

Filippo Sala
(U. Bologna)

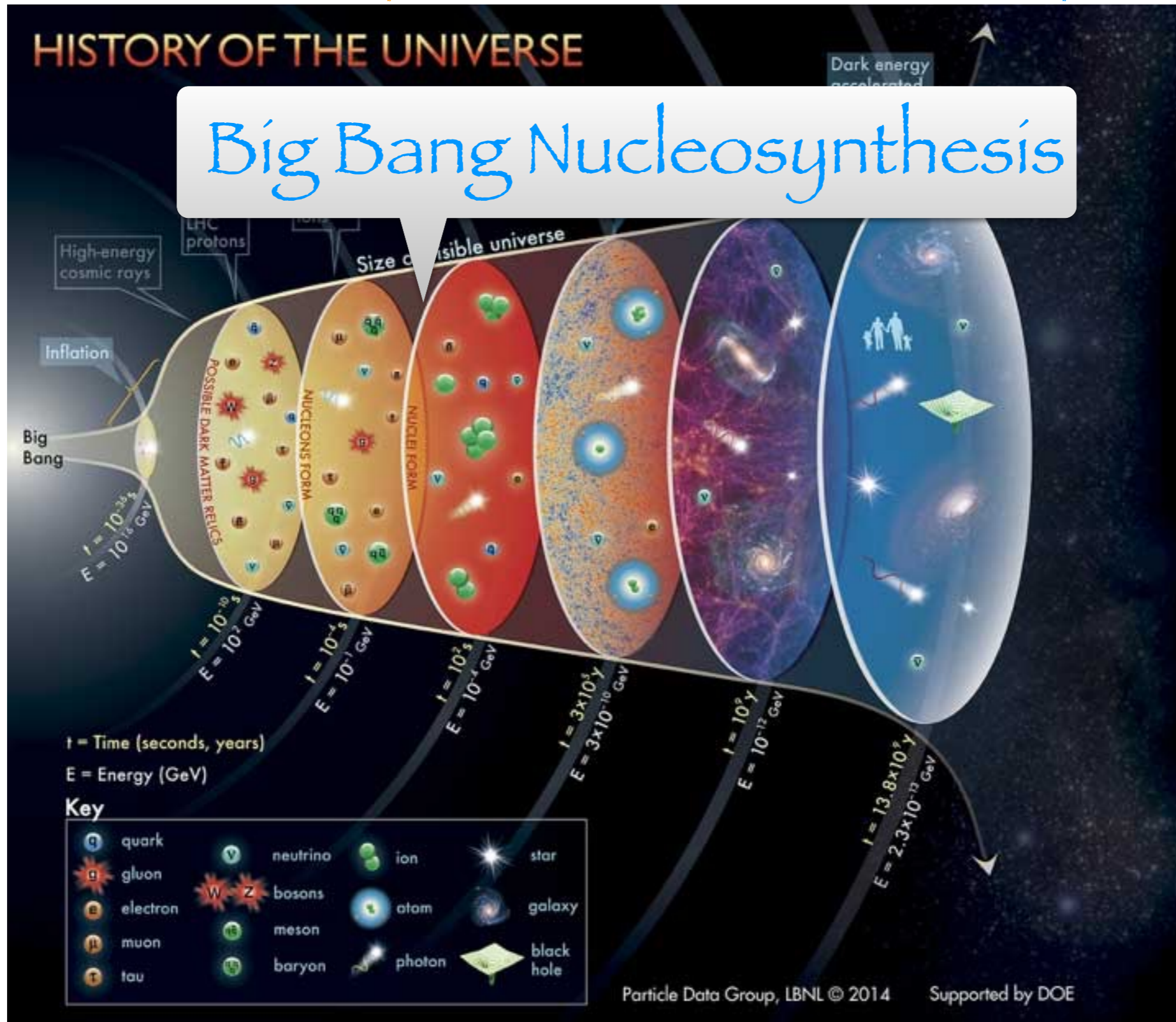
Dark Showers Workshop
21 Jan 2025

Not Tested

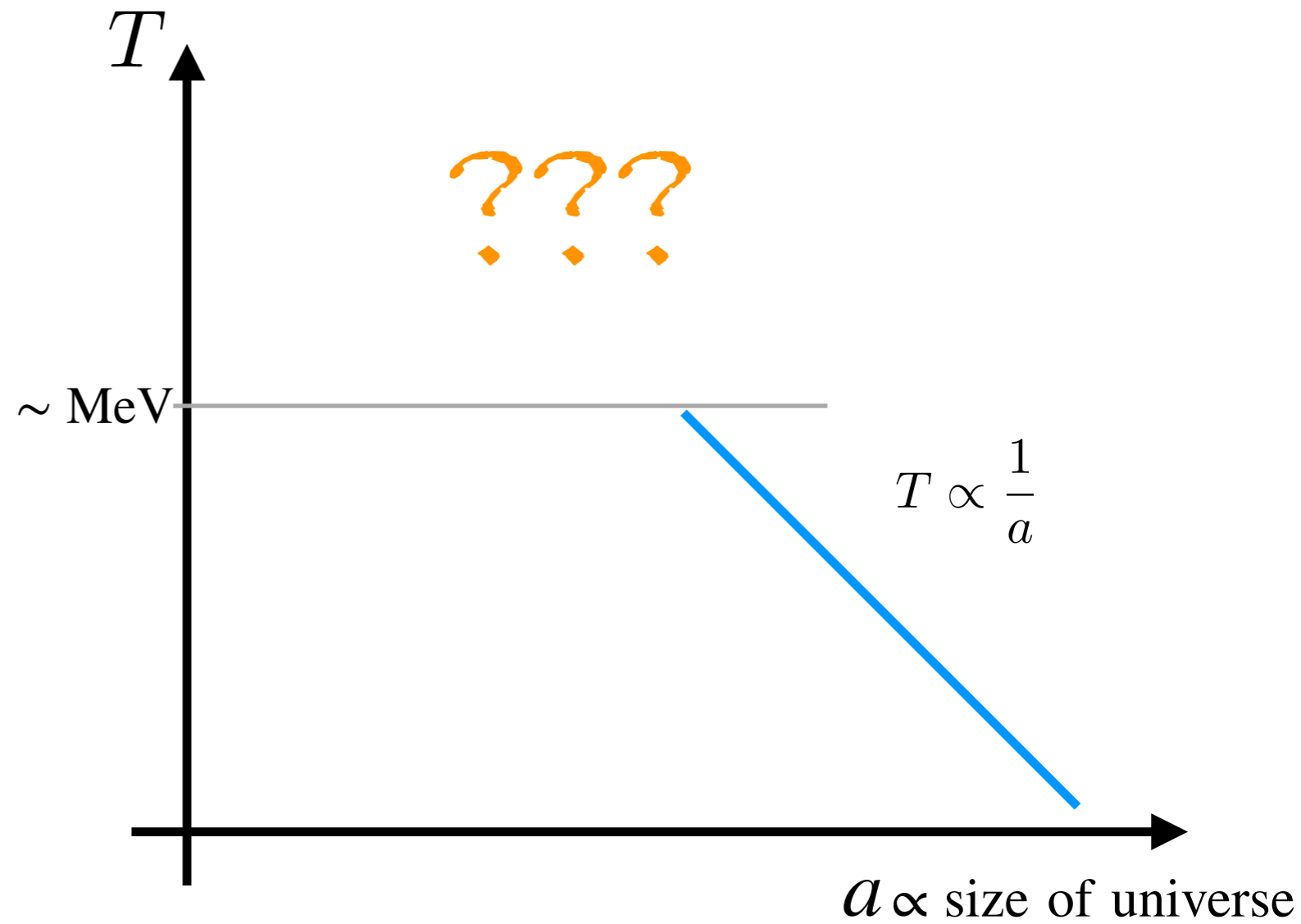
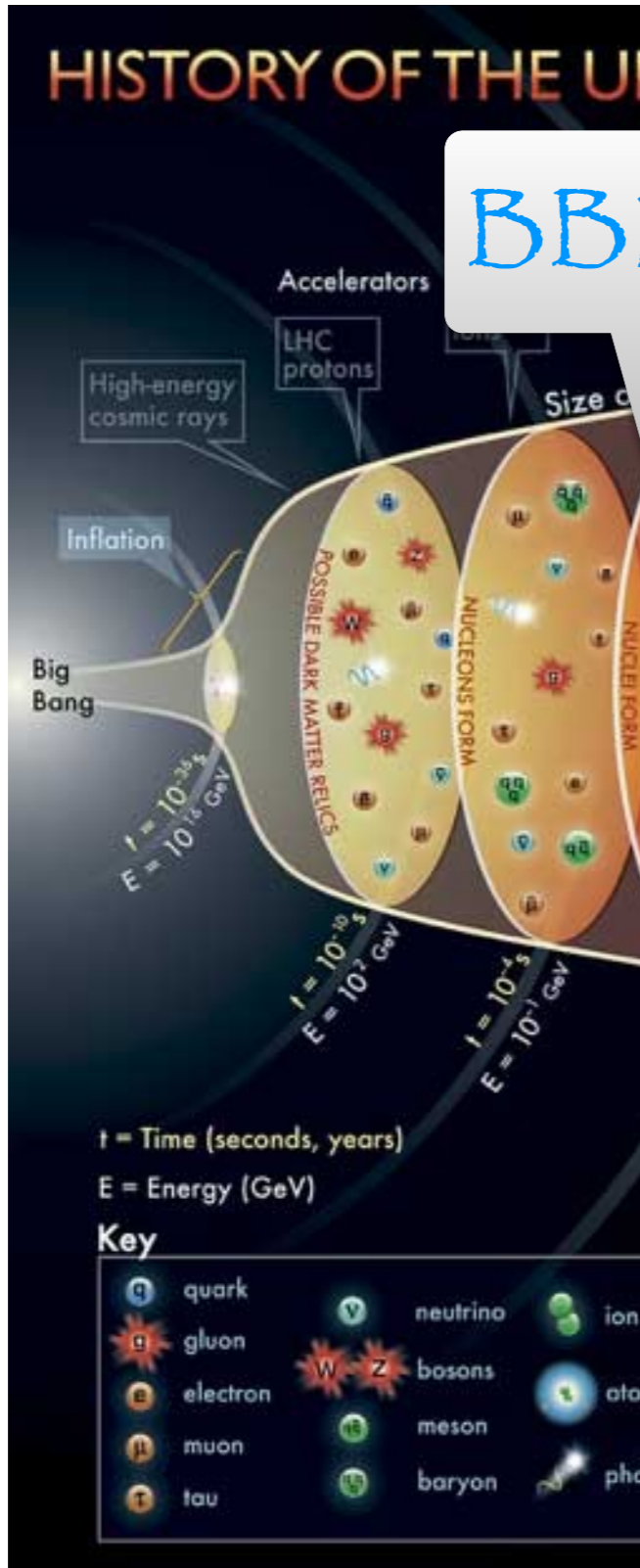
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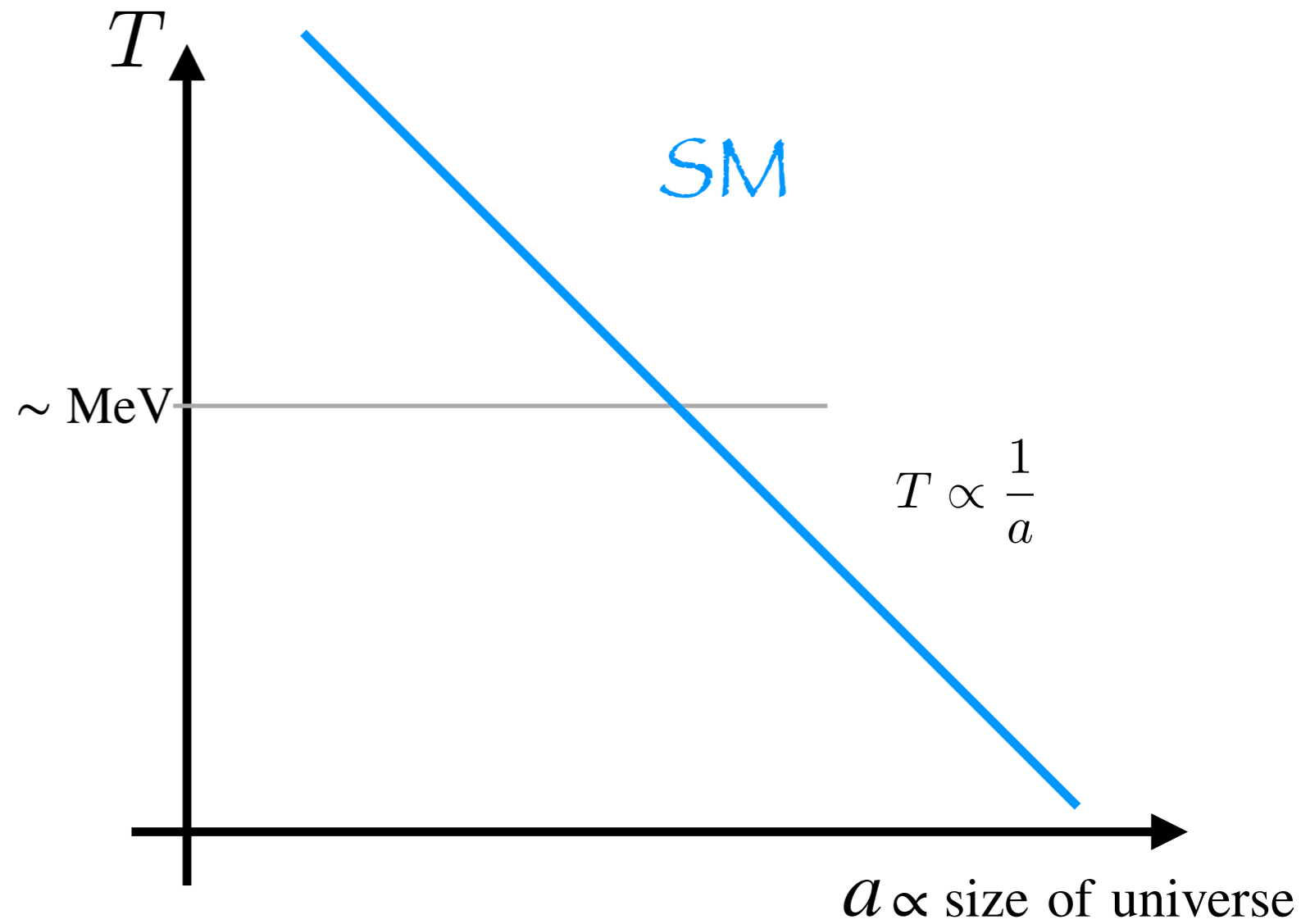
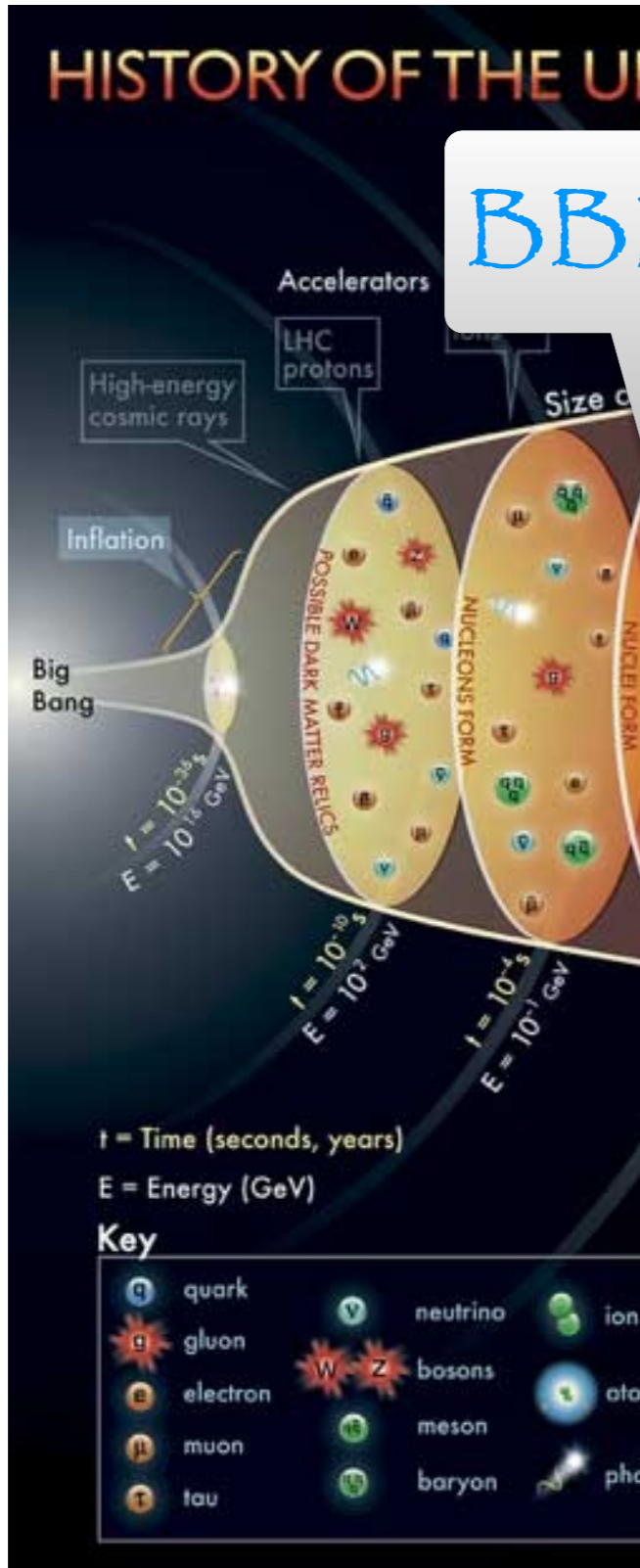
Smaller Temperature



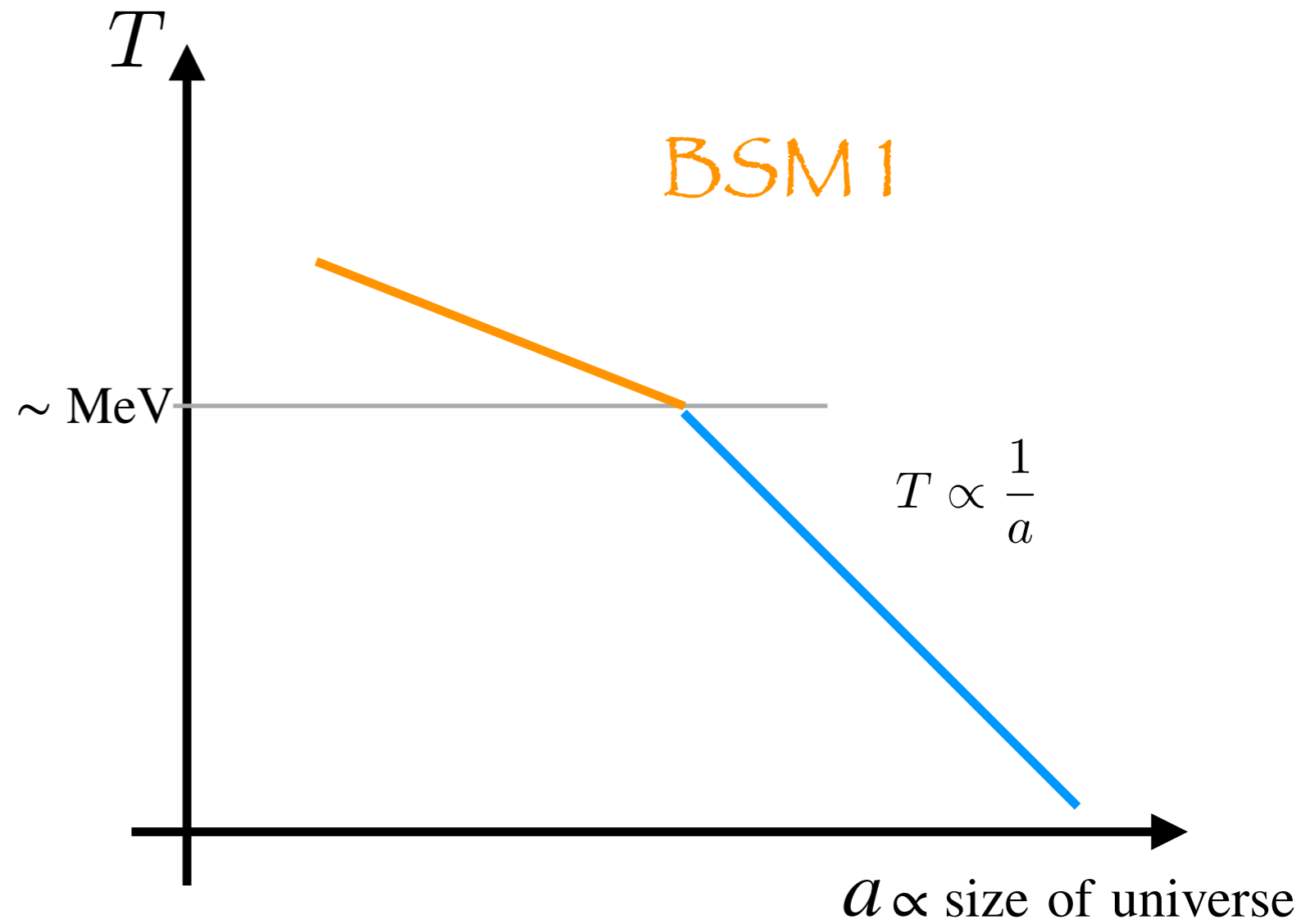
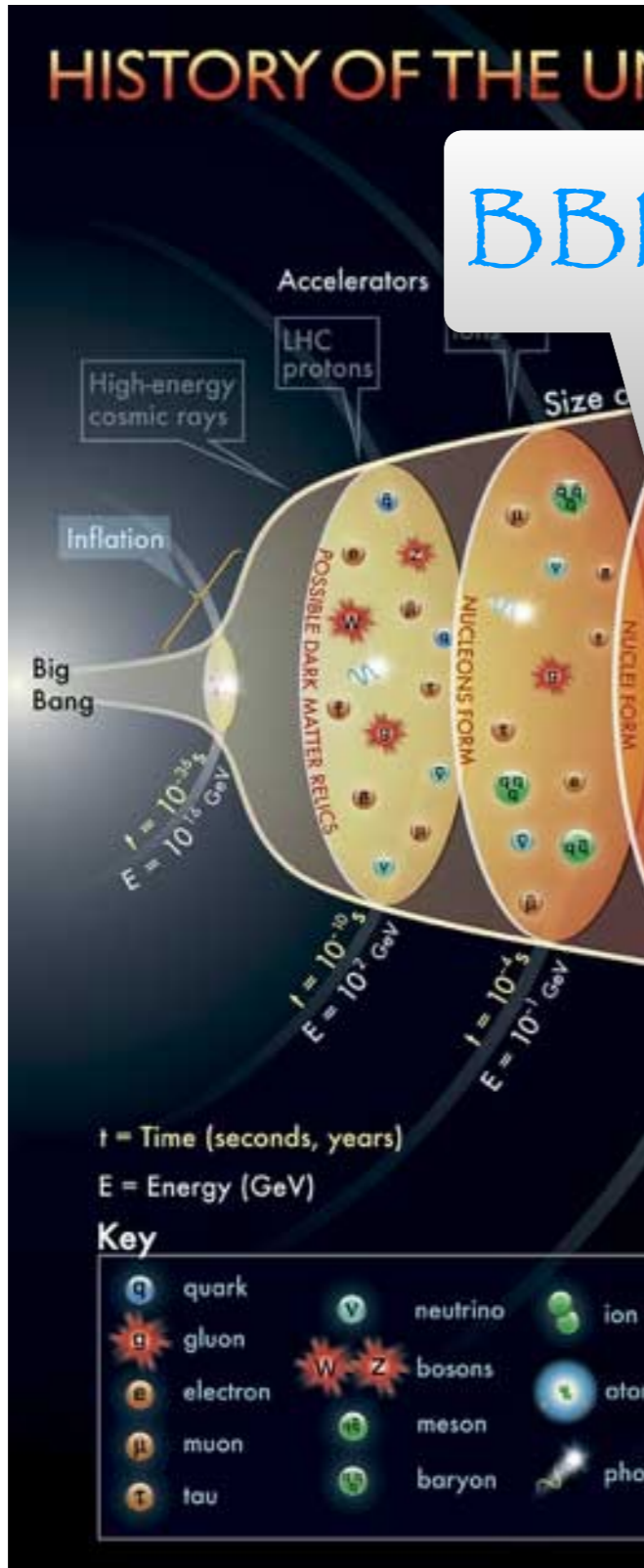
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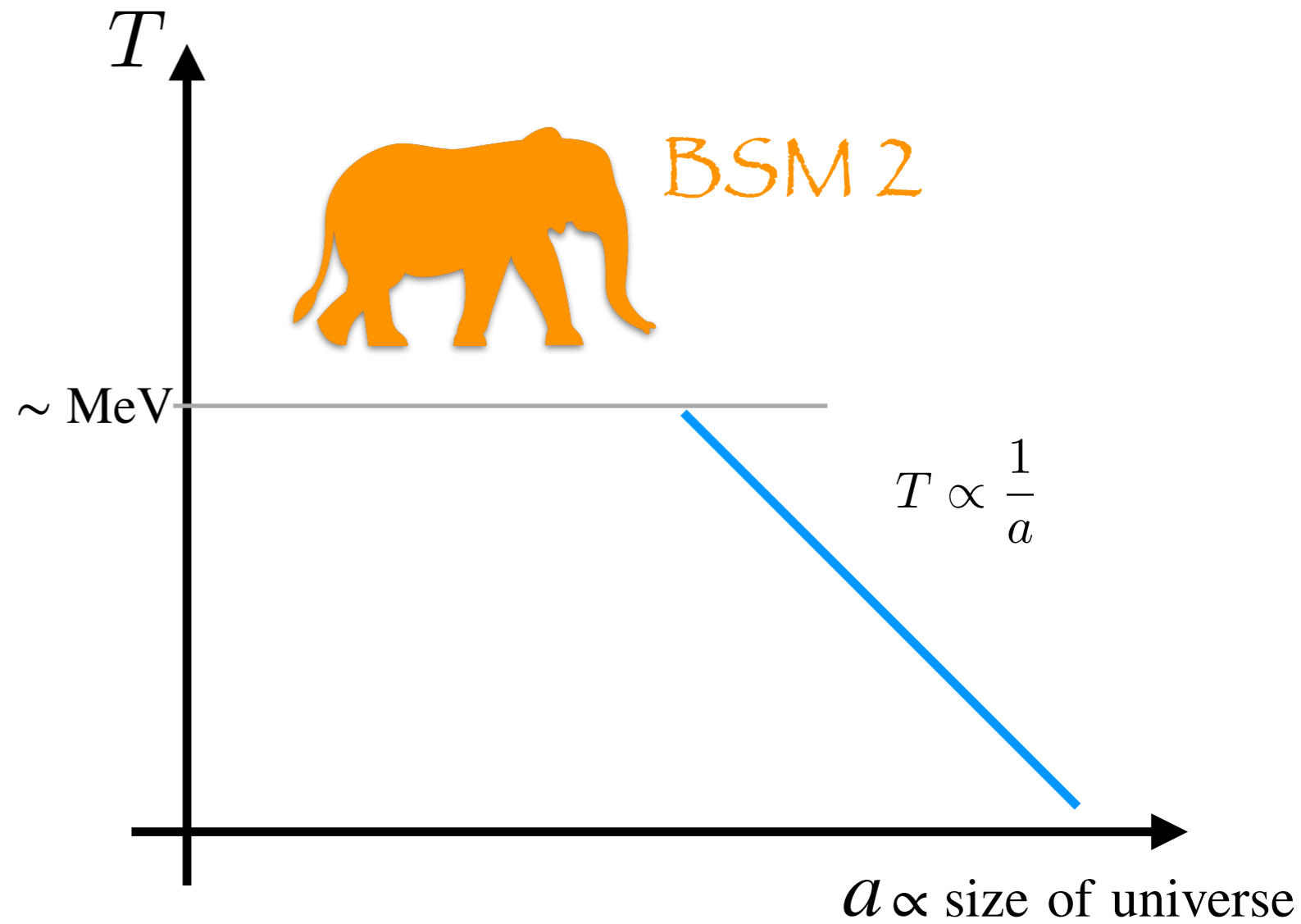
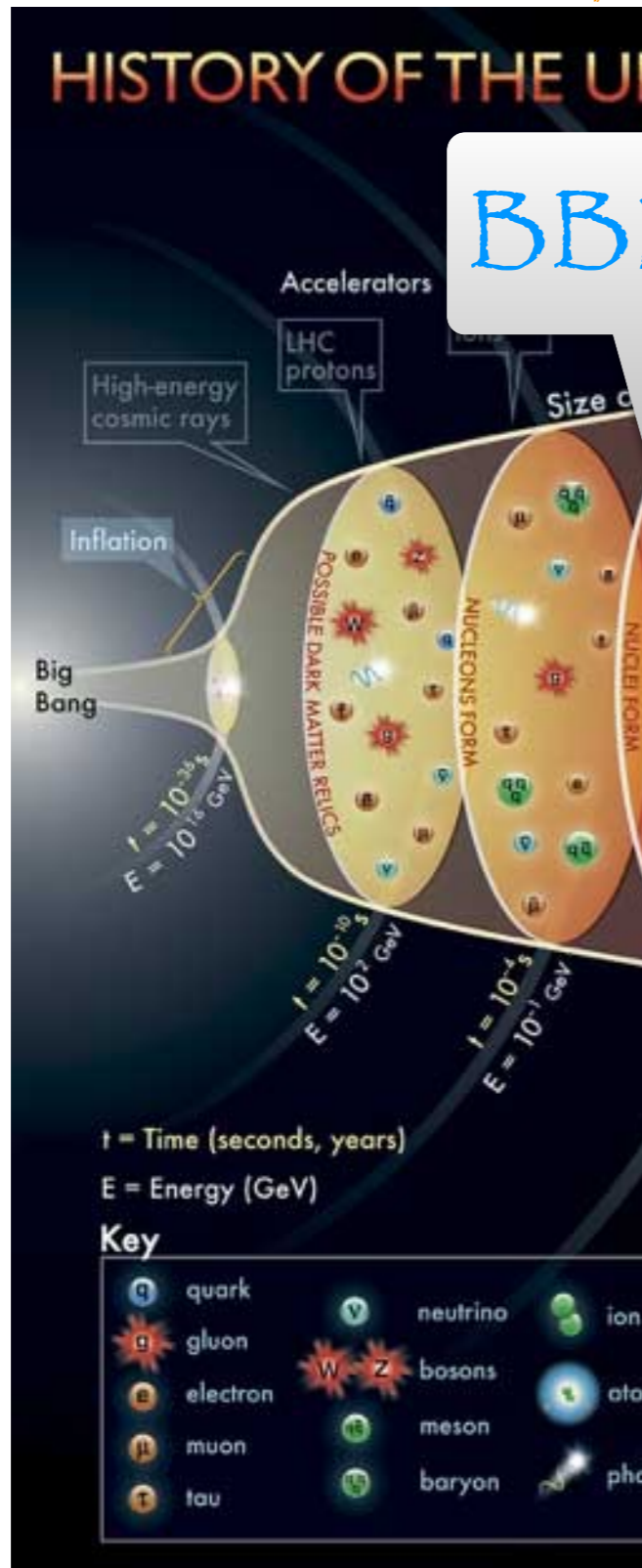
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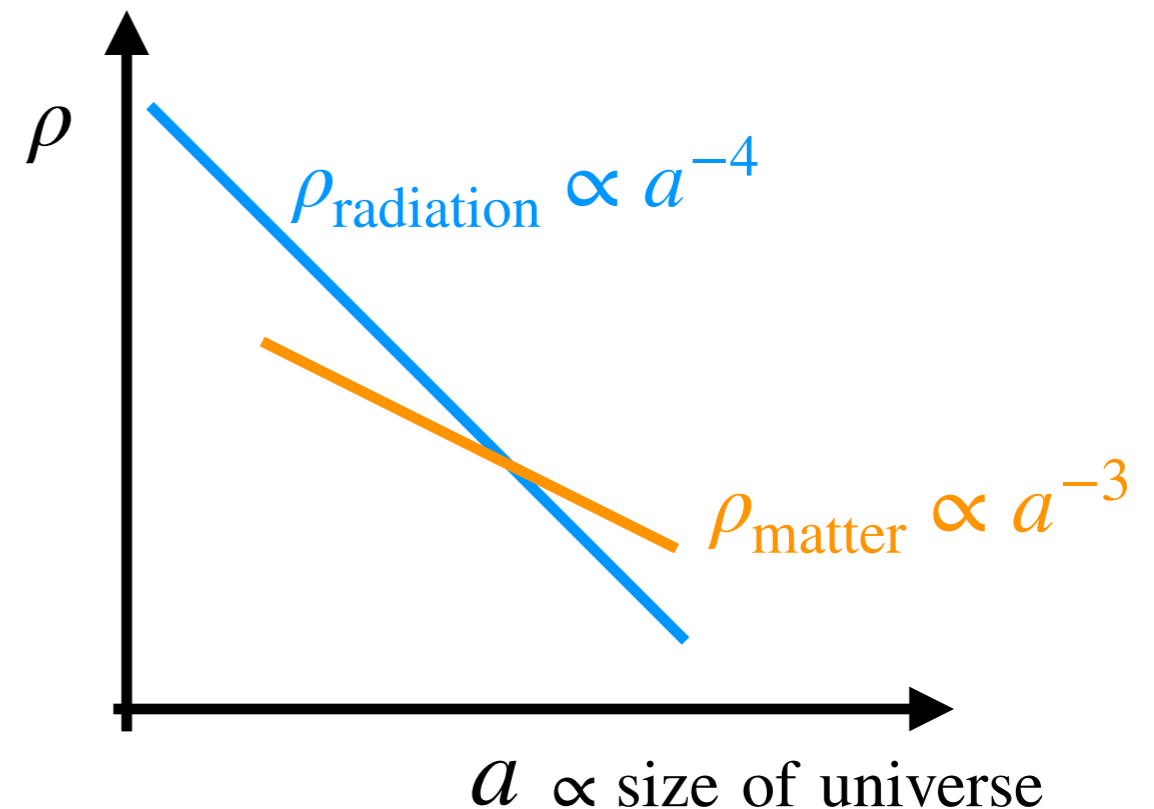


Matter Domination

Matter dominates over Radiation at late times, e.g. Dark Matter today

Matter: $m \gg T$

Radiation: $m \ll T$

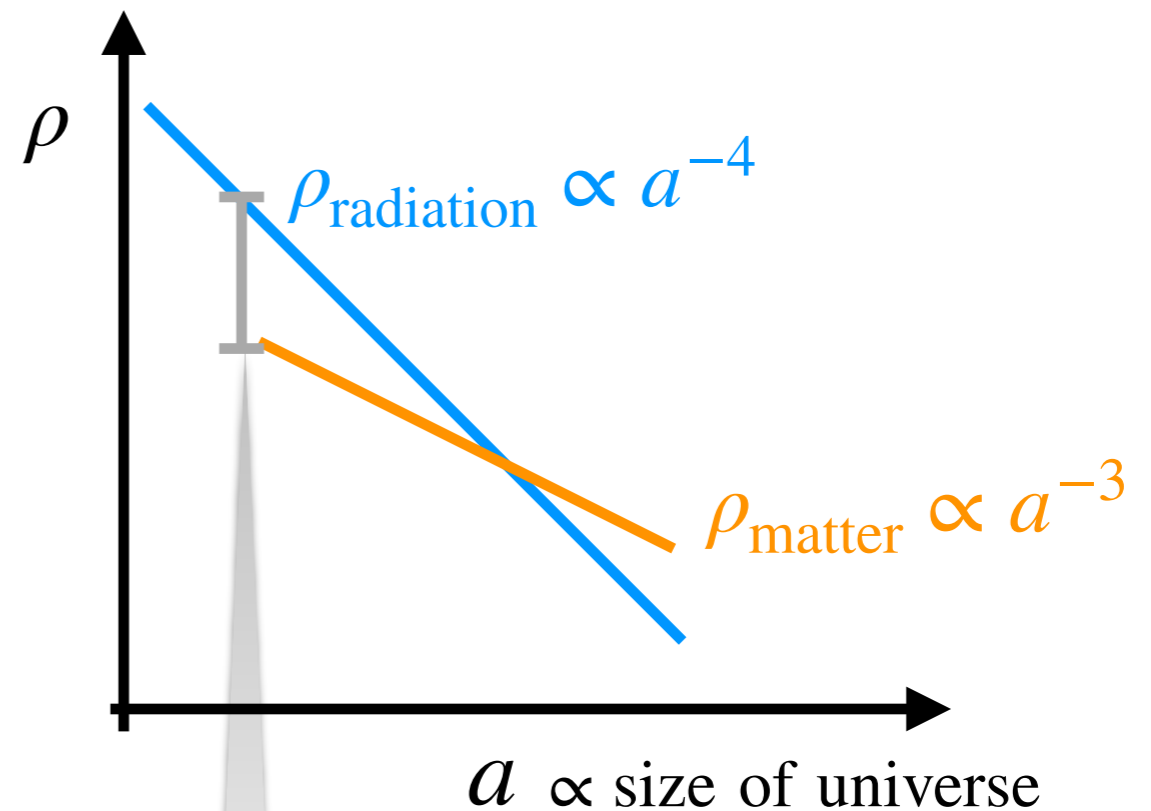


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Radiation: $m \ll T$



If Matter at thermal equilibrium $\rightarrow \rho_{\text{matter}} \propto \exp(-m/T) \lll \rho_{\text{rad}} \propto T^4$

Early Matter Domination

Add to SM particle(s) that satisfy conditions:

1) $\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{m^2} \ll \tau \lesssim \text{sec}$ decay after becoming matter $T_{\text{decay}} \ll m$
before spoiling **BBN** $T_{\text{decay}} \gtrsim \text{MeV}$

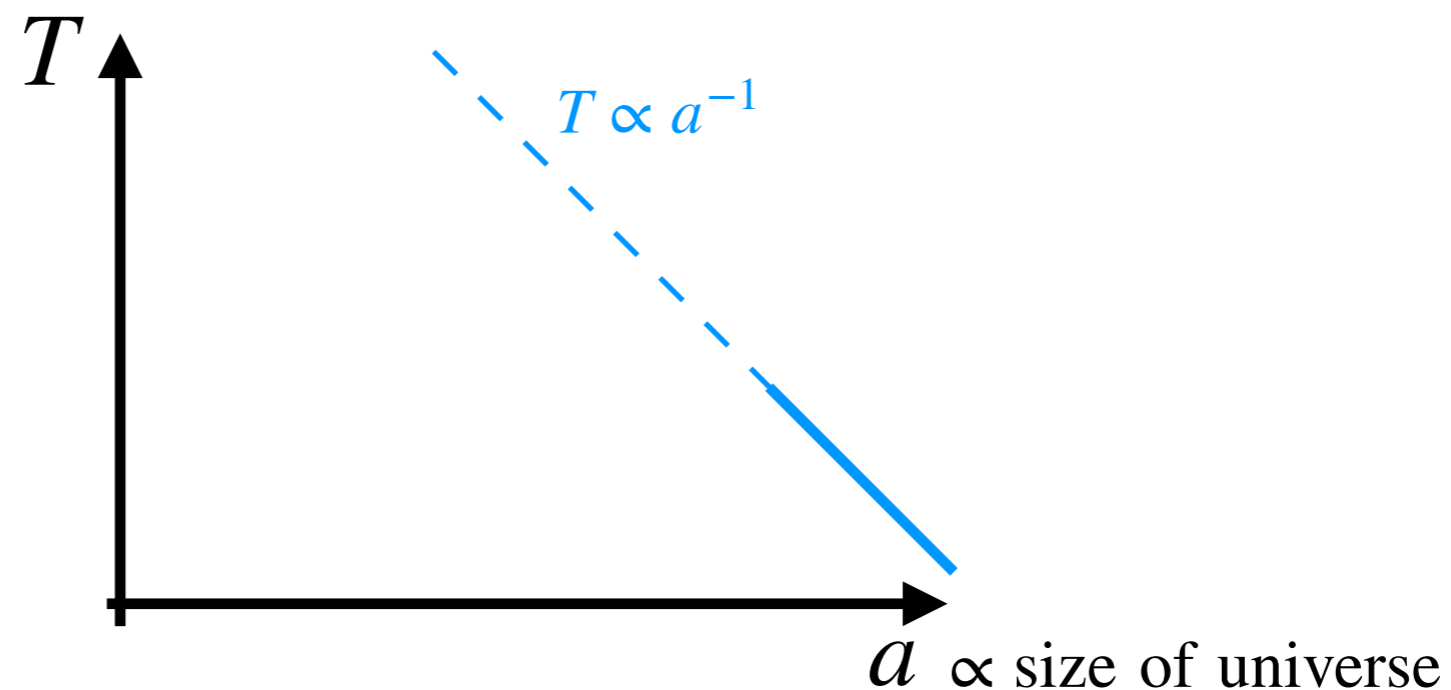
2) $T_{\text{decouple}} \gtrsim m$ otherwise $\rho_{\text{matter}} \propto \exp(-m/T) \ll \rho_{\text{rad}} \propto T^4$

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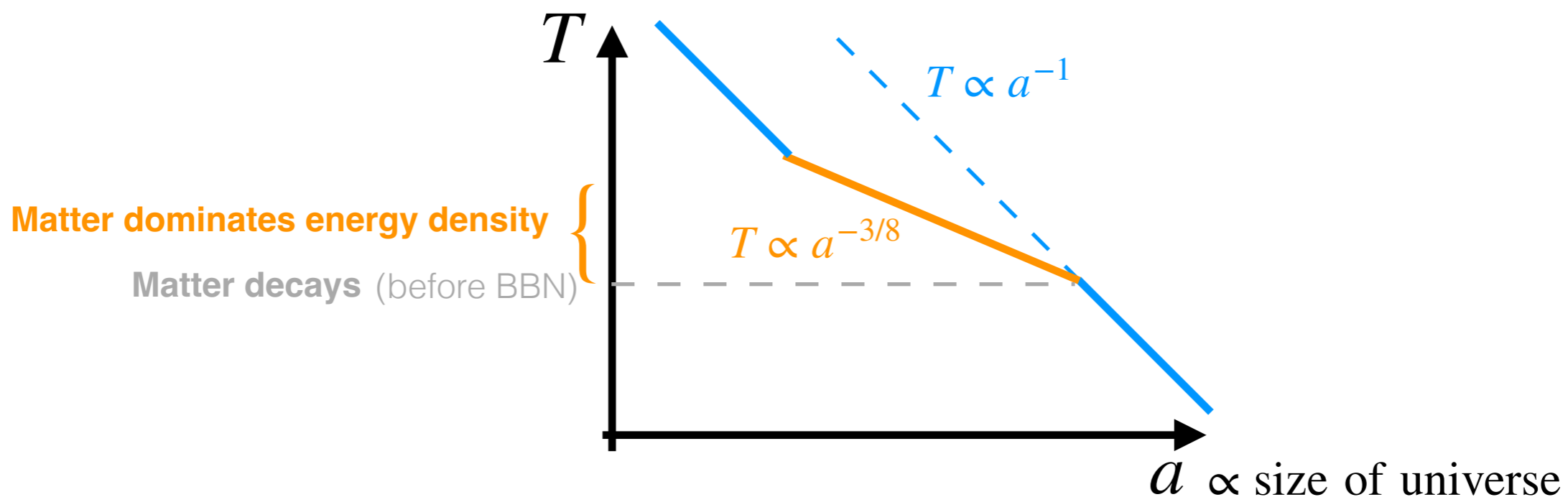


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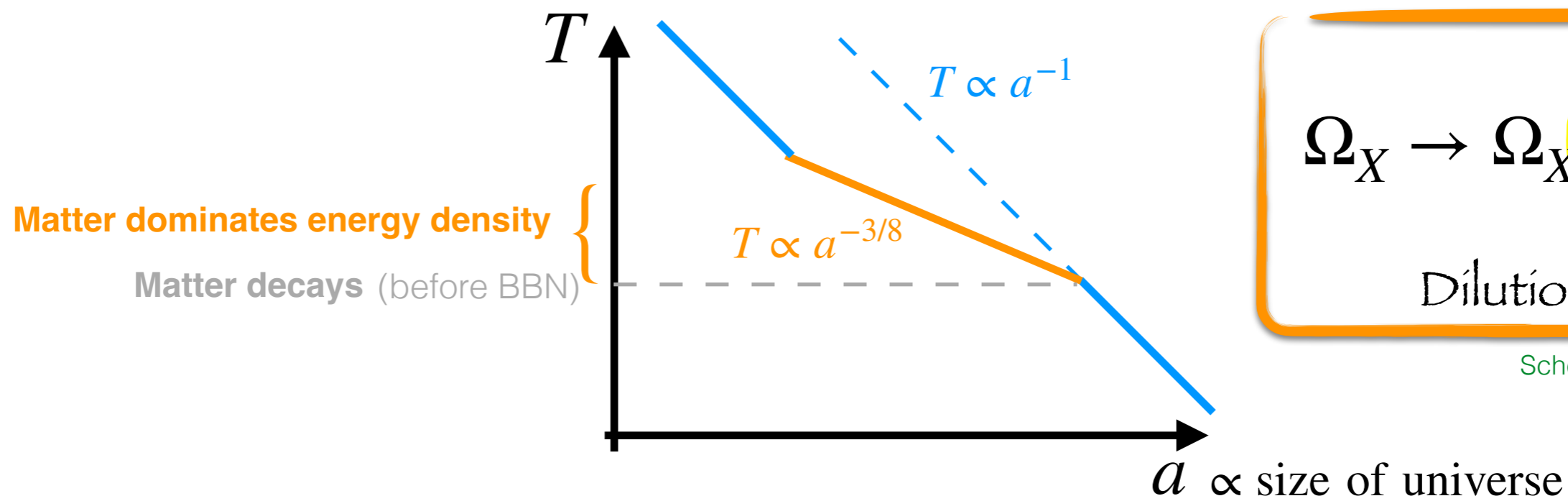


Early Matter Domination

Add to SM particle(s) that satisfy conditions:

$$1) \quad \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{m^2} \ll \tau \lesssim \text{sec}$$

$$2) \quad T_{\text{decouple}} \gtrsim m$$



$$\Omega_X \rightarrow \Omega_X \frac{s_{\text{before}}}{s_{\text{after}}}$$

Dilution factor

Scherrer Turner 1985

Why Early Matter Domination?

Happens in standard cosmology after CMB...

Some theories predict it

Moduli in SUSY [Banks Kaplan Nelson hep-ph/9308292, ...](#)

Lightest composite state of new confining theory
[Contino+ 1811.06975,...](#)

Some theories need it to dilute dangerous relics

Topological defects

Overabundant Heavy DM [Moroi Randall hep-ph/9906527](#)

[Giudice Kolb Riotto hep-ph/0005123,...](#)

Concrete Examples

Dark Photon

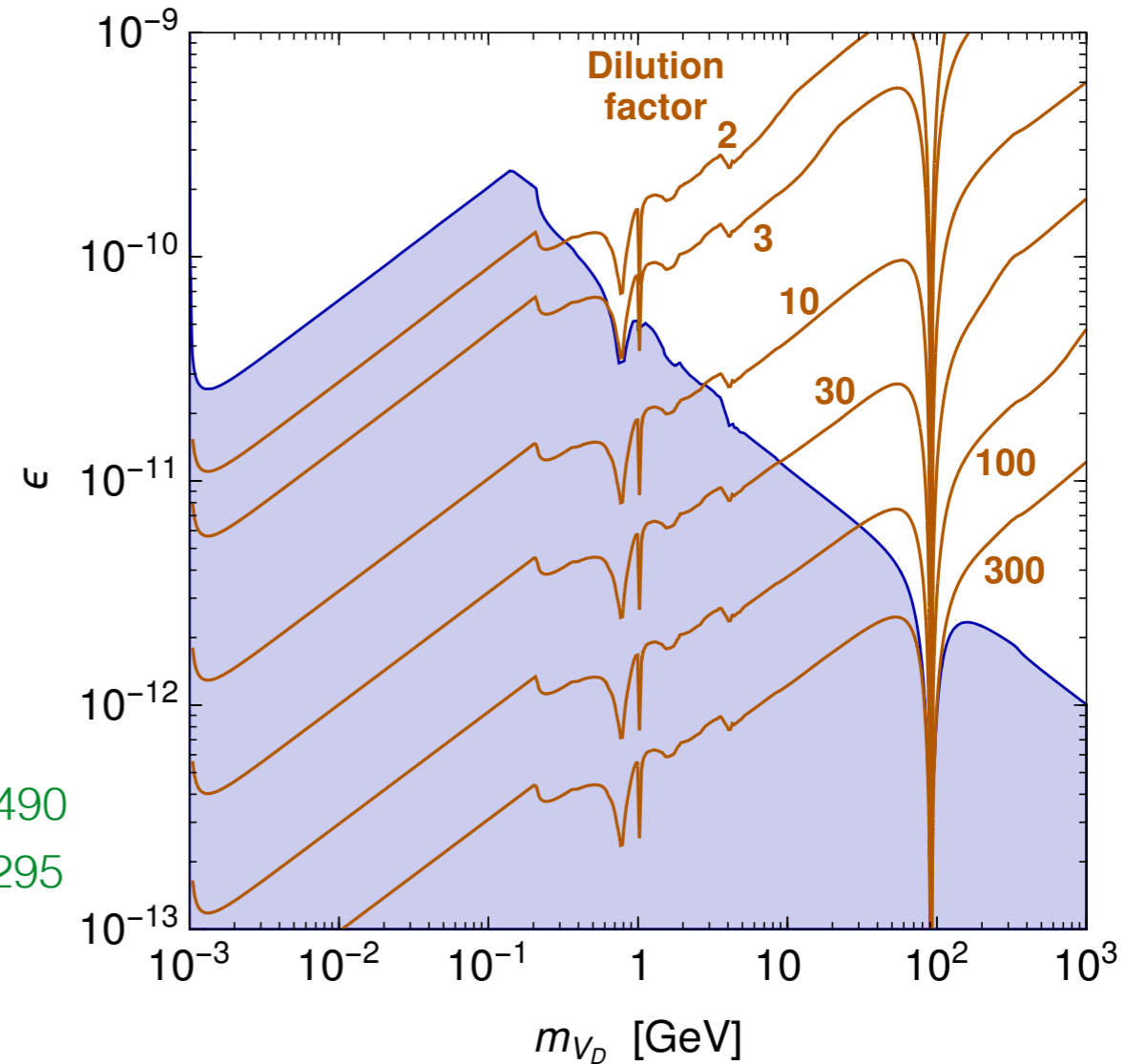
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_D^{\mu\nu}F_{D\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2C_W}F_D^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu}$$

E.g. from heavy new particles charged under both U(1)'s

Berlin+1602.08490

Cirelli+1612.07295

Disfavoured by BBN



BSM scalar

e.g. Glueballs of new confining sector,...

Contino+ 1811.06975,...

...

How To Test?

Early Matter Domination in the Sky

Telescopes

Cosmic Rays > 100 TeV from Heavy DM annihilation

Cirelli+1612.07295

...

F. Sala + ANTARES in progress

Gravitational Waves

Features in primordial spectrum from inflation, cosmic strings, ...

Gouttenoire+1912.03245, ...

Matter Power Spectrum

Structures start to collapse earlier

Blanco+1906.00010

Erickcek+ 2106.09041

...

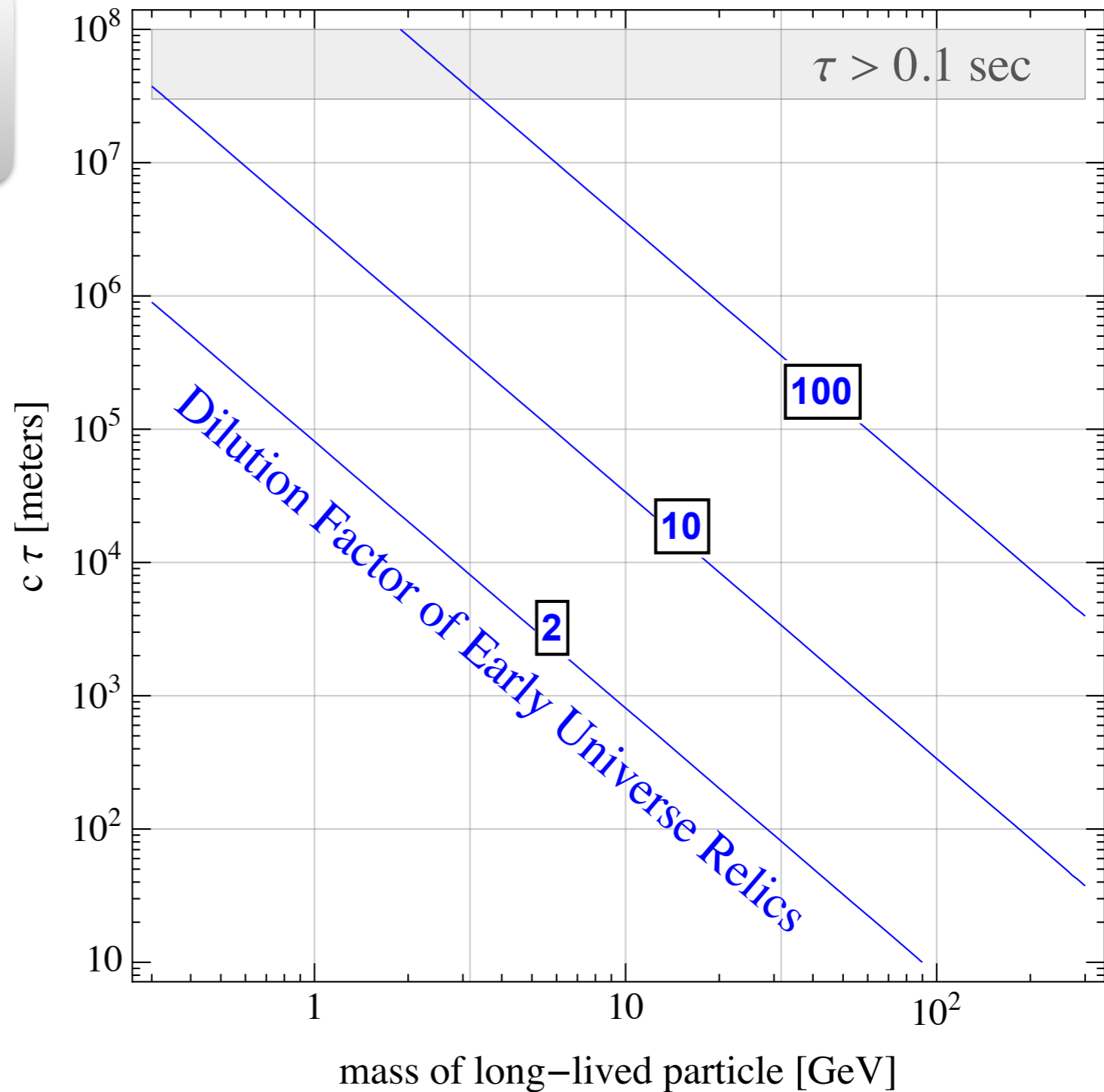
Can we test in the Lab?

Bishara FS Schmidt-Hoberg 2401.12278

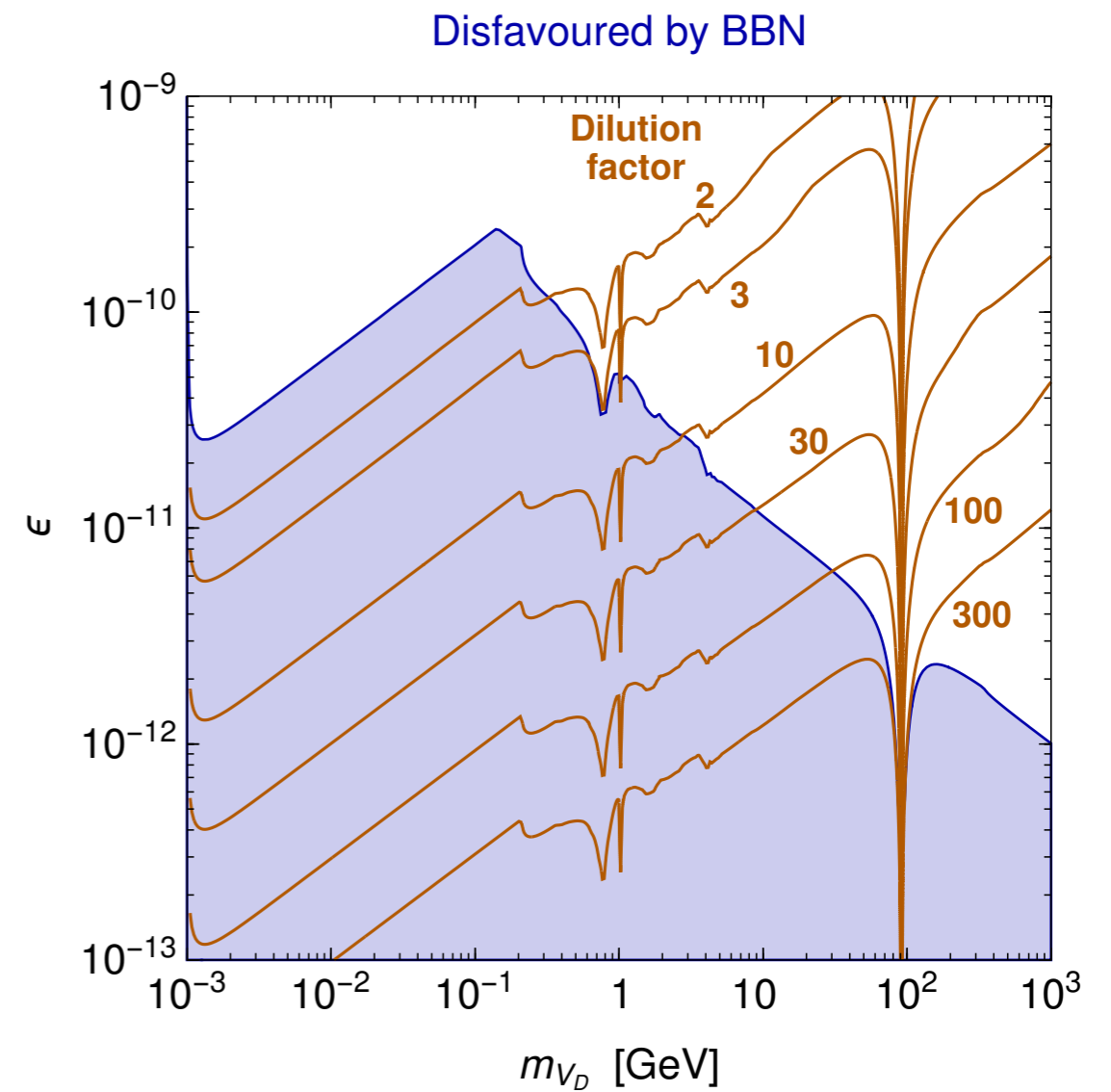
Early Matter = Long Lived Particles!

1)

$$\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{m^2} \ll \tau \lesssim \text{sec}$$

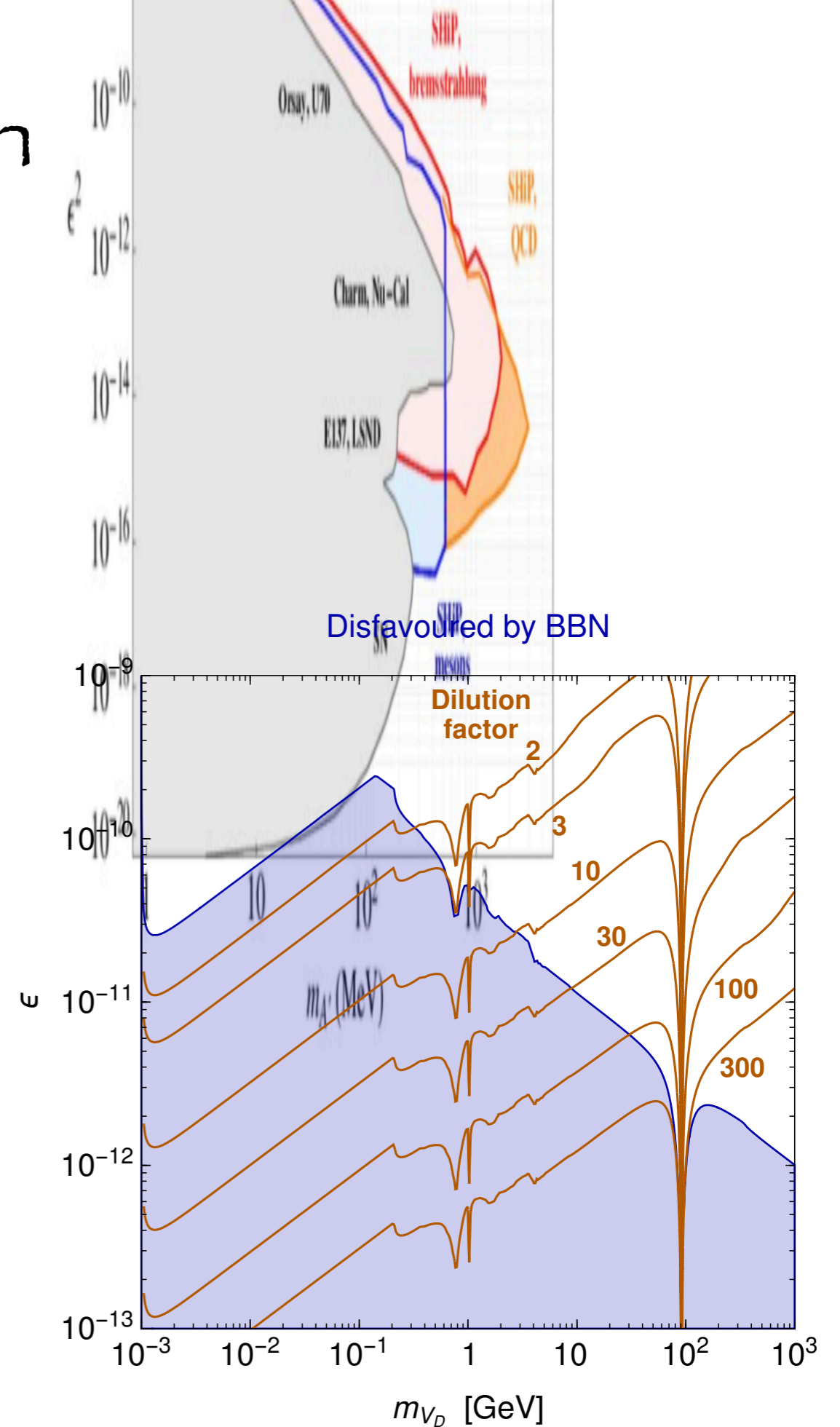


Dark Photon Domination?



Dark Photon Domination

Hard to test in the lab



Collider production vs non-equilibrium



Colliders production wants large couplings...

2) $T_{\text{decouple}} \gtrsim m$ otherwise $\rho_{\text{matter}} \propto \exp(-m/T)$

...but early matter domination wants small couplings

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Decouple at a phase transition!

A successful example: (dark) Glueballs

Add to the SM $SU(N_D)$ gauge group with coupling $g_D = \sqrt{4\pi\alpha_D}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} = \frac{\alpha_D}{3\pi} \frac{y^2}{M^2} H^\dagger H \operatorname{tr} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

Glueball $S = \text{gluon bound state}$

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Glueball S = gluon bound state

1) $\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}}{m^2} \ll \tau \lesssim \text{sec}$

Translates into interval of y/M

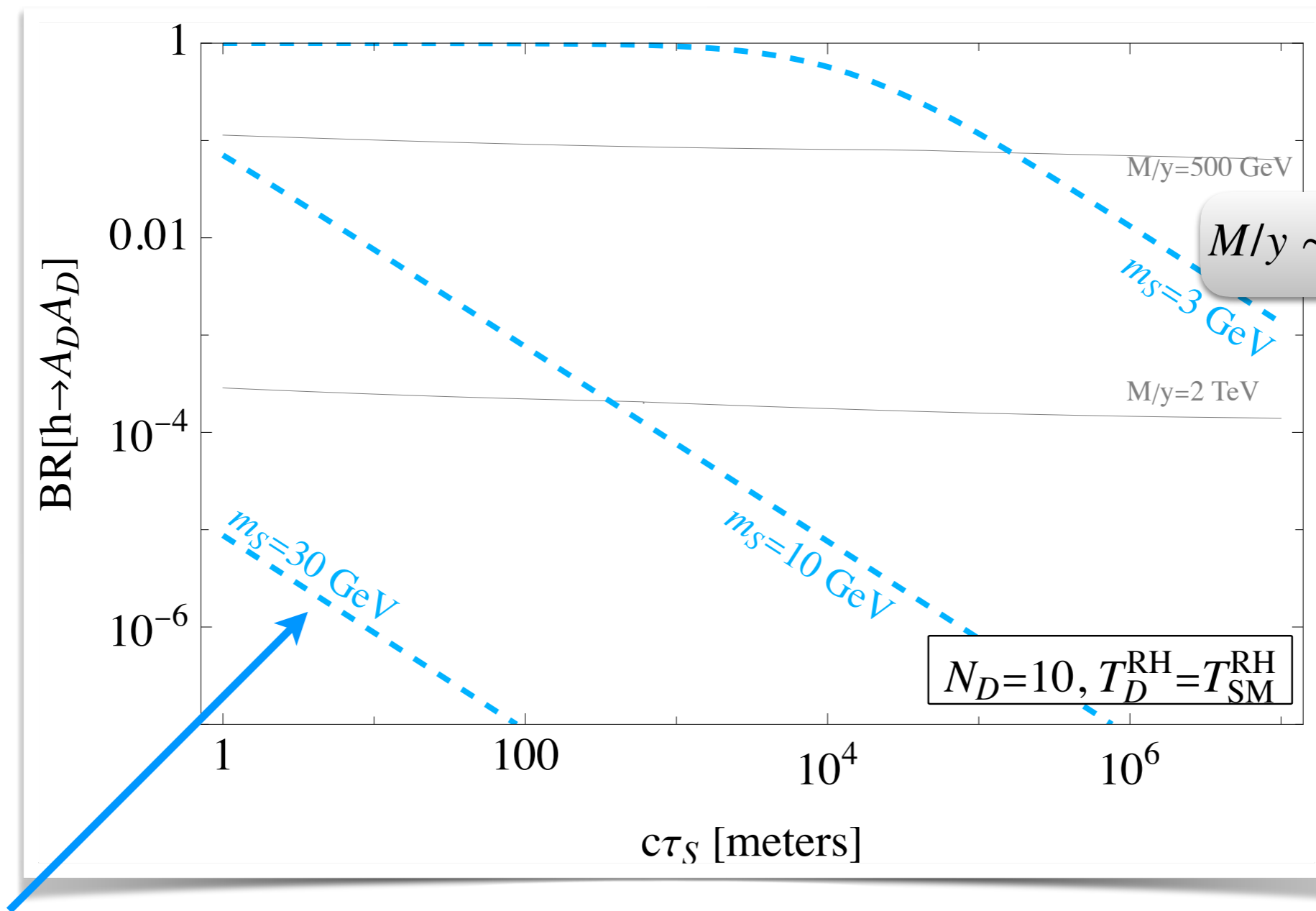
2) $T_{\text{decouple}} \gtrsim m$

Decouple at confining phase transition of $SU(N_D)$

3) Production @ colliders via Higgs decays

A successful example: (dark) Glueballs

Re-parameterise as function of collider observables:



$M/y \sim f$ of Twin Higgs

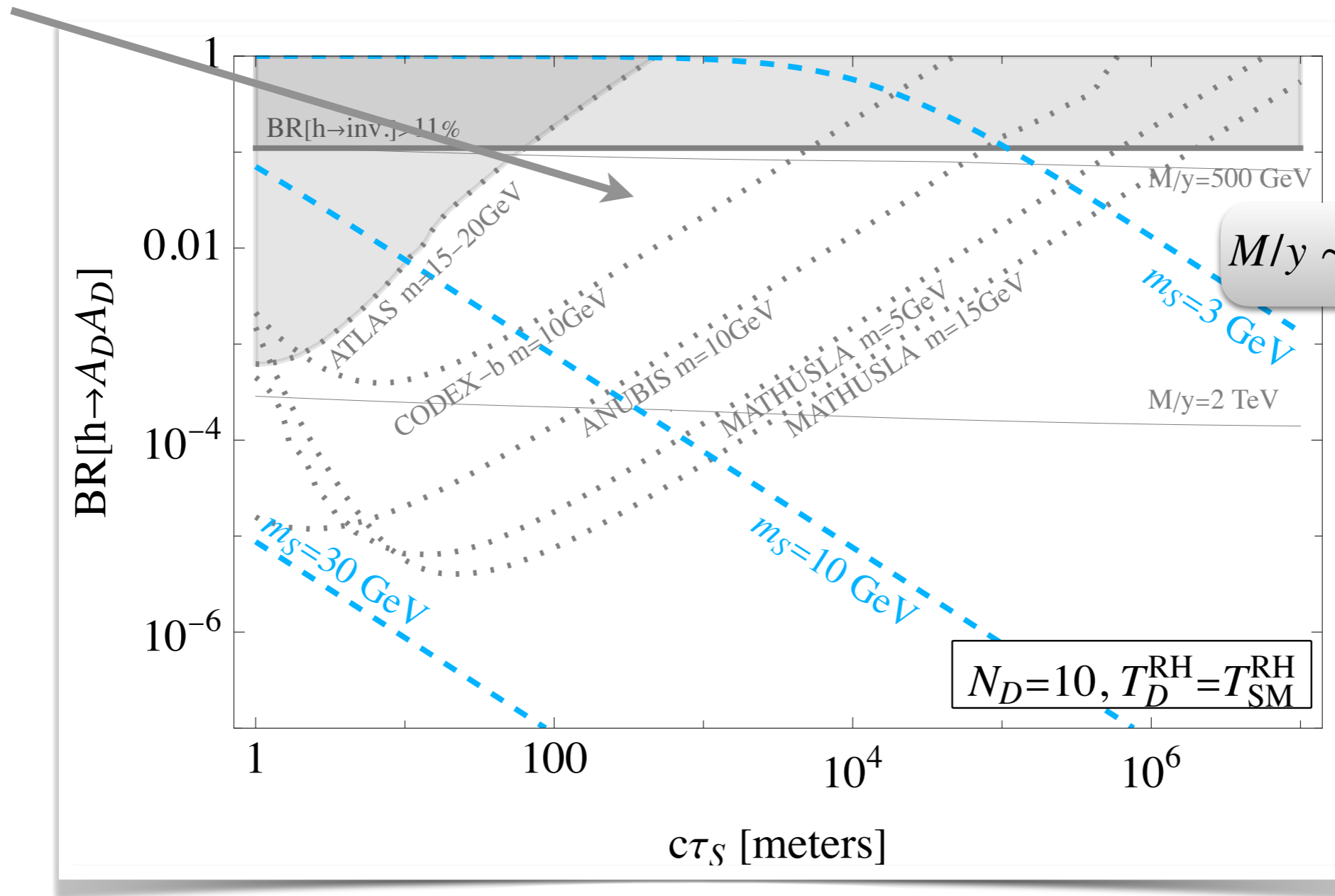
$m_S =$ Glueball mass

$N_D = 10, T_D^{\text{RH}} = T_{\text{SM}}^{\text{RH}}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} = \frac{\alpha_D}{3\pi} \frac{y^2}{M^2} H^\dagger H \text{tr} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

A successful example: (dark) Glueballs

Quirk searches could constrain region with $BR > 0.01$



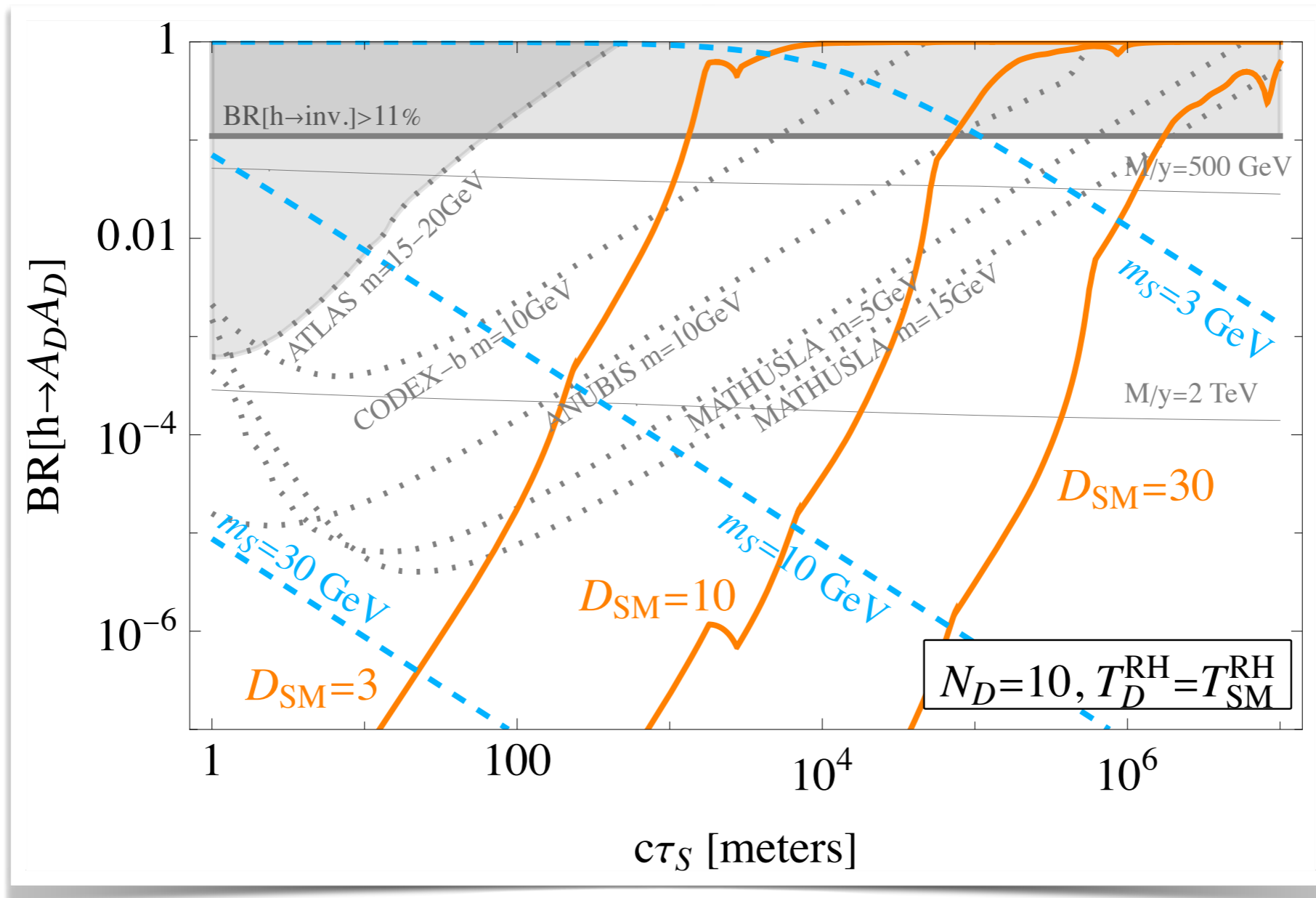
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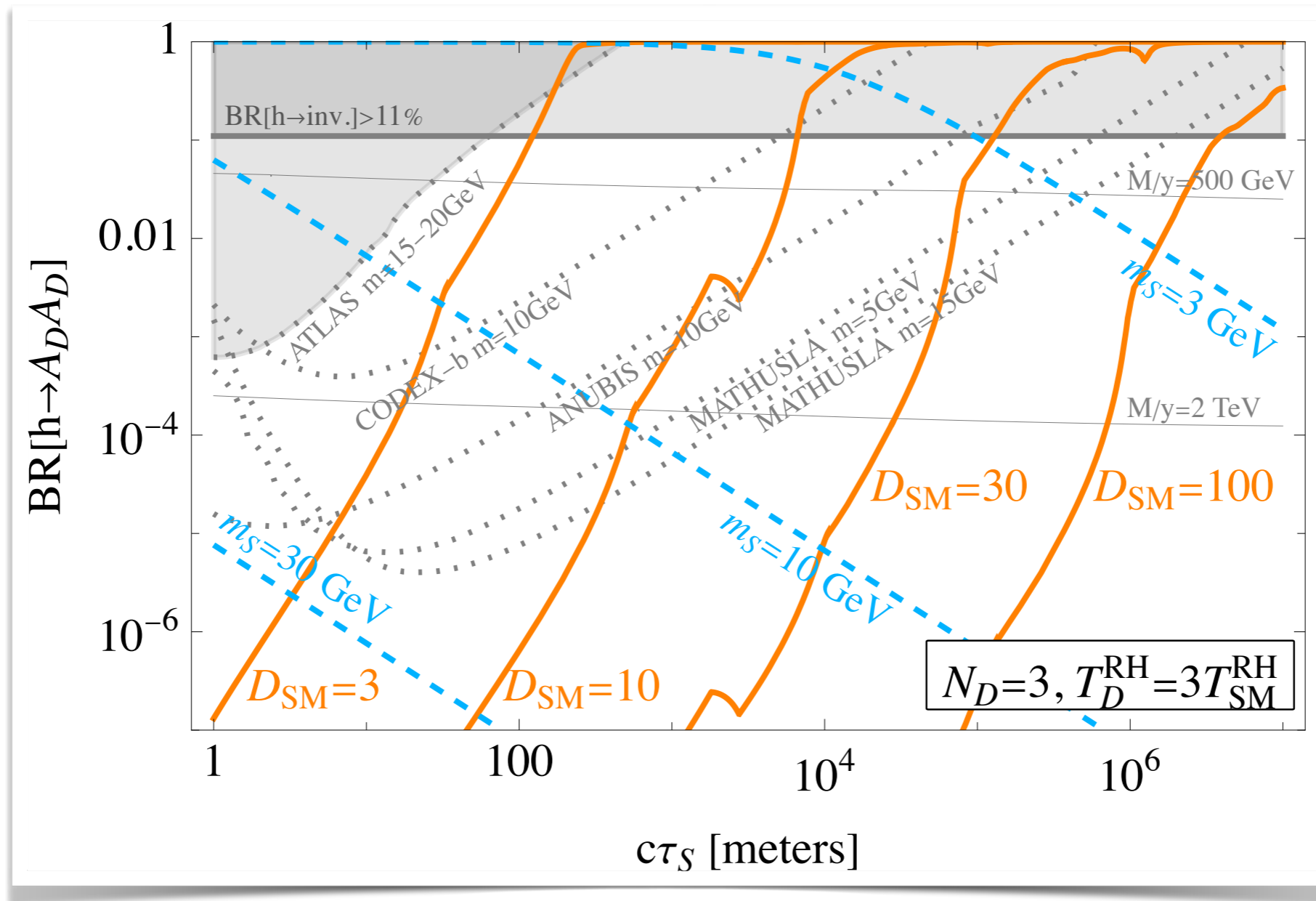
D_{SM} = Dilution of early relics (DM, GWs,...)



$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} = \frac{\alpha_D}{3\pi} \frac{y^2}{M^2} H^\dagger H \text{tr} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

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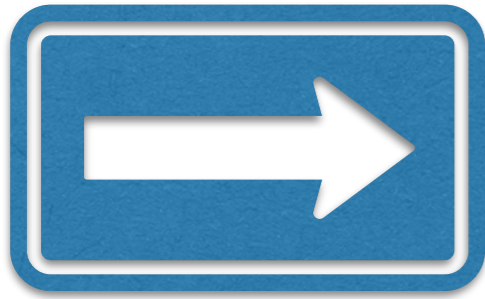


$$\mathcal{L}^{(6)} = \frac{\alpha_D}{3\pi} \frac{y^2}{M^2} H^\dagger H \text{tr} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

Can we test in the Lab?

Bishara FS Schmidt-Hoberg 2401.12278

Yes!



To do/ outlook

-> **Ph/Exp**: dedicated searches for long-lived dark showers

-> **Ph/Th/Cosmo**: other collider production?

LL glueballs from VBF/heavier Higgses in progress, with D'Eramo De Marchi Sassi

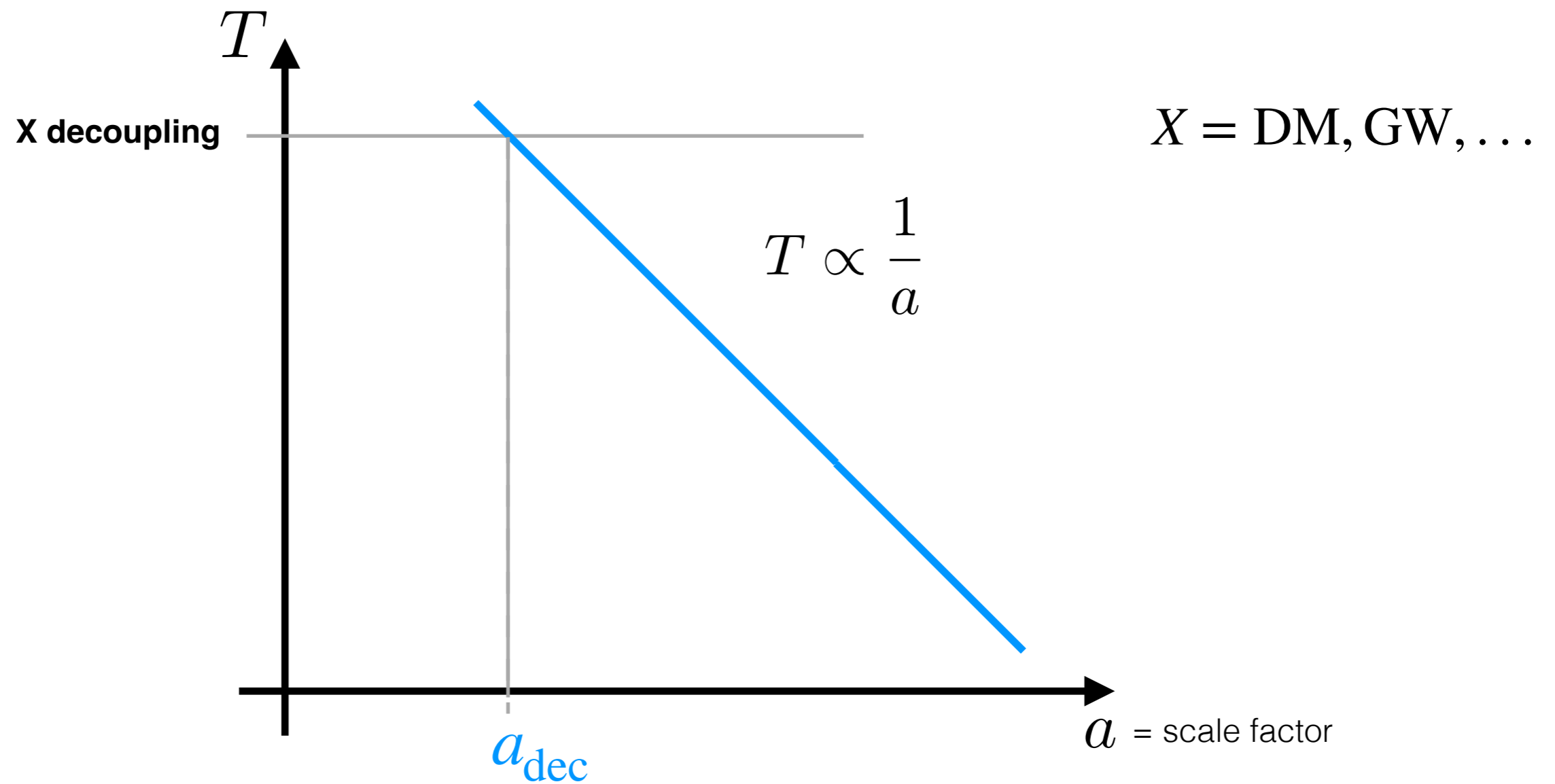
-> **Ph/Th/Cosmo**: ways without a phase transition?
(e.g. SUSY cascade)s?

->

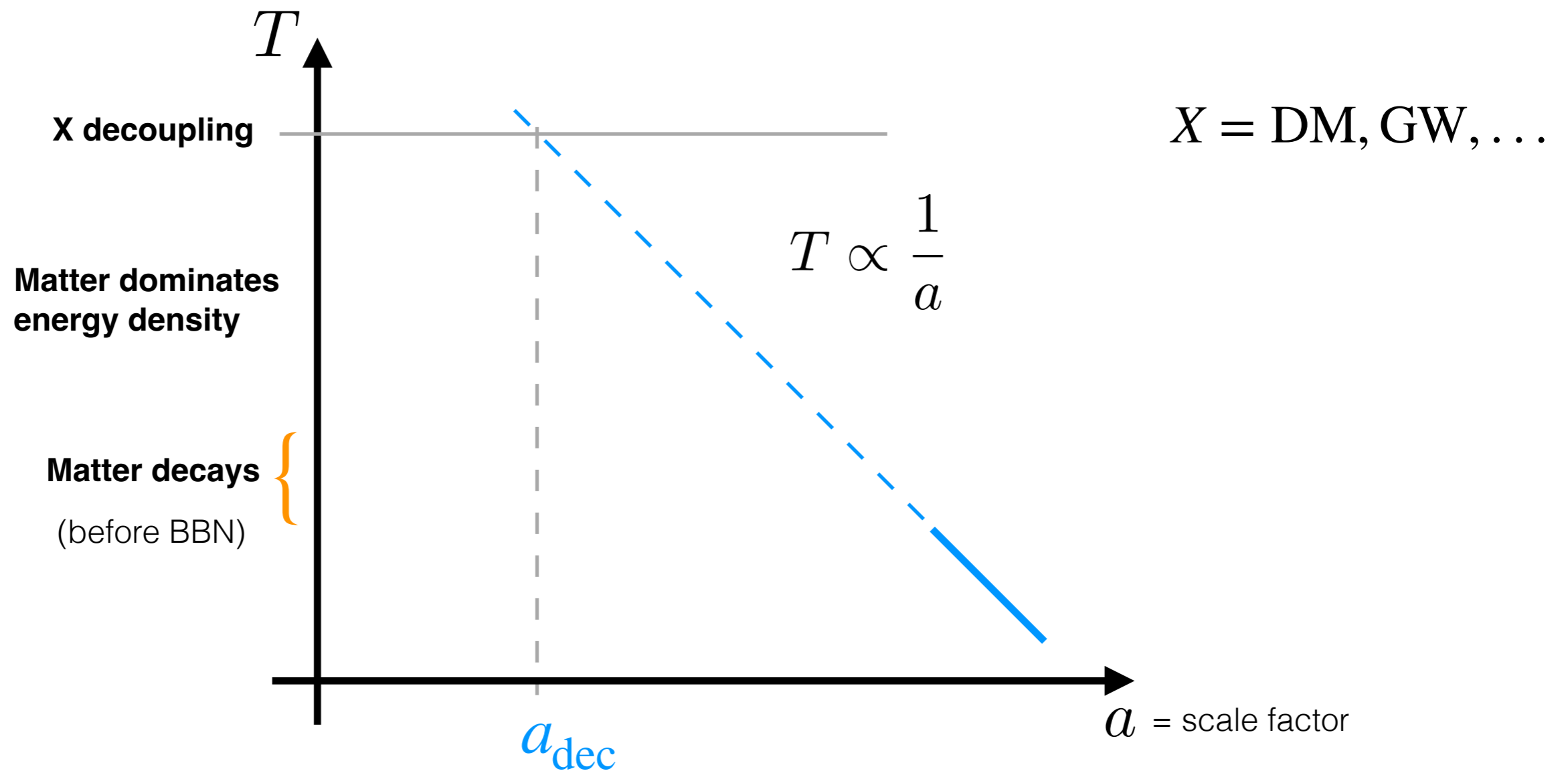


Back up

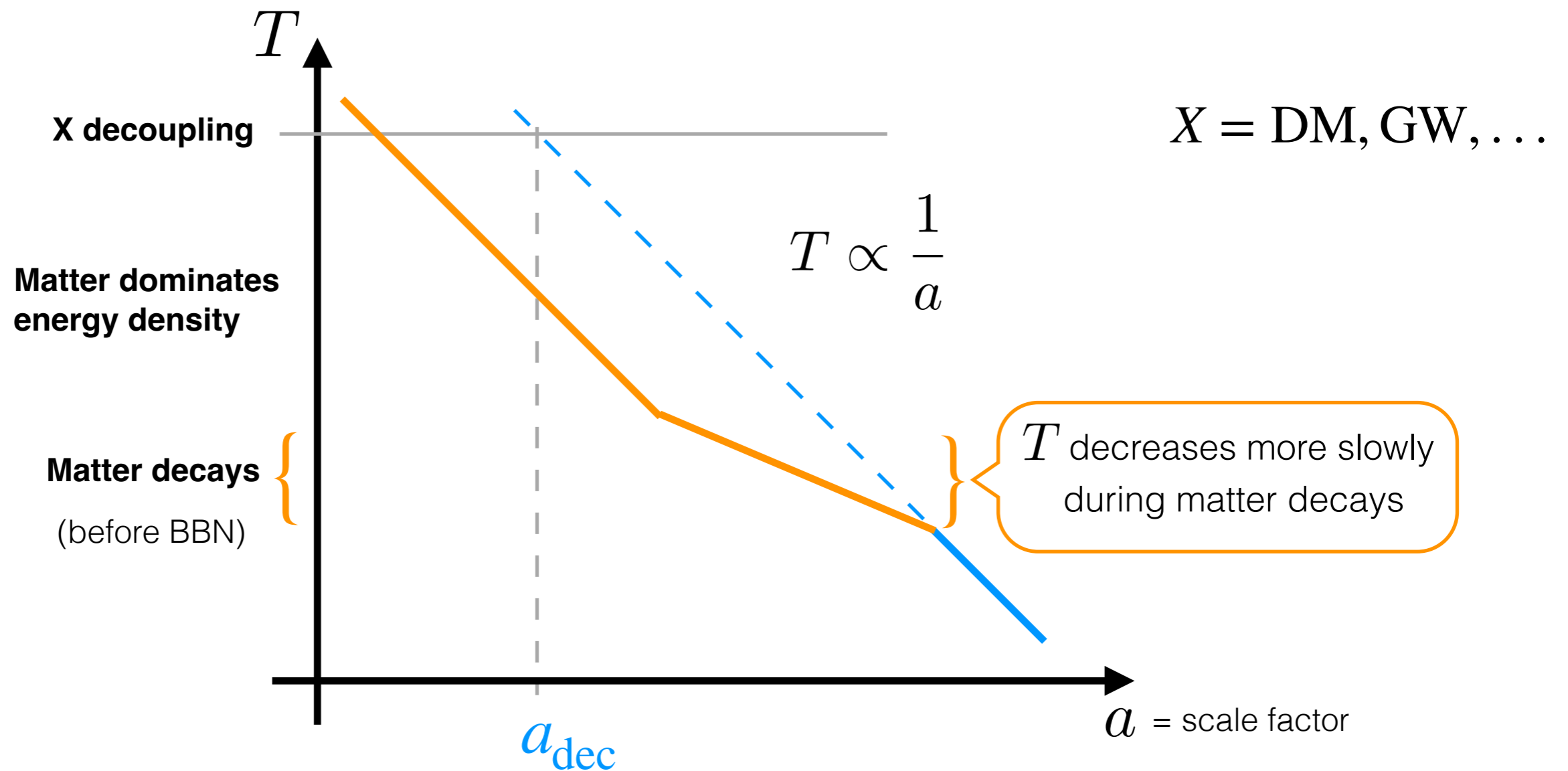
Cosmology of Early Matter Domination



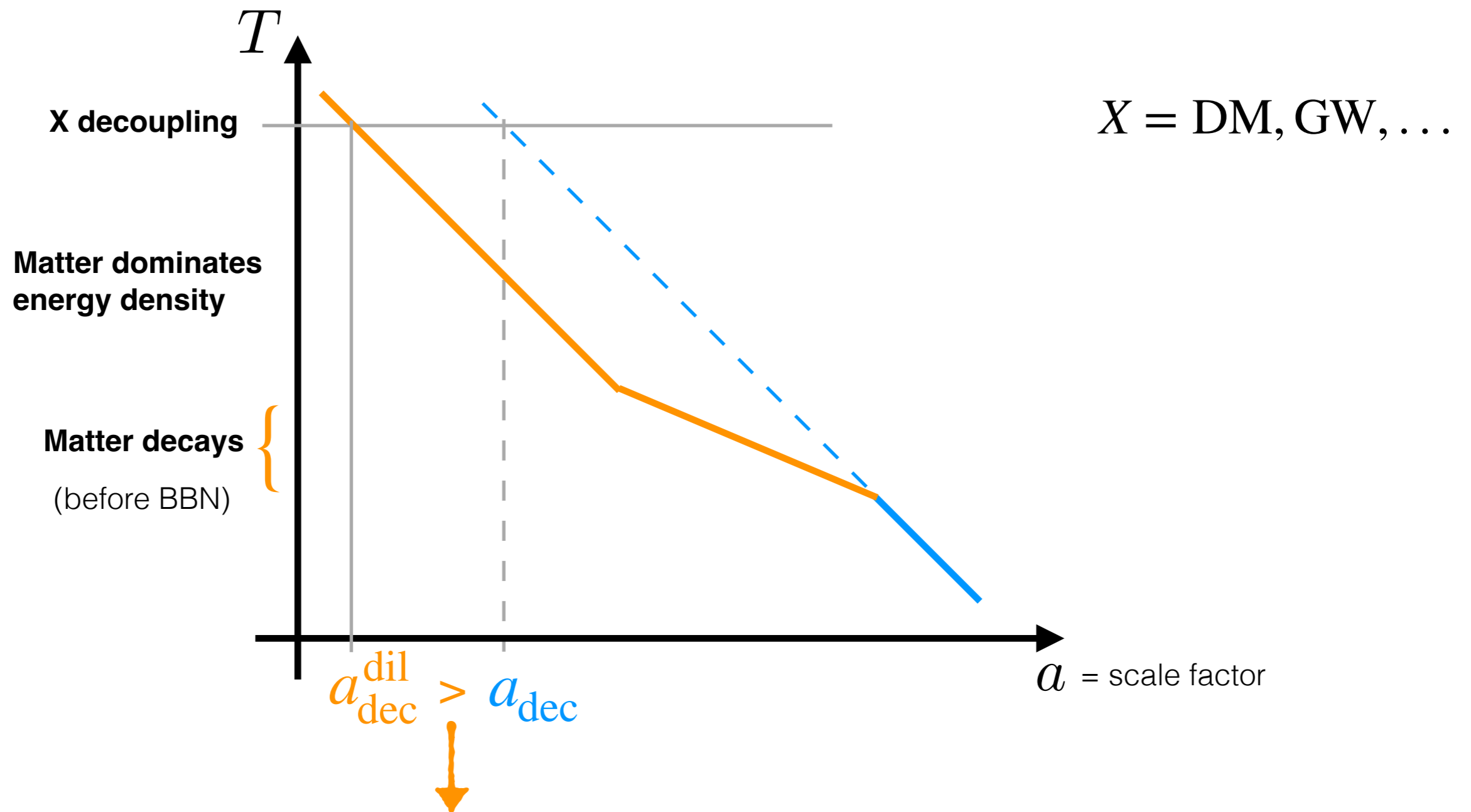
Cosmology of Early Matter Domination



Cosmology of Early Matter Domination

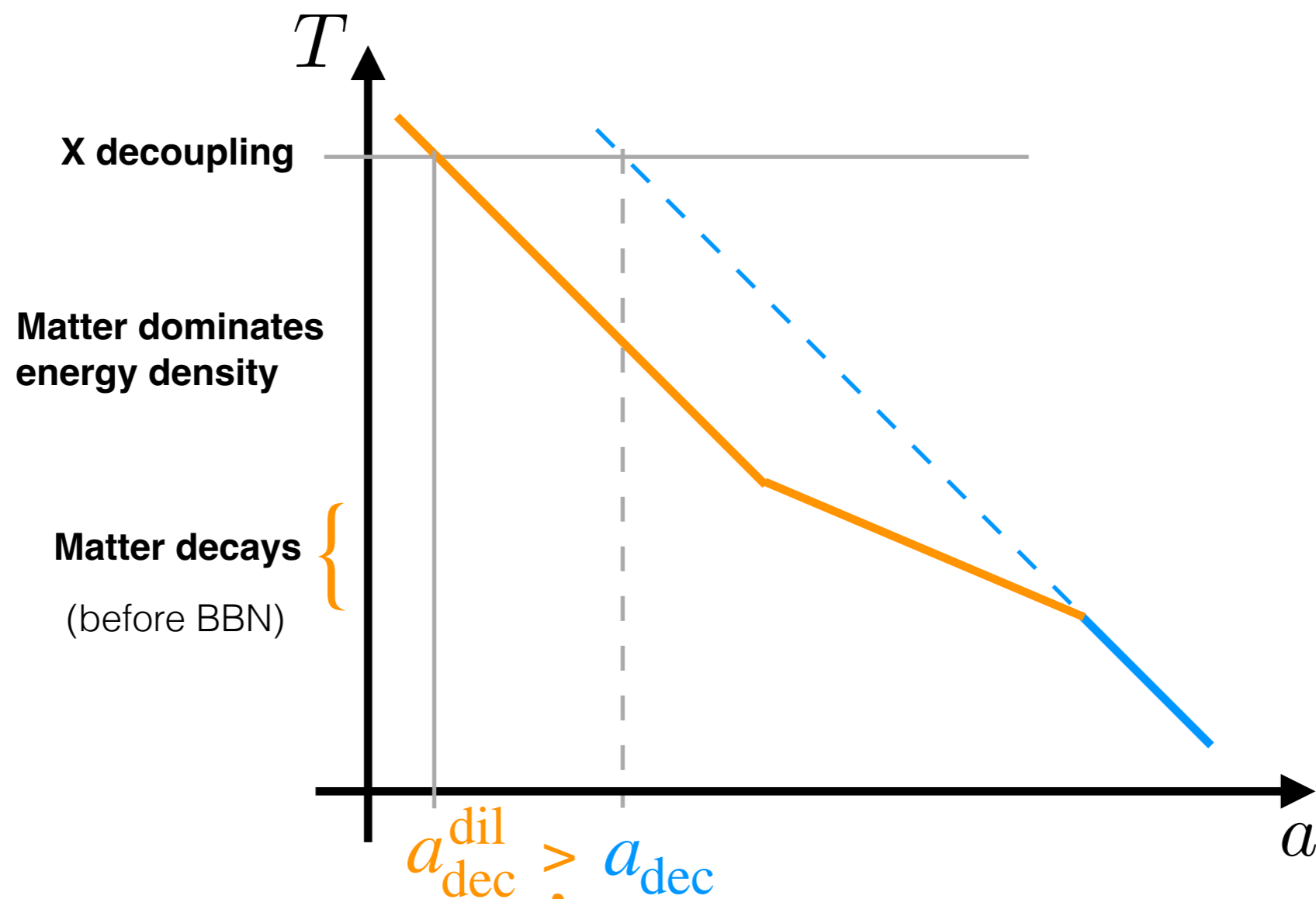


Cosmology of Early Matter Domination



The same amount of relic X is later more diluted

Cosmology of Early Matter Domination



$X = \text{DM, GW, ...}$

1/dilution factor
Scherrer Turner 1985

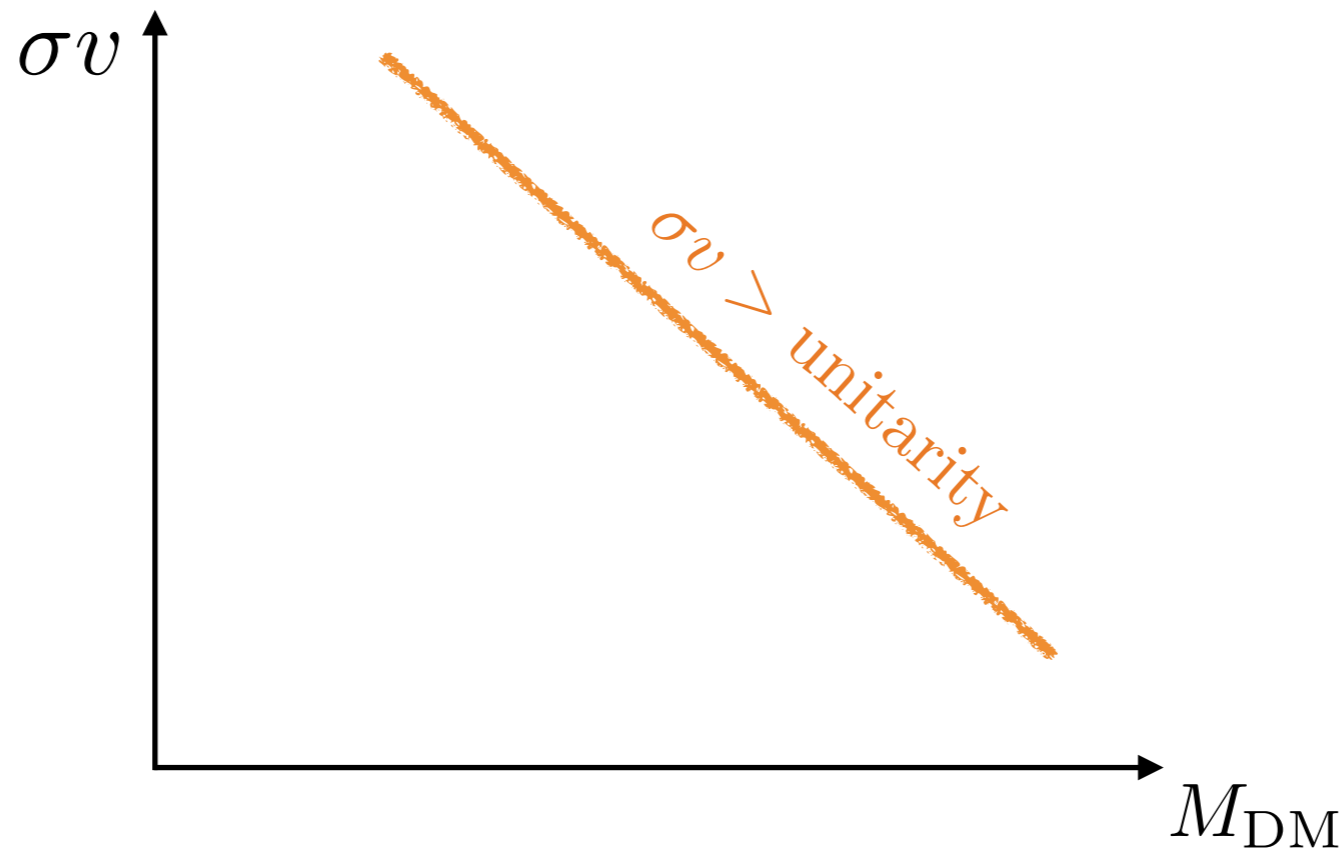
The same amount of relic X is later more diluted

$$\Omega_X \rightarrow \Omega_X \frac{s_{\text{before}}}{s_{\text{after}}}$$

$$\left(\Omega_X = \frac{\rho_X}{\rho_{\text{crit}}} \quad \rho_{\text{crit}} = \frac{5 \text{ protons}}{\text{meter}^3} \right)$$

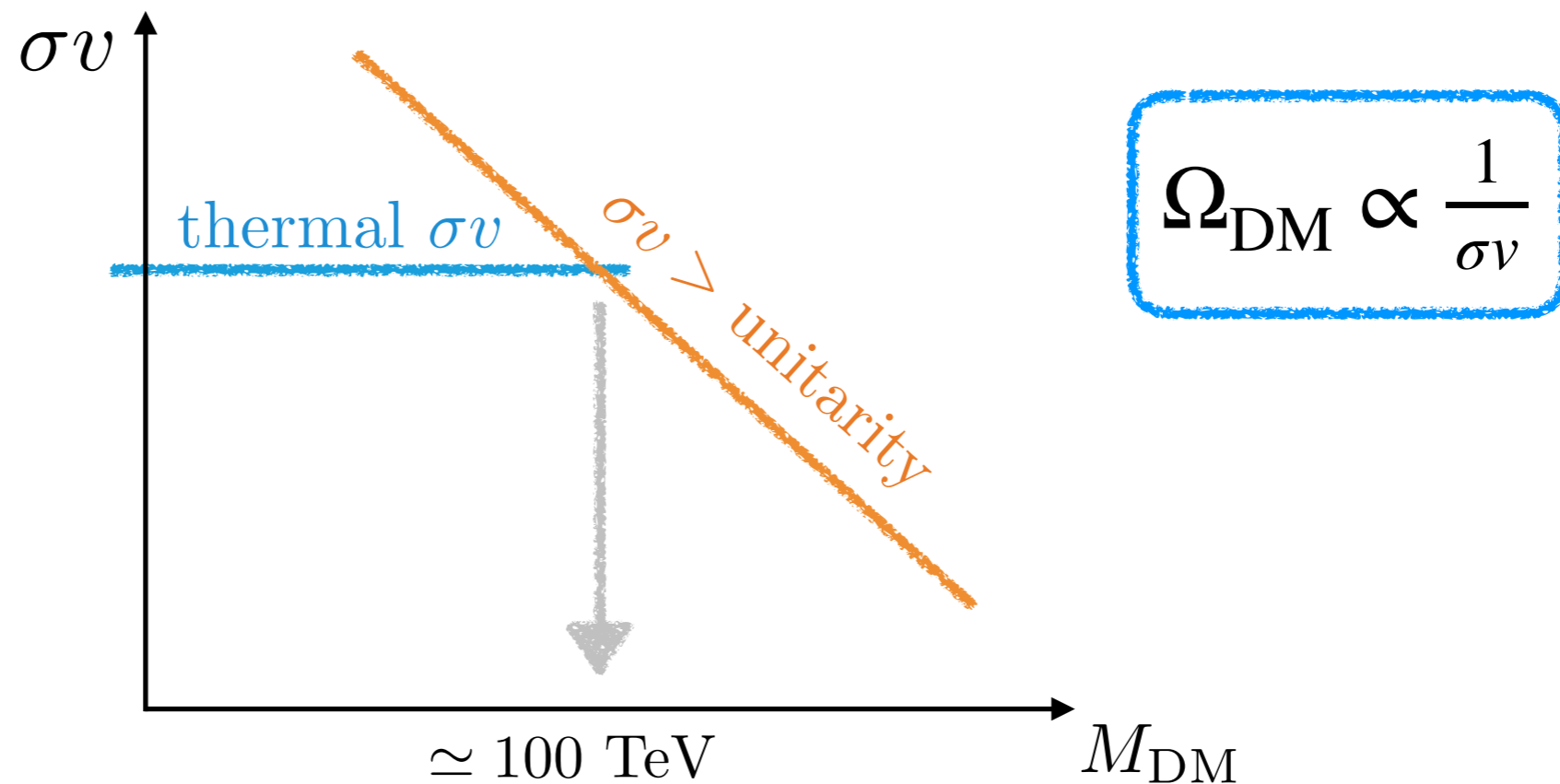
Early Matter and DM Unitarity Bound

$$SS^\dagger = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma^j v_{\text{rel}} \leq \frac{4\pi(2j+1)}{v_{\text{rel}}} \frac{1}{M_{\text{DM}}^2}$$



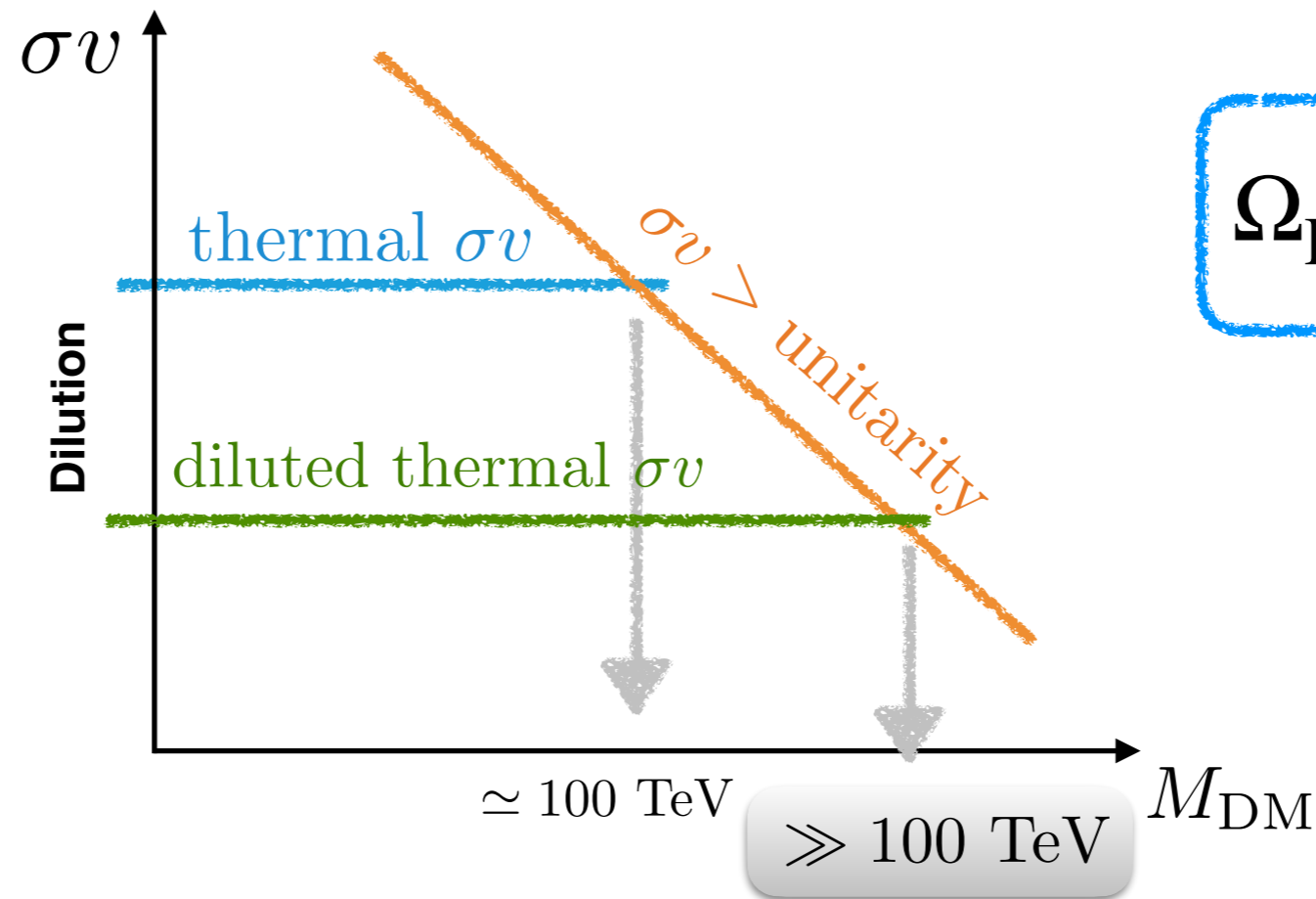
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Early Matter and DM Unitarity Bound

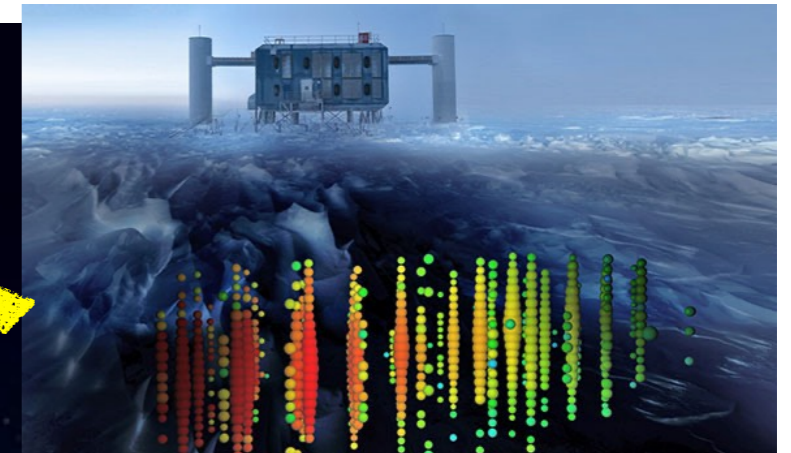
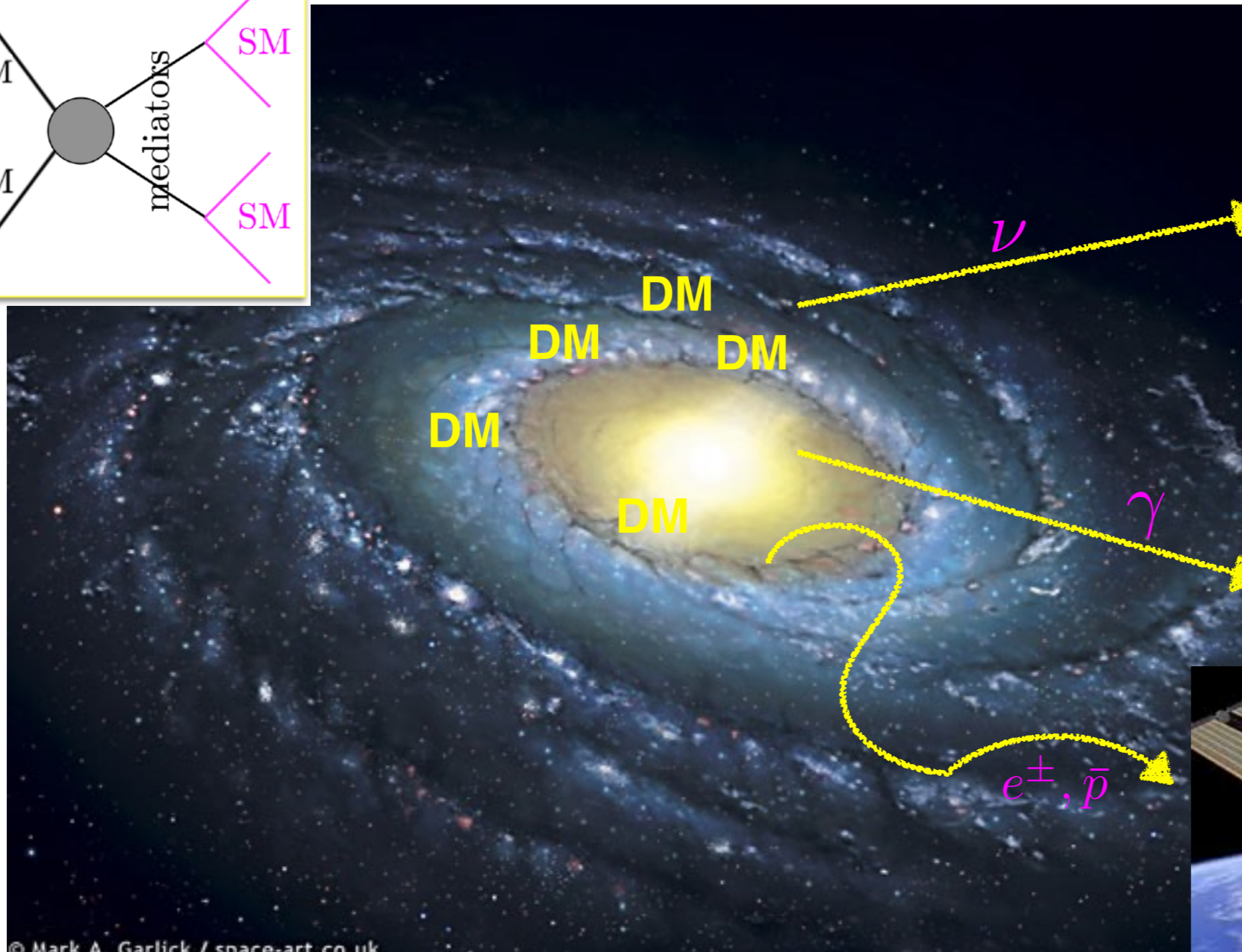
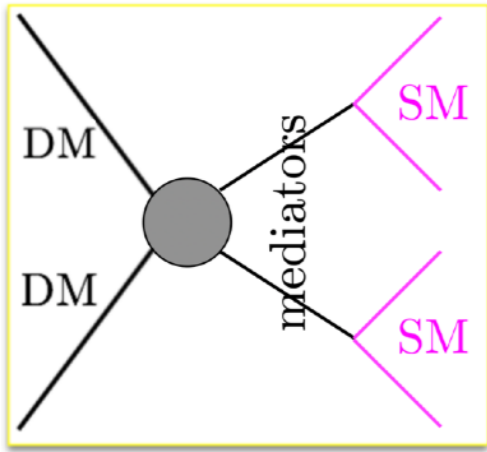
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$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma v} \frac{s_{\text{before}}}{s_{\text{after}}}$$

Experimental Tests

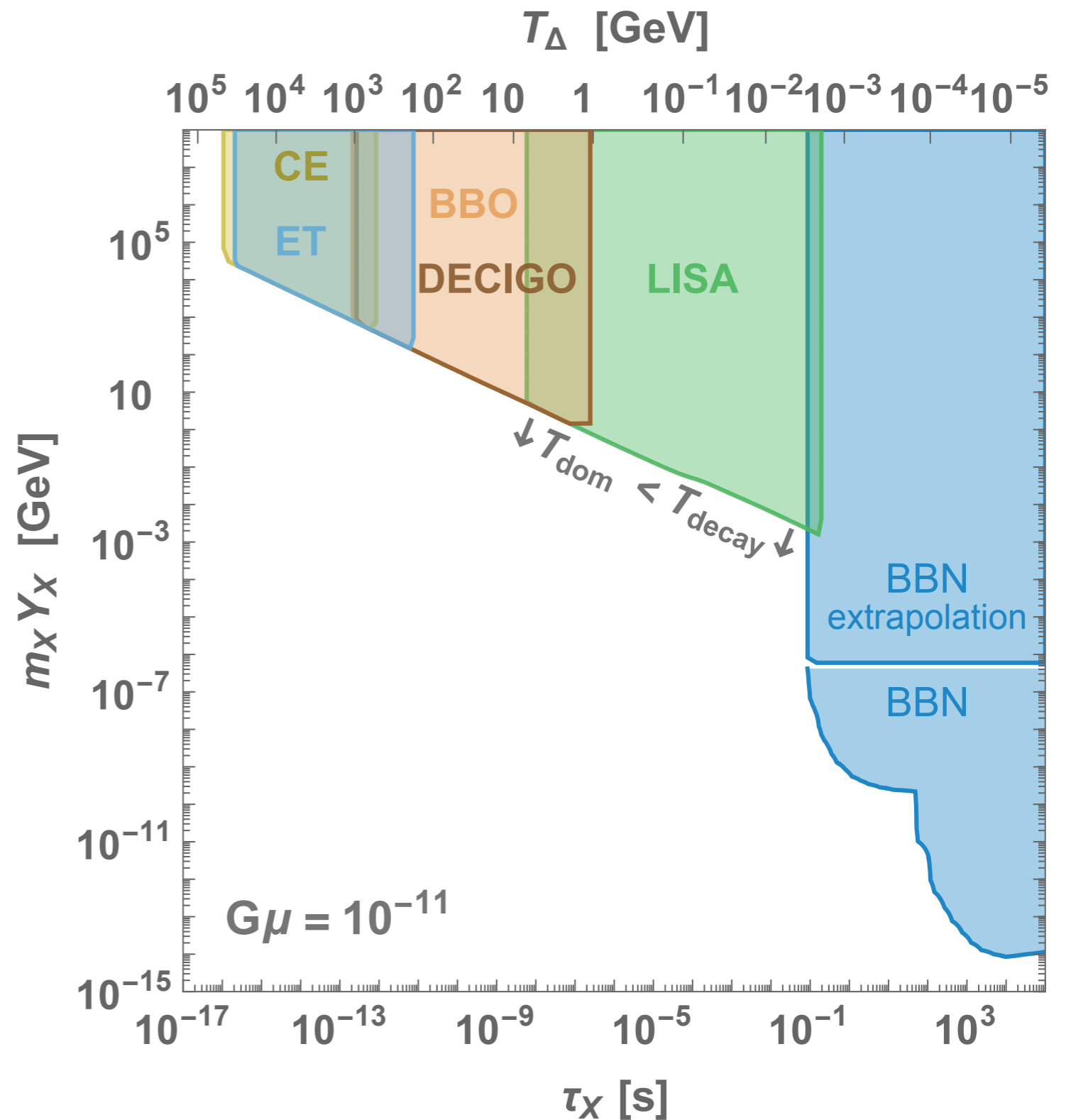
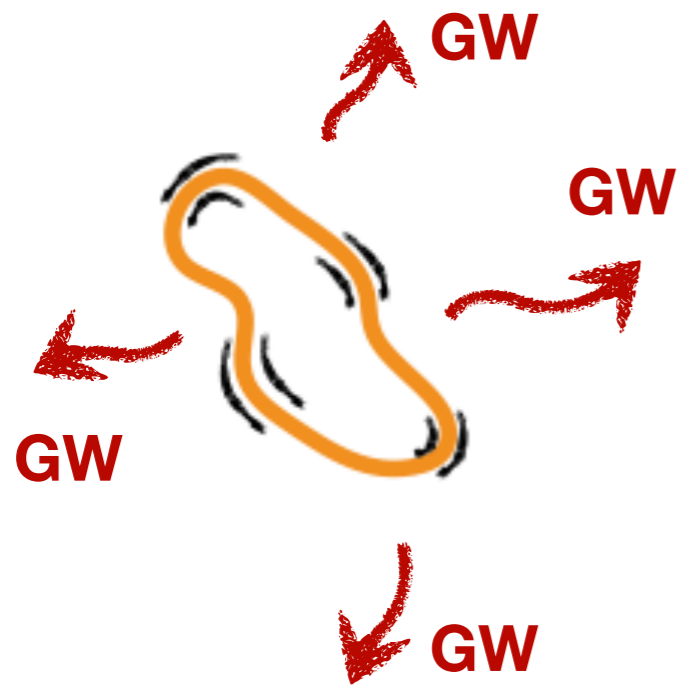
Tiny portal with the SM + Heavy \longrightarrow Direct Detection & Collider put no constraints



Early Matter dilutes Gravitational Waves

e.g. from cosmic strings

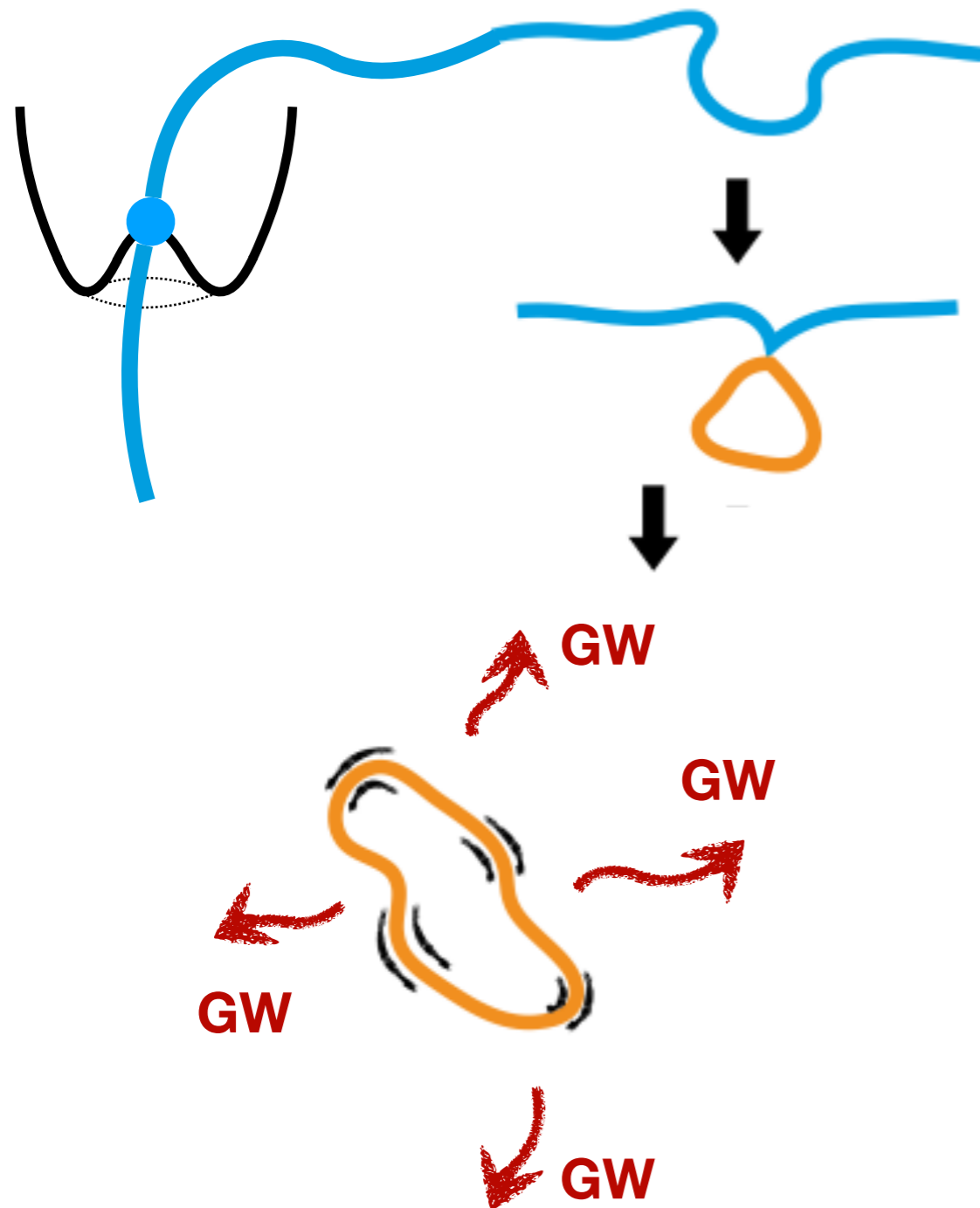
Gouttenoire+1912.03245



Gravitational Waves from Cosmic Strings

Gouttenoire+1912.03245

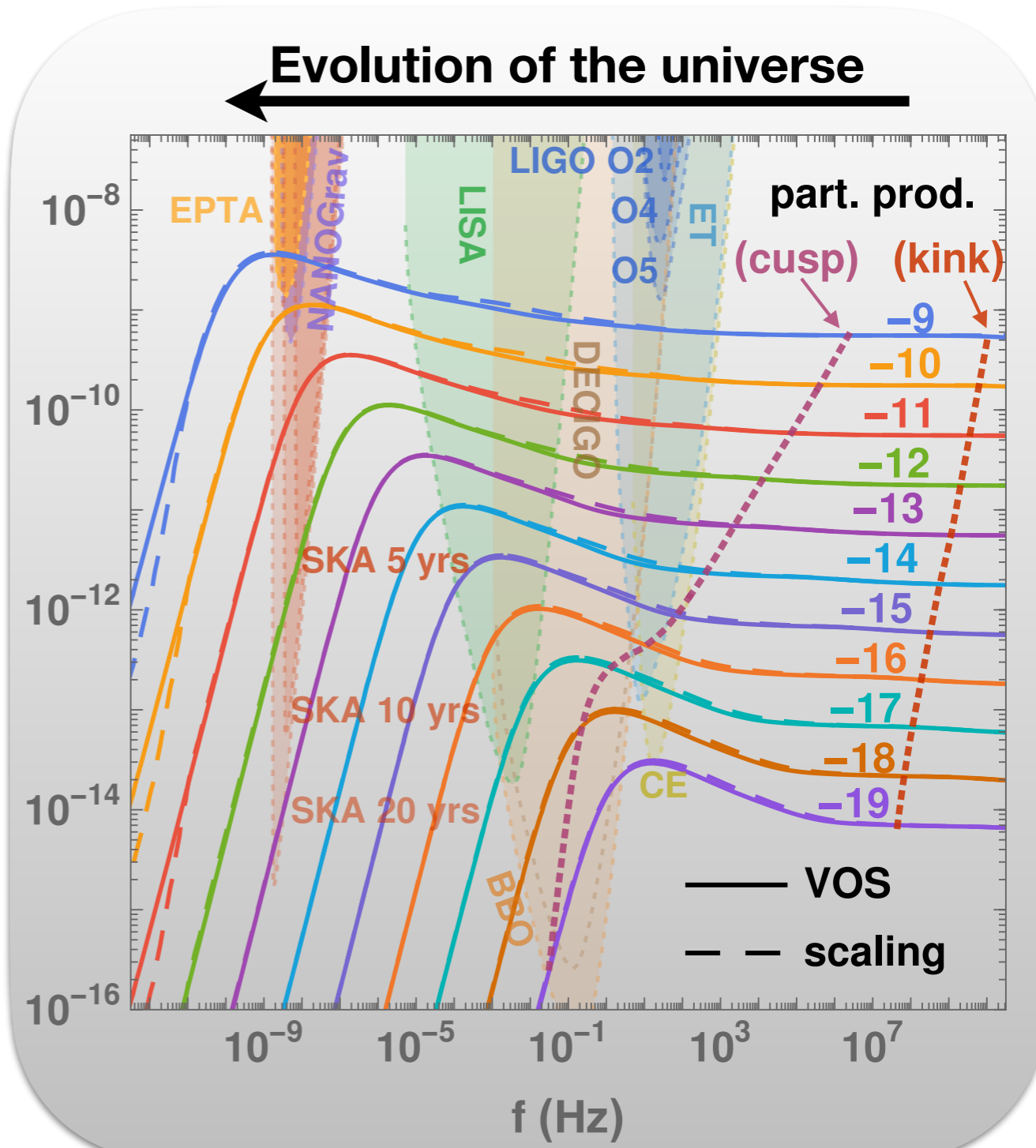
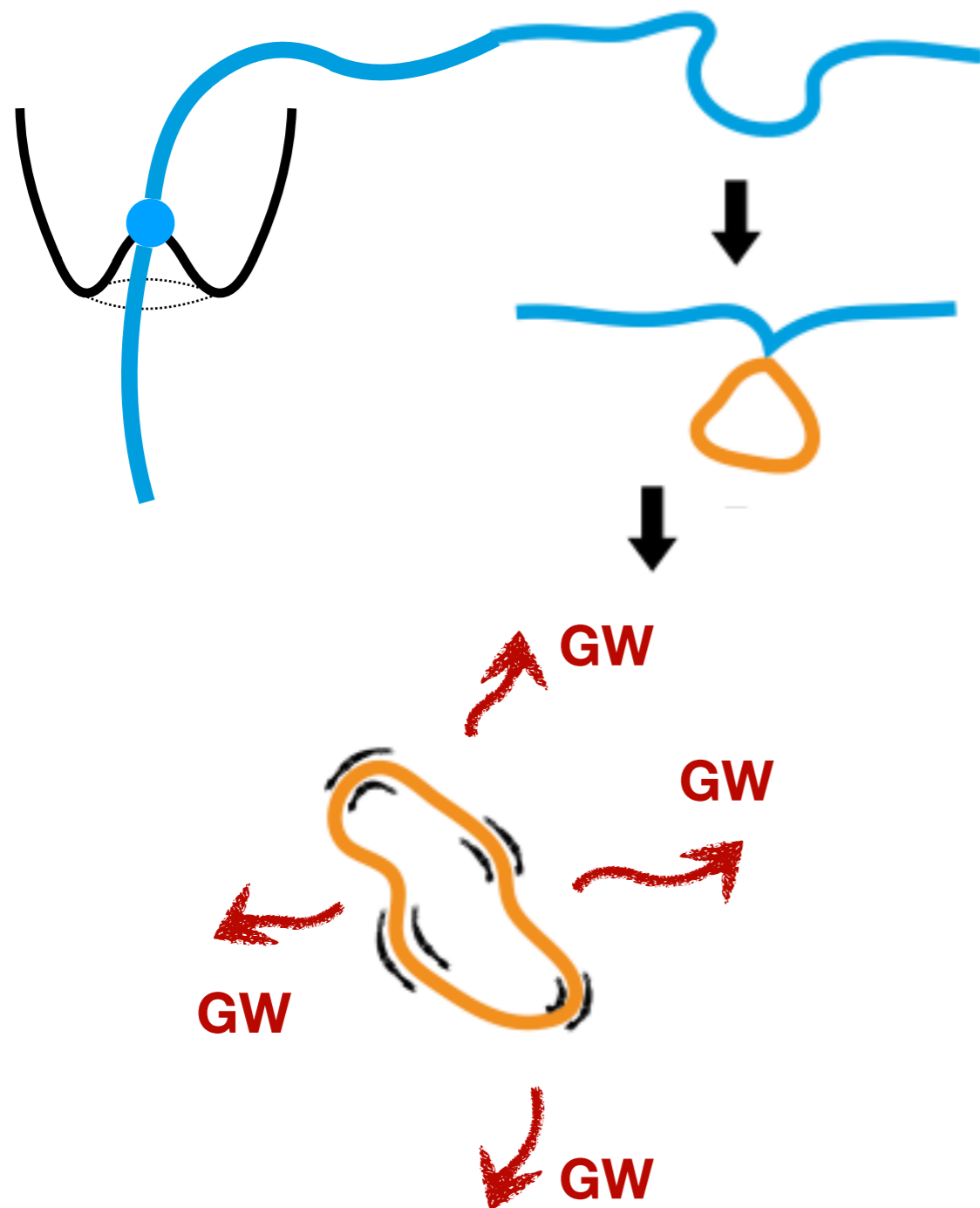
Spontaneous symmetry breaking of $U(1)$ in Early Uni.



Gravitational Waves from Cosmic Strings

Gouttenoire+1912.03245

Spontaneous symmetry breaking of $U(1)$ in Early Uni.



Simple Scalar Domination

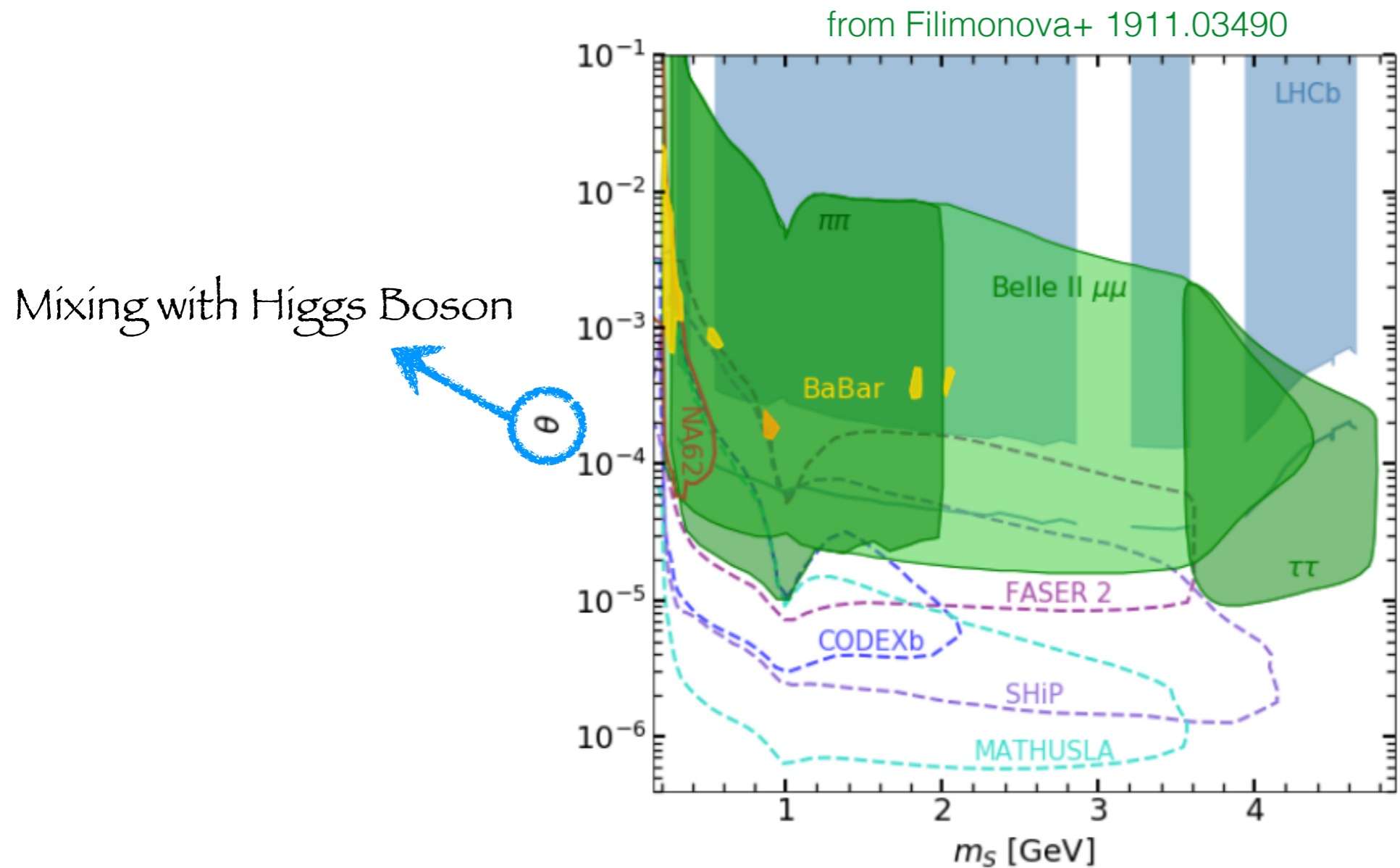
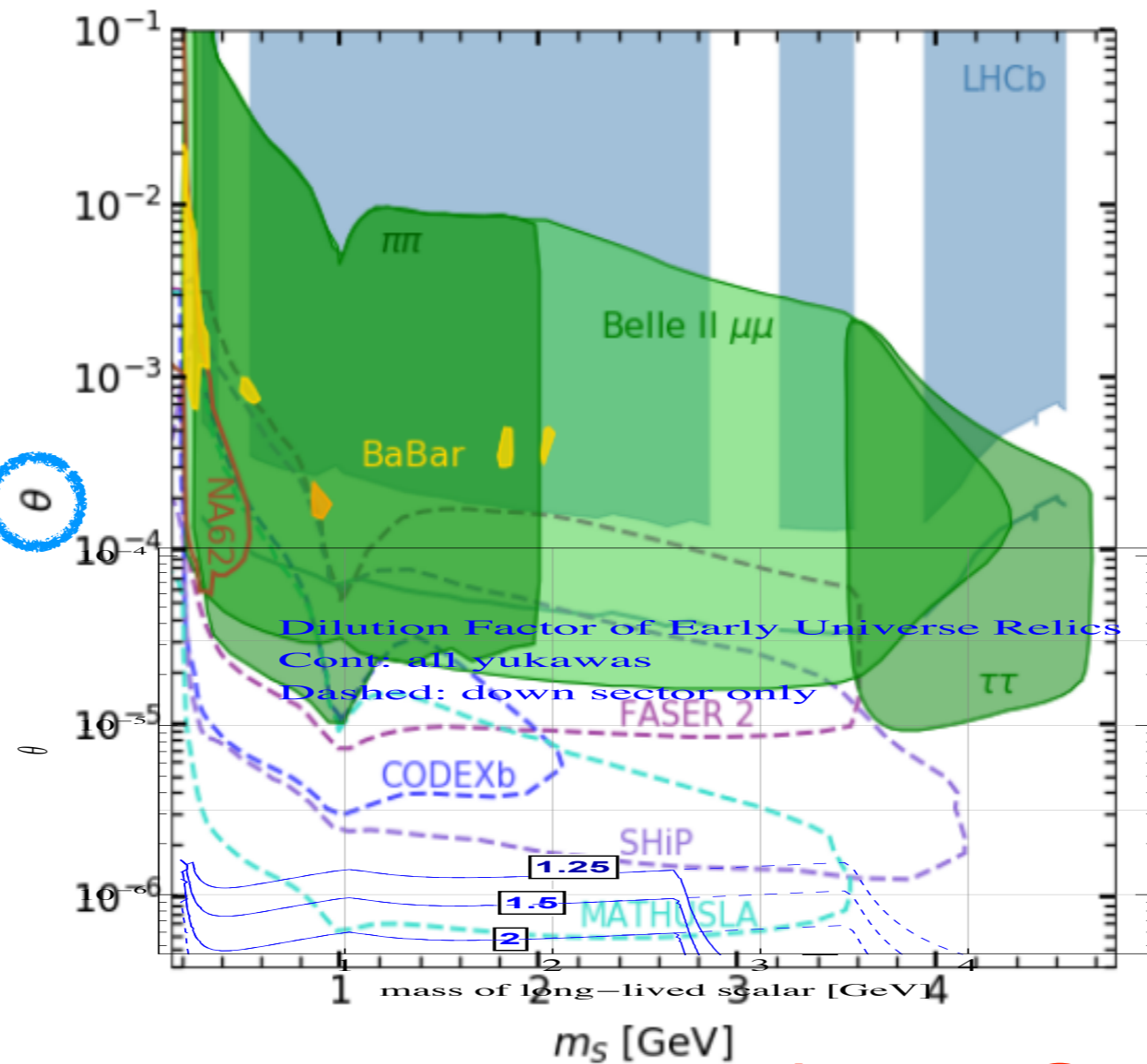
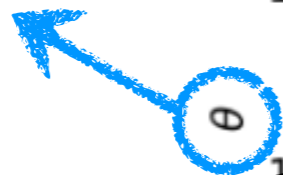


FIG. 2: Searches for dark scalars with displaced vertices. Shown are 95% CL bounds from $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ S(\rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu})$ searches at LHCb [51] (blue) and 90% CL bounds on $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s S)\mathcal{B}(S \rightarrow f)$ with $f = \mu^+\mu^-$ (yellow) and $\pi^+\pi^-$ (orange) from an inclusive search by BaBar [52]. Regions of 3σ significance at BELLE II are shown for $B \rightarrow KS(\rightarrow f)$ with $f = \pi^+\pi^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ (green). Experiments are color-coded: NA62 (red), CODEXb (blue), SHIP (purple), MATHUSLA (cyan), and FASER 2 (magenta).

Simple Scalar Domination: a tiny bit

Mixing with Higgs Boson



Could work much better with inelastic models, in progress

PRELIMINARY (& UGLY)

FIG. 2: Searches for dark scalars with displaced vertices. Shown are 95% CL bounds from $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ S(\rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu})$ searches at LHCb [51] (blue) and 90% CL bounds on $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X_s S)\mathcal{B}(S \rightarrow f)$ with $f = \mu^+\mu^-$ (yellow) and $\pi^+\pi^-$ (orange) from an inclusive search by BaBar [52]. Regions of 3σ significance at BELLE II are shown for $B \rightarrow KS(\rightarrow f)$ with $f = \pi^+\pi^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ (green). Exclusion regions for dark matter relic density from $B \rightarrow K\bar{K}\bar{K}^0$

A successful example: (dark) Glueballs

Add to the SM $SU(N_D)$ gauge group with coupling $g_D = \sqrt{4\pi\alpha_D}$

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$$\langle 0 | \text{tr} G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} | S_D \rangle \equiv F_{0^{++}}^S = \frac{3.06}{4\pi\alpha_D} m_S^3$$

$$0) \quad D_{\text{SM}} \simeq \left[1 + 0.14 (g_{\text{SM}}^{\text{dec}})^{1/3} \left(\frac{g_D}{g_{\text{SM}}} \frac{m}{\sqrt{\Gamma} M_{\text{Pl}}} \right)^{4/3} \right]^{3/4}$$

$$1) \quad \tau \lesssim \text{sec}$$

$$\Gamma_f = N_f \frac{y_f^2 \theta_{hS}^2}{16\pi} m_S \left(1 - \frac{4m_f^2}{m_S^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\theta_{hS} = \frac{3.06}{12\pi^2} \frac{y^2}{M^2} \frac{m_S^3 v}{m_h^2 - m_S^2}$$

$$2) \quad T_{\text{dec}} \gtrsim m$$

Decouple at confining phase transition of $SU(N_D)$

3) Production @ colliders via Higgs decays

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow A_D A_D) = (N_D^2 - 1) \frac{\alpha_D^2}{36\pi^3} \frac{y^4 v^2}{M^4} m_h^3$$