

Title: Dark Sector Theory 2

Date: Jul 16, 2018 04:30 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/18070035>

Abstract:

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Lecture 2.

Different types of Dark matter models. Dark matter models based on Higgs portal.

1

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Neutral “portals” to the SM

Let us *classify* possible connections between Dark sector and SM

$H^+ H (\lambda S^2 + A S)$ Higgs-singlet scalar interactions (scalar portal)

$B_{\mu\nu} V_{\mu\nu}$ “Kinetic mixing” with additional U(1)’ group
(becomes a specific example of $J_\mu^i A_\mu$ extension)

LHN neutrino Yukawa coupling, N – RH neutrino

$J_\mu^i A_\mu$ requires gauge invariance and anomaly cancellation

It is very likely that the observed neutrino masses indicate that
Nature may have used the LHN portal...

Dim>4

$J_\mu^A \partial_\mu a / f$ axionic portal

.....

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mediation}} = \sum_{k,l,n} \frac{\mathcal{O}_{\text{med}}^{(k)} \mathcal{O}_{\text{SM}}^{(l)}}{\Lambda^n},$$

2

DM classification

At some early cosmological epoch of hot Universe, with temperature $T \gg$ DM mass, the abundance of these particles relative to a species of SM (e.g. photons) was

Normal: Sizable interaction rates ensure thermal equilibrium, $N_{DM}/N_\gamma = 1$. Stability of particles on the scale $t_{Universe}$ is required. *Freeze-out* calculation gives the required annihilation cross section for DM $\rightarrow$ SM of order ~ 1 pbn, which points towards weak scale. These are **WIMPs**. Asymmetric DM is also in this category.

Very small: Very tiny interaction rates (e.g. 10^{-10} couplings from WIMPs). Never in thermal equilibrium. Populated by thermal leakage of SM fields with sub-Hubble rate (*freeze-in*) or by decays of parent WIMPs. [Gravitinos, sterile neutrinos, and other “feeble” creatures – call them **superweakly interacting MPs**]

Huge: Almost non-interacting light, $m < \text{eV}$, particles with huge occupation numbers of lowest momentum states, e.g. $N_{DM}/N_\gamma \sim 10^{10}$. “Super-cool DM”. Must be bosonic. Axions, or other very light scalar fields – call them **super-cold DM**.



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WIMP (= DM freeze-out) mechanism

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$$\frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d}{dt} (a^3 n_{DM}) =$$

$$= \langle \sigma_{xx}^{\nu \rightarrow SM} \rangle (n_{eq}^2 - n^2)$$

$$n_{eq} = g_i \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{E(p)/T} \pm 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{T < m}$$

~

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{a^3} \frac{d}{dt} (a^3 n_{DM}) = \\
 & = \langle \sigma_{\chi\chi \rightarrow SM} \rangle (n_{eq}^2 - n^2) \\
 n_{eq} &= g_i \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{E(p)/T} \pm 1} \\
 \xrightarrow{T < m} & g_i \left(\frac{mT}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$n_{eq} = g_i \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{E(p)/T} \pm 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{T < m} g_i \left(\frac{mT}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T}$$

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$$\frac{dY}{dT} = 3 \langle \sigma v \rangle (Y_{eq}^2 - Y^2)$$

$$Y = n$$



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$$n_q = g_i \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{E(p)/T} \pm 1}$$

$\xrightarrow{T < m}$

$$g_i \left(\frac{mT}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T}$$

4

$$\frac{dY}{dT} = \beta \langle \sigma v \rangle (Y_{eq}^2 - Y^2)$$

$$Y = n_{DM}/\beta \quad \left(\beta = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*S} T^3 \right)$$



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$$Y = N_{DM}/\beta \quad \left(\beta = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*S} T^3 \right)$$

$$a \sim t^{1/2} ; H = \frac{1}{2t} \approx \text{const } T^{-2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dT} = -H(T)T \frac{d}{dT}$$

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$$T < m \quad f_i(\frac{\dots}{2\pi}) \sim e^{-\dots}$$

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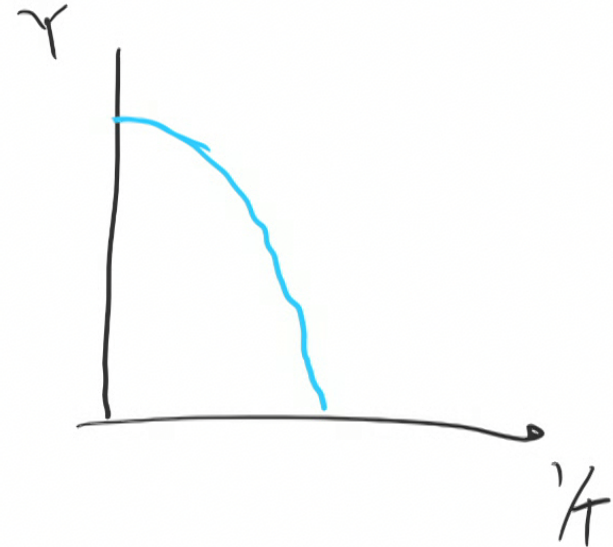
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**Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs**

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4

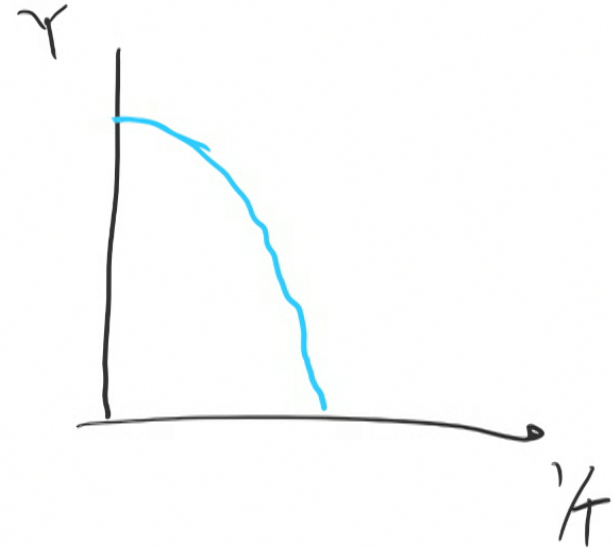
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$$T < m \quad f_i\left(\frac{m_i}{2\pi}\right) \sim e^{-m_i/T}$$

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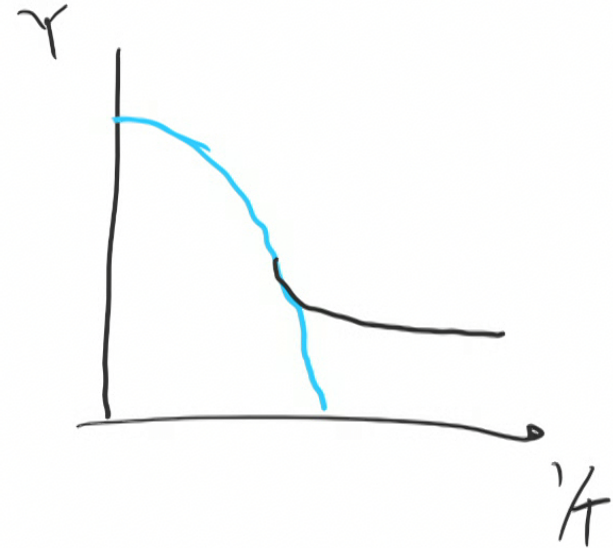
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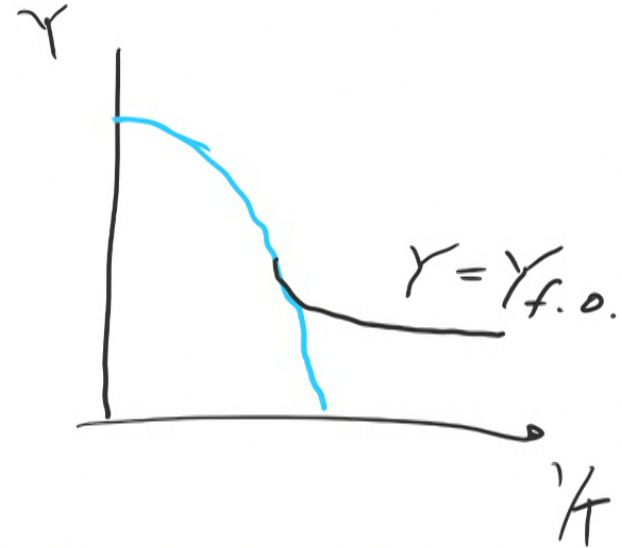
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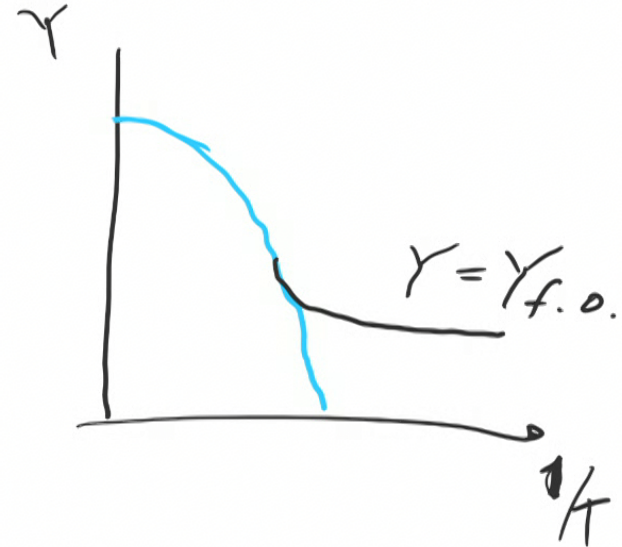
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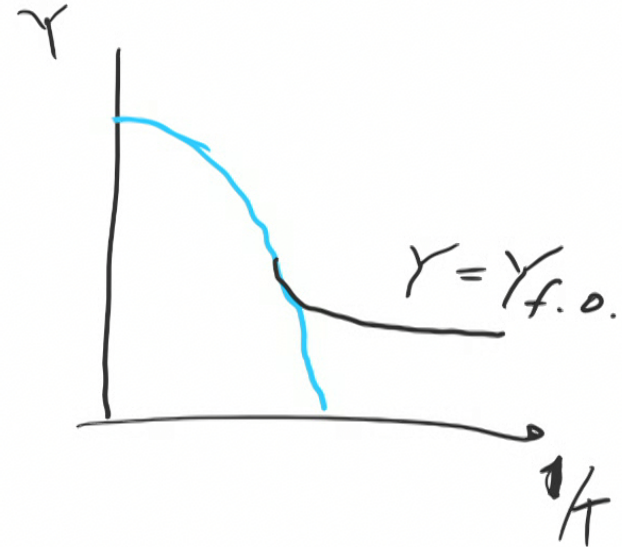
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$$\Omega_{DM} h^2 \approx \frac{10^9 X_f}{g_{*5}^{1/2}}$$



Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs

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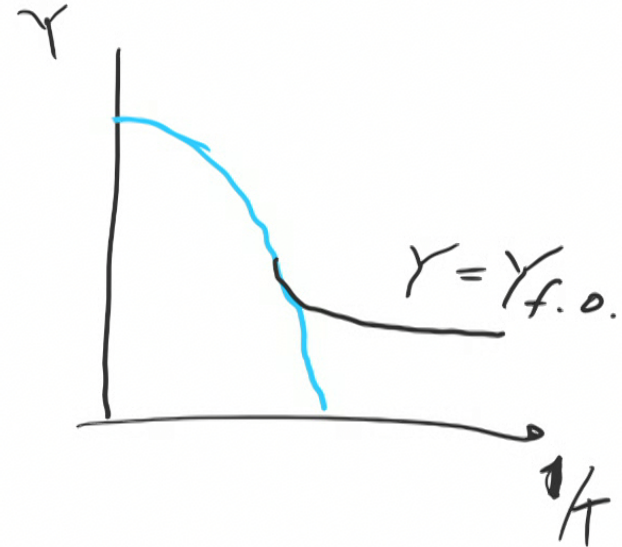
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**Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs**

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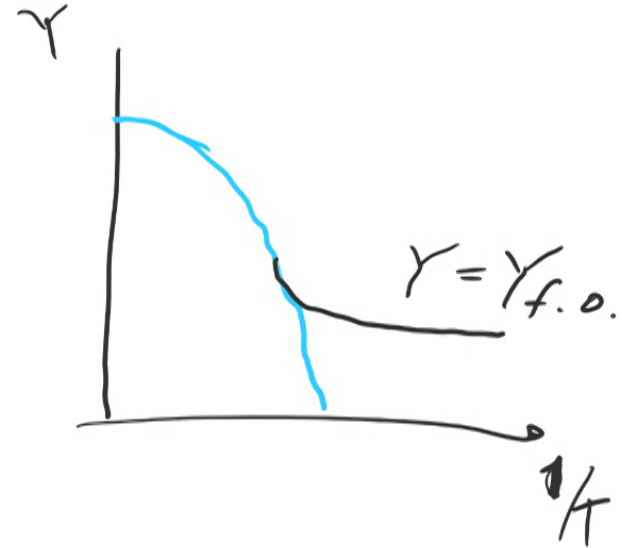
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Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs

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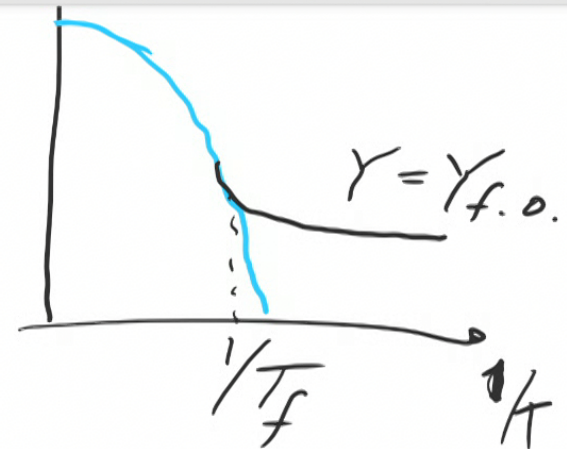
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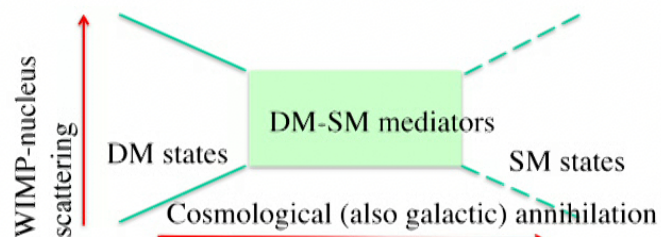
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($x_f =$

Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs



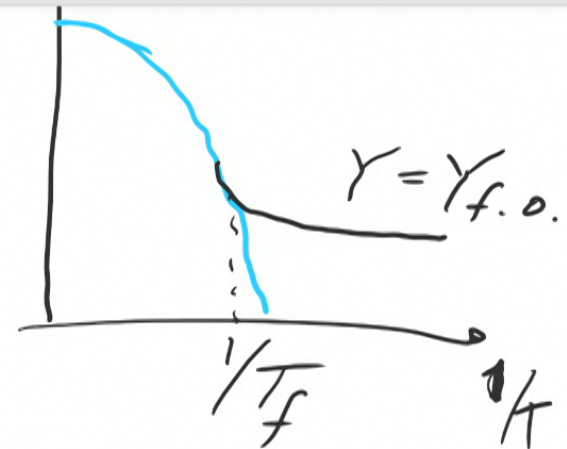
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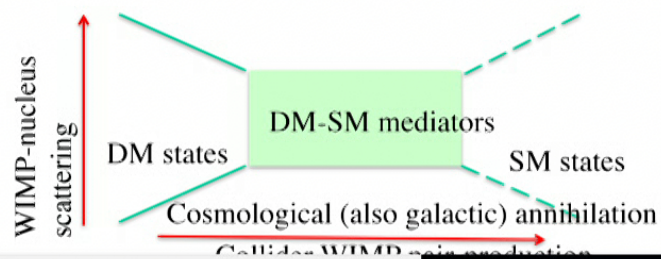


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$$\left(x_f = \frac{m}{T_f} \right)$$

$$\sim 15-20$$

Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs



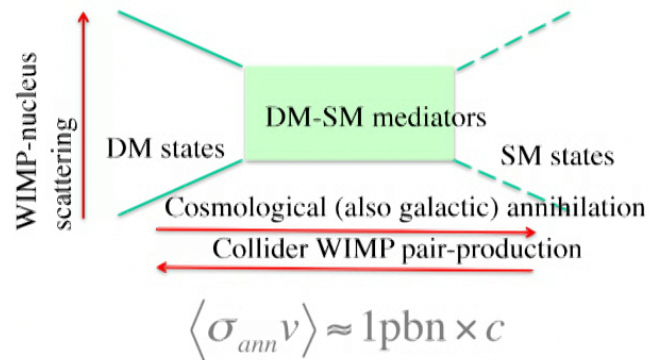
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$$\sigma_{DM} \approx g_{\star}^{1/2} \cdot M_{pl} \cdot GeV \langle \sigma v \rangle$$

$$\left(x_f = \frac{m}{T_f} \right) \\ \sim 15 - 20$$

Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs



1. What is inside this green box? I.e. what forces mediate WIMP-SM interaction?

2. Do sizable annihilation cross section always imply sizable scattering rate and collider DM production?

Examples of DM-SM mediation

1. Z-mediation

SM.

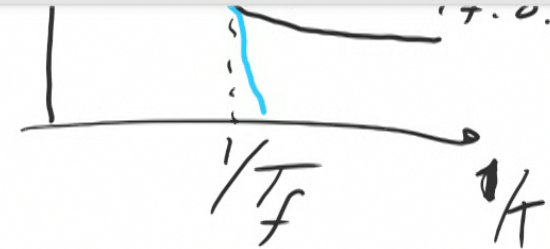
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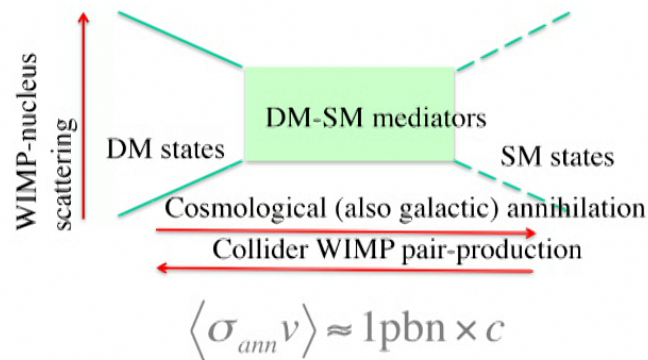
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Number of thermally excited degrees of freedom

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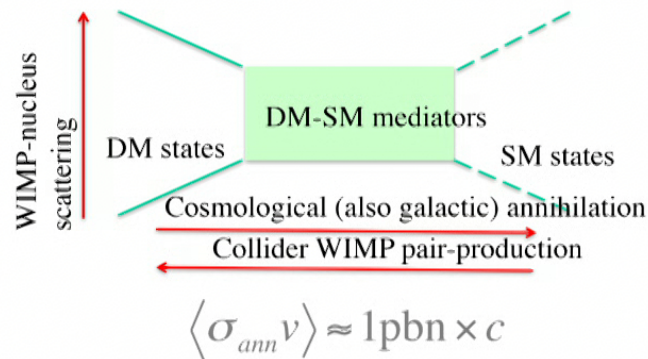
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Number of thermally excited degrees of freedom
Correct DM abundance

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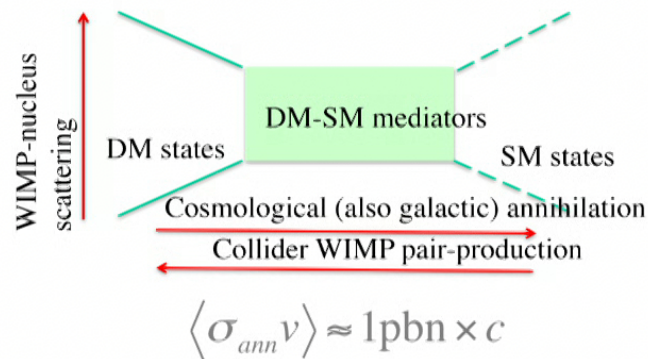
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Weakly interacting massive particles, WIMPs



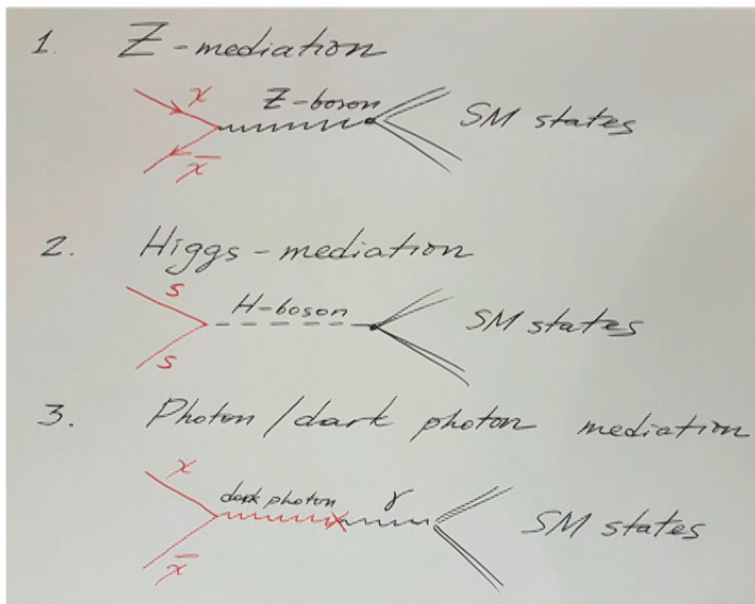
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Number of thermally excited degrees of freedom
Correct DM abundance is achieved at -36
 $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-36} \text{ cm}^2$

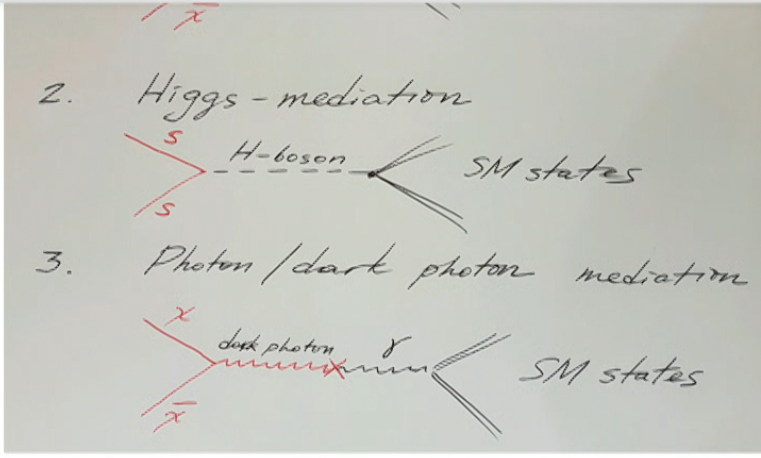
rate and consider DM production?

Examples of DM-SM mediation



Very economical extensions of the SM.
DM particles themselves + may be
extra mediator force. Can be very
predictive.

If dark matter annihilation is mediated by weak scale particles, the mass



Very economical extensions
DM particles themselves + 1
extra mediator force. Can be
predictive.

If dark matter annihilation is mediated by weak scale particles, the mass of dark matter is confined to ~ 10 –to-10000 GeV (Lee, Weinberg)⁷

Bosonic super-cold DM (“initial displacement” mechanism)

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Super-WIMP (=DM freeze-in) mechanism

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**Super-WIMP (=DM freeze-in)
mechanism**

$SM + SM \rightarrow DS$

$\Gamma \ll \text{Hubble rate}$

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Bosonic super-cold DM (“initial displacement” mechanism)

$$V(a) \approx \frac{1}{2} m^2 a^2$$

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 $H(\tau)$

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$$V(\varphi) \approx \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 \varphi^2$$



$$H(\tau)$$

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$$H(\tau) > m_\varphi$$

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Super-WIMP (=DM freeze-in)
mechanism



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$$H(\tau) > m_\varphi$$

$$\varphi_{in} \approx \text{const}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 3H \cdot \dot{\varphi} + m_\varphi^2 \varphi = 0$$

8

Super-WIMP (=DM freeze-in) mechanism



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displacement" mechanism)

$$V(\varphi) \approx \frac{1}{2} m_\varphi^2 \varphi^2$$



$$H(\tau) > m_\varphi$$

$$\varphi_{in} \approx \text{const}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 3H \cdot \dot{\varphi} + m_\varphi^2 \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi \sim \left(\frac{a_{in}}{a}\right)^{3/2} \cos(m_\varphi t)$$

Super-WIMP (=DM freeze-in) mechanism



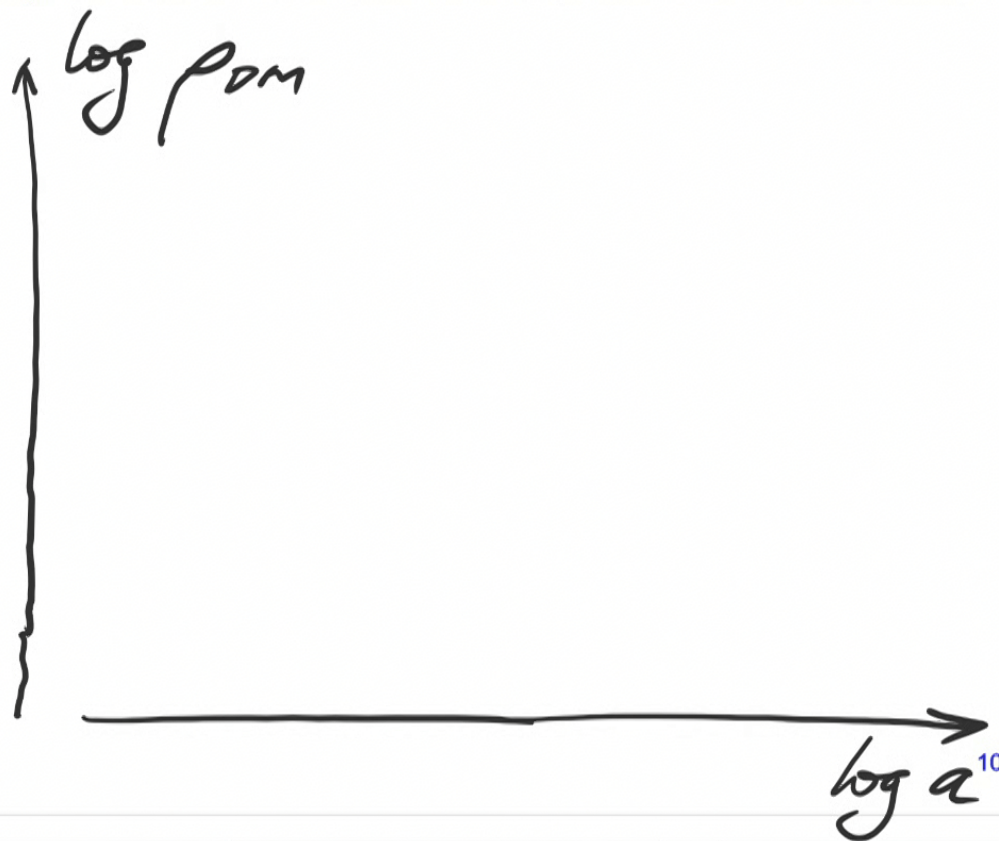
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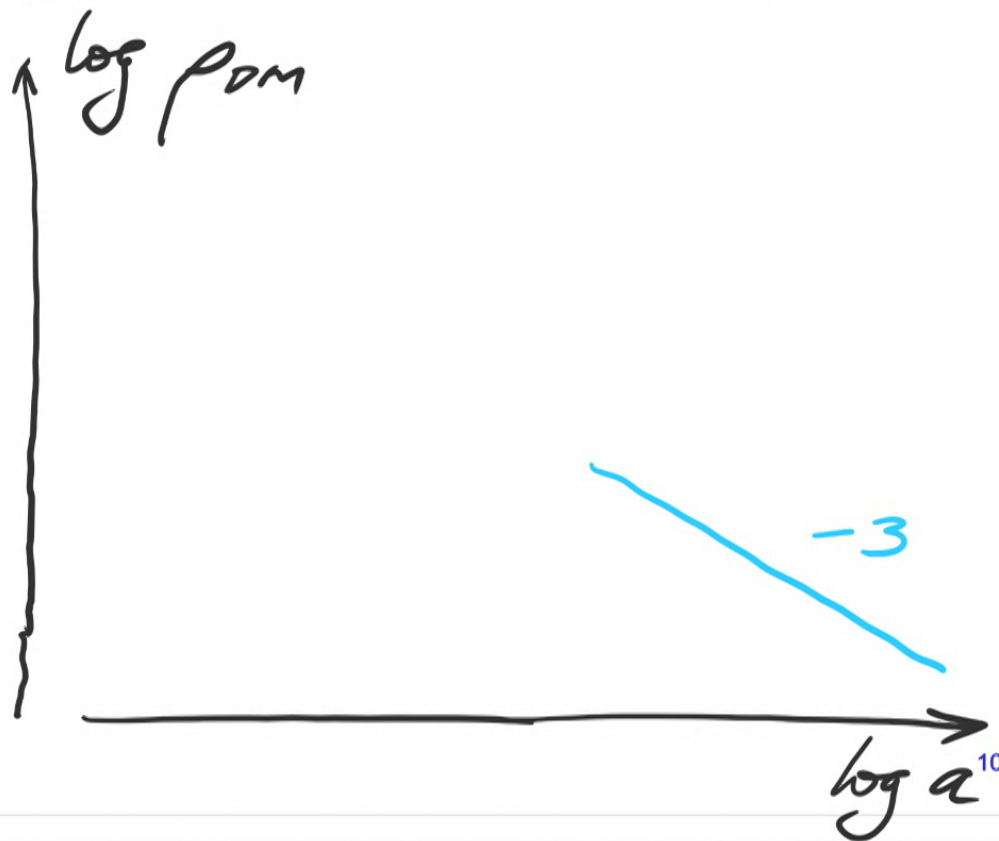
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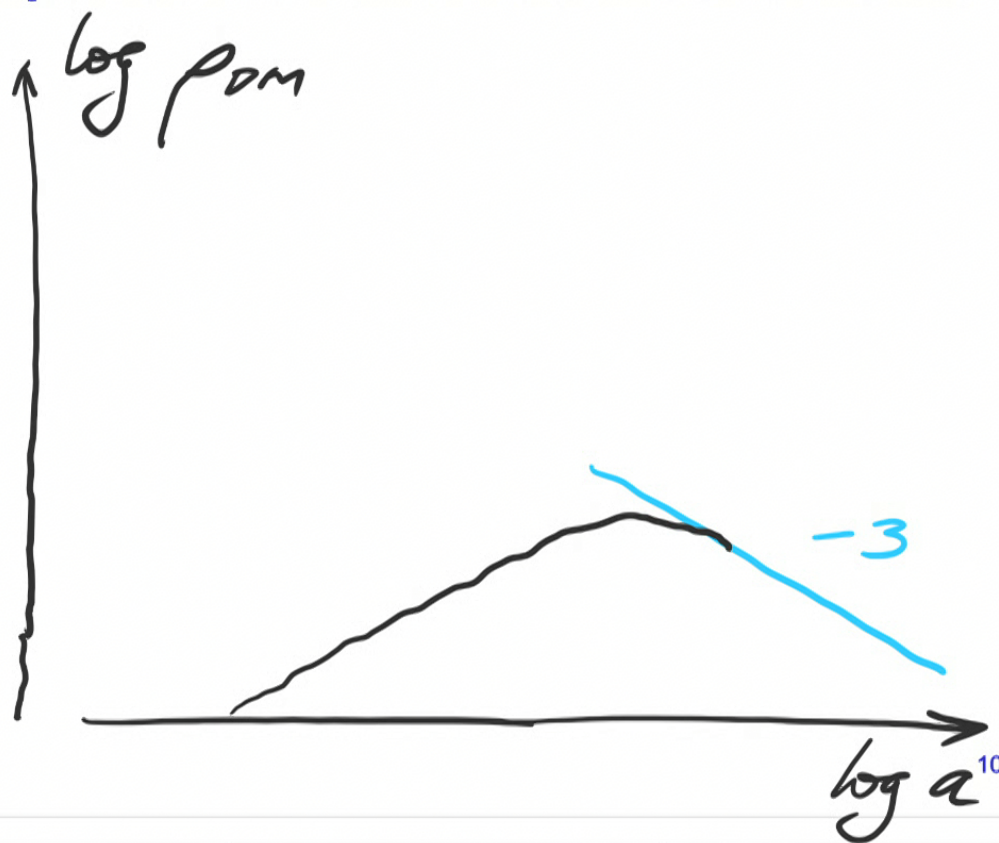
Comparison of all three mechanisms



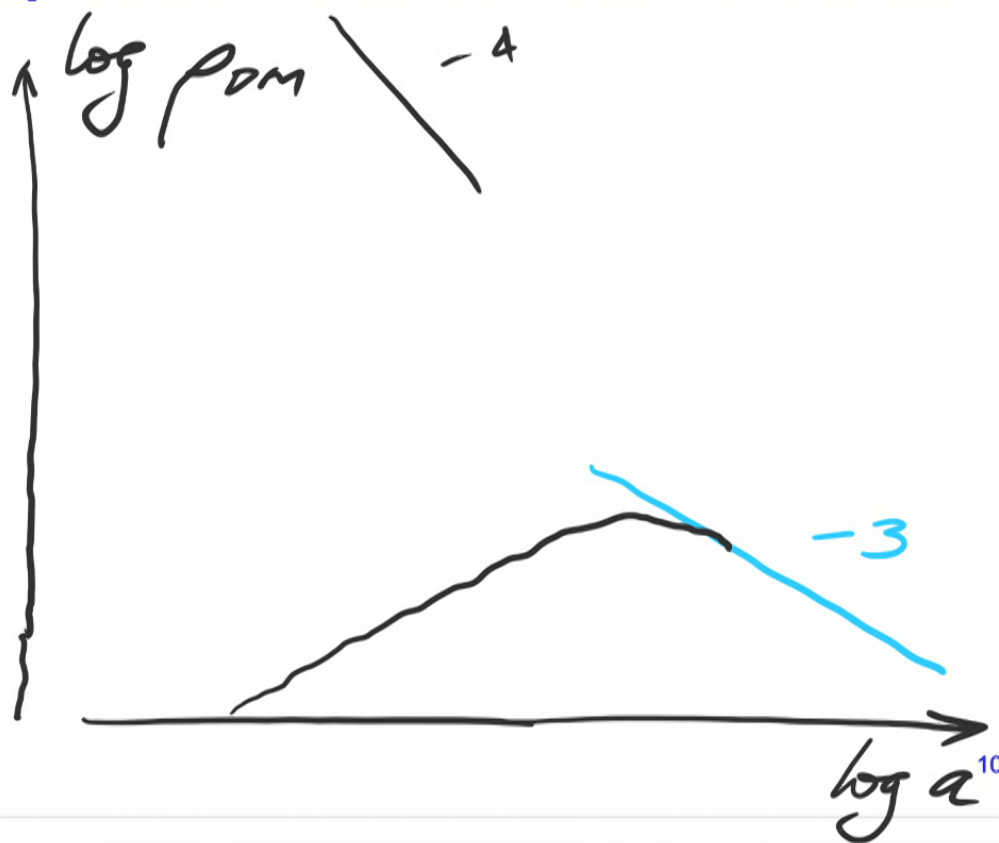
Comparison of all three mechanisms



Comparison of all three mechanisms



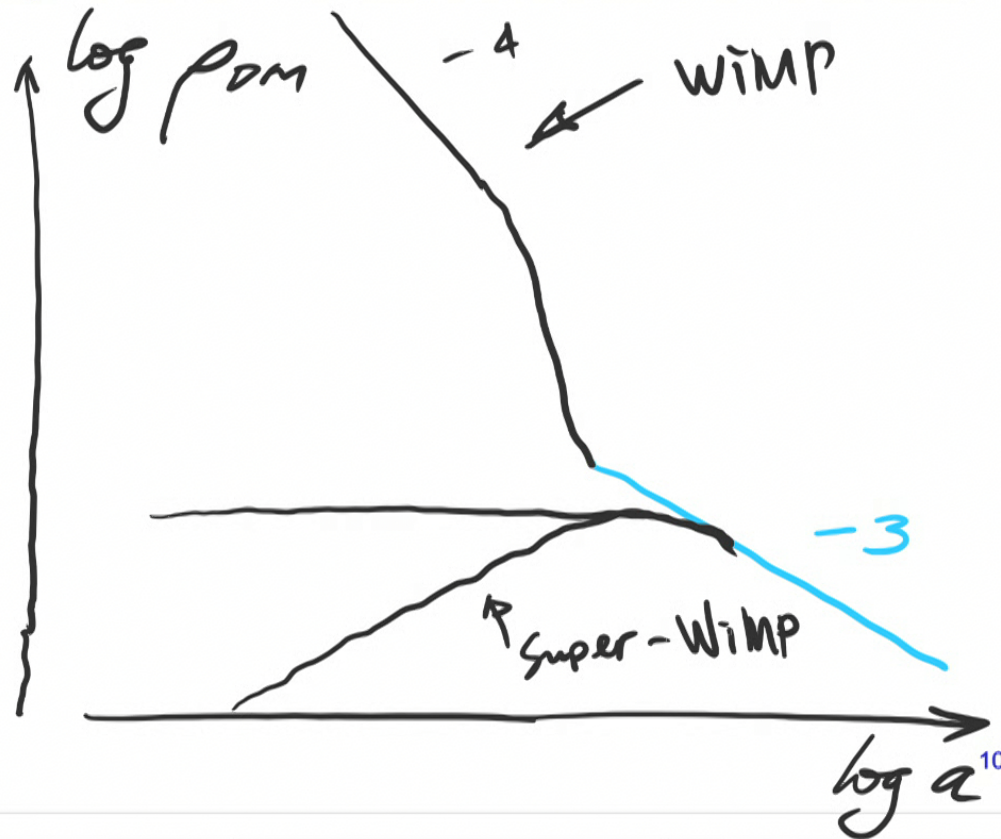
Comparison of all three mechanisms



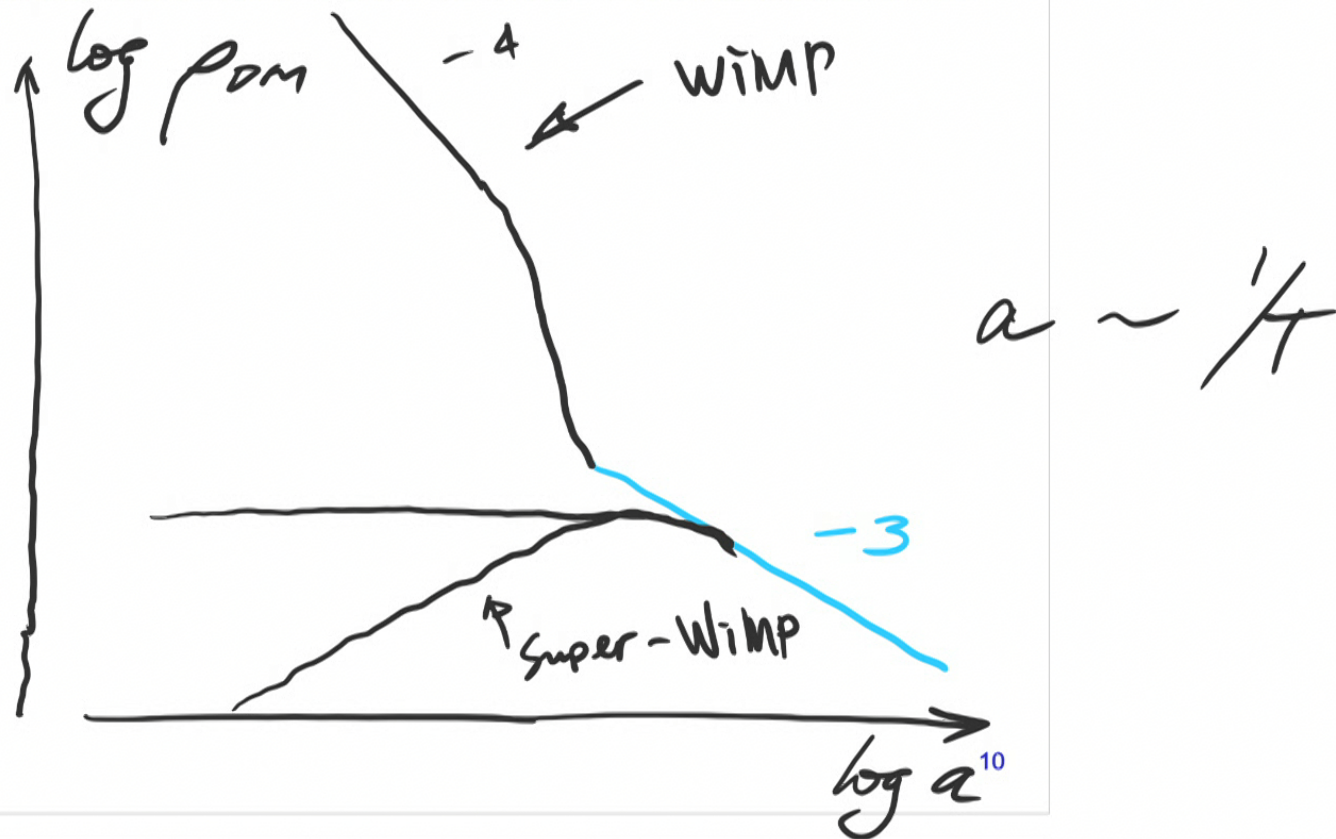
Comparison of all three mechanisms



Comparison of all three mechanisms



Comparison of all three mechanisms



Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

11

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

SM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2\right) + \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H$$

11

Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

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$$S \rightarrow -S$$

11

Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

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$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

11

$$S \rightarrow -S$$

Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

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$$S \rightarrow -S$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

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11

$$S \rightarrow -S$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = \text{"125 gev"}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2) + \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Unitary gauge $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = \text{"125 gey"}$$

Annihilation rate

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

SM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2) + \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots$$

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Annihilation rate

Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter

SM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2\right) - \lambda(H^\dagger H)S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Annihilation rate

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matterSM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2$$

$$+ (-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2) - \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots$$

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$$S \rightarrow -S$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = "125 \text{ GeV}"$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}S^2(m_0^2 + v^2)$$

Annihilation rate

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matterSM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2$$

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Annihilation rate

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matterSM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2$$

$$+ (-\frac{1}{2} m_0^2 S^2) - \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots - \frac{1}{2} S^2 (m_0^2 + v^2 \lambda)$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = "125 \text{ GeV}"$$

$$- \lambda h^2 S^2 / 2$$

Unitary gauge $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Annihilation rate

$$S \rightarrow -S$$

Unitary gauge $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Annihilation rate

Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

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Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matterSM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2$$

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$$\text{unitary gauge } H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = "125 \text{ GeV}"$$

Annihilation rateassume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

$$S \rightarrow -S$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}S^2(m_0^2 + v\lambda) - \lambda h v S^2 - \lambda h^2 S^2/2$$

$$V(S) = \frac{1}{2}m_0^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \dots$$

$\log a^{10}$ **Example: Higgs portal WIMP dark matter**SM + 1 singlet scalar S

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2$$

$$+ (-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2) - \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots$$

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Unitary gauge $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$h = "125 \text{ GeV}"$$

$$S \rightarrow -S$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}S^2(m_0^2 + v\lambda)$$

$$- \lambda h v S^2$$

$$- \lambda h^2 S^2/2$$

$$V(S) = \frac{1}{2}m_0^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \dots$$

Annihilation rateAssume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

$$+ (-\frac{1}{2} m_0 s^2) - \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots - \lambda h v S^2$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i \varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Assume **Annihilation rate** $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases

$$m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$$

$$m_S < m_{h/2}$$

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$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu S)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}m_0 S^2) - \lambda (H^\dagger H) S^2 + A \cdot S H^\dagger H = \dots - \frac{1}{2}S^2(m_0^2 + v\lambda) - \lambda h v S^2 - \lambda h^2 S^2/2$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad v = 246 \text{ GeV} \\ h = "125 \text{ GeV}"$$

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Annihilation rate
 Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium
 Two specific cases $m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$
 $m_S < m_h/2$

Large m_S
 $s \rightarrow s$: 4 scalar fields of H

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$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v+h) + i \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\varphi_1 + i\varphi_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Unitary gauge $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

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$$- \lambda h^4 S^2/2$$

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Annihilation rate
 Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium
 Two specific cases $m_S \gtrless \text{TeV}$
 $m_S < m_h/2$

Large m_S
 $s \rightarrow s$: 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|P_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

/

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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases $m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$
 $m_S < m_h/2$

Large m_S

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|P_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = \lambda$$

Scattering on nuclei



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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases $m_s \gtrsim \text{TeV}$
 $m_s < m_h/2$

Large m_s

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|P_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

Scattering on nuclei



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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases $m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$
 $m_S < m_h/2$

Large m_S

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|P_{cm}|^2} |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_S)^2}$$

Scattering on nuclei



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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases $m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$
 $m_S < m_h/2$

Large m_S

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{p}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_S)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m}{2} \cdot v_{rel}|^2}$$

Scattering on nuclei

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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibrium

Two specific cases $m_S \gtrsim \text{TeV}$

$$m_S < m_h/2$$

Large m_S

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

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$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

Scattering on nuclei

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$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{p}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m}{2} \cdot v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

$$t = t_0 - 4p_1 p_3 \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

Scattering on nuclei



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$$s/\lambda \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{P}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s}{2} \cdot v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} =$$

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$$s/\lambda \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{P}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s}{2} \cdot v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2}$$

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$$s/\lambda \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{P}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s v_{rel}}{2}|^2}$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v}{2}\right)^2$$

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$$s/\lambda \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{P}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s v_{rel}}{2}|^2}$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v}{2}\right) m_s$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2$$

Scattering on nuclei

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$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{p}_{cm}|^2} \cdot |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s v}{2} \cdot v_{rel}|^2} \times$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2 =$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v}{2}\right)^2 m_s$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 =$$

Scattering on nuclei



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Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma &= 64\pi(2m_s)^{-1} \left| \frac{m_s v}{2} \right|^2 \\
 4(2\lambda)^2 &= \downarrow m_s \frac{v}{2} \quad \uparrow m_s \\
 t &= t_0 - 4 \frac{p_1}{p_3} \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v}{2} \right)^2 m_s \\
 4 \cdot 4\lambda^2 &= \frac{1}{\left| \frac{m_s v}{2} \right|^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 dt &= 64\pi (2m_s)^{-1} \left| \frac{m_s v_{rel}}{2} \right|^2 \\
 4(2\lambda)^2 &= \downarrow m_s \frac{v}{2} \quad \downarrow m_s \\
 t &= t_0 - 4 \frac{p_i}{|p_f|} \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v}{2} \right)^2 m_s \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2}{\left| \frac{m_s v_{rel}}{2} \right|^2} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 dt &= 64\pi (2m_s)^{-1} \left| \frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel} \right|^2 \\
 4(2\lambda)^2 &= \downarrow m_s \frac{v}{2} \quad \downarrow m_s \\
 t &= t_0 - 4 \frac{p_i}{|p_f|} \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v_{rel}}{2} \right) m_s \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2}{\left| \frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel} \right|^2} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{T_L}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 dt &= 64\pi (2m_s)^{-1} \left| \frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel} \right|^2 \\
 4(2\lambda)^2 &= \downarrow m_s \frac{v}{2} \quad \downarrow m_s \\
 t &= t_0 - 4 \frac{p_i}{|p_f|} \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(m_s \frac{v_{rel}}{2} \right) m_s \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2}{\left| \frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel} \right|^2} \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= t_0 - 4 \vec{p}_1 / \vec{p}_3 \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{\text{ann}} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{\text{rel}}}{2}\right)^2 m_S \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{\text{rel}}} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Scattering on nuclei

$$t = t_0 - 4 \vec{p}_1 / \vec{p}_3 \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|m/2 v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= t_0 - 4 \vec{p}_1 / \vec{p}_3 \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \\
 &\lesssim 1 \text{ pb} \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

Scattering on nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= t_0 - 4 \vec{p}_1 / \vec{p}_3 \sin^2(\theta/2) \\
 \sigma_{ann} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S \\
 &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \\
 &\leq \text{not OK!} \\
 &\geq 1 \text{ pb} \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|1/2 v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sigma V = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$



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$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S$$

$$4.4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|\ln \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\text{rel}}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sigma_V = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Compare m^2 $2H$ / ϕ_{H} .

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$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{v_{rel}}{2}\right)^2 m_S$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sigma_V = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \text{pb}$$

Compare to 1 pb.

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi m^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pb}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m$$



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$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_S^2} 4 \left(m_S \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\right) m_S$$

$$4.4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|\ln \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\text{rel}}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sigma_V = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Compare m^2 2π / ϕ to 1 plan.

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi} \text{ m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm}$$

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$$\sigma V = \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \text{pbn}$$

Compare to 1 pbn.

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi m^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pbn}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}}$$

Higgs decay to light scalar DM



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$$\sigma_V = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \text{pb}$$

Compare to 1 pb.

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi m^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pb}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Higgs decay to light scalar DM



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$$\sigma V = \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \text{pb}$$

Compare to 1 pb.

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi m^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pb}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^3$$

Higgs decay to light scalar DM



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$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi} m^{-1} \cdot 1 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^3$$

$$\simeq 12.5 \times 10^{-2} m_{\text{TeV}}$$

Higgs decay to light scalar DM

Comparison with data



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$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{2\pi} m^{-1} \cdot 1 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\sim 2.5 m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^3$$

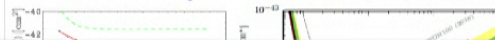
$$\simeq 12.5 \times 10^{-2} m_{\text{TeV}}$$

$$\text{At } m \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\lambda \sim 0(1)$$

Higgs decay to light scalar DM

Comparison with data



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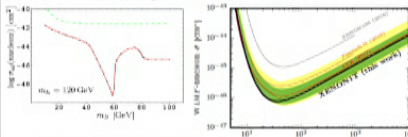
$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda &\sim \sqrt{2\pi} \, m^2 \cdot 1 \text{ pb} \\
 &\sim 2.5 \cdot m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV} \\
 &\sim 2.5 \, m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot \frac{10^{-18} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{TeV}}{10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}} \\
 &\sim 2.5 \, m_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^3 \\
 &\simeq 12.5 \times 10^{-2} \, m_{\text{TeV}}
 \end{aligned}$$

At $m \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$

$\lambda \sim 0(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV

Higgs decay to light scalar DM

Comparison with data



Large m_s

$s \rightarrow s$ 4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{p}_{cm}|^2} |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$m_s < m_{H/2}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel}|^2} \times$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2 =$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 p_i |p_f| s m^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(\frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel}\right) m_s$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|\frac{1}{2} v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sigma v = \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \text{plan}$$

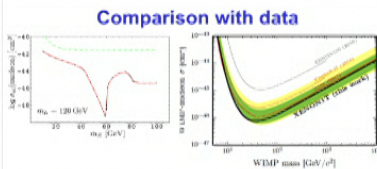
Compare to 1 plan.

Scattering on nuclei

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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_H = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{\text{DM mode}} / (\Gamma_{\text{SM mode}} + \Gamma_{\text{DM mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Eboli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim 2.5 M_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV} \\ & \sim 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{\text{TeV}} \\ & \text{At } m \sim 10 \text{ TeV} \\ & \lambda \sim O(1) \end{aligned}$$

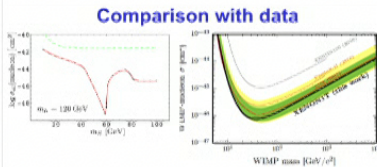
Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV

$$m_S < m_h/2$$

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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

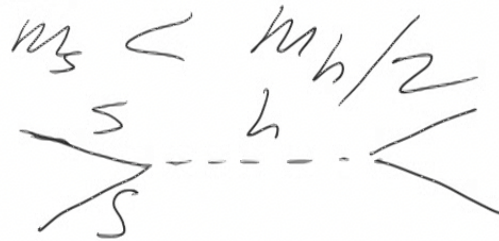
DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_H = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{m_\phi^2}{2} g^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_\phi^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{SM} / (\Gamma_{SM} + \Gamma_{DM})$ (for mass). Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Ebeli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

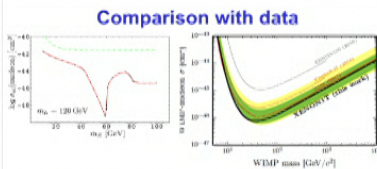
$10^{13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}$
 $\sim 2.5 M_{TeV} \cdot 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^3$
 $\approx 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{TeV}$
 At $M \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$
 $\lambda \sim O(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_H = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} g^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda g^2_{EW}) S^2 + \lambda g_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} / (\Gamma_{SM \text{ mode}} + \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Ebeli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

$$\sim 2.5 M_{TeV} \cdot 10^{-13} cm \cdot 0.2 GeV$$

$$\approx 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{TeV}$$

$$At \quad m \sim 10 TeV$$

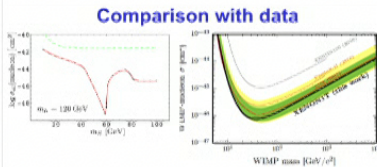
Conclusion: $\lambda \sim O(1)$ DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV

$$2m_b < m_s < m_h/2$$

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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_D = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{m_D^2}{2} g^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_D^2 + \lambda g^2_{EW}) S^2 + \lambda g_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} / (\Gamma_{SM \text{ mode}} + \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Ebeli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

$$\sim 2.5 M_{TeV} \cdot 10^{-13} cm \cdot 0.2 GeV$$

$$\sim 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{TeV}$$

At $m \sim 10 TeV$

Conclusion: $\lambda \sim O(1)$ DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV

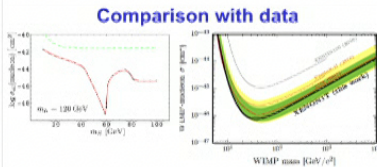
$$2m_b < m_S < m_h/2$$

10 GeV

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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_H = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{m_\phi^2}{2} g^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} g^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_\phi^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

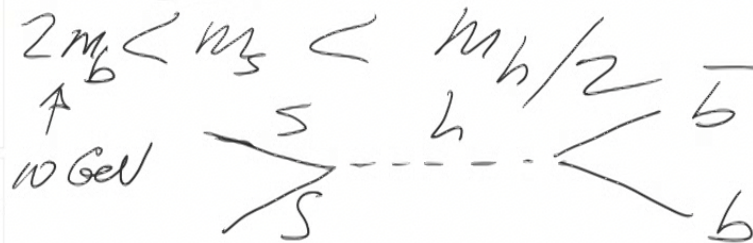
125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{\text{SM mode}} / (\Gamma_{\text{DM mode}} + \Gamma_{\text{SM mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Ebeli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

$$\sim 2.5 M_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sim 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{\text{TeV}}$$

At $M \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$

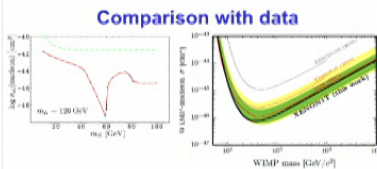
Conclusion: $\lambda \sim O(1)$ DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



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Higgs decay to light scalar DM



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zoo (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_H = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v^2) S^2 + \lambda v S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

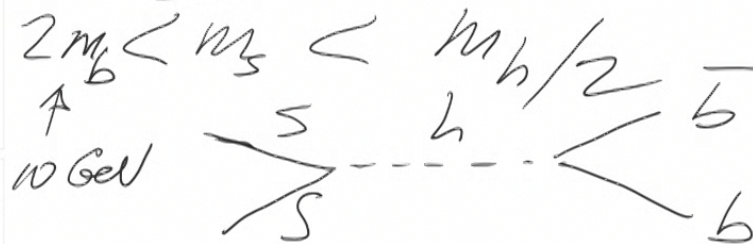
125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_h^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{\text{DM mode}} / (\Gamma_{\text{SM mode}} + \Gamma_{\text{DM mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Eboli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)

$$\sim 2.5 M_{\text{TeV}} \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \cdot 0.2 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sim 12.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{\text{TeV}}$$

At $M \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$

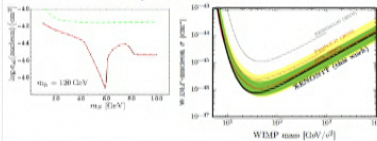
Conclusion: $\lambda \sim O(1)$ DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



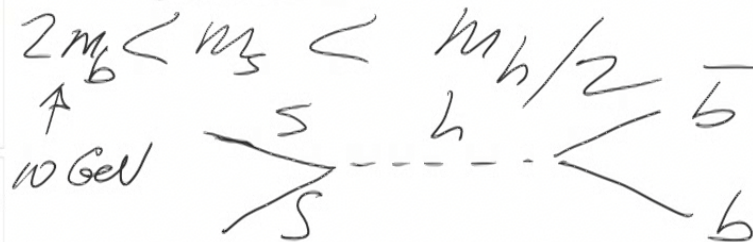
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Comparison with data



$\lambda \sim O(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zee (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP, ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_\chi = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \chi^\dagger \partial^\mu \chi + \frac{m_\chi^2}{2} \chi^\dagger \chi + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda v}{4} \chi^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_\chi^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) \chi^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 \chi + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_\chi^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{\text{SM model}} / (\Gamma_{\text{SM model}} + \Gamma_{\text{DM model}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs Γ : van der Bij et al., 1990s; Ebeli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)



Updates on the minimal Higgs-mediated model:

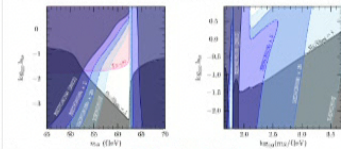


Figure from Chine, Scott, Kainulainen, Weniger, 2013.

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Assume $\lambda > 10^{-7}$, thermal equilibriumTwo specific cases $m_s \gtrless \text{TeV}$

$$m_s < m_n/2$$

Large m_s

4 scalar fields of H

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{|\vec{p}_{cm}|^2} |M|^2$$

$$M = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi (2m_s)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel}|^2} \times$$

$$4(2\lambda)^2 =$$

$$t = t_0 - 4 \frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3}{|\vec{p}_3|} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

$$\sigma_{ann} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{4m_s^2} 4 \left(\frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel} \right) m_s$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \lambda^2 \frac{1}{|\frac{m_s}{2} v_{rel}|^2}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{v_{rel}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Scattering on nuclei

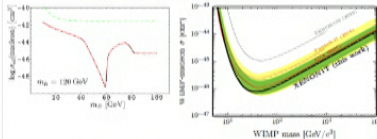
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Comparison with data



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zee (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP; ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_S = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v_{SM}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{SM} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_1^2$ – very small
 $R = \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} / (\Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} + \Gamma_{SM \text{ mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs I: van der Bij et al., 1990s; Eboli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)



Updates on the minimal Higgs-mediated model:

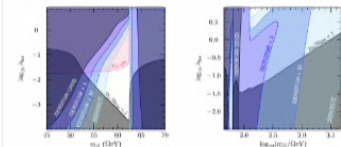


Figure from Cline, Scott, Kainulainen, Weniger, 2013.

$\lambda \sim O(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV

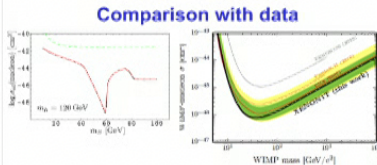
$$2m_b < m_S < m_h/2$$

10 GeV

$$M = 2\lambda v \frac{1}{(2m_S)^2 - m_h^2} \cdot \frac{m_b}{v} \bar{b}b$$

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**Simplest models of Higgs mediation**

Silveira, Zee (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP; ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal – minimal model of DM

$$\mathcal{L}_S = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

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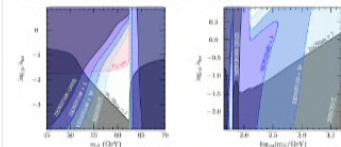
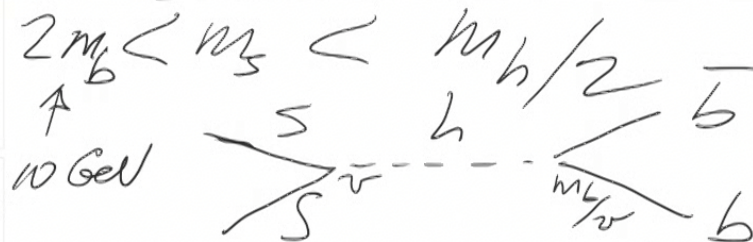
**Updates on the minimal Higgs-mediated model:**

Figure from Cline, Scott, Kainulainen, Weniger, 2013.

$\lambda \sim O(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



$$M = 2\lambda v \frac{1}{(2m_S)^2 - m_h^2} \cdot \frac{m_b}{v} \bar{b}b$$

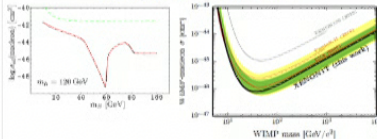
$$\Sigma / M^2 = (2\lambda)^2 \frac{m_b^2}{(4m_S^2 - m_h^2)^2}$$

bipol

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Comparison with data



Simplest models of Higgs mediation

Silveira, Zee (1985); McDonald (1993); Burgess, MP; ter Veldhuis (2000)

DM through the Higgs portal - minimal model of DM

$$-\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v_{SM}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{SM} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

125 GeV Higgs is "very fragile" because its width is $\sim \gamma_1^2$ - very small
 $R = \Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} / (\Gamma_{DM \text{ mode}} + \Gamma_{SM \text{ mode}})$. Light DM can kill Higgs boson easily
 (missing Higgs 1: van der Bij et al., 1990s; Eboli, Zeppenfeld, 2000)



Updates on the minimal Higgs-mediated model:

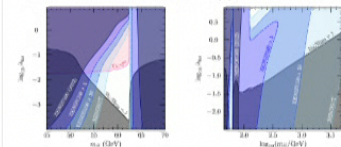
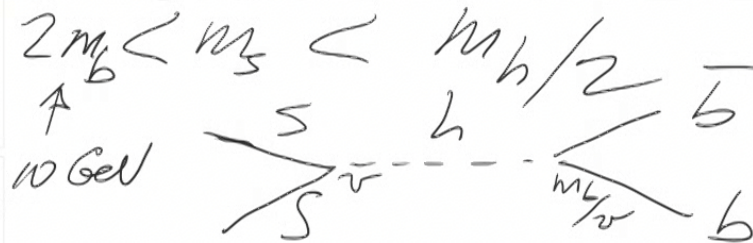


Figure from Cline, Scott, Kainulainen, Weniger, 2013.

$\lambda \sim O(1)$
 Conclusion: DM has to be lighter than few 10 TeV



$$M = 2\lambda v \frac{1}{(2m_S)^2 - m_h^2} \cdot \frac{m_b}{v} \bar{b}b$$

$$\Sigma / M^2 = (2\lambda)^2 m_b^2 \frac{1}{(4m_S^2 - m_h^2)^2} \text{Tr} \left(\frac{\not{p}_3 + m_b}{(\not{p}_4 - m_b)} \right)$$

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$$- \mathcal{L}_D = \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{m_S^2}{2} S^2 + \lambda S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_S}{4} S^4 + \frac{1}{2} (m_S^2 + \lambda v_{EW}^2) S^2 + \lambda v_{EW} S^2 h + \frac{\lambda}{2} S^2 h^2$$

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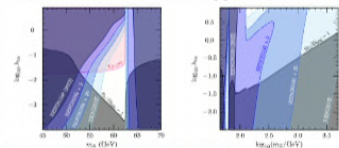


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Conclusion on minimal Higgs portal model of DM

Light WIMPs due to light mediators
 direct production/detection

Light dark matter is not ruled out if one adds a light mediator.

WIMP paradigm: $\sigma_{\text{ann}}(v/c) \sim 1 \text{ pb} \implies \Omega_{\text{DM}} \approx 0.25$.

Electroweak mediators lead to the so-called Lee-Weinberg window.

$$M = 2\lambda v \frac{1}{(2m_S)^2 - m_h^2} \cdot \frac{m_b}{v} b b$$

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$$= (2\lambda)^2 \cdot \frac{m_b^2}{(4m_S^2 - m_h^2)^2} \cdot 4(p_3 p_4 - m_b^2)$$

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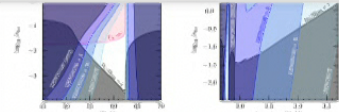


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$$\sigma(v/c) \propto \begin{cases} g^2 m_\chi^2 & \text{for } m_\chi \ll m_W \\ 1/m_W^4 & \text{for } m_\chi \gg m_W \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{for } \text{GeV} < m_\chi < \text{few TeV}$$

If instead the annihilation occurs via a force carrier with light mass, DM can be as light as $\sim \text{MeV}$ (and not ruled out by the CMB if it is a scalar).



"Simplified models" for light DM some examples

- Scalar dark matter talking to the SM via a dark photon (variants: L_{300}, L_{100} etc gauge bosons). With $2m_{\text{DM}} < m_{\text{mediator}}$.

bipol

$$= (2\lambda)^2 \cdot \frac{m_b^2}{(4m_s^2 - m_h^2)^2} \cdot 4(p_3 p_4 - m_b^2)$$

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$$\mathcal{L} = (D_\mu \chi)^\dagger D_\mu \chi - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^2 - g_{\text{DM}} \phi \chi^\dagger \chi$$

- Fermionic dark matter talking to the SM via a "dark scalar" that mixes with the Higgs. With $m_{\text{DM}} > m_{\text{dark scalar}}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\chi} (i \not{D} - m_\chi) \chi + \lambda \chi^\dagger \chi + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu S)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_S^2 S^2 - A(S/H^2)$$

After EW symmetry breaking S mixes with physical h , and can be light and weakly coupled provided that coupling λ is small. Let's call it dark Higgs.In both cases, the annihilation proceeds in p -wave, and is very suppressed at the recombination time $\Rightarrow$ no CMB constraints. Thus, the $\text{MeV} - 10 - \text{GeV}$ range is not excluded by cosmology.

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Conclusion on minimal Higgs portal model of DM

Light WIMPs due to light mediators direct production/detection

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some examples

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 \langle \sigma v \rangle &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m_s^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_s^2 - m_h^2)^2}
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- Formic dark matter coupling to the SM via a "dark scalar" that mixes with the Higgs. With $\sin\theta_{\text{HS}} < \text{Br}_{\text{dark}}$.

$$\mathcal{L} = \chi^\dagger (\partial_\mu \partial_\mu - m_\chi^2) \chi + \lambda \chi^\dagger \chi \left(\phi + \frac{1}{f} \phi_0 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^2 - \lambda H^\dagger H \left(\phi + \frac{1}{f} \phi_0 \right)$$

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 &= \frac{1}{2} (4m_s^2 - 2m_b^2) \\
 |M|^2 &= (2\lambda)^2 \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_s^2 - m_h^2)^2} \\
 \langle \sigma v \rangle &= \frac{\lambda^2}{m_s^2} \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 4} \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_s^2 - m_h^2)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Diagram illustrating the decay of a Higgs boson into two photons via a loop of top quarks and W bosons.

Handwritten notes and equations:

$$M = 2\lambda v \frac{1}{(2m_t)^2 - m_h^2} \frac{m_b}{v} \bar{b}b$$

$$\Sigma/M^2 = (2\lambda)^2 \frac{m_b^2}{(4m_t^2 - m_h^2)^2} \cdot \frac{p_3 + p_4}{(p_3 - p_4)}$$

$$= (2\lambda)^2 \cdot \frac{m_b^2}{(4m_t^2 - m_h^2)^2} \cdot 4(p_3 p_4 - m_b^2)$$

$$p_3 p_4 = \frac{1}{2}((p_3 + p_4)^2 - 2m_b^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(p_1 + p_2)^2 - 2m_b^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(4m_s^2 - 2m_b^2)$$

$$1/M^2 = (2\lambda)^2 \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_t^2 - m_h^2)^2}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{\lambda^2}{m_s^2} \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 4} \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_t^2 - m_h^2)^2}$$

$m_s = 20 \text{ GeV}$ (example)

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Light WIMPs due to light mediators**direct production/detection**

Light dark matter is not ruled out if one adds a light mediator.

SIMP paradigm: $\chi_{SM}(131) \rightarrow 1 \text{ site} \rightarrow \chi_{DM} \approx 10^5$.

Exponential mediator leads to the so-called low-Reynolds regime.

 $\chi_{SM} \chi_{SM} \rightarrow \chi_{DM} \chi_{DM}$ for $m_\chi \ll m_{\text{mediator}}$ or for $\chi_{DM} \chi_{DM} \rightarrow \chi_{SM} \chi_{SM}$.If instead the mediator mass is a few eV, then with light cross, DM can be as light as $\sim 10^4$ GeV and still be ruled out by the TDB if it is a scalar.

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((p_1 + p_2)^2 - 2m_b^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4m_s^2 - 2m_b^2)$$

$$|M|^2 = (2\lambda)^2 \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_s^2 - m_b^2)^2}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{\lambda^2}{m_s^2} \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 4} \frac{m_b^2 (2m_s^2 - m_b^2)}{(4m_s^2 - m_b^2)^2}$$

$$m_s = 20 \text{ GeV (example)}$$

$\lambda \leftarrow$ inferred from abundance?

What does it imply for the Higgs boson $h \rightarrow SS$