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DM production mechanisms

Graciela Gelmini^a, Paolo Gondolo^b^a*Department of Physics and Astronomy, UCLA, 475 Portola Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA*^b*Department of Physics, University of Utah, 115 S 1400 E # 201, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA*

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7.1 Dark matter particles: relics from the pre-BBN era

A general class of candidates for non-baryonic cold dark matter are weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs). The interest in WIMPs as dark matter candidates stems from the fact that WIMPs in chemical equilibrium in the early universe naturally have the right abundance to be cold dark matter. Moreover, the same interactions that give the right WIMP density make the detection of WIMPs possible. The latter aspect is important as it provides a means to test the WIMP hypothesis.

The argument showing that WIMPs are good dark matter candidates is old [2, 3, 5, 4, 1]. The density per comoving volume of non relativistic particles in equilibrium in the early Universe decreases exponentially with decreasing temperature, due to the Boltzmann factor, until the reactions which change the particle number become ineffective. At this point, when the annihilation rate becomes smaller than the Hubble expansion rate, the WIMP number per comoving volume becomes constant. This moment of chemical decoupling or freeze-out happens later, i.e. at smaller WIMP densities, for larger WIMP annihilation cross section σ_{ann} . If there is no subsequent change of entropy in matter plus radiation, the present relic density of WIMPs is approximately

$$\Omega h^2 \approx \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle}. \quad (7.1)$$

For weak cross sections this gives the right order of magnitude of the DM density (and a temperature $T_{f.o.} \simeq m/20$ at freeze-out for a WIMP of mass m). This is a ballpark argument. A more precise derivation will be presented in Section 7.2.

It is important to realize that the determination of the WIMP relic density depends on the history of the Universe before Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN), an epoch from which we have no data. BBN (200 s after the Big

Bang, $T \simeq 0.8$ MeV) is the earliest episode from which we have a trace, namely the abundance of light elements D, ^4He and ^7Li . The next observable in time is the Cosmic Microwave Background radiation (produced 3.8×10^4 yr after the Big Bang, at $T \simeq \text{eV}$) and the next one is the Large Scale Structure of the Universe. WIMPs have their number fixed at $T_{f.o.} \simeq m/20$, thus WIMPs with $m \gtrsim 100$ MeV would freeze out at $T \gtrsim 4$ MeV and would thus be the earliest remnants. If discovered, they would for the first time give information on the pre-BBN phase of the Universe.

As things stand now, to compute the WIMP relic density we must make assumptions about the pre-BBN epoch. The standard computation of the relic density relies on the assumptions that the entropy of matter and radiation was conserved, that WIMPs were produced thermally, i.e. via interactions with the particles in the plasma, that they decoupled while the Universe expansion was dominated by radiation, and that they were in kinetic and chemical equilibrium before they decoupled. These are just assumptions, which do not hold in all cosmological models. In particular, in order for BBN and all the subsequent history of the Universe to proceed as usual, it is enough that the earliest and highest temperature during the radiation dominated period, the so called reheating temperature T_{RH} , is larger than 4 MeV [55]. At temperatures higher than 4 MeV, when the WIMP freeze out is expected to occur, the content and expansion history of the Universe may differ from the standard assumptions. In non-standard cosmological models, the WIMP relic abundance may be higher or lower than the standard abundance. The density may be decreased by reducing the rate of thermal production (through a low $T_{RH} < T_{f.o.}$) or by producing radiation after freeze-out (entropy dilution). The density may also be increased by creating WIMPs from decays of particles or extended objects (non-thermal production) or by increasing the expansion rate of the Universe at the time of freeze-out.

Non-thermal production mechanisms may also be at work within standard cosmological scenarios. For example, WIMPs may be produced in the out of equilibrium decay of other particles whose density may be fixed by thermal processes. A particular type of heavy WIMPs, WIMPZILLAS, could be formed during the reheating phase at the end of an inflationary period through gravitational interactions. Another production mechanism involves quantum-mechanical oscillations, for example a sterile neutrino may be produced in the early universe by the oscillation of active (interacting) neutrinos into sterile neutrinos (for the latter, see the chapter of M. Shaposhnikov in this book).

In the rest of the Chapter we review the standard production mechanism and some of the non-standard scenarios.

7.2 Thermal production in the standard cosmology

7.2.1 The standard production mechanism

In the standard scenario, it is assumed that in the early universe WIMPs were produced in collisions between particles of the thermal plasma during the radiation dominated era. Important reactions were the production and annihilation of WIMP pairs in particle-antiparticle collisions, such as

$$\chi\bar{\chi} \leftrightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, q\bar{q}, W^+W^-, ZZ, HH, \dots \quad (7.2)$$

At temperatures much higher than the WIMP mass, $T \gg m_\chi$, the colliding particle-antiparticle pairs in the plasma had enough energy to create WIMP pairs efficiently. Also, the inverse reactions that convert WIMPs into standard model particles (annihilation) were initially in equilibrium with the WIMP-producing processes. Their common rate was given by

$$\Gamma_{\text{ann}} = \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle n_{\text{eq}}, \quad (7.3)$$

where σ_{ann} is the WIMP annihilation cross section, v is the relative velocity of the annihilating WIMPs, n_{eq} is the WIMP number density in chemical equilibrium, and the angle brackets denote an average over the WIMP thermal distribution.

As the universe expanded, the temperature of the plasma became smaller than the WIMP mass. While annihilation and production reactions remained in equilibrium, the number of WIMPs produced decreased exponentially as $e^{-m_\chi/T}$ (the Boltzmann factor), since only particle-antiparticle collisions with kinetic energy in the tail of the Boltzmann distribution had enough energy to produce WIMP pairs. At the same time, the expansion of the universe decreased the number density of particles n , and with it the production and annihilation rates, which are proportional to n . When the WIMP annihilation rate Γ_{ann} became smaller than the expansion rate of the universe H , or equivalently the mean free path for WIMP-producing collisions became longer than the Hubble radius, production of WIMPs ceased (chemical decoupling). After this, the number of WIMPs in a comoving volume remained approximately constant (or in other words, their number density decreased inversely with volume).

In many of the current theories, WIMPs are their own antiparticles. For this kind of WIMPs (e.g. neutralinos and Majorana neutrinos), the WIMP density is necessarily equal to the antiWIMP density. In the following we

restrict our discussion to this case. We refer the reader interested in cosmological WIMP-antiWIMP asymmetries, as might apply for example to a Dirac neutrino, to [10].

The current density of WIMPs can be computed by means of the rate equation for the WIMP number density n and the law of entropy conservation:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -3Hn - \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle (n^2 - n_{\text{eq}}^2), \quad (7.4)$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -3Hs. \quad (7.5)$$

Here t is time, s is the entropy density, H is the Hubble parameter, and as before n_{eq} and $\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$ are the WIMP equilibrium number density and the thermally averaged total annihilation cross section. The first and the second term on the right hand side of Eq. 7.4 take into account the expansion of the Universe and the change in number density due to annihilations and inverse annihilations, respectively.

It is customary (see e.g. [9, 11, 20, 27]) to combine Eqs. (7.4) and (7.5) into a single one for $Y = n/s$, and to use $x = m/T$, with T the photon temperature, as the independent variable instead of time. This gives:

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{1}{3H} \frac{ds}{dx} \langle \sigma v \rangle (Y^2 - Y_{\text{eq}}^2). \quad (7.6)$$

Here and in the rest of the Chapter we will simply write $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ for $\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$ when no ambiguity can arise.

According to the Friedman equation, the Hubble parameter is determined by the mass-energy density ρ as

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3M_P^2} \rho, \quad (7.7)$$

where $M_P = 1.22 \times 10^{19}$ GeV is the Planck mass. The energy and entropy densities are related to the photon temperature by the equations

$$\rho = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_{\text{eff}}(T) T^4, \quad s = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} h_{\text{eff}}(T) T^3, \quad (7.8)$$

where $g_{\text{eff}}(T)$ and $h_{\text{eff}}(T)$ are effective degrees of freedom for the energy density and entropy density respectively. Recent computations of $g_{\text{eff}}(T)$ and $h_{\text{eff}}(T)$ that include QCD effects can be found in Ref. [57]. If the degrees of freedom parameter $g_*^{1/2}$ is defined as

$$g_*^{1/2} = \frac{h_{\text{eff}}}{g_{\text{eff}}^{1/2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{T}{h_{\text{eff}}} \frac{dh_{\text{eff}}}{dT} \right), \quad (7.9)$$

then Eq. (7.6) can be written in the following way,

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = - \left(\frac{45}{\pi M_P^2} \right)^{-1/2} \frac{g_*^{1/2} m}{x^2} \langle \sigma v \rangle (Y^2 - Y_{eq}^2). \quad (7.10)$$

This single equation is then numerically solved with the initial condition $Y = Y_{eq}$ at $x \simeq 1$ to obtain the present WIMP abundance Y_0 . From it, the WIMP relic density can be computed as

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 = \frac{\rho_\chi^0 h^2}{\rho_c^0} = \frac{m_\chi s_0 Y_0 h^2}{\rho_c^0} = 2.755 \times 10^8 Y_0 m_\chi / \text{GeV}, \quad (7.11)$$

where ρ_c^0 and s_0 are the present critical density and entropy density respectively. In obtaining the numerical value in Eq. (7.11) we used $T_0 = 2.726 \text{ K}$ for the present background radiation temperature and $h_{\text{eff}}(T_0) = 3.91$ corresponding to photons and three species of neutrinos.

The numerical solution of Eq. (7.10), see Fig. 7.1 for an illustration, shows that at high temperatures Y closely tracks its equilibrium value Y_{eq} . In fact, the interaction rate of WIMPs is strong enough to keep them in thermal and chemical equilibrium with the plasma. But as the temperature decreases,

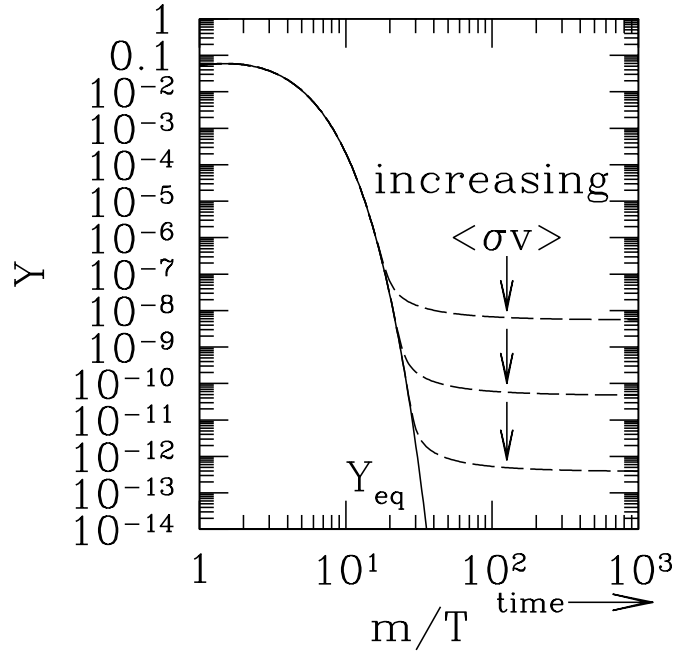


Fig. 7.1. Typical evolution of the WIMP number density in the early universe during the epoch of WIMP chemical decoupling (freeze-out).

Y_{eq} becomes exponentially suppressed and Y is no longer able to track its equilibrium value. At the freeze out temperature ($T_{f.o.}$), when the WIMP annihilation rate becomes of the order of the Hubble expansion rate, WIMP production becomes negligible and the WIMP abundance per comoving volume reaches its final value. In the standard cosmological scenario, the WIMP freeze out temperature is about $T_{f.o.} \simeq m_\chi/20$, which corresponds to a typical WIMP speed at freeze-out of $v_{f.o.} = (3T_{f.o.}/2m_\chi)^{1/2} \simeq 0.27c$.

An important property that Fig. 7.1 illustrates is that smaller annihilation cross sections lead to larger relic densities (“The weakest wins.”) This can be understood from the fact that WIMPs with stronger interactions remain in chemical equilibrium for a longer time, and hence decouple when the universe is colder, wherefore their density is further suppressed by a smaller Boltzmann factor. This leads to the inverse relation between $\Omega_\chi h^2$ and $\langle\sigma_{ann}v\rangle$ in Eq. (7.1).

From this discussion follows that the freeze out temperature plays a prominent role in determining the WIMP relic density. In general, however, the freeze out temperature depends not only on the mass and interactions of the WIMP but also, through the Hubble parameter, on the content of the Universe. Some examples of how modifications of the Hubble parameter affect the WIMP density are discussed in Section 7.4 below.

7.2.2 Annihilations and coannihilations

A pedagogical example of the dependence of the relic density on the WIMP mass is provided by a thermally-produced fourth-generation Dirac neutrino ν with Standard Model interactions and no lepton asymmetry, although it is excluded as a cold dark matter candidate by a combination of LEP and direct detection limits [17, 69, 68]. Figure 7.2 summarizes its relic density $\Omega_\nu h^2$ as a function of its mass m_ν . The narrow band between the horizontal lines is the current cosmological measurement of the cold dark matter density $\Omega_{cdm} h^2 = 0.1131 \pm 0.0034$ [75]. Neutrinos with $\Omega_\chi > \Omega_{cdm}$ are said to be overabundant, those with $\Omega_\chi < \Omega_{cdm}$ are called underabundant. A neutrino lighter than ~ 1 MeV freezes out while relativistic. If it is so light to be still relativistic today ($m_\nu \lesssim 0.1$ meV), its relic density is $\rho_\nu = 7\pi^2 T_\nu^4/120$. If it was massive enough to have become non-relativistic after freeze out, its relic density is determined by its equilibrium number density as $\rho_\nu = m_\nu 3\zeta(3)T_\nu^3/2\pi^2$. Here $T_\nu = (3/11)^{1/3}T_\gamma$, where $T_\gamma = 2.725 \pm 0.002$ K is the cosmic microwave background temperature. A neutrino heavier than ~ 1 MeV freezes out while non-relativistic. Its relic density is determined by its annihilation cross section, as in Eq. (7.1). The shape of the relic density curve above ~ 1 MeV

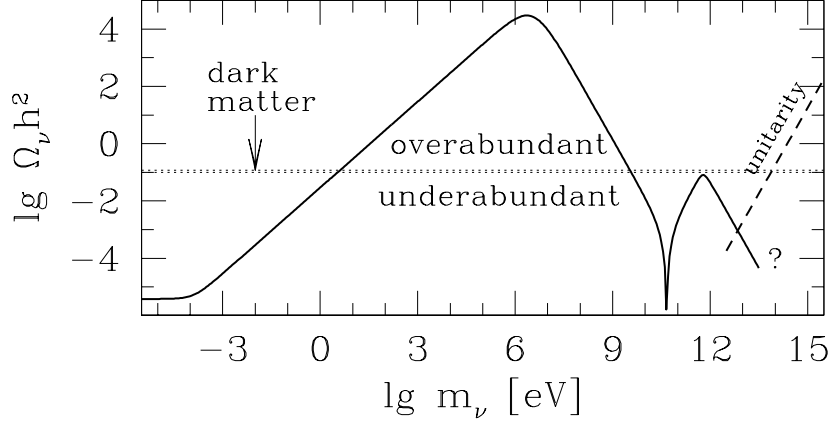


Fig. 7.2. Relic density $\Omega_\nu h^2$ of a thermal Dirac neutrino with standard-model interactions as a function of the neutrino mass m_ν (solid line). The very close horizontal dashed lines enclose the current 1σ band for the cold dark matter density [75].

in Figure 7.2 is a reflection of the behavior of the annihilation cross section into lepton-antilepton and quark-antiquark pairs $f\bar{f}$: the Z-boson resonance at $m_\nu \simeq m_Z/2$ gives rise to the characteristic V shape in the Ωh^2 curve. Above $m_\nu \sim 100$ GeV, new annihilation channels into Z- or W-boson pairs open up (thresholds at $m_\nu = m_W$ and $m_\nu = m_Z$, respectively). When the new channel annihilation cross sections dominate the relic density decreases. Soon, however, the perturbative expansion of the cross section in powers of the (Yukawa) coupling constant becomes untrustworthy (the question mark in Figure 7.2). A general unitarity argument [16] limits the relic density to the dashed curve on the right,

$$\Omega_\nu h^2 \simeq 3.4 \times 10^{-6} \sqrt{\frac{m_\nu}{T_{\text{f.o.}}}} \left(\frac{m_\nu}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2. \quad (7.12)$$

The relic density of other WIMP candidates exhibits features similar to that of the Dirac neutrino just discussed. In general, because of the presence of resonances and thresholds in the annihilation cross section, one should not rely on a Taylor expansion of $\sigma_{\text{ann}} v$ in powers of v , because it would lead to unphysical negative cross sections. Let us remark that resonant and threshold annihilation, including the coannihilation thresholds discussed below, are ubiquitous for neutralino dark matter (see the of chapter of J. Ellis in this book). In the non-relativistic limit $v \rightarrow 0$, the product $\sigma_{\text{ann}} v$ tends to a constant, because of the exoenergetic character of the annihilation process that makes the annihilation cross section σ_{ann} diverge as $1/v$ as $v \rightarrow 0$. One

can safely Taylor expand $\sigma_{\text{ann}}v$ in powers of v^2 if $\sigma_{\text{ann}}v$ varies slowly with v , $\sigma_{\text{ann}}v = a + bv^2 + \dots$. Then the thermal average is $\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}}v \rangle = a + b\frac{3T}{2m} + \dots$. Close to resonances and thresholds, however, σ_{ann} varies rapidly with v and more sophisticated procedures (described in the following) should be used [21, 20].

State-of-the-art calculations of WIMP relic densities strive to achieve a precision comparable to the observational one, which is currently around a few percent. Since the speed of the WIMPs at freeze-out is about $c/3$, relativistic corrections must be included. Fully relativistic formulas for any cross section, with or without resonances, thresholds, and coannihilations, were obtained in [20, 27]. In the simplest case without coannihilations, one has

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}}v \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty dp p^2 W_{\chi\chi}(s) K_1(\sqrt{s}/T)}{m_\chi^4 T [K_2(m_\chi/T)]^2}, \quad (7.13)$$

where $W_{\chi\chi}(s)$ is the $\chi\chi$ annihilation rate per unit volume and unit time (a relativistic invariant), $s = 4(m_\chi^2 + p^2)$ is the center-of-mass energy squared, and $K_1(x)$, $K_2(x)$ are modified Bessel functions. The Lorentz-invariant annihilation rate $W_{ij}(p)$ for the collision of two particles of 4-momenta p_i and p_j is related to the annihilation cross section σ_{ij} through

$$W_{ij}(s) = \sigma_{ij} F_{ij}, \quad (7.14)$$

where

$$F_{ij} = 4\sqrt{(p_i \cdot p_j)^2 - m_i^2 m_j^2} \quad (7.15)$$

is the Lorentz-invariant flux factor.

Coannihilations are an essential ingredient in the calculation of the WIMP relic density. They are processes that deplete the number of WIMPs through a chain of reactions, and occur when another particle is close in mass to the dark matter WIMP (mass difference $\Delta m \sim \text{temperature } T$). In this case, scattering of the WIMP off a particle in the thermal ‘soup’ can convert the WIMP into the slightly heavier particle, since the energy barrier that would otherwise prevent it (i.e. the mass difference) is easily overcome. The particle participating in the coannihilation may then decay and/or react with other particles and eventually effect the disappearance of WIMPs. We give two examples in the context of the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model. Neutralino coannihilation with charginos $\tilde{\chi}^\pm$ may proceed, for instance, through

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 e^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^- \nu_e, \quad \tilde{\chi}_2^- \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_2^0 d\bar{u}, \quad \tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow W^+ W^-. \quad (7.16)$$

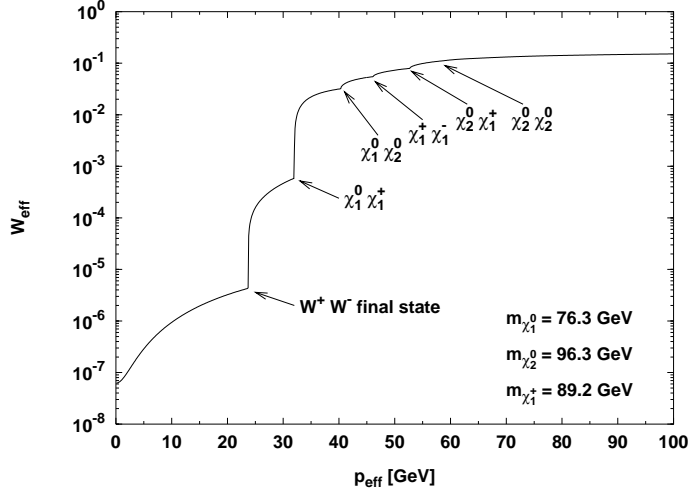


Fig. 7.3. The effective invariant annihilation rate W_{eff} as a function of p_{eff} for a particular supersymmetric model examined in [27]. The final state threshold for annihilation into W^+W^- and the coannihilation thresholds appearing in Eq. (7.19) are indicated. The $\chi_2^0\chi_2^0$ coannihilation threshold is too small to be seen.

Neutralino coannihilation with tau sleptons $\tilde{\tau}$ may instead involve the processes

$$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tau \rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \gamma, \quad \tilde{\tau} \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \tau W^+. \quad (7.17)$$

Coannihilations were first included in the study of near-degenerate heavy neutrinos in [8] and were brought to general attention in [21]. The relativistic treatment was formulated in [27]. Under the conditions described below, which are reasonable during WIMP freeze-out, one replaces $\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$ in Eq. (7.4) with

$$\langle \sigma_{\text{eff}} v \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty dp_{\text{eff}} p_{\text{eff}}^2 W_{\text{eff}}(s) K_1(\sqrt{s}/T)}{m_\chi^4 T \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{g_i}{g_\chi} \frac{m_i^2}{m_\chi^2} K_2(m_i/T) \right]^2}, \quad (7.18)$$

where $s = 4p_{\text{eff}}^2 + 4m_\chi^2$, g_i is the number of internal degree of freedom (statistical weight factor) for the i -th coannihilating particle, and

$$W_{\text{eff}}(s) = \sum_{ij} \frac{F_{ij}}{F_{\chi\chi}} \frac{g_i g_j}{g_\chi^2} W_{ij}(s). \quad (7.19)$$

The sums extend over all the N coannihilating particles, including the χ , and $m_1 = m_\chi$, $g_1 = g_\chi$. The assumptions underlying Eq. (7.18) are: (1) all coannihilating particles decay into the lightest one, which is stable, and

their decay rate is much faster than the expansion rate of the universe – so the final WIMP abundance is simply described by the sum of the density of all coannihilating particles; (2) the scattering cross sections of coannihilating particles off the thermal background are of the same order of magnitude as their annihilation cross sections – since the relativistic background particle density is much larger than each of the non-relativistic coannihilating particle densities, the scattering rate is much faster and the momentum distributions of the coannihilating particles remain in thermal equilibrium; (3) all coannihilating particles are semi-relativistic, so the Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein thermal distributions can be replaced by Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution $f_i = e^{-E_i/T}$.

An important aspect of the effective annihilation rate in Eq. (7.18) is that coannihilations appear as thresholds at a value of \sqrt{s} equal to the sum of the masses of the coannihilating particles. As an example of this, Fig. 7.3, taken from Ref. [27], shows that coannihilation thresholds and regular final state thresholds appear on the same footing in the invariant annihilation rate W_{eff} .

Computations of WIMP relic densities can become quite involved, especially in the presence of coannihilations. There exist publicly available software [54, 65] that can handle these calculations for generic WIMPs (see the chapter of F. Boudjemain in this book).

7.3 Non-thermal production in the standard cosmology

7.3.1 Gravitational mechanisms

WIMPZILLAs [32, 28, 31, 29, 35, 37] illustrate a fascinating idea for generating matter in the expanding universe: the gravitational creation of matter in an accelerated expansion. This mechanism is analogous to the production of Hawking radiation around a black hole, and of Unruh radiation in an accelerated reference frame.

WIMPZILLAs are very massive relics from the Big Bang: they can be the dark matter in the universe if their mass is $\approx 10^{13}$ GeV. They might be produced at the end of inflation through a variety of possible mechanisms: gravitationally, during preheating, during reheating, in bubble collisions. It is possible that their relic abundance does not depend on their interaction strength but only on their mass, giving great freedom in their phenomenology. To be the dark matter today, they are assumed to be stable or to have a lifetime of the order of the age of the universe. In the latter case, their decay products may give rise to the highest energy cosmic rays.

Gravitational production of particles is an important phenomenon that

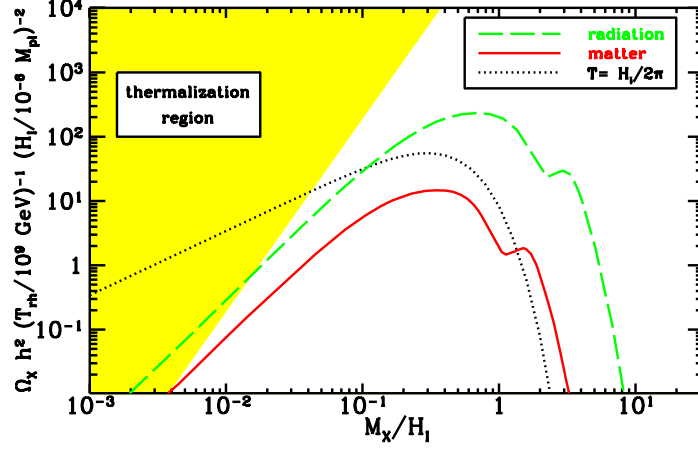


Fig. 7.4. Relic density of gravitationally-produced WIMPZILLAs as a function of their mass M_X . H_I is the Hubble parameter at the end of inflation, T_{rh} is the reheating temperature, and $M_{Pl} \approx 3 \times 10^{19}$ GeV is the Planck mass. The dashed and solid lines correspond to inflationary models that smoothly end into a radiation or matter dominated epoch, respectively. The dotted line is a thermal distribution at the Gibbons-Hawking temperature $T = H_I/2\pi$. Outside the ‘thermalization region’ WIMPZILLAs cannot reach thermal equilibrium. (Figure from 32.)

is worth describing here. Consider a scalar field (particle) X of mass M_X in the expanding universe. Let η be the conformal time and $a(\eta)$ the time dependence of the expansion scale factor. Assume for simplicity that the universe is flat. The scalar field X can be expanded in spatial Fourier modes as

$$X(\vec{x}, \eta) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}a(\eta)} \left[a_k h_k(\eta) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} + a_k^\dagger h_k^*(\eta) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} \right]. \quad (7.20)$$

Here a_k and a_k^\dagger are creation and annihilation operators, and $h_k(\eta)$ are mode functions that satisfy (a) the normalization condition $h_k h_k'^* - h_k' h_k^* = i$ (a prime indicates a derivative with respect to conformal time), and (b) the mode equation

$$h_k''(\eta) + \omega_k^2(\eta) h_k(\eta) = 0, \quad (7.21)$$

where

$$\omega_k^2(\eta) = k^2 + M_X^2 a^2 + (6\xi - 1) \frac{a''}{a}. \quad (7.22)$$

The parameter ξ is $\xi = 0$ for a minimally-coupled field and $\xi = \frac{1}{6}$ for a conformally-coupled field. The mode equation, Eq. (7.21), is formally

the same as the equation of motion of a harmonic oscillator with time-varying frequency $\omega_k(\eta)$. For a given complete set of positive-frequency solutions $h_k(\eta)$, the vacuum $|0_h\rangle$ of the field X , i.e. the state with no X particles, is defined as the state that satisfies $a_k|0_h\rangle = 0$ for all k . Since Eq. (7.21) is a second order equation and the frequency depends on time, the normalization condition is in general not sufficient to specify the positive-frequency modes uniquely, contrary to the case of constant frequency ω_0 for which $h_k^0(\eta) = e^{-i\omega_0\eta}/(2\omega_0)^{1/2}$. Different boundary conditions for the solutions $h_k(\eta)$ define in general different creation and annihilation operators a_k and a_k^\dagger , and thus in general different vacua.[†] For example, solutions which satisfy the condition of having only positive-frequencies in the distant past,

$$h(\eta) \sim e^{-i\omega_k^-\eta} \quad \text{for } \eta \rightarrow -\infty, \quad (7.23)$$

contain both positive and negative frequencies in the distant future,

$$h(\eta) \sim \alpha_k e^{-i\omega_k^+\eta} + \beta_k e^{+i\omega_k^+\eta} \quad \text{for } \eta \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (7.24)$$

Here $\omega_k^\pm = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \pm\infty} \omega_k(\eta)$. As a consequence, an initial vacuum state is no longer a vacuum state at later times, i.e. particles are created. The number density of particles is given in terms of the Bogolubov coefficient β_k in Eq. (7.24) by

$$n_X = \frac{1}{(2\pi a)^3} \int d^3k |\beta_k|^2. \quad (7.25)$$

These ideas have been applied to gravitational particle creation at the end of inflation by [32] and [29]. Particles with masses M_X of the order of the Hubble parameter at the end of inflation, $H_I \approx 10^{-6} M_{\text{Pl}} \approx 10^{13}$ GeV, may have been created with a density which today may be comparable to the critical density. Figure 7.4 shows the relic density $\Omega_X h^2$ of these WIMPZILLAs as a function of their mass M_X in units of H_I . Curves are shown for inflation models that have a smooth transition to a radiation dominated epoch (dashed line) and a matter dominated epoch (solid line). The third curve (dotted line) shows the thermal particle density at temperature $T = H_I/2\pi$. Also shown in the figure is the region where WIMPZILLAs are thermal relics. It is clear that it is possible for dark matter to be in the form of heavy WIMPZILLAs generated gravitationally at the end of inflation.

[†] The precise definition of a vacuum in a curved space-time is still subject to some ambiguities. We refer the interested reader to [6, 13, 77, 78] and to the discussion in [46] and references therein.

7.3.2 Decays

Dark matter may be produced in the decay of other particles. If the DM particles are non-interacting when the decay occurs, they inherit (except for some entropy dilution factor) the density of the parent particle P

$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 \simeq \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{m_P} \Omega_P h^2 . \quad (7.26)$$

This is the case of superWIMPs (see the chapter J. Feng in this book), extremely weakly interacting particles produced in the late decays of WIMPs (e.g. axinos or gravitinos from the decay of neutralinos or sleptons) which practically only interact gravitationally and cannot be directly detected. In some models the superWIMP may produce WIMPs through its decay. This is the case, for example, of gravitinos producing Winos (which otherwise would have a very low thermal relic density) with the right DM abundance through their decay [12, 34].

7.4 Thermal and non-thermal production in non-standard cosmologies

The relic density (and also the velocity distribution before structure formation) of WIMPs and other DM candidates such as heavy sterile neutrinos and axions, depends on the characteristics of the Universe (expansion rate, composition, etc.) immediately before BBN, i.e. at temperatures $T \gtrsim 4$ MeV [55]. The standard computation of relic densities relies on the assumption that radiation domination began before the main epoch of production of the relics and that the entropy of matter and radiation has been conserved during and after this epoch. Any modification of these assumptions would lead to different relic density values. Any extra contribution to the energy density of the Universe would increase the Hubble expansion rate H and lead to larger relic densities (since the decreasing interaction rate Γ becomes smaller than H earlier, when densities are larger). This can happen in the Brans-Dicke-Jordan [18] cosmological model, models with anisotropic expansion [7, 18, 49], scalar-tensor [30, 33, 51, 71] or kination [50, 49] models and other models [58, 64, 70]. In some scalar-tensor models H may be decreased, leading to smaller relic densities [71]. These models alter the thermal evolution of the Universe without an extra entropy production.

Not only the value of H but the dependence of the temperature T on the scale factor of the Universe could be different, if entropy in matter and radiation is produced. This is the case if a scalar field ϕ oscillating around its true minimum while decaying is the dominant component of

the Universe just before BBN. This field may be an inflaton or another late decaying field, such as a modulus in supersymmetric models. Models of this type include some with moduli fields, either the Polonyi field [24, 25] or others [36]) or an Affleck-Dine field and Q-ball decay [44, 52], and thermal inflation [26]. Moduli fields correspond to flat directions in the supersymmetric potential, which are lifted by the same mechanisms that give mass to the supersymmetric particles of the order of a few to 10's of TeV, and they usually have interactions of gravitational strength. The decays of the ϕ field finally reheat the Universe to a low reheating temperature T_{RH} , which could be not much larger than 5 MeV. In these low temperature reheating (LTR) models there can be direct production of DM relics in the decay of ϕ which increase the relic density, and there is entropy generation, through the decay of ϕ into radiation, which suppresses the relic abundance.

Thus, in non-standard cosmological scenarios, the relic density of WIMPs Ω_χ may be larger or smaller than in standard cosmologies Ω_{std} . The density may be decreased by reducing the rate of thermal production (through a low $T_{\text{RH}} < T_{f.o.}$), by reducing the expansion rate of the Universe at freeze-out or by producing radiation after freeze-out (entropy dilution). The density may be increased by creating WIMPs from particle (or extended objects) decay (non-thermal production) or by increasing the expansion rate of the Universe at freeze-out. Usually these scenarios contain additional parameters that can be adjusted to modify the WIMP relic density. However these are due to physics that does not manifest itself in accelerator or detection experiments.

Let us comment that not only the relic density of WIMPs but their characteristic speed before structure formation in the Universe can differ in standard and non-standard pre-BBN cosmological models. If kinetic decoupling (the moment when the exchange of momentum between WIMPs and radiation ceases to be effective) happens during the reheating phase of LTR models, WIMPs can have much smaller characteristic speeds, i.e. be much “colder” [73], with free-streaming lengths several orders of magnitude smaller than in the standard scenario. Much smaller DM structures could thus be formed, a fraction of which may persist as minihaloes within our galaxy and be detected in indirect DM searches. The signature would be a much larger boost factor of the annihilation signal than expected in standard cosmologies for a particular WIMP candidate. WIMPs may instead be much “hotter” than in standard cosmologies too, they may even be warm DM instead of cold, which would leave an imprint on the large scale structure spectrum [41, 40, 62].

7.4.1 Low temperature reheating (LTR) models

Let us consider a late decaying scalar field ϕ of mass m_ϕ and decay width Γ_ϕ which dominates the energy density of the Universe while oscillating about the minimum of its potential and decays reheating the Universe to a low reheating temperature T_{RH} , with $5 \text{ MeV} \lesssim T_{\text{RH}} \lesssim T_{\text{f.o.}}$ for T_{RH} , so BBN is not affected. The usual choice for the parameter T_{RH} is the temperature the Universe would attain under the assumption that the ϕ decay and subsequent thermalization are instantaneous,

$$\Gamma_\phi = H_{\text{decay}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) \rho_R} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{90} \pi^3 g_\star} \frac{T_{\text{RH}}^2}{M_P}. \quad (7.27)$$

Here, Γ_ϕ is the decay width of the ϕ field, $\Gamma_\phi \simeq m_\phi^3/\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2$. If ϕ has non-suppressed gravitational couplings, as is usually the case for moduli fields, the effective energy scale $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} \simeq M_P$ (but Λ_{eff} could be smaller [45]). Thus, with $g_\star \simeq 10$,

$$T_{\text{RH}} \simeq 10 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{m_\phi}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{M_P}{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}} \right). \quad (7.28)$$

Numerical calculations in which the approximation of instantaneous decay is not made show that the parameter T_{RH} provides a good estimate of the first temperature of the radiations dominated epoch (see Fig. 7.5).

Both thermal and non thermal production mechanisms in LTR models have been discussed [22, 18, 24, 25, 31, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 56, 63, 61, 59, 60, 66], mostly in supersymmetric models where the WIMP is the neutralino. The decay of ϕ into radiation increases the entropy, diluting the WIMP number density. The decay of ϕ into WIMPs increases the WIMP number density. In supersymmetric models ϕ decays into supersymmetric particles, which eventually decay into the lightest such particles (the LSP, typically a neutralino). Call b the net number of WIMPs produced on average per ϕ decay, which is a highly model dependent parameter [36, 42, 43, 63].

A combination of T_{RH} and the ratio b/m_ϕ can bring the relic WIMP density to the desired value Ω_{cdm} [63]. The equations which describe the evolution of the Universe depend only on the combination b/m_ϕ and not on

b and m_ϕ separately. They are

$$\dot{\rho} = -3H(\rho + p) + \Gamma_\phi \rho_\phi \quad (7.29)$$

$$\dot{n}_\chi = -3Hn_\chi - \langle \sigma v \rangle (n_\chi^2 - n_{\chi,\text{eq}}^2) + \frac{b}{m_\phi} \Gamma_\phi \rho_\phi \quad (7.30)$$

$$\dot{\rho}_\phi = -3H\rho_\phi - \Gamma_\phi \rho_\phi \quad (7.31)$$

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3M_P^2}(\rho + \rho_\phi). \quad (7.32)$$

In Eqs. (7.29-7.32), a dot indicates a time derivative, ρ_ϕ is the energy density in the ϕ field, which is assumed to behave like non-relativistic matter; ρ and p are the total energy density and pressure of matter and radiation at temperature T ; n_χ is the number density of WIMPs (which are assumed to be in kinetic but not necessarily chemical equilibrium) and $n_{\chi,\text{eq}}$ is its value in chemical equilibrium; finally, $H = \dot{a}/a$ is the Hubble parameter, with a the scale factor. The first principle of thermodynamics in the form $d(\rho a^3) + d(\rho_\phi a^3) + p da^3 = T d(sa^3)$ can be used to rewrite Eq. (7.29) as

$$\dot{s} = -3Hs + \frac{\Gamma_\phi \rho_\phi}{T}. \quad (7.33)$$

where $s = (\rho + p - m_\chi n_\chi)/T$ is the entropy density of the matter and radiation. For $\rho_\phi \rightarrow 0$ these equations reduce to the standard scenario.

During the ϕ -oscillation-dominated epoch, $H \propto T^4$ [22]. This can be seen using Eq. (7.29) while the matter content is negligible. In Eq. (7.29) with $p = \rho/3$ substitute $\rho \simeq T^4$ and $\rho_\phi \simeq M_P^2 H^2$. Then use $H \sim t^{-1}$, write $T \propto t^\alpha$, where α is a constant, match the powers of t in all terms, and determine that $\alpha = -(1/4)$. Hence, $H \propto t^{-1} \propto T^4$ (and $\rho_\phi \propto H^2 \propto T^8$). Since H equals T_{RH}^2/M_P at $T = T_{\text{RH}}$, it is $H \simeq T^4/(T_{\text{RH}}^2 M_P)$.

The initial conditions are specified through the value H_I of the Hubble parameter at the beginning of the ϕ -oscillations dominated epoch. This amounts to giving the initial energy density $\rho_{\phi,I}$ in the ϕ field at the beginning of the reheating phase, or equivalently the maximum temperature of the radiation T_{MAX} . Indeed, one has $H_I \simeq \rho_{\phi,I}^{1/2}/M_P \simeq T_{\text{MAX}}^4/(T_{\text{RH}}^2 M_P)$. The latter relation can be derived from $\rho_\phi \simeq T^8/T_{\text{RH}}^4$ and the consideration that the maximum energy in the radiation equals the initial (maximum) energy $\rho_{\phi,I}$. As the ϕ begins to decay, the temperature of the radiation bath rises sharply to T_{MAX} [31], decreases slowly as function of the scale factor a during the ϕ -oscillating dominated phase, as $T \sim a^{-3/8}$ until it reaches T_{RH} , when the radiation dominated phase starts and $T \sim a^{-1}$.

Fig. 7.5a shows how the WIMP density $\Omega_\chi h^2$ depends on T_{RH} for illustrative values of the parameter $\eta = b(100\text{TeV}/m_\phi)$, both for WIMPs which are

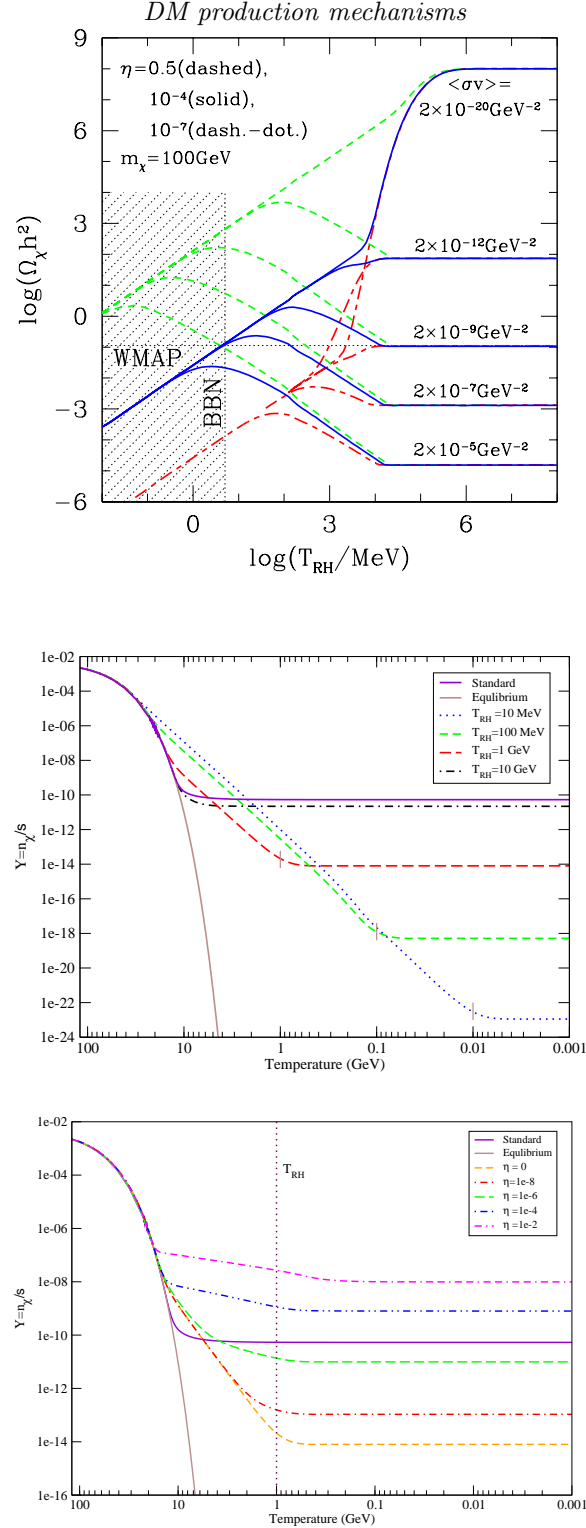


Fig. 7.5. a. (top) WIMP density $\Omega_\chi h^2$ as function of the reheating temperature T_{RH} for illustrative values of the ratio $\eta = b(100\text{TeV}/m_\phi)$ [63]. b. (middle) Evolution of the neutralino χ abundance for different values of T_{RH} and $\eta = 0$ in an mSUGRA model with $M_{1/2} = m_0 = 600\text{GeV}$, $A_0 = 0$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $\mu > 0$, $m_\chi = 246\text{GeV}$ and standard relic density $\Omega_{\text{std}} h^2 \simeq 3.6$ [61]. The short vertical lines indicate T_{RH} . [61]. c. (bottom) Same as b. but for $T_{RH} = 1 \text{ GeV}$ and several values of η .

underdense and for WIMPs that are overdense in usual cosmologies. The behavior of the relic density as a function of T_{RH} is easy to understand physically. The usual thermal production scenario occurs for $T_{\text{RH}} > T_{\text{f.o.}}$. For $T_{\text{RH}} < T_{\text{f.o.}}$, there are four different ways in which the density Ωh^2 depends on T_{RH} . There are four cases [63]: (1) Thermal production without chemical equilibrium, for which $\Omega_\chi \sim T_{\text{RH}}^7$ [31]. (2) Thermal production with chemical equilibrium, in which case the WIMP freezes out while the universe is dominated by the ϕ field. Its freeze-out density is larger than usual, but it is diluted by the entropy produced in ϕ decays (Fig. 7.5b). In this case $\Omega_\chi \propto T_{\text{RH}}^4$. (3) Non-thermal production without chemical equilibrium, where $\Omega_\chi \propto \eta T_{\text{RH}}$ (independently of any assumption on neutralino kinetic equilibrium) (Fig. 7.5c). (4) Non-thermal production with chemical equilibrium, where $\Omega \propto T_{\text{RH}}^{-1}$ (Fig. 7.5c). For the validity of the annihilation term in Eq. 7.29 one needs to assume that WIMPs enter into kinetic equilibrium before production ceases. In any event the solutions just presented should remain qualitatively valid because kinetic equilibrium affects only solutions which interpolate in T_{RH} between two correct solutions, namely the solution of the standard cosmology at high T_{RH} for which WIMPs are initially in kinetic equilibrium, and the WIMP production purely through the scalar field decay (case 3), for which kinetic equilibrium is irrelevant.

For all overdense ($\Omega_{\text{std}} > \Omega_{\text{cdm}}$) WIMPs, given one value of $\eta \lesssim 10^{-4}$ ($100\text{GeV}/m_\chi$) there is only one value of T_{RH} for which $\Omega_\chi = \Omega_{\text{cdm}}$. The exception is a severely overabundant light WIMP with $\Omega_{\text{std}} \gtrsim 10^{12} (m_\chi/100\text{GeV})^4$ (if the production is thermal with chemical equilibrium as is usual). Underdense ($\Omega_{\text{std}} < \Omega_{\text{cdm}}$) WIMPs have one or two solutions $\Omega_\chi = \Omega_{\text{cdm}}$ per η , if $\Omega_{\text{std}} \gtrsim 10^{-5} (100\text{GeV}/m_\chi)$ and $\eta \gtrsim 10^{-7} (100\text{GeV}/m_\chi)^2 (\Omega_{\text{cdm}}/\Omega_{\text{std}})$ (for $T_{\text{RH}} > 5 \text{ MeV}$) [63]. In particular the neutralino density can be that of cold DM in almost any supersymmetric model, provided $10^{12} (m_\chi/100\text{GeV})^4 \gtrsim \Omega_{\text{std}} \gtrsim 10^{-5} (100\text{GeV}/m_\chi)$ and the high energy theory accommodates the necessary combinations of values of b/m_ϕ and T_{RH} .

Let us comment on other DM candidates. Sterile neutrinos ν_s would also be remnants of the pre-BBN era. If they are produced through oscillations with active neutrinos ν_a their production rate has a sharp peak at $T_{\text{max}} \simeq 13 \text{ MeV} (m_s/1 \text{ eV})^{1/3}$ [19, 14, 15, 23] which for $m_s > 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$ is above 1 MeV. “Visible” ν_s (i.e. those that could be found soon in neutrino experiments) must necessarily have mixings $\sin(\theta)$ with ν_a large enough to be overabundant, and thus be rejected, in standard cosmologies. In LTR with $T_{\text{RH}} < T_{\text{max}}$, the relic abundance of visible ν_s could be reduced enough for them to be cosmologically acceptable, both if they are lighter or heavier than 1 MeV [38, 53, 67, 72]. E.g. for ν_s lighter than 1 MeV produced through

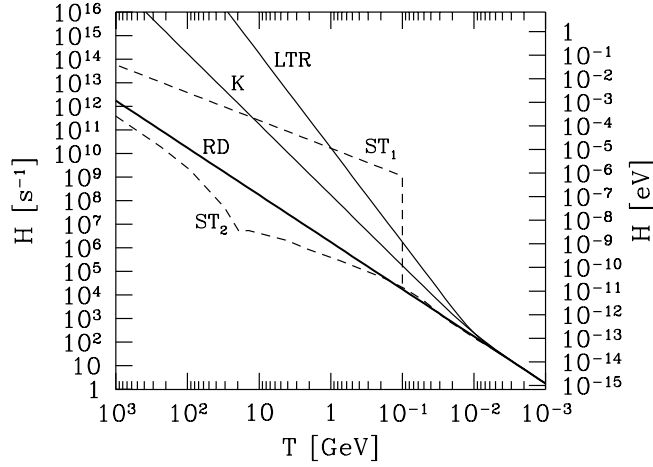


Fig. 7.6. The Hubble parameter H as a function of the photon temperature T before primordial nucleosynthesis for several cosmological models.

oscillations, $n_s/n_a \simeq 10 \sin^2 2\theta (T_{\text{RH}}/5 \text{ MeV})^3$ [53, 67] thus n_s is small for low T_{RH} , even if $\sin \theta$ is large. Another example is that of thermally produced axions, whose abundance can be strongly suppressed if T_{RH} is smaller than their freeze-out temperature $\sim 50 \text{ MeV}$ in standard cosmologies [39, 74]. Also superWIMPs may be produced in LTR models [76].

Finally, let us remark that LTR scenarios are more complicated than the standard cosmology and no consistent all-encompassing scenario exists yet. In particular Baryogenesis should happen during the reheating epoch too, possibly through the Affleck-Dine mechanism [24, 44, 47, 52].

7.4.2 Models that only change the pre-BBN Hubble parameter

We will consider two of these models, in which the change in WIMP relic density is more modest than in LTR: kination and scalar-tensor gravitational models. An homogeneous field ϕ , e.g. a candidate for quintessence, has an energy density $\rho_\phi = \dot{\phi}^2/2 + V(\phi)$. Kination is an epoch in which the kinetic term dominates over the potential $V(\phi)$ so $\rho_{\text{total}} \simeq \dot{\phi}^2/2 \sim a^{-6}$. No entropy is produced in this period, so $T \sim a^{-1}$ as usual. Thus $H \sim \sqrt{\rho_{\text{total}}} \sim T^3$ (see line “K” in Fig 7.6). This case is intermediate between LTR, for which $H \sim T^4$ (see the line “LTR” in Fig 7.6) and the standard radiation domination case, for which $H \sim T^2$ (see the line “RD” in Fig 7.6). Thus kination yields freeze-out temperatures $T_{f.o.}$ larger than the standard, somewhere in between the LTR and the standard values. The only entropy dilution of the

density comes from the conversion of a larger number degrees of freedom present at the higher $T_{f.o.}$ into photon degrees of freedom at low temperatures, as particles annihilate and heat up the photon bath, and this effect is modest. The contribution of the ϕ kinetic energy to the total density is usually quantified through the ratio of ϕ -to-photon energy density, $\eta_\phi = \rho_\phi/\rho_\gamma$ at $T \simeq 1$ MeV so that at higher temperatures $H \simeq \sqrt{\eta_\phi}(T/1\text{MeV})H_{\text{standard}}$. Notice that at $T \simeq 1$ MeV, i.e. during BBN, the quintessence field cannot be dominant, thus $\eta_\phi < 1$. Ref. [50] finds that the enhancement of the relic density of WIMPs in kination models is

$$\Omega_{\text{kination}}/\Omega_{\text{std}} \simeq \sqrt{\eta_\phi} 10^3 (m_\chi/100\text{GeV}) \quad (7.34)$$

Thus, WIMPs that are underdense in the standard cosmology could account for the whole of the dark matter.

Scalar-tensor theories of gravity [30, 33, 51, 71] incorporate a scalar field coupled only through the metric tensor to the matter fields. In many of these models the expansion of the Universe drives the scalar field towards a state where the theory is indistinguishable from General Relativity, but the effect of the scalar field changes the expansion rate of the Universe at earlier times, either increasing or decreasing it. Theories with a single matter sector typically predict an enhancement of H before BBN. In Ref. [51] the H is enhanced by a factor A , which is $A \simeq 2.19 \times 10^{14}(T_0/T)$ (T_0 is the present temperature of the Universe) for large temperatures $T > T_\phi$. At T_ϕ , A drops sharply to values close to 1 before BBN sets in (see the line “ST1” in Fig 7.6). WIMPs freeze-out at $T > T_\phi$ while $H \sim T^{1.2}$, but at the transition temperature T_ϕ , H drops sharply to the standard value, and becomes smaller than the WIMP reaction rate. The already frozen WIMPs are still abundant enough at T_ϕ to start annihilating again. This is a post freeze-out “reannihilation phase” peculiar to these models. The WIMP relic abundance is reduced in this phase, but nonetheless remains much larger than in the standard case. The amount of increase in the WIMP relic abundance was found in Ref. [51] to be between 10 and 10^3 . With more than one matter sector, of which only one is “visible” and the other “hidden”, scalar-tensor models may also produce a reduction of H by as much as 0.05 of the standard value (see line “ST2” in Fig 7.6) before the transition temperature T_ϕ at which H increases sharply to the standard value before BBN [71]. The maximum reduction of the WIMP relic abundance is larger for larger WIMP masses, ranging from a factor of 0.8-0.9 for masses close to 10 GeV to 0.1-0.2 for those close to 500 GeV [51].

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