

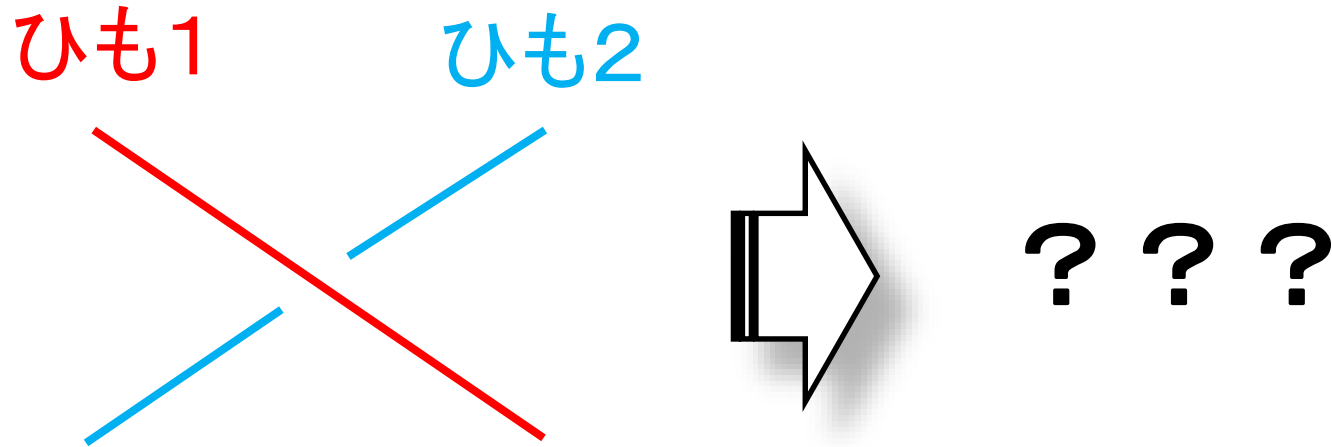
Collisions of **superconducting strings** with **Y-junctions**

共同研究者: 平松尚志(立教大), Daniele Steer(APC)

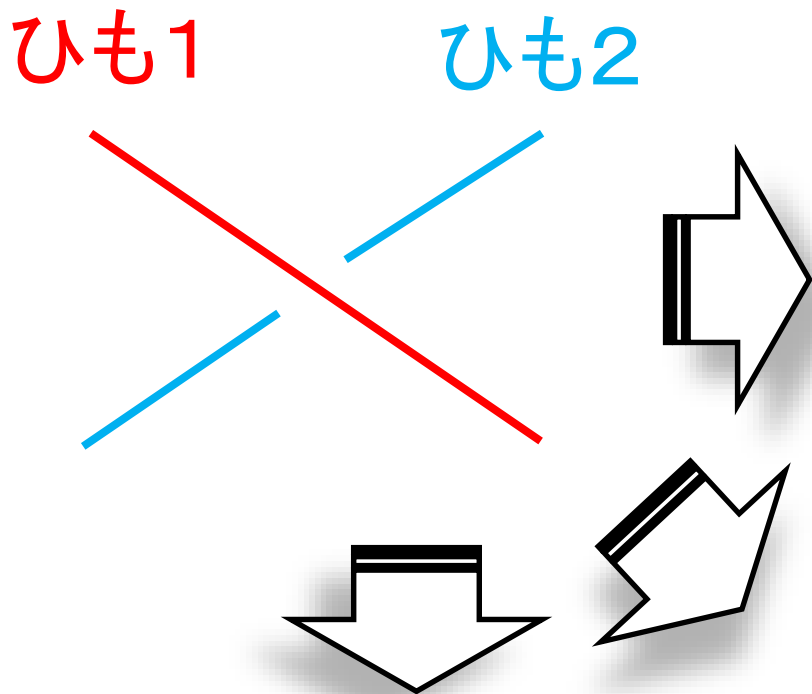
山内 大介

神奈川大学 工学部 物理学教室

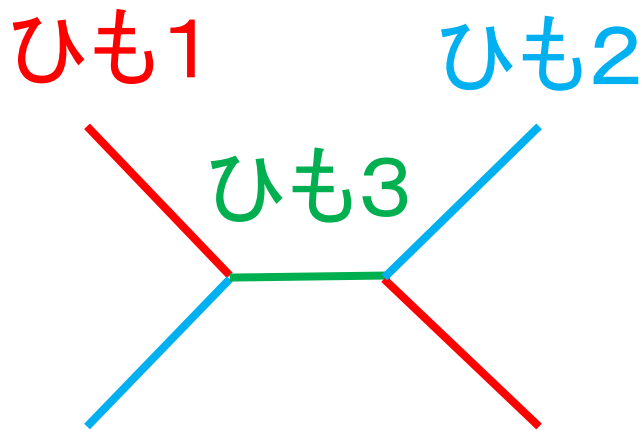
ひもの衝突はユニバーサルか？



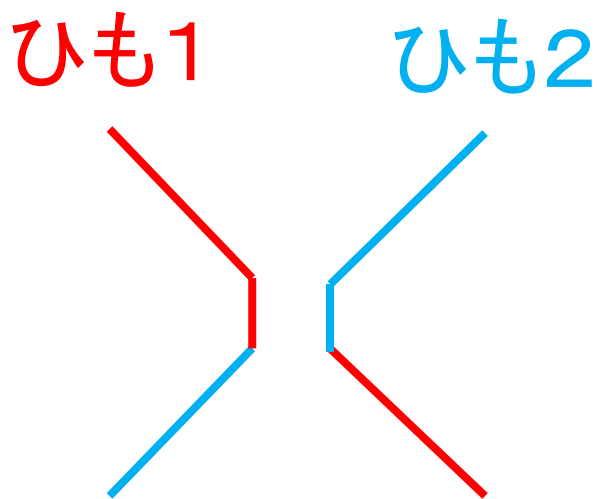
- ひもネットワークの進化を特徴づける
- ループ生成 → 重力波の振幅に鋭敏
- 「ほぼ100%繋ぎ変わる」と信じられている



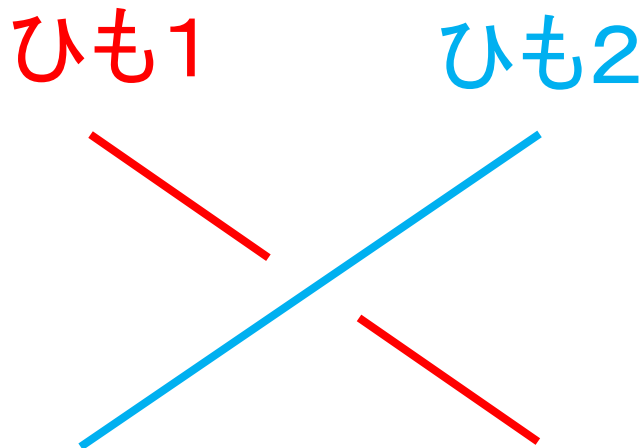
Y接合生成



繋ぎ替え

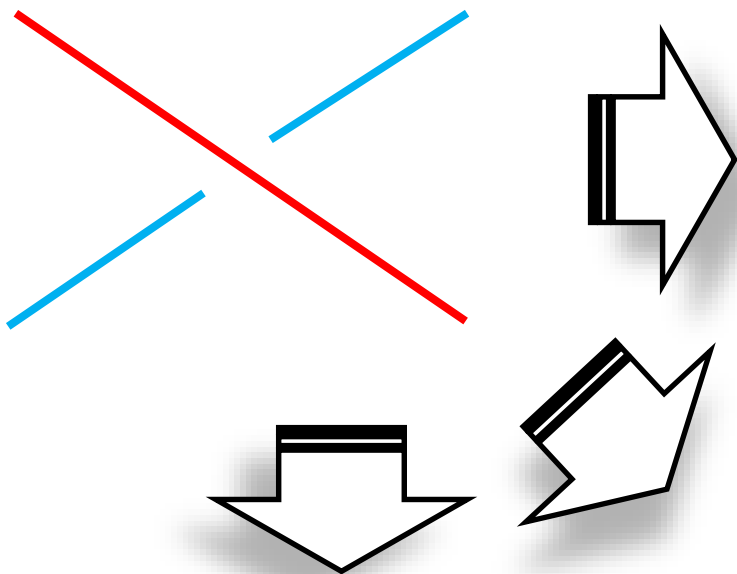


透過



ひも1

ひも2

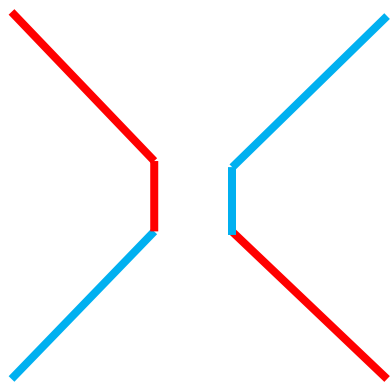


Y接合生成

~~ひも1 ひも2
特定の場合にしか
発生しない!~~

ひも1

ひも2



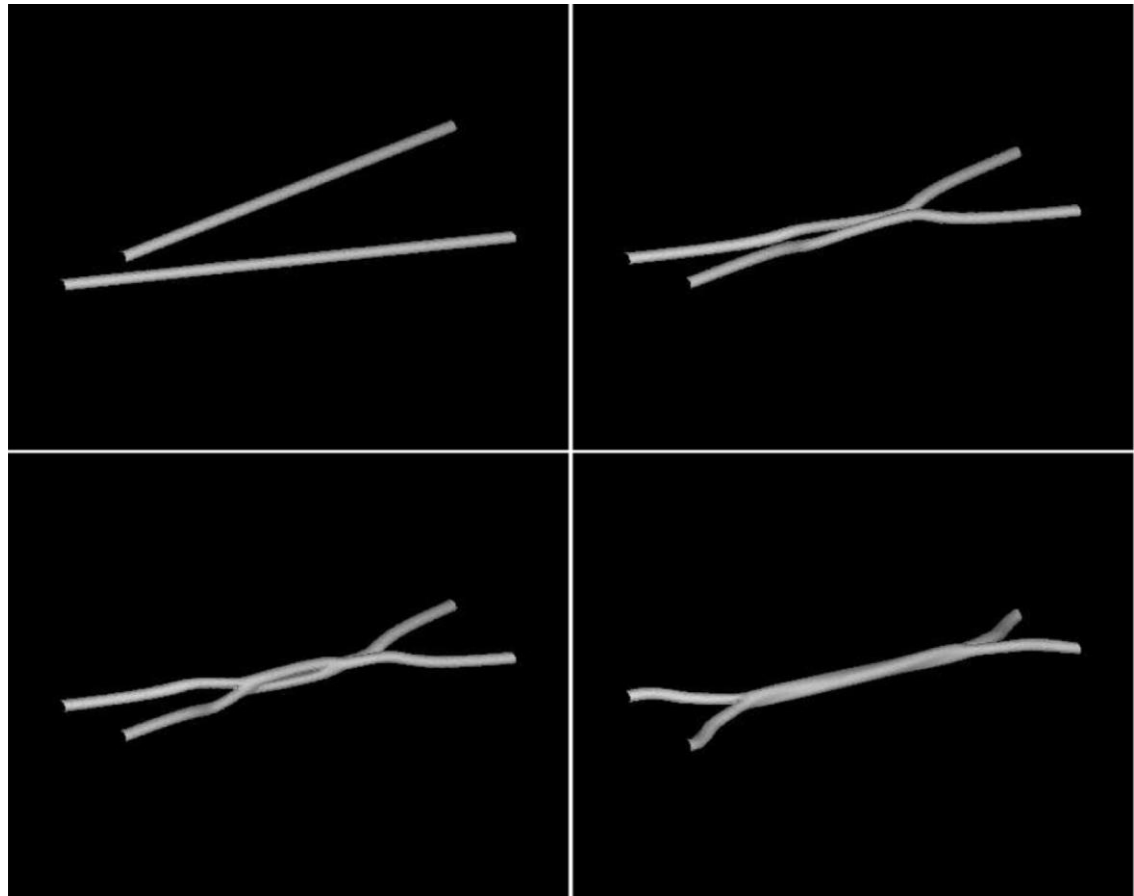
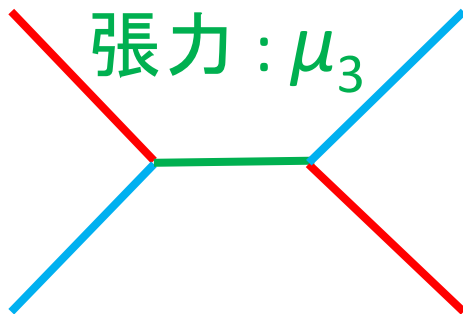
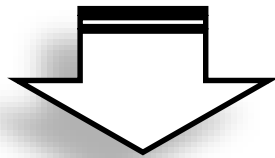
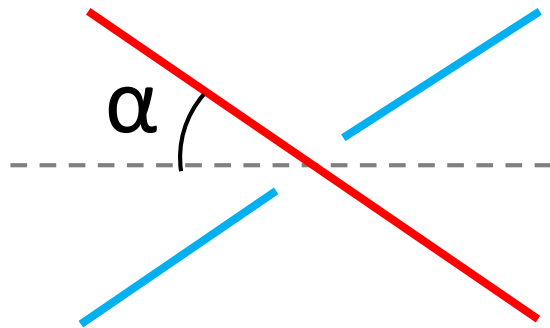
繋ぎ替え

透過

~~ひも1 ひも2
特定の場合にしか
発生しない!~~

Y-接合生成 (type-I AHのみ)

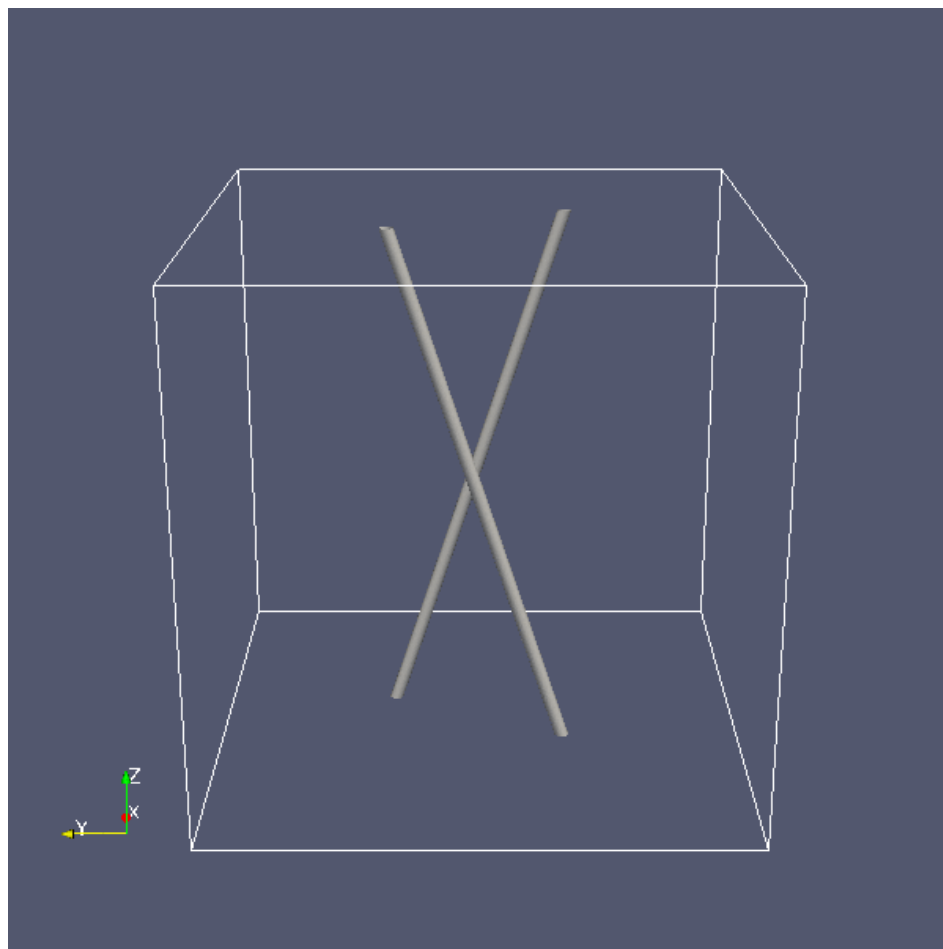
張力: μ_1 張力: μ_1 $\alpha < \arccos\left(\frac{\mu_3}{2\mu_1\sqrt{1-v^2}}\right)$



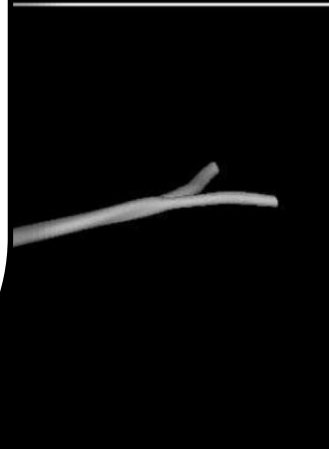
Y-接合生成 (type-I AHのみ)

張力:

α



$\overline{v^2}$



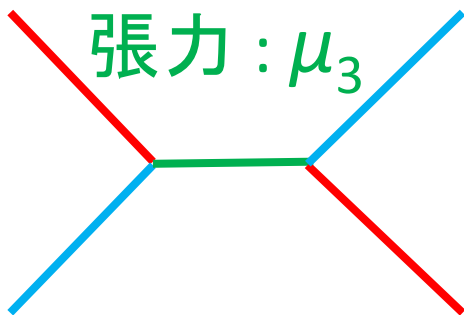
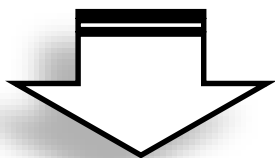
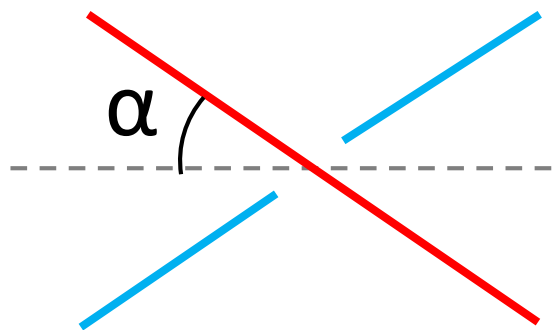
By Hiramatsu

Y-接合生成 (type-I AHのみ)

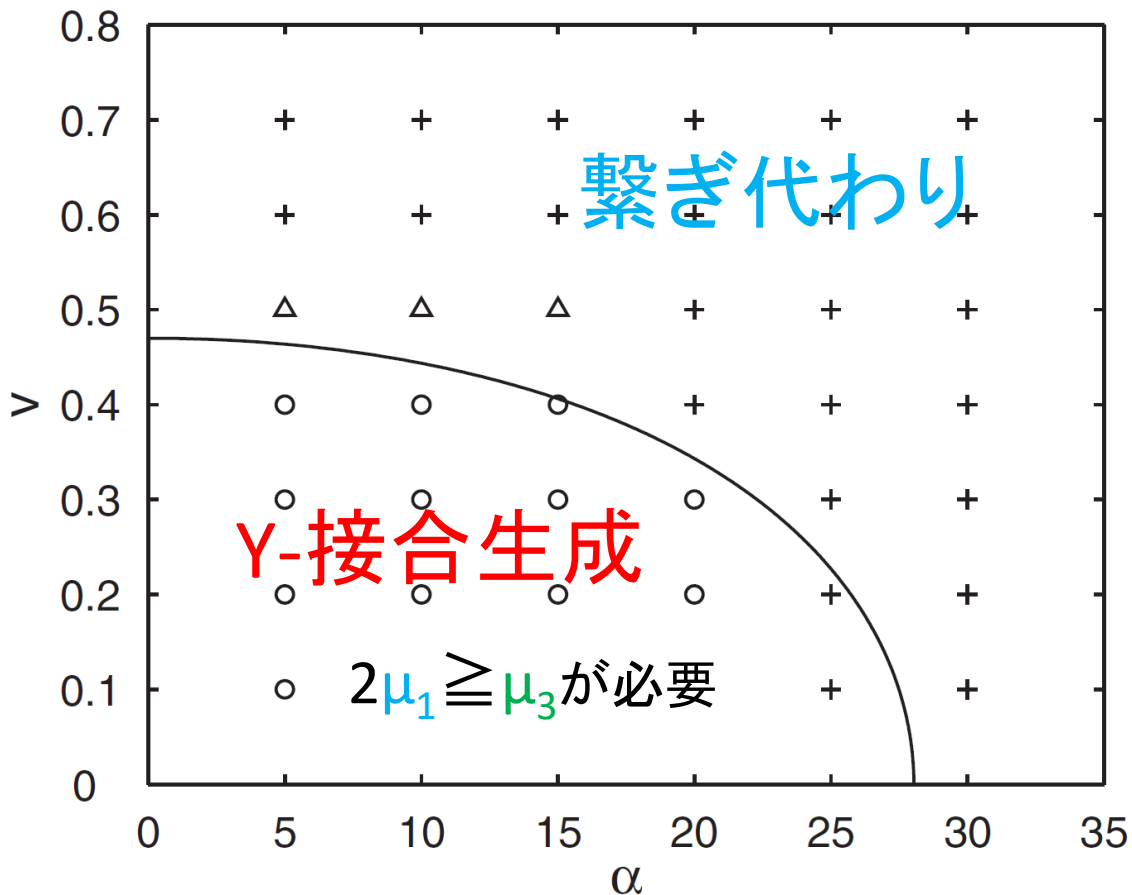
張力: μ_1

張力: μ_1

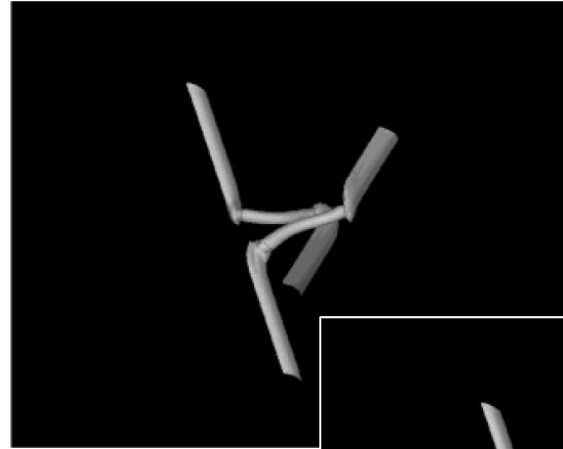
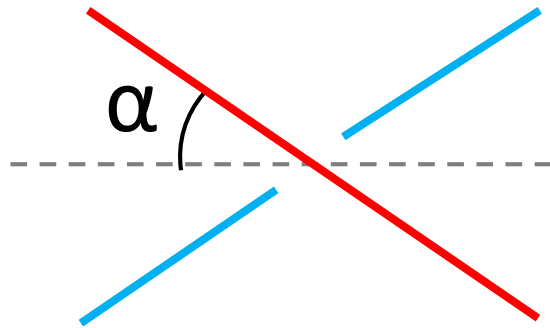
$$\alpha < \arccos\left(\frac{\mu_3}{2\mu_1\sqrt{1-v^2}}\right)$$



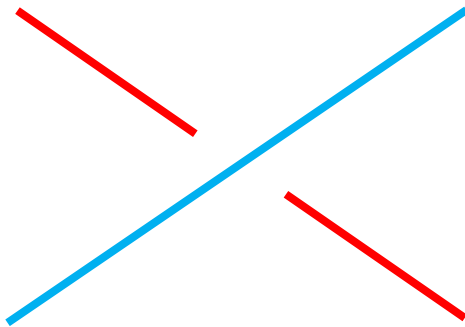
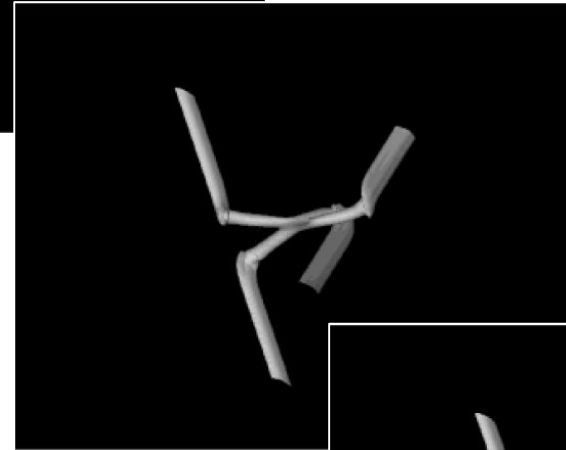
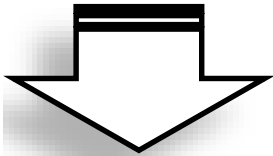
張力: μ_3



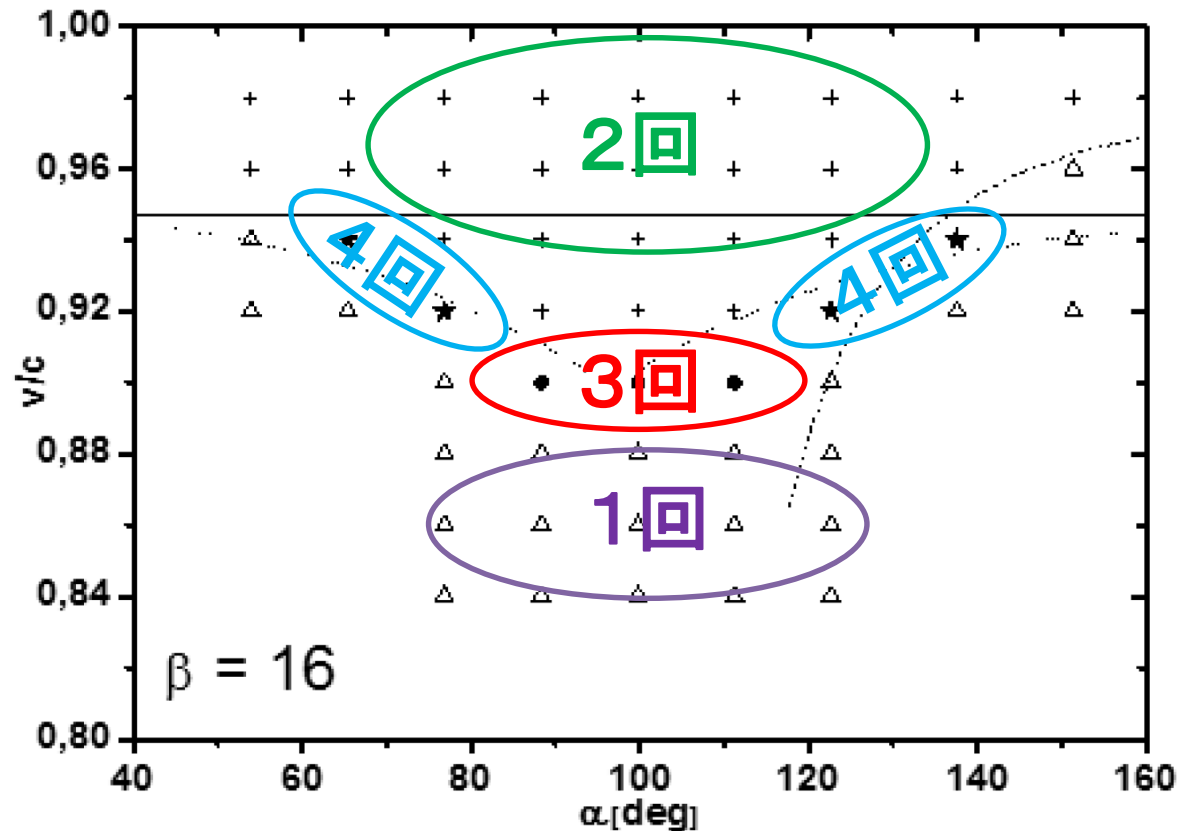
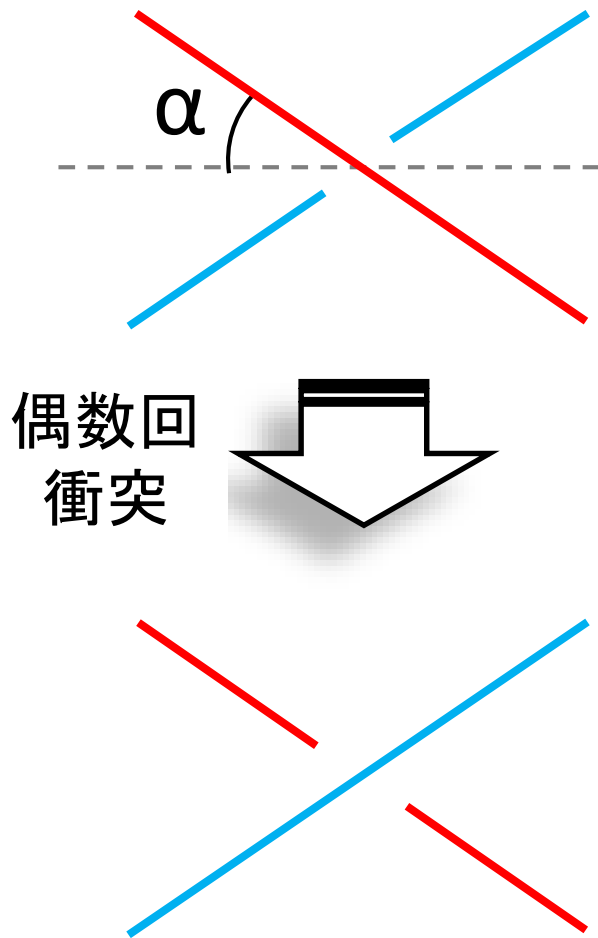
透過：複数回衝突 (type-II AHのみ)



偶数回
衝突



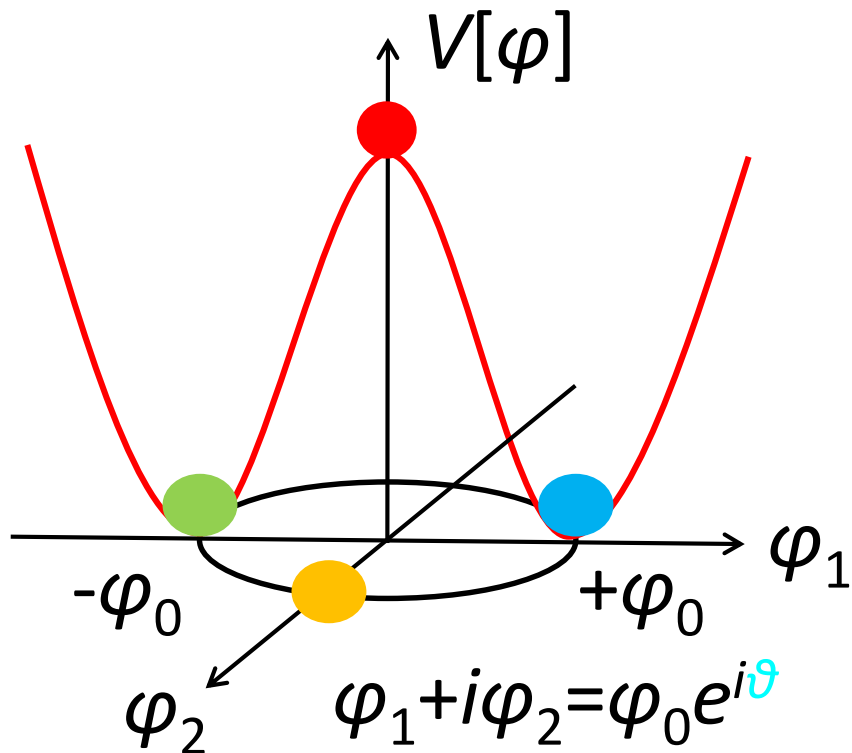
透過：複数回衝突 (type-II AHのみ)



Abelian-Higgs宇宙ひも

$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + (D_\mu \phi)^* (D^\mu \phi) + V(\phi) \right]$$

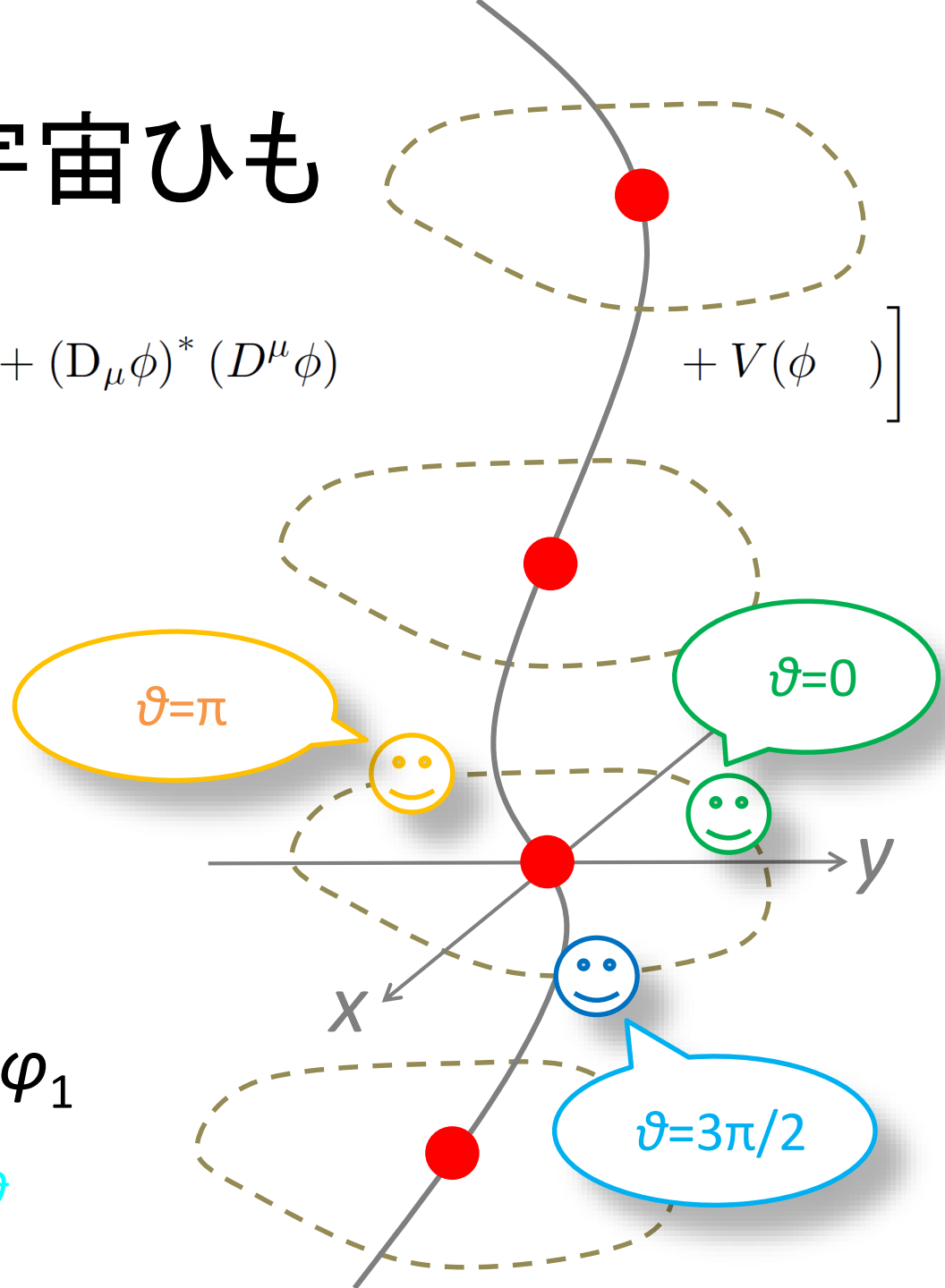
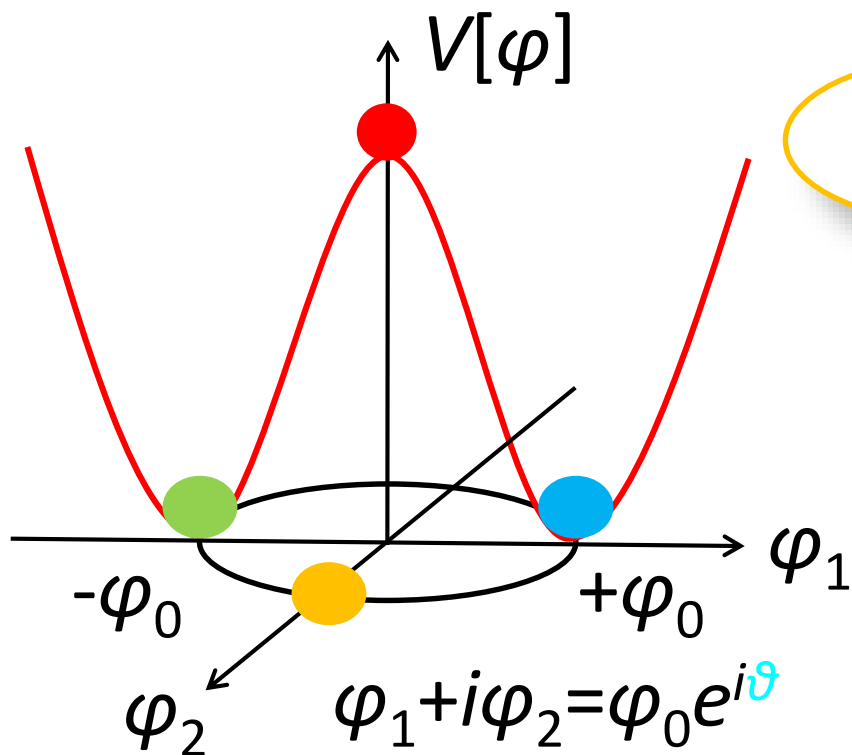
$$V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda_\phi}{4} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)^2$$



Abelian-Higgs宇宙ひも

$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + (D_\mu \phi)^* (D^\mu \phi) + V(\phi) \right]$$

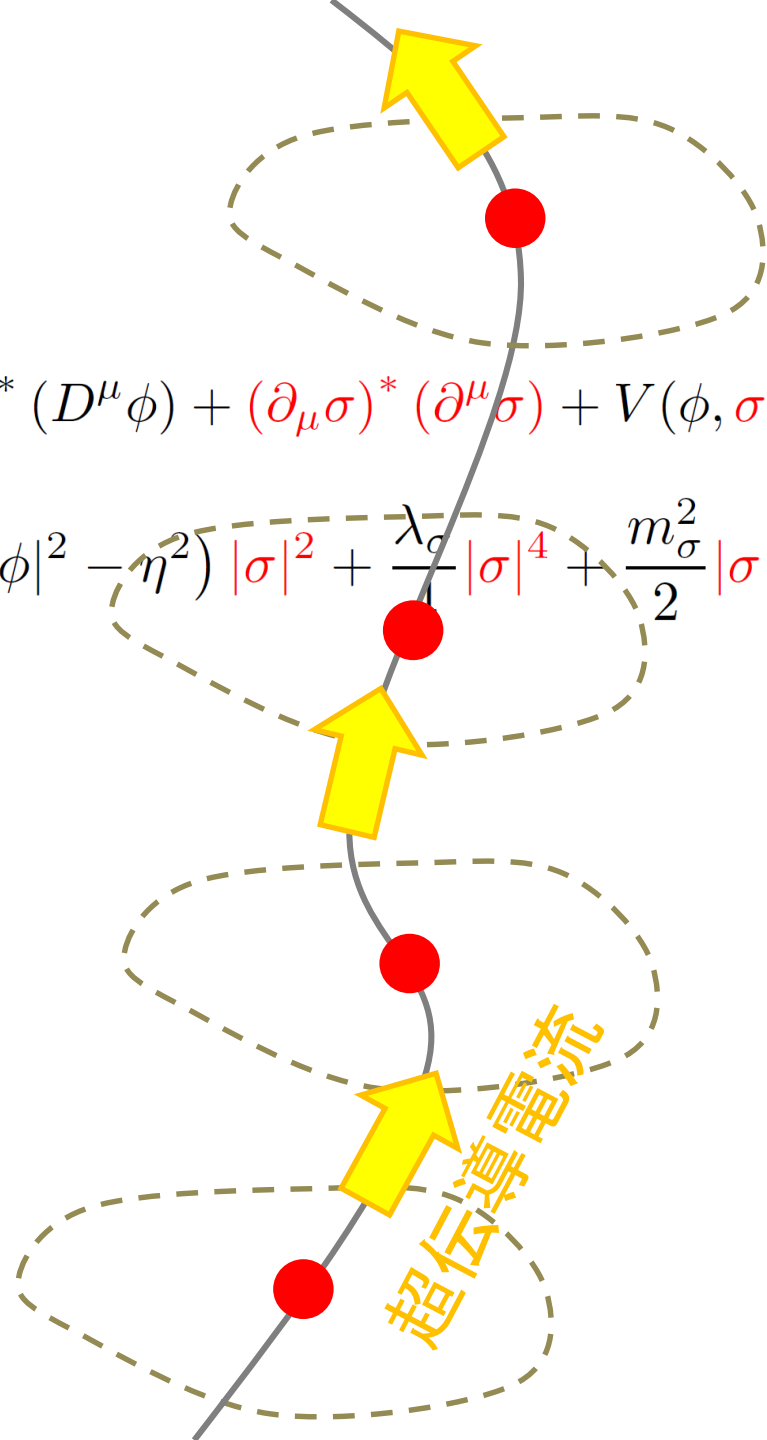
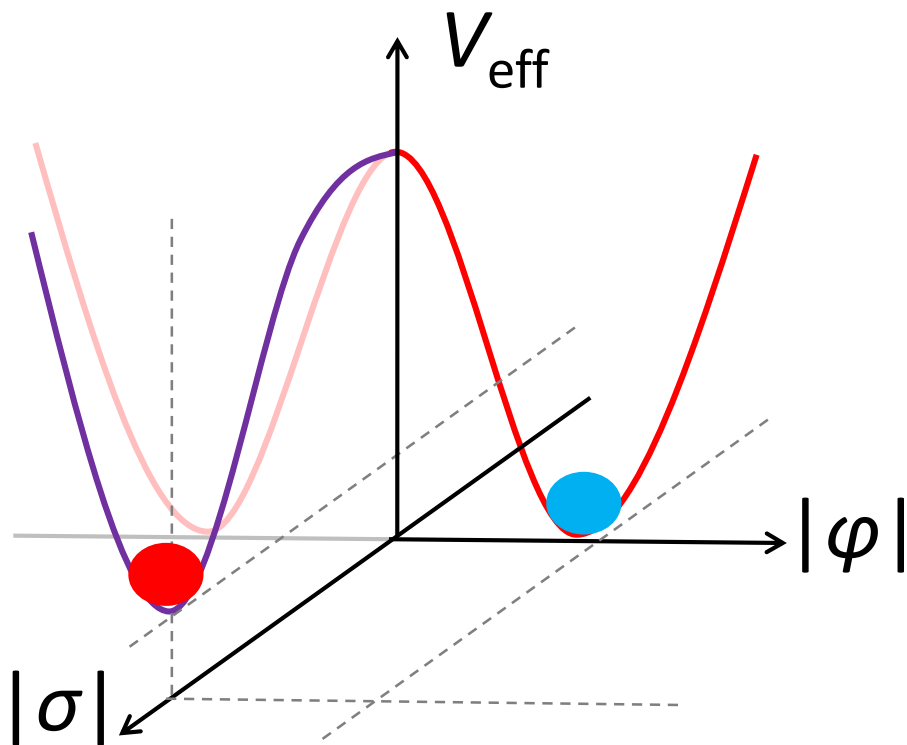
$$V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda}{4} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)^2$$



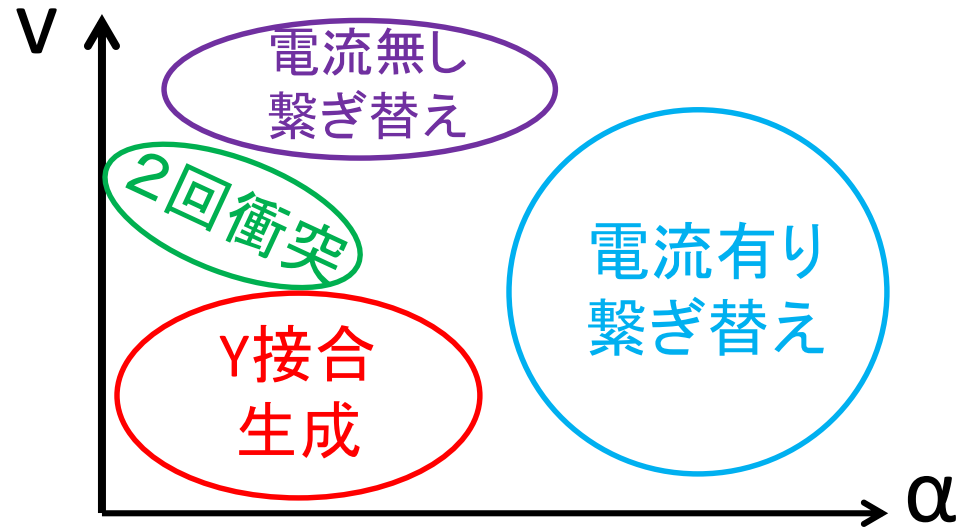
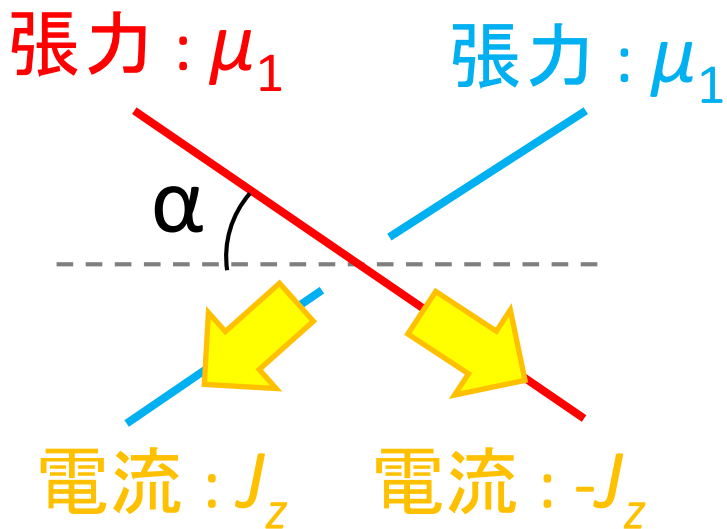
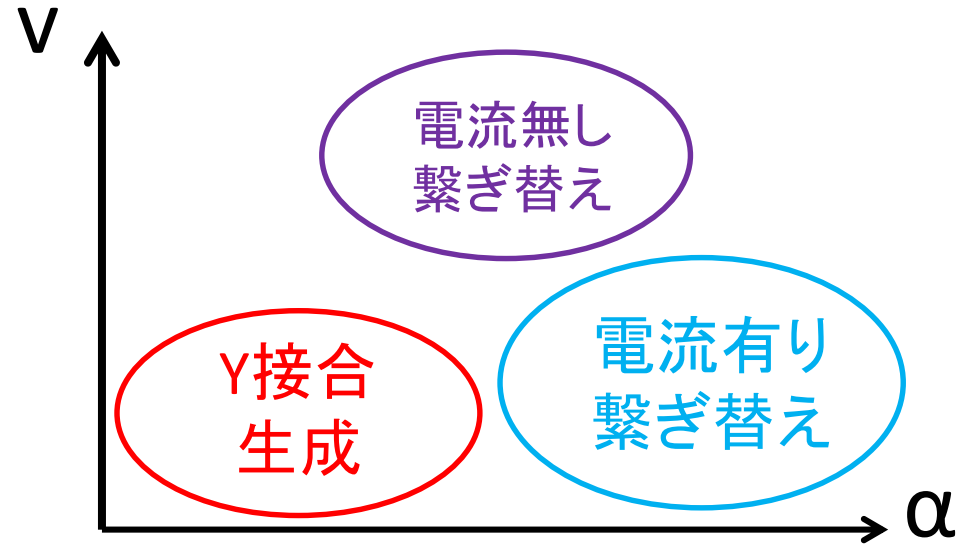
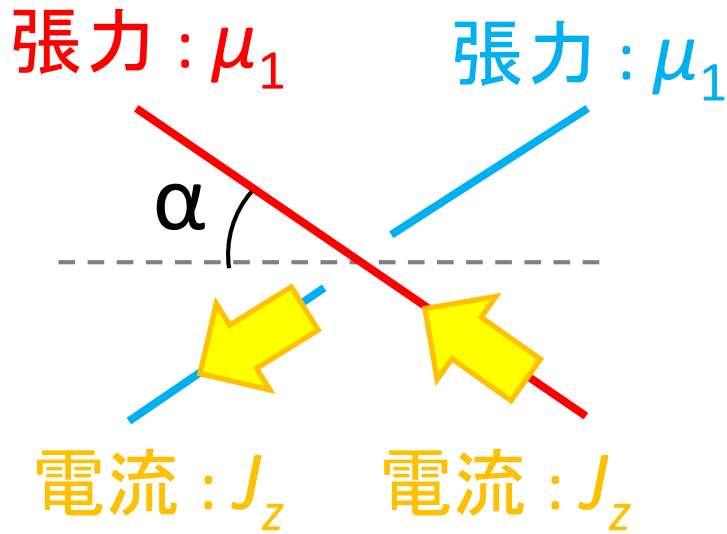
超伝導宇宙ひも

$$S = - \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + (D_\mu \phi)^* (D^\mu \phi) + (\partial_\mu \sigma)^* (\partial^\mu \sigma) + V(\phi, \sigma) \right]$$

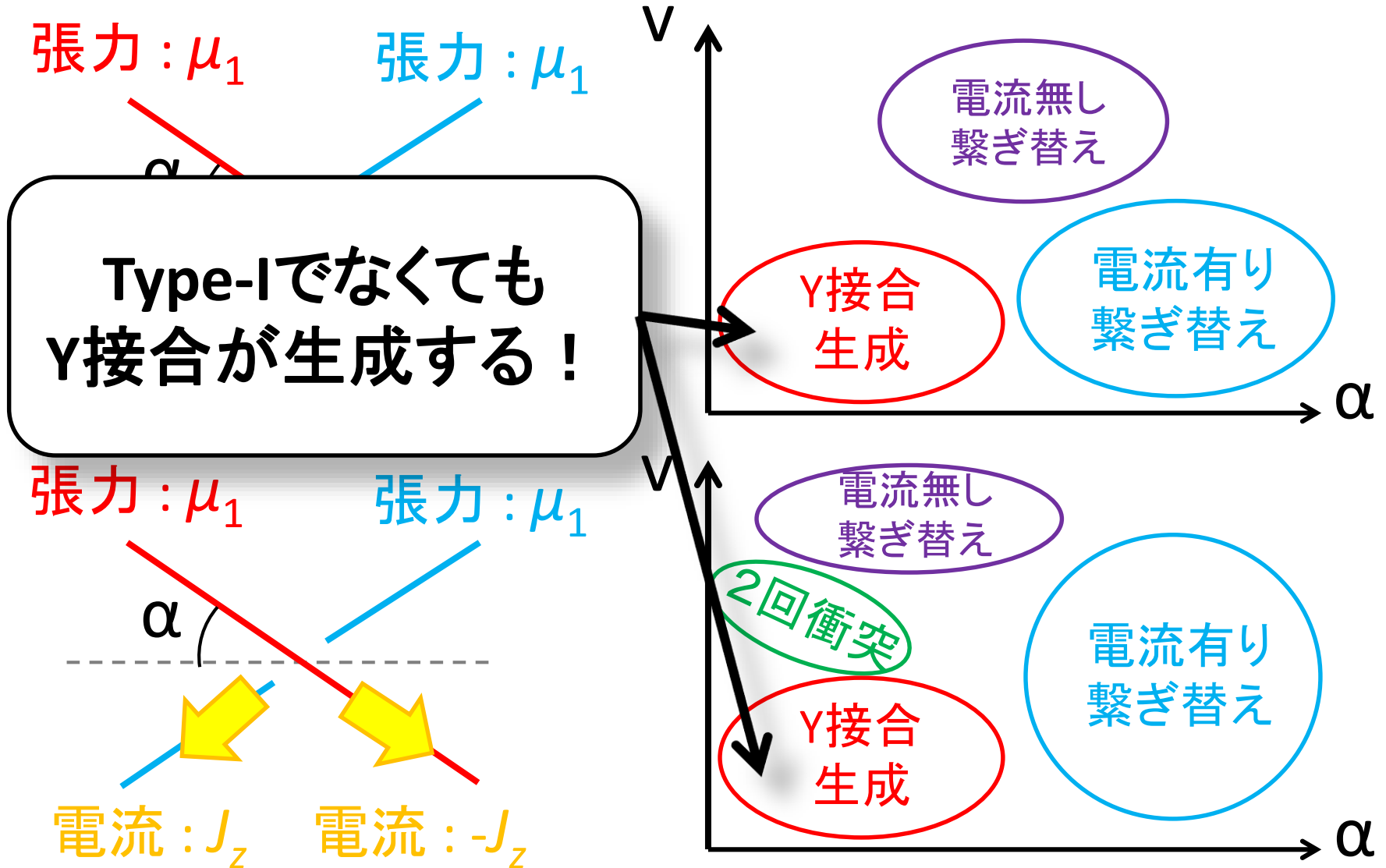
$$V(\phi, \sigma) = \frac{\lambda_\phi}{4} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)^2 + \lambda_{\phi\sigma} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2) |\sigma|^2 + \frac{\lambda_\sigma}{4} |\sigma|^4 + \frac{m_\sigma^2}{2} |\sigma|^2$$



超伝導宇宙ひもの衝突



超伝導ひものとき



目標

**超伝導宇宙ひものY接合生成を
解析的に理解したい！**

超伝導ひもの有効理論

南部後藤作用

$$S = \int d\tau d\sigma \sqrt{-\gamma} \left(-\mu + \kappa_0 \gamma^{ab} \partial_a \vartheta \partial_b \vartheta \right)$$

電流 : $J^a = \epsilon^{ab} \vartheta_{,b}$

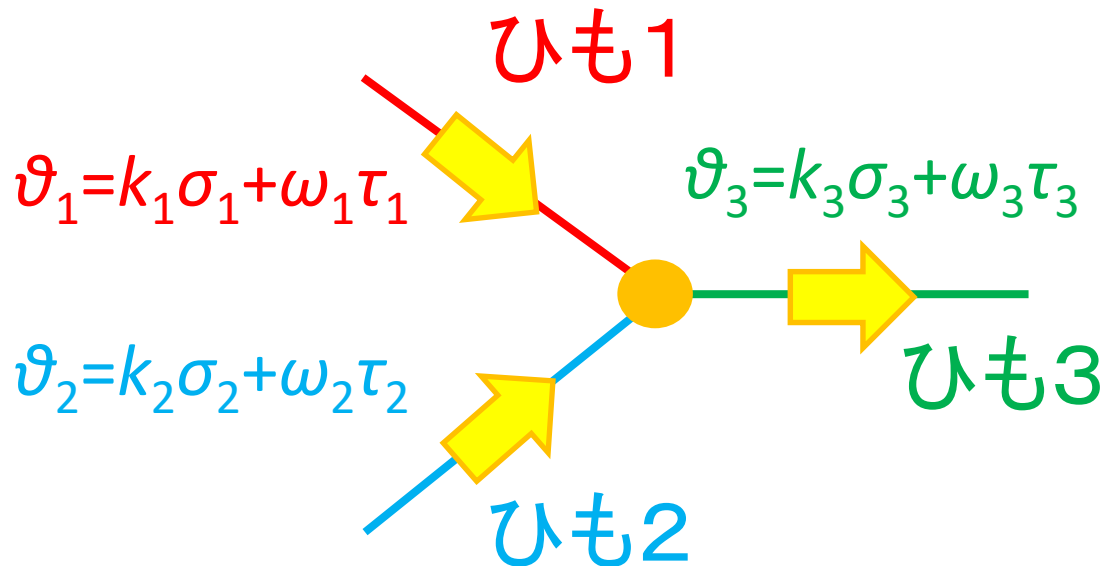
$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{vev}} \exp[i\vartheta]$

$$\vartheta = k\sigma + \omega\tau \rightarrow J = (k, \omega)$$



Y-接合入り有効理論

$$S = \sum_i \int d\tau_i d\sigma_i \Theta(s_i(\tau_i) - \sigma_i) \sqrt{-\gamma_i} \left(-\mu_i + \kappa_0 \gamma_i^{ab} \partial_a \vartheta_i \partial_b \vartheta_i \right) \\ + \sum_i \int d\tau_i \left\{ \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \left[\mathbf{x}_i(s_i(\tau_i), \tau_i) - \mathbf{X}(\tau_i) \right] + \mathbf{g}_i \left[\vartheta_i(s_i(\tau_i), \tau_i) - \Phi(\tau_i) \right] \right\}$$



Y- 効理論

Y接合の位置:
 $\sigma_i = s_i(\tau_i)$

$$S = \sum_i \int d\tau_i d\sigma_i \Theta(s_i(\tau_i) - \sigma_i) \sqrt{-\gamma_i} \left(-\mu_i + \kappa_0 \gamma_i^{ab} \partial_a \vartheta_i \partial_b \vartheta_i \right) + \sum_i \int d\tau_i \left\{ \mathbf{f}_i \cdot \left[\mathbf{x}_i(s_i(\tau_i), \tau_i) - \mathbf{X}(\tau_i) \right] + \mathbf{g}_i \left[\vartheta_i(s_i(\tau_i), \tau_i) - \Phi(\tau_i) \right] \right\}$$

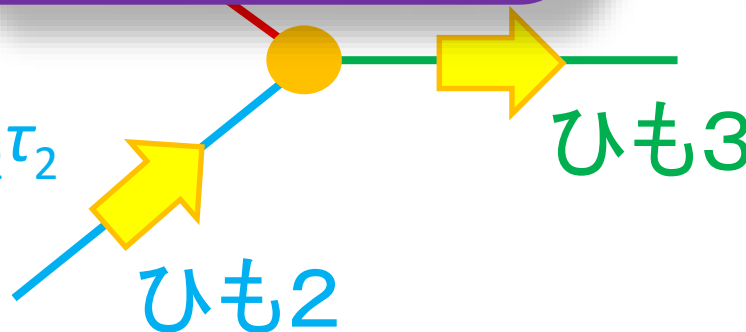
Y接合の
4次元時空上の
位置の情報

Y接合での
電流の保存

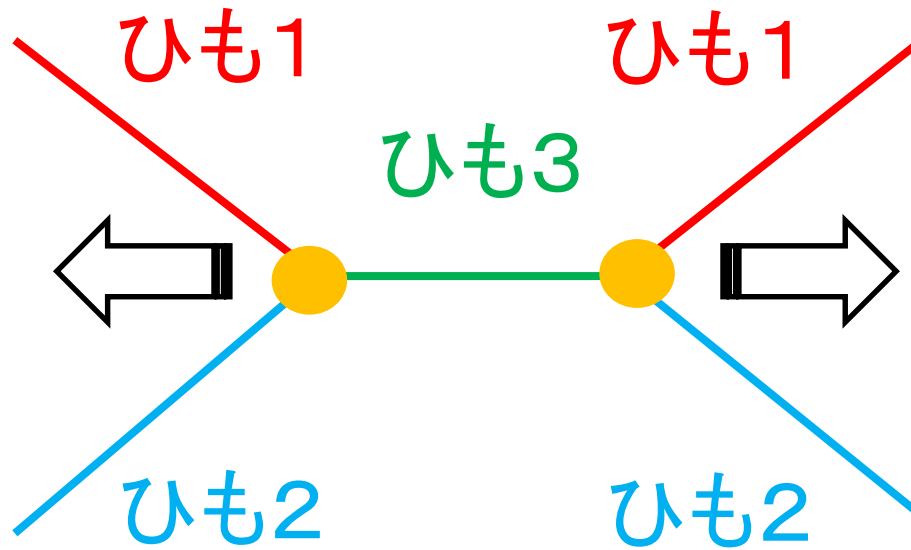
$$\vartheta_1 = k_1 \sigma_1 + \omega_1 \tau_1$$

$$\vartheta_2 = k_2 \sigma_2 + \omega_2 \tau_2$$

$$\vartheta_3 = k_3 \sigma_3 + \omega_3 \tau_3$$



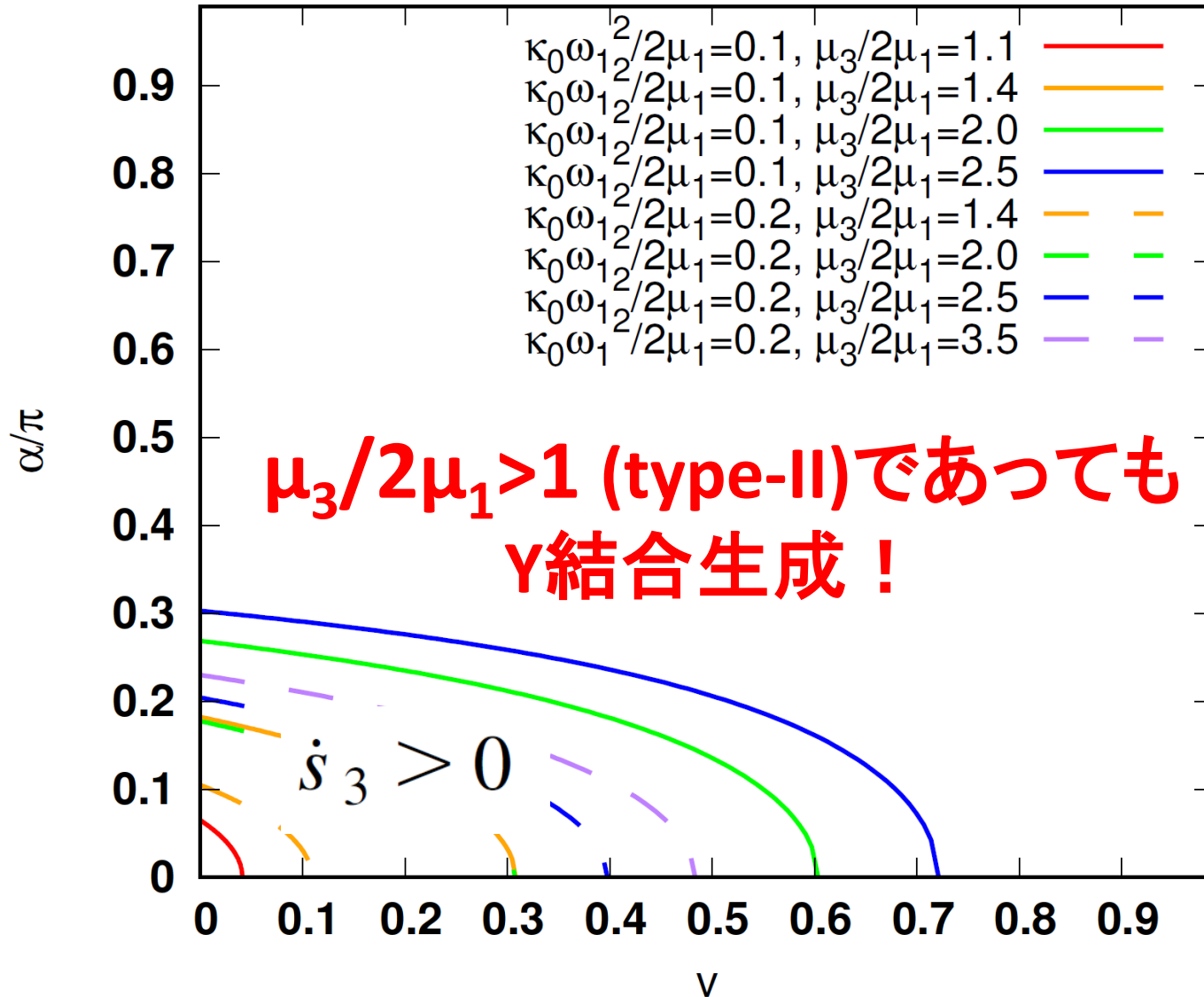
Y接合生成条件



✓ 「ひも3が短くならない」ことを要請

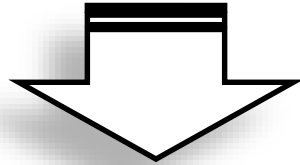
$$\dot{s}_3 > 0$$

相図



まとめ

超伝導宇宙ひもに対してY接合生成条件を明らかにした



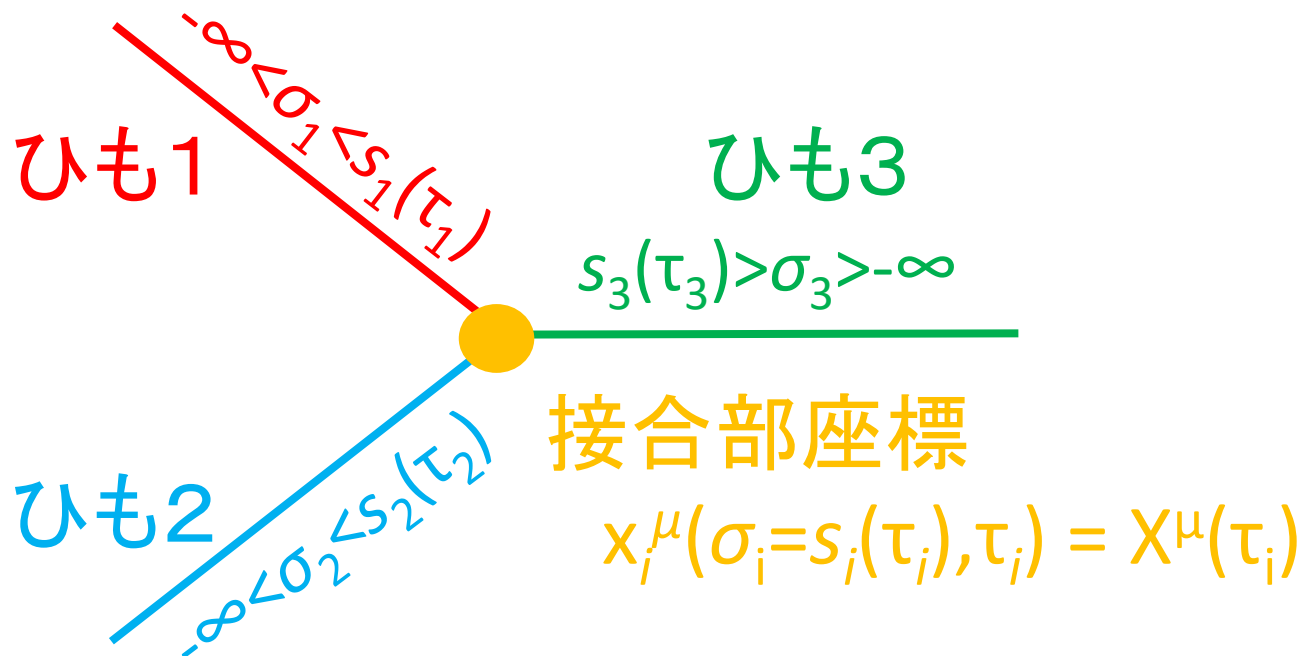
電流の影響により南部後藤ひもではY接合が生成しない領域でも生成しうることがわかった！

- ✓ ネットワーク進化に影響→スケールリングするか？
- ✓ 重力波振幅に影響？

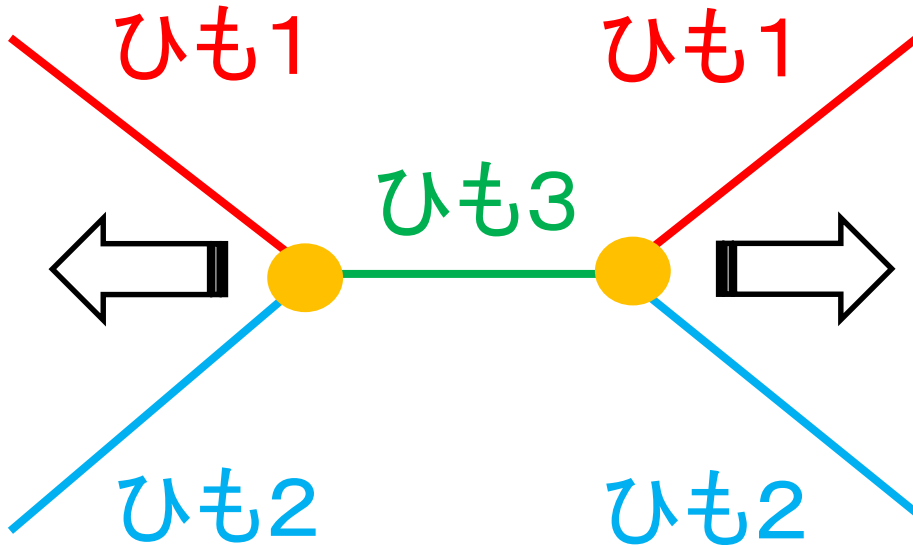
Y接合入り有効理論

$$S = \sum_i \int d\tau_i d\sigma_i \Theta(s_i(\tau_i) - \sigma_i) \sqrt{-\gamma_i}$$

$$+ \sum_i \int d\tau_i f_i \cdot \left[x_i(s_i(\tau_i), \tau_i) - X(\tau_i) \right]$$



Y接合生成条件



✓ 「ひも3が短くならない」
ことを要請

$$\dot{s}_3 > 0$$

$$\alpha < \arccos \left(\frac{\mu_3}{2\mu_1 \sqrt{1 - v^2}} \right)$$