

Mirage in the sky: Nonthermal dark matter, gravitino problem, and cosmic ray anomaliesBhaskar Dutta,^{1,*} Louis Leblond,^{1,2,†} and Kuver Sinha^{1,‡}¹George P. & Cynthia W. Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4242, USA²Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

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Recent anomalies in cosmic rays could be due to dark matter annihilation in our galaxy. In order to get the required large cross section to explain the data while still obtaining the right relic density, we rely on a nonstandard thermal history between dark matter freeze out and big-bang nucleosynthesis. We show that through a reheating phase from the decay of a heavy moduli or even the gravitino, we can produce the right relic density of dark matter if its self-annihilation cross section is large enough. In addition to fitting the recent data, this scenario solves the cosmological moduli and gravitino problems. We illustrate this mechanism with a specific example in the context of $U(1)_{B-L}$ extended minimal supersymmetric standard model where supersymmetry is broken via mirage mediation. These string motivated models naturally contain heavy moduli decaying to the gravitino, whose subsequent decay to the LSP can reheat the Universe at a low temperature. The right-handed sneutrino and the $B - L$ gaugino can both be viable dark matter candidates with a large cross section. They are leptophilic because of $B - L$ charges. We also show that it is possible to distinguish the nonthermal from the thermal scenario (using Sommerfeld enhancement) in direct detection experiments for certain regions of parameter space.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recent data from PAMELA shows an excess of positrons at energies in the 10–100 GeV range [1], with data expected up to ~ 270 GeV. No excess of antiproton flux is observed [2]. There is also new data from ATIC where one observes excess in $e^+ + e^-$ spectrum with a peak around 600 GeV [3]. PPB-BETS [4], also reports excess in the $e^+ + e^-$ energy spectrum between 500–800 GeV. While there could be astrophysical explanations for these anomalies [5], it is also possible that these are among the first signals of dark matter annihilation.

If PAMELA is explained by a weakly interacting massive particle dark matter, the data leads us to the following three broad characteristics for this particle: It must be heavier than ~ 100 GeV, it must be leptophilic, and it must have a large cross section today [6]. The first property is needed to explain the high energy positron detected while we need to have final states of dark matter annihilation predominantly to be leptons in order to not overproduce antiprotons [7,8]. Both of these properties can be easily arranged in a model dependent way. The necessarily large cross section on the other hand is harder to fiddle with since it is directly constrained by the relic density. The thermally produced relic density cold dark matter (CDM) is given by

$$\Omega_{\text{CDM}} = 0.23 \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \right). \quad (1)$$

An interesting proposal is to enhance the cross section at low velocity through the Sommerfeld effect [9] whereas a light boson provides an attractive potential that enhances the cross section when the dark matter is nonrelativistic [7,10] (also see [11,12] for explanations using the Sommerfeld effect). In order to generate the right enhancement factor one needs to fix the ratio of the dark matter mass and the new light boson mass (or different parameters of the model) to a high degree of accuracy.

In this paper, we will be interested in a second alternative where we have a nonstandard thermal history and Eq. (1) is modified. This possibility has already been explored as a possible explanation for PAMELA in [13,14] (see also [15]). Such a nonstandard thermal history is very well motivated from physics beyond the standard model and, of course, we have no direct evidence that the Universe is radiation dominated at temperature above the big-bang nucleosynthesis (BBN) temperature. If there is a phase of matter or dark energy domination prior to BBN, the only way to connect to radiation (whose energy density decays faster than either) is through a reheating process [16]. If the reheating temperature (T_r) is in between the freeze out temperature (T_f) and the BBN temperature, we will respect all current astrophysical constraints while the entropy produced at reheating will naturally dilute the relic density produced at freeze out. If dark matter is produced nonthermally at the time of reheating, larger annihilation cross sections are needed to obtain the right relic density. Similarly, we could have a phase dominated by a fluid whose energy density decays faster than radiation (e.g. kination [17]). In this case, there is no reheating phase but the Hubble expansion is faster than usual and the dark matter candidate must have a stronger coupling in order to

*dutta@physics.tamu.edu

†lleblond@physics.tamu.edu

‡kuver@physics.tamu.edu

get the right relic density. We therefore see that *almost any* thermal history other than radiation domination would require a dark matter candidate with larger annihilation cross section to obtain the correct relic density.

To illustrate this nonstandard thermal history, we work with the specific example of a phase of matter domination before BBN. We consider the case where the matter component is a scalar field coherently oscillating (a cosmological modulus) and also the case where the matter component is the gravitino. The former case is well motivated from string theory where there are many flat directions (moduli) that acquire masses from supersymmetry breaking.

A second purpose of this paper is to explore the implications of such cosmological enhancement of the dark matter annihilation cross section on the cosmological moduli and gravitino problems. Generic string moduli of masses around the electroweak scale decay (and reheat the Universe) after BBN, ruining its successful predictions. A standard solution to this problem is to take the moduli to be heavy (at least 20 TeV), thus enabling them to decay before BBN. The decay of such moduli primarily produces gauge bosons, gauginos, and dark matter; however, there is also gravitino production which is generally unsuppressed, with a branching ratio of around 0.01 [18] (this can be avoided in special setups [19]). The production of gravitinos is again problematic and they need to be heavy enough to decay before BBN. Moreover, the gravitinos decay to the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP), and there are strong bounds to avoid overproduction of dark matter. Avoiding overproduction can cause the gravitino mass to be high (around 1000 TeV) if the annihilation cross section of LSP is at the canonical value. This has disastrous implications for low-energy supersymmetric model building. Superconformal anomaly-mediated contributions to the soft masses push the low-energy superparticle spectrum into the 100 TeV region.

We will show that a large enhancement of the cross section ($\sim 10^3$) and heavier dark matter (TeV-scale) can naturally ease the bounds on gravitino mass coming from overproduction of LSP. The gravitino becomes a legitimate candidate (together with cosmological moduli) to act as the decaying particle that nonthermally produces the right relic density of LSP. We thus solve the gravitino problem by having it decay prior to BBN, while in order not to overproduce the LSP we need the large cross section required by PAMELA!

Nonthermal dark matter production and the moduli and gravitino problems have usually been studied in the context of a Wino LSP, which arises in models of anomaly mediation [20], simple realizations of split supersymmetry, and in the context of the G_2 minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [21].

In view of recent data, the high energy positron excess reported by PAMELA is difficult to fit with a LSP in the Wino mass range, unless nonstandard assumptions are

made for the distribution of dark matter and the propagation of cosmic rays (this has been studied extensively in [14]). Moreover, while it is possible that the antiproton data suffers from theoretical uncertainties in cosmic ray propagation, taken at face value such data appears not to prefer a Wino LSP.

The point of view we will take in this paper is that the above cosmological scenario can work in a $U(1)_{B-L}$ extension of the MSSM, in the setting of mirage mediation. From a model-building perspective, the fact that a non-minimal model eases bounds is perhaps not entirely surprising. However, as we will show, this particular extension (already well motivated by nonzero neutrino mass) has a TeV-scale leptophilic LSP (the right-handed sneutrino or the $B-L$ gaugino) with a large cross section. The string inspired models of mirage mediation also solve the tachyonic slepton problem of anomaly mediation.

In comparison to the usual thermal production of dark matter, an enhancement factor given by the ratio of the freeze out temperature to the reheat temperature gets generated in this scenario. After solving the moduli and the gravitino problem, we will show that the enhancement factor is of order $\frac{T_f}{T_r} \sim 10^{3-4}$ which is in the right range to explain the cosmic ray puzzle.

We note that for mirage mediation in the MSSM, the LSP is primarily the Bino, which is unacceptable in light of the PAMELA data while our dark matter candidates in the $U(1)_{B-L}$ extension can fare better. Thus, apart from solving the moduli/gravitino problem, our model connects (possible) indirect observation of dark matter with string inspired phenomenology. We also show that in the case of a right-handed sneutrino, it is possible to distinguish the nonthermal from the thermal scenarios in direct detection experiments.

In Sec. II we give details of the cosmological enhancement, including the gravitino problem. In Sec. III, we work out the example of the mirage mediated $B-L$ extension, which provides a concrete model where the above cosmological history can occur. We conclude in Sec. IV.

II. COSMOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

Here we will work out the cosmological enhancement of the cross section caused by the reheating of a heavy modulus before BBN (the story is similar for the gravitino decay). The key phenomenon here is the low temperature of reheat [16] which could also come from a phase of dark energy dominance such as low scale inflation or thermal inflation instead of a phase dominated by matter. Cosmological moduli can come to dominate the energy density of the Universe if they are displaced from the minimum of their potential. The equation of motion of a scalar field with gravitational strength decay rate in a Friedmann-Robertson-Walker background is

$$\ddot{\phi} + (3H + \Gamma_\phi)\dot{\phi} + V' = 0. \quad (2)$$

After inflation, the initial vacuum expectation value of the field (ϕ_{in}) is displaced from its zero temperature minimum by some amount M (say inflationary scale). At early time, $H > m_\phi$, the friction term dominates over the potential and the field is frozen at its initial value $\phi = \phi_{\text{in}}$. The Universe is then radiation dominated until $t \sim m_\phi^{-1}$ (at a temperature $T_{\text{in}} \sim \sqrt{m_\phi M_p}$) at which point the field will start oscillating around its minimum. These coherent oscillations of a scalar field lead to large occupation numbers and the end result is a Bose-Einstein condensate which behaves like matter. The initial energy density ($m_\phi^2 \phi_{\text{in}}^2$) will increase compared to radiation and it will eventually dominate until the modulus decays and reheats. If the modulus decays after BBN, the energy released will photo-dissociate the newly built nucleus [22] which is the crux of the cosmological moduli problem. In the following, we will take the cross section of the modulus to ordinary matter and to dark matter to be Planck suppressed

$$\Gamma_\phi = \frac{c}{2\pi} \frac{m_\phi^3}{M_p^2}, \quad (3)$$

where we take $c \sim 1$ and $M_p = 2.4 \times 10^{18}$ GeV is the reduced Planck mass. In the approximation of sudden decay the reheating temperature can be defined by taking the lifetime of the modulus (Γ_ϕ^{-1}) to be equal to the expansion rate at the time of reheating $t = \frac{2}{3H}$. Right after reheating (at $T = T_r$) the Universe is radiation dominated with $H = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 g_*}{90} \frac{T_r^2}{M_p^2}}$ where g_* counts the number of degrees of freedom.¹ Since our temperature of reheat will be always be around 10–100 MeV, g_* has the usual value of $g_* = 10.75$. The temperature of reheat is then

$$\begin{aligned} T_r &\approx \sqrt{\Gamma M_p} \sim \frac{c^{1/2} m_\phi^{3/2}}{M_p^{1/2}}, \\ &= c^{1/2} \left(\frac{10.75}{g_*} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{m_\phi}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{3/2} 6.37 \text{ MeV}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

We can compute the relic density of dark matter using the Boltzmann equations for the modulus ϕ , the dark matter candidate X and radiation R [20]

$$\frac{d\rho_\phi}{dt} = -3H\rho_\phi - \Gamma_\phi \rho_\phi, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\rho_R}{dt} &= -4H\rho_R + (m_\phi - N_{\text{LSP}} m_X) \Gamma_\phi n_\phi \\ &\quad + \langle \sigma v \rangle 2m_X [n_X^2 - (n_X^{\text{eq}})^2], \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{dn_X}{dt} = -3Hn_X + N_{\text{LSP}} \Gamma_\phi n_X - \langle \sigma v \rangle [n_X^2 - (n_X^{\text{eq}})^2], \quad (7)$$

¹This relation is modified by a $\mathcal{O}(1)$ factor because of the nonstandard cosmology [16] with the massive modulus.

where N_{LSP} is the average number of LSP particles produced by the decay of one modulus and we have taken the energy of both ϕ and X to be simply given by their masses, i.e. they are nonrelativistic. Different initial conditions at freeze out are possible and we will look at the case where the Universe is dominated by the moduli prior to freeze out.² For high masses and strong enough interactions, the dark matter candidate will be nonrelativistic at the time of freeze out (with $n_X^{\text{eq}} = g_* \left(\frac{M_X T}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-M_X/T}$) and it will have time to reach equilibrium before reheating occurs. Dark matter freeze out occur when the annihilation rate is equal to the rate of expansion

$$\Gamma_X = n_X^{\text{eq}}(T_f) \langle \sigma v \rangle = H(T_f) \quad (8)$$

up to the fact that the thermal history is changed due to the presence of the decaying moduli. This change is relatively minor and the new freeze out temperature T_f^{new} is very close to the usual one at $T_f^{\text{old}} \sim m_X/20$ which is what we will be using. After freeze out, reheating occurs and the entropy production will dilute the initial density of dark matter by a total factor of T_r^3/T_f^3 which can be as much as 10^{-12} . To first order, we can therefore neglect the initial density of dark matter coming from freeze out and instead just focus on the component produced nonthermally from the decay of the heavy moduli.

To compute the nonthermally produced dark matter, we can use the fact that there is an attractor solution to the Boltzmann equations. The idea is that if dark matter is overproduced by the moduli (compared to what one has for a usual freeze out) they will quickly annihilate back into radiation. Therefore the maximal density of dark matter is given by the same condition we used before [Eq. (8)] but now at a lower temperature

$$n_X^{\text{eq}}(T_r) \langle \sigma v \rangle = H(T_r). \quad (9)$$

The nonthermal density of dark matter scales like

$$\Omega_X^{\text{NT}}(T_r) \sim \frac{n_X(T_r)}{s(T_r)} \sim \frac{H(T_r)}{T_r^3} \sim \frac{1}{T_r}, \quad (10)$$

where $s = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_* T^3$ is the entropy density. This should be compared to the usual thermal freeze out density

$$\Omega_X^T(T_r) \sim \frac{n_X(T_f)}{s(T_f)} \sim \frac{1}{T_f}, \quad (11)$$

Hence the nonthermal production is enhanced compared to the usual thermal one by a factor

²Demanding that the Universe is matter dominated prior to freeze out imposes the following condition on the initial value of ϕ , $\phi_{\text{in}} > T_f^{1/2} \frac{M_p^{3/4}}{m_\phi^{1/4}}$ which is around $10^{(13-14)}$ GeV for the numbers considered in this paper. This is well below the expected value of $\phi_{\text{in}} \sim M_p$.

$$\Omega_X^{\text{NT}} = \Omega_X^T \frac{T_f}{T_r} = 0.23 \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \right) \frac{T_f}{T_r}, \quad (12)$$

and we must increase the cross section accordingly to explain the data (by the factor T_f/T_r).

In the case, where the modulus has a small branching ratio to the dark matter particle (small N_{LSP}) or in the case where the modulus does not dominate the energy density before it decays, one may not reach the attractor solution. In this case, one can show that the dark matter abundance (or yield) $Y_X(T) \equiv \frac{n_X}{s(T)}$ is just given by the abundance of the modulus at reheating times the branching ratio $B_{\phi \rightarrow X} Y_\phi$. If one works with number density instead of abundance, we should use the average number of particle produced N_{LSP} instead of the branching ratio as in [20].

Therefore the abundance of LSP is the minimum

$$Y_X(T_r) = \min \left(B_{\phi \rightarrow X} Y_\phi(T_r), \sqrt{\frac{45}{8\pi^2 g_*}} \frac{1}{M_p T_r \langle \sigma v \rangle} \right). \quad (13)$$

The first possibility represents the case where not enough dark matter is produced for self-annihilation to start while the second is the attractor solution described above. At this point the mass of the modulus is a free parameter and we can tune it to get any temperature of reheat desired while tuning the cross section accordingly to get the right relic density.³ For a very heavy modulus, an important worry is that gravitino will be produced in the reheating phase creating a new problem (or rather reviving an old one) [18].

A. Gravitino decay

Since the gravitino has Planck suppressed couplings, it is never in thermal equilibrium in the early universe and depending on how much of it is produced at various reheating phases, it can come to dominate the energy density and ruin BBN just like the cosmological moduli can (in this paper we are assuming that the gravitino is not the LSP and that it decays).

If this is the only reheating phase in the early universe, then the abundance is directly proportional to the reheating temperature and solving the Boltzmann equations for the inflaton/radiation/gravitino system gives

$$Y_{3/2} \sim 2 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{T_r^{\text{inf}}}{10^{10} \text{ GeV}} \right). \quad (14)$$

The BBN constraint on the temperature of reheat from

³Note that in addition to the BBN constraints, the moduli is also constrained by WMAP measurements of isocurvature perturbations [23]. We leave it to future work to check the implications of these constraints on nonthermal production of dark matter from moduli. If dark matter is produced by the decay of a gravitino, instead of a modulus, no isocurvature perturbations will be produced.

inflation (T_r^{inf}) can be very stringent. For $m_{3/2} \sim 30 \text{ TeV}$, $Y_{3/2}$ must be smaller than 2×10^{-12} at 95% confidence level which implies $T_r^{\text{inf}} < 10^{10} \text{ GeV}$ while for smaller values (say $m_{3/2} \sim \text{TeV}$) the bounds are more severe and T_r^{inf} needs to be as low as $\sim 10^6 \text{ GeV}$ which is a very serious constraint on inflationary models [24].

Assuming that the temperature of reheat from inflation satisfies the constraints, the gravitino problem is revived in the presence of decaying moduli and a low temperature of reheat [18]. Indeed assuming a branching fraction $B_{3/2}$ of the moduli ϕ to $\psi_{3/2}$, then from nonthermal production during the decay of ϕ , we produce gravitini with

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{3/2} &= 2B_{3/2} Y_\phi = \frac{3}{2} B_{3/2} \frac{T_r}{m_\phi}, \\ &= 8 \times 10^{-8} c^{1/2} B_{3/2} \left(\frac{m_\phi}{10^2 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $Y_\phi = \frac{3T_r}{4m_\phi}$ can be obtained directly from the Boltzmann equation for ϕ . Unless $B_{3/2}$ is tuned to be small, a low mass gravitino (again say less than 20 TeV) is ruled out in this scenario and the heavy moduli gives rise to the gravitino problem.

One way out is to assume that the moduli has suppressed couplings to the gravitino and that $B_{3/2}$ is naturally small. On general grounds we expect this branching ratio to be of order 0.01–1 [18] for $m_\phi \gg m_{3/2}$. In [19], it was argued that it could be smaller due to helicity suppression. In this case the decay width of the modulus to gravitino is suppressed from its total decay width $\Gamma_{\text{total}} \sim \frac{m_\phi^3}{M_p^2}$ to $\Gamma_{\phi \rightarrow \psi_{3/2}} \sim \frac{m_{3/2}^3}{M_p^2}$. Given a hierarchy between m_ϕ and $m_{3/2}$ of order of $4\pi^2$ (as an example), we can get a branching ratio of order $10^{(-4)} \sim 10^{(-5)}$ which can be enough to evade the BBN constraints. Alternatively, if $m_\phi \leq 2m_{3/2}$ then the branching ratio is drastically reduced due to phase space consideration.

Given that the gravitino problem is so pervasive in many models of the early universe, it is tempting to assume that the abundance is not tuned (or diluted) to be small. The gravitino will dominate the energy density of the Universe but if it decays and reheats prior to BBN, there will be no problem. To get this one needs a fairly heavy gravitino and one is lead to a supersymmetry (SUSY) breaking pattern of the type of anomaly mediation or mirage mediation. In this case there is a hierarchy between the gravitino mass and the LSP which we will parametrize

$$m_{3/2} = \kappa m_X. \quad (16)$$

In mirage mediation that we will discuss below, this hierarchy is of order $\kappa = 4\pi^2$.

Now the gravitino itself will produce dark matter with a yield of

$$Y_X = \min\left(Y_{3/2}, \sqrt{\frac{45}{8\pi^2 g_*}} \frac{1}{M_p T_{3/2} \langle \sigma v \rangle}\right), \quad (17)$$

where we have assumed a branching ratio of order 1 for gravitino decay into the LSP. The temperature of reheat for the gravitino $T_{3/2}$ is determined in the same way as for the cosmological moduli with a decay rate

$$\Gamma_{3/2} = \frac{c_{3/2}}{2\pi} \frac{m_{3/2}^3}{M_p^2}. \quad (18)$$

So $T_{3/2}$ is given by Eq. (4) replacing $c \rightarrow c_{3/2}$ and $m_\phi \rightarrow m_{3/2}$. In [18], it was shown that for MSSM dark matter candidates such as the Wino (with $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-24}$), the gravitino will overproduce dark matter unless its mass is higher than around $\sim 10^3$ TeV. A similar problem was pointed out in Moroi and Randall [20] in the context of LSP production from modulus decay, where it was argued that a modulus mass of around 300 TeV gave $\Omega_{\text{LSP}} \sim 1$, while a lower value of $\Omega \sim 0.1$ is obtained for even higher modulus mass.

Assuming that $Y_{3/2}$ is large, the abundance of dark matter is given by the second factor in Eq. (17). The enhancement factor is given by

$$\frac{T_f}{T_{3/2}} = 6.14 \times 10^6 \left(\frac{\text{TeV}}{m_X}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{\kappa^{3/2} c_{3/2}^{1/2}}. \quad (19)$$

The branching ratio of the gravitino to LSP is essentially 1 and $c_{3/2}$ is constrained to be maximally around 1.5 [25] (essentially, supersymmetry fixes the coupling of the gravitino to the supercurrent). For a hierarchy of $\kappa = 4\pi^2$ and a LSP mass around $m_X \sim 1.5$ TeV an enhancement factor of $T_f/T_r \sim 10^4$ is obtained, which would require a cross section of order $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$. As we will discuss more in the subsequent sections, it is possible to fit PAMELA with such a high cross section although there is a definite tension with BBN constraints coming from dark matter annihilation.

For a larger hierarchy, $\kappa = 16\pi^2$, the enhancement factor is of order $T_f/T_r \sim 10^3$ and the cross section must be $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ which can give a very good fit to PAMELA as we will show below.

Interestingly, the helicity suppression that can reduce $B_{3/2}$ (and $Y_{3/2}$) from the decay of the modulus is in general not enough to make the first factor in Eq. (17) smaller than the self-annihilation abundance. For the range of numbers used in this paper, we found that the branching ratio needs to be smaller than $B_{3/2} \sim 10^{-7}$ for the first factor to be smaller while the helicity suppression of [19] gives 10^{-4} – 10^{-5} . This is interesting as this means that even when BBN constraints for the gravitino are evaded by having $B_{3/2}$ small enough, one still overproduces the LSP unless the cross-section is enhanced by the factor

we calculated. Of course, if the modulus mass is small and the branching ratio is suppressed because of phase space consideration, then $B_{3/2}$ can be as small as we want. In that case the nonthermal production of dark matter will be dominated by the modulus and not the gravitino. Since they would have very similar temperature of reheat, we expect about the same enhancement factor although in principle the modulus could have a very small branching ratio to dark matter (unlike the gravitino).

To summarize, the nonthermal production of dark matter from the decay of the gravitino can give rise to the correct relic density if the cross section is larger than the canonical value by a factor of 10^3 – 10^4 . This is in the high range of what is allowed by experiments but it could be the explanation for PAMELA as we will further discuss below. If the gravitino abundance is always very small, (even smaller than what is required to satisfy BBN constraints), then we can neglect its contribution to the dark matter relic density and instead look at cosmological moduli. By tuning the mass of this modulus one can get the enhancement factor between 1 – 10^4 . In this case one must worry that the gravitino problem is not revived in this process by ensuring $B_{3/2}$ is small enough.

III. A CONCRETE MODEL

In this section, we construct a successful model to implement the cosmological scenario outlined in the previous section. We study mirage mediation [26,27] to a $U(1)_{B-L}$ extension of the MSSM which appears often as a typical setting from the point of view of string phenomenology, and argue on general grounds that the dark matter is either the right-handed sneutrino or the $U(1)_{B-L}$ gaugino. Further the dark matter is leptophilic since the dominant mode of annihilation is to the lightest of the new Higgs fields, and its subsequent decay mainly produces taus or muons by virtue of appropriate $B-L$ charges. The cosmological moduli and gravitino problems are addressed by the rather large cross section in such annihilation. The possibility of having nonthermally produced dark matter in mirage mediated scenarios as already been investigated in the MSSM [28] and here we generalize their analysis to the case of a $B-L$ extension.

In a construction of supersymmetry breaking vacua such as Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, and Trivedi [29], the volume modulus T is stabilized by nonperturbative effects and then an uplifting mechanism (for example with anti- $D3$ branes) is used to obtain a supersymmetry breaking vacuum. The exponential form of the nonperturbative potential leads to a small hierarchy between the moduli mass and the SUSY breaking scale

$$m_T \sim m_{3/2} \ln(M_p/m_{3/2}). \quad (20)$$

with $\ln(M_p/m_{3/2}) \sim 4\pi^2$. If the supersymmetry breaking brane is sequestered from the visible sector, then T makes $\mathcal{O}(F_T/T) \sim m_{3/2}^2/m_T$ contributions to the soft terms and

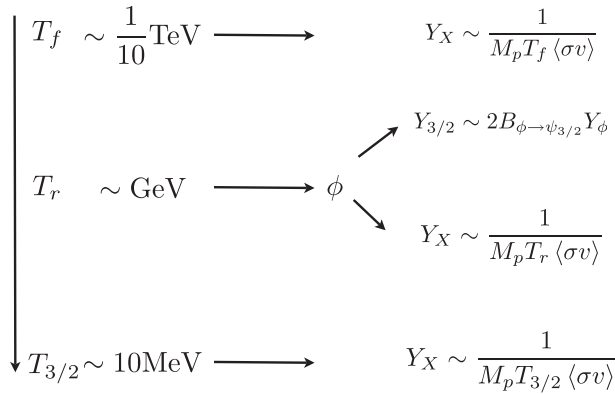


FIG. 1. The main thermal events in a scenario with a heavy moduli at 10^3 TeV, a gravitino mass at 10^2 TeV, and a LSP at the TeV scale. We assume that there are no suppressed branching ratios. Enough LSP (denoted by X) is produced for self-annihilation to be important and the attractor solution for the abundance is reached at each phase transition. At each reheating phase, there is entropy production and the previous abundance of dark matter is diluted (by a factor roughly of $(\frac{T_{\text{new}}}{T_{\text{old}}})^3$ between the two phases “new” and “old”). The final answer in this particular setup is to a good approximation simply given by the last decay $Y_X \sim \frac{1}{M_p T_{3/2} \langle\sigma v\rangle}$.

one sees that the modulus contribution to soft masses is comparable to the anomaly-mediated contribution. There is thus a natural hierarchy of sparticle, gravitino, and moduli masses given by $\mathcal{O}(4\pi^2)$. Note that in general one might expect extra moduli with masses around the SUSY breaking scale $m_\phi \sim m_{3/2}$ and while they can be used and included in the discussion we mainly discuss the minimal mirage scenario with very heavy moduli in this paper. Setting the LSP at the TeV scale, we obtain the cosmology depicted in Fig. 1.

A. The MSSM with a $B-L$ extension

For gauge group $SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_{B-L}$, $U(1)_{B-L}^3$ triangle anomaly cancellation automatically implies the existence of three right-handed (RH) neutrinos through which one can explain the neutrino masses and mixings [30]. Such extensions have been studied for a long time; this model has also been recently studied in the context of inflation [31], anomaly mediation [32], dark matter [11,33], and leptogenesis [34]. The model contains

TABLE I. The $B-L$ charges of the fields. Here Q , L , and N represent quarks, leptons, and RH neutrinos respectively; while H'_1 and H'_2 are the two new Higgs fields. The MSSM Higgs fields have zero $B-L$ charges and are not shown in the table.

Fields	Q	Q^c	L	L^c	N	N^c	H'_1	H'_2
Q_{B-L}	1/6	-1/6	-1/2	1/2	-1/2	1/2	3/2	-3/2

a new gauge boson Z' , two new Higgs fields H'_1 and H'_2 , and their supersymmetric partners. The $B-L$ charge assignments are shown in Table I. The superpotential is

$$W = W_{\text{MSSM}} + W_N + \mu' H'_1 H'_2 + W_{\text{soft}} \quad (21)$$

where W_N is the superpotential containing RH neutrinos, and μ' is the new Higgs mixing parameter. Note that

$$W_N = (y_D)_{ij} H_u L_i N_j^c, \quad (22)$$

where y_D corresponds to Dirac Yukawa couplings. The new Higgs fields are neutral under MSSM charges, and do not have renormalizable couplings to quarks and leptons. The $U(1)_{B-L}$ symmetry is broken by the vacuum expectation value of these new Higgs bosons, $v'_1 \equiv \langle H'_1 \rangle$ and $v'_2 \equiv \langle H'_2 \rangle$. The Dirac Yukawas generate small neutrino masses.

The new bosons have masses as follows. The $U(1)_{B-L}$ gauge boson Z' receives mass $m_{Z'}^2 = (27/4)g_{B-L}^2(v_1'^2 + v_2'^2)$, with g_{B-L} being the $B-L$ gauge coupling. There are three physical Higgs states: the lightest ϕ (not to be confused with cosmological moduli which we considered in previous sections) has mass $m_\phi^2 < m_{Z'}^2 \cos^2 2\beta'$, which implies $m_\phi \ll m_{Z'}$ for $\tan\beta' \equiv v'_2/v'_1 \approx 1$. The other two Higgs states, Φ and \mathcal{A} , are heavy and have masses comparable to $m_{Z'}$.

If our new Higgs have charges 1 and -1 , we can allow couplings: $f_{ij} H'_1 N_i^c N_j^c$. In this scenario, the Majorana masses for RH neutrinos develop through f_{ij} , once $v'_1 \neq 0$. If we consider the case of $B-L$ breaking at the TeV scale, then, the seesaw mechanism to generate small neutrino masses requires $\frac{y_D^2}{f} \frac{v_{\text{weak}}^2}{v_{B-L}} \sim 0.1$ eV, which gives $y_D^2 \sim 10^{-10} f$. We further note that $f \sim 0.2$ (assuming f to be the largest Majorana coupling) is large enough for radiative $U(1)_{B-L}$ breaking, and small enough to guarantee that one-loop corrections to m_ϕ do not dominate over its tree-level bound. For this value of f , one obtains $m_\phi < 20$ GeV which is needed to satisfy the antiproton data from the PAMELA experiment.

We can have either \tilde{Z}' or the right-handed sneutrino \tilde{N} as the LSP. The masses of the new Higgsinos are determined by μ' and they are assumed to be heavy. The lightest neutralino in the $B-L$ sector lies predominantly in the \tilde{Z}' direction.

The beta function coefficients for the $B-L$ model are given by

$$(b_{B-L}, b_1, b_2, b_3) = (51/4, 33/5, 1, -3). \quad (23)$$

At the electroweak scale $g_{B-L} \sim 0.4$, in order to achieve grand unification. Note that a normalization factor of $\sqrt{3/2}$ has been used for the $B-L$ charges. The anomalous dimensions for the matter superfields (taking y_D much smaller than the MSSM Yukawas) are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{Q_a} &= \frac{8}{3}g_3^2 + \frac{3}{2}g_2^2 + \frac{1}{30}g_1^2 + \frac{1}{12}g_{B-L}^2 - (y_t^2 + y_b^2)\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{U_a} &= \frac{8}{3}g_3^2 + \frac{8}{15}g_1^2 + \frac{1}{12}g_{B-L}^2 - 2y_t^2\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{D_a} &= \frac{8}{3}g_3^2 + \frac{8}{15}g_1^2 + \frac{1}{12}g_{B-L}^2 - 2y_b^2\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{L_a} &= \frac{3}{2}g_2^2 + \frac{3}{10}g_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}g_{B-L}^2 - y_\tau^2\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{E_a} &= \frac{6}{5}g_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}g_{B-L}^2 - 2y_\tau^2\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{N_a^c} &= \frac{3}{4}g_{B-L}^2 - 2y_D^2\delta_{3a}, \\
\gamma_{H_u} &= \frac{3}{2}g_2^2 + \frac{3}{10}g_1^2 - 3y_t^2, \\
\gamma_{H_d} &= \frac{3}{2}g_2^2 + \frac{3}{10}g_1^2 - 3y_b^2 - y_\tau^2, \\
\gamma_{H'_1} &= \frac{27}{4}g_{B-L}^2, \\
\gamma_{H'_2} &= \frac{27}{4}g_{B-L}^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

If we introduce the Majorana couplings f in the model then $\gamma_{N_a^c}$ and $\gamma_{H'_i}$ will get $-f^2$ contributions in the above equation. We are not including f in our analysis just for simplification and even if we include these couplings, the overall conclusion remains unchanged.

B. Mirage mediation

Mirage mediation is a mixture of modulus and anomaly mediation. In this scheme of mediation, the gaugino and scalar masses unify at an intermediate scale (called mirage scale) below the grand unified theory scale. This scheme occurs quite naturally in warped compactification of string theory such as in [29] but we will not rely on any specific string theory construction. The soft parameters at the grand unified theory scale are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
M_a &= M_0 + \frac{m_{3/2}}{16\pi^2} b_a g_a^2, \\
A_{ijk} &= \tilde{A}_{ijk} - \frac{m_{3/2}}{16\pi^2} (\gamma_i + \gamma_j + \gamma_k), \\
m_i^2 &= \tilde{m}_i^2 - \frac{m_{3/2}}{16\pi^2} M_0 \theta_i - \left(\frac{m_{3/2}}{16\pi^2} \right)^2 \dot{\gamma}_i,
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

where M_0 , \tilde{A}_{ijk} , and \tilde{m}_i are pure modulus contributions, given as functions of the modulus T . Our conventions are

$$\begin{aligned}
b_a &= -3 \text{tr}(T_a^2(\text{Adj})) + \sum_i \text{tr}(T_a^2(\phi_i)), \\
\gamma_i &= 2 \sum_a g_a^2 C_2^a(\phi_i) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{jk} |y_{ijk}|^2, \\
\dot{\gamma}_i &= 8\pi^2 \frac{d\gamma_i}{d \ln \mu}, \\
\theta_i &= 4 \sum_a g_a^2 C_2^a(\phi_i) - \sum_{jk} |y_{ijk}|^2 \frac{\tilde{A}_{ijk}}{M_0},
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

where the quadratic Casimir $C_2^a(\phi_i) = (N^2 - 1)/2N$ for a fundamental representation ϕ_i of the gauge group $SU(N)$, $C_2^a(\phi_i) = q_i^2$ for the $U(1)$ charge q_i of ϕ_i , and $\sum_{kl} y_{ikl} y_{jkl}^*$ is assumed to be diagonal. To set input parameters, we define

the ratios

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{m_{3/2}}{M_0 \ln(M_{\text{Pl}}/m_{3/2})}, \quad a_i \equiv \frac{\tilde{A}_i}{M_0}, \quad c_i \equiv \frac{\tilde{m}_i^2}{M_0^2}, \tag{27}$$

where α represents the anomaly to modulus mediation ratio, while a_i and c_i parametrize the pattern of the pure modulus mediated soft masses.

The input parameters in renormalization group running are

$$M_0, \quad \alpha, \quad a_i, \quad c_i, \quad \tan\beta, \tag{28}$$

where one could also choose $m_{3/2}$ as an input in place of α .

In terms of brane constructions in type IIB, if the matter fields live on the entire worldvolume of the $D7$ from which visible sector gauge fields originate, then $a_i = c_i = 1$ while if the matter fields live on intersections of $D7$'s, then $a_i = c_i = 1/2$, 0 [26]. Compactifications with dilaton-modulus mixing, realized, for example, in type IIB by the presence of gauge flux on the $D7$, can easily lead to other positive values of α , c , and a . In typical compactifications, $m_{3/2}$ is set by appropriate choice of flux contributions to the superpotential

$$W = W_{\text{flux}} + Ae^{aT}, \tag{29}$$

with $\ln(A/W_{\text{flux}}) \sim 4\pi^2$ and $m_{3/2} \sim W_{\text{flux}}$.

For typical values of the model parameters, the gaugino mass runnings are shown in Fig. 2.

The ratio of the gaugino masses $m_{\tilde{Z}'} : m_{\text{Bino}} : m_{\text{Wino}} : m_{\text{gluino}}$ is obtained as

$$(1:1.2:1.8:3.6). \tag{30}$$

Evidently, the bino is heavier than \tilde{Z}' . In usual mirage mediation to the MSSM, the lightest neutralino is mostly bino for $\alpha \leq 1$, with the Higgsino component increasing

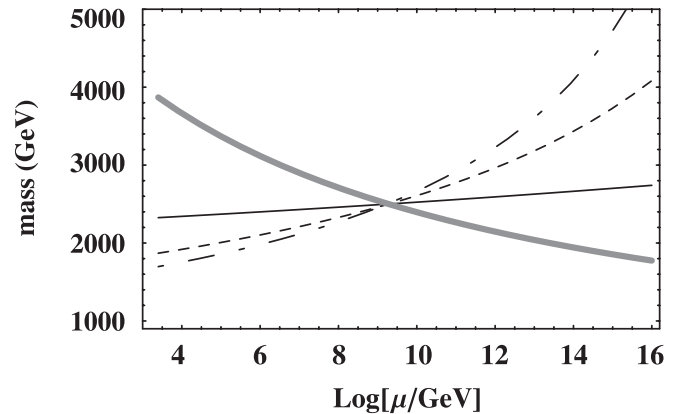


FIG. 2. Running of gaugino masses in the $B-L$ model. The thick gray, solid, dotted, and dashed-dotted lines are the gluino, Wino, Bino, and \tilde{Z}' , respectively. We have used $a_i = c_i = 1$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $m_{3/2} = 77$ TeV, $M_0 = 2.5$ TeV ($\alpha = 1$).

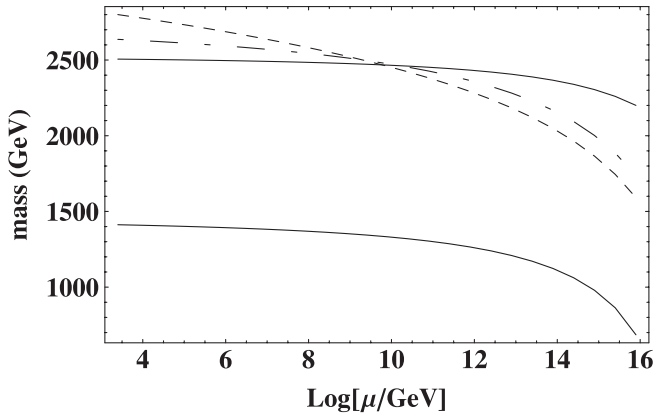


FIG. 3. Running of the right sneutrino (\tilde{N}), left selectron, and right selectron masses in the $B-L$ model. From the top, the solid, dotted, and dashed-dotted lines are the sneutrino, left selectron, and right selectron masses, respectively. We have used $a_i = c_i = 1$, $\tan\beta = 10$, $m_{3/2} = 77$ TeV, $M_0 = 2.5$ TeV ($\alpha = 1$). The solid line which does not go through the mirage point corresponds to \tilde{N} for $c_\nu = 0.3$.

with increasing α . This is true for various values of a_i , c_i , and for $\tan\beta = 10$ [26]. This conclusion changes in the $B-L$ extension, since the beta functions of the MSSM Yukawas get negative contributions from g_{B-L} , slightly raising their low-energy values. This difference feeds positively into the beta function of the MSSM μ parameter, thus lowering its low-energy value compared to pure MSSM. In principle, this would mean that the Higgsino component of the lightest neutralino in the MSSM sector would begin to dominate for slightly lower values of α .

In Fig. 3, we plot the renormalization group evolution of the sfermions. For $m_{3/2} = 77$ TeV, $M_0 = 2.5$ TeV, and $c_i = a_i = 1$ ($\alpha = 1$) one sees that the scalars are heavier than the $B-L$ gaugino. The RH sneutrino is lighter than the MSSM sfermions, due to the fact that in the case of sleptons we have contributions from MSSM gauge couplings in addition to the $U(1)_{B-L}$ gauge couplings.

We can make the right-handed sneutrino even lighter by choosing c_ν appropriately. We show one such example in Fig. 3 (the solid line at the bottom) and in fact, the right-handed sneutrino can be the LSP of this model. In order to satisfy the PAMELA data, we take, $m_{3/2} \sim 200$ TeV, $M_0 = 5$ TeV, $c_\nu = a_\nu = 0.3$, $c_i = a_i = 1$ for all other particles ($\alpha = 1.3$), one obtains the right-handed sneutrino as the LSP with mass around 1.5 TeV while the gauginos and other scalars are around ~ 3 TeV or so. The cross section in this case is around $\sim 10^{-23}$ $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$.

So we conclude that either the $B-L$ gaugino or the right-handed sneutrino can be the LSP in this model.

C. Explanation of the observed anomalies in cosmic rays

In order to explain the recent cosmic ray data, we need electron-positrons in the final states of LSP annihilation. In

this model, the LSP (\tilde{Z}' or the sneutrino) annihilates into light Higgs bosons (from the $B-L$ sector) which then decays into a pair of taus predominantly [11].

The taus then decay into an electron-positron pair. A recent analysis of the data showed that [11] in order to explain the excess by using τ 's, we need an enhancement factor of 10^3 for the annihilation cross section. The annihilation cross section does not have any p -wave suppression. The typical value of the LSP mass that fits the data in this model with this enhancement factor is about 1–2 TeV. The LSPs annihilate to lightest Higgs (ϕ) of the $B-L$ sector, whose mass is controlled by the VEVs of the new Higgs fields. For comparable VEVs, i.e. for $\tan\beta' \approx 1$, it can be very small without any tuning of the soft masses in the Higgs sector. We can choose this mass to be between $O(1)$ GeV and 20 GeV in order to be in complete agreement with the antiproton data. For $2m_\tau < m_\phi$ the dominant decay mode is to $\tau^-\tau^+$. If we assume the ϕ mass to be >20 GeV, then the Br of $\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ is about 1/7 of $\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau$ due to the $B-L$ charges. In this case the antiproton data is still satisfied up to a factor of 2. However, the computation of antiproton flux involves a large theoretical uncertainty [35]. In our model both small and large values of ϕ are allowed, and as we have already discussed, a small Higgs mass requires smaller values of $\tan\beta'$. If m_ϕ is slightly less than $2m_\tau$, ϕ can decay either to $c\bar{c}$ or $\mu^-\mu^+$ with comparable branching ratios. It is possible to reduce the ϕ mass further to be below $2m_c$, and make $\mu^-\mu^+$ final state the dominant decay mode.

We now discuss the two options for the LSP in this model.

- (1) If \tilde{Z}' gaugino is the LSP, then from the cosmology analysis we find a typical enhancement $\sim 10^4$ gives the correct relic density. This value of the enhancement follows from Eq. (19) and the fact that the gravitino mass and the LSP mass are typically correlated by a hierarchy $\kappa \sim \ln(M_{\text{Pl}}/m_{3/2}) \sim 4\pi^2$. One can lower the enhancement by raising M_0 , but in our case we cannot raise M_0 too much since we want the gaugino mass to be 1.5–2 TeV. An enhancement factor of 10^4 can have problems with BBN [36],⁴ where it is claimed that the enhancement factor should be less than 10^{2-3} . If this enhancement factor is somehow accommodated by the BBN data, then it is possible to generate such a large cross section by having an annihilation funnel of $B-L$ gauginos into a pair of the ϕ , the lightest boson in the $B-L$ Higgs sector via the s -channel exchange of the ϕ , Φ (heavy Higgs). The S -channel resonance of this process enhances the cross section to the required value. While a 1.5 TeV LSP has been

⁴The most stringent bounds coming from $^3\text{He}/\text{D}$ give the upper bound on the cross section for nonthermal dark matter annihilating to tau to be $\sim 3 \times 10^{-23}$ $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$.

fitted with PAMELA data for an enhancement 10^3 , we note that astrophysical uncertainties (for example, a choice of isothermal DM density profile instead of Navarro-Frenk-White in the halo function can easily give rise to a factor 2–5 uncertainty, and a factor of 2 uncertainty in the energy loss coefficient of positrons [37]) could provide a fit with enhancement 10^4 .

- (2) The best option for the LSP is the new sneutrino (\tilde{N}). In this case, the hierarchy between the gauginos and the gravitino remains $\sim 4\pi^2$, but for small values of c_ν in the mirage mediation input parameters, the sneutrino can be made much lighter than the gauginos. Thus, the hierarchy between the sneutrino LSP and the gravitino becomes $\kappa \sim 16\pi^2$ and a lower cosmological enhancement of 10^3 (hence annihilation cross section around $10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) is obtained from Eq. (19). An enhancement factor of 10^3 allows us to fit the PAMELA data. The BBN bound of [36] is also satisfied without any difficulty. On the particle physics side, this cross section can be obtained with and without the heavy Higgs annihilation funnel. The annihilation amplitude is proportional to the gauge boson mass which appears in the $\tilde{N}^* \tilde{N} \phi$ vertex.⁵ The dominant channel is $\tilde{N}^* \tilde{N} \rightarrow \phi \phi$ via the s -channel exchange of the ϕ , Φ , the t , u -channel exchange \tilde{N} , and the contact term $|\tilde{N}|^2 \phi^2$. The s -channel Z' exchange is subdominant because of the large Z' mass (as required by the experimental bound on $m_{Z'}$). The sneutrino annihilation into $\nu \bar{\nu}$ final states is at least an order of magnitude below the $\phi \phi$ final states. Other fermion final states, through s -channel Z' exchange, have even smaller branching ratios (these fermion–anti-fermion final states are p -wave suppressed).

Since the cosmological enhancement is sufficient to explain the PAMELA data, we do not need any enhancement due to the Sommerfeld effect. Sommerfeld enhancement requires [11] the model parameters to be tuned very accurately, and this can be easily prevented.

The fit to PAMELA data in the nonthermal case is no different from the thermal case with Sommerfeld enhancement since in both cases we are using $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 3 \times 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3 / \text{sec}$. In Fig. 4, we show a fit to the PAMELA data for three different sneutrino masses (1, 1.5, and 2 TeV) where ϕ primarily decays to taus [11]. For smaller m_ϕ ($< 2m_\tau$), the positron excess arises primarily from the muon final states and we can again easily obtain the fit to the PAMELA excess [11]. We also have a $e^+ + e^-$ spectrum with a peak around 600 GeV from ATIC [3] and peak

⁵This vertex arises from $V_D \supset \frac{1}{2} D_{B-L}^2$, where $D_{B-L} = \frac{1}{2} g_{B-L} [Q_1 (|H'_1|^2 - |H'_2|^2) + \frac{1}{2} |\tilde{N}|^2 + \dots]$. H'_i are new Higgs [11].

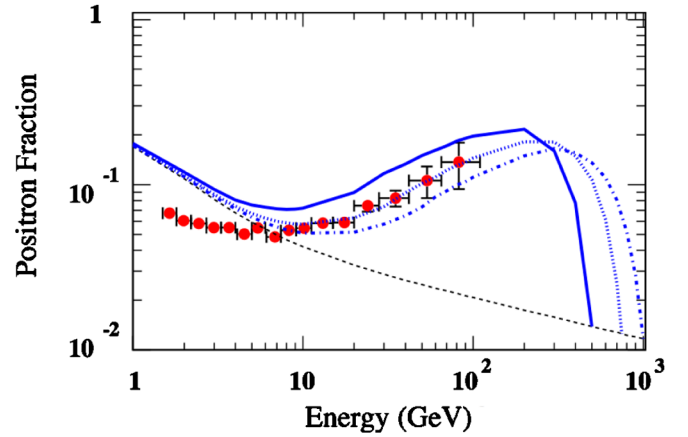


FIG. 4 (color online). We show a fit to the PAMELA data when the ϕ decays mostly to taus for sneutrino masses to be 1, 1.5, and 2 TeV (from top to bottom).

at the same energy from FERMI [38]. In our model if we use the tau final states, we have a better fit to the FERMI data as shown in Fig. 5. The fit to the ATIC data is better with the muon final states. However, since these two experimental results are disagreeing with each other we need further experimental investigation.

One interesting aspect of sneutrino LSP is that they can be probed in direct detection experiments [11]. The direct detection cross section for sneutrino-nucleon scattering is mediated by the Z' exchange and the cross section can be quite large. To explain the PAMELA data in our model we need to use large Z' gauge boson mass (if we do not use the heavy Higgs annihilation funnel) and consequently the direct detection cross section is reduced. It is interesting to note that if instead we use thermal dark matter with Sommerfeld enhancement in our model, a smaller Z' mass is needed to explain the dark matter content (again, if we

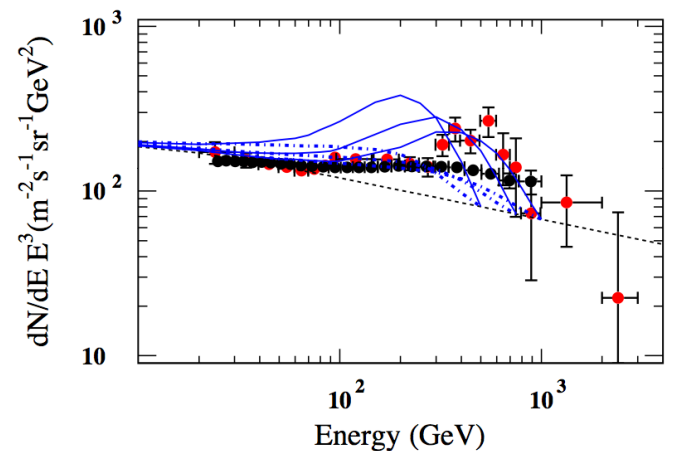


FIG. 5 (color online). We show a fit to the ATIC (red/gray) and FERMI (black) data when ϕ decays to muons mostly (solid line) and taus mostly (dashed line) for the sneutrino masses to be 1, 1.5, and 2 TeV (from top to bottom).

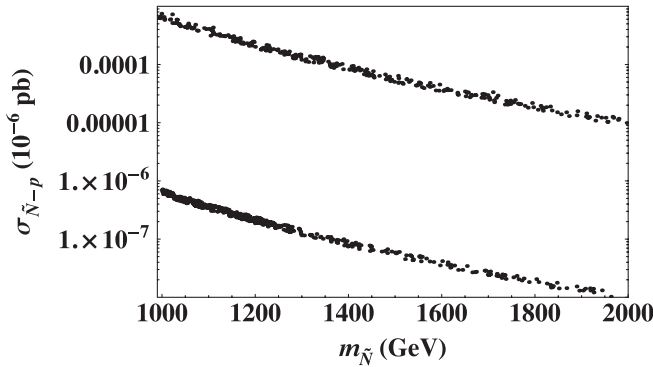


FIG. 6. Sneutrino-nucleon scattering cross section as a function of sneutrino mass. The top line corresponds to the thermal case where we need the Sommerfeld enhancement to explain the PAMELA data. The bottom line corresponds to the nonthermal case as discussed in this work. The correct relic density is satisfied for both cases.

do not use the Higgs annihilation funnel). Thus the direct detection cross section in the case of thermal dark matter is much larger. We show this feature in Fig. 6.

Therefore, combining the direct detection result with PAMELA results it is possible to distinguish the cosmological enhancement from the Sommerfeld enhancement. If we choose the annihilation funnel to satisfy the dark matter content, we can allow smaller values of Z' and the direct detection cross section can be larger.

IV. DISCUSSION

In this paper, we have studied nonthermal dark matter, the moduli, and the gravitino problem in the light of the PAMELA data. As a phenomenological model, we have considered a $U(1)_{B-L}$ extension of the MSSM where supersymmetry breaking is mediated by mirage mediation.

We have found that the final decaying particle that nonthermally produces LSP may be either a cosmological modulus or the gravitino. Cosmological moduli typically produce gravitino, and the decay of either at a temperature

above BBN tends to overproduce dark matter. A larger annihilation cross section for dark matter can naturally ease this overproduction problem.

We have shown that it is possible to solve the moduli/gravitino problem in the $B-L$ model with mirage mediation. The natural hierarchy between LSP and gravitino/moduli in mirage mediation allows the gravitino to decay above BBN, while maintaining an LSP in the 1–2 TeV range. Moreover, a large enhancement of the annihilation cross section of 10^{3-4} is readily obtained in this model, which solves the overproduction problem and can fit the PAMELA data.

The LSP can be either the new $B-L$ gaugino or the right-handed sneutrino. Both of these annihilate to the light Higgs of the new sector. This Higgs primarily decay into tau for $m_\phi > m(2\tau)$ due to the $B-L$ charges. For the $B-L$ gaugino LSP ~ 1.5 TeV, an enhancement $\sim 10^4$ is calculated cosmologically from the decay of the gravitino. This enhancement does not do well with BBN constraints. For the sneutrino LSP ~ 1.5 TeV, a cosmological enhancement of 10^3 is calculated from a larger hierarchy between LSP and gravitino. This can be obtained by an appropriate choice of mirage mediation parameters. This enhancement explains the recently observed anomalies in cosmic rays and is allowed by the BBN constraint. The sneutrino LSP has interesting consequences for direct detection experiments. In fact, in this case it is possible to distinguish between models of nonthermal dark matter and models with thermal dark matter that utilize Sommerfeld enhancement in certain regions of parameter space.

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