

Tight Bonds between Sterile Neutrinos and Dark Matter

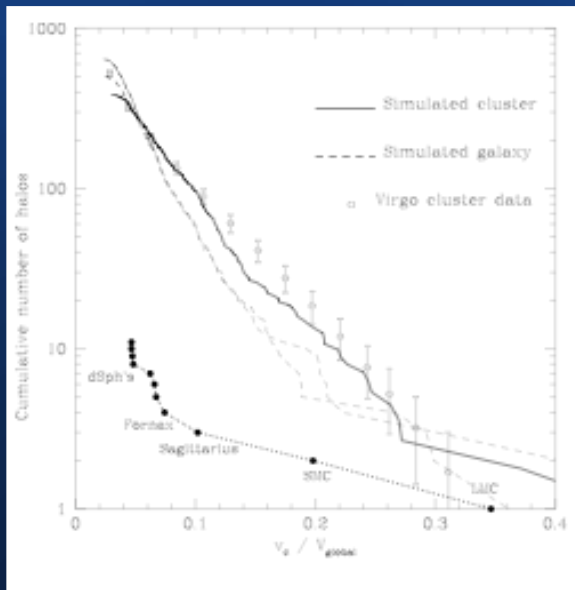
Jasper Hasenkamp (NYU)
at COSMO 2014 in Chicago

Based on JH, Torsten Bringmann & Jörn Kersten,
1312.4947 (JCAP)

Small-scale Problems

ΛCDM astonishing success on cosmic scales – not so impressive on galactic scales:

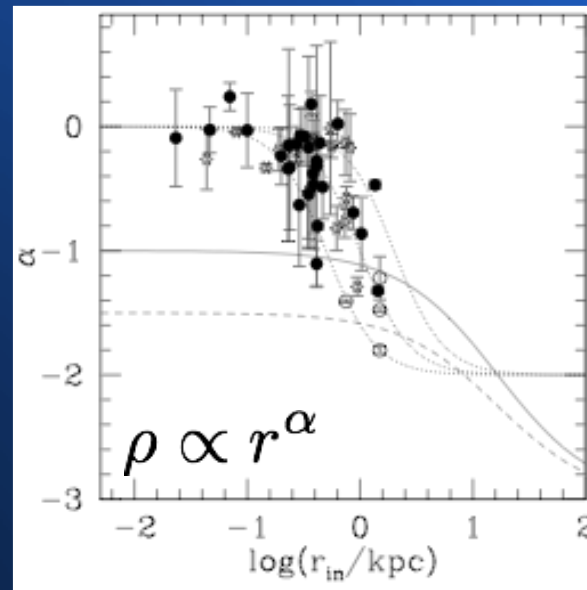
1. Missing satellites?



Moore et al., ApJ '99

many more satellites
in simulations than
observed

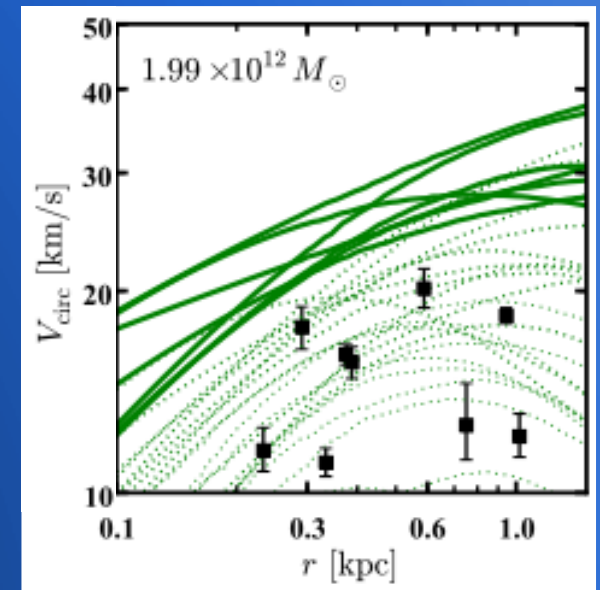
2. Cusps or cores?



Blok et al., ApJ '01

cuspy inner density
profiles in simulations
not found in (all)
observations

3. Too big to fail?



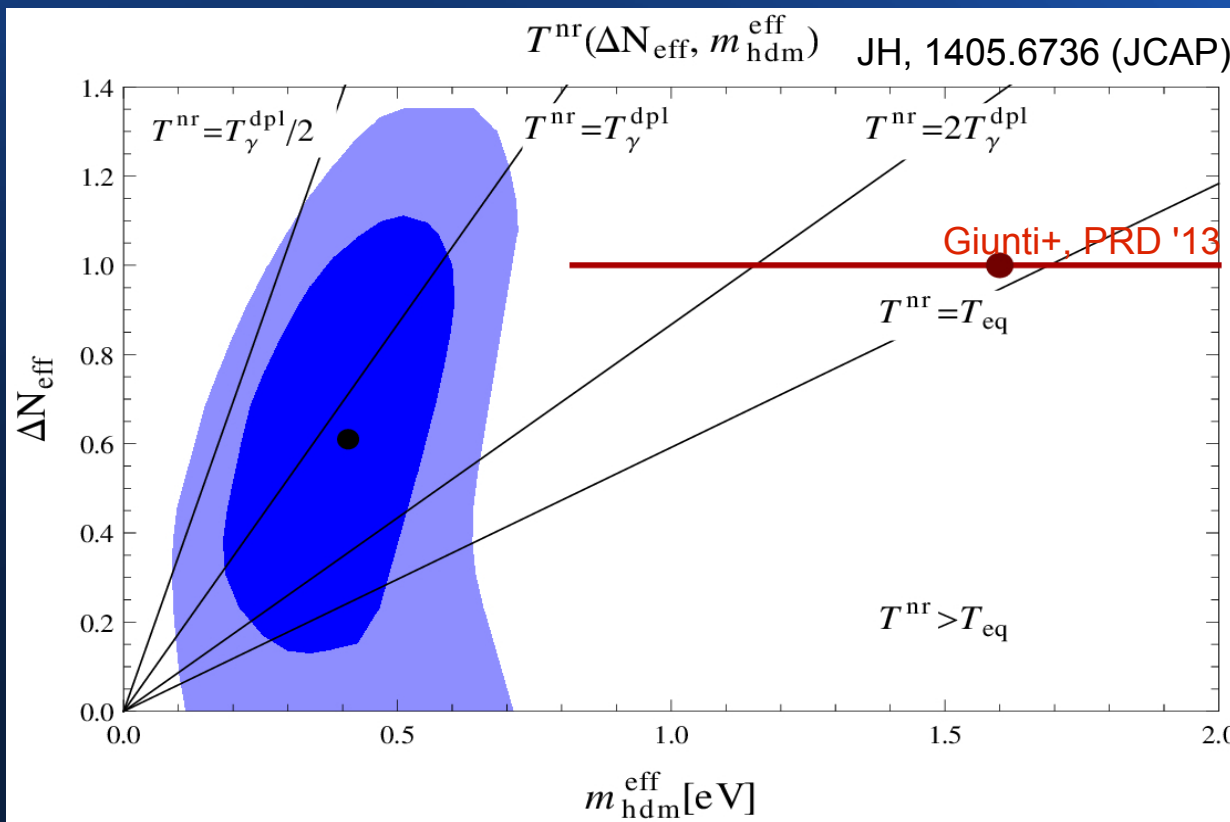
Boylan-Kolchin, Bullock & Kaplinghat, '11

most massive subhalos
in simulations too dense
to form observed
brightest dwarfs

New Life for Sterile Neutrinos

between cosmic and galactic scales – galaxy clusters and high vs. low redshift:

1D posteriors: $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = 0.61 \pm 0.30$ $m_{\text{eff}}^{\text{hdm}} = (0.41 \pm 0.13) \text{ eV}$
 JH & Hamann, JCAP '13



Signal data-dependent:

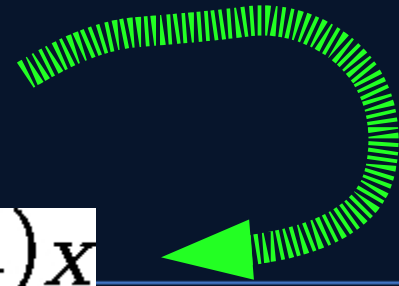
- galaxy cluster – mass
- H0 – dark radiation
- WL – both
- CMB sensitivity (very) limited: physically(!) not statistically – new era of precision on HDM

Precision era:

Qualitatively new HDM

What could/should it be? Can we ever tell? → JH, 1405.6736

U(1)_X Model



$$G = SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_X$$

- Symmetry broken by VEV

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| particle | V | χ | ν_{R_1} | ν_{R_2} | Θ | ξ |
| charge | 0 | 1 | X | -X | 2 X | X |

$$246 \text{ GeV} \simeq v_{ew} \gg v_\Theta \sim \text{MeV} \gg v_\xi$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}_\chi + \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin. mix.}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_R \supset -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\nu}_{R_1}^c M_1 \nu_{R_1} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\nu}_{R_2}^c M_2 \nu_{R_2} - \bar{\nu}_{R_1}^c M_{RR} \nu_{R_2} - \bar{\nu}_L M_{LR} \nu_{R_1} + \text{h.c.}$$

$$(\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \nu_{R_1}^c, \nu_{R_2}^c) \Rightarrow (\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3, N_1, N_2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\chi = \bar{\chi}(i\partial - m_\chi)\chi - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^x F^{x\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m_V^2 V_\mu V^\mu - g_X V_\mu (X_{\nu_R} \bar{\nu}_{R_1} \gamma^\mu \nu_{R_1} - X_{\nu_R} \bar{\nu}_{R_2} \gamma^\mu \nu_{R_2} + \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi)$$

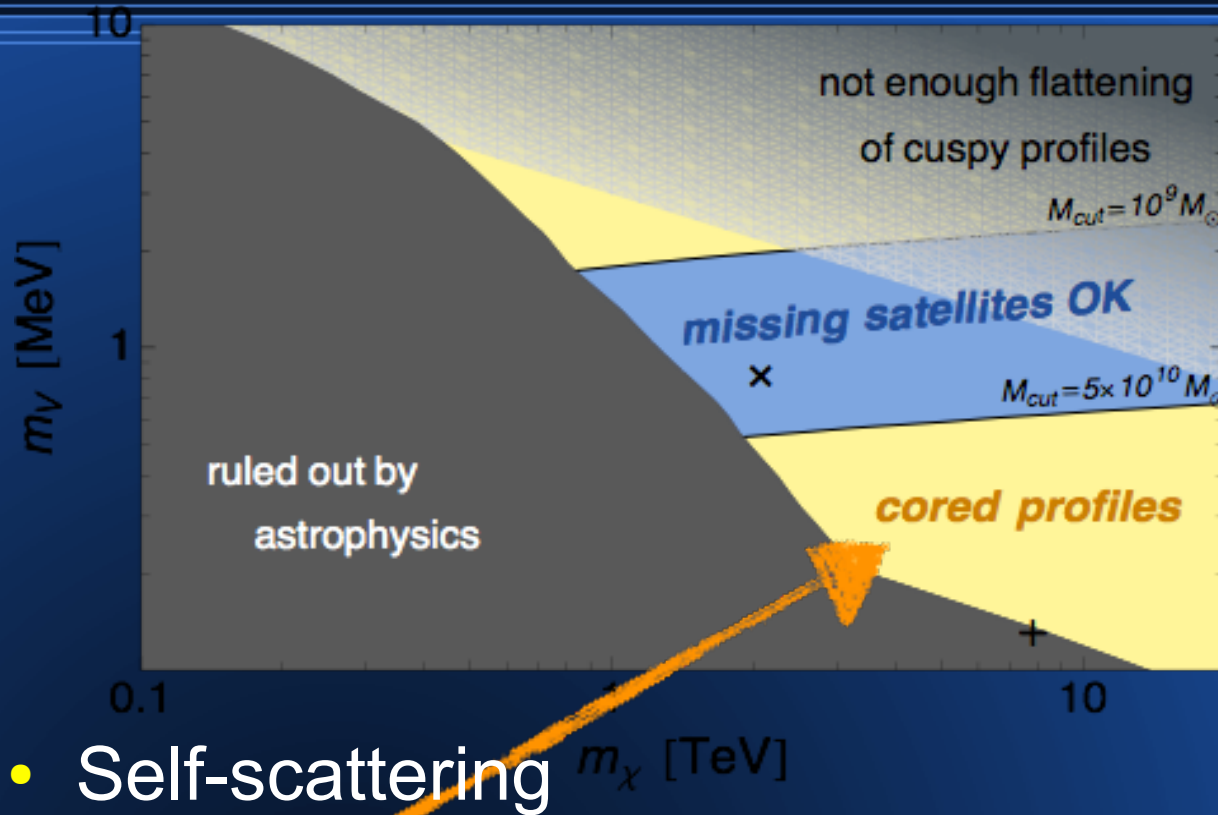
- tight constraints

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin. mix.}} = -\frac{\epsilon}{2} F_{\mu\nu}^x F^{\mu\nu}$$

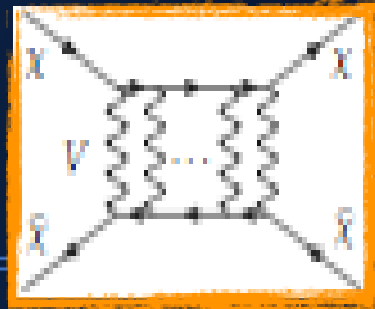
- Thermalisation via Higgs portal

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} \supset \kappa |\phi|^2 |\Theta|^2 \supset \frac{\kappa}{4} v_\phi \phi \Theta^2 \simeq \frac{\kappa}{4} v_\phi h h_x^2$$

Self-Interacting Dark Matters



- Self-scattering



- Yukawa-interacting CDM
Loeb & Weiner, PRL '11

- Kinetic decoupling

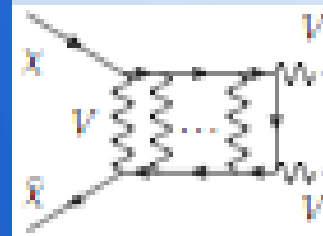
Bringmann, PRL '12



- temperatures
- charges

Bringmann, Hasenkamp & Kersten (2013)

- Freeze-out

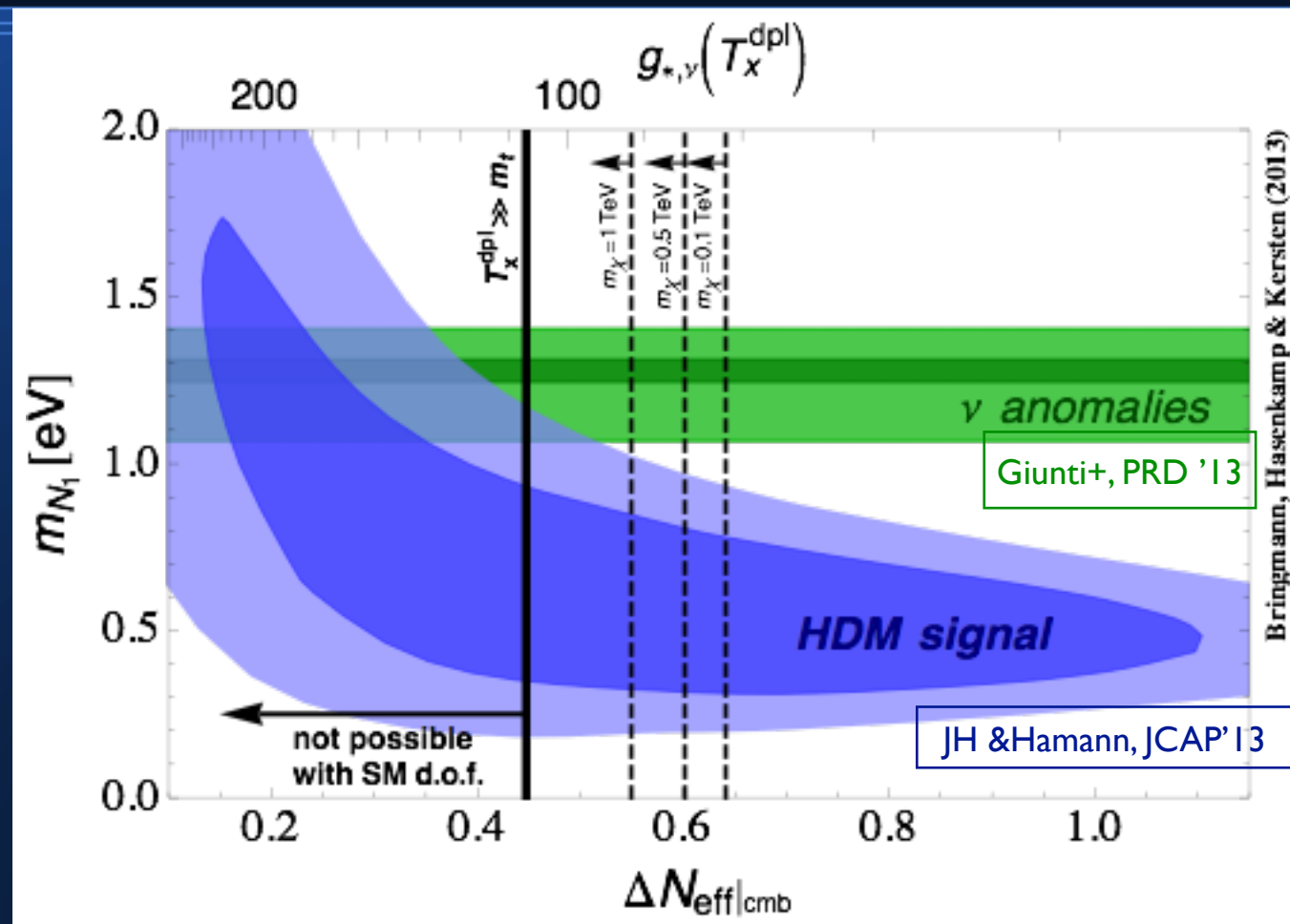


$$\Omega_{\text{cdm}} h^2 = 2 \Omega_\chi h^2 \sim 0.11 \left(\frac{0.67}{g_\chi} \right)^4 \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\text{TeV}} \right)^2$$

ALL small-scale problems

SIMULTANEOUSLY

the Hot Dark Matter Admixture



Sterile neutrinos
form deserved
HDM naturally

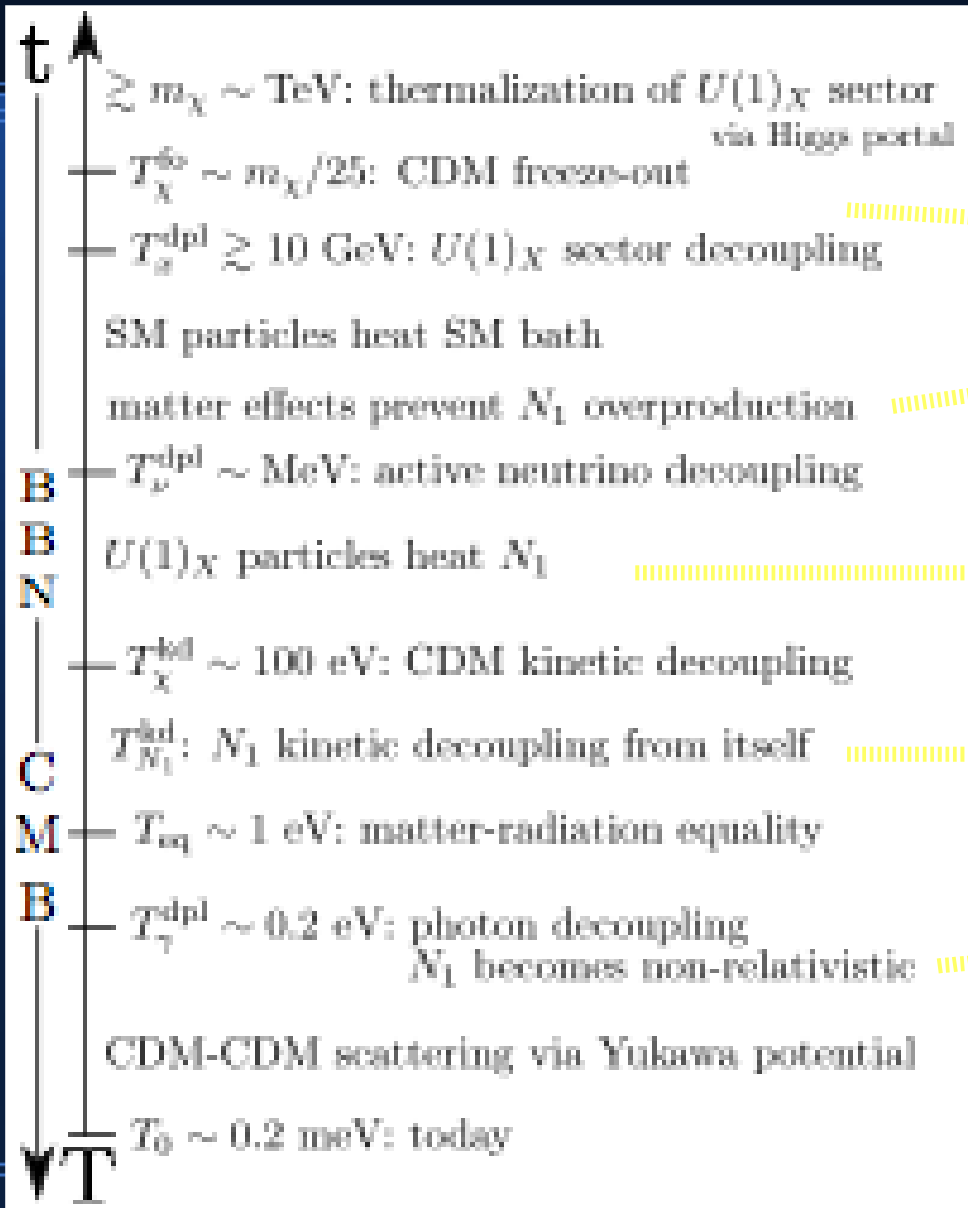
AND

may explain the
observed neutrino
anomalies

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}|_{\text{cmb}}} = \Delta N_{\text{eff}|_{\text{lab}}}^{\text{max}} \simeq \left[58.4 / g_{*,\nu}(T_X^{\text{dpl}}) \right]^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$m_{\text{hdm}}^{\text{eff}} \equiv [T_{N_1} / T_{\nu}^{\text{ACDM}}]^3 m_{N_1} = (\Delta N_{\text{eff}|_{\text{cmb}})^{\frac{3}{4}} m_{N_1}$$

Cosmology overview



more features:

simplest case – no necessity

neutrino mixing angles FREE to fit anomaly data

Dasgupta & Kopp PRL '14
Hannestad, Hansen & Tram PRL '14

increase in radiation density AFTER BBN – promising

early enough – eventhough fix

reminder: qualitatively new HDM

sterile neutrino unstable – no impact?

Conclusion & Outlook

All small-scale and an intermediate-scale structure formation problem solved by neutrino anomaly solution!

Bottom up approach – cover minimal(!?) phenomenology → **UV completion missing!**

- $(\nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \nu_{R_1}^c, \nu_{R_2}^c) \Rightarrow (\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3, N_1, N_2) \rightarrow$ CMB, supernovae, ...
- better dark sector? → dark sector-SM connections!? → different phenomenology?
- ... → better ideas wanted ;-)

Conclusion & Outlook

All small-scale and an intermediate-scale structure formation problem solved by solution to neutrino anomalies!

Thank you for your attention!

Questions/Comments
are welcome :)