

Recent Developments in Calculating Bubble Wall Velocity

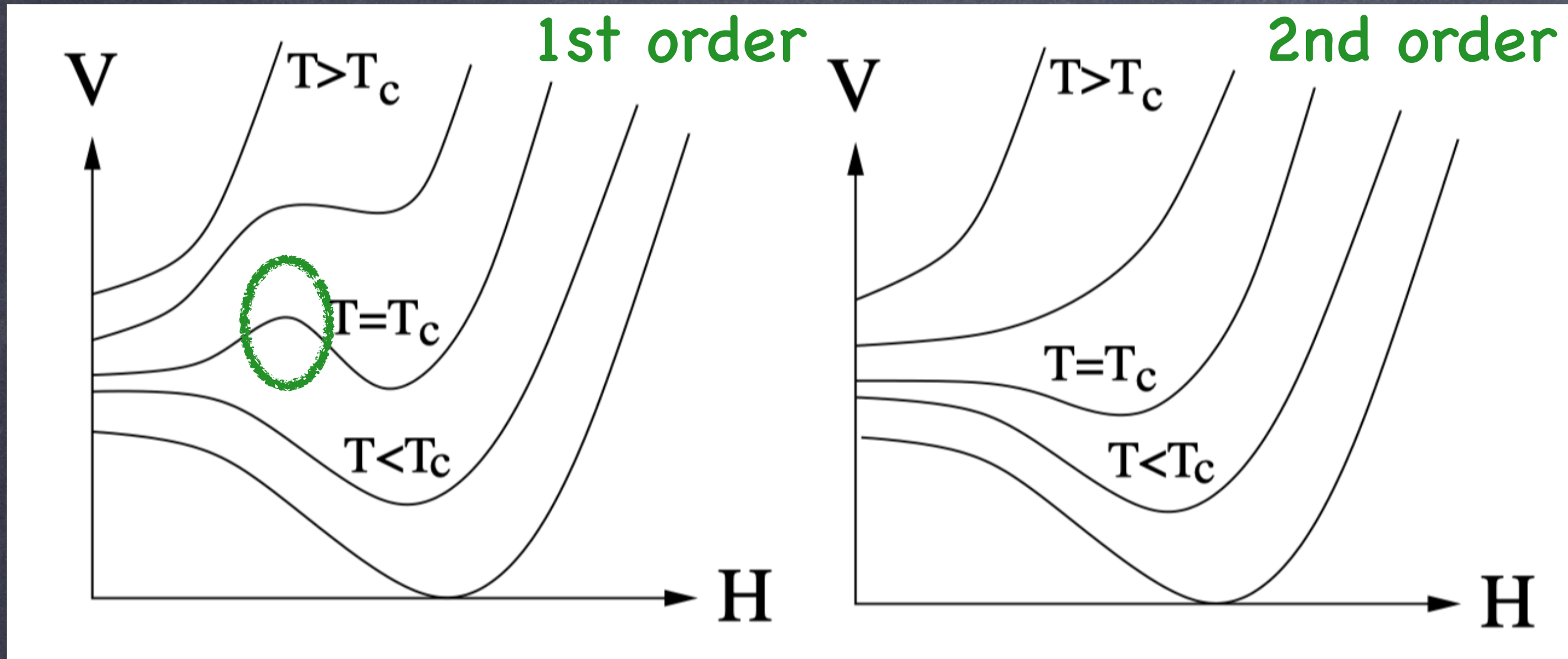
Isaac Ruoquan Wang, Fermilab

Pheno 2026

In collaboration with: Marcela Carena, Aurora Ireland, and Tong Ou

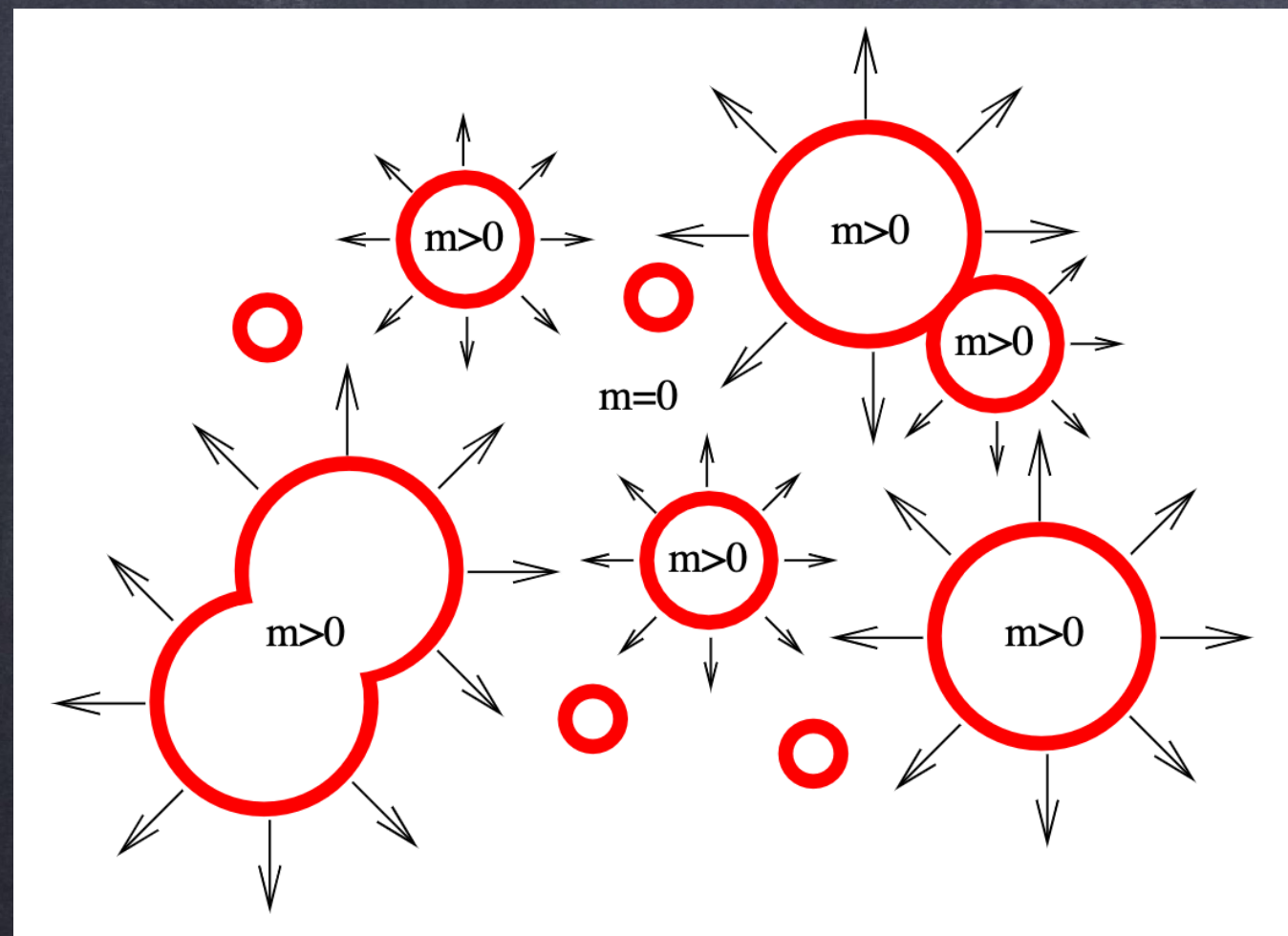


Phase Transition: 1st vs 2nd Order



SM: 2nd order.

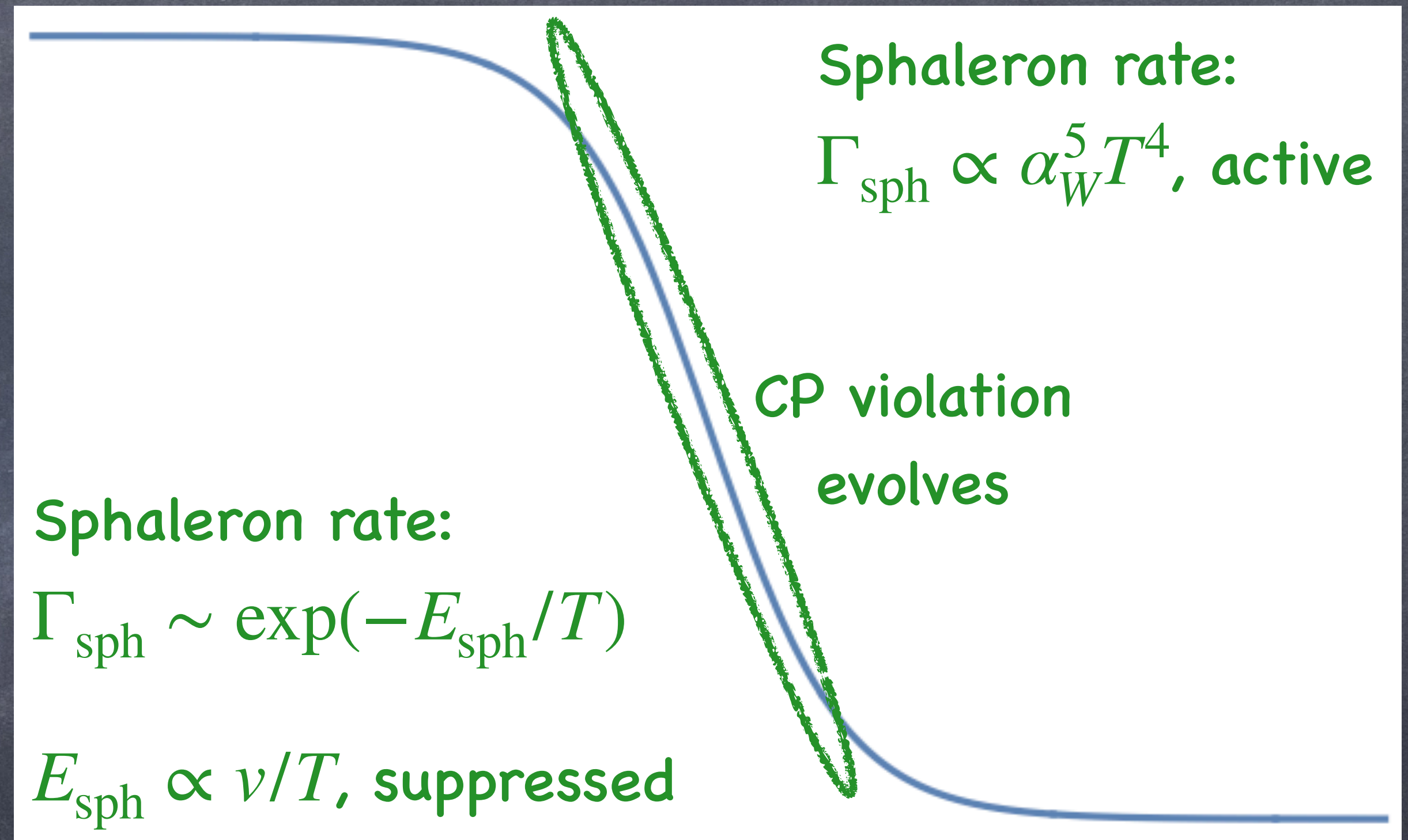
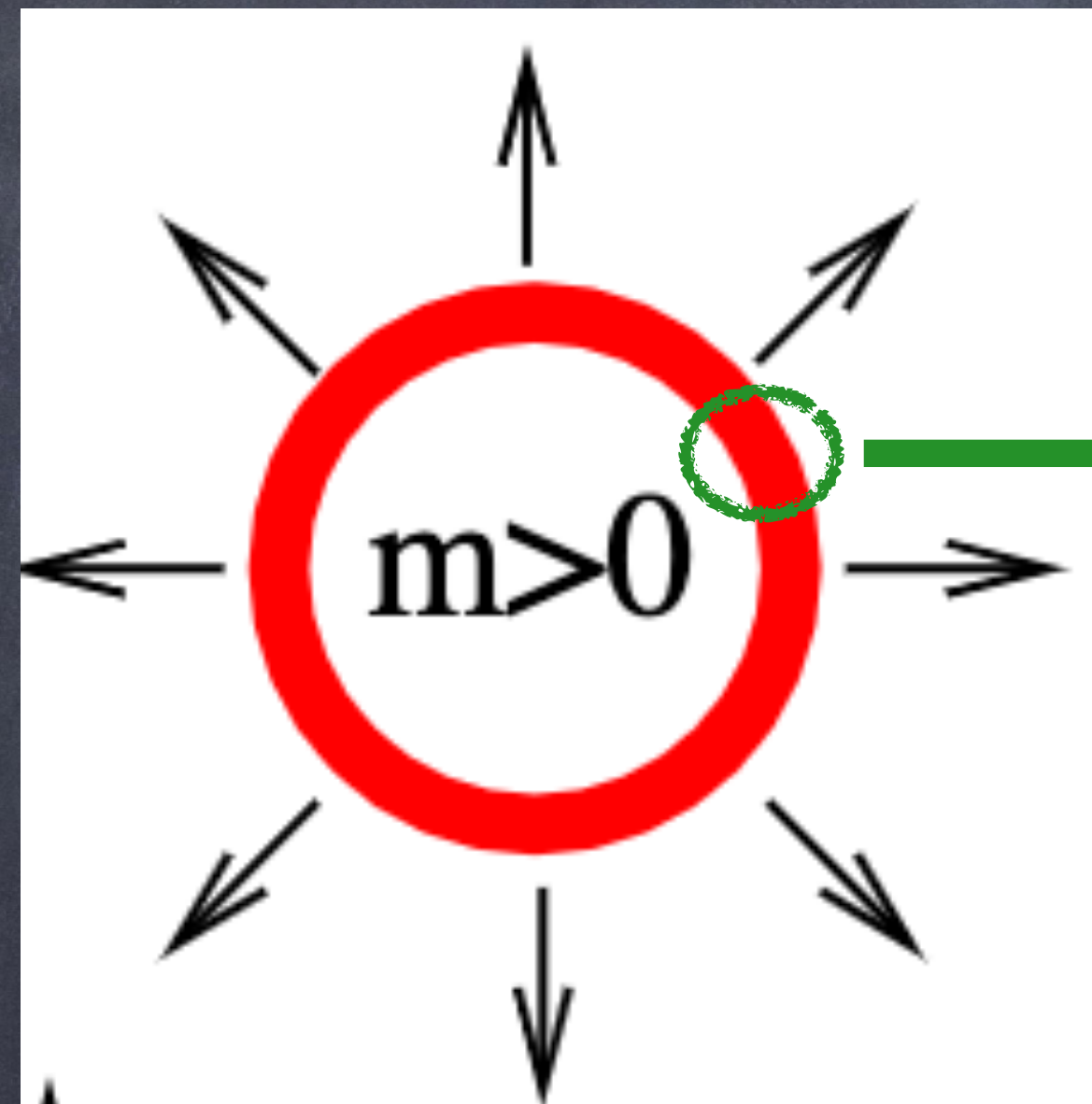
1st order widely exist in BSM theories



* 1st: well-defined barrier, bubble nucleation

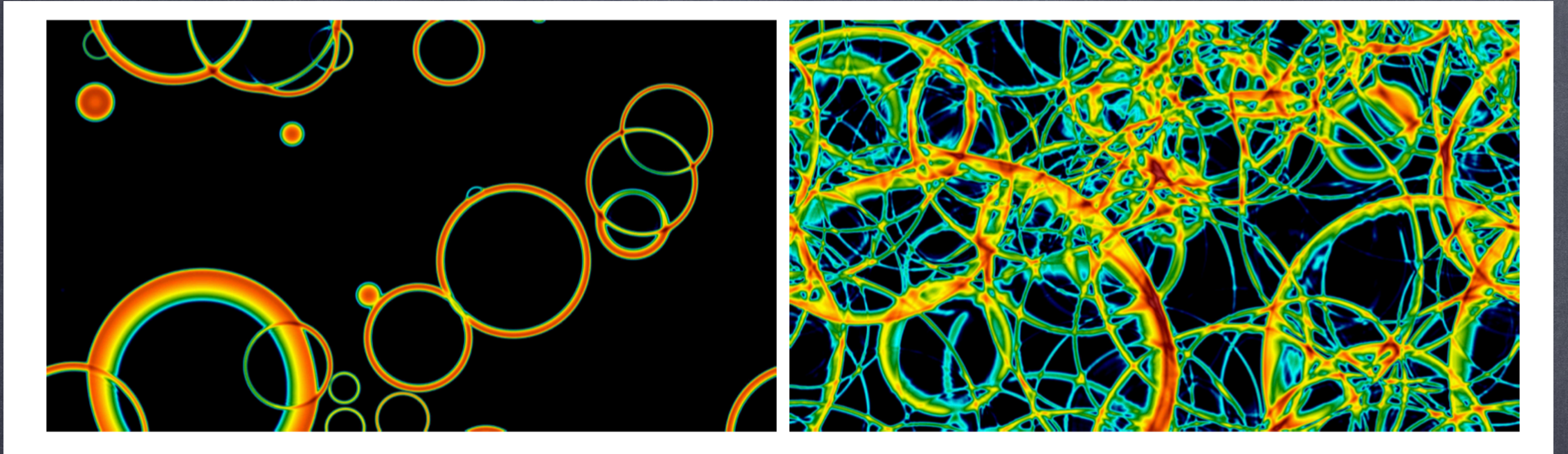
* 2nd: smooth crossover

What can Bubble Walls Do?



Electroweak Baryogenesis!

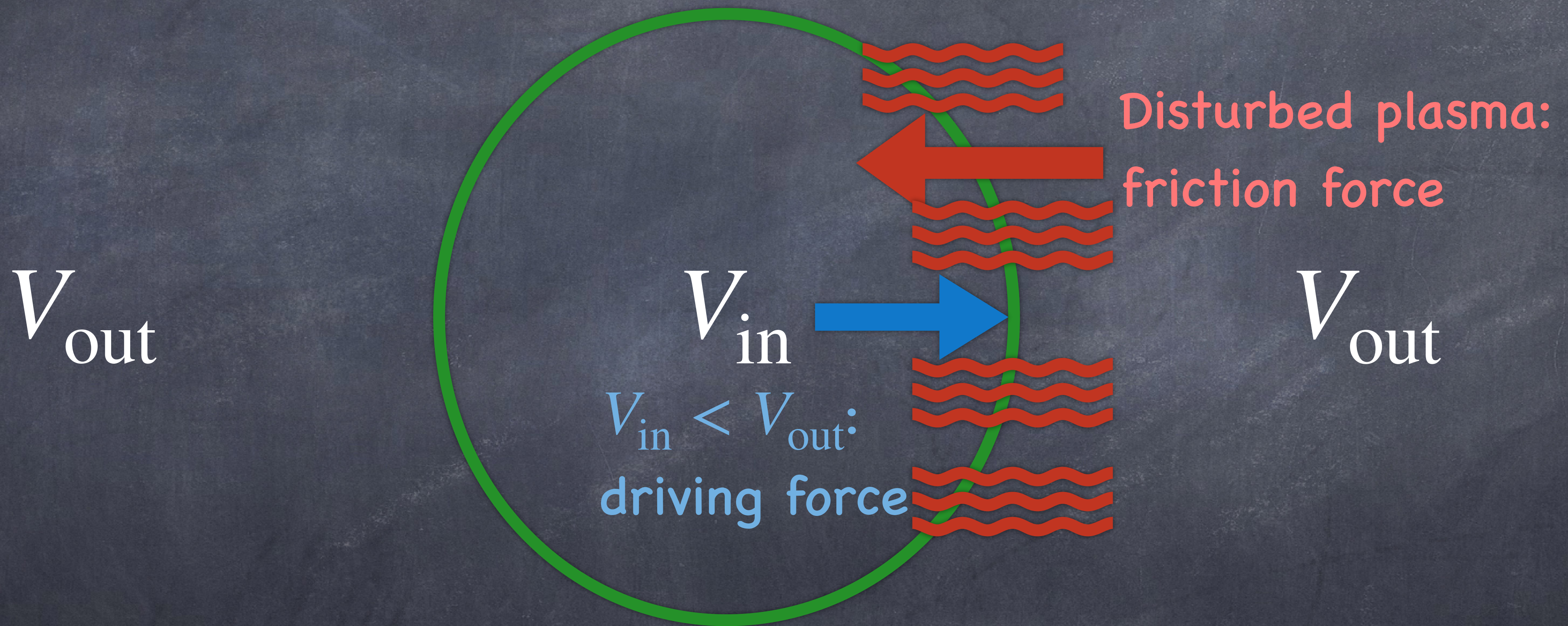
What can Bubble Walls Do?



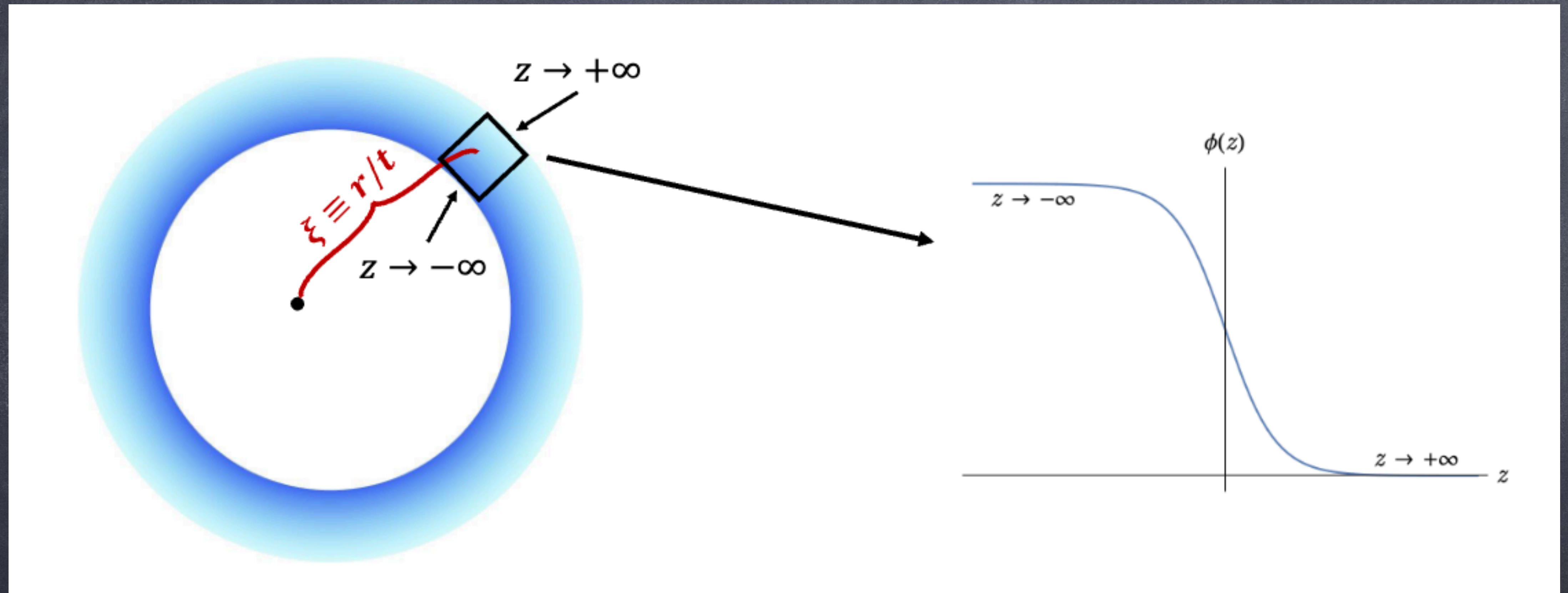
D. Weir, 1705.01783

Gravitational waves: bubble collision, sound wave, MHD turbulence,
etc

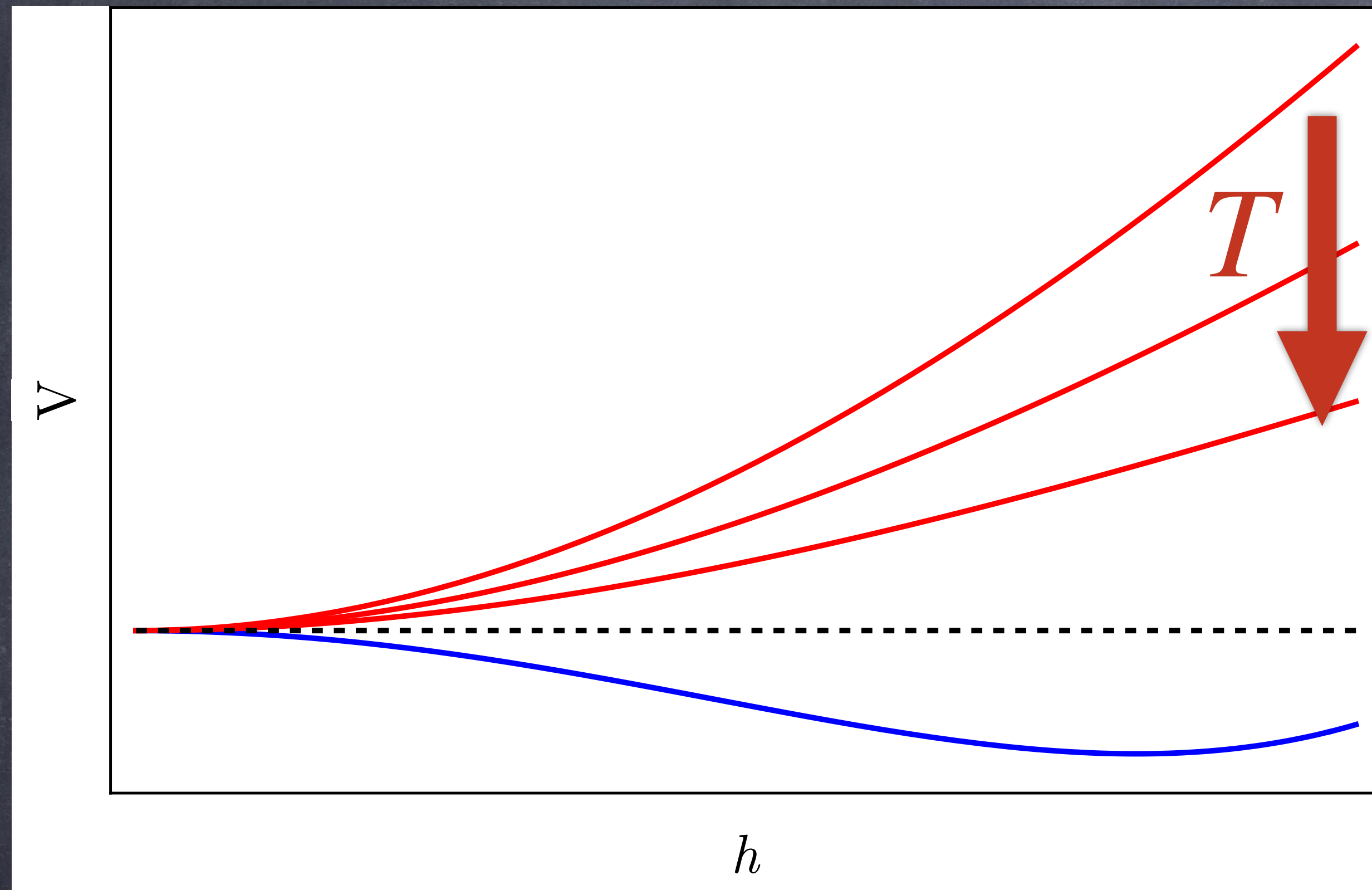
Bubble Wall Dynamics: Intuition



Coordinate



Forces, from Effective Potential



V_{FT} : finite- T correction,
always pushing inward (friction).
Stronger for higher T

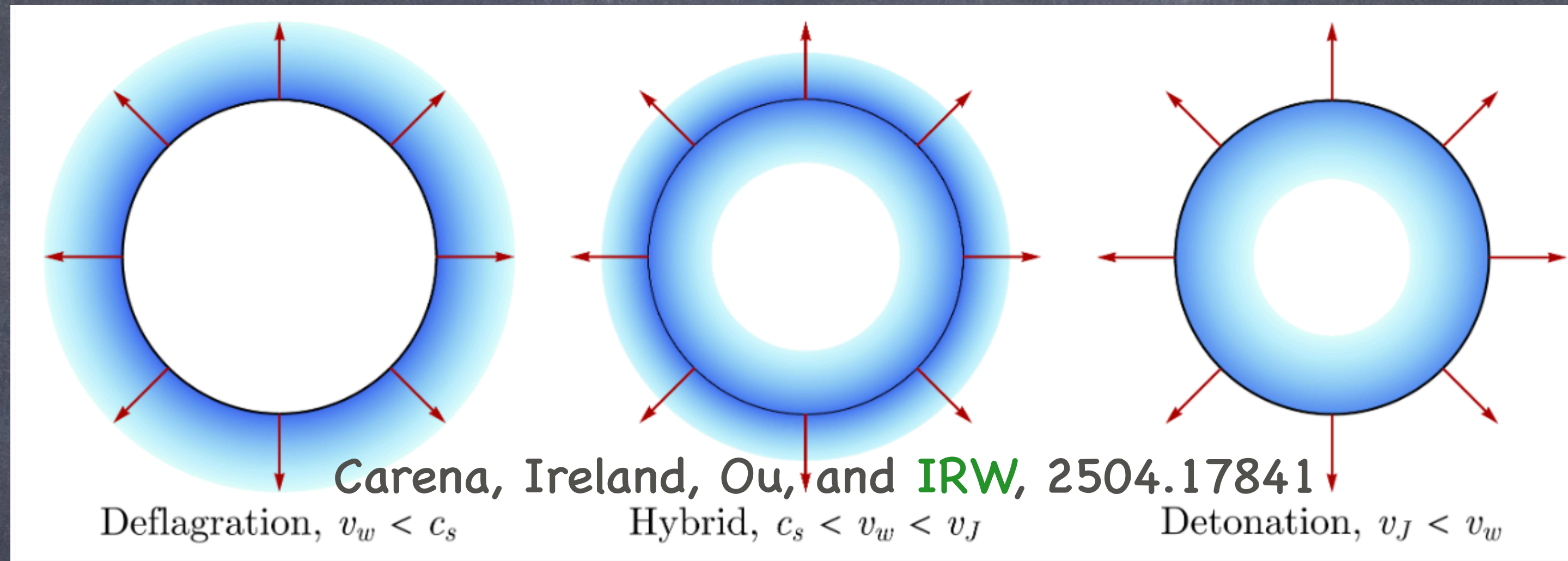
V_0 : not changing with time,
always pushing expansion

Vacuum energy release (α) pushes acceleration, heated plasma provides friction

Distributed Plasma: Source of Friction!

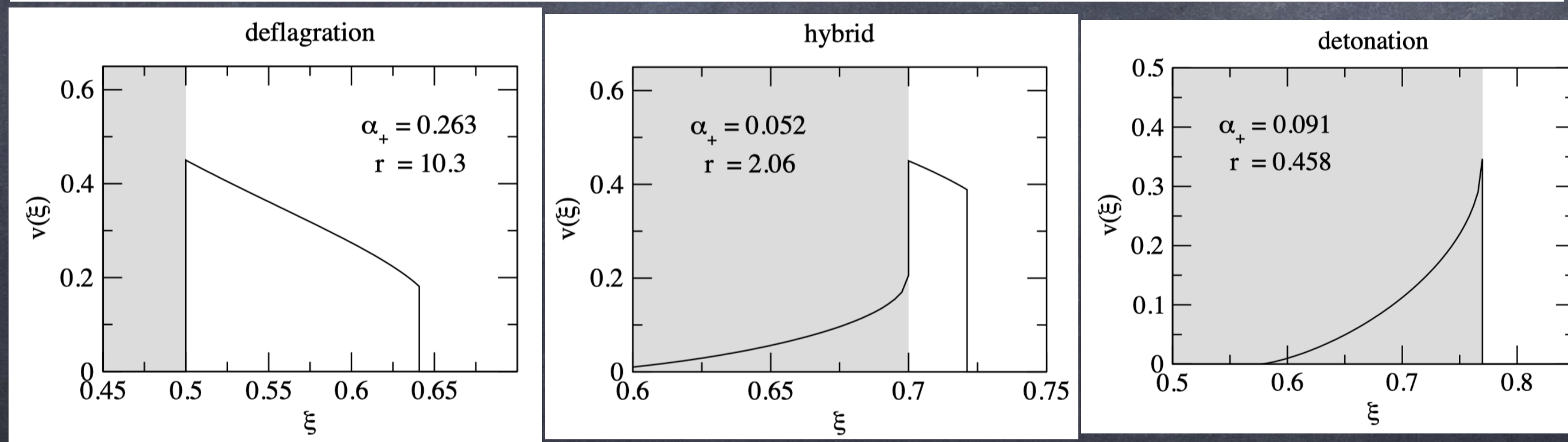
Plasma reflected and heated up in the front.

Strong friction.



Heated plasma disappears in the front.

Friction drops.



Espinosa et al, 1004.4187

Bubble Wall Dynamics: Maths Coming!

Two equations are governing:

✱ Energy momentum (EMT) conservation: $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \left(T_\phi^{\mu\nu} + T_f^{\mu\nu} \right) = 0.$

Governing both the **bubble wall** and the **disturbed plasma**

✱ Equations of Motion: $\square \phi_i + \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \phi_i} + \frac{\partial m^2}{\partial \phi_i} \sum_j \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} f_j^{\text{out}}(k, z) = 0$

$$f_i = f_i^{\text{eq}} + f_i^{\text{out}}, f_i^{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{1 \pm \exp(E/T)}$$

Part 1: EMT Conservation

Densities of thermodynamic quantities: enthalpy, entropy, energy, pressure

$$w_f = T \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial T}, \quad s_f = \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial T}, \quad e_f = T \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial T} - p_f, \quad p_f = -V_{\text{eff}}$$

Drop the time dependencies (seeking for steady-state solutions)

At both sides of the wall:

$$w_+ \gamma_+^2 v_+ = w_- \gamma_-^2 v_-, \quad w_+ \gamma_+^2 v_+^2 + p_+ = w_- \gamma_-^2 v_-^2 + p_-$$

Equation of State

The above equations cannot be analytically solved.

Approximation: **Bag equation of state**

$$p_{\pm}^f = \frac{1}{3} a_{\pm} T_{\pm}^4, \quad e_{\pm}^f = a_{\pm} T_{\pm}^4.$$

a_{\pm} : relativistic dof.

Treating everything as pure radiation, or completely decoupled.

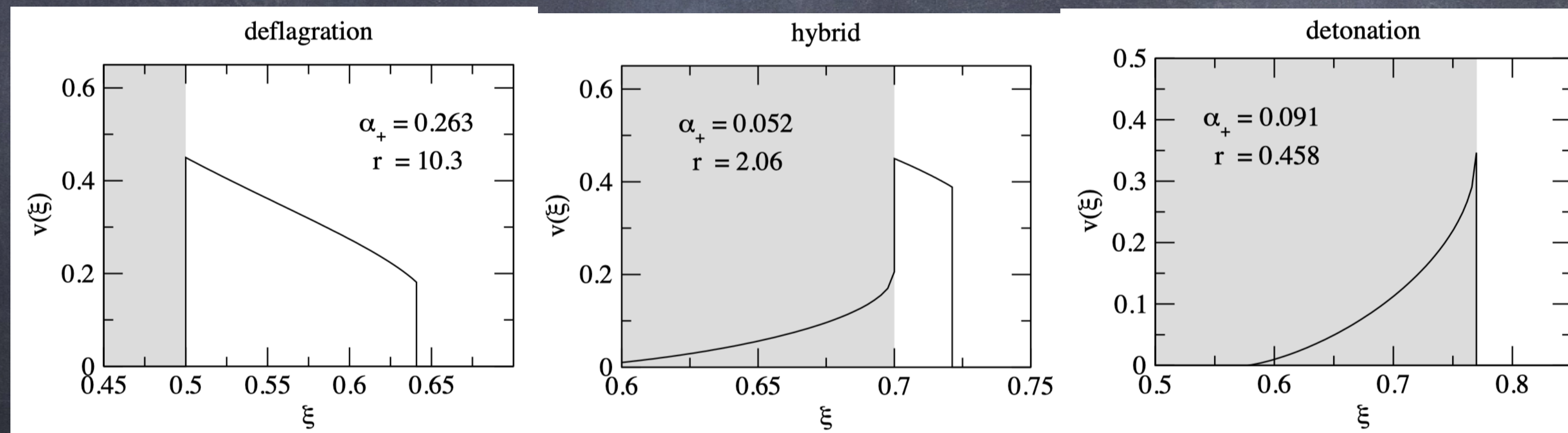
Helps giving intuitions. Not justified for EWPT!

EMT Conservation for Fluid

Away from the wall: disturbed plasma.

Drop the **scalar contribution** and **time dependency**:

$$2 \frac{v_{cf}(\xi)}{\xi} = \gamma_{cf}^2 (1 - v_{cf}(\xi) \xi) \left(\frac{v(\xi, v_{cf}(\xi))^2}{c_s^2(\xi)} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial v_{cf}(\xi)}{\partial \xi},$$



Part 2: Equations of Motion

Move terms according to our intuition: vacuum for push, plasma for friction.

$$\square \phi_i + \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial \phi_i} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{FT}}}{\partial \phi_i} + \frac{\partial m^2}{\partial \phi_i} \sum_i \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} f_j^{\text{out}}(k, z) = 0$$

$$\ddot{\phi}_i - (\partial_z^2 \phi) + \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial \phi_i} + \frac{\partial m^2}{\partial \phi_i} \sum_i \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} f_j(k, z) = 0$$

V_{FT} given by f_j^{eq}

Perform integration along the wall

Pressure $\mathcal{P}_{\text{net}} \equiv \int dz (\partial_z \phi) \ddot{\phi} = - \int dz (\partial_z \phi) \left(\frac{\partial V_0}{\partial \phi} + \sum_i n_i \frac{dm_i^2}{d\phi} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_i} f_i(k, x) \right)$

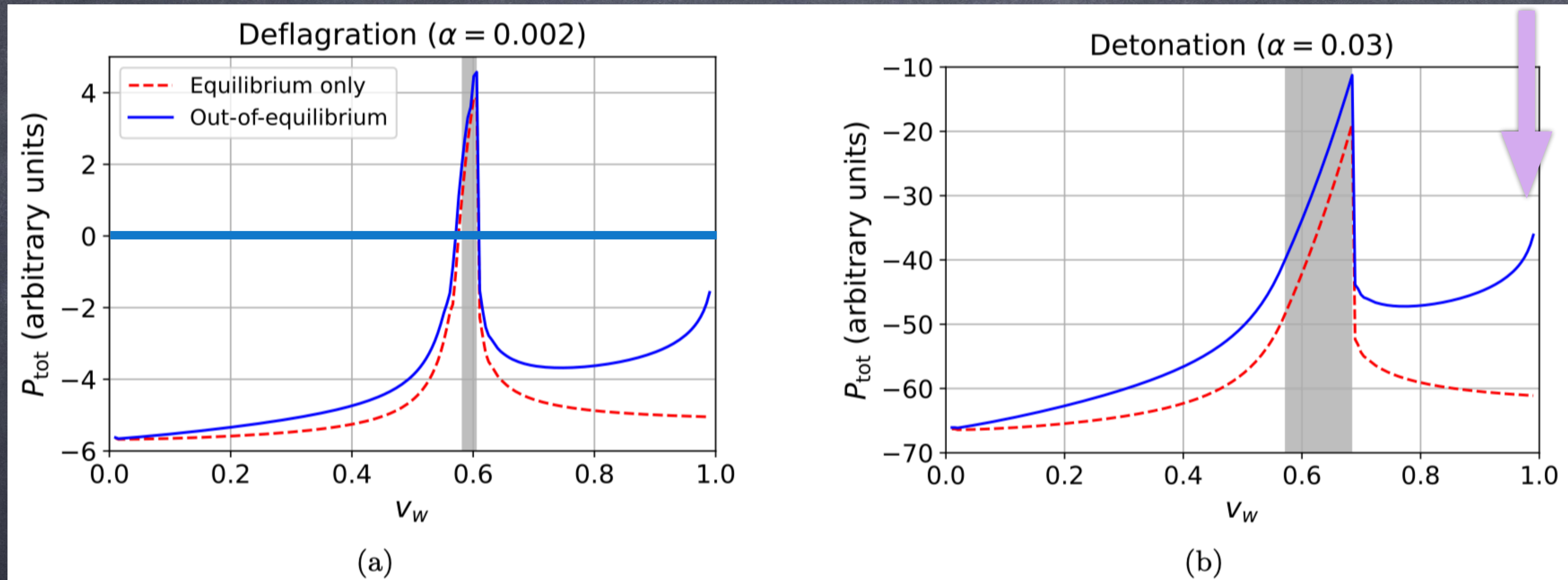
Pressure

When $v_w \rightarrow 1$:

$$\mathcal{P} \propto \gamma_w \text{ or } \gamma_w^2$$

Gouttenorie et al, 2021,

Hoeche et al, 2022



Cline and Laurent, 2204.13120

Terminal v_w : $\mathcal{P} = 0$. Out-of-equilibrium is negligible unless $v_w \rightarrow 1$

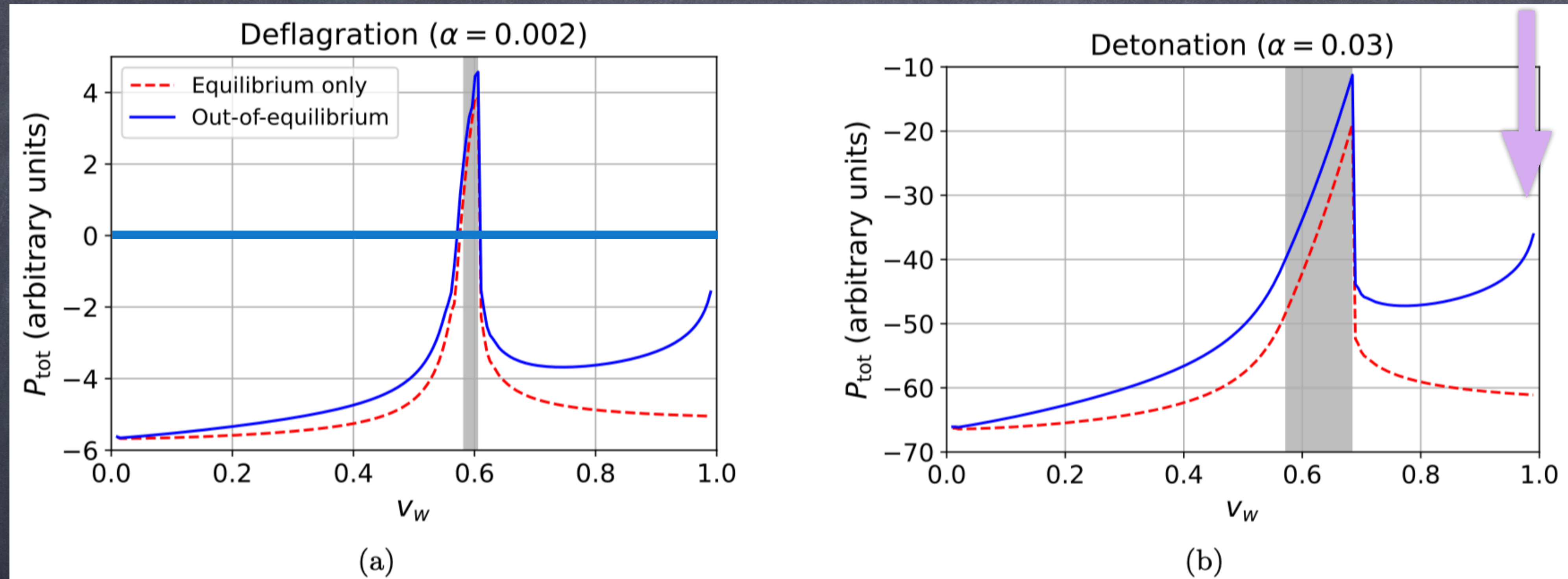
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Gouttenorie et al, 2021,

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Cline and Laurent, 2204.13120

Conclusion: v_w either located around 0.6, or goes up around 1.

Local Thermal Equilibrium (LTE)

From EOM: $u_\nu \partial^\nu \phi \left(\square \phi + \frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \phi} \right) + T \partial_\mu S^\mu = 0,$

Entropy conservation: $s_+ \gamma_+ v_+ = s_- \gamma_- v_-$, calculation simplified!

From Bag model:

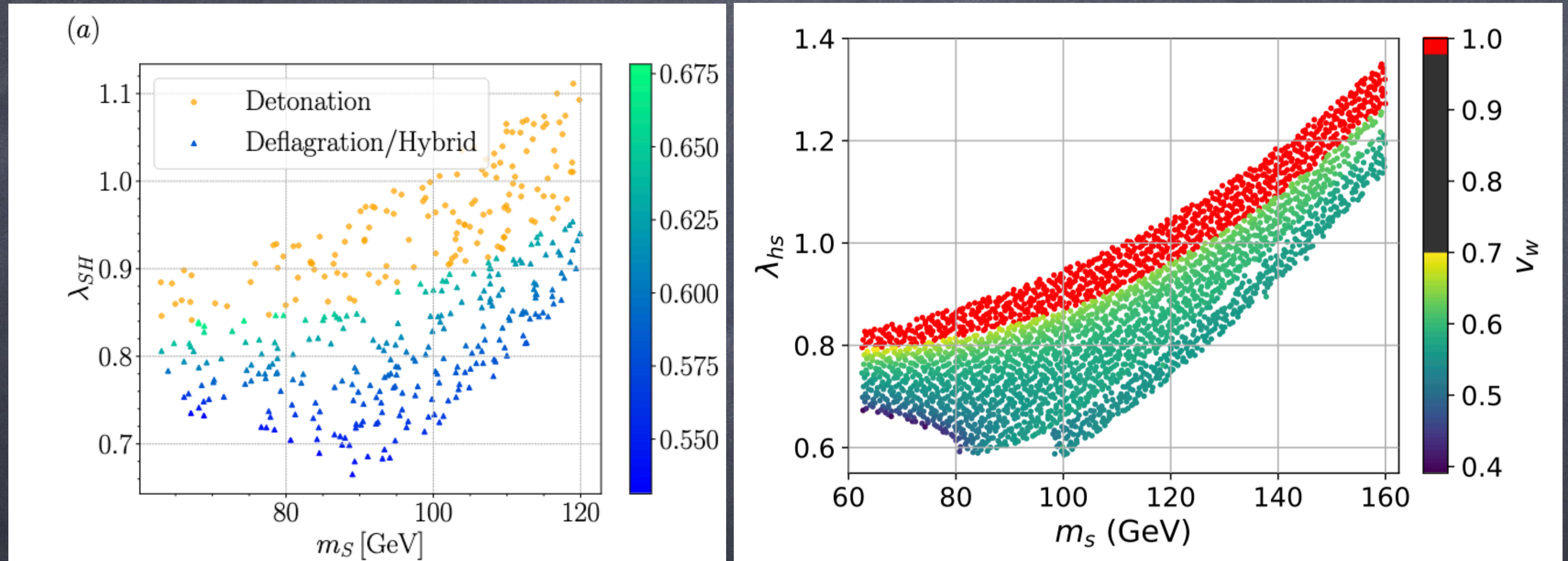
$b \equiv a_- / a_+$, just counting.

Critical α to prevent a runaway!

$$\frac{b(\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}} + 1)^4}{\left[2\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}} + 1 - \sqrt{\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}}(3\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}} + 2)}\right]^2 + 3\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}}} = 1 + 2 \frac{3(\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}})^2 + \alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}} + (1 - \alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}})\sqrt{3(\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}})^2 + 2\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}}}}{2\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}} + 1 - \sqrt{3(\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}})^2 + 2\alpha_{n,\text{max}}^{\text{det}}}}.$$

Ai et al, 2401.05911

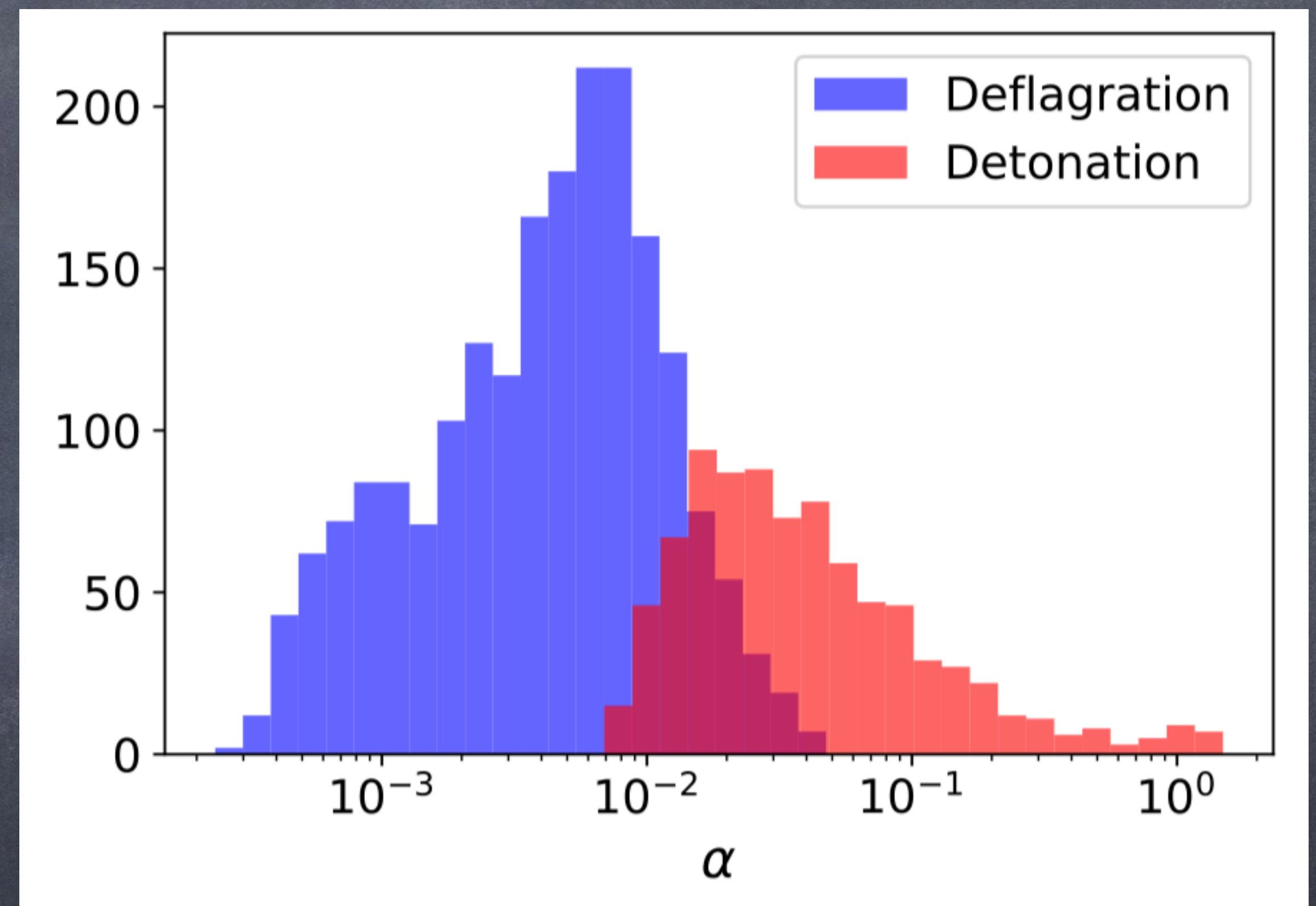
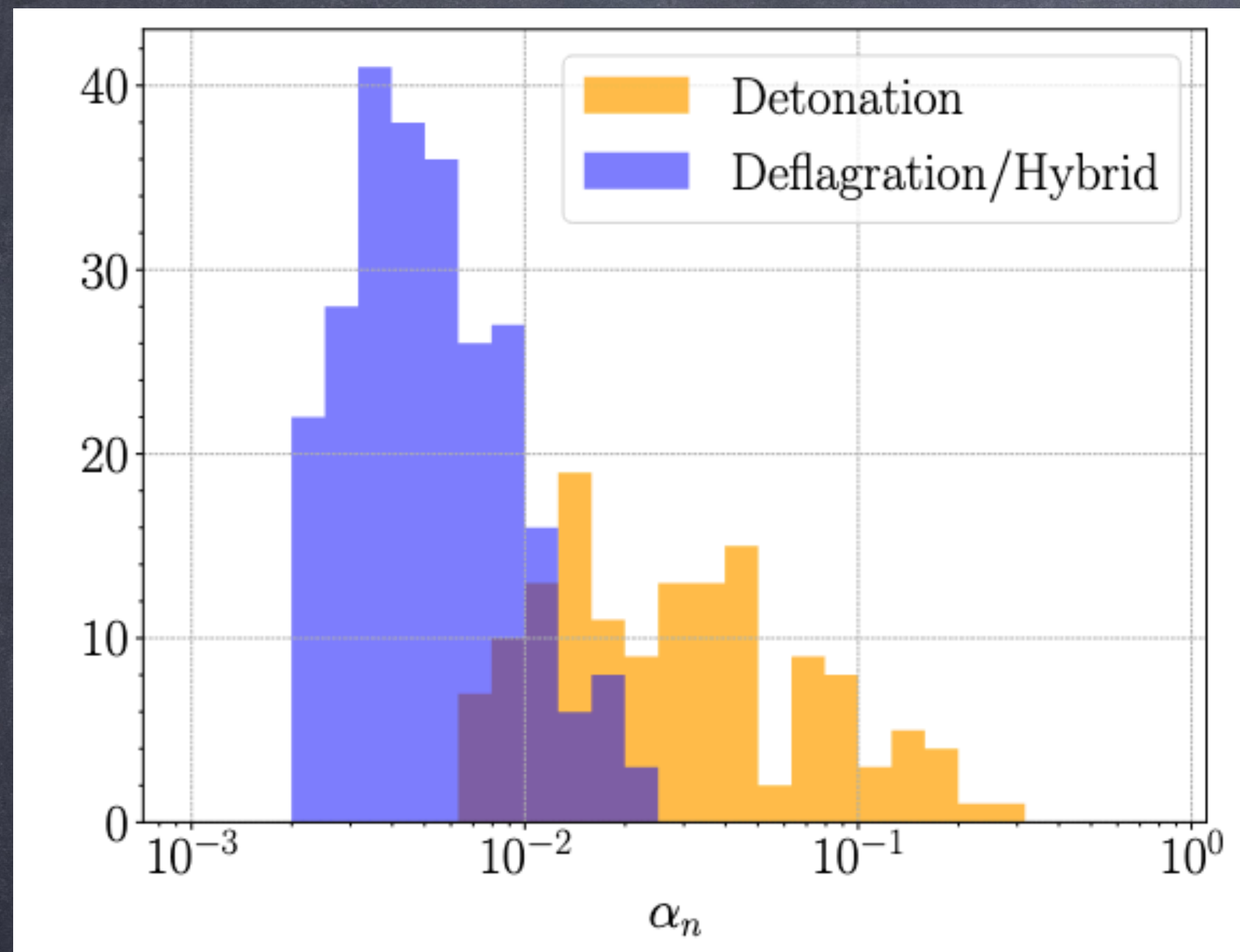
LTE: Beyond the Bag EOS



LTE+entropy with general EOS
Carena, Ireland, Ou, and IRW, 2025

Full result, Cline and Laurent, 2022

LTE: Beyond the Bag EOS

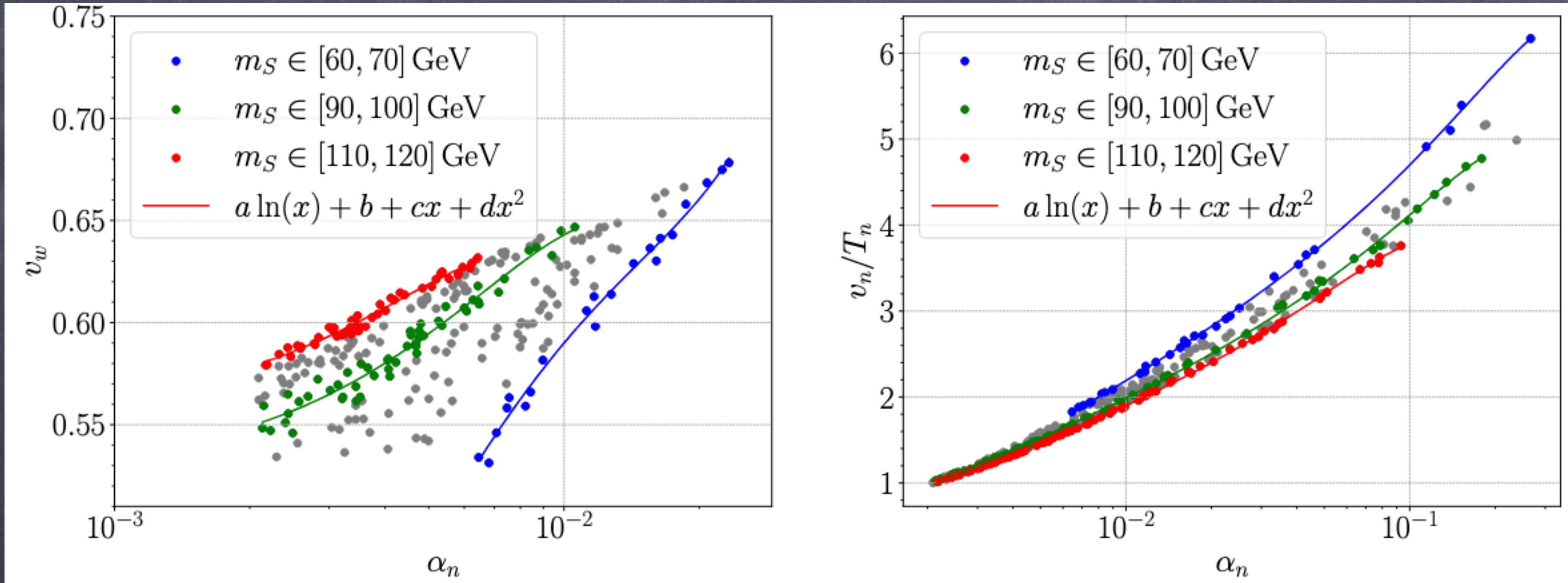


LTE+entropy with general EOS

Full result, Cline and Laurent, 2022

Carena, Ireland, Ou, and IRW, 2025 Bag result: $\alpha_{\text{crit}} \simeq 0.05$

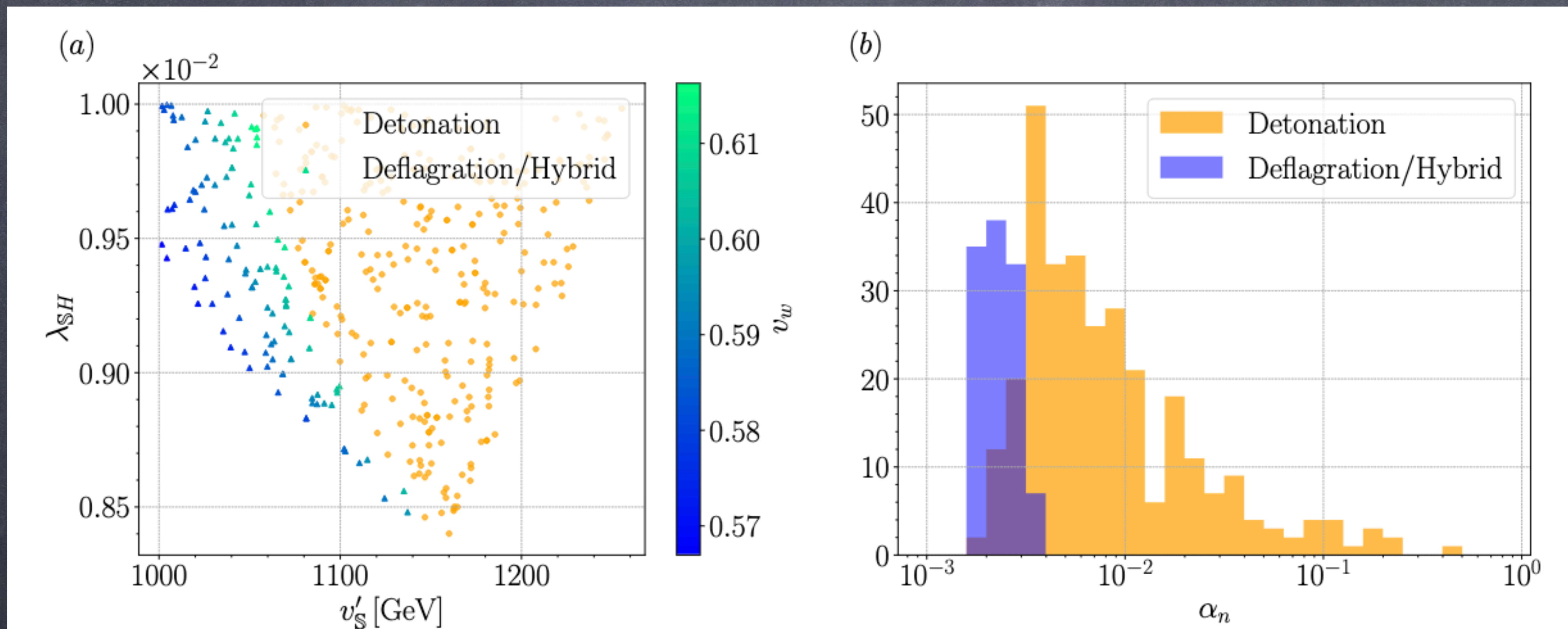
LTE: Beyond the Bag EOS



m_S range (GeV)	(a, b, c, d) for $v_w = f(\alpha_n)$	(a, b, c, d) for $v_n/T_n = f(\alpha_n)$
60 – 70	(0.27, 2.00, -22.83, 382.07)	(0.78, 5.68, 9.59, -14.60)
90 – 100	(-0.016, 0.40, 27.24, -1021.60)	(0.59, 4.60, 11.48, -26.61)
110 – 120	(-0.028, 0.34, 36.93, -2114.66)	(0.52, 4.13, 16.41, -78.95)

Carena, Ireland, Ou, and IRW, 2025

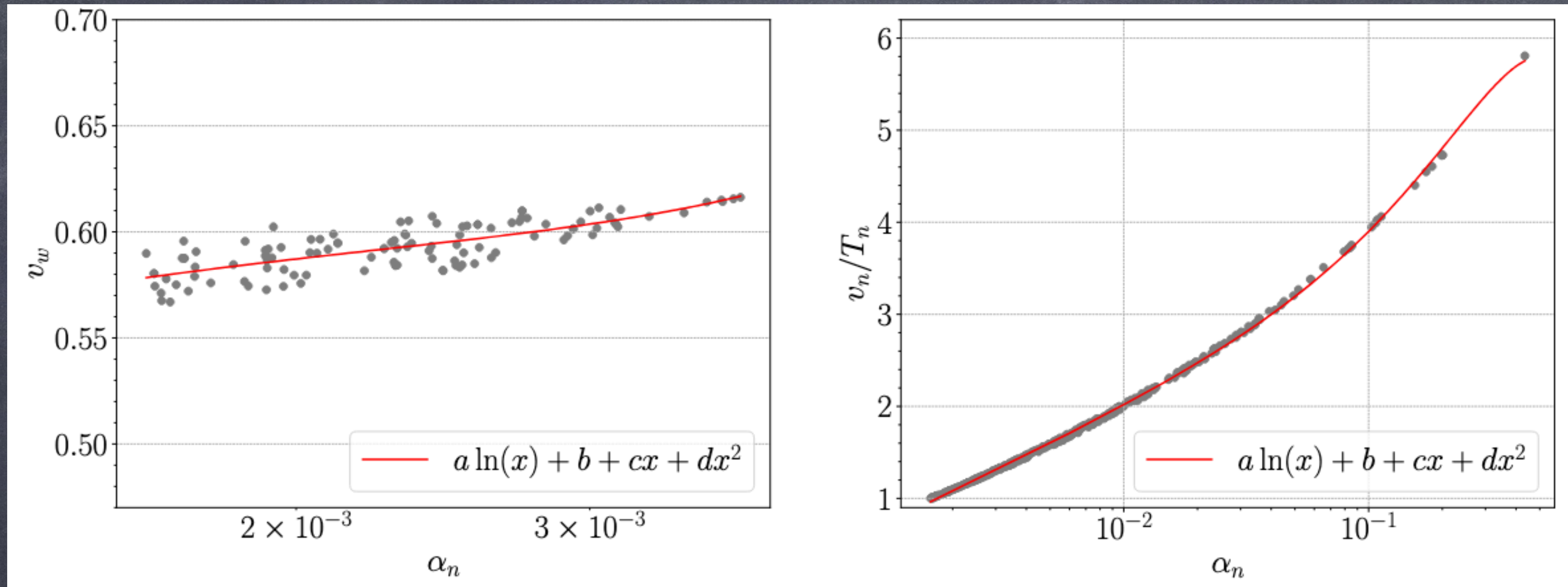
Another BSM Model: DarkCPV



Carena, Ireland, Ou, and IRW, 2025

Bag result: $\alpha_{\text{crit}} \simeq 0.05$

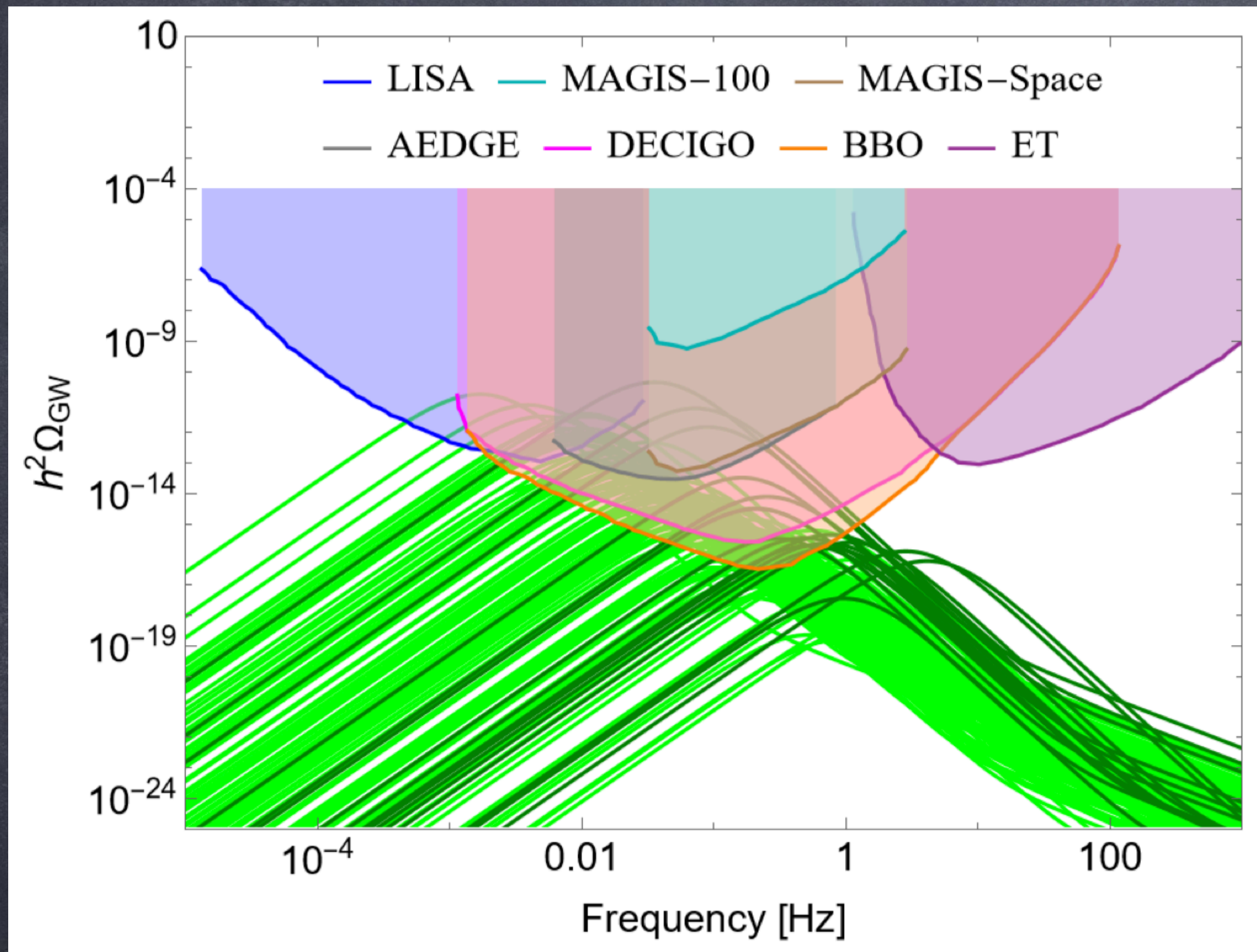
DarkCPV: Continue



Carena, Ireland, Ou, and IRW, 2025

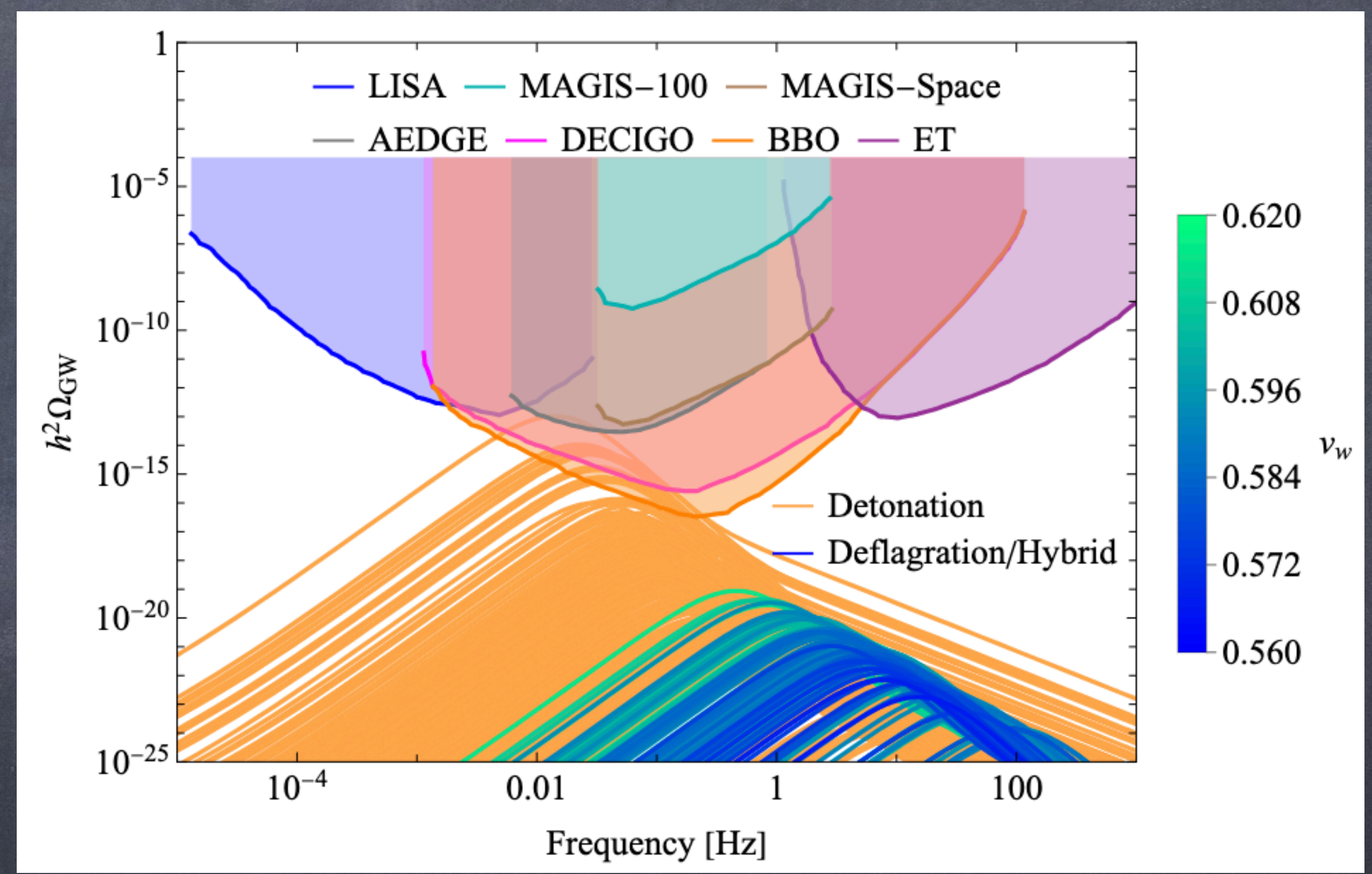
$$v_w = f(\alpha_n) : a = 0.15, b = 1.64, c = -95.07, d = 1.05 \times 10^4.$$
$$\frac{v_n}{T_n} = f(\alpha_n) : a = 0.54, b = 4.44, c = 8.01, d = -9.10.$$

Implications on GW



Fix $\nu_w = 0.5$

Carena et al, 2022



Real ν_w

Carena, Ireland, Ou and IRW, 2025

Next Directions

- We assumed steady state for fluid. Is that really the case? (2411.16580)
- How well does LTE behave for more general BSM models? (2303.05846)
- Describing out-of-equilibrium with entropy production (ongoing)
- What's the behavior for $v_w \rightarrow 1$?

Thank you!