

# Baryon Anti-Baryon Segregation in Early Universe due to Spontaneous CP Violating $Z(3)$ Walls

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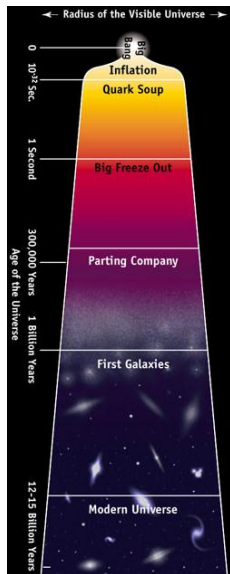


# Outline

- 1 QCD Phase Transition and Early Universe
  - Witten's Scenario
- 2  $Z(N)$  Domain
  - $Z(N)$  Symmetry
  - CP Violation
- 3 Nuggets Anti-Nuggets Formation
  - Formation and Evolution
  - Baryon Anti-Baryon Segregation
  - Implications



# Evolution of Universe



## Quark – Gluon Plasma

- Deconfined Phase; Free quarks and gluons

← **Hadronization**

- Confined Phase; Hadron formation

← **Nucleosynthesis**

- Helium Nuclei formed;  
Decoupling of Photons

← **Star Formation**

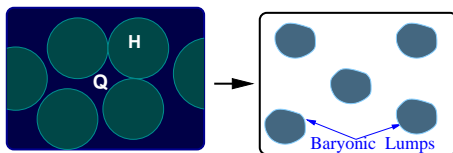
- Galaxy formation

← **Present Universe**



# Quark Nuggets

- Formation of stable quark nuggets during the phase transition <sup>1</sup>.
- If QCD phase transition is first order, then the bubbles of Hadronic phase will form in the QGP Phase.
- As Universe cools, Hadronic bubbles will expand, and coalesce.
- The QGP region will shrink, in the process trapping the baryons inside them.



<sup>1</sup>E. Witten, Phys.Rev. D32, (1984)



# Why First Order?

- Provides with an interface between two region of the universe while being in thermal equilibrium.
- Baryon excess in the collapsing domains is due to the baryon transport across the phase boundary.
- **Not Possible** in a cross-over or Second order transition.

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<sup>2</sup>Gorham PRD 83, 123005; Astone et al arXiv:1306.5164

<sup>3</sup>Berilenkov et al arXiv:1304.7521



# Why First Order?

- Provides with an interface between two region of the universe while being in thermal equilibrium.
- Baryon excess in the collapsing domains is due to the baryon transport across the phase boundary.
- **Not Possible** in a cross-over or Second order transition.
- Even now there are attempts to detect these objects <sup>2</sup>.
- They have been proposed as the **dark matter and dark energy candidates** <sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>Gorham PRD 83, 123005; Astone et al arXiv:1306.5164

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# Z(N) Interfaces

- The interface between two regions of universe need not be from the phase boundary.
- Z(N) interface provide us with an attractive alternative to the phase boundary as proposed by Witten.
- Z(3) domain walls can lead to baryon inhomogeneity generation<sup>5</sup>.
- Possibility of quark nuggets formation **irrespective** of the order of Phase transition.
- In this talk we will discuss a scenario where one can form not only nuggets but also anti nuggets due to the baryon transport across the QCD Z(3) domain walls.

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<sup>5</sup>Layek et al PRD 71, 070415 (2005)



# Order Parameter

- Polyakov Loop is defined as

$$L(x) = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \left[ \mathbf{P} \exp \left( ig \int_0^\beta A_0(\vec{x}, \tau) d\tau \right) \right]$$

- Related to free energy of a test quark by  $\langle L(\vec{x}) \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F}$ .
- Under Z(N),  $L(\vec{x}) \rightarrow z \times L(\vec{x})$ .
- Z(N) is the Center of SU(N) with  $z = e^{i\phi} \mathbf{1}$ .  
 $\phi = 2\pi m/N; m = 0, 1 \dots (N-1)$

## Degeneracy and Interfaces

- N -fold degeneracy of ground states.
- Domains with different  $L(\vec{x})$  values will be formed.
- Interfaces exist between different domains.



# Pisarski Potential<sup>3</sup>

$$V(L) = \left( -\frac{b_2}{2}|L|^2 - \frac{b_3}{6}(L^3 + (L^*)^3) + \frac{1}{4}(|L|^2)^2 \right) b_4 T^4$$

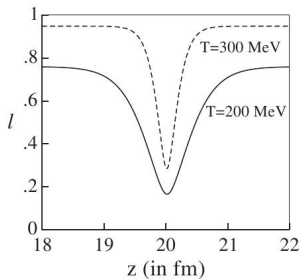
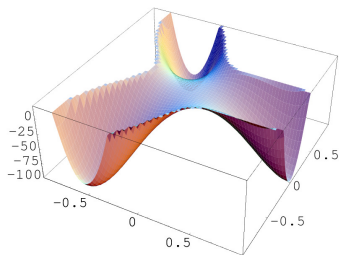


Figure: **Left**:-Surface plot of the potential. **Right**:-  $L(x)$  profile.

<sup>3</sup>PRD 62,111501 (2000), Phys. Lett. B 504, (2001); PRD 66, (2000); Nucl. Phys. A 698 (2002)



# CP Violation

- CP Violation in SM due to thermal effects of the phase of Wilson line <sup>6</sup>.

$$V_0 \equiv g\mathcal{A}_0 + gA_0 + g'B_0.$$

- Computed the free energy, in perturbation theory.
- There are long lived metastable states.
- Metastable states are *not* CP self-conjugate. **CP Violation!**
- They then show that non-zero value of the Higgs field forces the phase of the Wilson line either to be zero or in the metastable minimum.

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<sup>6</sup>KorthalAltes, Lee, Pisarski, PRL 73, 1754 (1994)



# CP Violation

- Dirac eqn in 1 + 1 dim Euclidean space is<sup>7</sup>:

$$\left[ \gamma_e^0 \partial_0 \delta^{jk} + i g \gamma_e^0 A_0^{jk}(z) + \gamma_e^3 \partial_3 \right] \psi_k = 0$$

where  $\gamma_e^0 \equiv \gamma^0$  and  $\gamma_e^3 \equiv i\gamma^3$  are Euclidean Dirac matrices.

- $\psi_{1,4}(z) = N \times \exp \left[ \int_z \left( \pi T - A_0(\zeta) \right) d\zeta \right] \exp(-\pi i T \tau)$

## CP Conjugate and Density

- If  $\psi$  localizes then its CP conjugate  $\gamma^0 \gamma^2 \psi^*$  does not.
- Density  $(\psi^\dagger \psi)$  is static and localized.

<sup>7</sup>Korthal Altes and Watson, PRL 75, 2799 (1995)



# $A_0$ Profile<sup>8</sup>

$$A_0 = \frac{2\pi T}{g} \left( \frac{a}{3} \lambda_3 + \frac{b}{3} \lambda_8 \right)$$

$\lambda_3$  and  $\lambda_8$  are Gell-Mann matrices.

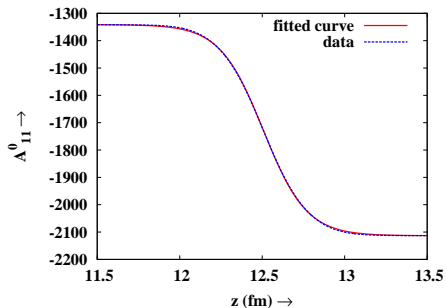
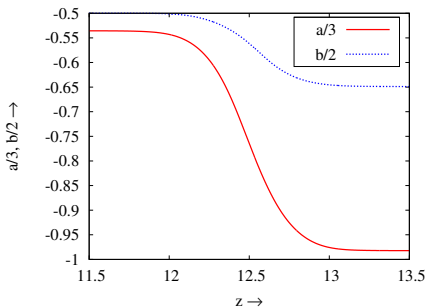


Figure: Left:  $a$  and  $b$  profile. Right:  $A_0$  Profile

<sup>8</sup>Atreya, Sarkar and Srivastava, PRD 85, 014009 (2012)



# Physical Picture

## 1. Domain Wall Formation

- As inflation ends, universe reheats to a temperature above Quark-Hadron transition.
- A network of  $Z(N)$  interfaces is formed.
- Regions enclosed by domain wall start shrinking.



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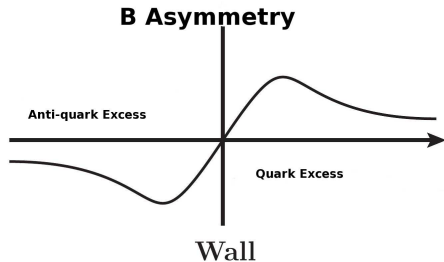
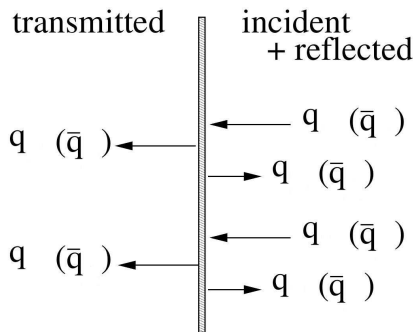
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## 2. Scattering From Interfaces

- Due to CP violating effects, quarks and anti-quarks scatter differently from interfaces.
- Results in segregation of Baryon number.



# Physical Picture



**Figure:** **Left:** CP violating scattering of quarks (anti-quarks) from domain wall.  
**Right:** Resulting B asymmetry.



# Number Density Evolution

Total number of particle inside the wall

$$N_i = n_i V_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{N}_i = \dot{n}_i V_i + n_i \dot{V}_i$$

$$\dot{N}_i = \left( \underbrace{-\frac{2}{3} v_w T_w n_i}_{\text{Inside quarks moving parallel to wall}} + \frac{v_{rel}^o n_o T_{(-)}}{6} - \frac{v_{rel}^i n_i T_{(+)}}{6} \right) S$$



*Inside quarks moving parallel to wall*





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*quarks moving from outside to inside*



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$$\dot{n}_i = \left( -\frac{2}{3} v_w T_w n_i + \frac{v_{rel}^o n_o T_{(-)} - v_{rel}^i n_i T_{(+)}}{6} \right) \frac{S}{V_i} - n_i \frac{\dot{V}_i}{V_i}$$



# Number Density Evolution

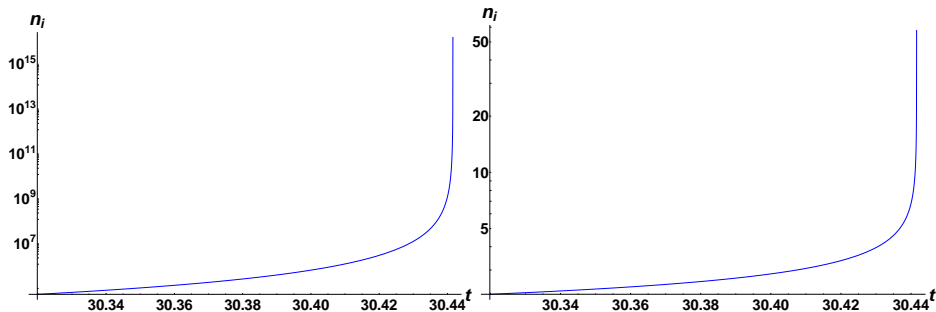
$$\dot{n}_i = \left( -\frac{2}{3} v_w T_w n_i + \frac{v_{rel}^o n_o T_{(-)} - v_{rel}^i n_i T_{(+)}}{6} \right) \frac{S}{V_i} - n_i \frac{\dot{V}_i}{V_i}$$

$$\dot{n}_o = \left( \frac{2}{3} v_w T_w n_i - \frac{v_{rel}^o n_o T_{(-)} - v_{rel}^i n_i T_{(+)}}{6} \right) \frac{S}{V_o} + n_o \frac{\dot{V}_i}{V_o}$$

$$R(t) = \frac{t}{N_d^{1/3}} - v_w (t - t_0)$$



# Baryon Anti-Baryon Segregation



**Figure:** Evolution of number densities inside the domain wall. **Left:** For charm-quark. **Right:** For anti-charm.



# Baryon Density Profile

$$\rho(R) = \frac{\dot{N}_i}{4\pi v_w R^2}$$

- $n_b \sim 10^{52} - 10^{53}$  for  $R < 1$  m.

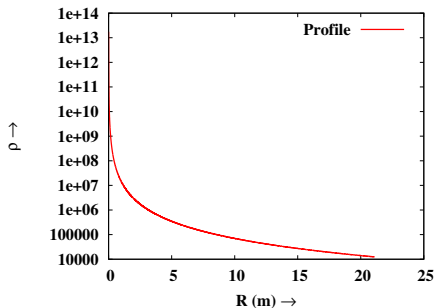


Figure: Baryon density left behind by collapsing wall.



# Implications

- **Dark Matter candidates** within the standard model of particle physics.
- Quark nuggets may act as the seed for Black hole formation<sup>10</sup>.
- Important role in the structure formation.
- Inhomogeneties produced near QCD Phase transition can modify the dynamics of QCD phase transition<sup>11</sup>.
- The over-densities which are produced near the electro-weak transition can alter the baryogenesis scenario.
- ...

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<sup>10</sup>Lai and Xu, arXiv:0911.4777

<sup>11</sup>S. Sanyal PRD 67, 074009 (2003)



***Thank You !***

