

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

ERIC D. CARLSON

Lyman Laboratory of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138

MARIE E. MACHACEK

Department of Physics, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115

AND

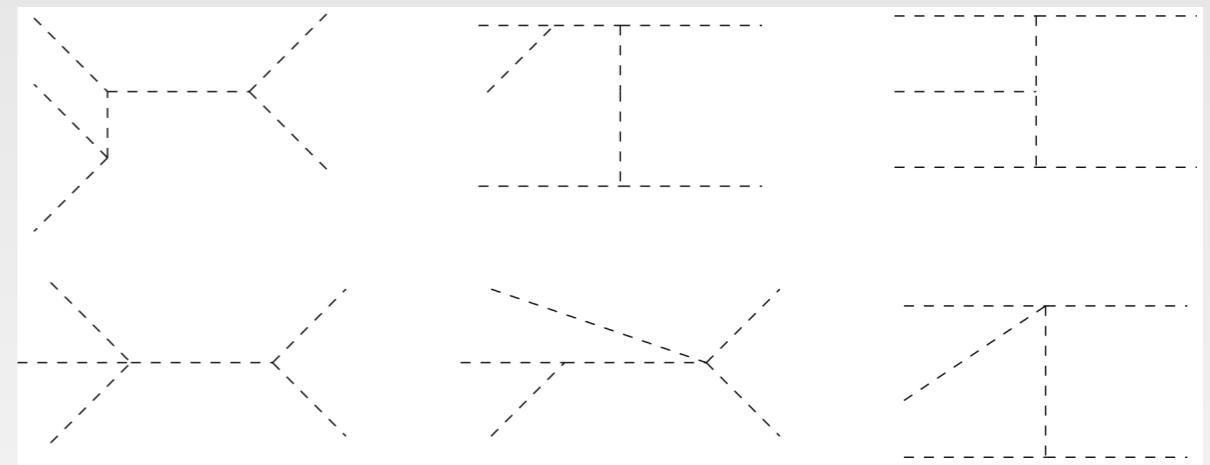
LAWRENCE J. HALL

Department of Physics, University of California; and Theoretical Physics Group, Physics Division,
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720

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Simple realisation with a scalar

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



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



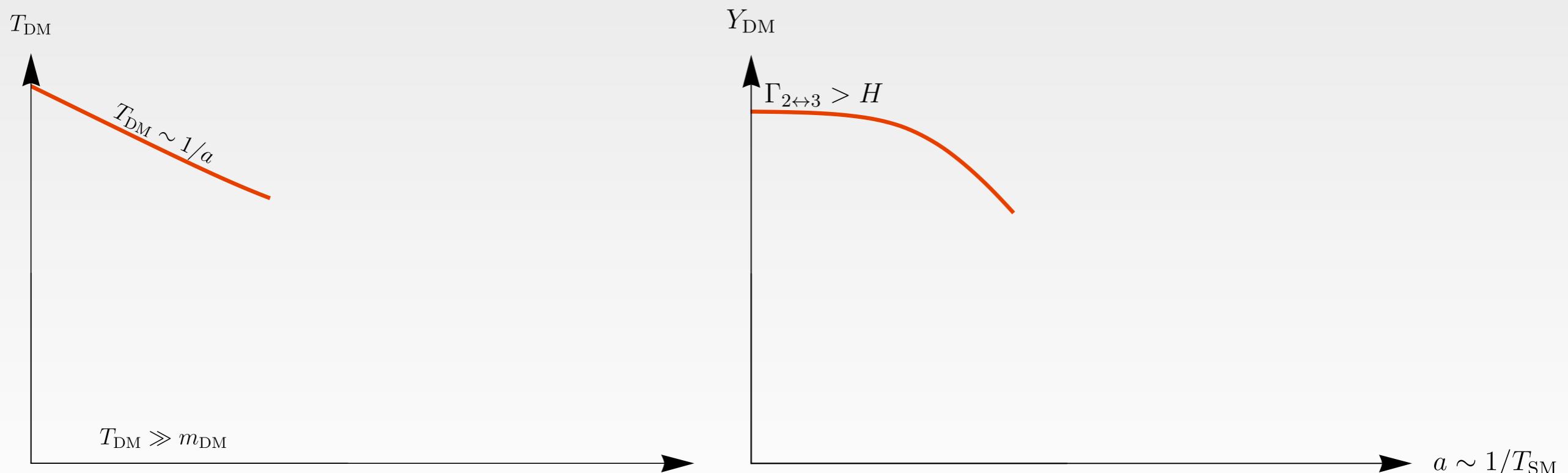
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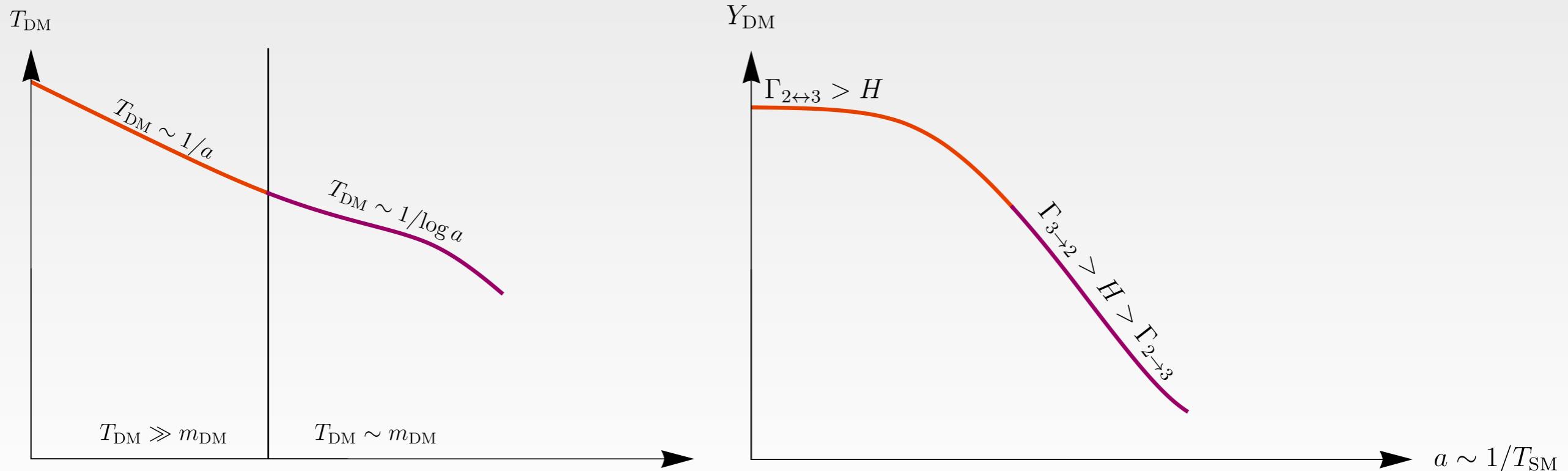
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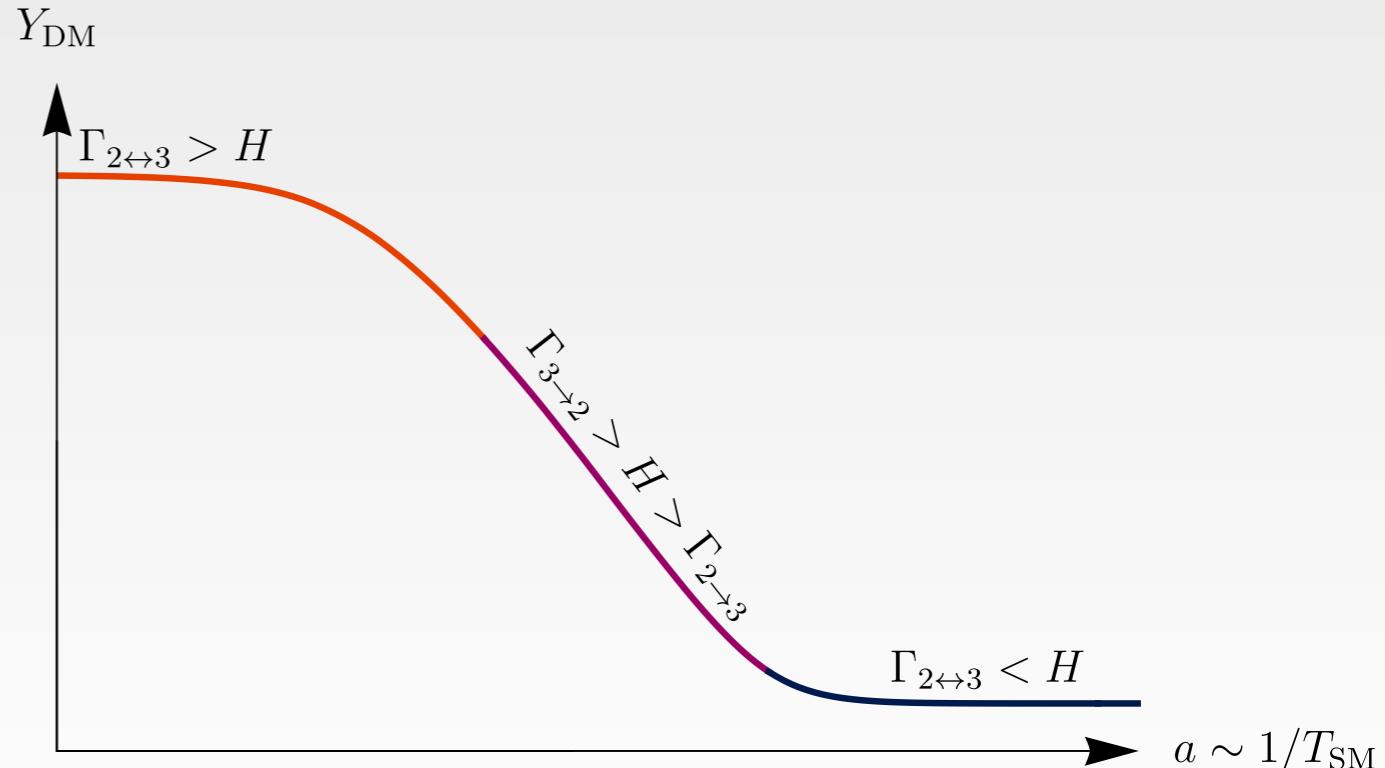
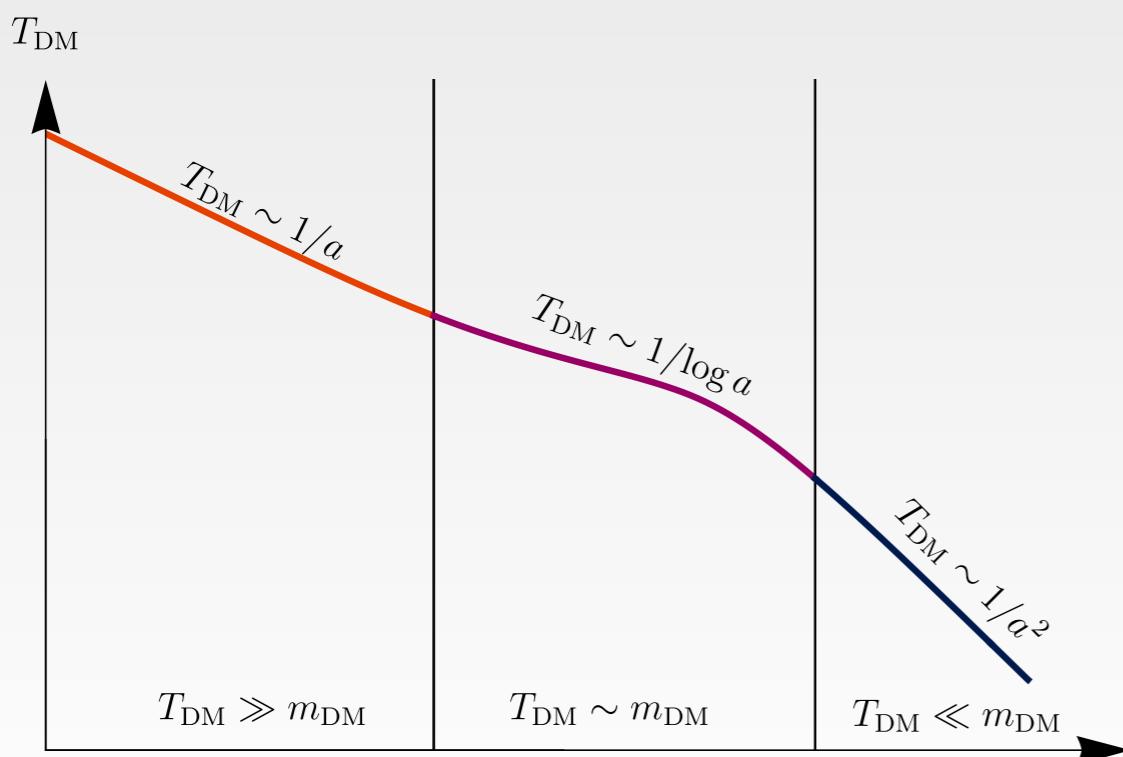
- DM is initially *relativistic*;
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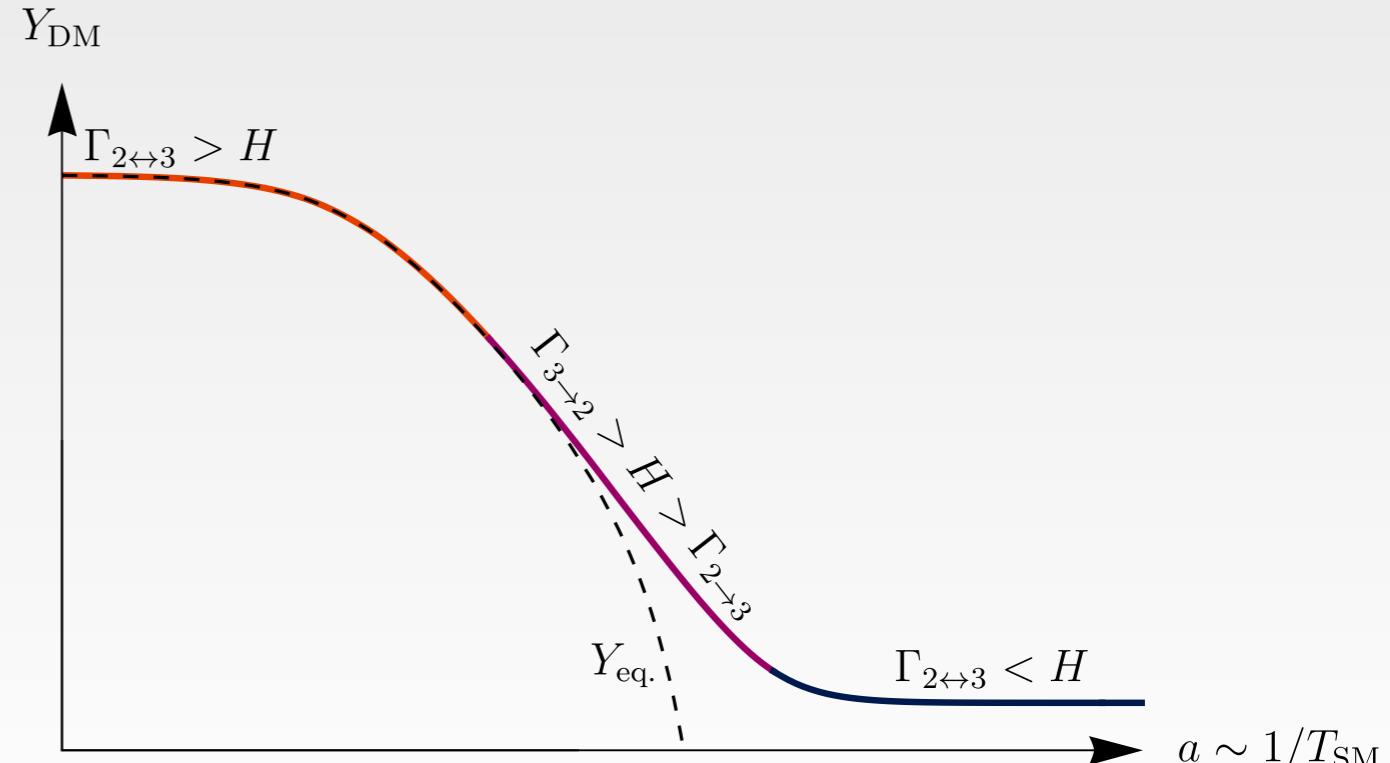
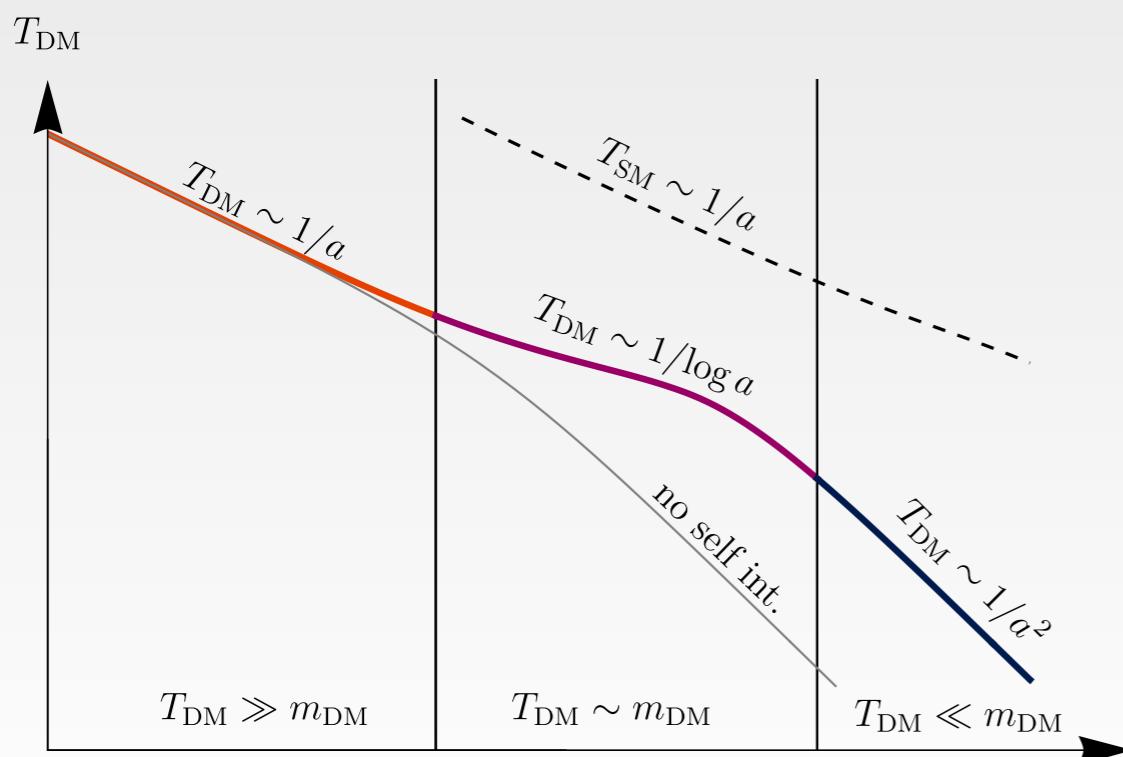
- DM is initially *relativistic*;
- as the DM fluid cools down, the dark sector *exchanges* number of particles for kinetic energy;
- all interactions decouple and the system behaves as a non-relativistic gas.



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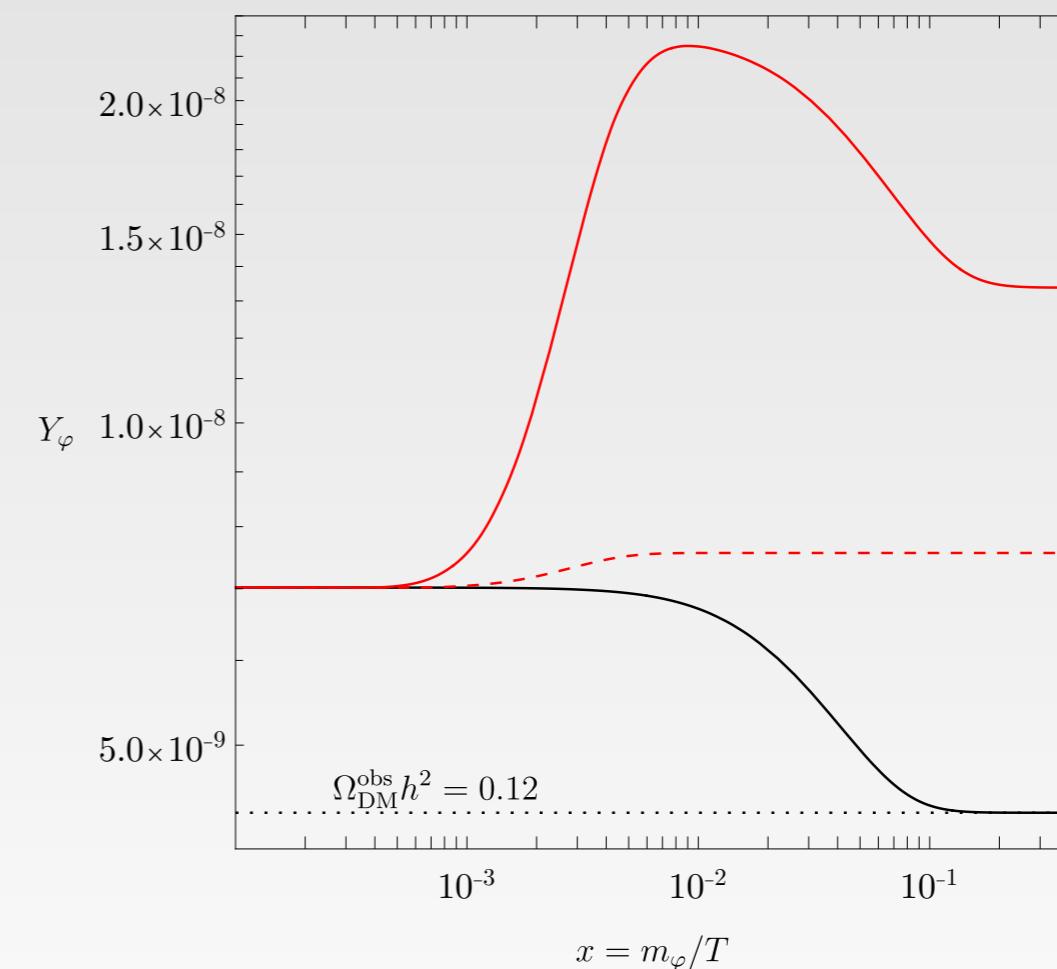
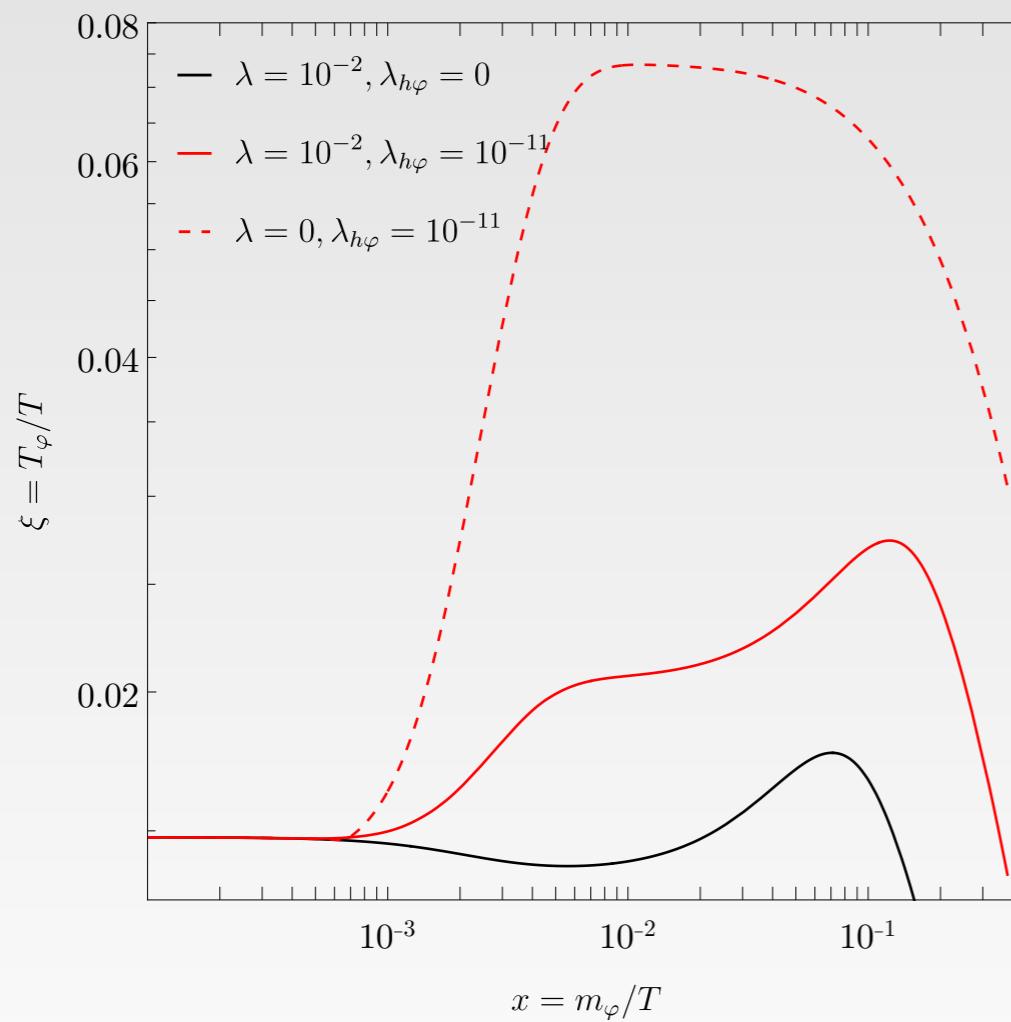
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See also Hufnagel, Tygat 22 and Arcadi, Lebedev 19

Cannibals produced via freeze-in

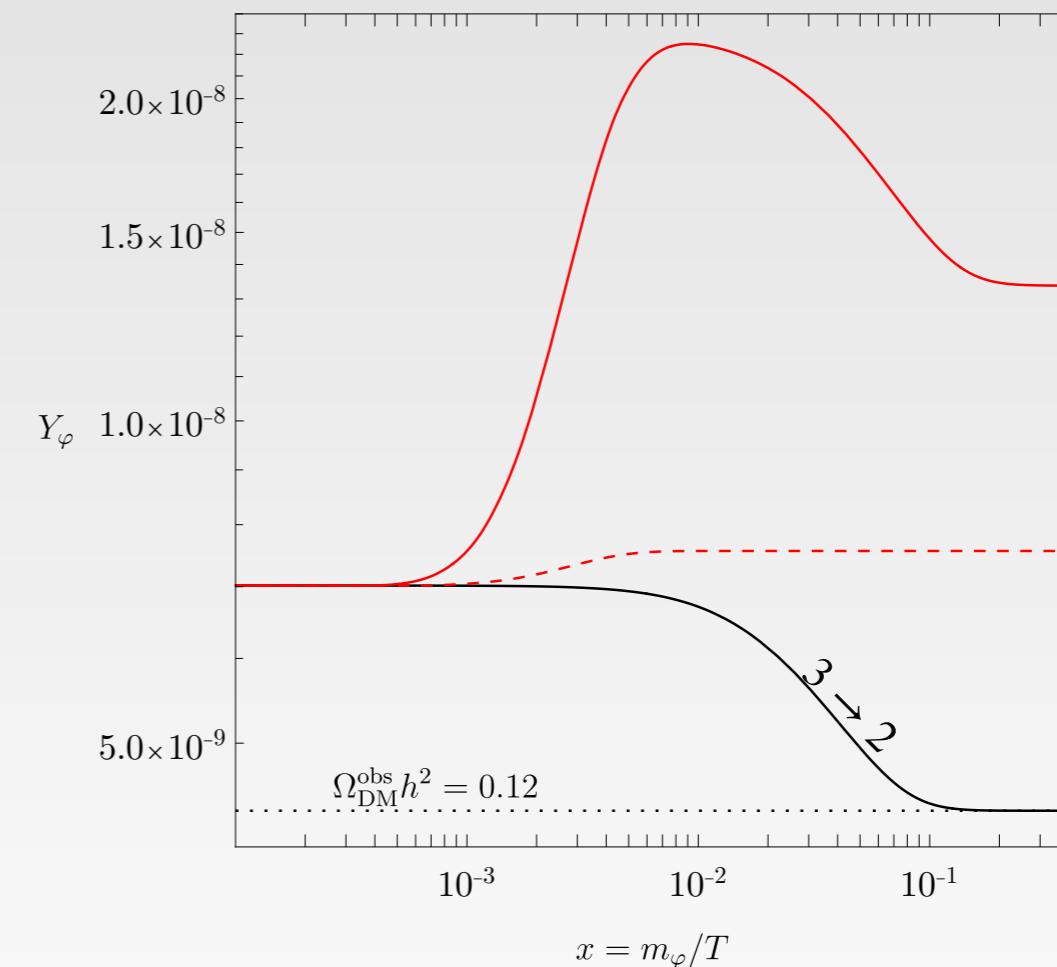
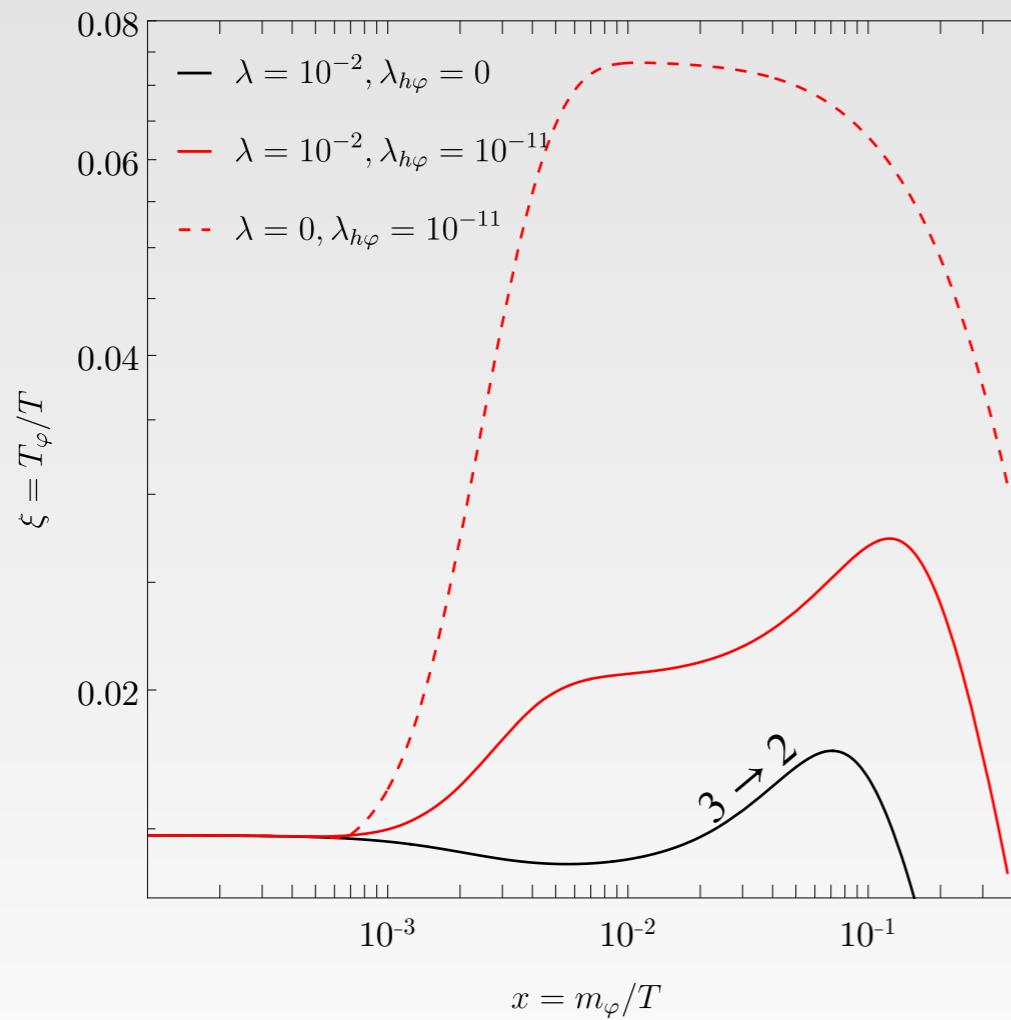
Consider $\mathcal{L} \supset -\lambda_{h\varphi}\varphi^2 H^\dagger H$, $\lambda_{h\varphi} \ll 1$, $\lambda_\varphi \geq 10^{-4}$ and initially cold DM; $T_{DM}/T_{SM} = 10^{-2}$:



See also EC, A. Hryczuk 24

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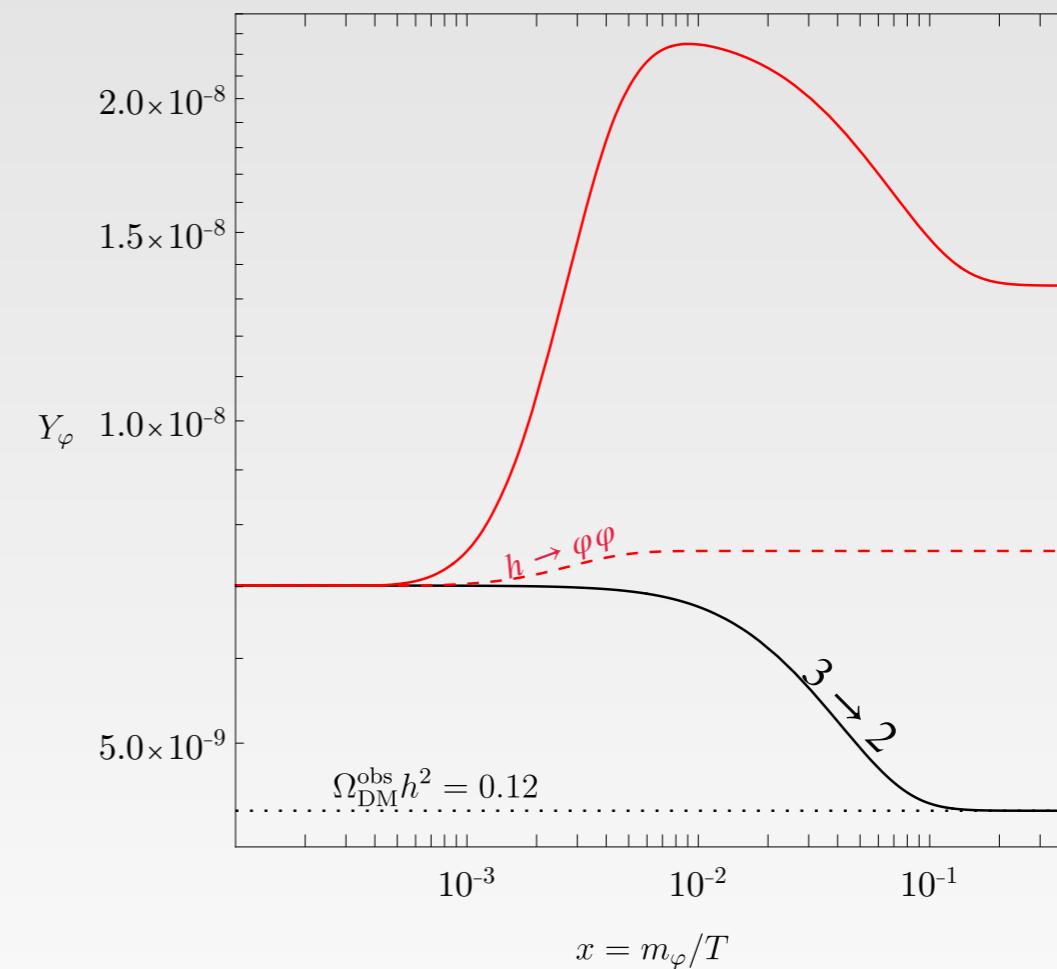
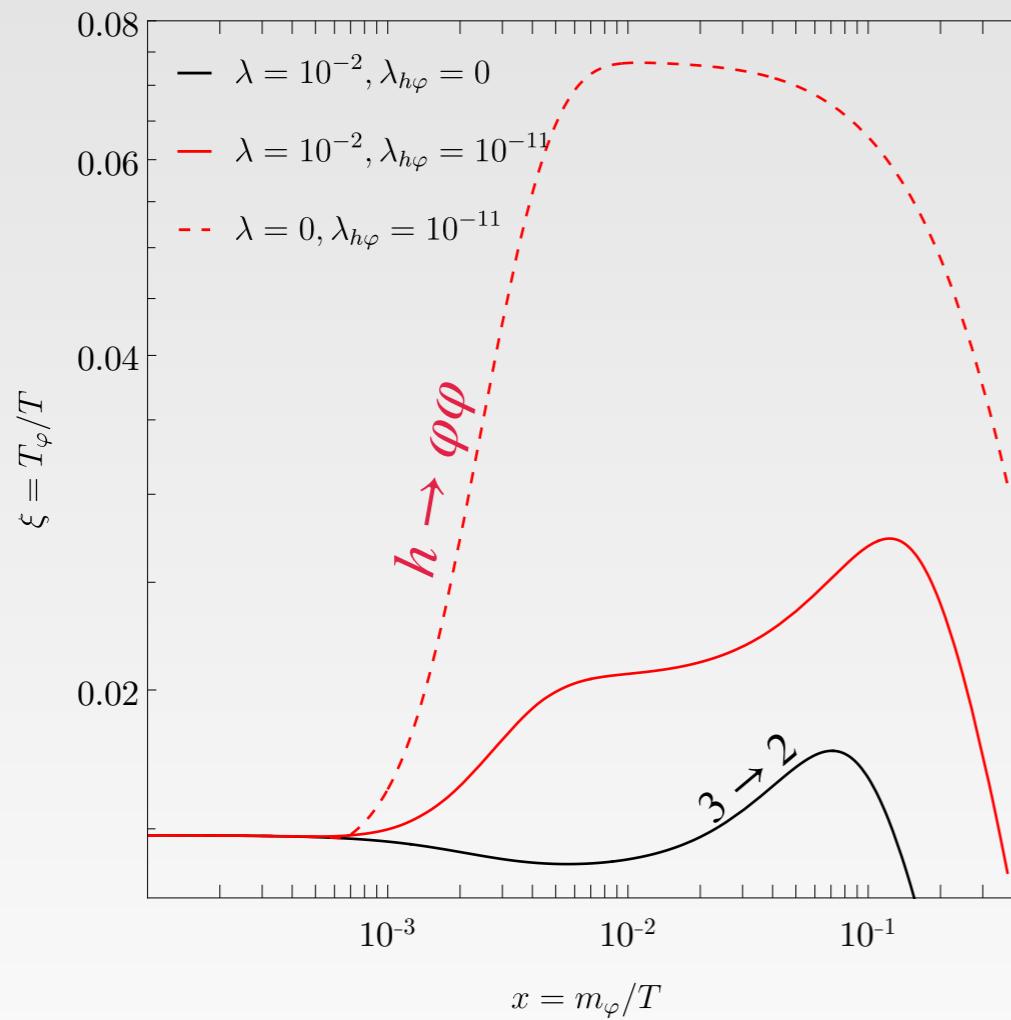
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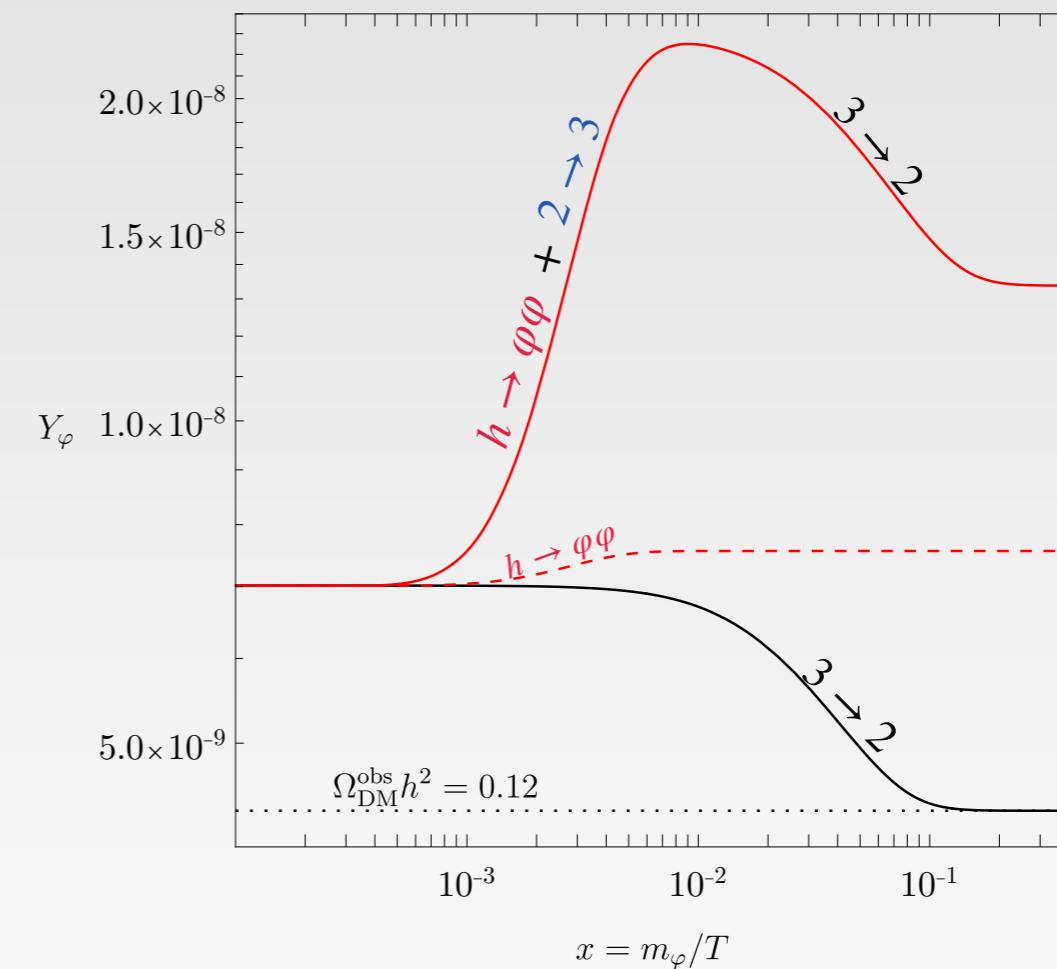
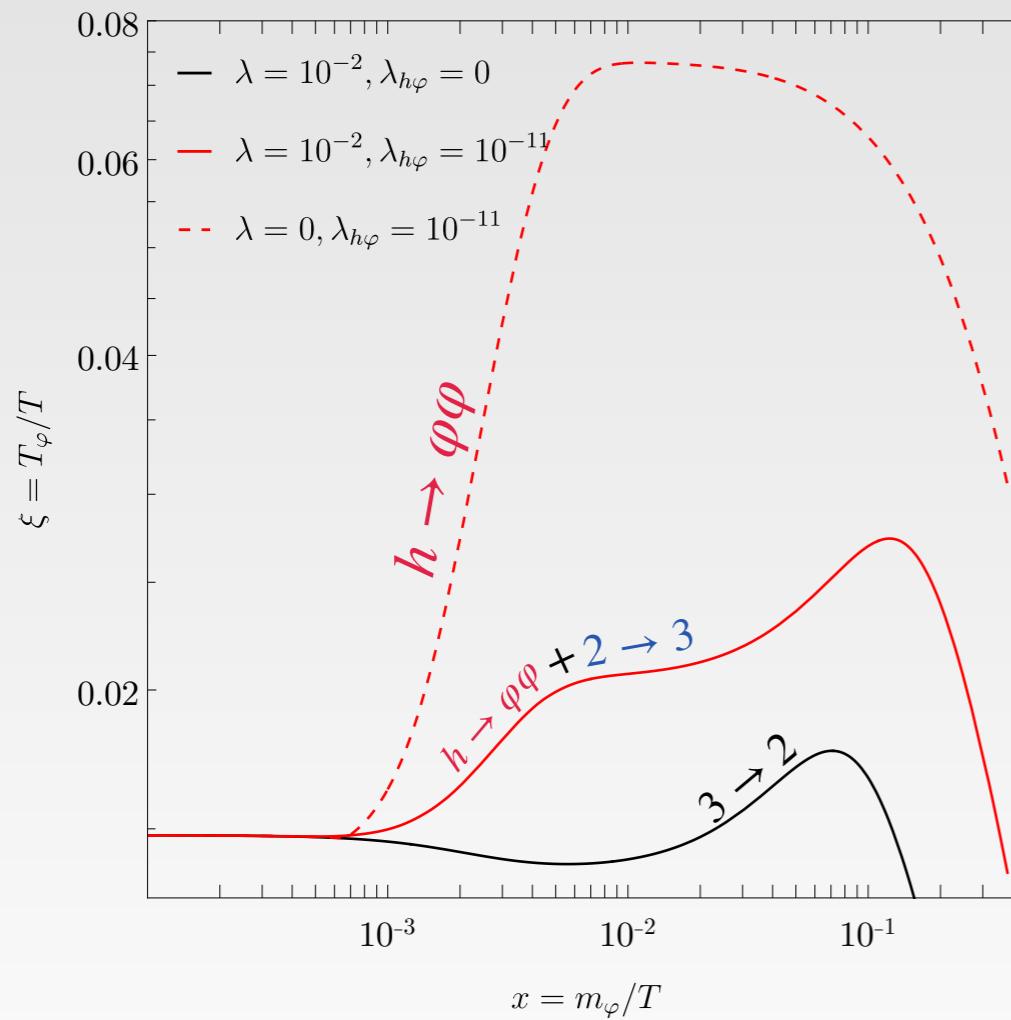
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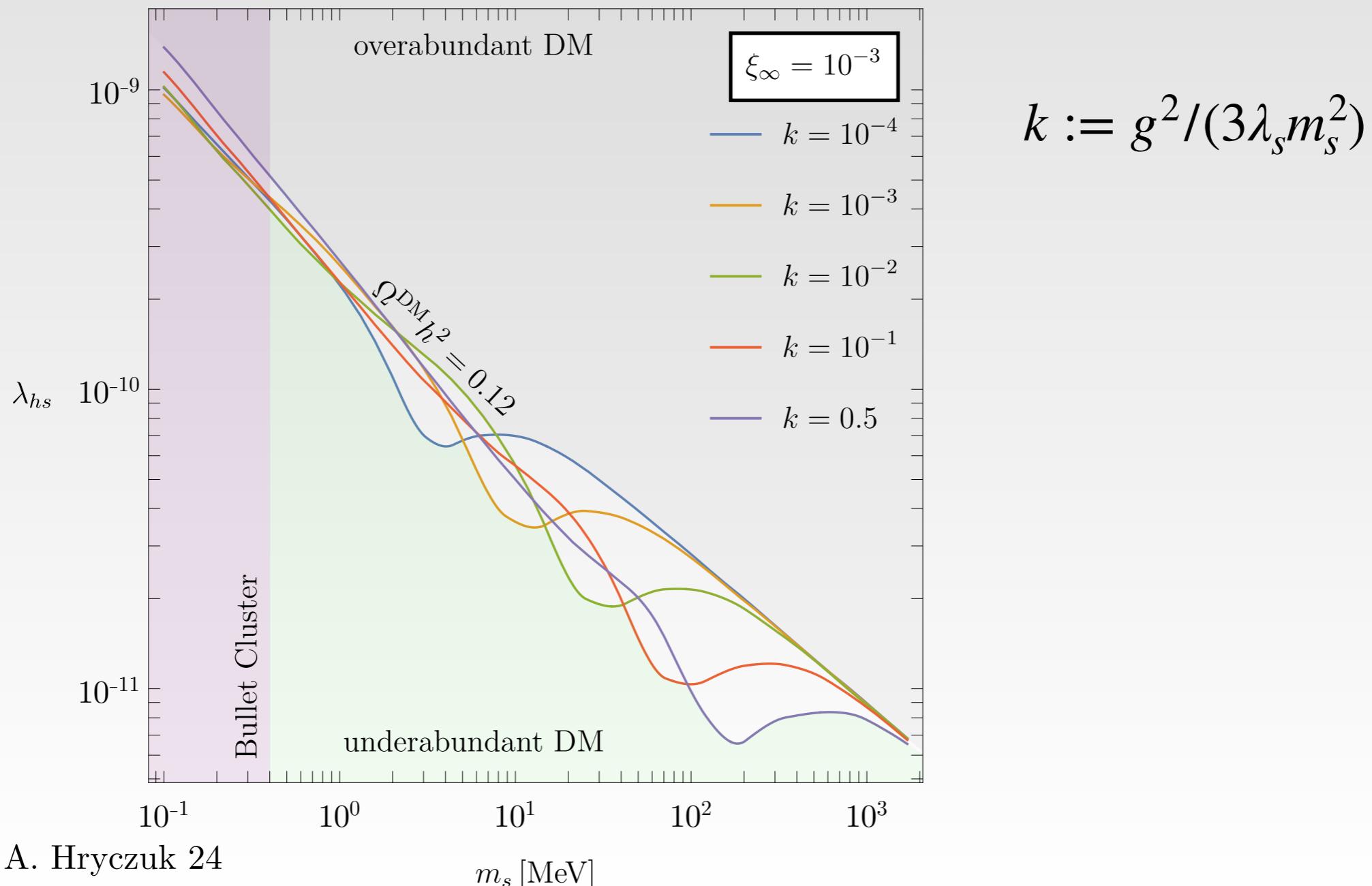
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Cannibals produced via freeze-in

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

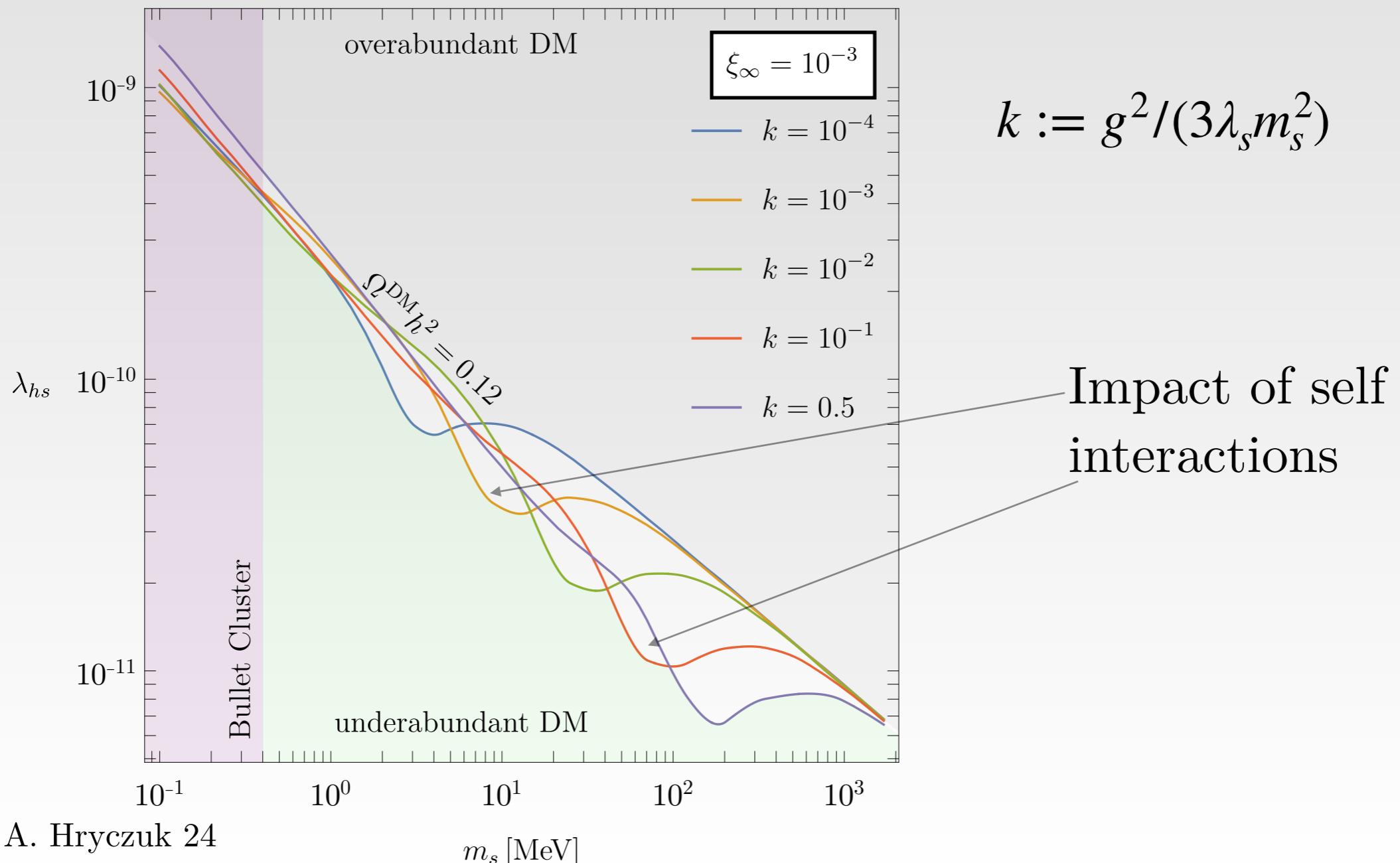


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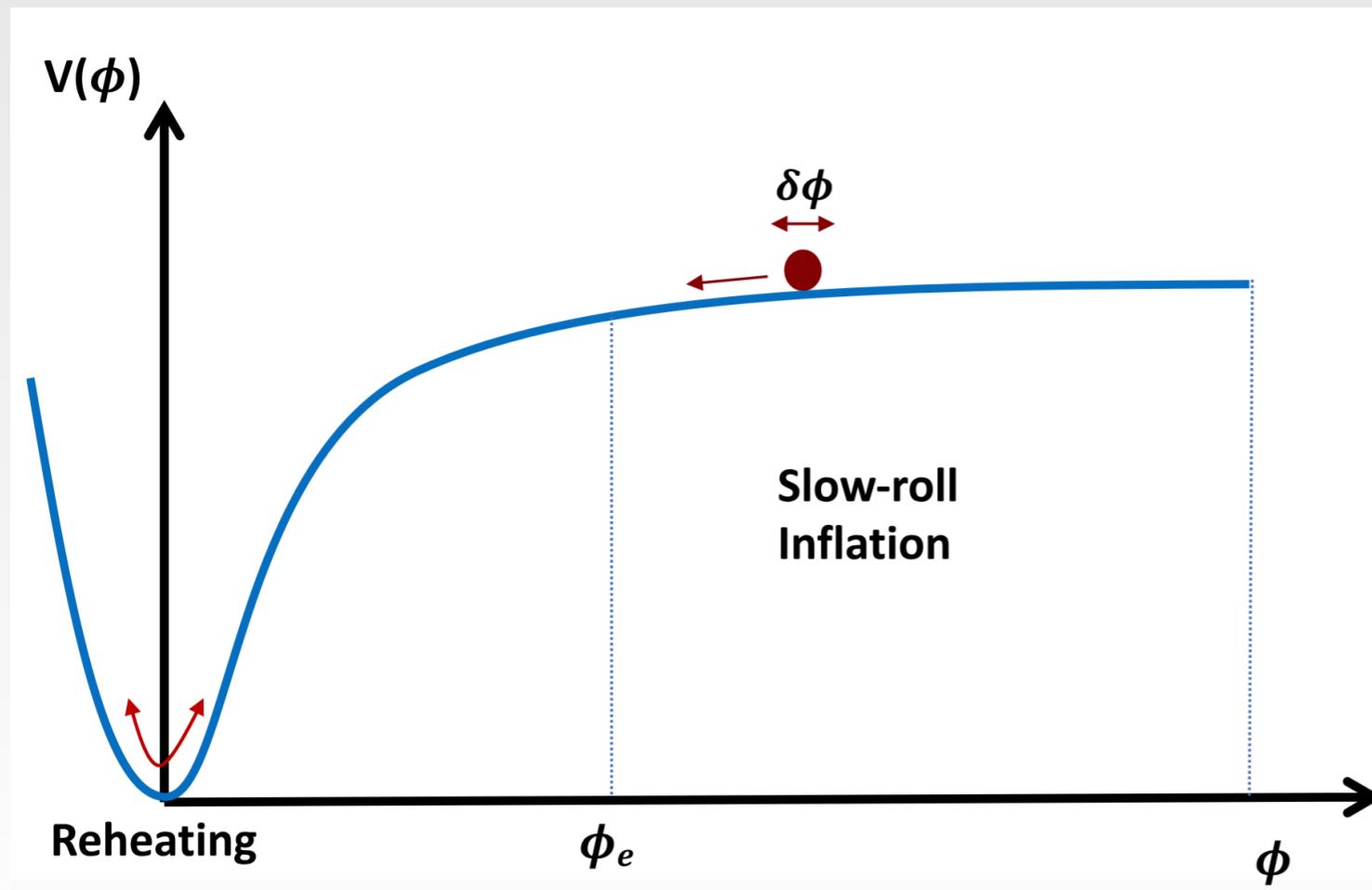
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Inflaton decay and reheating

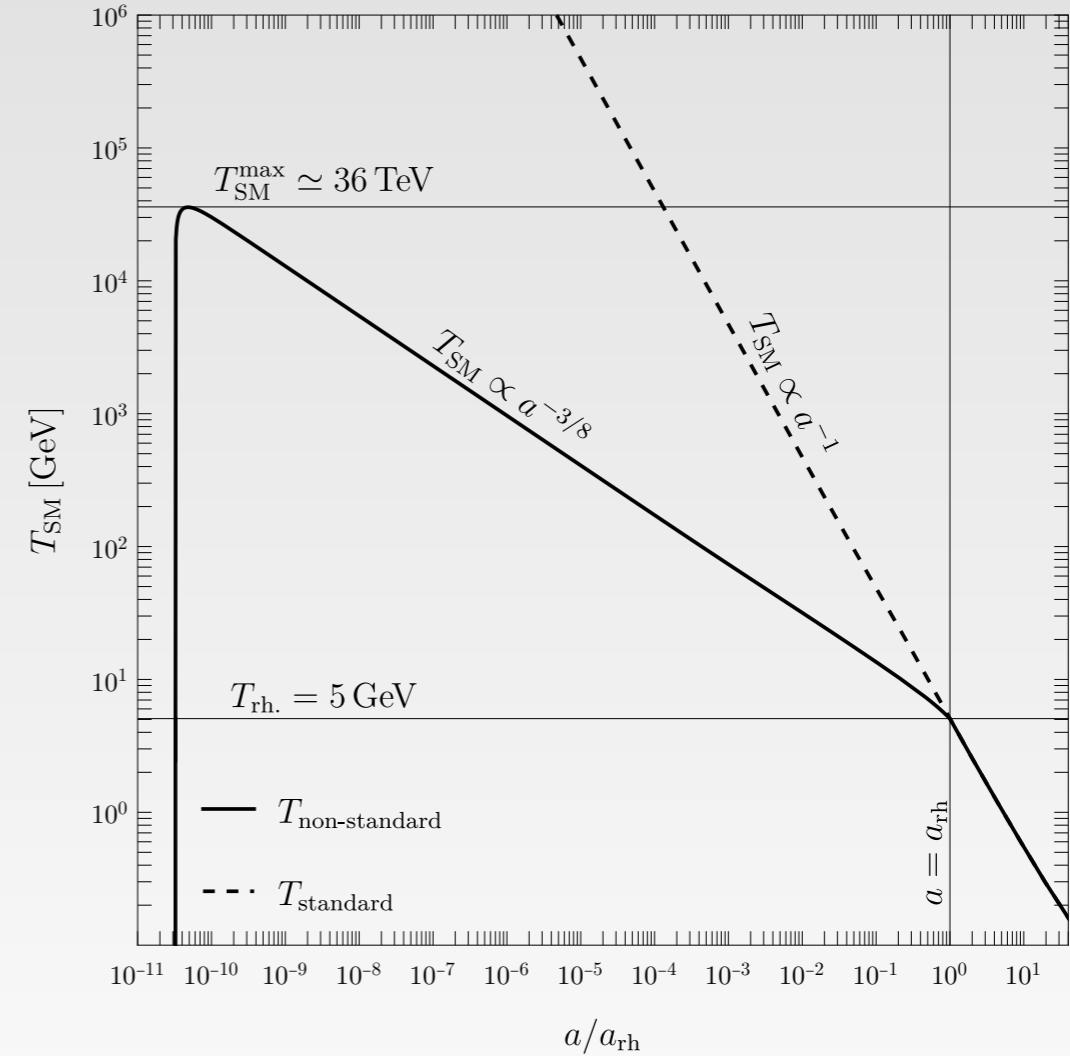
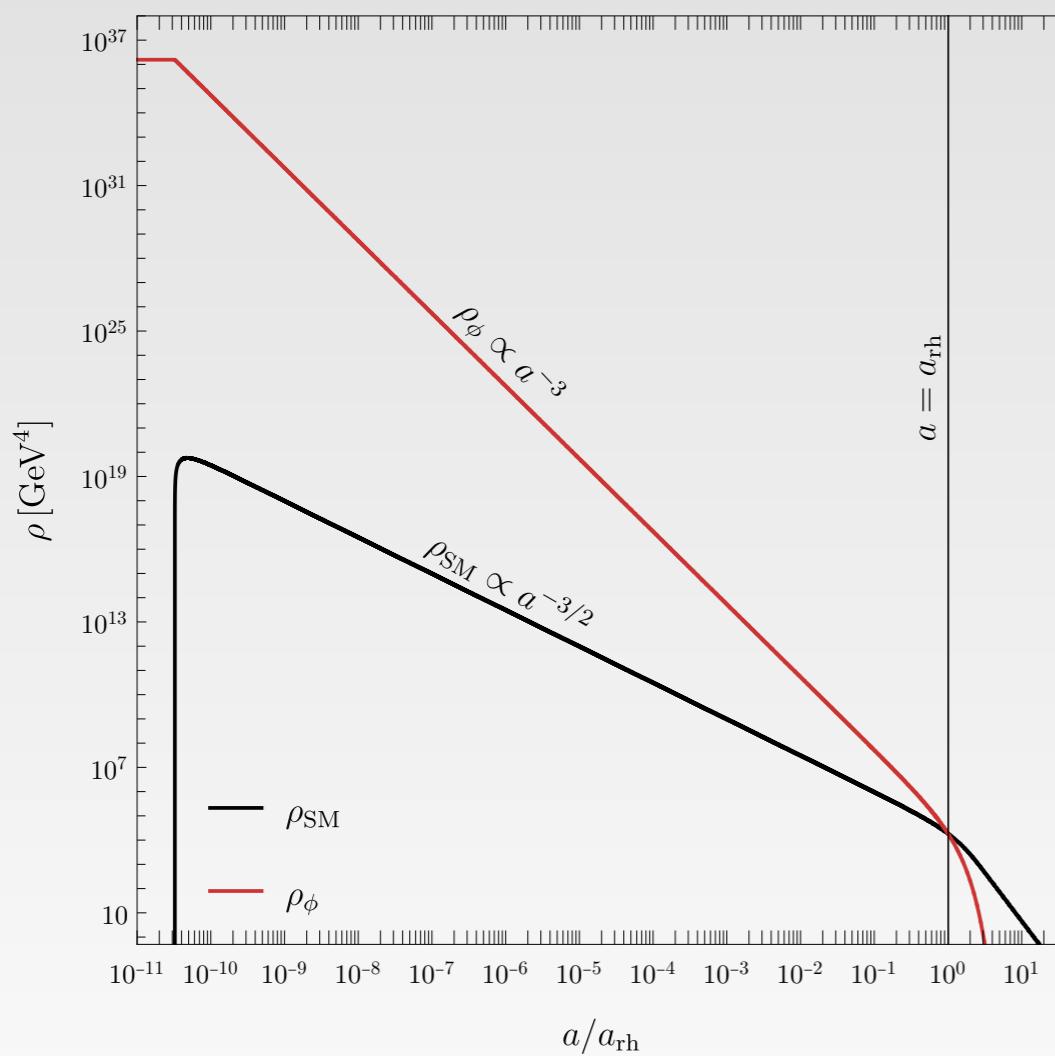
Transition between *matter* domination and *radiation* can be due to a scalar (**inflaton**) field ϕ that rolls ($a \propto e^{Ht}$) in the potential and subsequently oscillates in the minimum decaying into SM states.



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

Inflaton decay and reheating

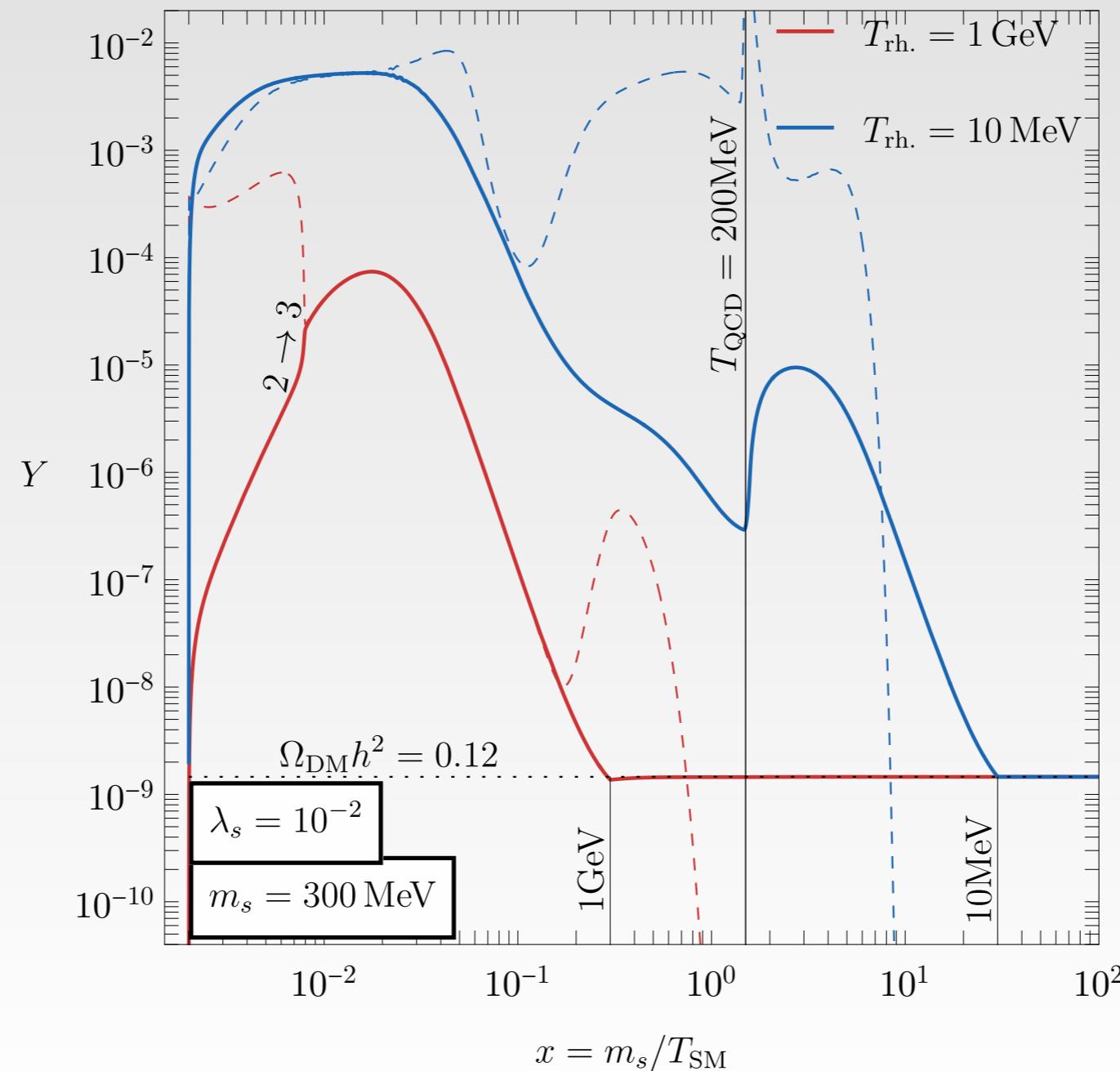
During reheating $T \propto a^{-3/8}$ (matter domination), and $H \propto T^4$, i.e., rapid expansion of the universe



Production during reheating

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

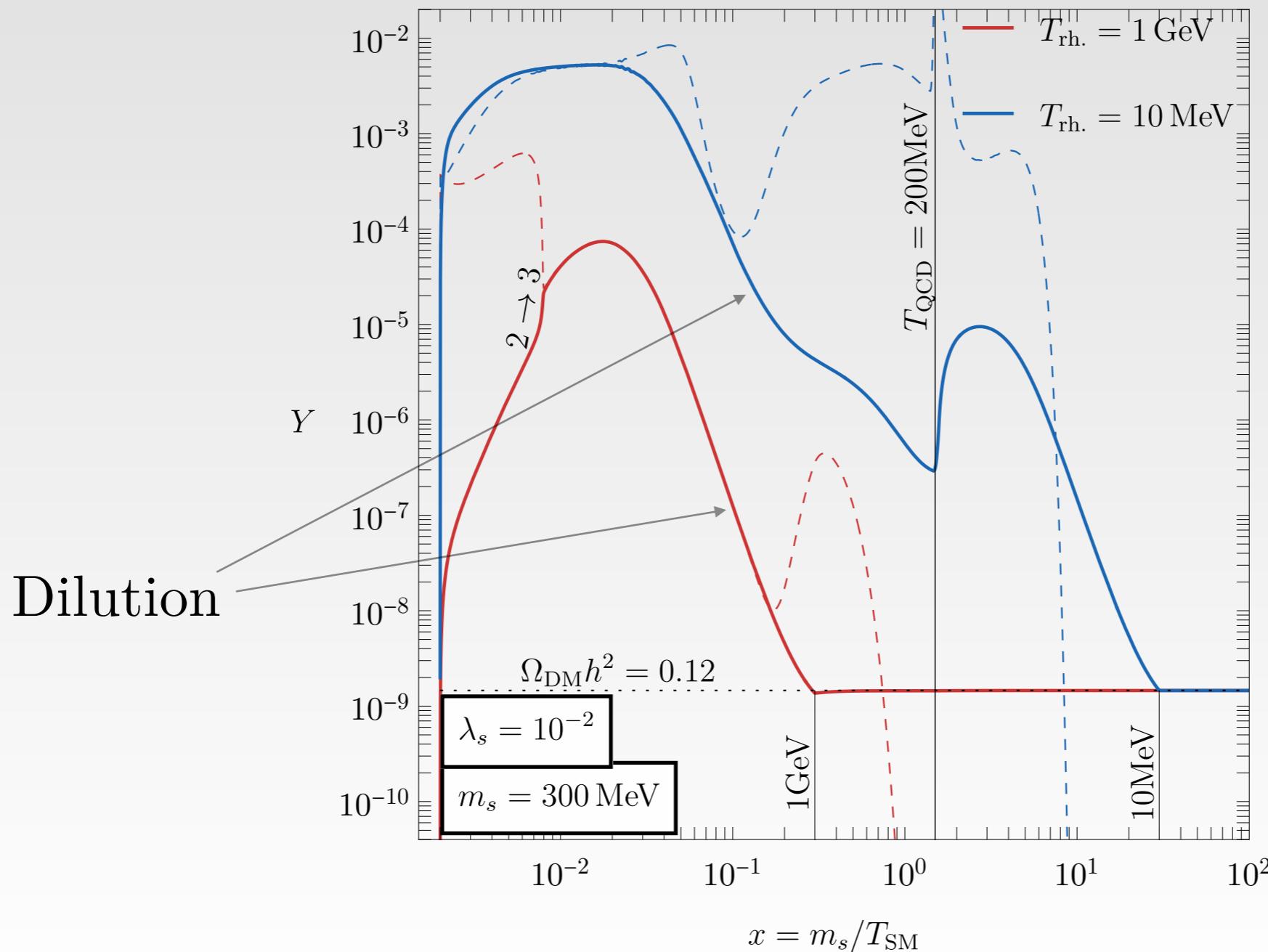
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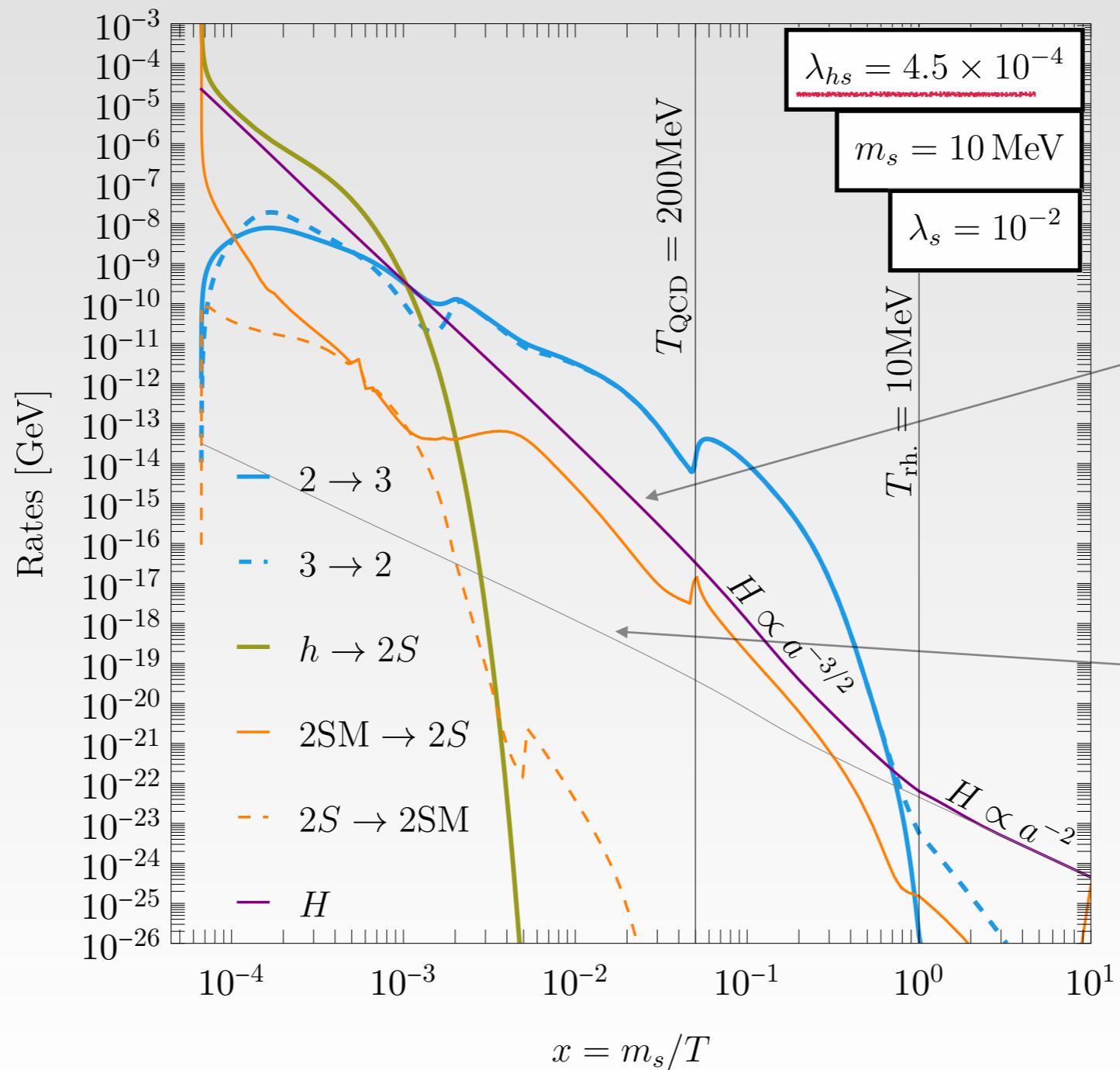
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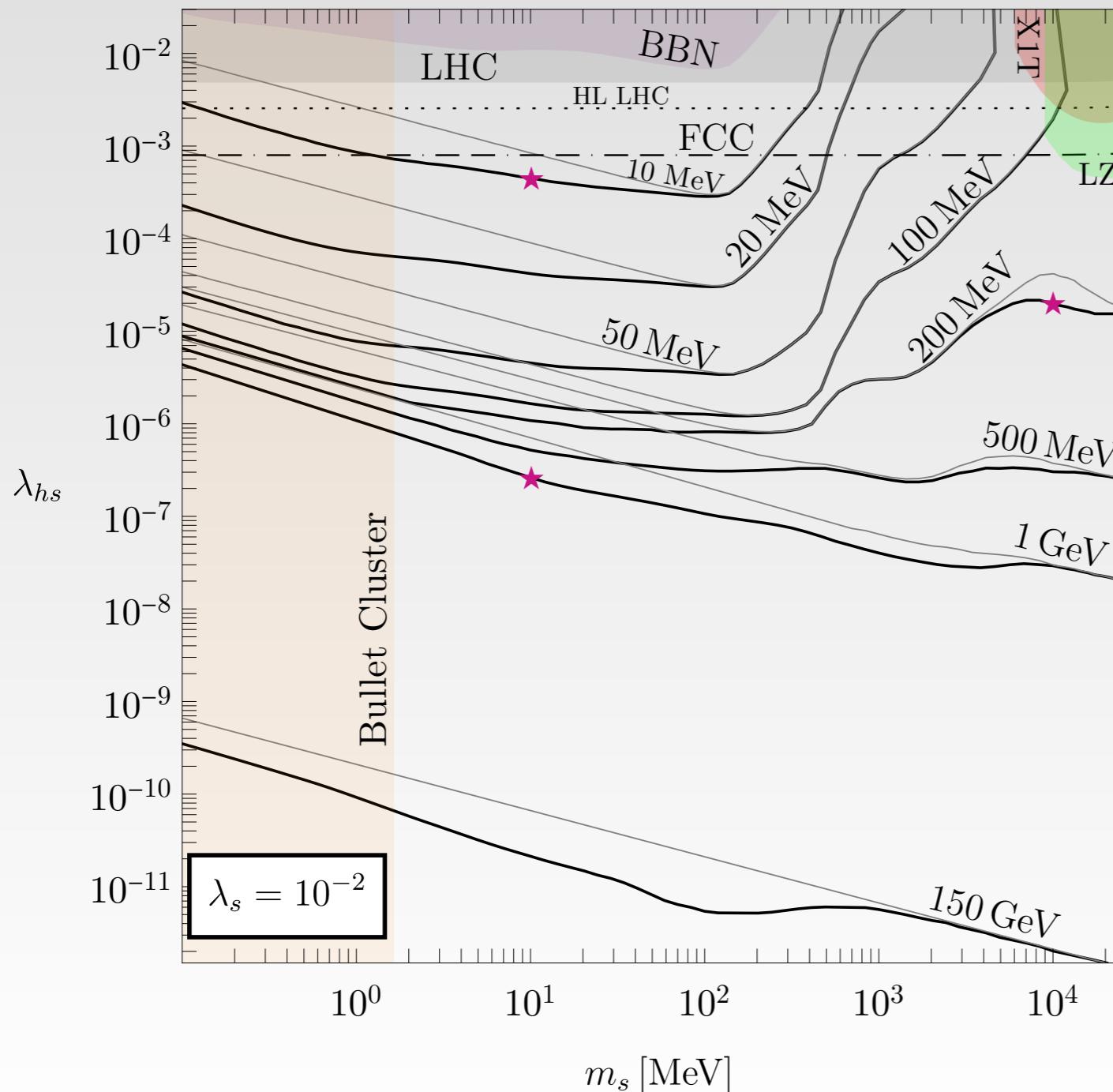


Production during reheating

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

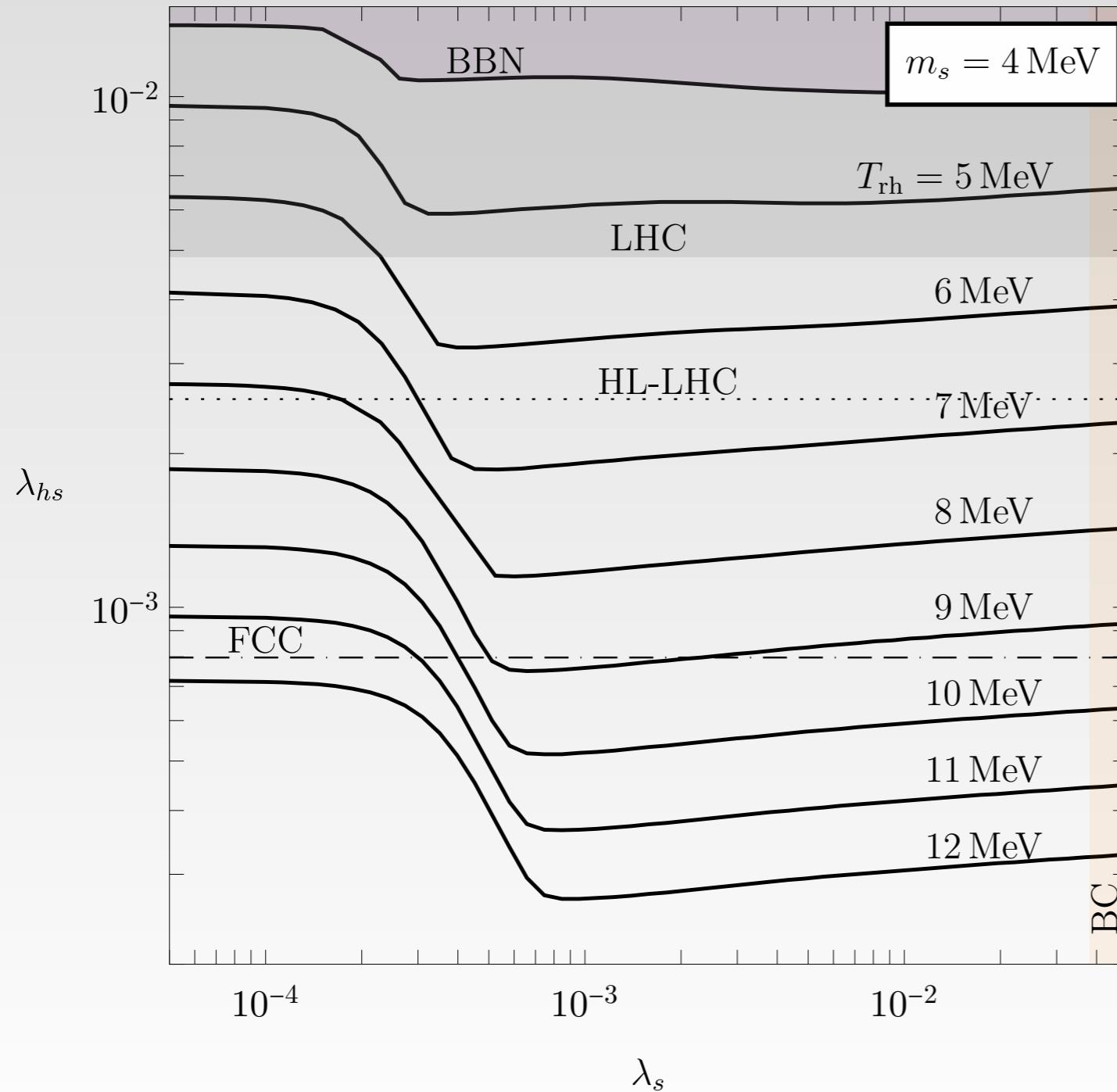


Impact on collider phenomenology



- 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 λ_s ;
- $T_{rh} = 11 \text{ MeV}$ is either **out of reach** or **detectable** depending on λ_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 $f(E, T') = \frac{n}{n_{\text{eq}}} \exp \left[-\frac{E}{T'} \right].$