

Mili-Charged Strongly Interacting Dark Matter

A Quick Review of Dark Matter

Two Key Properties:

- Dark matter must be stable over more than the lifetime of the universe.
- Dark matter must essentially also both be electrically neutral and effectively neutral with respect to the SM.

Why Strongly Interacting DM?

- Stability:** The stability of composite dark matter candidates is an automatic consequence of the accidental global flavour symmetries of the underlying theory.
- Naturalness:** Just like in QCD, once a non-Abelian theory confines, a new scale appears in the theory, allowing for an effective theory description of the low energy theory.
- Neutrality:** If constituents transform under (part of) the SM gauge symmetries, confinement can lead to colour, weak, and charge-neutral dark hadrons that are ideal DM candidates.
- Suppressed interactions:** The effective theory below the confinement scale can be expressed in terms of higher dimensional operators involving DM fields and SM fields, suppressed by powers of the DM confinement scale.
- Self-interactions:** Strongly-coupled theories naturally have strong self-interactions among the Dark mesons and baryons. These interactions may be responsible for addressing the observed galactic structure anomalies and DM abundance.
- New observables:** A rich spectrum of dark hadrons from a confined dark non-Abelian theory would provide a plethora of experimental targets.

Many Possible Types of Strongly Interacting Dark Matter

-Meson DM I: Pion-like

-Meson DM II: Quarkonium-like (at least one heavy dark fermion)

-Baryon-like DM

-Dark Glueballs.

How can DM be mili-charged?

Example: DM Candidates with Electromagnetically Charged Constituents.

Coupling to the photon is proportional to:

$$\langle \chi(p') | j_{\text{EM}}^\mu | \chi(p) \rangle = F(q^2) q^\mu$$

The form factor ($F(q^2)$) can be described in terms of effective field theory operators:

Magnetic Moment

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \chi F_{\mu\nu}$$

Charge Radius

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\nu \chi \partial^\mu F_{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \phi^\dagger \phi v^\nu \partial^\mu F_{\mu\nu}$$

Electromagnetic Polarizability:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \bar{\chi} \chi F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \phi^\dagger \phi F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

Where χ is a fermionic DM candidate and ϕ is a spin-zero bosonic candidate.

Example: Pion Like SIMP Model

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\frac{1}{6f_\pi^2} \text{Tr} (\pi^2 \partial^\mu \pi \partial_\mu \pi - \pi \partial^\mu \pi \pi \partial_\mu \pi) + \frac{2N_c}{15\pi^2 f_\pi^5} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr} (\pi \partial_\mu \pi \partial_\nu \pi \partial_\rho \pi \partial_\sigma \pi) + \mathcal{O}(\pi^6).$$

The 5-point interactions coming from the WZW-action are key to obtaining the correct DM abundances in the model.

Take a $U(1)_D$ gauge field which has kinetic mixing with the $U(1)_Y$ gauge field

$$\mathcal{L}_A = -\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{A}_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{A}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\sin \chi}{2} B_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{A}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m_V^2 \mathcal{A}_\mu \mathcal{A}^\mu .$$

\mathcal{A}_μ : $U(1)_D$ gauge field

B_μ : $U(1)_Y$ gauge field

Following the standard field redefinition one obtains:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_D = & \mathcal{A}_\mu J_{EM}^\mu + Z_\mu \left[c_W s_\zeta t_\chi J_{EM}^\mu + (c_\zeta - s_W t_\chi s_\zeta) J_Z^\mu - \frac{s_\zeta}{c_\chi} J_D^\mu \right] \\ & + V_\mu \left[J_{EM}^\mu (-c_W c_\zeta t_\chi) + J_Z^\mu (s_\zeta + s_W t_\chi c_\zeta) + \frac{c_\zeta}{c_\chi} J_D^\mu \right] , \end{aligned}$$

Dark Photon:
$$V^\mu = -\frac{s_\zeta}{c_\chi} Z^\mu + \frac{c_\zeta}{c_\chi} \mathcal{A}^\mu$$

Problem: gauging the WZW term gives rise to the pion's anomalous decay:

$$\pi\pi \rightarrow \gamma_D\gamma_D$$

This can be prevented by appropriate $U(1)_D$ charge assignments, but this does not prevent the dark meson self-annihilation:

$$\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\gamma_D$$

A simple solution is to require the dark photon's mass to be larger than the dark pion's