

Aspects of IVDM

Danny Marfatia

with Feng, Kumar, Sanford 1102.4331

with Gao, Kumar 1108.0518

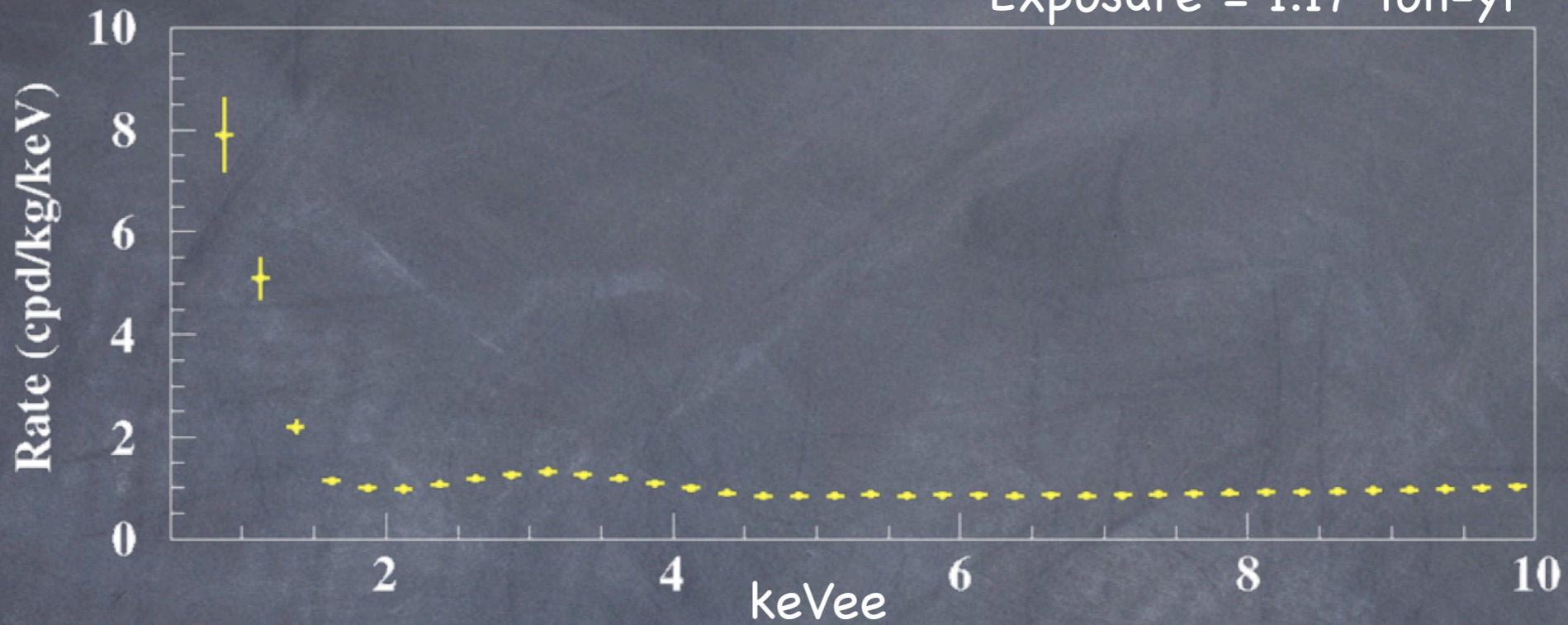
with Hagiwara, Yamada 1207.6857

Scattering cross section

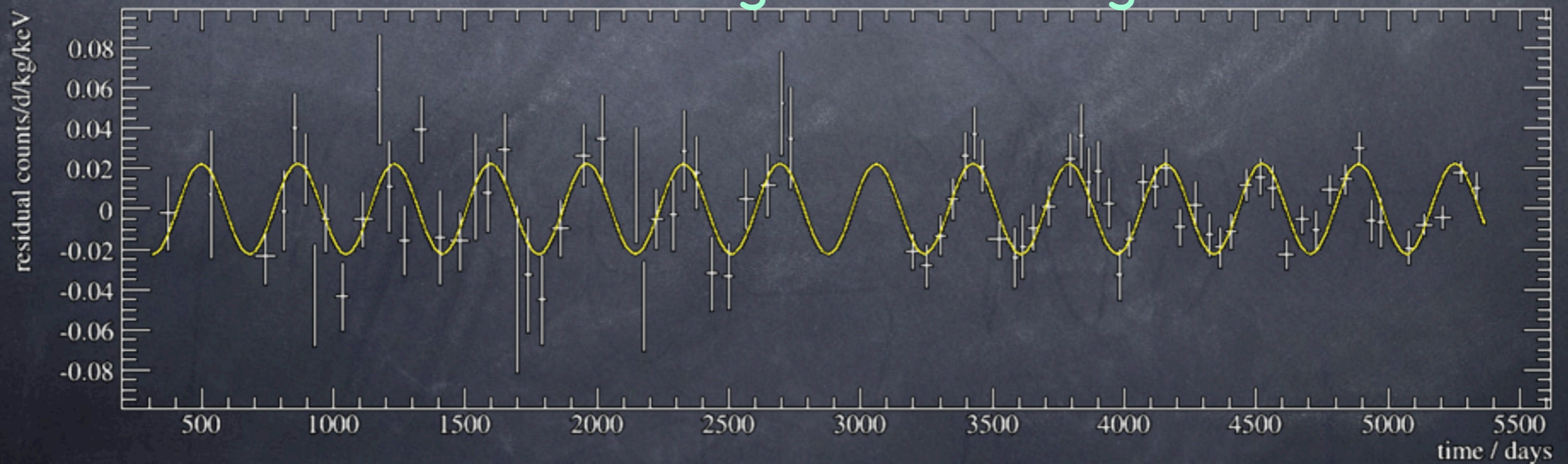
- **SI:** $\sigma_A \propto [f_p Z + f_n(A - Z)]^2$
- $f_n = f_p \implies \sigma_A \propto [f_p A]^2$
- No reason to assume $f_n = f_p$
- **For** $f_n/f_p = \frac{-Z}{A - Z}$, $\sigma_A = 0!$

DAMA/LIBRA

Exposure = 1.17 ton-yr

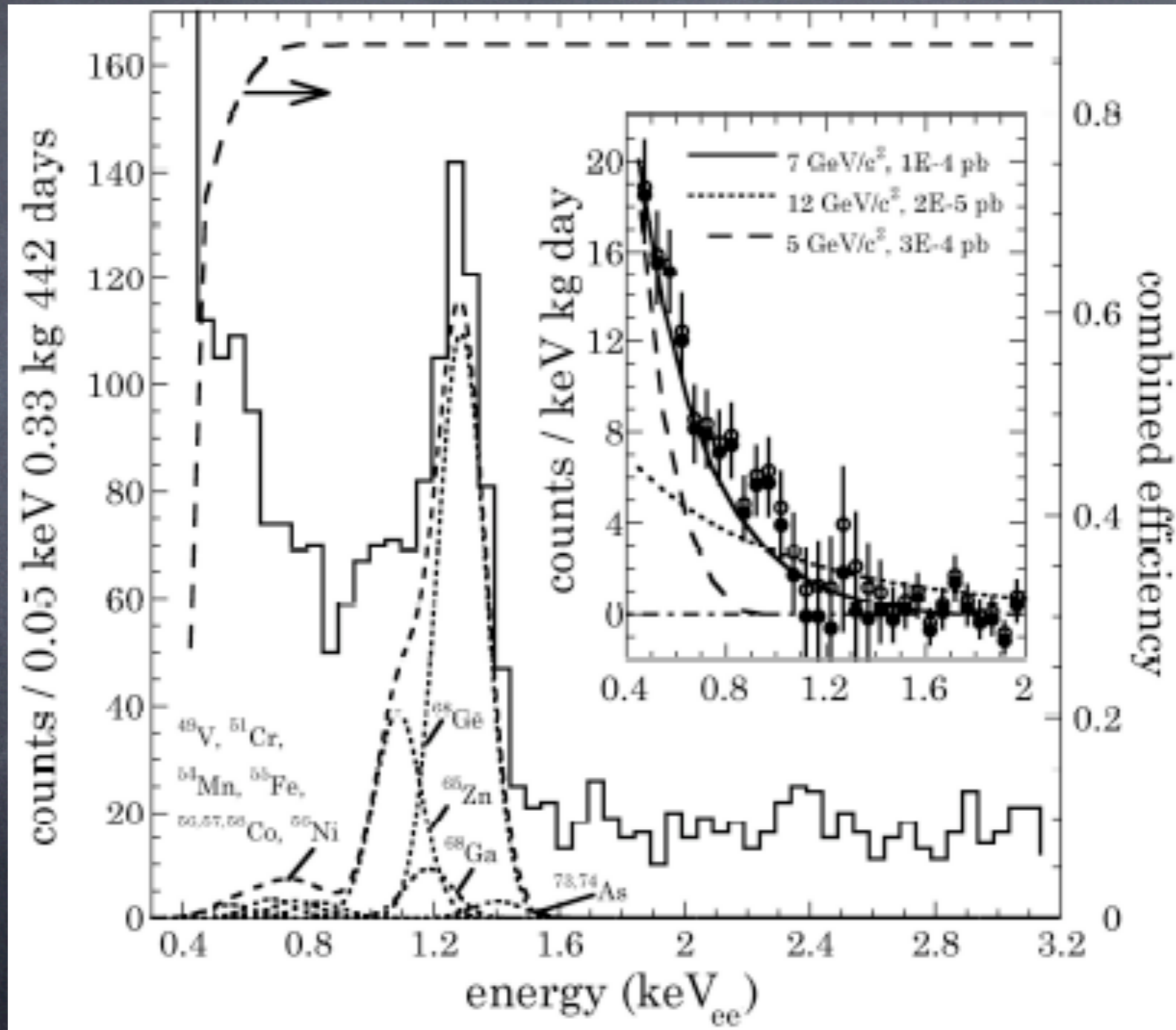


Modulation signal at 8.9 sigma



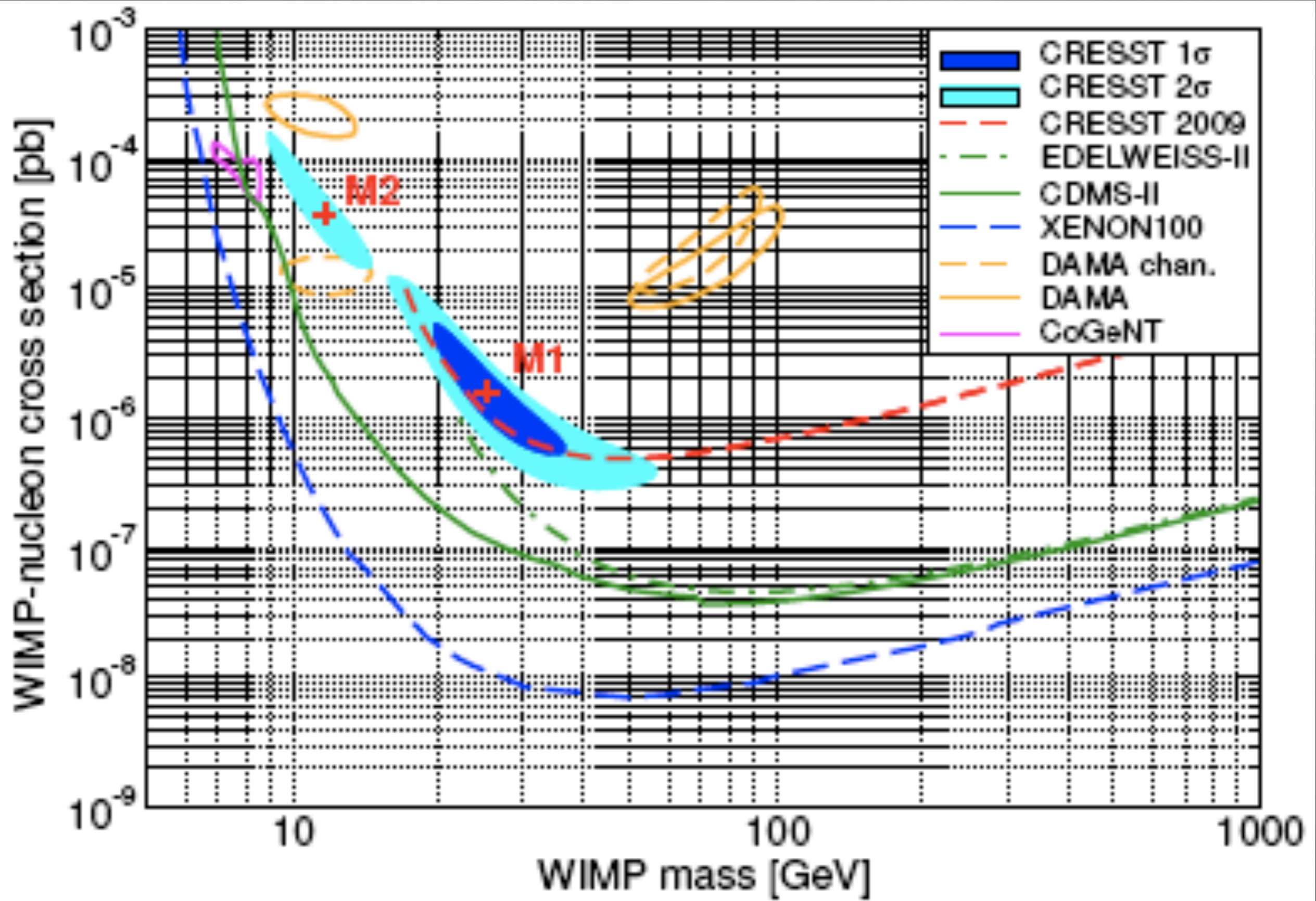
CoGeNT

Exposure = 146 kg-day

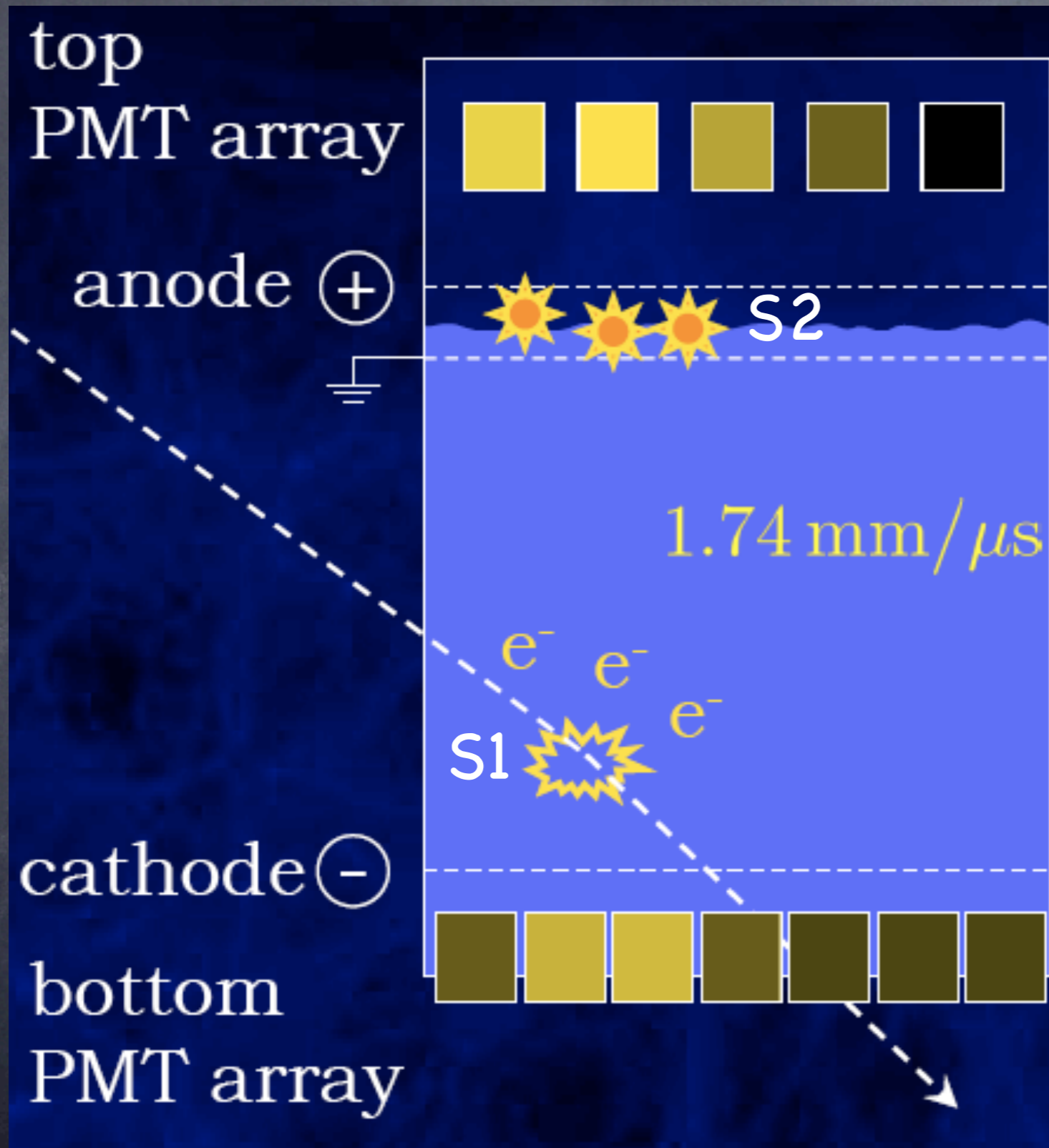


CRESST

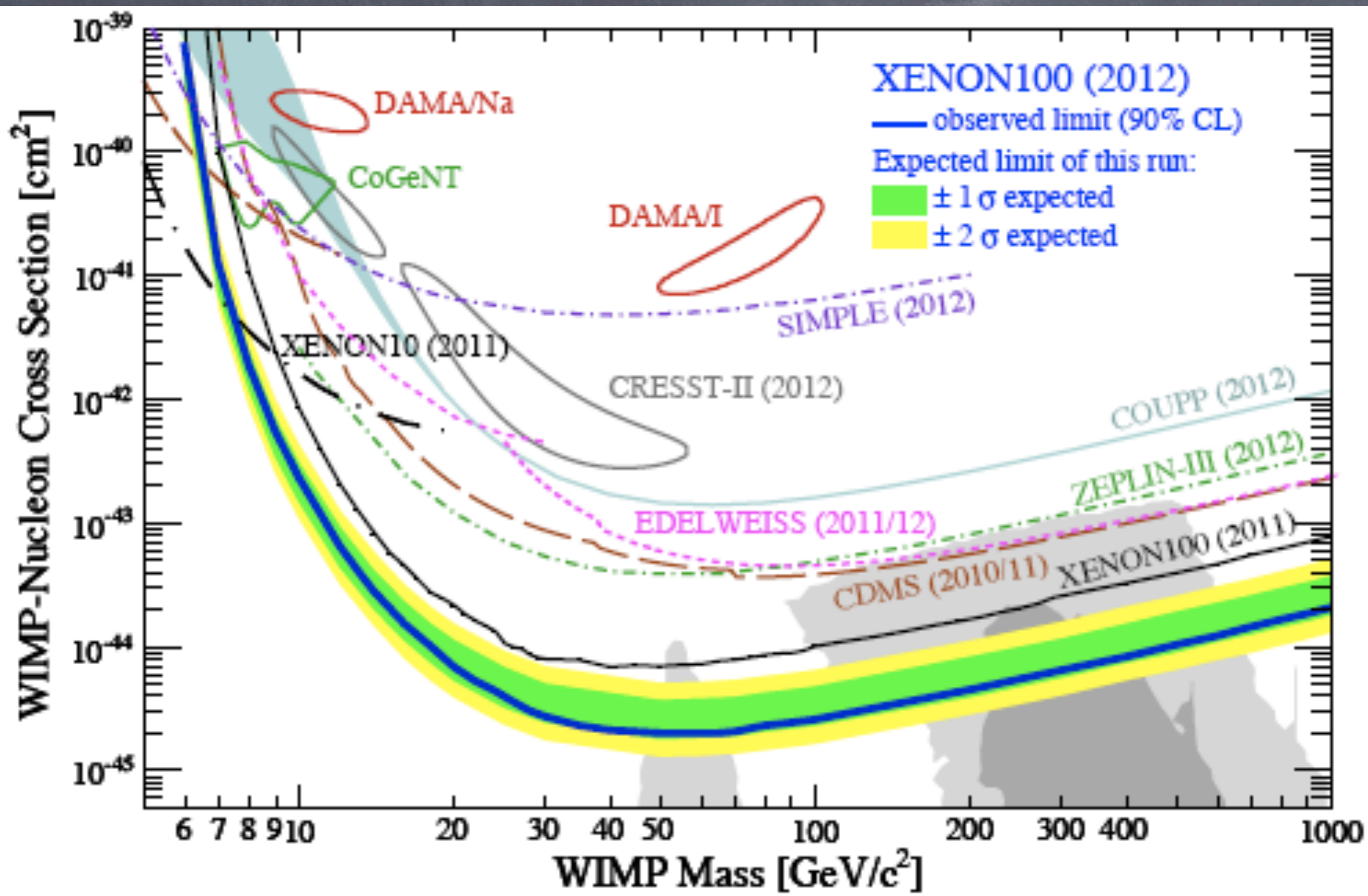
- 8 CaWO_4 crystals
- Several targets in single detector
- 730 kg-day exposure
- 67 events. Expected bkg is 29
- 2 possibilities: recoils on W/Ca (0.69/0.25)
or O/Ca (0.52/0.48)



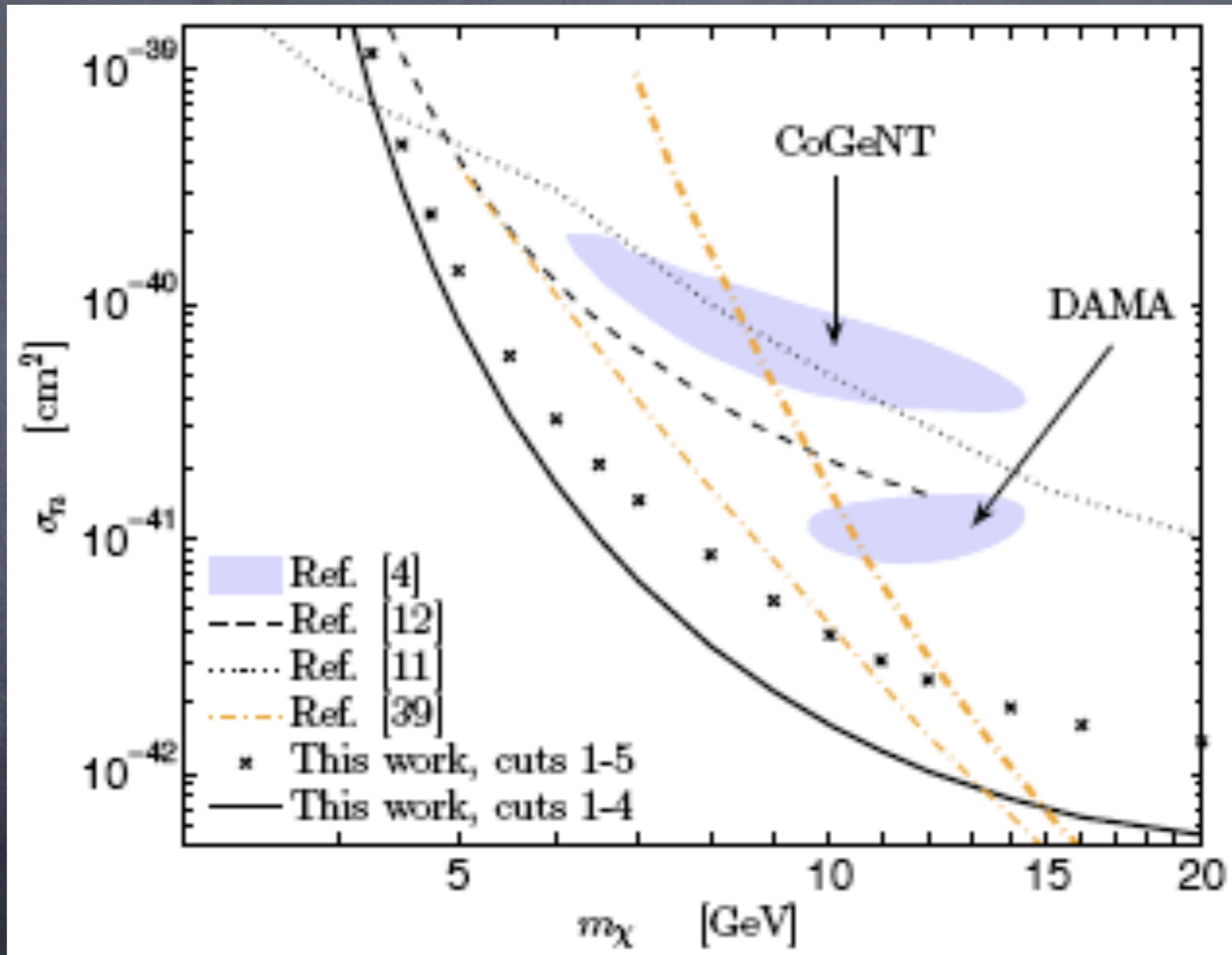
XENON



S1: prompt
scintillation
S2: secondary
scintillation

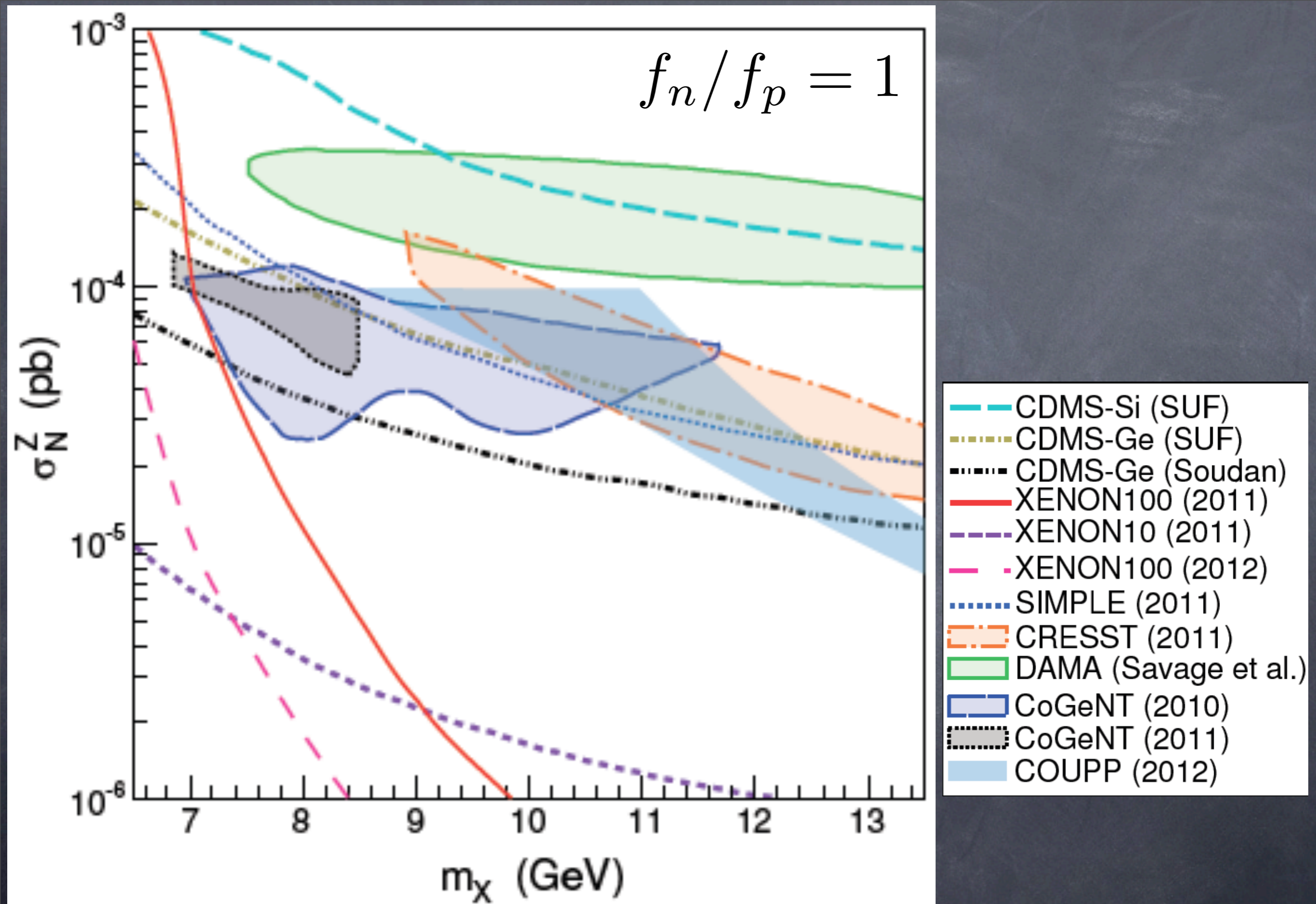


XENON10 bound using only S2 data



with channeling

$$f_n / f_p = 1$$



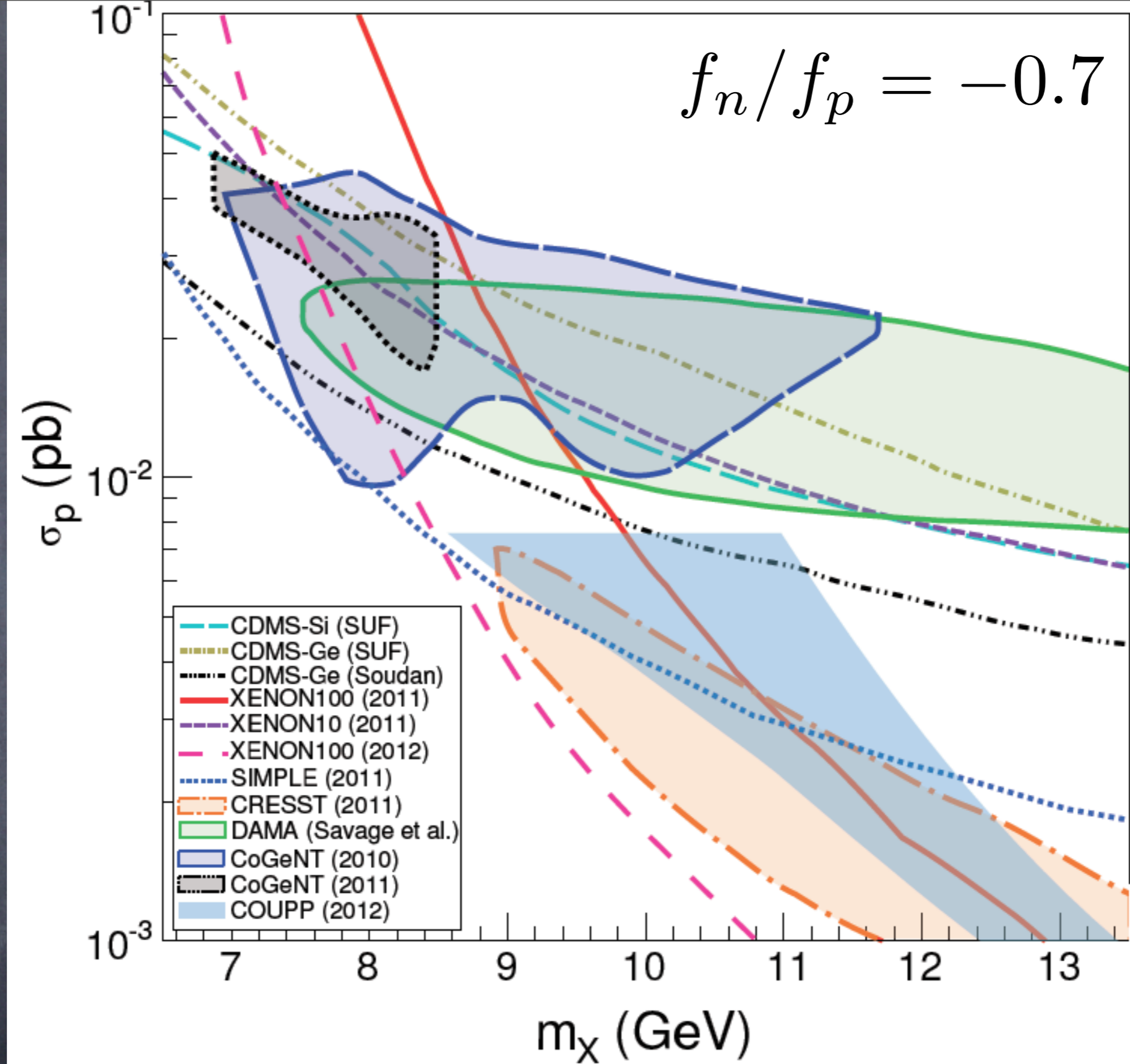
Note bound from SIMPLE (C_2CIF_5)

Is it possible to reconcile DAMA with CoGeNT and evade XENON bounds?

Isotopes of Xe ($Z=54$)

A	128	129	130	131	132	134	136
Abundance (%) $[\eta_i]$	1.9	26.4	4.1	21.2	26.9	10.4	8.9
$\sigma_A = 0$ at $f_n/f_p =$	-0.73	-0.72	-0.71	-0.70	-0.69	-0.675	-0.66

Cannot have complete destructive interference for more than one isotope



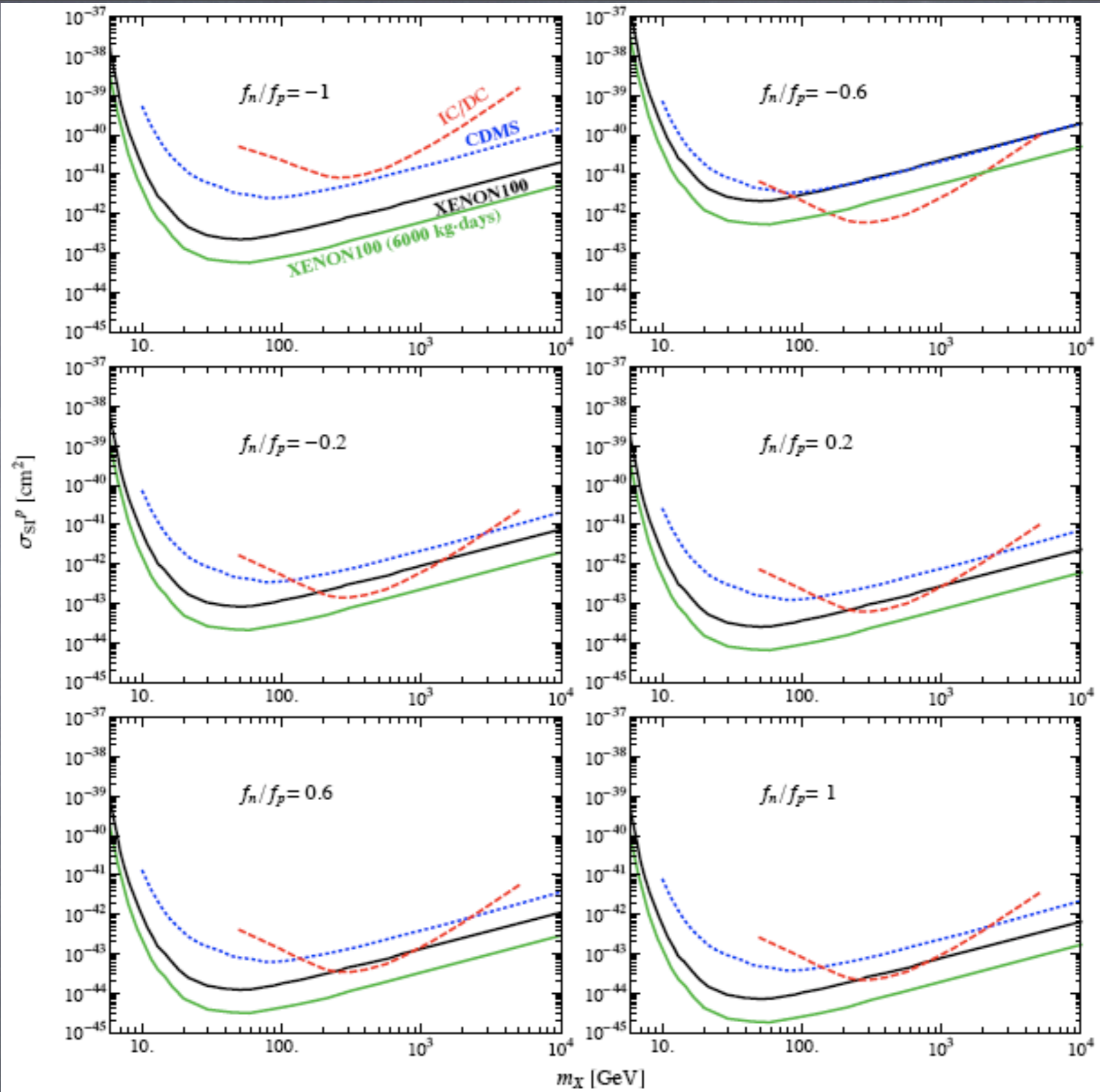
DAMA: scattering on Na is suppressed less than on Ge
 CRESST: scattering on Ca/O is suppressed less than on Ge
 SIMPLE: scattering on Cl/F is suppressed less than on Ge!

Conclusions so far...

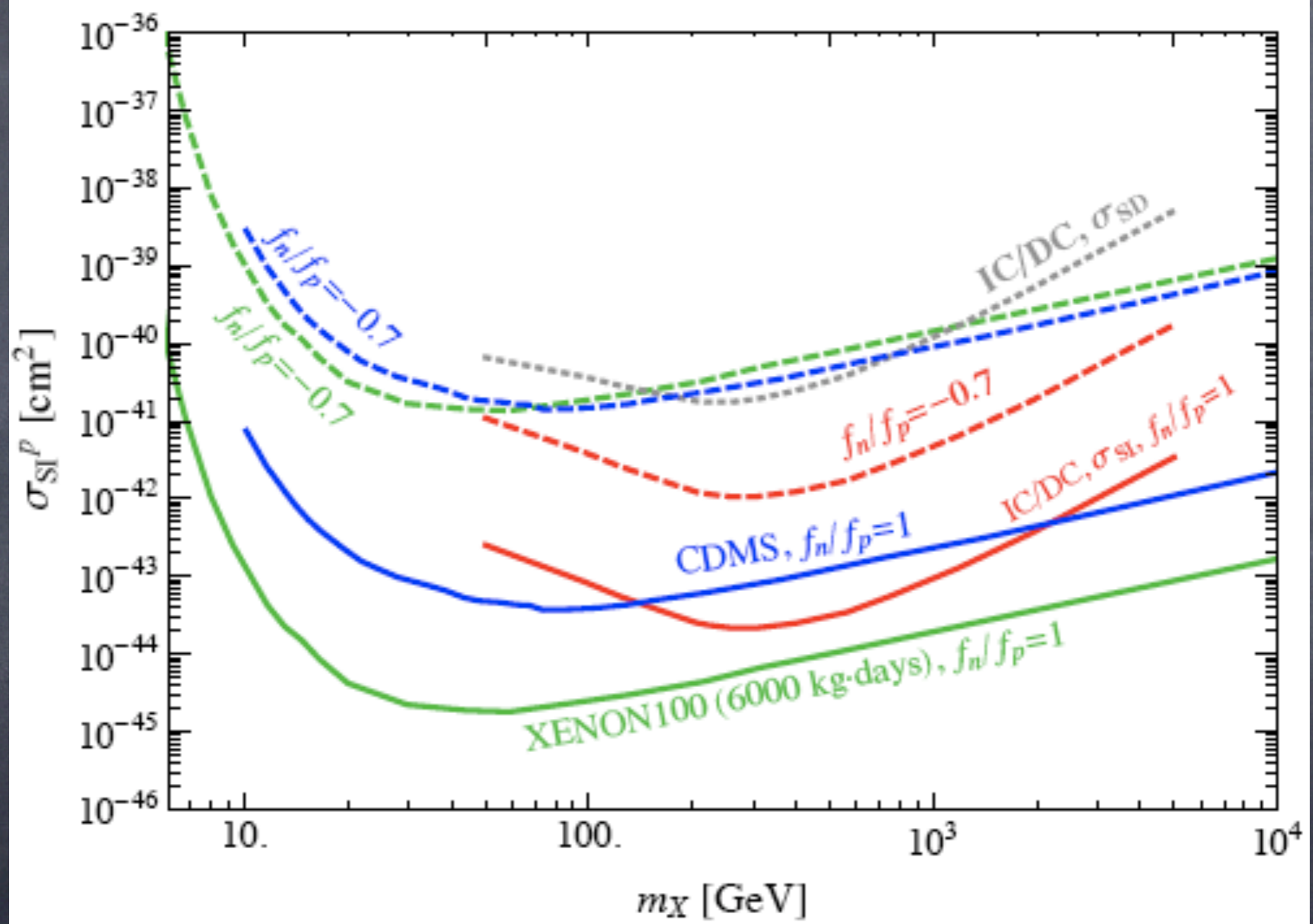
- IVDM can reconcile CoGeNT and DAMA (and perhaps even CRESST) and marginally evade bounds from XENON
- For this explanation to be viable SIMPLE and the low-threshold CDMS-Ge analysis need to be wrong
- It is possible that DAMA or CoGeNT or CRESST or none of them are seeing DM
- Independently of DAMA/CoGeNT/CRESST it is clear that the assumption of isospin-conservation has far-reaching consequences and should be relaxed in DM studies

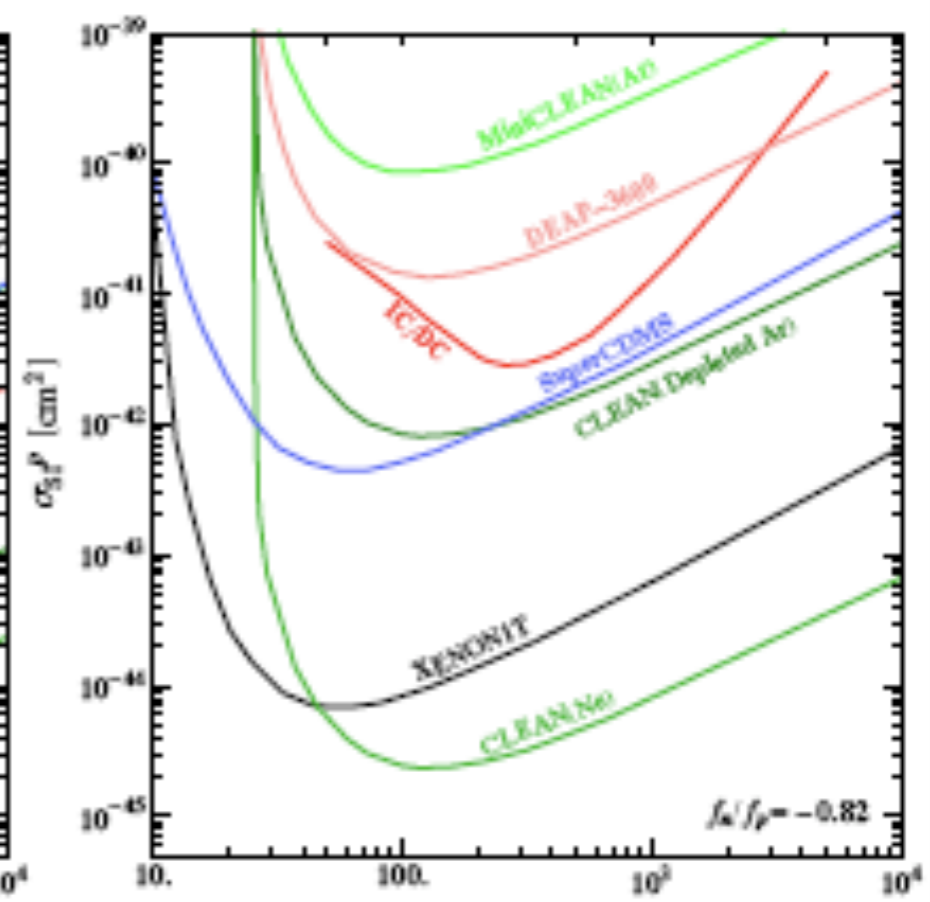
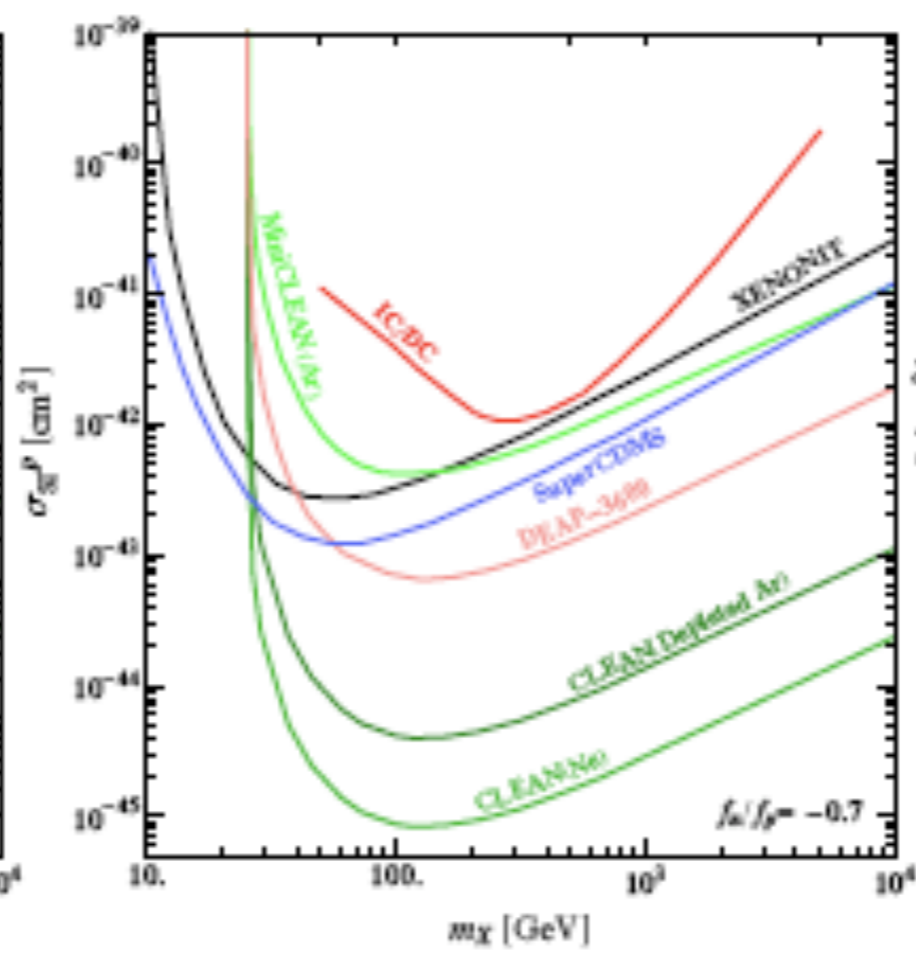
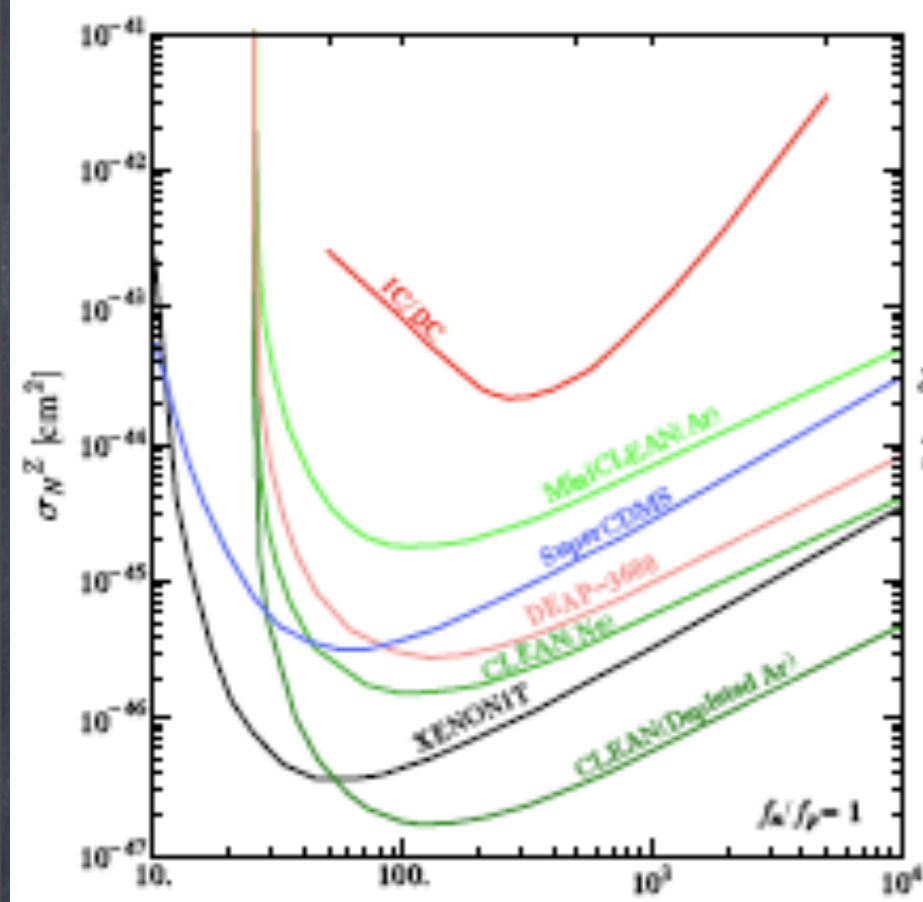
IVDM in the Sun

- DD experiments with high- A materials can suffer great losses of sensitivity
- In the Sun, a significant fraction of DM captures arise from scattering of low- A nuclei which have a small neutron fraction
- So, effects of destructive interference from isospin-violation are not as drastic i.e., neutrino detectors like IceCube/DeepCore should exhibit less suppressed sensitivity
- On the other hand, need hard annihilation channels to produce detectable neutrinos



IC/DC may be competitive even for SI scattering





IVDM at the LHC

DM: SM gauge singlet Dirac fermion

$$\mathcal{L}_I \supset \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} (g_U \bar{u}_R \gamma_\mu u_R + g_D \bar{d}_R \gamma_\mu d_R) (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi)$$

Can we measure the magnitude and sign of g_D/g_U
for $g_U^2 + g_D^2 = 1$?

For the magnitude, use the fact that up and down quarks couple differently to photons but identically to gluons

To find $|g_D/g_U|$, compare signal cross sections in the monophoton+ \cancel{E}_T and monojet+ \cancel{E}_T channels

Monojet:

signal

$$gq \rightarrow q\chi\bar{\chi}$$

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow g\chi\bar{\chi}$$

background

$$Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu) + \text{jet}$$

$$W(\rightarrow \tau\nu) + \text{jet}$$

$$W(\rightarrow l\nu) + \text{jet}$$

Monophoton:

signal

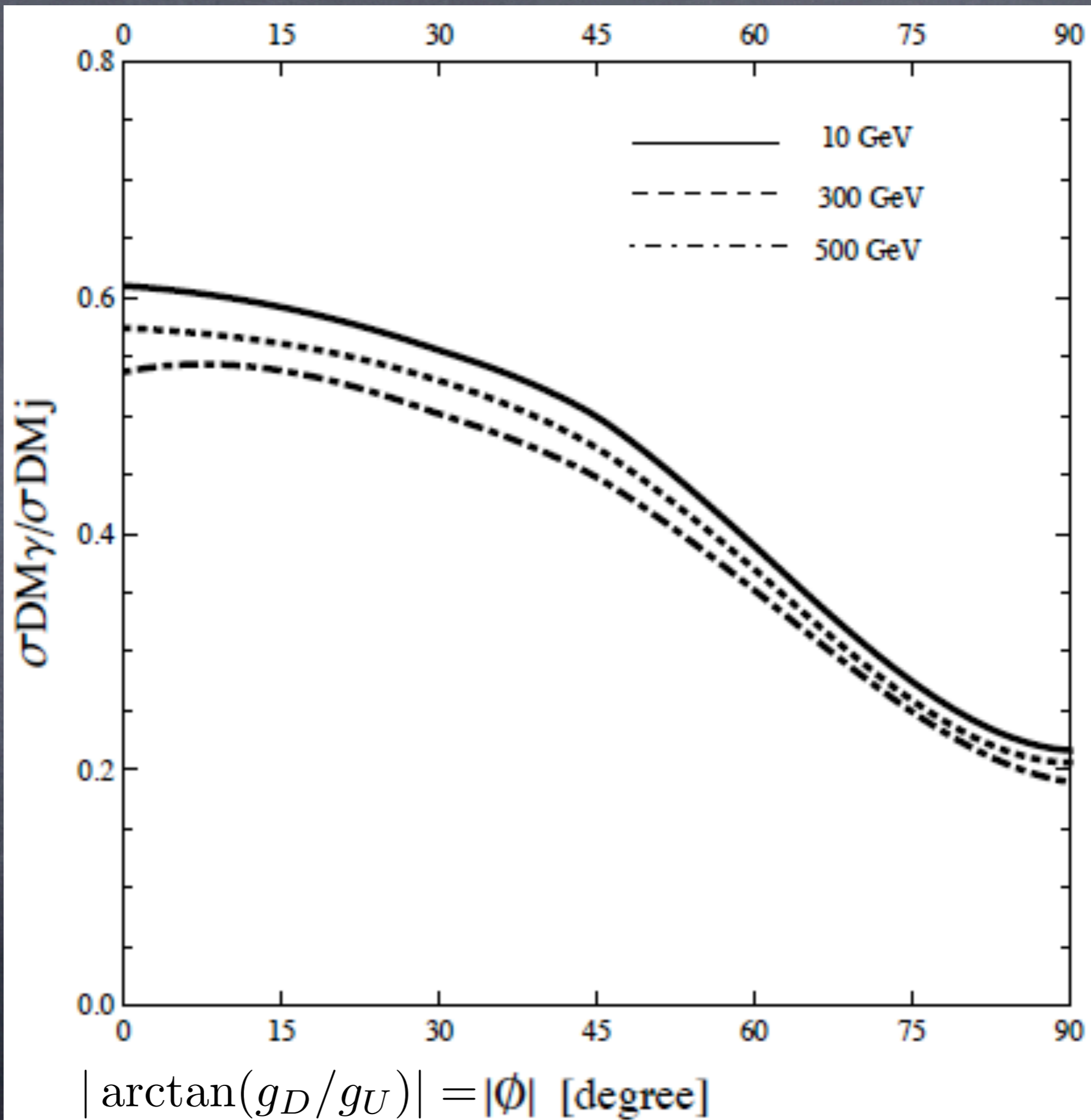
$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma\chi\bar{\chi}$$

background

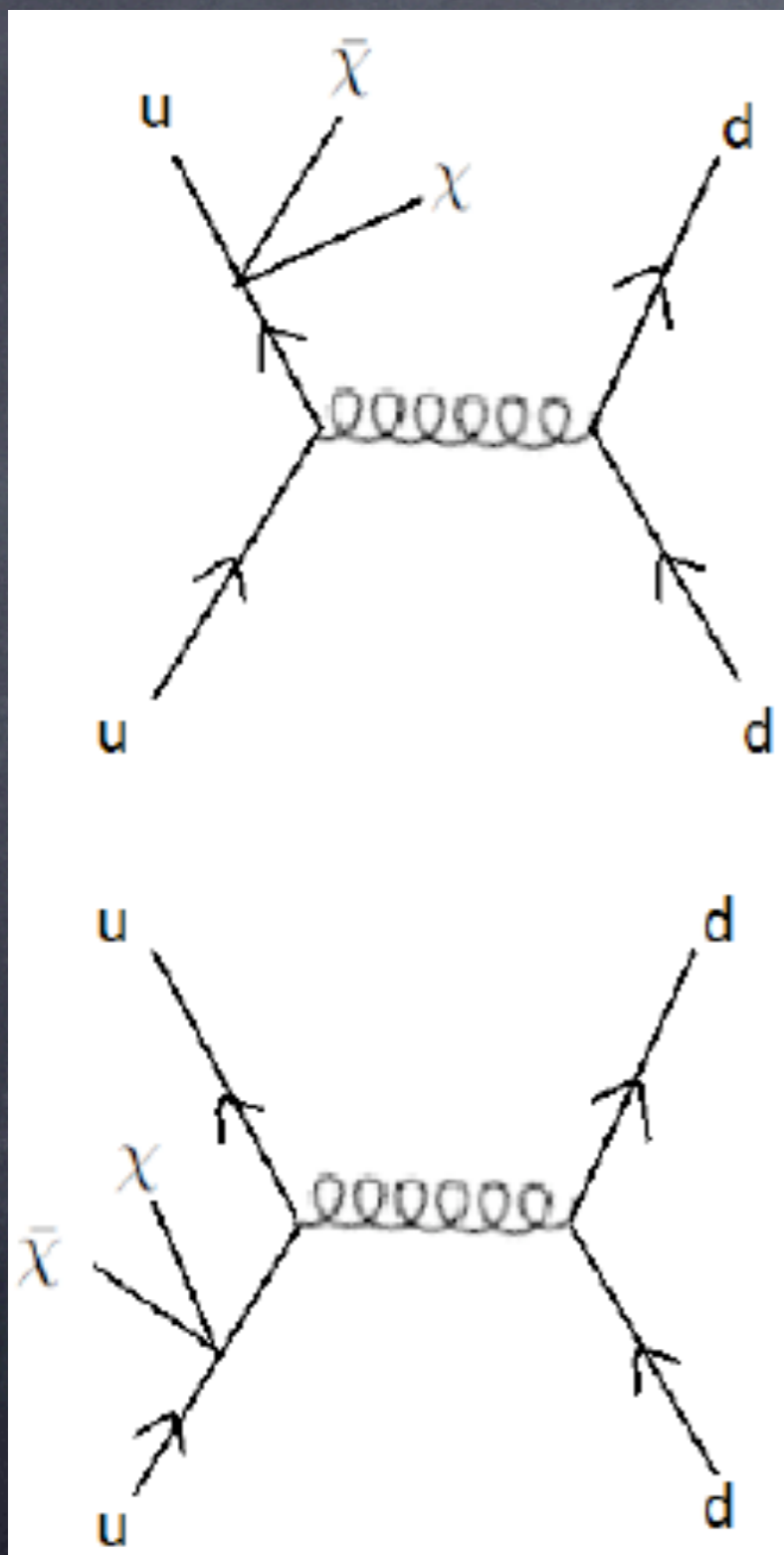
$$Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu) + \gamma$$

$$Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu) + \text{jet} \quad (\text{jet misIDed})$$

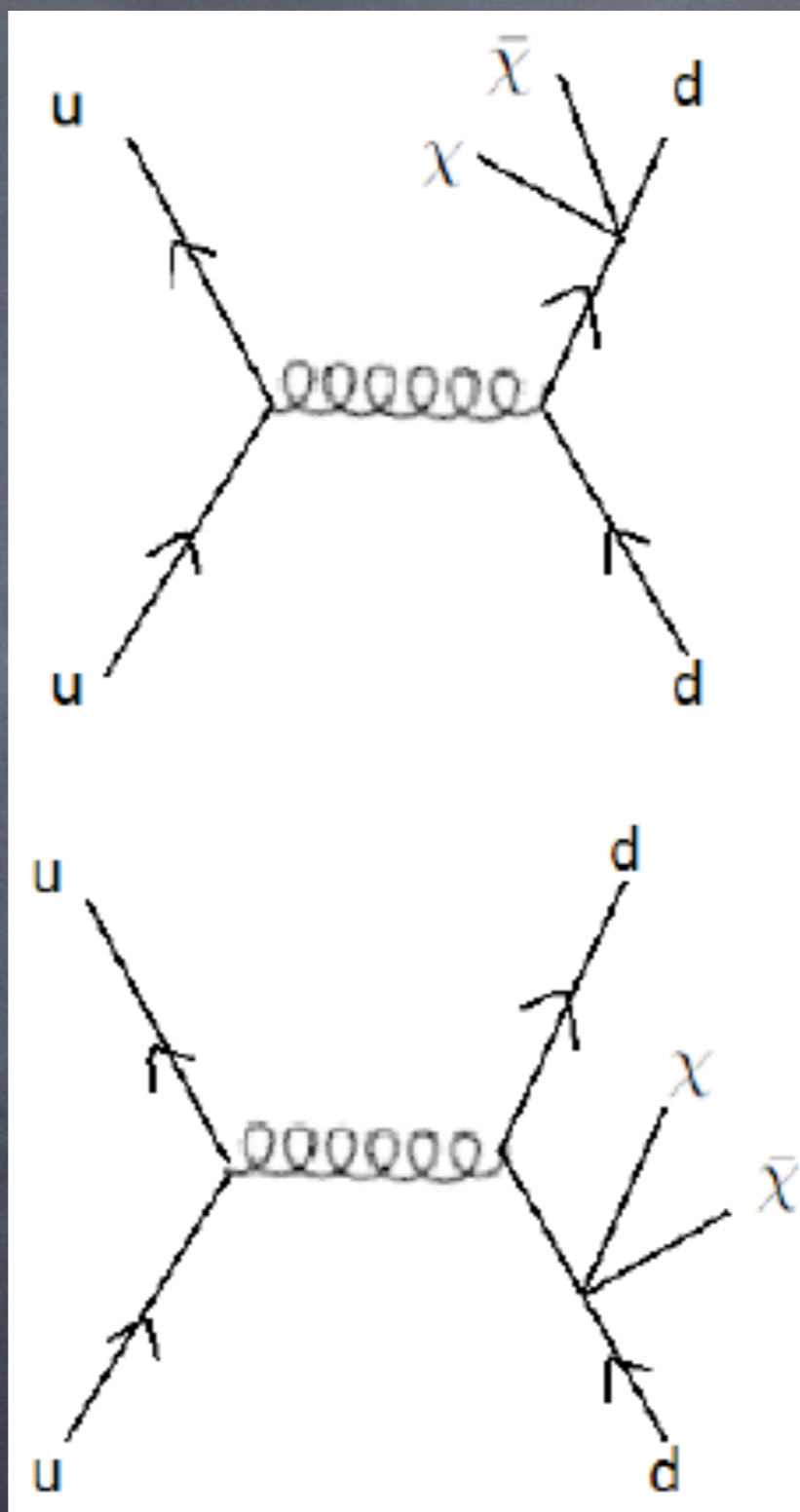
$$W(\rightarrow e\nu) \quad (\text{e misIDed})$$



Dijet+ \cancel{E}_T is sensitive to the interference between the diagrams on the left and right



$\propto g_U$



$\propto g_D$

background

$$qg \rightarrow qgZ(\nu\nu)$$

$$gq \rightarrow qg\chi\bar{\chi}$$

$$qq' \rightarrow qq'Z(\nu\nu)$$

$$qq \rightarrow qq\chi\bar{\chi}$$

To find $\text{sgn}(g_D/g_U)$, compare signal cross sections in the dijet+ \cancel{E}_T and monojet+ \cancel{E}_T channels

