

Light Z' and Dirac fermion dark matter at "Lifetime Frontier" Experiments

Digesh Raut

draut2@washcoll.edu



arXiv: 2112.08960

with N. Nath(INFN), N. Okada (Alabama U.), S. Okada (Alabama U.), Q. Shafi (Delaware. U)

Phenomenology Symposium 2022

May 9-11, 2022

Gauged $B - L$ Extension of Standard Model

- Global $B-L$ symmetry in SM is gauged.
- N_R^i are necessary to cancel anomalies
- φ breaks $B-L$ symmetry which generates Majorana masses for N_R^i and $B-L$ gauge boson Z' .
- Seesaw Mechanism is automatically implemented to generate observed light neutrino masses.

| | $SU(3)_c$ | $SU(2)_L$ | $U(1)_Y$ | $U(1)_{B-L}$ |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| q_L^i | 3 | 2 | +1/6 | +1/3 |
| u_R^i | 3 | 1 | +2/3 | +1/3 |
| d_R^i | 3 | 1 | -1/3 | +1/3 |
| ℓ_L^i | 1 | 2 | -1/2 | -1 |
| N_R^i | 1 | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| e_R^i | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| H | 1 | 2 | -1/2 | 0 |
| φ | 1 | 1 | 0 | +2 |

Dirac Dark Matter (DM) in $B - L$ Model

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|--------|--------|
| Symmetry/Fields | Q_L^i | u_R^i | d_R^i | L_L^i | e_R^i | N_R^i | H | ϕ | χ |
| $U(1)_{B-L}$ | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 2 | Q |

Dark Matter (χ) : $Q \neq \pm 1, \pm 3$

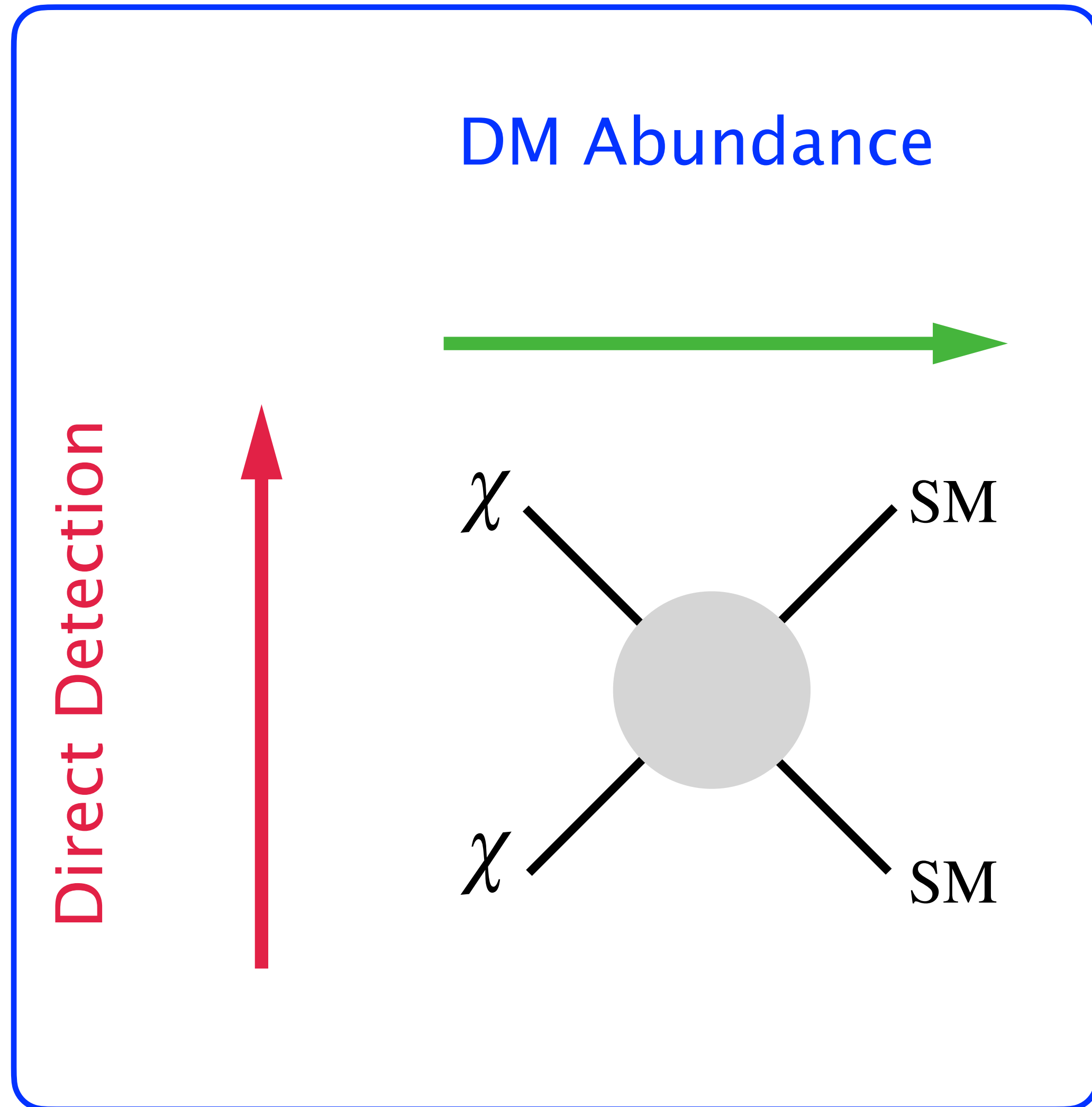
Stability of DM

Z'-portal DM Interactions

$$\mathcal{L} \supset ig_{BL} Q (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi) Z'_\mu + ig_{BL} Q_f (\bar{f} \gamma^\mu f) Z'_\mu + m_\chi \bar{\chi} \chi$$

Parameters: $Q, g_{BL}, m_{Z'}, m_\chi$

We focus on weakly couple light DM (sub GeV to GeV range).

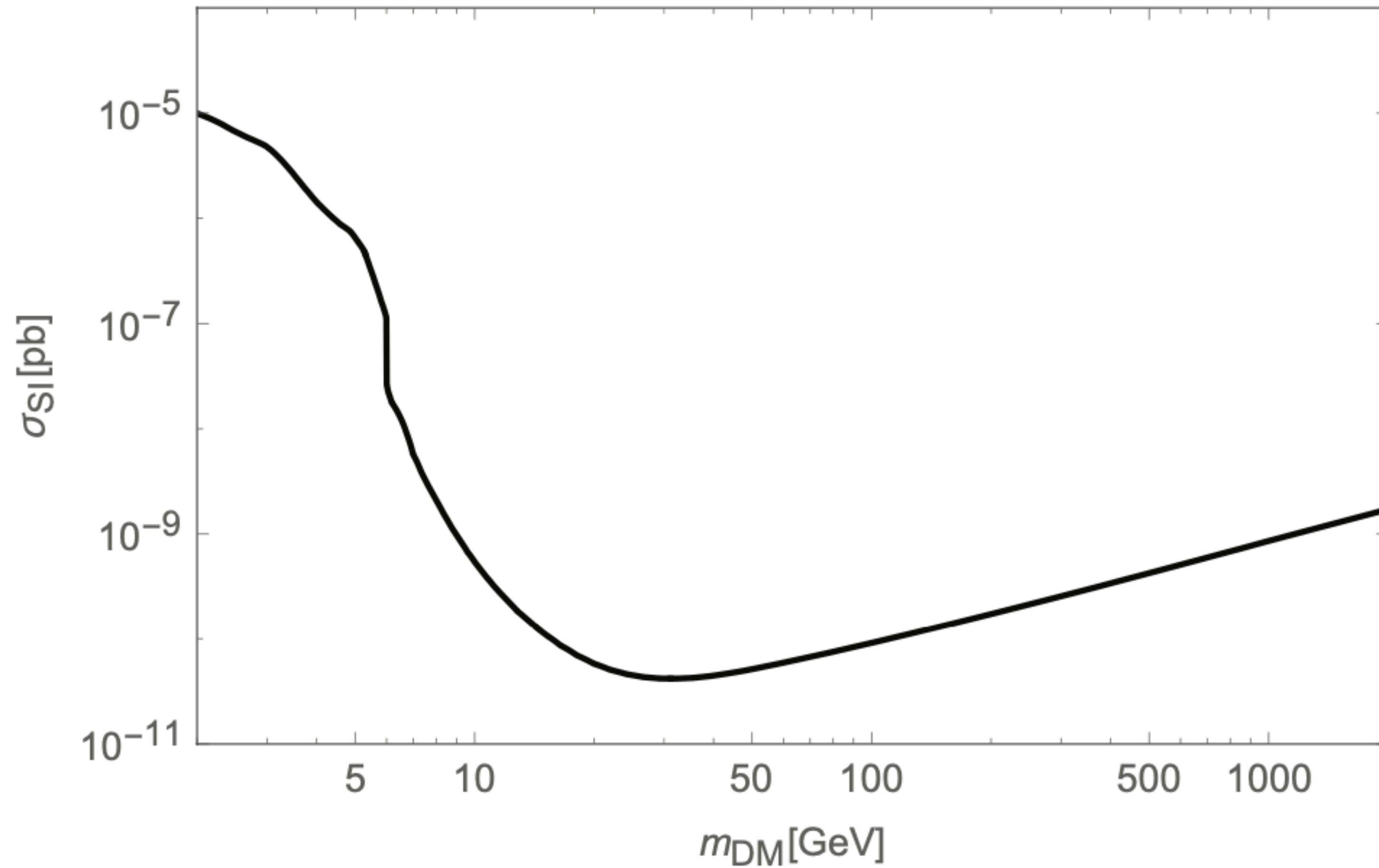


- DM Abundance
- I. Freeze-Out
 - II. Freeze-In

Parameters: $Q, g_{BL}, m_{Z'}, m_\chi$

Direct Detection Bound

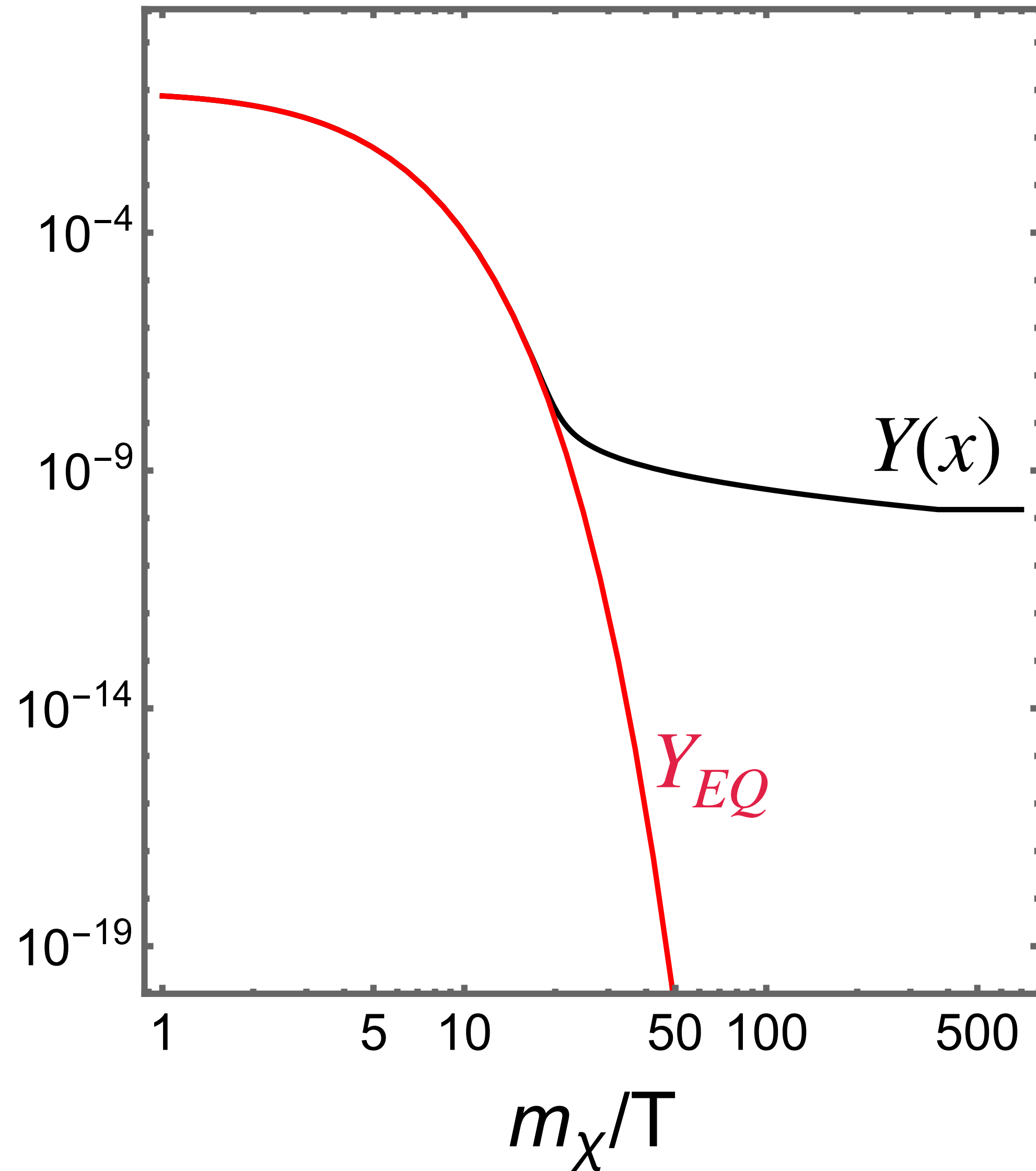
Phys.Rev.D 102 (2020) 3, 035028



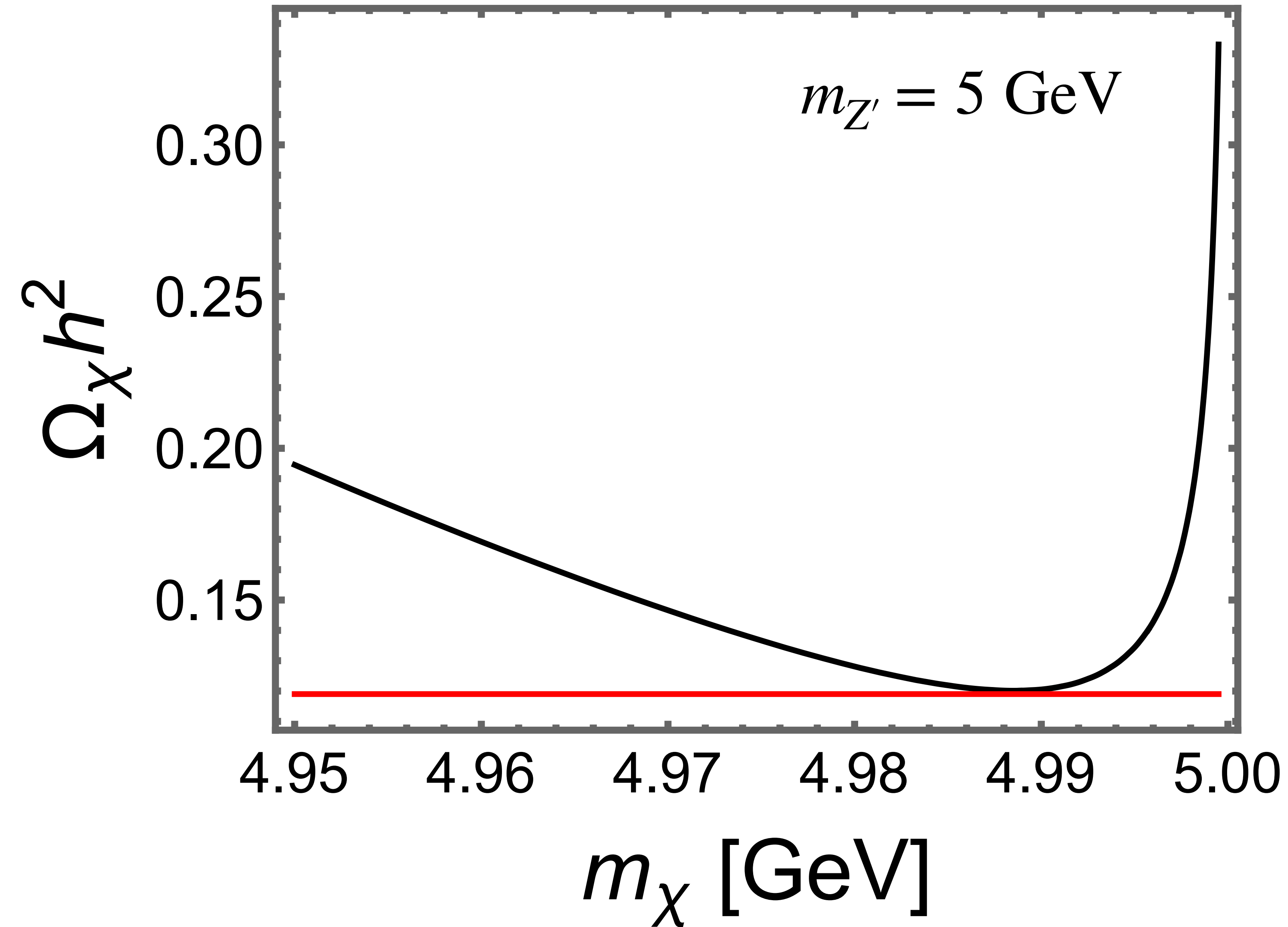
$$\sigma_{SI} \simeq \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\mu}{m_{Z'}^2} Q g_{BL}^2 \right)^2$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_\chi m_N}{m_\chi + m_N}$$

(I) Freeze-Out Scenario



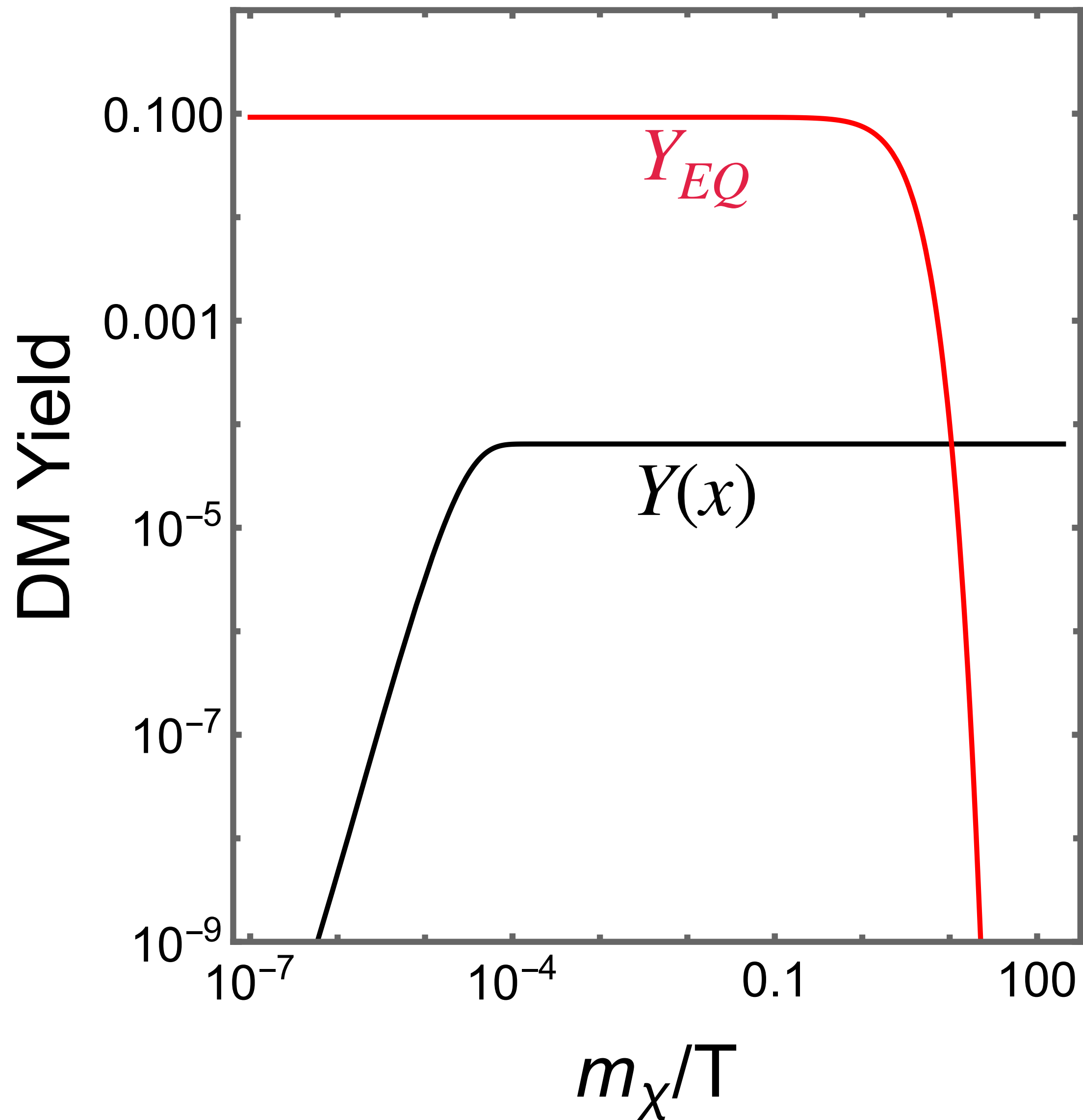
- DM interaction at early times is strong enough to keep it in thermal equilibrium with the plasma.
- At late times, the expansion rate of the universe dominates and the DM decouples or “freezes out”.



DM relic abundance is satisfied near the resonance:

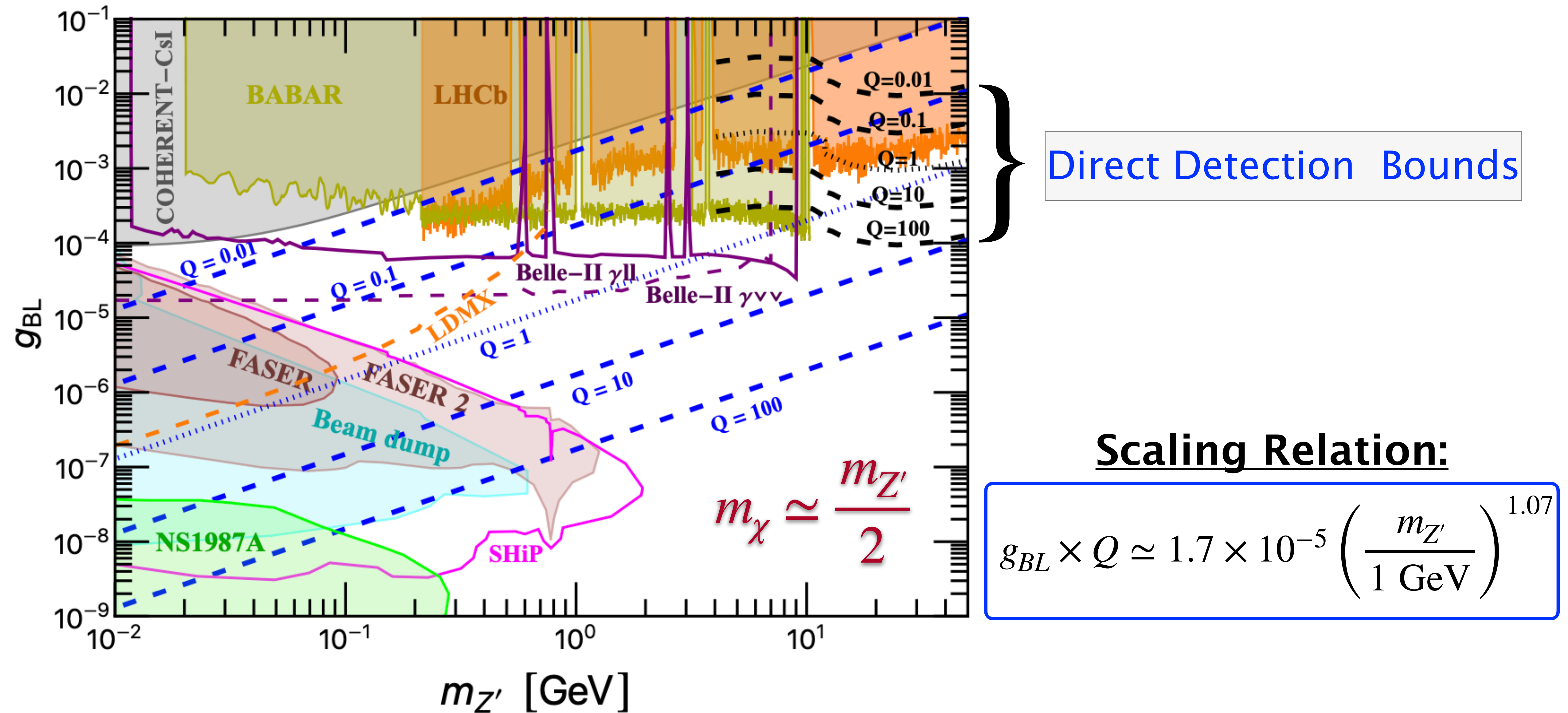
$$m_\chi \simeq \frac{m_{Z'}}{2}$$

(II) Freeze-In Scenario

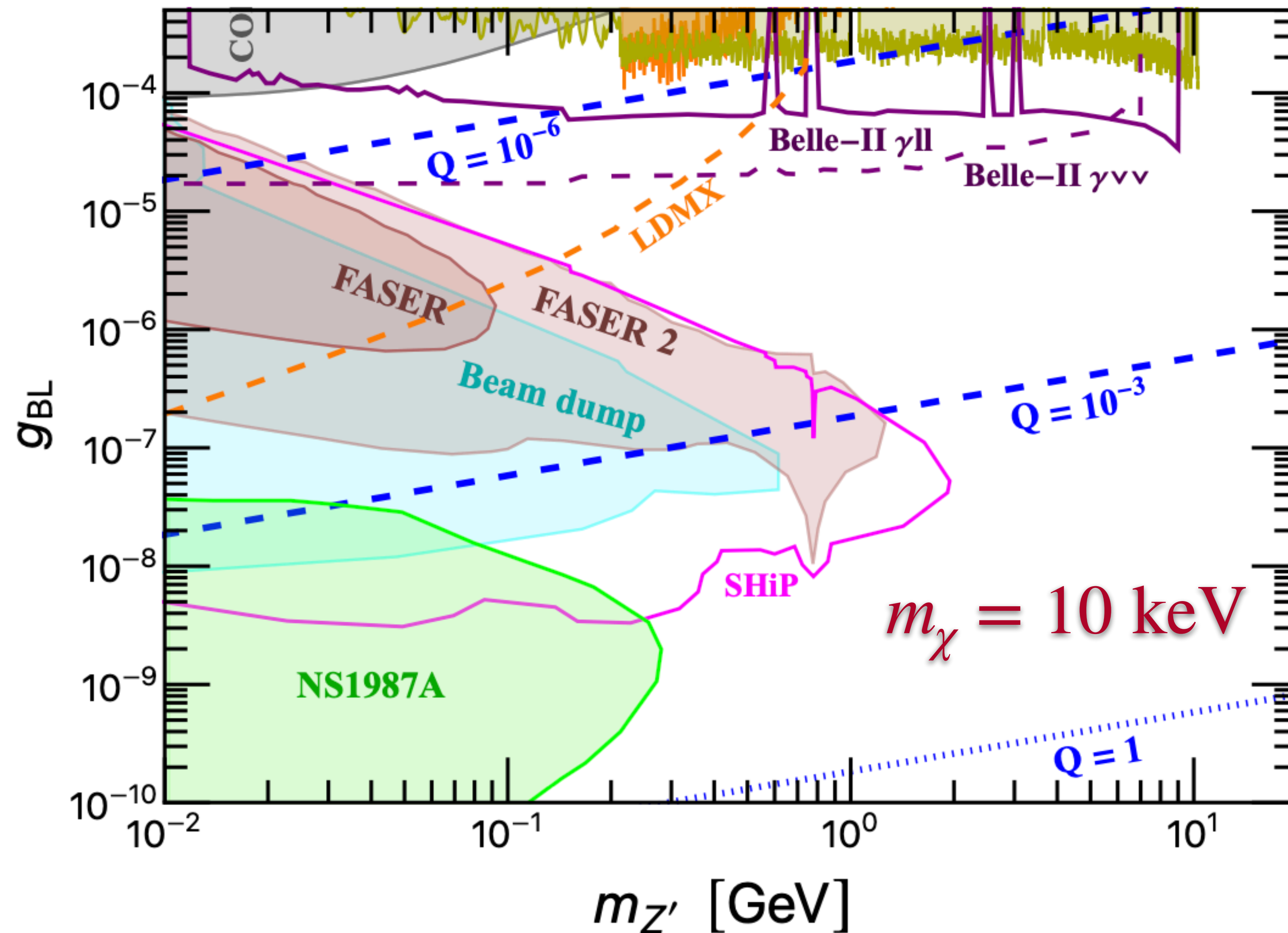


- DM starts with zero abundance
- DM coupling is too small to achieve thermal equilibrium with the plasma.
- DM production stops at $T \sim m_\chi$ and its abundance “freezes-in”.

Result: Freeze-Out



Result: Freeze-In



Direct Detection bounds not applicable since the DM is very light

Scaling Relation:

$$g_{BL} \times Q \simeq 2.5 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{m_{Z'}}{m_{\chi}} \right)^{1/2}$$

Key Results:

- We have shown that a Z' -portal Dirac Fermion DM with B-L charge $Q \neq \pm 1, \pm 3$ and light (sub-GeV to KeV) mass can reproduce DM abundance in both freeze-out and freeze-in scenarios.
- In the Freeze-out the relic abundance is realized near the resonance.
- In the freeze-in scenario the Q values to realize observable g_{BL} values are found to be much smaller than that in the freeze-out scenario.
- The parameter space in both the scenarios can be tested at various planned/proposed lifetime frontier experiments such as FASER, Belle-II, SHiP and LDMX.