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## The Dawn of FIMP Dark Matter

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in collaboration with

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Talk based on arXiv: [1706.07442](https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.07442)

(+ 1506.04048, 1601.07733, 1604.02401, 1607.01379,  
1704.05359, 1711.07344, 1801.03089, 1803.08064, 1806.11122...)

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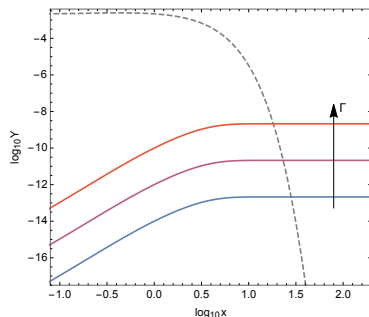
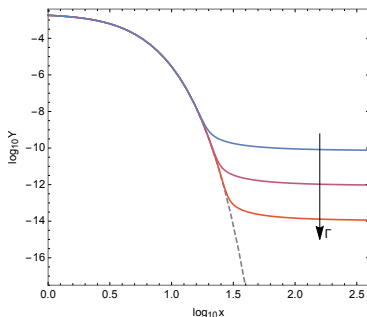


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- ▶ Are they WIMPs, FIMPs, SIMPs, GIMPs, PIDMs, WISPs, ALPs, Wimpzillas, or sterile neutrinos?

# Dark Matter production mechanisms

- There are basically two mechanisms for dark matter production: **freeze-out** and **freeze-in**



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- ▶ Starts to be **very constrained by experiments**



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# Frozen-in Dark Matter

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- ▶ In the simplest case almost impossible to test by colliders and direct detection experiments (exceptions exist; see e.g. 1506.07532 and 1807.05022)
- ▶ However, **can be tested** especially by **cosmological and astrophysical observations**, including **indirect detection**  
(see e.g. 1801.03089)

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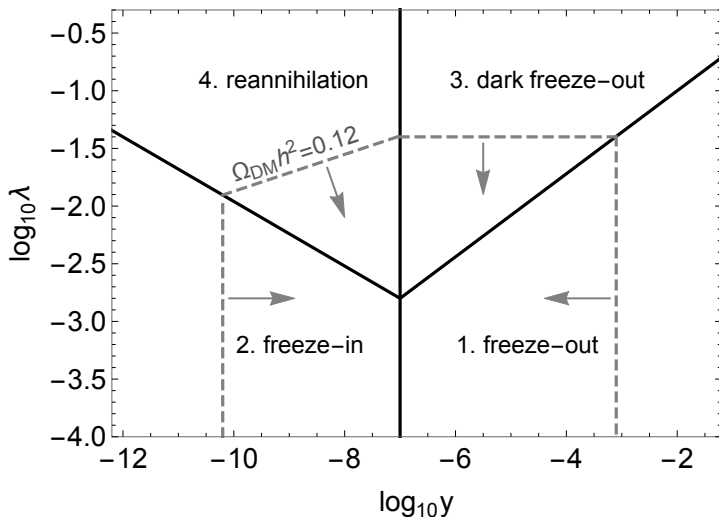
- ▶ Portals: the Higgs portal  $\phi^\dagger\phi$ , the vector portal  $B^{\mu\nu}$ , the lepton portal  $\phi^\dagger L$  ...
- ▶ One can introduce a sterile neutrino, or introduce a "dark Higgs" which is a complex doublet of some hidden (gauge) symmetry, and so on
- ▶ Other models include supersymmetric particles, (pseudo-)Goldstone bosons, massive gravitons, ...

► See arXiv: [1706.07442](#)

## The Dawn of FIMP Dark Matter: A Review of Models and Constraints

Nicolás Bernal,<sup>a,b</sup> Matti Heikinheimo,<sup>c</sup> Tommi Tenkanen,<sup>d</sup>  
Kimmo Tuominen<sup>c</sup> and Ville Vaskonen<sup>e</sup>

# Thermal History of Dark Matter: a phase diagram





# Thermal history of the Hidden Sector: a simple example

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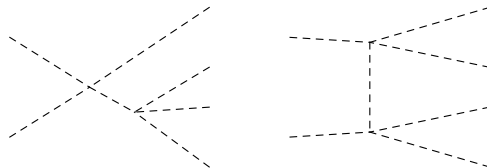
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- ▶ An initial population of DM is produced through Higgs decays  $h \rightarrow SS$  at  $T \sim m_h$ . In the standard freeze-in scenario, this is also the final abundance.
- ▶ However, if number-changing interactions (such as  $SS \rightarrow SSSS$  annihilations in the simplest real scalar case) in the hidden sector are fast, they will lead to **thermalization of the hidden sector**
- ▶ This **reduces temperature** of DM particles and **increases their number density** until thermal equilibrium is reached

# Dark Freeze-out

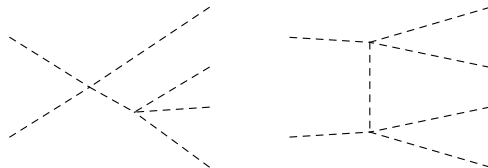
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Examples of number-changing interactions.

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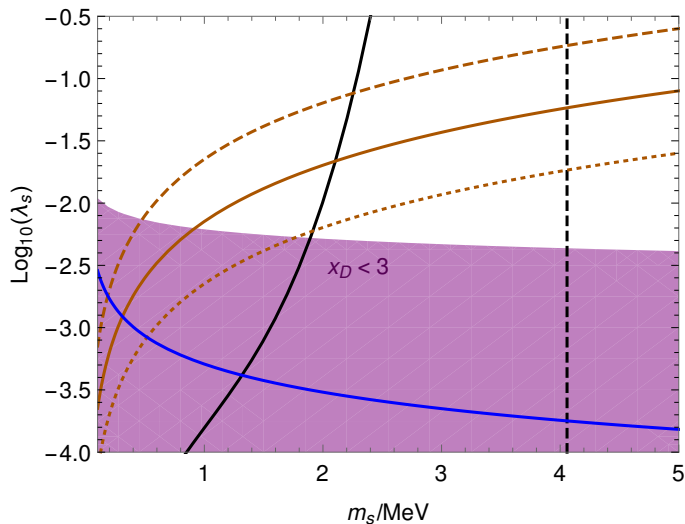
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Examples of number-changing interactions.

- ▶ This mechanism is referred to as dark freeze-out

# Effect on abundance



# Conclusions

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- ▶ The **FIMP framework** provides for a compelling alternative to the standard WIMP paradigm
- ▶ **Freeze-in models have a rich phenomenology** (dark freeze-out, reannihilation...)
- ▶ Especially cosmological and astrophysical observations provide a **valuable resource** on testing different DM models