Dark Matter Bound

Research Fellow: Stockholm University

CERN BSM Forum Seminar Wien: 19/07/22





Many thanks to my collaborators: John Beacom (OSU), Tracy Slatyer, Pouya Asadi, Greg Ridgeway (MIT), Eric Kuflik, Eric D. Kramer (Hebrew U.), Rebecca Leane (SLAC)

States

Juri Smirnov





Dark Matter is a New Particle

Not ordinary Matter:

Not MOND:

Not light Neutrinos:

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$\Omega_{\rm DM} >> \Omega_{\rm Baryons}$ (CMB) (BBN, CMB)



$\Omega_{\nu} \approx 0.02 \left(\frac{m_{\nu}}{\text{eV}}\right)$

Thermal Model Space





Freeze-out and Un-stable Bound States





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Dark Matter Mass







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thermal relic

Dark Matter Mass



 $\sigma v_{
m rel}$

nnihilation

Matter

 \checkmark

 $\partial \Gamma$







 $\langle \sigma v_{
m rel}$ lation mnihil Matter $\partial \Gamma$





Cross-Section area









Effect on the Freezeout



B. v. Harling, K. Petraki, 1407.7874

P. Asadi et al. 1610.07617

Mitridate et al. 1702.01141

J. Hartz, K. Petraki 1805.01200

J. Smirnov, J. F. Beacom 1904.11503

S. Bottaro et al. 2107.09688



Electroweak Dark Matter



Smirnov, Beacom: 1904.11503



Example: DM Spectroscopy (SU(2) 5-plet)









Example: DM Spectroscopy (SU(2) 5-plet)









Example: Sensitivity to Heavy Dark Matter



Preliminary





Example: Sensitivity to Heavy Dark Matter



Preliminary







Example: Sensitivity to Heavy Dark Matter







Phase Transitions and Stable Bound States





Beyond QCD



Dark Matter stability

$SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ $SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times U(1)_{\rm em}$

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1503.08749

Dark Matter stability

 $SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ $SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times U(1)_{\rm em}$

New Baryon Number -> DM candidate

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1503.08749

Dark Matter stability

 $SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ $SU(N)_{\rm DC} \times SU(3)_c \times U(1)_{\rm em}$

New Baryon Number DM candidate Thermal contact with the SM sector



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The Relic Abundance



Freeze-out & Confinement



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Freeze-out & Confinement



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Freeze-out & Confinement



First Idea: Geometrical Confinement



(blue regions).

Figure 5: Examples of dark condensation for $N_{DC} = 3$ (left), 4 (middle) and 5 (right). Dark quarks Q (anti-quarks \overline{Q}) are denoted as red (blue) dots, placed at random positions. We assume that each DM particle combines with its dark nearest neighbour, forming either unstable $\mathcal{Q}\bar{\mathcal{Q}}$ dark mesons (gray lines) or stable $Q^{N_{\rm DC}}$ dark baryons (red regions) and $\bar{Q}^{N_{\rm DC}}$ dark anti-baryons

> Dark Matter as a weakly coupled Dark Baryon A. Mitridate et al. : 1707.05380

Second Thought: Details of 1. Oder PT





Compression by the Bubble Wall



Compression by the Bubble Wall


Dynamical Confinement



2103.09822: Pouya Asadi, Greg Ridgway (MIT), Eric D. Kraemer, Eric Kuflik (Hebrew University), Tracy Slatyer (MIT), **JS**

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Dynamics of the Phase Transition I



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Dynamics of the Phase Transition II



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Local Boltzmann Evolution



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Minimal Abundance and Asymmetry





Result for Relic Abundance



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Weakly or Rarely?





M. Digmann et al. 1907.10618



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Tuesday: 15:50 Carlos Blanco Mesoscale



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Coincidence Detection:

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2008.10646, 2203.02309

Coincidence Detection:

DM heating Signals:

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2008.10646, 2203.02309



2010.00015





Coincidence Detection:

DM heating Signals:

DM Long-Lived Mediators:

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2008.10646, 2203.02309





1808.05624

2010.00015





Coincidence Detection:

DM heating Signals:

DM Long-Lived Mediators:

White Dwarf Ignition:

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2008.10646, 2203.02309





1808.05624

2010.00015

1805.07381 + In preparation





Thanks!





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QCD Example



 $(SU(3)_{c}, S)_{c}$ Q = (3, 1,Qqq eQ = (3, N,Q = (8, 1,

$$U(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$$

0)
= 4/3 or $e = -2/3$ or $e = -1/3$
, Y)
0) Qg

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Q = (3, 1, 0)Q = (3, N, Y)Q = (8, 1, 0)

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 $(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$ Qqq e = 4/3 or e = -2/3 or e = -1/3Q q

Q = (3, 1, 0)Q = (3, N, Y)Q = (8, 1, 0)

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 $(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$

Q q

Qqq e = 4/3 or e = -2/3 or e = -1/3

 $(SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$ Q = (3, 1, 0)Qqq e = 4/3 or e = -2/3 or e = -1/3Q = (3, N, Y)Q = (8, 1, 0)Q q

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Idea: Chromocatalysis

The Q^2



Hybrids Q g

 $\frac{1}{\Lambda_{QCD}}$ Binding Energy $\approx \Lambda_{QCD}$ Dangerous



Idea: Chromocatalysis

The Q^2





Hybrids Q g

 $\frac{1}{\Lambda_{QCD}}$ Energy $\approx \Lambda_{QCD}$ **Igerous**



Chromo-catalysis in Cosmology







1801.01135, 1811.08418









1801.01135, 1811.08418









Mo: 09:00 Maxim Pospelov

Poster: Paliodetectors Sebastian Baum

1801.01135, 1811.08418







Open Question: Nuclear Binding of Isospin = 0 ?



Mo: 09:00 Maxim Pospelov

Poster: Paliodetectors Sebastian Baum

1801.01135, 1811.08418







Direct Dectection & Chromopolarizability



Direct Dectection & Chromopolarizability



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = C_S^g \mathcal{O}_S^g + C_{T_2}^g \mathcal{O}_{T_2}^g = M_{\text{DM}} \bar{B} B [c_E \vec{E}^{a2} + c_B \vec{B}^{a2}]$$
$$C_{T_2}^g (M_Z) = -M_{\text{DM}} c_E, \qquad C_S^g (M_Z) = \frac{C_{T_2}^g (M_Z)}{4} \frac{\pi}{\alpha_3}$$

$$\frac{f_N}{m_N} = -12C_S^g(M_Z)f_g - \frac{3}{4}C_{T_2}^g(M_Z)g(2, M_Z)$$

$$\sigma_{\rm SI} = \frac{f_N^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_N^2}{M_{\rm DM}^2}$$

$$\approx 2.3 \ 10^{-45} \,\mathrm{cm}^2 \times \left(\frac{20TeV}{M_{\rm DM}}\right)^6 \left(\frac{0.1}{\alpha_3}\right)^8 \left(\frac{c_E}{1.5\pi a^3}\right)^2$$

$$c_E = \frac{8\pi\alpha_3}{3} \frac{C}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle B | \vec{r} \frac{1}{H_8 - E_{10}} \vec{r} | B \rangle$$
$$c_E |_{\text{DM}} = (0.36 + 1.17)\pi a^3$$
Direct Dectection & Chromopolarizability



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = C_S^g \mathcal{O}_S^g + C_{T_2}^g \mathcal{O}_{T_2}^g = M_{\text{DM}} \bar{B} B [c_E \vec{E}^{a2} + c_B \vec{B}^{a2}]$$
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$$c_E |_{\text{DM}} = (0.36 + 1.17)\pi a^3$$

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Large Scattering Cross Sections



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2008.10646: C. Cappiello, J.I. Collar, J. F. Beacom





Large Scattering Cross Sections



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Large Scattering Cross Sections

See also: A Next-Generation Liquid Xenon Observatory for Dark Matter and Neutrino Physics https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.02309.pdf



2008.10646: C. Cappiello, J.I. Collar, J. F. Beacom

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Accumulation/Annihilation



The Earth Heat Flow



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T_{GB} < 0. 01 s

J. Beacom et al. 2007



 $M > few M_{Sol}$



 $M = M_{Sol}$

Stuff in Space





 $M = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M_{Sol}$

 $M = 10^{-3} M_{Sol}$



 $M = 1.4 M_{Sol}$





 $M > few M_{Sol}$



 $M = M_{Sol}$

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Stuff in Space



 $M = 10^{-3} M_{Sol}$



 $M = 1.4 M_{Sol}$



Glueball Lifetimes



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Temperature Evolution



Work in progress: M. Benito (NICPB), R. K. Leane (Stanford), **J. Smirnov**

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What can we expect?



arXiv: 2010.00015; R. K. Leane (Stanford), J. Smirnov

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