

Impact of Sommerfeld enhancement and bound state formation in simplified t-channel models

Julia Harz

in collaboration with

Mathias Becker, Emanuele Copello, Kirtimaan Mohan and Dipan Sengupta

30th November 2021

LHC DM working group workshop



Technische Universität München

Emmy
Noether-
Programm

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



Motivation

Forbes

Feb 22, 2019, 02:00am EST | 57.866 views

The 'WIMP Miracle' Hope For Dark Matter Is Dead



Ethan Siegel Senior Contributor

Starts With A Bang Contributor Group

Science

The Universe is out there, waiting for you to discover it.

nature

Explore content

Journal information

Publish with us

Subscribe

nature > news > article

NEWS · 02 OCTOBER 2020

Last chance for WIMPs: physicists launch all-out hunt for dark-matter candidate

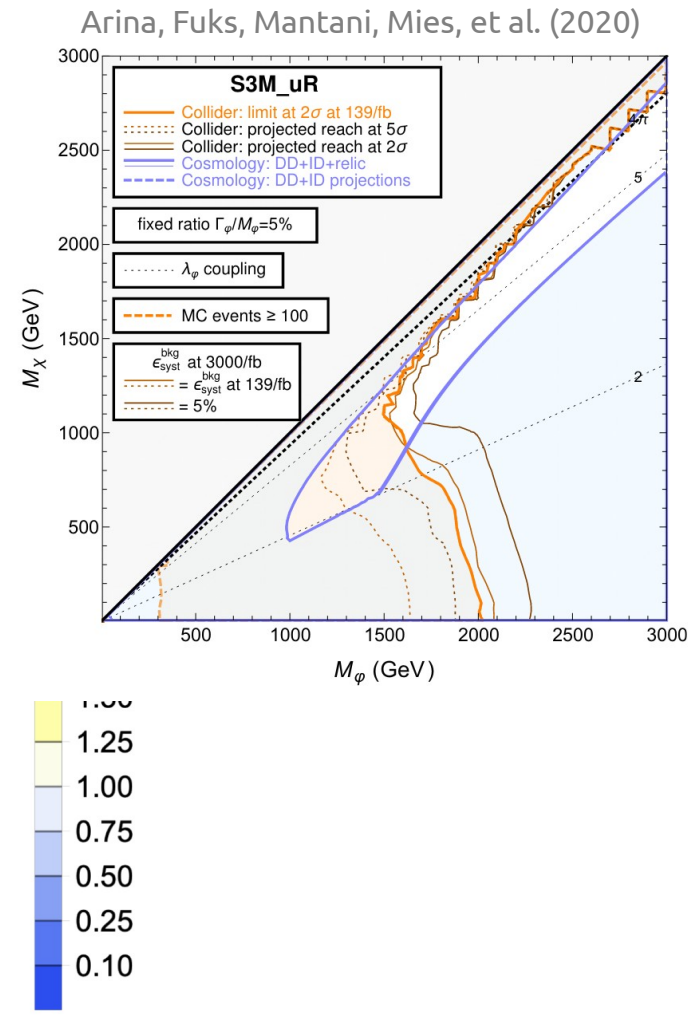
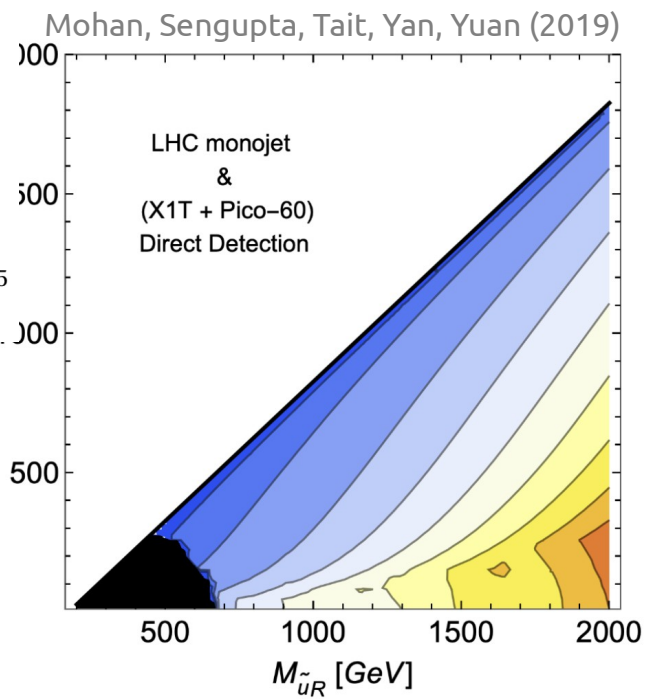
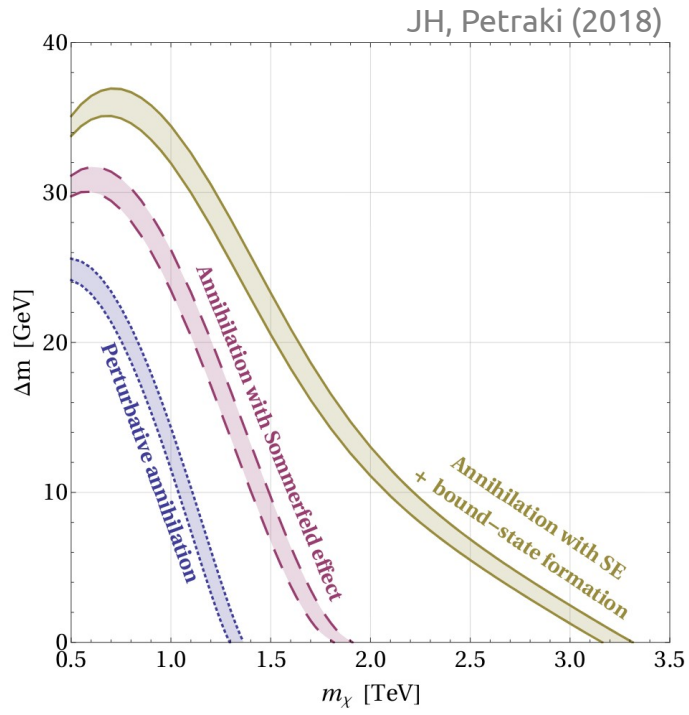
Researchers have spent decades searching for the elusive particles – a final generation of detectors should leave them no place to hide.

Motivation

- **WIMPs are not dead!**
- **(Colored) coannihilation scenarios could explain the no-show (higher expected DM masses)**
- **t-channel simplified models are perfect examples for colored coannihilation scenarios**
- **effects of Sommerfeld enhancement and bound state formation can be huge**

→ **How do non-perturbative effects impact our understanding of the favoured / excluded parameter space of t-channel models?**

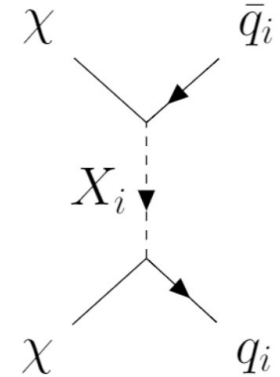
Motivation



→ How do non-perturbative effects impact our understanding of the favoured / excluded parameter space of t-channel models?

Simplified t-channel model

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_i (D_\mu X_i)^\dagger (D^\mu X_i) + g_{\text{DM},ij} X_i^\dagger \bar{\chi} P_R q_j + g_{\text{DM},ij}^* X_i \bar{q}_j P_L \chi$$



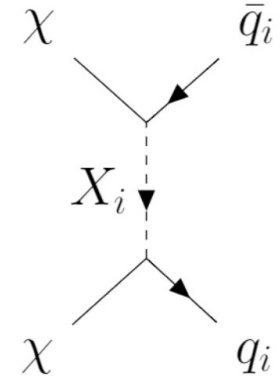
	$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$	
χ	$(1, 1, 0)$	
X	$(3, 1, +2/3)$	u_R
	$(3, 1, -1/3)$	d_R
	$(3, 1, -1/6)$	q_L

Assumptions:

- dark sector odd under Z_2 symmetry
- χ : Majorana singlets and lightest dark particle \rightarrow dark matter candidate
- X_i : scalar particle with 3 generations with same mass m_χ
- g_{DM} : diagonal, democratic coupling

Simplified t-channel model

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_i (D_\mu X_i)^\dagger (D^\mu X_i) + g_{\text{DM},ij} X_i^\dagger \bar{\chi} P_R q_j + g_{\text{DM},ij}^* X_i \bar{q}_j P_L \chi$$

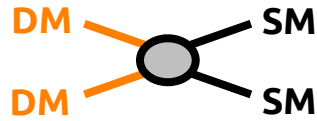


	$SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$	
χ	$(1, 1, 0)$	
	$(3, 1, +2/3)$	u_R
X	$(3, 1, -1/3)$	d_R
	$(3, 1, -1/6)$	q_L

Assumptions:

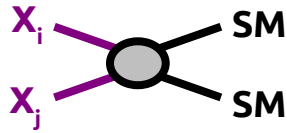
- dark sector odd under Z_2 symmetry
- χ : Majorana singlet and lightest dark particle \rightarrow dark matter candidate
- X_i : scalar particle with 3 generations with same mass m_χ
- g_{DM} : diagonal, democratic coupling

Dark Matter freeze-out with coannihilations



$$\frac{dn}{dt} + 3Hn = -\langle\sigma v\rangle(n^2 - n_{\text{eq}}^2)$$

Dark Matter freeze-out with coannihilations



$$\frac{dn}{dt} + 3Hn = \sum_{i,j=1}^N -\langle\sigma_{ij}v\rangle(n_i n_j - n_{\text{eq},i} n_{\text{eq},j})$$

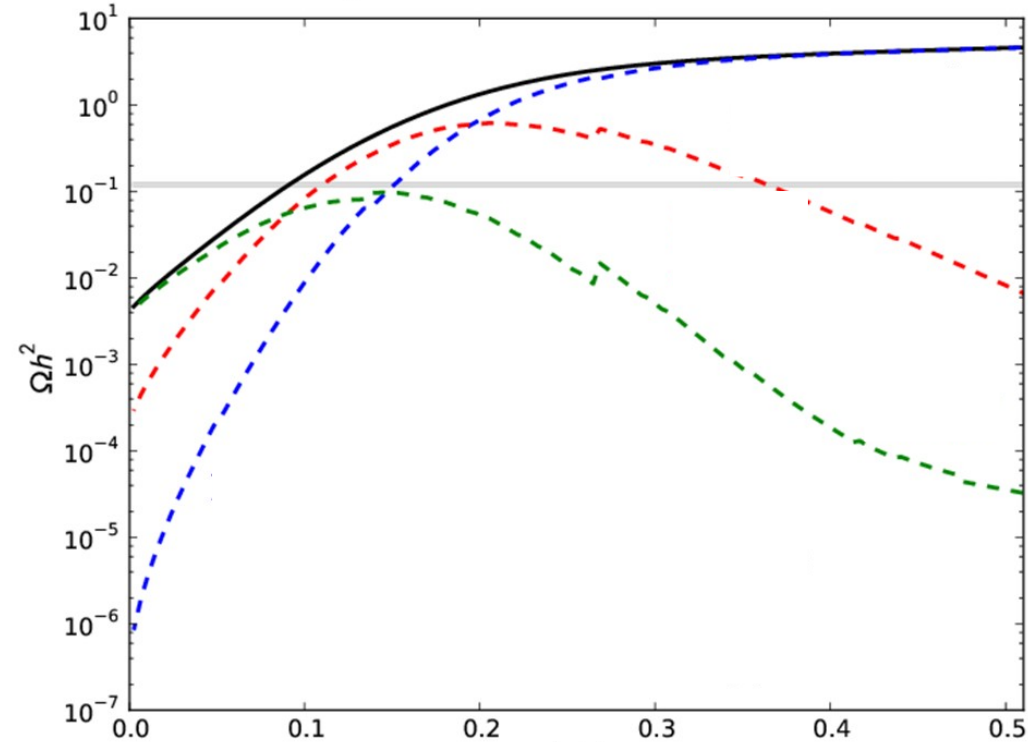
$$n = \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \quad \frac{n_i}{n} \approx \frac{n_{\text{eq},i}}{n_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} + 3Hn = -\langle\sigma_{\text{eff}}v\rangle(n^2 - n_{\text{eq}}^2)$$

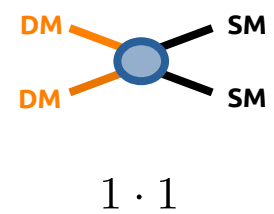
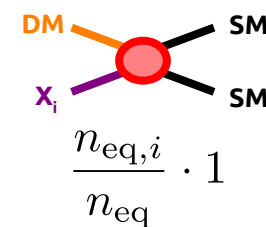
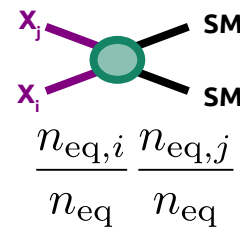
$$\langle\sigma_{\text{eff}}v_{\text{rel}}\rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle\sigma_{ij}v_{ij}\rangle \frac{n_{\text{eq},i}}{n_{\text{eq}}} \frac{n_{\text{eq},j}}{n_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$\frac{n_{\text{eq},i}}{n_{\text{eq}}} \propto \exp\left(\frac{-(m_i - m_{\text{DM}})}{T}\right)$$

→ for small mass splittings: co-annihilation



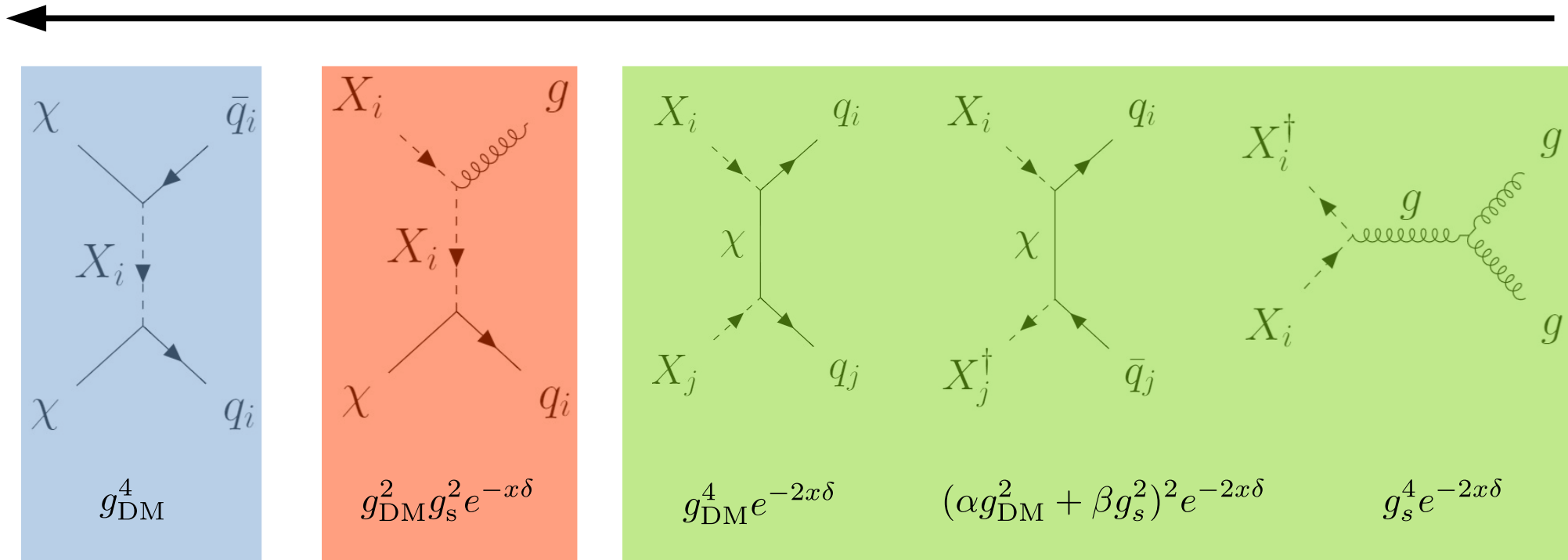
$$\delta \equiv \frac{m_i - m_\chi}{m_\chi}$$



Contributing processes to relic abundance

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_i (D_\mu X_i)^\dagger (D^\mu X_i) + g_{\text{DM},ij} X_i^\dagger \bar{\chi} P_R q_j + g_{\text{DM},ij}^* X_i \bar{q}_j P_L \chi$$

Δm



Effective Boltzmann description

$$\frac{\tilde{Y}}{x} = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{45}} m_{\text{Pl}} m_\chi g_{*,\text{eff}}^{1/2} \frac{\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle}{x^2} (\tilde{Y}^2 - \tilde{Y}_{\text{eq}}^2)$$

preliminary

With the effective dark matter yield

$$\tilde{Y} = Y_\chi + \sum_i Y_{X_i} + Y_{X_i^\dagger}$$
$$Y_\chi^{\text{eq}} = \frac{90}{(2\pi)^{7/2}} \frac{g_\chi}{g_{*,S}} x^{3/2} e^{-x}$$
$$Y_X^{\text{eq}} = Y_{X^\dagger}^{\text{eq}} = \frac{90}{(2\pi)^{7/2}} \frac{g_X}{g_{*,S}} [(1 + \Delta)x]^{3/2} e^{-(1+\Delta)x}$$

Assumptions:

- Coannihilating particle will later decay in DM
- Coannihilating particle in thermal equilibrium with DM particle

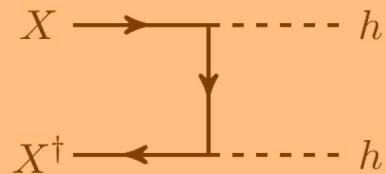
$$\Gamma(X + SM \longleftrightarrow \chi + SM) \gg H$$

$$x_{\text{dec}} = m_\chi / T_{\text{dec}}$$

Towards new standards for the DM abundance

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v \rangle}$$

Tree level annihilation



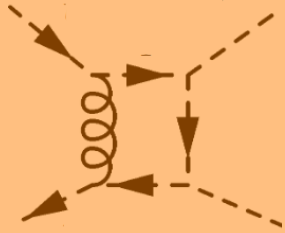
$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

DM codes include *only* tree level

Towards new standards for the DM abundance

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v \rangle}$$

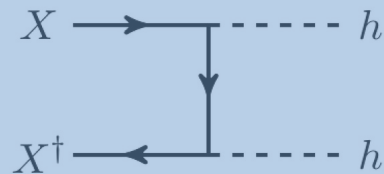
Higher order corrections



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{NLO}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

sizeable corrections to the DM abundance

Tree level annihilation



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

DM codes include *only* tree level

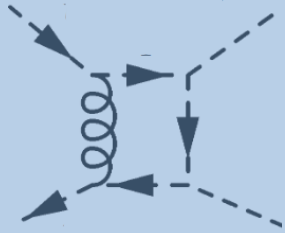
first study of theoretical error on relic abundance

JH et al. (2019), JH et al. (2016)
JH et al. (2015b), JH et al. (2015a)
JH et al. (2013)

Towards new standards for the DM abundance

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v \rangle}$$

Higher order corrections



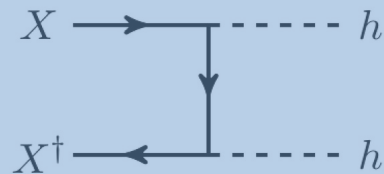
$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{NLO}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

sizeable corrections to the DM abundance

first study of theoretical error on relic abundance

JH et al. (2019), JH et al. (2016)
 JH et al. (2015b), JH et al. (2015a)
 JH et al. (2013)

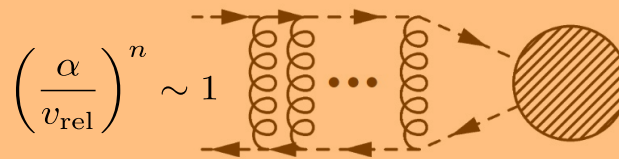
Tree level annihilation



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

DM codes include *only* tree level

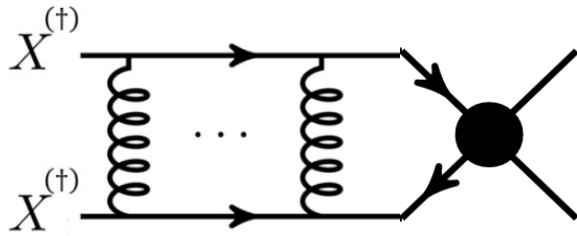
Sommerfeld enhancement



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}} \times S_0$$

JH et al., (2019), JH, Petraki (2018)
 JH et al. (2015b)

Sommerfeld enhancement



$$\mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$$

$$\mathbf{3} \otimes \mathbf{3} = \bar{\mathbf{3}} \oplus \mathbf{6}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\nabla^2}{2\mu} + V_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}^S(\mathbf{r}) \right] \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{k}} \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \text{with} \quad V_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}^S(r) = -\frac{\alpha_s^S C_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}}{r}$$

$$C_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]} = \frac{1}{2} [C_2(\mathbf{R}_1) + C_2(\mathbf{R}_1) - C_2(\hat{\mathbf{R}})]$$

$$V(r)_{\mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}}} = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s^S}{r} & [\mathbf{1}] \quad \text{attractive} \\ +\frac{1}{6} \frac{\alpha_s^S}{r} & [\mathbf{8}] \quad \text{repulsive} \end{cases}$$

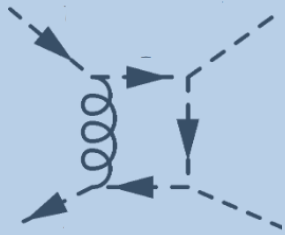
$$V(r)_{\mathbf{3} \otimes \mathbf{3}} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha_s^S}{r} & [\bar{\mathbf{3}}] \quad \text{attractive} \\ +\frac{1}{3} \frac{\alpha_s^S}{r} & [\mathbf{6}] \quad \text{repulsive} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{SE}} = S_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_s^S C_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}}{v_{\text{rel}}} \right) \sigma_0 = \frac{2\pi \alpha_s^S C_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}}{v_{\text{rel}} (1 - e^{-2\pi \alpha_s^S C_{[\hat{\mathbf{R}}]}/v_{\text{rel}}})} \sigma_0$$

Towards new standards for the DM abundance

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v \rangle}$$

Higher order corrections



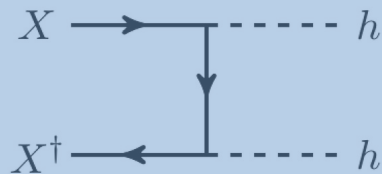
$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{NLO}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

sizeable corrections to the DM abundance

first study of theoretical error on relic abundance

JH et al. (2019), JH et al. (2016)
 JH et al. (2015b), JH et al. (2015a)
 JH et al. (2013)

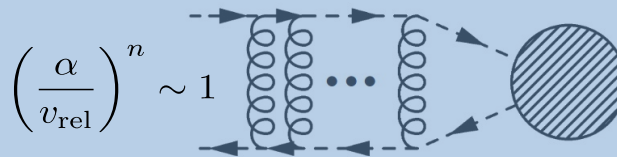
Tree level annihilation



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

DM codes include *only* tree level

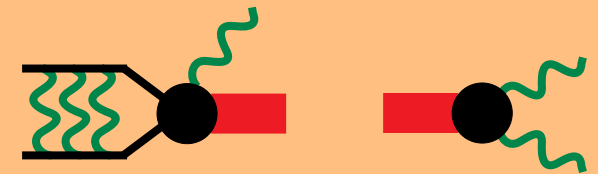
Sommerfeld enhancement



$$\sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} = \sigma^{\text{tree}} v_{\text{rel}} \times S_0$$

JH et al., (2019), JH, Petraki (2018)
 JH et al. (2015b)

Bound state formation

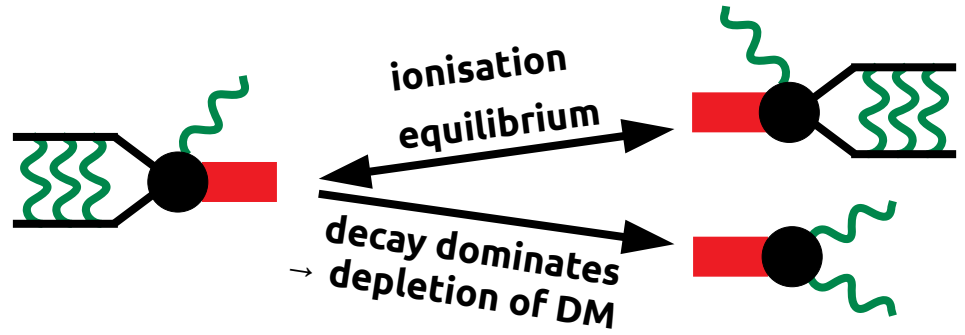
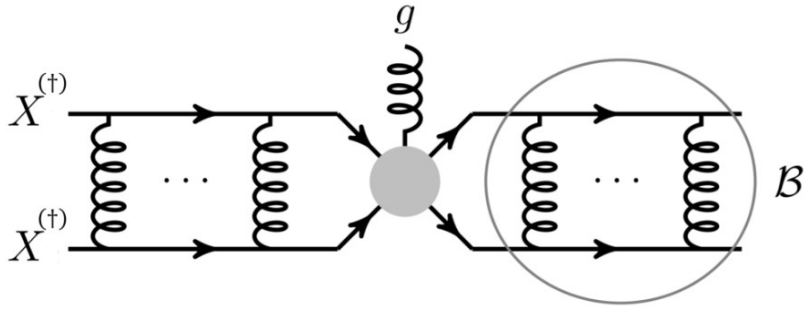


$$\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle = \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle + \langle \sigma_{\text{BSF}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{eff}}$$

bound state formation and **subsequent decay** open up a new **effective DM annihilation channel**

JH, Petraki (2019),
 JH, Petraki (2018)

Bound states formation and decay



$$(X + X^\dagger)_{[8]} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(XX^\dagger)_{[1]} + g_{[8]}$$

bound state formation

$$(XX^\dagger)_{[1]} + g_{[8]} \rightarrow (X + X^\dagger)_{[8]}$$

bound state ionisation

$$\mathcal{B}(XX^\dagger)_{[1]} \rightarrow g_{[8]} g_{[8]}$$

bound state decay

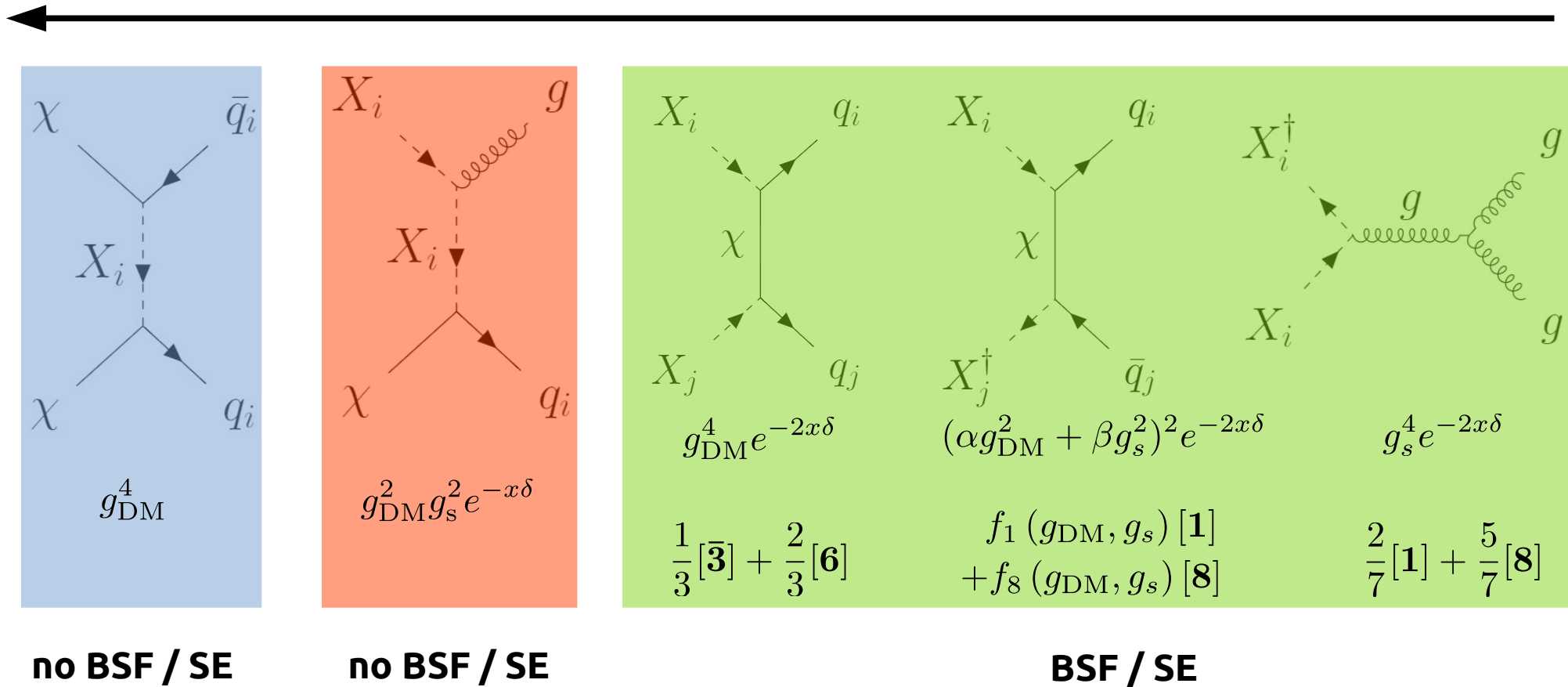
$$\langle \sigma_{\text{BSF}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{\text{eff}} = \langle \sigma_{\text{BSF}} v_{\text{rel}} \rangle \times \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\text{dec}}}{\Gamma_{\text{dec}} + \Gamma_{\text{ion}}} \right)$$

→ additional “annihilation” channel alters the relic density prediction

Contributing processes to relic abundance

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_i (D_\mu X_i)^\dagger (D^\mu X_i) + g_{\text{DM},ij} X_i^\dagger \bar{\chi} P_R q_j + g_{\text{DM},ij}^* X_i \bar{q}_j P_L \chi$$

Δm



Impact of non-perturbative effects on mass plane

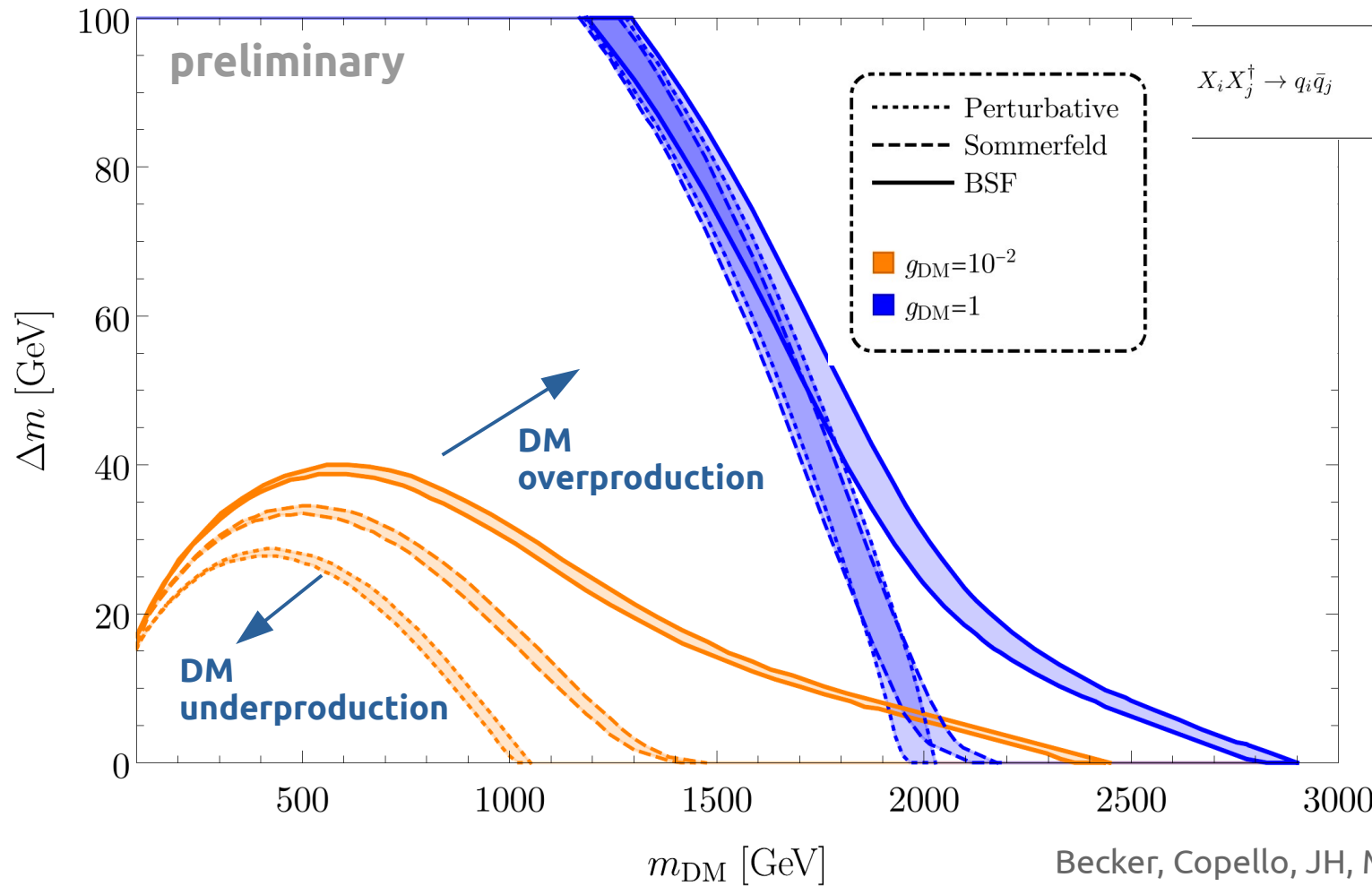
$$\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.120 \pm 0.001$$

$$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow gg \quad g_s^4 e^{-2x\delta} \quad |\mathcal{M}|^2 \sim \frac{2}{7}[\mathbf{1}] + \frac{5}{7}[\mathbf{8}]$$

$$X_i X_j \rightarrow q_i q_j \quad g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta} \quad |\mathcal{M}|^2 \sim \frac{1}{3}[\mathbf{3}] + \frac{2}{3}[\mathbf{6}]$$

$$X_i X_i \rightarrow q_i q_i \quad g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta} \quad |\mathcal{M}|^2 \sim [\mathbf{6}]$$

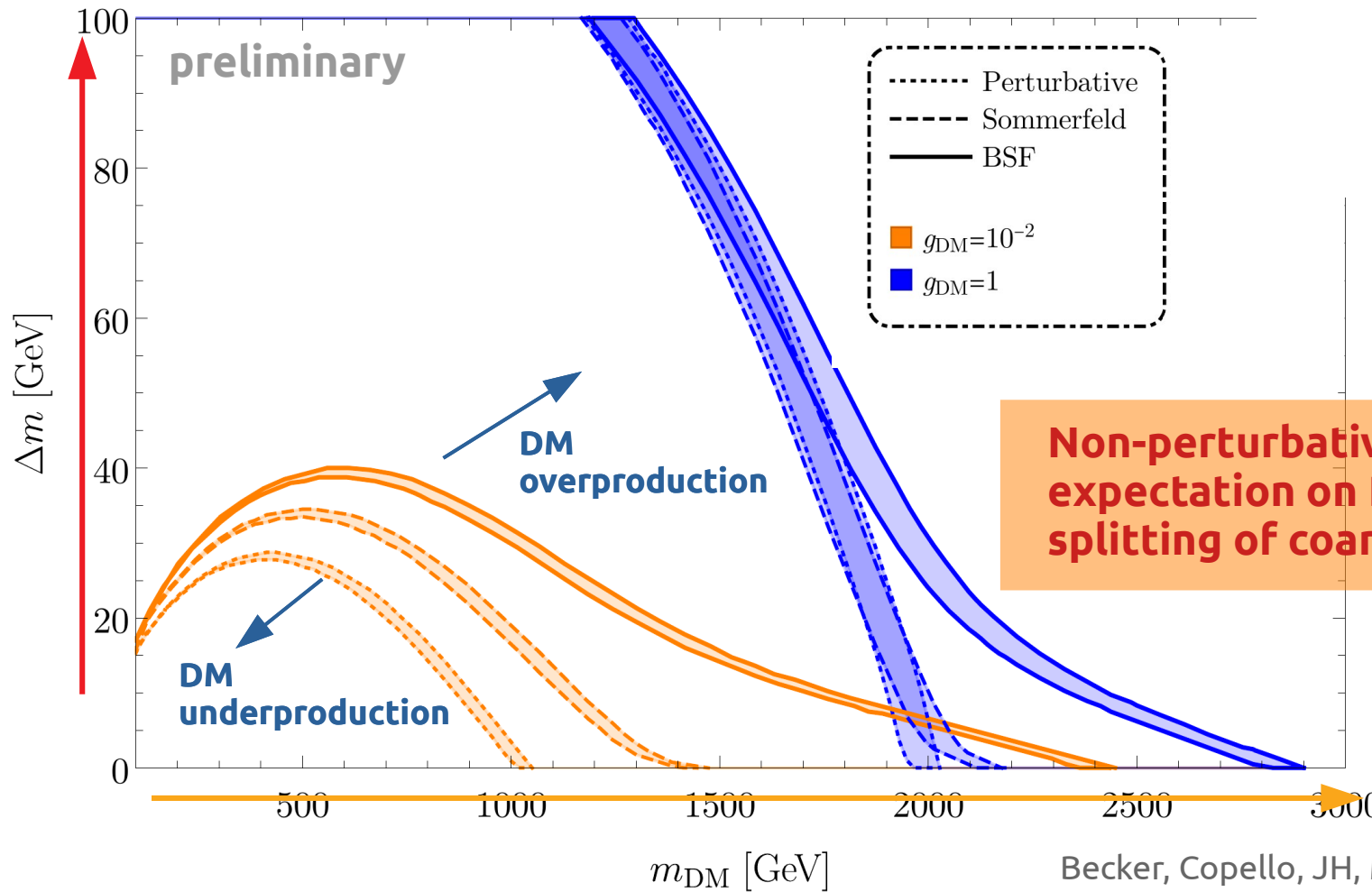
$$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow q_i \bar{q}_j \quad (\alpha g_{\text{DM}}^2 + \beta g_s^2)^2 e^{-2x\delta} \quad |\mathcal{M}|^2 \sim f_1(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{1}] + f_8(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{8}]$$



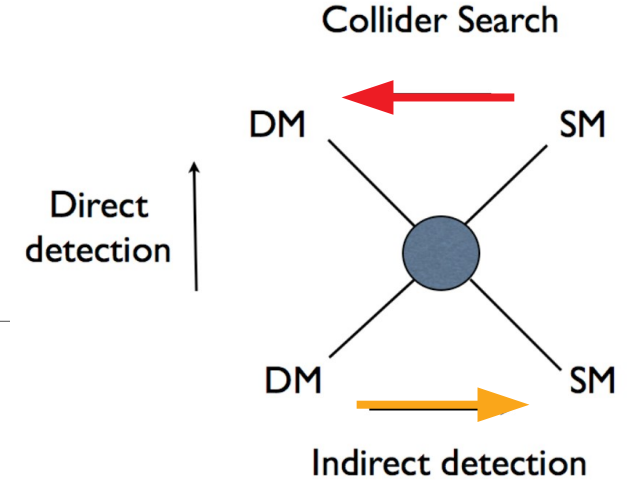
Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Impact of non-perturbative effects on mass plane

$$\Omega_{\text{CDM}} h^2 = 0.120 \pm 0.001$$



Non-perturbative effects change expectation on DM mass and the mass splitting of coannihilating particles

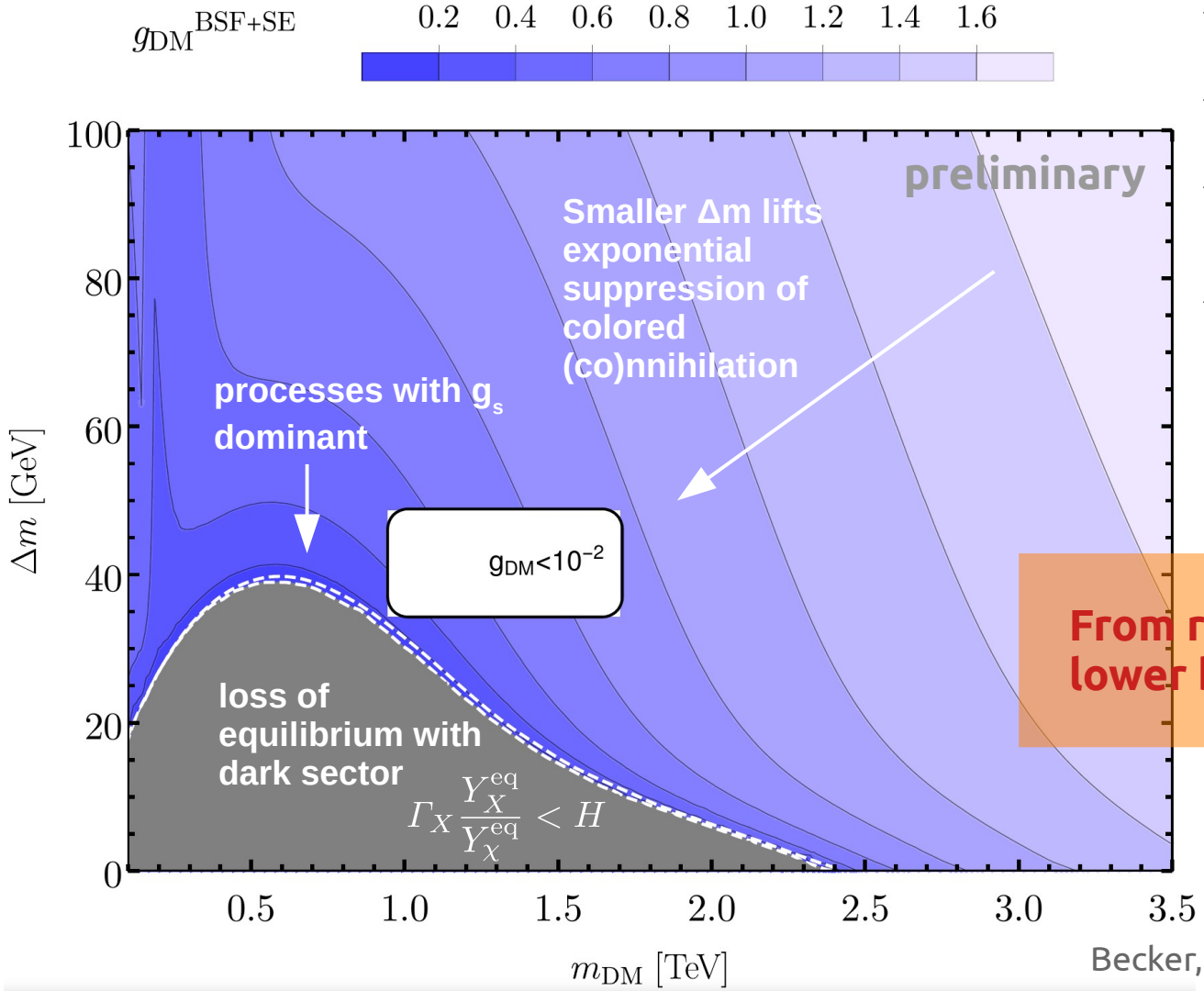


Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Impact on parameter space of t-channel model

Goal: Lower bound on g_{DM} in order not to overproduce DM

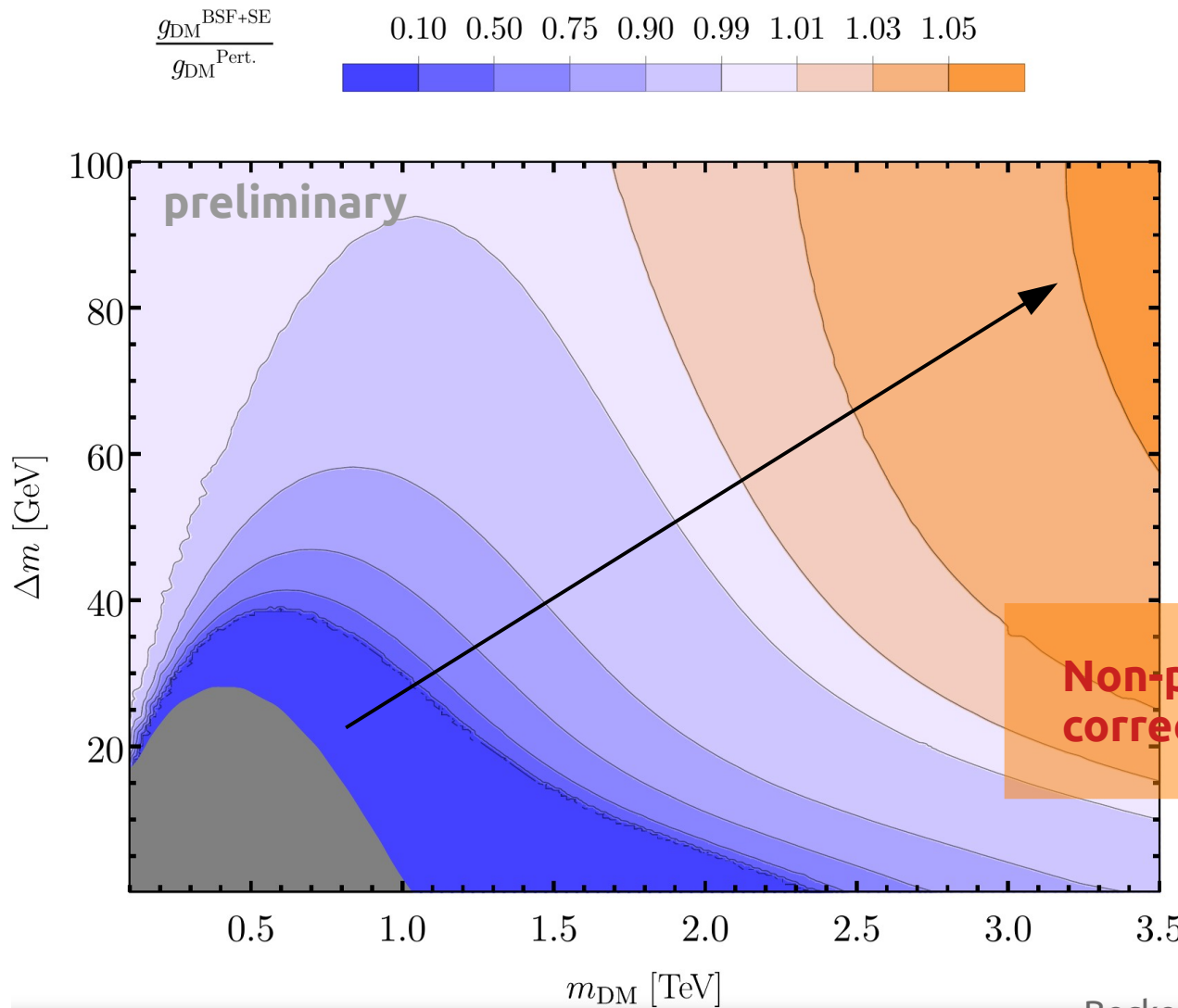
$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow gg$	$g_s^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim \frac{2}{7}[\mathbf{1}] + \frac{5}{7}[\mathbf{8}]$
$X_i X_j \rightarrow q_i q_j$	$g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim \frac{1}{3}[\mathbf{3}] + \frac{2}{3}[\mathbf{6}]$
$X_i X_i \rightarrow q_i q_i$	$g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim [\mathbf{6}]$
$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow q_i \bar{q}_j$	$(\alpha g_{\text{DM}}^2 + \beta g_s^2)^2 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim f_1(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{1}] + f_8(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{8}]$



Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Impact on parameter space of t-channel model

Goal: Correction on g_{DM} due to BSF and SE



$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow gg$	$g_s^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim \frac{2}{7}[\mathbf{1}] + \frac{5}{7}[\mathbf{8}]$
$X_i X_j \rightarrow q_i q_j$	$g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim \frac{1}{3}[\mathbf{3}] + \frac{2}{3}[\mathbf{6}]$
$X_i X_i \rightarrow q_i q_i$	$g_{\text{DM}}^4 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim [\mathbf{6}]$
$X_i X_j^\dagger \rightarrow q_i \bar{q}_j$	$(\alpha g_{\text{DM}}^2 + \beta g_s^2)^2 e^{-2x\delta}$	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 \sim f_1(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{1}] + f_8(g_{\text{DM}}, g_s) [\mathbf{8}]$

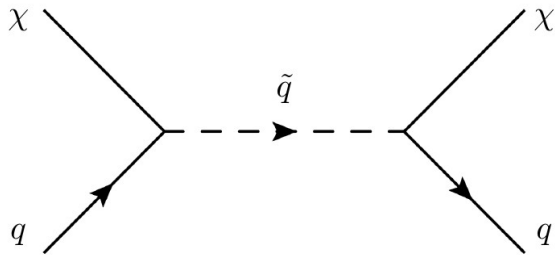
Non-perturbative effects result in corrections on expected g_{DM}

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Interplay with direct detection

Spin dependent (SD) direct detection:

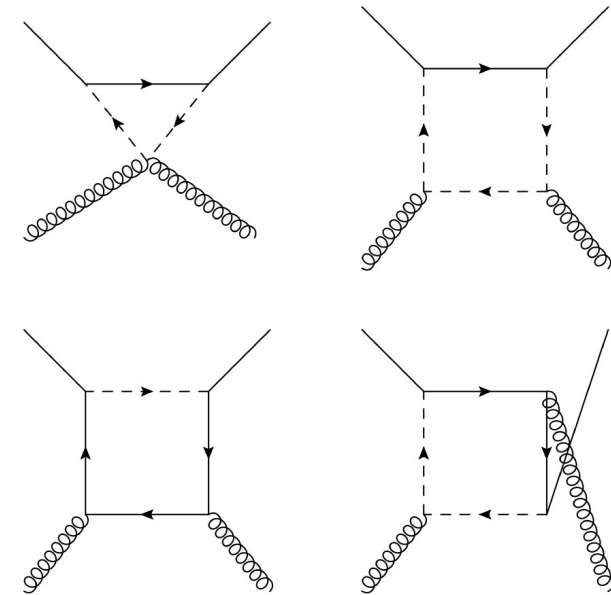
- at tree-level due to Majorana nature
- Most stringent constraints from SD proton scattering
- PICO-60 limits



→ upper limit on g_{DM}

Spin independent (SI) direct detection:

- only at one-level
- Most stringent limits from Xenon1T

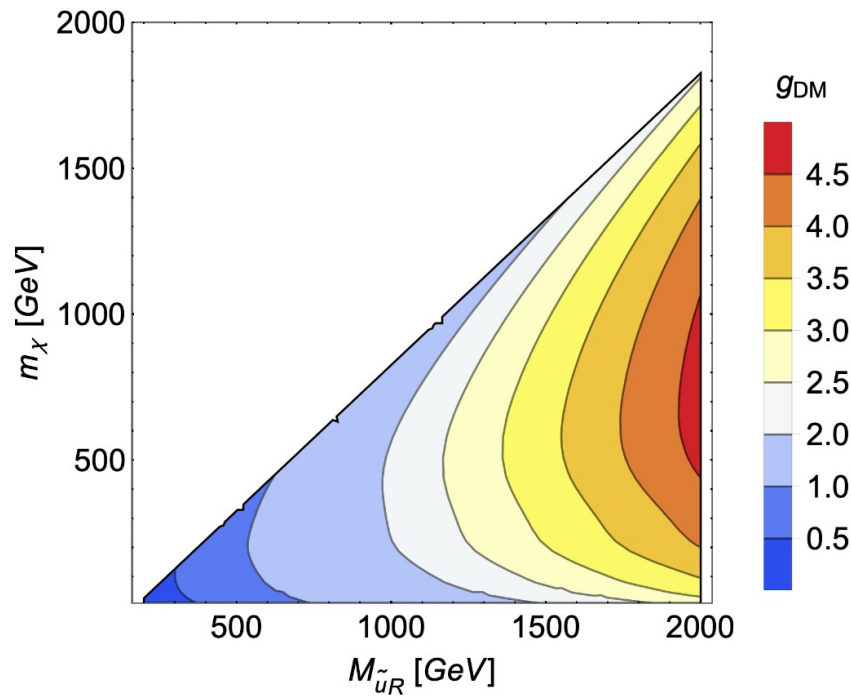


Mohan, Sengupta, Tait, Yan and Yuan (2019)

Interplay with direct detection

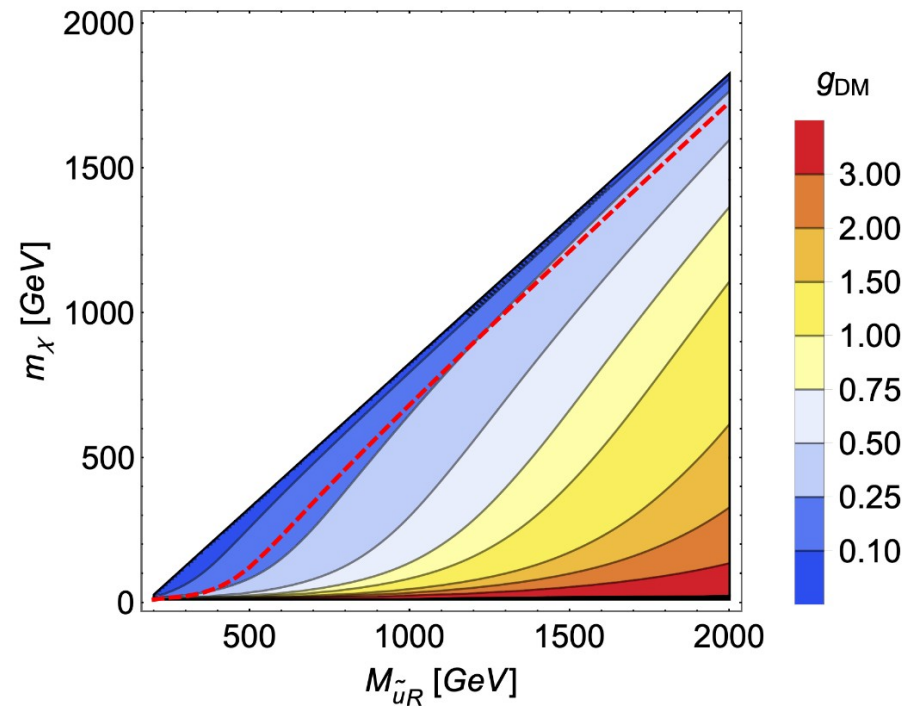
Spin dependent (SD) direct detection:

- at tree-level due to Majorana nature
- Most stringent constraints from SD proton scattering
- PICO-60 limits



Spin independent (SI) direct detection:

- only at one-level
- Most stringent limits from Xenon1T



Mohan, Sengupta, Tait, Yan and Yuan (2019)

Interplay with direct detection

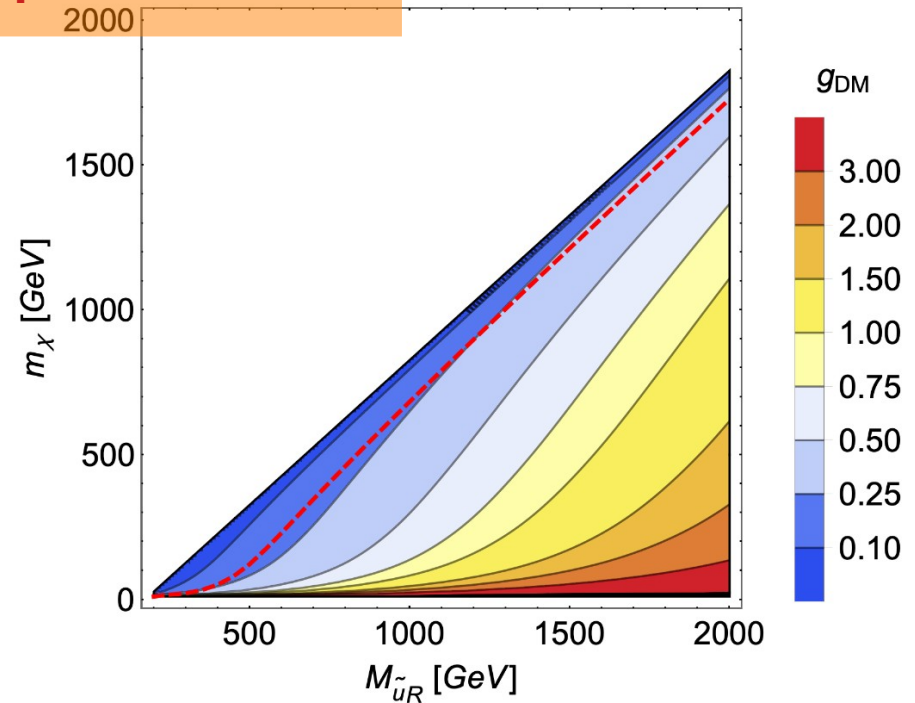
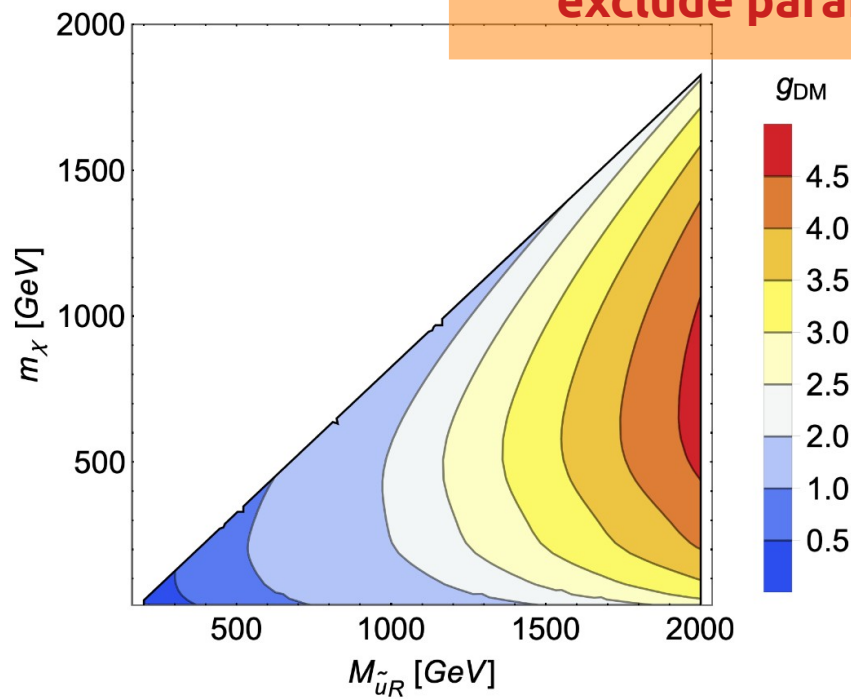
Spin dependent (SD) direct detection:

- at tree-level due to Majorana nature
- Most stringent constraints from SD proton scattering
- PICO-60 limits

Spin independent (SI) direct detection:

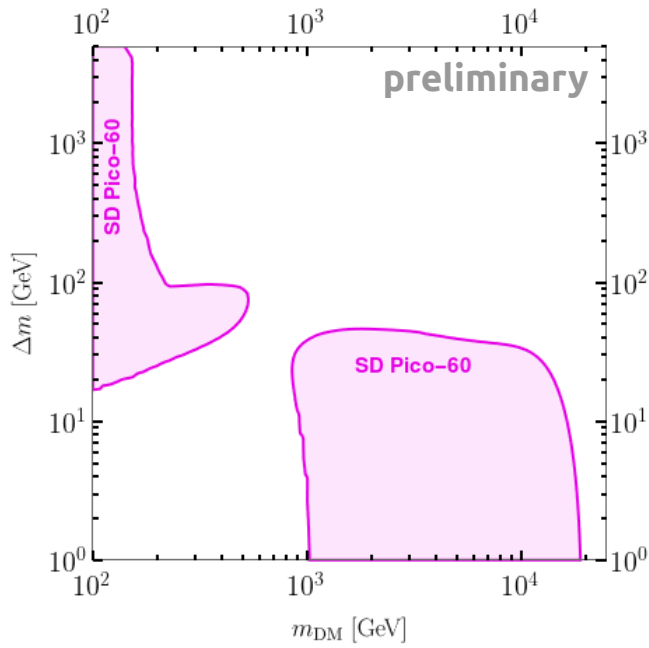
- only at one-level
- Most stringent limits from Xenon1T

Combination of limits allows us to exclude parameter space

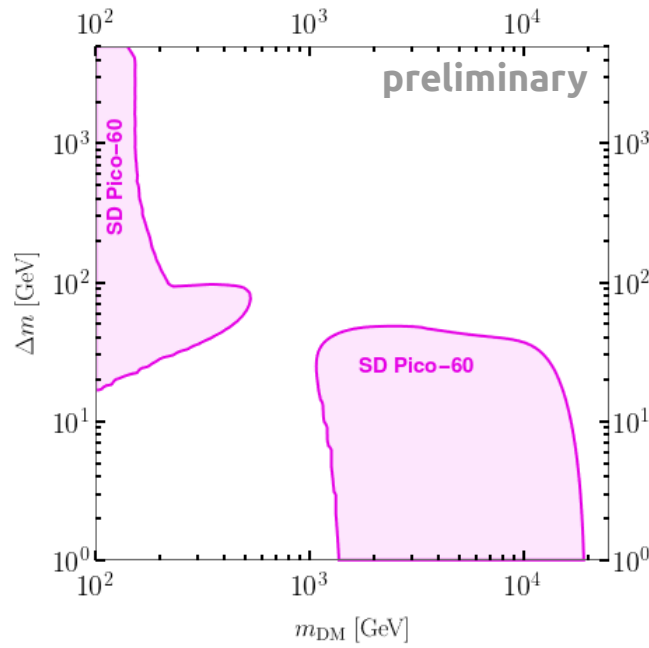


Mohan, Sengupta, Tait, Yan and Yuan (2019)

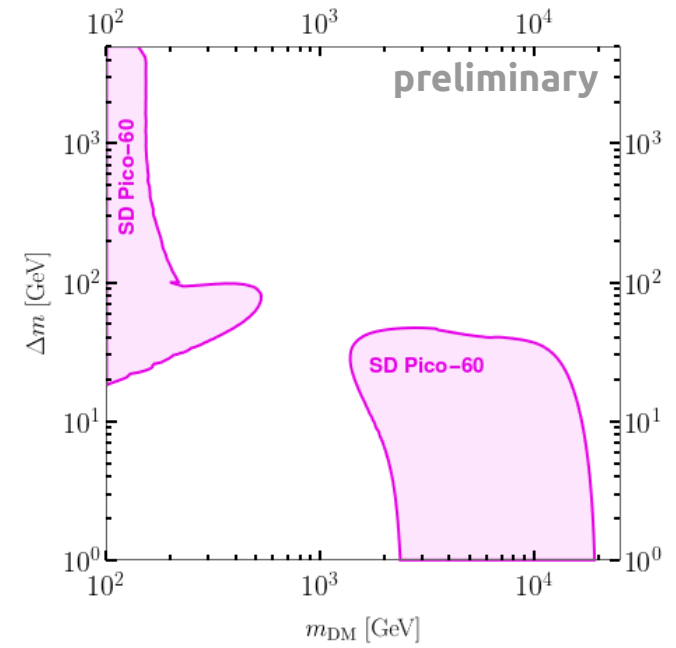
Interplay with direct detection



perturbative only



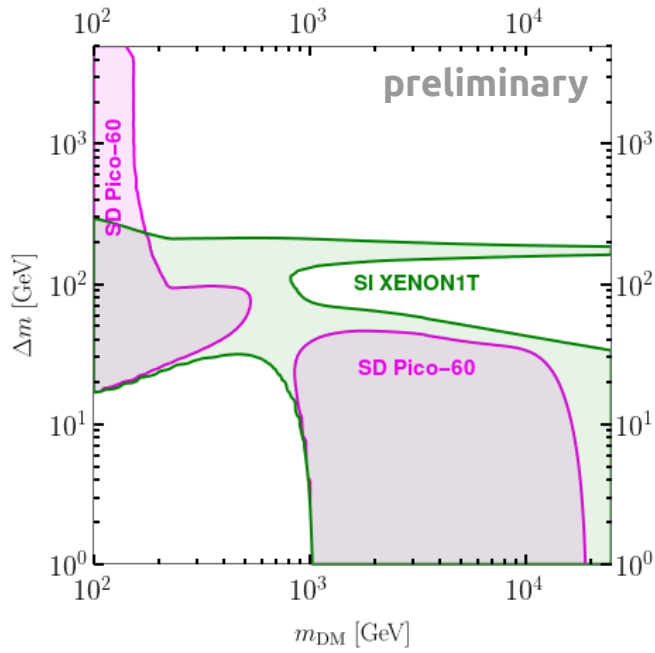
+ Sommerfeld enhancement



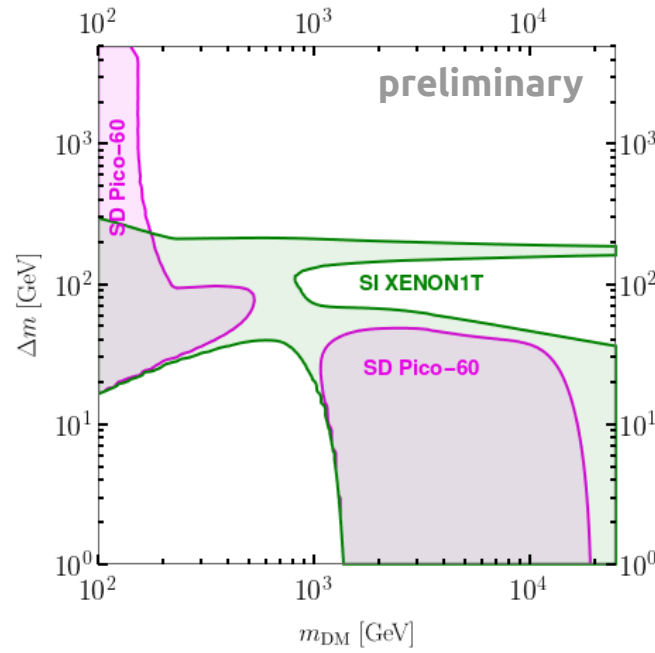
+ bound state formation

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

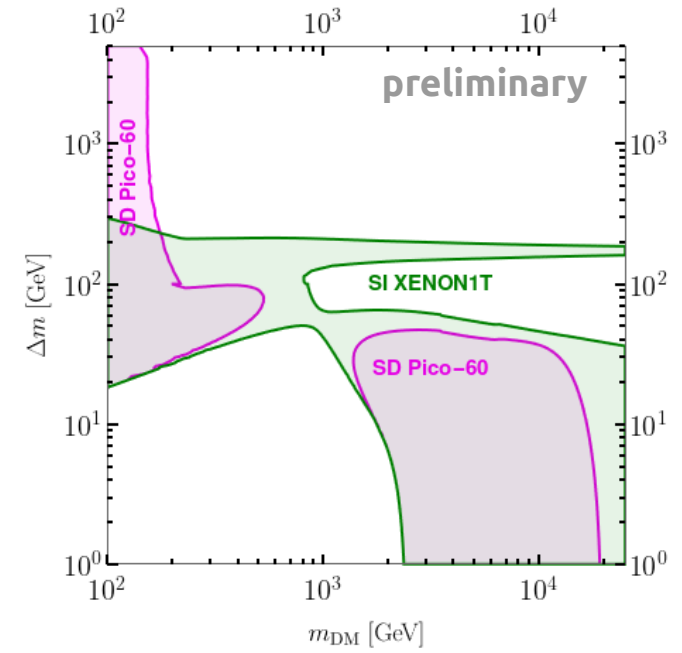
Interplay with direct detection



perturbative only



+ Sommerfeld enhancement

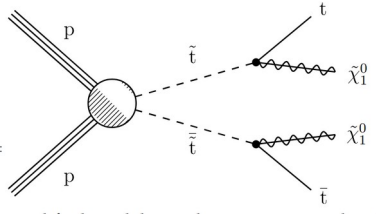


+ bound state formation

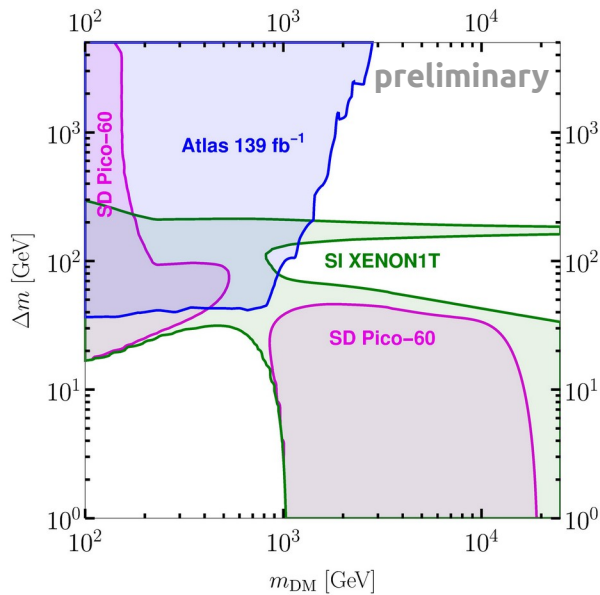
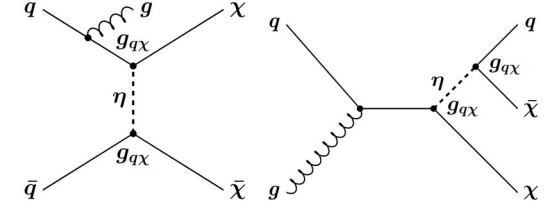
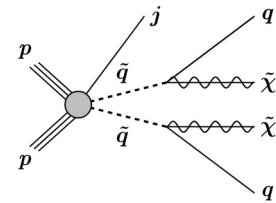
Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Interplay with LHC searches

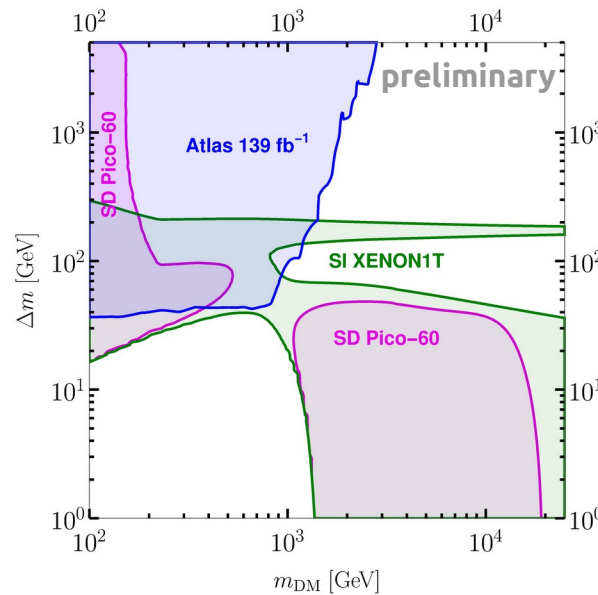
- mono-jet + ETmiss search by ATLAS [arXiv:1711.03301]



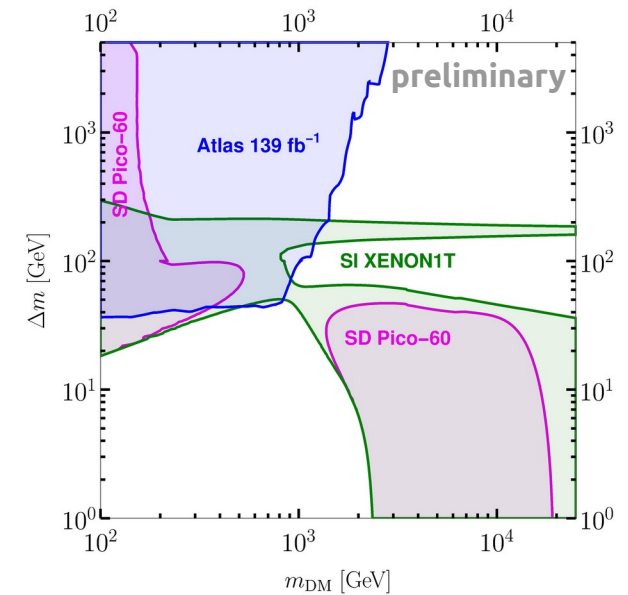
- multi-jets + ETmiss search by CMS [arXiv:1704.07781]



perturbative only



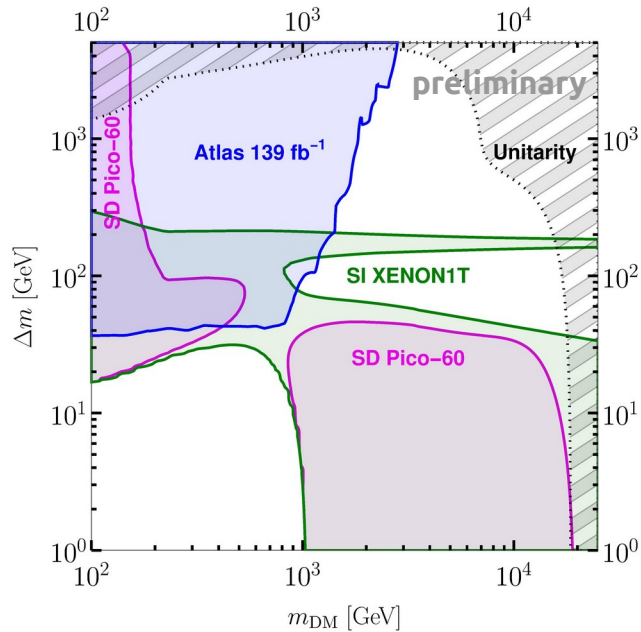
+ Sommerfeld enhancement



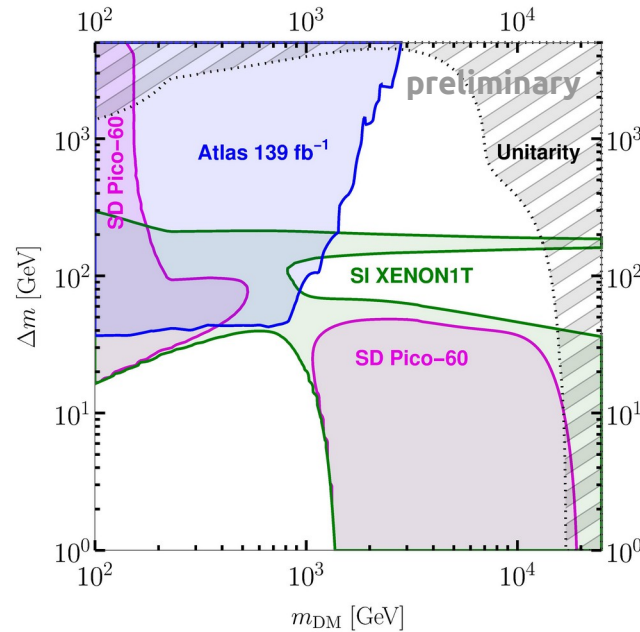
+ bound state formation

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

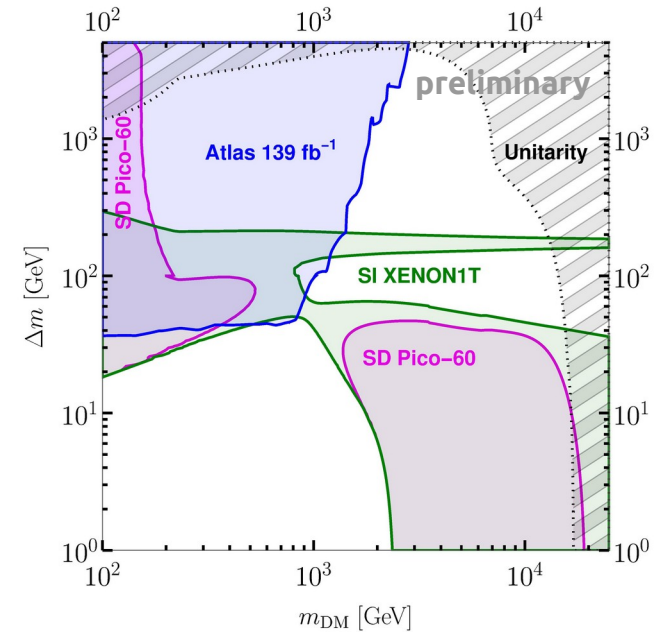
Interplay with LHC searches



perturbative only



+ Sommerfeld enhancement



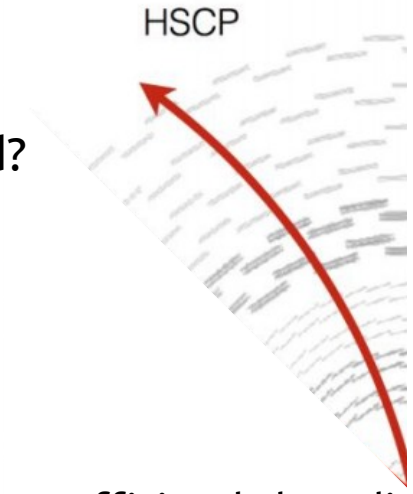
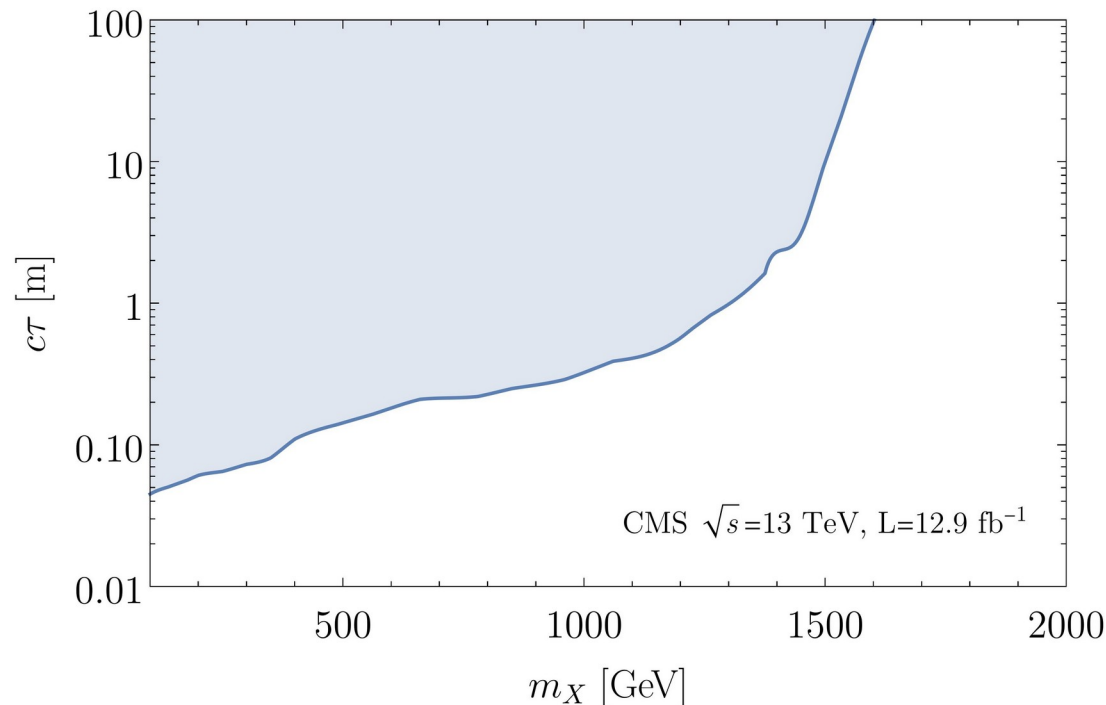
+ bound state formation

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Interplay with long-lived particle searches

Goal: Could e.g. a freeze-in mechanism account for the missing dark matter?

First check: is the long-lived parameter space already excluded?



- Colored mediator sufficiently long-lived: Heavy Stable Charged Particle (HSCP)
- decay outside the tracker (tracker only) or muon chamber (tracker + TOF)
- 13 TeV CMS analysis 12.9 fb $^{-1}$ [*CMS-PAS-EXO-16-036 (2016)*]

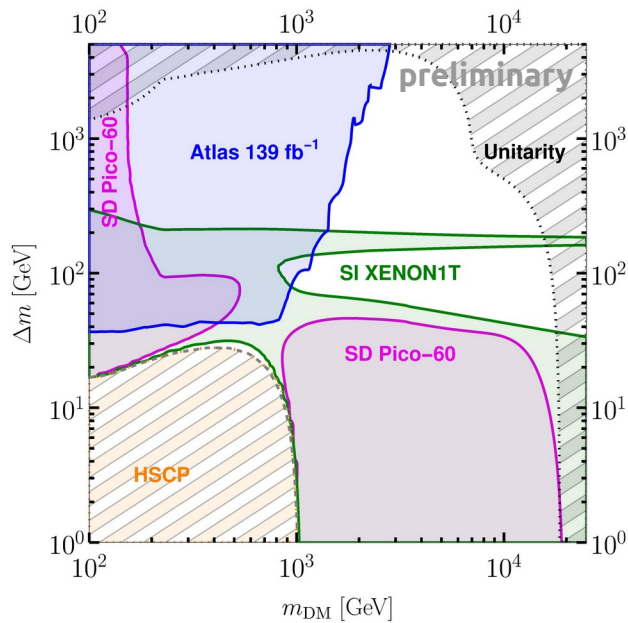
→ **Upper bound on g_{DM}**

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

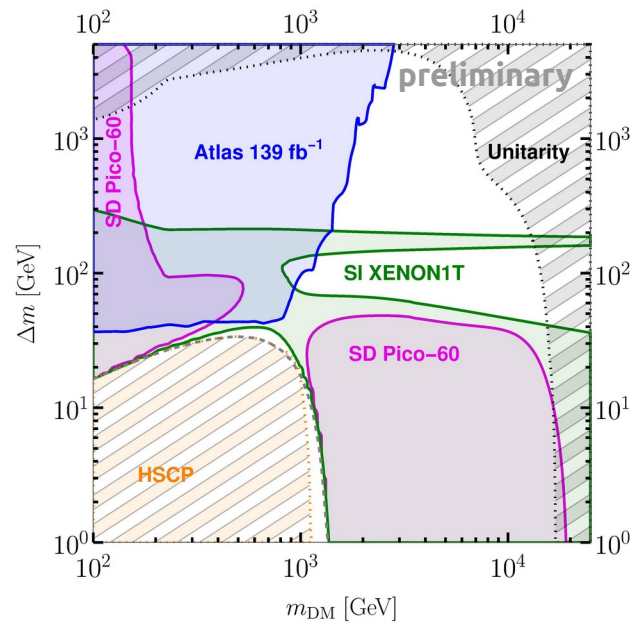
Interplay with long-lived particle searches

Goal: Could e.g. a freeze-in mechanism account for the missing dark matter?

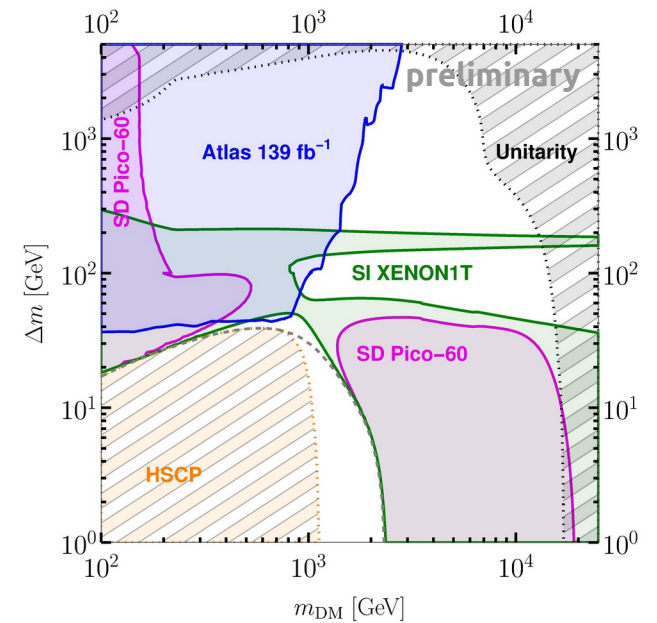
First check: is the long-lived parameter space already excluded?



perturbative only



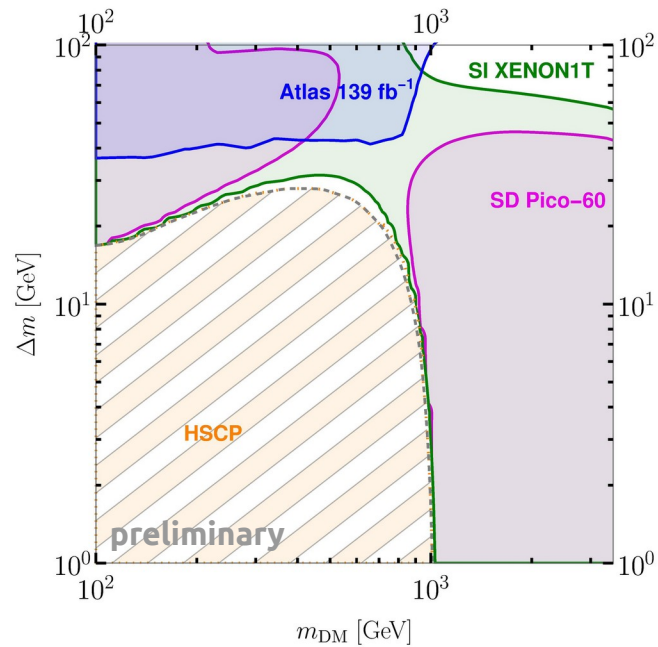
+ Sommerfeld enhancement



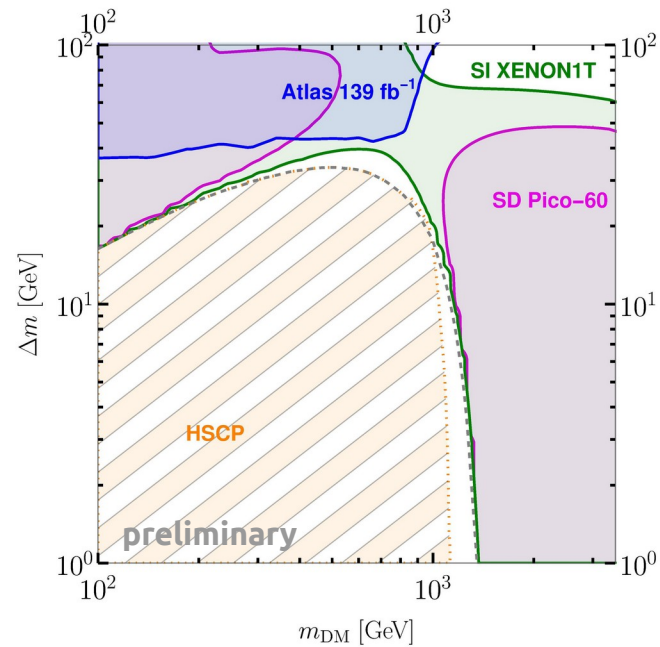
+ bound state formation

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

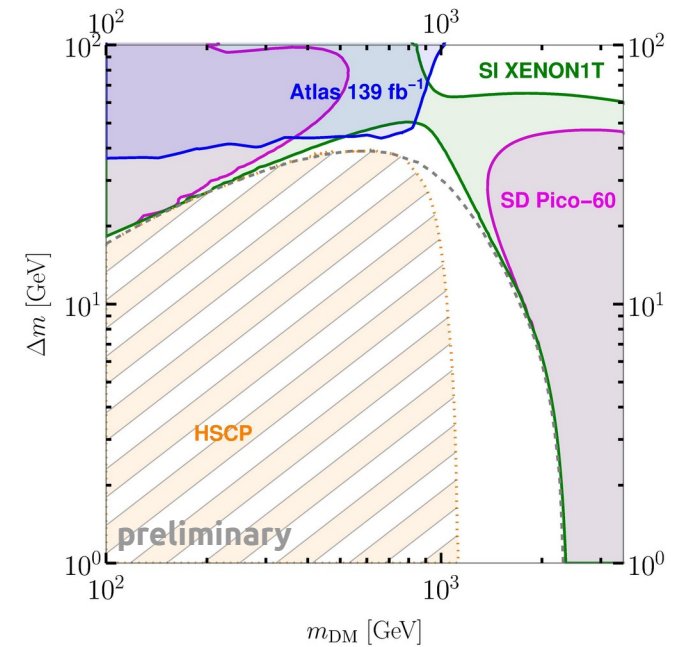
Interplay with long-lived particle searches



perturbative only



+ Sommerfeld enhancement



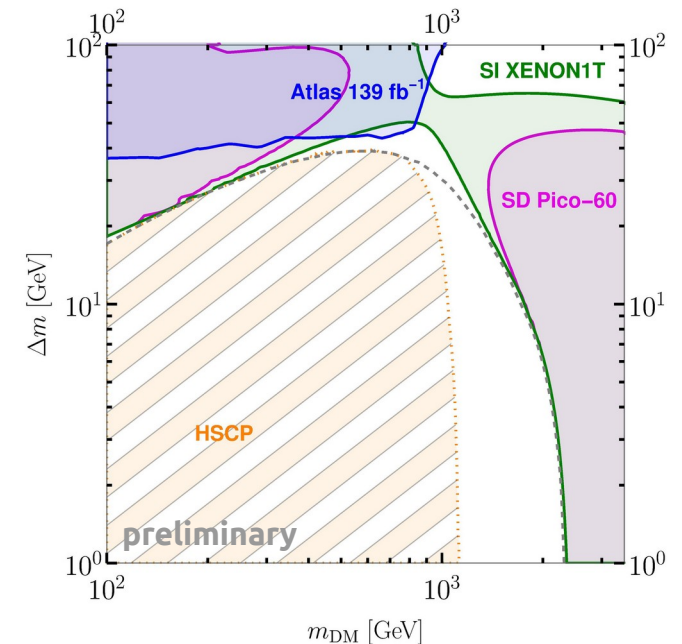
+ bound state formation

Becker, Copello, JH, Mohan, Sengupta, in preparation

Conclusions

- **WIMPs are not dead!**
- **(Colored) coannihilation scenarios could explain the no-show (higher expected DM masses)**
- **effects of Sommerfeld enhancement and bound state formation are sizeable in t-channel models**

For conclusive exclusion of DM freeze-out in such a scenario, non-perturbative effects have to be taken into account!



Thank you for your attention!

