



Towards refined thermal decoupling descriptions of dark matter

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Overview

- Thermally produced dark matter
 - ✓ Chemical decoupling (freeze-out)
 → observed abundance
 - Independent of initial conditions
 - ✓ Testable



- (2) Cosmological tensions as guiding principle for model building
- (3) Heavy WIMPs
 - (SM) interactions become long-ranged
 - require special relic abundance computation



Thermal decoupling

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = -\langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n^2 - n_{eq}^2 \right]$$
$$\Omega_{\chi} = \frac{m_{\chi}n}{\rho_{cr}} \Big|_{T_{CMB}}$$
$$Ee-Weinberg equation$$
$$DarkSUSY, micrOMEGAs, ...$$
$$Main assumption:$$
kinetic equilibrium $(T_{\chi} = T)$ maintained during chemical decoupling





Three approaches

A) Boltzmann equation on phase-space density level

$$E(\partial_t - Hp\partial_p)f_{\chi}(t,p) = C_{\rm ann}[f_{\chi}] + C_{\rm el}[f_{\chi}]$$

B) Coupled system of momentum moments

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = \langle C_{\rm ann} \rangle$$
$$\dot{T}_{\chi} + 2HT_{\chi} = \langle C_{\rm ann} \rangle_2 + \langle C_{\rm el} \rangle_2 + \dots$$

Closure of Boltzmann hierarchy:

$$f_{\chi}(t,p) = \frac{n}{n^{\mathrm{eq}}(T_{\chi})} e^{-E/T_{\chi}}$$

C) Standard (Lee-Weinberg eq.)

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = \langle C_{\rm ann} \rangle$$

$$f_{\chi}(t,p) = \frac{n}{n^{\rm eq}(T)} e^{-E/T}$$

Scalar Singlet DM

> Silveira & Zee model

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_s^2 S^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{hs}S^2 |H|^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s S^4 + \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu S\partial^\mu S.$$

- Renormalizable and minimal (2 parameter)
- Gained attraction after Higgs discovery
- Best fit in "resonance region"





[TB, Bringmann, Gustafsson, Hryczuk PRD 17]





Early KD for Scalar Singlet DM

[TB, Bringmann, Gustafsson, Hryczuk PRD 17]

- Standard computation fails by up to an order of magnitude
- QCD modeling dominant error source
- More parameter space probed by current and future Higgs-to-invisible searches
- Kinetic eq. **NOT** maintained in general

DRAKE: Dark matter Relic Abundance beyond Kinetic Equilibrium

[TB, Bringmann, Gustafsson, Hryczuk (in prep.)]

- Includes all 3 approaches
- More examples (Resonance, Sommerfeld, Sub-threshold annihilation) for early KD
- Output contains full phase-space density information → structure formation



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- Missing satellites (?)
- Expansion rate today (H0 tension)
 - Early time extrapolation (CMB) vs.
 late time measurements (e.g. H0LiCOW)



10

12

8

6 Radius [kpc]

- Inner halo density structure
 - Diversity (Core and cusps)
- Halo abundance/mass
 - Missing satellites (?)
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Catch 22 problem for warm dark matter and fuzzy dark matter (ULAPs)

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Decaying DM (post recombination) or Early Dark Energy (prerecombination)



 $\mathcal{L} \supset g\bar{\chi}\gamma^{\mu}\chi\phi_{\mu} + g\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi\phi_{\mu} \text{ or } \mathcal{L} \supset g\bar{\chi}\chi\phi + g\bar{\psi}\psi\phi, \text{ with } m_{\phi} \sim \text{MeV}$



Self-scattering









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[TB, Covi, Kamada, Murayama, Takahashi, Yoshida JCAP 16]

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Alleviating cosmological tensions

- [TB, Gustafsson, Kamada, Sandner, Wiesner PRD 17]
 - Reannihilation
 - Post-recombination solution to H0
 - 5-10% change in DM abundance between z~1000-300
 - Simultaneously solves:
 - ✓ H0
 - Missing satellite
 - diversity problem
 - Embedding into SM challenging

 $m_{\phi} ~[{\rm TeV}]$

Heavy WIMPs

Prime example: Wino dark matter

 \widetilde{W}^0 \widetilde{W}^- \widetilde{W}

W

l W

Wino:

- Majorana Fermion
- Triplet under SU(2)
- Hypercharge Y=0
- Most minimal DM!

Seminal works by Hisano et al. '03, '05, '06

Predicted mass:

Indirect detection:

~10 % variation in the DM mass results in ~100 % change of the flux.

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Bound-state implications in minimal DM

Meta-stable bound states contribute as an additional decay channel.

[Mitridate *et al.* 17]

Bound-state implications colored co-annihilation

Co-annihilating partner charged under SU(3)

- Squark (scalar triplet)
- Gluino (fermion octet)

+ Higgs

[Harz&Petraki 18,19]

- Additional attractive contribution
- Order one corrections

+ Non-perturbative effects

- Relevant for mass splittings below QCD confining scale
- Up to 1 PeV DM possible

[Gross *et al.* 18, Fukuda&Luo&Shirai 18]

Bound-state formation at higher order

BSF via bath-particle scattering

> Proof of concept:

bound-state formation via bathparticle scattering can entirely dominate

Implication

- Phase of maximum depletion maintained longer
- Specific examples show up to 20% relic abundance corrections
 - \rightarrow DM could be heavier than expected

Wino-like

Coloredcoannihilation-like

no kimenatical block

[TB, Mukaida, Petraki PRL 19]

Massless mediator

- BSF cross section in terms of thermal correlators
- Complete NLO QED computation.
- Proof for cancellation of collinear divergences.
- Finite T NLO starts to dominate over LO for $T \gtrsim |E_B|$

[TB, Blobel, Harz, Mukaida JHEP 20 & in progress]

Annihilation/decay at finite temperature

[TB, Covi, Mukaida PRD 18]

- Consistent with Boltzmann equations in zero temperature limit
- Finite temperature corrections modify two-particle spectrum

Formalism advantages

- Sommerfeld-enhanced annihilation
- ALL bound states included
- Finite temperature corrections
- Simple number density equation

Limitation

- Hard-Thermal-Loop resummation (ok for |E|<T)
- Ionization equilibrium

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = -2(\sigma v)_0 G_4^{++--} \big|_{\text{eq}} \left[e^{\beta 2\mu} - 1 \right],$$
$$G_4^{++--} \big|_{\text{eq}} \propto \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}E}{(2\pi)} e^{-\beta E} \rho(E).$$

$$V(r) \stackrel{+}{=} -\alpha m_D - \frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_D r} - i\alpha T \phi(m_D r)$$

More complete freeze-out picture

Summary and conclusion

- Thermally produced DM remain attractive candidates.
- Thermal decoupling = chemical + kinetic decoupling !
- Kinetic equilibrium not maintained in general during freeze-out.
 (But remains rather an exception)
- Cosmological tensions \rightarrow new physics needed ?
- Bound-state contribution can play crucial role for mass prediction.
- Theoretical basis set for heavy WIMP finite temperature corrections.

VLI

Δ

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Thermal decoupling of annihilating DM

Precision Wino

Mass splitting

[Ibe,Matsumoto,Sato 12]

• $m_{\tilde{W}^{\pm}} - m_{\tilde{W}^0} \simeq 165 \text{ MeV}$

Potential at NLO (zero T) [Beneke et al. 19, 20]

- Real part corrections shift resonance
- Mildly affects predicted mass
- 40 % *enhancement* of predicted flux (~ 3 TeV Wino)

Final state corrections [Beneke et al. 20]

- Large electroweak (Sudakov) Logs
- 30-40% suppression of predicted flux

> Other potential uncertainties:

- Astrophysical (e.g. J factor)
- Bound states (?)
- Thermal corrections (?)

 10^{-2}

 $E_{\rm res} = m_W$

10

 m_{γ} [TeV]

 $V_{\rm LO}(r) + \delta V(r)$

10

Data

Sequential melting of b-bbar bound states inside QGP plasma observed.

CMS collaboration, Phys.Lett. **B790** (2019) 270-293

Non-equilibrium QFT approach

[TB, Covi, Mukaida PRD 18]

In-medium potential + dynamics from Keldysh-Schwinger-Formalism

Scheme:

I Non-relativistic effective action

II Number density equation from EoM of 2-point correlation function

III Resummation of 4-point correlator

(potential shows thermal width, consistent with quarkonia literature, e.g. Laine et al. 2007)

Theory

<u>Heavy Quarkonia in QGP</u>

- Matsui & Satz 1986
 - J/Psi suppression in QGP due to screening effect
 - In-medium potential from 2 Polyakov loop (Wilson line)

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_D r}, \ m_D \propto gT$$
Debye screening

- Laine et al. 2007
 - 4 Polyakov loop method

<u>Heavy DM in primordial plasma</u>

- Cirelli et al. 2007 (Minimal DM)
 - Debye screened
 Sommerfeld enhancement
 - (Wino mass lowered)

- Bödeker & Laine 2012
 - First dynamical formulation based on "linear response theory"

[see follow-ups by Biondini & Kim & Laine]

