

# The WIMP dark matter paradigm and beyond

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# Outlines

- The dark matter in astrophysics perspective
- The dark matter in particle physics perspective
  - The WIMP crisis from direct detection
  - The DM limits from indirect detection
  - A WIMP variant from cosmological evolution
- Summary

- Galaxy rotation curves
- Bullet cluster
- Gravitational Lensing
- Structure formation
- Cosmic Microwave Background



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The *Millennium Run* used more than 10 billion particles to trace the evolution of the matter distribution in a cubic region of the Universe over 2 billion light-years on a side.





1 Gpc/h

Millennium Simulation 10.077.696.000 particles



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- The standard model of Big Bang cosmology
  - $\Lambda,$  dark energy; CDM, cold dark matter; Matter, SM particles



# The success of the Lambda cold dark matter Model The standard model of Big Bang cosmology



Supported by DOE Particle Data Group, LBNL © 2014

- The standard model of Big Bang cosmology
  - Λ, dark energy; CDM, cold dark matter;
     Matter, SM particles
- 6 parameter for the Universe: Baryon matter density, DM density, lifetime of the Universe ...
  - Explain the structure of the CMB
  - Large-scale structure in the distribution of the galaxies
  - The observed abundance of H, D, He and Li
  - Accelerating expansion of the Universe

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### Redshift z=0 (t = 13.6 Gyr):



1024x768 2048x1536



1024x768 2048x1536

Redshift z=1.4 (t = 4.7 Gyr):







1024x768 2048x153

Redshift z=5.7 (t = 1.0 Gyr):



1024x768 2048x1536

1024x768 2048x1536



1024x768 2048x1536

### Redshift z=18.3 (t = 0.21 Gyr):



1024x768 2048x1536



1024x768 2048x1536

1024x768 2048x153

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(Re)Discovering Dark Energy and the Expanding Universe Credit: 2016, Adam Dempsey. CIERA, Northwestern University

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## The cosmology frontier of Particle Physics



## The dark matter in astrophysics/cosmology

- Massive, interacting gravitationally
- Neutral, not quite interacting with others, collision-less
- Stable

# • Energy density scales as $\rho \propto a^{-3}$ , others $\rho_r \propto a^{-4}$ , $\rho_{cc} \propto a^{0}$

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## The dark matter in particle physics perspective

- No body knows what DM is
- Not in Standard Model
- There are good guesses

### **Standard Model of Elementary Particles**



## Chronicle of particle discoveries



## The menu of the Standard Model





Top quark The heaviest fermion 3rd gen up-type quark 1995

Tau neutrino The last discovered neutrino 3rd gen neutrino 2000

- We always hold a menu
- What about next?



### Higgs It gives masses to other particles The heaviest scalar particle 2012

## The new menu from Supersymmetry

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- SUSY model MSSM guided the phenomenology study for a long time
  - Sizable coupling to SM sector
    - Collider searches
    - Direct searches
    - Indirect searches
- Neutralino DM is well-motivated
  - A role-model for Weakly Interacting **Massive Particle**

至尊私房菜 菜品价目表

炸菜类 新的时空对称性  $\mathbf{x}$ 玻色子和费米子对称性 超对称伴子

特色菜 希格斯质量问题  $\mathbf{X}$ Neutralino暗物质候选者 力的统一和MSSM 酸采鱼 RM野味菌  $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{M}$ 





## The new menu from Supersymmetry

- SUSY model MSSM guided the phenomenology study for a long time
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## The menu for dark matter models



# The wide ranges of dark matter searches

- In this talk:
  - Skip very small mass: DM is wave-like rather than particle like
  - Skip very small interaction rate: DM is accumulated through thermal leakage of SM fields
  - We focus on mass range ~[MeV (Neff bound), 100 TeV (unitary bound)]
  - DM starts in thermal equilibrium



## The Weakly Interacting Massive Particle paradigm

- DM is a massive elementary particle
- DM has an electroweak-scale coupling
  - DM starts with thermal distribution
  - Relic abundance is determined by freeze-out mechanism
  - DM Annihilation into
    - X = Standard Model particles (direct coupling)
    - X = Dark Sector particles (secluded DM models)





# The freeze-out of WIMP DM



### This is called WIMP miracle!

## The WIMP DM and freeze-out

- DM relic abundance
  - No further UV info needed (started with a thermal distribution)
  - Electroweak scale annihilation cross-section
  - Similar stories in SM ( $\nu$  decoupling,  $n_p/n_n$  ratio, nuclear elements)
  - Leads to collider/direct/indirect signal as well



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- Weakly Interacting Massive Particle
- The sizable coupling of DM to SM particles predicts sizable scattering cross-section









- Null result from direct detection
  - Maybe discovery in the corner?
  - Neutrino floor and beyond: directional ..
  - The rise of light dark matter ( $\lesssim 10$  GeV)
  - We focus on EW scale  $(\gtrsim 10 \text{ GeV})$

 $10^{-32}$  $10^{-34}$  $10^{-36}$ Cross Section [cm<sup>2</sup>]  $10^{-38}$  $10^{-40}$  $10^{-42}$  $10^{-44}$  $10^{-46}$  $10^{-48}$ 10-50 臣

山雨欲来风满楼



- Null result from direct detection
  - Maybe discovery in the corner? 转角遇到?
  - Neutrino floor and beyond: directional ...
  - The rise of light dark matter ( $\leq 10$  GeV)
  - We focus on EW scale  $(\geq 10 \text{ GeV})$

	Model	Si	ignatur	e	∫ <i>L dt</i> [fb <sup>−</sup>	<sup>1</sup> ]	M	lass limit				
S	$\tilde{q}\tilde{q},  \tilde{q} { ightarrow} q \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 <i>e</i> ,μ mono-jet	2-6 jets 1-3 jets	$E_T^{ m miss} \ E_T^{ m miss}$	139 36.1	<i>q</i> [1×, 8 <i>q</i> [8× D	B <mark>× Degen.]</mark> Degen.]	· · ·	1 0.9	.0	1.85	$\mathfrak{m}( ilde{\chi}_1^0){<}400\mathrm{GeV}$ $\mathfrak{m}( ilde{q}){-}\mathfrak{m}( ilde{\chi}_1^0){=}5\mathrm{GeV}$
arche	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g},  \tilde{g} {\rightarrow} q \bar{q} \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>	2-6 jets	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	rg rg			Forbidde	en	1.15-1.95	<b>2.3</b> $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 0 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 1000 \text{ GeV}$
Se	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}W\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>	2-6 jets		139	Ĩ					:	<b>2.2</b> $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 600  \text{GeV}$
Ne Ne	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\ell\ell)\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$ee, \mu\mu$	2 jets	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	36.1	$\tilde{g}$				1.2		$m(\tilde{g})$ - $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =50 GeV
Inclusiv	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g},  \tilde{g} \rightarrow qqWZ\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 <i>e</i> ,μ SS <i>e</i> ,μ	7-11 jets 6 jets	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139 139	200 200				1.15	1.97	$m( ilde{\mathcal{X}}_1^0)$ <600 GeV $m( ilde{g})$ - $m( ilde{\mathcal{X}}_1^0)$ =200 GeV
	$\tilde{g}\tilde{g},  \tilde{g} \rightarrow t\bar{t}\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 <i>e</i> ,μ SS <i>e</i> ,μ	3 <i>b</i> 6 jets	$E_T^{ m miss}$	79.8 139	ğ ğ				1.25	2	<b>2.25</b> $m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) < 200 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{g}) - m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 300 \text{ GeV}$
	$ ilde{b}_1  ilde{b}_1$	0 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>	2 <i>b</i>	$E_T^{ m miss}$	139	${egin{array}{c} { ilde b}_1 \ { ilde b}_1 \end{array}$			0.68	1.255		$m( ilde{\mathcal{X}}_1^0){<}400GeV$ 10 GeV ${<}\Deltam( ilde{b}_1, ilde{\mathcal{X}}_1^0){<}20GeV$
rrks tion	$\tilde{b}_1 \tilde{b}_1,  \tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow b \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow b h \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 <i>e</i> ,μ 2 τ	6 <i>b</i> 2 <i>b</i>	$E_T^{ m miss} \ E_T^{ m miss}$	139 139	$egin{array}{c}  ilde{b}_1 \  ilde{b}_1 \end{array}$	Forbidden		0.13-0.85	0.23-1.35		$\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 130 \text{ GeV}, \ m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 100 \text{ GeV} \\\Delta m(\tilde{\chi}_{2}^{0}, \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 130 \text{ GeV}, \ m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}) = 0 \text{ GeV}$
qua	$\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0-1 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>	$\geq 1$ jet	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{t}_1$				1.25		$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=1$ GeV
n. S	$\tilde{t}_1 \tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow W b \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>	3 jets/1 <i>b</i>	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	139	$\tilde{t}_1$		Forbidden	0.65			$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =500 GeV
gen ct p	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 b \nu, \tilde{\tau}_1 \rightarrow \tau \tilde{G}$	1-2 $ au$	2 jets/1 b	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{t}_1$			Forbidden	1.	4	$m( ilde{ au}_1)$ =800 GeV
3 <sup>rd</sup> (dire	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1,  \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0 /  \tilde{c}\tilde{c},  \tilde{c} \rightarrow c\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	0 e,µ 0 e,µ	2 c mono-jet	$E_T^{ m miss} \ E_T^{ m miss}$	36.1 139	${egin{array}{c} { ilde c} \\ { ilde t}_1 \end{array}}$		0.5	0.85 5			$m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)=0~GeV$ $m(\widetilde{t}_1,\widetilde{c})-m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)=5~GeV$
	$\tilde{t}_1\tilde{t}_1, \tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_2^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \rightarrow Z/h\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	1-2 <i>e</i> , µ	1-4 <i>b</i>	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{t}_1$			0.06	67-1.18		$m( ilde{\chi}_2^0)$ =500 GeV
	$\tilde{t}_2 \tilde{t}_2, \tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 + Z$	3 <i>e</i> , µ	1 <i>b</i>	$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{t}_2$		Forbidden	0.86			$m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ =360 GeV, $m(\tilde{t}_{1})$ - $m(\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0})$ = 40 GeV
	$ ilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}  ilde{\chi}_2^0$ via $WZ$	Multiple $\ell$ /jets $ee, \mu\mu$	$\ge 1$ jet	$E_T^{ m miss} \ E_T^{ m miss}$	139 139	$\begin{array}{c} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \\ \tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}/\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \end{array}$	0.205		0.96	6		m $( ilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =0, wino-binc m $( ilde{\chi}_1^{\pm})$ -m $( ilde{\chi}_1^0)$ =5 GeV, wino-binc
	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm} \tilde{\chi}_1^{\mp}$ via WW	2 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>		$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$		0.42				$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$ , wino-bino
	$ ilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}  ilde{\chi}_2^0$ via $Wh$	Multiple $\ell$ /jets	6	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}/\tilde{\chi}_2^0$	Forbidden		1	1.06		m $({ ilde{\chi}}^0_1)$ =70 GeV, wino-bind
ct ct	$ ilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}  ilde{\chi}_1^{\mp}$ via $ ilde{\ell}_L/ ilde{ u}$	2 <i>e</i> , <i>µ</i>		$E_T^{\rm miss}$	139	$\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}$			1	.0		$m(\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}) = 0.5(m(\tilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}) + m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0))$
EV lire	$\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	2 τ		$E_T^{\text{miss}}$	139	$\tilde{\tau}$ [ $\tilde{\tau}_{L}, \tilde{\tau}$	<sup>(</sup> R,L] 0.16-0.	<b>3</b> 0.12-0.39				$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0)=0$
0	$\tilde{\ell}_{\mathrm{L,R}}\tilde{\ell}_{\mathrm{L,R}}, \tilde{\ell} {\rightarrow} \ell \tilde{\chi}_{1}^{\mathrm{U}}$	2 e,µ	0 jets	$E_T^{miss}$	139	$\tilde{\ell}$	0.056		0.7			$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = m$
		ο Ο		T	109	ĩ	0.200		0.00.0.00			$m(t) - m(t_1) = 10 \text{ GeV}$
	$HH, H \rightarrow hG/ZG$	0 e, µ 4 e, µ	$\geq 3 b$ 0 jets	$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ $E_{-}^{\text{miss}}$	36.1 139	$H$ $\tilde{H}$	0.13-0.23	0.5	0.29-0.88			$BR(\mathcal{X}_1^\circ \to hG) = 1$ $RR(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_1^\circ \to Z\tilde{G}) = 1$
		$0 e.\mu >$	$\geq 2$ large jet	ts $E_{\pi}^{T}$	139	П Й		0.5	0 45-0 93			$BR(\tilde{\mathcal{V}}^0 \to Z\tilde{\mathcal{G}}) = 1$

Together with the fact that, we have not seen SUSY either.

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- SM Higgs and Z mediated scenario are highly constrained
- Other mediators without DD suppression is also highly constrained, e.g. A'
  - Unless in the resonant region

10<sup>1</sup> 10<sup>0</sup> 10<sup>-1</sup>

10<sup>-1</sup>

10<sup>-2</sup>

10<sup>-4</sup>

10<sup>-5</sup>

10<sup>-6</sup>

ອ້ 10<sup>-3</sup>

10<sup>-3</sup>

 $10^{-2}$ 

 $10^{-4}$ 

Toward (Finally!) Ruling Out Z and Higgs Mediated Dark Matter Models Hooper et al, ArXiv: 1609.09079, JCAP

![](_page_33_Figure_8.jpeg)

- SM Higgs and Z mediated scenario are highly constrained
- suppression is also highly constrained, e.g. A'

![](_page_34_Figure_5.jpeg)

Toward (Finally!) Ruling Out Z and Higgs Mediated Dark Matter Models Hooper et al, ArXiv: 1609.09079, JCAP

- 1. Very small coupling:
  - 1.1 Secluded dark matter (dark sector)

![](_page_35_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **Dark mediator** with very small coupling to SM 36

# The way-out from direct detection limits 1.1 Secluded dark matter (dark sector)

Looking for mediator X is easier than DM

![](_page_36_Figure_3.jpeg)

Bauer et al: 1803.05466 (JHEP)

# The way-out from direct detection limits 1.1 Secluded dark matter (dark sector)

- - Looking for mediator X is easier than DM

Dark photon A' example: invisible

![](_page_37_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_6.jpeg)

# The way-out from direct detection limits 2. Suppressed scattering cross-section:

• By velocity or momentum transfer

	Name	Interaction Structure	$\sigma_{ m SI}$ suppression	$\sigma_{ m SD}$ suppression	s-wave?
Scalar	F1	$ar{X}Xar{q}q$	1	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)	No
	F2	$ar{X}\gamma^5 Xar{q}q$	$q^2$ (DM)	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM); $q^2$ (DM)	Yes
	F3	$ar{X}Xar{q}\gamma^5 q$	0	$q^2$ (SM)	No
Pseudoscalar	F4	$ar{X}\gamma^5 Xar{q}\gamma^5 q$	0	$q^2$ (SM); $q^2$ (DM)	Yes
Vector	F5	$ar{X}\gamma^\mu Xar{q}\gamma_\mu q$	1	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)	Yes
Vector		(vanishes for Majorana $X$ )		$q^2$ (SM); $q^2$ or $v^{\perp 2}$ (DM)	
Anapole	F6	$ar{X}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 Xar{q}\gamma_\mu q$	$v^{\perp 2}$ (SM or DM)	$q^2$ (SM)	No
	F7	$ar{X}\gamma^\mu Xar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 q$	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM); $q^2$ (DM)	$v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)	Yes
		(vanishes for Majorana $X$ )		$v^{\perp 2}$ or $q^2$ (DM)	
	F8	$ar{X}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 Xar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 q$	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)	1	$\propto m_f^2/m_X^2$
	F9	$ar{X}\sigma^{\mu u}Xar{q}\sigma_{\mu u}q$	$q^2$ (SM); $q^2$ or $v^{\perp 2}$ (DM)	1	Yes
		(vanishes for Majorana $X$ )	$q^2 v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)		
	F10	$ar{X}\sigma^{\mu u}\gamma^5 Xar{q}\sigma_{\mu u}q$	$q^2$ (SM)	$v^{\perp 2}$ (SM)	Yes
		(vanishes for Majorana $X$ )		$q^2  { m or}  v^{\perp 2}  ({ m DM})$	

## Case for Fermionic DM

Kumar & Marfatia:1305.1611 (PRD)

### 3. Coannihilation mechanism

![](_page_39_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Charged Y: near degenerate spectrum of SUSY, AMSB;

## 3. Coannihilation mechanism

![](_page_40_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Y has a close mass with DM
  - Y is not populated today due to decay
  - Charged Y: near degenerate spectrum of SUSY, AMSB
  - Neutral Y: Inelastic Dark Matter
- Fermionic DM with kinetic mixing A' mediator

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{L} &= \bar{\psi} i \gamma_{\mu} D^{\mu} \psi + m \bar{\psi} \psi + \delta \overline{\psi}^{c} \psi / 2 \\ \psi &\simeq i (\overline{\chi}_{1} \overline{\sigma}_{\mu} \chi_{2} - \overline{\chi}_{2} \overline{\sigma}_{\mu} \chi_{1}) + \frac{\delta}{2m} (\overline{\chi}_{2} \overline{\sigma}_{\mu} \chi_{2} - \overline{\chi}_{1} \overline{\sigma}_{\mu} \chi_{1}) \\ m_{\chi_{1}} &= m - \delta; \ m_{\chi_{2}} = m + \delta \\ 41 & \text{Smith, Weiner: hep-ph/0101138 (PRD)} \end{split}$$

![](_page_40_Picture_10.jpeg)

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• 4. Resonant annihilation

•  $2m_{\rm DM} \approx m_X$ 

Scalar DM (s) with a Higgs portal coupling

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}_s = -\frac{1}{2}m_s^2 s^2 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s s^4 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda_{Hss}\phi^{\dagger}\phi s^2$$

![](_page_41_Figure_5.jpeg)

+ 2 diagrams to hh

![](_page_41_Figure_7.jpeg)

See also WL Guo, LY Wu et al 2010; B Li, YF Zhou 2015

![](_page_41_Picture_9.jpeg)

- 5. Cancellation effect in scattering cross-section
  - Gross, Lebedev1, Toma: 1708.02253 (PRL) SM Higgs - Dark scalar mediator cancellation  $V_0 = -\frac{\mu_H^2}{2} |H|^2 - \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} |S|^2 + \frac{\lambda_H}{2} |H|^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 |S|^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{2} |S|^4$  $- \chi$   $V_{\text{soft}} = -\frac{\mu_S'^2}{\Lambda}S^2 + \text{h.c.}$  symmetry :  $S \leftrightarrow S^*$  $S = (v_s + s + i\chi)/\sqrt{2}$  Pseudoscalar DM  $h_1,h_2$

![](_page_42_Figure_3.jpeg)

See JL, XP Wang and F Yu 1704.00730 (JHEP), for cancellation between A' - Z boson in kinetic mixing dark photon model

 $\mathcal{L} \supset -(h_1)$ 

![](_page_42_Picture_6.jpeg)

The amplitude is suppressed by q<sup>2</sup> from pseudo-goldstone nature See an extension from Honghao Zhang et al, 2109.11499 43

CP-even scalar mixing (s, h)  $\rightarrow (h_1, h_2)$ 

$$\cos\theta + h_2 \sin\theta) \sum_f \frac{m_f}{v} \bar{f}f \qquad \mathscr{L} \supset \frac{\chi^2}{2v_s} \left( m_{h_1}^2 \sin\theta h_1 - m_{h_2}^2 \cos\theta \right) \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{t \left( m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2 \right)}{m_{h_1}^2 m_{h_2}^2} \subset \frac{\pi^2}{2v_s} \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \approx \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_2}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_2}^2}{m_{h_1}^2 m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_2}^2}{m_{h_1}^2 m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_2}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ \simeq \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} - \frac{m_{h_2}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right) \\ = \cos\theta \left( \frac{m_{h_2}^2 - m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} - \frac{m_{h_1}^2}{t - m_{h_1}^2} \right)$$

![](_page_42_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_12.jpeg)

- 6. Leptophilic models
  - Only couples to electrons, couples to nucleons at 1-loop
    - For light DM, e-DM recoils can have stringent limits (e.g. XENON1T, PANDAX, CDEX)

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• For heavy DM, neucleus-DM recoils wins over e-DM recoil

![](_page_43_Figure_5.jpeg)

<sup>AS</sup>: 
$$R^{\text{WES}}$$
:  $R^{\text{WNS}} \sim \epsilon_{\text{WAS}}$ :  $\epsilon_{\text{WES}} \frac{m_e}{m_N}$ :  $\left(\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}Z}{\pi}\right)^2 \sim 10^{-17}$ :  $10^{-10}$ 

- WAS = e kicked out
- WES = e to higher energy level
- WNS = nucleus recoil

The probability to find a high p electron in the wave function is highly suppressed! Kopp et al: 0907.3159 (PRD) (**)** (**)**:1

# Outlines

- The dark matter in astrophysics perspective
- The dark matter in particle physics perspective
  - The WIMP crisis from direct detection
  - The DM limits from indirect detection
  - A WIMP variant from cosmological evolution
- Summary

## The indirect detection limits from DM annihilation

![](_page_45_Figure_1.jpeg)

- DM starts with thermal distribution
- DM has electroweak-scale coupling
- Relic abundance is determined by freeze-out mechanism
- DM Annihilation into
  - X = Standard Model particles (direct coupling)
  - X = Dark Sector particles (secluded DM models)

![](_page_45_Picture_8.jpeg)

The entropy of DM goes into SM sector most of the time! (Secluded X  $\rightarrow$  SM + SM)

![](_page_45_Picture_12.jpeg)

# Lower mass bound for thermal DM

- $\bullet$  Lower bound from  $N_{\text{eff}} \, at \, CMB$ 
  - Light DM freeze-out after neutrino decoupling at  $T_D \approx 2.3 \ {\rm MeV}$
  - Normally  $T_{fo} \sim m_{\rm DM}/20$
  - DM entropy goes into neutrinos or e/ $\gamma$ , will modify  $T_{\nu}/T_{\gamma}$

![](_page_46_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Lower mass bound for thermal DM

- $\bullet$  Lower bound from  $N_{\text{eff}} \, at \, CMB$ 
  - Light DM freeze-out after neutrino decoupling at  $T_D \approx 2.3 \text{ MeV}$
  - Normally  $T_{fo} \sim m_{\rm DM}/20$
  - DM entropy goes into neutrinos or e/ $\gamma$ , will modify  $T_{\nu}/T_{\gamma}$
  - DM mass  $\gtrsim 5$  MeV, depending on d.o.f.

![](_page_47_Figure_6.jpeg)

Boehm et al: 1303.6270 (JCAP)

## The annihilation cross-section expansion

- Expansion over velocity
  - S-wave
  - P-wave (L=1)
  - D-wave (L=2), due to extra chiral suppression

$$\sigma v \sim \sigma_s + \sigma_p v^2 + \sigma_d v^4 + \dots$$

- The value of velocities at different time
  - Freeze-out:  $v^2 \sim 0.25$
  - CMB:  $v^2 \sim eV/m_{DM} \sim 10^{-5}$
  - Today:  $v \sim 10^{-3}c$

![](_page_48_Picture_11.jpeg)

# **Annihilation constraints from CMB**

- The annihilation:  $DM + DM \rightarrow SM + SM$
- The rate DM energy density converted into EM energy

$$\frac{d\rho_{\rm DM}}{dt} = m_{\rm DM} n_{\rm DM}^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle \times f_{\rm eff}$$

• f<sub>eff</sub> : the efficiency with which the energy released in DM annihilation is absorbed by the primordial plasma

![](_page_49_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_8.jpeg)

# How to escape CMB constraints? • 1. Annihilation to neutrinos $(2DM \rightarrow \bar{\nu}\nu)$ : $f_{eff} = 0$

![](_page_50_Figure_2.jpeg)

Arguelles et al: 1912.09486

## How to escape CMB constraints? 2. P-wave annihilation or no annihilation (asymmetric DM)

- but no indirect detection signal
- Expansion over velocity
  - S-wave
  - P-wave (L=1)
  - D-wave (L=2), due to extra chiral suppression
  - Linear v dependence?
    - Final state phase space suppression  $(m_{\rm DM} \approx m_X)$  from symmetry reason

J Kopp, JL, T Slatyer, XP Wang, W Xue: 1609.02147 (JHEP)

$$\sigma v \sim \sigma_s + \sigma_p v^2 + \sigma_d v^4 + \dots$$

The value of velocities at different time

- Freeze-out:  $v^2 \sim 0.25$
- CMB:  $v^2 \sim eV/m_{DM} \sim 10^{-5}$

• Today:  $v \sim 10^{-3}c$ 

![](_page_51_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_51_Picture_15.jpeg)

# How to escape CMB constraints?

- 2+. Linear v suppression
  - How about cross-section linear in v? ( $\sigma v \propto v$ )
    - For CMB, linear v is enough to be safe
    - For indirect detection
      - Cluster, v ~ 1000 km/s ~ 3 x 10<sup>-3</sup>
      - Galaxy, v ~ 220 km/s ~ 1 x 10<sup>-3</sup>
      - Dwarfs, v ~ 10 km/s ~ 3 x 10<sup>-5</sup>
    - Detectable in Cluster and Galaxy, not in Dwarfs

J Kopp, JL, T Slatyer, XP Wang, W Xue: 1609.02147 (JHEP)

- - 53

# Linear v to escape CMB limits

### Cross-section linear in v

$$DM + DM \rightarrow X + X$$
  $\langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{1}{4m_{DM}^2} \int dPS_2 |\mathbf{M}|^2$ 

• If  $m_{MD} = m_X$ , then the two-body phase space  $dPS_2 = \frac{1}{8\pi}v$ 

• For s-wave annihilation, this gives

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \approx \frac{1}{2} \sigma_0 v$$

J Kopp, JL, T Slatyer, XP Wang, W Xue: 1609.02147 (JHEP)

• In practice, not exact degenerate

$$\Delta = m_{\rm DM} - m_{\rm X}$$
$$\langle \sigma v_{\rm rel} \rangle \simeq \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{v_{\rm rel}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\rm DM}}}$$

- Model building for  $\Delta \ll m_{DM}$
- Symmetry reason
  - $\Delta < 0$  Custodial symmetry: dark SU(2) vector DM
  - Chiral symmetry: dark pion DM
  - Supersymmetry: NMSSM setup

 $\Delta > 0$ 

1901.02018

![](_page_53_Picture_16.jpeg)

# **Other indirect limits**

- CMB limits only works for DM mass  $\leq 10$  GeV
- Indirect limits from AMS-02, DAMPE, Fermi-LAT

![](_page_54_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Picture_7.jpeg)

# The WIMP limits from indirect detection

• WIMP mass  $\gtrsim 10$  GeV is still viable

![](_page_55_Figure_2.jpeg)

### **GeV-Scale Thermal WIMPs: Not Even Slightly Dead**

Leane et al: 1805.10305 (PRD)

![](_page_55_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Outlines

- The dark matter in astrophysics perspective
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Dark matter transient annihilations in the early Universe Katsuya Hashino, Jia Liu, Xiao-Ping Wang, and Ke-Pan Xie ArXiv: 2109.07479

![](_page_56_Picture_9.jpeg)

# DM properties and cosmological evolution

- DM evolution can be deeply affected by the thermal history of the Universe
  - DM properties at freeze-out may be different from today
  - DM mass, stability, interaction couplings, decay and annihilation channels, rates

T. Cohen et al, 0808.3994 M. Baker, J. Kopp et al, 1608.07578, 1712.03962, 1811.03101 Kobakhidze and Schmidt et al, 1712.05170, 1910.01433 Hektor et al, 1801.06184 L. Bian and Y.L. Tang, 1810.03172 L. Bian and X. Liu, 1811.03279 L. Heurtier et al, 1912.02828 H. Murayama et al, 2012.15284 B. Batell et al, 2109.04476

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Word, WPS 等办公软件符合"所见即所得" WYSIWYG, "What You See Is What You Get"

![](_page_57_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_57_Picture_12.jpeg)

🖸 Focus 📃 🐻

# A WIMP variant: DM with transient annihilations

- 1. Massive gauge boson has a vary mass in the early universe
- 2. If it is the DM-SM mediator, and the mass variation happens near DM freeze-out, what happens?

$$\mathcal{L}_d = \bar{\psi} \left( i \not{D} - m_\psi \right) \psi - \frac{1}{4} F'_{\mu\nu} F'^{\mu\nu} + \epsilon e A$$

**Transient secluded:**  $(\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow A'A')$  $(\bar{\psi}\psi \to A'\phi)$  $m_{A'} = 2m_{\psi} - m_{\phi},$ **Transient resonant:**  $(\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow \bar{f}f)$ 

ying 
$$m_{A'}^2(T) = \begin{cases} 0 & T > T \\ m_{A',0}^2 - \kappa m_{\psi}^2 \left(\frac{T}{m_{\psi}}\right)^n & T < T \end{cases}$$

![](_page_58_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Figure_10.jpeg)

# Features for DM with transient annihilations

- Transient secluded annihilation only happens in the early universe
  - is forbidden today
  - No indirect constraints

![](_page_59_Figure_4.jpeg)

 $\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow A'A'$ 

![](_page_59_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_59_Figure_7.jpeg)

 $r \equiv m_{A'}/m_{\psi}$ Ψ

![](_page_59_Picture_10.jpeg)

# Features for DM with transient annihilations

![](_page_60_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Transient resonant annihilation only happens in the early universe
  - No indirect constraints
  - Collider and direct detection constraints are evaded

![](_page_60_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_9.jpeg)

# Summary

- WIMP DM has significant coupling to SM model
  - Direct detection sets strong limits, but there are at least six ways to escape the limits
  - Indirect detection sets strong limits, less way to escape the limits. But it leaves open for DM mass  $\geq 10$  GeV
  - GeV-Scale Thermal WIMPs: Not Even Slightly Dead

 A variant of WIMP model from cosmic evolution: transient annihilation DM, evading DD, collider and indirect searches but can be tested soon

Thank you!

![](_page_62_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Backup slides