

On the possibility of a symmetric matter-antimatter universe

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From J. Baur, A. Blanchard, P. von Ballmos arXiv:1512.08482



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Matter and antimatter

With “standard” physics:

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But...

- Still not validated!

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Patchy universe

- The universe symmetric with patches of typical size D

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- Transition from matter to anti matter region is abrupt.

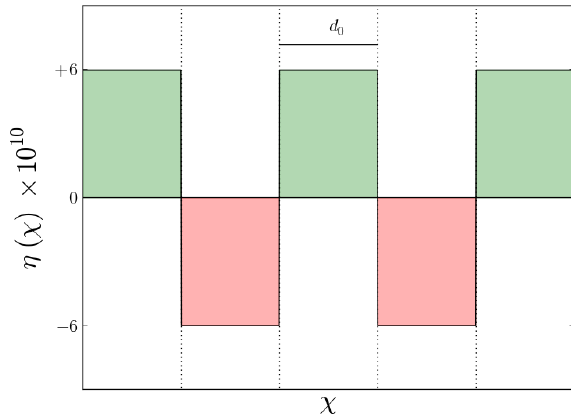
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- There is a interface region.

The Cohen, De Rújula, Glashow argument (CDG)

COHEN, DE RUJÙLA & GLASHOW, 1998



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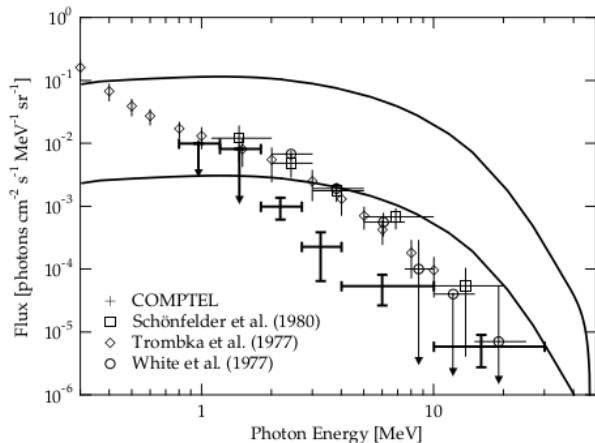
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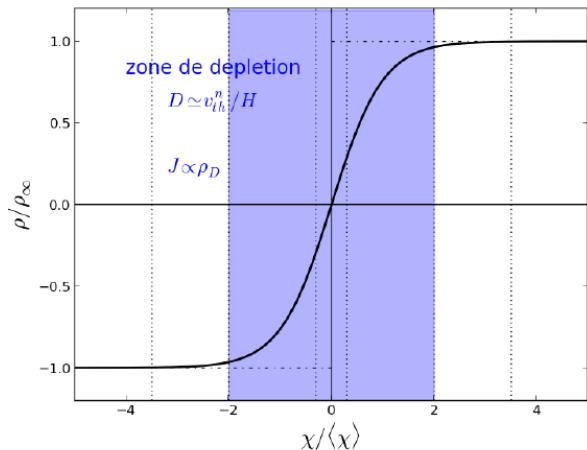
- Protons and antiprotons diffuse.
- Annihilate
- Heat the region around the interface
- Produce Gammas..

The Cohen, De Rújula, Glashow argument (CDG)



$D \sim 20 \text{ Mpc}$ and $D \sim 1000 \text{ Mpc}$

Physics of the annihilation regions



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Size and flux

- The comoving size of the annihilation region λ_a^c :

$$\lambda_a^c \approx (1+z) \frac{v_{th}}{H(z)} \approx 10 \left(\frac{300}{1+z} \right)^{1/2} h^{-1} \text{kpc}$$

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- The background flux is proportional to the number of annihilation events J :

$$J \sim n_p v_{th}(z)$$

A smoothly patchy universe

Let's start from a different assumption!

A smoothly patchy universe

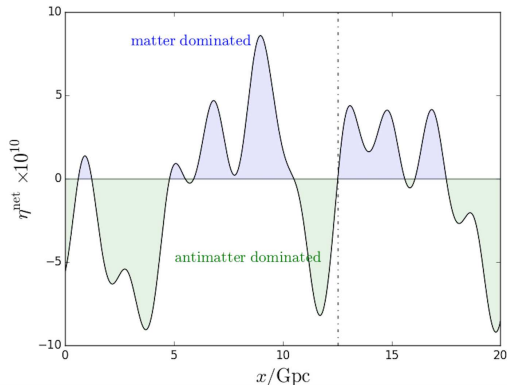
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Conclusion at this point

The cosmic diffuse gamma background constraint is relaxed.

What's next?

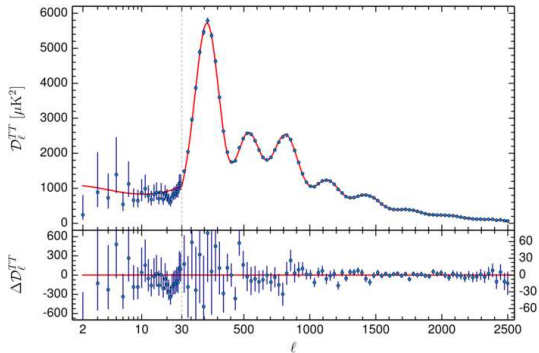
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Planck CMB \mathcal{C}_ℓ



Estimating the \mathcal{C}_l

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- On large scales each region ($>$ patch) has an average $n_B \sim$ producing \mathcal{C}_ℓ of constant n_B .

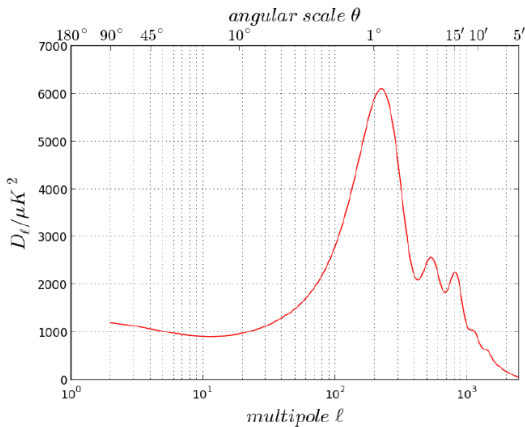
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- On large scales each region ($>$ patch) has an average $n_B \sim$ producing \mathcal{C}_ℓ of constant n_B .
- That is:

$$\langle \mathcal{C}_\ell^{\sigma_B} \rangle = \frac{\sum p_{\sigma_B}(\omega_B) \cdot \mathcal{C}_\ell(\omega_B)}{\sum p_{\sigma_B}(\omega_B)}$$

$p_{\sigma_B}(\omega_B)$ being a gaussian distribution of n_B .

Two parameters: σ_B and amplitude Υ

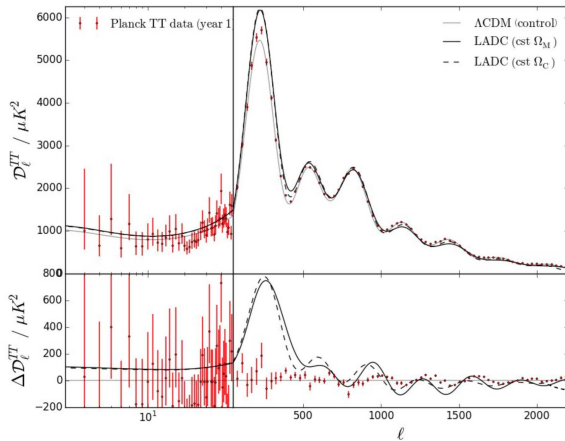
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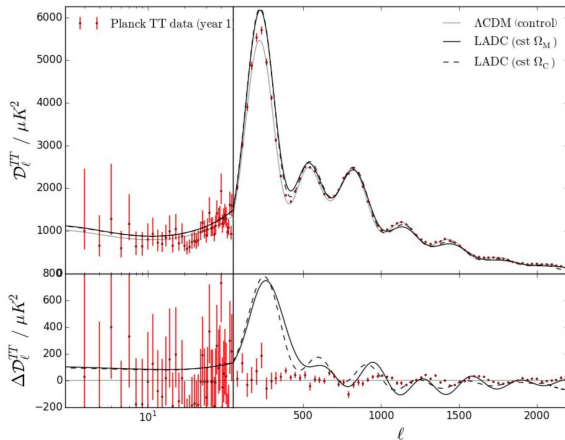
Resulting \mathcal{C}_ℓ

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$\chi^2 \sim 3450$ while $\chi^2 \sim 1030$ for LCDM

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Thank You