

Dark Matter Production in Nonstandard Cosmologies: from WIMPs to Axions

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Standard Model and Beyond

23 Oct. 2022

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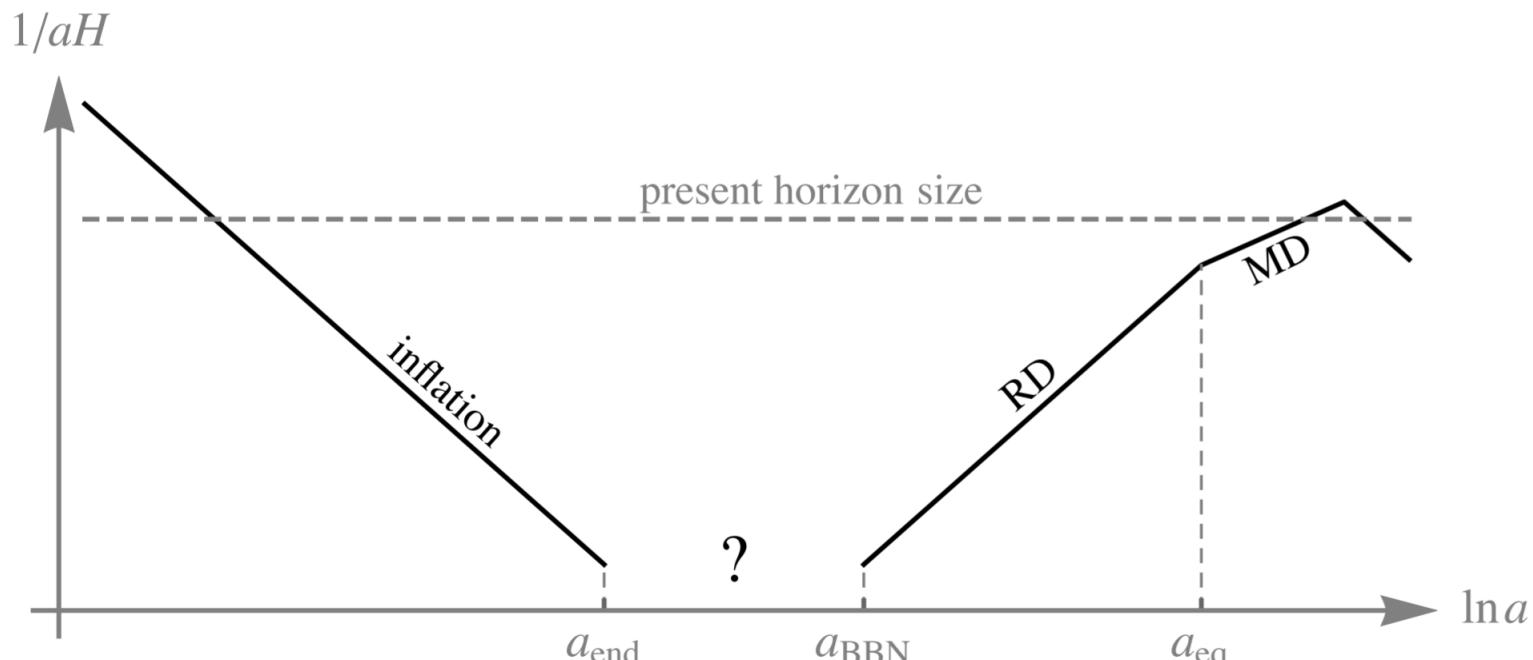
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Introduction

- Standard cosmology assumes radiation domination (RD) before BBN
- Easiest assumption, but no observational evidence
- Many well-motivated deviations: inflationary reheating, early matter domination (EMD) from moduli, kination, etc.

→ Modification to expansion and thermal history affects early processes, such as dark matter (DM) production



Nonstandard Cosmologies (NSCs)

- Domination by energy density other than radiation before BBN
- General equation of state of dominating component: $p = \omega\rho$

$\omega = 0$ matter

$$\rho \propto a^{-3}$$

$$a \propto t^{2/3}$$

$\omega = 1/3$ radiation

$$\rho \propto a^{-4}$$

$$a \propto t^{1/2}$$

$\omega = 1$ kination

$$\rho \propto a^{-6}$$

$$a \propto t^{1/3}$$

Faster redshift, slower expansion 

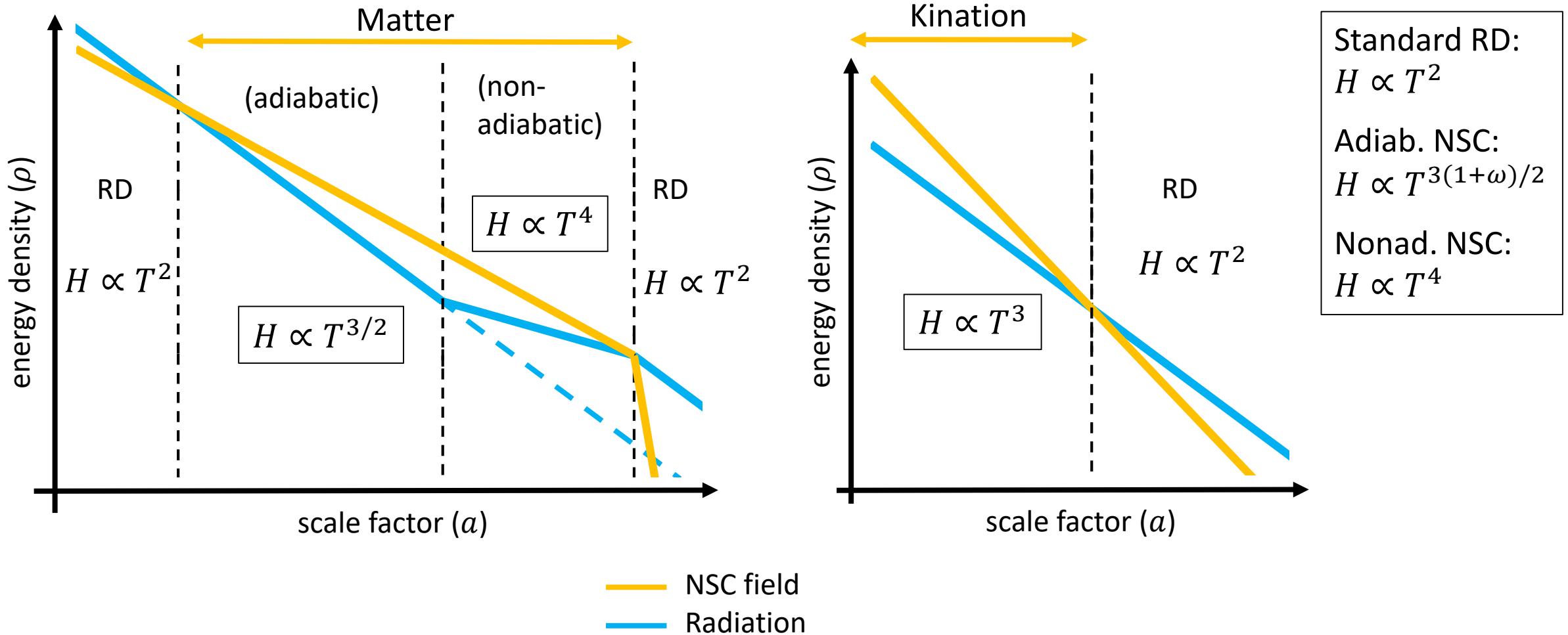
Matter-like: $\omega < 1/3$

- can be initially subdominant
- should decay to end NSC
- (oscillating scalar field)

Kination-like: $\omega > 1/3$

- should begin dominant
- can be stable
- (fast-rolling scalar field)

Energy density evolution examples



Consequences of NSC

- Two main effects
 1. Change evolution of expansion rate H and temperature T
→ Things happen at different times and temperatures
 2. Entropy injection if dominant component decays to SM, mostly in matter-like cases
→ Dilution of other energy densities

→ NSC affects DM production (and other processes too)

DM production

Thermal

- DM can be produced directly from thermal bath (many possible interactions with either freeze-out/in)
→ brief look at WIMP-like DM

Nonthermal

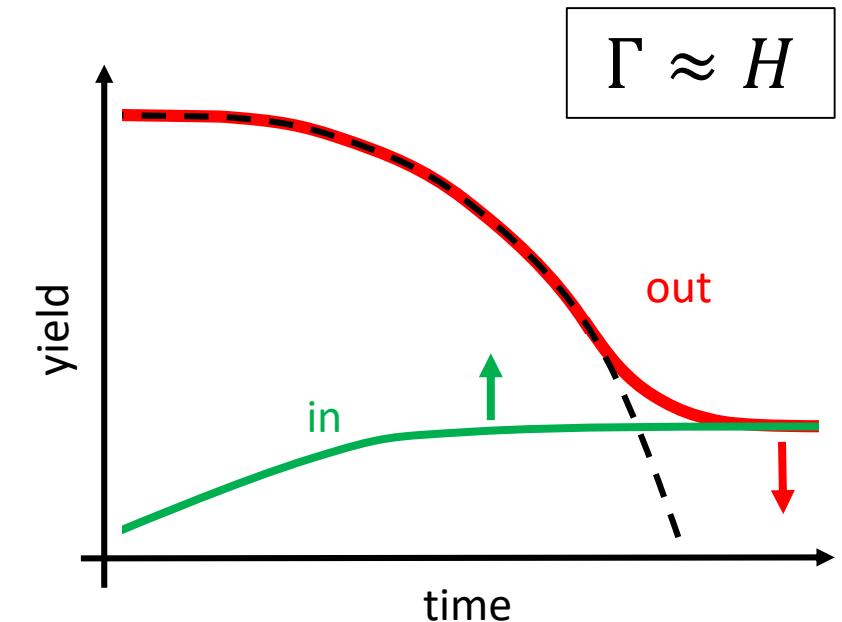
- Does not originate from thermal bath (out-of-equilibrium decay, primordial black holes, scalar oscillations, topological sources)
→ will focus on axions from misalignment

Thermal example – WIMP-like DM

- DM particle χ produced by pair production from thermal bath
- Boltzmann equation:

$$\dot{n}_\chi + 3Hn_\chi = \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle (n_{\text{eq}}^2 - n_\chi^2)$$

- Freeze-out:
stronger coupling \rightarrow smaller abundance
- Freeze-in:
stronger coupling \rightarrow larger abundance



Thermal example – WIMP-like DM

- Final abundance in RD Universe ($H \propto T^2$)

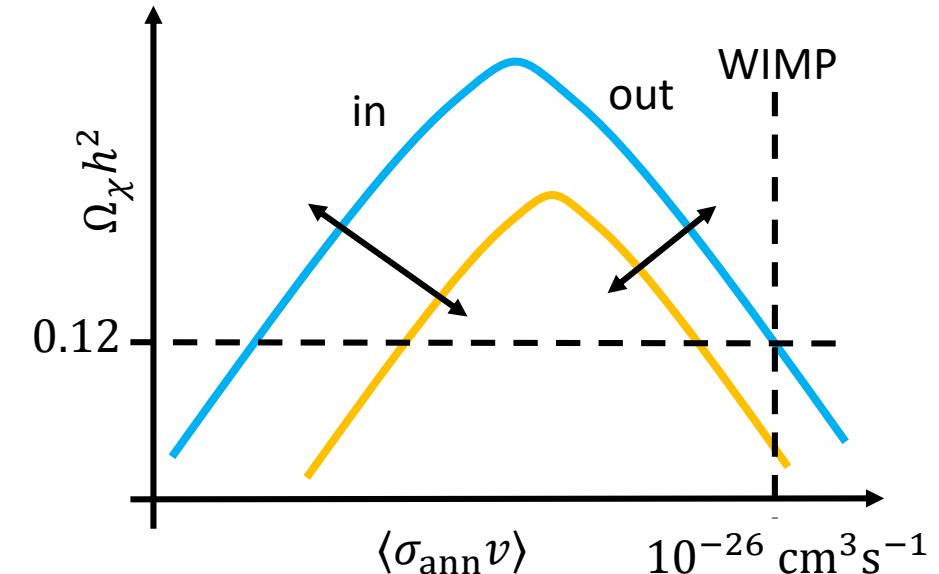
Freeze-out: $\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle^{-1}$

Freeze-in: $\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$

- Example in nonadiabatic EMD ($H \propto T^4$)

Freeze-out: $\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \left(\frac{T_{\text{end}}}{m_\chi} \right)^3 \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle^{-1}$

Freeze-in: $\Omega_\chi h^2 \propto \frac{T_{\text{end}}^7}{m_\chi^5} \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$



Effect of NSC:
Moves with DM mass and
NSC end temperature
→ Can bring FI values up
closer to detectability

Nonthermal examples

- Evolution of H and T still important even if source is not the bath
- Decay of out-of-equilibrium source (can be NSC field)
- Primordial black holes (PBHs) – mass spectrum changed in EMD, can evaporate to DM or contribute themselves, also they can dominate
- Topological sources – defects from phase transitions
- Scalar field oscillations – Hubble rate compared to mass
→ Axions from misalignment

Axion misalignment mechanism

- Initial value of angle θ fixed after Peccei-Quinn (PQ) breaking at a high scale f_a
- Axion field (a) frozen as long as Hubble rate > axion mass

(zero-temp.
axion mass)

$$\theta(t) \equiv \frac{a(t)}{f_a}$$
$$m_a \approx 5.7 \text{ meV} \left(\frac{10^9 \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right)$$
$$T_{\text{QCD}} \approx 150 \text{ MeV}$$

Hubble rate:

$$H(T) \propto \frac{T^2}{M_P}$$

(radiation domination)

Axion mass:

$$m(T) \approx m_a \begin{cases} \left(\frac{T_{\text{QCD}}}{T} \right)^4 & T > T_{\text{QCD}} \\ 1 & T < T_{\text{QCD}} \end{cases}$$

Axion misalignment mechanism

- As temperature of Universe cools, axion mass increases while Hubble rate drops
- Axion oscillation begins:

$$3 H(T_{\text{osc}}) \approx m(T_{\text{osc}})$$

- Energy density averages to matter → “standard mass window” for correct DM relic abundance assuming standard RD history:

$$10^{-6} \text{ eV} \lesssim m_a \lesssim 10^{-5} \text{ eV} \quad \text{for} \quad 0.5 \lesssim \theta_i \lesssim \pi/\sqrt{3}$$

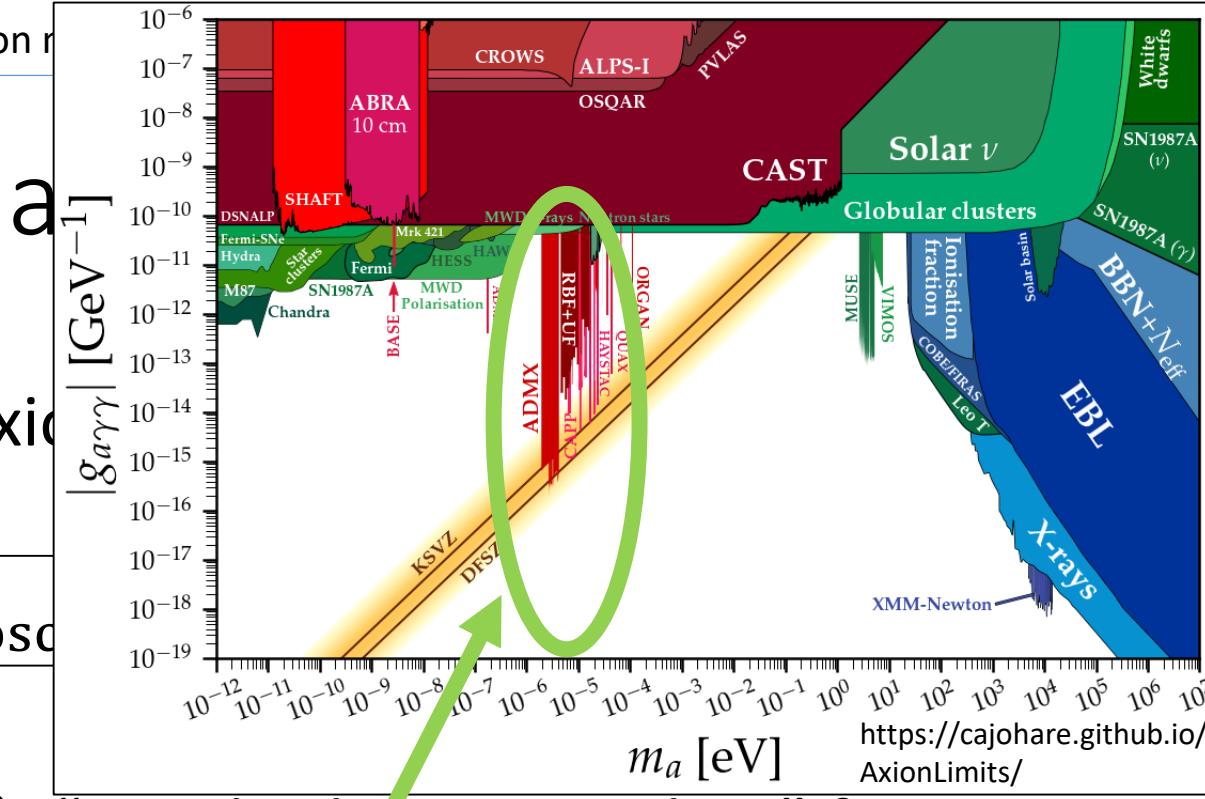
- Notice that this mechanism depends on thermal history
→ nonstandard cosmologies (NSCs) can alter axion production

Axion misalignment mechanism

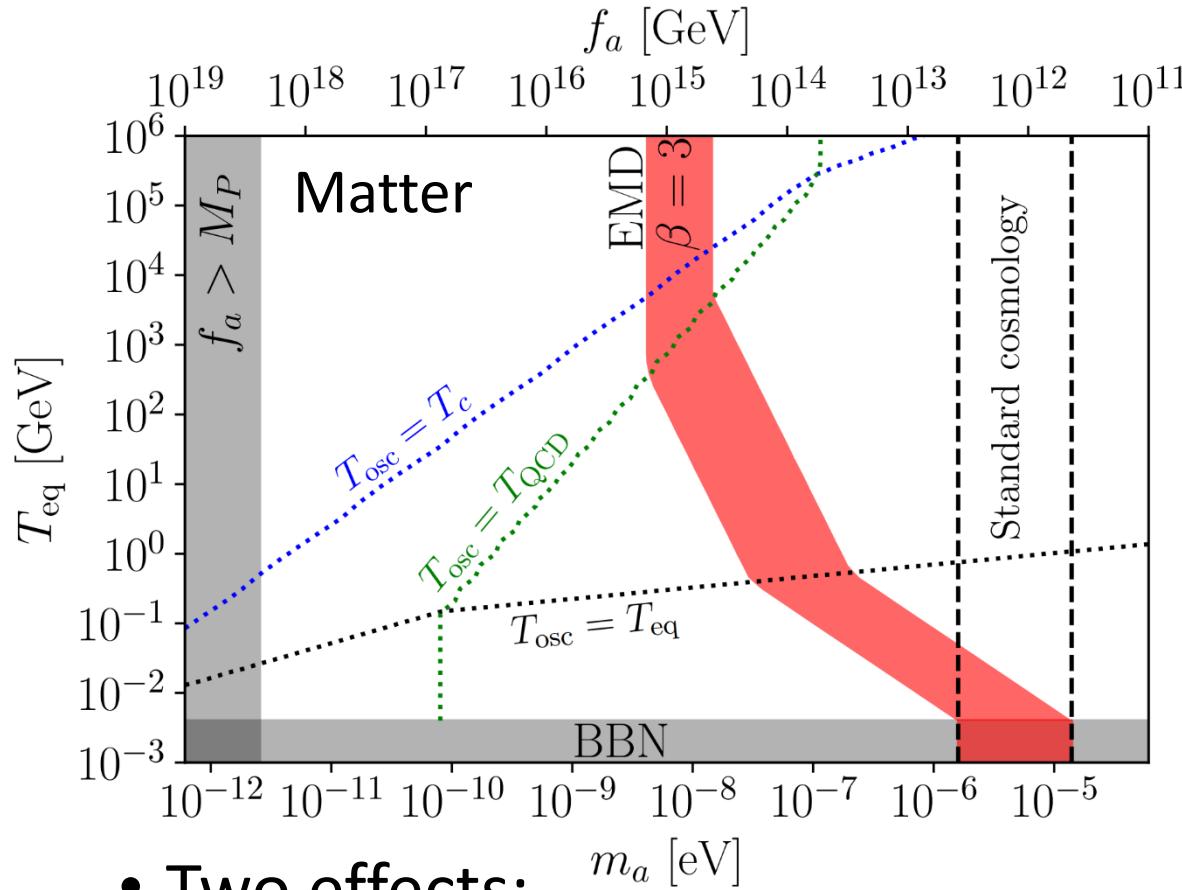
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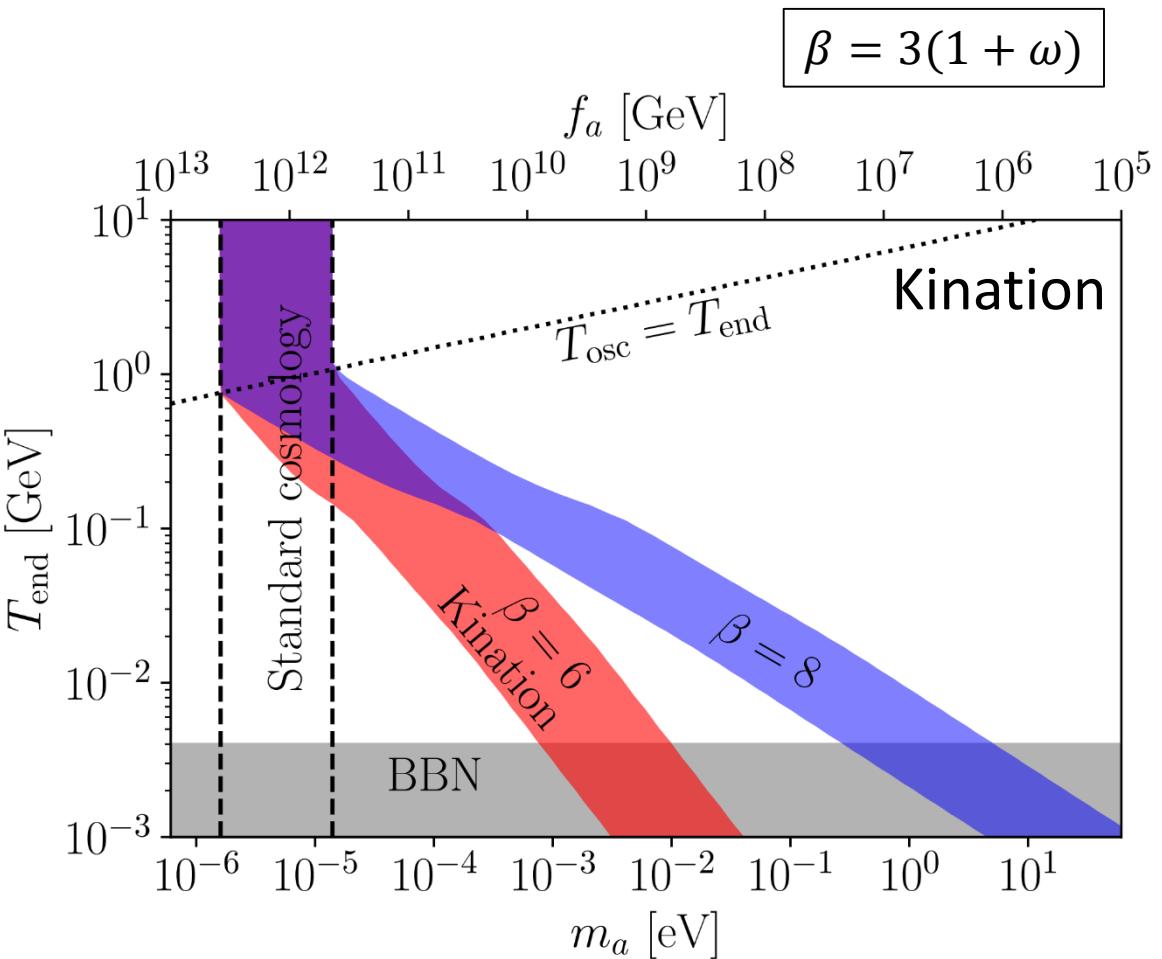


Axions in general NSC



- Two effects: m_a [eV]

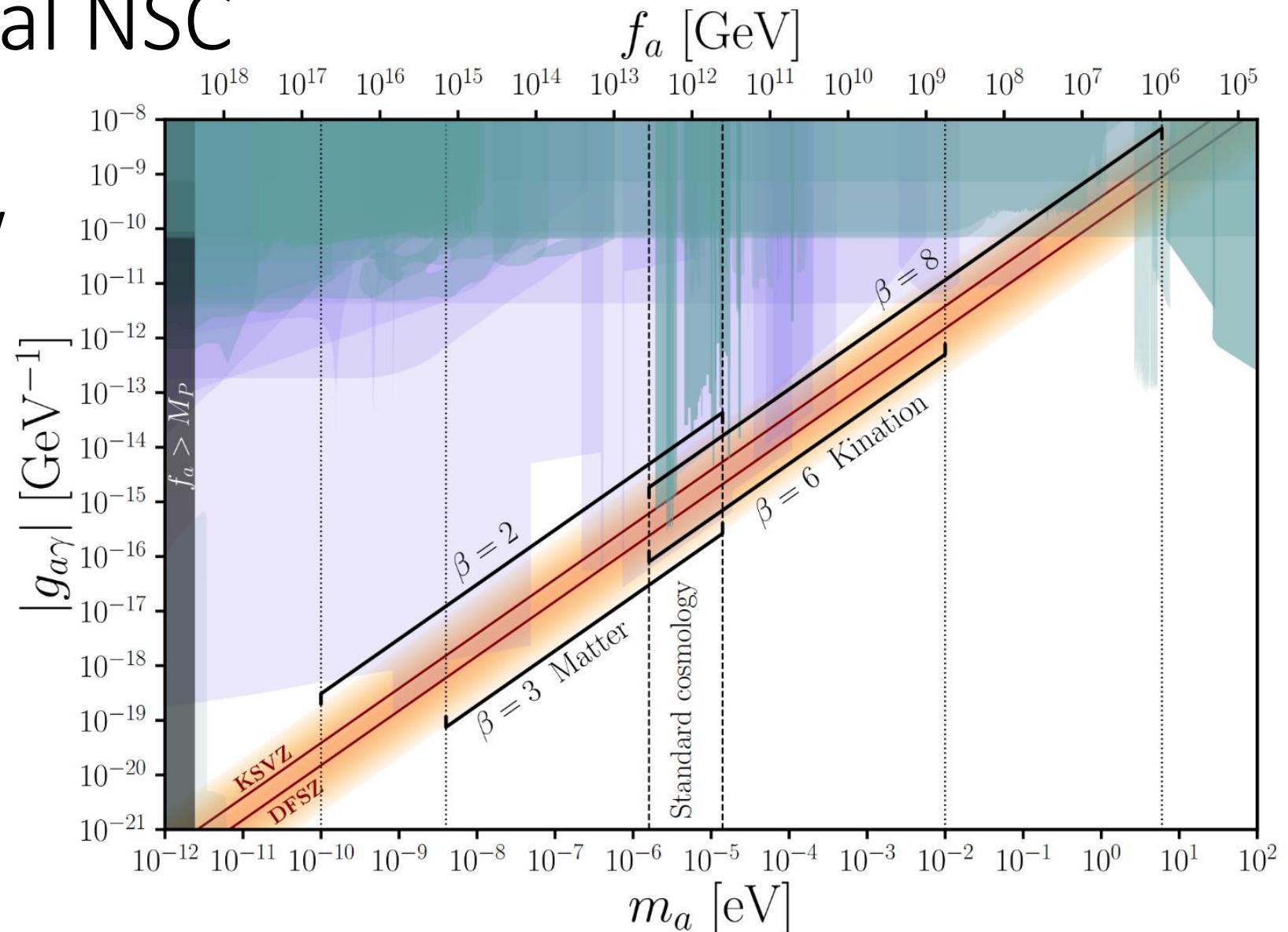
- Change in oscillation temperature favors larger masses
- Dilution favors smaller masses



$$\beta = 3(1 + \omega)$$

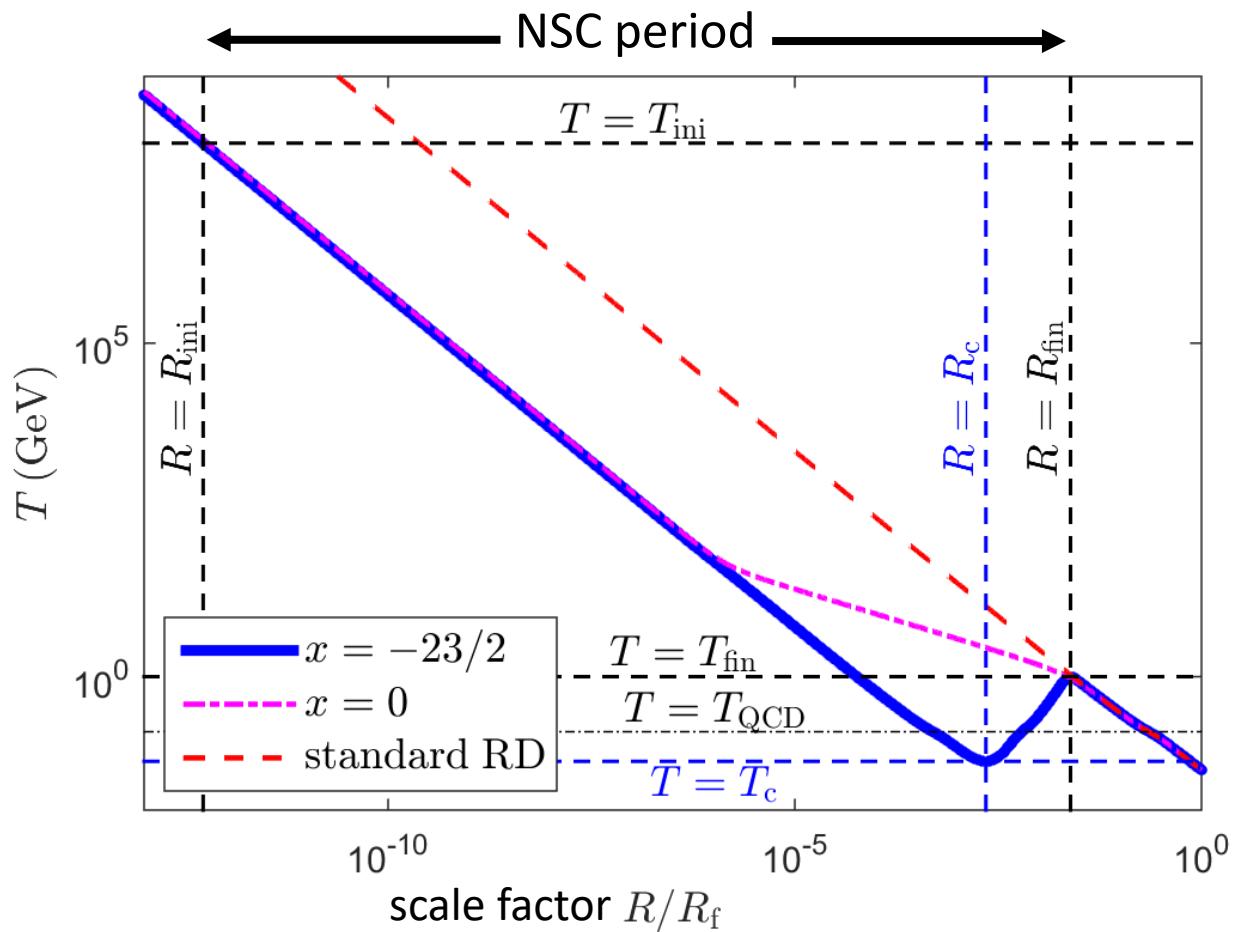
Axions in general NSC

- Extended mass window for axion DM
- Matter-like NSC: smaller mass
- Kination-like NSC: larger mass
(no dilution here for kination, but still large effect!)



Axions with increasing-temperature EMD

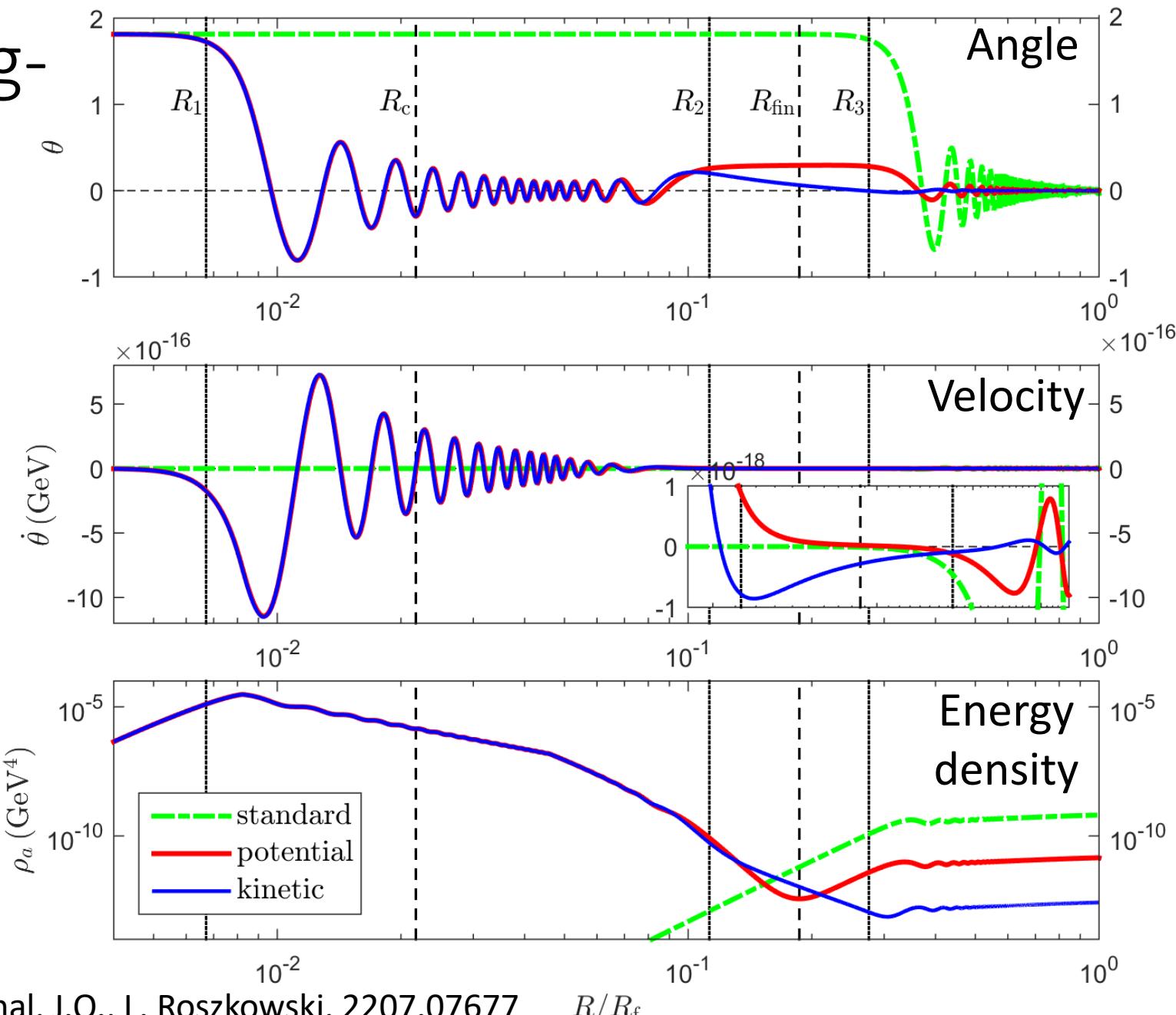
- Time-dependent decay rate of dominating field (set by x , ordinary EMD for $x = 0$)
- Thermal axion mass inherits altered temperature evolution
- Same temperature can occur multiple times
→ $3H \approx m$ can occur up to three times (provided that $x < -3$)



Axions with increasing-temperature EMD

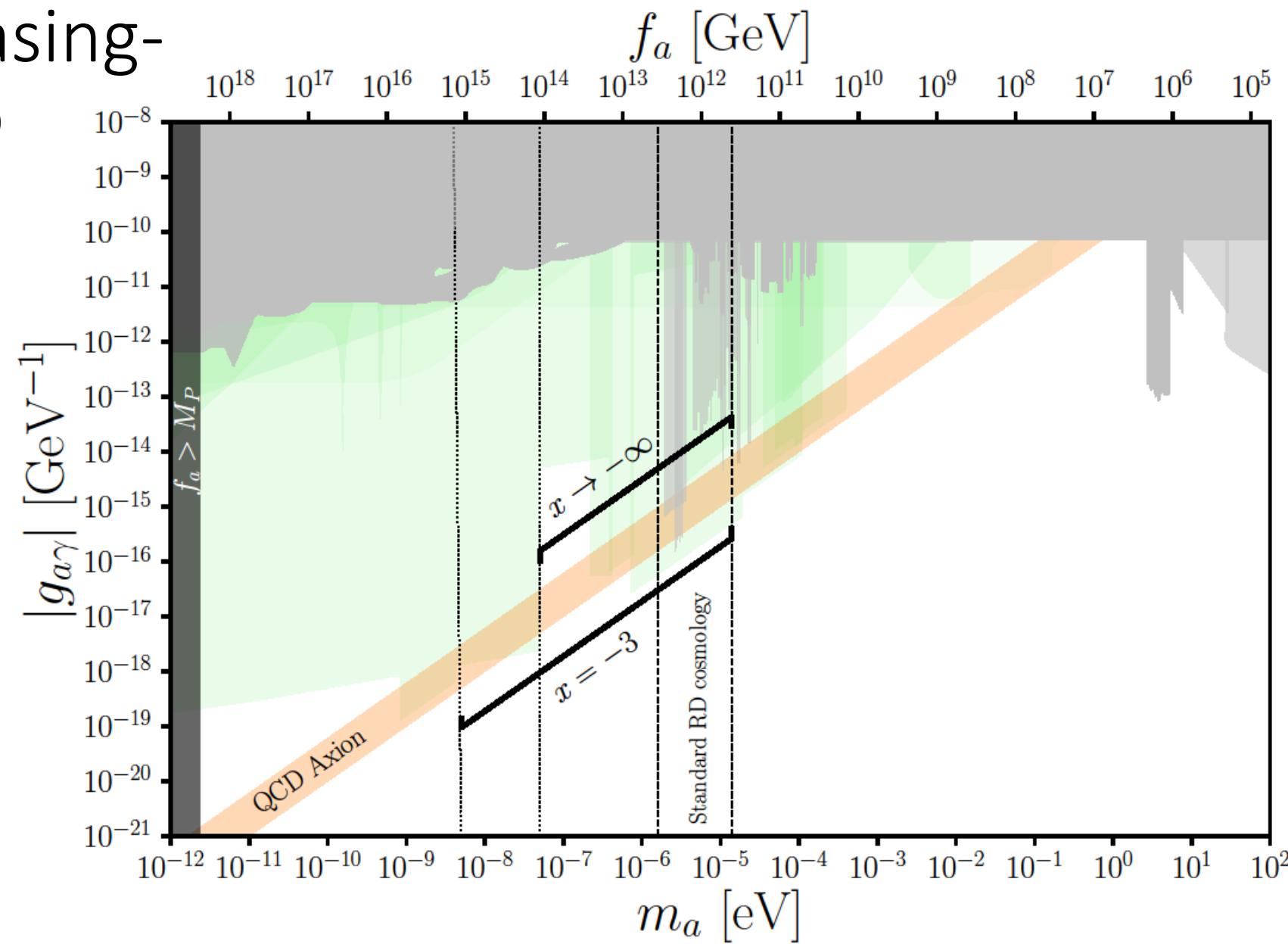
- Axion misalignment altered by restoration of Hubble friction
- Second period of oscillation with new configuration
- Resultant axion energy density is smaller due to entropy injection and smaller amplitude

→ Smaller mass for axion DM



Axions with increasing-temperature EMD

- Extended window toward smaller mass as before
- NSC histories add to motivation to look out of standard window
- Can probe NSC scenarios in coming years



Summary

- Standard RD history not necessarily the whole story
- NSC has significant effects on DM production:
 - Shifts relevant times/temperatures, and entropy dilution
 - Can also fundamentally affect mechanisms themselves (incr.-temperature misalignment)
- Axions in particular get extended mass window depending on history
 - Probe cosmological history with DM searches

Thank you!