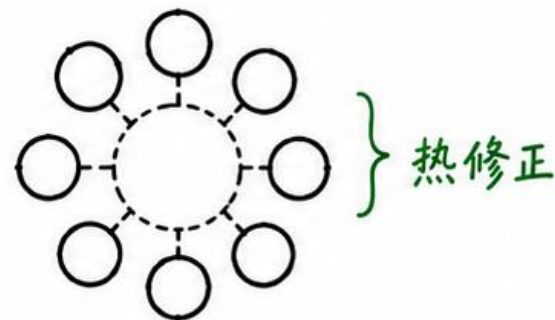
# 一阶相变引力波



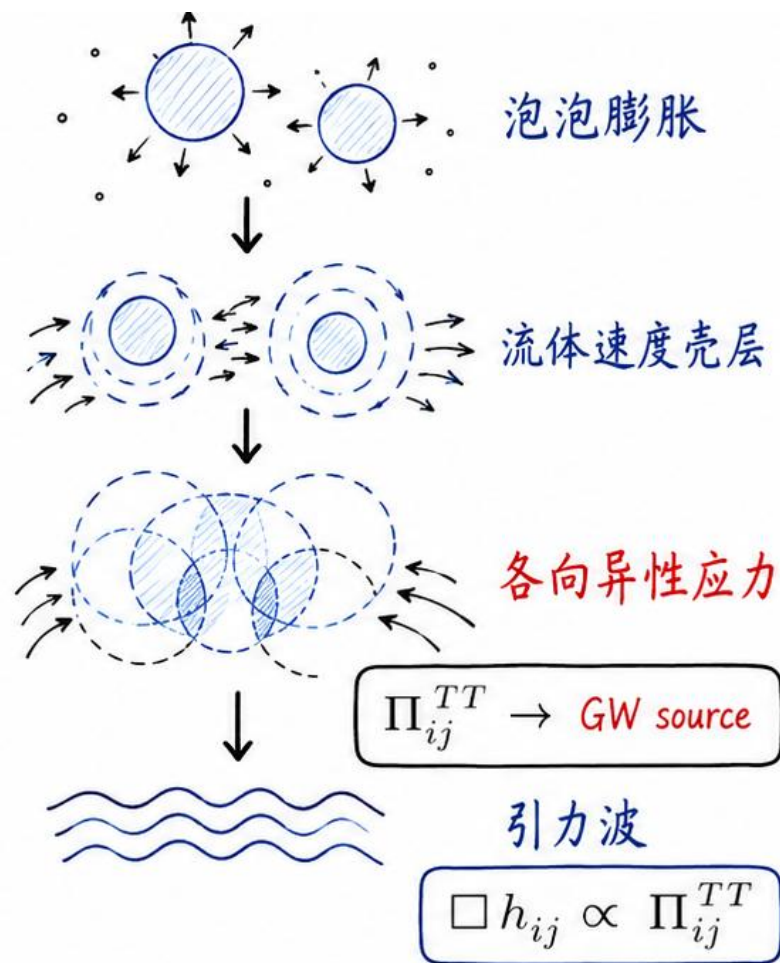
$$\underline{V_{\text{eff}} = V_0 + V_{\text{CW}} + V_T + V_{\text{daisy}}}$$



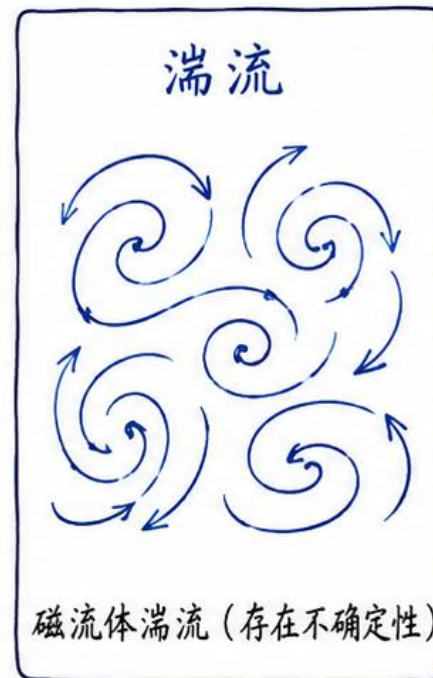
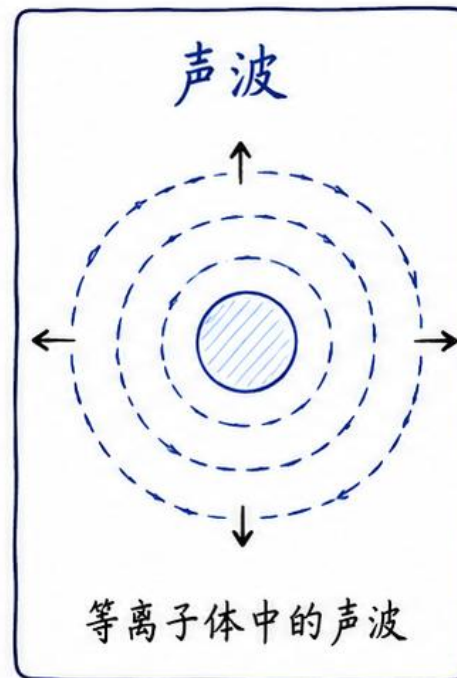
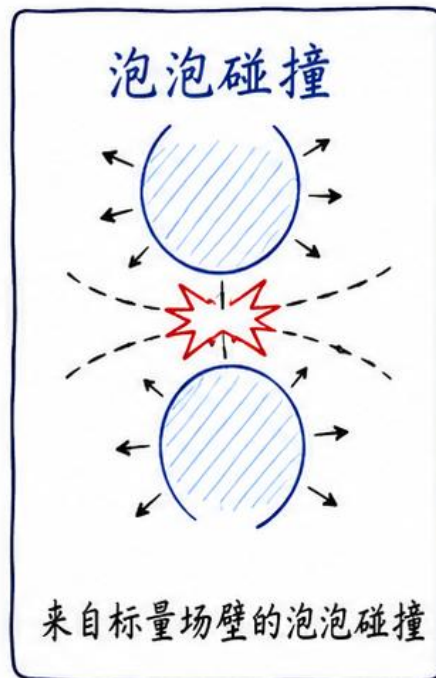
$$\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}$$



# 引力波三个来源



## 三种主要来源



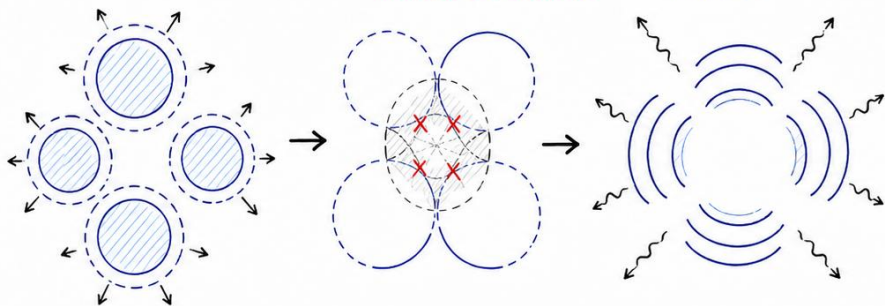
★ 一阶相变引力波的能量来自相变过程中不均匀、非球对称的能量动量分布。各向异性应力是产生引力波的直接源。

# 引力波三个来源

① 泡泡膨胀并相互接近

② 碰撞后，  
只保留未碰撞的泡泡壁

③ 未碰撞的壁形成各向异性壳层  
辐射引力波



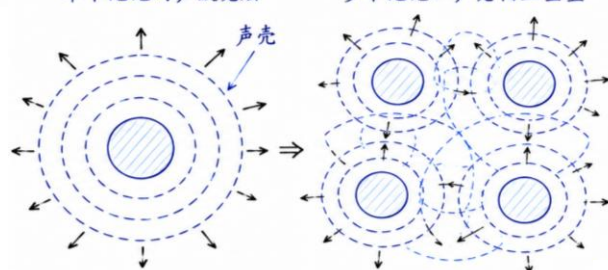
描述了引力波谱的  
形状

$$\Omega_{\text{env}} h^2(f) = 1.67 \times 10^{-5} \left( \frac{H_*}{\beta} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\kappa_{\text{env}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^2 \left( \frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{0.11 \xi_w^3}{0.42 + \xi_w^2} \right) S_{\text{env}}(f)$$

$$f_{\text{env}} = 1.65 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \frac{\beta}{H_*} \left( \frac{T_*}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right) \frac{0.62}{1.8 - 0.1 \xi_w + \xi_w^2} \left( \frac{g_*}{100} \right)^{1/6}$$

单个泡泡的声波壳层

多个泡泡：声壳相互重叠



压低因子

$$\Omega_{\text{SW}} h^2(f) = 2.65 \times 10^{-6} \left( \frac{H_*}{\beta} \right) \left( \frac{\kappa_{\text{SW}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^2 \left( \frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{1/3} \xi_w S_{\text{SW}}(f) \Upsilon(\tau_{\text{SW}})$$

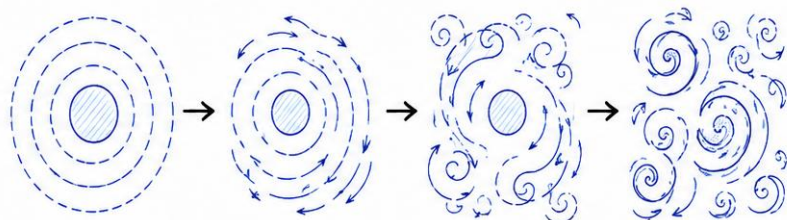
$$f_{\text{SW}} = 1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \frac{1}{\xi_w} \left( \frac{\beta}{H_*} \right) \left( \frac{T_*}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left( \frac{g_*}{100} \right)^{1/6}$$

声波

弱非线性

强非线性

磁流体湍流



有序的球壳流动  
(线性声波)

壳层出现畸变  
(模耦合增强)

产生大量涡旋  
(能量向小尺度级联)

多尺度、三维、磁化  
的湍流状态

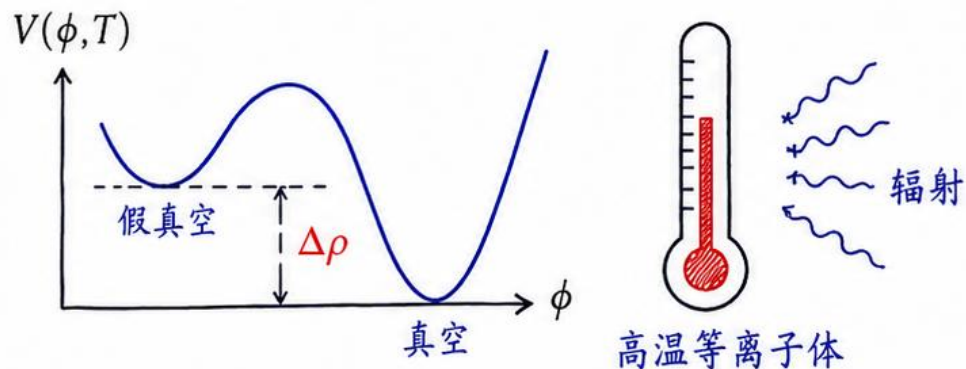
$$\Omega_{\text{turb}} h^2(f) = 3.35 \times 10^{-4} \left( \frac{H_*}{\beta} \right) \left( \frac{\kappa_{\text{turb}} \alpha}{1 + \alpha} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{100}{g_*} \right)^{1/3} \xi_w S_{\text{turb}}(f)$$

$$f_{\text{turb}} = 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \frac{1}{\xi_w} \left( \frac{\beta}{H_*} \right) \left( \frac{T_*}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left( \frac{g_*}{100} \right)^{1/6}$$

# 核心输入参数: $\alpha, \beta/H$

$$\Omega_{\text{GW}} h^2 \simeq \Omega_{\text{env}} h^2 + \Omega_{\text{SW}} h^2 + \Omega_{\text{turb}} h^2$$

$\alpha$ : 相变强度 (能量释放的大小)

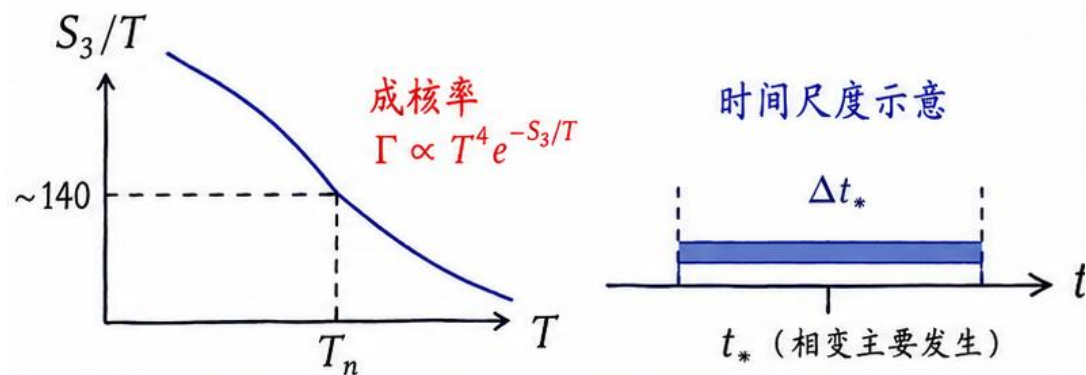


$\alpha$ : 真空能释放相对于辐射能量密度的比值

$$\alpha \sim \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_{\text{rad}}}$$

- 决定相变强度
- 影响能量分配  $\kappa$
- 影响谱振幅

$\beta/H$ : 相变持续时间 (快慢)



$\beta/H$ : 相变持续时间的无量纲刻画

$$\frac{\beta}{H} \sim T \left. \frac{d(S_3/T)}{dT} \right|_{T_n}$$

- 决定特征频率
- 决定源持续时间
- $\beta/H$  越小 → 谱越强、峰位越低

# 相变强度 $\alpha$

## ① 物理意义与一般定义

表征相变释放到等离子体的可用能量，相对于背景辐射能密度的大小

$$\alpha = \frac{4 (q_f(T_*) - q_t(T_*))}{3 w_f(T_*)}$$

其中  $q$  代表所选热力学量， $w_f$  为假真空相焓密度。

若采用口袋模型  $w_f = 4\rho_R/3$ ，则  $\alpha = \frac{q_f(T_*) - q_t(T_*)}{\rho_R(T_*)}$

辐射能密度：
$$\rho_R(T_*) = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_* T_*^4$$

$g_*$ ：温度  $T_*$  时的相对论自由度数。

## ② 常见的 $q$ 取值及对应的 $\alpha$

A.  $q = -p$  (自由能)  $V_{\text{eff}} = -p$   $\alpha_{-p} = \frac{\Delta V_{\text{eff}}}{\rho_R(T_*)}$  直接用两相有效势能差表征驱动力。

B.  $q = \rho$  (能量密度)  $\rho = -p + T \frac{dp}{dT}$   $\alpha_\rho = \frac{\Delta \left[ V_{\text{eff}} - T_* \left( \frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{dT_*} \right) \right]}{\rho_R(T_*)}$  强调两相内能之差，最常见定义之一。

C.  $q = \theta \equiv \frac{\rho - 3p}{4}$  (迹反常)  $\alpha_\theta = \frac{\Delta \left[ V_{\text{eff}} - \frac{T_*}{4} \left( \frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{dT_*} \right) \right]}{\rho_R(T_*)}$  与流体动力学可用能量联系更直接。

D.  $q = \bar{\theta}$  (赝迹反常)  $\bar{\theta}(T) = \frac{\rho(T)/4 - p(T)}{c_{s,t}^2(T)}$  (无独立  $\alpha$  公式；按一般定义代入  $q = \bar{\theta}$  即可) 推广到声速  $c_s \neq 1/\sqrt{3}$  的一般情形。

☆  $\alpha$  越大，表示相变可注入等离子体的能量越多，越有利于驱动声波、湍流，并增强相变引力波信号。

相变  
释放能量

声波/  
湍流

GW

# 相变持续时间的倒数 $\beta/H$

## 1. 定义与物理意义

$$\beta \equiv \frac{\dot{\Gamma}}{\Gamma} = \frac{d}{dt} \ln \Gamma$$

$\beta$  描述相变持续时间的倒数;  
 $\beta$  越大, 相变越快。

$$\Gamma(T) \sim A(T) e^{-S_3(T)/T}$$

指数因子通常主导温度依赖。

## 2. 从成核率到 $\beta/H_*$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{dT}{dt} \frac{d}{dT} \ln \Gamma \\ &= \dot{T} \frac{d}{dT} \ln A(T) - \dot{T} \frac{d}{dT} \left( \frac{S_3(T)}{T} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\ln A(T)$  变化较缓,  
可忽略

$$\beta \approx -\dot{T} \frac{d}{dT} \left( \frac{S_3(T)}{T} \right)$$

## 3. 辐射主导宇宙中的结果

$$\begin{aligned} T &\propto a^{-1} \\ \frac{\dot{T}}{T} &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a} = -H \\ \dot{T} &= -HT \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{H_*} = T_* \frac{d}{dT} \left( \frac{S_3(T)}{T} \right) \Big|_{T_*}$$

$H_*$ : 特征温度  $T_*$  处的哈勃参数

- $\beta/H_*$  小: 相变持续更久, 源寿命更长
- $\beta/H_*$  大: 相变更快, 典型时间尺度更短
- 它是预测相变引力波频率与强度的核心输入参数之一

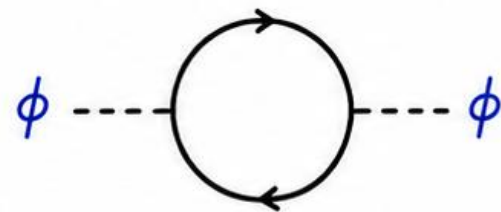
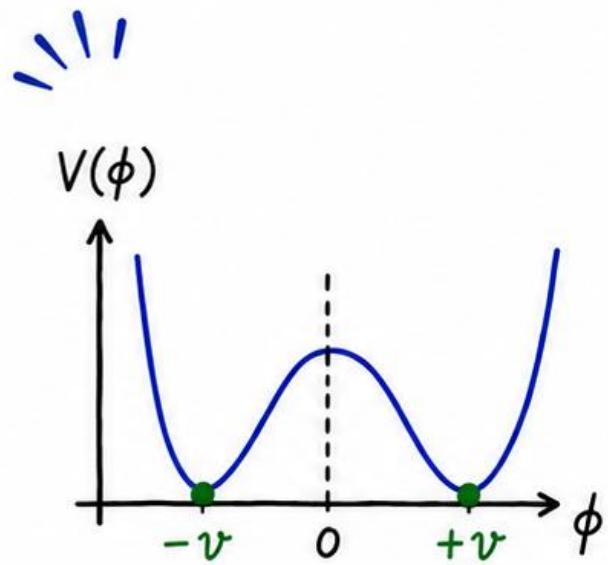
$S_3/T$  曲线斜率



$\beta/H_*$



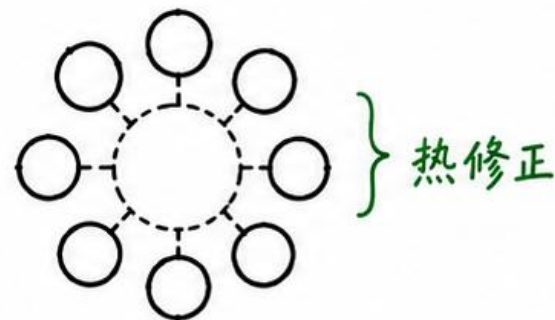
GW 信号



# 电弱相变基础总结

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = \frac{1}{T}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_{eff} = V_0 + V_{CW} + V_T + V_{daisy}}}$$



# 电弱相变 (EWPT) 研究流程: 从理论到实验

