

Dark Freeze-out Cogenesis

Based on JHEP03(2022)031 arXiv:2112.10784 [hep-ph]
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Phenomenology
Symposium 2022

DM and the BAU

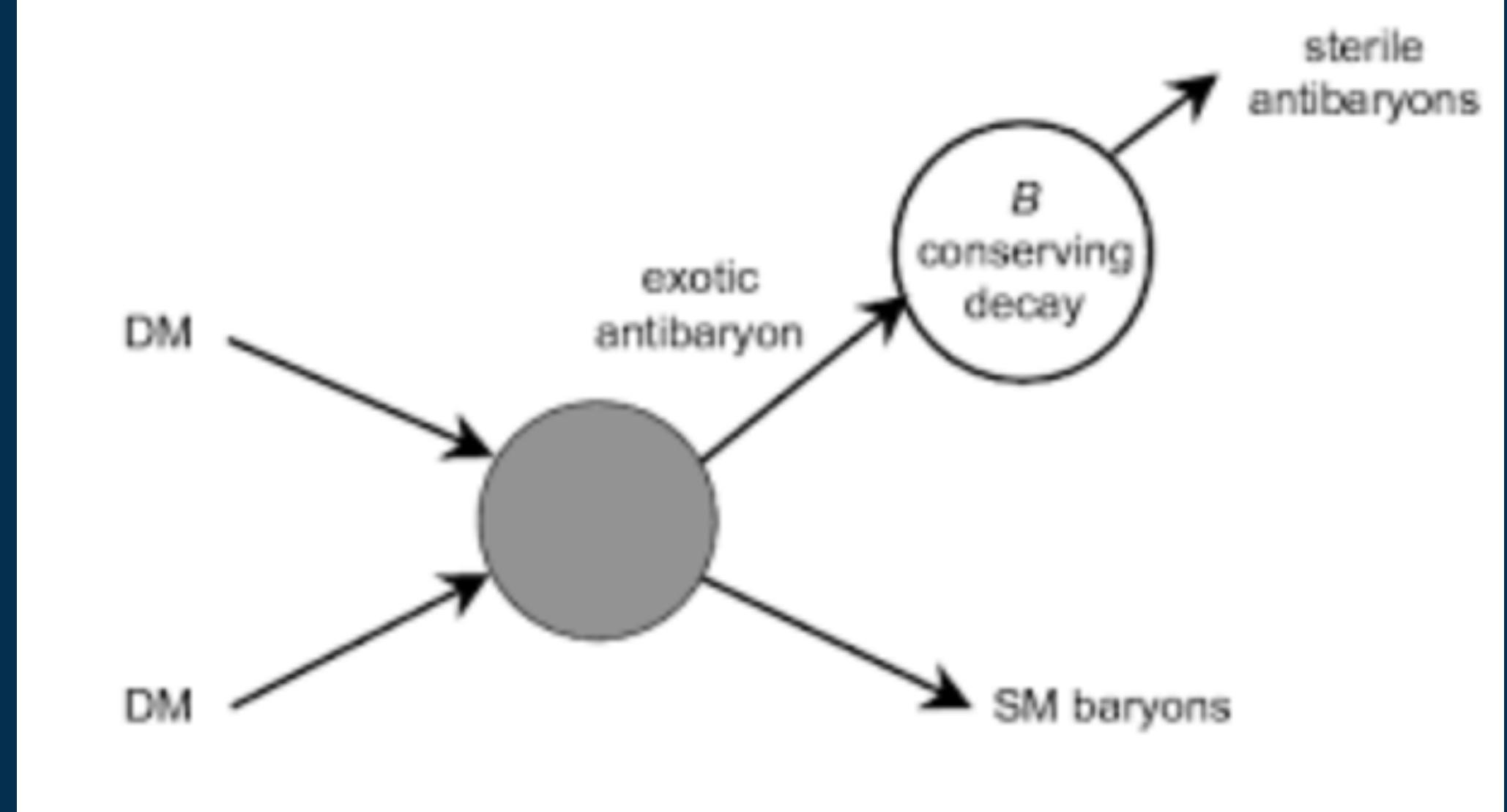
DM and the BAU

$$\Omega_{DM} \approx 5\Omega_B$$

[Planck Collab]

DM and the BAU

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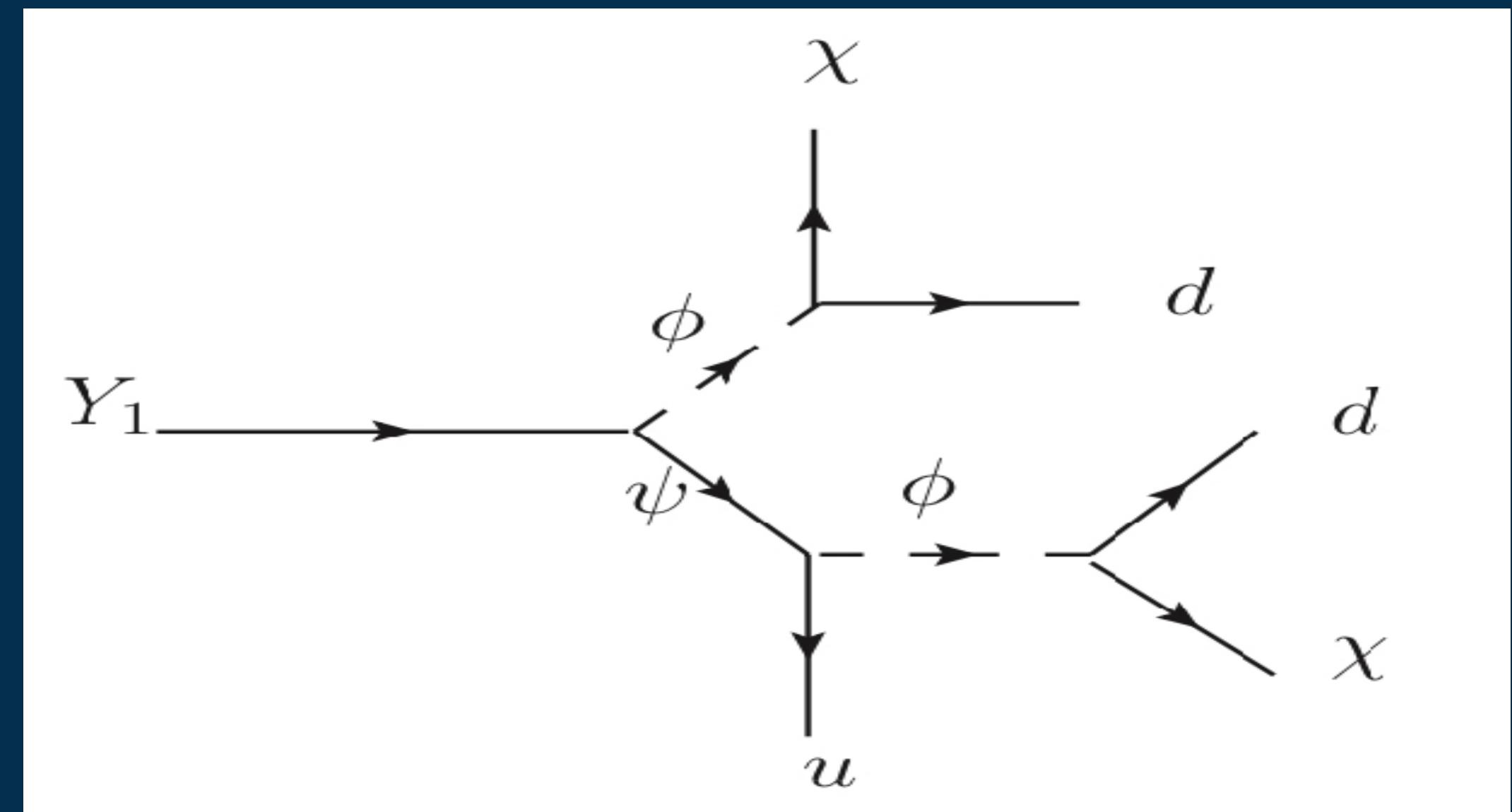
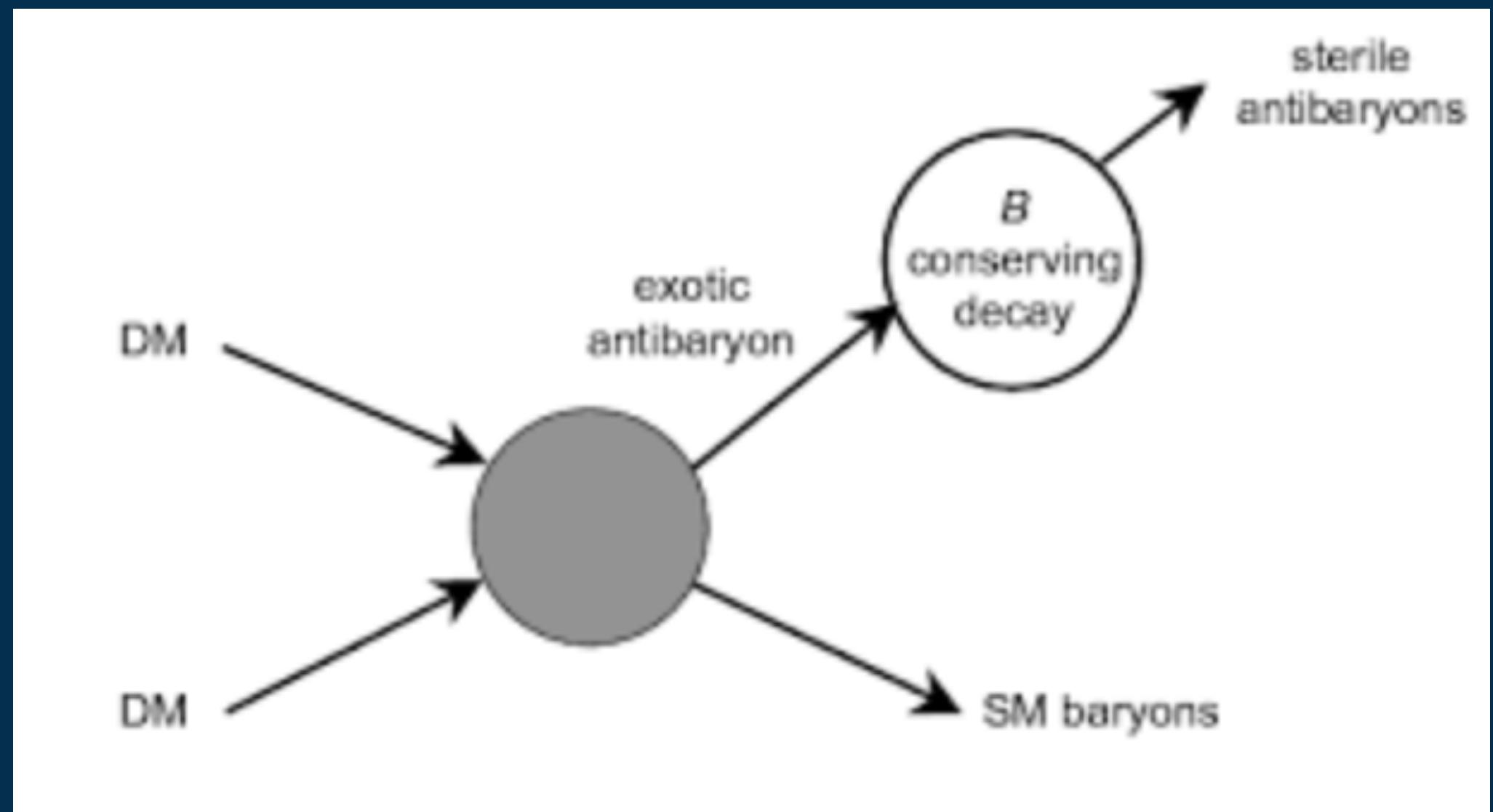
$$\Omega_B \sim \Omega_{WIMP} \propto m_{ew}^2/g_{ew}^4$$

[Cui, Sundrum]

DM and the BAU

$$\Omega_{DM} \approx 5\Omega_B$$

[Planck Collab]



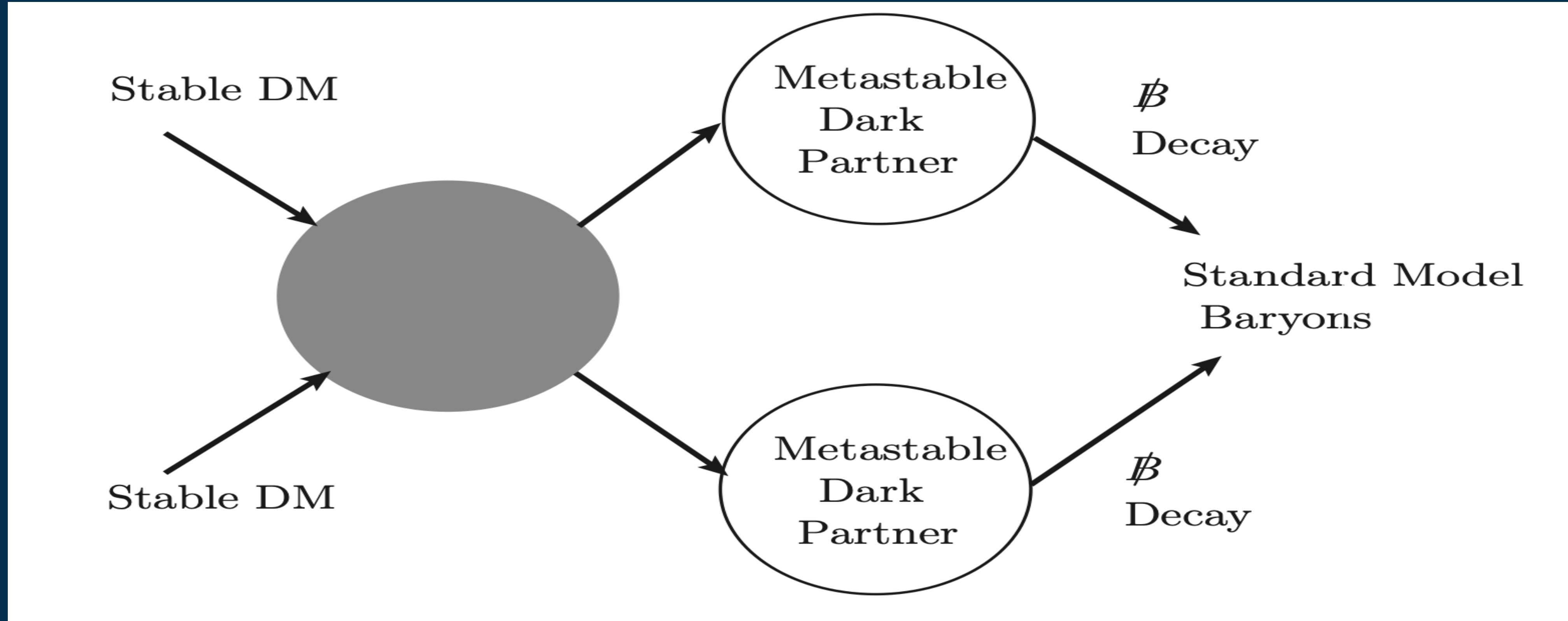
$$\Omega_B \sim \Omega_{WIMP} \propto m_{ew}^2 / g_{ew}^4$$

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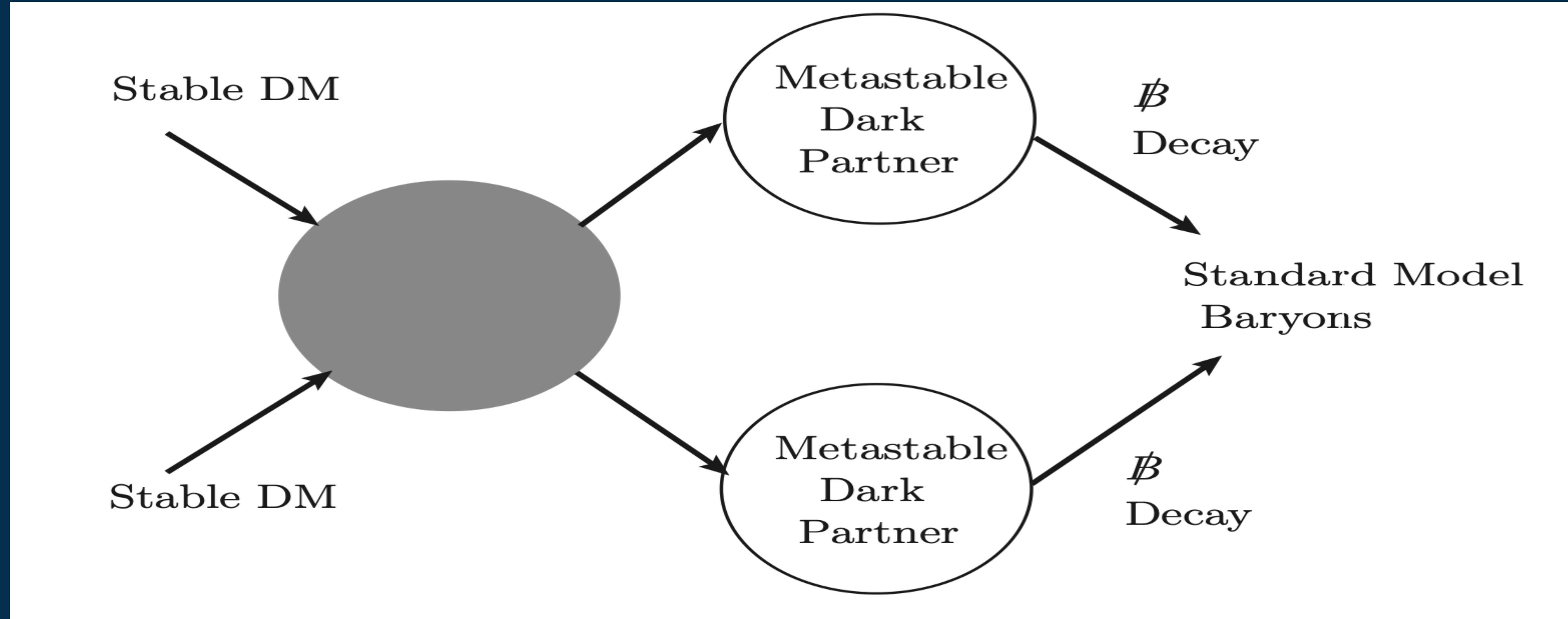
$$\Omega_{ADM}/\Omega_B \simeq (n_{ADM}/n_B)(m_{ADM}/m_n)$$

Dark Freeze-out Cogenesis

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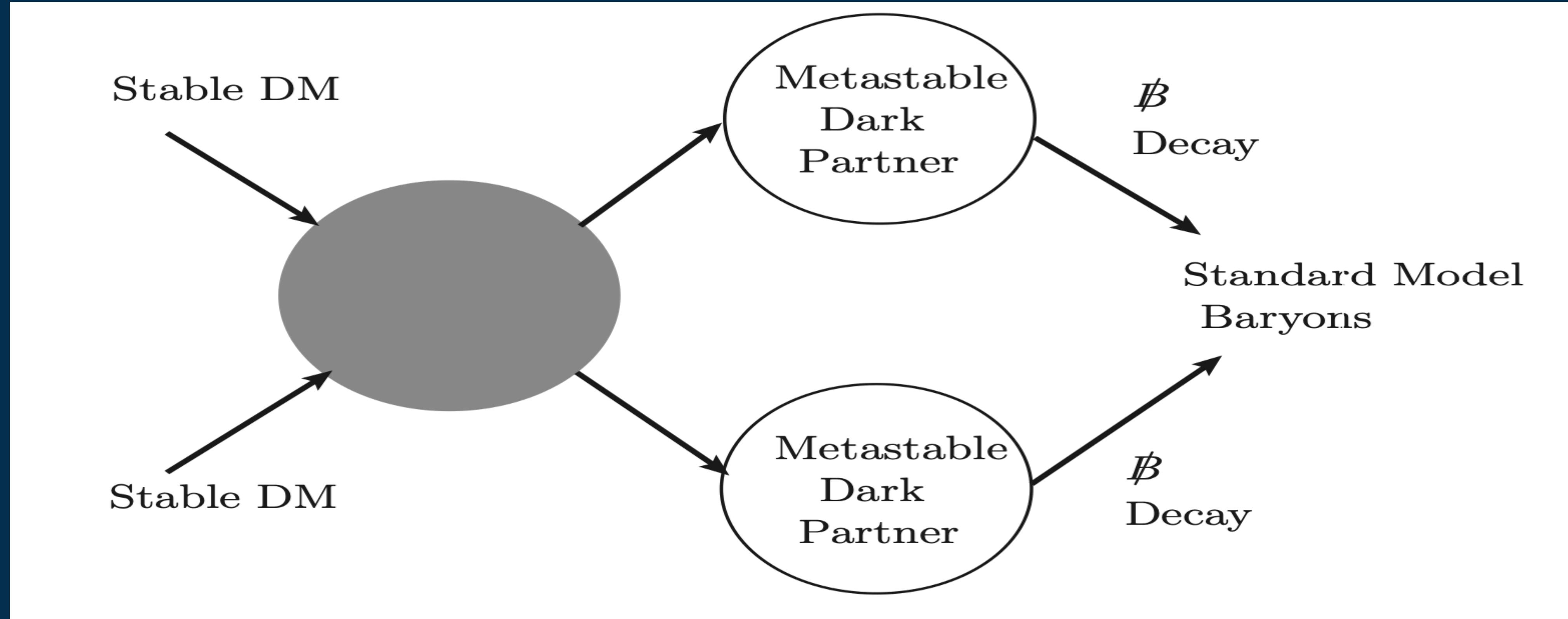


Dark Freeze-out Cogenesis



$$Y_{\chi_1,f} + Y_{\chi_2,f} = Y_{\chi_1,i} + Y_{\chi_2,i} = C$$

Dark Freeze-out Cogenesis



$$Y_{\chi_1,f} + Y_{\chi_2,f} = Y_{\chi_1,i} + Y_{\chi_2,i} = C$$

$$Y_B \simeq \epsilon_{CP}(C - Y_{\chi_1,f})$$

Near Degenerate Freeze-out

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$$\frac{dY_{\chi_1}}{dx} = -\frac{\lambda\xi^n}{x^{2+n}} \left[Y_{\chi_1}^2 - (1-\delta)^{-3} e^{-\frac{2\delta x}{\xi}} Y_{\chi_2}^2 \right]$$

Near Degenerate Freeze-out

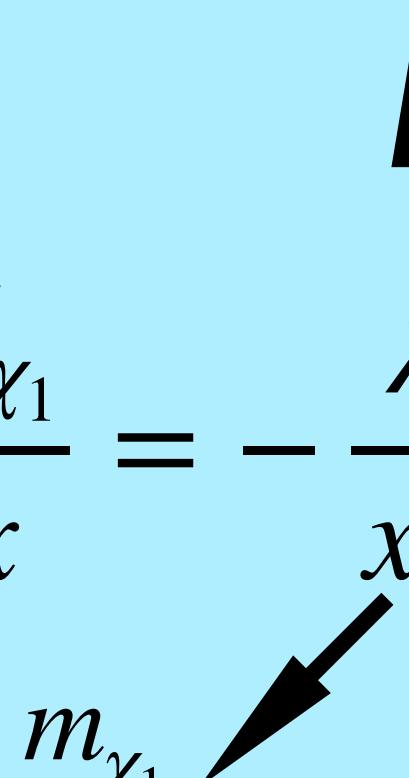
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$\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$ ↗

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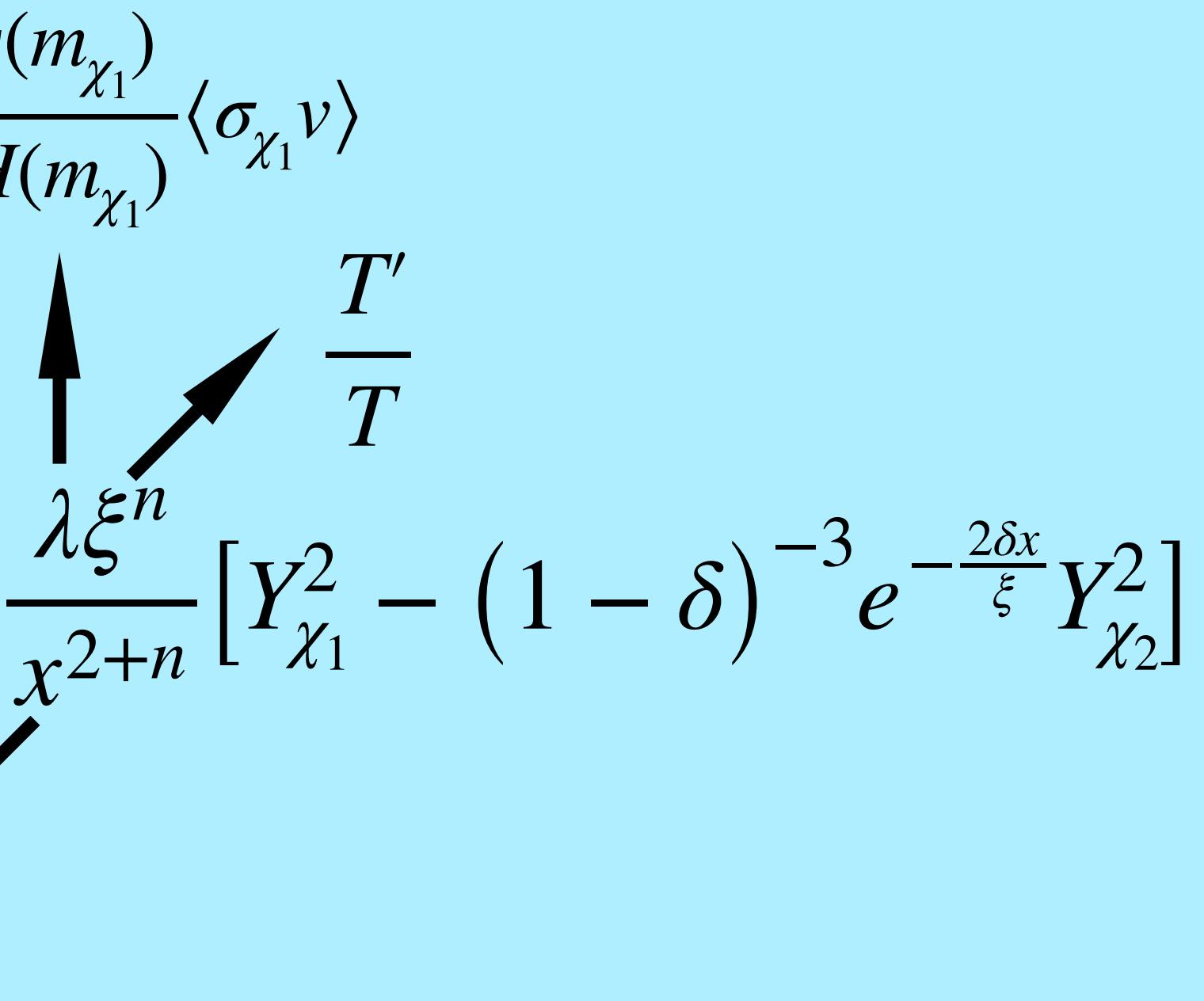
$\frac{s(m_{\chi_1})}{H(m_{\chi_1})} \langle \sigma_{\chi_1} v \rangle$



Near Degenerate Freeze-out

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$\frac{s(m_{\chi_1})}{H(m_{\chi_1})} \langle \sigma_{\chi_1} v \rangle$
 $\frac{T'}{T}$
 $\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$



Near Degenerate Freeze-out

$$\frac{dY_{\chi_1}}{dx} = - \frac{\lambda \xi^n}{x^{2+n}} \left[Y_{\chi_1}^2 - (1 - \delta)^{-3} e^{-\frac{2\delta x}{\xi}} Y_{\chi_2}^2 \right]$$

Annotations:

- $\frac{s(m_{\chi_1})}{H(m_{\chi_1})} \langle \sigma_{\chi_1} v \rangle$: An upward arrow pointing to the first term.
- $\frac{T'}{T}$: A diagonal arrow pointing from the first term towards the second term.
- $\frac{m_{\chi_1} - m_{\chi_2}}{m_{\chi_1}}$: A diagonal arrow pointing from the second term towards the first term.
- $\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$: A downward arrow pointing to the second term.

Near Degenerate Freeze-out

$$\frac{dY_{\chi_1}}{dx} = -\frac{\lambda \xi^n}{x^{2+n}} \left[Y_{\chi_1}^2 - (1-\delta)^{-3} e^{-\frac{2\delta x}{\xi}} Y_{\chi_2}^2 \right]$$

Annotations:

- $\frac{s(m_{\chi_1})}{H(m_{\chi_1})} \langle \sigma_{\chi_1} v \rangle$: Upward arrow
- $\frac{T'}{T}$: Diagonal arrow pointing up-right
- $\frac{m_{\chi_1} - m_{\chi_2}}{m_{\chi_1}}$: Diagonal arrow pointing down-right
- $\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$: Diagonal arrow pointing down-left

Near Degenerate Freeze-out

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 $\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$
Quasi-Static Equilibrium
 $C - Y_{\chi_1}$

$$\implies Y_{\chi_1}^{QSE} = \frac{(1-\delta)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{2\delta x}{\xi}}}{1 + (1-\delta)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{2\delta x}{\xi}}} C$$

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ξ not a constant since $T' \propto T^2$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{1}{\beta x}, \beta = \frac{1-\delta}{4 \times 2^{2/3} \xi_i^2}$$

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$$Y_{\chi_1,f} \approx [(2n+1)\beta^n/\lambda] x_f^{2n+1}$$

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$\frac{m_{\chi_1}}{T}$ Quasi-Static Equilibrium

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Number conservation

$$\Rightarrow Y_{\chi_2,f} \approx (0.42 g_\chi \xi_i^3 / g_*) - Y_{\chi_1,f}$$

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χ_2 Decays

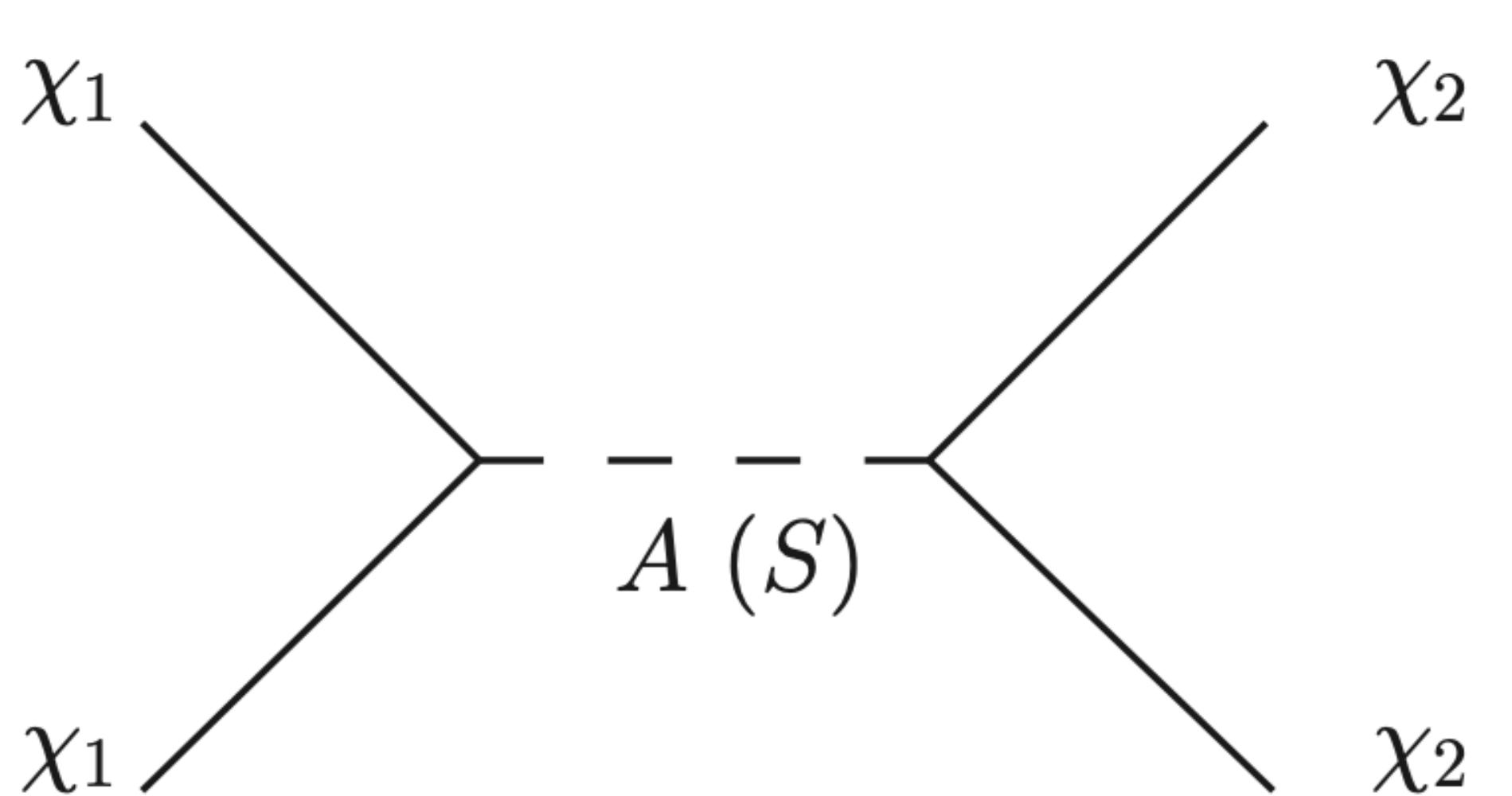
$$Y_{B,0} = \epsilon_{CP} Y_{\chi_2,f} = \epsilon_{CP} \left[(0.42 g_\chi \xi_i^3 / g_*) - Y_{\chi_1,f} \right]$$

Model

Model

Freeze-out

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{f.o.}} = -g_j \bar{\chi}_j i\gamma^5 \chi_j A - g'_j \bar{\chi}_j \chi_j S \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

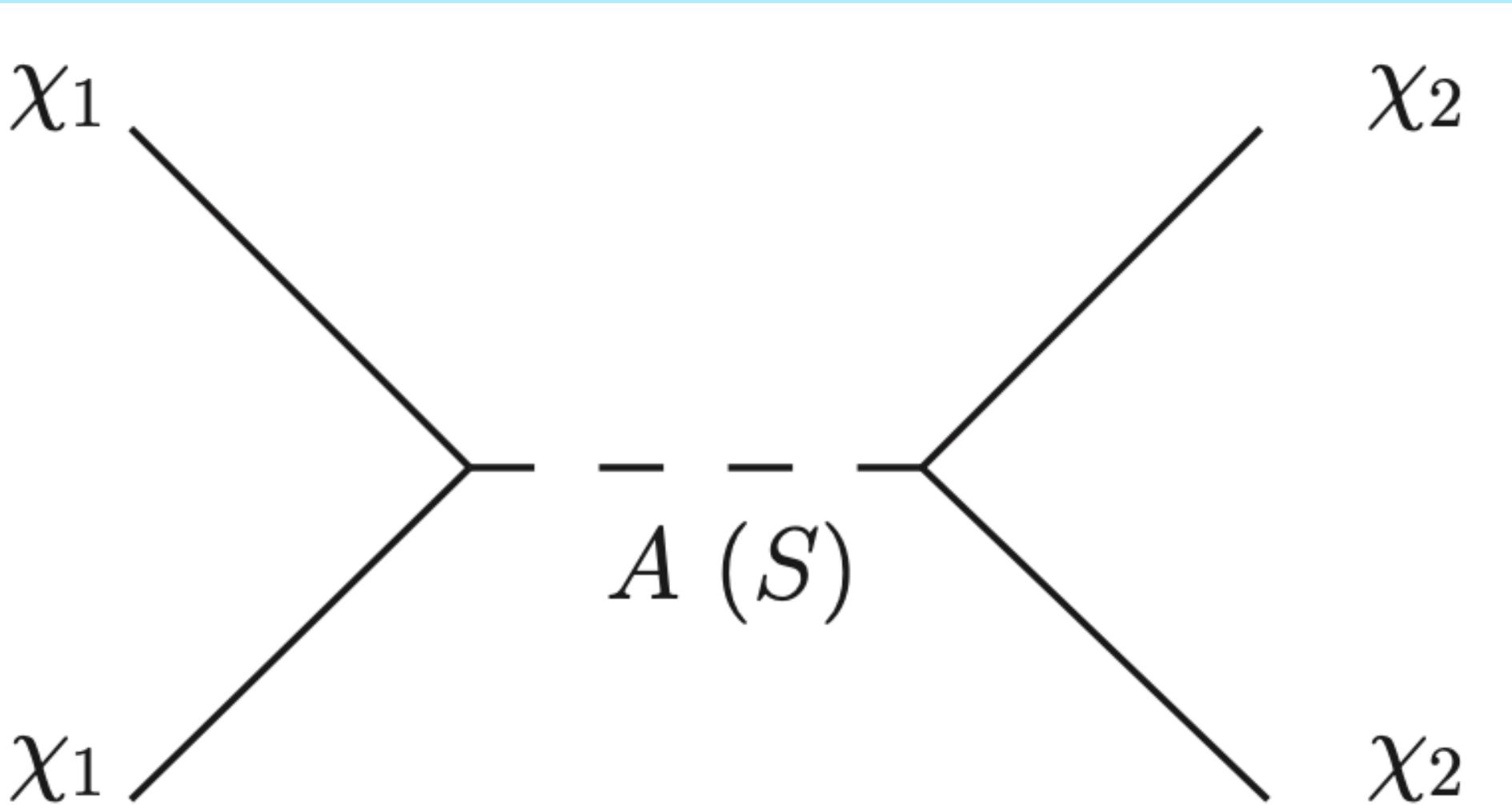


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$$m_S \geq 2m_{\chi_1} \quad g_3, g'_3 \ll 1 \quad \lambda S |H|^2 \text{ suppressed}$$

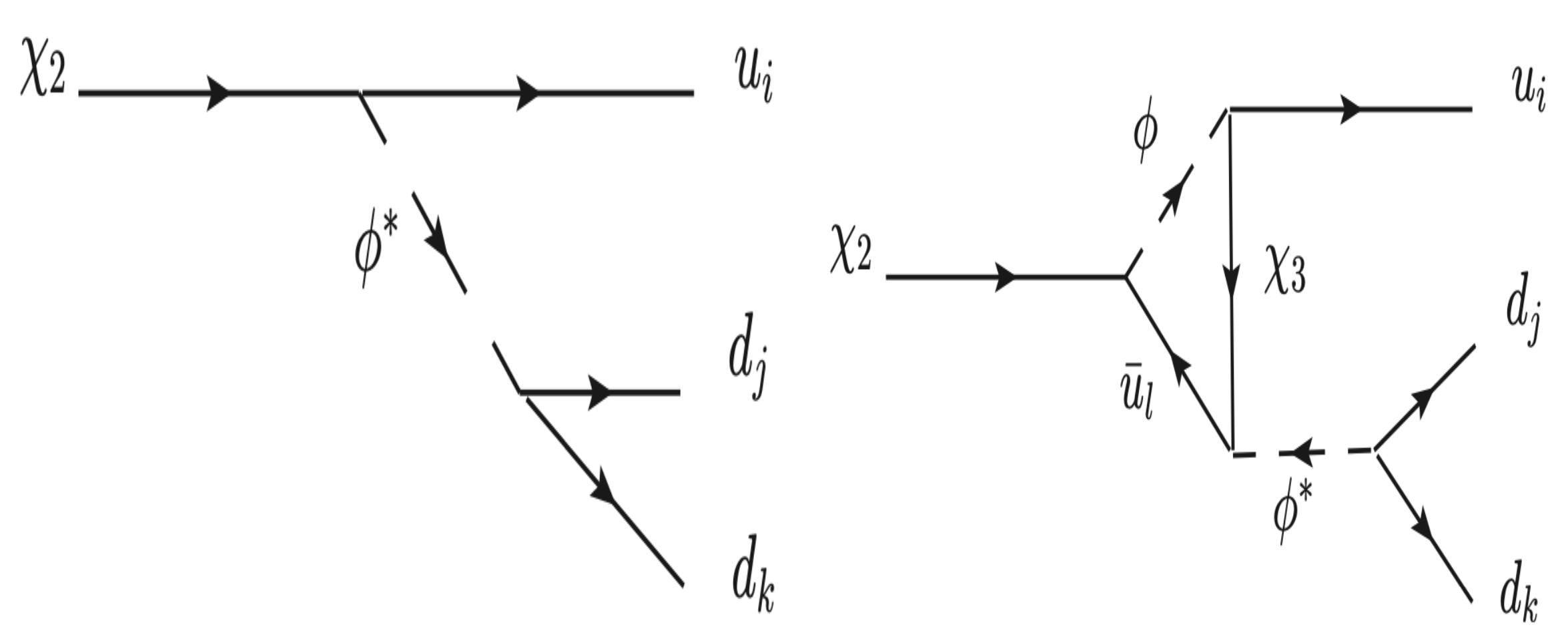
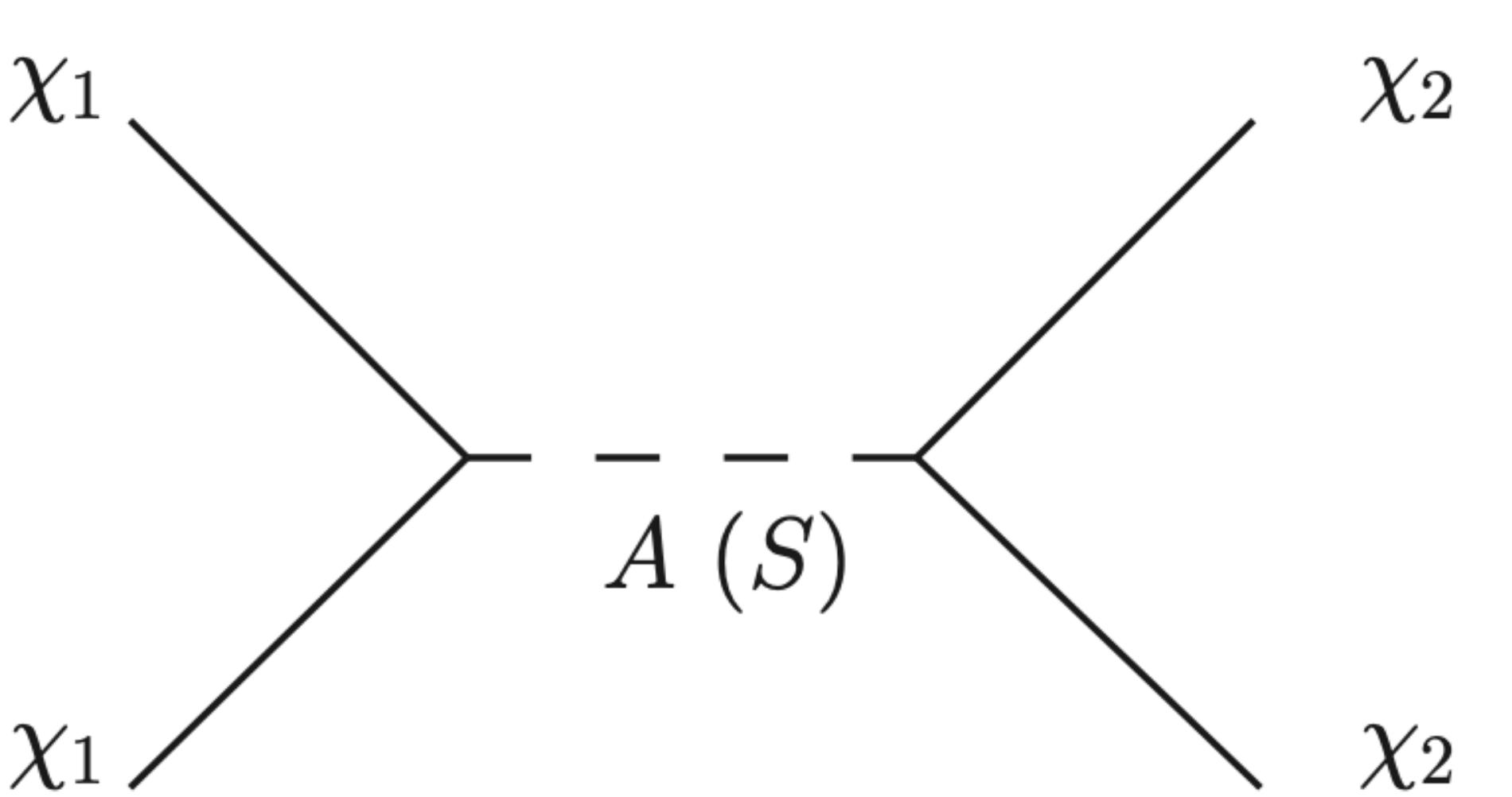


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Asymmetry Generation

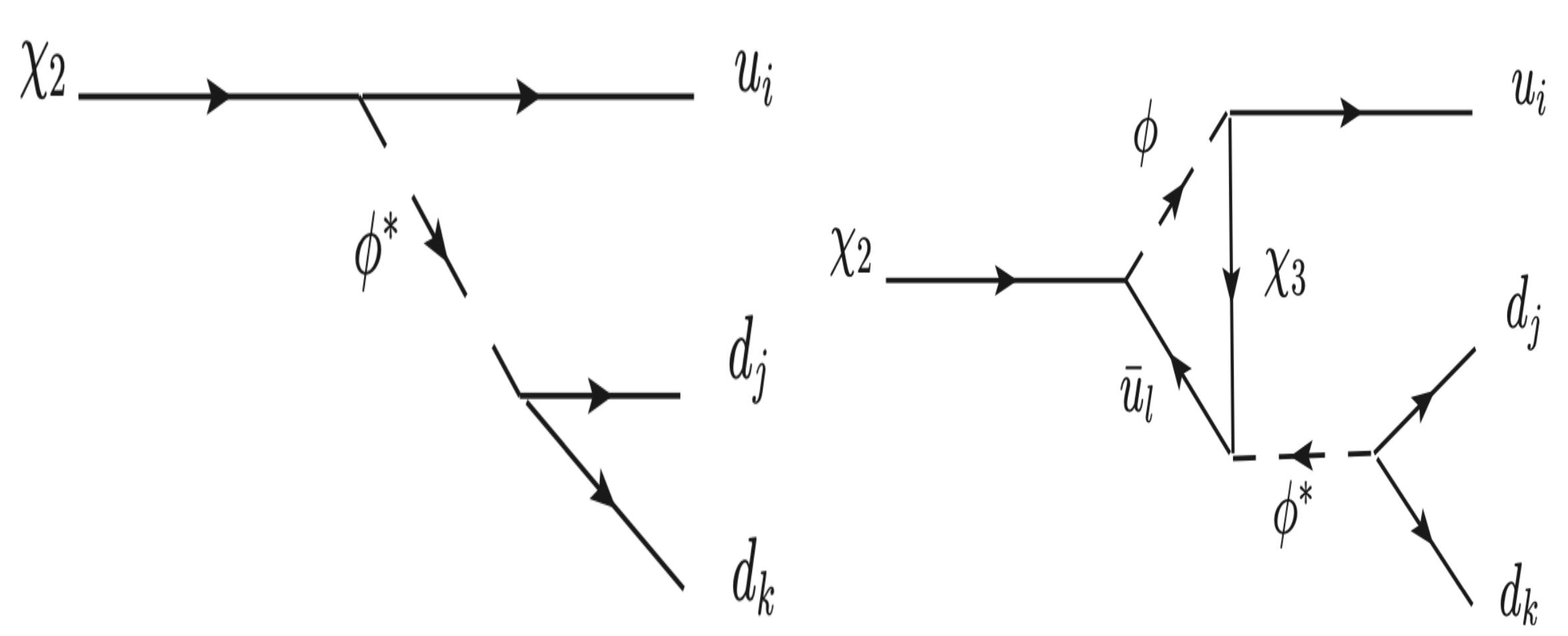
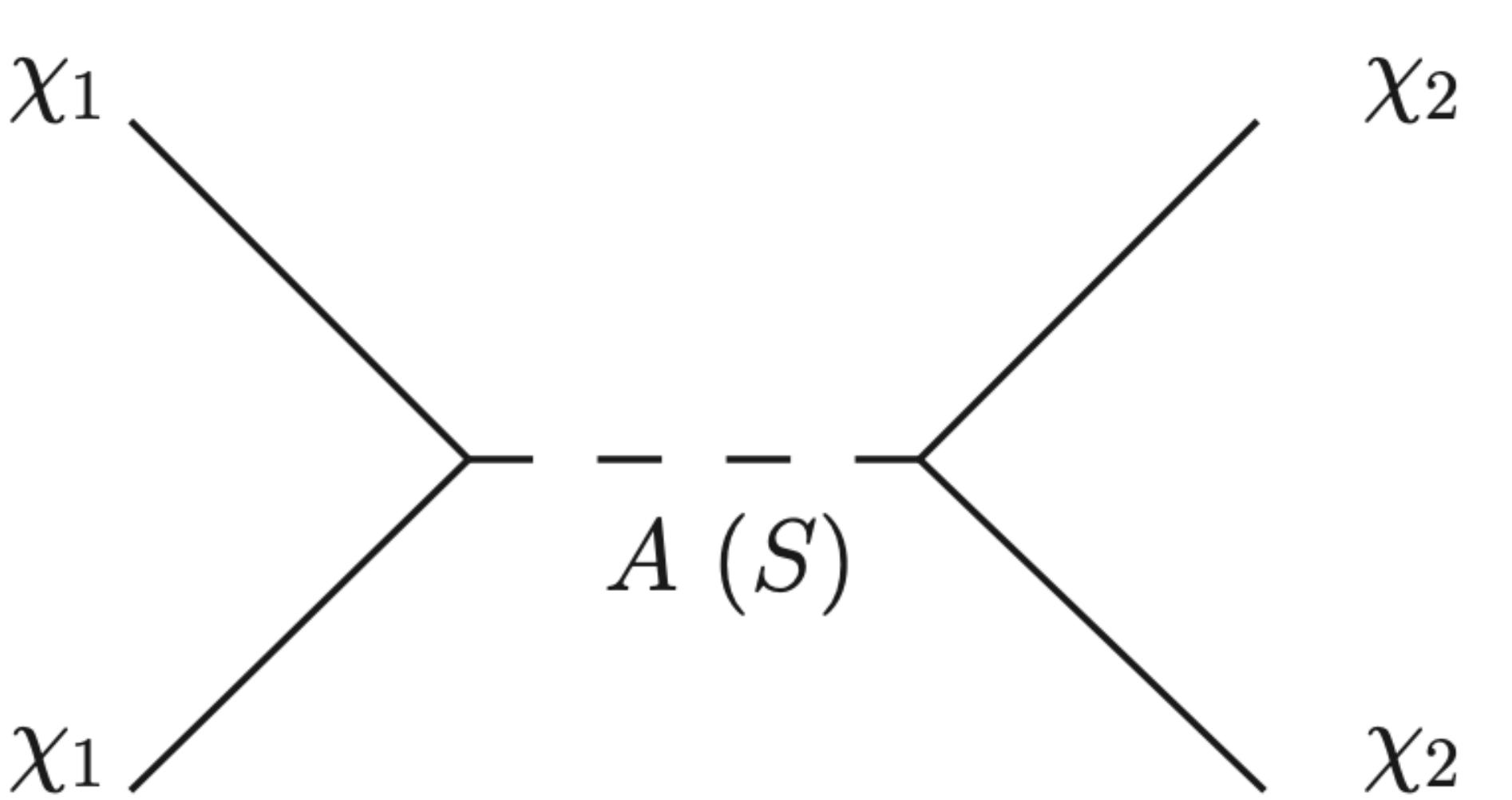
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{baryog.}} = -\alpha_j \bar{u}_j P_L \chi_2 \phi - \beta_j \bar{u}_j P_L \chi_3 \phi - \eta_{kl} \epsilon_{kl} \phi^* \bar{d}_k P_L d_l^c + \text{h.c.}$$

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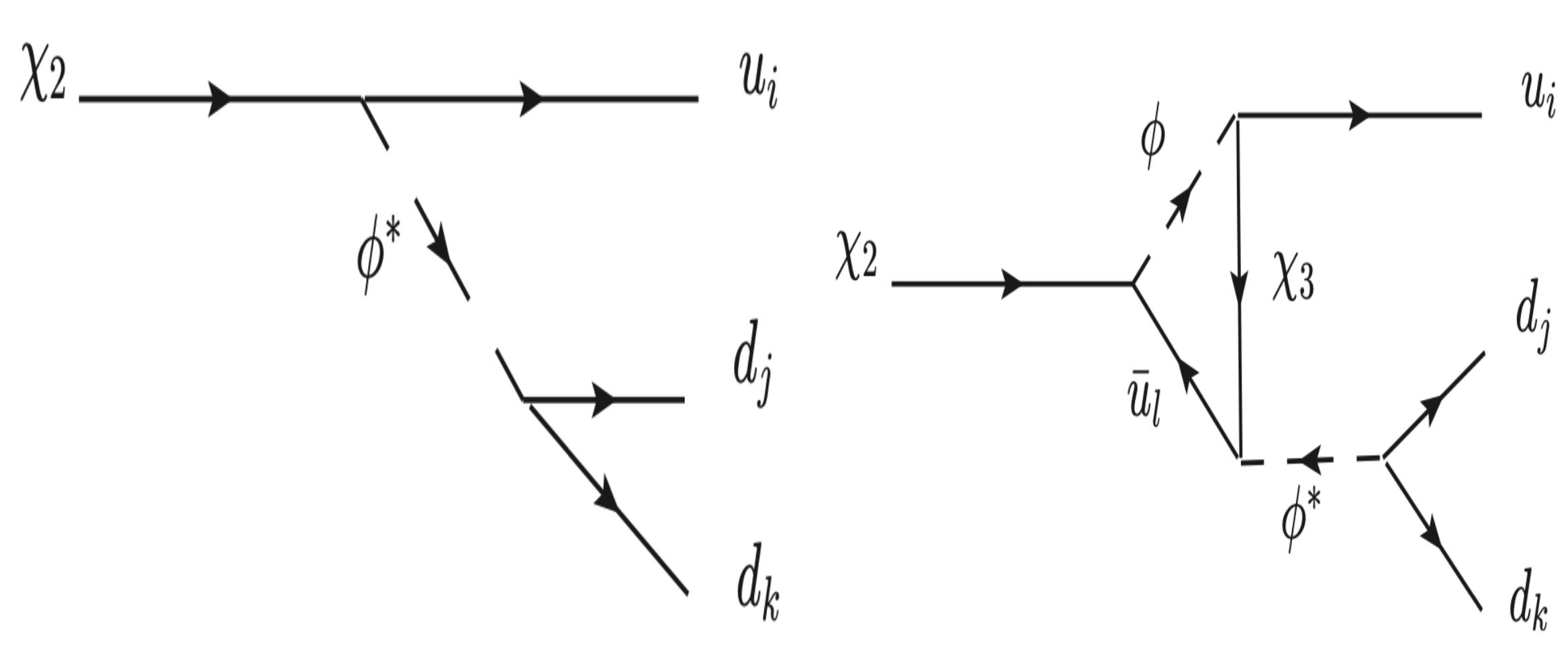
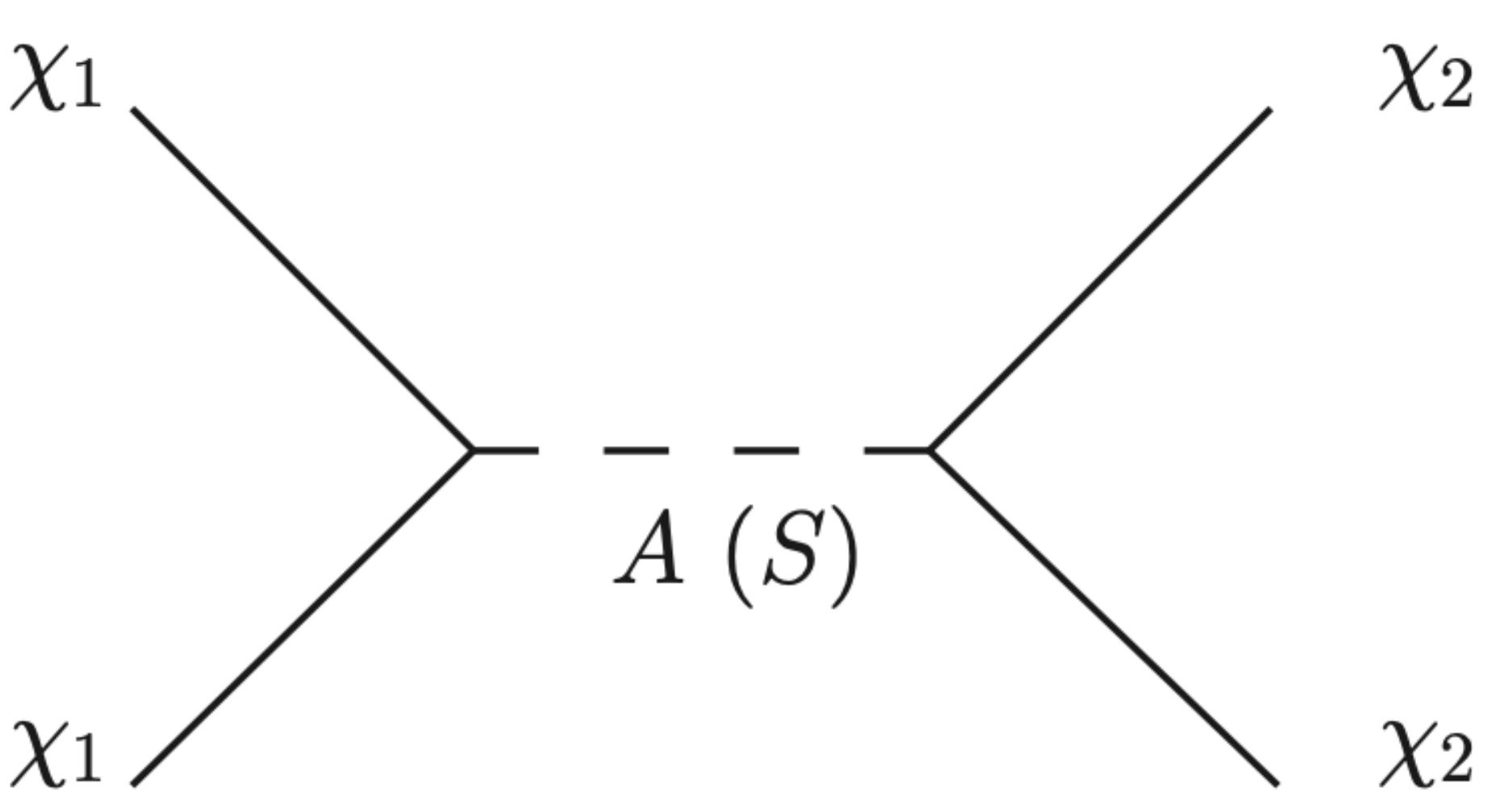
$$\epsilon_{CP} = \text{Im} [\beta_l^* \beta_i^* \alpha_l \alpha_i] m_{\chi_2}^2 / 20\pi |\alpha_i|^2 |\eta_{jk}|^2 m_\phi^2$$

Model

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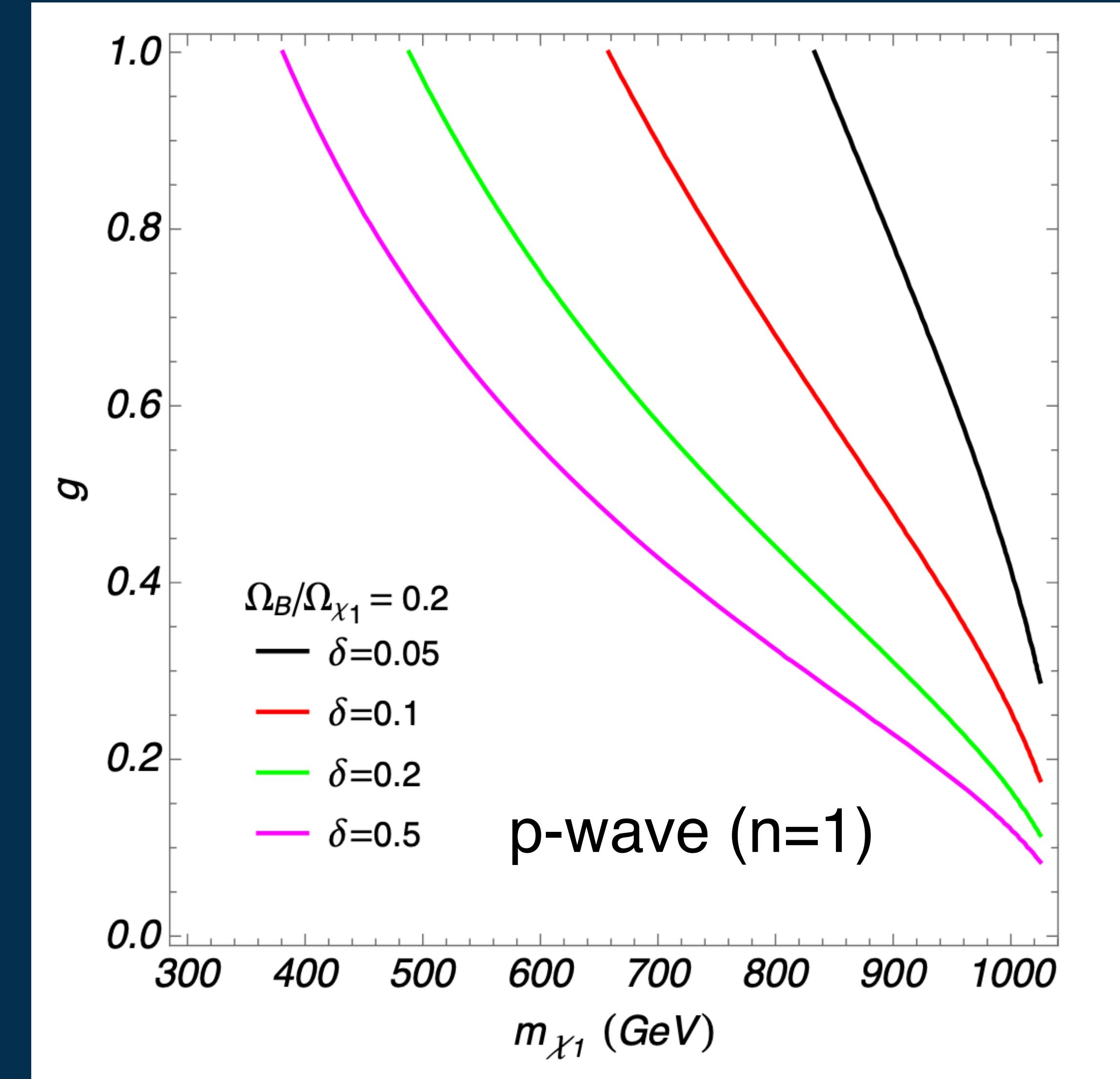
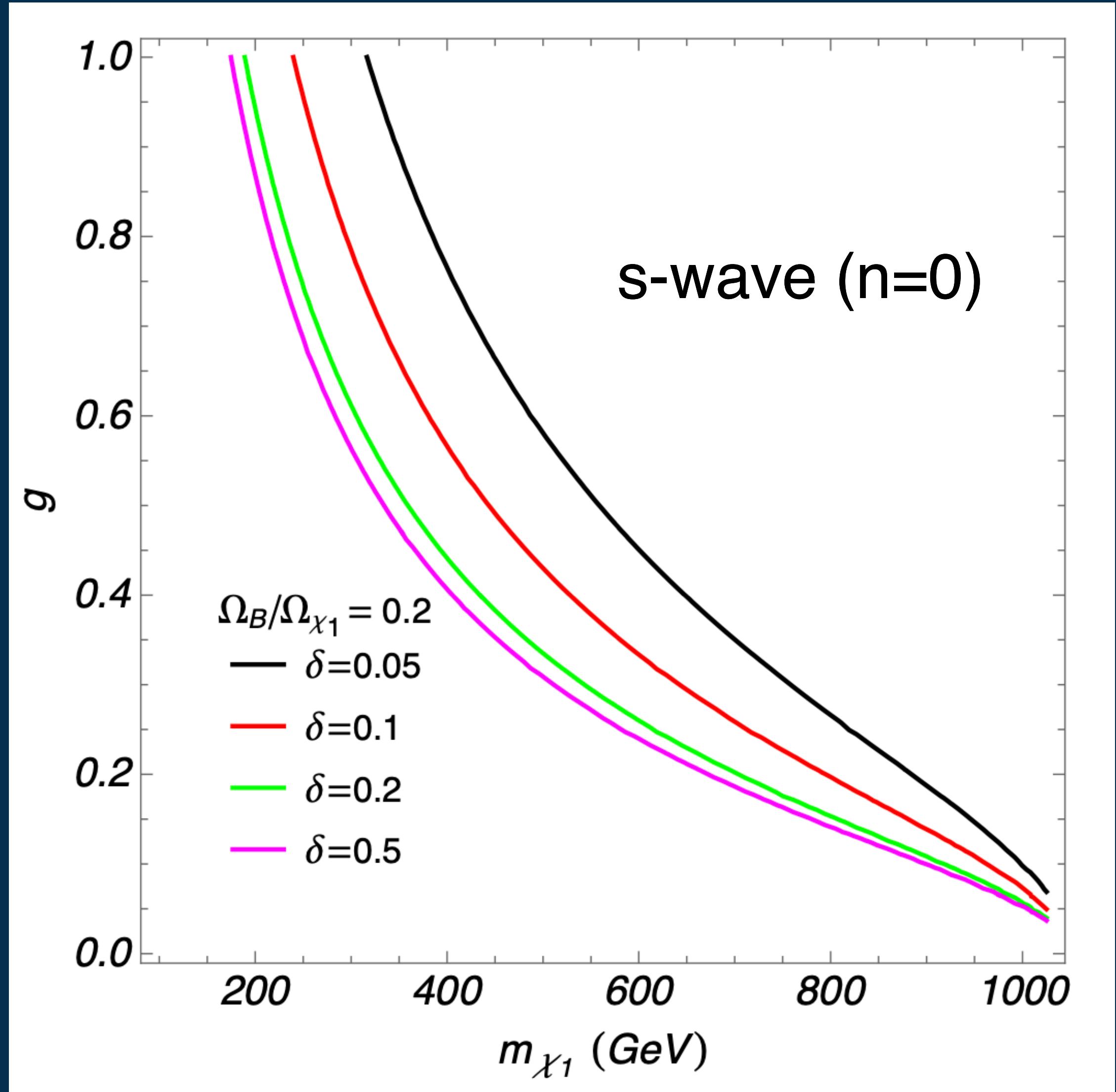
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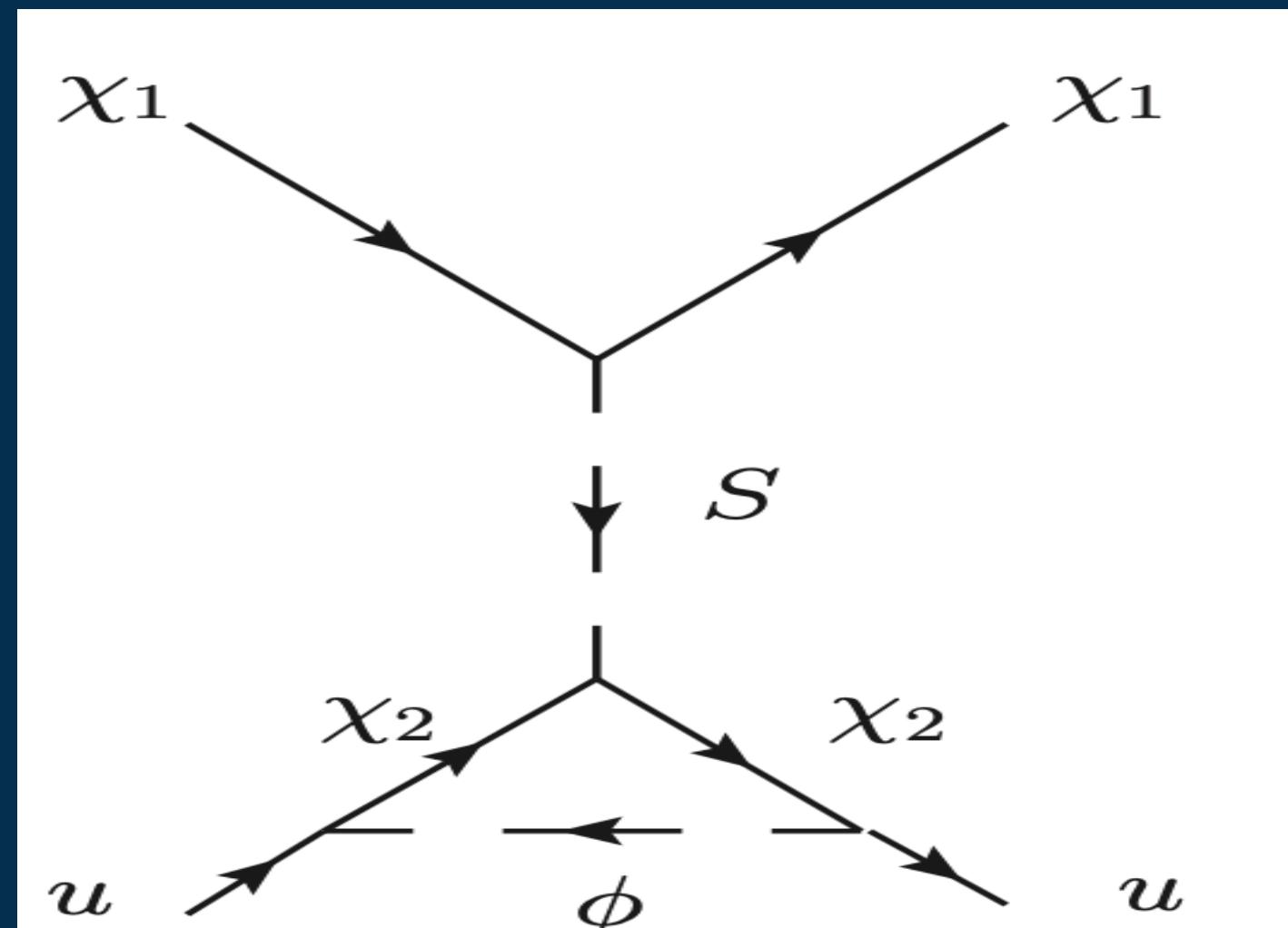
$$\frac{\Omega_B}{\Omega_{\chi_1}} = \epsilon_{CP} \frac{m_p}{m_{\chi_1}} \left[0.42 \frac{g_\chi}{g_*} \frac{\xi_i^3 \lambda}{(2n+1)\beta^n} \frac{1}{x_{\text{f.o.}}^{2n+1}} - 1 \right]$$

Results

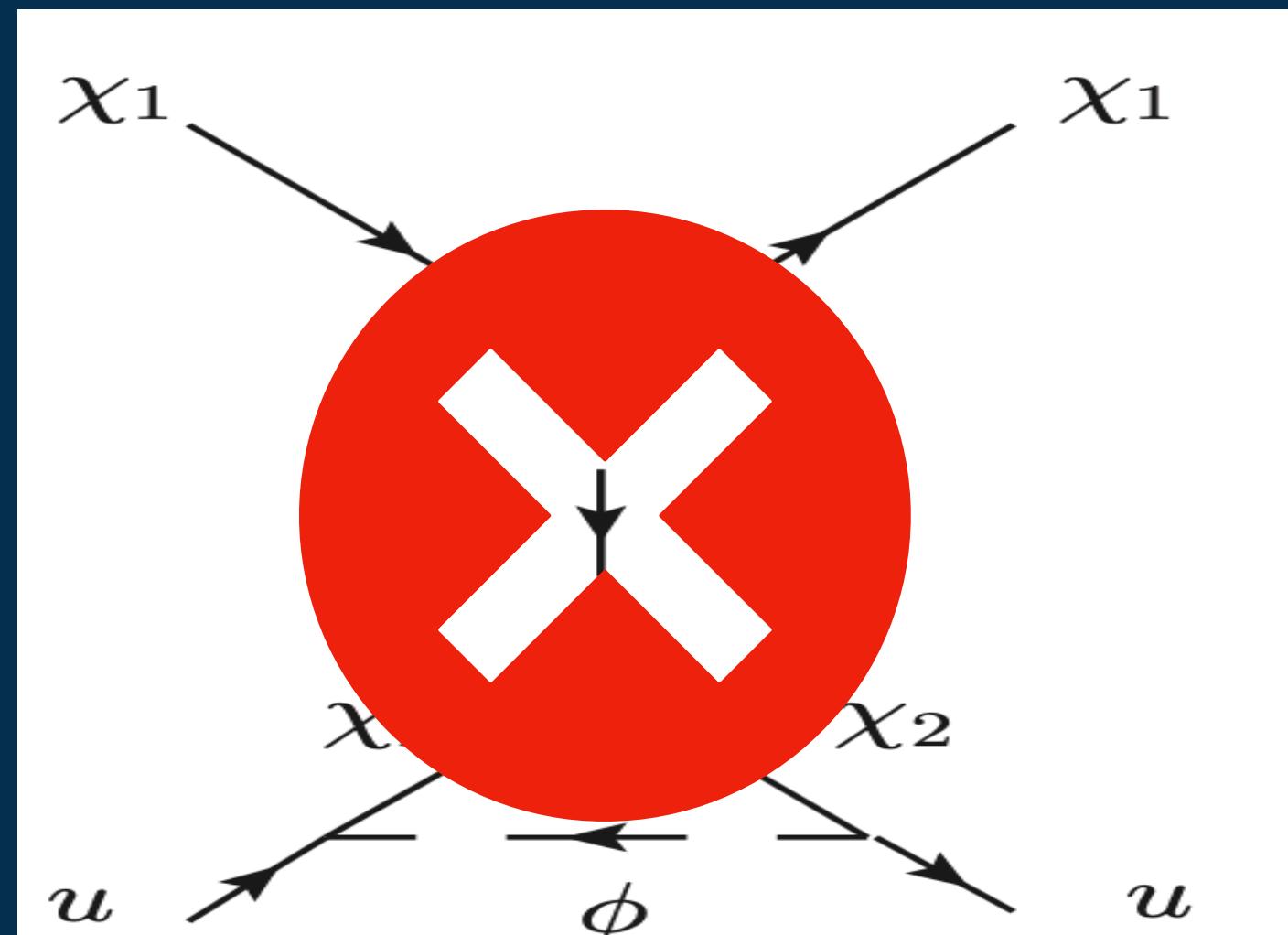


Pheno and Future Directions

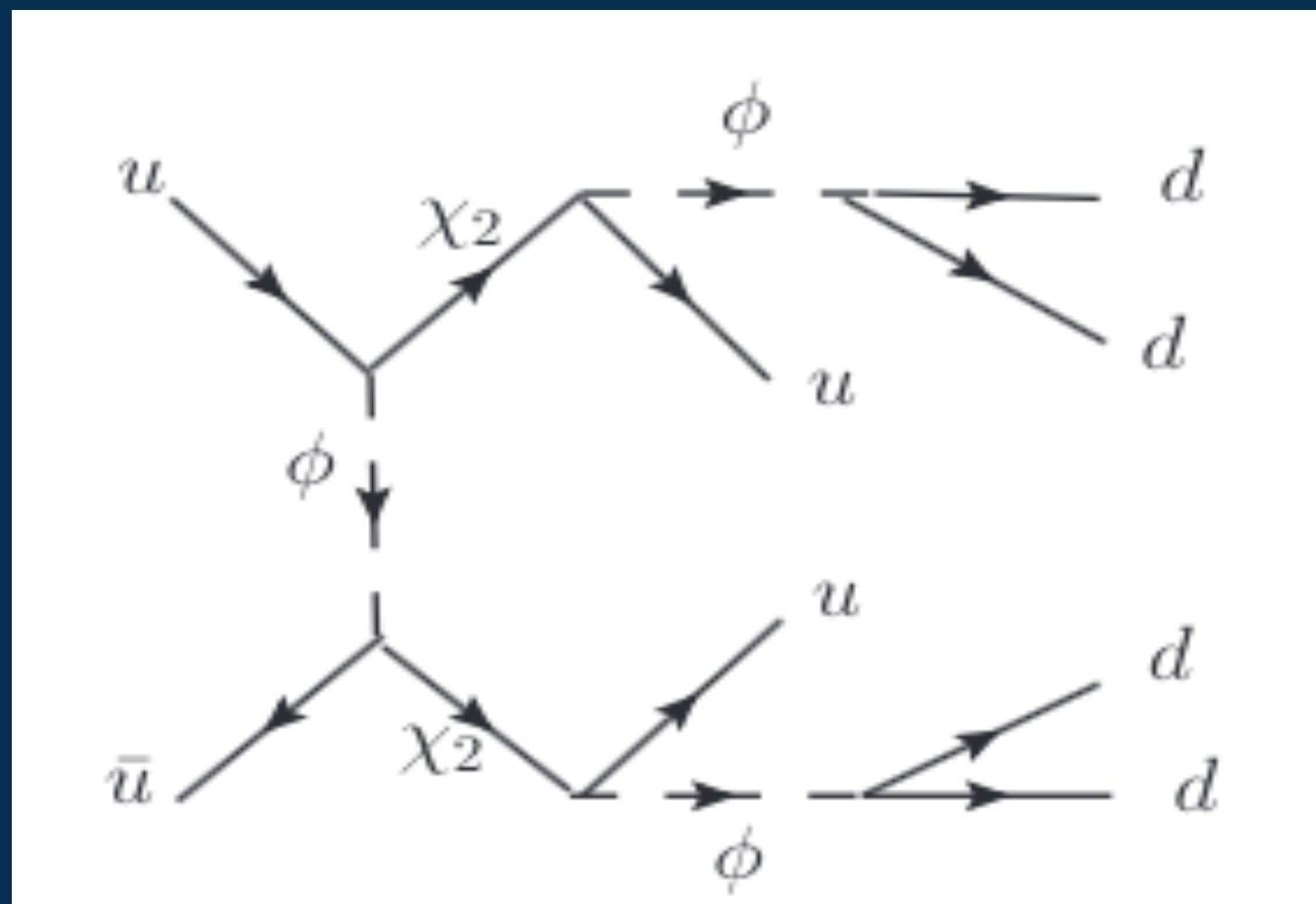
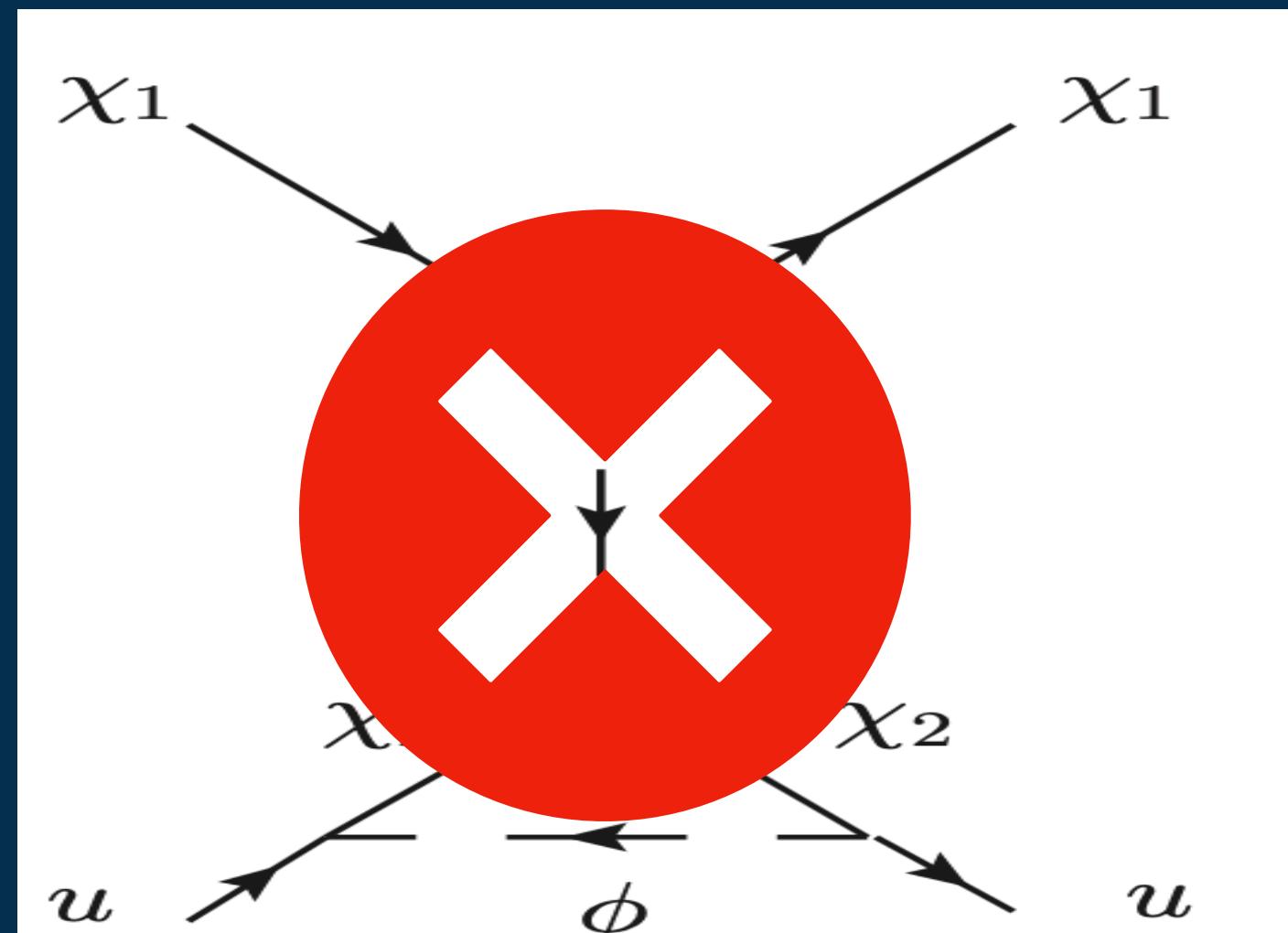
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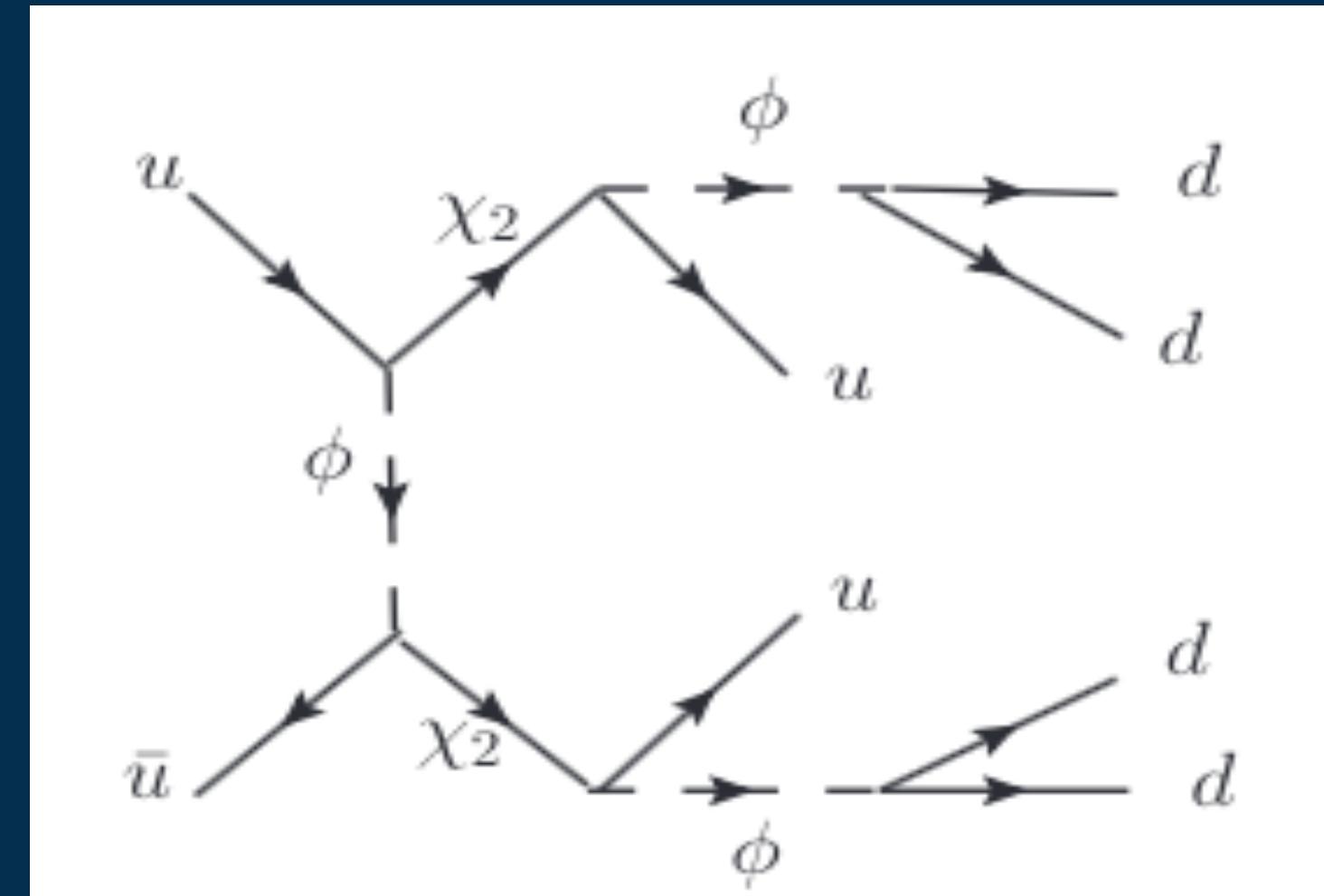
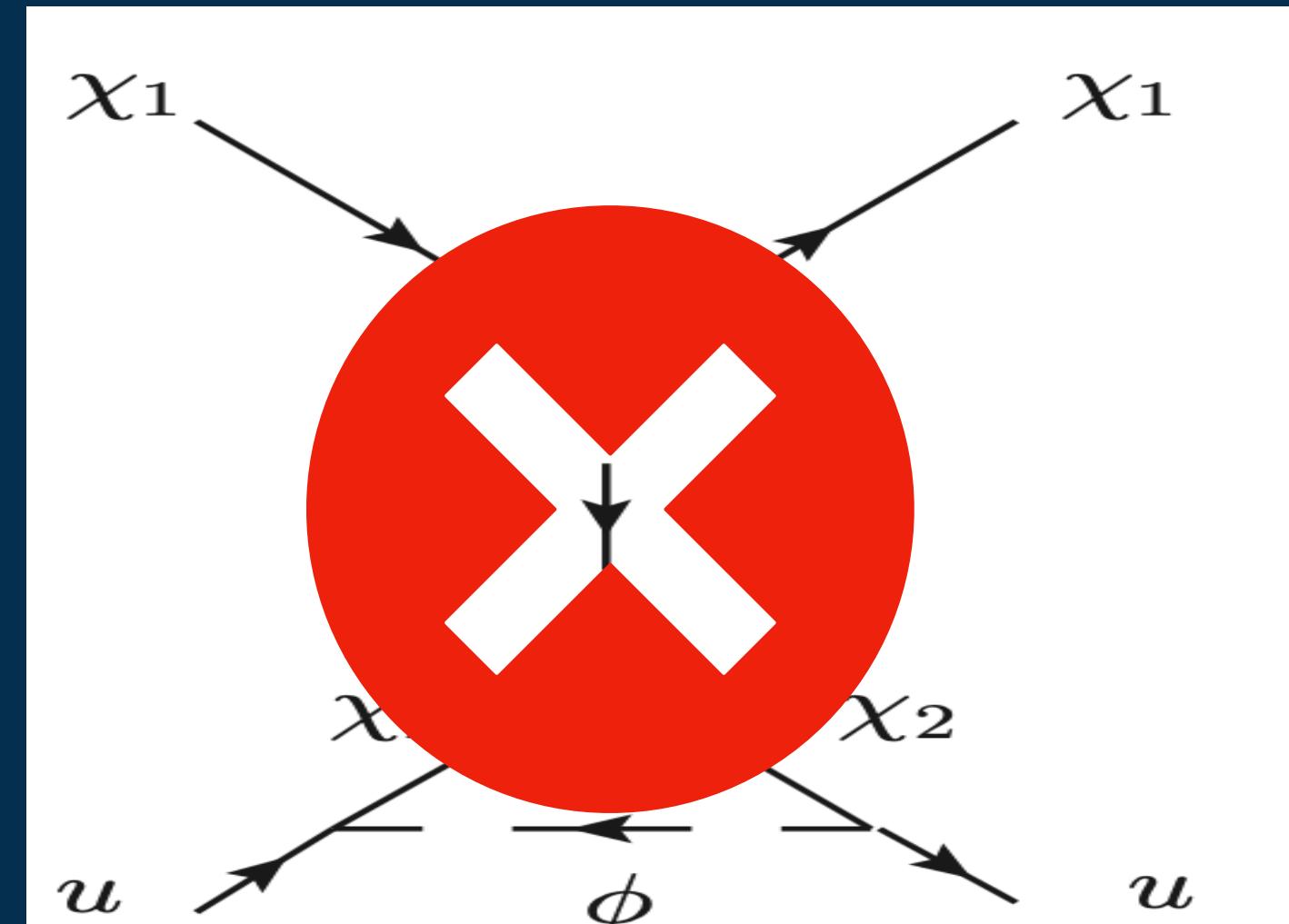


Pheno and Future Directions



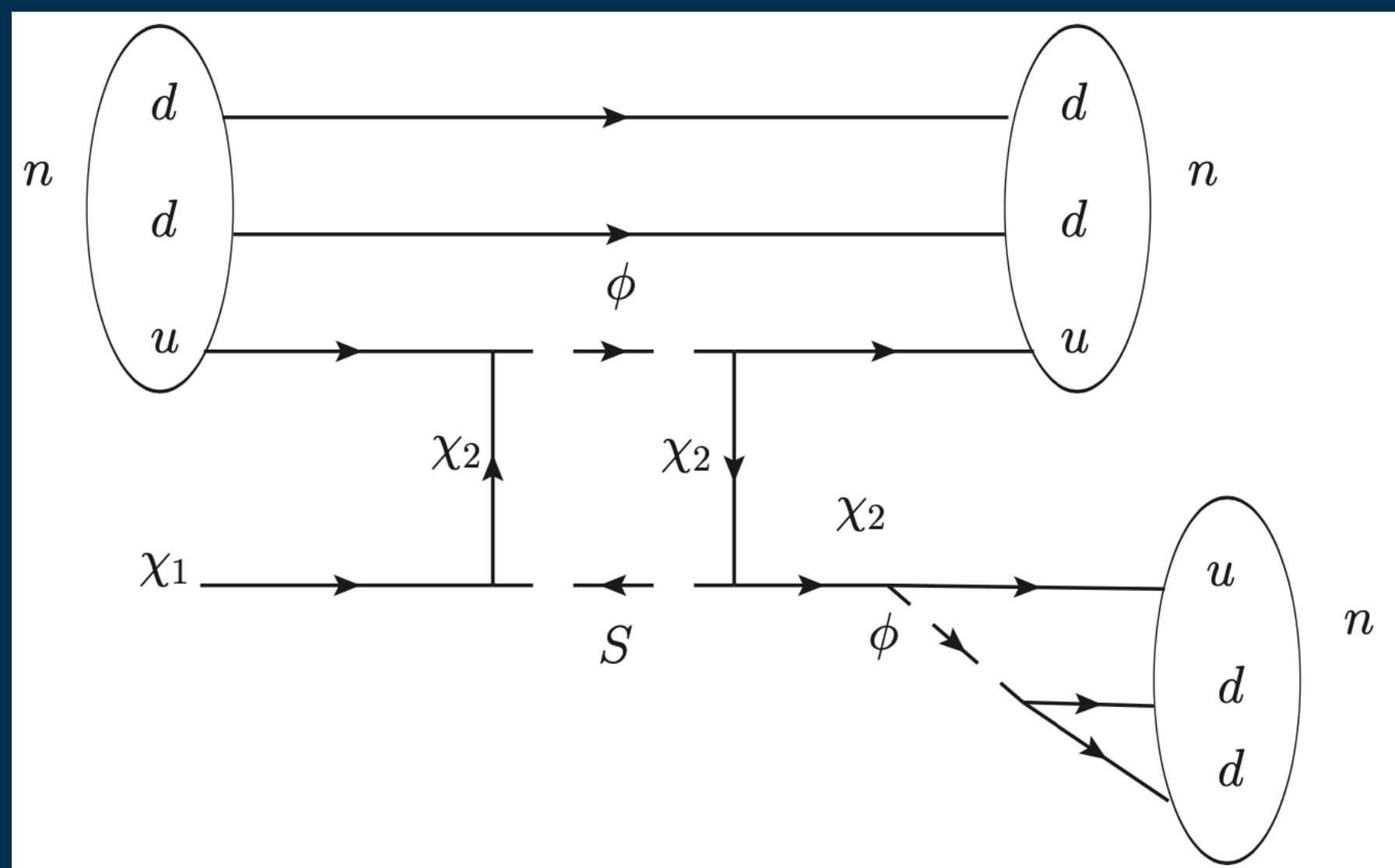
$$c\gamma\tau_{\chi_3} = 4 \text{ cm} \left(\frac{\gamma}{10} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{\beta\eta} \right)^5 \left(\frac{m_\phi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^4$$

Pheno and Future Directions



$$c\gamma\tau_{\chi_3} = 4 \text{ cm} \left(\frac{\gamma}{10} \right) \left(\frac{10^{-4}}{\beta\eta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{m_{\chi_3}} \right)^5 \left(\frac{m_\phi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^4$$

$\Delta B = 1$ processes in astrophysical objects/Earth?



Summary

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Unique framework relating
symmetric DM to BAU

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Novel analytic treatment for
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PHENO 2022
indico.cern.ch/e/pheno22

May 9 to 11

Latest topics in particle physics and related issues in astrophysics and cosmology

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Ayres Freitas
Joni George
Akshay Ghalsasi
Gracie Gollinger
Tao Han (Chair)
Adam Leibovich
Matthew Low
Keping Xie

FROM VIRTUAL *to real*



PITT PACC
Pittsburgh Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology Center

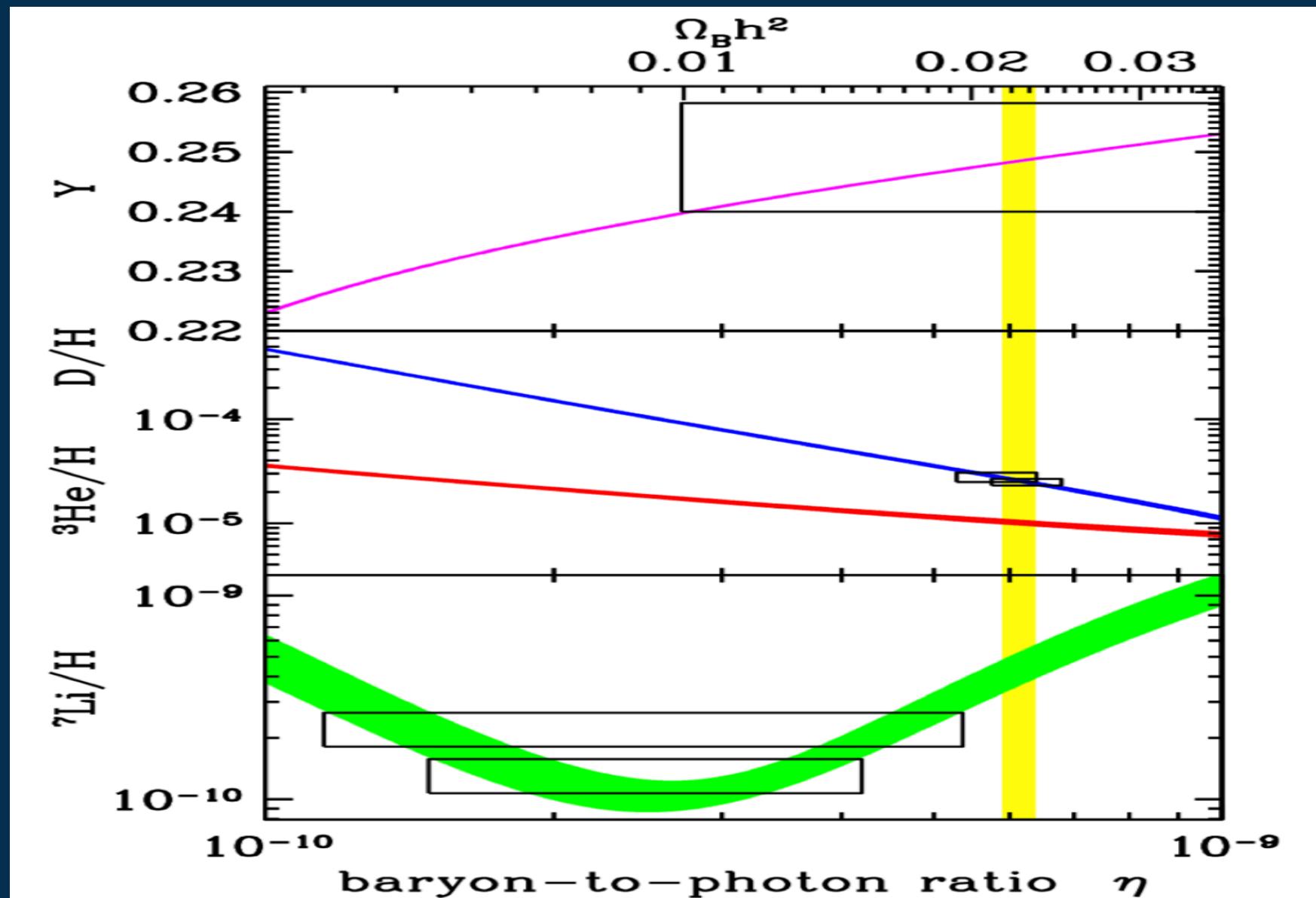
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Pheno Symposia are supported by the US DOE, NSF and PITT PACC

Baryogenesis

Baryogenesis

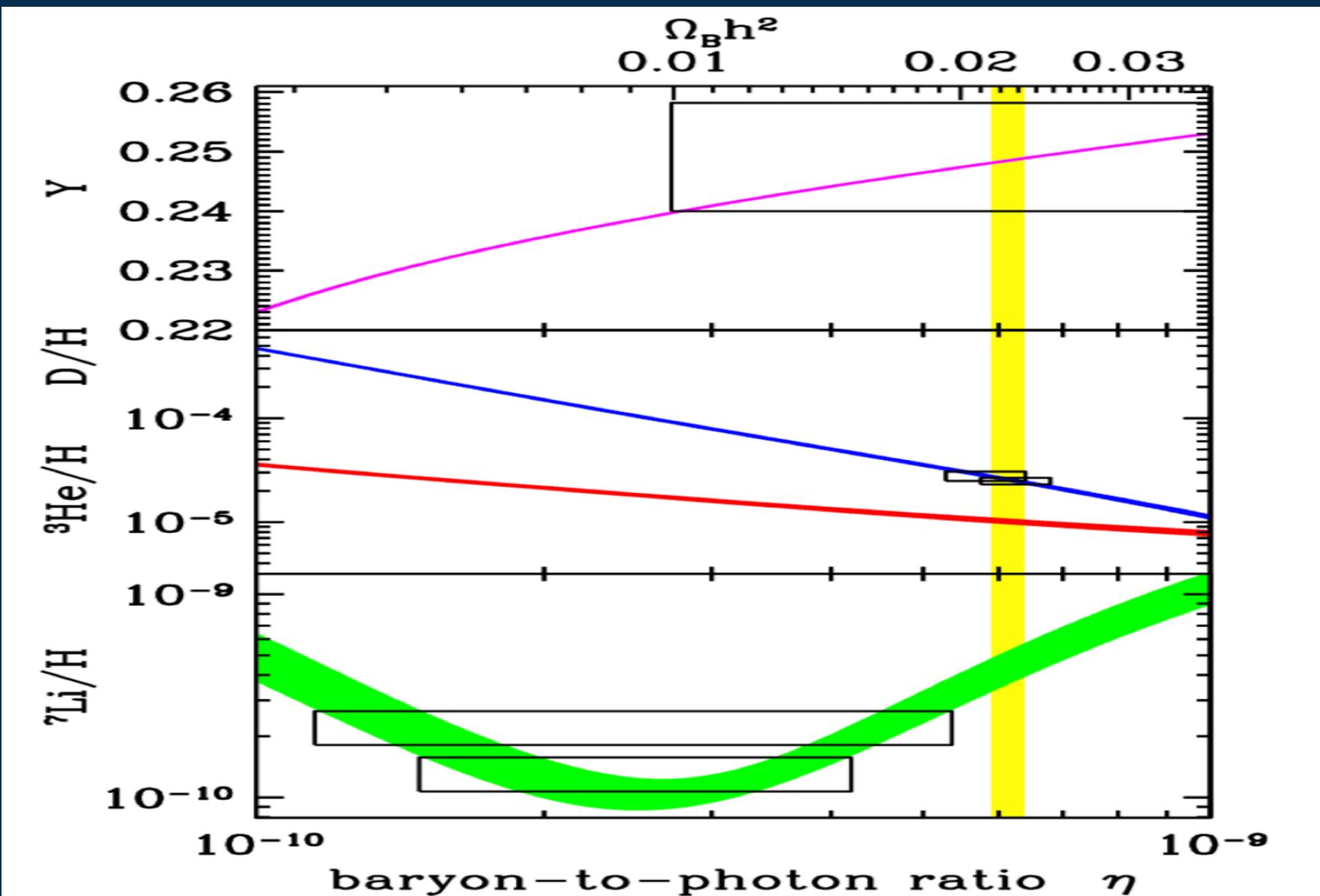


$$\text{BBN} \implies \eta_B \sim 10^{-10}$$

Baryogenesis:

$$\eta_B(t=0)=0 \rightarrow \eta_B(t=t_{BBN}) \neq 0$$

Baryogenesis

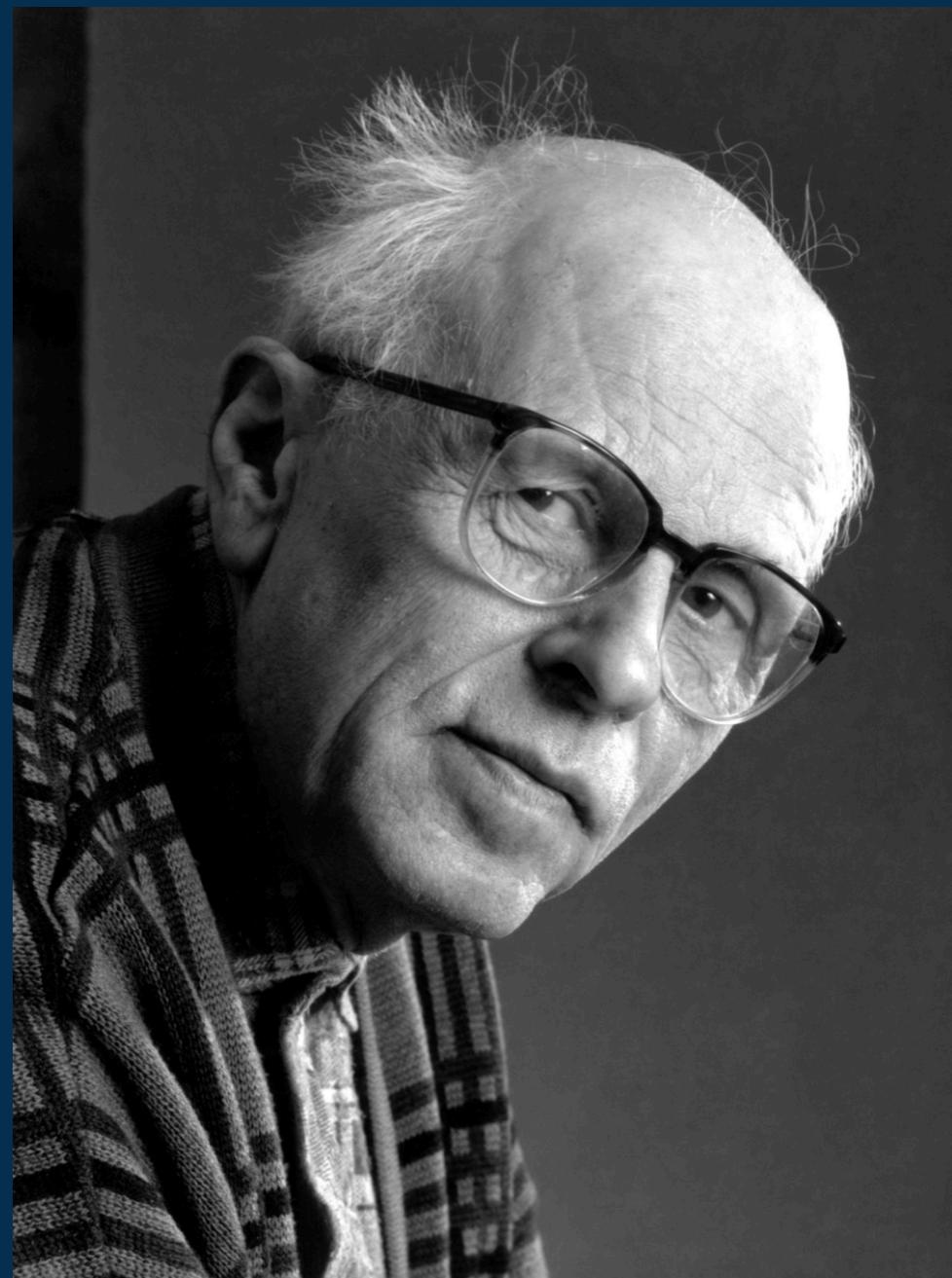


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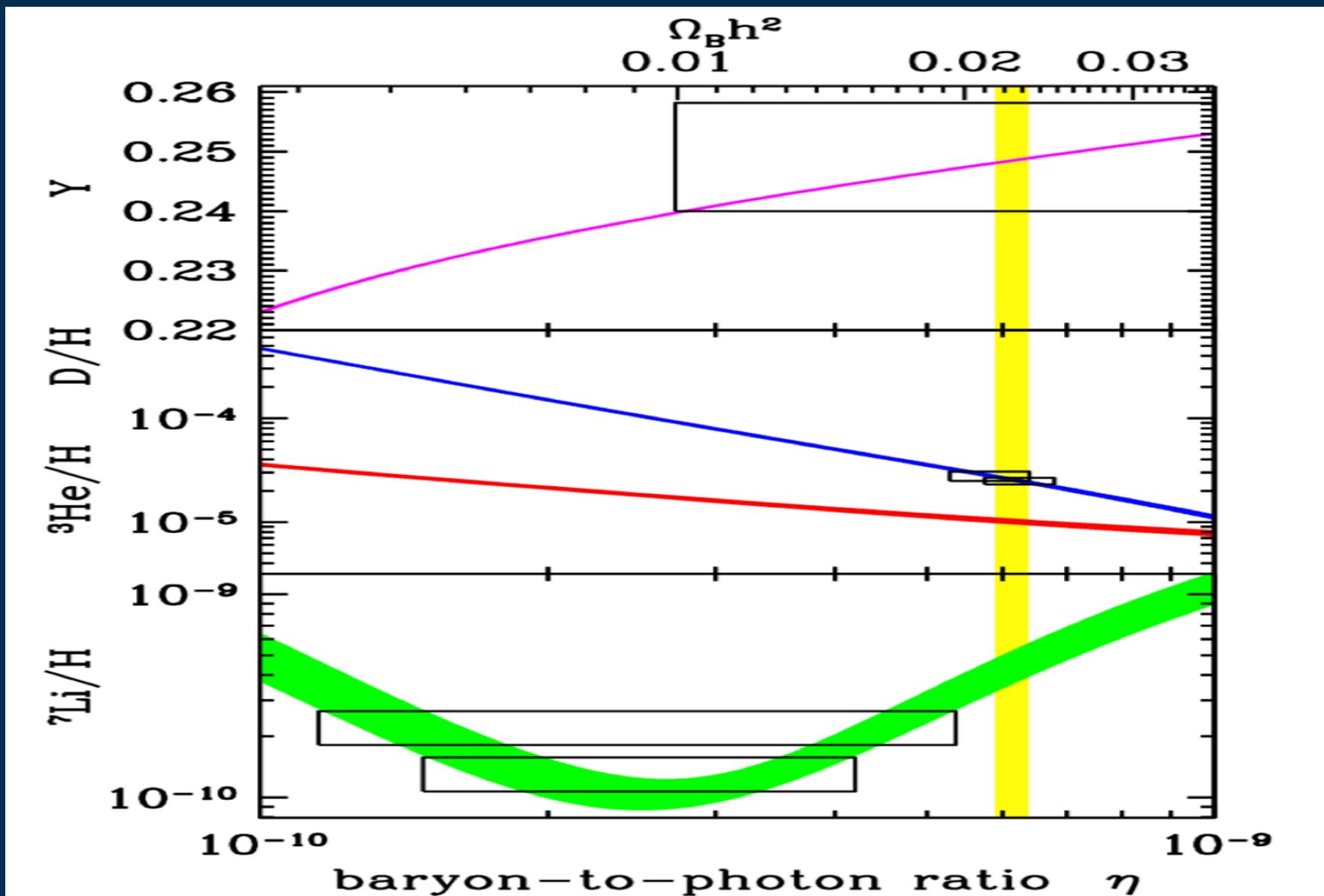
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Sakharov conditions [Sakharov, 1967]



Baryogenesis



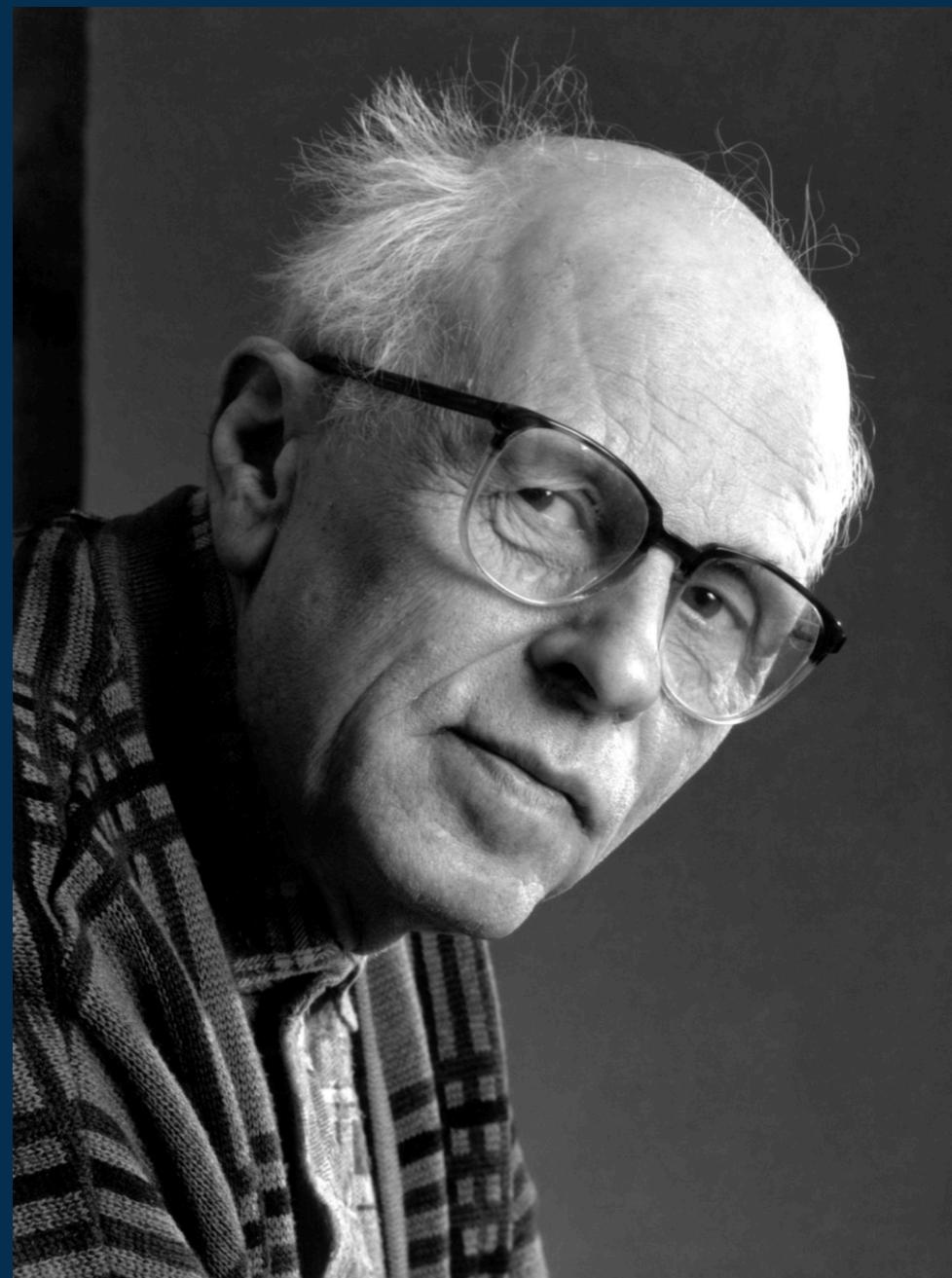
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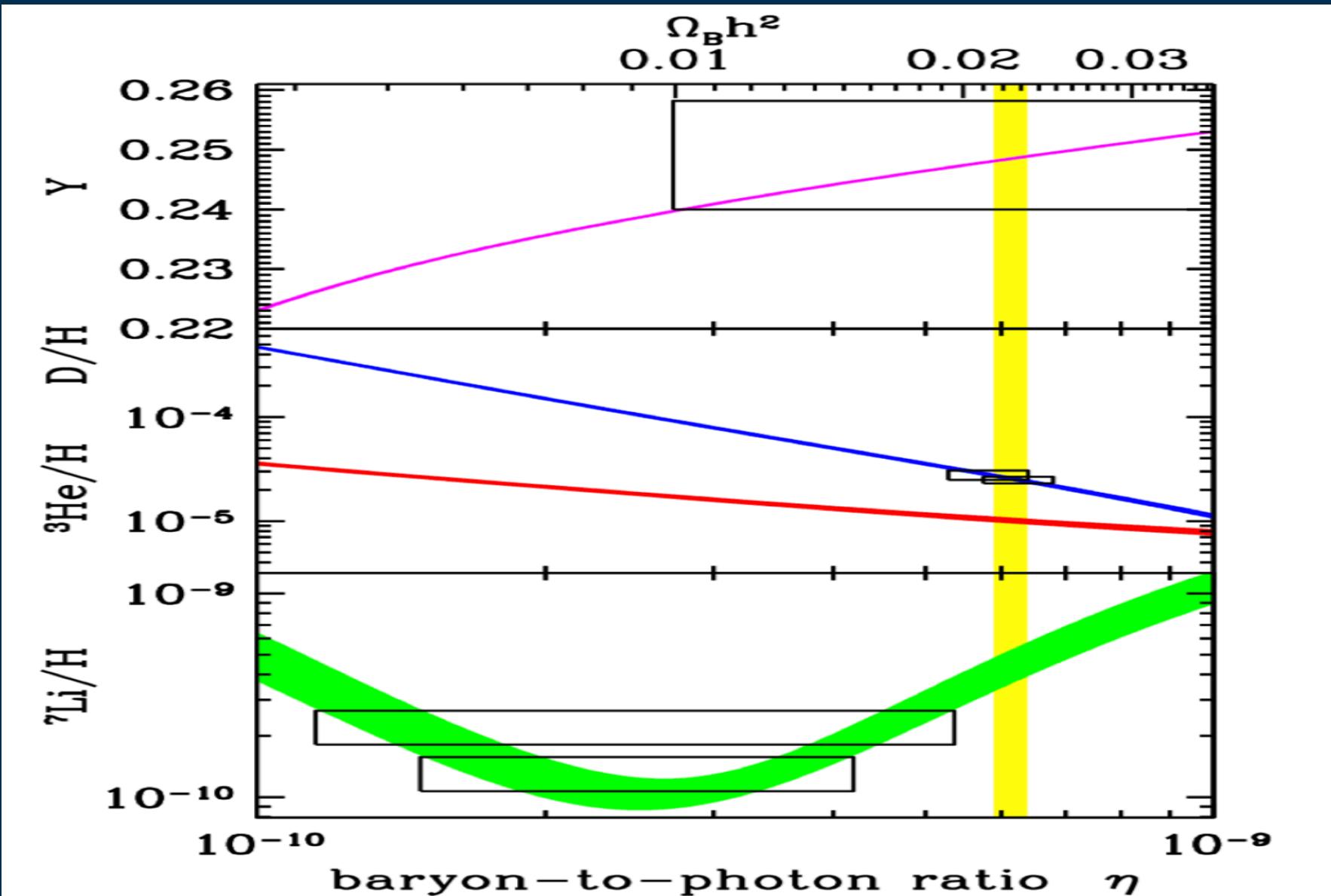
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Sakharov conditions [Sakharov, 1967]

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Baryogenesis



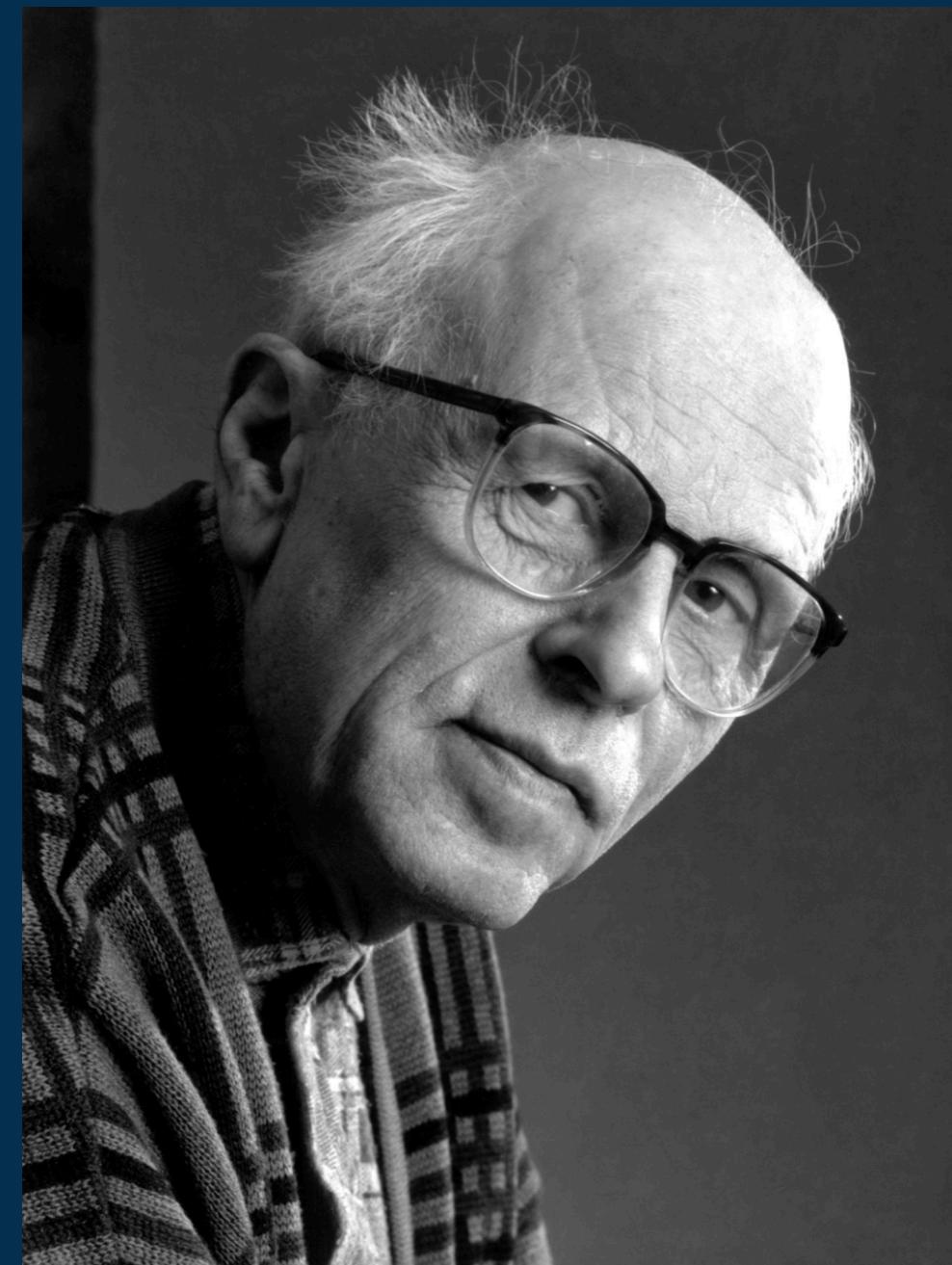
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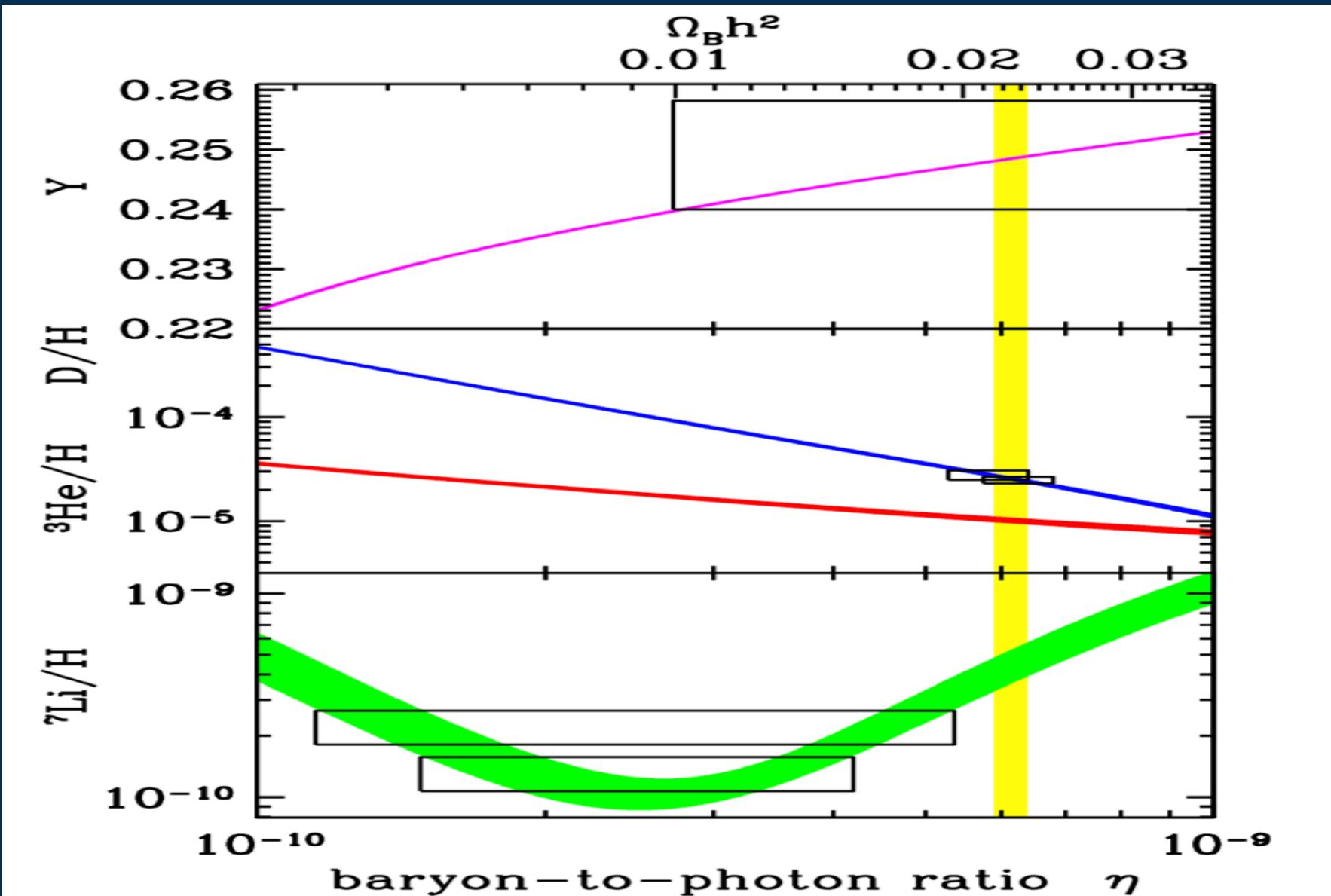
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Sakharov conditions [Sakharov, 1967]

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2. $\Gamma(F_L^+ \rightarrow f_L^+ + s) + \Gamma(F_R^+ \rightarrow f_R^- + s)$
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3. $\langle B \rangle_T$

