

Non-Standard WIMPs

HEAP 2009

Patrick Fox



Plan

- Dark Matter mini-review
- Standard WIMP story
 - Collider, direct and indirect detection implications
- Non-standard WIMPs
 - Motivation to “think outside the box”
 - Some examples
 - Implications for experiments
- Conclusions

Dark Matter

Lots of evidence for non-baryonic matter:



Dark Matter

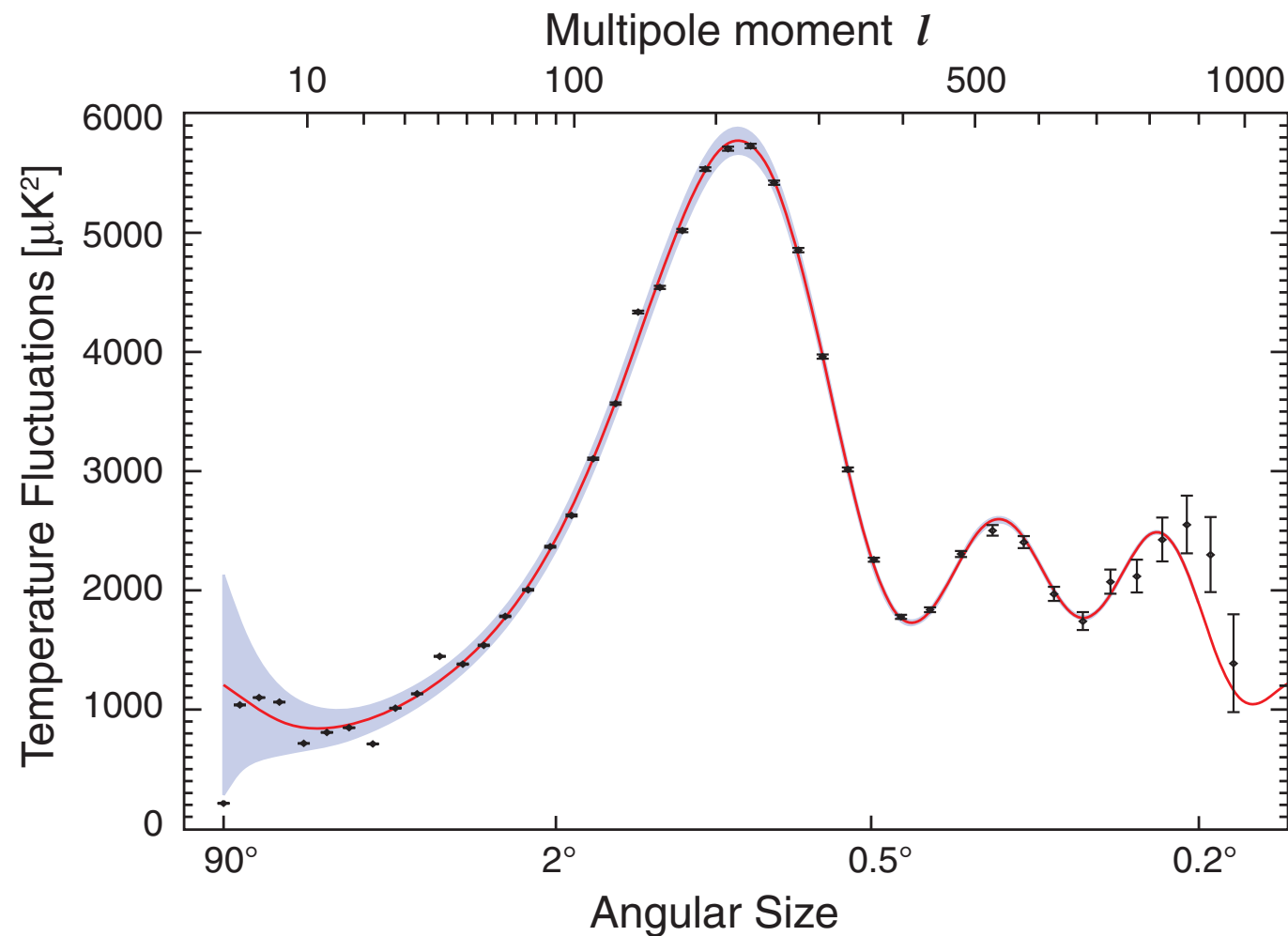
Lots of evidence for non-baryonic matter:



Unfortunately almost all gravitational in nature

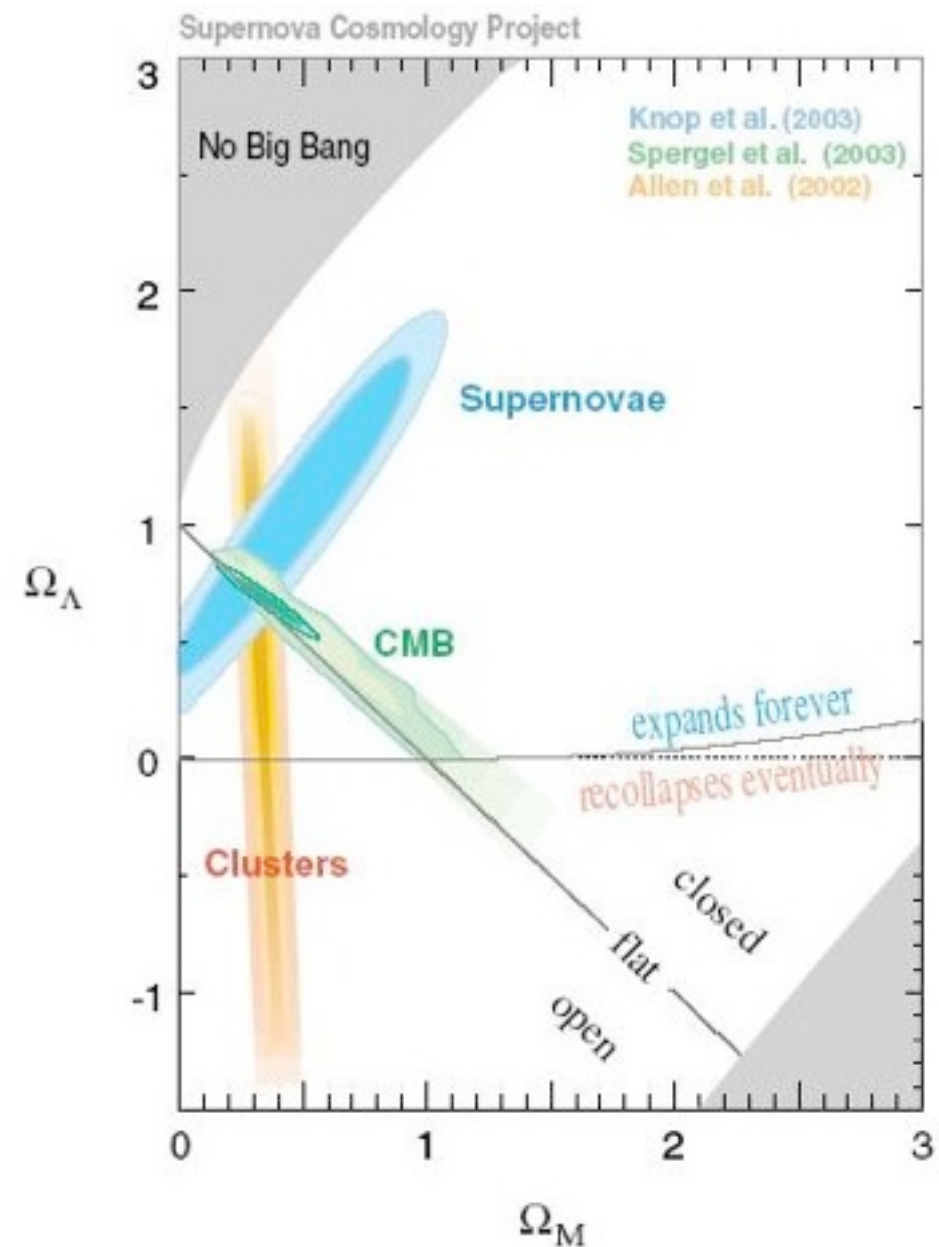
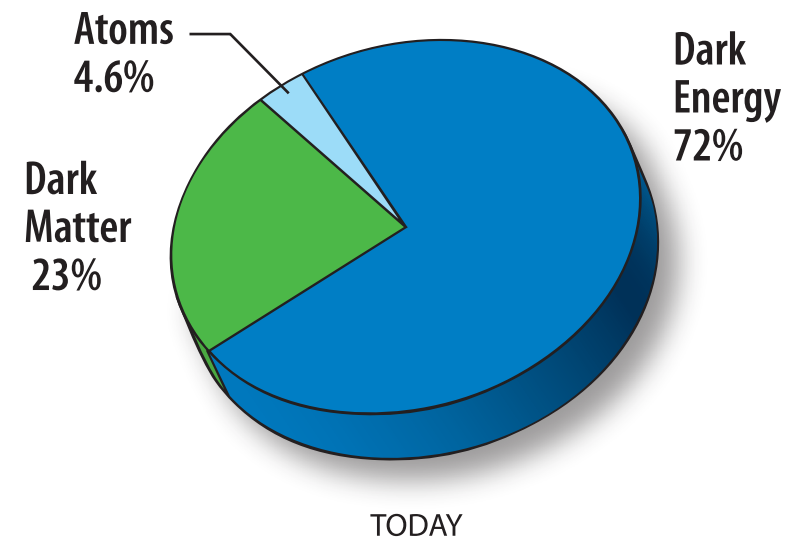
Dark Matter

The era of precision cosmology

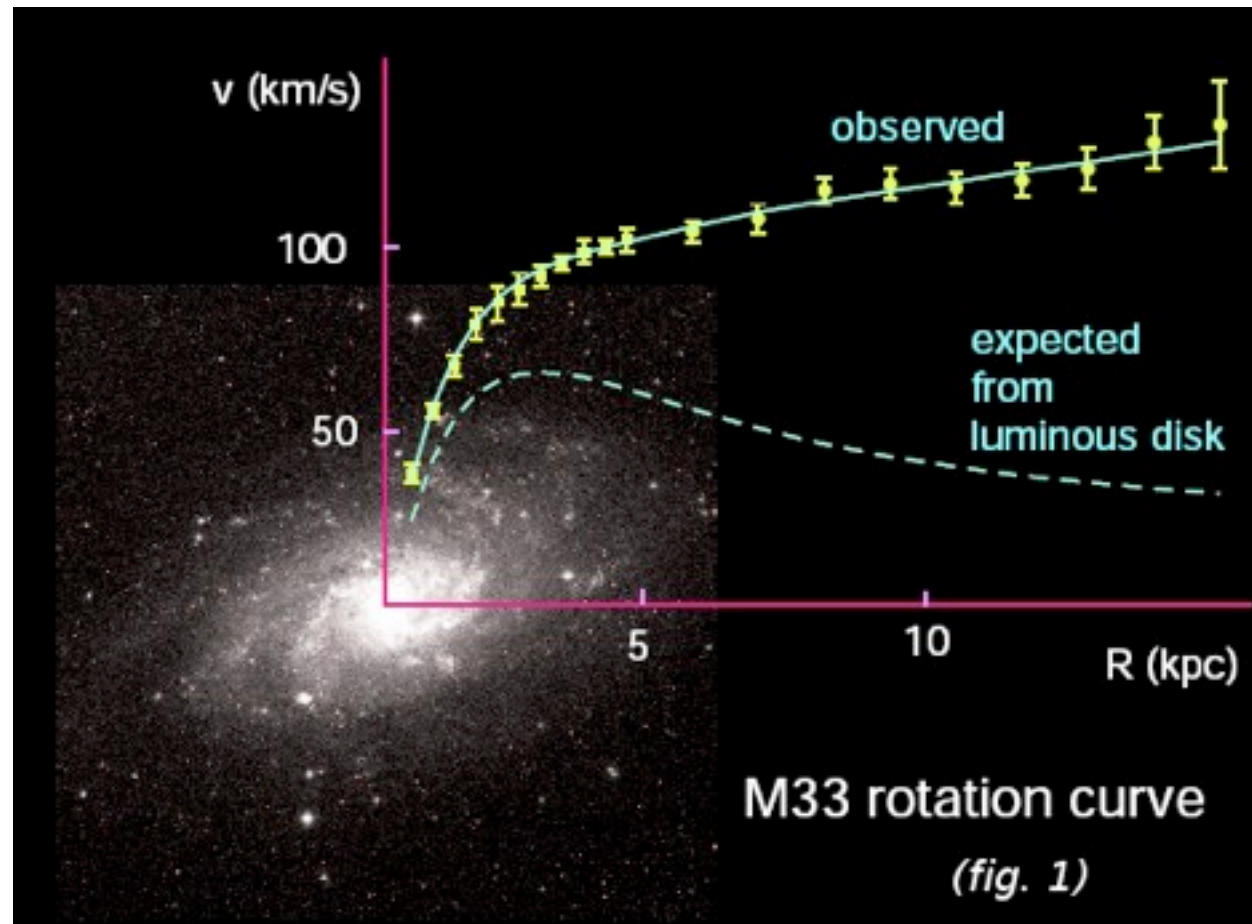


Cosmological abundance

$$\Omega_{DM} \sim 0.2$$



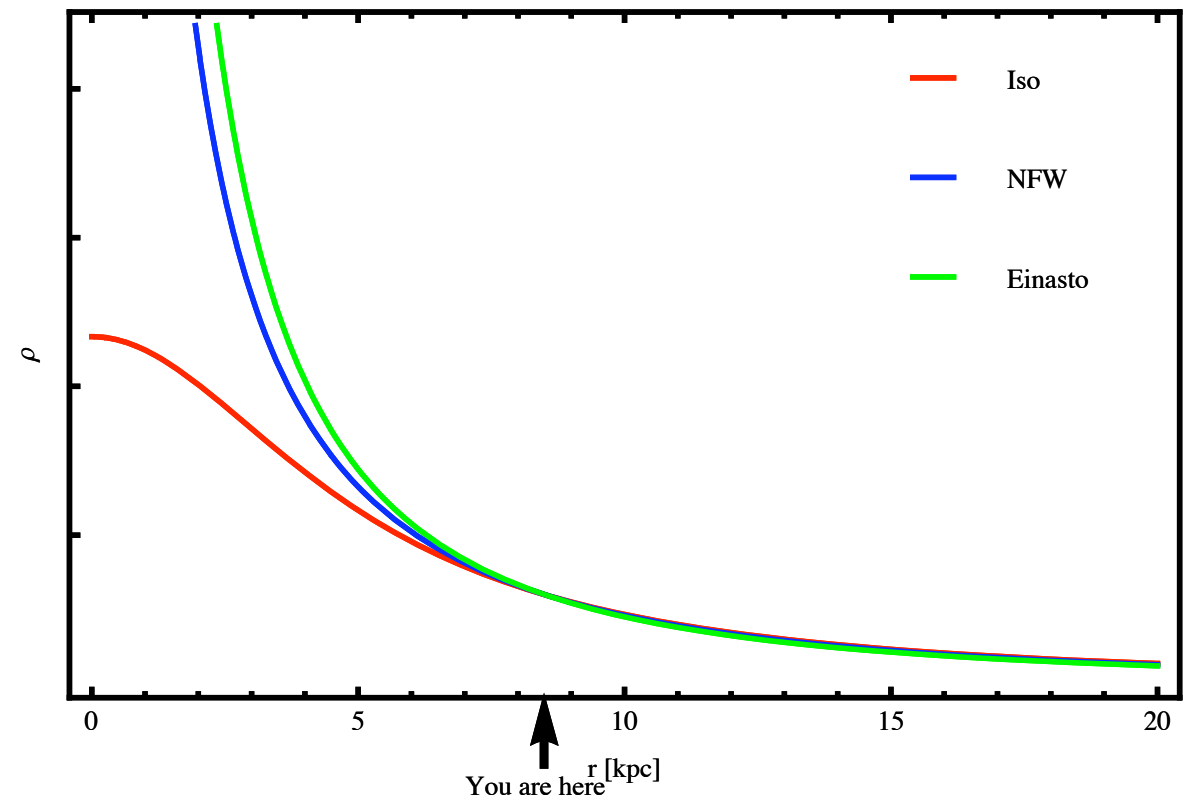
Dark Matter



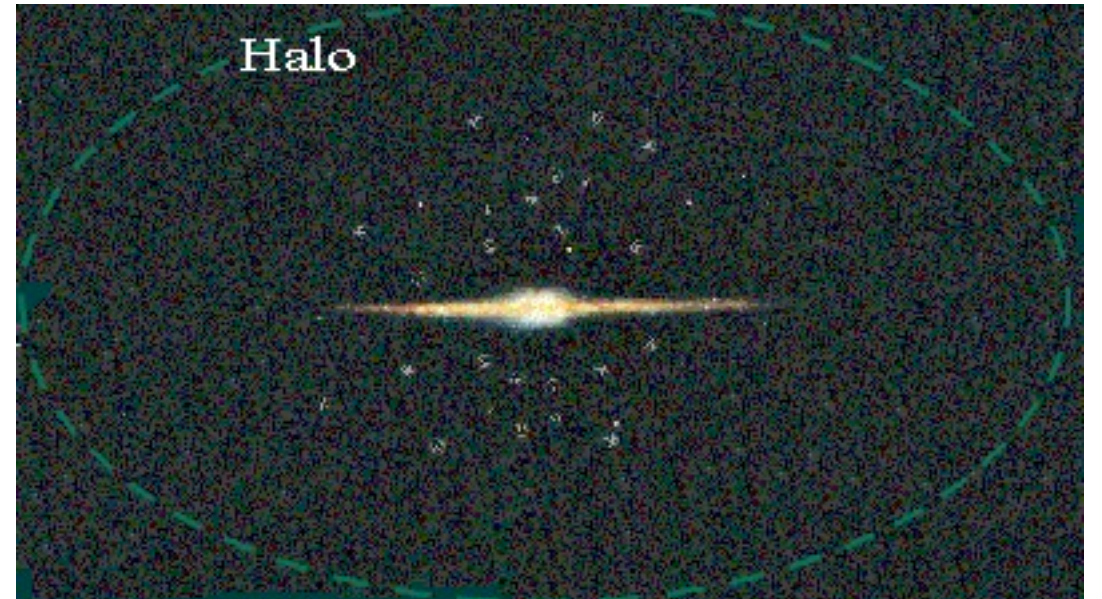
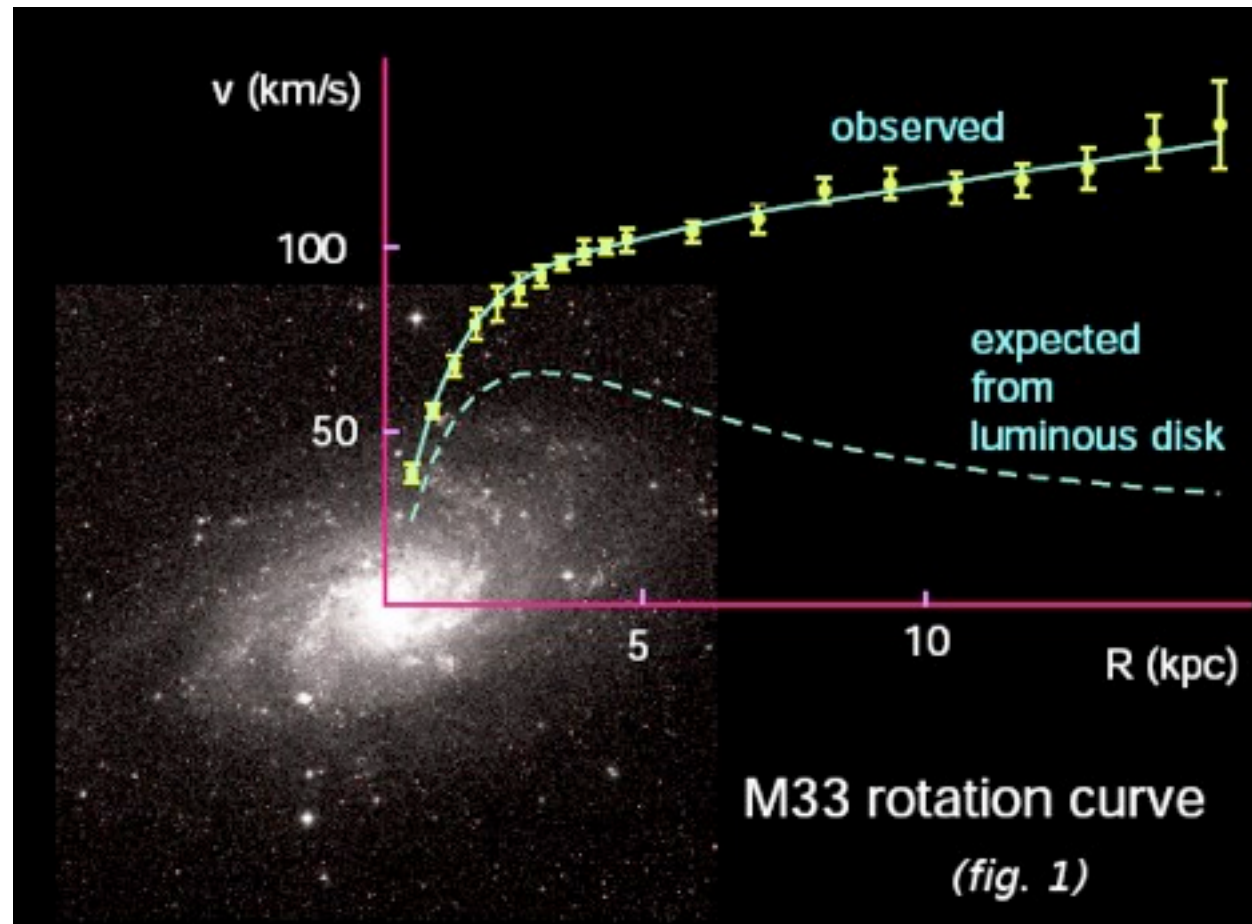
Local properties

$$\rho_{DM} \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}$$

$$v \sim 200 \text{ km/s} \quad \text{Maxwell-Boltzmann?}$$



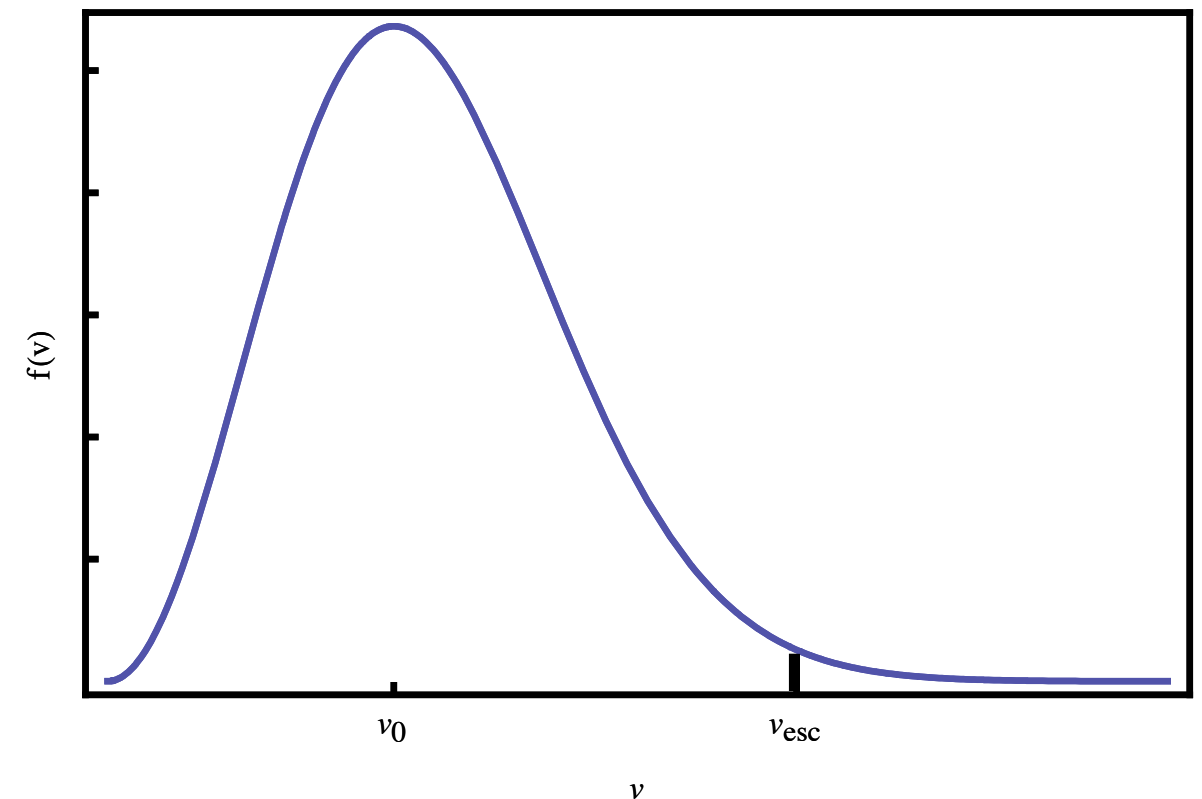
Dark Matter



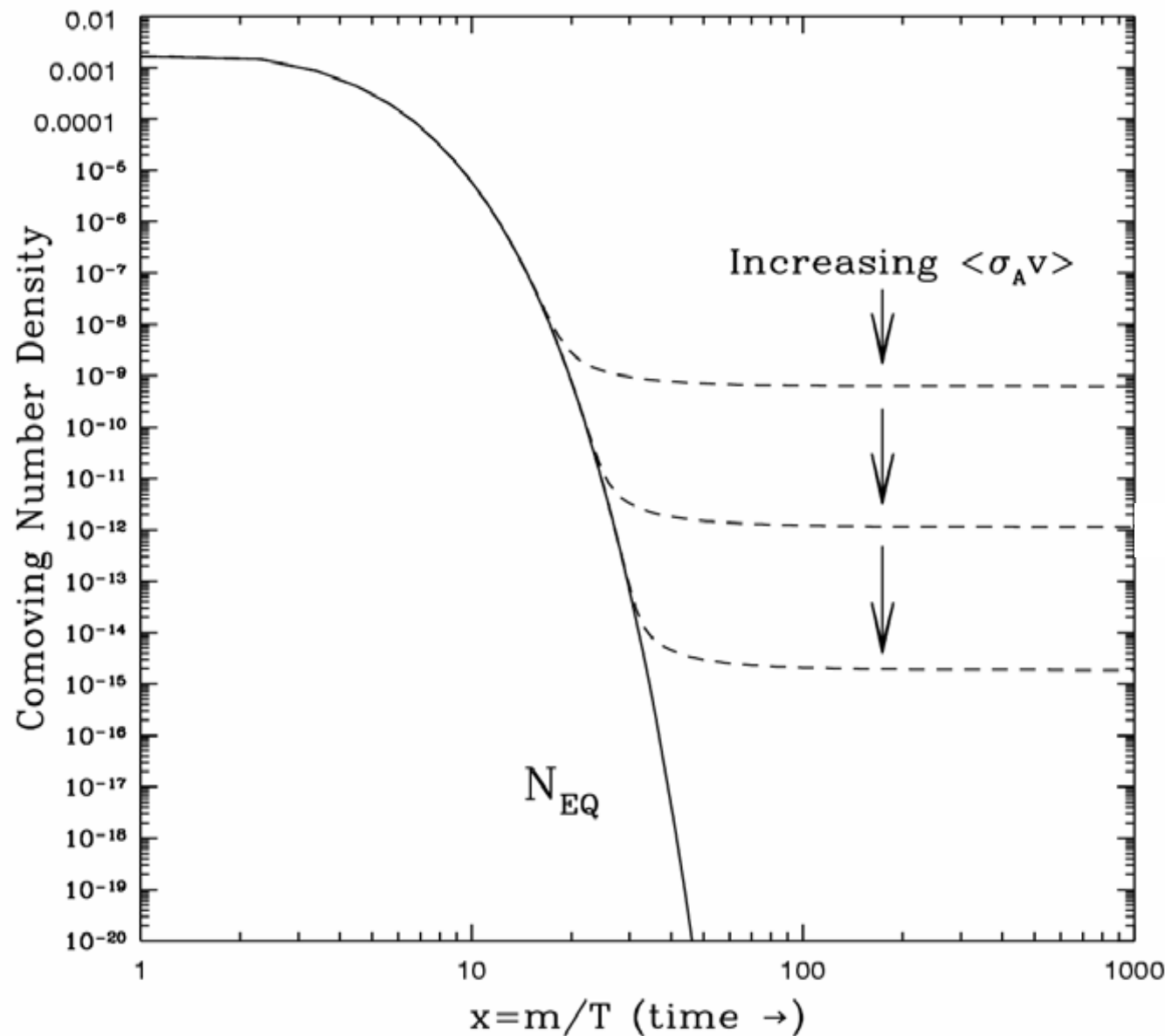
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The WIMP as a thermal relic



$$n_{eq} = g \left(\frac{m T}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m/T}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} + 3Hn = -\langle \sigma v \rangle (n^2 - n_{eq}^2)$$

$$\Omega h^2 \approx 0.1 \left(\frac{m/T}{20} \right) \left(\frac{g_*}{80} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}}{\sigma v} \right)$$

WIMPs

Amazing (misleading?) fact:

[Feng and Kumar]

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{\alpha_W^2}{M_W^2} \sim 1 \text{ pb} \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

and $m/T \sim 20$, $m \sim \text{TeV}$

Thermal WIMP is a great DM candidate.

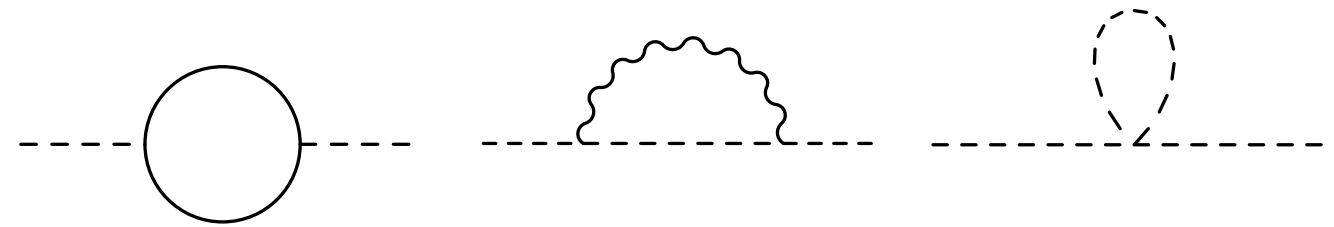
Many examples exist in particle physics.

LPOPs e.g. LSP, LKP, LTP

The LPOP's

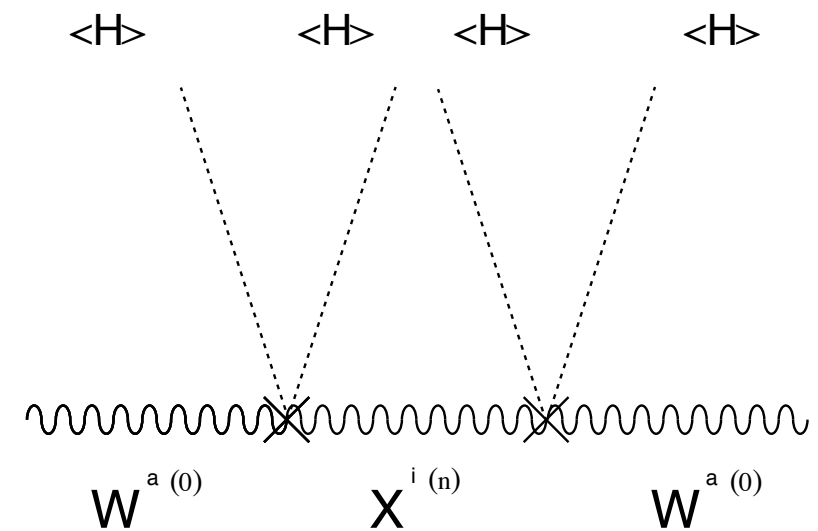
The SM hierarchy problem:

$$\Delta m_H^2 \sim \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \Lambda^2$$



Many solutions exist: Supersymmetry, Technicolor, Little Higgs, Composite Higgs, Extra-dimensions, ...

New **weak scale** states coupled to SM



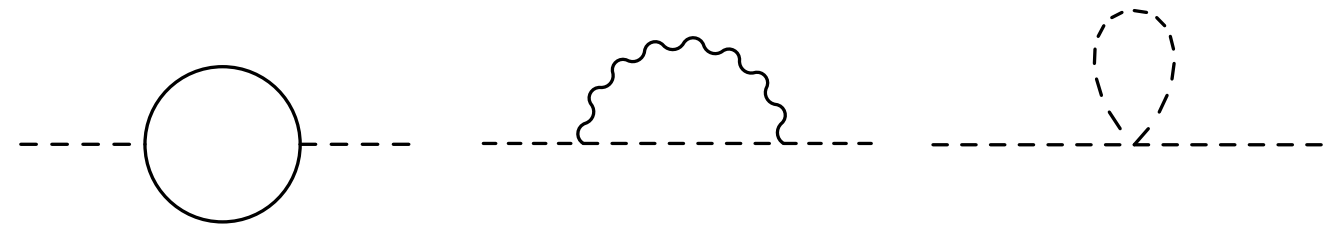
Precision tests of electroweak observables and searches for FCNCs place strong constraints on new particle masses

A Feynman diagram showing a process with two incoming lines and two outgoing lines. The internal line is a dashed line. The diagram is labeled with the expression $\sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\psi}\psi\bar{\psi}\psi$.

The LPOP's

The SM hierarchy problem:

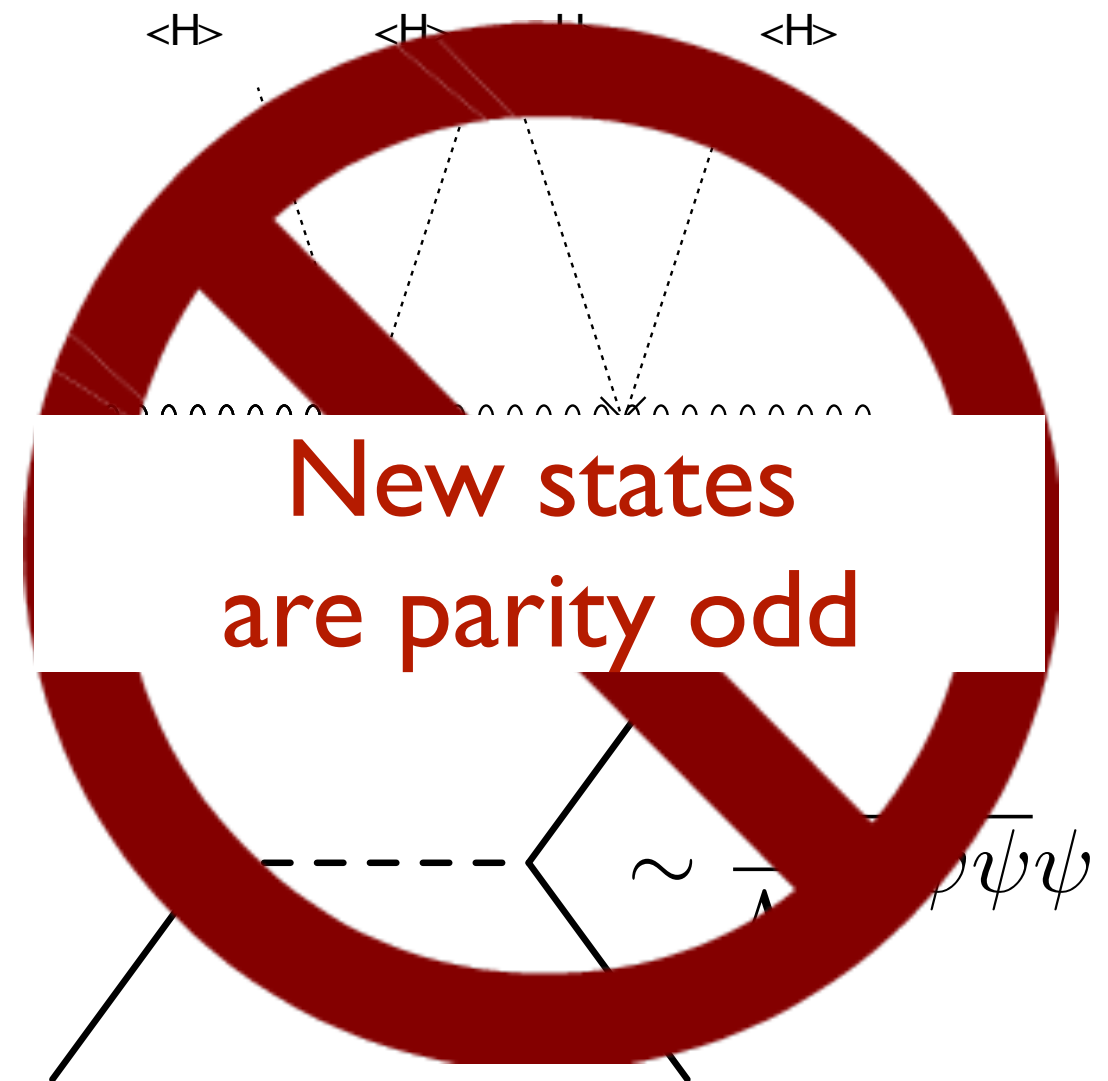
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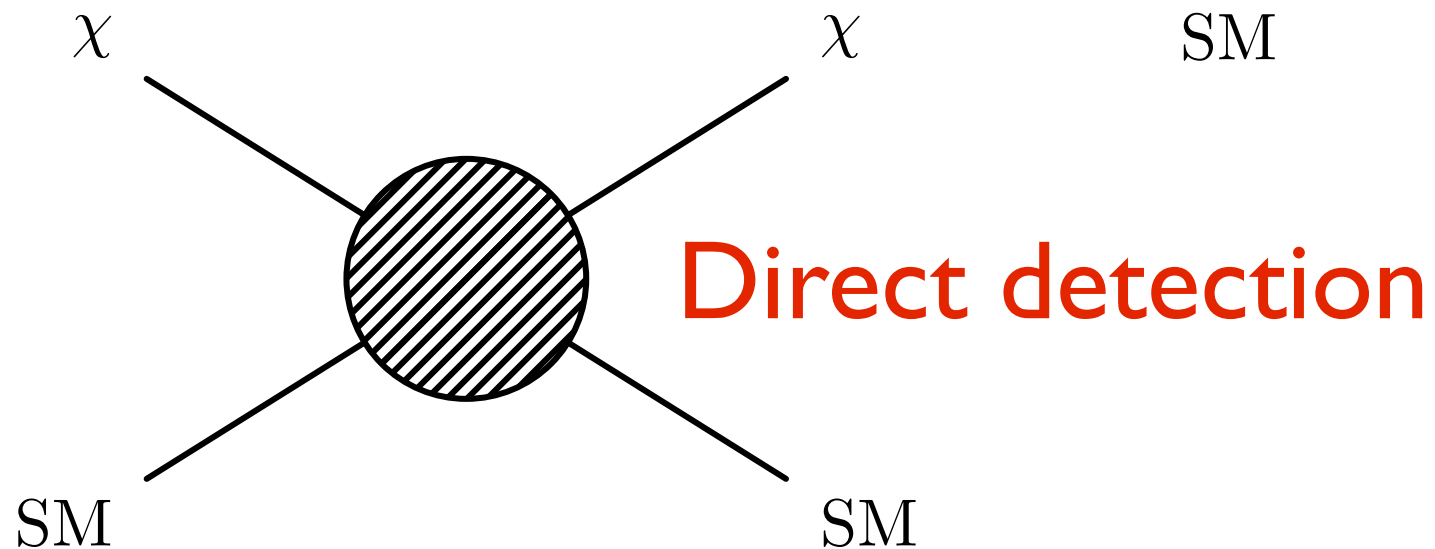
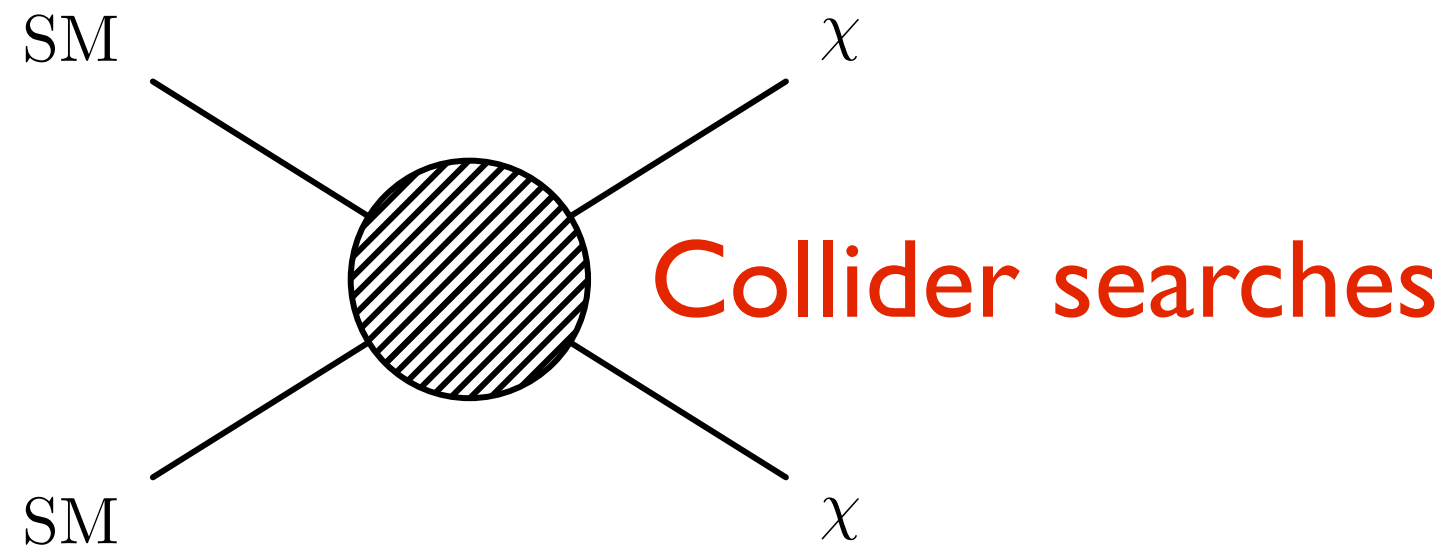
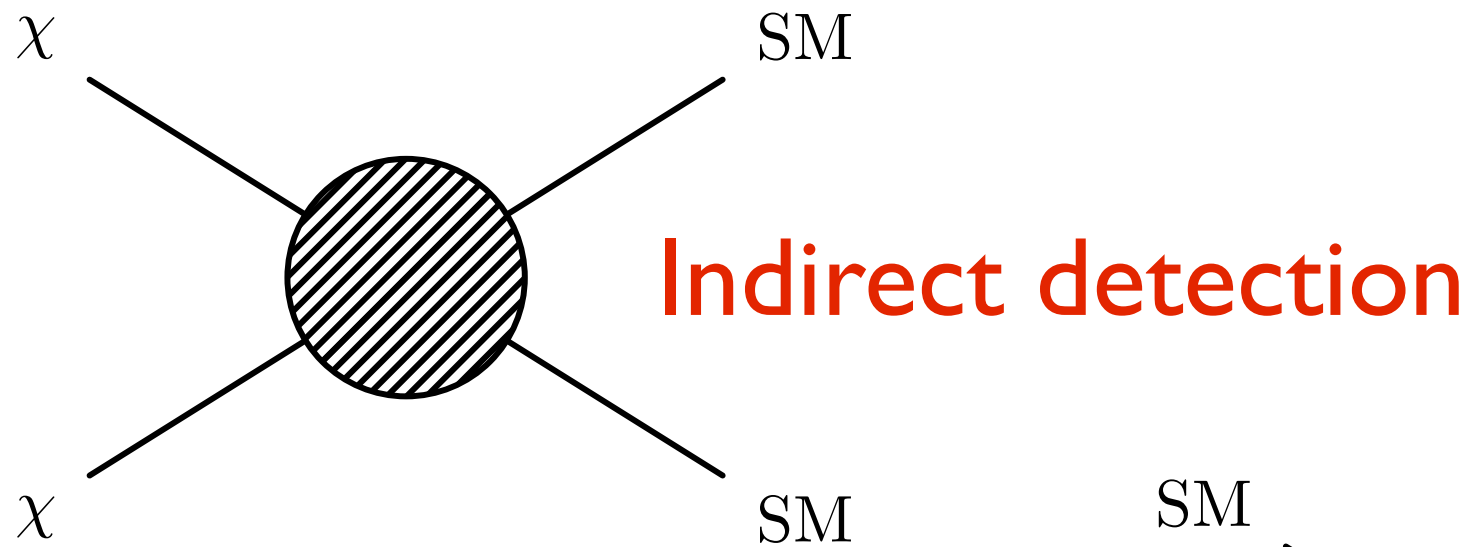


Standard WIMPs

- WIMP is the lightest parity odd particle,
- Connected to the BSM physics that solves the hierarchy problem
- Thermally produced in early universe
- Weak scale in mass and annihilation cross section
- Local abundance is $\sim 0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$
- Can be searched for in various ways

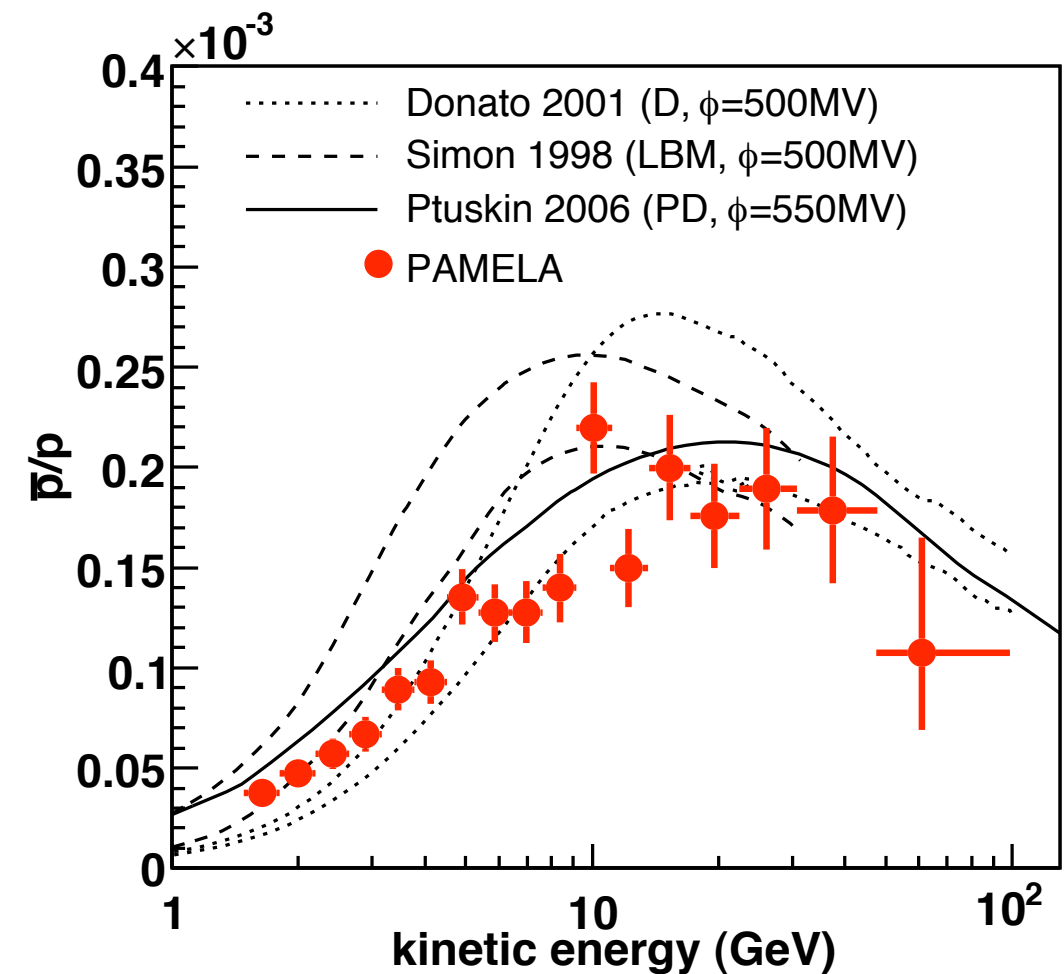
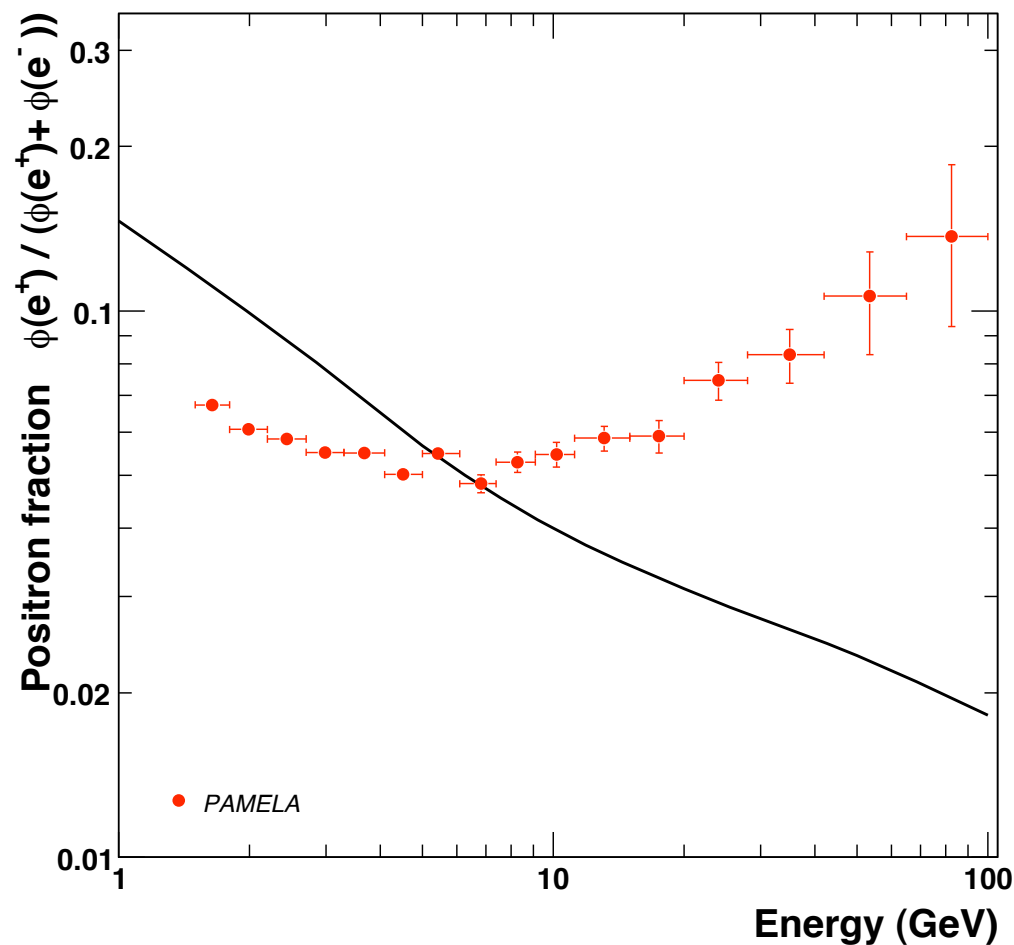
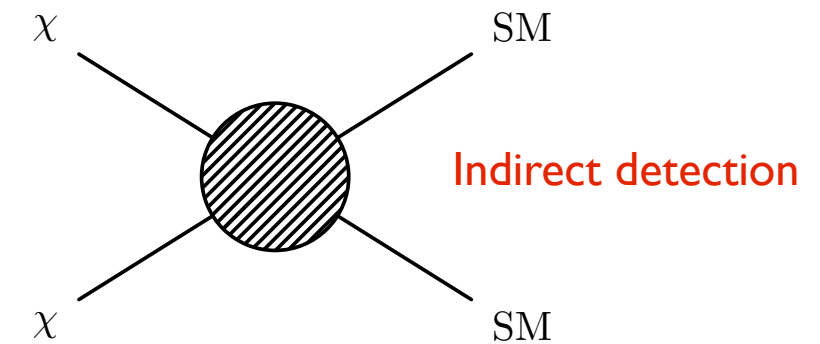
Searching for WIMPs

In a given model there are correlated observables



Motivation for non-standard WIMPs

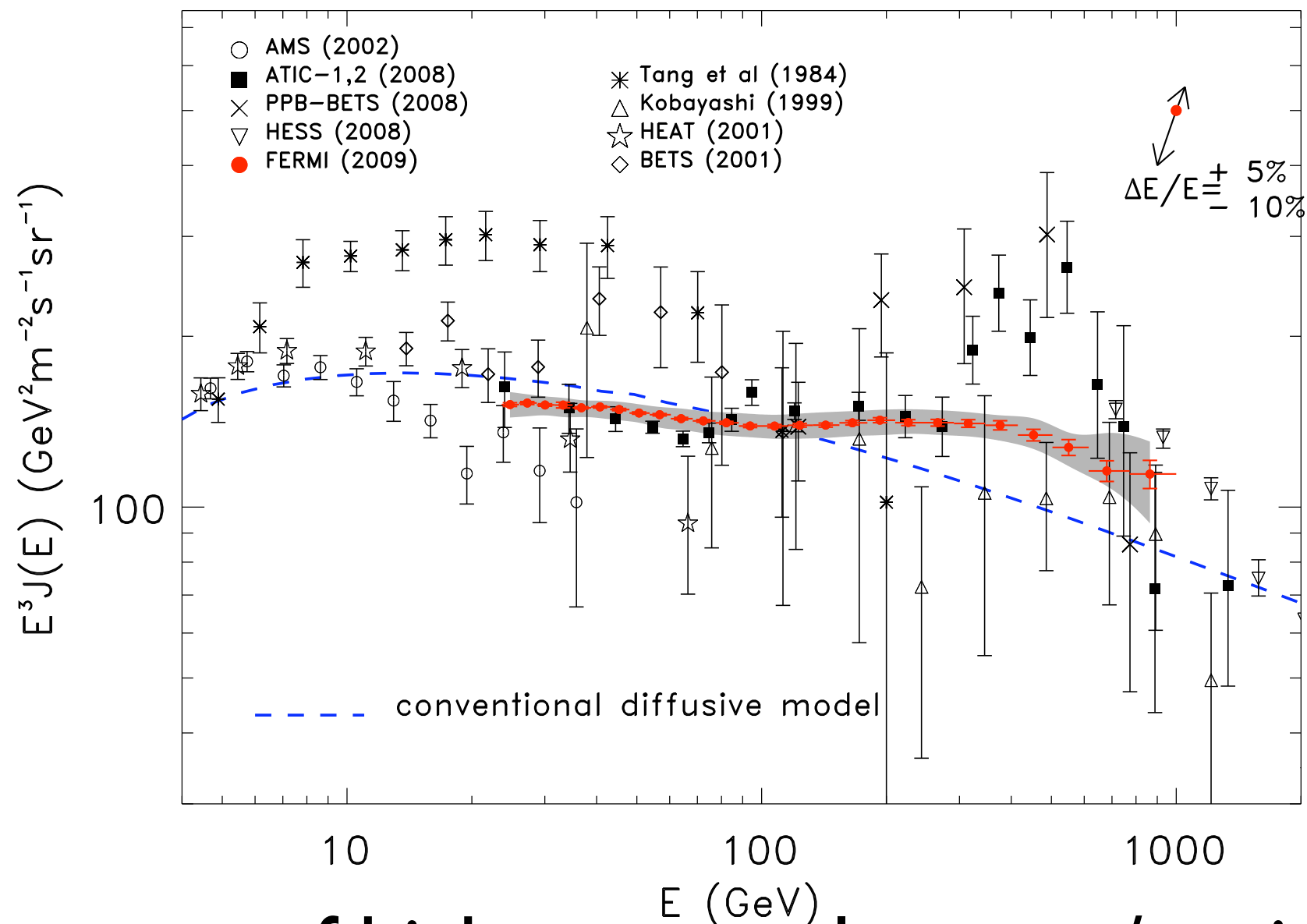
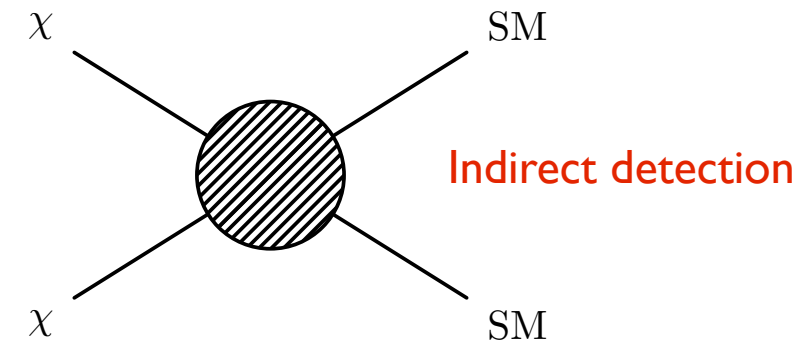
PAMELA



New source of high energy positrons, no anti-protons

Motivation for non-standard WIMPs

FERMI



New source of high energy electrons/positrons, no noticeable features below ~ 1 TeV

Interpretation

- Nearby, young pulsar
- Incorrect modeling of propagation of cosmic-rays
- Lepton rich dark matter decay/**annihilation** products

Rate is $\sim(100-1000)\times$ higher than expected for thermal DM relic.

Mass (>800 GeV) is also far larger than “normal” weak scale models of DM

$$\Gamma \sim \int \rho^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle dV$$

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Particle physics

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_{freeze\ out} \neq \langle \sigma v \rangle_{now}$$

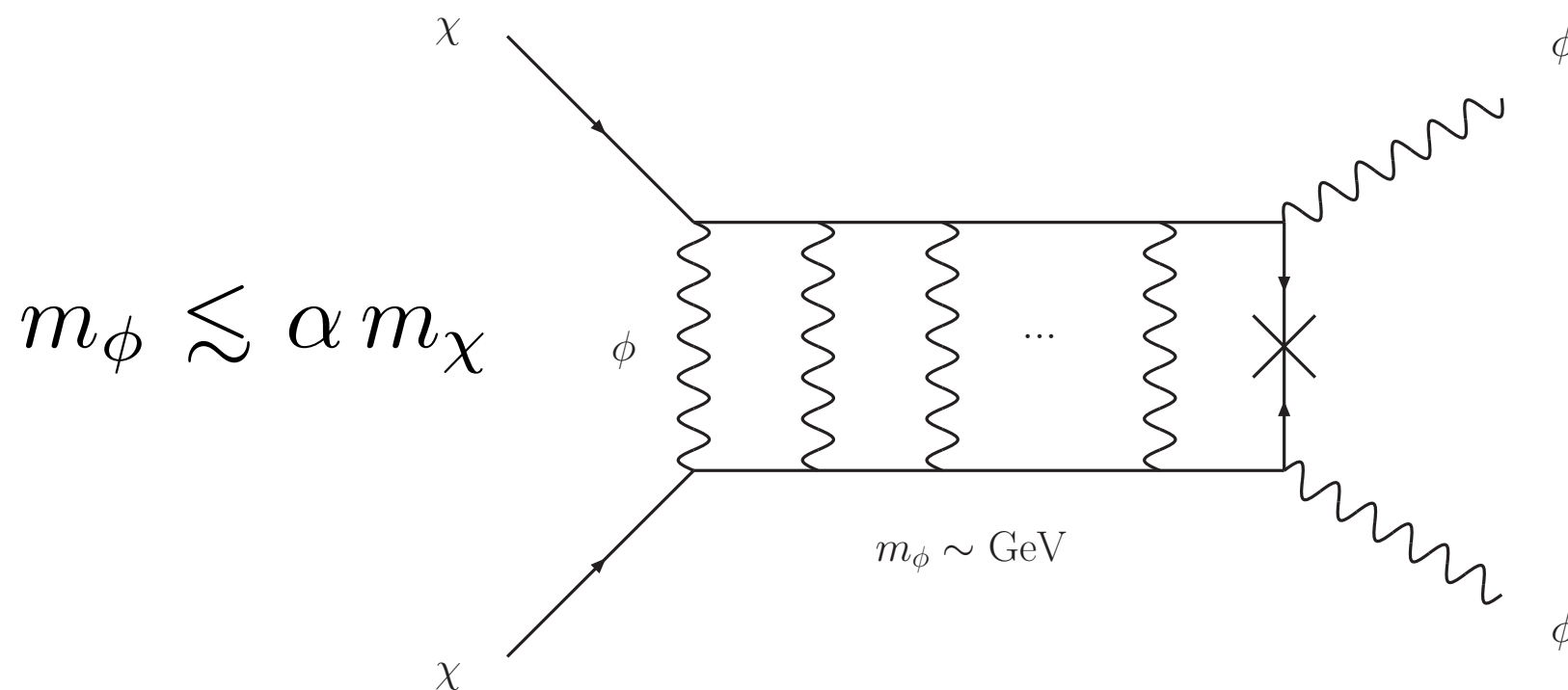
Dark Forces

Velocity dependent enhancement to annihilation cross section from Sommerfeld enhancement

[Hisano, Matsumoto, Nojiri, Saito]

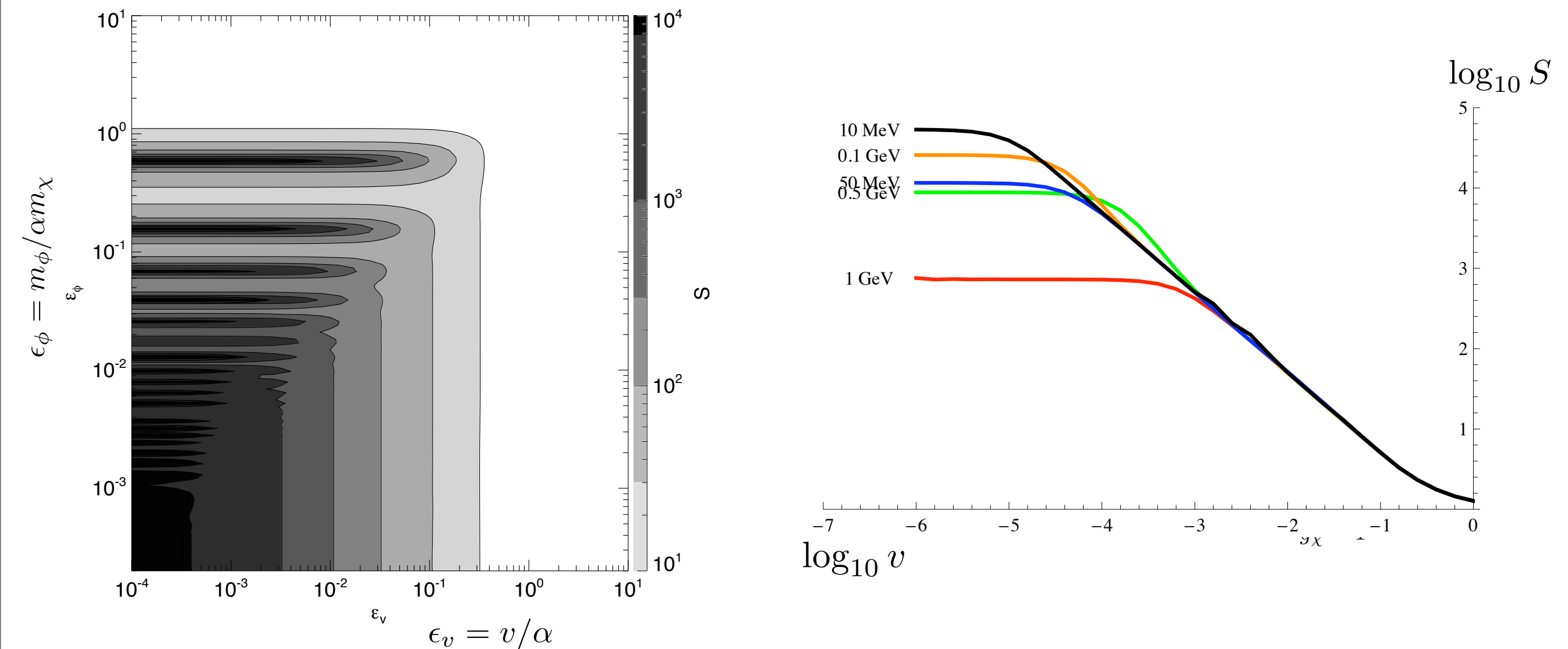
[Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer, Weiner]

$$\sigma v \sim |\psi(0)|^2$$



$$\Rightarrow \sigma v \sim \frac{1}{v}$$

Dark Forces



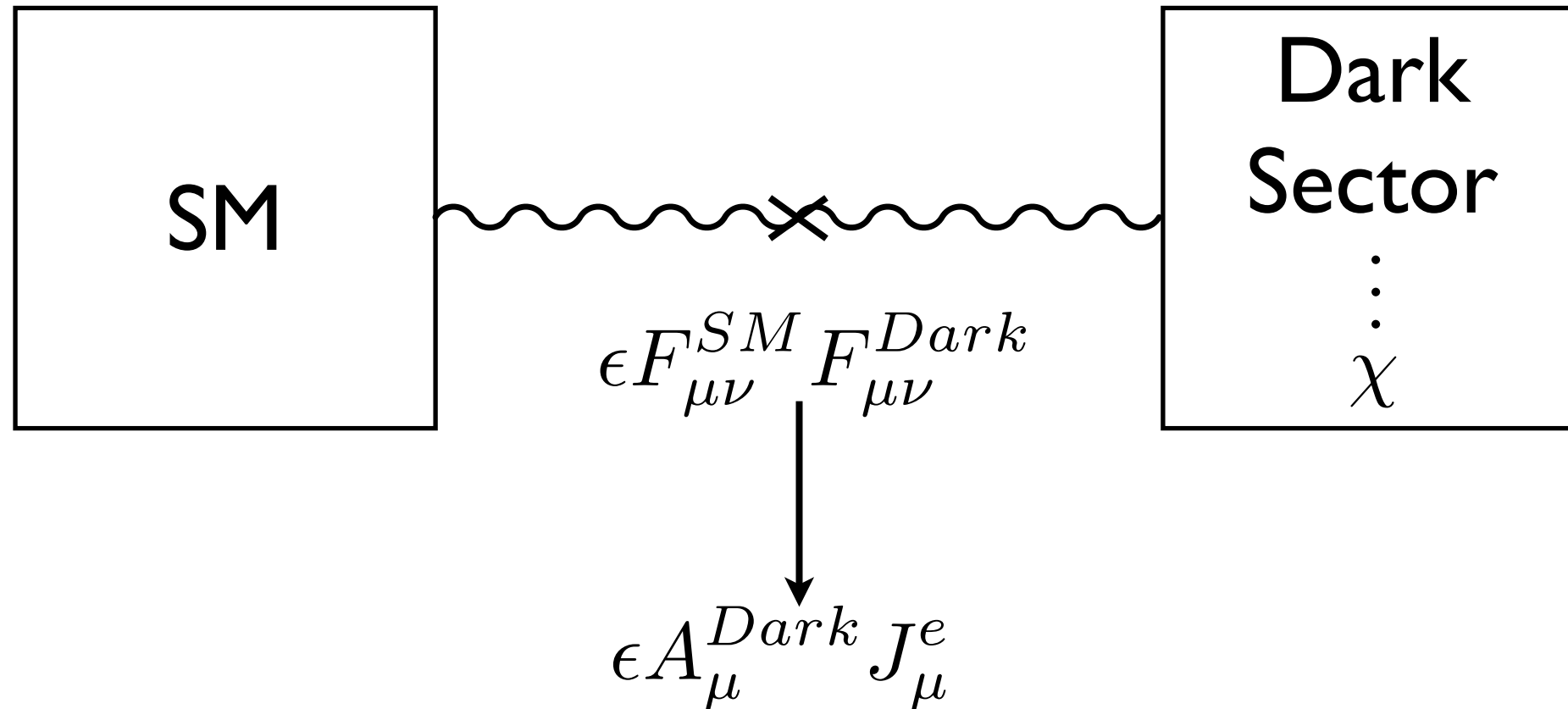
A new light state coupled to the DM, can also explain lepton rich final states

- A symmetry forbids hadrons $m_\phi \lesssim 20 \text{ GeV}$ [PJF and Poppitz]
- Kinematics forbids hadrons $m_\phi \lesssim 500 \text{ MeV}$

[Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer, Weiner]

Kinetic Mixing

[Holdom; Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer, Weiner]



- Dark gauge boson is massive, $m < \text{proton mass}$
- Dark sector cascades, hidden valleys [Strassler and Zurek]
- Displaced vertices
- High multiplicity, lepton rich events
- Missing energy

Bounds on light gauge bosons

Anomalous magnetic moments $\Delta(g - 2)_l \sim \frac{g_l^2}{4\pi^2} \frac{m_l^2}{M_U^2}$

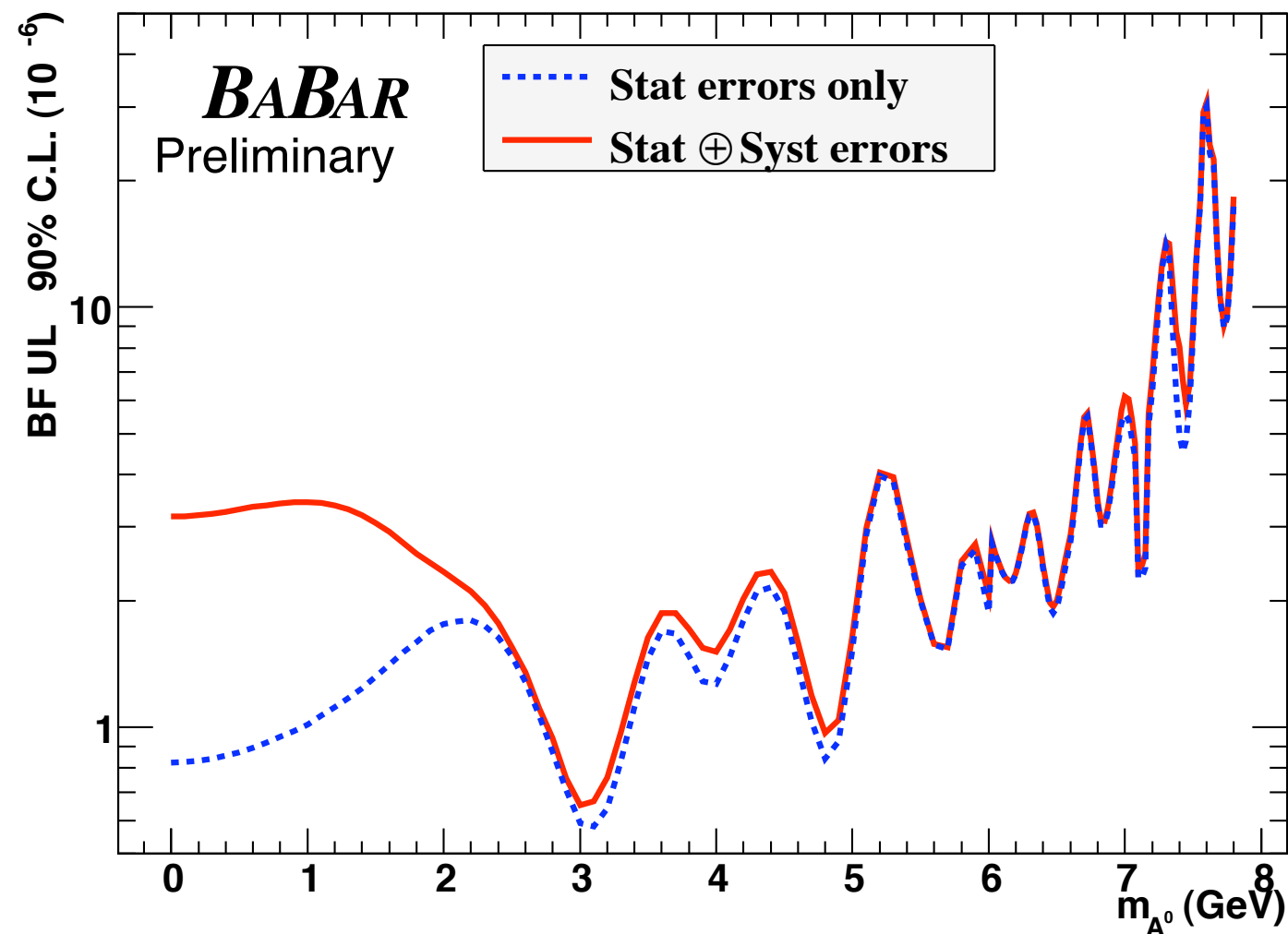
$$g_e \lesssim 4 \times 10^{-2} \frac{M_U}{\text{GeV}}, \quad g_\mu \lesssim 2 \times 10^{-3} \frac{M_U}{\text{GeV}}, \quad g_\tau \lesssim 0.4 \frac{M_U}{\text{GeV}}.$$

U-boson couples to neutrinos influences $\nu - e$ scattering

$$g_e \lesssim 3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{M_U}{\text{GeV}}$$

Bounds on light gauge boson

B-factory constraints on $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma + \cancel{E}_T$

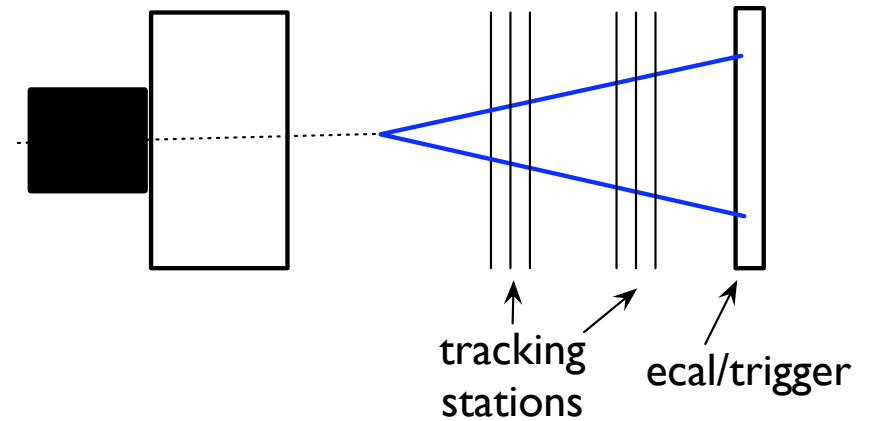
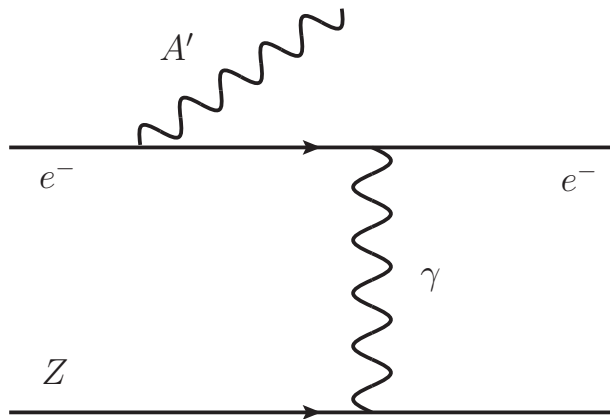


Translates to

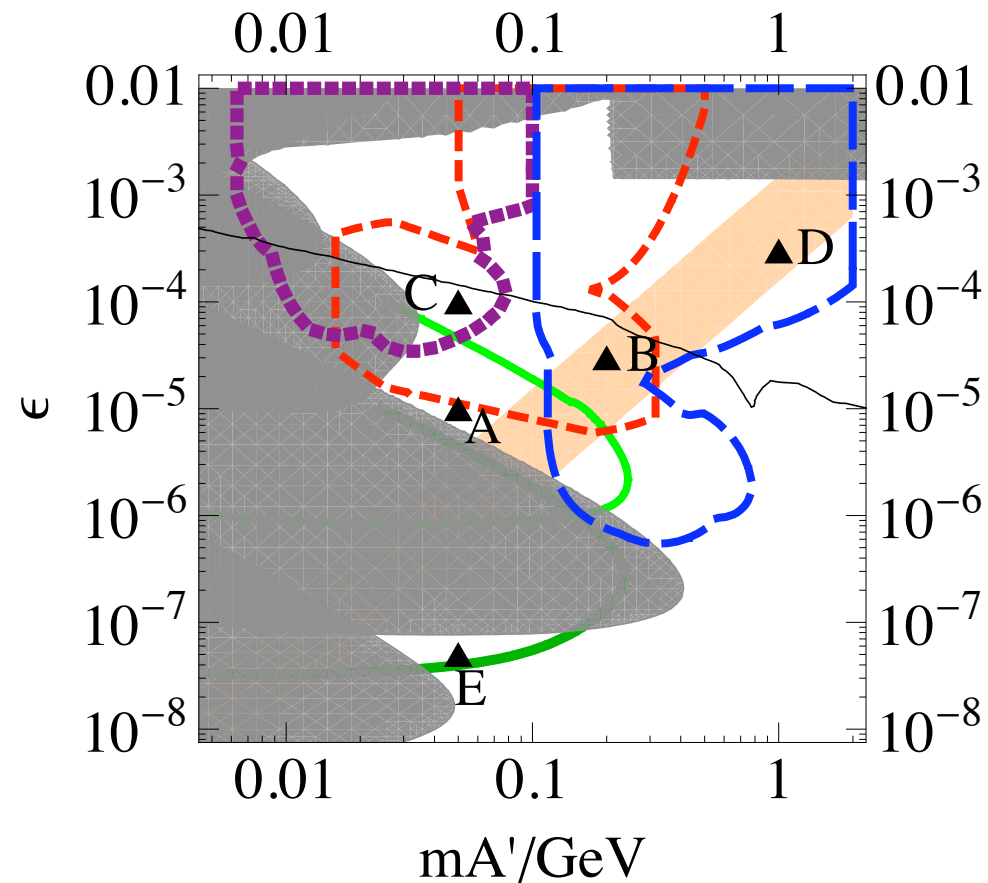
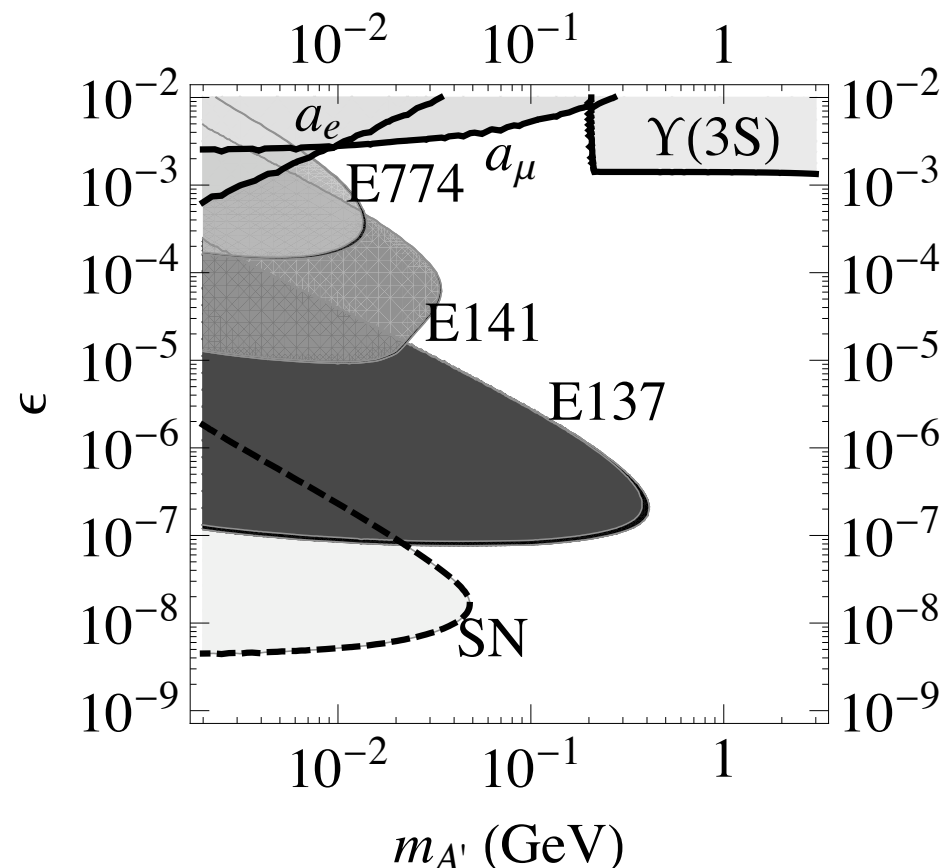
$$g_e \lesssim 10^{-3}$$

for $M_U \leq 7.8$ GeV

Fixed target experiments [Bjorken, Essig, Schuster and Toro]



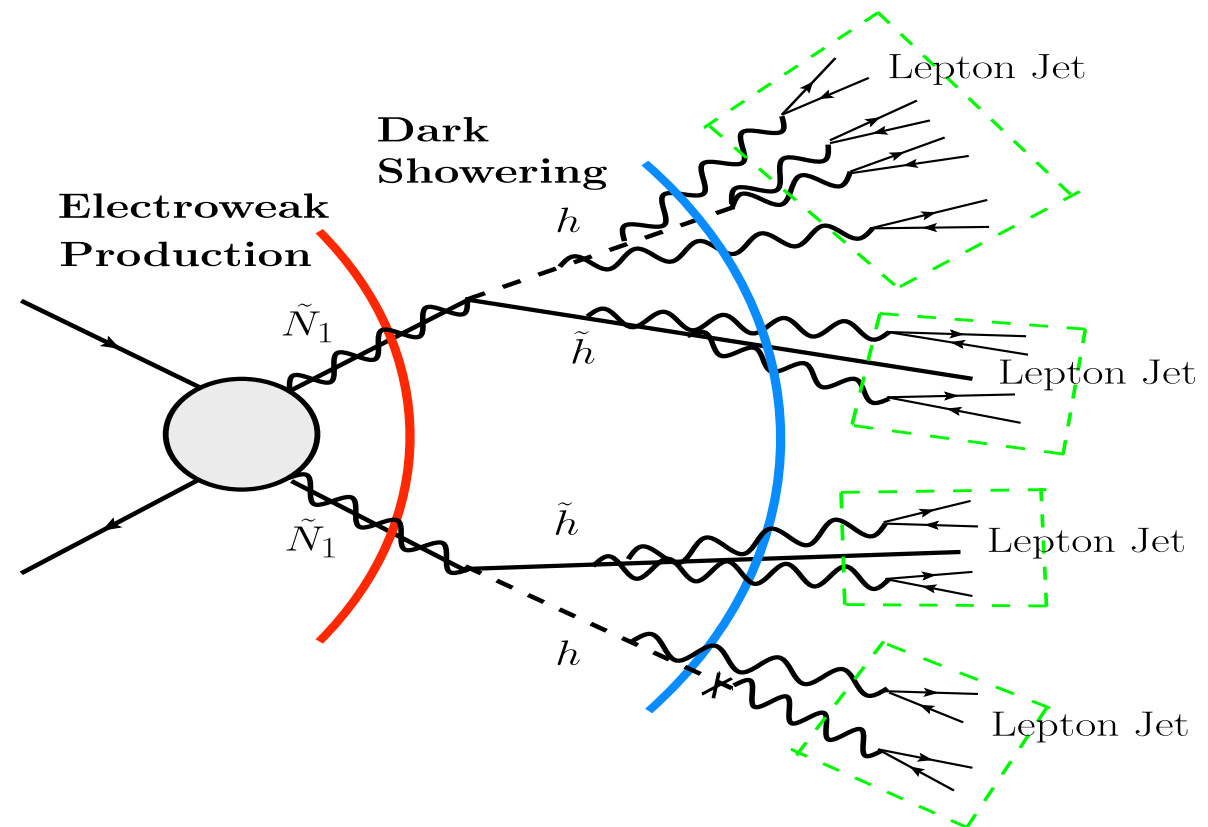
- High luminosity
- High energy not required
- Fast, cheap



LHC signals

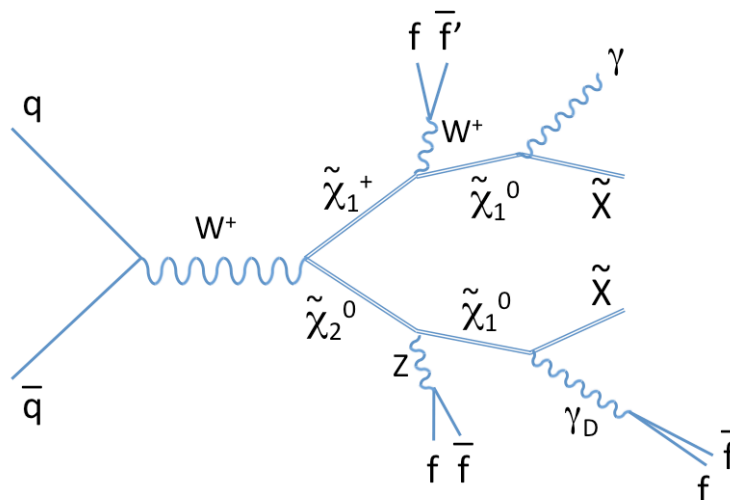
Myriad of possibilities depending on details of Dark Sector

- Missing energy
- High multiplicity
- Lepton jets
- Displaced vertices



[Cheung, Ruderman, Wang, Yavin]

D0 search for
dark photons:



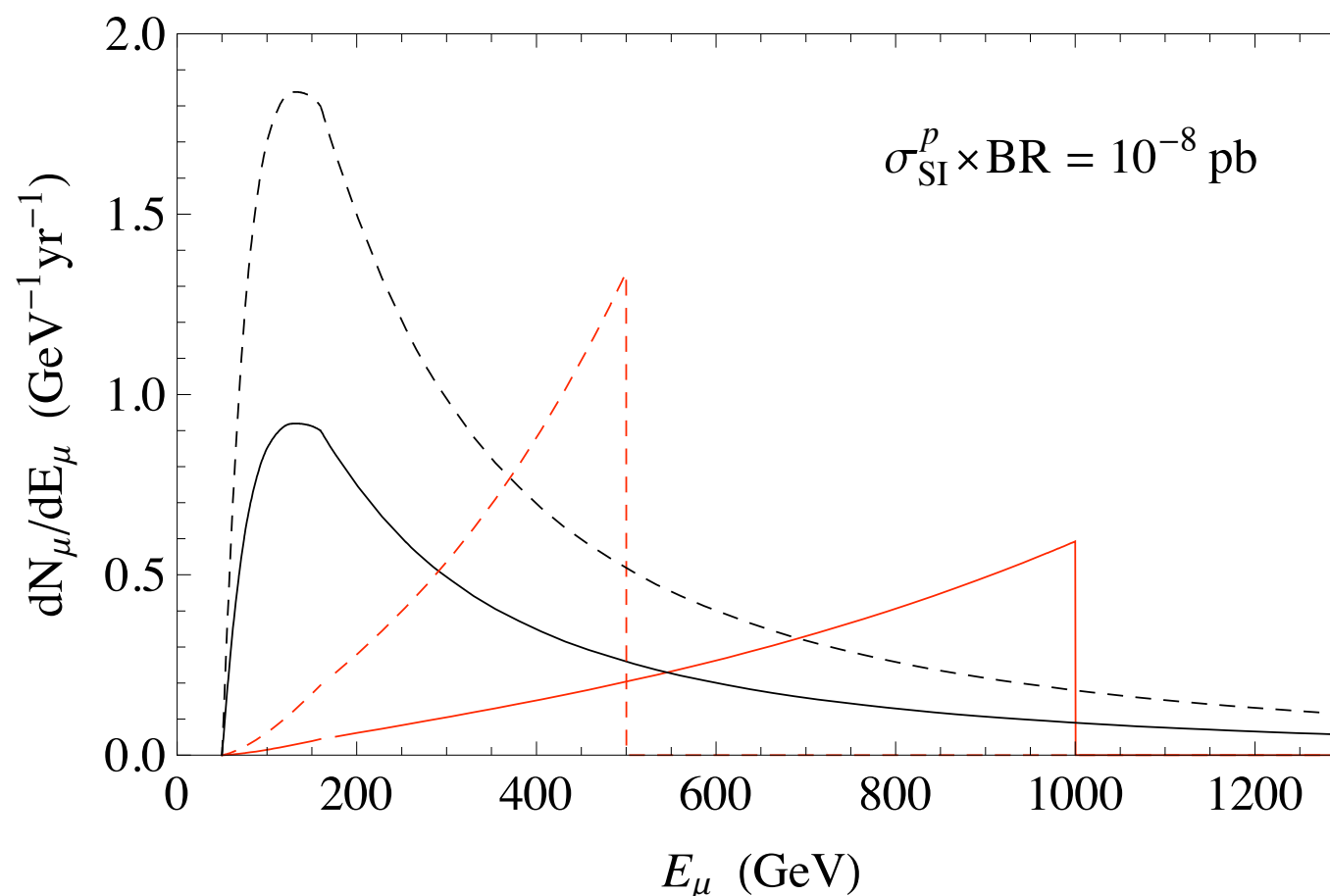
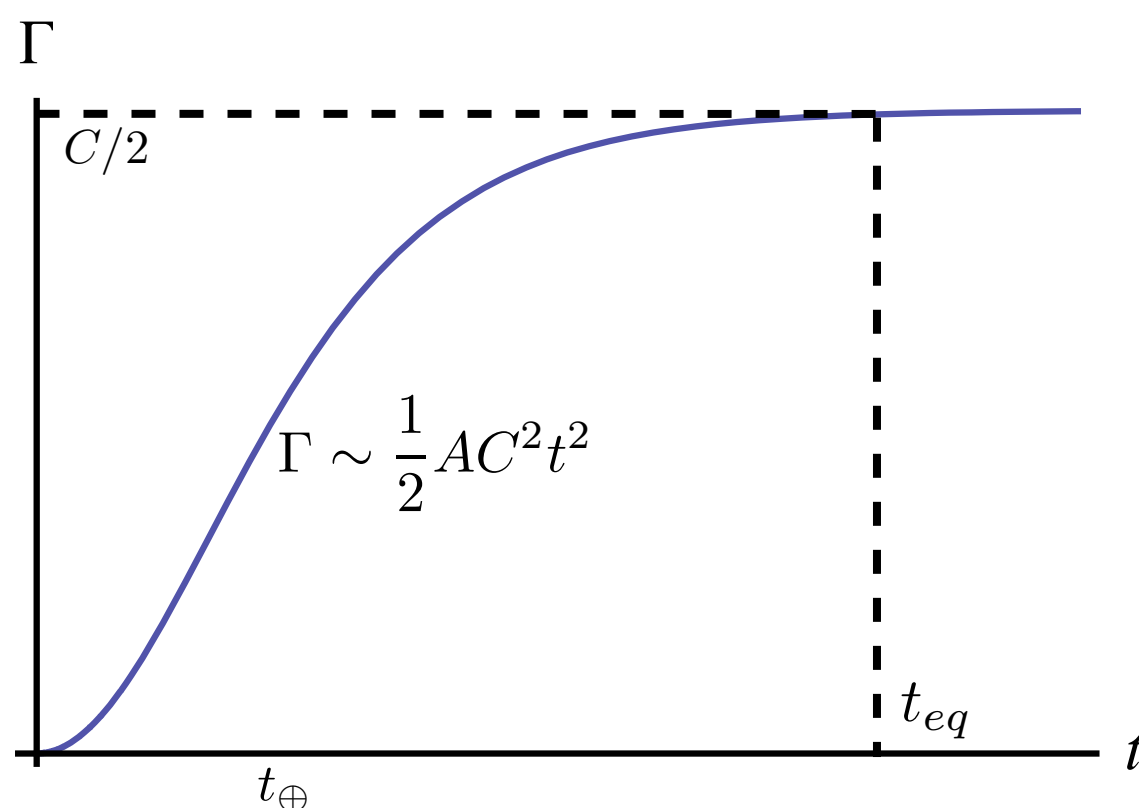
Leptophilic Models

[PJF and Poppitz]

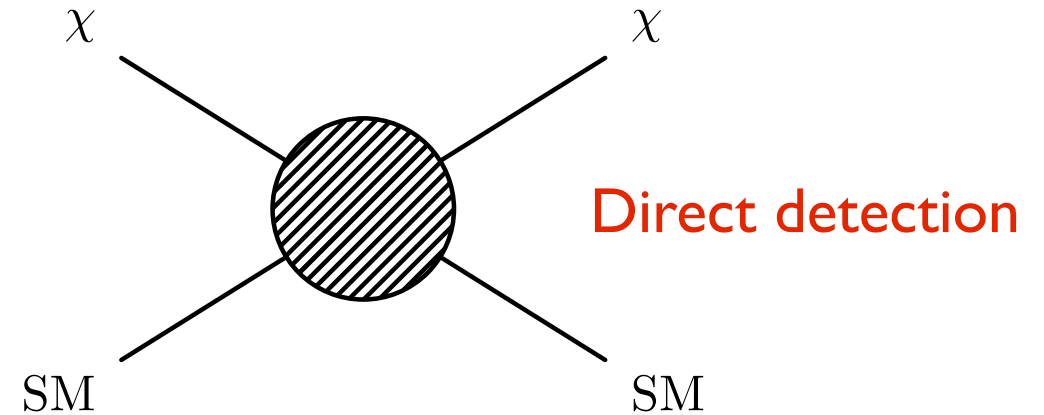
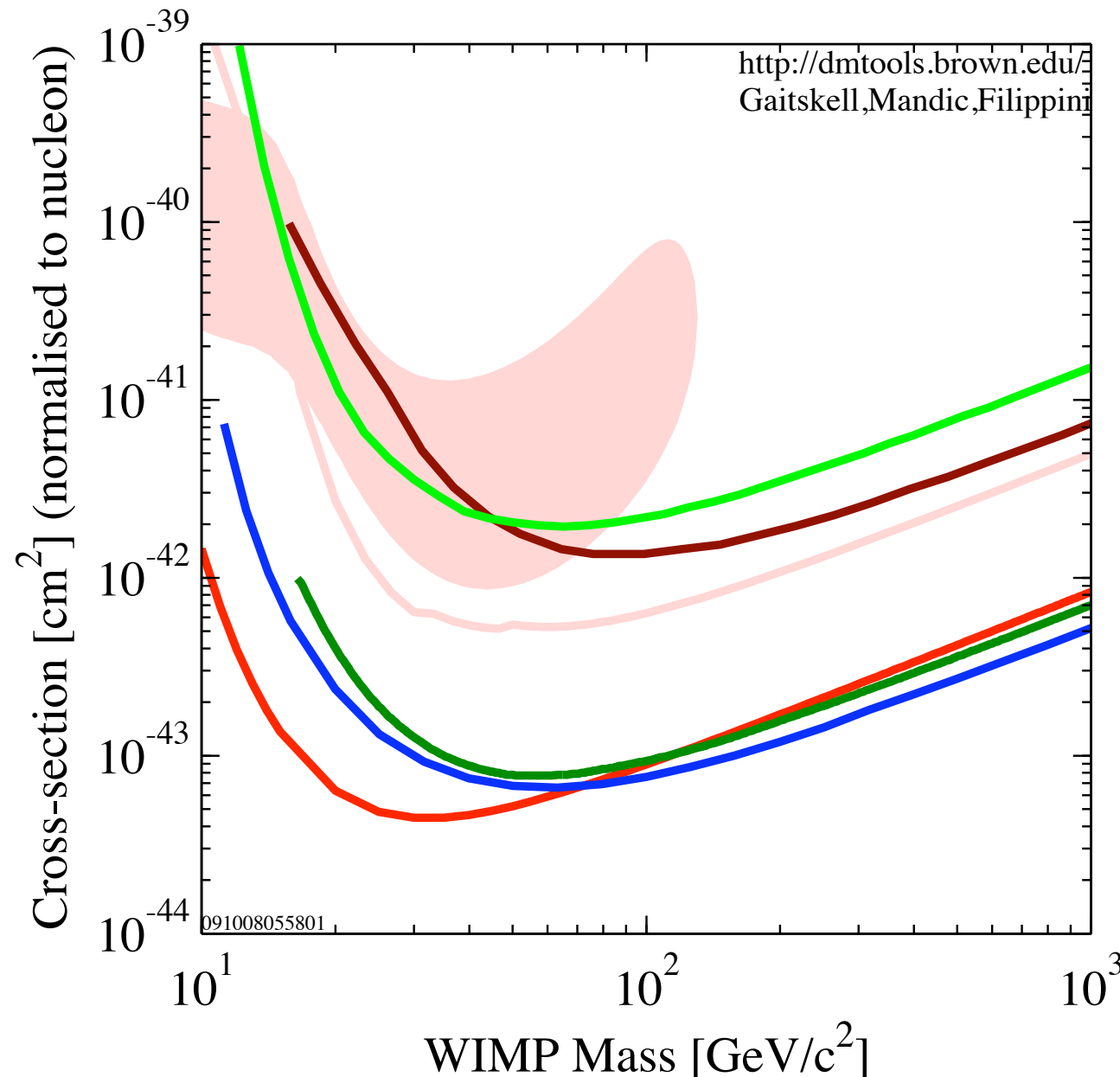
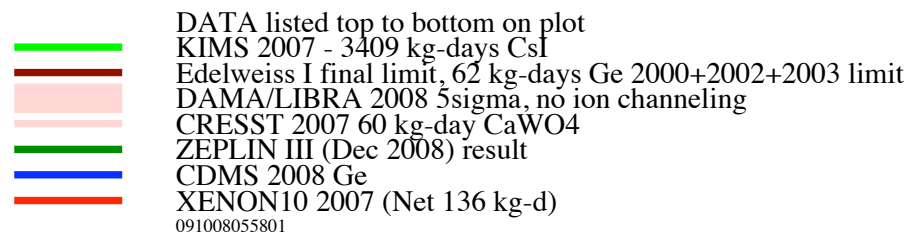
- Leptophilic gauge boson, need not be lighter than proton
- Simple model
- DM annihilates to charged leptons and neutrinos
- Search for upward going earthborn neutrinos at IceCube

[Delaunay, PJF, Perez]

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} A N^2 = \frac{C}{2} \tanh^2 \left(t_{\oplus} \sqrt{C A} \right)$$

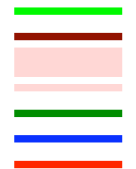


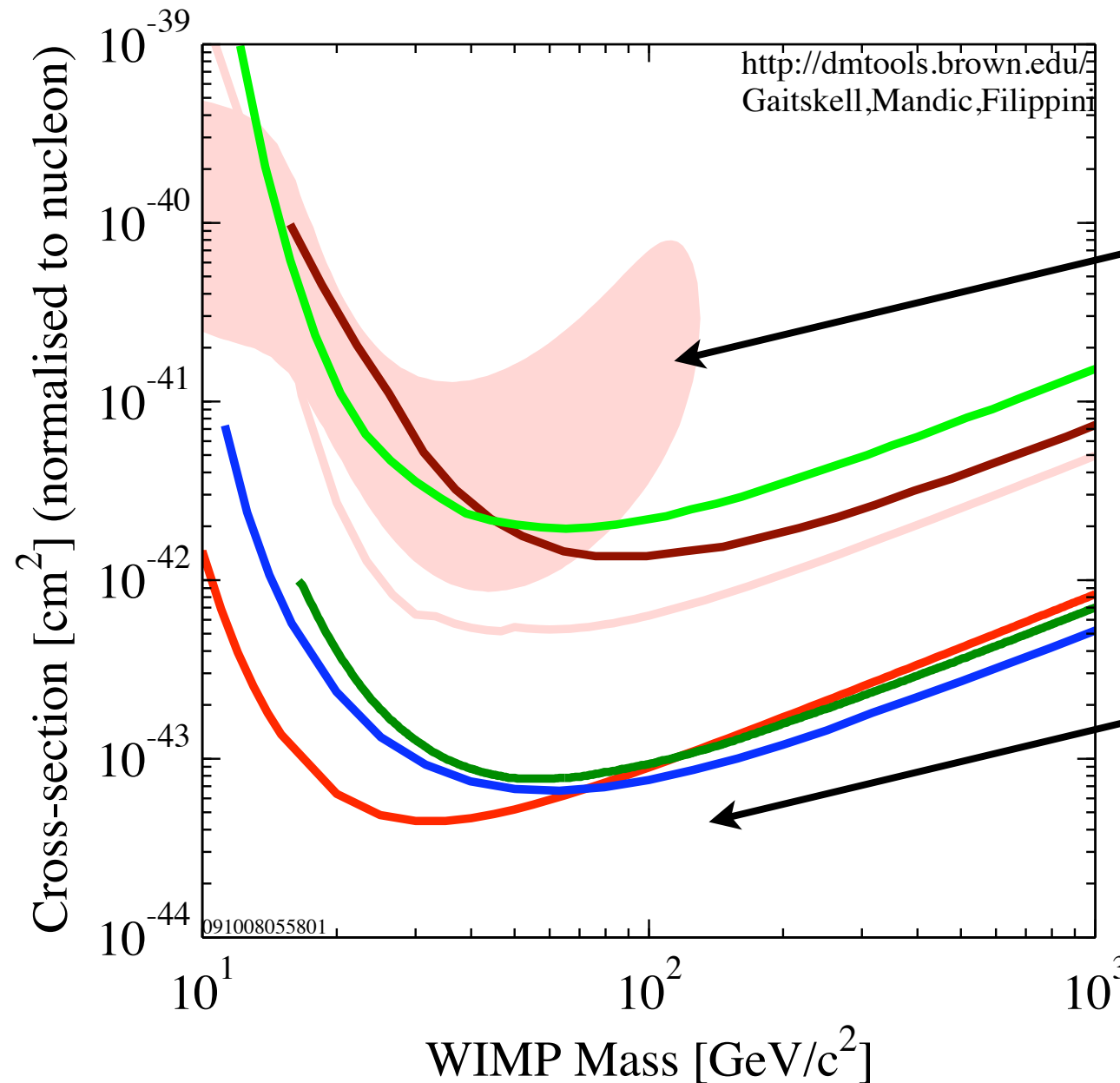
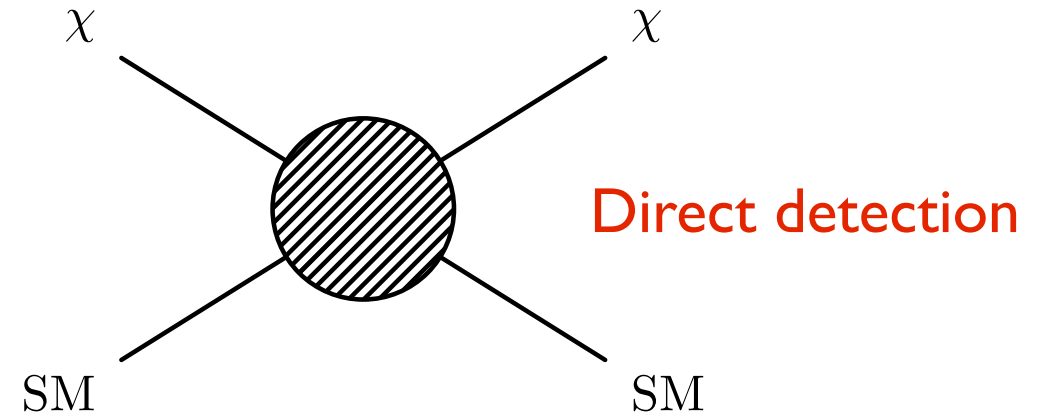
(Another) Motivation for non-standard WIMPs



- DAMA and others incompatible
- Rule out normal WIMPs
- Suppressed coupling to Z, $Y=0$
- Many different experiments

(Another) Motivation for non-standard WIMPs


 DATA listed top to bottom on plot
 KIMS 2007 - 3409 kg-days CsI
 Edelweiss I final limit, 62 kg-days Ge 2000+2002+2003 limit
 DAMA/LIBRA 2008 5sigma, no ion channeling
 CRESST 2007 60 kg-day CaWO4
 ZEPLIN III (Dec 2008) result
 CDMS 2008 Ge
 XENON10 2007 (Net 136 kg-d)
 091008055801



DAMA allowed region

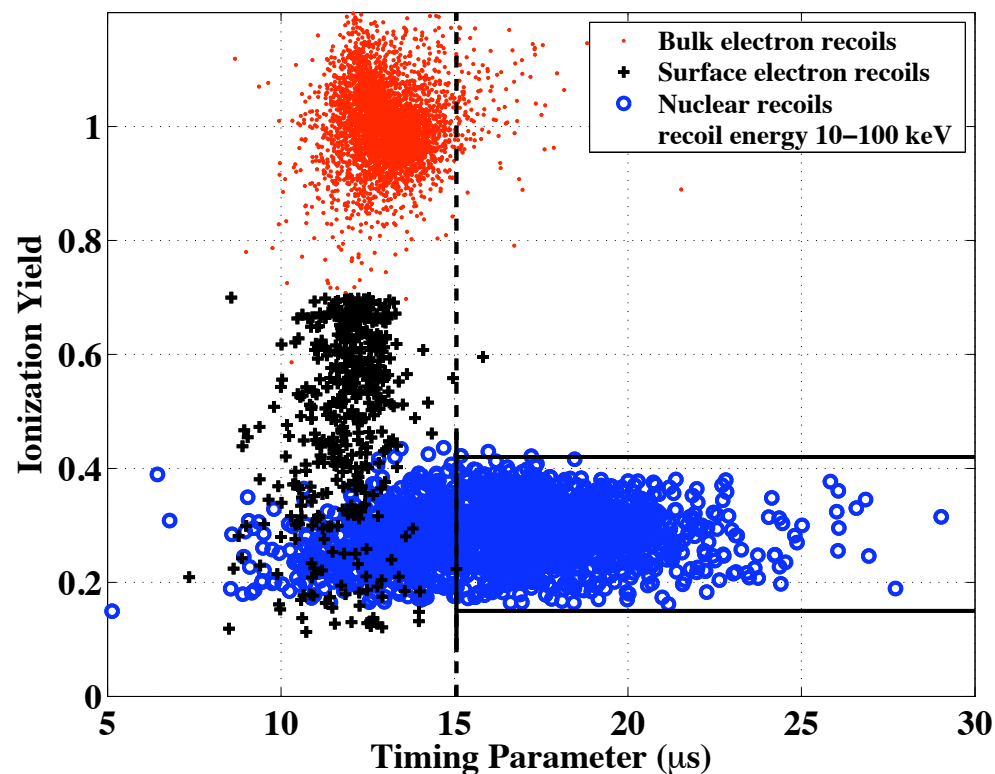
CDMS/XENON etc allowed region

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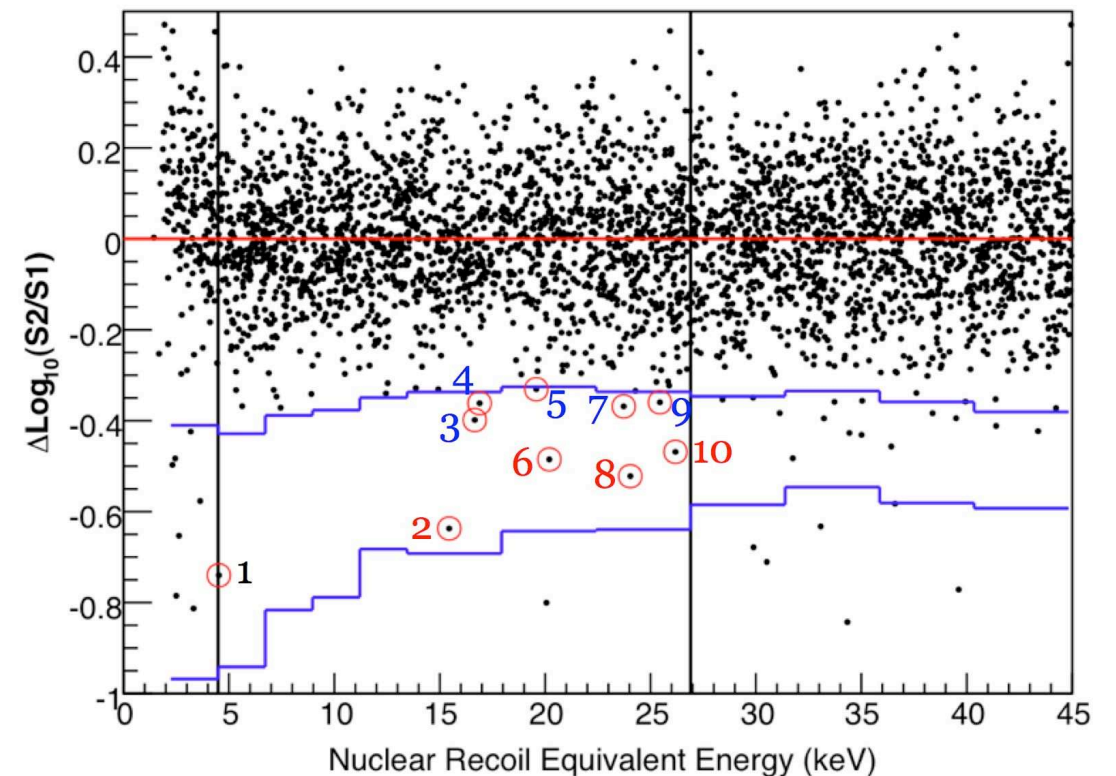
Direct Detection

One Way:

- Remove cosmic backgrounds by going underground
- Shield experiment from radioactive elements
- Cool equipment
- Take multiple measurements to distinguish background from nuclear recoils e.g. ionization, scintillation, phonons



[CDMS collaboration]



[XENON10 collaboration]

Direct Detection

Another way, annual modulation

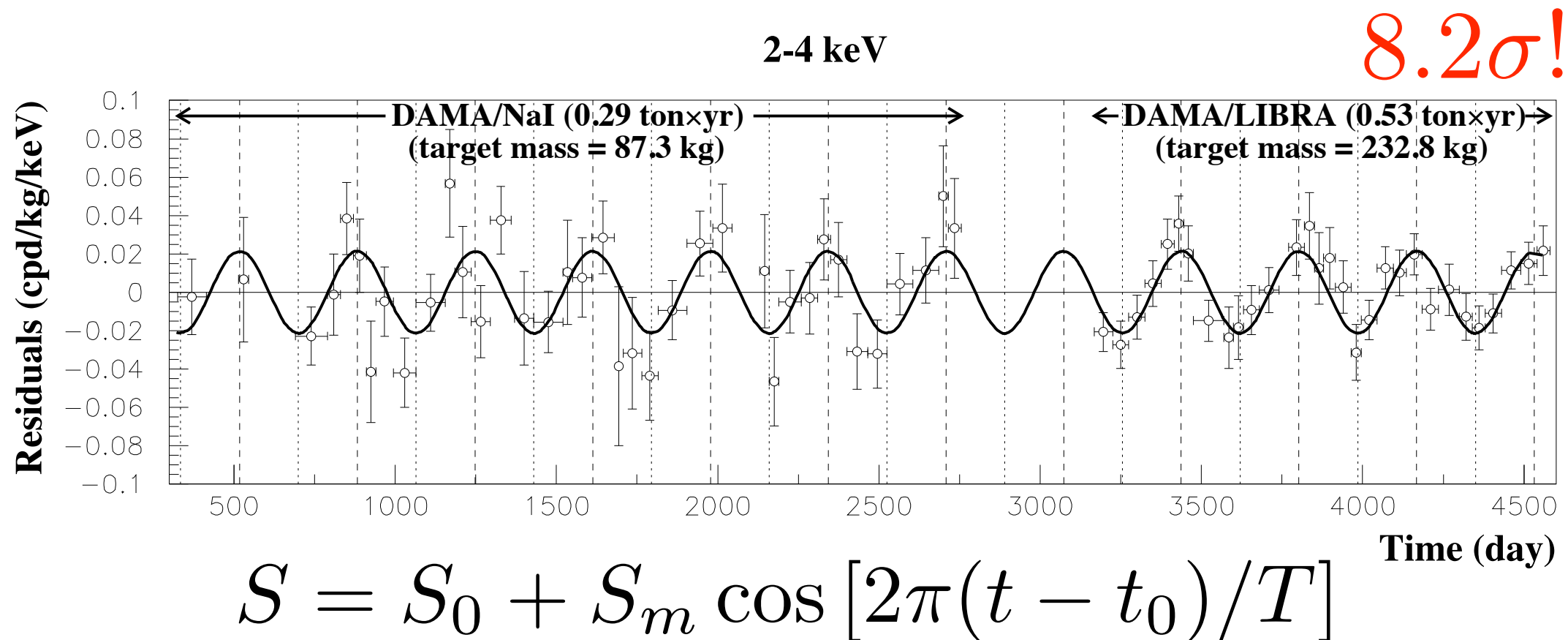
In galactic frame:

$$f(v) = \frac{1}{(\pi v_0^2)^{3/2}} e^{-v^2/v_0^2}$$

In Earth's frame:

$$f(\vec{v}, \vec{v}_E) = \frac{1}{(\pi v_0^2)^{3/2}} e^{-(\vec{v} + \vec{v}_E)^2/v_0^2}$$

$$v_E \approx 227 + 14.4 \cos \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t - t_0}{T} \right) \right]$$



Direct Detection

Another way, annual modulation

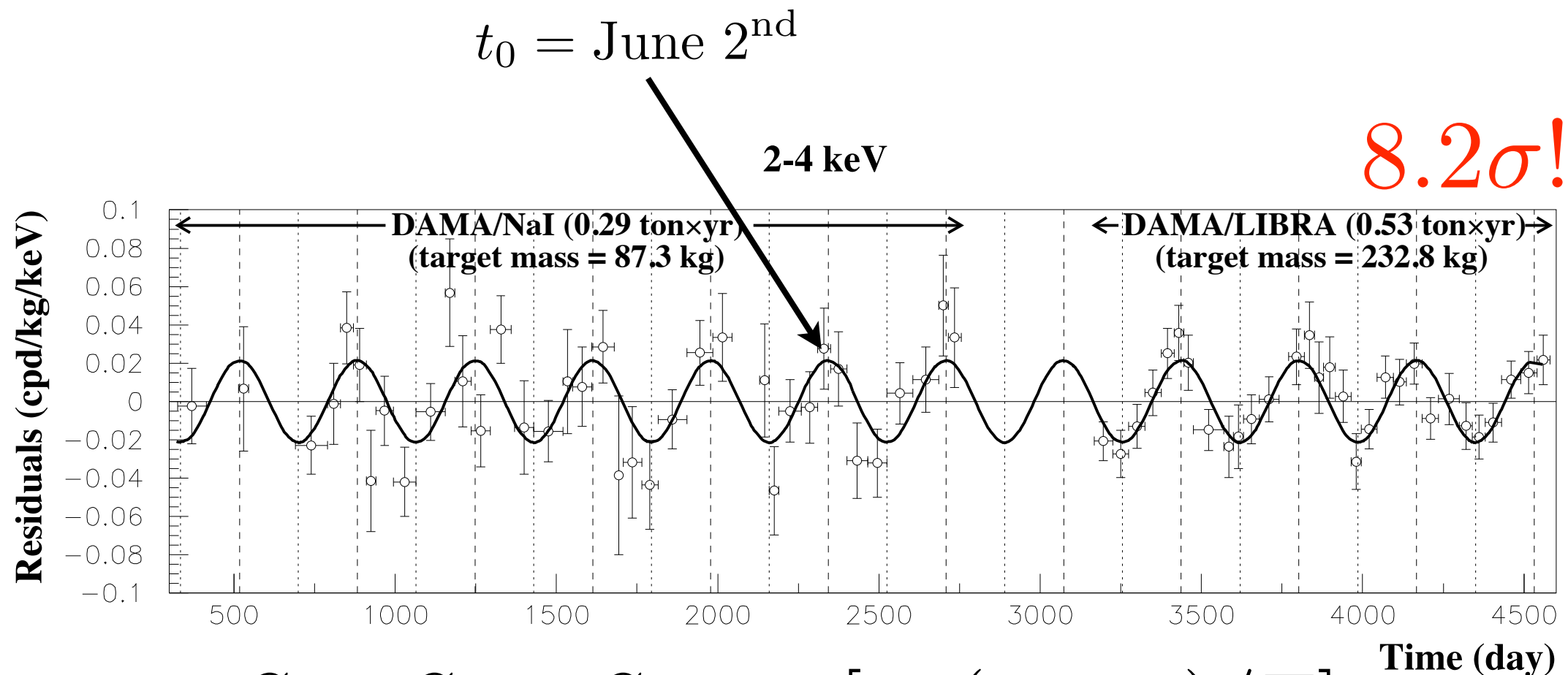
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$$S = S_0 + S_m \cos \left[2\pi (t - t_0) / T \right]$$

Does annual modulation = discovery of DM?

Many things modulate on a year timescale:

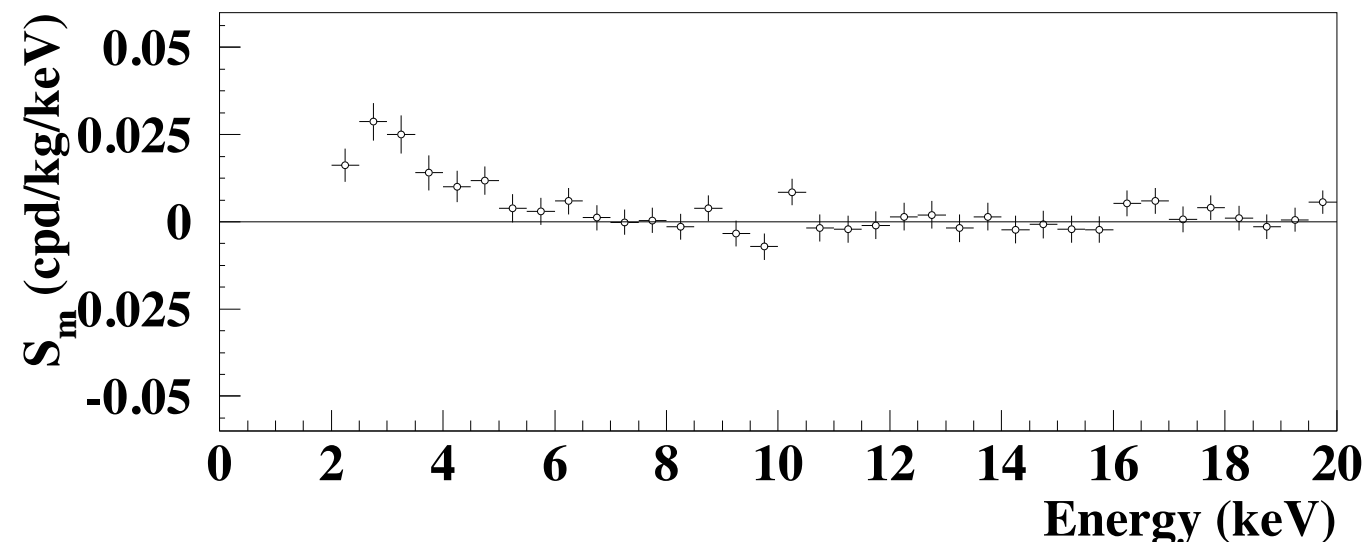
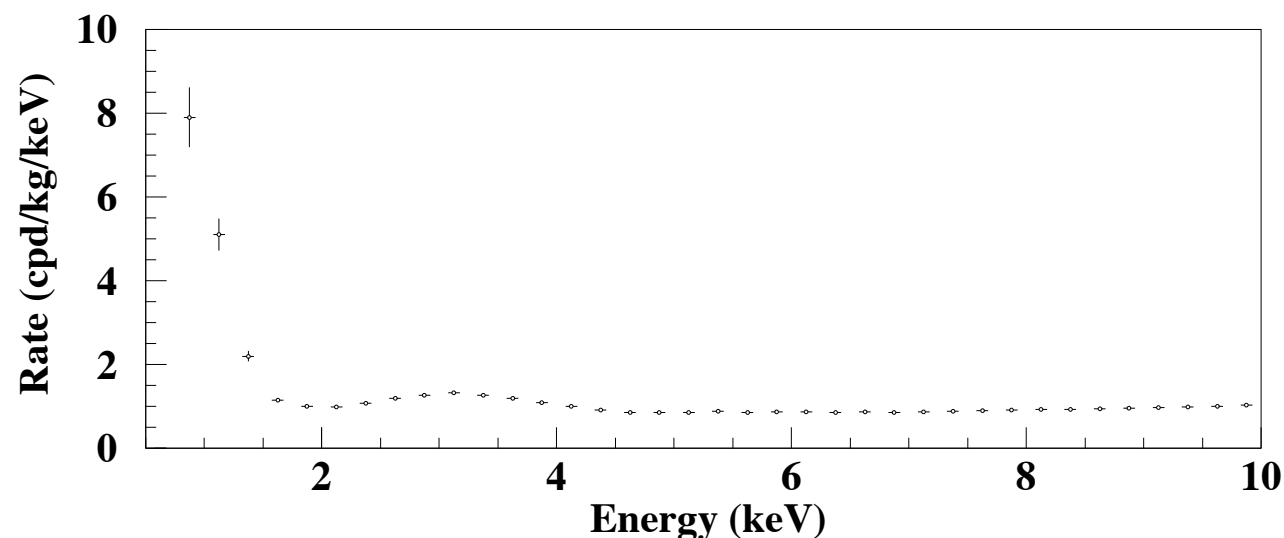
- temperature
- water loading
- radon abundance
- ice-cream sales....

But, very few line up year on year with June 2nd

Possible explanations


- Low mass dark matter with channelling, $M \sim 10$ GeV
- Leptophilic DM
- Inelastic Dark Matter (iDM)
- Form Factor Dark Matter (FFDM or MDDM)
- Resonant Dark Matter (rDM)

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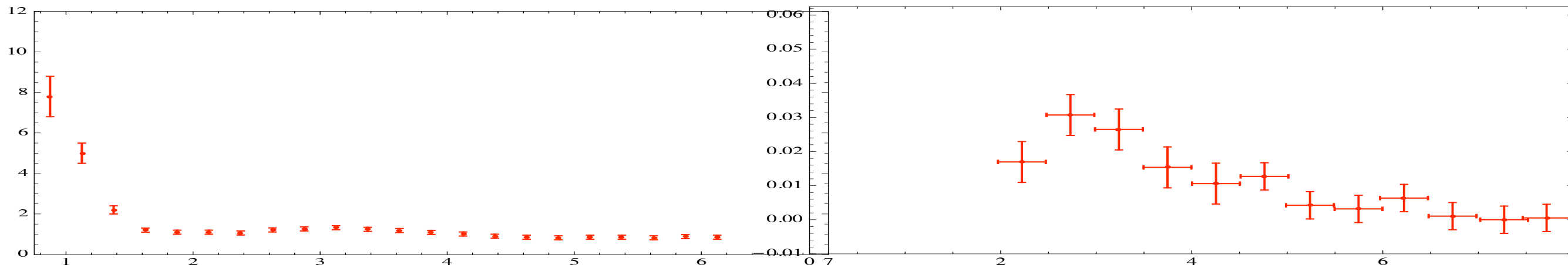
$$S = S_0 + S_m \cos [2\pi(t - t_0)/T]$$


The diagram shows two arrows originating from the equation. One arrow points from S_0 down and to the left towards the 'Low mass dark matter with channelling' bullet point. The other arrow points from S_m down and to the right towards the 'Form Factor Dark Matter' bullet point.

Possible explanations

- Low mass dark matter with channelling, $M \sim 10$ GeV
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Non-standard WIMP explanations?

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$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{N_T m_N \rho_\chi}{2 \mu_{N\chi}^2 m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} d^3 \vec{v} \frac{f(\vec{v}, \vec{v}_E)}{v} \sigma_N F^2(E_R)$$

$$N_T = N_A/A \quad N_A = 6 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg}^{-1} \quad m_N = A m_p \quad \mu_{N\chi} = \frac{m_N m_\chi}{m_N + m_\chi}$$

σ_N = nuclear cross section

$F(E_R)$ = form factor

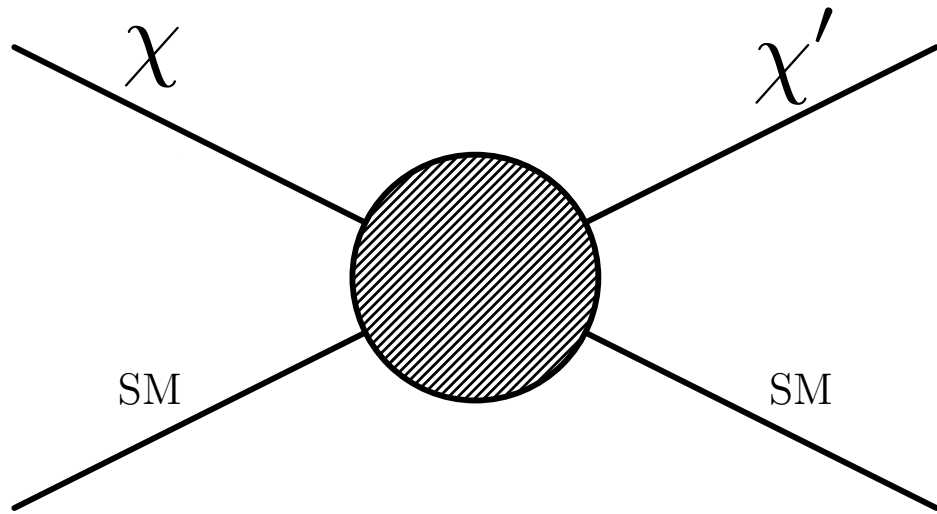
Usual case (WIMP)

$$\sigma_N = \frac{(Z f_p + (A - Z) f_n)^2}{f_p^2} \frac{\mu_{N\chi}^2}{\mu_{n\chi}^2} \sigma_p \quad v_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{m_N E_R}{2 \mu_{N\chi}^2}}$$

$$F(q) = \int d^3 r \rho(r) e^{i \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \quad \rho(r) = \rho_0 \left[1 + e^{\frac{r-c}{a}} \right]^{-1}$$

Inelastic Dark Matter (iDM)

[Weiner and Tucker-Smith]



$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{N_T m_N \rho_\chi}{2 \mu_{N\chi}^2 m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} d^3\vec{v} \frac{f(\vec{v}, \vec{v}_E)}{v} \sigma_N F^2(E_R)$$

$$v_{min} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2m_N E_R} \left(\frac{m_N E_R}{\mu_{N\chi}} + \delta \right)}$$

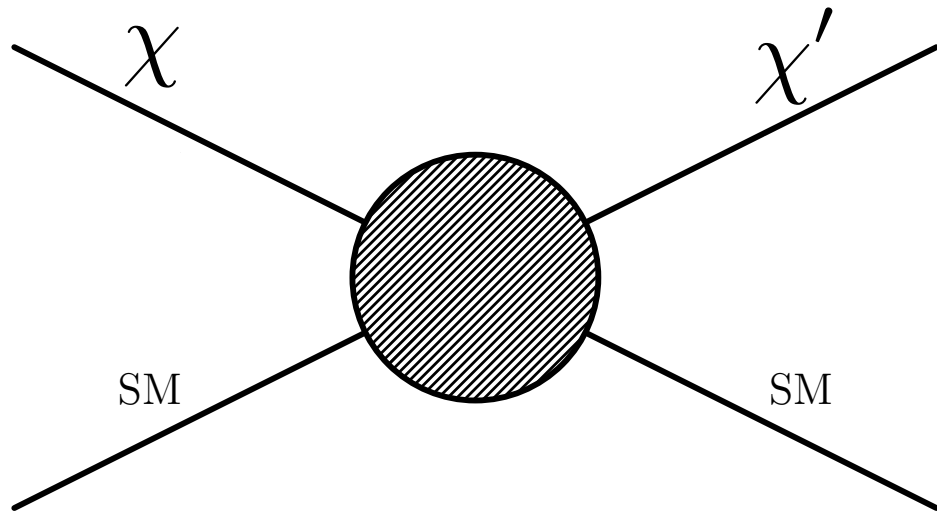
$$m_\chi - m_{\chi'} = \delta \sim 100 \text{ keV}$$

- Requires “large” momentum exchange to upscatter
- Favours high velocity tail of MB distribution
- Increased modulation
- Prefers heavy targets e.g. iodine, xenon, tungsten,..
- Recoil spectrum has a peak, unique feature?

All of the above help to make DAMA consistent with CDMS, predicts events at other heavy element detectors

Inelastic Dark Matter (iDM)

[Weiner and Tucker-Smith]



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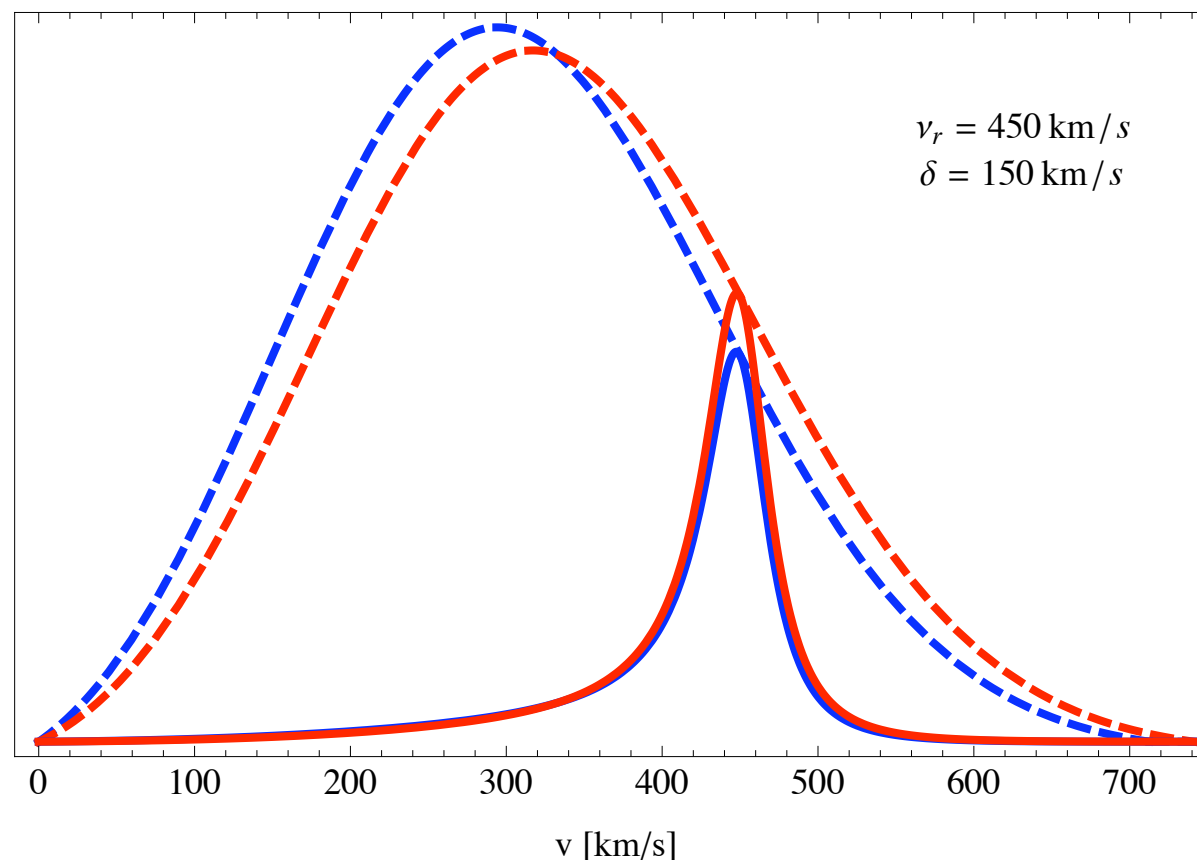
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Resonant Dark Matter (rDM)

[Bai and P]F

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{N_T m_N \rho_\chi}{2 \mu_{N\chi}^2 m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} d^3\vec{v} \frac{f(\vec{v}, \vec{v}_E)}{v} \sigma_N F^2(E_R)$$

- Cross section is velocity dependent
- In particular the velocity dependence is “resonant”
- Picks out small range of velocities
- Increases modulation
- In our particular model realisation scattering is highly element dependent

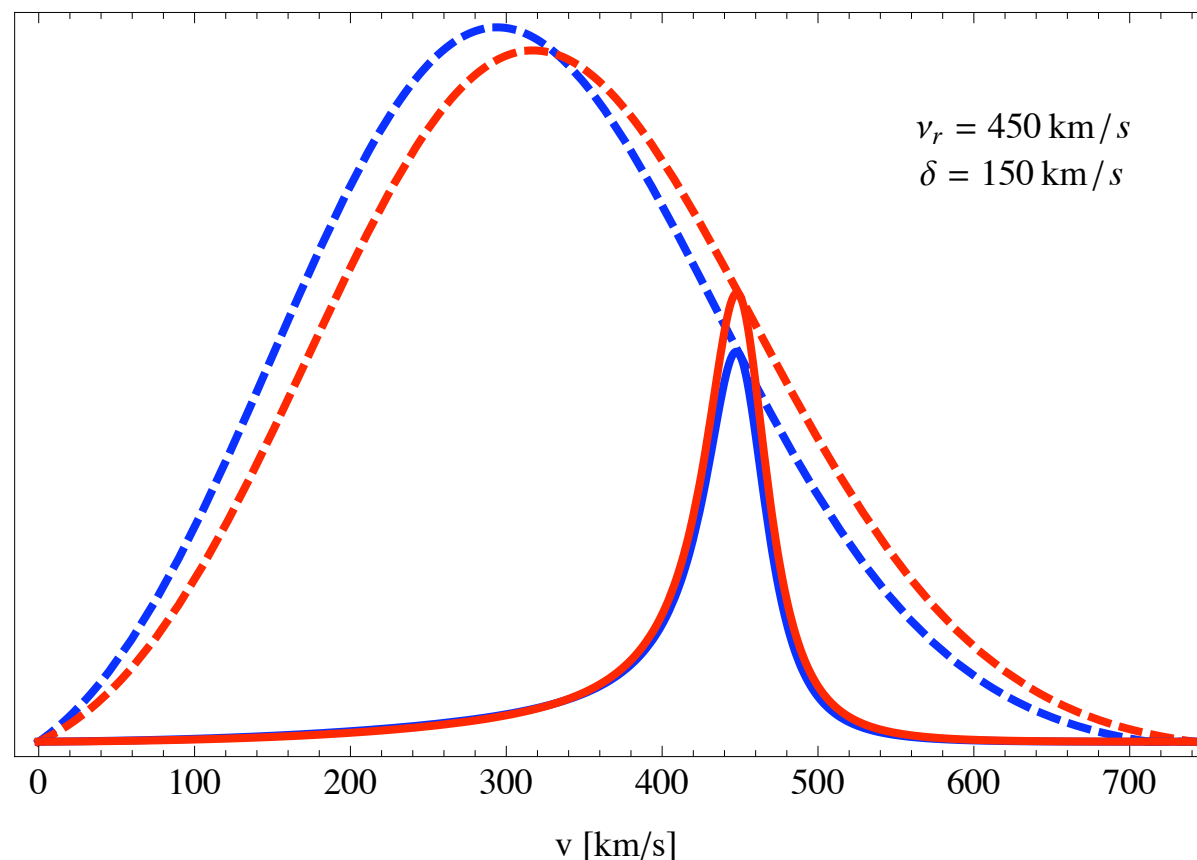


Resonant Dark Matter (rDM)

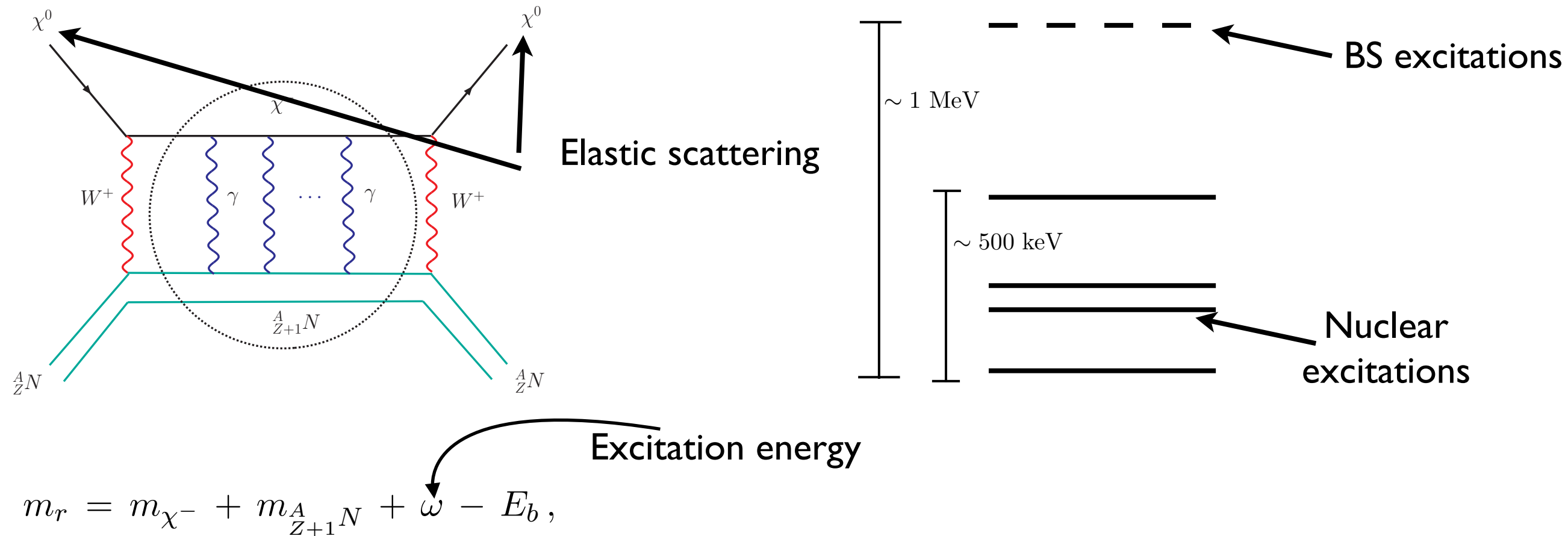
[Bai and P]F

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = \frac{N_T m_N \rho_\chi}{2 \mu_{N\chi}^2 m_\chi} \int_{v_{min}}^{v_{max}} d^3\vec{v} \frac{f(\vec{v}, \vec{v}_E)}{v} \sigma_N F^2(E_R)$$

- Cross section is velocity dependent
- In particular the velocity dependence is “resonant”
- Picks out small range of velocities
- Increases modulation
- In our particular model realisation scattering is highly element dependent



Resonant scattering



Speed of DM needed to hit resonance

$$v_r^2 = \frac{2(\Delta + m_{{}^A_{Z+1}N} - m_{{}^A_ZN} + \omega - E_b)}{\mu_{\chi N}}$$

Highly element (experiment) dependent

Bound state

If the splitting is small enough there may be an accessible nucleus- χ^- bound state

A_ZN	$^{23}_{11}Na$	$^{28}_{14}Si$	$^{74}_{32}Ge$	$^{127}_{53}I$	$^{129}_{54}Xe$	$^{133}_{55}Cs$	$^{184}_{74}W$
$^A_{Z+1}N$	$^{23}_{12}Mg$	$^{28}_{15}P$	$^{74}_{33}As$	$^{127}_{54}Xe$	$^{129}_{55}Cs$	$^{133}_{56}Ba$	$^{184}_{75}Re$
Δm (MeV)	3.8	13.8	2.1	0.15	0.7	0.01	1.0
S_n (MeV)	13.1	14.5	8.0	7.3	9.6	7.2	6.5
E_b (MeV)	5.8	7.5	13.5	19.1	19.4	19.6	23.3

CDMS: Si, Ge
DAMA: Na, I
KIMS: Cs,I

Xenon: Xe
Zeplin: Xe
CRESST: Ca, W, O

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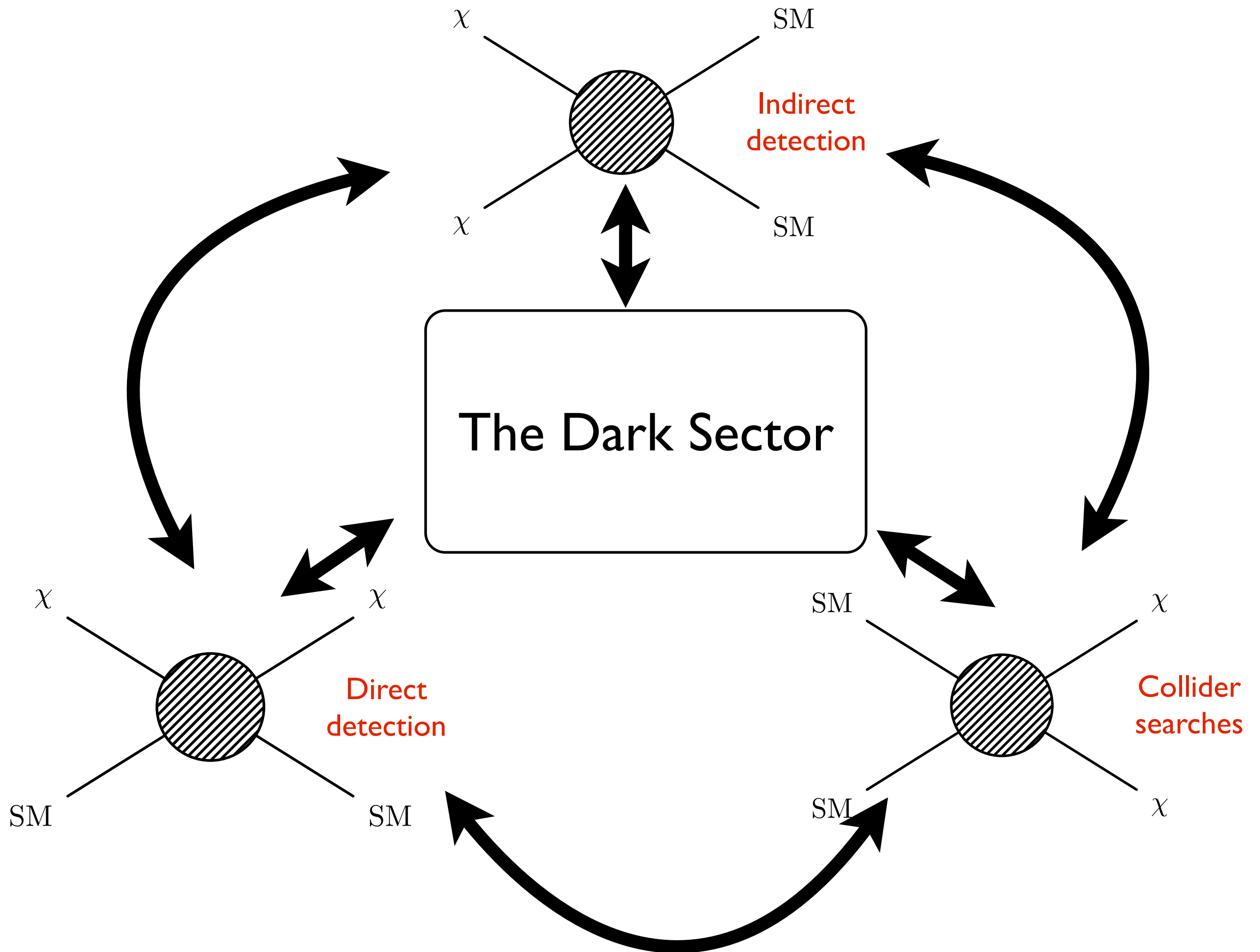
DAMA: Na, I

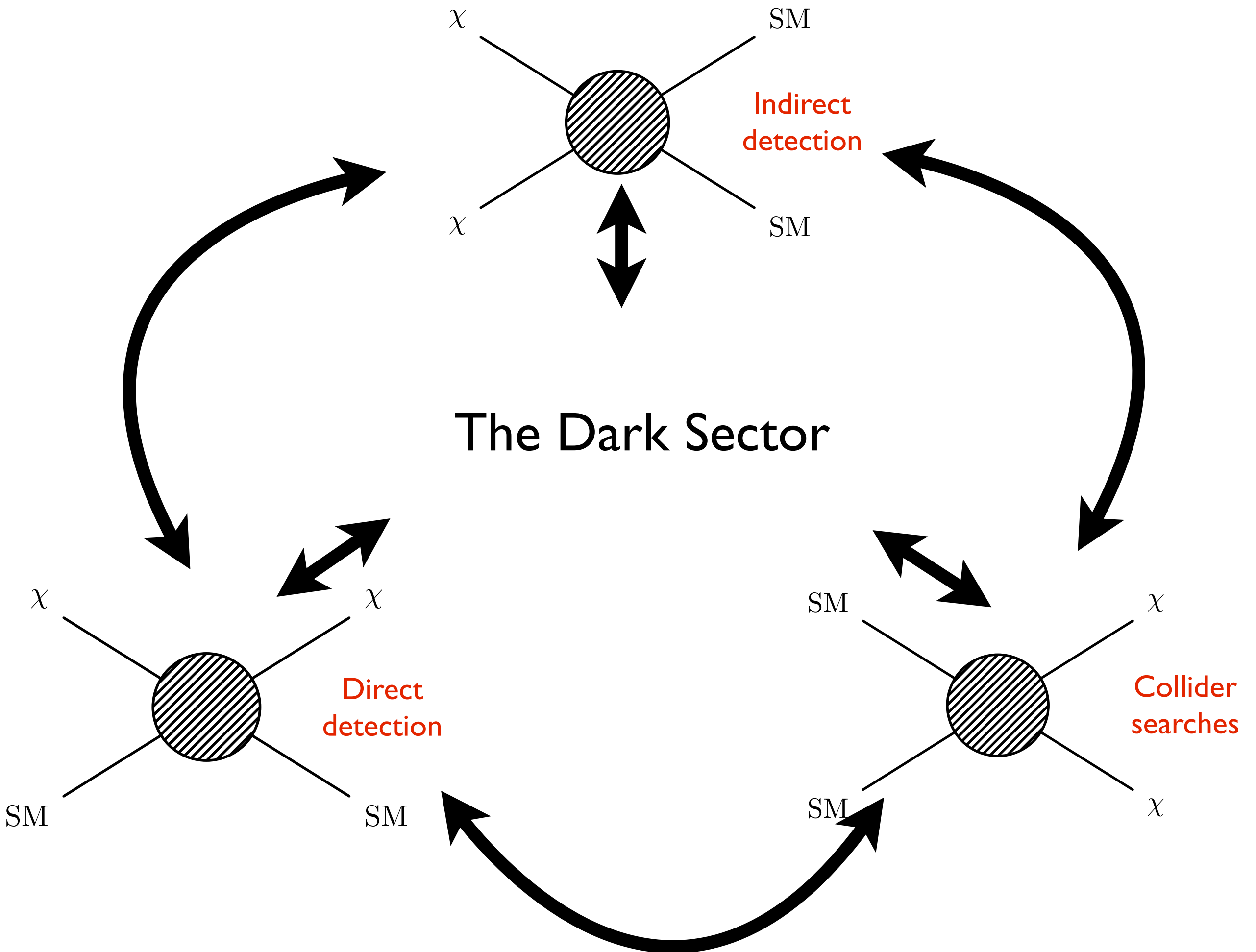
KIMS: Cs, I

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Outlook

- Very exciting time
- Dark matter being probed on multiple fronts
- Dark sector may be very non-trivial
- Wealth of new data, more expected
- Explosion in model building
- Many new predictions that can be searched for

Stay tuned.....

