

# Potentially Large One-loop Corrections of Dark Matter Relic Density

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August, 26, 2010

based on M. Drees, JMK, and K. Nagao  
arXiv:0911.3795

# Outline

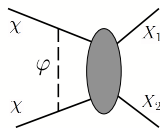
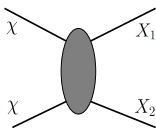
- 1 Formalism
- 2 Dark Matter Relic Density
- 3 Applications
- 4 Summary

# Formalism: Sommerfeld enhancement [lengo: 0902.0688]

$$\chi(p_1) + \chi(p_2) \rightarrow X_1(p'_1) + \bar{X}_2(p'_2).$$

$$(P = \frac{p_1+p_2}{2} = \frac{p'_1+p'_2}{2}, p = \frac{p_1-p_2}{2}, p' = \frac{p'_1-p'_2}{2};$$

$$\text{in the CM } P_0 = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}, \vec{P} = 0, p_0 = 0)$$



$A(p, p'; P_0)_L$ : Amplitude for the annihilation from the partial wave (“L”) of two  $\chi$  by a boson exchange,

$$A(|\vec{p}|, p')_L = A_{0,L}(|\vec{p}|, p') + \delta A(|\vec{p}|, p')_L,$$

$$\delta A_L(|\vec{p}|, p') = ig^2 \bar{v}(p_2) \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k-p+m_\chi}{(q-P)^2 - m_\chi^2 + i\epsilon} (\gamma_5)^{n_L} \frac{k+p+m_\chi}{(q+P)^2 - m_\chi^2 + i\epsilon} \\ \times \frac{1}{(p-q)^2 - \mu^2 + i\epsilon} \tilde{A}_{0,L}(|\vec{q}|, p') u(p_1)$$

Let us consider the S-wave annihilation ( $n_L=0$ ):

- NR limit 1:

$$\frac{1}{k^2 - \mu^2} = -\frac{1}{\vec{k}^2 + \mu^2} + \frac{k_0^2}{(k^2 - \mu^2)(\vec{k}^2 + \mu^2)}$$

$$\simeq -\frac{1}{\vec{k}^2 + \mu^2}, \text{ where } k = p - p'.$$

Using

$$\Lambda^\pm = \frac{\omega \pm H}{2\omega}; \quad H = \beta \vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{q} + \beta m \quad \omega = \sqrt{m^2 + q^2},$$

$$\frac{(p+q+m)_1}{(P+q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{(p-q+m)_2}{(P-q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} =$$

$$\left( \frac{\Lambda_1^+(\vec{q})}{q_0 + P_0 - \omega + i\epsilon} + \frac{\Lambda_1^-(\vec{q})}{q_0 + P_0 + \omega - i\epsilon} \right) \gamma_1^0 \left( \frac{-\Lambda_2^-(\vec{q})}{q_0 - P_0 - \omega + i\epsilon} + \frac{-\Lambda_2^+(\vec{q})}{q_0 - P_0 + \omega + i\epsilon} \right) \gamma_2^0.$$

- NR limit 2:

The residue at  $q_0 = \omega - P_0$ :

$$\Lambda_1^+(\vec{q}) \left( \frac{\Lambda_2^-(\vec{q})}{2P_0} - \frac{\Lambda_2^+(\vec{q})}{2(\omega - P_0)} \right) \gamma_1^0 \gamma_2^0 \rightarrow -\frac{\Lambda_1^+(\vec{q}) \Lambda_2^+(\vec{q})}{2(\omega - P_0)} \gamma_1^0 \gamma_2^0.$$

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$$\Rightarrow A(\vec{p}, p'; P_0) = A_0(\vec{p}, p'; P_0) + \frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dq^3}{(\vec{p} - \vec{q})^2 + \mu^2} \frac{A(\vec{q}, p'; P_0)}{2(\omega - P_0)}.$$

Solving it iteratively for the massless vector boson gives us

Sommerfeld enhancement:  $|A_s|^2 = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{v} |A_0|^2$ .

- Maximal if  $\mu = 0, v = 0$ .

- Can enhance  $\sigma$  a lot.

- $\gamma$  from galactic center. [Hisano et al.(2005)]

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# Formalism: Dark Matter annihilation

Consider Higgs exchange between neutralino DMs. Replace  $A(\tilde{p}, p'; P_0)$  by  $A_0(\tilde{p}, p'; P_0)$

$$\Rightarrow A(\tilde{p}, p'; P_0) = A_{0,S} \left( 1 + \frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{dq^3}{(\vec{p}-\vec{q})^2 + \mu^2} \frac{1}{2(\omega - P_0)} \right).$$

Taking NR limits and using  $x = |\vec{q}|/|\vec{p}|$ ,

$$\delta A = \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2 v} I_S \cdot A_0,$$

$$\text{where } I_S(r) = \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 - 1)} \ln \frac{(1+x)^2 + r}{(1-x)^2 + r}, \quad r = \mu^2/p^2.$$

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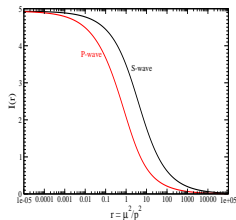
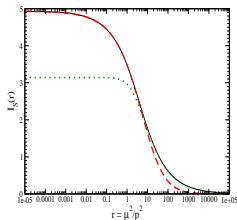
## Numerically,

- S-wave:

- large  $r$  (green):  $I(r) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{r+1}} \left( \frac{r+1}{r+2} \right)$ .
- small  $r$  (red):  $I(r) = \frac{\pi^2/2}{1 + \sqrt{r}/\pi + r/\pi^2}$ .

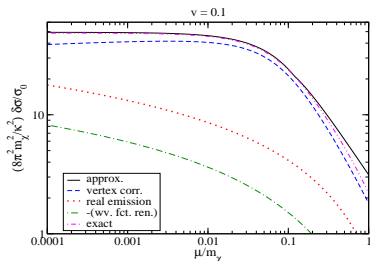
- P-wave:

- large  $r$ :  $I(r) = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{r+1}} \left( 1 + \frac{1.3}{r+1} \right)$ .
- small  $r$ :  $I(r) = \frac{\pi^2/2}{1 + 3\sqrt{r}/\pi + r/\pi^2}$ .



# Comparison to a full one-loop calculation

(A full one-loop calculation for a purely scalar theory)  
 = (Vertex correction) + (Wave-function renormalization)  
 + (Real emission)



# Dark Matter Relic Density

## 1) Standard computation

WIMP annihilations to SM particles:  $\chi\chi \leftrightarrow f_1 f_2$

The Boltzman equation is written as:

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = - \sum_{f_1, f_2} \int d(PS) (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(\mathbf{p}_{\chi_1} + \mathbf{p}_{\chi_2} - \mathbf{p}_{f_1} - \mathbf{p}_{f_2}) \cdot \left[ |M(\chi\chi \rightarrow f_1 f_2)|^2 f_\chi(E_{\chi_1}) f_\chi(E_{\chi_2}) (1 \pm f_1)(1 \pm f_2) - |M(f_1 f_2 \rightarrow \chi\chi)|^2 f_1(E_{f_1}) f_2(E_{f_2}) (1 \pm f_\chi)(1 \pm f_\chi) \right],$$

with  $n_\chi = \frac{g_\chi}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3 p_\chi f_\chi$ .

CP invariance and CDM  $\Rightarrow \frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle (n_\chi^2 - n_{\chi,0}^2)$ .

NR limit

$\Rightarrow \langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle \simeq \left(\frac{m_\chi}{T}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int dv v^2 e^{-m_\chi v^2/4T} \sigma_{ann}$ , where

$\sigma_{ann} v = A + Bv^2 + \dots$

$\Rightarrow \langle \sigma_{ann} v \rangle = A + \frac{6BT}{m_\chi}$ .

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Using  $Y_\chi = n_\chi/s$ ,

$$Y_\chi = \frac{1}{1.32\sqrt{g_*}m_\chi M_P J(x_F)},$$

where  $J(x_F) = \int_{x_F}^{\infty} dx x^{-2} \langle \sigma v \rangle$ .

The present relic density of WIMPs:

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 = \frac{8.5 \times 10^{-11} x_F \text{GeV}^{-2}}{\sqrt{g_*} J(x_F)}.$$

## 2) Including one-loop corrections

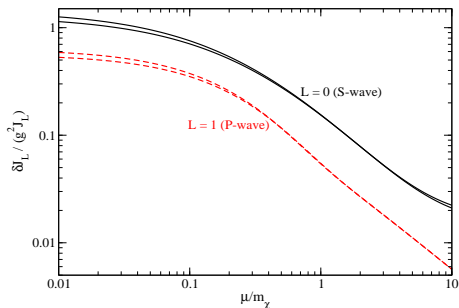
$$\sigma_L = \sigma_{0,L} + \delta\sigma_L$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma v}{\sigma_0 v}\right)_S = \frac{2A_0 \delta A}{|A_0|^2} = \frac{g^2}{2\pi^2 v} I_S,$$

$$\langle \delta\sigma v \rangle_S = \langle \sigma_0 v \rangle_S \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \left\langle \frac{I_S}{v} \right\rangle \cdot \frac{g^2}{2\pi^2},$$

where  $\left\langle \frac{I_S}{v} \right\rangle = \int v^2 \cdot \frac{I_S}{v} e^{-xv^2/4}, \quad x = \frac{m_\chi}{T}$





- The corrections are less important for the P-wave annihilation.
- Analytically,  $\delta J_L/J_L \propto \sqrt{x_F}$  as  $\mu \rightarrow 0$ , but independent of  $x_F$  for  $\mu \gtrsim 0.3m_\chi$ .
- The loop corrections are significant only for  $\mu \lesssim m_\chi$ .

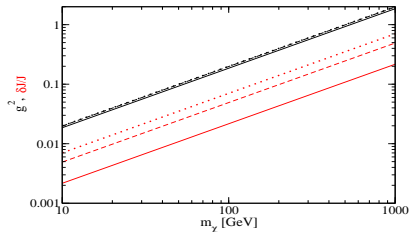
# Applications

## 1) Scalar singlet WIMP [Burgess et al.(2001)]

- $\mathcal{L} \ni -\frac{k}{2}\chi^2|h|^2 \Rightarrow$  trilinear scalar interaction,  $V\chi^2\phi$ .  
( $V = 246\text{GeV}$ ).
- $\Omega_\chi h^2 \simeq \Omega_\chi h_{WMAP}^2 \Leftrightarrow k \simeq 0.28m_\chi/(1\text{TeV})$  [Davoudiasl et al. (2005)].
- $g^2 = k^2 V^2/(2m_\chi^2) \simeq 0.0012$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$  Radiative correction always negligible!

## 2) Fermionic singlet WIMP [Y. G. Kim et al.(2008)]

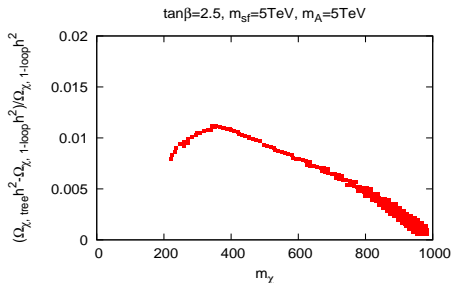
- $\mathcal{L} \ni g\bar{\chi}\chi\phi + A\phi|h|^2$ .
- $\Omega_\chi h^2 \simeq \Omega_\chi h_{WMAP}^2 \Leftrightarrow g^2 \simeq 0.2m_\chi/(100\text{GeV})$ .
- The correction can be as large as 10%!



### 3) The lightest neutralino in the MSSM

- $\Omega_\chi h^2 \simeq \Omega_\chi h^2_{WMAP}$ , with light  $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Mixed state!  
 $\Rightarrow$  Well-Tempered Neutralino [Arkani-Hamed et al.(2006)]
- Largest couplings to the Higgs
- One-loop correction maximal!

We fix  $M_1$  &  $|\mu|$  at the weak scale by WMAP and take  $M_2 = 2M_1$ :



# Summary

- A cheap way to include (important) 1-loop corrections:  
Purely perturbative.
- The corrections are independent on final states, but dependent on the partial wave of initial states.
- A relative size of the corrections to the annihilation integral: model-independent
- Corrections very small for a scalar singlet WIMP, can-be-large for a Dirac fermion singlet WIMP, comparable to PLANCK precision for the neutralino WIMP only if the  $m_{\chi_1^0} \simeq 350\text{GeV}$ .
- Co-annihilation case work in progress.

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