

Extra-dimensional model of dark matter

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We present a model for dark matter with extra spatial dimensions in which Standard-Model (SM) fermions have localized wave functions. The underlying gauge group is $G_{\text{SM}} \otimes U(1)_z$, and the dark matter particle is a SM-singlet Dirac fermion, χ , which is charged under the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry. We show that the conventional wisdom that the mass of a Dirac fermion is naturally at the ultraviolet cutoff scale does not hold in this model. We further demonstrate that this model yields a dark matter relic abundance in agreement with observation and discuss constraints from direct and indirect searches for dark matter. The dark matter particle interacts weakly with matter and has negligibly small self-interactions. Very good fits to data from cosmological observations and experimental dark matter searches are obtained with m_χ in the multi-TeV range. A discussion is given of observational signatures and experimental tests of the model.

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I. INTRODUCTION

There is strong evidence for dark matter (DM) comprising approximately 85% of the matter in the universe [1,2]. One possibility is that the dark matter is a weakly interacting massive particle (WIMP) [3–11], entailing associated new physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM) [12]. Here we discuss a model of this type involving extra spatial dimensions with fermion wave functions that are localized in the extra dimensions. The underlying gauge group is

$$G = G_{\text{SM}} \otimes U(1)_z, \quad (1.1)$$

where $G_{\text{SM}} = \text{SU}(3)_c \otimes \text{SU}(2)_L \otimes \text{U}(1)_Y$ is the Standard Model gauge group. We denote the gauge fields for the hypercharge $U(1)_Y$ and the new $U(1)_z$ symmetries as B_μ and C_μ , respectively, and the corresponding field strength tensors as $B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu$ and $C_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu C_\nu - \partial_\nu C_\mu$. The gauge couplings of the $\text{SU}(3)_c$, $\text{SU}(2)_L$, $\text{U}(1)_Y$, and $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge interactions are denoted g_s , g , g' , and g_z .

We show that this model can produce the relic density of dark matter and also satisfy other constraints from particle physics and cosmology.

II. BASIC FRAMEWORK OF THE MODEL

In this section we describe the model. We make use of a theoretical framework in which spacetime is taken to have $d = 4 + n$ dimensions, with n extra spatial dimensions. The usual spacetime coordinates are denoted x_ν , with $\nu = 0, 1, 2, 3$, and the n extra spatial coordinates are denoted y_λ , with $0 \leq y_\lambda \leq L$, where L is the compactification scale. Periodic boundary conditions are assumed. The Standard-Model fermion content is extended to include three generations of electroweak-singlet neutrinos, $\nu_{a,R}$, where $a = 1, 2, 3$ is the generational index; we will refer to this theory as the SM, with this extension of the fermion sector being implicitly understood. The fermions in the model are (suppressing color and generational indices [13])

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L : (3, 2)_{1/3, z_Q}, & u_R &: (3, 1)_{4/3, z_u}, & d_R &: (3, 1)_{-2/3, z_d} \\ L_L &= \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\ell \\ \ell \end{pmatrix}_L : (1, 2)_{-1, z_L}, & \nu_{\ell, R} &: (1, 1)_{0, z_\nu}, & \ell_R &: (1, 1)_{-2, z_\ell}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

together with a Dirac dark matter fermion, χ :

$$\chi_{L,R} : (1, 1)_{0, z_\chi}, \quad (2.2)$$

where the numbers in parentheses are the dimensionalities of the fermion representations of the $\text{SU}(3)_c$ and

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$SU(2)_L$ factor groups in G , and the subscripts are the weak hypercharge Y_f and the $U(1)_z$ charge, z_f of the given fermion, f . The charge of each type of SM fermion, $f_{a,L}$ and $f_{a,R}$, is taken to be independent of the generation index. The SM Higgs field is the complex doublet $H = \begin{pmatrix} h^+ \\ h^0 \end{pmatrix}$ transforming as $(1, 2)_{1, z_H}$, with vacuum expectation value (VEV) $\langle H \rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$. We recall that the assignments of weak hypercharges to the SM fermions and Higgs fields presume a normalization of the $U(1)_Y$ gauge interaction, since only the products of hypercharges multiplied by the $U(1)_Y$ gauge coupling g' appear in covariant derivatives. Our normalization is indicated by the usual relation for the electric charge operator, $Q_{em} = T_{3L} + (Y/2)$, with the above-listed assignments of weak hypercharges to SM fields.

Our model also includes a second Higgs field ω transforming as $(1, 1)_{0, z_\omega}$. The $U(1)_z$ charges of ω and the fermion fields are only defined up to an overall rescaling of the $U(1)_z$ gauge coupling, g_z , since only the products of the z charges multiplied by g_z occur in covariant derivatives. We fix this scale by setting $z_\omega = 1$. The potential terms for the ω Higgs field are chosen such that the minimum occurs at $\langle \omega \rangle_0 = v_\omega/\sqrt{2}$, spontaneously breaking the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry. We shall take $v_\omega \gg v$; i.e., the spontaneous breaking of the $U(1)_z$ symmetry occurs at a mass scale that is much higher than the electroweak symmetry-breaking scale of $v \simeq 246$ GeV. This is necessary in order for the model to be consistent with precision electroweak data and with bounds from collider searches for additional (neutral) vector bosons. The mass generation and mixings for the neutral gauge bosons are discussed in the Appendix. The coefficient of the cross term $(H^\dagger H)(\omega^\dagger \omega)$ is assumed to be small enough so that it does not significantly modify this pattern of electroweak and $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry breaking. We further assume that $m_\omega > m_\chi$.

The wave function of each fermion f has the form [14,15]

$$\Psi_f(x, y) = \psi_f(x) \chi_f(y). \quad (2.3)$$

[Here, we follow our previous notation in [16–20], denoting the y -dependent part of $\Psi_f(x, y)$ as χ_f ; the distinction with the dark matter fermion field χ is clear, since the latter has no subscript f]. The function $\chi_f(y)$ is localized at a point y_f in the extra dimensions, with a Gaussian profile

$$\chi_f(y) = A_f e^{-\mu^2 \|y - y_f\|^2} = A_f e^{-\|y - y_f\|^2 / \sigma^2}, \quad (2.4)$$

where $\|y_f\| = (\sum_{\lambda=1}^n y_{f,\lambda}^2)^{1/2}$ is the usual Euclidean norm (defined with respect to periodic boundary conditions in the n compact dimensions); A_f is a normalization constant; and we define the dimensionless variable

$$\eta_f \equiv \mu y_f. \quad (2.5)$$

The fermion localization length $\sigma \equiv 1/\mu$ satisfies $\sigma \ll L$, indicating the strong localization of the fermion wave functions in the extra dimensions. In terms of the dimensionless quantity

$$\xi \equiv \mu L = \frac{L}{\sigma}, \quad (2.6)$$

this localization means $\xi \gg 1$.

We use a low-energy effective field theory (EFT) approach in which the properties in the low-energy, long-distance 4D theory are calculated by integrating over the short-distance compactified degrees of freedom. The effective Lagrangians in $d = 4 + n$ and in $d = 4$ dimensions are denoted $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}, 4+n}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$, respectively. The energy scale associated with the compactification is defined as $\Lambda_L \equiv 1/L$. The model has an ultraviolet (UV) cutoff, denoted M_* , with $M_* \gtrsim \mu \gg \Lambda_L$. For canonical normalization of fermion fields, one has

$$A_f = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{n/4} \mu^{n/2}. \quad (2.7)$$

It will suffice here to discuss the lowest Kaluza-Klein (KK) modes; effects of higher KK modes in this type of model are discussed in [20,21]. The gauge and Higgs fields are taken to have flat profiles in the extra dimensions. An appeal of this type of extra-dimensional model is that it can explain the hierarchy of SM fermion masses by appropriate placement of left- and right-handed chiral components of SM fermions in the extra dimensions [14,15]. Owing to the different locations of these chiral components of SM fermions, the model is often called a “split-fermion” theory. The choices $\Lambda = 10^2$ TeV, i.e., $L = 2 \times 10^{-19}$ cm, and $\xi = 30$, i.e., $\mu = 3 \times 10^3$ TeV, yield adequate fermion localization and enable the model to account for quark and charged lepton masses and quark mixing, while satisfying phenomenological constraints [14–17,20–23]. Bounds on proton decay are satisfied by sufficiently large separation of quark and lepton wave function centers in the extra dimensions [14]. Interestingly, $n - \bar{n}$ oscillations and associated dinucleon decays are not suppressed and can occur at observable levels [16].

For the case of $n = 2$ extra dimensions, Ref. [20] derived a solution for charged lepton and neutrino wave function centers (with three electroweak-singlet $\nu_{a,R}$ fields, $a = 1, 2, 3$) that fits data on neutrino masses and lepton mixing, as well as constraints from flavor-changing neutral-current (FCNC) processes. We shall assume $n = 2$ here and again adopt the solution for fermion wave function centers from [20]. Reference [20] considered two gauge groups for SM fermions,

namely G_{SM} and the left-right symmetric group, $G_{\text{LRS}} = \text{SU}(3)_c \otimes \text{SU}(2)_L \otimes \text{SU}(2)_R \otimes \text{U}(1)_{B-L}$ [24], where B and L denote baryon and (total) lepton numbers. Viable dark matter candidates were presented for both of these gauge groups, each of which involved a chiral dark matter fermion χ that is a nonsinglet under the electroweak gauge symmetry.

Here we will present a different approach to dark matter in this extra-dimensional framework, in which the dark matter particle is a Dirac fermion transforming as a singlet under G_{SM} and vectorially under the $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge interaction, as indicated in (2.2).

First, we show an important result, namely that this model is a counterexample to conventional EFT model-building rules on Dirac fermion masses. This point is quite general and is independent of our specific application to dark matter. According to conventional EFT lore, if a fermion can have a gauge-invariant Dirac mass term $m_\chi \bar{\chi}\chi$, then the mass m_χ is generically of order the UV cutoff and hence is integrated out of the low-energy EFT applicable below this cutoff. However, our theory provides an example of how this conventional lore can be misleading. We show this for general n . The key point is that the mass term,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff},4+n,\chi} &= m_{\chi,4+n} \bar{\chi}\chi \\ &= m_{\chi,4+n} (\bar{\chi}_L \chi_R + \bar{\chi}_R \chi_L), \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

involves the product

$$A_f^2 e^{-(\|\eta - \eta_{\chi_L}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{\chi_R}\|^2)}. \quad (2.9)$$

Integrating this over the extra coordinates, we get the 4D mass term

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff},m_\chi} = m_\chi \bar{\psi}_\chi(x) \psi_\chi(x), \quad (2.10)$$

where

$$m_\chi = m_{\chi,4+n} e^{-(1/2)\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\|^2}, \quad (2.11)$$

or equivalently

$$\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\| = \left[2 \ln \left(\frac{m_{\chi,4+n}}{m_\chi} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (2.12)$$

Even if one takes $m_{\chi,4+n}$ to be the largest mass scale in the theory, namely the UV cutoff, M_* , it is easy to separate wave function centers of χ_L and χ_R in the higher dimensions sufficiently to get $m_\chi \ll M_*$, owing to the Gaussian suppression factor in Eq. (2.11). Explicitly, taking $m_{\chi,4+n} = M_*$, this distance is

$$\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\| = \left[2 \ln \left(\frac{M_*}{m_\chi} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \quad (2.13)$$

As we will discuss below, a typical value of m_χ that produces a dark matter relic density matching the observed value is $m_\chi = 10$ TeV. Substituting this in Eq. (2.11) together with the value that we take for the UV cutoff, $M_* = 10\mu = 3 \times 10^4$ TeV, yields the corresponding modest separation distance $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\| = [2 \ln(3 \times 10^3)]^{1/2} = 4.0$.

This is an example of how naive dimensional analysis of operators in a (4D) low-energy effective field theory may not capture all of the relevant physics. A well-known previous example of this is the natural suppression of flavor-changing neutral-current processes by the Glashow-Iliopoulos-Maiani (GIM) mechanism [25]. For example, an operator contributing to $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing is the four-fermion operator in the (4D) effective Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{K-\bar{K},\text{eff}} = \frac{c^{(K\bar{K})}}{\Lambda_{K\bar{K}}^2} [\bar{s}_L \gamma_\lambda d_L] [\bar{s}_L \gamma^\lambda d_L] + \text{H.c.} \quad (2.14)$$

If one were to take $\Lambda_{K\bar{K}}$ to be a typical electroweak symmetry-breaking scale, $\Lambda_{K\bar{K}} \simeq 250$ GeV, this would lead to much too large a $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing and hence much too large a $K_L - K_S$ mass difference. The solution to this problem required the input of additional information about the theory at a higher energy scale not included in the low-energy EFT, namely the presence of the charm quark, filling out an $\text{SU}(2)_L$ doublet, rendering the neutral weak current diagonal in mass eigenstates at tree level [25] and also leading to the severe suppression of FCNC processes such as $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing at the one-loop level [26]. Similarly, an operator contributing to one-loop radiative charged lepton flavor-violating (CLFV) decays of the form $\ell \rightarrow \ell' \gamma$, such as $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$, is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\ell \rightarrow \ell' \gamma, \text{eff}} &= \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}}} (c^{(\ell'_L \ell_R)} [\bar{\ell}'_L \sigma_{\lambda\rho} \ell_R] \\ &\quad + c^{(\ell'_R \ell_L)} [\bar{\ell}'_R \sigma_{\lambda\rho} \ell_L]) F_{em}^{\lambda\rho} + \text{H.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

Again, if one were to substitute a value of Λ_{CLFV} of order the electroweak symmetry-breaking scale, $\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}} \simeq 250$ GeV, this would lead to an excessively large branching ratio $\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma)$, in disagreement with experimental upper limits. The actual size of Λ_{CLFV} depends on ultraviolet physics not specified in the low-energy EFT, in particular, on whether a theory satisfies the conditions for natural suppression of lepton flavor violation derived in [27]. The present theory provides a different, but analogous, example of how information about ultraviolet physics must be added to the basic operator analysis in the low-energy EFT. In our case, this information on the UV physics is given by the distances between wave function centers of the relevant fermion fields in the extra dimensions. The example here involves a bilinear operator product that determines the mass of the χ fermion, and in the discussion below we will see a

similar application to four-fermion operators that determine properties of the dark matter in this model.

III. ANOMALY CONSTRAINTS

We shall require that the 4D low-energy EFT is free of gauge anomalies. Because χ is a SM singlet, the anomaly cancellation conditions (ACCs) involving just the factor groups of G_{SM} are the same as in the Standard Model itself and hence are satisfied (independently for each SM fermion generation). These are the conditions that the $[\text{SU}(3)_c]^3$, $[\text{SU}(3)_c]^2\text{U}(1)_Y$, $[\text{SU}(2)_L]^2\text{U}(1)_Y$, and $[\text{U}(1)_Y]^3$ gauge anomalies, and the mixed gauge-gravitational anomaly, $(gr)^2\text{U}(1)_Y$ (where gr = graviton), all vanish. Since there are an even number of $\text{SU}(2)_L$ fermion doublets, namely $N_c + 1 = 4$, there is also no global $\text{SU}(2)_L$ anomaly. There are six new anomaly cancellation conditions. Since χ is a Dirac fermion, it does not contribute to any gauge anomalies. For simplicity, we shall assume that the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charges of SM fermions are independent of the generational index. Then the six new anomaly cancellation conditions are the following:

$$[\text{SU}(3)_c]^2\text{U}(1)_z: 2z_Q - z_u - z_d = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$[\text{SU}(2)_L]^2\text{U}(1)_z: 3z_Q + z_L = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$[\text{U}(1)_Y]^2\text{U}(1)_z: z_Q + 3z_L - 8z_u - 2z_d - 6z_\ell = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{U}(1)_Y[\text{U}(1)_z]^2: z_Q^2 - z_L^2 - 2z_u^2 + z_d^2 + z_\ell^2 = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$[\text{U}(1)_z]^3: 6z_Q^3 - 3z_u^3 - 3z_d^3 + 2z_L^3 - z_\ell^3 - z_\nu^3 = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$(gr)^2\text{U}(1)_z: 6z_Q - 3z_u - 3z_d + 2z_L - z_\ell - z_\nu = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

A general solution of Eqs. (3.1)–(3.6) was presented in [28] [for a more general case in which there are an arbitrary number of right-handed neutrino fields with different $\text{U}(1)_z$ charges]. We briefly review this here, giving our own solution. To begin, one observes that four of the six ACCs, namely Eqs. (3.1), (3.2), (3.3), and (3.6), are linear in the six variables $z_Q, z_u, z_d, z_L, z_\nu$, and z_ℓ . Thus, these four equations constitute a linear transformation $A: \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$. Considering the above six z charges as a vector $v = (z_Q, z_u, z_d, z_L, z_\nu, z_\ell)^T \in \mathbb{R}^6$, the four linear anomaly cancellation conditions have the form of a linear mapping $Av = 0$, where here, $0 \equiv (0, 0, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$. With the basis of $\mathbb{R}^6$ ordered as indicated above, A has the matrix form

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -8 & -2 & 3 & 0 & -6 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.7)$$

In general, given a linear mapping $A: V \rightarrow W$, with $\dim(V) > \dim(W)$, where V and W are two linear vector spaces, if $\text{rank}(A)$ is maximal, then the kernel (nullspace) of A is spanned by vectors in a space of dimension $\dim(\ker(A)) = \dim(V) - \dim(W)$. In the present case, A has maximal rank (equal to 4), so its kernel has dimension 2. That is, the most general vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^6$ that is a solution to $Av = 0$ is determined by two independent variables. Since this is a linear map, these can, with no loss of generality, be restricted to be rational; i.e., $\ker(A)$ in $\mathbb{Q}^6$ is determined by two independent rational variables. This restriction to rational values is motivated in order to allow for the embedding of $\text{U}(1)_z$ [as well as $\text{U}(1)_Y$ and the rest of G_{SM}] in a single non-Abelian gauge symmetry group in the UV, since this embedding would yield rational values of the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charges (as well as rational values of the weak hypercharges). Such an embedding would also have the appeal of avoiding possible Landau singularities in either or both the $\text{U}(1)_Y$ and $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge interactions. As in [28], we choose these to be z_Q and z_u . In terms of these charges, the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charges of the other fermions are given by

$$z_d = 2z_Q - z_u \quad (3.8)$$

$$z_L = -3z_Q \quad (3.9)$$

$$z_\ell = -(2z_Q + z_u) \quad (3.10)$$

and

$$z_\nu = -4z_Q + z_u. \quad (3.11)$$

The first of these relations can also be written in a form relating the sum of the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charges of the two $\text{SU}(2)_L$ -singlet quark fields to the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charge of the $\text{SU}(2)_L$ -doublet quarks, namely

$$z_u + z_d = 2z_Q. \quad (3.12)$$

The lepton $\text{U}(1)_z$ charge assignments imply the analogous relation,

$$z_\nu + z_\ell = 2z_L. \quad (3.13)$$

With the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charge assignments (3.8)–(3.11), both the quadratic ACC, Eq. (3.4), and the cubic ACC, Eq. (3.5), are automatically satisfied. Thus, although the six ACCs involve two nonlinear equations, the solution is completely determined by the linear subset of four ACCs.

Thus, the $U(1)_z$ charge assignments of the SM fermions that satisfy these six ACCs are determined by any two, which can be taken as z_Q and z_u . These will be further constrained below.

It is also necessary to ensure that the Yukawa terms for the SM fermions and the Yukawa term that produces Dirac neutrino masses are invariant under the gauge group G , and, in particular, the $U(1)_z$ factor group in G . We list each of these types of terms [suppressing $SU(3)_c$, $SU(2)_L$, and generational indices] and the corresponding necessary and sufficient condition on the z charge of the SM Higgs field, H , below:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{Q}_L d_R H + \text{H.c.} \Rightarrow -z_Q + z_d + z_H = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{Q}_L u_R H^\dagger + \text{H.c.} \Rightarrow -z_Q + z_u - z_H = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{L}_L \ell_R H + \text{H.c.} \Rightarrow -z_L + z_\ell + z_H = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{L}_L \nu_R H^\dagger + \text{H.c.} \Rightarrow -z_L + z_\nu - z_H = 0. \quad (3.17)$$

All four of these equations are satisfied with the following $U(1)_z$ charge assignment for the SM Higgs field H :

$$z_H = -z_Q + z_u. \quad (3.18)$$

There are several possibilities for neutrino mass terms in this type of model, depending on $U(1)_z$ charge assignments. If $z_\nu = 0$, then the Lagrangian can contain bare Majorana mass terms of the form (with the generational indices a, b indicated)

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^3 M_{ab}^{(R)} \nu_{a,R}^T C \nu_{b,R} + \text{H.c.} \quad (3.19)$$

(where here C is the Dirac charge conjugation matrix) that are invariant under the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry. In turn, these can form the basis for a seesaw mechanism that can naturally explain the small masses of the observed neutrinos. If, on the other hand, $z_\nu \neq 0$, then, in order to obtain the Majorana mass terms in Eq. (3.19), one would start with terms of the form

$$\left[\sum_{a,b=1}^3 c_{ab}^{(R)} \nu_{a,R}^T C \nu_{b,R} \right] \omega + \text{H.c.} \quad (3.20)$$

Substituting the ω VEV, $\langle \omega \rangle_0 = v_\omega / \sqrt{2}$ yields the Majorana mass terms of the form (3.19) with

$$M_{ab}^{(R)} = c_{ab}^{(R)} \frac{v_\omega}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (3.21)$$

In order for the terms (3.20) to be invariant under the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry, the $U(1)_z$ charges z_ν and z_ω must

satisfy the condition $2z_\nu + z_\omega = 0$. With z_ω taken to be 1, as above (by the normalization of g_z), this is the condition that $z_\nu = -1/2$. This leads to two classes,

$$\text{Class } C_1: z_\nu = 0 \quad (3.22)$$

and

$$\text{Class } C_2: z_\nu = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (3.23)$$

Combining these conditions with Eq. (3.11), these two classes of models are characterized by the respective conditions

$$C_1: z_u = 4z_Q \quad (3.24)$$

and

$$C_2: -\frac{1}{2} = -4z_Q + z_u. \quad (3.25)$$

Thus, in each of these classes of models, the $U(1)_z$ charges of the SM fermions depend on one input value, which could be taken to be z_Q .

A word is in order concerning possible higher-dimensional operators contributing to neutrino masses. Let us define the $SU(2)_L$ tensor

$$(I_{ss})_{ijklm} \equiv (\epsilon_{ik}\epsilon_{jm} + \epsilon_{im}\epsilon_{jk}). \quad (3.26)$$

In the 4D Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$, the dimension-5 operator

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{LLHH}} (I_s)_{ijklm} \left[\sum_{a,b}^3 c_{ab}^{(L)} L_{a,L}^{iT} C L_{b,L}^j \right] H^k H^m + \text{H.c.} \quad (3.27)$$

involves symmetric combinations of the two $SU(2)_L$ lepton doublets to form an $SU(2)_L$ isovector, and, similarly, a symmetric combination of the two $SU(2)_L$ Higgs doublets to form an $SU(2)_L$ isovector, with the contraction of these two isovectors to form an $SU(2)_L$ singlet [which is also invariant under $U(1)_Y$]. In Eq. (3.27), Λ_{LLHH} represents a relevant mass scale, and the $c_{ab}^{(L)}$ are dimensionless constants. If this operator occurs, then, via the VEV of the SM Higgs H , it yields the Majorana mass terms $\sum_{a,b=1}^3 (c_{ab}^{(L)} v^2/2) [\nu_{a,L}^T C \nu_{b,L}]$. This operator (3.27) has $U(1)_z$ charge $2(z_L + z_H) = 2(-4z_Q + z_u)$. Hence, it is present in Class C_1 but would violate the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry in Class C_2 . One could also consider other higher-dimension operators that could contribute to neutrino mass terms.

Since we shall make use of the solution for fermion wave function centers in the extra dimensions derived in [20], we shall focus on the version of the model embodied in Class C_1 here, where bare Majorana mass terms for the $\nu_{a,R}$ fields are allowed. For further details concerning the procedure

TABLE I. Values of the $U(1)_z$ charges of fermion and Higgs fields in the Class C_1 version of the model considered here. These are expressed in terms of z_Q as the independent variable and, equivalently, in terms of z_L as the independent variable.

Field	z	Equivalent z
Q_L	z_Q	$-(1/3)z_L$
z_u	$4z_Q$	$-(4/3)z_L$
z_d	$-2z_Q$	$(2/3)z_L$
z_L	$-3z_Q$	z_L
z_ν	0	0
z_ℓ	$-6z_Q$	$2z_L$
z_H	$3z_Q$	$-z_L$
z_ω	1	1

for choosing the wave function centers of the SM fermions, the reader is referred to Refs. [17,20].

As noted, owing to Eqs. (3.22) and (3.24), the $U(1)_z$ charges of the fields in this model are completely specified by the values of z_Q and z_χ [the latter of which is not constrained by anomaly cancellation, since χ is a SM singlet and has a vectorial $U(1)_z$ gauge coupling]. In Table I we list the fermion and SM Higgs $U(1)_z$ charges in this Class 1 version of the theory, in terms of z_Q and, alternatively, z_L , as independent variables. We restrict these to values $\lesssim O(1)$ so that the $U(1)_z$ gauge interaction is perturbative. We also require that $g_z v_\omega \gg z_H v$ so that the mixing of the $U(1)_z$ gauge field C_μ with the neutral SM gauge fields A_μ^3 and B_μ is negligibly small, as discussed in the Appendix.

IV. FURTHER ASPECTS OF THE MODEL

A. Placement of χ_L and χ_R wave function centers in the extra dimensions

To proceed, we specify the wave function centers for the fermions in the extra dimensions. As mentioned above, we shall rely on the choice of fermion wave function centers given in [20] for the fermions in Eq. (2.1). A basic property of the previous solution was the necessity to separate the wave function centers of the quarks in the extra dimensions from those of the leptons, in order to suppress contributions to proton and baryon-number-violating bound neutron decays. This is evident in Fig. 1 of Ref. [20]. To complete the specification of fermion wave function centers, we thus must make choices for the wave function centers of the χ_L and χ_R fields in the extra dimensions. These choices depend on (i) the mass m_χ , which, in turn, is determined, for a given choice of $m_{\chi,4+n}$, by $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\|$; and (ii) the distances $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{f_{a,k'}}\|$ and $\|\eta_{\chi_R} - \eta_{f_{a,k'}}\|$, where $1 \leq a \leq 3$ and $k' = L, R$ for SM fermions $f_{a,k'}$. We use an iterative procedure to find acceptable values for these quantities.

There are actually several different types of dark matter models that we can construct. The two types that we will focus on here involve dark matter that is initially in thermal

equilibrium with SM fields at high temperature in the early universe and freezes out as the temperature decreases below a certain value denoted $T_{f.o.}$. These are (i) leptophilic DM, if the χ_L and/or χ_R wave function centers are closer to those of the leptons; and (ii) hadrophilic DM, if the χ_L and/or χ_R wave function centers are closer to those of the quarks. In a thermal dark matter framework, the freeze-out temperature is given in terms of the dark matter particle mass by the approximate relation $k_B T_{f.o.}/m_\chi \simeq 0.05$ (e.g., [7] and references therein). A third type of dark matter model is obtained if we choose the χ_L and χ_R wave function centers to be far from the wave function centers of both the quarks and leptons. In this case, the exponential suppression of the interactions of the dark matter χ fermions with SM fermions may be sufficiently severe as to qualitatively change the properties of the model. (This also depends on the degree of suppression of the mixing of the C_μ gauge fields with A_μ^3 and B_μ gauge fields.) Models with dark matter thermal history different from the freeze-out scenario have been considered in [29,30]. In the present work we focus on the first two versions of our model.

In Fig. 1 we show an illustrative choice of χ_L and χ_R wave function centers in the $n = 2$ extra dimensions for the leptophilic version of the model. In Fig. 2 we show an illustrative choice of χ_L and χ_R wave function centers for the hadrophilic version of the model.

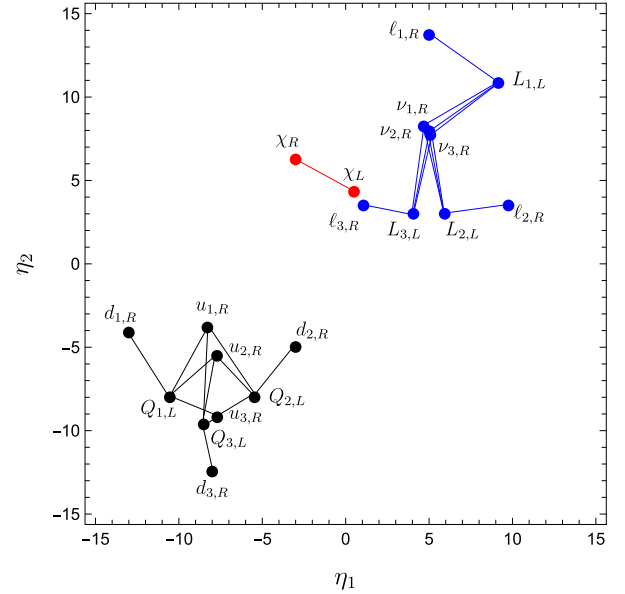


FIG. 1. Plot showing locations of fermion wave function centers in the leptophilic version of the model. As defined in the text, the numerical subscript on each fermion field is the generation index. Toroidal compactification is used, so that η_λ is equivalent to $\eta_\lambda \pm \mu L = \eta_\lambda \pm 30$. The locations of the lepton wave functions are indicated with the following colors: leptons in blue, $\eta_{\chi_{L,R}}$ in red, and quarks in black.

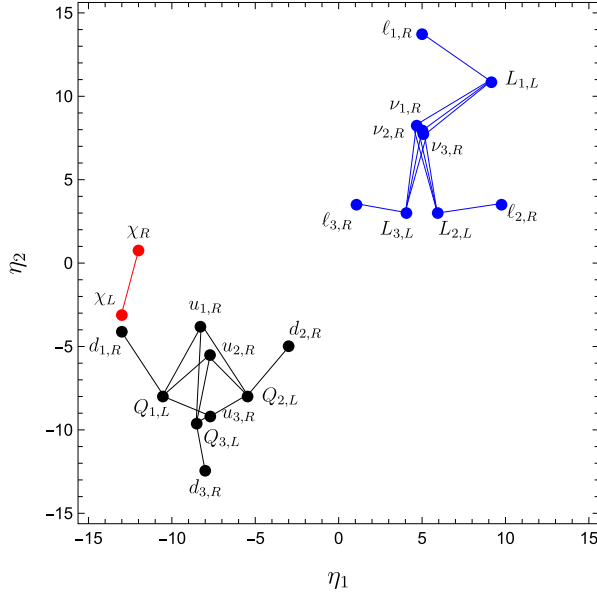


FIG. 2. Plot showing locations of fermion wave function centers in the hadrophilic version of the model. The notation is as in the previous figure.

B. Stability of χ

A necessary condition for a dark matter particle is that it must live longer than the age of the universe, t_U . According to the consensus cosmological model, $t_U = 13.8 \times 10^9 = 4.35 \times 10^{17}$ sec [1]. However, this condition is not, in general, sufficient; the dark matter must also be sufficiently long-lived to obey constraints from indirect-detection searches. For example, if tree-level and/or loop-level decays yield photons, then constraints from indirect-detection searches, such as those of Fermi-LAT, imply that the lifetime of a dark matter particle τ_{DM} should obey the lower bound $\tau_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 10^{25}$ sec [31]. In order to satisfy this constraint in the simplest way, we shall assume that the theory is invariant under a $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry that operates only on χ and with respect to which χ is odd. This guarantees that χ is stable.

V. CALCULATION OF RELIC ABUNDANCE OF DARK MATTER

In order to account for the observed relic density of dark matter with a non-self-conjugate DM particle such as the Dirac χ fermion that we use, it is necessary that the thermal average of the $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation cross section multiplied by (relative) velocity, v_r , should satisfy the following relation applicable for the time of freeze-out, for the mass range $10 \text{ GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 100 \text{ TeV}$ [3–9,32,33],

$$\langle \sigma v_r \rangle \simeq 4 \times 10^{-26} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{s}. \quad (5.1)$$

As will be shown below, this mass range includes the preferred range of values of m_χ in our model. Since our

dark matter particle is non-self-conjugate, there is also the related question of a possible nonzero net number asymmetry $N_\chi - N_{\bar{\chi}}$, analogous to the baryon asymmetry in the universe. While asymmetric dark matter models are of interest [34], we do not assume an $N_\chi - N_{\bar{\chi}}$ number asymmetry here.

We will calculate the value of $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle$ in our model and set it equal to the value in Eq. (5.1) to constrain the model. For this purpose, we first determine the dominant contribution to the reaction in which χ and $\bar{\chi}$ annihilate, yielding SM particles. Given the suppression in the mixing of the $U(1)_z$ gauge field C_μ with the $SU(2)_L$ A_μ^3 and the $U(1)_Y$ B_μ gauge fields, we may obtain an approximate estimate of the relic abundance by calculating the contribution from a process in which the χ and $\bar{\chi}$ annihilate to produce a virtual $U(1)_z$ gauge boson C in the s channel, which then materializes into the final-state SM fermion-antifermion pair, $f\bar{f}$. Recall that with the spontaneous breaking of the $U(1)_z$ gauge symmetry, the $U(1)_z$ vector boson, C , picks up a mass $m_C = g_z v_\omega / 2$ (where, as noted above, the mixing with A^3 and B is negligibly small, so that C is both an interaction eigenstate and, to a very good approximation, a mass eigenstate). Our solution to fit the relic abundance of the dark matter will entail the inequality $m_C \gg m_\chi$, so that the momentum dependence in the $U(1)_z$ vector propagator is negligible. Hence, denoting $s = (p_\chi + p_{\bar{\chi}})^2$ as the center-of-mass (c.m.) energy squared in the $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation reaction at relevant times in the early universe, where p_χ and $p_{\bar{\chi}}$ are the four-vectors of the χ and $\bar{\chi}$, we have

$$\frac{g_z^2}{m_C^2 - s} \simeq \frac{g_z^2}{m_C^2} = \frac{4}{v_\omega^2}. \quad (5.2)$$

In the $d = 4 + n$ space, the resultant amplitude (suppressing the generational index a on the SM fermions $f_{a,L}$ and $f_{a,R}$) is proportional to

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi][\bar{f}\gamma^\mu f] &= ([\bar{\chi}_L\gamma_\mu\chi_L] + [\bar{\chi}_R\gamma_\mu\chi_R]) \\ &\quad \times ([\bar{f}_L\gamma_\mu f_L] + [\bar{f}_R\gamma_\mu f_R]). \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

Together with the γ matrix structure and Dirac spinors, these operator products involve a sum of products of y -dependent wave functions, namely

$$\begin{aligned} A_f^2 &[e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xL}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{fL}\|^2)} + e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xL}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{fR}\|^2)} \\ &+ e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xR}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{fL}\|^2)} + e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xR}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{fR}\|^2)}]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Upon integration over the y coordinates, the first of these yields a term proportional to $e^{-\|\eta_{xL} - \eta_{fL}\|^2}$, and so forth for the others [see the general integration formula (A2) in [17]]. It follows that the dominant contribution to the low-energy effective Lagrangian from these four-fermion operators in $d = 6$ dimensions arises from the term with the smallest

distance between (chiral components of) χ and f . For the case where this smallest-distance criterion picks out the four-fermion product $[\bar{\chi}_k \gamma_\mu \chi_k][\bar{f}_{a,k'} \gamma^\mu f_{a,k'}]$ with generational index a for the SM fermion $f_{a,k'}$ [13] and chiralities (k, k') taking value(s) in the set $\{(L, L), (L, R), (R, L), (R, R)\}$, the dominant term is then proportional to

$$[\bar{\chi}_k \gamma_\mu \chi_k][\bar{f}_{a,k'} \gamma^\mu f_{a,k'}]. \quad (5.5)$$

Carrying out the integration over the wave functions in the extra dimensions, as in [16,17,20], we obtain the following term in the low-energy 4D effective Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff, int.}}^{(\chi_k f_{a,k'})} = \frac{c^{(\chi_k f_{a,k'})}}{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2} [\bar{\chi}_k \gamma_\mu \chi_k][\bar{f}_{a,k'} \gamma^\mu f_{a,k'}] + \text{H.c.} \quad (5.6)$$

where

$$c^{(\chi_k f_{a,k'})} = \frac{\xi^2}{\pi} e^{-\|\eta_{\chi_k} - \eta_{f_{a,k'}}\|^2}, \quad (5.7)$$

where

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2} = \frac{g_z^2 z_\chi z_{f_{k'}}}{m_C^2} = \frac{4 z_\chi z_{f_{k'}}}{v_\omega^2}. \quad (5.8)$$

Regarding $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation reactions leading to Higgs final states, we note that $\sigma(\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow HH) \ll \sigma(\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow f_a \bar{f}_a)$ for this dominant $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow f_a \bar{f}_a$ channel. Furthermore, the reaction $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \omega\omega$ is kinematically forbidden in our model.

A. Leptophilic dark matter

We proceed to calculate the relic abundance of the dark matter in the various versions of the model, beginning with the leptophilic version. With our illustrative placement of the χ_L and χ_R wave function centers shown in Fig. 1, the minimal-distance wave function pair links $\chi_k = \chi_L$ with $f_{a,k'} = \ell_{3,R} \equiv \tau_R$. The resultant cross section is

$$\sigma = \frac{s}{48\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c^{(\chi_L \tau_R)}|^2 \left[\frac{1 - \frac{4m_\tau^2}{s}}{1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{s}} \right]^{1/2} \left[1 - \frac{(m_\chi^2 + m_\tau^2)}{s} + \frac{4m_\chi^2 m_\tau^2}{s^2} \right], \quad (5.9)$$

where

$$c^{(\chi_L \tau_R)} = \frac{\xi^2}{\pi} e^{-\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\|^2}. \quad (5.10)$$

In the center-of-mass frame, the magnitudes of the velocities of the colliding χ and $\bar{\chi}$ are given by $v_{\chi,CM} = v_{\bar{\chi},CM} = \sqrt{1 - (4m_\chi^2/s)}$, and their relative velocity is $v_r = 2v_{\chi,CM}$. The quantity that enters into the determination of the relic density is $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle$ in general and, in particular, at the time of freeze-out. Since this freeze-out occurs when the temperature satisfies $k_B T_{\text{f.o.}}/m_\chi \simeq 0.05$ [35,36], it follows that the χ fermions are moderately nonrelativistic at this time, and $s \simeq 4m_\chi^2$. As the temperature decreases to $T_{\text{f.o.}}$, just before the dark matter χ fermions drop out of thermal equilibrium, and using the nonrelativistic equipartition theorem, we have

$$\frac{m_\chi v_{\chi,CM}^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \sim \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{m_\chi}{20} \right), \quad (5.11)$$

so $v_{\chi,CM}^2 \simeq 0.08 \ll 1$. For approximate estimates, this motivates an expansion of $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle$ in powers of $v_{\chi,CM}$. Performing this expansion, using the fact that $v_{\chi,CM}^2 \simeq 0.08 \ll 1$, and anticipating the result that $m_\tau/m_\chi \ll 1$ from our fit to the relic density, we thus obtain the approximate analytic

formula

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma v_r \rangle &= \frac{|c^{(\chi_L \tau_R)}|^2 m_\chi^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} [1 + O(v_{\chi,CM}^2)] \\ &\simeq \frac{|c^{(\chi_L \tau_R)}|^2 m_\chi^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

Setting this expression for $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle_{\text{f.o.}}$ equal to the value $4 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ in Eq. (5.1), inserting Eq. (5.10) for $c^{(\chi_L \tau_R)}$, and substituting $\xi = 30$, we obtain

$$2 \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{m_\chi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right) + \|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\|^2 = -0.02. \quad (5.13)$$

This, then, is the condition for the parameters Λ_{eff} , m_χ , and $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\|^2$ in order for our model to produce the observed dark matter relic density. It is easy to choose parameters that satisfy this condition. For example, we may take $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\| = 4$, which gives $m_\chi = 10 \text{ TeV}$, and $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\| = 1$, as shown in Fig. 1. Combined with $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} = 60 \text{ TeV}$, this satisfies Eq. (5.13).

To confirm the accuracy of this approximate analytic approach to the calculation of the relic dark matter density, we have carried out a full numerical computation of the relic density and direct-detection cross section using

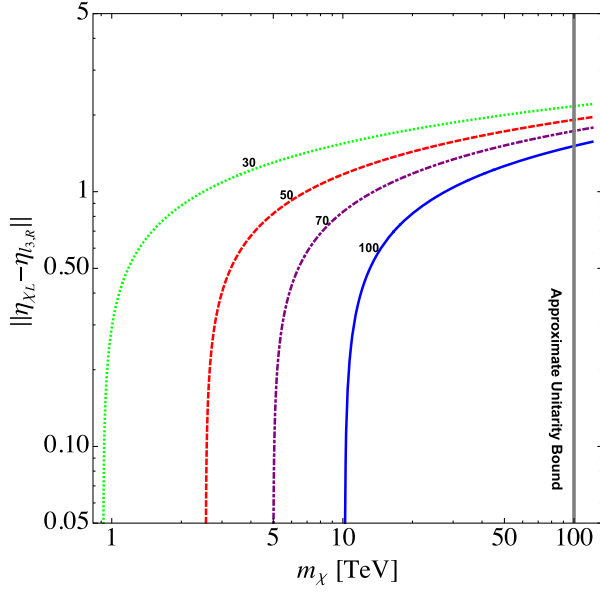


FIG. 3. Values of m_χ and $d_{\chi\tau} = \|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\|$ that yield the observed dark matter relic density in the leptophilic version of the model, as given by the approximate analytic solution in Eq. (5.13). Curves are plotted for several values of Λ_{eff} . These curves are (green dotted, red dashed, purple dot-dashed, blue solid) for $\Lambda = (30, 50, 70, 100)$ TeV, respectively. The vertical line in this and subsequent figures is the approximate unitarity upper bound on m_χ from Ref. [43].

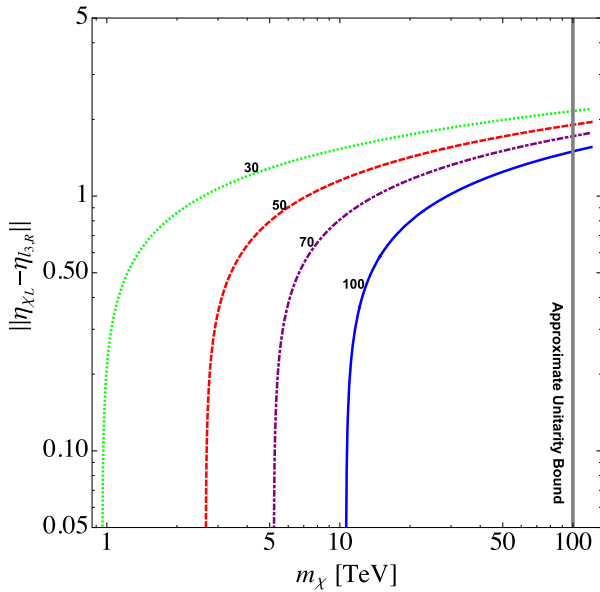


FIG. 4. Values of m_χ and $d_{\chi\tau} = \|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\tau_R}\|$ that yield the observed dark matter relic density in the leptophilic version of the model, as calculated numerically using MicrOMEGAs. Curves are plotted for several values of Λ_{eff} . These curves are (green dotted, red dashed, purple dot-dashed, blue solid) for $\Lambda = (30, 50, 70, 100)$ TeV, respectively.

MicrOMEGAs [37] (which computes the matrix elements using CalcHEP [38] with LanHEP [39]). As is evident in Figs. 3 and 4, we find excellent agreement between our approximate analytic results and the results of the full numerical calculation. In general, as shown by Eq. (5.13), and Figs. 3 and 4, one can easily choose the parameters Λ_{eff} , m_χ [and hence $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\|$ via Eq. (2.11)], and $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\ell_{3,R}}\|$ to obtain the observed relic dark matter density. A word is in order concerning the upper bound on thermal WIMP dark matter particles from unitarity [40–43]. After refinements, the current approximate value of this upper bound is $m_\chi < 100$ TeV for non-self-conjugate dark matter [43], and we have indicated this in the figures. The range of m_χ values for which we find satisfactory fits to the relic abundance of dark matter is thus consistent with the unitarity upper bound.

It should be emphasized that there is considerable freedom in the model concerning the placement of the wave function centers for χ_L and χ_R relative to the SM leptons in the extra dimensions. For example, we could have chosen the χ wave function centers to have χ_L and χ_R reversed, so that it is χ_R that is closer to the wave function center for $\ell_{3,R}$. In this case, the dominant four-fermion operator relevant for $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation to SM fermions would have been given by Eq. (5.5) with $f_{a,k'} = \ell_{3,R}$ but with $k = R$ instead of $k = L$. However, this would lead to the same expression (5.9) for $\langle\sigma v\rangle$. Moreover, rather than placing the wave function center for χ_L or χ_R closer to $\ell_{3,R}$, we could, instead, have placed it closer to a different lepton such as $\ell_{2,R}$ (staying within the leptophilic version of the model). This would not change our general conclusions concerning the ability of the model to successfully account for the relic density of dark matter.

B. Hadrophilic dark matter

As indicated in Fig. 2, one can also choose the χ_L and χ_R wave function centers to lie closer to the quarks. Hence, in this case the exponential suppression effect in the low-energy, long-distance effective field theory resulting from the large separation of the dark matter from the lepton wave function centers in the extra dimensions means that the dominant interaction of the dark matter is with quarks. This version of the model may thus be called hadrophilic (and also leptophobic).

Direct-detection searches [44–47] have yielded stringent upper limits on the spin-independent and spin-dependent cross sections of the dark matter scattering with nucleons. As the nucleons interacting with the dark matter are primarily composed of first-generation quarks, u and d , these direct-detection upper bounds are relevant only if the χ_L and/or χ_R wave function centers are located near a first-generation quark. As in the case of leptophilic dark matter, one can achieve the observed relic abundance while simultaneously satisfying the direct-detection bounds by localizing the dark

matter near higher-generation quarks in the extra dimensions. Hence, the only nontrivial case to consider is the case in which the dark matter is localized in the extra dimensions near a first-generation quark, taken here to be $d_{1,R}$ for illustrative purposes. Furthermore, for definiteness, let us assume that χ_L is located closer to $d_{1,R}$. The same analysis would apply if χ_R were closer to $d_{1,R}$. The constraints on the parameters of the model would be similar

for the cases when the dark matter is not localized near a first-generation quark, the only difference being that the bounds from direct-detection searches would not yield significant constraints.

Let us proceed to calculate the condition that yields the observed relic abundance. The cross section for $\bar{\chi}\chi \rightarrow \bar{d}_1 d_1$ is similar to Eq. (5.9), with the inclusion of an additional color factor of $N_c = 3$. Therefore, the cross section is

$$\sigma = \frac{s}{16\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c^{(\chi_L d_{1,R})}|^2 \left[\frac{1 - \frac{4m_d^2}{s}}{1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{s}} \right]^{1/2} \left[1 - \frac{(m_\chi^2 + m_d^2)}{s} + \frac{4m_\chi^2 m_d^2}{s^2} \right], \quad (5.14)$$

where

$$c^{(\chi_L d_{1,R})} = \frac{\xi^2}{\pi} e^{-\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|^2}. \quad (5.15)$$

[In Eq. (5.14) we retain the m_d terms only for symmetry; they are negligibly small.] From Eq. (5.8), it is evident that Λ_{eff} depends on $z_{d_{1,R}}$. To simplify the notation, we absorb this dependence in the notation and define $\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^{(\chi_L d_{1,R})} \equiv \Lambda_{\text{eff}}$. As before, we expand $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle$ in powers of $v_{\chi,CM}$ and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma v_r \rangle &= \frac{3m_\chi^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c^{(\chi_L d_{1,R})}|^2 [1 + \mathcal{O}(v_{\chi,CM}^2)] \\ &\simeq \frac{3m_\chi^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c^{(\chi_L d_{1,R})}|^2 \\ &= \frac{3m_\chi^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} \left(\frac{\xi^2}{\pi} \right)^2 e^{-2\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

Equating this with $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle \simeq 4 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ and substituting $\xi = 30$, we obtain

$$2 \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{m_\chi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right) + \|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|^2 = 0.53. \quad (5.17)$$

For example, we can choose $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\| = 1$, $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} = 79 \text{ TeV}$, and $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\| = 4$ as shown in Fig. 2, which yields $m_\chi = 10 \text{ TeV}$. This illustrative choice satisfies Eq. (5.17).

We use the `nucleonAmplitudes` routine in the `MicrOMEGAs` [37] to numerically evaluate the DM-nucleon elastic scattering amplitude. We then use this to calculate the spin-independent and spin-dependent cross sections of the DM-nucleon scattering for the parameter values satisfying the relic density constraint. We employ the Xenon1T upper bounds [44] on the DM-nucleon scattering cross section to constrain our model.

For our case, the spin-dependent cross sections are well below the current limits [44], whereas the spin-independent constraints provide nontrivial bounds on the parameters of the hadrophilic version of the model. We show these constraints in Fig. 5. The region excluded by the Xenon1T bound [44] is indicated in gray, while the other portions of the curves represent parameter values that are allowed by both the observed dark matter relic density and the direct-detection bound. The agreement of the numerical results, as shown in Fig. 5 for the contours yielding the observed relic density, with the approximate analytical formula in Eq. (5.17) is excellent. A general feature is that as Λ_{eff} decreases, the DM-nucleon scattering

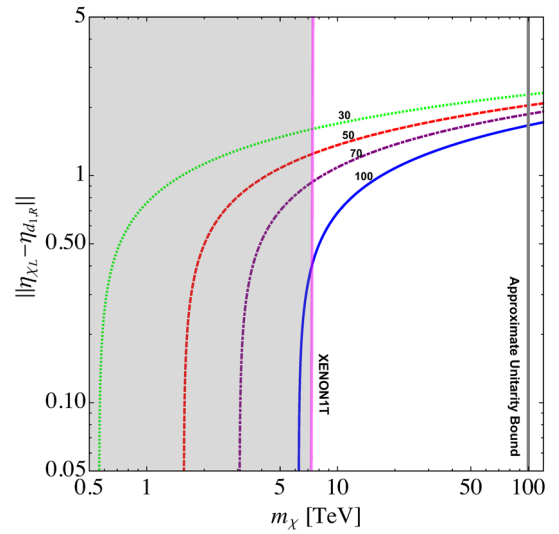


FIG. 5. Plot of values of m_χ and $d_{\chi d} = \|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|$ yielding dark matter relic density in agreement with observation in the hadrophilic version of the model, as functions of Λ_{eff} . The curves are (green dotted, red dashed, purple dot-dashed, blue solid) for $\Lambda = (30, 50, 70, 100) \text{ TeV}$, respectively. The region excluded by the Xenon1T bound [44] is indicated in gray, while the other portions of the curves represent parameter values that are allowed by both the observed dark matter relic density and the direct-detection bound.

cross section increases, and this, in turn, requires a larger DM-quark separation in the extra dimensions in order to be consistent with the experimental bounds. Analogous bounds from LUX [45] and PandaX-II [46] are somewhat less stringent in the χ mass range relevant here. Our general conclusion for the hadrophilic version of our model is thus similar to the conclusion that we reached for the leptophilic version, namely that there is a substantial range of choices for the parameters Λ_{eff} , m_χ , and $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|$ such that the model yields a value for the dark matter relic density that matches observation and is also in accord with bounds from direct-detection searches for dark matter.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL AND OBSERVATIONAL TESTS

In this section we discuss experimental tests of the model. One can distinguish two types of tests: (i) searches for evidence of extra spatial dimensions *per se*, independent of issues of dark matter, and (ii) searches for particle dark matter of the type considered here.

Concerning tests of type (i), we again note that the type of extra-dimensional model used here [14,15] is quite different from the type in which there is a low scale of quantum gravity [22,23], as is clear from the fact that the compactification scale here is $L = 2 \times 10^{-19}$ cm, much smaller than the typical micron-size compactification scale in models considered in [23]. For some other extra-dimensional models of dark matter that are different from the one discussed here, see [48]. As discussed in [20,21], bounds on flavor-changing neutral-current effects and precision electroweak data provide significant constraints on the present type of extra-dimensional model. Owing to the high energy scale $\Lambda_L = 100$ TeV corresponding to the inverse compactification scale, experiments at the Tevatron and Large Hadron Collider do not yield constraints on the extra-dimensional aspects of the model.

With regard to searches for dark matter via direct detection, the two leptophilic and hadrophilic versions of the model have quite different properties. As noted above, the leptophilic version of the model easily satisfies bounds from direct-detection searches. In contrast, in the hadrophilic version of the model, if one places the wave function center of χ_L and/or χ_R near a first-generation quark in the extra dimensions, then the bounds from direct-detection dark matter searches are nontrivial, as shown in Fig. 5. Future direct-detection searches will improve the bounds on spin-independent and spin-dependent DM-nucleon cross sections, which will further constrain the parameters shown in Fig. 5.

With regard to indirect detection, since we have constructed the model so that the χ dark matter fermion is stable, we only discuss constraints due to $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation. This annihilation yields SM particles in the final states, and these have been searched for by several ground-based and space-based instruments. The current

bounds on the thermal-average cross section from indirect-detection experiments such as Fermi-LAT and MAGIC exclude thermally produced DM particle masses of up to 10–100 GeV [49,50]. As is evident from our results in Figs. 4 and 5, the range of masses m_χ for which we fit the observed cosmological dark matter relic density is consistent with these bounds from indirect-detection experiments. Future indirect-detection searches plan to achieve sensitivity to thermal dark matter cross sections in the multi-TeV range and should improve bounds to constrain the parameter spaces of the thermally produced DM models that we have presented.

As regards collider searches for dark matter particles, because m_χ is typically in the multi-TeV range and interacts very weakly with SM particles, these searches do not probe our model very stringently. Clearly, collider searches at higher energies would improve the reach of these probes.

It is also of interest to investigate the strength of the self-interactions (SIs) of the DM χ fermions. One motivation for this is that there have been arguments that, although collisionless cold dark matter, as embodied in the standard Λ CDM paradigm (with Λ referring to dark energy), fits cosmological data on large-distance scales of order 100 Mpc to Gpc [51,52], it may encounter problems on shorter-distance scales of order 1–20 kpc. These problems include (i) the core-cusp problem, i.e., the CDM prediction of too-high mass densities at centers of galaxies; (ii) the CDM prediction of substantially more dwarf satellite galaxies than are observed (although, the number of observed dwarf galaxies associated with the Milky Way has been substantially increased by recent observations); and (iii) the so-called “too-big-to-fail” problem of star formation in satellite galaxies [53–55]. These have led to the consideration of models in which the dark matter has substantial self-interactions [8,9,54–58]. Inclusion of baryon feedback effects in dark matter simulations may alleviate or remove these problems [59–63]. (Other approaches to dark matter that address these issues have also been studied in, e.g., [64–66].) Further observational work and improvement of theoretical modeling of structure formation should elucidate how serious the possible problems are for the Λ CDM paradigm. However, at least this motivates an assessment of the size of the χ self-interactions here.

The self-interactions of the dark matter particle in our model involve $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}$ reactions and $\chi\chi \rightarrow \chi\chi$ (and $\bar{\chi}\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \bar{\chi}\bar{\chi}$) reactions, which are the DM analogues of Bhabha and Møller scattering in quantum electrodynamics. The $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}$ involves exchange of the $U(1)_Z$ vector boson C in the s channel and t channel, while the $\chi\chi \rightarrow \chi\chi$ reaction involves only the C exchange in the t channel. For our purposes, a rough estimate of these cross sections will be sufficient. Since $m_C \gg m_\chi$, the propagator is well approximated by a constant. Thus, the amplitudes for the reactions have a prefactor $z_\chi^2 g_Z^2 / m_C^2 = 4z_\chi^2 / v_\omega^2$. The operator product

in the $d = 6$ dimensional space is the analogue of Eq. (5.3) with $f = \chi$, and it involves the products of Gaussian factors listed in Eq. (5.4) with the substitution $f = \chi$. Of the four products of Gaussians, the dominant ones are those in which the χ and $\bar{\chi}$ wave function centers are at the same point in the extra dimensions, namely $A_f^2 e^{-4\|\eta - \eta_{\chi_L}\|^2}$ and $A_f^2 e^{-4\|\eta - \eta_{\chi_R}\|^2}$. After integration of these operator products over the extra dimensions, we obtain the resultant low-energy 4D effective operators for the χ SI:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SI,4D,eff}} \simeq \left(\frac{4z_\chi^2}{v_\omega^2} \right) \left(\frac{\xi^2}{\pi} \right) \times [[\bar{\chi}_L \gamma_\mu \chi_L][\bar{\chi}_L \gamma^\mu \chi_L] + [\bar{\chi}_R \gamma_\mu \chi_R][\bar{\chi}_R \gamma^\mu \chi_R]]. \quad (6.1)$$

The resultant cross sections for the $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}$ and $\chi\chi \rightarrow \chi\chi$ reactions at a center-of-mass energy $s \gtrsim 4m_\chi^2$ are

$$\sigma_{\text{SI}} \sim \left(\frac{4z_\chi^2}{v_\omega^2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\xi^2}{\pi} \right)^2 m_\chi^2 R_2, \quad (6.2)$$

where R_2 denotes the two-body final-state phase space, $R_2 < 1/(8\pi)$. Using the illustrative values $g_z \sim 0.5$, $z_\chi \sim 1$, $v_\omega \simeq 400$ TeV together with a value $m_\chi = 10$ TeV in accord with our fit to the DM relic density, and again using the $\xi = 30$ characterizing our basic extra-dimensional framework, we find that these cross sections are $\sim 10^{-35}$ cm² and hence $\sigma_{\text{SI}}/m_\chi \sim 10^{-39}$ cm²/GeV $\sim 10^{-15}$ cm²/g (where the conversion $1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} = 1.8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{GeV}$ is used). Although these are just rough estimates, they show that the self-interactions of the χ fermions are much smaller than the general range $0.1 \lesssim \sigma_{\text{SI}}/m_{\text{DM}} \lesssim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ that is determined by fits to cosmological observations (e.g., [9]) in the framework of a self-interacting dark matter particle with mass m_{DM} . Hence, our dark matter particle is a WIMP with very small self-interactions.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we have constructed and studied a model for dark matter with $n = 2$ extra spatial dimensions in which Standard-Model fermions have localized wave functions. The underlying gauge group is $G_{\text{SM}} \otimes \text{U}(1)_z$, and the dark matter particle is a SM-singlet Dirac fermion, χ , charged under the $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge symmetry. The communication between the dark matter sector and the SM fields arises mainly from the property that the SM fermions are charged under the $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge interaction. This communication is naturally weak, so χ is a weakly interacting massive particle, which, furthermore, has negligibly small self-interactions. We have focused on a subclass denoted C_1 , in which a seesaw mechanism is operative that naturally explains small masses for the observed neutrinos. Within this subclass we have studied two versions of the model, namely leptophilic and hadrophilic, and have demonstrated that each of these

can account for cosmological observations on the relic dark matter density. These fits allow a range of dark matter masses, typically in the multi-TeV range. Constraints from direct-detection searches for dark matter can be relevant for the hadrophilic version of the model, and we have determined the values of the parameters that satisfy these constraints. We also discuss experimental tests of the model.

Separately from our application to dark matter, we have shown how the model constitutes a counterexample to conventional wisdom in effective field theory claiming that a Dirac fermion naturally has a mass lying at the ultraviolet cutoff. The reason that this conventional lore does not apply here is due to the exponentially strong suppression of the 4D Dirac fermion mass arising from the separate location of the χ_L and χ_R wave function centers in the extra dimensions. As a consequence of this suppression, for a moderate dimensionless distance $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\|$ in the extra dimensions, the χ mass parameter in the higher-dimensional space can be at the UV cutoff while the physically observed m_χ is much smaller than this UV cutoff.

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APPENDIX: NEUTRAL VECTOR BOSON MASSES AND MIXING

In this appendix we briefly remark on neutral vector boson masses and mixing in this model. This will be treated in the context of the low-energy 4D effective field theory. A covariant derivative acting on the SM Higgs field H is

$$D_\mu H = \left(\mathbb{I}_{2 \times 2} \partial_\mu - ig \vec{T} \cdot \vec{A}_\mu - \frac{g' Y_H}{2} B_\mu - \frac{g_z z_H}{2} C_\mu \right) H, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\vec{A}_\mu$, B_μ , and C_μ are the gauge fields for the $\text{SU}(2)_L$, $\text{U}(1)_Y$, and $\text{U}(1)_z$ gauge interactions; g , g' , and g_z are the respective gauge couplings; $Y_H = 1$ is the weak hypercharge of the SM Higgs H ; and z_H is the $\text{U}(1)_z$ charge of the H . A covariant derivative acting on the additional Higgs field ω is

$$D_\mu \omega = \left(\partial_\mu - i \frac{g_z}{2} C_\mu \right) \omega, \quad (\text{A2})$$

with the vacuum expectation values

$$\langle H \rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A3})$$

and

$$\langle \omega \rangle_0 = \frac{v_\omega}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (\text{A4})$$

These yield the following mass-squared terms for the neutral gauge fields in the 4D Lagrangian:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{v^2}{8} (-gA_\mu^3 + g'B_\mu + g_z z_H C_\mu) (-gA^{3\mu} + g'B^\mu + g_z z_H C^\mu) \\ & + \frac{g_z^2 v_\omega^2}{8} C_\mu C^\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

The resultant mixing has been analyzed in [28] and has the property that in the limit $g_z v_\omega \gg z_H v$, the mixing between

C_μ and the SM gauge fields A_μ^3 and B_μ vanishes. Specifically, in this limit, the mixing angle vanishes like $z_H(g^2 + g'^2)^{1/2} v / (g_z v_\omega)$. Since we assume the above inequality $g_z v_\omega \gg z_H v$, we neglect this mixing here. [Recall that the SM factor $(g^2 + g'^2)^{1/2} \simeq 0.74$ at a reference scale m_Z , where g and g' are the running $\text{SU}(2)_L$ and $\text{U}(1)_Y$ gauge couplings; for a general discussion of effects of heavy neutral vector bosons, see, e.g., [67].] We also make use of the fact, as discussed in [28,68], that at a given scale one can perform a rotation in the (B_μ, C_μ) space to eliminate a kinetic mixing term $\propto B_{\mu\nu} C^{\mu\nu}$ in the effective action, so that it is only generated at loop level.

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- [1] See, e.g., Particle Data Group, Review of Particle Properties online at <http://pdg.lbl.gov> and L. Baudis and S. Profumo, Dark Matter Minireview at this website.
- [2] Specifically, defining $\Omega_i \equiv \rho_i / \rho_c$, where $\rho_c = 3H_0^2 / (8\pi G)$, with H_0 the current Hubble constant, G the Newton gravitational constant, and ρ_i the mass density of a constituent i , current cosmological observations yield the results $\Omega_m = 0.315(7)$ for the matter density, $\Omega_{\text{DM}} = 0.265(7)$ for the dark matter density, and $\Omega_b = 0.0493(6)$ for the baryon matter density [1].
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