

# Freezing-in Cannibal Dark Matter during early matter domination

Based on: [arXiv:2506.09155](https://arxiv.org/abs/2506.09155)

**Esau Cervantes**

Collaboration with Andrzej Hryczuk (supervisor) Nicolás Bernal and  
Kuldeep Deka

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Valencia workshop on Self Interacting DM



# Cannibal Dark Matter

## SELF-INTERACTING DARK MATTER

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AND

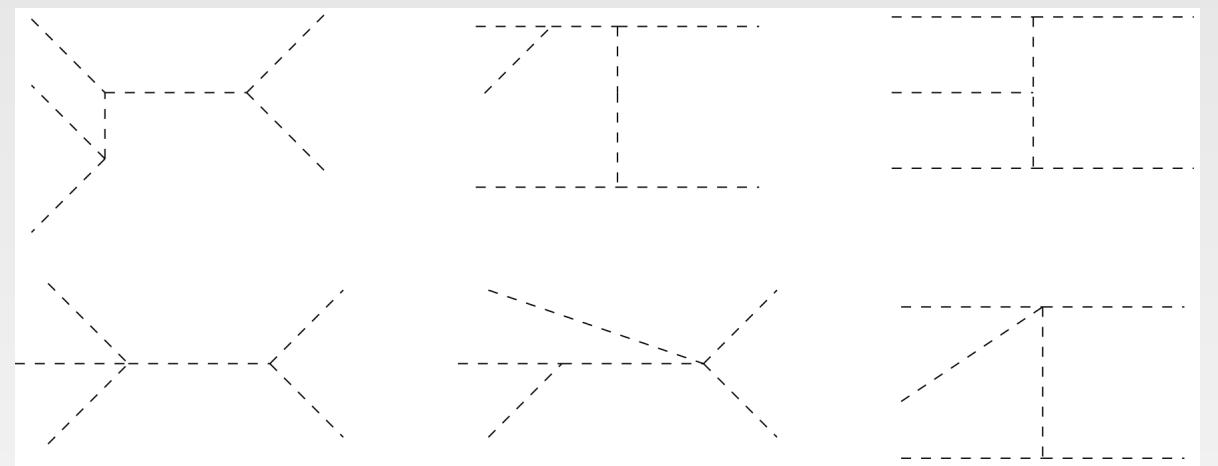
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Simple realisation with a scalar

field:  $\frac{g}{3!}\phi^3 + \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4$



If DM is non-relativistic,  $\Gamma_{3 \rightarrow 2} > \Gamma_{2 \rightarrow 3}$ . The DM fluid **exchanges** particle number for kinetic energy!



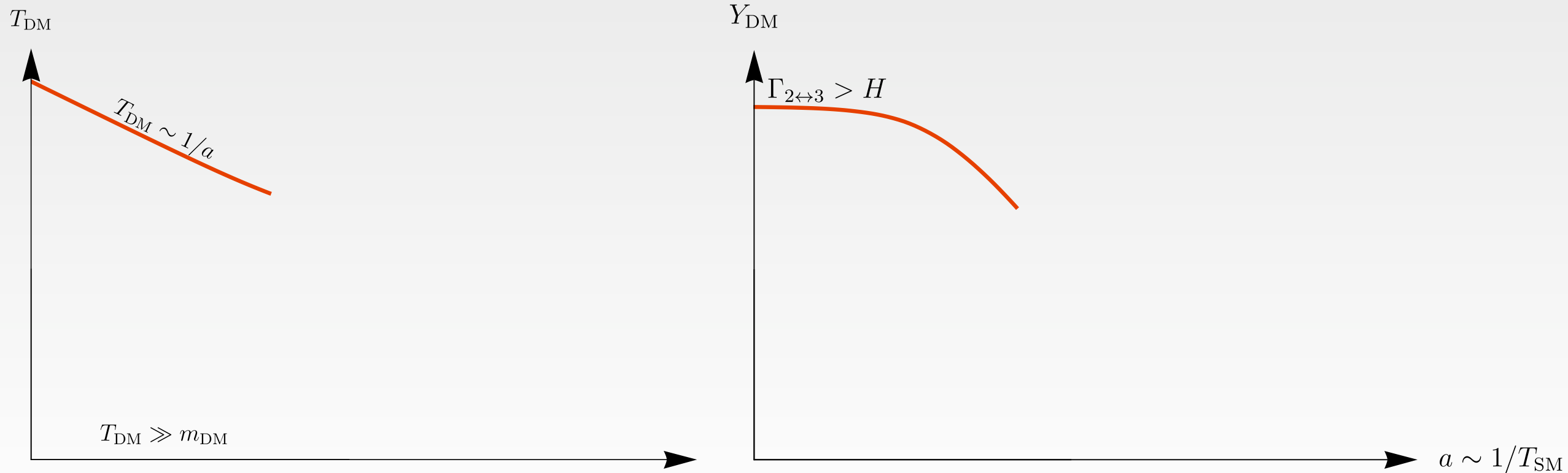
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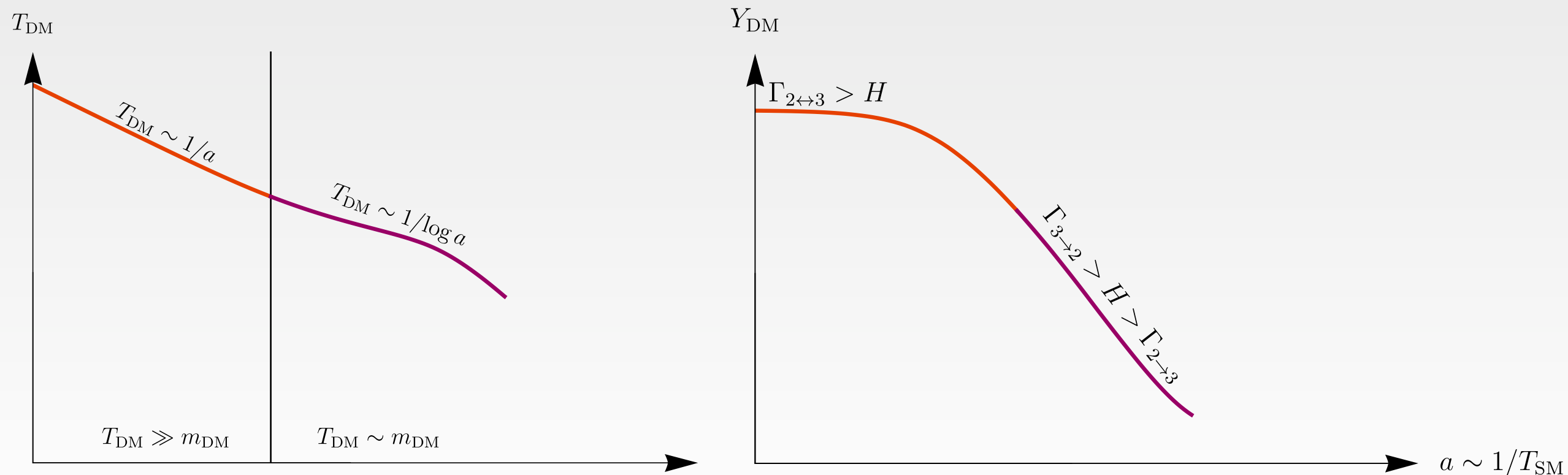
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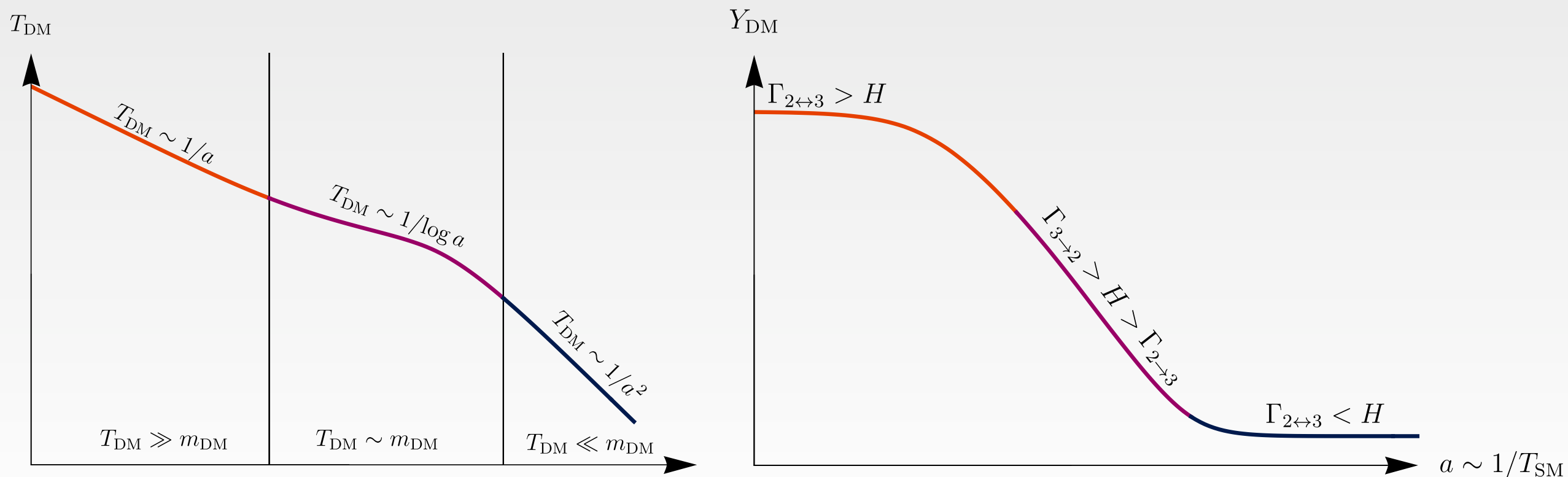
- DM is initially *relativistic*;
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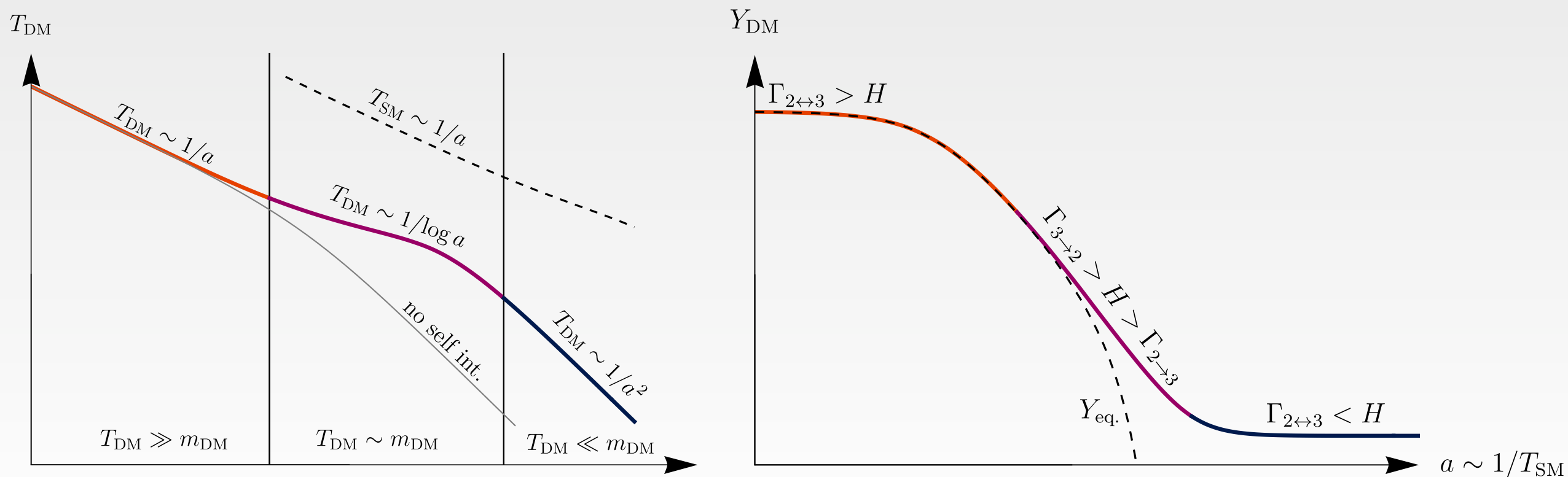
- DM is initially *relativistic*;
- as the DM fluid cools down, the dark sector *exchanges* number of particles for kinetic energy;
- all interactions decouple and the system behaves as a non-relativistic gas.



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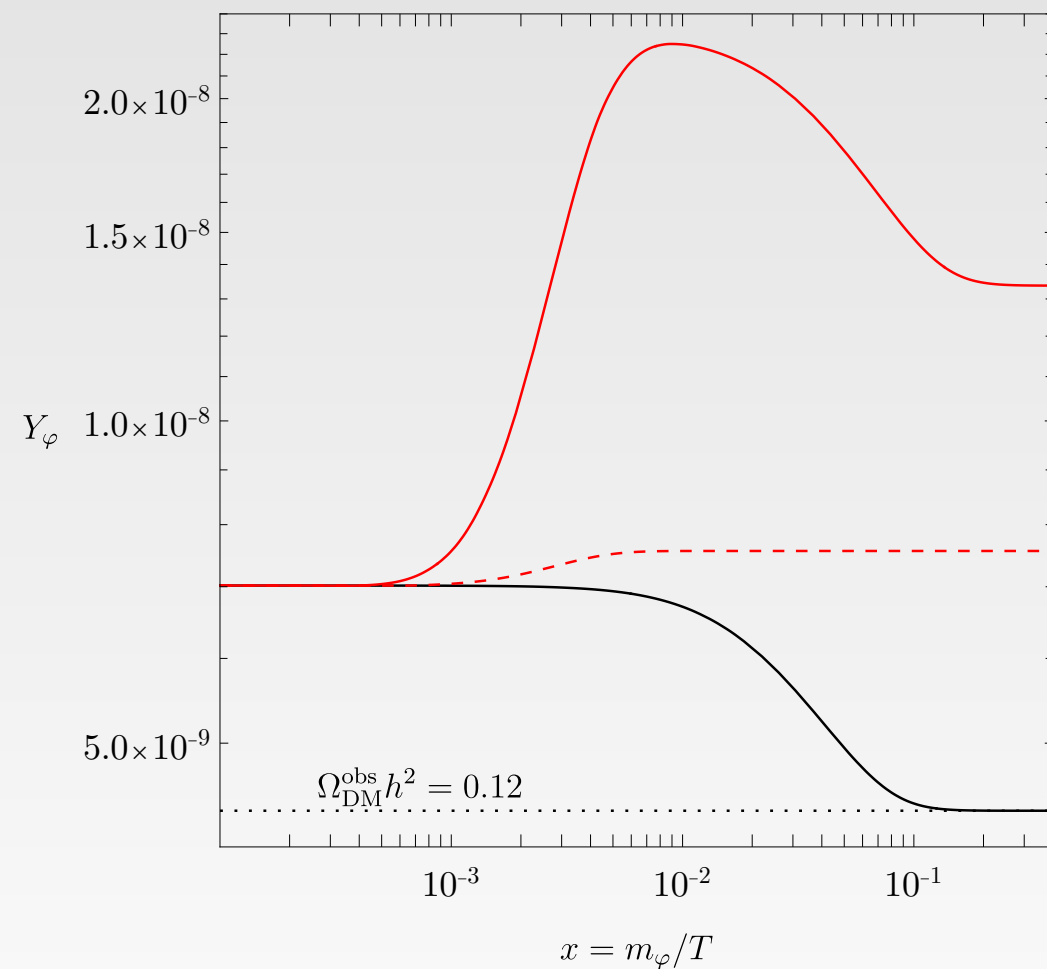
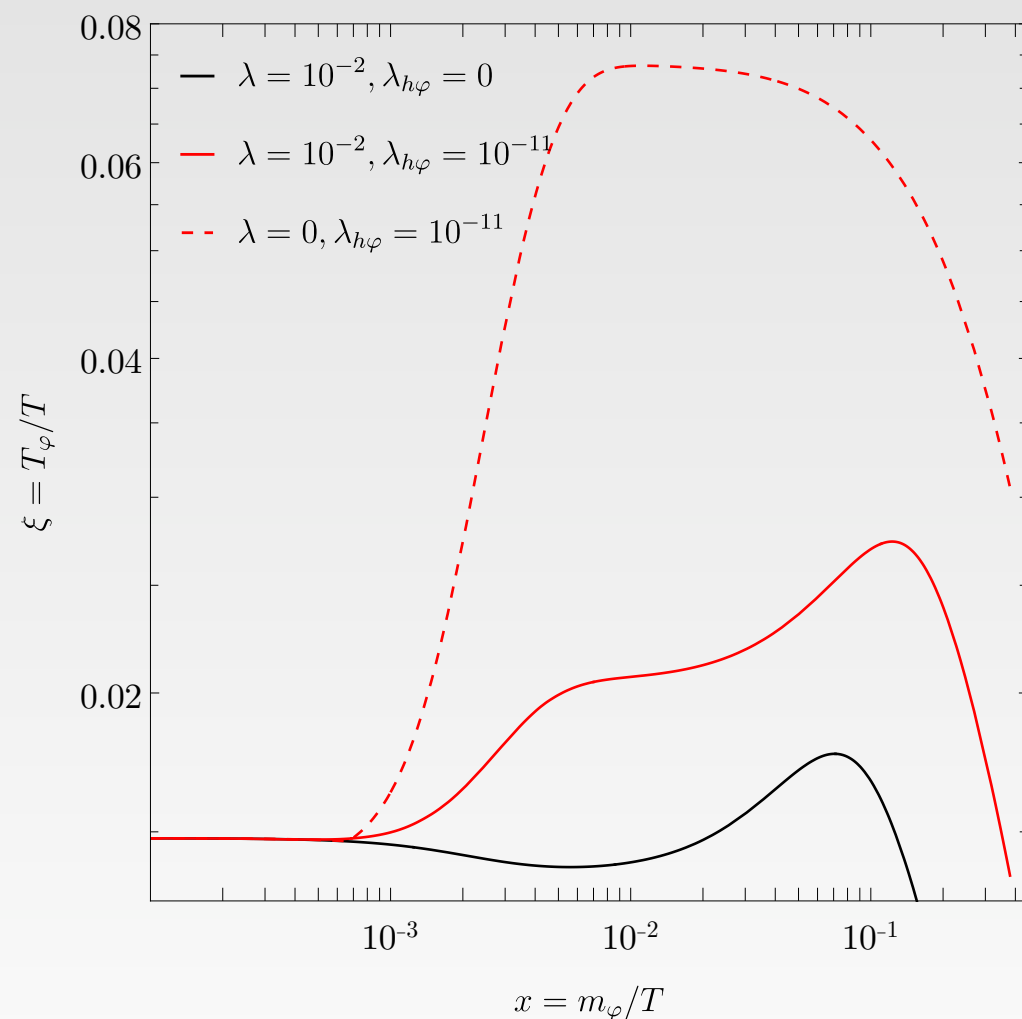
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# Cannibals produced via freeze-in

Consider  $\mathcal{L} \supset -\lambda_{h\varphi}\varphi^2 H^\dagger H$ ,  $\lambda_{h\varphi} \ll 1$ ,  $\lambda_\varphi \geq 10^{-4}$  and initially cold DM;  $T_{DM}/T_{SM} = 10^{-2}$ :

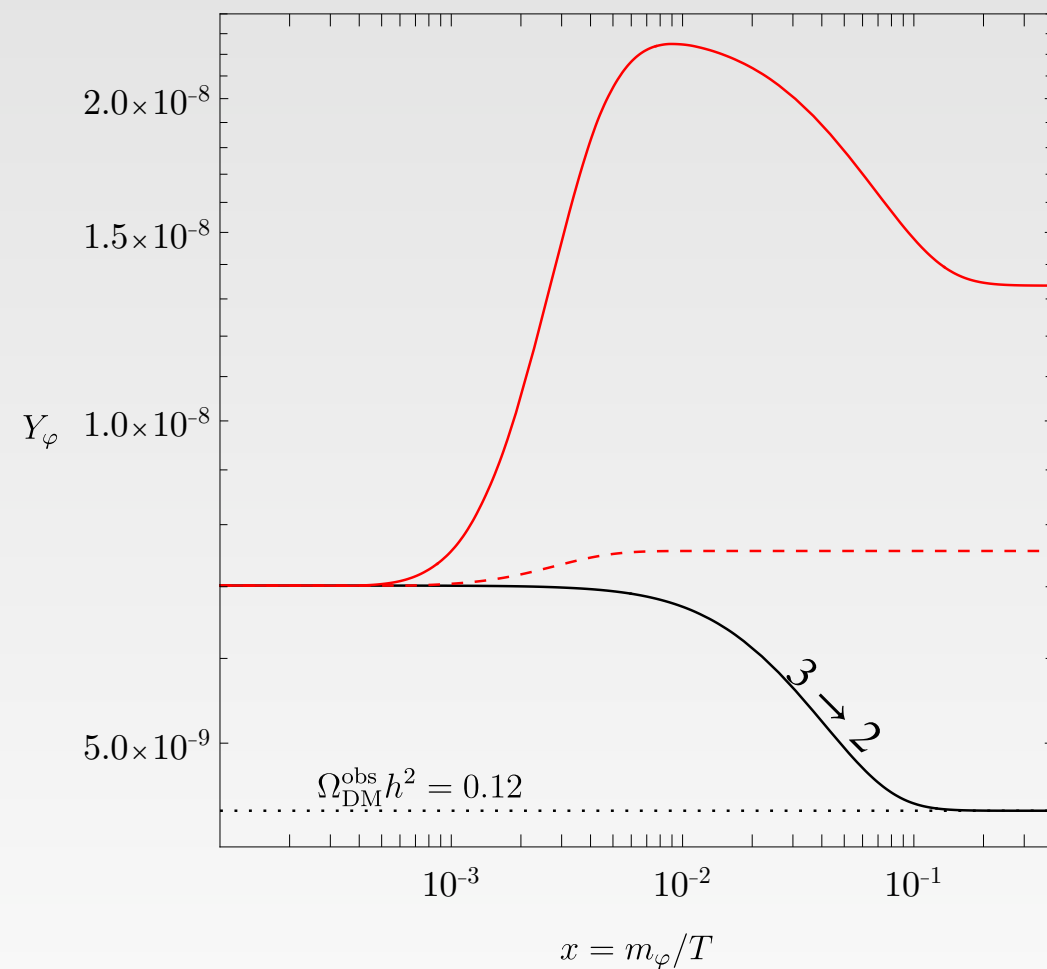
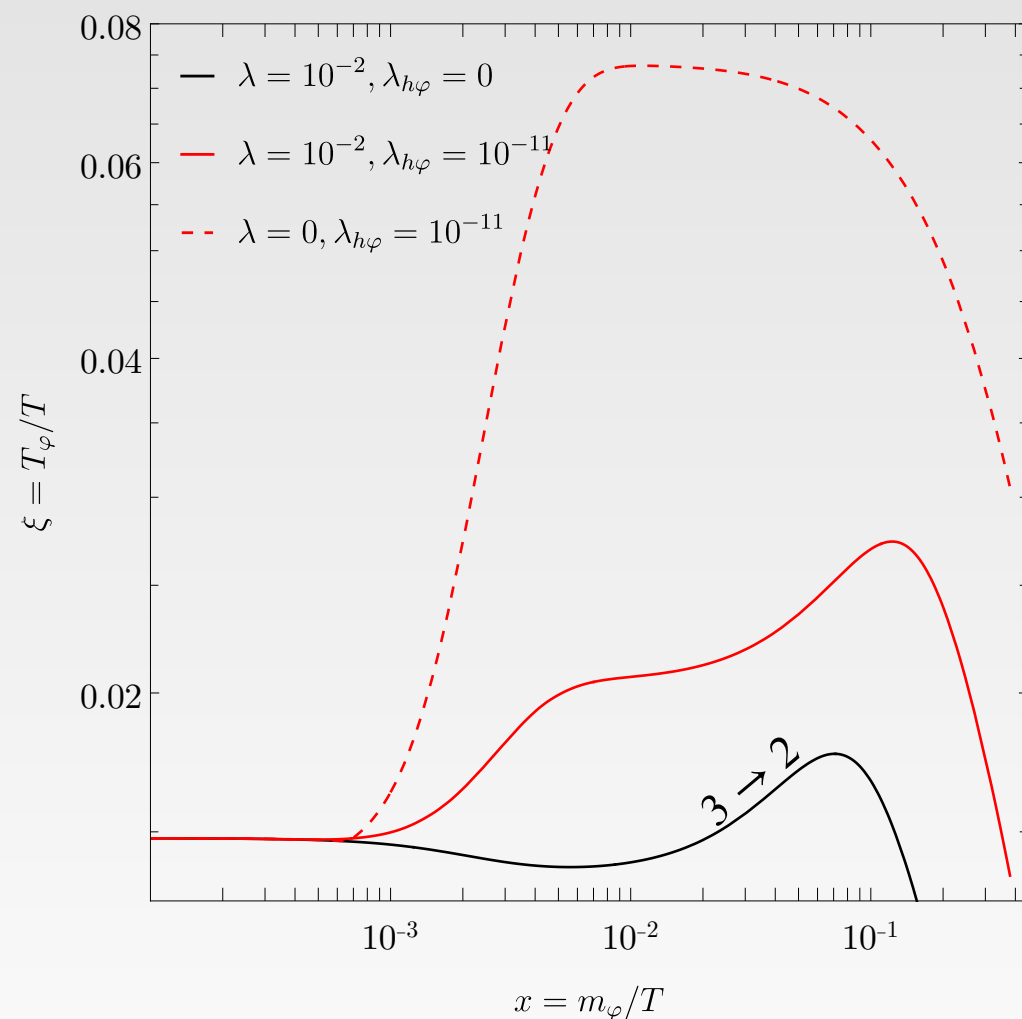


See also EC, A. Hryczuk 24



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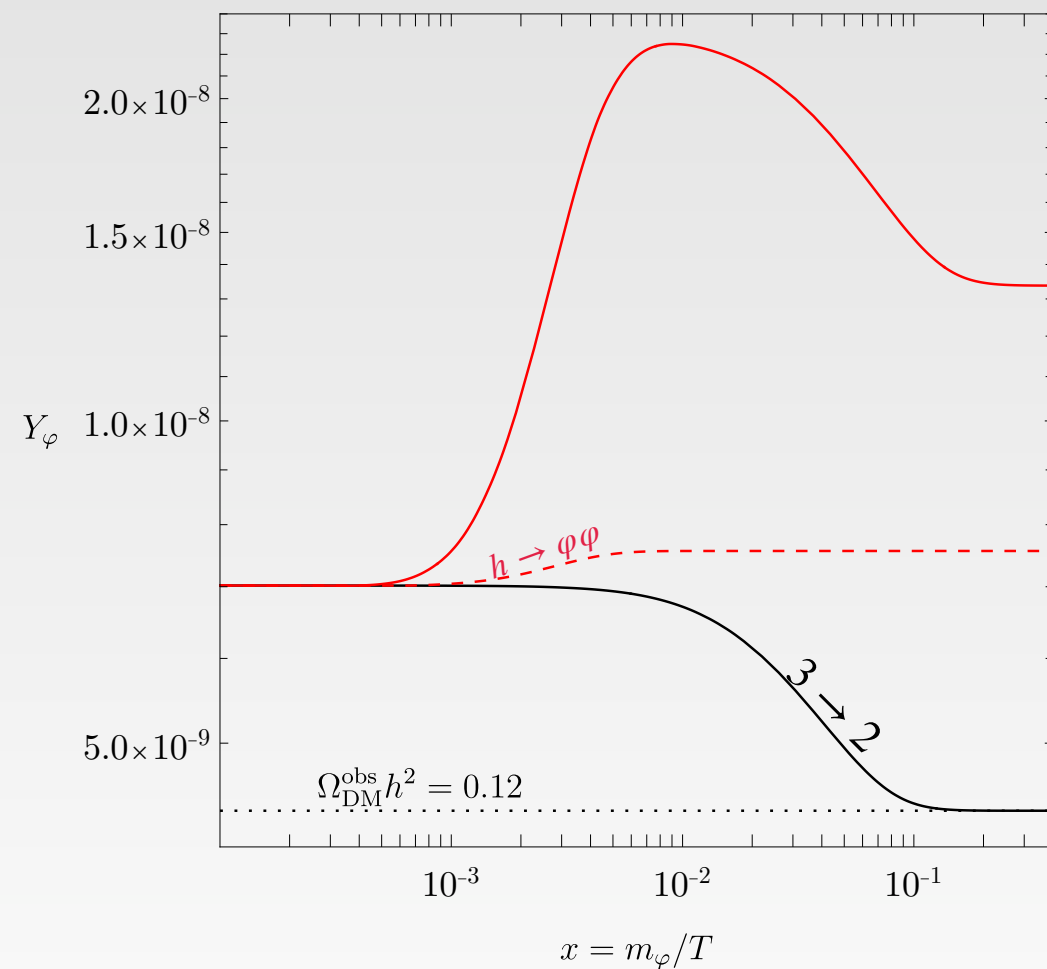
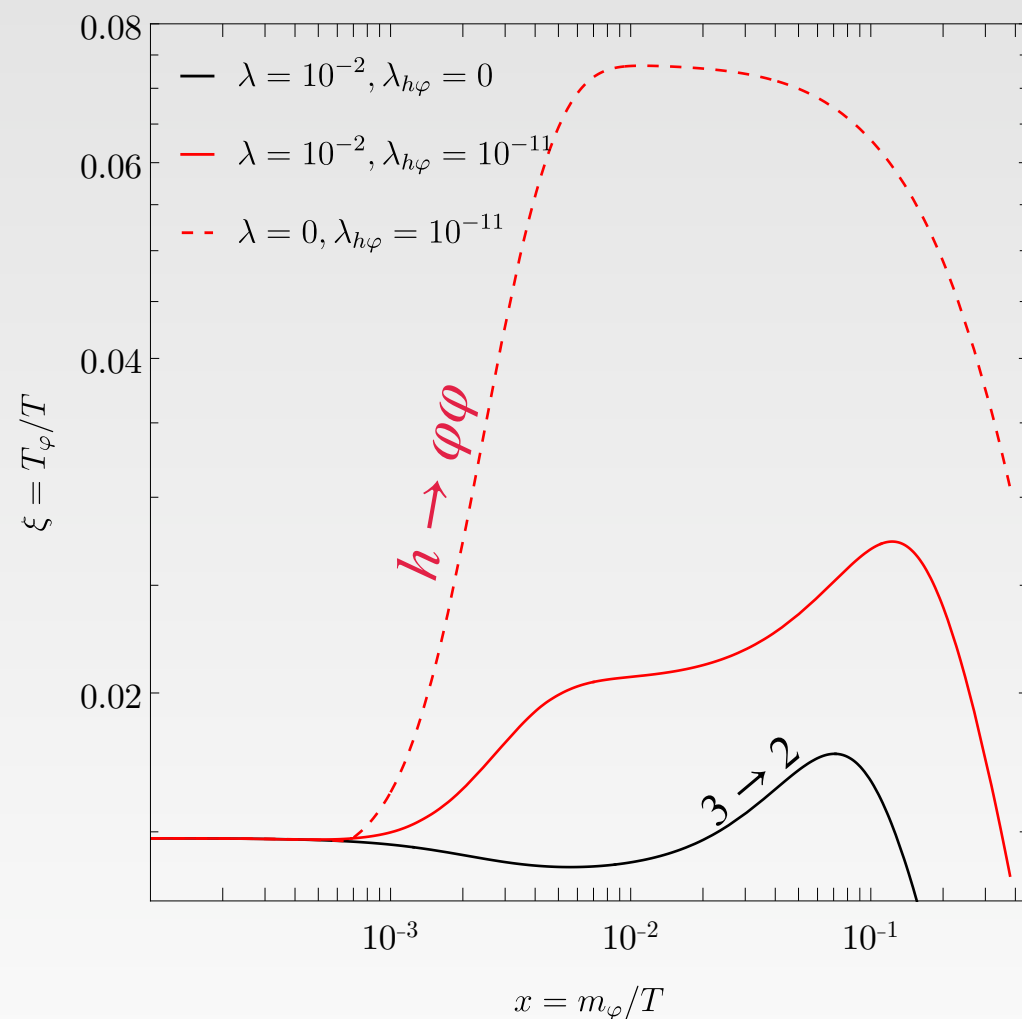
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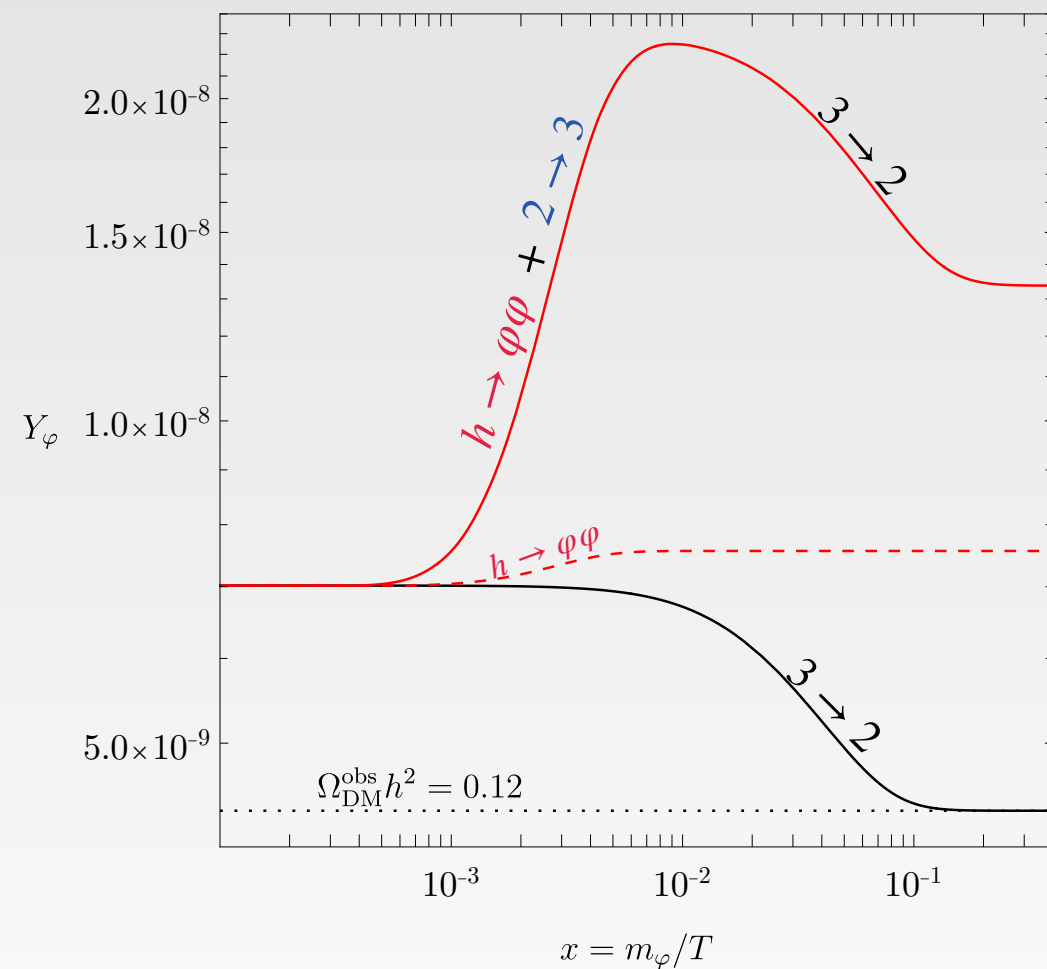
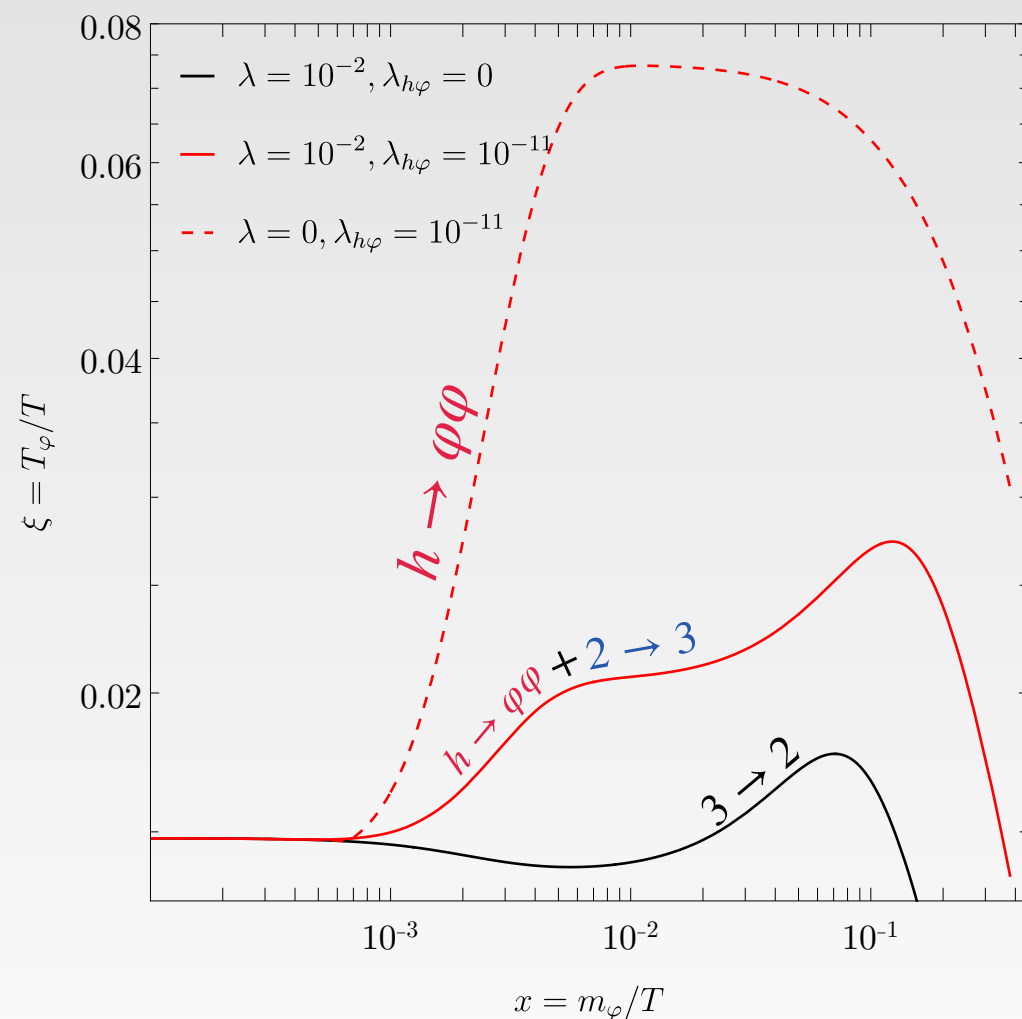
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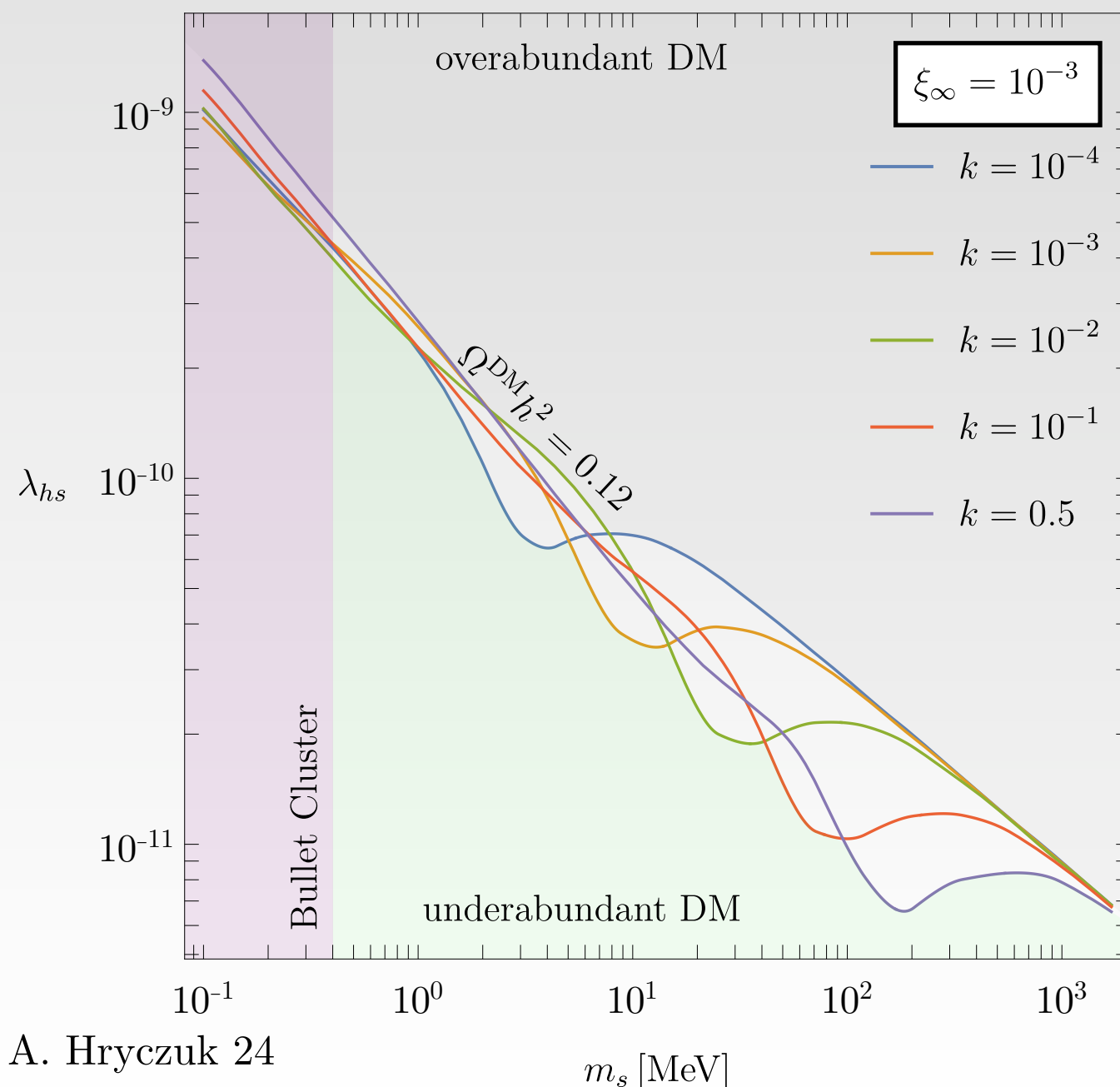
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# Cannibals produced via freeze-in

Toy model:  $\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{3!}g_s(S^3 + (S^*)^3) - \frac{\lambda_s}{4}|S|^4 - \lambda_{hs}|S|^2|H|^2$

DM self interactions (cannibal)

Portal



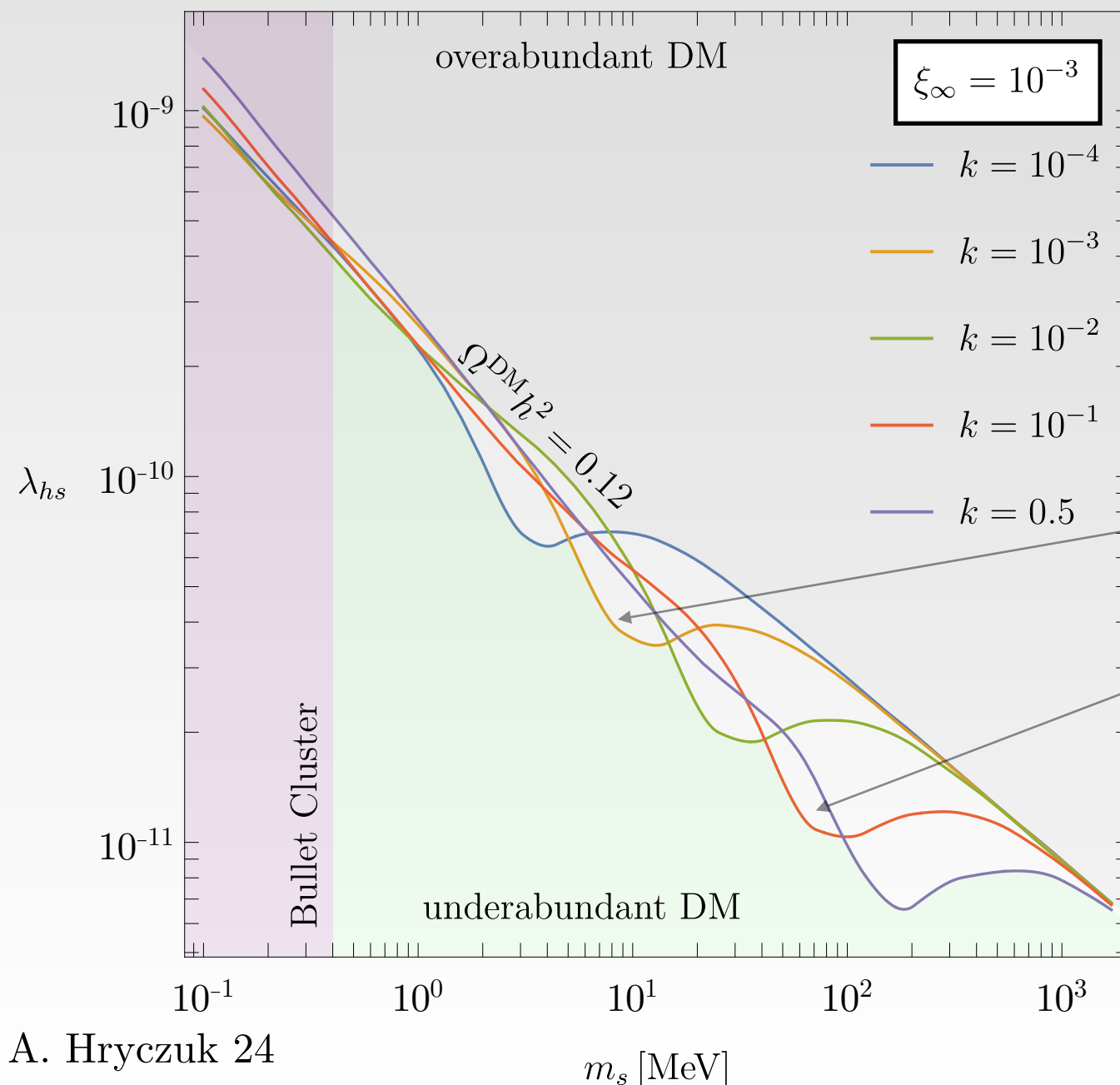
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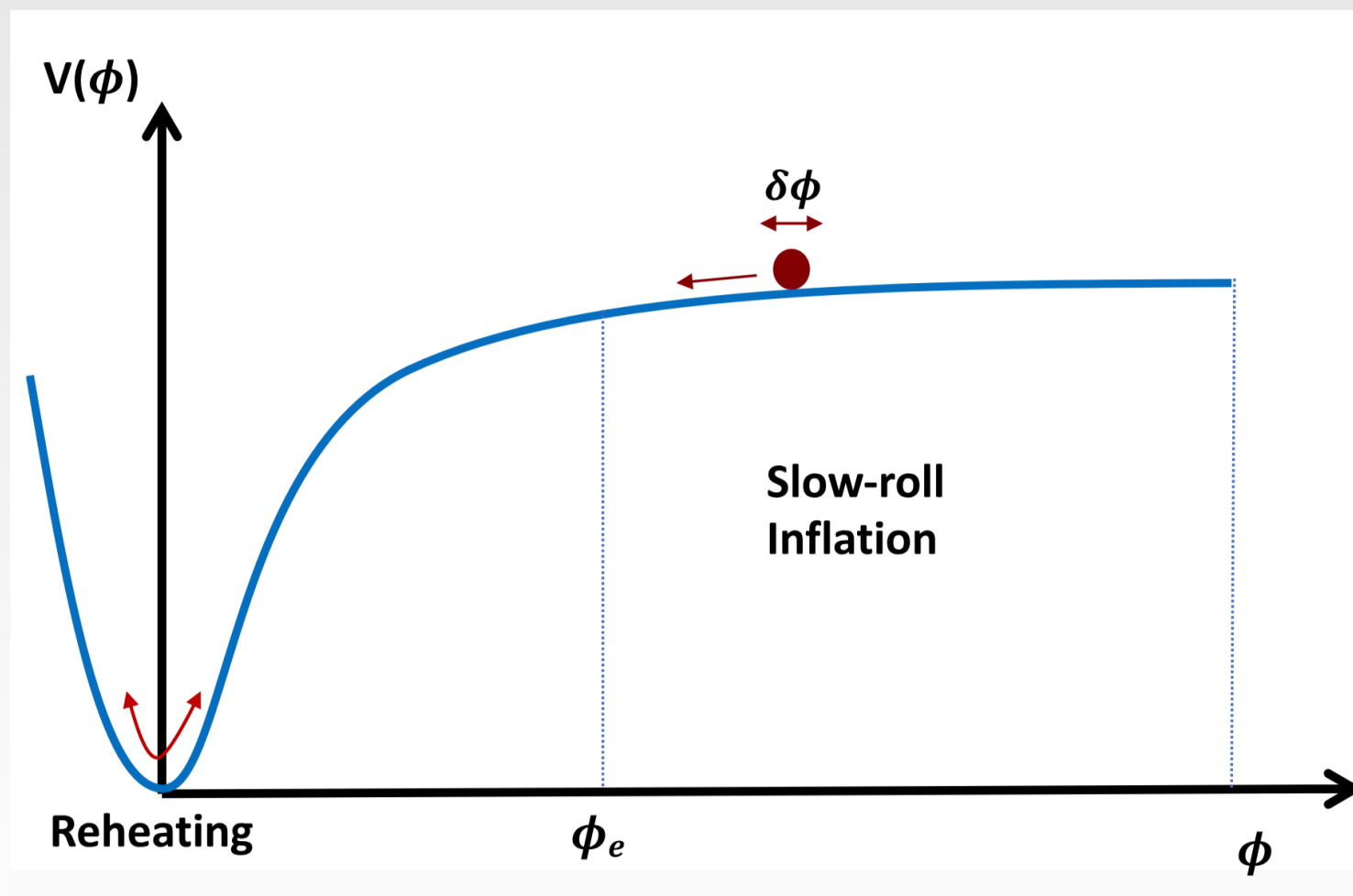


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Impact of self interactions

# Inflaton decay and reheating

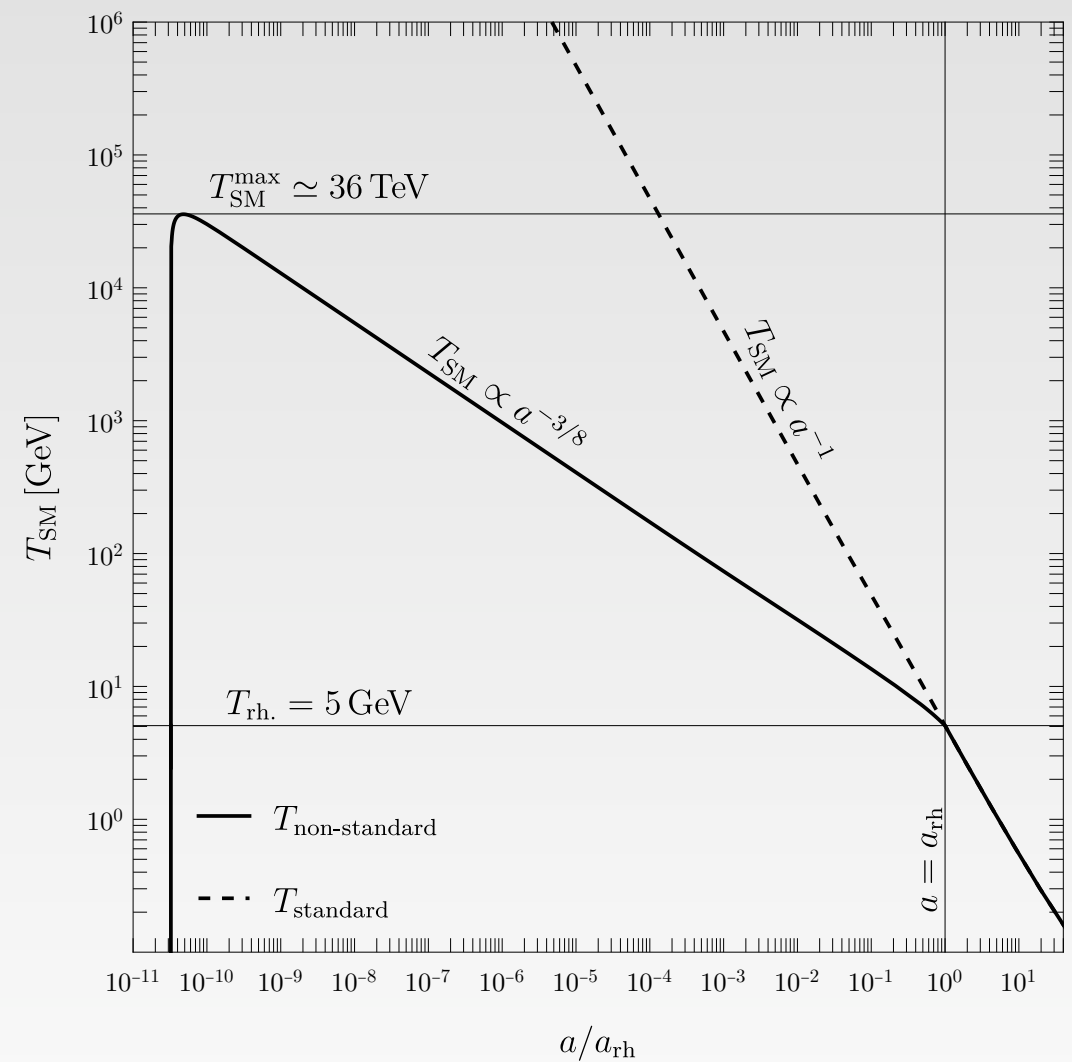
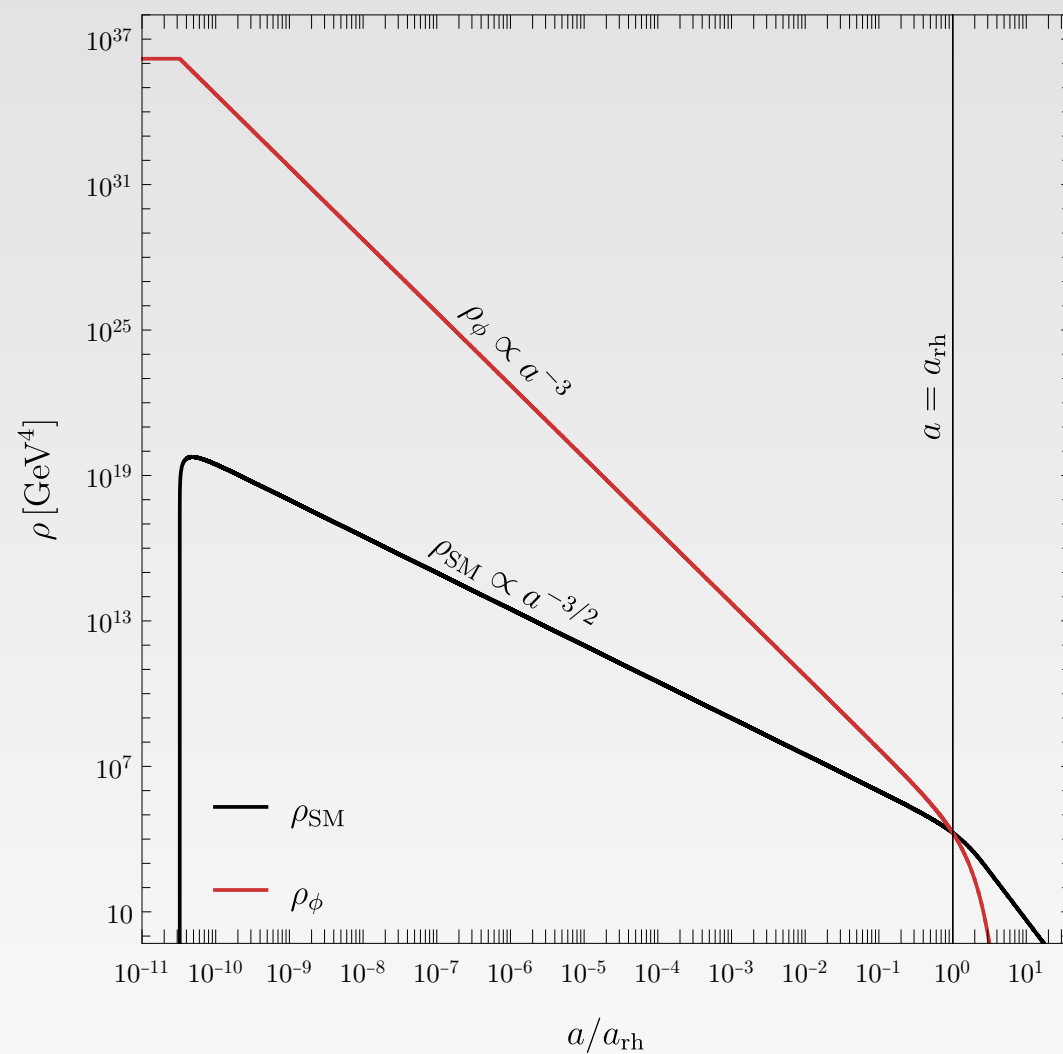
Transition between *matter* domination and *radiation* can be due to a scalar (**inflaton**) field  $\phi$  that rolls ( $a \propto e^{Ht}$ ) in the potential and subsequently oscillates in the minimum decaying into SM states.



$$\frac{d\rho_\phi}{dt} + 3H\rho_\phi = -\Gamma\rho_\phi,$$
$$\frac{d\rho_R}{dt} + 4H\rho_R = +\Gamma\rho_\phi,$$

# Inflaton decay and reheating

During reheating  $T \propto a^{-3/8}$  (matter domination), and  $H \propto T^4$ , i.e., rapid expansion of the universe

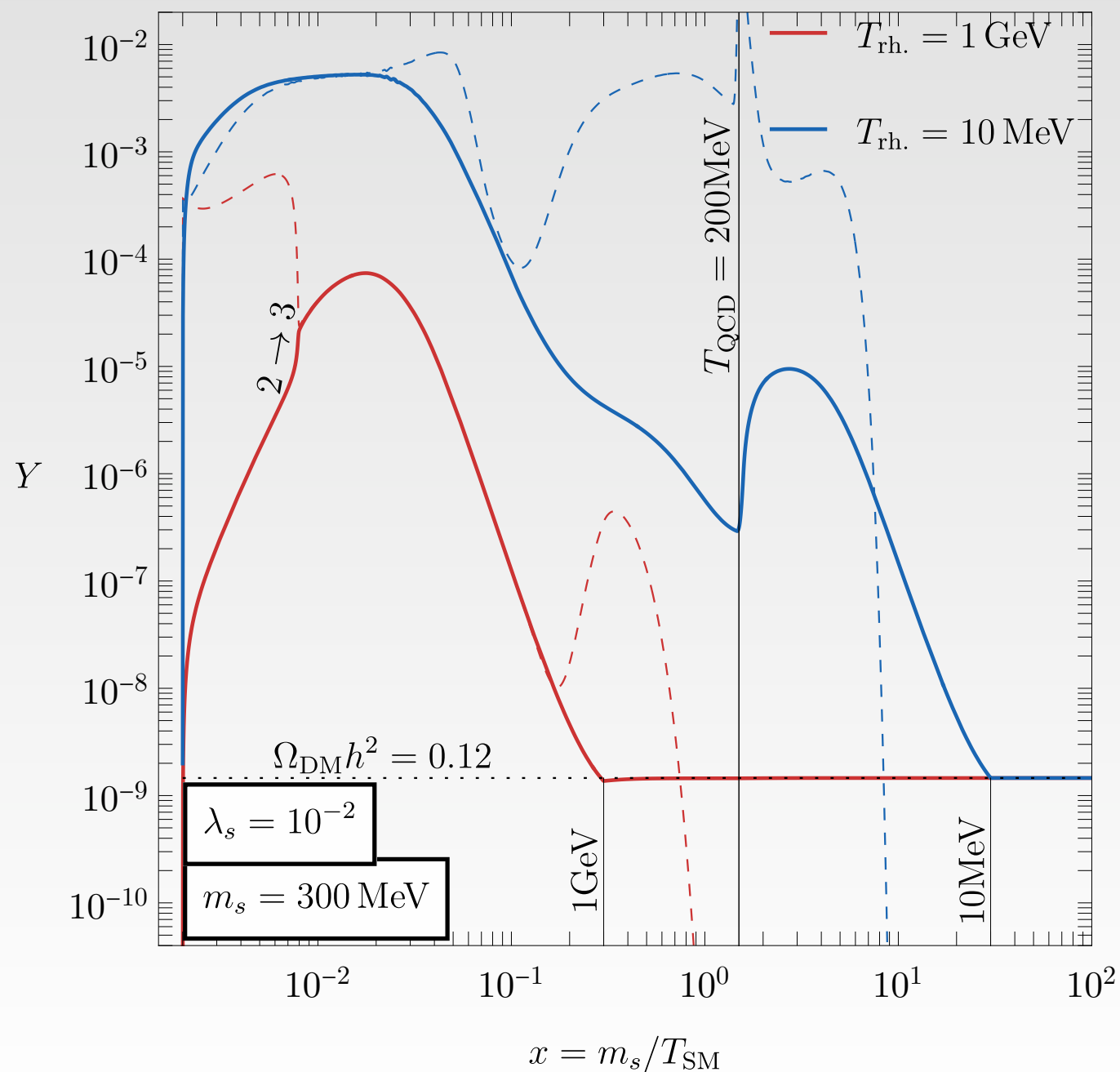


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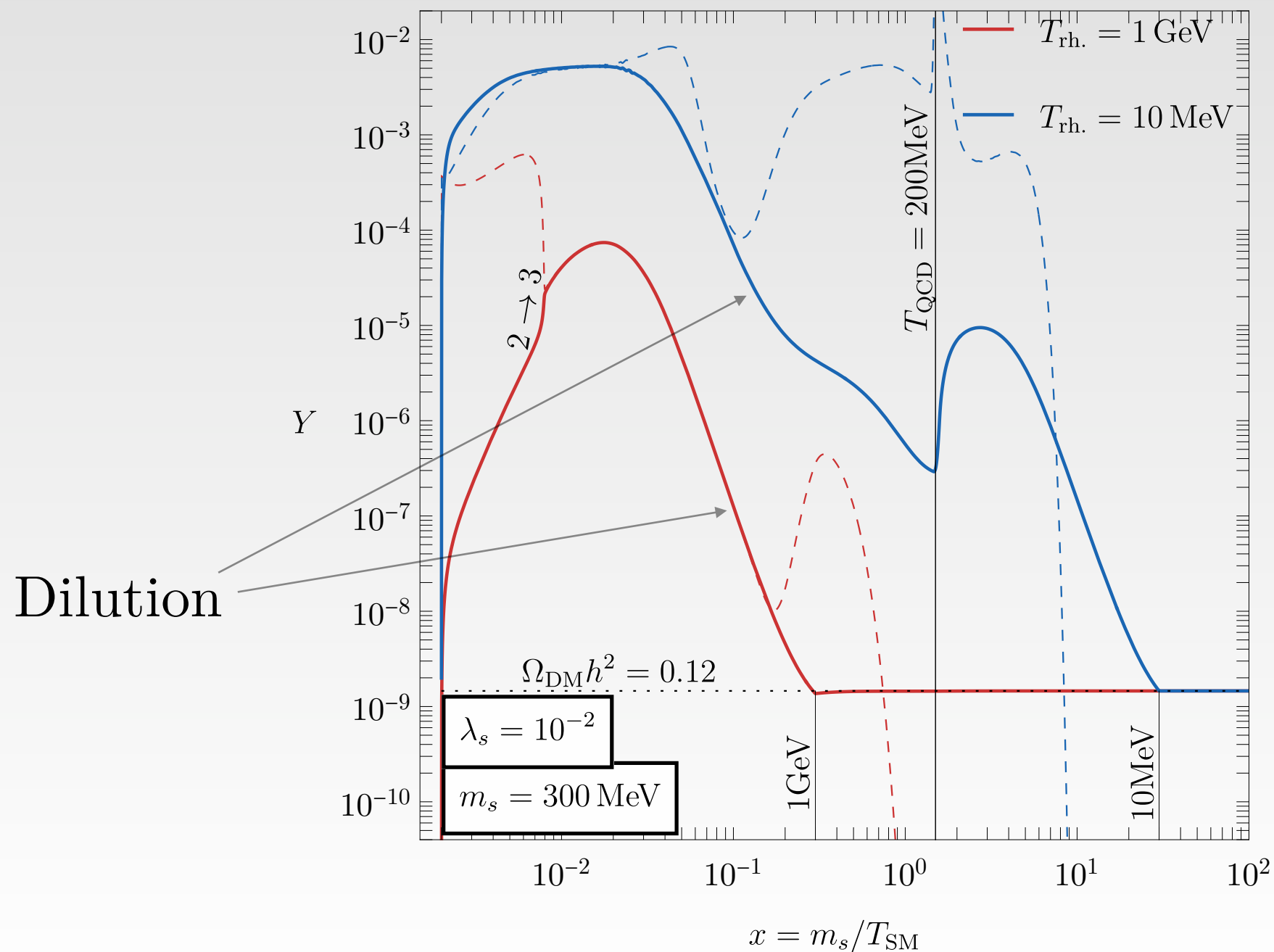


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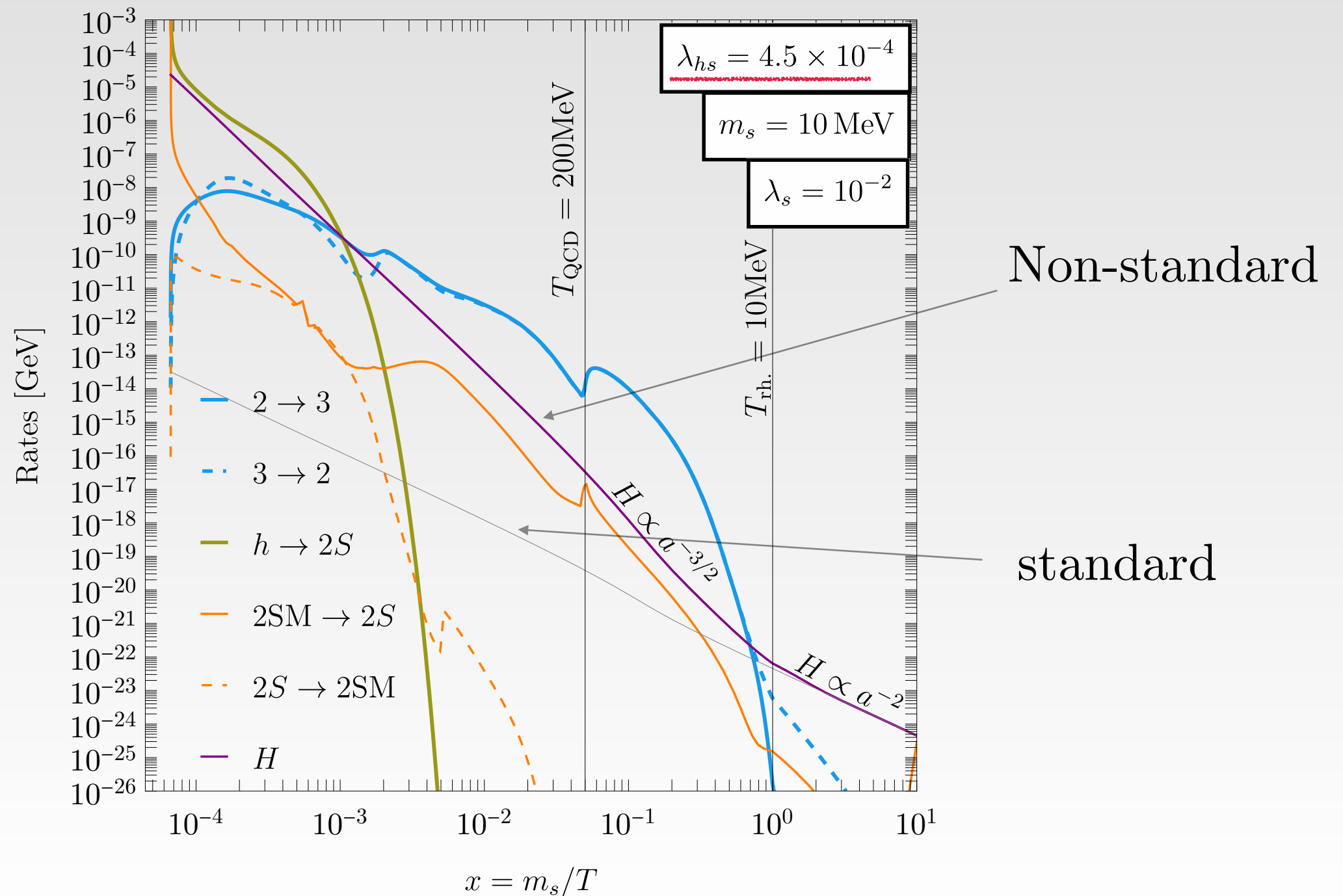
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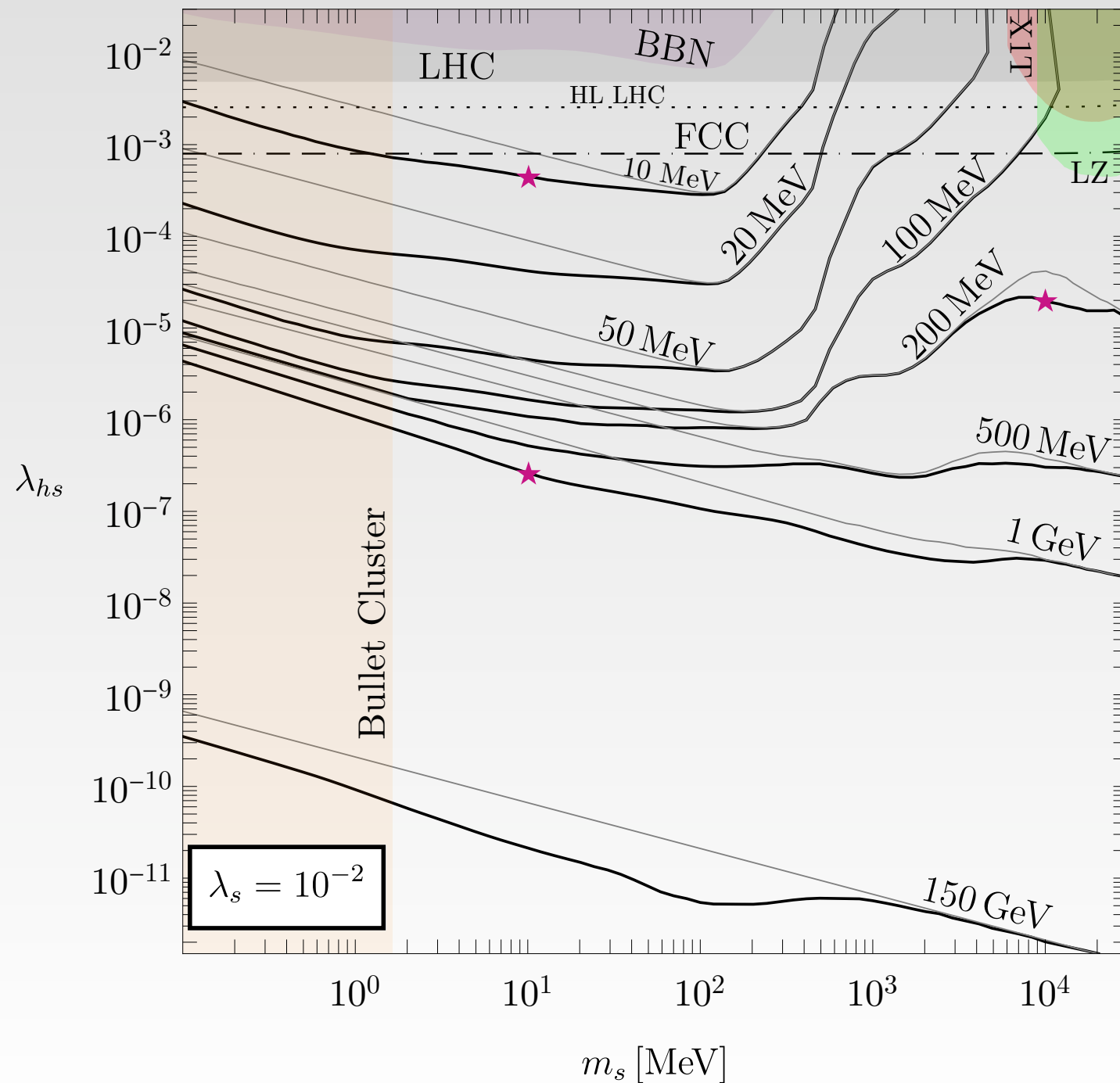


# Production during reheating

Production rate from SM has to catch up with  $H \propto T^4$ , and  $\rho_{DM}$  dilutes during reheating.

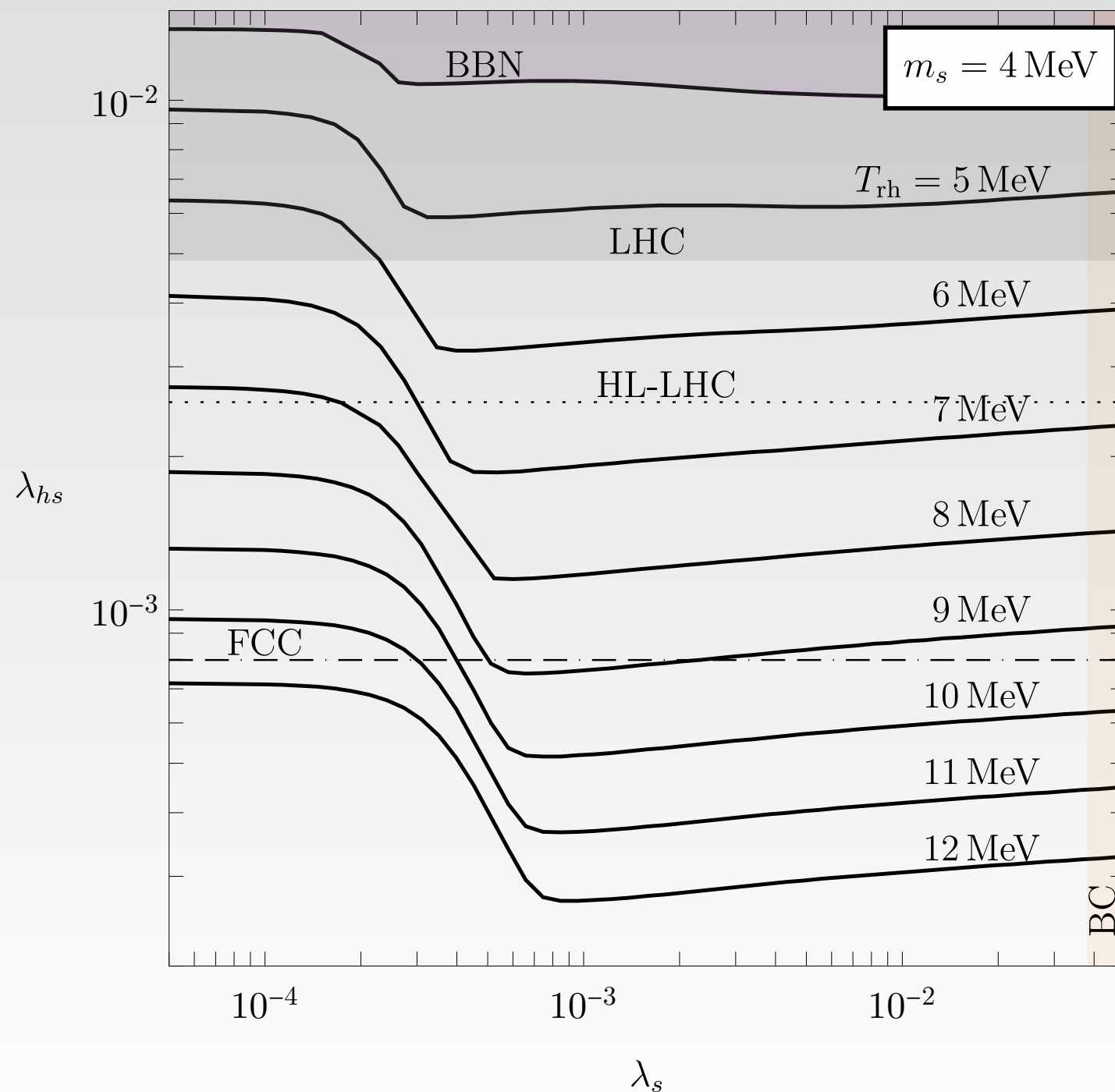


# Impact on collider phenomenology



- Low  $T_{rh}$  leads to detectability;
- The case of instantaneous reheating is studied in Lebedev, Morais, Oliveira, Pasechnik 24.

# Self interactions with low $T_{rh}$



- $T_{rh} = 6 \text{ MeV}$  is either **excluded** or **detectable** depending on  $\lambda_s$ ;
- $T_{rh} = 11 \text{ MeV}$  is either **out of reach** or **detectable** depending on  $\lambda_s$ ;
- The peculiar behaviour of the curves is due to the  $2 \rightarrow 3$  reaction overproducing DM.

# Summary

- SIDM produced via the freeze-in mechanism has a unique evolution in the Early Universe;
- Temperature can have a **non-trivial** impact in such scenarios and **need to be studied** carefully;
- Non-standard cosmologies might be able to test SIDM.

# Coupled Boltzmann equations

From the fBE we can obtain a ‘temperature’ Boltzmann equation:

We define  $T' := \frac{g_{dm}}{3n} \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{p^2}{E} f(p);$

we integrate  $g(2\pi)^{-3} \int d^3p \frac{p^2}{E} (\partial_t - H\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p) f = g(2\pi)^{-3} \int d^3p \frac{p^2}{E} C[f] =: C_2;$

to obtain  $\frac{dT'}{da} = -\frac{2T'}{a} + \frac{1}{3a} \left\langle \frac{p^4}{E^3} \right\rangle + \frac{a^2}{3HN} C_2 - \frac{a^2 T'}{HN} C_0;$

along with the usual nBE:  $\frac{dN}{da} = \frac{a^2}{H} g \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} C[f] =: \frac{a^2}{H} C_0, N = na^3;$

we close the system by assuming  $f(E, T') = \frac{n}{n_{\text{eq}}} \exp \left[ -\frac{E}{T'} \right].$