

Dark Matter and Baryons (Surplus Quarks) Generated by Oblique Confinement of Quarks

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Abstract

For surplus quarks (and baryons) to emerge after Big Bang, a nonequilibrium binding and superconductor-like condensation of quark-antiquark pairs must occur before the electroweak (EW) symmetry breakdown (similar for leptons). The formerly unknown dimensionless coupling to the Ginsburg-Landau like potential and the scale parameter in the EW theory then become microscopic functions of the massive quark and antiquark fields, thus defining the matter-antimatter asymmetry and the dark matter content in the Universe at correct orders of magnitude. Thereby also the number of free parameters in the Standard Model is reduced.

Keywords

Quark Confinement, Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry, Dark Matter, Black Holes, New Vacuum, Baryogenesis, Inflation, WIMPs

1. Introduction

As shown by Nielsen and Olesen [1], it is easy to construct classical field theories that allow for vortex line solutions with equations of motion equal to those of the Nambu dual string [2]. In brief, they wanted to find a link between the spectrum of the Veneziano model and local field theory in analogy with type II superconductors. 't Hooft [3] and Ezawa and Iwazaki [4] then showed that the QCD vacuum works like a dual type II superconductor with the quark-antiquark ($q\bar{q}$) pair playing the role of a Cooper pair [5]. The preparation of the QCD vacuum can thus no longer be regarded as just a filling of negative energy states because in addition, quarks must also be confined such that surplus quarks and baryons [6] can emerge after Big Bang. Infinite amounts of free massless quarks and antiquarks were then supposedly equally abundant, which corresponds to a totally empty vacuum with all negative energy states (holes) unfilled, making quantum

field operators meaningless. A model for transition between the empty and non-empty vacuum states is therefore postulated in terms of classical fields.

Short distance behavior in QCD is usually associated with asymptotic freedom. But since all particles created at Big Bang were massless, infinite amounts of asymptotically free quark-antiquark pair components must then have filled each volume element of the Universe, implying that large numbers of such components from different pairs could have come sufficiently close within a bag-like distance and become strongly bound at zero momentum transfer. High and low energy phenomena could thus have occurred rather independently.

As will be shown, for surplus quarks and baryons to emerge, the negative energy states must be filled in a nonequilibrium manner. This is here formulated as a rate equation for binding of massless quarks to massless antiquarks (holes)

$$\frac{d\psi_i}{dt} = k \cdot q_i(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \bar{q}_i(\mathbf{x}, t) - k' \cdot \psi_i(\mathbf{x}, t) \quad (1a)$$

where q_i, \bar{q}_i and $\psi_i(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are classical fields, which here play the role as densities of massless quarks, antiquarks and $q\bar{q}$ -pairs of flavor i , and k and k' are temperature dependent association and dissociation constants. The binding of a $q\bar{q}$ -pair in Equation (1a) is approximately described by a point-like bag [4], and the flavor index i is henceforth suppressed. The colour index was dropped from start because quarks of all colours give the same form of result too.

By insertion of constraints, $q(\mathbf{x}, t) = q_0 - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\bar{q}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \bar{q}_0 - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$, where q_0 and \bar{q}_0 are the initial quark and antiquark fields, and with $a = (q_0 + \bar{q}_0 + K)/2$, $b^2 = q_0\bar{q}_0$ and $K = k'/k$, Equation (1a) becomes

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = k \left((a - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t))^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \right) \quad (1b)$$

After integration, Equation (1b) yields

$$\ln \left(\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \psi}{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \psi} \cdot \frac{a(1-g)}{a(1+g)} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{q'(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \bar{q}_K}{\bar{q}'(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot q_K} \right) = 2kag \cdot (t - t_0) \quad (2)$$

where $q'(\mathbf{x}, t) = q_K - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\bar{q}'(\mathbf{x}, t) = \bar{q}_K - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the time dependent quark and antiquark fields, $q_K = a(1+g) \geq q_0$ and $\bar{q}_K = a(1-g) \leq \bar{q}_0$ become the new "initial" fields, $g = \sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)}/a^2 = (q_K - \bar{q}_K)/(q_K + \bar{q}_K)$ and $a = (q_K + \bar{q}_K)/2$. As will be explained, with Equation (1b) as driving equation for the vacuum dynamics, massive surplus quarks and baryons can emerge, and a matter-antimatter asymmetry and a dark matter content at correct orders of magnitude [7] be obtained.

By contrast, in lattice QCD the quark-antiquark ratio is limited by the partition function to fluctuations about one and the same initial value. Under such conditions, the Universe would have been left in a symmetric state without surplus quarks containing just $q\bar{q}$ -pairs, $[q\bar{q}][q\bar{q}][q\bar{q}] \dots$. This was one of all problems we confronted in a previous attempt to study the quark-antiquark binding [8]. In this nonequilibrium model, however, $(q_K - \bar{q}_K)$ has increased from zero, implying that surplus quarks have emerged. This can be described as

a rearranged $q\bar{q}$ -pairing, $q[\bar{q}q][\bar{q}q][\bar{q}q]\dots$, that took place when the temperature decreased after Big Bang. To see that no antiquarks were left behind without quark partners, the quarks q_K are divided into two sets, the surplus quarks q_S and the non-surplus quarks q_{NS} . Accordingly, $(q_K - \bar{q}_K) = (q_S + q_{NS} - \bar{q}_K) = q_S$, because $q_{NS} = \bar{q}_K$. Apart from the surplus quarks q_S which were thus “frozen out” from vacuum, the denominator of $g = q_S / (q_S + q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K)$ then contains just the equal numbers of quarks and antiquarks, q_{NS} and \bar{q}_K . As will be further explained here, a similar reasoning should hold for leptons.

2. Condensation

The condensation of $q\bar{q}$ -pairs can be approximately described by a geometric series

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)/a]^n \right) = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{1 - \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)/a}, \quad (3)$$

which can also be interpreted as a “partition” function, where $\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$ plays the role of nonequilibrium “fugacity”. Equation (3) combined with Equation (1b) then yields

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = kg(a^2 - \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t)^2), \quad (4)$$

with solution

$$\varphi(t) = a \tanh(kagt). \quad (5)$$

When $\varphi(t)$ is interpreted as a travelling wave with k as the traveling wave velocity, Equation (4) becomes

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = g(a^2 - \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t)^2) \quad (6)$$

which yields a microscopic form of the Ginsburg-Landau (GL) like potential $V(\varphi)$ in the EW theory

$$\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right)^2 = \lambda(a^2 - \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t)^2)^2 \equiv V(\varphi) \quad (7)$$

The formerly unknown coupling $\lambda = (q_K - \bar{q}_K)^2 / (q_K + \bar{q}_K)^2$ and the scale parameter $a = (q_0 + \bar{q}_K) / 2$ have now become microscopic functions of the massive quark and antiquark fields. However, in quantum field theory, the density of surplus quarks is defined by the square of the surplus quark field $(q_K - \bar{q}_K)^2$. The EW symmetry breakdown, $\varphi \rightarrow -a + \varphi$, yields the equation of motion

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} + (2ag)^2 \varphi = 6g^2 \varphi^2 \left(a - \frac{\varphi}{3} \right) \quad (8)$$

where $2ag$ plays the role of Higgs boson mass m_{Hb} which equals approximately the top quark mass $m_{top} \approx q_S = (q_K - \bar{q}_K) = 2ag = m_H$. Although this is better than the estimate $m_H \approx 2m_{top}$ derived from a gauged Nambu-Jona-Lasino me-

chanism [9], it is still not acceptable. Because the expression for surplus quarks $q_S = (q_K - \bar{q}_K)$ was derived for massless quarks, and a small error in the approximation $m_{top} \approx q_S = m_H$, could then grow with a as in Equation (5).

However, this flaw can be remedied by modifying the normalization of the condensation field, $\varphi \rightarrow \xi\varphi \equiv \varphi_\xi$. Equation (6) then becomes

$$\frac{d\varphi_\xi}{dx} = g(a^2\xi^2 - \varphi_\xi^2), \quad (9)$$

provided that $k \rightarrow k/\xi$. The relationship $2ag = q_S \approx m_{top}$ still holds approximately, but the Higgs boson mass is now defined as $m_H = 2ag\xi$, where $\xi = m_H/m_{top} < 1$. The reduction of the condensation field by a factor ξ , which corresponds to an increase of the rate constant, $k \rightarrow k/\xi$, was required to obtain a lowering of the Higgs boson mass $m_H = 2ag\xi$ compared to m_{top} . This could also be interpreted as a metric extension of space, $x = t \cdot k \rightarrow x = t \cdot k/\xi$. The condensation field φ_ξ thus becomes linked to the rapid cosmic inflation that took place between 10^{-36} - 10^{-32} s after Big Bang. Thereafter a slower rate of inflation is expected.

The process can also be followed backwards in time until Big Bang, at which all surplus quarks $(q_K - \bar{q}_K) = 2ag$, the coupling $\lambda = g^2 = (q_K - \bar{q}_K)^2 / (q_K + \bar{q}_K)^2$, and all masses vanish together with the mass of the Higgs boson, which in this model no longer plays the role of an elementary particle. It essentially consists of $q\bar{q}$ -pairs, predominantly a massive top $q\bar{q}$ -pair, which thus plays a more fundamental intermediate role in the generation of mass than the Higgs boson. However, all particle masses are now due to binding energy [10].

As mentioned before here, a superconductor like model for confinement of quarks is not a new idea [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [9] [11] [12]. But for massive surplus quarks and baryons to emerge after Big Bang, quarks had to be confined by a nonequilibrium dynamics, as in Equation (1b), Equation (3) and Equation (7). With a totally empty vacuum at Big Bang, the Standard Model (SM) breaks down together with the quantum fields. The connection between high energy particle physics and cosmology thus goes beyond the SM, and obviously also beyond the Fermi theory.

The emergence of surplus leptons after Big Bang can be described by the nonequilibrium dynamics defined by Equation (1b), Equation (3) and Equation (7), provided that the bags can be replaced by a contact interaction like in the Fermi model, however, with leptons described by classical fields. Even in this case Equation (1a) and Equation (1b) can describe the emergence of all massless surplus leptons, because neutrino oscillations start only when neutrinos begin to acquire mass.

3. Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry and Dark Matter

The coupling $\lambda = g^2$ to the GL potential in the EW theory, a hitherto unknown parameter in the SM, has here become an asymmetric function of the

massive quark and antiquark fields,

$$g = \frac{q_K - \bar{q}_K}{q_K + \bar{q}_K} = \frac{q_S}{q_S + q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K}. \quad (10)$$

Regardless of which quark actually contributes, λ could thus give an estimate of the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the Universe. Moreover, since the emergence of surplus quarks q_S is a prerequisite for the emergence of nucleons and ordinary matter, $\lambda = g^2 = q_S^2 / (q_S + q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K)^2$ could also become a key to discriminate between ordinary and non-ordinary matter, and hence a possible tool to identify dark matter. With $\xi = m_H / m_{top} = 1$ and $a \approx 173$ GeV, a Higgs boson mass $m_H = 2ga \approx 125$ GeV would have yielded $g \approx 0.36$, and a matter to all matter ratio $\lambda = g^2 \approx 0.13$, not far from the 0.15 ($g = 0.39$) observed [7]. By contrast to all heavier material, which should have decayed, the contribution from nucleons could then make λ increase towards the 0.15 observed. This is expected to occur at the chiral transition, after which a more sustainable form of ordinary matter could emerge from protons and neutrons. But already with a partially refilled vacuum, quantum effects start to contribute and hence masses must be renormalized, implying that the hitherto used top quark mass is just an intermediate mass. Since there are no bare masses to start from, this intermediate mass is interpreted as a running top quark mass m_{rtop} which like m_{top} is expressed here in units of the Higgs boson mass m_H . The problem is thus reduced to obtaining the mass renormalization of m_{rtop} .

For simplicity, the results for light quarks derived in a quenched lattice QCD are used. The renormalization group invariant top quark mass m_{top} to the running quark mass m_{rtop} ratio is estimated to $m_{top} / m_{rtop} = 1.157$ [13]. Thus, if the running top quark mass m_{rtop} equals the assessed top quark mass 173.1 GeV divided by 1.157, which gives $m_{rtop} = 149.6$ GeV, then $\xi = m_H / m_{rtop} = 125 / 149.6$.

Since $m_H = 2ag\xi = q_S\xi = 125$ GeV, the coupling g can be written as

$$g = \frac{\xi q_S}{\xi q_S + \xi (q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K)} = \frac{m_H}{m_H + \xi (q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K)} = 0.36 \quad (11)$$

implying that the free dark matter components q_{NS} and \bar{q}_K must have formed a dark bound state at about $\xi (q_{NS} + \bar{q}_K) = 222$ GeV (WIMPs?). But like the Higgs boson, this bound state is expected to have decayed into lighter material and dark energy. With a total maximal mass of 346 GeV, the two top quark components q_K and \bar{q}_K also seem to have been the most likely candidates for initiation of black holes and dark matter halos.

At temperatures below 1 GeV, all heavy material, observable as well as dark, should have decayed into lighter material plus dark energy, and the dark energy density ρ_Λ should have increased correspondingly. Provided that the bag like interaction in Equation (1a) can be replaced by a Fermi like weak contact interaction, Equation (10) and Equation (11) should work also for leptons.

After the condensation process, which was here synchronized with the cosmic inflation, the matter and dark matter densities are expected to have changed

more slowly. However, if $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}$ (in units of the critical density) had increased from zero at Big Bang to just 0.317 ($\Omega_M = 0.049$ plus $\Omega_{DM} = 0.268$) at the EW transition, hence with $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.683$, the Universe would not have been matter dominated until about 4 billion years ago [14], at which $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}$ was equal to $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.5$, and after which the dark energy began to dominate. For simplicity, it is here assumed that $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}$ has decreased linearly after Big Bang to the 0.317 observed today. This implies that the total mass $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}$ should have increased to 0.948 at the EW transition, hence with $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.052$, $\Omega_{DM} = 0.825$ and $\Omega_M = 0.13 \cdot (\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}) = 0.123$.

Immediately after Big Bang, when $\Omega_M \sim 10^{-9}$, $\lambda \sim 10^{-9}$ and $\Omega_\Lambda \sim 10^{-9}$, the remaining $\Omega_{DM} \sim 1 - 2 \times 10^{-9}$ could have been identified as “dark matter”. But since mass was then not yet generated, the sum $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM} \sim 1 - 1 \times 10^{-9}$ must be identified as energy, and the vacuum energy released at Big Bang must have been $\Omega_\Lambda \sim 1$.

At the chiral transition, the sigma meson is assumed to have played the role of Higgs boson [9] [15]. Earlier decays of heavy quark-antiquark material should then have implied a decrease of ordinary and dark matter contents, and due to more stable nucleon contributions, the coupling should now have increased to $\lambda \approx 0.15$ ($g = 0.39$). A sigma mass at about 600 MeV would then give a dark bound state at about 938 MeV, $g = 0.39 \approx 600/(600 + 938)$, a more stable WIMP candidate. Electrons, muons, tau leptons and their antileptons are also expected to have contributed to the observed $\lambda = 0.15$.

The SM prediction that neutrinos were massless was disproved by the neutrino oscillation experiments [16], which showed that also neutrinos have mass and that the neutrino flavour eigenstates do not coincide with the neutrino mass eigenstates. But since the lepton-antilepton asymmetry, like the quark-antiquark asymmetry in g , emerged before mass, and since mass enters equally and simultaneously for all neutrinos and antineutrinos, Equation (10) and Equation (11) should hold also in this case. Given that all heavier dark bound states have decayed and contributed to dark energy, and that neutrinos have the lowest masses, λ should finally have attained the 0.15 ($g = 0.39$) observed. Insertion of the tau-neutrino mass 18.2 MeV then gives $g = 18.2/(18.2 + 28.47) = 0.39$ and a dark bound state at 28.47 MeV. The muon- and electron-neutrino masses, 0.17 MeV and 1.0 eV, similarly give dark bound states at 0.27 MeV and 1.56 eV.

4. Discussion

The suggested model yields a form of oblique quark confinement, by which surplus quarks emerge, and where magnetic monopoles play a hidden role in the confinement process [1] [3] [4] [5]. The numbers of particles and antiparticles were here assumed to be equal at Big Bang, and thus vacuum must have been totally empty. With a totally empty vacuum, however, the definitions of quantum fields and the SM were lost. The construction of the model thus had to start with a filling of vacuum in terms of classical fields.

To describe the increase of surplus quarks and leptons relative to their antiparticles, the negative energy states (the holes) in the empty vacuum, had to be filled in a nonequilibrium manner. Because a thought filling of vacuum “by hand”, as Dirac did it, would have given a constant particle/antiparticle ratio already from start. The filling of the empty vacuum states was here described as a bag-like binding of quarks to antiquarks. Then, after condensation of the strongly bound quark-antiquark pairs, a superconductor like interaction emerged in which the quark-antiquark pairs played the role as Cooper pairs.

The nonequilibrium vacuum dynamics, which here defined the nonperturbative infrared slavery part of QCD, generated the GL like potential of the EW theory, a form of partial grand unification of the actual forces. Except for the microscopic dependence of the coupling and scale parameters on the massive quark and antiquark variables, and that the Higgs boson does not play a role as elementary particle here, the Standard Model should work as before. The suggested model could hopefully also describe how surplus leptons emerge. How surplus massless neutrinos acquire mass can then be described as usual [16] [17].

The formerly unknown coupling $\lambda = g^2$ to the GL potential has here become known as an asymmetric function of the quark and antiquark variables, thereby reducing the number of free parameters in the SM and providing a possible tool to determine the matter-antimatter asymmetry and the dark matter content in the Universe. By following the increase of the matter to all matter ratios and the decrease of dark matter after Big Bang, also the increase of dark energy, *i.e.* of the cosmological constant [18], could be followed.

In the case of neutrinos, however, the problem is more complicated, because the neutrino flavour eigenstates do not coincide with the neutrino mass eigenstates [16] [17]. But since Equation (9) is independent of flavor and mass, λ could still yield the correct matter to all matter ratios for each kind of neutrino, at different stages after Big Bang. Thus, after acquiring mass, also the neutrino-antineutrino bound states are expected to have contributed to the ordinary and dark masses, and after the decay of all heavier dark matter, the coupling to the GL potential should then finally have reached the $\lambda = 0.15$ observed. Since also the parts of masses acquired via the Higgs boson are due to binding energy between particles and antiparticles, the entire masses of all particles should be due to binding energy as hinted already by Wilczek [10].

The suggested model describes the emergence of surplus quarks in a Big Bang Universe containing infinite and equal numbers ($n = \infty$) of massless ($m = 0$) quarks and antiquarks per unit volume. How gravitation enters together with mass into the model can then be understood from the formula for conservation of energy density, $\rho_0 c^2 = 0 \cdot \infty c^2 \rightarrow m_0 n_0 c^2$, where n_0 is the number of surplus quarks with mass m_0 per volume unit in a cloud of surplus quarks at rest. Seen from a moving frame at velocity $v = \beta c$ the quarks become more massive and the volume element with a fixed number of quarks becomes Lorentz contracted. This implies that $\rho_0 \rightarrow \rho = \rho_0 \gamma^2$, where $\gamma^2 = 1/(1 - \beta^2)$, and ρc^2 thus behaves

like a second rank tensor. Viewed from the moving frame, $\rho_0 c^2$ thus behaves like the stress-energy tensor $T^{\mu\nu} = \rho_0 v^\mu v^\nu$, the source of gravitation in the theory of general relativity. The actual model should thus also be in compliance with the observation of gravitational waves [19] [20]. Soon after Big Bang the top quarks and antiquarks, seem to have been the dominating ordinary and dark mass sources of gravitation, but it is clearly also a question of abundance. Like mass, also gravitation must have been chiefly generated by the gluonic field interactions.

It could be speculated that the dark masses become subjected to the strongest gravitational forces towards the centre of black holes, at which the mass-energy density should increase correspondingly. The dark $q\bar{q}$ -pairs should then be heated up and disintegrate into infinite amounts of massless dark $q\bar{q}$ -pair components (similar for leptons), because our model should then work backwards. Such processes could also be responsible for launching of jets from black holes, and the jet particles could then become massive again as described here.

A preliminary version of the model has been presented earlier [21] [22]. Also, this version can be further modified e.g. by letting dark matter start dominating earlier or later than 4 billion years ago. The sum $\Omega_M + \Omega_{DM}$ should have a different nonlinear behaviour in time depending on if dark matter or dark energy dominates. Since top quarks are not light, and unquenched effects are expected to contribute, the renormalization group invariant top quark mass to running top quark mass ratio probably deviates from 1.157 [13]. The sigma meson mass is not exactly 600 MeV. Black hole conditions could have delayed the decay of heavier materials, to mention just some. More data are obviously needed to optimize this puzzle and to test the model [7] [16] [23] [24] [25] [26]. As Peebles and Ratra put it [18], “It is best to wait and see what the physics of baryogenesis and neutrinos teach us”. Hopefully, this model could then fill in some gaps.

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Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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