

An ALP Portal to GeV-Scale Dark Matter

Giovanni Armando

Università di Pisa & INFN

Axions++

28 September 2023

Collaborators: P. Panci, J. Weiss, R. Ziegler



UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Table of Contents

1 Motivation

2 Model

3 Dark Matter

4 Conclusion

Why axions at the MeV scale?

- Strong-CP problem?
- Interesting region of the parameter space
- $(g - 2)_\mu$
- ALP mediators to Dark Sectors have sparked recent interest
[Dror et al, '23; Fitzpatrick et al, '23]

Why axions at the MeV scale?

- Strong-CP problem
- Interesting region of the parameter space
- $(g - 2)_\mu$
- ALP mediators to Dark Sectors have sparked recent interest
[Dror et al, '23; Fitzpatrick et al, '23]

Model

- Write down a general Lagrangian for an axion-like particle a that couples to Standard Model (SM) fermions ψ

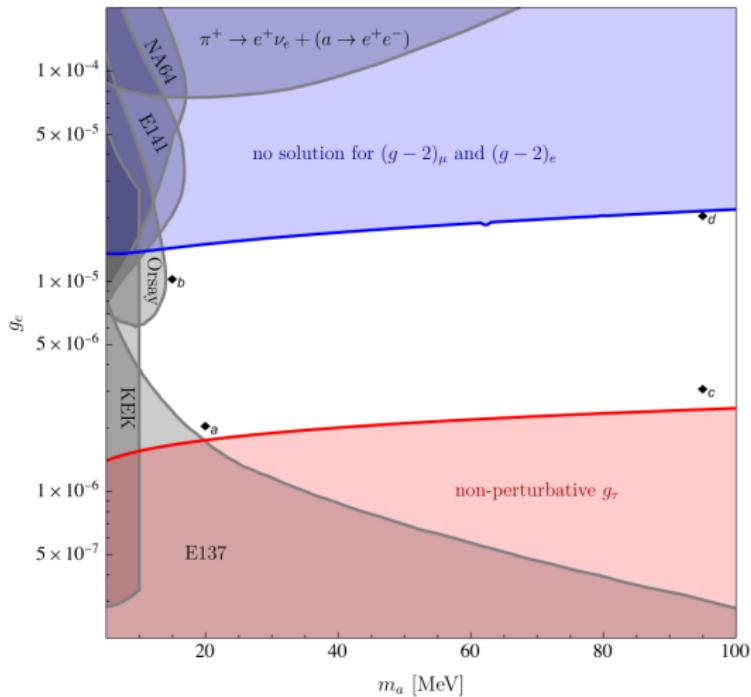
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a} c_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L} \supset -i a g_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \psi, \quad g_\psi = \frac{c_\psi m_\psi}{f_a}$$

- $m_a \sim \text{MeV}$ implies constraints from beam dump experiments
- Constrain couplings to leptons further using $(g-2)_e$ and $(g-2)_\mu$

$$\Delta a_e = 34(16) \times 10^{-14} \quad \Delta a_\mu^{\text{BMW}} = 105(61) \times 10^{-11}$$

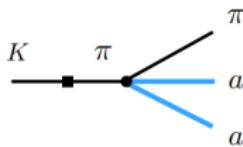
Model	m_a [MeV]	$g_e/10^{-5}$	$g_\mu/10^{-4}$	g_τ	$\text{BR}_{\gamma\gamma} [\%]$	τ_a [ps]
a	20	0.20	0.29	2.6	99	1.4
b	15	1.0	1.7	0.50	11	9.8
c	95	0.30	0.37	2.4	100	0.01
d	95	2.0	3.5	0.36	39	0.26

Model

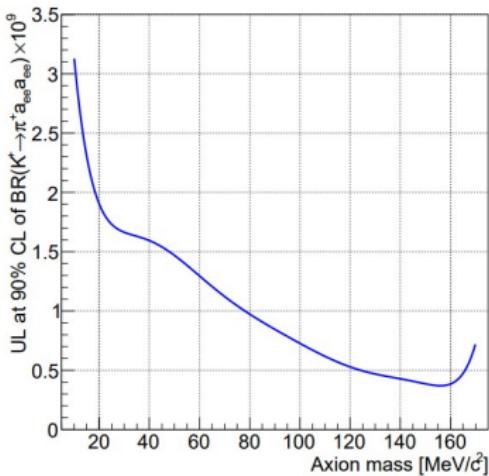


QCD Axion

- QCD axion at the MeV scale?
- Previously considered realisable with very stringent constraints
[Alves and Weiner, '17; Alves, '20; Liu et al, '20]
- Recently excluded by NA62 looking for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$
[Hostert and Pospelov, '20; NA62 Collaboration, '23]



$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ aa) \simeq 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$$



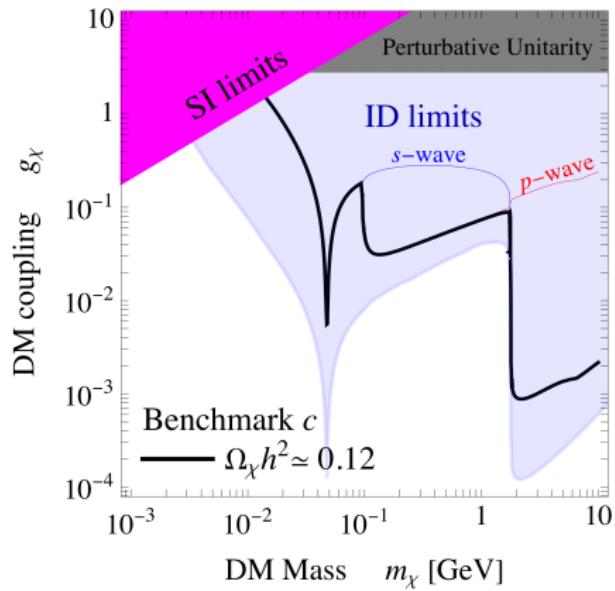
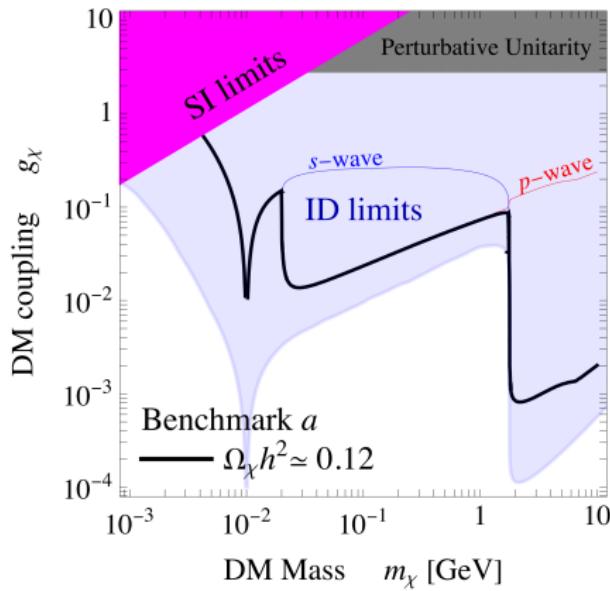
Dark Matter

- Let the ALP couple also to a DM fermion χ

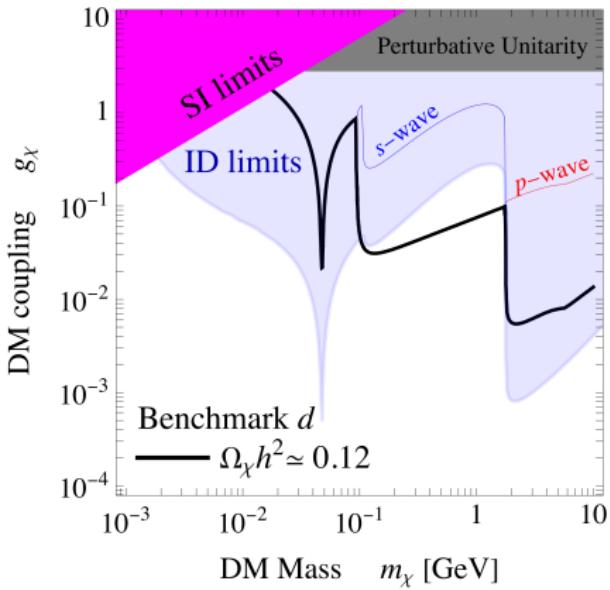
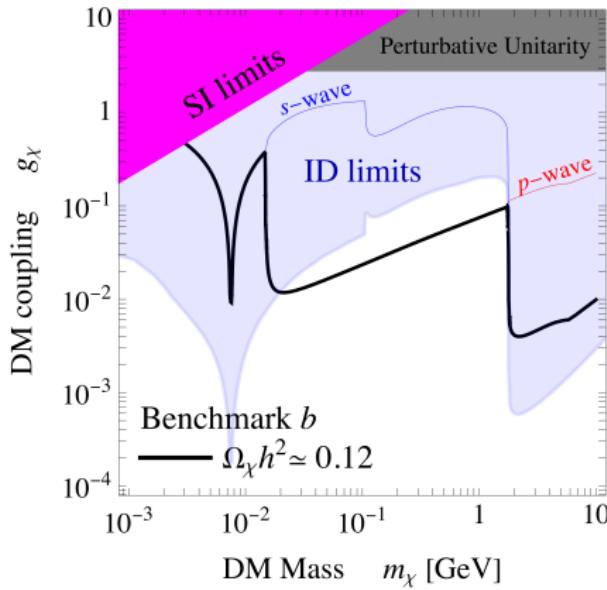
$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_{i=\chi,e,\mu,\tau} -i a g_i \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_5 \psi_i - m_\chi \bar{\chi} \chi$$

- Reproduce relic abundance through thermal freeze-out
- Annihilation channels:
 $\bar{\chi}\chi \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ s-wave
 $\bar{\chi}\chi \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ s-wave
 $\bar{\chi}\chi \rightarrow a a$ p-wave
- Couplings to leptons and photons (through loops of leptons) yield bounds from CMB (e^\pm, μ^\pm, γ) and X-ray searches (τ^\pm)

Model	m_a [MeV]	$g_e/10^{-5}$	$g_\mu/10^{-4}$	g_τ
a	20	0.20	0.29	2.6
c	95	0.30	0.37	2.4



Model	m_a [MeV]	$g_e/10^{-5}$	$g_\mu/10^{-4}$	g_τ
b	15	1.0	1.7	0.50
d	95	2.0	3.5	0.36



Conclusion

- An ALP with $m_a \sim \text{MeV}$ has connections with different branches of particle physics
- Constraints to couplings to SM leptons from beam dump experiments and $(g - 2)_{e/\mu}$
- Couple ALP to DM fermion \rightarrow reproduce right relic abundance through thermal freeze-out
- Constraints from CMB and X-ray searches
- Sweet spot for $m_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(0.1 - 1)\text{GeV}$ and $g_\chi \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-1}$