

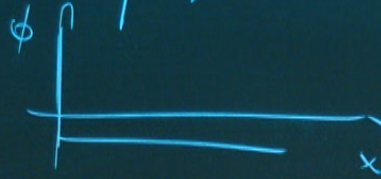
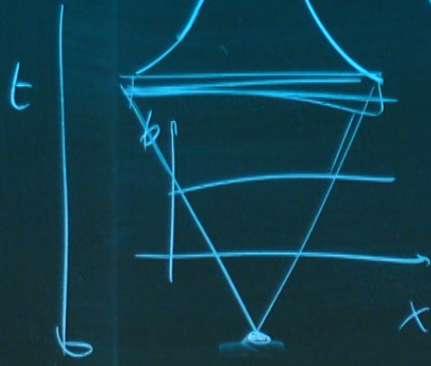
Title: Non thermal DM/Misalignment

Speakers: Giovanni Villadoro

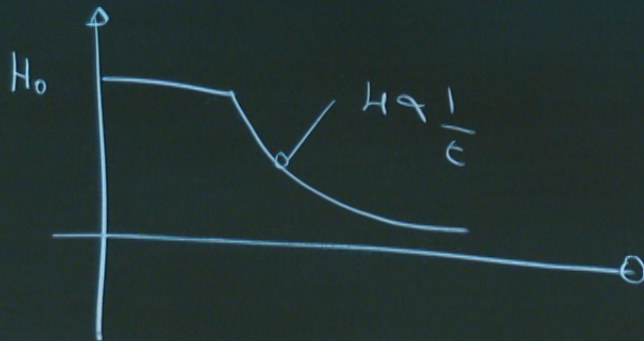
Collection: School on Table-Top Experiments for Fundamental Physics

Date: September 20, 2022 - 9:15 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/22090008>

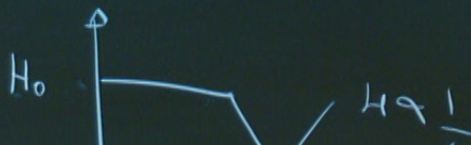


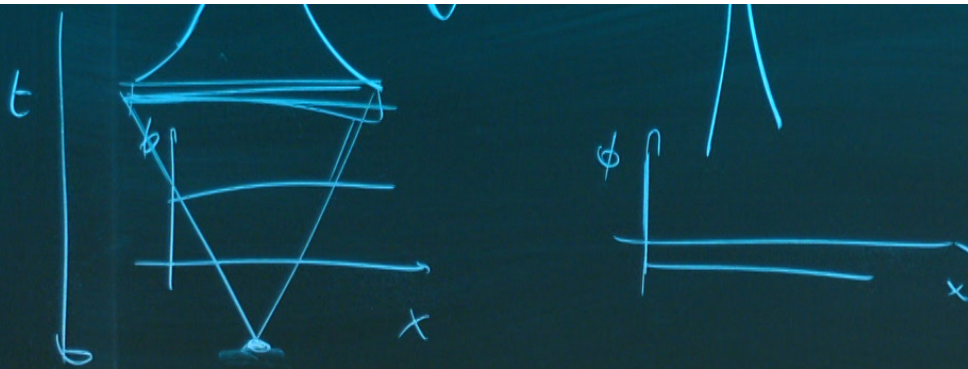
$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + m^2\phi = 0$$



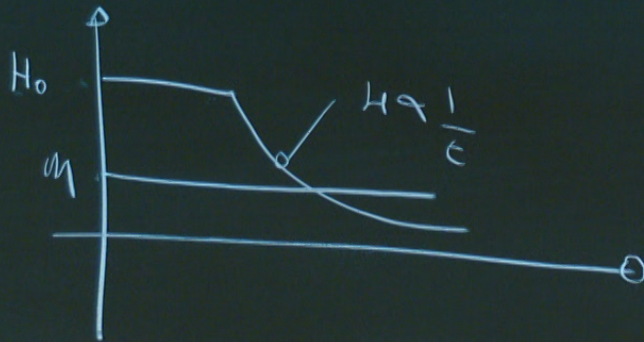


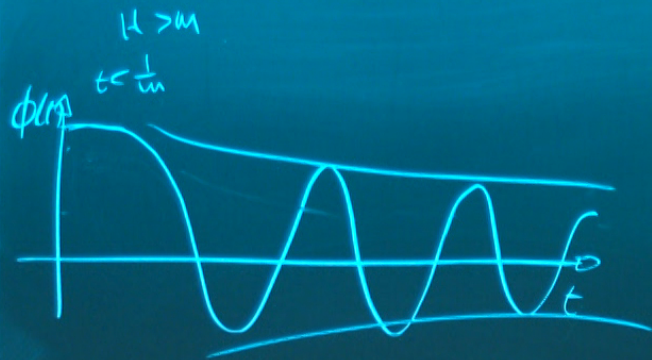
$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \omega^2\phi = 0$$





$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + m^2\phi = 0$$



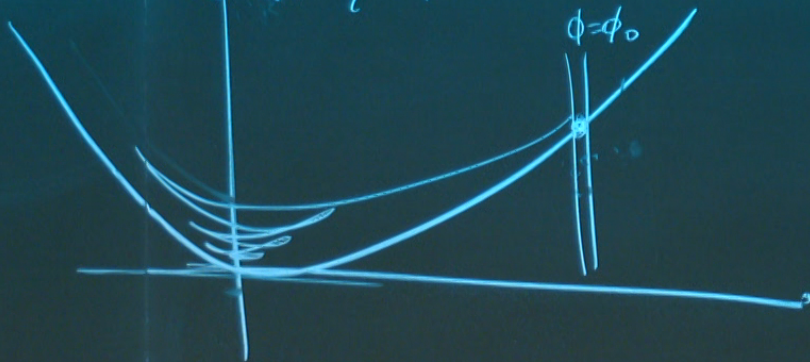


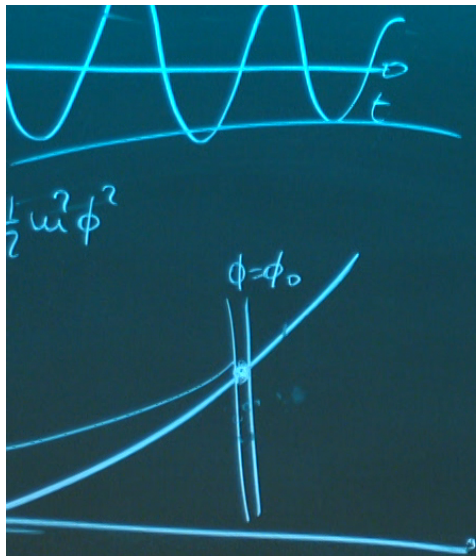
$$\phi(t) \equiv \frac{\psi(t)}{Q^{3/2}(t)}$$

$$\ddot{\psi} + \left( \underbrace{\omega^2}_{\frac{1}{L^2}} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \dot{H}}_{\frac{1}{L^2}} - \underbrace{\frac{9}{4} H^2}_{\frac{1}{L^2}} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = \psi_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \phi^2$$





$$\ddot{\psi} + \left( \underbrace{\omega^2}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} - \frac{3}{2} \underbrace{\dot{H}}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} - \frac{9}{4} \underbrace{H^2}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \psi = 0$$

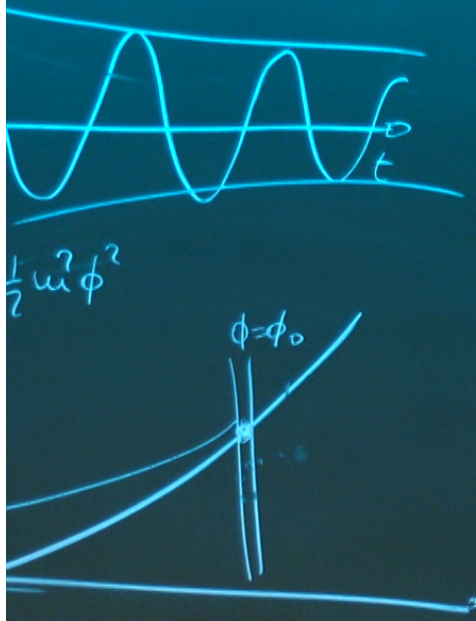
$$\psi = \psi_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$t_{\star} \quad H(t_{\star}) = \omega$$

$$\phi(t) \approx$$

$$\phi_0 \frac{Q_{\star}^{3/2}}{Q^{3/2}(t)} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$H < \omega$$



$$\phi(t) \cong \frac{\psi(t)}{Q^{3/2}(t)}$$

$$\ddot{\psi} + \left( \underbrace{\omega^2}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} - \frac{3}{2} \underbrace{\dot{H}}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} - \frac{9}{4} \underbrace{H^2}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = \psi_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$t_* \quad H(t_*) = \omega$$

$$\phi(t) \cong \phi_0 \frac{Q_*^{3/2}}{Q^{3/2}(t)} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$H \ll \omega$$

$$\frac{\psi(t)}{\psi^{1/2}(t)}$$

$$\left( \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \dot{H}}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} - \underbrace{\frac{9}{4} H^2}_{\frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\cos(\omega t)$$

$$t_{\star} \quad H(t_{\star}) = \omega$$

$$\phi_0 \frac{Q_{\star}^{3/2}}{Q^{3/2}(t)} \cos(\omega t) \quad H \ll \mu$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \phi_0^2 \left( \frac{Q_{\star}}{Q(t)} \right)^3 \propto \frac{1}{Q^3}$$

$$n = \frac{\langle p \rangle}{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \omega \phi_0^2 \left( \frac{Q_{\star}}{Q(t)} \right)^3$$



$$Q_\phi = \frac{P_\phi}{P_{TOT}} = \frac{P_\phi}{P_\gamma} \frac{P_\gamma}{P_{TOT}}$$

$Q_\gamma = 10^{-5}$

$$= Q_\gamma \frac{\frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \phi_0^2 \left(\frac{Q_\gamma}{Q}\right)^3}{( ) T_\gamma^4} \approx \frac{\omega^2 \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma^4} Q_\gamma$$

$$\omega \phi_0^3 = \text{const}$$



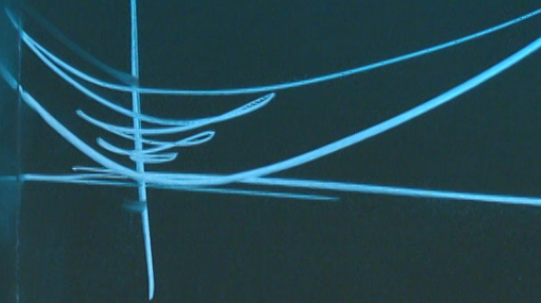
$$= Q_\gamma \frac{\frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \phi_0 \left( \frac{Q_\gamma}{Q} \right)}{T_\gamma^4}$$

$$\sim \frac{\omega^2 \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma^4} Q_\gamma \left( \frac{T_\gamma}{T_\gamma} \right)^3$$

$$\int \phi^3 = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{M_p^2 H^2}{\rho} \sim T_\gamma^4$$

$$\mathcal{V}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \phi^2$$

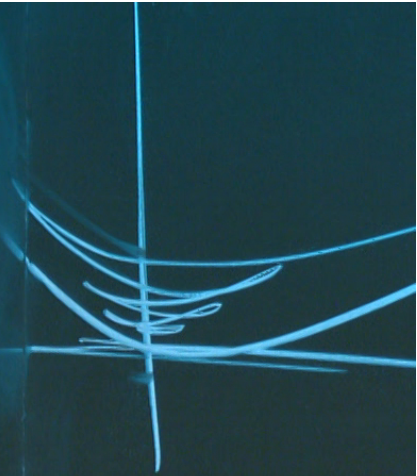


$$= Q_\gamma \frac{2 \omega^2 \phi_0^2 (Q)}{T_\gamma^4}$$

$$\sim \frac{\omega^2 \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma^4} Q_\gamma \left( \frac{r}{\phi_0} \right)^3$$

$$\phi^3 = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{M^2}{\rho} \frac{r^2}{T_\gamma^2} = \rho \sim T_\gamma^4$$



$$\Omega_\phi \sim \Omega_\gamma \frac{\omega^2 \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma \omega^{3/2} M_p^{3/2}} \sim \Omega_\gamma \frac{\omega^{1/2} \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma M_p^{3/2}}$$

$\omega \sim 10^{-5}$   
 $\omega \sim 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$   
 $M_p \sim 10^{27} \text{ eV}$

$$\sim 0,1 \left( \frac{\omega}{10^{-27} \text{ eV}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\phi_0}{10^{17} \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$\left( \frac{H}{\Gamma} \right)^3$$

$$\sim 0,1 \left( \frac{m}{10^{-22} \text{ eV}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\phi_0}{10^{17} \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$m \in (10^{-22} \dots 10^1) \text{ eV}$$

$$\phi_0 (10^{17} \dots 10^{11}) \text{ GeV}$$

$$Q_\gamma \frac{m^2 \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma m^{3/2} M_p^{3/2}} \sim Q_\gamma \frac{m^{1/2} \phi_0^2}{T_\gamma M_p^{3/2}} = Q_\gamma \left( \frac{m}{T_\gamma M_p} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\phi_0}{M_p} \right)^2$$

$\omega \sim 10^{-5}$        $\omega \sim 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$        $\sim 10^{27} \text{ eV}$   
 $\sim 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$

$$0,265 \left( \frac{m}{10^{-27} \text{ eV}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\phi_0}{10^{17} \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$m \in (10^{-22} \dots 10^{-1}) \text{ eV}$$

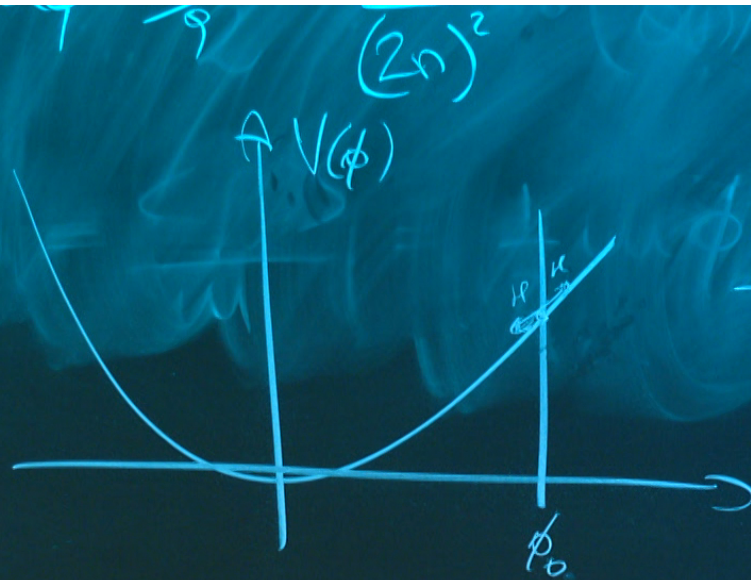
$$\phi_0 \in (10^{17} \dots 10^{11}) \text{ GeV}$$

$t_A$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{H_0^2}{(2\pi)^2} \quad \Delta\phi \sim H_0$$



$$H(\phi_0) = m$$



$$(H_{\phi}) = m$$

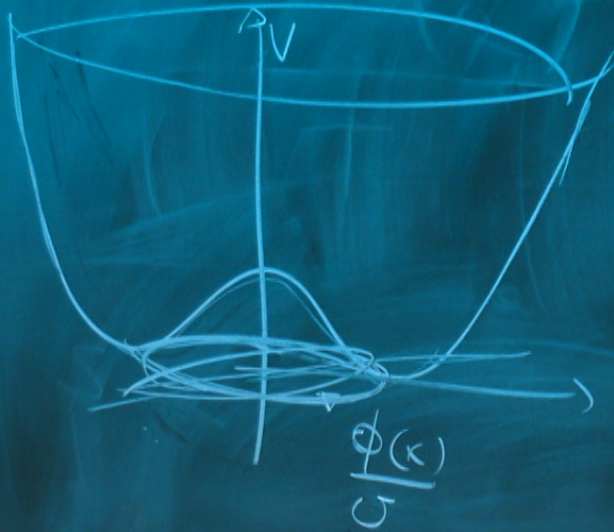
$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \lesssim 10^{-2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{H_{\phi}}{H} \right\}^2 \sim 10^{-11}$$





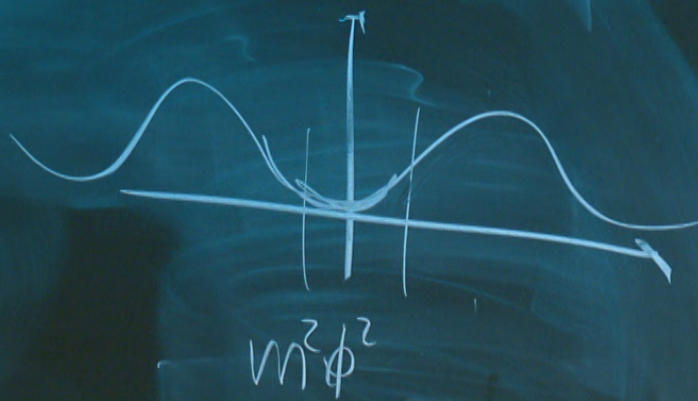
$U(1)$

$$e^{i\frac{\phi(x)}{v}}$$



$$\phi(x) \in [-\pi v, \pi v]$$

$$V(\phi) = V(\phi + 2\pi v)$$



# QCD-axion

$$\mathcal{D}_{SH} \vec{G}$$

$$j^{\mu}$$

$$V \sim -\Lambda_{QCD}^4$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right) \approx \omega^2 \phi^2 + \dots$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\Lambda_{QCD}^4}{f^2}$$

$$m_a \sim \frac{\Lambda_{QCD}^2}{f}$$

$\frac{1}{v} \cos(\phi)$

$$\frac{\partial \mu \phi}{\partial x} = jk$$

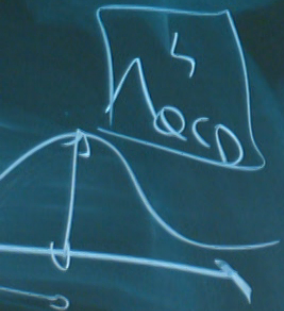
$$V \sim \frac{\Lambda^3}{\cos(\phi)} \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right) = u$$

$$u^2 = \frac{\Lambda^3}{v^2}$$

$$= [\pi v, \pi v]$$

$$= V(\phi + 2\pi v)$$

$$\phi \sim \frac{1}{v} \sim u$$



jm

$$V \sim - \Lambda^4(T) \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{v}\right) \approx m^2 \phi^2 + \dots \quad 0, 1 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m^2 = \frac{\Lambda^4}{v^2}$$

$$m(T) \propto m(0) \left( \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^4$$

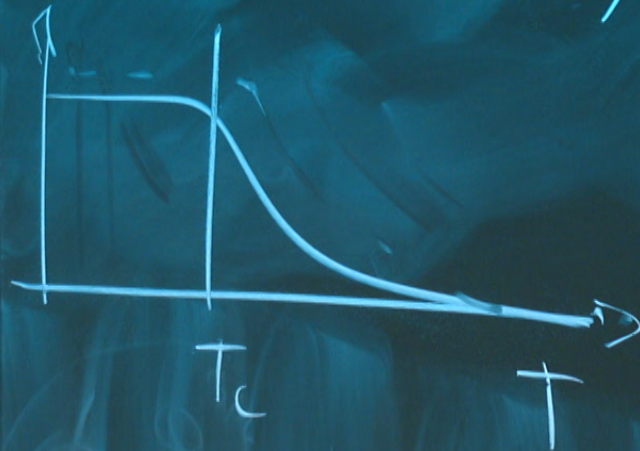
$$\phi \propto \frac{1}{v} \sim m$$

$$-\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4(T) \cos\left(\frac{\phi}{v}\right) \approx m^2 \phi^2 + \dots \quad 0, 1 \text{ GeV}$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda^4}{v^2}$$

$$m(T) \propto m(0) \left(\frac{T_c}{T}\right)^4 \quad T > T_c$$

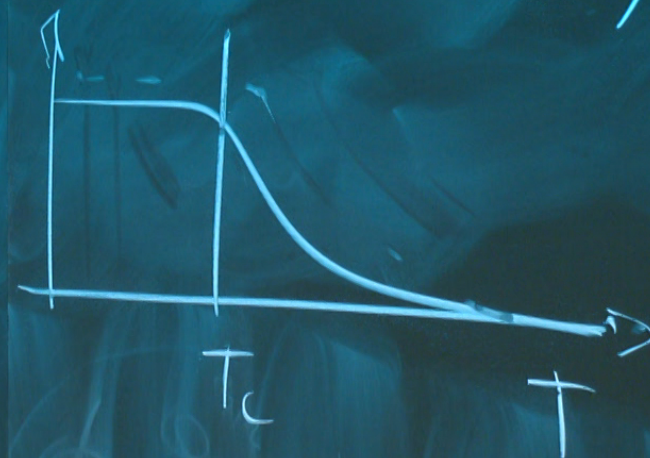
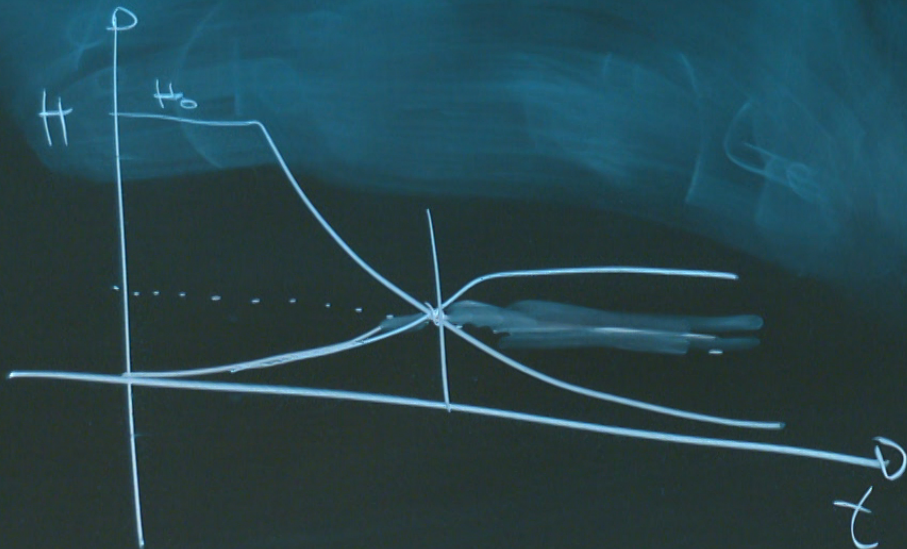
$\sim m$



$$u^2 = \frac{\Delta^2}{v^2}$$

$$u(t) \propto u(0) \left( \frac{T_c}{T} \right)$$

$$\omega \propto \frac{1}{\tau} \sim u$$



$$p = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \omega_0^2 \left( \frac{q_0}{e} \right)^3$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \omega_0^2 \left( \frac{q_0}{e} \right)^3$$

$$p = m_0 h$$

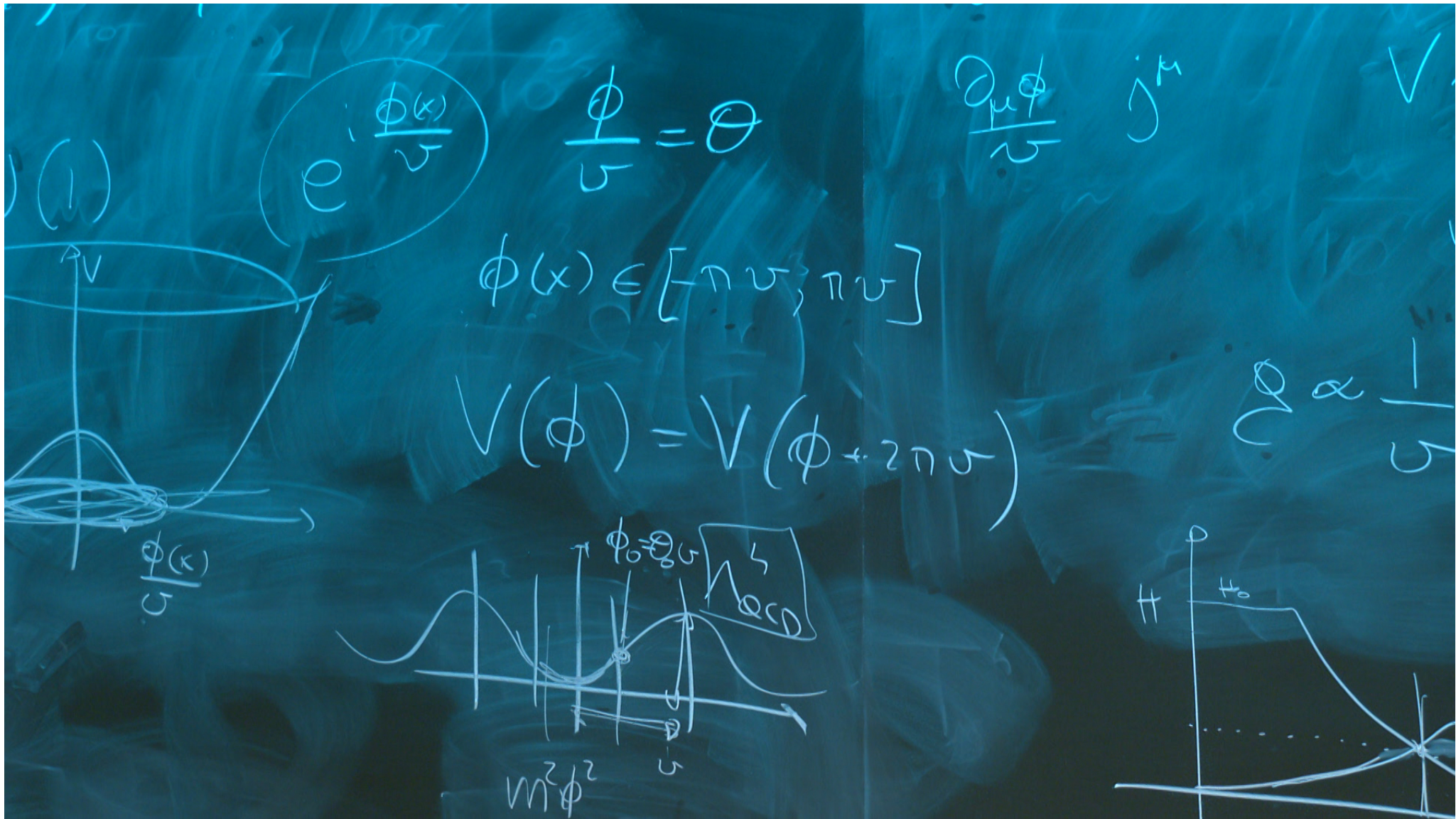


$$n = \frac{1}{2} m_\phi \phi_0 \left( \frac{\sigma}{e} \right)$$

$$\rho = m_\phi n$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\Omega_\phi = 0,26 \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma}{10^{12} \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \phi_0^2$$



$$\rho = m_0 n$$

$\Rightarrow Q_{\text{eff}} = 0,26 \cdot \left( \frac{v}{10^{12} \text{ GeV}} \right)^{H_6} \Phi_0^2$

$\uparrow$

$e^{i\frac{\phi(x)}{\nu}}$

$\frac{\phi}{\nu} = \theta$

$\phi(x) \in [-\pi\nu, \pi\nu]$

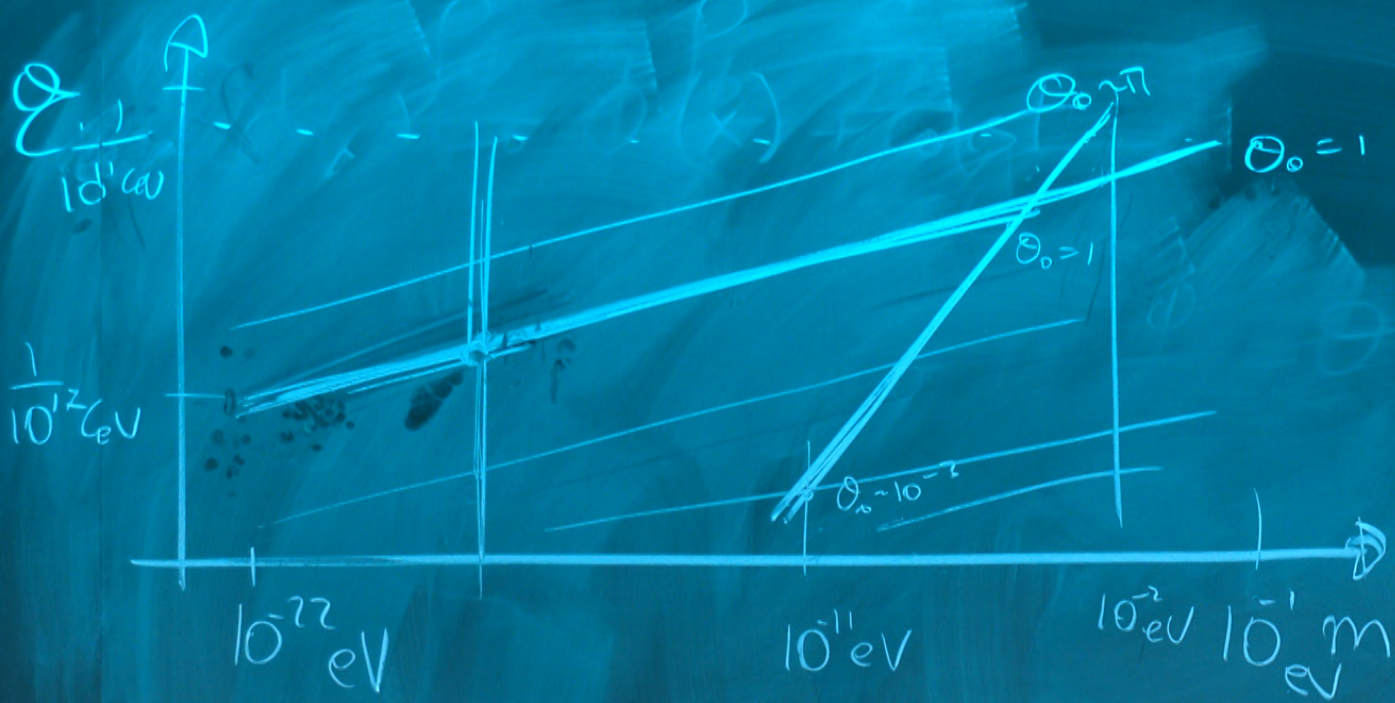
$V(\phi) = V(\phi + 2\pi\nu)$

$\phi_0 = \phi_0 + 2\pi\nu$

$m^2 \phi^2$

$\omega^2 = \dots$

$\omega^2 = \dots$



$$\Omega_{DH} = \Omega \sim \omega^{1/2} \omega^2 \theta_0^2$$

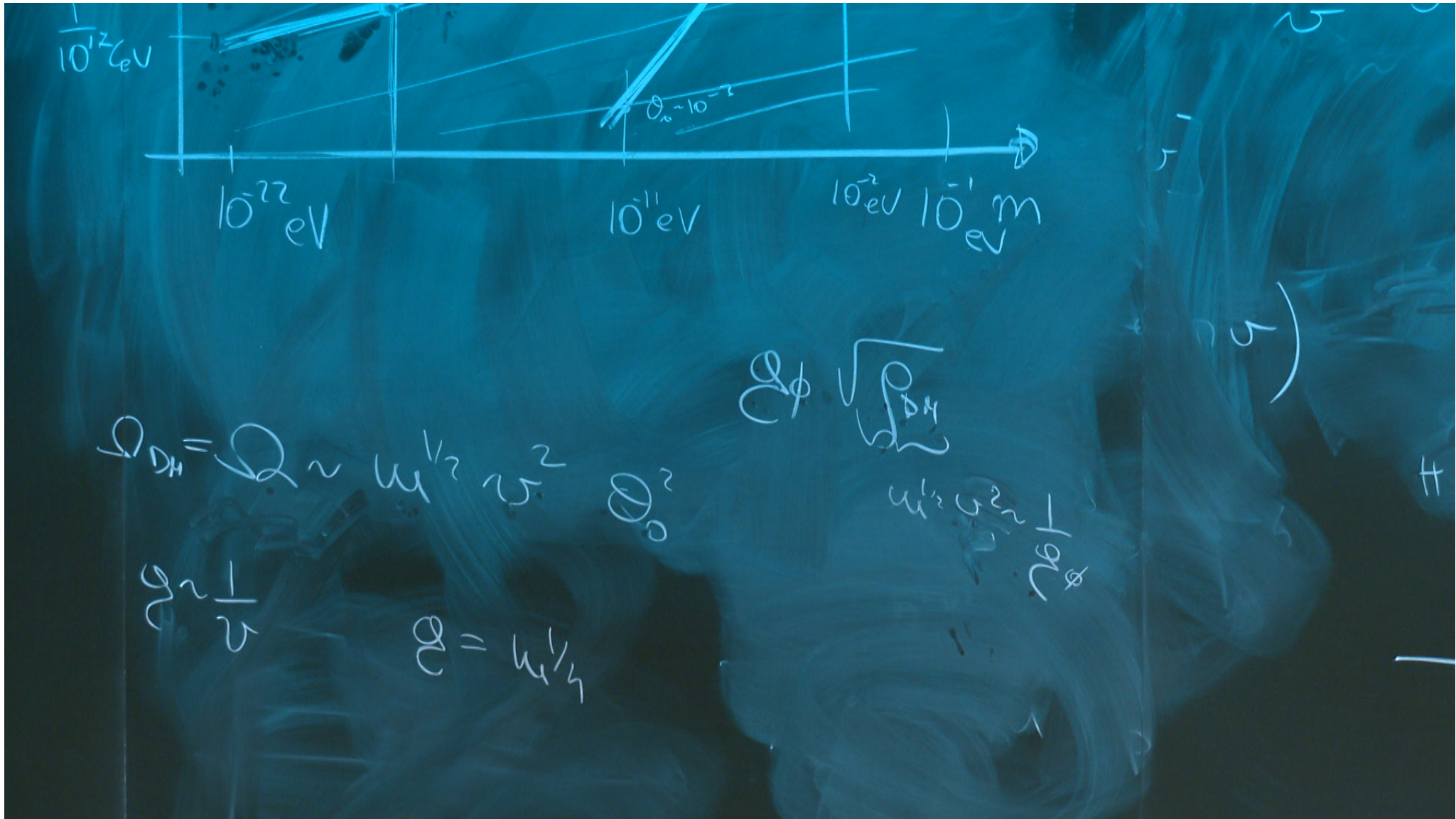
$$\Omega \propto \sqrt{\Omega_{DH}}$$

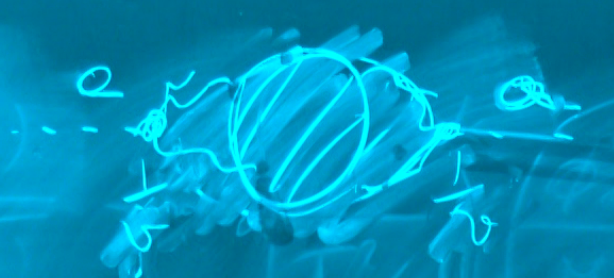
$$\omega^{1/2} \omega^2 \theta_0^2$$

$$\frac{\phi(x)}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu \phi}{y}$$

$$y$$



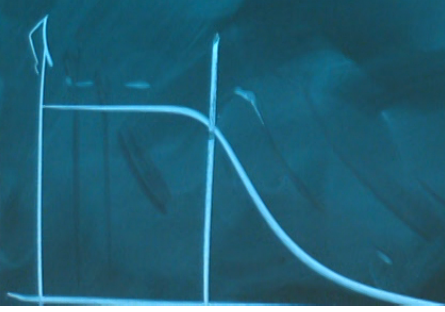


$$m^2 \propto \frac{\Delta \rho^4}{v^2} \approx \underbrace{m_n^2}_{\rho^2} f(\dots)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi) \approx m^2 \phi^2 + \dots$$

0,1 GeV

$$m(T) \propto m(0) \left( \frac{T_c}{T} \right)^h \quad T > T_c$$



$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} m_n v$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} m_n$$

$$\rho = m_n v$$

$$\rho = 0$$