AXION-HIGGS PORTAL THE MINIMAL AXION MODEL

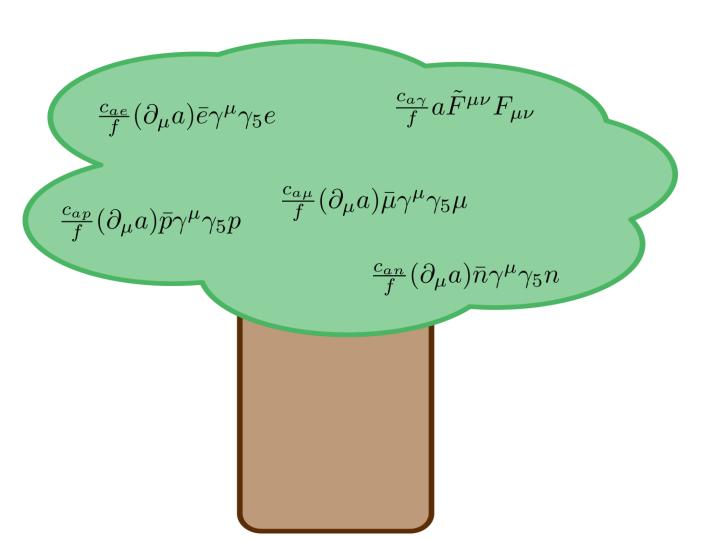
Jonas Spinner Heidelberg University

based on hep-ph/2207.05672 with Martin Bauer and Guillaume Rostagni

AXION MODELS AS TREES

 $a \to a + f\alpha$

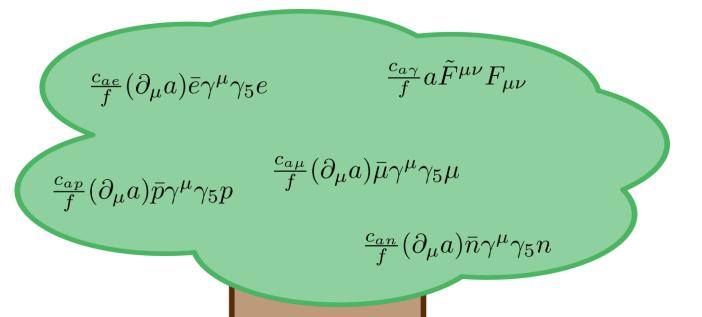
• Axion = **Goldstone boson** of a spontaneously broken global symmetry



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Special properties of the Axion-Higgs portal

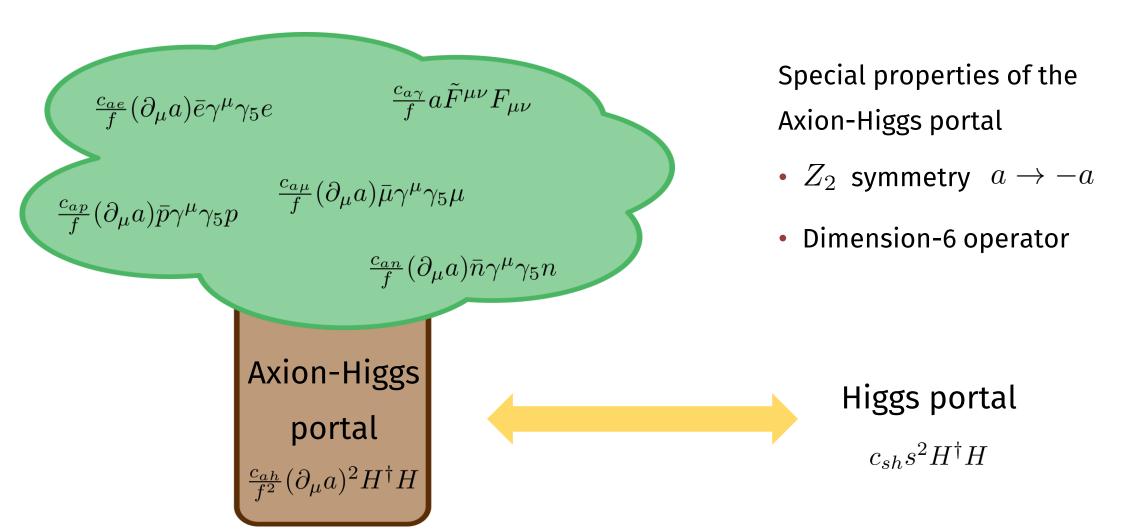
- Z_2 symmetry $a \rightarrow -a$
- Dimension-6 operator

Axion-Higgs portal $\frac{c_{ah}}{f^2}(\partial_{\mu}a)^2H^{\dagger}H$

AXION MODELS AS TREES

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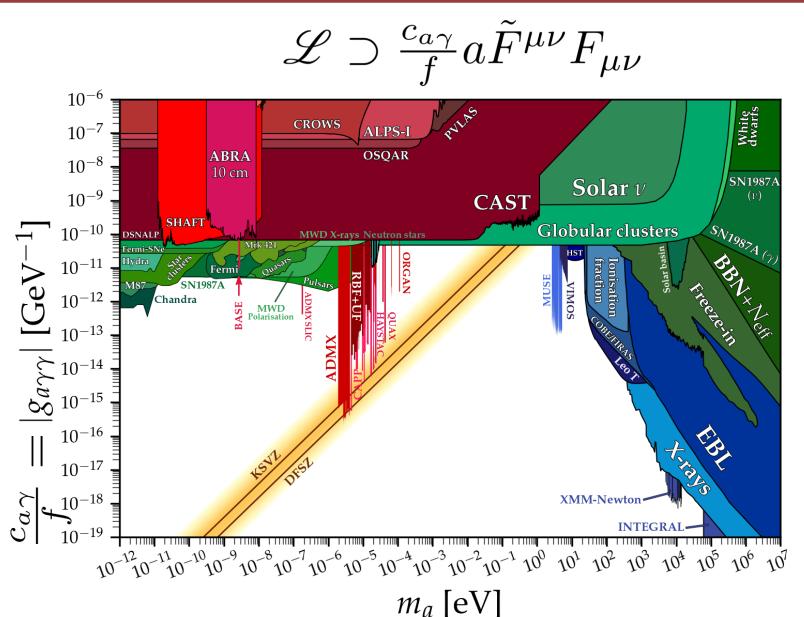


OUTLINE

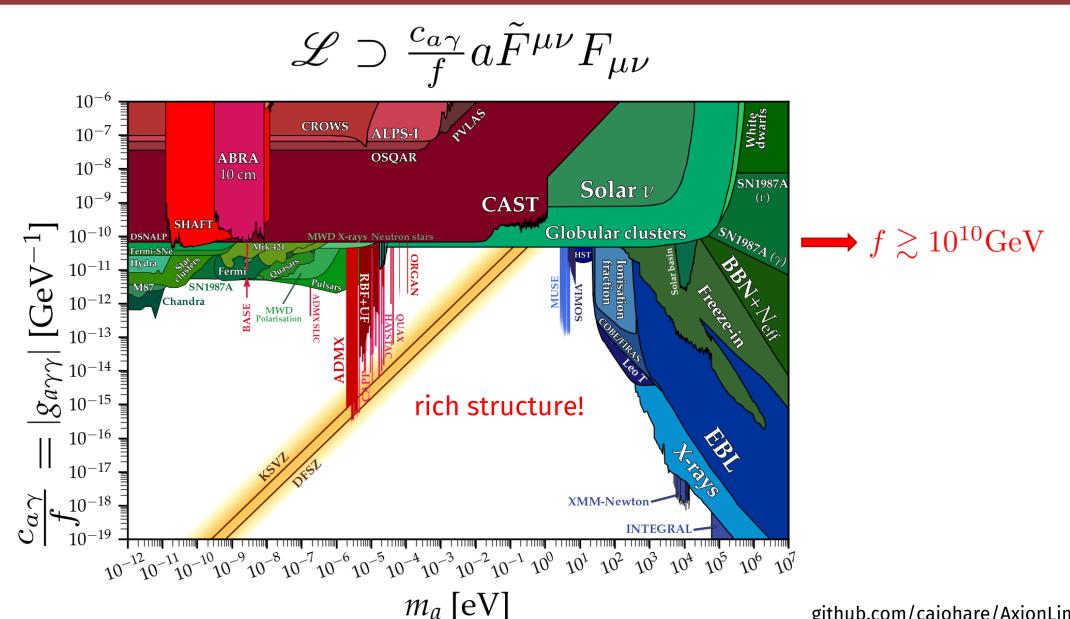
$$\mathscr{L} \supset \frac{c_{ah}}{f^2} (\partial_{\mu} a)^2 H^{\dagger} H$$

- Experimental constraints
- Dark matter from Freeze-In production
- Compare with other axion models and the Higgs portal

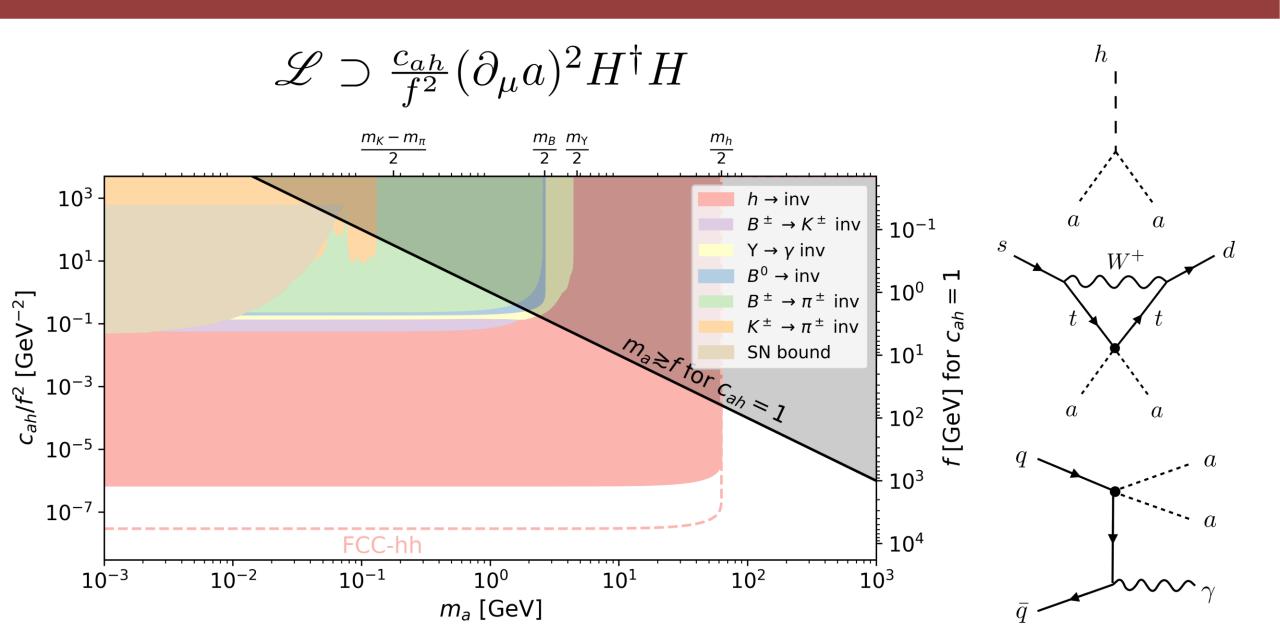
CONSTRAINTS ON THE AXION-PHOTON COUPLING



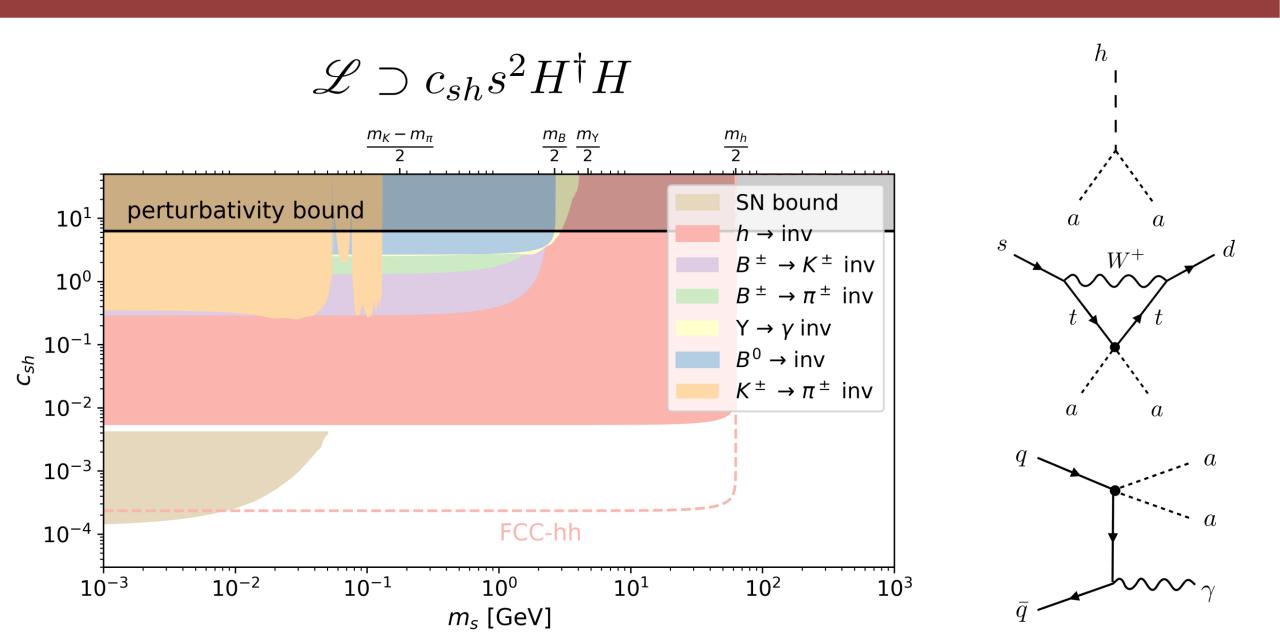
CONSTRAINTS ON THE AXION-PHOTON COUPLING



CONSTRAINTS ON THE AXION-HIGGS PORTAL

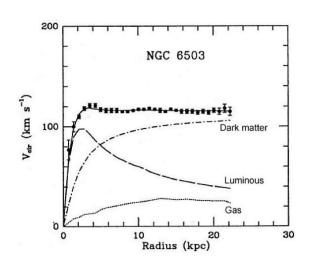


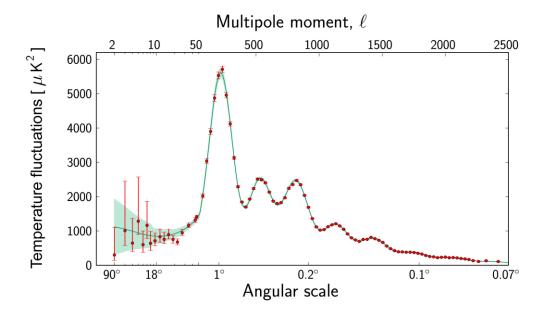
CONSTRAINTS ON THE HIGGS PORTAL

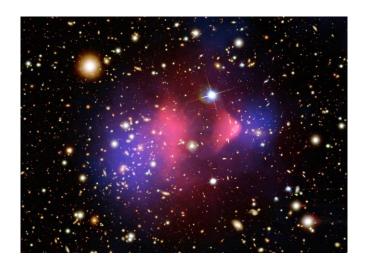


DARK MATTER?

Evidence:

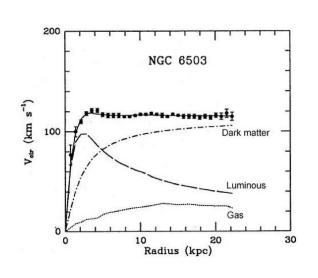


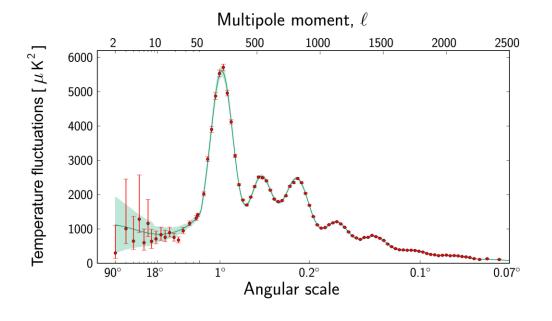


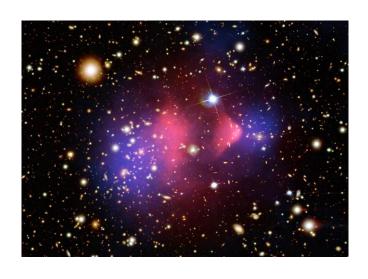


DARK MATTER?

Evidence:







Production mechanisms:

DM coupling

Vacuum misalignment "normal" axion models

Freeze-Ine.g. Higgs portal,
Axion-Higgs portal

Freeze-Out e.g. WIMPs

2→2 Freeze-In Production

- Consider a dimension-n operator $\mathscr{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda^{n-4}}\mathcal{O}_n$
- At large temperature, cross section scales as $\,\sigma \propto {1\over \Lambda^{2(n-4)}} T^{2(n-5)}$
- Dark Matter production scales as

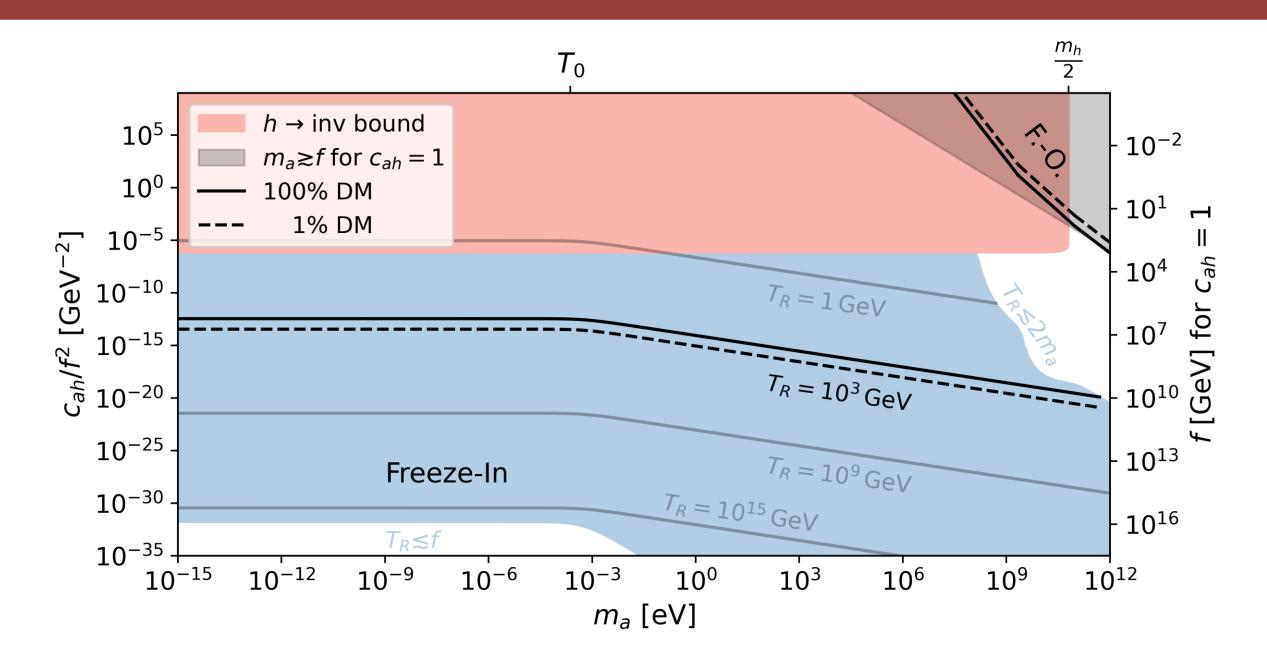
$$\Omega h^2 \propto \int_{T_0}^{T_R} dT \sigma \propto \begin{cases} T_0^{-1} & n = 4 \\ T_R^{2(n-4)-1} & n > 4 \end{cases}$$

 T_0 : Temperature of the universe today

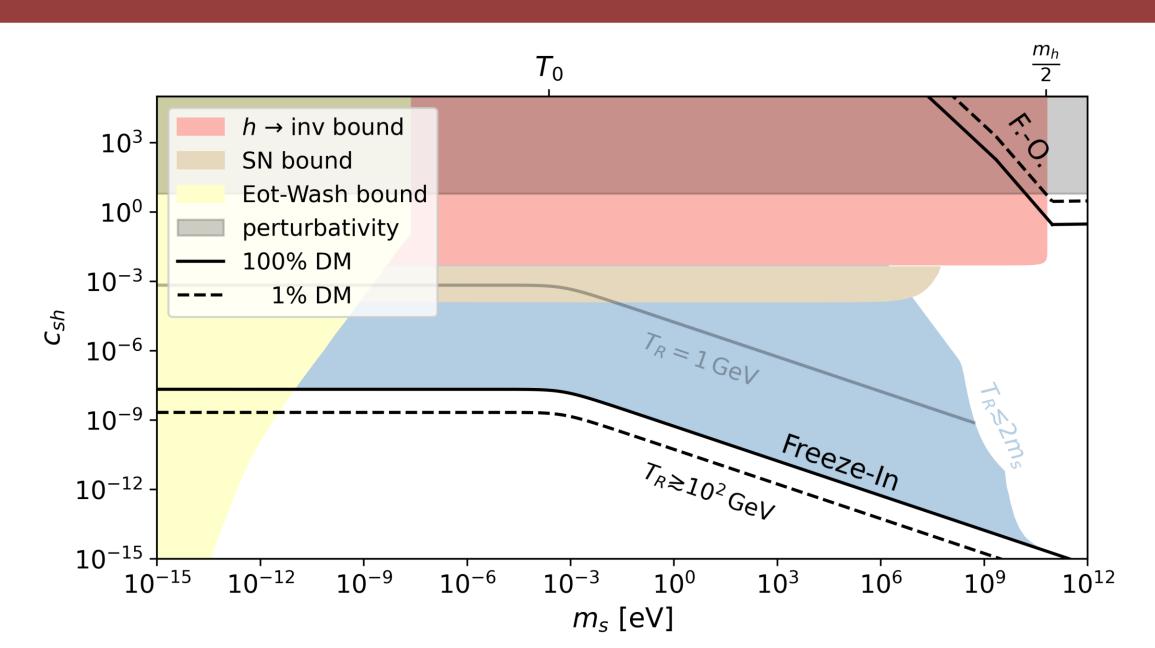
 T_R : Cutoff temperature

Freeze-In via non-renormalizable operators is sensitive to the cutoff temperature T_R

DARK MATTER FROM THE AXION-HIGGS PORTAL



DARK MATTER FROM THE HIGGS PORTAL

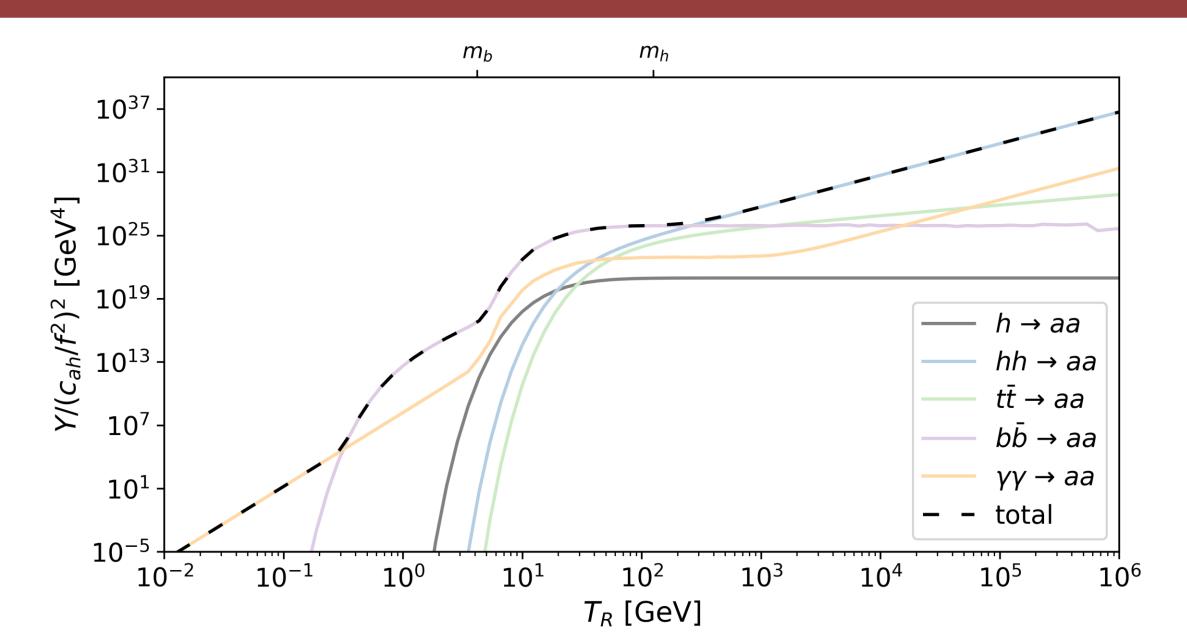


RESULTS

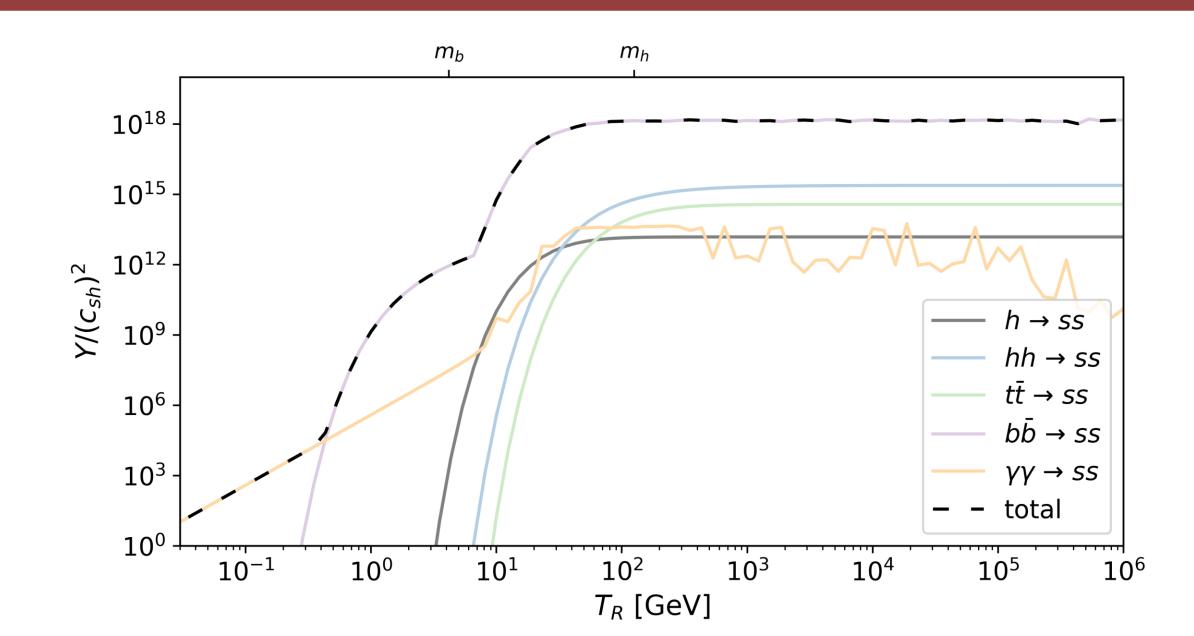
- The Axion-Higgs portal is the minimal axion model
- An Axion-Higgs portal particle is naturally light, while a Higgs portal particle is naturally heavy
- Need to look for invisible Higgs decays to find the Axion-Higgs portal
- Lots of parameter space for Freeze-In Dark Matter from Axion-Higgs portal

BACKUP

AXION-HIGGS PORTAL FREEZE-IN CHANNELS



HIGGS PORTAL FREEZE-IN CHANNELS



A SIMPLE UV COMPLETION

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + (\partial_{\mu}S)^{\dagger}(\partial^{\mu}S) + \mu_{S}^{2}S^{\dagger}S - \lambda_{S}(S^{\dagger}S)^{2} + g(S^{\dagger}S)H^{\dagger}H$$

1. SSB
$$S=\frac{f+s}{\sqrt{2}}e^{ia/f}$$
 \Rightarrow $\mathscr{L}\supset\frac{1}{2f^2}(f+s)^2(\partial_\mu a)^2$ $\langle h\rangle=v$ $\langle s\rangle=f$ $-\frac{m_s^2}{2}s^2-\frac{m_h^2}{2}h^2-gfvsh$

- 2. Mass diagonalization $\binom{s}{h} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{s} \\ \tilde{h} \end{pmatrix}$ with $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2gfv}{m_s^2 m_h^2}$ SM Higgs Boson
- 3. Integrate out \tilde{s} \Rightarrow $\mathscr{L} \supset \frac{1}{2f^2} (f \sin \theta \tilde{h})^2 (\partial_{\mu} a)^2 \supset -\frac{\sin \theta}{f} \tilde{h} (\partial_{\mu} a)^2 \subset -\frac{\sin \theta}{f v} \tilde{H}^{\dagger} \tilde{H} (\partial_{\mu} a)^2$

$$\Rightarrow c_{ah} = -\sin\theta \frac{f}{v} \sim -g \frac{f^2}{m_s^2} \sim 1$$

AXION-HIGGS PORTAL COUPLINGS

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu \lesssim f) \supset \frac{c_{ah}v}{f^2} h(\partial_\mu a)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu \lesssim v) \supset -\sum_{i,j} \frac{c_{ah}c_{ij}}{f^2 m_h^2} (\partial_\mu a)^2 \bar{f}_i \Big(m_i P_L + m_j P_R \Big) f_j + \text{h.c.}$$
 EW physics integrated out
$$+ \frac{c_{ah}c_\gamma}{f^2 m_h^2} (\partial_\mu a)^2 F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{c_{ah}c_G}{f^2 m_h^2} (\partial_\mu a)^2 G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}$$

$$c_{\gamma} = -\frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{47}{18} \qquad c_{G} = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{1}{3} \qquad c_{ii} = 1$$

$$c_{ij} = \frac{3}{32\pi^{2}} \sum_{u} V_{ui}^{*} V_{uj} \frac{m_{u}^{2}}{v^{2}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{m_{h}^{2}}{m_{W}^{2}} \Delta \left(\frac{m_{u}^{2}}{m_{W}^{2}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\Delta(x) = \frac{x(2-x)}{3(1-x)^{3}} \log x + \frac{3-x}{6(1-x)^{2}}$$

ANALYTIC RESULTS FOR AXION-HIGGS PORTAL FREEZE-IN

$$\Omega h^2 = \frac{sh^2}{\rho_c} \frac{\rho}{n} Y = \frac{sh^2}{\rho_c} Y \times \begin{cases} m_a, & m_a \gg T_0 \\ \frac{\pi^4}{30\zeta_3} T_0, & m_a \ll T_0 \end{cases}$$

Approximate expressions for the dominant channels:

$$hh \to aa: \quad Y = \frac{2160}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{10}{g_* g_{s*}}} \frac{c_{ah}^2 m_{\rm Pl} T_R^3}{f^4}$$

$$b\bar{b} \to aa: \quad Y = \frac{135}{4} \sqrt{\frac{10}{g_* g_{s*}^2}} \frac{c_{ah}^2 m_b^2 m_h^2 m_{\rm Pl}}{f^4 \Gamma_h} \int_{m_h/T_R}^{\infty} dx x^3 K_1(x)$$

$$\gamma \gamma \to aa$$
: $Y = \frac{49766400}{7\pi} \sqrt{\frac{10}{g_* g_{s*}^2}} \frac{c_{ah}^2 c_{\gamma}^2 m_{\rm Pl} T_R^7}{f^4 m_h^4}$