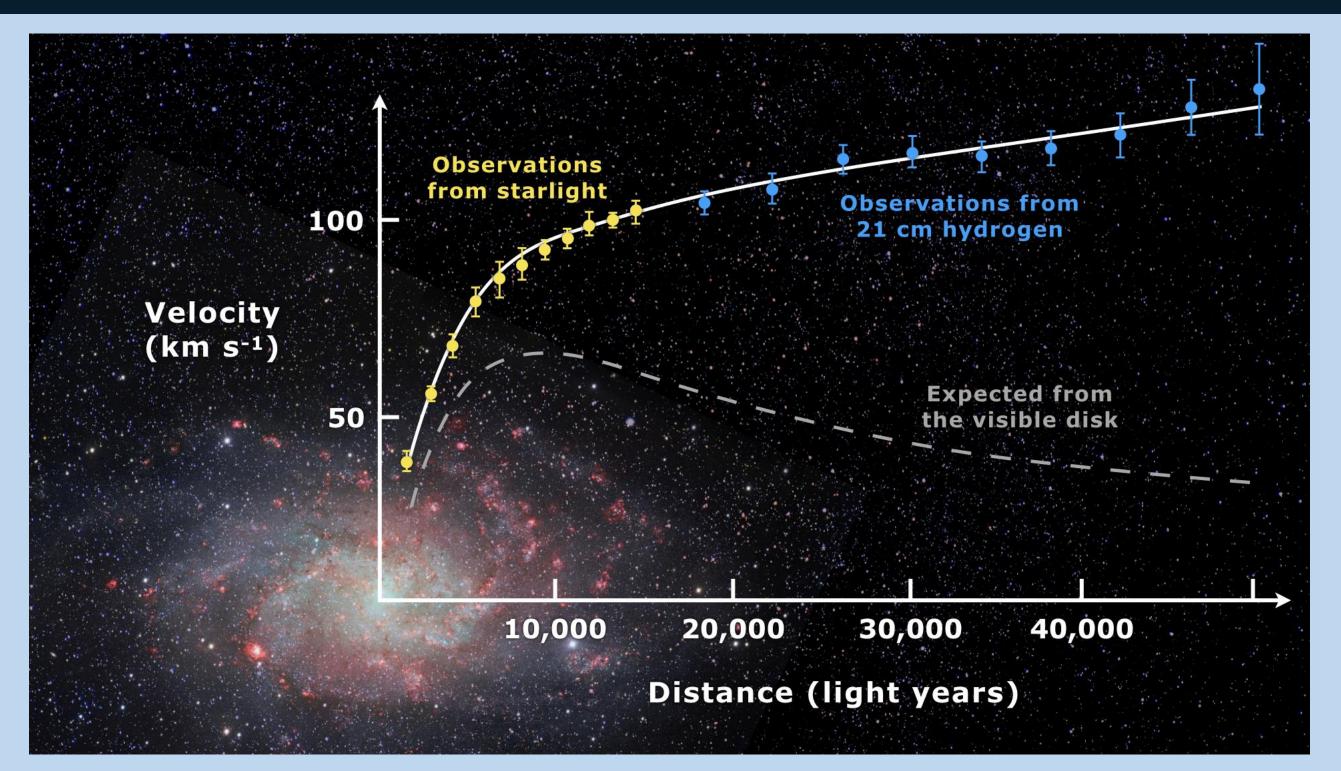
Scattering Amplitudes of Massive Spin-2 Kaluza-Klein States with Matter

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Dark Matter Evidence







Compact Extra-Dimensions

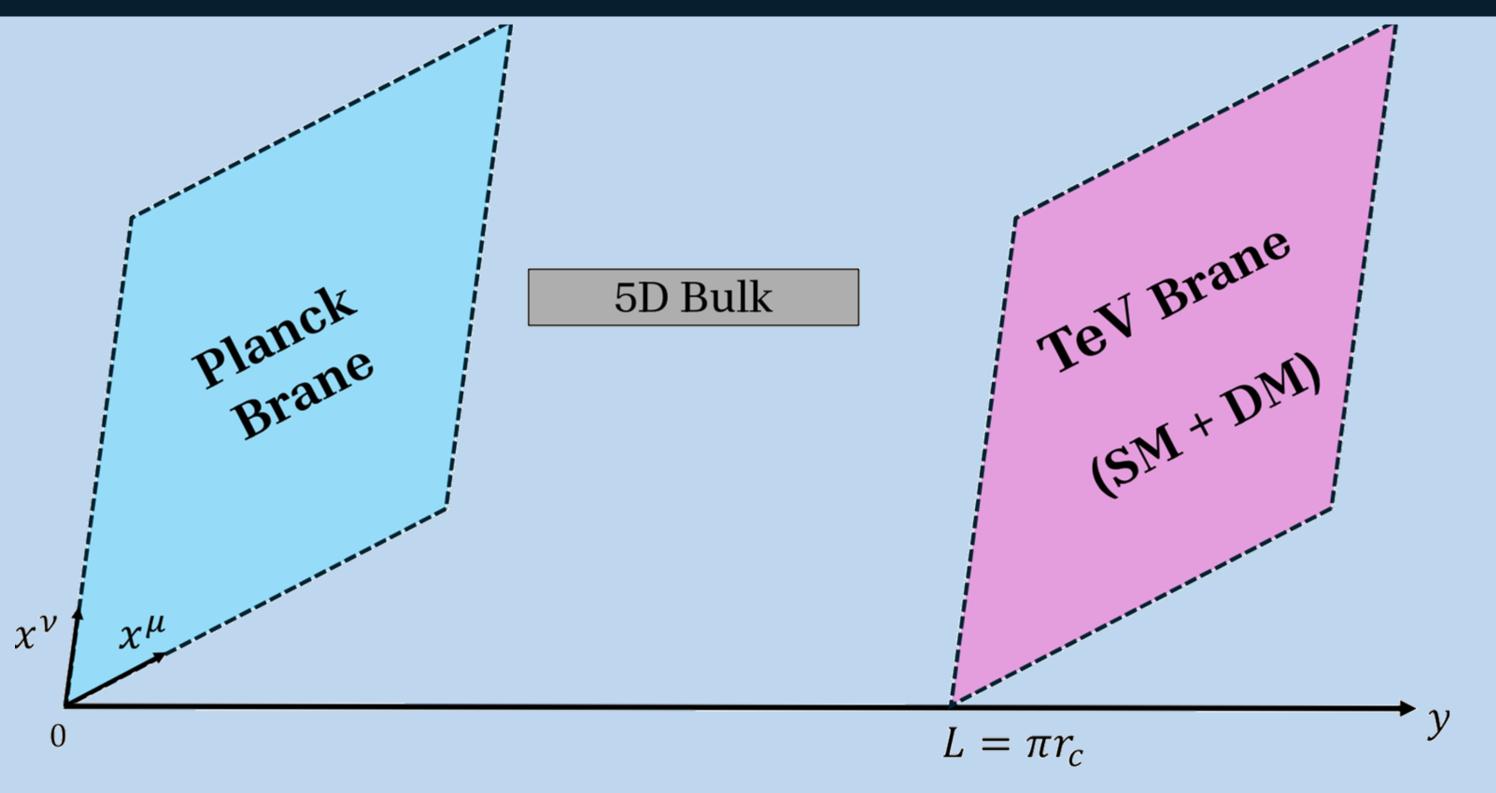
- No Higgs mechanism for spin-2 fields look to extra-dimensions for equivalent mechanism and hierarchy solution.
- 4D coordinate x, additional coordinate y, expansion parameter κ_5 .
- Weak field expansion $G_{AB} = \eta_{AB} + \kappa_5 \tilde{h}_{AB}$.
- Assume KK decomposition of wavefunctions ψ_n is extra-dim profile of mode:

$$\hat{\phi}(x,y) \sim \sum_{n} \phi_n(x) \psi_n(y)$$
.

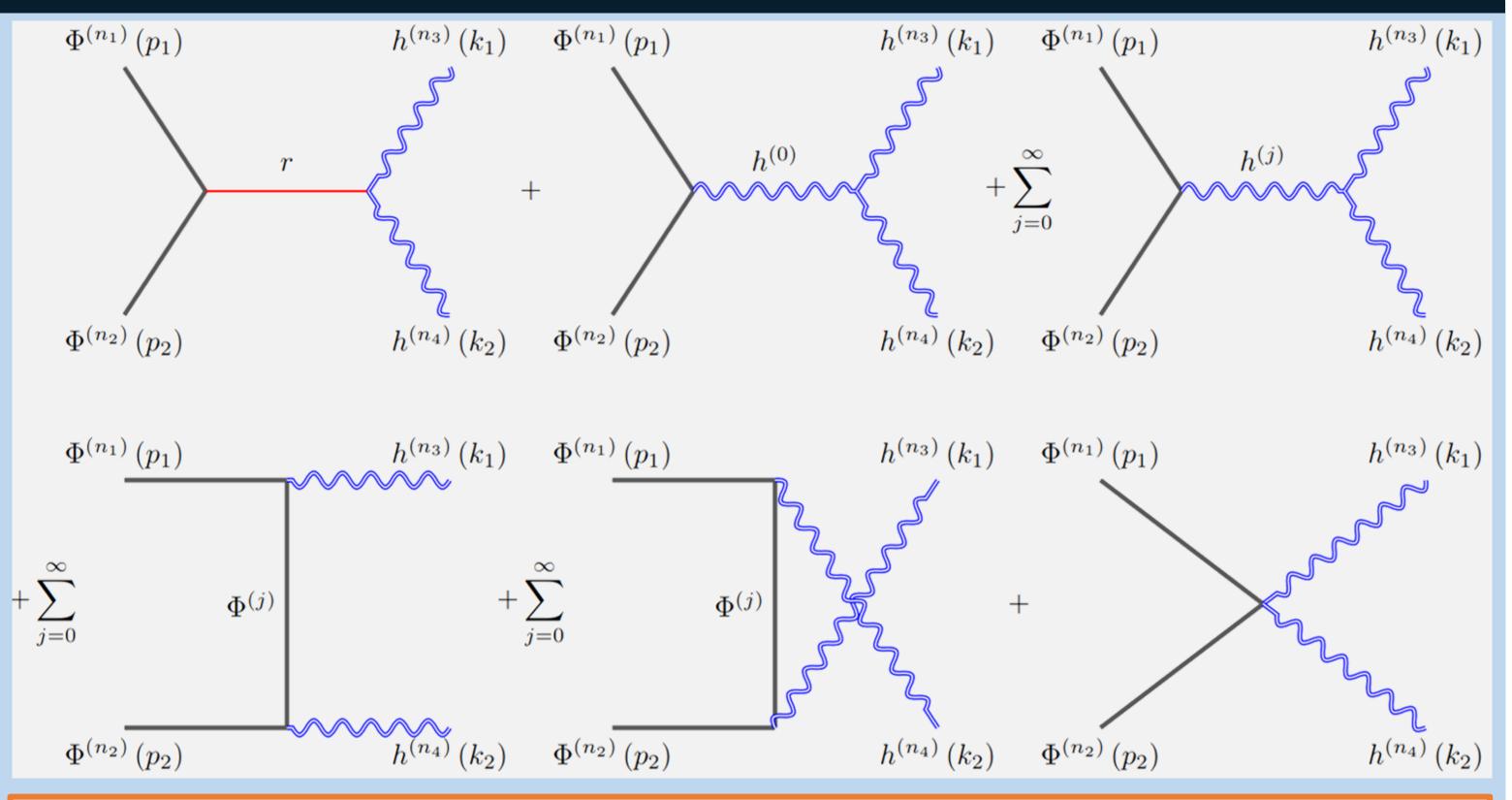
Image from De Leo [1], highlighting discrepancy in observed and expected galactic rotational curves.

- The ψ_n satisfy Sturm-Liouville equation generates discrete mass spectrum without breaking coordinate invariance!
- Particle coupling \propto overlap integral of profiles ψ_n .
- Need appropriate boundary conditions Randall-Sundrum 1 (RS1) Model [2,3].

Randall-Sundrum 1 Model



Matter Calculation



- Two 4D spacetime slices (branes) at y = 0 (Planck) and $y = L = \pi r_c$ (TeV).
- Warped geometries described by below metric, with warping k and fluctuations $\hat{h}_{\mu\nu}$ (Spin-2) and \hat{r} (Spin-0 / Radion):

$$G_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2(k|y|+\hat{u})} (\eta_{\mu\nu} + \kappa_5 \hat{h}_{\mu\nu}) & 0 \\ 0 & -(1+2\hat{u})^2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \hat{u} = \frac{\kappa_5 \hat{r}}{2\sqrt{6}} e^{k(2|y|-L)}.$$

- A natural solution to electroweak hierarchy problem.
- Planck Higgs VEV exponentially warped down compared to TeV Higgs VEV.
- Effective 4D gravitational coupling minimally altered:

$$\kappa_{4}^{L} \langle \Phi \rangle_{\text{Pl}} \qquad \kappa_{4}^{2} = \left(\frac{k}{1 - e^{-2kL}}\right) \kappa_{5}^{2}$$

All annihilation processes of bulk and brane-localised DM candidates $\Phi = S, \psi, V$ (Scalar, Fermion and Vector) to external spin-2 modes (h).

- Testing for unitarity expect no additional scale dependence in amplitudes.
- Unitarity requires high energy amplitudes grow $\propto s\kappa_4^2 = E^2/\Lambda^2$, where Λ is the effective cutoff energy.
- In full extra-dimensional models, do not expect additional scales due to higher dimensional diffeomorphism – general coordinate invariance of General Relativity.
- Longitudinal modes of spin-2 fields naively generate the worst behaviour at E^2/m_n^2 per leg we examine these modes in detail.

Results	Future Work
Elastic Brane Localised (B-L) Matter Scattering $(n_3 = n_4 = n)$ B-L Scalar: $\mathcal{M} = -\frac{s\kappa_4^2(3\cos 2\theta + 1)}{96} [k^{(n)}(\bar{y})]^2 + \mathcal{O}(s^0).$	 Radion field introduces long-range force → branes can collapse. Introduce bulk scalar field to stabilise geometry. Mixes with radion → creates massive KK tower (Goldberger-Wise GW [3]). Test unitarity for external Goldberger-Wise states included.

B-L Fermion:
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{s\kappa_4^2 \sin 2\theta}{32} \left[k^{(n)}(\bar{y}) \right]^2 + \mathcal{O}(s^0).$$

B-L Vector:
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{s\kappa_4^2 (3\cos 2\theta + 1)}{96} \left[k^{(n)}(\bar{y}) \right]^2.$$

221017 provide the Na $\langle \Phi \rangle_{\rm TeV} = e^{-1}$

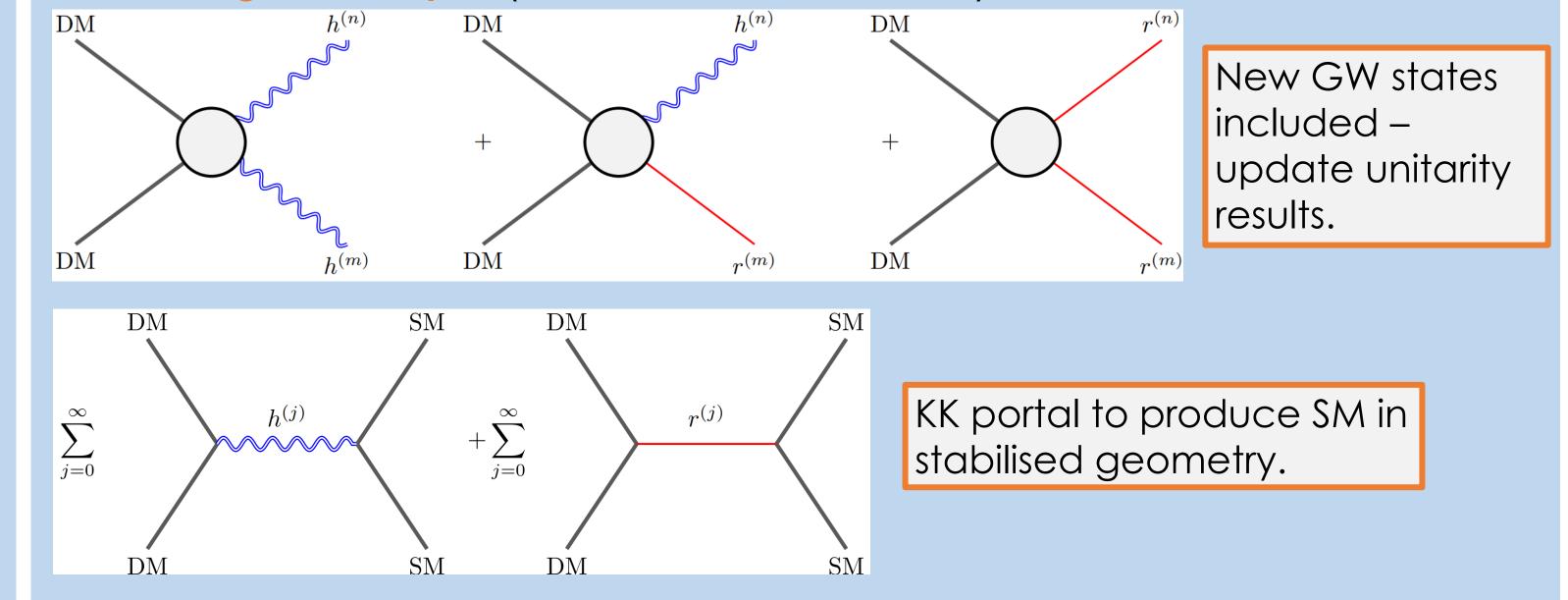
Elastic Bulk Matter Scattering $(n_1 = n_2 = m, n_3 = n_4 = n)$

Bulk Scalar:
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{s\kappa_4^2(1-\cos 2\theta)}{32} \left\langle k^{(n)}k^{(n)}f_S^{(m)}f_S^{(m)} \right\rangle_S + \mathcal{O}(s^0).$$

Bulk Fermion: $\mathcal{M} = \frac{s\kappa_4^2\sin 2\theta}{32} \left\langle k^{(n)}k^{(n)}f_{\psi_{L/R}}^{(m)}f_{\psi_{L/R}}^{(m)} \right\rangle_{\psi} + \mathcal{O}(s^0).$

Bulk Vector:
$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{s\kappa_4(3\cos 2\theta + 1)}{96} \left\langle k^{(n)}k^{(n)}f_V^{(m)}f_V^{(m)} \right\rangle_V + \mathcal{O}(s^0).$$

Amplitudes grow $\propto s\kappa_4^2$ and external spin-2 modes behave as scalar fields $k^{(n)}$. \rightarrow Goldstone Equivalence Theorem verification (see Phys. Rev. D 109, 075016)! Scanning parameter space to find DM family which saturates the relic density – Results to be released shortly in collaboration with George Sanamyan (MPhil. at Uni of Adelaide).



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e authors thank Dennis Foren for collaboration during the initial stages of this work. The work of RSC, EHS, and XW was supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. PHY- 0177. JAG acknowledges the support he has received for his research through the provision of an Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship. Support for this work was ovided by the University of Adelaide and the Australian Research Council through the Centre of Excellence for Dark Matter Particle Physics (CE200100008). The work of KM was supported in part by National Science Foundation under Grant No. PHY-2310497. JAG and DS thank Anthony G. Williams for fruitful discussions.	 [1] De Leo, M 2018, Rotation curve of spiral galaxy Messier 33 (Triangulum), viewed 18/08/24, [2] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 3370 (1999), arXiv:hep-ph/9905221. [3] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [4] W. D. Goldberger and M. B. Wise, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4922 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [5] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [6] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [7] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [8] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [9] L. Randall and R. Sundrum, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4690 (1999), arXiv:hep-th/9906064. [1] De Leo, M 2018, Rotation curve of spiral galaxy Messier 33 (I w. D. Goldberger and M. B. Wise, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 4922 (1999), arXiv:hep-ph/9907447.