

# 熱的レプトン数生成の解析

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# レプトン数生成

heavy Majorana neutrinoの崩壊によるレプトン数生成

レプトン数は電弱相転移までに**バリオン数**に転化

**物質の起源**

## thermal leptogenesis

heavy Majorana neutrinoが初期宇宙の高温状態で作られる

最高温度 = **Reheating temperature**

レプトン数の計算法は、GUT baryogenesisと同じ

## nonthermal leptogenesis

heavy Majorana neutrinoを**inflatonのdecay**または

**preheating**で作る

# Thermal Leptogenesisについて

- ★ 分布関数の運動量依存性
- ★ 散乱過程の効果

を考慮した解析の紹介

## review articles

- Buchmüller, Di Bari and Plümacher, *Ann. Phys.* 315 (2005) 305
- Davidson, Nardi and Nir, *Phys. Rep.* 466 (2008) 105
- Pilaftsis, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* 171 (2009) 012017 [hep-ph/0904.1182]
- Buchmüller, Peccei and Yanagida, *Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci.*55 (2005) 311 [hep-ph/0502169]

Boltzmann eq.についてはGUT- baryogenesisの論文

- Kolb and Wolfram, *Nucl. Phys.* B172 (1980) 224 [Erratum: B195 (1982) 542]
- Harvey, Kolb, Reiss and Wolfram, *Nucl. Phys.* B201 (1982) 16

# ニュートリノ質量とレプトン数の破れ

標準理論のニュートリノ  $\in SU(2)$ -doublet  $l_{AL} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{AL} \\ e_{AL} \end{pmatrix} \in \left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$   
( $A = e, \nu, \tau$ : flavor)

ゲージ不変な湯川結合 + SSB で質量が生じない

ニュートリノ振動の発見により、質量は必要！

gauge singlet  $N_R$  を加えて Yukawa 項を組む

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -y_{AB} \Phi^\dagger \bar{e}_{BR} l_{AL} - h_{AB} \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \bar{N}_{BR} l_{AL} + \text{h.c.}$$

SSB  
↓

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} \in \left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \tilde{\Phi} = i\tau_2 \Phi^*$$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y \sim -y_{AB} v_0 \bar{e}_{BR} e_{AL} - h_{AB} v_0 \bar{N}_{BR} \nu_{AL} + \text{h.c.}$$

$y, h$  は任意の  $N_f \times N_f$  複素行列

$e_L$  と  $e_R$ ,  $\nu_L$  と  $N_R$  の bi-unitary transformation で  $y$  と  $h$  を対角化

$$\mathcal{L}_Y \sim -m_A^{(e)} (\bar{e}_{AR} e_{AL} + \bar{e}_{AL} e_{AR}) - m_A^{(\nu)} (\bar{N}_{AR} \nu_{AL} + \bar{\nu}_{AL} N_{AR})$$

$$\sim -m_A^{(e)} \bar{e}_A e_A - m_A^{(\nu)} \bar{\nu}_A \nu_A$$

4成分スピノール  $e_A = \begin{bmatrix} e_{AL} \\ e_{AR} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \nu_A = \begin{bmatrix} \nu_{AL} \\ N_{AR} \end{bmatrix}$  chiral repr.  $\gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Dirac mass term      Lepton numberは保存

不自然なくらい  $m^{(e)} \gg m^{(\nu)}$        $[\sum_i m_i^{(\nu)} < 1.0\text{eV}; \text{WMAP+SDSS}]$

ゲージ不変性と矛盾せずに  $N_R$  の Majorana mass term を導入できる

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -y_{AB} \Phi^\dagger \bar{e}_{BR} l_{AL} - h_{AB} \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \bar{N}_{BR} l_{AL} - \frac{1}{2} M_{AB} \bar{N}_{BR} N_{AR}^c + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\nu_L \quad \bar{N}_R) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D^T \\ m_D & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ N_R^c \end{pmatrix} + \text{h.c.} \quad N_R^c \text{はLeft-handed}$$

$$m_D = h\nu_0$$

固有値  $\simeq -\frac{m_D^2}{M}, M$

**Seesaw Mechanism**

レプトン数  $L(l_L) = L(e_R) = 1$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = -y_{AB} \Phi^\dagger \bar{e}_{BR} l_{AL} - h_{AB} \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \bar{N}_{BR} l_{AL} - \frac{1}{2} M_{AB} \bar{N}_{BR} N_{AR}^c + \text{h.c.}$$

$L = 0$

$$L(N_R) = 1$$

$$L = 0$$

$$L = -2$$

$$L(N_R) = 0$$

$$L = 1$$

$$L = 0$$

$h \neq 0$  且つ  $M \neq 0 \longrightarrow$  Lepton number violation

Leptogenesis

high-T

$$\langle \Phi \rangle (T) = 0$$

Dirac mass=0



Low-energy observables

$$\langle \Phi \rangle \neq 0$$

neutrino oscillation

Dirac mass, Majorana mass, mixing

# low-energy observableとの関係

ニュートリノ振動  $\Delta m_{ij}^2, U_{MNS}$

質量固有状態: 真空 vs  $T=M$

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = y_{AB} \epsilon^{ab} l_{aAL} e_{BR}^c \tilde{\Phi}_b - h_{AB} \epsilon^{ab} l_{aAL} N_{BR}^c \Phi_b - \frac{1}{2} M_{AB} N_{AR}^c N_{BR}^c + \text{h.c.}$$

## 2-spinor notation

Lorentz群 [ $SL(2; C) \rightarrow 2$ つの  $SU(2)$ ] の既約表現 ( $s_L, s_R$ )

$$\psi_\alpha \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \quad \chi^{\dot{\alpha}} \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\psi_\alpha)^* = \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} : \text{共役} \quad \text{添字の上下は } \epsilon^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\psi^\alpha \phi_\alpha, \bar{\psi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\phi}^{\dot{\alpha}} : \text{Lorentz scalar } (0, 0) \quad \psi \sigma^\mu \bar{\chi}, \bar{\chi} \bar{\sigma}^\mu \psi : \text{vector } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

**Dirac**  $\psi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_\alpha \\ \bar{\chi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\psi} = [\chi^\alpha \bar{\phi}_{\dot{\alpha}}] \quad \bar{\psi}\psi = \phi\chi + \bar{\chi}\bar{\phi} = \phi\chi + \text{h.c.}$

$\phi$ と $\chi$ のチャージは逆

**Majorana**  $\psi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_\alpha \\ \bar{\phi}^{\dot{\alpha}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{\psi} = [\phi^\alpha \bar{\phi}_{\dot{\alpha}}] \quad \bar{\psi}\psi = \phi\phi + \bar{\phi}\bar{\phi} = \phi\phi + \text{h.c.}$

$\phi$ のチャージは0

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y &\stackrel{\text{SSB}}{\sim} -e_L^T m_e e_R^c - \nu_L^T m_\nu N_R^c - \frac{1}{2} N_R^{cT} M N_R^c + \text{h.c.} \\ &= -e_L^T m_e e_R^c - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L^T & N_R^{cT} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_\nu \\ m_\nu^T & M \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ N_R^c \end{pmatrix} + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

(1)  $m_e$ と $m_\nu$ をbi-unitary変換で対角化

$$U_L^{(e)} m_e U_R^{(e)} = \text{diag}(m_e, m_\mu, m_\tau), \quad S_L m_\nu S_R = \Lambda_D = \text{diagonal}$$

場の変換:  $e_R^c = U_R^{(e)} e'_{iR}{}^c$ ,  $e_L = U_L^{(e)T} e'_{iL}$ ,  $N_R^c = S_R N'_{iR}{}^c$ ,  $\nu_L = S_L^T \nu'_{iL}$

mass term:

$$\mathcal{L}_m = -m_{ei} e'_{iL} e'_{iR}{}^c - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \nu'_{iL}{}^T & N'_{iR}{}^{cT} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Lambda_D \\ \Lambda_D & \tilde{M} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu'_{iL} \\ N'_{iR}{}^c \end{pmatrix} + \text{h.c.}$$

↑  
charged lepton  
mass eigenstates

$$\tilde{M} = S_R^T M S_R$$



## (2) $\nu$ mass matrixをブロック対角化

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \Lambda_D \tilde{M}^{-1} \\ -\tilde{M}^{-1} \Lambda_D & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ は近似的にユニタリ } V^\dagger V = 1 + O(\Lambda_D^2 \tilde{M}^{-2})$$

$$\longrightarrow V^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Lambda_D \\ \Lambda_D & \tilde{M} \end{pmatrix} V \simeq \begin{pmatrix} -\Lambda_D \tilde{M}^{-1} \Lambda_D & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{M} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{'seesaw'}$$

## (3) ブロック対角部分を対角化

$$-T_L^T (\Lambda_D \tilde{M}^{-1} \Lambda_D) T_L = \Lambda_l, \quad T_R^T \tilde{M} T_R = \Lambda_h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\nu-m} &= -\frac{1}{2} (\nu_L'^T \ N_R'^c T) V^* \begin{pmatrix} T_L^* & 0 \\ 0 & T_R^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_l & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_L^\dagger & 0 \\ 0 & T_R^\dagger \end{pmatrix} V^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L' \\ N_R'^c \end{pmatrix} + \text{h.c.} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \eta_l^T \Lambda_l \eta_l + \frac{1}{2} \eta_h^T \Lambda_h \eta_h + \text{h.c.} \quad \longleftarrow \text{Majorana mass} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{質量固有状態} \begin{cases} \eta_l = T_L^\dagger \left[ \nu_L' - \Lambda_D (\tilde{M}^{-1})^\dagger N_R'^c \right] & \text{light (主成分は } \nu_L') \\ \eta_h = T_R^\dagger \left[ N_R'^c + (\tilde{M}^{-1})^\dagger \Lambda_D \nu_L' \right] & \text{heavy (主成分は } N_R'^c) \end{cases}$$

## charged current interaction

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{CC} &\sim \frac{g_2}{2\sqrt{2}} [\bar{e}_L \bar{\sigma}^\mu \nu_L + \nu_L \sigma^\mu \bar{e}_L] W_\mu^- + \text{h.c.} \\ &\simeq \frac{g_2}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \bar{e}'_L \bar{\sigma}^\mu (U_L^{(e)*} S_L^T T_L) \eta_l + \eta_{lL} \sigma^\mu (T_L^T S_L U_L^{(e)\dagger}) \bar{e}'_L \right] W_\mu^- + \text{h.c.}\end{aligned}$$

$$(U_{MNS})_{fi} = \left( U_L^{(e)*} S_L^T T_L \right)_{fi} \quad f = \text{lepton flavor}, i = \text{mass eigenstate}$$

### 3 physical phases

Majorana phaseは  $\nu$ -osc.には無関係

Giunti, Phys. Lett. B686 (2010) and refs. therein

$$\begin{aligned}|\nu_e(t)\rangle &= e^{-iE_1 t} \cos \theta |\nu_1\rangle + e^{-iE_2 t} \sin \theta |\nu_2\rangle \\ |\nu_\mu(t)\rangle &= -e^{-iE_1 t} \sin \theta |\nu_1\rangle + e^{-iE_2 t} \cos \theta |\nu_2\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$\langle \nu_e(0) | \nu_\mu(t) \rangle$  is indep. of the phase convention of  $|\nu_i\rangle$

Leptogenesisに関する位相とは「直接には」関係無い。

模型（質量行列）に何らかの制限

# 生成されるレプトン数の評価

$T \simeq M_R \gg 100\text{GeV}$  の電弱対称相  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{gauge boson, lepton は massless} \\ \text{Higgs boson は全て同じ質量} \ll T \end{array} \right.$

(i) レプトン数非保存  $\mathcal{L}_Y = -h_{AB} \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \bar{N}_{BR} l_{AL} - \frac{1}{2} M_{AB} \bar{N}_{BR} N_{AR}^c + \text{h.c.}$   
 $h \neq 0$  and  $M \neq 0$

(ii) C and CP violation  $M$  を対角化する基底で  $h$  の複素位相

$SU(2)$  symmetry  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow e_B^- \phi^+) = \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \nu_B \phi^0) \equiv \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) \\ \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow e_B^+ \phi^-) = \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_B \phi^{0*}) \equiv \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}_B \bar{\phi}) \end{array} \right.$

total decay asym.  $\varepsilon_A \equiv \frac{\sum_B \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) - \sum_B \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}_B \bar{\phi})}{\sum_B \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) + \sum_B \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}_B \bar{\phi})}$

### (iii)非平衡状態

$N_R$ の分布関数が平衡分布からずれる

$T \simeq M_R$  から, 崩壊率( $\Gamma \sim h^2 M_R$ )  $\simeq H(T)$  となる範囲

空間的に一様な現象  $\longrightarrow$  各粒子の分布関数  $f_i(t, \mathbf{p})$   
に対するBoltzmann方程式

共動座標系で

$$\frac{dn_\psi(t)}{dt} + 3H(t)n_\psi(t) = - \sum_{i,j,\dots} [\gamma(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \gamma(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi)] \\ - \sum_{a,i,j,\dots} [\gamma(\psi + a \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \gamma(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi + a)]$$

$$n_\psi(t) = \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} f_\psi(t, \mathbf{p})$$

$\gamma(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots)$ は $f_\psi$ 等を使って得られた反応率

$$\begin{aligned}
& \gamma(\psi + a + b + \dots \rightarrow i + j + \dots) \\
&= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\psi d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_a \dots d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_j (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_\psi + p_a + \dots - p_i - p_j - \dots) \\
&\quad \times |\mathcal{M}(\psi + a + b + \dots \rightarrow i + j + \dots)|^2 f_\psi f_a f_b \dots (1 \pm f_i)(1 \pm f_j) \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$d\tilde{\mathbf{p}} \equiv \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3 2E_p}$$

1. 平衡状態ではBoltzmann方程式の右辺 = 0
  2. CP対称性があると、粒子数は時間変化しない
- を示すことができる。

# 1. 平衡状態では

エネルギー保存より

$$1 \pm \frac{1}{e^{\beta E} \mp 1} = \frac{e^{\beta E}}{e^{\beta E} \mp 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\psi}^{\text{eq}}(1 \pm f_i^{\text{eq}})(1 \pm f_j^{\text{eq}}) \cdots &= \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_{\psi}} \mp 1} \frac{e^{\beta E_i}}{e^{\beta E_i} \mp 1} \frac{e^{\beta E_j}}{e^{\beta E_j} \mp 1} \cdots \\ &= \frac{e^{\beta E_{\psi}}}{e^{\beta E_{\psi}} \mp 1} \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_i} \mp 1} \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_j} \mp 1} \cdots = f_i^{\text{eq}} f_j^{\text{eq}} \cdots (1 \pm f_{\psi}^{\text{eq}}) \end{aligned}$$

これから

$$\begin{aligned} &\gamma(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \cdots) - \gamma(i + j + \cdots \rightarrow \psi) \\ &= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\psi} d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_i \cdots (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_{\psi} - p_i - p_j - \cdots) \underbrace{f_{\psi}^{\text{eq}}(1 \pm f_i^{\text{eq}})(1 \pm f_j^{\text{eq}}) \cdots}_{\text{unitarity}} \\ &\quad \times \left[ \underbrace{|\mathcal{M}(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \cdots)|^2}_{\text{unitarity}} - |\mathcal{M}(i + j + \cdots \rightarrow \psi)|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

unitarity  $\rightarrow 0$

Kolb and Wolfram, Nucl. Phys. B172, Appendix

## 2. CP対称性があるとき

$$f_\psi(t) = f_{\bar{\psi}}(t), \mathcal{M}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = \mathcal{M}(\bar{\alpha} \rightarrow \bar{\beta})$$

$n_\psi - n_{\bar{\psi}}$  に対するBoltzmann方程式の右辺に現れる量:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{[\gamma(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \gamma(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi)] - [\gamma(\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \dots) - \gamma(\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \dots \rightarrow \bar{\psi})]}{=} \\ & \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\psi \dots (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_\psi - p_i - p_j - \dots) \\ & \times \left\{ \left[ \underbrace{|\mathcal{M}(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots)|^2}_{\text{cyan}} - \underbrace{|\mathcal{M}(\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{i} + \bar{j} + \dots)|^2}_{\text{magenta}} \right] f_\psi (1 \pm f_i)(1 \pm f_j) \dots \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left[ \underbrace{|\mathcal{M}(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi)|^2}_{\text{cyan}} - \underbrace{|\mathcal{M}(\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \dots \rightarrow \bar{\psi})|^2}_{\text{magenta}} \right] f_i f_j \dots (1 \pm f_\psi) \right\} \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

# Boltzmann方程式の解法

分布関数  $f(t, \mathbf{p})$  に対する方程式  $\rightarrow$  粒子数密度  $n(t)$  に対する方程式

$$f(t, \mathbf{p}) = \frac{n(t)}{n^{\text{eq}}} f^{\text{eq}}(\mathbf{p})$$

#(弾性散乱)  $\gg$  #(非弾性散乱) ?

この近似の妥当性のチェックが主題の1つ

‘integrated Boltzmann equation’

$$\dot{n}_\psi(t) + 3H(t)n(t)$$

$$= - \sum_{i,j,\dots} \left[ \frac{n_\psi}{n_\psi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \frac{n_i n_j \dots}{n_i^{\text{eq}} n_j^{\text{eq}} \dots} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi) \right]$$
$$- \sum_{a,i,\dots} \left[ \frac{n_\psi n_a}{n_\psi^{\text{eq}} n_a^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\psi + a \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \frac{n_i n_j \dots}{n_i^{\text{eq}} n_j^{\text{eq}} \dots} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi + a) \right]$$

$\gamma^{\text{eq}}(\dots) =$  平衡分布  $f^{\text{eq}}(\mathbf{p})$  で計算した  $\gamma(\dots)$



# 変数変換

$Y_\psi \equiv \frac{n_\psi}{s}$  により空間膨張の効果を消す

$$\dot{n}_\psi(t) + 3H(t)n_\psi(t) = s\dot{Y}_\psi(t)$$

---

$$s = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*s} T^3 \text{ より } \dot{s} = \frac{3}{T} \frac{dT}{dt} s = 3s \frac{d \log T}{dt}$$

$t$  と  $T$  の関係  $a(t) \propto t^{1/2} \propto T^{-1}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\frac{d \log T}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2t}$   
[放射優勢宇宙]  $H(t) = \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)} = \frac{1}{2t}$

これらから  $\dot{s} = -3sH(t)$

$$\therefore \dot{n}_\psi = s\dot{Y}_\psi + \dot{s}Y_\psi = s\dot{Y}_\psi - 3H(t)sY_\psi$$

$t \rightarrow z = \frac{M}{T}$  : 無次元変数

$M =$  the smallest  $N_R$  mass  
最後に崩壊

$t$ の増加  $\leftrightarrow T$ の減少  $\leftrightarrow z$ の増加

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} &= -\frac{M}{T^2} \frac{dT}{dt} \frac{d}{dz} = -z \frac{d \log T}{dt} \frac{d}{dz} = H(t) z \frac{d}{dz} = \left( \frac{4\pi^3}{45} g_* \right)^{1/2} \frac{T^2}{m_{\text{Pl}}} z \frac{d}{dz} \\ &= \left( \frac{4\pi^3}{45} g_* \right)^{1/2} \frac{M^2}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{1}{z} \frac{d}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

これにより

$$\begin{aligned} s \frac{dY_\psi}{dt} &= \left( \frac{4\pi^3}{45} g_* \right)^{1/2} \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_* T^3 \frac{M^2}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{1}{z} \frac{dY_\psi}{dz} = \left( \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_* \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{M^5}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{1}{z^4} \frac{dY_\psi}{dz} \\ &\equiv C M^4 \frac{1}{z^4} \frac{dY_\psi}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \sqrt{2\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_* \right)^{3/2} \frac{M}{m_{\text{P}}} : \text{無次元定数}$$

## integrated Boltzmann equation

$$\begin{aligned} & C \frac{M^4}{z^4} \frac{dY_\psi}{dz} \\ &= - \sum_{i,j,\dots} \left[ \frac{Y_\psi}{Y_\psi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\psi \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \frac{Y_i Y_j \dots}{Y_i^{\text{eq}} Y_j^{\text{eq}} \dots} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi) \right] \\ & \quad - \sum_{a,i,\dots} \left[ \frac{Y_\psi Y_a}{Y_\psi^{\text{eq}} Y_a^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\psi + a \rightarrow i + j + \dots) - \frac{Y_i Y_j \dots}{Y_i^{\text{eq}} Y_j^{\text{eq}} \dots} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(i + j + \dots \rightarrow \psi + a) \right] \end{aligned}$$

leptogenesisでは

$(\psi, a, i, j) = (N_A, l, \bar{l}, \phi, \bar{\phi})$  として連立Boltzmann方程式を解く

# 平衡状態での粒子数密度

$$T \gg m_\phi, m_l = 0$$

$$n_l^{\text{eq}} = n_{\bar{l}}^{\text{eq}} = \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \times 3_{\text{gen}} \times 2_{\text{isospin}} \right) T^3, \quad n_\phi^{\text{eq}} = n_{\bar{\phi}}^{\text{eq}} = \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} \cdot 2 \cdot T^3$$

$N_R$ は脱結合の効果を見るので質量を入れて

$$f_N^{\text{eq}}(\mathbf{p}) \simeq e^{-E_p/T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_N^{\text{eq}} &= 2 \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-\sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + M^2}/T} = 2 \cdot \frac{T^3}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dx x^2 e^{-\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{T^3}{2\pi^2} z^2 K_2(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = M/T$$

$K_2(z)$ : modified Bessel function

$$C \frac{M^4}{z^4} \frac{dY_{N_A}}{dz} = -\frac{Y_{N_A}}{Y_{N_A}^{\text{eq}}} [\gamma^{\text{eq}}(N_A \rightarrow l\phi) + \gamma^{\text{eq}}(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})] \\ + \frac{Y_l Y_\phi}{Y_l^{\text{eq}} Y_\phi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow N_A) + \frac{Y_{\bar{l}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}}{Y_{\bar{l}}^{\text{eq}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N_A)$$

$$C \frac{M^4}{z^4} \frac{dY_l}{dz} = \frac{Y_{N_A}}{Y_{N_A}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(N_A \rightarrow l\phi) - \frac{Y_l Y_\phi}{Y_l^{\text{eq}} Y_\phi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow N_A) \\ + \frac{Y_{\bar{l}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}}{Y_{\bar{l}}^{\text{eq}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow l\phi) - \frac{Y_l Y_\phi}{Y_l^{\text{eq}} Y_\phi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})$$

$$C \frac{M_i^4}{z^4} \frac{dY_{\bar{l}}}{dz} = \frac{Y_{N_A}}{Y_{N_A}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) - \frac{Y_{\bar{l}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}}{Y_{\bar{l}}^{\text{eq}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N_A) \\ - \frac{Y_{\bar{l}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}}{Y_{\bar{l}}^{\text{eq}} Y_{\bar{\phi}}^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow l\phi) + \frac{Y_l Y_\phi}{Y_l^{\text{eq}} Y_\phi^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})$$

$Y_\phi, Y_{\bar{\phi}}$  についても同様

$\gamma^{\text{eq}}$ の計算 [ $f^{\text{eq}} \simeq e^{-E/T}$ ,  $1 \pm f^{\text{eq}} \simeq 1$ ]

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(N \rightarrow l\phi) &= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_1 \cdots f_N^{\text{eq}}(\mathbf{p}_1) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 - p_2 - p_3) |\mathcal{M}(N \rightarrow l\phi)|^2 \\ &= \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} e^{-E_1/T} \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_3}{(2\pi)^3 2E_3} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 - p_2 - p_3) |\mathcal{M}(N \rightarrow l\phi)|^2 \\ &= \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} e^{-E_1/T} 2M \Gamma_{rs}(N \rightarrow l\phi) \quad \text{decay width in the rest frame of } N \end{aligned}$$

ここで  $p_1$  積分は

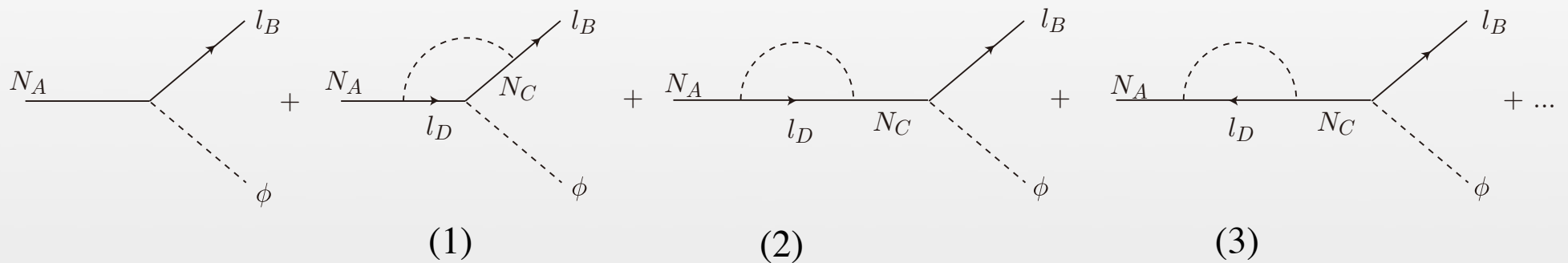
$$\int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{M}{E_1} e^{-\sqrt{p_1^2 + M^2}/T} = \frac{M}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dp \frac{p^2}{\sqrt{p^2 + M^2}} e^{-\sqrt{p^2 + M^2}/T} = \frac{T^3}{2\pi^2} z^2 K_1(z)$$

CPT-inv.

$$\gamma^{\text{eq}}(N \rightarrow l\phi) = \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N) = \frac{T^3}{2\pi^2} z^2 K_1(z) \Gamma_{rs}(N \rightarrow l\phi)$$

$$\gamma^{\text{eq}}(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) = \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow N) = \frac{T^3}{2\pi^2} z^2 K_1(z) \Gamma_{rs}(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})$$

$$i\mathcal{M}(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{p_2} l_B \\ \bullet \\ \xrightarrow{p_3} \phi \\ \xleftarrow{p_1} N_A \end{array} \end{array}$$



total decay width CP-evenなので、tree-level contribution

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_B [\Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) + \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}_B \bar{\phi})] \\ &= \frac{2}{2M_A} \int \frac{d^3 \mathbf{p}_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} \frac{d^3 \mathbf{p}_3}{(2\pi)^3 2E_3} 2(hh^\dagger)_{AA} (p_1 \cdot p_2) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 - p_2 - p_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{8\pi} (hh^\dagger)_{AA} M_A \end{aligned}$$

## one-loop amplitudes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i\mathcal{M}_{(1)} &= h_{AD}h_{CD}^*h_{CB}^* \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \frac{M_C}{k^2 - M_C^2} \frac{\not{k} - \not{p}_3}{(k - p_3)^2} U_A^s(p_1) \frac{1}{(k + p_2)^2} \\
 &= i(hh^\dagger)_{AC}h_{CB}^* C\left(\frac{M_C^2}{M_A^2}\right) \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} U_A^s(p_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i\mathcal{M}_{(2)} &= h_{AD}h_{CD}^*h_{CB}^* \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \frac{M_C}{p_1^2 - M_C^2} \frac{\not{k}}{k^2} U_A^s(p_1) \frac{1}{(k + p_1)^2} \\
 &= i(hh^\dagger)_{AC}h_{CB}^* A(M_A^2) \frac{M_A M_C}{M_A^2 - M_C^2} \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} U_A^s(p_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i\mathcal{M}_{(3)} &= -h_{AD}^*h_{CD}h_{CB}^* \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \frac{\not{p}_1}{p_1^2 - M_C^2} \frac{\not{k}}{k^2} U_A^s(p_1) \frac{1}{(k - p_1)^2} \\
 &= i(hh^\dagger)_{CA}h_{CB}^* A(M_A^2) \frac{M_A^2}{M_A^2 - M_C^2} \bar{u}_B^{s'}(p_2) \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} U_A^s(p_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the functions  $C(\xi)$  and  $A(\xi)$  are defined by



$$A(p^2) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx x [\log(x - x^2) + \log(-p^2 - i\epsilon)]$$

$$C(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{1-x}{(1-x-y)\xi - xy - i\epsilon}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_j [\Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l_B \phi) - \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}_B \bar{\phi})] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{C \neq A} M_A \text{Im} \left[ ((hh^\dagger)_{CA})^2 \right] \left[ \frac{2M_A M_C}{M_A^2 - M_C^2} \text{Im} A(M_A^2) + \text{Im} C \left( \frac{M_C^2}{M_A^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{M_A}{(8\pi)^2} \sum_{C \neq A} \text{Im} \left[ ((hh^\dagger)_{CA})^2 \right] [f(\xi_C) + g(\xi_C)] \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\xi_B^2 \equiv \frac{M_B^2}{M_A^2}, \quad f(\xi) = \sqrt{\xi} \left[ 1 - (1 + \xi) \log \frac{1 + \xi}{\xi} \right], \quad g(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{1 - \xi}$$

memo:

$$\text{Im } A(M^2) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx x \text{Im} \log(-M^2 - i\epsilon) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} (-\pi) = -\frac{1}{16\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } C(\xi) &= \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \text{Im} \frac{1-x}{(1-x-y)\xi - xy - i\epsilon} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \pi(1-x) \delta((1-x)\xi - (x+\xi)y) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1-x}{x+\xi} \int_0^{1-x} dy \delta\left(y - \frac{1-x}{x+\xi}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi} \int_0^1 dx \left( \frac{1+\xi}{x+\xi} - 1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{16\pi} \left[ 1 - (1+\xi) \log \frac{1+\xi}{\xi} \right] \end{aligned}$$

以上から decay width は

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow l\phi) = \frac{1 + \varepsilon_A}{2} \Gamma = \frac{(hh^\dagger)_{AA}}{16\pi} (1 + \varepsilon_A) M_A \\ \Gamma(N_A \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_A}{2} \Gamma = \frac{(hh^\dagger)_{AA}}{16\pi} (1 - \varepsilon_A) M_A \end{array} \right.$$

ここで CP-asymmetry は

$$\varepsilon_A = \frac{1}{8\pi (hh^\dagger)_{AA}} \sum_{B \neq A} \text{Im} \left[ ((hh^\dagger)_{BA})^2 \right] [f(\xi_B) + g(\xi_B)]$$

模型を決めると、 $\Gamma$  や  $\varepsilon$  を計算できる。

以下では、これらのパラメータを与えたときの Boltzmann eq. の解析を紹介する。

# on-shell scattering termの取り扱い

## Boltzmann eq. for lepton asymmetry

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{CM^4}{z^4} \frac{dY_L(z)}{dz} = & \frac{Y_N}{Y_N^{\text{eq}}} (\gamma^{\text{eq}}(N \rightarrow l\phi) - \gamma^{\text{eq}}(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})) \\ & - \frac{Y_l}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow N) + \frac{Y_{\bar{l}}}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N) \quad \text{inverse decay} \\ & - 2 \frac{Y_l}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) + 2 \frac{Y_{\bar{l}}}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \gamma^{\text{eq}}(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow l\phi) \quad \text{scatter} \end{aligned}$$

decay + inverse decay

$$\begin{aligned} & \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_N d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) \\ & \times \left[ \frac{Y_N}{Y_N^{\text{eq}}} e^{-E_N/T} (|M(N \rightarrow l\phi)|^2 - |M(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})|^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{Y_l}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} e^{-(E_l+E_\phi)/T} |M(l\phi \rightarrow N)|^2 + \frac{Y_{\bar{l}}}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} e^{-(E_l+E_\phi)/T} |M(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N)|^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

## to the 1st order of the CP violation

$$|M(N \rightarrow l\phi)|^2 = |M(\bar{l}\bar{\phi} \rightarrow N)|^2 = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2} |A_D|^2$$

$$|M(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})|^2 = |M(l\phi \rightarrow N)|^2 = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{2} |A_D|^2$$

$$Y_l - Y_{\bar{l}} \equiv Y_L, \quad Y_l + Y_{\bar{l}} = 2Y_l^{\text{eq}}$$

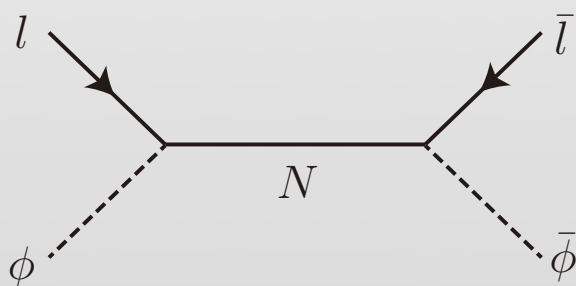
## decay + inverse decay

$$\left[ \varepsilon \frac{Y_N}{Y_N^{\text{eq}}} + \left( \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_L}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \right) \right] \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_N d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) |A_D|^2 e^{-E_N/T}$$

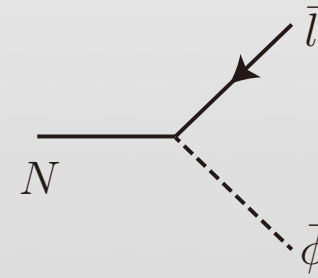
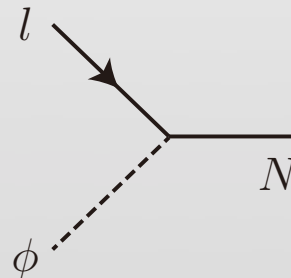
washout

$Y_N = Y_N^{\text{eq}}$ でも Leptogenesis

散乱項で引き算されるon-shellの寄与を考慮する



から



を引いておく

$$\gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) \longrightarrow \gamma^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) - \gamma_{\text{os}}^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})$$

ここでon-shell項は、

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{os}}^{\text{eq}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi}) &= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{l}} d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{\phi}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_l + p_\phi - p_{\bar{l}} - p_{\bar{\phi}}) |M_{\text{os}}(l\phi \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})|^2 e^{-(E_l + E_\phi)/T} \\ &= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{l}} d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{\phi}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_l + p_\phi - p_{\bar{l}} - p_{\bar{\phi}}) e^{-(E_l + E_\phi)/T} \\ &\quad \times |M(l\phi \rightarrow N)|^2 \frac{\pi \delta(s - M^2)}{M\Gamma} |M(N \rightarrow \bar{l}\bar{\phi})|^2 \\ &= \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi d^4 p_N e^{-E_N/T} \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{l}} d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\bar{\phi}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_{\bar{l}} - p_{\bar{\phi}}) \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{2}\right)^2 |A_D|^2 \frac{\pi \delta(p_N^2 - M^2)}{M\Gamma} \times |A_D|^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{2}\right)^2 \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_N d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) |A_D|^2 e^{-E_N/T} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2M\Gamma$$

## decay + inverse decay + onshell scattering

$$\left[ \varepsilon \frac{Y_N}{Y_N^{\text{eq}}} + \left( \varepsilon - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_L}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \right) - 2\varepsilon \right] \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_N d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) |A_D|^2 e^{-E_N/T}$$
$$= \left[ \varepsilon \left( \frac{Y_N}{Y_N^{\text{eq}}} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Y_L}{Y_l^{\text{eq}}} \right] \int d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_N d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_l d\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_\phi (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_N - p_l - p_\phi) |A_D|^2 e^{-E_N/T}$$

Kolb and Wolfram, Nucl. Phys. B172 (1980) Sec.2.3

## 解の定性的な振舞

$T \simeq M_1$  では  $Y_l = Y_l^{\text{eq}}, Y_\phi = Y_\phi^{\text{eq}}, \dots$

$M_1 \ll M_2$  の場合、生成されるLepton数は  $N_1$  の崩壊で決まり

$$\frac{dY_{N_1}}{dz} = -(D + S) (Y_{N_1} - Y_{N_1}^{\text{eq}})$$

$D$  : decay

$S$  : scattering

$$\frac{dY_{B-L}}{dz} = -\varepsilon_1 D (Y_{N_1} - Y_{N_1}^{\text{eq}}) - W Y_{B-L}$$

$W$  : wash-out

解析的な近似解

Buchmüller, Di Bari and Plümacher, *Ann. Phys.* 315

decay parameter

$$K \equiv \frac{\Gamma_D}{H(z=1)}$$

$K \gg 1$  strong washout regime

$Y$ は $Y^{\text{eq}}$ に近い発展をして、最終的な  $B - L$ は $W$ が効かなくなった時期に決まる。

$K < 1$  weak washout regime

$Y$ は $Y^{\text{eq}}$ から遅れて変化し、最終的な  $B - L$ は初期条件などの詳細に依存する。



# decay + inverse decay – onshell scattering

$$\frac{dY_N(z)}{dz} = -K \frac{zK_1(z)}{K_2(z)} (Y_N(z) - Y_N^{\text{eq}}(z))$$

$$\frac{dY_L(z)}{dz} = K \left[ \underbrace{\varepsilon(Y_N - Y_N^{\text{eq}}) \frac{zK_1(z)}{K_2(z)}}_{\text{washout}} - \frac{Y_L(z)}{4} \left( \frac{C_s \pi^2}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2} z K_1(\sqrt{2}z)}{K_2(z)} Y_N(z) + z^3 K_1(z) \right) \right]$$

washout

$\varepsilon > 0$

$$Y_N^{\text{eq}}(z) = \frac{z^2 K_2(z)}{C_s \pi^2}, \quad Y_l^{\text{eq}} = \frac{2}{C_s \pi^2} \quad (s = C_s T^3)$$

$Y_N(z) > Y_N^{\text{eq}}(z) \longrightarrow Y_L$ を増加

$Y_N(z) < Y_N^{\text{eq}}(z) \longrightarrow Y_L$ を減少

$z \rightarrow \infty \longrightarrow \frac{K_1(z)}{K_2(z)}, K_1(z) \rightarrow 0 \quad Y_L$ は凍結

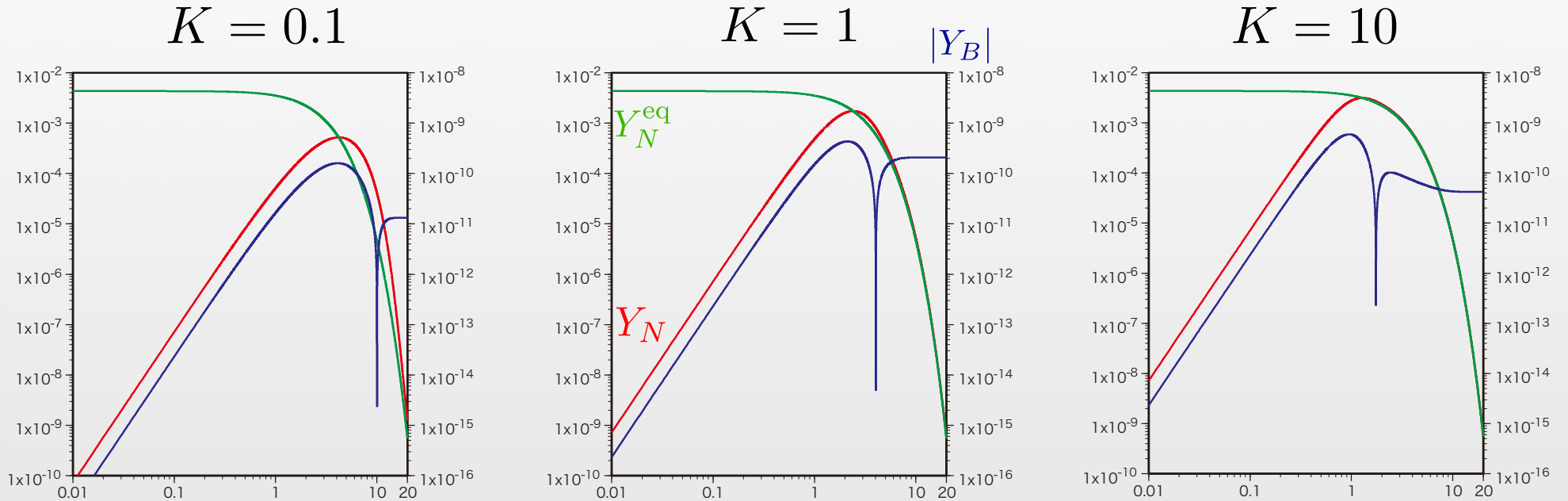
統計因子の積分

粒子密度が減少し

反応が進まなくなる

$z_0 = 10^{-3}$ で、 $Y_N(z_0) = Y_L(z_0) = 0$ でスタート

decay asymmetry:  $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$

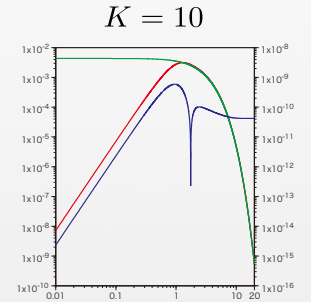
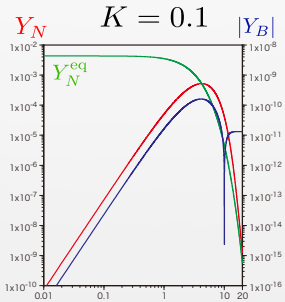
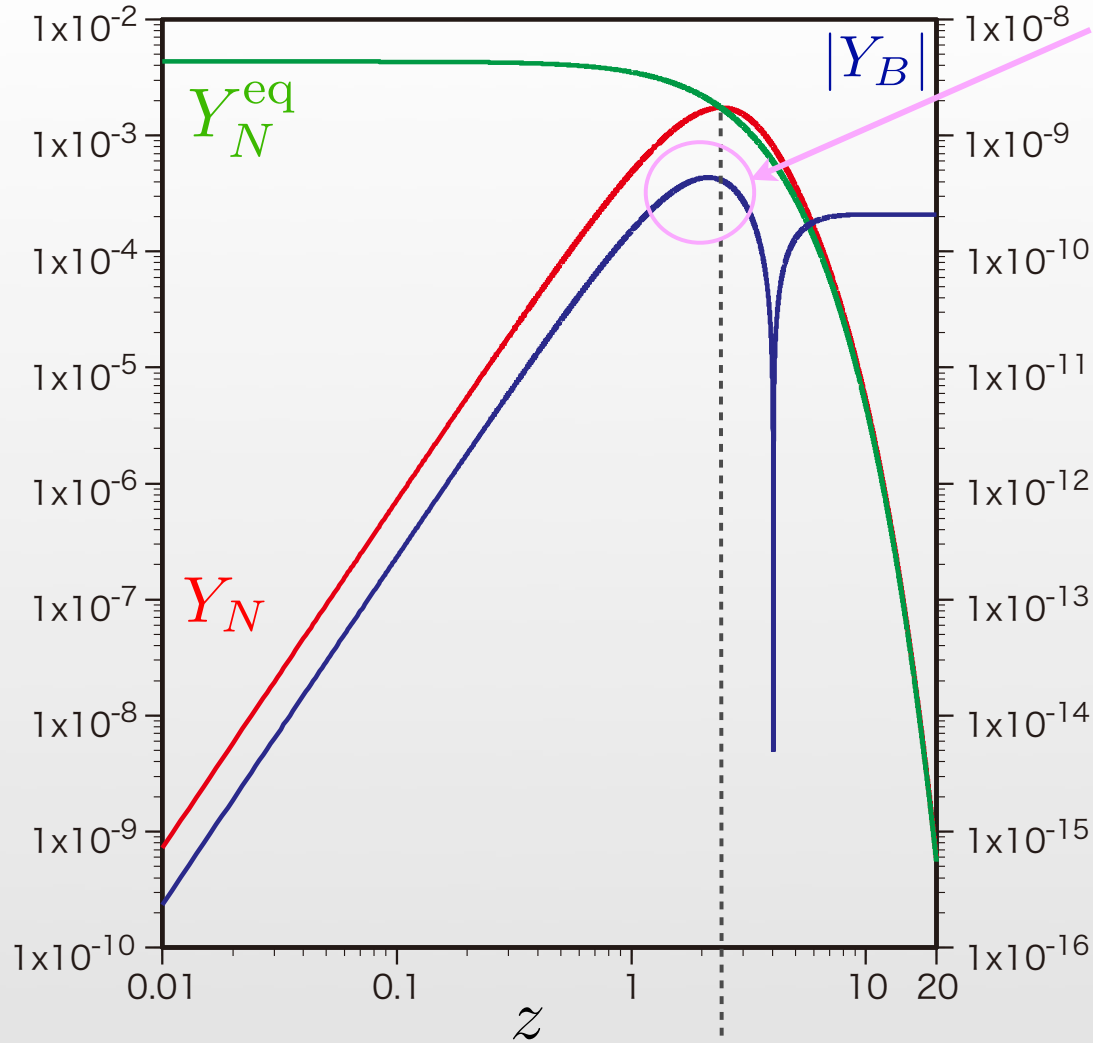


$$K = \frac{\Gamma}{H(z=1)} = \frac{(hh^\dagger)_{11} M / 8\pi}{1.66 \sqrt{g_*} M^2 / m_{\text{Pl}}} = \frac{(hh^\dagger)_{11}}{41.7 \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_{\text{Pl}}}{M}$$

$$\frac{m_D^2}{M} \simeq \frac{(hh^\dagger)_{11} v_0^2}{M} = 1\text{eV}, \quad g_* = 106.75 \longrightarrow K = 4.6 \times 10^2$$

$$K = 1$$

$Y_N$ のpeakより手前で  
少し減るのは  
washoutの寄与

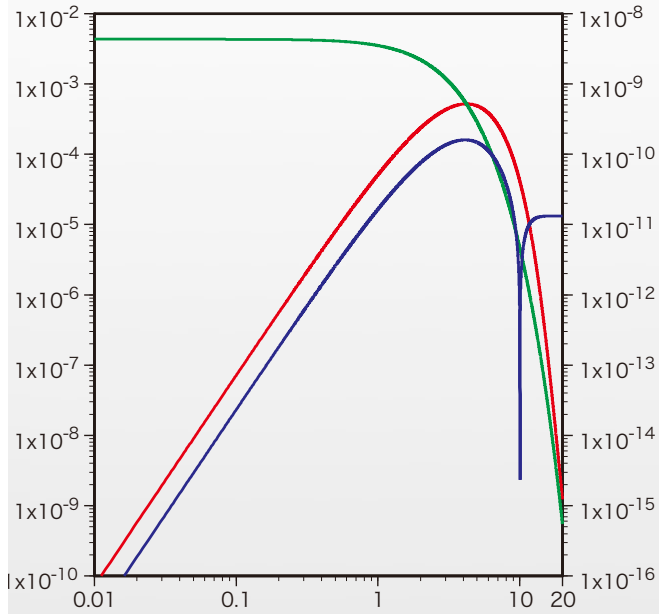


inverse decayが効いて  
負のLが生成

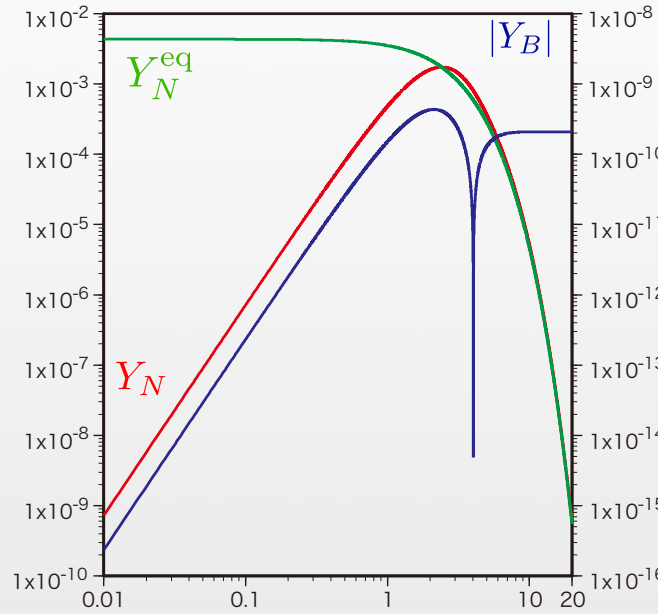


decayにより  
正のLが生成

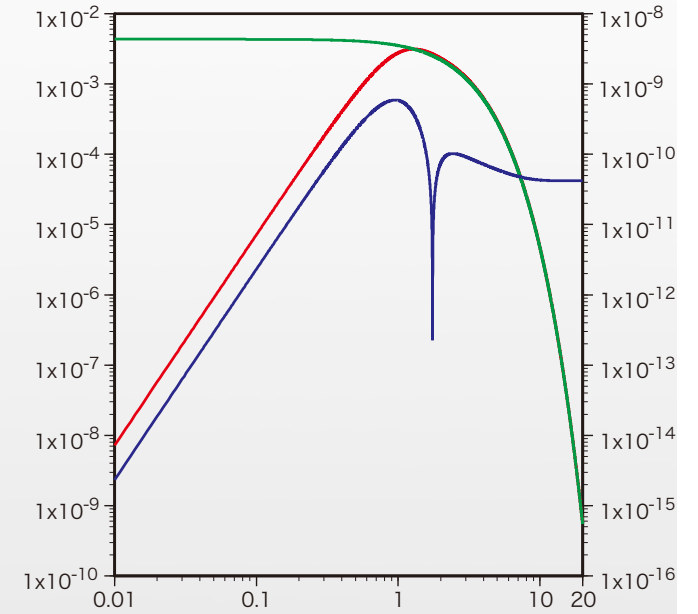
$K = 0.1$



$K = 1$



$K = 10$



$K$ が小： $Y_N$ が平衡値に追いつくのが遅れる  
レプトン数が正に転じるのも遅れる

# Full Boltzmann equation

heavy neutrinoが平衡状態から逸脱することが本質的

$$f_N(t, p_N) = \frac{n_N(t)}{n_N^{\text{eq}}} f^{\text{eq}}(p_N) \quad \text{という仮定は許されるか?}$$

$f_l(t, p_l), f_{\bar{l}}(t, p_l)$  gauge int.等のためkinetic equilibrium

$$f_l(t, p_l) \simeq \frac{1}{e^{(E_l - \mu(t))/T} - 1} \quad f_{\bar{l}}(t, p_l) \simeq \frac{1}{e^{(E_l + \mu(t))/T} - 1}$$

- references:
- Basboll and Hannestad, JCAP 0701-003 [hep-ph/0609025]
  - Garayoa, et al., JCAP 0909-035 [hep-ph/0905.4834]
  - Hahn-Woernle, Plumacher, Wong, JCAP 0908-028 [hep-ph/0907.0205]

Boltzmann eq.にerror, 散乱過程は一部だけ

## Model:

L- and R-leptons in the 3-generation seesaw model  
+ 3rd generation of the quarks

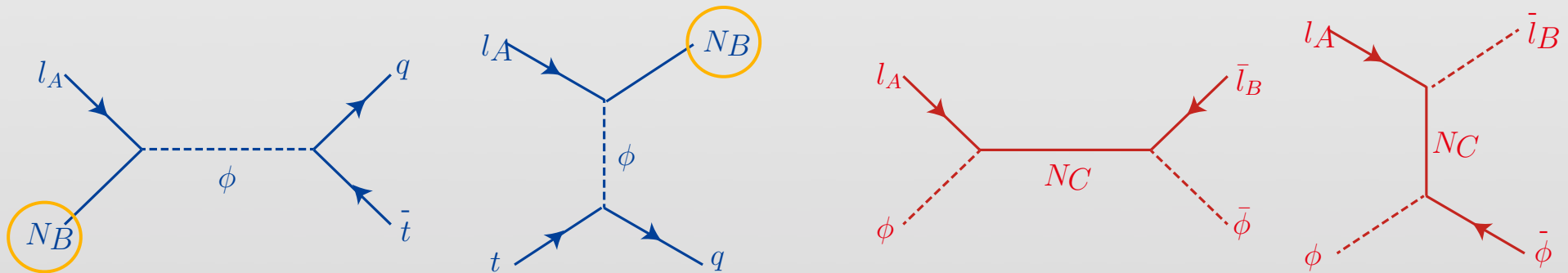
## Assumption:

空間的一様性  $f_a(t, \mathbf{p}) = f_a(t, p)$  with  $p = |\mathbf{p}|$

$M_1 \ll M_2, M_3$  Lightest heavy neutrinoのdecayだけを考える

quark, Higgs bosonsはmasslessの熱平衡分布

新たに考慮するのはtree-levelの  $|\Delta L| = 1$ と  $|\Delta L| = 2$  の散乱過程



$$\frac{\partial f_a(t, p)}{\partial t} - H(t)p \frac{\partial f_a(t, p)}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2E_a} C[f_a] \quad a = N_1, L_A, \bar{L}_A \quad (A = 1, 2, 3)$$

dimensionless variables:  $z = M_1/T$ ,  $y_a = p_a/T$ ,  $\bar{E}_a = E_a/T$

$$\frac{\partial f_{N_1}(z, y_N)}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{2\bar{E}_N H(z=1)} \left( C^{\text{D-ID}}[f_{N_1}] + C^{|\Delta L|=1}[f_{N_1}] \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{L_A}(z, y_L)}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{2\bar{E}_L H(z=1)} \left( C^{\text{D-ID}}[f_{L_A}] + C^{|\Delta L|=2}[f_{L_A}] + C^{|\Delta L|=1}[f_{L_A}] \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{\bar{L}_A}(z, y_L)}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{2\bar{E}_{\bar{L}} H(z=1)} \left( C^{\text{D-ID}}[f_{\bar{L}_A}] + C^{|\Delta L|=2}[f_{\bar{L}_A}] + C^{|\Delta L|=1}[f_{\bar{L}_A}] \right)$$

on-shell  $|\Delta L| = 2$  scattering terms subtracted

As for the lepton number distribution,

$$f_{\mathcal{L}_A}(z, y_L) \equiv f_{L_A}(z, y_L) - f_{\bar{L}_A}(z, y_L), \quad f_{\mathcal{L}}(z, y_L) \equiv \sum_A f_{\mathcal{L}_A}(z, y_L)$$

$$f_L(z, y) = \frac{1}{e^{(E_L - \mu(t))/T} + 1} = \frac{1}{e^{(\bar{E}_L - \bar{\mu}(z))} + 1} \quad f_{\bar{L}}(z, y) = \frac{1}{e^{(\bar{E}_L + \bar{\mu}(z))} + 1}$$

として  $\mu(z)$  の1次まで。  $f_L(z, y_L) + f_{\bar{L}}(z, y_L) \simeq 2f_L^{\text{eq}}(y_L)$

## heavy neutrino

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_{N_A}(z, y_{N_A})}{\partial z} &= \frac{16\pi K z^2}{2\bar{E}_{N_A}} \int d\tilde{y}_H d\tilde{y}_L (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(y_{N_A} - y_L - y_H) \\ &\quad \times [f_H^{\text{eq}}(y_H) f_L^{\text{eq}}(y_L) (1 - f_{N_A}(y_{N_A})) - f_{N_A}(y_{N_A}) (1 + f_H^{\text{eq}}(y_H)) (1 - f_L^{\text{eq}}(y_L))] \\ &\quad + (\text{scattering contr.}) \\ &= \frac{K z^2}{\bar{E}_{N_A} y_{N_A}} \int_{\frac{\bar{E}_{N_A} - y_{N_A}}{2}}^{\frac{\bar{E}_{N_A} + y_{N_A}}{2}} dy_H \left[ f_H^{\text{eq}}(y_H) f_L^{\text{eq}}(\bar{E}_N - y_H) (1 - f_{N_A}(y_{N_A})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - f_{N_A}(y_{N_A}) (1 + f_H^{\text{eq}}(y_H)) (1 - f_L^{\text{eq}}(\bar{E}_N - y_H)) \right] \\ &\quad + (\text{scattering contr.}) \end{aligned}$$

## lepton asymmetry

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{\mu}(z)}{dz} &= \frac{3K z^2}{2N_f \pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{dy_N y_N}{\bar{E}_N} \int_{\frac{\bar{E}_N - y_N}{2}}^{\frac{\bar{E}_N + y_N}{2}} dy_L \left\{ \epsilon \left[ (1 - f_L^{\text{eq}}(y_L)) (1 + f_H^{\text{eq}}(\bar{E}_N - y_L)) - f_H^{\text{eq}}(\bar{E}_N - y_L) f_L^{\text{eq}}(y_L) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \bar{\mu}(z) \frac{e^{y_L}}{(e^{y_L} + 1)^2} \right\} (f_N(z, y_N) - f_N^{\text{eq}}(y_N)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\text{scattering contribution}) \right. \end{aligned}$$



## 数値解析

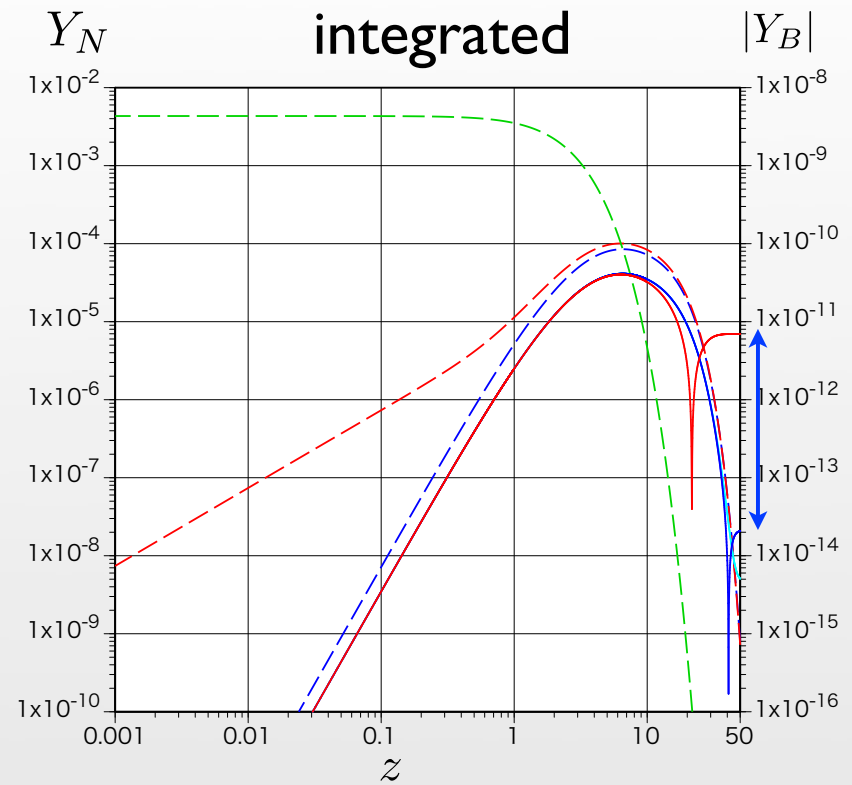
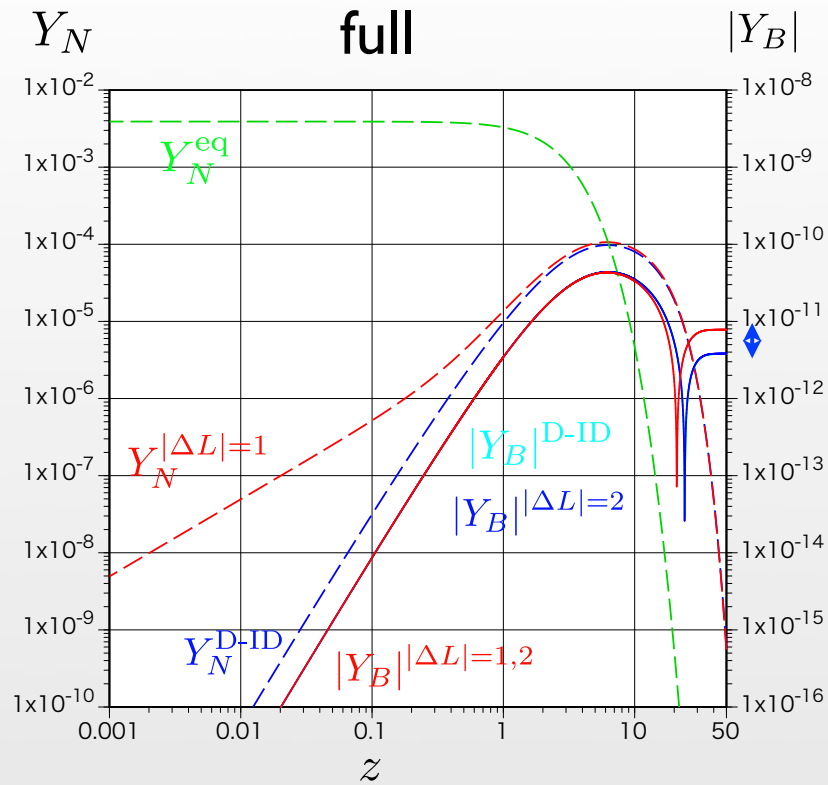
- Heavy neutrino分布関数の時間依存性
- full vs integrated Boltzmann eqs.の比較
- 2種類のレプトン数非保存散乱過程の効果

fixed input parameters:

$$M = 10^{10} \text{GeV} \quad \epsilon = 10^{-6} \quad y_t = \frac{\sqrt{2} m_t}{v_0} = 1.00 \quad (m_t = 174 \text{GeV})$$

$K = 10^{-3} - 10^2$  の範囲で Boltzmann eqs. の数値解

$$K = 0.01$$

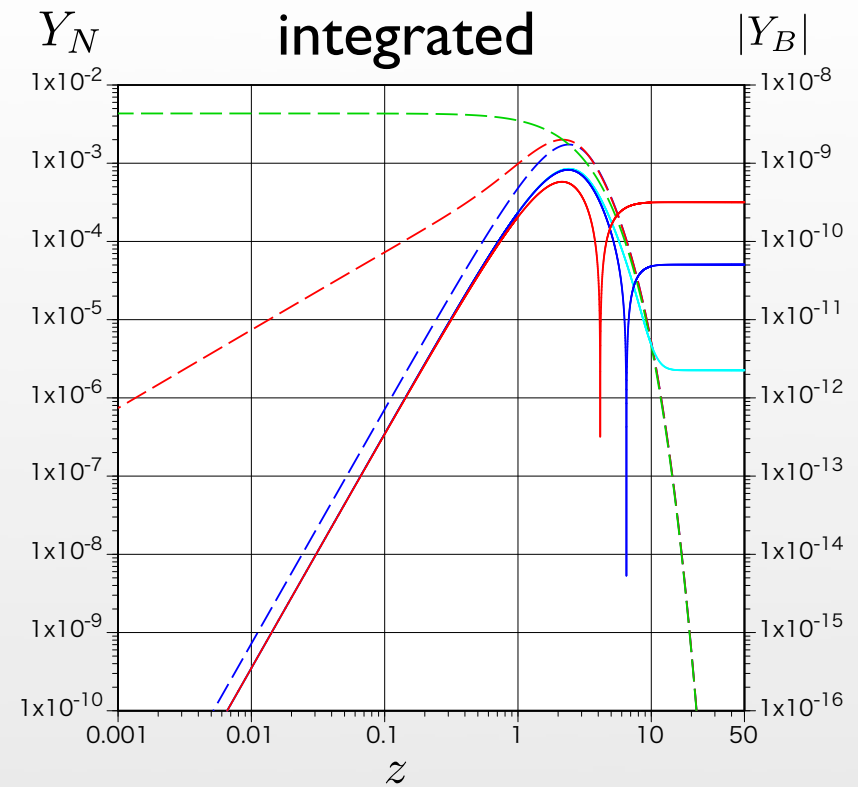
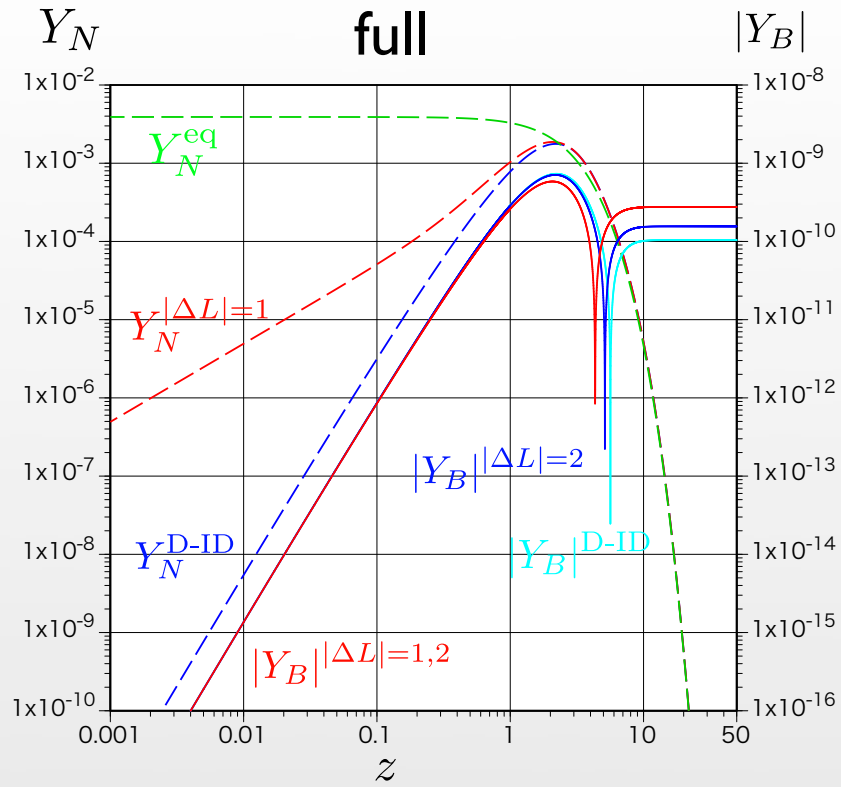


$|\Delta L| = 1$ の過程は $Y_N$ にも効くが、 $|\Delta L| = 2$ の過程は $L$ のwashoutにだけ効く。

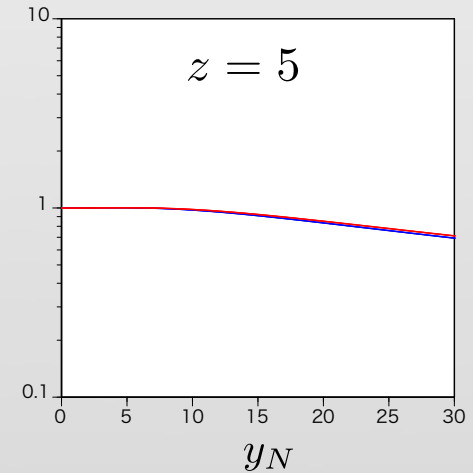
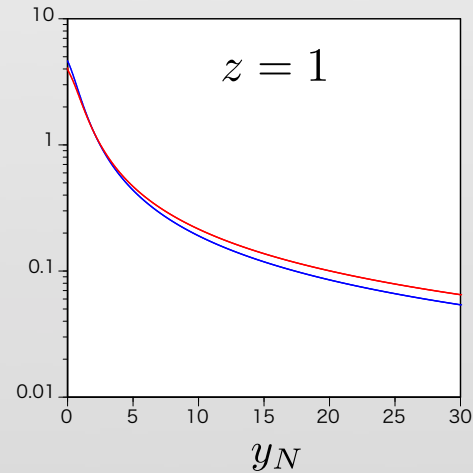
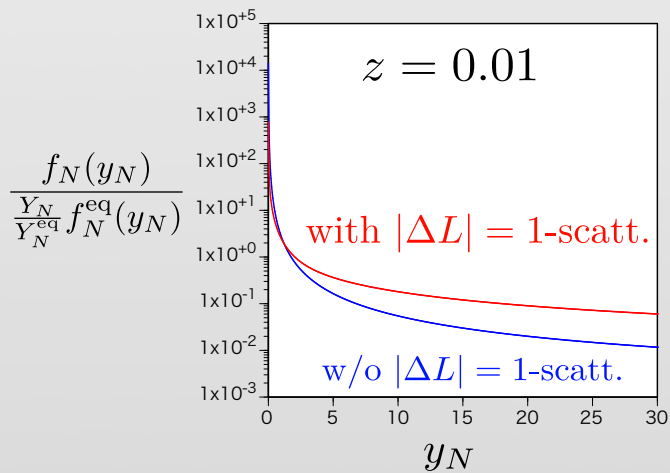
$|\Delta L| = 1$ の過程は初期のheavy neutrino生成に大きく寄与する。

D-IDのみを考慮したintegrated BEの $Y_B$ は符号の反転さえしない。

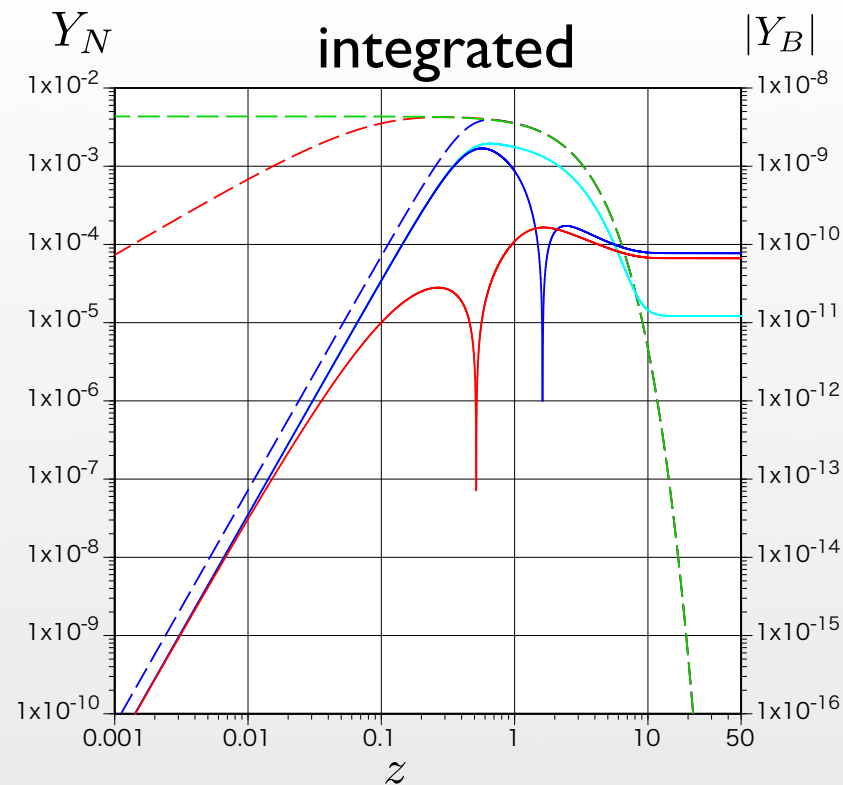
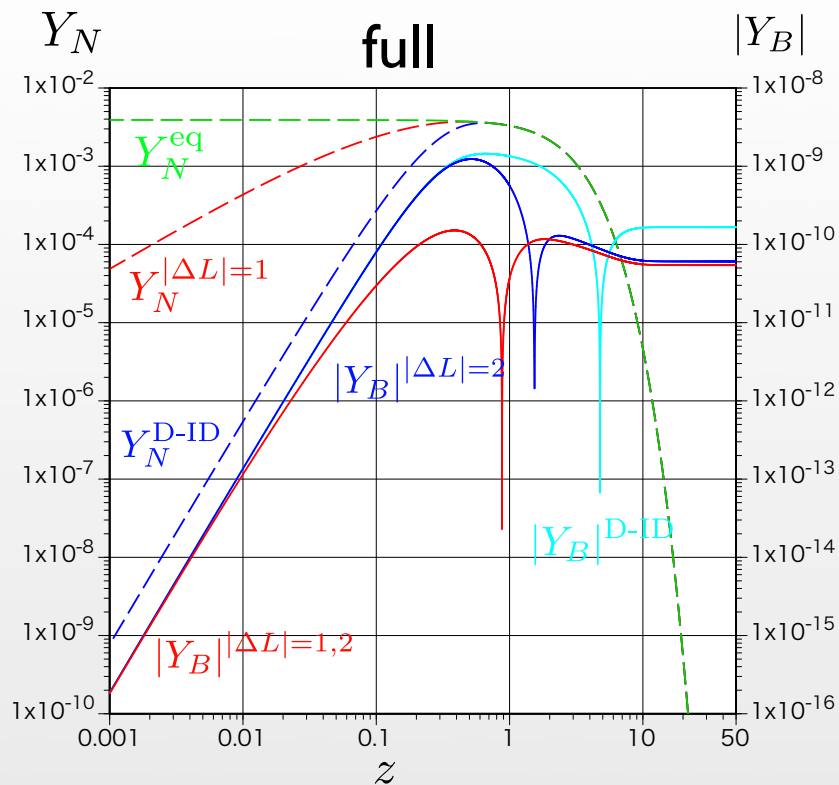
$$K = 1$$



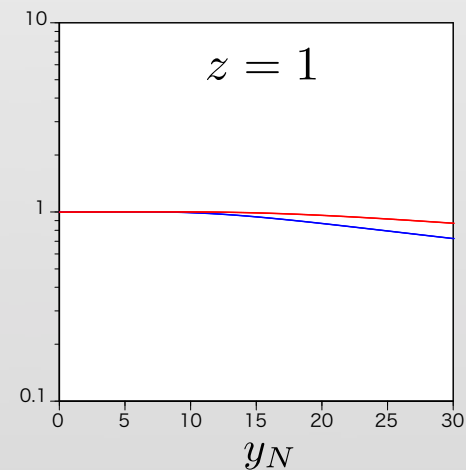
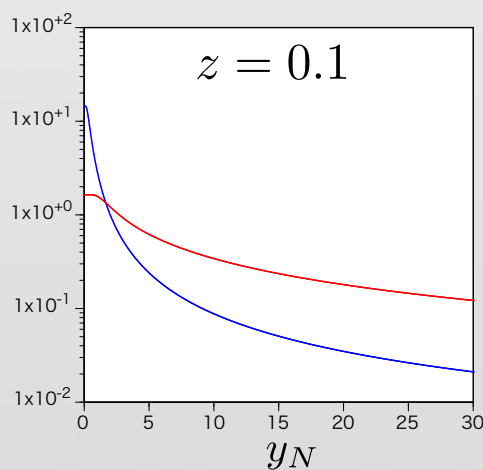
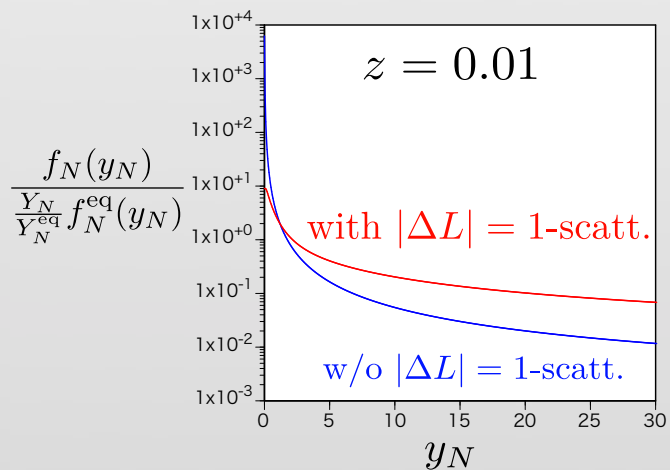
evolution of the heavy- $\nu$  distribution function



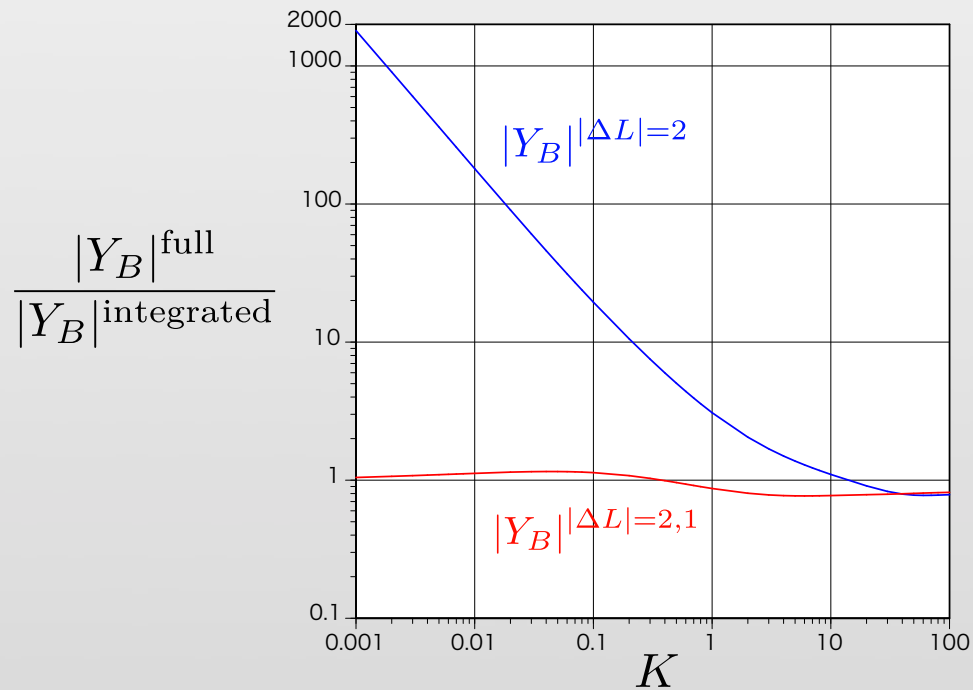
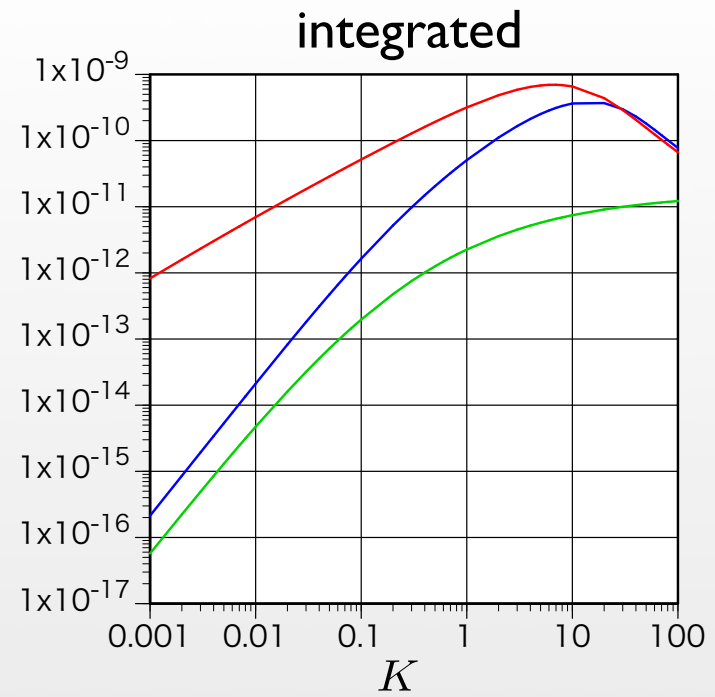
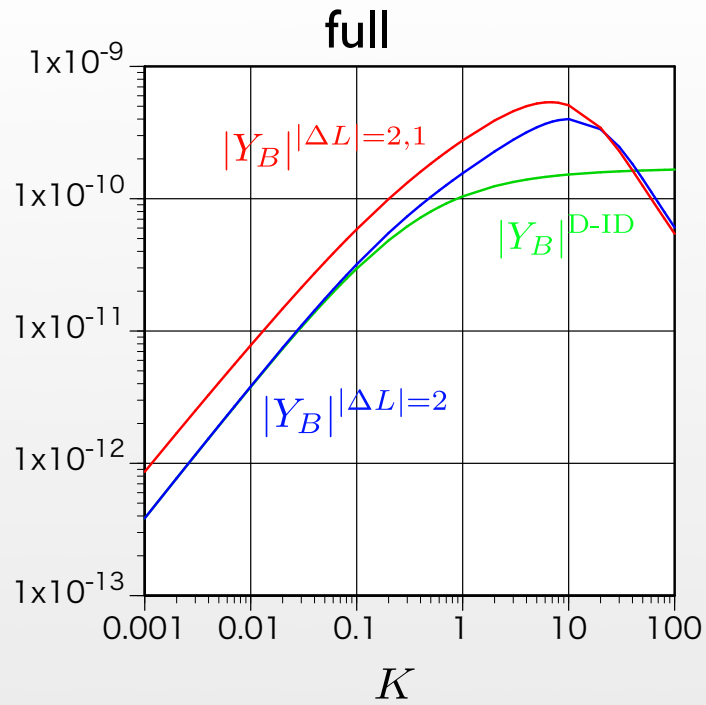
$K = 100$



evolution of the heavy- $\nu$  distribution function



# value of the final $|Y_B|$



一般にKが小さい方が非平衡性が強いいため、full BEとintegrated BEの解の差は大きい。

逆に、 $K > 50$ では両者が生成するレプトン数の差は無視できる。

分布関数の時間発展は異なるが、最終的なレプトン数には効かない。

$|\Delta L| = 1$  の散乱過程は、heavy neutrinoを平衡分布に、より早く近づけ、レプトン数のwashoutにも寄与する。

崩壊-逆崩壊(onshell-scatt.-subtracted)のみを含むintegrated BEの解はKが大きい場合でも信頼できない。

$K > 100$ の場合、散乱過程によるwashout効果が大きく、生成されるレプトン数がBAUを説明できなくなる。

$$\Gamma_{\text{sph}}^{(\text{sym})}(T) > H(T) \quad \text{for } \underline{T_{EW} < T < 10^{12} \text{ GeV}}$$

この範囲で $|\Delta L| \neq 0$ 過程が化学平衡  $\longrightarrow B = L = 0$

# おわりに

Boltzmann方程式は初期宇宙の**非平衡現象**の解析に用いられてきた。

GUT-baryogenesis, Leptogenesis, DM abundance, ...

Leptogenesisの解析でよく用いられてきたintegrated BEの近似が妥当となる場合を示した。

種々の相互作用の取込み

非平衡性を見極め

## 今後の課題

- ☆ Leptogenesis以外の問題への適用
- ☆ Boltzmann方程式が使えないケース --- resonant Leptogenesis
- ☆ Boltzmann方程式で見落としした効果

off-shell, memory effects (CTP formalism might work)