

Thermal Effects Induced Freeze-in Dark Matter and the Gravitational Wave

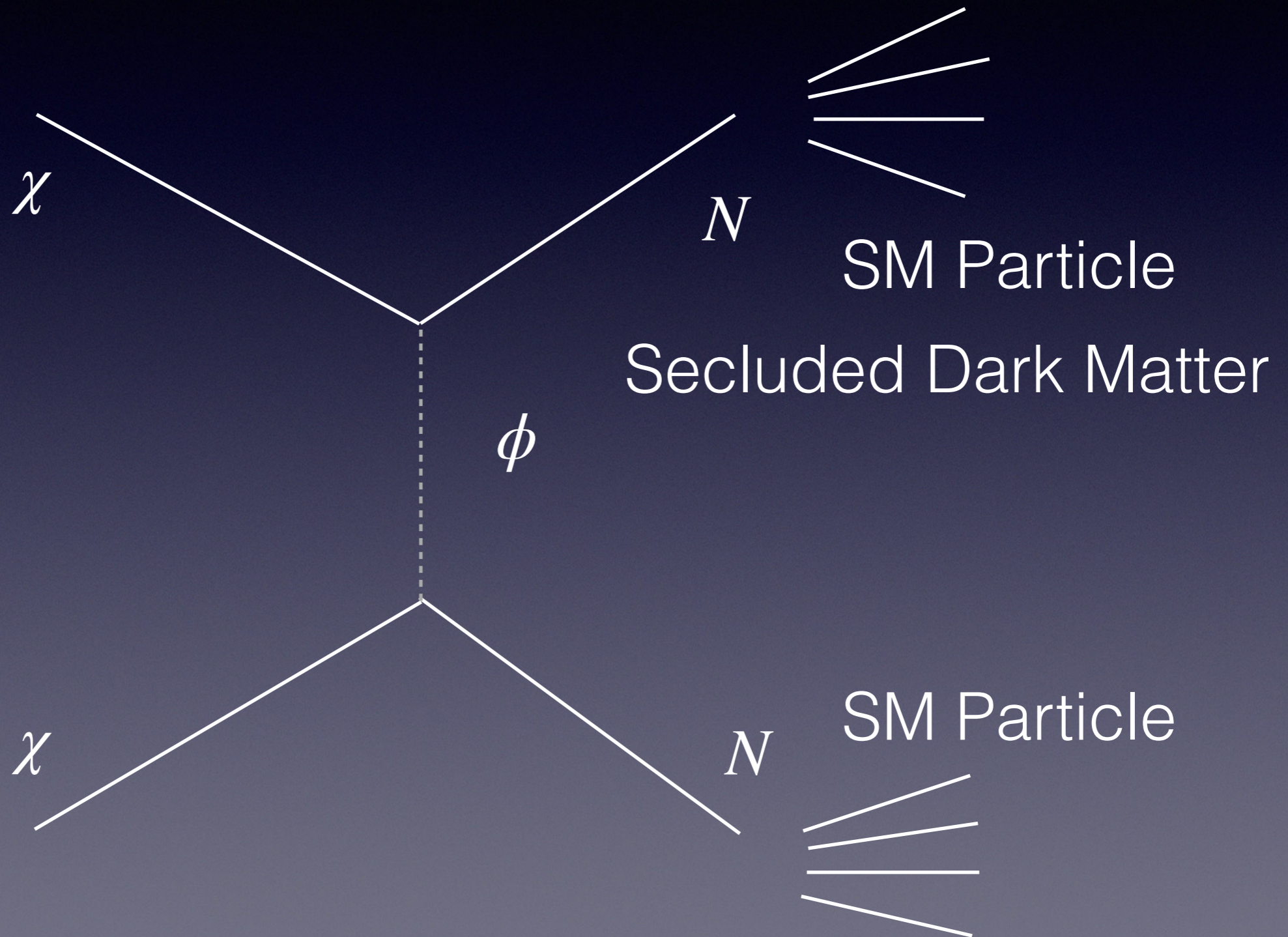
Yi-Lei Tang

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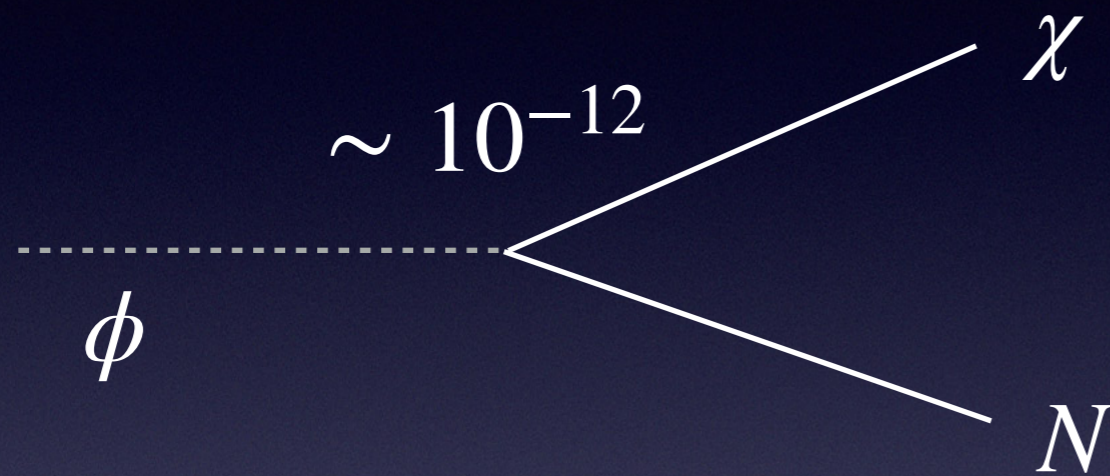
In collaboration with Li-gong Bian

arXiv:1810.03172

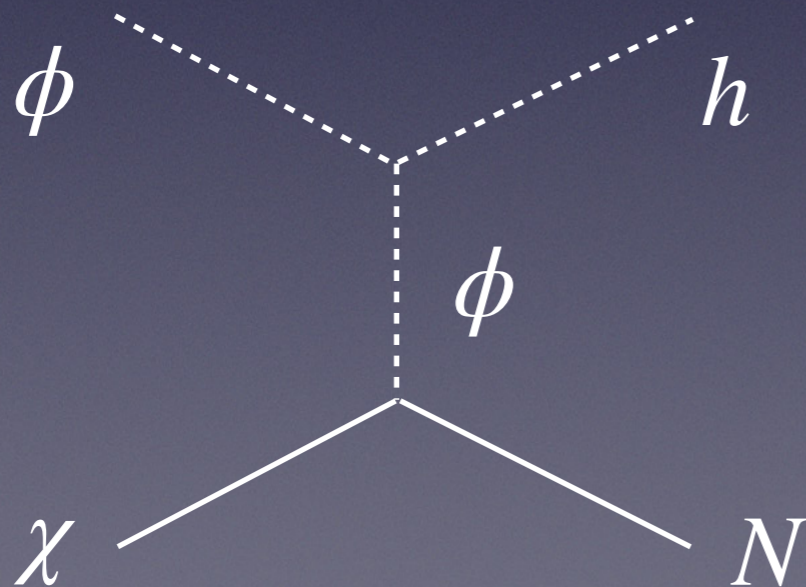
Sterile Neutrino and Dark Matter



Another Choice: Feebly-Interacting Massive Particle

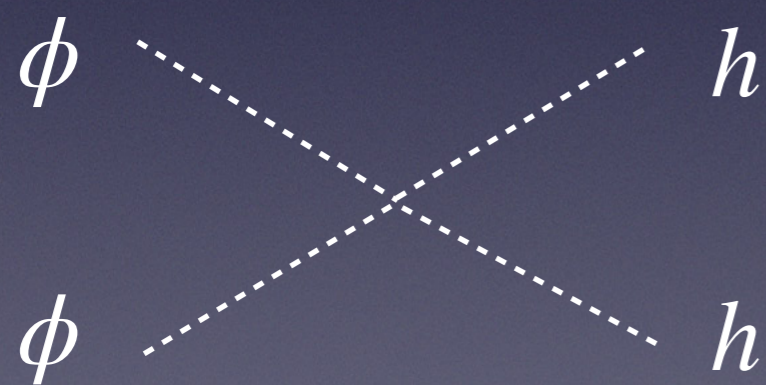
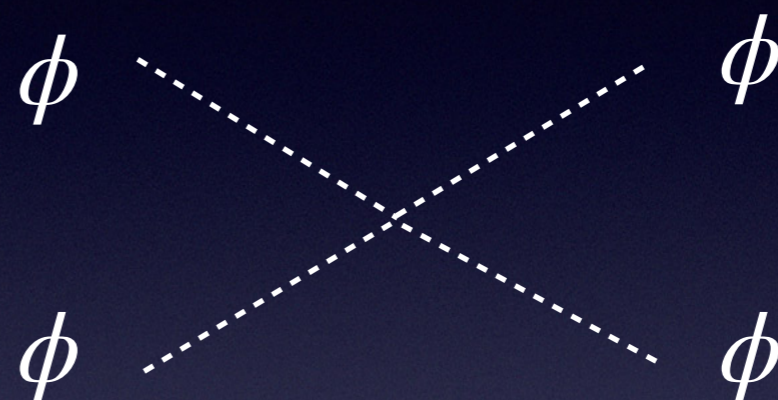
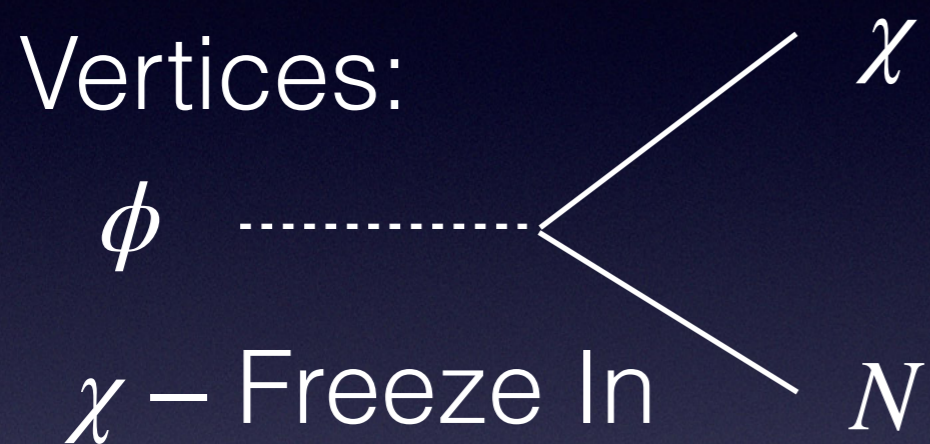


$$1 \leftrightarrow 2$$



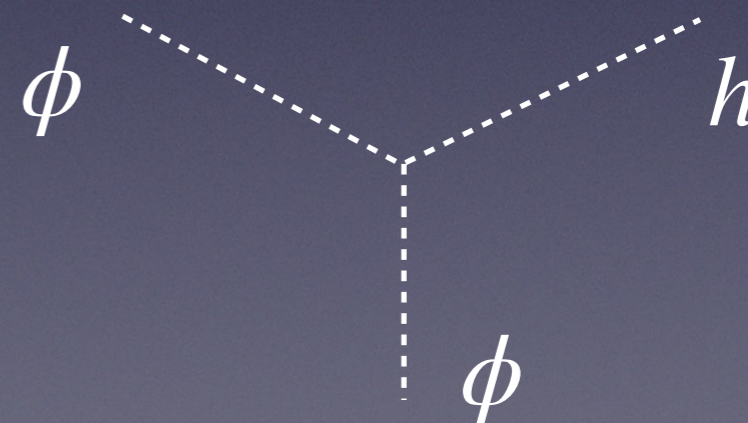
$$2 \leftrightarrow 2$$

Field	χ	ϕ	SM+N
Z_2	-	-	+



ϕ — Freeze Out

h-vacuum:



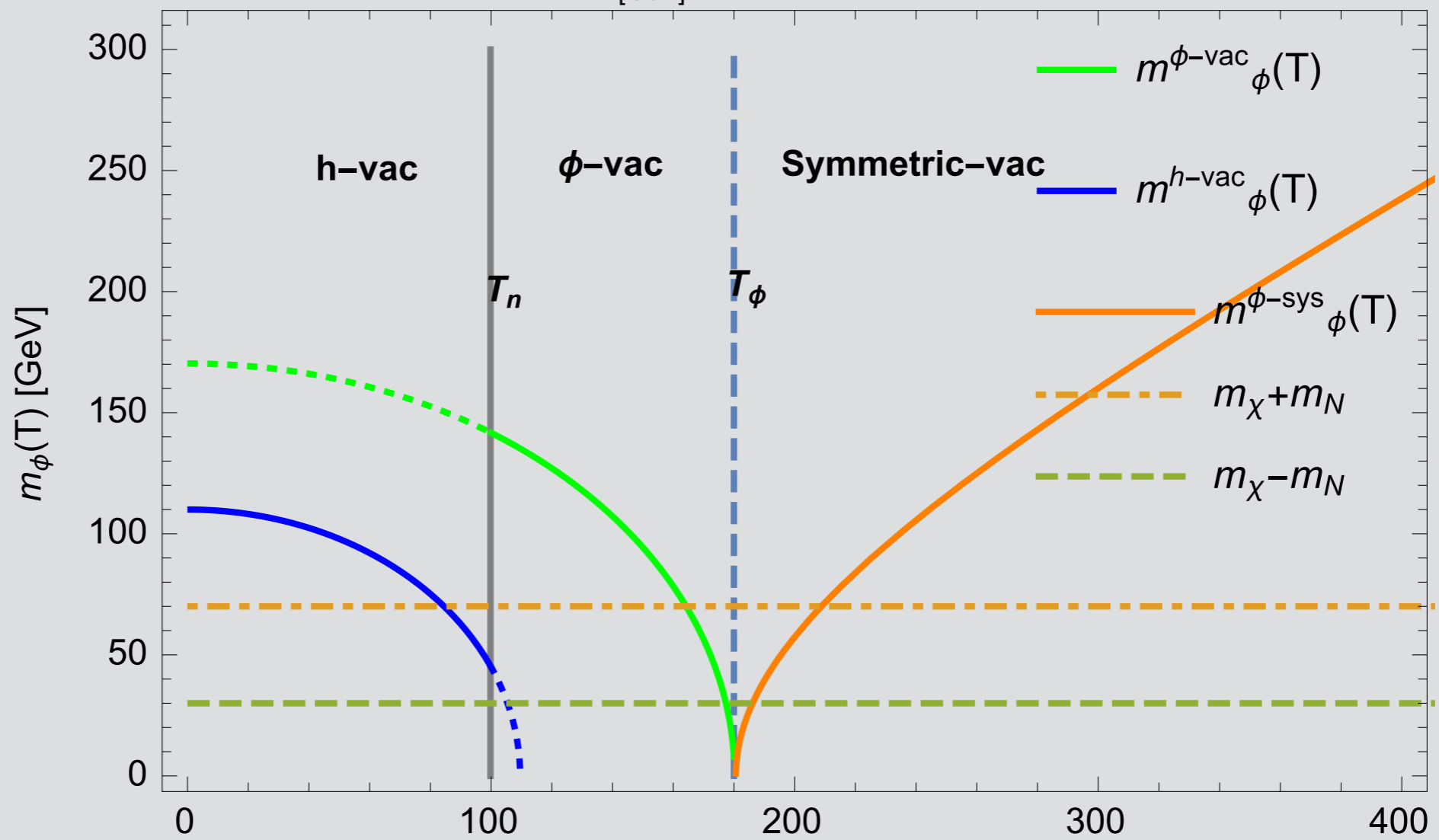
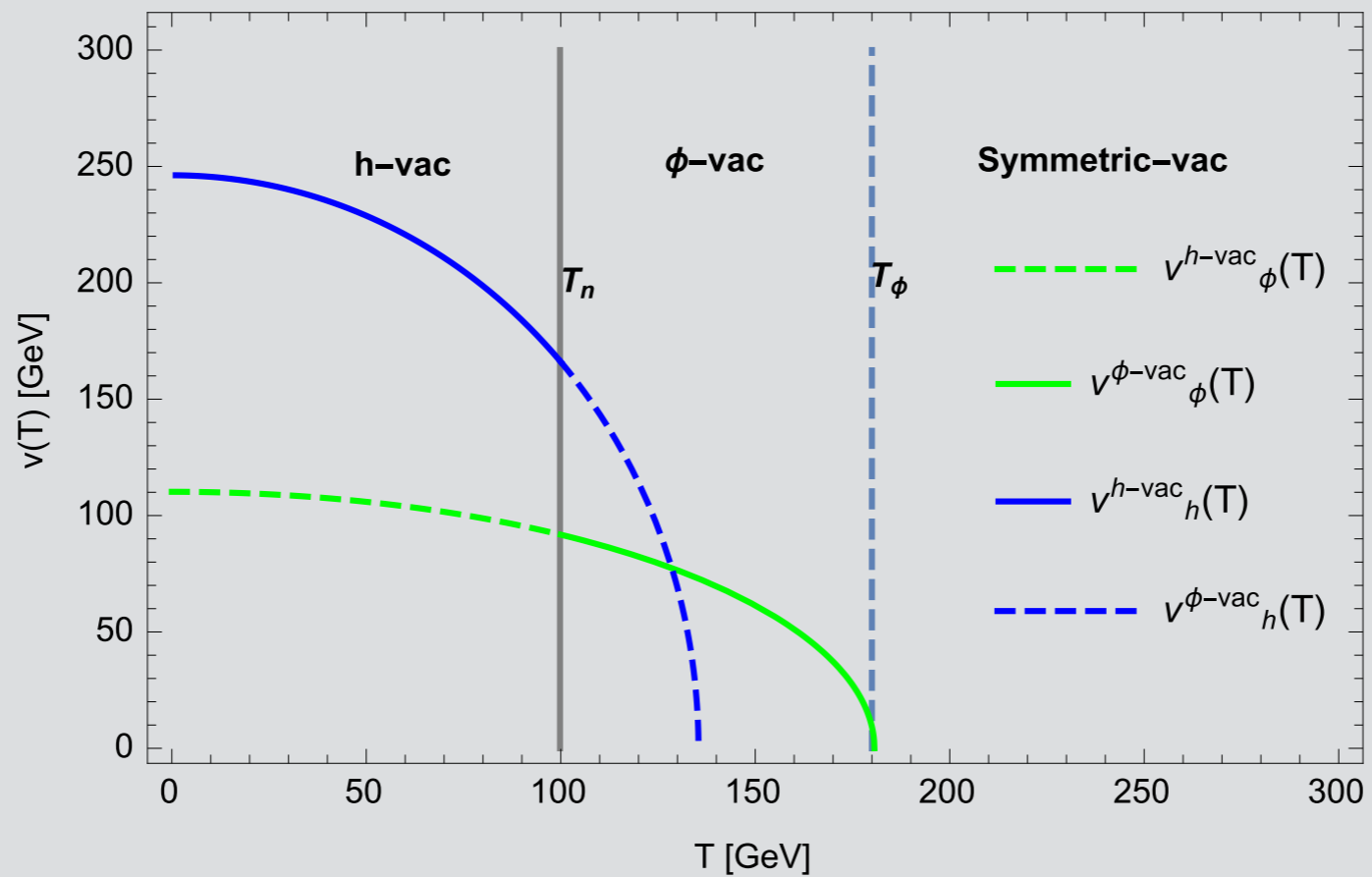
Another Choice: Feebly-Interacting Massive Particle

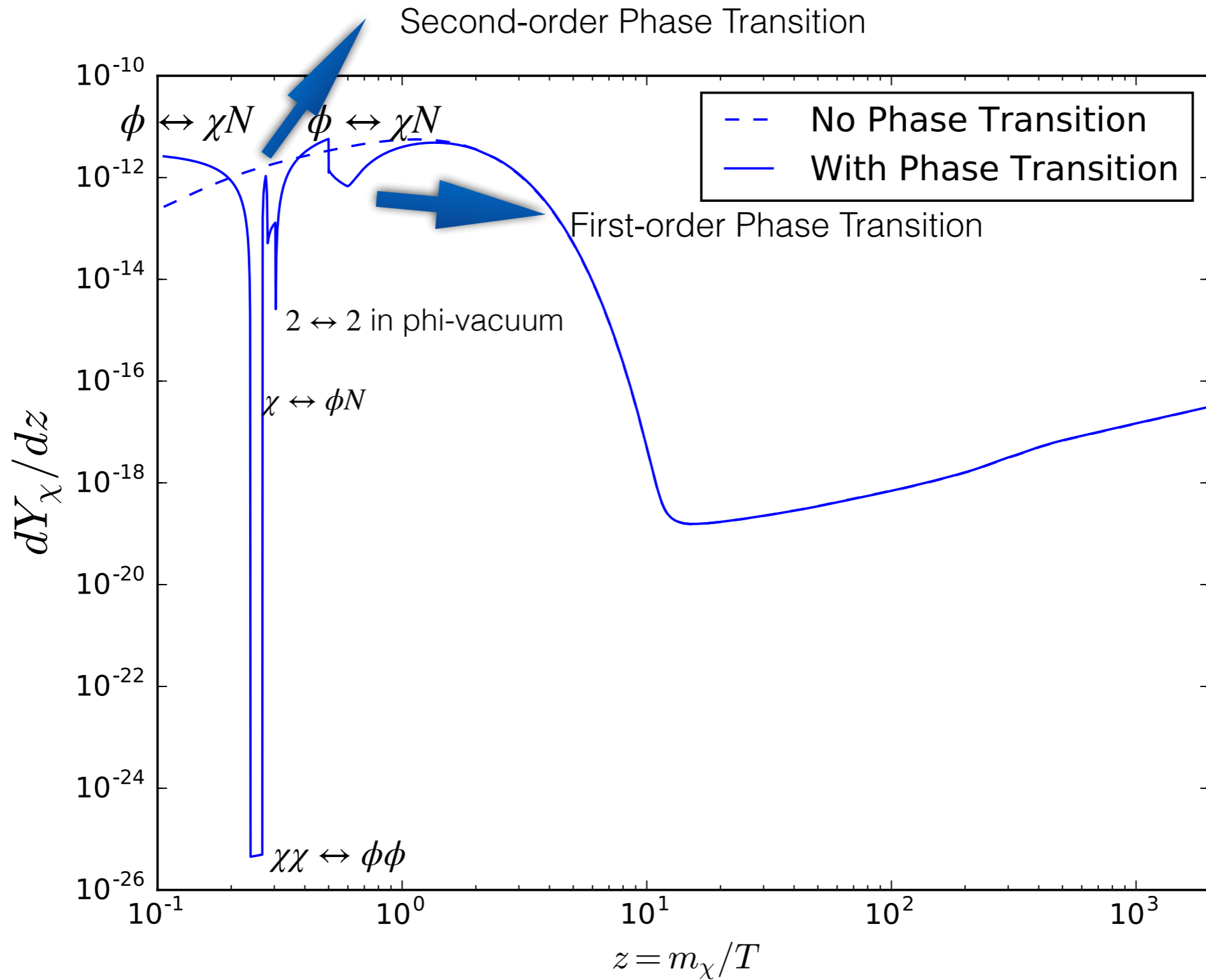
- In the situation of the WIMP, the freeze-out temperature is pretty low. $\sim \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{26}$
- In the FIMP situation, dark matter production happens at $T = 0.5m_{\text{DM}} \sim 2m_{\text{DM}}$
- Phase transition? Gravitational Wave?

Effective Potential

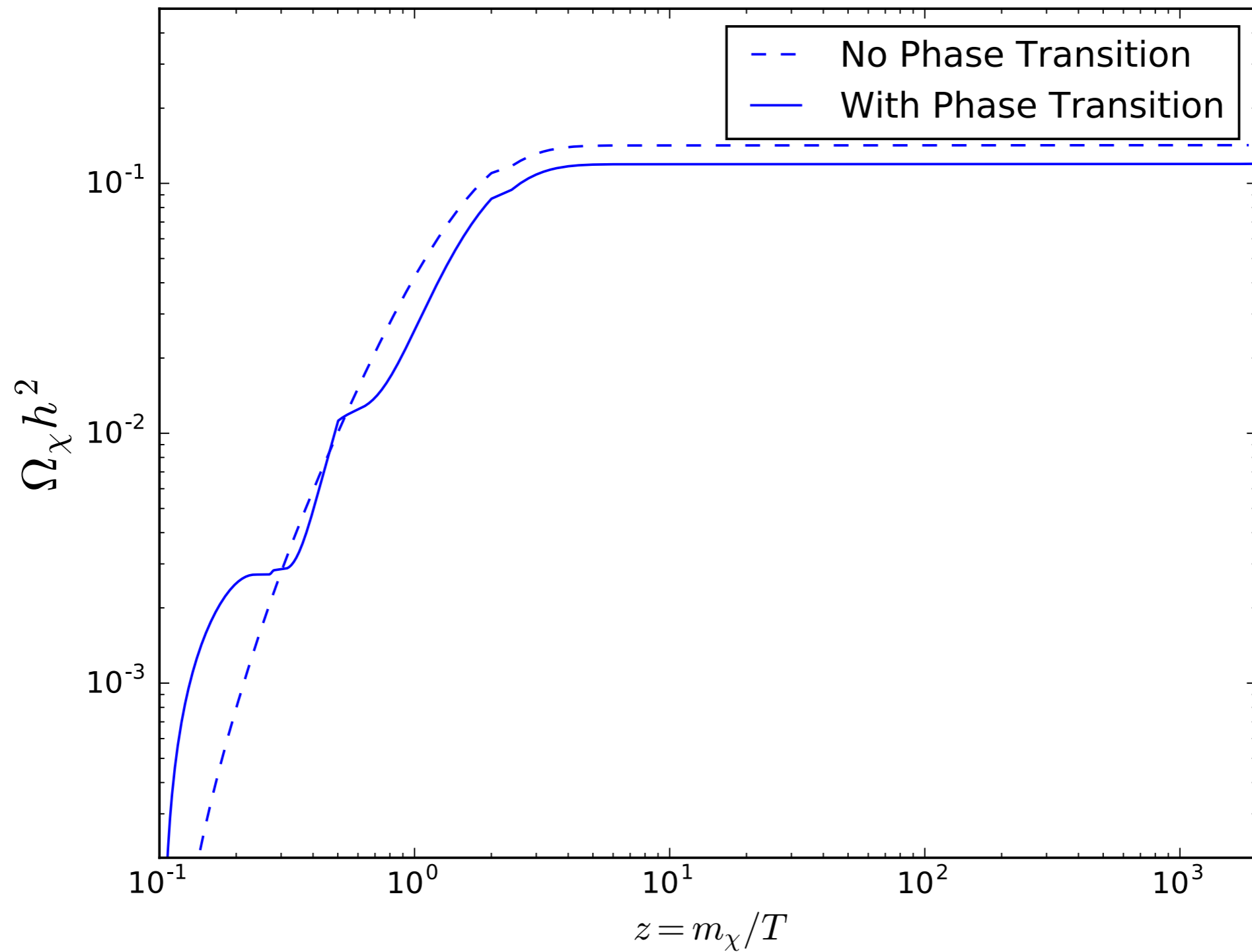
$$c_h = \frac{1}{16}(g_1^2 + 3g_2^2) + \frac{1}{4}y_t^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{\phi h}}{12}, \quad c_\phi = \frac{1}{4}\lambda_\phi + \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{\phi h}$$

$$V_T(h, \phi) = -\frac{\mu^2 - c_h T^2}{2}h^2 + \frac{\lambda_h}{4}h^4 + \frac{\mu_\phi^2 + c_\phi T^2}{2}\phi^2 + \frac{\lambda_\phi}{4}\phi^4 + \frac{\lambda_{h\phi}}{2}h^2\phi^2$$

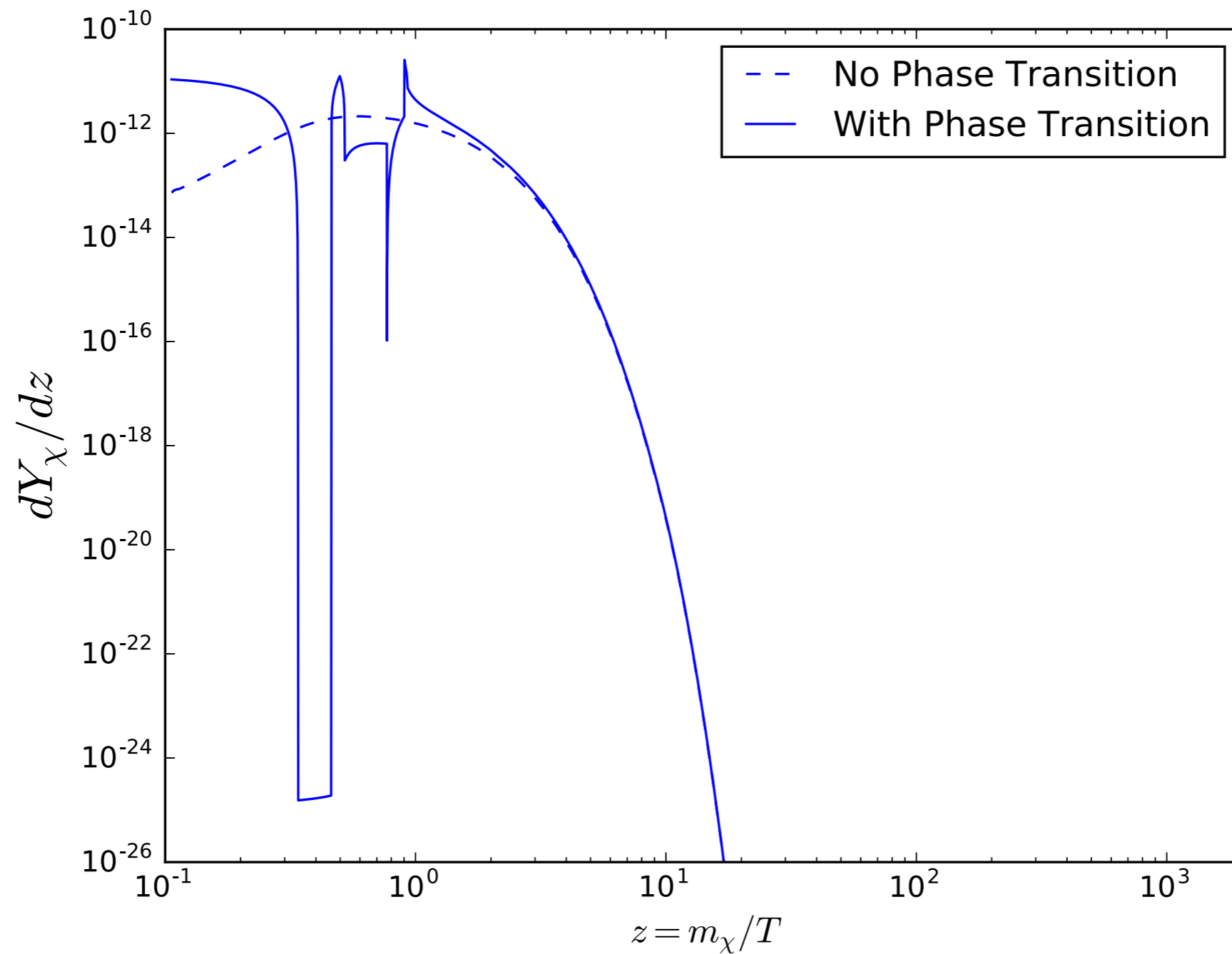




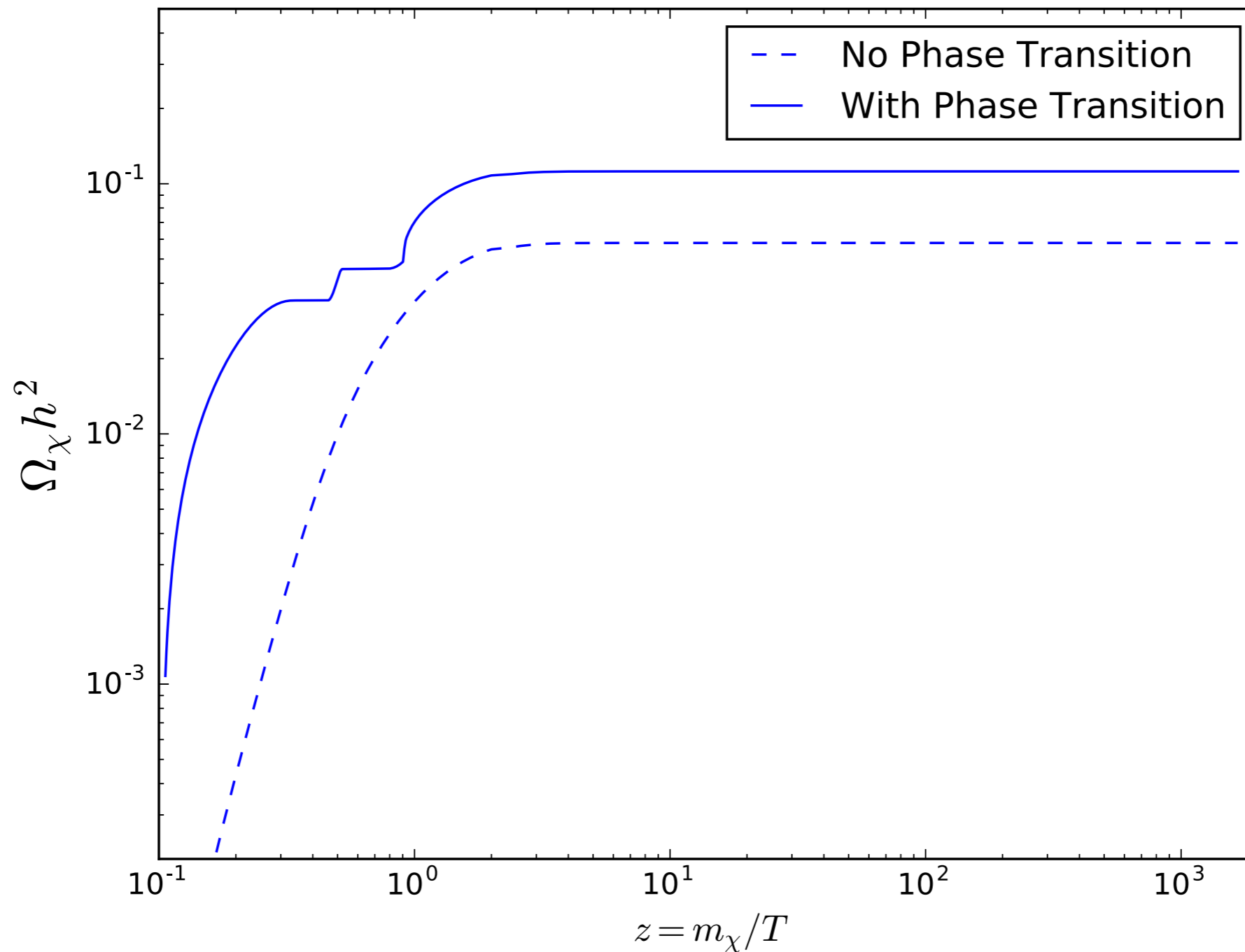
$m_S = 110 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\text{Chi}} = 50 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\text{RHN}} = 20 \text{ GeV}$
 $y_D = 2.8e-12$



$m_S = 110$ GeV, $m_{\text{Chi}} = 50$ GeV, $m_{\text{RHN}} = 20$ GeV
 $y_D = 2.8 \times 10^{-12}$



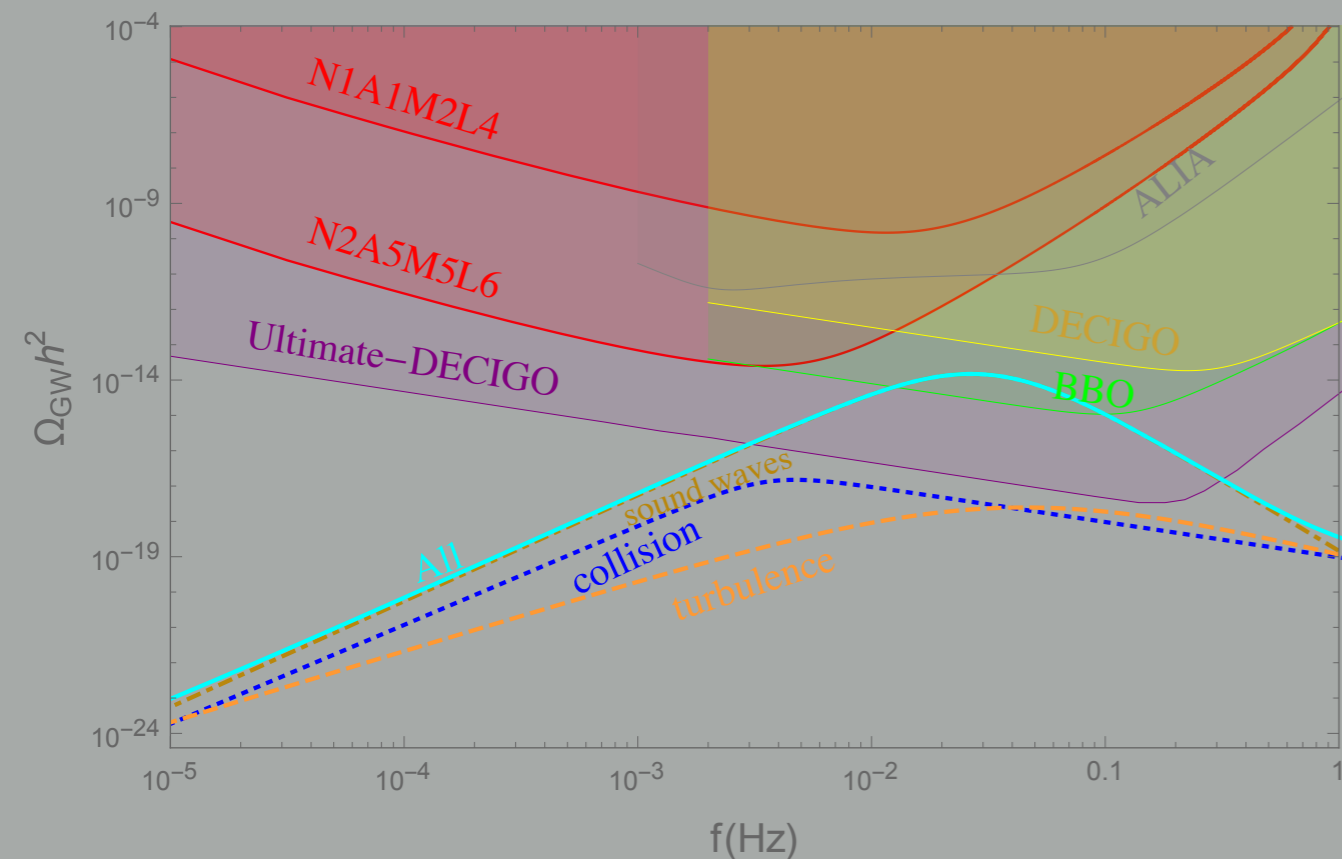
$m_S = 110 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\text{Chi}} = 90 \text{ GeV}$, $m_{\text{RHN}} = 40 \text{ GeV}$
 $y_D = 7.3 \times 10^{-12}$



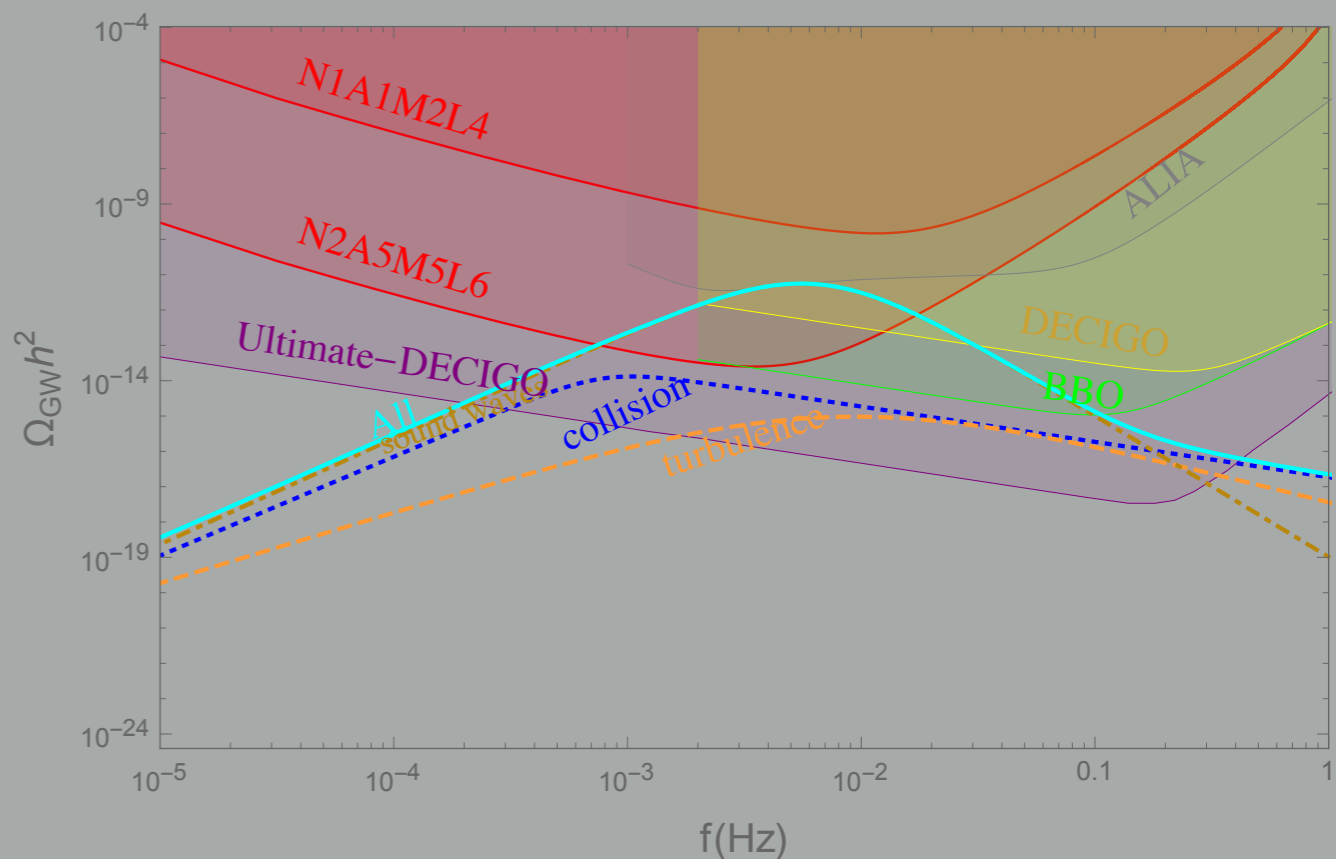
$m_S = 110$ GeV, $m_{\text{Chi}} = 90$ GeV, $m_{\text{RHN}} = 40$ GeV
 $y_D = 7.3 \times 10^{-12}$

Gravitational Wave Signals

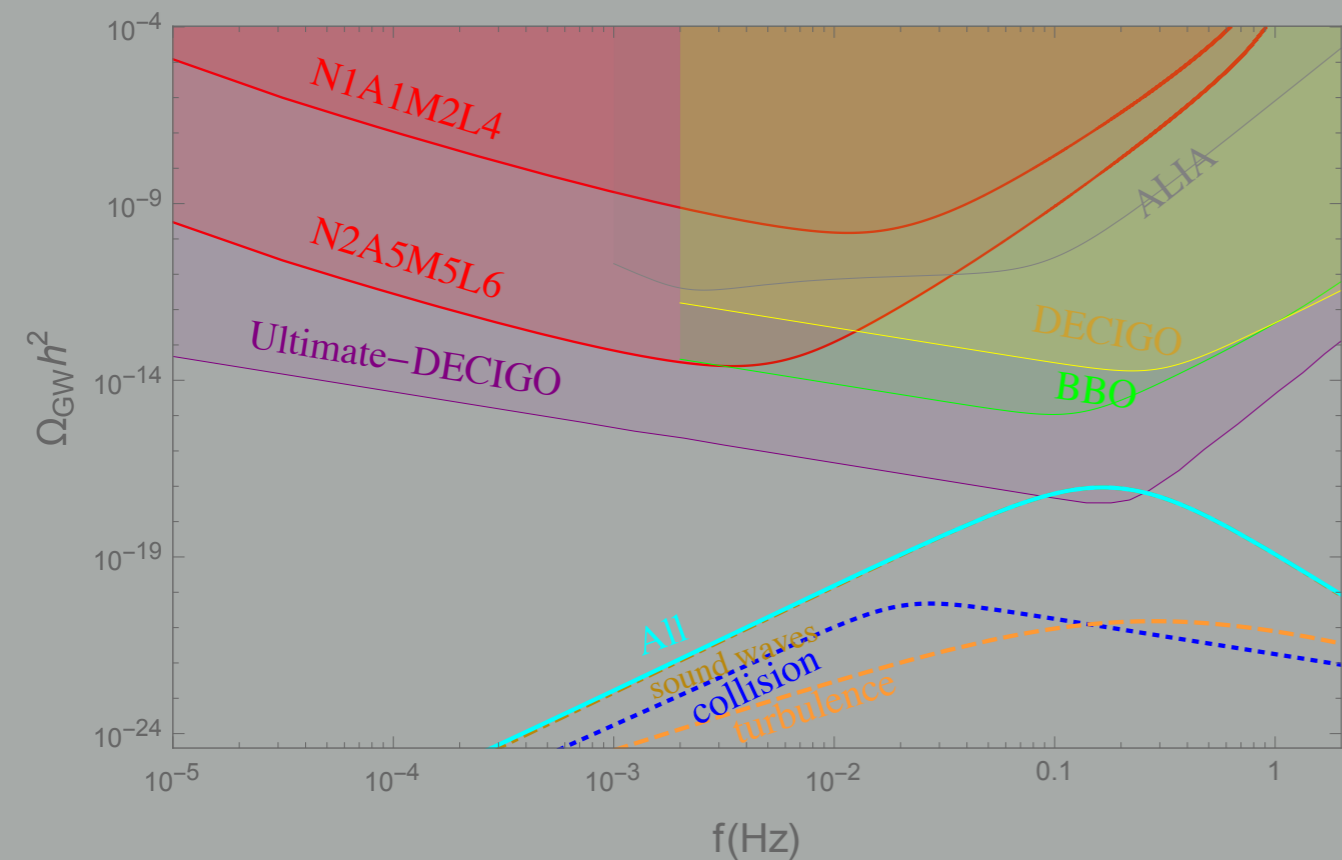
$m_S=110 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{hs}=0.45, \lambda_s=1$



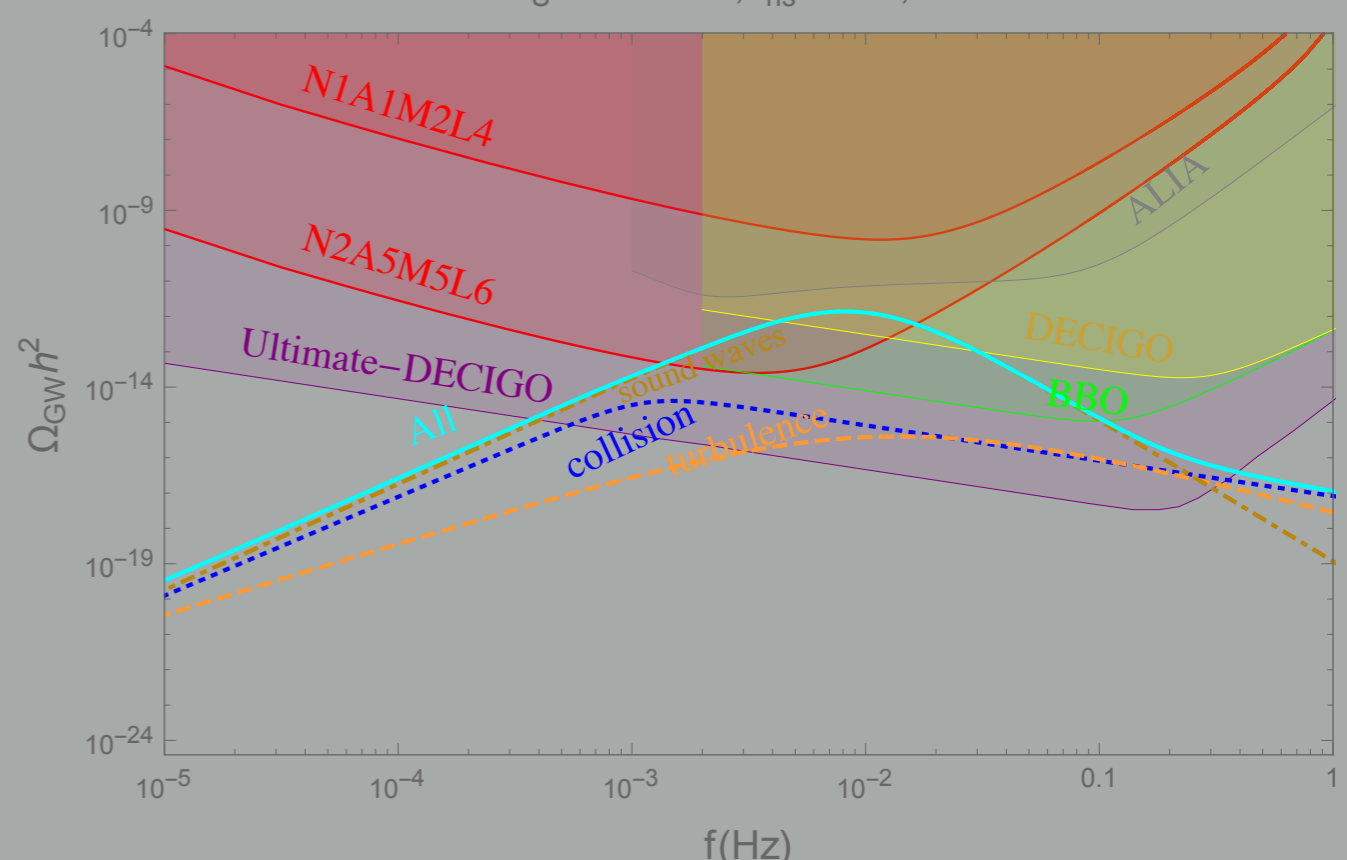
$m_S=110 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{hs}=0.47, \lambda_s=1$

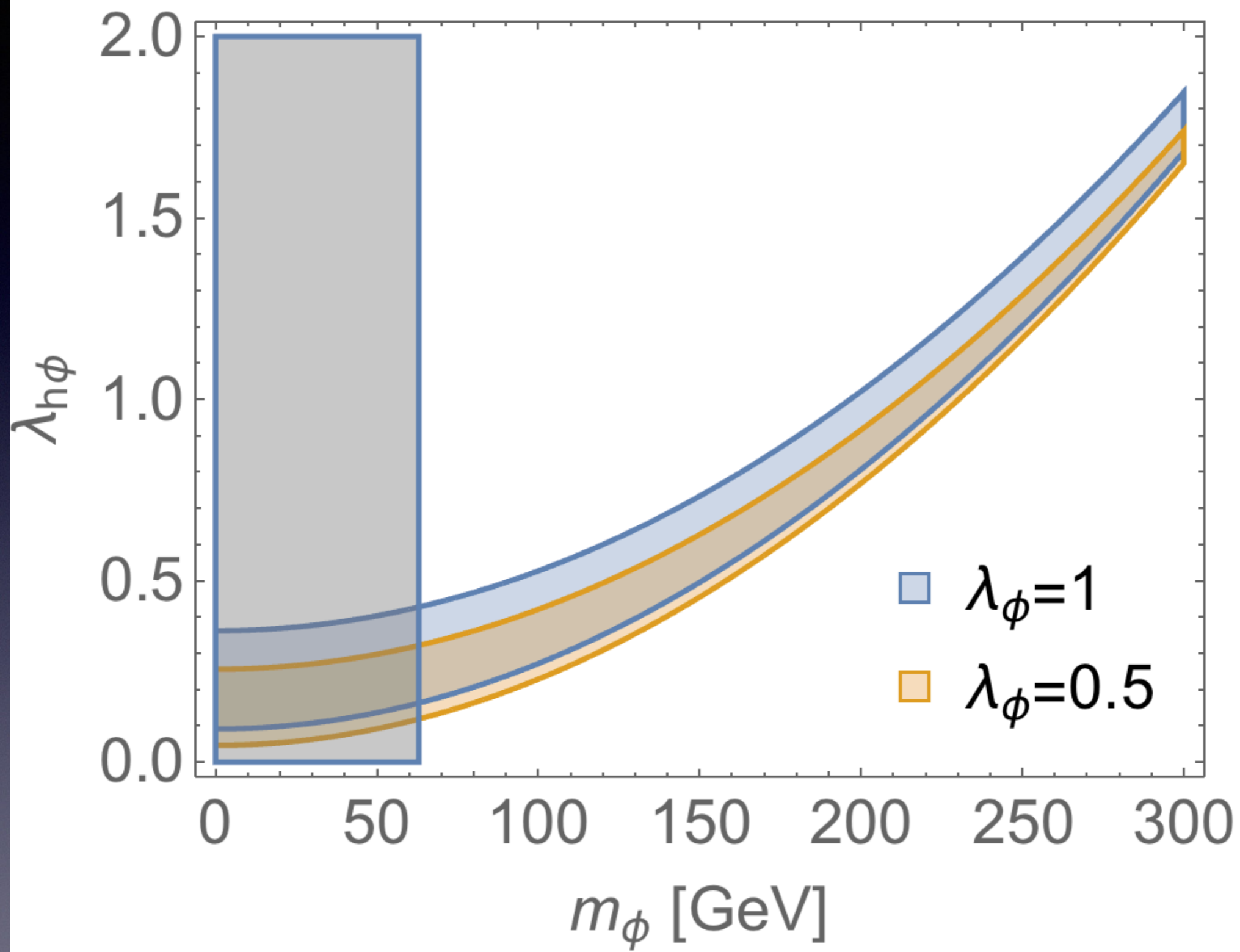


$m_S=130 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{hs}=0.47, \lambda_s=1$



$m_S=130 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{hs}=0.53, \lambda_s=1$





Larger scalar mass gives lower GW signals.

Larger Higgs portal coupling of $\lambda_{\phi h}$, smaller peak frequency, higher magnitude of GW signals.