



JOHANNES GUTENBERG  
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Topics in Astroparticle  
and Underground Physics

# Impeded Dark Matter

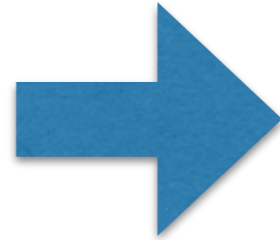
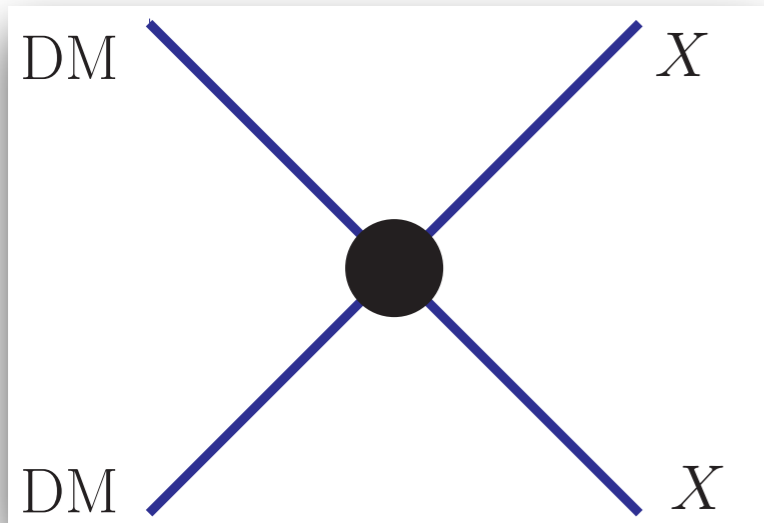
**Xiao-Ping Wang**

July, 26, 2017 @ TAUP 2017

JHEP12(2016)033 [arXiv:1609.02147]

Collaborated with Joachim Kopp, Jia Liu, Tracy R. Slatyer and Wei Xue

# Motivation



$$\Delta = m_{\text{DM}} - m_X$$

$$\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle \simeq \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$$

- Linear dependence on  $v_{\text{rel}}$
- DM lighter than X:  $\Delta < 0$
- DM heavier than X:  $\Delta > 0$

## ♣ Dark SU(2) Gauge Boson as Impeded DM with $\Delta < 0$

- Relic Density
- Direct Detection
- CMB
- Indirect Detection

## ♣ Dark Pion as Impeded DM with $\Delta > 0$

# Dark SU(2) Gauge Boson

$$\mathcal{L}_D = -\frac{1}{4} K_{\mu\nu}^a K_{\mu\nu}^a + (D_\mu \Phi)^\dagger (D_\mu \Phi) - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

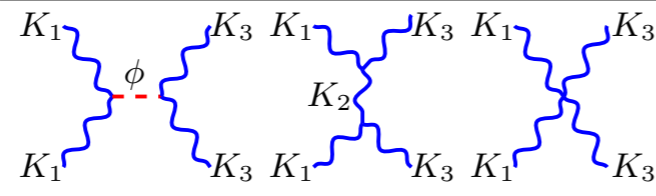
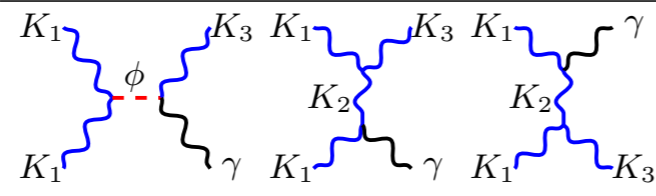
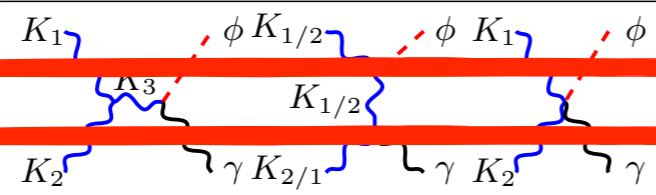
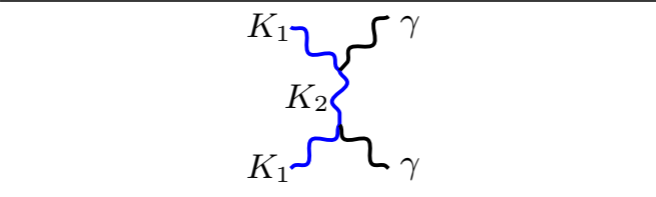
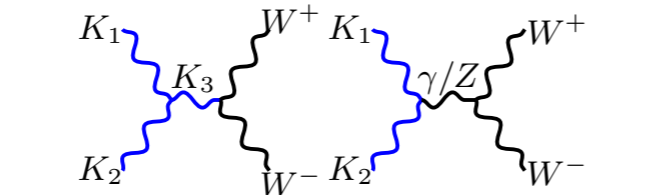
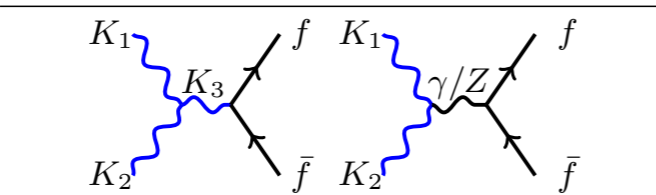
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mix}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} (\Phi^\dagger T^a \Phi) K_{\mu\nu}^a B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\supset \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\phi}{v_d}\right)^2 \left[ \partial_\mu K_\nu^3 - \partial_\nu K_\mu^3 + g_d (K_\mu^1 K_\nu^2 - K_\mu^2 K_\nu^1) \right] \frac{1}{\cos \theta_w} B_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\Delta \equiv m_k - m_{K_3} \simeq -\frac{m_k}{2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\cos^2 \theta_w} \frac{(m_k^2 - \cos^2 \theta_w m_{Z,\text{SM}}^2)}{m_k^2 - m_{Z,\text{SM}}^2}$$

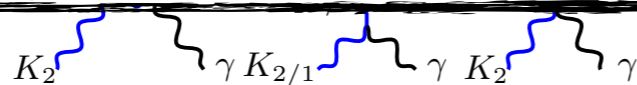
$$\mathcal{L} \supset K_3^\mu \left( \varepsilon e J_{\text{em}}^\mu - \varepsilon g \tan \theta_w \frac{m_k^2}{m_k^2 - m_Z^2} J_Z^\mu \right)$$

# Relic Density

process	$v_{\text{rel}}$ -dependence	$\epsilon$ -dependence	freeze-out
	$\sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$	1	dominant
	1	$\epsilon^2$	subdominant
	1	$\epsilon^2$	subdominant (requires $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )
	1	$\epsilon^4$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	subdominant
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	subdominant

# Relic Density

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{n}_{12} + 3Hn_{12} = & -\frac{1}{2} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11 \rightarrow 33} \left[ n_{12}^2 - n_3^2 \left( \frac{n_{12}^{\text{eq}}}{n_3^{\text{eq}}} \right)^2 \right] \\ & -\frac{1}{2} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11 \rightarrow 3\gamma} \left[ n_{12}^2 - (n_{12}^{\text{eq}})^2 \frac{n_3}{n_3^{\text{eq}}} \right] \\ & -\frac{1}{2} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{12 \rightarrow f\bar{f}, W+W-} \left[ n_{12}^2 - (n_{12}^{\text{eq}})^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

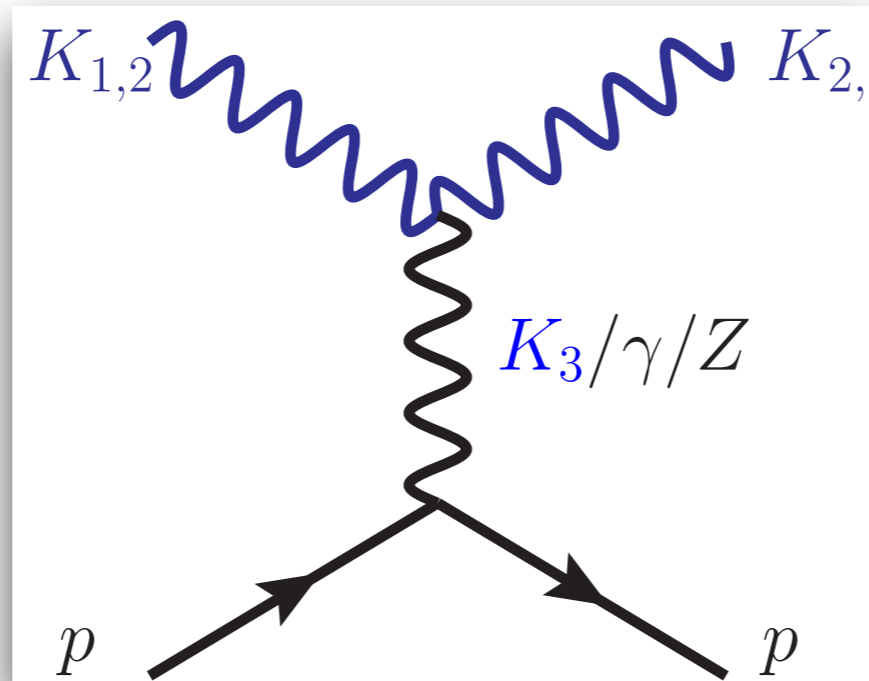


(requires  
 $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{n}_3 + 3Hn_3 = & \frac{1}{2} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11 \rightarrow 33} \left[ n_{12}^2 - n_3^2 \left( \frac{n_{12}^{\text{eq}}}{n_3^{\text{eq}}} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{11 \rightarrow 3\gamma} \left[ n_{12}^2 - (n_{12}^{\text{eq}})^2 \frac{n_3}{n_3^{\text{eq}}} \right] \\ & - \Gamma_{K_3} \left[ n_3 - n_3^{\text{eq}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

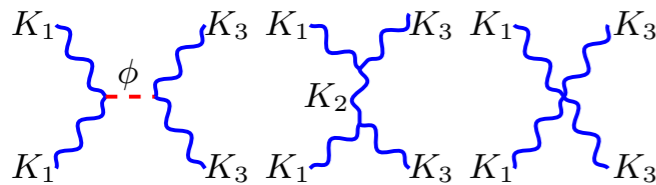
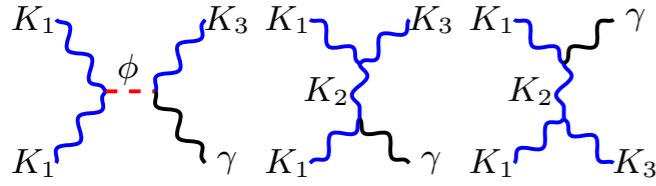
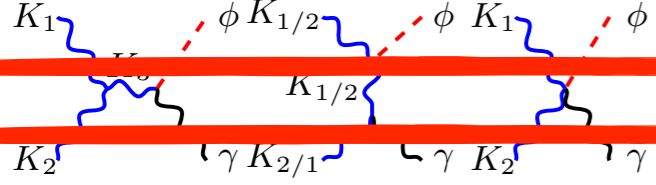
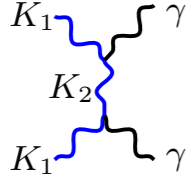
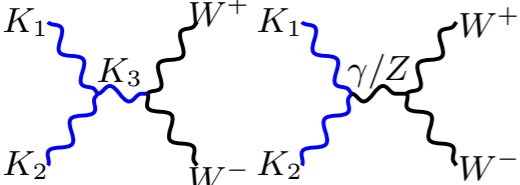
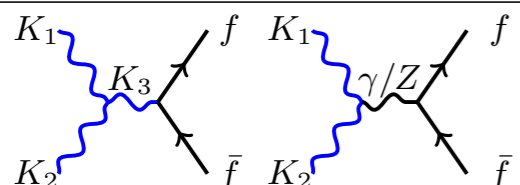


# Direct Detection



$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{SI}}}{dE_r} = \frac{2\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}\alpha_d(Z\varepsilon)^2}{3m_k^2 E_r} \left( 1 + \frac{E_r}{4E_{\text{in}}} \frac{m_N^2 - 2m_k m_N - m_k^2}{m_k m_N} \right) F_{\text{SI}}^2(E_r)$$



process	$v_{\text{rel}}$ -dependence	$\epsilon$ -dependence	CMB
	$\sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$	1	negligible
	1	$\epsilon^2$	dominant
	1	$\epsilon^2$	dominant (requires $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )
	1	$\epsilon^4$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible

process	$v_{\text{rel}}$ -dependence	$\epsilon$ -dependence	CMB
	$\sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$	1	negligible
	1	$\epsilon^2$	dominant
	1	$\epsilon^2$	dominant (requires $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )
	1	$\epsilon^4$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible

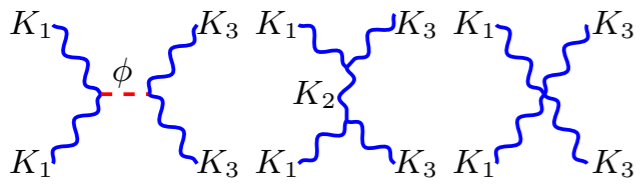
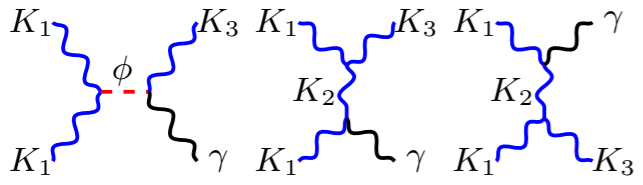
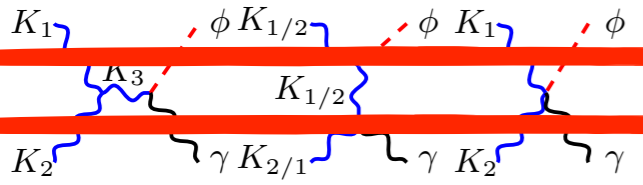
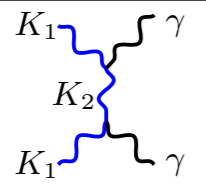
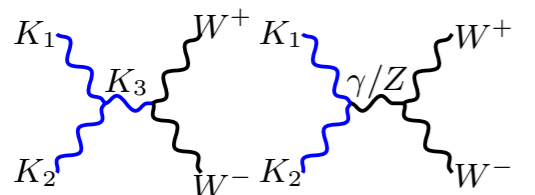
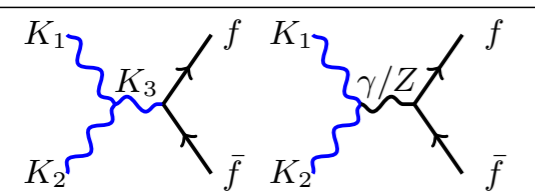
$$p_{\text{ann}} = f_{\text{eff}} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{\text{DM}}}$$

$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{E_{K_3}}{E_{K_3} + E_\gamma} f_{\text{eff}}^{K_3}(E_{K_3}) + \frac{E_\gamma}{E_{K_3} + E_\gamma} f_{\text{eff}}^\gamma(E_\gamma)$$



$$\sum_i \text{BR}_{K_3 \rightarrow \text{SM}_i \text{SM}_i}(m_k, \epsilon) f_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}_i \text{SM}_i}(E_{K_3}/2)$$

# Indirect Detection

process	$v_{\text{rel}}$ -dependence	$\epsilon$ -dependence	Indirect Detection
	$\sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$	1	✓
	1	$\epsilon^2$	✓ ( $\gamma$ line)
	1	$\epsilon^2$	✓ ( $\gamma$ line if $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )
	1	$\epsilon^4$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible

# Indirect Detection

process	$v_{\text{rel}}$ -dependence	$\epsilon$ -dependence	Indirect Detection
	$\sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_{\text{DM}}}}$	1	✓
	1	$\epsilon^2$	✓ ( $\gamma$ line)
	1	$\epsilon^2$	✓ ( $\gamma$ line if $m_\phi < 2m_k$ )
	1	$\epsilon^4$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible
	$v_{\text{rel}}^2$	$\epsilon^2$	negligible

## • Gamma Spectrum Limit

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE_\gamma d\Omega} = \frac{1}{8\pi c m_{\text{DM}}^2} J(\theta, \phi) \sum_X \langle \sigma v \rangle_X \frac{dN_\gamma^X}{dE_\gamma}$$

$$J(\theta, \phi) = \int_{\text{l.o.s.}} ds \rho_{\text{DM}}^2(s, \theta, \phi)$$

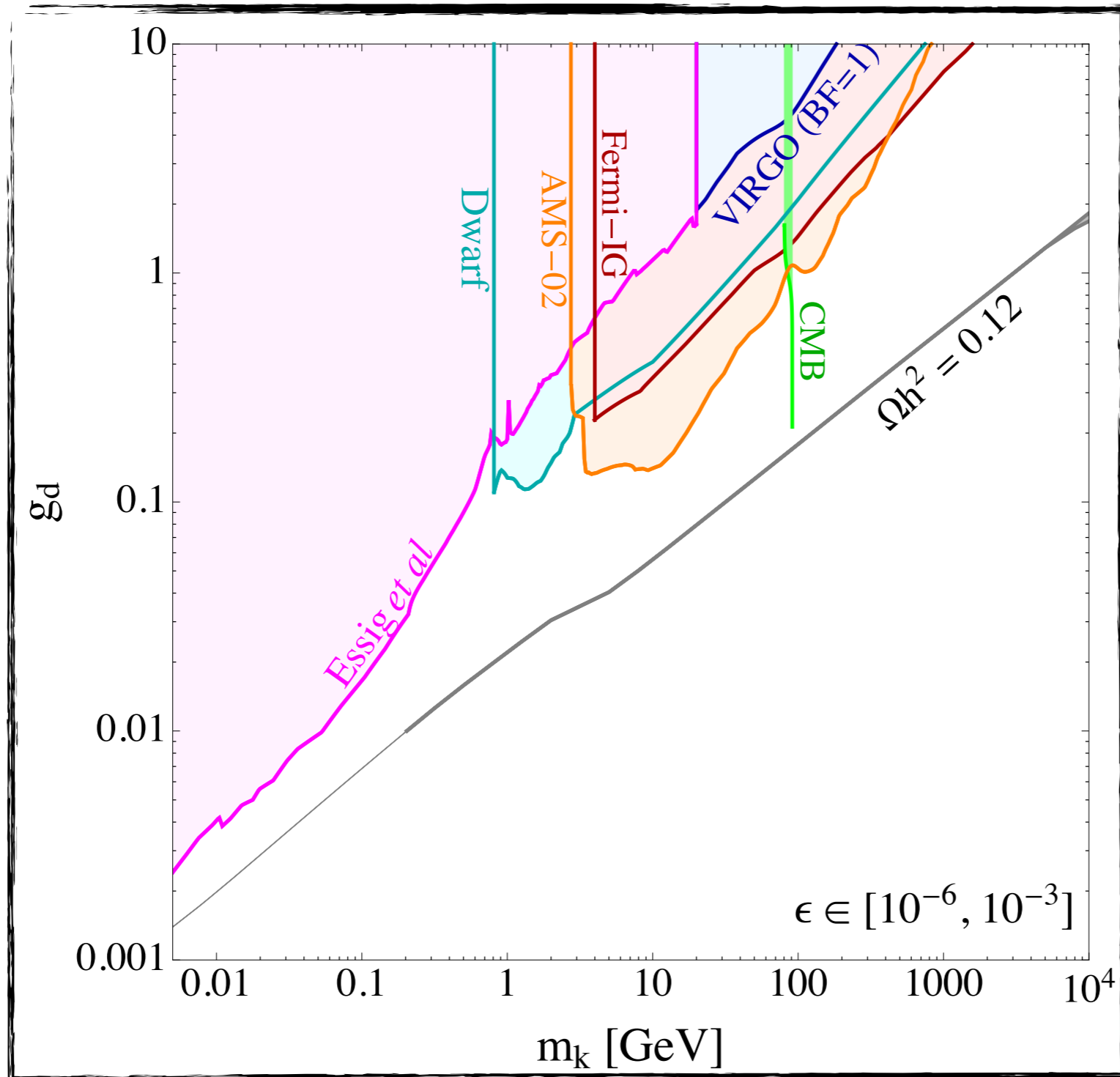
## • e+ e- Limit

$$\frac{2}{c} \left[ \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{11 \rightarrow 33} + \langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle_{22 \rightarrow 33} \right]$$

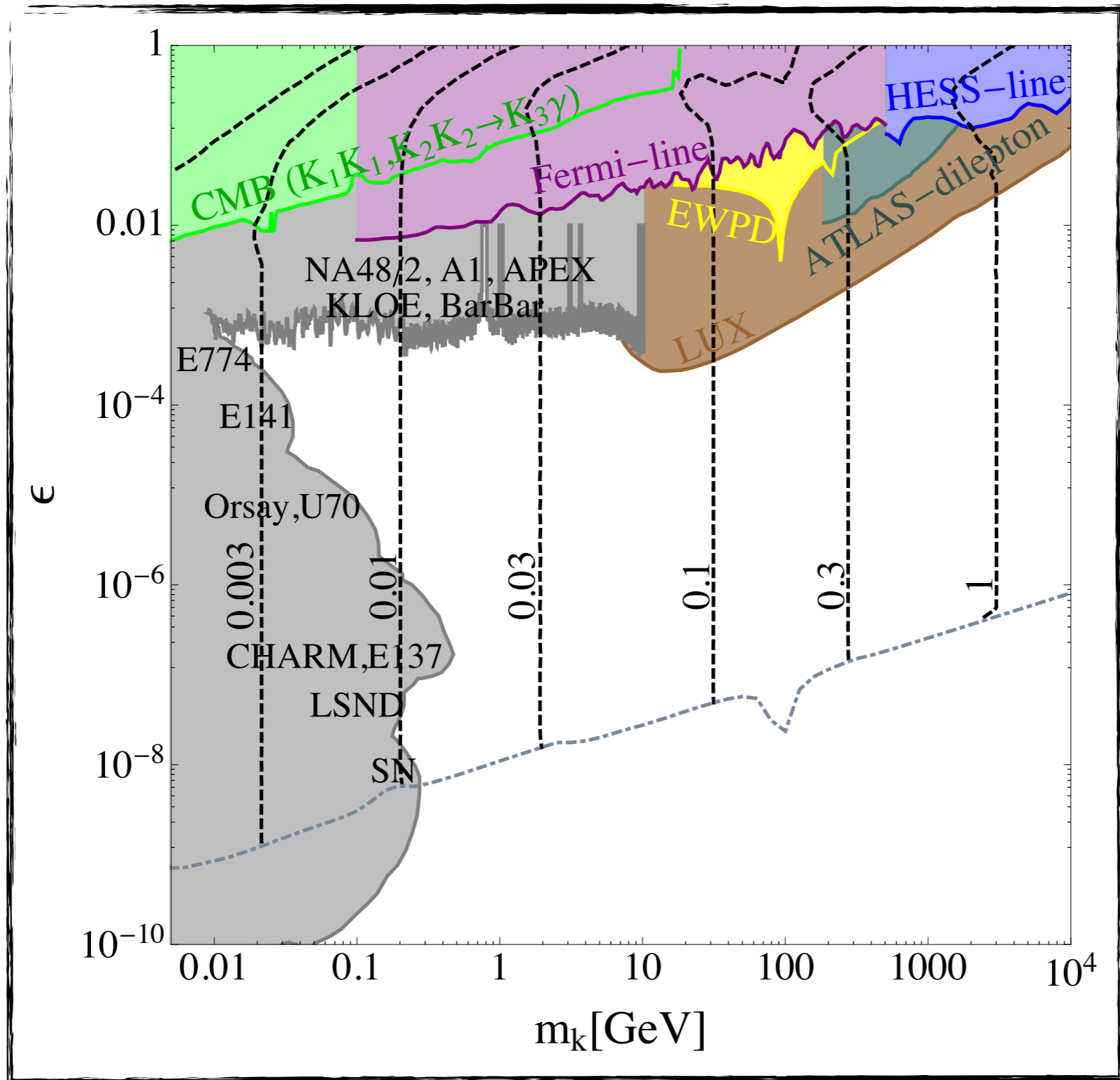
## • Gamma Line Limit

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_{11 \rightarrow \gamma 3} + \langle \sigma v \rangle_{22 \rightarrow \gamma 3}$$

# Indirect Detection



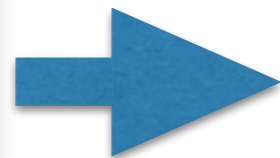
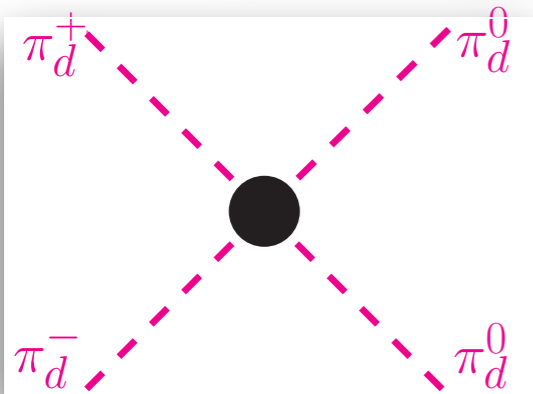
# Combined Result



# Dark Pion

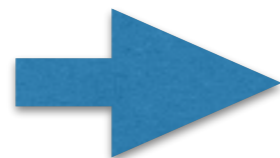
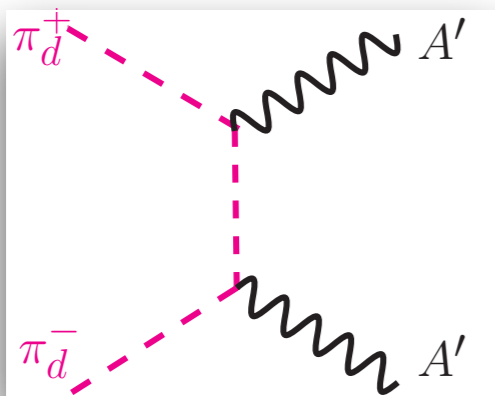
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} f_\pi^2 \text{Tr} \left[ \partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U \right] + \mu \frac{f_\pi^2}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ U^\dagger M + M^\dagger U \right]$$

$$\Delta \equiv m_{\pi_d^\pm} - m_{\pi_d^0} \approx \frac{g'^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{\Lambda_N^2}{2m_\pi}$$



$$(\sigma v_{\text{rel}})_{00} = \sigma_0 \times \sqrt{\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{4} + \frac{2\Delta}{m_\pi}}$$

$$\simeq 6 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{sec}^{-1} \times \left( \frac{m_\pi / f_\pi^2}{7 \times 10^{-4} \text{GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2$$



$$(\sigma v_{\text{rel}})_{A'A'} \simeq \frac{g'^4}{8\pi m_\pi^2} \left( 1 - \frac{m_{A'}^2}{m_\pi^2} + \frac{3m_{A'}^4}{8m_\pi^4} \right) \frac{\sqrt{1 - m_{A'}^2/m_\pi^2}}{[1 - m_{A'}^2/(2m_\pi^2)]^2}$$

# Constraint on dark pion

- **Thermal Equilibrium Condition**

$$\Gamma(\pi_d^0 \rightarrow A' A') = \frac{g'^4 m_\pi^3}{1024 \pi^5 f_\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{A'}^2}{m_\pi^2}\right)^{3/2} > H(T = m_\pi)$$

- **Direct detection**

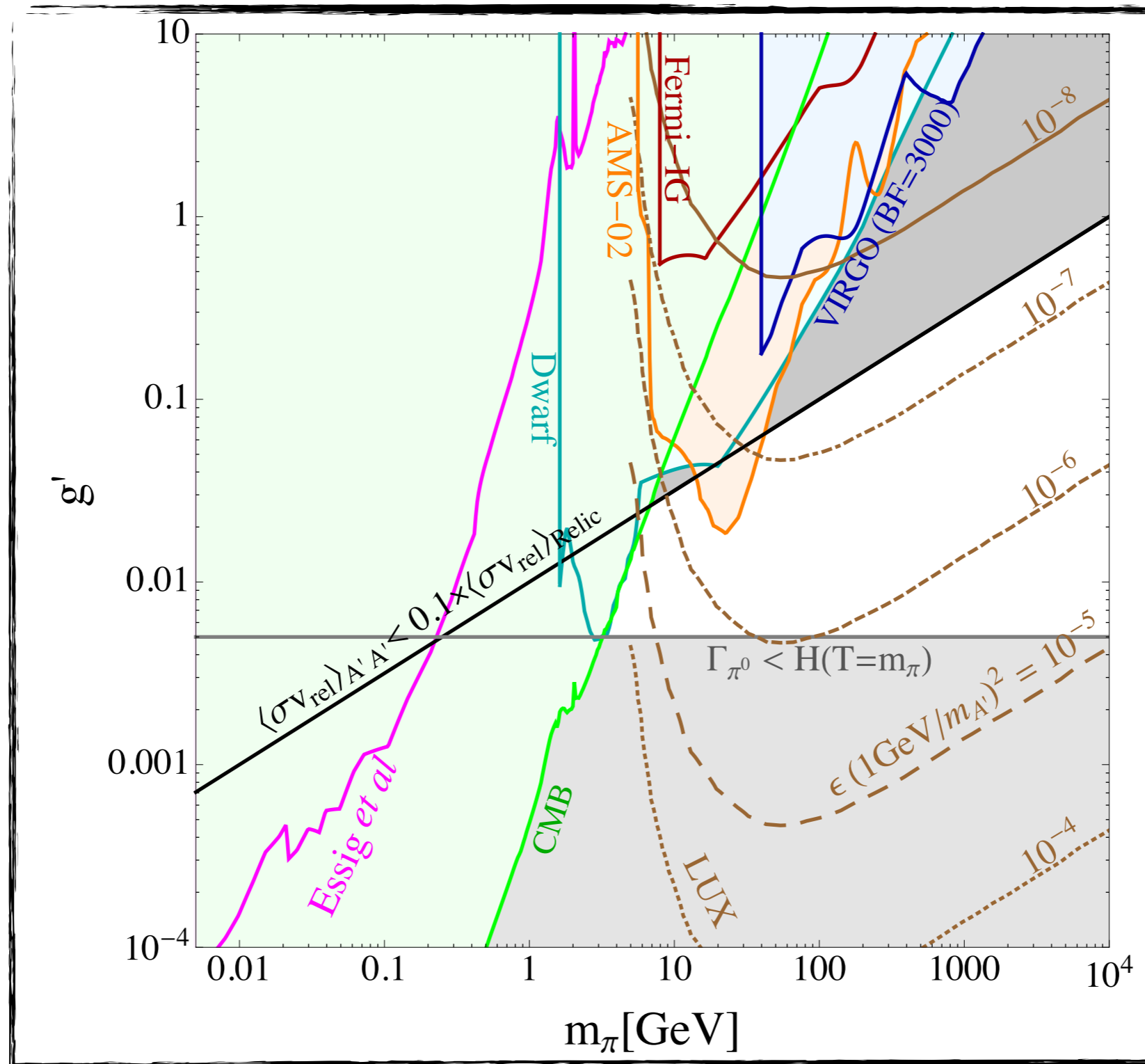
$$\sigma_p = e^2 \epsilon^2 g'^2 \frac{(m_\pi m_p)^2}{\pi m_{A'}^4 (m_\pi + m_p)^2} \simeq 10^{-47} \text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{g'}{10^{-2}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{10^{-7}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\text{GeV}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4$$

- **Indirect detection**

$$\sigma v_{\text{rel}} \simeq 6 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{sec}^{-1} \times \left(\frac{m_\pi / f_\pi^2}{7 \times 10^{-4} \text{GeV}^{-1}}\right)^2$$



# Constraint on dark pion



Thank You

