DARK PARTICLES

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APS April Meeting Garden Grove, California 3 May 2011

OUTLINE

- The WIMP Paradigm
- Direct Detection

- Big Picture

- Low Cross Section Frontier

"Heart of Darkness: The Significance of the Zeptobarn Scale for Neutralino Dark Matter," Feng, Sanford (2010)

- Low Mass Frontier

"Isospin-Violating Dark Matter," Feng, Kumar, Marfatia, Sanford (2011)

Conclusions

THE WIMP PARADIGM

- All non-controversial evidence for DM comes from its gravitational interactions
- There are therefore many viable particle candidates
- Their masses and interaction strengths span many, many orders of magnitude, but masses near the weak scale m_{weak} ~ 100 GeV are especially motivated



HEPAP/AAAC DMSAG Subpanel (2007)

FREEZE OUT

(1) Assume a new heavy particle X is initially in thermal equilibrium:

$$XX \leftrightarrow \bar{q}q$$

(2) Universe cools:

$$XX \stackrel{-}{\leftrightarrow} qq$$

(3) Universe expands:

$$XX \not \subset \overline{qq}$$





THE WIMP MIRACLE



 Remarkable coincidence: weak-scale mass particles generically have the right relic density to be dark matter

EXPERIMENTAL PROBES

Correct relic density \rightarrow Efficient annihilation then



Efficient scattering now (Direct detection)

DIRECT DETECTION

- Look for normal matter recoiling from DM collisions
- WIMP properties
 - m ~ 100 GeV
 - velocity ~ 10^{-3} c
 - Recoil energy ~ 1-100 keV
- Typically focus on ultrasensitive detectors placed deep underground
- But first, what range of interaction strengths are possible?



THE BIG PICTURE

• What is the upper bound?

 Strongly-interacting window is now closed



THE BIG PICTURE

- Is there (effectively) a lower bound?
- Solar, atmospheric, and diffuse supernova background neutrinos provide an "irreducible background"
- The limits of background-free, non-directional direct detection searches (and also the metric prefix system!) will be reached by ~10 ton experiments probing



CURRENT STATUS

- Focus on spin-independent results, which are typically normalized to Xproton cross sections. Much exciting progress; see talks of Baudis, Collar, and many others here
- Two frontiers: low cross section and low mass



LOW CROSS SECTION FRONTIER

- The excitement stems from the confrontation of experiment (Baudis talk) with theory
- What are the shaded regions?



SUPERSYMMETRY

- Ad hoc theoretical assumptions \rightarrow 4+1 parameters
- Assume $\Omega_x = 0.23 \rightarrow$ require efficient annihilation channel
- Now constrained by LHC searches



DIRECT DETECTION IMPLICATIONS



MODEL INDEPENDENCE

- Relax unification
 assumptions
- There are exceptions from accidental mass degeneracies, leading to co-annihilation and resonances, but the generic conclusions are surprisingly robust
- The bottom line: the LHC is starting to eliminate models with poor direct detection prospects, but those with bright prospects remain





LOW MASS FRONTIER

Collision rate should change as Earth's velocity adds constructively/destructively with the Sun's → annual modulation

Drukier, Freese, Spergel (1986)



DAMA/LIBRA: 8.9 σ signal with T \approx 1 year, maximum \approx June 2



CURRENT STATUS

- DAMA is now supplemented by CoGeNT
- At this meeting: favored region further constrained, preliminary 2.8σ annual modulation signal presented (see Collar's talk)
- Theoretical puzzles
 - Low mass and high σ
 - DAMA ≠ CoGeNT
 - Excluded by XENON, CDMS
- Many proposed explanations

Hooper, Collar, Hall, McKinsey (2010) Fitzgerald, Zurek (2010) Fox, Liu, Weiner (2010)



ISOSPIN-VIOLATING DARK MATTER

- Recall that DM scattering off nuclei is coherent
 - $\sigma_A \sim [f_p Z + f_n (A-Z)]^2$
- If flavor isospin is conserved
 - $f_n = f_p$
 - $\sigma_A \sim A^2$
 - Can present all results for various target nuclei in the (m, σ_p) plane
- But this is an unwarranted theoretical assumption; even in mSUGRA, isospin violation in spin-independent cross sections is present (and in rare cases, significant)

 To investigate IVDM, introduce 1 extra parameter: f_n / f_p

> Giuliani (2005) Chang, Liu, Pierce, Weiner, Yavin (2010) Feng, Kumar, Marfatia, Sanford (2011)

 Crucially important to account for isotope distributions

TABLE II. A_i for isotopes and their fractional number abundances η_i in percent for all isotopes with $\eta_i > 1\%$.

Xe	Ge	Si	Ca	W	Ne
128(1.9)	70(21.2)	28 (92.2)	40 (96.9)	182(26.5)	20 (90.5)
129(26.4)	72(27.7)	29(4.7)	44(2.1)	183(14.3)	22 (9.3)
$130 \ (4.1)$	73(7.7)	30(3.1)		184 (30.6)	
131(21.2)	74(35.9)			186(28.4)	
132 (26.9)	76(7.4)				
134(10.4)					
$136 \ (8.9)$					

Feng, Kumar, Marfatia, Sanford (2011)

RECONCILING XENON/DAMA/COGENT



Feng, Kumar, Marfatia, Sanford (2011)

IMPLICATIONS OF THE IVDM RESOLUTION

- IVDM cannot resolve disagreements between identical targets; if correct, IVDM implies CDMS and CoGeNT are marginally consistent
- Predictions for all other elements are fixed. For example, as conventionally plotted (assuming f_p = f_n),

 $σ_p(carbon) ≈ 8.4 σ_p(germanium)$ $σ_p(oxygen) ≈ 8.5 σ_p(germanium)$ $σ_p(flourine) ≈ 4.2 σ_p(germanium)$

- XENON will see a signal soon; CRESST may have already
- Reverses $\sigma \sim A^2$ conventional wisdom. Need more than one target material and more than one experiment per material

QUARK-LEVEL REALIZATION

- This is at the nucleon level. Can this actually be realized in a particle physics theory?
- The dark matter is light doesn't this ruin the WIMP miracle?
- Destructive interference plays a key role, requires larger couplings than usual. Does this violate other constraints?
- All this requires a quark-level realization of IVDM

WIMPLESS DARK MATTER

- Consider SUSY with a hidden sector. If GMSB or AMSB, the masses satisfy $m_X \sim g_X^2$
- This leaves the relic density invariant

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

 "WIMPless Miracle": hidden sectors of these theories automatically have DM with the right Ω, even if light (~ GeV)

Feng, Kumar (2008); Feng, Tu, Yu (2009) Feng, Shadmi (2011)



WIMPLESS IVDM

• Couple the WIMPless DM to quarks:

$$W = \sum_{i} (\lambda_q^i X Y_{q_L} q_L^i + \lambda_u^i X Y_{u_R} u_R^i + \lambda_d^i X Y_{d_R} d_R^i)$$

• The parameters

 $m_Y = 400 \text{ GeV}$ $\lambda_u^1 \simeq -1.08 \lambda_d^1$ $0.013 \lesssim \lambda_q^1 \lambda_d^1 \lesssim 0.024$

give the required IVDM cross sections

 Y is similar to a 4th generation quark, with collider signal YY → jjXX





CONCLUSIONS

- Particle Dark Matter
 - Both cosmology and particle physics → weak scale
 ~ 100 GeV
- Direct Detection: Supersymmetry
 - Low cross section frontier: will test generic SUSY theories soon
- Direct Detection: Isospin-violating DM
 - Low mass frontier: existing constraints and signals may be reconciled with isospin-violating DM, an extremely simple and highly predictive framework that preserves WIMP motivations