

Anapole Dark Matter: A View from the Top

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DM electromagnetic form factors

- Milli-charge

$$\epsilon e \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi A_\mu$$

- Electric dipole moment

$$\frac{id}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \chi F_{\mu\nu}$$

- Magnetic dipole moment

$$\frac{\mu}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma^{\mu\nu} \chi F_{\mu\nu}$$

- Anapole moment

$$\frac{A}{2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu}$$

- Charge radius

$$b \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu}$$

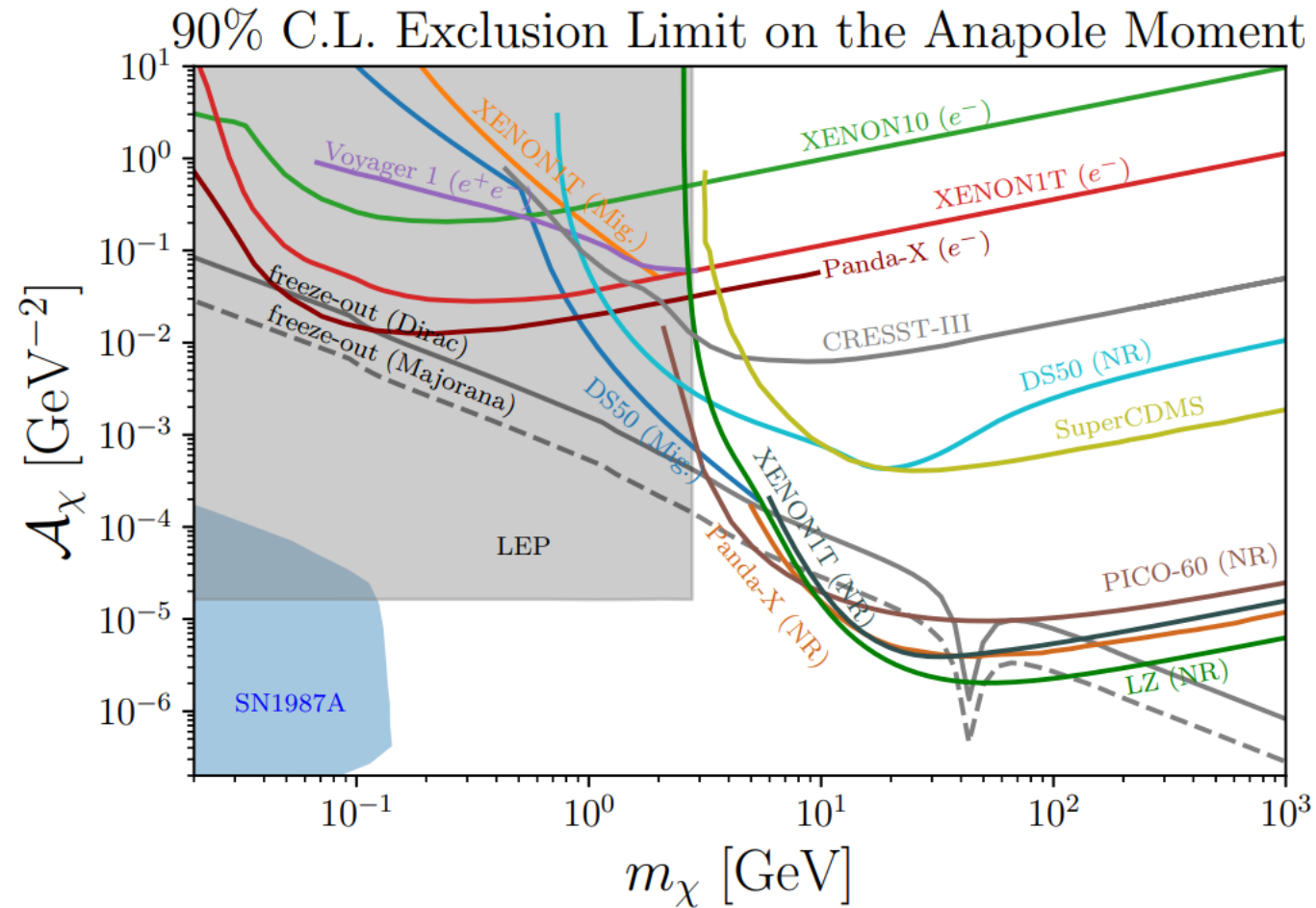
Anapole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{anapole}} = \frac{\mathcal{A}}{2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu}$$

- Only electromagnetic form factor allowed for Majorana χ .
- No coupling to on-shell photons, only the EM current.
- P-violating, CP-conserving.
- Much less detectable than electric and magnetic dipole moments.
- Dimension-6 operator: $\mathcal{A}$ is dimensionful, $\sim g/\Lambda^2$.
- Leads to p-wave annihilation to charged SM fermions.

Anapole DM freeze-out and constraints

- Anapole-mediated annihilation to SM fermions allows for thermal freeze-out. (Ho & Scherrer, 2012)
- Below ~ 1 GeV, LEP searches for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\bar{\chi}\chi$ rule out the freeze-out line.
(Chu, Pradler & Semmelrock, 2019)
- Up to 100 GeV, nuclear recoil direct detection covers it as well.
(Ibarra, Reichard & Tomar, 2024)

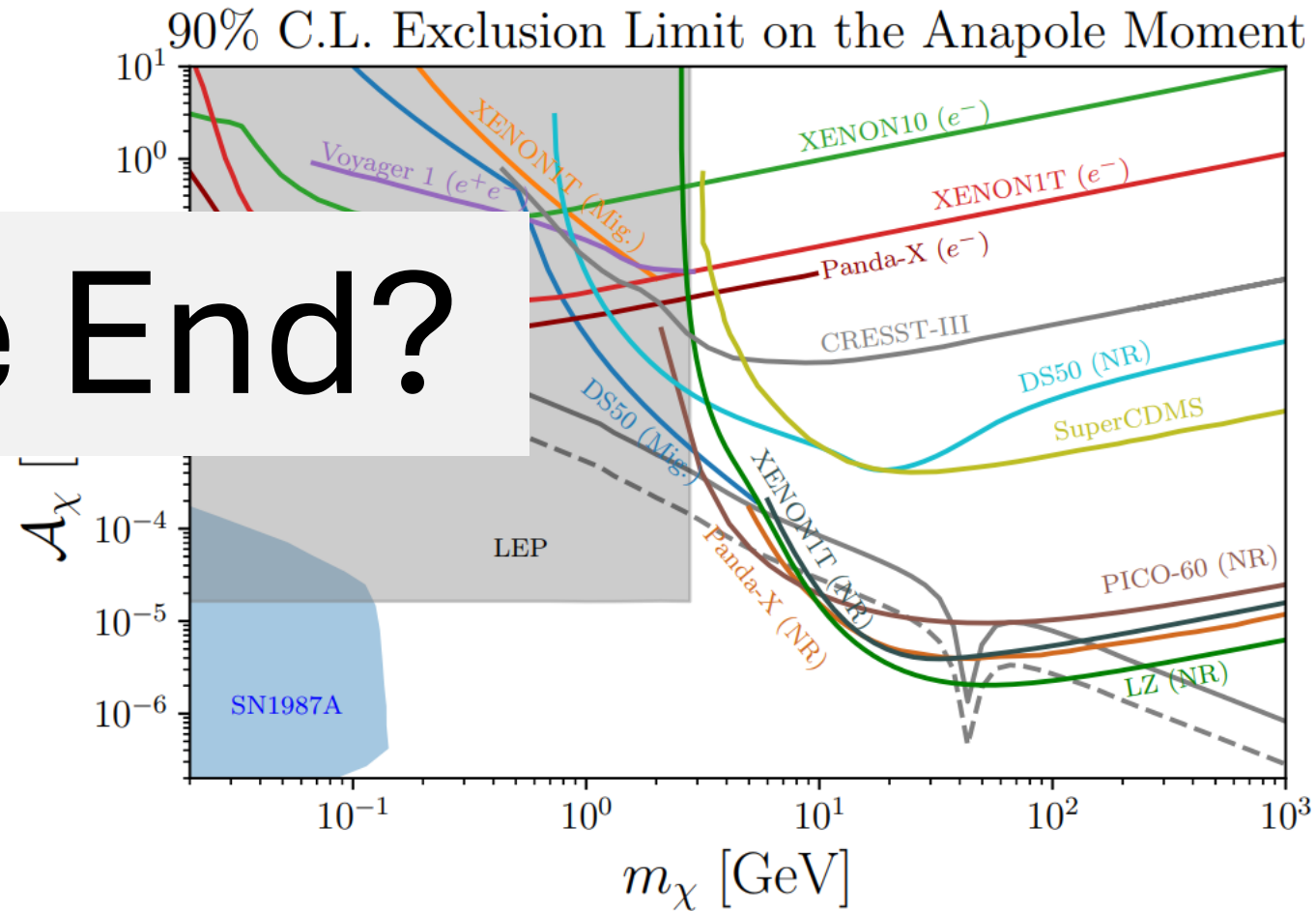


(Ibarra, Reichard and Tomar, 2024)

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The End?



(Ibarra, Reichard and Tomar, 2024)

“From the top”: UV Completions

- What renormalizable models give rise to an anapole moment?
- Do they have the same production mechanism/thermal history?
- Can constraints on the UV model surpass constraints on the anapole moment?

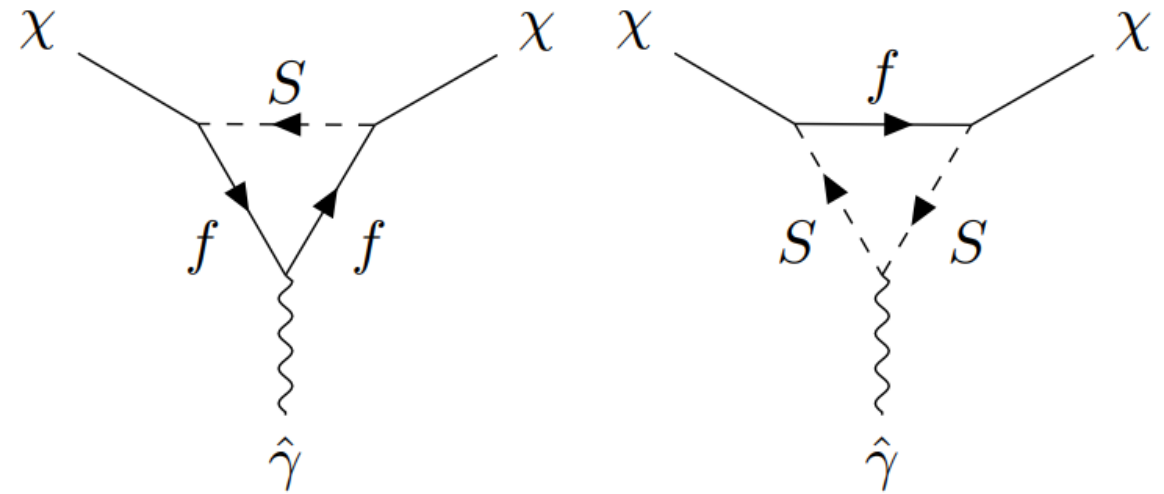
Generating anapole moment at loop level

$$\mathcal{L}_{AS} = \bar{\chi}[c_L P_L + c_R P_R]S^* f + \text{h.c.}$$

- Yukawa coupling of χ to charged* scalar S and fermion f .

- For heavy $M \equiv m_S \sim m_f$,

$$\mathcal{A} \approx \frac{eQ_{f,S}}{192\pi^2 M^2} (|c_L|^2 - |c_R|^2)$$



*or milli-charged

A (not exhaustive) list

- f is a SM particle (e.g. μ or τ). χ neutralino-like, S sfermion-like.
 - Constraints from collider searches.
 - Freeze-out controlled by Yukawa-mediated $\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{f}f$ annihilation, not anapole moment.
- f and S both new heavy, EM-charged states.
 - Anapole controls freeze-out.
- f and S charged under $U(1)_D$ that kinetically mixes with photon, yields milli-charge under $U(1)_{EM}$.
 - Constraints from MCPs and ΔN_{eff} .
 - Alternative production mechanism: IR freeze-in of dark sector (Berlin, Chang & Trickle 2025).
- f and S milli-charged, no dark photon. “Pure milli-charge”.
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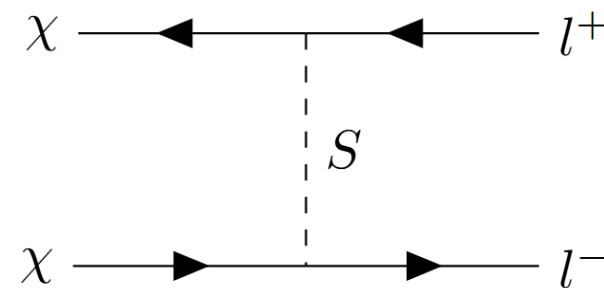
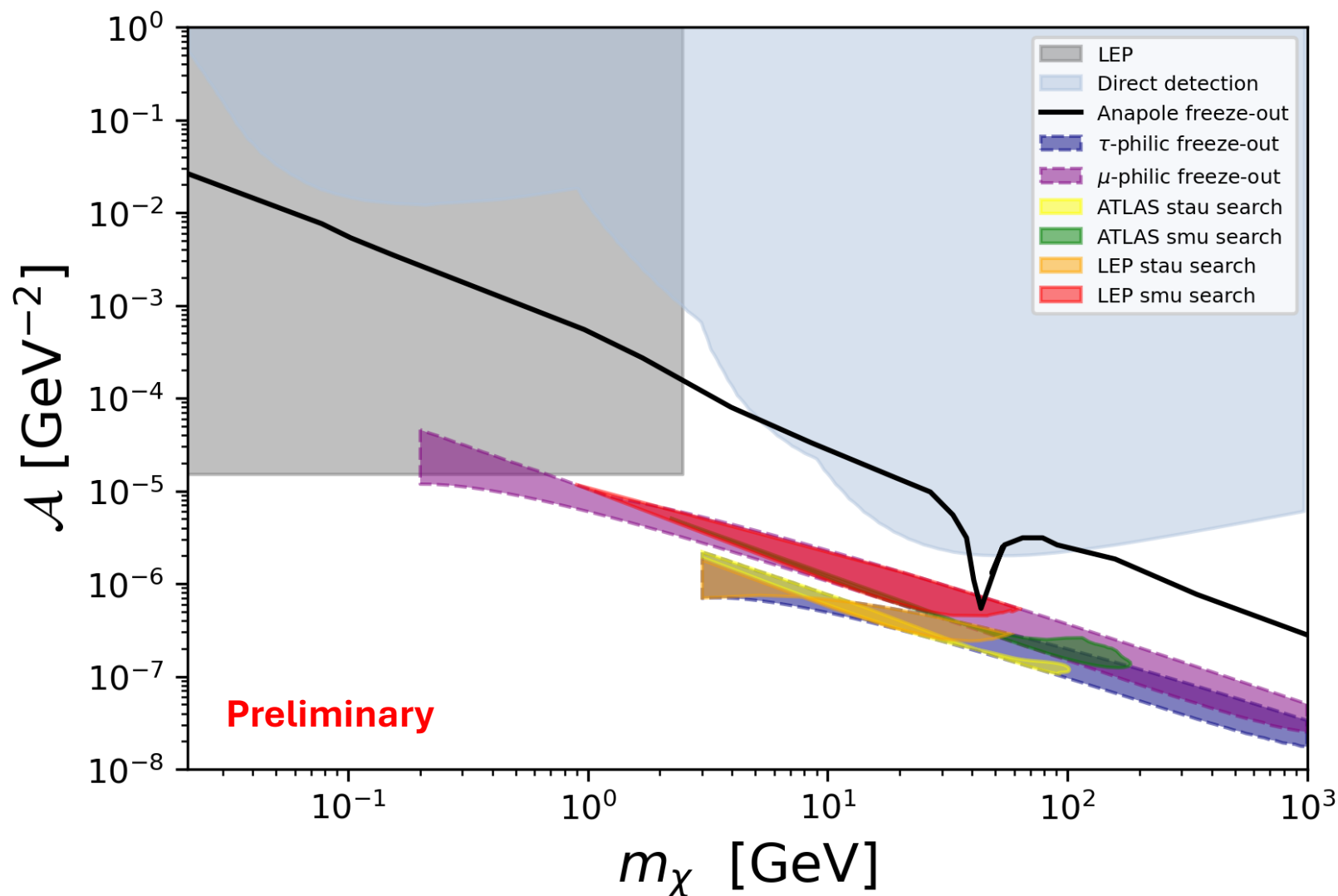
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Leptophilic DM

AKA Bino DM

Leptophilic freeze-out



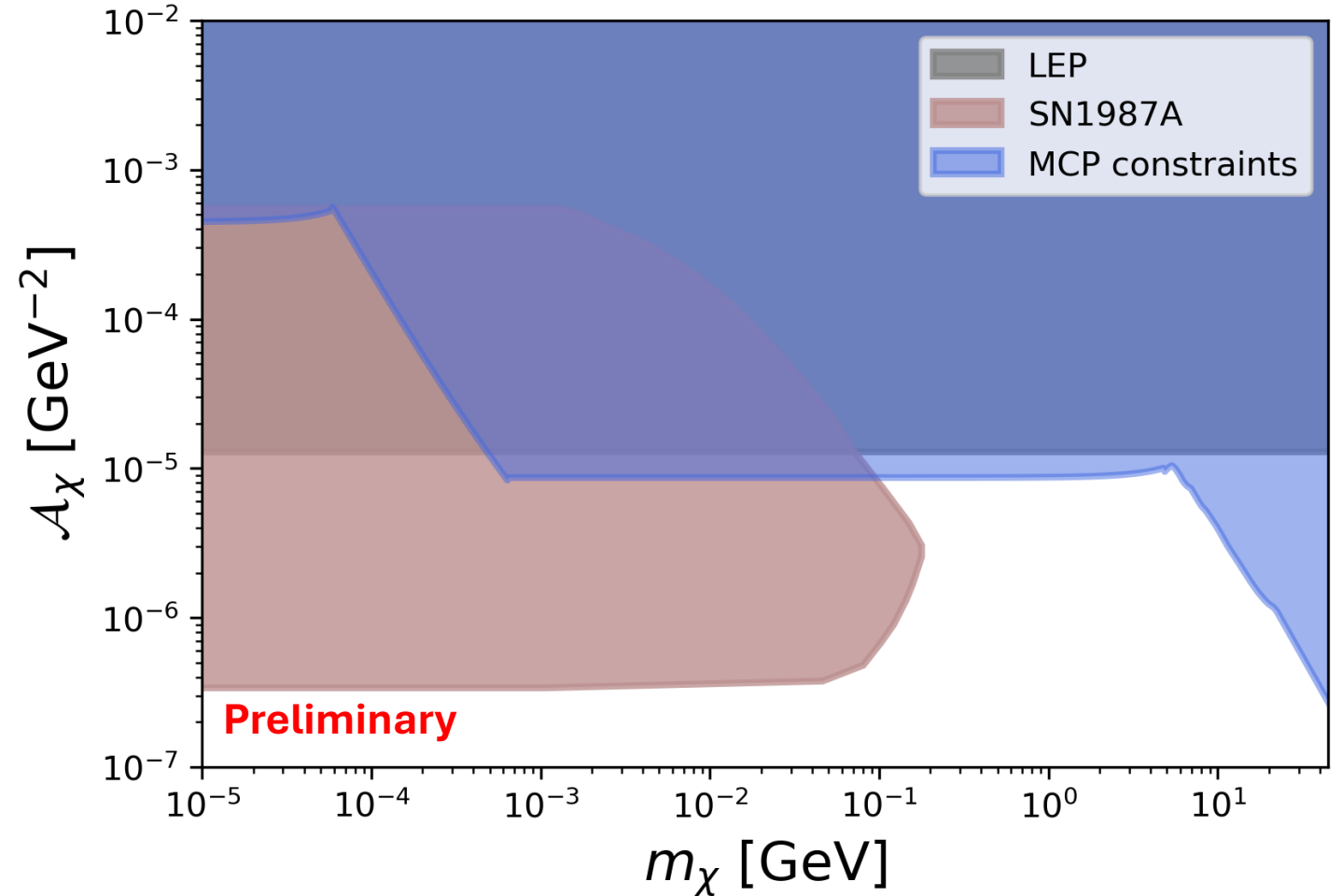
- Freeze-out band lies below anapole line and direct detection constraints*.
- Collider searches partially cover parameter space out to $\sim 100 \text{ GeV}$.

*Caveat: co-annihilations when $m_S \sim m_\chi$.

Milli-charged particles

Milli-charged particles: Conservative bounds

- For each m_χ , take the MCP mass and milli-charge that yield the **largest** anapole moment, while consistent with MCP constraints.
- Current MCP constraints beat anapole constraints above ~ 0.1 GeV.
- Yukawa coupling set to $\sqrt{4\pi}$.

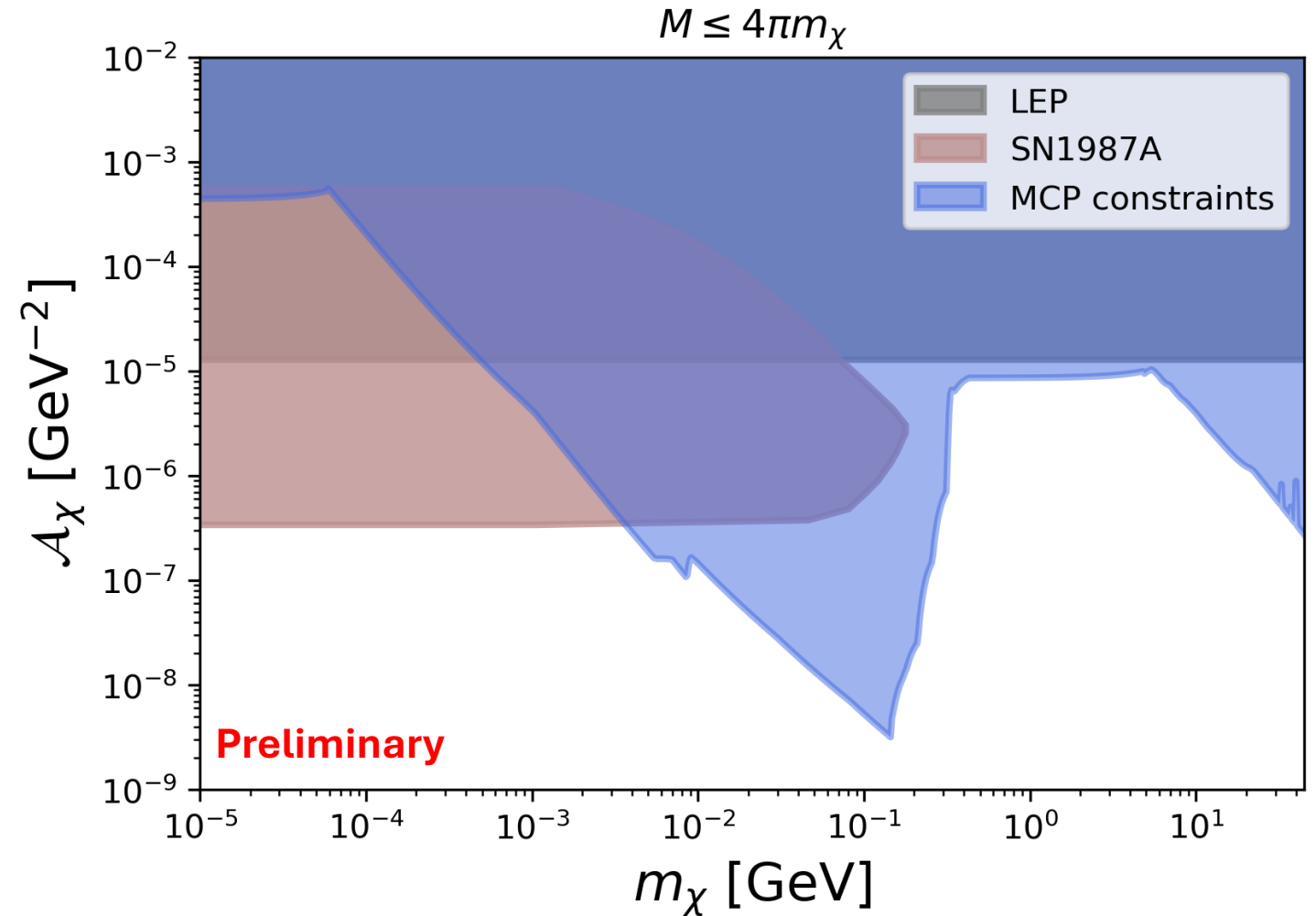


Slightly less conservative bounds

- No fine-tuning:

Require that $m_\chi \geq \frac{y^2}{16\pi^2} M$.

- Strengthens constraint from MeV to 100 MeV.

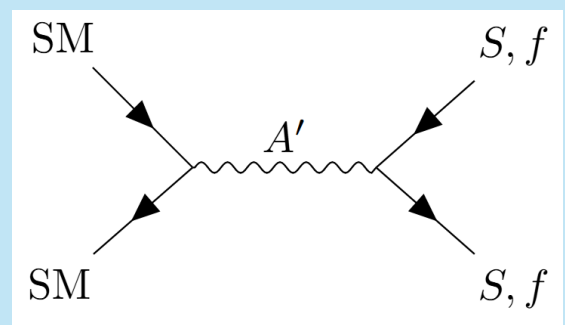


Dark sector freeze-in

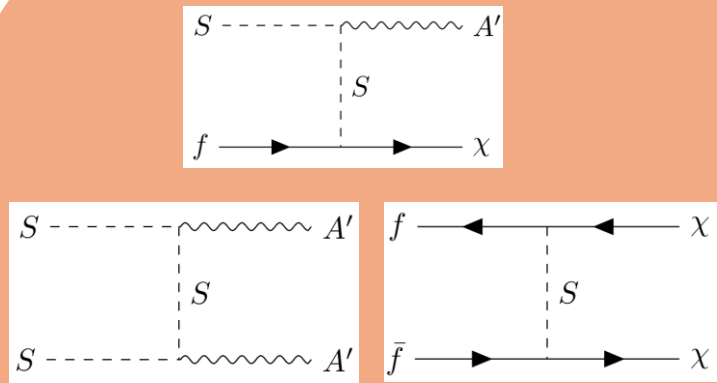
See Berlin, Chang & Trickle 2025 for details w/ magnetic dipole moment

- Milli-charged S and f .
- Kinetically mixed dark photon.
- Yukawa allows anapole moment for χ .

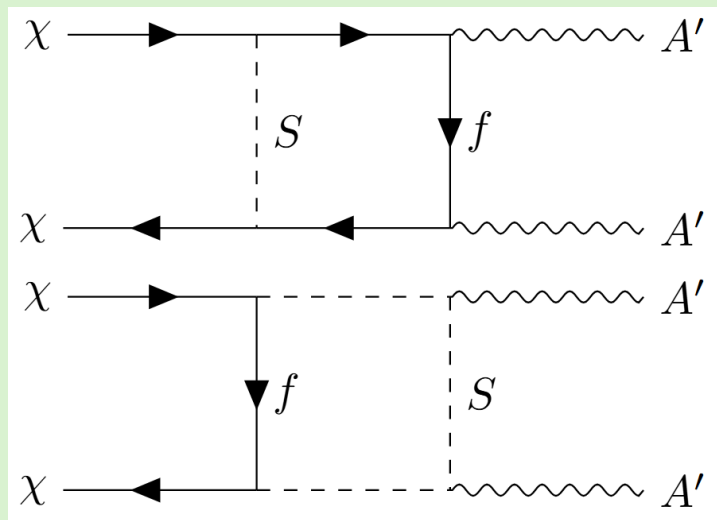
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{4}F'_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2}F_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} + |D'_\mu S|^2 - m_S^2|S|^2 + \bar{f}(i\not{D}' - m_f)f + \bar{\chi}(i\not{\partial} - m_\chi)\chi + \bar{\chi}[c_L P_L + c_R P_R]S^* f + \text{h.c.}$$



MCPs freeze in through kinetic mixing portal.



Dark sector thermalizes to temperature below SM, MCPs freeze out.



DM freezes out to dark photons.

Even less conservative bounds, and freeze-in region

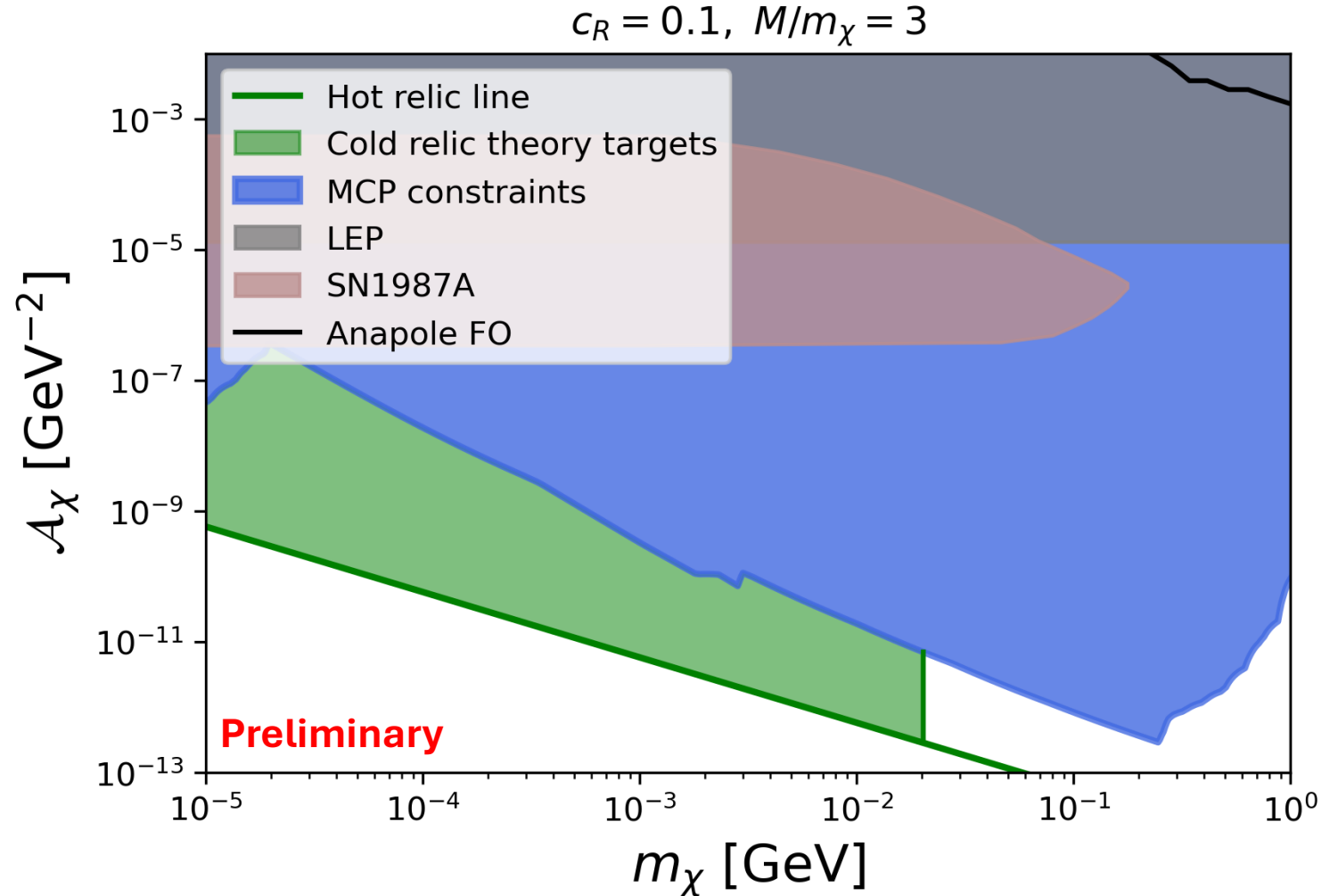
- Range of theory targets
(Sorry, Gordan!)

- Hot relic line:

$$\mathcal{A}_{HR} \approx 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-2} |c_R|^2 \left(\frac{\text{MeV}}{m_\chi} \right) \left(\frac{M}{m_\chi} \right)^{-3/2}$$

- Largest allowed m_χ with perturbative dark gauge coupling:

$$m_\chi \lesssim (50 \text{ GeV}) c_R^2 \left(\frac{m_\chi}{M} \right)^4 \sqrt{g_s^*(m_\chi/10)}$$



Conclusions

- Going beyond EFT is worth it!
- Signatures of UV physics are often much more constraining than anapole operator itself.
- Assuming EFT operator controls production mechanism is often incorrect.
- There are viable theory targets for sub-GeV DM with anapole moment, not currently ruled out.