

Inflationary constraints on Dark Matter properties

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in collaboration with

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What do we study, i.e. how to constrain the unconstrainable (by colliders)?

- ➤ Our focus is on testing the Standard Model extensions through a broad range of their cosmological imprints.
- We want to find new ways to test SM extensions weakly coupled to SM.
- In particular, we study dark matter production and phase transitions (baryogenesis).

Prelude: What have we found?

- ► The key new ingredient: the consistent inclusion of inflationary initial conditions for the typical scalar sector encountered in extensions of SM.
- We have found a novel interplay between inflationary dynamics and dark matter properties.
- This places stringent constraints on viable mass scales and coupling values in SM extensions.

The Model

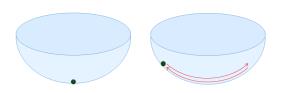
▶ The scalar sector of the model is specified by the potential

$$\textit{V}(\Phi,\textit{s}) = \textit{m}_{\textrm{h}}^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda_{\textrm{h}} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \textit{m}_{\textrm{s}}^2 \textit{s}^2 + \frac{\lambda_{\textrm{s}}}{4} \textit{s}^4 + \frac{\lambda_{\textrm{sh}}}{2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \textit{s}^2$$

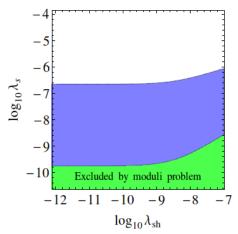
- ► Here Φ and s are, respectively, the usual Standard Model Higgs doublet and a real singlet scalar.
- ▶ The coupling between Φ and s acts as a portal between the Standard Model and an unknown Dark Sector (the so-called Higgs portal). We take $\lambda_{sh} \lesssim 10^{-7}$.

Field dynamics during Cosmic Inflation

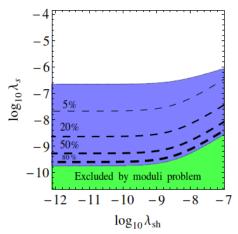
- ► The scalar fields will typically acquire fluctuations proportional to the inflationary scale, $h, s \simeq H_* \lesssim 10^{14}$ GeV.
- ► When do the fields relax down to their minima? What happens to the energy stored in the fields?
- It is possible to produce the observed dark matter abundance via particle production from a background field!



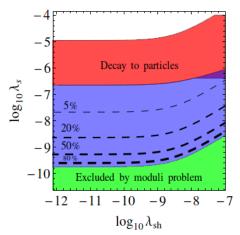
A (quantum) marble in a bowl.



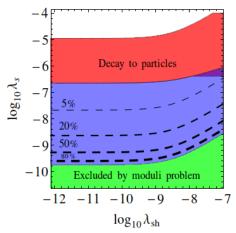
▶ In this figure $H_* \simeq 10^{10}$ GeV and $m_{\rm s} = 20$ MeV.



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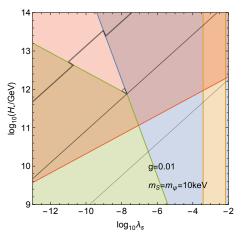


However, too much entropy in the produced particles!

Extensions of the simplest model

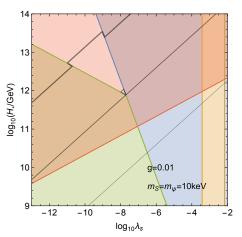
- ▶ What if the dark sector contained more fields?
- ▶ Consider the interaction $gs\bar{\psi}\psi$ between singlet scalar and singlet fermion.
- ► The primordial scalar field can now decay into fermions instead of decaying into quanta of its own field.

Preliminary results



► Red: Excluded by entropy production, Yellow (Green): Decay to fermions in quartic (quadratic) potential, Blue: Decay to scalars.

Preliminary results



► Contours from thickest to thinnest: 1, 10⁻⁶, 10⁻⁹ of the observed DM abundance.

Conclusions

- ▶ It seems that a great majority of the observed DM abundance has to be produced by other mechanisms.
- The formation of primordial scalar fields however puts stringent constraints on model parameters.
- New physics even with tiny couplings to the SM can be constrained by carefully investigating their dynamics both during and after inflation (remember: $\lambda_{\rm sh} \lesssim 10^{-7}$).

Take-home message

Cosmic inflation can be used to constrain the high-energy regime of extensions of the Standard Model.