

What is Beyond the SM ?

Tensions in the Standard Model

B Decay anomalies ~2.5 sigma

Muon's g-2 anomaly ~3.5 sigma

H₀ tension ~ 4 sigma

Dark matter

Dark energy

The Dark Matter Seems the Most Robust Problem

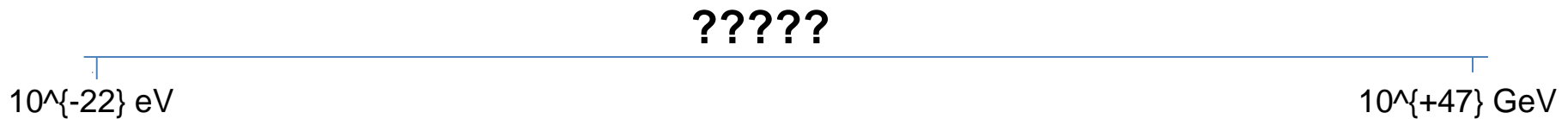
Who Orders Dark Matter ?

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BLV 2019 in Madrid

What is the Dark Matter ?



Too many possibilities

Never Threw a Dice !

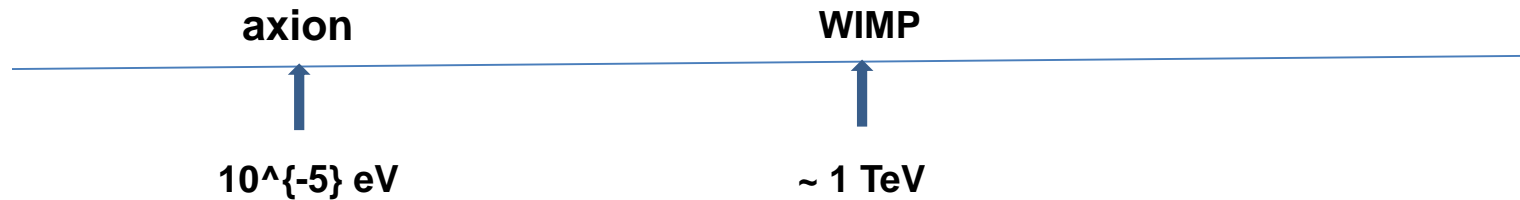
Who Orders the Dark Matter ?

A Solution to the Strong CP Problem in QCD

→ *The Axion*

A Solution to the Hierarchy Problem

→ *SUSY WIMP*



Only Two Candidates !!!

Do We Have Another Candidate ?

Yes !

Unification in Dark Sector

Unification in Our Sector ?

SO(10) !!!

A Key Point is Neutrino Masses

Discovery of the Seesaw Mechanism

A Puzzle in the Weinberg-Salam model:

Gauge group = SU(3)xSU(2)xU(1)

1. U(1) hypercharges ?

$$q_L^i = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L^i \quad (1/6) \quad u_R^i \quad (2/3) \quad d_R^i \quad (-1/3)$$

$$l_L^i = \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L^i \quad (-1/2) \quad e_R^i \quad (-1)$$

The theory is anomaly free with these awkward charges !

An example; $6x(1/6)^3 + 3x(-2/3)^3 + 3x(1/3)^3 + 2x(-1/2)^3 + (+1)^3 = 0$

The hypercharges are naturally explained in a grand unification


$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ is embedded in **SU(5)**

Georgi, Glashow (1974)

All quarks and leptons belong to $\mathbf{5}^* + \mathbf{10}$ of the SU(5) !
The hypercharges are given by an SU(5) generator

But, the quarks and leptons are not completely unified

*SO(10) contains the SU(5) and is more attractive,
since it unifies all quarks and leptons in 16*

$$\mathbf{16} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L^i \quad u_R^i \quad d_R^i \quad ; \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L^i \quad e_R^i \quad \nu_R^i$$


We had a big problem

The neutrino has a large Dirac mass

$$y_\nu \bar{\nu}_R l_L \langle H \rangle \quad ; \quad y_t \bar{t}_R q_L \langle H \rangle$$

$$y_\nu = y_t \longrightarrow m(\text{neutrino}) = m(\text{top}) ???$$

But, we found the right-handed neutrino get a huge Majorana mass when the SO(10) breaks down to the Standard Model

$$\frac{1}{2} M \bar{\nu}_R^C \nu_R$$

The neutrino mass becomes $m_\nu \simeq \frac{m^2}{M}$; $M_N \simeq M$

Yanagida (1979)

Gell-Mann, Ramond, Slansky (1979)

Seesaw Mechanism

All Quarks and Leptons are Unified in **16** of **SO(10)**

$$SO(10) \rightarrow SU(5) \times U(1)$$

$$16 \rightarrow 5^* + 10 + N(1)$$

$$\rightarrow SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$$

quarks, leptons , heavy right-handed neutrino N

SO(10) GUT !!!

Quarks / Leptons are unified in 16 !

We have only three 16's

VERY BEAUTIFUL

Dark Sector Unification

Kamada, Yamada, Yanagida (2019)
at TDLI

SO(10)

*All Dark Matter is Unified in a **16** Chiral Fermion of SO(10)
as in Our SO(10) GUT*

$$\text{SO}(10) \rightarrow \text{SU}(5) \times \text{U}(1)_{\text{B-L}}$$

$$\mathbf{16} \rightarrow X(\mathbf{5}^*) + Y(\mathbf{10}) + N(\mathbf{1})$$

We consider the SU(5) is not broken till present

The SU(5) gauge interaction becomes strong at lower energies and the quarks $X(5^*)$ and $Y(10)$ are confined

We have two anomalous global U(1) symmetries, but a combination of them is non anomalous and hence it is an exact symmetry

We should have massless composite fermions to satisfy the *t'Hooft* anomaly matching condition

t' Hooft (1979)

What are those bound-state baryons ?

A Massless Baryon $\rightarrow Z \sim \{X(5^*) X(5^*) Y(10)\} !$

U(1) charges: $Z(-5)$; $X(-3)$, $Y(+1)$

**The t'Hooft anomaly matching condition is satisfied
by only the composite baryon Z** Dimopoulos, Raby, Susskind (1980)

The U(1) is nothing but the gauged $U(1)_{\{B-L\}}$

\rightarrow The U(1) charge of N is +5 !

Z and N form a Dirac fermion pair !!!

t'Hooft anomaly matching condition is satisfied

- U(1) charges: X(-3), Y(+1) ; Z(XXY)=(-5)

- $\{U(1)\}^3$ anomalies:

$$\text{Elementary; } (-3)^3 \times 5 + (+1)^3 \times 10 = -135 + 10 \\ = -125$$

$$\text{Composite; } (-5)^3 \times 1 = -125$$

- $\{U(1)\}\{\text{graviton}\}^2$ anomalies:

$$\text{Elementary; } (-3) \times 5 + (+1) \times 10 = -5$$

$$\text{Composite; } (-5) \times 1 = -5$$

Gauge invariant operator =

$$(1/M_{PL})^2 \{XXY\} N$$

Mass of Z and N ; $M(ZN) = (\not\Lambda)^3/(M_{PL})^2$

$$**M(ZN) \sim O(1) \text{ TeV}**$$

For $\not\Lambda \sim 10^{\{13\}} \text{ GeV}$

Z and N are charged under the dark $U(1)_{\{B-L\}}$ and hence they are completely stable as long as the dark B-L symmetry is not broken

We call the Dirac Fermion Z and N as a Darkly Charged DM

Consistent with Observations ?

Ellipticity of Galaxies

Dark photon exchange generates a long range force between DM's which can wipe out deviations from isotropy (the DM velocity distribution is randomized by the self-interaction)

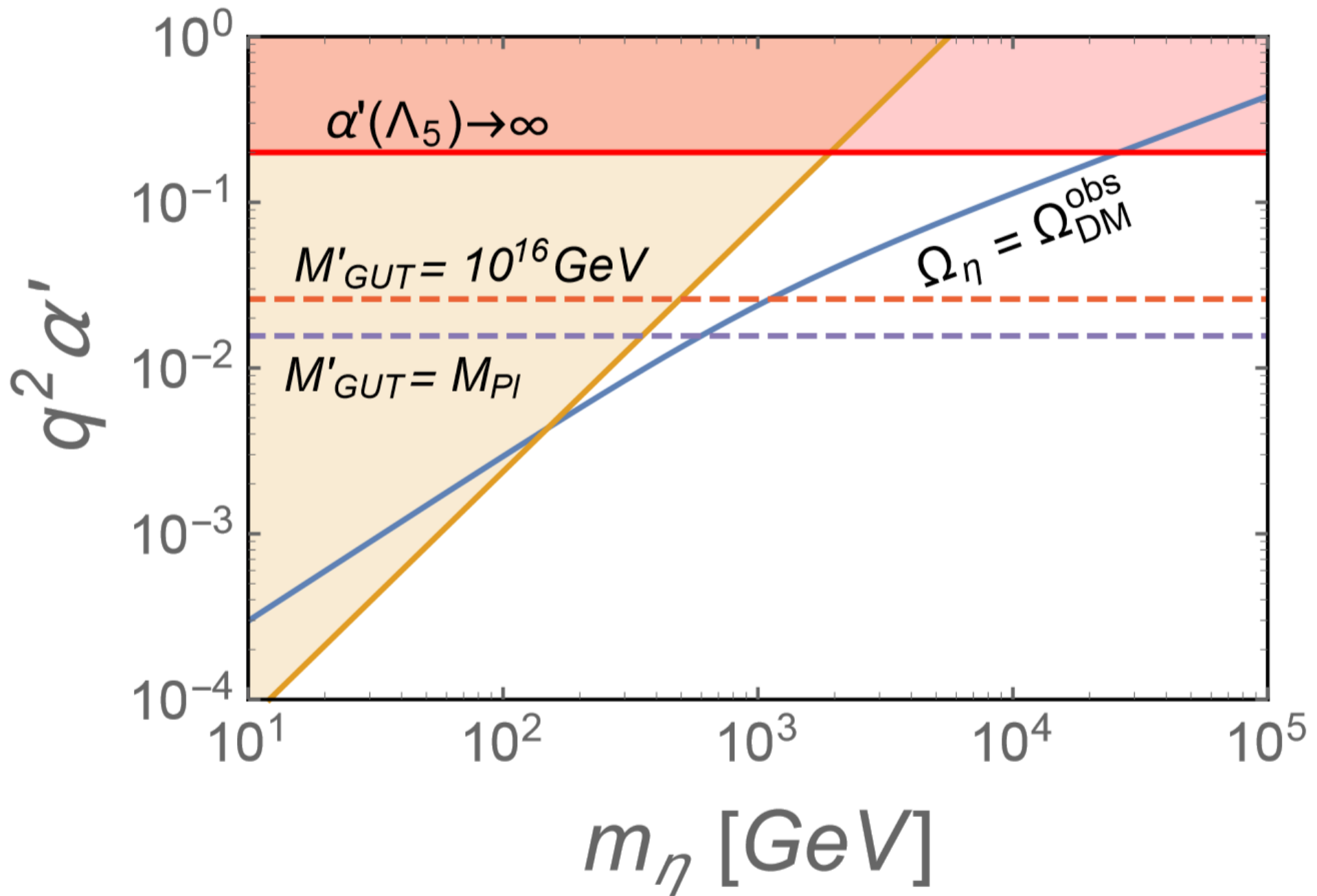
Measured non-zero ellipticity of NGC720 gives us a strong constraint on the coupling constant and the DM mass

Agrawal, Cyr-Racine, Randall, Scholtz (2017)

Dwarf Galaxy Survival

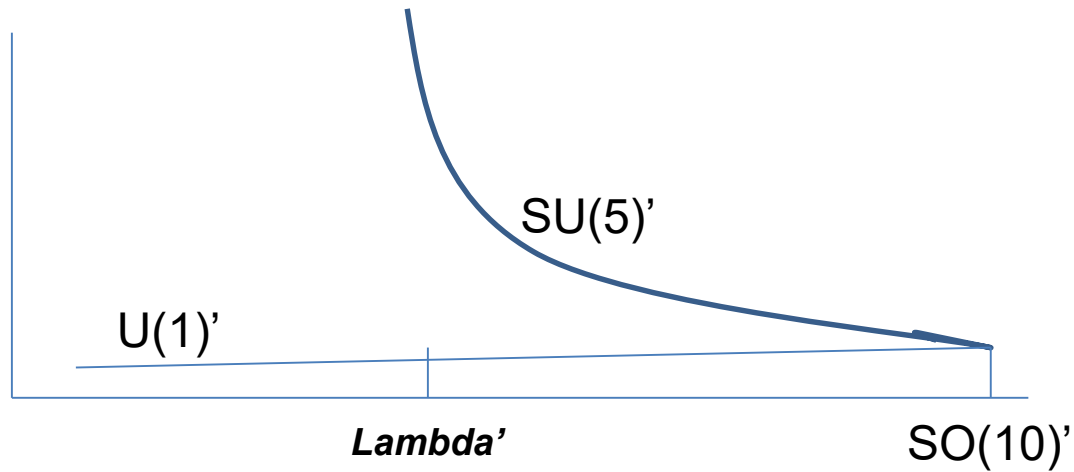
With too strong interaction, dwarf galaxies will be stripped as they pass through a halo

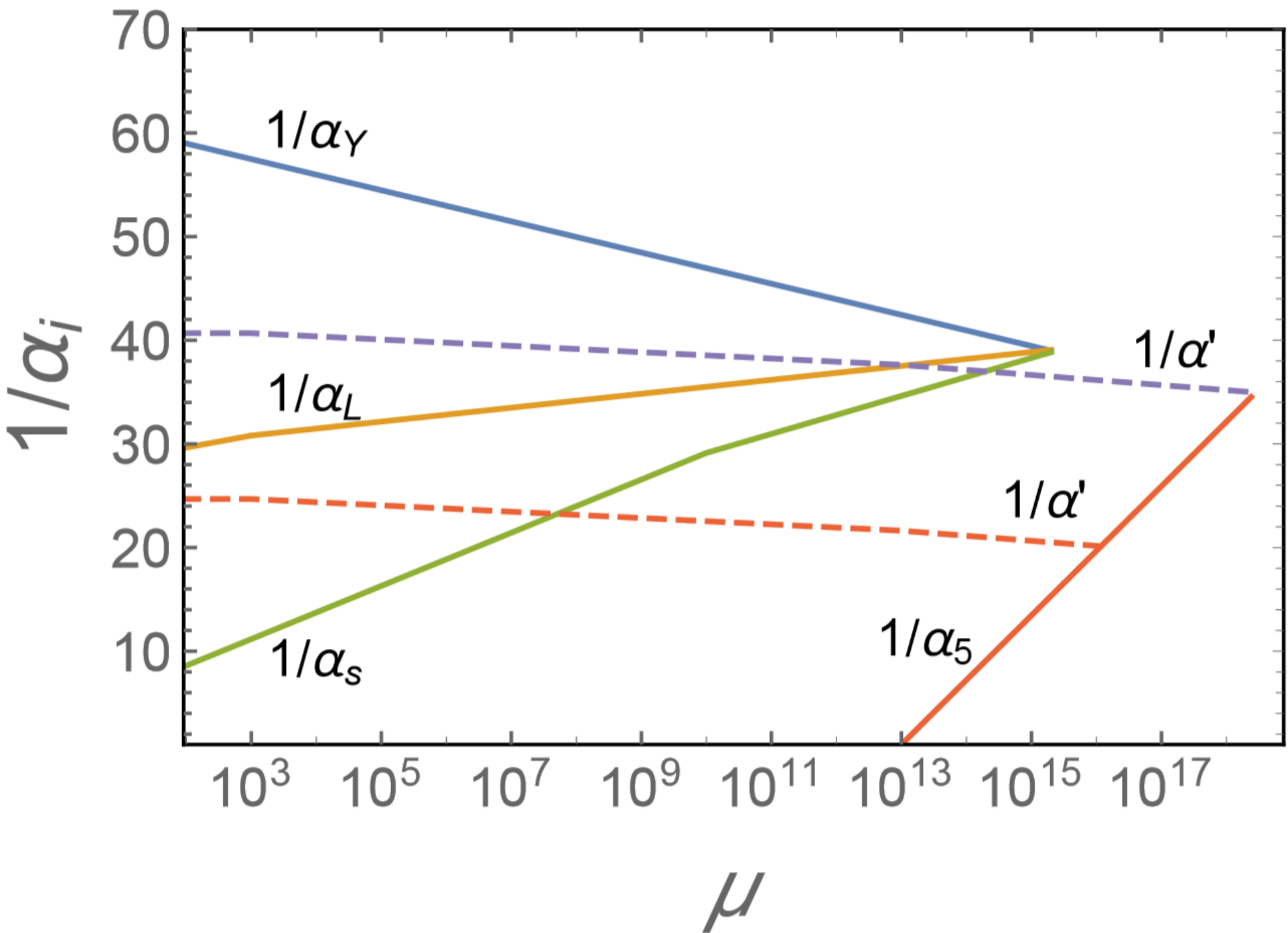
Kahlhoefer, Schmidt-Hoberg, Kummer, Sarker (2014)



Gauge Coupling Unification in the Dark Sector

$$SO(10)' \rightarrow SU(5)' \times U(1)'$$





We predict

$$\alpha' = (2.5-4.2) \times 10^{-2} ; m(\text{DM}) = 0.6-1.1 \text{ TeV}$$

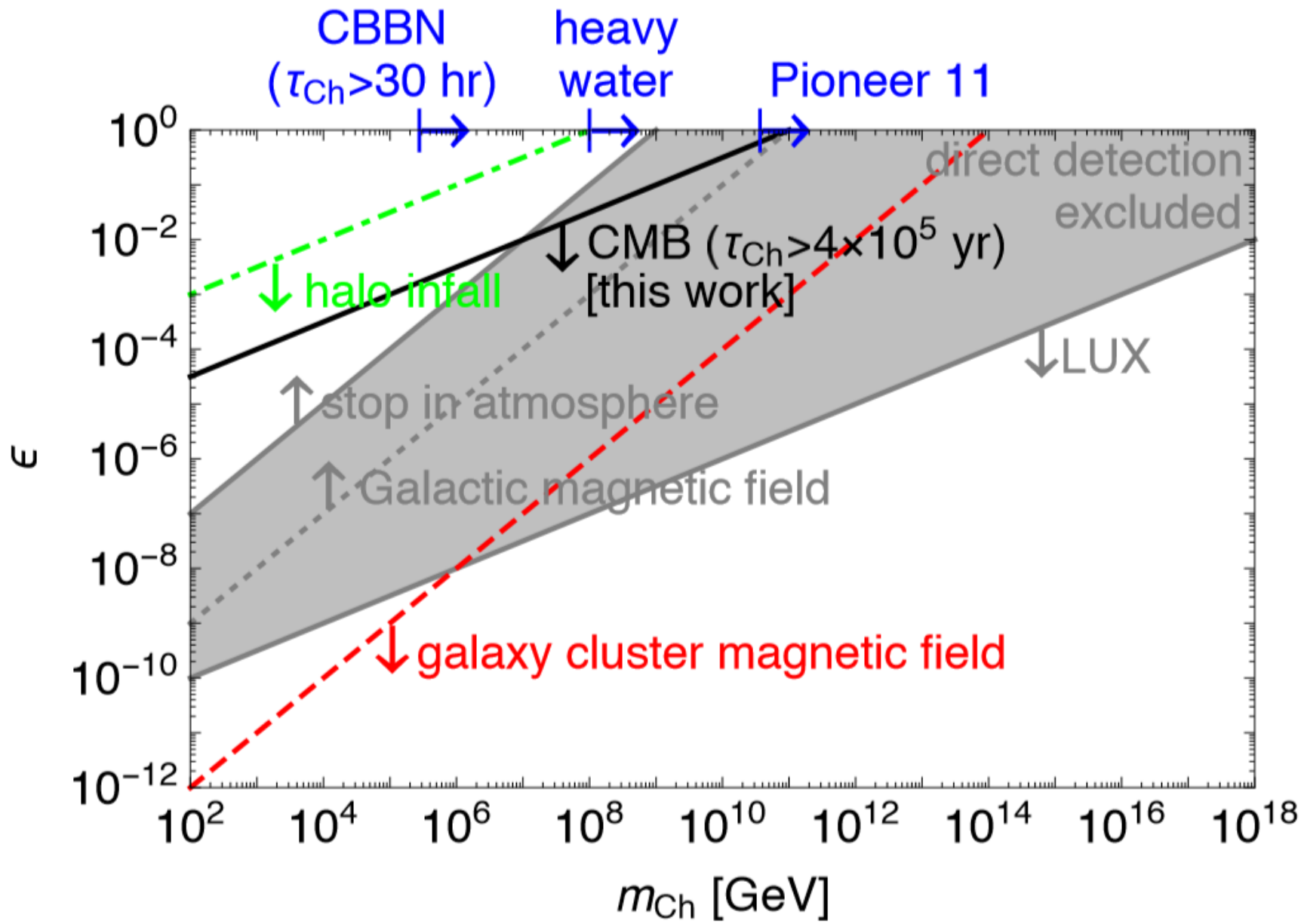
How to Test It ?

Photon-Dark Photon Mixing

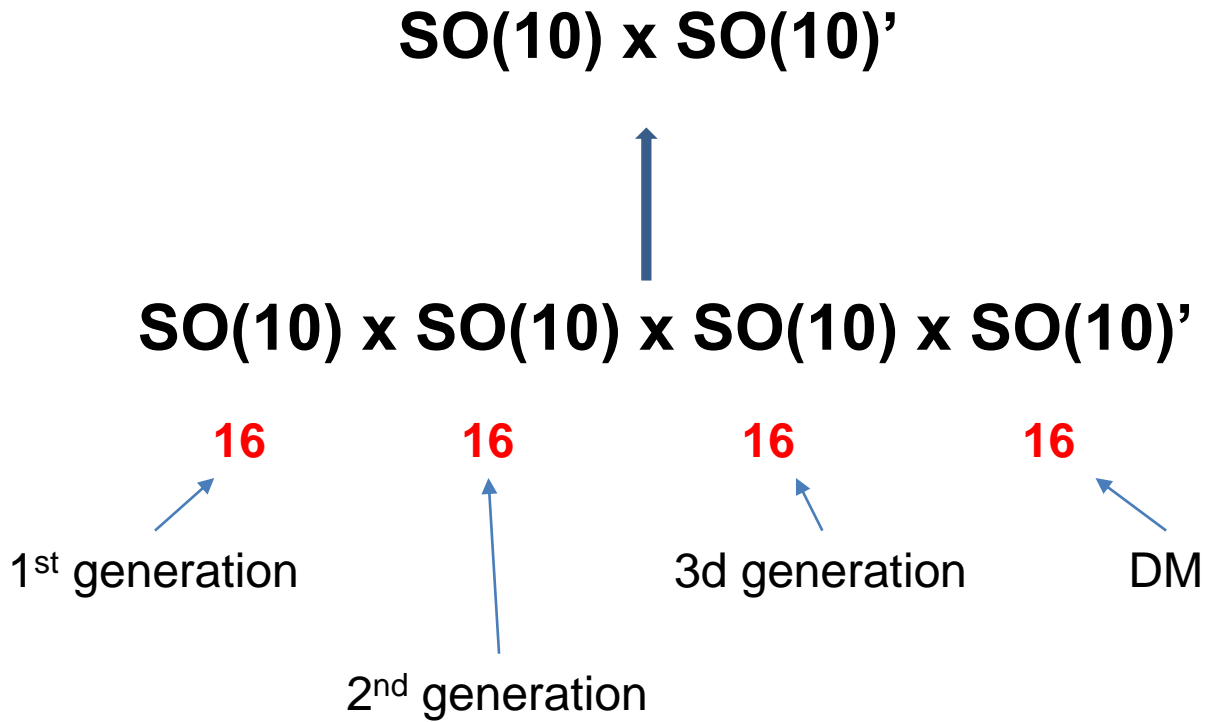
$$k F^{\{ij\}} F'_{\{ij\}}$$

The diagram illustrates the mixing between a photon and a dark photon. Two blue arrows point from the labels 'photon' and 'dark photon' to the terms $F^{\{ij\}}$ and $F'_{\{ij\}}$ respectively in the Lagrangian term $k F^{\{ij\}} F'_{\{ij\}}$. The term is written in red, with the k in black. The curly braces in the field strength tensors are also red.

We have strong constraints from LUX, XENON and Panda X



Beautiful Unification



Conclusions

- **Unification** was a **Light House** in Past Physics
- GUT explains the charge quantization
- **SO(10)** is very successful .

All quarks and leptons are unified in **16** of SO(10)

The small neutrino masses are explained

Universe's baryon asymmetry is explained

- We propose $SO(10)$ in the dark sector
The light (100 GeV) DM is predicted
It is a darkly charged Dirac fermion
The DM seems consistent with observations

I hope that it will be tested in future observations

Onion Unification !!!

1st Skin....1st Family

2nd Skin....2nd Family

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4th Skin....The DM Family

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