

宇宙の進化と素粒子模型

令和1年度宇宙線研究所共同利用研究成果発表会
宇宙線研究所理論グループ 伊部昌宏

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東北大：高橋

KEK：郡

神奈川大：粕谷

(合計21名)

国内旅費：10万円

2019業績一部

1) [Gauge Independence of Induced Gravitational Waves.](#)

By Keisuke Inomata, Takahiro Terada.
[arXiv:1912.00785 [gr-qc]].

2) [DANCE: Dark matter Axion search with riNg Cavity Experiment.](#)

By Yuta Michimura et al..
[arXiv:1911.05196 [physics.ins-det]].

3) [New Type of String Solutions with Long Range Forces.](#)

By Takashi Hiramatsu, Masahiro Ibe, Motoo Suzuki.
[arXiv:1910.14321 [hep-ph]].

4) [Oscillon of Ultra-Light Axion-like Particle.](#)

By Masahiro Kawasaki, Wakutaka Nakano, Eisuke Sonomoto.
[arXiv:1909.10805 [astro-ph.CO]].

5) [A Dynamical Solution to the Axion Domain Wall Problem.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Shin Kobayashi, Motoo Suzuki, Tsutomu T. Yanagida.
[arXiv:1909.01604 [hep-ph]].

6) [Fragileness of Exact I-ball/Oscillon.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Masahiro Kawasaki, Wakutaka Nakano, Eisuke Sonomoto.
[arXiv:1908.11103 [hep-ph]].

7) [Oscillating Composite Asymmetric Dark Matter.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Shin Kobayashi, Ryo Nagai, Wakutaka Nakano.
[arXiv:1907.11464 [hep-ph]].

8) [Charged black holes in non-linear Q-clouds with O\(3\) symmetry.](#)

By Jeong-Pyong Hong, Motoo Suzuki, Masaki Yamada.
[arXiv:1907.04982 [gr-qc]].

9) [Baryon-Dark Matter Coincidence in Mirrored Unification.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Ayuki Kamada, Shin Kobayashi, Takumi Kuwahara, Wakutaka Nakano.
[arXiv:1907.03404 [hep-ph]].
[10.1103/PhysRevD.100.075022.](#)
Phys.Rev. D100 (2019) no.7, 075022.

10) [Formation of supermassive primordial black holes by Affleck-Dine mechanism.](#)

By Masahiro Kawasaki, Kai Murai.
[arXiv:1907.02273 [astro-ph.CO]].
[10.1103/PhysRevD.100.103521.](#)
Phys.Rev. D100 (2019) no.10, 103521.

11) [Constraining dark matter annihilation with HSC Low Surface Brightness Galaxies.](#)

By Daiki Hashimoto, Oscar Macias, Atsushi J. Nishizawa, Kohei Hayashi, Masahiro Takada, Masato Shirasaki, Shin'ichiro Ando.
[arXiv:1906.06701 [astro-ph.CO]].

12) [Novel GUT with apparently complete SU\(5\) multiplets.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Satoshi Shirai, Motoo Suzuki, Tsutomu T. Yanagida.
[arXiv:1906.02977 [hep-ph]].
[10.1103/PhysRevD.100.055024.](#)
Phys.Rev. D100 (2019) no.5, 055024.

13) [Enhancement of Gravitational Waves Induced by Scalar Perturbations due to a Sudden Transition from an Early Matter Era to the Radiation Era.](#)

By Keisuke Inomata, Kazunori Kohri, Tomohiro Nakama, Takahiro Terada.
[arXiv:1904.12879 [astro-ph.CO]].
[10.1103/PhysRevD.100.043532.](#)
Phys.Rev. D100 (2019) no.4, 043532.

14) [Gravitational Waves Induced by Scalar Perturbations during a Gradual Transition from an Early Matter Era to the Radiation Era.](#)

By Keisuke Inomata, Kazunori Kohri, Tomohiro Nakama, Takahiro Terada.
[arXiv:1904.12878 [astro-ph.CO]].
[10.1088/1475-7516/2019/10/071.](#)
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15) [Fast-Rolling Relaxion.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Yutaro Shoji, Motoo Suzuki.
[arXiv:1904.02545 [hep-ph]].
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16) [Muon \$g-2\$ in Split-Family SUSY in light of LHC Run II.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Motoo Suzuki, Tsutomu T. Yanagida, Norimi Yokozaki.
[arXiv:1903.12433 [hep-ph]].
[10.1140/epjc/s10052-019-7186-5.](#)
Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) no.8, 688.

17) [More about Q-ball with elliptical orbit.](#)

By Fuminori Hasegawa, Jeong-Pyong Hong, Motoo Suzuki.
[arXiv:1903.07281 [hep-ph]].
[10.1016/j.physletb.2019.135001.](#)
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18) [Effect of nonlinearity between density and curvature perturbations on the primordial black hole formation.](#)

By Masahiro Kawasaki, Hiromasa Nakatsuka.
[arXiv:1903.02994 [astro-ph.CO]].
[10.1103/PhysRevD.99.123501.](#)
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19) [Axion Dark Matter Search with Interferometric Gravitational Wave Detectors.](#)

By Koji Nagano, Tomohiro Fujita, Yuta Michimura, Ippei Obata.
[arXiv:1903.02017 [hep-ph]].
[10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.111301.](#)
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20) [Non-sphericity of ultralight axion dark matter haloes in the Galactic dwarf spheroidal galaxies.](#)

By Kohei Hayashi, Ippei Obata.
[arXiv:1902.03054 [astro-ph.CO]].
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21) [Decay of I-ball/Oscillon in Classical Field Theory.](#)

By Masahiro Ibe, Masahiro Kawasaki, Wakutaka Nakano, Eisuke Sonomoto.
[arXiv:1901.06130 [hep-ph]].
[10.1007/JHEP04\(2019\)030.](#)
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***GUT*の再考**

Phys.Rev.D100.055024(2019).

Masahiro Ibe, Satoshi Shirai, Motoo Suzuki, Tsutomu T. Yanagida.

✓ **Standard Model**

$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge theory

✓ **Higgs boson has been discovered**

→ **We understand the origins of the quark, lepton Z, W masses!**

✓ **Quarks & Leptons in the Standard Model**

	$SU(3)$	$SU(2)$	$U(1)$
$q_L^{1,2,3} = \begin{pmatrix} u_L^{1,2,3} \\ d_L^{1,2,3} \end{pmatrix}$	3	2	1/6
$\bar{U}_R^{1,2,3}$	3*	-	-2/3
$\bar{D}_R^{1,2,3}$	3*	-	1/3
$l_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	-	2	-1/2
\bar{E}_R	-	-	1

x 3-generations

→ **They look complicated and not very beautiful...**

Miraculous Unification

✓ $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge theory \rightarrow $SU(5)$ gauge theory?

(Minimal embedding into a non-abelian group)

✓ Quarks & Leptons are also unified into two representations!

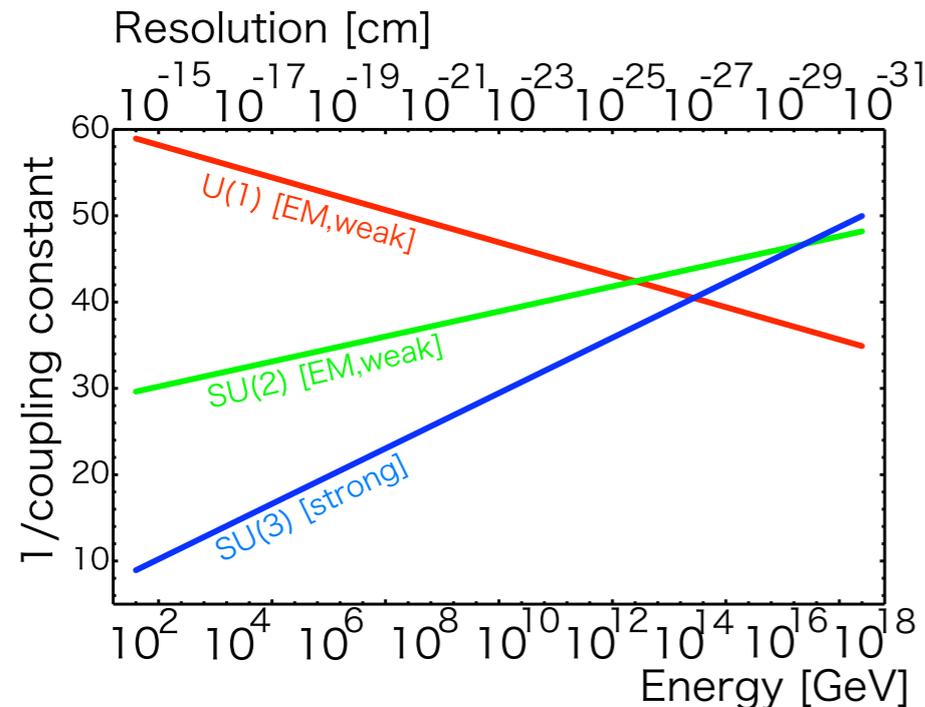
$$\psi(5^*) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{D}_R^1 \\ \bar{D}_R^2 \\ \bar{D}_R^3 \\ L_L^1 \\ L_L^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi(10) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{U}_R^3 & -\bar{U}_R^2 & U_L^1 & D_L^1 \\ -\bar{U}_R^3 & 0 & \bar{U}_R^1 & U_L^2 & D_L^2 \\ \bar{U}_R^2 & -\bar{U}_R^1 & 0 & U_L^3 & D_L^3 \\ -U_L^1 & -U_L^2 & -U_L^3 & 0 & \bar{E}_R \\ -D_L^1 & -D_L^2 & -D_L^3 & -\bar{E}_R & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

x 3-generations

It should not be an accident !

Deterioration...

- ✓ **Gauge coupling constants tend to unify but not very precise...**



Although it is basically consistent with the unification but seems not precise enough...

- ✓ **Too rapid proton decay**

$$L \sim \frac{g_{GUT}^2}{M_{GUT}^2} [(\bar{5} 10)^+ (\bar{5} 10) + (5 10)^+ (10 10)]$$

$$\tau(p \rightarrow e + \pi^0) \sim 10^{26} \text{ years} \times (M_{GUT}/g_{GUT}/10^{14} \text{ GeV})^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tau(p \rightarrow e + \pi^0) > 1.6 \times 10^{34} \text{ years (90\%CL) [SK 2017]}$$

Are we missing something ?

Conventional wisdom

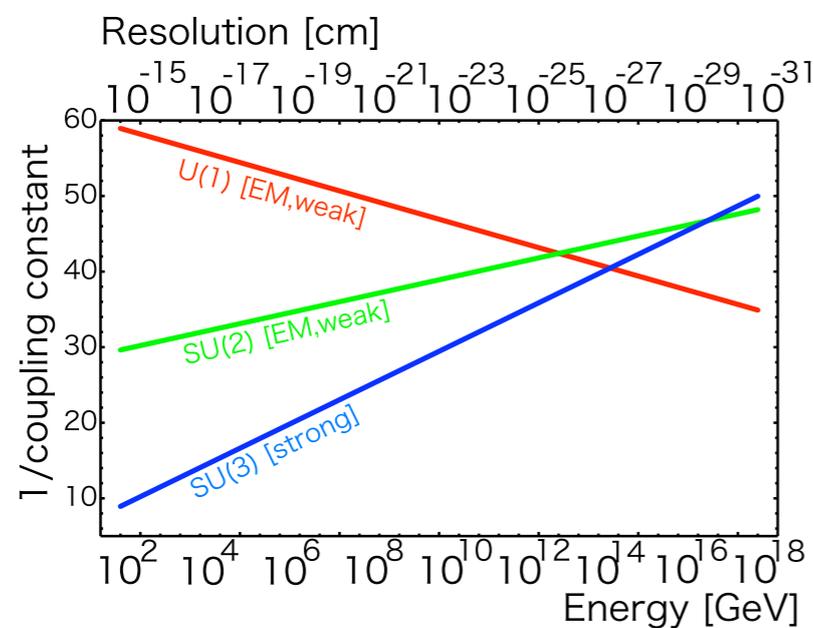
= **New charged particles below the GUT scale**

✓ **Better unification**

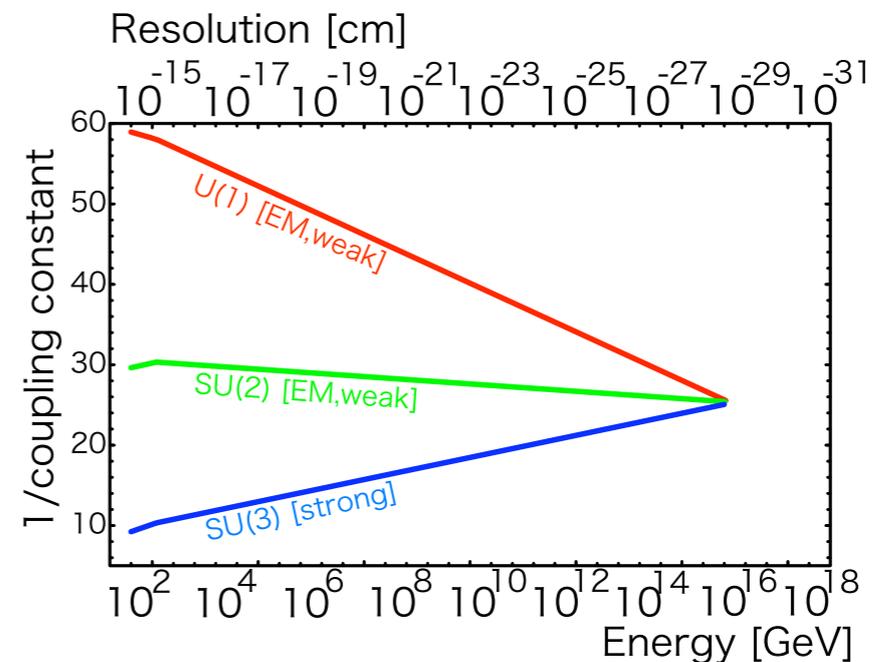
✓ **Higher unification scale $M_{GUT} > 10^{16} \text{GeV}$**

→ **proton lifetime is long enough!**

Best Example = Supersymmetry!



Standard Model



**Supersymmetric
Standard Model**

A twisted way of thinking ?

Fact :

Quarks&Leptons perfectly fit into **the representations of SU(5)**.

Does this mean that Quarks & Leptons should be unified into the SU(5) representations ?

If not, what is the generic theory behind the Standard Model which **explains** the seeming unification of Quarks & Leptons ?

→ Fake GUT ?

Fake GUT ?

Why SU(5) is successful ?

- ✓ ***$\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ fermions cannot obtain masses **due to the mismatch between the gauge charges and their chiralities !*****

[mass term of the fermions requires the fermion with the same chirality but with opposite gauge charges]

As a result, all the fermions in $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ do not obtain masses at the GUT scale → They result in the Quarks&Leptons in the SM.

- ✓ ***Any GUT models in which the charge-chirality mismatch happens only for SU(5) $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ predict the Quarks&Leptons which apparently fit into $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$.***

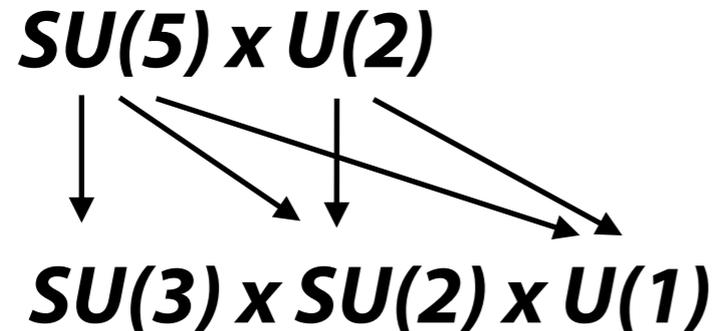
In general, however, it does not mean that Quarks&Leptons are actually embedded in $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ in the GUT model!

Fake GUT ?

Example : $SU(5) \times U(2)_H$ model

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$$

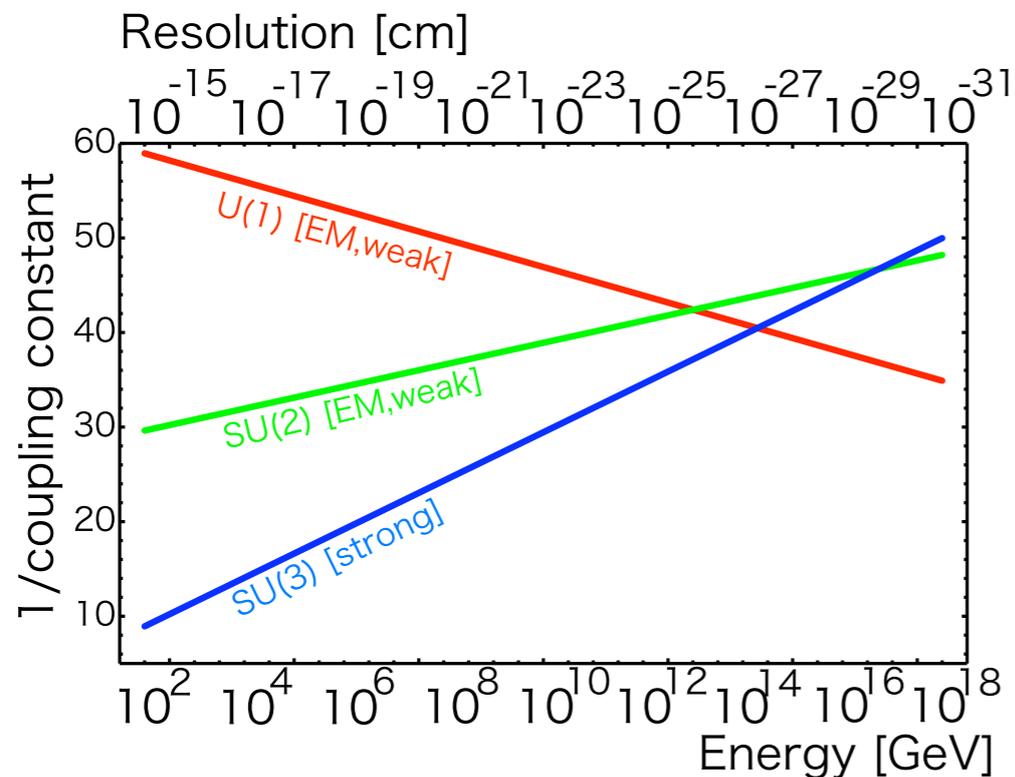
✓ **Gauge coupling non-unification is consistent !**



$$1/g_1^2 = 1/g_{GUT}^2 + 3/(5g_{1H}^2)$$

$$1/g_2^2 = 1/g_{GUT}^2 + 1/(g_{2H}^2)$$

$$1/g_3^2 = 1/g_{GUT}^2$$



$1/g_{1,2}^2 > 1/g_3^2$ is predicted

$$M_{GUT} \lesssim 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$$

**Moderate unification is explained
for $g_{1H, 2H} \gg g_5$**

Fake GUT ?

Example : $SU(5) \times U(2)_H$ model

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$$

- ✓ **Lepton is not necessarily in $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ in the presence of massive $U(2)_H$ charged particles.**

$$\mathcal{L} = m_L L_H \bar{L}_H + \lambda_L \bar{L}_H \Phi \bar{\mathbf{5}} + m_E E_H \bar{E}_H + \frac{\lambda_E}{\Lambda_{\text{cut}}} E_H \mathbf{10} \Phi^\dagger \Phi^\dagger$$

(i) $m_{L,E} \gg \text{GUT scale} \rightarrow \text{Quarks \& Leptons in } \psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$

(ii) $m_{L,E} \ll \text{GUT scale} \rightarrow \text{Quarks in } \psi(5^*) + \psi(10), \text{ Leptons in } L_H, E_H$

Even for the case (ii), the model predicts the low energy fermions which fits in $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ of $SU(5)$

= Fake matter unification !

- ✓ **Proton decay rate is suppressed by $(m_{L,E}/\text{GUT scale})^2$**

- ✓ **$p \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+$ is not necessarily the main mode.**

(e.g. $p \rightarrow \pi^0 + \mu^+$ can be the main mode !)

Summary

- ✓ **Quarks & Leptons in the SM miraculously fit into $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$**
 - **In conventional GUT, Quarks & Leptons are embedded in $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$**
- ✓ **Any GUT models in which only the charge-chirality mismatch happens to $SU(5)$ $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$ predict the Quarks&Leptons which apparently fit into $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$.**

= FAKE GUT!
- ✓ **In Fake GUT, the gauge coupling unification is not predicted although Quarks&Leptons inevitably fit into $\psi(5^*) + \psi(10)$.**
- ✓ **As the matter unification is FAKE, the proton decay rate and the branching ratios are controlled by additional parameters such as the mass parameters of other vector-like fermions.**