# WIMPS AND THEIR RELATIONS

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# DARK MATTER

- We know how much there is, but what is it?
- Possible masses and interaction strengths span many, many orders of magnitude



## THE WEAK SCALE

 Fermi's constant G<sub>F</sub> introduced in 1930s to describe beta decay

 $n \rightarrow p e^- \overline{v}$ 

•  $G_F \approx 1.1 \ 10^5 \text{ GeV}^{-2} \rightarrow \text{ a new}$ mass scale in nature

 $m_{weak} \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$ 

 We still don't understand the origin of this mass scale, but every attempt so far introduces new particles at the weak scale



## THE WIMP MIRACLE



- Assume a new (heavy) particle X is initially in thermal equilibrium
- Its relic density is

$$\Omega_X \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \sim \frac{m_X^2}{g_X^4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} m_X \sim m_{\text{weak}} \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \\ g_X \sim g_{\text{weak}} \sim 0.6 \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \Omega_X \sim 0.1$$

• Remarkable coincidence: particle physics independently predicts particles with the right density to be dark matter

### WIMP MIRACLE IMPLICATIONS

- Astrophysics: DM is cold, collisionless
- Particle Physics: DM has weak interactions



(Direct detection)

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### SUPERWIMPS

Feng, Rajaraman, Takayama (2003)

#### Consider supersymmetry: graviton $G \rightarrow$ gravitino $\tilde{G}$



Gravitinos naturally inherit the right density, but interact only gravitationally – they are superWIMPs

## WARM SUPERWIMPS

- SuperWIMPs → no signals for direct and indirect searches
- But superWIMPs are produced in late decays with large velocity (0.1c – c)
- Suppresses small scale structure, as determined by  $\lambda_{FS}$ , Q
- Warm DM with cold DM pedigree, as motivated as neutralinos



# THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET

- Leading WIMP candidate: neutralino  $\chi$
- Background check: Neutralino DM → flavor problems
  Neutralino DM → m<sub>G̃</sub> > m<sub>γ</sub>
  - m<sub>G̃</sub> characterizes the size of gravitational effects, which generically violate flavor symmetries
  - Current bounds require  $m_{\tilde{G}} < 0.01 m_{\chi}$  (e.g.,  $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ )
- There are ways to reconcile  $\chi$  DM with flavor constraints, but none is pretty

## FLAVOR-CONSERVING MODELS

- There are well-known SUSY models that naturally conserve flavor: gauge-mediated SUSY-breaking models
- Can we find DM candidates in these models?
- 3 key features
  - $-m_{\tilde{G}} << m_{\chi}$
  - Several sectors of particles
  - Superpartner masses
    - m ~ (gauge couplings)<sup>2</sup>



## WIMPLESS DARK MATTER

Feng, Kumar (2008)

- Suppose there are additional "hidden" sectors linked to the same SUSY breaking sector
- These sectors may have different
  - masses  $m_{\chi}$
  - gauge couplings  $g_X$
- But  $m_X/g_X^2 \sim \Omega_X \sim \text{constant}$





## THE WIMPLESS MIRACLE

• The thermal relic density constrains only one combination of  $g_X$  and  $m_X$ 

$$\Omega_X \propto \frac{1}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \sim \frac{m_X^2}{g_X^4}$$

• These models map out the remaining degree of freedom



 This framework decouples the WIMP miracle from WIMPs, candidates have a range of masses/couplings, but always the right relic density



## WIMPLESS SIGNALS

- WIMPless DM may have hidden sector charge, so *not* collisionless
- But WIMPless matter may also interact with normal matter through non-gauge interactions



Many new, related ideas
Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer, Weiner (2008)
Pospelov, Ritz (2008)



## CONCLUSIONS

- The WIMP miracle is a striking coincidence, but it does not necessarily mean that DM is WIMPs
- Proliferation of new classes of DM candidates
  - WIMP dark matter
  - WIMPless dark matter
  - superWIMP dark matter
- These have qualitatively different implications for particle physics, astrophysics, cosmology