UCLA Dark Matter 2023

Catastrogenesis: ALP or PBH Dark Matter Anna Simpson and Jonah Hyman (UCLA) ansimps@g.ucla.edu, jthyman@physics.ucla.edu Based on hep-ph 2103.07625, 2207.07126, and 2303.14107 (with G. Gelmini and E. Vitagliano)

Stable ALPs

- ALPs can make up the bulk of the DM
- Wall annihilation produces GWs $\sim 10^{-15} \,\mathrm{Hz}$ (possibly detectable by CMB/astrometry probes) for $m_a < 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{GeV}$

Catastrogenesis: The production of axion-like particles (ALPs), gravitational waves (GWs), and primordial black holes (PBHs) by the annihilation of a cosmic string-wall system.

Unstable ALPs, PBH DM

- ALPs decay into SM products that thermalize
- Lab limits require $m_a > 1 \,\mathrm{GeV} 1 \,\mathrm{TeV}$ (depending on coupling)
- Could produce asteroid-mass PBHs that can be all the DM $(10^{-16} 10^{-10} M_{\odot})$
- Could produce $GWs > 10^{-6} Hz$ (possibly)

• Could produce small amount of supermassive PBHs



Gray line: $\alpha = 7$; larger values of α below Green vertical lines: annihilation temperatures (from the Greek καταστροφή, "annihilation")



detectable by future GW detectors)





After annihilation starts,



(Simulations: Kawasaki et al. 2015, 1412.0789)



Black slanted lines: Spectrum for $T_{\rm ann} = 100 \, {\rm eV}$ Black dashed line: GW frequency at matter-radiation equality Purple vertical line: leftmost limit for where ALPs can be all the DM (due to CMB bounds alone)

Regions of Interest



Cosmology

- The global U(1) symmetry is spontaneously broken, leading to the formation of cosmic strings, which shortly after enter into a "scaling" regime.
- 2. Domain walls form due to the explicit U(1) breaking in the 2nd term, forming a string-wall system (another scaling regime).
- 3. Domain walls annihilate due to the small bias $\sim \epsilon_b v^4$ between adjacent vacua.
- 4. PBHs may form at the end of the annihilation process from spherically symmetric collapse of closed walls (Ferrer et al. 2019, 1807.01707).



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