

Dark and visible matter with broken R-parity and the axion multiplet

Jasper Hasenkamp (Hamburg U.)

at **PLANCK 2011**- from the Planck scale to the electroweak scale
(Lisbon, Portugal)

University of Hamburg



Universität Hamburg

Based on **arXiv:1103.6193** (with Jörn Kersten)

1st June 2011

Towards consistent cosmology

- 1) Thermal leptogenesis: origin of **matter**[✓] → no additional ingredients beyond see-saw mechanism.
 - 2) Gravitino **dark matter**[✓]: $\Psi_{3/2}$ inevitable prediction of any local supersymmetric theory → $\Omega_{3/2} = \Omega_{\text{DM}}$ turns gravitino decay problem into a virtue → $\tau_{\text{nlsp}}^{\dagger} \gg 1 \text{ s} \sim t_{\text{BBN}} \not\leftarrow$
- 1+2) \mathcal{R} : can solve NLSP decay problem, such that 1) and 2) still work → nontrivial observation!* (does not work for \tilde{a} LSP)

Consistent cosmology should enable solution of strong CP problem

- 3) Peccei-Quinn mechanism: standard **solution of strong CP problem**?
→ introduces axion $a \xrightarrow{\text{SUSY}} \{a, \phi_{\text{sax}}, \tilde{a}\}$

Solution of the strong CP problem possible? → motivation for \mathcal{R}

[†] $\tau_{\text{nlsp}} \propto M_{\text{Pl}}^2 m_{3/2}^3 / m_{\text{nlsp}}^5$ see, e.g., [Covi, JH, Pokorski, Roberts, 09]

*[Buchmüller, Covi, Hamaguchi, Ibarra, Yanagida, 07]

Axion multiplet poses cosmological problems itself

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{PQ}} \propto 1/f_a$, where $f_a \gtrsim 6 \times 10^8 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_{\tilde{a}}, m_{\text{sax}} \sim m_{3/2} \sim m_{\text{susy}}, m_a \ll \text{eV}$

- $\tilde{a}, \phi_{\text{sax}}$ produced thermally and decay late \rightarrow may not produce (N)LSPs after freeze-out \rightarrow bounds on $f_a, m_{\tilde{a}}, m_{\text{sax}}$ and/or T_R
- ϕ_{sax} also produced in coherent oscillations \rightarrow upper bound on initial amplitude ϕ_{sax}^i
- Ω_a^{ntp} from vacuum misalignment and topological defects \rightarrow upper bound on f_a (often quoted $f_a < 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$)
- $\phi_{\text{sax}} \rightarrow aa$ gives radiation energy \rightarrow constraints on self-coupling λ

- 1) Thermal leptogenesis $\Rightarrow T_R > T_L \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{10} \text{ GeV}) \Rightarrow$ axion multiplet likely enters thermal equilibrium \rightarrow maximal thermal abundance ζ
- 2) Gravitino dark matter \Rightarrow no additional matter allowed ζ

Easy to adapt our work to other situations: without gravitino, leptogenesis,...

Worst case study for the axion multiplet

Impact of broken R-parity

↪ additional \mathcal{R} couplings

i) nonthermal production mechanisms ($\Omega_a^{\text{ntp}}, \phi_{\text{sax}}^i$) not affected

ii) \mathcal{R} interactions of axion multiplet suppressed by:
 f_a and **additionally** by \mathcal{R} coupling

⇒ axion multiplet is produced and decays as if R -parity were conserved!
 (exception \tilde{a} NLSP)

iii) NLSP decays cosmologically fast ($\tau_{\text{nlsp}} \ll t_{\text{BBN}} \sim 1 \text{ s}$)

⇒ $\tilde{a}, \phi_{\text{sax}}$ may decay right before nucleosynthesis $\rightarrow T_{\text{nlsp}}^{\text{fo}}/T_{\text{BBN}} \sim 10^3$

Absence of NLSP decay problem \Rightarrow later decay allowed

What have we done?

- Thermal and nonthermal production mechanisms
- All possible decay channels depending on the axion model and (possibly) the mass spectrum
- DFSZ and KSVZ axion models explicitly → applicable to general axion
- Analytical computations, such that analytical formulae are provided
- Comprise everything in one table for comparison

Results I

[GeV]	standard	\cancel{R}
f_a	$\lesssim \mathbf{10^{10}}$ ($\lesssim 10^{11}$) _{DFSZ}	$\lesssim 10^{10}$
$m_{\tilde{a}}$	$> m_{\tilde{g}} (> m_{\tilde{H}} + m_h)$ _{DFSZ}	$> m_{\text{“nlsp”}}$
m_{sax}	$> 760 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} (> 2m_h)$ _{DFSZ} or $\in \left[5 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}, 2m_{\text{nlsp}} \right]$	$\gtrsim 5 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$
ϕ_{sax}^i	$\lesssim 10^{13} - 10^{15}$	$\lesssim 10^{13} - 10^{15}$

- i) bounds on f_a from particle decay superseded by those from Ω_a^{ntp}
- ii) m_{sax} practically unconstrained
- iii) \tilde{a} NLSP stays excluded, but anywhere else in the spectrum
- iv) x unconstrained for $f_a < 10^{10}$ GeV and $m_{\text{sax}} > 100$ GeV

Naturally expected spectra become allowed

Results II

[GeV]	...	\mathcal{R}	$\mathcal{R} \wedge \Delta _{T < \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}} = \Delta^{\text{max}} = 10^4$
f_a	...	$\lesssim 10^{10}$	$\lesssim 4 \times 10^{12}$
$m_{\tilde{a}}$...	$> m_{\text{nlsp}}$	$\gtrsim \max[m_{\text{nlsp}}, 300 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{11} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{3/2}]$
m_{sax}	...	$\gtrsim 5 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{3/2}$	$\gtrsim 5 \left(\frac{f_a}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{3/2}$
ϕ_{sax}^i	...	$\lesssim 10^{13} - 10^{15}$	$\lesssim 5 \times (10^{14} - 10^{16})$

- v) entropy production very restricted possibility*
- vi) bounds from “standard” Ω_a^{ntp} still severe

Nonthermal production: Matter of axion model building

*Entropy may stem from saxion itself [JH,Kersten, 10].

Conclusions and Outlook

- ☺ naturally expected spectra become allowed
 - when MSSM spectrum known, axion models disfavoured
 - DFSZ vs. KSVZ?
 - ☺ constraints from particle decay are superseded by those from Ω_a^{ntp}
 - How solid are they?
 - ☺ (here) no constraint on saxion-axion-axion-coupling → opportunity to obtain any desired amount of additional radiation energy in the Universe
- ⇒ Motivation for (supersymmetric) axion model building
- ☺ \mathcal{R} does not only solve the NLSP decay problem, but also makes it easier to solve the strong CP problem → additional motivation for the scenario
- ⇒ Do other scenarios enable a solution to the strong CP problem? → blueprint

Strong CP problem serves as an additional motivation for broken R -parity.

Thank you for your attention!

Hopefully, there are comments/questions?