



CARGESE SUMMER SCHOOL

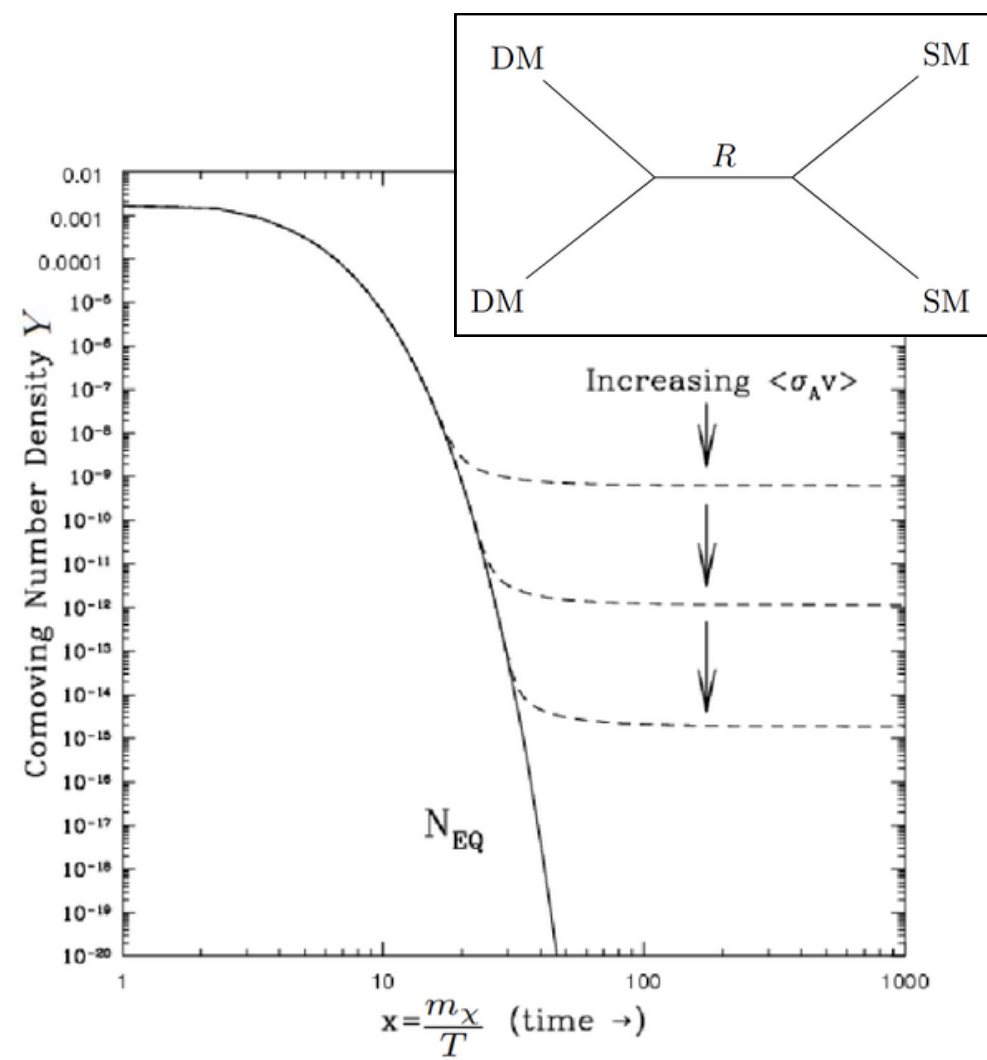
Rekindling s-Wave Dark Matter Annihilation Below 10 GeV with Breit-Wigner Effects

arXiv:2503.08897

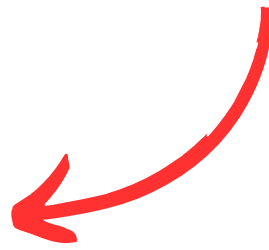
Geneviève Bélanger, Sreemanti Chakraborti, Cédric Delaunay, Margaux Jomain

me

A curved arrow pointing from the text 'me' to the name 'Margaux Jomain' in the list of authors.



$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ must be high enough



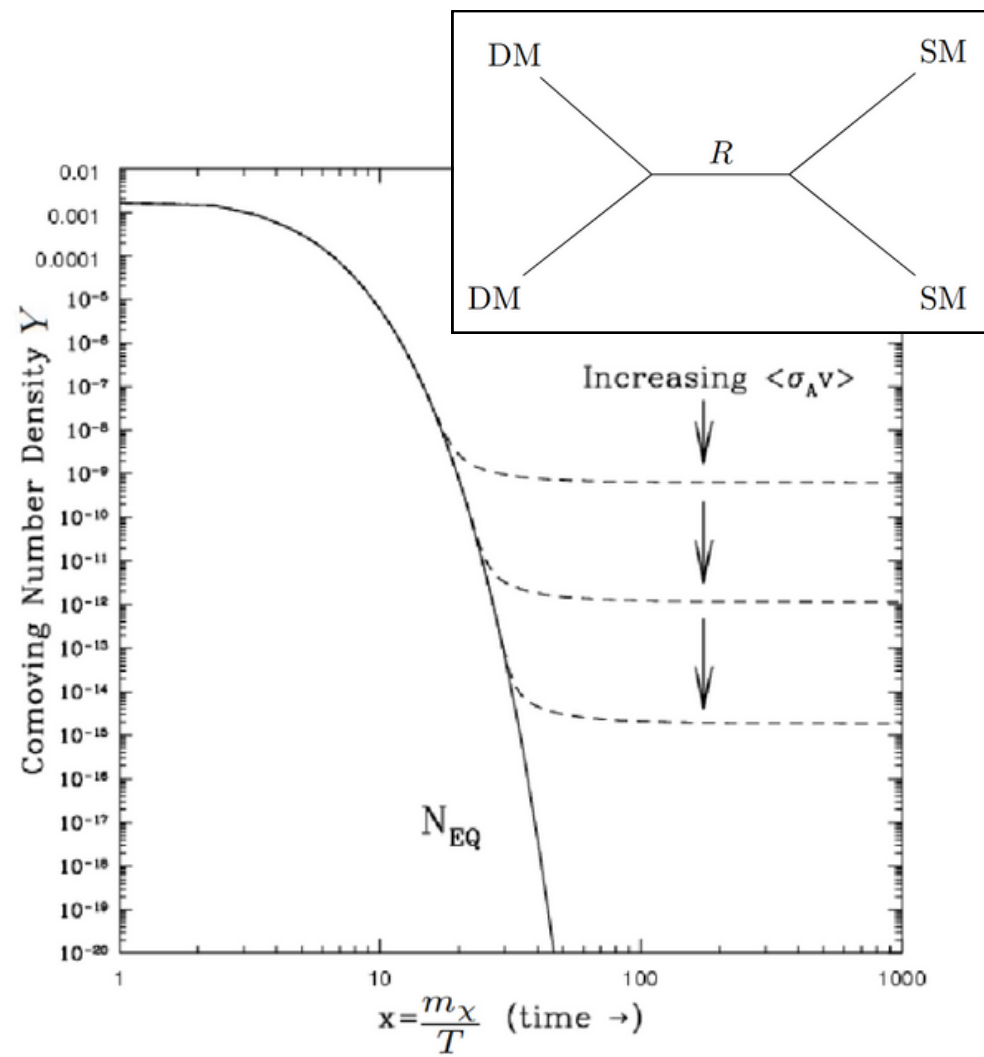
Freeze-out

0.01-100 MeV

CMB

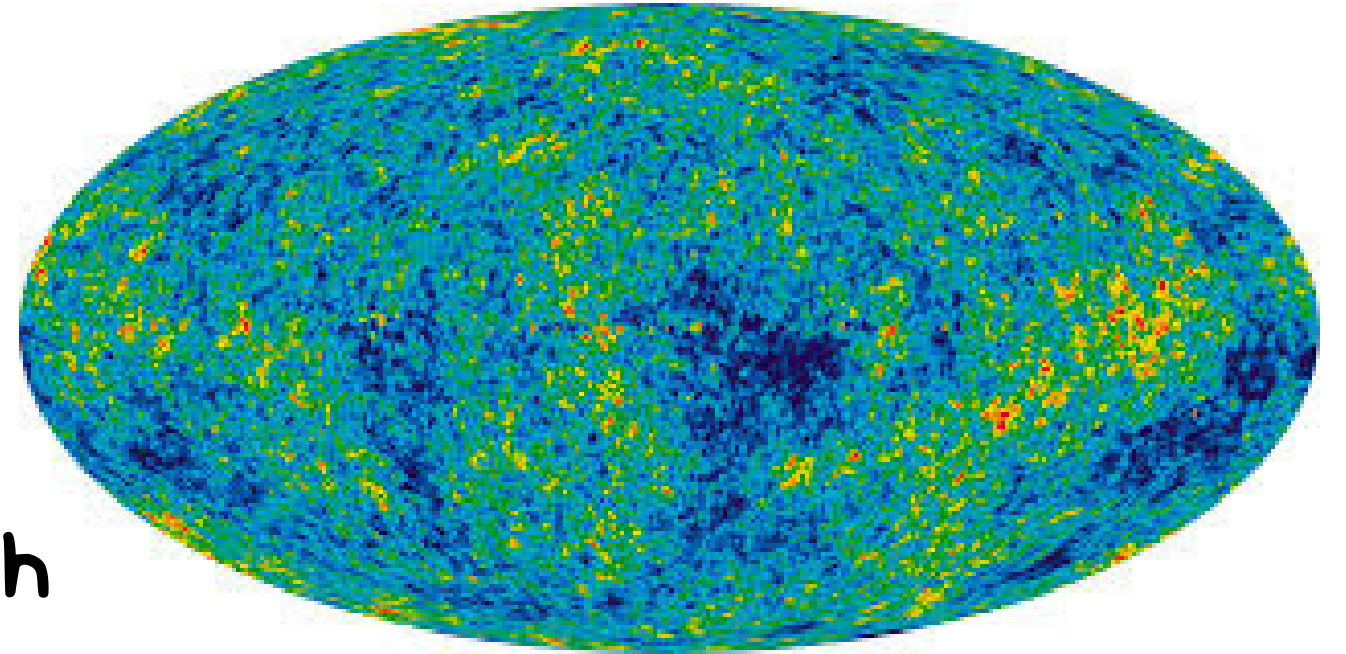
0.4 eV

Universe
Temperature



$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ must be high enough

$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ must be low enough



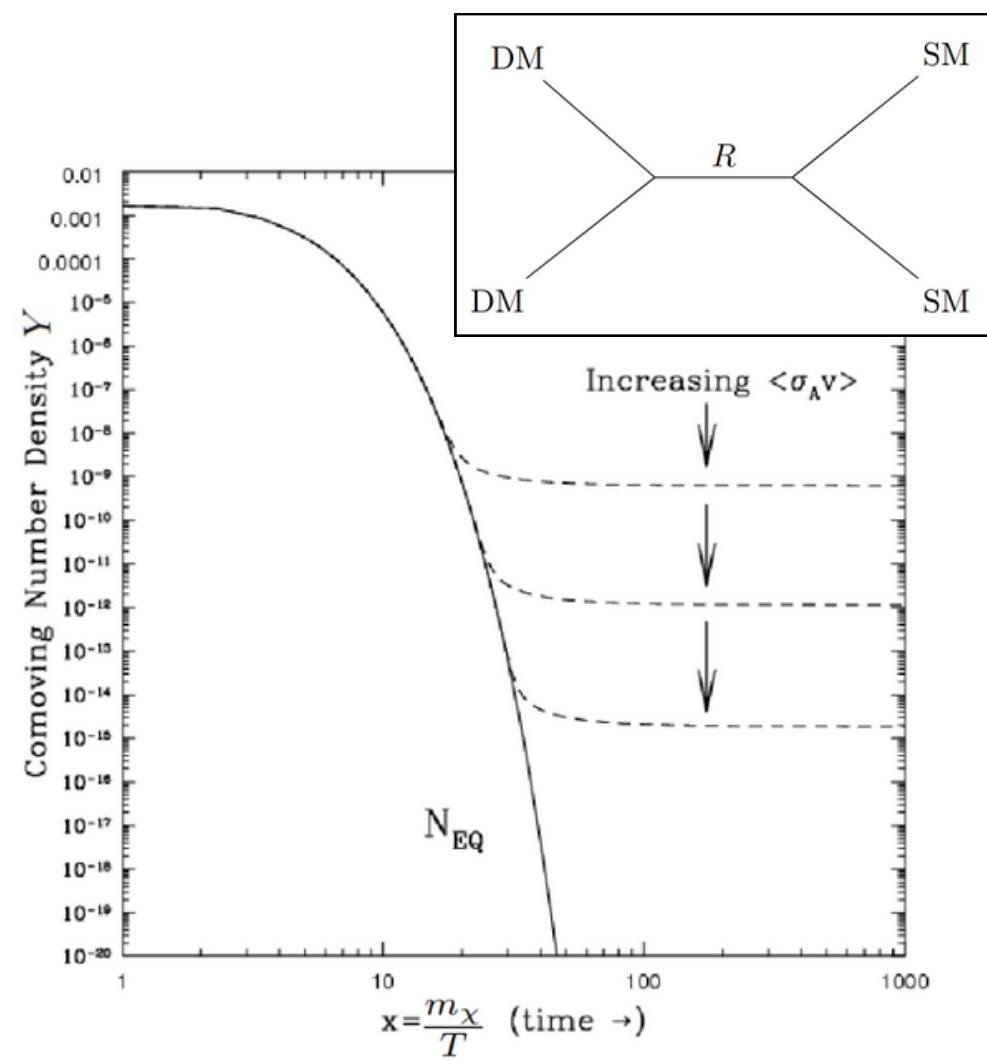
Freeze-out

0.01-100 MeV

CMB

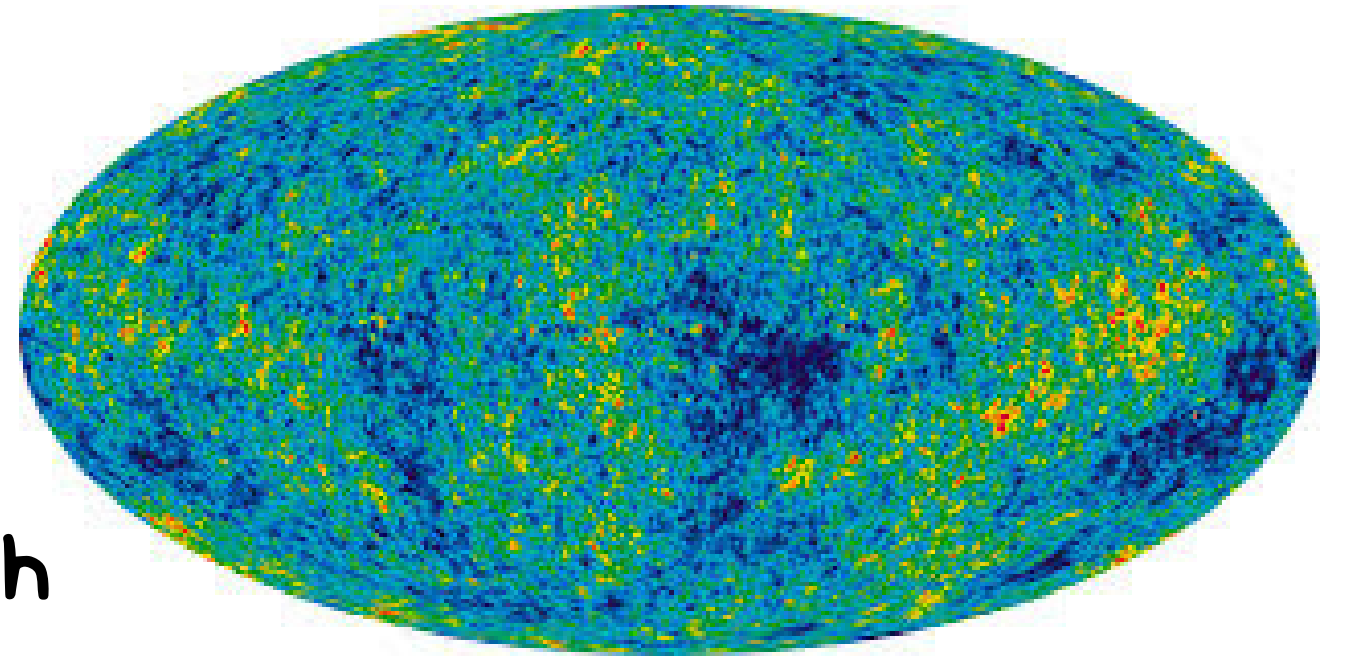
0.4 eV

Universe
Temperature



$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ must be high enough

$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ must be low enough



Freeze-out

0.01-100 MeV

CMB

0.4 eV

Universe Temperature

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = c_0 + c_1 v^2 + c_2 v^4 + \dots + c_n v^{2n}$$

$\neq 0 \rightarrow$ s-wave

$= 0 \rightarrow$ p-wave (or d-wave,...)

velocity dispersion

Breit-Wigner formalism:

$$\sigma_{\chi\chi\rightarrow f} = g_{\chi}g_{\text{SM}}\frac{4\pi\omega}{p^2}B_{\chi}B_f\frac{m_R^2\Gamma_R^2}{(s-m_R^2)^2+m_R^2\Gamma_R^2}$$

Breit-Wigner formalism:

$$\sigma_{\chi\chi\rightarrow f} = g_{\chi}g_{\text{SM}} \frac{4\pi\omega}{p^2} B_{\chi} B_f \frac{m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}{(\cancel{s - m_R^2})^2 + m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}$$

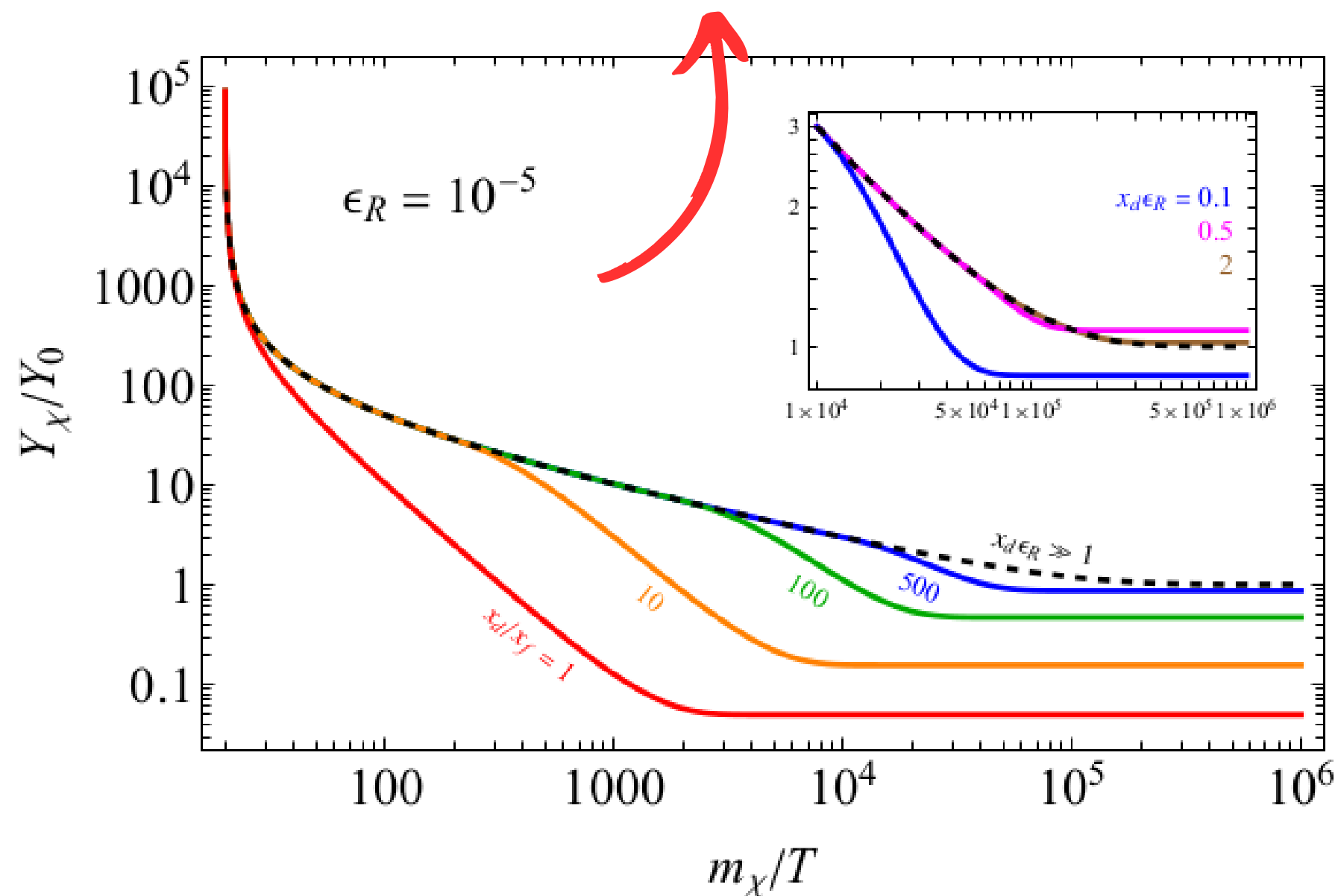
Boosted
for a
velocity v

Breit-Wigner formalism:

$$\sigma_{\chi\chi \rightarrow f} = g_\chi g_{\text{SM}} \frac{4\pi\omega}{p^2} B_\chi B_f \frac{m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}{(\cancel{s - m_R^2})^2 + m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}$$

Boosted
for a
velocity v

need lower couplings to
reach observed relic density



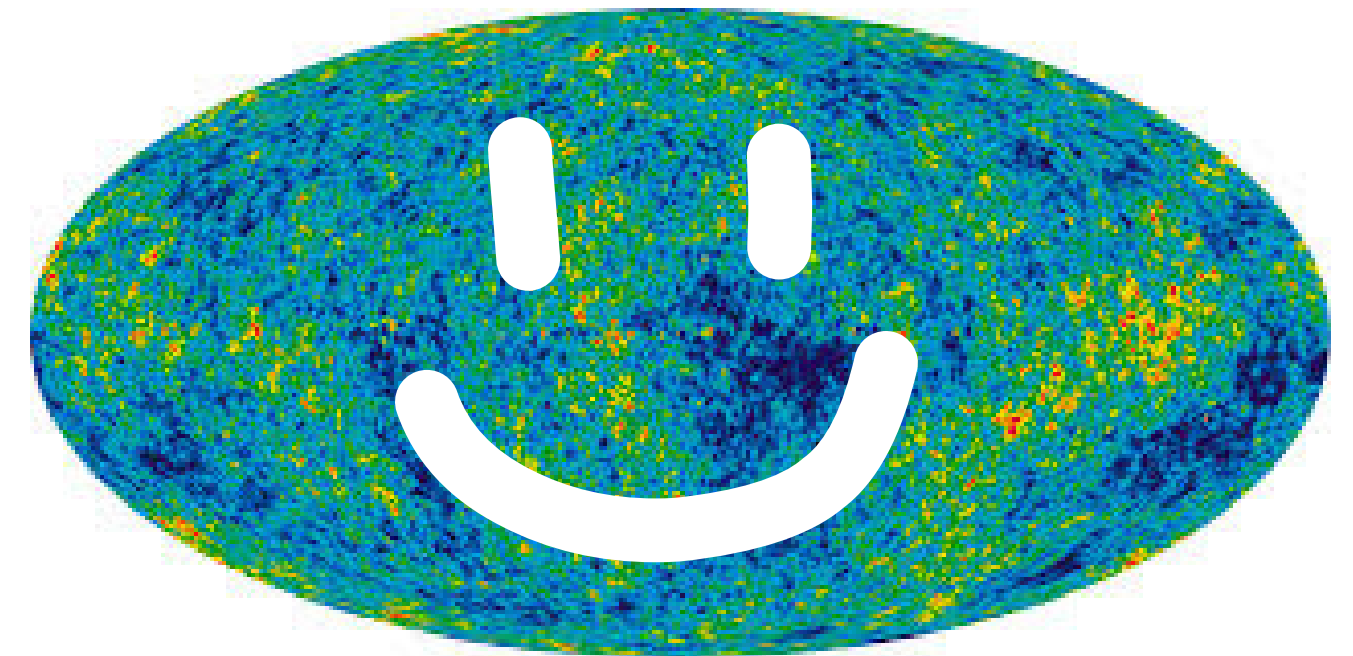
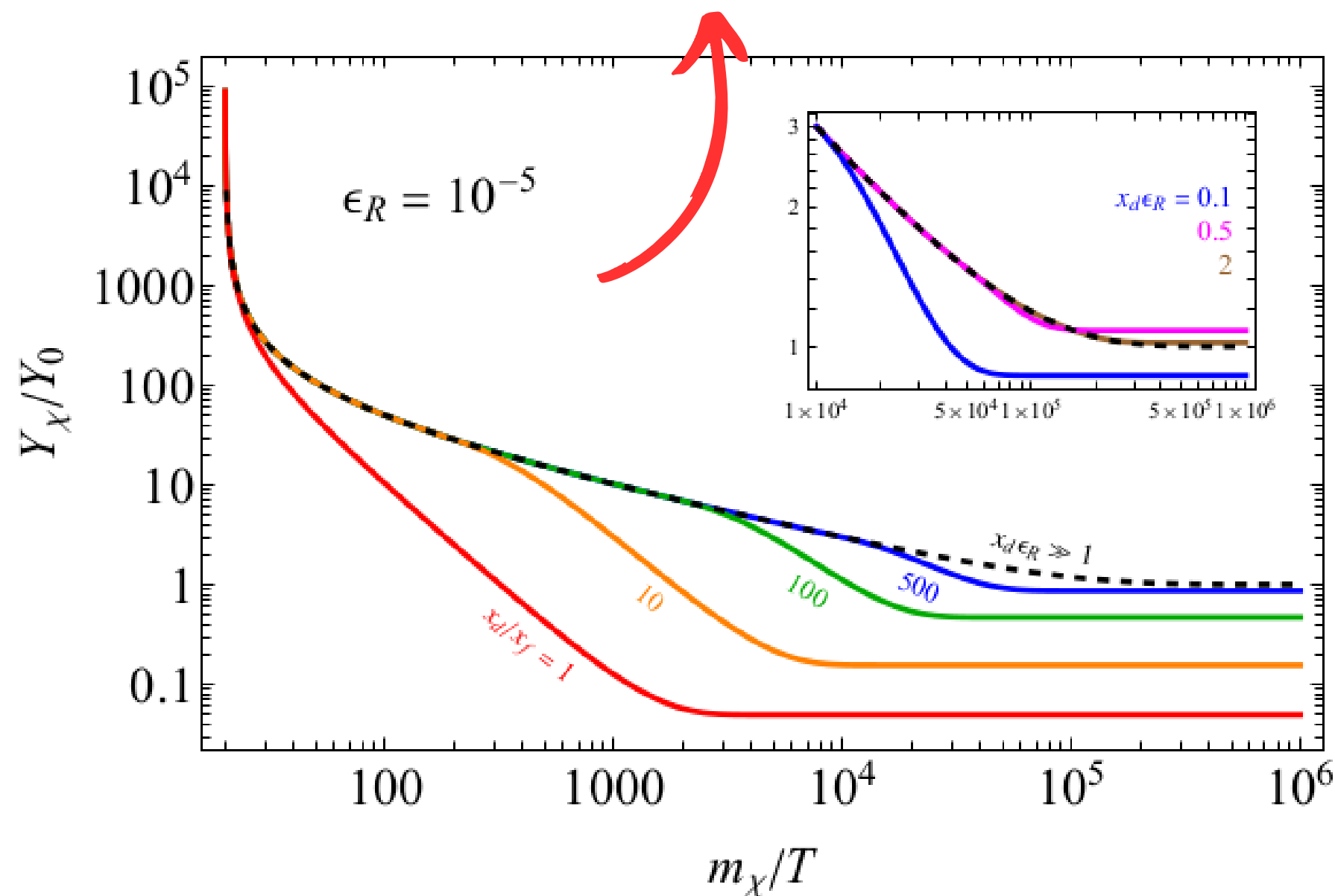
Breit-Wigner formalism:

$$\sigma_{\chi\chi \rightarrow f} = g_\chi g_{\text{SM}} \frac{4\pi\omega}{p^2} B_\chi B_f \frac{m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}{\cancel{(s - m_R^2)^2} + m_R^2 \Gamma_R^2}$$

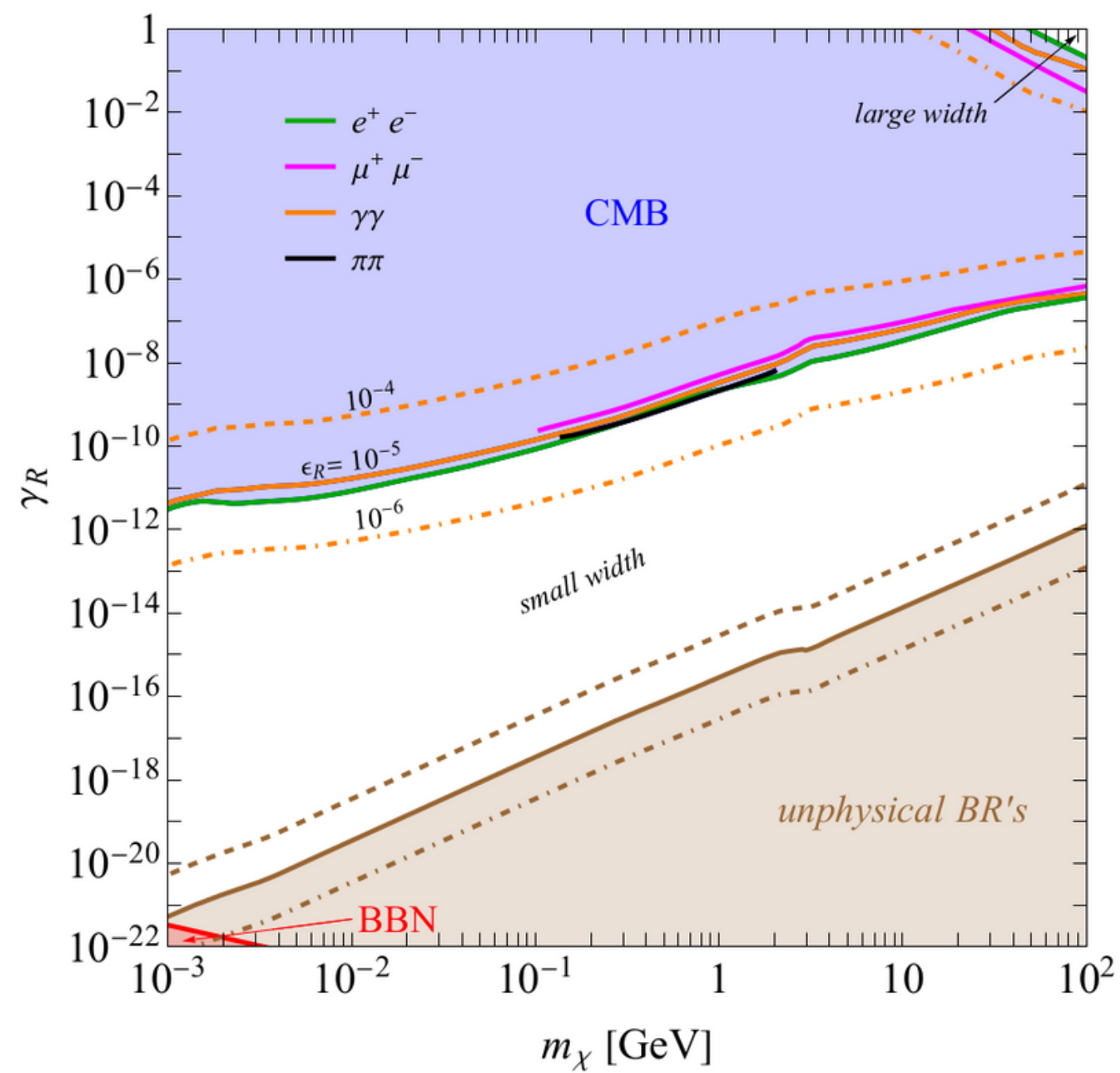
Boosted
for a
velocity v

need lower couplings to
reach observed relic density

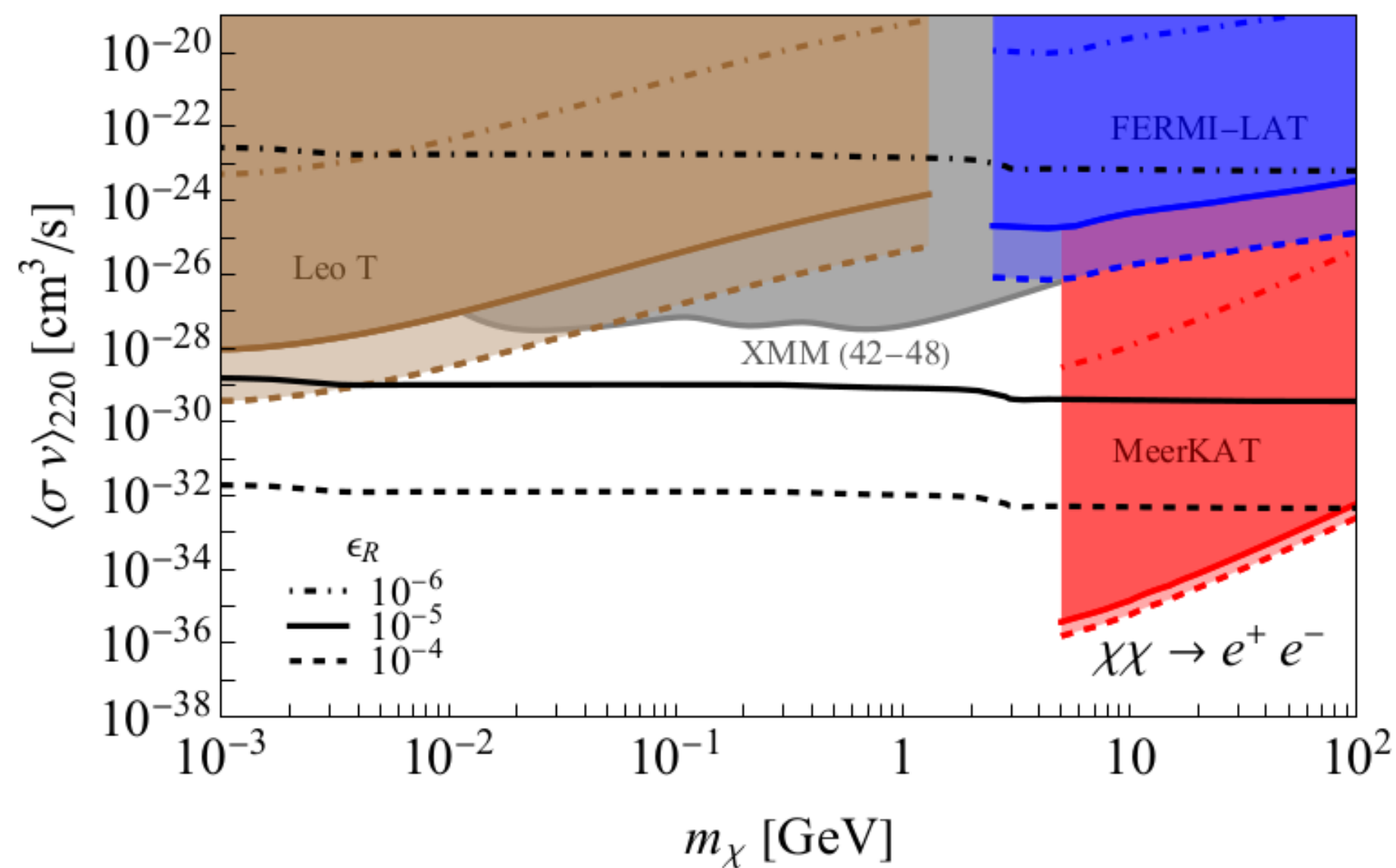
can escape CMB constraints

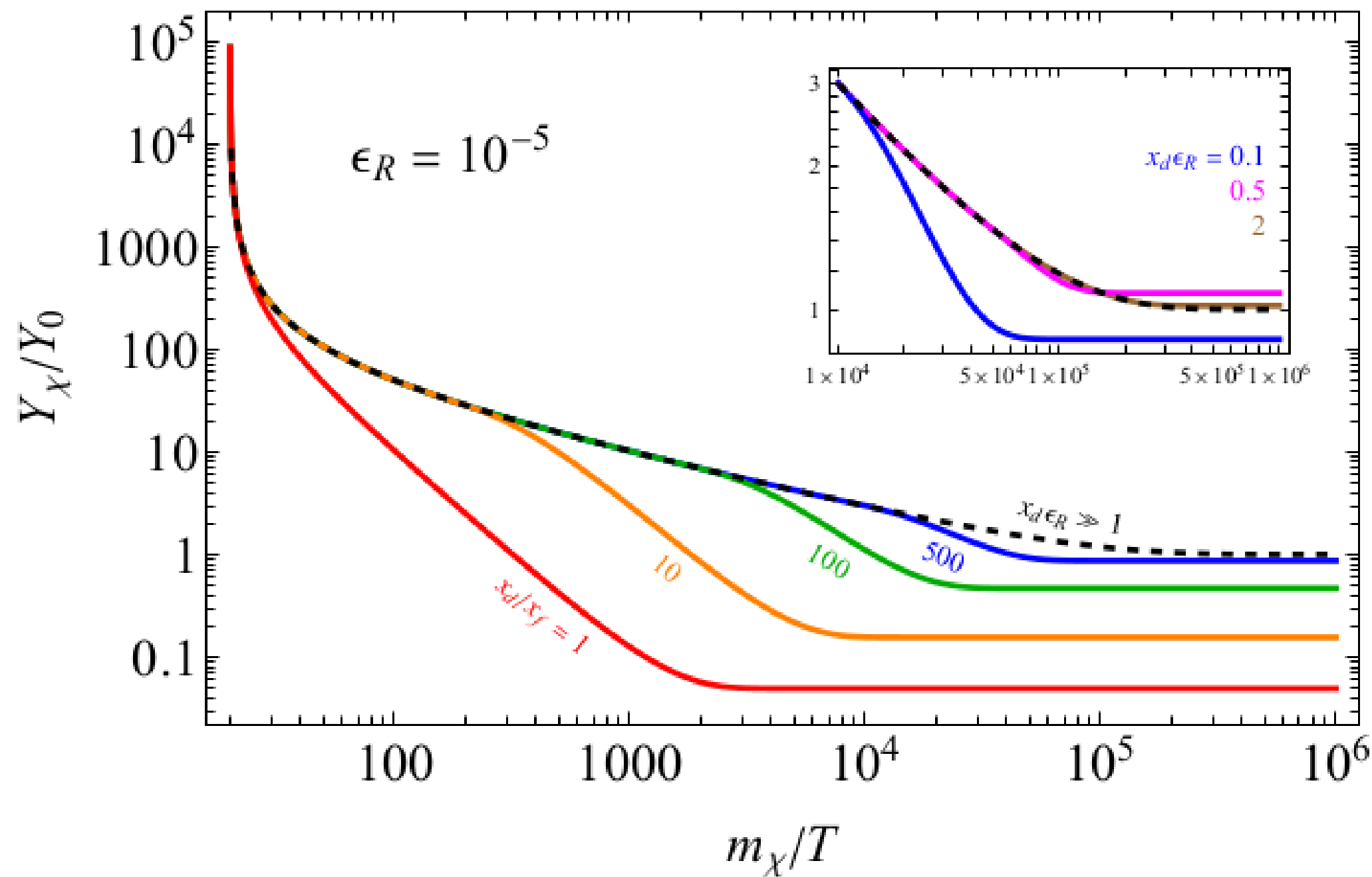


CMB constraints:



Indirect detection constraints:





Temperature of
Dark Matter

$$T' = \left(\frac{h_{\text{eff}}(T)}{h_{\text{eff}}(T_d)} \right)^{2/3} \frac{T^2}{T_d}$$

$$k_{\text{dec}} = \frac{\Omega_\chi}{\Omega_\chi^{\text{keq}}} \simeq \sqrt{\pi x_d \epsilon_R}$$

Kinetic decoupling time $\rightarrow$

Chemical decoupling time $\rightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{x_d}{x_f} \right)^2 \equiv r_{df}^2 = \frac{H(T_f)}{H(T_d)} = \frac{n_\chi \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle}{n_{\text{SM}} \langle \sigma_{\text{scatt}} v \rangle}$$

$$\gamma_R^c \equiv x_f^{3/2} e^{-x_f} \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-7} \Rightarrow r_{df} \simeq \begin{cases} \gamma_R / \gamma_R^c & \gamma_R > \gamma_R^c \\ 1 & \gamma_R \leq \gamma_R^c \end{cases}$$

Thanks