Cosmological Measurements of Massive Light Relics

DPF2021

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with Nick Deporzio, Julian Muñoz, & Cora Dvorkin

[2006.09395, 2006.09380 & Ongoing work]



Harvard University → UC Berkeley/LBNL

Introduction

Matter content of the universe

- "Light" : Visible, ordinary particle content $\sim 15\%$
- "Dark" : Invisible, feebly-interacting particle content $\sim 85\%$
  - Most of it needs to be mostly cold and collisionless

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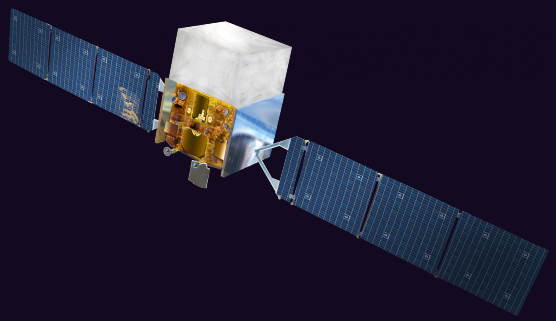

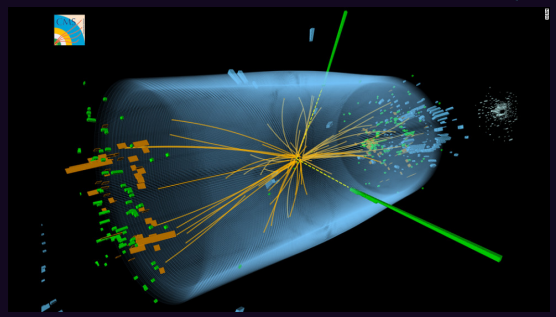

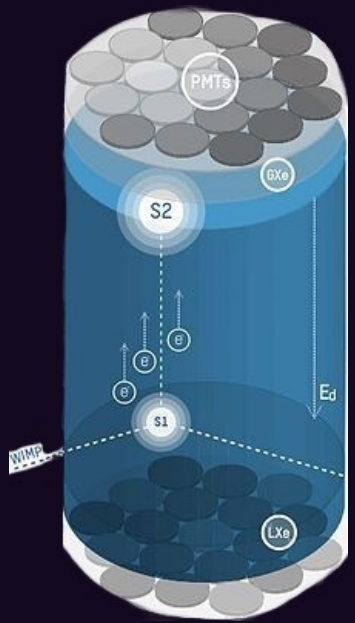

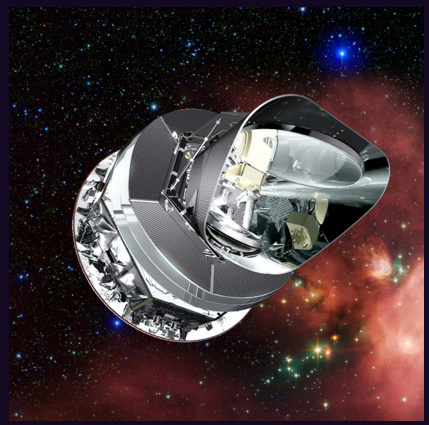

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  - Some fraction can be not that
    - Neutrinos definitely exist, other light relics might too
    - We stand a chance to detect them

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  - Ubiquitous in SM extensions

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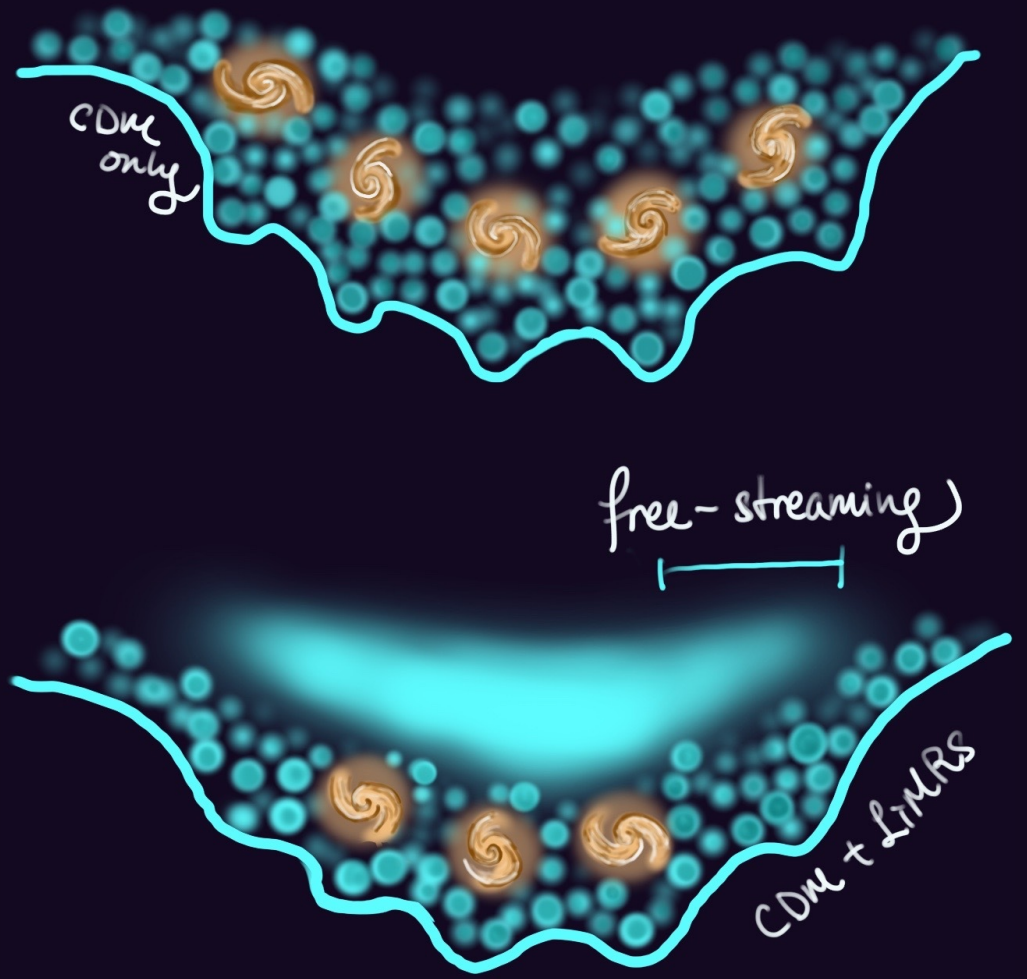
The big picture

CDM clusters at all scales, LiMRs do not

- Signature at small-scale modes (LSS!)



Massive Light Relics: The basics

A relic X is characterized by its

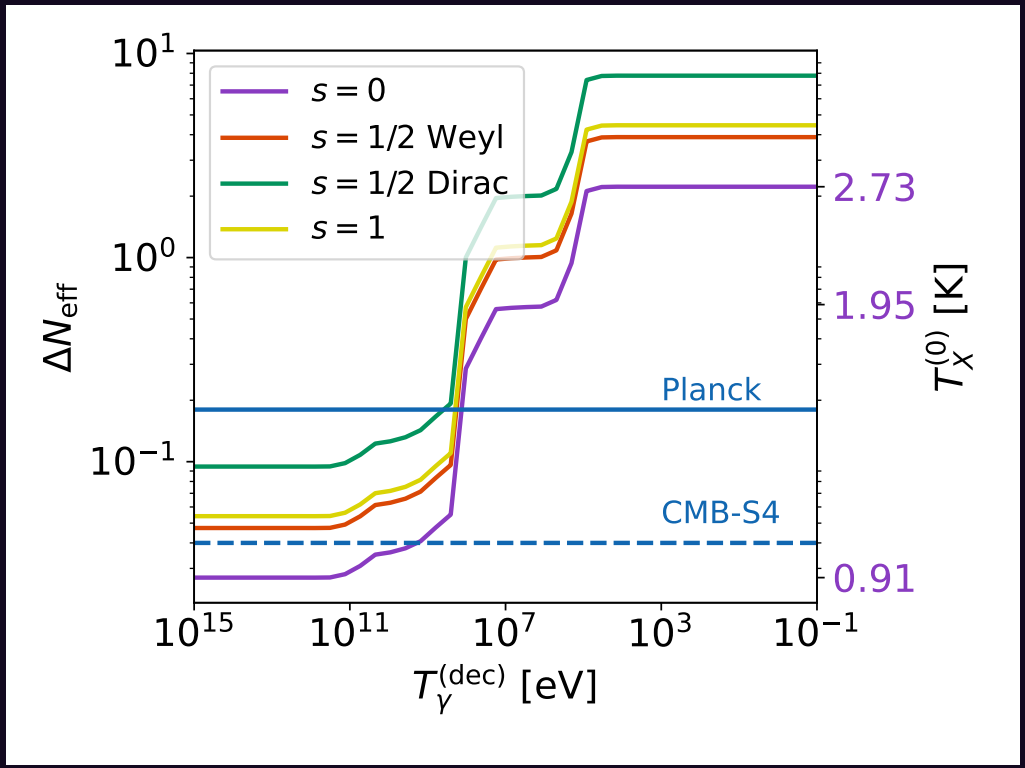
- Mass m_X
- (present-day) Temperature $T_X^{(0)}$
- Thermalized* dofs g_X (bosonic or fermionic)

*Higher-spin particles have effective $g_X = 2$

Massive Light Relics: The basics

Free Parameters: $\{m_X, T_X^{(0)}, g_X\}$

$$g_{*S}^{(dec)} \propto (T_X^0)^{-3}$$



[Deporzio, WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin 2006.09380]

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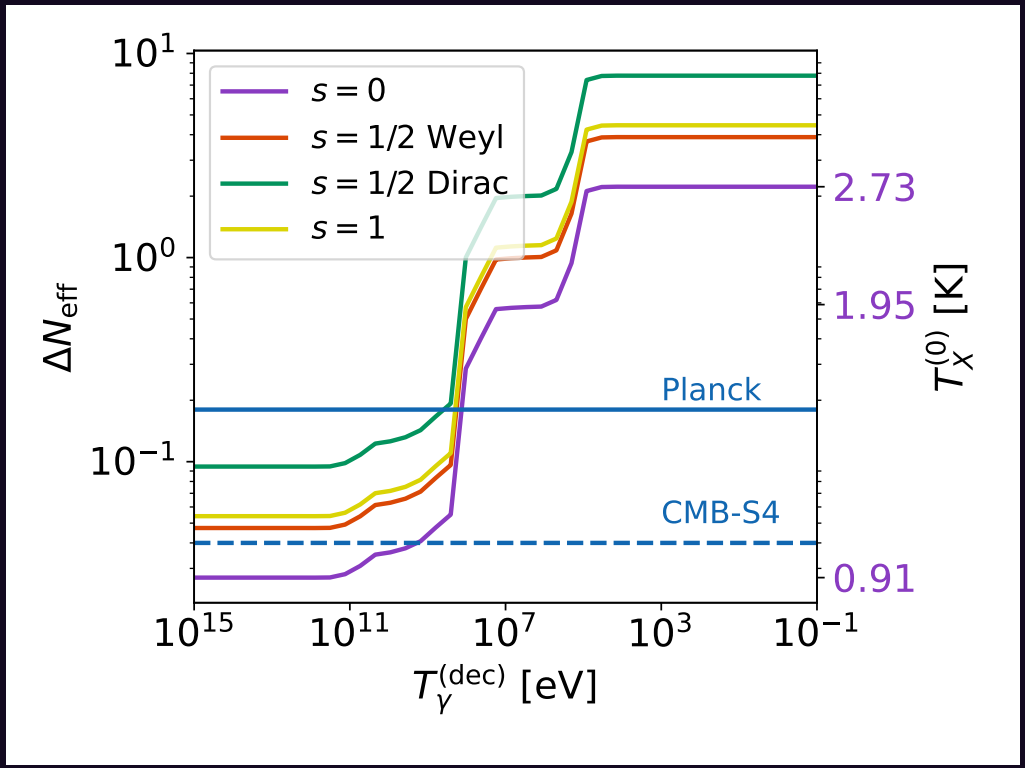


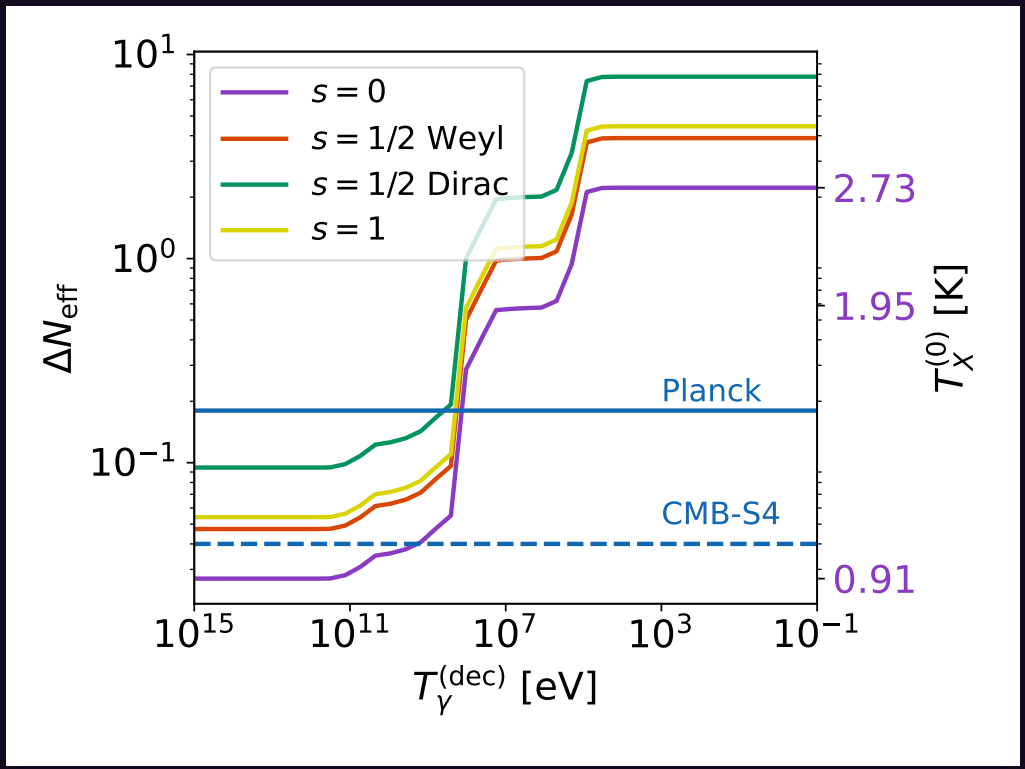
Minimal extensions $\implies T_X^0 \geq 0.91$ K.

[Deporzio, WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin 2006.09380]

Key Quantities

- While relativistic, contributes to $\Delta N_{\rm eff}$

$$\Delta N_{\rm eff} \propto g_X (T_X^0)^4$$



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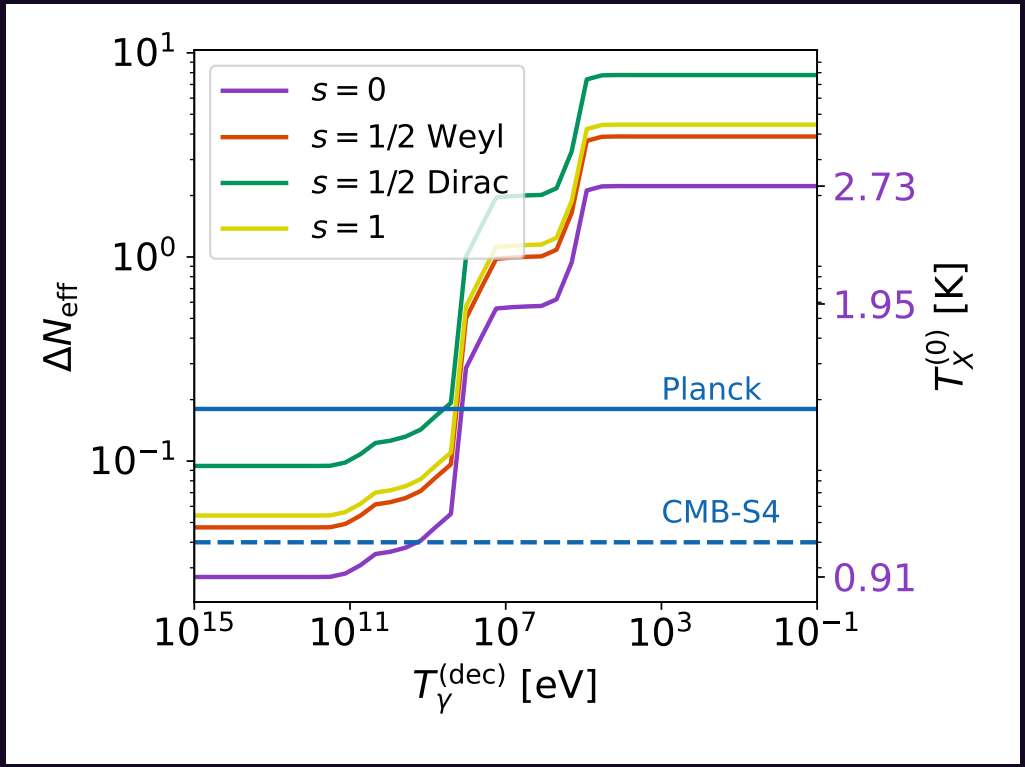
Planck $\Delta N_{\rm eff} \leq 0.36$ (95% CL) $\implies T_X^0 \leq 1.5$ K for X Weyl



[Deporzio, WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin 2006.09380]

Key Quantities

- Transition from radiation to matter $\rightarrow$ free-streaming $k_{\mathrm{fs},X}$

$$k_{\mathrm{fs},X} \propto \frac{m_X/T_X^{(0)}}{\sqrt{1+z}}$$

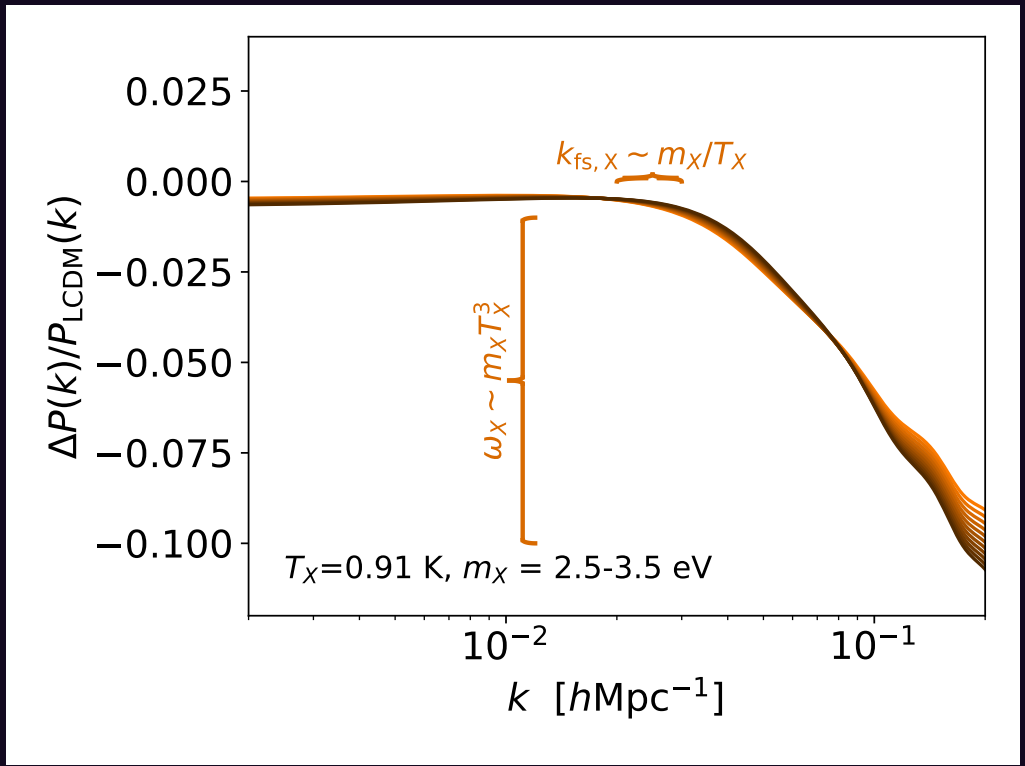
- As matter today, present-day abundance ω_X

$$\omega_X \propto g_X m_X (T_X^{(0)})^3$$

Imprint on matter fluctuations

Stuff that clusters $\leftrightarrow$ Stuff that expands

Neutrinos & LiMRs



[WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin in prep]

Data/Experiments

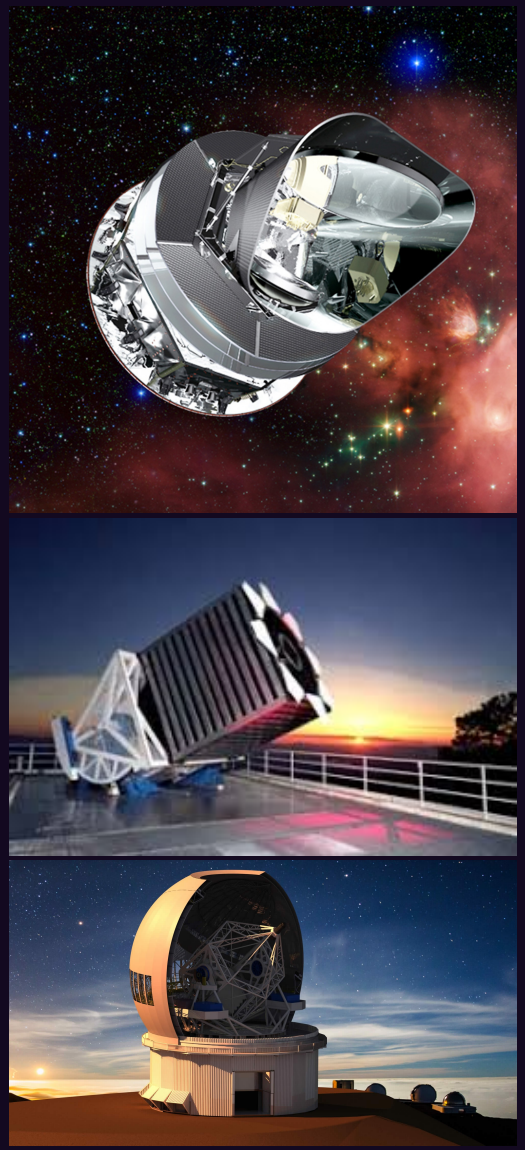
- Markov Chain Monte Carlo

  $\{\omega_b, \omega_{cdm}, h, n_s, A_s, \tau, \sum m_\nu\}$

  $+\{m_X, T_X^{(0)}\}$

- {Scalar, Weyl, Vector, Dirac}

- Planck 2018 TT+TE+EE +Lensing
- CFHTLens
- BOSS DR 12 (CLASS-PT)



[Chudaykin, Ivanov, Philcox, Simonović, 2004.10607]

Results

So, are there LiMRs in our universe?

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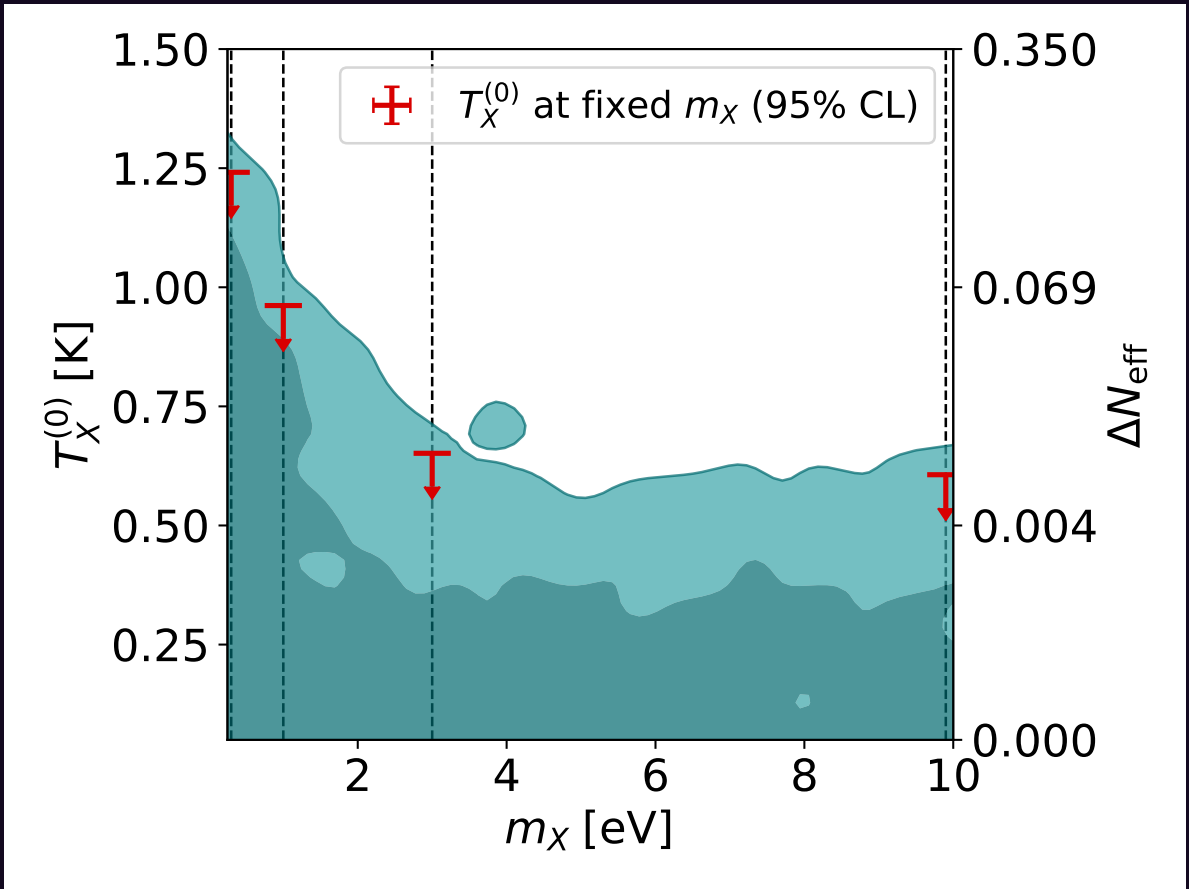
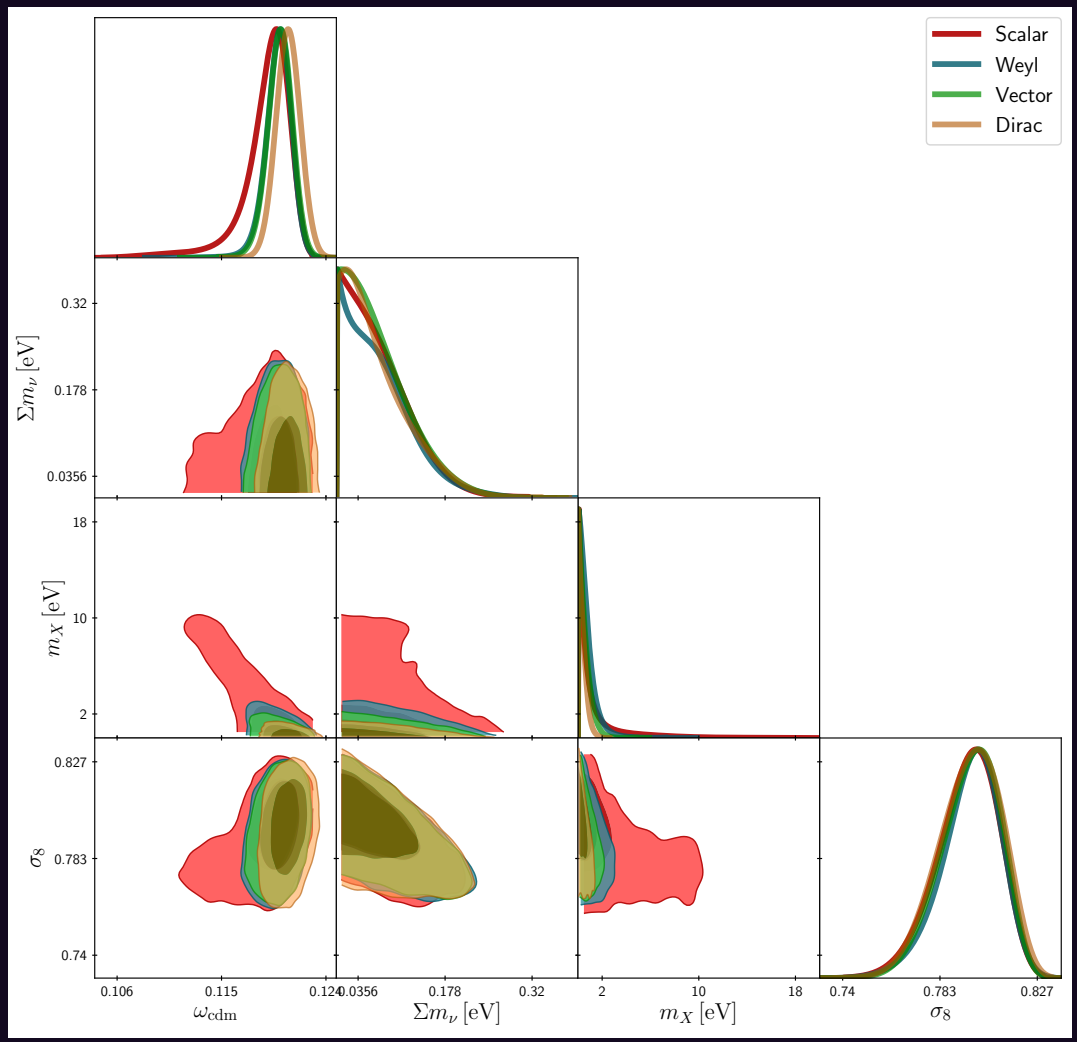


[WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin in prep]

Results

$$T_X = 0.91\ \mathrm{K}$$

m_X (95% CL)	
Scalar	11.2 eV
Weyl	2.26 eV
Vector	1.58 eV
Dirac	1.06 eV



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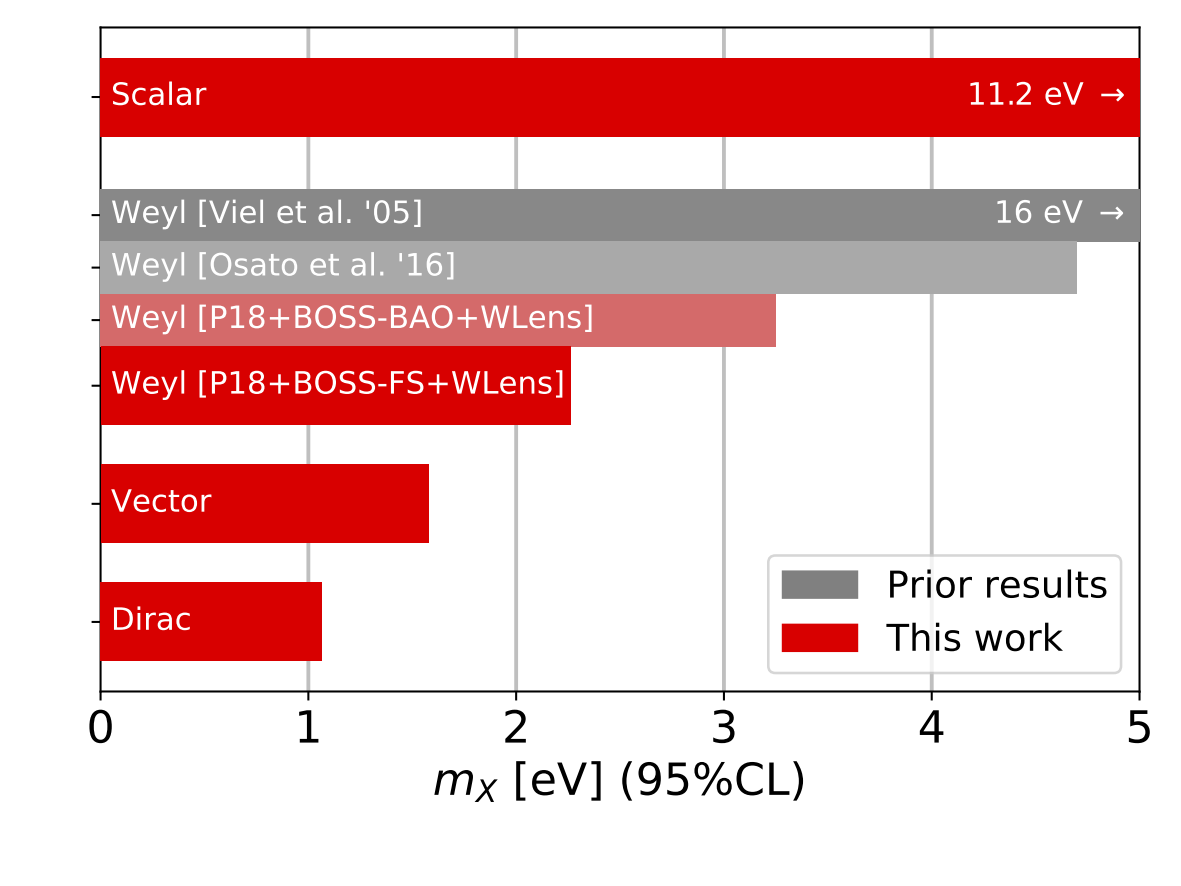

[WLX, Mũnoz, Dvorkin in prep]

Results
& what we can learn from it

Light gravitinos in gauge-mediated SUSY breaking

$$m_X = \frac{\Lambda^2}{\sqrt{3} M_{pl}}, \quad T_X = 0.91 \text{ K}, \quad g_{X,\text{eff}} = 2$$

$$m_X \leq 2.26 \text{ eV} \implies \Lambda \leq 69.1 \text{ TeV}$$

Results
& where we have landed

Dark sectors are worth studying, in whole or in part

- There are reasons to care about LiMRs
- If so, cosmological data is uniquely powerful
- The first set of comprehensive constraints [coming soon!]
- Better data in the near future!

Thank you!

[Estella Lin, 2021]