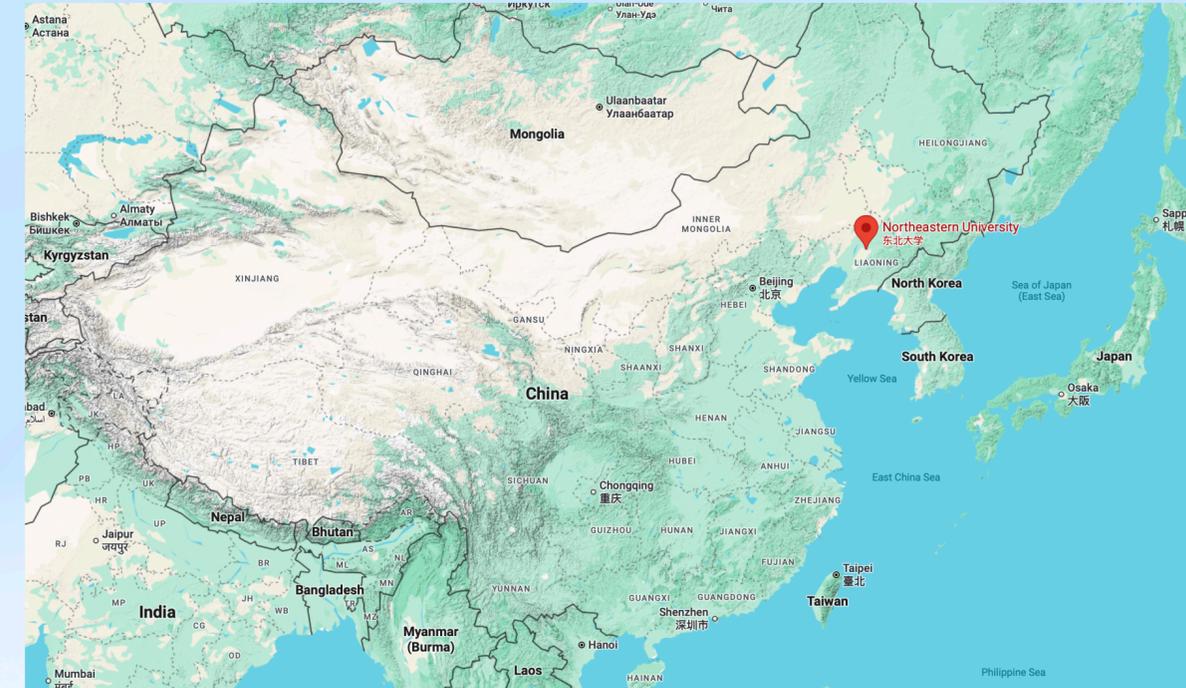


Non-Abelian Domain walls

Bowen Fu (付博文) 24 July 2025

The 30th International Symposium on Particles, Strings and Cosmology
(PASCOS 2025)



Based on **BF**, S. F. King, L. Marsili, S. Pascoli, J. Turner, Y-L Zhou, 2409.16359

Domain walls

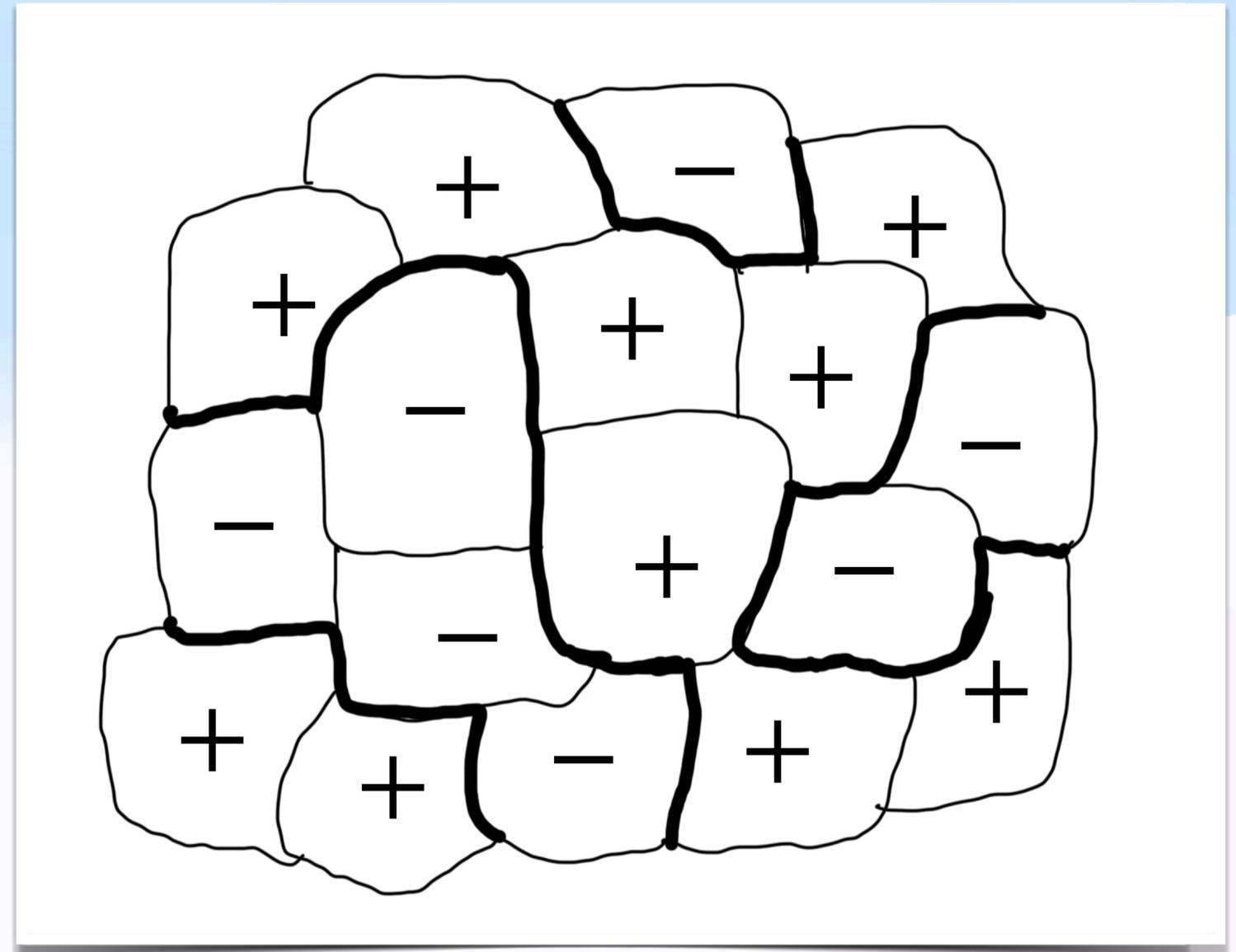
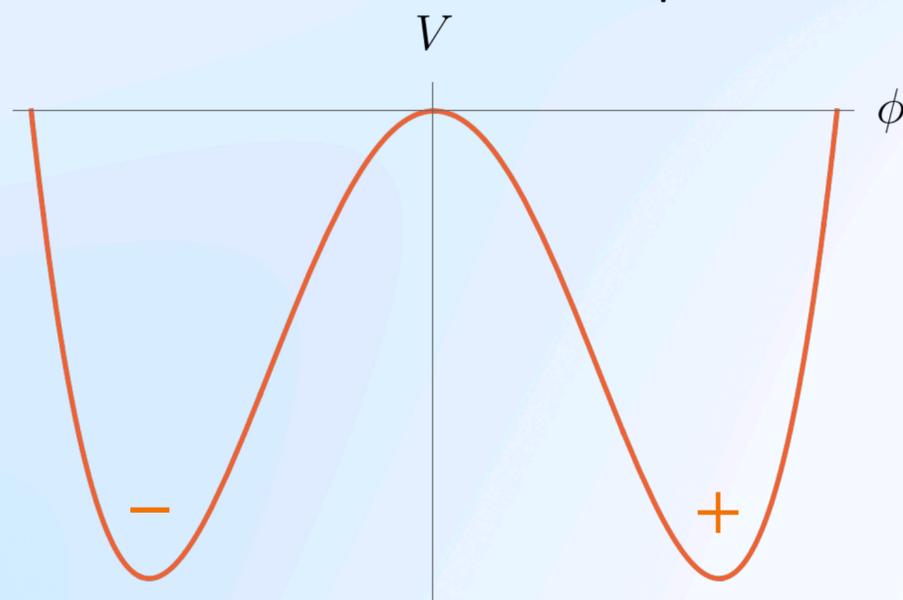
Domain wall formation

Kibble mechanism:

Z_2 - a simplest case

$$V(\phi) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu^2\phi^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda\phi^4$$

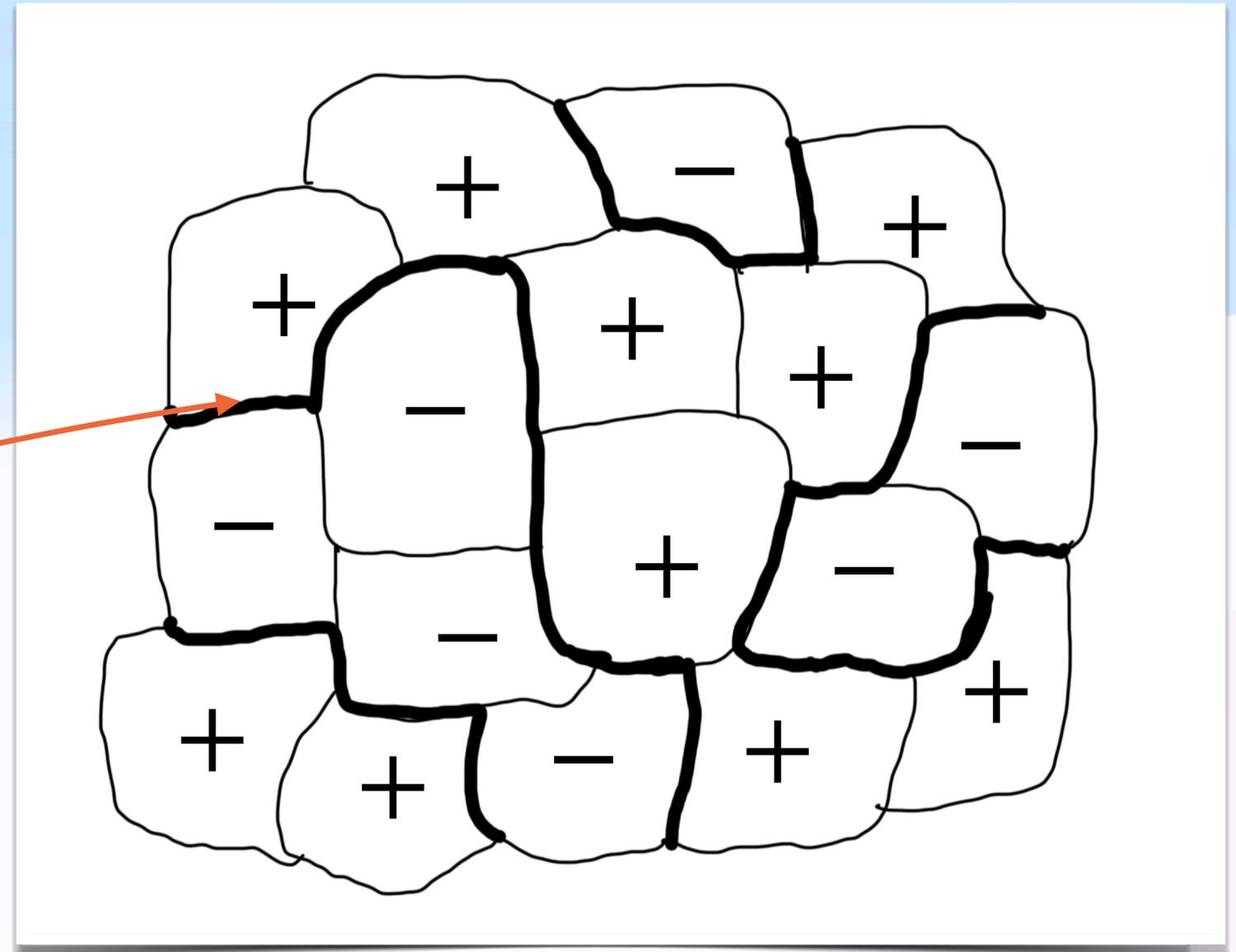
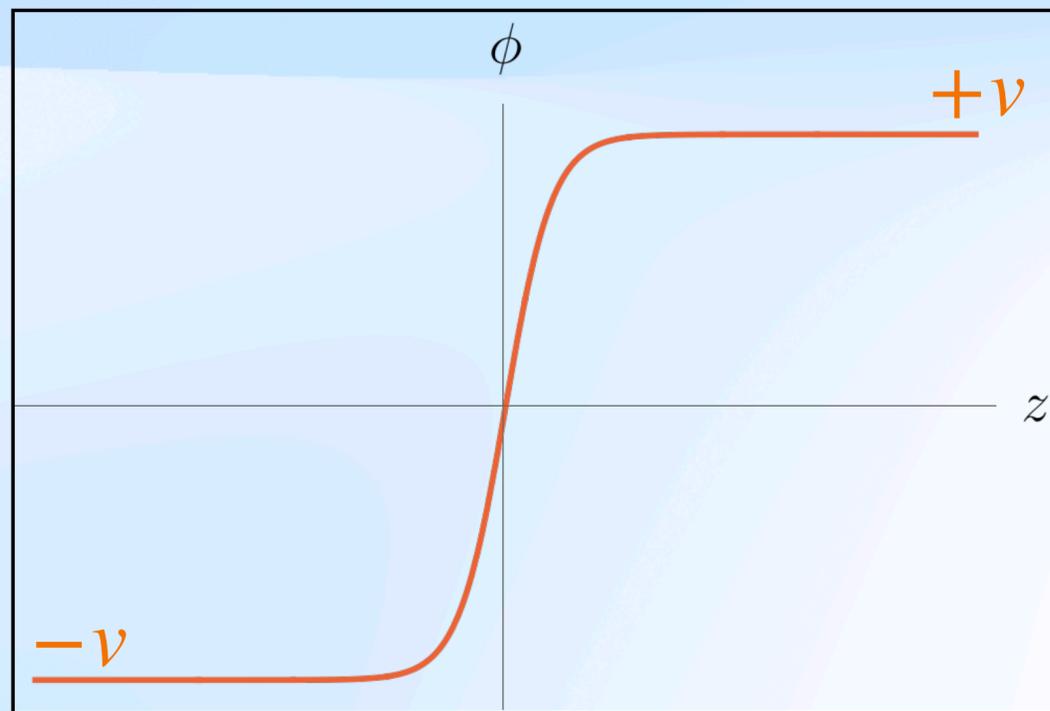
$$\langle\phi\rangle = \pm v \quad v = \sqrt{\mu^2/\lambda}$$



Domain wall formation

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}, \quad \phi(\pm\infty) = \pm v$$

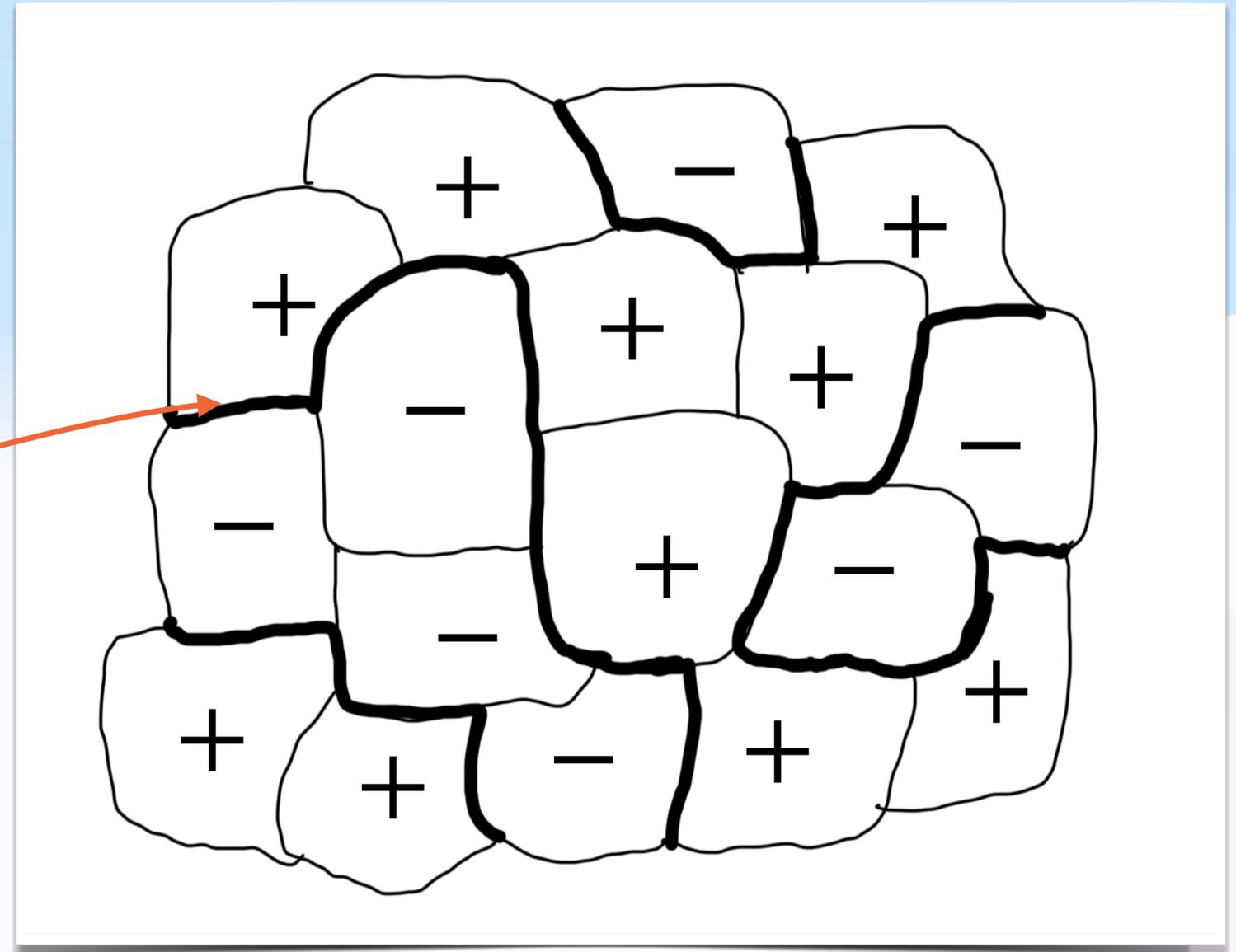
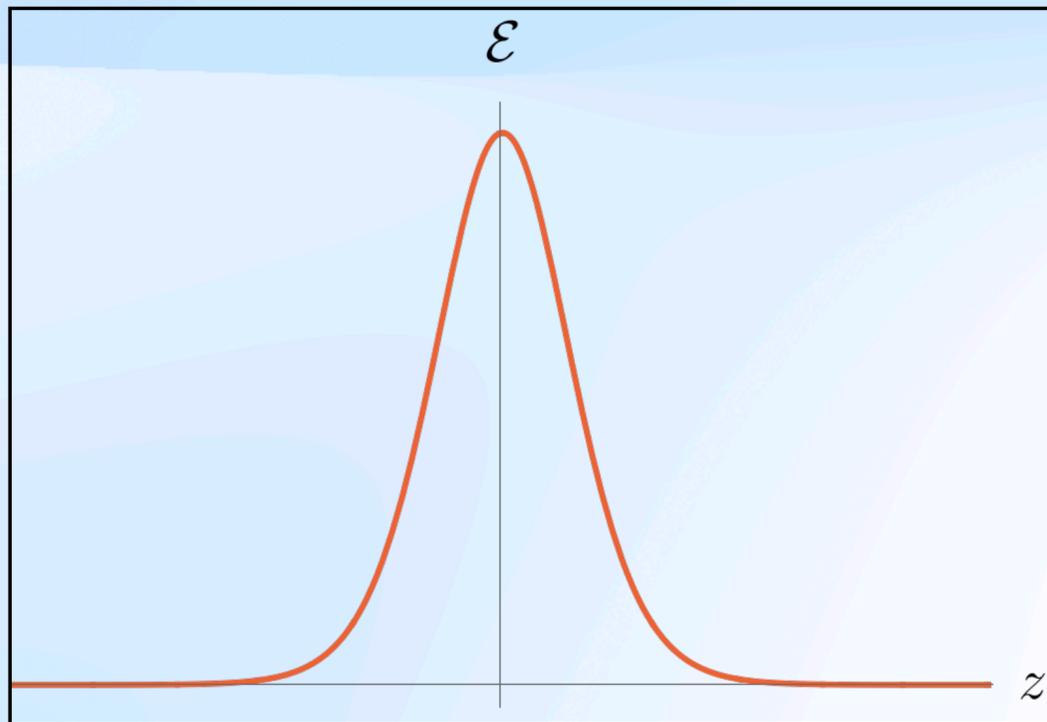
$$\phi(z) = v \tanh \frac{z}{\Delta} \quad \Delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda v^2}}$$



Domain wall formation

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} \phi'^2 + \Delta V$$

$$\sigma = \int \mathcal{E} dz = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\lambda} v^3$$



Discrete Symmetries

- Abelian: Z_n
- Non-Abelian: $A_n, S_n, \Delta(27)\dots\dots$

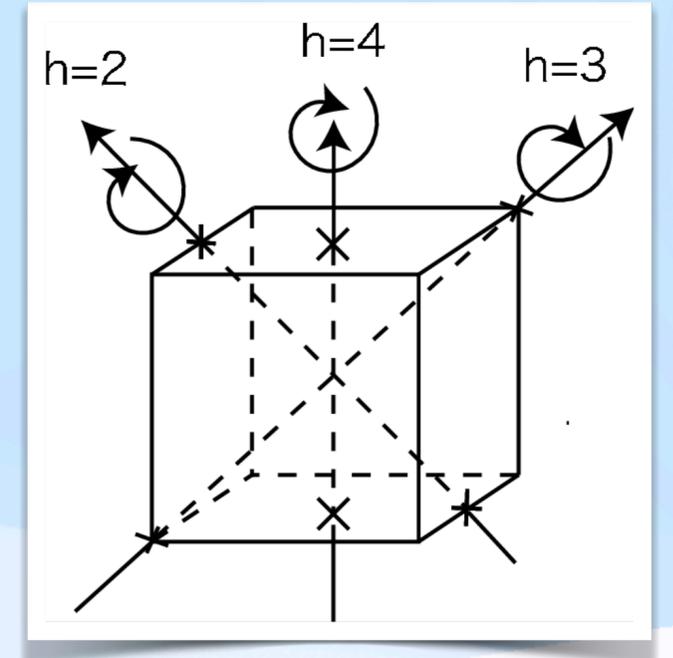
Roles: flavour symmetries, dark matter, ...

S_4 domain walls

S_4 scalar theory

- The octahedral/cube group S_4 :

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Ishimori, etc 1003.3552

- The most general renormalisable flavon potential:

$$V(\phi) = -\frac{\mu^2}{2}I_1 + \frac{g_1}{4}I_1^2 + \frac{g_2}{2}I_2$$

$$I_1 = \phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2 + \phi_3^2, \quad I_2 = \phi_1^2\phi_2^2 + \phi_2^2\phi_3^2 + \phi_3^2\phi_1^2$$

Also for $A_4 \times Z_2$

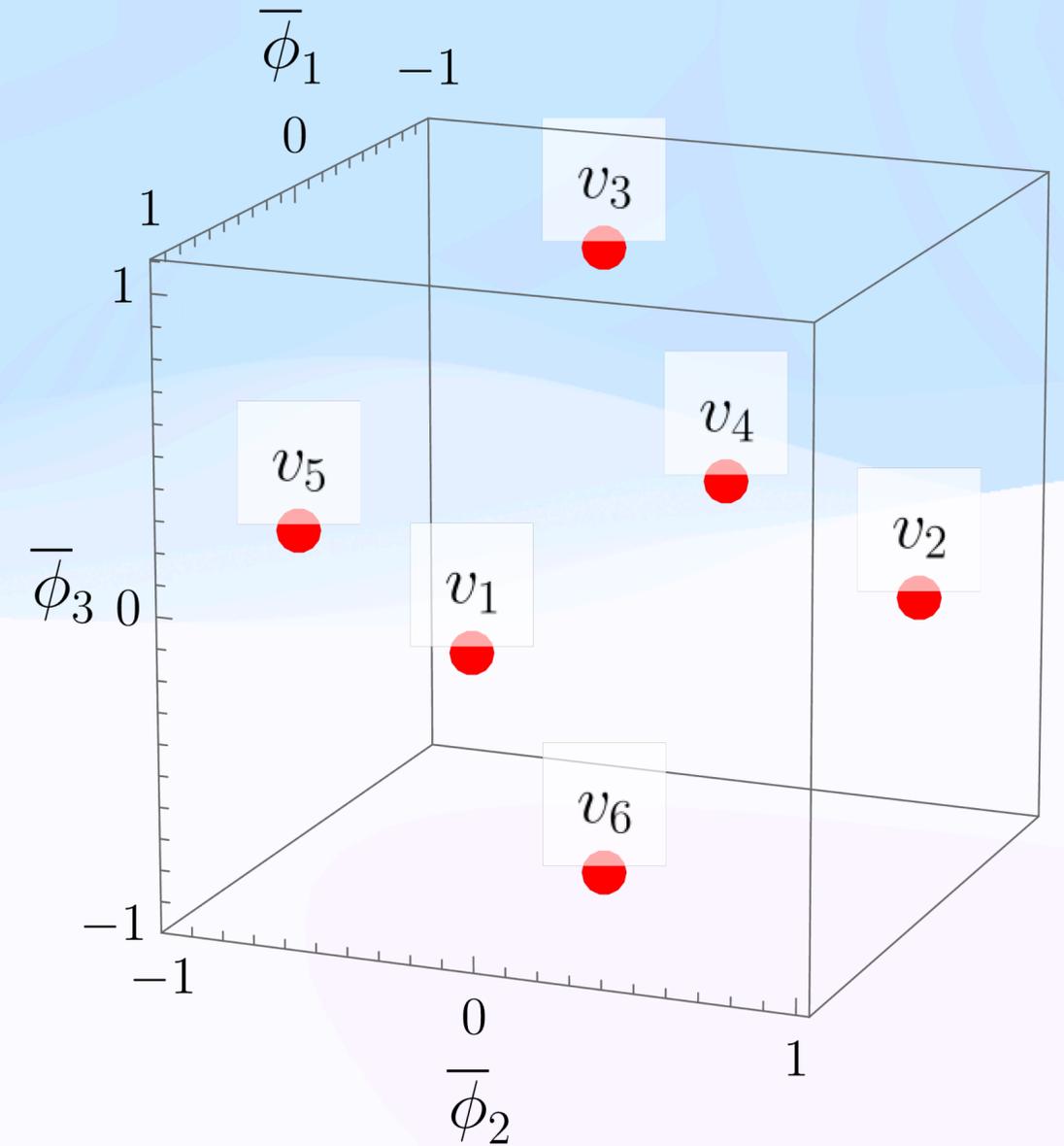
S_4 vacuum structure

$$g_2 > 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} v$$

$$v = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{g_1}}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_i = \frac{\phi_i}{v}$$



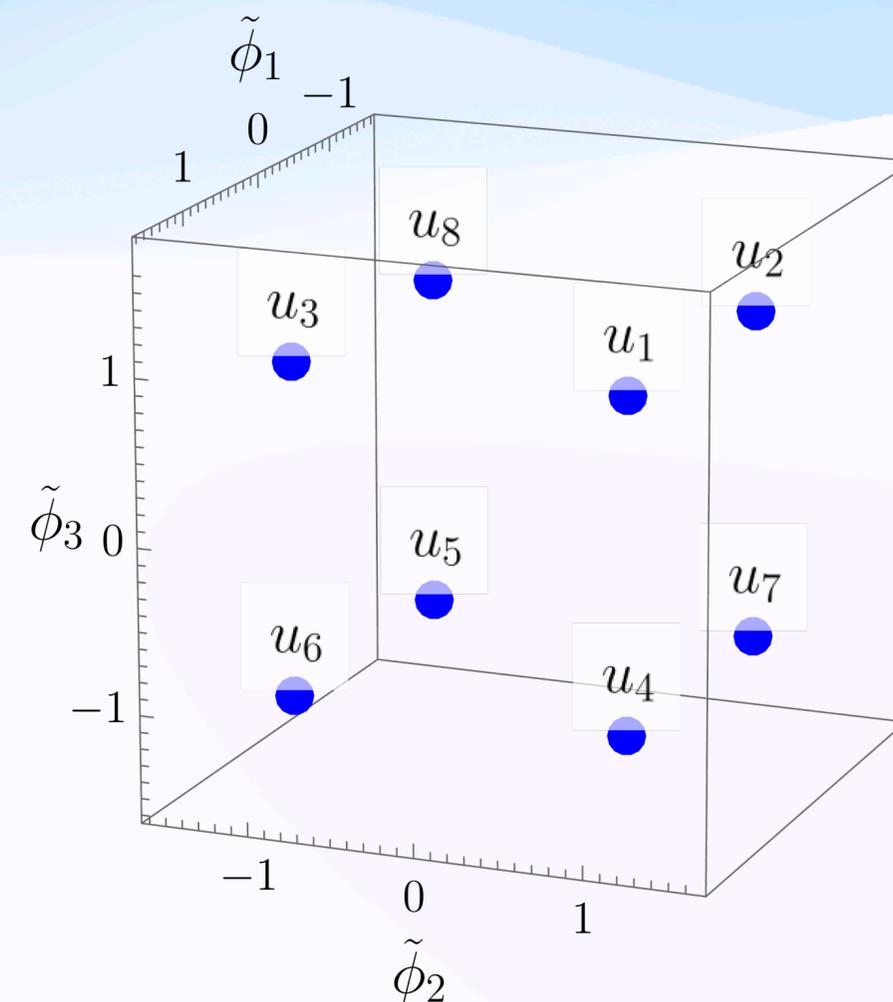
S_4 vacuum structure

$$-\frac{3}{2}g_1 < g_2 < 0$$

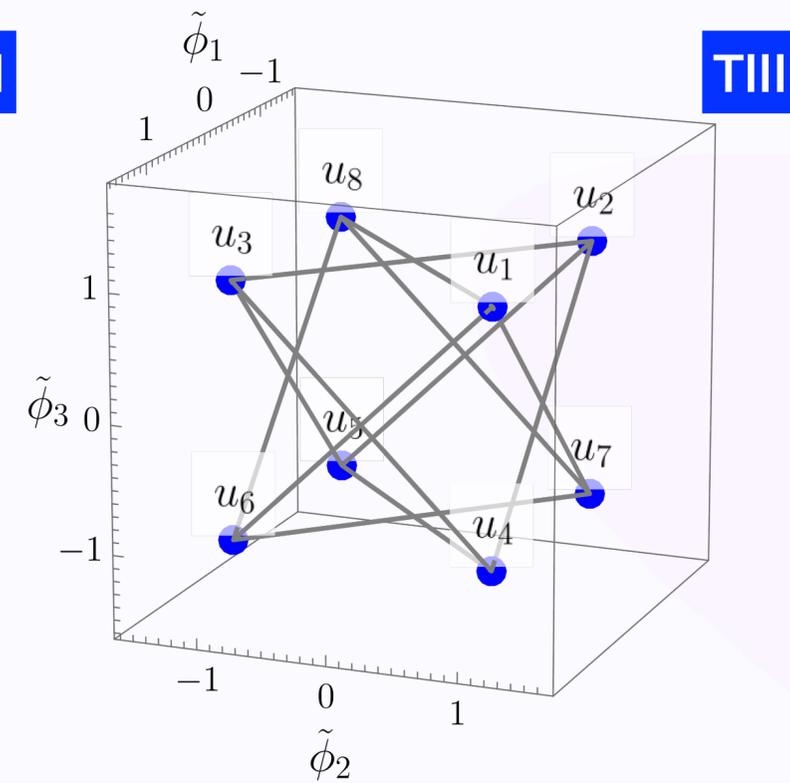
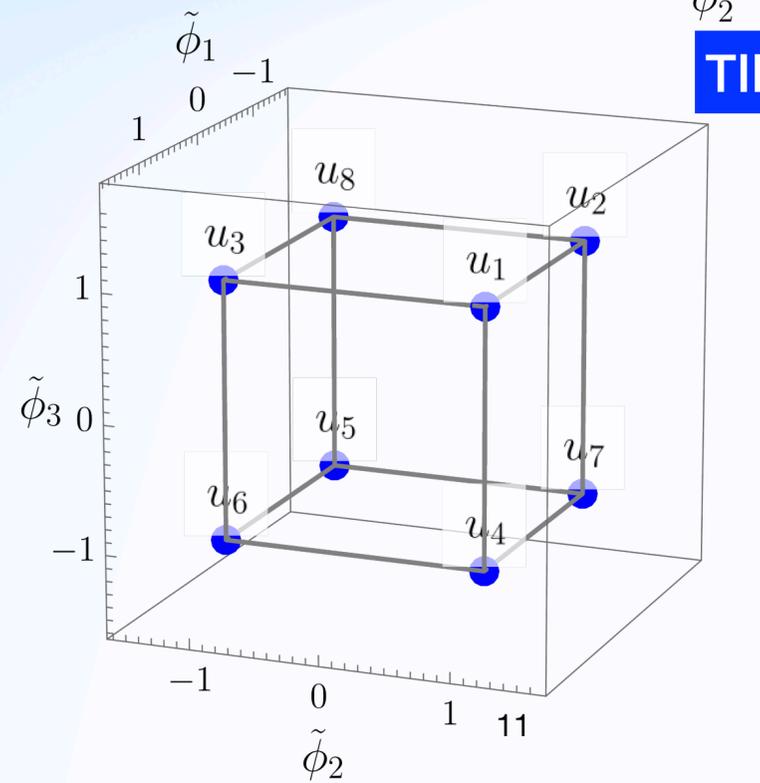
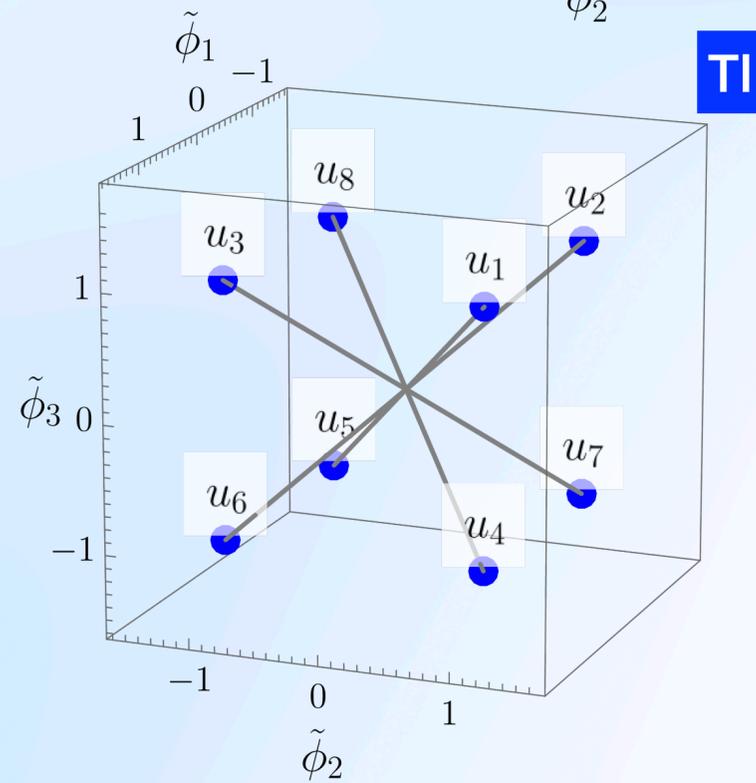
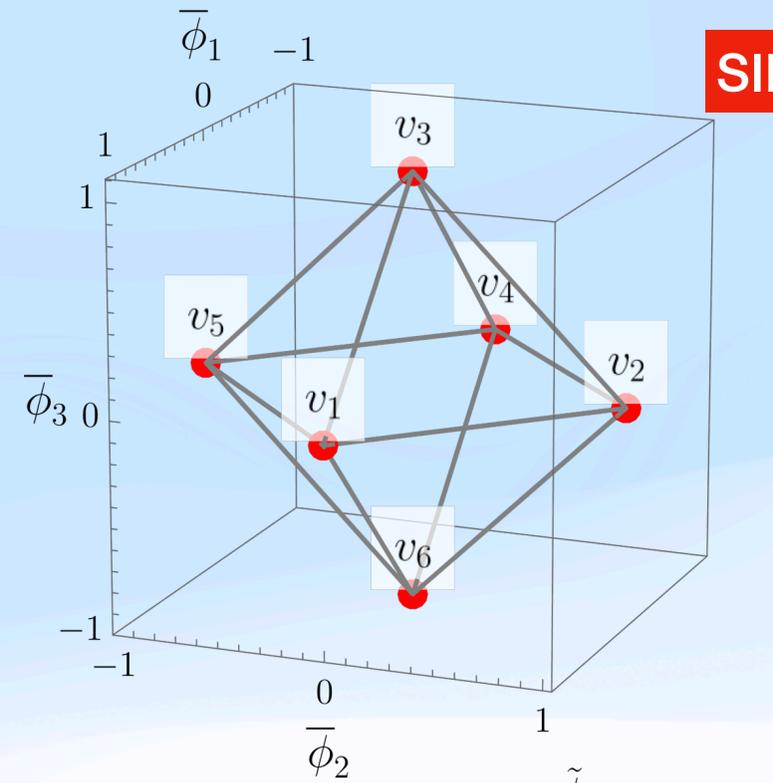
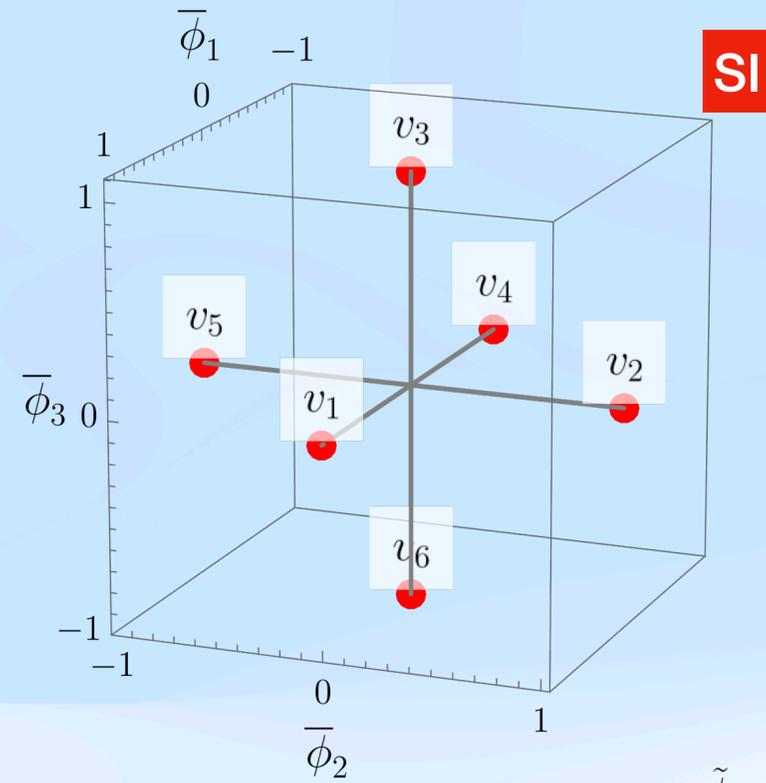
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} u$$

$$u = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{3g_1 + 2g_2}}$$

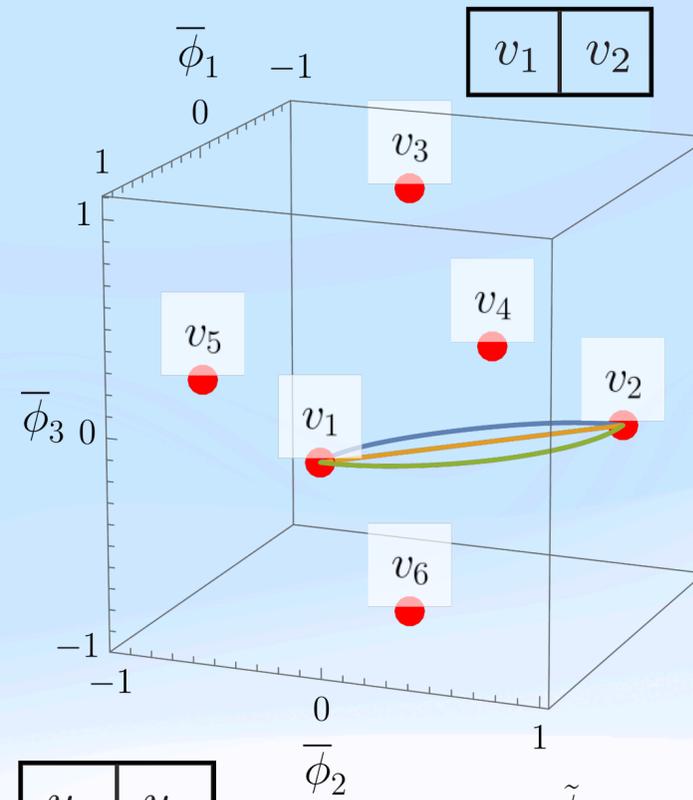
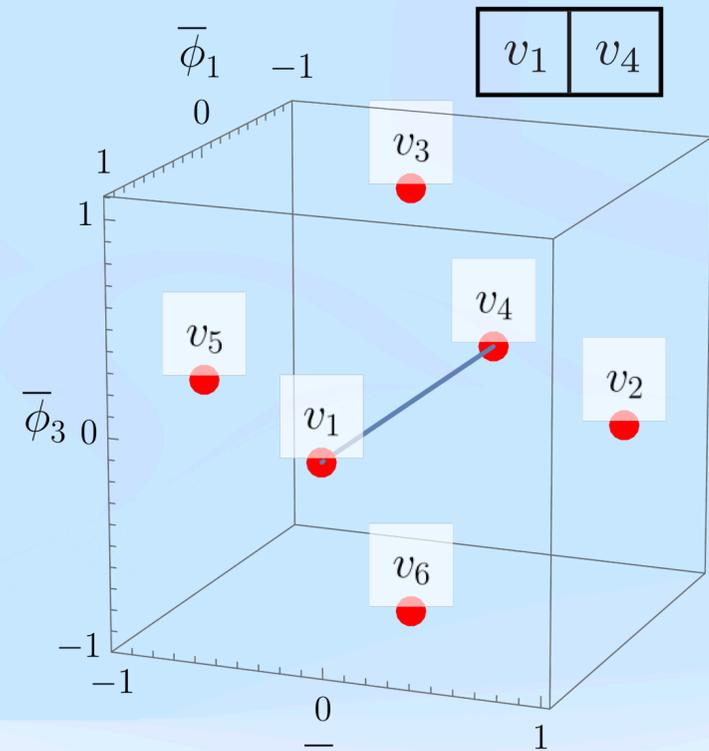
$$\tilde{\phi}_i = \frac{\phi_i}{u}$$



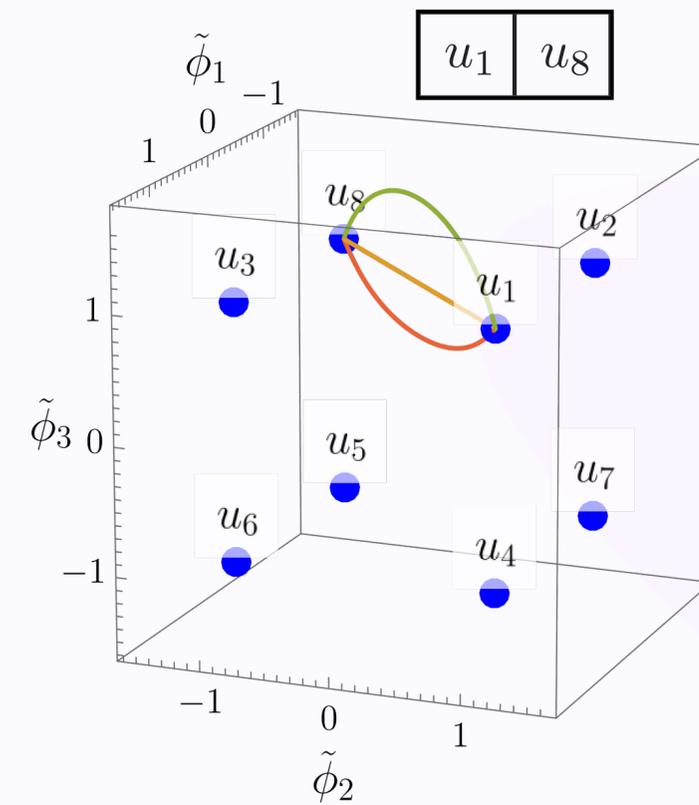
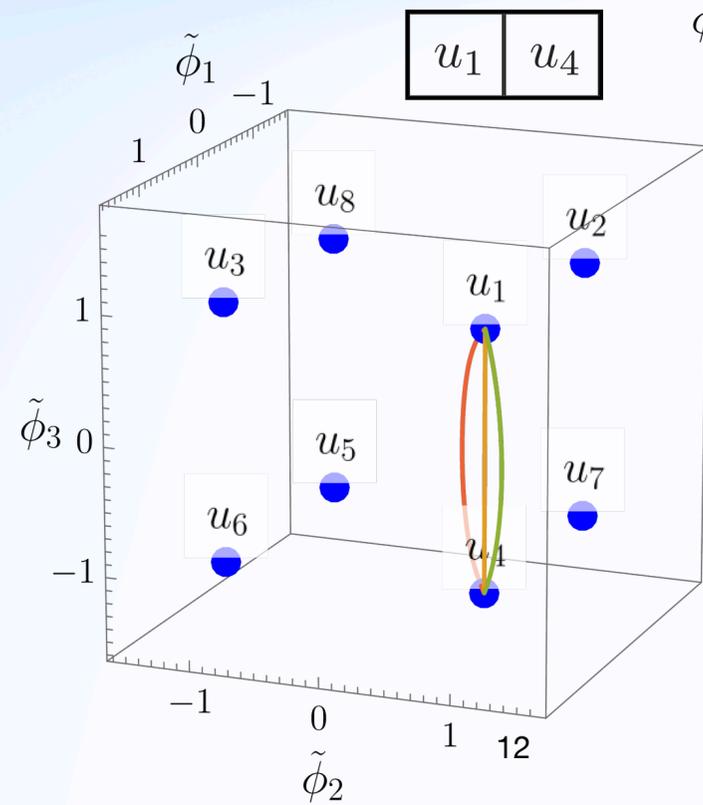
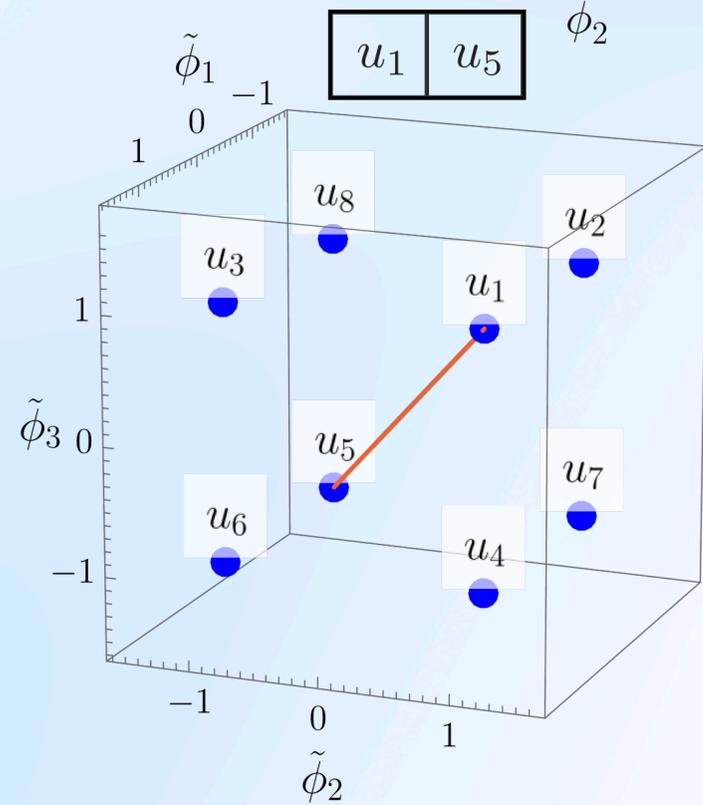
S_4 domain walls



S_4 domain walls

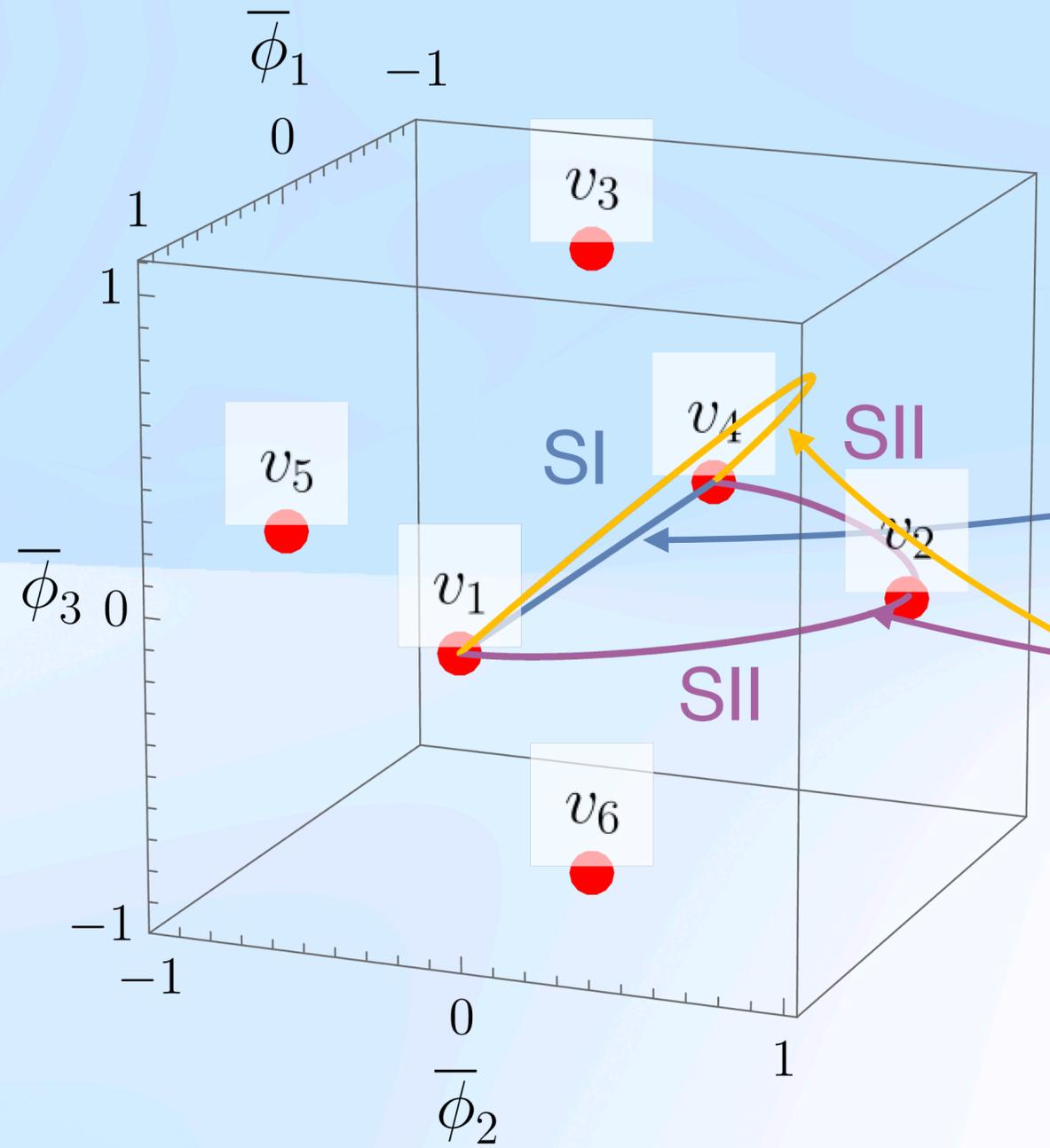


- $\beta = 0.1$
- $\beta = 2$
- $\beta = 10$



- $\beta = -0.1$
- $\beta = -1$
- $\beta = -1.4$

Stability of DWs

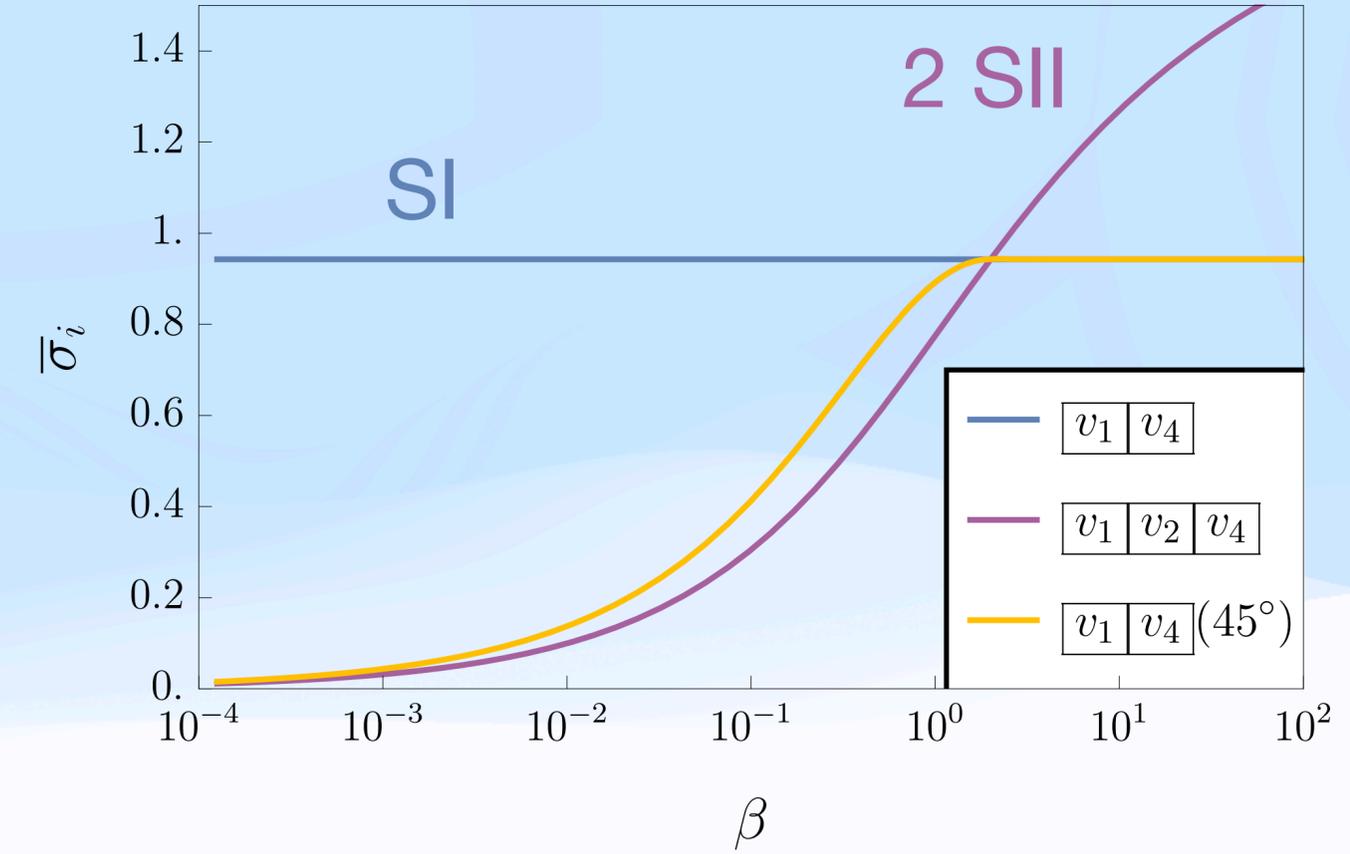
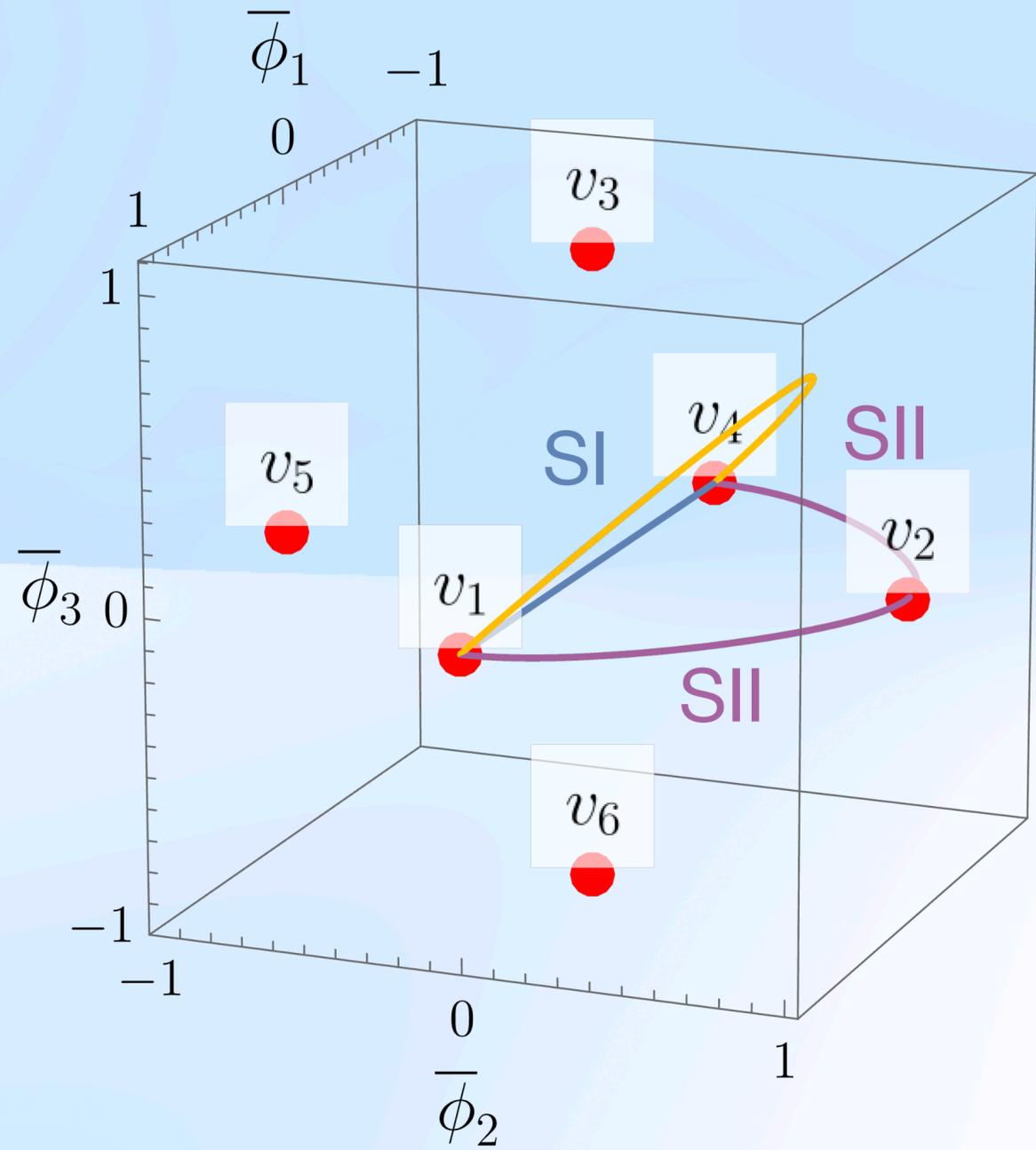


Straight line SI solution
Independent of $\beta = g_2/g_1$

Two SIII solutions with
pitstop at v_2

Intermediate solution (still
satisfies EoM)

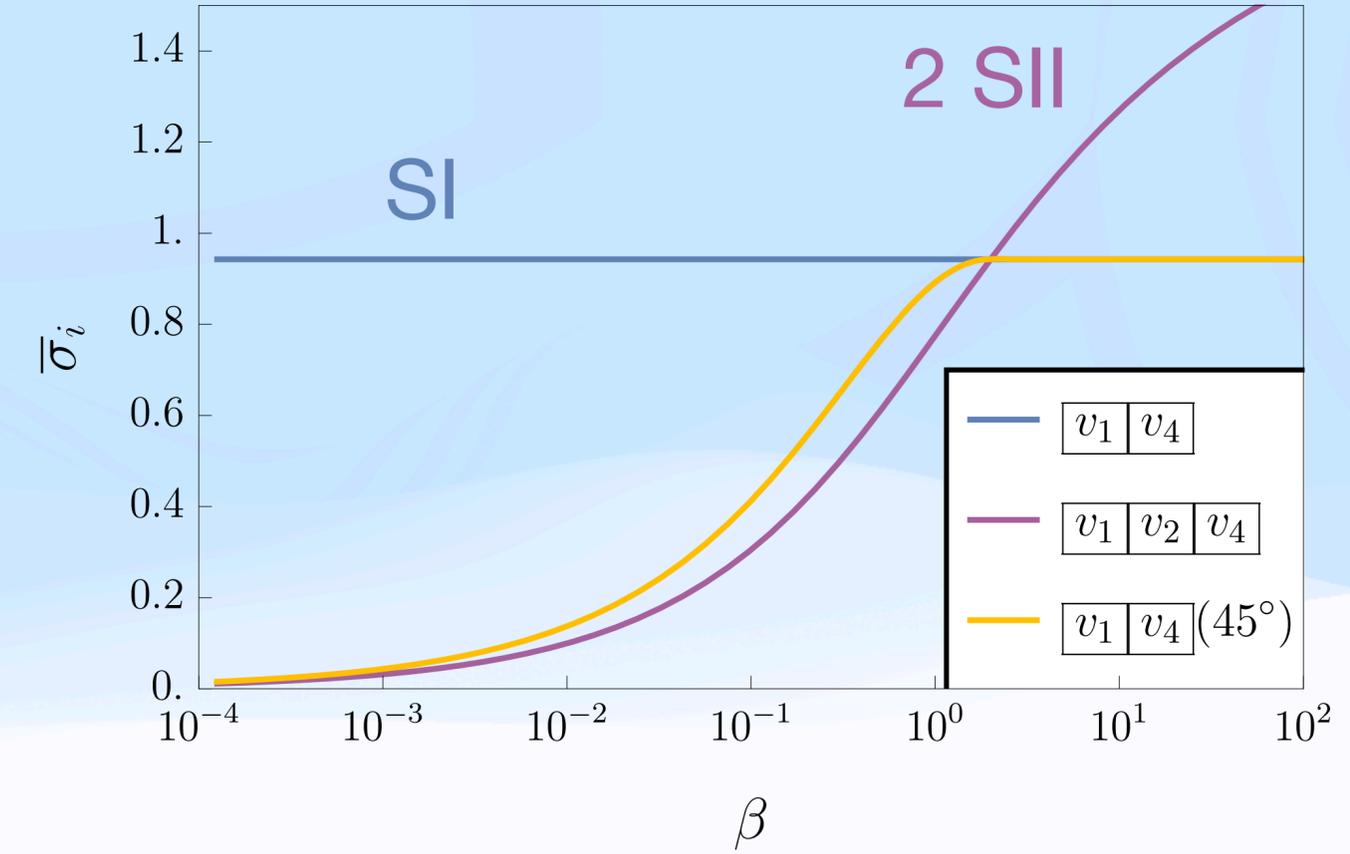
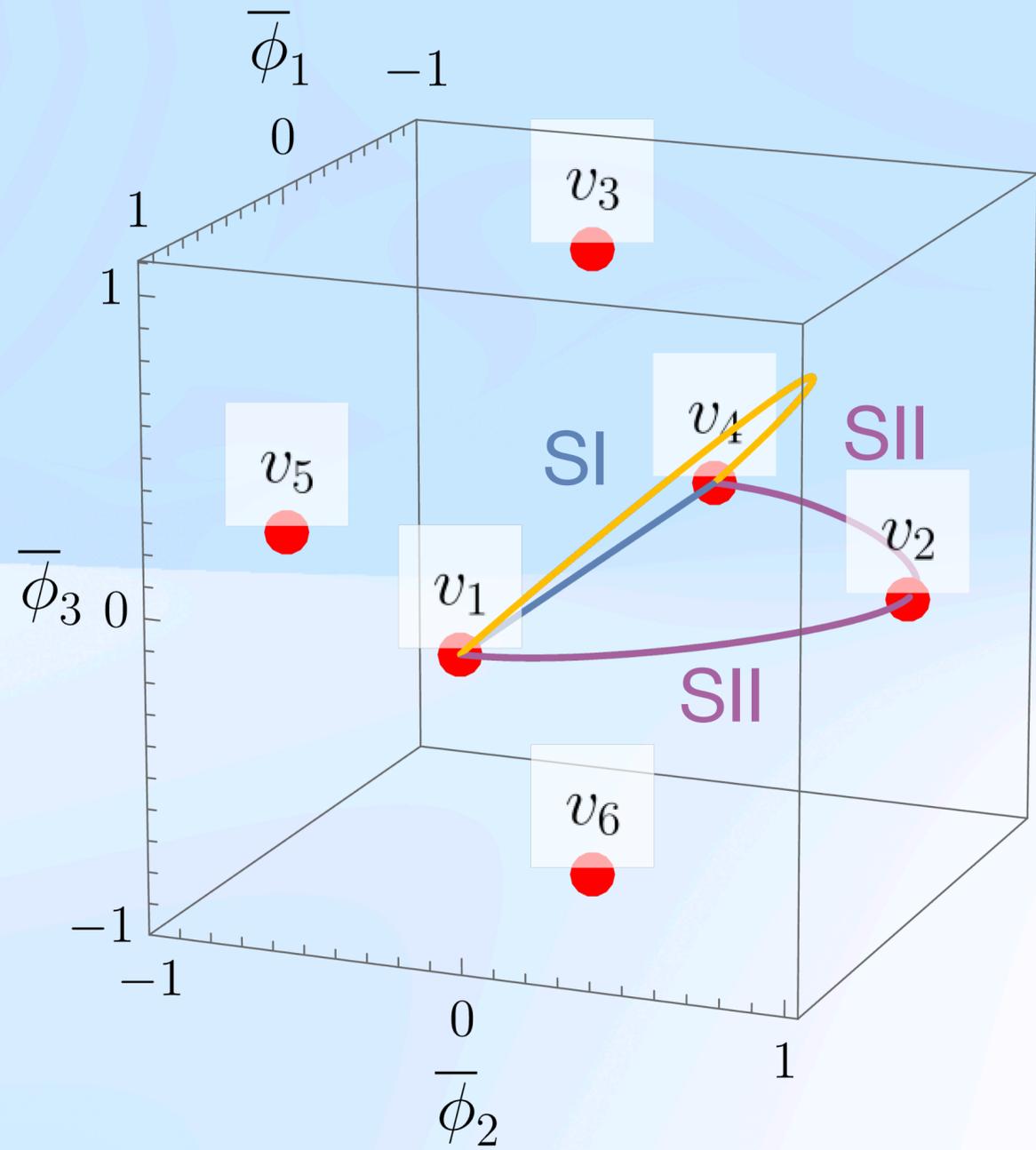
Stability of DWs



$\beta \ll 2 : \sigma(\text{SI}) > 2\sigma(\text{SII})$

SI DW unstable & would decay to SII

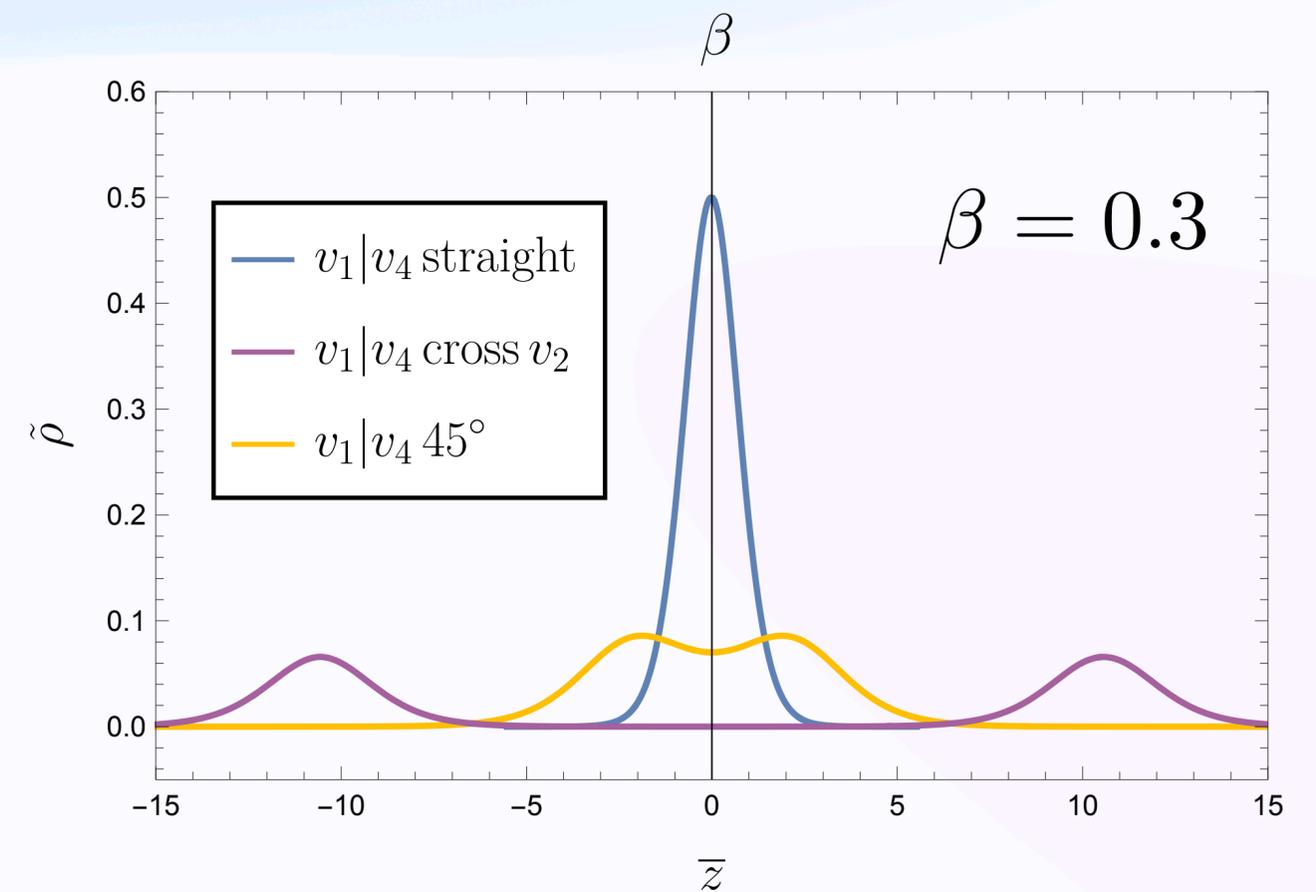
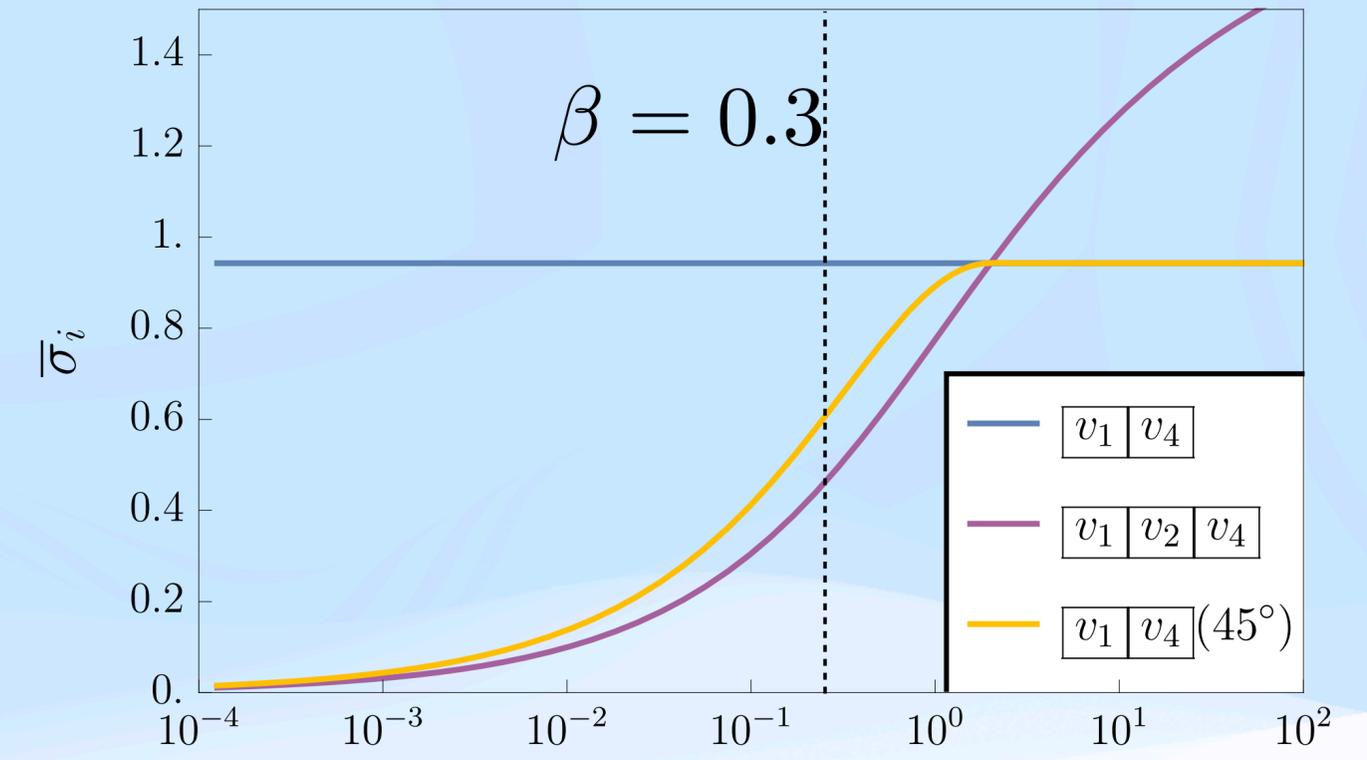
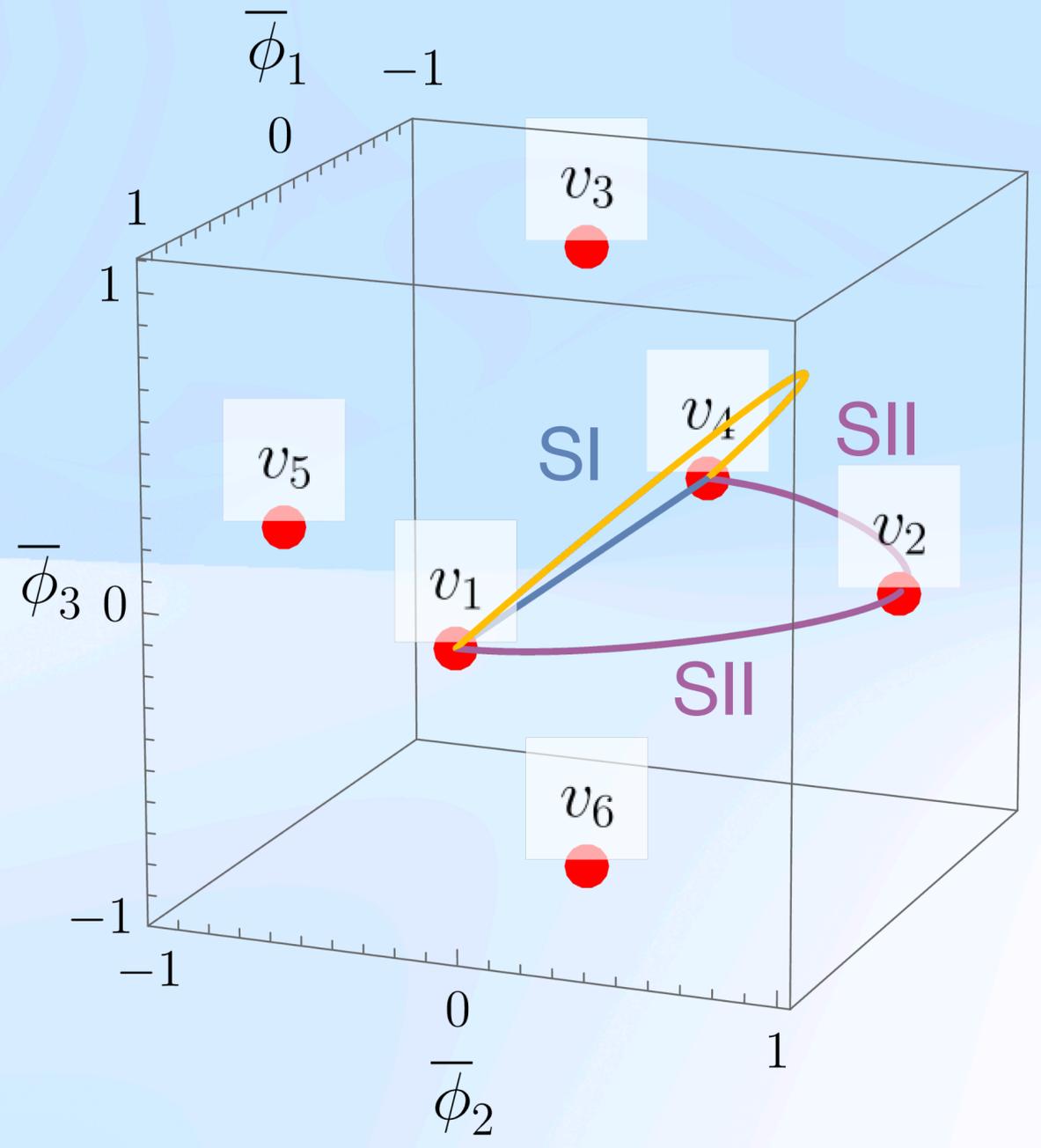
Stability of DWs



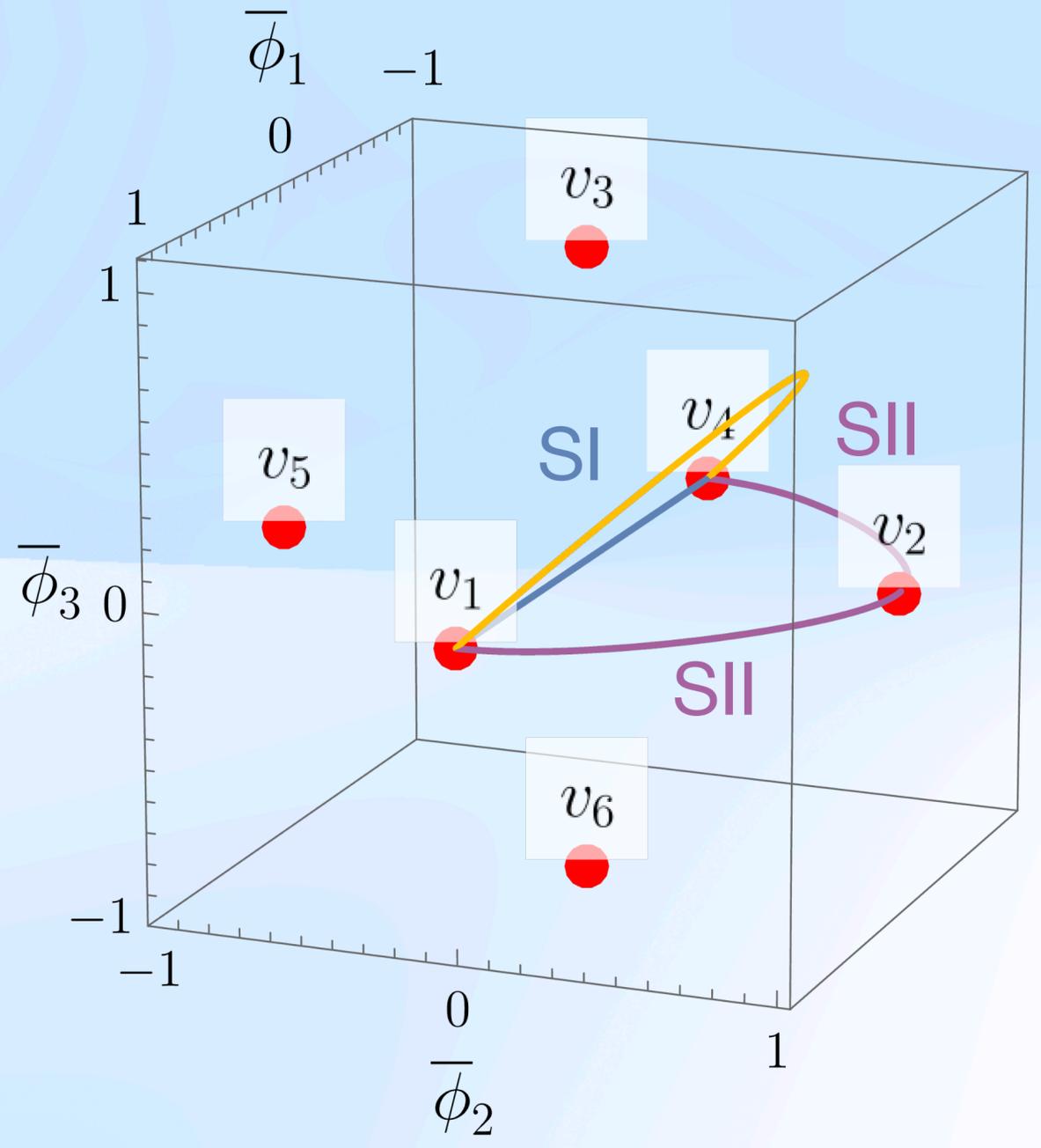
$\beta \gg 2 : \sigma(\text{SI}) < 2\sigma(\text{SII})$

SII DW unstable & would decay to SI

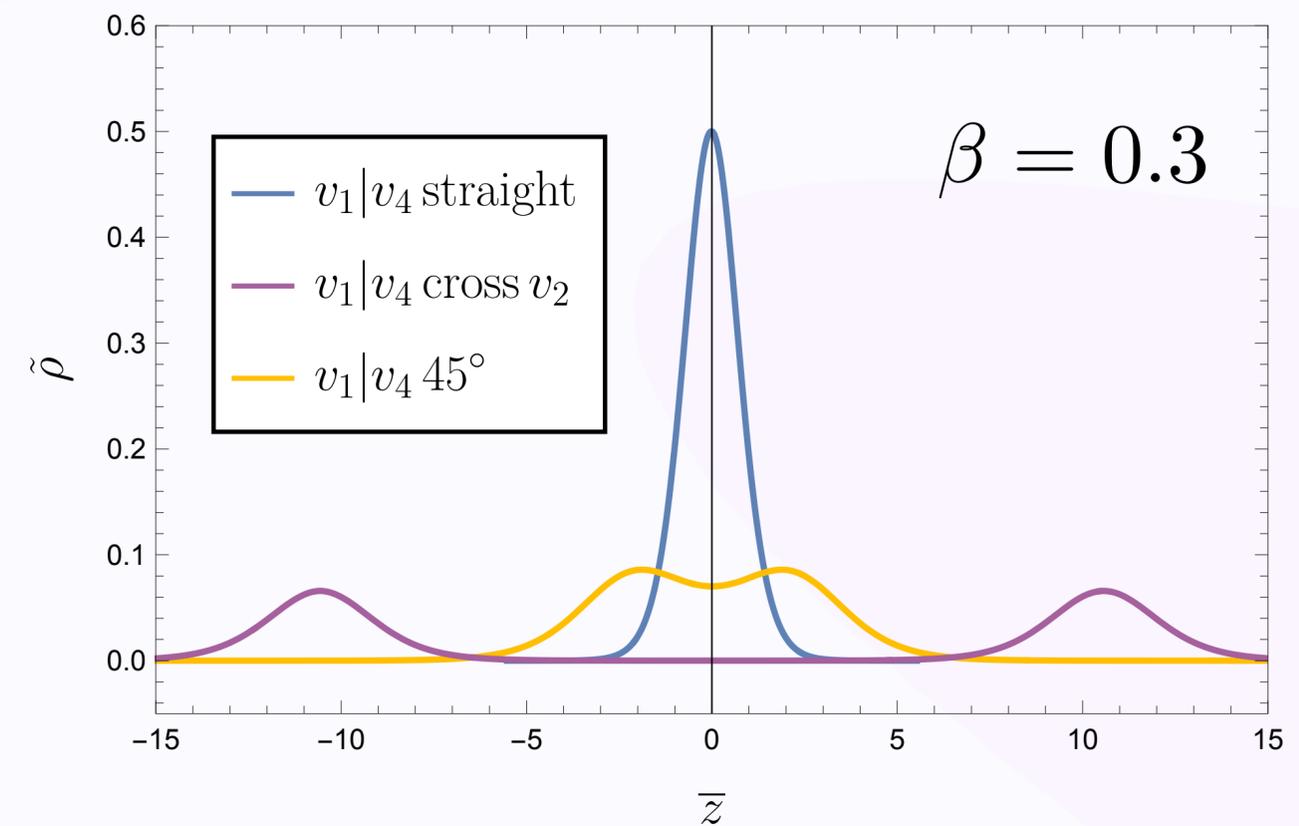
Stability of DWs



Stability of DWs



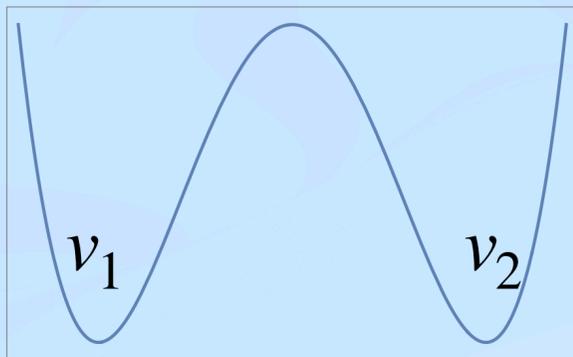
For $\beta = 0.3$, the SI-type DW will decay to two SII type DWs



Gravitational waves

Gravitational wave from DWs

- Exact discrete symmetry \implies stable DWs

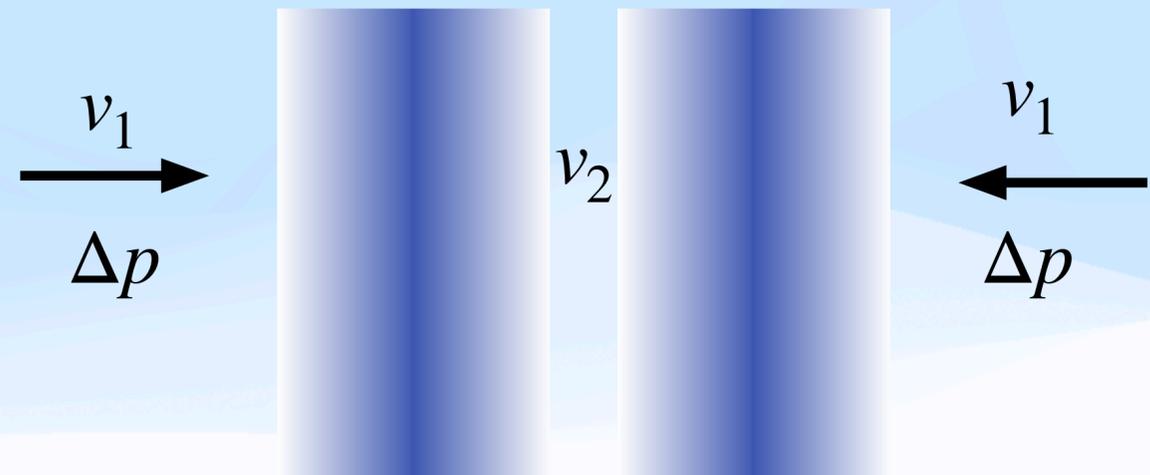


- Bias \implies unstable DWs



$$V_{\text{bias}} \equiv V(v_2) - V(v_1)$$

Pressure difference $\Delta p \propto V_{\text{bias}}$

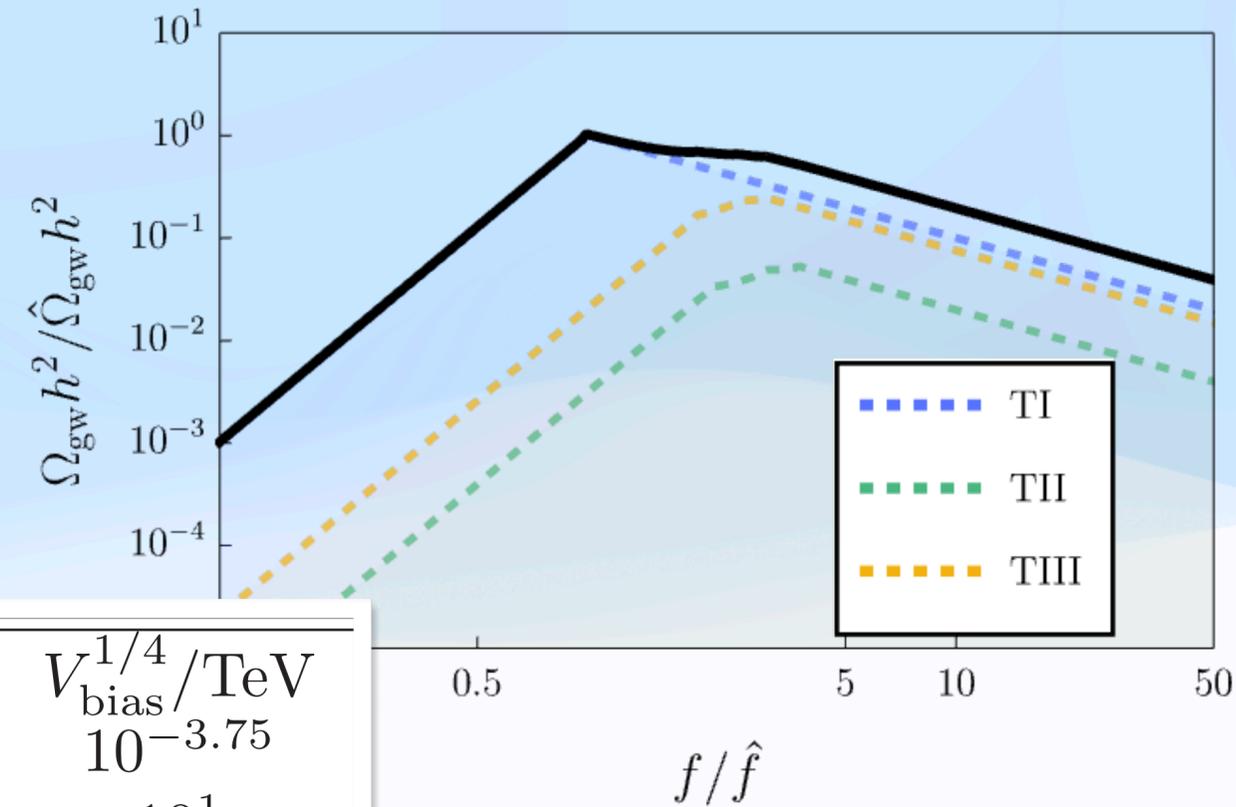
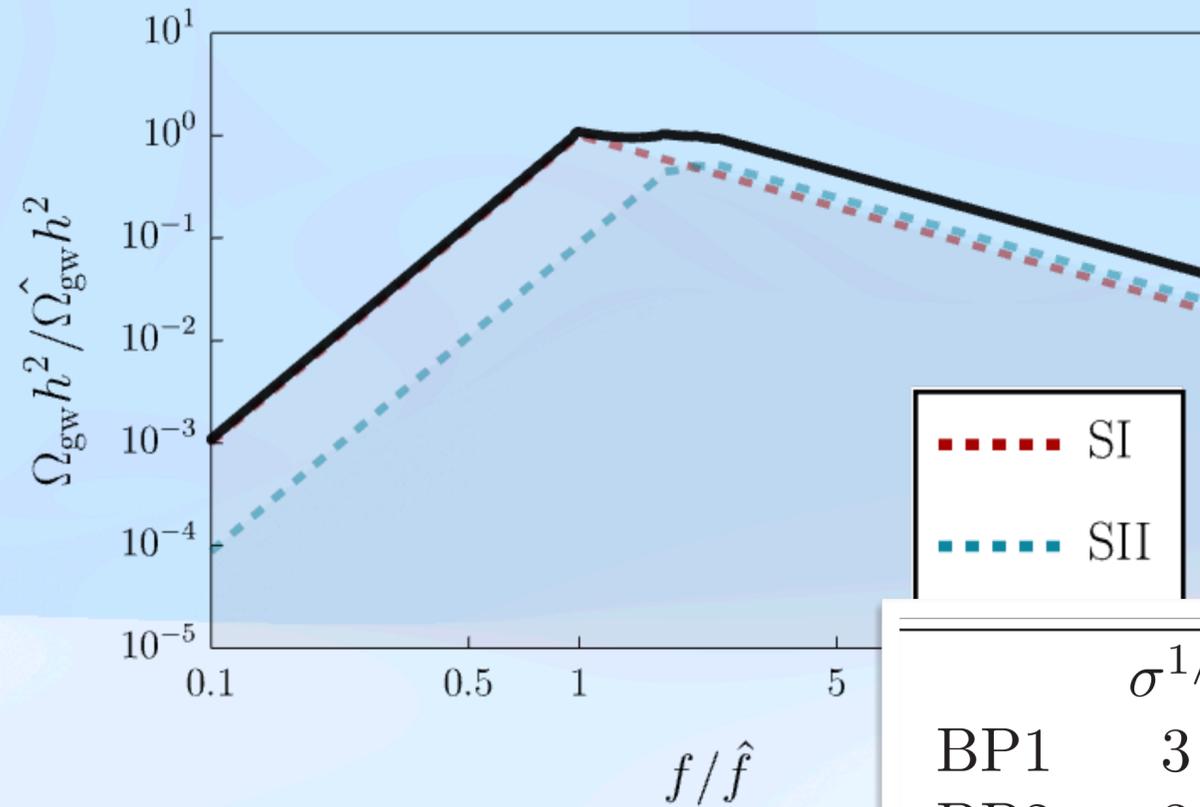


$$\Omega_{\text{GW}}^{\text{peak}}(\sigma, V_{\text{bias}})$$

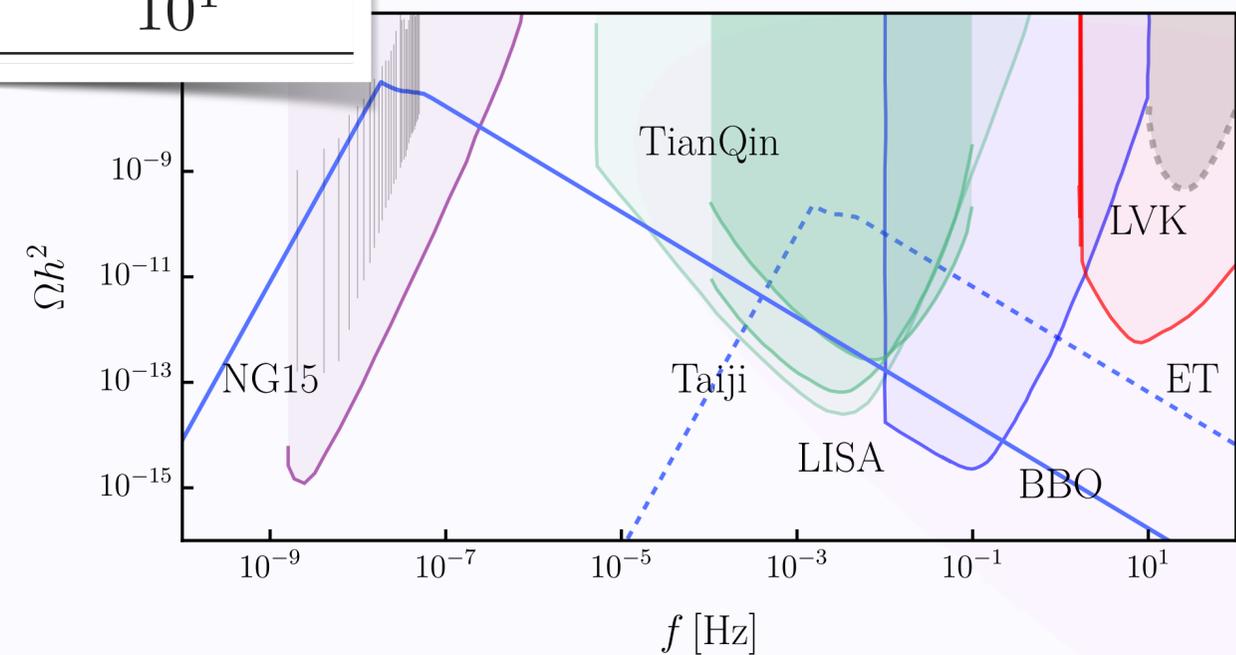
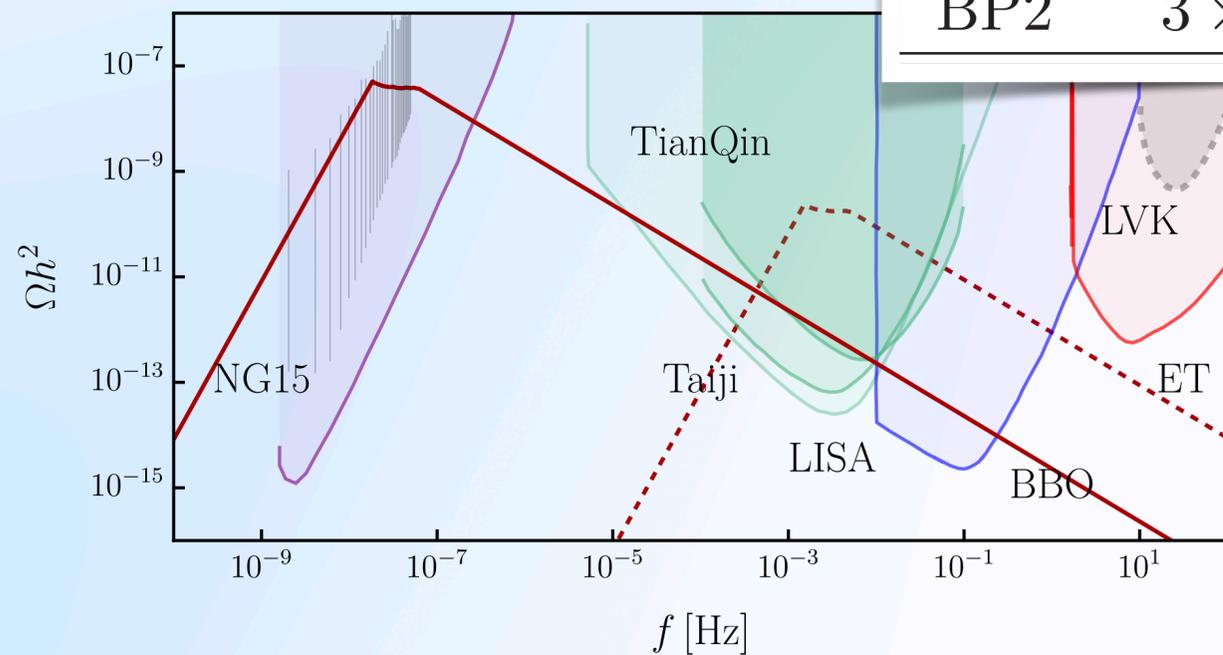
$$\begin{cases} f > f_{\text{peak}}, \Omega_{\text{GW}} \propto f^{-1} \\ f < f_{\text{peak}}, \Omega_{\text{GW}} \propto f^3 \end{cases}$$

Gravitational wave

ϵ_{12}^v	ϵ_{13}^v	ϵ_{14}^v	ϵ_{15}^v	ϵ_{16}^v	ϵ_{12}^u	ϵ_{13}^u	ϵ_{14}^u	ϵ_{15}^u	ϵ_{16}^u	ϵ_{17}^u	ϵ_{18}^u
$2\hat{\epsilon}$	$3\hat{\epsilon}$	$\hat{\epsilon}$	$4\hat{\epsilon}$	$5\hat{\epsilon}$	$2\hat{\epsilon}$	$4\hat{\epsilon}$	$6\hat{\epsilon}$	$\hat{\epsilon}$	$3\hat{\epsilon}$	$5\hat{\epsilon}$	$7\hat{\epsilon}$



	$\sigma^{1/3}/\text{TeV}$	$V_{\text{bias}}^{1/4}/\text{TeV}$
BP1	3×10^2	$10^{-3.75}$
BP2	3×10^5	10^1



Summary and Outlook

- Non-abelian DWs have more interesting and non-trivial structure and phenomena
- In certain range of parameter space, unstable DWs can show up
- If the DWs are stable, they can give rise to a unique multi-peak GW signal
- The signature of GW raised by unstable domain walls is still unexplored

