Reevaluating the WIMP Miracle

Scott Watson Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics and Syracuse University

Acknowledgments:

Bobby Acharya (ICTP) Piyush Kumar (Berkeley) Phill Grajek, Gordy Kane, Dan Phalen, and Aaron Pierce (Michigan)



<u>Thermal dark matter</u> from "realistic" models of string phenomenology could prove <u>challenging</u>.

This is <u>good news</u>, because <u>non-thermal dark matter</u> (in contrast to thermal production) could provide a new window on probing string based models.

A <u>complete understanding</u> of dark matter requires a concordance approach (cosmology, particle experiment, and fundamental theory)







Precision Cosmology

Cosmic Energy Budget

- Dark Energy 72%
- Dark Matter 23%
- Baryons 5%
- Early universe remarkably homogeneous
- Very small density contrast (1:100,000) at time of decoupling of CMB



All suggest physics beyond the standard model.

Cosmological Dark Matter

- Rotation curves
- CMB / LSS / Supernovae
- Evolution of LSS
- Gravitational Lensing





Cosmological Dark Matter

Cosmological Properties:

- Cold (Non-relativistic when structure forms)
- Dark (electrically neutral)
- Stable (or very long-lived)
- Weakly interacting with SM particles

"WIMPs"

$$\Omega_{dm} \equiv \frac{\rho_{dm}}{\rho_{total}} = 0.233 \pm 0.013$$

How is dark matter produced?

The "WIMP" Miracle



Dark Matter Abundance from Thermal Production $\Omega_{dm} = 0.23 \times \left(\frac{10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}\right)$

The "WIMP" Miracle





LHC and Dark Matter



LHC will probe our theories of EWSB.

$$\Omega_{dm} = 0.23 \times \left(\frac{10^{-26} \,\mathrm{cm}^3 \cdot \mathrm{s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}\right)$$

Measure dark matter mass/interaction --> End game?

Other probes of Dark Matter

Indirect Detection -- An Overview

Prior to BBN

$$\Gamma_{ann} \sim n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle \qquad \Gamma_{ann} < H$$

Inside our galaxy the density can again reach levels that lead to annihilations

Many cosmic rays -- focus on anti-matter (rare)

$$e^+$$
 $ar{p}$ γ u

Indirect Detection of Dark Matter



Indirect Detection of Dark Matter



Cosmic-ray Flux in Positrons





PAMELA

Payload for Antimatter Matter Exploration and Light Nuclei Astrophysics

• Satellite mission -- online as June 2008



- Positron data reported from 50 MeV 100 GeV (will go to 270 GeV max)
- Anti-proton data from 80 MeV up to 190 GeV (consistent with existing data, e.g. BESS)

A Possible Positron Excess



A Possible Positron Excess



A Possible Positron Excess



PAMELA -- Indirect Evidence for WIMPs?



Flux many orders of magnitude too low

PAMELA -- Indirect Evidence for WIMPs?

Expected Positron Flux



Important Considerations

- Astrophysical uncertainties: Halo profile, propagation, backgrounds
- Unknown astrophysical sources, e.g. Pulsars
- Proton contamination (10,000/1)

Taken alone probably not a compelling case for dark matter

Could another surprise be coming?

The New York Times

April 1, 2010 Last Update: 6:38 PM ET

New York Partly Cloudy 42°F

Krugman: Stimulus Plan

Kristol: Why Israel Fights

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S.&P. 500

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Obama Solves Global Financial Crisis and Brings World Peace

by Paul Krugman

President Obama addressed the nation today acknowledging that although his administration has successfully resolved the global financial crisis, restored the confidence of the American housing market, and brought world peace, that there is still much left to be accomplished. The president has promised to turn to more mundane issues such as establishing a legitimate college football playoff,



Experimental Result Leads to Excitement and Controversy

by Dennis Overbye

 $\Omega_{cdm} = 0.002$

To the physicist, the above expression succinctly summarizes the recent surprising results coming from the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) located in Geneva, Switzerland. The equation symbolically represents the amount of dark matter in the universe, which from the initial findings of the experiment seem to fall short of expectations coming from cosmological observation.

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Particle v.s. Cosmological Dark Matter

Review: G. Kane, S.W. arXiv:0807.2244

Many explanations for a low relic density:

 Many additional dark matter particles possible in addition to WIMPs (e.g. neutrinos / axions)

$$\Omega_{cdm}^{Total} = \sum_{i} \Omega_{cdm}^{(i)}$$

- Other light particles can result in a lower relic density (coannihilations)
- Thermal origin of dark matter may be too simplistic



Revisiting the WIMP Miracle



A larger cross-section would account for PAMELA and a surprise at LHC

SUSY Model Constraints Enforcing WMAP (blue)



SUSY Model Constraints Without Enforcing WMAP (blue)



If dark matter is not produced thermally, how is it produced?

Example: Non-thermal Dark Matter from Light Scalars

Moroi and Randall -- hep-ph/9906527

Dark Matter from Scalar Decay:

- Moduli generically displaced in early universe
- Energy stored in scalar condensate

 $\Delta \Phi \to \Delta E$



• Typically decays through gravitational coupling

$$T_r \simeq \left(\frac{m_\phi}{10 \text{ TeV}}\right)^{3/2} \text{ MeV}$$

• Large entropy production dilutes existing dark matter of thermal origin

$$\Omega_{cdm} \to \Omega_{cdm} \left(\frac{T_r}{T_f}\right)^3$$
 Thermal abundance diluted

Non-thermal Dark Matter

Non-thermal Dark Matter

Given $T_r < T_f$ then dark matter populated non-thermally

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{cdm} &\sim \frac{m_x}{T} \left(\frac{H}{T^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle} \right)_{T=T_f} \\ \Omega_{cdm}^{NT} &= \Omega_{cdm} \left(\frac{T_f}{T_r} \right) \xleftarrow{} & \text{Freeze-out temp} \\ \text{Reheat temp} \end{split}$$

$$T_f \sim \text{GeV}$$
 $T_r \sim MeV$

Can vary over 3 orders of magnitude -- Allowed values still imply weak-scale physics "WIMP Miracle" survives

What do we expect from top-down model building?

What were the key ingredients?





Stable dark matter particle $m_x \approx 100 \; {\rm GeV}$

What were the key ingredients?



Light enough for decay after freeze-out, Heavy enough to evade BBN bounds



Stable dark matter particle $m_x \approx 100 \; {\rm GeV}$

Guidance from Fundamental Theory



What is needed from a top-down approach:

- 4D Effective theory (under parametric control)
- Spontaneously broken SUSY (or alternative)
- Explanation for how $M_{EWSB} \ll M_p$
- Small and Positive Vacuum Energy

In String theory, all <u>these problems are related</u> and are essentially a problem of <u>stabilizing scalars</u>.

String Models that adequately meet these goals

String Models that adequately meet these goals

(joke)
The Cosmological Moduli Problem

Coughlan, Fischler, Kolb, Raby, and Ross -- Phys. Lett. B131, 1983 Banks, Kaplan, and Nelson -- Phys. Rev. D49, 1994

" Model Independent properties and cosmological implications of the dilaton and moduli sectors of 4-d strings "

Carlos, Casas, and Quevedo -- Phys. Lett. B318, 1993

$$V = e^{\frac{K}{m_p^2}} |DW|^2 - 3m_{3/2}^2 m_p^2$$

Shift symmetry

$$\Phi = \phi + ia \quad \longrightarrow \quad W \neq W(\Phi)$$

Zero vacuum energy, stabilize scalar, break SUSY (spontaneously)

$$\Delta V(\Phi) = m_{3/2}^2 m_p^2 f\left(\frac{\Phi}{m_p}\right)$$

 $m_{\phi} \sim m_{3/2} \sim \text{TeV}$

$$W = W_0 + m_p^3 e^{-X} \qquad K = -n m_p^2 \log \left(X + \bar{X} \right)$$
$$V = e^{\frac{K}{m_p^2}} \left(|DW|^2 - 3m_{3/2}^2 m_p^2 \right)$$

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SUSY Minimum

$$D_X W = 0 \to \langle X \rangle = \log\left(\frac{m_p}{nm_{3/2}}\right)$$
$$V_{AdS} = -3m_{3/2}^2 m_p^2$$

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Uplift and Break SUSY $\Delta V \sim m_{\rm 3/2}^2 m_p^2$

$$\delta X \to \delta X_c = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\langle ReX \rangle} \delta X$$

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Uplift and Break SUSY

 $\Delta V \sim m_{3/2}^2 m_p^2$

$$\delta X \to \delta X_c = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\langle ReX \rangle} \delta X$$

$$m_X = n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \log \left(\frac{m_p}{nm_{3/2}}\right) \frac{m_{3/2} \sim 4\pi^2 m_{3/2}}{m_{3/2}} m_{3/2}$$
 (Loaiza-Brito, Martin, Nilles , and Ratz)

Other models with possible non-thermal contribution:

- Large Volume Compactifications e.g. Conlon and Quevedo -- arXiv:0705.3460
- F-theory (Jonathan's talk) Heckman, Tavanfar, and Vafa-- arXiv:0812.3155
- M-theory on G2 manifolds (Gordy's talk) Acharya, et. al. -- arXiv:0804.0863

$$W = W_0 + c_1 f(\phi) e^{-aX} + c_2 e^{-bX}$$

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Remarks

- Many open questions: Embedding visible sector, uplifting, path to 4d, SUSY breaking
- Scalar may be too light (then perhaps thermal inflation)
- Gaugino (dark matter) has three robust patterns

"The Gaugino Code", Choi and Nilles -- arXiv:hep-ph/0702146

• Light scalar may be robust prediction (a.k.a. cosmological moduli "problem")

If scalars stabilized without reintroducing <u>electroweak</u> <u>hierarchy</u> and accounting for <u>small and positive vacuum</u> <u>energy</u> this typically implies:

$$m_{\phi} \approx m_{3/2} \approx \text{TeV}$$
 A new "WIMP" miracle

Scalars are gravitationally coupled giving

$$T_r \simeq \left(\frac{m_\phi}{10 \text{ TeV}}\right)^{3/2} \text{ MeV}$$

Non-thermal dark matter!!!!

Given hints from LHC (April 1, 2010) and motivation from <u>fundamental theory</u>:

Can the <u>well-motivated</u> neutralino account for PAMELA?

Non-thermal SUSY Dark Matter

P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0812.4555 and arXiv:0807.1508

Neutralino WIMPs (light, stable (R-parity), neutral) $\tilde{\chi} = N_{i1}\tilde{B} + N_{i2}\tilde{W}^3 + N_{i3}\tilde{H}_1^0 + N_{i4}\tilde{H}_2^0$

Bino-like cross-section (P-wave suppression) $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-26} {\rm cm}^3 {\rm s}^{-1} \qquad \Omega_{lsp} \approx 0.23$

Wino-like cross-section (S-wave suppression) $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-24} {\rm cm}^3 {\rm s}^{-1} \qquad \Omega_{lsp} \approx 0.002$

The PAMELA Excess from SUSY Dark Matter

P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0812.4555 and arXiv:0807.1508



PAMELA from Non-thermal SUSY Dark Matter

P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0812.4555 and arXiv:0807.1508

Light enough to explain PAMELA $m_{\rm X} \lesssim 300 \, {\rm GeV}$

Heavy enough to avoid other indirect detection $m_{\rm X}\gtrsim 200\,{\rm GeV}$

Anti-Proton Bounds and Uncertainties

P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0812.4555 and arXiv:0807.1508



What about Gamma-rays and FERMI?

Gamma-ray fluxes and FERMI





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Thank You



Wino-like Neutralinos - Positron Excess

P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0812.4555 (PRD) P. Grajek, G. Kane, D. Phalen, A. Pierce, S.W. arXiv:0807.1508 (PRD)

Could excess be due to annihilating SUSY dark matter?

Bino-like requires large "boost" factor

$$Flux \sim \langle \sigma v \rangle \times \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}^{halo}}{m_{\chi}}\right)^2$$

Wino leading decay channel:

$$\chi + \chi \to W + W \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\leftrightarrow} e^+ \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\to} X$$



The (m1/2,m0) planes in the CMSSM for (a) tan = 10, $\mu < 0$, (b) tan = 10, $\mu > 0$, (c) tan = 40, $\mu < 0$ and (d) tan = 57, $\mu > 0$, all assuming A0 = 0. We display the WMAP relic-density constraint, the experimental constraints due to mh, $m\chi\pm$, $b \rightarrow$ s and $g\mu - 2$, and contours of the spin-independent elastic-scattering cross section calculated for = 45 and 64 MeV (lighter, blue and black dotted contours, respectively), labelled by their exponents in units of picobarns.

Anti-proton flux for changing cylinder height



Anti-proton flux for changing halo profile



Anti-proton flux for changing Alfven Velocity





Large Scale Distribution

ISRF extends for significant distance above GP

Significant ICS at high lats. Not so much in plane because of dust and star density decreases with R





e+/(e+ + e-)

Positron Flux for Changing Energy Loss



e+/(e+ + e-)

Positron Flux for 198 GeV Wino-like Neutralino







Dark Matter Self Annihilations

Source term for dark matter annihilations

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{\rm X}^2} \sum_{i} \frac{dN_i}{dE} B_i(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \to i) \right] \times \left[\rho(\vec{r})^2 \right]$$

Microphysics

Astrophysics