



# **Gravitino dark matter and a high reheating temperature**

Krzysztof Turzyński

Institute of Theoretical Physics  
University of Warsaw

with M. Olechowski, S. Pokorski and J. Wells

## Sources of relic gravitinos:

1. Thermal initial abundance
2. Scattering of already thermalized particles

$$\Omega^{\text{TP}} h^2 = \left( \frac{T_{\text{RH}}}{10^9 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left[ 7.4 \times 10^{-6} \left( \frac{m_{3/2}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right) + \left( \frac{m_{\text{NLSP}}}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 \text{ GeV}}{m_{3/2}} \right) \sum_r \gamma_r \left( \frac{M_r}{m_{\text{NLSP}}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\gamma_3 = 0.48 - 0.56 (0.62 - 0.74), \gamma_2 = 0.57 (0.54), \gamma_1 = 0.17 (0.13) \quad \text{for } T_{\text{RH}} = 10^9 (10^7) \text{ GeV}$$

Pradler & Steffen '06; Rychkov & Strumia '07

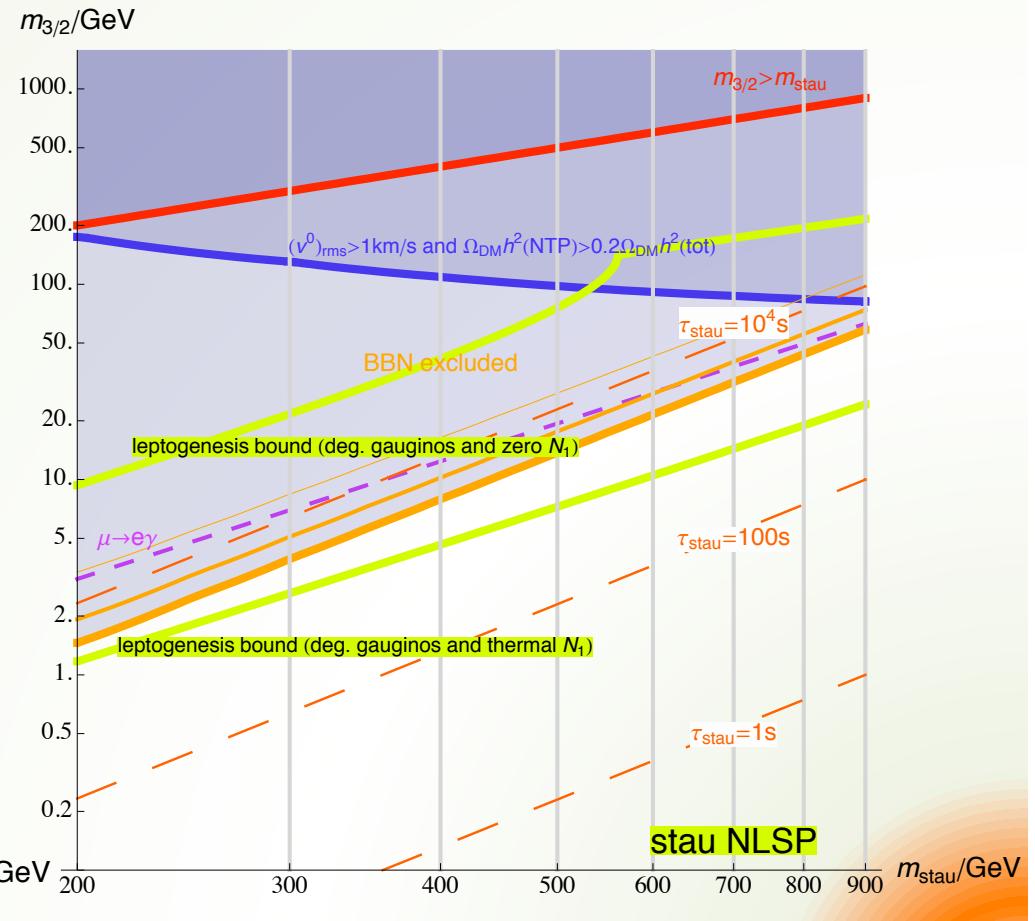
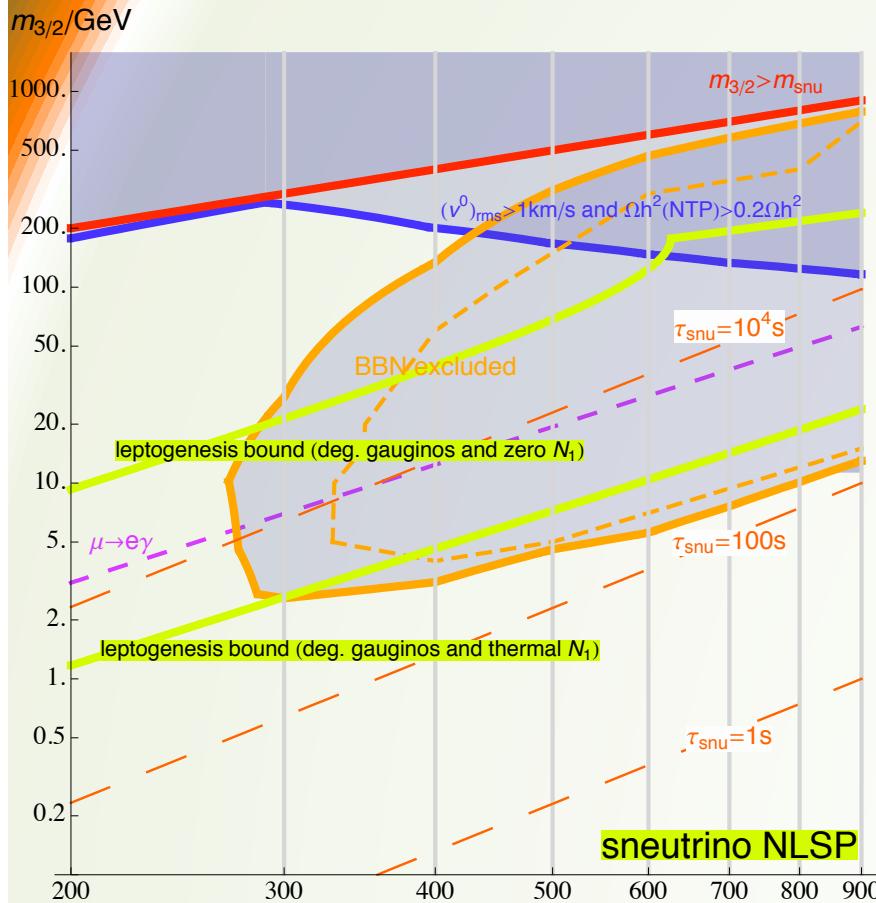
For fixed masses of the gravitino and the NLSP, and the reheating temperature, the r.h.s. is minimized with NLSP/gaugino mass degeneracy.

3. Decays of the next-to-lightest supersymmetric particle (NLSP)

$$\tau(\text{NLSP} \rightarrow \tilde{G} + \text{SM}) = 5.9 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s} \left( \frac{m_{3/2}}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\text{NLSP}}} \right)^5$$

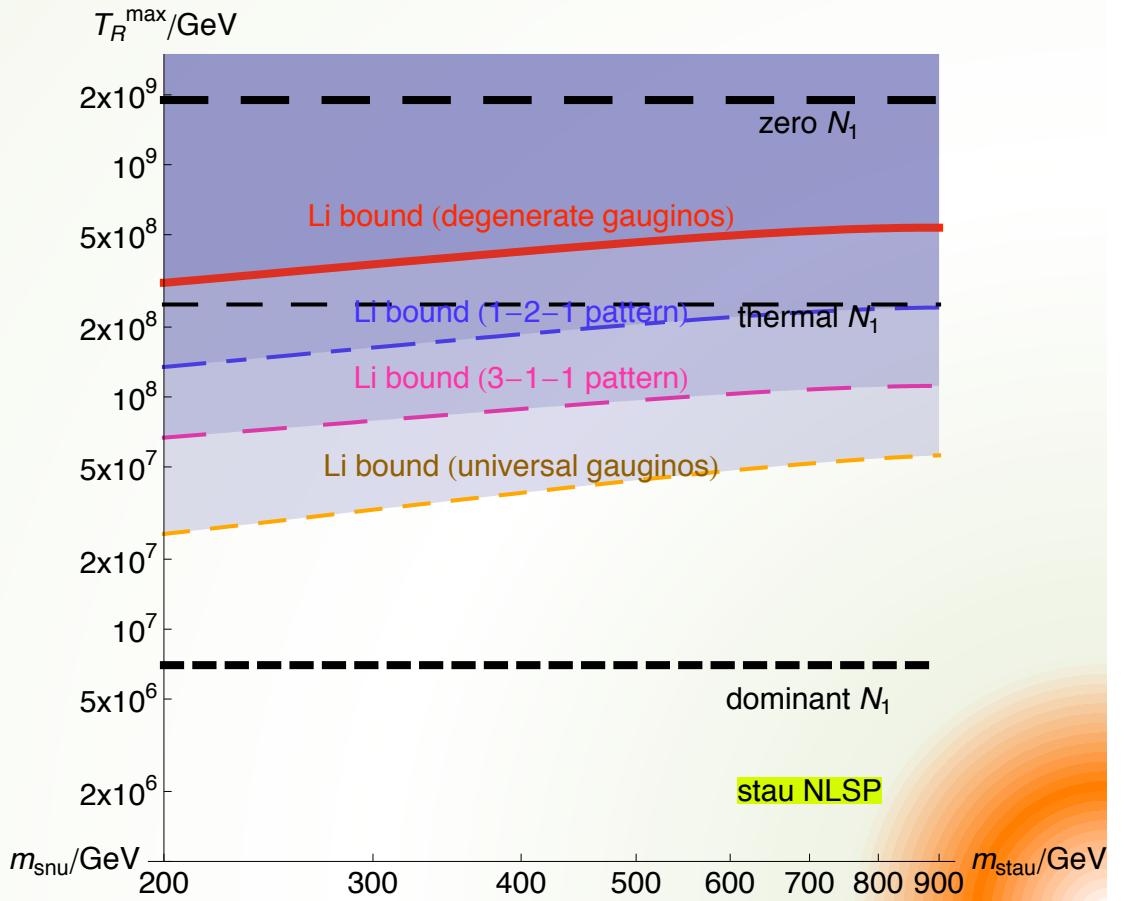
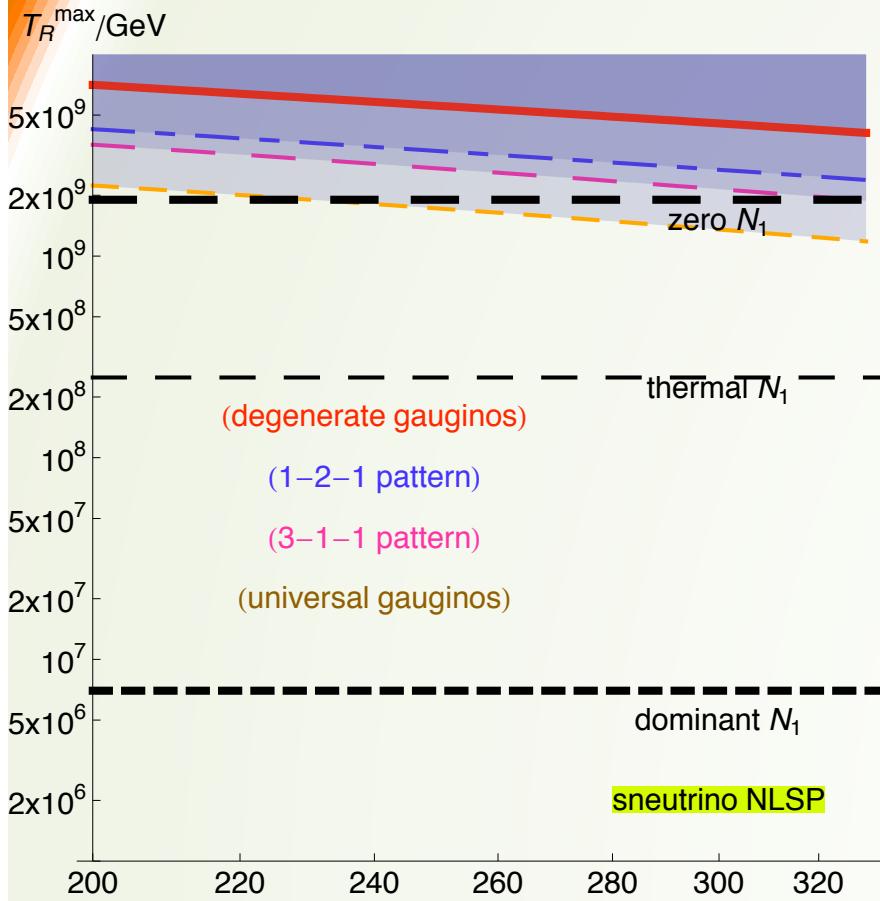
## Bounds from Big Bang Nucleosynthesis and leptogenesis

based on: Giudice et al. '03; Kwasaki, Kohri & Moroi '04; Jedamzik, Lemoine & Moultska '05; Antusch & Teixeira '06; Kanzaki et al. '07; Pradler & Steffen '07; Kawasaki et al. '08; Pradler '08; calculations with micrOMEGAs.2.2 (Belanger et al. '06,'08)



## Maximal reheating temperature consistent with the BBN bounds

In models with NLSP/gaugino mass degeneracy  
the BBN/leptogenesis tension is alleviated



## Minimal gauge mediation of supersymmetry breaking

$$w = -\lambda X \tilde{\phi} \phi$$

singlet, breaks susy

$$\langle F_X \rangle \neq 0$$

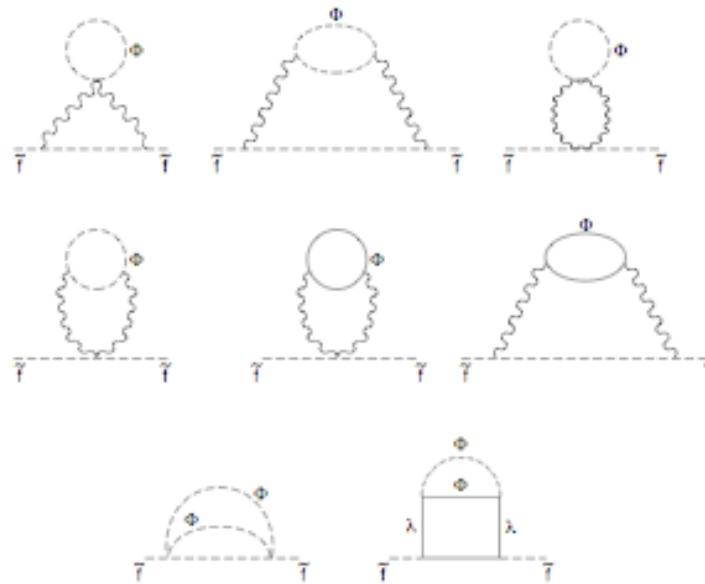
nonsinglet, e.g.  $\bar{\mathbf{5}}, \mathbf{5}$  of  $SU(5)$

mass splitting between bosonic  
and fermionic components



$$M_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{4\pi} N \frac{\langle F_X \rangle}{\langle X \rangle}$$

$10^5 \text{ GeV}$



$$m_s^2 = 2 \sum_i \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{4\pi} \right)^2 C_s^{(i)} N \left( \frac{\langle F_X \rangle}{\langle X \rangle} \right)^2$$

## Generalized gauge mediation of supersymmetry breaking

Meade, Seiberg & Shih '08;  
Carpenter et al. '08

SU(5) breaking

&

higher dim SU(5) irreps (modest)

or

nonpert. interactions of messengers (courageous)

High-scale input

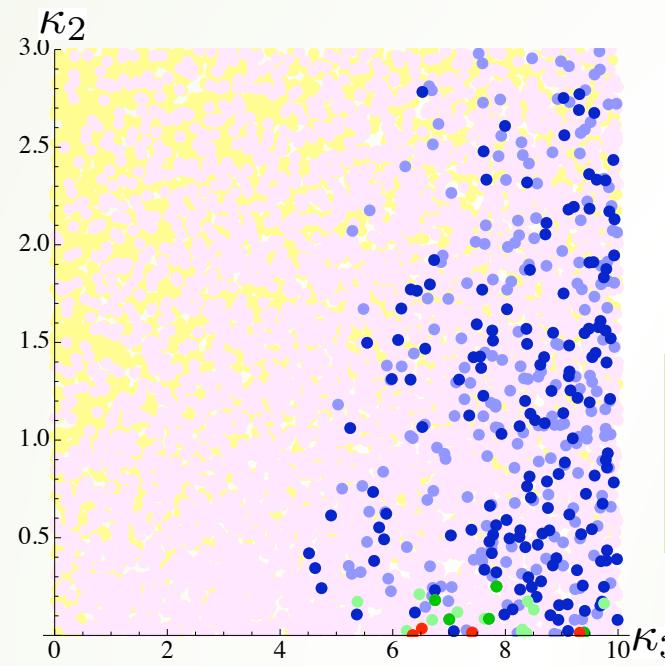
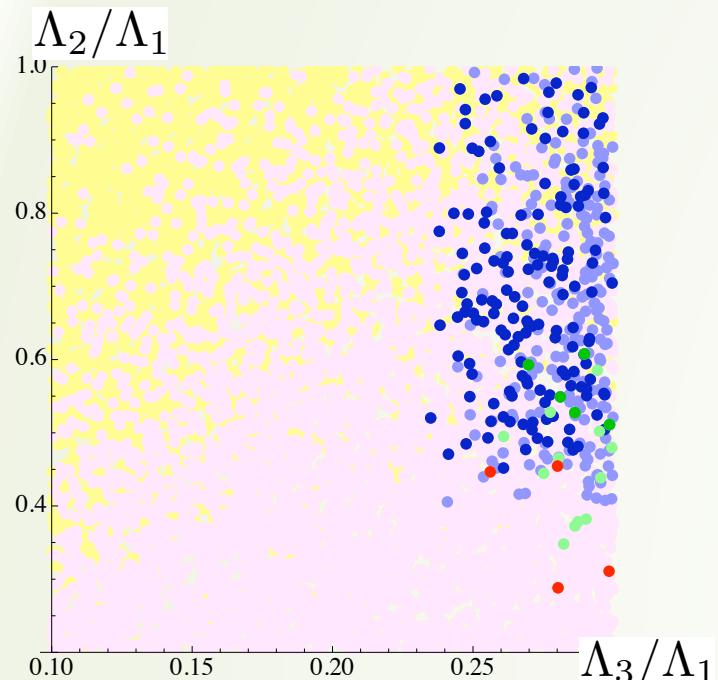
$$M_{\text{mess}} = (10^{-3} - 10^{-1}) M_{\text{GUT}} \quad \leftarrow \text{GeV-scale gravitino}$$

$$M_r = \frac{g_r^2}{16\pi^2} \Lambda_r \quad m_s^2 = \sum_{r=1}^3 \frac{g_r^4}{128\pi^4} C_r^{(s)} \kappa_r \Lambda_r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 1, 2, 3 \rightarrow U(1)_Y, SU(2)_L, SU(3)_C \\ s &= Q, U, D, L, E, H_1, H_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Minimal models: } \Lambda_r = \Lambda - \frac{1}{\kappa_r} = N_{\text{mess}}$$

Low-scale output (RG analysis)



$$M_{\text{mess}} = 10^{15} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Lambda_1 = 3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ GeV} \quad (M_1 \approx 400 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\kappa_1 \ll 1 \quad \text{stau NLSP}$$

$$\kappa_1, \kappa_2 \ll 1 \quad \text{sneutrino NLSP}$$

- no EWSB
- RH stau NLSP
- RH stau NLSP  $\frac{m_{\text{glu}}}{m_{\text{stau}}} < 2$
- mixed stau NLSP
- sneutrino NLSP  $m_{\text{snu}} < 400 \text{ GeV}$
- none of the above

## Summary

Large reheating temperature (**leptogenesis**) – motivation for studying models with **compressed NLSP/gaugino spectra** (beyond minimal gauge mediation)

The optimal pattern of **GGM** of supersymmetry breaking **at high scale**

	SU(3)	SU(2)	U(1)
gauginos (wrt bino)	small gluino/NLSP degeneracy	medium wino/NLSP degeneracy	---
scalars (wrt gauginos)	LARGE rad. EWSB, higgs mass bound	$\leq$ medium EWSB small sneutrino NLSP	small NLSP lighter than bino

Particle messenger models?

nonstandard SU(5) representations required  
examples of O'Raifeartaigh models with 2 pairs **35 +  $\bar{35}$**