

# New Advances in Unified Field Theory and Particle Physics

Tian Ma & Shouhong Wang (Supported by NSF, ONR and Chinese NSF)

arXiv: 1206.5078, 1210.0448, & 1212.4893

- **Principle of Interaction Dynamics (PID):** Least action with energy-momentum conservation constraints. With PID applied to the Einstein-Hilbert functional, e.g., we derive the following gravitational field equations:

$$(\delta L_{EH}(g_{ij}), X) = 0 \quad \forall \quad D^i X_{ij} = 0 \quad \implies \quad R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}R = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{ij} - D_i D_j \varphi,$$

leading to a unified theory for dark matter and dark energy.

- **Principle of Representation Invariance (PRI):** Physical laws for an  $SU(N)$  gauge theory should be covariant under different representations of  $SU(N)$ .

**Unified field model based on PID & PRI:**  $G_{ab}^w = \frac{1}{8}\lambda_{ad}^c\lambda_{cb}^d$ ,  $G_{ab}^s = \frac{1}{12}f_{ad}^c f_{cb}^d$

$$(1) \quad R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu} = \left[ \nabla_{\mu} - \frac{e\alpha^E}{\hbar c}A_{\mu} - \frac{g_w\alpha_a^w}{\hbar c}W_{\mu}^a - \frac{g_s\alpha_k^s}{\hbar c}S_{\mu}^k \right] \Phi_{\nu},$$

$$(2) \quad \partial^{\nu}F_{\nu\mu} - e\bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}\psi = \left[ \nabla_{\mu} - \frac{e\alpha^E}{\hbar c}A_{\mu} - \frac{g_w\alpha_a^w}{\hbar c}W_{\mu}^a - \frac{g_s\alpha_k^s}{\hbar c}S_{\mu}^k \right] \phi^E,$$

$$(3) \quad G_{ab}^w \left[ \partial^{\nu}W_{\nu\mu}^b - \frac{g_w}{\hbar c}\lambda_{cd}^b g^{\alpha\beta}W_{\alpha\mu}^c W_{\beta}^d \right] - g_w\bar{L}\gamma_{\mu}\sigma_a L$$

$$= \left[ \nabla_{\mu} + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{m_{HC}}{\hbar}\right)^2 x_{\mu} - \frac{e\alpha^E}{\hbar c}A_{\mu} - \frac{g_w\alpha_b^w}{\hbar c}W_{\mu}^b - \frac{g_s\alpha_k^s}{\hbar c}S_{\mu}^k \right] \phi_a^w,$$

$$(4) \quad G_{kj}^s \left[ \partial^{\nu}S_{\nu\mu}^j - \frac{g_s}{\hbar c}\Lambda_{cd}^j g^{\alpha\beta}S_{\alpha\mu}^c S_{\beta}^d \right] - g_s\bar{q}\gamma_{\mu}\tau_k q$$

$$= \left[ \nabla_{\mu} + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{m_{\pi c}}{\hbar}\right)^2 x_{\mu} - \frac{e\alpha^E}{\hbar c}A_{\mu} - \frac{g_w\alpha_a^w}{\hbar c}W_{\mu}^a - \frac{g_s\alpha_j^s}{\hbar c}S_{\mu}^j \right] \phi_k^s,$$

$$(5) \quad (i\gamma^{\mu}\tilde{D}_{\mu} - \tilde{m})\Psi = 0.$$

- **Duality:** The unified field model induces a **natural duality** between  $\{g_{\mu\nu}\}$ ,  $A_\mu$ ,  $W_\mu^a$ ,  $S_\mu^k$  (on the left) and their dual fields (**on the right**).
- **Decoupling and Unification:** The unified model can be easily decoupled to study individual interactions.
- **Origin of mass:** Obtained a much simpler mechanism for mass generation and energy creation, **based only on first principles**.
- Derived **different levels of strong and weak interaction potentials**, which explains e.g. quark confinement, asymptotic freedom, and the short-range nature of strong and weak interactions.
- Derived a weakton model of elementary particles, which can explain the mechanism of all sub-atomic decays.

**Summary:** Theoretical and experimental studies on models **based only on first principles**, such as **PID** and **PRI**, are crucial for particle physics in the next decade, and for understanding the deepest secrets of Nature.