New Options for SUSY-kind Dark Matter

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based on common works with A.D. Dolgov and R.S. Singh
Symmetry 13 (2021) 5, 877; Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 11, 1047;
JCAP 04 (2019) 014; JCAP 07 (2018) 019

supported by the RSF Grant 20-42-09010

20th Lomonosov Conference on Elementary Particle Physics

Moscow State University, Moscow, 19-25 August, 2021

Dark Matter Mystery

- invisible form of matter disclosing itself through its gravitational action
- electrically neutral, since doesn't scatter light
- properties are practically unknown

Particles of many different types can be DM candidates

The fractional mass density of dark matter:

$$\Omega_{DM} = \frac{\varrho_{DM}}{\varrho_{crit}} \approx 0.265$$

The critical energy density of the universe:

$$\varrho_{crit} = \frac{3H_0^2 m_{Pl}^2}{8\pi} \approx 5 \ \mathrm{keV}/\mathrm{cm}^3, \quad m_{Pl} = 1.22 \cdot 10^{19} GeV = 2.18 \cdot 10^{-5} g$$

H_0 is the present day value of the Hubble parameter:

$$H_0 = 100h \, \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}\,Mpc^{-1}} \approx 70 \ \mathrm{km\,s^{-1}\,Mpc^{-1}}$$

The observed mass density of DM in contemporary universe:

$$\varrho_{DM} \approx 1 \, \mathrm{keV}/\mathrm{cm}^3$$

SUSY Dark Matter

Low energy minimal SUSY model:

- Predicts the existence of stable LSPs with mass $M_{LSP} \sim$ 100–1000 GeV
- No manifestation at LHC $\Longrightarrow$ restricted parameter space open for SUSY

The LSP's energy density

$$\varrho_{LSP} \sim \varrho_{DM}^{(obs)} (M_{LSP}/1\ TeV)^2, \quad \varrho_{DM}^{(obs)} \approx 1\ keV/cm^3$$

- For $M_{LSP} \sim 1$ TeV, ϱ_{LSP} is of the order of the observed DM energy density
- For larger masses LSPs would overclose the universe.

LSPs are practically excluded as DM particles in the conventional cosmology.

In $(R + R^2)$-gravity the energy density of LSPs may be much lower $\Longrightarrow$ it reopens for them the chance to be the dark matter, if $M_{LSP} \geq 1000$TeV.

- EA, A. D. Dolgov and R. S. Singh, "Dark matter in $R + R^2$ cosmology," JCAP **04** (2019) 014, arXiv:1811.05399 [astro-ph.CO]

General Relativity (GR):

$$S_{EH} = -\frac{m_{Pl}^2}{16\pi}\int d^4x\sqrt{-g}\,R$$

Beyond the frameworks of GR:

$$S_{tot} = -\frac{m_{Pl}^2}{16\pi}\int d^4x\sqrt{-g}\left[R - \frac{R^2}{6m_R^2}\right] + S_m$$

- R^2-term leads to exponential cosmological expansion (Starobinsky inflation). (A. A. Starobinsky, Phys. Lett. **B91**, 99 (1980))
- It creates considerable deviation from the Friedmann cosmology in the post-inflationary epoch. (EA, A.D. Dolgov and R. Singh, "Distortion of the standard cosmology in $R + R^2$ theory," JCAP **1807** (2018) no.07, 019)
- Kinetics of massive species and the density of dark matter particles differ significantly from those in the conventional cosmology.

Curvature $R(t)$ can be considered as an effective scalar field (scalaron) with the mass m_R and with the decay width Γ.

Cosmological evolution in R^2 theory: 4 distinct epochs

I. Inflationary stage: the curvature was sufficiently large, and the universe expanded exponentially with slowly decreasing $R(t)$.

II. Scalaron dominated regime:

- $R(t)$ approached zero and started to oscillate around it as

$$R = -\frac{4 m_R \cos(m_R t + \theta)}{t}, \quad m_R = 3 \cdot 10^{13}\ \text{GeV}$$

- Hubble parameter:

$$H \equiv \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = \frac{2}{3t}\left[1 + \sin(m_R t + \theta)\right]$$

- Energy density of matter drops down as

$$\varrho_{R^2} = \frac{m_R^3}{240 \pi t} \quad \text{instead of} \quad \varrho_{GR} = \frac{3H^2 m_{Pl}^2}{8\pi} = \frac{3 m_{Pl}^2}{32 \pi t^2}$$

III. Transition period from scalaron domination to domination of the usual (relativistic) matter.

IV. After complete decay of scalaron we arrive to the cosmology governed by GR.

Cosmological energy density for different decay channels

Scalaron decay into 2 massless scalars minimally coupled to gravity

$$\Gamma_s = \frac{m_R^3}{24 m_{Pl}^2}, \qquad \varrho_s = \frac{m_R^3}{240\pi t}$$

Scalaron decay into a pair of fermions with mass m_f:

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{m_R m_f^2}{6 m_{Pl}^2}, \qquad \varrho_f = \frac{m_R m_f^2}{240\pi t}$$

Scalaron decay into gauge bosons induced by the conformal anomaly:

$$\Gamma_{an} = \frac{\beta_1^2 \alpha^2 N}{96\pi^2} \frac{m_R^3}{m_{Pl}^2}, \qquad \varrho_{an} = \frac{\beta_1^2 \alpha^2 N}{4\pi^2} \frac{m_R^3}{120\pi t}$$

β_1 is the first coefficient of the beta-function, N is the rank of the gauge group
α is the gauge coupling constant (at high energies it depends upon the theory).

Much slower decrease of the energy density of matter than normally for relativistic matter is ensured by the influx of energy from the scalaron decay.

- Normally for relativistic matter: $\varrho \sim 1/a^4(t) \sim 1/t^{8/3}$, since $a(t) \sim t^{(2/3)}$ at SD.

Connection of the temperature with time: GR $\Longleftrightarrow$ R^2

In thermalized plasma with $\varrho_{therm} = \pi^2 g_* T^4/30$

$$\varrho_{GR} = \frac{3m_{Pl}^2}{32\pi t^2} = \frac{\pi^2 g_* T^4}{30} \implies (tT^2)_{GR} = \left(\frac{90}{32\pi^3 g_*}\right)^{1/2} m_{Pl} = const$$

- g_* is the number of relativistic species in the plasma, $g_* \sim 100$.

R^2-theory:

$$\varrho_s = \frac{m_R^3}{240\pi t} = \frac{\pi^2 g_* T^4}{30} \implies (tT^4)_s = \frac{m_R^3}{8\pi^3 g_*} = const$$

$$\varrho_{an} = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-2} \alpha_R^2 \frac{m_R^3}{t} \implies (tT^4)_{an} = \frac{0.78}{\pi^2 g_*} \alpha_R^2 m_R^3 = const$$

- The coupling $\boldsymbol{\alpha_R}$ is taken at the energies equal to the scalaron mass.

Correspondingly

$$\left(\frac{\dot{T}}{T}\right)_{GR} = -\frac{1}{2t} \qquad \left(\frac{\dot{T}}{T}\right)_{s;an} = -\frac{1}{4t}$$

Evolution of X-particles in thermal plasma

Freezing of massive species $X \Longrightarrow$ Zeldovich Eq., 1965 (Lee-Weinberg, 1977):

$$\dot{n}_X + 3Hn_X = -\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle \left(n_X^2 - n_{eq}^2 \right), \;\; n_{eq} = g_s \left(\frac{M_X T}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-M_X/T}$$

- $\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle$ is the thermally averaged annihilation cross-section of X-particles
- n_{eq} is their equilibrium number density, g_s is the number of spin states.

For annihilation of the non-relativistic particles:

$$\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle = \sigma_{ann} v = \frac{\pi \alpha^2 \beta_{ann}}{2M_X^2} \;\; \text{(S-wave)},$$

$$\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle = \frac{3\pi \alpha^2 \beta_{ann}}{2M_X^2} \frac{T}{M_X} \;\; \text{(P-wave, Majorana fermions)}$$

- M_X is a mass of X-particle, α is a coupling constant, in SUSY theories $\alpha \sim \mathbf{0.01}$
- β_{ann} is a numerical parameter $\sim$ the number of annihilation channels, $\beta \sim \mathbf{10}$.

We assume that direct X-particle production by $R(t)$ is suppressed in comparison with inverse annihilation of light particles into $X\bar{X}$-pair.

Some comments

Two possible channels to produce massive stable X-particles:

- Directly through the scalaron decay into a pair $X\bar{X}$,
- By inverse annihilation of relativistic particles in thermal plasma.

Direct production of $X\bar{X}$-pair by scalaron gives

$$\varrho_X^{(0)} \approx \varrho_{DM} \approx 1\mathrm{keV}/\mathrm{cm}^3, \text{ if } M_X \approx 10^7 \text{ GeV}$$

"Catch-22":

- For such small mass thermal production results in too large $\boldsymbol{\varrho_X}$.
- For larger masses $\varrho_X^{(0)}$ would be unacceptably larger than ϱ_{DM}.

A possible way out:

- Since oscillating curvature scalar creates particles only in symmetric state, the direct production of ***X***-particles is forbidden, if they are Majorana fermions, which must be in antisymmetric state.

Scalaron decay into massless non-conformal scalars

Dimensionless Zeldovich equation

$$\frac{df}{dx} = -\frac{0.03 g_s \alpha^2 \beta_{ann}}{\pi^3 g_*} \left(\frac{m_R}{M_X} \right)^3 \frac{f^2 - f_{eq}^2}{x^5}, \quad n_X = n_{in} \left(\frac{a_{in}}{a} \right)^3 \boldsymbol{f}, \quad x = \frac{M_x}{T}$$

For $g_* = 100$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $\beta_{ann} = 10$, $m_R = 3 \times 10^{13}$ GeV, and $n_\gamma = 412/\text{cm}^3$

The present day energy density of the X-particles:

$$\boldsymbol{\varrho_X = M_X n_\gamma f_{fin} \approx 10^8 \left(\frac{10^{10}\mathrm{GeV}}{M_X} \right)} \mathrm{GeV/cm^3}$$

To compare with the observed energy density of DM: $\boldsymbol{\varrho_{DM} \approx 1}$ keV/cm^3.

- X-particles must have huge mass $M_X \gg m_R$ to make reasonable DM density.
- If $\boldsymbol{M_X > m_R}$, then classical scalaron field can still create X-particles, but the probability of their production would be strongly suppressed $\implies$ such LSP with the mass somewhat larger than $\boldsymbol{m_R}$ could successfully make the cosmological DM.

Scalaron decay into a pair of fermions

The decay width and the energy density:

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{m_R m_f^2}{6 m_{Pl}^2}, \qquad \varrho_f = \frac{m_R m_f^2}{120 \pi t}$$

The largest contribution into the cosmological energy density at scalaron dominated regime is presented by the decay into the heaviest fermion species.

We assume:

- The mass of the LSP is considerably smaller than the masses of the other decay products, $m_X < m_f$, at least as $m_X \lesssim 0.1 m_f$.
- The direct production of X-particles by $R(t)$ can be neglected.

In such a case LSPs are dominantly produced by the secondary reactions in plasma, which was created by the scalaron production of heavier particles.

Kinetic equation for freezing of fermionic species

$$\frac{df}{dx} = -\frac{\alpha^2 \beta_{ann}}{2\pi^3 g_*} \frac{n_{in}\, m_R m_f^2}{m_X^6} \frac{f^2 - f_{eq}^2}{x^5}$$

$n_{in} = 0.09 g_s m_X^3$ is the initial number density of X-particles at $T \sim m_X$.

$$\boldsymbol{\varrho_X = m_X n_\gamma \left(\frac{n_X}{n_{rel}}\right)_{now} = 7 \cdot 10^{-9} \frac{m_f^3}{m_X m_R}\, \mathrm{cm}^{-3}}$$

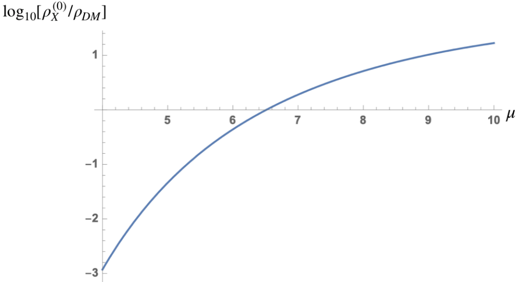
- $\alpha = 0.01$, $\beta_{ann} = 10$, $g_* = 100$, $\boldsymbol{n_\gamma \approx 412/\mathrm{cm}^3}$, $\boldsymbol{n_{rel} \approx \varrho^{rel}/3T}$
- If we take $\boldsymbol{m_f = 10^5}$ GeV and $\boldsymbol{m_X = 10^4}$ GeV, then $\varrho_X \ll \varrho_{DM}$.

$\boldsymbol{\varrho_X}$ becomes comparable with the energy density of the cosmological DM, $\varrho_{DM} \approx 1$ keV/cm^3, if $m_X \sim 10^6$ GeV, $m_f \sim 10^7$ GeV:

$$\varrho_X = 0.23 \left(\frac{m_f}{10^7\,\mathrm{GeV}}\right)^3 \left(\frac{10^6\,\mathrm{GeV}}{m_X}\right) \frac{\mathrm{keV}}{\mathrm{cm}^3}$$

Scalaron decay into gauge bosons due to conformal anomaly

- $X, \bar{X}$ are Majorana fermions $\Longrightarrow$ direct production by scalaron is forbidden.
- $X\bar{X}$-pairs are produced through the inverse annihilation of relativistic particles in the thermal plasma.



Log of the ratio of the energy density of X-particles to the observed energy density of DM as a function of $\mu = m_R/M_X$ calculated through the Zeldovich equation.

X-particles may be viable candidates for the carriers of the cosmological dark matter, if their mass $\boldsymbol{M_X \approx 5 \cdot 10^{12}}$ GeV.

Possible observations

According to our results, the mass of DM particles, with the interaction strength typical for supersymmetric ones, can be in the range from 10^6 to 10^{13} GeV.

Possibilities to make X-particles visible:

1. Annihilation effects in clusters of dark matter in galaxies and galactic halos, in which, according to
   - V. S. Berezinsky, V. I. Dokuchaev and Y. N. Eroshenko, *Small-scale clumps of dark matter*, *Phys. Usp.* **57** (2014) 1 [arXiv:1405.2204]

   the density of DM is many times higher than DM cosmological density.
2. The decay of superheavy DM particles, which could have a lifetime long enough to manifest themselves as stable DM, but at the same time lead to the possibly observable contribution to the UHECR spectrum.
3. Furthermore, instability of superheavy DM particles can arise due to Zeldovich mechanism through virtual black holes formation.

Conclusions

The existence of stable particles with interaction strength typical for SUSY and heavier than several TeV is in tension with conventional Friedmann cosmology.

Starobinsky inflationary model opens a way to save life of such X-particles, because in this model the density of heavy relics could be significantly reduced.

If the epoch of the domination of the curvature oscillations (scalaron domination) lasted after freezing of massive species, their density with respect to the plasma entropy could be noticeably diluted by radiation from the scalaron decay.

The range of allowed masses depends upon the dominant decay mode of scalaron.

Dominant decay channel of the scalaron	Allowed M_X to form DM
Minimally coupled scalars mode	$M_X \gtrsim M_R \approx 3 \cdot 10^{13}$ GeV
Massive fermions mode	$M_X \sim 10^6$ GeV
Gauge bosons mode	$M_X \sim 5 \cdot 10^{12}$ GeV

The END

Thank You for Your Attention