

Electroweak Confinement and $SU(2)_L$ Dark Matter

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Coming soon!

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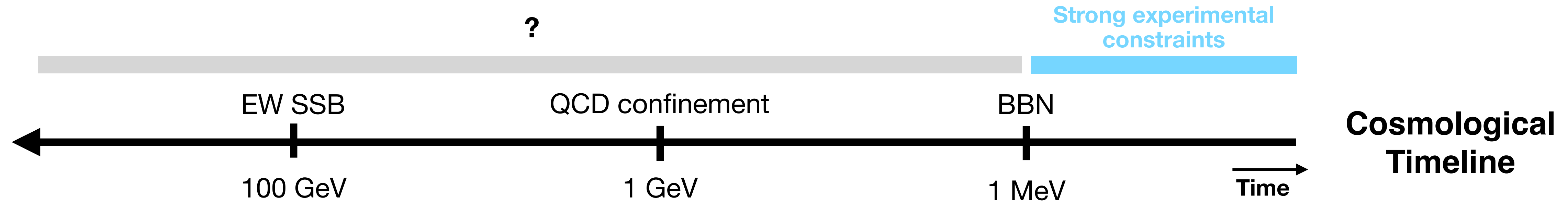
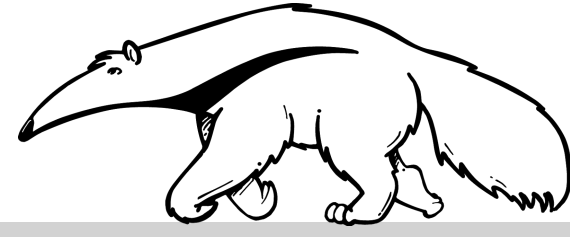
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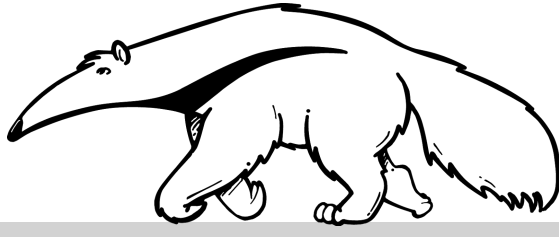
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Why consider modified cosmological histories?



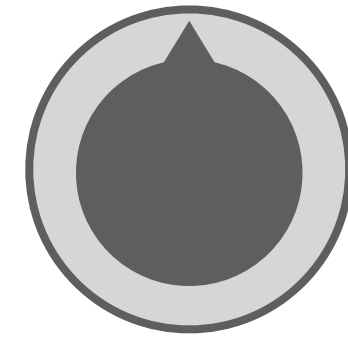
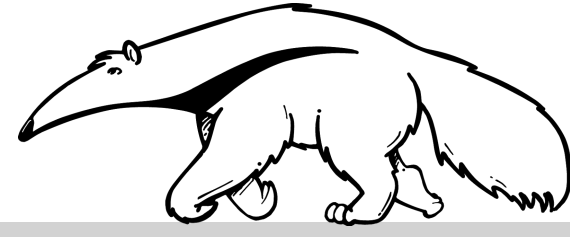
- Considering modified cosmological histories is important
 - Experimentally we can, so scientifically we should
- Doing so is also beneficial
 - Might lead to profitable results alleviating current (example of this with WIMPs later)
 - Exploring possibilities will help probe what *actually* happened



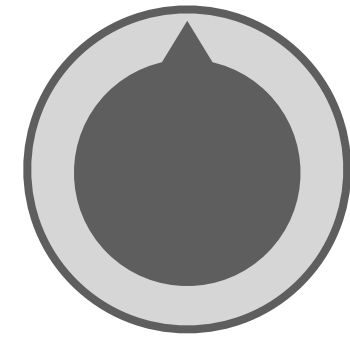
- WIMPs are an attractive model for dark matter (DM)
 - Simple extension of the Standard Model (SM) yields a WIMP miracle
- Experiments have endangered the scenario leading to the WIMP miracle
- However, this assumes a “standard” cosmological history

**We find that a period of electroweak confinement
contemporary with WIMP freeze-out
restores the WIMP miracle**

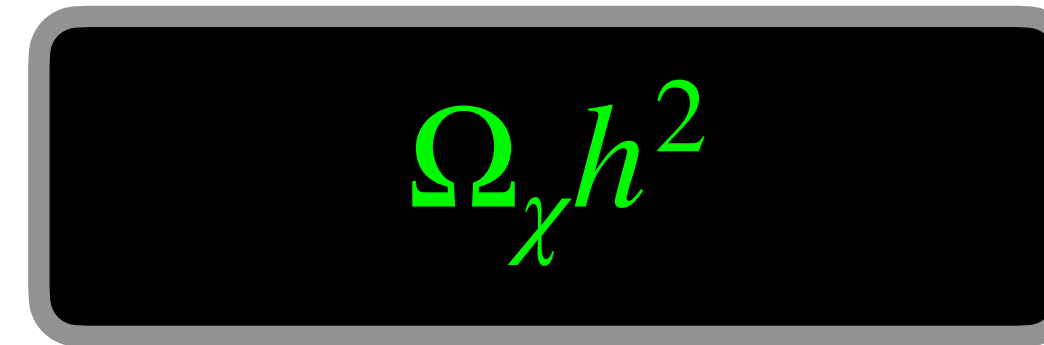
WIMPs and Standard Cosmological History



m_χ



Coupling strength

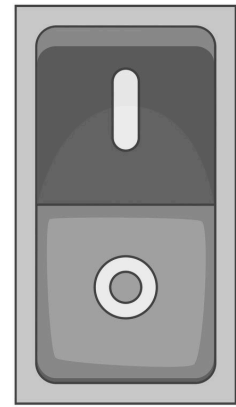
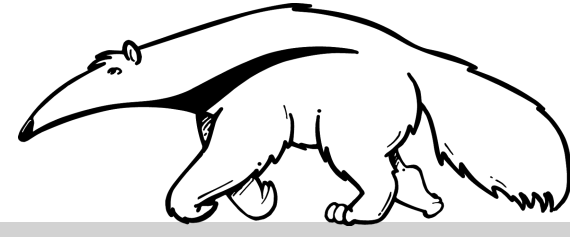


DM energy density

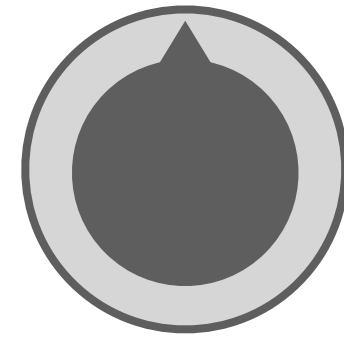
Standard freeze-out knobs

- A classic WIMP model considers DM as an $SU(2)_L$ -charged particle

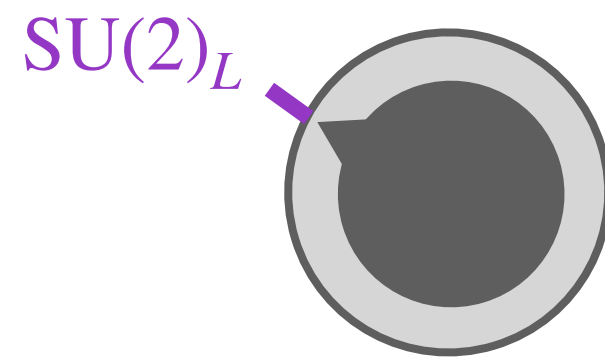
WIMPs and Standard Cosmological History



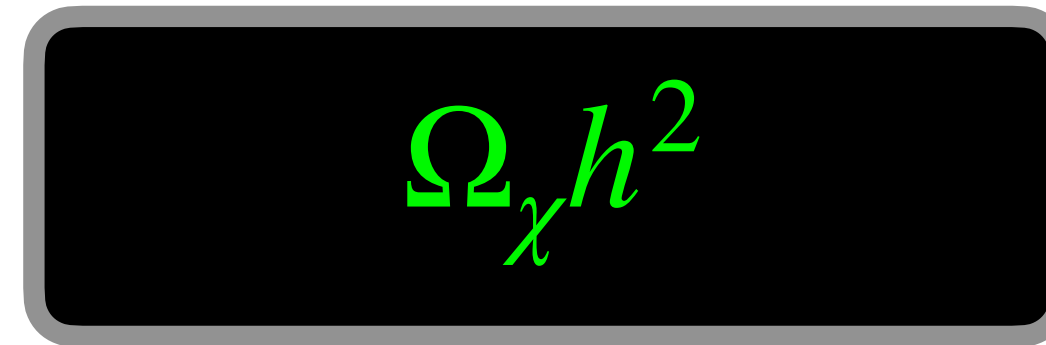
Standard cosmology



m_χ



Coupling strength



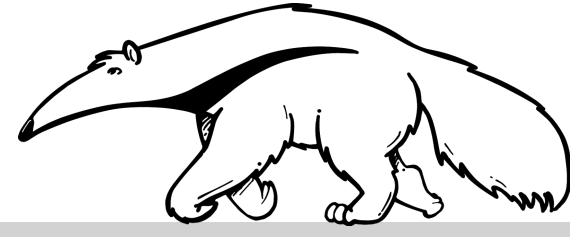
DM energy density

Standard freeze-out knobs

- A classic WIMP model considers DM as an $SU(2)_L$ -charged particle
 - Coupling is uniquely determined by gauge invariance
 - Getting the correct relic abundance uniquely fixes the DM mass
- Are there assumptions which could be modified?
 - One possibility: The cosmological conditions during freeze-out
- Standard assumption:
 - Early universe conditions \leftrightarrow extrapolating the SM to higher energies

Strongly constrained by experiments

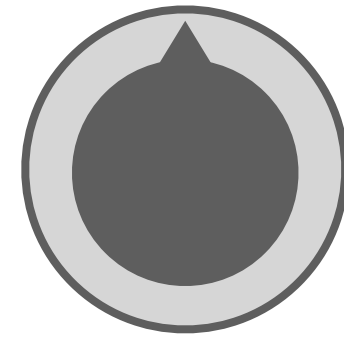
WIMPs and Standard Cosmological History



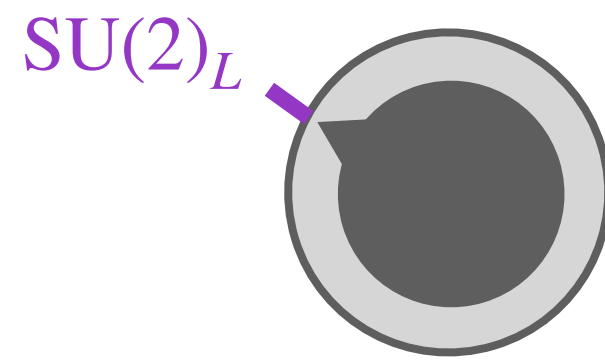
Alternate cosmology



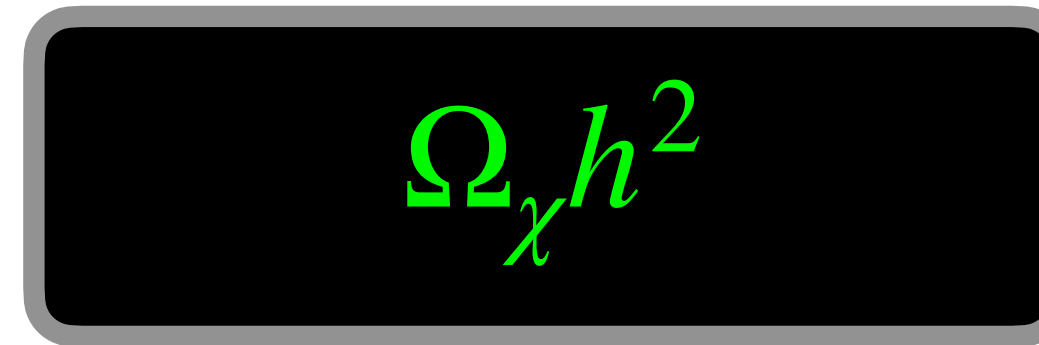
Standard cosmology



m_χ



Coupling strength



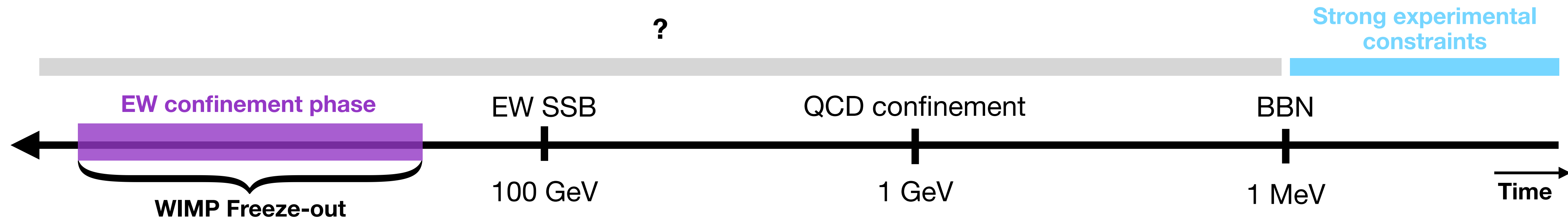
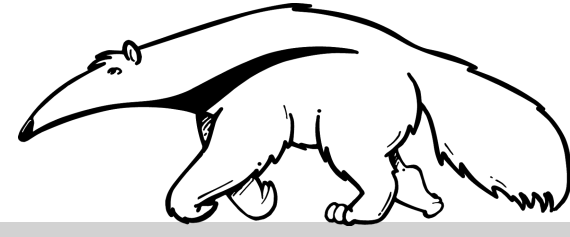
DM energy density

Standard freeze-out knobs

- A classic WIMP model considers DM as an $SU(2)_L$ -charged particle
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- Are there assumptions which could be modified?
 - One possibility: The cosmological conditions during freeze-out
- Standard assumption:
 - Early universe conditions \leftrightarrow extrapolating the SM to higher energies
- In an alternate cosmological history, this theory might avoid experimental constraints

Strongly constrained by experiments

Modifying Cosmological History



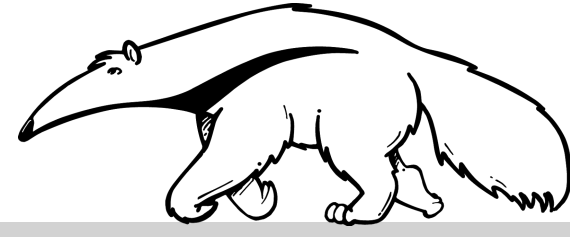
- Experiments have placed strong constraints back to BBN
 - What happened before (including WIMP freeze-out) is more open to creativity
- Recent work has explored modifying cosmological history E.g. arXiv: [1906.05157](#), arXiv: [1911.01432](#)
- In particular, one work^[1] explored a phase of early Electroweak (EW) confinement
 - Coupling strength is linked to the vev of a scalar field, ϕ , undergoing a phase transition in the early universe

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{g_{eff}^2} \text{Tr}(W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}) \quad \frac{1}{g_{eff}^2} = \left(\frac{1}{g^2} - \frac{\langle \phi \rangle}{M} \right) \quad \text{Energy scale parameter: } M > \text{TeV}$$

- Strong EW force causes particles to confine into pion-like objects

[1] Joshua Berger, Andrew J. Long, Jessica Turner. A phase of confined electroweak force in the early Universe. [arXiv: 1906.05157](#)

WIMP Dark Matter in this Scenario



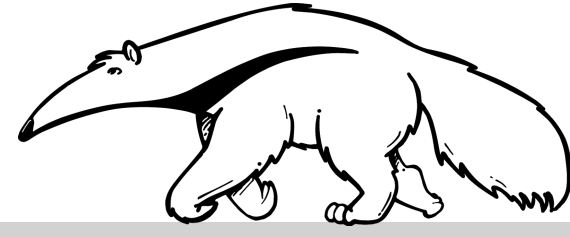
- Our DM candidate is a pair of vector-like $SU(2)_L$ -charged Weyl fermions
 - SM quantum numbers $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y = \{1, 2, \pm 1/2\}$ with mass m_χ
 - Assume a Majorana mass $m_M \ll m_\chi$ to avoid direct detection bounds^[1]
- During EW confinement, DM confines with SM quarks and leptons into “pions”
 - Confinement breaks flavor symmetry $SU(2N_f) \rightarrow Sp(2N_f)$
 - For one generation $\{l, q^r, q^g, g^b, \chi_1, \chi_2\}$ we have $SU(6) \rightarrow Sp(6)$ and get 15 pions
 - 5 are pure SM, 8 are a SM/DM mix, and 2 are pure DM
 - We are interested in reactions which deplete the DM density i.e. $\Pi_\chi \Pi_\chi \rightarrow \Pi_{SM} \Pi_{SM}$
- We derive pion masses and interactions in analogy with chiral perturbation theory
 - See backup slides for more details

χ_1 χ_2

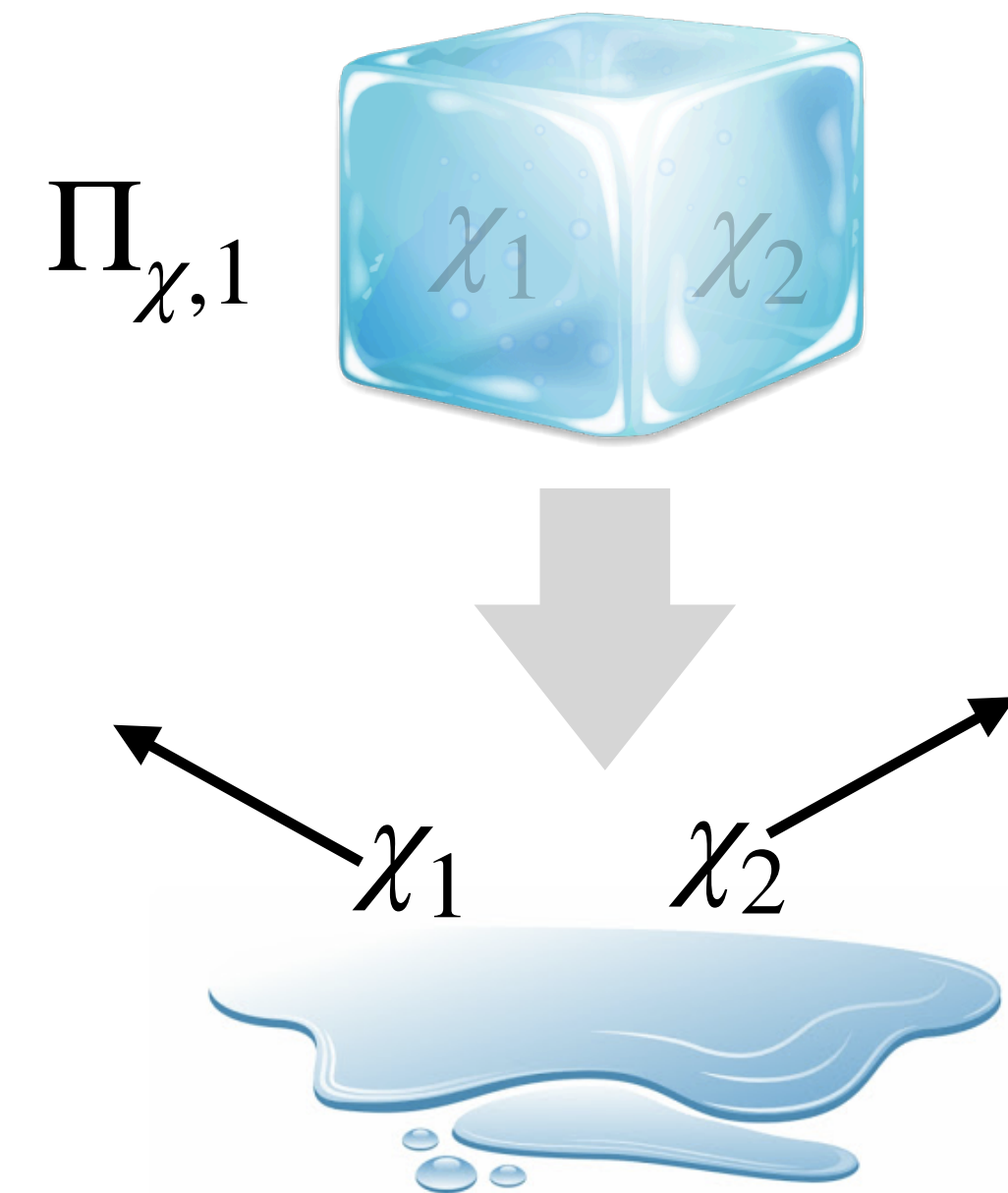


[1] David Smith, Neal Weiner. Inelastic Dark Matter. [arXiv: hep-ph/0101138](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0101138)

WIMP Freeze-out in this Scenario

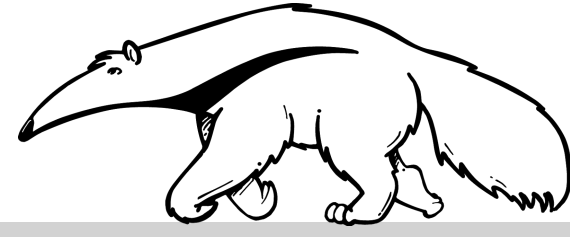


- Freeze-out happens while DM is in pion form
 - Lightest pion ($m_{\Pi_{\chi,1}}$) survives freeze-out
 - Calculated $\Omega_{\Pi_{\chi,1}} h^2$ numerically taking into account possible coannihilation
- After freeze-out, EW confined phase ends and pions deconfine
 - Entropy dump is negligible which prevents further freeze-out



- In general, $m_{\Pi_{\chi,1}} > m_{\chi}$ so we adjust the relic abundance accordingly $\Omega_{\chi} h^2 = 2 \frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{\Pi_{\chi,1}}} \Omega_{\Pi_{\chi,1}} h^2$

Preliminary results



- Performing a scan, we find a region yielding the correct $\Omega_\chi h^2$ that is not ruled out by experiments

Minimal assumptions:

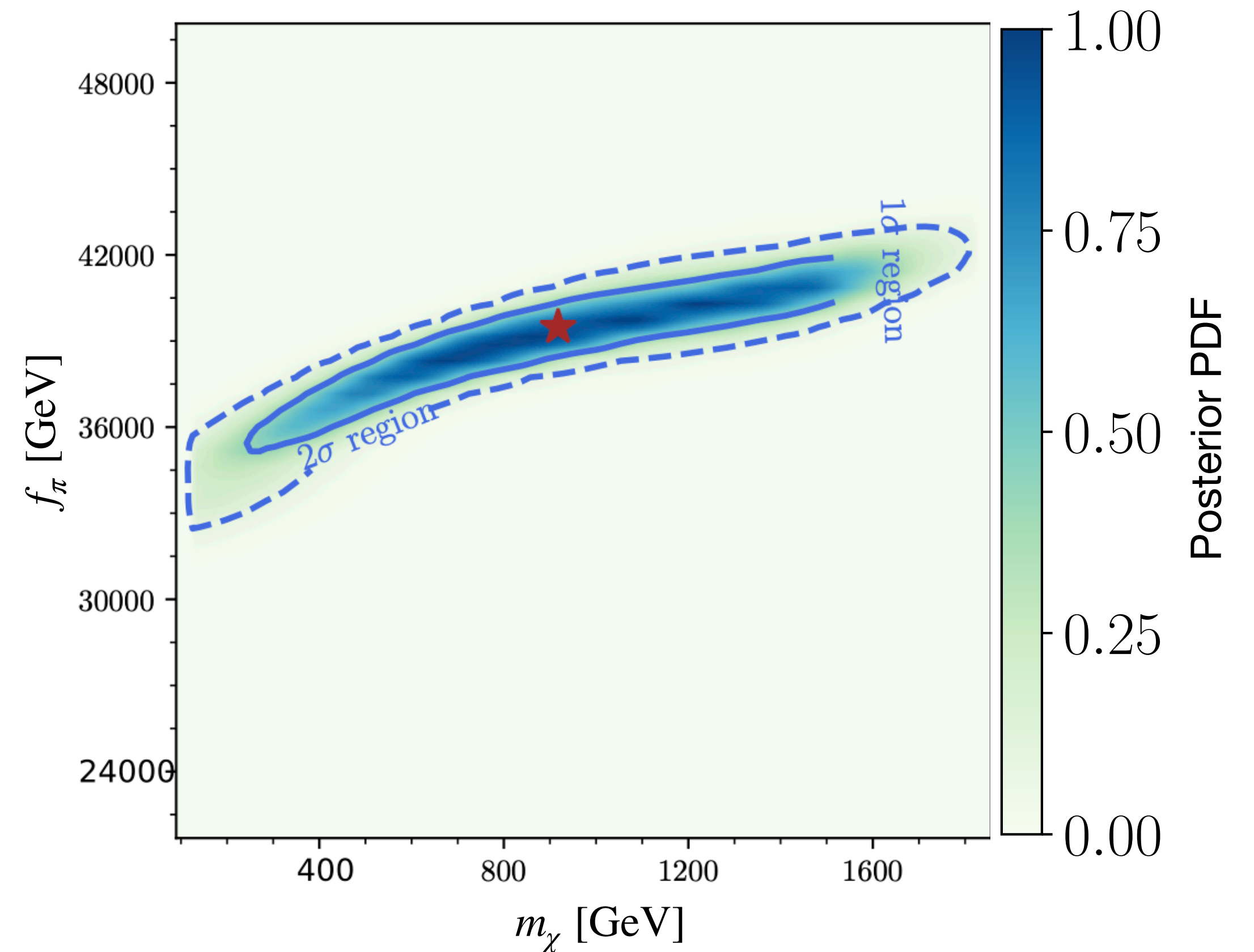
$$m_\chi < \Lambda_W \quad f_\Pi = \frac{1}{4\pi} \Lambda_W \quad \Lambda_W = \text{Weak Confinement Scale}$$

Example point yielding correct $\Omega_\chi h^2$:

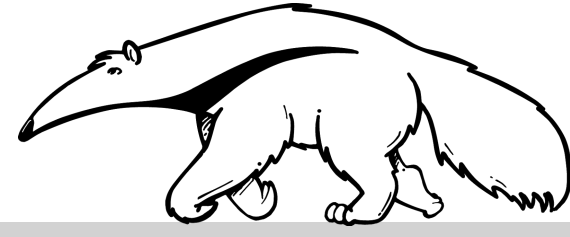
Pion decay constant $f_\Pi = 39.5 \text{ TeV}$

DM candidate mass $m_\chi = 918 \text{ GeV}$

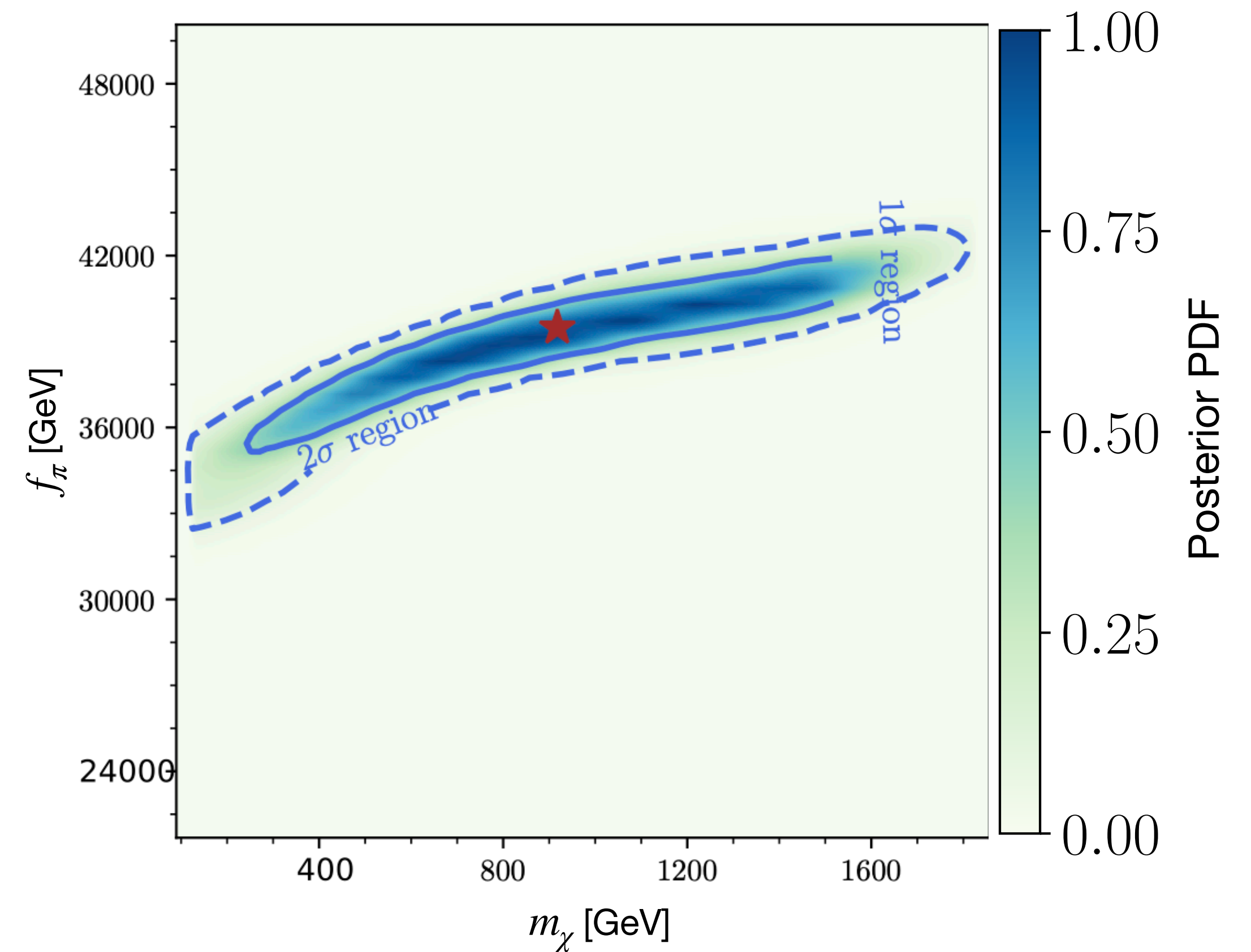
Mass of lightest DM pion $m_{\Pi_{\chi,1}} = 268 \text{ TeV}$



Conclusion



- Considering alternate cosmological histories is important and advantageous
- Small modification to cosmological history can restore the WIMP miracle
- Not ruled out by current experiments
- Coming to arXiv soon!

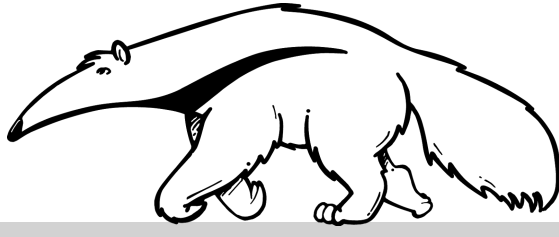


Questions?



Backup Slides

Calculation Details



- After confinement we have the IR Lagrangian

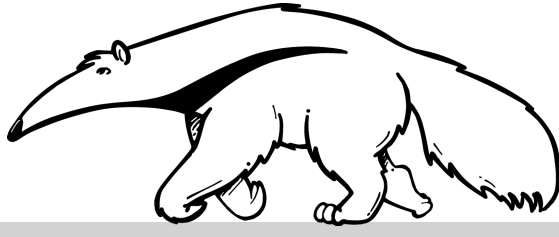
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{IR}} = \frac{f_{\Pi}^2}{4} \text{Tr}[D^{\mu} \Sigma^{\dagger} D_{\mu} \Sigma] + \kappa \Lambda_W^2 f_{\Pi}^2 \text{Re}[\det(\Sigma)] + \Lambda_W^3 \text{Tr}[M \Sigma + \Sigma^{\dagger} M^T] \quad \Sigma = \exp \left[\frac{i \Pi^0}{\sqrt{N_f} f_{\Pi}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{2 \Pi^a X^a}{f_{\Pi}} \right] \Sigma_0$$

X^a broken flavor symmetry generators $SU(2N_f)/Sp(2N_f)$, $a : 1, \dots, 2N_f^2 - N_f - 1$ where N_f is the number of flavors

Σ_0 is the vev of Σ which breaks flavor symmetry

$M = \text{diag}(0_{2 \times 2}, \dots, 0_{2 \times 2}, M_{\chi})$ is the mass matrix of χ , for now we neglect the small Majorana mass $M_{\chi} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_{\chi} \\ -m_{\chi} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

- Gauge interactions from the kinetic term introduce loop corrections which lift some of the Goldstone bosons (pions) from massless degeneracy
 - 1 pion remains a true massless Goldstone boson
 - The rest have masses from gauge corrections, DM contributions, or both



- We extract the relevant $\Pi_a \Pi_b \rightarrow \Pi_c \Pi_d$ interaction terms

$$\mathcal{L}_{2 \rightarrow 2} = \Pi_a \Pi_b \partial^\mu [\Pi_c] \partial_\mu [\Pi_d] F_1(a, b, c, d) + \Pi_a \Pi_b \Pi_c \Pi_d F_2(a, b, c, d)$$

- $F_1(a, b, c, d)$, $F_2(a, b, c, d)$ are factors defined for notational convenience and depend on traces of combinations of the broken generators as well as other parameters
- This allows us to calculate the velocity averaged cross-section as a function of $\{a, b, c, d\}$ assuming non-relativistic, s-wave scattering
- We then calculate the effective cross-section, taking into account coannihilation
 - Because of the many possible combinations of $\{a, b, c, d\}$ we perform this calculation numerically in Python (code available upon publication)