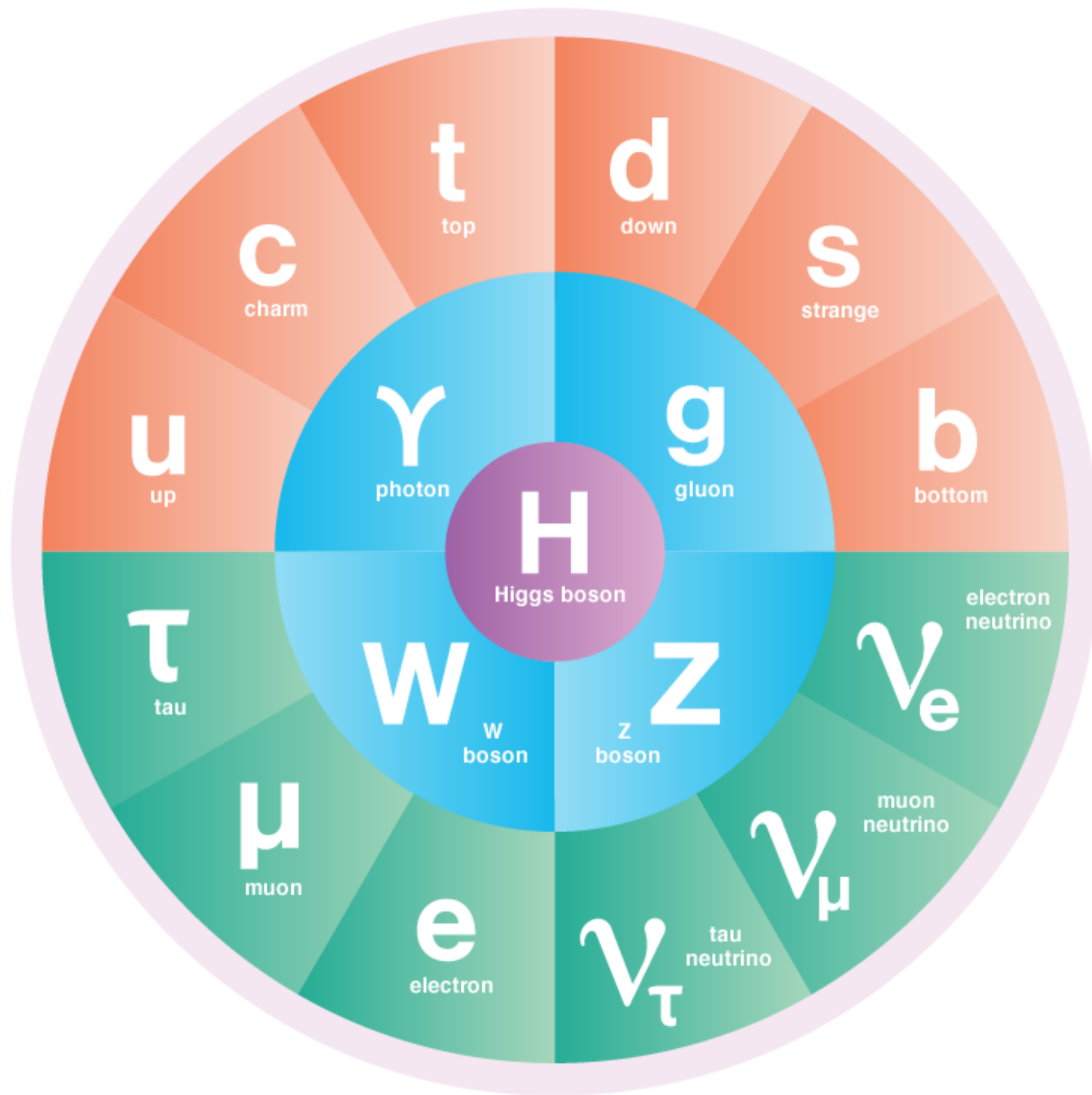


SILAF AE XV

**Exploring Bicomponent Dark Matter
and Neutrino Mass Generation in a
Standard Model Extension**

MARIO LAMPREA, NOV 5TH 2024



The Standard Model

- QUARKS
- LEPTONS
- BOSONS
- HIGGS BOSON

Symmetry mag.

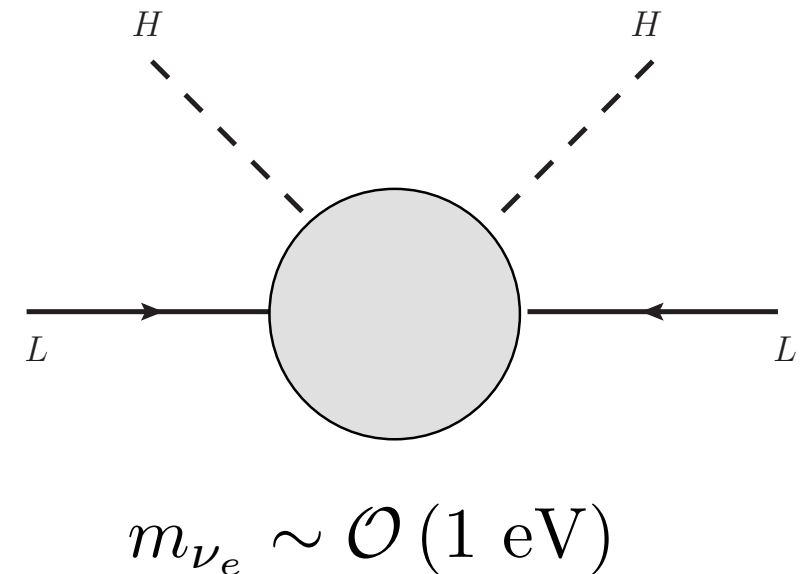
Neutrino masses

Neutrino oscillations are evidence for their **non-negligible masses** (δm^2 , Δm^2).

Neutrino masses could be added to SM as a Higgs interaction (**cannot explain** their low scale $\mathcal{O}(m_\nu) \sim \text{eV}$).

Mass generation in the case of **LH Majorana** neutrinos through the effective dim-5 Weinberg operator ($|\Delta L| = 2$).

$$\mathcal{O}^{(5)} = \frac{g}{\Lambda} (\bar{L}^c \otimes H \otimes H \otimes L)$$



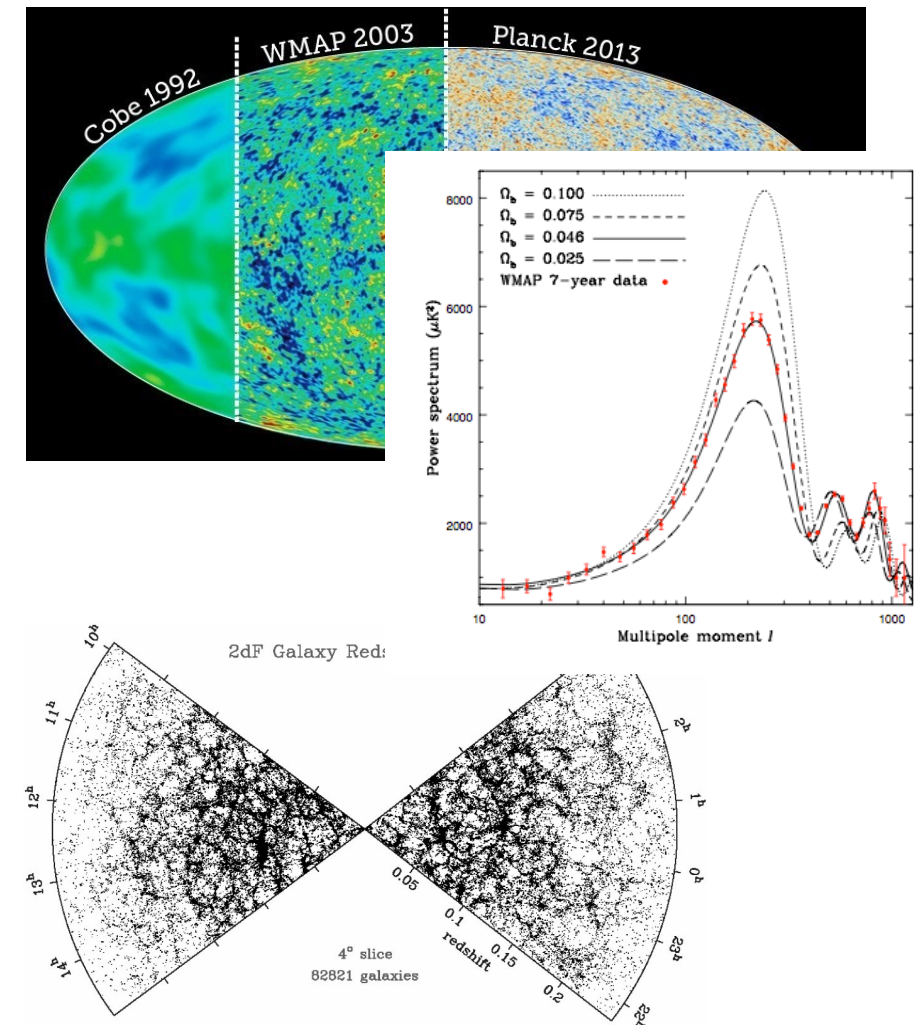
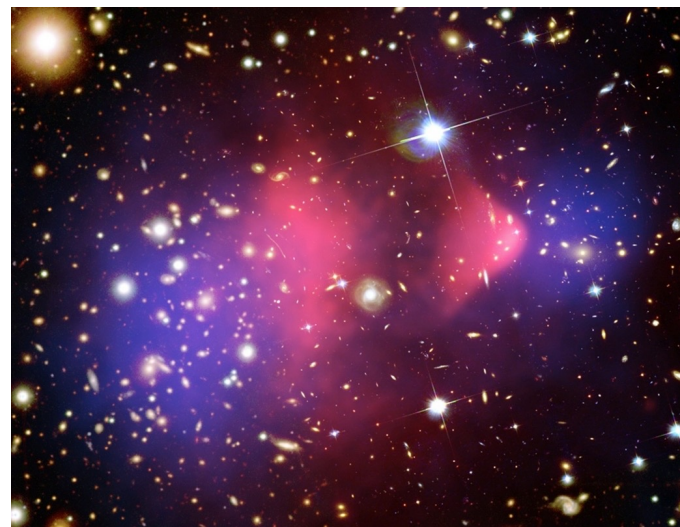
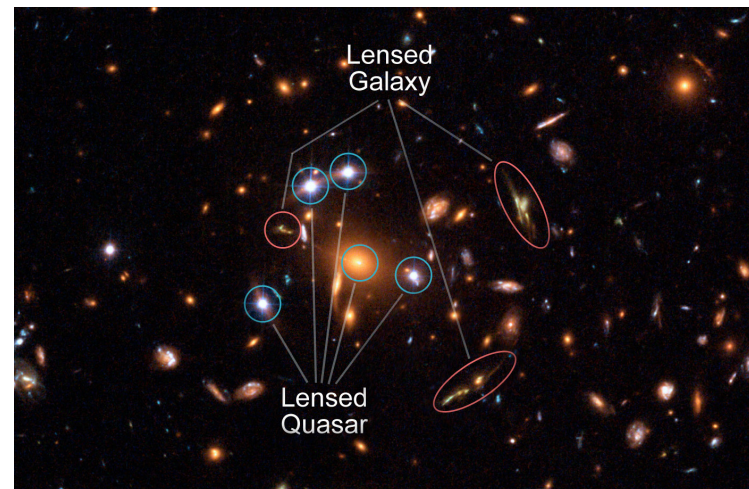
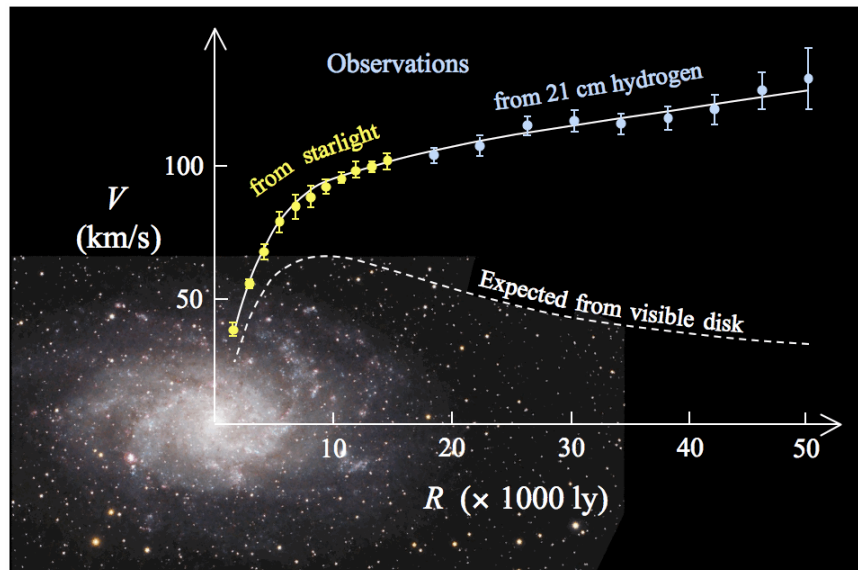
Completion of this op. at **tree level** via exchange of heavy mediators (e.g. high scale seesaw type-I, -II & -III).

$$\Lambda \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{13} - 10^{15}) \text{ GeV}$$

S. Weinberg, 80

Dark Matter

Dark matter **existence** inferred from **gravitational** effects on visible matter at several scales (galactic, galactic cluster, cosmological).

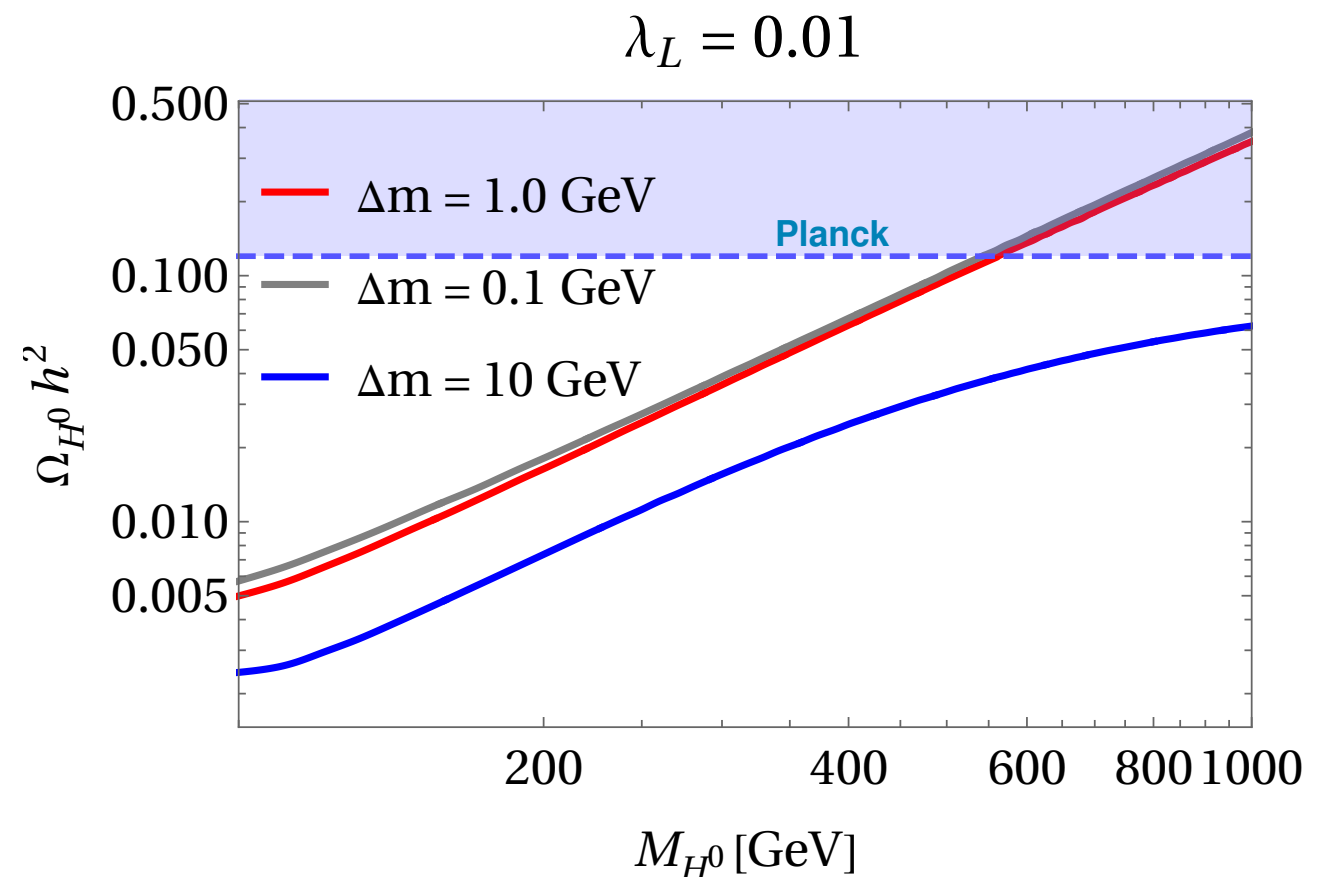


One possible explanation: **particle(s) DM** (stable or long-lived) **thermally** produced.

Inert Doublet Model -IDM-

N. G. Deshpande & E. Ma (78)

- SM symmetry extension: $\text{SM} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$.
- Scalar complex $\text{SU}(2)_L$ doublet
($Y = 1/2$): $\Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{H^0 + iA^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$.
- Adds 5 new parameters:
 $M_{H_0}, M_A, M_{H^\pm}, \mu_2^2, \lambda_L$.
- **Desert region** ($M_W < M_{H_0} < 550 \text{ GeV}$)
relic density under-abundant.



Inert Triplet Model -ITM-

Takeshi Araki, C. Q. Geng, and Keiko I. Nagao

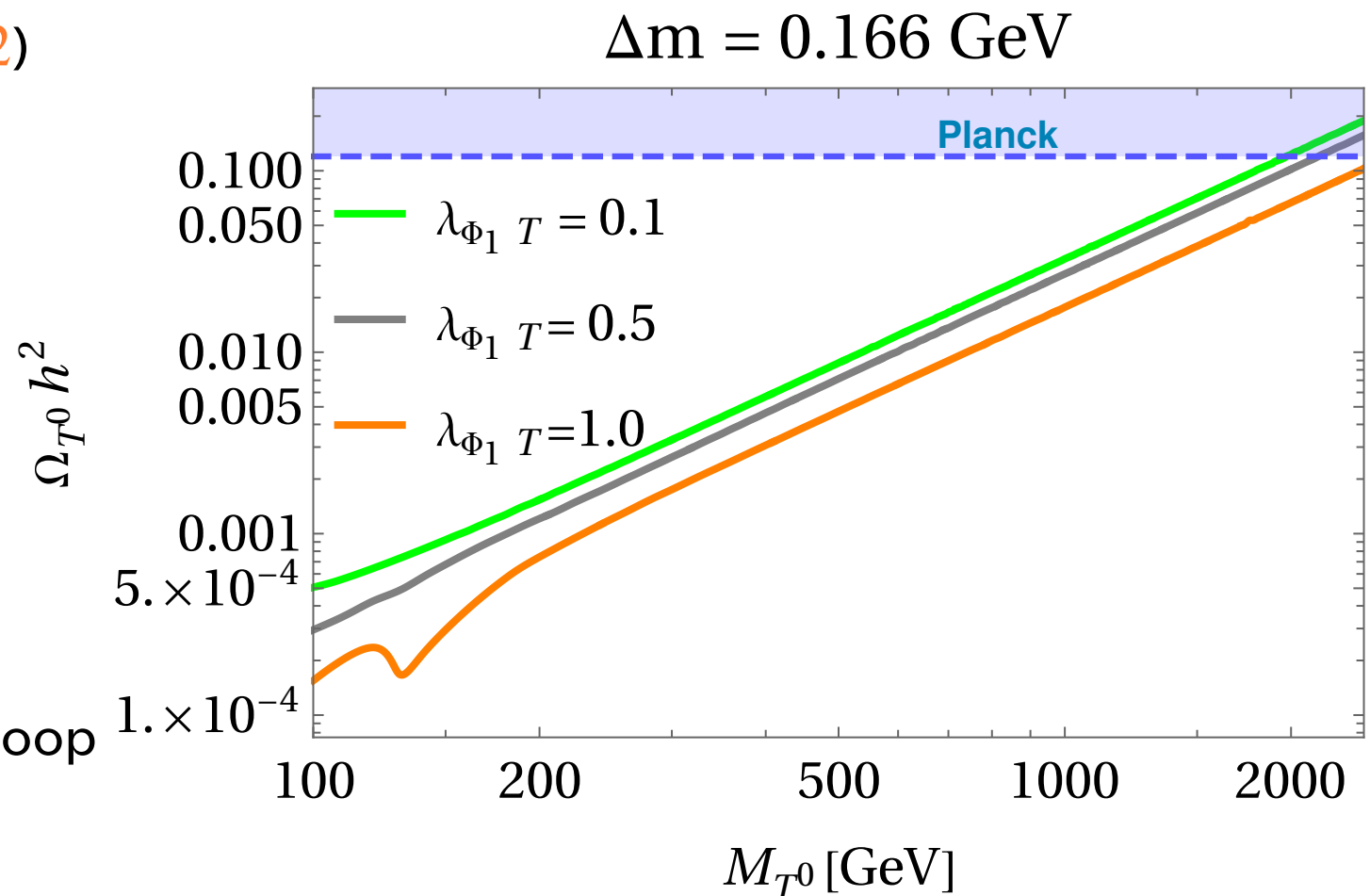
- SM symmetry extension: $\text{SM} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$.
- Scalar complex $\text{SU}(2)_L$ triplet ($Y = 0, 2$)

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} & -T^+ \\ -T^- & -\frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Adds 3 new parameters: $M_{T^0}, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$.
- $M_{T^0}, M_{T^\pm}$ degeneracy is removed by 1-loop radiative correction:

$$\Delta m_T = m_{T^\pm} - m_{T^0} = 166 \text{ MeV}.$$

- Desert region ($M_{T^0} < 1970 \text{ GeV}$) relic density under-abundant.



A bi-component model

S. Merala, R. Gaitan, J. M. L. (2306.09617)

- SM symmetry extension:

$$\text{SM} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \otimes \mathbb{Z}'_2.$$

- Complex scalar $SU(2)_L$ doublet ($Y=1/2$)

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{H^0 + iA^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Particle	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}'_2$
Φ_1	2	1/2	+	+
Φ_2	2	1/2	-	+
Δ	3	1	+	+
T	3	0	+	-

- Real scalar $SU(2)_L$ triplet

$$(Y=0) \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} & -T^+ \\ -T^- & -\frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Real scalar $SU(2)_L$ triplet ($Y=1$)

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta^+}{\sqrt{2}} & \Delta^{++} \\ v_\Delta + \Delta^0 & -\frac{\Delta^+}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

A bi-component model

S. Merala, R. Gaitan, J. M. L. (2306.09617)

- SM symmetry extension:
 $\text{SM} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \otimes \mathbb{Z}'_2$.

- Complex scalar $SU(2)_L$ doublet ($Y=1/2$)

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{H^0 + iA^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Real scalar $SU(2)_L$ triplet

$$(Y=0) \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} & -T^+ \\ -T^- & -\frac{T^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Particle	Q_{EM}	$U(1)_Y$	$SU(2)_L$	$SU(3)_C$	$\mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}'_2$
h	0	1/2	2	1	+	+
$H^\pm$	± 1	1/2	2	1	-	+
H^0	0	1/2	2	1	-	+
A^0	0	1/2	2	1	-	+
$T^\pm$	± 1	0	3	1	+	-
T^0	0	0	3	1	+	-
$\Delta^{\pm\pm}$	± 2	1	3	1	+	+
$\Delta^\pm$	± 1	1	3	1	+	+
Δ^0	0	1	3	1	+	+

Table 2: Quantum numbers of the physical scalars after EWSB.

- Real scalar $SU(2)_L$ triplet ($Y=1$)

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta^+}{\sqrt{2}} & \Delta^{++} \\ v_\Delta + \Delta^0 & -\frac{\Delta^+}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Model mass spectra

SM Higgs

$$m_h^2 = 2\lambda_1 v^2,$$

Neglect mixing

$$\mathcal{O}(v_\Delta) \sim 1\text{eV}$$

Active Triplet

$$m_{H^\pm}^2 = \mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_3 v^2 + \lambda_{\Phi_2\Delta} v_\Delta^2,$$

$$m_{H^0}^2 = \mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5) v^2 + \mu_{\Phi_2\Delta} v_\Delta + \lambda_{\Phi_2\Delta} v_\Delta^2$$

$$m_{A^0}^2 = \mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 - \lambda_5) v^2 - \mu_{\Phi_2\Delta} v_\Delta + \lambda_{\Phi_2\Delta} v_\Delta^2$$

ID

$$m_{T^\pm, T^0}^2 = \mu_T^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{\Phi_1 T} v^2,$$

IT

$$m_{\Delta^{\pm\pm}}^2 = -\frac{1}{2}\kappa_{\Phi_1\Delta} \frac{v^2}{v_\Delta},$$

$$m_{\Delta^\pm, \Delta^0}^2 = -\frac{1}{4}\kappa_{\Phi_1\Delta} \frac{v^2}{v_\Delta},$$

Relevant parameters for DM pheno:

5 masses ($m_{H^0}, m_{H^\pm}, m_{A^0}, m_{T^0}, m_{T^\pm}$),

3 quartic couplings ($\lambda_L, \lambda_{\Phi_1 T}, \lambda_{\Phi_2 T}$).

Neutrino masses

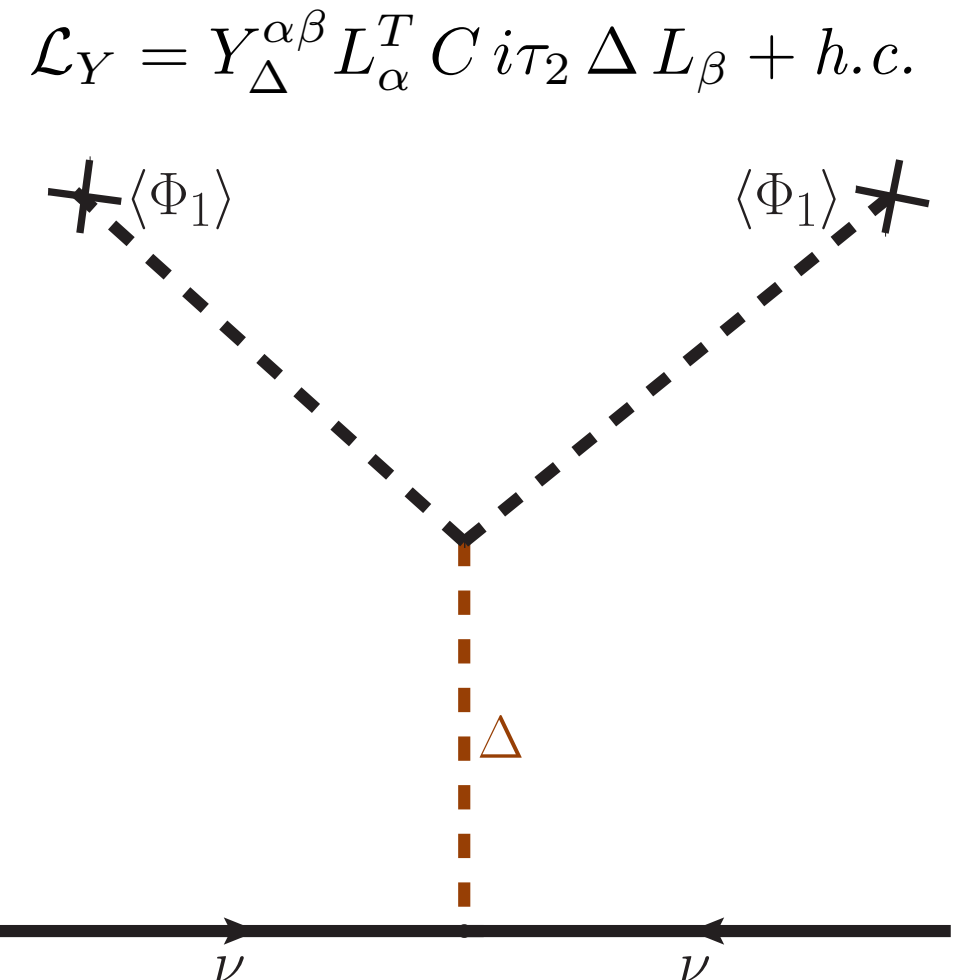
- LH Majorana neutrino masses are generated via **type-II seesaw**.
- The **VEV** of the **triplet** is related to the **VEV of Higgs** through:

$$v_{\Delta} \simeq \kappa_{\Phi_1 \Delta} v^2 / 2M_{\Delta}^2.$$

- We can **adjust the Yukawa coupling** matrix Y_{Δ} to produce the light neutrino masses (NO)

$$m_{\nu}^H = U^* m_{\nu}^d U^{\dagger}$$

$$Y_{\Delta} = 10^{-3} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1.361 + 0.560i & -0.646 - 1.956i & -3.208 - 1.742i \\ -0.646 - 1.956i & 15.221 - 0.214i & 10.697 + 0.008i \\ -3.208 - 1.742i & 10.697 + 0.008i & 12.300 + 0.185i \end{pmatrix}$$



Model Constraints

- We have performed a parameter scan over the space:

$$\lambda_{\Phi_1\Delta} = \lambda_{\Phi_2\Delta}, \lambda_{\Delta} = 0.01, \lambda_T = 0.1, \\ m_{\Delta^0} = 1000 \text{ GeV}, m_{\Delta^{\pm\pm}} - m_{\Delta^{\pm}} = m_{\Delta^{\pm}} - m_{\Delta^0} = 10 \text{ GeV}, \kappa_{\Phi_1\Delta} = \kappa_{\Phi_2\Delta} \simeq 10^{-5}$$

- We take into account the following constraints:

- DM abundance (Planck 18)

$$\Omega_{DM} h^2 = 0.1200 \pm 0.0010.$$

- Constriction from colliders (LEP, LHC)

$$m_{H^0} > 80 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_{A^0} > 100 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta m = m_{A^0} - m_{H^0} < 8 \text{ GeV}.$$

$$m_{H^{\pm}} \gtrsim 70 - 90 \text{ GeV}.$$

$$m_{\Delta^{\pm\pm}} > 820 \text{ GeV} \text{ and } m_{\Delta^{\pm}} > 350 \text{ GeV}.$$

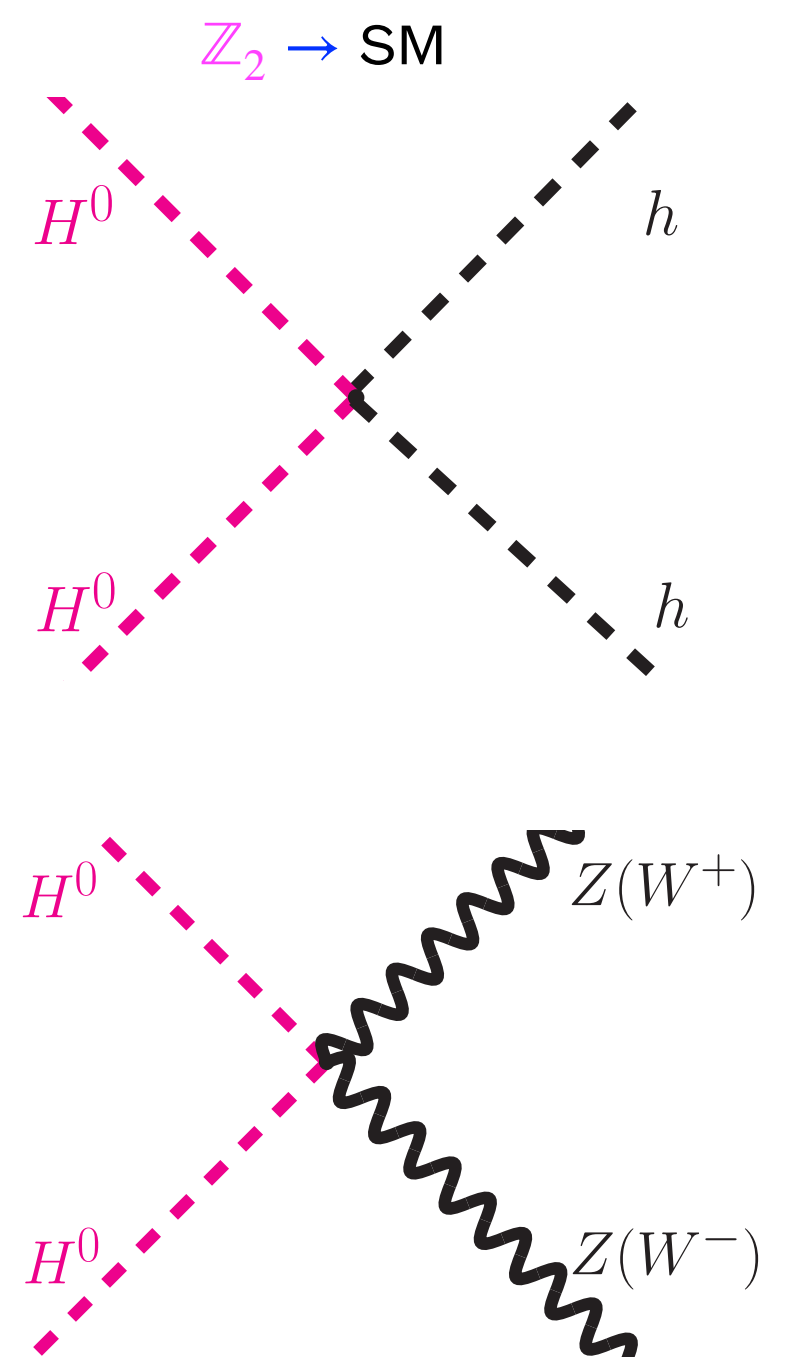
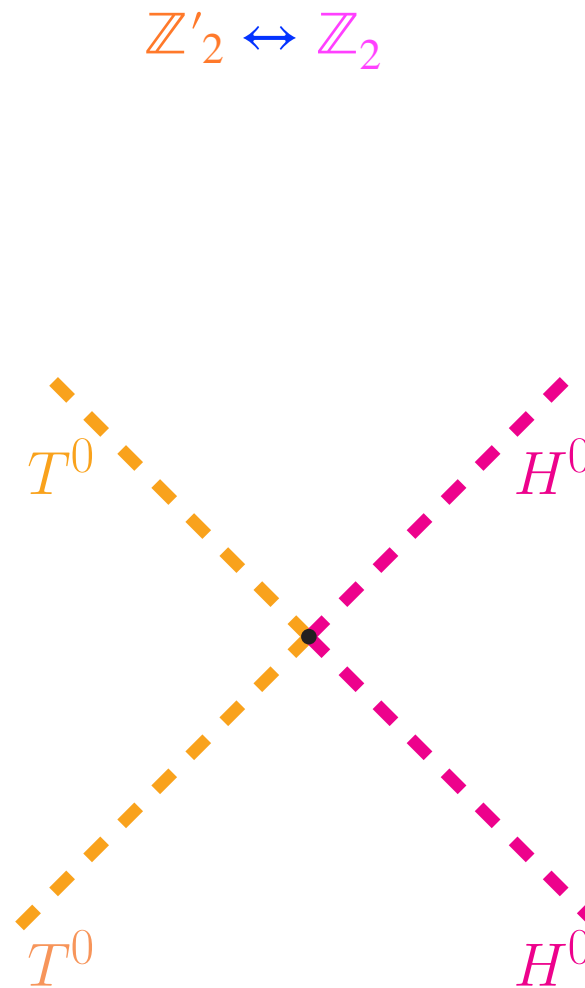
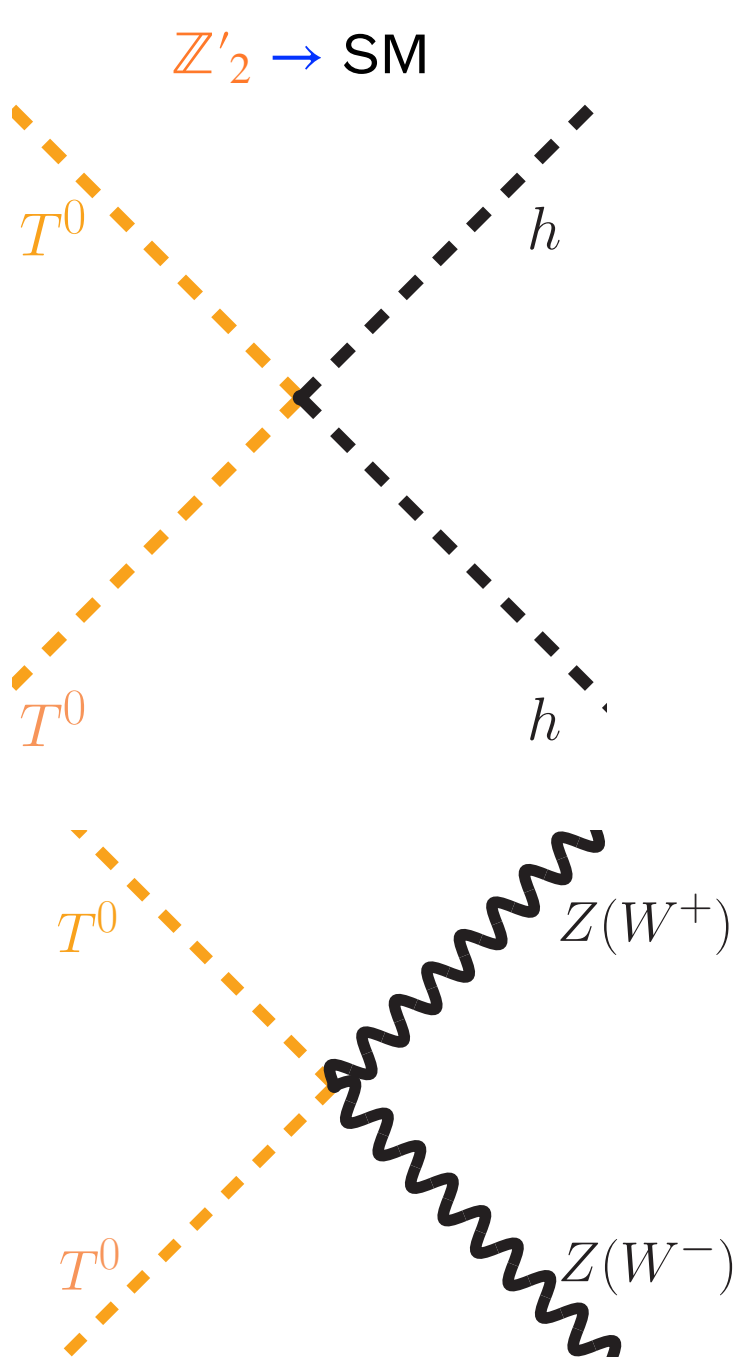
- Theoretical constraints

- Positivity and stability of the scalar potential, Unitarity, Perturbativity, EW Parameters (S, T, U).

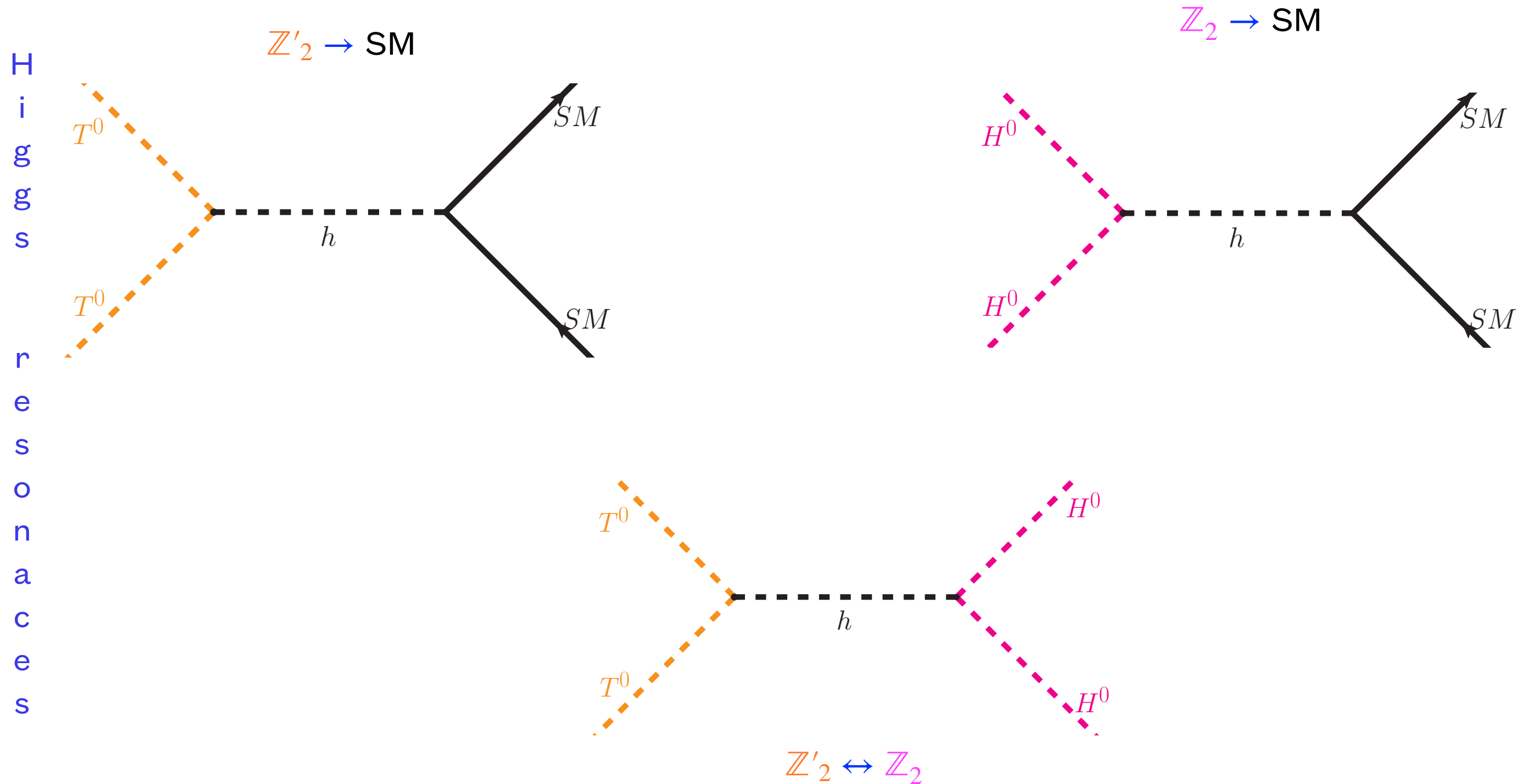
DM Abundance

M
a
i
n

c
h
a
n
n
e
l
s



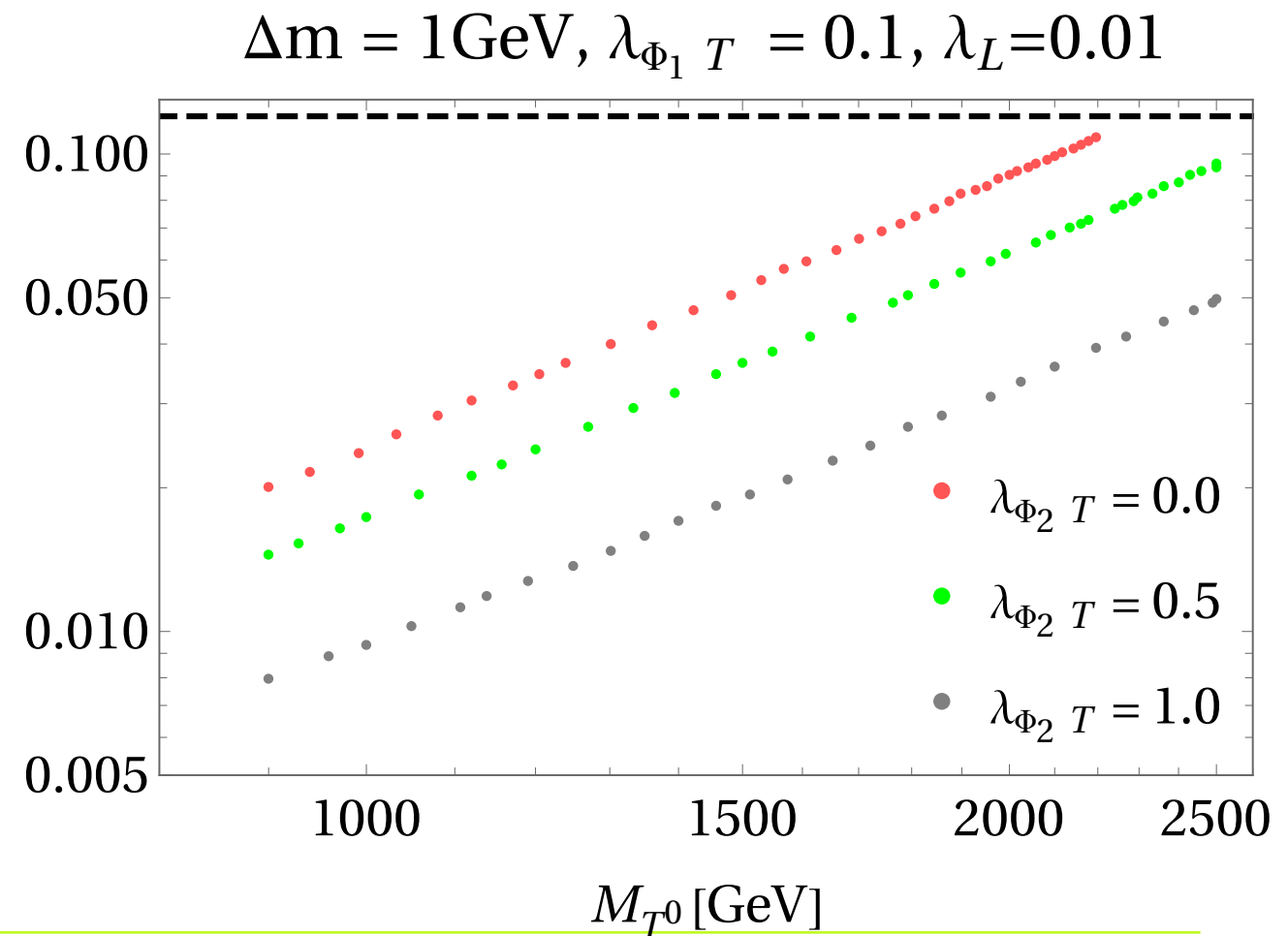
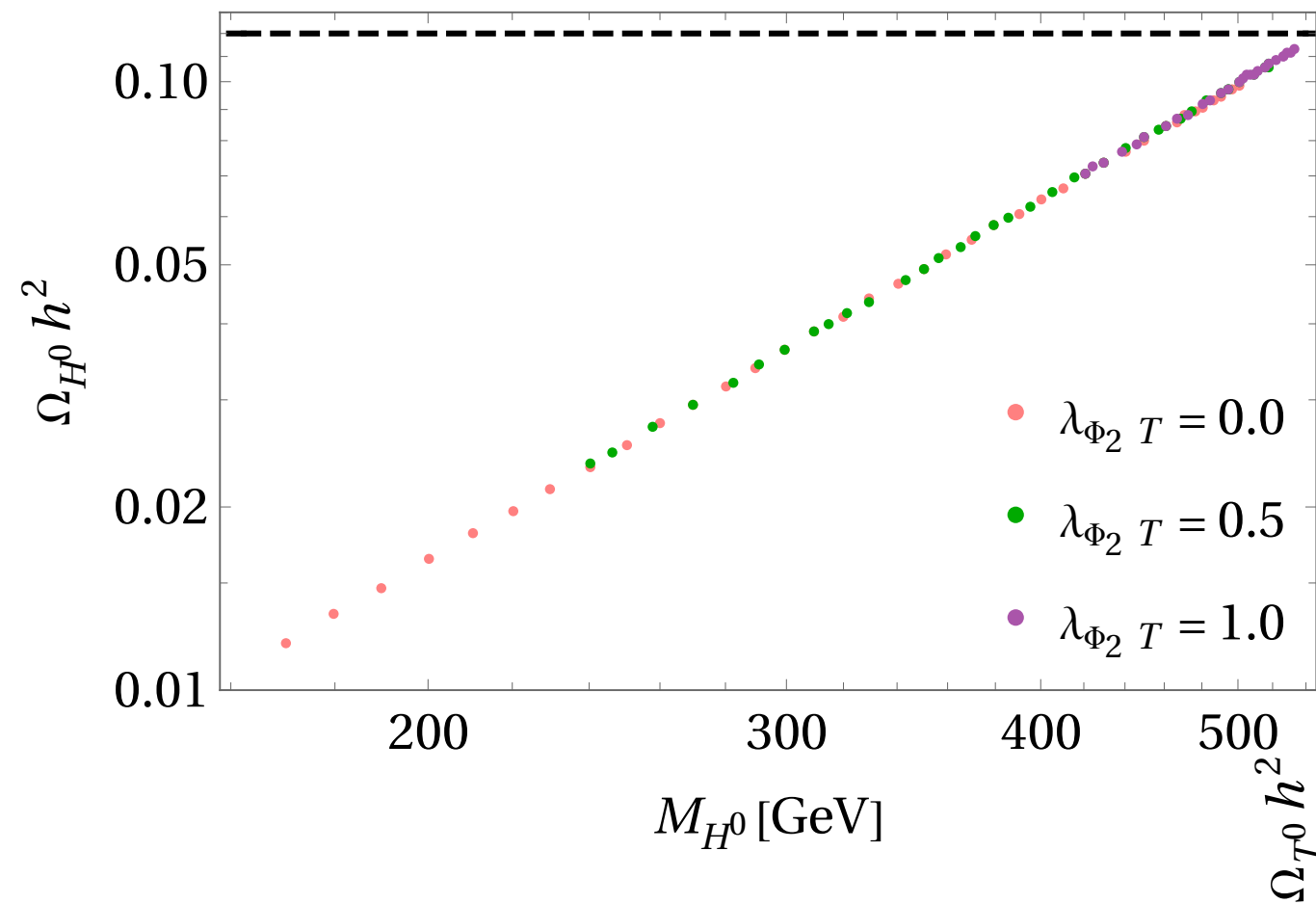
DM Abundance



DM Abundance

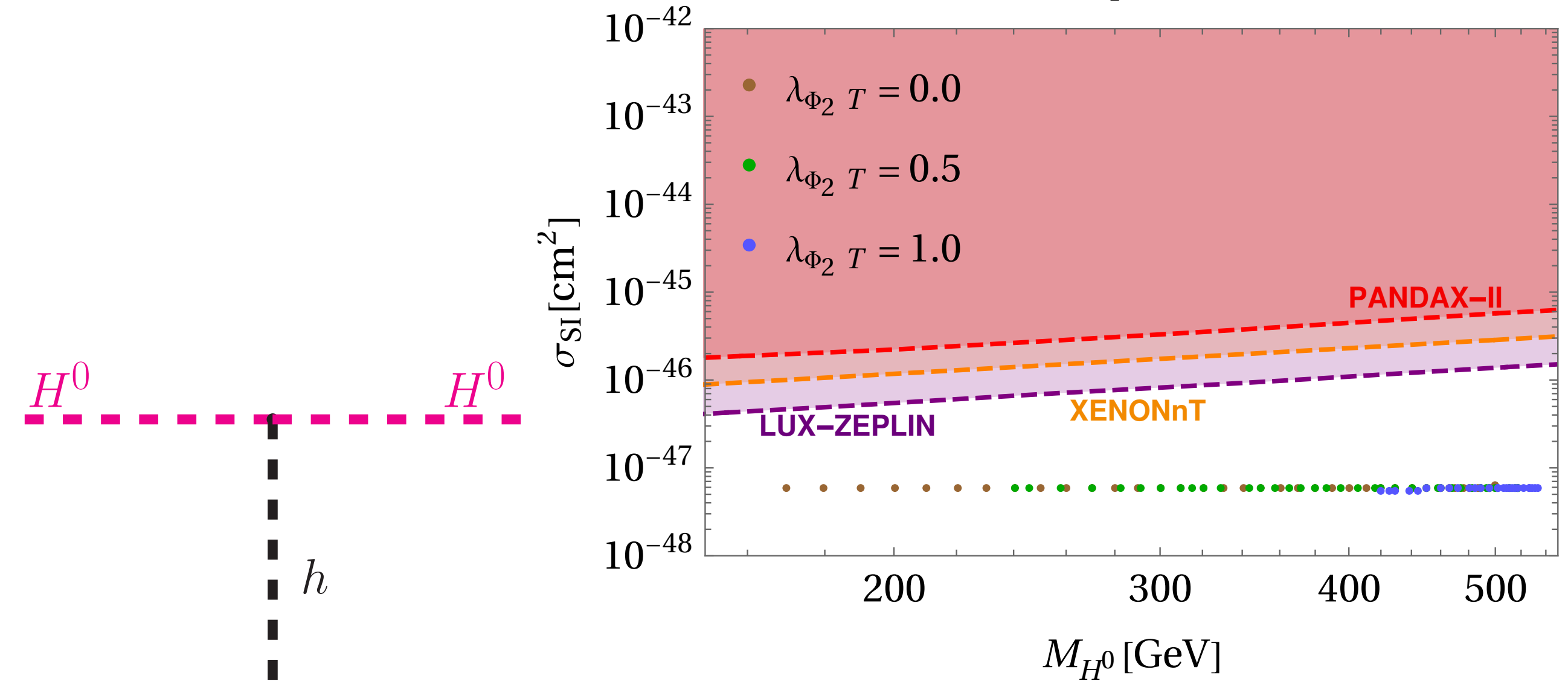
$\Delta m = 1\text{GeV}, \lambda_{\Phi_1 T} = 0.1, \lambda_L = 0.01$

$$\Omega_{\text{Tot}} h^2 = \Omega_{T^0} h^2 + \Omega_{H^0} h^2$$



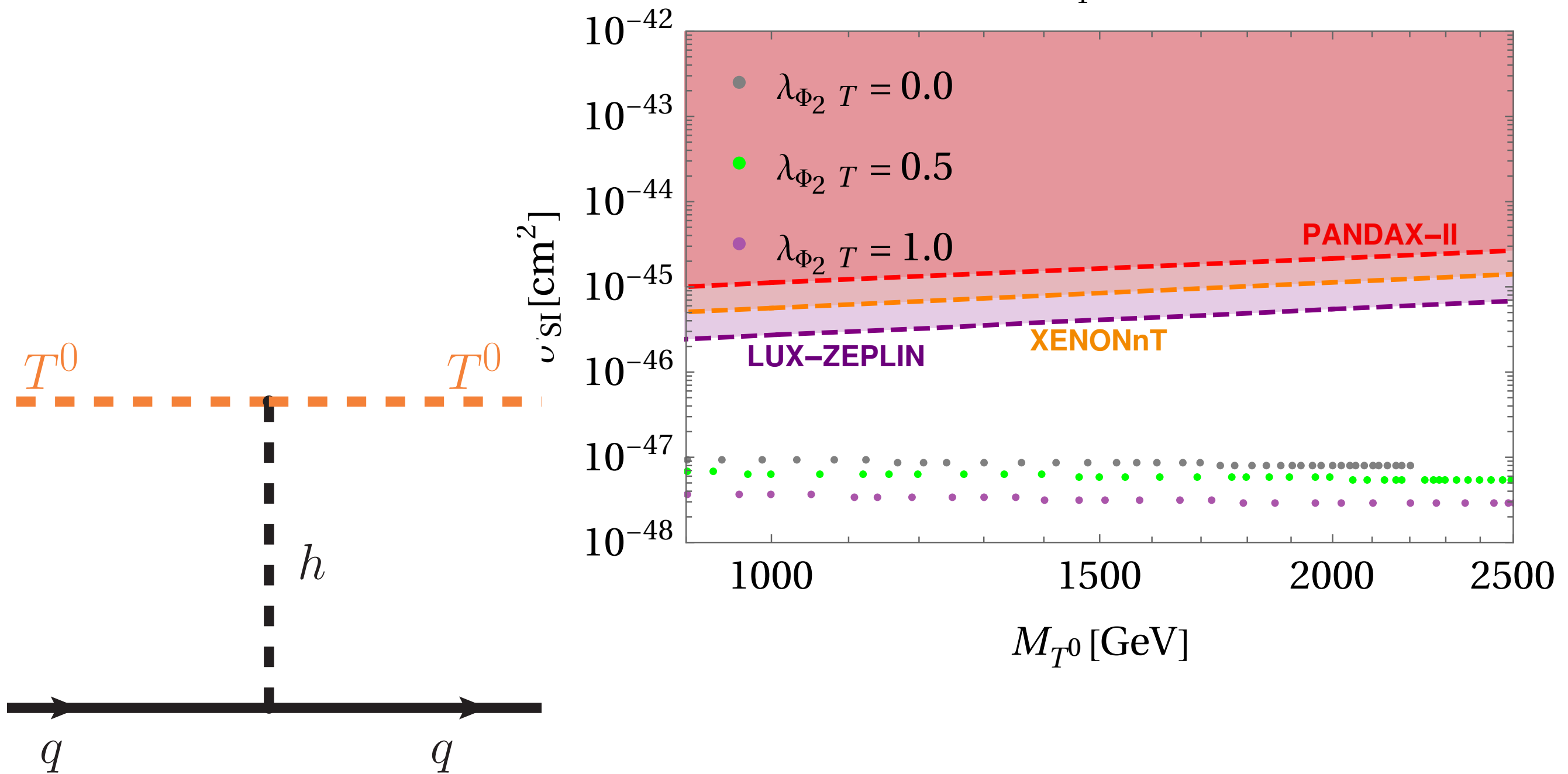
DM Direct Detection

$$\Delta m = 1\text{GeV}, \lambda_{\Phi_1 T} = 0.1, \lambda_L = 0.01$$

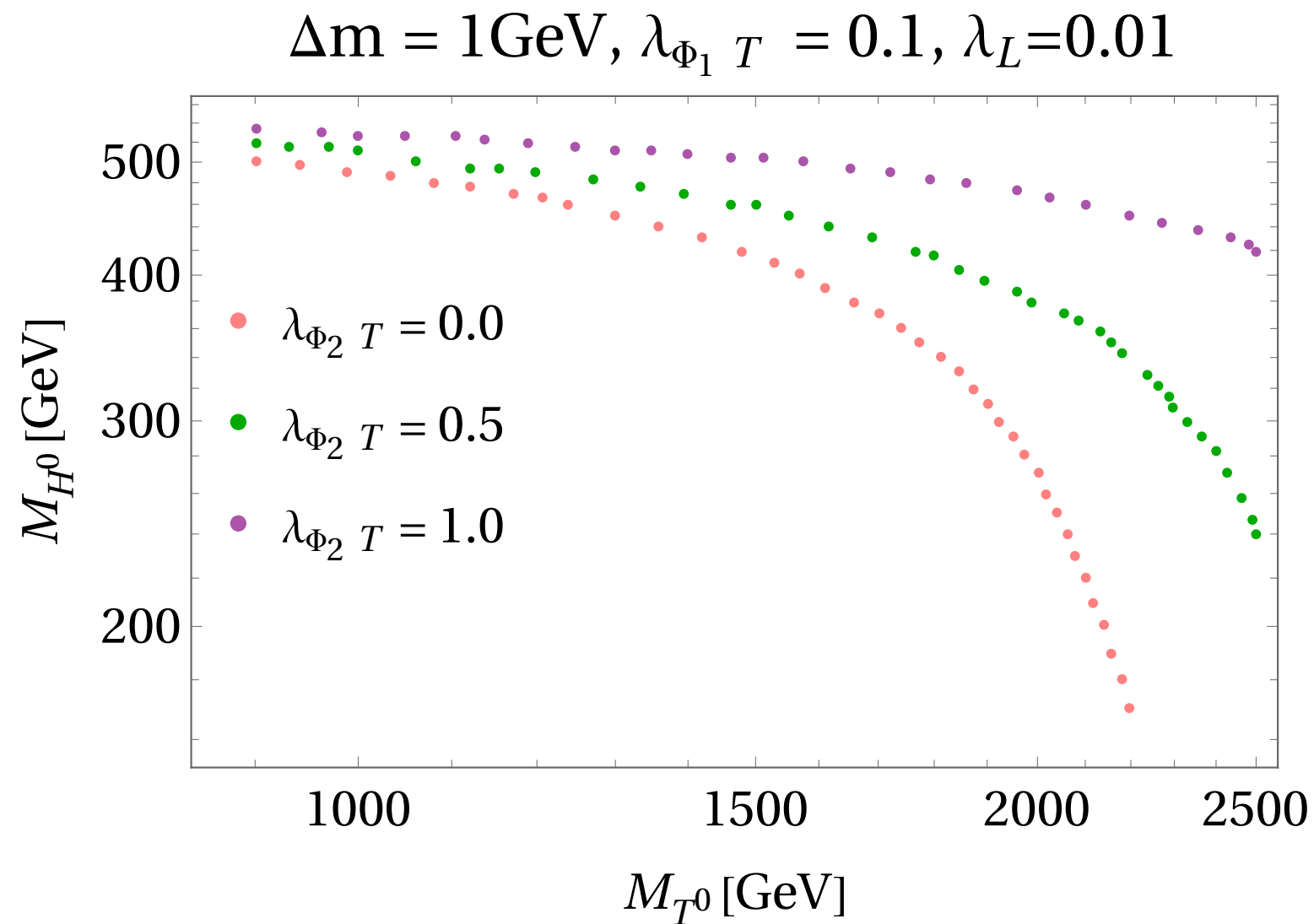


DM Direct Detection

$$\Delta m = 1\text{GeV}, \lambda_{\Phi_1} T = 0.1, \lambda_L = 0.01$$



Benchmarks



Concluding Remarks

We investigate a SM extension, introducing a complex **inert** $SU(2)_L$ **doublet**, an **inert** $SU(2)_L$ **triplet** with $Y=0$, and an **active** $SU(2)_L$ **triplet** with $Y=1$.

DM candidates arise from two dark sectors ($\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}'_2$), allowing for a two-component dark matter that **addresses desert regions** within the **IDM** and **ITM**.

The model can accommodate the generation of light **neutrino masses** through the **seesaw type-II** mechanism.

The results are **consistent** with the **upper bounds** for the **SI cross-section** DM-nucleon interaction (PANDAX-II, XENONnT, and LUX-ZEPLIN) and within their **forthcoming experimental sensitivities**.

There is a **potential** for **matter-antimatter asymmetry** generation via **leptogenesis**, involving **CP-violating decays** of the **active** scalar **triplet** into leptons.

Thanks!

Backup Slides

EW Constraints

M. E. Peskin, T Takeushi (1992)

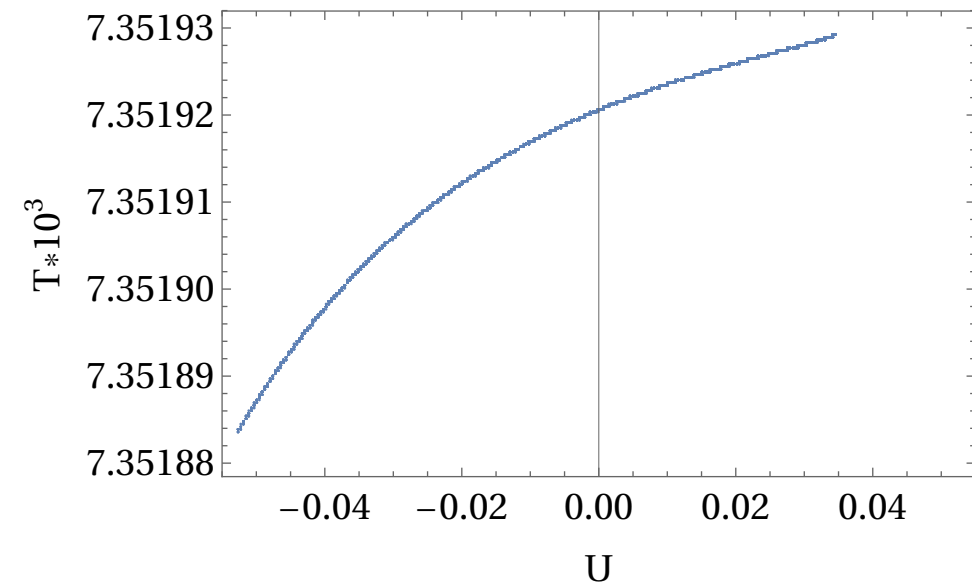
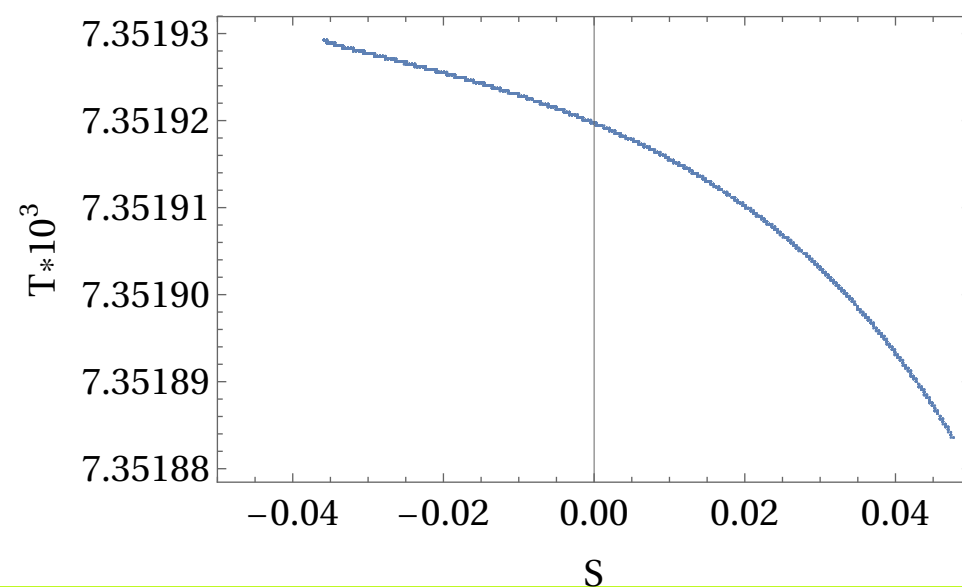
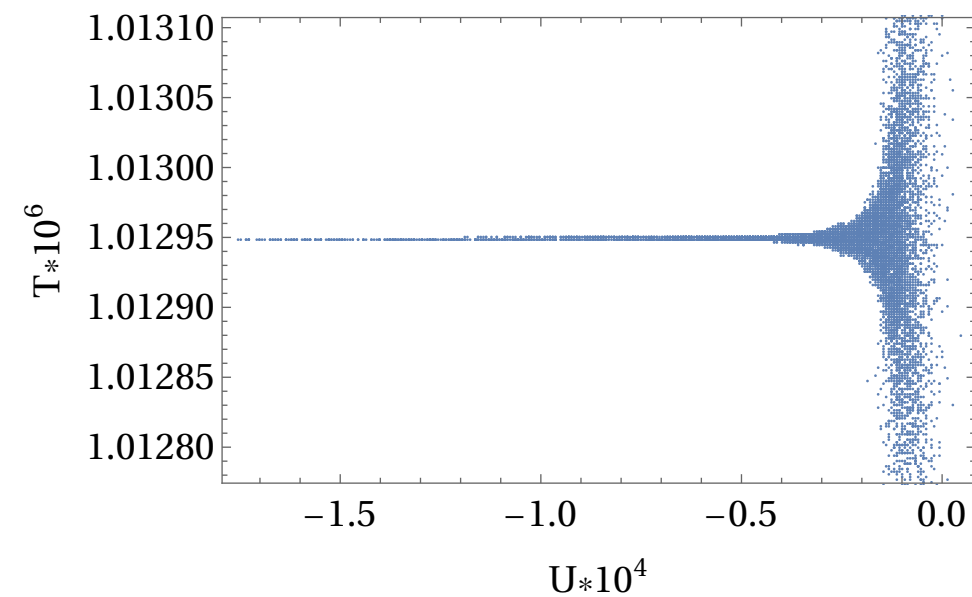
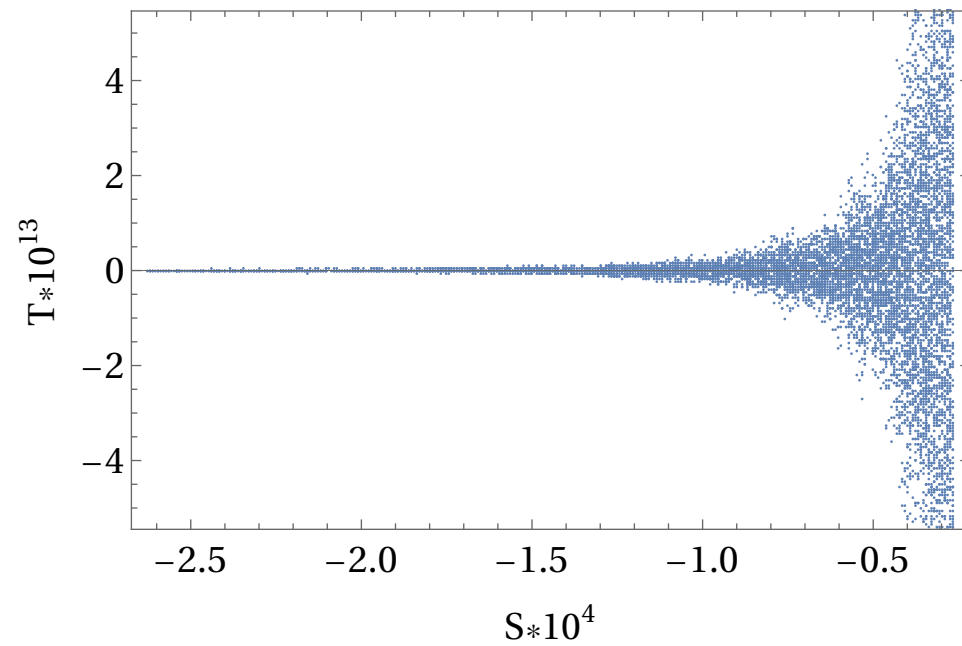
PDG (2022)

$$\Delta S = -0.02 \pm 0.10,$$

$$\Delta T = 0.03 \pm 0.12,$$

$$\Delta U = 0.01 \pm 0.11.$$

$$\Delta X = \Delta X_{ID} + \Delta X_{IT} + \Delta X_{AT}, \quad X = S, T, U$$



Benchmarks

M_{H^0}	M_{T^0}	$\lambda_{\Phi_2 T}$	$\Omega_{H^0} h^2$	$\Omega_{T^0} h^2$	$\Omega_{\text{Tot}} h^2$	$\sigma_{SI}^{H^0} [pb]$	$\sigma_{SI}^{T^0} [pb]$
170	2200	0.0	1.20×10^{-2}	1.08×10^{-1}	0.120	5.892×10^{-11}	8.901×10^{-12}
240	2500	0.5	2.35×10^{-2}	9.51×10^{-2}	0.119	2.939×10^{-11}	6.830×10^{-12}
518	900	0.5	1.07×10^{-1}	1.44×10^{-2}	0.121	6.852×10^{-12}	5.693×10^{-11}
430	2440	1.0	7.39×10^{-2}	4.74×10^{-2}	0.121	9.202×10^{-12}	7.182×10^{-12}
506	1460	1.0	1.02×10^{-1}	1.83×10^{-2}	0.120	6.909×10^{-12}	2.083×10^{-11}