

# Probing Decoupling in Dark Sector with CMB

Work in collaboration with Marilena LoVerde and Chi-Ting Chiang  
JCAP06(2018)044 [arXiv:1804.10180]

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A way to test a BSM model with  
“dark radiation (DR)”. Especially  
about its interaction.

Especially DRs decouple later than  
neutrino and before photon

- What is Dark Radiation (DR) ?
- After  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation,

$$\rho_r = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{15 \hbar^3 c^3} \left[ 1 + \frac{7}{8} \left( \frac{4}{11} \right)^{4/3} N_{\text{eff}} \right] T_\gamma^4 ;$$

- Standard cosmology  $\rightarrow N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$  [G. Mangano et al](#)
- DR : nonzero  $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = N_{\text{eff}} - 3.046$

- $Y_p$  (Helium mass fraction)  
→  $\Delta N_{\text{eff, BBN}} \leq 1.0$  (95% C.L.)

G. Mangano et al

- BAO+CMB  
→  $N_{\text{eff, CMB+BAO}} = 3.15 \pm 0.23$  (68% C.L.)

Planck 2015

- There is a room for non-zero  $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$

A way to test a BSM model with  
“dark radiation (DR)”. Especially  
about its interaction.

Especially DRs decouple later than  
neutrino and before photon

Some lessons from **neutrinos**...

Neutrinos decouple at  $T \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$

Then, start to “free-streaming”

Why is this the case?

- Compare  $\Gamma$  with  $H$

$$\sigma \sim \left| \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \right|^2 \sim G_F^2 T^2$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{H} \sim \frac{\alpha^2 M_{\text{pl}} T^3}{M_W^4} \sim \left( \frac{T}{1 \text{ MeV}} \right)^3$$

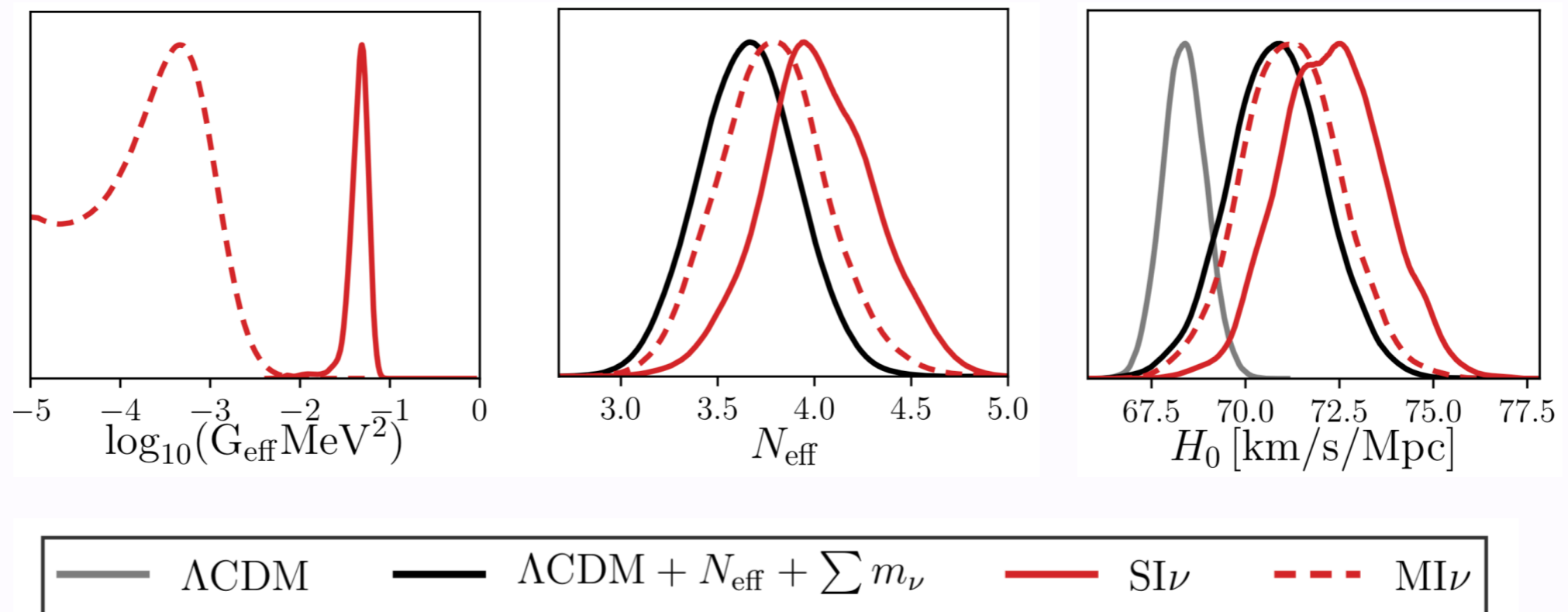
- $T_{\text{dec}}$  ( $z_{\text{dec}}$ ) hints for interaction!
- $T_{\text{dec}} \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$  ,  $z_{\text{dec}} \sim 1 \text{ E9}$

# Model 1

Cyr-Racine & Sigurdson (2014)  
Kreisch, Cyr-Racine & Dore (2019)

- Self-Interacting Neutrino (SI $\nu$ )  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = g_{ij} \bar{\nu}_i \nu_j \varphi$

- Posterior for  $G_{\text{eff}} \sim g^2/M^2 \rightarrow$  multimodal



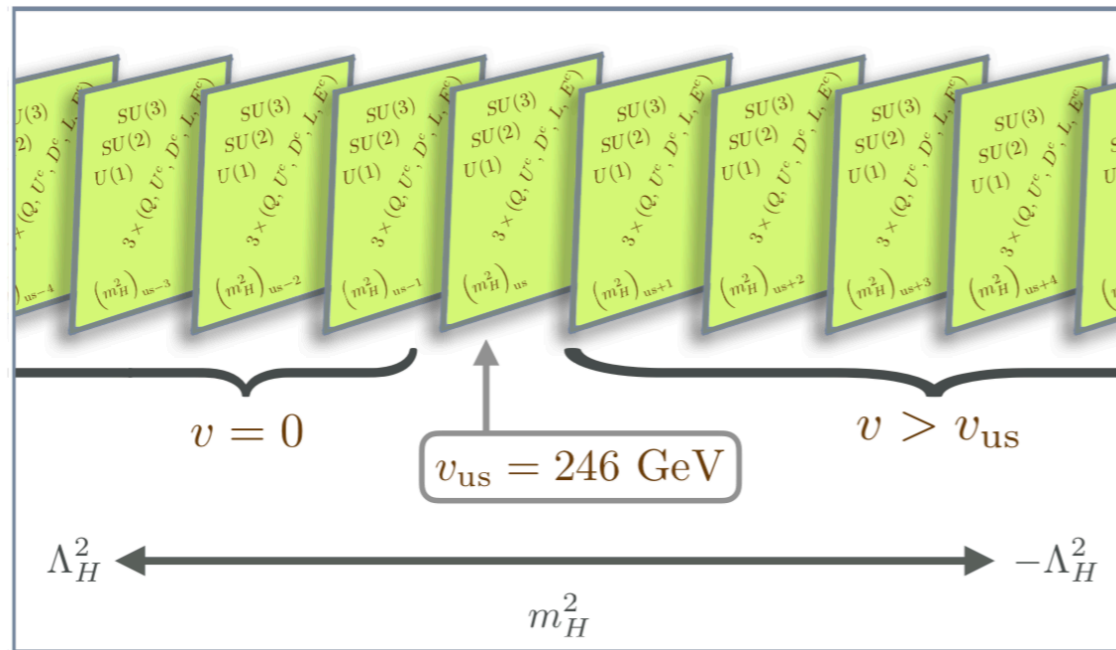
- $Z_{\text{dec,SI}\nu} \sim 8000$



# Model 2

N. Arkani-Hamed et al. (2016)

- N-copies of SM



$$(m_H^2)_i = -\frac{\Lambda_H^2}{N} (2i + r), \quad -\frac{N}{2} \leq i \leq \frac{N}{2},$$

$$(m_H^2)_{us} = -r \times \Lambda_H^2 / N \simeq -(88 \text{ GeV})^2$$

- Each sector produces “its own photons”

sector	heaviest relativistic particle	$g_{*,i}$	$T_i(a_{RH})$ [GeV]	$T_{dec,i}$ [eV]	$z_{dec,i}$	$N_{eff,i}$	$\ell_{dec,i}$
0 (us)	top quark	106.75	100	0.3232	1376	N.A.	325
1	Z boson	95.25	38.22	0.7227	8349	0.081	1511
2	bottom quark	86.25	33.83	0.9696	13083	0.044	2300
3	bottom quark	86.25	30.86	1.1653	17238	0.030	2991

GC, Chiang, LoVerde

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Any ideas.....?

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→ Spacetime geometry changes...

→ .....Changes to  $\gamma$ -b plasma ??

# Cosmological PT

- Metric in Newtonian gauge

$$ds^2 = a^2(\tau)[(-1 - 2\Phi)d\tau^2 + (1 - 2\Psi)\delta_{ij}dx^i dx^j]$$

- Define

$$\Phi_{\pm} \equiv \Phi \pm \Psi$$

- particle number perturbation per proper volume

$$\delta_a \equiv \frac{\delta n_a}{\bar{n}_a}$$

- and per comoving volume

$$d_a \equiv \delta_a - 3\Psi$$



# Cosmological PT

- Perturbed stress-energy tensor

$$T_{0,a}^0 = -(\bar{\rho}_a + \delta\rho_a), \quad T_{i,a}^0 = (\bar{\rho}_a + \bar{P}_a)v_{i,a},$$

$$T_{j,a}^i = (\bar{P}_a + \delta P_a)\delta_j^i + (\bar{\rho}_a + \bar{P}_a)\Sigma_{j,a}^i$$

- with

$$v_{i,a} = -\nabla_i u_a, \quad \Sigma_{j,a}^i = \frac{3}{2}(\partial^i \partial_j - \frac{1}{3}\delta_j^i \nabla^2) \sigma_a$$

# Cosmological PT

- Now CMB. For photon,

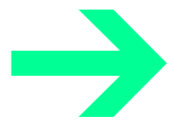
$$T_{\mu;\nu}^{\nu} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad d_{\text{fl}}'' + d_{\text{fl}} = -c_{\gamma}^{-2} \Phi_{+} \quad (y = c_{\gamma} k \tau)$$

- Einstein eqn tells us

1. 
$$\Phi_{-} = -12\pi G a^2 \sum_a (\bar{\rho}_a + \bar{P}_a) \sigma_{-}$$

2. How  $\Phi_{\pm} \equiv \Phi \pm \Psi$  are related

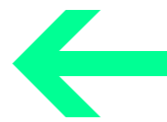
Decoupling



Split  $\Phi$  and  $\Psi$   
( $\Phi - \Psi = \Phi_- \sim \sigma$ )



Phase shift in  
 $\delta T_\gamma / T_\gamma \sim d_\gamma$

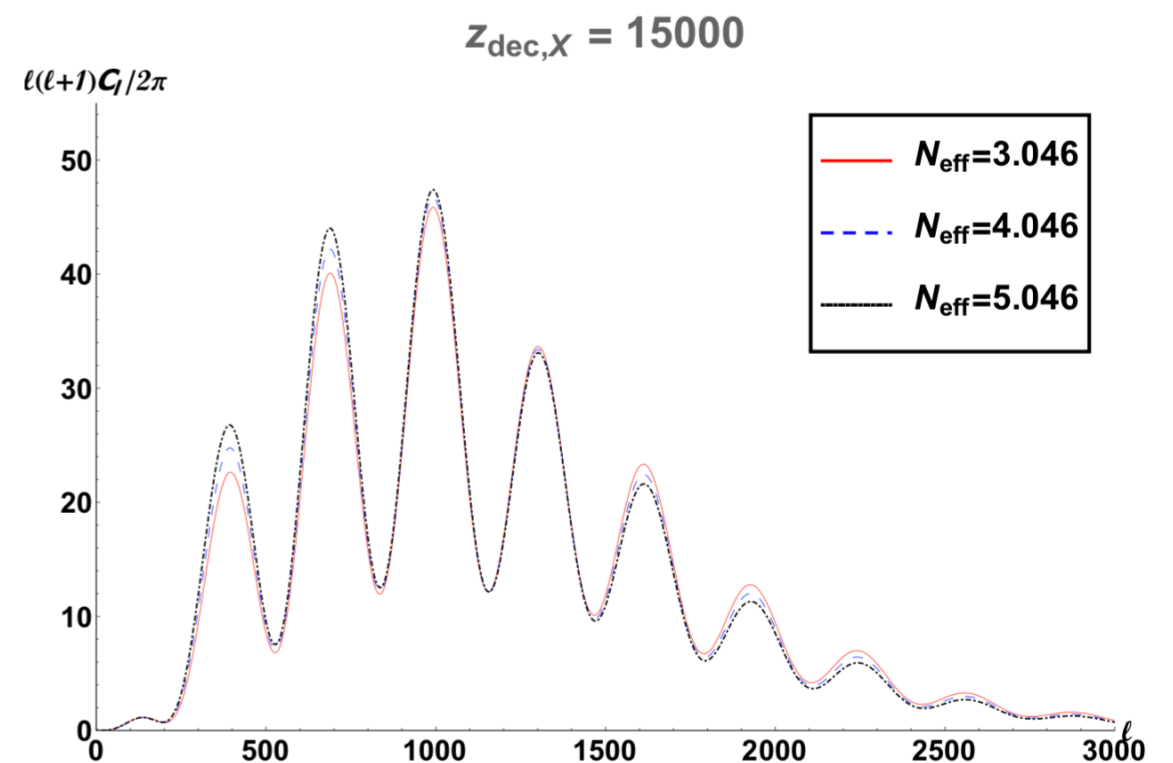
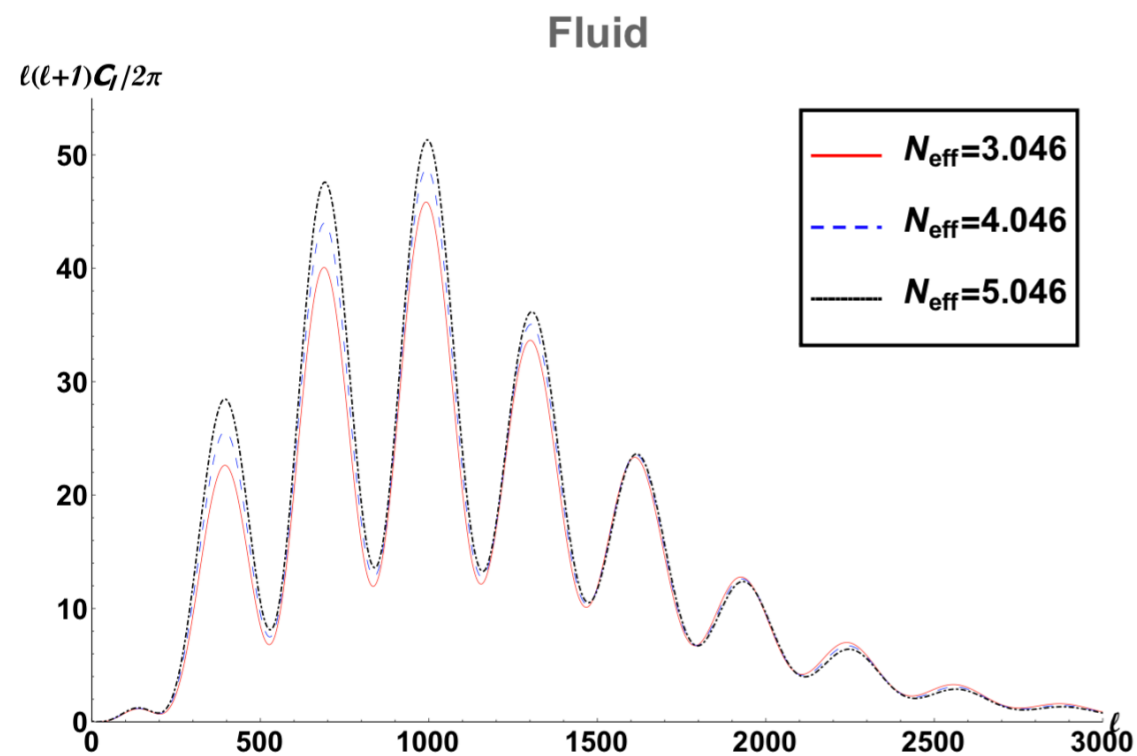


$\Phi_+$  dynamics  
changes



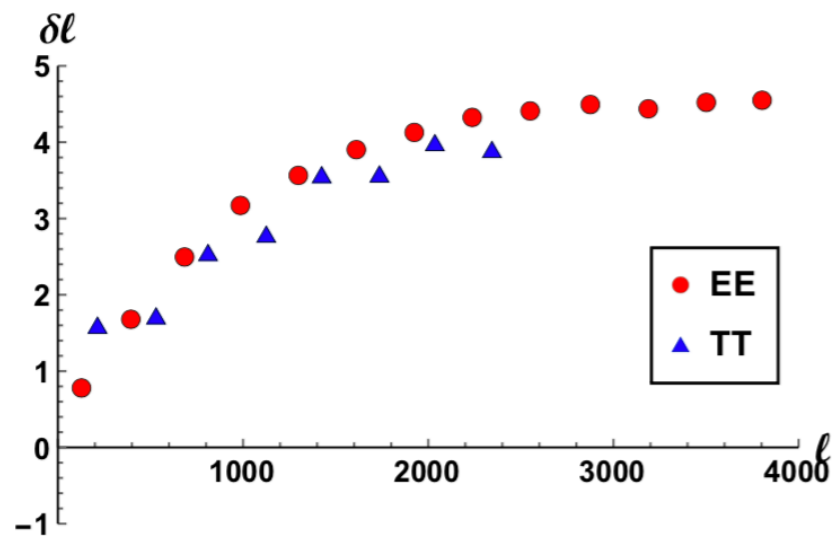
$\delta \ell_{\text{peak}}$  in CMB power  
spectrum

- Compare the identical two cosmologies except for  $z_{\text{dec}}$  of DR

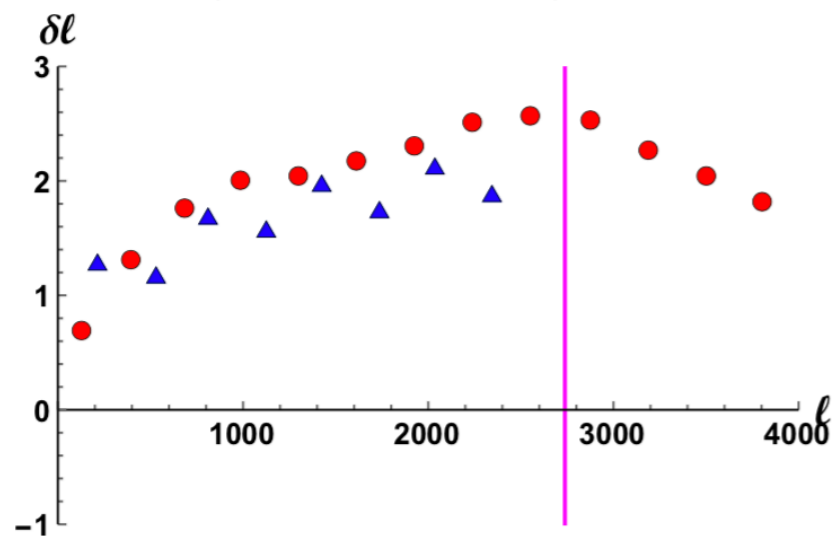


$$\delta\ell \equiv \ell_{\text{fl}} - \ell(z_{\text{dec},X})$$

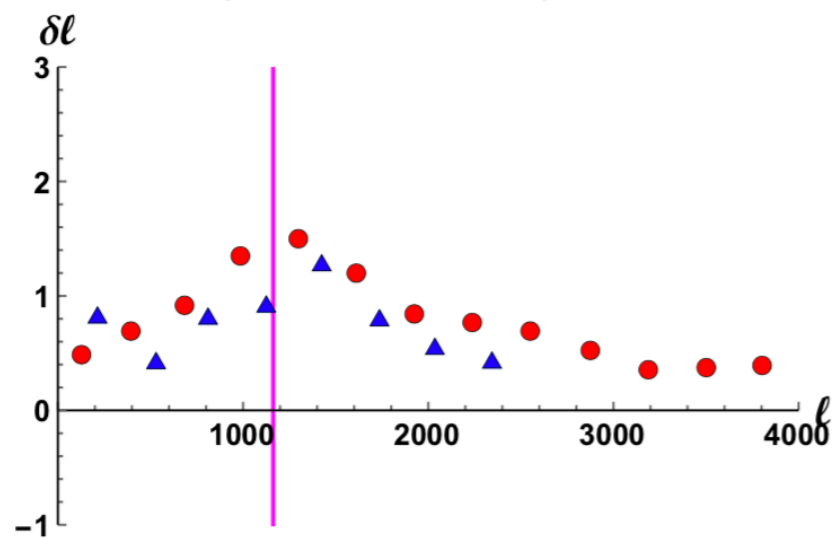
neutrino-like



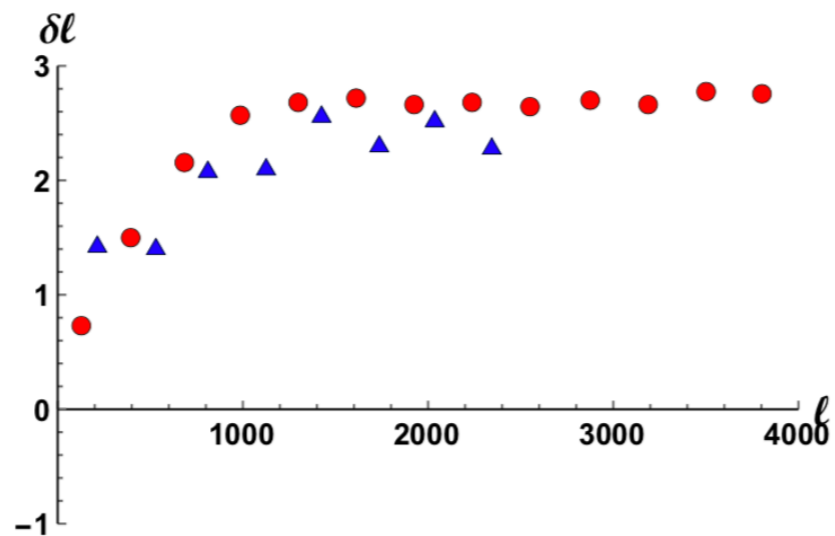
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 15000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 2738$



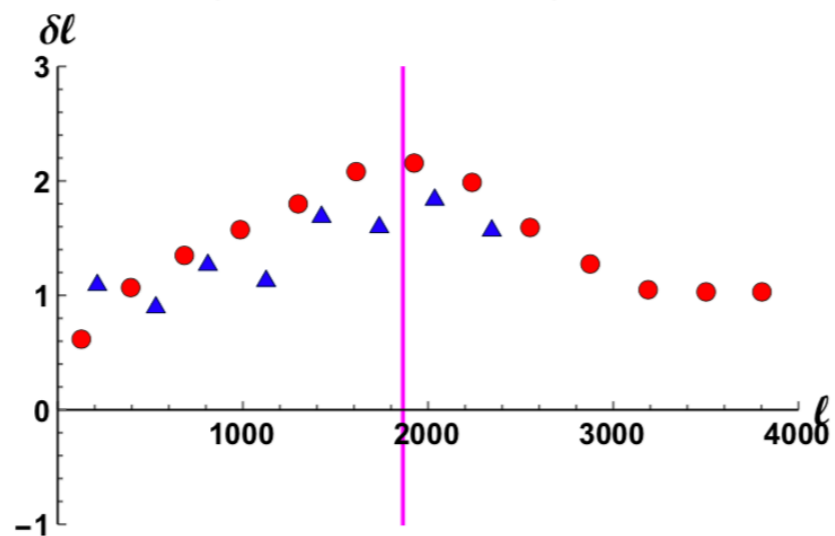
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 6000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 1162$



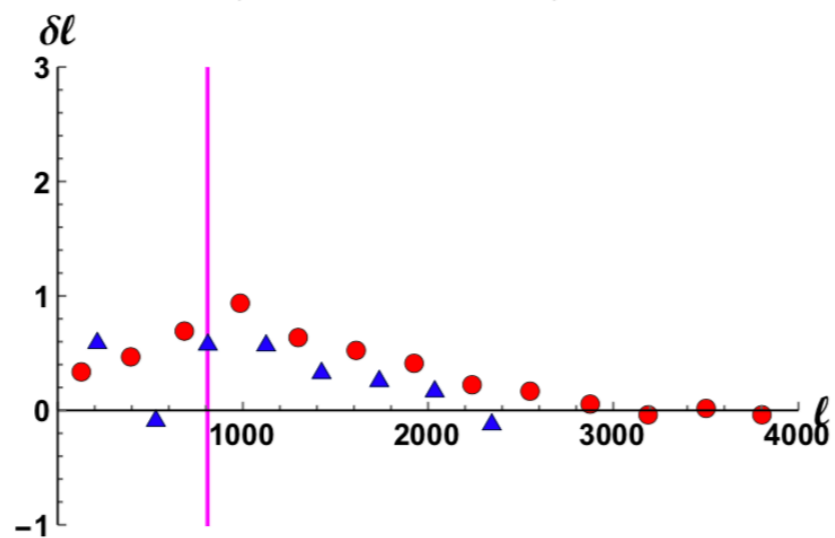
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 25000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 4482$



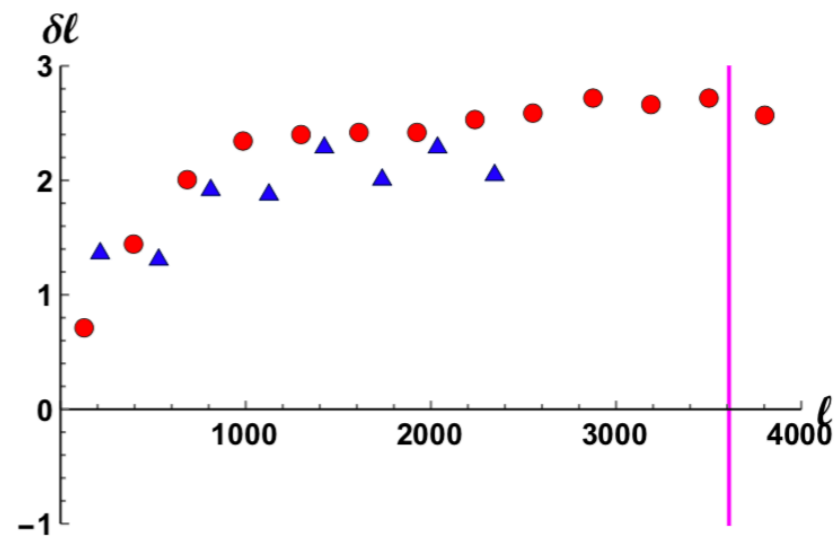
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 10000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 1864$



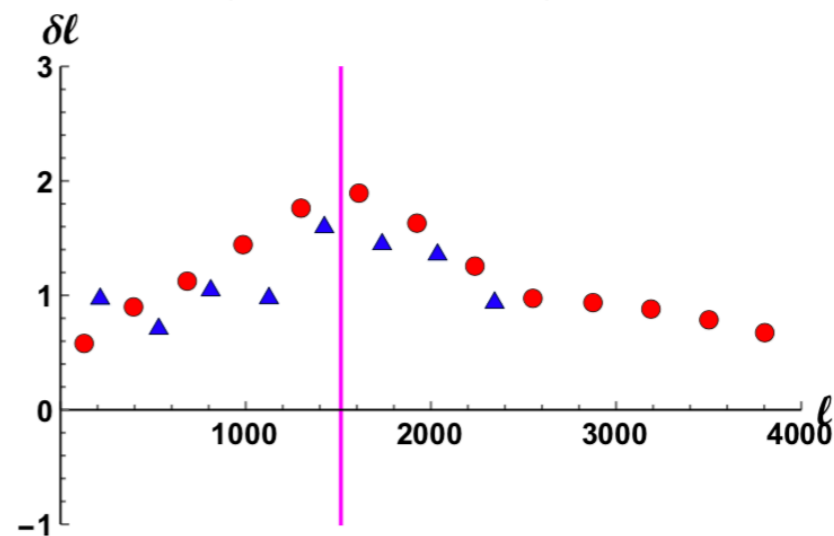
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 4000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 809$



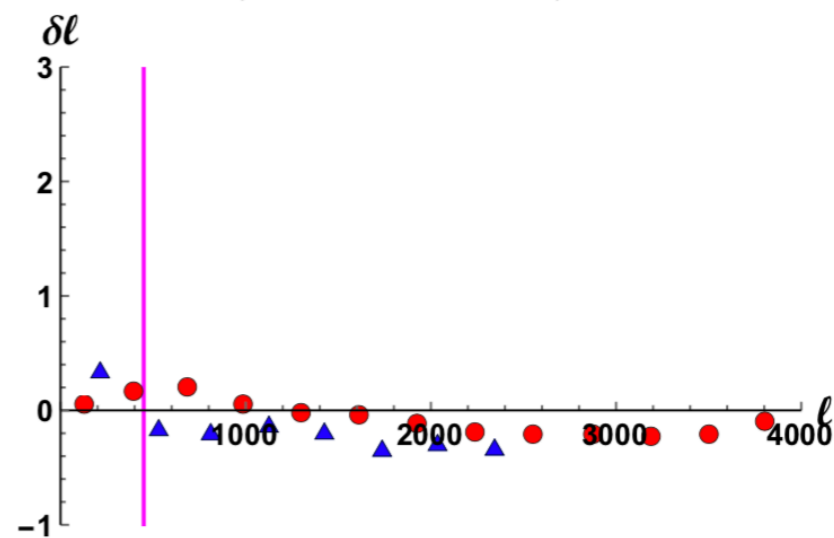
$z_{\text{dec},X} = 20000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 3610$



$z_{\text{dec},X} = 8000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 1514$



$z_{\text{dec},X} = 2000$  ,  $l_{\text{dec},X} = 449$



# Conclusion

For those BSM models with DR,

If you want to test the model,

Compute the decoupling time of DR

Compare 1. CMB power spectrum data

And 2. pseudo-CMB power spectrum with a fluid

Thanks!