

# Reheating through inflaton & dark matter phenomenology



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In Collaboration with: Rajesh, Riajul,

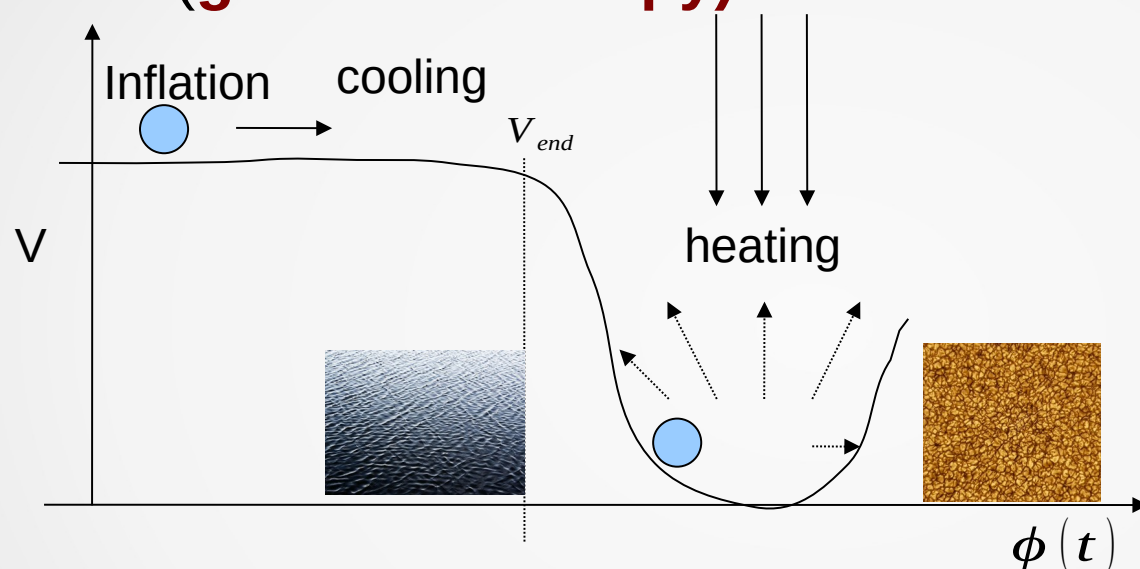
# The place where I am from



# What is reheating phase?

[Lev Kofman, Andrei Linde, Alexei Starobinsky, Phys.Rev.D56:3258-3295,1997; Phys.Rev.Lett. 73 \(1994\) 3195-3198](#)

- Inflation: creates huge empty space which needs to be filled with matters (**generate entropy**).



**Conventional Reheating mechanism:** Non-perturbative,  
**Perturbative decay of inflaton,**

# Reheating mechanisms: Different possibilities

Given the inflationary phase:  
What do we expect right after?

Inflation

Non-gravitational

Universal (gravitational)



Background + Fluctuation

Stable massive particles (DM)

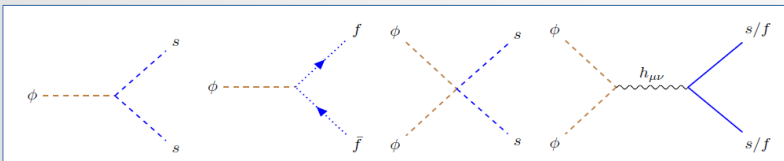
Massless particles (radiation)

Unstable massive particles or object (Right handed neutrino, PBH)

Gravitational wave

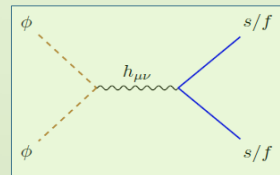
## Non-Gravitational Reheating

$$g_1 \phi s^2, g_2 \phi^2 s^2, h \phi \bar{f} f \dots$$



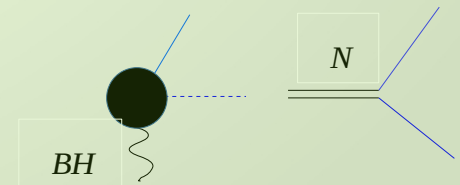
## Gravitational Reheating

$$\sim \frac{1}{M_P} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}_i, i=s, f, DM, \phi$$



## PBH Reheating, Neutrino reheating

$$\beta, M$$



# Given the inflationary phase: What do we observe long after (today)?

Inflation



Reheating



Stable massive particles/objects (DM, PBH+all)

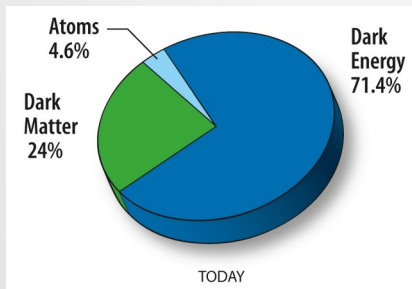
Massless particles (radiation), Large scale magnetic field

Gravitational wave



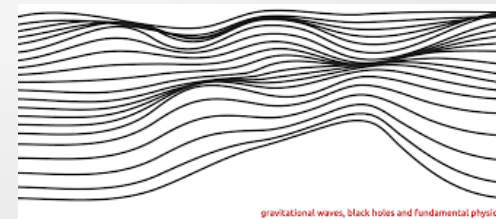
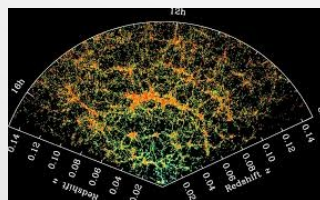
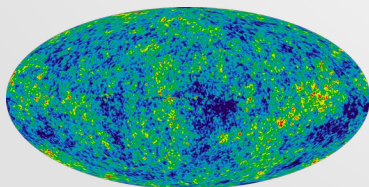
Today: Background + Fluctuations

Extremely homogeneous Universe  
Many more...



Visible and Dark Matter

GW



# Set up: Bosonic Reheating

Self interaction  $V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \phi/M_P} \right]^{2n}$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ss}^{gr} = \frac{\rho_\phi m_\phi}{1024\pi M_P^4} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/T)),$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ff}^{gr} = \frac{\rho_\phi m_f^2}{4096\pi M_P^4 m_\phi} (1 - 2f_F(m_\phi/T))$$

Gravitational interaction  $\sim \frac{1}{M_P} h_{\mu\nu} T_i^{\mu\nu}, i=s, f, \phi$

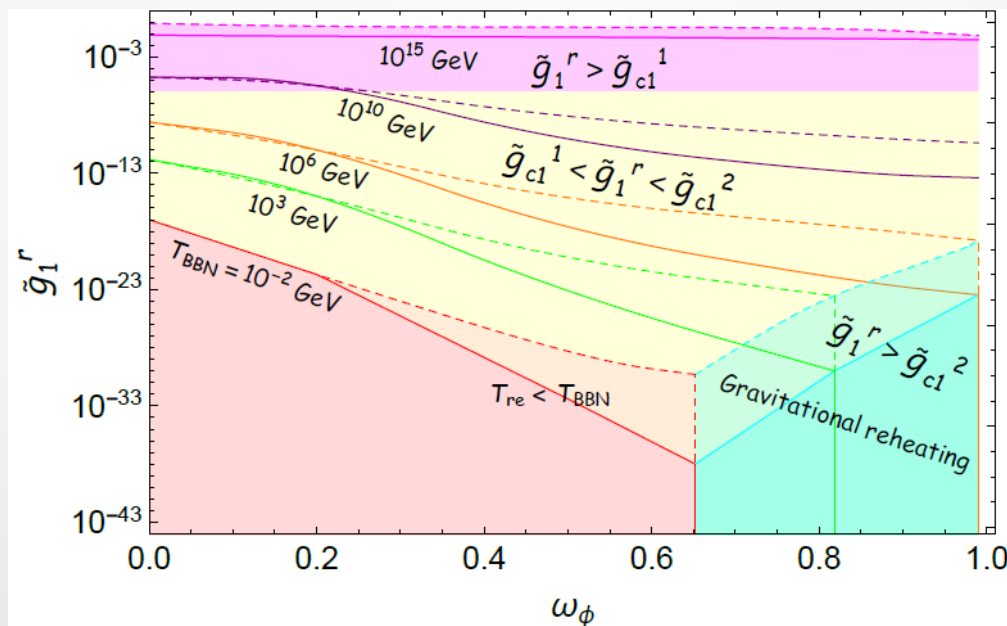
non-gravitational interaction  $\sim g_1^r \phi s^2, g_2^r \phi^2 s^2, h^r \phi \bar{f} f$

$$\Gamma_{s/f} = \begin{cases} \Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow ss} = \frac{(g_1^r)^2}{8\pi m_\phi(t)} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/2T)), & \text{for } g_1^r \phi s^2 \\ \Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ss} = \frac{(g_2^r)^2 \rho_\phi(t)}{8\pi m_\phi^3(t)} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/T)), & \text{for } g_2^r \phi^2 s^2 \\ \Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow \bar{f} f} = \frac{(h^r)^2 m_\phi(t)}{8\pi} (1 - 2f_F(m_\phi/2T)), & \text{for } h^r \phi \bar{f} f \end{cases}$$

R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)

Scanning the parameters

$$\omega_\phi = \frac{(n-1)}{(n+1)}$$



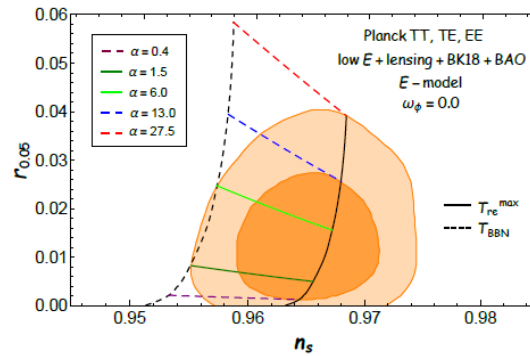
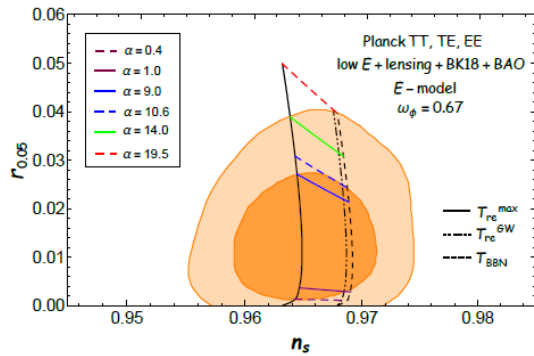
Y. Mambrini and K. A. Olive, PRD 103, 115009 (2021); A. Ahmed, B. Grzadkowski, A Socha, 2207.11218

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531; PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

# Inflaton phenomenology in light of PLANCK

Relating inflationary and Reheating parameters

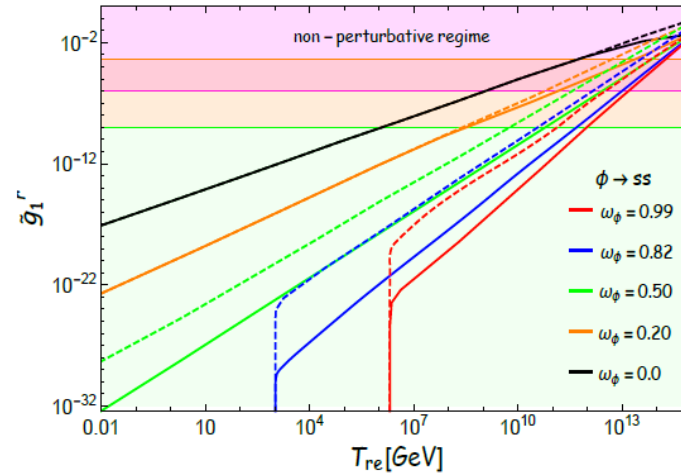
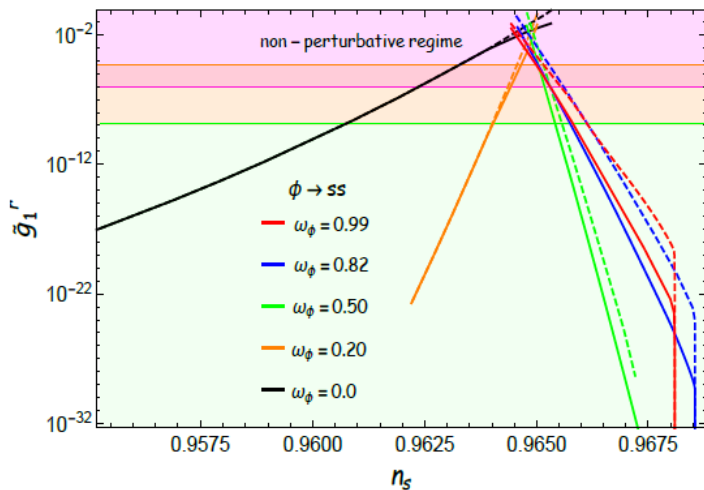
L. Dai, M. Kamionkowski and J. Wang, PRL. 113, 041302 (2014), J. L. Cook, etal JCAP 1504 (2015) 047; J. Ellis etal, JCAP 1507 (2015,, 050; Y. Ueno and K. Yamamoto, PRD 93 (2016), 083524; M. Eshaghi etal, PRD 93 (2016), 123517, A. Di Marco, etal, PRD 95 (2017),, 103502, S. Bhattacharya etal, PRD 96 (2017), 083522, DM, arXiv:1709.00251; DM, P. Saha, PRD 2018, ...



$$T_{re} = \left( \frac{43}{11 g_*^{re}} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{a_0 H_{end}}{k} \right) e^{-(N_k + N_{re})} T_0,$$

Entropy conservation

$$T_0 = 2.725^0 \text{ K}$$



$$V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \phi / M_p} \right]^{2n}$$

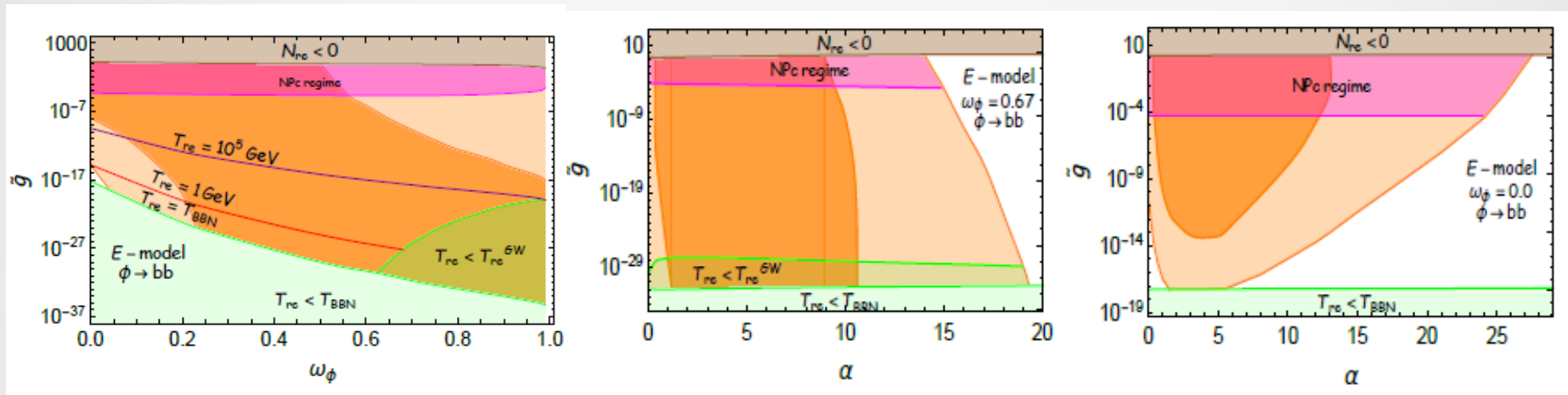
$$H_{end}^{max} > \pi M_p \sqrt{r A_s / 2} \sim 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV}$$

$$T_{re} > T_{BBN} \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$$

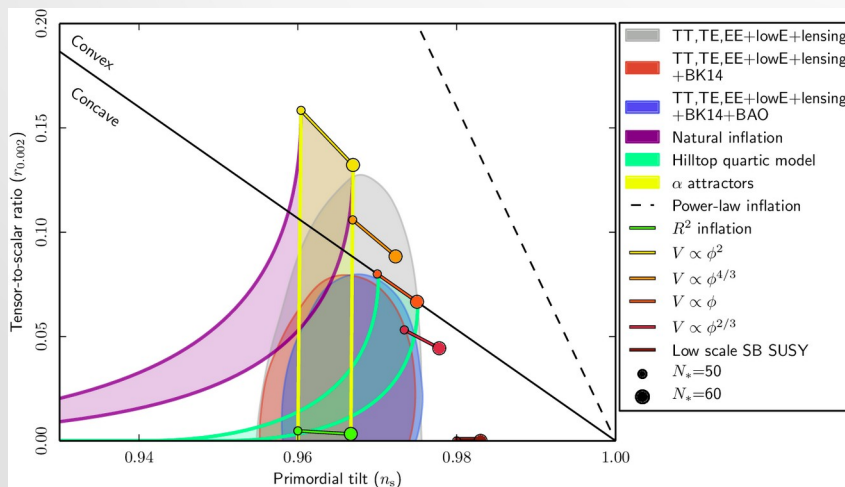
# Inflation Phenomenology in light of PLANCK

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531;  
PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)

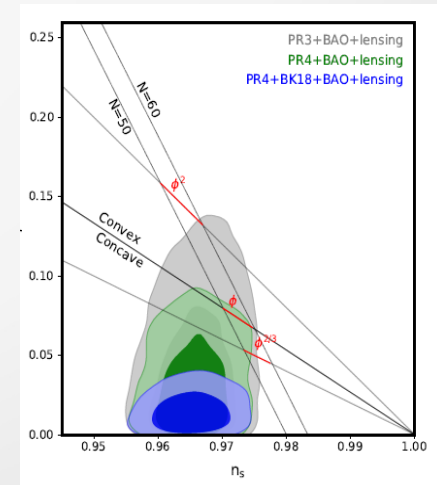


Planck 2018 results. X. Constraints on inflation@arXiv :1807.0621



$$V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\phi}{M_p}} \right]^{2n}$$

$$\omega_\phi = \frac{(n-1)}{(n+1)} ; V(\phi) \sim \phi^{2n}$$



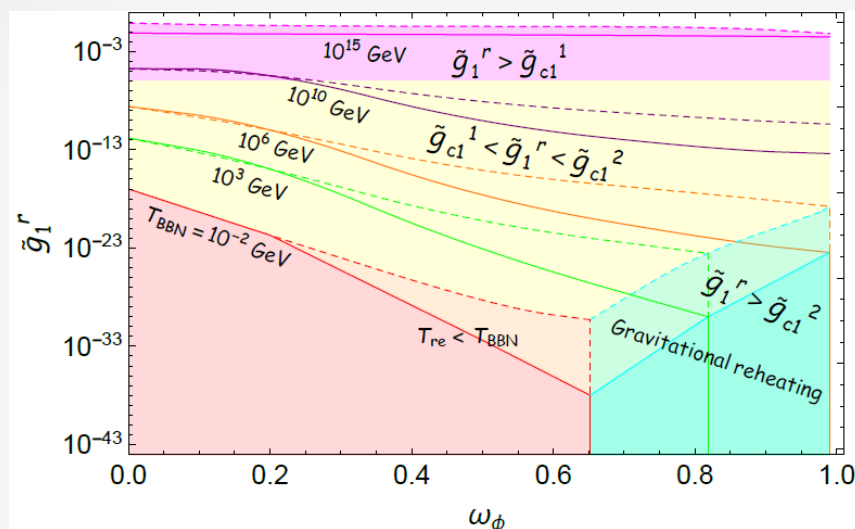
M. Tristram et al, Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 8, 083524



# Bosonic Reheating: DM Phenomenology

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531;  
PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)



Gravitational

+

$$g_1^r \phi s^2, g_2^r \phi^2 s^2, h^r \phi \bar{f} f$$

No DM-inflaton  
coupling,

Production from  
thermal bath

TABLE I: The evolution of bath temperature for bosonic reheating:

Channel	$T \ll m_\phi(t)$ (Without thermal effect)		$T \gg m_\phi(t)$ (With thermal effect)	
	Non-gravitational	Gravitational	Non-gravitational	Gravitational
$\phi \rightarrow ss$	$A^{-\frac{3(1-w_\phi)}{8}}$	$A^{-1}$	$A^{-\frac{(1-3w_\phi)}{2}}$	$A^{-1}$
$\phi\phi \rightarrow ss$	$A^{-\frac{9(1-w_\phi)}{8}}$ ( $w_\phi > 1/9$ )	$A^{-1}$	$A^{-\frac{(3-5w_\phi)}{2}}$ ( $w_\phi > 3/5$ )	$A^{-1}$

Case-I: Entire reheating by direct non-gravitational coupling

Case-II: Initially gravitational followed by non-gravitational

Case-II: Gravitational  $g_{c2}^i > g^i$

$$g^i > g_{c1}^i \\ g_{c1}^i > g^i > g_{c2}^i$$

# WIMP(scalar DM)

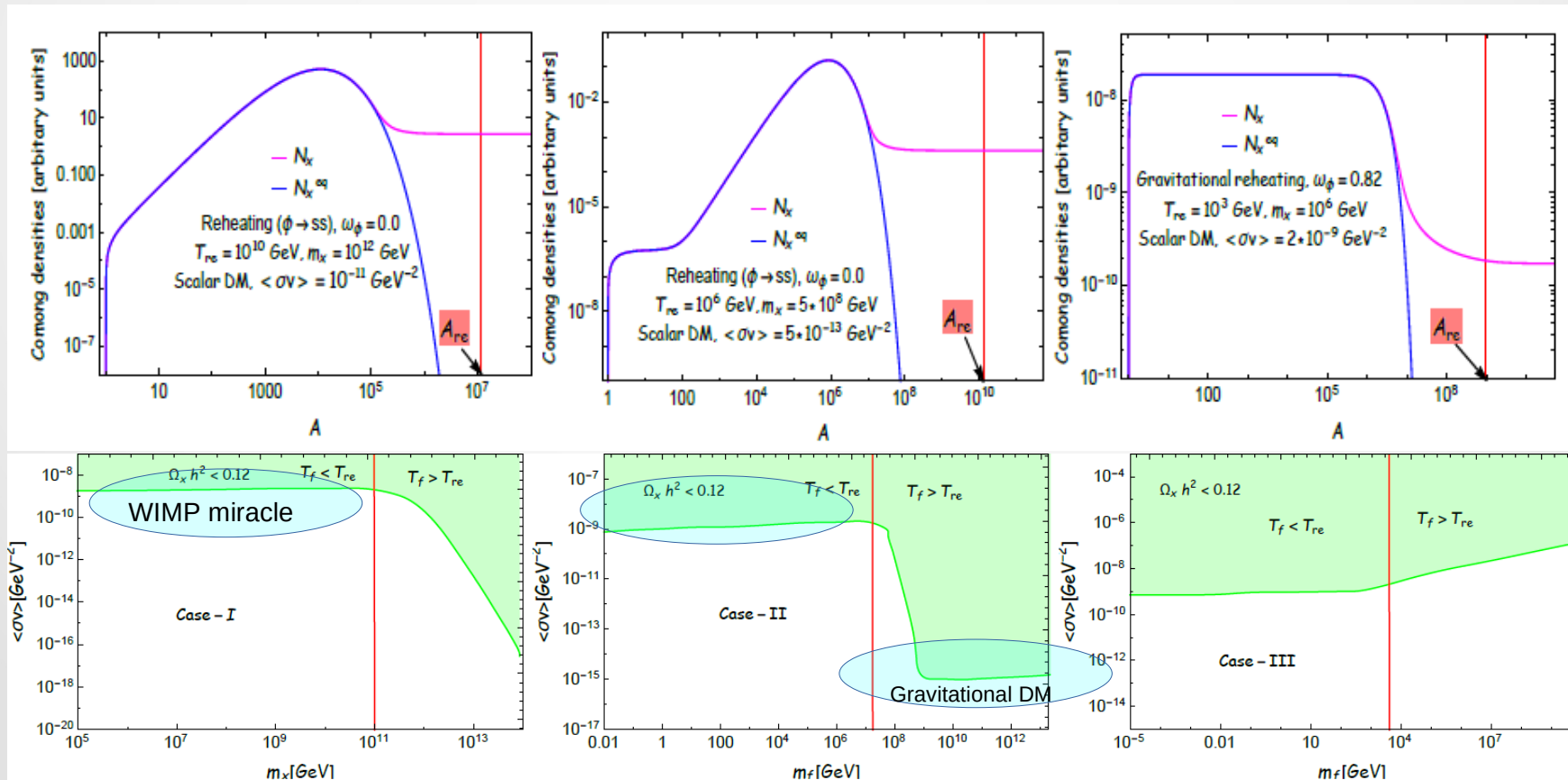
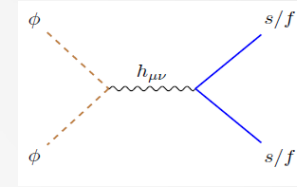
$$\dot{\rho}_{tot}^r + 4H\rho_{tot}^r - \Gamma_{\phi}^r(1 + w_{\phi})\rho_{\phi} - 2\langle\sigma v\rangle\langle E_x\rangle^r [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] = 0,$$

$$\dot{n}_x^r + 3Hn_x^r + \langle\sigma v\rangle [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] - \frac{\Gamma_{\phi\phi\rightarrow SS/FF}\rho_{\phi}}{m_{\phi}(t)} - \frac{\gamma_{S/F}T_{rad}^8}{M_p^4} = 0.$$

Thermal

Gravitational

Inflaton injecting entropy:  
reduced DM crosssection



# FIMP (Scalar DM)

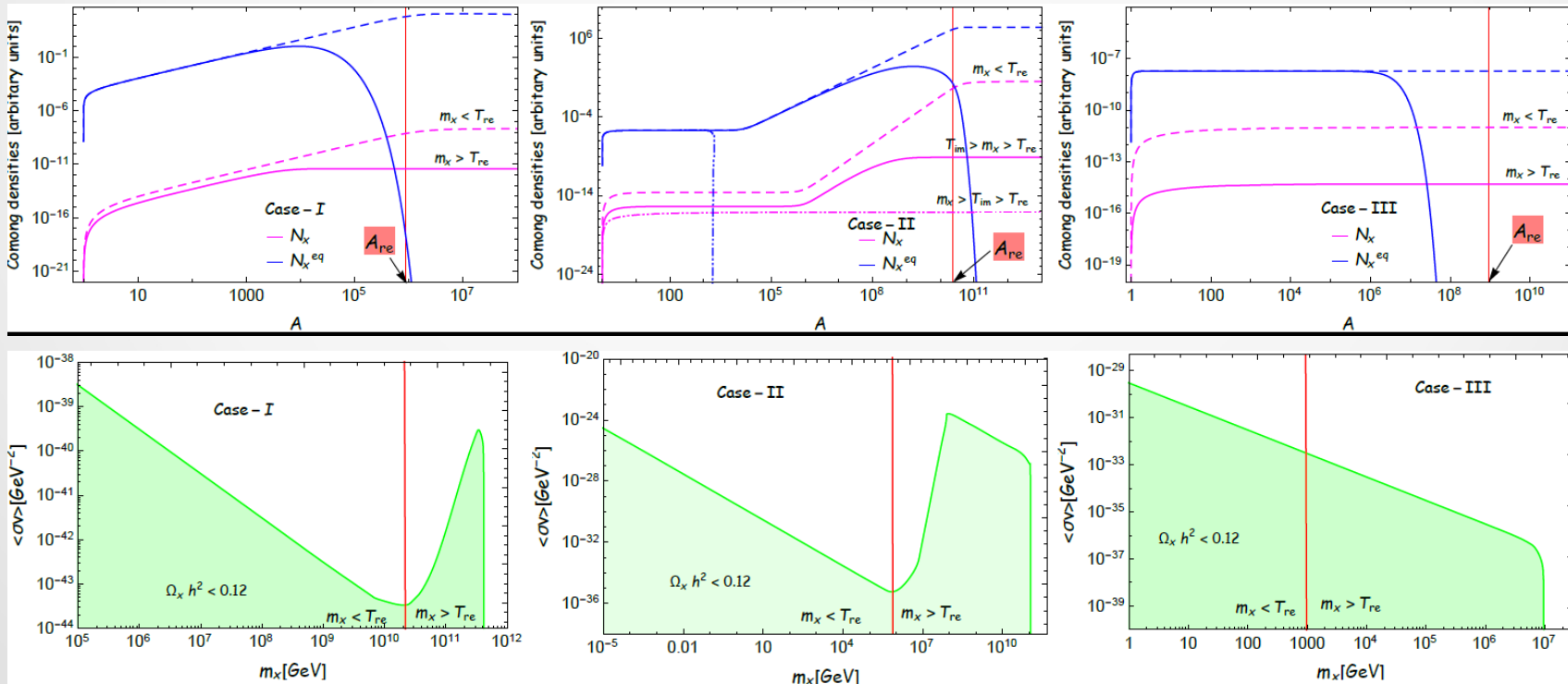
$$\dot{\rho}_{tot}^r + 4H\rho_{tot}^r - \Gamma_\phi^r(1+w_\phi)\rho_\phi - 2\langle\sigma v\rangle\langle E_x\rangle^r [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] = 0,$$

$$\dot{n}_x^r + 3Hn_x^r + \langle\sigma v\rangle [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] - \frac{\Gamma_{\phi\phi\rightarrow SS/FF}\rho_\phi}{m_\phi(t)} - \frac{\gamma_{S/F}T_{rad}^8}{M_p^4} = 0.$$

Inflaton injecting entropy:  
Larger DM crosssection

Thermal

Gravitational DM



# Combined parameter space with PLANCK

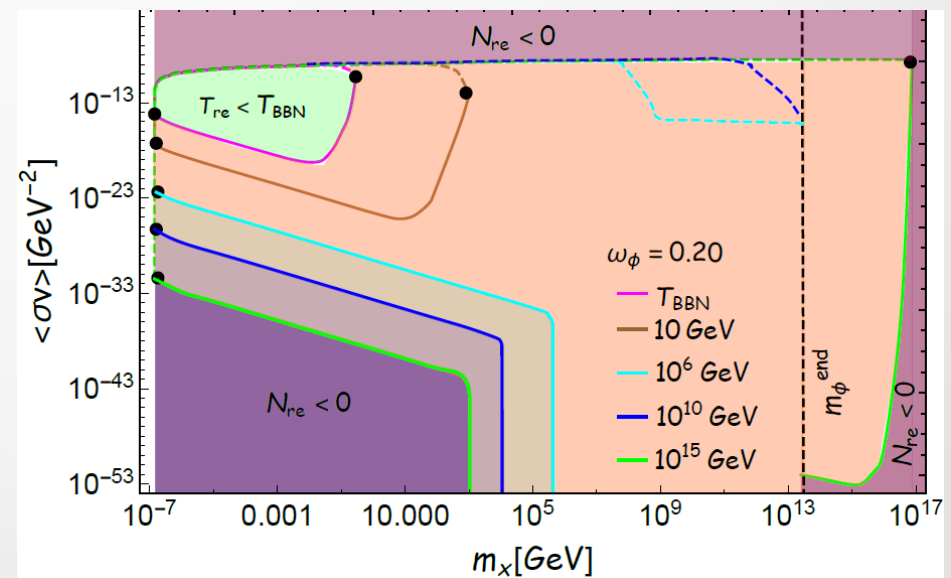
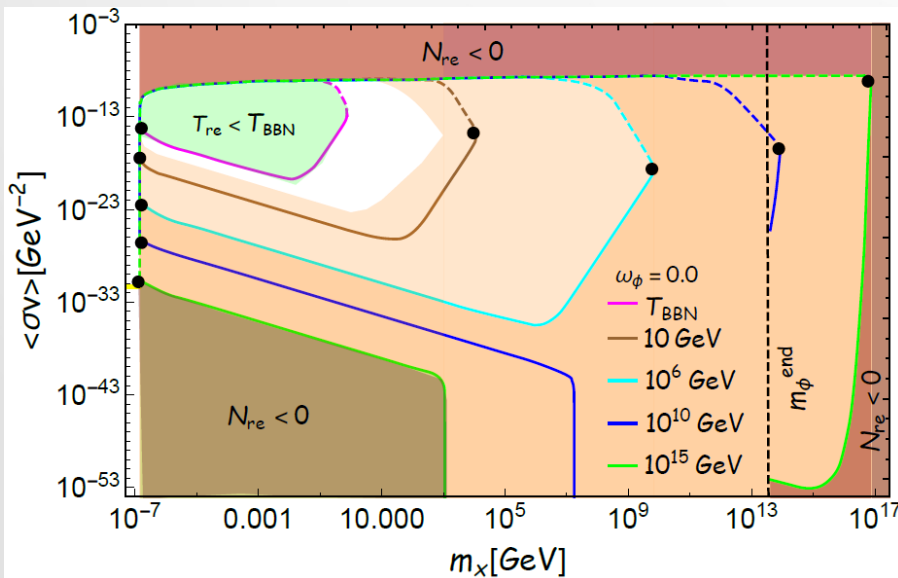
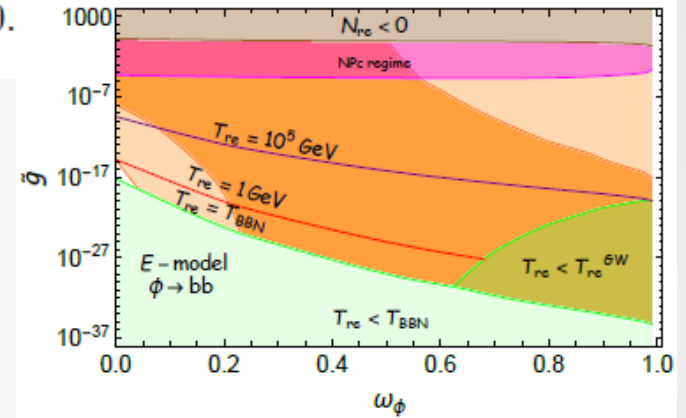
$$\dot{\rho}_{tot}^r + 4H\rho_{tot}^r - \Gamma_\phi^r(1+w_\phi)\rho_\phi - 2\langle\sigma v\rangle\langle E_x\rangle^r [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] = 0,$$

$$\dot{n}_x^r + 3Hn_x^r + \langle\sigma v\rangle [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] - \frac{\Gamma_{\phi\phi\rightarrow SS/FF}\rho_\phi}{m_\phi(t)} - \frac{\gamma_{S/F}T_{rad}^8}{M_p^4} = 0.$$

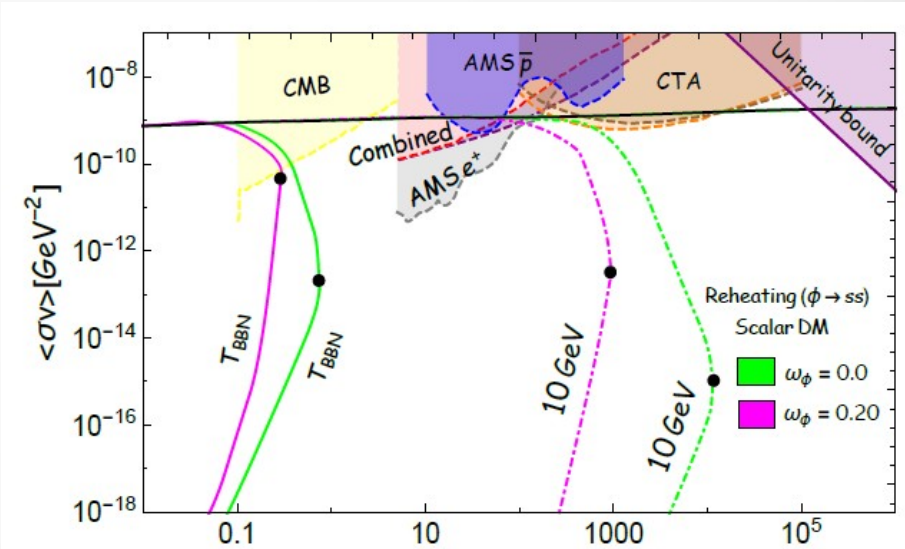
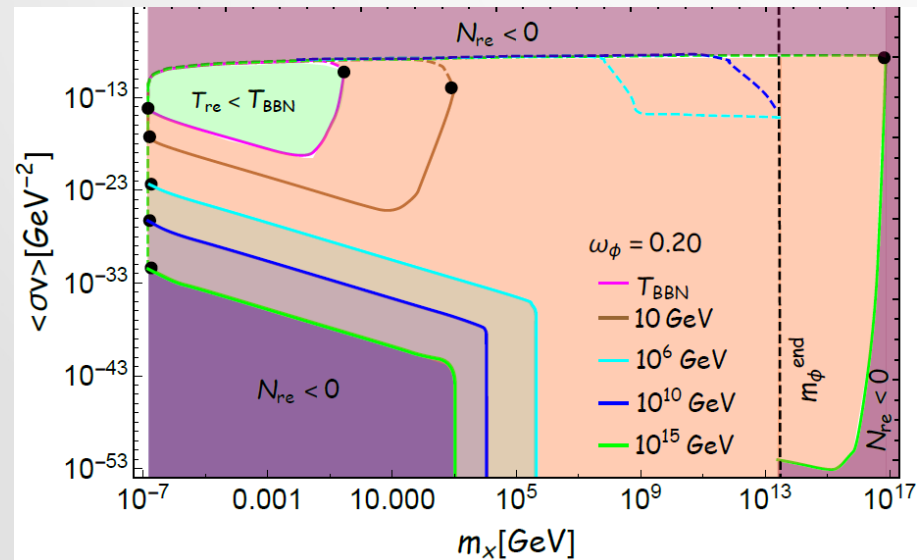
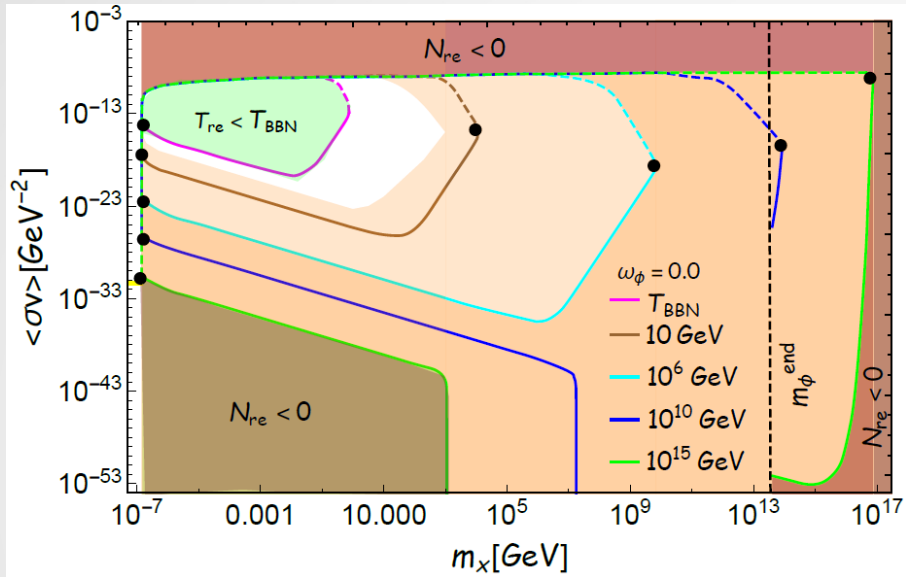
Thermal

Gravitational

Inflaton injecting entropy:  
reduced DM crosssection



# Through the Lens of PLANCK+DM searches



# Facts, Questions and Conclusions

1. Reheating happens, Inflaton energy transferred into all the visible fields such that we obtain present state of the universe
2. Such information must be imprinted into Back ground+fluctuation that we see today in some way.

**Questions:** Where and how such information are imprinted?

**How do we proceed to identify that?**

- Inflaton and DM sector turns out be deeply connected with the physics of reheating even if they do not talk to each other directly
- **Pinpointing the value of spectral index can probably give important clue on the real nature of both DM and inflaton**

**Talk by Nicolas, Riajul ...**

# Conclusions and future directions

## Reheating:

- It is BSM physics which happens at very high energy scale beyond the scope of laboratory experiments
- Cosmology behaves as laboratory system where experiments have already been performed, observables need to be defined, explained.
- **Distinguish different reheating histories using DM phenomenology**
- **Inclusion of more observables: baryogenesis and active neutrino mass also taking part in reheating.**
- **Secondary GW, thermalization, evolution of small scale perturbations,**

# Combined parameter space

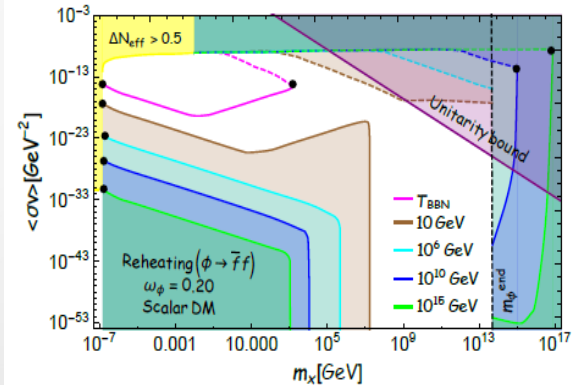
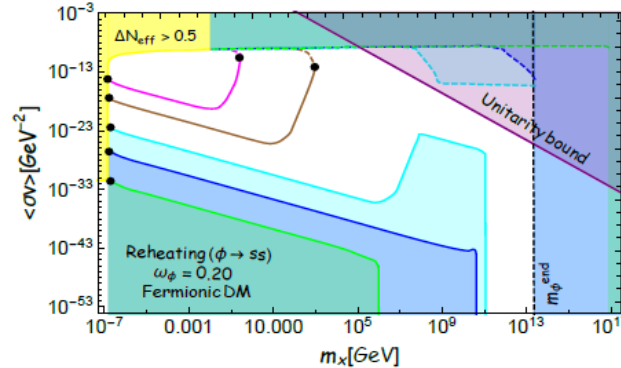
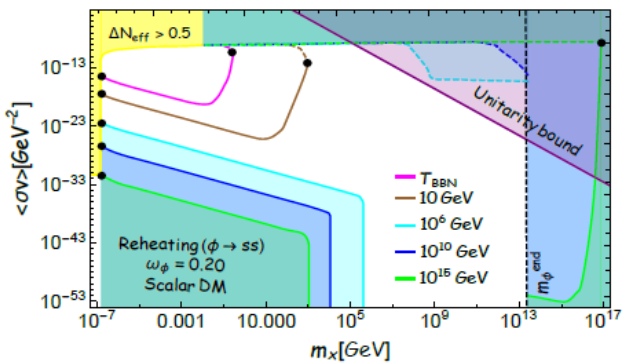
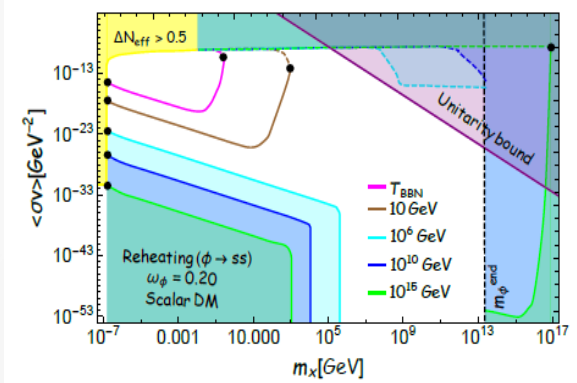
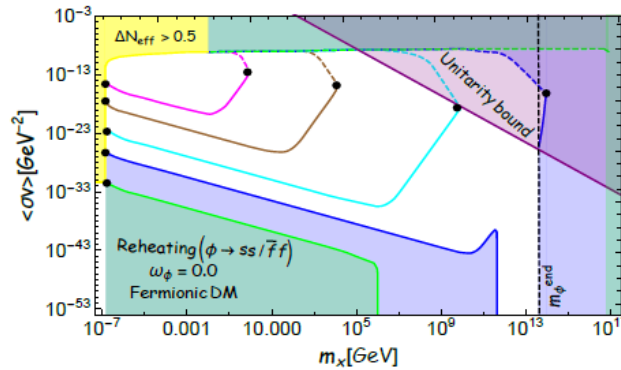
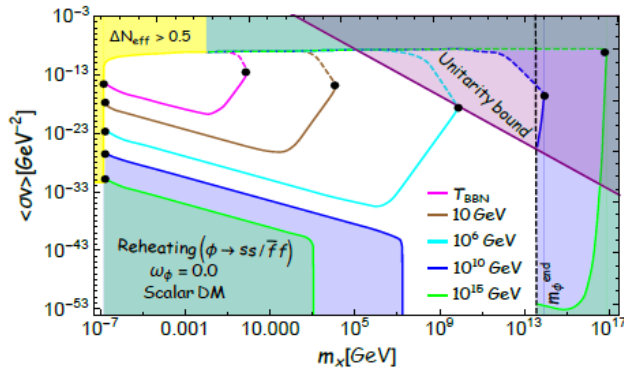
$$\dot{\rho}_{tot}^r + 4H\rho_{tot}^r - \Gamma_\phi^r(1 + w_\phi)\rho_\phi - 2\langle\sigma v\rangle\langle E_x\rangle^r [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] = 0,$$

$$\dot{n}_x^r + 3Hn_x^r + \langle\sigma v\rangle [(n_x^r)^2 - (n_{x,eq}^r)^2] - \frac{\Gamma_{\phi\phi\rightarrow SS/FF}\rho_\phi}{m_\phi(t)} - \frac{\gamma_{S/F}T_{rad}^8}{M_p^4} = 0.$$

Thermal

Gravitational

Inflaton injecting entropy:  
reduced DM crosssection





# Fermionic Reheating Histories: Parameter space

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531;  
PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)

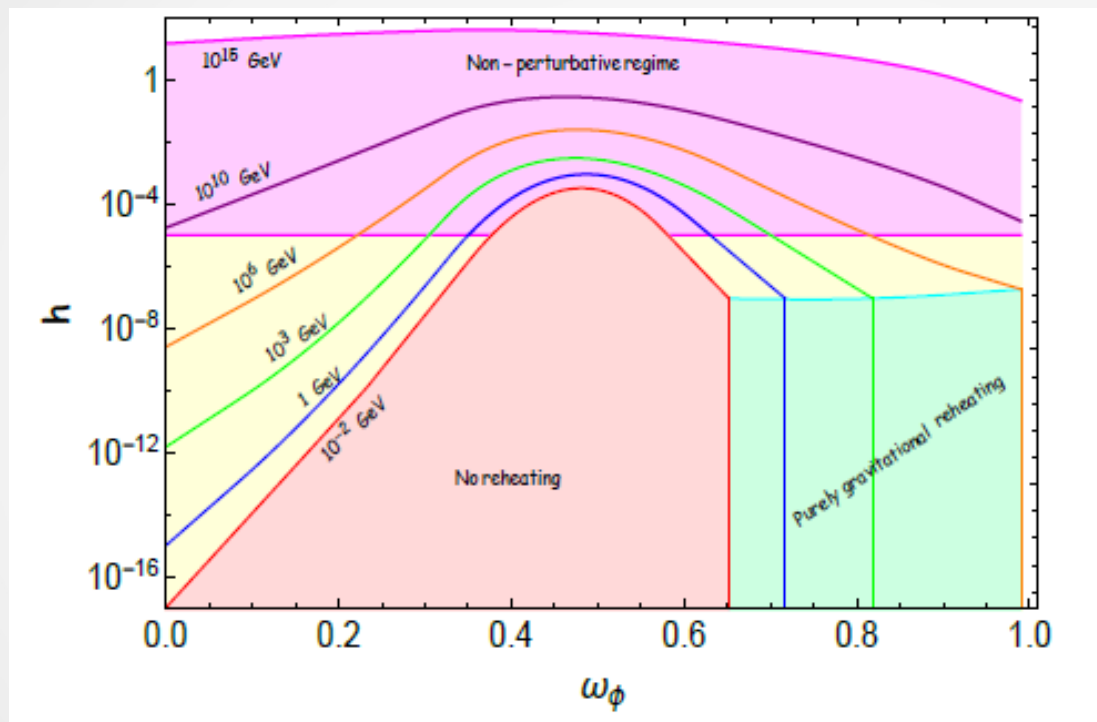


TABLE III: The temperature evolution for fermionic reheating

Channel	$T \ll m_\phi(t)$ (Without thermal effect)		$T \gg m_\phi(t)$ (With thermal effect)	
	Non-gravitational	Gravitational	Non-gravitational	Gravitational
$\phi \rightarrow \bar{f}f$	$A^{-\frac{3(1+3w_\phi)}{8}}$ ( $A^{-1}$ ) for $w_\phi < 5/9$ ( $> 5/9$ )	$A^{-1}$	$A^{-\frac{3(1+5w_\phi)}{10}}$ ( $A^{-1}$ ) for $w_\phi < \frac{7}{15}$ ( $> \frac{7}{15}$ )	$A^{-1}$

$\phi \bar{f}f$

# Bosonic Reheating Histories: Refined Parameter space

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531;  
PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)

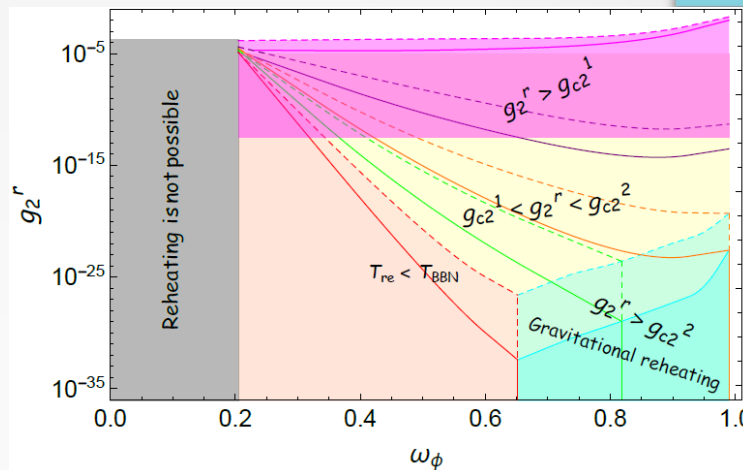
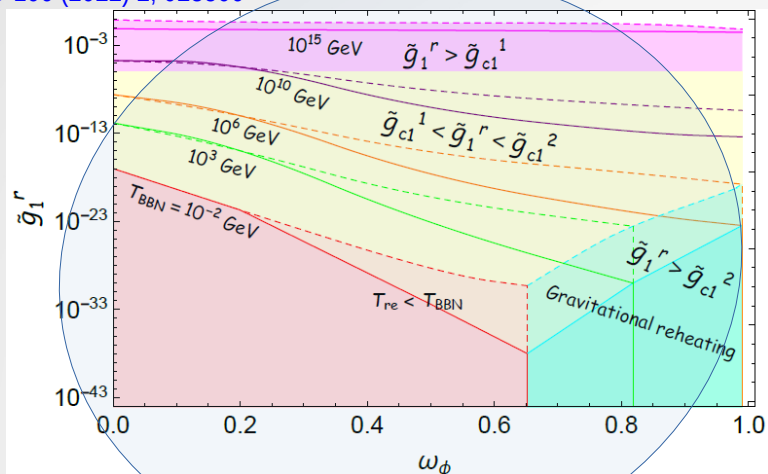


TABLE I: The evolution of bath temperature for bosonic reheating:

Channel	$T \ll m_\phi(t)$ (Without thermal effect)		$T \gg m_\phi(t)$ (With thermal effect)	
	Non-gravitational	Gravitational	Non-gravitational	Gravitational
$\phi \rightarrow ss$	$A^{-\frac{3(1-w_\phi)}{8}}$	$A^{-1}$	$A^{-\frac{(1-3w_\phi)}{2}}$	$A^{-1}$
$\phi\phi \rightarrow ss$	$A^{-\frac{9(1-w_\phi)}{8} (w_\phi > 1/9)}$	$A^{-1}$	$A^{-\frac{(3-5w_\phi)}{2} (w_\phi > 3/5)}$	$A^{-1}$

Case-I: Entire reheating by direct non-gravitational coupling

Case-II: Initially gravitational followed by non-gravitational

Case-II: Gravitational  $g_{c2}^i > g^i$

$$g^i > g_{c1}^i$$

$$g_{c1}^i > g^i > g_{c2}^i$$

Due to thermal effect, decay width is enhanced  $\rightarrow$  low bosonic couplings to reheat

# Different Reheating Histories: Inflaton parameters

Self interaction  $V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \phi/M_P} \right]^{2n}$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ss}^{gr} = \frac{\rho_\phi m_\phi}{1024\pi M_P^4} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/T)),$$

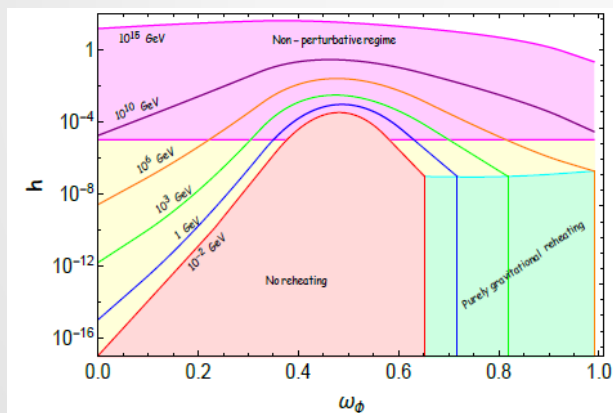
$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ff}^{gr} = \frac{\rho_\phi m_f^2}{4096\pi M_P^4 m_\phi} (1 - 2f_F(m_\phi/T))$$

Gravitational interaction  $\sim \frac{1}{M_P} h_{\mu\nu} T_i^{\mu\nu}, i=s, f, \phi$

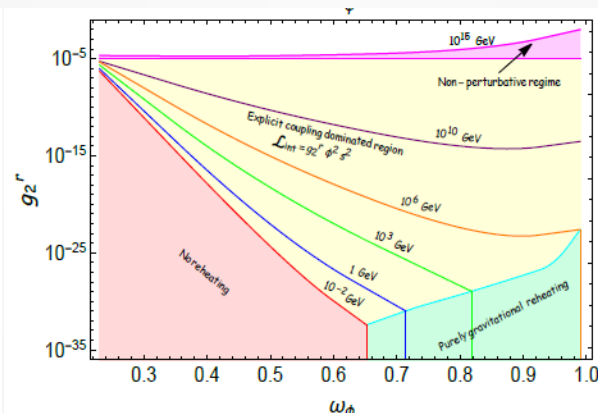
non-gravitational interaction  $\sim g_1^r \phi s^2, g_2^r \phi^2 s^2, h^r \phi \bar{f} f$

$$\Gamma_{s/f} = \begin{cases} \Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow ss} = \frac{(g_1^r)^2}{8\pi m_\phi(t)} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/2T)), & \text{for } g_1^r \phi s^2 \\ \Gamma_{\phi\phi \rightarrow ss} = \frac{(g_2^r)^2 \rho_\phi(t)}{8\pi m_\phi^3(t)} (1 + 2f_B(m_\phi/T)), & \text{for } g_2^r \phi^2 s^2 \\ \Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow \bar{f} f} = \frac{(h^r)^2}{8\pi} m_\phi(t) (1 - 2f_F(m_\phi/2T)), & \text{for } h^r \phi \bar{f} f \end{cases}$$

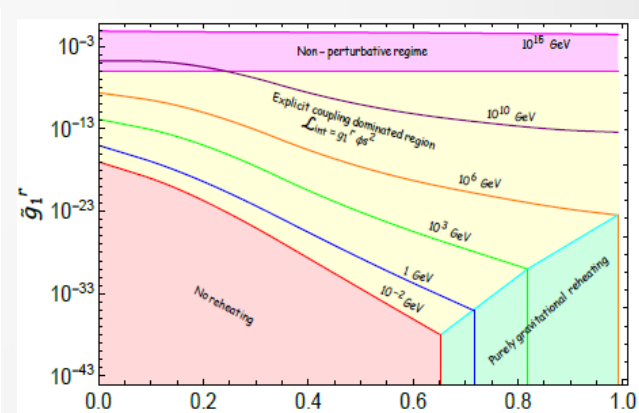
R. Haque, DM, Rajesh Mondal, JHEP 09, 012 (2023)



$\phi \bar{f} f$

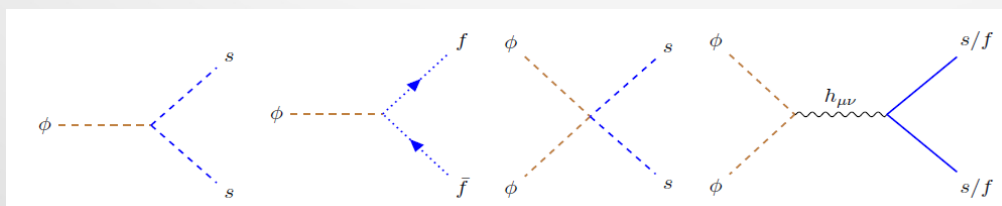


$\phi^2 s^2$



$\phi s^2$

Inflaton decay channels



Y. Mambrini and K. A. Olive, PRD 103, 115009 (2021); A. Ahmed, B. Grzadkowski, A Socha, 2207.11218

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531; PRD 106 (2022) 2, 023506

# Universal Contribution: Gravitational DM (scalar/fermion)

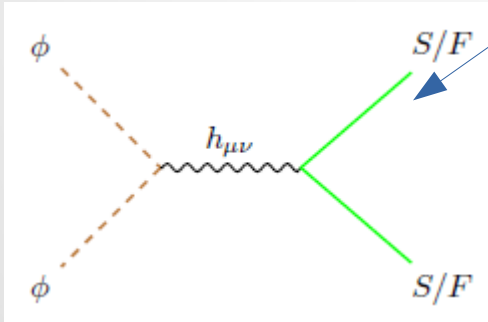
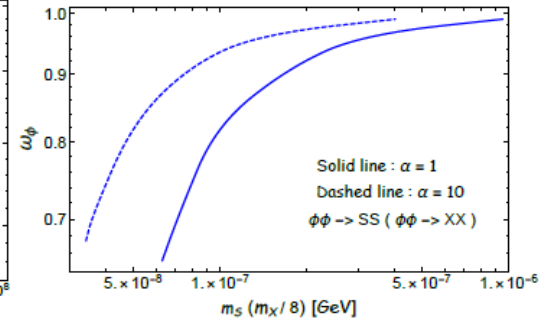
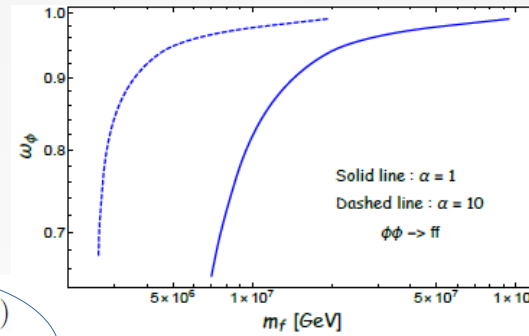
**Gravitational Reheating:** DM Produced through gravitational interaction only

$$M_{DM}$$

Riajul Haque, DM, 2201.02348; Phys.Rev.D 106 (2022) 2, 023506

$$\dot{n}_x + 3Hn_x = \frac{\Gamma_x^\phi \rho_\phi}{\langle E_x \rangle \phi}$$

$$\Gamma_x^\phi = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_\phi m_\phi}{1024\pi M_p^4} \left(1 + \frac{m_x^2}{2m_\phi^2}\right)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_x^2}{m_\phi^2}} & \text{for } h_{\mu\nu}(T_S^{\mu\nu} + T_\phi^{\mu\nu}) \\ \frac{\rho_\phi m_f^2}{4096\pi M_p^4 m_\phi} \left(1 - \frac{m_x^2}{m_\phi^2}\right)^{3/2} & \text{for } h_{\mu\nu}(T_F^{\mu\nu} + T_\phi^{\mu\nu}) \end{cases}$$



$\alpha=1$   
 $7 \times 10^6 < m_f < 9 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV}$   
 $60 < (m_S, (1/8)m_X) < 1000 \text{ eV}$

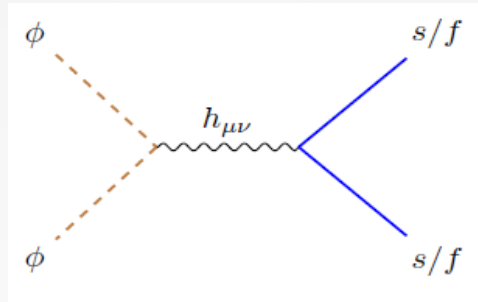
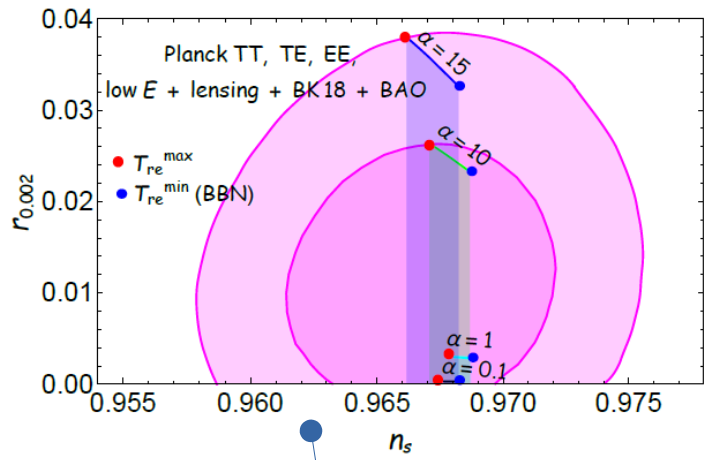
$\alpha=10$   
 $3 \times 10^6 < m_f < 2 \times 10^7 \text{ GeV}$   
 $30 < (m_S, (1/8)m_X) < 400 \text{ eV}$

$$\omega_\phi = \frac{(n-1)}{(n+1)} ; V(\phi) \sim \phi^{2n}$$

$$V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \phi / M_p} \right]^{2n}$$

# GRe: Where are we in $n_s - r$ plane?

R. Haque, DM, PRD 107 (2023) 4, 043531



Dominating channel

$$V(\phi) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3\alpha}} \phi / M_p} \right]^{2n}$$

**Important Point**  
No extra reheating parameter!

$$T_{re} = \left( \frac{43}{11 g_*^{re}} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{a_0 H_{end}}{k} \right) e^{-(N_k + N_{re})} T_0,$$

$$T_{re} = \left( \frac{9(1 + \gamma) H_{end}^3 m_\phi^{end} (1 + \omega_\phi)}{512 \beta \pi (1 + 15\omega_\phi)} e^{-4 N_{re}} \right)^{1/4}$$

**Large scale scalar & tensor fluctuation**

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow 0.9681 \leq n_s \leq 0.9687$$

$$w_\phi \geq 0.6 ; N_{inf} \sim 64$$

$$H_{end} \sim 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ GeV} \rightarrow T_{re} < 10^6 \text{ GeV}$$

**Important Result**  
Reheating temperature completely fixed by the  
inflationary parameter

John Ellis et al, PRD 105, 4 (2022): 2112.04466

