Cosmological Constraints on MeV-scale New Mediators

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Yuhei Nakayama (Institute for Cosmic Ray Research)

In Collaboration with
Masahiro Ibe,
Shin Kobayashi,
Satoshi Shirai

ICRR
Institute for Cosmic Ray Research
University of Tokyo

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DM with Mediators

Recent DM theories "Dark Sector w/ tiny couplings"

$$\mathscr{L} = \mathscr{L}_{\rm SM} + \mathscr{L}_{\rm DS} + \mathscr{L}_{\rm portal} \ ,$$

1. Higgs $\mathscr{L}_{\rm portal} = (\mu\phi + \lambda\phi^2)|H_{\rm SM}|^2$ 2112.11096

2. Vector $\mathscr{L}_{\rm portal} = \varepsilon F'_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$ 1912.12152

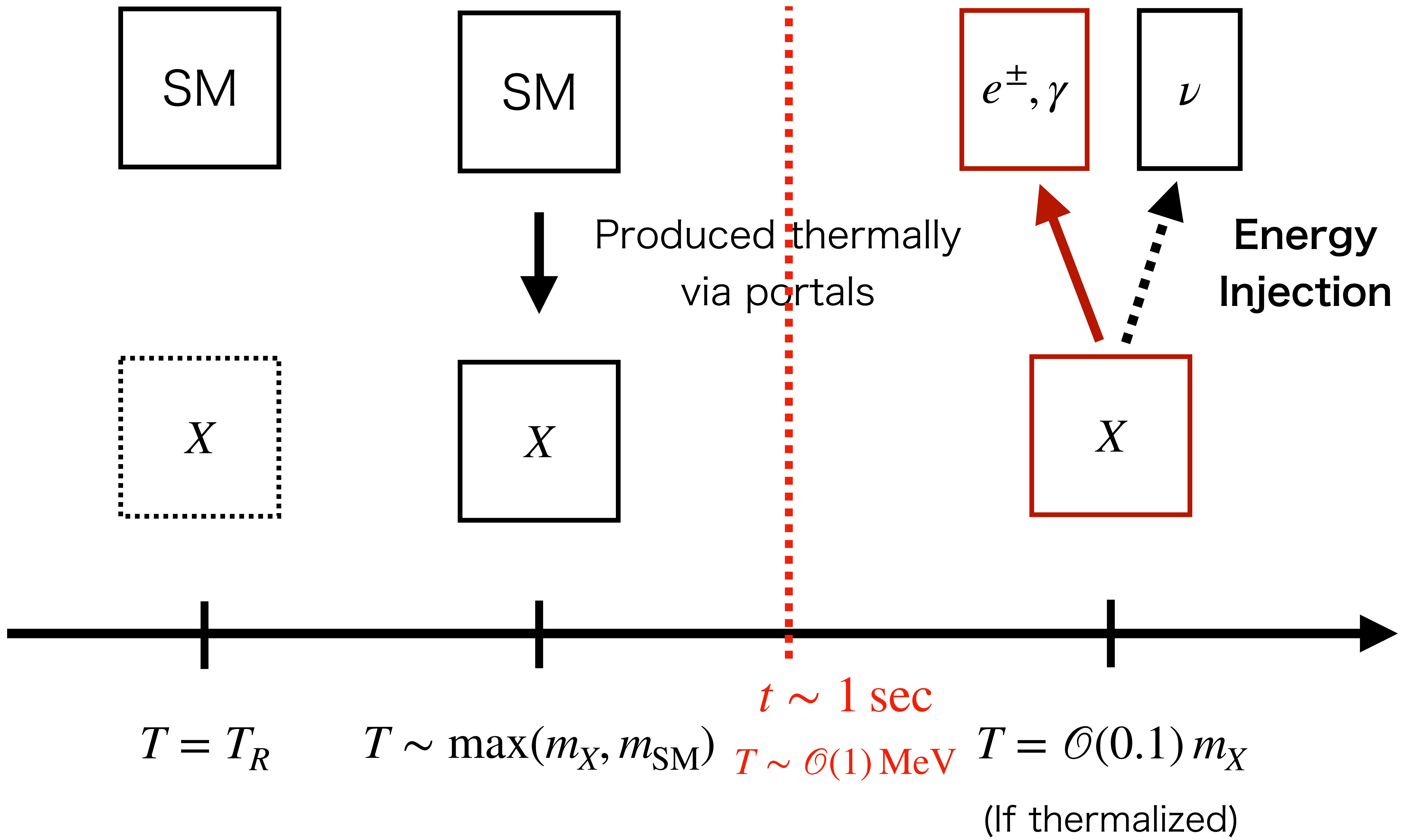
3. Neutrino $\mathscr{L}_{\rm portal} = yLHN$

4. Axion $\mathscr{L}_{\rm portal} = \frac{a}{f_a}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}, \ \frac{a}{f_a}G^a_{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}, \ \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a}\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\psi$

MeV~sub-GeV scale is discussed

Impact on Cosmology

Rule of thumb: Lifetime 1sec



Neff Observation

Definition of Neff:

$$N_{\rm eff} := \frac{8}{7}\left(\frac{11}{7}\right)^{4/3} \frac{\rho_{\rm rad} - \rho_\gamma}{\rho_\gamma}\Bigg|_{T=T_{\rm CMB}}$$

Planck 2018

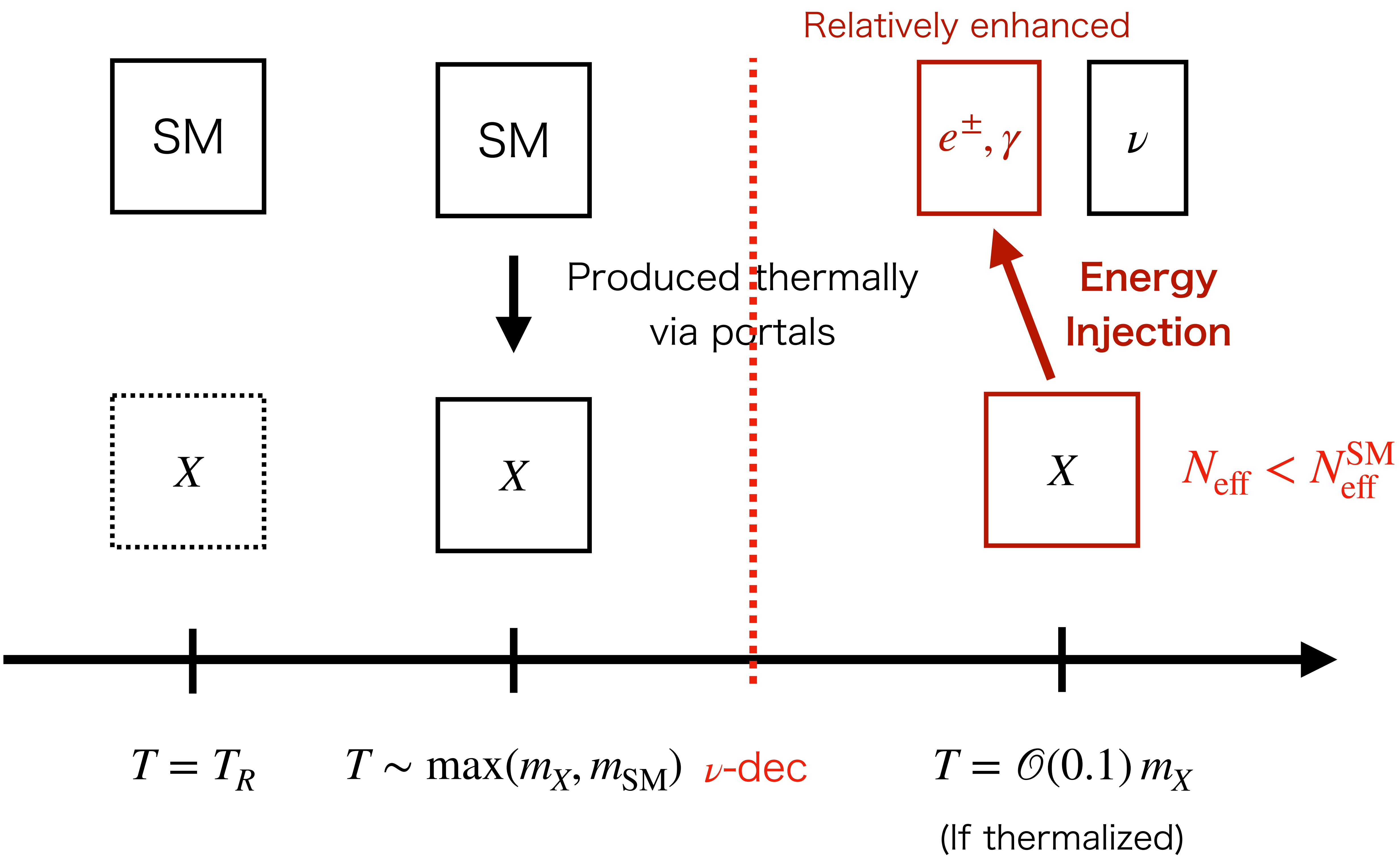
$N_{\rm eff} = 3.00^{+0.57}_{-0.53}$ (95%CL, TT+lowE)

$N_{\rm eff} = 2.92^{+0.36}_{-0.37}$ (95%CL, TT+TE+EE+lowE)

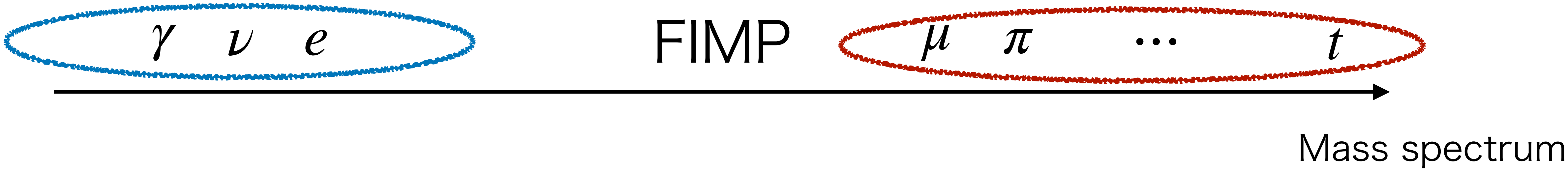
$N_{\rm eff} = 2.89^{+0.36}_{-0.38}$ (95%CL, TT+TE+EE+lowE+lensing)

$N_{\rm eff} = 2.99^{+0.34}_{-0.33}$ (95%CL, TT+TE+EE+lowE+lensing+BAO)

Neff with Light Mediator



FIMP Production



Relevant for $T \sim m_{\rm FIMP}$

"(Conventional) freeze-in"

Relevant for $T > m_{\rm SM}$

"UV freeze-in"

$f\bar{f} \to X$ (w/ rate Γ)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \left.\frac{\Gamma\, n_f^{\rm eq} H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}}\right|_{T\sim m_X} \propto \varepsilon^2 \xi^2 \frac{M_{\rm Pl}}{m_X}$$

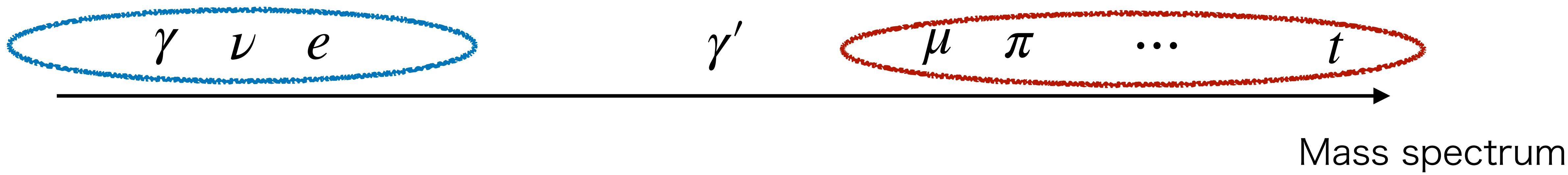
$f\bar{f} \to Xg$ (cross section σ_f)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \left.\frac{\sigma_f\, (n_f^{\rm eq})^2 H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}}\right|_{T\sim m_f} \propto \varepsilon^2 \xi^2 \frac{M_{\rm Pl}}{m_f}$$

ξ is some SM coupling: $\mathscr{L}_{\rm SM-med} = \xi \mathscr{O}_{\rm SM} \cdot \varepsilon X$

$s_{\rm SM}$: entropy of SM

Dark Photon Production



$$\mathscr{L}_{\rm SM-med} = e\bar{f}\gamma^\mu f \cdot \varepsilon A'_\mu \qquad \therefore\ \xi \text{ is universal; } \xi = e$$

$f\bar{f} \to \gamma'$ (w/ rate Γ)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \frac{\Gamma\, n_f^{\rm eq} H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}}\Bigg|_{T\sim m_{\gamma'}} \propto \varepsilon^2 e^2 \frac{M_{\rm Pl}}{m_{\gamma'}}$$

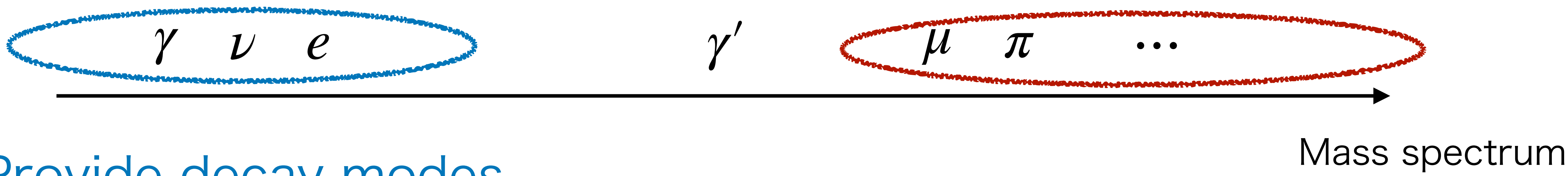
$f\bar{f} \to \gamma' g$ (cross section σ_f)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \frac{\sigma_f\, (n_f^{\rm eq})^2 H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}}\Bigg|_{T\sim m_f} \propto \varepsilon^2 e^2 \frac{M_{\rm Pl}}{m_f}$$

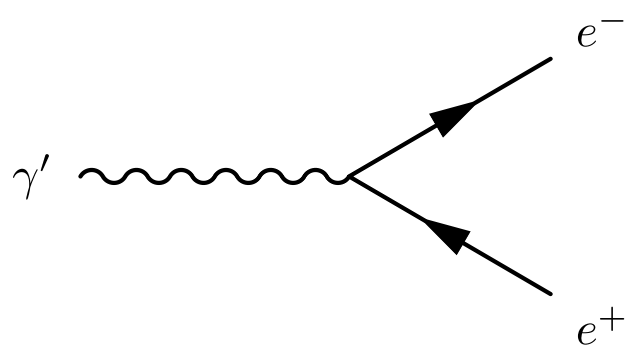
Production from heavy state is negligible:

$$\frac{n_{\gamma'}}{s_{\rm SM}}\Bigg|_{\rm FI} > \frac{n_{\gamma'}}{s_{\rm SM}}\Bigg|_{\rm UVFI}$$

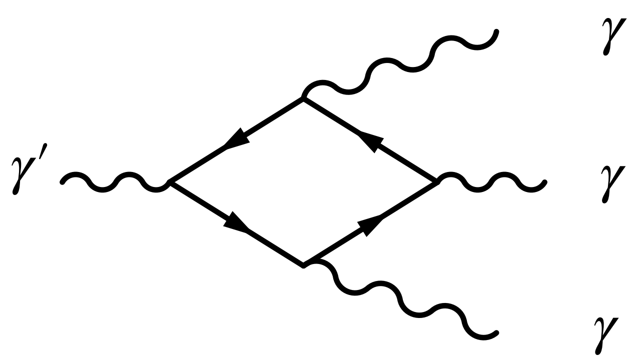
Dark Photon Decay



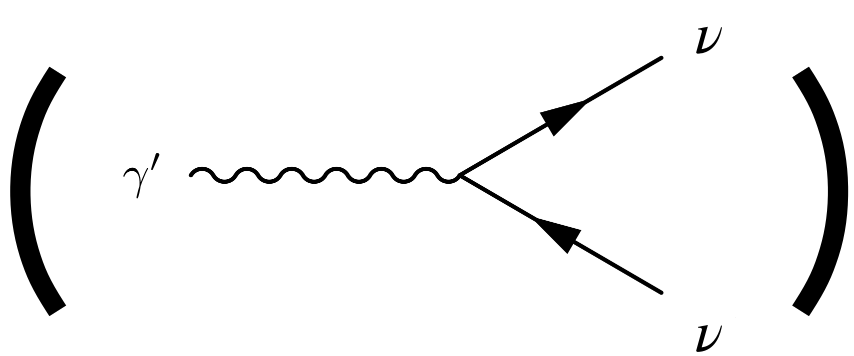
Provide decay modes



Dominant for $m_{\gamma'} > 2m_e$



Dominant for $m_{\gamma'} < 2m_e$



Suppressed by $m_{\gamma'}/m_Z$

Concrete Setup

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm mix} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}F_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}F'_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m_{\gamma'}^2}{2}A'_\mu A'^\mu + ej^\mu_{\rm EM}A_\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM-med} = \varepsilon e j^\mu_{\rm EM} A'_\mu$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{\gamma'}}{\partial t} - H p_{\gamma'} \frac{\partial f_{\gamma'}}{\partial p_{\gamma'}} = - \sum_{\rm processes} I(p_{\gamma'}, T) \times \left(f_{\gamma'}(p_{\gamma'}) - f_{\gamma'}^{\rm eq}(p_{\gamma'}, T) \right)$$

$e^+e^- \leftrightarrow \gamma'$

$e^-e^+ \leftrightarrow \gamma'\gamma \qquad (\gamma\gamma\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma')$

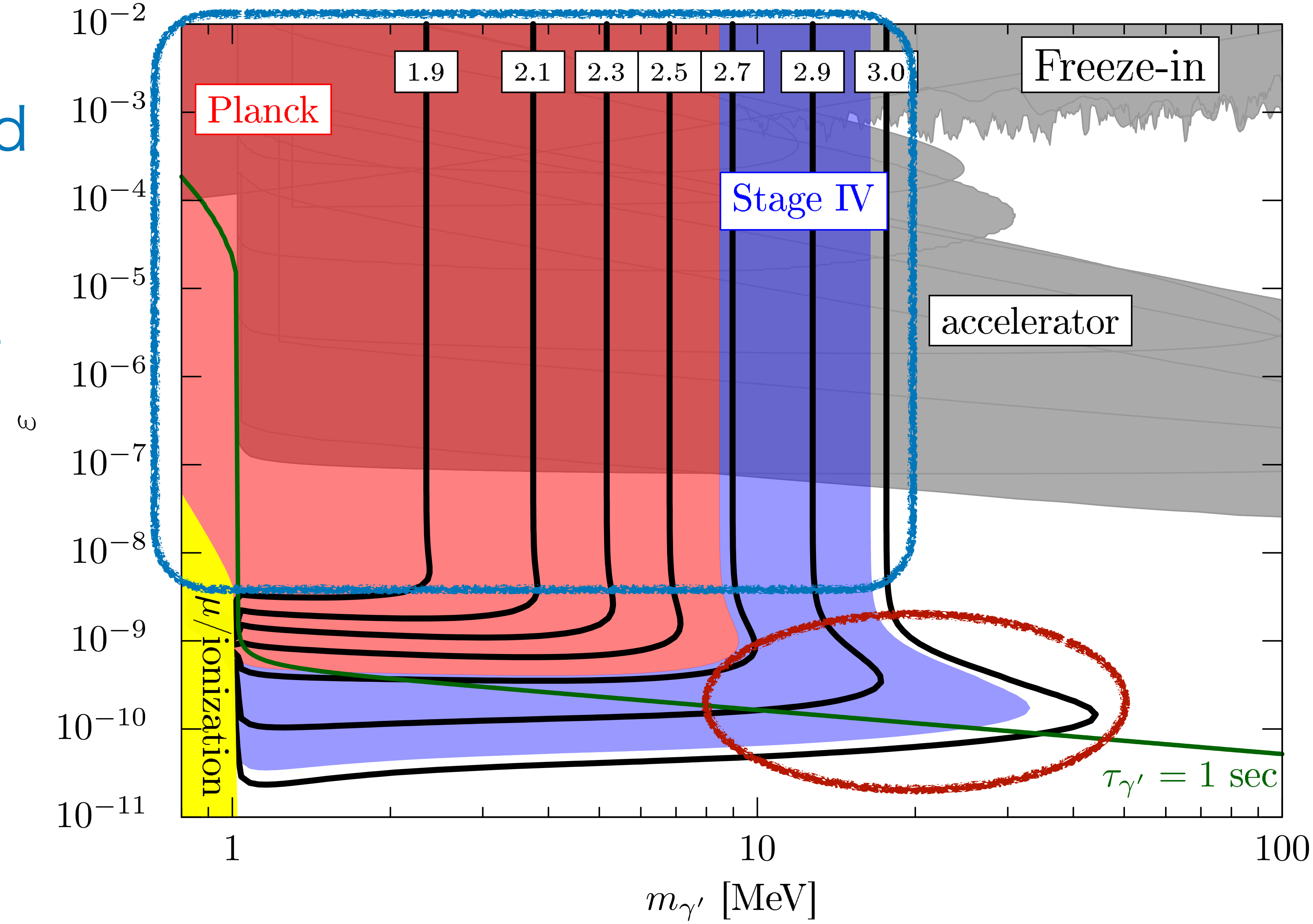
$e^\pm\gamma \to e^\pm\gamma'$

Parameter Scan (dark photon)

$$f_{\gamma'}(p, T_{\rm init}) = 0$$

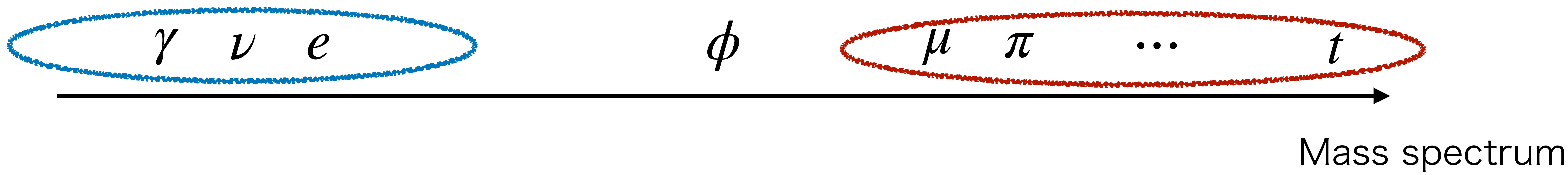
γ' is thermalized

Independent of UV physics



Out-of-equilibrium decay

Dark Scalar Production



$$\mathscr{L}_{\rm SM-med} = \frac{m_f}{v_{\rm EW}} \bar{f} f \cdot \sin(\theta)\, \phi$$

$\therefore$ ξ is non-universal; $\xi = m_f / v_{\rm EW}$

$f\bar{f} \to \phi$ (w/ rate Γ)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \left. \frac{\Gamma\, n_f^{\rm eq} H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}} \right|_{T\sim m_\phi} \propto \varepsilon^2 \frac{m_f}{m_\phi} \frac{m_f M_{\rm Pl}}{v_{\rm EW}2}$$

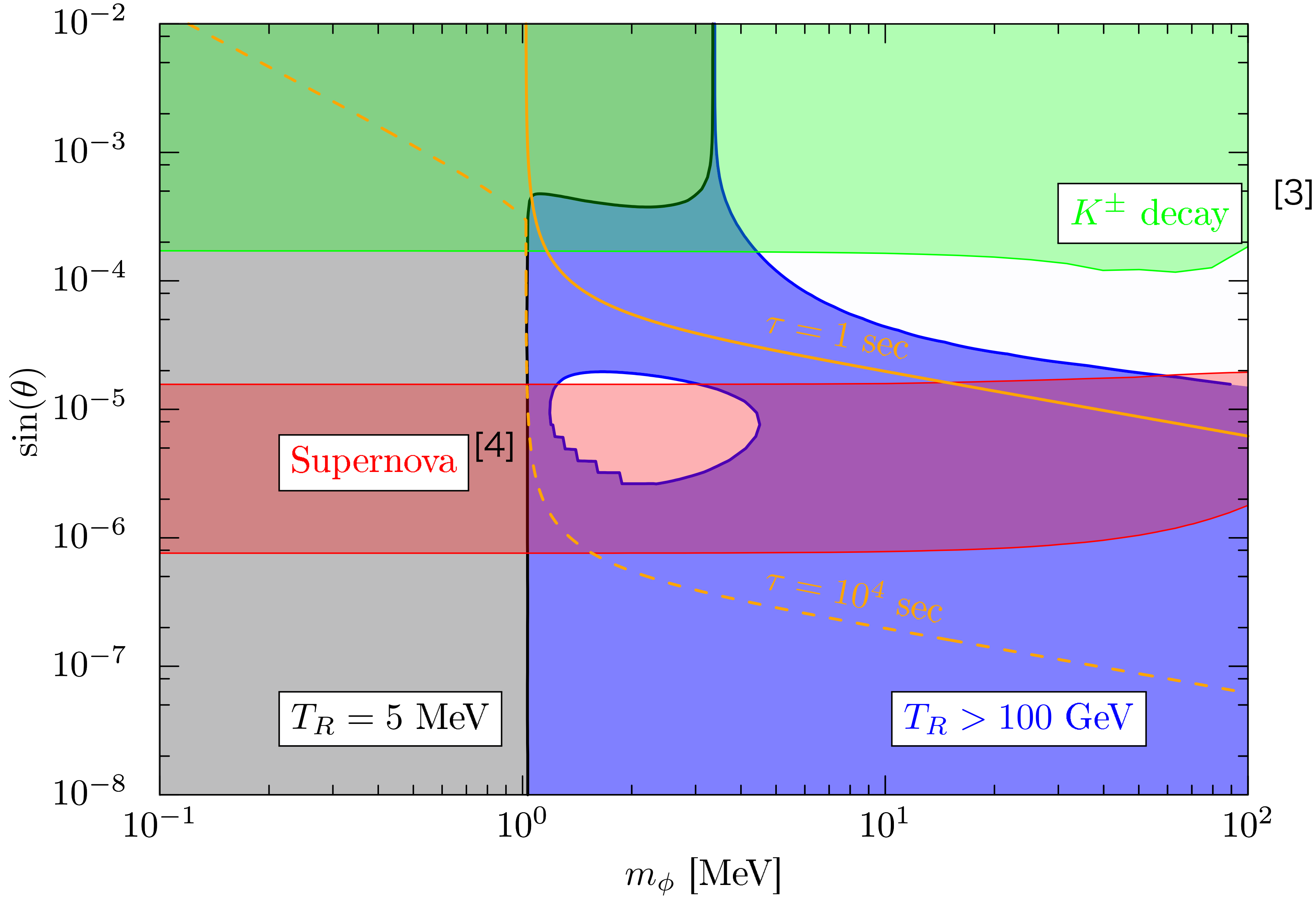
$f\bar{f} \to \phi g$ (cross section σ_f)

$$\frac{n_\phi}{s_{\rm SM}} \sim \left. \frac{\sigma_f\, (n_f^{\rm eq})^2 H^{-1}}{s_{\rm SM}} \right|_{T\sim m_f} \propto \varepsilon^2 \frac{m_f M_{\rm Pl}}{v_{\rm EW}2}$$

Production from heavy state is not negligible!

Parameter Scan (dark scalar)

CMB ($N_{\rm eff}, Y, \mu$ distortion[1]) + BBN + X-ray[2]



As for SN,
see also Bhupal, et.al.
(arXiv: 2005.00490)

[1] J. Chluba, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 460, 227 (2016), arXiv:1603.02496

[2] R. Essig, et.al., JHEP 11, 193 (2013), arXiv:1309.4091

[3] Constraints on $\mathrm{Br}(K^+ \to \pi^+\phi)$ by NA62 & E949

[4]G. Krnjaic, PRD 94, 073009 (2016), arXiv:1512.04119

Summary

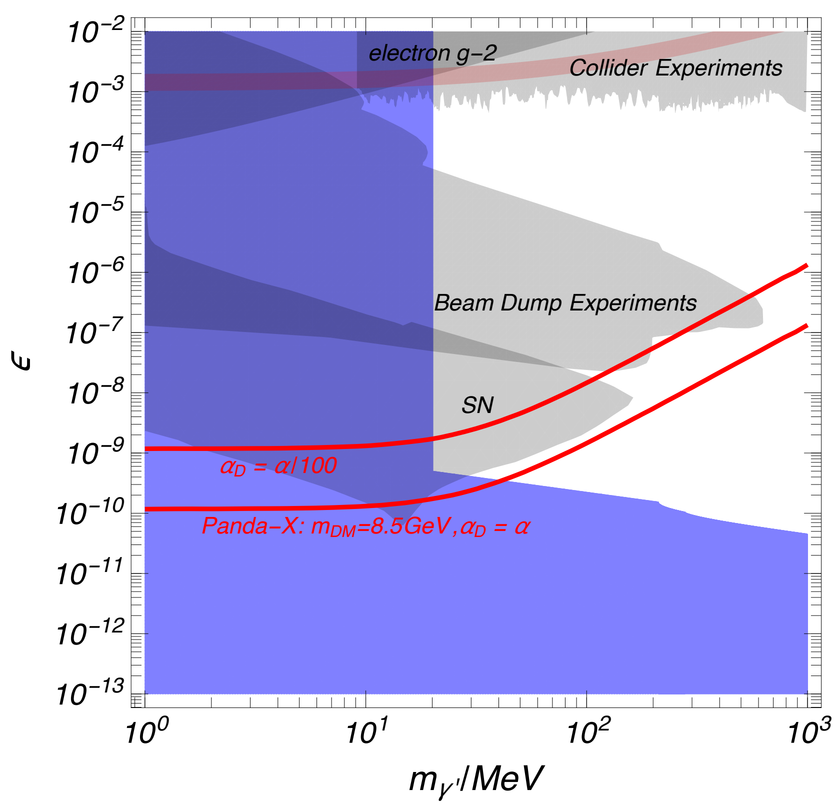
- Unstable new mediators inject energy into thermal plasma. They can be constrained by cosmology if the lifetime is longer than about 1sec.
- Neff can be smaller than the SM value if long-lived electro-philic mediators exist.
- The dark photon, which couples to SM states via the universal gauge coupling, can be robustly constrained by the CMB Neff.
- The dark scalar, which couples to SM states via the non-universal Yukawa couplings, can be produced significantly by heavy particles.

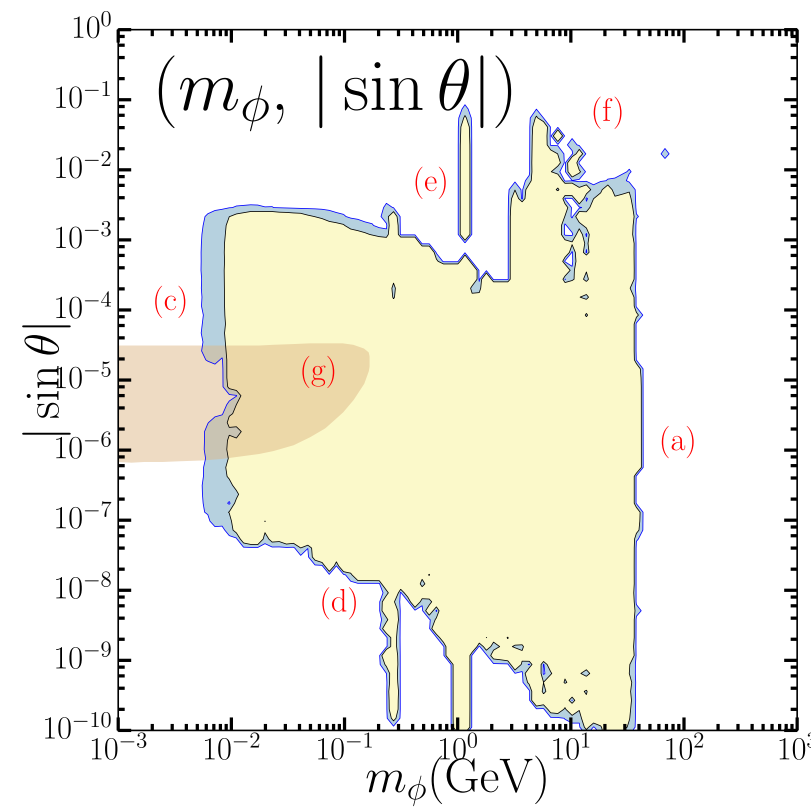
Back Up

Example Models

Model	Composite ADM [1]	SM singlet Majorana WIMP [2]
DS Symmetry	$\mathrm{SU}(3)' \times \mathrm{U}(1)'$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad (\chi \to -\chi,\ \phi \to \phi)$
Mediator	Dark photon	Dark scalar

Parameter space





[1] M. Ibe, A. Kamada, S. Kobayashi, W. Nakano, JHEP 11 (2018) 203
[2] S. Matsumoto, Y. S. Tsai, P. Tseng, JHEP 07 (2019) 050

Recap on ν decoupling

Neutrino-electron interaction

$$\mathscr{L}_{\nu-e} = 2\sqrt{2}G_{\rm F}(J^{\dagger\mu}J_\mu + J_Z^\mu J_{Z\mu})$$

This is relevant only above

$$T > (G_{\rm F}^2 M_{\rm Pl})^{-1/3} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)\,\mathrm{MeV}.$$

Entropy conservation at e^-e^+ annihilation

$$\left(2 + \frac{7}{8} \times 2 \times 2\right) z_i^3 = 2z_f^3, \ \ (z = Ta)$$

Since $T_\nu \propto a^{-1}$,

$$\frac{z_f}{z_{\nu f}} = \frac{T_f}{T_{\nu f}} = \left(\frac{11}{4}\right)^{1/3} \simeq 1.4$$

Remarks on Neff

Remark 1

Neff is often defined by

$$N_{\rm eff} := \frac{8}{7}\left(\frac{11}{7}\right)^{4/3}\frac{\rho_\nu + \rho_{\rm BSM}}{\rho_\gamma}$$

(e.g. in the context of time-dependent Neff)

This does not necessarily coincide with the original one, because $\rho_{\rm BSM}$ can behave like matter.

We can apply the constraints from Planck data only to the original Neff.

Remarks on Neff

Remark 2

The original Neff is different from 3 in SM:

$$N_{\rm eff}^{\rm SM} = 3.044$$

[J. J. Bennett et.al., JCAP 04 (2021) 073, arXiv: 2012.02726]

Due to

- ☑ Delay of ν decoupling (dominant)
- ☑ Finite temperature QED correction
- ☑ Neutrino oscillation

In order to treat these effect,
we need the Quantum Kinetic Equation (QKE)

Remarks on Neff

Remark 3

When considering neutrino-phobic BSM,
we can avoid to treat the non-thermal effect of neutrino

$$N_{\rm eff} = \underline{N_{\rm eff}^{\rm SM}} + \underline{\Delta N_{\rm eff}}$$

Including non-thermal effect due to SM   Impact on Neff due to BSM

$$\Delta N_{\rm eff} = \tilde{N}_{\rm eff} - \tilde{N}_{\rm eff}\Big|_{\text{portal coupling}\to 0}$$

$\tilde{N}_{\rm eff}$: Neff w/o non-thermal effects

Effective Couplings

Trace of energy-momentum tensor can be expressed by normal products in Green's functions (like $\langle 0 | H\Theta^{\mu}_{\mu} | 0 \rangle$): [Collins, Duncan and Joglekar, 1977]

Trace of energy-momentum tensor in Green's functions

$$\Theta^{\mu}_{\mu} = \bar{q}Mq - \frac{b\alpha_s}{8\pi} G^{a}_{\mu\nu} G^{a\mu\nu}, \ \kappa = \frac{2n_h}{3b}, \ b = \frac{1}{3}(11N_c - 2N_f)$$

Explicit breaking Quantum effect

Conversely, this means we can rewrite the effective couplings as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathscr{L} \supset & -\frac{H}{v}\bar{q}Mq + n_h \frac{H}{v}\frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi} G^{a}_{\mu\nu} G^{a\mu\nu} \\ = & -\frac{H}{v}\left\{ \kappa\Theta^{\mu}_{\mu} + (1-\kappa)\bar{q}Mq \right\} \end{aligned}$$

[Leutwyler & Shifman, 1989]

Effective Couplings

The corresponding operators in ChPT are obtained by the following replacement

$$\Theta^{\mu}_{\mu}\Big|_{3+3\,\mathrm{QCD}} \to \Theta^{\mu}_{\mu}\Big|_{\mathrm{ChPT}}, \qquad \bar{q}Mq \to \frac{1}{2}Bf_{\pi}^{2}\,\mathrm{tr}(MU + \mathrm{h.c.})$$

At the lowest order

$$\mathscr{L}_{\mathrm{ChPT}} = f_{\pi}^{2}\,\mathrm{tr}(\partial_{\mu}U^{-1}\partial^{\mu}U) - \frac{1}{2}Bf_{\pi}^{2}\,\mathrm{tr}(MU + \mathrm{h.c.})$$

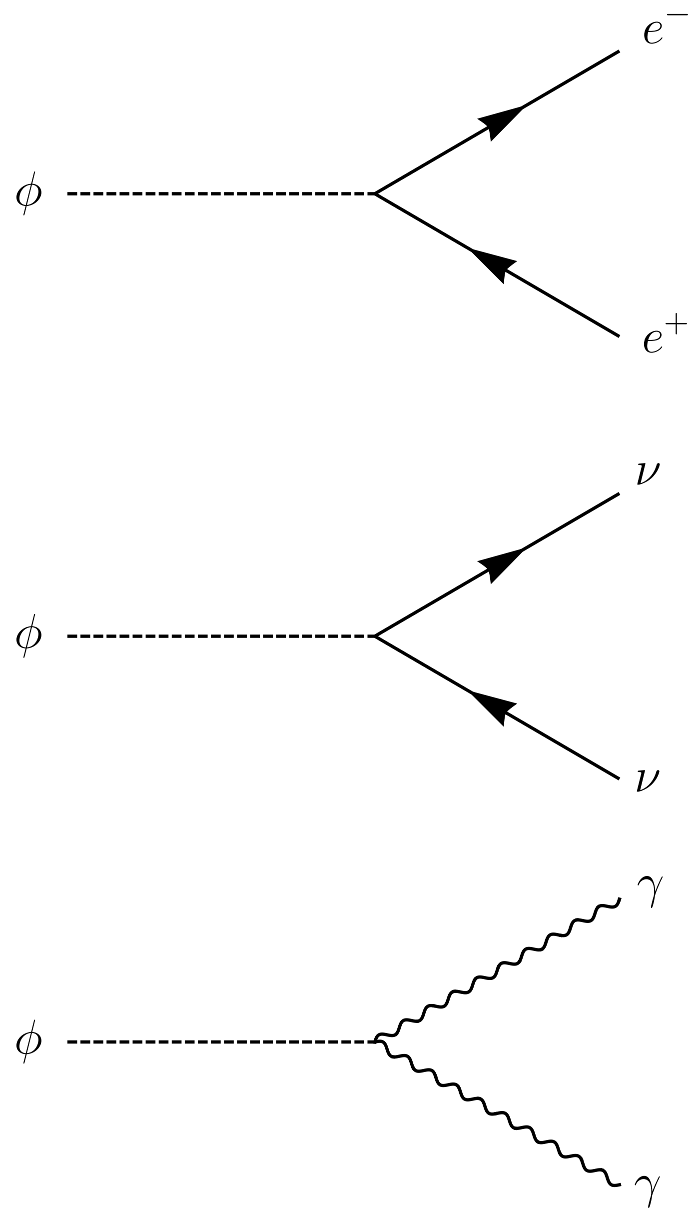
$$\Theta^{\mathrm{ChPT}}_{\mu\nu} = 2f_{\pi}^{2}\,\mathrm{tr}(\partial_{\mu}U^{-1}\partial_{\nu}U) - g_{\mu\nu}\mathscr{L}_{\mathrm{eff}}$$

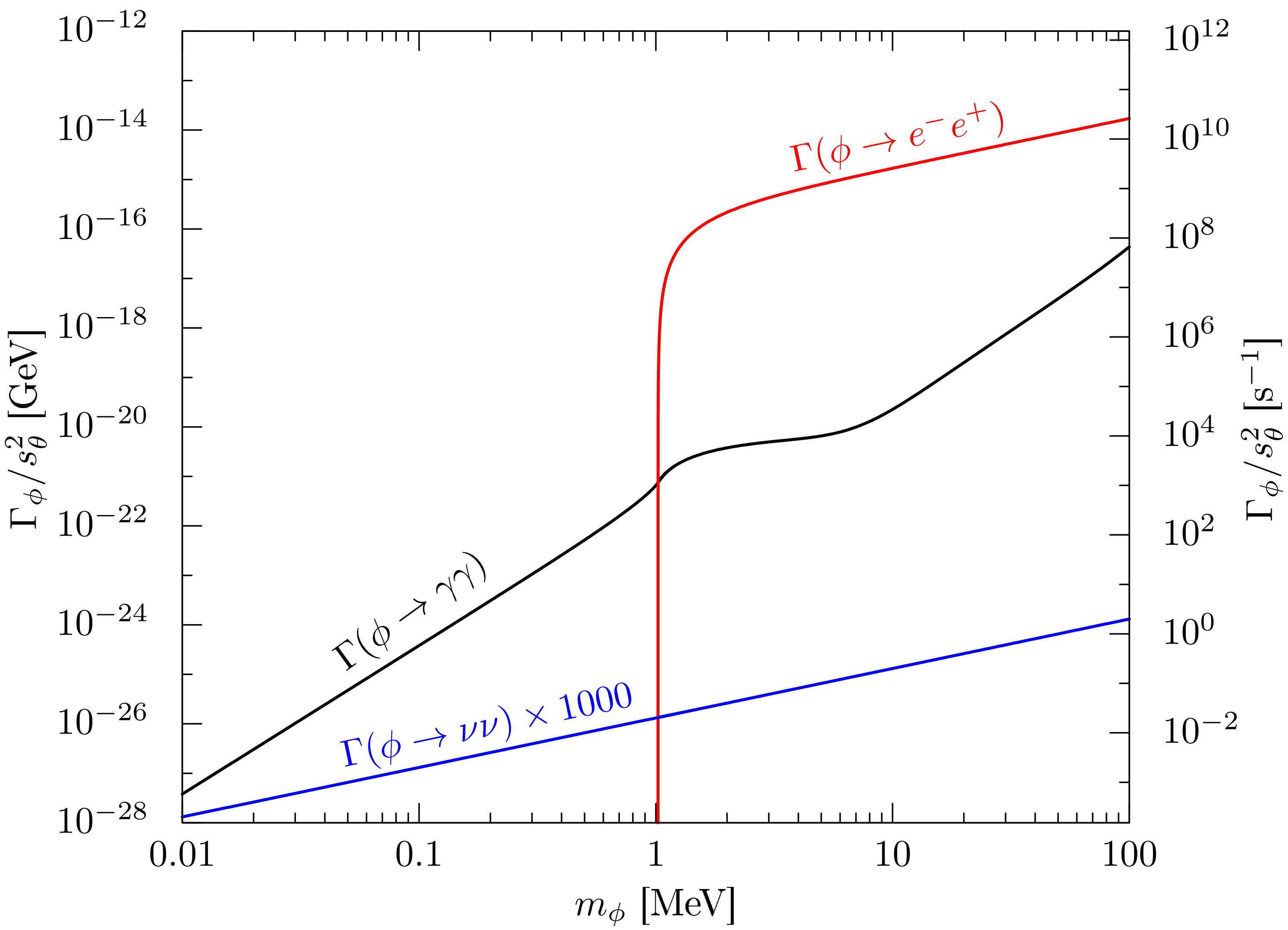
$$\mathscr{L}_{HPP} = \frac{H}{v}\left\{2\kappa\partial_{\mu}P^{+}\partial^{\mu}P^{-} - (1+3\kappa)m_{P}^{2}P^{+}P^{-}\right\} \qquad P = \pi \text{ or } K$$

[Leutwyler & Shifman, 1989]

Decay Channels (dark scalar)

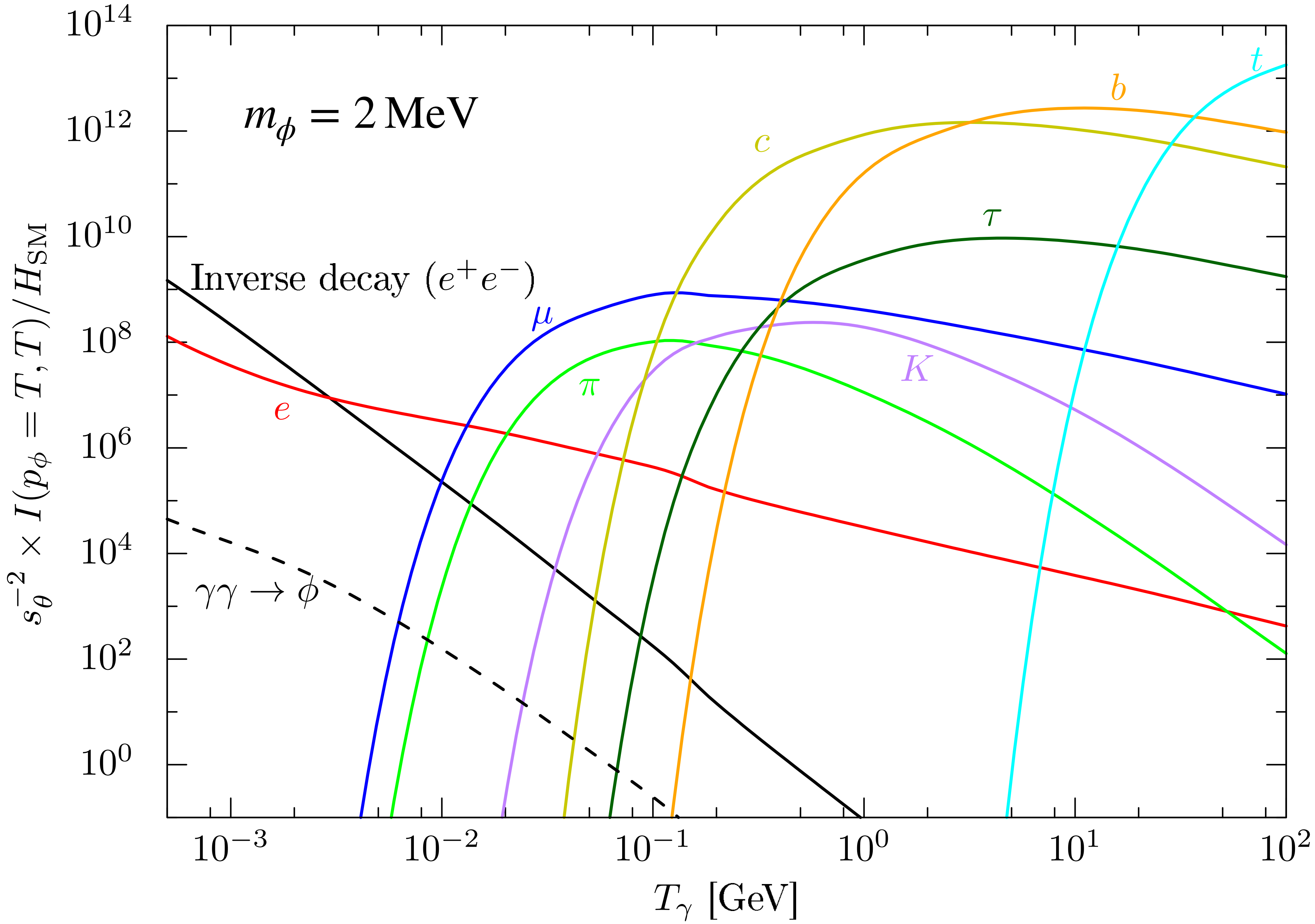
Decay channels (For neutrinos, see-saw is assumed)





Dark Scalar Production

Production rate of each process $\dfrac{\partial f_\phi}{\partial t} - Hp_\phi \dfrac{\partial f_\phi}{\partial p_\phi} = -I(p_\phi, T)(f_\phi - f_\phi^{\mathrm{eq}})$



Production History

Determination of decoupling/freeze-in temperature

$$R(T) := \frac{\int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_\phi}{(2\pi)^3} I(p_\phi, T) f_\phi^{\mathrm{BE}}(p_\phi, T)}{H|_{\rho_\phi=0,\, T_\gamma=T} \times n_\phi^{\mathrm{eq}}(T)}$$

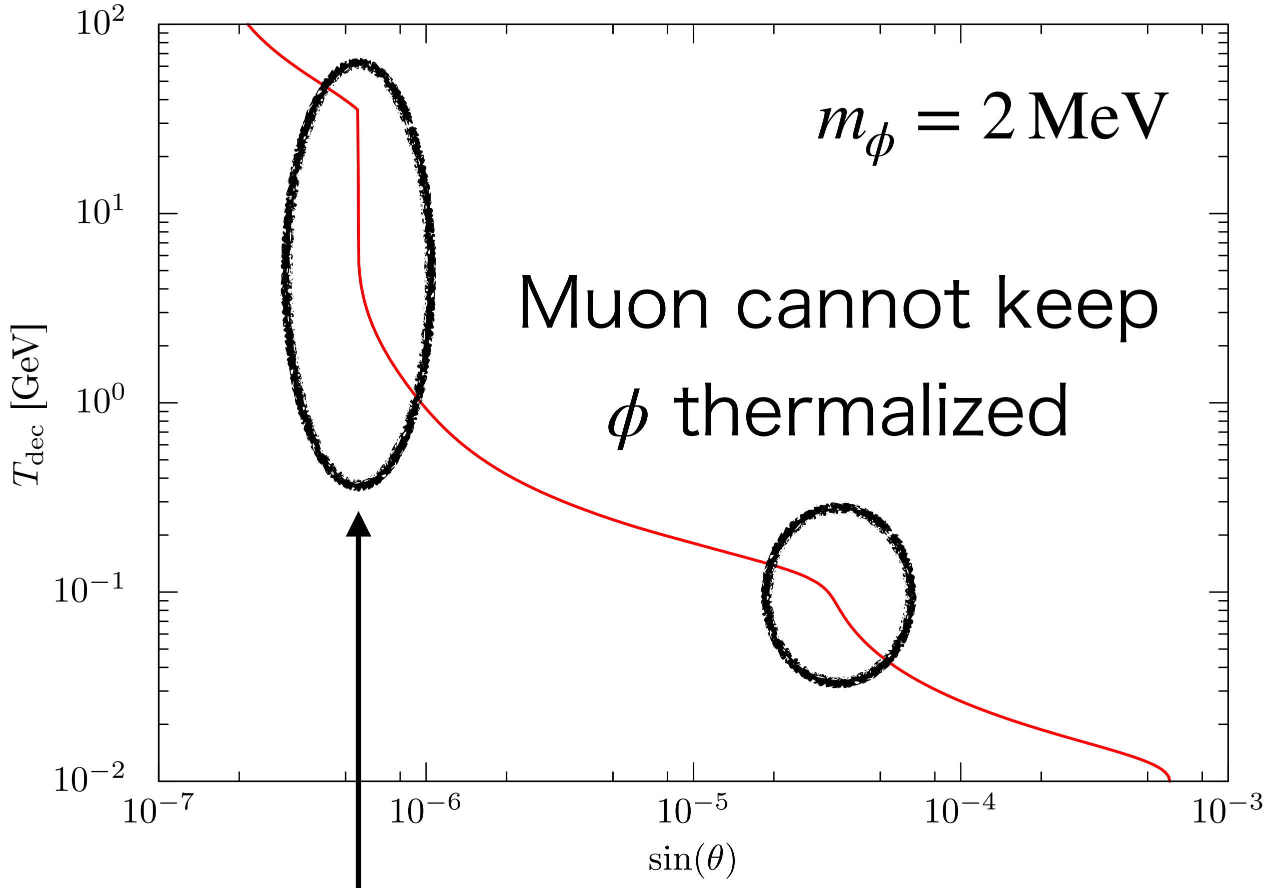
T_{dec} (UV decoupling temperature)

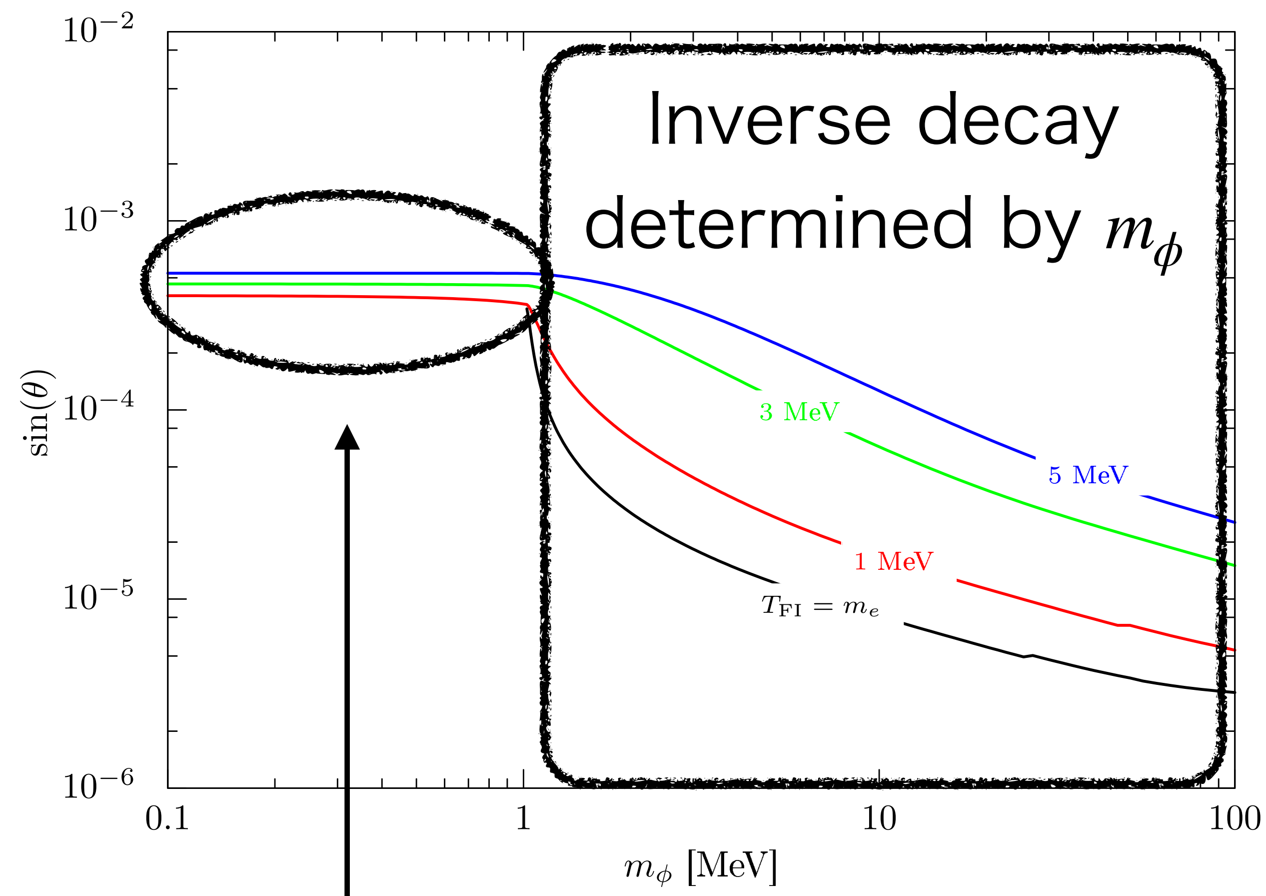
$$:\Leftrightarrow R(T_{\mathrm{dec}}) = 1 \wedge dR/dT\Big|_{T=T_{\mathrm{dec}}} > 0$$

T_{FI} (Freeze-in temperature)

$$:\Leftrightarrow R(T_{\mathrm{FI}}) = 1 \wedge dR/dT\Big|_{T=T_{\mathrm{FI}}} < 0$$

Dark Scalar Production



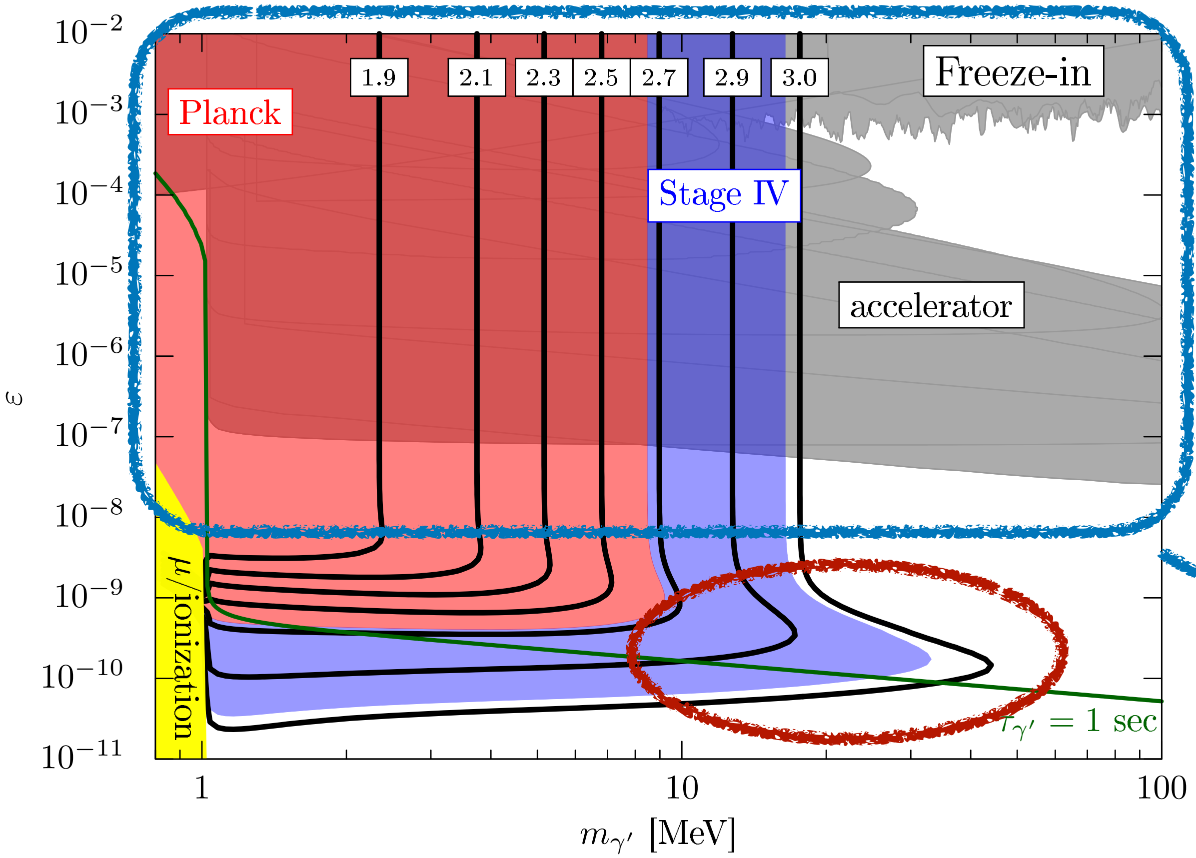


Charm quark cannot keep ϕ thermalized

Scatterings from $e^\pm$ determined by m_e

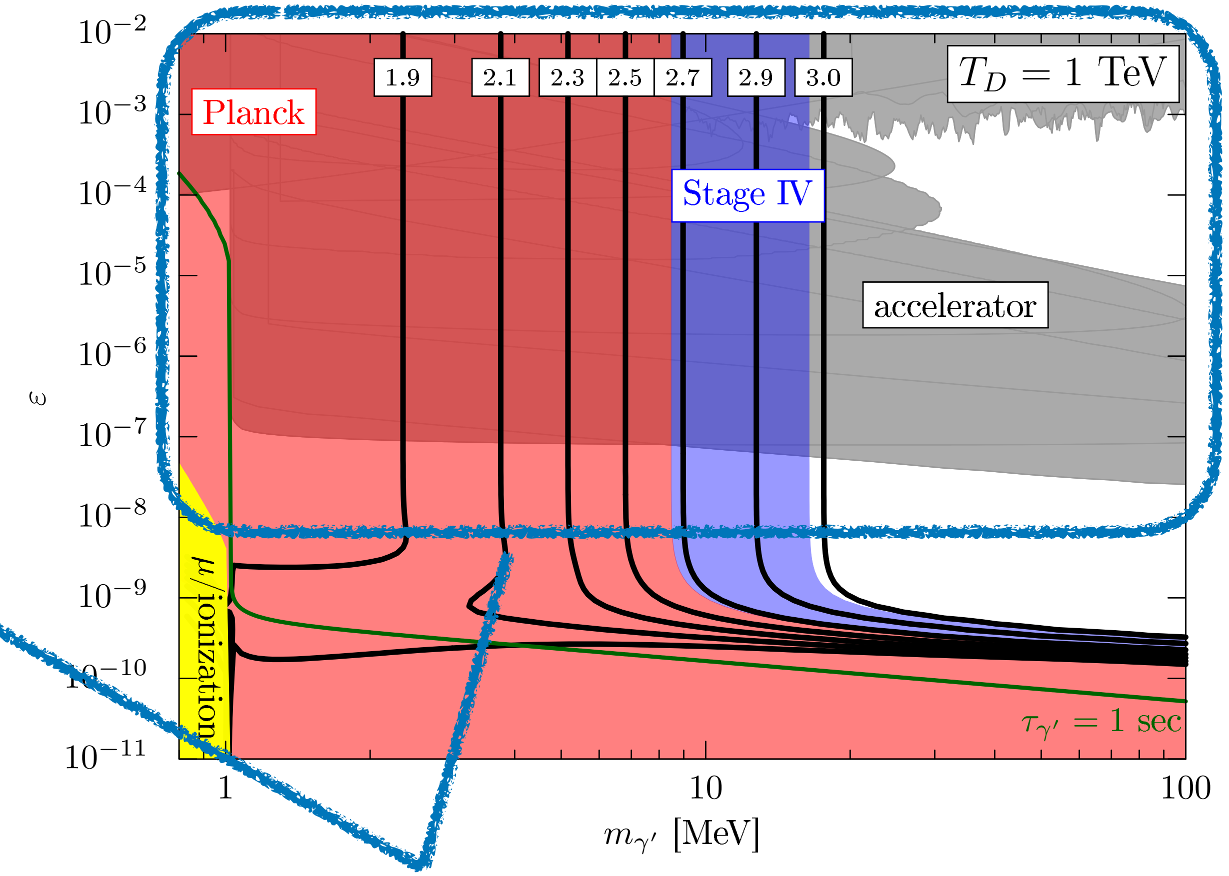
Parameter Scan (dark photon)

$$f_{\gamma'}(p, T_{\rm init}) = 0$$



Out-of-equilibrium decay

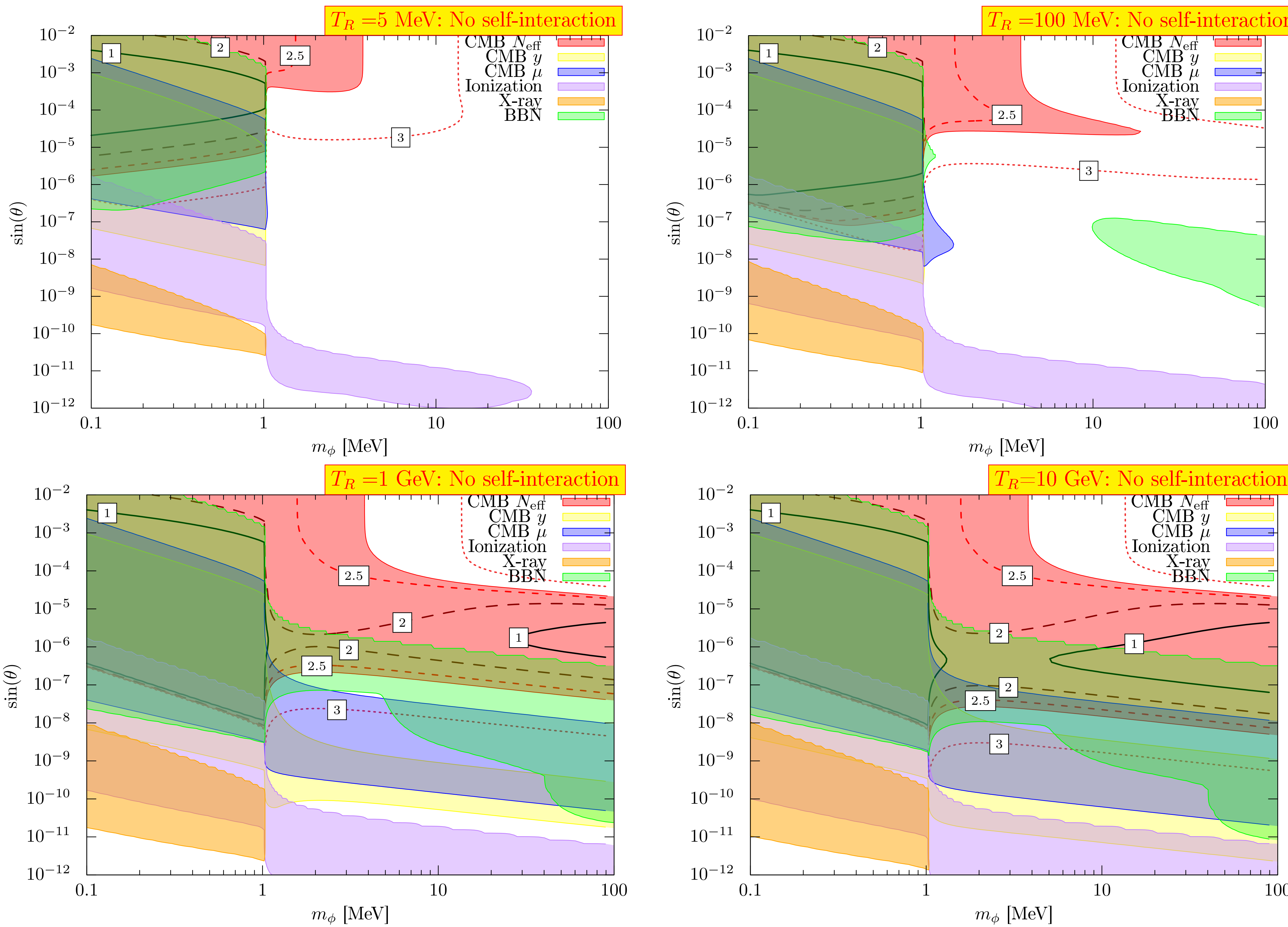
$$f_{\gamma'}(p, T_{\rm init}) = f_{\gamma'}\left(\frac{a(T_{\rm init})}{a(T_{\rm D})}p, T_{\rm D}\right)$$



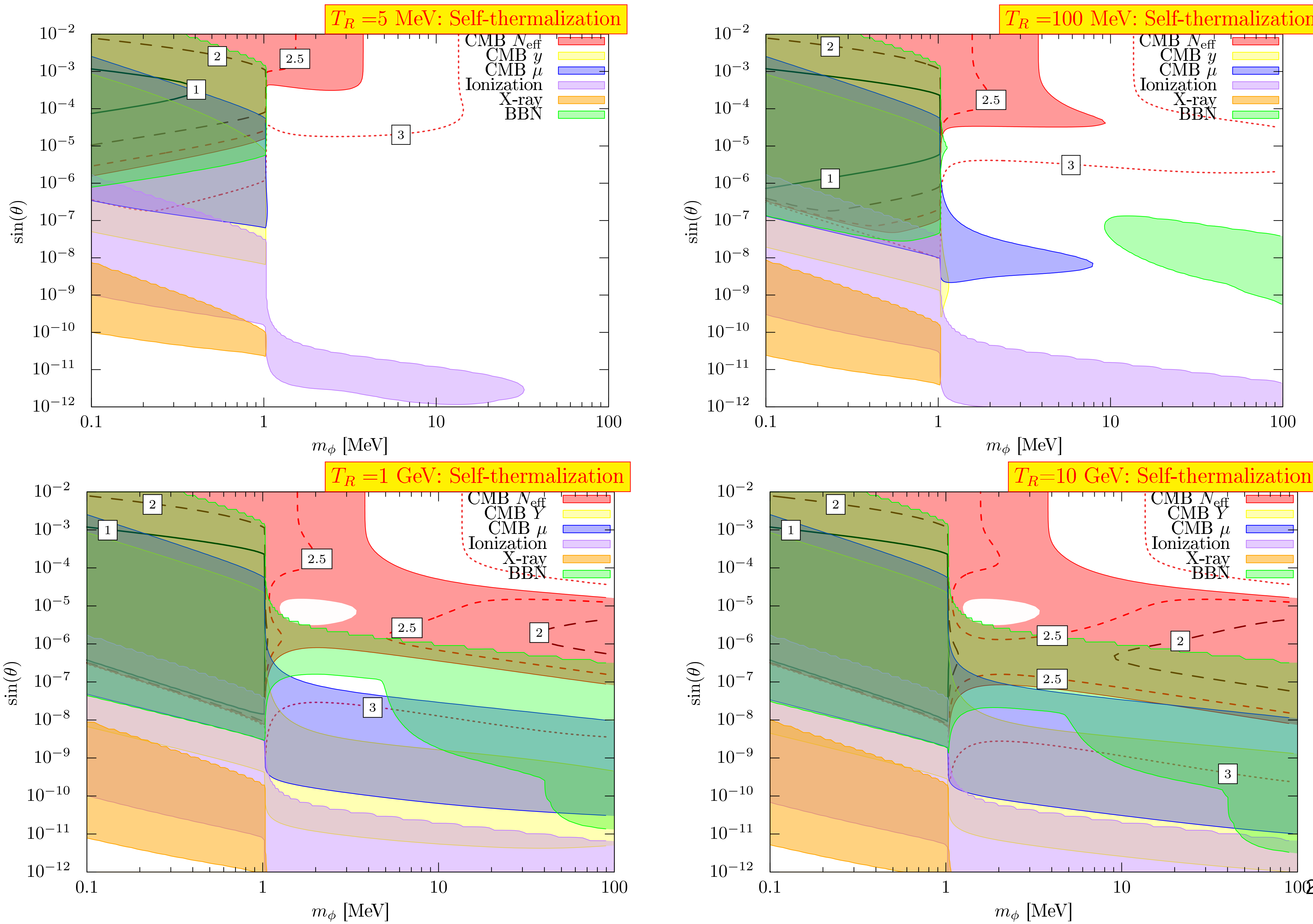
γ' is thermalized

Constraints are independent of UV physics

Parameter Scan (dark scalar)



Parameter Scan w/ SI



Summary of Effect of SI

1. $Y_\phi \gg \mathrm{O}(10^{-15})$ for the parameter space of our interest.
   Hence the scalar reaches the chemical equilibrium.
2. The scalar energy density decreases rapidly due to number-changing processes.
   This makes impacts on cosmology smaller.
3. On the other hand, when the number of scalar is quite small, they behave like non-relativistic particles.
   This enhances their impacts on cosmology.
4. Anyway, self-interactions freeze out at low temperature.
   Then the scalar becomes a free particle.