

Warm dark matter from a gravitational freeze-in in extra-dimensions

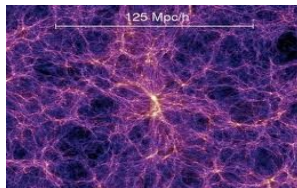
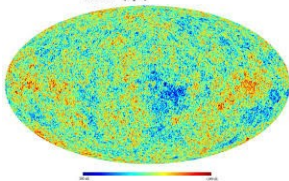
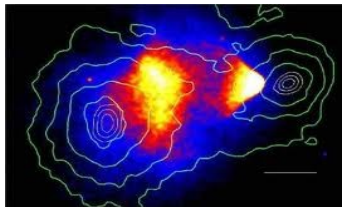
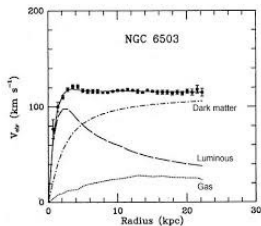
Stefan Vogl

arxiv:2022:08xxx

with: Arturo de Giorgi



What we know



gravitational evidence for dark matter on all scales: rotation curves, clusters, large scale structure, CMB

$$\Omega h^2 \approx 0.12$$

All evidence is gravitational!

What if gravity is the only interaction of a dark matter particle?

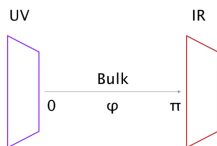
Ideas discussed in the literature

- ▶ Planckian interacting dark matter [1511.03278](#)
- ▶ gravitational production during inflation [e.g. 1804.07471](#)
- ▶ ...

common theme: very heavy dark matter with no associated observable

Can we keep simplicity of idea (gravitational interacting particle as dark matter) and allow for more interesting observational consequences?

Extra-dimensions



Nice feature: the UV-problems we introduce are similar to the ones we have with GR anyways

- ▶ one large extra-dimension/warped extra-dimension with two branes a la Randall-Sundrum
- ▶ only gravity propagates in 5th dimension
- ▶ all matter (SM and DM) on the brane

Production mechanism

Crucial part of interaction:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \sum_i \frac{1}{\Lambda} T_{\mu\nu} h_i^{\mu\nu}$$

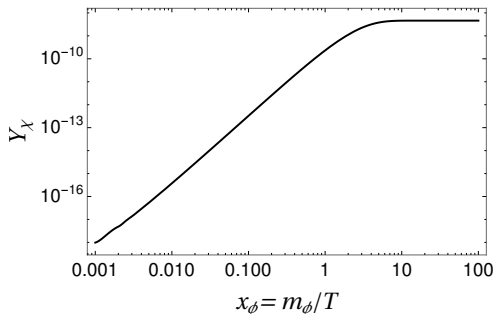
infinite tower of KK gravitons with increasing mass

- ▶ model characterized by three parameters
 - ▶ dark matter mass m_{DM}
 - ▶ first graviton mass m_1
 - ▶ strength of interaction Λ
- ▶ for $\Lambda = \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV})$ freeze-out possible
possible but strongly constrained by LHC searches de Giorgi, SV 21
- ▶ for $\Lambda \gg 1 \text{ TeV}$ freeze-in production possible
more about this option \rightarrow rest of this talk

The idea: Freeze-in

- ▶ very weak interaction strength
- ▶ initially DM not part of the high energy plasma in the early Universe
- ▶ interactions too slow to reach equilibrium
- ▶ slow build up of population as Universe expands

$$\frac{dY_\chi}{dx_\phi} = \frac{1}{3H} \frac{ds}{dx_\phi} \left[-\frac{\Gamma}{s} Y_\phi + \dots \right]$$



Freeze-in extra-dimensions

- ▶ KK-graviton branching ratio to DM is $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$
→ thermalization hard to avoid if KK-gravitons part of plasma
⇒ freeze-in of KK-gravitons that decay to DM later (sequential freeze-in)
- ▶ contributions from whole KK-tower needs to be taken into account

$$\frac{dY}{dT} = - \sum_i \frac{\gamma_i}{HsT} \mathcal{B}(h_i \rightarrow \bar{\psi}\psi)$$

- ▶ nice analytic approximations for sum over masses and temperature integral possible for all parameter ranges

$$\text{e.g. for } m_1 \ll T_R: \quad Y \approx 4 \times 10^{-6} \frac{M_{Pl} T_r^2}{m_1 \Lambda^2}$$

What are the signature?

- ▶ preferred parameters hard to test in experiments
 - ▶ LHC ✗
 - ▶ fifth force searches ✗
- ▶ parameters can be tested by cosmological observations
 - ▶ structure formation (warm dark matter) ✓
 - ▶ BBN ✓

Warm dark matter 101

Note: Simplified arguments!

- ▶ KK-gravitons long-lived and redshift as matter
→ DM produced with momentum $p \gg T_{SM}$
⇒ warm dark matter with non-thermal velocity distribution
- ▶ free streaming erases structures smaller than distance traveled since production

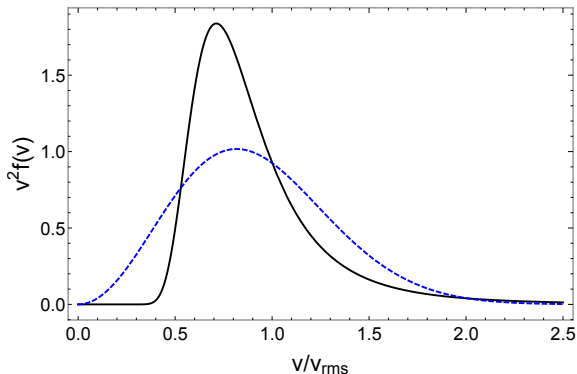
$$\lambda_{FS} = \int_1^{a_{prod}} da \frac{v(a)}{H(a)}$$

- ▶ warm dark matter → λ_{FS} at the edge of observational limits
⇒ $v_{today} \lesssim 7$ m/s
- ▶ velocity of particle produced from decay of heavy parent is

$$v_{0,i} \approx \frac{m_i}{2m_{DM}} \frac{a_d}{a_0} = \frac{m_i}{2m_{DM}} \left(\frac{g_0}{g_d} \right)^{1/3} \frac{T_0}{T_d}$$

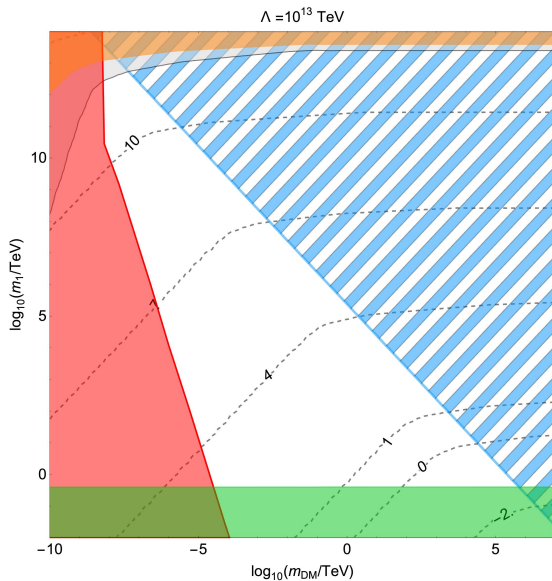
- ▶ ⇒ can compute v (or $f(v)$) if we know when DM is produced

Velocity distribution



- ▶ typically limits reported for thermal distribution
- ▶ complicated analysis of structure formation needed for full picture
- ▶ approximate limit by comparing v_{rms}

Parameter space freeze-in



Summary

- ▶ dark matter can be produced by gravitational freeze-in in extra-dimensional models
- ▶ very high Λ possible
- ▶ freeze-in largely unconstrained by experiments
- ▶ parts of parameter space excluded by cosmology (warm dark matter)
improvements of test of warm dark matter expected in next years