

素粒子特論

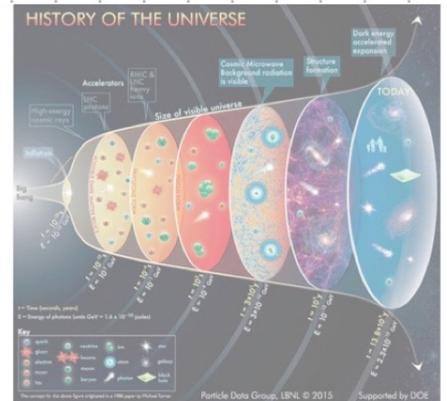


Figure credit:
Particle Data Group
at Lawrence Berkeley National Lab.

浜口幸一 (東京大学 理学系研究科 物理学専攻)

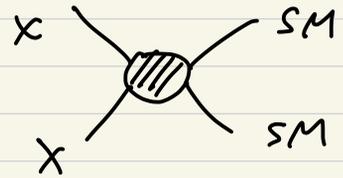
@お茶の水女子大学, 2023年夏学期

5f 暗黒物質
(つづき)

thermal relic
熱的残存量 の計算

DM relic

- 仮定
- DM X
 - mass m
 - 安定
 - SM 粒子に打ち消滅 2-粒子



S : エネルギー密度

$$\frac{n_X}{S}$$

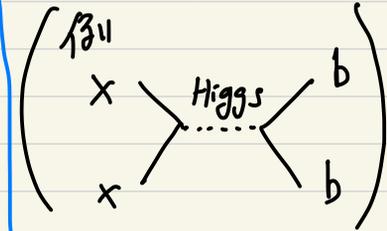
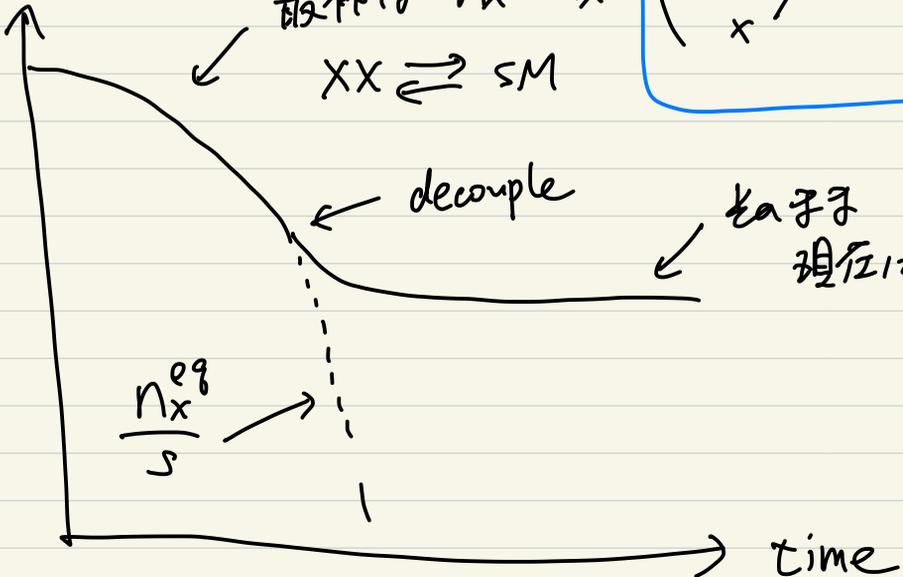
最初は $n_X = n_X^{eq}$



decouple

光子
理論に至る

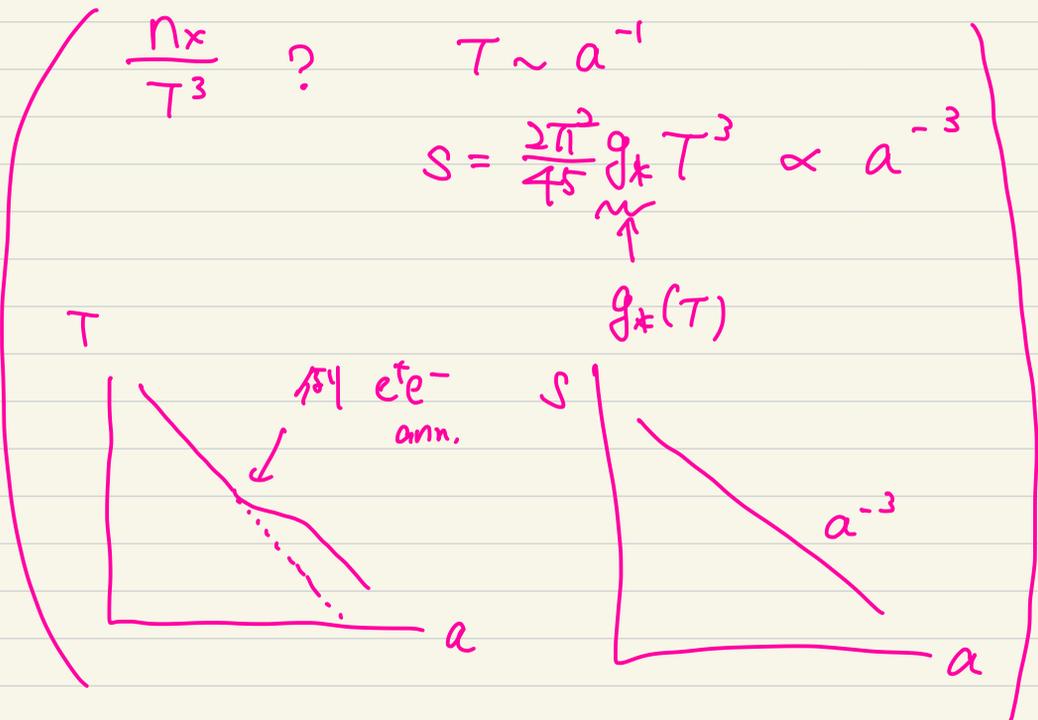
$$\frac{n_X^{eq}}{S}$$



X-number pr. $\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{dV}{dt}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \eta_x \propto a^{-3} \\ S \propto a^{-3} \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\eta_x}{S} = \text{const}$$

(comoving vol. int. 数)



現在の密度

$$f_{x,0} = m_x n_{x,0} = m_x S_0 \left(\frac{n_{x,0}}{S_0} \right)$$

↑
現在

$$= m_x S_0 \left(\frac{n_x}{S} \right)_{\text{deouple}}$$

= ψ に計算可能.

$$f_{x,0} = f_{\text{DM, obs}} \quad \text{と何が条件?}$$

▶ X の分布関数 $f_x(p_x, t)$

($k = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ の X の自由度は $u = 1$ /
(2×1^2 / 粒子 / 反粒子)
real scalar は自由度 1.)

毛糸熱浴に $\lambda \gg 2u$ ならば

$$f_x = f_x^{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{e^{E_x/T} \pm 1}$$

momentum space $\sim p_x \sim p_x + dp_x$ (= u)

X の数密度

$$dn_x = \underbrace{\frac{d^3 p_x}{(2\pi)^3}}_{[dp_x]} f_x(p_x, t)$$

▶ 打消滅 \xrightarrow{SM}

$$X(P_1) + X(P_2) \rightarrow a + b$$

の断面積

$$\sigma_{ann}(P_1 P_2 \rightarrow a, b) = \frac{1}{2E_1 \cdot 2E_2 v_{rel}}$$

$$\times \int \frac{[dP_a]}{2E_a} \frac{[dP_b]}{2E_b} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(P_1 + P_2 - P_a - P_b)$$

$$\times |\mathcal{M}(P_1 P_2 \rightarrow P_a P_b)|^2$$

(1)

▶ momentum P_1 の X の打消滅の
time scale

$$(\Delta t)^{-1} = \underbrace{\int [dP_2] f_X(P_2, t)}_{\text{target a momentum } \substack{\text{2- 消滅} \\ \text{率}}}} \times \sigma_{ann}(P_1 P_2 \rightarrow ab) \times v_{rel}$$

($\tau^{-1} \sim \text{now}$
m.f.p)

f.2.

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} f_x(P_1, t) \right|_{ann} = - \underbrace{(\Delta t)^{-1}}_{\text{打消或 a 效果}} \cdot f_x(P_1, t)$$

▶ 兩邊 $\int [dP_1] \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} N_x(t) \right|_{ann} = - \int [dP_1] [dP_2] f_x(P_1, t) f_x(P_2, t)$$

$\sigma_{ann}(P_1, P_2 \rightarrow ab) \mathcal{U}_{rel}$

————— (2)

▶ 次是 逆過程 $a+b \rightarrow X, X \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\sigma(a(P_a) + b(P_b) \rightarrow X, X)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_a 2E_b \mathcal{U}_{rel}} \int \frac{[dP_1]}{2E_1} \frac{[dP_2]}{2E_2} (2\pi)^4 \int (P_a^\dagger P_b - P_1^\dagger P_2)$$

$|\mathcal{M}(P_a P_b \rightarrow P_1 P_2)|^2$

▶ f.2 單位時間 \rightarrow 單位傳播 \rightarrow 1:1

5.23 X は

$$\frac{d}{dt} N_x \Big|_{\text{生成}} = \int [dP_a] f_a(P_a) \int [dP_b] f_b(P_b)$$

$\sigma(P_a P_b \rightarrow XX) v_{rel.}$

$$= \int \frac{[dP_a]}{2E_a} \int \frac{[dP_b]}{2E_b} \int \frac{[dP_1]}{2E_1} \int \frac{[dP_2]}{2E_2} f_a(P_a) f_b(P_b) \\ (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(P_a + P_b - P_1 - P_2) \left| \mathcal{M}(P_a P_b \rightarrow P_1 P_2) \right|^2$$

3

▶ a, b は SM 粒子 702. 熱浴に $\lambda, 2113$

$$f_a = f_a^{eq} = \frac{1}{e^{E_a/T} \pm 1}$$

た-た- α (20)

$$\simeq e^{-E_a/T} \quad \text{と近似}$$

(\mathcal{L} 0 h と \mathcal{L} , v \mathcal{L} 0 h と 出る)

$$\text{732} \quad f_a^{eq}(E_a) f_b^{eq}(E_b)$$

$$- f \cdot f (1 \pm f^{eq})(1 \pm f^{eq}) \\ + f^{eq} \cdot f^{eq} (1 \pm f)(1 \pm f)$$

積分の中? $\int(P_1, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{-E_a/T} e^{-E_b/T} \\
 &= e^{-E_1/T} e^{-E_2/T} \quad \text{--- (4)} \\
 &= \int_X^{eq} (P_1) \int_X^{eq} (P_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

▶ $\pm \text{シ}$: (~~CP~~ 対称性 \mathbb{R}^n)

$$|\mathcal{M}(P_a, P_b \rightarrow P_1, P_2)|^2 = |\mathcal{M}(P_1, P_2 \rightarrow P_a, P_b)|^2 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

(4)(5) と (3) に λ を代入

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} N_x \right|_{\neq \text{シ}} = (3) = \int [dP_1] [dP_2] \int_X^{eq} (P_1) \int_X^{eq} (P_2)$$

$$\times \frac{1}{2E_1 2E_2} \int \frac{[dP_a]}{2E_a} \frac{[dP_b]}{2E_b} (2\pi)^4 \int (\dots) |\mathcal{M}(P_1, P_2 \rightarrow ab)|^2$$

(5) = σ_{ann} 微分

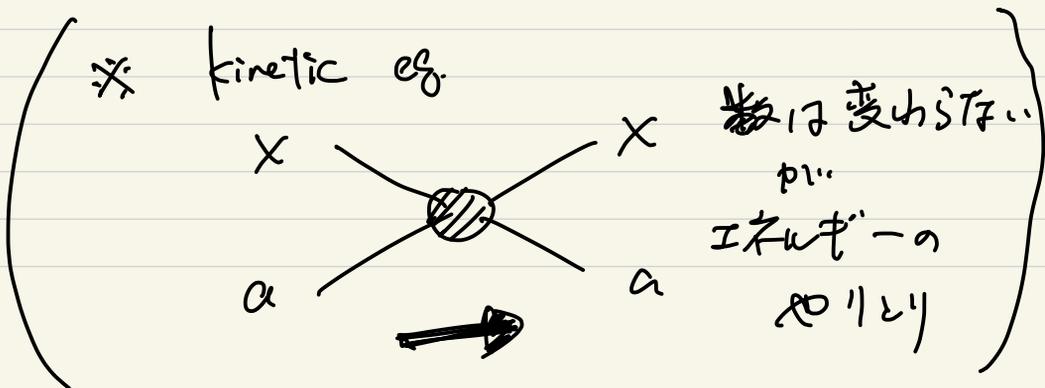
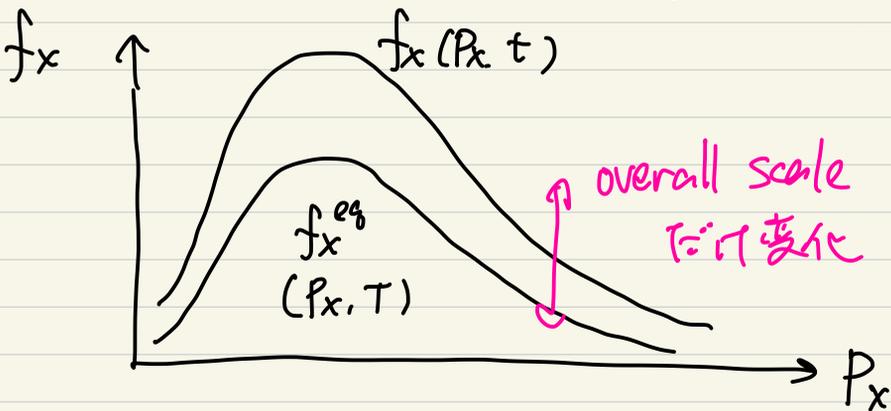
▶ 9.2 (2) $\Sigma \hat{A}_B$ の場合

$$\frac{d}{dt} n_x = - \int \int [dP_1][dP_2] \left(f_x(P_1) f_x(P_2) - f_x^{eq}(P_1) f_x^{eq}(P_2) \right)$$

$\times \mathcal{J}_{ann}(P_1, P_2 \rightarrow a, b)$ の場合

▶ さらに

$$f_x(P_i, t) = f_x^{eq}(P_i) \frac{n_x(t)}{n_x^{eq}(t)}$$



(\rightarrow cf. $\sigma \equiv T$ by 阿部) $\pm W$
10/5

$$\frac{d}{dt} n_x = - \frac{\int [dP_1][dP_2] f_x^{eq}(P_1) f_x^{eq}(P_2) \sigma_{ann} v_{rel}}{(n_x^{eq})^2}$$

P_1, P_2

$$\langle \sigma_{ann} v_{rel} \rangle (T) \times (n_x^2 - n_x^{eq^2})$$

thermally averaged
cross section

$$= - \langle \sigma_{ann} v_{rel} \rangle (n_x^2 - n_x^{eq^2})$$

▶ 宇宙膨張の効果 $\Sigma \lambda \ll 2$

$$\left(\text{何もかも} \ll 2 \text{も } n_x \propto a^{-3} \right. \\ \left. \dot{n}_x = -3H n_x \right)$$

$$\left(H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)$$

$$\dot{n}_x + 3H n_x = -\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle (n_x^2 - n_x^{eq 2})$$

DM a Boltzman eq



計算

rad. dom $H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$
 $a \propto t^{1/2}$

無次元化

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_x = \frac{n_x}{s} \\ z = \frac{m_x}{T} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{2H} \\ 3M_p^2 H^2 = \rho_{rad} = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_* T^4 \end{array} \right.$$

↑
reduced Planck

$$S = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_* T^3$$

$$(g_* \approx \text{const } \approx 1.2)$$

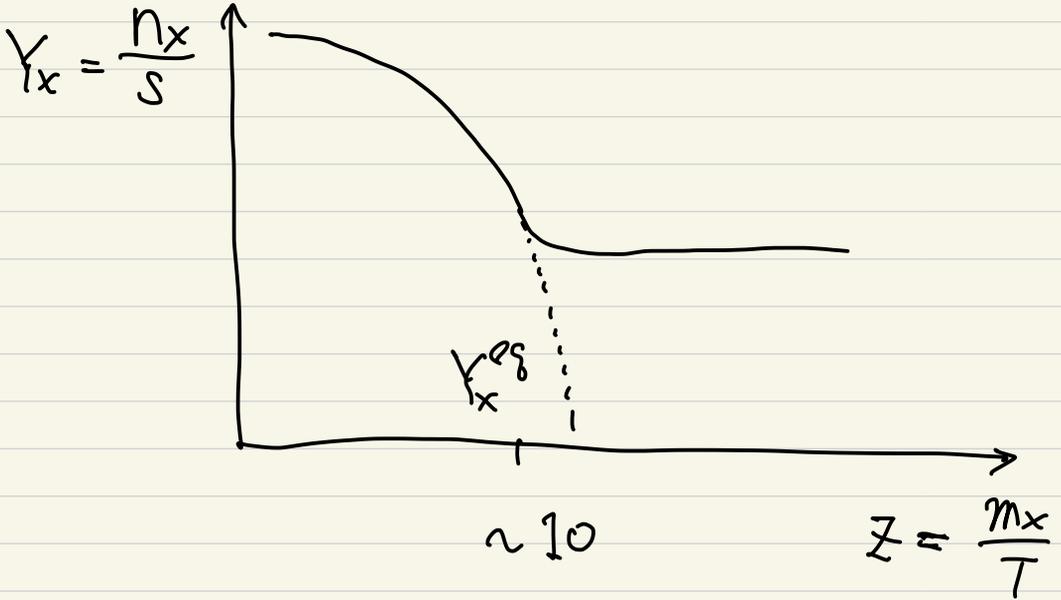
JV p- 残存量
z 決まる。

$$\frac{d}{dz} Y_x = - \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2 g_*}{45}} m_x M_{pl} \langle \sigma v \rangle$$

$$\times \frac{1}{z^2} (Y_x^2 - Y_x^{eq 2})$$

$$Y_x^{eq} \approx 0.14 \frac{1}{g_x} z^{3/2} e^{-z}$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 解} < \varepsilon$$



$$Y_x(z \rightarrow \infty) \approx \frac{1}{m_x M_{pe}(\sigma u)} \left(+ \log \text{ corr.} \right)$$

§ 2

$$\Omega_{x,0} = \frac{P_{x,0}}{P_{\text{crit},0}} = \frac{m_x n_{x,0}}{P_{\text{crit},0}}$$

$$= m_x \left(\frac{n_x}{s} \right)_0 \frac{1}{(P_{\text{crit}}/s)_0}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{M_{pl} \langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\approx 0.2 \left(\frac{1 \text{ pb}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \right)$$

つまり

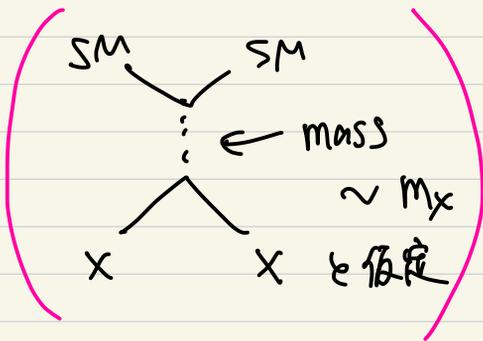
$$\Omega_{x,0} \approx \Omega_{DM}^{obs} \approx 0.3$$

$$\iff \underline{\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle \sim 1 \text{ pb}}$$

weak scale mass

weak coupling

$$\sigma_{ann} v \approx \frac{\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2) \leftarrow 10^{-4}}{m_x^2} \sim 1 \text{ pb}$$



↑
 100 GeV
 $\sim \text{TeV}$

ちうと
 高い!!

"WIMP
 ミラクル"



const $\sim \sigma_3 \epsilon$

$$\frac{d}{dz} Y_x = - \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2 g_*}{45}} m_x M_{pl} \langle \sigma_u \rangle$$

$$\times \frac{1}{z^2} (Y_x^2 - Y_x^{eq^2})$$

$\gg 1$

$\sim \frac{M_{pl}}{\alpha^2 m_x}$

$$Y_x \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2 g_*}{45}} (m_x M_{pl} \langle \sigma_u \rangle) \equiv \tilde{Y}_x$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \tilde{Y}_x = \frac{1}{z^2} (\tilde{Y}_x^2 - \tilde{Y}_x^{eq^2})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_x(z \rightarrow \infty) \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$Y_x(z \rightarrow \infty) \sim \frac{1}{m_x M_{pl} \langle \sigma_u \rangle}$$

$$\sqrt{m_x M_{pl} \langle \sigma_u \rangle}$$

$$e^{-m_x/T}$$

$$e^{-10}$$

