

Dark Radiation in the PQMSSM

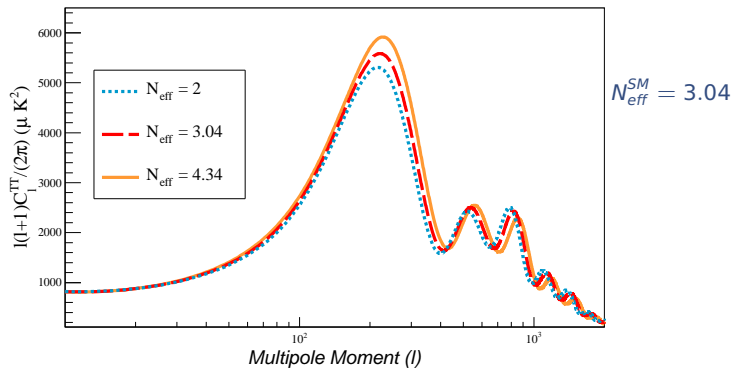
André Lessa
DFMA -USP

SILAF AE - December 14th, 2012

H. Baer, K. J. Bae, AL, arXiv:1212.xxxx

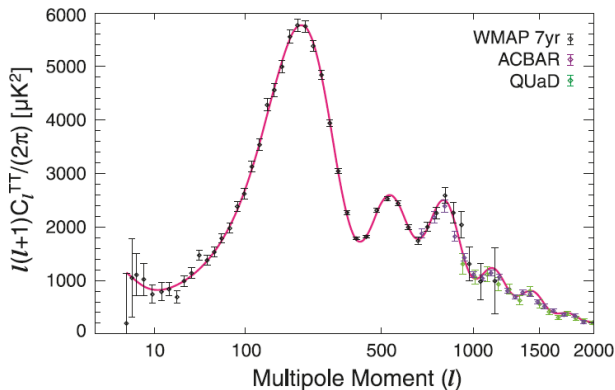
Why Dark Radiation?

- Why more "dark stuff"?



Why Dark Radiation?

► Why more "dark stuff"?



$$N_{eff}^{SM} = 3.04$$

$$N_{eff}^{WMAP} = 4.34 \pm 0.8$$

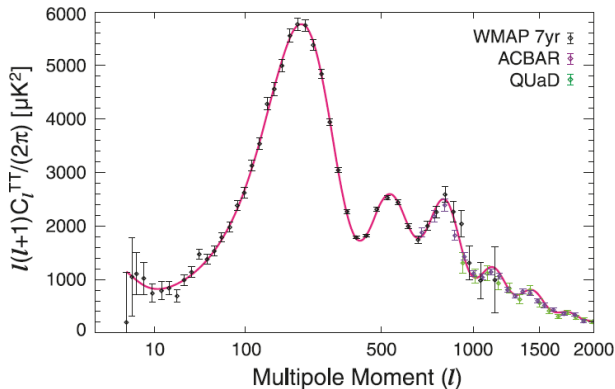
$$N_{eff}^{ACT} = 4.56 \pm 0.7$$

$$N_{eff}^{SPT} = 3.86 \pm 0.4$$

$$N_{eff}^{BBN} = 3.04 - 3.8 \pm 0.4$$

Why Dark Radiation?

► Why more "dark stuff"?



$$N_{eff}^{SM} = 3.04$$

$$N_{eff}^{WMAP} = 4.34 \pm 0.8$$

$$N_{eff}^{ACT} = 4.56 \pm 0.7$$

$$N_{eff}^{SPT} = 3.86 \pm 0.4$$

$$N_{eff}^{BBN} = 3.04 - 3.8 \pm 0.4$$

► If the excess is real...

- New relativistic species at $T \gtrsim eV$
- $m_{DR} \ll eV$ (usually) \rightarrow suppressed interactions with SM

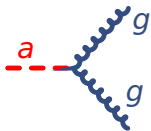
Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$

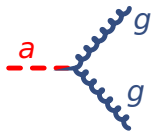


$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

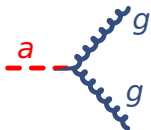
- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

- small couplings ✓

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

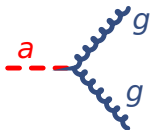
- small couplings ✓

- ▶ Coherent Oscillations → **CDM**

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

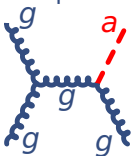
- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

- small couplings ✓

- ▶ Coherent Oscillations → **CDM**

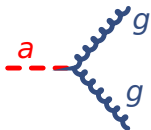
- ▶ But are also produced thermally:



Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

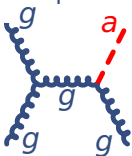
- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

- small couplings ✓

- ▶ Coherent Oscillations → **CDM**

- ▶ But are also produced thermally:

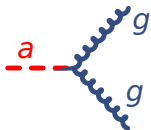


Relativistic ✓

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD **axion** (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

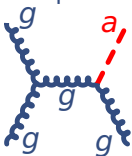
- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

- small couplings ✓

- ▶ Coherent Oscillations → **CDM**

- ▶ But are also produced thermally:



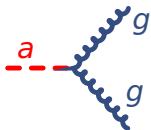
Relativistic ✓

→ $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} < 10^{-2}$ ✗

Axion = Dark Radiation?

- ▶ "Free candidate": QCD axion (Strong CP Problem)

- ▶ $m_a \sim \frac{m_\pi f_\pi}{f_a} = 6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$



$$\propto \frac{\alpha_s}{f_a}$$

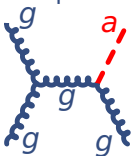
- ▶ $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$ (astrophysical bounds)

- $m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$ ✓

- small couplings ✓

- ▶ Coherent Oscillations → CDM

- ▶ But are also produced thermally:



Relativistic ✓

→ $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} < 10^{-2}$ ✗

- ▶ $f_a \gg \text{EW scale}$ → Hierarchy Problem

► SUSY version:

$$a \rightarrow \hat{A} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} s \\ \text{saxion} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} i a \\ \text{axion} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \tilde{a} \\ \text{axino} \end{array}$$

- SM + $a \rightarrow$ MSSM + $a, s, \tilde{a} =$ PQMSSM

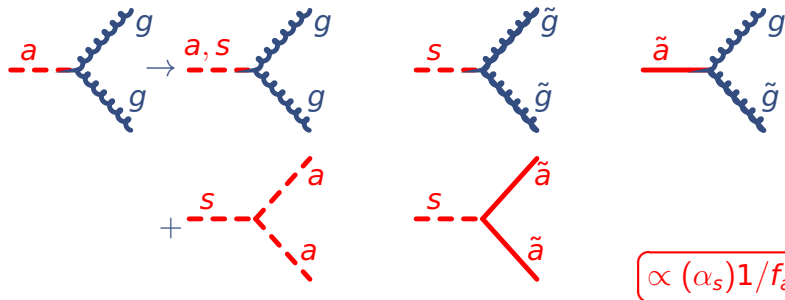
The PQMSSM

► SUSY version:

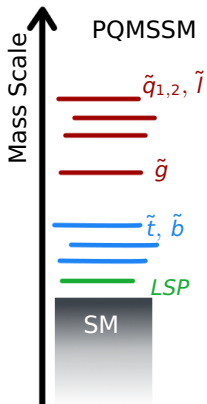
$$a \rightarrow \hat{A} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} s \\ \text{saxion} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} i a \\ \text{axion} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \tilde{a} \\ \text{axino} \end{array}$$

• SM + a → MSSM + a, s, \tilde{a} = PQMSSM

• Couplings:

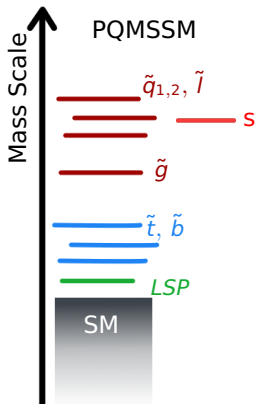


► PQMSSM Masses:



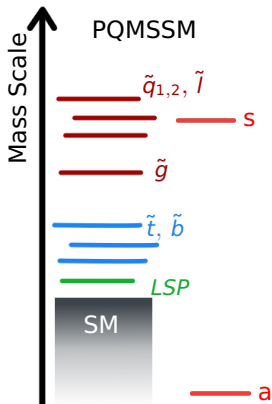
The PQMSSM

► PQMSSM Masses:



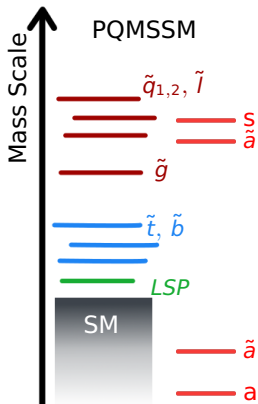
The PQMSSM

► PQMSSM Masses:



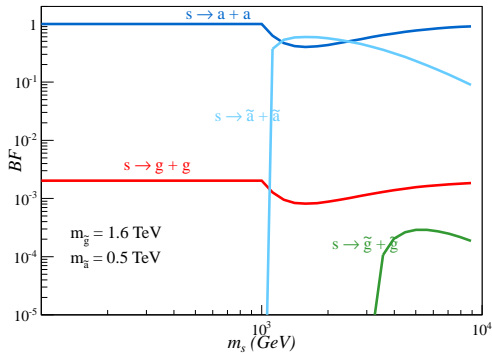
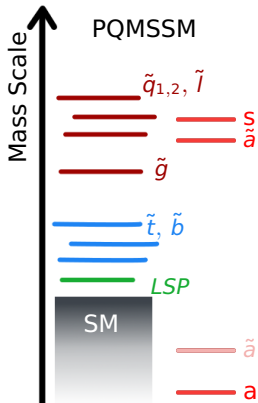
The PQMSSM

► PQMSSM Masses:

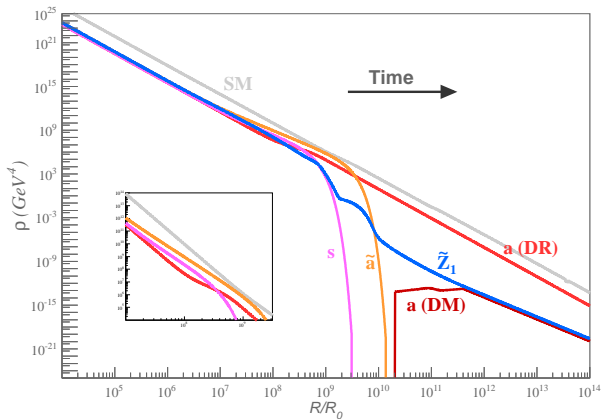


The PQMSSM

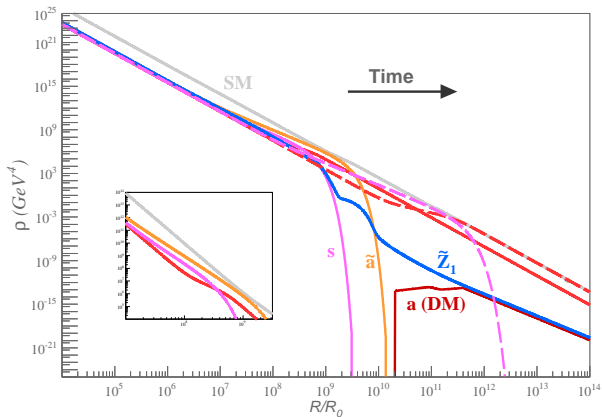
► PQMSSM Masses:



Cosmological Evolution

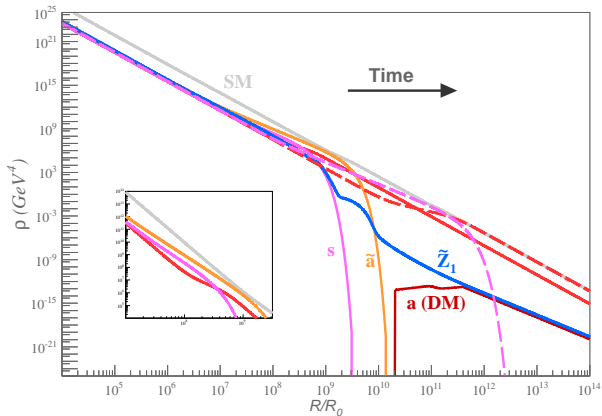


Cosmological Evolution



- ΔN_{eff} increases with τ_S

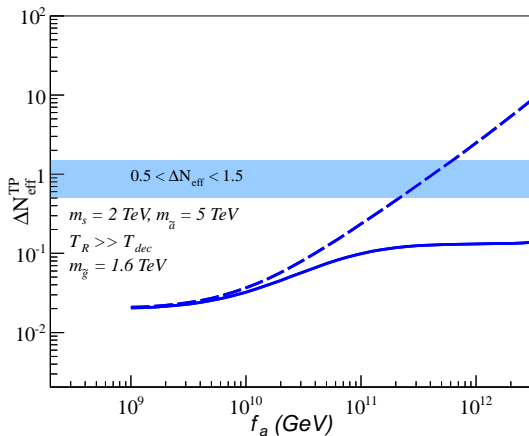
Cosmological Evolution



► ΔN_{eff} increases with τ_S

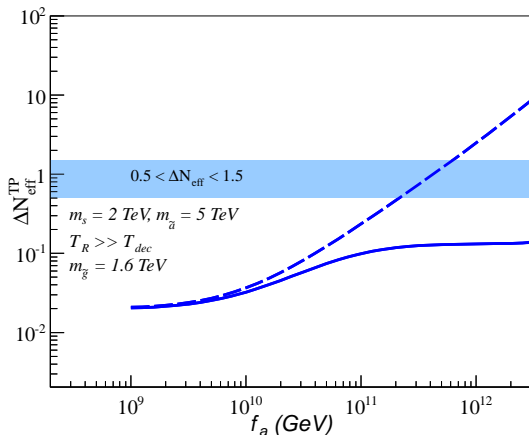
$$\text{► } \Delta N_{\text{eff}} \propto \frac{n_S m_S}{T_D^3} \propto \frac{f_a}{\sqrt{m_S}}$$

ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



$$\Delta N_{eff} \propto \frac{f_a}{\sqrt{m_s}} \quad \times$$

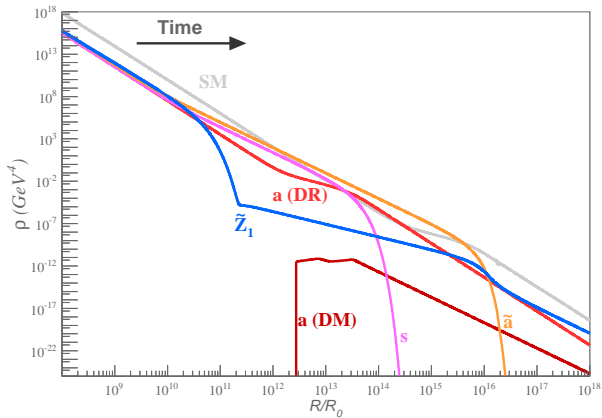
ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



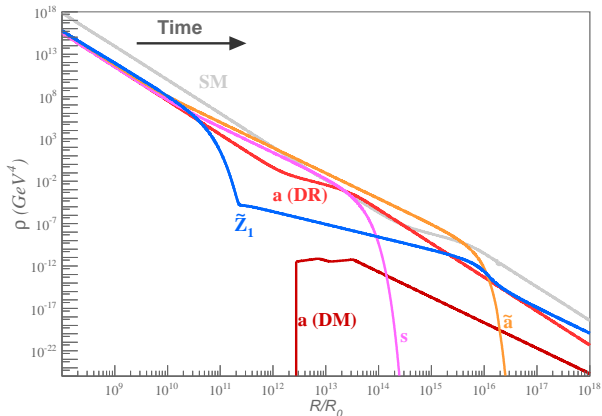
$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \propto \frac{f_a}{\sqrt{m_s}} \quad \times$$

$\rightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim \text{constant at large } f_a$

ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



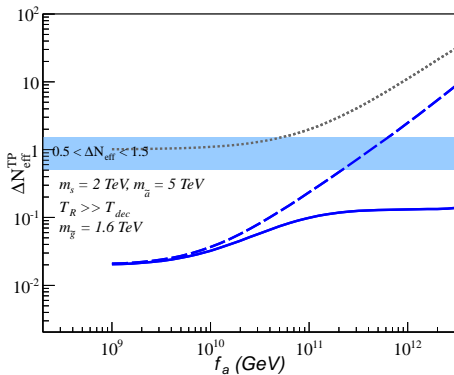
ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



$\tilde{a} \rightarrow \tilde{g} + g \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 + \text{radiation} \rightarrow \text{Entropy injection!}$

$$\rightarrow \Delta N_{eff} \sim \frac{\rho(s \rightarrow aa)}{\rho_\gamma + \rho(\tilde{a} \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 + \gamma)} \rightarrow \frac{\rho(s \rightarrow aa)}{\rho(\tilde{a} \rightarrow \tilde{Z}_1 + \gamma)} \sim \text{constant} (f_a \gg 10^9 \text{ GeV})$$

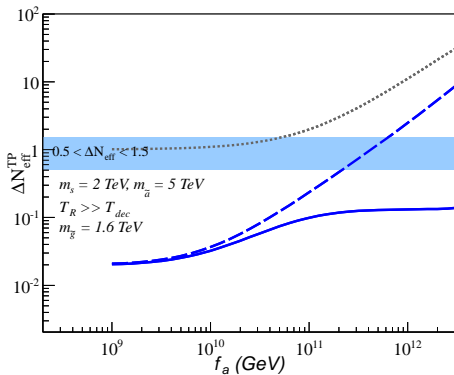
ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



$$\Delta N_{eff} \lesssim 0.1 \sqrt{\frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{m_s}}$$

$$\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1 \rightarrow m_{\tilde{a}} \gtrsim 100 m_s!$$

ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM



$$\Delta N_{eff} \lesssim 0.1 \sqrt{\frac{m_{\tilde{a}}}{m_s}}$$

$$\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1 \rightarrow m_{\tilde{a}} \gtrsim 100 m_s!$$

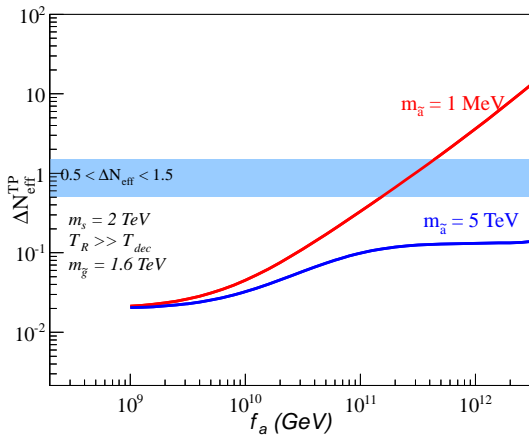
But...

$$m_{\tilde{a}} \lesssim m_{3/2} \sim m_s \quad (\text{J. E. Kim, M.-S. Seo, Nucl.Phys. B864 (2012) 296})$$

- ▶ What if the axino is stable?

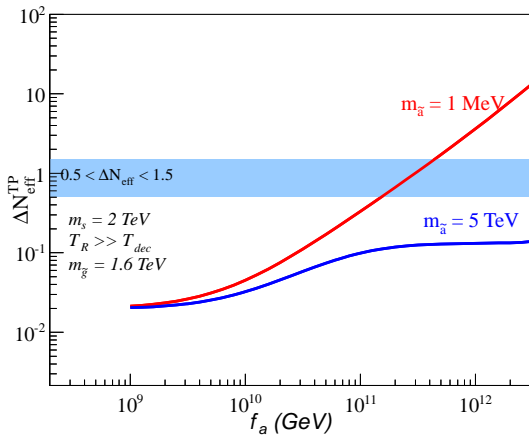
ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM

- ▶ What if the axino is stable?
- ▶ \tilde{a} LSP:



ΔN_{eff} in the PQMSSM

- ▶ What if the axino is stable?
- ▶ \tilde{a} LSP:



No entropy injection

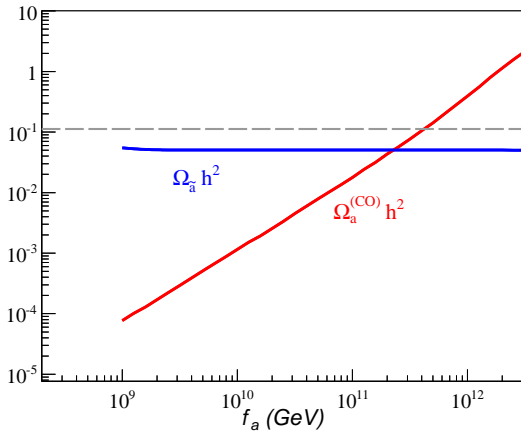
$\rightarrow \Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$, if $f_a \gtrsim 10^{11} \text{ GeV}$

► \tilde{a} LSP:

$$NLSP \rightarrow \tilde{a} \rightarrow DM = \tilde{a} + a$$

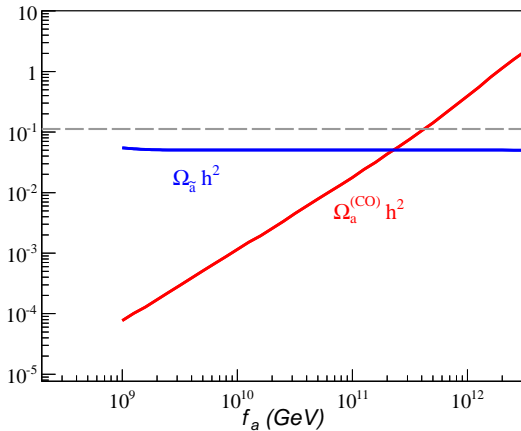
► \tilde{a} LSP:

$$NLSP \rightarrow \tilde{a} \rightarrow \text{DM} = \tilde{a} + a$$



► \tilde{a} LSP:

$$NLSP \rightarrow \tilde{a} \rightarrow \text{DM} = \tilde{a} + a$$



DM $\sim a$, if $f_a \gtrsim 10^{11}$ GeV

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)
 - $\text{DM} = \tilde{a} + a$

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)
 - $DM = \tilde{a} + a$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{a} + Z/\gamma$

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)
 - $DM = \tilde{a} + a$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{a} + Z/\gamma$
 - no WIMP signal!

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)
 - $\text{DM} = \tilde{a} + a$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{a} + Z/\gamma$
 - **no WIMP signal!**
 - $\text{DM} \simeq a$ (most likely)

Conclusions

- ▶ If $\Delta N_{eff} \sim 1$:
- ▶ $m_{\tilde{a}} \gg m_s$ (FT?)
- ▶ *Saxions can be NTP (\sim FT)
- ▶ or $\tilde{a} = \text{LSP!}$ ($m_{\tilde{a}} \ll m_{\tilde{Z}_1}$)
 - $\text{DM} = \tilde{a} + a$
 - $\tilde{Z}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{a} + Z/\gamma$
 - **no WIMP signal!**
 - $\text{DM} \simeq a$ (most likely)
 - Within reach of ADMX-II
(but not IAXO!)

