An Extra-Dimensional Model of Dark Matter

Sudhakanta Girmohanta and Robert Shrock
C. N. Yang Institute for Theoretical Physics and Department of Physics and Astronomy, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA

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 \( G_{\text{SM}} \times U(1)_z \), and the dark matter particle is a SM-singlet Dirac fermion, \( \chi \), 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 the relic density of dark matter and also satisfy other constraints from particle physics and cosmology.

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

\[
G = G_{\text{SM}} \times U(1)_z ,
\]

where \( G_{\text{SM}} = SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \) is the Standard Model gauge group. We denote the 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 SU(3)_c, SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y, and U(1)_z gauge interactions are denoted \( g_s, g, g', \) and \( g_z \). We show that this model can produce fermion \( f_{a.L} \) and \( f_{a.R} \) is taken to independent of the generation index \( a \). The SM Higgs field is the complex doublet \( H = (h^+, h^0) \) transforming as \( (1, 2)_{1/2, z_H} \), with vacuum expectation value (VEV) \( \langle H \rangle_0 = (v/\sqrt{2}) \). 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

\[
Q_L = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L : (3, 2)_{1/3, z_Q}, \quad u_R : (3, 1)_{4/3, z_u}, \quad d_R : (3, 1)_{-2/3, z_d}
\]

\[
L_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ \ell \end{pmatrix}_L : (1, 2)_{-1, z_L}, \quad \nu_{\ell, R} : (1, 1)_{0, z_\nu}, \quad \ell_R : (1, 1)_{-2, z_\ell},
\]

(2.1)

Together with a Dirac dark matter fermion, \( \chi \):

\[
\chi_{L,R} : (1, 1)_{0, z_\chi},
\]

(2.2)

where the numbers in parentheses are the dimensionalities of the fermion representations of the SU(3)_c and 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 U(1)_z charge of each type of SM
$g'$ appear in covariant derivatives. Our normalization is indicated by the usual relation for the electric charge operator, $Q_{em} = T_{aL} + (Y/2)$ with the above-listed assignments of weak hypercharges to SM fields.

Our model also includes a second Higgs field $\omega$ transforming as $(1,1)_{0.0}$. The $U(1)_z$ charges of $\omega$ 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 $\omega$ Higgs field are chosen such that the minimum occurs at $\langle \omega \rangle = v_\omega / \sqrt{2}$, 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 $v \approx 246$ 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.

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

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

(2.3)

(Here, we follow our previous notation in [16–20], denoting the $y$-dependent part of $\Psi_f(x,y)$ as $\chi_f$; the distinction with the dark matter fermion field $\chi$ 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

$$\chi_f(y) = A_f e^{-\mu^2 ||y-y_f||^2} = A_e^{-||y-y_f||^2} ,$$

(2.4)

where $||y|| = (\sum_{A=1}^n y_{fA}^2)^{1/2}$ 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

$$\eta_f = \mu_y f .$$

(2.5)

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

$$\xi = \mu L = \frac{L}{\sigma} ,$$

(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 $\Lambda_\xi = 1/L$. The model has an ultraviolet (UV) cutoff, denoted $\Lambda_\mu$, with $\Lambda_\mu \gg \Lambda_\xi$. For canonical normalization of fermion fields, one has

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

(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 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 Standard Model (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, yields adequate fermion localization and enables 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 dimuon events 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]. Ref. [20] considered two gauge groups for SM fermions, namely $G_{\text{SM}}$ and the left-right symmetric group, $G_{\text{LRS}} = SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)_B - L - 24]$, 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 $\chi$ 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 $G_{\text{SM}}$ and vectorially under the $U(1)_z$ gauge interaction, as indicated in [22].

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 $m_\chi$ is generically be 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,
\[ \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff},4+n,\chi} = m_{\chi,4+n} \bar{\chi} \chi \]
\[ = m_{\chi,4+n}(\bar{\chi}_L \chi_R + \bar{\chi}_R \chi_L), \]  
(2.8)
involves the product
\[ A_f^2 e^{-\beta_{n,\chi}(\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R})^2}, \]  
(2.9)
Integrating this over the extra coordinates, we get the 4D mass term
\[ \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff},m_\chi} = m_\chi \bar{\psi}_\chi(x) \psi_\chi(x), \]  
(2.10)
where
\[ m_\chi = m_{\chi,4+n} e^{\beta_{n,\chi}(\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R})^2}, \]  
(2.11)
or equivalently
\[ \| \eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R} \| = \left[ 2 \ln \left( \frac{m_{\chi,4+n}}{m_\chi} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \]  
(2.12)
Even if one takes $m_{\chi,4+n}$ to be the largest mass scale in the theory, namely the UV cutoff, $M_\chi$, it is easy to separate wave function centers of $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ in the higher dimensions sufficiently to get $m_\chi \ll M_\chi$, owing to the Gaussian suppression factor in Eq. (2.11). Explicitly, taking $m_{\chi,4+n} = M_\chi$, this distance is
\[ \| \eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R} \| = \left[ 2 \ln \left( \frac{M_\chi}{m_\chi} \right) \right]^{1/2}. \]  
(2.13)
As we will discuss below, a typical value of $m_\chi$ 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, $M_\chi = 10 \mu = 3 \times 10^4$ 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
\[ \mathcal{L}_{K - \bar{K},\text{eff}} = \frac{c_{(K \bar{K})}}{\Lambda_{K \bar{K}}^2} [\bar{s}_L \gamma_\lambda d_L][\bar{s}_L \gamma^\lambda d_L] + h.c. \]  
(2.14)
If one were to take $\Lambda_{K \bar{K}}$ to be a typical electroweak symmetry-breaking scale, $\Lambda_{K \bar{K}} \approx 250$ 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 SU(2)$_L$ doublet, rendering the neutral weak current diagonal in mass eigenstates at tree level \[26\] 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 $\ell \to \ell' \gamma$, such as $\mu \to e\gamma$, is
\[ \mathcal{L}_{\ell \to \ell' \gamma,\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}}} \left( c_{(\ell' \ell L)} \bar{\ell}_L \gamma_\lambda \ell_R + c_{(\ell' R \ell L)} \bar{\ell}_R \gamma_\lambda \ell_L \right) F_{\ell \gamma} + h.c. \]  
(2.15)

Again, if one were to substitute a value of $\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}}$ of order the electroweak symmetry breaking scale, $\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}} \approx 250$ GeV, this would lead to an excessively large branching ratio $BR(\mu \to e\gamma)$, in disagreement with experimental upper limits. The actual size of $\Lambda_{\text{CLFV}}$ 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 $\chi$ 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 $\chi$ 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
The anomaly cancellation conditions have the form of a linear equation $Av = 0$. For simplicity, we assume that the $U(1)_z$ charges of SM fermions are independent of the generational index. The six new anomaly cancellation conditions, 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 $z_{\ell}$. 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, $0 \equiv (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^6$. With the basis of $\mathbb{R}^6$ ordered as indicated above, $A$ has the matrix form

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

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 $U(1)_z$ (as well as $U(1)_Y$ 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 $U(1)_z$ 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 $U(1)_Y$ and $U(1)_z$ gauge interactions. As in [28], we choose these to be $z_Q$ and $z_u$. In terms of these charges, the $U(1)_z$ charges of the other fermions are given by

$$z_d = 2z_Q - z_u \quad (3.8)$$
$$z_L = -3z_Q \quad (3.9)$$
$$z_{\ell} = -(2z_Q + z_u) \quad (3.10)$$
$$z_{\nu} = -4z_Q + z_u \quad (3.11)$$

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

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

The lepton $U(1)_z$ charge assignments imply the analogous relation,

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

With the $U(1)_z$ charge assignments (3.8)-(3.11), both the quadratic ACC, Eq. (3.3), 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:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{Q}_L d_R H + \text{h.c.} \Rightarrow -z_Q + z_d + z_H = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.14)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{Q}_L u_R H^\dagger + \text{h.c.} \Rightarrow -z_Q + z_u - z_H = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.15)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{L}_L \ell_R H + \text{h.c.} \Rightarrow -z_L + z_\ell + z_H = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.16)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset \bar{L}_L \nu_R H^\dagger + \text{h.c.} \Rightarrow -z_L + z_\nu - z_H = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.17)$$

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

$$z_H = -z_Q + z_u.$$  \hspace{1cm} (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)

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^3 M_{ab}^{(R)} \nu_a R C \nu_b R + \text{h.c.}$$  \hspace{1cm} (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

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^3 c_{ab}^{(R)} \nu_a R C \nu_b R \omega + \text{h.c.}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.20)$$

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

$$M_{ab}^{(R)} = c_{ab}^{(R)} v_\omega / \sqrt{2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.21)$$

In order for the terms (3.20) to be invariant under the U(1)$_z$ gauge symmetry, the U(1)$_z$ charges $z_\nu$ and $z_\omega$ must satisfy the condition $2z_\nu + z_\omega = 0$. With $z_\omega$ 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

Class $C_1$ : $z_\nu = 0$  \hspace{1cm} (3.22)$$

and

Class $C_2$ : $z_\nu = -1/2.$  \hspace{1cm} (3.23)$$

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

$$C_1 : z_u = 4z_Q$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.24)$$

and

$$C_2 : \frac{1}{2} = -4z_Q + z_u.$$  \hspace{1cm} (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

$$(I_{ss})_{ijkm} \equiv (\epsilon_{ik}\epsilon_{jm} + \epsilon_{im}\epsilon_{jk}) .$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.26)$$

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

$$(1 \Lambda_{LLHH}) (I_{ss})_{ijkl} \left[ \sum_{a,b=1}^3 c_{ab}^{(L)} \nu_a L C \nu_b L \right] H^k H^m + \text{h.c.}$$  \hspace{1cm} (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), $\Lambda_{LLHH}$ 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 $\sum_{a,b=1}^3 (c_{ab}^{(L)} v^2/2) [\nu_a L C \nu_b L]$. 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 $\nu_{a,L}$ fields are allowed. For further details concerning the procedure 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), this model is completely specified by the values of $z_Q$ and $z_\chi$ (the latter of which is not constrained by anomaly cancellation, since $\chi$ is a SM-singlet and has a vectorial U(1)$_z$ gauge). In Table 1 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 $\lesssim 1$ 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 $C_{\mu}$ with the neutral SM gauge fields $A_{\mu}$ and $B_{\mu}$ is negligibly small, as discussed in the Appendix.
TABLE I: Values of the $U(1)_z$ charges of fermion and Higgs fields in the Class C1 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 | $z$  | Equiv. $z$ |
|-------|------|-----------|
| $Q_L$ | $-z_Q$ | $-1/3z_L$ |
| $z_u$ | $4z_Q$ | $-4/3z_L$ |
| $z_d$ | $-2z_Q$ | $(2/3)S_L$ |
| $z_L$ | $-3z_Q$ | $z_L$ |
| $z_\nu$ | 0 | 0 |
| $z_t$ | $-6z_Q$ | $2z_L$ |
| $z_H$ | $3z_Q$ | $-z_L$ |

IV. FURTHER ASPECTS OF THE MODEL

A. Placement of $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ 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. [21]. To complete the specification of fermion wave function centers, we must make choices for the wave function centers of the $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ fields in the extra dimensions. These choices depend on (i) the mass $m_a$, which, in turn, is determined, for a given choice of $m_{\chi_L}^4 + m_{\chi_R}^4$, by $\|\eta_{\chi_L} - \eta_{\chi_R}\|$, and (ii) the distances $\|\eta_{\lambda_L} - \eta_{\lambda_{a,k'}}\|$ and $\|\eta_{\lambda_R} - \eta_{\lambda_{a,k'}}\|$, 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 $\chi_L$ and/or $\chi_R$ wave function centers are closer to those of the leptons; (ii) hadrophilic DM, if the $\chi_L$ and/or $\chi_R$ 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 $kBT_{f.o.}/m_\chi \approx 0.05$ (e.g. [2] and references therein). A third type of dark matter model is obtained if we choose the $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ wave function centers to be far from the wave function centers of both the quark and SM fermions. In this case, the exponential suppression of the interactions of the dark matter $\chi$ fermions with SM fermions may be so severe that the dark matter is not in thermal equilibrium with SM fields during the relevant time period in the early universe. (This also depends on the degree of suppression of the mixing of the $C_{\mu}$ gauge fields with $A_{\mu}$ and $B_{\mu}$ gauge fields.) In this version of the model, rather than decreasing with time, the dark matter relic density is initially negligible and gradually builds up, eventually freezing in at the observed value [29–31]. In the present work we focus on the first two versions of our model; the freeze-in version merits future study.

In Fig. 1 we show an illustrative choice of $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ 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 $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ wave function centers for the hadrophilic version of the model.

B. Stability of $\chi$

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, general, sufficient; the dark matter must also be sufficiently long-lived to obey constraints from indirect-detection searches. For example, if tree-level...
As will be shown below, this mass range includes the preferred range of values of $m_\chi$ in our model. Since our dark matter particle is not 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, we do not assume a $N_\chi - N_\bar{\chi}$ 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 $\chi$ and $\bar{\chi}$ annihilate, yielding SM particles. Given the suppression in the mixing of the U(1)$_z$ gauge field $C_\mu$ with the SU(2)$_L$ $A^\mu_3$ and the U(1)$_Y$ $B_\mu$ gauge fields, we may obtain an approximate estimate of the relic abundance by calculating the contribution from a process in which the $\chi$ 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, $ff$. Recall that with the spontaneous breaking of the U(1)$_z$ gauge symmetry, the U(1)$_z$ vector boson, $C$, picks up a mass $m_C = g_s v_w/2$ (where, as noted above, the mixing with $A^\mu_3$ and $B_\mu$ 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 (CM) energy squared in the $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation reaction at relevant times in the early universe, where $p_\chi$ and $p_{\bar{\chi}}$ are the four-vectors of the $\chi$ and $\bar{\chi}$, we have

$$\frac{g_s^2}{m_C^2} - s \approx \frac{g_3^2}{m_\chi^2} = \frac{4}{v_w^2}. \quad (5.2)$$

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

$$\langle \bar{\chi}\gamma_{\mu}\chi | [\bar{f}\gamma^\mu f] \rangle = \left( \langle \bar{\chi}L\gamma_{\mu}\chi L \rangle + \langle \bar{\chi}R\gamma_{\mu}\chi R \rangle \right) \times \left( \langle \bar{f}L\gamma_{\mu}fL \rangle + \langle \bar{f}R\gamma_{\mu}fR \rangle \right). \quad (5.3)$$

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

$$A_3^2 \left[ e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xL}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{rL}\|^2)} + e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xR}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{rR}\|^2)} \right] + e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xR}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{rL}\|^2)} + e^{-2(\|\eta - \eta_{xL}\|^2 + \|\eta - \eta_{rR}\|^2)}. \quad (5.4)$$

Upon integration over the $y$ coordinates, the first of these yields a term proportional to $e^{-\|\eta_{xL} - \eta_{rL}\|^2}$. and so forth for the others (see the general integration for-

---

**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.
particular, at the time of freeze-out. Since this freeze-out temperature decreases to nonrelativistic equipartition theorem, we have fermions drop out of thermal equilibrium, and using the nonrelativistic at this time, and

$$
\langle \chi \rangle = 2\sqrt{\frac{m}{\sqrt{s}}} \sim 2\sqrt{\frac{m}{\ell}},
$$

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:

$$
\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}, \text{int.}} = \frac{c(\chi f_a,k)}{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}} \chi k \gamma_\mu \chi k \bar{f}_a k^\mu f_a k + h.c.
$$

where

$$
c(\chi f_a,k) = \frac{\xi^2}{\pi} e^{-\eta k - \eta f_a,k}||^2
$$

and

$$
1 \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{g^2 z \gamma f_a}{m_C^2} = \frac{4z \gamma f_a}{v_o^2}. \tag{5.8}
$$

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 $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ wave function centers shown in Fig. 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

$$
\sigma = \frac{8}{48 \pi \Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2} |c(\chi_L \tau_R)|^2 \left[ \frac{1 - m_{\chi L}^2}{s} \right] \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{m_{\chi L}^2}{s} + \frac{4 m_{\tau R}^2}{s^2} \right], \tag{5.9}
$$

from our fit to the relic density, we thus obtain the approximate analytic formula

$$
\langle \sigma v_r \rangle_{f.o.} \simeq \frac{c(\chi_L \tau_R)}{8 \pi \Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2} 2 m_{\chi L} \left[ 1 + O(v_{\chi,CM}^2) \right] \tag{5.10}
$$

Setting this expression for $\langle \sigma v_r \rangle_{f.o.}$ 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

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

This, then, is the condition for the parameters $\Lambda_{\text{eff}}, m_{\chi L}$, 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 $m_{\chi L} = 10 \text{ TeV}$, 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 

micrOMEGAs [38] (which computes the matrix elements using CalcHEP [39] with LanHEP inputs [40]). 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), Figs. 3 and 4 one can easily choose the parameters \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}}, m_\chi \) (and hence \( \|\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R}\| \) via Eq. (5.11)), and \( \|\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{\chi R}\| \) to obtain the observed dark matter dark density. A word is in order concerning the unitarity upper bound. A word is in order concerning the unitarity upper bound.

Hence, the only nontrivial case to consider is the case in which the dark matter is localized near to a first-generation quark, taken here to be \( d_{1,R} \) for illustrative purposes. Furthermore, for definiteness, let us assume that \( \chi_L \) is located closer to \( d_{1,R} \). The same analysis would apply if \( \chi_R \) 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 \( \chi\chi \rightarrow d_{1}d_{1} \) is similar to Eq. (5.9), with the inclusion of an additional color factor of \( N_c = 3 \). Therefore, the cross section is

\[
\sigma = \frac{s}{16\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{4m_{d}^2}{s} \right]^{1/2} \times \left[ 1 - \frac{m_{d}^2}{s} - \frac{4m_{d}^2}{s} \right], \tag{5.14}
\]

where

\[
c(\chi_Ld_1,R) = \frac{\xi^2}{\pi} e^{-\|\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{d_{1,R}}\|^2}. \tag{5.15}
\]

(In Eq. 5.14 we retain the \( m_d \) terms only for symmetry; they are negligibly small.) From Eq. (5.13), it is evident that \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \) depends on \( z_{d_{1,R}} \). To simplify the notation,
we absorb this dependence in the notation and define \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}}^{(\chi L d_1, R)} = \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \). As before, we expand \( \langle \sigma v_r \rangle \) in powers of \( v_{\chi, CM} \), and obtain

\[
\langle \sigma v_r \rangle = \frac{3m^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c(\chi L d_1, R)|^2 \left[ 1 + \mathcal{O}(v_{\chi, CM}^2) \right]
\]

\[
\approx \frac{3m^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} |c(\chi L d_1, R)|^2
\]

\[
= \frac{3m^2}{8\pi\Lambda_{\text{eff}}^4} \left( \frac{e^2}{\pi} \right)^2 e^{-2||\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{d_1, R}||^2}.
\]

(5.16)

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

\[
2 \ln \left( \frac{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}{\text{100 TeV}} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{m_\chi}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right) + ||\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{d_1, R}||^2 = 0.53.
\]

(5.17)

For example, we can choose \( ||\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{d_1, R}|| = 1 \), \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} = 79 \text{ TeV} \), and \( ||\eta_{\chi L} - \eta_{d_1, R}|| = 4 \) 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 38 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 45 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 15, whereas the spin-independent constraints provide non-trivial bounds on the parameters of the hadrophilic version of the model. We show these constraints in Fig. 3. The red points yield spin-independent DM-nucleon cross-section values that are excluded from the Xenon1T bound 45. The other colored points are allowed by both the relic abundance constraint and direct-detection bounds. 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 \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \) decreases, the DM-nucleon scattering 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 40 and PandaX-II 47 are somewhat less stringent in the \( \chi \) 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 \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}}, m_\chi, \) 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 is quite different from the type in which there is a low scale of quantum gravity, 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 [22]. As discussed in [21], bounds on flavor-changing neutral current effects and precision electroweak data provide significant constraints on this type of extra-dimensional model. 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, the hadrophilic version of the model, if one places the wave function center of $\chi_L$ and/or $\chi_R$ near to a first-generation quark in the extra dimensions, then the bounds from direct detection dark matter searches are non-trivial, as shown in Fig. 6. 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 $\chi$ 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. 2 and 5, the range of masses $m_\chi$ 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 $m_\chi$ 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 of the DM $\chi$ fermions. One motivation for this is that there have been arguments that, although collisionless cold dark matter, as embodied in the standard $\Lambda$CDM paradigm (with $\Lambda$ 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, 54]. These have led to the consideration of models in which the dark matter has substantial self-interactions [5. 9, 15- 58]. If we fit the observed cosmological dark matter relic density to the high energy scale $\Lambda_L$, the constraints on this type of extra-dimensional model. Owing to the extremely small 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 [22]. As discussed in [21], bounds on flavor-changing neutral current effects and precision electroweak data provide significant constraints on this type of extra-dimensional model. 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.

The self-interactions of the dark matter particle in our model involve $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi\chi$ 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 $\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \chi\chi$ involves exchange of the U(1)$_L$ 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 $\frac{2}{m_\chi}$, where the operator product in the $d = 6$ dimensional space is the analogue of Eq. (6.1) with $f = \chi$, and involves the products of Gaussian factors listed in Eq. (6.1) with this substitution $f = \chi$. Of the four products of Gaussians, the dominant ones are those in which the $\chi$ and $\bar{\chi}$ wave function centers are at the same point in the extra dimensions, namely $A_4^2 \chi e^{-4|\eta - \eta_\chi|}$ and $A_4^2 \chi e^{-4|\eta - \eta_R|}$. After integration of these operator products over the extra dimensions, we obtain the resultant low-energy 4D effective operators for the $\chi$ self-interaction (SI):

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

(6.1)

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

$$\sigma_{SI} \sim \frac{\xi^2}{v^2} \left(\frac{\xi}{\pi}\right) \frac{m_\chi^2 R_2}{2}.$$  

(6.2)
where $R_2$ denotes the two-body final-state phase space, $R_2 < 1/(8\pi)$. Using the illustrative values $g_\chi \sim 0.5$, $\xi \sim 1$, $v_\omega \sim 400 \text{ TeV}$ together with a value $m_\chi = 10 \text{ TeV}$ 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 $\sim 10^{-35} \text{ cm}^2$ and hence $\sigma_{SI}/m_\chi \sim 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2/\text{GeV} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2/g$ (where the conversion $1 \text{ cm}^2/g = 1.8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{GeV}$ is used). Although these are just rough estimates, they show that the self-interactions of the $\chi$ fermions are much smaller than the general range $0.1 \lesssim \sigma_{SI}/m_{DM} \lesssim 1 \text{ cm}^2/g$ 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 $G_{\text{SM}} \otimes U(1)_z$, and the dark matter particle is a SM-singlet Dirac fermion, $\chi$, charged under the $U(1)_z$ 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 $U(1)_z$ gauge interaction. This communication is naturally weak, so $\chi$ 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 $\chi_L$ and $\chi_R$ wave function centers in the extra dimensions. As a consequence of this suppression, for a moderate dimensionless distance $|y_{\chi_L} - y_{\chi_R}|$ in the extra dimensions, the $\chi$ mass parameter in the higher-dimensional space can be at the UV cutoff while the physically observed $m_\chi$ is much smaller than this UV cutoff.

Acknowledgments

This research was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation Grant NSF-PHY-1915093. We thank R. N. Mohapatra and S. Nussinov for valuable discussions on related work.

Appendix A: 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

$$D_\mu H = \left( i\bar{\chi}^L_2 \gamma_5 \partial_\mu - i g \bar{T}^A \gamma_5 \chi_2 \right) \left( \frac{g}{2} Y_H B_\mu - \frac{g_2 z_H}{2} C_\mu \right) H \ ,$$

(A1)

where $\bar{\chi}^L_2$, $B_\mu$, and $C_\mu$ are the gauge fields for the SU(2)$_L$, U(1)$_Y$, and U(1)$_z$ gauge interactions; $g$, $g'$, and $g_2$ are the respective gauge couplings, $Y_H = 1$ is the weak hypercharge of the SM Higgs $H$, and $z_H$ is the U(1)$_z$ charge of the $H$. A covariant derivative acting on the additional Higgs field $\omega$ is

$$D_\mu \omega = \left( \partial_\mu - i g_2 C_\mu \right) \omega \ ,$$

(A2)

with the vacuum expectation values

$$\langle H \rangle_0 = \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right) \ ,$$

(A3)

and

$$\langle \omega \rangle_0 = \frac{v_\omega}{\sqrt{2}} \ ,$$

(A4)

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

$$\frac{v^2}{8} (-g A^3_\mu + g' B_\mu + g_2 z_H C_\mu)(-g A^3_\mu + g' B_\mu + g_2 z_H C_\mu') + \frac{g_2 v_\omega^2}{8} C_\mu C_\mu' \ .$$

(A5)

The resultant mixing has been analyzed in [28] and has the property that in the limit $g_\chi v_\omega \gg z_H v$, the mixing between $C_\mu$ and the SM gauge fields $A^3_\mu$ and $B_\mu$ vanishes. Specifically, in this limit, the mixing angle vanishes like $z_H (g^2 + g'^2)^{1/2}/(g_\chi v_\omega)$. Since we assume the above inequality $g_\chi v_\omega \gg z_H v$, we neglect this mixing here. (Recall that the SM factor $(g^2 + g'^2)^{1/2} \approx 0.74$ at a reference
scale $m_Z$, where $g$ and $g'$ are the running SU(2)$_L$ and U(1)$_Y$ gauge couplings; for a general discussion of effects of heavy neutral vector bosons, see, e.g., [28, 67].) We also make use of the fact, as discussed in [66], that at a given scale one can perform a rotation in the $(B_\mu,C_\mu)$ space to eliminate a kinetic mixing term $\propto B_\mu C^{\mu
u}$ in the effective action, so that it is only generated at loop level.

[1] See, e.g., Particle Data Group, Review of Particle Properties online at [http://pdg.lbl.gov](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 $\rho_c$ the mass density of a constituent $i$, current cosmological observations yield the results $\Omega_{\text{m}} = 0.315(7)$ 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.

[3] E. Kolb and M. Turner, *The Early Universe* (Westview Press, 1994).

[4] G. Jungman, M. Kamionkowski, and K. Griest, Phys. Rept. 267, 195 (1996).

[5] G. Bertone, D. Hooper, and J. Silk, Phys. Rept. 405, 279 (2005).

[6] L. E. Strigari, Phys. Rept. 531, 1 (2013).

[7] M. Battaglieri et al., arXiv:1707.04501.

[8] J. S. Bullock and M. Boylan-Kolchin, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 55, 343 (2017).

[9] S. Tulin and H.-B. Yu, Phys. Rept. 70, 1 (2018).

[10] G. Arcadi, M. Dutra, P. Ghosh, M. Lindner, and Y. Mambrini, Eur. Phys. J. C 78, 203 (2018).

[11] C. Blanco, M. Escudero, D. Hooper, and S. J. Witte, JCAP 11 (2019) 024.

[12] For a recent discussion of contributions to dark matter from primordial black holes, see B. Carr and F. Kühnel, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 70, 355 (2020).

[13] Inserting the generational index $a$ we have, for example, $u_{1,a} \equiv u_R$, $u_{2,a} \equiv c_R$, $u_{3,a} \equiv t_R$, $d_{1,a} \equiv d_R$, $d_{2,a} \equiv s_R$, $d_{3,a} \equiv b_R$, $\ell_{1,a} \equiv e_R$, $\ell_{2,a} \equiv \mu_R$, $\ell_{3,a} \equiv \tau_R$, etc.

[14] N. Arkani-Hamed and M. Schmaltz, Phys. Rev. D 61, 033005 (2000).

[15] E. A. Mirabelli and M. Schmaltz, Phys. Rev. D 61, 113011 (2000).

[16] S. Nussinov and R. Shrock, Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 171601 (2002).

[17] S. Girmohanta and R. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 101, 045017 (2020).

[18] S. Girmohanta and R. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 101, 095012 (2020).

[19] S. Girmohanta, Eur. Phys. J. C 81, 143 (2021).

[20] S. Girmohanta, R. N. Mohapatra, and R. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 103, 053011 (2021).

[21] See, e.g., W.-F. Chung, Y.-L. Ho, and J. N. Ng, Phys. Rev. D 66, 076004 (2002); W.-F. Chung and J. N. Ng, Phys. Rev. D 68, 116002 (2003); Y. Grossman and G. Perez, Phys. Rev. D 67, 015011 (2003); B. Lille and J. Hewett, Phys. Rev. D 68, 116002 (2003).

[22] Note that this model is quite different from models in which only gravitinos propagate in the extra dimensions [23], as is evident from the fact that the compactification scales are quite different. For example, for $n = 2$ and a quantum-gravity scale of 30 TeV, the compactification size in the models of Ref. [23] is $\sim 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$, much larger than the scale $L \simeq 2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}$ in our model.

[23] N. Arkani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, and G. R. Dvali, Phys. Lett. B 429, 263 (1998); I. Antoniadis, N. Arkani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, and G. R. Dvali, Phys. Lett. B 436, 257 (1998); K. R. Dienes, E. Dudas, and T. Gherghetta, Phys. Lett. B 436, 55 (1998); S. Nussinov and R. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 59, 105002 (1999). See also T. Appelquist, H.-C. Cheng, and B. A. Dobrescu, Phys. Rev. D 64, 035002 (2001).

[24] R. N. Mohapatra and J. C. Pati, Phys. Rev. D 11, 2558 (1975); R. N. Mohapatra and R. E. Marshak, Phys. Rev. Lett. 44, 1316 (1980); R. N. Mohapatra and G. Senjanović, Phys. Rev. Lett. 44, 912 (1980).

[25] S. L. Glashow, J. Iliopoulos, and L. Maiani, Phys. Rev. D 2, 1285 (1970).

[26] M. K. Gaillard and B. W. Lee, Phys. Rev. D 10, 897 (1974); M. K. Gaillard and B. W. Lee, and R. E. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 13, 2674 (1976).

[27] B. W. Lee and R. E. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D 16, 1444 (1977).

[28] T. Appelquist, B. Dobrescu, and A. R. Hopper, Phys. Rev. D 68, 035012 (2003).

[29] L. J. Hall, K. Jedamzik, J. March-Russell and S. M. West, JHEP 03 (2010) 060.

[30] F. Elahi, C. Kolda, and J. Unwin, JHEP 03 (2015) 048.

[31] N. Bernal, M. Heikinheimo, T. Tenkanen, K. Tuominen and V. Vaskonen, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 32, 1730023 (2017).

[32] M. G. Baring, T. Ghosh, F. S. Queriozo, and K. Sinha, Phys. Rev. D 93, 103009 (2016).

[33] G. Steigman, Phys. Rev. D 91, 083538 (2015) and references therein.

[34] Parenthetically, it may be recalled that if the dark matter were a self-conjugate particle, then the right-hand side of Eq. (53) would be reduced by half, to $2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/s$.

[35] See, e.g., K. Zurek, Phys. Rept. 537, 91 (2014).

[36] M. Srednicki, R. Watkins, and K. A. Olive, Nucl. Phys. B 310, 693 (1988).

[37] P. Gondolo and G. Gelmini, Nucl. Phys. B 360, 145 (1991).

[38] G. Bélanger, F. Boudjema, A. Pukhov, and A. Semenov, Comput. Phys. Commun. 180, 747 (2009); Comput. Phys. Commun. 185, 960 (2014).

[39] A. Belyaev, N. D. Christensen, and A. Pukhov, Comput. Phys. Commun. 184, 1729 (2013).

[40] A. Semenov, Comput. Phys. Commun. 201, 167 (2016).

[41] K. Griest and M. Kamionkowski, Phys. Rev. Lett. 64, 615 (1990).

[42] S. El Hedri, W. Shepherd, and D. G. E. Walker, Phys. Dark Univ. 18, 127 (2017).

[43] F. Kahlhoefer, K. Schmidt-Hoberg, T. Schwetz, and S. Vogl, JHEP 02 (2016) 016 (2016).

[44] J. Smirnov and J. F. Beacom, Phys. Rev. D 100, 043029 (2019).
[45] E. Aprile et al. (XENON Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 111302 (2018); Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 141301 (2019).

[46] D. S. Akerib et al. (LUX Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 021303 (2017); Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 251302 (2017).

[47] X. Cui et al. (PandaX-II Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 021303 (2017); J. Xia et al. (PandaX-II Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B 792, 193 (2019).

[48] C. Amole et al. (PICO Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 100, 022001 (2019).

[49] M. Ackermann et al. (FermiLAT Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 231301 (2015); Phys. Rev. D 89, 042001 (2014).

[50] M. L. Ahnen et al. (MAGIC and Fermi-LAT Collaborations) JCAP 02 (2016) 039.

[51] J. F. Navarro, C. S. Frenk, and S. D. M. White, Ap. J. 462, 563 (1996); Ap. J. 490, 493 (1997).

[52] J. Binney and S. Tremaine, Galactic Dynamics, 2nd ed. (Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, NJ, 2008).

[53] B. Moore, S. Ghigna, F. Governato, G. Lake, T. Quinn, J. Stadel, and P. Tozzi, Ap. J. 524, L19 (1999).

[54] D. N. Spergel and P. J. Steinhardt, Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 3760 (2000).

[55] M. Boylan-Kolchin, J. S. Bullock, and M. Kaplinghat, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 415, L40 (2011); 422, 1203 (2012); A. Fitts, M. Boylan-Kolchin, B. Bozek, J. S. Bullock, et al., Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 490, 962 (2019).

[56] R. Essig, S. D. McDermott, H.-B. Yu, and Y.-M. Zhong, Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 121102 (2019); D. Egana-Ugrinovic, R. Essig, D. Gift, and M. LoVerde, JCAP 05 (2021) 013.

[57] M. A. Buen-Abad, M. Schmaltz, J. Lesgourgues, and T. Brinckmann, JCAP 01 (2018) 008; A. Sokolenko, K. Bondarenko, T. Brinckmann, J. Zavala, M. Vogelsberger, T. Bringmann, and A. Boyarsky, JCAP 12 (2018) 038;

[58] K. E. Andrade, J. Fuson, S. Gad-Nasr, D. Kong, Q. Minor, M. G. Roberts, and M. Kaplinghat, arXiv:2012.06611.

[59] V. Springel, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 364, 1105 (2005); V. Springel, S. D. M. White, A. Jenkins, C. S. Frenk, et al., Nature 435, 625 (2005); C. Scannapieco, M. Wadepuhl, O.H. Parry, J. F. Navarro, A. Jenkins, et al., Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 423, 1726 (2012).

[60] T. Sawala, C. S. Frenk, A. Fattahi, J. F. Navarro, et al., Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 457, 1931 (2016).

[61] F. C. van den Bosch, G. Ogiya, O. Hahn, and A. Burkert, Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc. 474, 3043 (2018).

[62] Y. Kim, A. H. G. Peter, and J. R. Hargis, Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 211302 (2018).

[63] See, e.g., K. Abazajian, G. M. Fuller, and M. Patel, Phys. Rev. D 64, 023501 (2001); A. Kusenko, Phys. Rept. 481, 1 (2009).

[64] R. N. Mohapatra, S. Nussinov, and V. L. Teplitz, Phys. Rev. D 66, 063002 (2002).

[65] L. Hui, J. P. Ostriker, S. Tremaine, and E. Witten, Phys. Rev. D 95, 043541 (2017).

[66] P. G. Langacker, Rev. Mod. Phys. 81, 1199 (2008).

[67] B. Holdom, Phys. Lett. B 166, 196 (1986).