Scotogenic seesaw and baryogenesis

with gauged Baryon number

Diego Restrepo

Instituto de Física
Universidad de Antioquia
Phenomenology Group
http://gfif.udea.edu.co

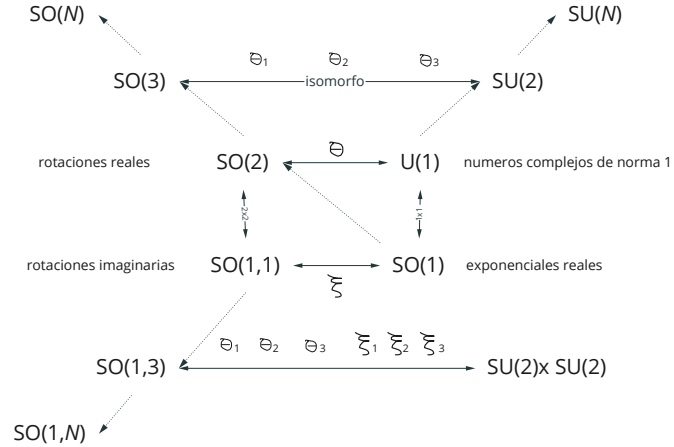
Focus on
arXiv:2205.05762
In collaboration with
Andrés Rivera (UdeA), Walter Tangarife (Loyola University Chicago)

Least Action

SO(3) scalar product

$$L = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - V(|\boldsymbol{r}|) = \frac{1}{2}m\boldsymbol{v}\cdot\boldsymbol{v} - V(|\boldsymbol{r}|)$$

Lie groups



$$U = \exp\left(i \sum_j T_j \theta^j\right), \tag{1}$$

where θ^j are the parameters of the transformation and T_j are the generators.

SO(1)

Consider the 1×1

$$K = -i\,, \tag{2}$$

which generates an element of dilaton group , SO(1), $R(\xi)$

$$\lambda(\xi) = \mathrm{e}^{\xi}\,, \tag{3}$$

which are just the group of the real exponentials. Such a number can be transformed as

$$x \to x' = \mathrm{e}^{\xi}\, x\,, \tag{4}$$

that corresponds to a boost by e^{ξ}. We can defin the invariant scalar product just as the division of real numbers, such that

$$x \cdot y \to x' \cdot y' \equiv \frac{x'}{y'} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\xi}\, x}{\mathrm{e}^{\xi}\, y} = \frac{x}{y} = x \cdot y\,. \tag{5}$$

SO(1, 1)

Queremos obtener una representación 2×2 del álgebra

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow K^2 = -\mathbf{1}\,, \tag{6}$$

que genera un elemento del grupo SO(1, 1) con *parámetro* ξ

$$\Lambda = \exp\left(i\xi K\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\xi & \sinh\xi \\ \sinh\xi & \cosh\xi \end{pmatrix}, \,. \tag{7}$$

La transformación de una coordenada temporaloide y otra espacialoide ($c = 1$)

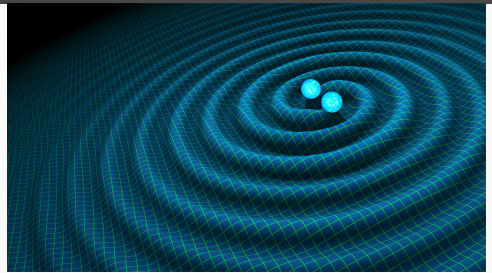
$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\xi & \sinh\xi \\ \sinh\xi & \cosh\xi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cosh \xi = \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$$

Special: parameter ξ or v is constant, e.g, inertial system invariance: *Global* conservation of E and $\boldsymbol{p}$ (still action at a distance!)

General: parameter $\xi(t, \boldsymbol{x})$ or $v(t, \boldsymbol{x})$ is constant, e.g, accelerated system invariance: *Local* conservation of E and $\boldsymbol{p}$

Inestability of binary particle systems

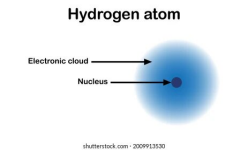


Gravitational wave discovery by LIGO

credits: science.org

Noether's paradigm

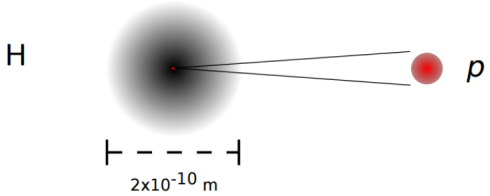
U(1): From special θ to general $\theta(t, \boldsymbol{x})$



What is a ~~particle~~ *wavicle*? https://www.quantamagazine.org/what-is-a-particle-20201112/

Is a "Quantum Excitation of a Field"

Is a "Irreducible Representation of a Group"

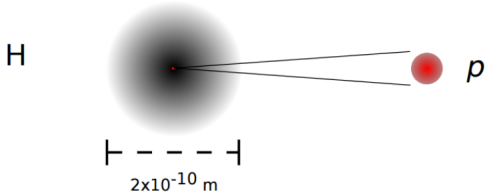

H
p
2x10-10 m

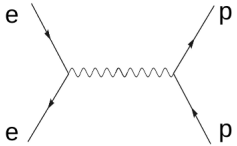
Interacción → Fuerza = Δ**p**/Δt

Introducción

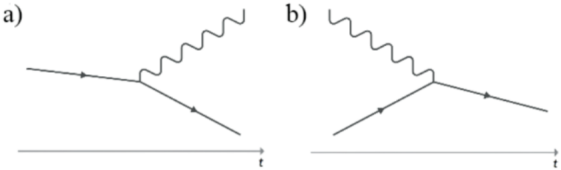
Campos de materia

Campos de radiación





doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1287/1/012045



Emisión absorción

Interacción → Fuerza = Δ**p**/Δt

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Campos de materia →

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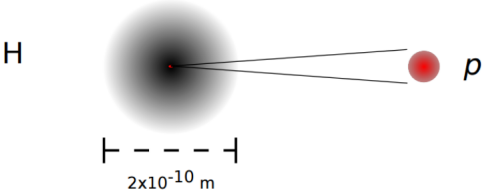
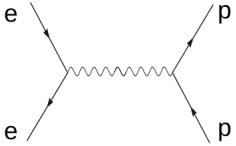
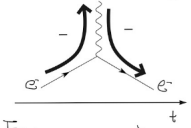




Single charge



Fuerza $\frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} \neq 0$

$(e^-)^* = e^+$

∿∿∿ fotón neutro

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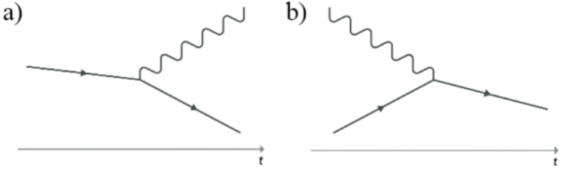
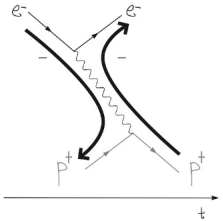


Emisión absorción

$$e^- \rightarrow e^{-iEt}$$

$$e^+ \rightarrow e^{-iE(-t)}$$



Under a general Lorentz transformation we have.

$$A^\mu(x) \to A'^\mu(x) = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu(\Lambda^{-1}x). \tag{8}$$

A pure underscript 4-vector is

$$\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) = (\partial_0, \boldsymbol{\nabla}). \tag{9}$$

From

$$\frac{1}{x'^\mu} = \left(\Lambda^{-1}\right)^\nu{}_\mu \frac{1}{x^\nu}\,, \tag{10}$$

the tranformation properties for a $\partial_\mu = \partial/\partial x^\mu$, are

$$\partial'_\mu = \left(\Lambda^{-1}\right)^\nu{}_\mu \partial_\nu\,. \tag{11}$$

In this way, the invariant scalar product between the 4-vector field and the four-gradient is just

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu \to \partial'_\mu A'^\mu = \partial_\mu A^\mu \,. \tag{12}$$

Name	Symbol	SU(N)
scalar N-plet	Ψ	$U\Psi$
scalar anti-N-plet	$\Psi^\dagger$	$\Psi^\dagger U^\dagger$

Name	Symbol	Lorentz
Photon	A^μ	$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu$
4-gradient	∂_μ	$\partial_\nu \left(\Lambda^{-1}\right)^\nu{}_\mu$

Table 1: Scalar products: $\Psi^\dagger\Psi$, $\partial_\mu A^\mu$, $A^\nu A_\nu$, $\partial_\mu\partial^\mu$

Name	Symbol	Lorentz	$U(1)$
e_L: electron left	ξ_α	$S_\alpha{}^\beta \xi_\beta$	$e^{i\theta}\xi_\alpha$
$(e_L)^\dagger$: positron right	$(\xi_\alpha)^\dagger = \xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}$	$\xi^\dagger_{\dot\beta}\left[S^\dagger\right]^{\dot\beta}{}_{\dot\alpha}$	$\xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha} e^{-i\theta}$
e_R: electron right	$(\eta^\alpha)^\dagger = \eta^{\dagger\,\dot\alpha}$	$\left[\left(S^{-1}\right)^\dagger\right]^{\dot\alpha}{}_{\dot\beta}\eta^{\dagger\,\dot\beta}$	$e^{i\theta}\eta^{\dagger\,\dot\alpha}$
$(e_R)^\dagger$: positron left	η^α	$\eta^\beta\left[S^{-1}\right]_\beta{}^\alpha$	$e^{-i\theta}\eta^\alpha$

Table 2: electron components

Scalar products

- ~~U(1)~~ Majorana scalars: $\xi^\alpha\xi_\alpha + \xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}\xi^{\dagger\dot\alpha}$, $\eta^\alpha\eta_\alpha + \eta^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}\eta^{\dagger\dot\alpha}$.
- Dirac scalar: $\eta^\alpha\xi_\alpha + \xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}\eta^{\dagger\,\dot\alpha}$.
- Tensor under subgroup $\mathrm{SL}(2,C)$ but vector under $\mathrm{SO}(1,3)$: $S^{\dagger\dot\alpha}{}_{\dot\beta}\overline{\sigma}^{\mu\,\dot\beta\beta}S_\beta{}^\alpha = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu\overline{\sigma}^{\nu\,\dot\alpha\alpha}$

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$(e_R)^\dagger$: positron left	η^α	$\eta^\beta\left[S^{-1}\right]_\beta{}^\alpha$	$e^{-i\theta}\eta^\alpha$

Table 3: electron components

General theory: QED $\rightarrow D_\mu = i\partial_\mu - ieA_\mu$, $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$

$$\xi^\alpha \rightarrow \xi'^\alpha = e^{i\theta(x)}\xi^\alpha \qquad \eta_\alpha \rightarrow \eta'_\alpha = e^{-i\theta(x)}\eta_\alpha$$

$$D_\mu\xi^\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu\xi^\alpha)' = e^{i\theta(x)}D_\mu\xi^\alpha \qquad D_\mu\eta_\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu\eta_\alpha)' = e^{-i\theta(x)}D_\mu\eta_\alpha$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}\bar\sigma^{\mu\,\dot\alpha\alpha}D_\mu\xi_\alpha + i\eta^\alpha\sigma^\mu_{\alpha\dot\alpha}D_\mu\eta^{\dagger\,\dot\alpha} - m\left(\eta^\alpha\xi_\alpha + \xi^\dagger_{\dot\alpha}\eta^{\dagger\,\dot\alpha}\right) - \tfrac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}$$

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$$\mathcal{L} = i\overline{\psi}\gamma^\mu D_\mu\psi - m\overline{\psi}\psi - \tfrac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}\,.$$

Dirac spinor

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} e_L \\ e_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^\mu \\ \overline{\sigma}^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

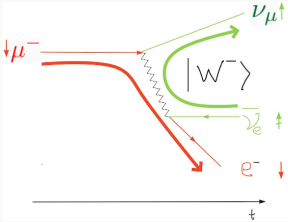
$$\overline{\psi} = \psi^\dagger\gamma^0\,.$$

$SU(2)_L$ $\rightarrow D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2\frac{\tau_i}{2}W^i_\mu$: 17 years later... (stages of grief $\rightarrow$ 1967)

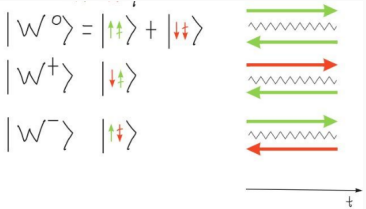
Not mass, not charge

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W^i_{\mu\nu} W_i^{\mu\nu}$$



Denial

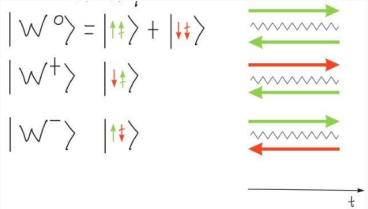


$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \to D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2\frac{\tau_i}{2}W^i_\mu - ig_1 B_\mu$: 17 years later... (stages of grief $\to$ 1967)

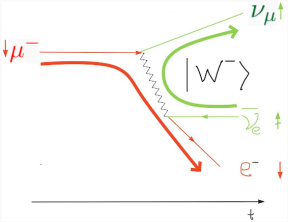
Not mass, hypercharge,

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$

Denial



$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4}W^i_{\mu\nu}W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$$

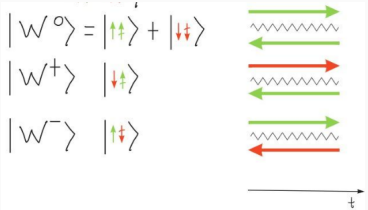


$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \to D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W^i_\mu - ig_1 B_\mu$: 17 years later... (stages of grief $\to$ 1967)

Not mass, hypercharge, not Dirac

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	**1**	-1

Denial



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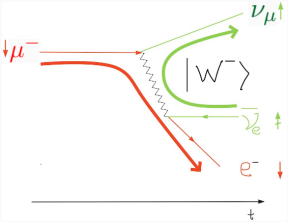

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Higgs mechanism: tachyonic mass $\mu^2 < 0$, and condensate

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$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$
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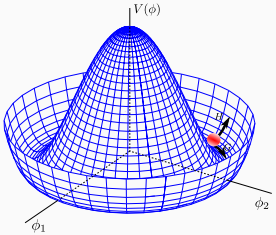
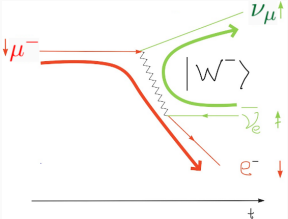
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x)+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x)\right]$	-	**2**	$1/2$

Contempt



$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W^i_{\mu\nu} W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$$



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Contempt

$$\begin{pmatrix} W^3_\mu \\ B_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_W & \sin\theta_W \\ -\sin\theta_W & \cos\theta_W \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W^i_{\mu\nu} W_i^{\mu\nu} - \tfrac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$$

$$\Phi \to \Phi' = \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2}\theta_i(x)\right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \partial\psi - m_e \bar{\psi}\psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \tfrac{1}{2}\partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos\theta_W \sin\theta_W} \overline{\nu_L} \nu_L Z_\mu + \cdots$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2}\right) + \left(m_W^2 W^{\mu -} W^+_\mu + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu\right)\left(1 + 2\frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2}\right) + \frac{m_e}{v}\bar{\psi}\psi H$$

$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \to D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W^i_\mu - ig_1 B_\mu$: 21 years later... (stages of grief $\to$ 1971)

Z and W phenomenology and discovery

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	**1**	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x)+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x)\right]$	-	**2**	$1/2$

Bargaining

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W^i_{\mu\nu} W_i^{\mu\nu} - \tfrac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$$

$$\Phi \to \Phi' = \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2}\theta_i(x)\right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \partial\psi - m_e \bar{\psi}\psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \tfrac{1}{2}\partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos\theta_W \sin\theta_W} \overline{\nu_L} \nu_L Z_\mu + \cdots$$

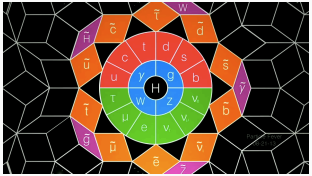
$$- \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2}\right) + \left(m_W^2 W^{\mu -} W^+_\mu + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu\right)\left(1 + 2\frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2}\right) + \frac{m_e}{v}\bar{\psi}\psi H$$

$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \to D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2\frac{\tau_i}{2}W^i_\mu - ig_1 B_\mu$: 32 years later... (stages of grief $\to$ 1982)

Hierarchy problem

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	**1**	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x)+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2}G_i(x)\right]$	-	**2**	$1/2$

Depression



credit: quantumdiaries.org

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4}W^i_{\mu\nu}W_i^{\mu\nu} - \tfrac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu\Phi)^\dagger D_\mu\Phi - \mu^2\Phi^\dagger\Phi - \lambda\left(\Phi^\dagger\Phi\right)$$

$$\Phi \to \Phi' = \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2}\theta_i(x)\right]\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[H(x)+v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\overline{\psi}\gamma^\mu\partial\psi - m_e\overline{\psi}\psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger\bar{\sigma}^\mu\partial_\mu\nu_L + \tfrac{1}{2}\partial^\mu H\partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos\theta_W\sin\theta_W}\overline{\nu_L}\nu_L Z_\mu + \cdots$$

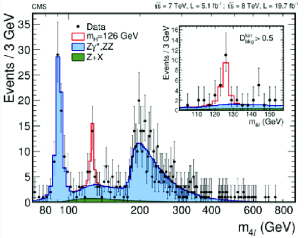
$$-\frac{1}{2}m_H^2H^2\left(1+\frac{H}{v}+\frac{H^2}{4v^2}\right) + \left(m_W^2W^{\mu-}W^+_\mu + \frac{1}{2}m_Z^2Z^\mu Z_\mu\right)\left(1+2\frac{H}{v}+\frac{H^2}{v^2}\right) + \frac{m_e}{v}\overline{\psi}\psi H$$

$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \to D_\mu = \mathbf{1}\partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W^i_\mu - ig_1 B_\mu$: 62 years later... (stages of grief $\to$ 2012)

Higgs discovery!

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	**2**	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	**1**	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x)+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x)\right]$	-	**2**	$1/2$

Acceptance

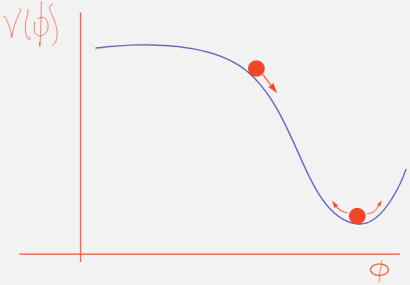


$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \overline{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W^i_{\mu\nu} W_i^{\mu\nu} - \tfrac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)$$

$$\Phi \to \Phi' = \exp\left[i\frac{\tau^i}{2}\theta_i(x)\right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\overline{\psi}\gamma^\mu \partial\psi - m_e \overline{\psi}\psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \overline{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \tfrac{1}{2}\partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos\theta_W \sin\theta_W} \overline{\nu_L} \nu_L Z_\mu + \cdots$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2}\right) + \left(m_W^2 W^{\mu -} W^+_\mu + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu\right)\left(1 + 2\frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2}\right) + \frac{m_e}{v}\overline{\psi}\psi H$$



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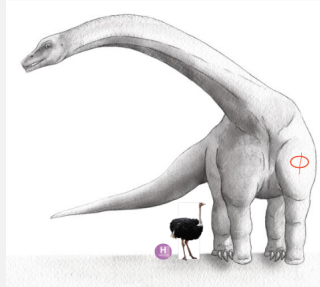
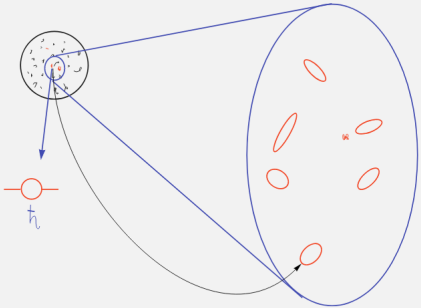




en.wikipedia.org

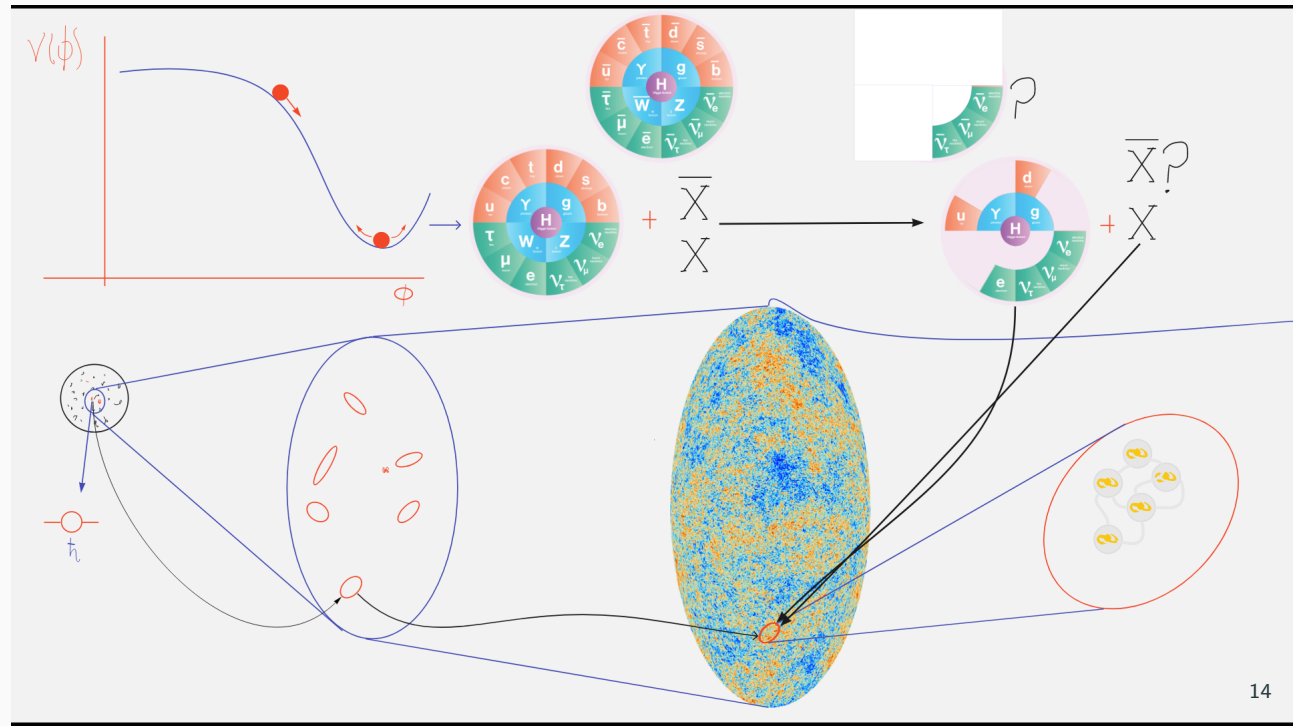
Jacobus Kapteyn - Wikipedia

Prof Jacobus Cornelius Kapteyn FRS FRSE LLD (19 January 1851 - 18 June 1922) was a Dutch astronomer. He carried out extensive studies of the Milky Way and was the discoverer of evidence for galactic rotation. Kapteyn was also among the first to suggest ...

en.wikipedia.org

Fritz Zwicky - Wikipedia

Fritz Zwicky (; German: ; February 14, 1898 - February 8, 1974) was a Swiss astronomer. He worked most of his life at the California Institute of Technology in the United States of America, where he made many important contributions in theoretical and o...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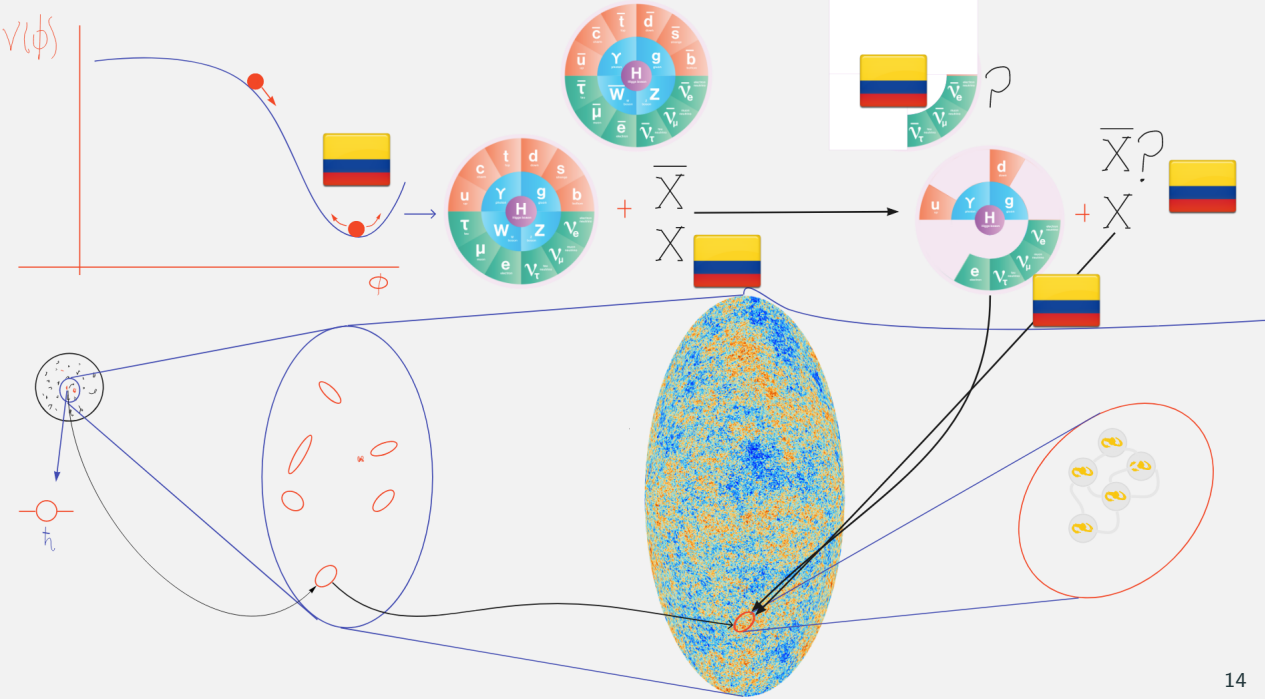
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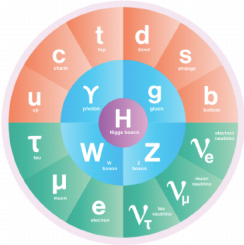
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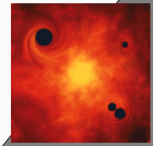
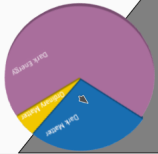
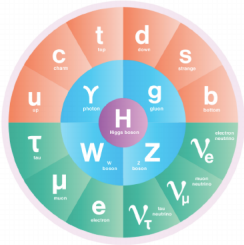



Dark Energy
Baryonic Matter
Dark Matter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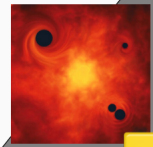

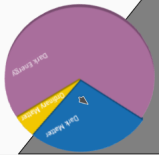
Dark Energy
Baryonic Matter
Dark Matter