

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Leptophilic Dark Matter from Gauged Lepton Number

Phenomenology and Gravitational Wave Signatures

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Gauged Lepton Number

 $SM + RH \nu + U(1)_{\ell}$ gauge group [Schwaller, Tait, Vega-Morales (2013)] $U(1)_{\ell}$ gauge boson $\mathcal{L} \supset -rac{1}{4} Z_{\ell \, \mu
u} Z_{\ell}^{\mu
u} - rac{1}{4} B_{\mu
u} B^{\mu
u} + rac{\epsilon}{2} B_{\mu
u} Z_{\ell}^{\mu
u}$ $\epsilon \longrightarrow$ kinetic mixing $pp \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^$ after SSB: Z - Z' mass mixing $\backsim~10^{-2}$ LEP-2: $m_{Z'} \gtrsim 200 \text{ GeV}$ ATLAS, 1707.02424 CMS, 1803.06292 LHC: ---- HL-LHC, 300 fb⁻¹ HL-LHC, 3 ab⁻¹ $\epsilon \neq 0 \Rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ resonance 10^{-3}

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1000

1500

 $m_{Z'}$ [GeV]

2000

2500

500

Dark Matter

Anomaly Cancellation

- \longrightarrow two generations of SM vector-like leptons (+ RH u)
- \longrightarrow after SSB: 4 additional fermions: e_4^- , e_5^- , ν_4 , ν_{DM}



Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking

 ℓ spontaneously broken by $\Phi=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\phi+i\eta\right)$ with $L_{\Phi}=3$

•
$$\phi \to \phi + v_{\Phi} \implies m_{Z'} \simeq 3g_{\ell}v_{\Phi}$$

- $h \phi$ mixing \implies signal strength reduced by $\cos^2 \theta_H$
- dark leptons $\Longrightarrow h \to \gamma \gamma$ modified
- LEP-2: four-fermion contact interactions $\implies v_{\Phi} > 1.88$ TeV choose $v_{\Phi} = 2$ TeV

For the rest of this talk:

neglect Higgs portal coupling and kinetic mixing \implies only Z', Φ , and dark leptons

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} Z'_{\mu\nu} Z'^{\mu\nu} + D_{\mu} \Phi^{\dagger} D^{\mu} \Phi + \mu_{\Phi}^2 \Phi^{\dagger} \Phi - \lambda_{\Phi} \left(\Phi^{\dagger} \Phi \right)^2 + \mathsf{Yukawa \ terms}$$

Symmetry Restoration effective Potential $V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, T) = V_{\text{tree}}(\phi) + V_{\text{loop}}(\phi)$

e.g. $\lambda \phi^4$ at 1-loop:



Symmetry Restoration

 $V_{\rm eff}(\phi,T) = V_{\rm tree}(\phi) + V_{\rm loop}^{T=0}(\phi) + V_{\rm loop}^{\rm thermal}(\phi,T)$

e.g. $\lambda \phi^4$ at 1-loop:

in the early Universe:

thermal corrections typically restore the symmetry

⇒ symmetry breaking phase transition



finite-T corrections restore symmetry at high T

 \Longrightarrow symmetry breaking phase transition in the early universe

finite-T corrections restore symmetry at high T

- \implies symmetry breaking phase transition in the early universe
- 2 types of phase transitions:



finite-T corrections restore symmetry at high T

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Gravitational Waves only from 1st-order Transition!

1st-Order Phase Transition

high- and low-T minima separated by barrier

- \implies 1st-order PT via tunneling
- \implies bubble nucleation



Nucleation Temperature

- nucleation rate \longleftrightarrow Hubble expansion $\Gamma(T) \iff H(T)$
- nucleation temperature (T_n) : $\Gamma/H^4 \sim 1$



Gravitational Waves

GW spectrum: $h^2 \Omega_{\rm GW} \simeq h^2 \Omega_{\phi} + h^2 \Omega_{\rm sw} + h^2 \Omega_{\rm turb}$

• $h^2\Omega_{\phi}$: collision of bubble walls



Gravitational Waves

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- $h^2\Omega_{sw}$: sound waves in the plasma



Gravitational Waves

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- $h^2\Omega_{\phi}$: collision of bubble walls
- $h^2\Omega_{sw}$: sound waves in the plasma
- $h^2\Omega_{turb}$: turbulence, vortical fluid motion



Gravitational Wave Spectrum



Detectability



Detectability



Summary

- $\mathsf{SM} + U(1)_\ell + \mathsf{SM}$ vector-like fermions provide DM candidate
- LEP-2: $v_{\Phi} > 1880 \text{ GeV}$
- LHC: Higgs measurements, Z' searches Direct Detection: mixing angles
- ℓ breaking PT can be 1st order
- generated stochastic GW background can be probed by future experiments (LISA, B-DECIGO, DECIGO, BBO)

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Thank you for your attention!