More than supersymmetric dark matter

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With **Joakim Edsjö,** Paolo Gondolo,
Piero Ullio and Lars Bergström

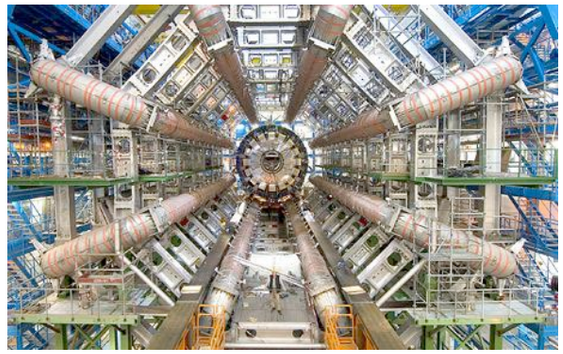
JCAP 1807 (2018)

www.darksusy.org

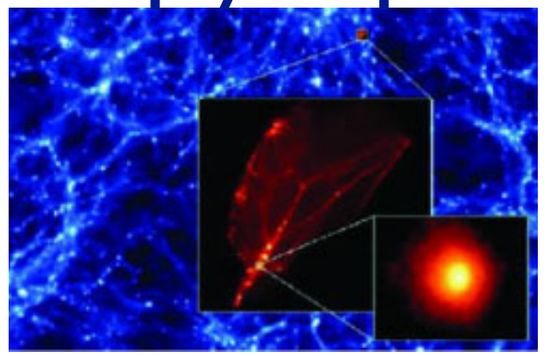
UiO : University of Oslo

Strategies for dark matter searches

at colliders



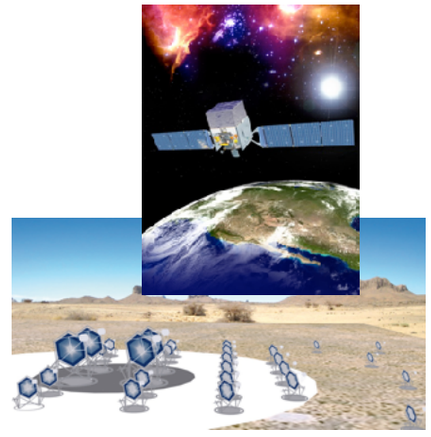
astrophysical probes



of matter distribution

want to calculate expected rates in a consistent manner – both regarding particle and astrophysics!

directly



indirectly

disclaimer: clearly impossible to cover everything in 15 minutes...!

Calculation flowchart

DarkSUSY can do all of these steps

Particle physics model parameters

Masses, couplings

[Accelerator and other lab constraints]

Thermal freeze-out calculation

Direct and indirect rates, self-interaction-rates

Compare with data!

Choose model parameters for pMSSM, CMSSM, Scalar Singlet, SIDM, generic WIMP, etc…

Spectrum calculator (e.g. RGE solver)

[Direct searches, rare decays, precision measurements]

Annihilation & scattering cross section, Boltzmann solver

Various rate calculators

main focus

For the **MSSM**, this partially relies on implementing

Isajet, FeynHiggs, Higgsbounds, HiggsSignal, Superiso,…

Compare individual rates or perform global fits

What is DarkSUSY ?

- A FORTRAN library of subroutines and functions

  ~100k lines of code, mostly F77

- Flexible, modular structure (given FORTRAN constraints)
- Fast and accurate
- Simple to use (!)

- Currently included particle physics modules:
  - *MSSM (SUSY)*
  - *Scalar Singlet (Silveira-Zee model)*
  - *self-interacting DM (simplified dark sector model)*
  - *generic WIMP*
  - *generic decaying DM*
  - *Kaluza-Klein DM (in progress)*
  - *+ whatever YOU add!*

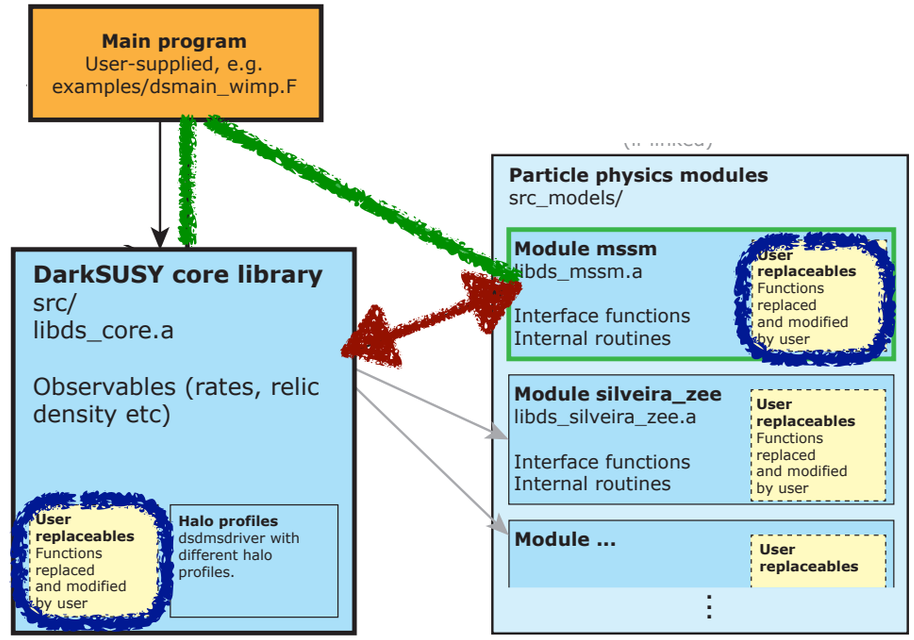
since DS 6:

Dark SUSY has been 'unsusyfied' !

DarkSUSY modularity: key concepts

- Main program always links to DS_core and *one* particle module

- Interface functions communicate model-dependent input to core library
  - *'Set of interface functions defines particle module'*
  - *No further exchange between core and modules*
  - *Minimal: about a dozen in total*
  - *A particle module can provide less — this only restricts possible applications in main program*
    [error at linking stage points to missing interface function]



- *Most* functions are replaceable functions
  - *Can be individually replaced at linking stage (when building the main program)*
  - *DarkSUSY installation remains unchanged*
  - *User-supplied function will still be consistently used in rest of code*
  - *Examples: external annihilation rate for relic density calculation; different yields for indirect detection routines, etc…*

Some physics highlights

- Relic density routines further generalized
  - *Full support for dark sectors with* $\xi(T) \equiv T_{\rm dark}/T$
  - *Coupled Boltzmann equations out of kinetic equilibrium*
- Freeze-in routines NEW DarkSUSY 6.3
- Kinetic decoupling and cutoff in matter power spectrum
- More general direct detection routines
  - *cosmic-ray accelerated (light) dark matter*
- Dark matter self-interactions
- New cosmic-ray propagation routines
- Highly detailed capture rates of DM in Sun and Earth
- Radiative corrections in MSSM
  - *Full yield contributions from* $U(1), SU(2)$ & $SU(3)$ *Internal Bremsstrahlung*
- Sommerfeld, $\Delta N_{\rm eff}$, HEALPIX l.o.s., …

Very active development

darksusy.hepforge.org

darksusy – Hepforge

darksusy is hosted by Hepforge, IPPP Durham

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- Tutorials
- Source Code
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make sure to always check out latest version!

DarkSUSY download

Below you will find the full current release of DarkSUSY for you to download, as well as older versions of the code. Instead, you can also access the (released) code directly via the hepforge repository.

NEW

Current version

- **Current version:** darksusy-6.2.6.tgz
- **News:** Improved make system (including additional target 'darksusy_light' for compilation without any contributed code). Various minor updates (e.g. new function dsrdHubble to allow implementat histories).
- **Release date:** August 9, 2021
- **Tested on:** Mac OS X (Mojave) and Ubuntu 20.04 with gfortran 7.3.0, 9.3.0 and 1
- **System requirements:** You need to have approximately 2 GB of hard disk space 340 MB. Perl is required for make to proceed properly. Further required packages compile): cmake, curl + libcurl, aclocal, autoconf, automake.

Previous versions

- **Previous version:** darksusy-6.2.5.tgz
- **News:** Support for relic density calculations beyond the standard kinetic equilibriu coupled Boltzmann equations, see 2103.01944 for further discussion)
- **Release date:** March 10, 2021
- **Tested on:** Mac OS X (Mojave) and Ubuntu 20.04 with gfortran 7.3.0, 9.3.0 and 1
- **System requirements:** You need to have approximately 2 GB of hard disk space 340 MB. Perl is required for make to proceed properly. Further required packages compile): cmake, curl + libcurl, aclocal, autoconf, automake.

250 MB. Perl is required for the make to proceed properly. autoconf is required if you want to use the scripts to create new particle physics modules.

- **Previous version:** darksusy-6.2.1.tgz
- **News:** Various improvements in MSSM module (consistent treatment of widths from SLHA files, flavour-ordering of sfermions in different schemes), cosmic-ray induced DM fluxes (numerical stability, momentum-dependent scattering) and other minor updates.
- **Release date:** June 2, 2019
- **Tested on:** Mac OS X (Mojave) with gfortran 7.4.0, Red Hat Linux 7.6 with gfortran 4.8.5.
- **System requirements:** You need to have approximately 1 GB of hard disk space. The download itself is about 250 MB. Perl is required for the make to proceed properly. autoconf is required if you want to use the scripts to create new particle physics modules.

- **Previous version:** darksusy-6.2.0.tar.gz
- **News:** Direct detection routines for cosmic-ray induced dark matter flux (1810.10543), enhanced direct detection capabilities of generic_WIMP module, various new example programs (e.g. for an improved line-of-sight integration based on HEALPIX) and other minor updates.
- **Release date:** February 16, 2019
- **Tested on:** Mac OS X (Mojave) with gfortran 7.4.0, Red Hat Linux 7.6 with gfortran 4.8.5.
- **System requirements:** You need to have approximately 1 GB of hard disk space. The download itself is about 250 MB. Perl is required for the make to proceed properly. autoconf is required if you want to use the scripts to create new particle physics modules.

- **Previous version:** darksusy-6.1.1.tar.gz
- **News:** Various improvements, you can e.g. now compile DarkSUSY as a shared library.
- **Release date:** September 19, 2018
- **Tested on:** Mac OS X (Sierra and High Sierra) with gfortran 6.2.0 and 6.4.0, Ubuntu 17 Linux with gfortran 7.2.0.
- **System requirements:** You need to have approximately 1 GB of hard disk space. The download itself is about 250 MB. Perl is required for the make to proceed properly. autoconf is required if you want to use the scripts to create new particle physics modules.

Example programs

- Detailed main programs to illustrate range of potential usage:

```
/examples> ls dsmain*.F
dsmain_decay.F  dsmain_wimp.F
```

➡ ***Identical*** **program can be used for different particle modules**

- Various more specific, 'minimal' application examples:

```
/examples/aux> ls *.f
DDCR_flux.f
DDCR_limits.f
DD_example.f
DMhalo_bypass.f
DMhalo_bypass_prep.f
DMhalo_los.f
DMhalo_new.f
DMhalo_predef.f
DMhalo_table.f
ScalarSinglet_RD.f
ScalarSinglet_RD_cBE.f
ScalarSinglet_thermal_averages.f
caprates.f
caprates_ff.f
flxconv.f
flxconvplot.f
neutrinoyields.f
oh2_dark_sector.f
oh2_generic_wimp.f
ucmh_test.f
vdSIDM_RD.f
wimpyields.f
```

direct detection examples

indirect detection

usage of halo model database

relic density [+ kinetic decoupling]

Ultra-compact minihalos

+self-interactions!

1st physics example

Relic Density

Boltzmann equation

- Standard Boltzmann equation for freeze-out

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle \left(n_\chi^2 - n_{\chi\,\mathrm{eq}}^2\right)$$

  - *NB: only valid in kinetic EQ — DarkSUSY also has routines to handle more general cases*

- Input from particle physics: invariant rate
  - *provided as interface function*
  - *dynamical tabulation, automatic fit to Breit-Wigner resonances*

$$W_{\mathrm{eff}} = \sum_{ij} \frac{p_{ij}}{p_{11}} \frac{g_i g_j}{g_1^2} W_{ij} \quad ; \quad W_{ij} = 4E_1 E_2 \sigma_{ij} v_{ij}$$

$$\langle\sigma_{\mathrm{eff}} v\rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty dp_{\mathrm{eff}}\, p_{\mathrm{eff}}^2\, W_{\mathrm{eff}}\, K_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{T}\right)}{m_1^4 T \left[\sum_i \frac{g_i}{g_1} \frac{m_i^2}{m_1^2} K_2\left(\frac{m_i}{T}\right)\right]^2}$$

- Freeze-in production:
  - *Quantum statistics*
  - *Thermal masses*
  - *Effect of EW/QCD phase transitions*

$$W_{\mathrm{eff}}\left(p_{\mathrm{CM}}\right) \to W_{\mathrm{eff}}\left(T, p_{\mathrm{CM}}\right)$$

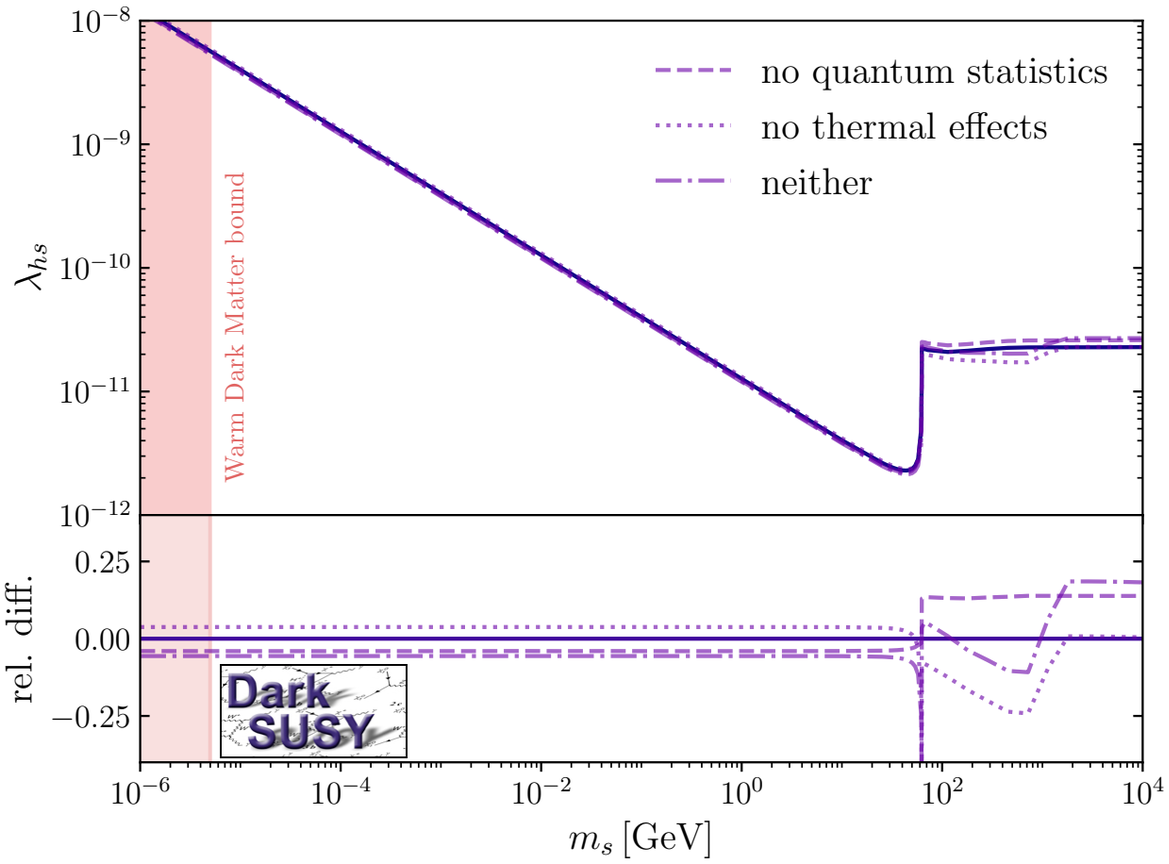
TB, Heeba, Kahlhoefer & Vangsnes, arXiv:2111.xxxx

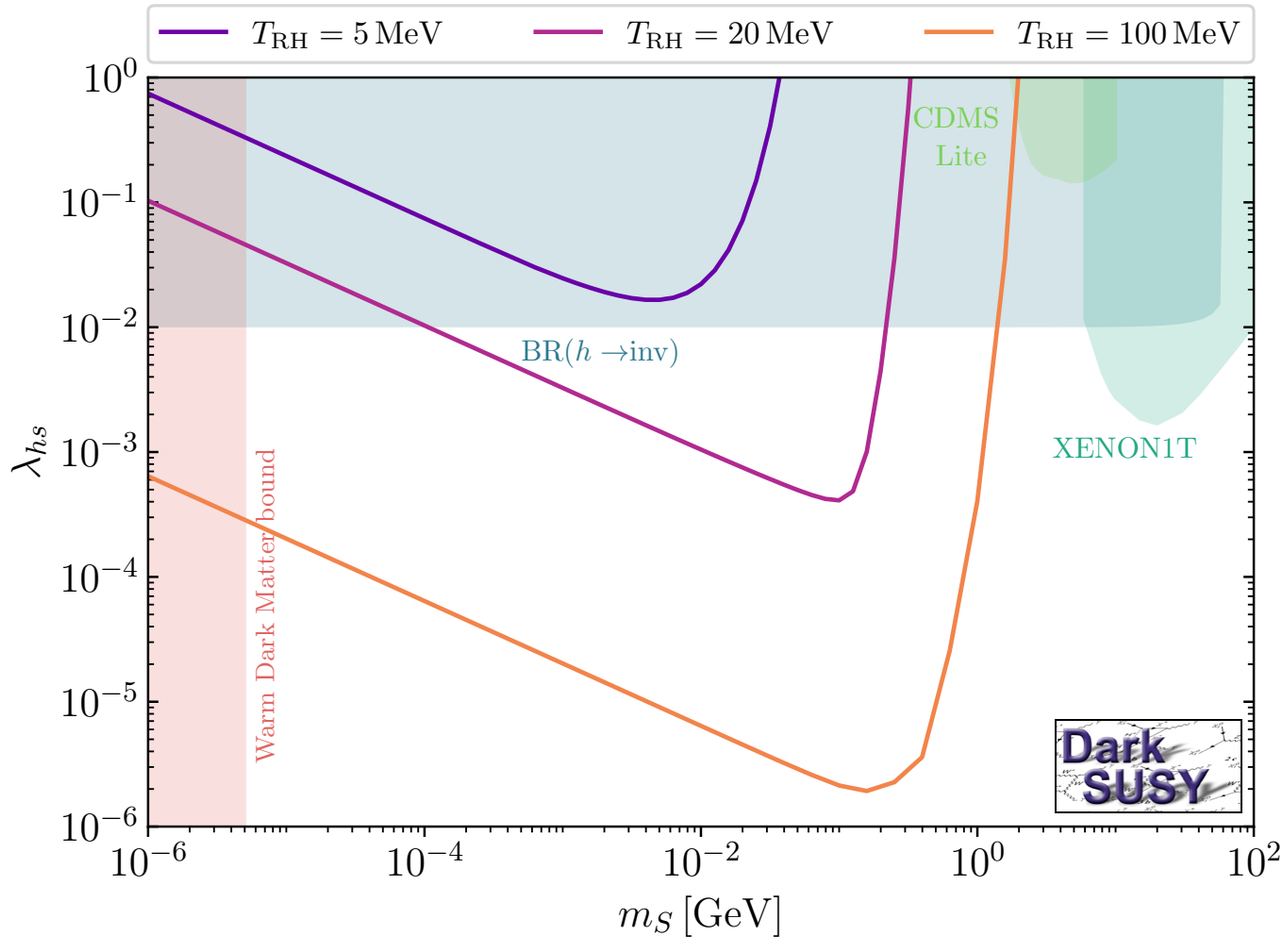
NEW **since DS 6.3**

Freeze-In of Scalar Singlet DM

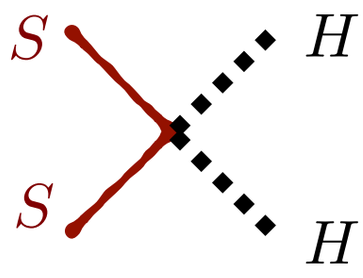
TB, Heeba, Kahlhoefer & Vangsnes, arXiv:2111.xxxx

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu S \partial^\mu S + \frac{1}{2}\mu_S^2 S^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{hs} S^2 |H|^2 + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s S^4$$

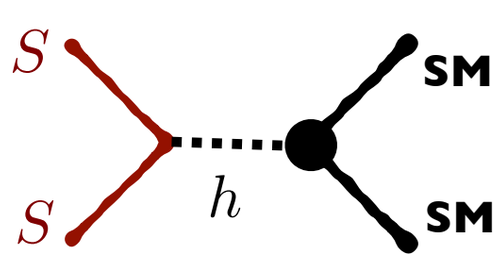




- High reheating temperature
  - before EWSB:



  - after EWSB:



- Low reheating temperature

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda_f}\bar{f} f S^2$$

2nd physics example

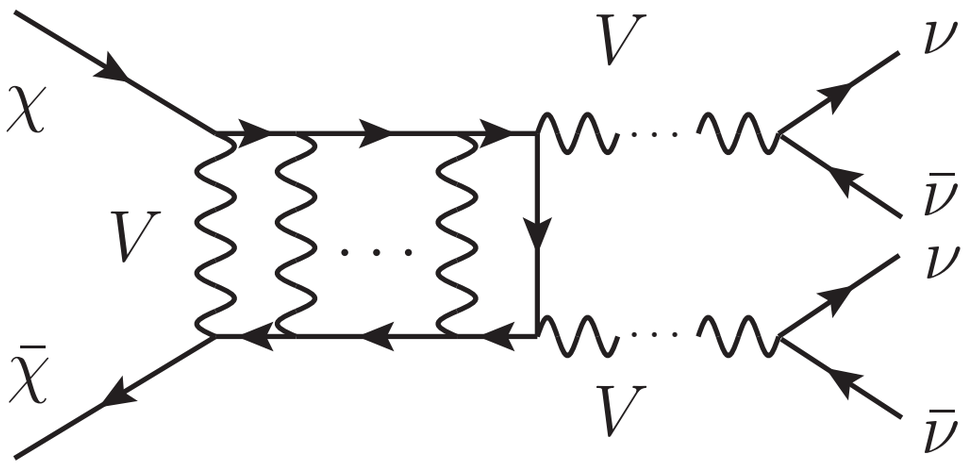
DM self-interactions (and cutoff in power-spectrum)

A simple dark sector framework

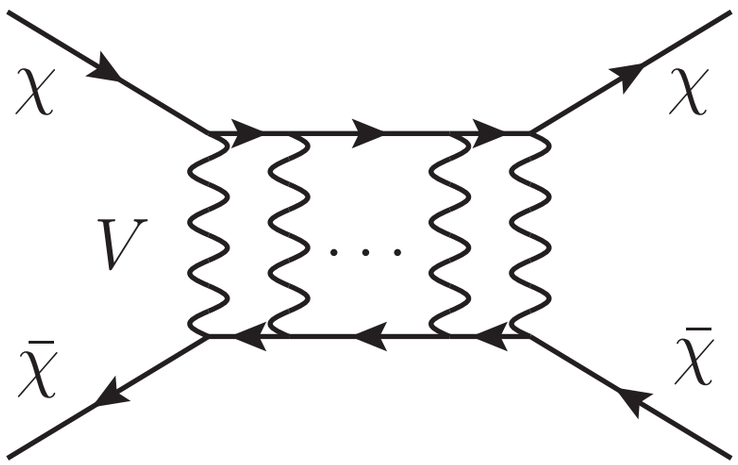
van den Aarssen, TB & Pfrommer, PRL '12

- Assume light vector mediator coupling to dark matter and (sterile) neutrinos:
  - *'vdSIDM' module* DarkSUSY

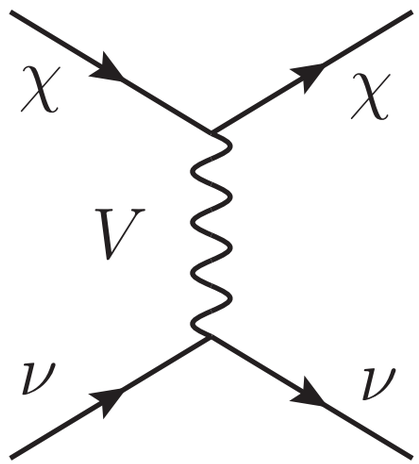
$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm int} \supset -g_\chi \bar{\chi} \not{V} \chi - g_\nu \bar{\nu} \not{V} \nu$$



relic density
(+indirect detection signal!?)



changes inner density and velocity profiles of dwarf galaxies
(Yukawa potential)



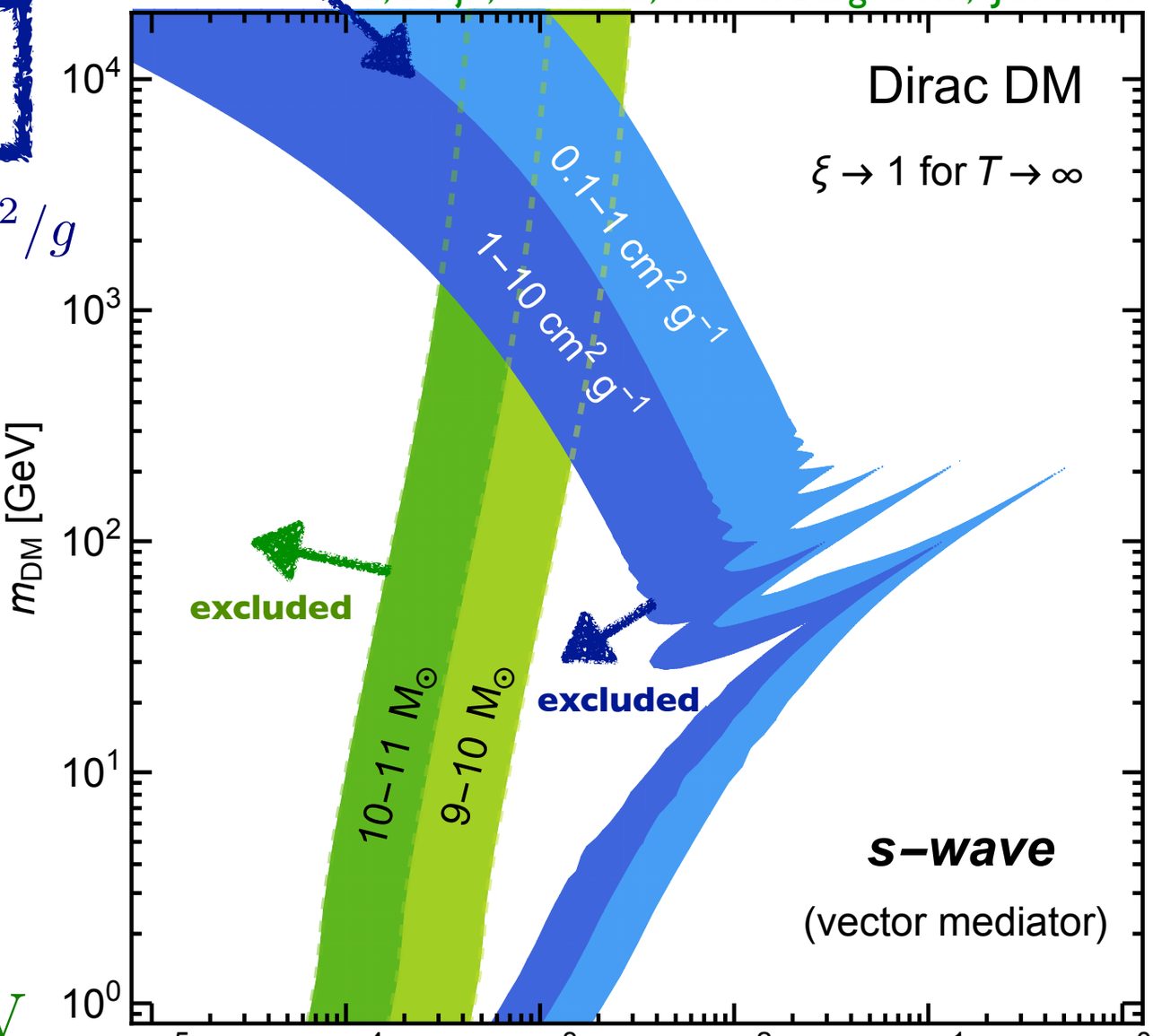
Large $M_{\rm cut}$
(late kinetic decoupling)

Solving the ΛCDM small-scale issues(?)

affect core/ cusp + TBTF

$\langle\sigma_T\rangle/m_\chi \sim 1\,\mathrm{cm}^2/g$

TB, Edsjö, Gondolo, Ullio & Bergström, JCAP '18



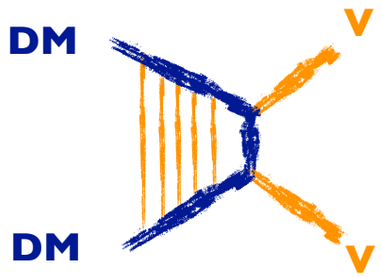
$T_{\rm kd} \sim 0.1\,\mathrm{keV}$

address missing satellites ?

- NEW since v6.1:
  - SIDM
  - Sommerfeld
  - handle varying

$$\xi \equiv T_{\rm dark}/T_{\rm photon}$$

coupling fixed by thermal relic density



code: examples/aux/vdSIDM_RD.f

3rd physics example

Cosmic-ray accelerated DM

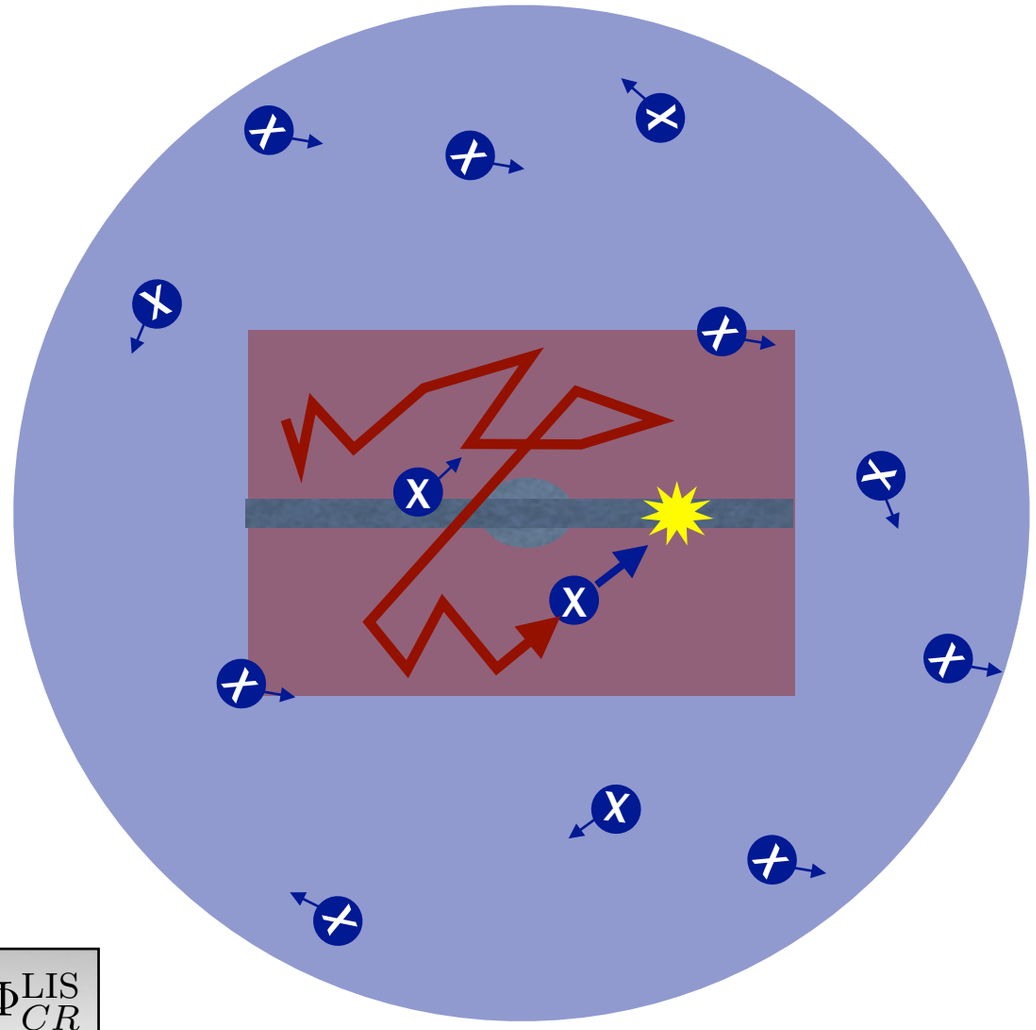
Reverse direct detection

- High-energy cosmic rays should up-scatter DM initially (almost) at rest!

TB & Pospelov, PRL '19

…
…

➡ *Even sub-GeV DM becomes kinematically accessible in direct detection (and neutrino!) experiments*



- *Three steps:*
  - *production*

$$\frac{d\Phi_\chi}{dT_\chi} = D_{\rm eff}\frac{\rho_\chi^{\rm local}}{m_\chi}\int_{T_{CR}^{\rm min}}^{\infty} dT_{CR}\frac{d\sigma_{\chi N}}{dT_\chi}\frac{d\Phi_{CR}^{\rm LIS}}{dT_{CR}}$$

  - *soil/atmosphere attenuation*

$$\frac{dT_\chi^z}{dz} = -\sum_N n_N \int_0^{T_N^{\rm max}} dT_N \frac{d\sigma_{\chi N}}{dT_N} T_N$$

  - *detection*

$$\frac{d\Gamma_N}{dT_N} = \int_{T_\chi(T_\chi^{z,\rm min})}^{\infty} dT_\chi \frac{d\sigma_{\chi N}}{dT_N}\frac{d\Phi_\chi}{dT_\chi}$$

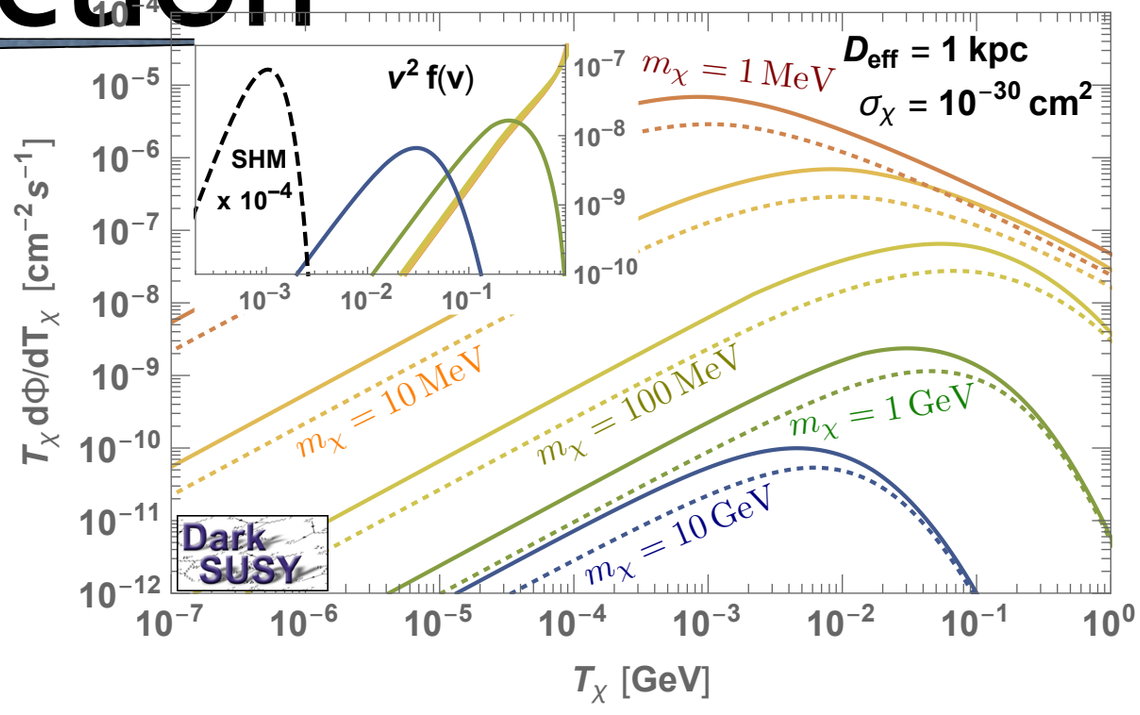
particle physics input:

interface function

Reverse direct detection

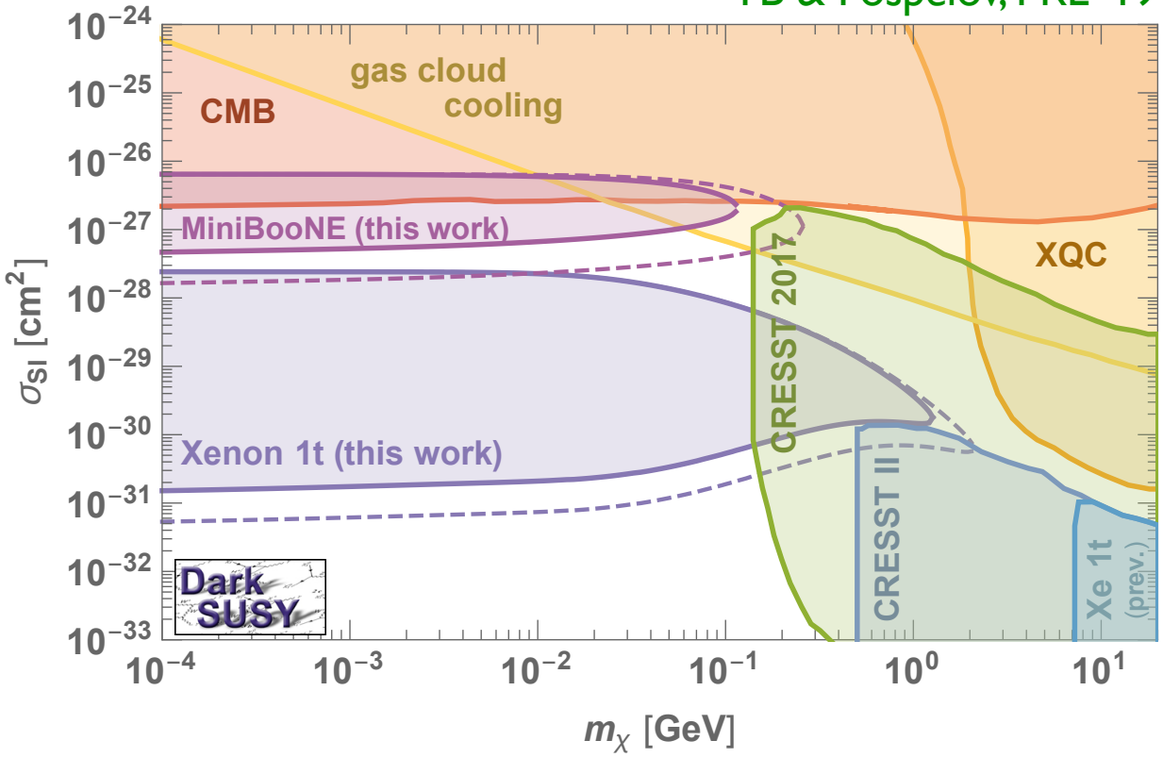
- An unavoidable high-energy DM flux
  - *(but highly subdominant)*

code: examples/aux/DDCR_flux.f



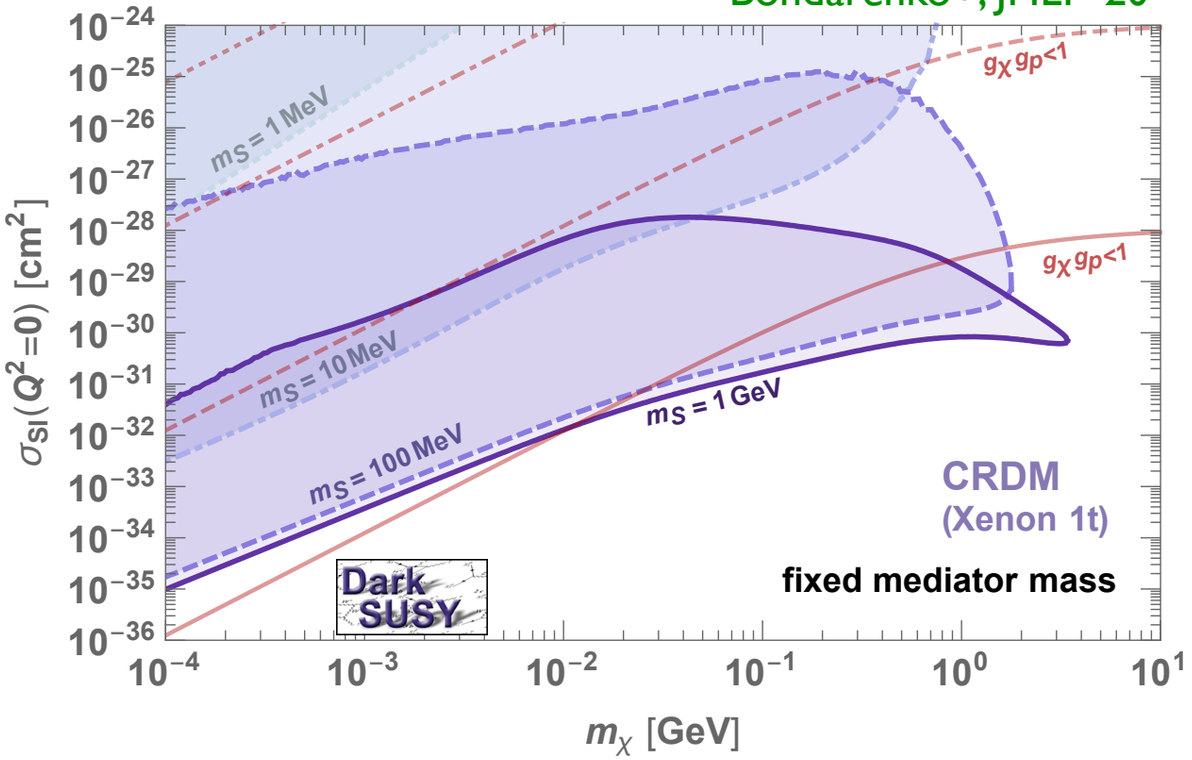
- Resulting low-mass limits
  - *constant scattering cross section*

TB & Pospelov, PRL '19



  - *full Q^2-dependence* (here: Higgs portal)

Bondarenko+, JHEP '20



same(!) code: examples/aux/DDCR_limits.f

4th physics example

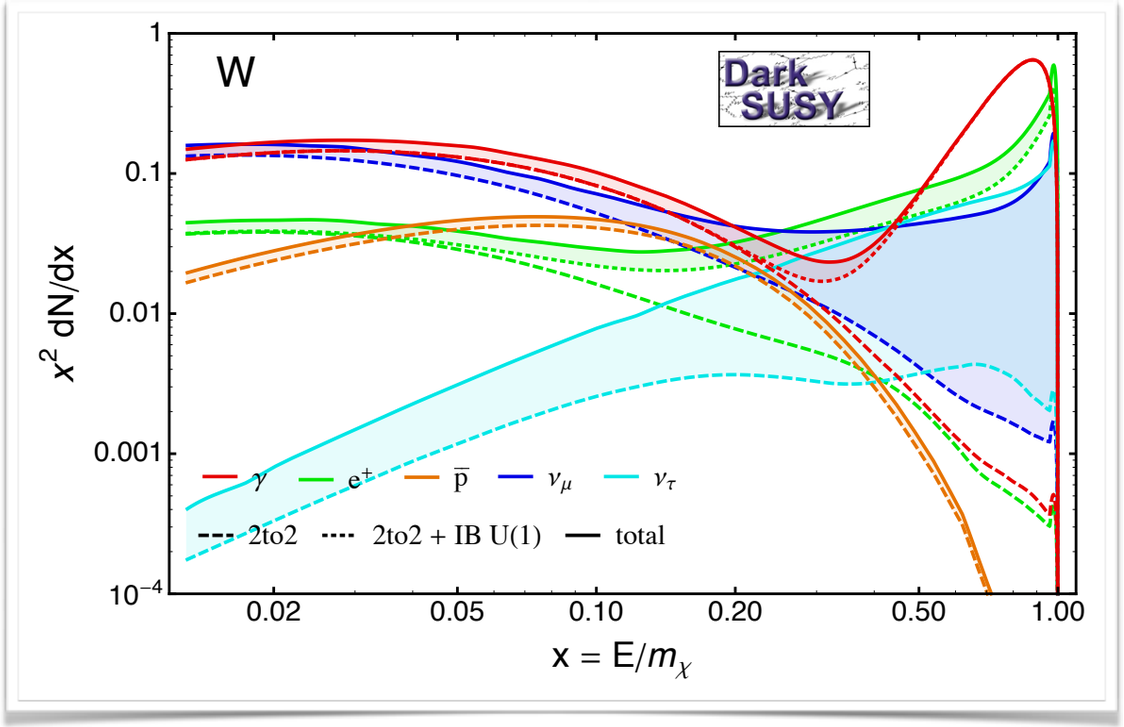
Indirect detection yields

Particle spectra from DM annihilation

- `Model-independent' spectra from fragmentation or decay of final states
  - *Tabulated default PYTHIA runs*
  - *Alternative spectra* (improving on QCD uncertainties) — Amoroso+, JCAP'19 — cf. Adil's talk on Monday!
  - *Dedicated spectra for low-mass DM annihilations* — Plehn, Reimitz & Richardson, SPP '20
- Particle yields including *U(1)*, *SU(2)* and *SU(3)* radiative corrections
  - *For MSSM module, in particular internal bremsstrahlung*
- Switch easily between options for indirect detection applications

```
42  c...Change default yield tables
43        call dsanyield_set('yieldtables','default')
44  c      call dsanyield_set('yieldtables','Amoroso')
45
46  c      call dsanyield_set('yieldtables','Plehn')
```

code: examples/aux/wimpyields.f



TB, Calore, Galea & Garny, JHEP '17

More physics examples?

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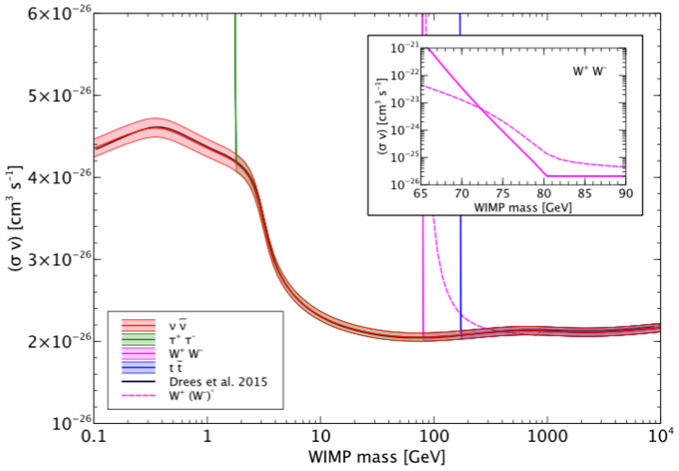
Examples

Here we showcase some selected physics applications that illustrate results you can obtain with DarkSUSY. Many of those are based on examples programs located in exampels/aux. Have ***you*** obtained interesting results with DarkSUSY that you want us to advertise here? Let us know!

Thermal annihilation cross section

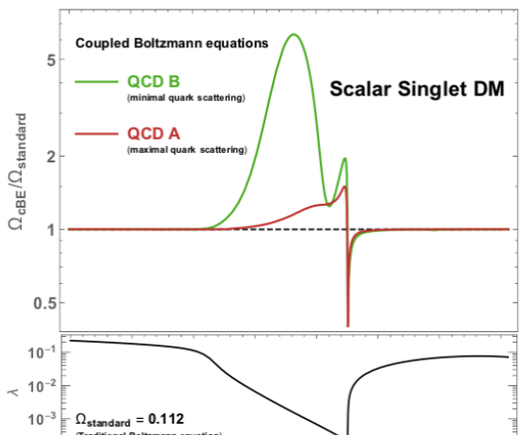


- **Description**
  Thermally averaged annihilation rate during freeze-out that is needed to obtain the observed dark matter relic density. Often used for benchmarking purposes, in particular in the context of indirect searches for dark matter. The inset shows the impact of a hard kinematic cutoff for two-body annihilation vs. allowing for off-shell final states.

- **Code**
  examples/aux/oh2_generic_wimp.f

- **Journal Ref**
  JCAP 1807 (2018) 033 [arXiv:1802.03399]

Freeze-out beyond kinetic equilibrium



- **Description**
  Dark matter annihilation via an *s*-channel resonance is one of the examples where the usual Boltzmann equation may be incorrect because kinetic equilibrium is not maintained during the entire freeze-out process. The plot illustrates the size of this effect for the Scalar Singlet model. (The couplings are here chosen as indicated in the bottom panel; for the standard - in this case incorrect - calculation this would result in a relic density matching the measured one).

- **Code**
  examples/aux/ScalarSinglet_RD_cBE.f

- **Journal Ref**

Conclusions

Let's go to

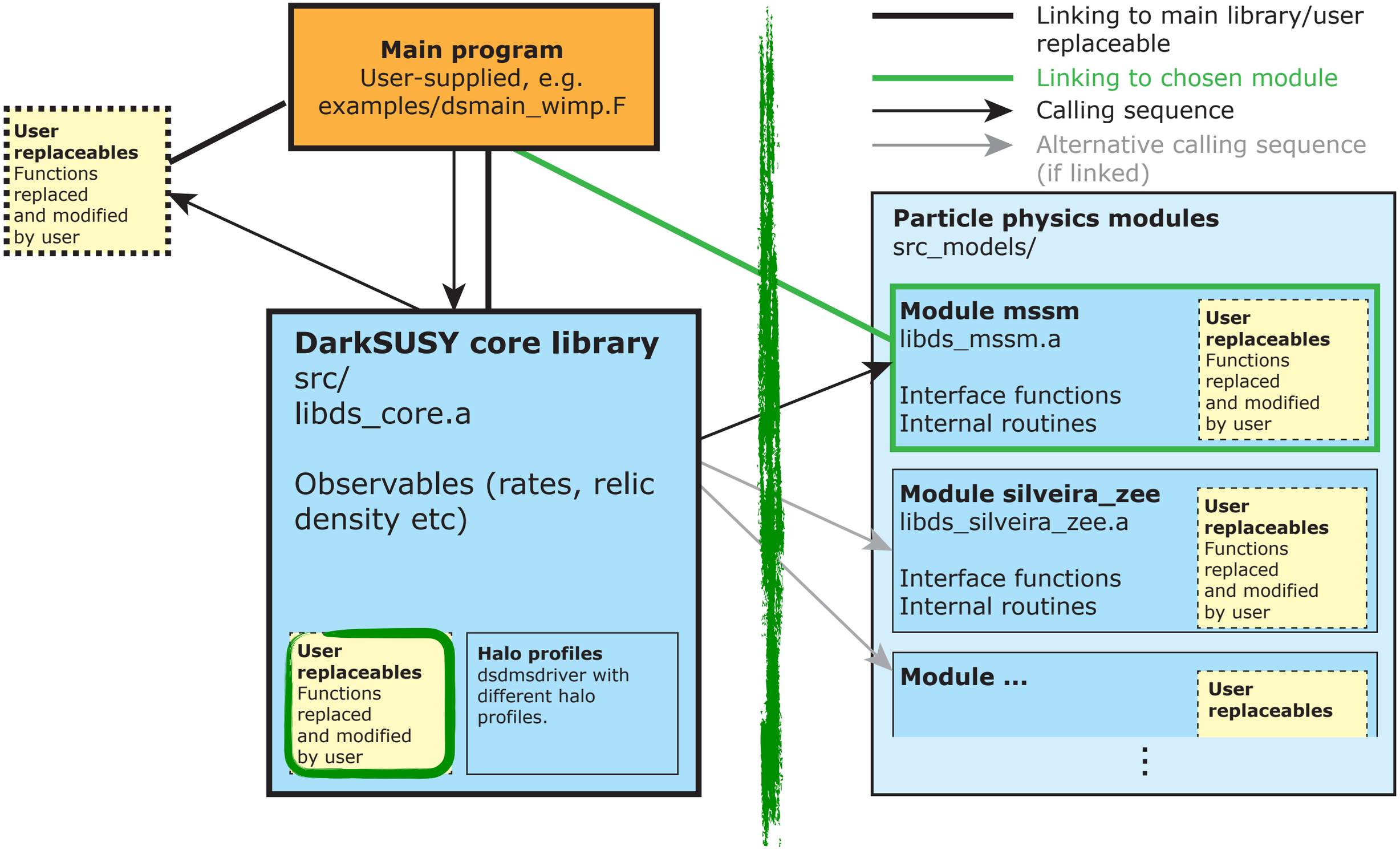
http://www.darksusy.org

and get started…

…at the *TUTORIAL* this afternoon!

Backup

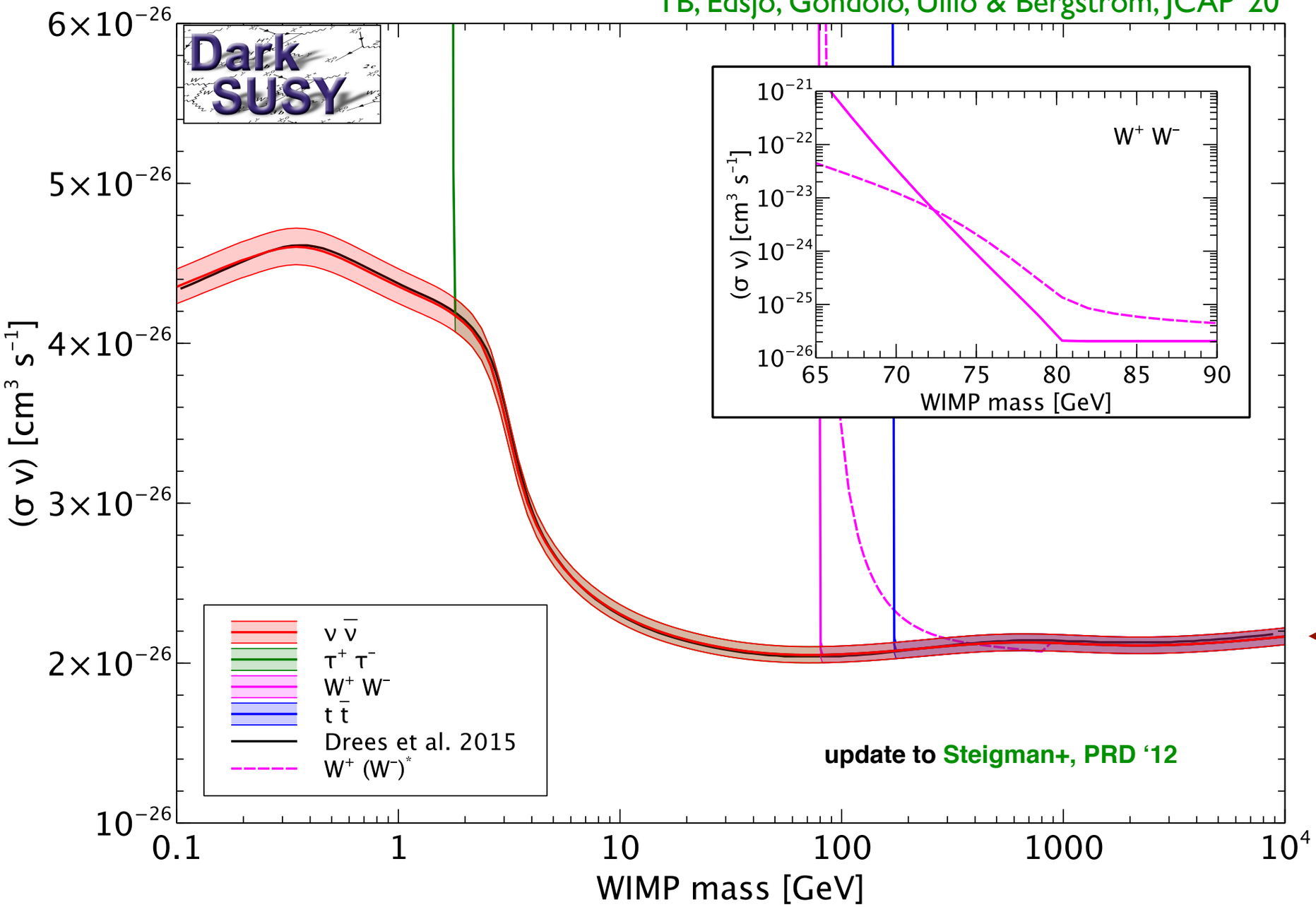
DarkSUSY 6 structure



since DS 6:

Example: generic WIMP

TB, Edsjö, Gondolo, Ullio & Bergström, JCAP '20



code: examples/aux/oh2_generic_wimp.f

Example: generic WIMP *in dark sector*

- Secluded dark sector

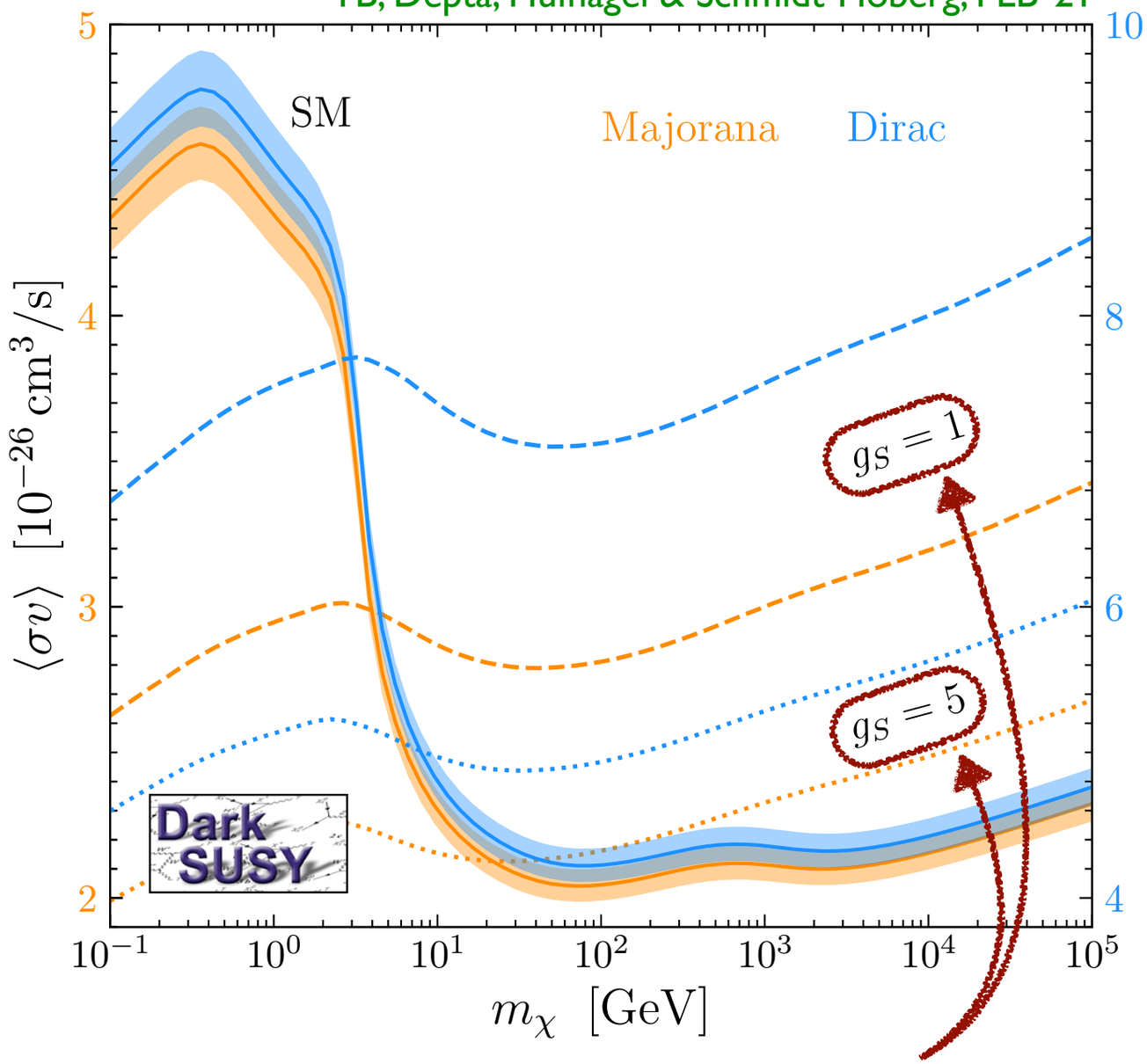
  ***separate* entropy conservation**

  $$\xi(T) \equiv \frac{T_\chi(T)}{T} = \frac{\left[g_*^{\rm SM}(T)/g_*^{\rm SM}(T_{\rm dec})\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\left[g_*^{\rm DS}(T)/g_*^{\rm DS}(T_{\rm dec})\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

- Changes to relic density calculation:
  - $\langle\sigma v\rangle_T \longrightarrow \langle\sigma v\rangle_{T_\chi}$
  - $n_{\chi\,\rm eq}(T) \longrightarrow n_{\chi\,\rm eq}(T_\chi)$
  - $H^2 \propto g_{\rm eff} T^4 \longrightarrow g_{\rm eff} T^4 + g_{\rm eff}^{\rm DS} T_\chi^4$

  require two new interface functions
  [$\xi(T)$ uniquely determined if entropy conserved + decoupling at $T \to \infty$]

TB, Depta, Hufnagel & Schmidt-Hoberg, PLB '21



relativistic DS d.o.f.

code: examples/aux/oh2_dark_sector.f