Asymmetric Reheating: Thermalization and Relics of an abelian Hidden Sector

Simon Cléry, TUM Astroparticle Symposium 2025

* Asymmetric Reheating: Thermalization and relics of an Abelian Hidden Sector, SC, Kimus, Tytgat, **2512.XXXXX**

See also

- * Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792
- * The Domain of Thermal Dark Matter candidates, Coy, Hambye, Tytgat, Vanderheyden, 2105.01263
- * Thermalization after/during Reheating, Harigaya, Mukaida, 1312.3097

Technische Universität München





Hidden Sector Dark Matter

Standard thermal scenario: DM thermalized with SM bath and relic from non-relativistic Freeze-out

$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 \simeq \frac{10^9}{\langle \sigma v \rangle m_{\rm Pl} {\rm GeV}} \to \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-9} {\rm GeV}^{-2}$$

→ WIMP miracle. But no WIMP detected so far...

Several ways to relax this constraint (Freeze-in, SIMP, Light and ULDM, etc...)

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→ One alternative: DM part of a **Hidden Sector (HS)**

HS thermalised at $T' \neq T$ secluded from Visible Sector (VS) or with small HS-VS coupling $\varepsilon \ll 1$

DM relic from Freeze-out of the HS $\Omega_\chi h^2 \simeq \frac{10^9 \times (T'/T)}{\langle \sigma v \rangle m_{\rm Pl} {\rm GeV}} \frac{s_{fo} a_{\rm fo}^3}{s_{\rm f} a_{\rm f}^3} \quad (T' \ll T)$ Berlin, Hooper, Krnjaic, 1602.08490

Universe

T' Dark sector

Dark matter
Companions

Visible sector
Standard model particles

Hidden Sector Dark Matter

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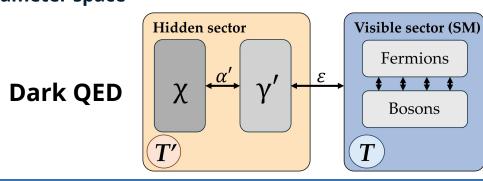
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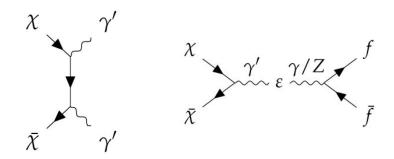
→ Broader parameter space

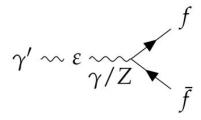


Dark QED

Benchmark model for the Hidden Sector $\mathcal{L}\supset\overline{\chi}\left(i\not\!\!D-m_\chi\right)\chi-rac{1}{4}F'^{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu}+rac{1}{2}m_{\gamma'}^2A'_\mu A'^\mu-rac{\varepsilon}{2}B_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu}$

- → Two BSM fields:
 - Dark electron $\chi \square DM$
 - Dark photon y □ abelian gauge boson companion
- → Small kinetic mixing ε ≪ 1 between HS-VS

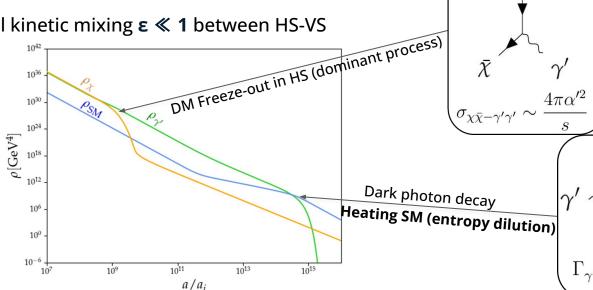


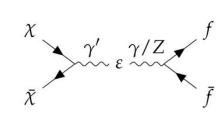


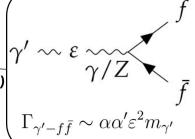
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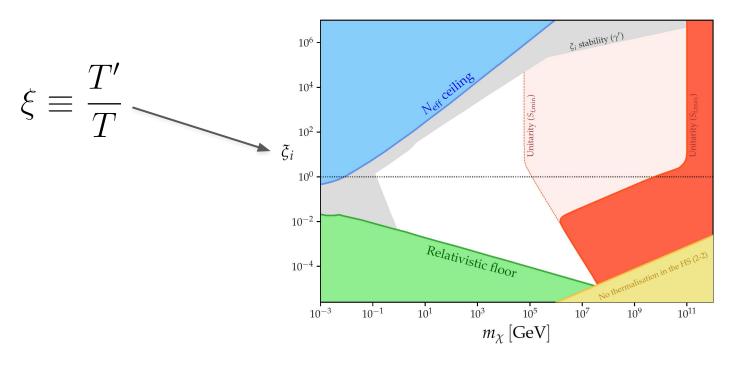
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Freeze-out in a thermal HS: DM domain

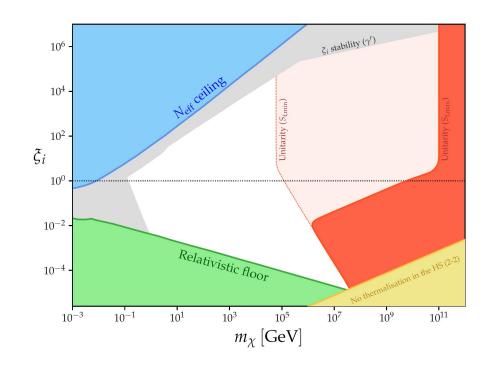


Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792

The Domain of Thermal Dark Matter candidates, Coy, Hambye, Tytgat, Vanderheyden, **2105.01263**

Freeze-out in a thermal HS: DM domain

- Relativistic floor: relativistic freeze-out yields the maximal relic abundance at fixed ξ = T'/T
 → DM is under abundant
- Neff ceiling: DM particles are relativistic at BBN
 → Lower bound on DM mass depending on ratio
 ξ = T'/T at freeze-out
- HS thermalisation : Efficient HS thermalization, maximal α' (More on this next slides!)
- **ξ stability**: DM freeze-out in a secluded HS, with constant ξ (**More on this next slides!**)
- Unitarity wall : maximal cross section allowed by unitarity $\chi \bar{\chi} \to \gamma' \gamma'$
 - → DM is over abundant (More on this next slides!)



Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792

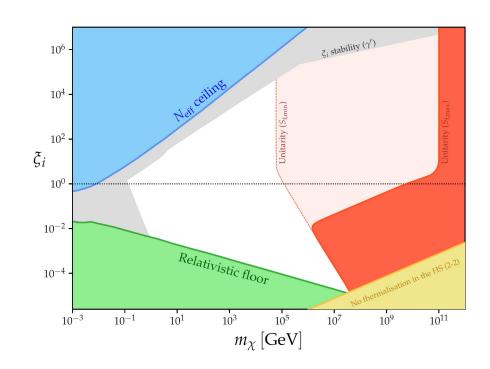
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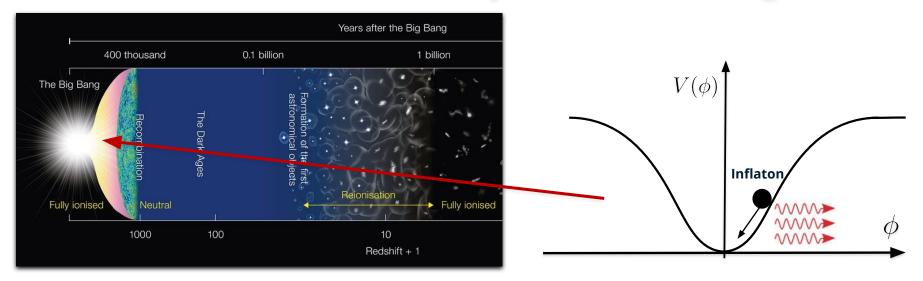
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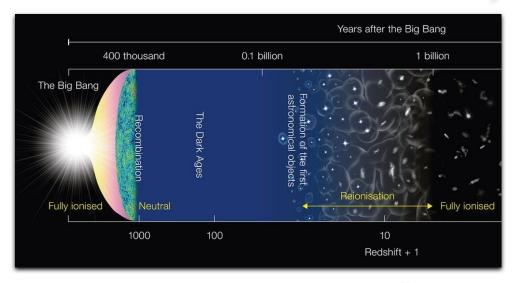


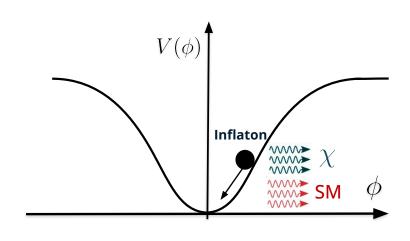
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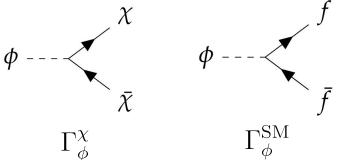
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Transition from cold inflaton condensate to a hot thermal plasma: **Reheating**





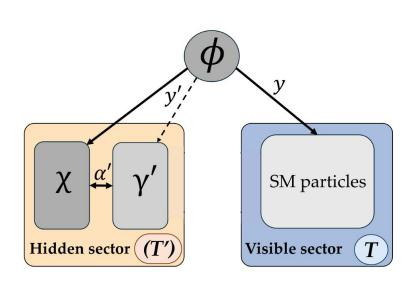


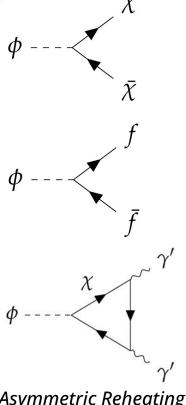
What if inflaton is also coupled to a Hidden Sector?

→ Can lead to an **Asymmetric Reheating**

A way to produce DM in a HS, via asymmetric energy transfer from inflaton to HS and VS

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \phi \partial^{\mu} \phi - V(\phi) - y \phi \bar{f} f - y' \phi \bar{\chi} \chi$$

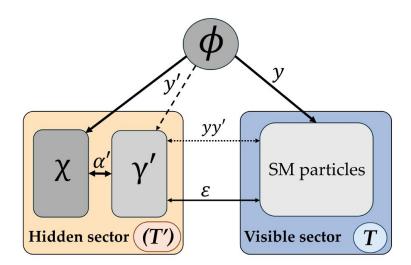


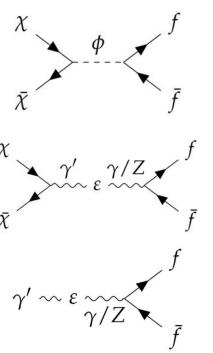


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$$+ \bar{\chi} \left(i \not \!\!\!D - m_{\chi} \right) \chi - \frac{1}{4} F'^{\mu\nu} F'_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m_{\gamma'} A'_{\mu} A'^{\mu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} B_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$



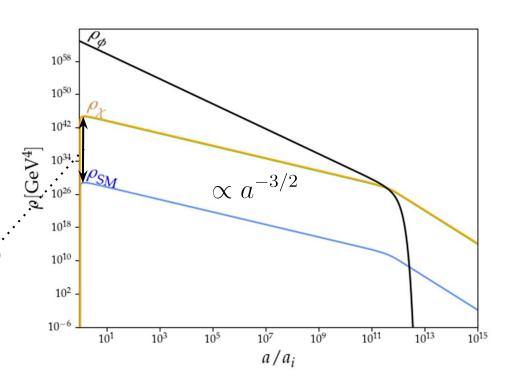


Numerical solutions to the Boltzmann equations :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\rho}_{\phi} + 3H\rho_{\phi} &= -\Gamma_{\phi}\rho_{\phi} \\ \dot{\rho}_{\chi} + 4H\rho_{\chi} &= \Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi}\rho_{\phi} \\ \dot{\rho}_{SM} + 4H\rho_{SM} &= \Gamma_{\phi}^{SM}\rho_{\phi} \end{cases}$$

Assume rapid thermalization in the SM sector. (large non-abelian gauge couplings, many degrees of freedom...)

$$\xi \equiv \frac{T'}{T} \dot{x}^{\prime}$$



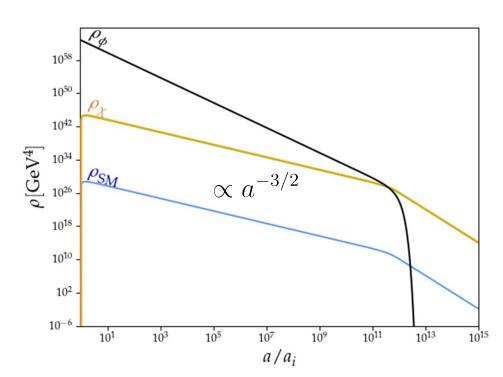
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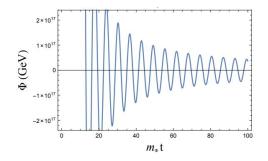
Assume rapid thermalization in the SM sector (large non-abelian gauge couplings, many degrees of freedom)

Still some questions:

- Thermalisation of the HS?
- Interaction between the two sectors?Evolution of the temperature ratio?



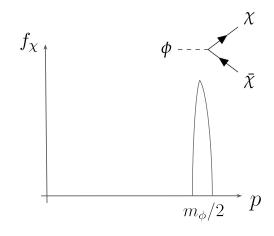
Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Non-thermal phase



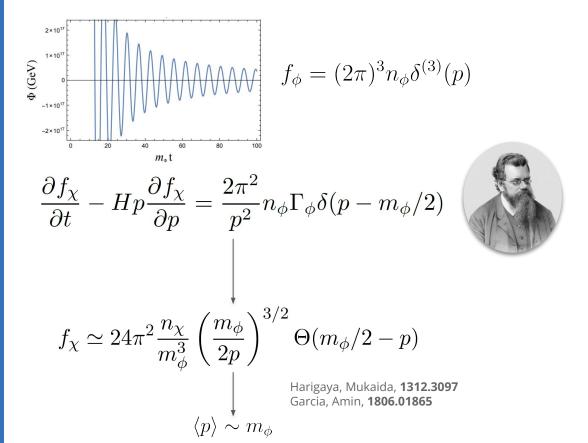
$$f_{\phi} = (2\pi)^3 n_{\phi} \delta^{(3)}(p)$$

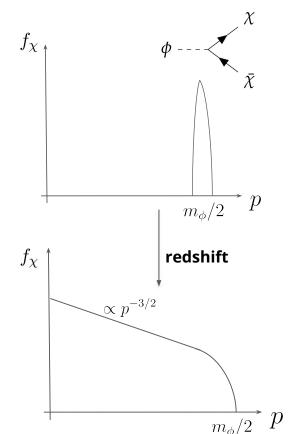
$$\frac{\partial f_{\chi}}{\partial t} - Hp \frac{\partial f_{\chi}}{\partial p} = \frac{2\pi^2}{p^2} n_{\phi} \Gamma_{\phi} \delta(p - m_{\phi}/2)$$





Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Non-thermal phase





Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Kinetic vs Chemical equilibrium

Kinetic equilibrium may be reached through 2
$$\leftrightarrow$$
 2 processes $\frac{\Gamma_{2-2}^h}{H} \approx 10^2 \alpha'^2 \frac{M_P^2 \Gamma_\phi^\chi}{m_\phi^3} \gtrsim 1$

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$$\dot{n}_{\chi} + 3Hn_{\chi} = \Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi} n_{\phi} \longrightarrow n_{\chi}^{\text{kin}} \sim \frac{\Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi}}{H} \frac{\rho_{\phi}}{m_{\phi}} \sim \frac{\Gamma_{\phi} H M_{P}^{2}}{m_{\phi}} \sim T_{\text{kin}}^{\prime 3} e^{\mu_{\chi}/T' \text{kin}}$$

$$\dot{\rho}_{\chi} + 4H\rho_{\chi} = \Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi} \rho_{\phi} \longrightarrow n_{\chi}^{\text{th}} \sim T'^{3} \sim \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\phi} \rho_{\phi}}{H}\right)^{3/4} \sim (\Gamma_{\phi} H M_{P}^{2})^{3/4}$$

$$\frac{n_{\chi}^{\text{kin}}}{n_{\chi}^{\text{th}}} \sim \frac{(\Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi} H M_{P}^{2})^{1/4}}{m_{\phi}} \ll 1$$

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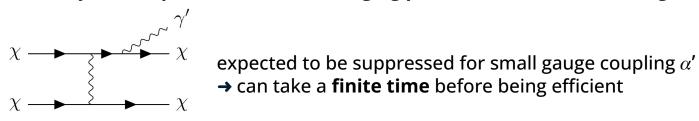
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For **under-abundant initial population**, chemical equilibrium is not guaranteed

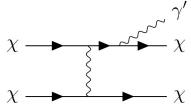
→ Thermalization must usually involve particle number changing processes as Bremsstrahlung



Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Bremsstrahlung

Gauge boson emission dominated by **soft t-channel collision of hard fermions** of density n_h

- ightharpoonup slightly off-shell parent fermion radiating a gauge boson ightharpoonup splitting rate from soft collision cut off in the medium by the Debye mass $m_D^2 \sim lpha' \int d^3k \frac{f(k)}{k}$



$$\chi \xrightarrow{\gamma'} \chi$$

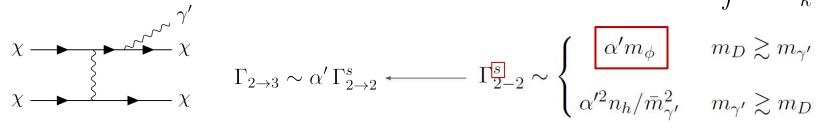
$$\chi \xrightarrow{} \chi$$

$$\chi$$

Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Bremsstrahlung

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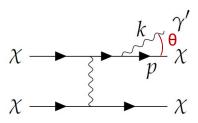
- → slightly off-shell parent fermion radiating a gauge boson
- \rightarrow slightly off-shell parent fermion radiating a gauge boson \rightarrow splitting rate from soft collision cut off in the medium by the Debye mass $m_D^2 \sim \alpha' \int d^3k \frac{f(k)}{k}$



Emitted soft gauge bosons are **collinear** with their parent particle

→ a certain time before the particles are "separated"

Several amplitudes interfering destructively can **suppress the** splitting rate → Landau-Pomeranchuk-Migdal (LPM) effect



Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Non-Abelian plasma

In a non-abelian plasma daughter boson are charged, and can itself undergo soft t-channel scatterings in the medium diffusing its transverse momentum $k_\perp=\sqrt{\alpha'^2n_h\,t}$

Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Non-Abelian plasma

In a non-abelian plasma daughter boson are charged, and can itself undergo soft t-channel scatterings in the medium diffusing its transverse momentum $k_{\perp}=\sqrt{\alpha'^2n_h\,t}$

- → Soft gauge bosons are emitted, further self-interact in cascade and finally slow down hard fermions, filling momentum from low momenta upward: **bottom-up thermalization**
- → Bottleneck is the cooling of hard fermions by soft gauge bosons

$$t_{
m th}^{
m NA} \sim rac{1}{lpha'^2 m_\phi} \left(rac{m_\phi^3}{n_h}
ight)^{3/8}$$
 Harigaya, M

Harigaya, Mukaida, 1312.3097

Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Abelian plasma

In an abelian plasma daughter boson do not interact efficiently after being efficient. \Rightarrow Separation due to mother hard fermion transverse momentum diffusion such that $k_{\perp} = \frac{k}{D} \sqrt{\alpha' n_h t}$

$$t_{
m form} \sim k/k_{\perp}^2 \sim \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{lpha'^2 n_h \, k}} \qquad \chi \longrightarrow \chi \ t_{
m form} \sim \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{k_{
m LPM}^A}{k}}/\Gamma_{2-2}^s & k \lesssim k_{
m LPM}^A \ 1/\Gamma_{2-2}^s & k \gtrsim k_{
m LPM}^A \end{cases}$$
 LPM suppression

Thermalization of a Hidden Sector: Abelian plasma

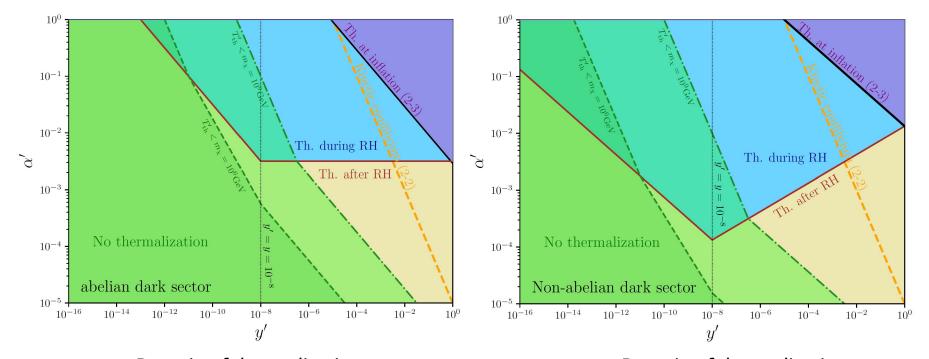
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m form} \sim \left\{ egin{array}{c} \sqrt{rac{k^2}{lpha'^2 n_h \, k}} & \chi & \searrow & \chi \end{array}
ight. \ t_{
m form} \sim \left\{ egin{array}{c} \sqrt{rac{k^A_{
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m LPM}^A \end{array}
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ight.$$

- → Relatively hard gauge boson are first produced, then cascade in fermion-antifermion pairs, degrading rapidly energy towards low momentum: top-bottom thermalization
- → Bottleneck of thermalization is the LPM suppressed gauge boson emission

$$t_{
m th}^{
m A}\sim 1/\Gamma_{2 o 3}\sim rac{1}{lpha'^2m_\phi}\left(rac{m_\phi^3}{n_h}
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 SC, Kimus, Tytgat, **2512.XXXXX**

Thermalization of a Hidden Sector

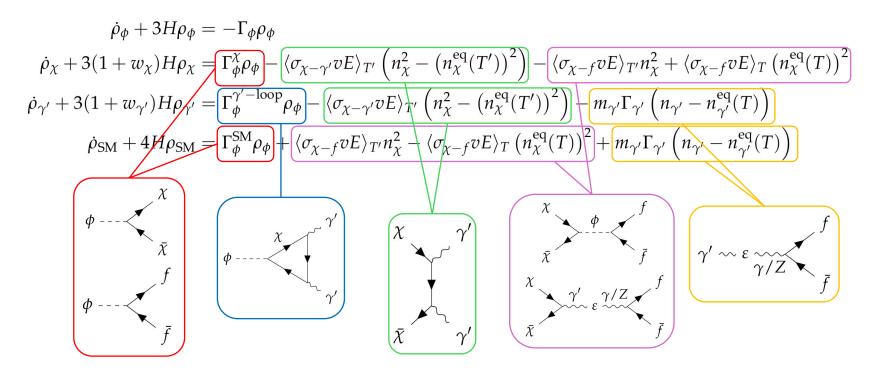


Domain of thermalization during/after reheating **Abelian plasma**

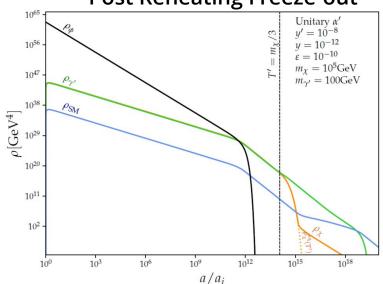
SC, Kimus, Tytgat, **2512.XXXXX**

Domain of thermalization during/after reheating non-Abelian plasma

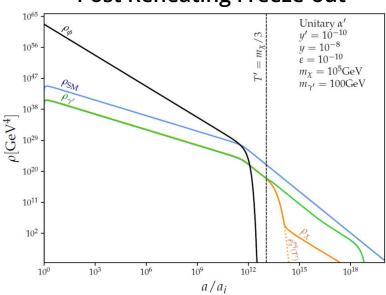
Boltzmann equations for thermal HS and SM solved numerically



Dominant HS Post Reheating Freeze-out

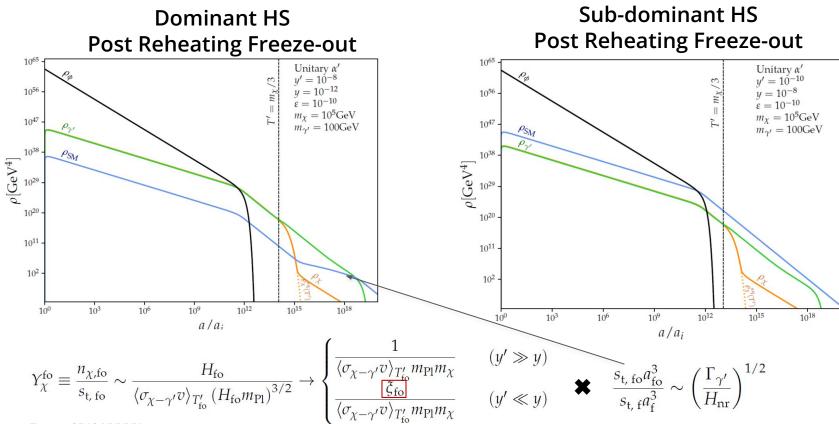


Sub-dominant HS Post Reheating Freeze-out

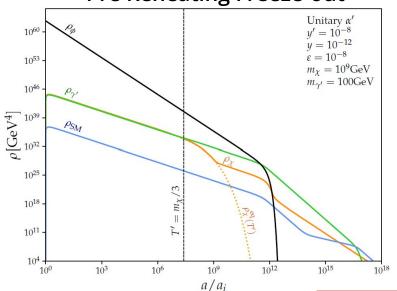


$$T'(a_{\rm RH}) \gg m_{\chi}$$

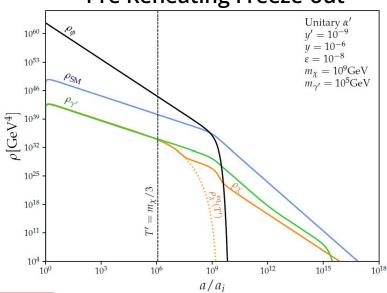
SC, Kimus, Tytgat, 2512.XXXXX



Dominant HS Pre Reheating Freeze-out

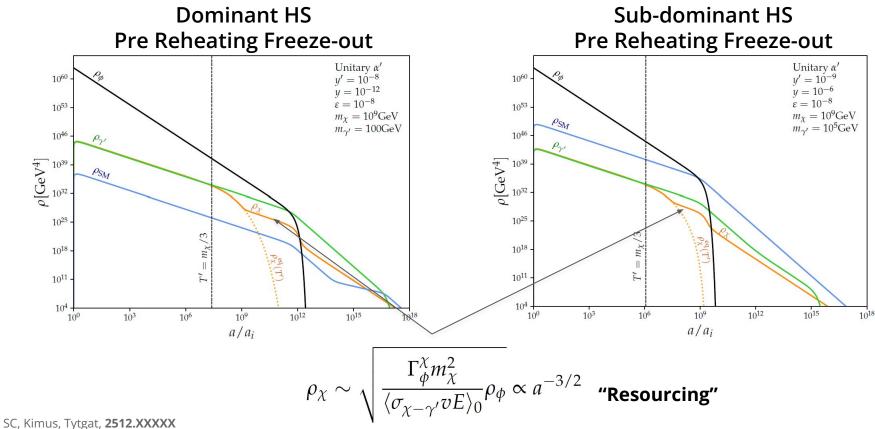


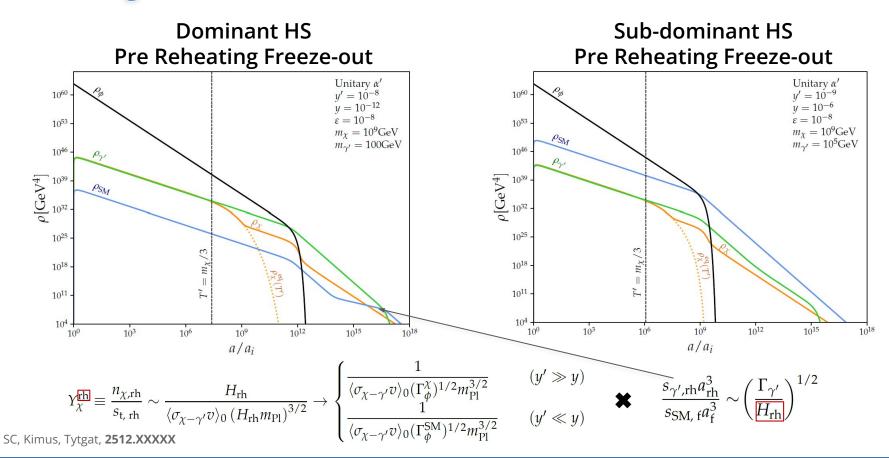
Sub-dominant HS Pre Reheating Freeze-out



$$T'(a_{\rm RH}) \ll m_{\chi}$$

SC, Kimus, Tytgat, 2512.XXXXX





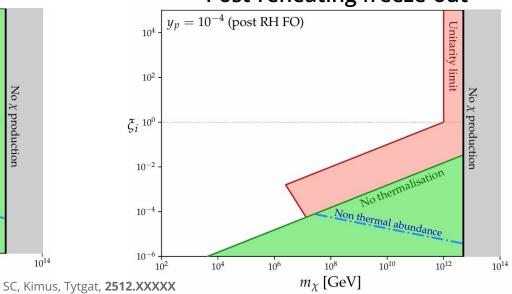
Impact on the domain of thermal Dark Matter

Unitarity limit
$$\sigma_{\chi\bar{\chi}-\gamma'\gamma'} \leq \frac{4\pi}{\mathbf{p}_i^2} \Rightarrow \langle \sigma_{\chi\bar{\chi}-\gamma'\gamma'}v \rangle_{\mathrm{fo}} \lesssim \frac{4\pi}{m_\chi^2}$$

Post-reheating FO: similar upper bounds on DM mass as already obtained in Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, **2405.10792 Pre-reheating FO:** relic abundance and upper bounds affected by reheating as depicted below

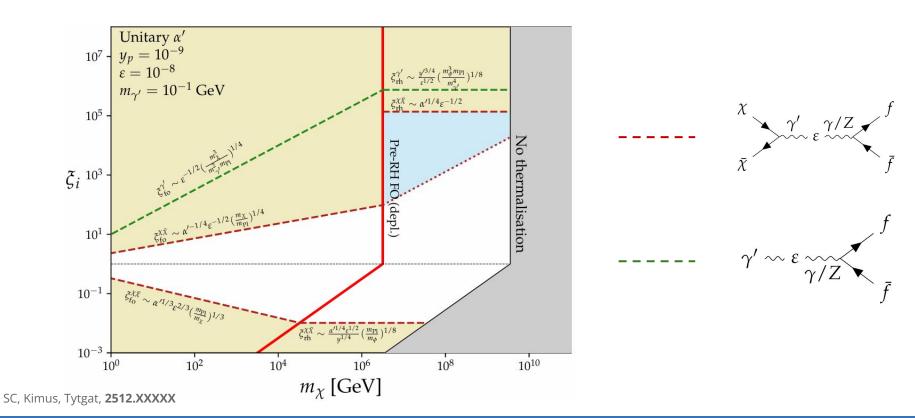
Pre-reheating freeze-out $y_p = 10^{-8}$ (pre RH FO) 10^{2} $\xi_i^{10^0}$ 10^{-2} Non thermal abundance 10^{-4} 10^{-6} 108 10^{10} 10^{12} 10^{2} 10^{4} 10^{6} m_{χ} [GeV]

Post-reheating freeze-out



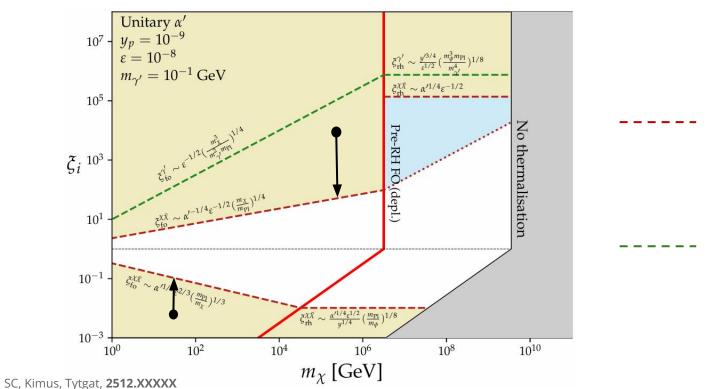
Evolution of the temperature ratio ξ

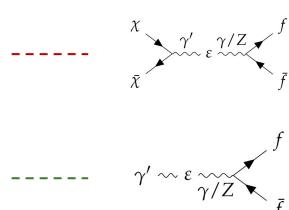
HS-VS interactions can affect the temperature ratio by sourcing one sector from the other



Evolution of the temperature ratio ξ

Domain of stability of the initial temperature ratio ξ





Conclusions

What has been done?

- Obtain (conservative) conditions for thermalization in such abelian plasma during/after reheating
- Coherent history from asymmetric reheating until DM freeze-out and late time dark photons decay → bounds on the temperature ratio when DM decouples
- New scenarios of pre-reheating freeze-out with resourcing identified and constrained

Under investigation:

- Numerics for unintegrated Boltzmann equations to confirm thermalization time scale?
- How BBN, ΔNeff bounds are modified for pre-reheating freeze-out?

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Thank you!

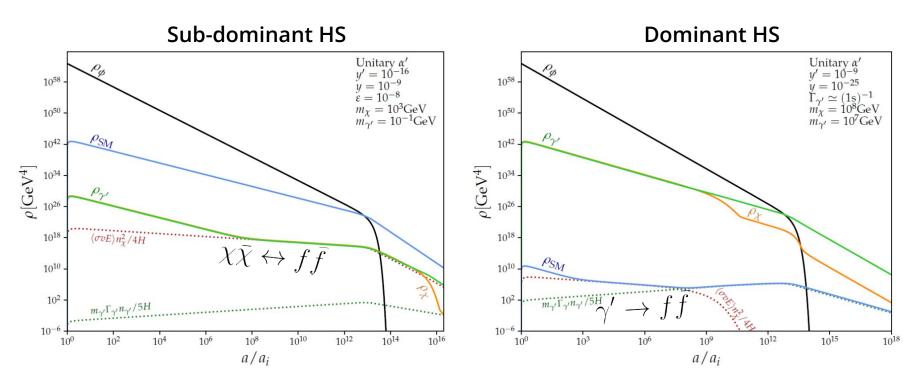
Backup

Thermalization timescales: abelian vs non-abelian

	abelian	non-abelian
LPM	$k \gtrsim k_{\mathrm{LPM}}$	$k \lesssim k_{\mathrm{LPM}}$
$k_{ m LPM}$	$\frac{m_{\phi}^4}{n_h} \gg m_{\phi}$	$\frac{n_h}{m_\phi^2} \ll m_\phi$
$\Gamma_{2 o 3}^{ ext{LPM}}$	$\alpha'\Gamma_{2-2}^s\sqrt{\frac{k}{k_{\mathrm{LPM}}}}$	$\alpha' \Gamma_{2-2}^s \sqrt{\frac{k_{\text{LPM}}}{k}}$
$t_{ m th}$	$\frac{1}{\alpha'^2 m_{\phi}} \left(\frac{m_{\phi}^3}{n_h} \right)^{1/2}$	$\frac{1}{\alpha'^2 m_{\phi}} \left(\frac{m_{\phi}^3}{n_h} \right)^{3/8}$
$H_{ m th}$	$m_{\phi} \alpha'^4 \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi} M_P^2}{m_{\phi}^3} \right)$	$m_{\phi} \alpha'^{16/5} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\phi}^{\chi} M_P^2}{m_{\phi}^3} \right)^{3/5}$

Evolution of the temperature ratio ξ

HS-VS interactions can affect the temperature ratio by sourcing one sector from the other



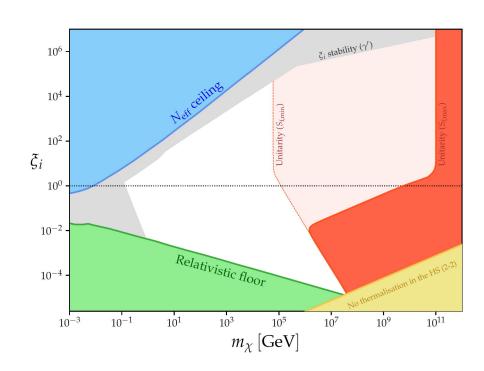
SC, Kimus, Tytgat, 2512.XXXXX

Freeze-out in a thermal HS (after Reheating): DM domain

- Relativistic floor: relativistic freeze-out yields the maximal relic abundance
 - → DM candidates are under abundant
- Neff ceiling: DM particles are relativistic at BBN
 - → Lower bound on DM mass depending on ratio
 - $\xi = T'/T$ at freeze-out
- HS thermalisation: Efficient 2-2 processes before DM freeze-out, maximal α'
 (More on this next slides!)
- **ξ stability**: DM freeze-out in a secluded HS, without thermalization between HS and SM (More on this next slides!)

Unitarity wall:

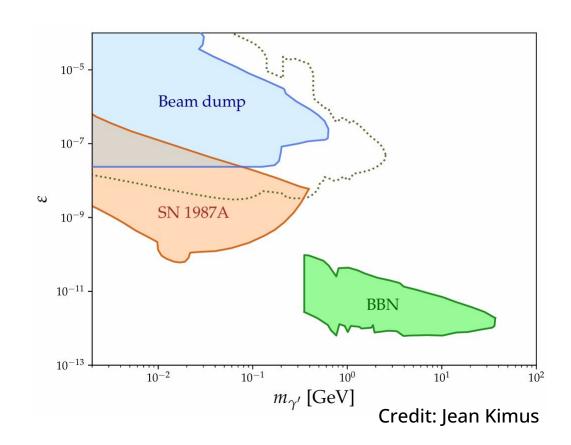
- \Rightarrow Dashed line pale red is without entropy injection from γ' domination and decays
- → Solid line red including entropy injection



Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792

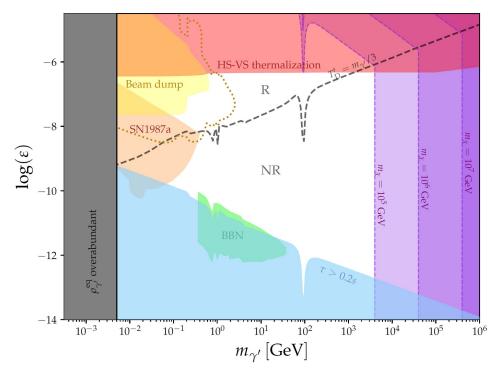
Observational/Experimental constraints: Dark Photons domain

- Beam dump: absence of additional feeble interaction channels for fixed target experiments (E137, LSND, CHARM, NuCal, and projected as SHiP)
- SN 1987 A: absence of additional energy loss processes in observed ν flux from Supernovae
- BBN : Nucleosynthesis abundances not disrupted by frozen-in Dark Photons



Dark Photons domain (for T' > T)

- Experimental and observational constraints
- Decay before BBN (and subdominant freeze-in abundance)
- Too abundant relativistic dark photons at BBN
- DM freeze-out in the HS that stays secluded ($\chi \bar{\chi} \to f \bar{f}$)
- DM freeze-out in the HS $m_{\gamma'} < m_\chi/x'_{\rm fo}$ and that stays secluded ($\gamma' \to f \, \bar{f}$)
- Separation between Relativistic (R) and Non Relativistic (NR) dark photon decay scenarios

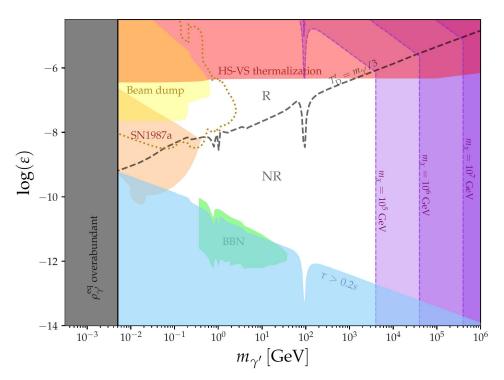


Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792

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Sub-dominant (T' < T) domain under investigation

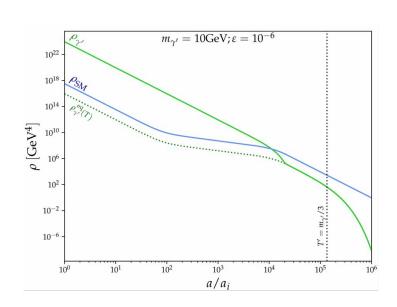


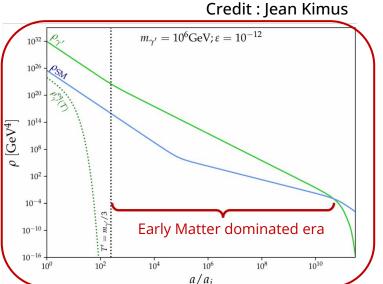
Light from darkness: History of a hot Dark Sector, Coy, Kimus, Tytgat, 2405.10792

Dark Photons decay: entropy dilution

Basic assumptions:

- DM particles freeze-out before dark photons decay
- Dark photons at kinetic equilibrium after DM freeze-out





→ Large entropy injection