

暗物质

①

experimental evidence ("Dark Matter Problem")

① galaxy (cluster) rotation curve

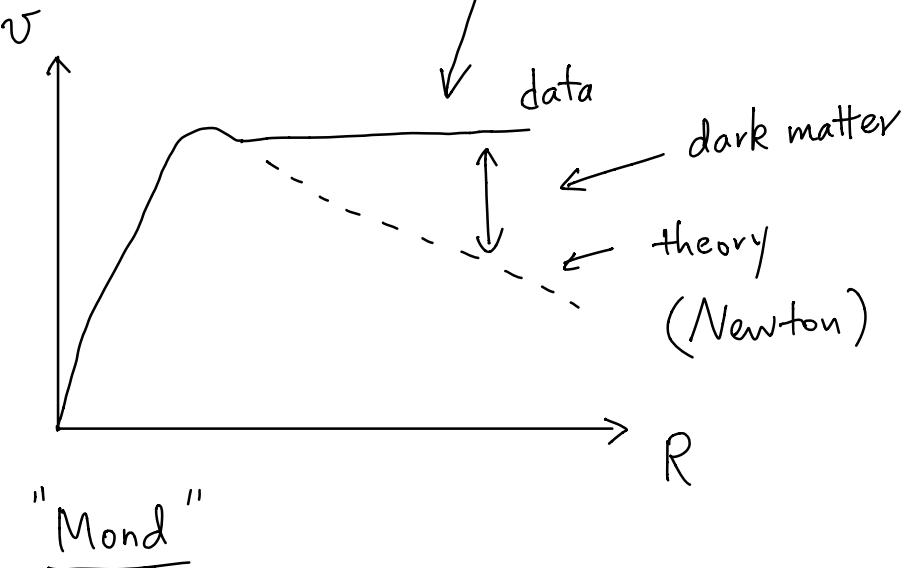
1933 Fritz Zwicky → "dark matter"
Coma Cluster

1970 Rubin & Ford (optical)

galaxy → "flattening"

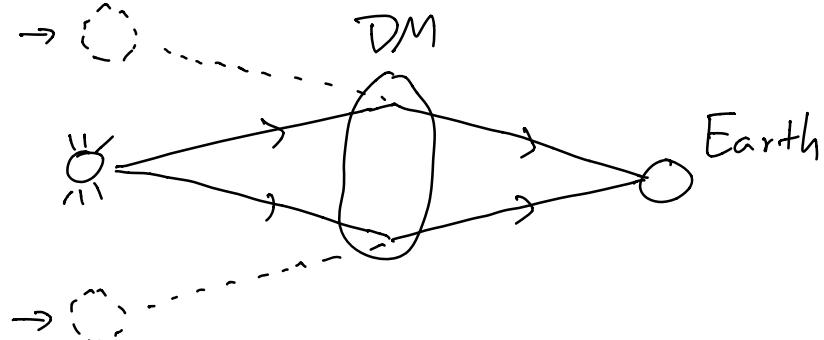
21 cm

M31

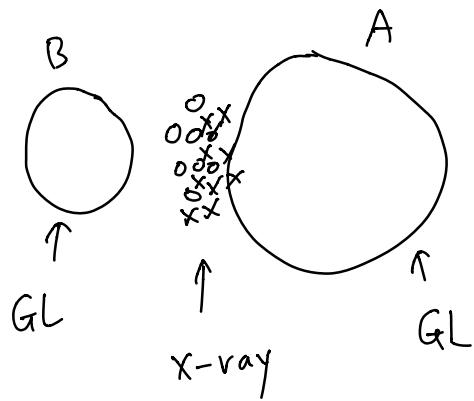
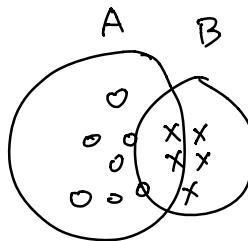
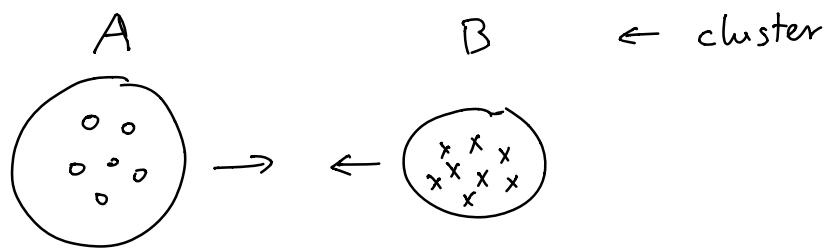


② gravitational lensing $\equiv GL$

②



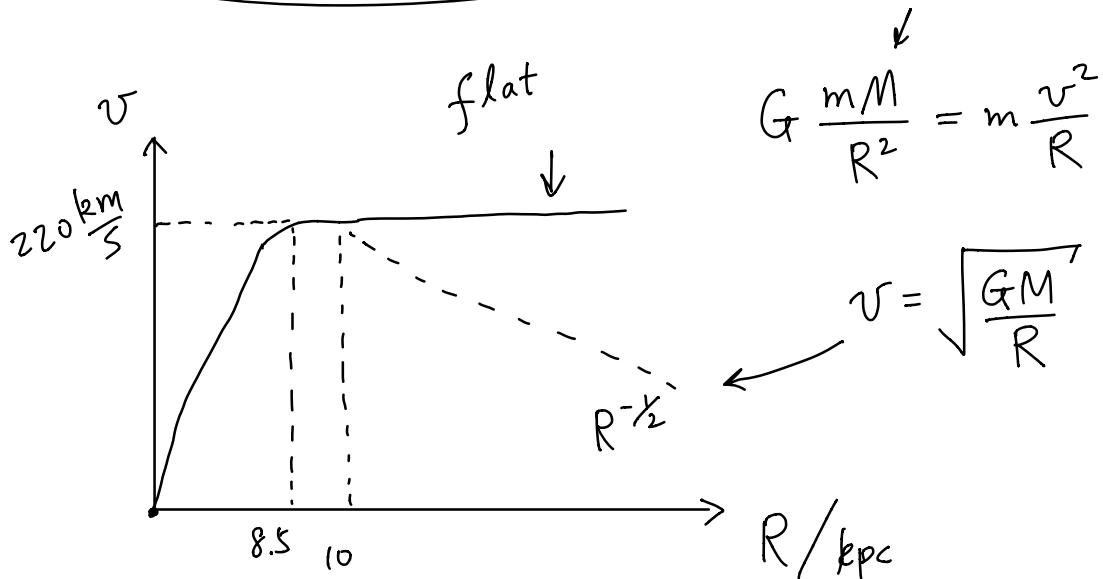
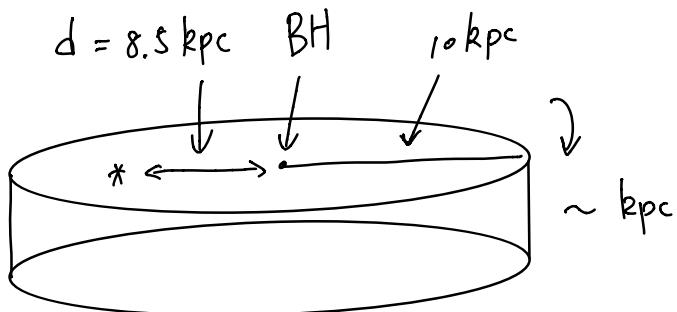
Bullet cluster



③ CMB = cosmic microwave background ③

④ LSS = Large scale structure

MW galaxy



$$M(R) \sim R \Rightarrow \rho_{DM} \sim \frac{M}{V} \sim R^{-2} \Leftrightarrow v$$

N-body simulation → ρ_{DM} ④

NFW profile

← DMID

$$\rho(r) \sim \frac{1}{r/r_s (1 + r/r_s)^2}$$

Exercise: Use $V_0 = 220 \text{ km/s}$ & $d = 8.5 \text{ kpc}$
to determine the local DM density ρ_0^{DM}

DM genesis

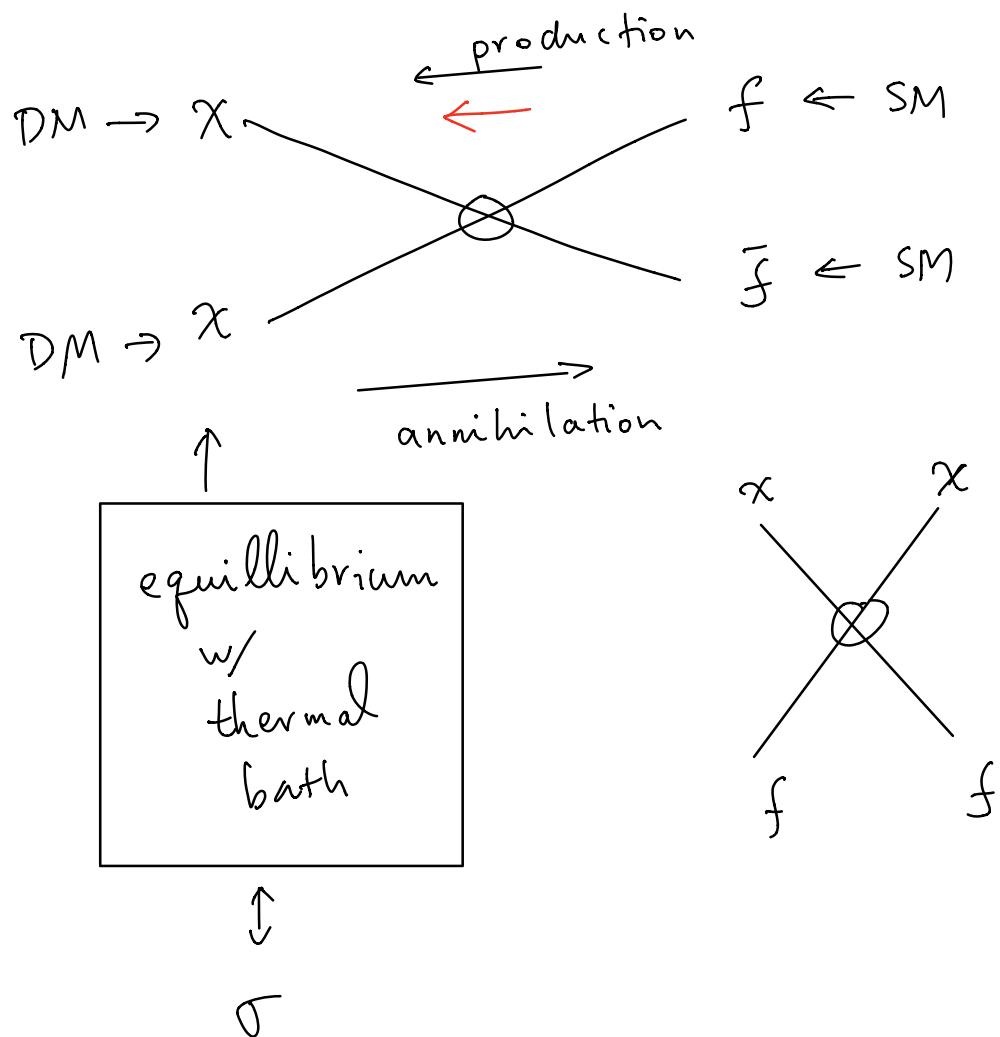
- ① thermal freeze out
decouple from the SM thermal bath
- ② freeze in
- ③ asymmetric DM
- ④ axion ← misalignment
- ⑤ PBH
- ⑥ Forbidden DM, SIMP, ...

DM thermal freeze out

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thermal bath : { SM particles
BSM .. \leftarrow DM

① Early Universe ($T \gg m$)



(2)

(Universe expand $\rightarrow T \downarrow$)

(6)

 $\rightarrow n_x \downarrow \rightarrow \text{freeze out}$ cold DM : $T \ll m_x$

$$T \gg m_x : n_x \sim T^3$$

$$T \ll m_x : n_x \sim (m_x T)^{3/2} e^{-m_x/T}$$

Relativistic

energy density

$$\rho = \left[1, \frac{7}{8} \right] \frac{\pi^2}{30} g T^4$$

↑ ↑
 B F
 ↓ ↓

$$n = \left[1, \frac{3}{4} \right] \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} g T^3 \quad \zeta(3) \approx 1.2$$

NR

$$n = g \left(\frac{m T}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T} ; \quad \rho = mn$$

entropy density

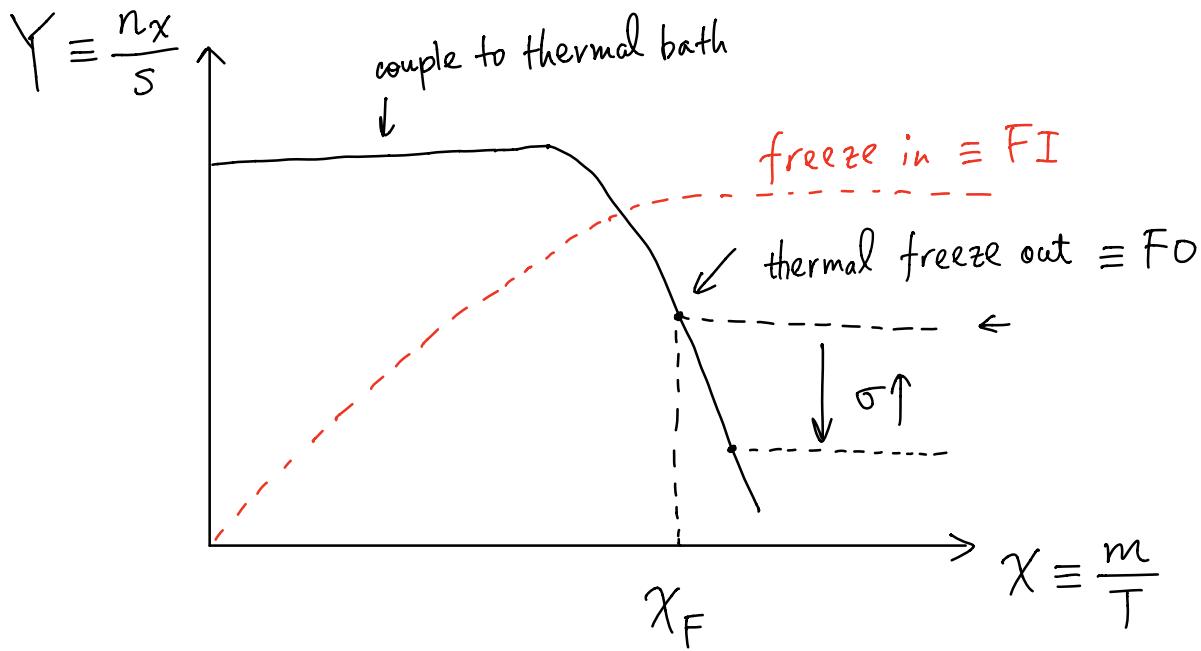
$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} \rho$$

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$$S = \frac{\rho + \beta}{T} \xrightarrow{\text{Radiation}} \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho}{T}$$

$$S = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} \left\{ \sum_B g_B T_B^3 + \frac{7}{8} \sum_F g_F T_F^3 \right\} \equiv \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*S} T^3$$

+ NR



$$FO: \sigma \uparrow \chi_F \uparrow T_F \downarrow n_x \downarrow \Rightarrow n_x \sim \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

$$FI: \sigma \uparrow n_x \uparrow \Rightarrow n_x \sim \sigma$$

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$$\Gamma_x \sim H$$

annihilate rate per DM particle

$$\Gamma_x = n_x \sigma v_x$$

$$H \approx 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} \frac{T^2}{M_{pl}}$$

freeze-out time : $\Gamma = H$

Ex neutrino decoupling

$$\Gamma \sim H$$

$$\Gamma \sim n \sigma v \sim T^3 [G_F^2 T^2] \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$H \sim T^2 M_{pl}^{-1}$$

$$T \sim [G_F^{-2} M_{pl}^{-1}]^{1/3} \sim \text{MeV}$$

Boltzmann Eq.

Ref: Kolb & Turner

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"Early Universe"

Process $x + a + b + \dots \rightarrow i + j + \dots$

$$\dot{n}_x + 3Hn_x = - \int d\pi_x d\pi_a d\pi_b \dots d\pi_i d\pi_j \dots$$

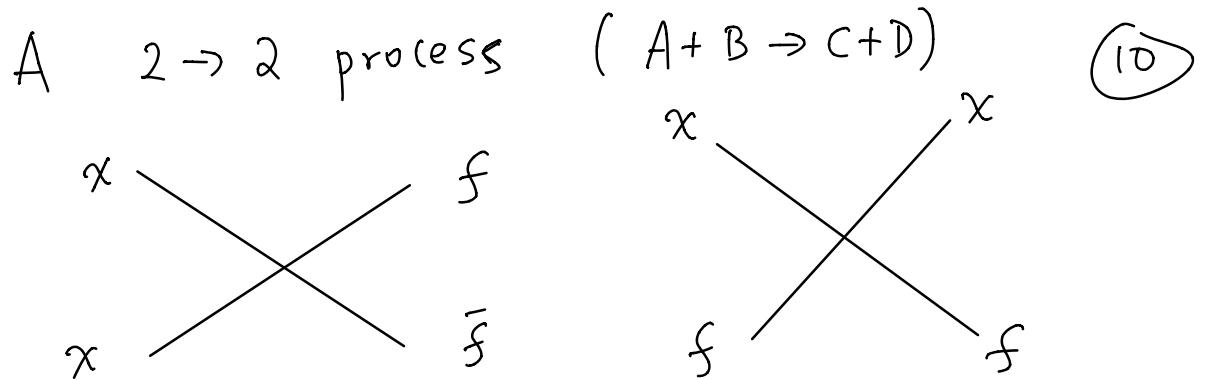
$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p) \underbrace{m^2}_{\uparrow} [f_x f_a f_b \dots - f_i f_j \dots]$$

averaged over both
initial & final states

$$d\pi_i = \frac{g_i}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_i}{2E_i}$$

g_i = internal dof

if $\text{RHS} = 0$, $n_x \sim a^{-3}$ \rightarrow conservation
of # of
particles in a
comoving volume



$$\dot{n}_A + 3H n_A = - \int d\pi_A d\pi_B d\pi_C d\pi_D (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p) |\mu|^2 [f_A f_B - f_C f_D]$$

$$\sigma(x x \rightarrow f \bar{f}) = \frac{1}{2E_A 2E_B} \frac{1}{|v_A - v_B|} \int d\pi_c d\pi_D$$

$$* (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p) \overline{|\mu|^2} \frac{1}{g_c g_D}$$

$$\dot{n}_A + 3H n_A = - \int d\pi_A d\pi_B \left[4E_A E_B \sigma v_{rel} \right] [f_A f_B - f_C f_D]$$

$$f_c = e^{-E_c/T}$$

$$f_D = e^{-E_D/T}$$

$$f_c f_D = \exp \left[- \frac{E_c + E_D}{T} \right] = \exp \left[- \frac{E_A + E_B}{T} \right] = f_A^{EQ} f_B^{EQ}$$

$$\dot{n}_A + 3H n_A = -g_A g_B \int \frac{d^3 p_A}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_B}{(2\pi)^3} \sigma v_{\text{rel}} [f_A f_B - f_A^{\text{EQ}} f_B^{\text{EQ}}] \quad (1)$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \equiv \frac{g_A g_B \int \frac{d^3 p_A}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_B}{(2\pi)^3} f_A^{\text{EQ}} f_B^{\text{EQ}} (\sigma v_{\text{rel}})}{g_A g_B \int \frac{d^3 p_A}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_B}{(2\pi)^3} f_A^{\text{EQ}} f_B^{\text{EQ}}} = \frac{D}{n_A^{\text{EQ}} n_B^{\text{EQ}}}$$

$$\dot{n}_A + 3H n_A = -\langle \sigma v \rangle [n_A n_B - n_A^{\text{EQ}} n_B^{\text{EQ}}]$$



$A = B = \chi$ (self-conjugate DM)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Majorana DM} \\ \text{real scalar DM} \end{array} \right.$

$$\dot{n}_\chi + 3H n_\chi = -\langle \sigma v \rangle [n_\chi^2 - (n_\chi^{\text{EQ}})^2]$$



Why $\Gamma = H$ sets freeze-out?

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$$3H \leftrightarrow \sigma v n_x = \Gamma$$

↑
 annihilation
 rate per
 DM particle

Define $Y \equiv \frac{n_x}{s}$ w/ s = entropy density

$$\dot{Y} = \frac{\dot{n}_x}{s} + (-1) \frac{n_x}{s^2} \dot{s} = \frac{\dot{n}_x}{s} - \frac{n_x}{s^2} \left(-3 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} s \right)$$

$$sa^3 = \text{constant} \Rightarrow \dot{s}a^3 + s3a^2\dot{a} = 0$$

$$\dot{Y} = \frac{\dot{n}_x}{s} + 3H \frac{n_x}{s} \Rightarrow s\dot{Y} = \dot{n}_x + 3Hn_x$$

$$s\dot{Y} = -\langle \sigma v \rangle \left[n_x^2 - (n_x^{EQ})^2 \right]$$

Define $X \equiv \frac{m_x}{T}$

$$H = 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} \frac{T^2}{M_{pl}}$$

Radiation dominated era $2tH = 1$

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{-x}{H(m)} <\sigma v> \left[n_x^2 - (n_x^{EQ})^2 \right]$$

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$$H(m) = 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} \frac{m_x^2}{M_{pl}}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{-xs}{H(m)} <\sigma v> \left[Y^2 - Y_{EQ}^2 \right]$$

Compare $\Gamma = n \sigma v$ & $H \rightarrow$ freeze out

$$\Gamma = n_x \sigma v = n_x \sigma_0 \quad \leftarrow s\text{-wave}$$

$$= g_x m_x^3 x^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3} e^{-x} \sigma_0 \quad x \equiv \frac{m_x}{T}$$

$$H = 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} m_x^2 \frac{1}{M_{pl}} x^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma = H \Rightarrow$$

$$g_x m_x^3 x_f^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3} e^{-x_f} \sigma_0 = 1.66 \sqrt{g_*} m_x^2 \frac{1}{M_{pl}} x_f^{-2}$$

$$x_f = \ln \left[\frac{1}{1.66 \sqrt{2\pi}^3} \frac{g_x}{\sqrt{g_*}} m_x M_{pl} \sigma_0 x_f^{1/2} \right]$$

$$x_f \approx 20 - 25 \quad n_x(x_f) = \frac{H(x_f)}{\sigma_0} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{n_x(x_f)}{s(x_f)} = \frac{n_x(x_{\text{today}})}{s(x_{\text{today}})}$$

$$s = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*S} T^3 \quad T_0 \cong 2.7 \text{ K}$$

$$g_{*S} \cong 3.91$$

dark matter relic density

$$\Omega_x h^2 \equiv \frac{\rho_x}{\rho_c} h^2 = \frac{n_x m_x}{\rho_c} h^2$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{3 H_0^2}{8\pi G}$$

$$\Omega_x h^2 \cong 0.1 \frac{\rho_b}{\sigma_0}$$

$\sigma_0 = 1 \text{ pb}$

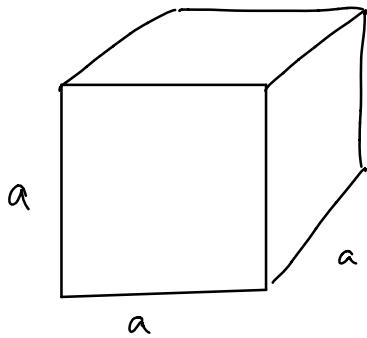
$$\frac{dY}{Y^2} = \frac{-xs}{H(m)} \langle \sigma v \rangle dx$$

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$$\frac{1}{Y(x)} = \frac{1}{Y(x_f)} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{45}} \frac{g_{*s}}{\sqrt{g_*}} m_x M_{pl} \int_{x_f}^x \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{x^2} dx$$

Griest & Seckel 1991

- { ① co-annihilation
 ($\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{t}, \dots$)
- ② threshold
- ③ resonance



$$V = a^3$$

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$$N_x = n_x a^3$$

$$\chi + \chi \leftrightarrow f + \bar{f}$$

$$\frac{dN_x}{dt} = -\Gamma N_x \frac{2}{Z} \quad \Gamma = n_x \sigma v$$

$$\frac{d(na^3)}{dt} = -n_x^2 \sigma v a^3$$

$$\dot{n}_x a^3 + 3a^2 \dot{a} n_x = -a^3 n_x^2 \sigma v$$

$$\dot{n}_x + 3H n_x = -\sigma v \left[n_x^2 - (n_x^{EQ})^2 \right]$$

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Majorana DM $\sigma v \sim pb \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \frac{cm^3}{s}$

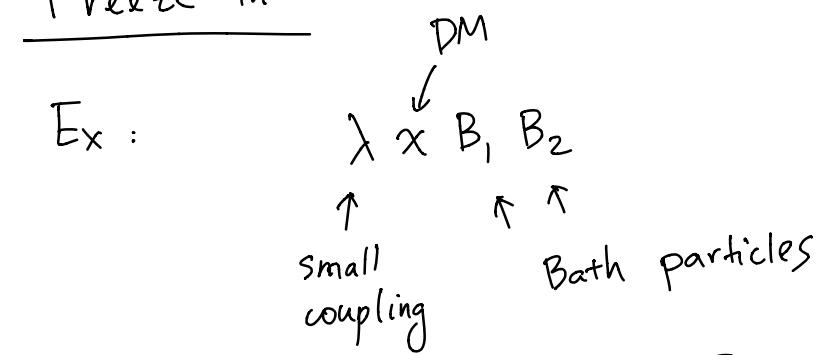
Dirac DM $\sigma v \sim 2 pb$

$$n_{DM} = n_x + n_{\bar{x}}$$

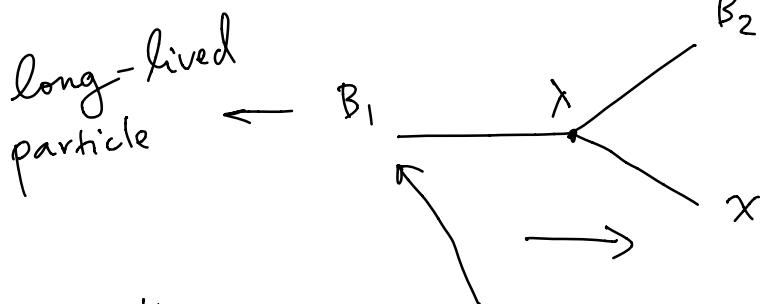
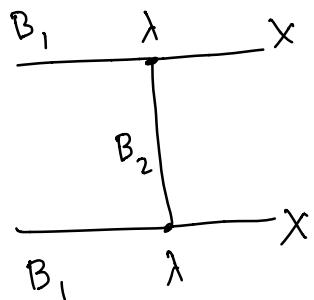
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Freeze-in

Ex :



$$B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + X$$



$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{x}{H(m)s} \int d\pi_1 d\pi_2 d\pi_x (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p) |f|^2 \left[f_i - \underbrace{f_2 f_X}_{\parallel 0} \right]$$

initial # density of $X \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{x}{H(m)s} \underbrace{\int d\pi_1 d\pi_2 d\pi_x (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p) |f|^2 f_i}_{\Gamma(B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + X)}$$

$$\Gamma(B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + X) \equiv \Gamma_i$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi^2} g_1 m_1^2 \Gamma_i T K_1\left(\frac{m_1}{T}\right)$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Omega_x h^2 &\approx 0.1 \\ \Omega_x h^2 &\approx 10^{-7} \frac{g_1}{g_{*S} \sqrt{g_*}} \frac{m_x r_i}{m_i^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\chi \approx 10^{-13} \sqrt{\frac{m_i}{m_x}} \frac{\frac{3/4}{g_* (m_i)}}{g_{\text{bath}}^{Y_2}}$$

