

The Mystery of Dark Matter



CERN HST2023



Dave



Sean

PERIMETER



INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS



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Predict, Observe, Explain Demonstration: Uniform Circular Motion
This demonstration utilizes a typical uniform circular motion apparatus to introduce students to the concept of dark matter.

Hands-on Demonstrations: Gravitational Lensing
These demonstrations use simple objects to model gravitational lensing.

Activity 1: Video Summary

A set of discussion questions that review the content of the video.

Activity 2: Key Concepts

A question sheet that allows students to dig deeper into the material both numerically and conceptually.

Activity 3: Gravity and Orbital Motion

An activity where students use stretchy spacetime fabric and a variety of balls to model orbital motion.

Activity 4: Dark Matter within a Galaxy

Students use real data to explore the conflict between what is expected and what is observed.

Activity 5: Advanced Mathematical Analysis

An enrichment/extension activity for stronger students.

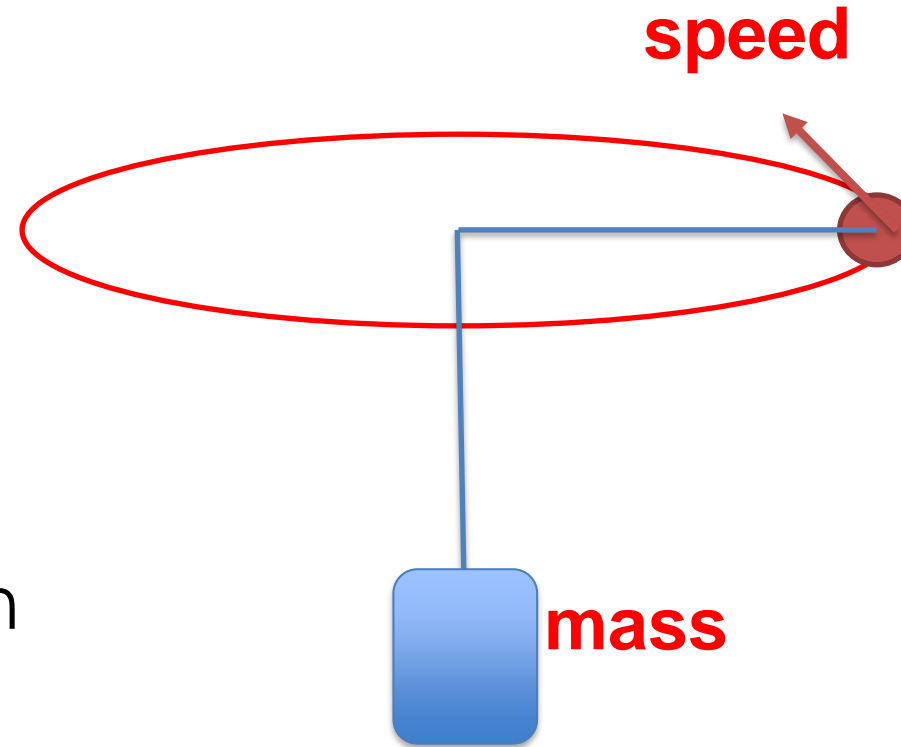
Activity 6: Dark Matter Lab

Students use a typical uniform circular motion apparatus to explore the connection between orbital speed and central force.

Uniform Circular Motion Activity

Predict
Observe
Explain

How are **mass** and **speed** connected in circular motion?



Uniform Circular Motion Activity

Objective:

Determine the mass of an unknown item.

1. Collect data for one mass per group.
2. Plot a graph of **speed²** vs **mass** on a collaborative spreadsheet.

Uniform Circular Motion Activity

Collaborative version:

1. Set radius = 60 cm
2. Use assigned masses
3. Record period for 10 orbits
4. Compare results
5. Report results

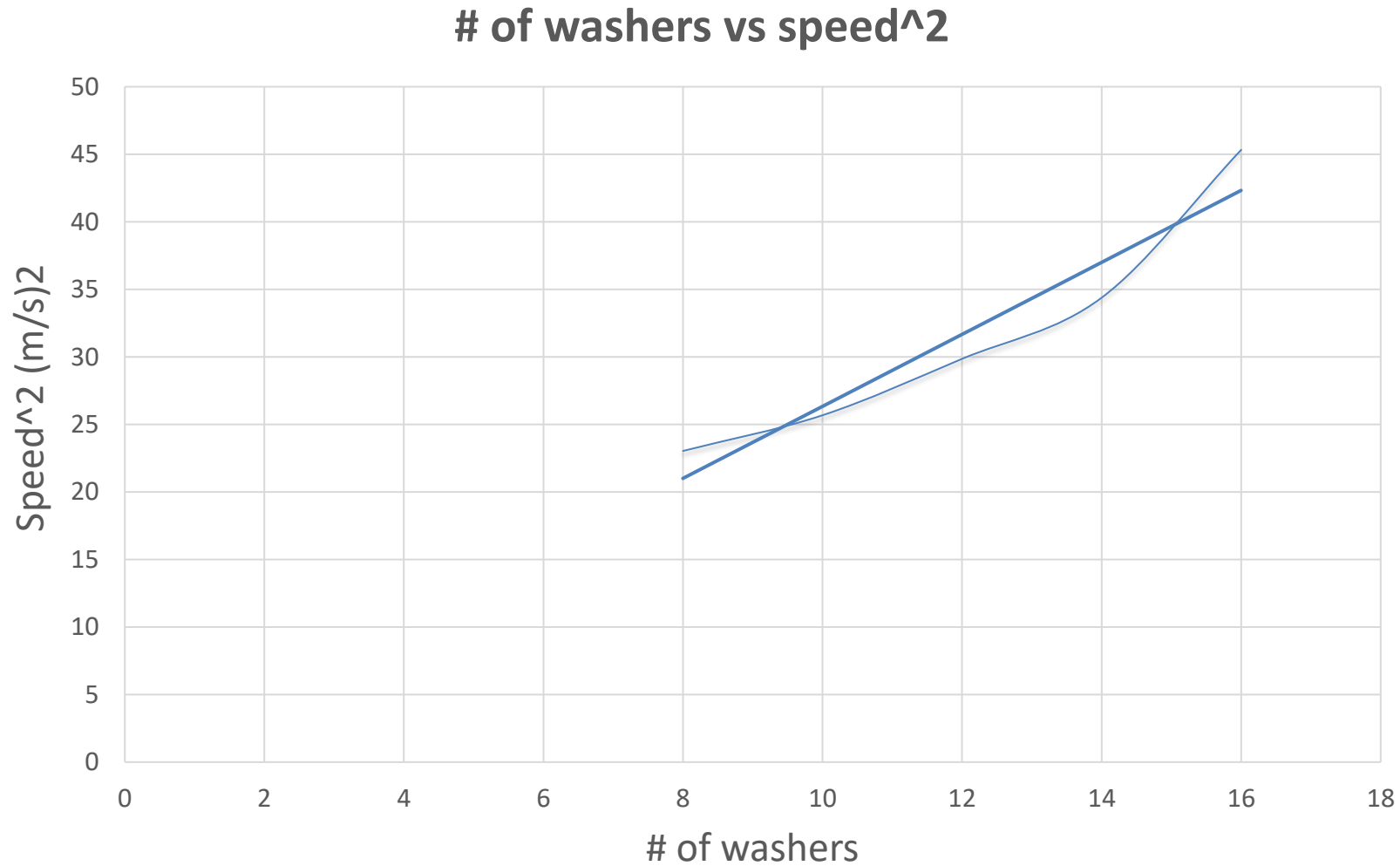


Uniform Circular Motion Results

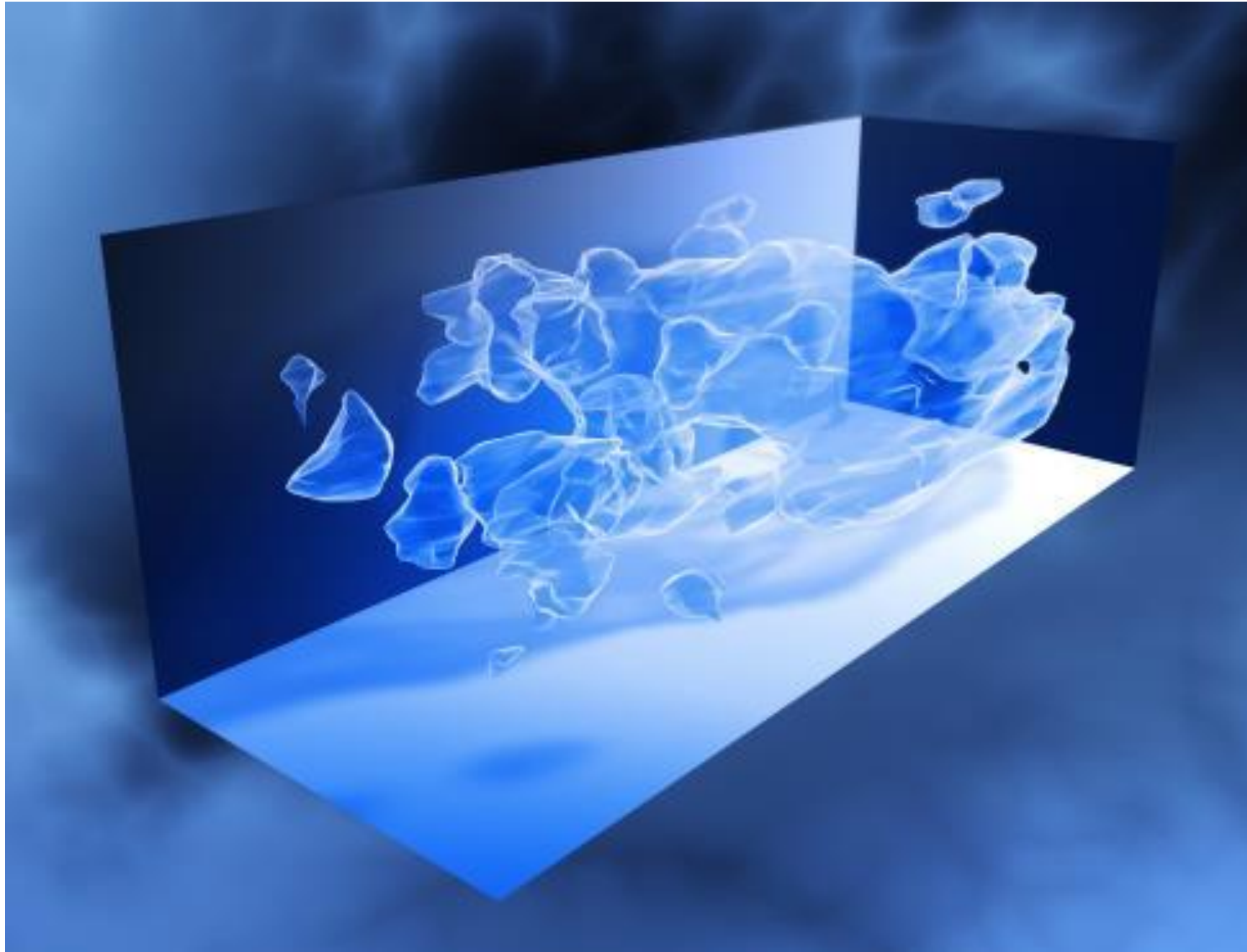
# of washers	10 Orbits (s)
8	
10	
12	
14	
16	

How is the orbital speed related to the mass of the washers?

Uniform Circular Motion Results



Connecting standard classroom physics to Cutting-Edge Dark Matter



Vera Rubin's Discovery

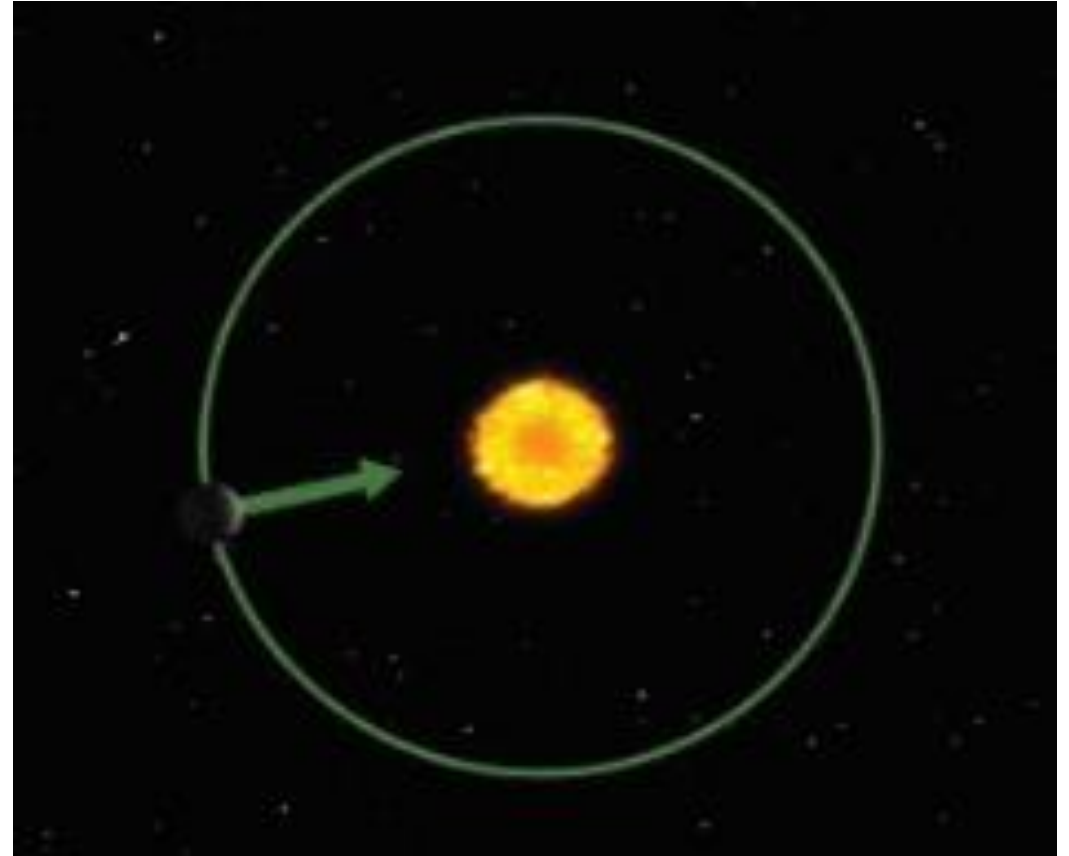


Download the Mystery of Dark Matter resource and video at:

<https://resources.perimeterinstitute.ca/>

Orbital Speed
Depends on the
Mass of the Central
Object

$$M = \frac{v^2 r}{G}$$



Extend this to galaxies



Triangulum is More Massive Than it Looks



A deep field image of galaxies, showing a vast field of distant galaxies in various colors (red, orange, yellow, white, blue) and shapes (spiral, elliptical, irregular). A prominent bright star is visible in the lower-left quadrant, with a complex diffraction pattern of blue and white lines radiating from it. A semi-transparent dark blue rectangular box is overlaid in the upper-middle section of the image, containing white text.

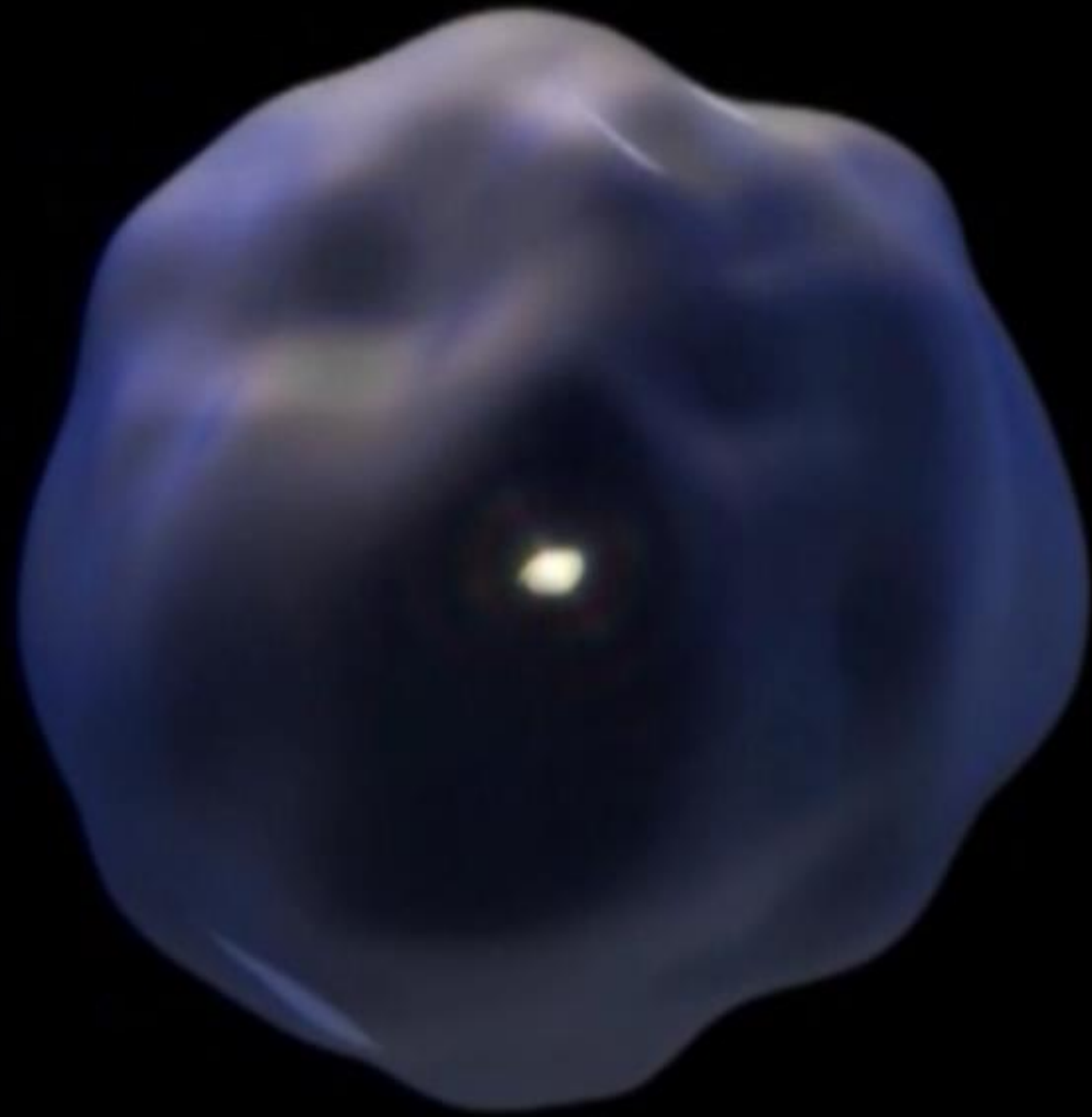
The same discrepancy
happens in all* galaxies

Old View



PI

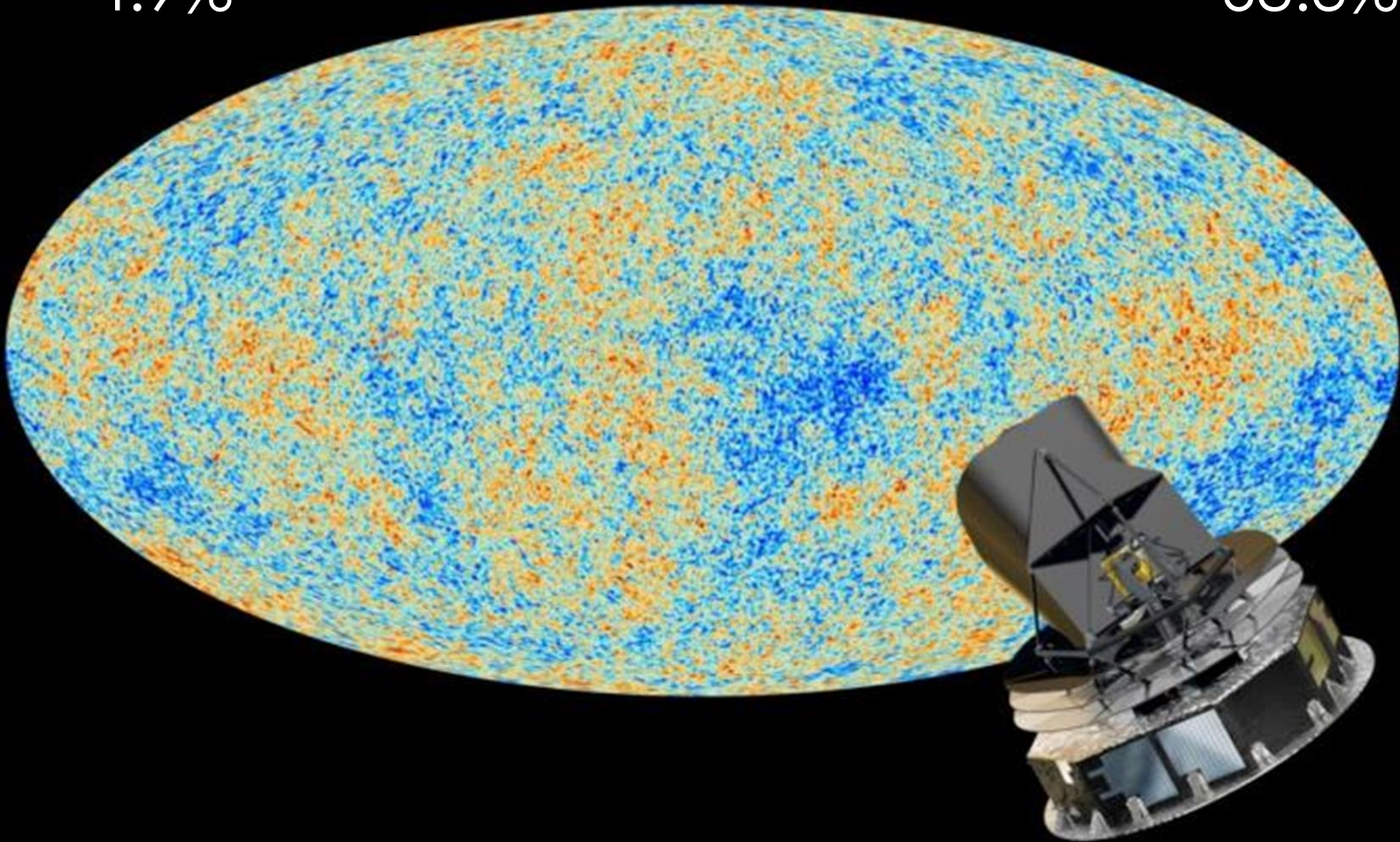
New View



Normal Matter
4.9%

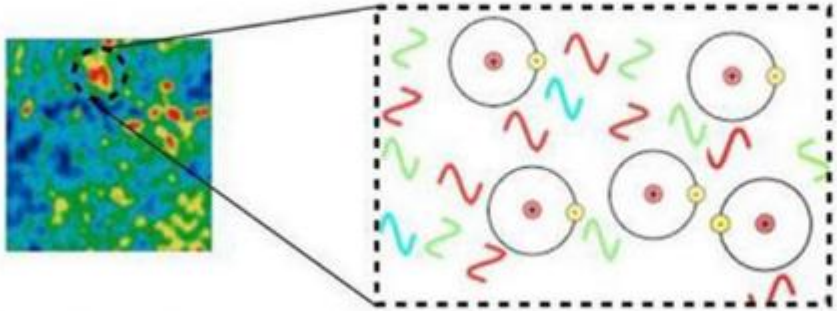
Dark Matter
26.8%

Dark Energy
68.3%



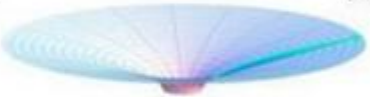
0.0001 K difference between hot and cold!

Hot Spot



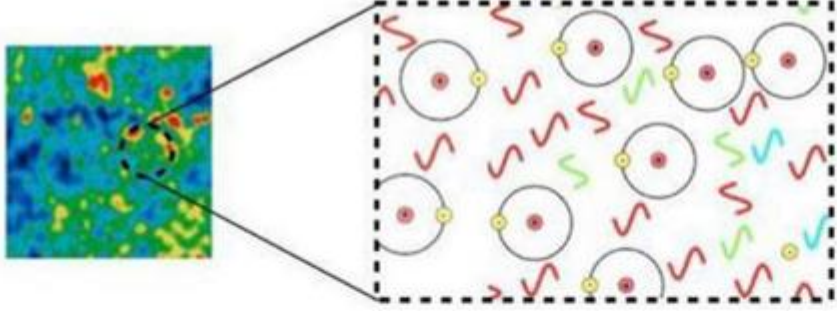
Low density

Small gravitational redshift



Tiny energy loss

Average Spot



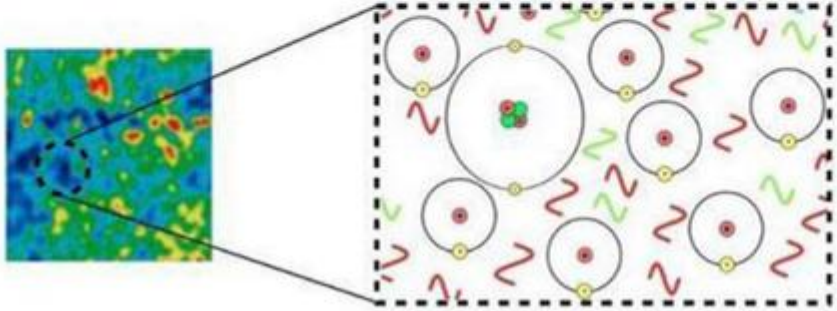
Average density

Average gravitational redshift



Average energy loss

Cold Spot



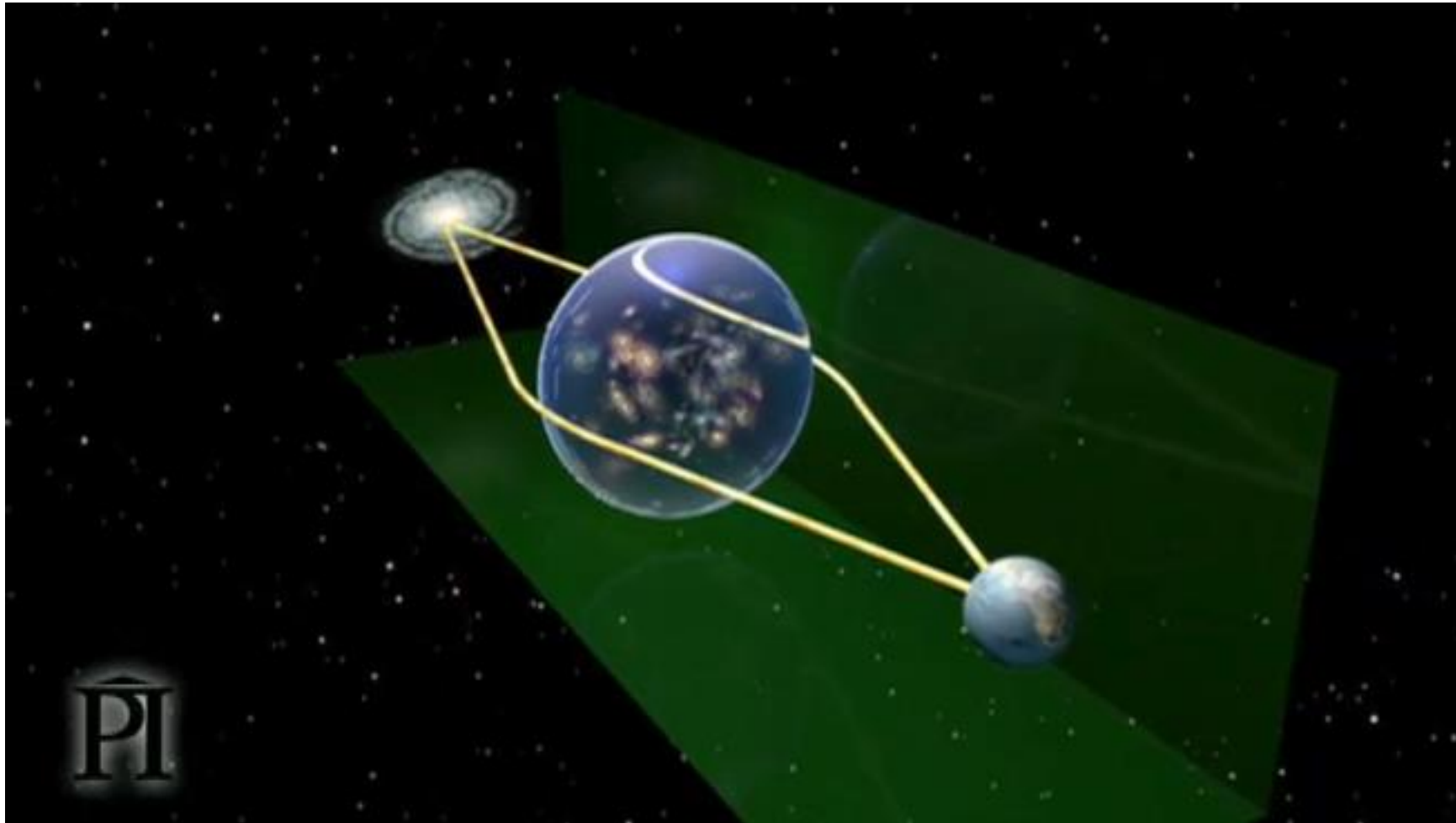
High density

Large gravitational redshift



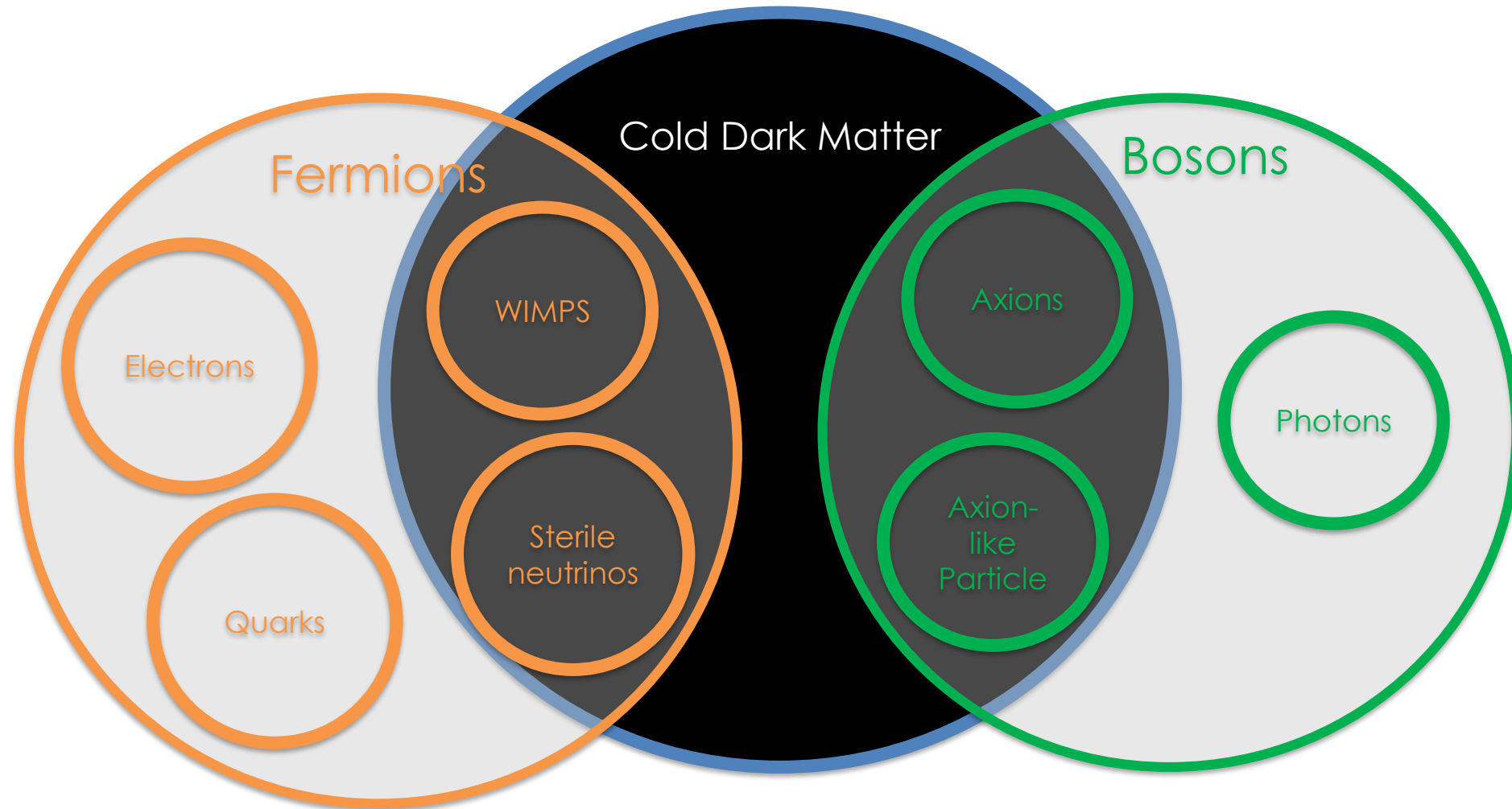
Big energy loss

Gravitational Lensing



Competing Theories For Dark Matter

- Particle that hasn't been discovered yet



How to Look for Dark Matter Particles

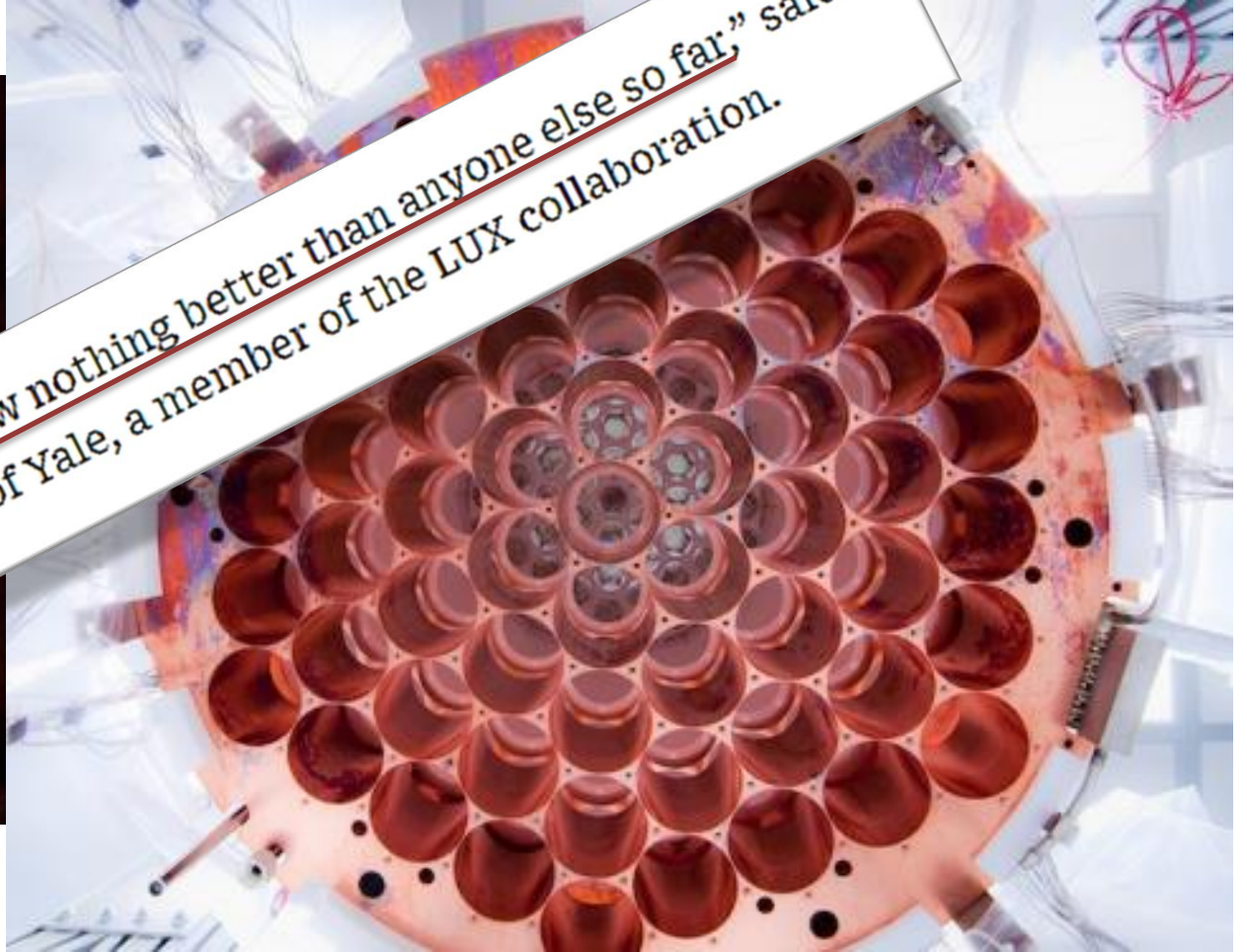
- Direct detection: wait for it to hit a detector
- Indirect detection: look for other signatures
- Particle colliders: make it

LUX- Large Underground Xenon Detector



Homestake Mine in South Dakota

“Basically, we saw nothing. But we saw nothing better than anyone else so far,” said particle physicist Daniel McKinsey of Yale, a member of the LUX collaboration.



LUX update (2017)

With roughly fourfold improvement in sensitivity for high WIMP masses relative to our previous results, this search yields no evidence of WIMP nuclear recoils. [arXiv:1608.07648v3](https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.07648v3)



LUX-ZEPLIN (LZ) update (2022)

A profile-likelihood ratio analysis shows the data to be consistent with a background-only
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.03764>

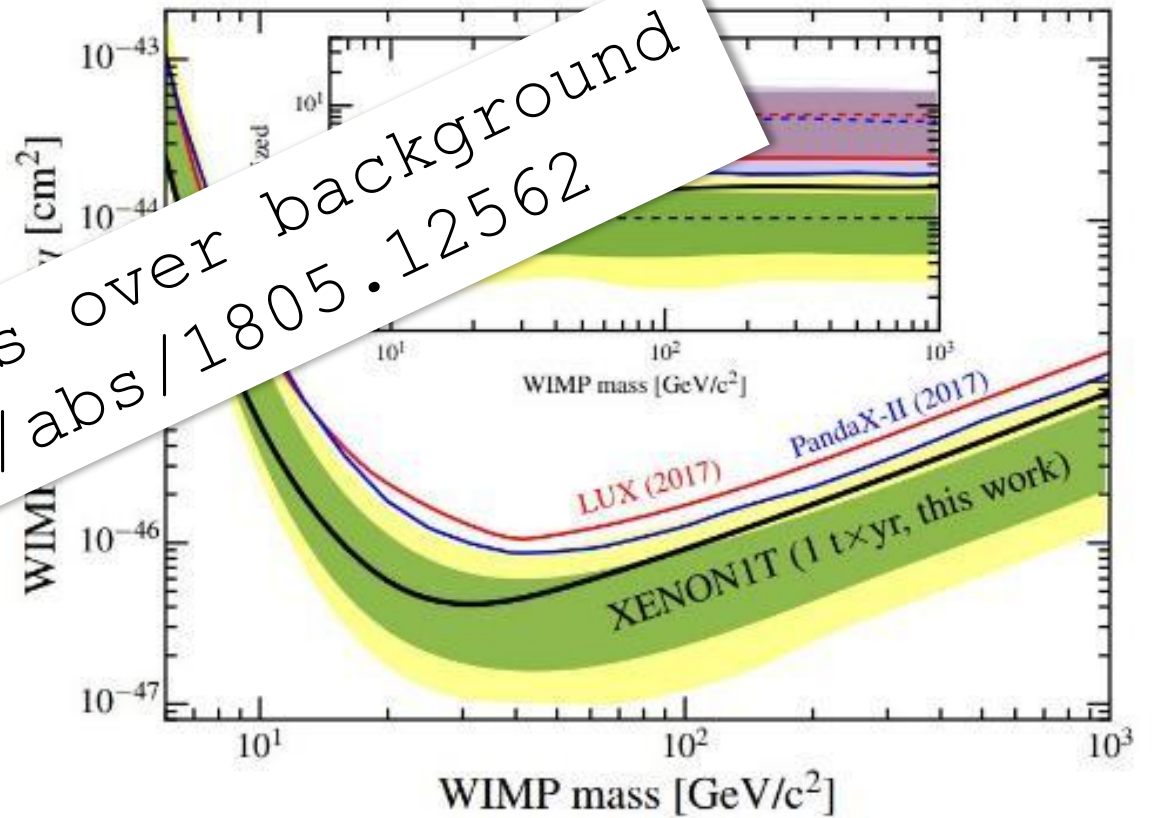


XENON1T (2018)



Image credit: Roberto Corrieri and Patrick De Perio

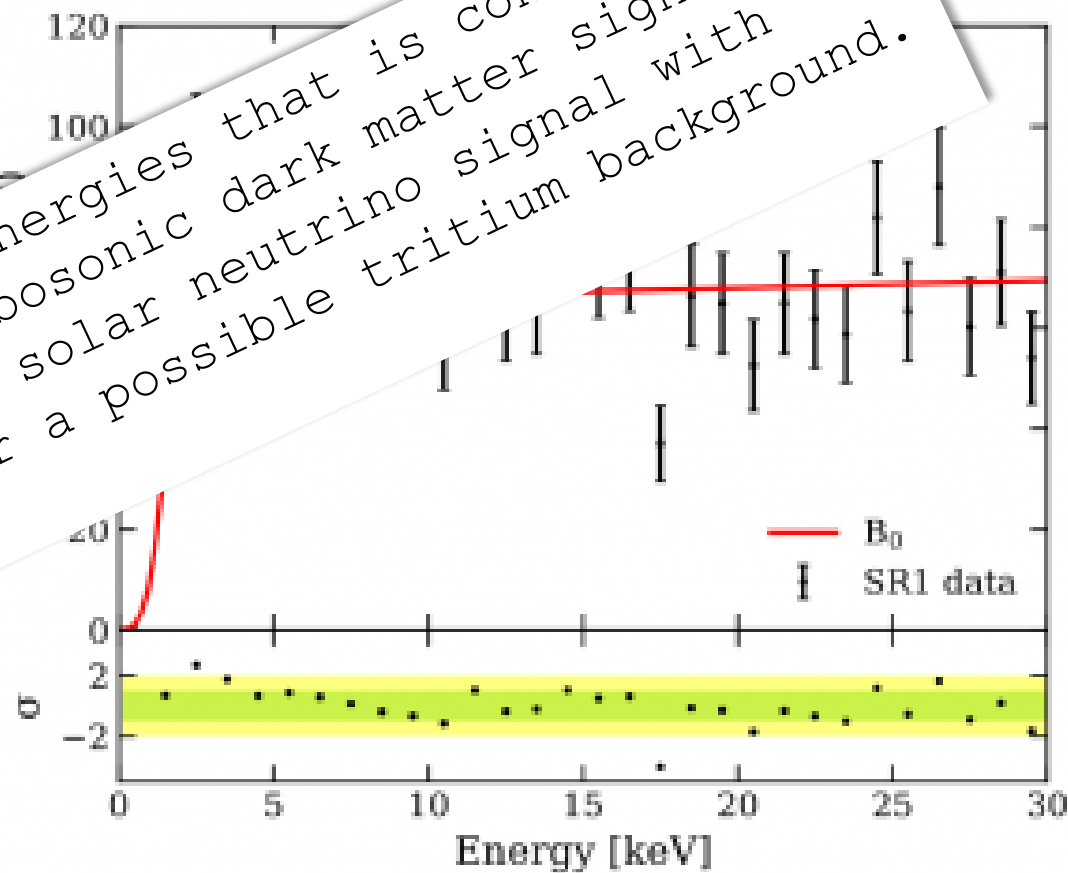
No significant excess over background is found. arxiv.org/abs/1805.12562



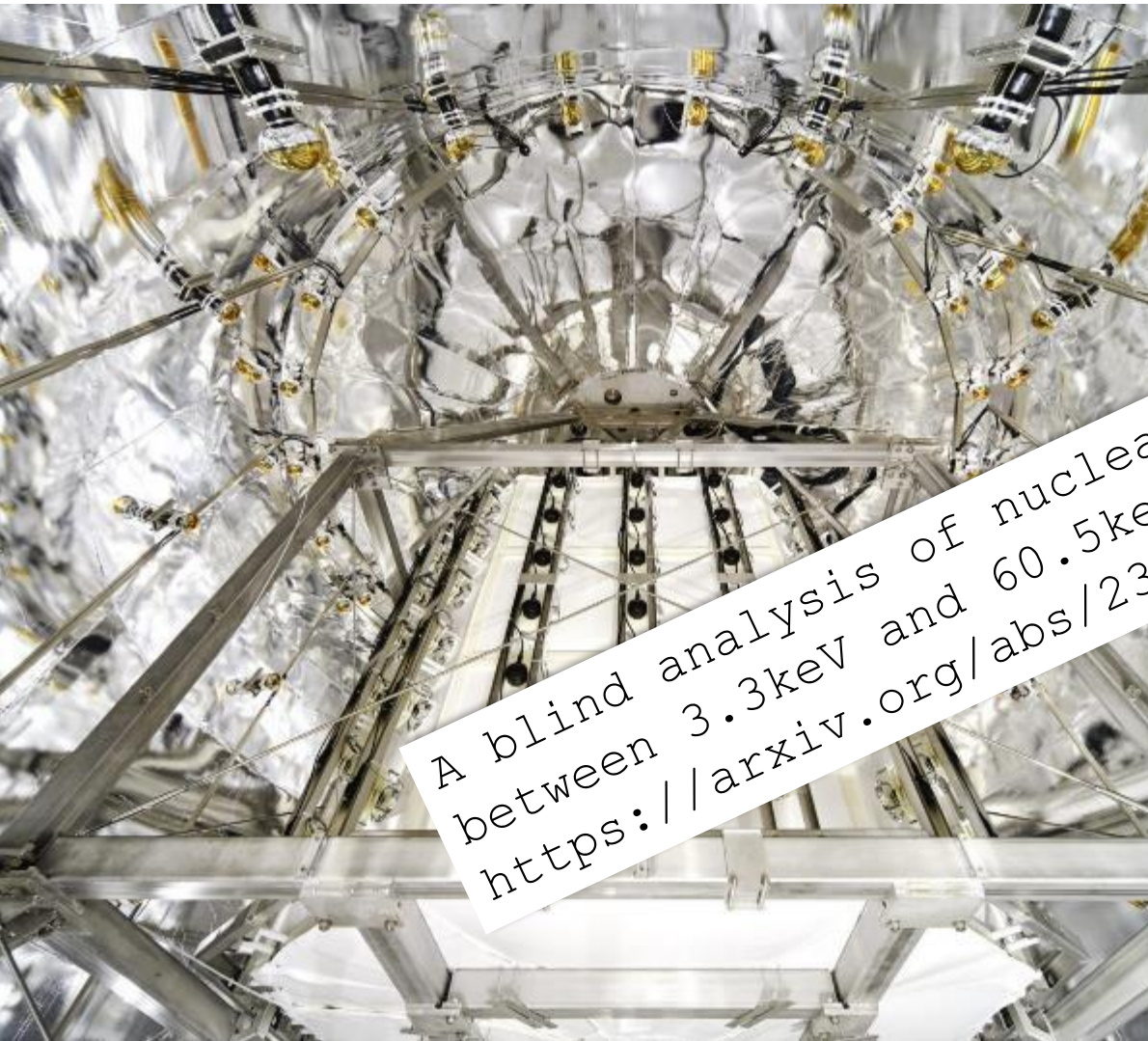
XENON1T – electronic recoil excess (2020)



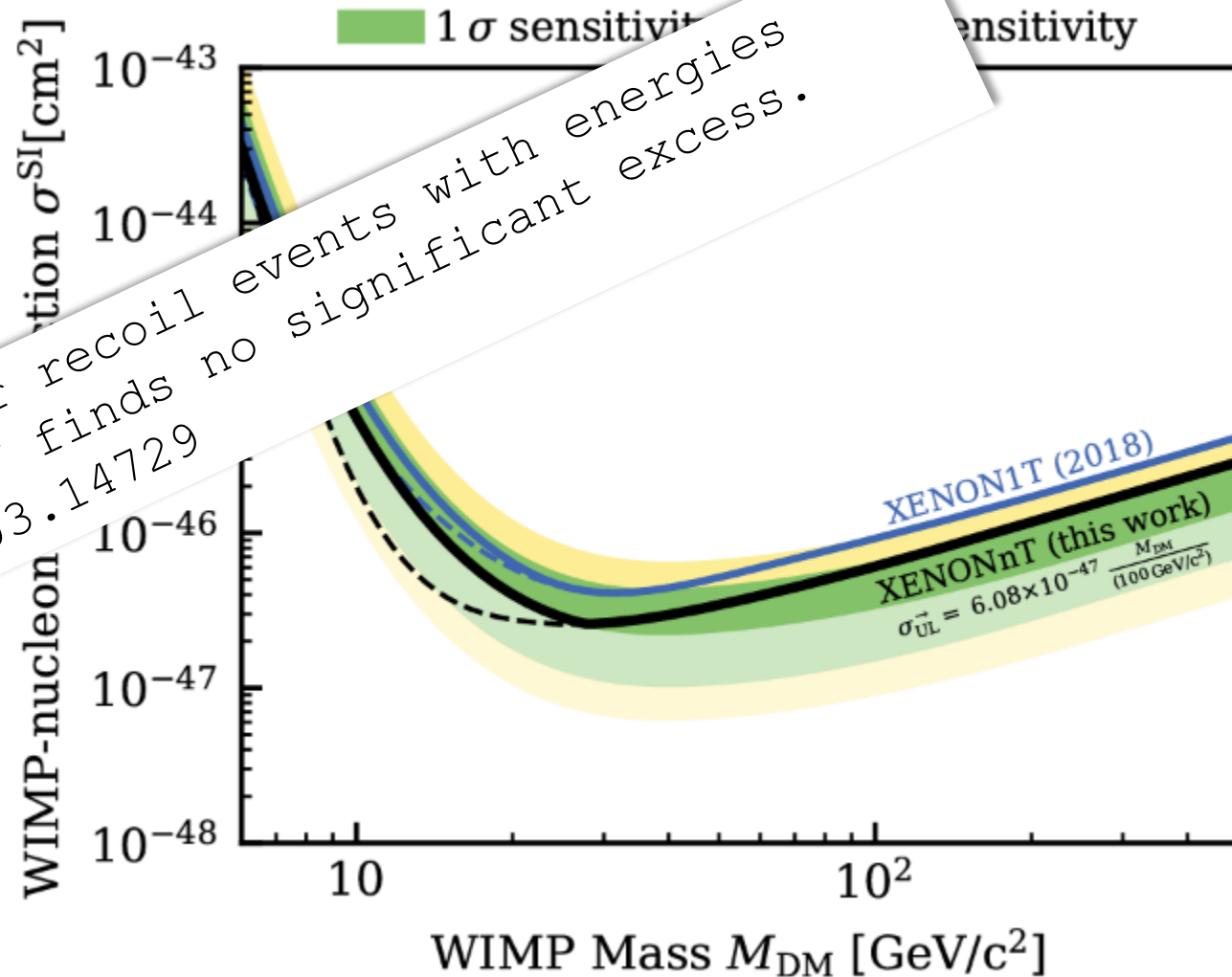
An excess is observed at low energies that is consistent with a solar axion signal, a bosonic dark matter signal with a mass of $2.3 \text{ keV}/c^2$, enhanced magnetic moment, a solar neutrino signal with $\mu = 0.09721$, or a possible tritium background.



XENONnT – (2023)



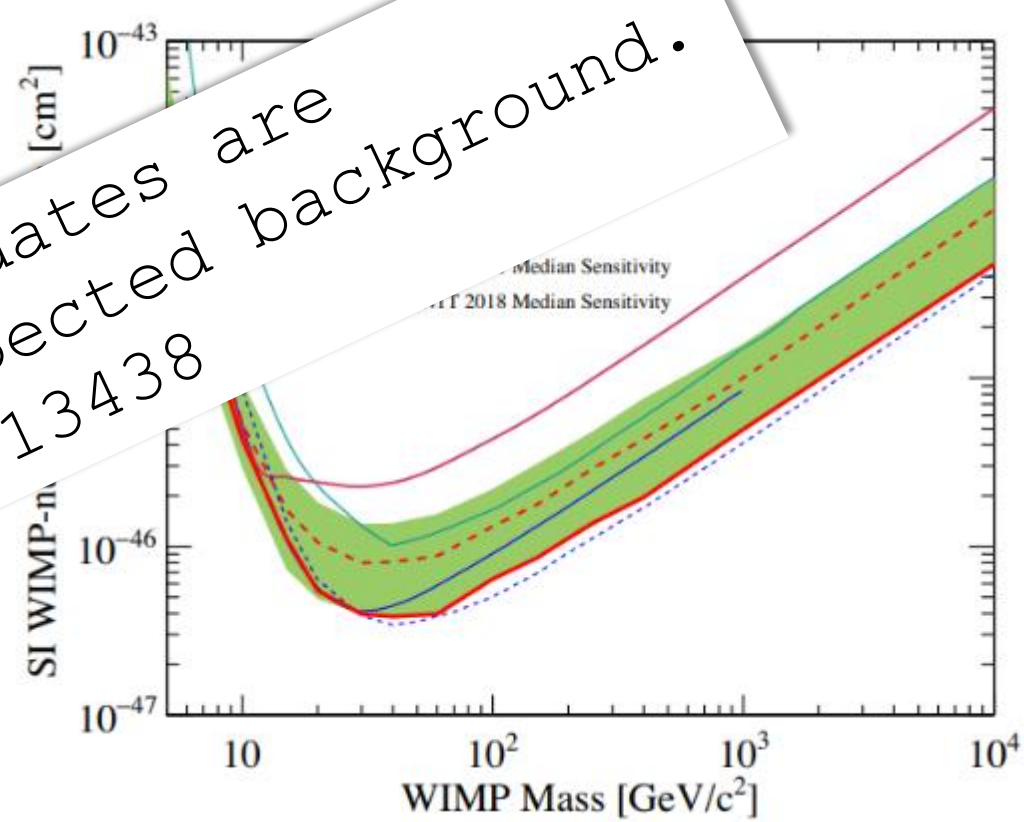
A blind analysis of nuclear recoil events with energies between 3.3keV and 60.5keV finds no significant excess.
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.14729>



PANDAX- 4T (2021)



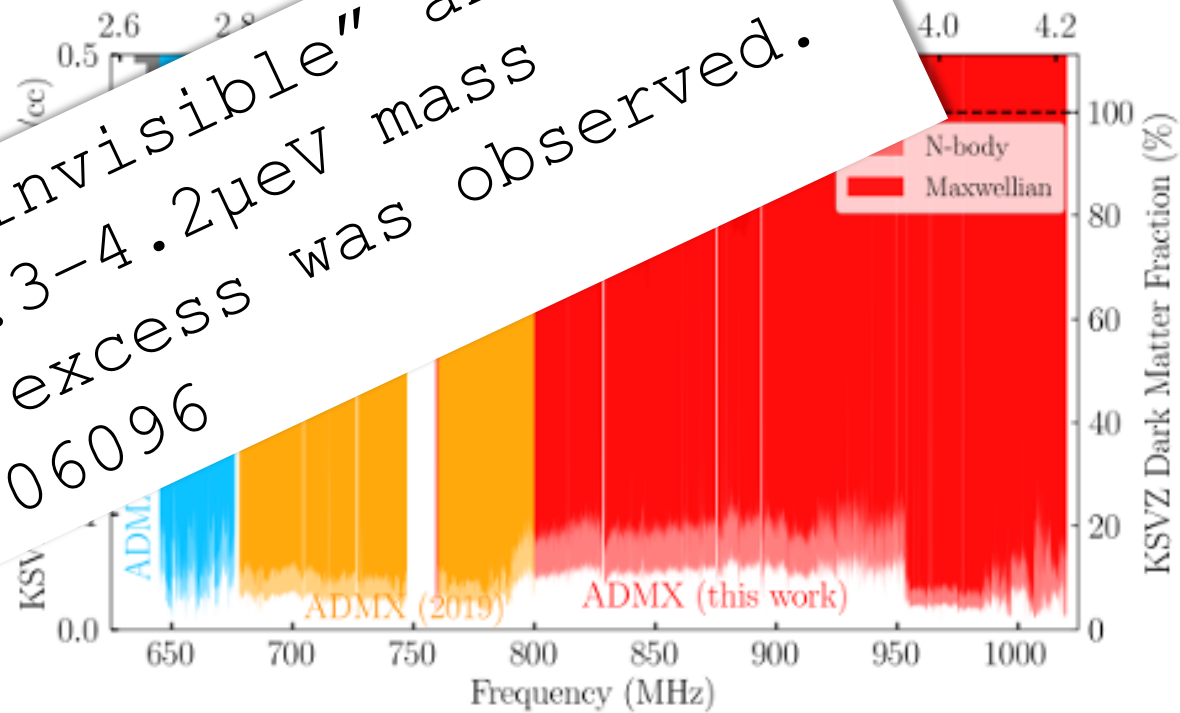
No dark matter candidates are identified above expected background.
arxiv.org/abs/2107.13438



ADMX (2021)



We searched for the "invisible" axion dark matter in the 3.3–4.2 μeV mass range. No axion-like excess was observed.
arxiv.org/abs/2110.06096

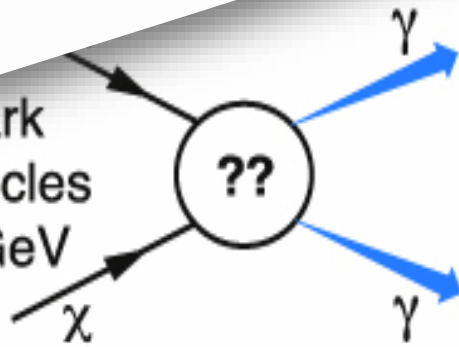


FERMI

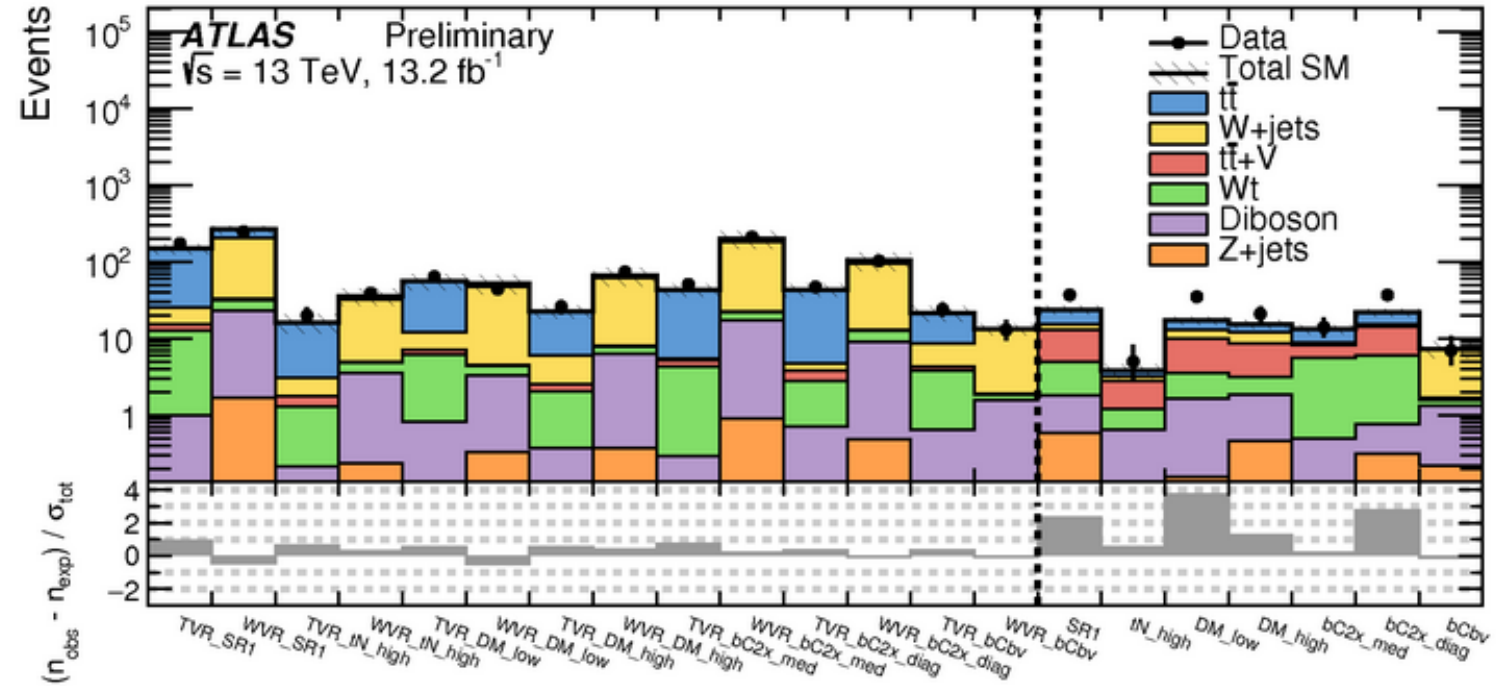
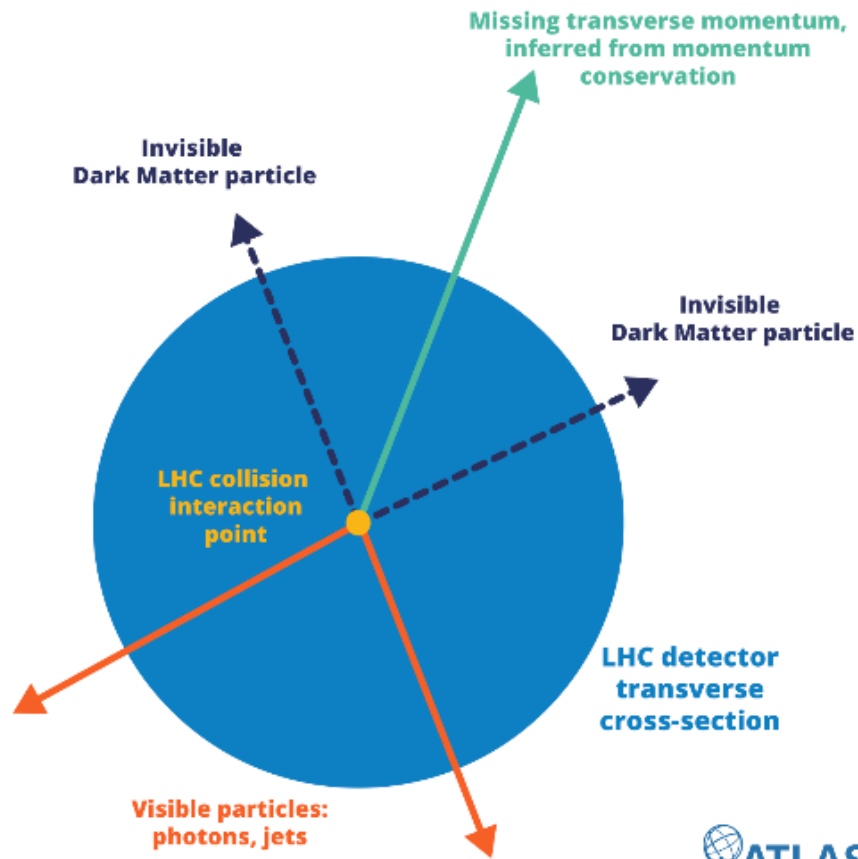
- Detects γ -rays
- DM particle annihilation

'Our measurement complements other search campaigns that used gamma rays to look for dark matter and it confirms that there is little room left for dark matter induced gamma-ray emission in the isotropic gamma-ray background,' says Fornasa.

IMP Dark
Matter Particles
 $E_{CM} \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$



LHC



Empty-Handed?



Modified Gravity Theories



Sterile Neutrinos

all known physics

$$\Psi = \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int \left(\frac{R}{16\pi G} - \frac{1}{4} F^2 + \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi - \lambda H \bar{\psi} \psi + |DH|^2 - V(H) \right)}$$

include neutrino masses via $H \rightarrow H + M$

$$\psi = (q_L, u_R, d_R, l_L, e_R, \nu_R) \times 3$$

dark matter? Boyle, Finn, NT 2018

Dark Matter

- Works well on cosmological scales
- Does not work well in detail for galaxy rotation curves (small scale problems)
- We haven't found it

Modified Gravity

- Predicts galaxy rotation curves very well
- Does not predict well or ignores the data from CMB or gravitational wave data

Stalemate

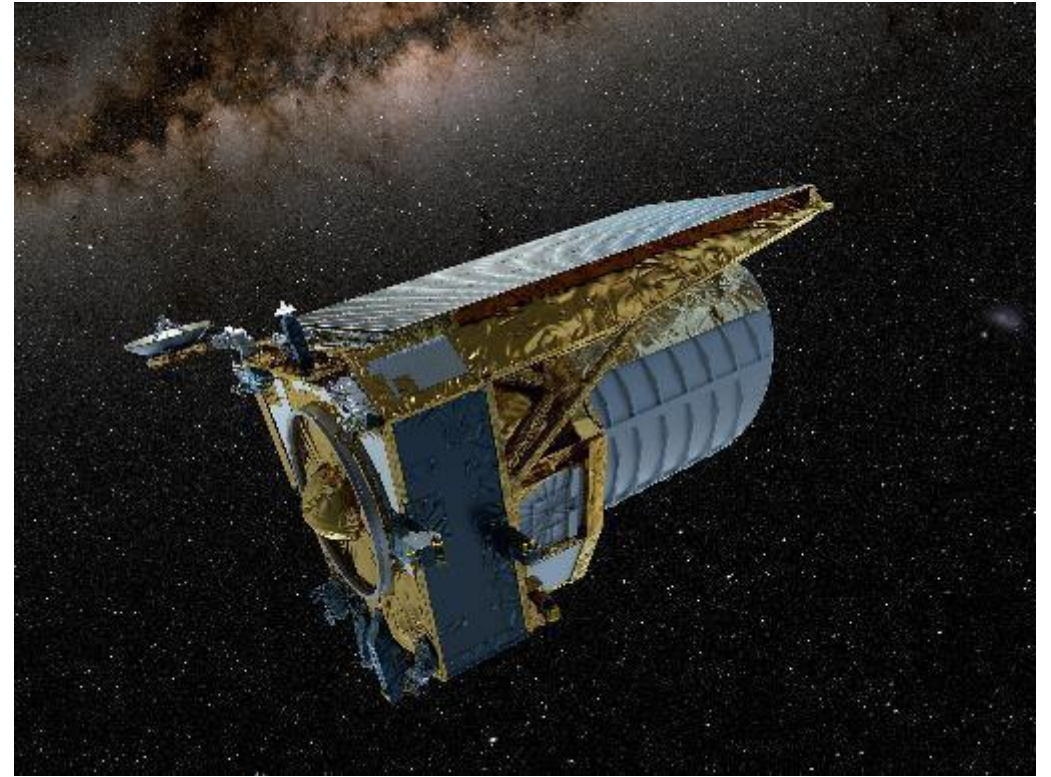
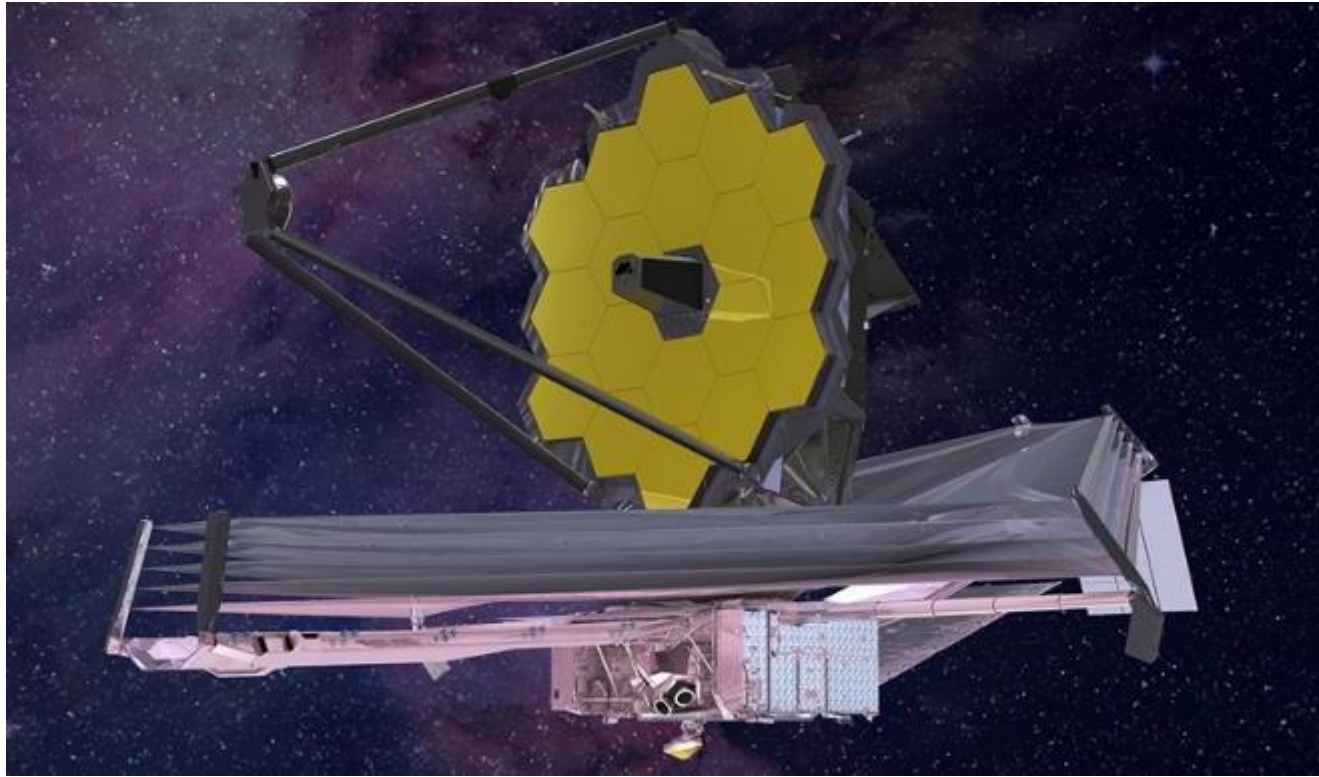


Current Status of Dark Matter

Download the Mystery of Dark Matter resource and video at:

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JWST and Euclid Space Telescopes





Educational Resources

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Thank You!!

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$$\int B_{\rightarrow} \text{ Part of } \overset{\text{(the)}}{=} \sum_{\leftarrow} A_{\leftarrow} t \cos^2$$