

Composite Dark Matter from Weak Interactions

Axel Maas

3rd of October 2018
Trento
Italy



NAWI Graz
Natural Sciences

FWF

Der Wissenschaftsfonds

What is this talk about?

- A new class of composite dark matter models
 - Using a concrete example
 - Quite flexible - not yet quantitatively tuned

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 - Quite flexible – not yet quantitatively tuned
- Construction from an ultraviolet completion
- Develop an analytical toolset for calculations
- Use lattice simulations for confirmation

A concrete example

Mass scale



Standard model

A concrete example

Mass scale



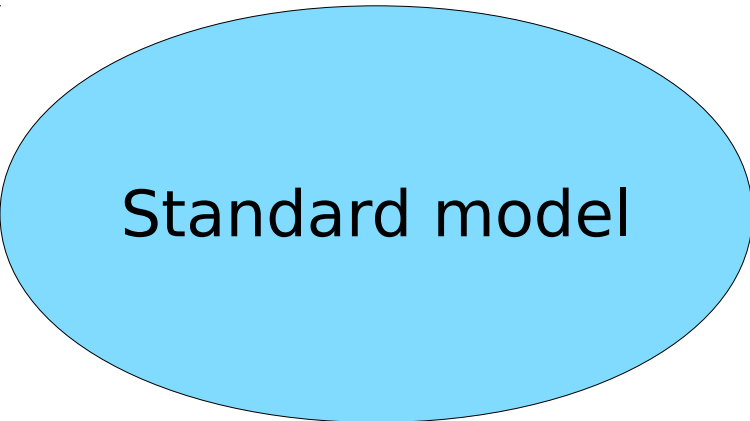
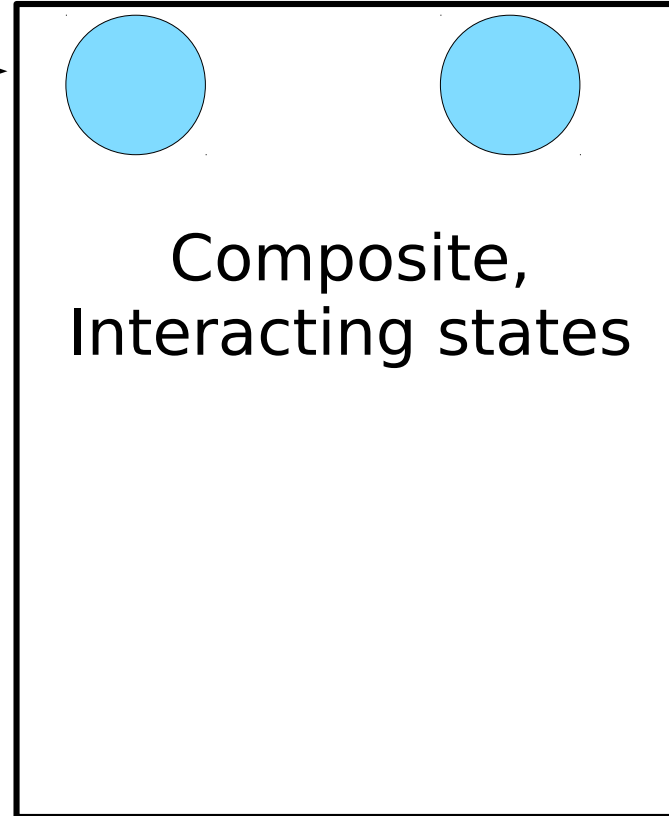
Composite,
Interacting states

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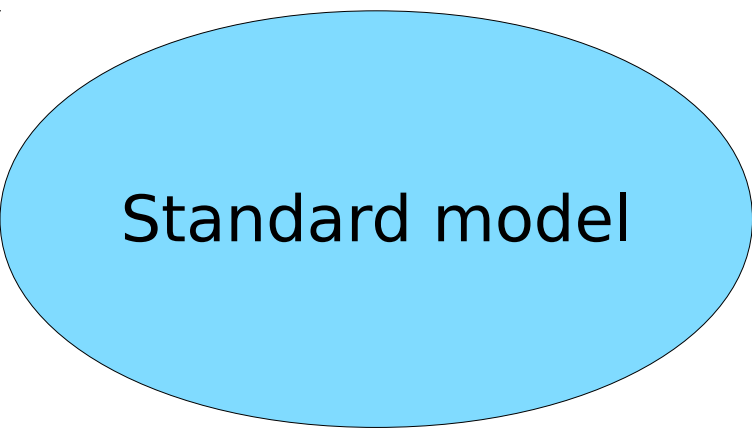
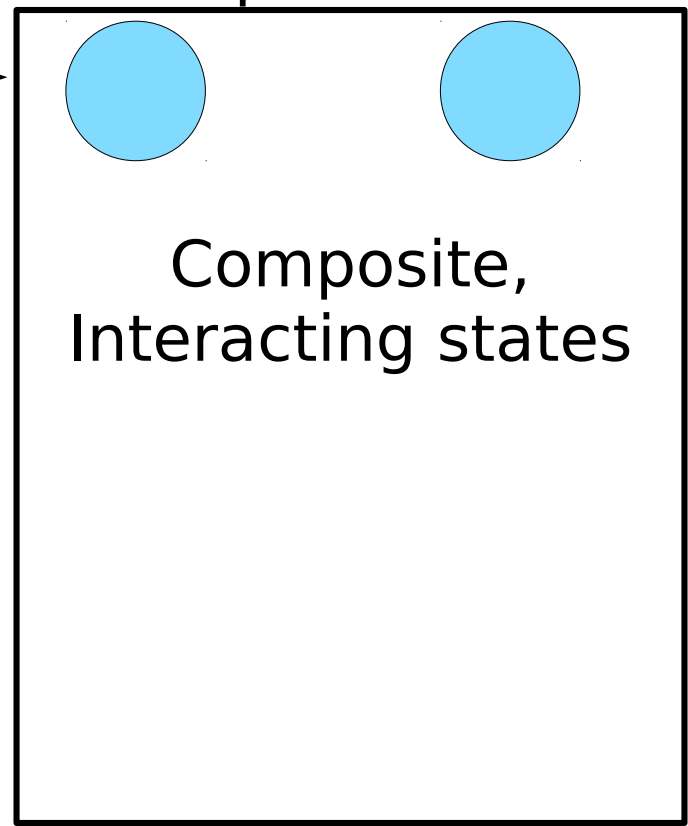
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Absolutely stable, degenerate
scalar and vector
(additional quantum number)

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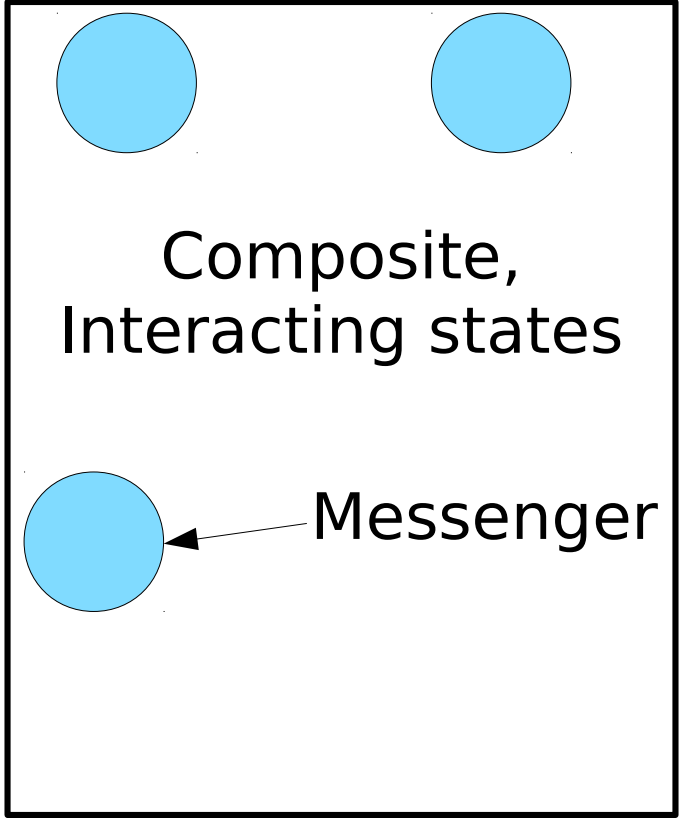
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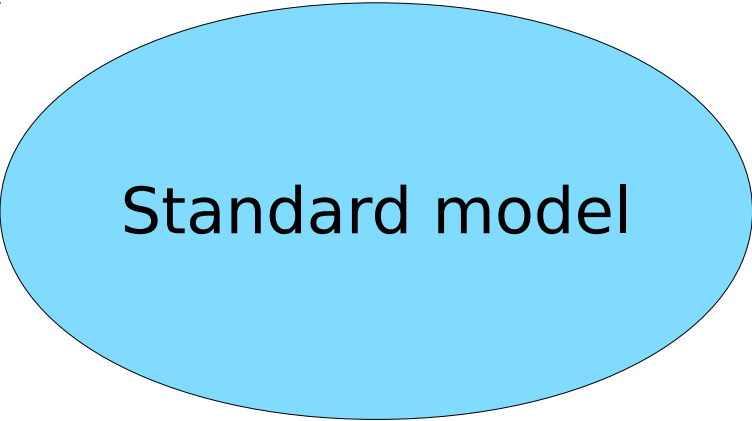
Uncharged
Scalar



Composite,
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Messenger

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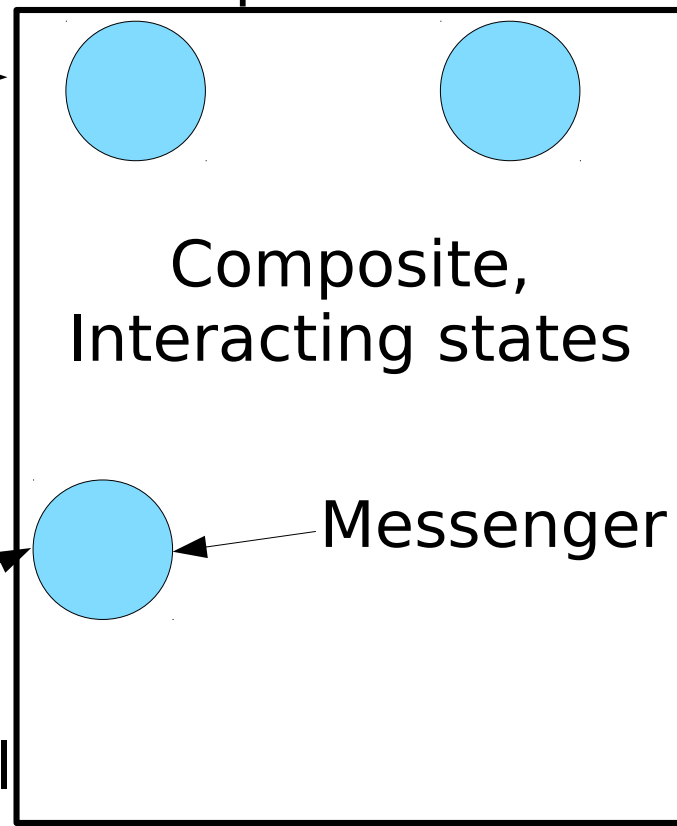


A concrete example

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(unstable at
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← Messenger

← Higgs portal
coupling

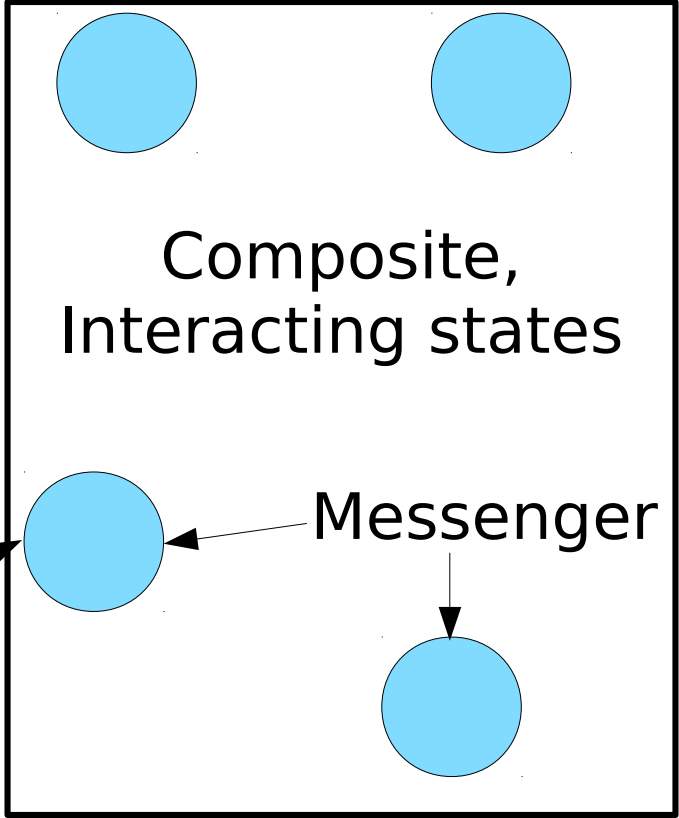
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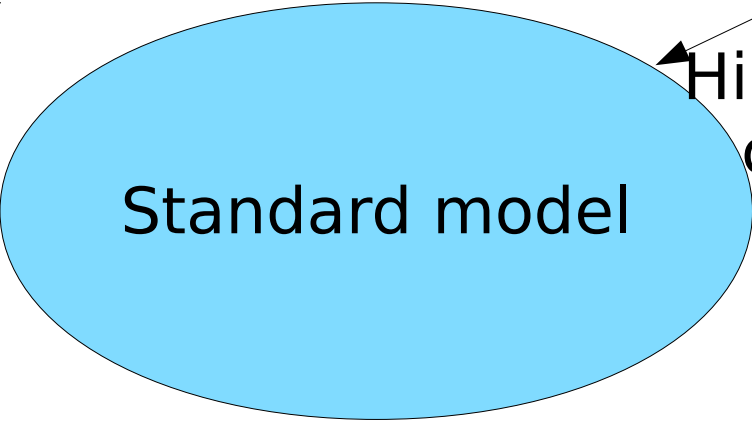


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Composite,
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Higgs portal
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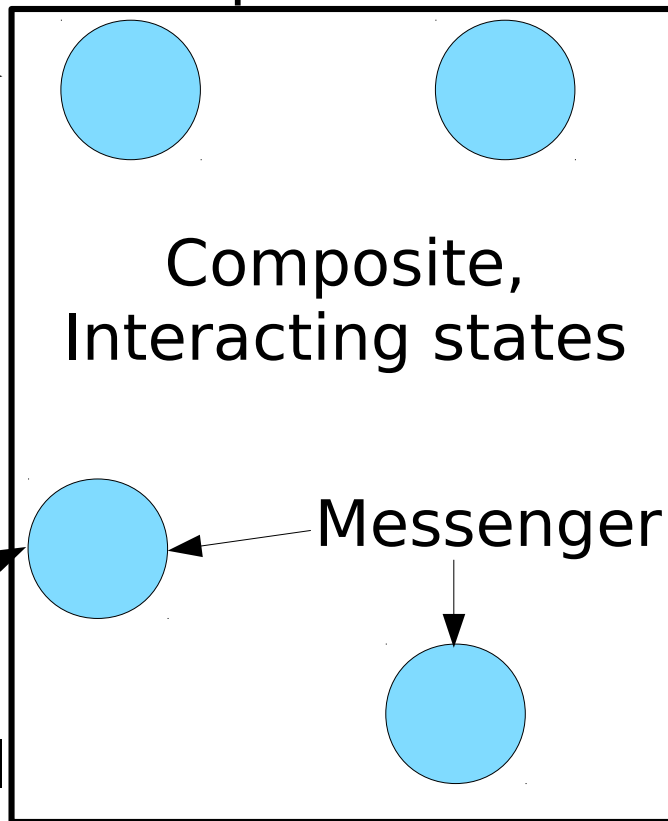
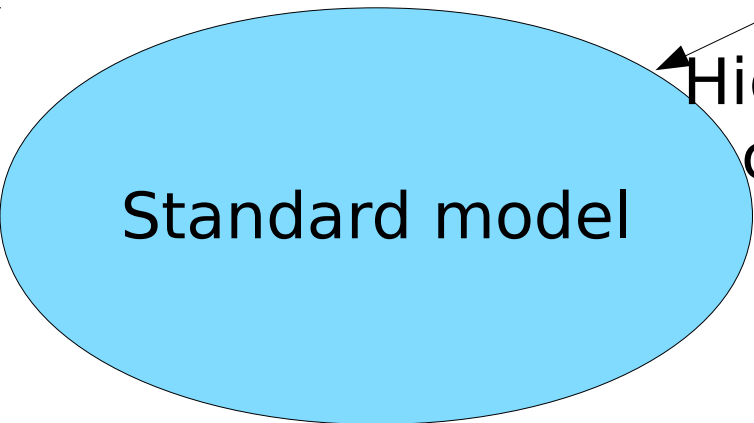
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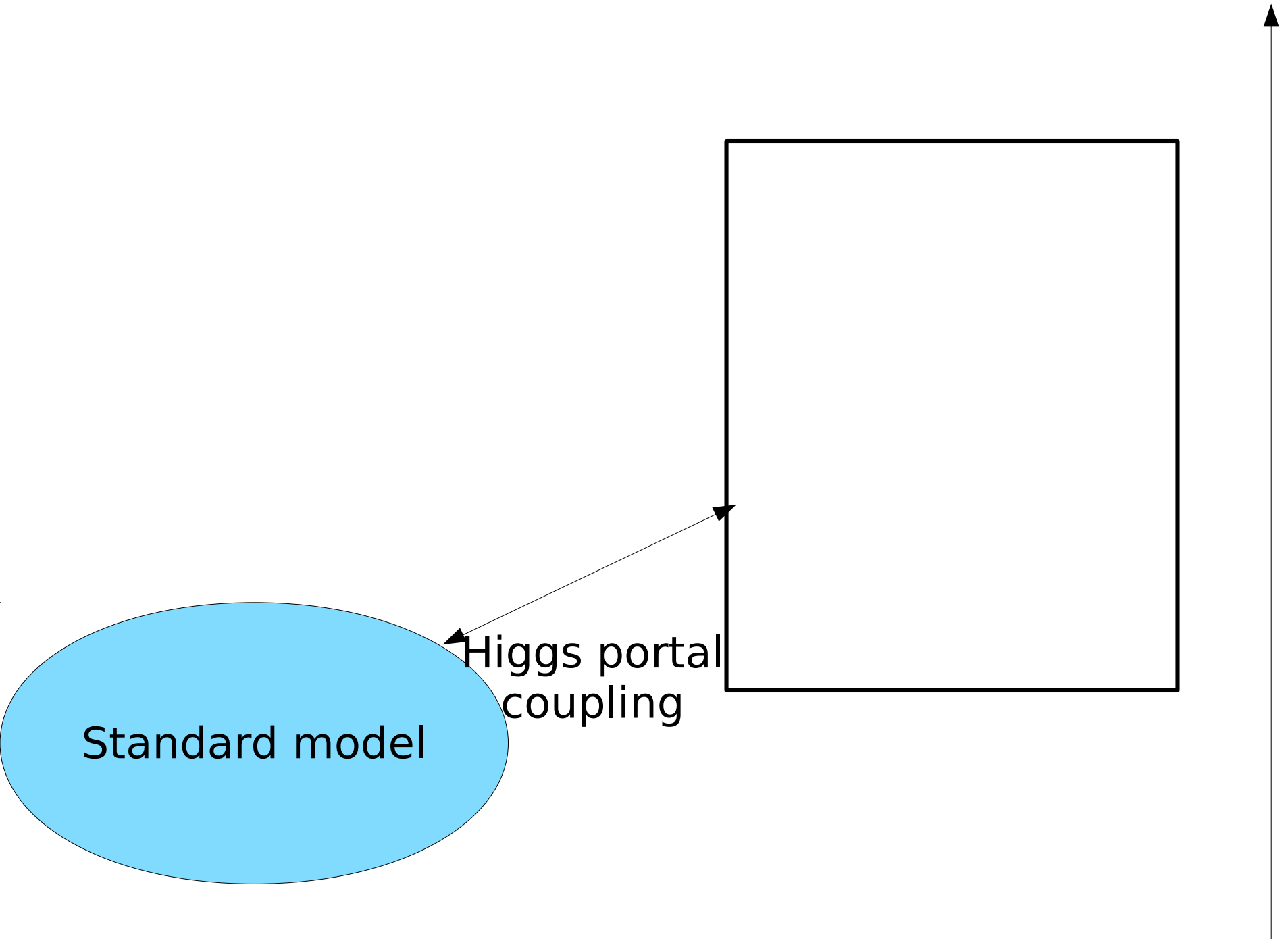
Standard model

Calculable



Ultraviolet completion

Mass scale

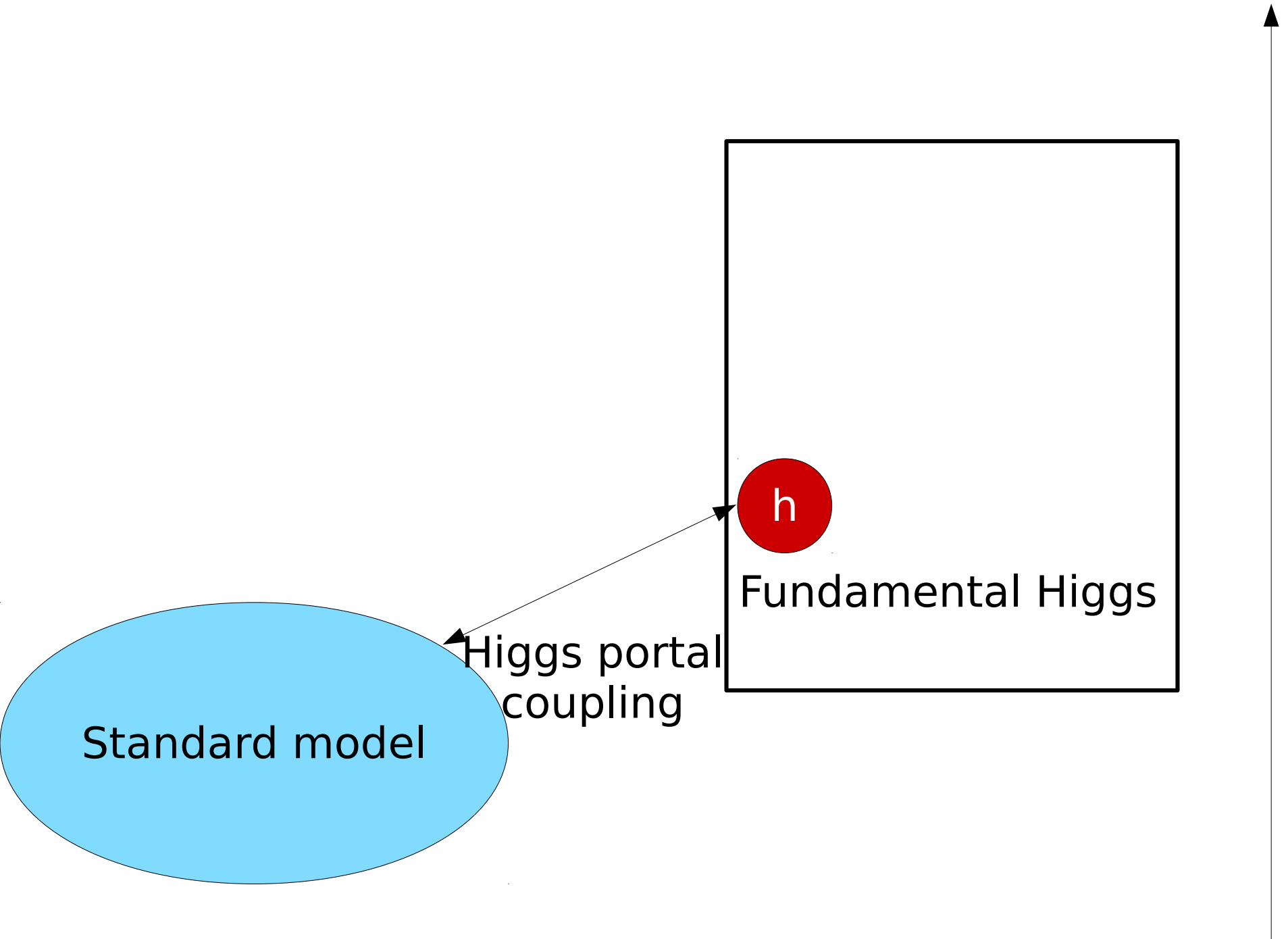


Standard model

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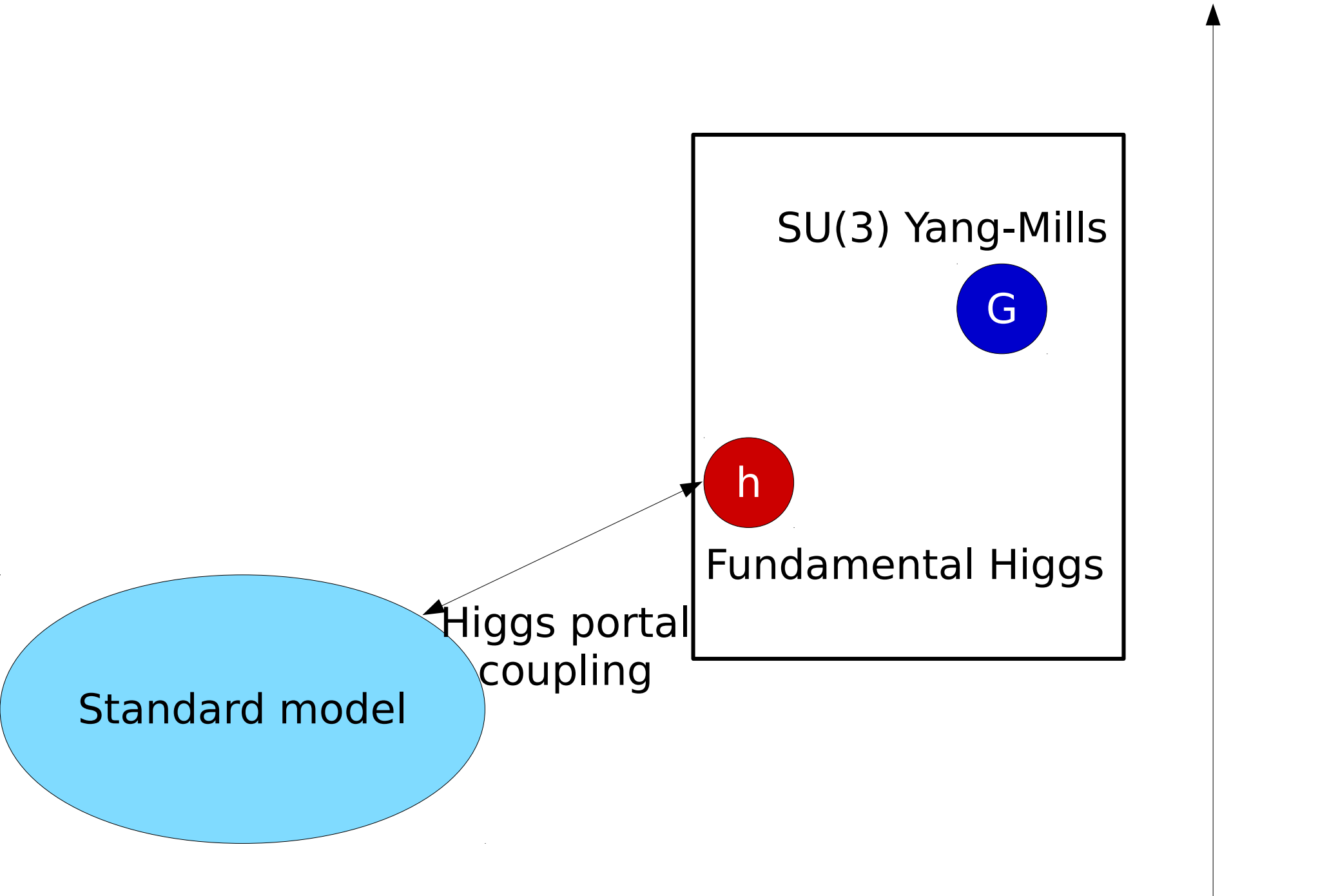
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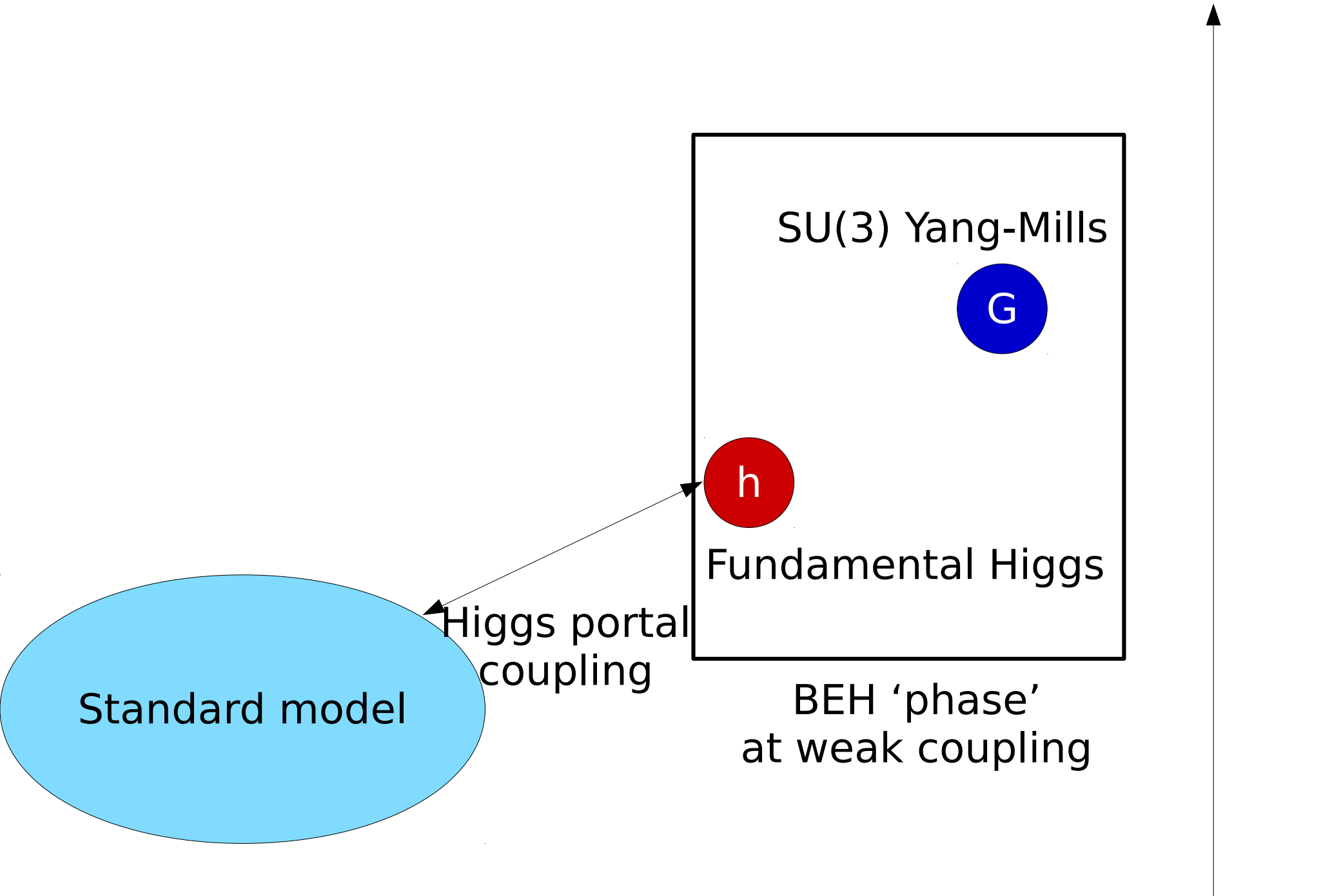
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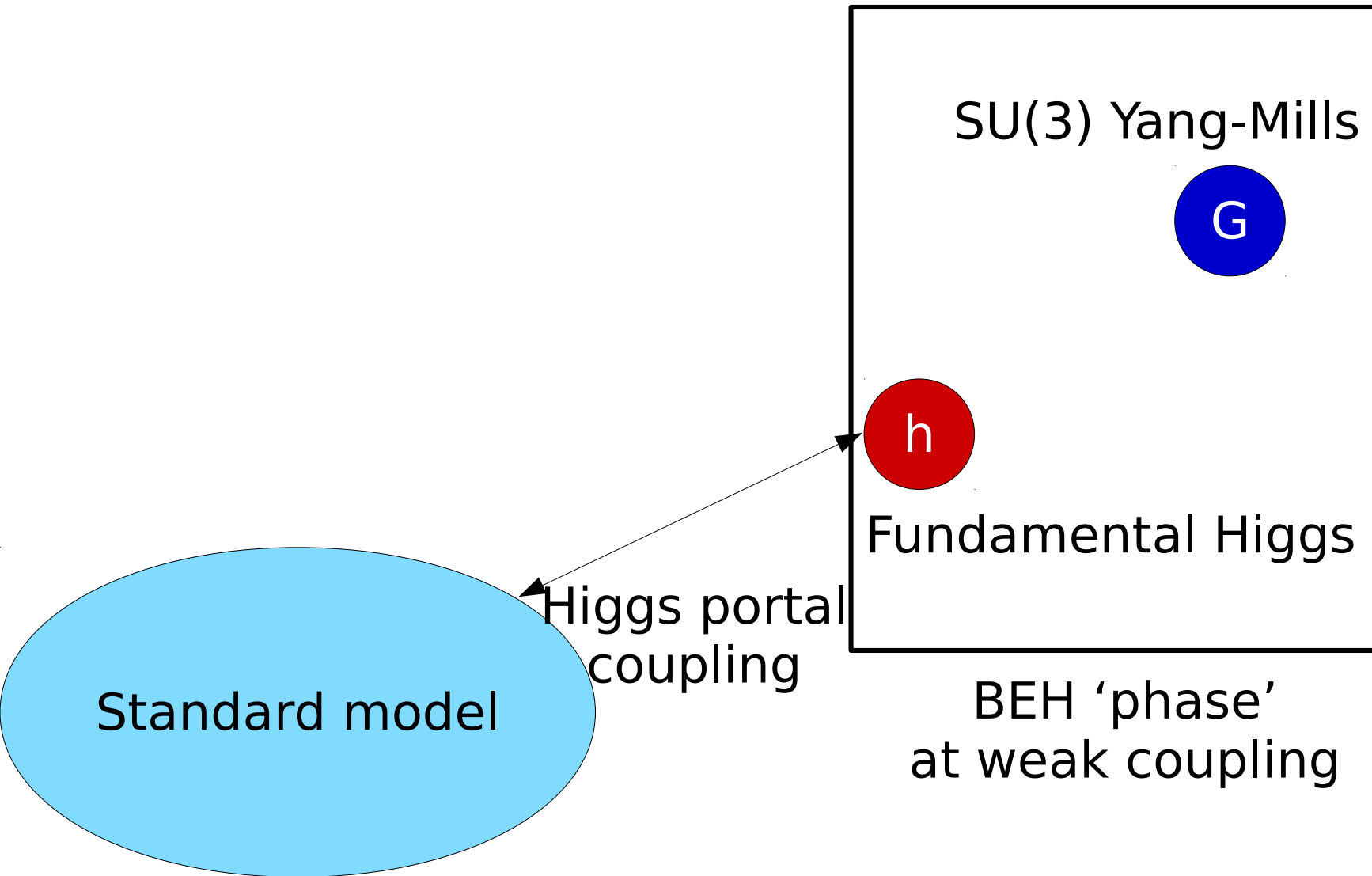
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WTF?

What is going on?

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- All of this will be answered
 - More background: 1712.04721 (Review)

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- The Higgs sector is a gauge theory

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^a W_a^{\mu\nu}$$

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- Coupling g and some numbers f^{abc}



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- **Ws** W_μ^a 
- **Higgs** h_i 
- No QED: Ws and Zs are degenerate
- Couplings g, v, λ and some numbers f^{abc} and t_a^{ij}

Symmetries of the system

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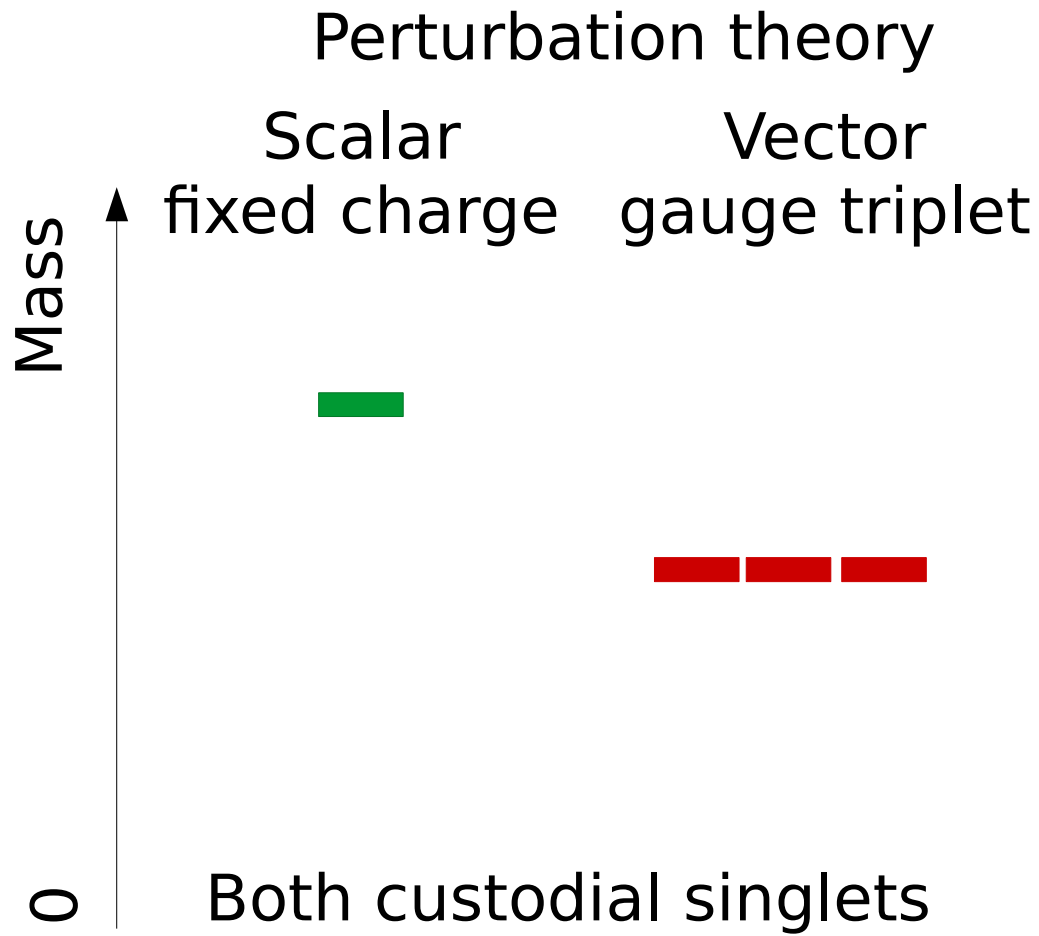
$$W_\mu^a \rightarrow W_\mu^a + (\delta_b^a \partial_\mu - g f_{bc}^a W_\mu^c) \varphi^b \qquad h_i \rightarrow h_i + g t_a^{ij} \varphi^a h_j$$

- Global SU(2) Higgs custodial (flavor) symmetry

- Acts as (right-)transformation on the Higgs field only

$$W_\mu^a \rightarrow W_\mu^a \qquad h_i \rightarrow h_i + a^{ij} h_j + b^{ij} h_j^*$$

Physical spectrum



The origin of the problem

[Fröhlich et al.'80,
't Hooft'80,
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- Physics has to be expressed in terms of manifestly gauge-invariant quantities
 - And this includes non-perturbative aspects...
 - ...even at weak coupling

Physical states

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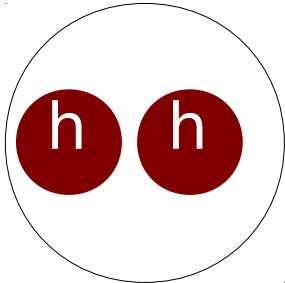
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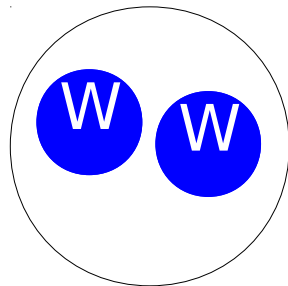
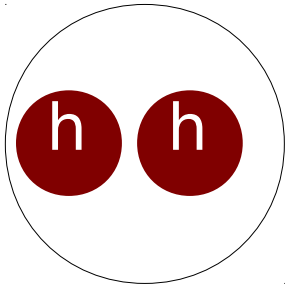
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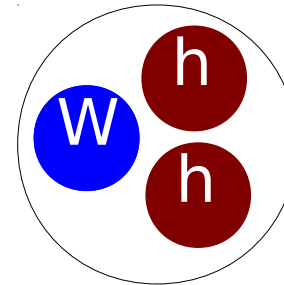
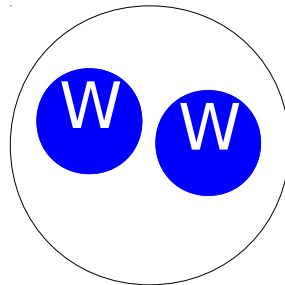
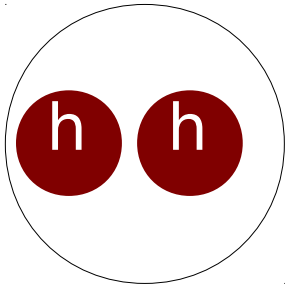
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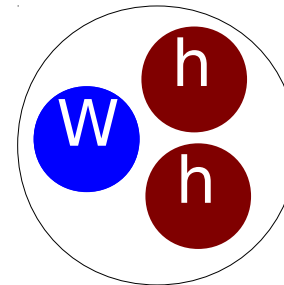
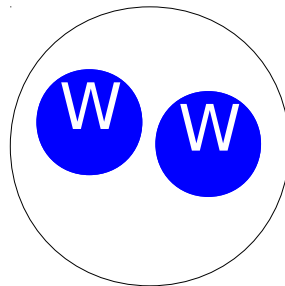
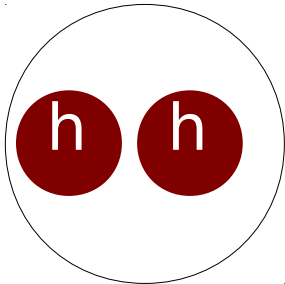
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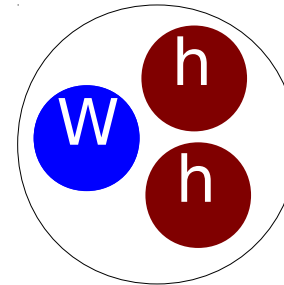
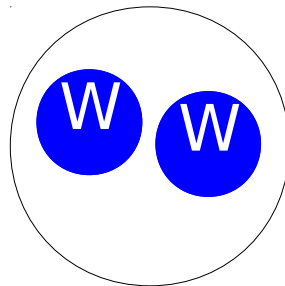
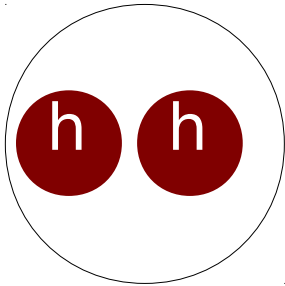


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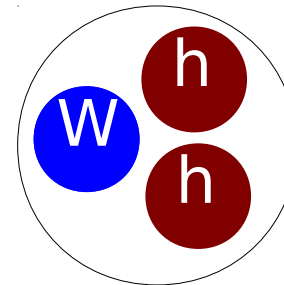
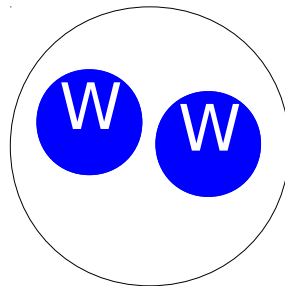
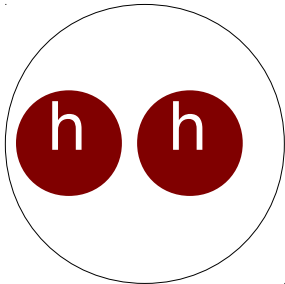


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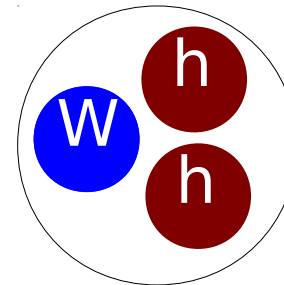
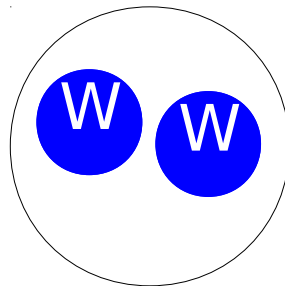
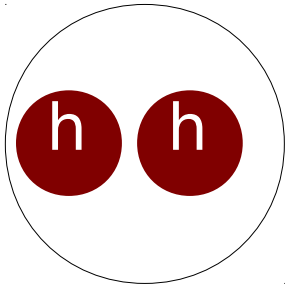


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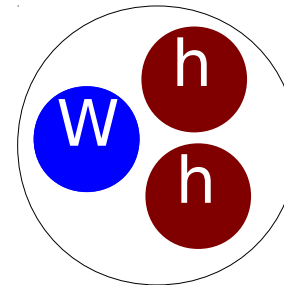
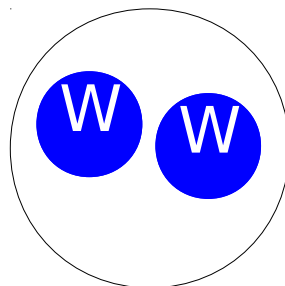
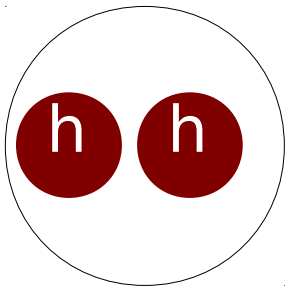


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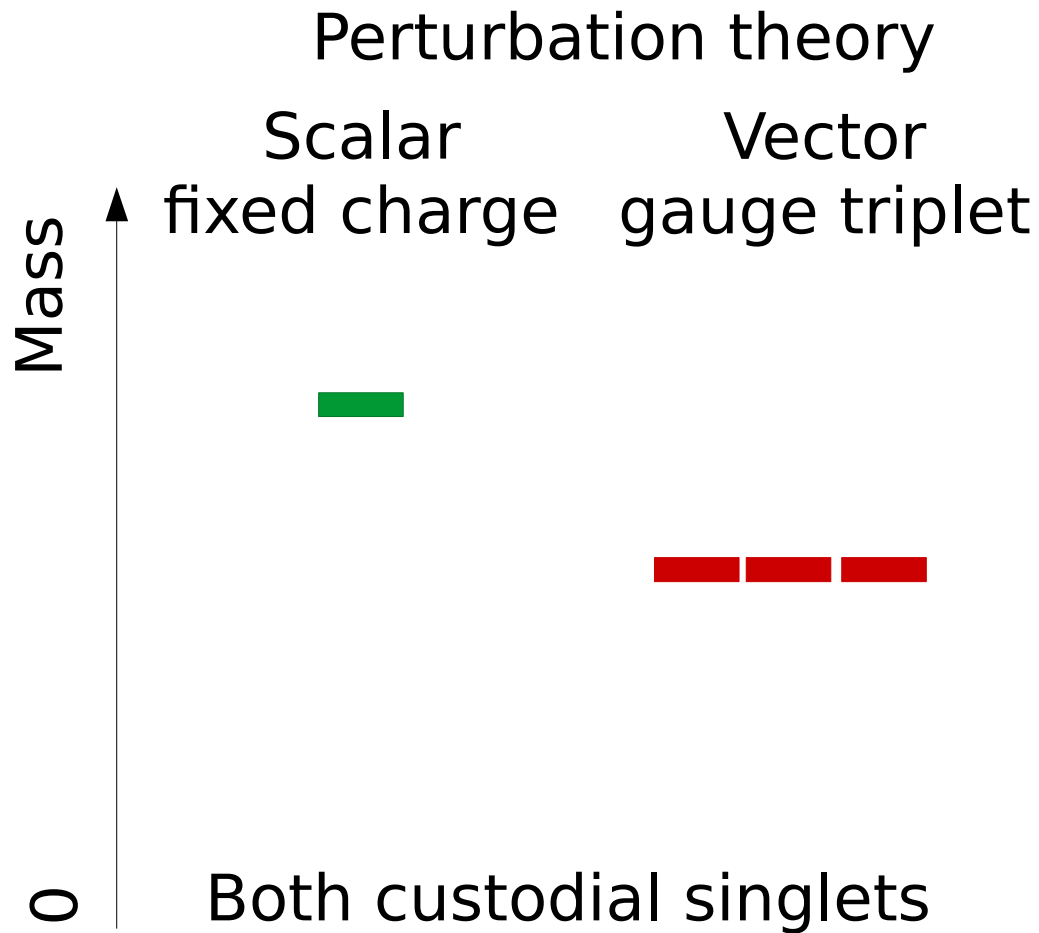
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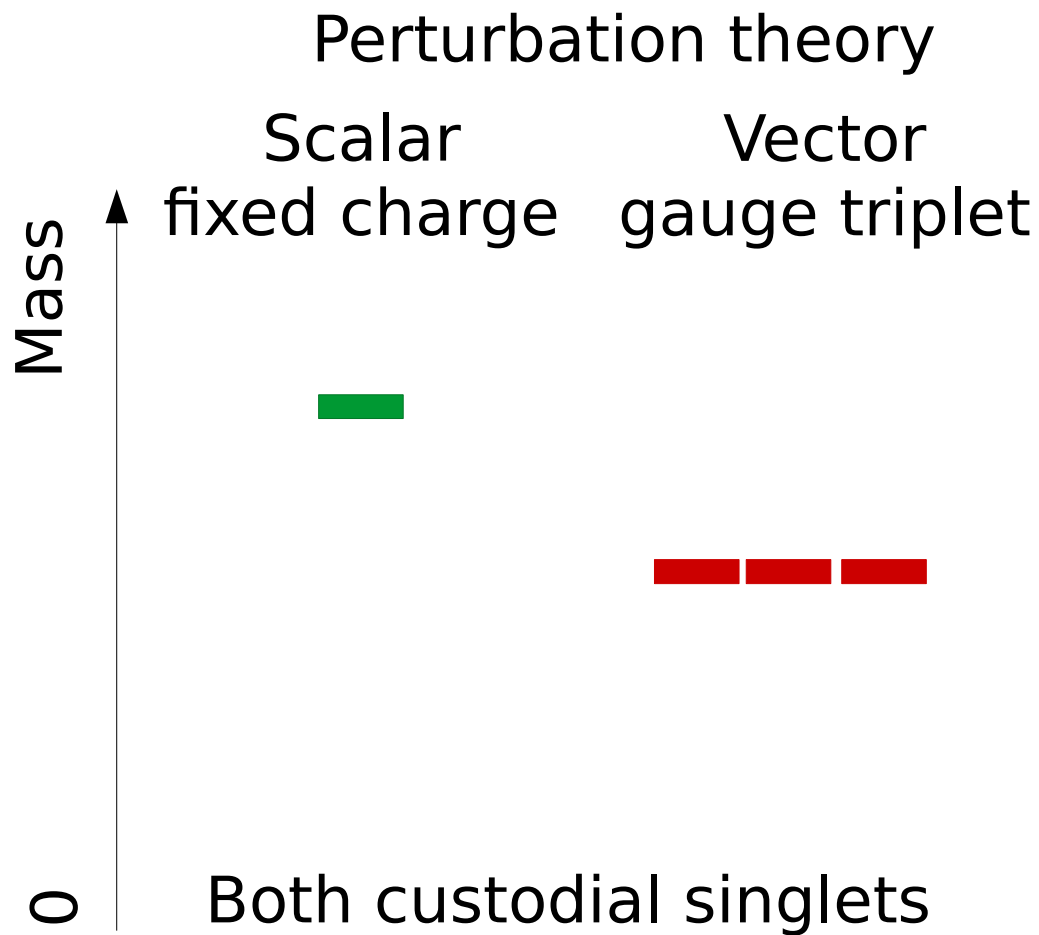
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- Can this matter?

Physical spectrum

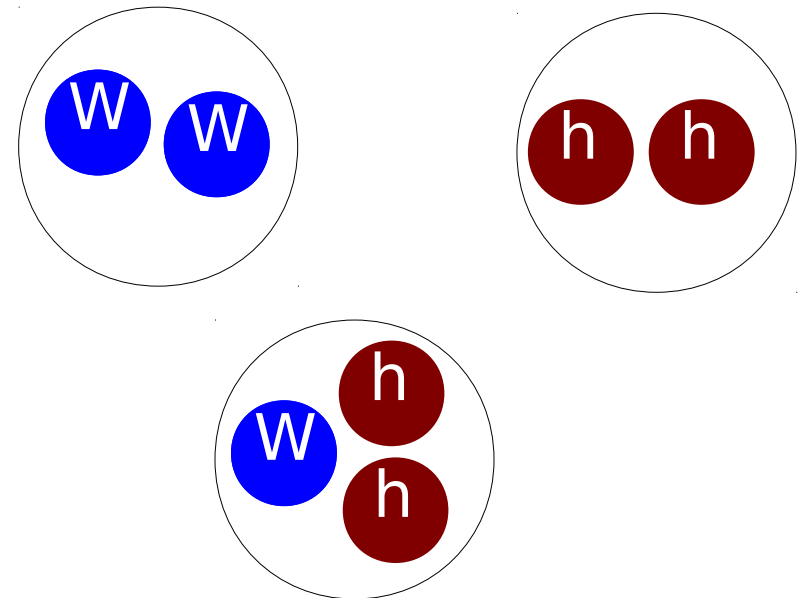


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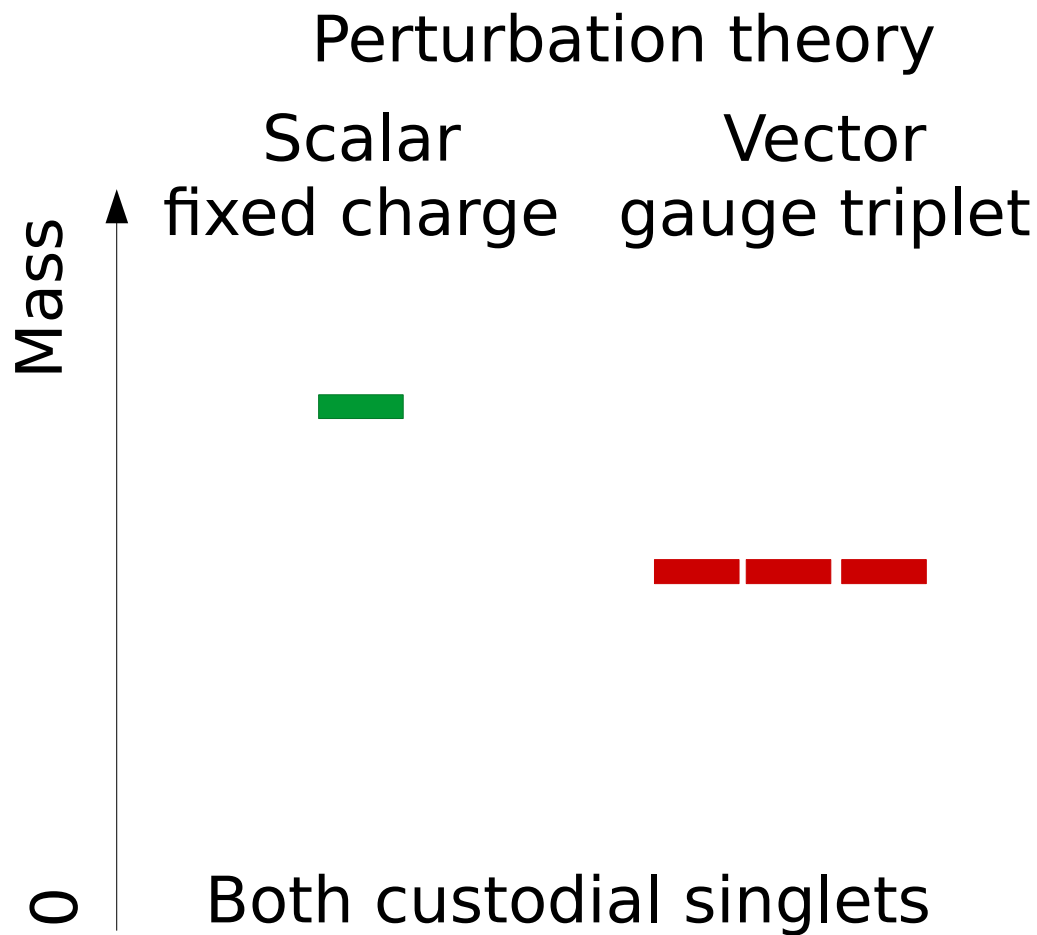


Composite (bound) states

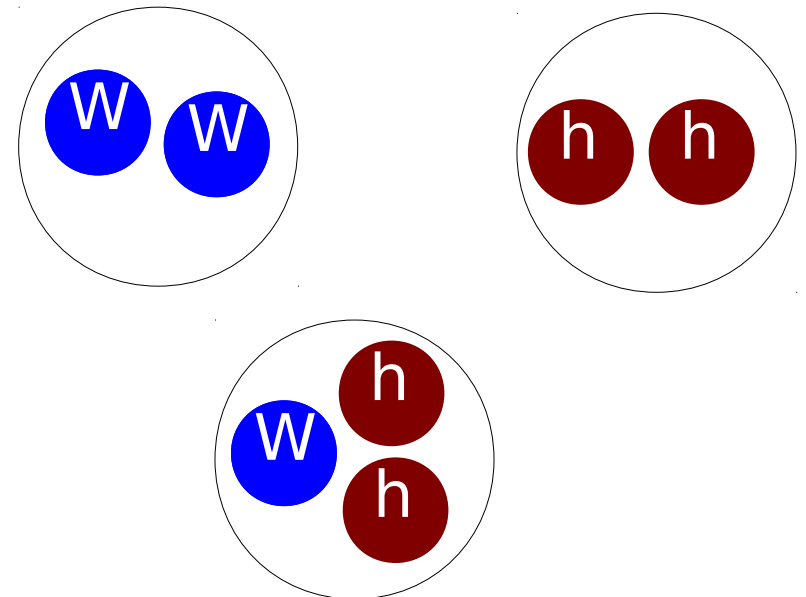


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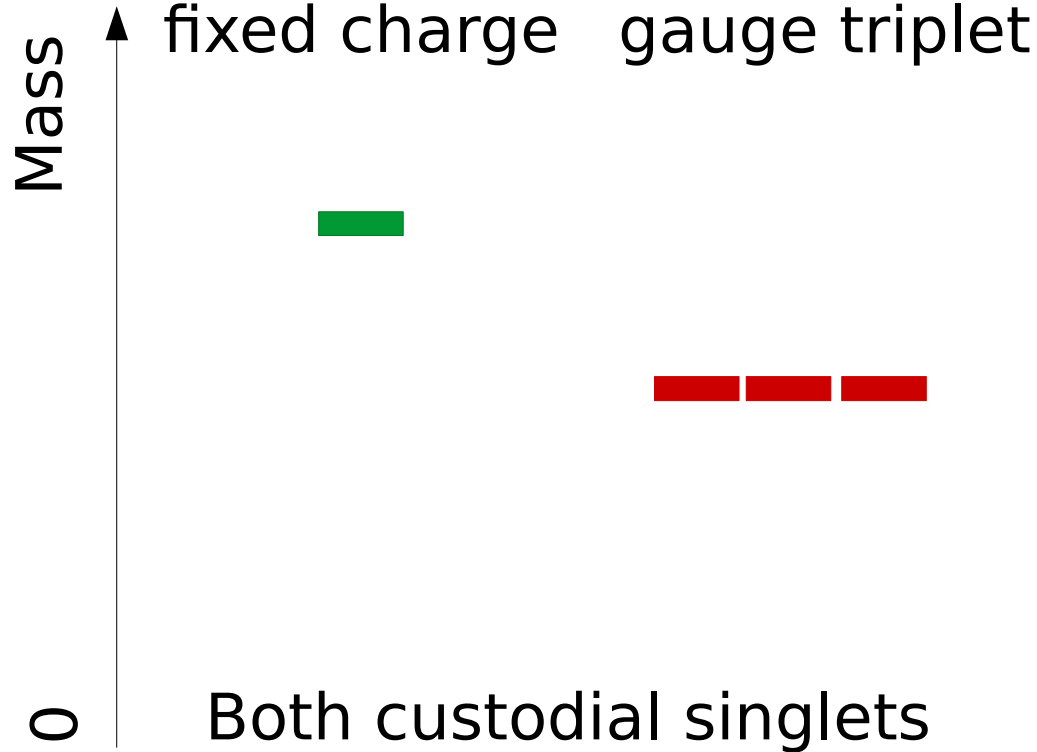
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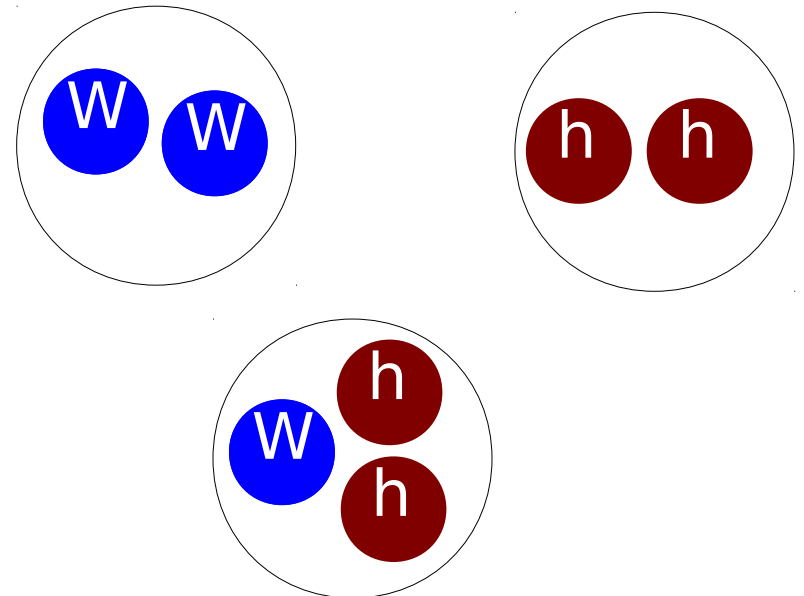
Experiment tells that somehow the left is correct
Theory say the right is correct
There must exist a relation that both is correct

Physical spectrum

Perturbation theory
Scalar fixed charge Vector gauge triplet



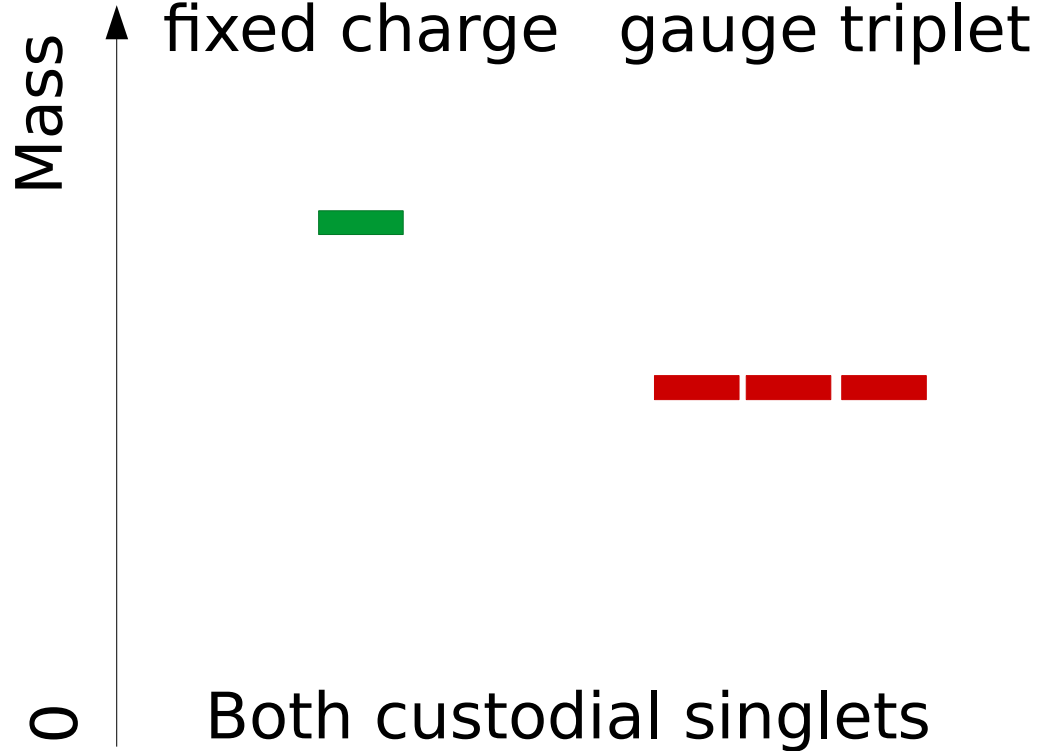
Composite (bound) states
Require
non-perturbative methods



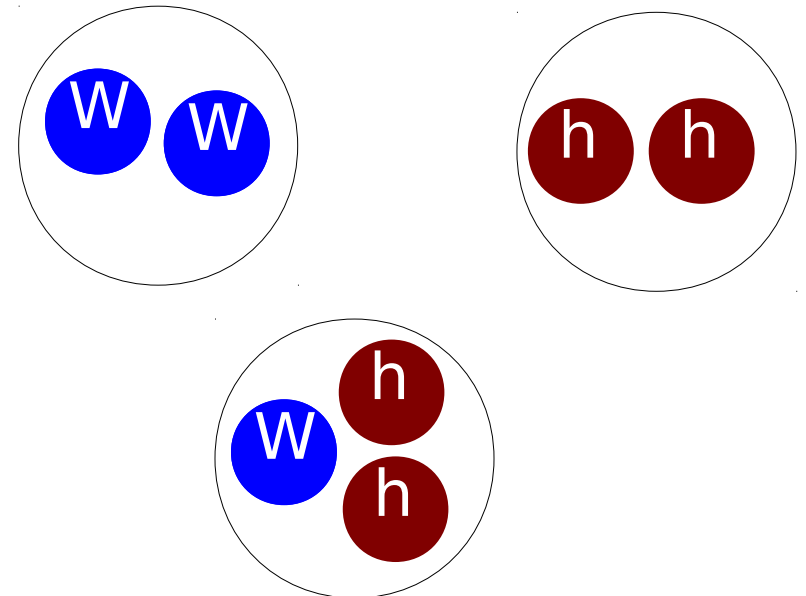
Experiment tells that somehow the left is correct
Theory say the right is correct
There must exist a relation that both is correct

Physical spectrum

Perturbation theory
Scalar fixed charge Vector gauge triplet

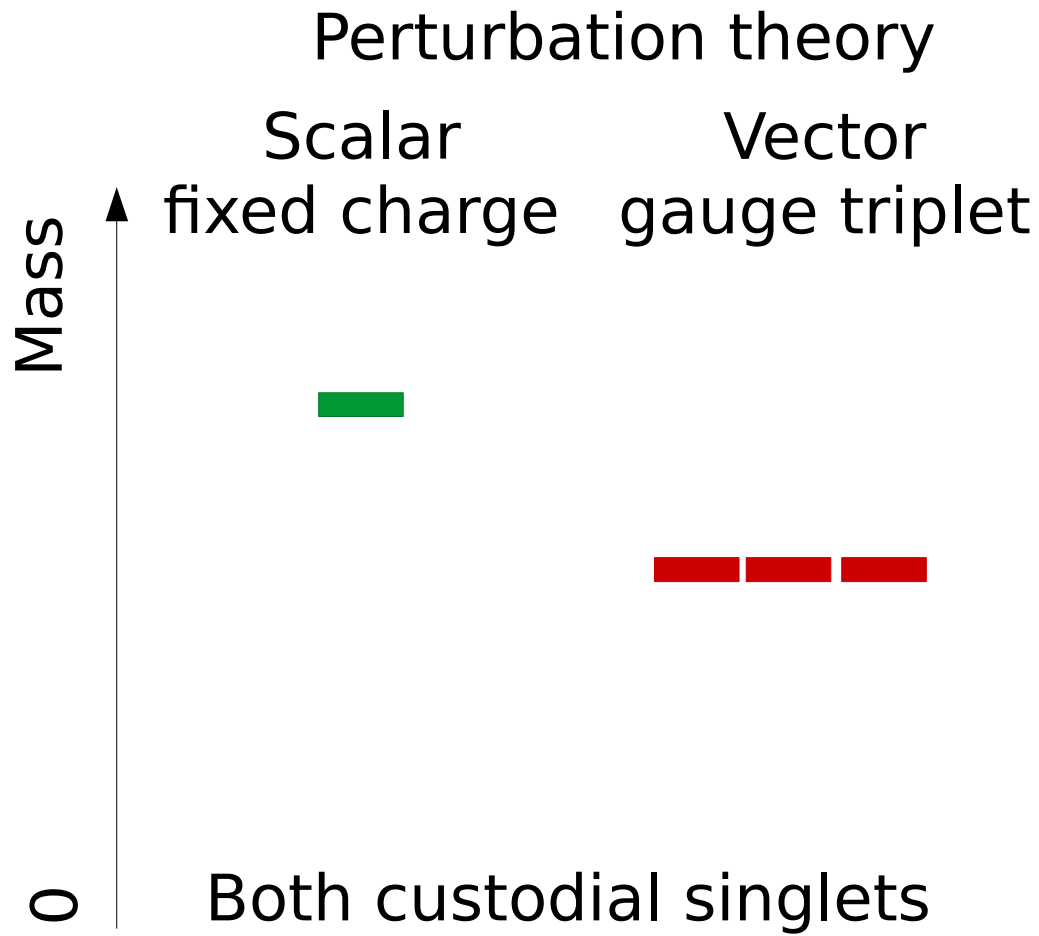


Composite (bound) states
Require
non-perturbative methods
Here: Lattice

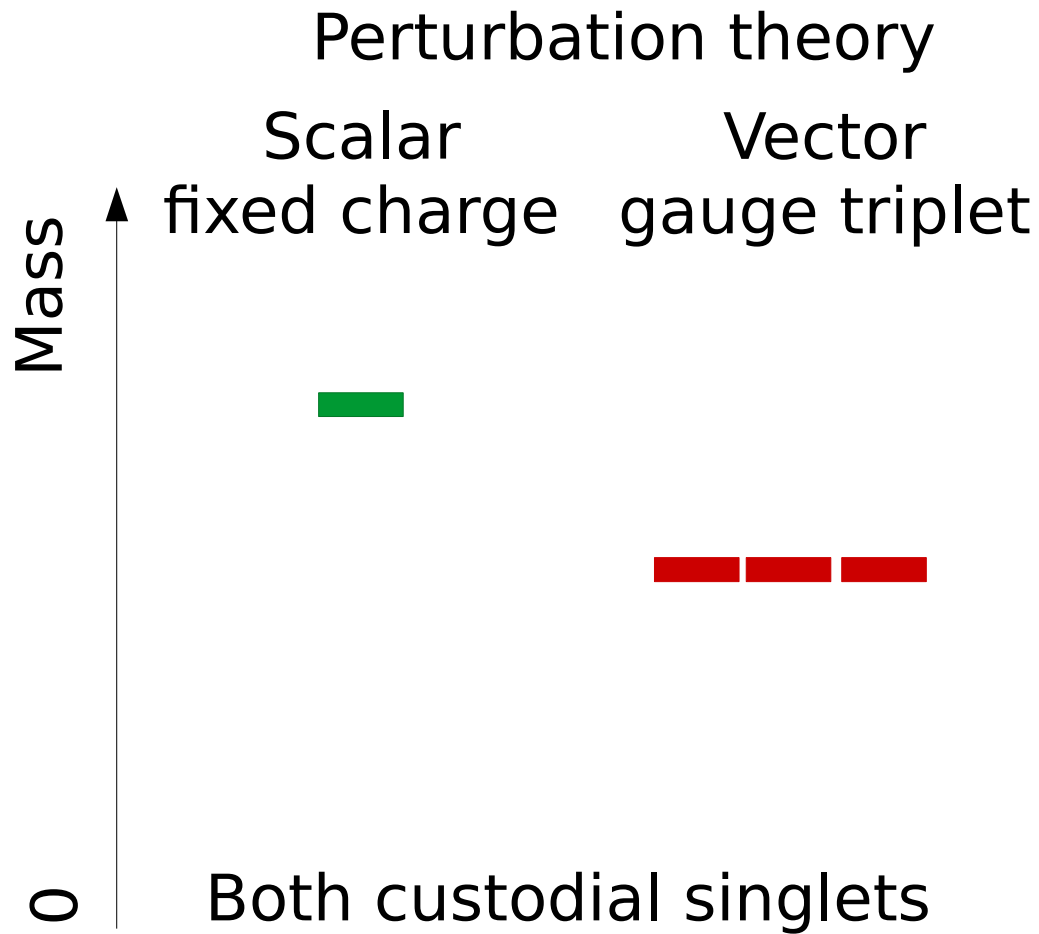


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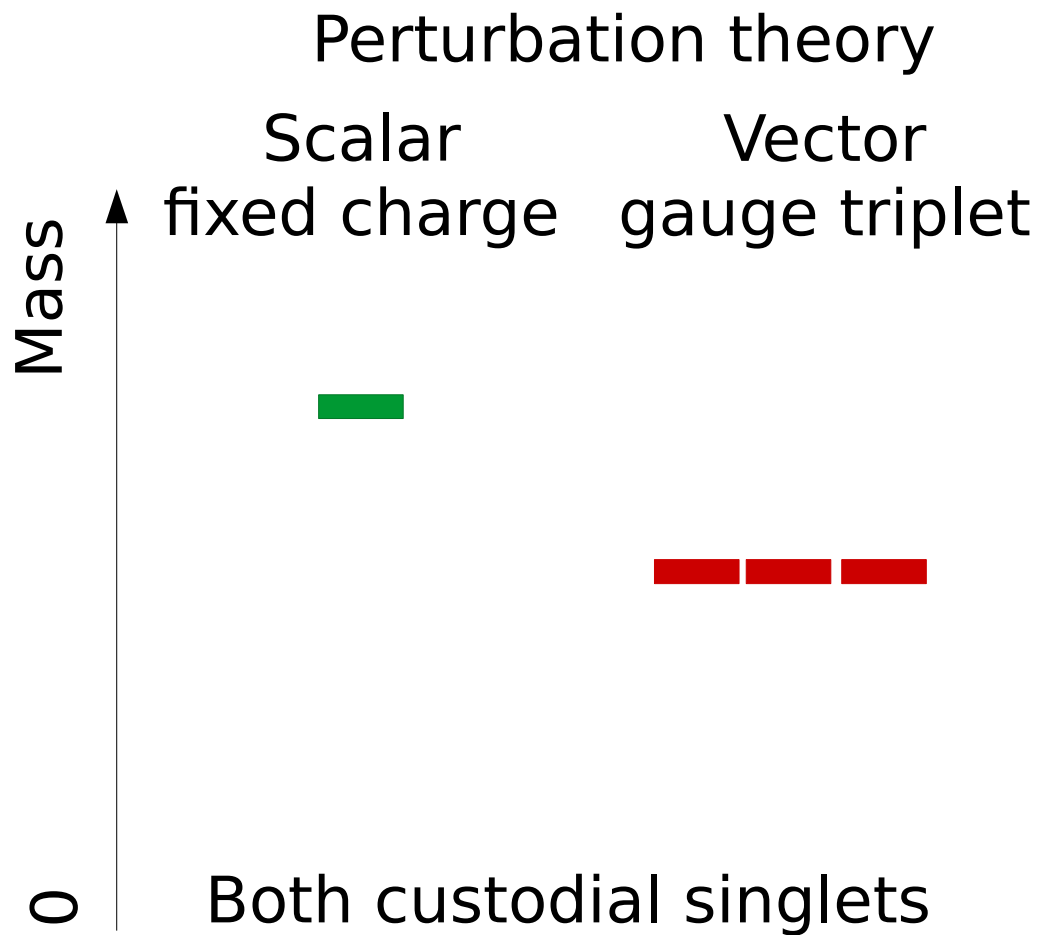
Physical spectrum



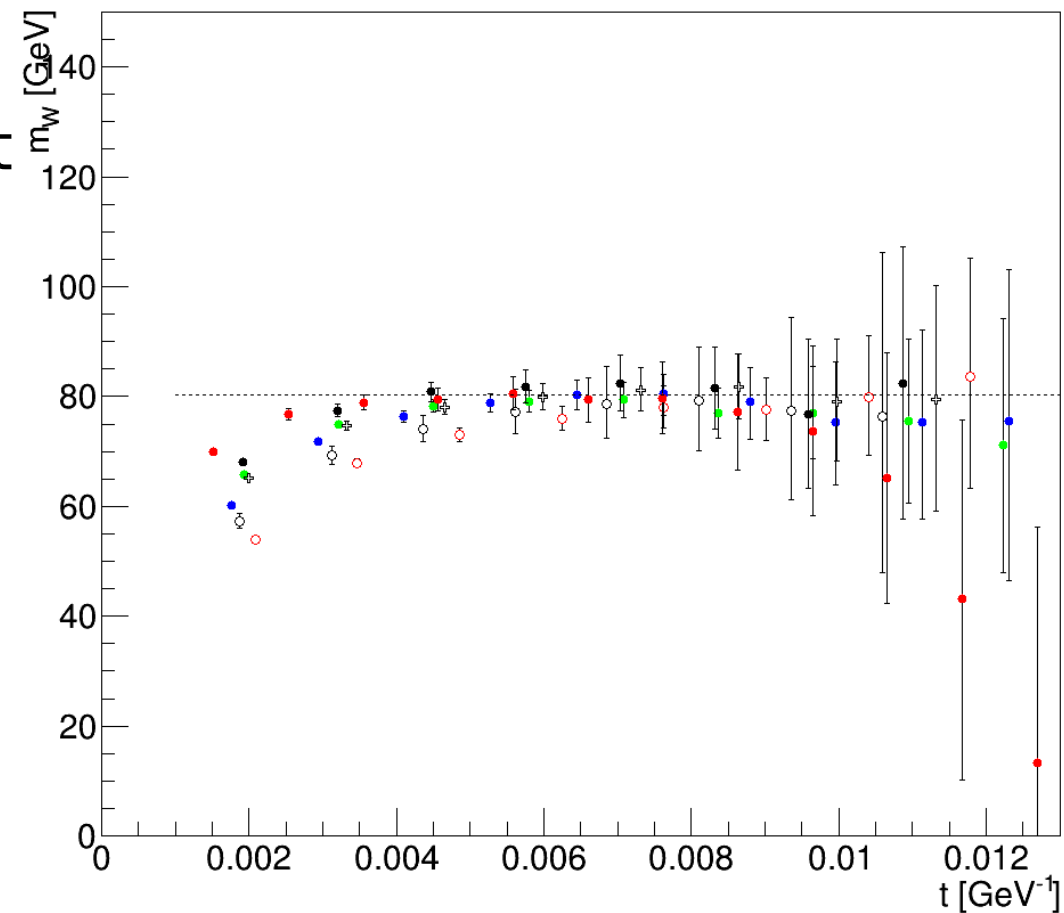
W mass for
different lattice parameters

Physical spectrum

[Maas'12, Maas & Mufti'13]

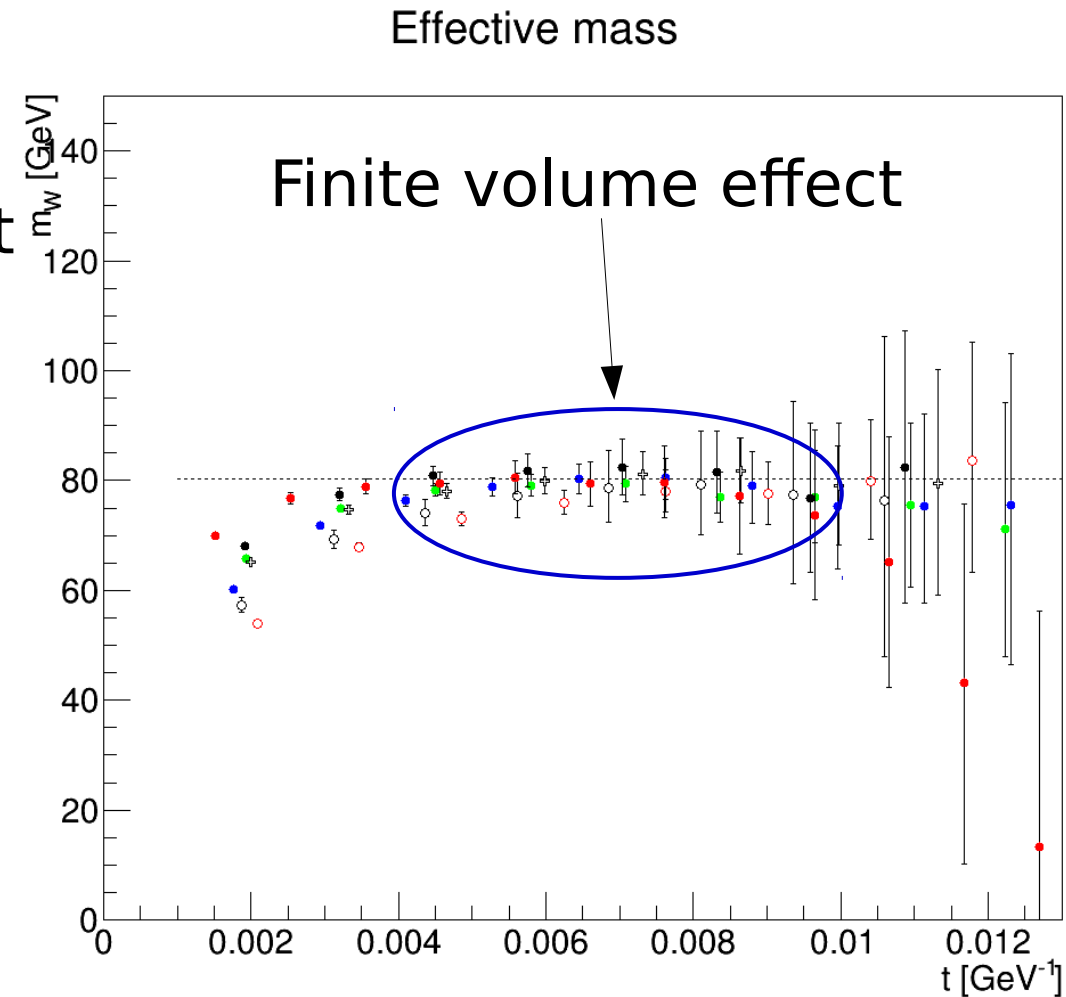
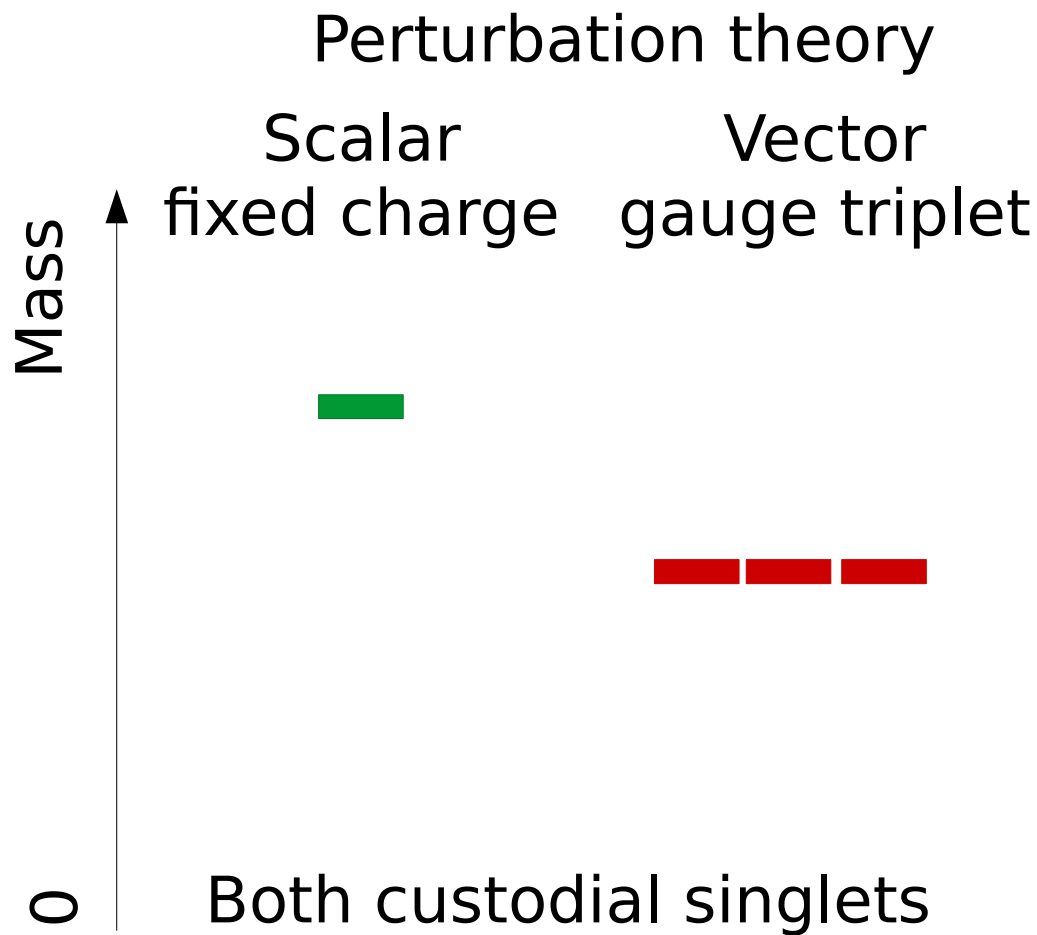


Effective mass



W mass for different lattice parameters

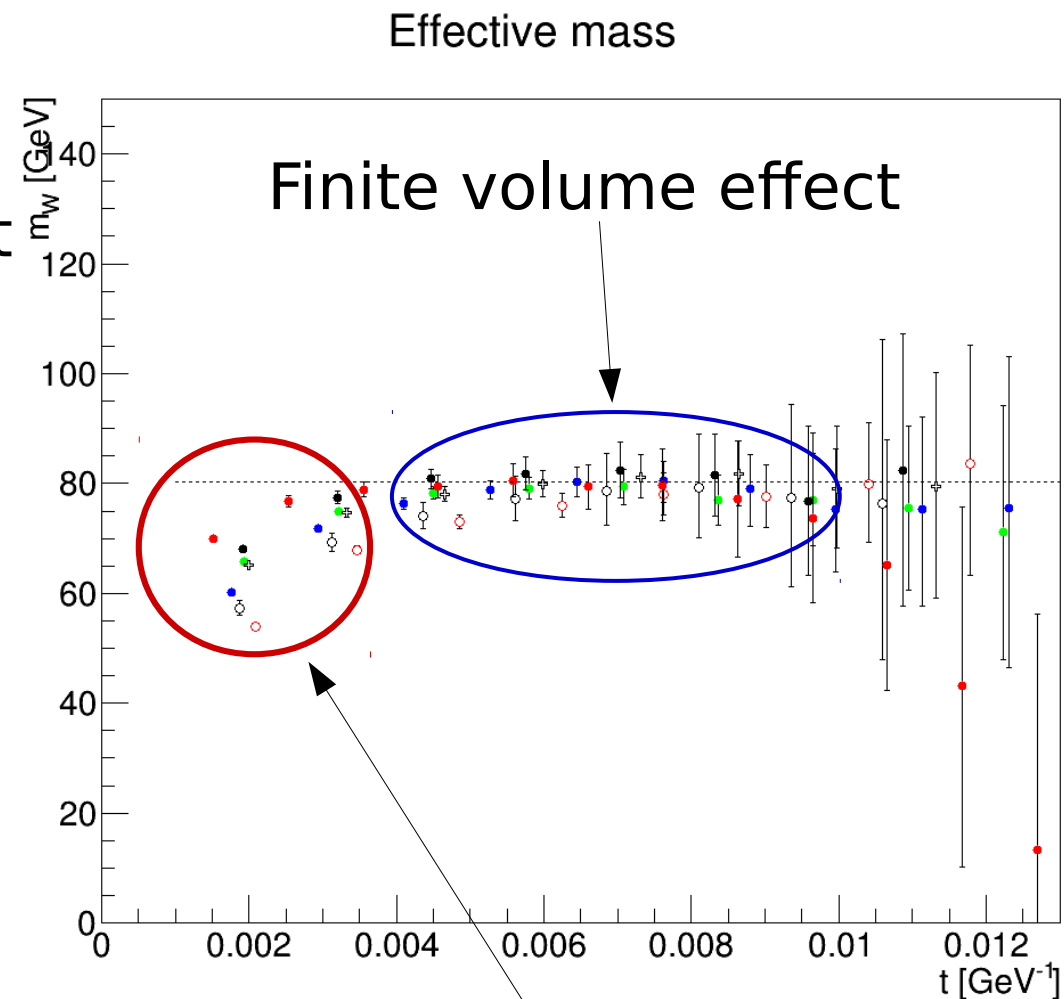
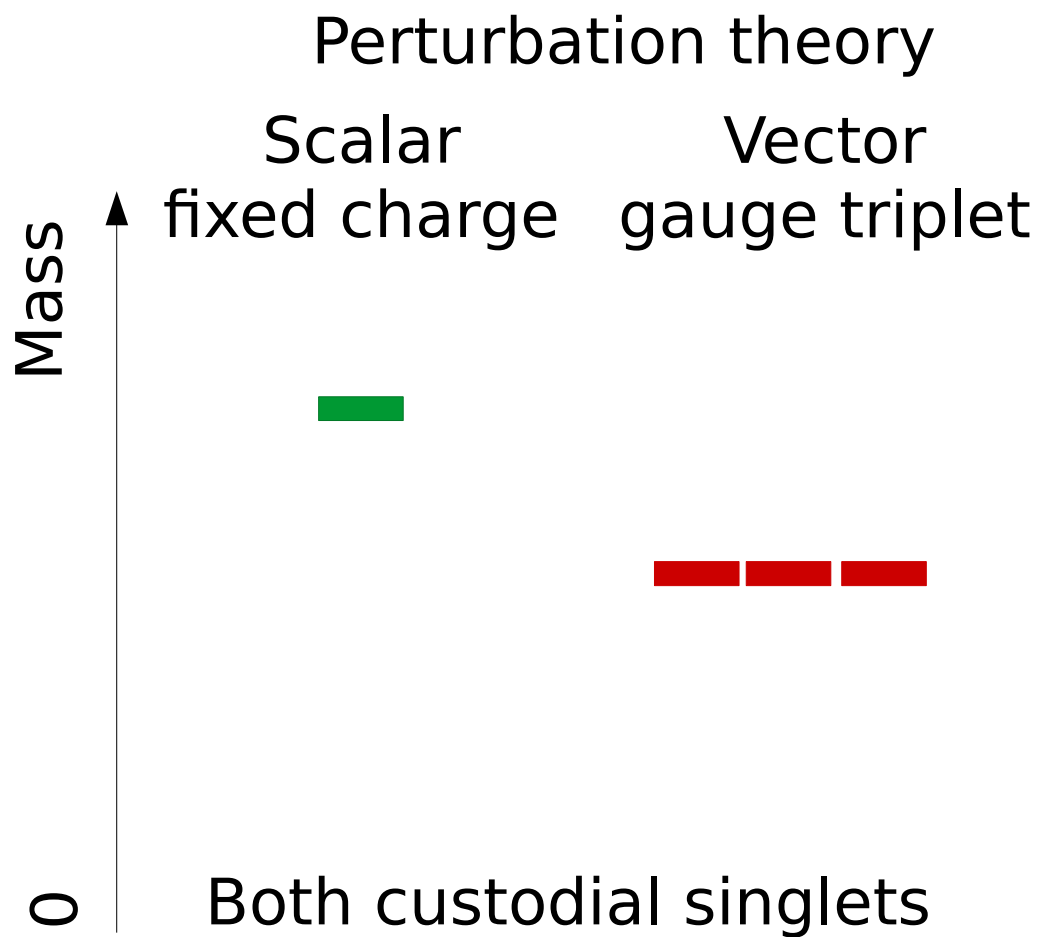
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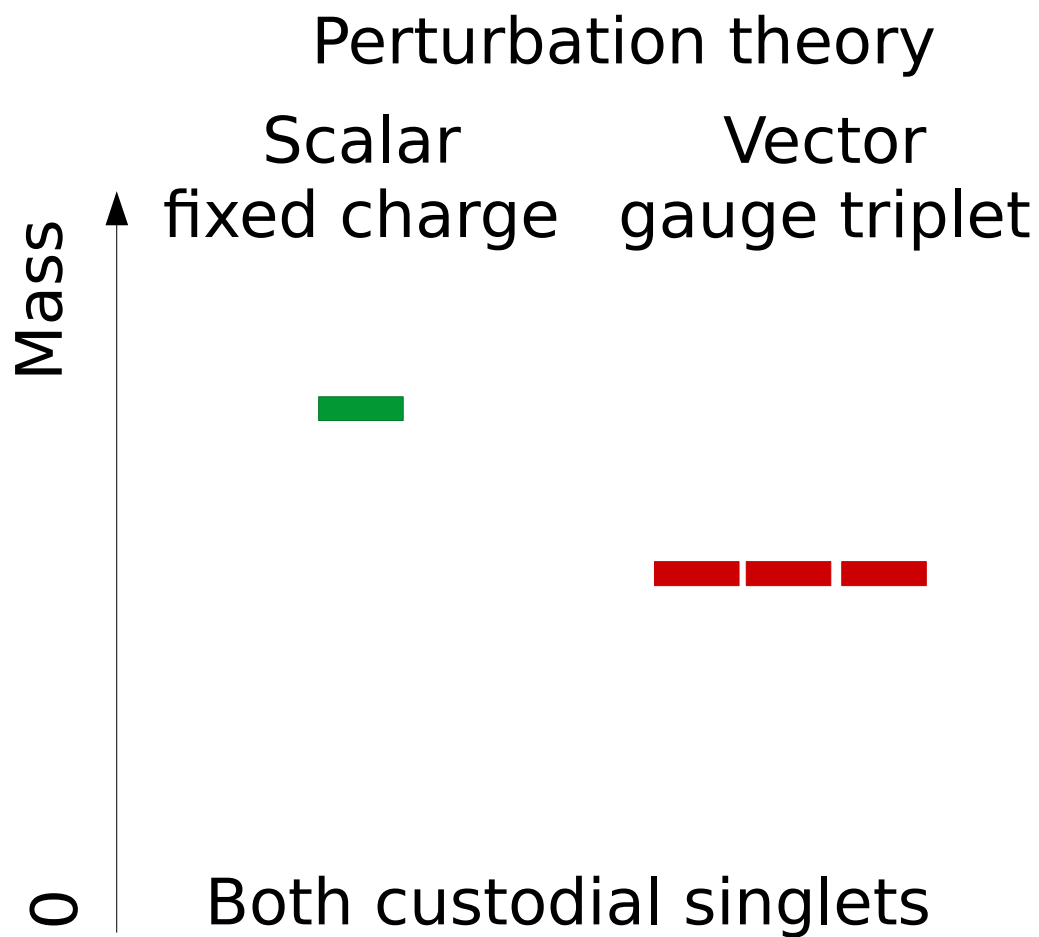
[Maas'12, Maas & Mufti'13]



Perturbative effect
(Oehme-Zimmermann)

W mass for
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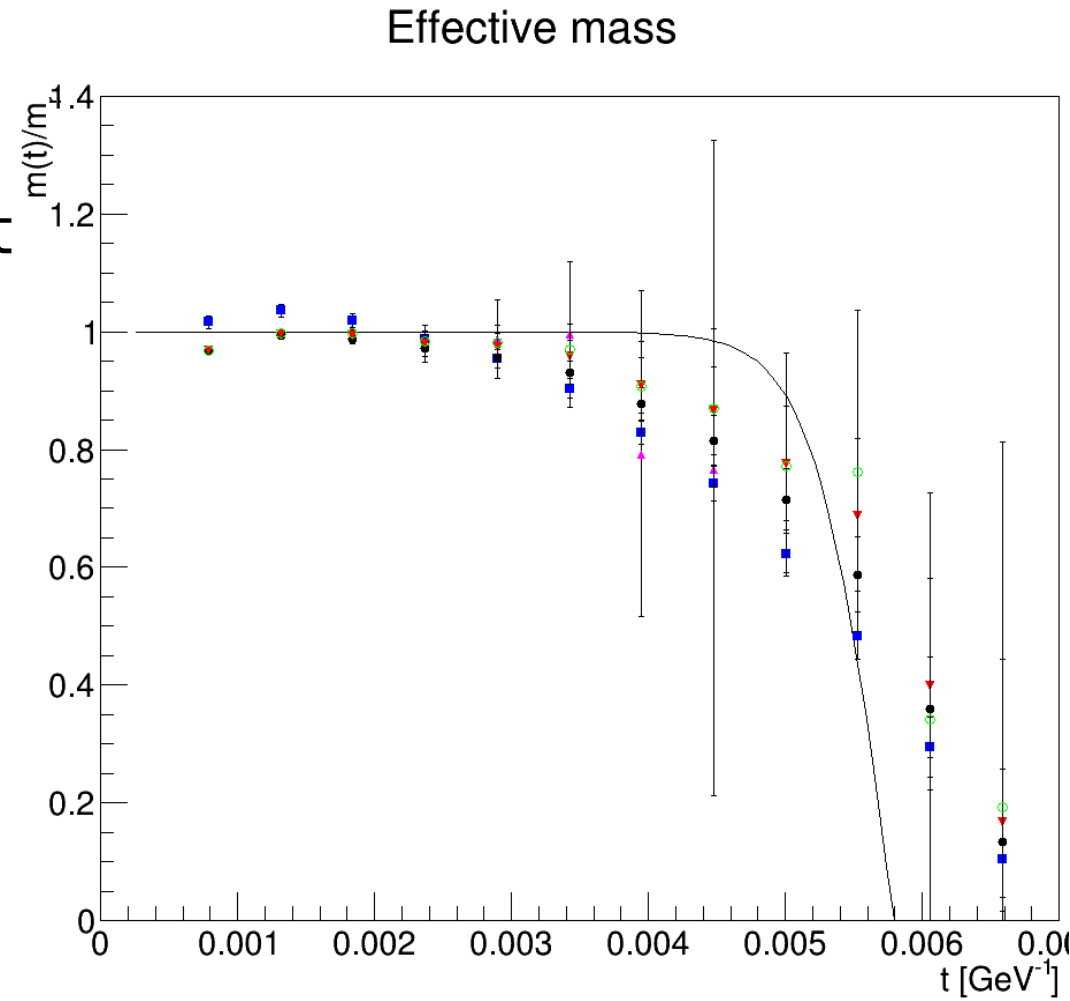
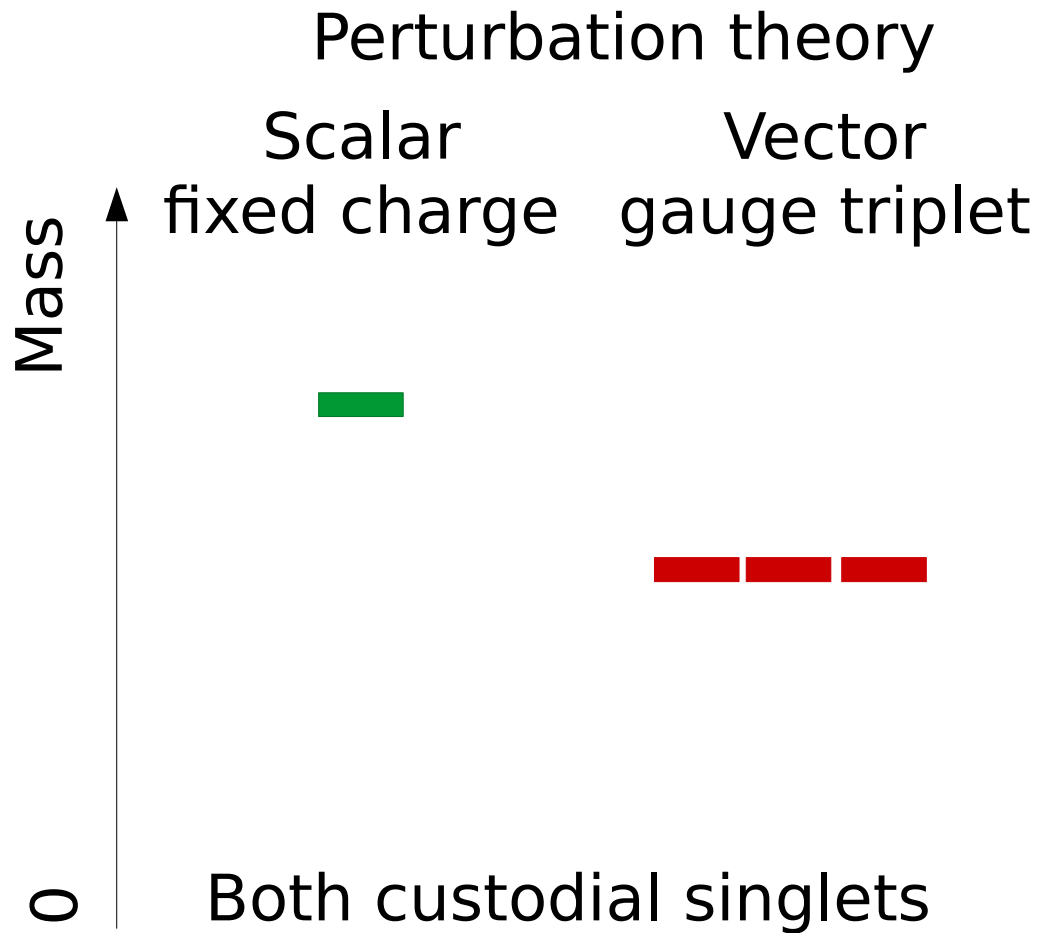
Physical spectrum



Higgs for
different lattice parameters

Physical spectrum

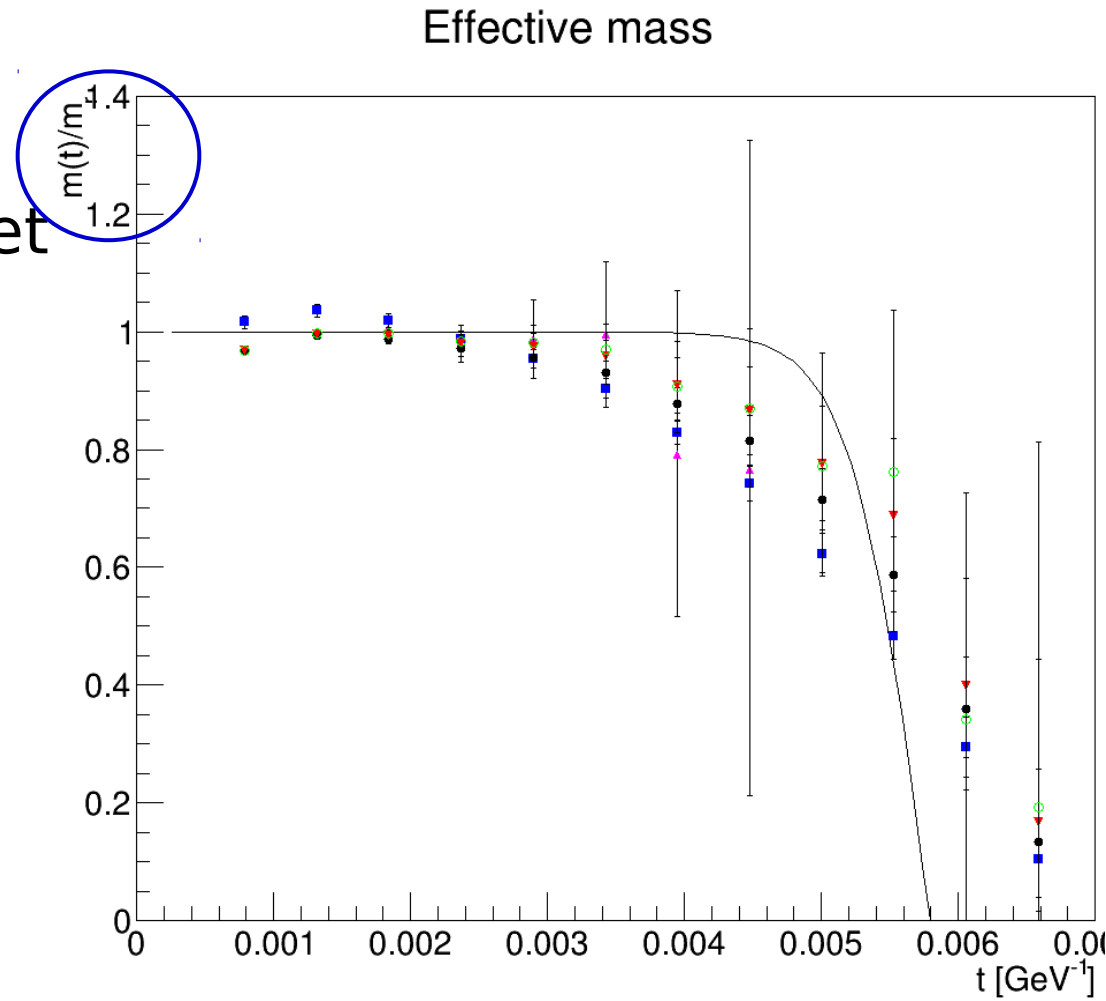
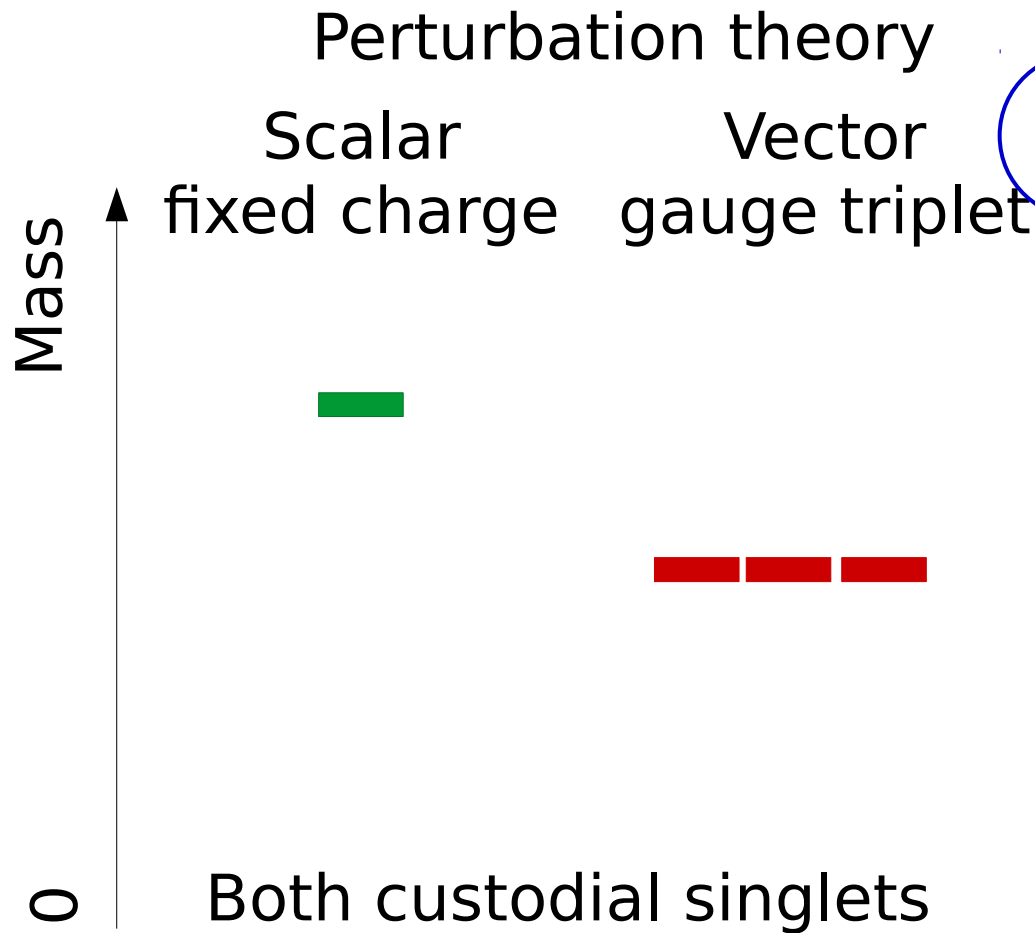
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Higgs for different lattice parameters

Physical spectrum

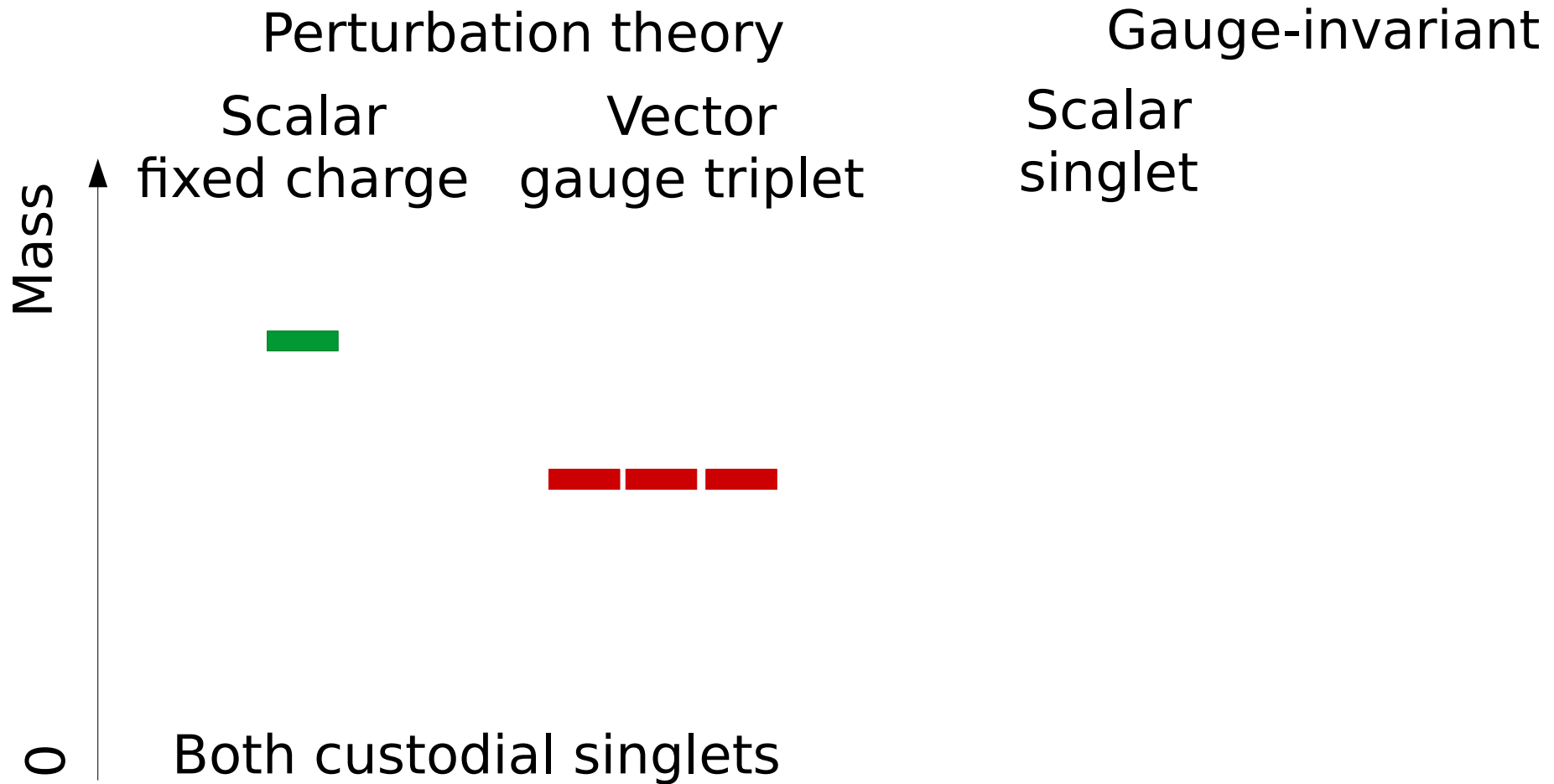
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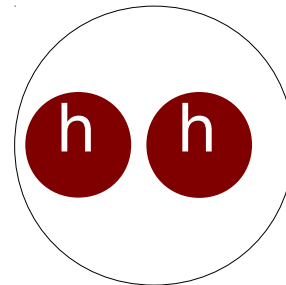
Higgs for different lattice parameters

Higgs mass requires renormalization

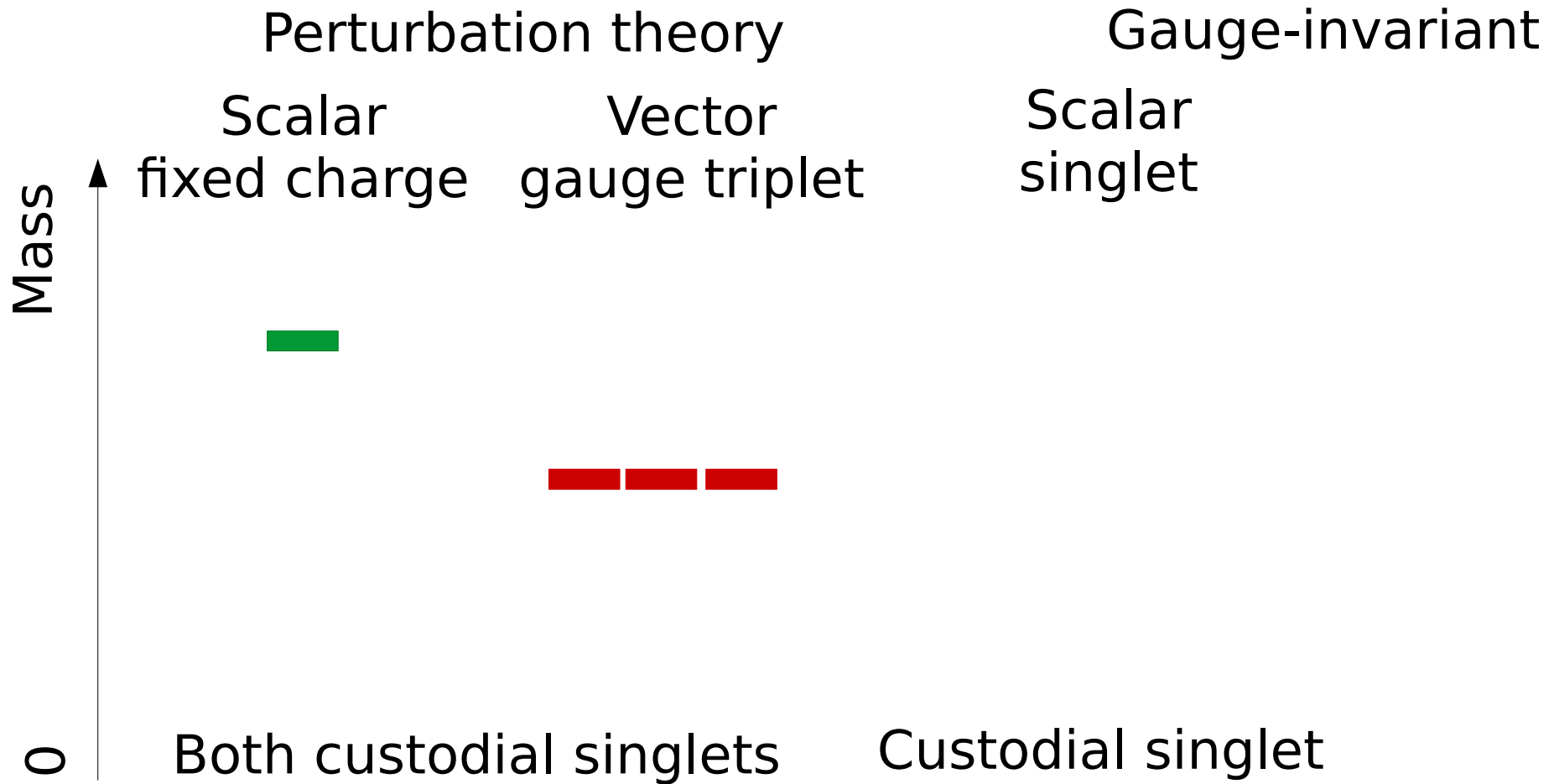
Physical spectrum



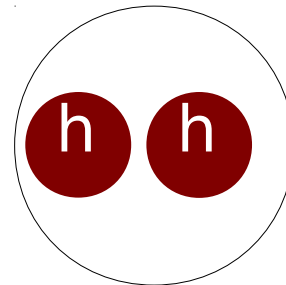
$$h(x)^+ h(x)$$



Physical spectrum



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Physical spectrum

Perturbation theory

Scalar

fixed charge

Vector

gauge triplet

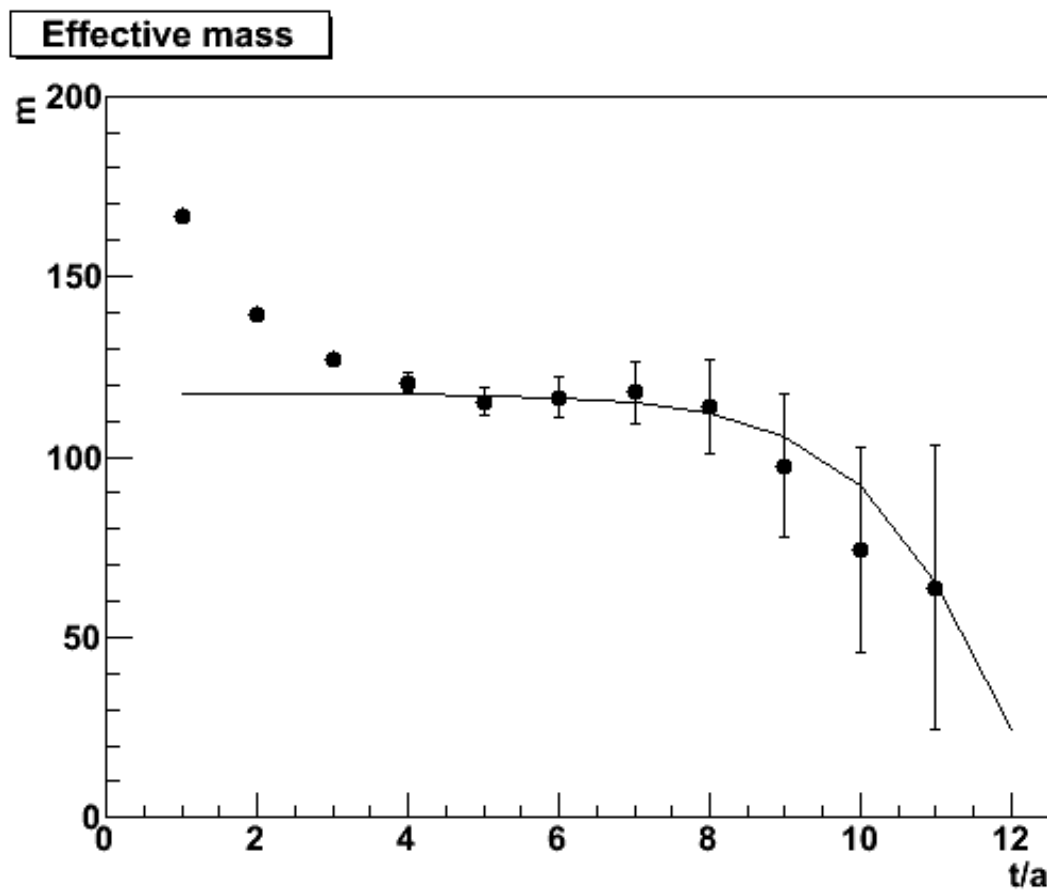
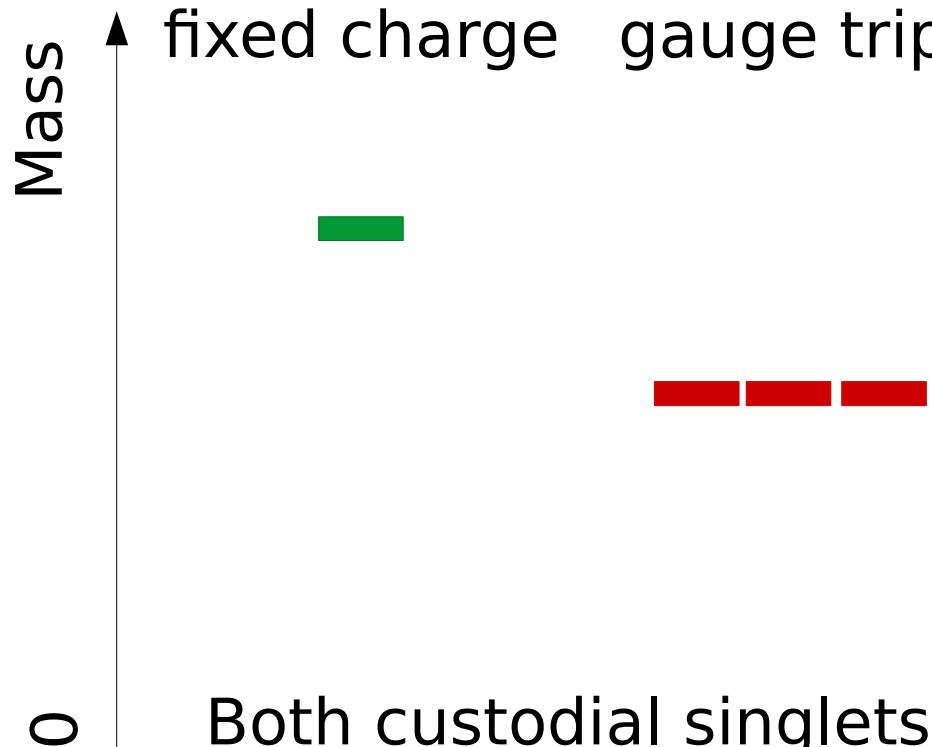
Gauge-invariant

Scalar
singlet

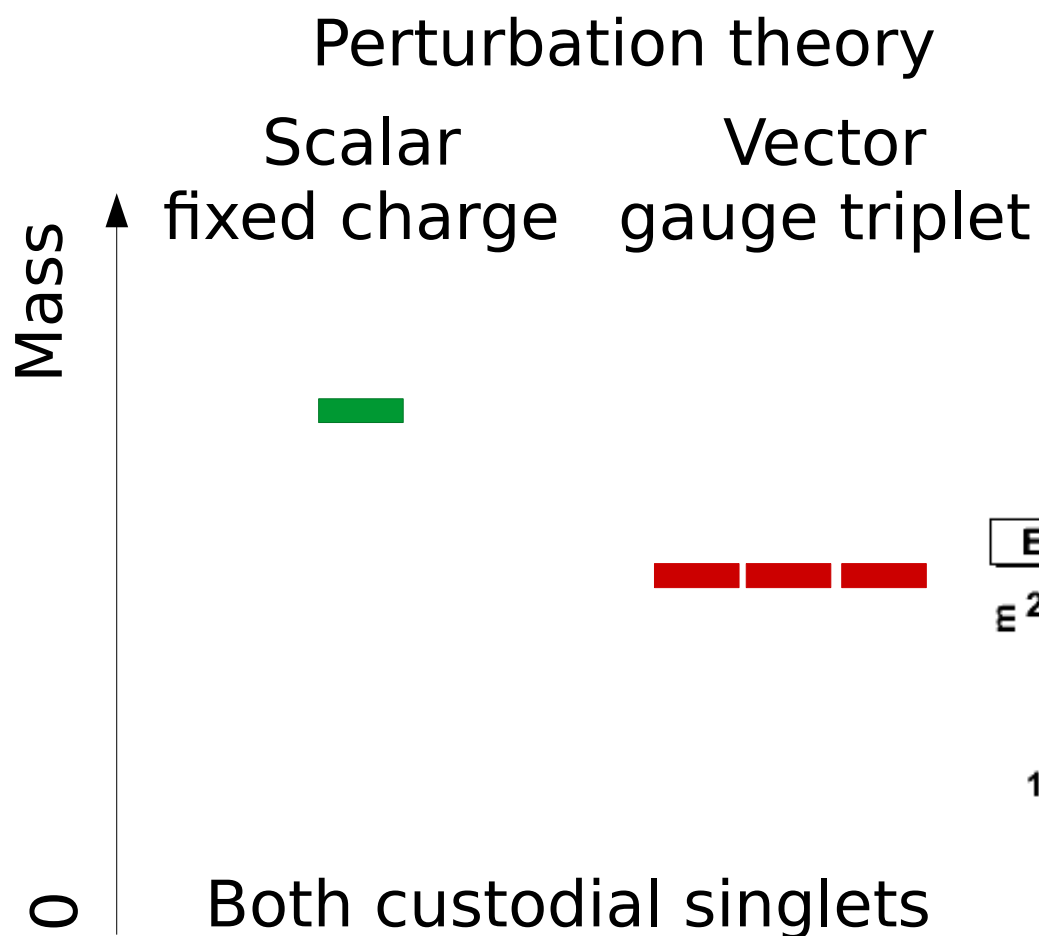
Mass

0

Both custodial singlets

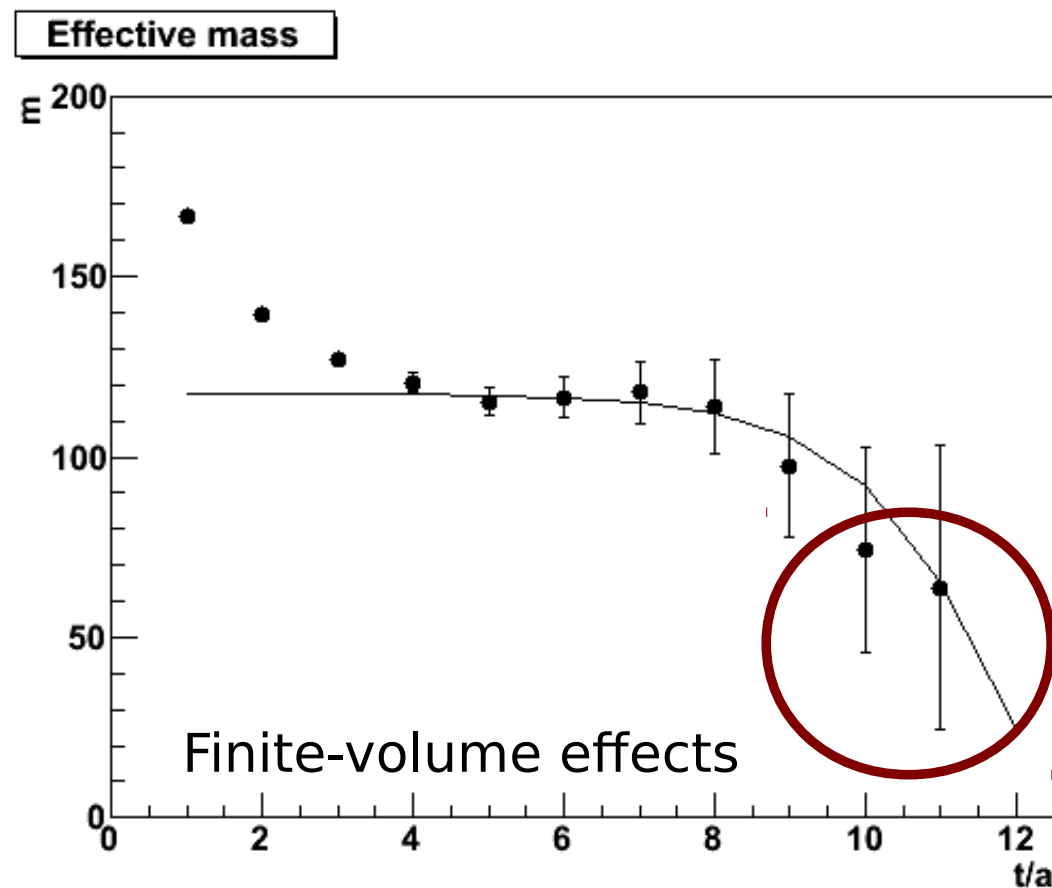


Physical spectrum

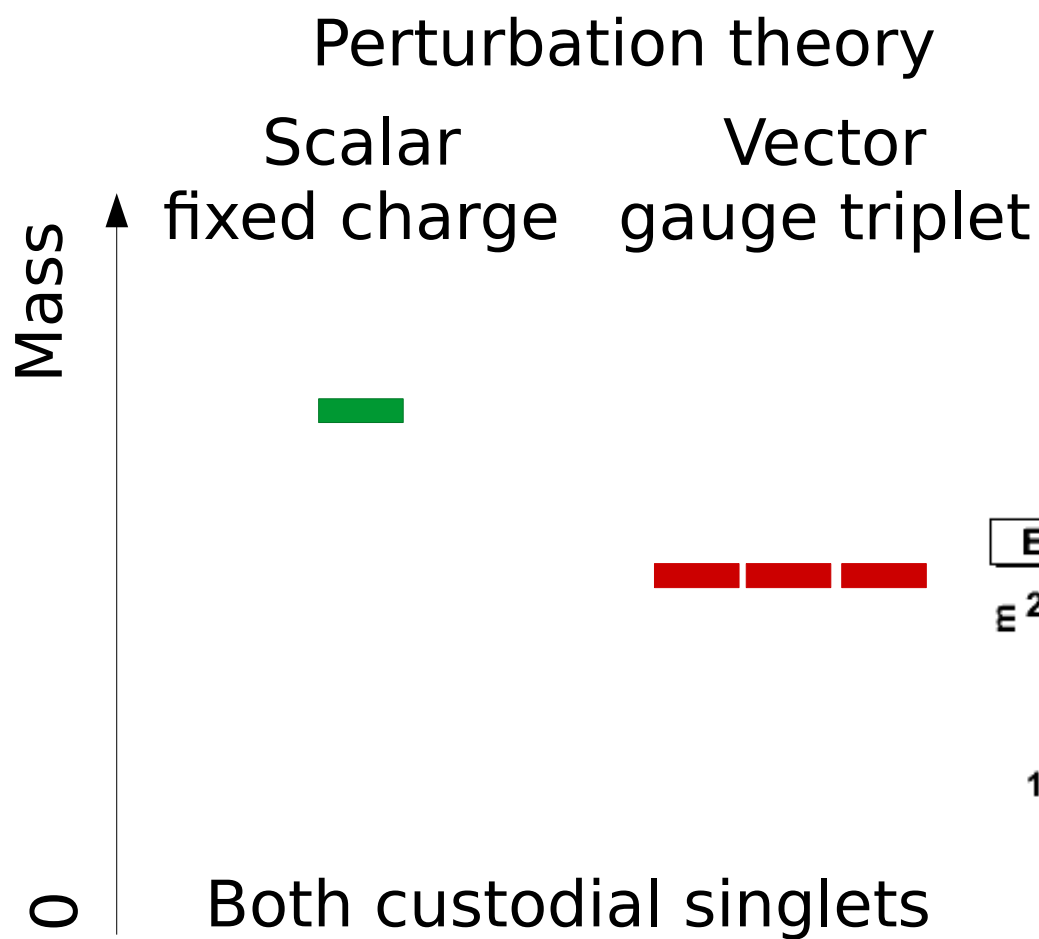


Gauge-invariant

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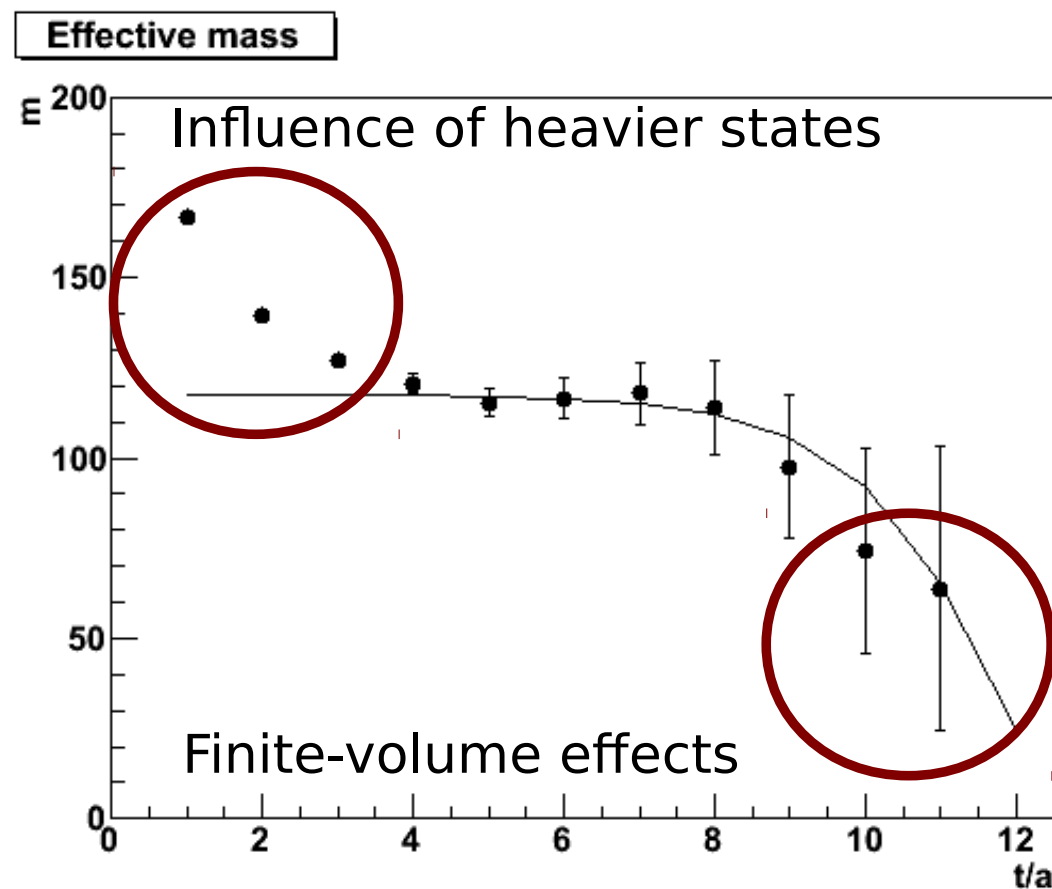


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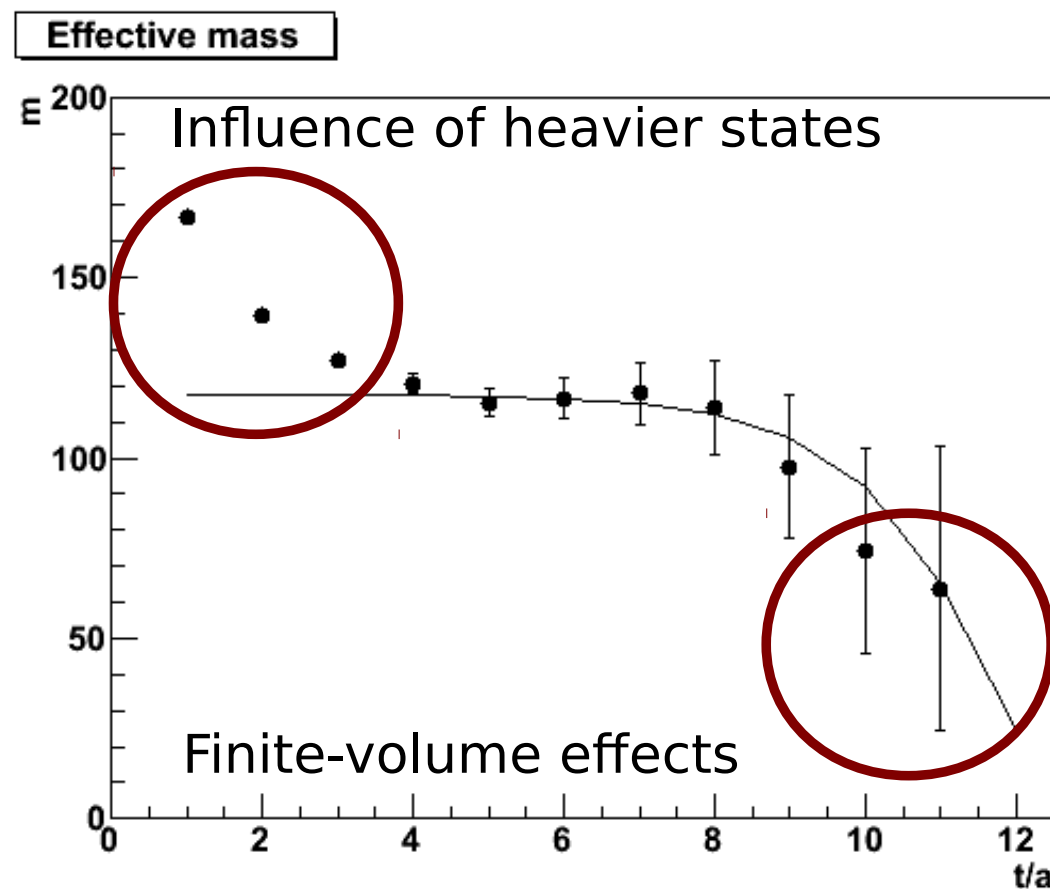
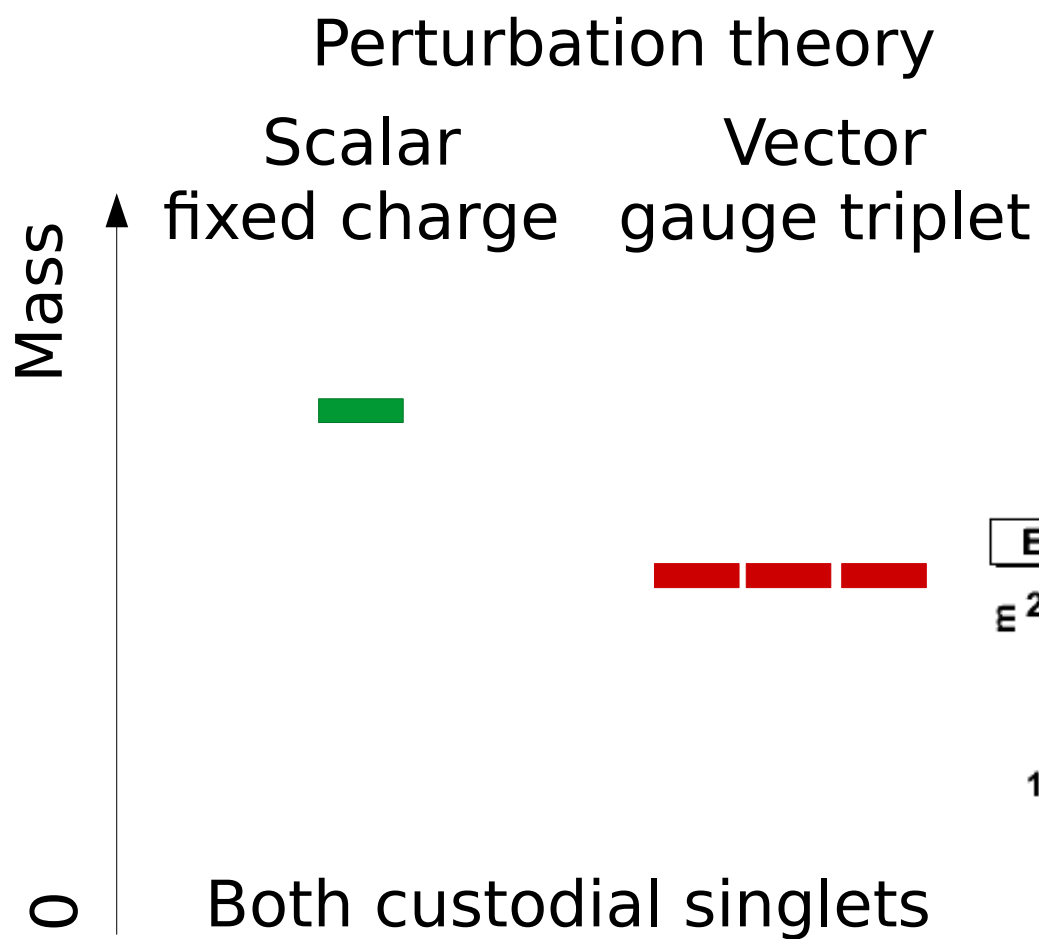


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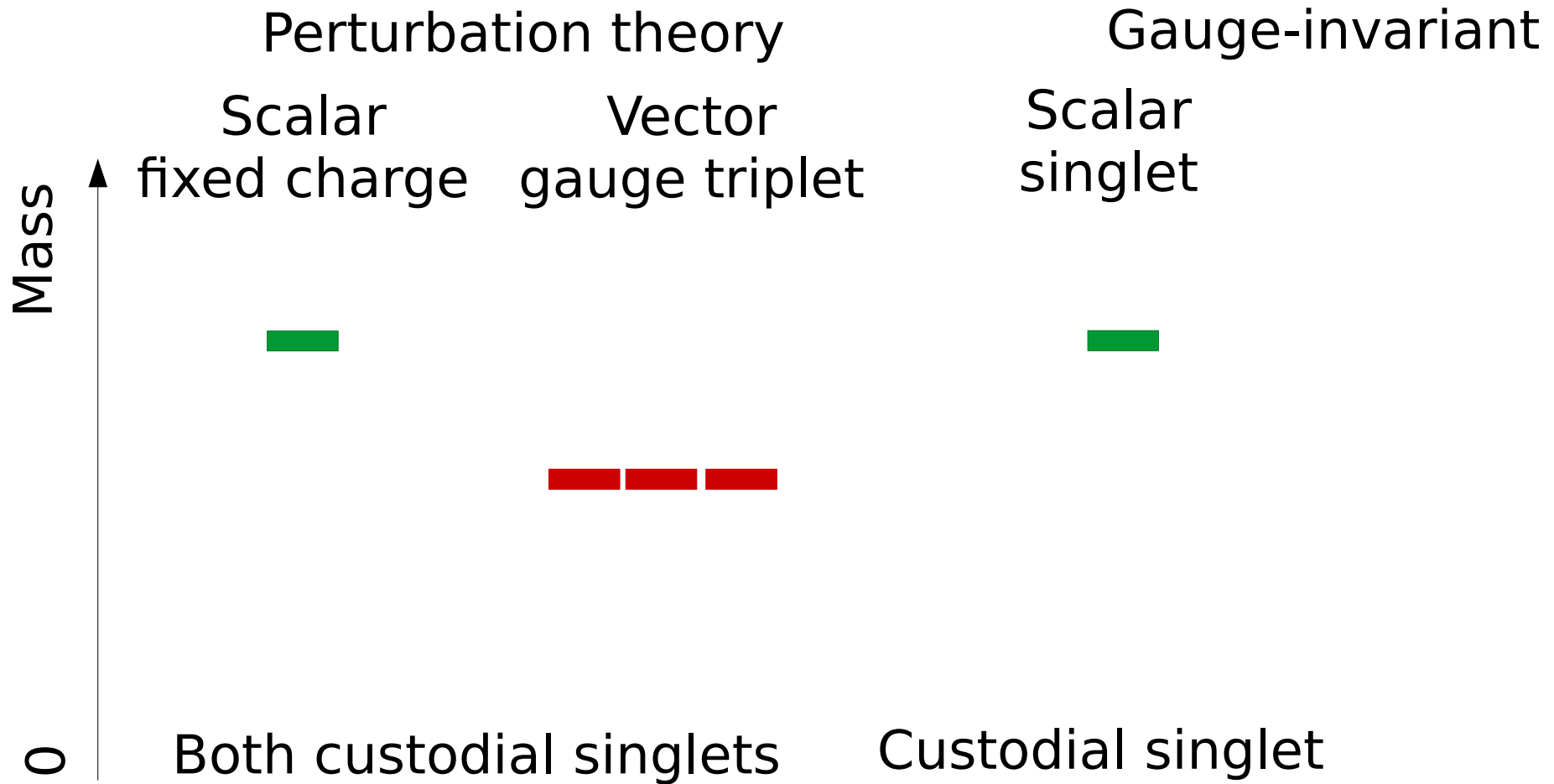
Scalar singlet



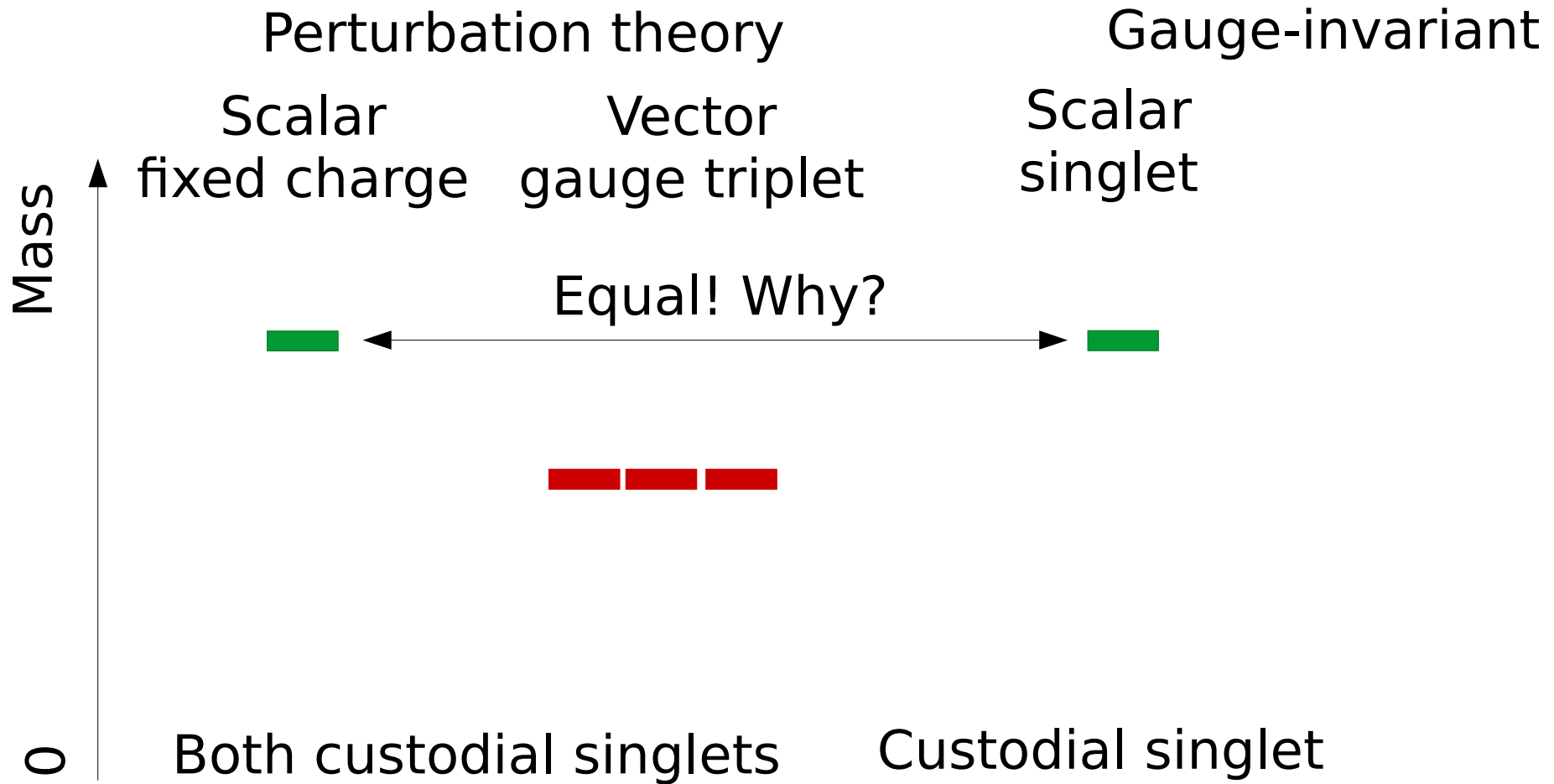
Physical spectrum



Physical spectrum



Physical spectrum



Mass relation - Higgs

[Fröhlich et al.'80
Maas'12, Maas & Mufti'13]

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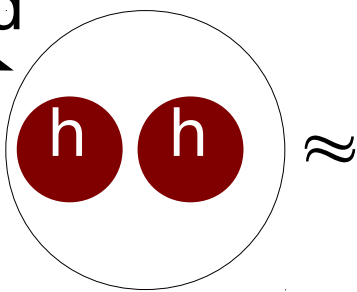
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\approx



+



+ something small

Higgs
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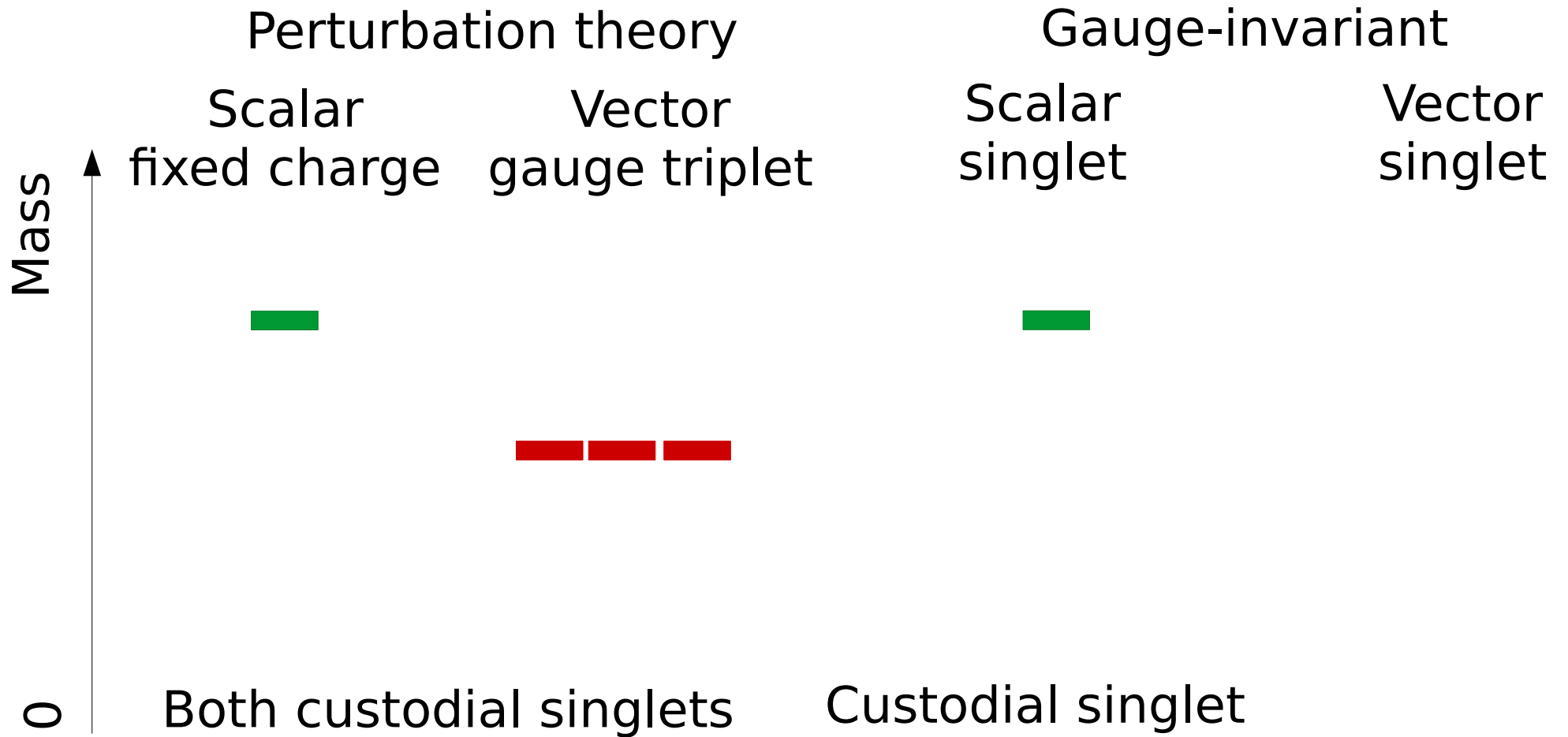
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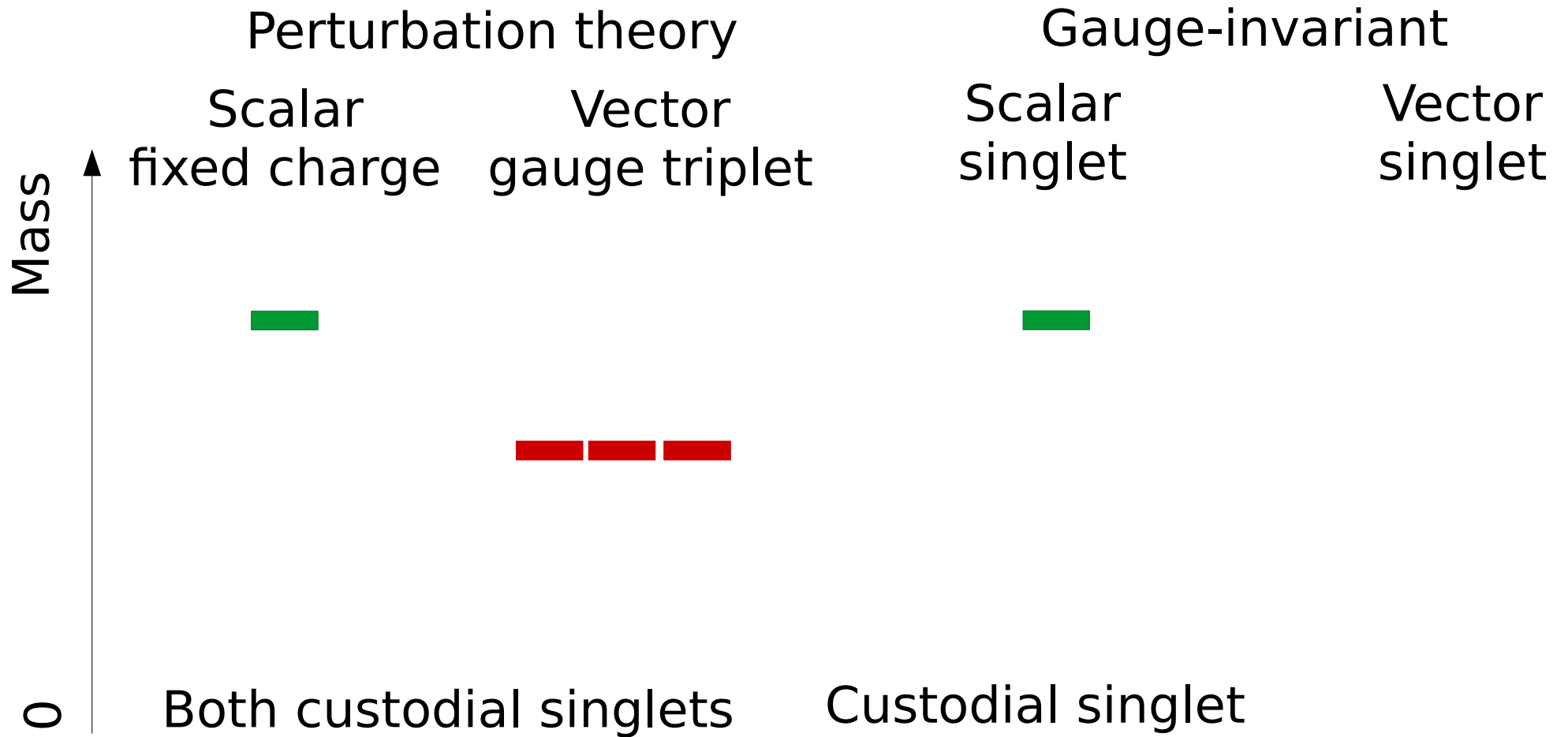
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- Fröhlich-Morchio-Strocchi (FMS) mechanism
- Deeply-bound relativistic state
 - Mass defect \sim constituent mass
 - Cannot describe with quantum mechanics
 - Very different from QCD bound states

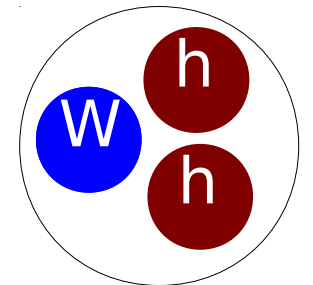
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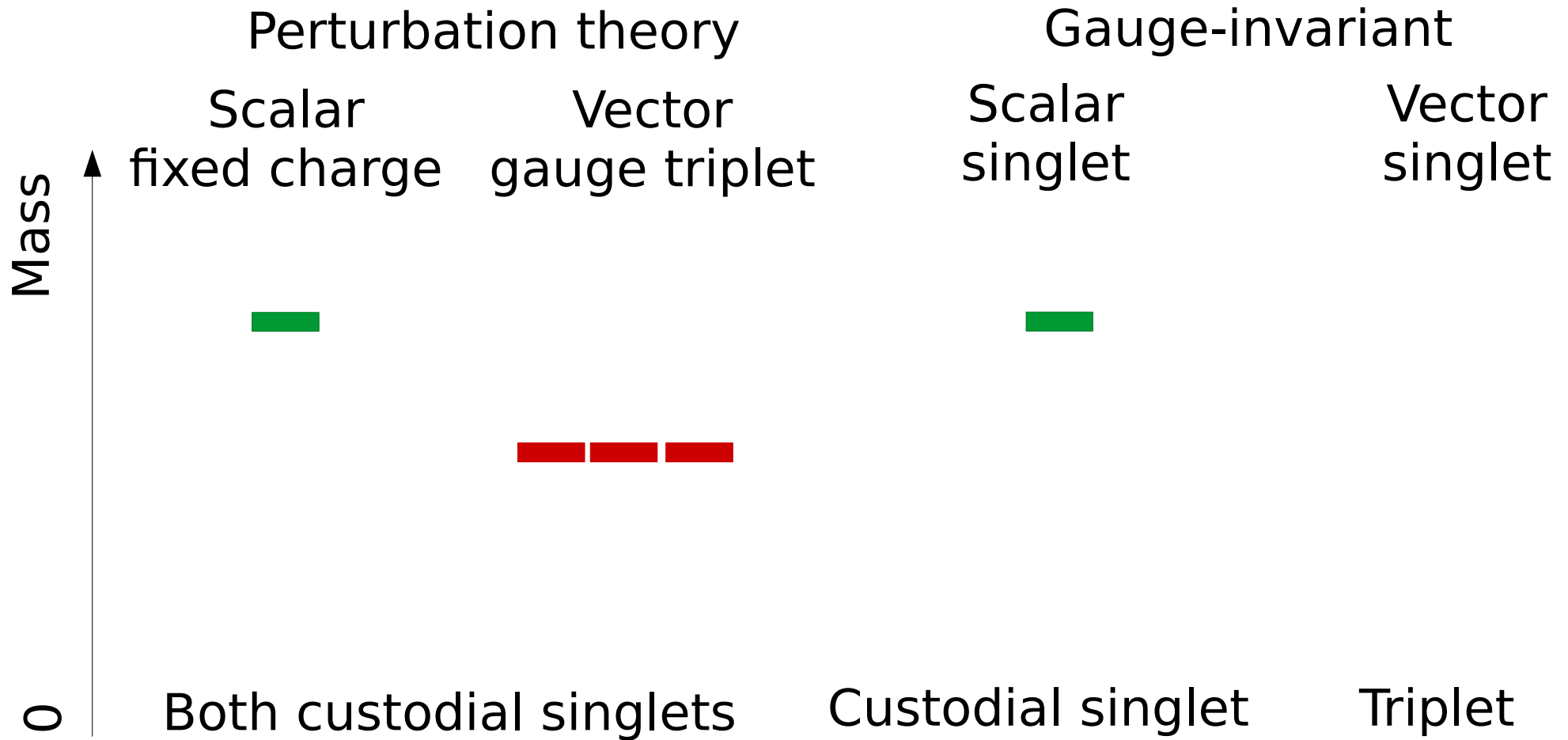
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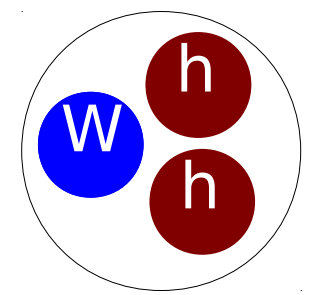
$$\text{tr } t^a \frac{h^+}{\sqrt{h^+ h}} D_\mu \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^+ h}}$$



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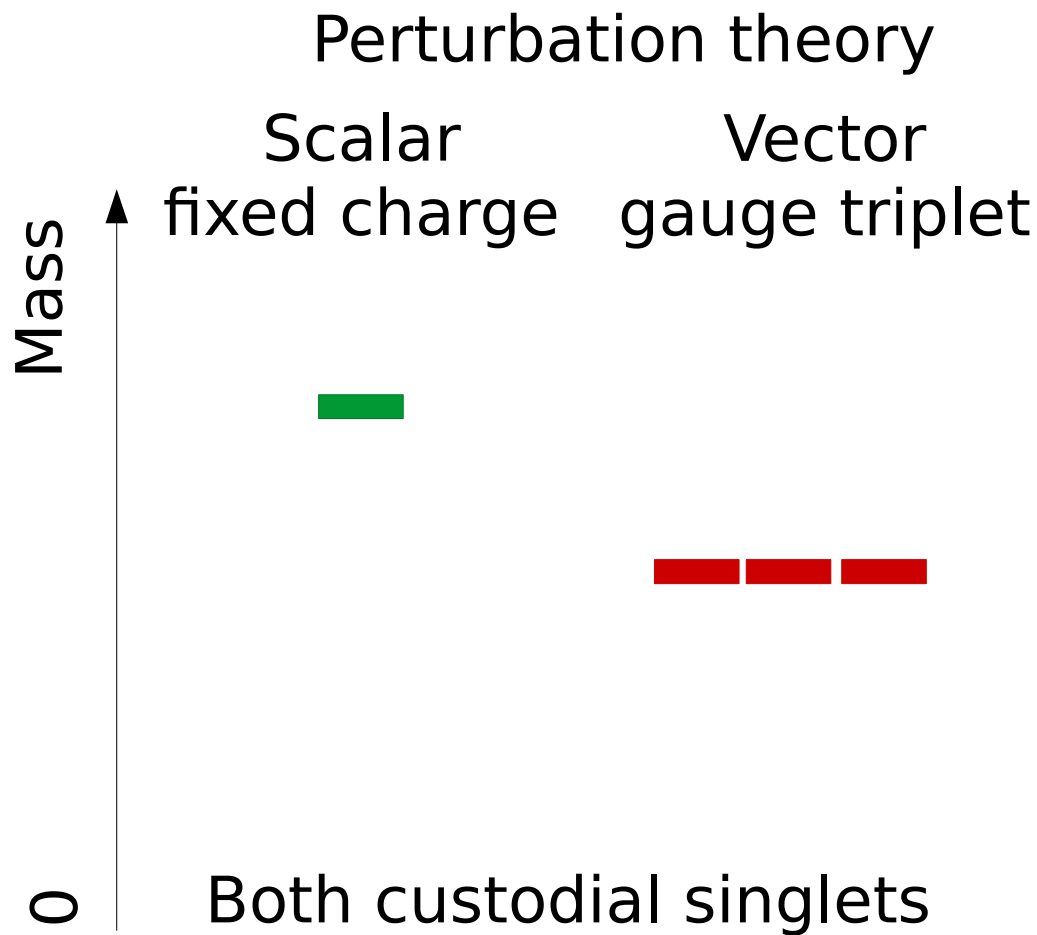


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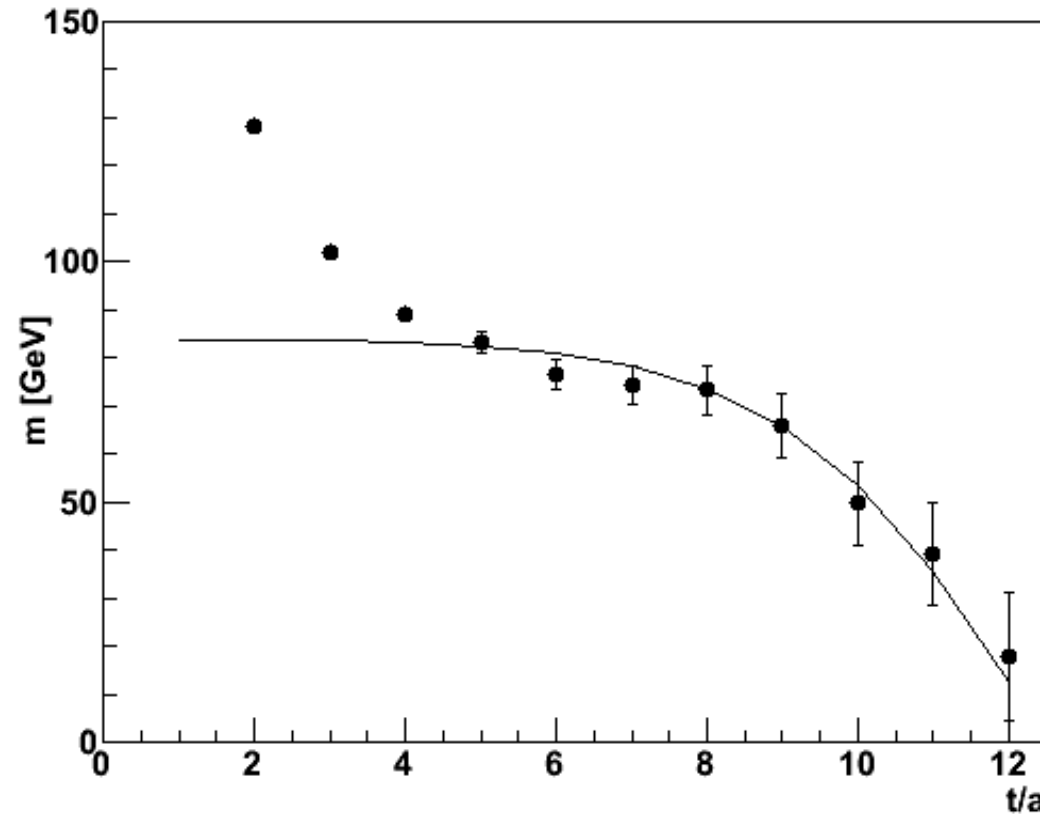
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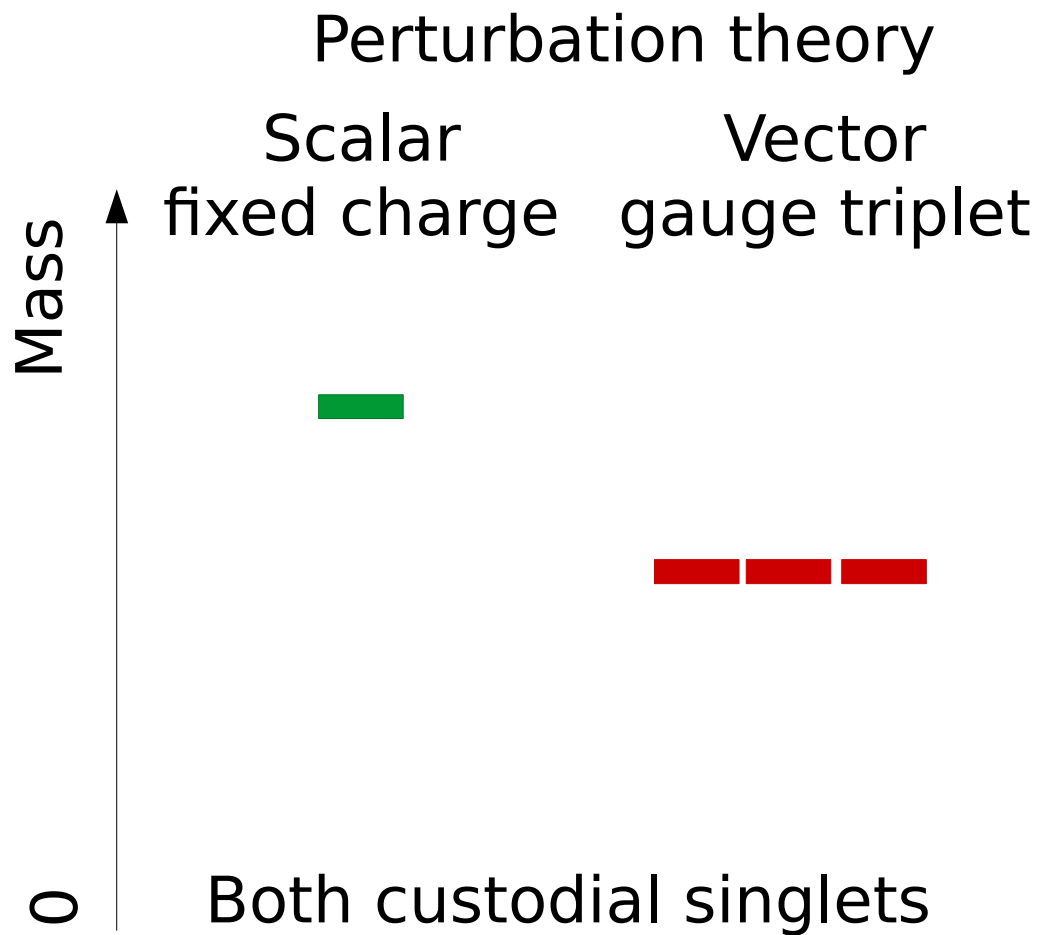
Scalar singlet Vector singlet

Effective mass



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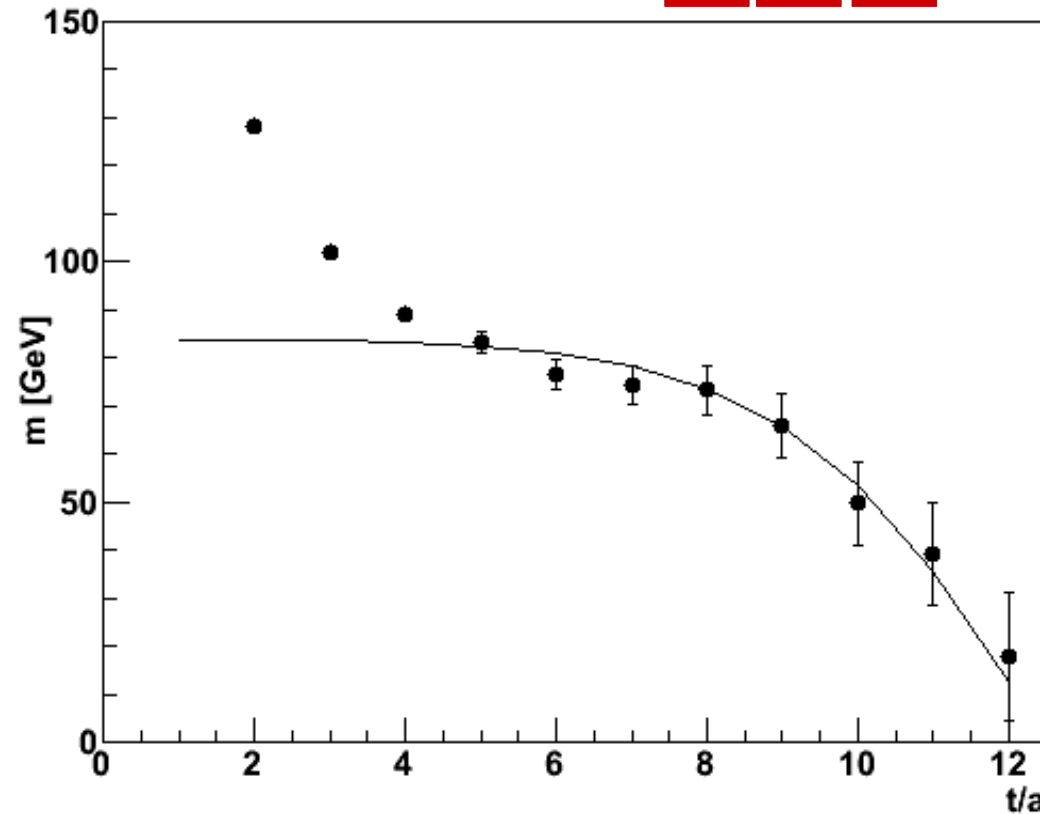
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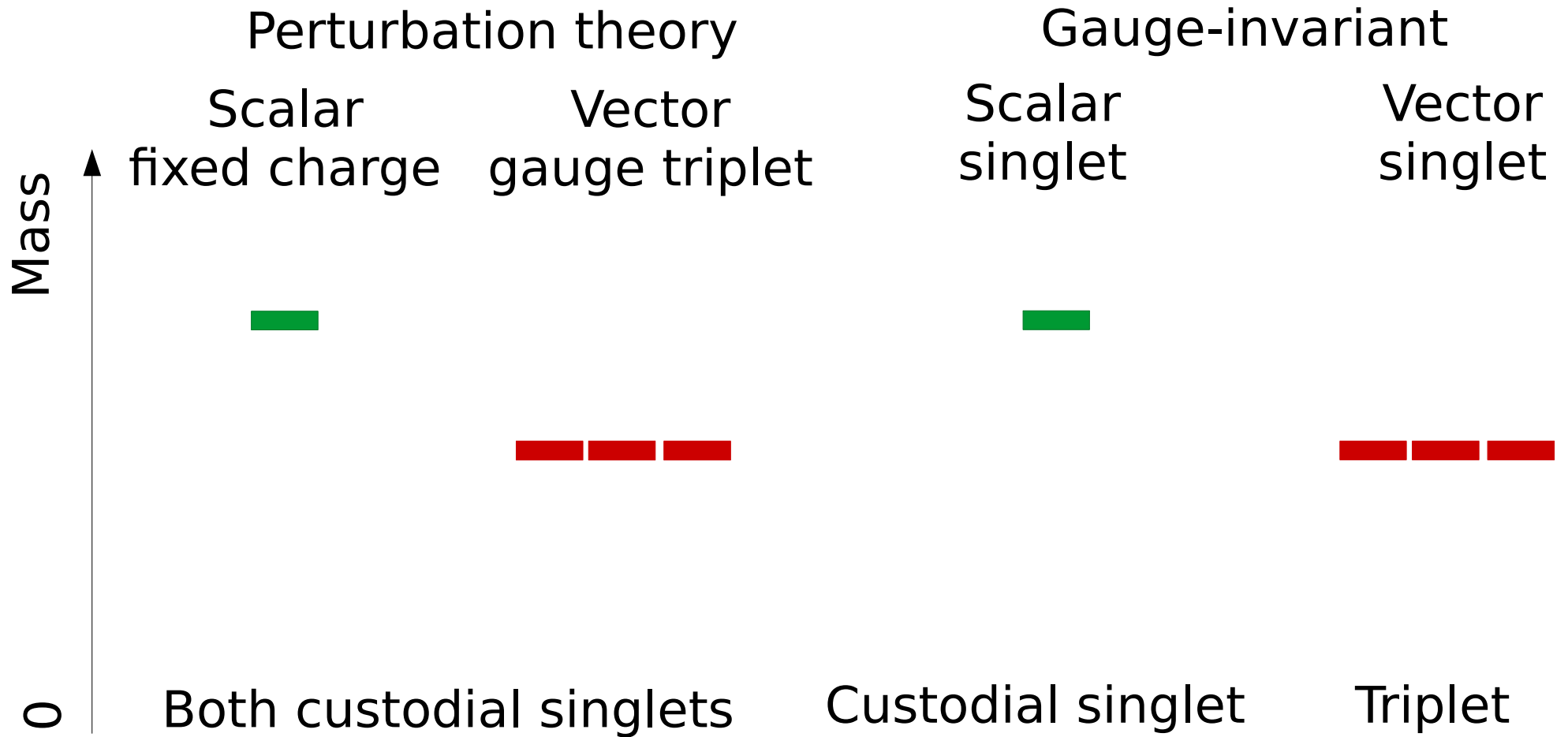
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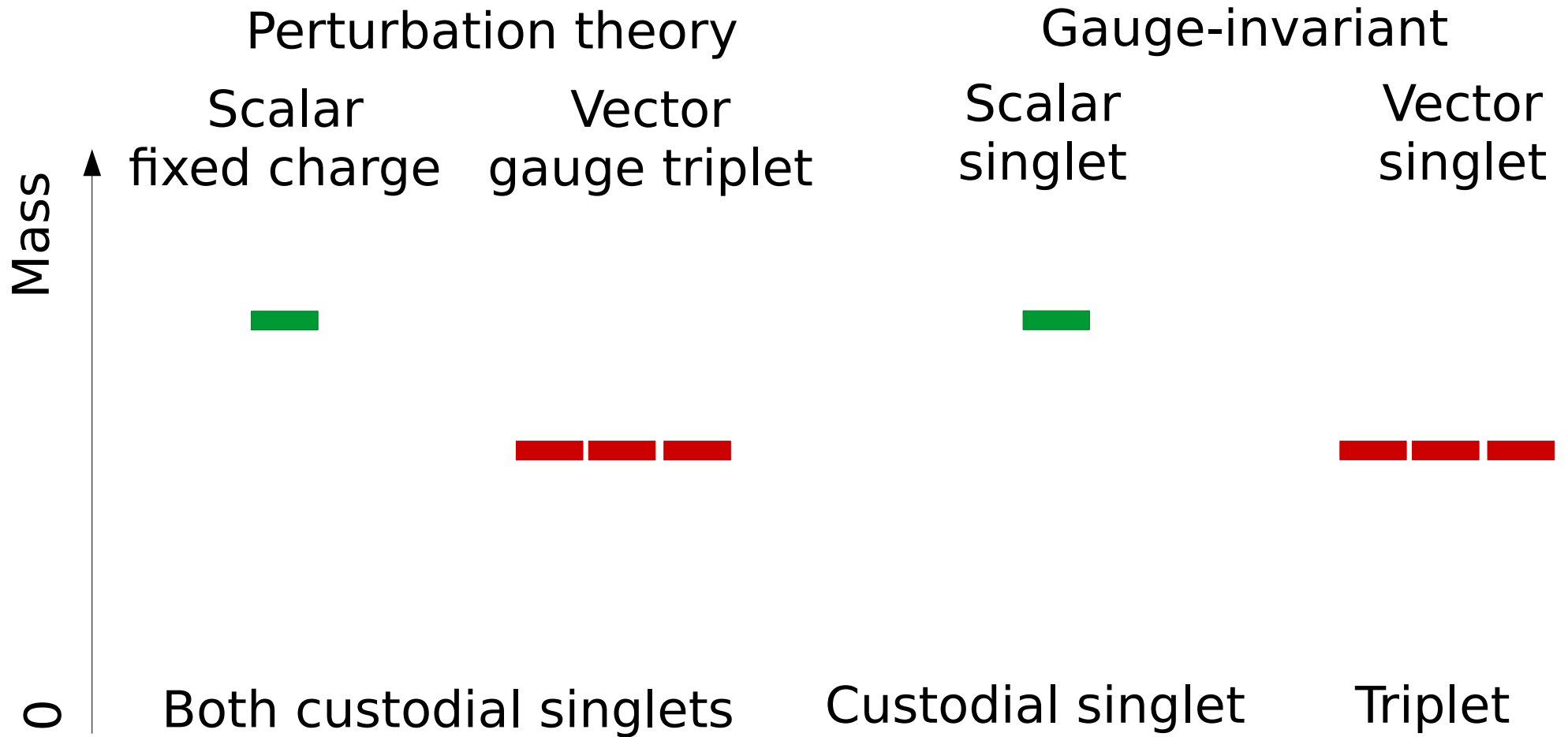
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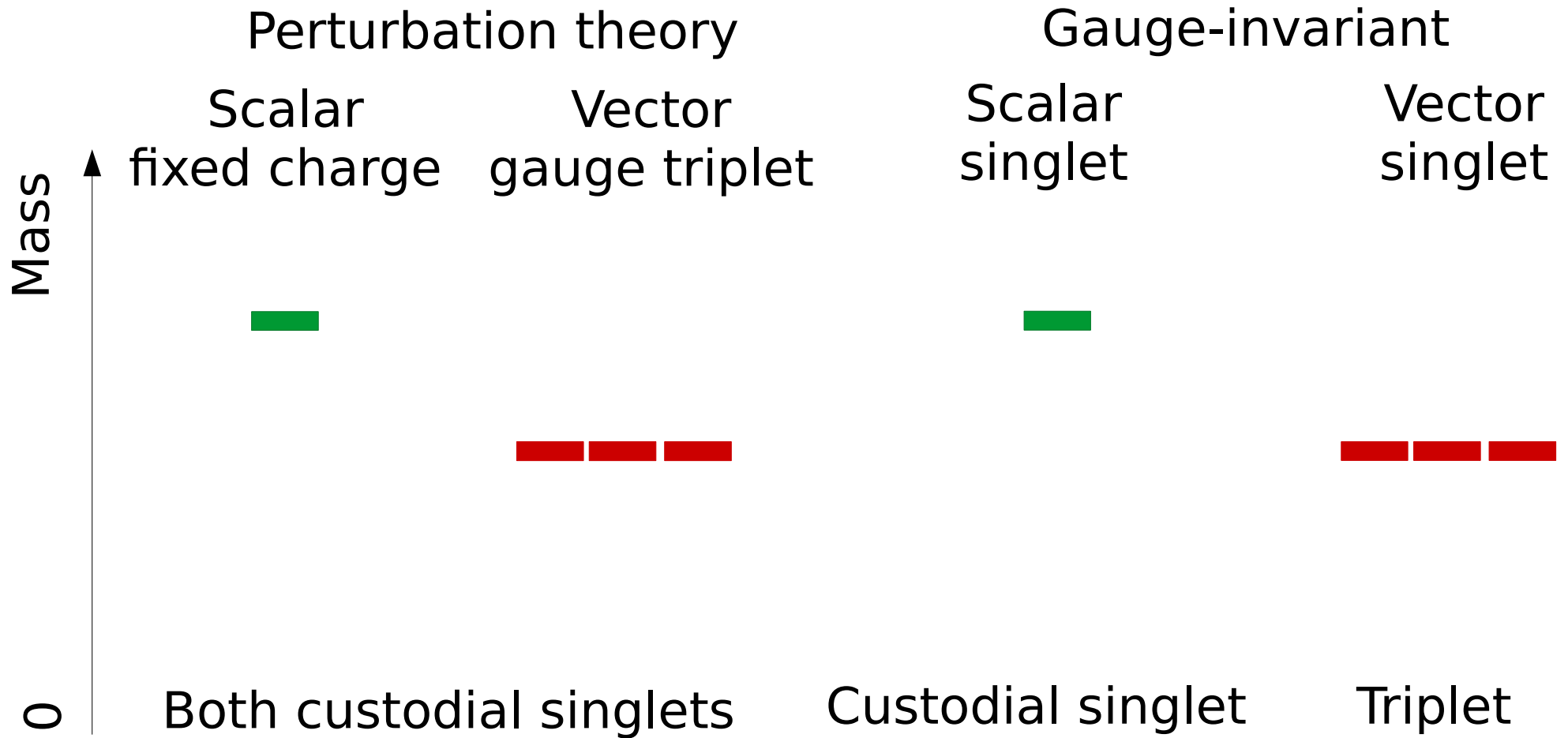
- Same poles at leading order
 - Remains true beyond leading order
 - Exchanges a gauge for a custodial triplet

Physical spectrum



- Quantitatively equivalent spectrum

Physical spectrum



- Quantitatively equivalent spectrum
- Special to this case? Standard model?
 - Lattice also for $SU(2) \times U(1)$ [Shrock et al. 85-88]

Status of the standard model

[Fröhlich et al.'80,'81
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 - Fluctuations can invalidate

Back to the dark sector

- Consider an $SU(3)$ with a single fundamental Higgs

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- Looks very similar to before

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^a W_a^{\mu\nu} + (D_\mu^{ij} h^j)^\dagger D_{ik}^\mu h_k + \lambda (h^a h_a^\dagger - v^2)^2$$

$$W_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu W_\nu^a - \partial_\nu W_\mu^a + gf_{bc}^a W_\mu^b W_\nu^c$$

$$D_\mu^{ij} = \delta^{ij} \partial_\mu - ig W_\mu^a t_a^{ij}$$

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Back to the dark sector

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- Global U(1) Higgs custodial (flavor) symmetry

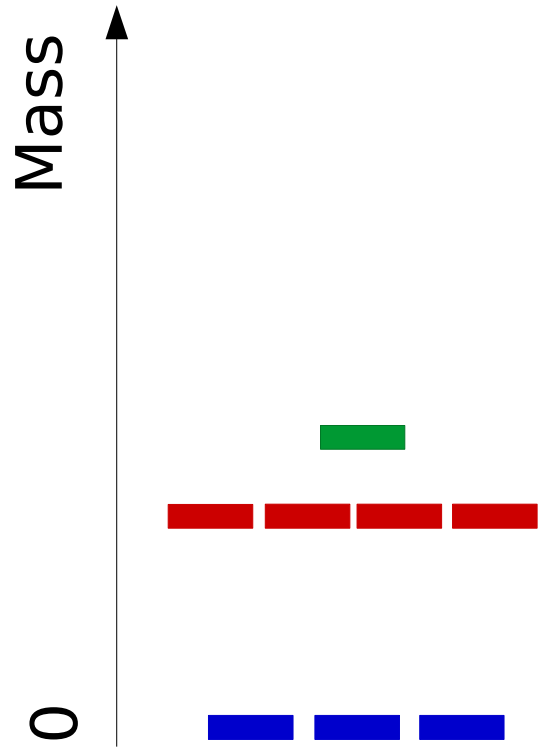
- Acts as (right-)transformation on the Higgs field only

$$W_\mu^a \rightarrow W_\mu^a \qquad h \rightarrow \exp(ia) h$$

Toy-GUT: Vectors

[Maas & Törek'16,'18
Maas, Sondenheimer & Törek'17]

Perturbation theory
Gauge-dependent



Predictions using GIPT

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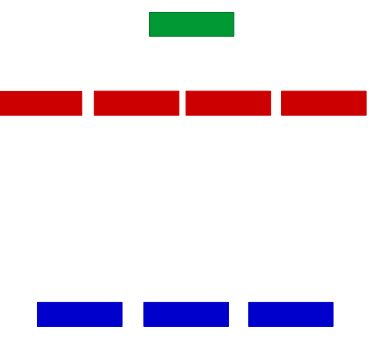
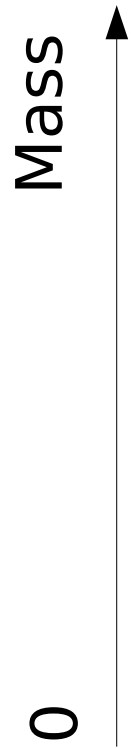
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- Applied to scalars and vectors with and without custodial charge

Dark Sector

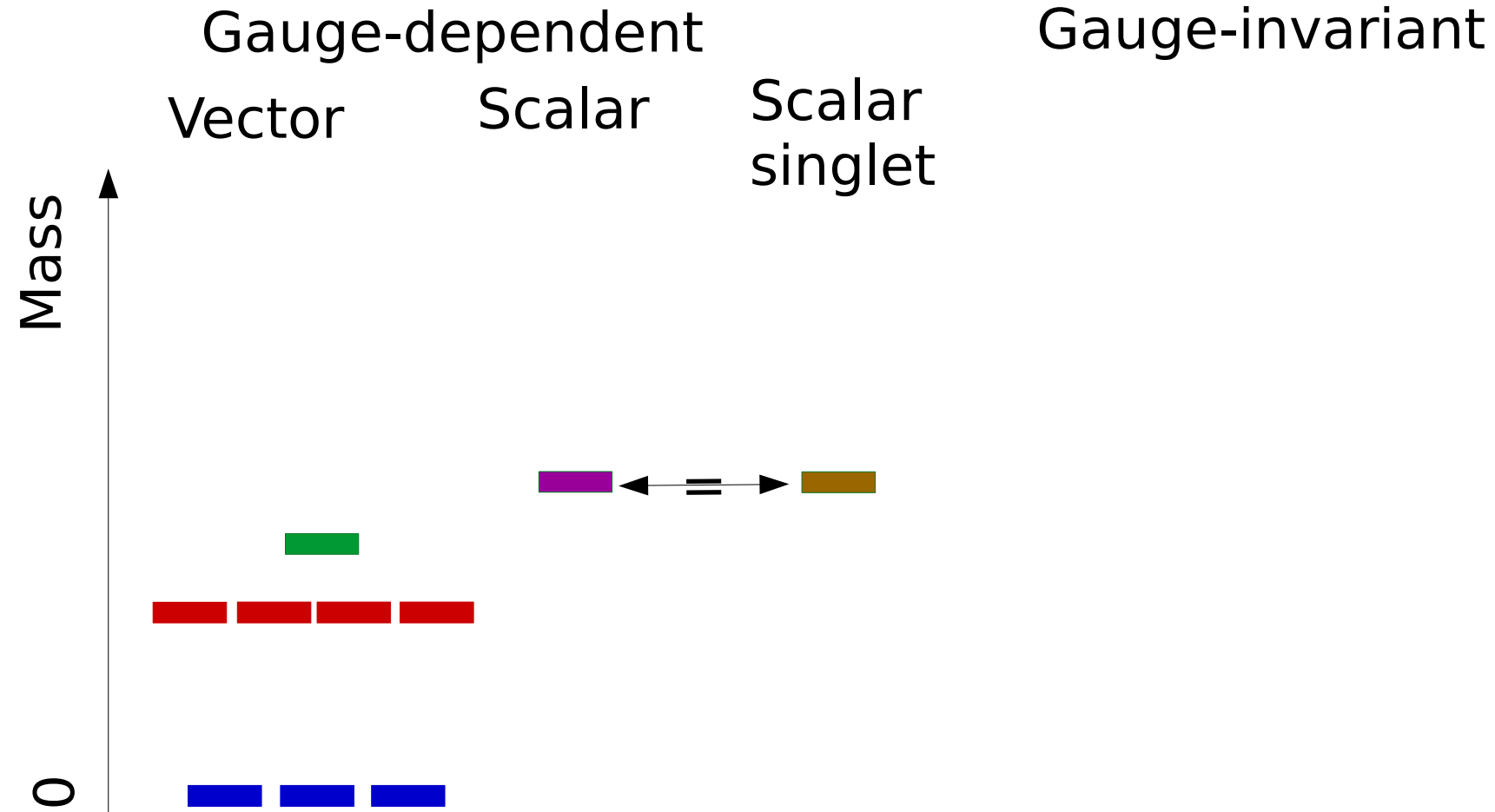
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Gauge-dependent
Vector Scalar



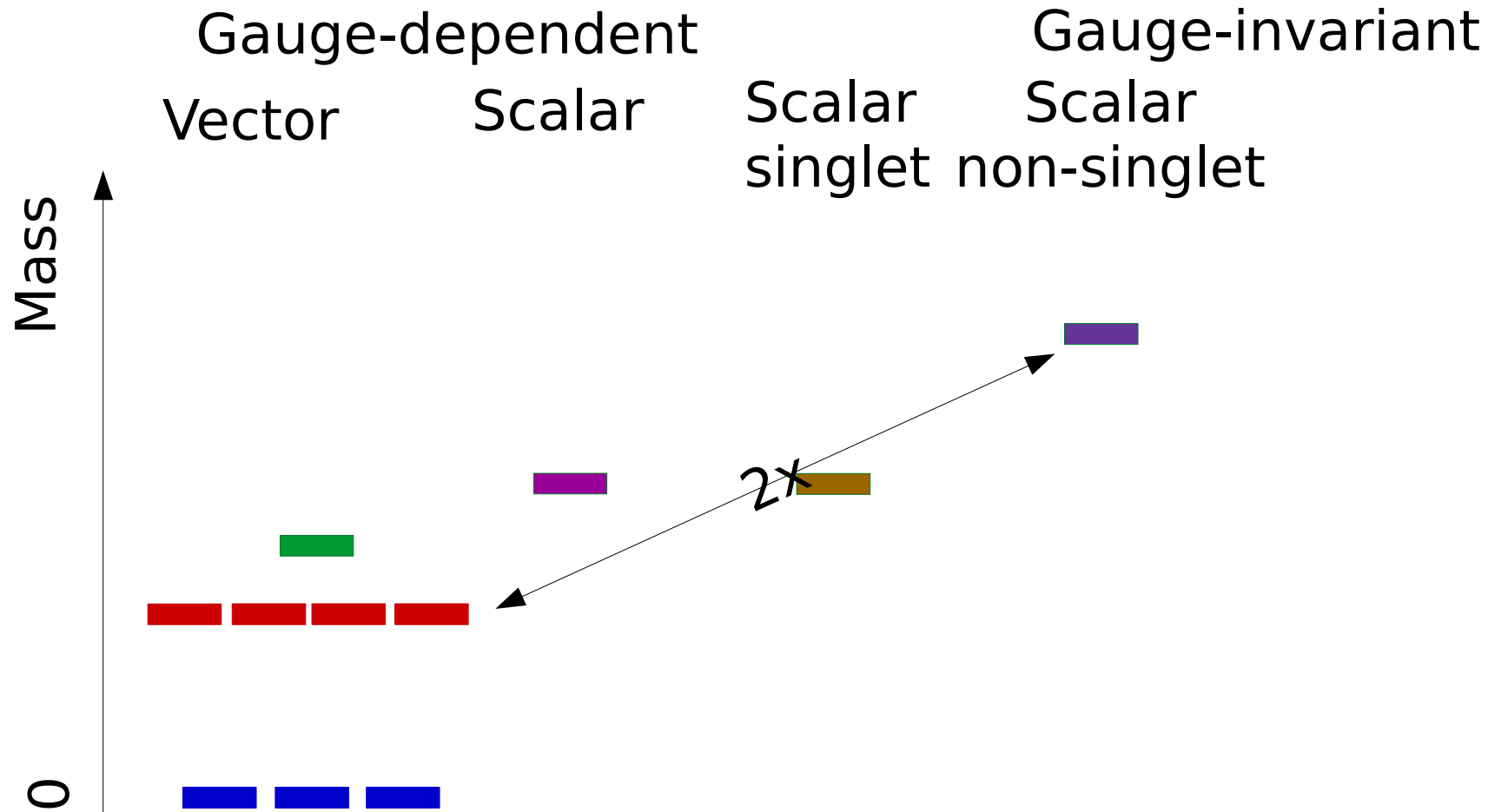
Dark Sector

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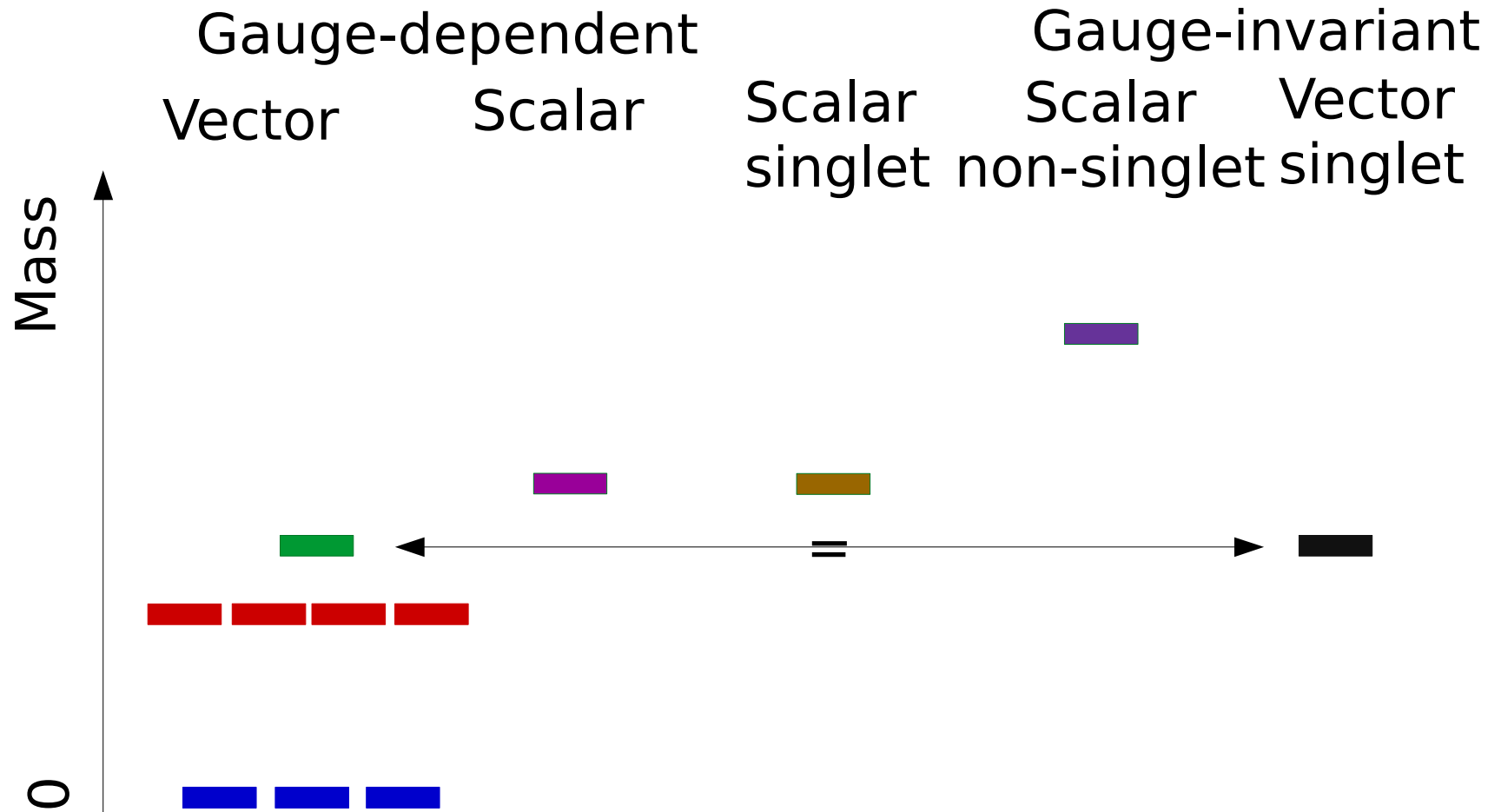
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Dark Sector

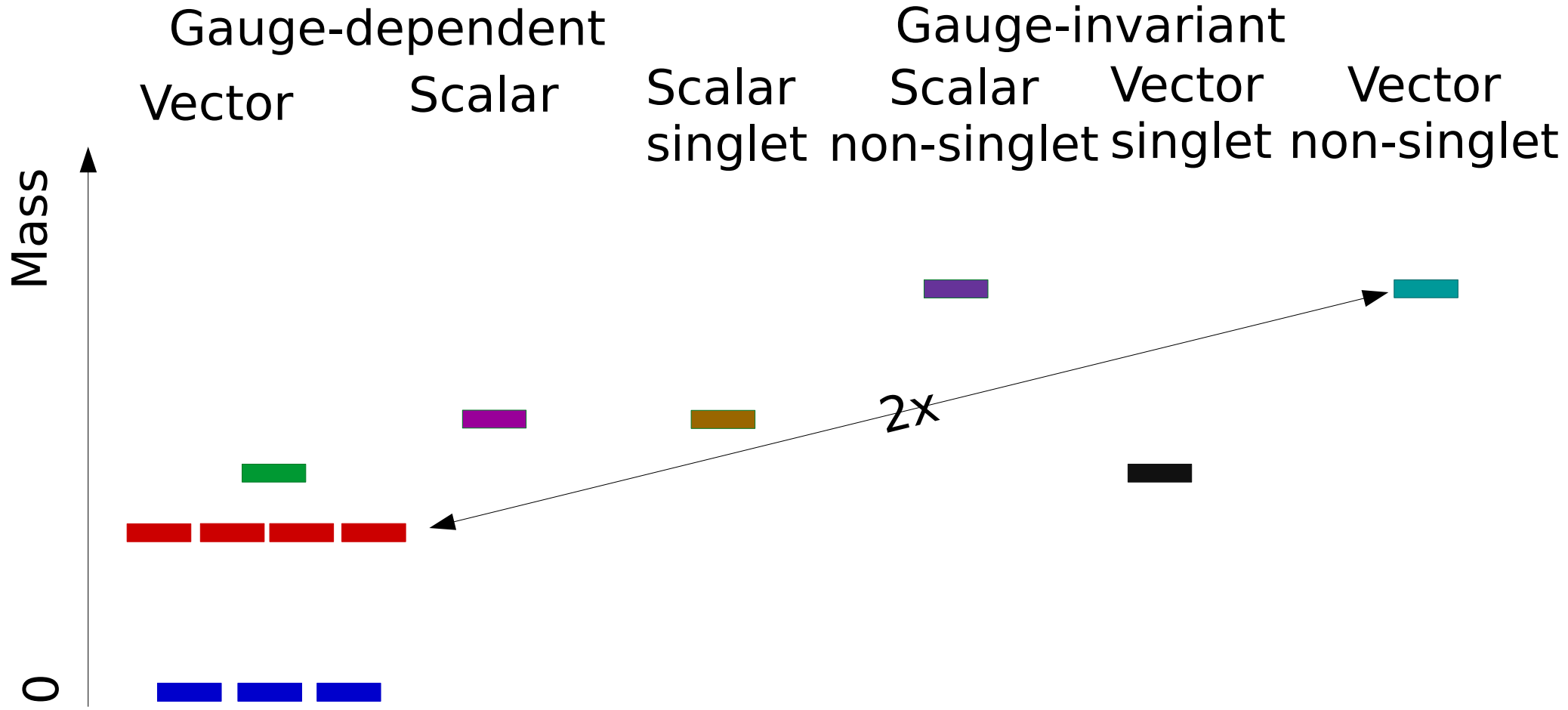
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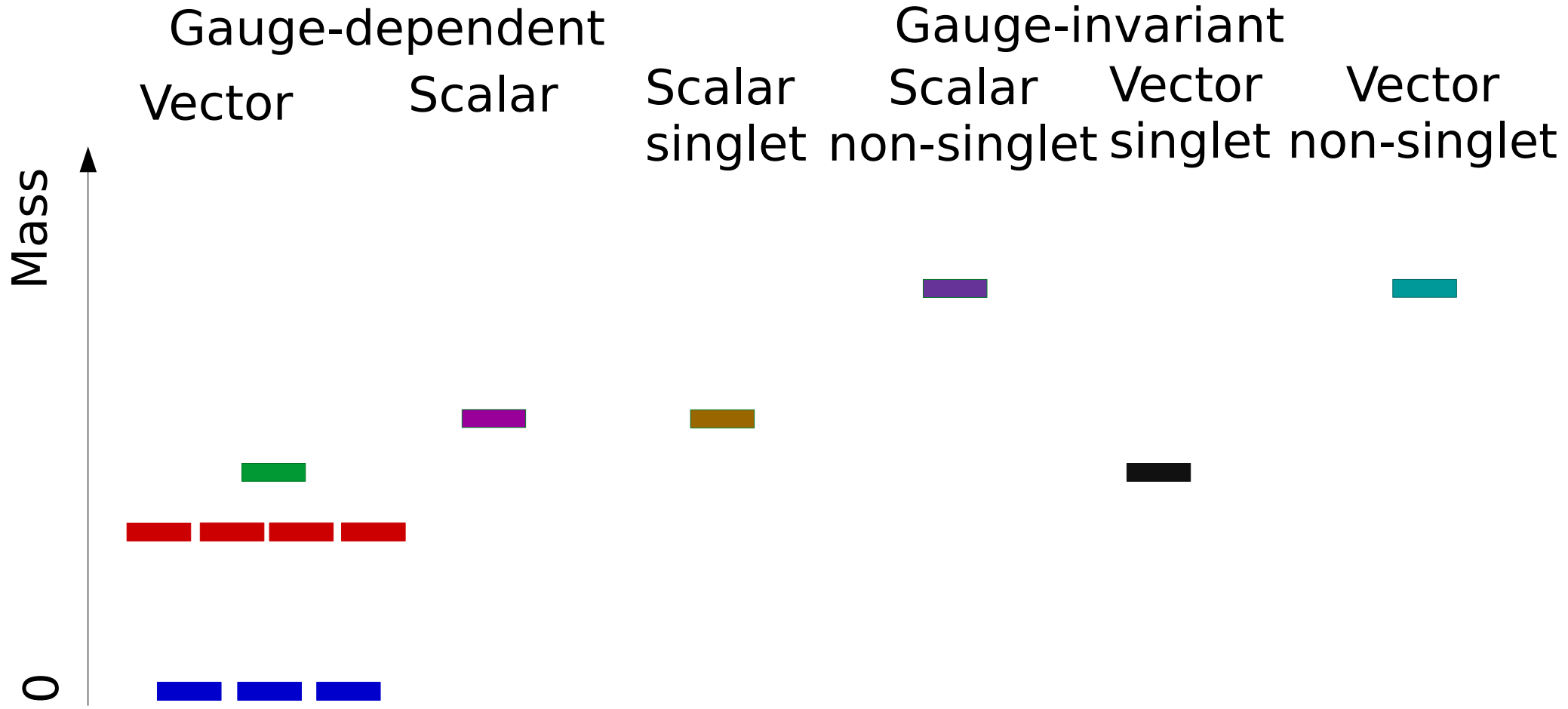
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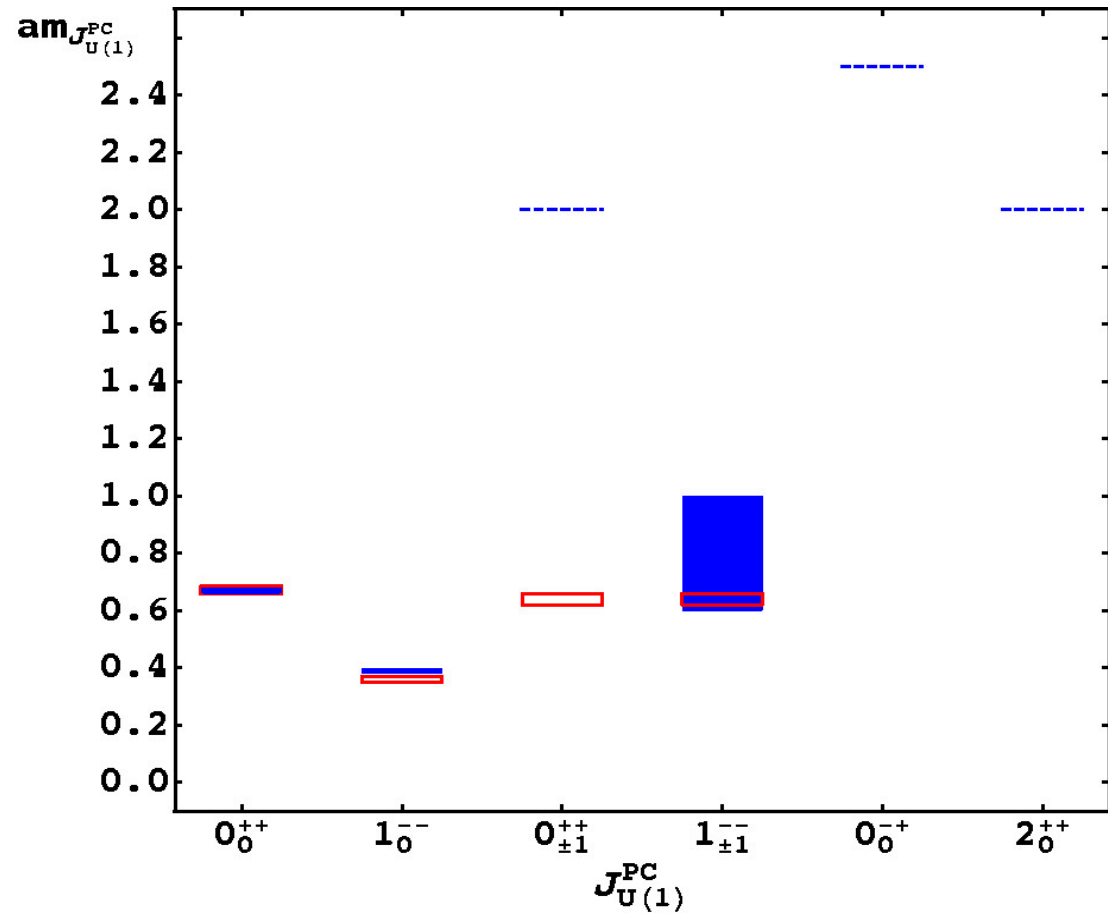


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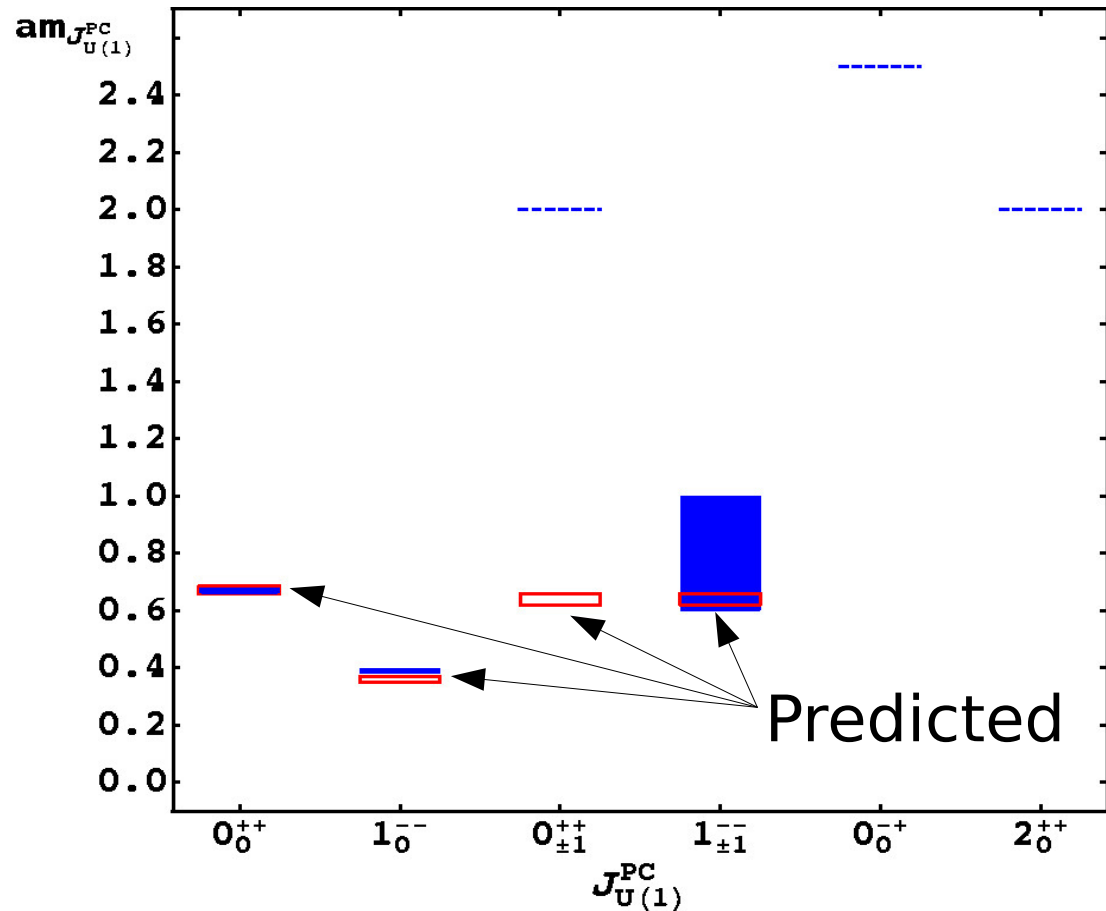


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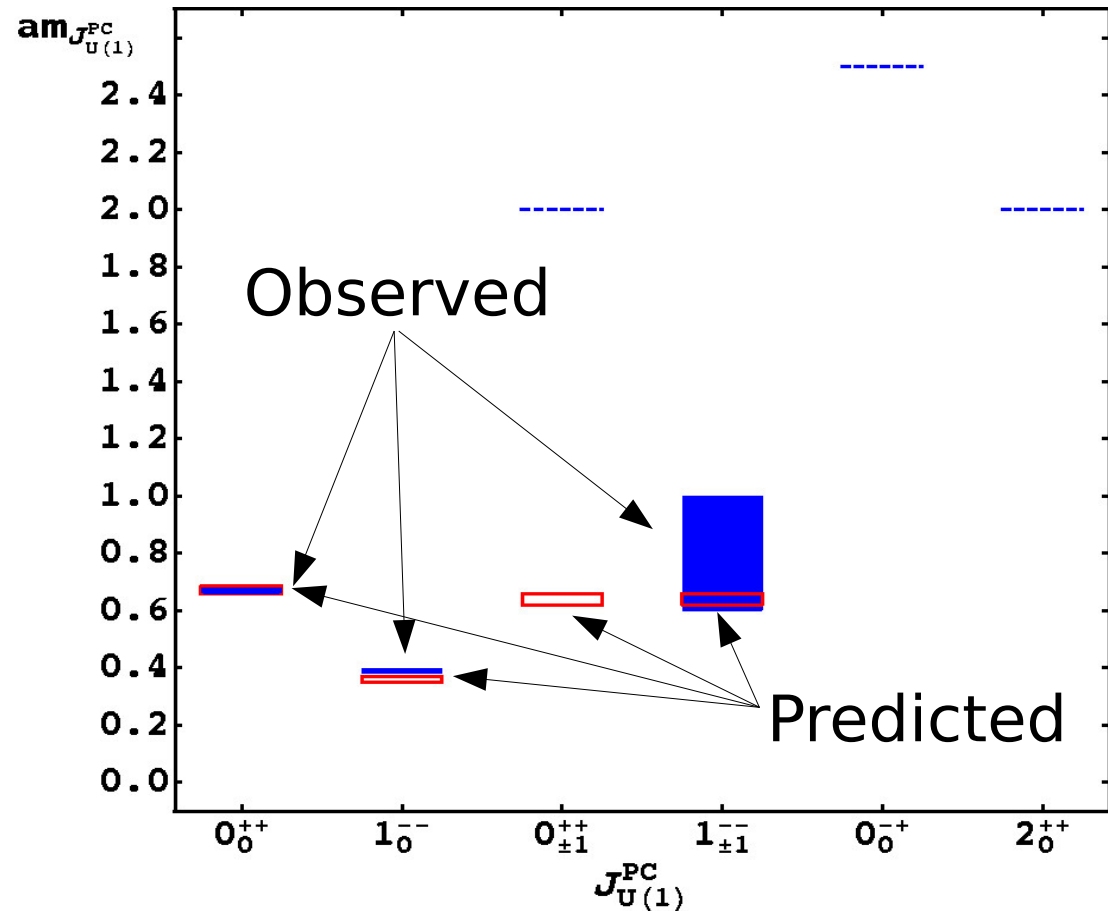


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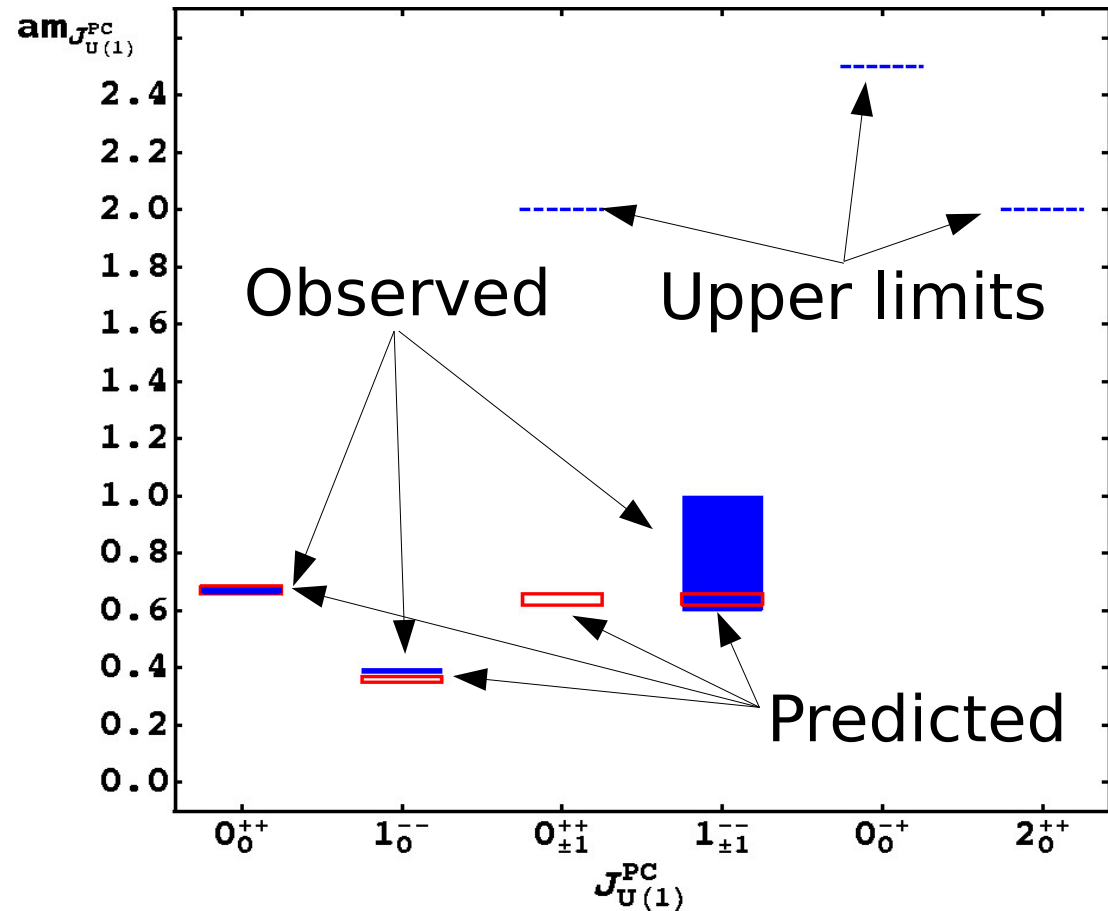


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