

Neutrino Mass
and

Grand Unification

Lecture XXIV

25/1/2022

LMU

Winter 2022



(Cosmic) Strings

$$U(1) \quad \phi \in \mathbb{C} \quad : \quad \phi \rightarrow e^{iQ(x)} \phi$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (D_\mu \phi)^* (D^\mu \phi) - V(\phi)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\boxed{V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} (|\phi|^2 - v^2)^2}$$

- $Q \phi = \phi \quad (\epsilon_\phi = 1)$

$$D_\mu \phi = (\partial_\mu - ig A_\mu) \phi$$

- $\text{FSB} \iff |\phi_0|^2 = v^2$

↗

$$M_0 = \{ \phi_0 : V=0 \} = \{ \phi_0 : \}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_0 = \{ (\phi_0 = \phi_{01} + i \phi_{02}) \Rightarrow \phi_{01}^2 + \phi_{02}^2 = v^2 \}$$

Static, finite energy (per length)

classical solution

- digression Domain Wall

$$M_\infty = \{ +z, -z; \epsilon \rightarrow \infty \}$$

map : $\Phi_{\text{cl}}(z) : M_\infty \rightarrow M_0$

$$M_0 = \{ \pm v \}$$

String $M_\infty = S_1$ (infinitely long)

$$E/L = \int d\zeta \left[\frac{1}{2} |D_i \phi|^2 + V(\phi) \right]$$

!!

finite $\Rightarrow D_i \phi \rightarrow 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ V(\phi) \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\}$ at ∞

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} |\phi| \xrightarrow{\infty} \vartheta \\ D_\mu \phi \xrightarrow{\infty} 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_\infty = S_1$$

(a) vacuum $\phi_0 = \vartheta$ (solution)

$$\frac{1}{2} |D_\mu \phi|^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} g^2 A_\mu A^\mu \vartheta^2 \downarrow \left(m_n = \lambda \vartheta \right)$$

$$m_A = g v$$

trivial map

$$\phi_0(\omega) \rightarrow v$$

"

f_s

$$(E(\phi_0) = 0)$$

(b) string : $\phi_s^{(1)}(\omega) \rightarrow v e^{i\theta}$

(p, θ, z) at infinity



$$\phi_s(0) = 0$$

{

maximum of V

side comment

most general map $\phi_s^{(n)}(\omega) \rightarrow v e^{in\theta}$

String: $D_\mu \phi = (\partial_\mu - ig A_\mu) \phi \xrightarrow{\downarrow} 0$

$$\phi \rightarrow v e^{i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_\mu \xrightarrow{\alpha} \frac{1}{g} \partial_\mu \theta}$$

pure gauge?

NO

Nielsen, Olesen '71

$$S_1: \oint A_\mu dx^\mu = \frac{1}{g} \oint dx^\mu \partial_\mu \theta$$

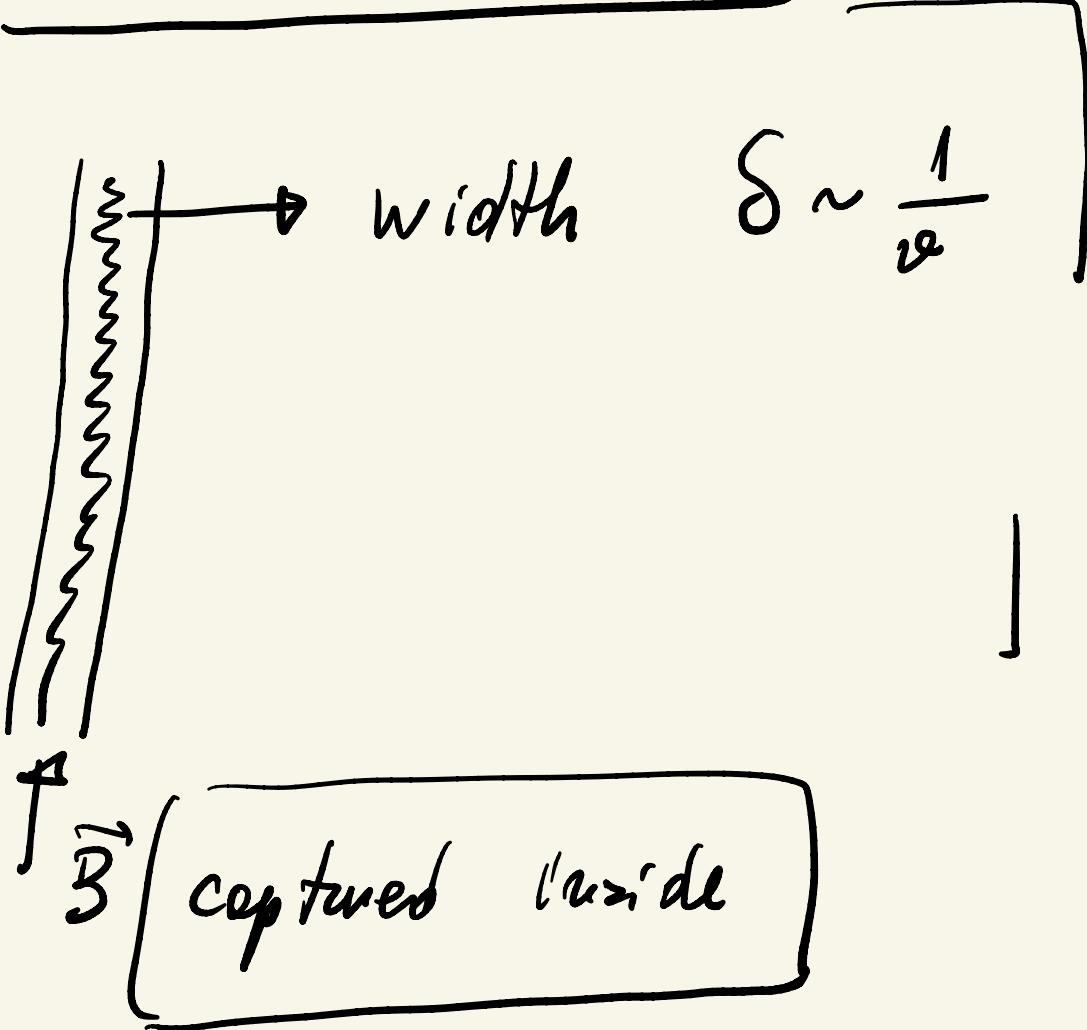
$$= \frac{1}{g} \int_{C_1} d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{g}$$



$$\oint A_\mu dx^\mu = \int \vec{B} d\vec{s} \quad (\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A})$$

⇒ magnetic flux !!!

$$\Phi_{magnetic} = \frac{2\pi}{g}$$



Digression

Width of DW

$$\frac{E}{\gamma} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\phi_{dw}}{dz} \right)^2 + V \right]$$

$$\phi_{dw}(z) = \vartheta \tanh \frac{\lambda v z}{\text{width}}$$

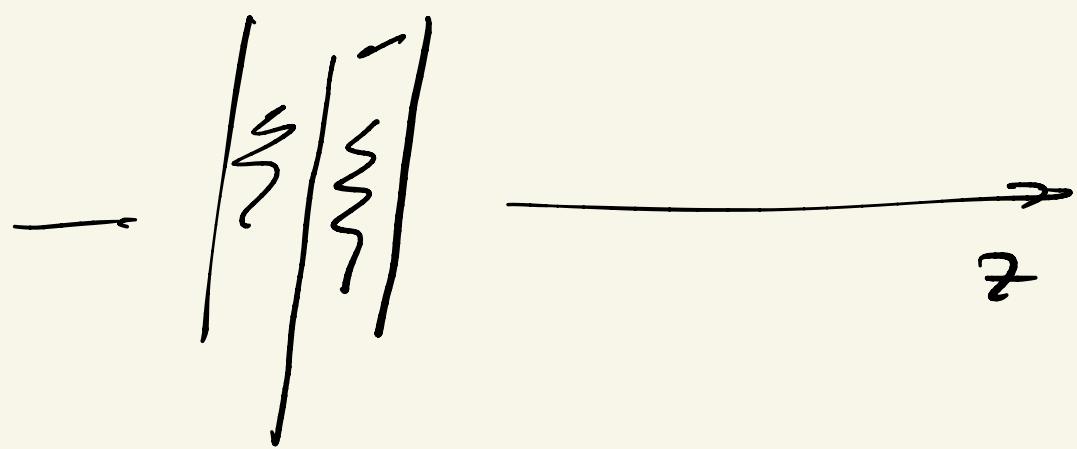
$$f \approx \frac{1}{\lambda v}$$

width

$$|z| \gg f \Rightarrow \phi_{dw} \rightarrow \pm \vartheta$$

DW = concentrated at the origin

$$\uparrow \phi$$



$$|z| < f : \quad \phi_{dw} = 0$$

$$|z| > f : \quad |\phi_{dw}| = \alpha$$

$$E_S = \int_{-f}^f dz \left[\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\Delta \phi}{z \delta} \right|^2 + V(\phi_{dw}=0) \right]$$

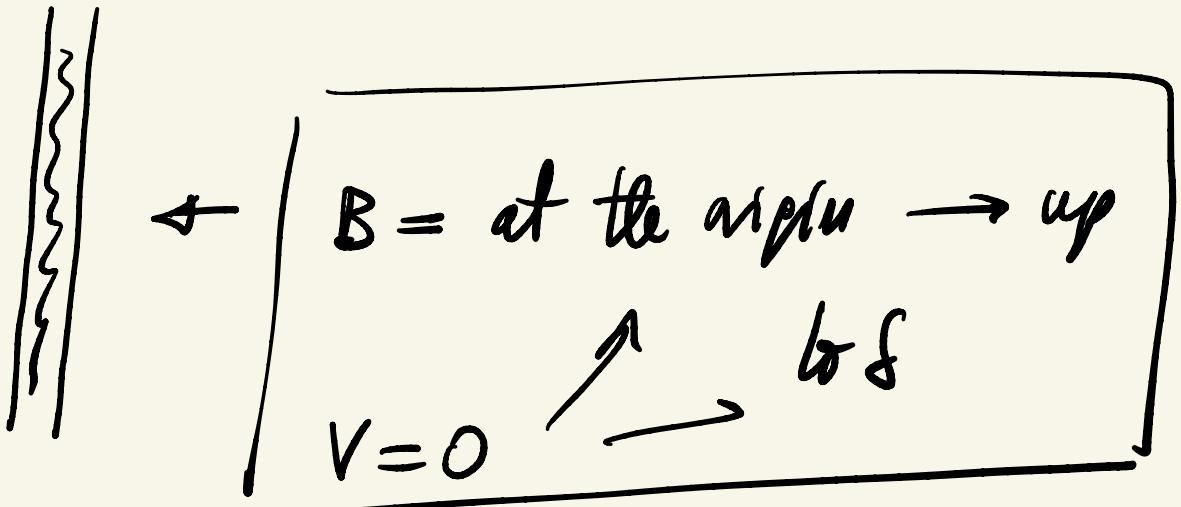
$$= \int_{-f}^f dz \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda v^2}{\delta^2 z^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \alpha^4 \right]$$

$$E_S = \frac{v^2}{\delta} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda^2 \alpha^4 f}{2}}_{f \rightarrow 0}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial E/S}{\partial f} = -\frac{v^1}{f^2} + J^2 v^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{\lambda v}$$

$$E_L = \int dS \left[\frac{1}{2} (\vec{B}^2 + \vec{E}^2) + V \right] \underset{||}{=} 0$$



$$\Phi_m = \frac{2\pi}{g}$$

$$B \cdot \pi f^2 = \frac{2\pi}{g} \Rightarrow \boxed{B = \frac{2}{g f^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E/L = \int_0^f ds \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{g^2 f^4} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} v^4 \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{2}{g^2 f^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} v^4 f^2 \right]$$

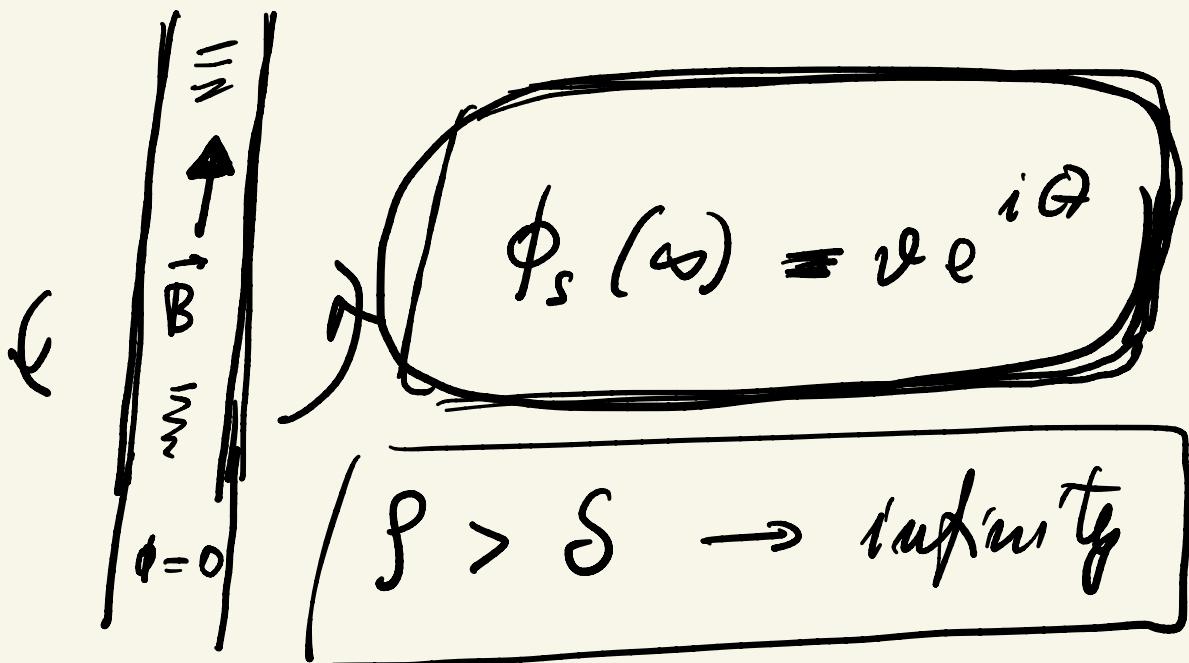
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial (E/L)}{\partial f} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2}{g^2 f^3} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} v^4 f}$$

↓

$$f^4 = \frac{4}{v^4} \frac{1}{g^2 f^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J = \frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{\sqrt{g\lambda}}}$$



$\phi_s(0) = v e^{i \theta} \not\in \underline{\text{impossible!}}$

\uparrow
not well defined

$$\boxed{\phi_s(p) = f(p) e^{i \theta}} \quad \therefore$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(\infty) = \varrho$$

$$E_L = \int ds \left[\frac{1}{2} B^2 + V \right]$$

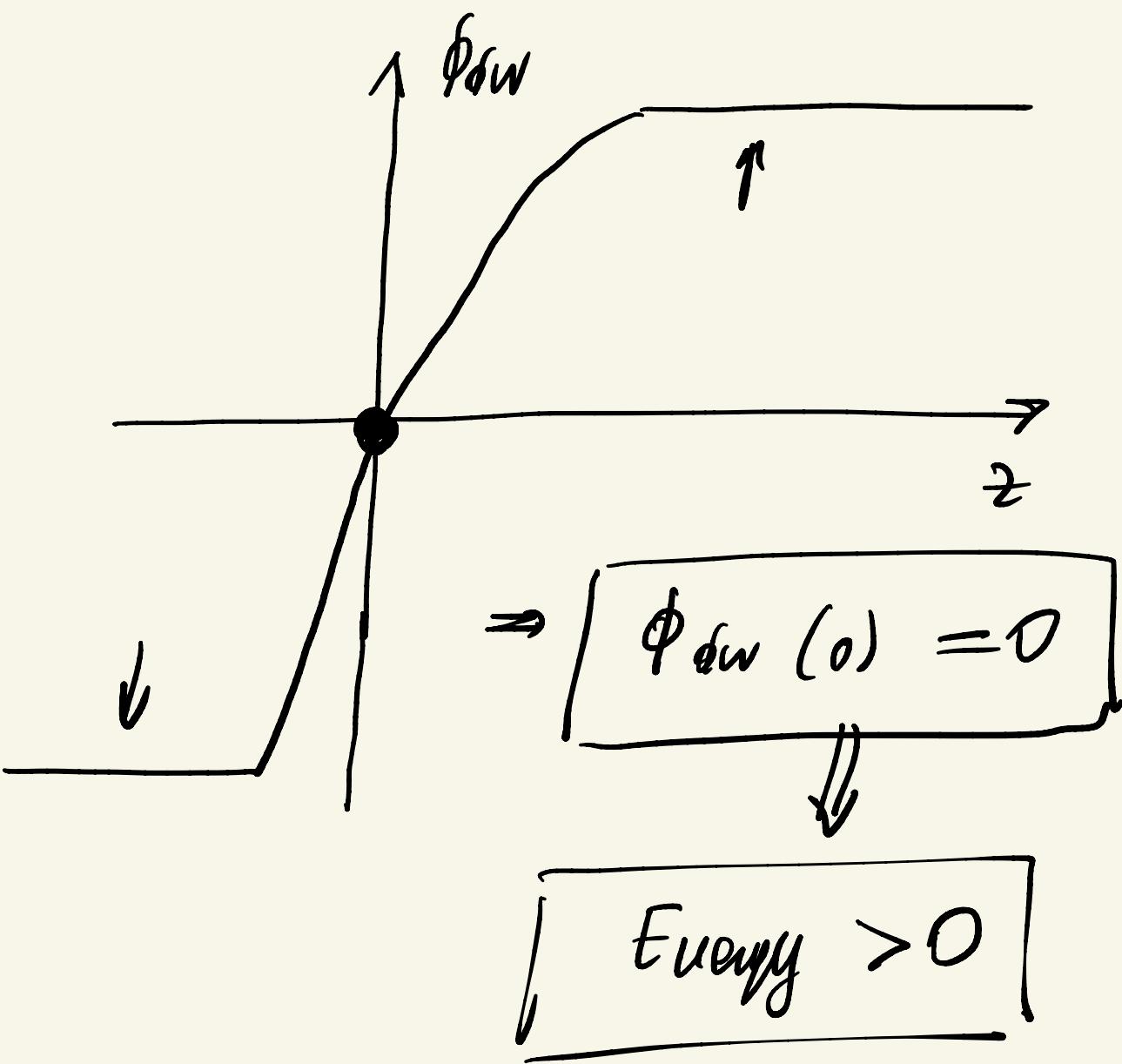
$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{v^4 f}$

$$E_L \approx v^4 f^2 \approx v^2$$

$$(d \ll \frac{1}{\omega})$$

Domain wall

$$\phi_{dw}(z) = \varrho \tanh \lambda \nu z$$



$$j_\mu = \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \phi \frac{1}{2\omega} (t, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \partial^\mu j_\mu &= 0 \Rightarrow Q = \int dz j^0 \\
 &= \int dz \frac{\phi \dot{\phi}}{2\omega} \frac{1}{2\omega} = \int d\phi \frac{1}{2\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\omega} [\phi(\omega) - \phi(-\omega)]$$

$$Q(dw) = 1 \quad Q(vac) = 0$$

$$Q(\text{anti}) = -1$$

$$\underline{\int_{\text{string}}^{} (t_j x, y)}$$

$$j^\mu = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu \phi_a \partial_\rho \phi_b \epsilon_{ab} G$$

$$\phi = \phi_1 + i \phi_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{12} = -\Sigma_{21} = 1 \\ \Sigma_{11} = \Sigma_{22} = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\nu j^\mu = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \left[\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \phi_a \partial_\rho \phi_b \epsilon_{ab} \right.$$

$$\left. + \partial_\nu \phi_a \partial_\mu \partial_\rho \phi_b \epsilon_{ab} \right] = 0$$

$$j^0 = \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{ab} \partial_i \phi_a \partial_j \phi_b C$$

$$= \epsilon_{ij} \epsilon_{ab} \left[\partial_i (\phi_a \partial_j \phi_b) - \cancel{\phi_a \partial_i \partial_j \phi_b} \right] C$$

$$\boxed{j^0 = \epsilon_{ij} \partial_i (V_j) C}$$

$$V_i = \epsilon_{ab} \phi_a \partial_i \phi_b$$

$$\int j^0 dS = C \oint_S d\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \nabla_i V$$

$$= C \oint_S d\mathbf{x}_i \left(\epsilon_{ab} \phi_a \partial_i \phi_b \right)$$

$$\phi \rightarrow ve^{i\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \phi_a = \frac{x_a}{\rho} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \phi_1 \xrightarrow{\Delta} v \cos \theta = v \frac{x}{\rho} \\ \phi_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} v \sin \theta = v \frac{y}{\rho} \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \int j^0 dS = C v^2 \oint dx_i \cdot \epsilon_{ab} \frac{x_a}{\rho} \partial_i \cdot \frac{x_b}{\rho}$$

$$= C v^2 \oint dx_i \cdot \epsilon_{ab} \frac{x_a}{\rho} \left(\delta_{ib} \frac{1}{\rho} + x_b \partial_i \frac{1}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= C v^2 \oint dx_i \left(\epsilon_{ai} \frac{x_a}{\rho^2} + \cancel{\epsilon_{ab} \frac{x_a x_b}{\rho} \partial_i \frac{1}{\rho}} \right)$$

↓

$$Q = C v^2 \oint dx_i \epsilon_{ai} \frac{x_a}{\rho^2}$$

$$\epsilon_{12} = 1 = -\epsilon_{21}$$

$$= C v^2 \int \left(-dx \frac{y}{\rho^2} + dy \frac{x}{\rho^2} \right)$$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_s = C v^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{p_x^x \sin^2 \theta}{p^2} + \frac{p_z^z \cos^2 \theta}{p^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= C v^2 2\pi \neq 0$$

$$Q_s = 1$$

$$2\pi (v^2 = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{vac} = 0$$

anti-string:

$$\phi_s \xrightarrow[p \rightarrow \infty]{} v e^{i\theta}$$

$$\phi_{as} \xrightarrow[p \rightarrow \infty]{} v e^{-i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{as} = -1$$

[ensures string stability]

$$\phi \rightarrow e^{id} \phi \Rightarrow d(2\pi) = 2\pi u$$

$$\phi(2\pi) = \phi(0)$$

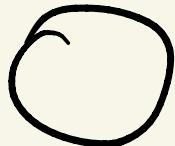
single-valued field $f-u$

Summary

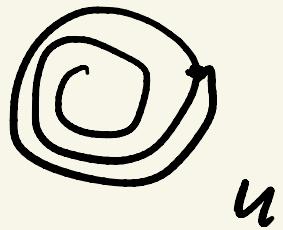
$$\phi^{(u)} \xrightarrow[p \rightarrow \infty]{} v e^{iuQ}$$

most general single-valued ϕ

M_∞



M_u



$$x \neq x \quad \boxed{Q(\phi^u) = u Q(\phi_s) = u} \quad **$$

PROVE

long string (over universe)

$$L = R_U \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{universe} \\ \text{radius} \end{matrix}$$

$$\bar{E}_S = v^2 L = v^2 R_U$$

$$M_{\text{SS}} = (\bar{E}_U) \simeq 10 \text{ Energy}_{\text{Visible}} \simeq 10 \cdot 10^{80} \text{ GeV}$$

universe

$$\simeq 10^{81} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_S = E_S \simeq v^2 / 10^{28} \text{ am} \quad (v \gtrsim 10^3 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\gtrsim 10^6 \text{ GeV} \quad (10^{28} \text{ GeV am}) \rightarrow 10^{14}$$

$$\gtrsim 10^6 10^{28} 10^{14} \text{ GeV} \simeq 10^{48} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\simeq 10^{-33} \text{ Mass universe}$$

UNIVERSE

$$R = c/T$$

universe

$$d_H = \frac{M_{pc}}{T^2}$$

horizon

$$R/d_H \quad (T \gg T_0) = \text{huge}$$

[]

$\mathcal{D} = C$ (diage conjugation)

