

Thermal Gravitational Contribution to Dark Matter Production

Yong Tang

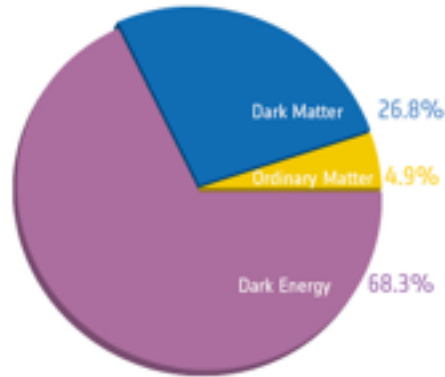
University of Tokyo

KEK-PH, 2018

YL.Wu & Y.Tang, 1708.05138, 1604.04701

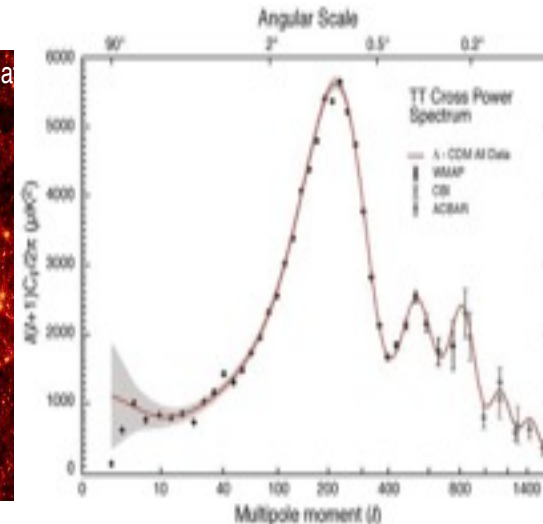
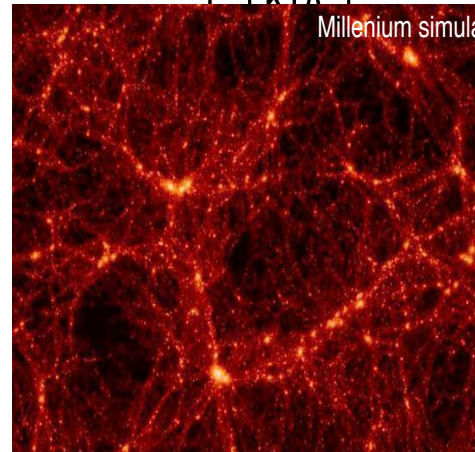
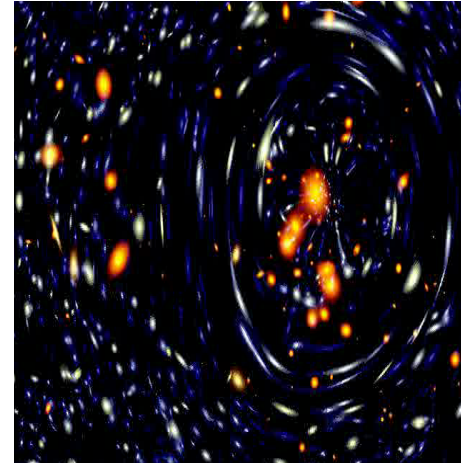
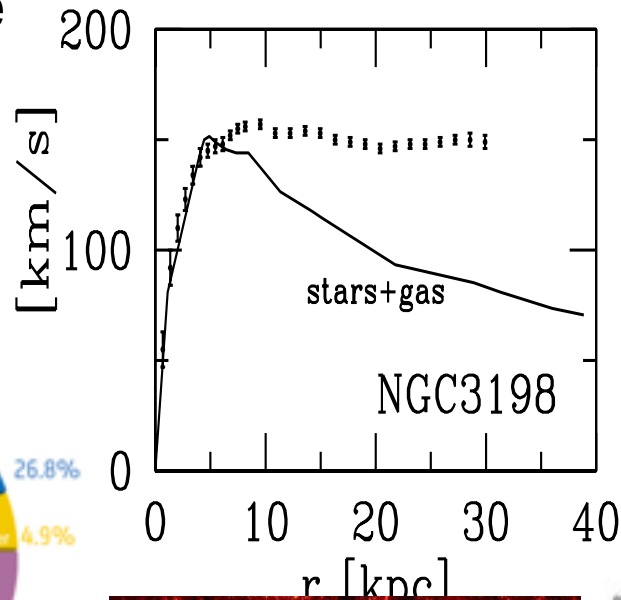
Evidence of Dark Matter

- Galactic Rotation Curve
- Gravitational Lensing
- Large Scale Structure
- CMB anisotropies,
- ...

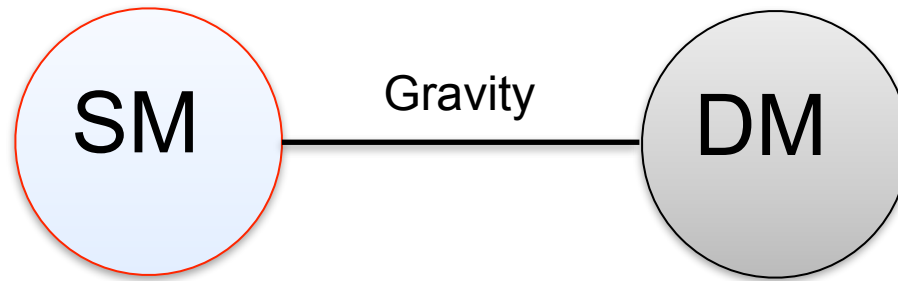


$$\Omega_X \simeq 0.26$$

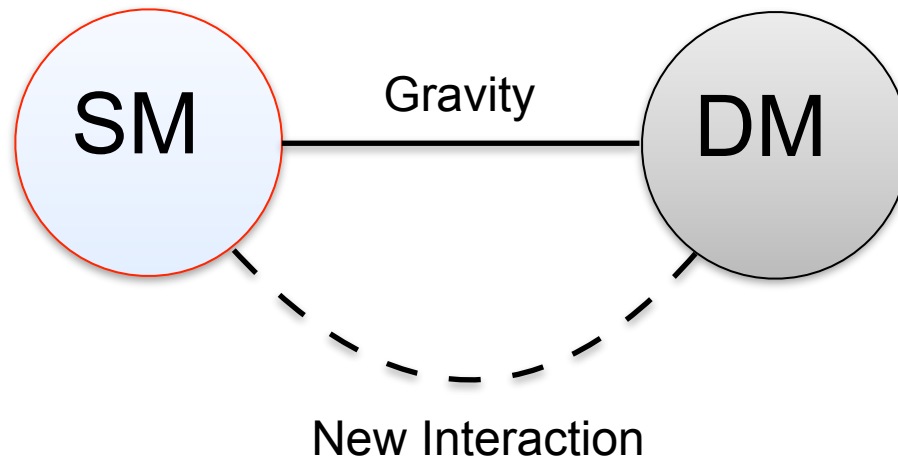
All confirmed evidence indicates DM at least has gravitational interaction.



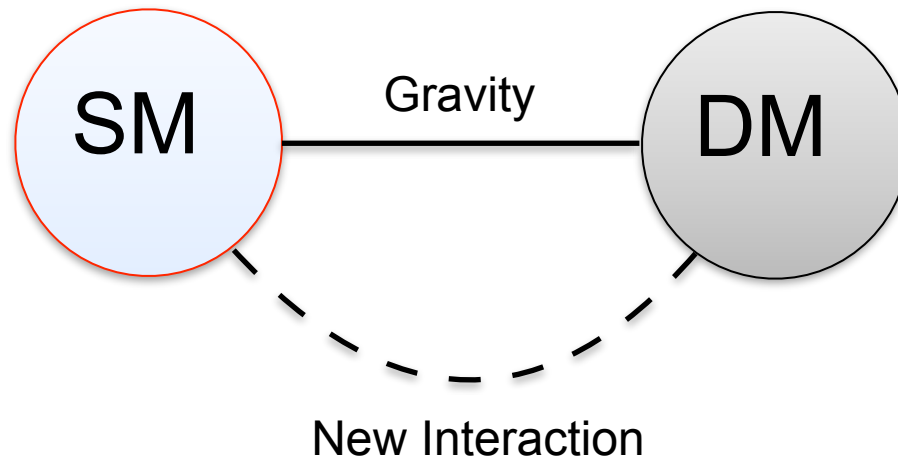
DM Scenarios



DM Scenarios



DM Scenarios

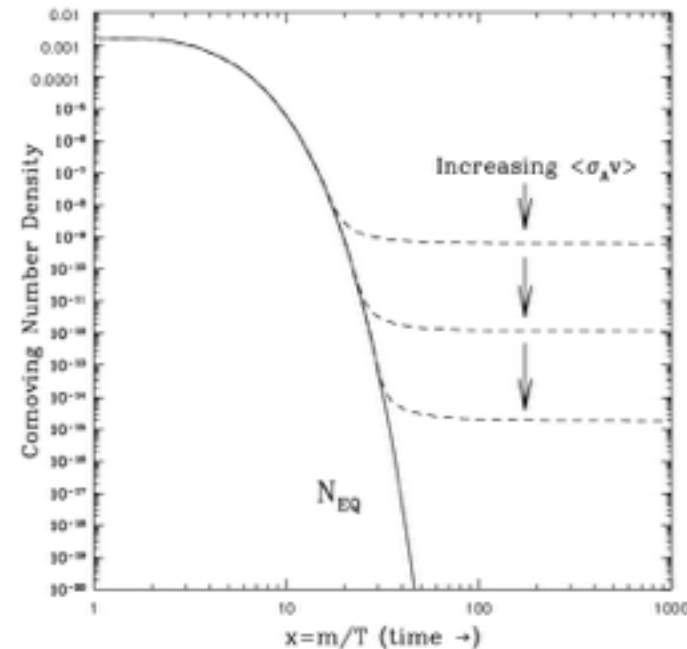
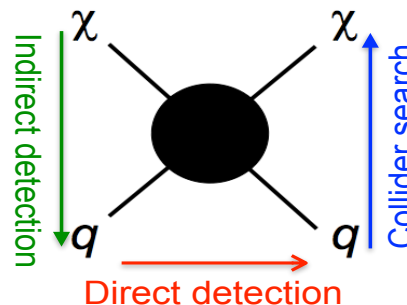


Weakly Interacting Massive Particle

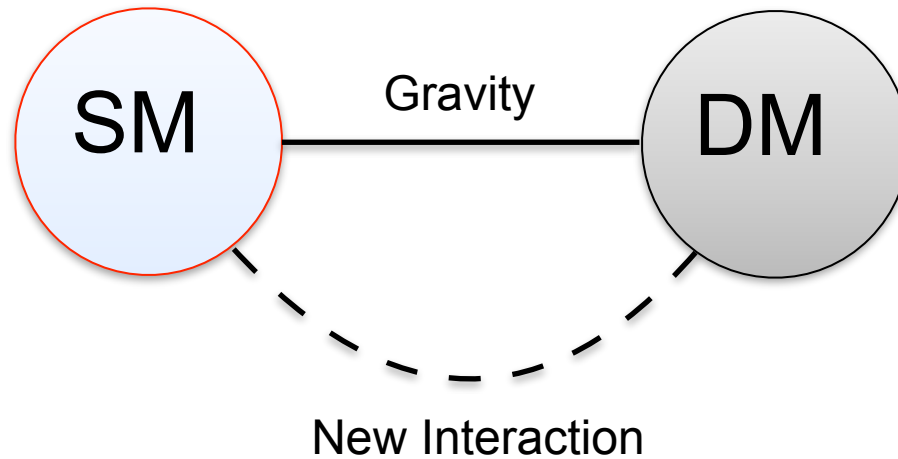
- Mass around $\sim 100\text{GeV}$
- Coupling ~ 0.5
- Correct relic abundance $\Omega \sim 0.3$
- Searches for CDM

- Collider $qq > \chi\chi$
- Direct $\chi q > \chi q$
- Indirect $\chi\chi > qq$

- Theoretically interesting



DM Scenarios



10^{-22}eV

10keV

10GeV

100TeV

10^9GeV

10^{38}GeV

Axion like scalar

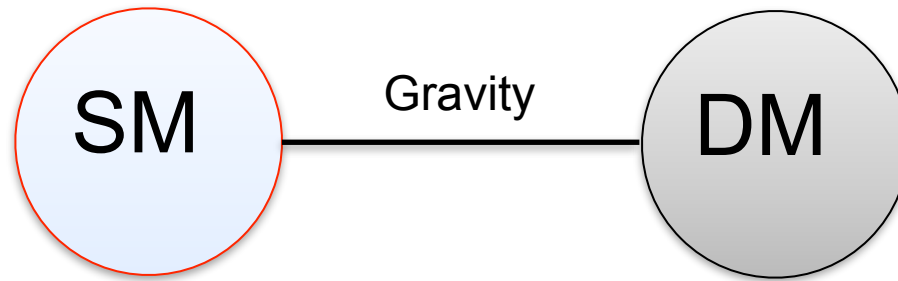
Sterile Neutrino

Weakly Interacting

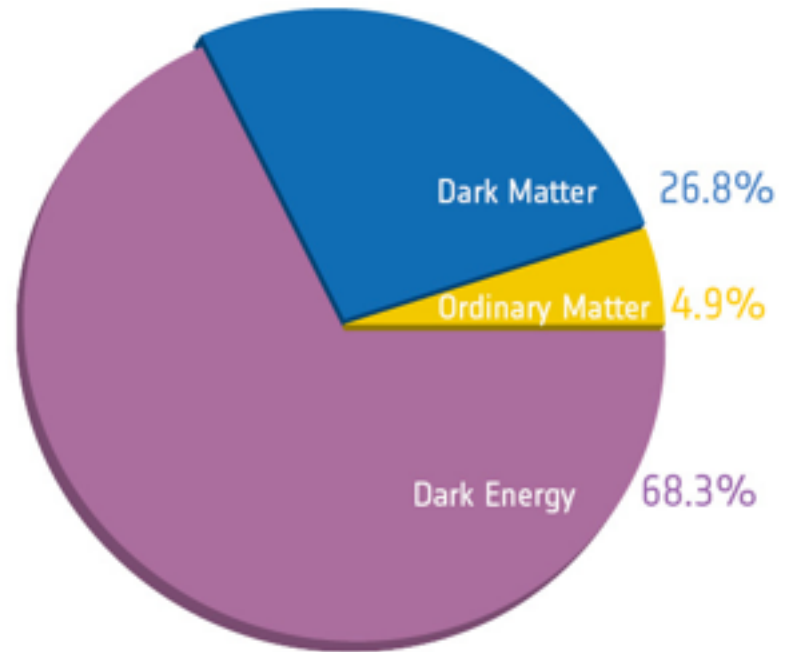
WIMPZILLA

Primordial black hole

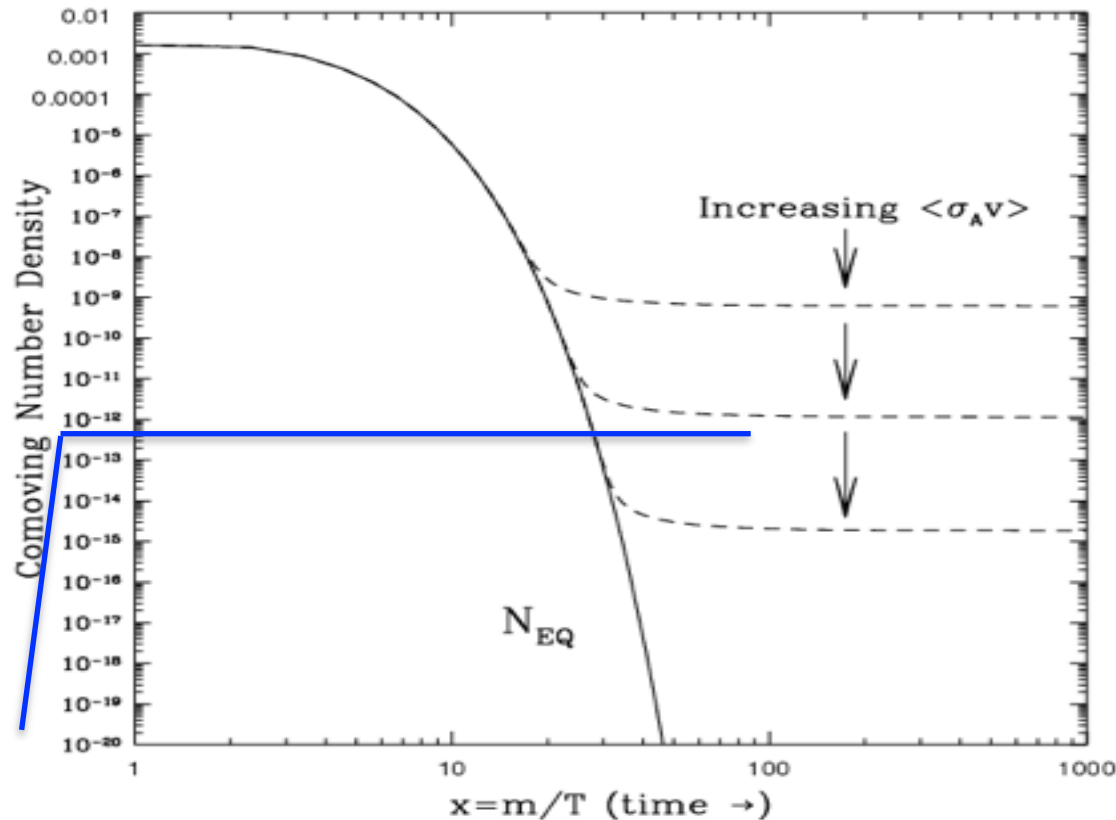
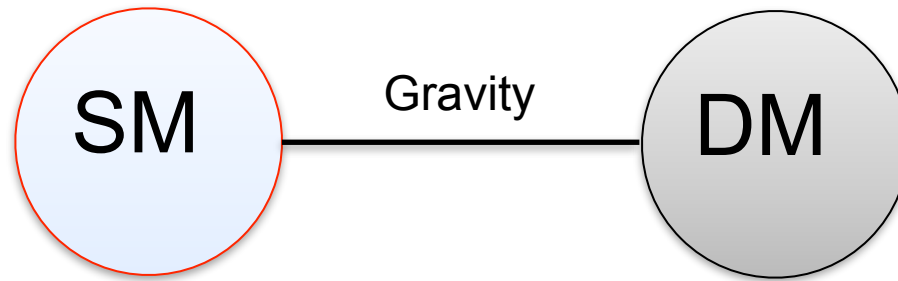
What if only Gravity?



- Gravitational interaction is very weak.
- One may wonder whether DM can be produced.
- We shall show gravity can be strong enough to play...



What if only Gravity?



Gravitational Contributions

- Non-Thermal (*well-studied*)
 - Expansion of cosmic background
 - QFT in curved spacetime
 - Vacuum Fluctuation $n_X \propto H^3$ $m_X \propto H$
 - Bogoliubov transformation

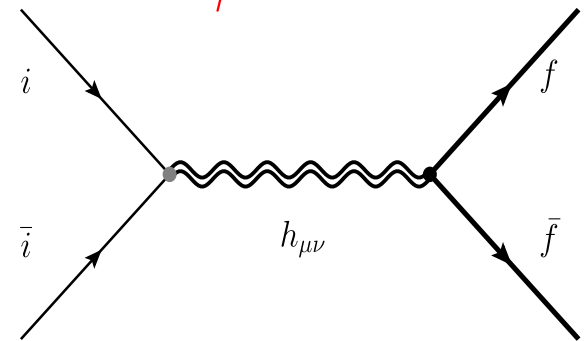
e.g. Ema, Jinno, Mukaida&Nakayama, 1502.02475, 1604.08898 and refs. therein

- **Thermal scattering** ($T > H$ or m_ϕ)

- EFT for $E \ll M_P$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{\kappa}{2} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu},$$

$$\kappa = \sqrt{32\pi G} \sim \frac{1}{M_P}$$



Wu&Tang, 1604.04701, 1708.05138

Gary, Sandora, Sloth&Palessandro, 1511.03278, 1709.09688

EFT in Einstein's Gravity

- Einstein-Hilbert action

$$S = \int \mathcal{L} d^4x, \quad \mathcal{L} = \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{16\pi G} R + L_m \right]$$

- EFT for $E \ll M_p$  Justified after inflation

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{\kappa}{2} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu},$$

Energy-Momentum Tensor

$$T_S^{\mu\nu} = -\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial^\alpha S^\dagger \partial_\alpha S + \eta^{\mu\nu} m_S^2 S^\dagger S + \partial^\mu S^\dagger \partial^\nu S + \partial^\nu S^\dagger \partial^\mu S,$$

$$T_F^{\mu\nu} = -\eta^{\mu\nu} (\bar{F} i \not{\partial} F - m_F \bar{F} F) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{F} i \gamma^\mu \partial^\nu F + \frac{1}{2} \bar{F} i \gamma^\nu \partial^\mu F \\ + \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial^\alpha (\bar{F} i \gamma_\alpha F) - \frac{1}{4} \partial^\mu (\bar{F} i \gamma^\nu F) - \frac{1}{4} \partial^\nu (\bar{F} i \gamma^\mu F),$$

$$T_V^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{1}{4} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} m_V^2 V^\alpha V_\alpha \right) - (F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_\alpha - m_V^2 V^\mu V^\nu),$$

$$T_\gamma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} \eta^{\mu\nu} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} - F^{\mu\alpha} F^\nu{}_\alpha.$$

Non-minimal coupling

$$\zeta S^\dagger S R \rightarrow 2\zeta (\partial^\mu \partial^\nu - \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha \partial^\alpha) S^\dagger S$$

Annihilation Processes

- Boltzmann Equation

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn \equiv \frac{d(a^3 n)}{a^3 dt} = \mathcal{C}_{col}$$

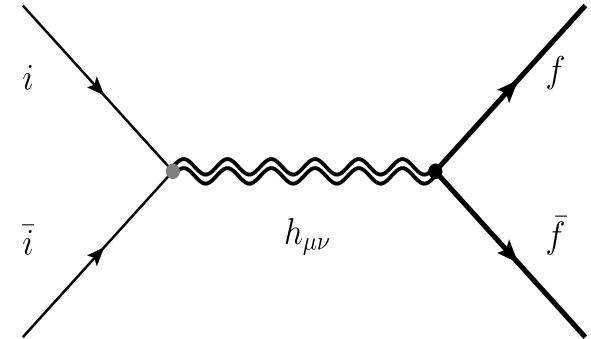
- Reduced to

$$\frac{d(a^3 n)}{a^3 dt} = \frac{g^2 T}{32\pi^4} \int ds \sigma \sqrt{s} (s - 4m^2) K_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{T} \right),$$

- The core

$$\sigma = \frac{\kappa^4}{32\pi s (S g_i^2)} \frac{|\vec{p}_f|}{|\vec{p}_i|} \mathcal{A}$$

$$|\vec{p}_i| = \sqrt{s^2/4 - m^2}, \quad |\vec{p}_f| = \sqrt{s^2/4 - M^2}$$



Massless limit

$$\sigma \propto \kappa^4 s$$

Wu&Tang **1604.04701**

Various Contributions

- Scalar

Wu&Tang 1708.05138

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}(S \rightarrow S) &= \frac{7m^4 M^4}{30s^2} - \frac{m^2 M^2}{30s} (m^2 + M^2), \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{40} (m^4 + 4m^2 M^2 + M^4) + \frac{s}{120} (m^2 + M^2) + \frac{s^2}{240}, \\ \mathcal{A}(F \rightarrow S) &= -\frac{7m^4 M^4}{15s^2} - \frac{m^2 M^2}{60s} (M^2 - 4m^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{60} (2M^4 + 3m^2 M^2 - 3m^4) - \frac{s}{240} (4M^2 - m^2) + \frac{s^2}{480}, \\ \mathcal{A}(V \rightarrow S) &= \frac{101m^4 M^4}{30s^2} - \frac{m^2 M^2}{10s} (11M^2 + m^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{120} (19M^4 + 76m^2 M^2 + 49m^4) - \frac{7s}{120} (m^2 + M^2) + \frac{s^2}{80}, \\ \mathcal{A}(\gamma \rightarrow S) &= \frac{1}{120} (s - 4M^2)^2,\end{aligned}$$

Various Contributions

- Fermion

Wu&Tang 1708.05138

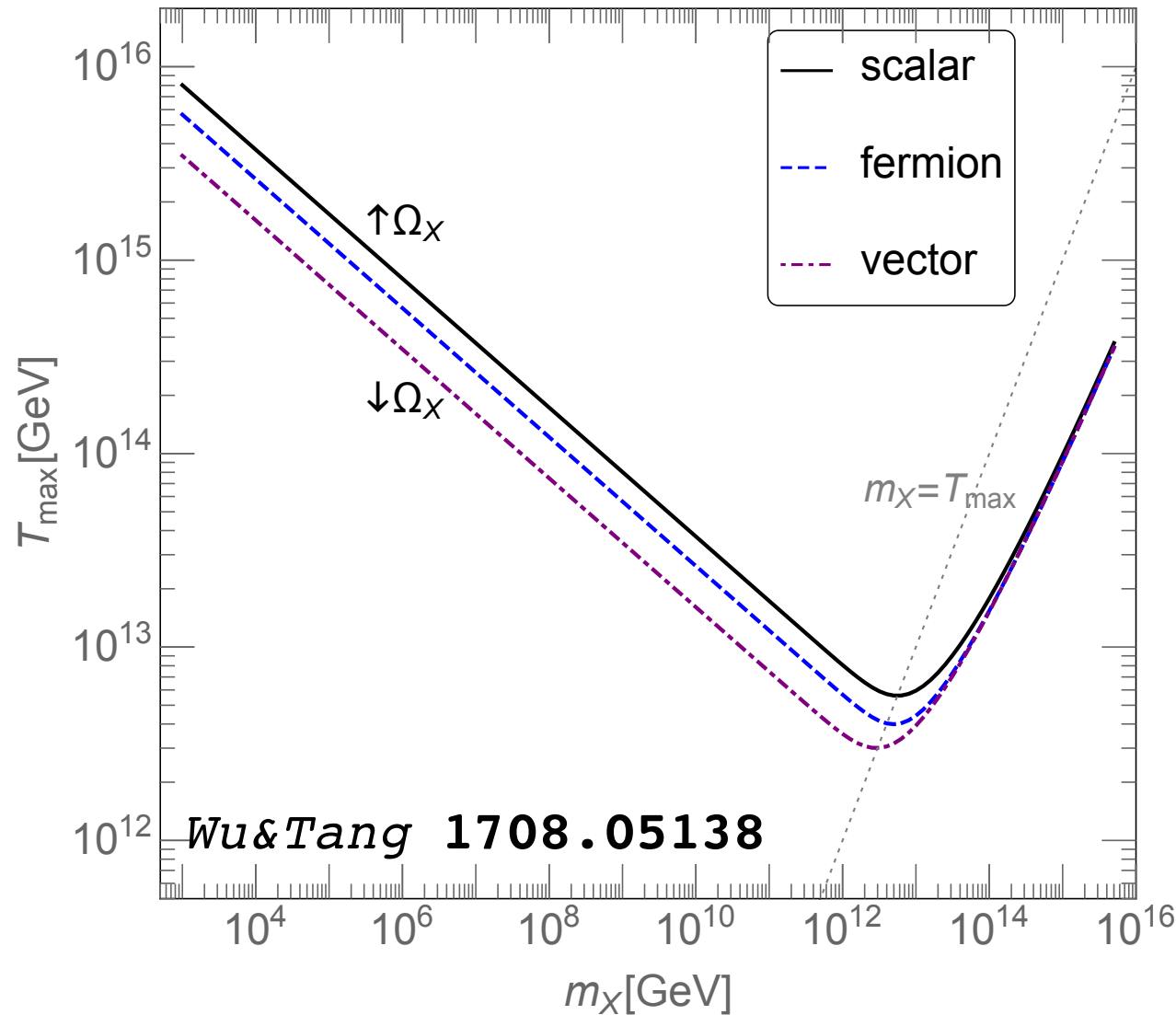
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}(F \rightarrow F) &= \frac{14m^4M^4}{15s^2} + \frac{m^2M^2}{30s} (m^2 + M^2), \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{120} (8m^4 - 3m^2M^2 + 8M^4) - \frac{s}{120} (m^2 + M^2) + \frac{s^2}{160}, \\ \mathcal{A}(V \rightarrow F) &= - \frac{101m^4M^4}{15s^2} + \frac{m^2M^2}{20s} (44M^2 - m^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{60} (19M^4 - 19m^2M^2 - 26m^4) - \frac{s}{240} (7M^2 + 52m^2) + \frac{13s^2}{480}, \\ \mathcal{A}(\gamma \rightarrow F) &= \frac{1}{120} (s - 4M^2) (3s + 8M^2),\end{aligned}$$

- Vector

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}(V \rightarrow V) &= \frac{2983m^4M^4}{30s^2} - \frac{293m^2M^2}{10s} (m^2 + M^2), \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{120} (257m^4 + 1188m^2M^2 + 257M^4) - \frac{37s}{40} (m^2 + M^2) + \frac{29s^2}{240}, \\ \mathcal{A}(\gamma \rightarrow V) &= \frac{13}{120} (s - 4M^2)^2, \\ \mathcal{A}(\gamma \rightarrow \gamma) &= \frac{s^2}{10}.\end{aligned}$$

Parameter Space

- Dark Matter X ,
 $\Omega_X = 0.258$
- Below DM m_X ,
power-law;
Above, log
- Similar for diff
spins.



Effects of Inflation

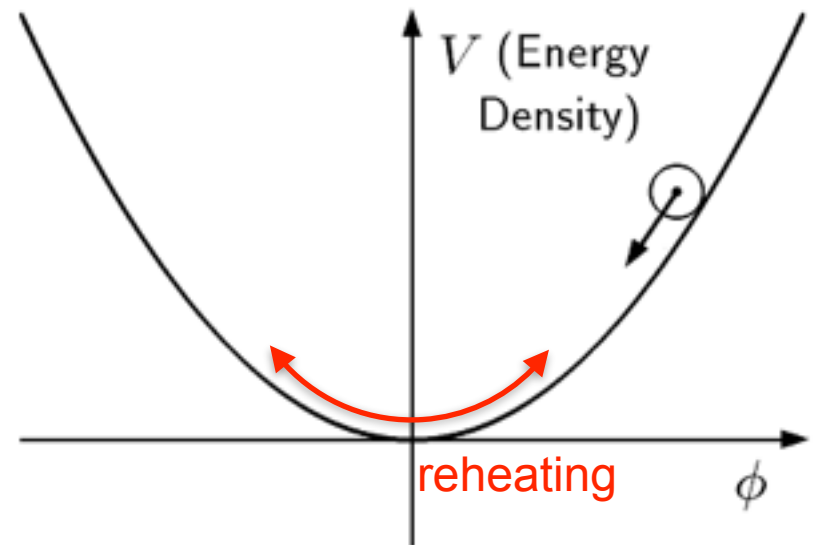
- The temperature after inflation is determined by the reheating process, usually the decay of the inflaton.

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \Gamma_{\phi}\dot{\phi} + V'(\phi) = 0,$$

$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m_{\phi}^2\phi^2$$

$$T_R = \sqrt{\Gamma_{\phi} M_P} \text{ maybe } T_R > m_{\phi}$$

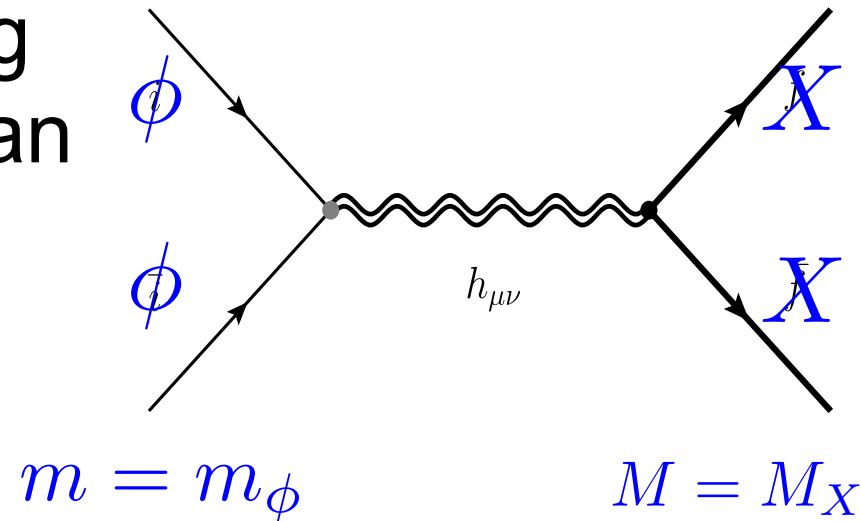
- Another important effect is from *inflaton annihilation*



Annihilation from Inflaton

- The energy density during inflation is much lower than Planck scale

$$\sigma = \frac{\kappa^4}{32\pi s (Sg_i^2)} \frac{|\vec{p}_f|}{|\vec{p}_i|} \mathcal{A}$$



- Scalar $\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{32} [2(1 - 6\zeta)m^2 + M^2]^2$
- Fermion $\frac{1}{16} M^2 (m^2 - M^2)$
- Vector $\frac{1}{32} (4m^4 - 4m^2 M^2 + 3M^4)$
- Massless vector 0

helicity suppression

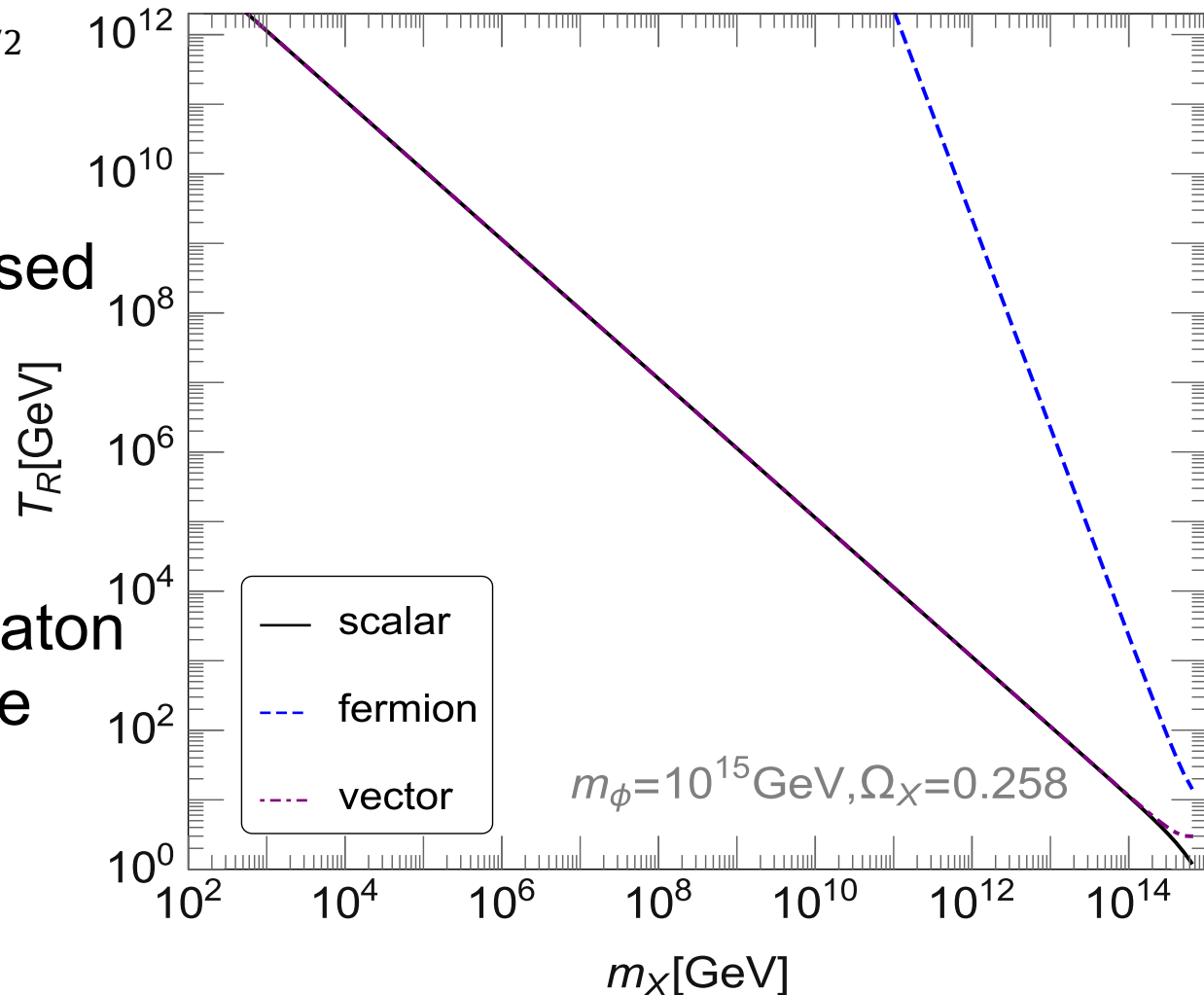
Wu&Tang 1708.05138

Parameter Space

- For massive scalar and vector

$$Y_X \simeq \frac{H_*}{M_P^2} T_R \simeq \frac{m_\phi}{M_P} \left(\frac{\Gamma_\phi}{M_P} \right)^{1/2}$$

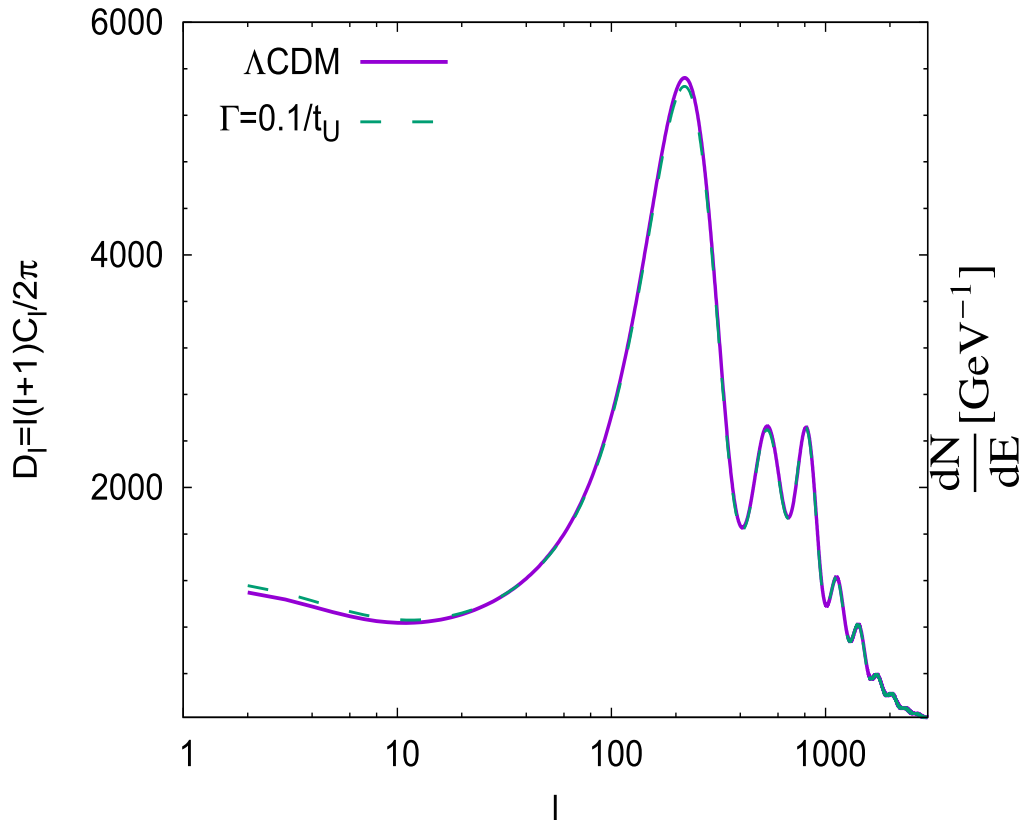
- Fermion is suppressed by a factor M_f^2/m_ϕ^2
- Production from inflaton annihilation could be dominant



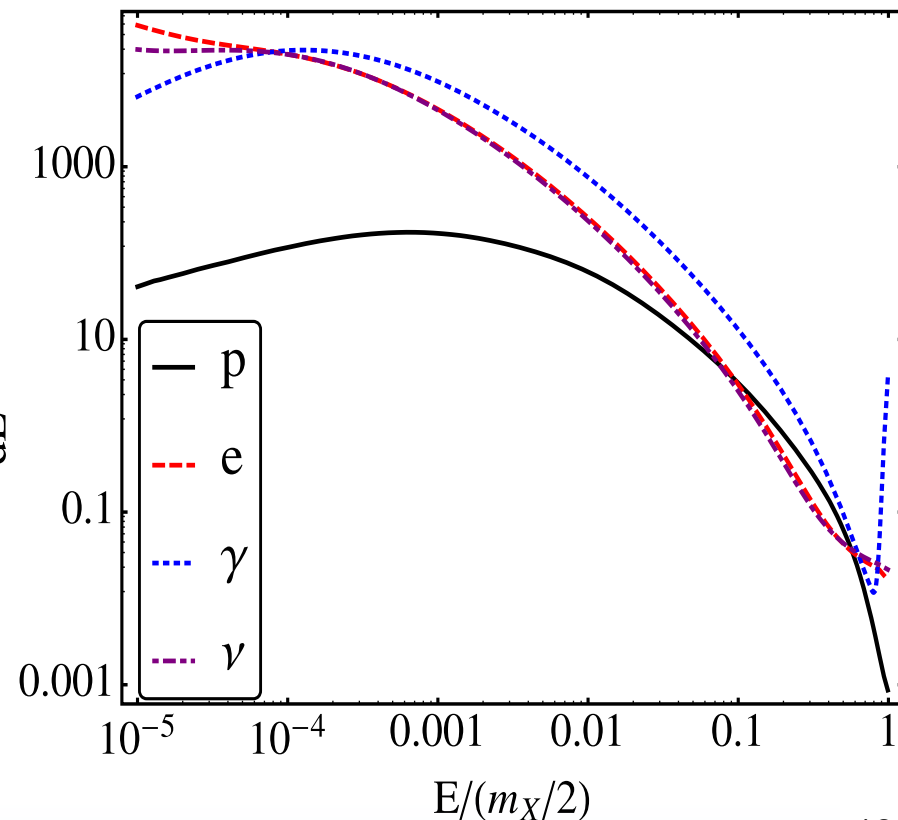
Possible Signatures

- If stable, no signal in Direct/Indirect/Collider...
- If unstable, decay products can be shown as anomalies in astrophysical observables

CMB Anisotropy



Wu&Tang 1604.04701



Summary

- *Gravitational contributions* to dark matter production can be important for ***non-WIMP*** case
- We consider the contribution due to thermal **SM** particles' gravitational annihilation
- *Inflation* plays two important roles
 - Reheating temperature
 - Inflaton's gravitational annihilation
- Possible *astrophysical* signatures if DM decay.

Thanks for your attention.