An Introduction to Dark Matter

A Particle Theorist's Perspective

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shining Universe

shining Universe



shining Universe



dark Universe

shining Universe



dark Universe







- evidence for DM
- DM candidates and particle physics models

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- summary

among the oldest puzzles in cosmology



Swicky ('33): Coma cluster

among the oldest puzzles in cosmology

visible mass not enough to bound it



among the oldest puzzles in cosmology

flat rotation curves



 $G\frac{M}{r}$

Zwicky ('33): Coma cluster

 $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$

spiral galaxies rotational velocity

 \Rightarrow

v =

among the oldest puzzles in cosmology



Milky Way (Klypin, et al.)

- Zwicky ('33): Coma cluster
- spiral galaxies
- clusters of galaxies

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hot gas, $\sim 10^8~{ m K}$



among the oldest puzzles in cosmology

images of distant objects



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arc images of distant quasars



Tool 150.6 150.4 150.2 150.0 149.8 149.6

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3dim DM distribution, (Massey, et al, '07)

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Bullet cluster, 2006



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inferred DM distribution



among the oldest puzzles in cosmology

DM separated from baryons



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- CMB: precision measurements

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Cosmology After WMAP...

Post WMAP-5yr (April 08) ...+ACBAR+CBI+SN+LSS+... $\Omega_i = \rho_i / \rho_{crit}$

Hubble $H_0 = 100 h$ km/s/Mpc

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assume simplest ΛCDM model

- matter $\Omega_{
 m m}h^2=0.1378\pm 0.0043$
- \checkmark baryons $\Omega_{
 m b}h^2=0.02263\pm0.00060$

- $\ \, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{\Lambda}=0.715\pm0.20\ldots$



LSS (2dF, SDSS, Lyman- α)



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- $h = 0.696 \pm 0.017$
- $\ \, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{\Lambda}=0.715\pm0.20\ldots$



CMB (WMAP, ACBAR, CBI,...)

LSS (2dF, SDSS, Lyman- α)



- concordance model works well
- main components: dark energy and dark matter

factor of 4-10 improvement expected from Planck

Cosmic Pie



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Has DM been detected yet?
 Some anomalies and hints – DM origin of 'signal' not convincing.



⇒ most matter non-baryonic(DM problem)

numerical simulations of LSS

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 \Rightarrow DM is cold (CDM) or possibly (?) warmish

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plausible choice \Rightarrow WIMP

(weakly interacting massive particle)

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...How weak can weak be?

- WIMPs decouple from thermal equilibrium
- \checkmark freeze–out when $\Gamma \lesssim H$







freeze–out when $\Gamma \leq H$

WIMP relic abundance



 $\sigma_{\rm ann}$ – c.s. for WIMP pair–annihilation in the early Universe v – their relative velocity, $\langle \ldots \rangle$ – thermal average



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m weak} \sim 10^{-38}\,{
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A hint? Possibly, but...

L.R. (2000), hep-ph/0404052

well–motivated particle candidates s.t. $\Omega_{\rm DM} \sim 1$



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• neutrino ν – hot DM

 $\mathcal{O}(0.01\,\mathrm{eV}) \lesssim m_
u \lesssim \mathrm{few}\,\mathrm{eV}, ~~\sigma \sim \sigma_{weak}$



(LEP) $\mathcal{O}(100\,{
m GeV}) \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1\,{
m TeV}), \ 10^{-5}\,{
m pb} \gtrsim \sigma \gtrsim 10^{-12}\,{
m pb},$ or less



- neutrino ν hot DM
- neutralino χ
- "generic" WIMP

("LW bound") $\mathcal{O}(1\,{
m GeV}) \lesssim m \lesssim \mathcal{O}(300\,{
m TeV})$ (unitarity), $10^{-5}\,{
m pb} \gtrsim \sigma \gtrsim$????



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- "generic" WIMP
- axion a

 $m_a \sim {\cal O}(10^{-5}\,{
m eV}), ~~\sigma \sim (m_W/f_a)^2\,\sigma_{weak} \sim 10^{-16}-10^{-22}\,{
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- axion a
- \blacksquare axino \widetilde{a}

 $\mathcal{O}(1\,\mathrm{keV}) \lesssim m_{\widetilde{a}} \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1\,\mathrm{TeV}), ~~\sigma \sim (m_W/f_a)^2 \,\sigma_{weak} \sim 10^{-16} - 10^{-22}\,\mathrm{pb}$



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- ullet gravitino \widetilde{G}

 ${\cal O}(1)\,{
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m TeV},\; (M_{
m SUSY}), \;\;\; \sigma \sim (m_W/M_{
m P})^2\,\sigma_{weak} \sim 10^{-36}\,{
m pb}$



- neutrino ν hot DM
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9 ????



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) ????

...sterile (RH) neutrino or sneutrino?, lightest Kałuża-Klein (KK) particle?, etc, etc



neutrino ν – hot DM

neutralino χ

"generic" WIMP

axion a

axino \widetilde{a}

• gravitino \tilde{G}

vastly different ranges of mass and σ , all give $\Omega \sim 1$

reason: different production mechanisms after the BB



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????

solution of DM: must go beyond SM!



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) ????

WIMP DM testable at present/near future \widetilde{a} , \widetilde{G} EWIMPs not directly testable, but hints from LHC (?)

No shortage of ideas...

...but few good ones, ...and even fewer longer-lasting

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Iightest neutralino χ of supersymmetry

 $m_\chi \sim M_{
m SUSY}~(\sim 0.1-1\,{
m TeV})$, interactions sub-weak ($\lesssim 10^{-4}\sigma_{weak})$

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Iightest Kałuża-Klein (KK) state from warped/universal extra dimensions

 $m_{
m KK} \sim 0.4 - 1\,{
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a sub-class of WIMPs (eg. Dirac ν , etc)

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massive (almost) sterile sneutrino $\tilde{\nu}_R$ Dirac-type, $m_{\tilde{\nu}_R} \sim M_{\rm SUSY}$ (~ 0.1 - 1 TeV), interactions \ll those of χ , non-thermal relic, not easily testable

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extremely-weakly interacting relics

warm ($\sim keV$) or cold, not directly testable (but hints from LHC) add your own...
Some WIMP candidates for Cold DM

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warm ($\sim \text{keV}$) or cold, not directly testable (but hints from LHC) **add your own...**

several other interesting candidates: well-tempered neutralino, multiple (UPT) DM, little Higgs DM, mirror DM, shadow DM, sequestered DM, secluded DM, flaxino DM, Higgs portal DM, inflation and DM, modulus DM, etc etc. – no nonsense but not superior either

It is fairly easy to invent a DM relic

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it is much (!) harder to invent a (lasting) model of 'new physics'

WIMP Detection

Where to find the WIMP?

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...go underground!

direct detection (DD): measure WIMPs scattering off a target

go underground to beat cosmic ray bgnd

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 - HE neutrinos from the Sun (or Earth)

WIMPs get trapped in Sun's core, start pair annihilating, only ν 's escape

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from within a few kpc

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depending on DM distribution in the GC

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 other ideas: traces of WIMP annihilation in dwarf galaxies, in rich clusters, etc

more speculative

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... or to space



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impressive experimental effort

Zeplin Detector



can this thing detect most mass in the Universe???





... or at least milk a cow???

MW is immersed in a halo of WIMPs



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- \checkmark local density: $ho_\chi \simeq 0.3\,{
 m GeV/cm^3}$
- velocity $v \sim 270 \, \text{km/sec}$, Maxwellian



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energy deposit ~ $m_{\chi}v^2/2 \sim 10 - 100 \,\mathrm{keV}$ tiny!!!



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 - spin independent (SI, or scalar), $C^{SI} = [Zf_p + (A Z)f_n]^2$

target: nucleus X_Z^A , $f_n \simeq f_p \leftarrow$ input from PP $\frac{d \sigma^{SI}}{d q} \propto A^2 \iff coherent enhancement$ $q \rightarrow 0: \sigma_p^{SI}$

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 $d\sigma$

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 $\frac{d \, \sigma^{\rm SI}}{d \, q} \propto A^2 \iff \text{coherent enhancement} \quad \begin{array}{c} f_n \simeq f_p \leftarrow \text{input from PP} \\ \hline q \rightarrow 0: \quad \sigma_p^{\rm SI} \end{array}$

• spin dependent (SD, or axial), $C^{\text{SD}} = \frac{8}{\pi} \frac{(J+1)}{J} \left[a_p \langle S_p \rangle + a_n \langle S_n \rangle \right]^2$

$$\left| rac{\sigma_{
m SD}}{\sigma_{
m q}} \propto J
ight| \left| \left| rac{q
ightarrow 0: \ \sigma_{p}^{
m SD}, \sigma_{n}^{
m SD}
ight|
ight|$$

J – total spin of target nucleus L. Roszkowski, Warsaw, Feb '10 – p.20

New results from CDMS

CDMS, 0912.3592v1 (18 Dec '09)

New results from CDMS

CDMS, 0912.3592v1 (18 Dec '09)

CDMS-II final run, 612 kg·days of data

currently best limit (slightly better than in Feb '08)



elastic spin-independent (scalar) c.s. 90% CL limits

$$(10^{-40} \mathrm{cm}^2 = 10^{-4} \mathrm{pb})$$

CDMS – Possible DM signal?

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 \Rightarrow statistically not significant... but intriguing...

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al. et Strumia, 0912.5038



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•
$$\sigma_p^{
m SI} \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-8}\,{
m pb}$$

Remember: only 2 events!

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at 1σ: closed allowed region

at 90%: already an upper limit

FIG. 3: Allowed regions for CDMS 2009 data (1σ , 90% and 3σ CL), DAMA (90% and 3σ CL), and constraints from other experiments (90% CL) for elastic SI scattering (left), SD scattering off protons (right), and SD scattering off neutrons (left).

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L. Roszkowski, Warsaw, Feb '10 - p.24

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CDMS and inelastic SI and SD

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two tiny regions allowed

but much fine-tuning... L. Roszkowski, Warsaw, Feb '10 – p.26



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- more to come, stay tuned