

Relic density in simplified models of dark matter - the axial vector case

Patrick Tunney (KCL), with Malcolm Fairbairn (KCL) & Felix Kahlhoefer (DESY)

CERN, 20 September 2016

King's College London

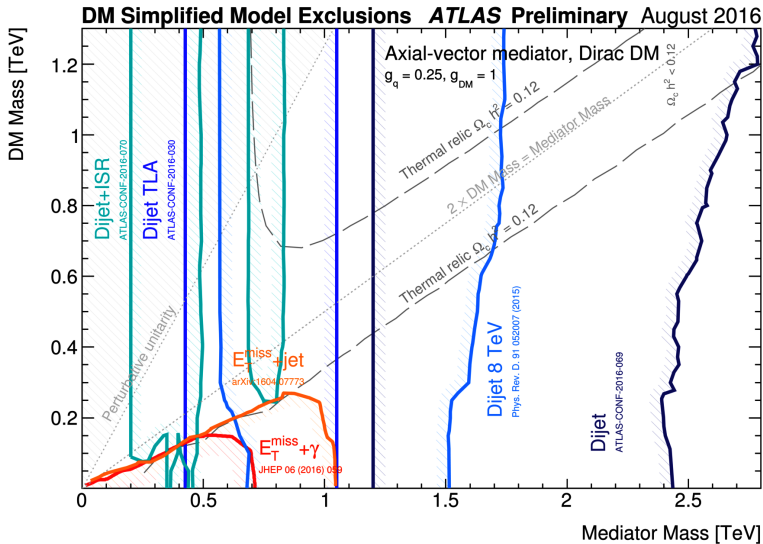


- The model:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = i\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu\chi - m_{DM}\bar{\chi}\chi - \frac{1}{4}F'_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_{Z'}^2 Z'_\mu Z'^\mu ,$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -g_{DM}Z'_\mu\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi - g_q Z'_\mu \sum_q \bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 q .$$

- Annihilation processes
 - $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
 - $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z'Z'$
- Methods to calculate the relic density
 - Velocity expansion of the DM annihilation cross-section.
 - micrOMEGAs
 - MadDM v 2.0.6 versus MadDM v 2.0.5

Working Group plot



Approximate relic density calculation

- Expand the DM annihilation cross section in powers of relative DM velocity $\sigma v = a + bv^2 + \dots$
- Need to do this in the lab frame (C.O.M. frame gives wrong answer, see P. Gondolo and G. Gelmini, Nucl. Phys. B **360** (1991) 145).
- With a little approximation, you can solve the Boltzmann equation analytically to get

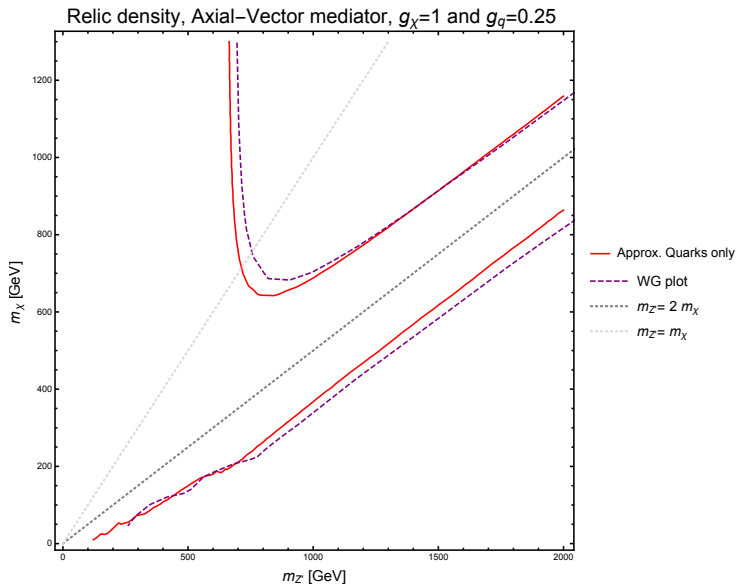
$$\Omega h^2 = 2 \times \frac{1.07 \times 10^9 \text{ GeV}^{-1}}{M_{Pl}} \frac{X_f}{\sqrt{g_\star}} \frac{1}{a + 3b/X_f} .$$

- a and b depend on model parameters, $X_f = m_{DM}/T$ at freeze-out, g_\star is relativistic degrees of freedom at freeze-out.
- Can get away with estimating $X_f \approx 28$ and $\sqrt{g_\star} \approx 9$ across this parameter space.

Annihilation to quarks

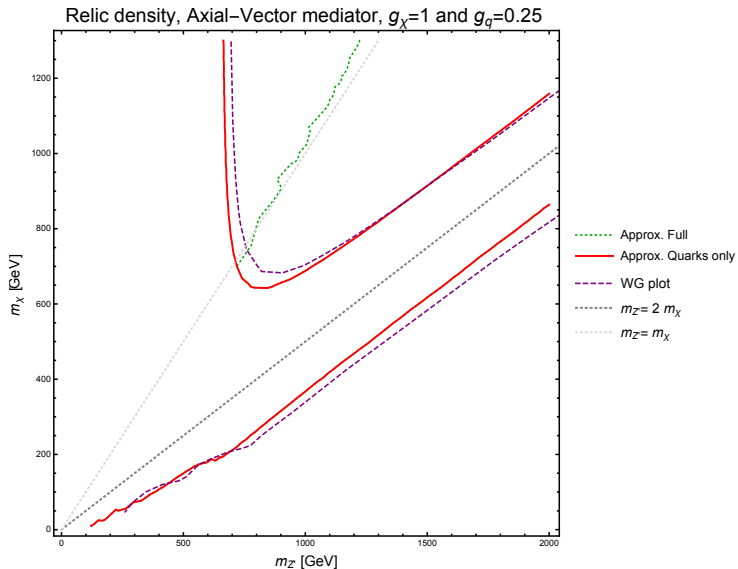
- All relevant processes, if kinematically allowed, will contribute to σv .
- Most obvious is $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ (s-channel Z').
- a term (s-wave) helicity suppressed by factor $\frac{m_q^2}{m_{Z'}^2}$.
- b term (p-wave) is important, although this is suppressed by v^2 .

Annihilation to quarks only



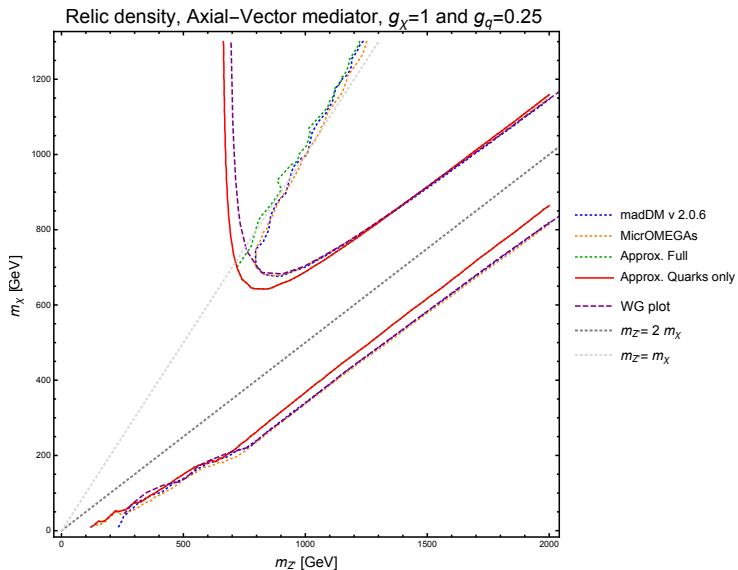
- However there is also the process $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z'Z'$ (t-channel χ).
- This channel opens up when $m_{DM} > m_{Z'}$.
- Included a and b term although the a term typically dominates.

Annihilation to mediators included

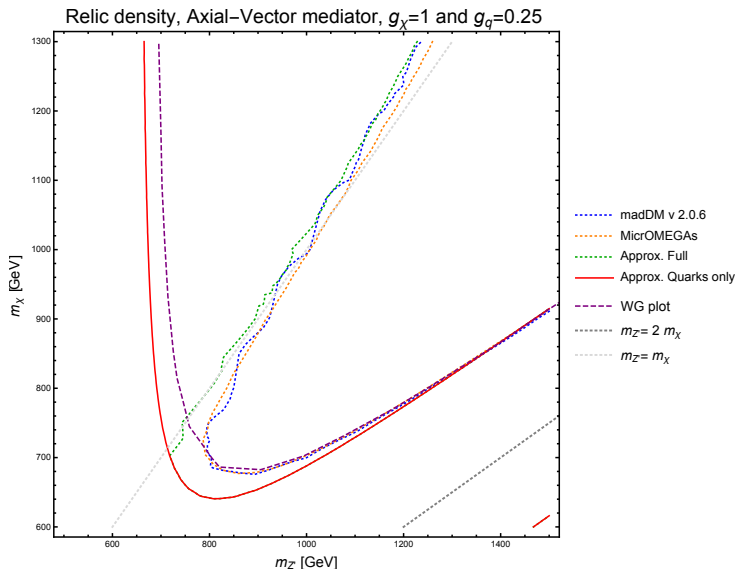


- Velocity expansion can break down on resonance and near opening of annihilation channels – need numerical tools.
- At least two on the market: MadDM and micrOMEGAs.
- The working group have been using version 2.0.5, I will show you 2.0.6.

Numerical Options



Numerical Options



- The old version (2.0.5) of MadDM checks the parameter card and will only generate processes that are kinematically allowed.
- If m_{DM} happens to be smaller than $m_{Z'}$, then $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z'Z'$ will not be generated.
- Even if you raise the value of m_{DM} later via a parameter scan, the code still misses $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow Z'Z'$ as it was not generated initially.
- Workaround (Mihailo Backovic) make sure $m_{DM} > m_{Z'}$ **before** running MadDM.
- Fix - upgrade to v 2.0.6!

- Bug is fixed in the newest version of MadDM so use v 2.0.6 onwards.
- To avoid future bugs, cross checks can be made using `micrOMEGAs` and analytical approximations.
- We would be happy to help out with any cross-checks in the future.