

# A Cosmological Lithium Solution from Discrete Gauged Baryon Minus Lepton Number

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We propose the infrared gauge symmetry of our sector includes an unbroken discrete gauged subgroup of baryon minus lepton number of order  $2 \times 3 \text{ colors} \times 3 \text{ generations} = 18$ , the inclusion of which does not modify local physics. We UV complete this at  $\Lambda$  as the familiar  $U(1)_{\{B-NcL\}}$  Abelian Higgs theory, and the early universe phase transition forms cosmic strings which are charged under an emergent higher-form gauge symmetry. These topological defects catalyze interactions which turn 3 baryons into 3 leptons at strong scale rates in an analogue of the Callan-Rubakov effect.

The cosmological lithium problem—that the observed primordial abundance is lower than theoretical expectations by a factor of a few—is perhaps the most statistically significant anomaly of  $SM+\Lambda\text{CDM}$ , and has resisted decades of attempts by cosmologists, nuclear physicists, and astronomers alike to root out systematics. We write down a model in which B-NcL strings superconduct bosonic global baryon plus lepton currents and catalyze solely  $3p^+ \rightarrow 3e^+$ . We suggest that such cosmic strings have disintegrated  $O(1)$  of the lithium nuclei formed during Big Bang Nucleosynthesis and estimate the rate, with our benchmark model finding  $\Lambda \sim 10^8$  GeV gives the right number density of strings.

**Author:** KOREN, Seth

**Presenter:** KOREN, Seth

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