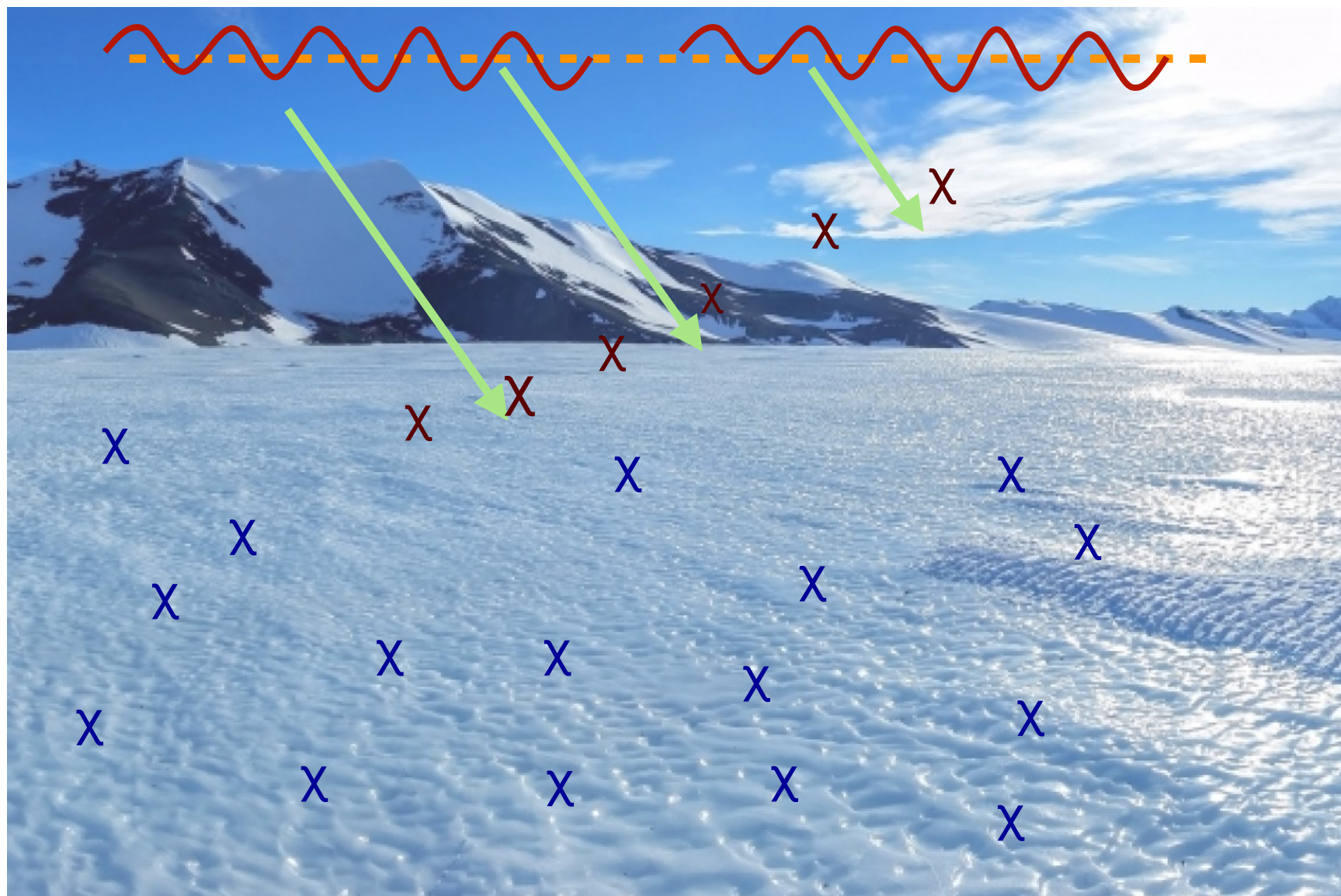


Freeze-in versus Glaciation: Freezing into a thermalized hidden sector

Nicolas Fernandez



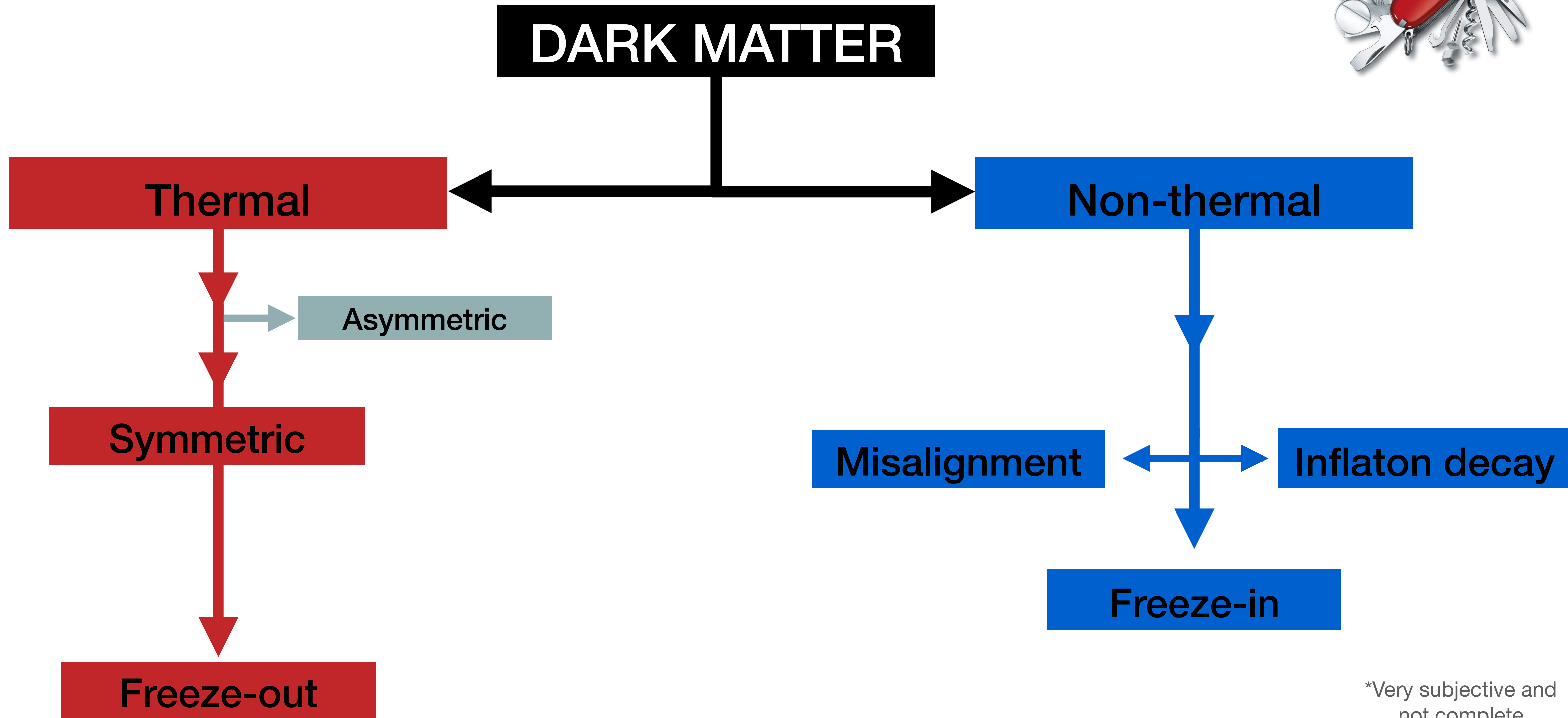
MOCa 2021

June 2021



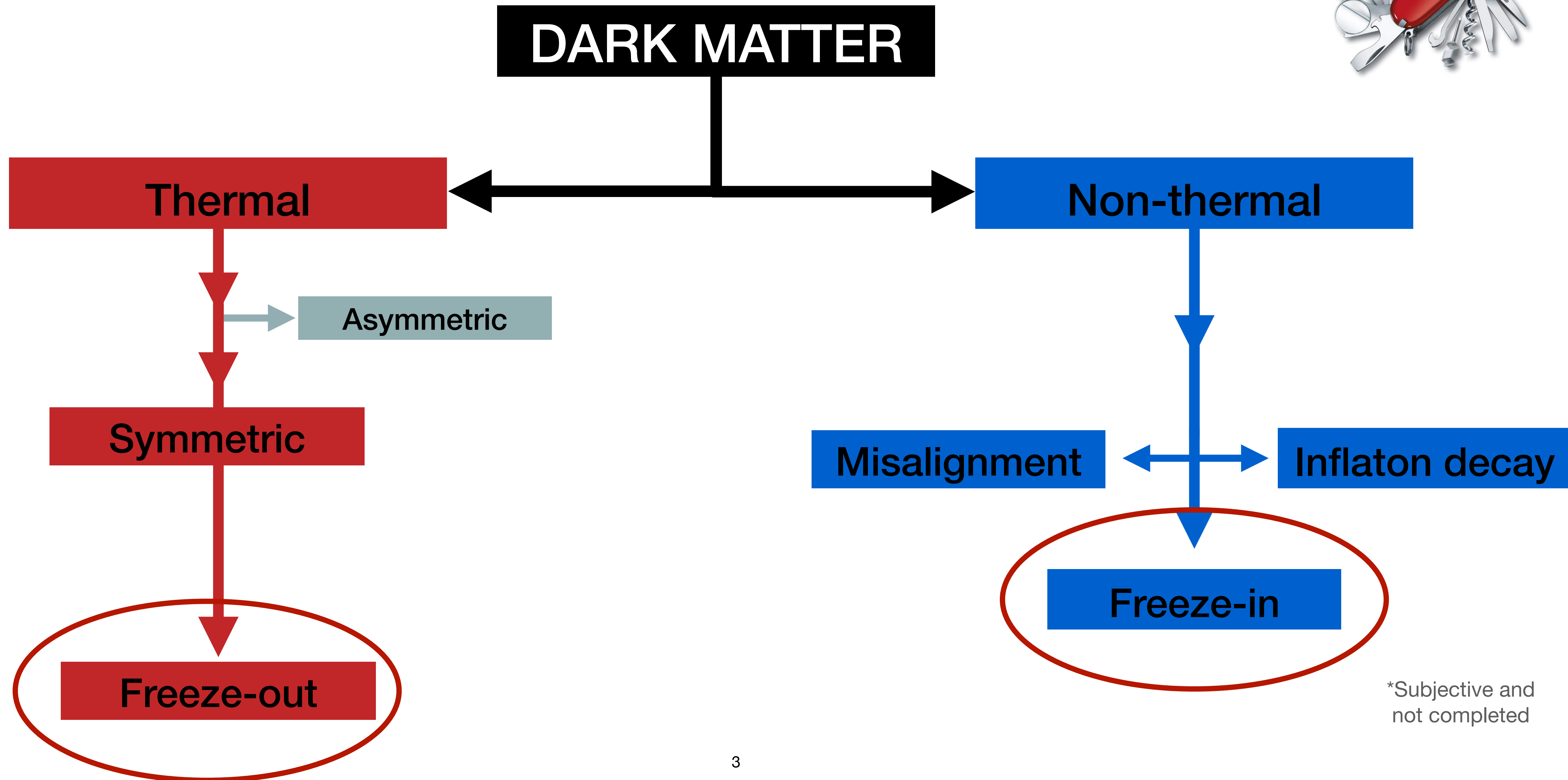
*Based on **NF**, Kahn and Shelton in prep.*

Dark Matter Production Flow*



*Very subjective and not complete

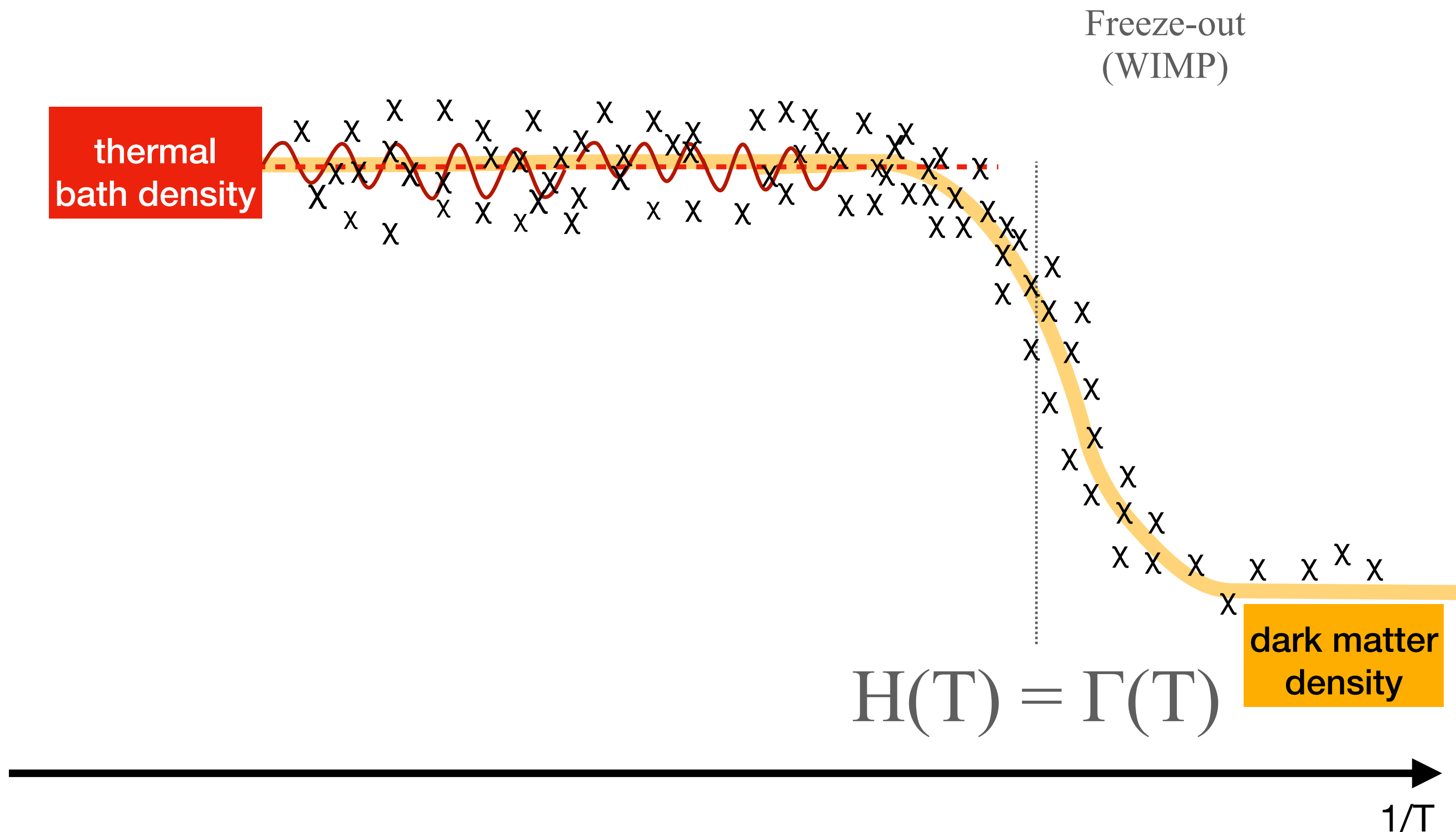
Dark Matter Production Flow*



*Subjective and not completed

Freeze-out

Or the art of getting rid of stuff



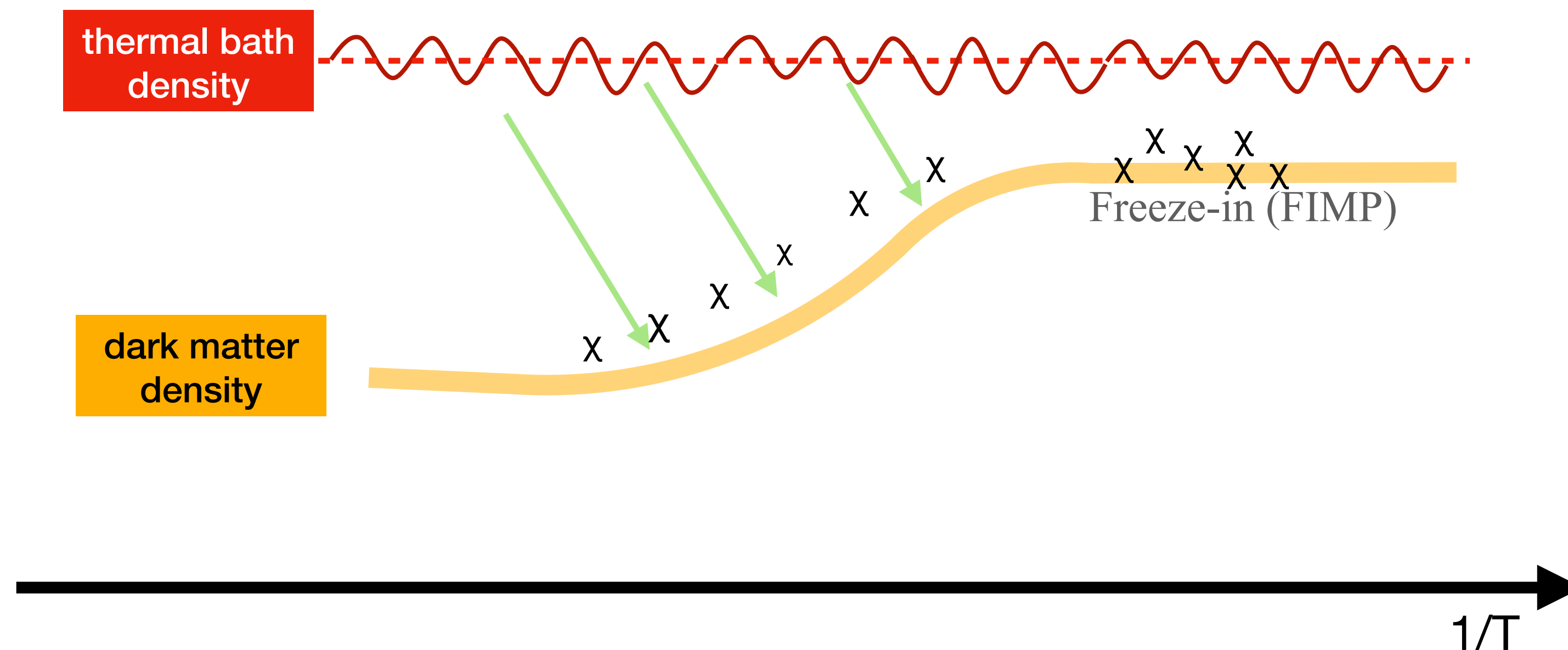
- Relic abundance is independent of initial conditions
- Fine with BBN (masses $>$ few MeV)
- Experimentally testable. Past ~ 15 years

Freeze-in

Or the art of getting enough with less

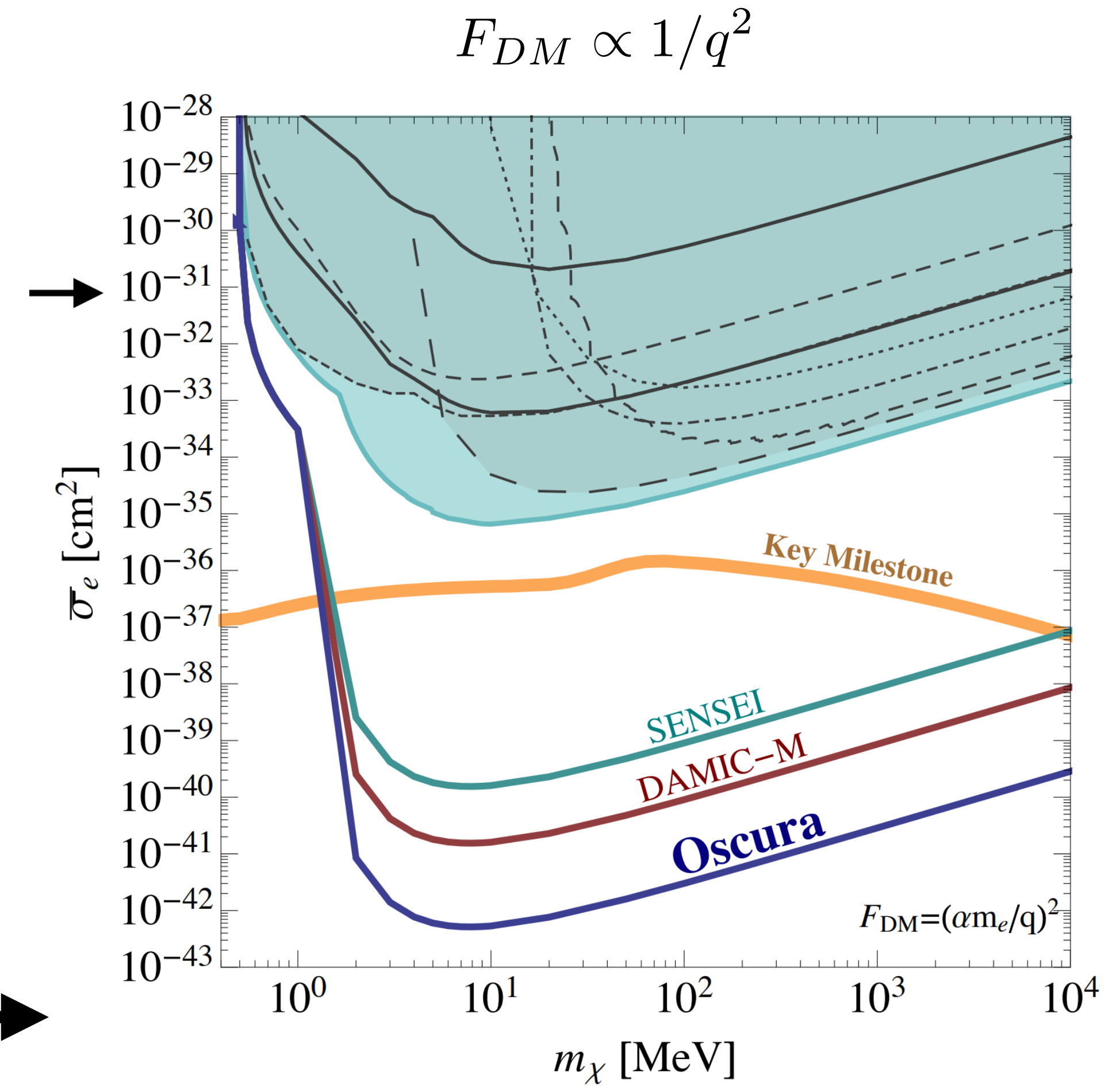
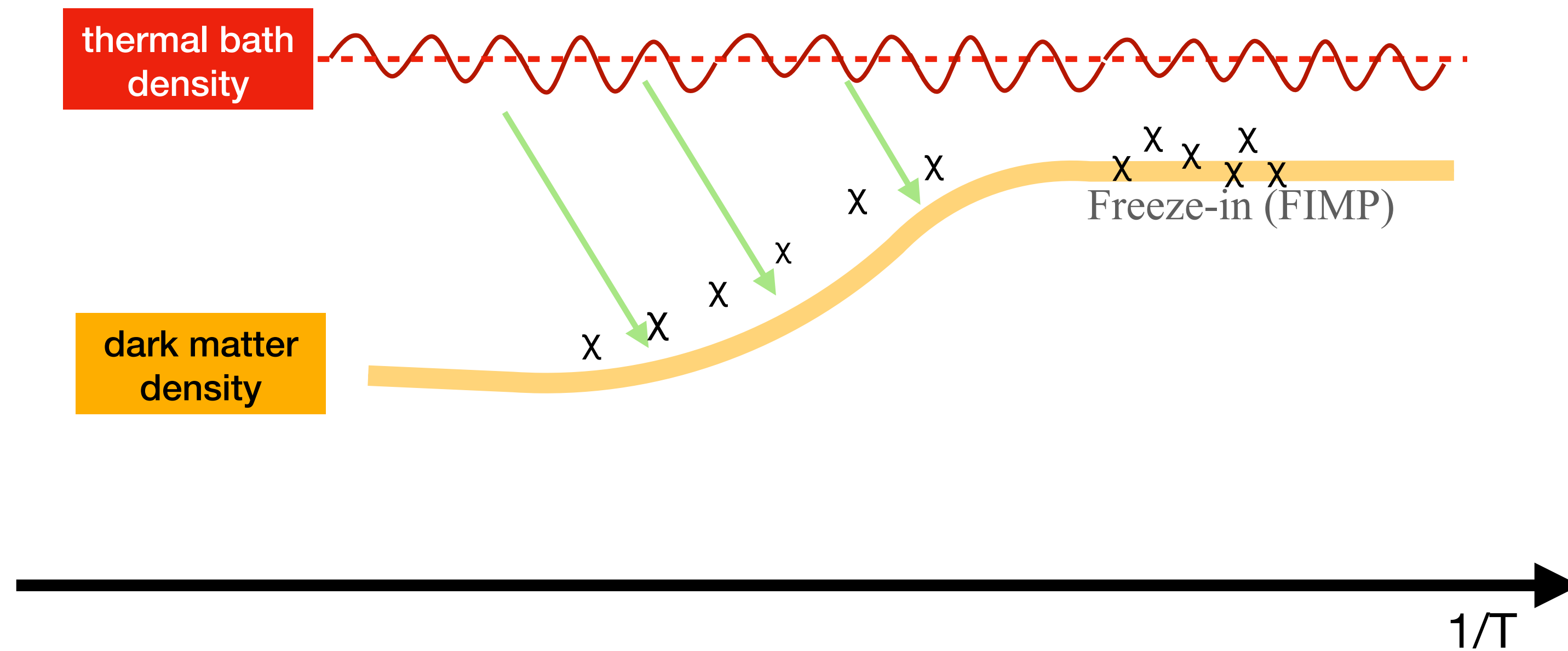


- Relic abundance is independent of initial conditions*
- Fine with BBN and Neff (masses $> O(10)$ keV)
- Experimentally testable soon! Very exciting!



Freeze-in

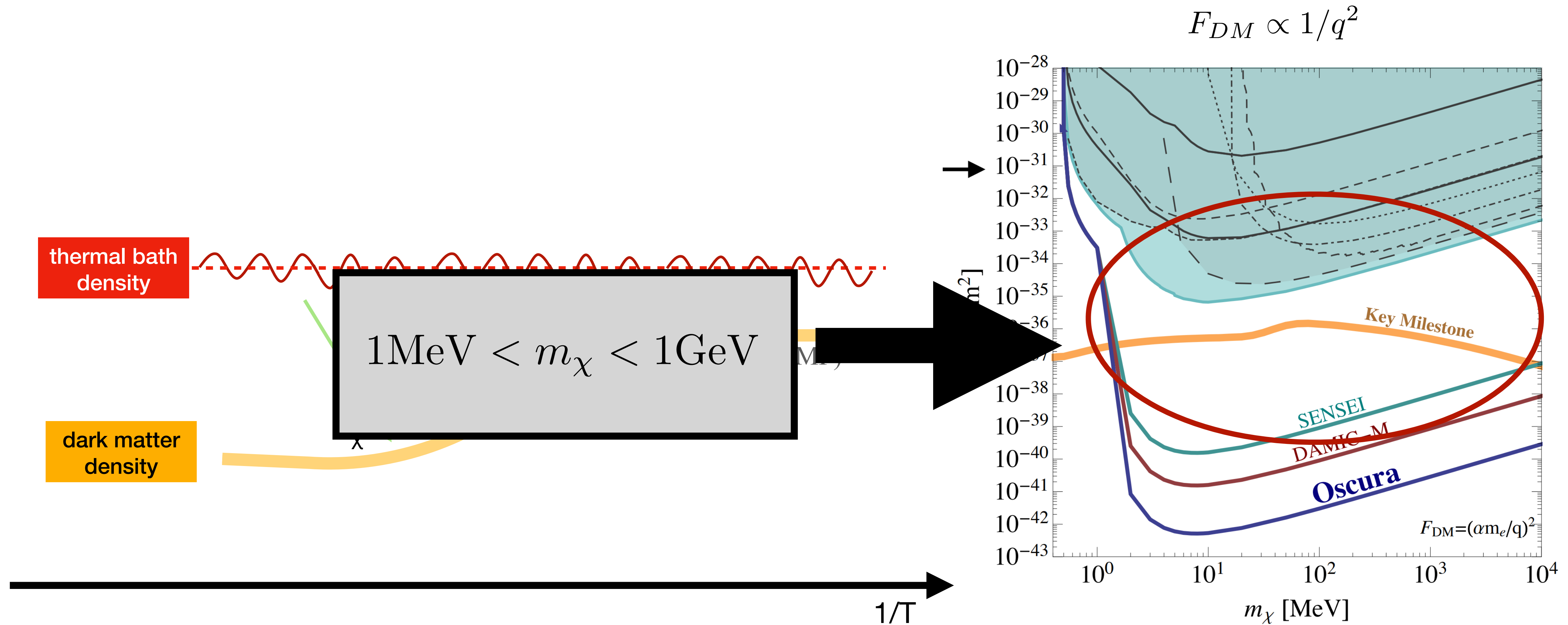
Looking in to the future



[Tien-Tien Yu: Snowmass CF1 2020]

Freeze-in

Looking in to the future



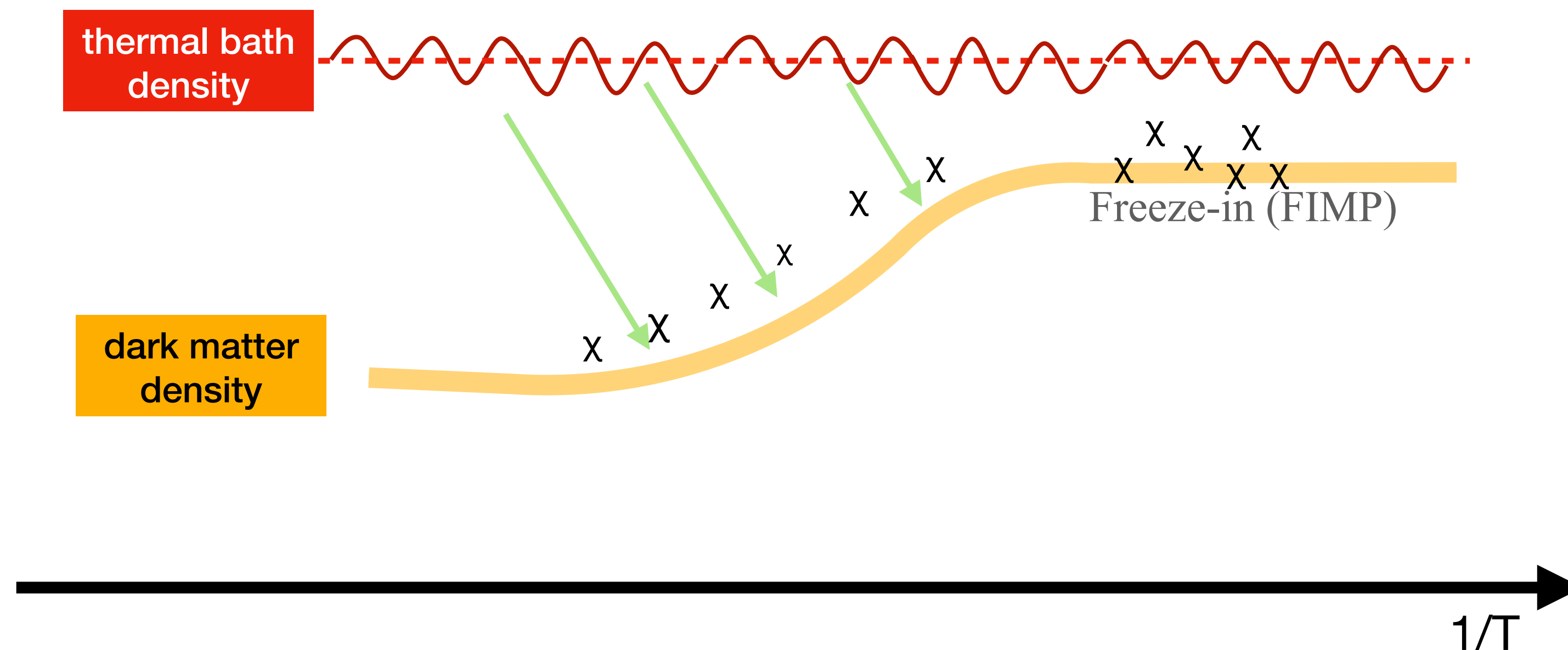
[Tien-Tien Yu: Snowmass CF1 2020]

Freeze-in

Trying to poke holes

- Relic abundance is independent of initial conditions

- Fine with BBN and Neff (masses $> O(10)$ keV)
- Experimentally testable soon! Very exciting!



Freeze-in

Trying to poke holes

Relic abundance is

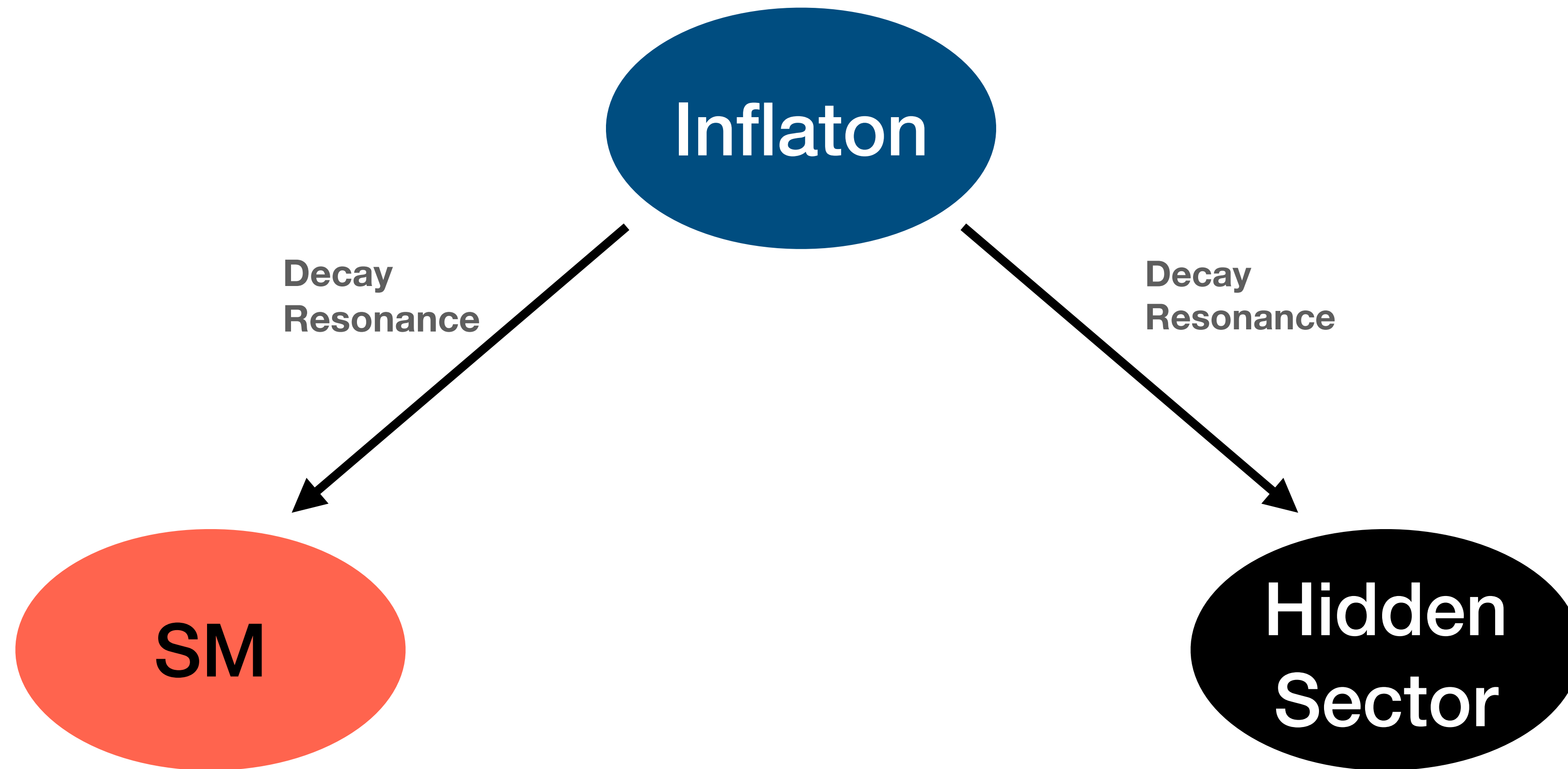
The standard freeze-in paradigm could have a hidden UV sensitivity in that the initial DM population is assumed to be exactly zero.

thermal
density

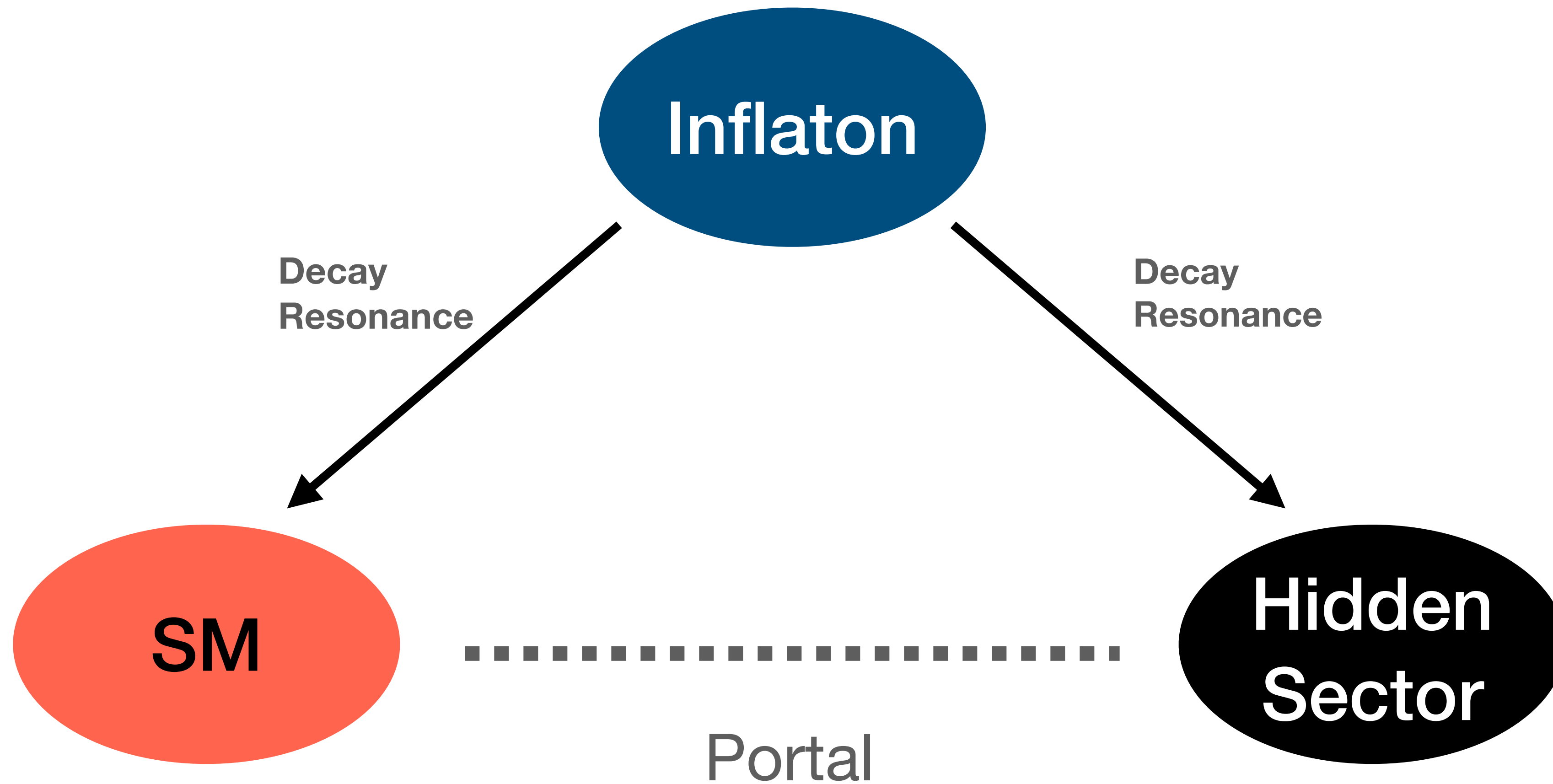
dark matter
density

$1/T$

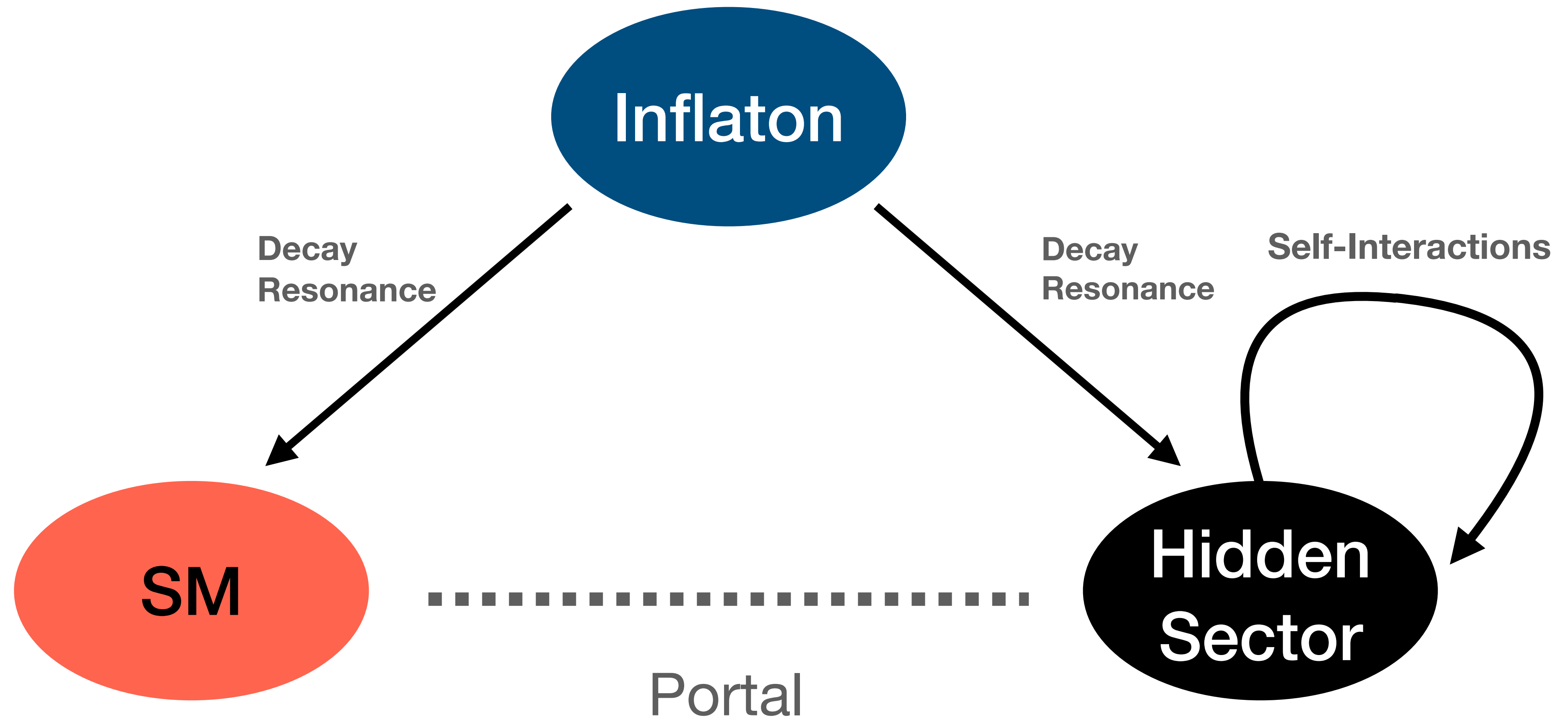
What if...



What if...



What if...



**Let us explore an explicit model:
Kinetic mixing portal Dark photon**

Explicit Model: Kinetic mixing portal Dark photon

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\tilde{Z}'_{\mu\nu}\tilde{Z}'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2\cos\theta_W}\tilde{Z}'_{\mu\nu}\tilde{B}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}m_{Z_D}^2\tilde{Z}_{D\mu}\tilde{Z}_D^\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu\tilde{Z}_{D\mu} + \bar{\chi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m_\chi)\chi,$$

Rotating away
the mixing term



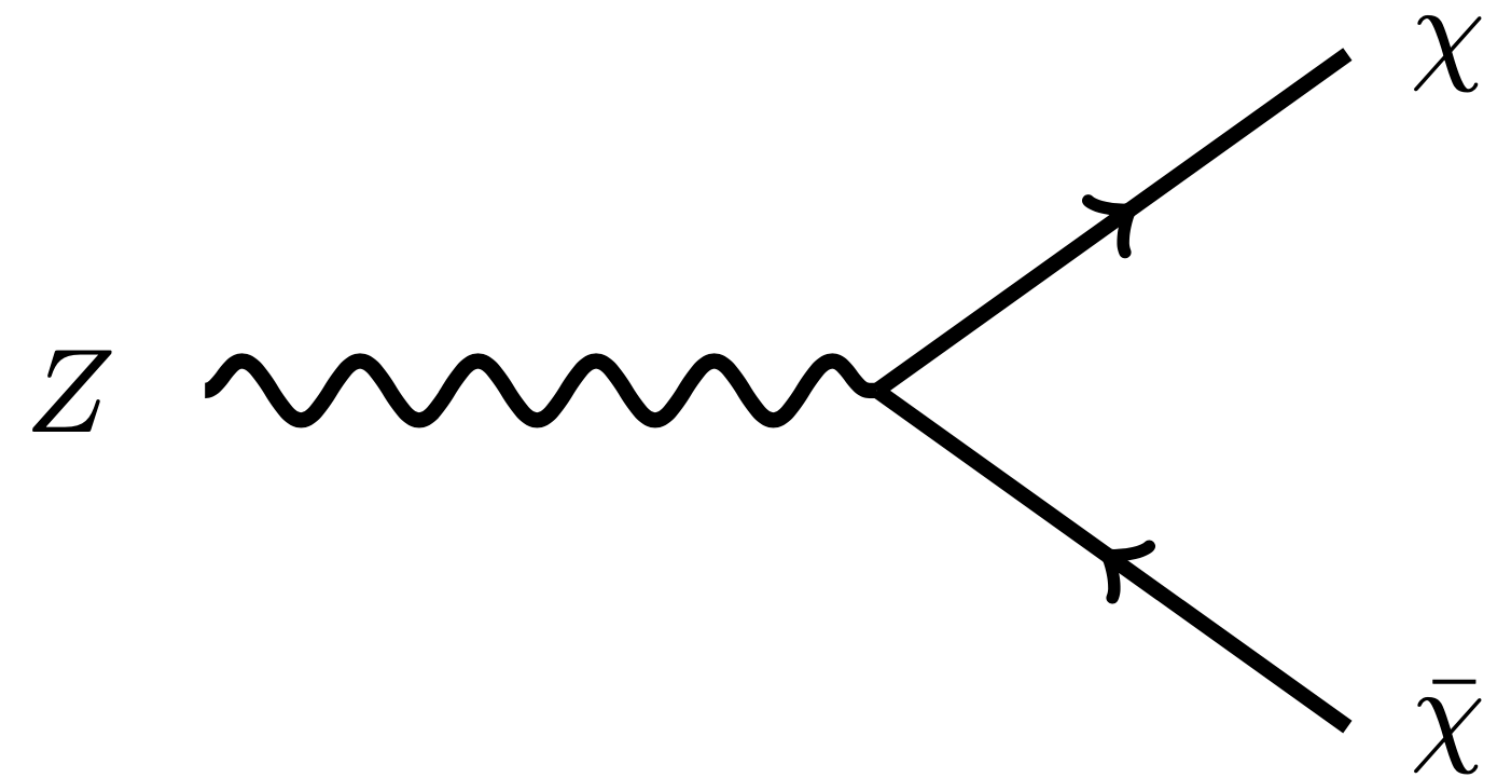
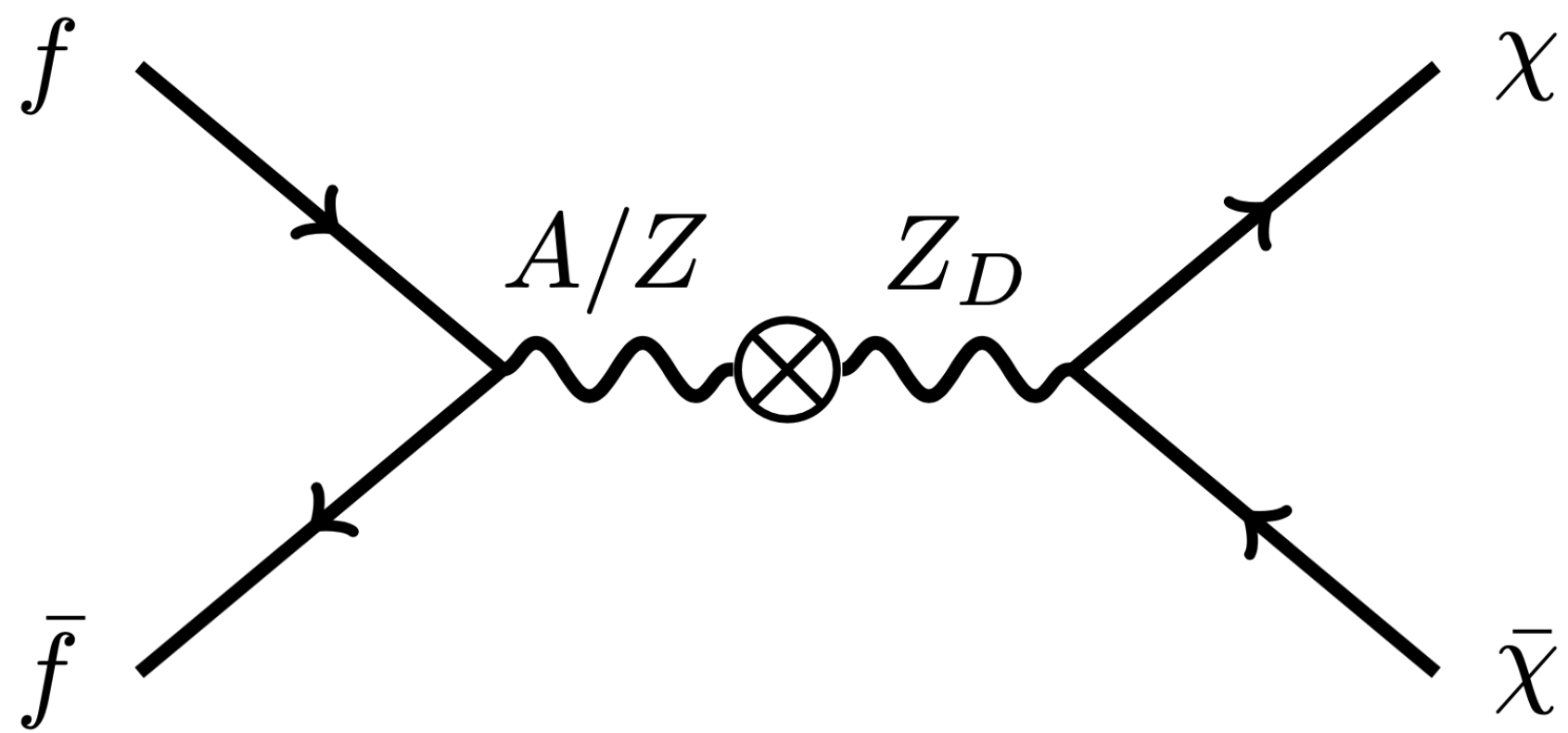
Gauge boson
mass eigenstates

$$m_{Z_D} \ll m_Z \quad (\text{ultra light mediator})$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan\theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu},$$

RELIC ABUNDANCE FROM FREEZE-IN

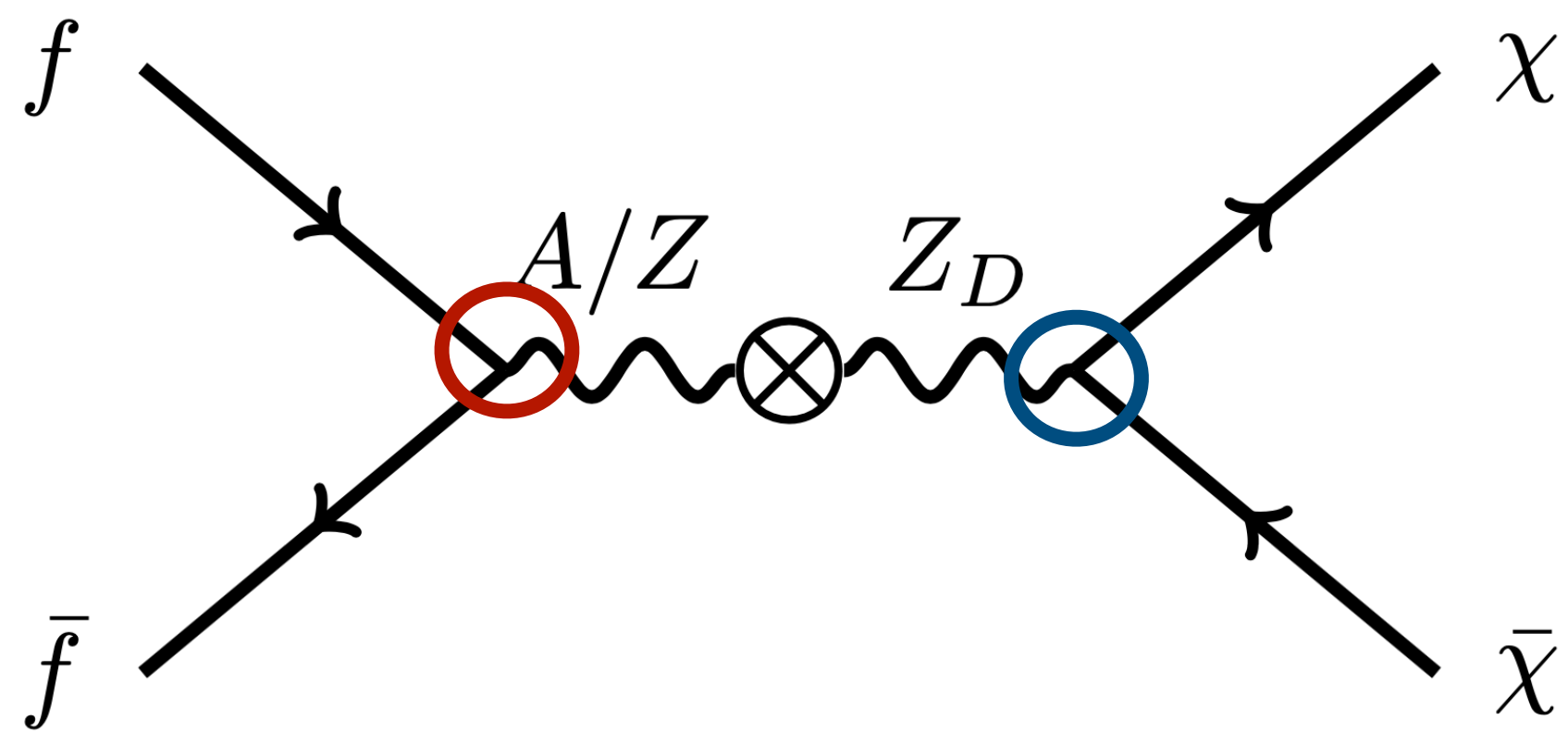
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan \theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu}, \quad 1\text{MeV} < m_\chi < 1\text{GeV}$$



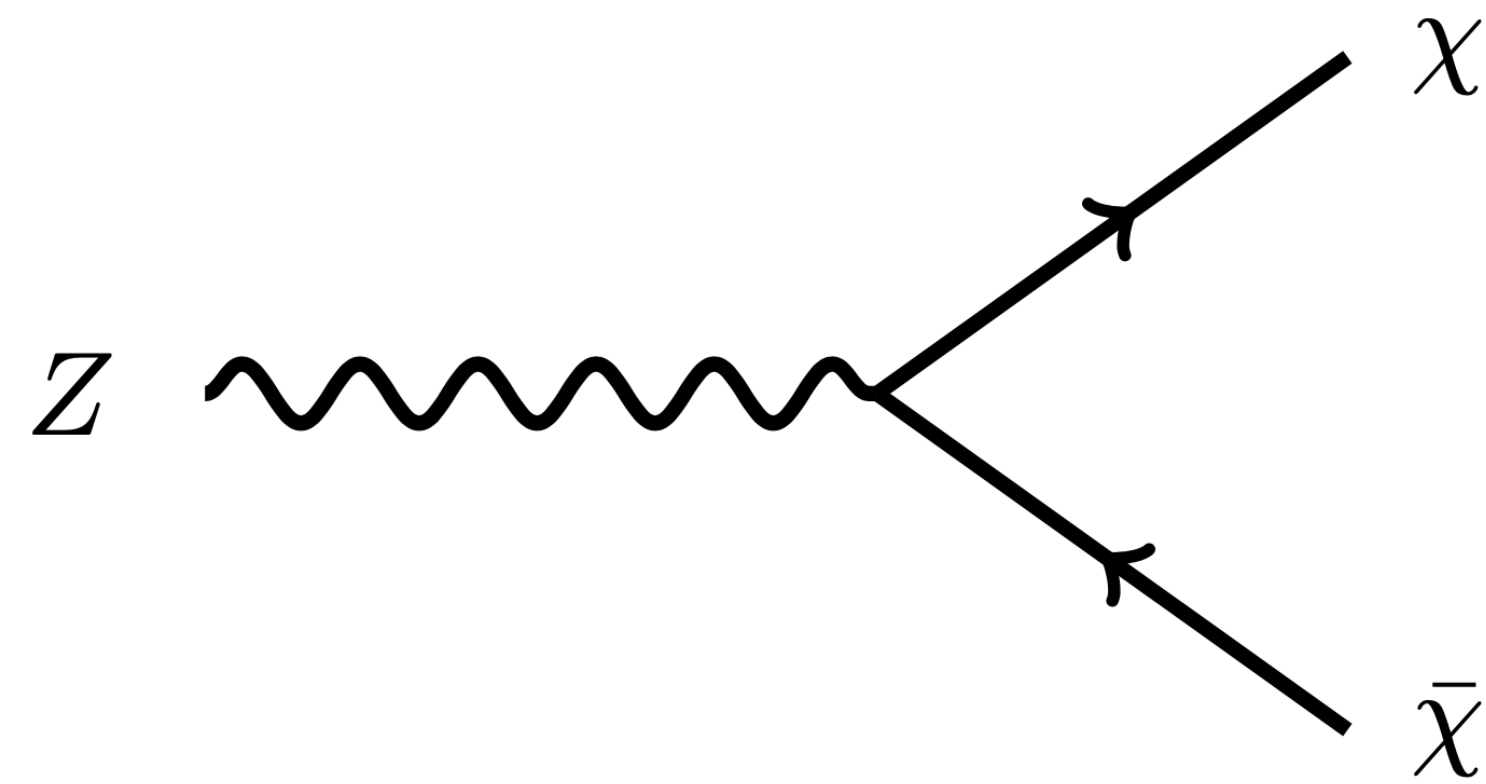
RELIC ABUNDANCE FROM FREEZE-IN

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan \theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu},$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{g_\chi^2}{4\pi}$$



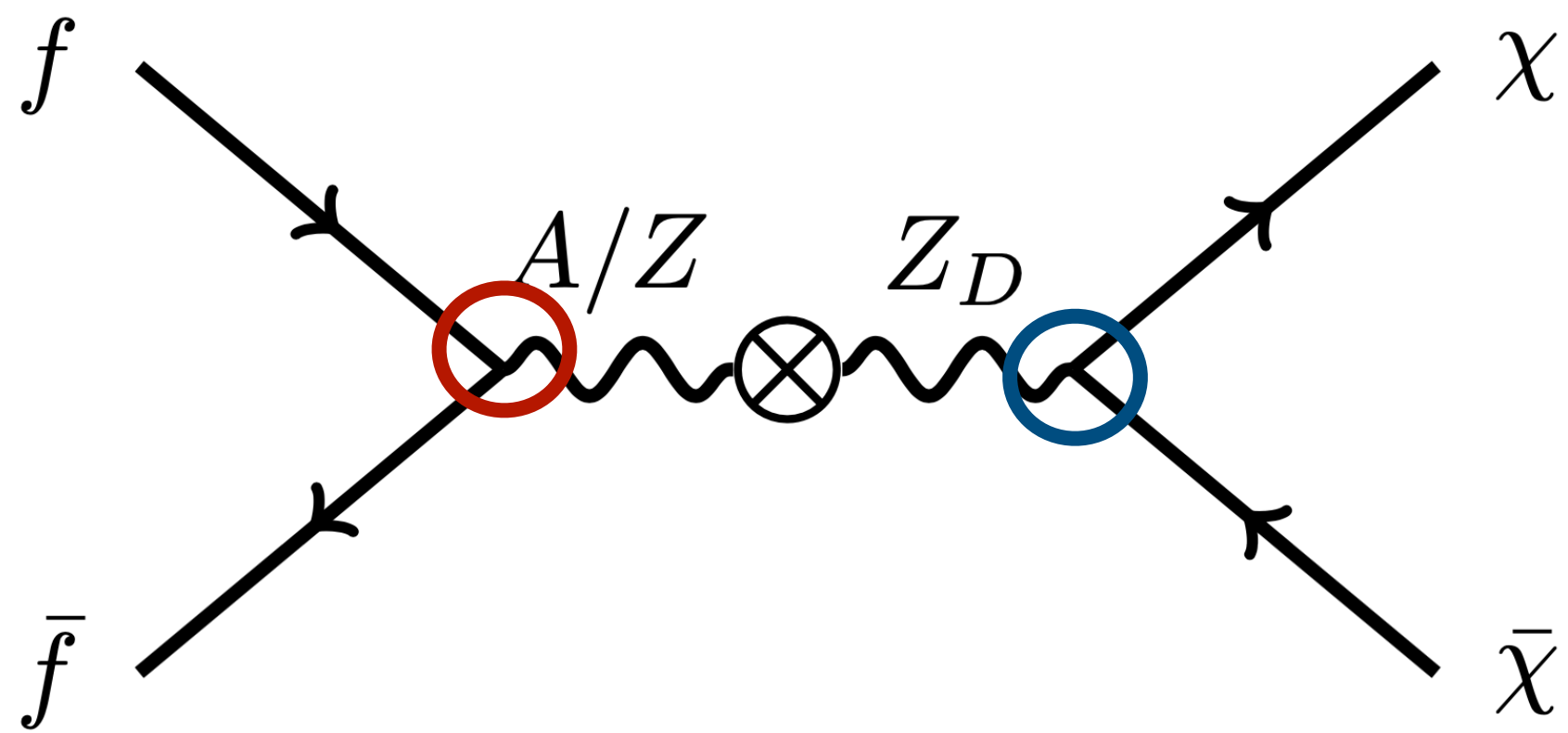
$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$



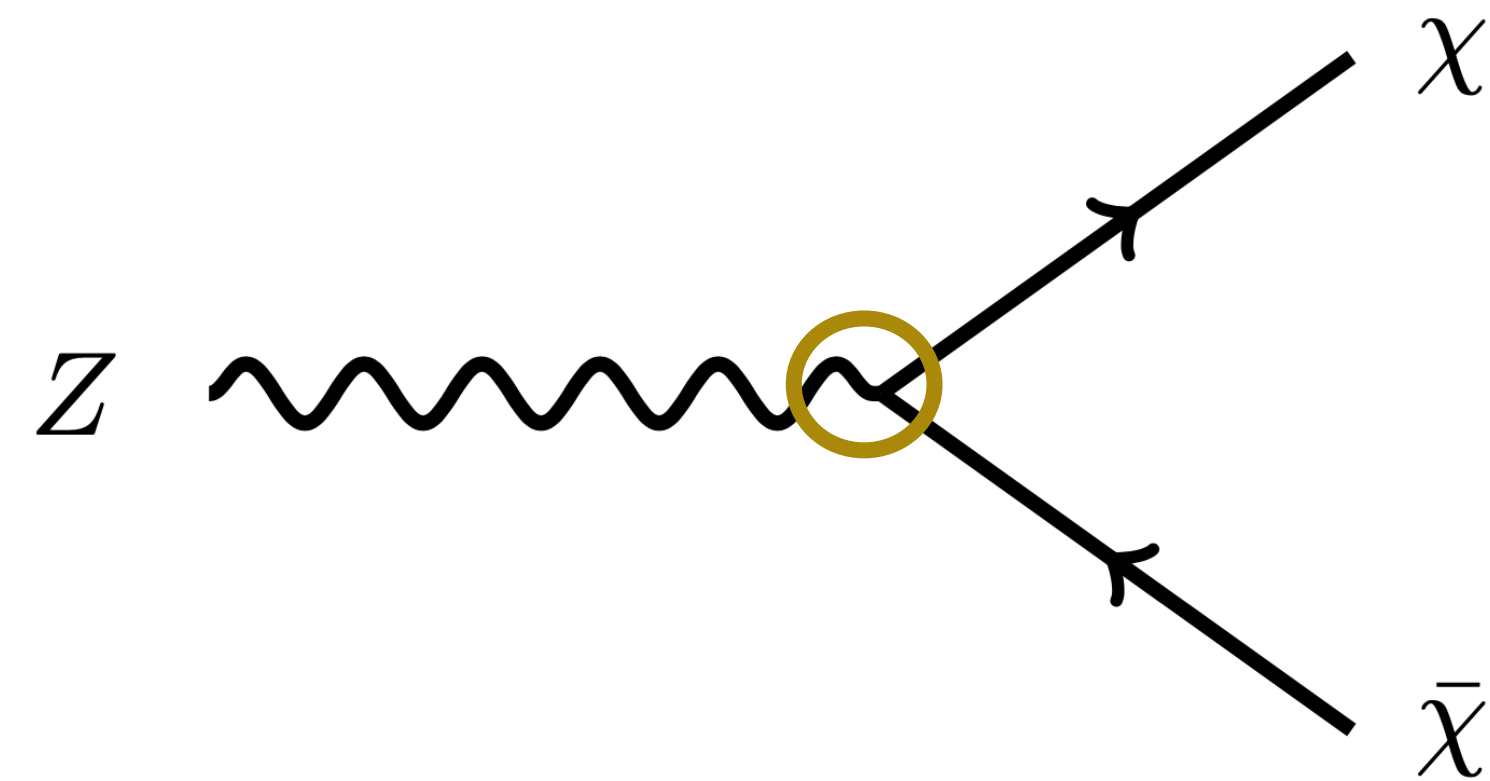
RELIC ABUNDANCE FROM FREEZE-IN

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan \theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu},$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{g_\chi^2}{4\pi}$$



$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$



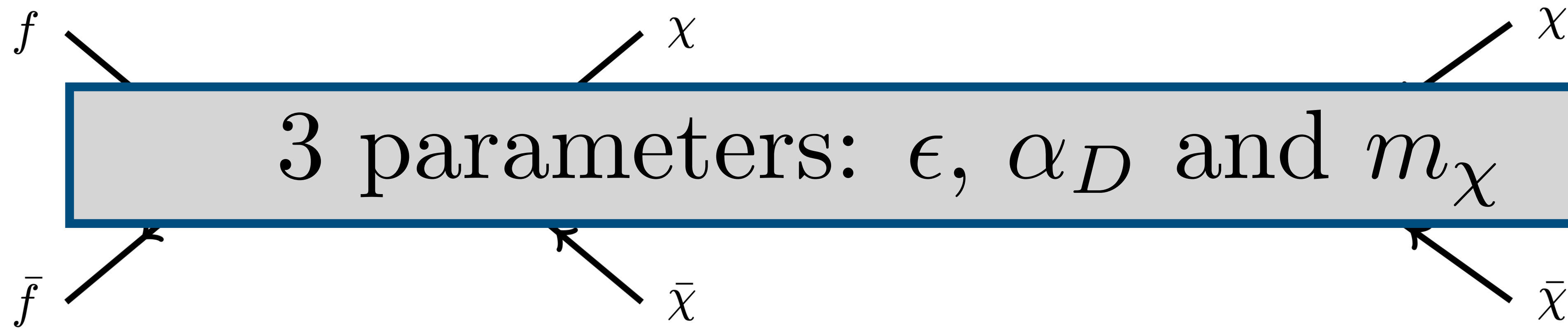
$$\langle \Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \chi\chi} \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

$m_\chi > 1\text{GeV} \longrightarrow 10\%$

RELIC ABUNDANCE FROM FREEZE-IN

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan \theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu},$$

$$\alpha_D = \frac{g_\chi^2}{4\pi}$$



$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

$$\langle \Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \chi\chi} \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

$$m_\chi > 1\text{GeV} \longrightarrow 10\%$$

RELIC ABUNDANCE FROM FREEZE-IN

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\epsilon e J_{\text{EM}}^\mu Z_{D\mu} + \epsilon g_\chi \tan \theta_W J_D^\mu Z_\mu + g_\chi J_D^\mu Z_{D\mu}, \quad \alpha_D = \frac{g_\chi^2}{4\pi}$$

f

The relic abundance is given
by the combination

$$\epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

\bar{f}

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

$$\langle \Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \chi\chi} \rangle \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

Boltzmann Equation

Number density of DM:

$$\dot{n}_\chi + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle_{fo}^{\tilde{T}}(n_\chi^2 - n_{eq}^2(\tilde{T})) + \langle\sigma v\rangle_{fi}^T n_{eq}^2$$

Energy density of the HS:

$$\dot{\rho}_{HS} + 3H(\rho_{HS} + P_{HS}) = \langle\sigma v E\rangle_{fi}^T n_{eq}^2(T)$$



Boltzmann Equation

Number density of DM:

$$\dot{n}_\chi + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle_{fo}^{\tilde{T}}(n_\chi^2 - n_{eq}^2(\tilde{T})) + \langle\sigma v\rangle_{fi}^T n_{eq}^2$$

Energy density of the HS:

↙ μ_χ

$$\dot{\rho}_{HS} + 3H(\rho_{HS} + P_{HS}) = \langle\sigma v E\rangle_{fi}^T n_{eq}^2(T)$$

→ \tilde{T}

- Instantaneous kinetic equilibration assumed



Boltzmann Equation

$$\chi\chi \leftrightarrow Z_D Z_D$$

Number density of DM:

$$\dot{n}_\chi + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle_{f_o}^{\tilde{T}}(n_\chi^2 - n_{eq}^2(\tilde{T})) + \langle\sigma v\rangle_{f_i}^T n_{eq}^2$$

Energy density of the HS:

$$\dot{\rho}_{HS} + 3H(\rho_{HS} + P_{HS}) = \langle\sigma v E\rangle_{f_i}^T n_{eq}^2(T)$$

$$f\bar{f} \rightarrow \chi\chi$$

- Instantaneous kinetic equilibration assumed



Competing terms

Energy injection:

$$Z \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$f \bar{f} \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$\epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$

Kinetic thermalization:

$$\chi \chi \rightarrow \chi \chi \quad \chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$\chi Z_D \rightarrow \chi Z_D \quad \chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z_D Z_D$$

$$\alpha_D^2$$

VS

$$\epsilon \quad \alpha_D$$

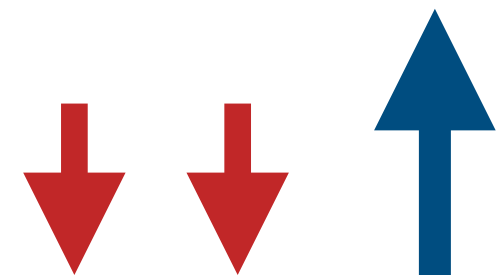
Competing terms

Energy injection:

$$Z \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$f \bar{f} \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$\epsilon^2 \alpha_D$$



$$\epsilon \downarrow \alpha_D \uparrow$$

Kinetic thermalization:

$$\chi \chi \rightarrow \chi \chi \quad \chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi}$$

$$\chi Z_D \rightarrow \chi Z_D \quad \chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z_D Z_D$$

$$\alpha_D^2 \uparrow \uparrow$$

VS

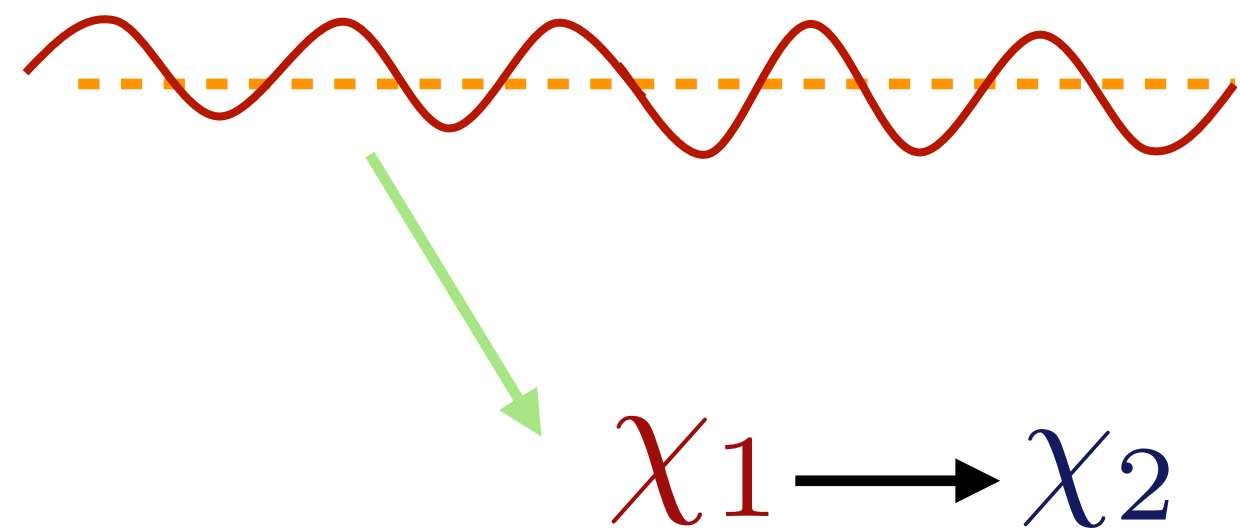
Maira Dutra's talk for Z'

Self-interactions could be important

Let us check two things:

- **Instantaneous kinetic equilibration assumption**
- **Initial conditions**

Instantaneous kinetic equilibration of DM



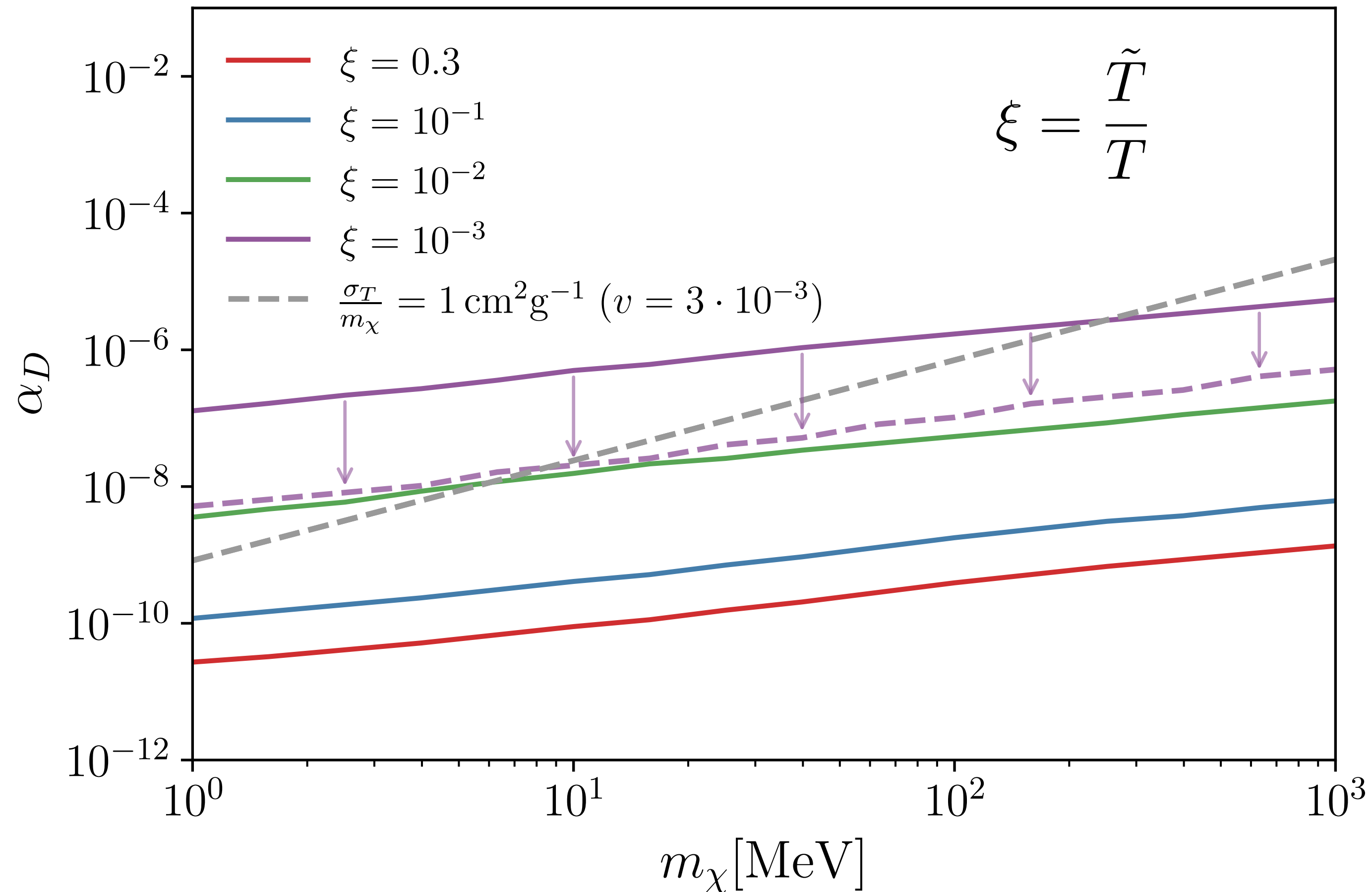
$$T_1 \neq T_2$$

- Two different temperatures in the initial state
- Relativistic

Thermally averaged momentum loss:

$$\Gamma_{p \text{ loss}} \approx \left\langle \frac{dp}{dt} \right\rangle \frac{1}{\langle p \rangle} = \frac{n_{2\text{eq}}(\tilde{T}) \langle \sigma_T v p \rangle}{\langle p \rangle} \gtrsim H$$

Instantaneous kinetic equilibration of DM Vs DM self-interaction constraints

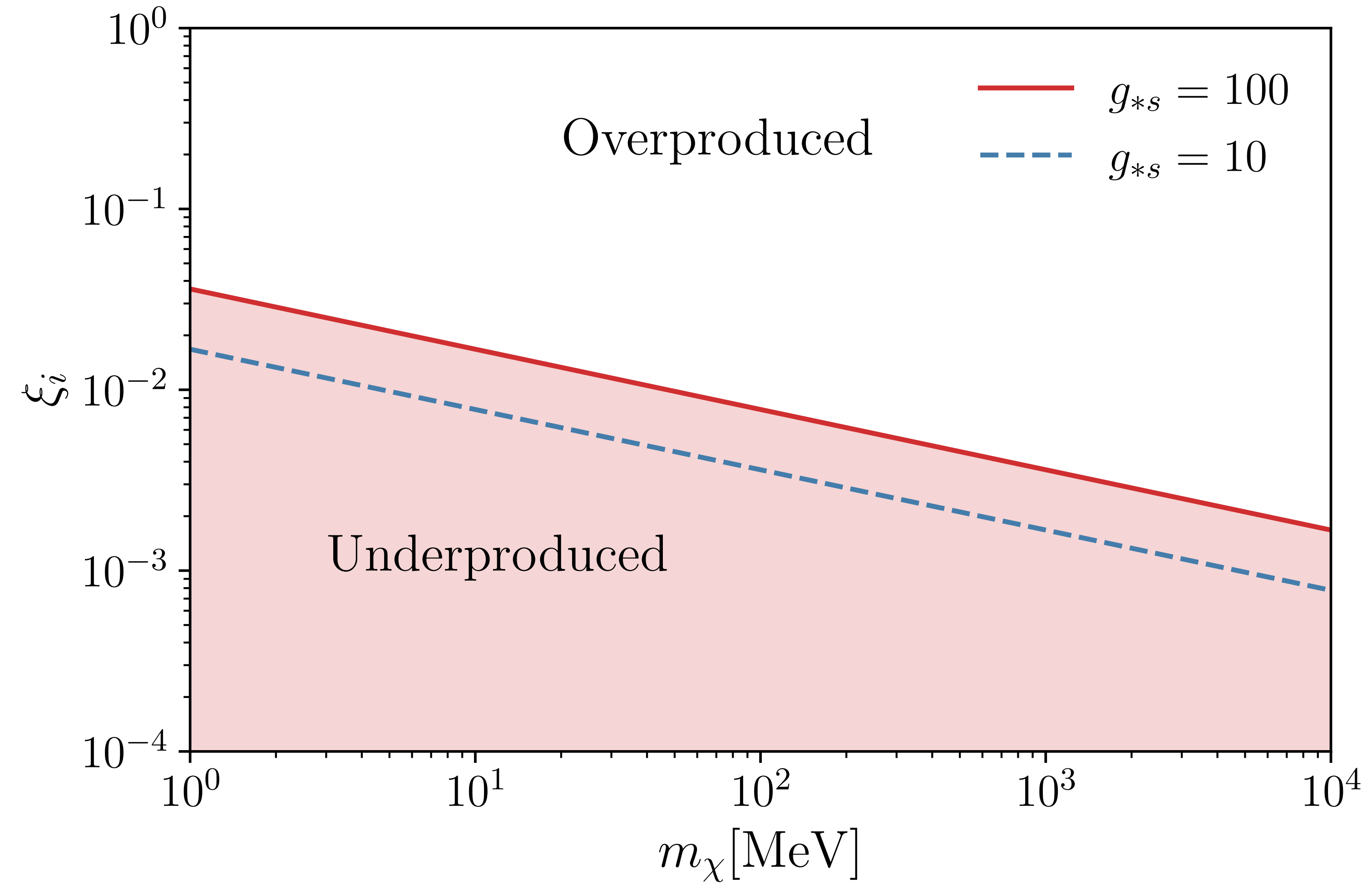


$$\chi_1 \chi_2 \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2$$

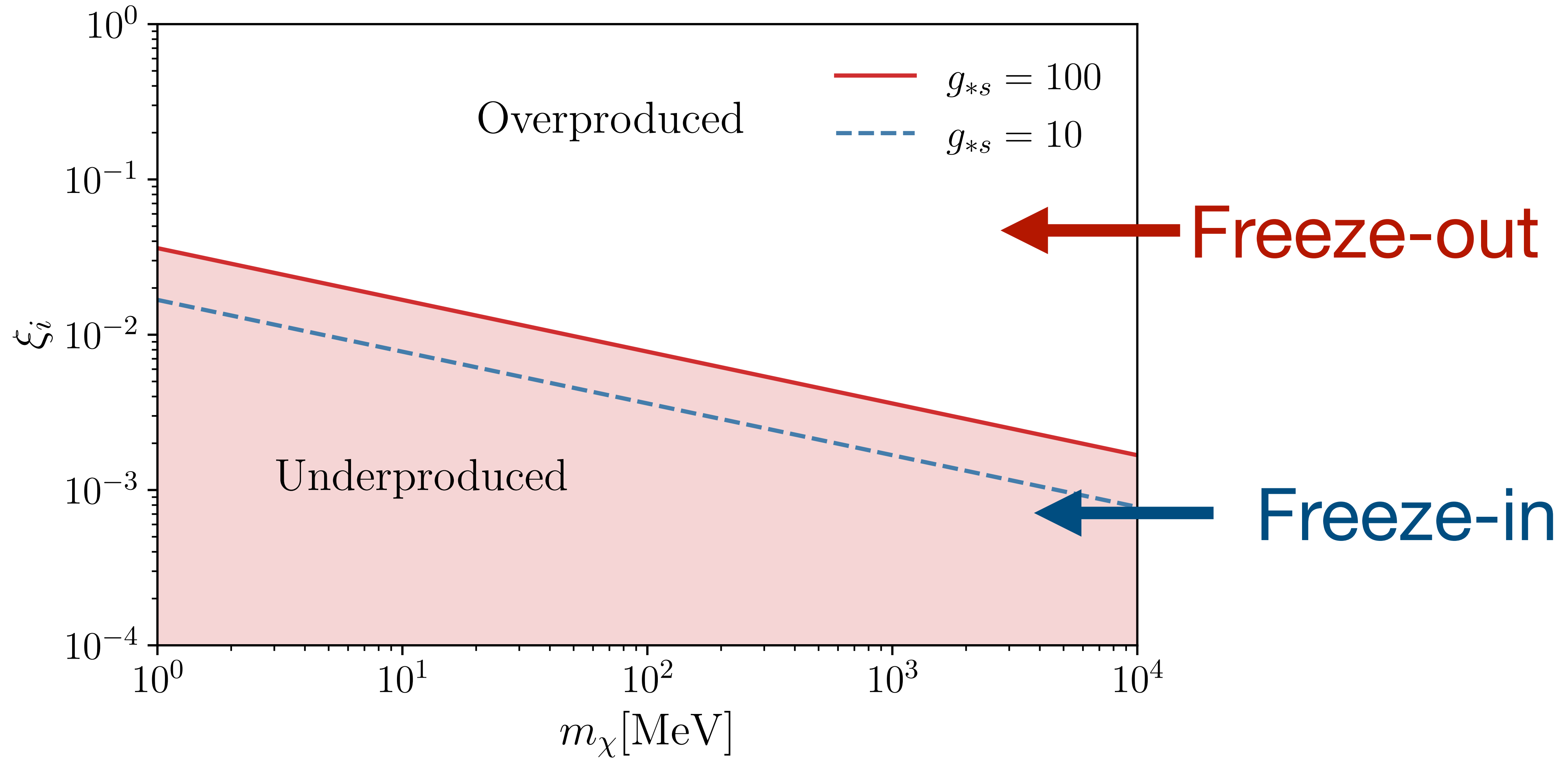
$$\chi_1 \bar{\chi}_2 \rightarrow \chi_1 \bar{\chi}_2$$

$$\chi_1 Z_D \rightarrow \chi_1 Z_D$$

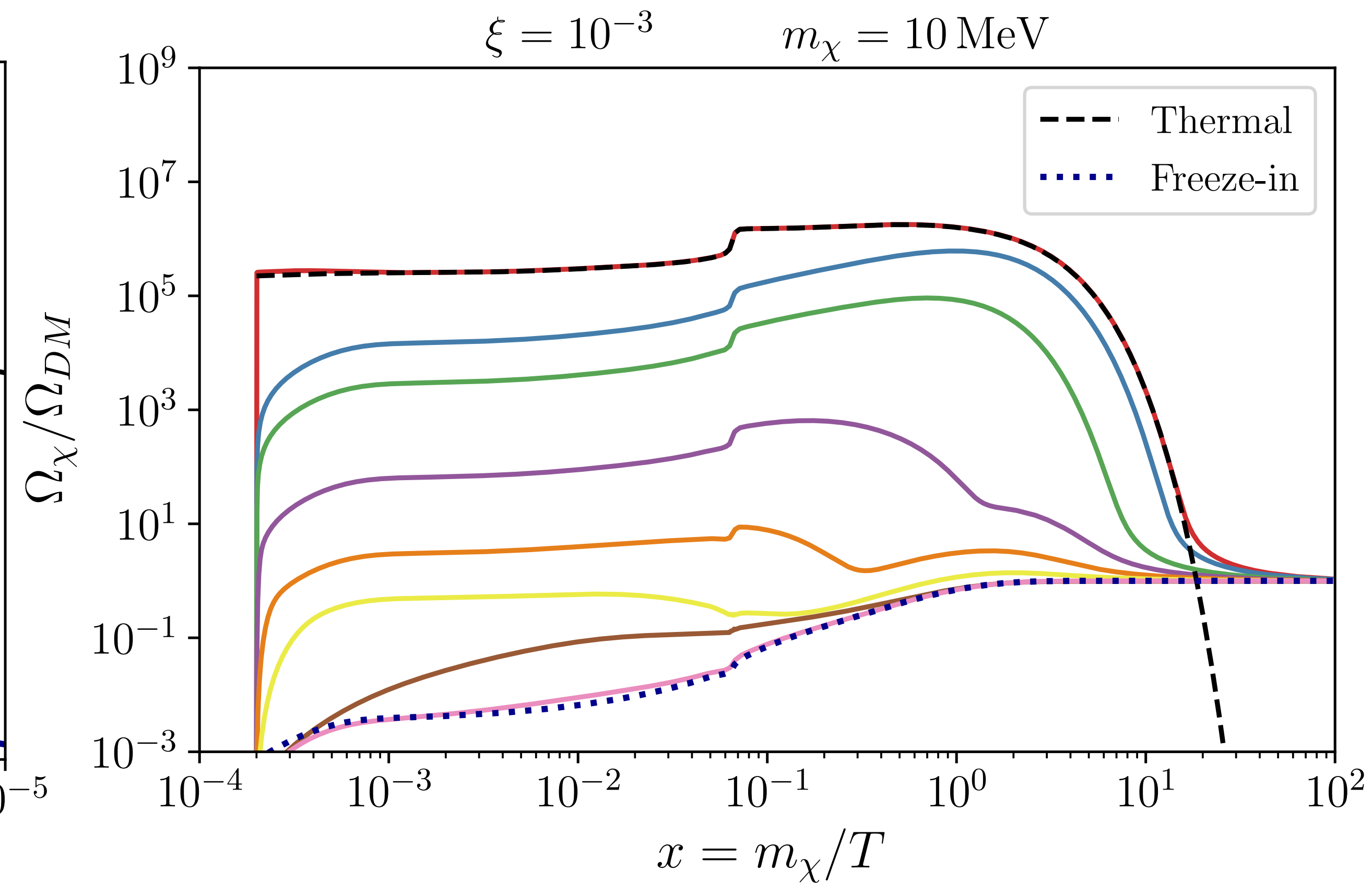
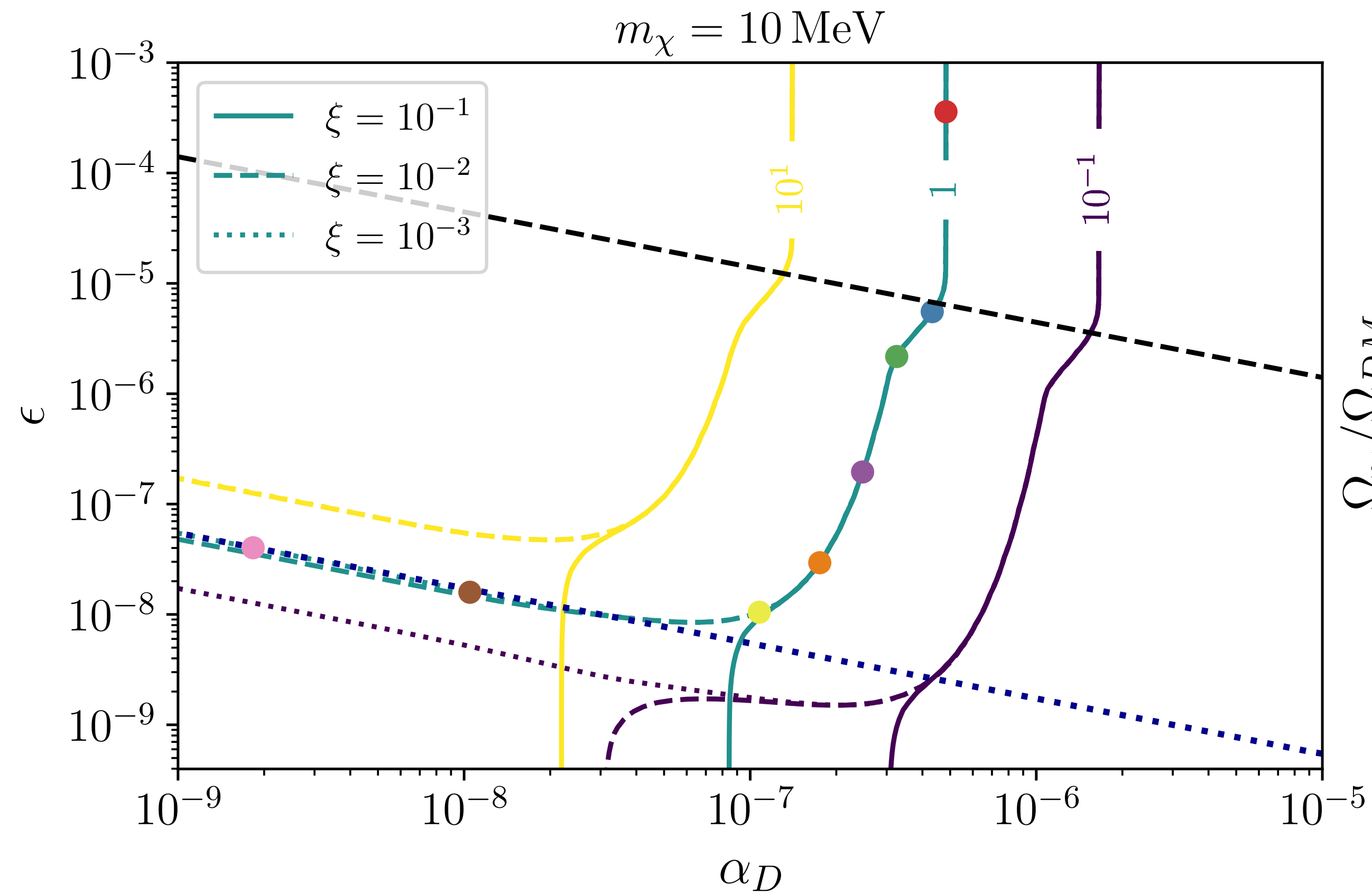
Initial condition DM



Freeze-in or freeze-out?

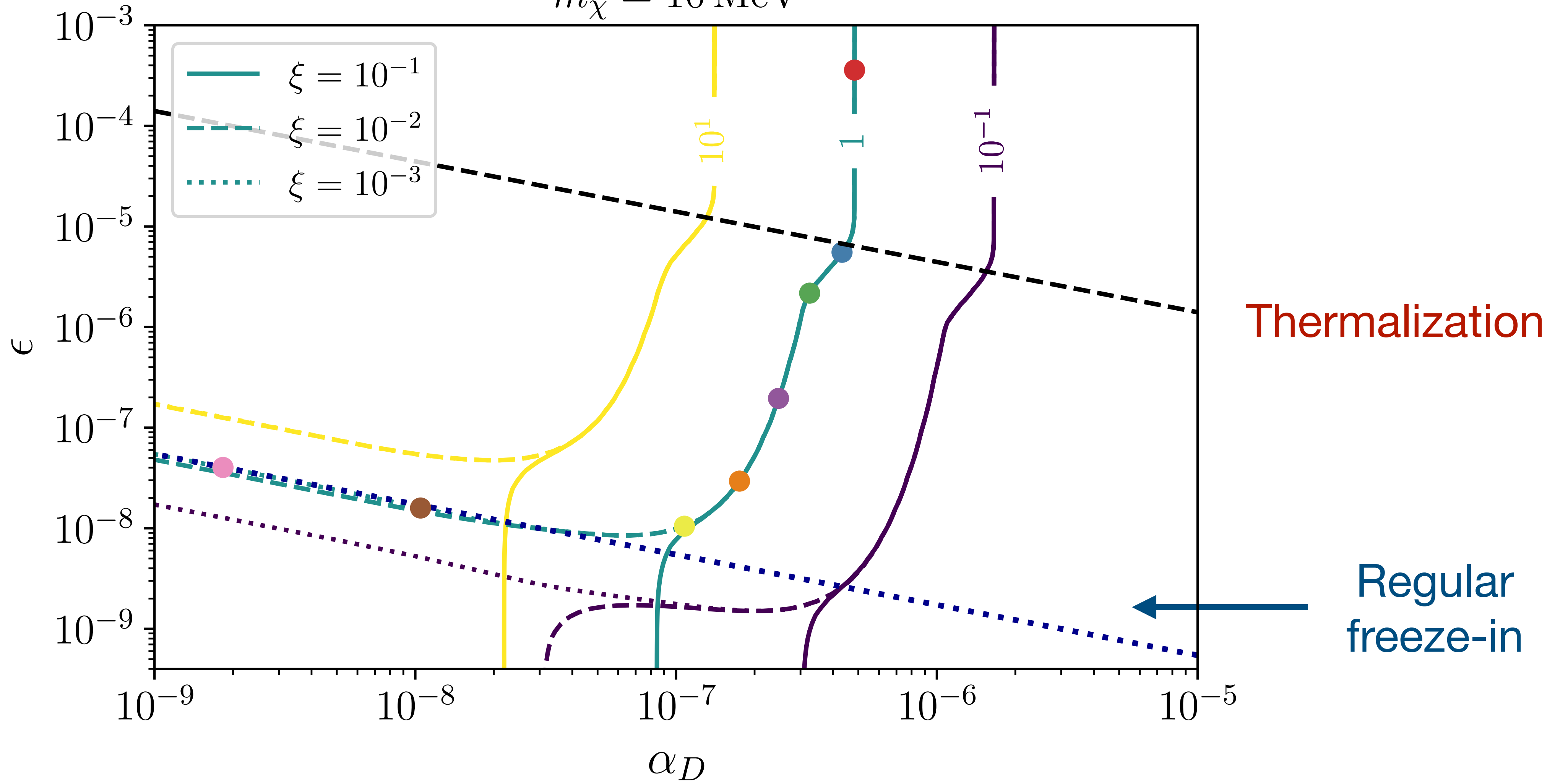


Parameter space and DM relic abundance



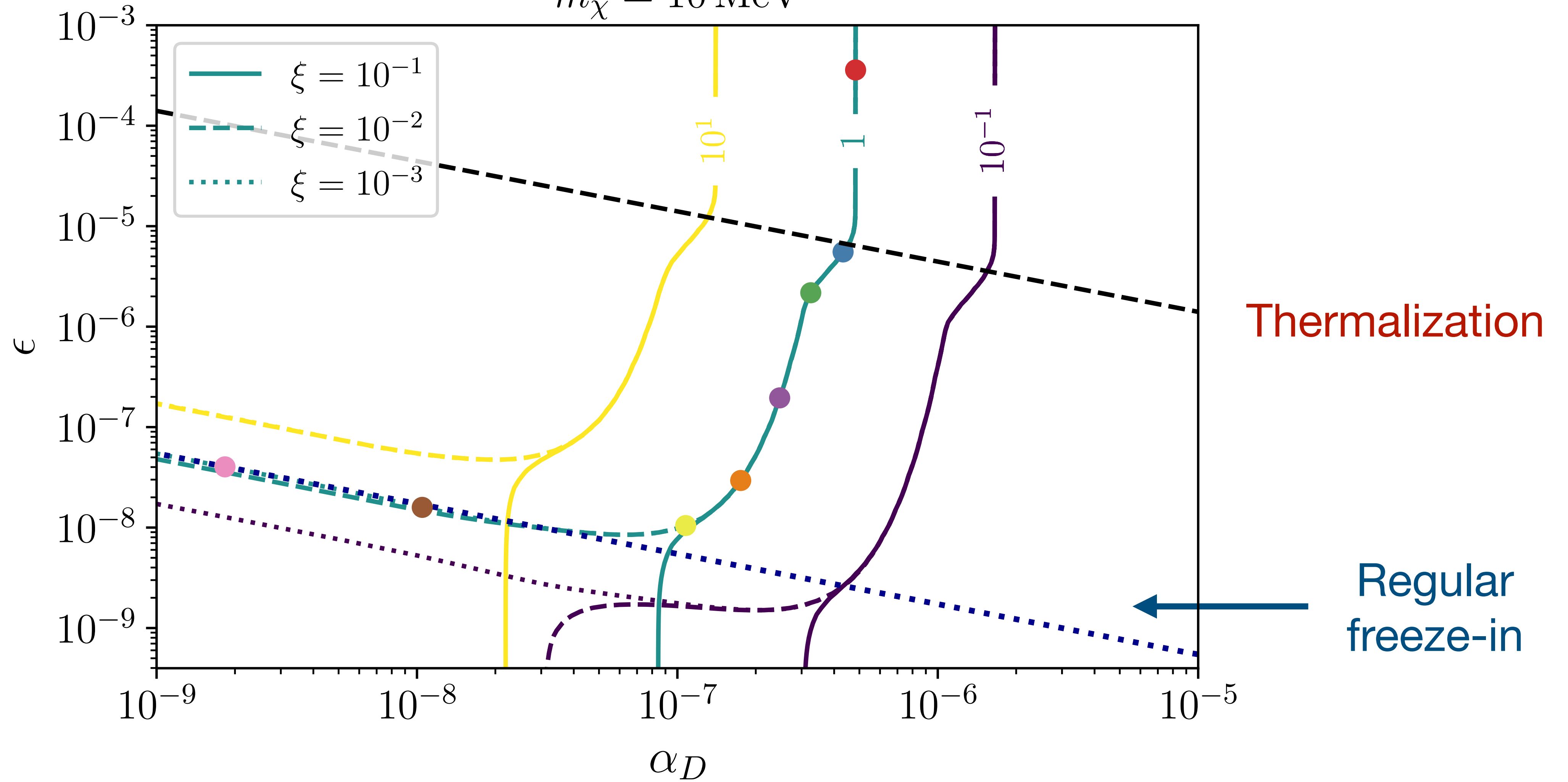
DM relic abundance

$m_\chi = 10 \text{ MeV}$



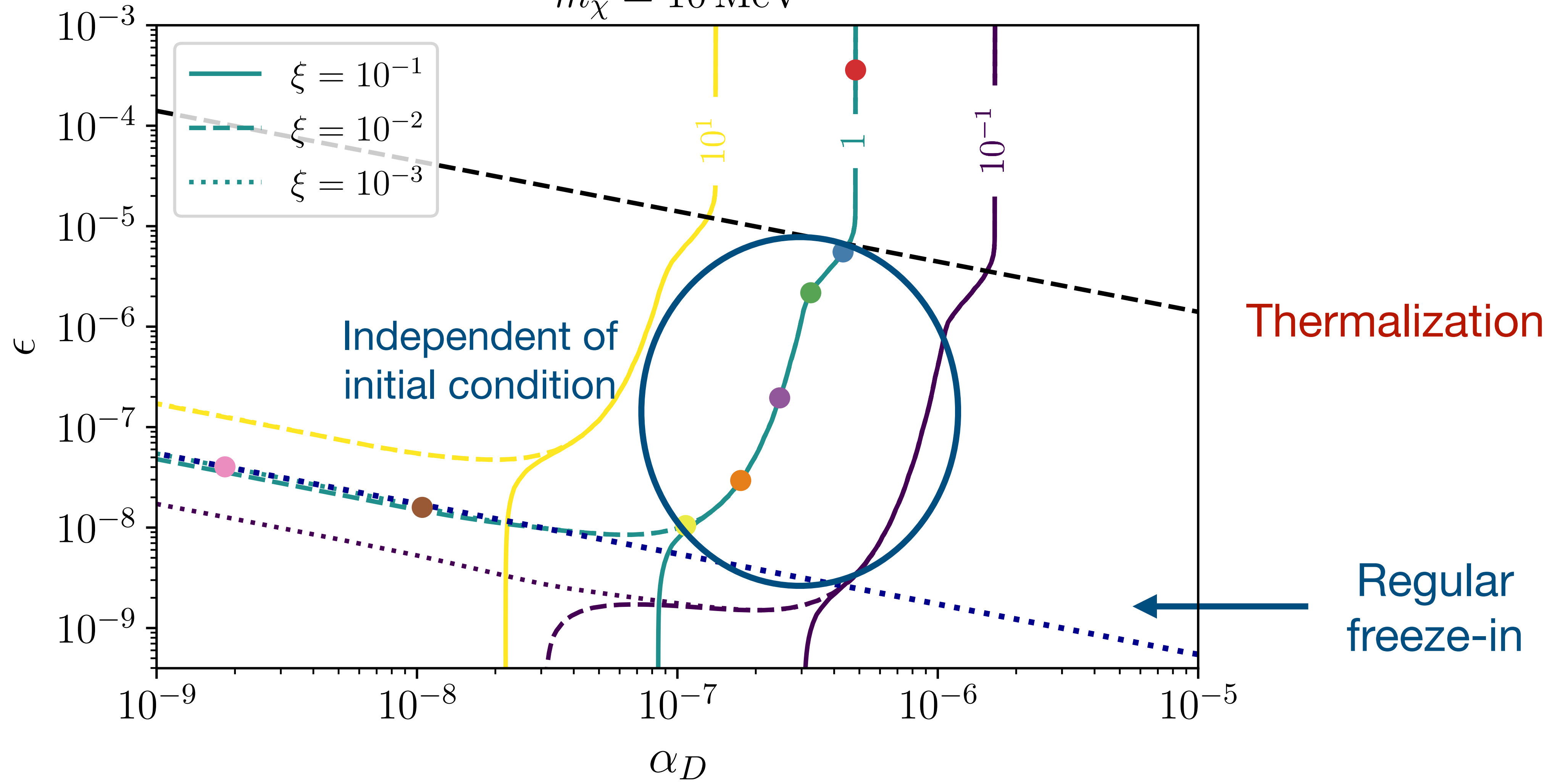
DM relic abundance

$m_\chi = 10 \text{ MeV}$



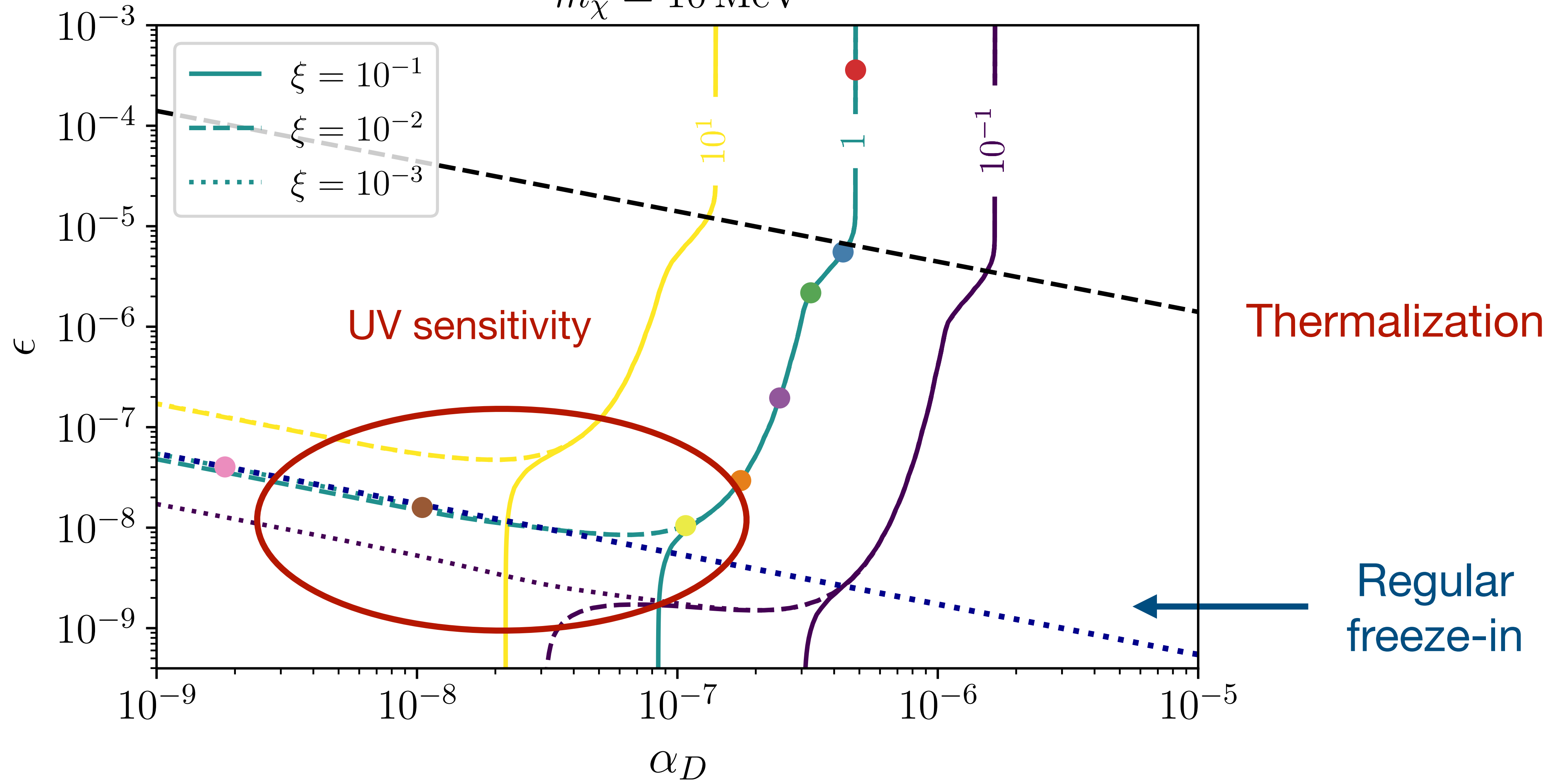
DM relic abundance

$$m_\chi = 10 \text{ MeV}$$

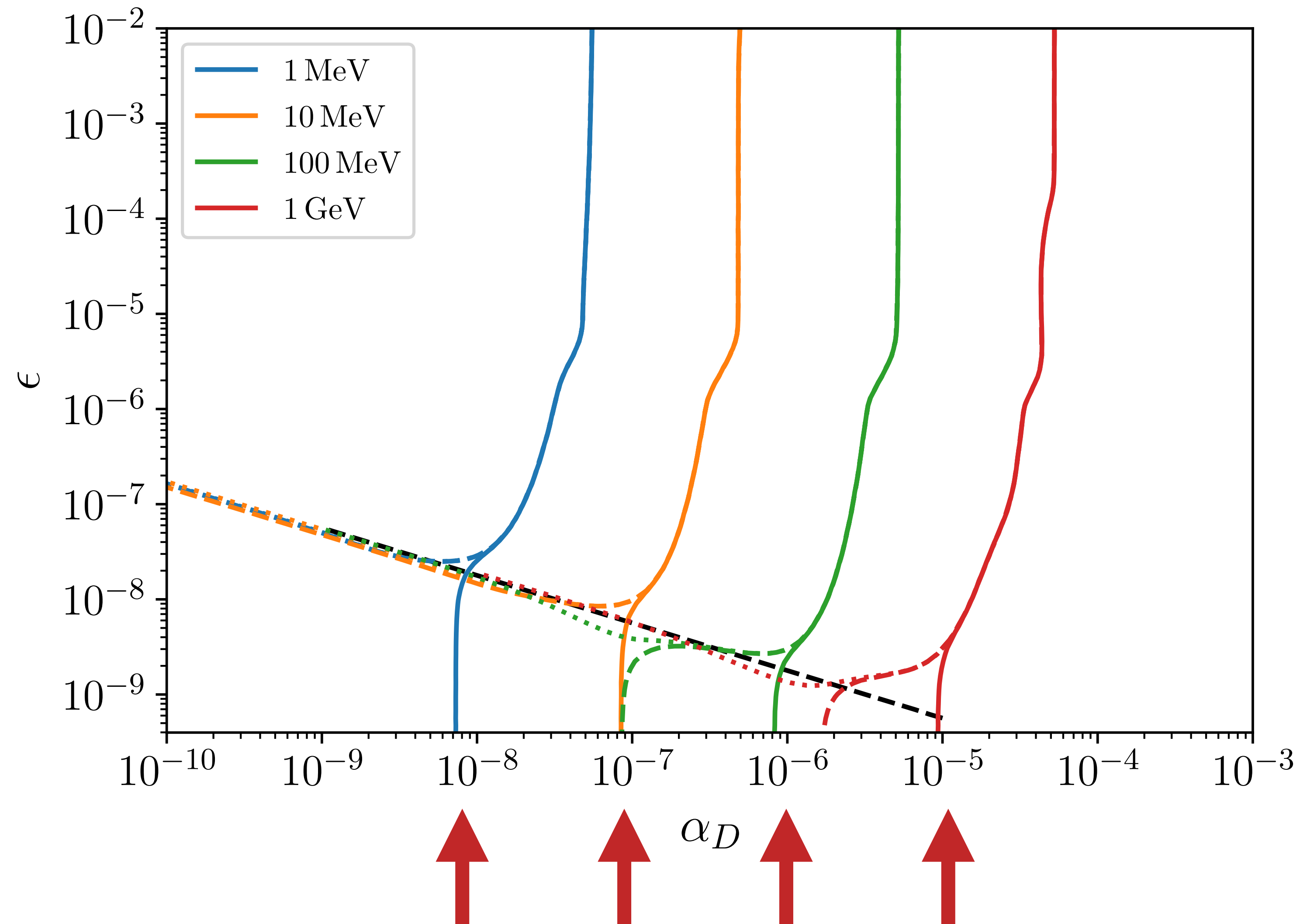


DM relic abundance

$$m_\chi = 10 \text{ MeV}$$



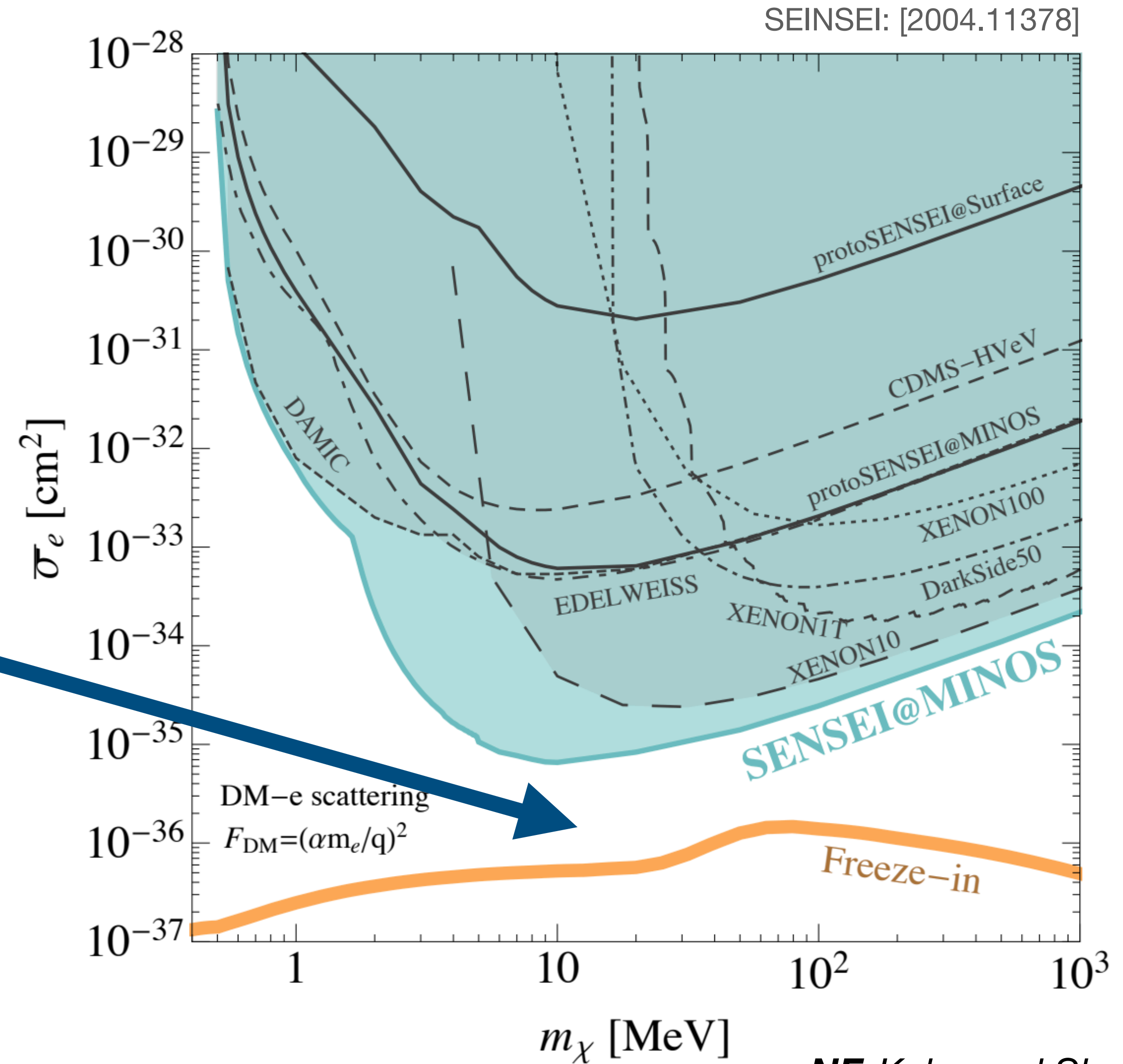
DM relic abundance and parameter space



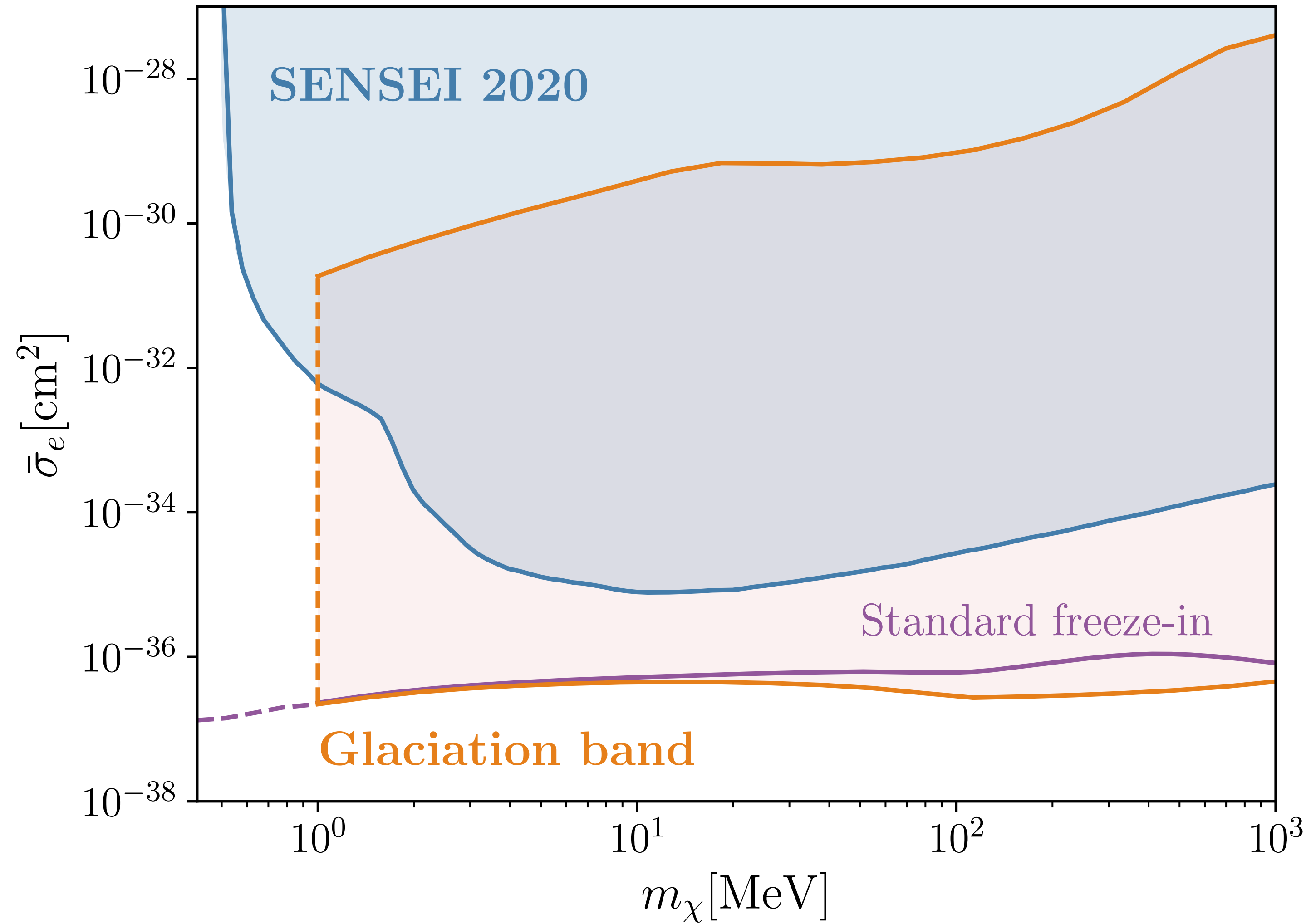
Self-interactions
are important

SENSEI 2020

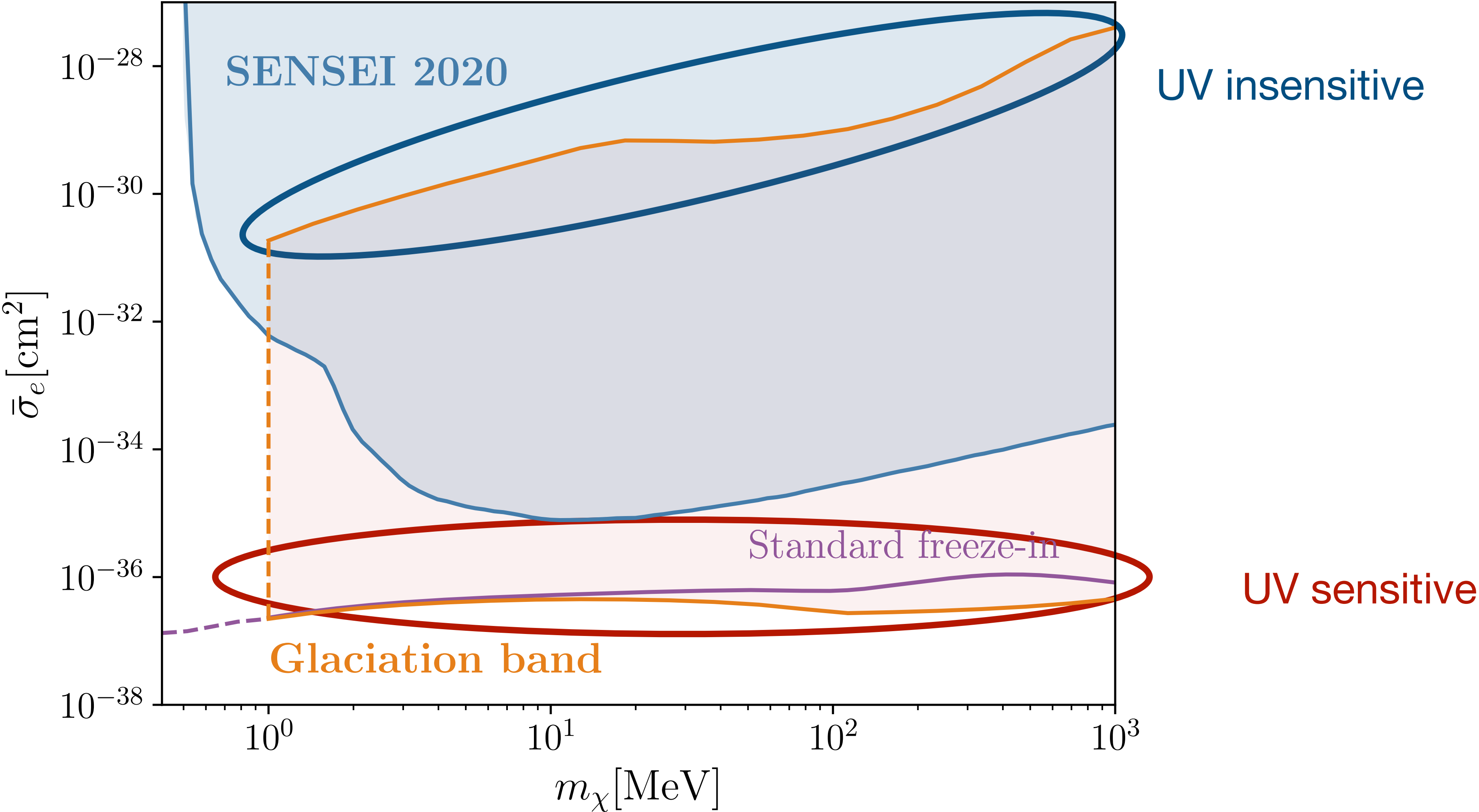
- How the the freeze-in line is affected?



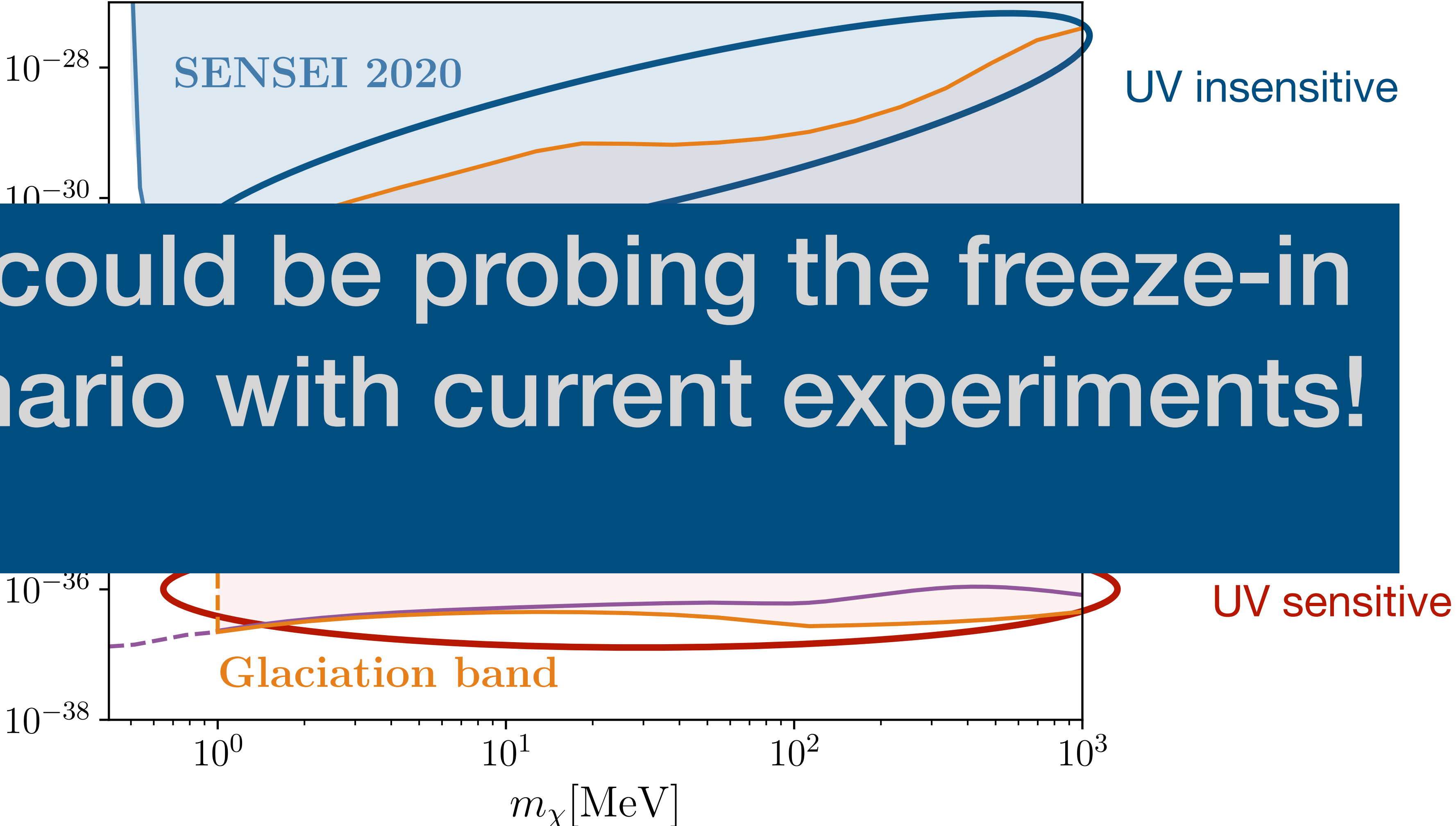
Current Experiments



Current Experiments are testing this parameter space



Current Experiments are testing this parameter space



We could be probing the freeze-in scenario with current experiments!

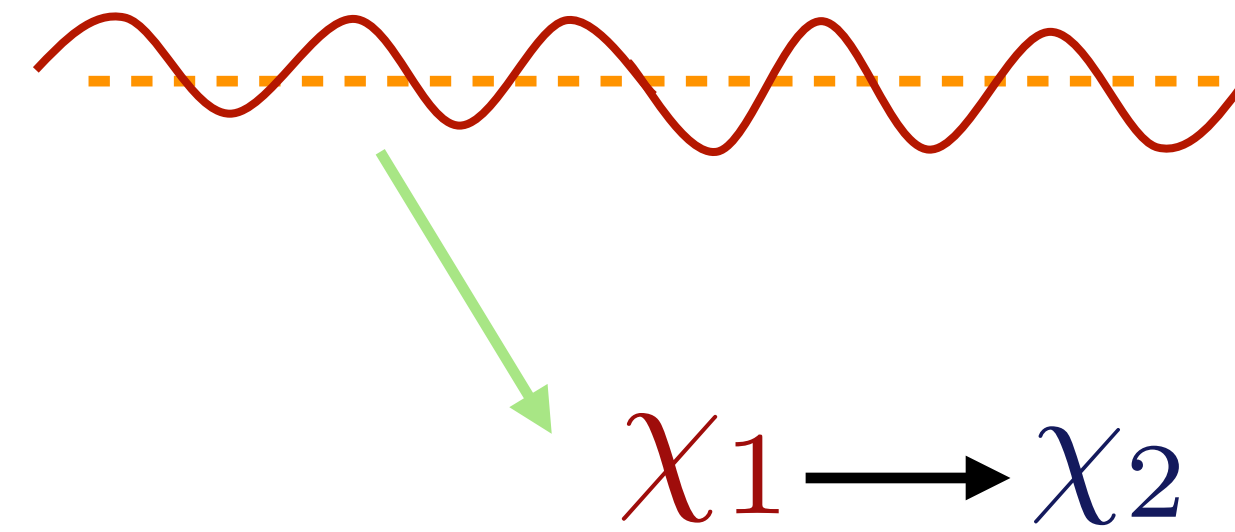
Conclusion

The standard freeze-in paradigm, this same combination of couplings appears in the annihilation cross section, leading to a 1-to-1 relation between thermal history parameter space and direct detection parameter space. As soon as one allows for an initial thermalized population in the dark sector or sizable self-interactions, this “freeze-in line” expands to a “glaciation band” because there are multiple points in the $\epsilon - \alpha_D$ plane which achieve the correct relic abundance.

Gracias

Instantaneous kinetic equilibration of DM

Momentum transferred:



$$T_1 \neq T_2$$

$$x_i = \frac{m_i}{T_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{12 \rightarrow 34}^p(T, \tilde{T}) &= n_1^{\text{eq}}(T) n_2^{\text{eq}}(\tilde{T}) \langle \sigma v p \rangle \\ &= -\frac{g_1 g_2 T^4 \tilde{T}^3}{32\pi^4} \int_{\tilde{s}_{\min}}^{\infty} d\tilde{s} \frac{\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(\tilde{s}^2, x_1, x_2)}{\tilde{s}} \sigma(s) \left(\lambda(\tilde{s}^2, x_1, x_2) K_2(\tilde{s}) + 4\tilde{s} x_1^2 K_1(\tilde{s}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \tilde{s}^2 T \tilde{T} + (T - \tilde{T})(T x_1^2 - \tilde{T} x_2^2), \quad \tilde{s}_{\min} = x_1 + x_2$$

- Two different temperatures in the initial state
- Relativistic
- One Integration variable left