

Title: Collider Signatures of Extremely Weakly Interacting Dark Matter Candidates

Date: May 31, 2008 02:40 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08050056>

Abstract:

Collider Signatures of Extremely Weakly Interacting Dark Matter Candidates



Frank Daniel Steffen

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
Werner Heisenberg Institut

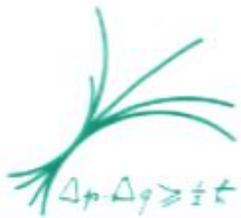


May 31st, 2008

BBN Workshop @ Perimeter Institute



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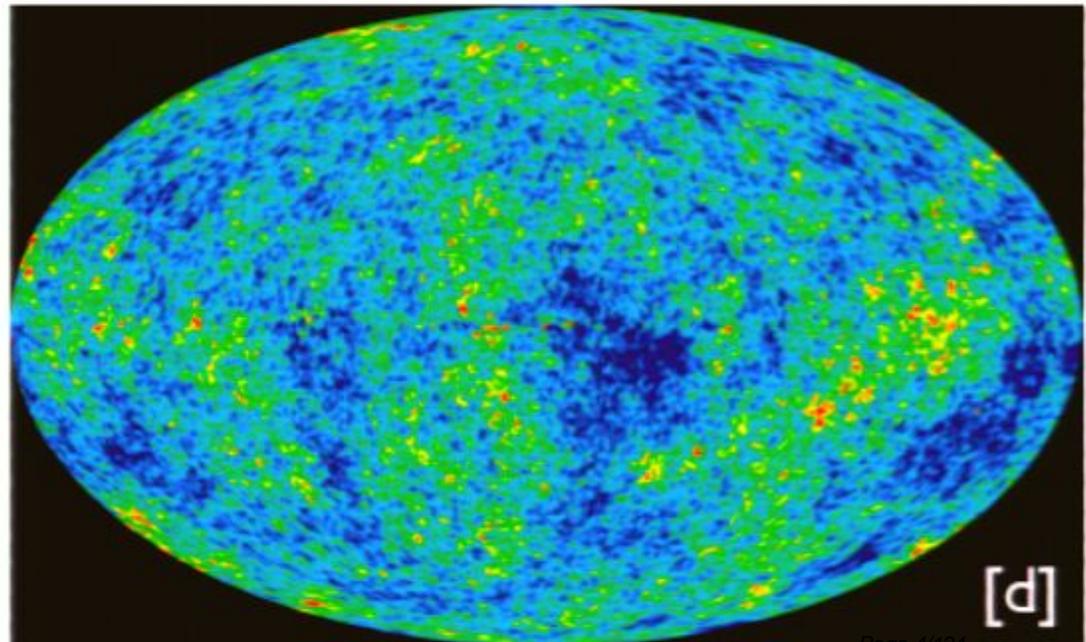
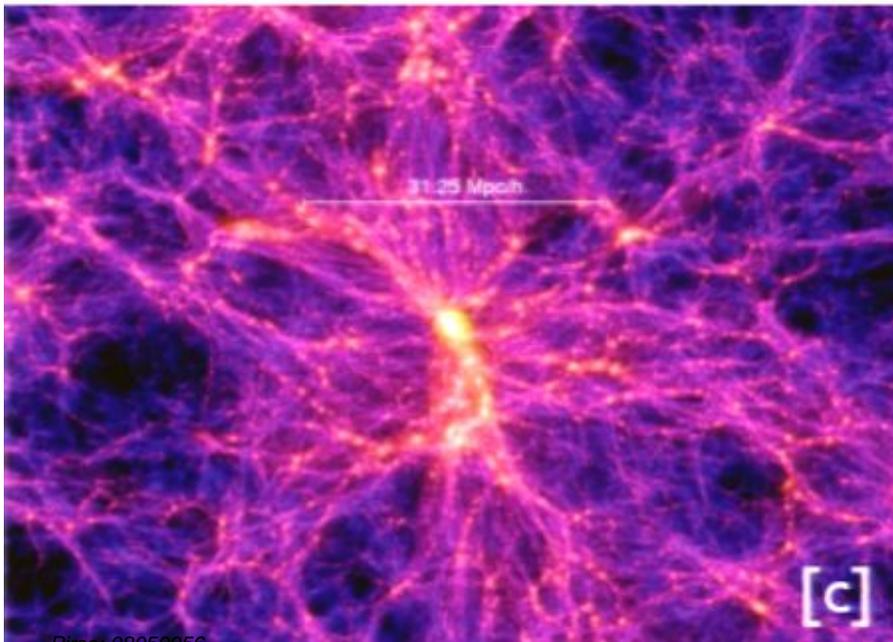
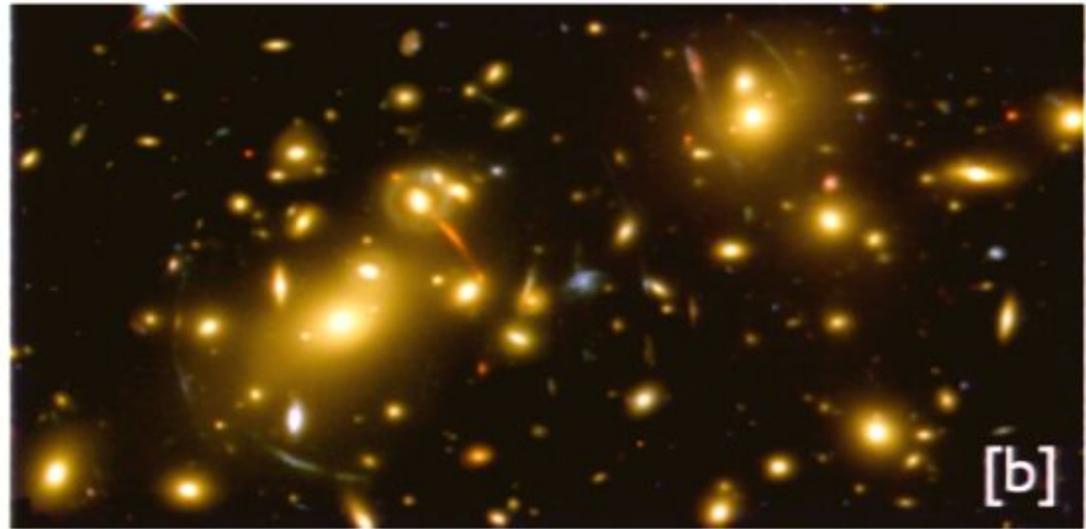
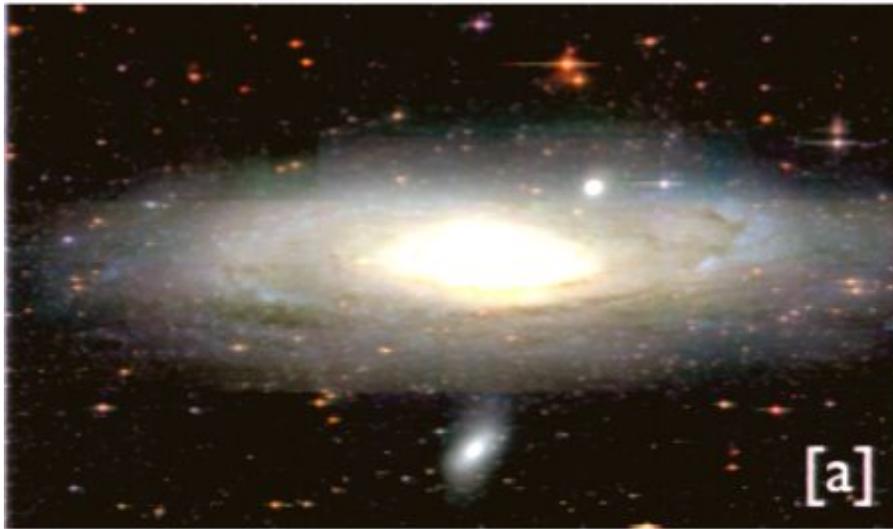


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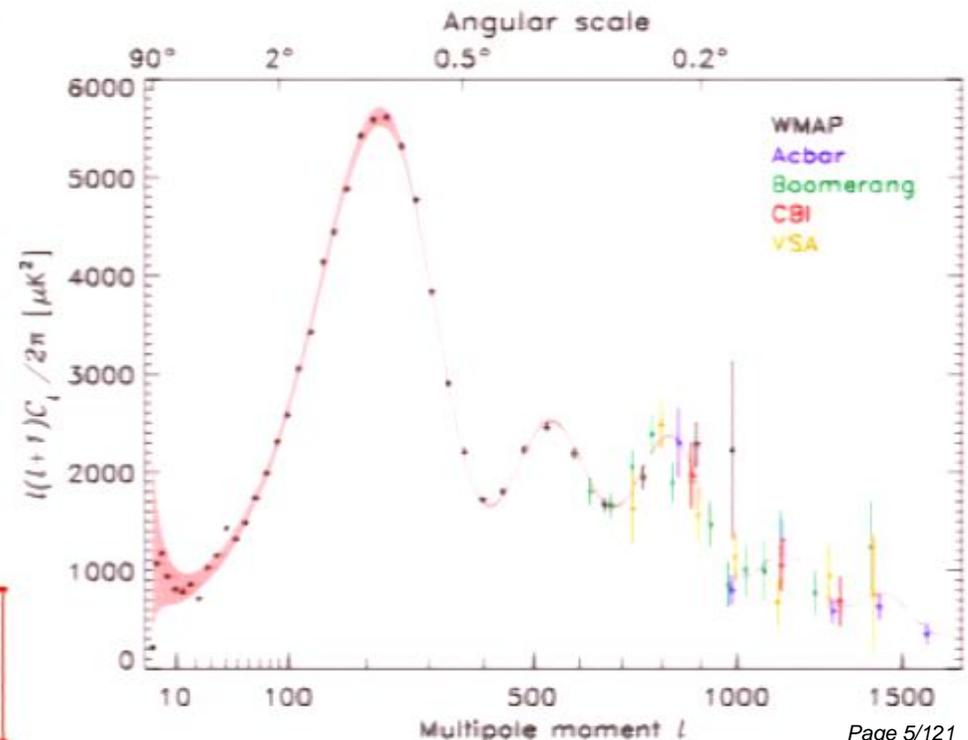
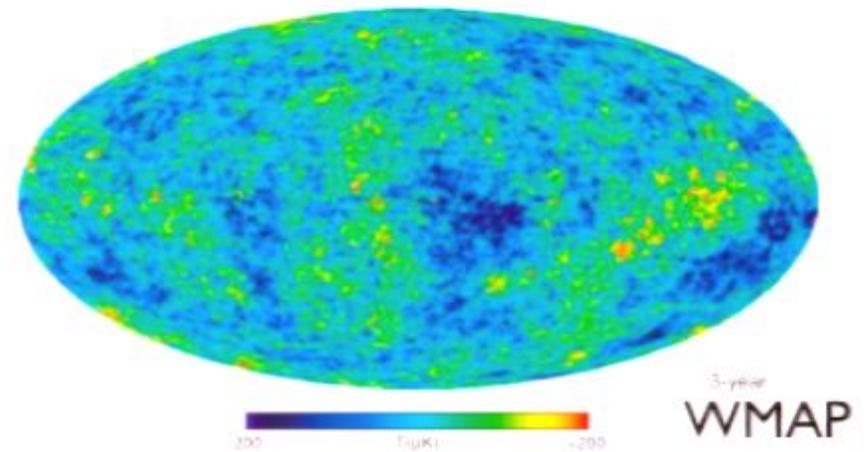


Evidence for Dark Matter in the Universe



Evidence for Dark Matter in the Universe

- Spiral Galaxies
 - * Rotation Curves
- (Super-) Clusters of Galaxies
 - * Galaxy Velocities \rightarrow X-Rays
 - * Weak Gravitational Lensing
 - * Strong Gravitational Lensing
- Large Scale Structure
 - * Structure Formation
- CMB Anisotropy: WMAP, ...
 - * $\Omega_{\text{tot}} = 100\%$
 - * $\Omega_M = 27\%$
 - * $\Omega_B = 5\%$

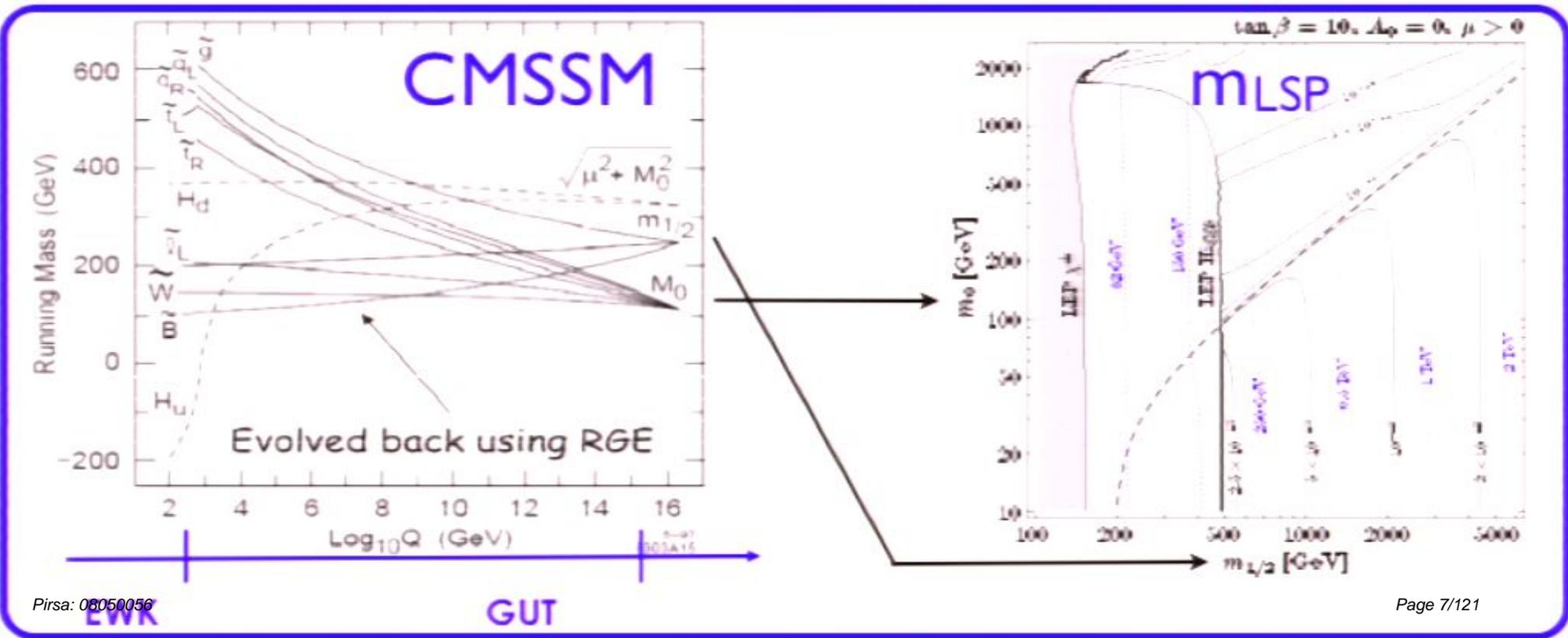


$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} \simeq 22\%$$

What is the identity of Dark Matter ?

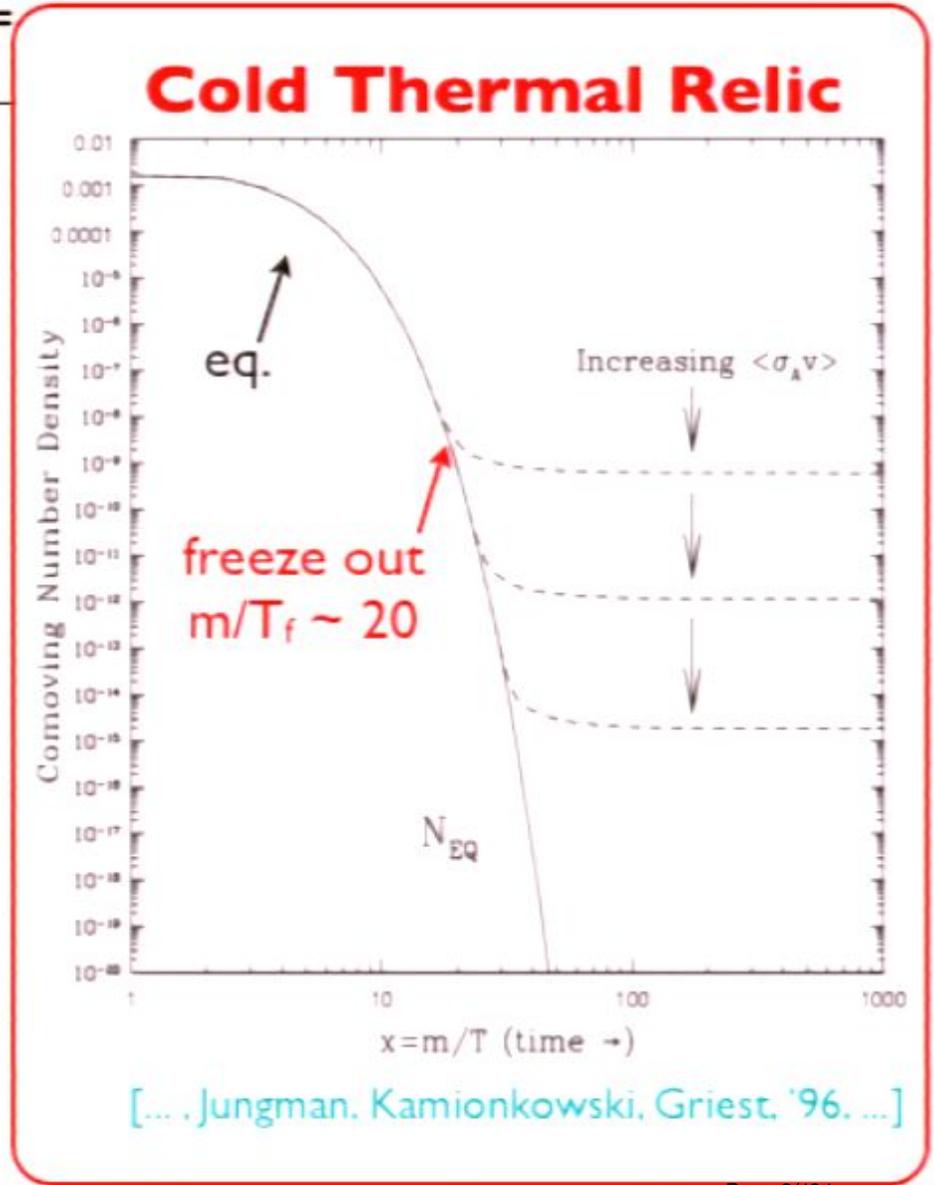
Supersymmetric Dark Matter Candidates

	LSP	ID	spin	mass	interaction
lightest neutralino	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{H}_u^0, \tilde{H}_d^0$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$	g, g'
\in MSSM		mixture		$M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan \beta$	weak



$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

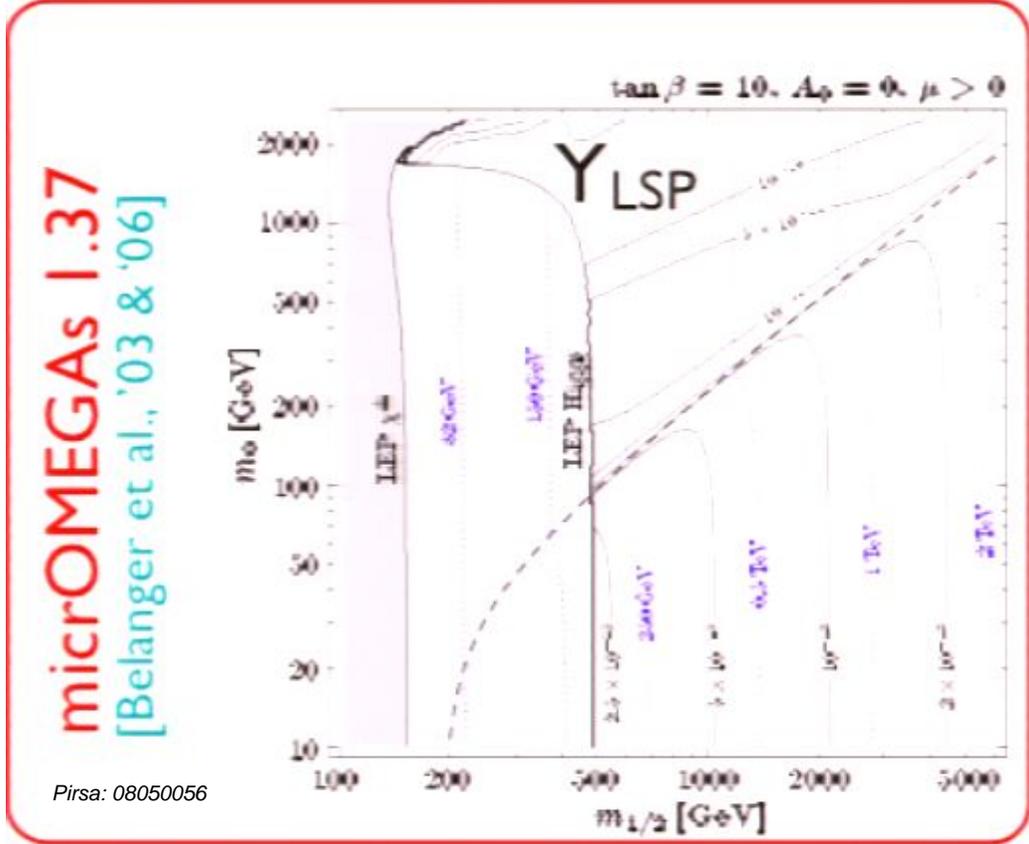
LSP	interaction	production	constraints
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak	WIMP freeze out	— cold



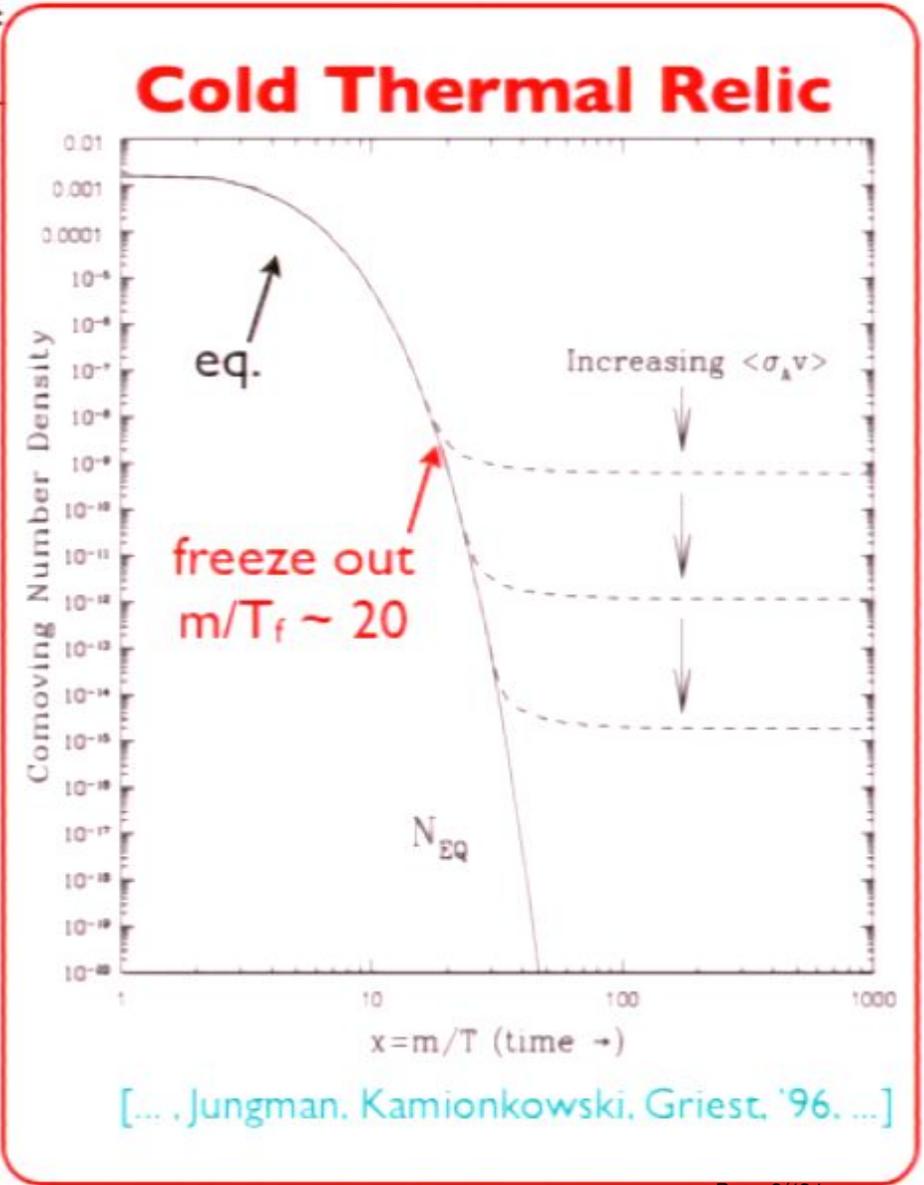
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LSP	interaction	production	constraints
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$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g'	WIMP	— cold
	weak	freeze out	



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$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

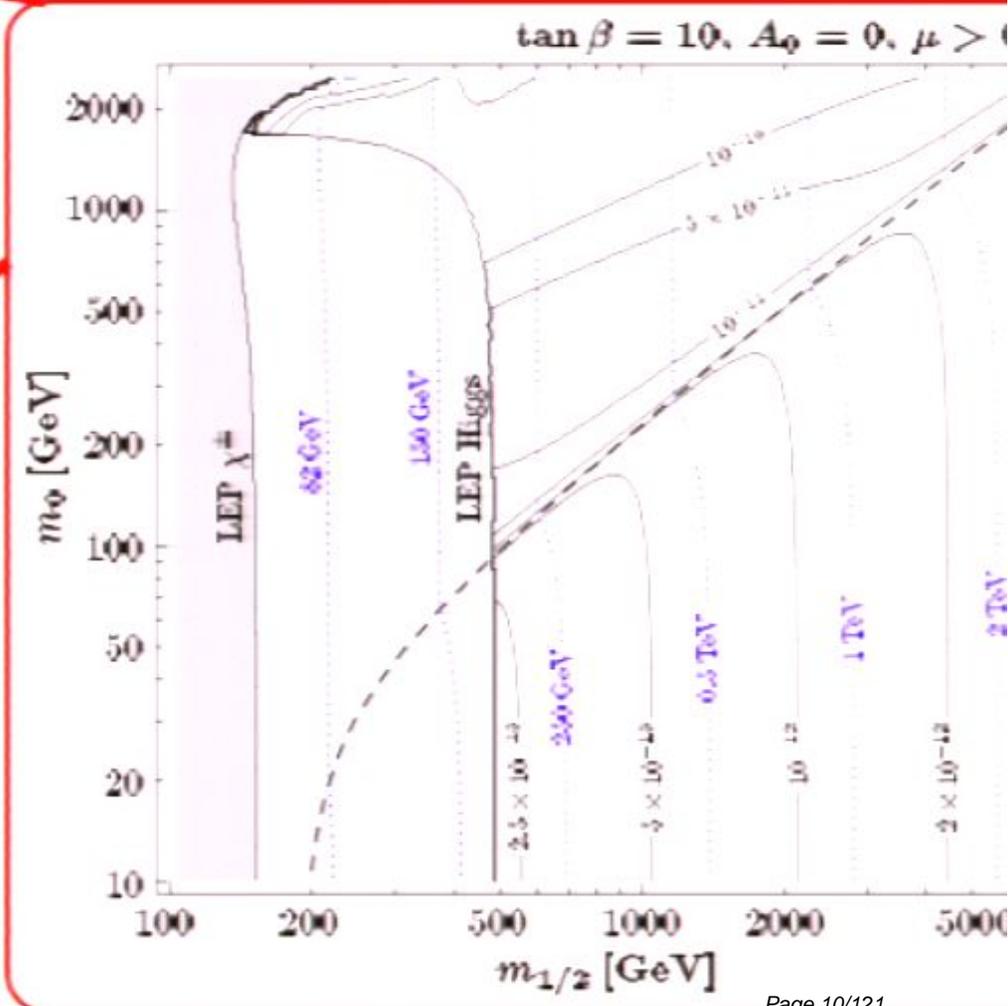
LSP	interaction	production	constraints
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$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak		
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WIMP — cold
freeze out

$$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} h^2 = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} Y_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^{\text{dec}} s(T_0) h^2 / \rho_{\text{rad}}$$

$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = \Omega_{\text{DM}}$ is possible!!!



$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints
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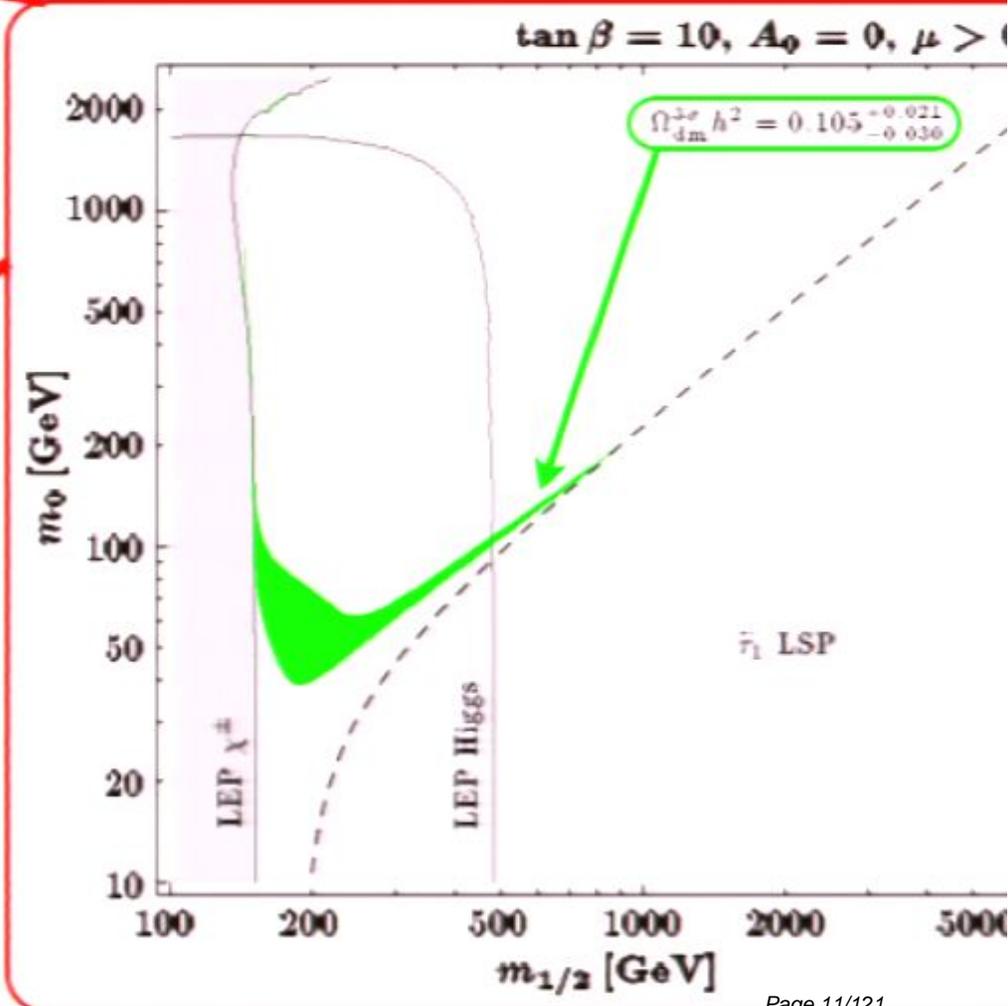
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$$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} h^2 = m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} Y_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^{\text{dec}} s(T_0) h^2 / \rho_{\text{rad}}$$

$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$

$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = \Omega_{\text{DM}}$ is possible!!!



$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP interaction production constraints experiments

$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$ g, g' — cold
weak freeze out

WIMP — cold
freeze out

(a) Neutralino production from energetic cosmic radiation.

(b) MAGIC detector.

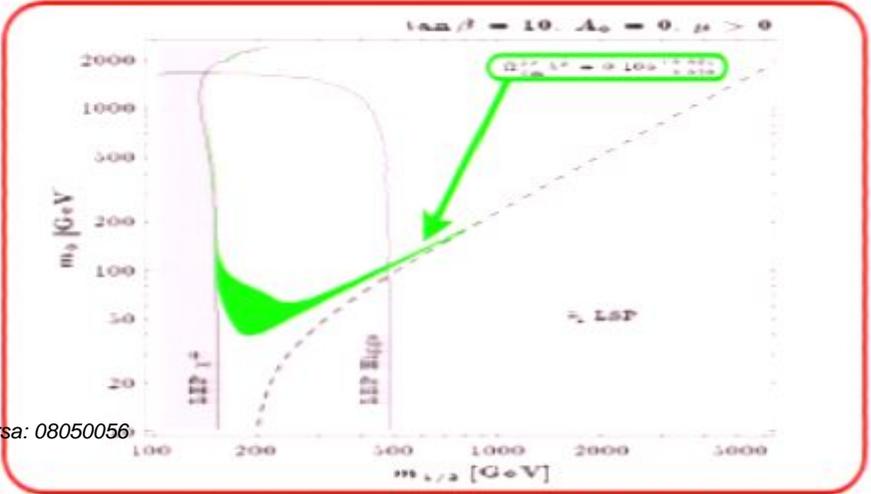
(c) Neutralino scattering off an atom nucleus, producing heat.

(d) CRESST detector.

(e) Neutralino production from proton collisions, producing standard model particles.

(f) ATLAS detector.

$\Omega_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = \Omega_{DM}$ is possible!!!



Supersymmetric Dark Matter Candidates

	LSP	ID	spin	mass	interaction
lightest neutralino ∈ MSSM	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{H}_u^0, \tilde{H}_d^0$ mixture	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$ $M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan \beta$	g, g' weak
gravitino * gravity	\tilde{G}	superpartner of the graviton	$\frac{3}{2}$	eV – TeV SUSY breaking	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak

$$m_{\tilde{G}} \sim \sum_I \frac{\langle F_I \rangle}{M_{\text{Pl}}} + \sum_A \frac{\langle D_A \rangle}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \sim \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}}$$

gauge-MSB	gravity-MSB gaugino-MSB	anomaly-MSB mirage-MSB
light gravitino 1 eV-1 GeV	weak-scale gravitino 0.01-1 TeV	heavy gravitino 1-100 TeV

The Supergravity Lagrangian (N=1, d=4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{e} \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{M_{\text{P}}^2}{2} R + g_{IJ} \star \mathcal{D}_\mu \phi^I \mathcal{D}^\mu \phi^{\star J} - \frac{1}{2} g^2 \left[(\text{Re}f)^{-1} \right]^{ab} D_a D_b \\
 & + i g_{IJ} \star \bar{\chi}_L^J \gamma^\mu \mathcal{D}_\mu \chi_L^I + \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{\psi}_{L\mu} \gamma_\nu \mathcal{D}_\rho \psi_{L\sigma} \\
 & - \frac{1}{4} \text{Re}f_{ab} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{b,\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{8} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Im}f_{ab} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_{\rho\sigma}^b \\
 & + \frac{i}{2} \text{Re}f_{ab} \bar{\lambda}^a \gamma^\mu \mathcal{D}_\mu \lambda^b - e^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \text{Im}f_{ab} \mathcal{D}_\mu \left[e \bar{\lambda}_R^a \gamma^\mu \lambda_R^b \right] \\
 & + \left[-\sqrt{2} g \partial_i D_a \bar{\lambda}^a \chi_L^i + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2} g \left[(\text{Re}f)^{-1} \right]^{ab} \partial_i f_{bc} D_a \bar{\lambda}^c \chi_L^i \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{i}{16} \sqrt{2} \partial_i f_{ab} \bar{\lambda}^a [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] \chi_L^i F_{\mu\nu}^b - \frac{1}{2M_{\text{P}}} g D_a \bar{\lambda}_R^a \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{i}{2M_{\text{P}}} \sqrt{2} g_{IJ} \star \mathcal{D}_\mu \phi^{\star J} \bar{\psi}_\nu \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \chi_L^I + \text{h.c.} \right] \\
 & - \frac{i}{M_{\text{P}}} \text{Re}f_{ab} \underbrace{\bar{\psi}_\mu}_{\text{gravitino}} \gamma^m \cdot \gamma^n [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] \underbrace{\lambda^a}_{\text{gaugino}} F_{mn}^a \underbrace{F_{mn}^a}_{\text{gauge boson}} \\
 & - e^{K/2M_{\text{P}}^2} \left[\frac{1}{4M_{\text{P}}^2} W^\star \bar{\psi}_{R\mu} [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] \psi_{L\nu} + \frac{1}{2M_{\text{P}}} \sqrt{2} D_i W \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^\mu \chi_L^i \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{2} D_i D_j W \bar{\chi}_L^i \chi_L^j + \frac{1}{4} g^{IJ} \star D_j \star W^\star \partial_i f_{ab} \bar{\lambda}_R^a \lambda_L^b + \text{h.c.} \right] \\
 & - e^{K/M_{\text{P}}^2} \left[g^{IJ} \star (D_i W) (D_j \star W^\star) - 3 \frac{|W|^2}{M_{\text{P}}^2} \right] + \mathcal{O}(M_{\text{P}}^{-2}) .
 \end{aligned}$$

Planck scale

LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints	experiments
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak $M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$	WIMP freeze out	← cold	indirect detection (EGRET, GLAST, ...) direct detection (CRESST, EDELWEISS, ...) prod. @colliders (Tevatron, LHC, ILC, ...)

\tilde{G}

 $\left(\frac{p}{M_{Pl}}\right)^n$

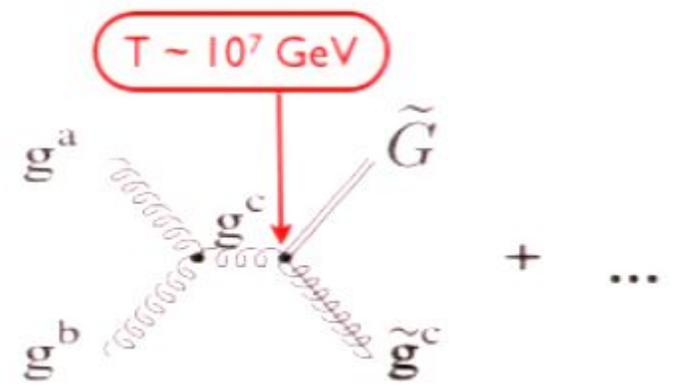
extremely weak

$M_{Pl} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

therm. prod. ← cold
 NLSP decays ← warm
 ...

Very Early Hot Universe

T ~ 10⁷ GeV



[Ellis, Nanopoulos, Olive, Rey, '96]
 [Bolz, Brandenburg, Buchmüller, '01]
 [Pradler, FDS, '06]
 [Rychkov, Strumia, '07] (gauge dep.)

Thermal Gravitino Production

gauge-field of local SUSY (supergravity)

Stable Gravitino
gravitino LSP
↓
• gravitino DM
• late NLSP decays
• NLSP bound states

Unstable Gravitino
neutralino LSP
↓
• neutralino DM
• late gravitino decays
BBN constraints

Very Hot Early Universe

$T \sim 10^7 \text{ GeV}$

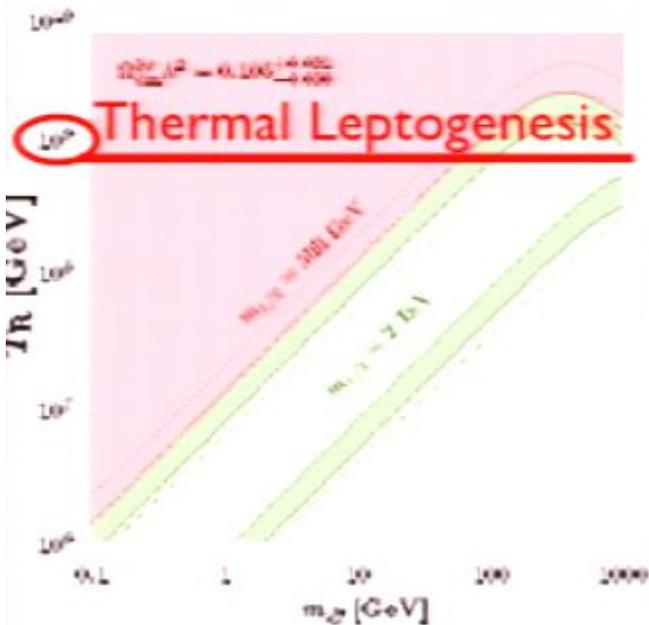
gauge-invariant treatment (hard thermal loop resummation)

SUSY QCD [Bolz, Brandenburg, Buchmüller, '01]

+ electroweak contributions [Pradler, Steffen, '06 & '07]

Upper Limits on the Reheating Temperature

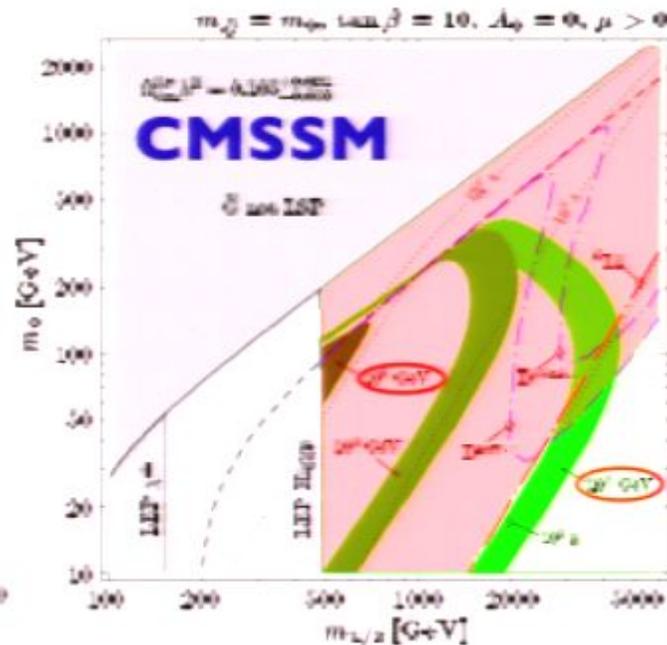
Stable Gravitino



Ω_{DM} constraint
for gravitino DM

[Moroi, Murayama, Yamaguchi, '93;

Pradler, Steffen, '07]

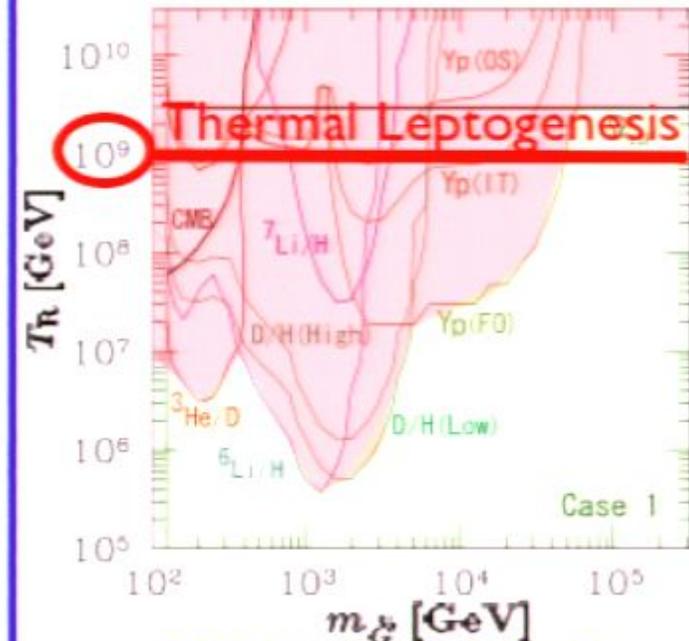


+ BBN constraints

$$T_R \lesssim 4.9 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{G}}}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/5}$$

[Pradler, Steffen, arXiv:0710.2213]

Unstable Gravitino



BBN constraints

+ Ω_{DM} constraint
for neutralino DM

[Kohri, Moroi, Yotsuyanagi, '05]

Thermal Leptogenesis requires $T > 10^9$ GeV

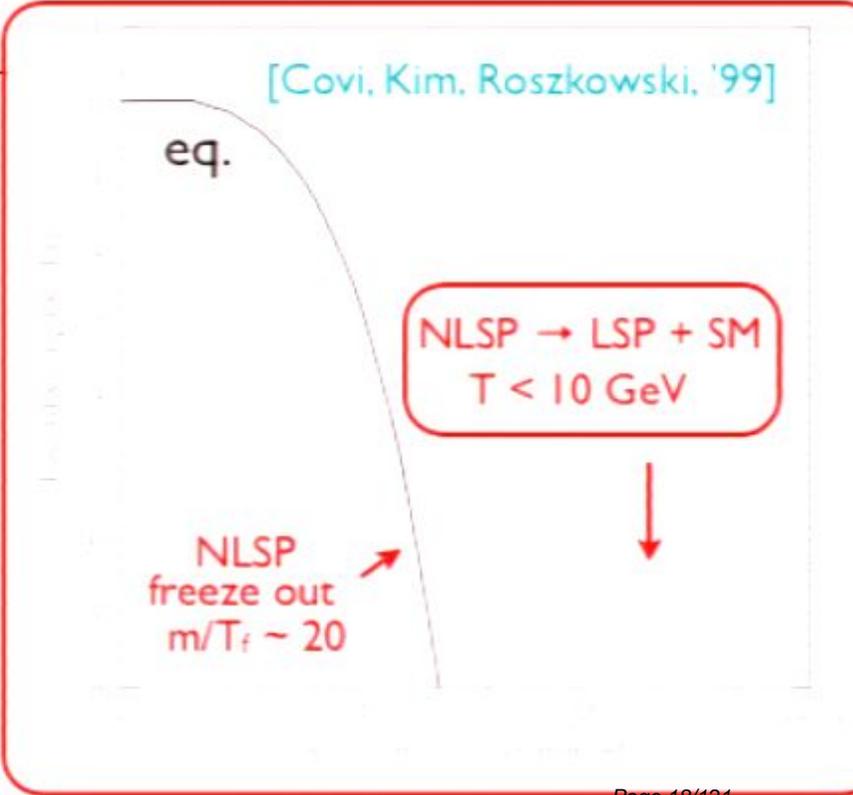
LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints	experiments
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\tilde{G}	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$	therm. prod. NLSP decays ...	— cold — warm
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NLSP Candidates

- lightest neutralino
- lighter stau
- lighter stop
- lightest sneutrino



LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

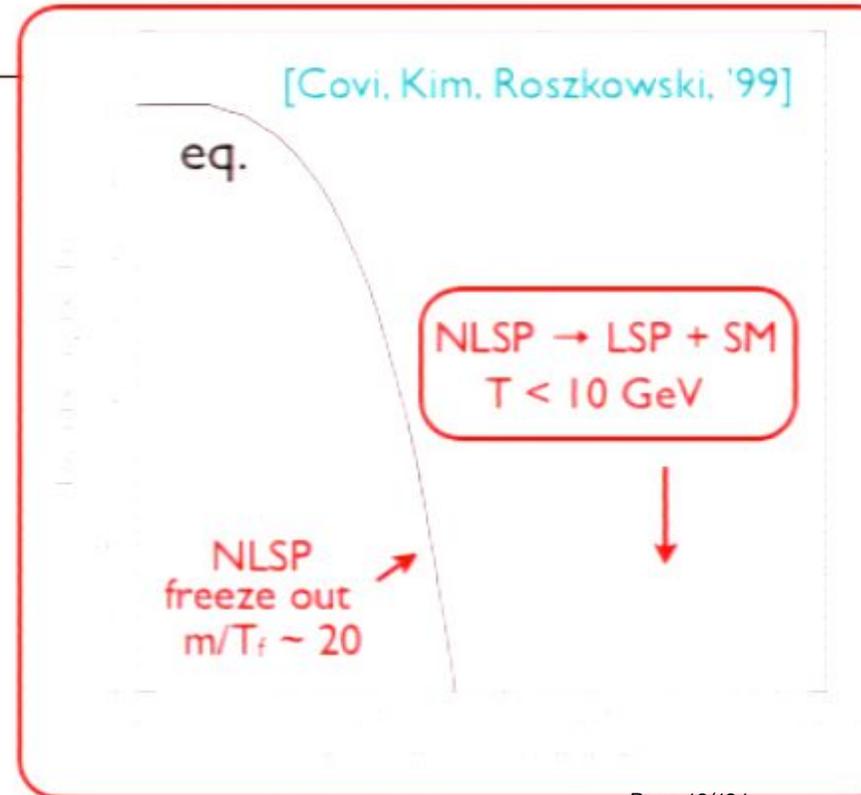
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	$M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$			

\tilde{G}	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak	therm. prod. — cold NLSP decays — warm	
	$M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$...	

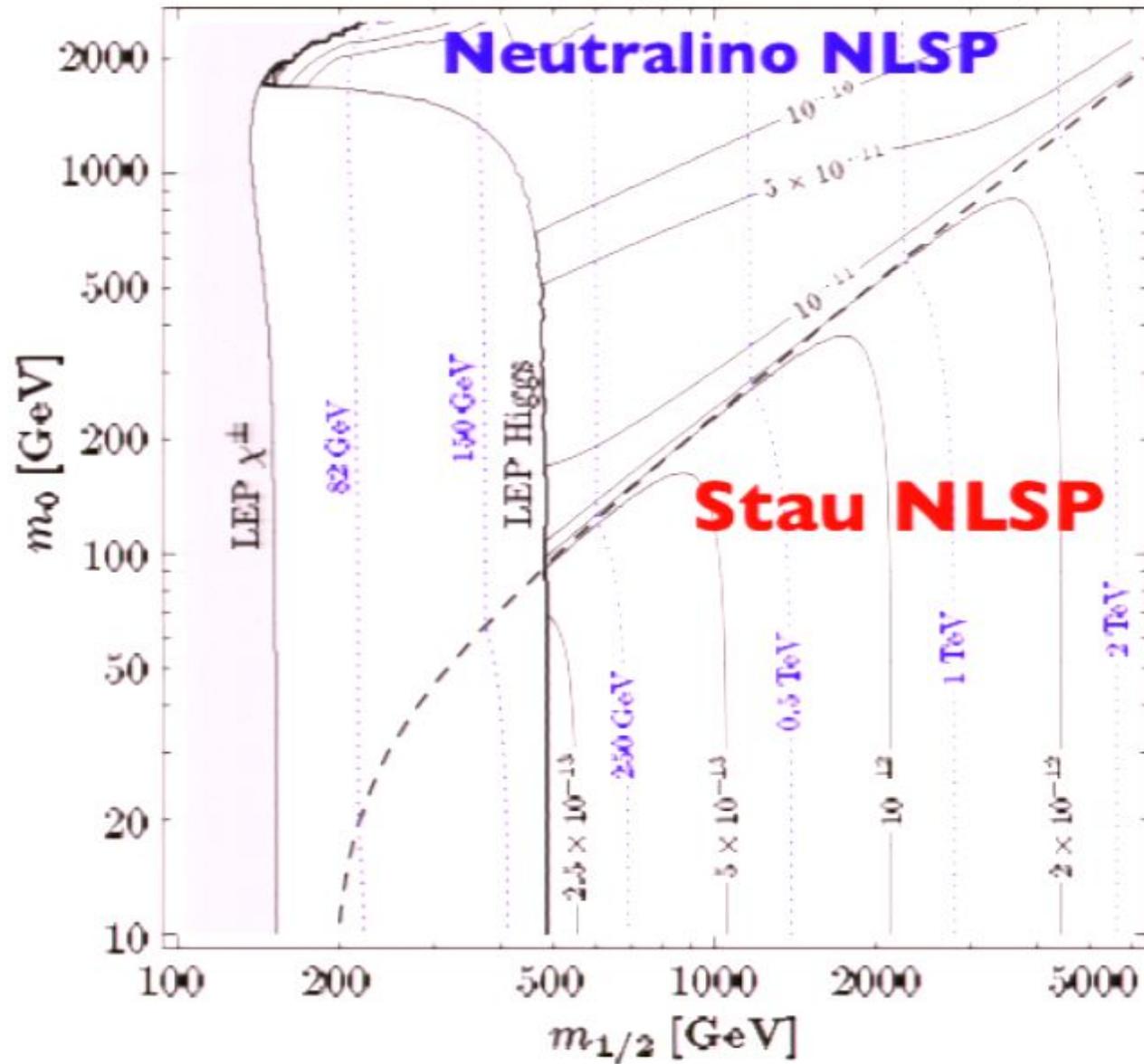
NLSP Candidates

electrically charged →

- lightest neutralino
- lighter stau
- lighter stop
- lightest sneutrino



$$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$$



LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

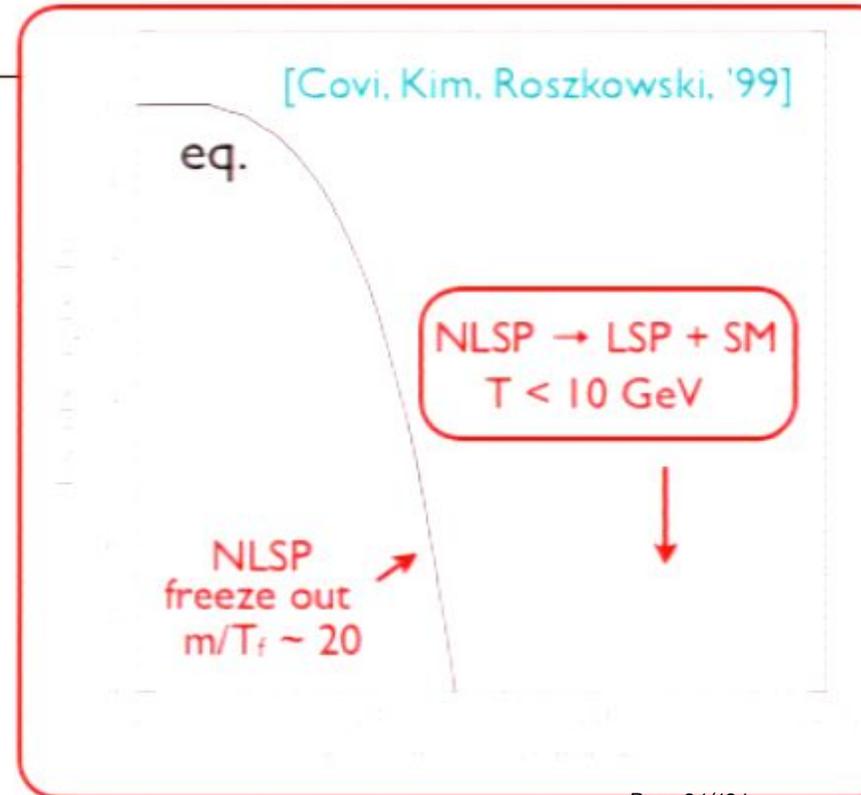
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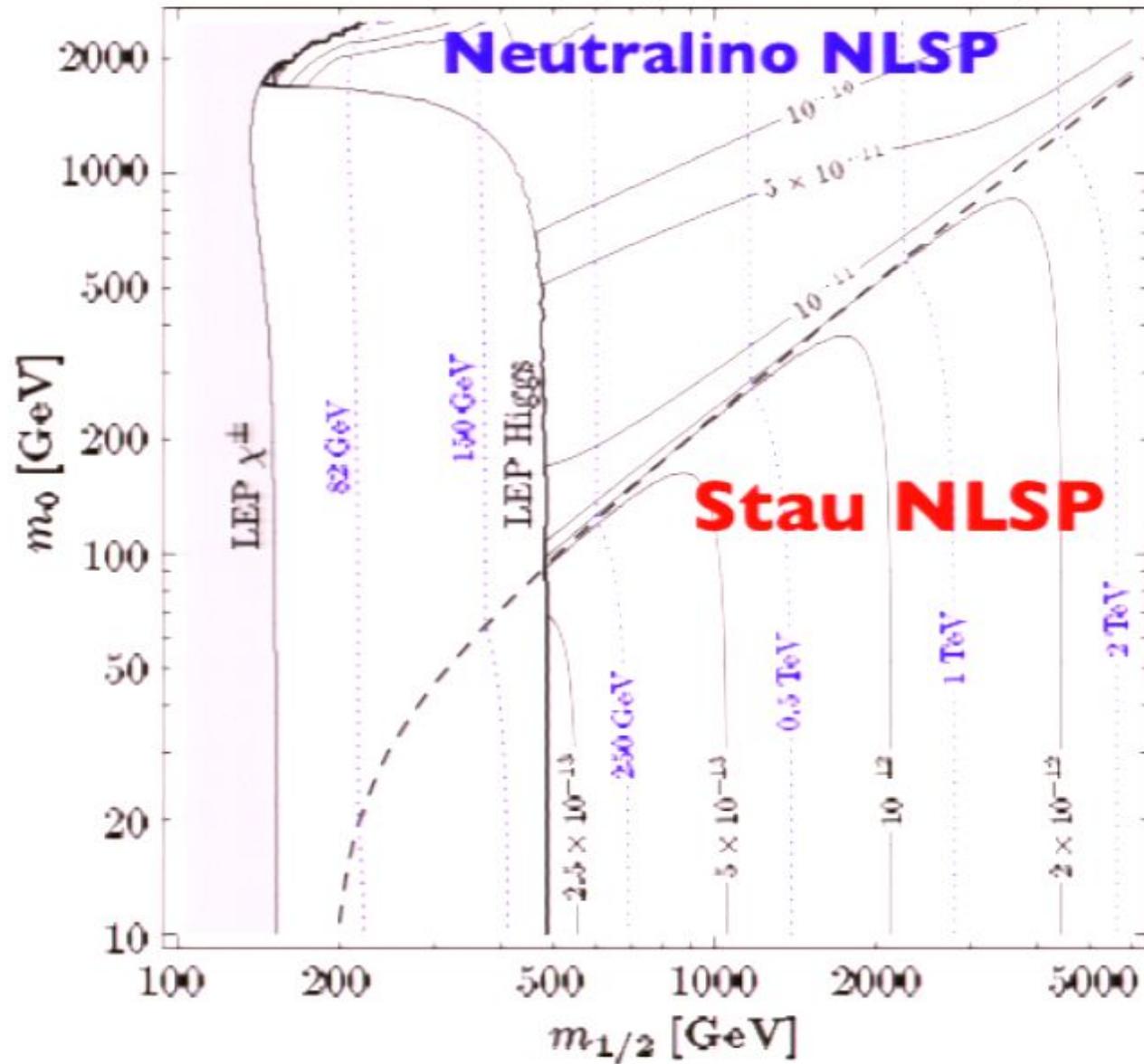
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NLSP Candidates

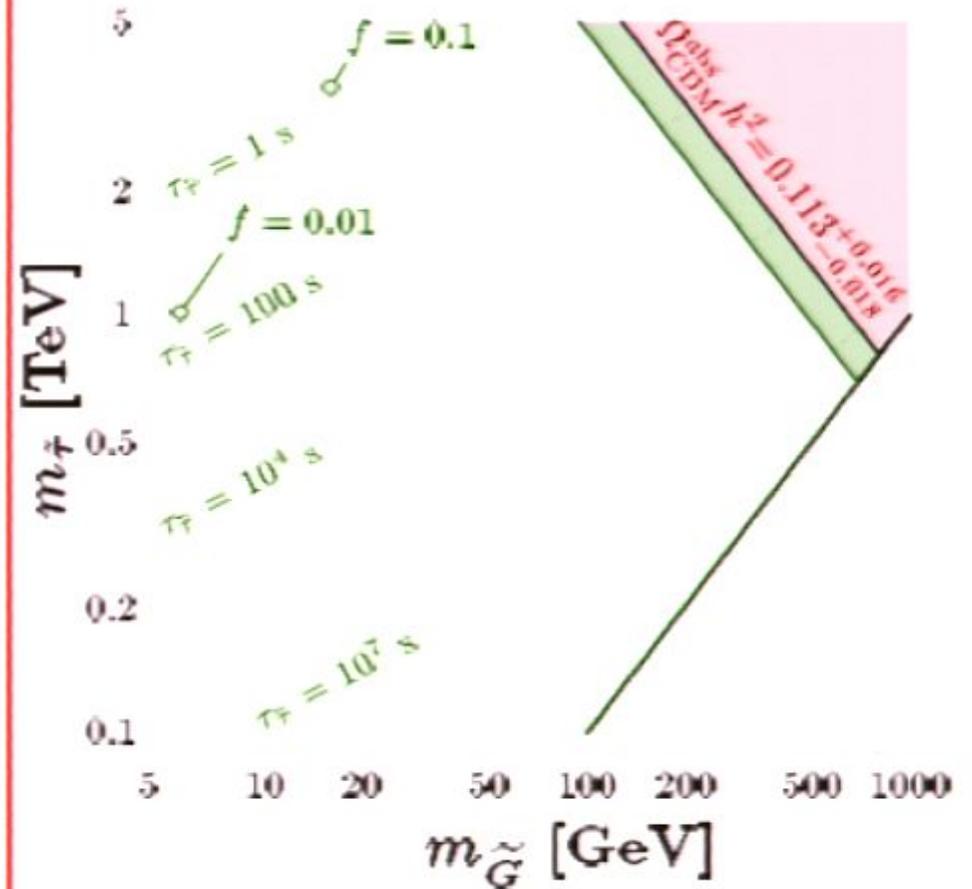
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$$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$$



$$\tilde{\tau} \text{ NLSP} \rightarrow \tilde{G} + \tau$$



see also [Borgani, Masiero, Yamaguchi, '96,
Asaka, Hamaguchi, Suzuki, '00, Ellis et al., '04,
Feng, Su, Takayama, '04]

Constraints from Observ./Simul. of Cosmic Structures

Probe/Observable	$m_{\text{WDM}}^{\text{min}}$	$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\text{WDM}}^{\text{max}}$	Ref.
Dwarf spheroidal galaxies	0.7 keV	0.06 km/s	[Dalcanton et al., '00]
Lyman- α forest at $z \simeq 3$	0.75 keV	0.05 km/s	[Narayanan et al., '00]
Lyman- α forest at $z \simeq (2 - 3)$	0.55 keV	0.08 km/s	[Viel et al., '05]
Supermassive black hole at $z \simeq 5.8$	0.5 keV	0.09 km/s	[Barkana et al., '01]
Cosmological reionization by $z \simeq 5.8$	0.75 keV	0.05 km/s	[Barkana et al., '01]
(Cosmological reionization at $z \simeq 17$	10 keV	0.002 km/s	[Yoshida et al., '03])

Collisionless CDM \longrightarrow Too Much Power on Small Scales ($\lesssim 1$ Mpc)

- excess in the number of low mass halos
- overdensity of halo cores

Free Streaming of Gravitinos from Stau NLSP Decays

- Comoving Free-Streaming Scale

$$\lambda_{\text{FS}}^{\tau\tilde{\tau} \ll t_{\text{eq}}} \simeq \int_0^{t_{\text{eq}}} dt \frac{v(t)}{a(t)}$$

$$= v_0 t_{\text{eq}} (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2 \ln \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{v_0^2 (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2}} + \frac{1}{v_0 (1+z_{\text{eq}})} \right]$$

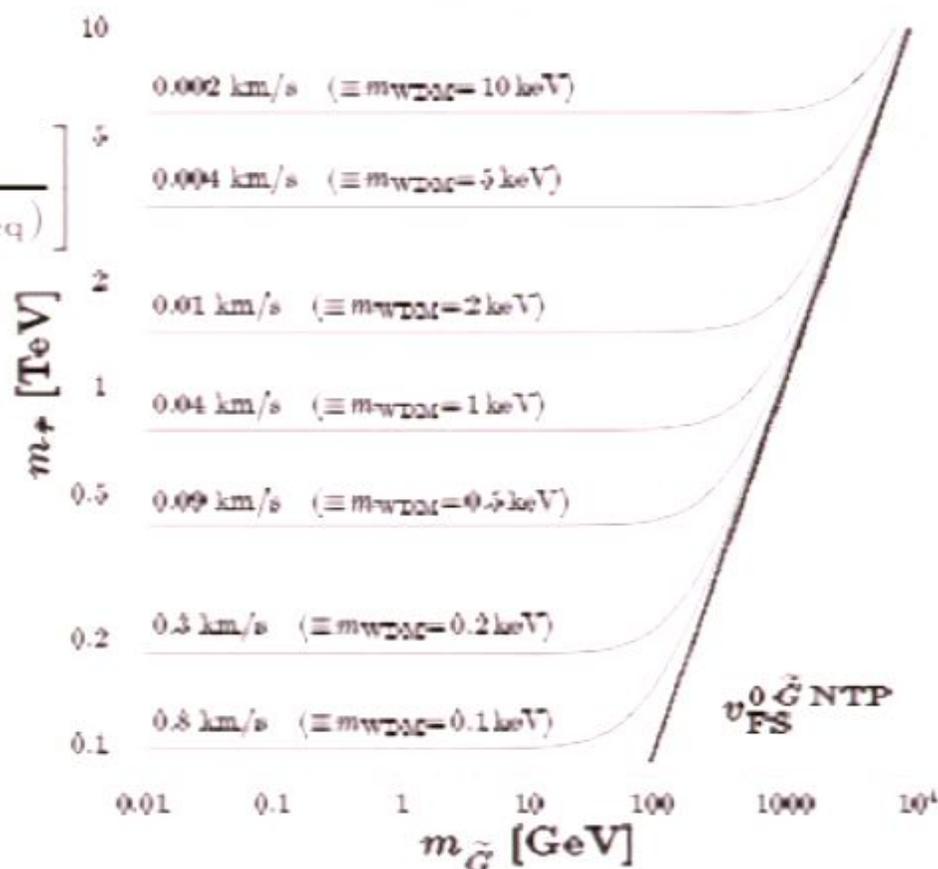
- Present Free-Streaming Velocity

$$v_{\text{FS}}^0 \tilde{G}^{\text{NTP}} = 0.024 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{g_*(t_i = \tau_{\tilde{\tau}})}{3.36} \right)^{1/4}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\tau}}}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{G}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$|\vec{p}_{\tilde{G}}(t_i)| = \frac{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2 - m_{\tilde{G}}^2 - m_{\tau}^2}{2 m_{\tilde{\tau}}}$$

Present Velocity of Gravitinos from $\tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau \tilde{G}$



Collisionless WDM \longrightarrow Solution of Small Scale ($\lesssim 1 \text{ Mpc}$) Structure Problems

Free Streaming of Gravitinos from Thermal Production

- Comoving Free-Streaming Scale

$$\lambda_{\text{FS}}^{t_i \ll t_{\text{eq}}} \simeq \int_0^{t_{\text{eq}}} dt \frac{v(t)}{a(t)} = v_0 t_{\text{eq}} (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2 \ln \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{v_0^2 (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2}} + \frac{1}{v_0 (1+z_{\text{eq}})} \right)$$

- Present Free-Streaming Velocity $v_0 = v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0}$

- Gravitinos from Thermal Production

$$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\tilde{G} \text{ TP}} = 5.8 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ MeV}}{m_{\tilde{G}}} \right) \left(\frac{230}{g_{*S}(T_R)} \right)^{1/3}$$

- Warm Dark Matter — Hot Thermal Relics

$$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\text{WDM}} = 0.77 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{WDM}} h^2}{0.113} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{100 \text{ eV}}{m_{\text{WDM}}} \right)^{4/3}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{WDM}} h^2 = 0.115 \left(\frac{100}{g_{*S}(T_f)} \right) \left(\frac{m_{\text{WDM}}}{100 \text{ eV}} \right)$$

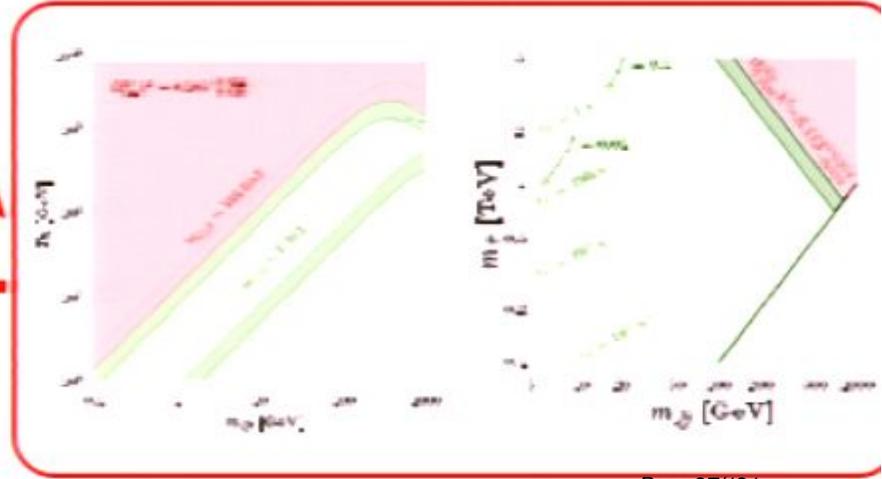
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therm. prod. — cold
 NLSP decays — warm
 ...

$\Omega_{\tilde{G}} = \Omega_{\text{DM}}$
 is possible!!!



LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

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\tilde{G}	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak	therm. prod. NLSP decays	— cold — warm
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**Can we probe
Gravitino DM
in experiments?**

BBN

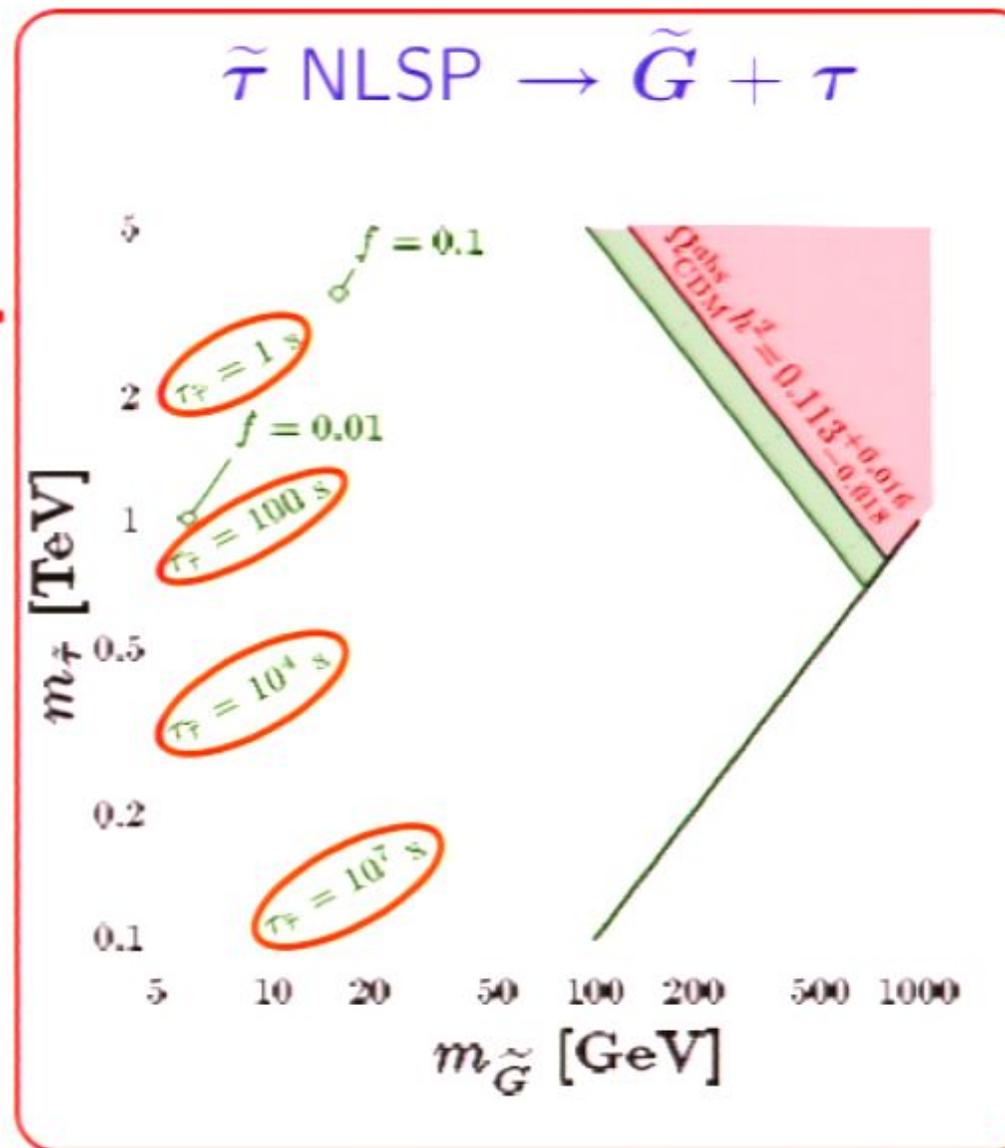
CMB

γ rays

Signatures of Gravitinos in Experiments

- Direct Detection of \tilde{G}
- Direct Production of \tilde{G}

long-lived NLSP



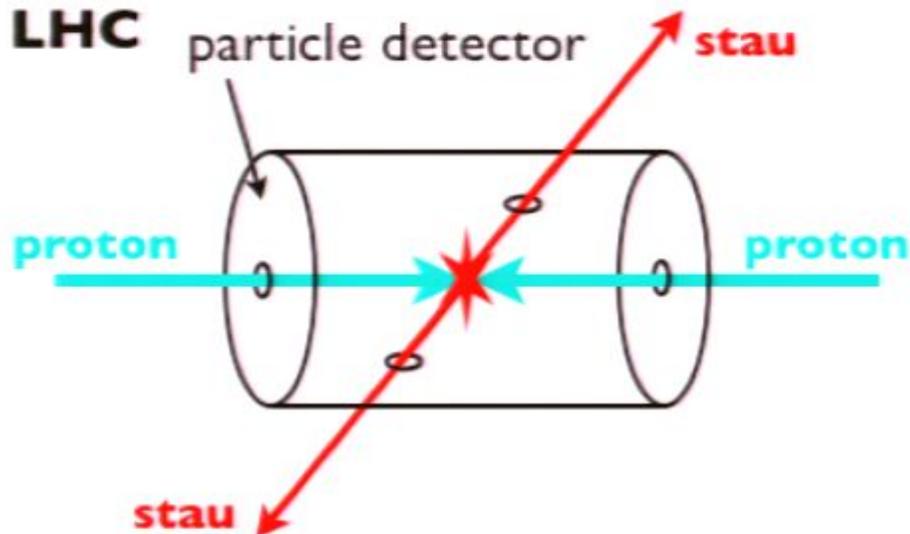
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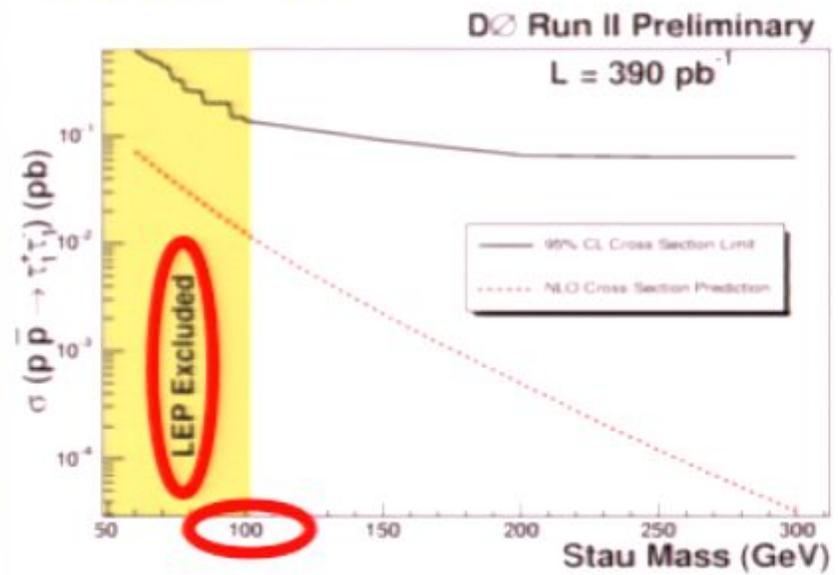
[Drees, Tata, '88, Nisati, Petrarca, Salvini, '97, Ambrosanio, Kribs, Martin, '97, Feng, Moroi, '98, Martin, Wells, '99, Ambrosanio et al., '01, ...]

* "stable" charged sparticles

2009
LHC

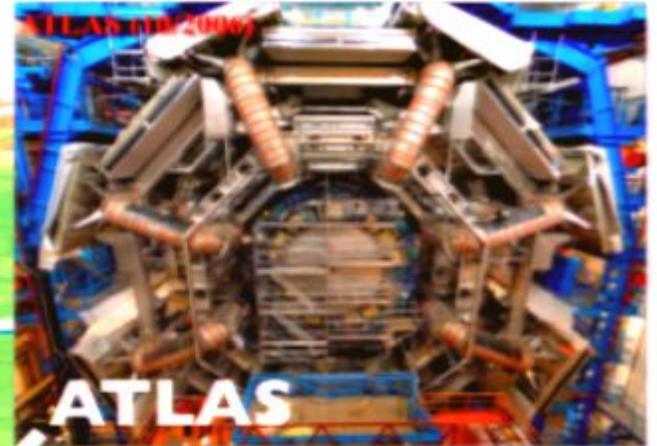
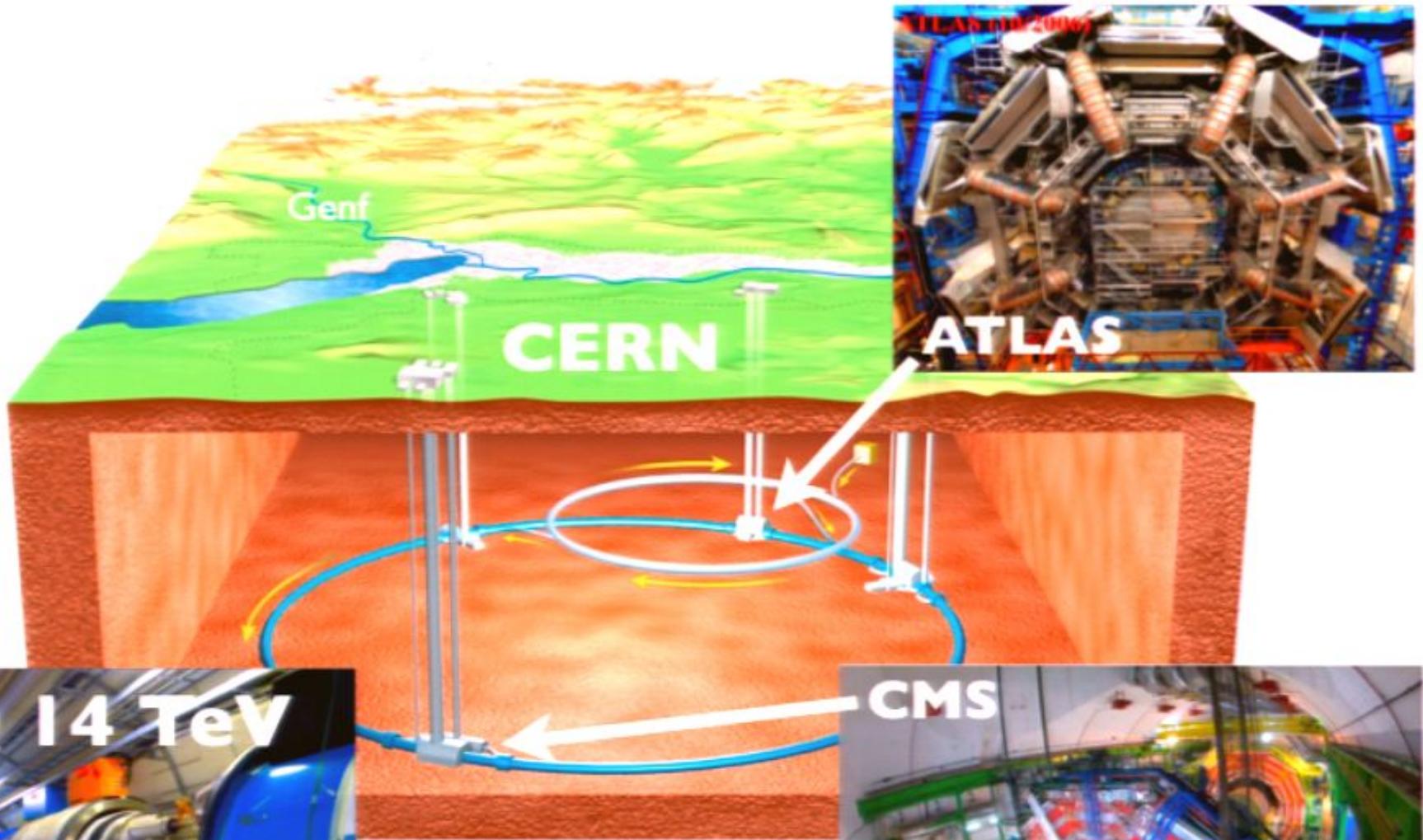


Tevatron

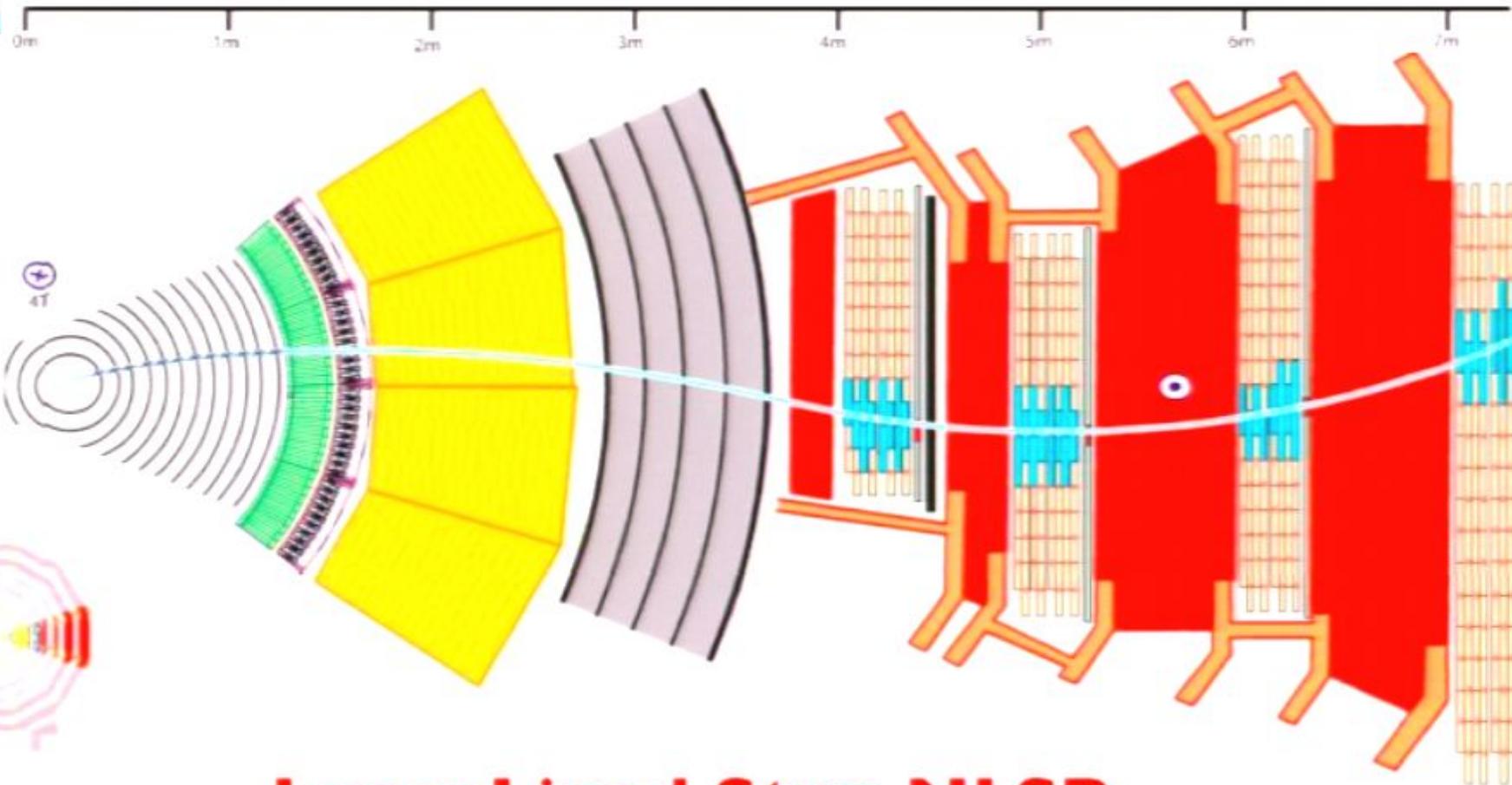


[from Gershtein's Talk, SUSY2007]

The Large Hadron Collider



“Stable” Charged Massive Particle @ LHC



Long-Lived Stau NLSP
[from P. Zalewski's Talk, SUSY 2007]

For comparison ...

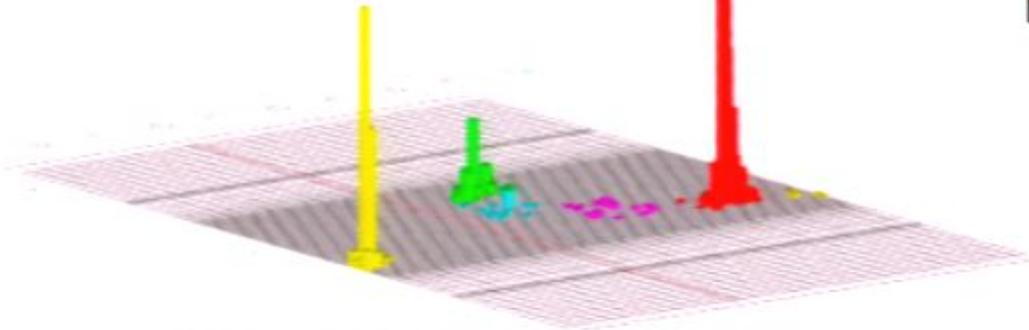
Neutralino Dark Matter Production @ CMS



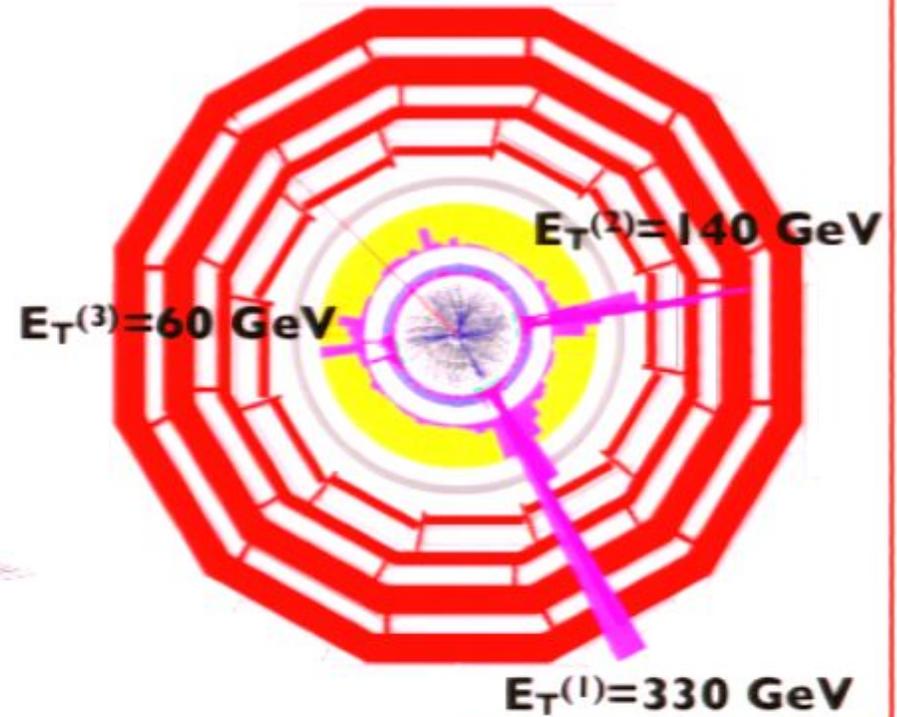
$E_T^{\text{missing}} = 360 \text{ GeV}$

$E_T^{(1)} = 330 \text{ GeV}$

$E_T^{(2)} = 140 \text{ GeV}$



$E_T^{(3)} = 60 \text{ GeV}$

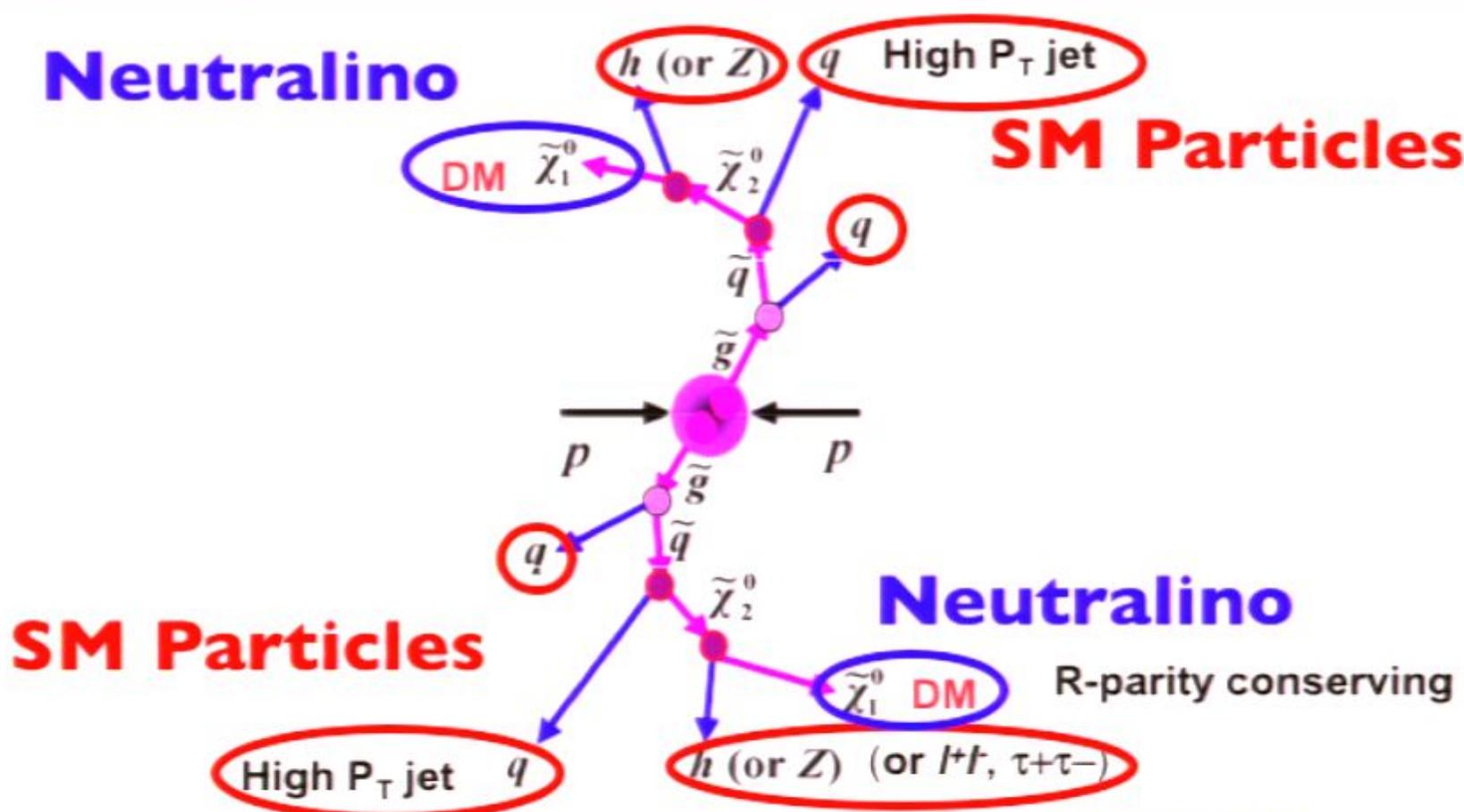


Neutralino LSP Pair

[from M. Tytgat's Talk, SUSY 2007]



Neutralino DM Production at the LHC



The signal : jets + leptons + **missing E_T**

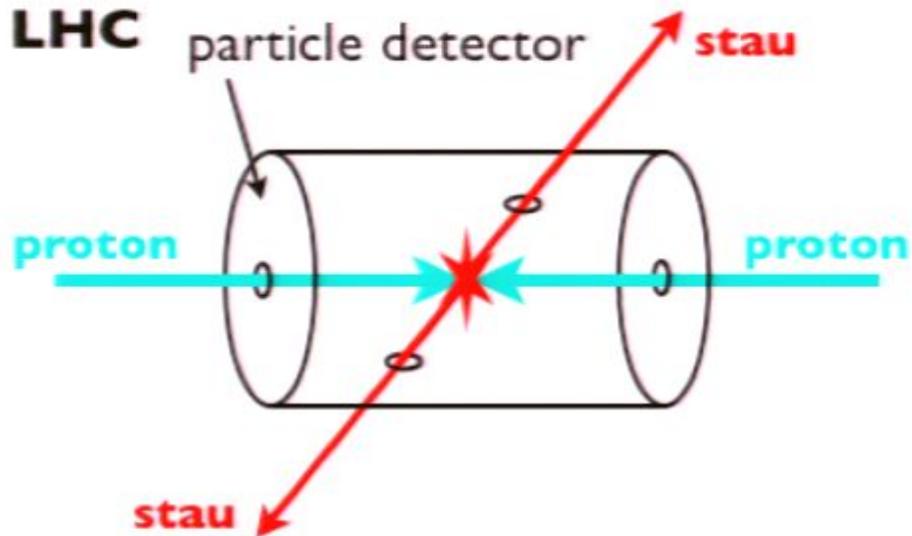
[from B. Dutta's Talk, SUSY 2007]

Signatures of Gravitinos in Experiments

- Direct Detection of \tilde{G}
- Direct Production of \tilde{G}

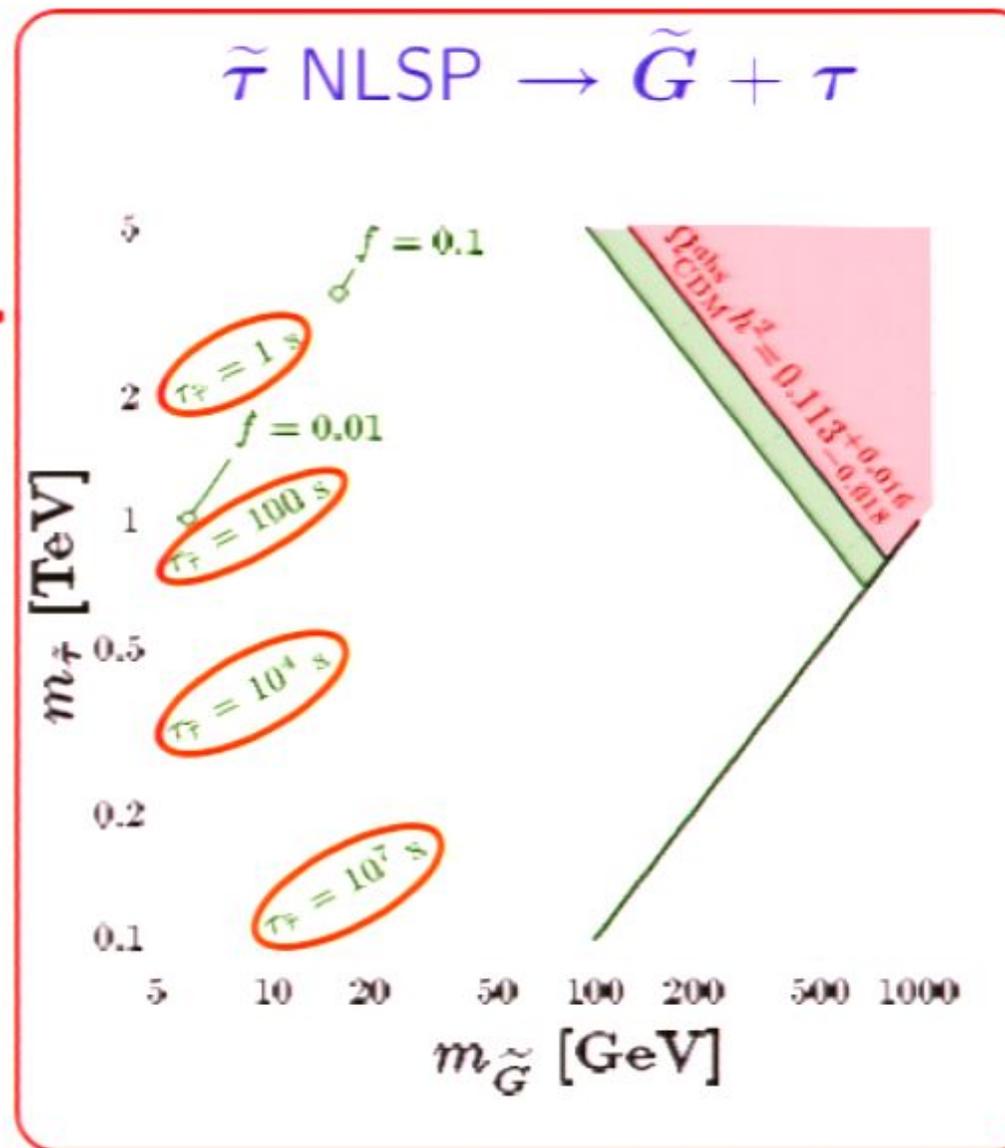
* “stable” charged sparticles

2009
LHC

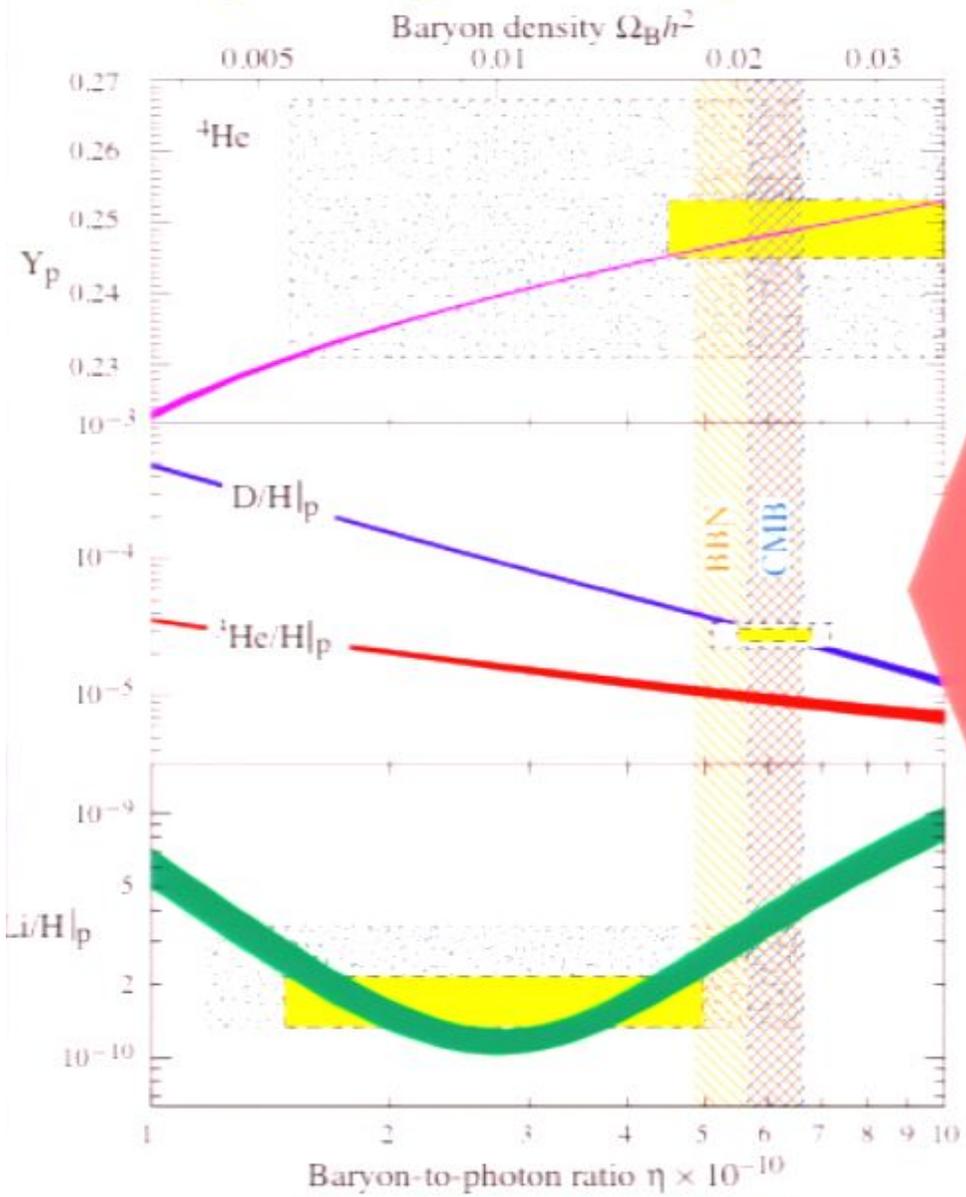


The signal:
jets + leptons
**+ 2 “stable”
charged particles**

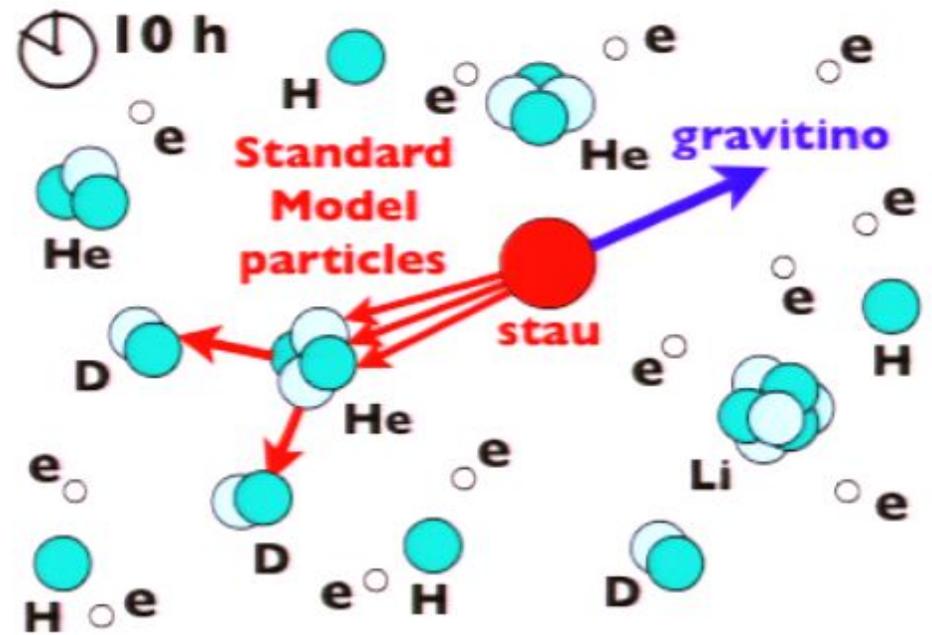
long-lived NLSP



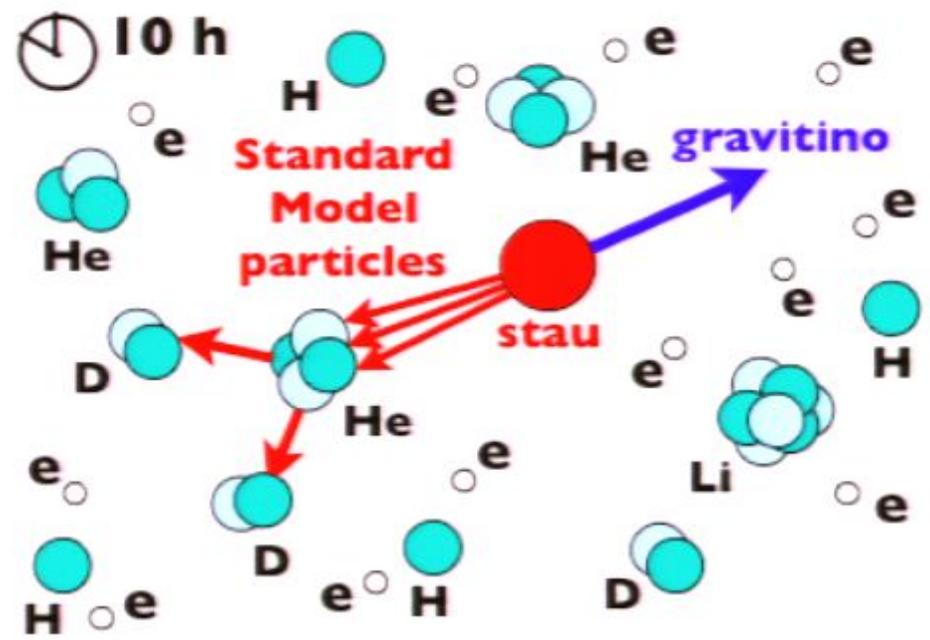
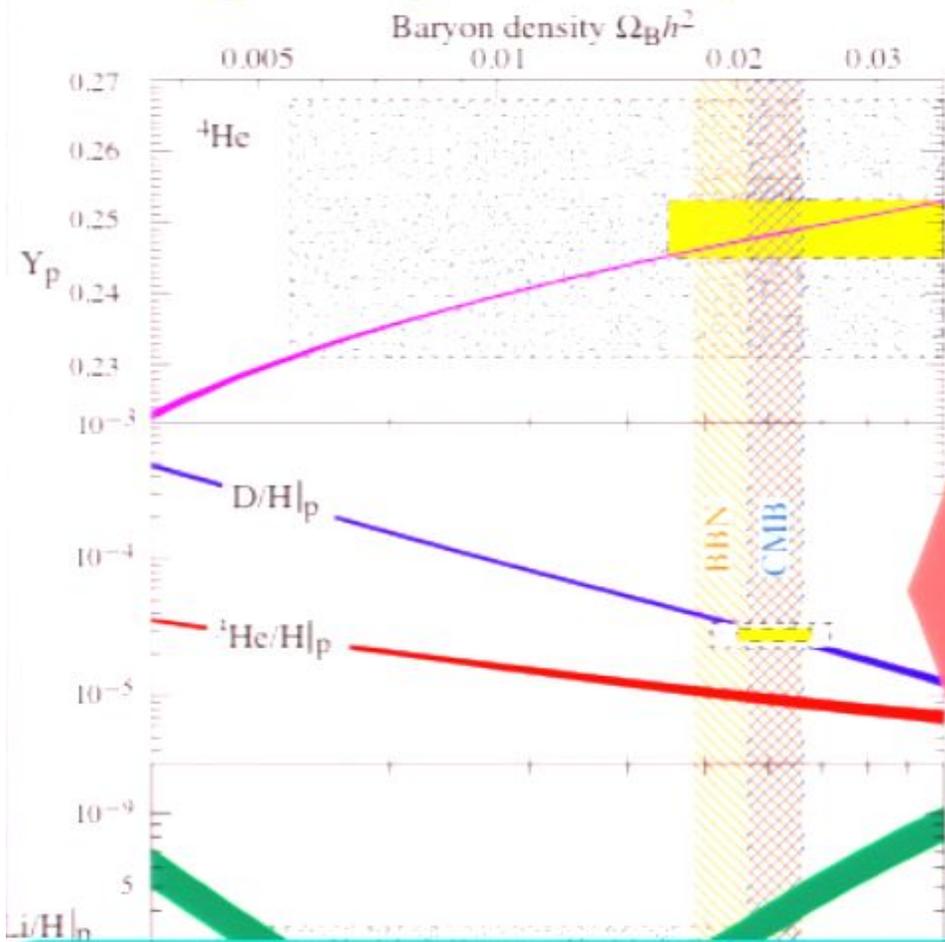
Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis



[Particle Data Book 2006]

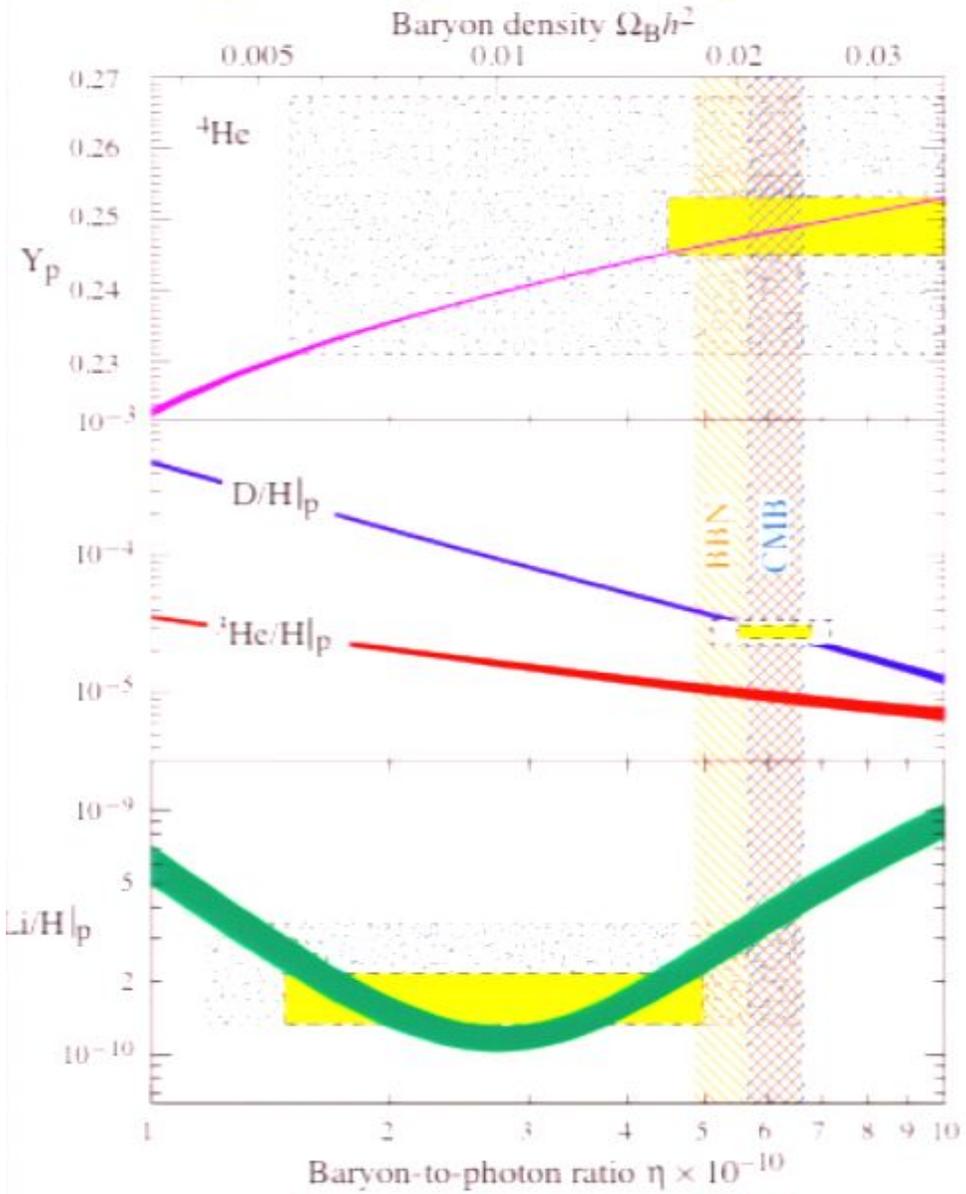


Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis



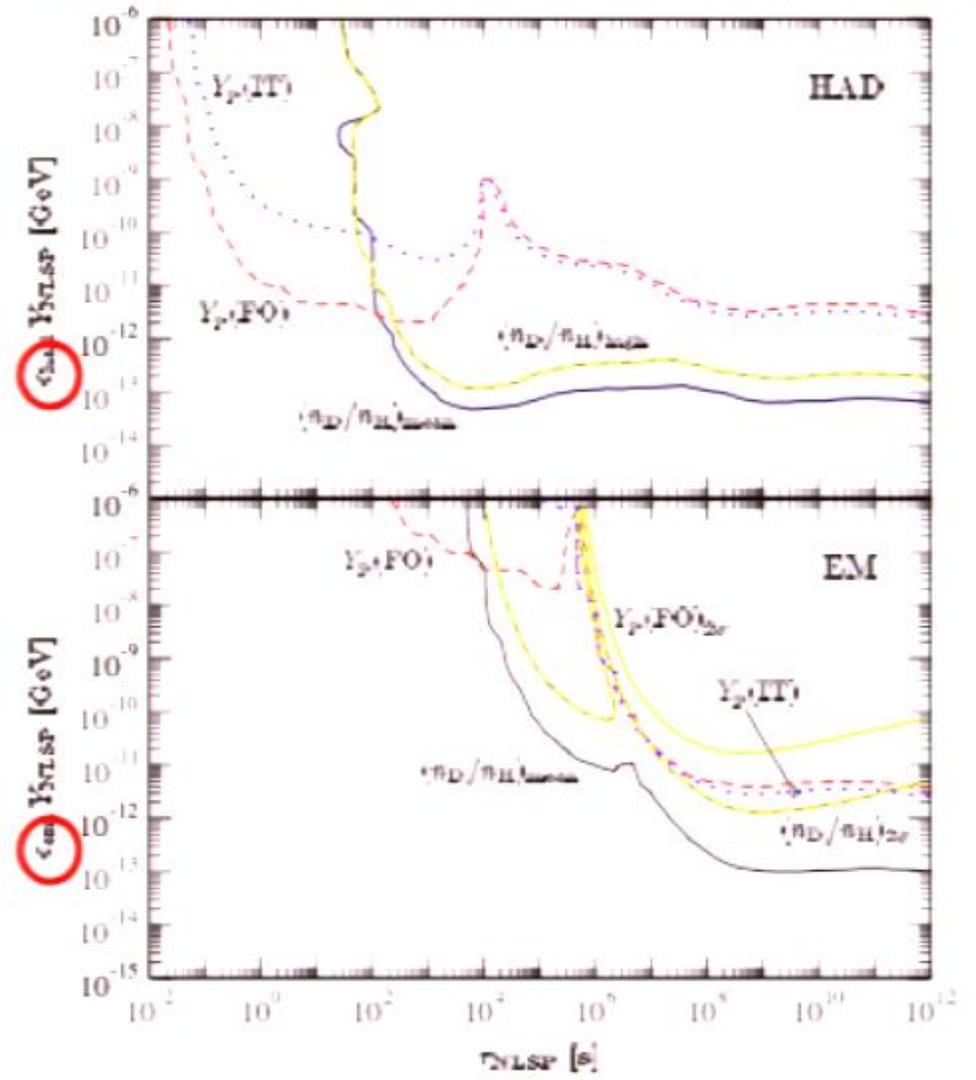
[..., Reno, Seckel, '88, Dimopoulos et al., '88 & '89, ... Ellis et al., '04, Jedamzik, '04, Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, '05, Feng, Su, Takayama, '04, Roszkowski et al., '05, Cerdeno et al., '06, FDS '06, Jedamzik, '06, ...]

Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis



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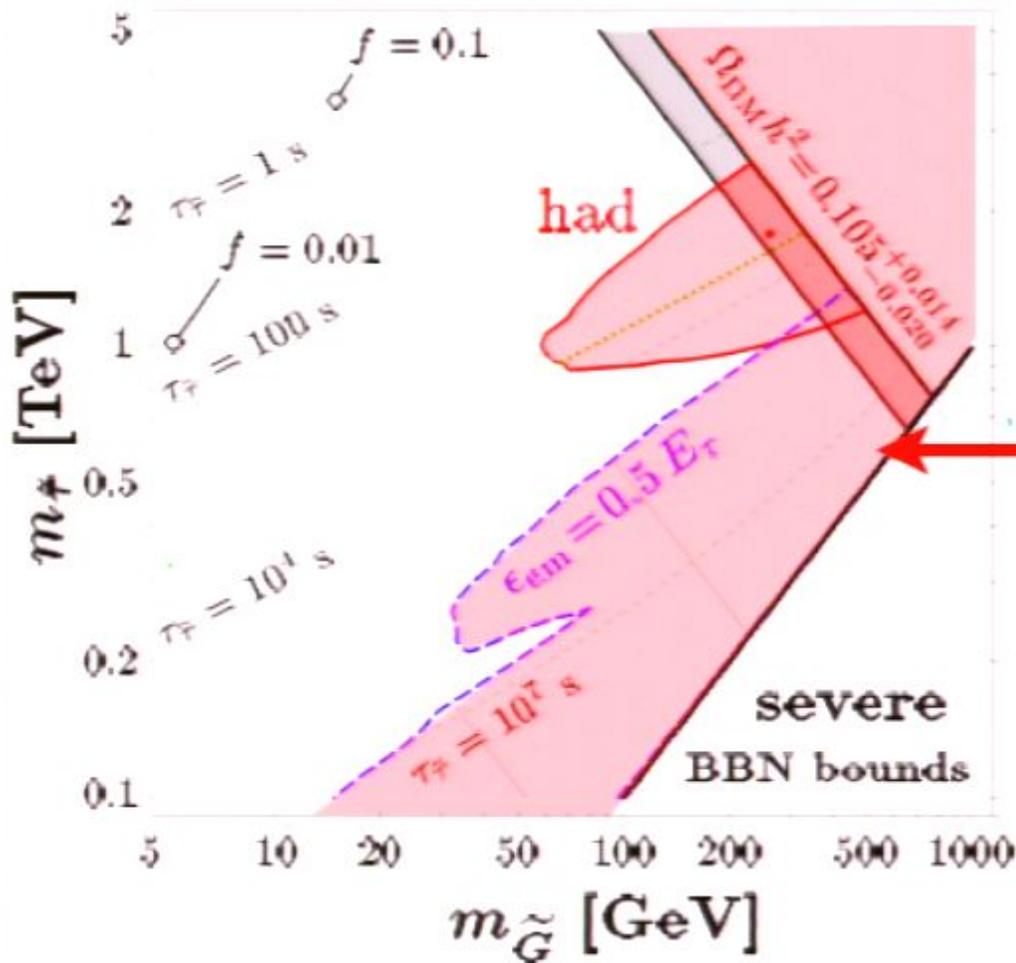
Upper Limits on Hadronic and Electromagnetic Energy Release



[Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, '05; Cyburt et al., '03]

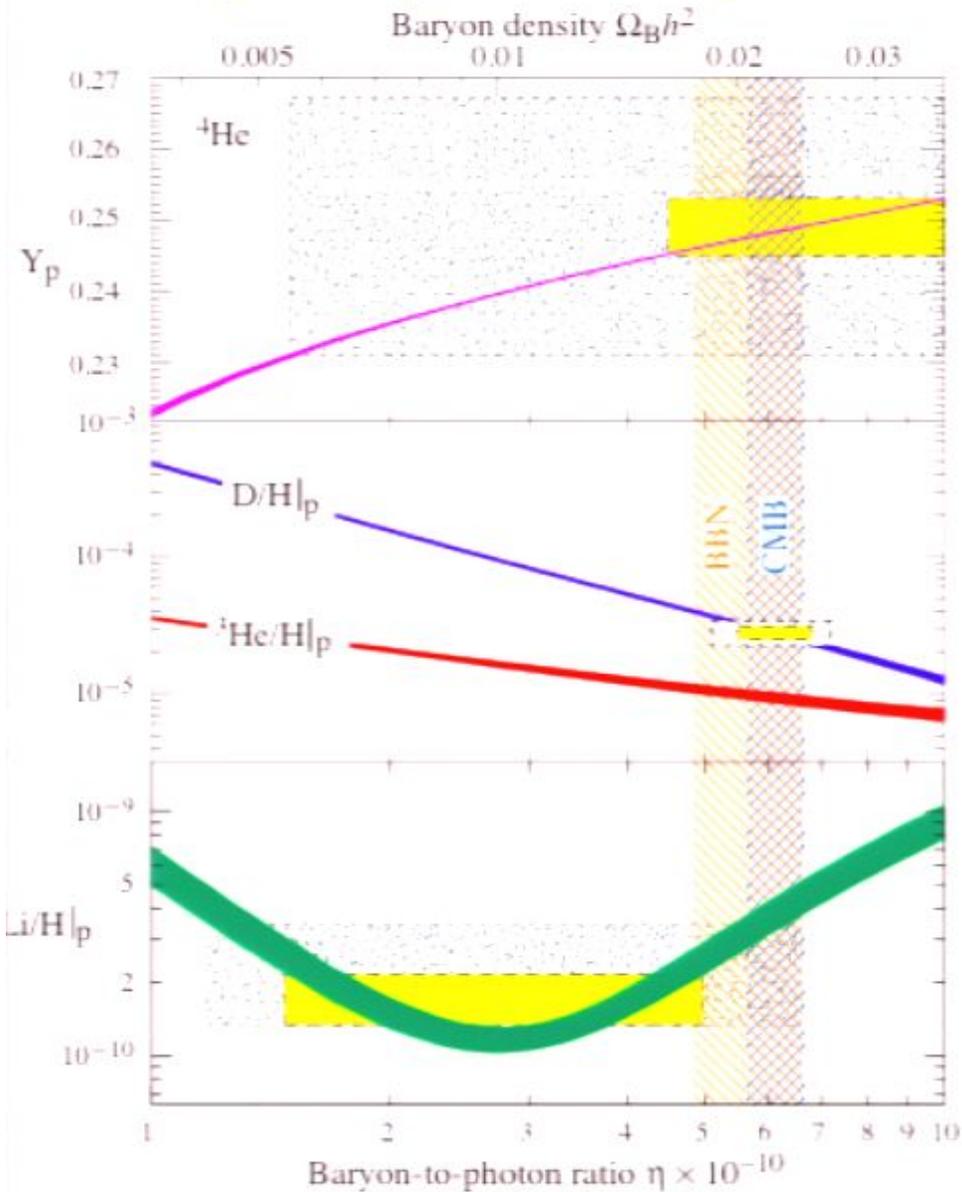
[FDS, '06]

Cosmological Constraints — Ω_{DM} & BBN



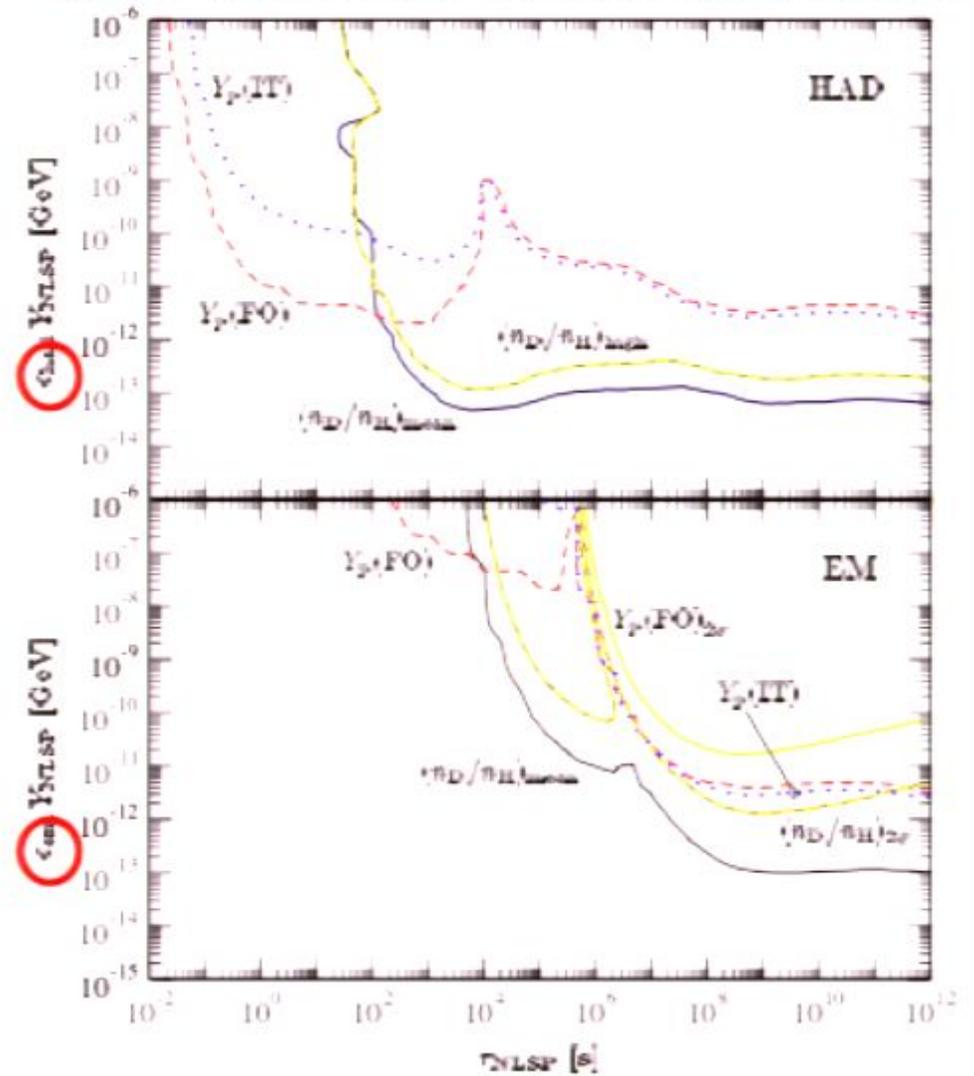
**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis



[Particle Data Book 2006]

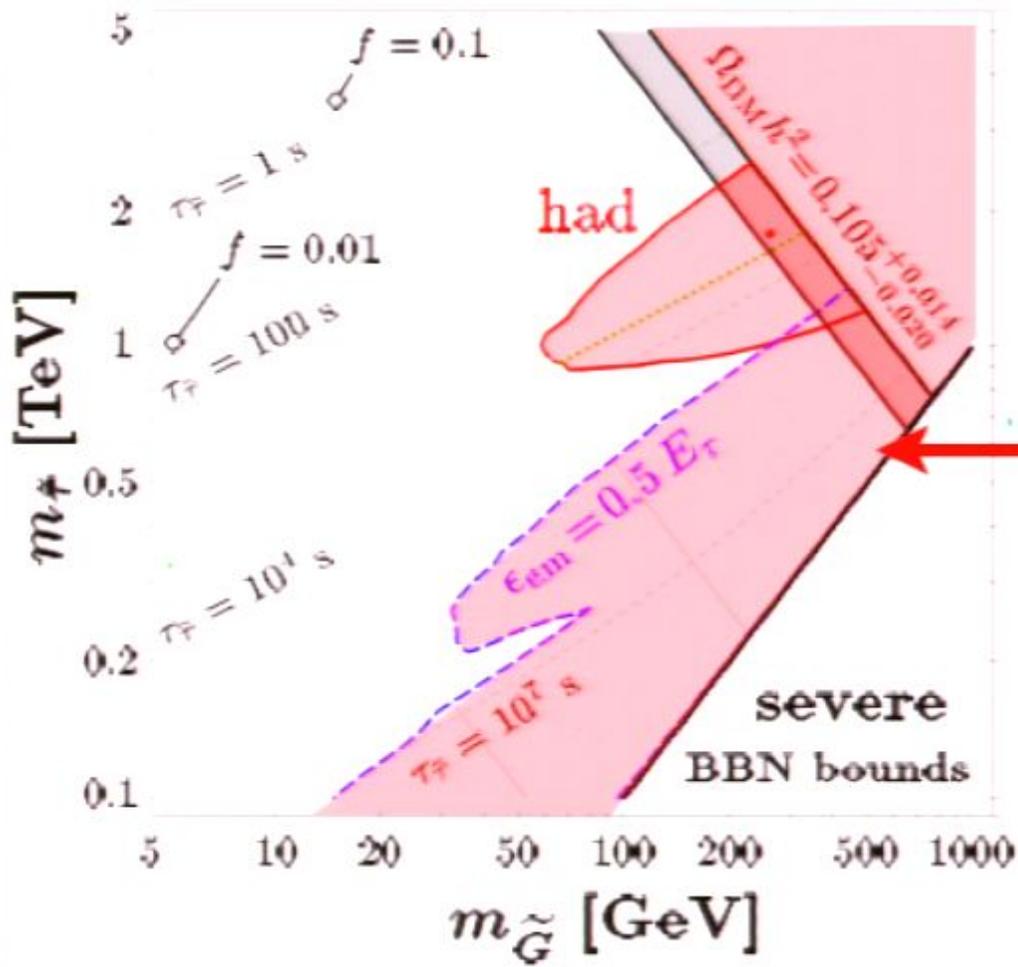
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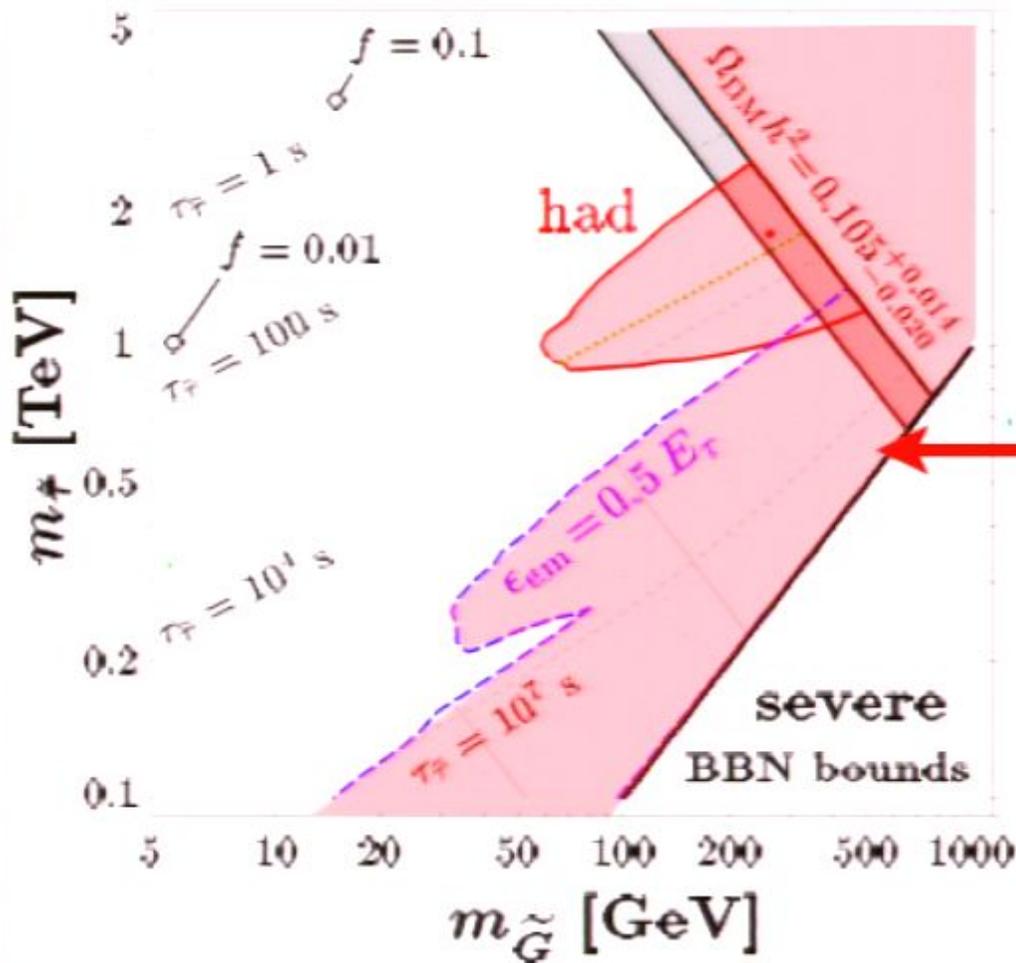
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[FDS, '06]

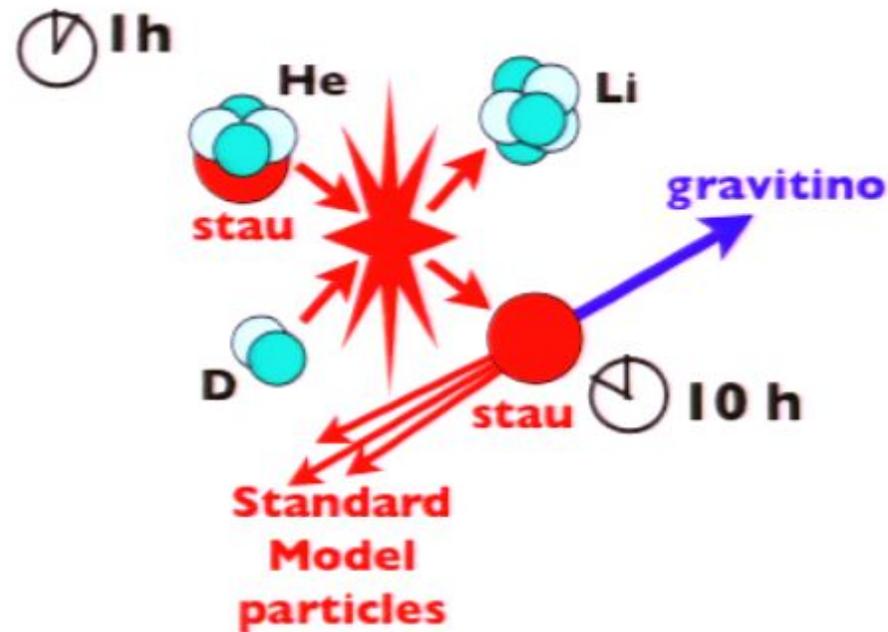
Cosmological Constraints — Ω_{DM} & BBN



**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

**Picture until
May 2006 ...**

Catalyzed BBN [Pospelov, '06]



Recent Result: [Hamaguchi et al., '07]

[Cyburt et al., '06; FDS, '06; Pradler, FDS, '07;
Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, '07; Takayama, '07; Jedamzik, '07;
Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213 & arXiv:0710.4548; ...]

[Takayama, '07; Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213]

Catalyzed Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (CBBN)



$$\frac{dY_{\text{BS}}}{dt} = \langle \sigma_{\text{r}} v \rangle s Y_{\delta} - \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{\text{BS}} - \langle \sigma_{\text{C}} v \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}},$$

$$\frac{dY_{X^-}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{r}} v \rangle s Y_{\delta} - \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{X^-} + \langle \sigma_{\text{C}} v \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}},$$

$$\frac{dY_{^4\text{He}}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{r}} v \rangle s Y_{\delta} + \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{\text{BS}},$$

$$\frac{dY_{^6\text{Li}}}{dt} = \langle \sigma_{\text{C}} v \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}},$$

$$\frac{dY_{\text{D}}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{C}} v \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}}.$$

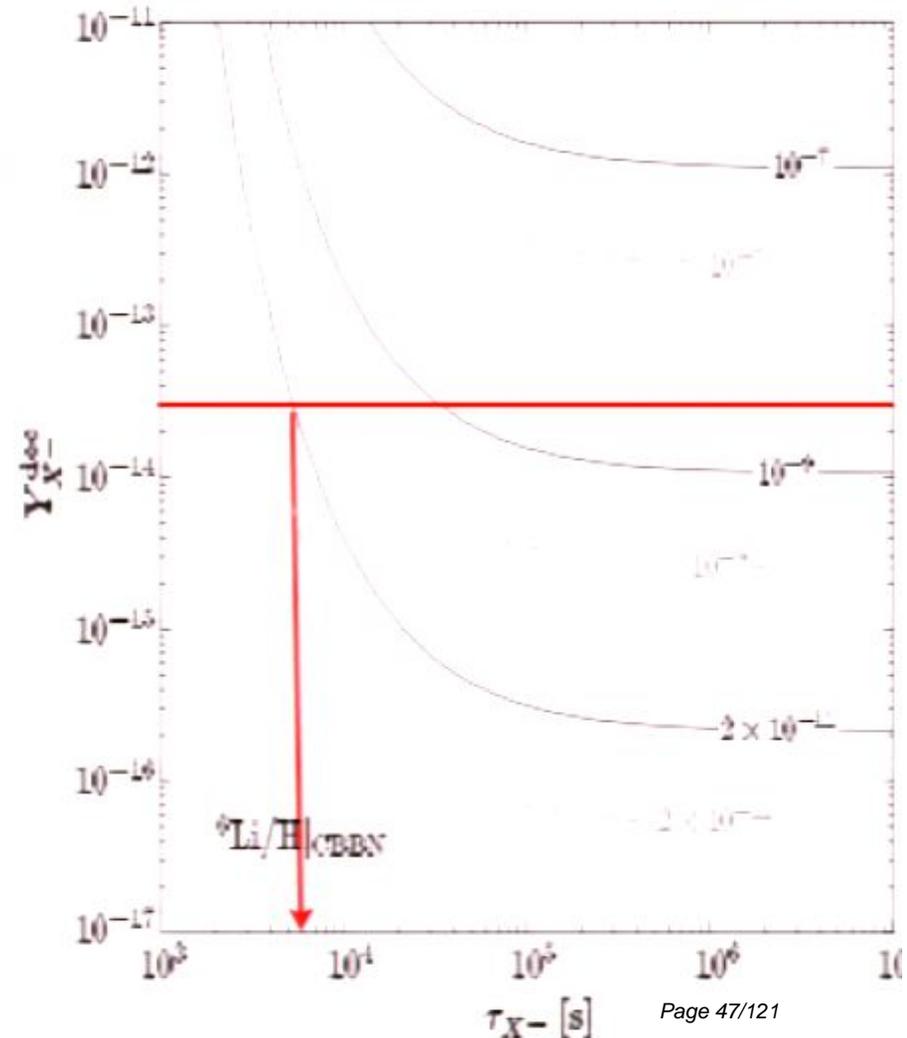
$$\langle \sigma_{\text{C}} v \rangle = 2.37 \times 10^8 (1 - 0.34 T_9) T_9^{-2/3} e^{-5.33 T_9^{-1/3}} \quad [\text{Hamaguchi et al., '07}]$$

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{r}} v \rangle = \frac{2^9 \pi \alpha Z_{\alpha}^2 \sqrt{2\pi}}{3e^4} \frac{E_{\text{b}}}{m_{\alpha}^2 \sqrt{m_{\alpha} T}}$$

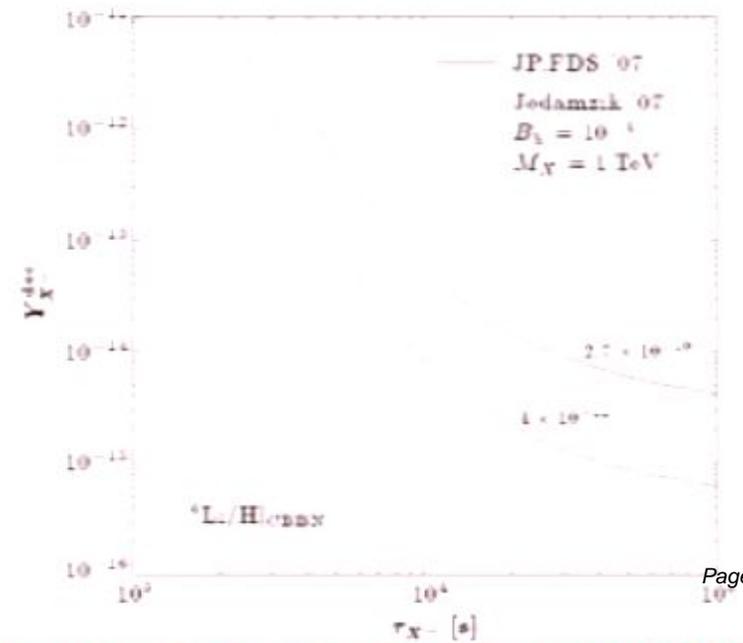
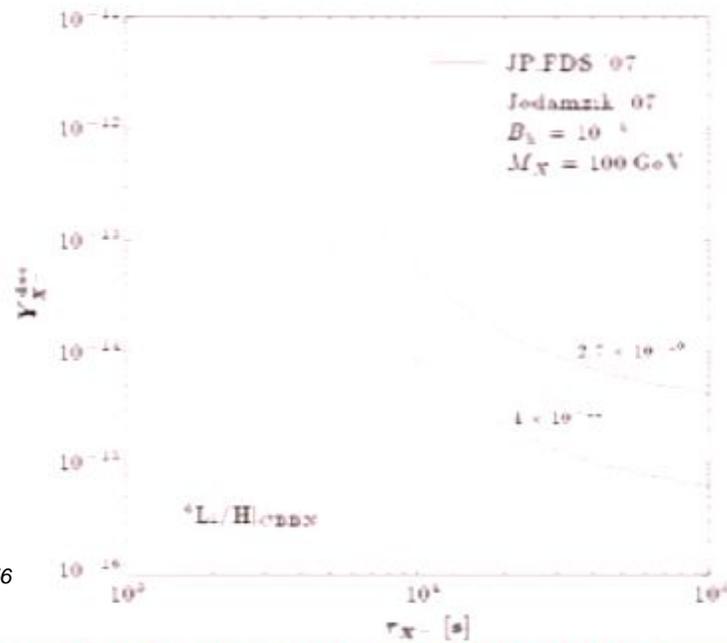
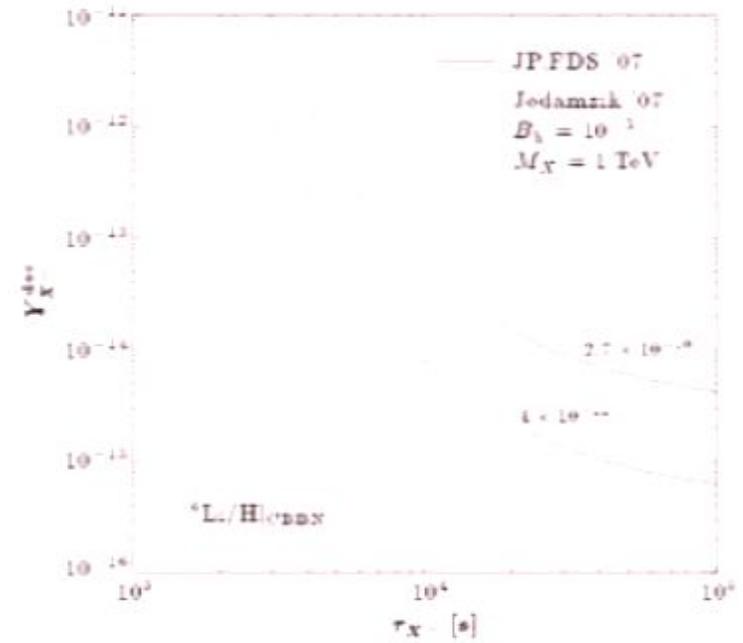
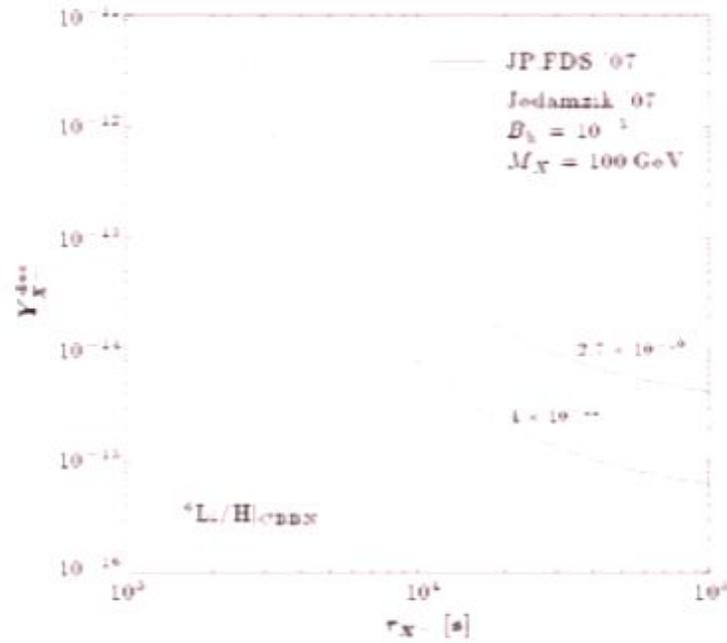
$$Y_{\delta} \equiv (Y_{X^-} - Y_{^4\text{He}} - Y_{\text{BS}} \tilde{Y}_{\gamma})$$

$$E_{\text{b}} = 337.33 \text{ keV}$$

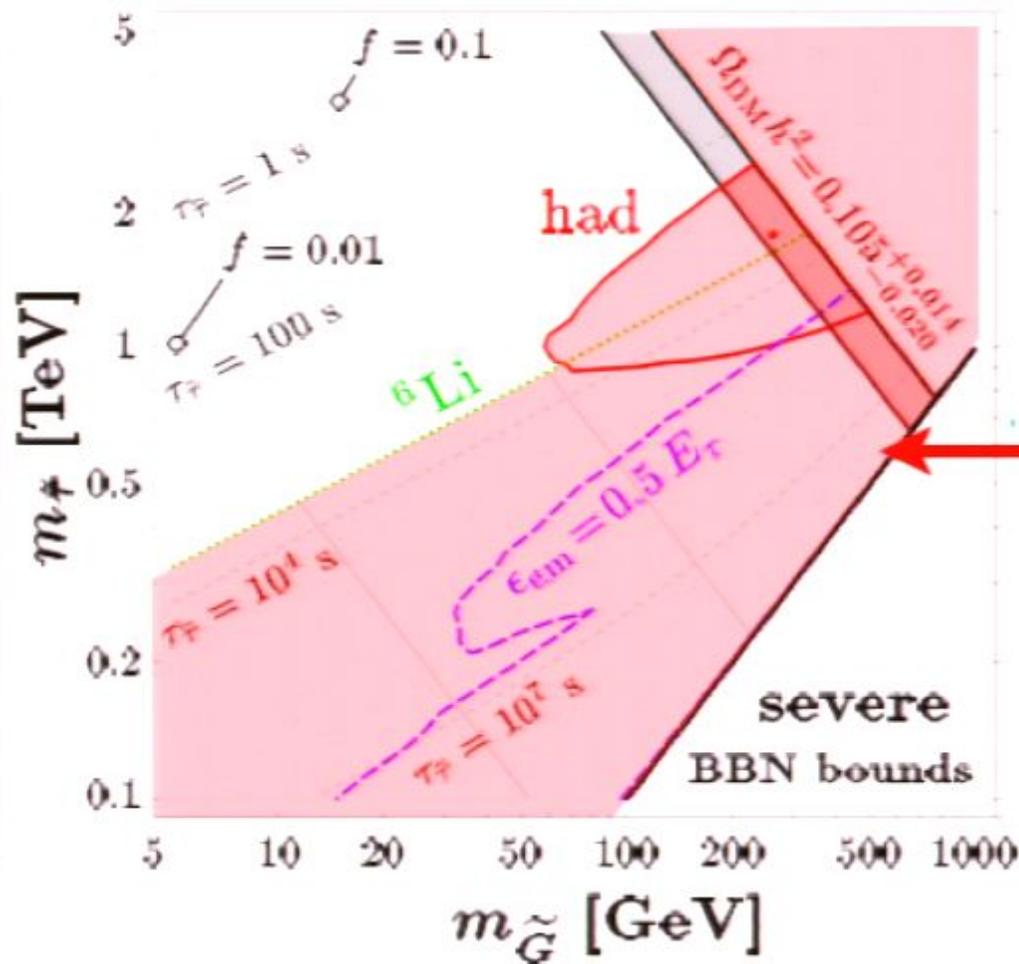
$$\tilde{n}_{\gamma} \equiv n_{\gamma}(E > E_{\text{b}})$$



Comparison of [Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213] with [Jedamzik, arXiv:0710.5153]



Cosmological Constraints — Ω_{DM} & BBN

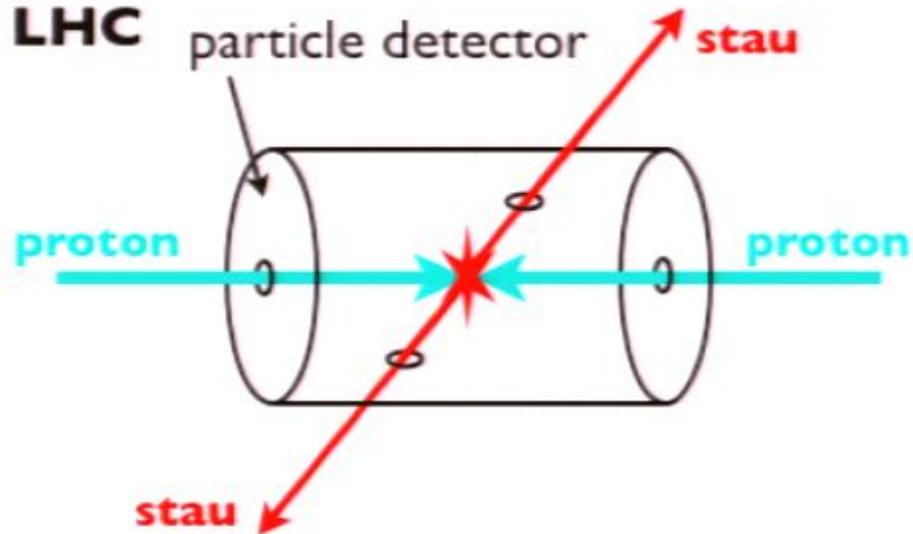


**disfavored
by
cosmological
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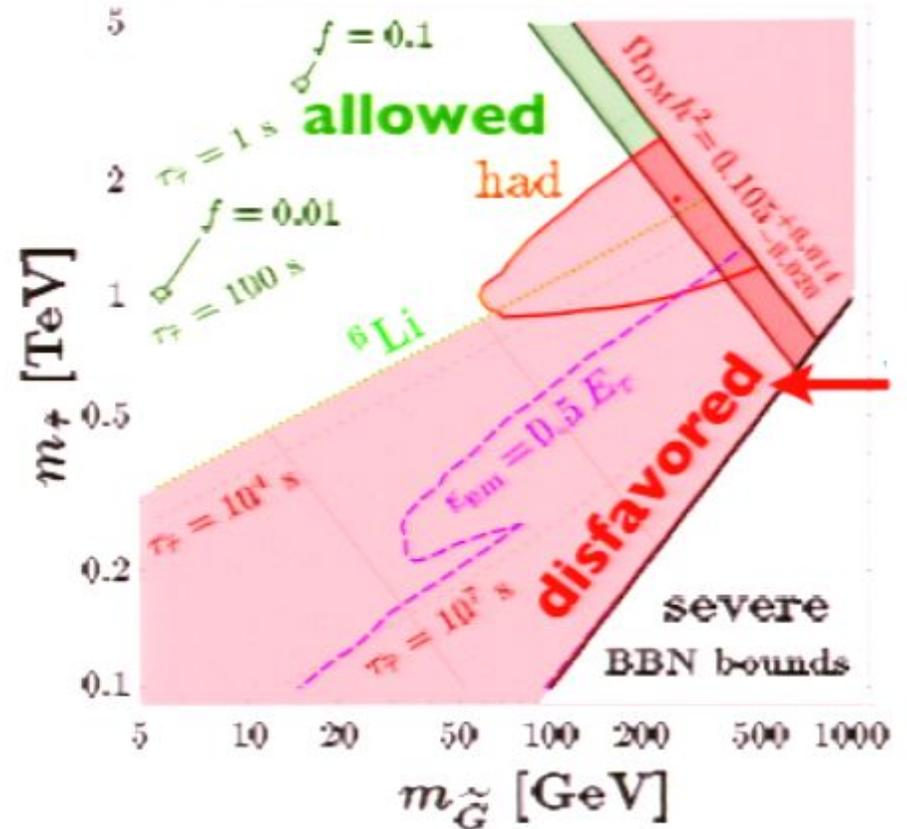
Gravitino DM @ LHC

Stau NLSP

2009
LHC



The signal:
jets + leptons
+ 2 “stable”
charged particles



[FDS, hep-ph/0611027 & arXiv:0711.1240,
Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, hep-ph/0703122. ...]

Cosmological Constraints

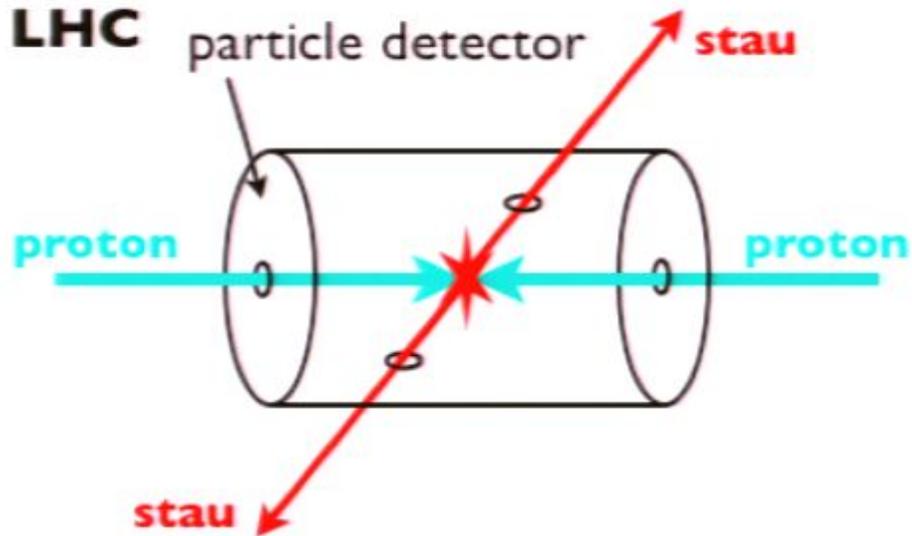
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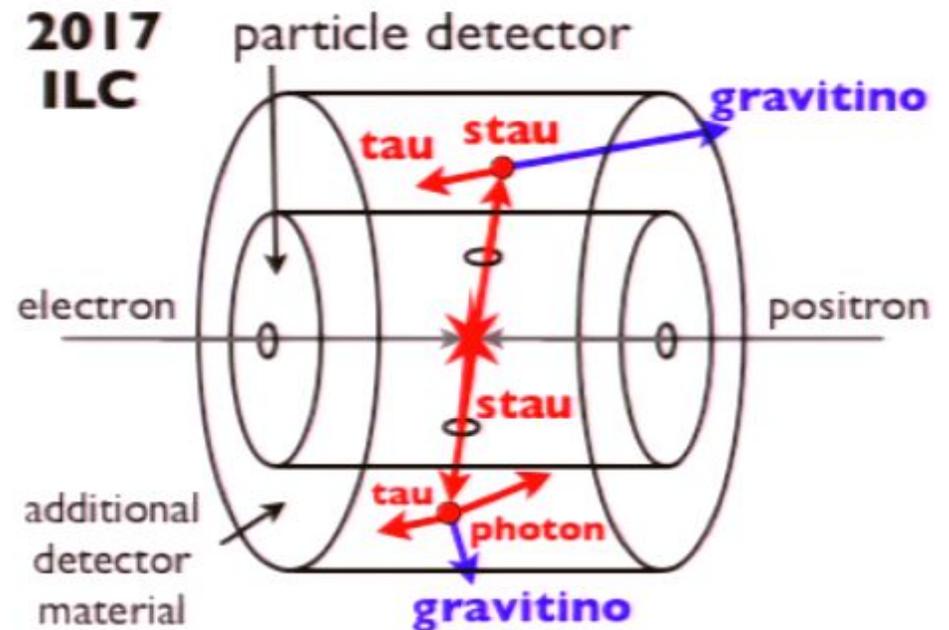
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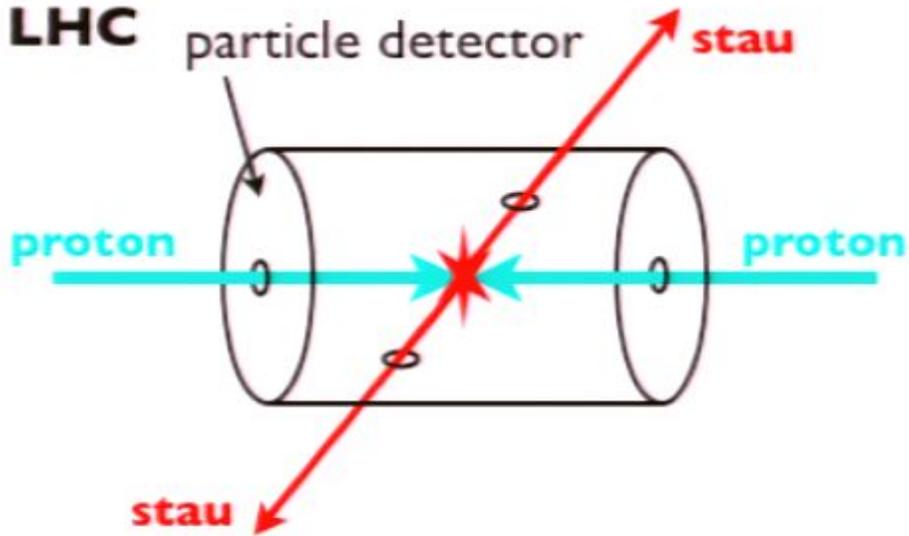
2017
ILC



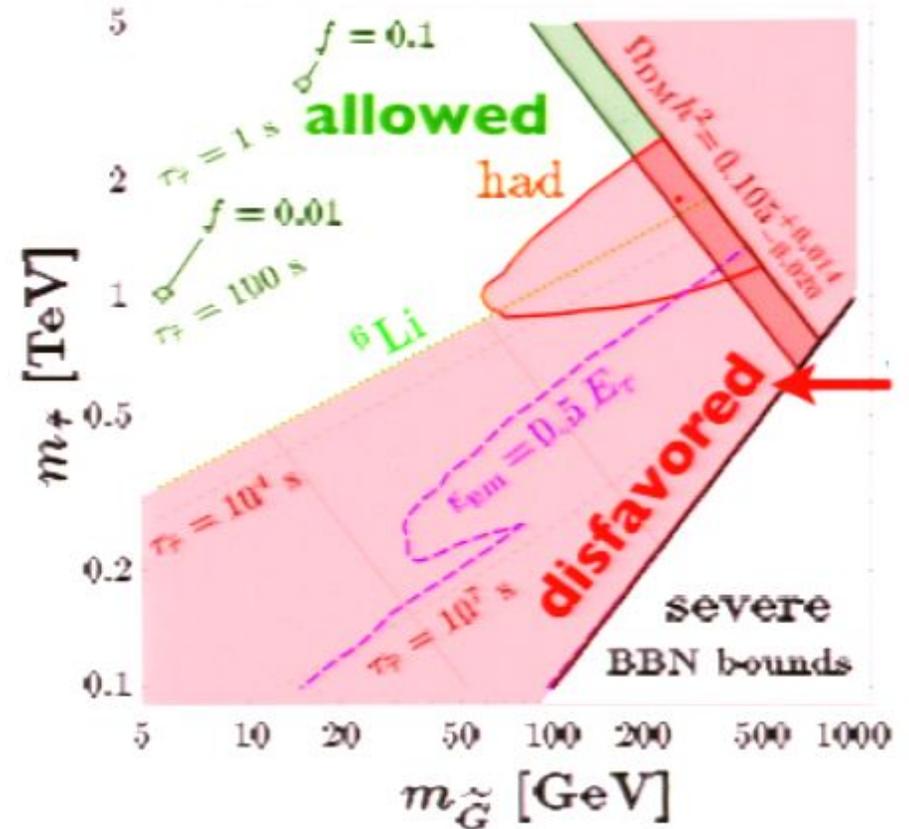
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Cosmological Constraints

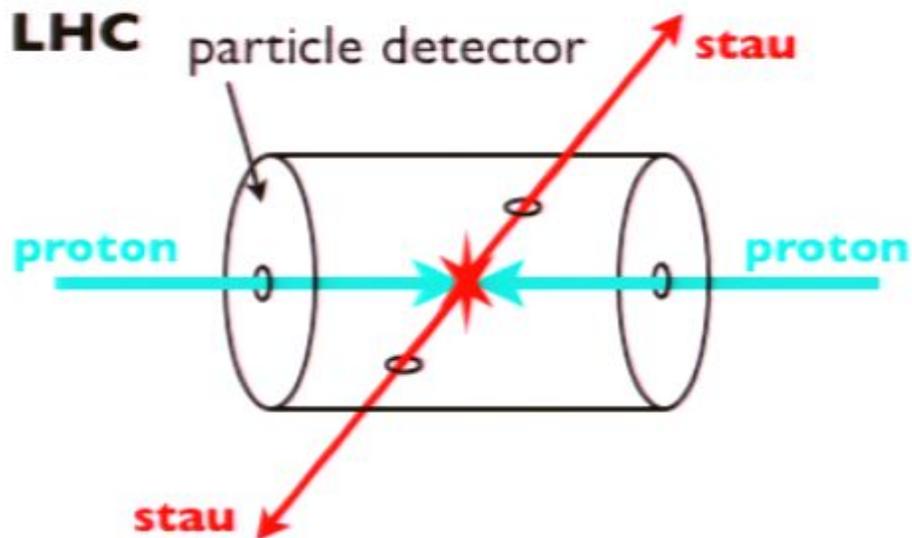
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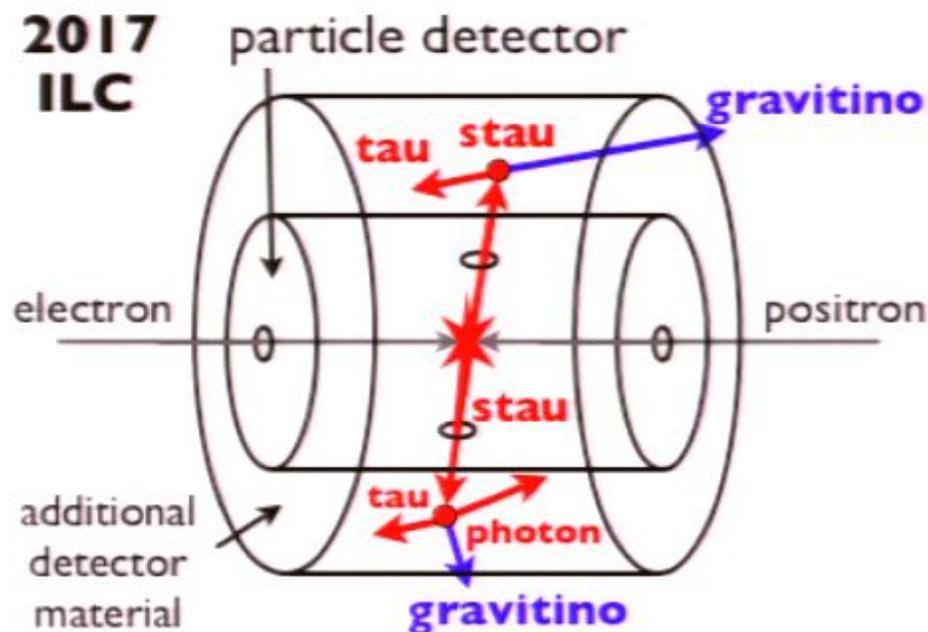
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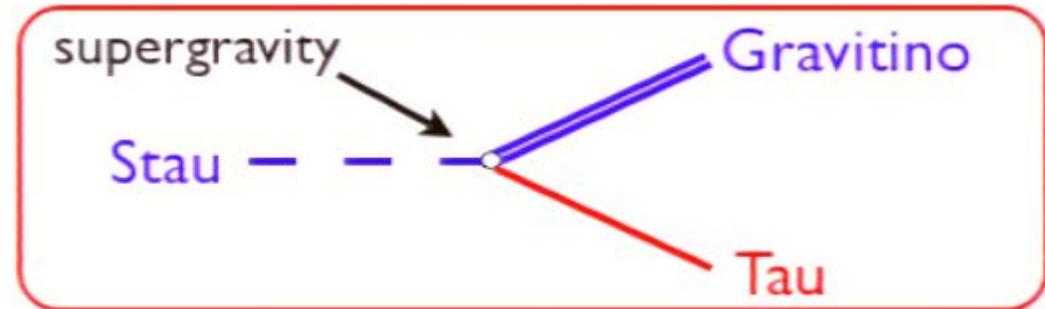


\tilde{G} LSP \rightarrow Planck Scale M_{Pl} & Gravitino Mass $m_{\tilde{G}}$

□ Assumption: $\tilde{\tau}_R$ NLSP

- 2-Body Decay $\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \tilde{G}$

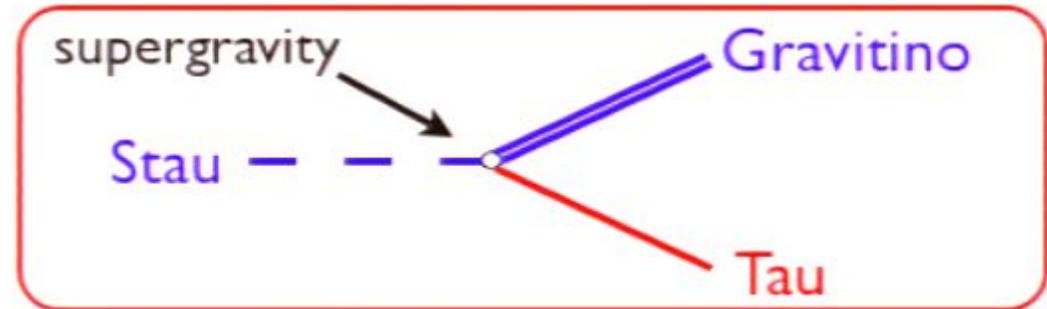
$$\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \tilde{G}) = \frac{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^5}{48\pi m_{\tilde{G}}^2 M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{G}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2}\right)^4$$



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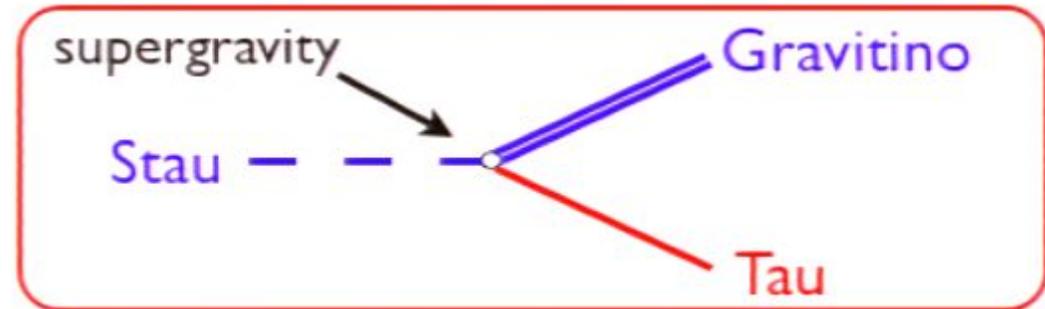
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- Planck Scale M_{Pl} \leftarrow NLSP Lifetime $\tau_{\tilde{\tau}} \approx 1/\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \tilde{G})$

$$\textcircled{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} = \frac{\tau_{\tilde{\tau}} m_{\tilde{\tau}}^5}{48\pi m_{\tilde{G}}^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{G}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2}\right)^4 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \textcircled{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} = \frac{1}{8\pi G_N} = (2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV})^2$$

- Gravitino Mass $m_{\tilde{G}} = \sqrt{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2 + m_{\tau}^2 - 2m_{\tilde{\tau}}E_{\tau}}$ \leftarrow Kinematics

Probing the Viability of Thermal Leptogenesis at Colliders

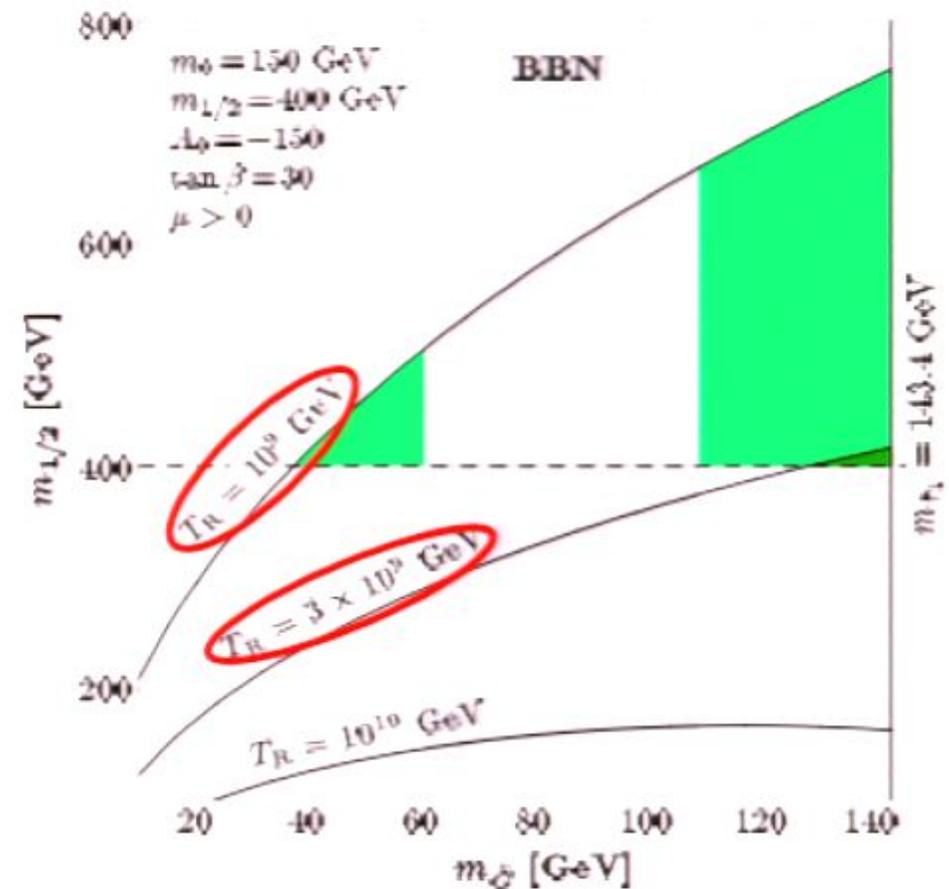
- $\Omega_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{TP}} + \Omega_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{NTP}} \leq \Omega_{\text{CDM}}^{\text{max}}$
- $m_{\tilde{G}} < m_{\tilde{\tau}_1} = 143.4 \text{ GeV}$
- BBN Constraints

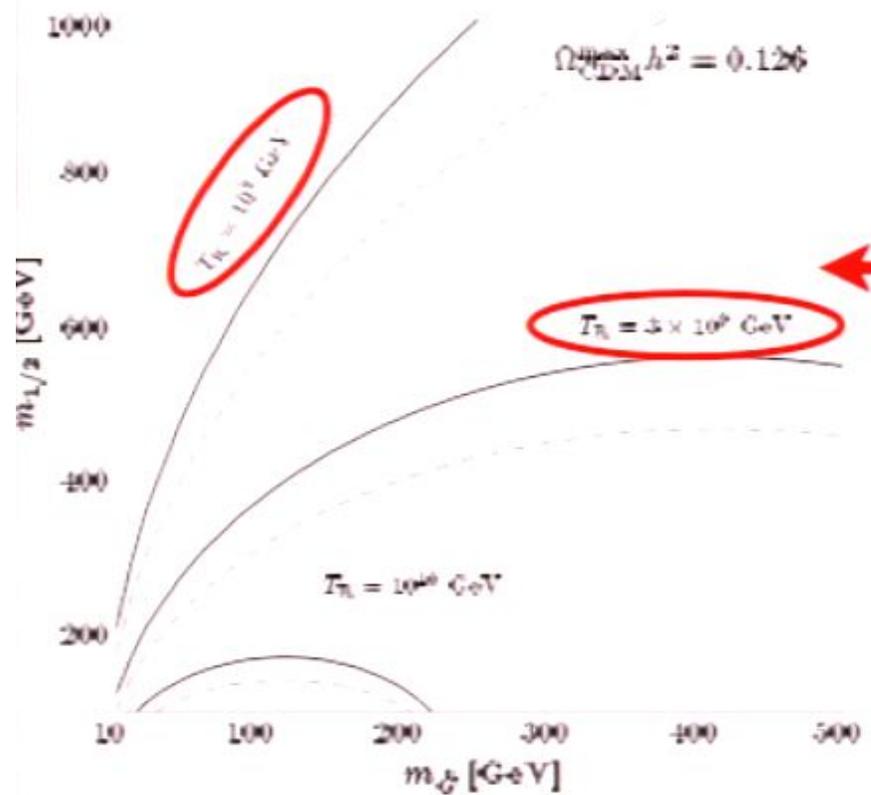
- Stau NLSP Lifetime

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\tilde{\tau}} &\simeq \Gamma^{-1}(\tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tilde{G}\tau) \\ &= \frac{48\pi m_{\tilde{G}}^2 M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^5} \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{G}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2}\right)^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

- $\tilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tilde{G}\tau$ Kinematics

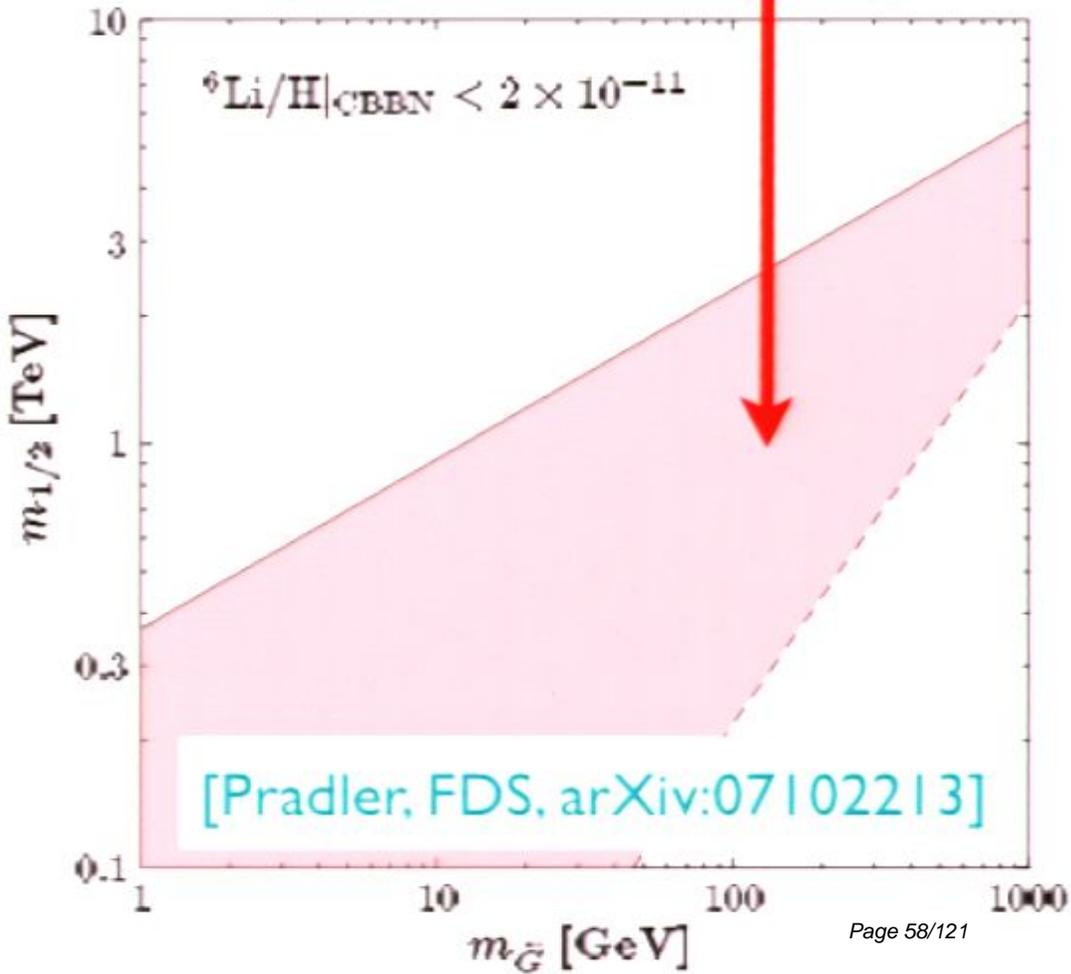
$$m_{\tilde{G}} = \sqrt{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2 - m_{\tau}^2 - 2m_{\tau}E_{\tau}}$$



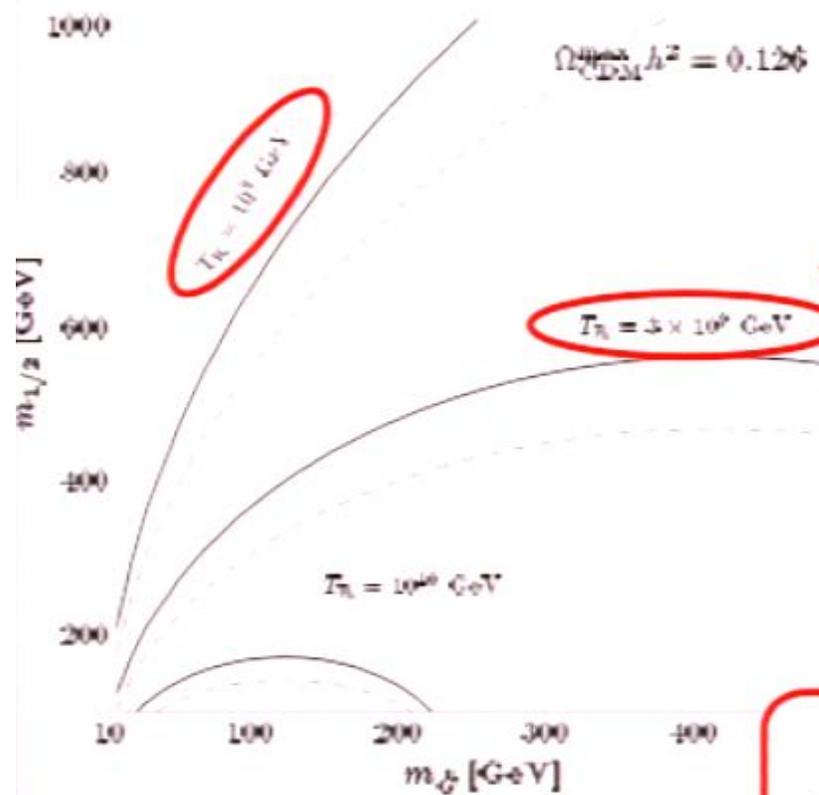


**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

[Pradler, FDS, '06]

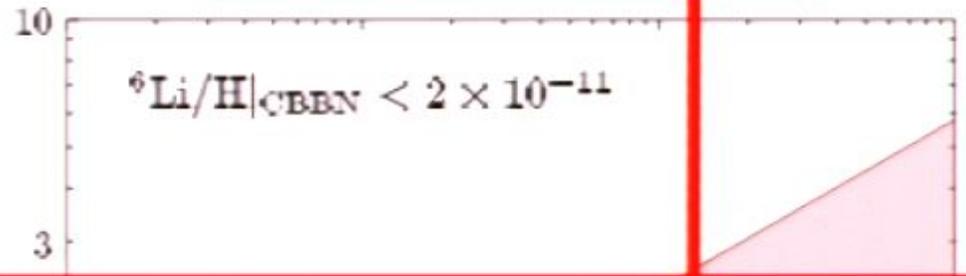


[Pradler, FDS, arXiv:07102213]



[Pradler, FDS, '06]

**disfavored
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$$m_{1/2} \geq 0.9 \text{ TeV} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{G}}}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{2/5}$$

$$T_R \lesssim 4.9 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{G}}}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/5}$$

[Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213]

Can one identify

the gravitino LSP

experimentally?

Can one identify

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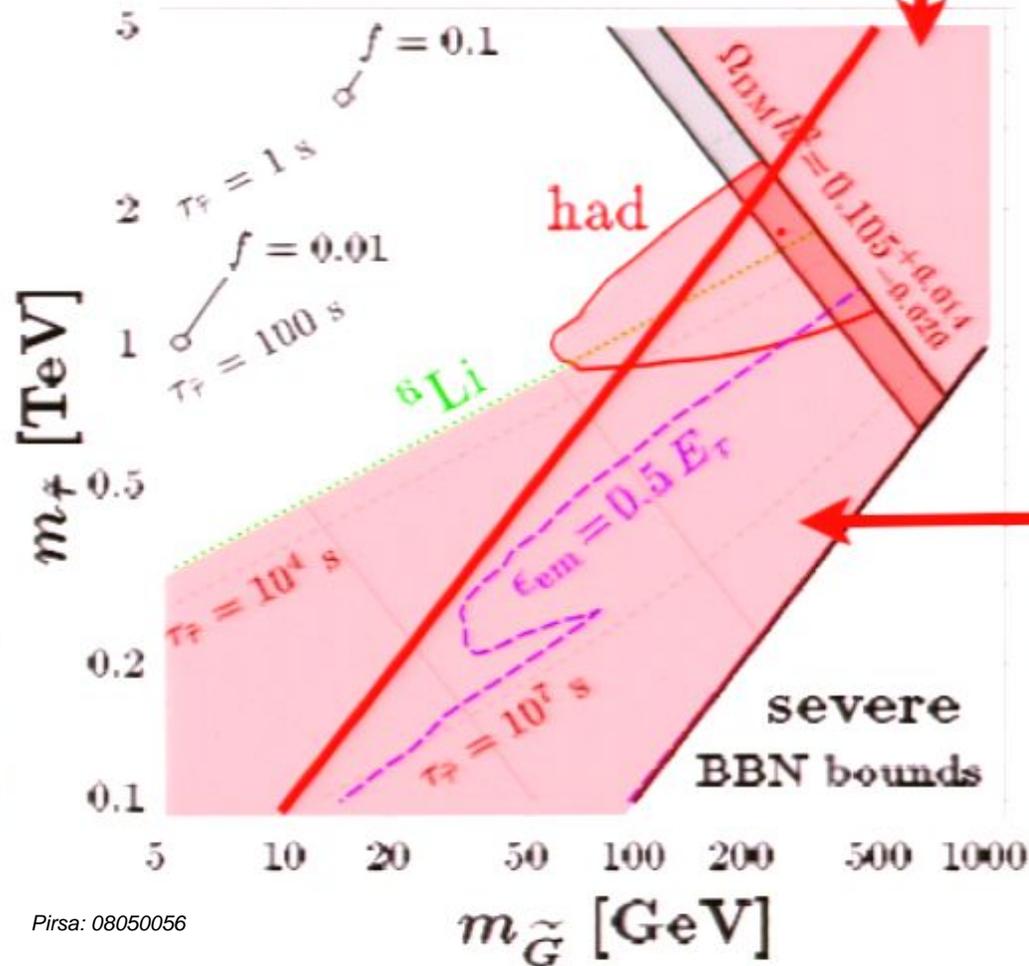
experimentally?

MPI Measurement

... requires $m_{\tilde{G}} > 0.1 m_{\tilde{\tau}}$

[..., Martyn, '06, ...]

... requires $m_{\tilde{G}} > 0.1 m_{\tilde{\tau}}$



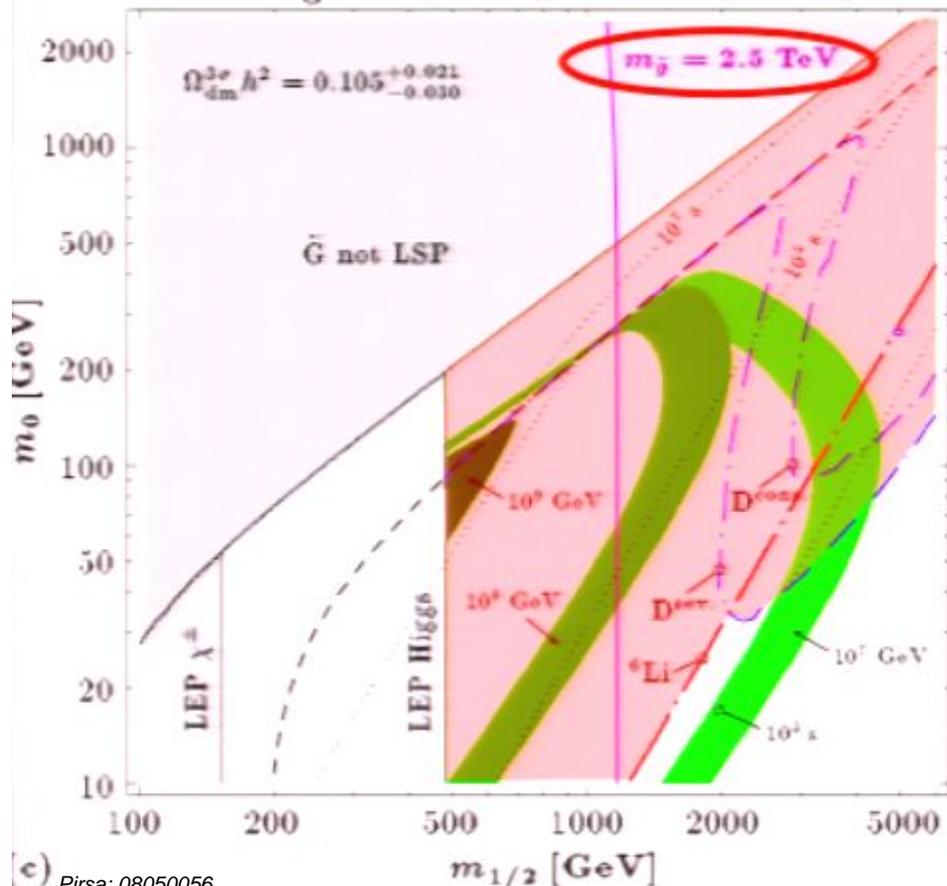
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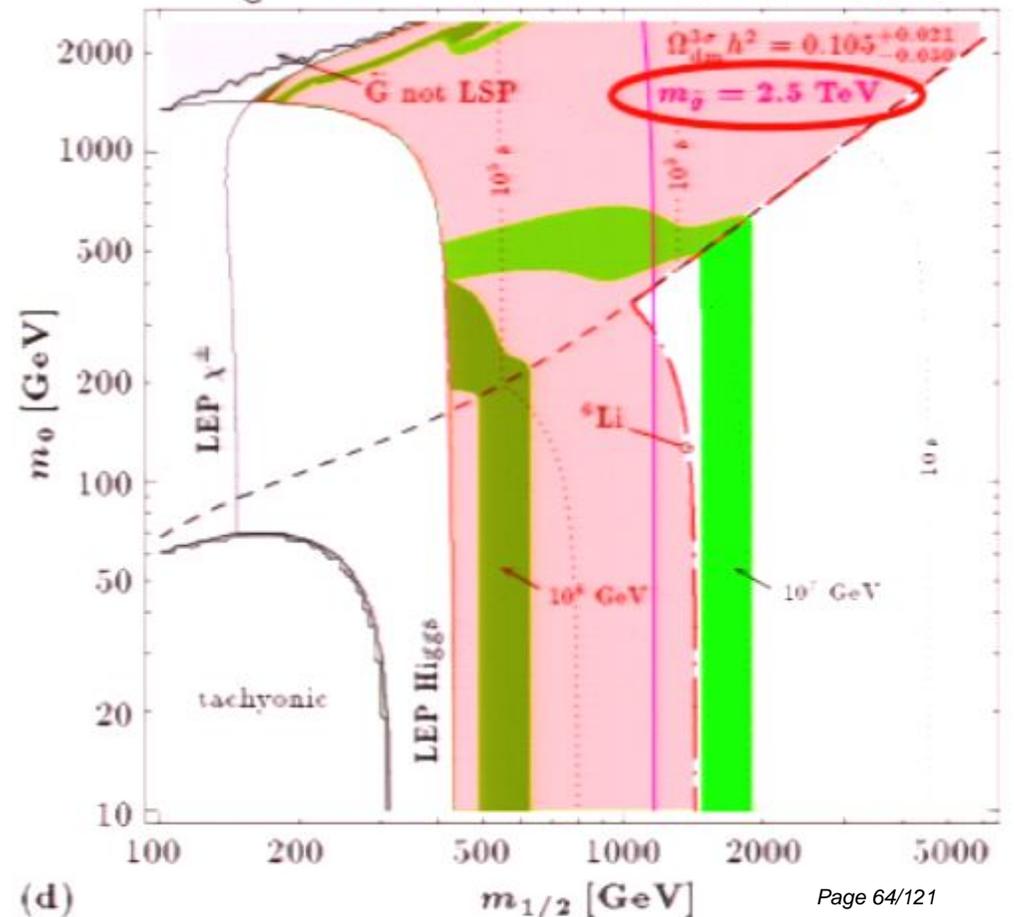
Gravitino DM with a GeV scale mass (as obtained in gravity med. SUSY breaking) could be very difficult to probe at the LHC

[Cyburt et al., astro-ph/0608562, Pradler, FDS, hep-ph/0612291 & arXiv:0710.4548]

$m_{\tilde{G}} = m_0, \tan\beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$



$m_{\tilde{G}} = 10 \text{ GeV}, \tan\beta = 30, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$



Gravitino DM with a GeV scale mass (as obtained in gravity med. SUSY breaking) could be very difficult to probe at the LHC

[Cyburt et al., astro-ph/0608562, Pradler, FDS, hep-ph/0612291 & arXiv:0710.4548]

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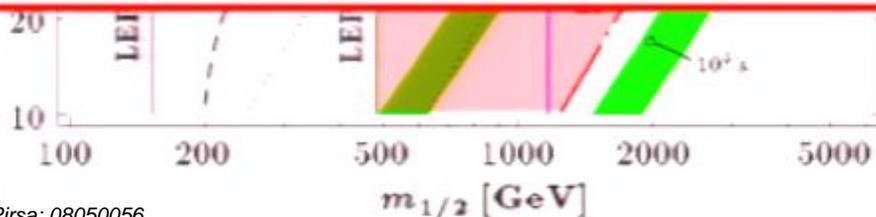
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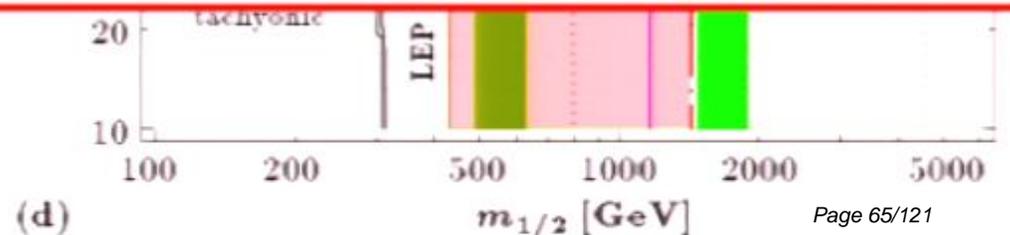
Gravitino DM with a mass < 1 GeV (as obtained in gauge mediated SUSY breaking)

(as obtained in gauge mediated SUSY breaking)

could still be accessible at the LHC



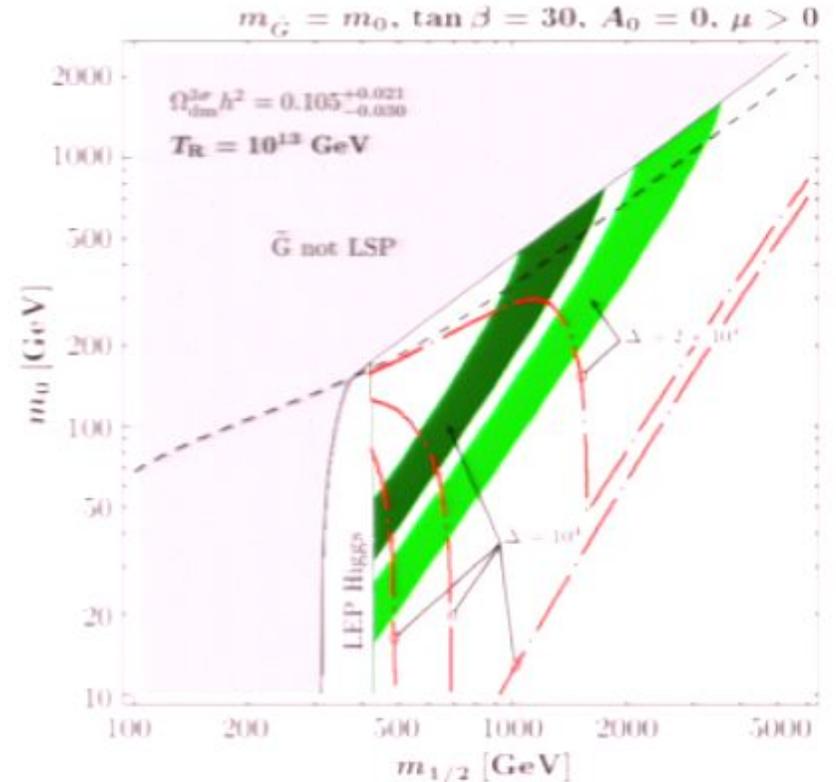
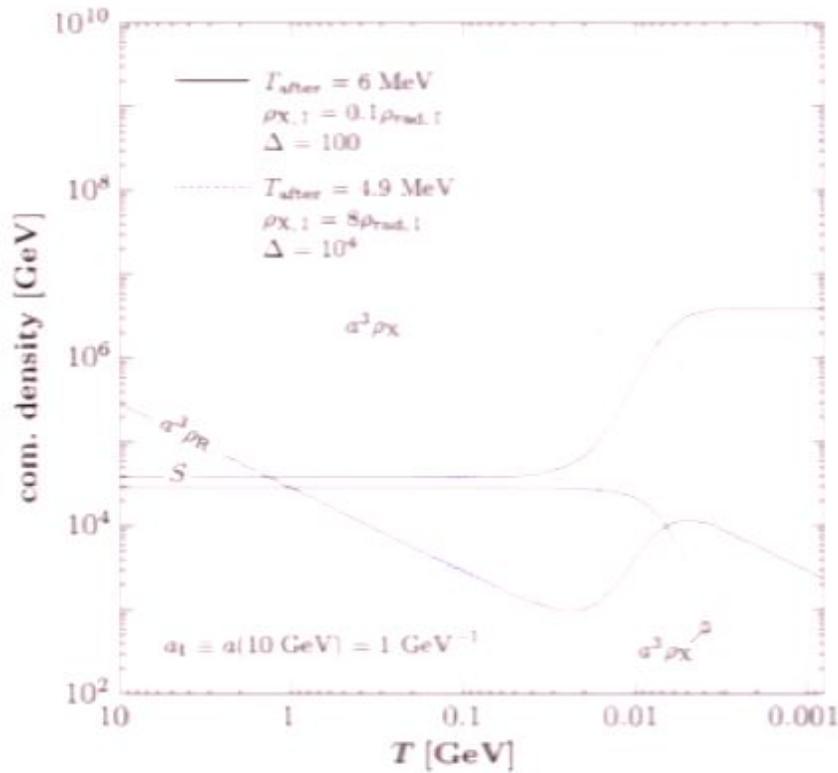
(c) Pirs: 08050056



Warning:
Standard
Cosmological
History

Late-Time Entropy Production

[Pradler, FDS, hep-ph/0612291, Hamaguchi et al., hep-ph/0702274]



$$\frac{d\rho_{\text{rad}}}{dt} + 4H\rho_{\text{rad}} = \Gamma_{\phi}\rho_{\phi}$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{\phi}}{dt} + 3H\rho_{\phi} = -\Gamma_{\phi}\rho_{\phi}$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\Gamma_X \rho_X a^3}{T} = \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_*$$

$$Y_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{TP}}(T_0) = \frac{1}{\Delta} Y_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{TP}}(T_{\text{low}})$$

$$Y_{\text{NLSP}}(T_0) = \frac{1}{\Delta} Y_{\text{NLSP}}(T_{\text{low}})$$

$$\eta(T_{\text{after}}) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \eta(T_{\text{before}})$$

LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints	experiments
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak $M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$	WIMP freeze out	— cold	indirect detection (EGRET, GLAST, ...) direct detection (CRESST, EDELWEISS, ...) prod. @colliders (Tevatron, LHC, ILC, ...)
\tilde{G}	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$	therm. prod. NLSP decays ...	— cold — warm BBN CMB γ rays	$\tilde{\tau}$ prod. at colliders (LHC, ILC, ...) + $\tilde{\tau}$ collection + $\tilde{\tau}$ decay analysis: $m_{\tilde{G}}, M_{\text{Pl}} (?), \dots$

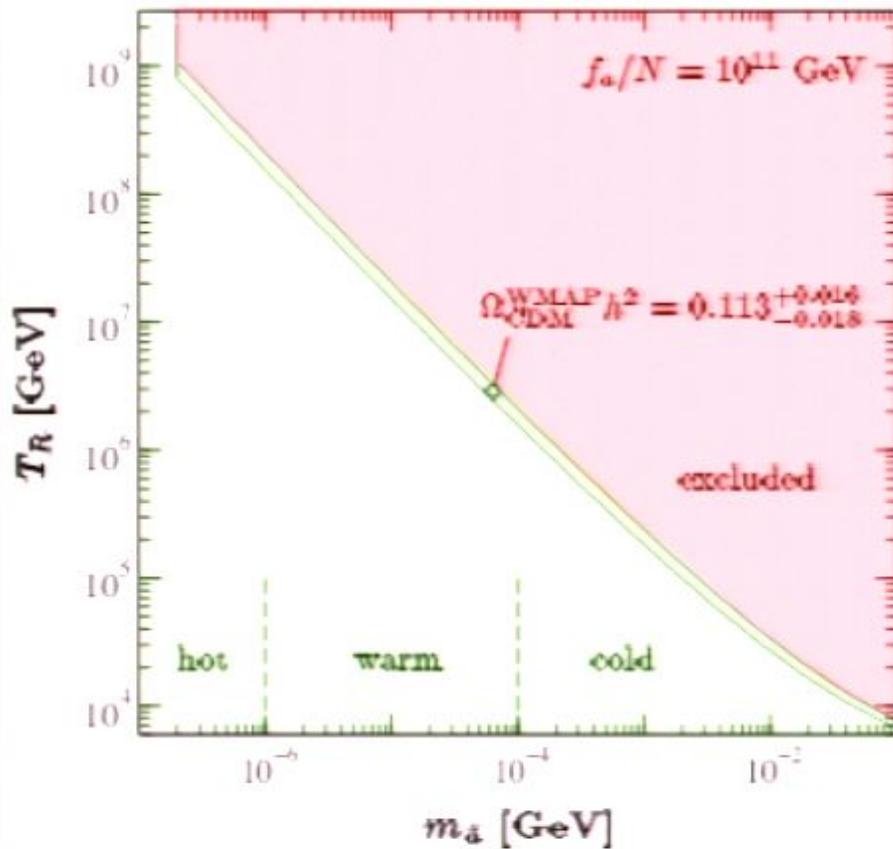
Supersymmetric Dark Matter Candidates

	LSP	ID	mass	interaction
lightest neutralino ∈ MSSM	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$\tilde{B}, \tilde{W}, \tilde{H}_u^0, \tilde{H}_d^0$ mixture	$\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ GeV})$ $M_1, M_2, \mu, \tan \beta$	g, g' weak $M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$
gravitino * gravity * local SUSY	\tilde{G}	superpartner of the graviton	eV – TeV SUSY breaking	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$
axino * strong CP	\tilde{a}	superpartner of the axion	??? model	$\left(\frac{p}{f_a}\right)^n$ extremely weak $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$

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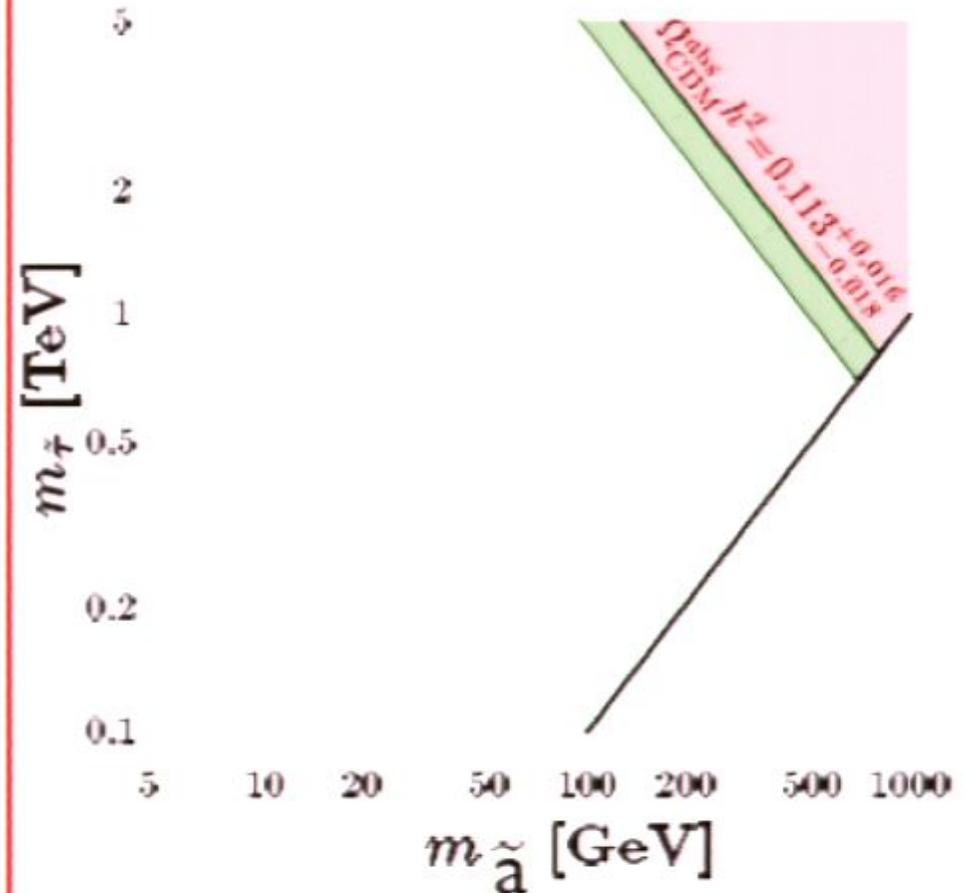
Thermal \tilde{a} Production



[Brandenburg, FDS, '04]

see also [Covi et al., '01]

$\tilde{\tau}$ NLSP $\rightarrow \tilde{a} + \tau$

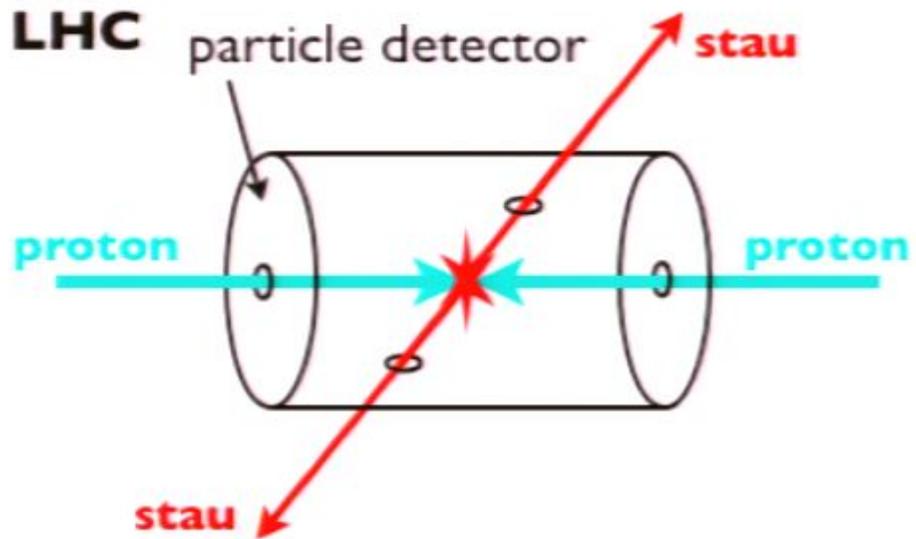


identical to the
gravitino case

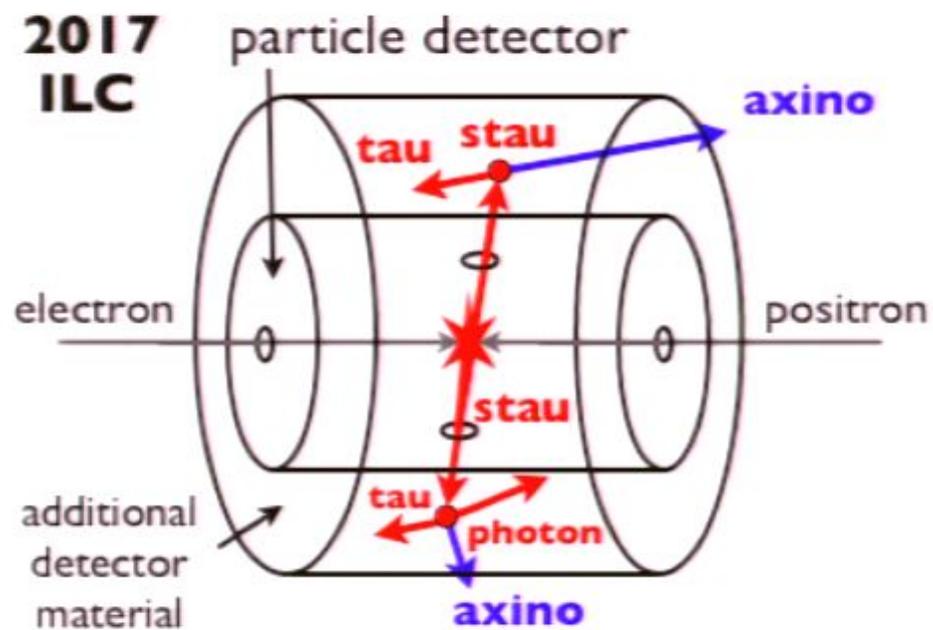
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**2009
LHC**



**2017
ILC**



Can one distinguish between

\tilde{a} LSP and \tilde{G} LSP

experimentally?

Can one distinguish between the \tilde{a}/\tilde{G} LSP Scenarios?

- Lifetime of the NLSP

← Assumption: $\tilde{\tau}_R = \text{NLSP}$ & $\tilde{\chi}^0 \approx \tilde{B}$

$$\tilde{a} = \text{LSP}$$

$$\tau_{\tilde{\tau}}^{\tilde{a} \text{ LSP}} \leftarrow m_{\tilde{\tau}}, m_{\tilde{B}}, m_{\tilde{a}}, f_a$$

$$\mathcal{O}(0.01 \text{ sec}) \lesssim \tau_{\tilde{\tau}}^{\tilde{a} \text{ LSP}} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10 \text{ h})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ f_a \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV} & & f_a \sim 10^{12} \text{ GeV} \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{G} = \text{LSP}$$

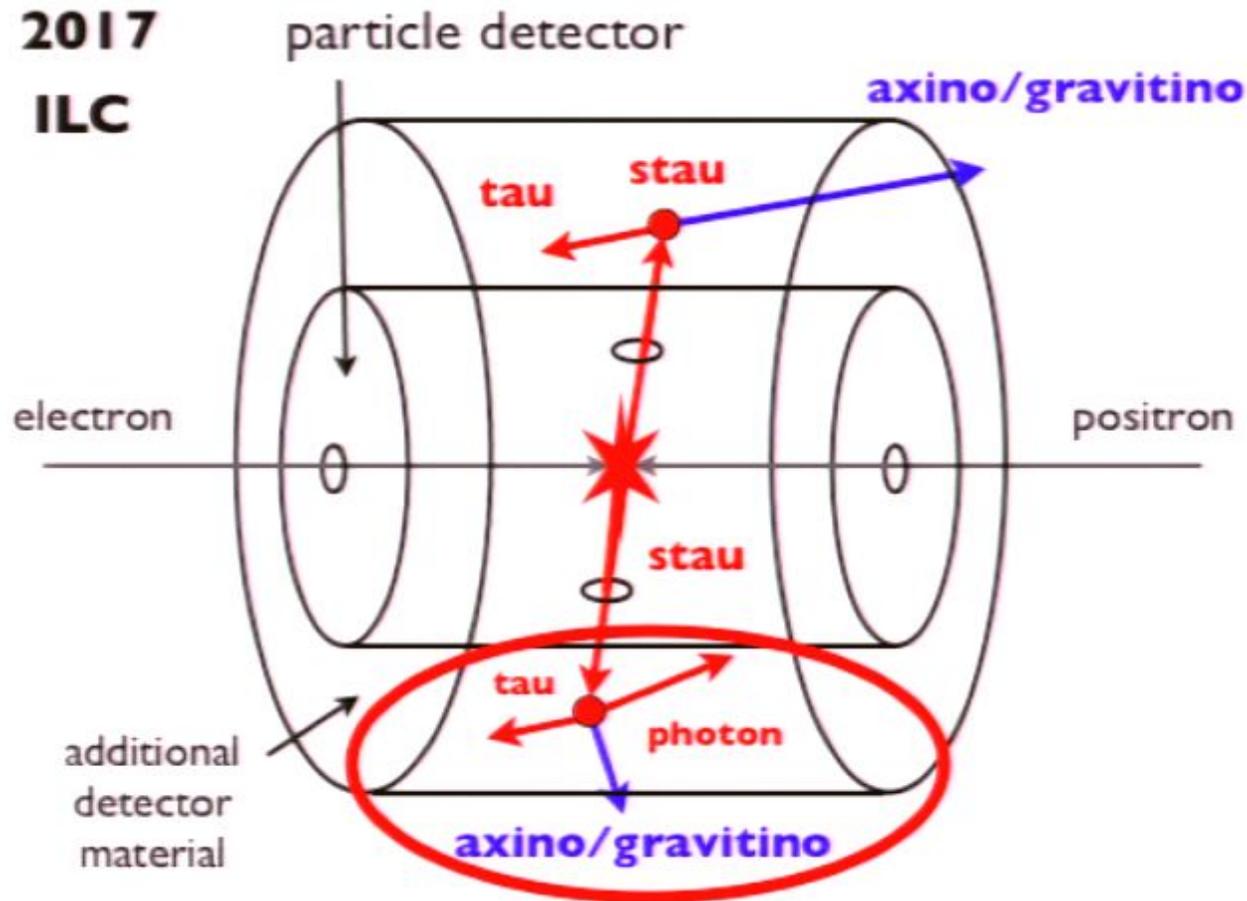
$$\tau_{\tilde{\tau}}^{\tilde{G} \text{ LSP}} \leftarrow m_{\tilde{\tau}}, m_{\tilde{B}}, m_{\tilde{G}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(10^{-8} \text{ sec}) \lesssim \tau_{\tilde{\tau}}^{\tilde{G} \text{ LSP}} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(15 \text{ y})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ m_{\tilde{G}} \sim 1 \text{ keV} & & m_{\tilde{G}} \sim 50 \text{ GeV} \end{array}$$

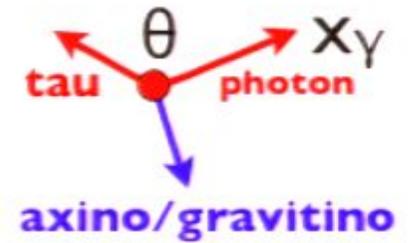
Very Short/Very Long Lived NLSP $\rightarrow \tilde{G}$ LSP Scenario

2017
ILC

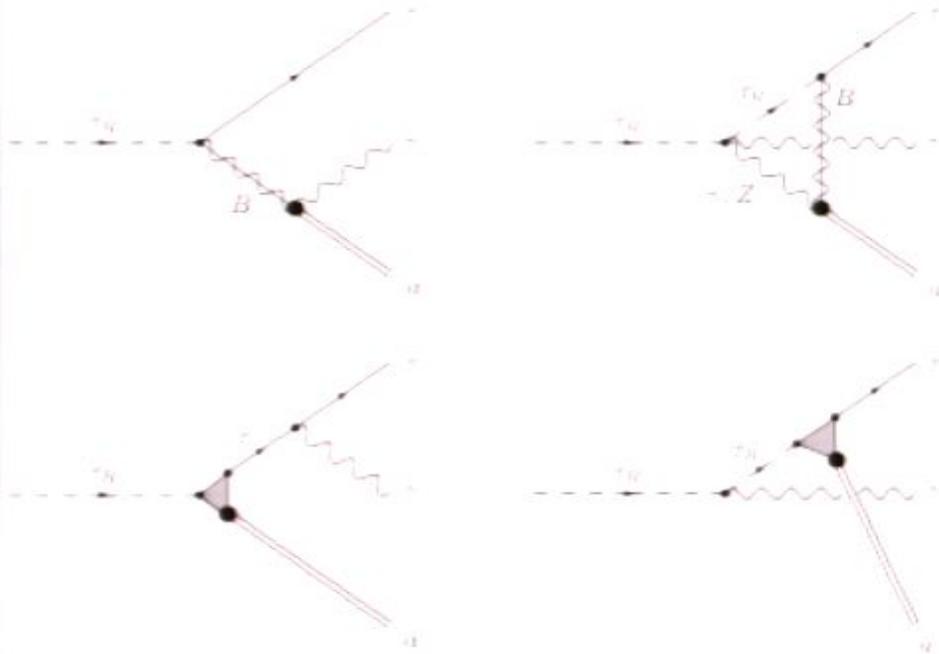


3-Body Decays

The 3-Body Decays

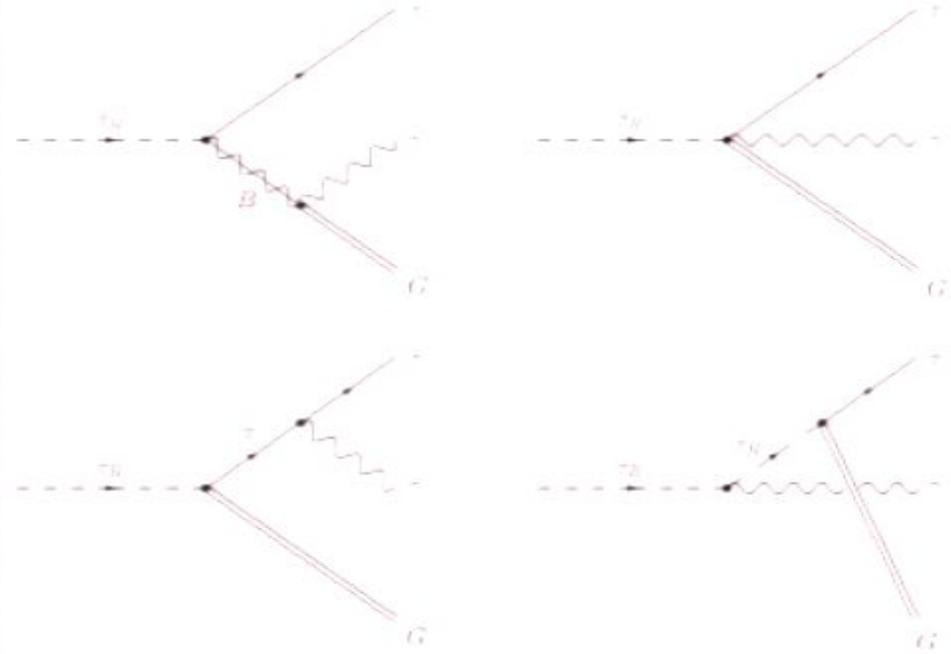


$$\tilde{a} = \text{LSP}: \quad \tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \gamma + \tilde{a}$$



$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{a})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta} = \dots$$

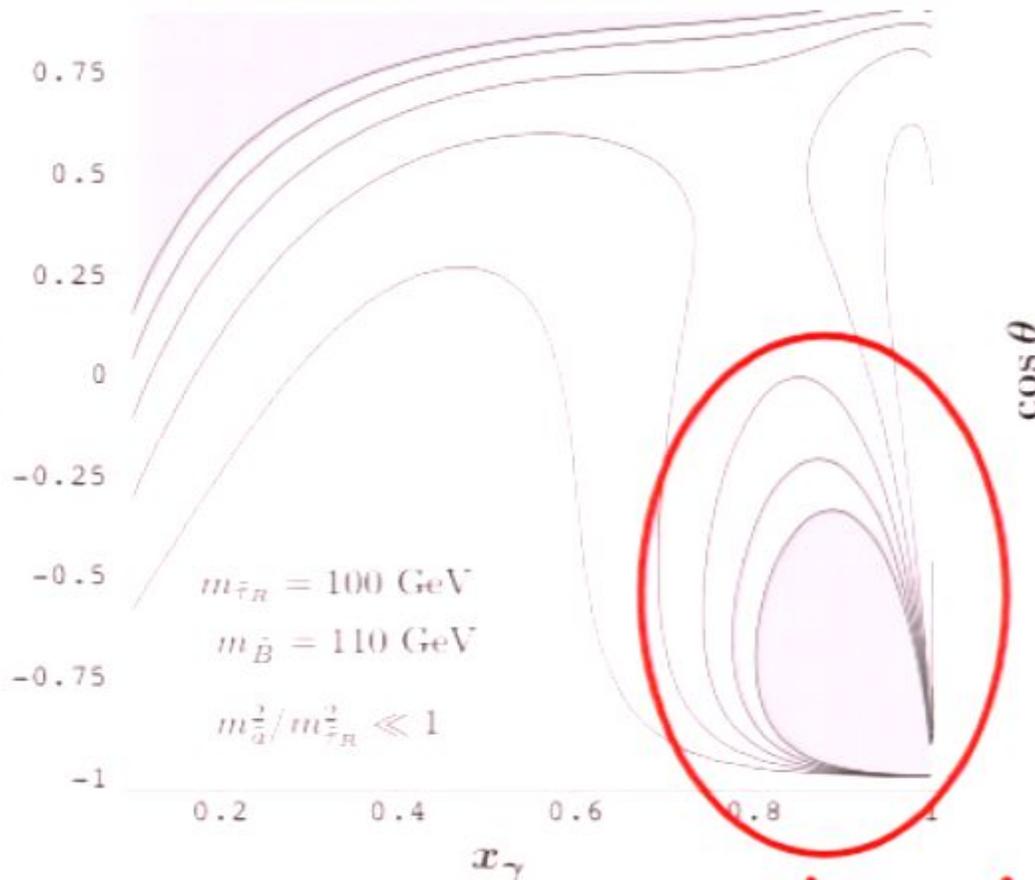
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Axino LSP Scenario

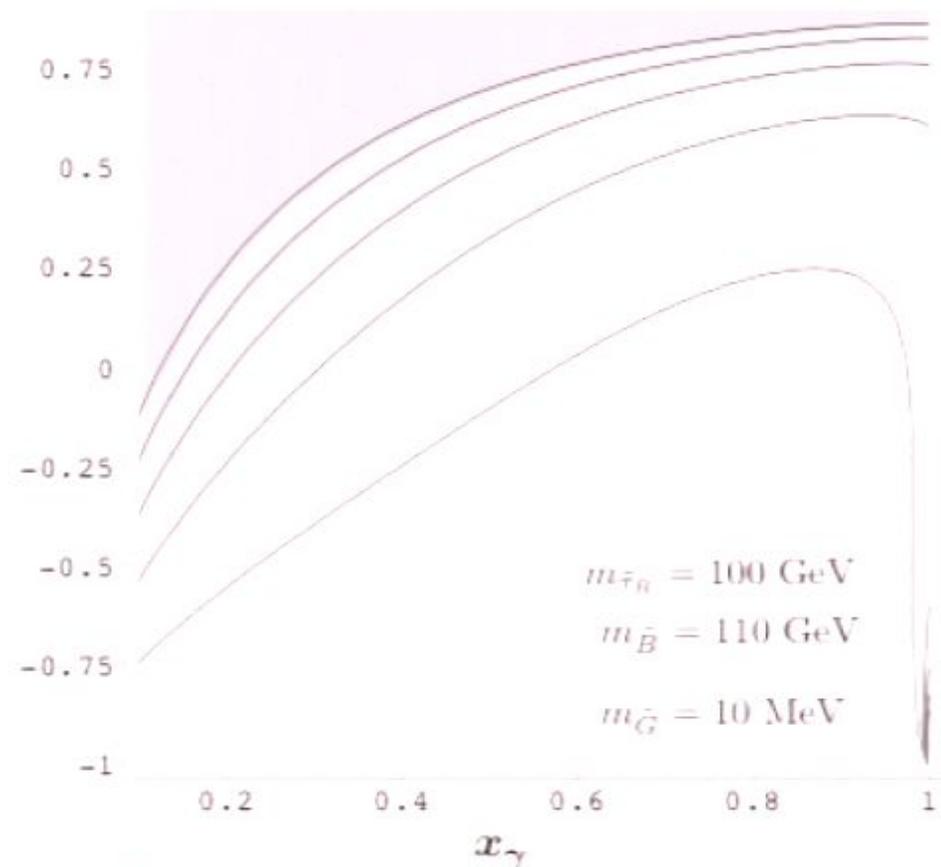
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{a}; x_\gamma^{\text{cut}} = x_\theta^{\text{cut}} = 0.1)} \frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{a})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta}$$



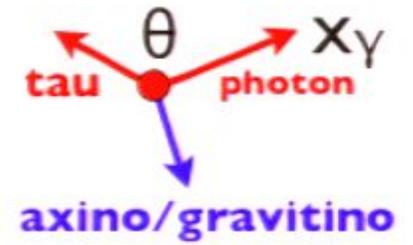
axino signature

Gravitino LSP Scenario

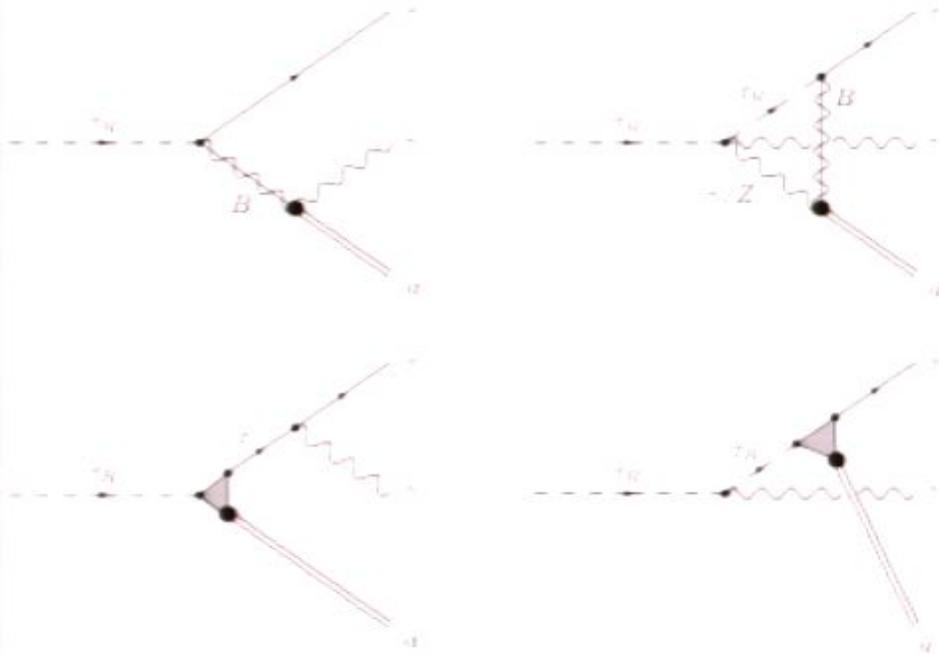
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{G}; x_\gamma^{\text{cut}} = x_\theta^{\text{cut}} = 0.1)} \frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{G})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta}$$



The 3-Body Decays

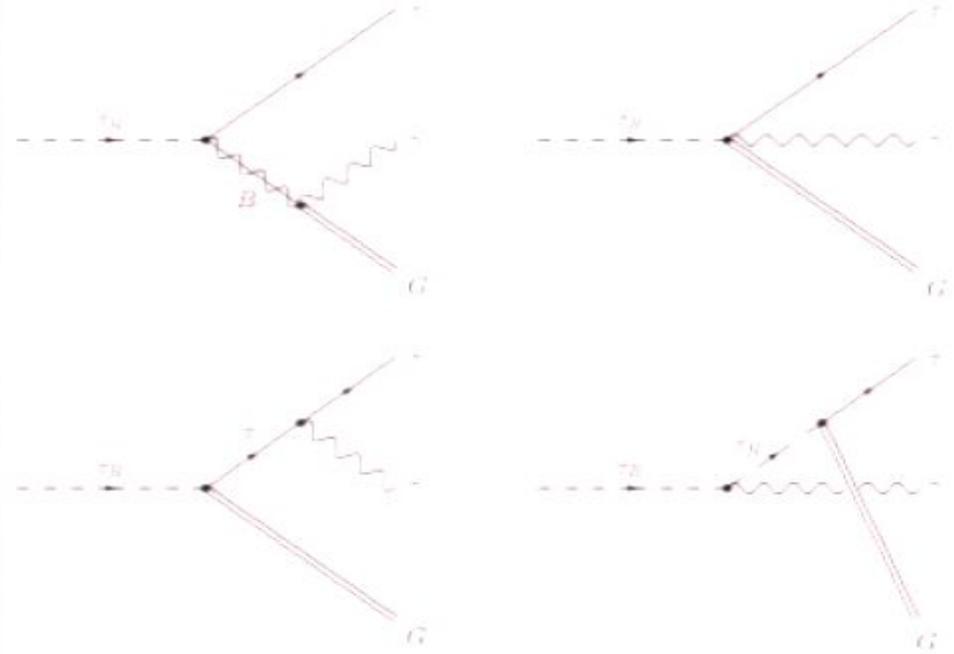


$$\tilde{a} = \text{LSP}: \quad \tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \gamma + \tilde{a}$$



$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{a})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta} = \dots$$

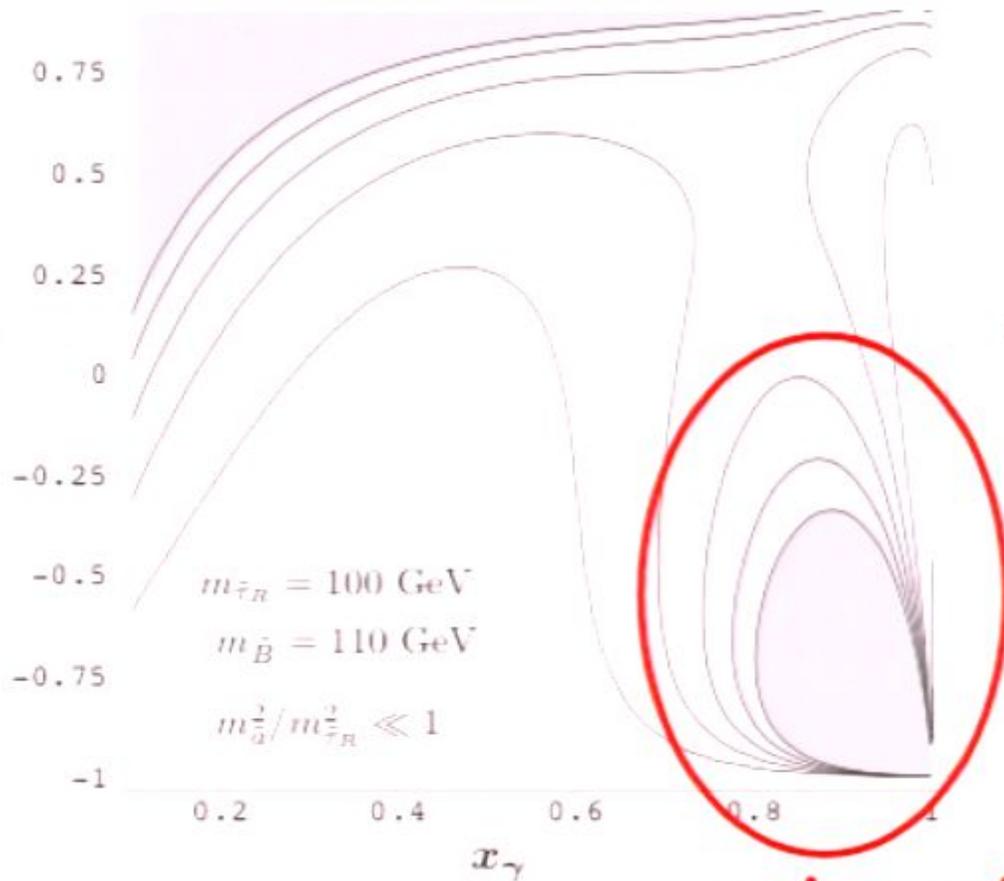
$$\tilde{G} = \text{LSP}: \quad \tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \gamma + \tilde{G}$$



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Axino LSP Scenario

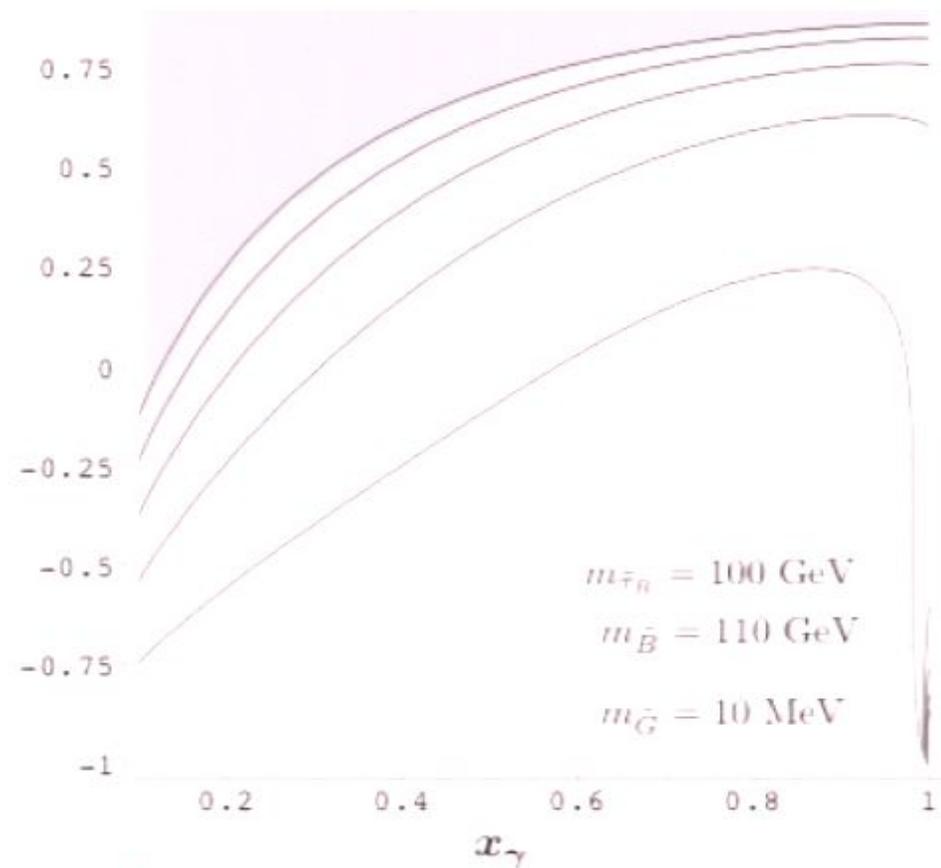
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axino signature

Gravitino LSP Scenario

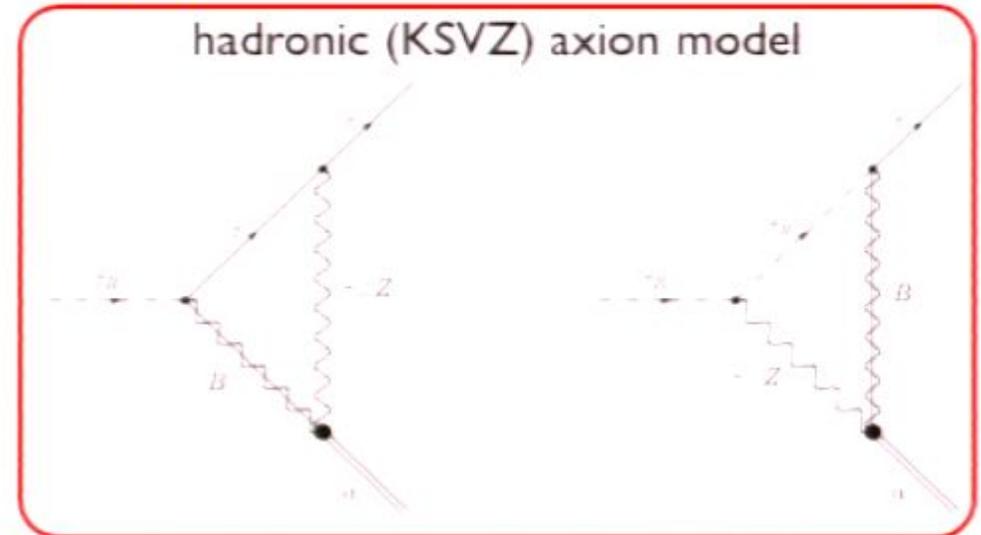
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{G}; x_\gamma^{\text{cut}} = x_\theta^{\text{cut}} = 0.1)} \frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{G})}{dx_\gamma d \cos \theta}$$



\tilde{a} LSP \rightarrow Peccei–Quinn Scale f_a & Axino Mass $m_{\tilde{a}}$

□ Assumption: $\tilde{\tau}_R$ NLSP & $\tilde{\chi}^0 \simeq \tilde{B}$

• 2-Body Decay $\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \tilde{a}$

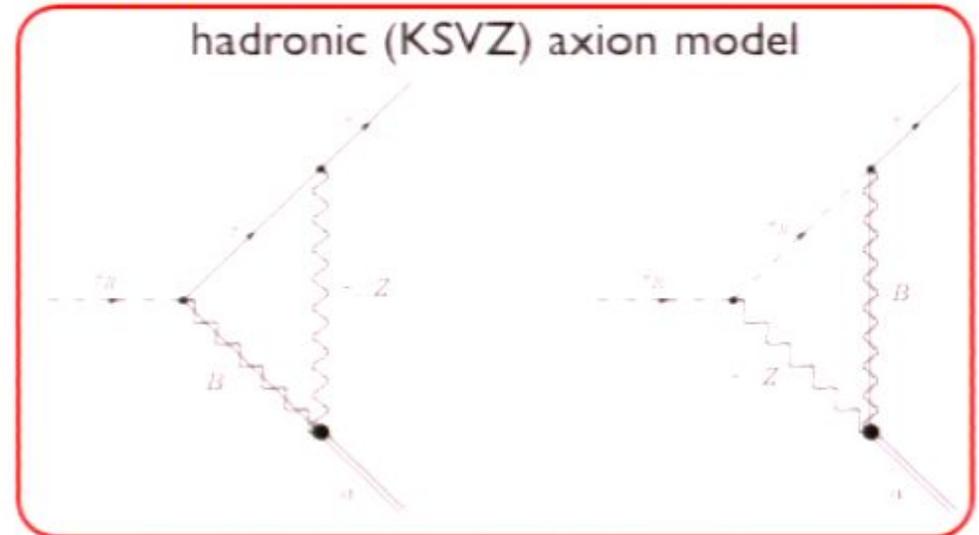


$$\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \tilde{a}) \simeq \xi^2 (25 \text{ sec})^{-1} C_{aYY}^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_{\tilde{a}}^2}{m_{\tilde{\tau}}^2}\right) \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\tau}}}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right) \left(\frac{10^{11} \text{ GeV}}{f_a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{B}}}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right)^2$$

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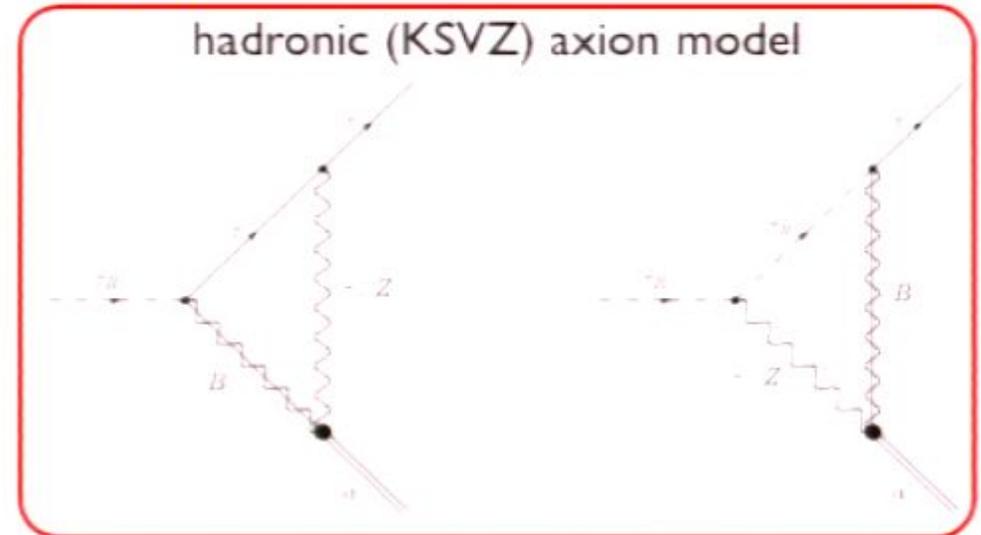


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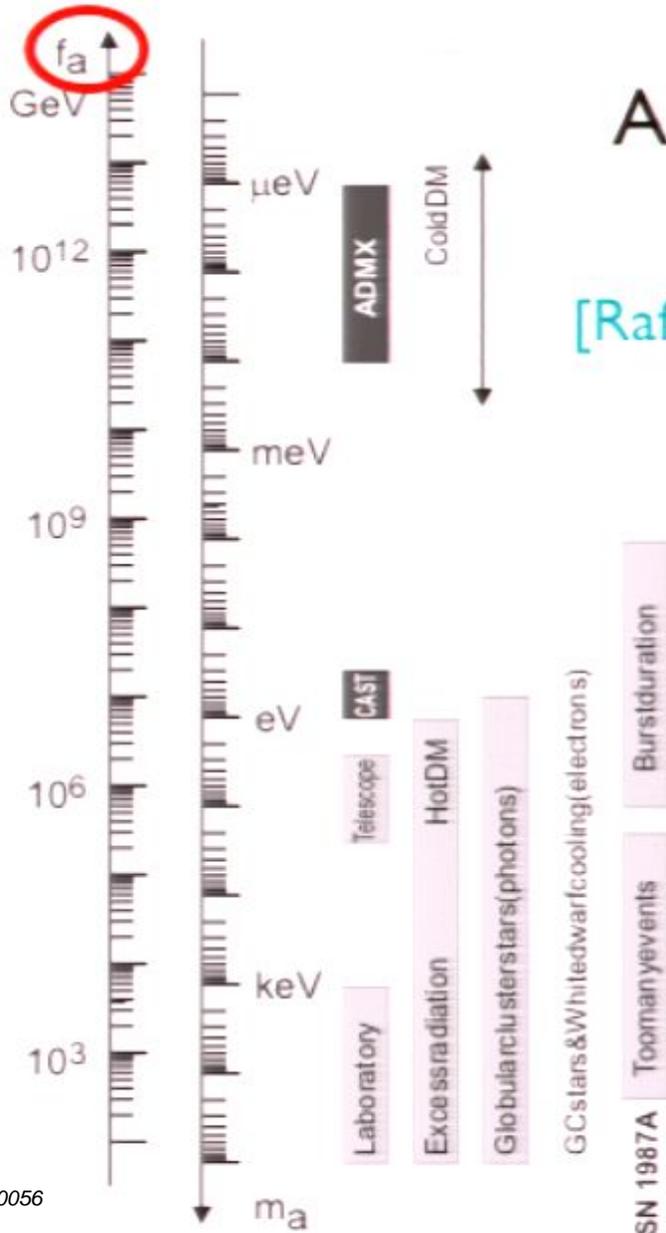
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Bounds on the Peccei-Quinn Scale

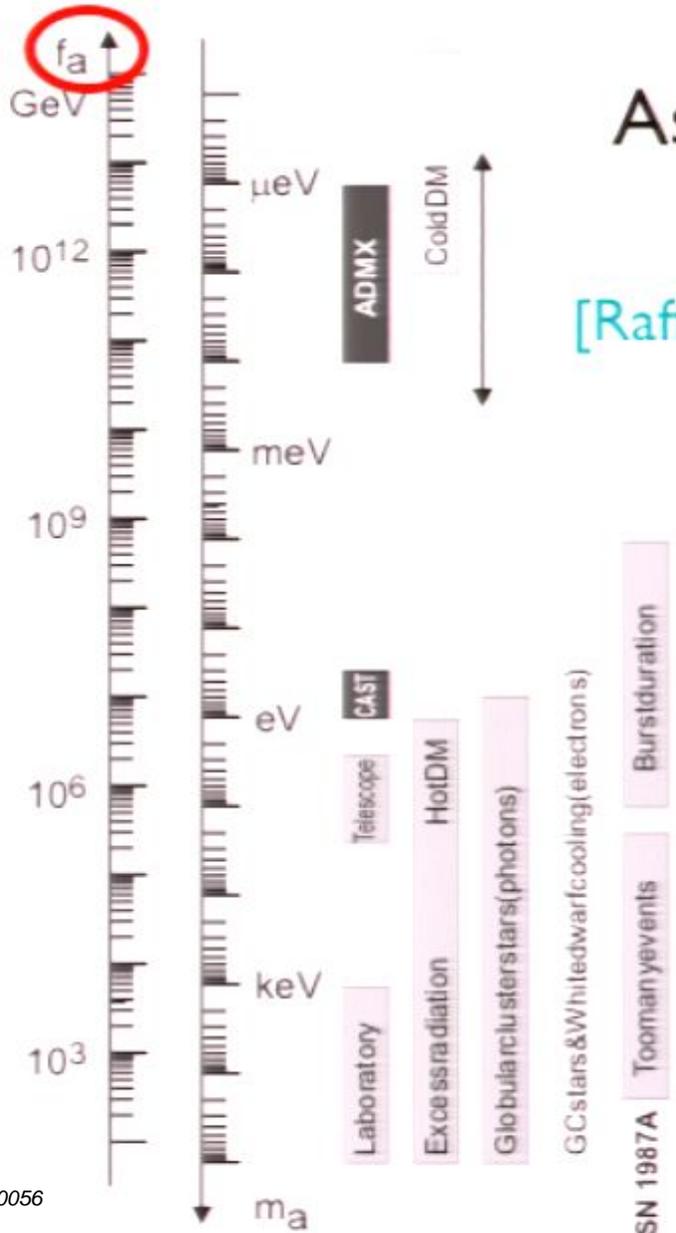


Astrophysical Axion Bounds
 Bounds from Axion Searches

[Raffelt, '06]

Is the value of the Peccei-Quinn scale inferred from axion searches consistent with astrophysical axion bounds and results from axion searches?

Bounds on the Peccei-Quinn Scale



Astrophysical Axion Bounds
 Bounds from Axion Searches

[Raffelt, '06]

**Agreement between
 Axion & Axino Searches**

↓

**Strong Hint for the
 Axino LSP**

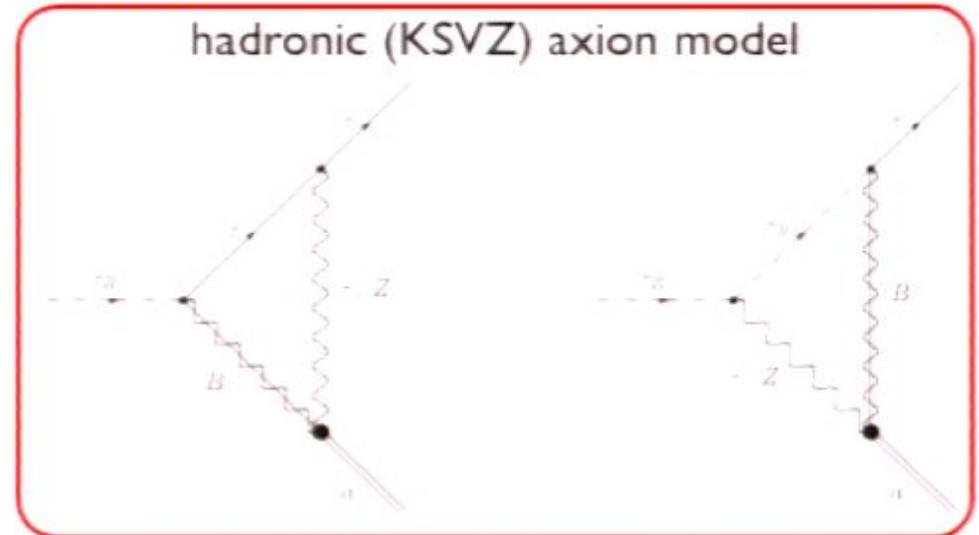
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□ Assumption: $\tilde{\tau}_R$ NLSP & $\tilde{\nu}^0 \simeq \tilde{B}$

• 2-Body Decay $\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \tilde{a}$



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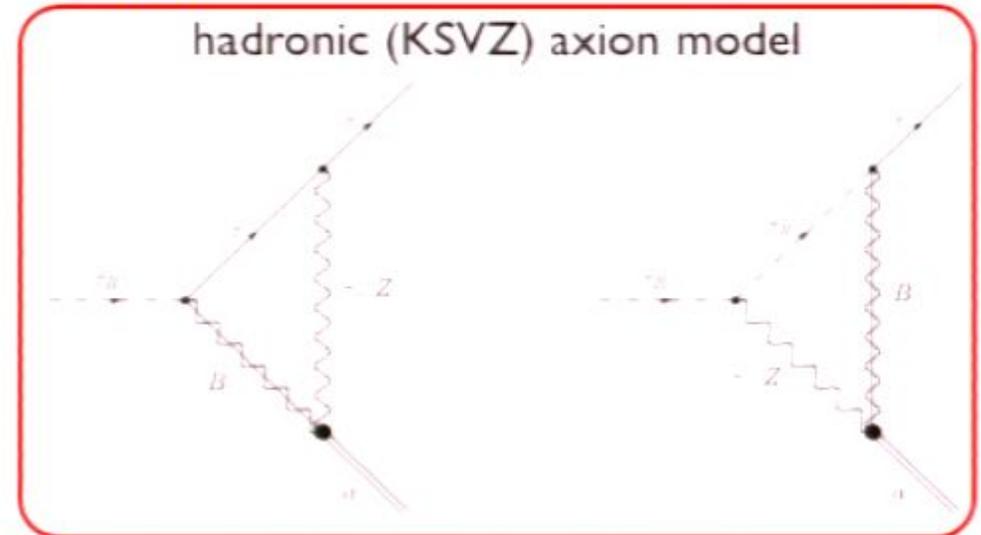
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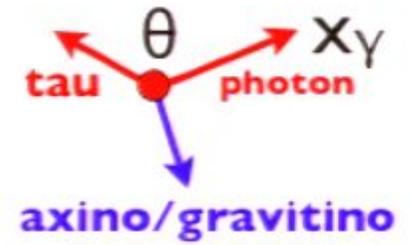
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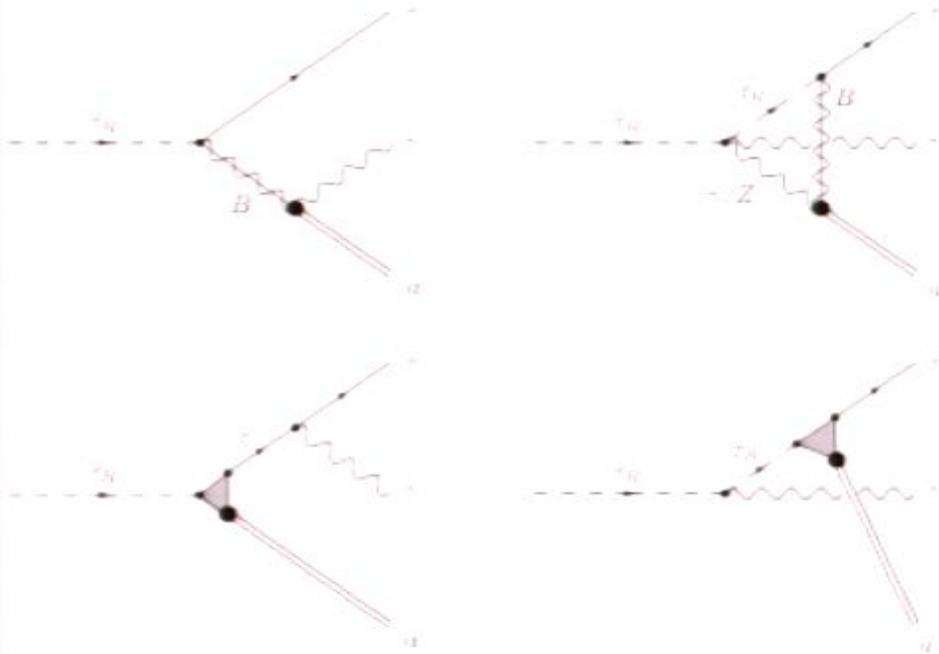


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The 3-Body Decays

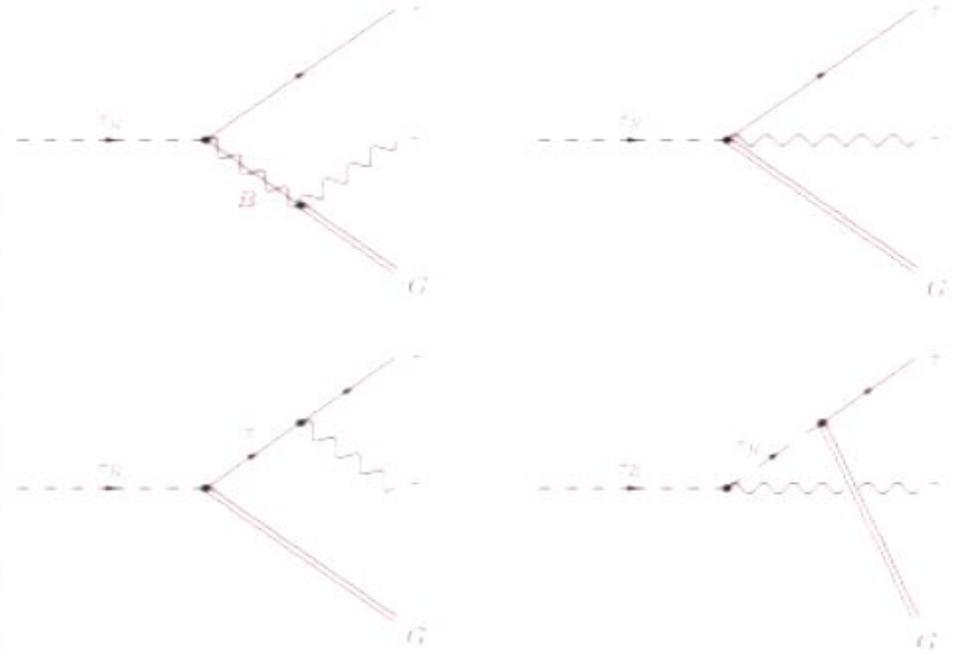


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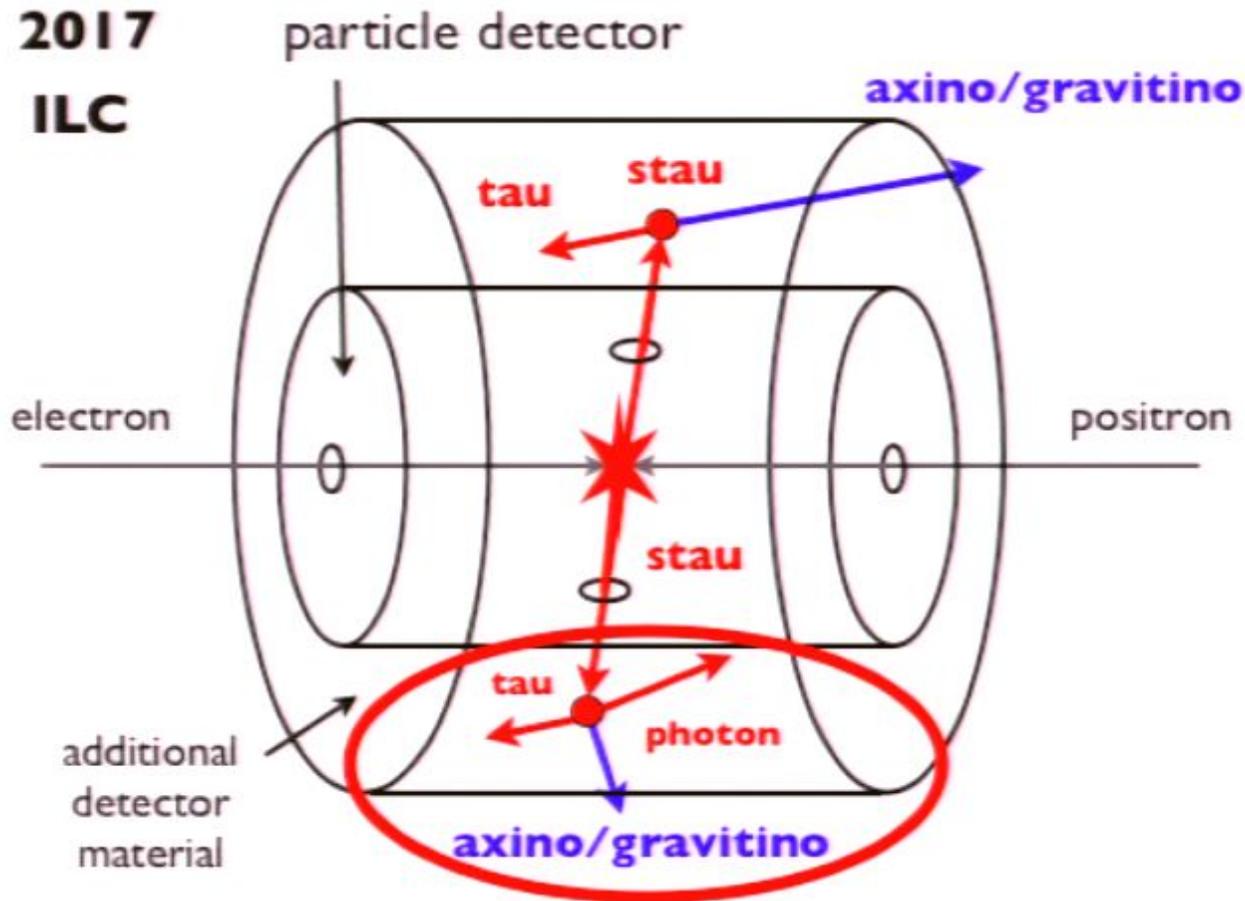
$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{a})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta} = \dots$$

$$\tilde{G} = \text{LSP}: \quad \tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau + \gamma + \tilde{G}$$



$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(\tilde{\tau}_R \rightarrow \tau \gamma \tilde{G})}{dx_\gamma d\cos\theta} = \dots$$

2017
ILC



3-Body Decays

Very Short/Very Long Lived NLSP $\rightarrow \tilde{G}$ LSP Scenario

Can one distinguish between

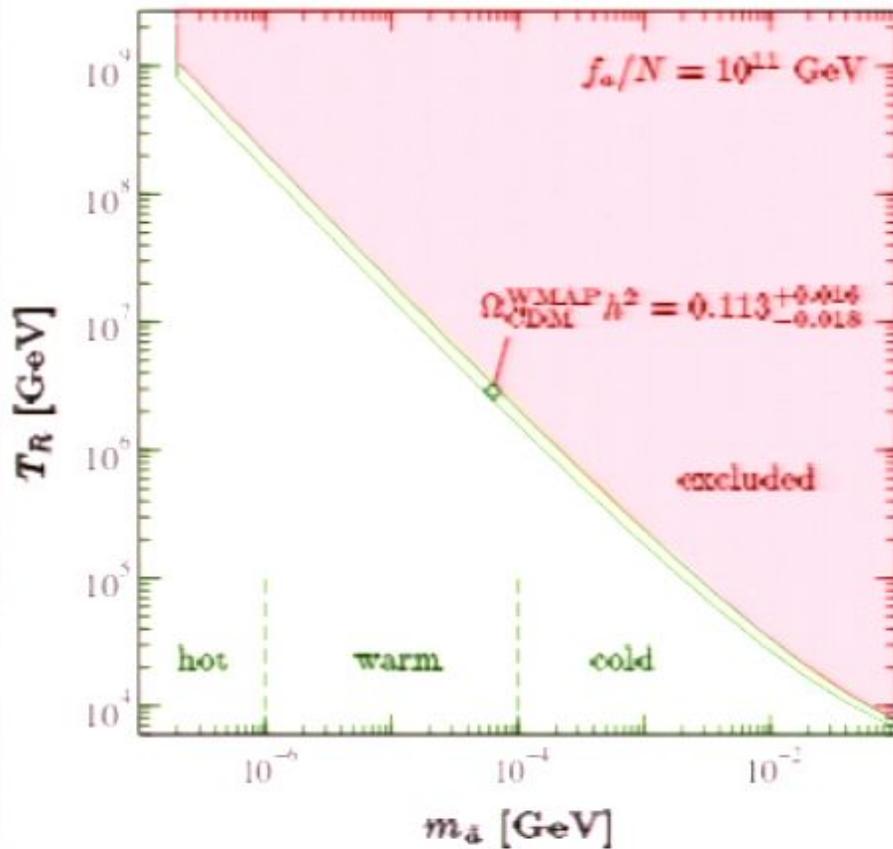
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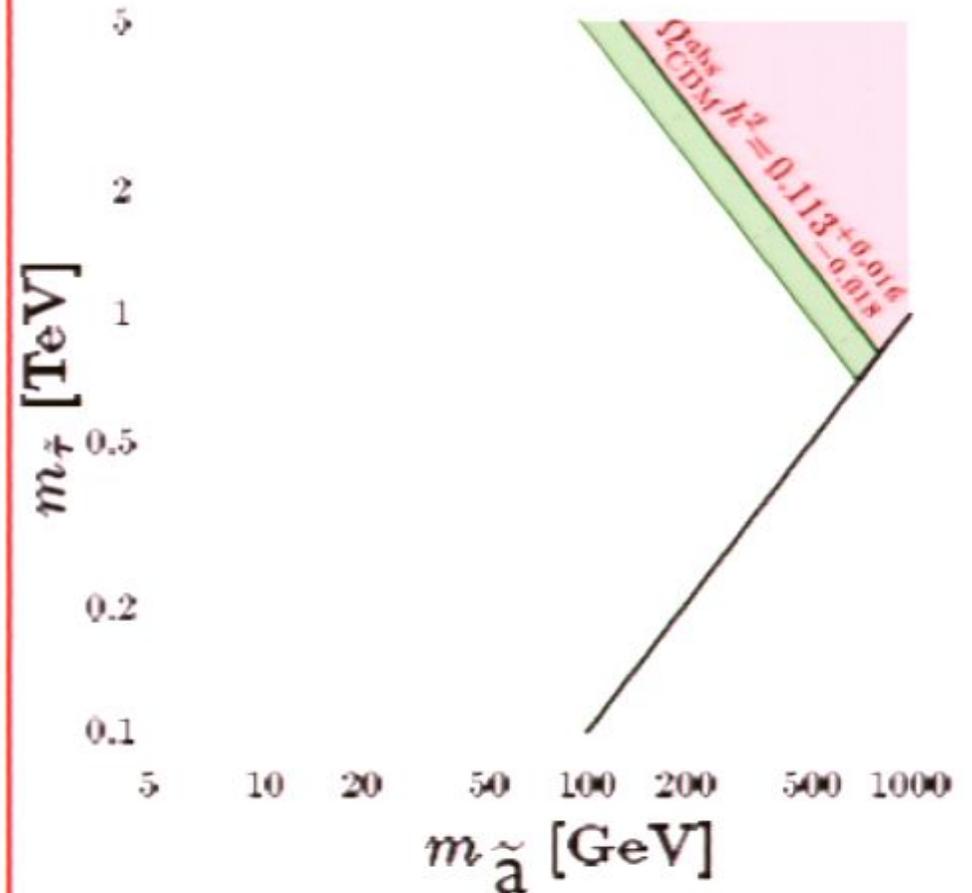
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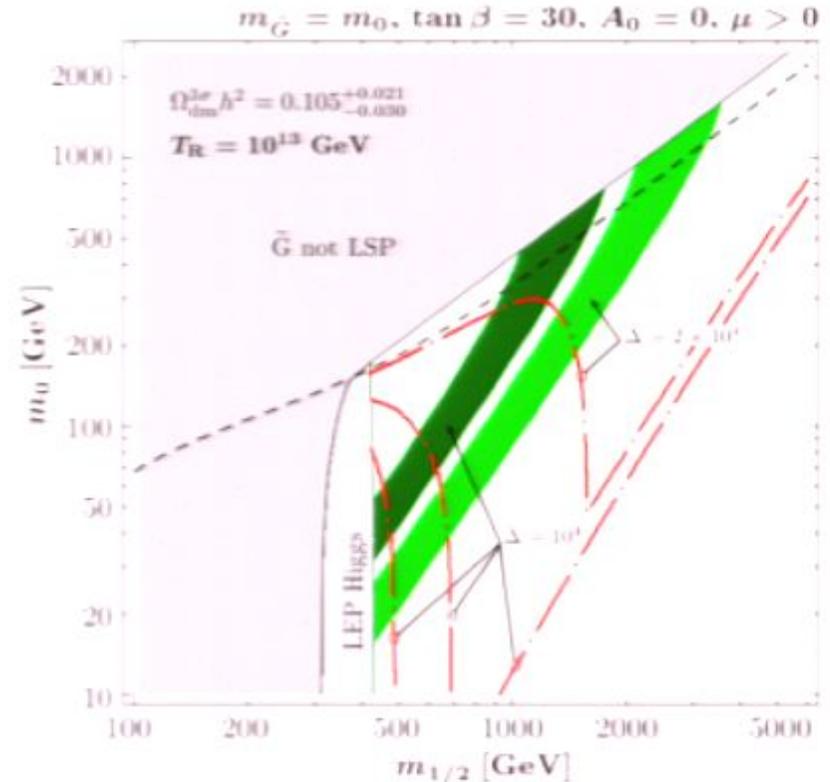
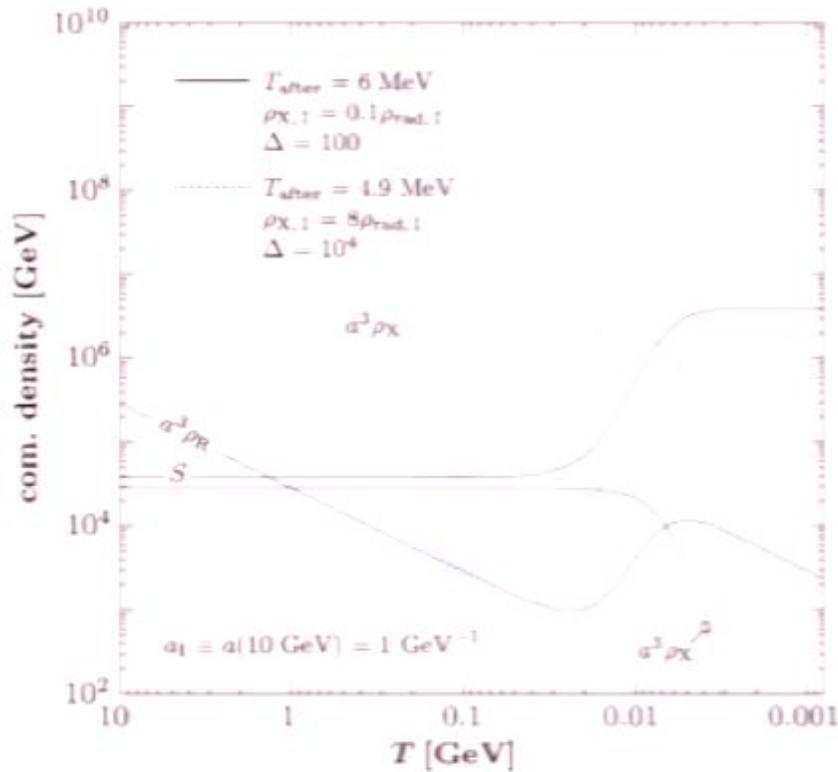
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gravitino * gravity * local SUSY	\tilde{G}	superpartner of the graviton	eV – TeV SUSY breaking	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$
axino * strong CP	\tilde{a}	superpartner of the axion	??? model	$\left(\frac{p}{f_a}\right)^n$ extremely weak $f_a \gtrsim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$

Late-Time Entropy Production

[Pradler, FDS, hep-ph/0612291, Hamaguchi et al., hep-ph/0702274]



$$\frac{d\rho_{\text{rad}}}{dt} + 4H\rho_{\text{rad}} = \Gamma_{\phi}\rho_{\phi},$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{\phi}}{dt} + 3H\rho_{\phi} = -\Gamma_{\phi}\rho_{\phi},$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\Gamma_X \rho_X a^3}{T} = \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_*$$

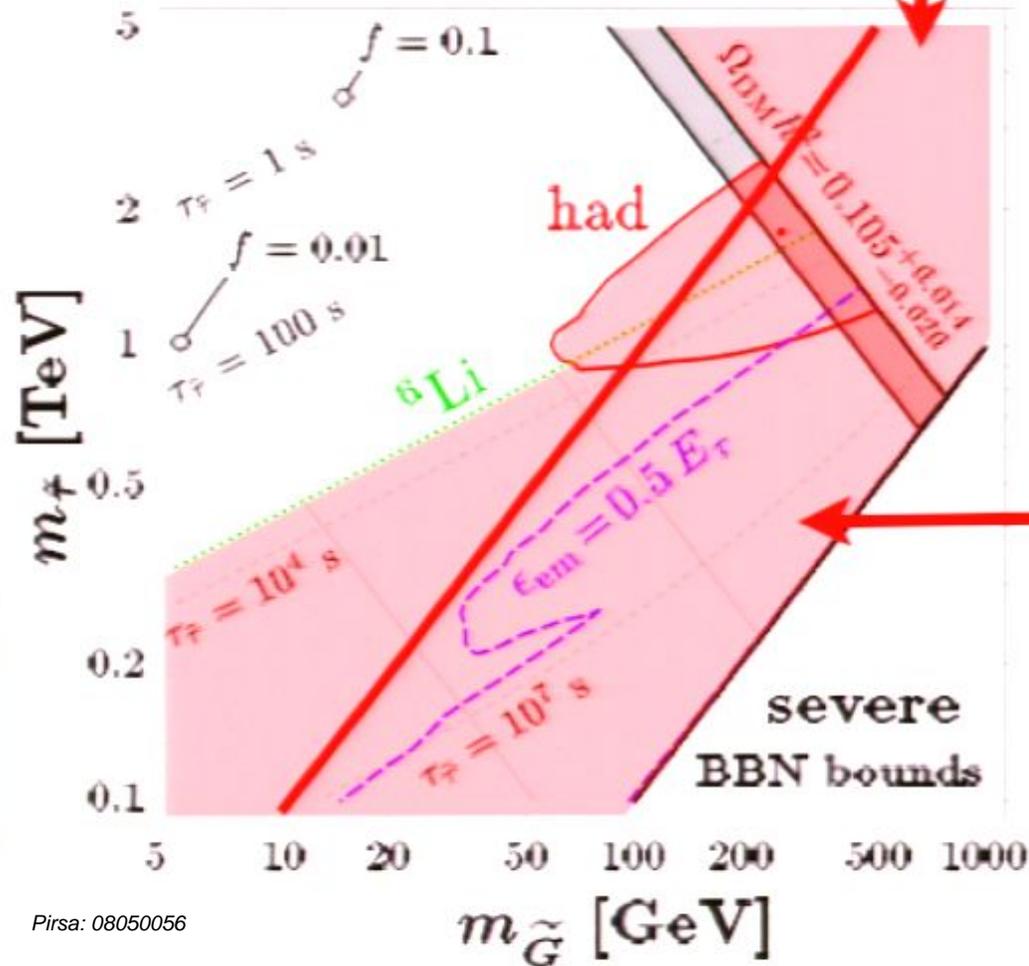
$$Y_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{TP}}(T_0) = \frac{1}{\Delta} Y_{\tilde{G}}^{\text{TP}}(T_{\text{low}}),$$

$$Y_{\text{NLSP}}(T_0) = \frac{1}{\Delta} Y_{\text{NLSP}}(T_{\text{low}})$$

$$\eta(T_{\text{after}}) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \eta(T_{\text{before}})$$

Warning: Standard Cosmological History

... requires $m_{\tilde{G}} > 0.1 m_{\tilde{\tau}}$



**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

[FDS, hep-ph/0611027 & arXiv:0711.1240, Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, hep-ph/0703122, ...]

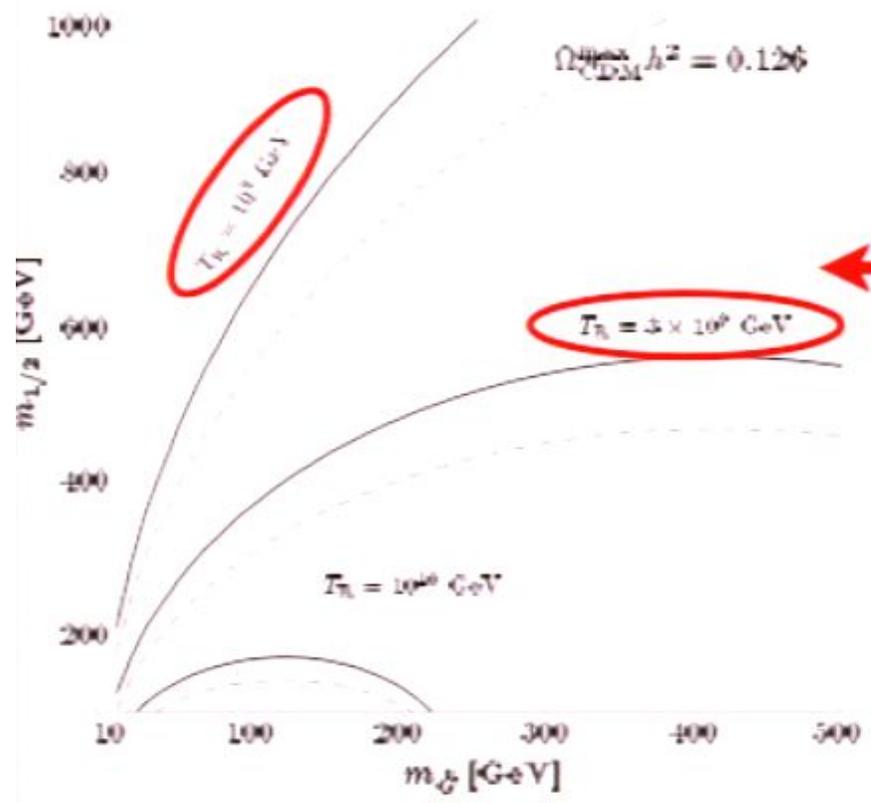
... requires $m_{\tilde{G}} > 0.1 m_{\tilde{\tau}}$

[..., Martyn, '06, ...]

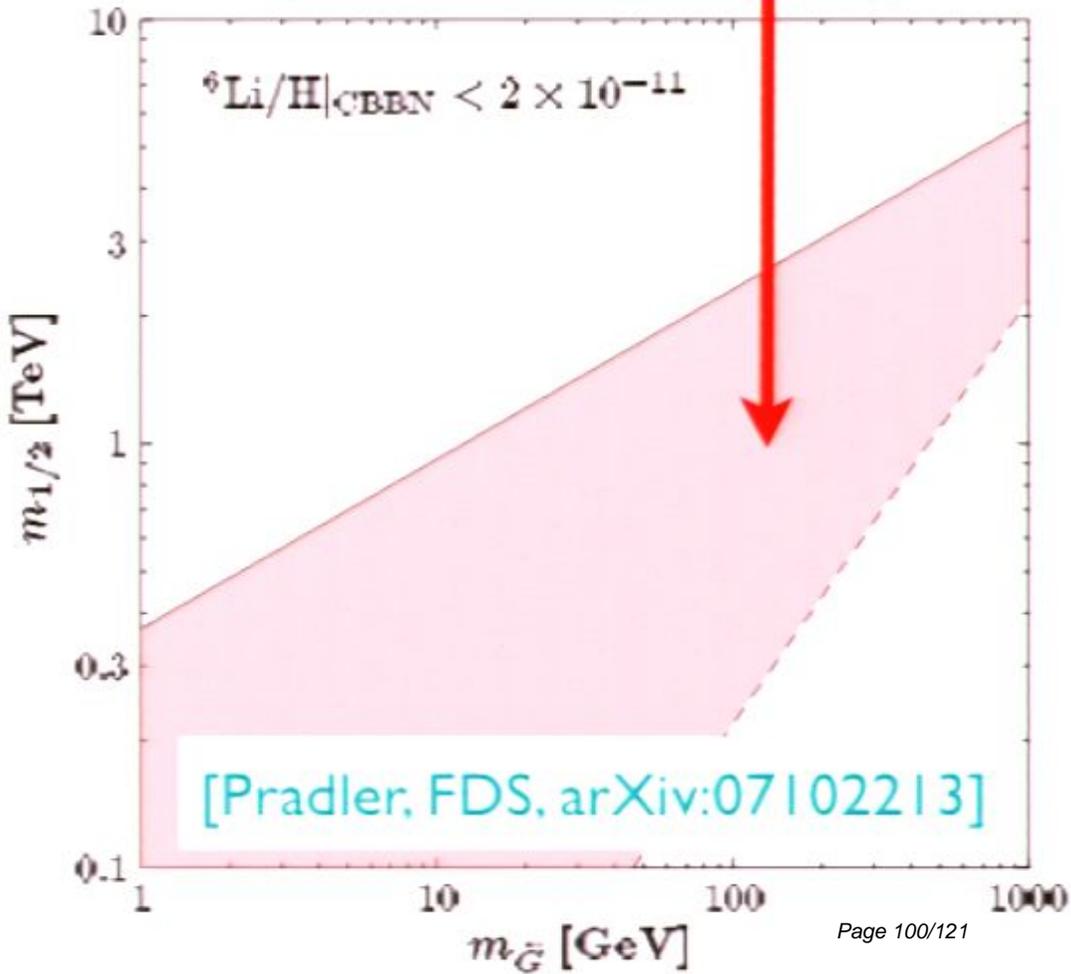
Can one identify

the gravitino LSP

experimentally?



**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**



[Pradler, FDS, '06]

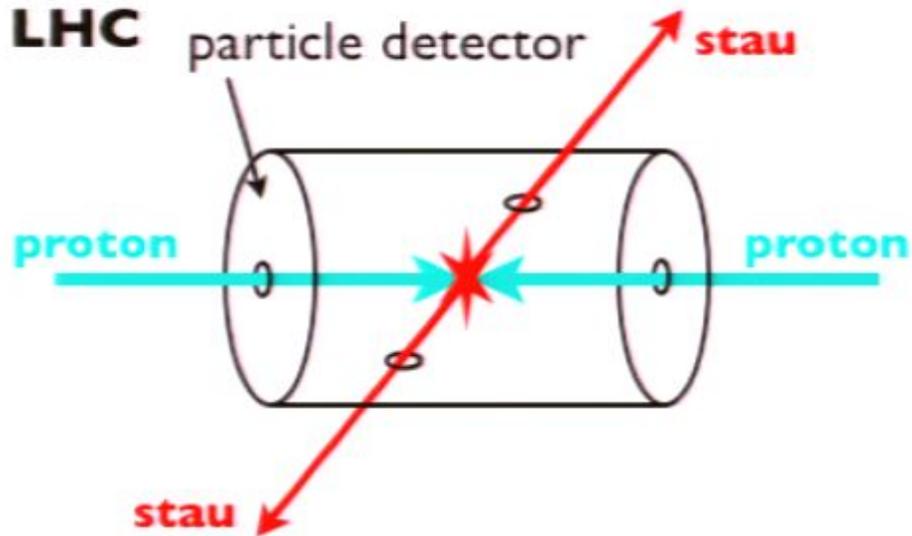
[Pradler, FDS, arXiv:07102213]

Signatures of Gravitinos in Experiments

- Direct Detection of \tilde{G}
- Direct Production of \tilde{G}

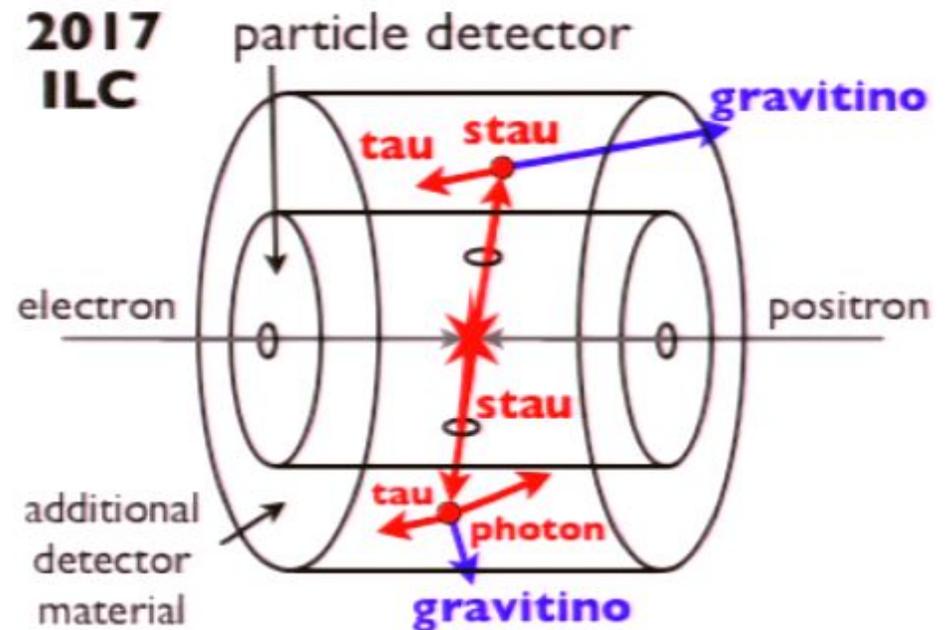
* “stable” charged sparticles

2009
LHC



* long-lived charged sparticles

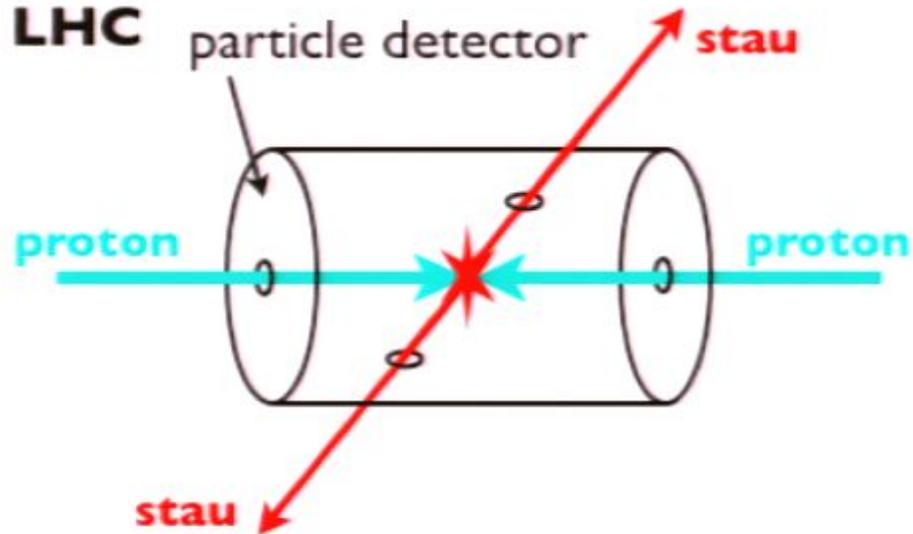
2017
ILC



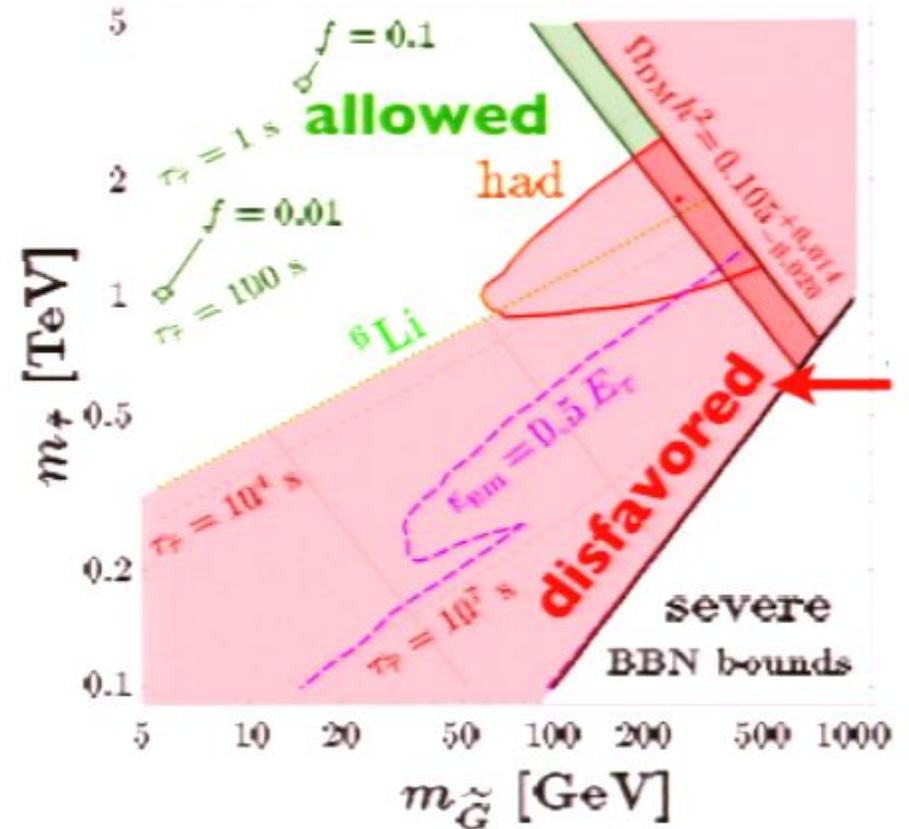
Gravitino DM @ LHC

Stau NLSP

2009
LHC



The signal:
jets + leptons
+ 2 “stable”
charged particles

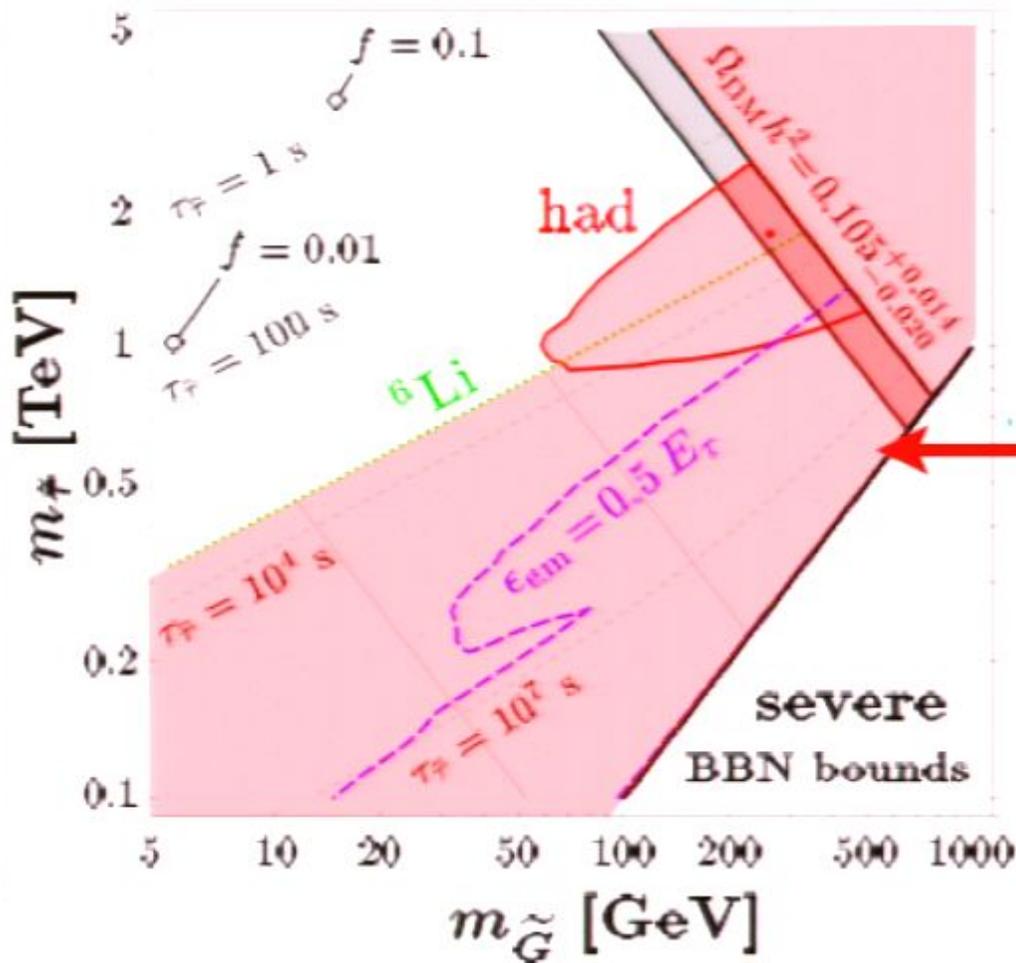


[FDS, hep-ph/0611027 & arXiv:0711.1240,
Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, hep-ph/0703122. ...]

Cosmological Constraints

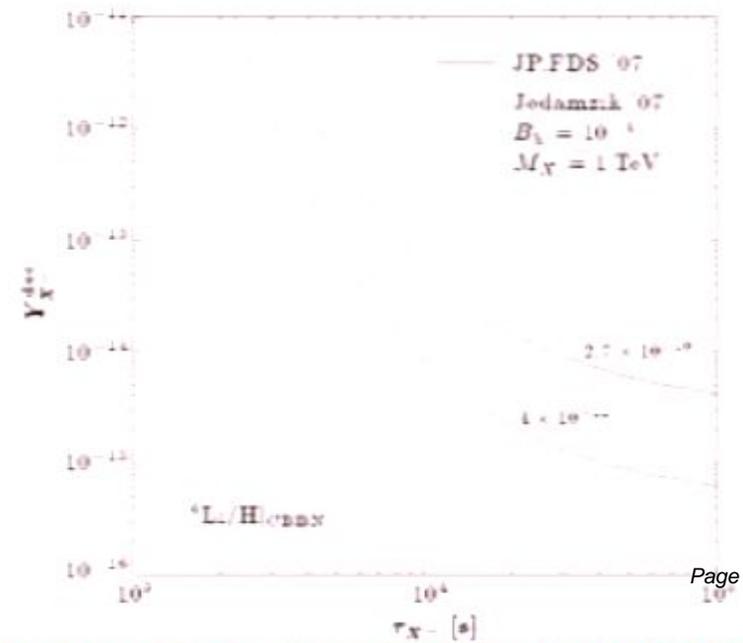
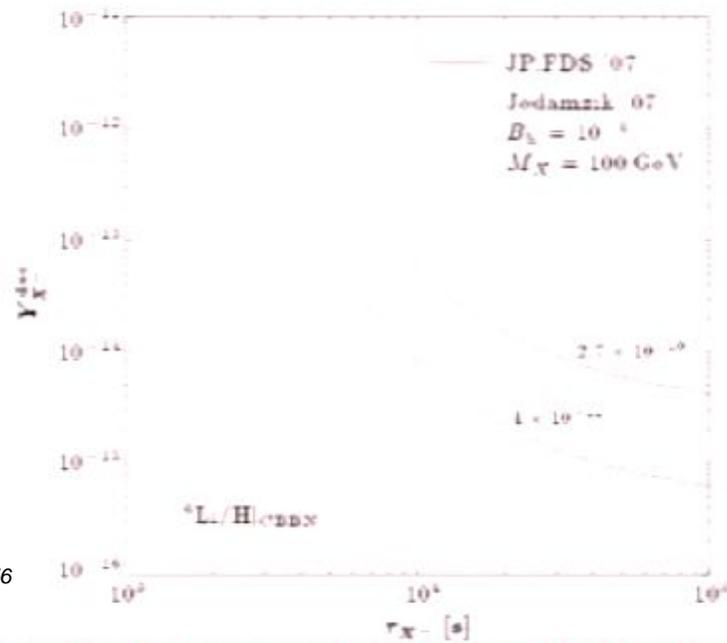
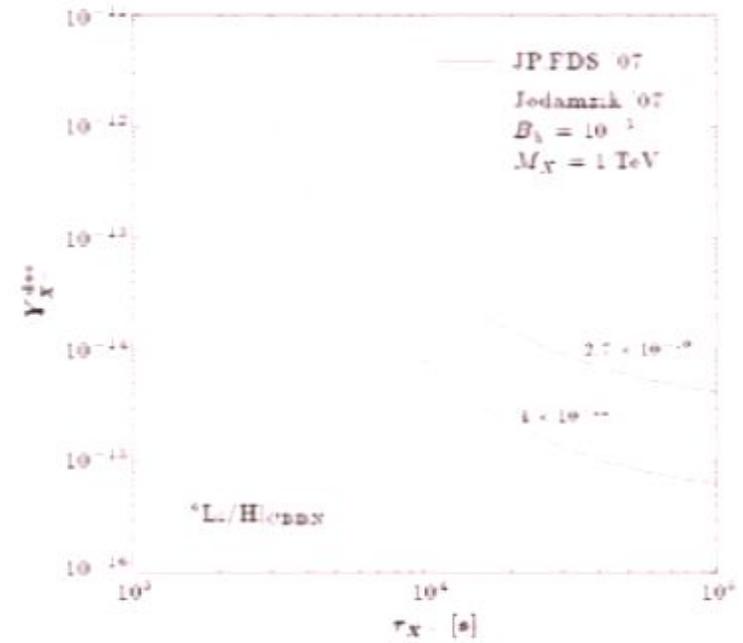
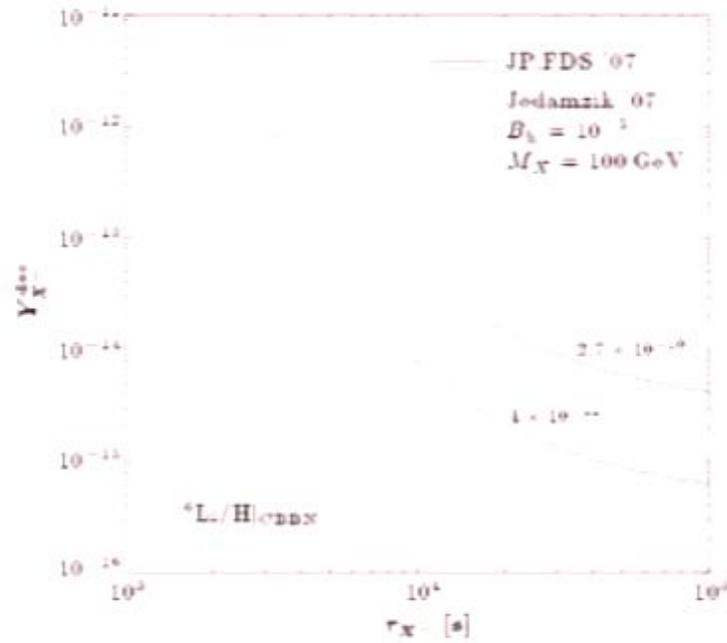
Very different from the large E_T^{miss} signal of Neutralino DM

Cosmological Constraints — Ω_{DM} & BBN



**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

Comparison of [Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213] with [Jedamzik, arXiv:0710.5153]



Catalyzed Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (CBBN)



$$\frac{dY_{\text{BS}}}{dt} = \langle \sigma_{\text{r}v} \rangle s Y_{\delta} - \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{\text{BS}} - \langle \sigma_{\text{C}v} \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}}$$

$$\frac{dY_{X^-}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{r}v} \rangle s Y_{\delta} - \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{X^-} + \langle \sigma_{\text{C}v} \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}}$$

$$\frac{dY_{^4\text{He}}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{r}v} \rangle s Y_{\delta} + \Gamma_{X^-} Y_{\text{BS}}$$

$$\frac{dY_{^6\text{Li}}}{dt} = \langle \sigma_{\text{C}v} \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}}$$

$$\frac{dY_{\text{D}}}{dt} = -\langle \sigma_{\text{C}v} \rangle s Y_{\text{BS}} Y_{\text{D}}$$

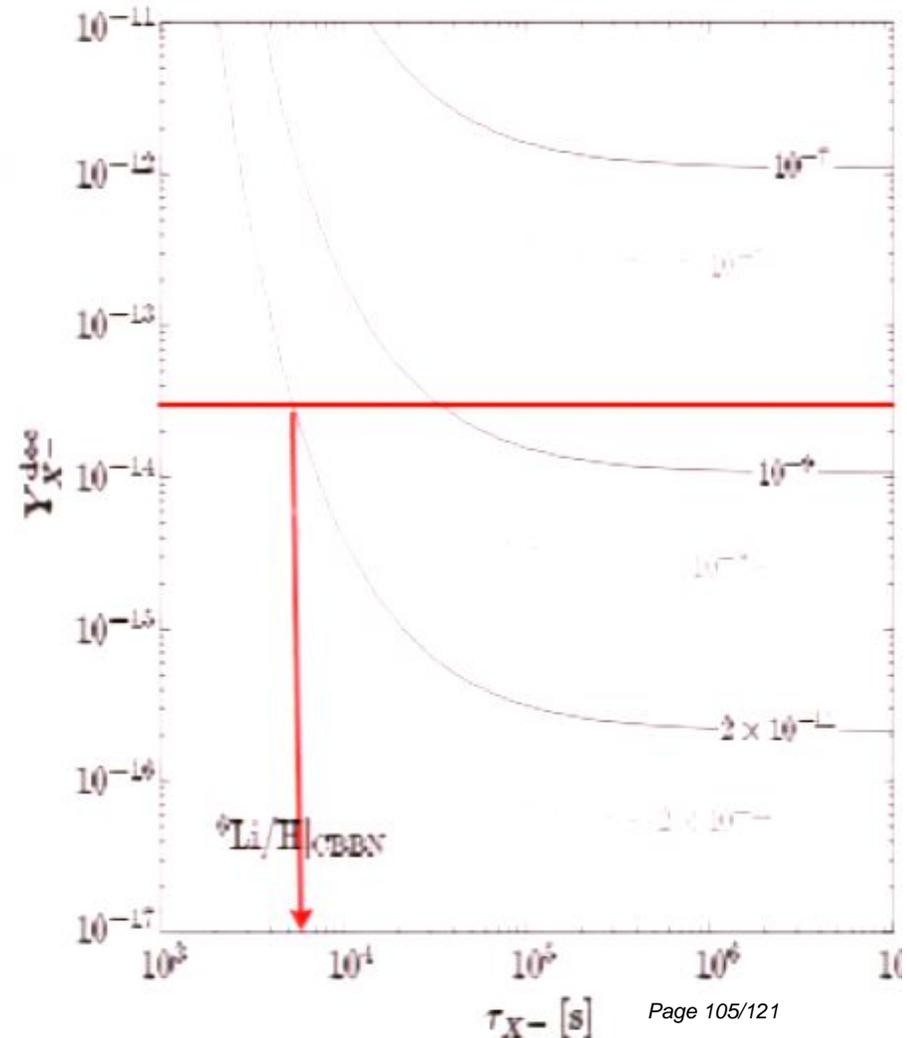
$$\langle \sigma_{\text{C}v} \rangle = 2.37 \times 10^8 (1 - 0.34T_9) T_9^{-2/3} e^{-5.33T_9^{-1/3}} \quad [\text{Hamaguchi et al., '07}]$$

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{r}v} \rangle = \frac{2^9 \pi \alpha Z_{\alpha}^2 \sqrt{2\pi}}{3e^4} \frac{E_{\text{b}}}{m_{\alpha}^2 \sqrt{m_{\alpha} T}}$$

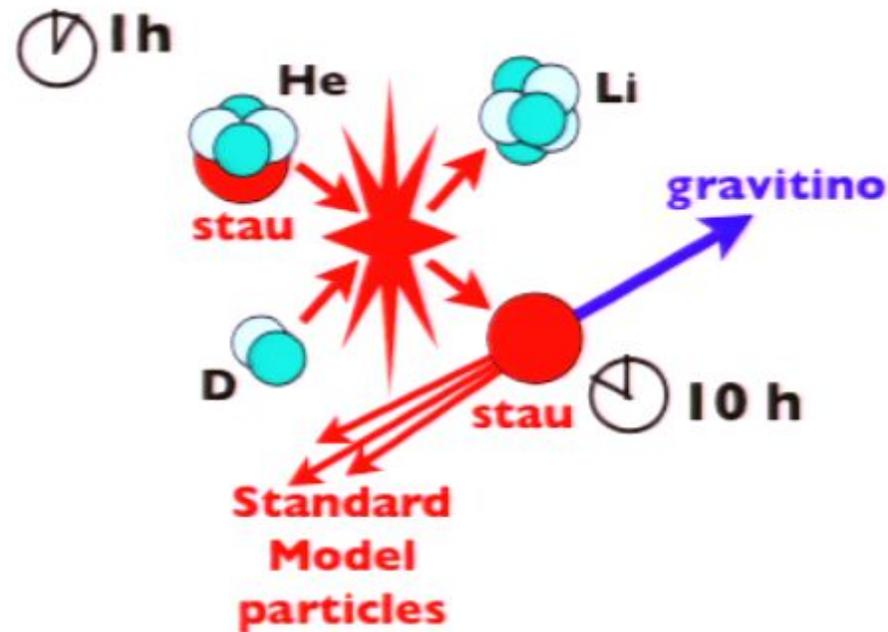
$$Y_{\delta} \equiv (Y_{X^-} - Y_{^4\text{He}} - Y_{\text{BS}} \tilde{Y}_{\gamma})$$

$$E_{\text{b}} = 337.33 \text{ keV}$$

$$\tilde{n}_{\gamma} \equiv n_{\gamma}(E > E_{\text{b}})$$



Catalyzed BBN [Pospelov, '06]

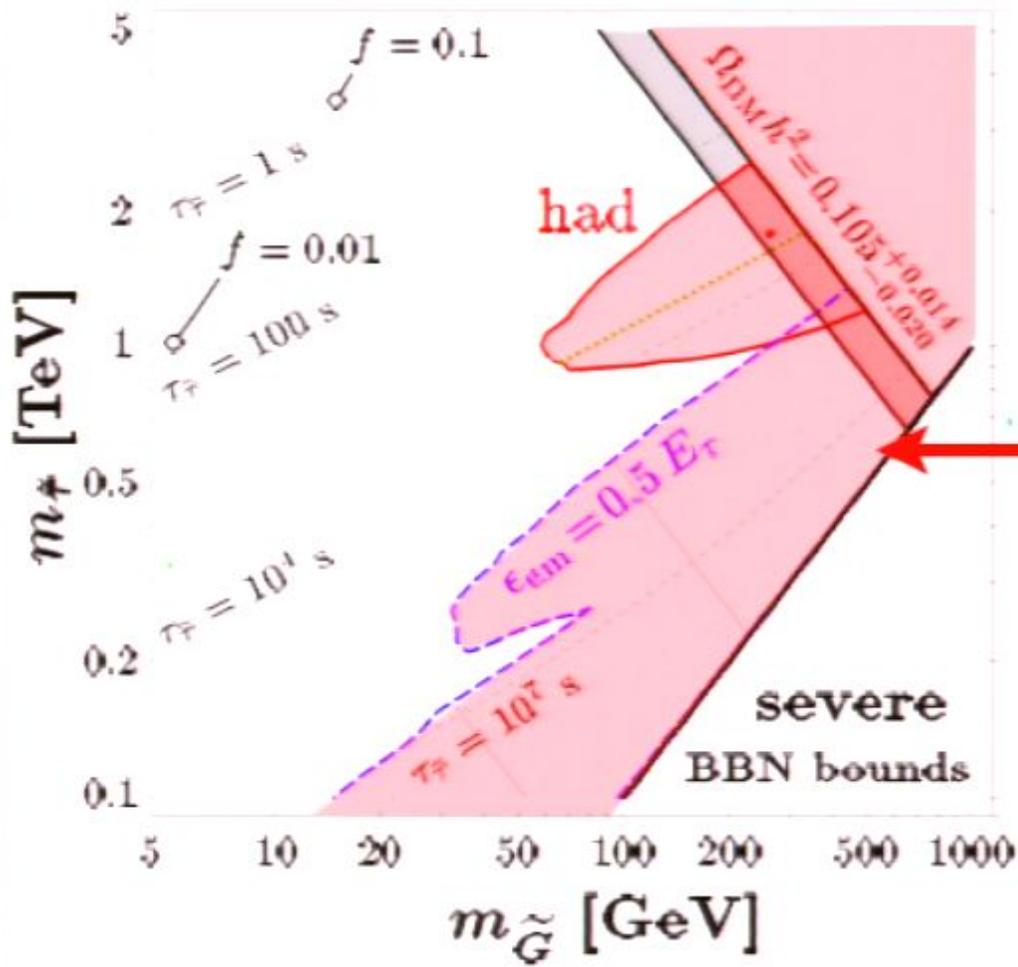


Recent Result: [Hamaguchi et al., '07]

[Cyburt et al., '06; FDS, '06; Pradler, FDS, '07;
Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, '07; Takayama, '07; Jedamzik, '07;
Pradler, FDS, arXiv:0710.2213 & arXiv:0710.4548; ...]

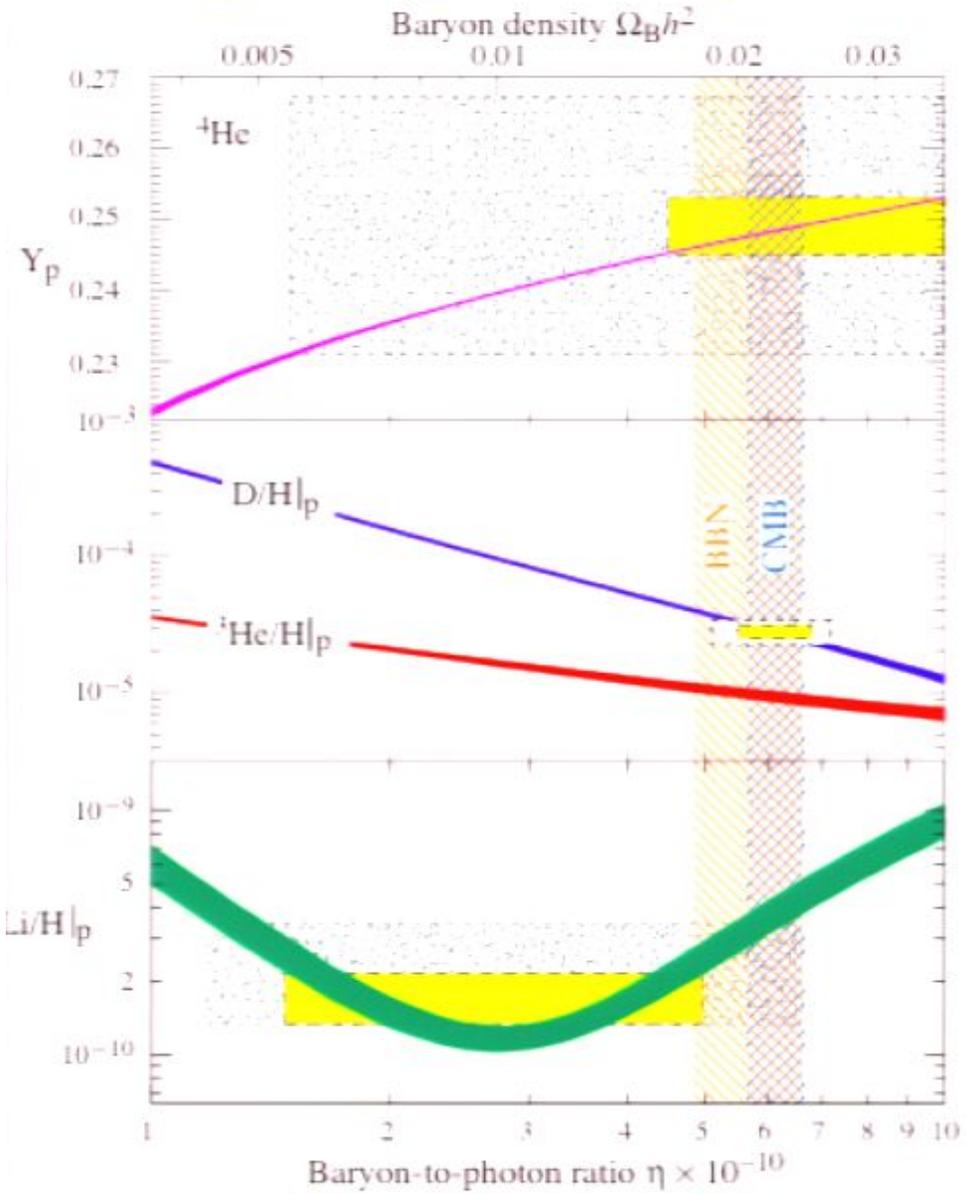
[FDS, '06]

Cosmological Constraints — Ω_{DM} & BBN



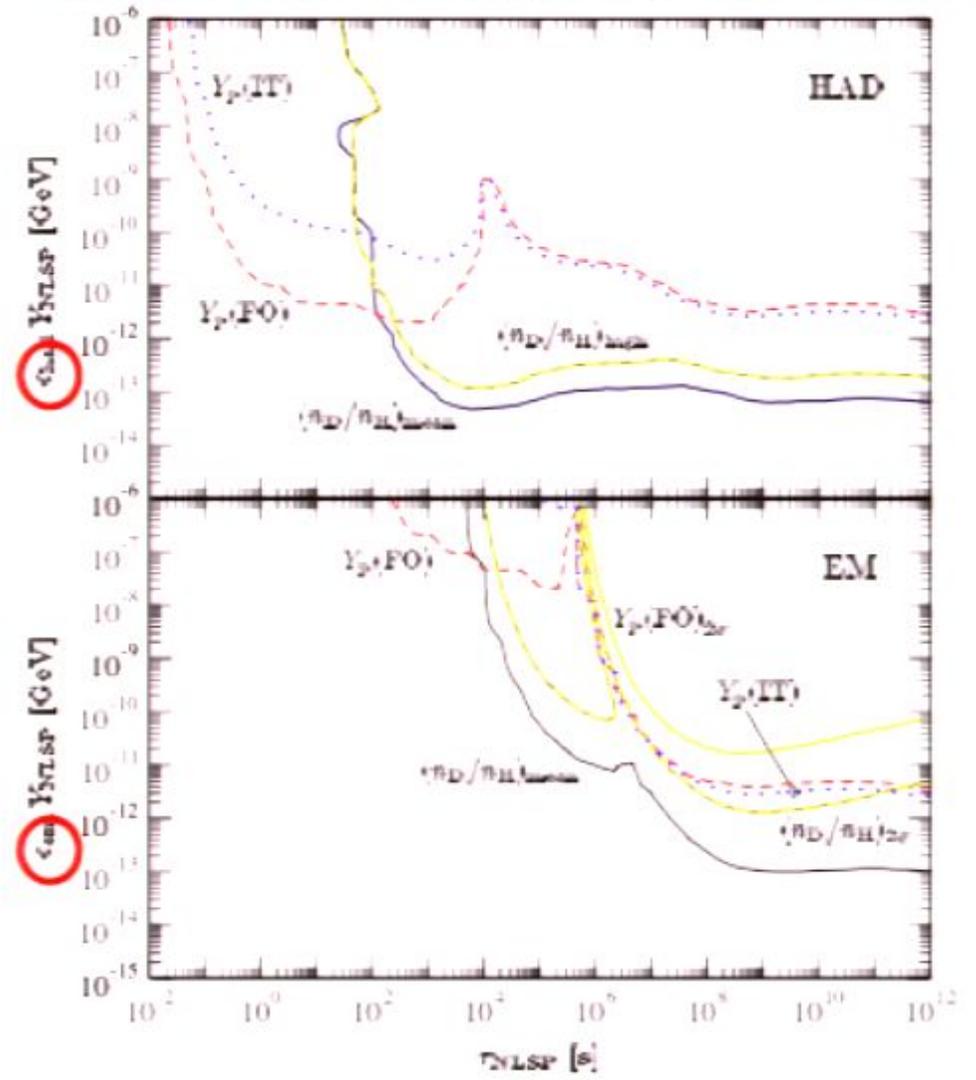
**disfavored
by
cosmological
constraints**

Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis



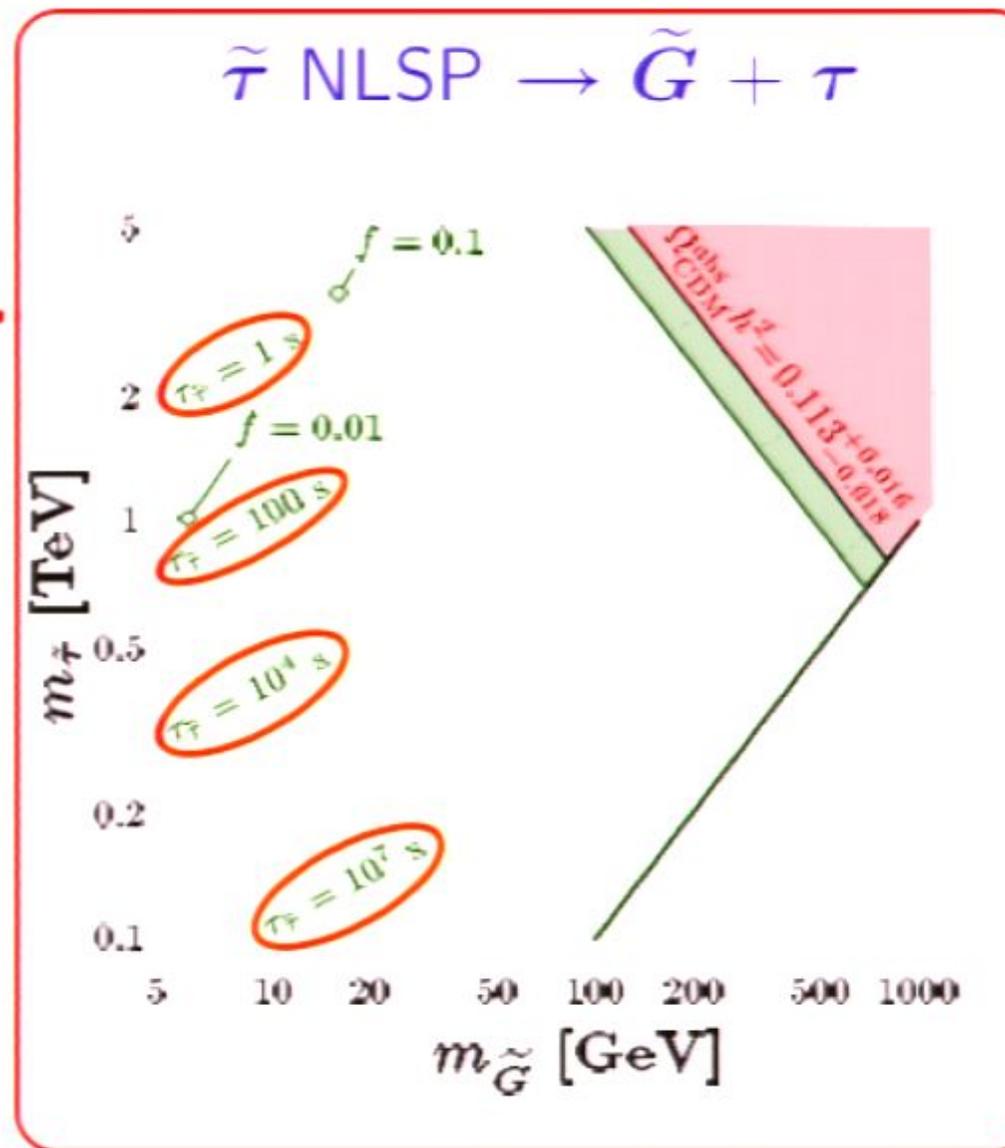
[Particle Data Book 2006]

Upper Limits on Hadronic and Electromagnetic Energy Release



[Kawasaki, Kohri, Moroi, '05; Cyburt et al., '03]

long-lived NLSP

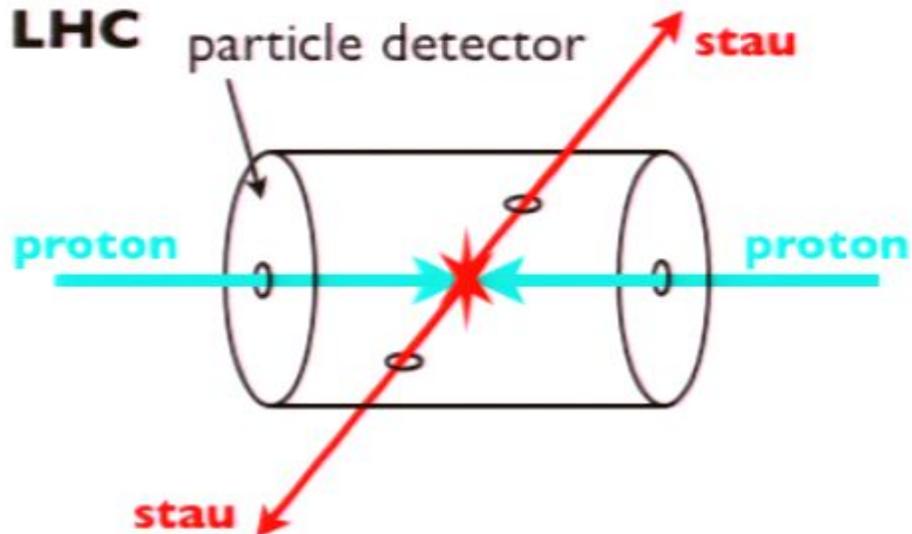


Signatures of Gravitinos in Experiments

- Direct Detection of \tilde{G}
- Direct Production of \tilde{G}

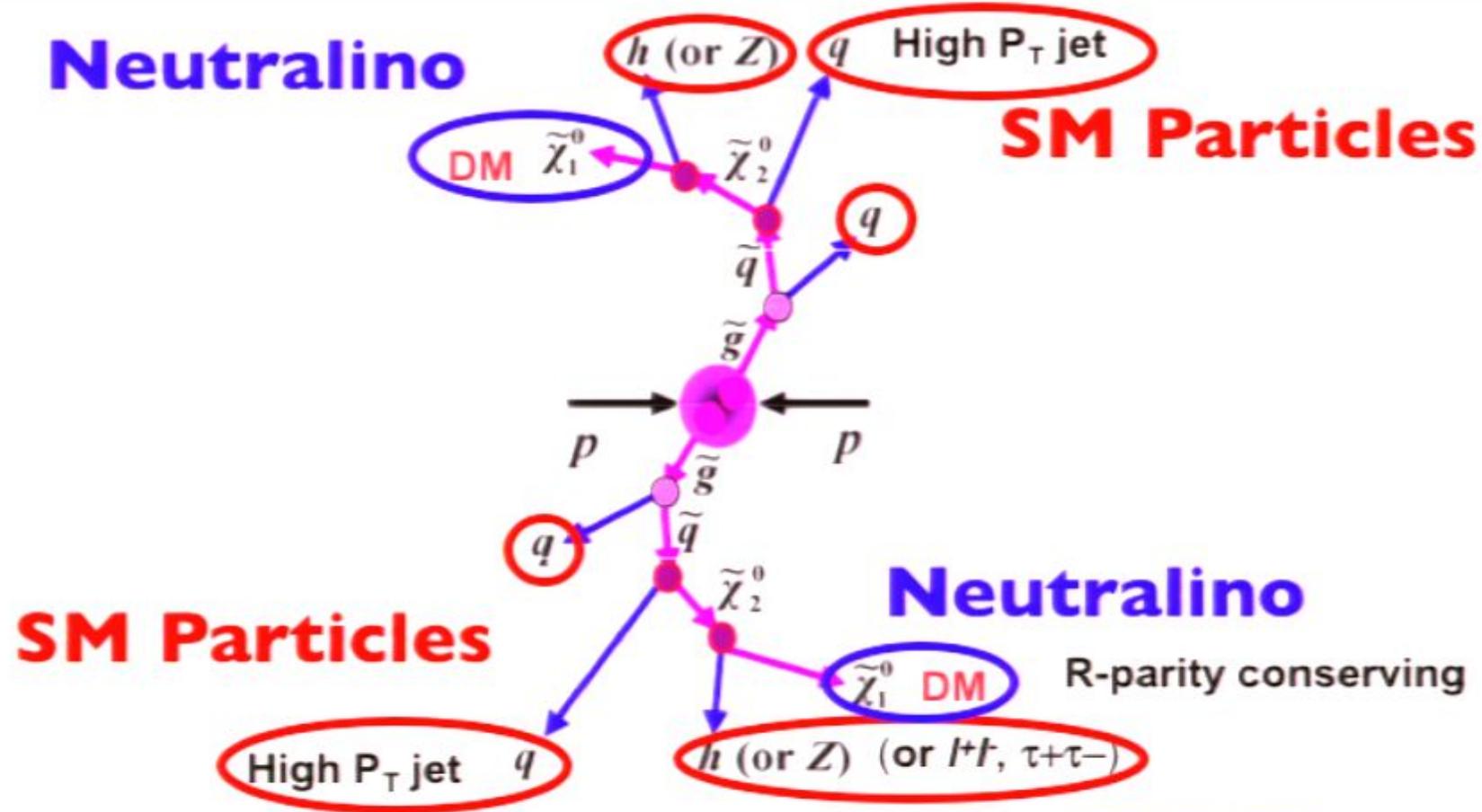
* “stable” charged sparticles

2009
LHC



The signal:
jets + leptons
+ 2 “stable”
charged particles

Neutralino DM Production at the LHC



The signal : jets + leptons + **missing E_T**

[from B. Dutta's Talk, SUSY 2007]

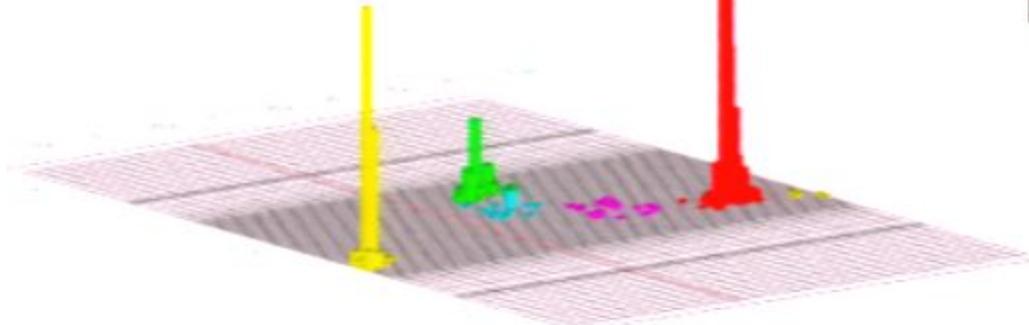
Neutralino Dark Matter Production @ CMS



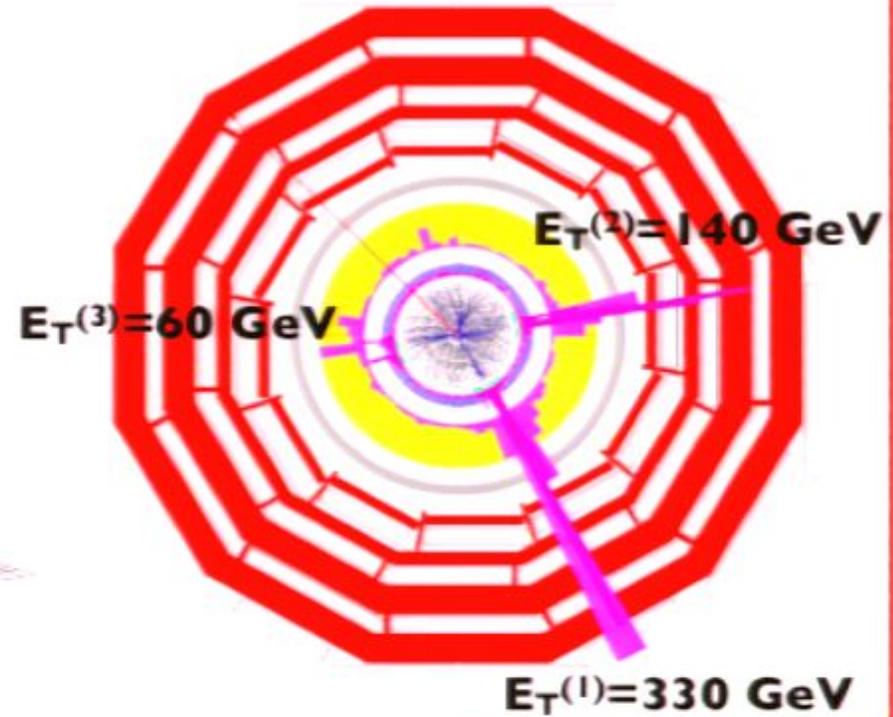
$E_T^{\text{missing}} = 360 \text{ GeV}$

$E_T^{(1)} = 330 \text{ GeV}$

$E_T^{(2)} = 140 \text{ GeV}$



$E_T^{(3)} = 60 \text{ GeV}$

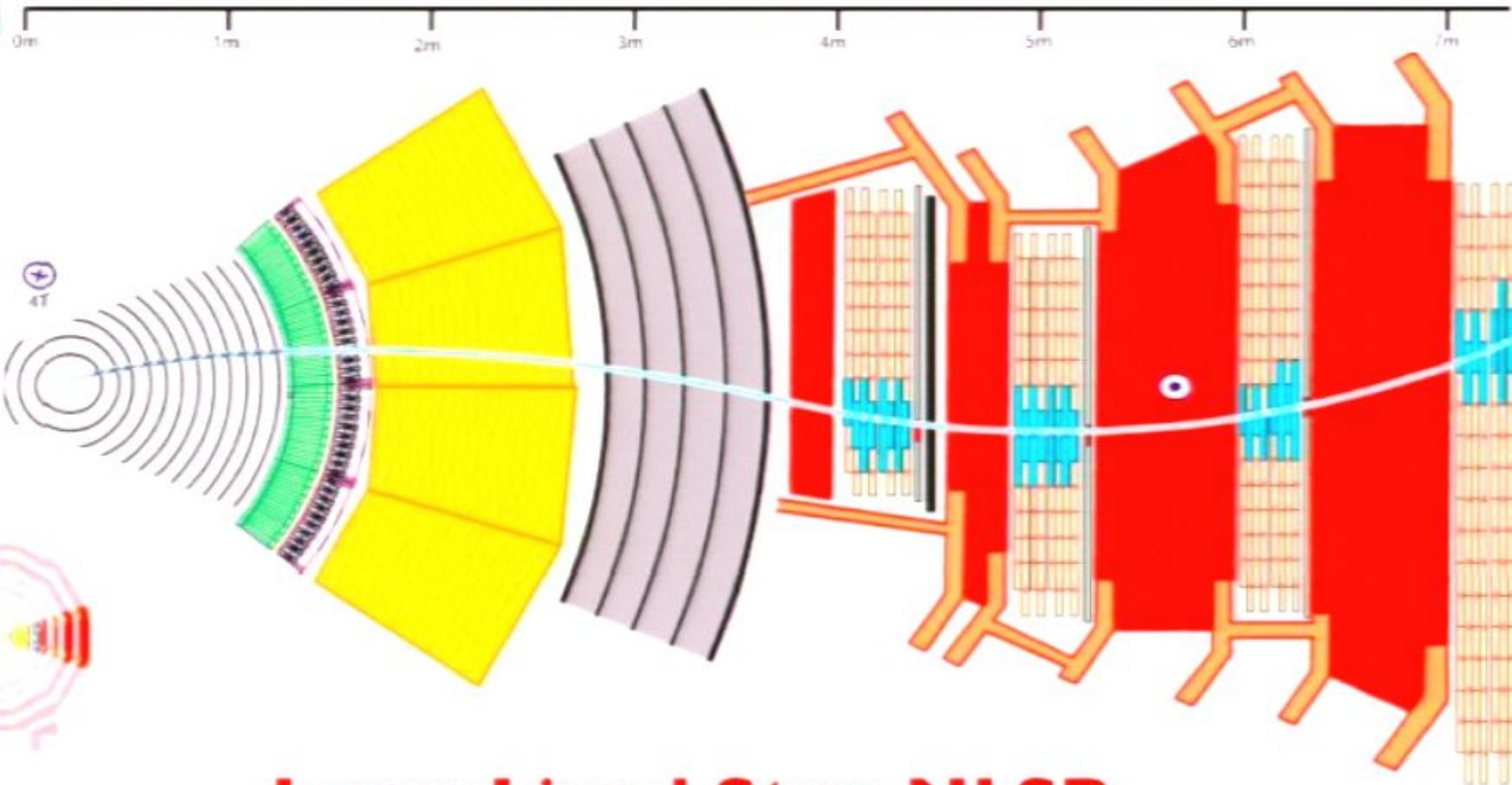


Neutralino LSP Pair

[from M. Tytgat's Talk, SUSY 2007]

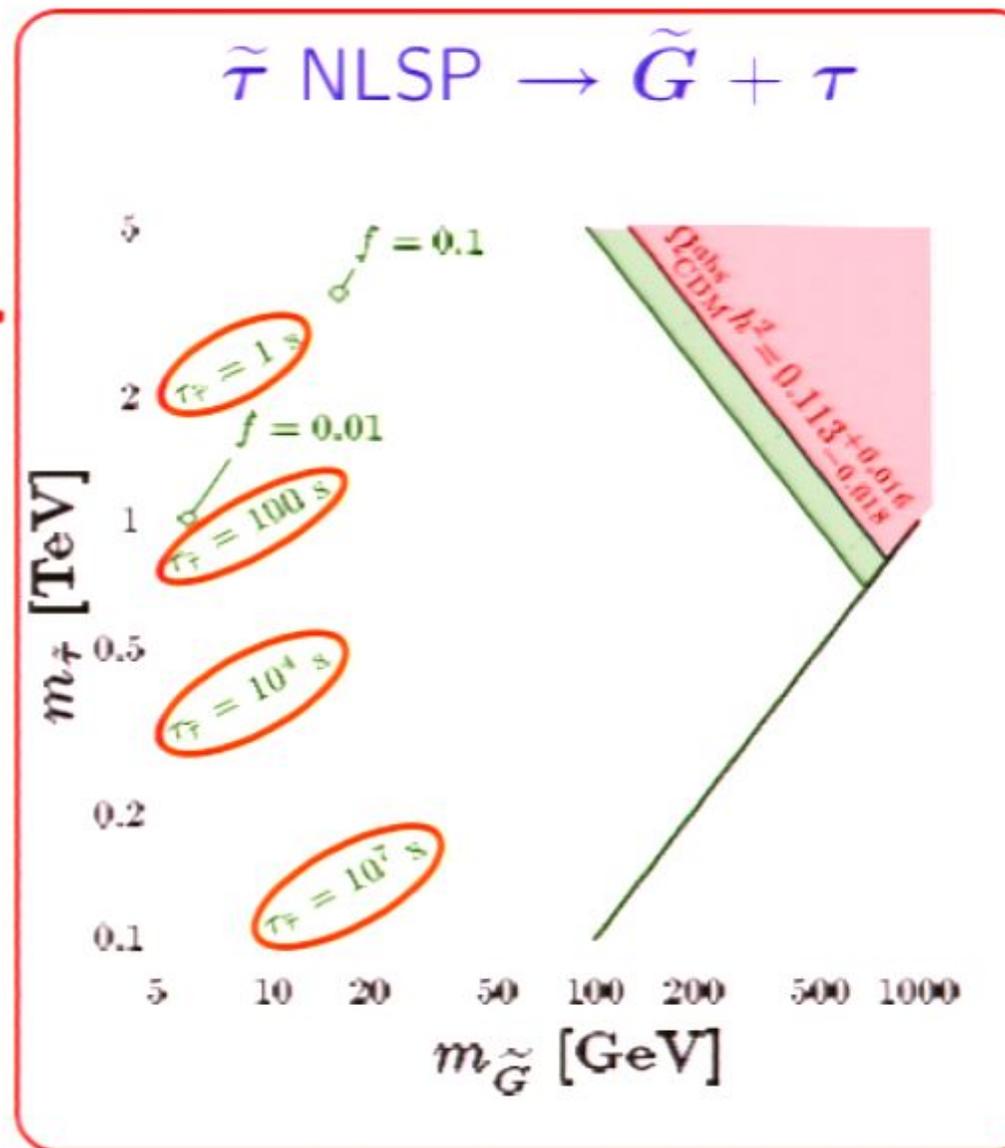


“Stable” Charged Massive Particle @ LHC



Long-Lived Stau NLSP
[from P. Zalewski's Talk, SUSY 2007]

long-lived NLSP



Signatures of Gravitinos in Experiments

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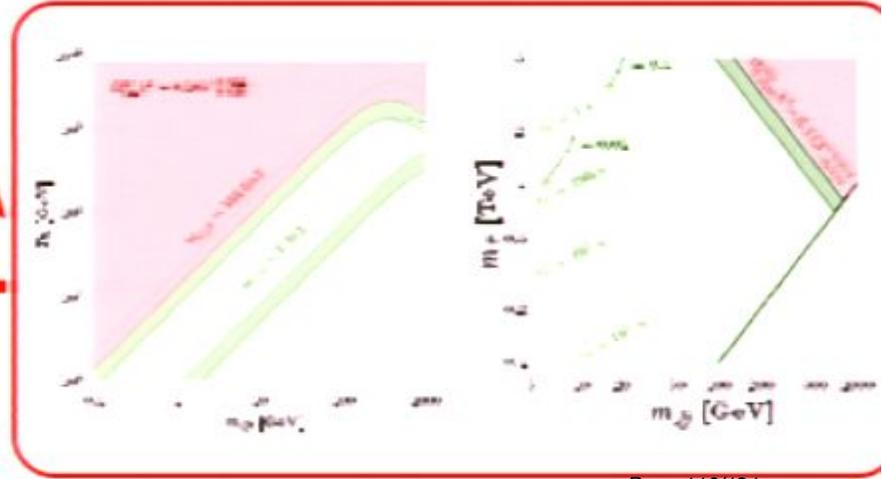
LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints	experiments
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak $M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$	WIMP freeze out	— cold	indirect detection (EGRET, GLAST, ...) direct detection (CRESST, EDELWEISS, ...) prod. @colliders (Tevatron, LHC, ILC, ...)

\tilde{G} $\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$
 extremely weak
 $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

therm. prod. — cold
 NLSP decays — warm
 ...

$\Omega_{\tilde{G}} = \Omega_{\text{DM}}$
 is possible!!!



Free Streaming of Gravitinos from Thermal Production

- Comoving Free-Streaming Scale

$$\lambda_{\text{FS}}^{t_i \ll t_{\text{eq}}} \simeq \int_0^{t_{\text{eq}}} dt \frac{v(t)}{a(t)} = v_0 t_{\text{eq}} (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2 \ln \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{v_0^2 (1+z_{\text{eq}})^2}} + \frac{1}{v_0 (1+z_{\text{eq}})} \right)$$

- Present Free-Streaming Velocity $v_0 = v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0}$

- Gravitinos from Thermal Production

$$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\tilde{G} \text{ TP}} = 5.8 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ MeV}}{m_{\tilde{G}}} \right) \left(\frac{230}{g_{*S}(T_R)} \right)^{1/3}$$

- Warm Dark Matter — Hot Thermal Relics

$$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\text{WDM}} = 0.77 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{\Omega_{\text{WDM}} h^2}{0.113} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{100 \text{ eV}}{m_{\text{WDM}}} \right)^{4/3}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{WDM}} h^2 = 0.115 \left(\frac{100}{g_{*S}(T_f)} \right) \left(\frac{m_{\text{WDM}}}{100 \text{ eV}} \right)$$

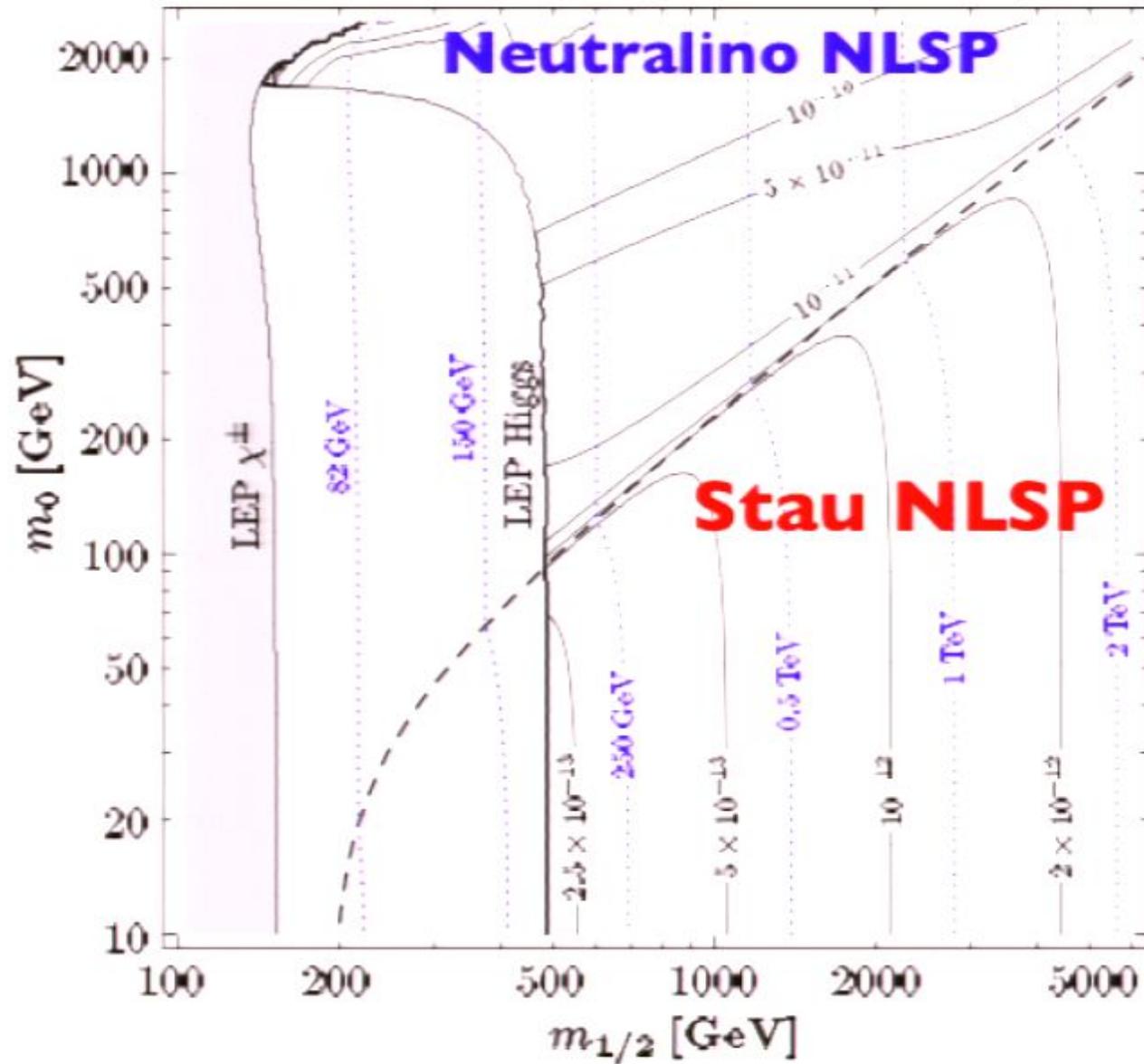
Constraints from Observ./Simul. of Cosmic Structures

Probe/Observable	$m_{\text{WDM}}^{\text{min}}$	$(v_{\text{FS}}^{\text{rms},0})_{\text{WDM}}^{\text{max}}$	Ref.
Dwarf spheroidal galaxies	0.7 keV	0.06 km/s	[Dalcanton et al., '00]
Lyman- α forest at $z \simeq 3$	0.75 keV	0.05 km/s	[Narayanan et al., '00]
Lyman- α forest at $z \simeq (2 - 3)$	0.55 keV	0.08 km/s	[Viel et al., '05]
Supermassive black hole at $z \simeq 5.8$	0.5 keV	0.09 km/s	[Barkana et al., '01]
Cosmological reionization by $z \simeq 5.8$	0.75 keV	0.05 km/s	[Barkana et al., '01]
(Cosmological reionization at $z \simeq 17$	10 keV	0.002 km/s	[Yoshida et al., '03])

Collisionless CDM \longrightarrow Too Much Power on Small Scales ($\lesssim 1$ Mpc)

- excess in the number of low mass halos
- overdensity of halo cores

$$\tan \beta = 10, A_0 = 0, \mu > 0$$



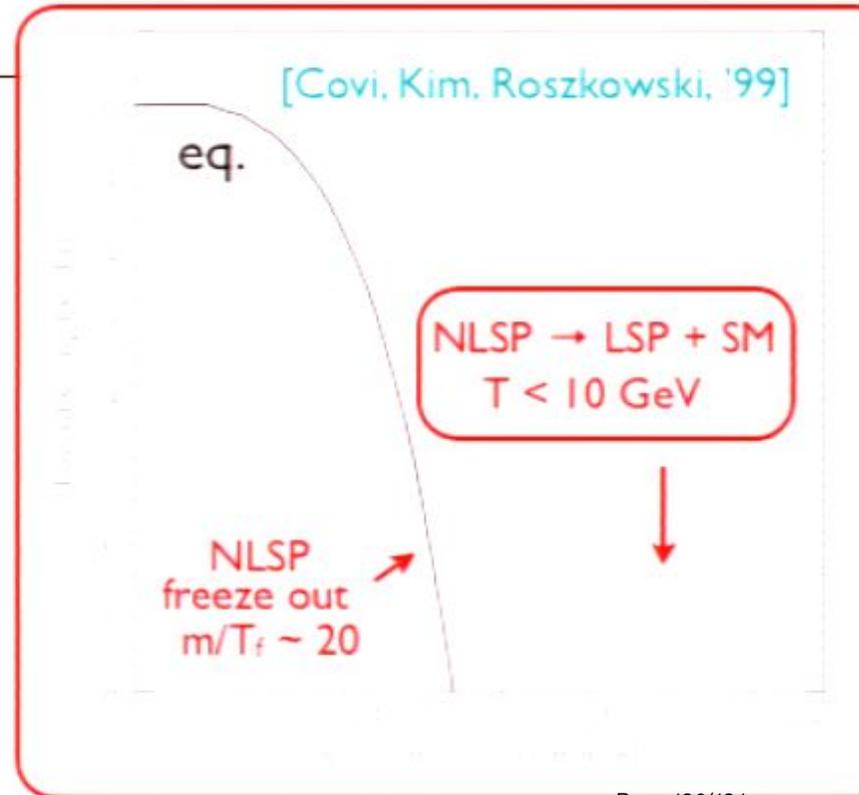
LSP Dark Matter: Production, Constraints, Experiments

LSP	interaction	production	constraints	experiments
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0$	g, g' weak $M_W \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$	WIMP freeze out	— cold	indirect detection (EGRET, GLAST, ...) direct detection (CRESST, EDELWEISS, ...) prod. @colliders (Tevatron, LHC, ILC, ...)

\tilde{G}	$\left(\frac{p}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^n$ extremely weak $M_{\text{Pl}} = 2.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$	therm. prod. NLSP decays ...	— cold — warm
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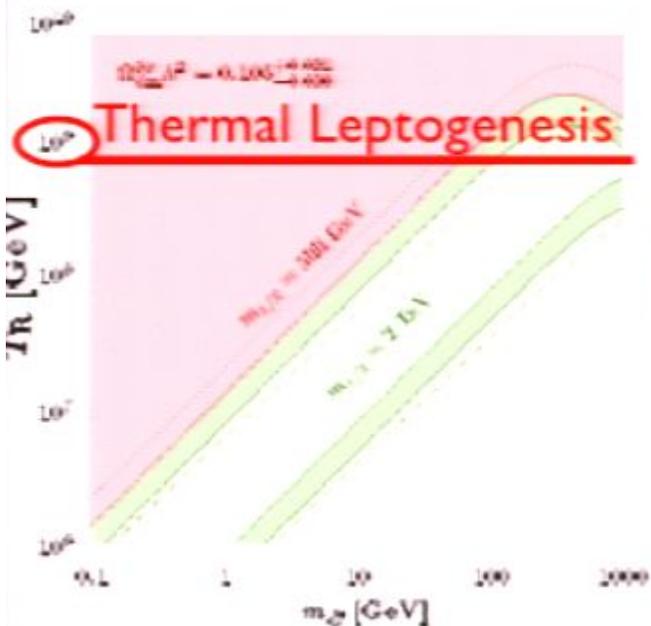
NLSP Candidates

- lightest neutralino
- lighter stau
- lighter stop
- lightest sneutrino



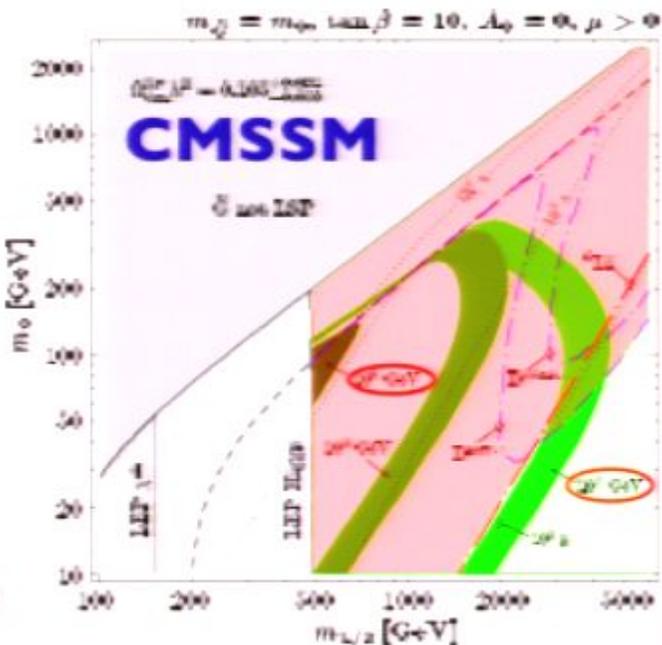
Upper Limits on the Reheating Temperature

Stable Gravitino



Ω_{DM} constraint
for gravitino DM

[Moroi, Murayama, Yamaguchi, '93;
...
Pradler, Steffen, '07]

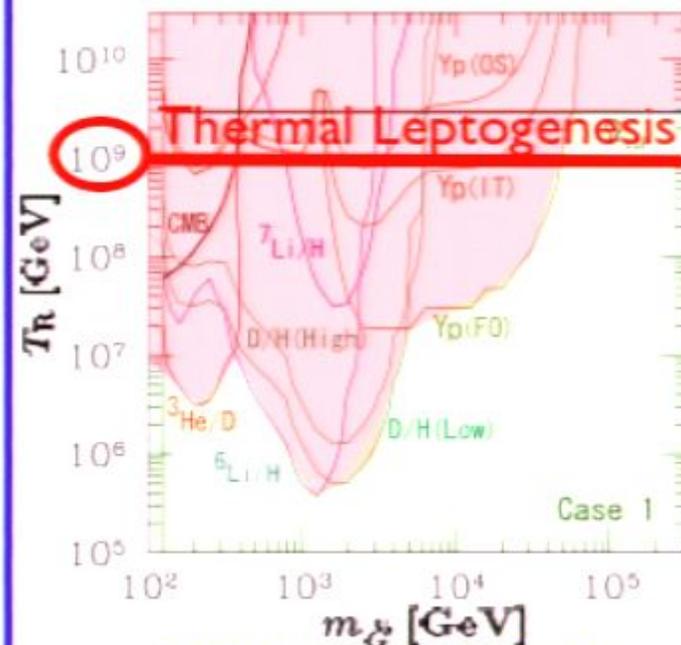


+ BBN constraints

$$T_R \lesssim 4.9 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV} \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{G}}}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/5}$$

[Pradler, Steffen, arXiv:0710.2213]

Unstable Gravitino



BBN constraints

+ Ω_{DM} constraint
for neutralino DM

[Kohri, Moroi, Yotsuyanagi, '05]

Thermal Leptogenesis requires $T > 10^9$ GeV