

Updated Big Bang Nucleosynthesis Bounds on Long-lived Particles from Dark Sector

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As electromagnetic showers may alter the abundance of Helium, Lithium, and Deuterium, we can place severe constraints on the lifetime and amount of energy injected by long-lived particles decaying into dark matter. Considering up-to-date measurements of the light element abundances that point to $Y_p = 0.245 \pm 0.003$, $(D/H) = (2.527 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-5}$, $(7Li/H) = 1.58^{+0.35}_{-0.28} \times 10^{-10}$, $(6Li/7Li) = 0.05$, and the baryon-to-photon ratio obtained from the Cosmic Microwave Background data, $\eta = 6.14 \times 10^{-10}$, we derive upper limits on the fraction of electromagnetic energy produced by long-lived particles. Our findings apply to decaying dark matter models and non-thermal processes between 102 and 1010 seconds in the early universe

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