Lattice Gauge Theory bounds on Composite Dark Matter

Enrico Rinaldi

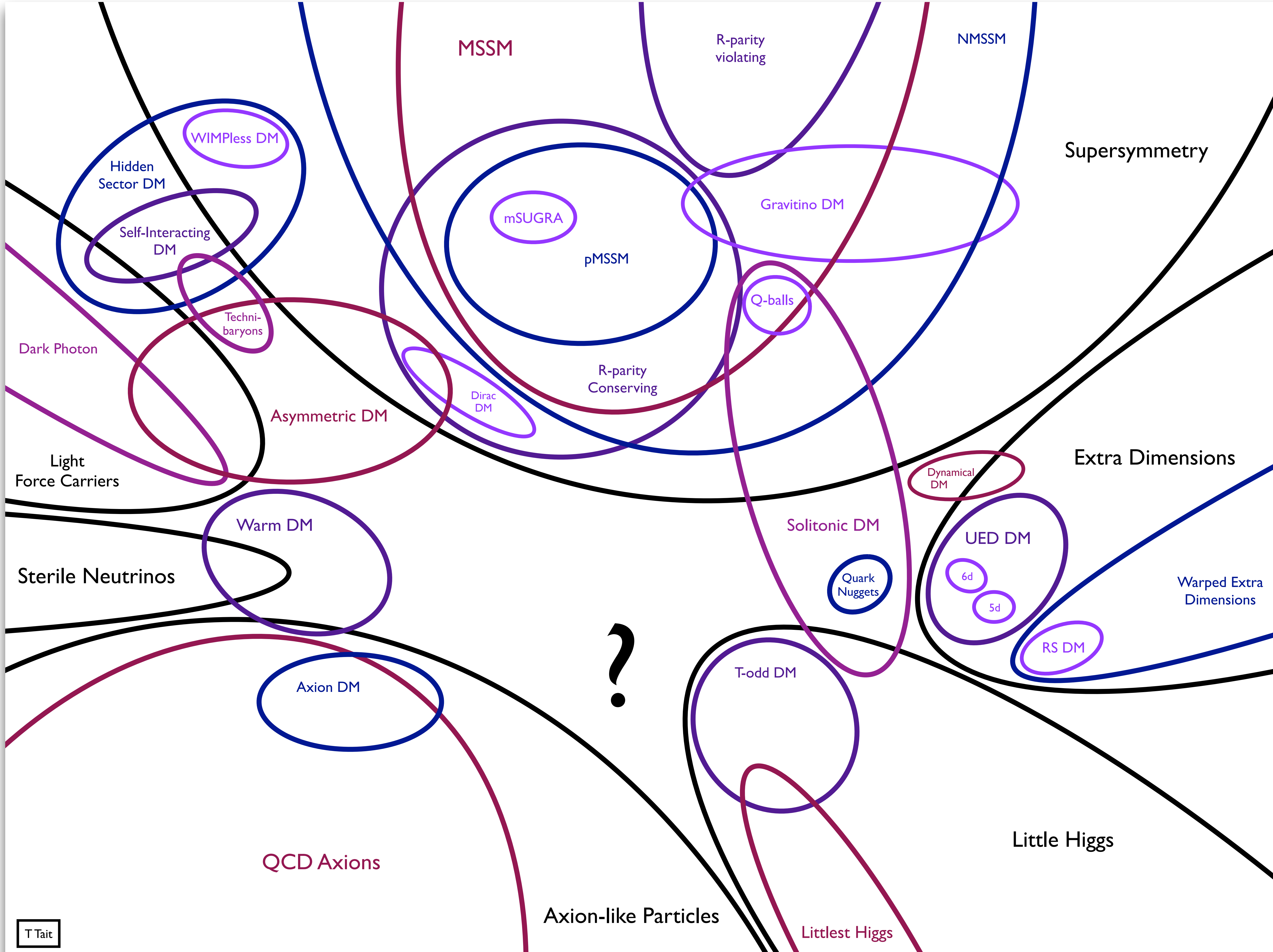
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

This research was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344 and supported by the LLNL LDRD "Illuminating the Dark Universe with PetaFlops Supercomputing" 13-ERD-023.

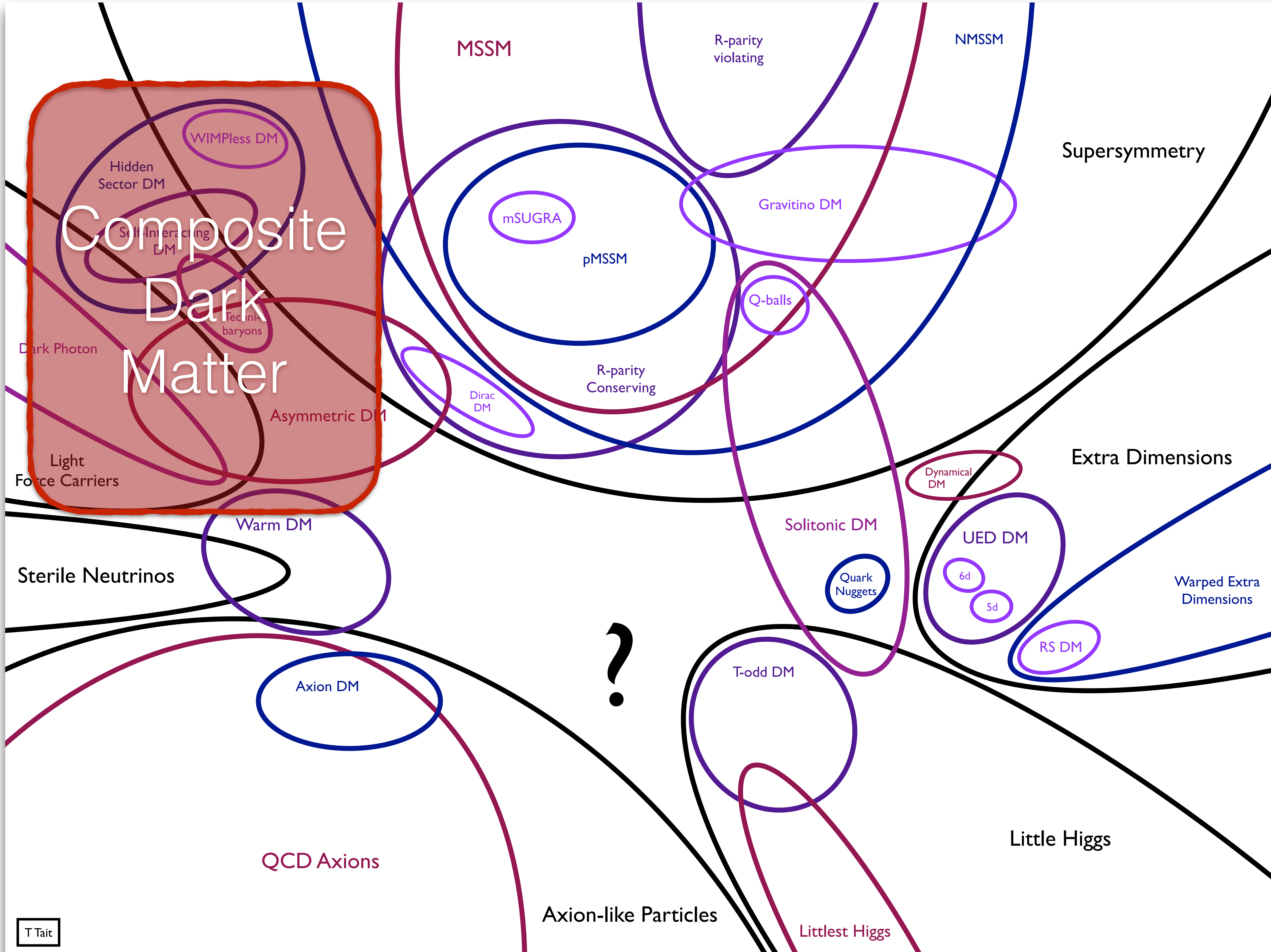
Computing support comes from the LLNL Institutional Computing Grand Challenge program.

work with the **L**attice **S**trong **D**ynamics Collaboration

LLNL-PRES-669543



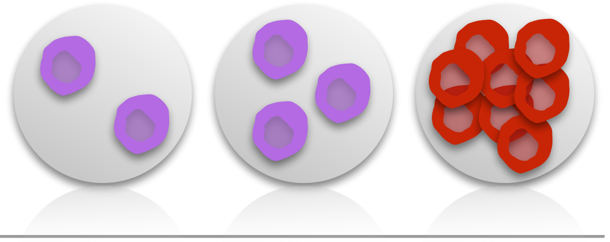
[Planning the Future of U.S. Particle Physics (Snowmass 2013), 1401.6085]



[Planning the Future of U.S. Particle Physics (Snowmass 2013), 1401.6085]

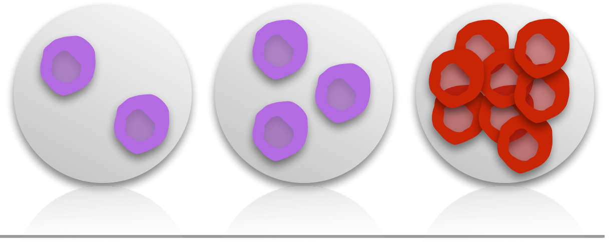
Composite Dark Matter

Composite Dark Matter



- Dark Matter is a composite object

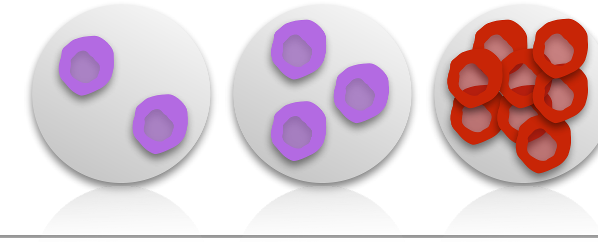
Composite Dark Matter



- ✦ Dark Matter is a composite object

e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

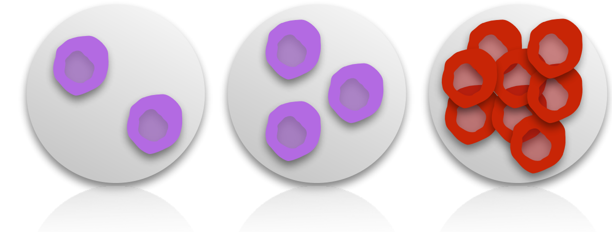
Composite Dark Matter



- Dark Matter is a composite object
- Interesting and complicated internal structure
- Properties dictated by strong dynamics
- Self-interactions are natural

e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

Composite Dark Matter



- Dark Matter is a composite object

e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

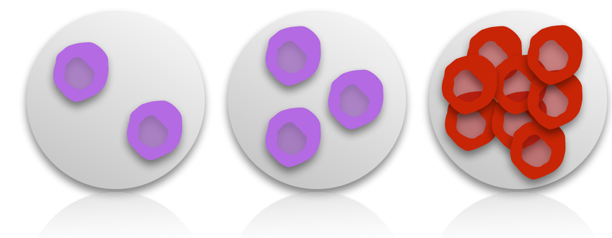
- Interesting and complicated internal structure

- Properties dictated by strong dynamics

Similar to QCD

- Self-interactions are natural

Composite Dark Matter

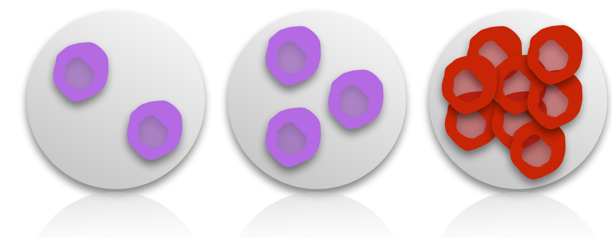


- Dark Matter is a composite object
- Interesting and complicated internal structure
- Properties dictated by strong dynamics
- Self-interactions are natural
- Composite object is neutral
- Constituents may interact with Standard Model particles

e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

Similar to QCD

Composite Dark Matter



- Dark Matter is a composite object

> e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

- Interesting and complicated internal structure
- Properties dictated by strong dynamics

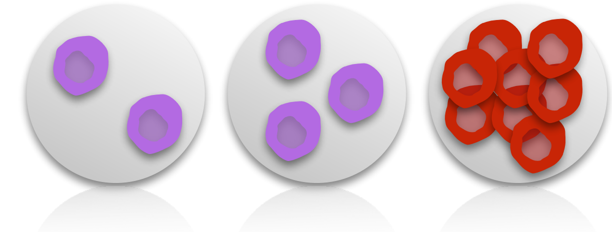
> Similar to QCD

- Self-interactions are natural
- Composite object is neutral

> Chance to observe them in experiments and give the correct relic abundance

- Constituents may interact with Standard Model particles

Composite Dark Matter



- ✦ Dark Matter is a composite object

e.g. technibaryon or hidden glueball

- ✦ Interesting and complicated internal structure

Lattice Field Theory methods

- ✦ Properties dictated by strong dynamics

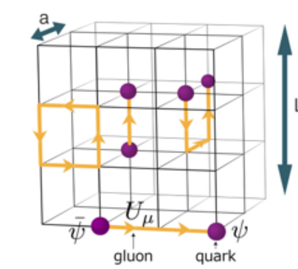
Similar to QCD

- ✦ Self-interactions are natural
- ✦ Composite object is neutral

Chance to observe them in experiments and give the correct relic abundance

- ✦ Constituents may interact with Standard Model particles

[KEK-Japan]



Importance of lattice field theory simulations

- ✦ *lattice simulations are needed to solve the strong dynamics*

- ✦ naturally suited for models where dark fermion masses are comparable to the confinement scale

- ✦ controllable systematic errors and room for improvement

- ✦ Naive dimensional analysis and EFT approaches can miss important non-perturbative contributions

- ✦ NDA is not precise enough when confronting experimental results and might not work for certain situations: there are uncontrolled theoretical errors

“Stealth Dark Matter” Model

- **New strongly-coupled SU(4) gauge sector** “like” QCD with a plethora of composite states in the spectrum: all mass scales are technically natural for hadrons

- New **Dark fermions**: have dark color and also have **electroweak charges** (W/Z,γ)

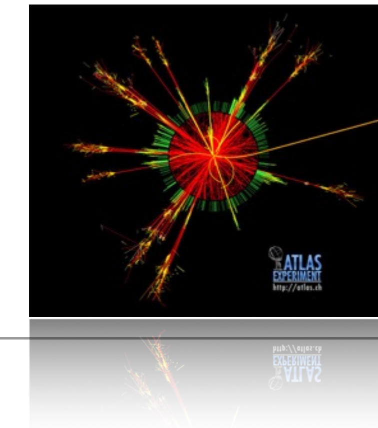
- Dark fermions have electroweak breaking masses (Higgs) and electroweak preserving masses (not-Higgs)

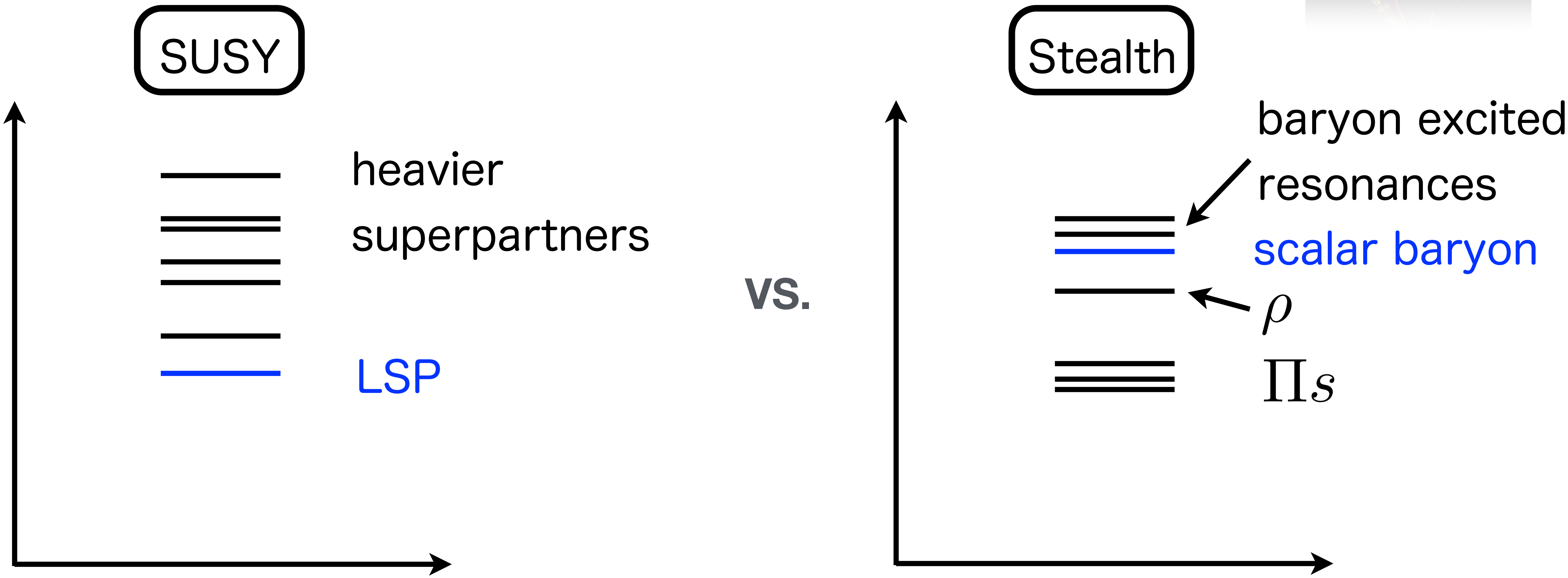
- A global symmetry naturally stabilizes the dark lightest baryonic composite states (e.g. dark neutron)

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D88 (2013) 014502]
[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 094508]
[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D92 (2015) 075030]
[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]

Stealth DM at colliders

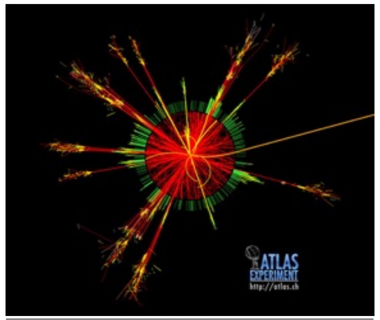
[ATLAS]



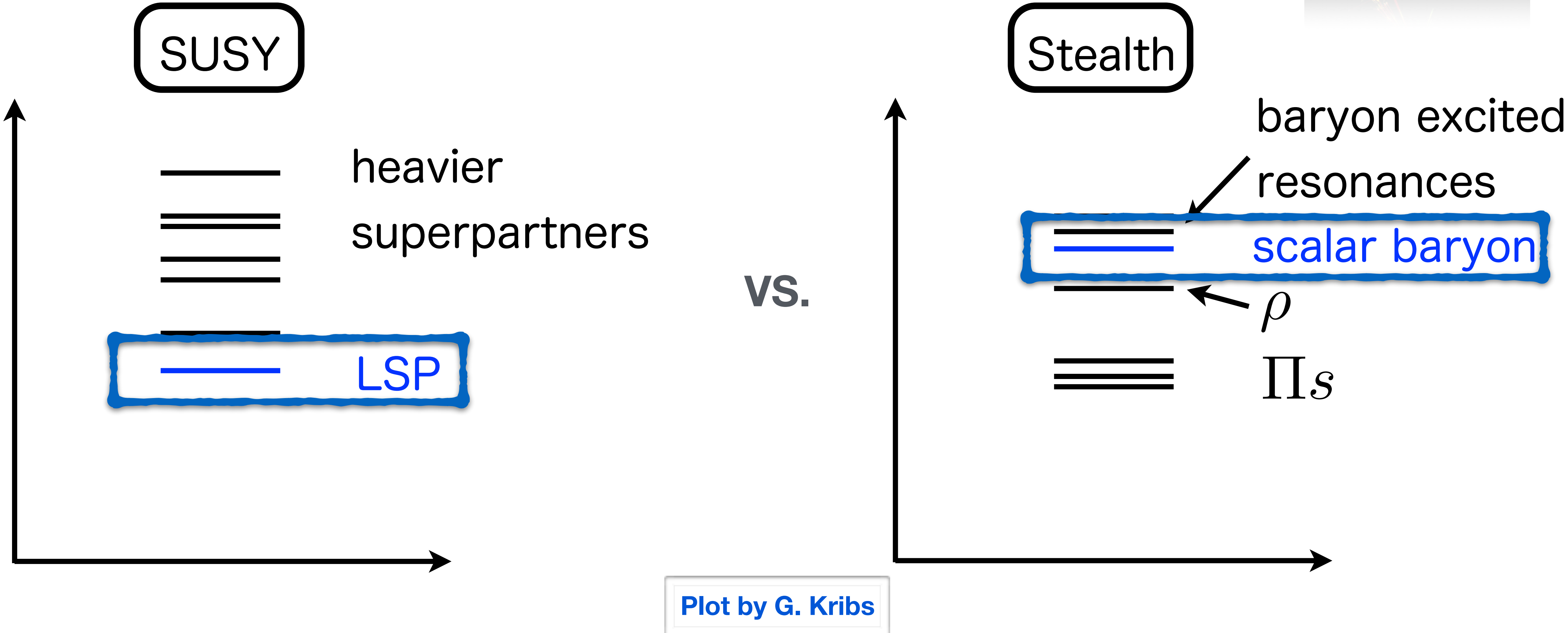


Plot by G. Kribs

[ATLAS]



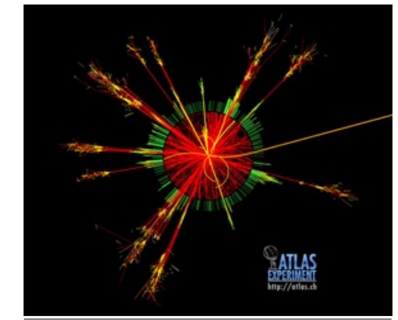
Stealth DM at colliders

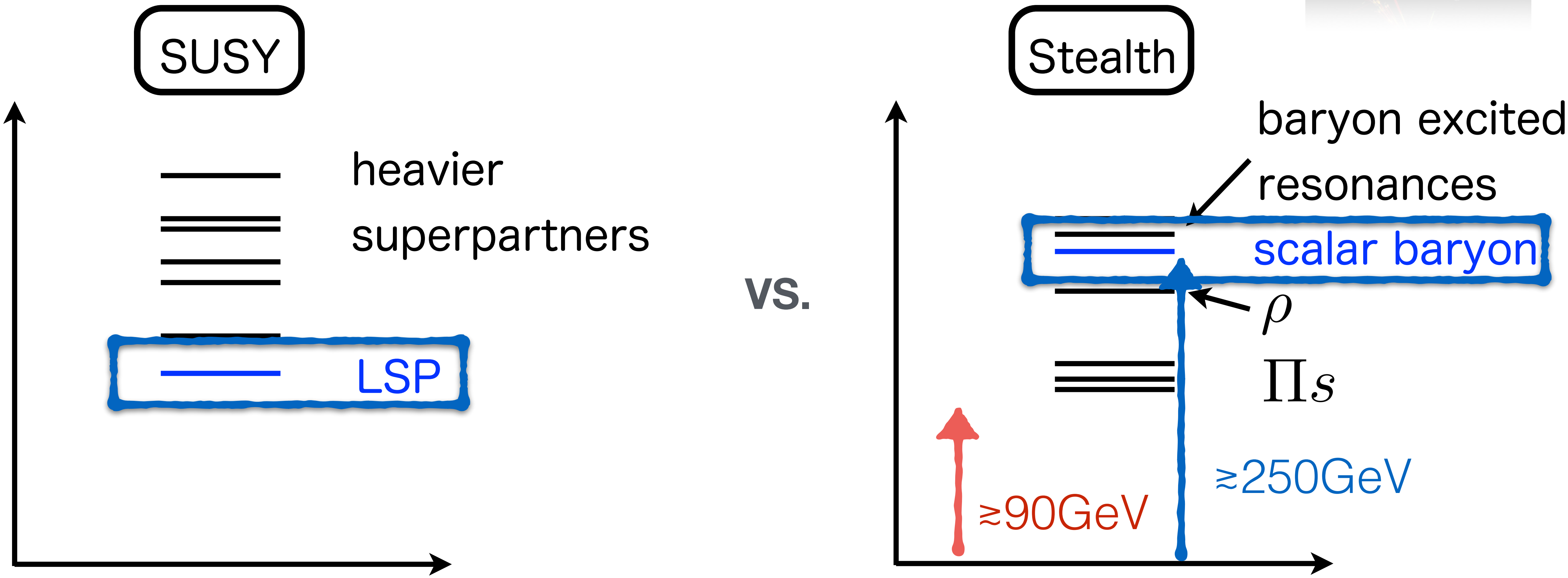


- Signatures are not dominated by missing energy: **DM is not the lightest particle!** The interactions are suppressed (form factors)

Stealth DM at colliders

[ATLAS]



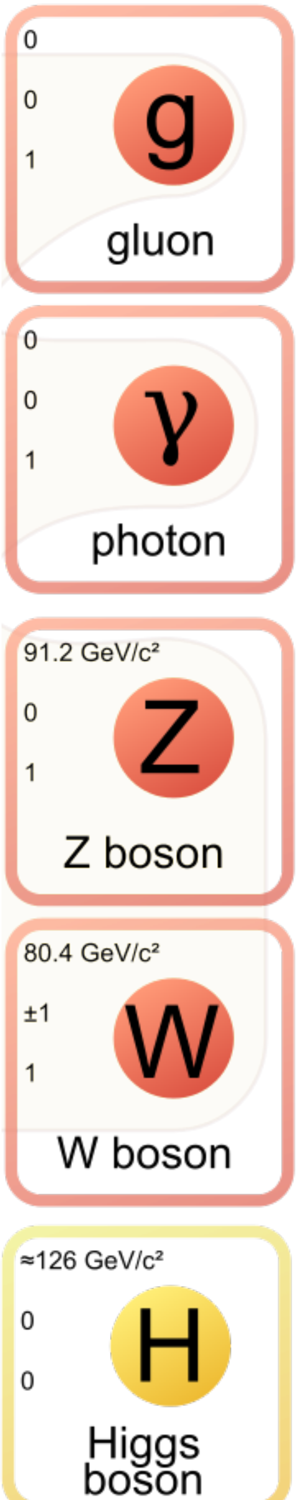


Plot by G. Kribs

- Signatures are not dominated by missing energy: **DM is not the lightest particle!** The interactions are suppressed (form factors)

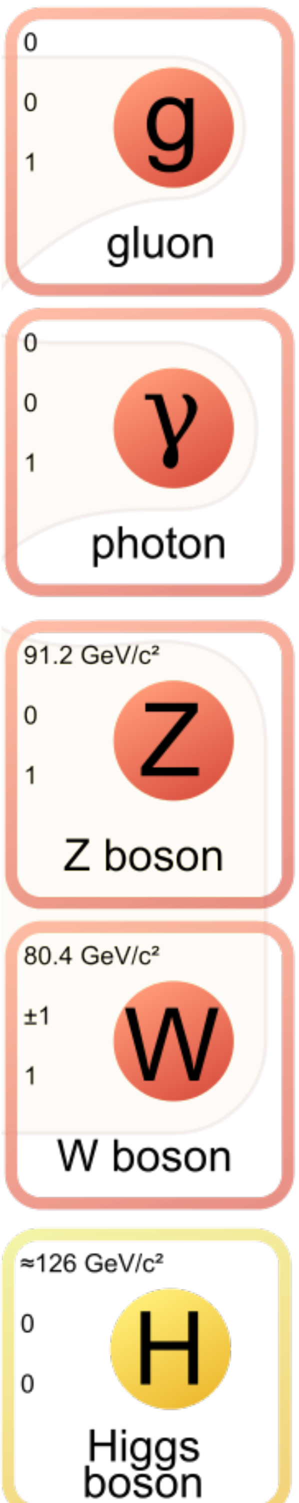
- Light meson production and decay give interesting signatures: **the model can be constrained by collider limits!** $m_{\Pi} \gtrsim 90$GeV

The darkness of Composite Dark Matter



[Wikipedia]

The darkness of Composite Dark Matter



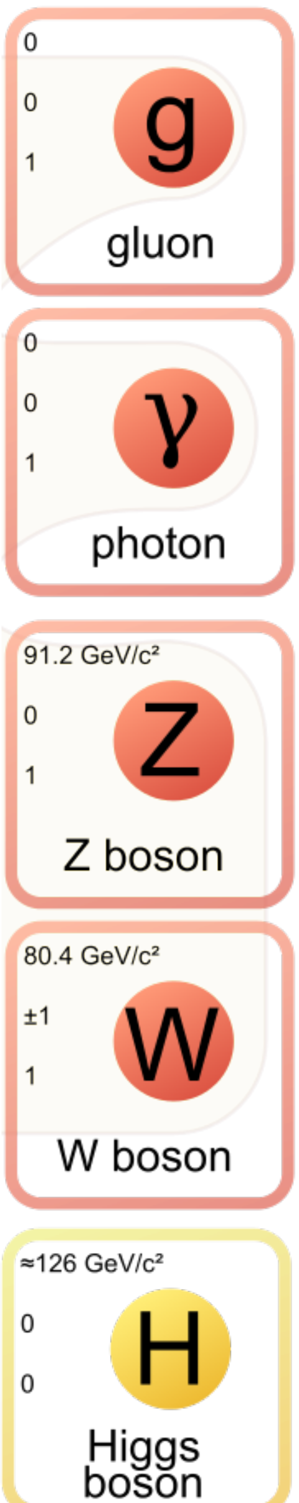
[Wikipedia]

Lowest dimensional operators:

- ★ magnetic dipole (5)
- ★ charge radius (6)
- ★ polarizability (7)

[Bagnasco et al., hep-ph/9310290]

The darkness of Composite Dark Matter



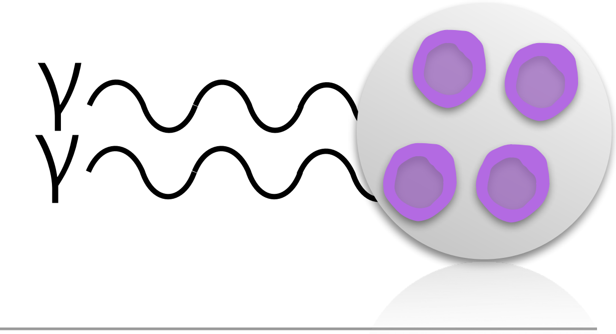
[Wikipedia]

Lowest dimensional operators:

- ★ magnetic dipole (5)
- ★ charge radius (6)
- ★ polarizability (7)

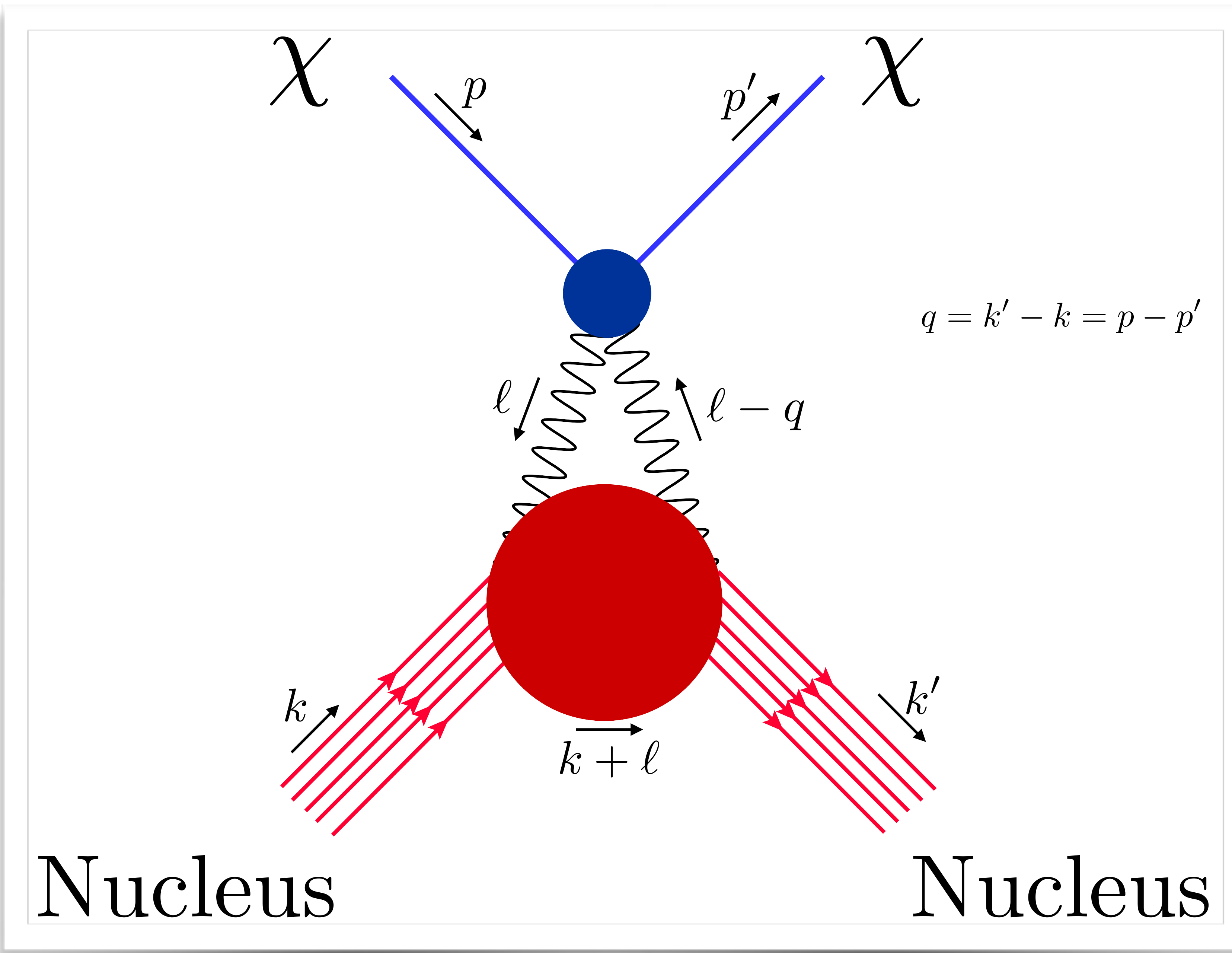
Most relevant interaction if constituents have Yukawa couplings!

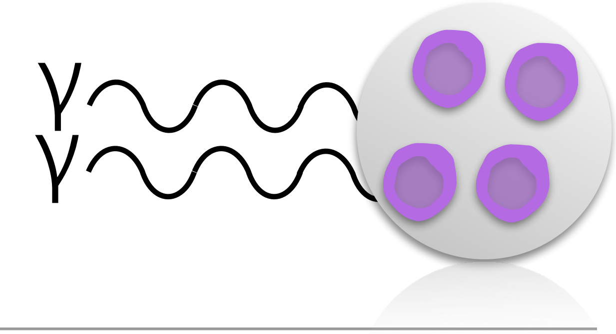
[Pospelov & Veldhuis, hep-ph/0003010] [Ovanesyan & Vecchi, 1410.0601] [Detmold et al., 0904.1586-1001.1131]
[Weiner & Yavin,1206.2910] [Frandsen et al., 1207.3971]



Computing polarizability

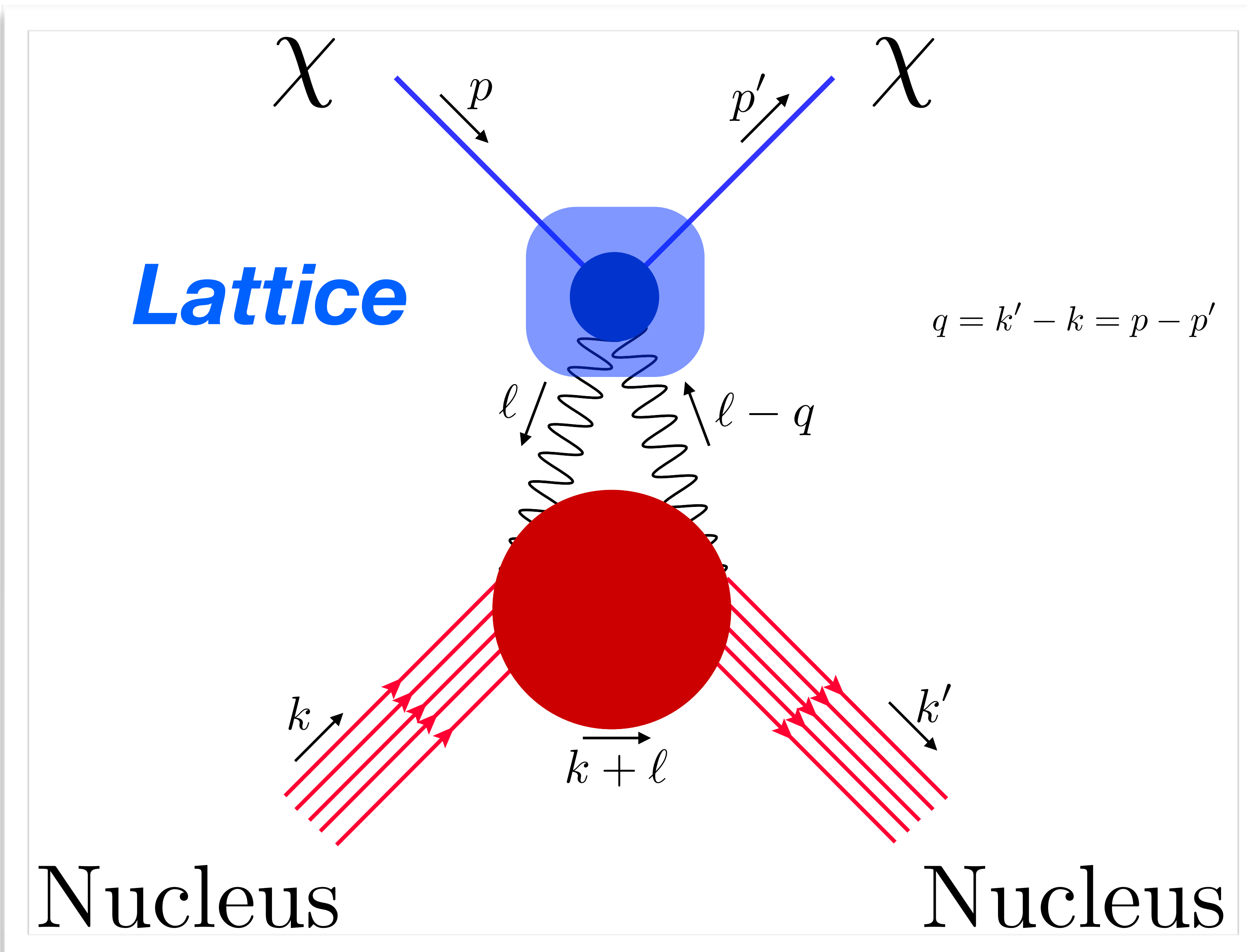
$$\frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3} \chi^\star \chi F^{\mu\alpha} F_\alpha^\nu v_\mu v_\nu$$



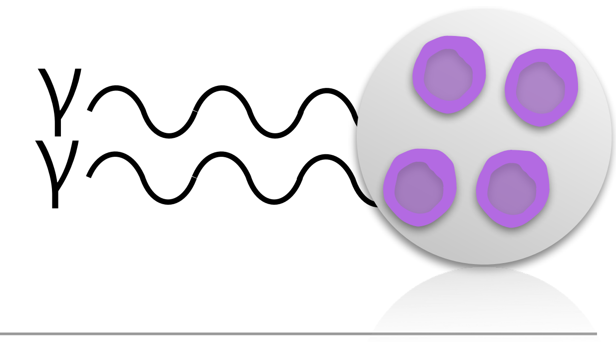


Computing polarizability

$$\frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3}\chi^\star\chi F^{\mu\alpha}F^{\nu}_{\alpha}v_\mu v_\nu$$

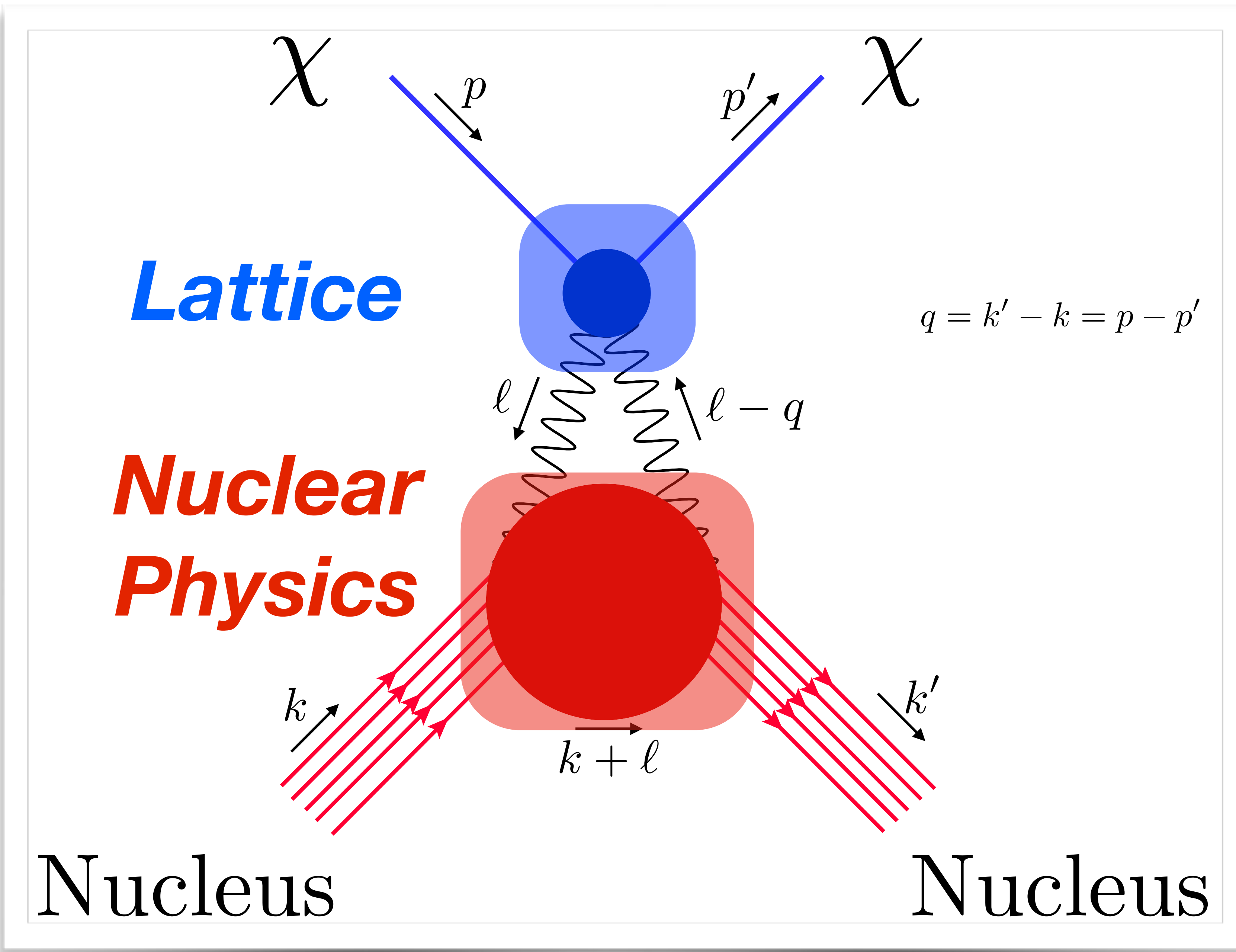


[Pospelov & Veldhuis, hep-ph/0003010] [Ovanesyan & Vecchi, 1410.0601] [Detmold et al., 0904.1586-1001.1131]
[Weiner & Yavin,1206.2910] [Frandsen et al., 1207.3971]

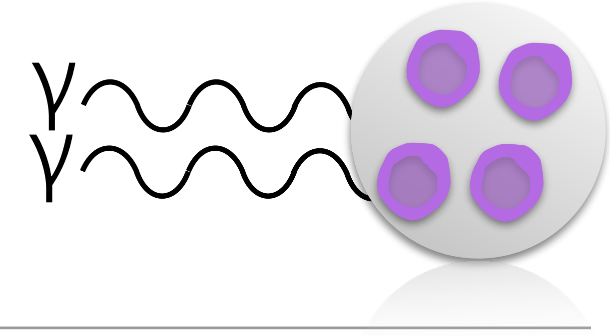


Computing polarizability

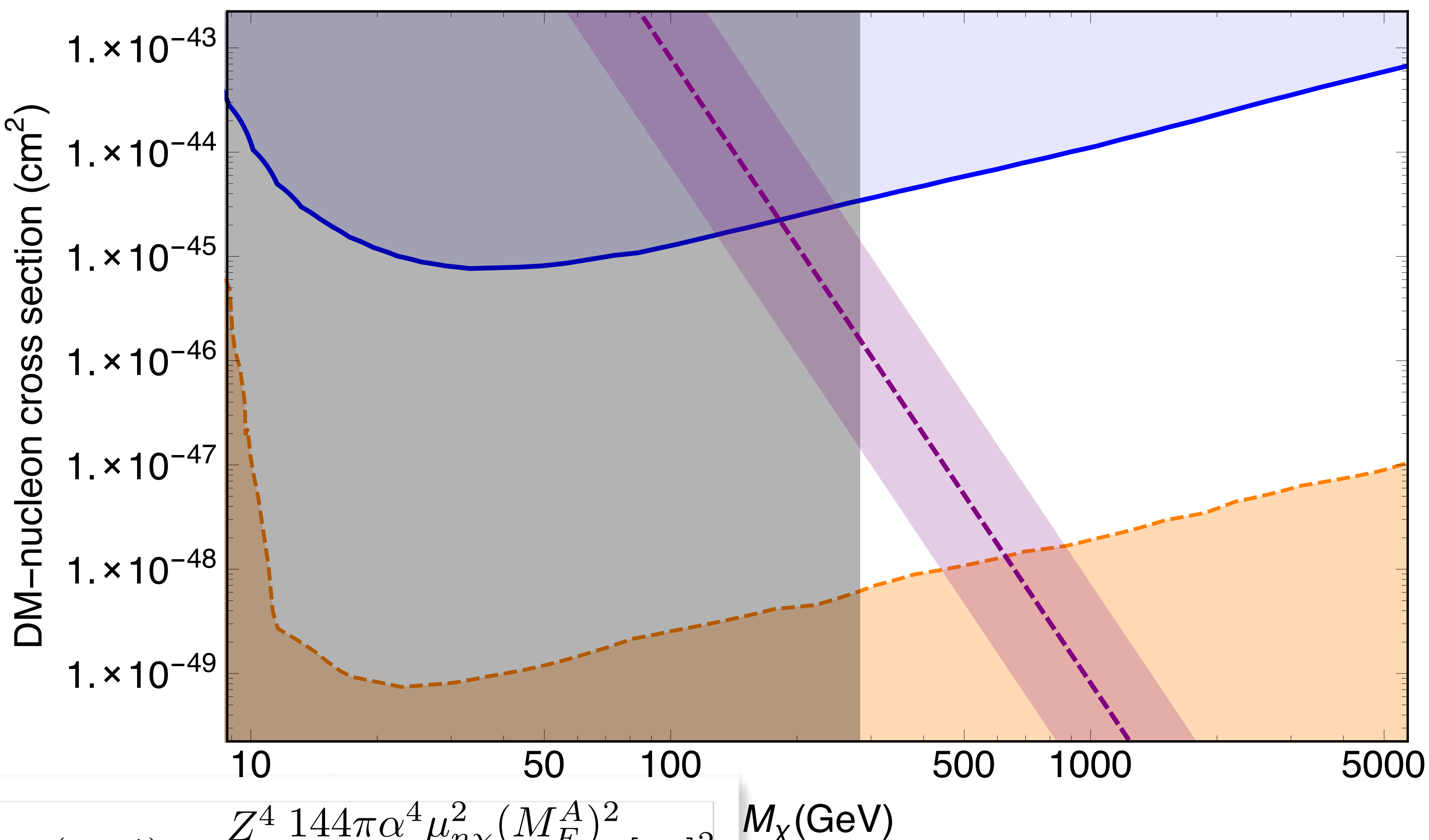
$$\frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3} \chi^\star \chi F^{\mu\alpha} F_\alpha^\nu v_\mu v_\nu$$



Lowest bound from EM polarizability

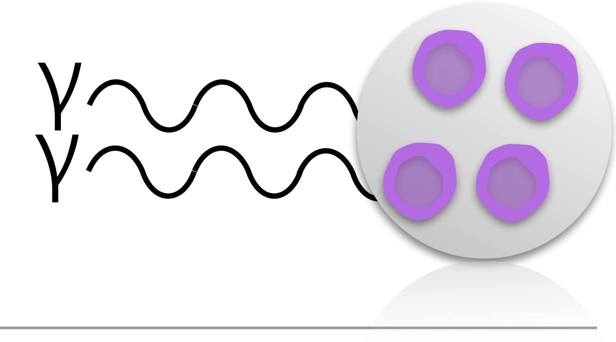


Electric polarizability from lattice simulations with background fields



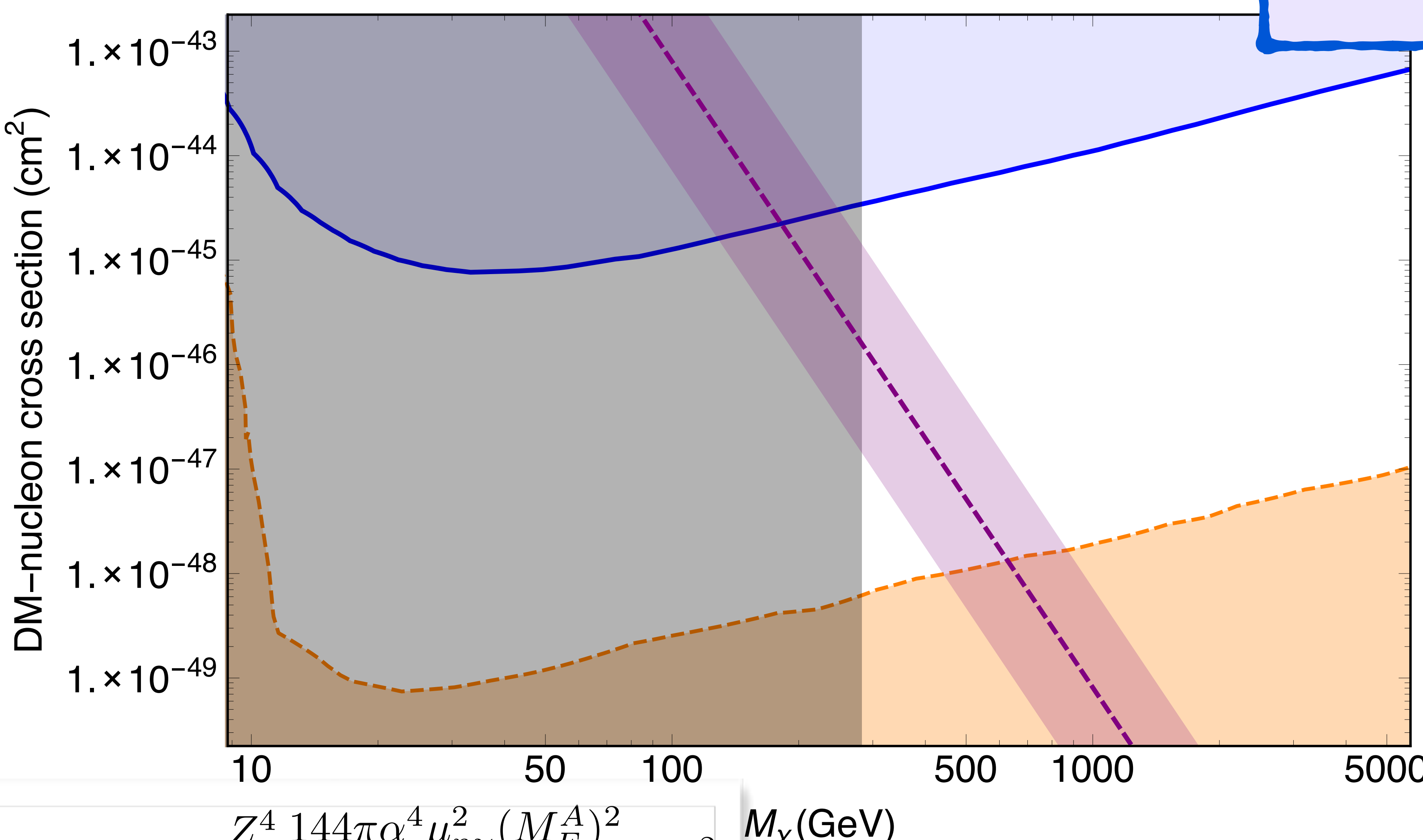
$$\sigma_{\rm nucleon}(Z,A) = \frac{Z^4}{A^2}\frac{144\pi\alpha^4\mu_{n\chi}^2(M_F^A)^2}{m_\chi^6 R^2}[c_F]^2$$

Lowest bound from EM polarizability



Electric polarizability from lattice simulations with background fields

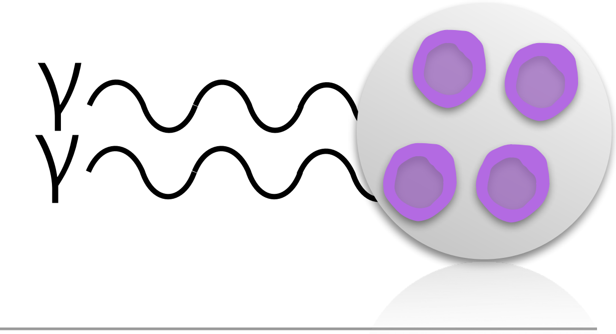
LUX exclusion bound for spin-independent cross section



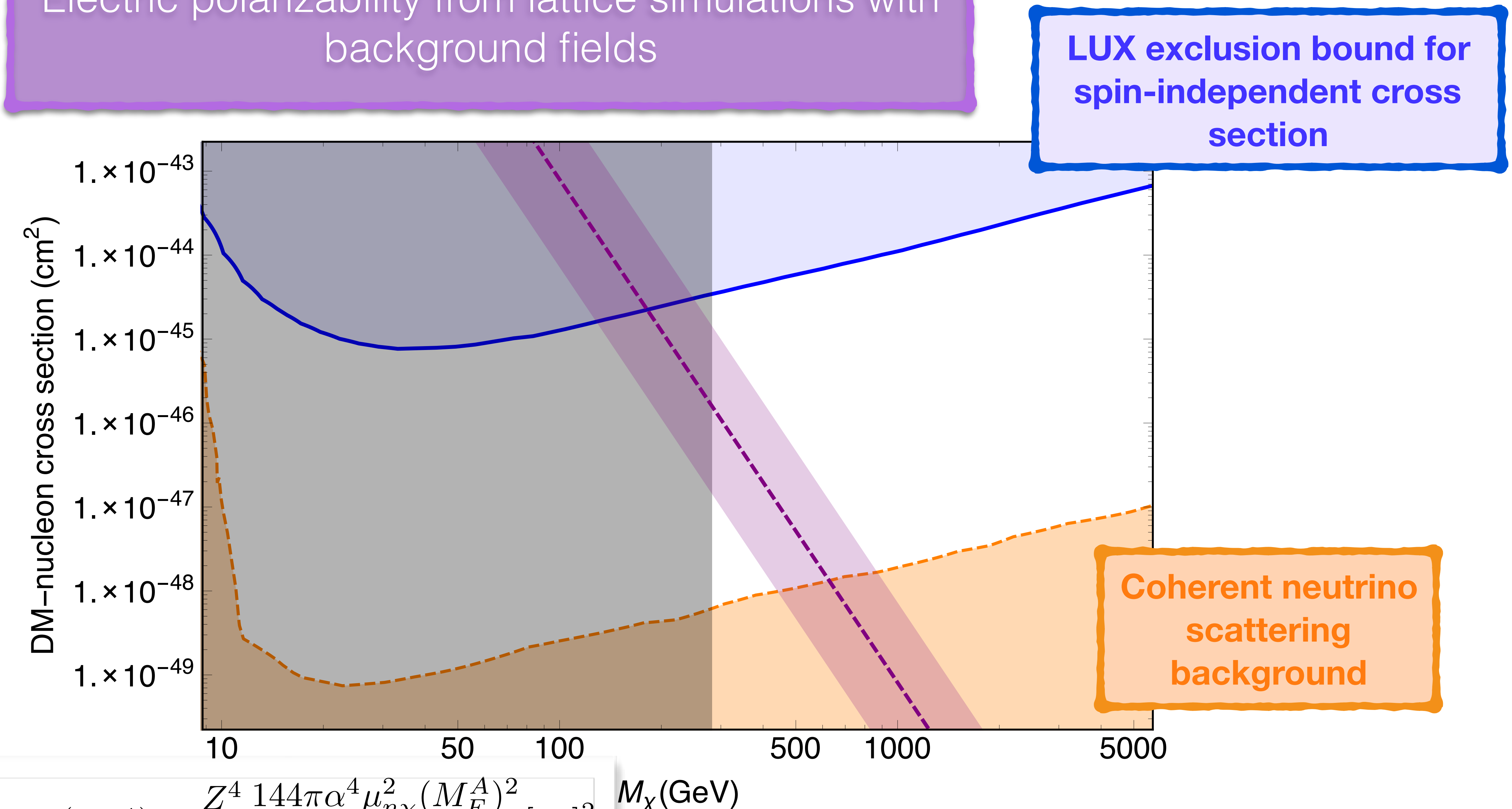
$$\sigma_{\text{nucleon}}(Z,A) = \frac{Z^4}{A^2}\frac{144\pi\alpha^4\mu_{n\chi}^2(M_F^A)^2}{m_\chi^6 R^2}[c_F]^2$$

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]

Lowest bound from EM polarizability

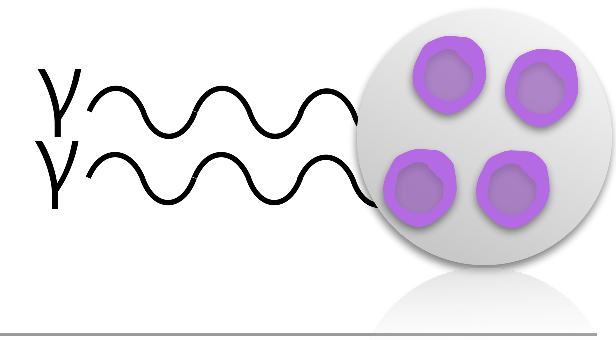


Electric polarizability from lattice simulations with background fields

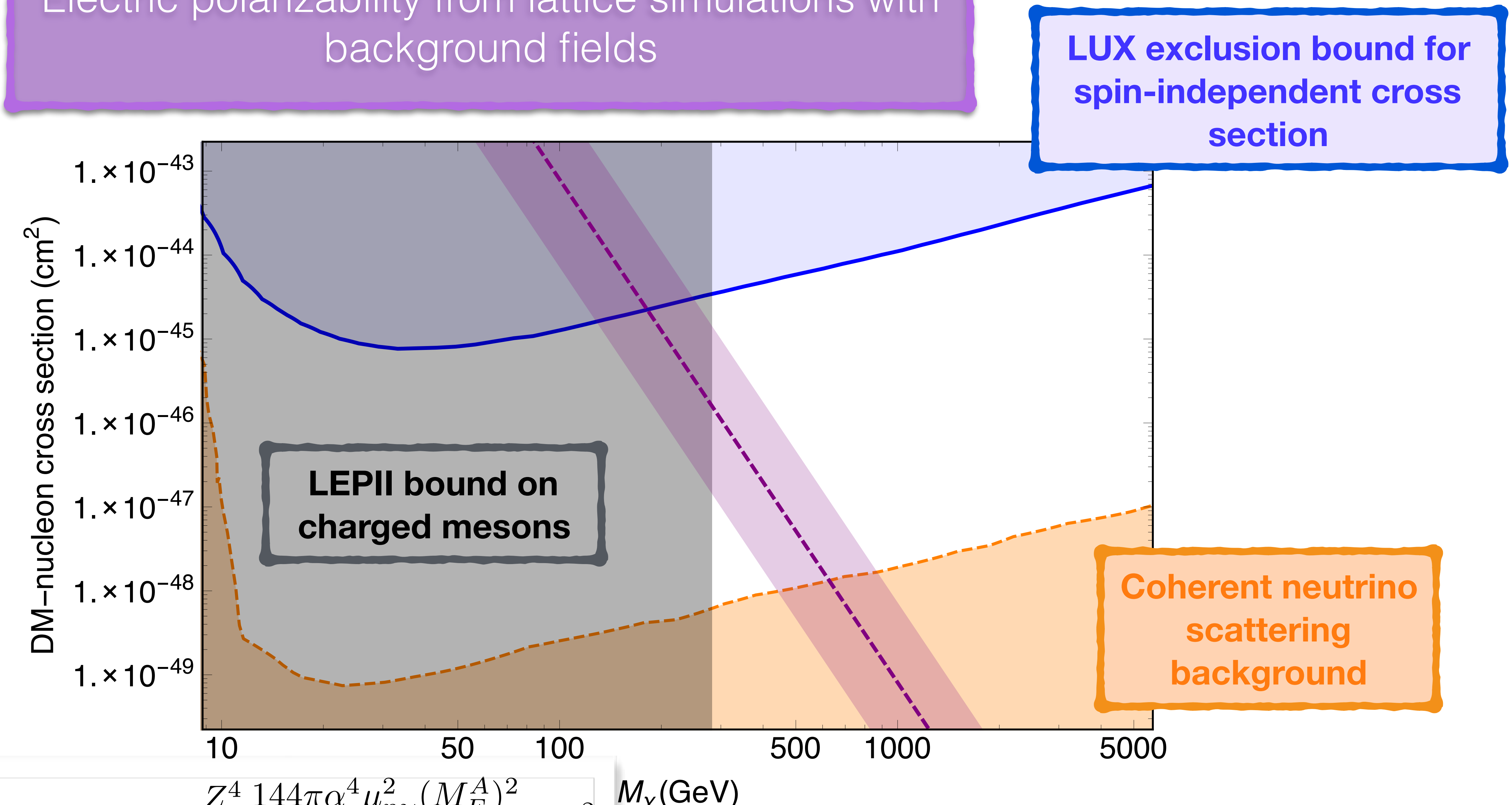


$$\sigma_{\rm nucleon}(Z,A) = \frac{Z^4}{A^2}\frac{144\pi\alpha^4\mu_{n\chi}^2(M_F^A)^2}{m_\chi^6 R^2}[c_F]^2$$

Lowest bound from EM polarizability

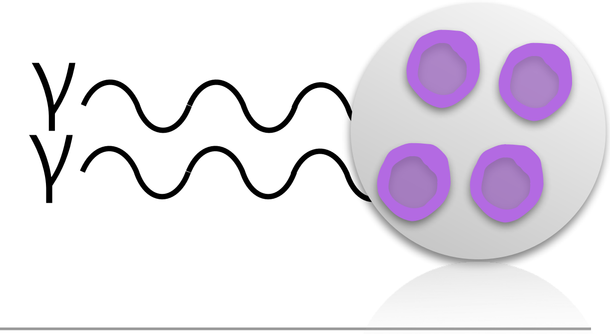


Electric polarizability from lattice simulations with background fields



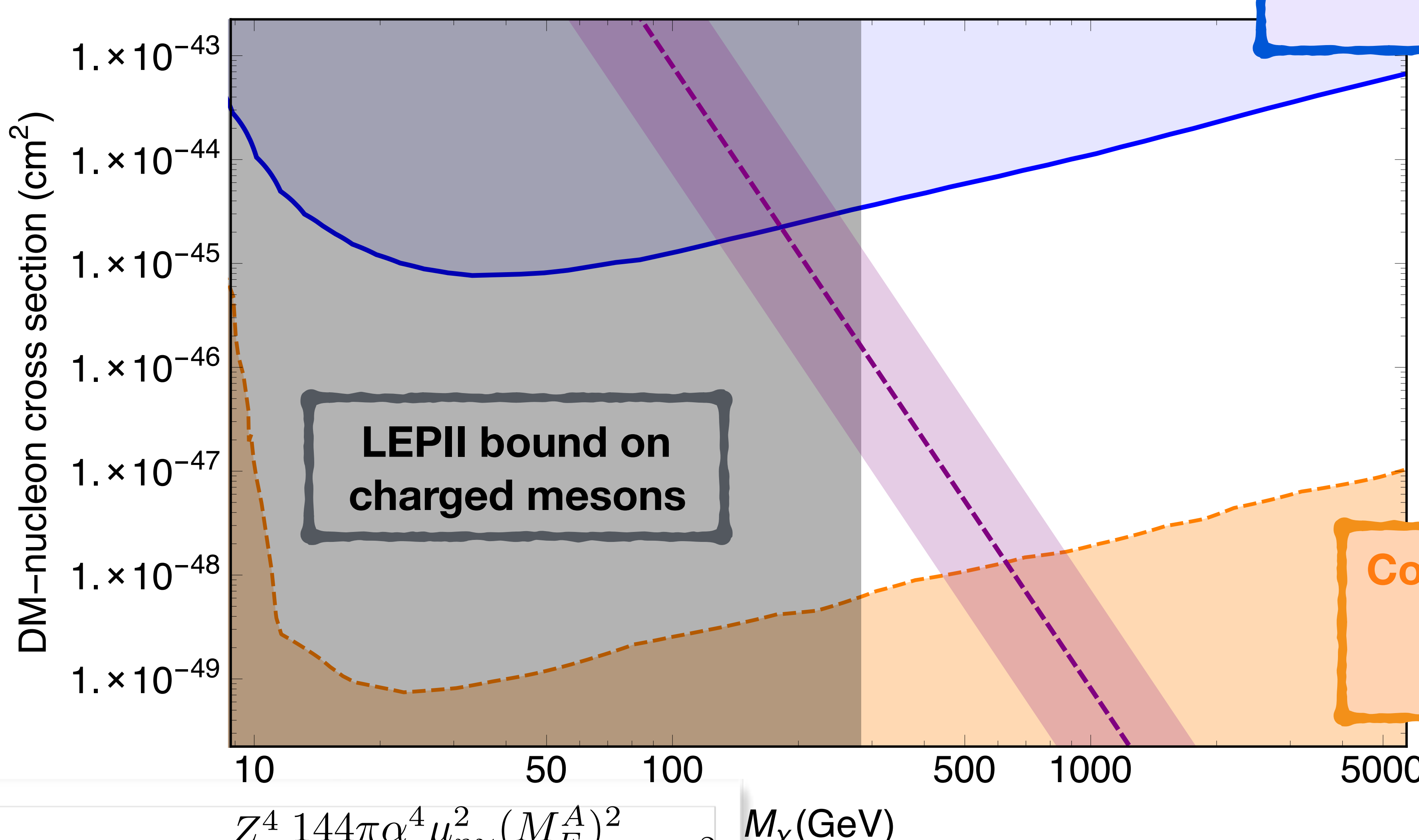
$$\sigma_{\text{nucleon}}(Z,A) = \frac{Z^4}{A^2}\frac{144\pi\alpha^4\mu_{n\chi}^2(M_F^A)^2}{m_\chi^6 R^2}[c_F]^2$$

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]



Lowest bound from EM polarizability

Electric polarizability from lattice simulations with background fields

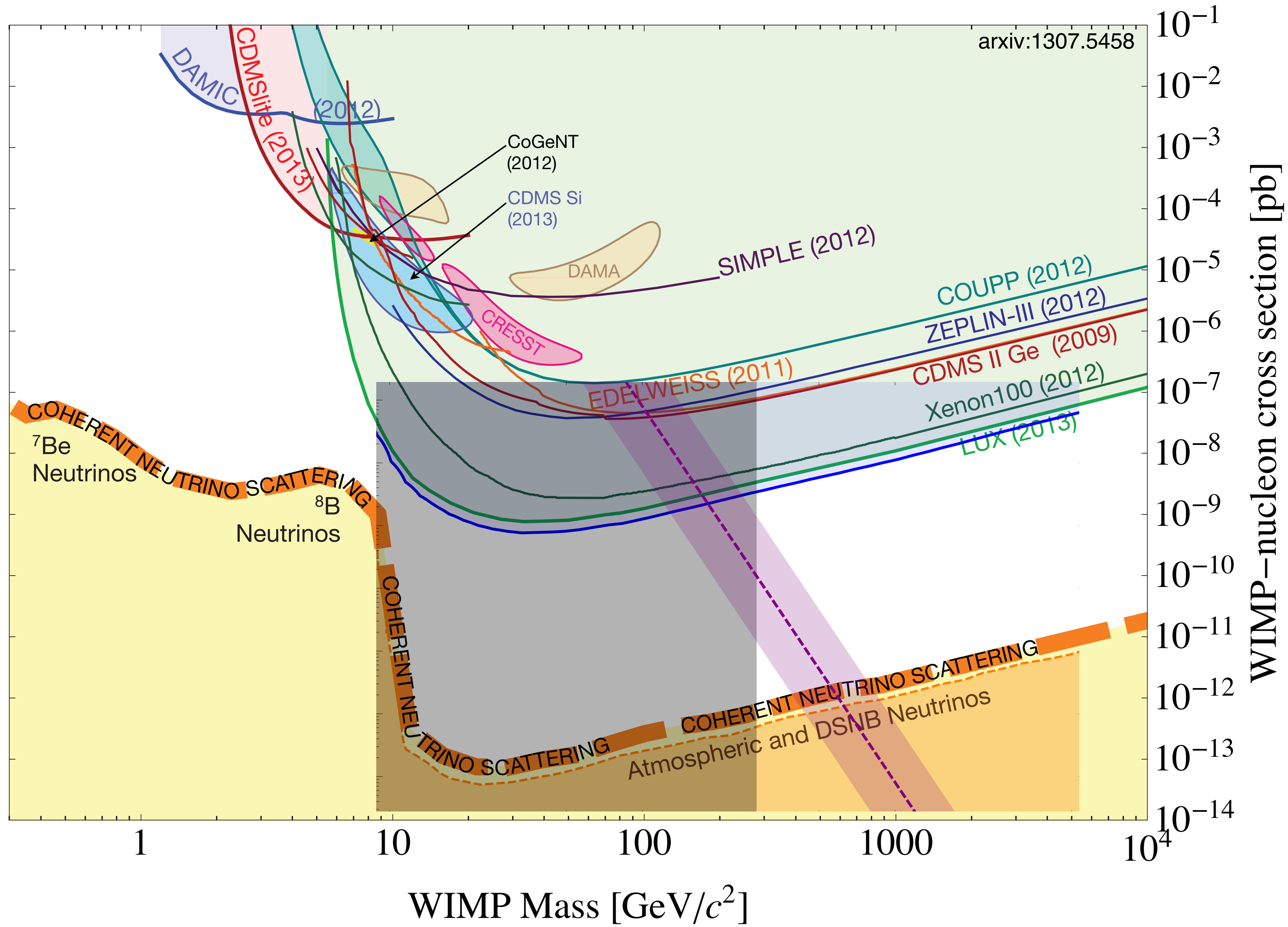


$$\sigma_{\text{nucleon}}(Z,A) = \frac{Z^4}{A^2}\frac{144\pi\alpha^4\mu_{n\chi}^2(M_F^A)^2}{m_\chi^6 R^2}[c_F]^2$$

lowest allowed direct detection cross-section for composite dark matter theories with EW charged constituents

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]

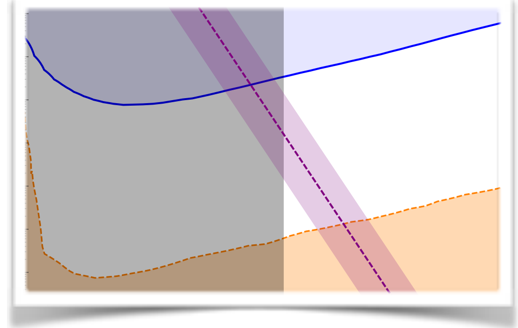
Stealth DM Polarizability



Stealth Dark Matter is excluded for $M_\chi \lesssim 300$GeV

Direct detection signal is below the neutrino coherent scattering background for $M_\chi \gtrsim 700$GeV

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]



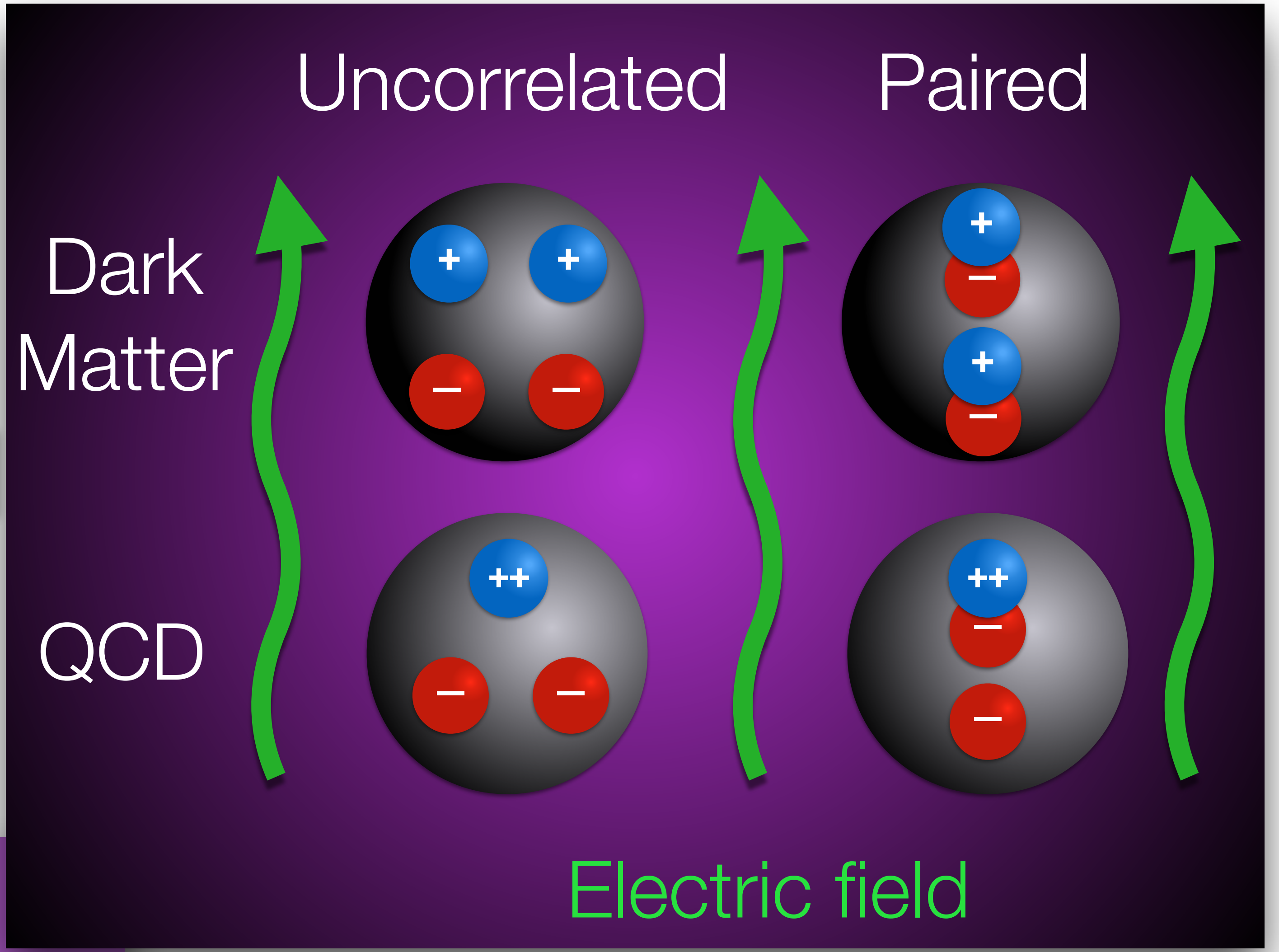
Concluding remarks

- **Composite** dark matter is a viable interesting possibility with rich phenomenology

- **Lattice** methods can help in calculating direct detection cross sections, production rates at colliders, and self-interaction cross sections. Direct phenomenological relevance.

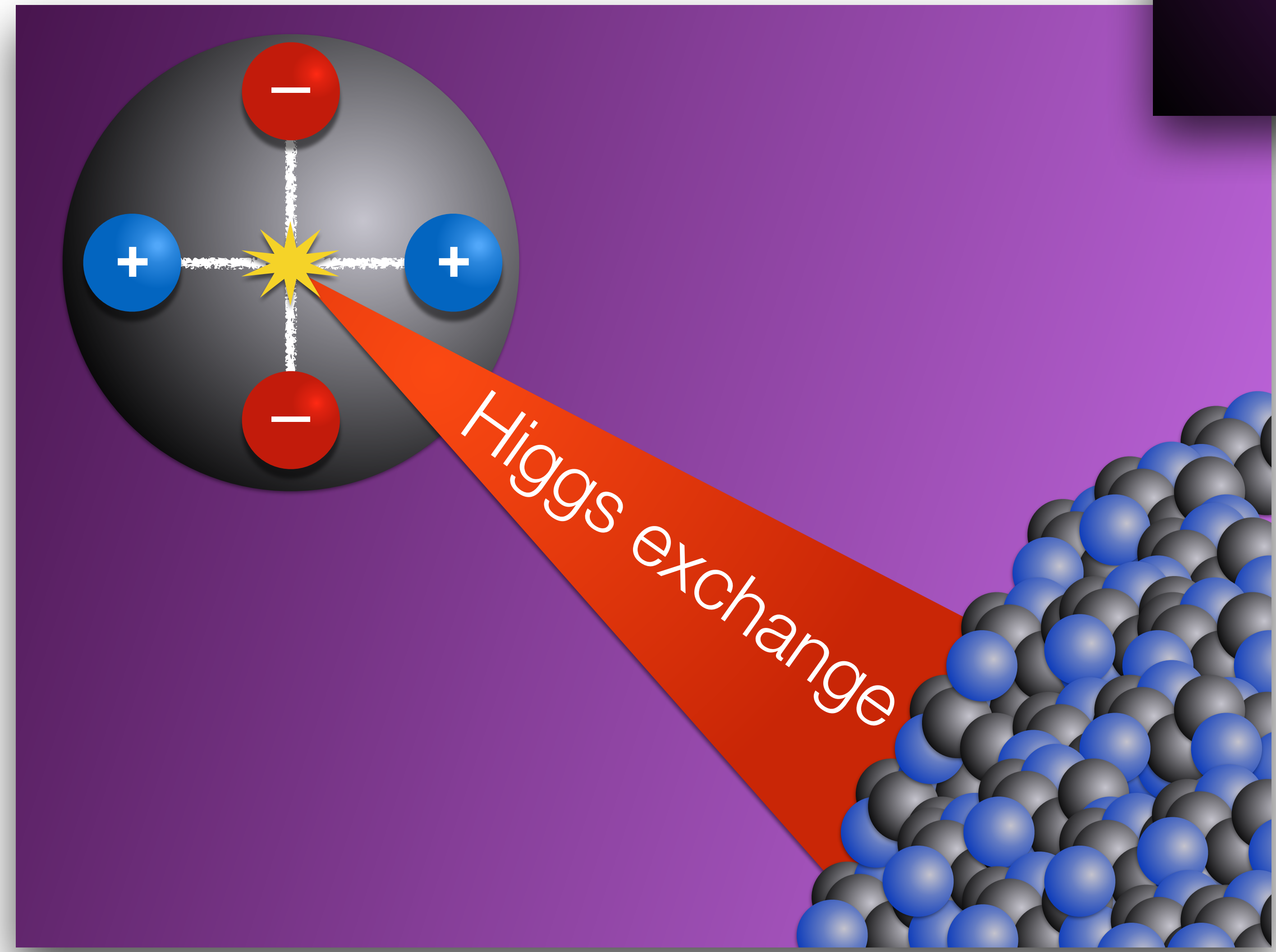
- Dark matter constituents can carry electroweak charges and still the stable composites are currently undetectable. **Stealth** cross section.

- Lowest bound for composite dark matter models: ~300 GeV (colliders+direct detection+lattice) extra



PRL Editors' Suggestion: Polarizability

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]



PRD Editors' Suggestion: Higgs exchange

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D92 (2015) 075030]

http://www.media.inaf.it/2015/09/25/materia-oscura-stealth/

MEDIA INAF

NOTIZIARIO ON-LINE DELL'ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA

COME UN CACCIA INVISIBILE AI RADAR

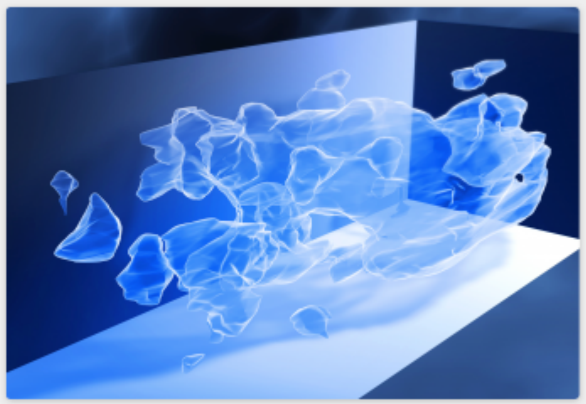
Materia oscura "stealth"

Quark oscuri tenuti insieme da un'interazione forte a sua volta oscura. Ecco come la dark matter riuscirebbe a eludere a ogni tentativo d'incastrarla. Enrico Rinaldi (LLNL): «Esiste la possibilità che questo "mondo oscuro", con le sue nuove particelle, possa essere rivelato dagli esperimenti in corso al Large Hadron Collider al CERN di Ginevra»

di Marco Malaspina Segui @malamiao

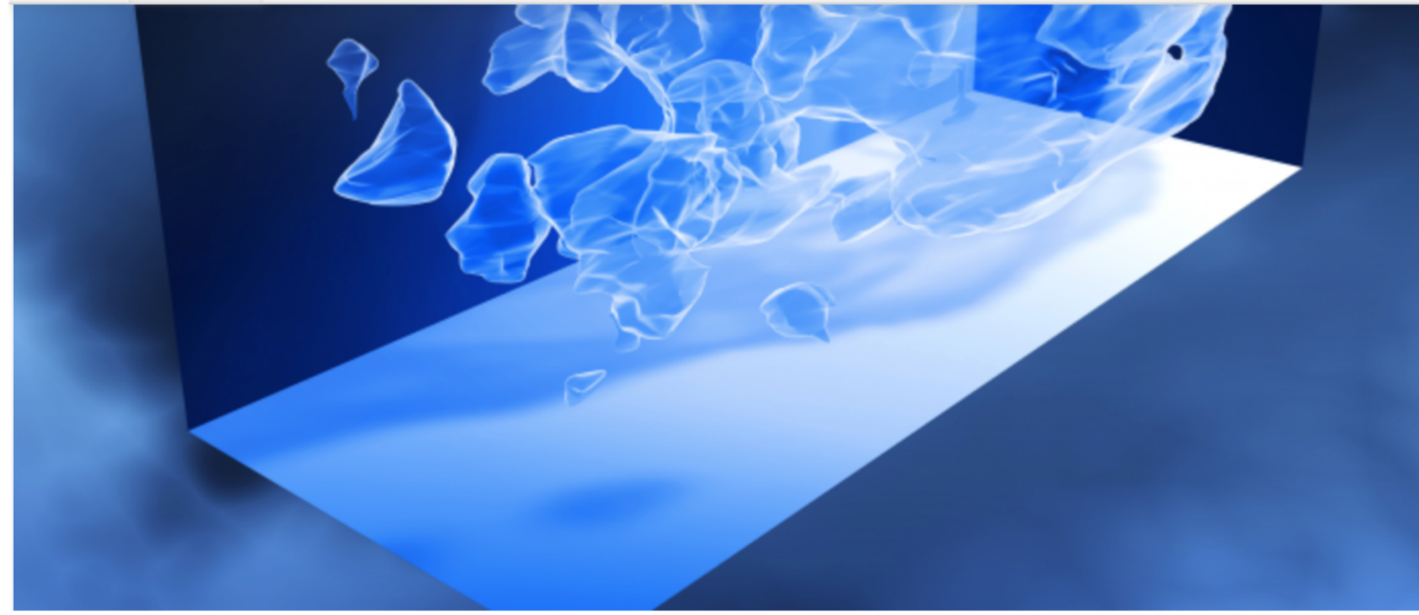
venerdì 25 settembre 2015 @ 16:15

Stealth come furtiva. *Stealth* come imprendibile. *Stealth* come quei minacciosi aerei da guerra dal profilo sagomato così da essere invisibili ai radar. Da quanto emerge dai calcoli dei fisici dell'LLNL, il Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory californiano, e dai modelli dati in pasto a Vulcan (un supercomputer per il calcolo parallelo in grado masticare numeri al ritmo dei *petaflop*), sarebbe questa la natura della materia oscura: *stealthy*, appunto. Per forza non c'è ancora esperimento che sia riuscito a incastrarla.



Mappa 3D della distribuzione su larga scala della materia oscura ricostruita da misure di lente gravitazionale debole utilizzando il telescopio spaziale Hubble

https://www.llnl.gov/news/new-stealth-dark-matter-theory-may-explain-mystery-universes-missing-mass



This 3D map illustrates the large-scale distribution of dark matter, reconstructed from measurements of weak gravitational lensing by using the Hubble Space Telescope. (Download Image)

New 'stealth dark matter' theory may explain mystery of the universe's missing mass

Anne M Stark
stark8@llnl.gov
925-422-9799

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) scientists have come up with a new theory that may identify why dark matter has evaded direct detection in Earth-based experiments.

Detecting Stealth Dark Matter Directly through Electromagnetic Polarizability.

Overview of attention for article published in Physical Review Letters, October 2015

124

About this score

In the top 5% of all research outputs scored by Altmetric

MORE...

SUMMARY | News | Blogs | Twitter | Facebook | Google+

Title	Detecting Stealth Dark Matter Directly through Electromagnetic Polarizability.
Published in	Physical Review Letters, October 2015
DOI	10.1103/physrevlett.115.171803
Pubmed ID	26551103
Authors	T. Appelquist, E. Berkowitz, R. C. Brower, M. I. Buchoff, G. T. Fleming, X.-Y. Jin, J. Kiskis, G. D... [show]
Abstract	We calculate the spin-independent scattering cross section for direct detection that results from... [show]

View on publis
Alert me abou

TWITTER DEMOGRAPHICS | MENDELEY READERS | SCORE IN CO

The data shown below were collected from the profiles of **23** tweeters who shared this research output. Click here to find how the information was compiled.

Le Scienze

EDIZIONE ITALIANA DI SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

28 settembre 2015

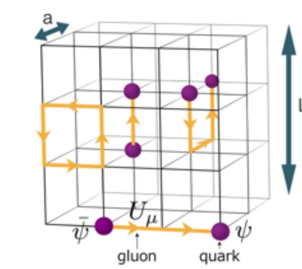
Un nuovo modello per la materia oscura

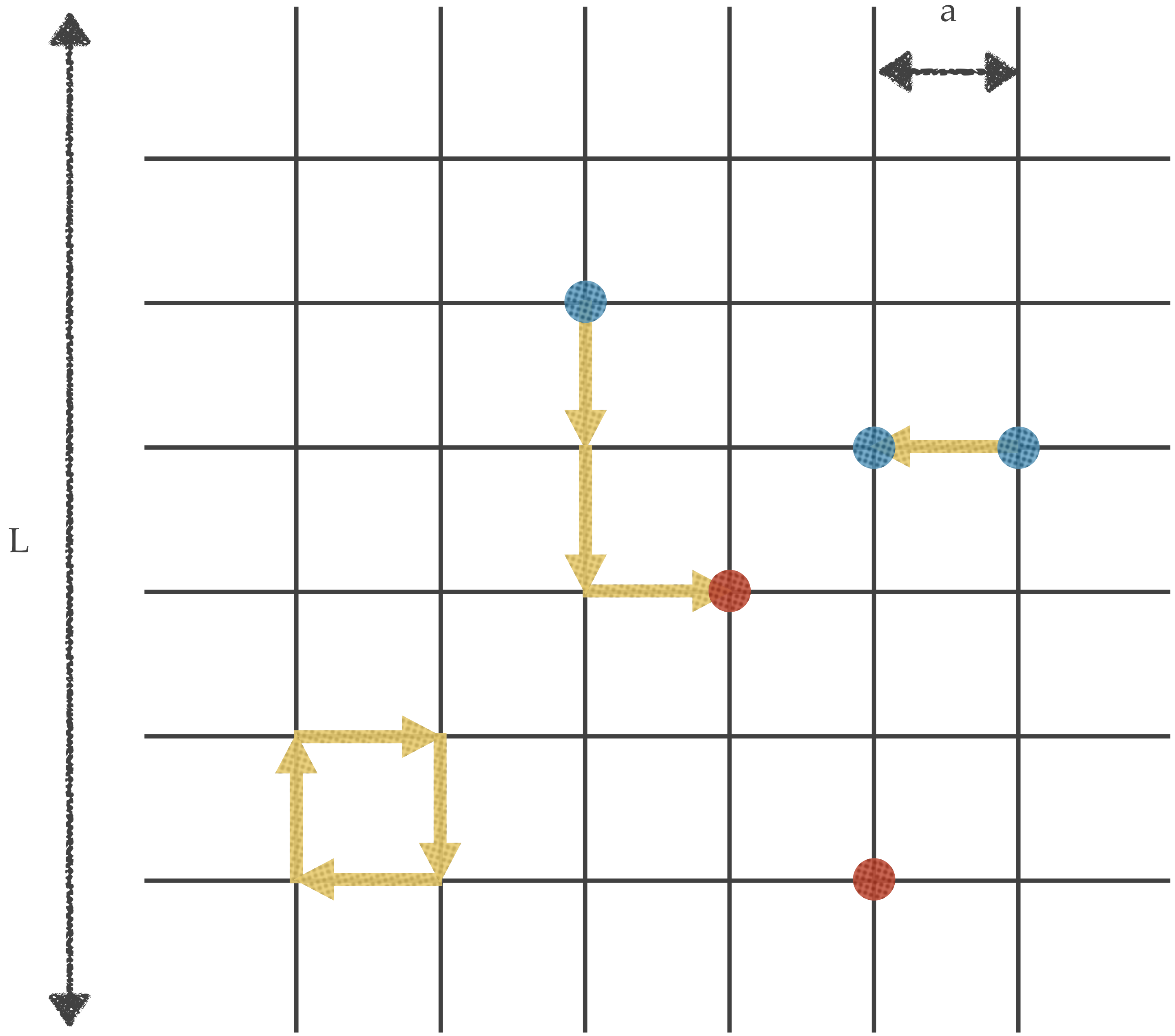
Cortesia Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Questa forma misteriosa di materia potrebbe avere una struttura composita come la materia ordinaria, con "quark oscuri" aggregati e tenuti insieme da un analogo della forza che permette ai normali nuclei di rimanere stabili. I componenti di questo tipo di materia oscura, definita stealth matter, potrebbero essere studiati in modo indiretto dal collisore Large Hadron Collider del CERN di Ginevra *(red)*

Lattice Gauge Theory - basics

[KEK-Japan]





- Discretize space and time
  - lattice spacing “a”
  - lattice size “L”
- Keep all d.o.f. of the theory
  - not a model!
  - no simplifications
- Amenable to numerical methods
  - Monte Carlo sampling
  - use supercomputers
- Precisely quantifiable and improvable errors
  - Systematic
  - Statistical

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D92 (2015) 075030]

"Stealth Dark Matter" model

- The field content of the model consists in *8 Weyl fermions*
- Dark fermions interact with the SM Higgs and obtain current/ chiral masses
- Introduce vector-like masses for dark fermions that do not break EW symmetry
- Diagonalizing in the mass eigenbasis gives *4 Dirac fermions*
- Assume custodial SU(2) symmetry arising when ***u*** ↔ ***d***

Field	$\mathrm{SU}(N)_D$	$(\mathrm{SU}(2)_L, Y)$	Q
$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} F_1^u \\ F_1^d \end{pmatrix}$	$\mathbf{N}$	$(\mathbf{2}, 0)$	$\begin{pmatrix} +1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$
$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} F_2^u \\ F_2^d \end{pmatrix}$	$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$	$(\mathbf{2}, 0)$	$\begin{pmatrix} +1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$
F_3^u	$\mathbf{N}$	$(\mathbf{1}, +1/2)$	$+1/2$
F_3^d	$\mathbf{N}$	$(\mathbf{1}, -1/2)$	$-1/2$
F_4^u	$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$	$(\mathbf{1}, +1/2)$	$+1/2$
F_4^d	$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$	$(\mathbf{1}, -1/2)$	$-1/2$

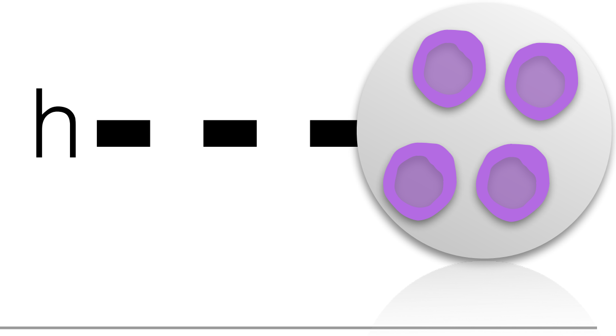
$$\mathcal{L} \supset + y^u_{14} \epsilon_{ij} F_1^i H^j F_4^d + y^d_{14} F_1 \cdot H^\dagger F_4^u - y^d_{23} \epsilon_{ij} F_2^i H^j F_3^d - y^u_{23} F_2 \cdot H^\dagger F_3^u + h.c.$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset M_{12} \epsilon_{ij} F_1^i F_2^j - M^u_{34} F_3^u F_4^d + M^d_{34} F_3^d F_4^u + h.c.$$

$$y^u_{14} = y^d_{14} \qquad y^u_{23} = y^d_{23} \qquad M^u_{34} = M^d_{34}$$

[LSD, 1402.6656-1503.04203]
[LatKMI, 1510.07373]
[DeGrand et al., 1501.05665]

Computing Higgs exchange



- Need to non-perturbatively evaluate the dark σ-term
- Effective Higgs coupling non-trivial with mixed chiral and vector-like masses
- Model-dependent answer for the cross-section
- **Lattice input** is necessary: compute mass and form factor

$$\mathcal{M}_a = \frac{y_f y_q}{2m_h^2} \sum_f \langle B|\bar{f}f|B\rangle \sum_q \langle a|\bar{q}q|a\rangle$$

1. effective Higgs coupling with dark fermions and quark Yukawa coupling
2. dark baryon scalar form factor: need lattice input for generic DM models!
3. nucleon scalar form factor: ChPT and lattice input [Plenary talk by Collins, Tue@10:15]

$$y_f \langle B|\bar{f}f|B\rangle = \frac{m_B}{v} \sum_f \frac{v}{m_f} \frac{\partial m_f(h)}{\partial h}\Big|_{h=} f_f^{(B)}$$

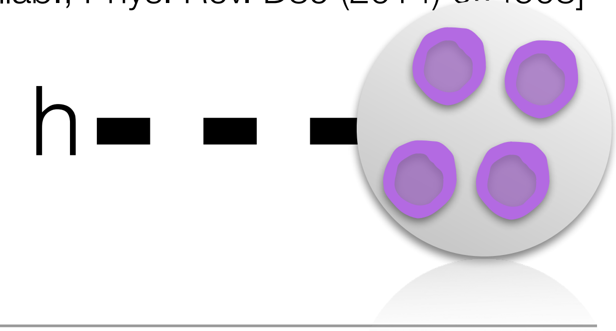
$$m_f(h) = m + \frac{y_f h}{\sqrt{2}}$$

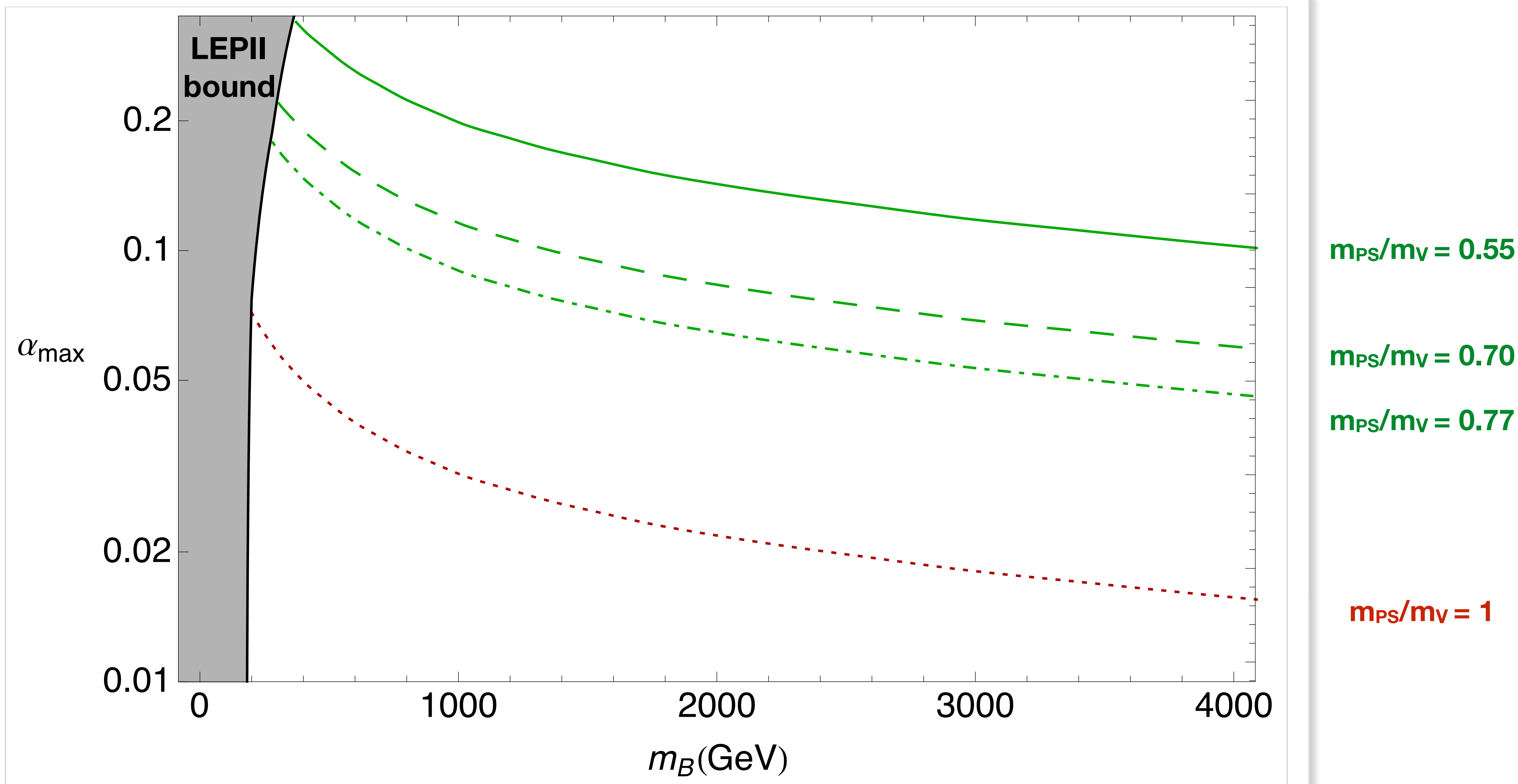
Lattice!

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{v}{m_f} \frac{\partial m_f(h)}{\partial h}\Big|_{h=v} = \frac{yv}{\sqrt{2}m + yv}$$

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 094508]

Bounds on the Yukawa coupling

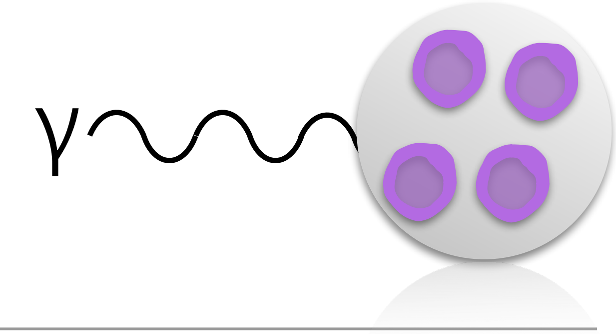




$$\alpha \equiv \frac{v}{m_f}\frac{\partial\, m_f(h)}{\partial\, h}\Bigg|_{h=v} = \frac{yv}{\sqrt{2}m + yv}$$

[Plenary talk by Collins, Tue@10:15]

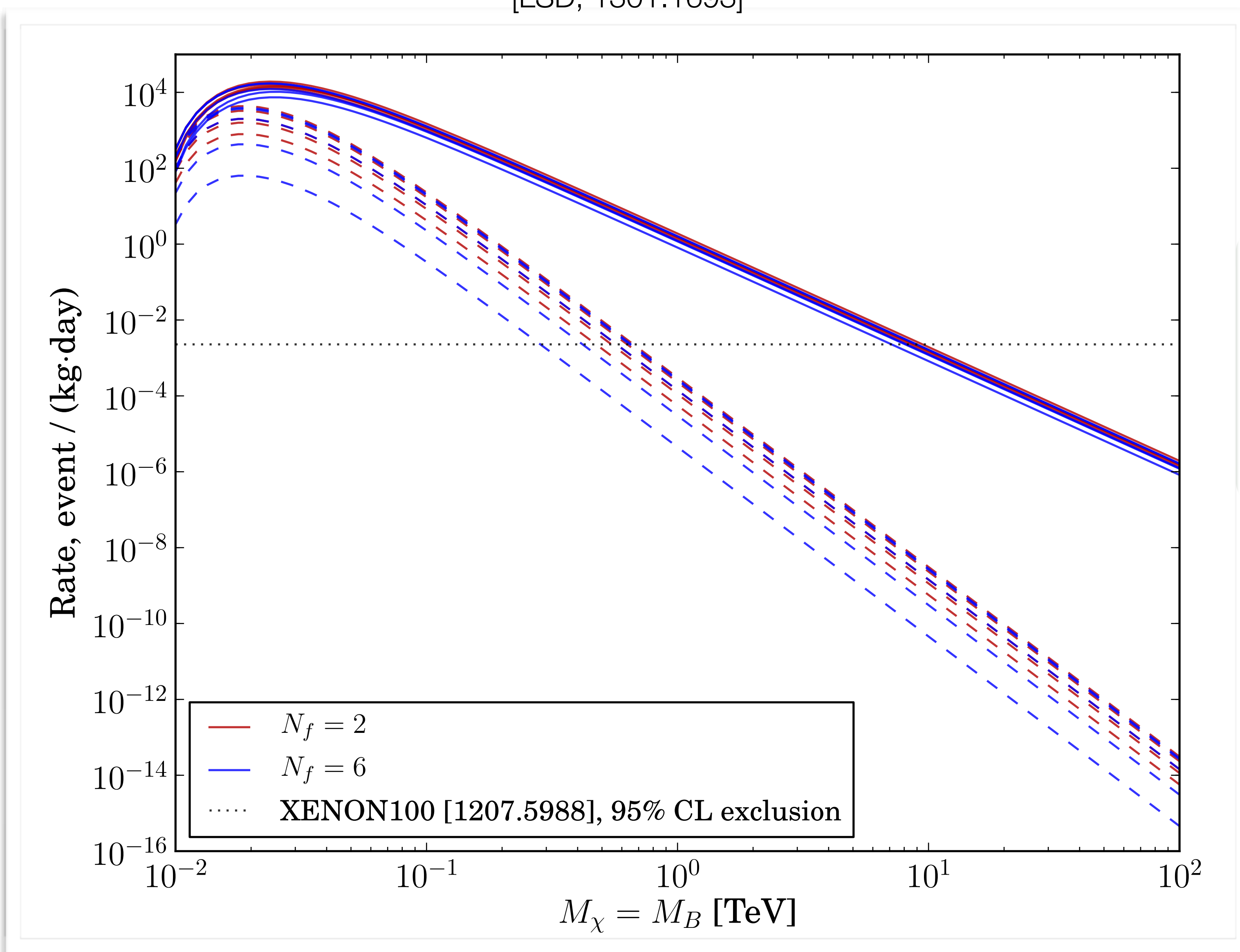
Bounds from EM moments



Mesonic and Baryonic EM form factors directly from lattice simulations

SU(3) N_f=2,6 dark fermionic baryon

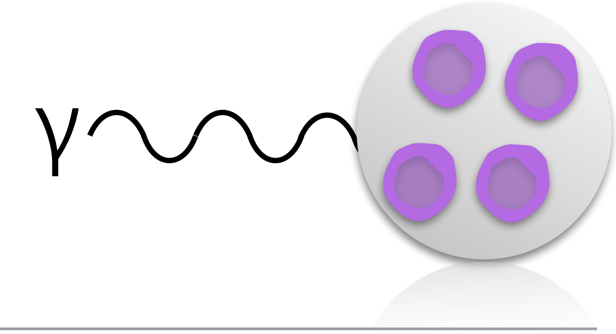
[LSD, 1301.1693]



- ★ baryon similar to QCD neutron
- ★ dark quarks with Q=Y
- ★ calculate connected 3pt
- ★ scale set by DM mass
- ★ magnetic moment dominates
- ★ results independent of N_f

[Plenary talk by Collins, Tue@10:15]

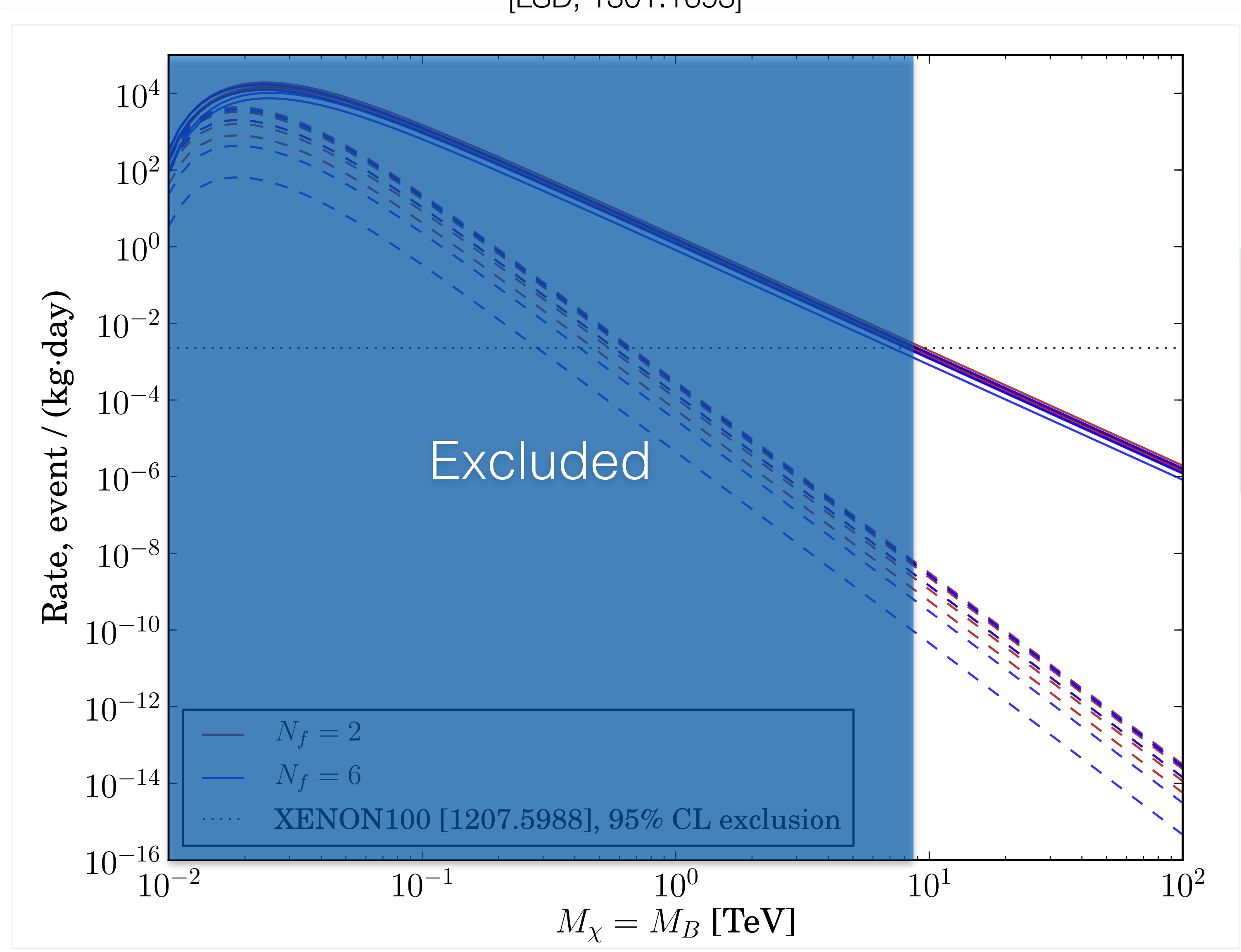
Bounds from EM moments



Mesonic and Baryonic EM form factors directly from lattice simulations

SU(3) N_f=2,6 dark fermionic baryon

[LSD, 1301.1693]

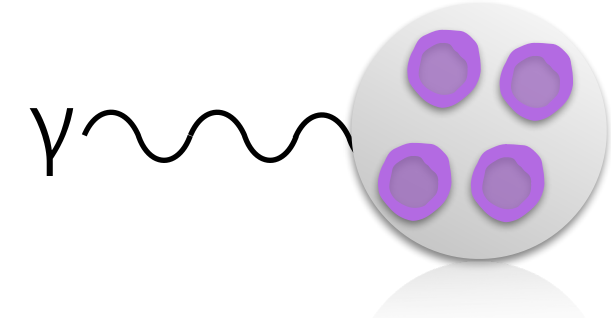


- ★ baryon similar to QCD neutron
- ★ dark quarks with Q=Y
- ★ calculate connected 3pt
- ★ scale set by DM mass
- ★ magnetic moment dominates
- ★ results independent of N_f

M_B >~ 10 TeV

[Plenary talk by Collins, Tue@10:15]

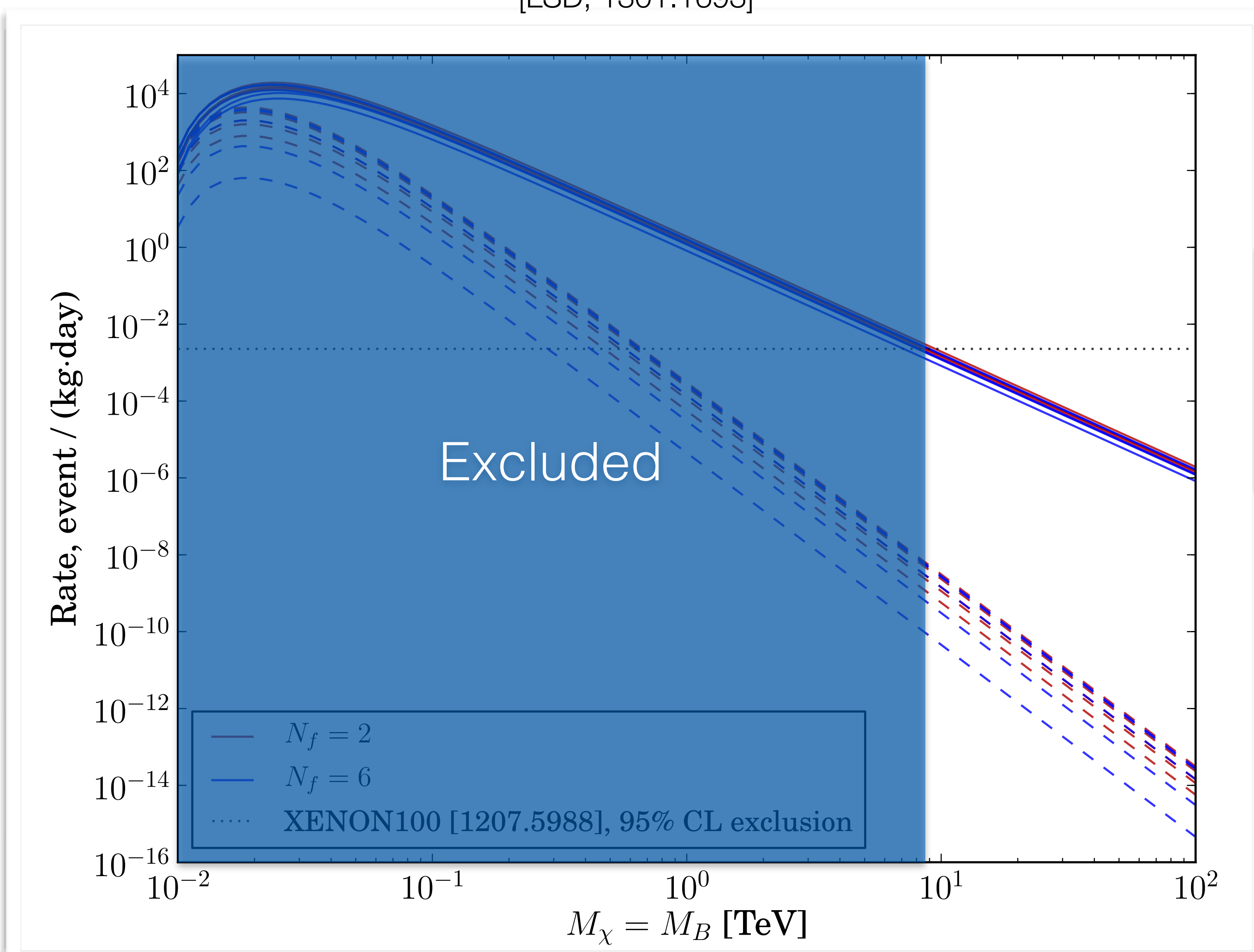
Bounds from EM moments



Mesonic and Baryonic EM form factors directly from lattice simulations

SU(3) N_f=2,6 dark fermionic baryon

[LSD, 1301.1693]



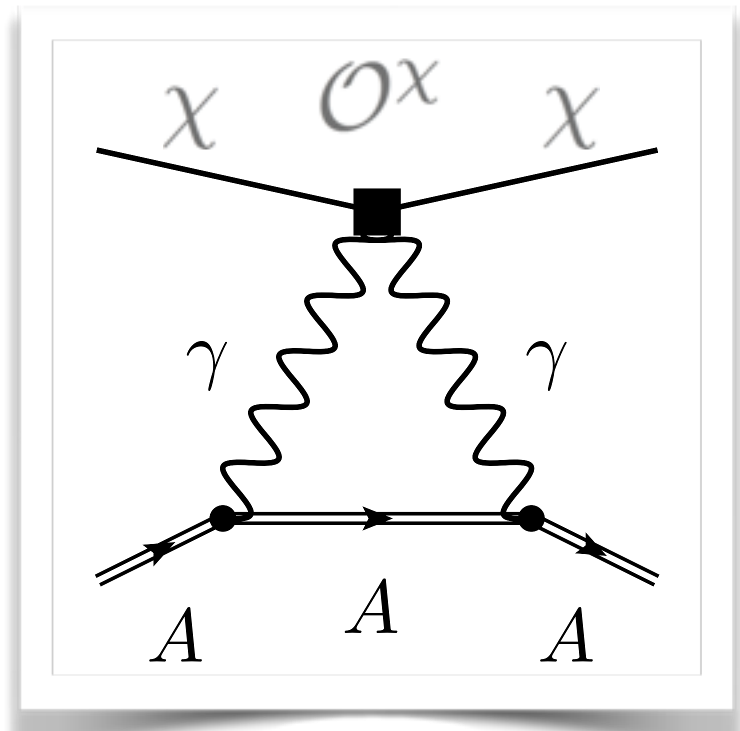
- ★ baryon similar to QCD neutron
- ★ dark quarks with Q=Y
- ★ calculate connected 3pt
- ★ scale set by DM mass
- ★ magnetic moment dominates
- ★ results independent of N_f

M_B >~ 10 TeV

pushed to ~100 TeV with new LUX

Nuclear: Rayleigh scattering

- it is hard to extract the momentum dependence of this nuclear form factor
- similarities with the double-beta decay nuclear matrix element could suggest large uncertainties ~ orders of magnitude
- to asses the impact of uncertainties on the total cross section we start from naive dimensional analysis
- we allow a "magnitude" factor M_F^A to change from 0.3 to 3



$$f_F^A = \langle A | F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} | A \rangle$$

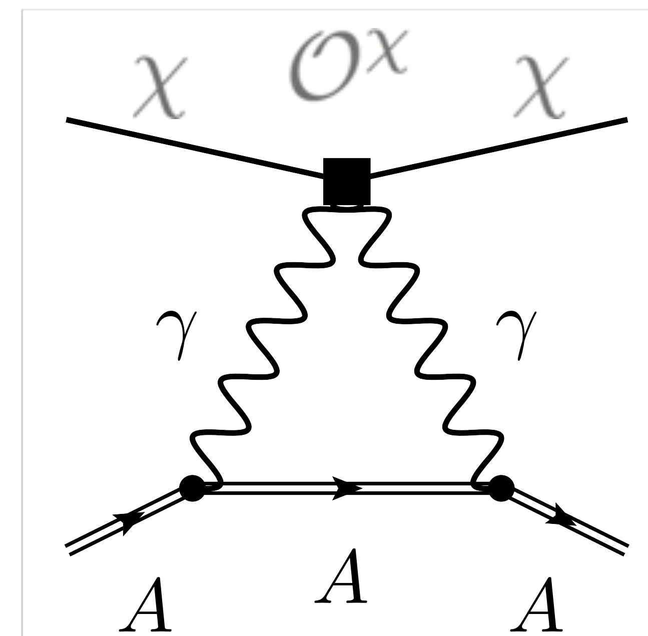
$$f_F^A \sim 3\, Z^2\, \alpha\, \frac{M_F^A}{R}$$

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{\mu_{n\chi}^2}{\pi A^2} \left\langle \left| \frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3} f_F^A \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

[Pospelov & Veldhuis, Phys. Lett. B480 (2000) 181]
[Weiner & Yavin, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 075021]
[Frandsen et al., JCAP 1210 (2012) 033]
[Ovanesyan & Vecchi, arxiv:1410.0601]

Nuclear: Rayleigh scattering

- it is hard to extract the momentum dependence of this nuclear form factor
- similarities with the double-beta decay nuclear matrix element could suggest large uncertainties ~ orders of magnitude
- to asses the impact of uncertainties on the total cross section we start from naive dimensional analysis
- we allow a "magnitude" factor M_F^A to change from 0.3 to 3



$$f_F^A = \langle A | F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} | A \rangle$$

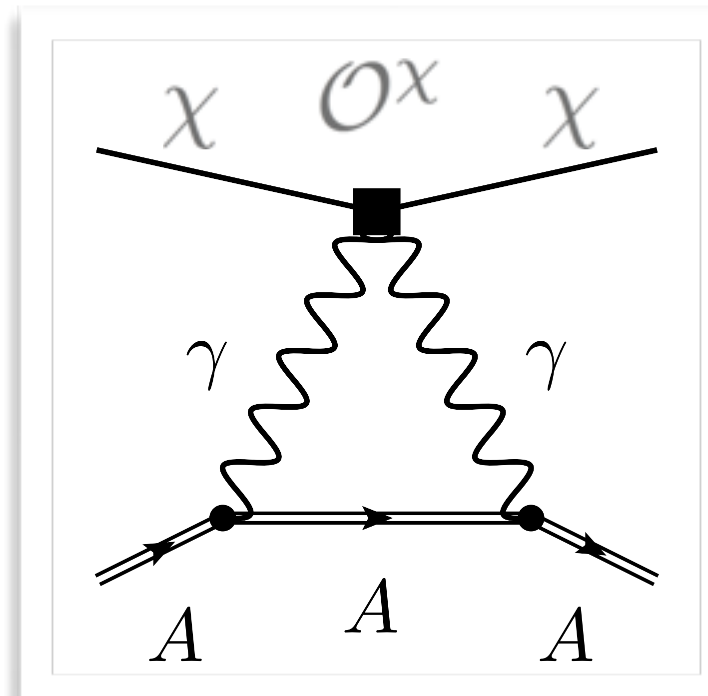
$$f_F^A \sim 3\, Z^2\, \alpha\, \frac{M_F^A}{R}$$

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{\mu_{n\chi}^2}{\pi A^2} \left\langle \left| \frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3} f_F^A \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

[Pospelov & Veldhuis, Phys. Lett. B480 (2000) 181]
[Weiner & Yavin, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 075021]
[Frandsen et al., JCAP 1210 (2012) 033]
[Ovanesyan & Vecchi, arxiv:1410.0601]

Nuclear: Rayleigh scattering

- it is hard to extract the momentum dependence of this nuclear form factor
- similarities with the double-beta decay nuclear matrix element could suggest large uncertainties ~ orders of magnitude
- to asses the impact of uncertainties on the total cross section we start from naive dimensional analysis
- we allow a "magnitude" factor M_F^A to change from 0.3 to 3



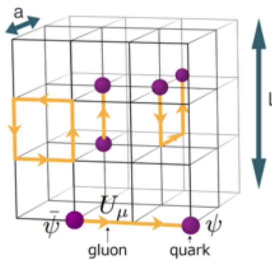
$$f_F^A = \langle A | F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} | A \rangle$$

$$f_F^A \sim 3\, Z^2\, \alpha\, \frac{M_F^A}{R}$$

$$\sigma \simeq \frac{\mu_{n\chi}^2}{\pi A^2} \left\langle \left| \frac{c_F e^2}{m_\chi^3} f_F^A \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

[Pospelov & Veldhuis, Phys. Lett. B480 (2000) 181]
[Weiner & Yavin, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 075021]
[Frandsen et al., JCAP 1210 (2012) 033]
[Ovanesyan & Vecchi, arxiv:1410.0601]

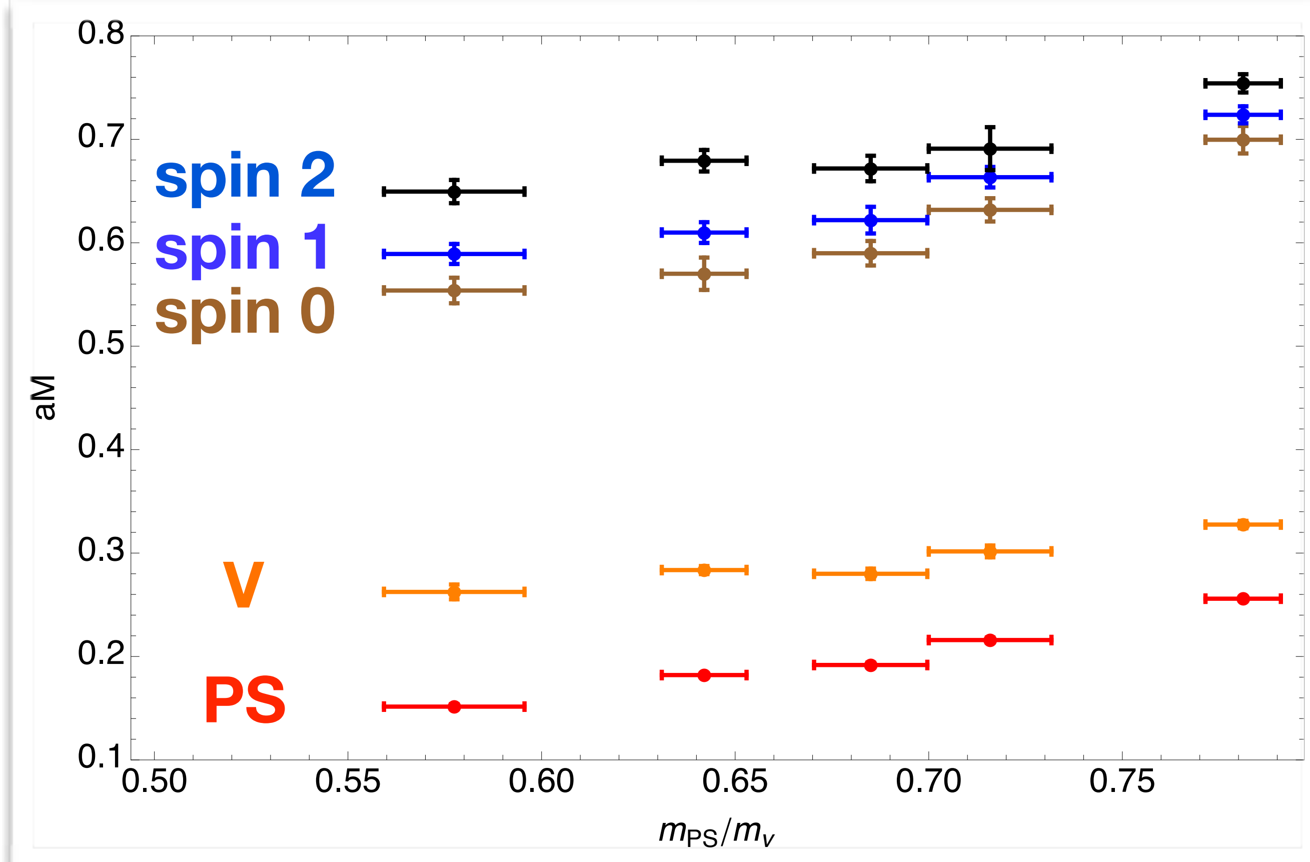
[KEK-Japan]



Lattice Stealth DM

- Non-perturbative lattice calculations of the spectrum confirm that lightest baryon has spin zero

- The ratio of pseudoscalar (PS) to vector (V) is used as probe for different dark fermion masses

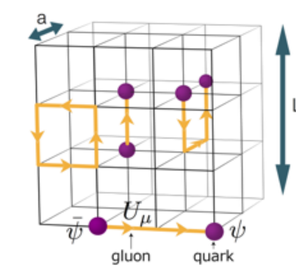


[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 094508]

- The meson to baryon mass ratio allows us to translate LEPII bounds on charged meson to LEP bounds on composite bosonic dark matter

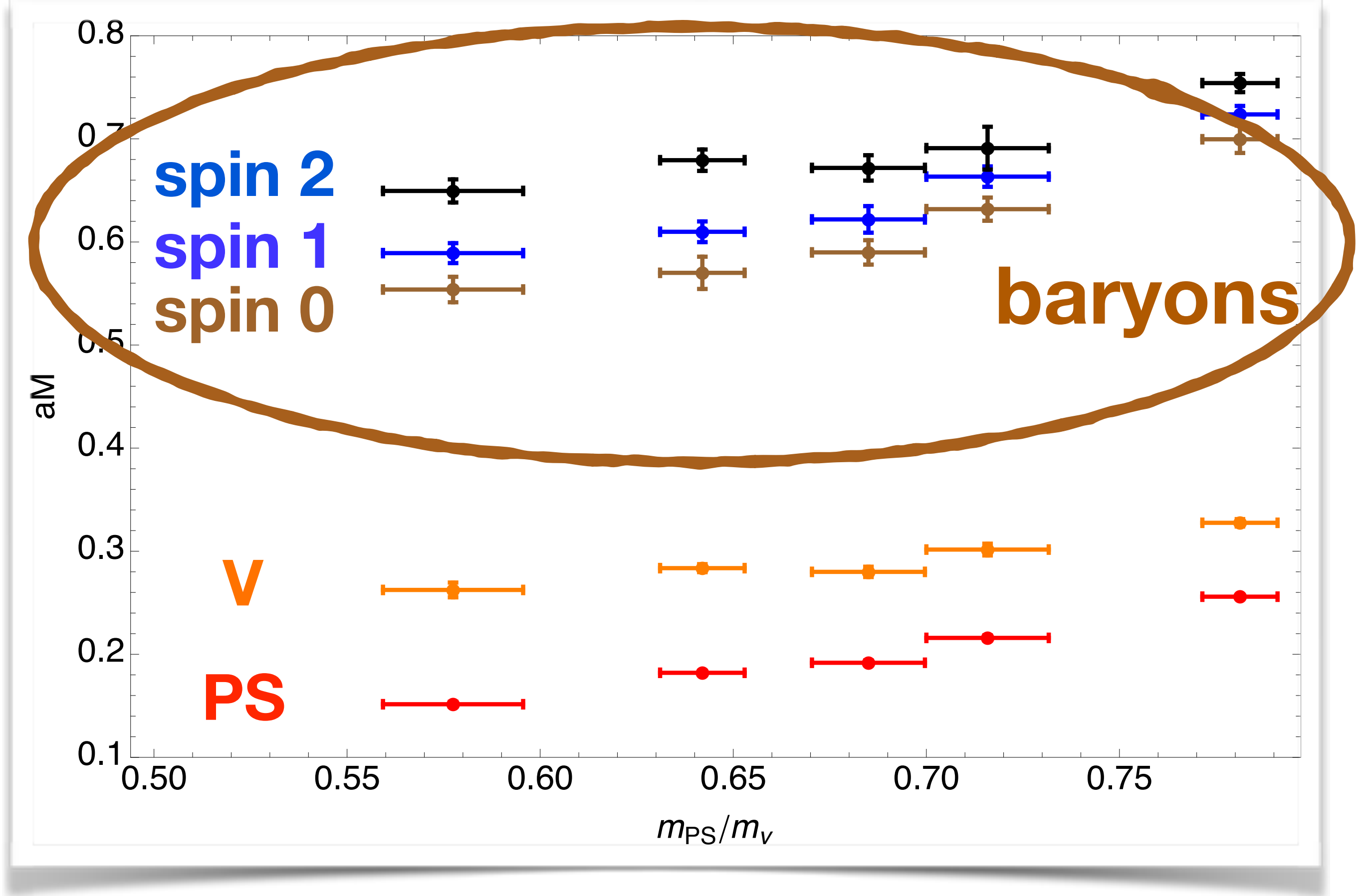
- Study systematic effects due to lattice discretization and finite volume due to the relative unfamiliar nature of the system

[KEK-Japan]



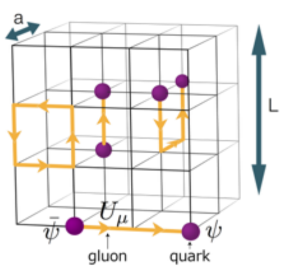
Lattice Stealth DM

- Non-perturbative lattice calculations of the spectrum confirm that lightest baryon has spin zero



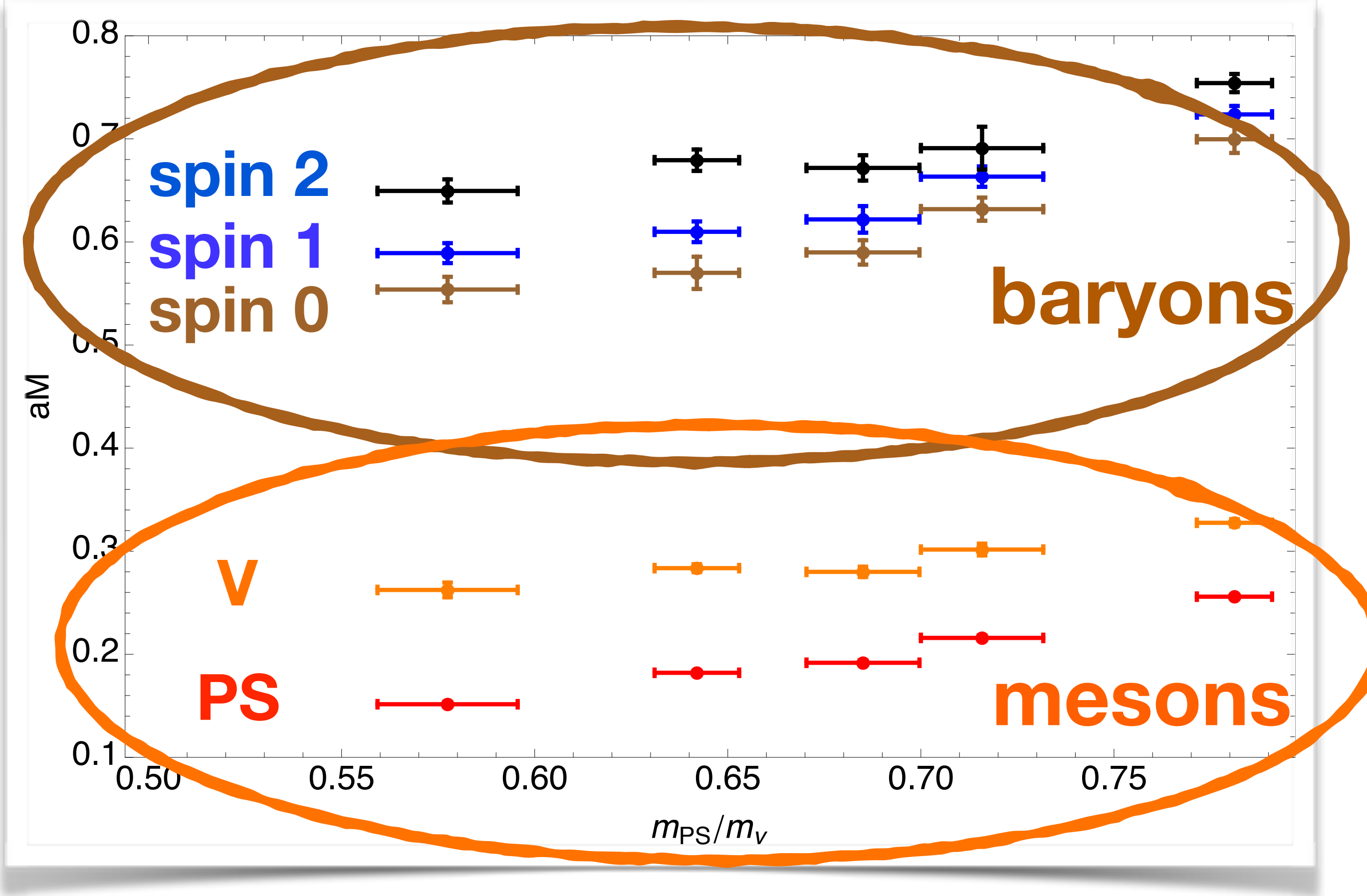
[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 094508]

- The ratio of pseudoscalar (PS) to vector (V) is used as probe for different dark fermion masses
- The meson to baryon mass ratio allows us to translate LEPII bounds on charged meson to LEP bounds on composite bosonic dark matter
- Study systematic effects due to lattice discretization and finite volume due to the relative unfamiliar nature of the system



Lattice Stealth DM

- Non-perturbative lattice calculations of the spectrum confirm that lightest baryon has spin zero



[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. D89 (2014) 094508]

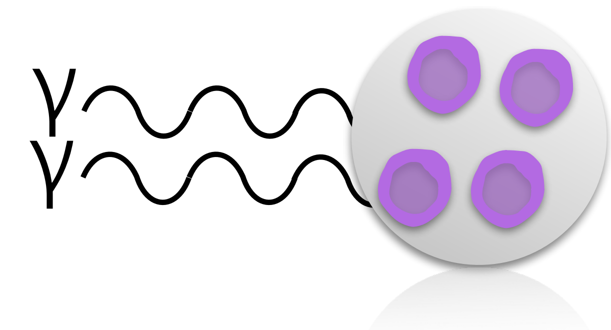
- The ratio of pseudoscalar (PS) to vector (V) is used as probe for different dark fermion masses

- The meson to baryon mass ratio allows us to translate LEPII bounds on charged meson to LEP bounds on composite bosonic dark matter

- Study systematic effects due to lattice discretization and finite volume due to the relative unfamiliar nature of the system

[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]

Lattice: Polarizability of DM



- Background field method: response of neutral baryon to external electric field $\mathcal{E}$

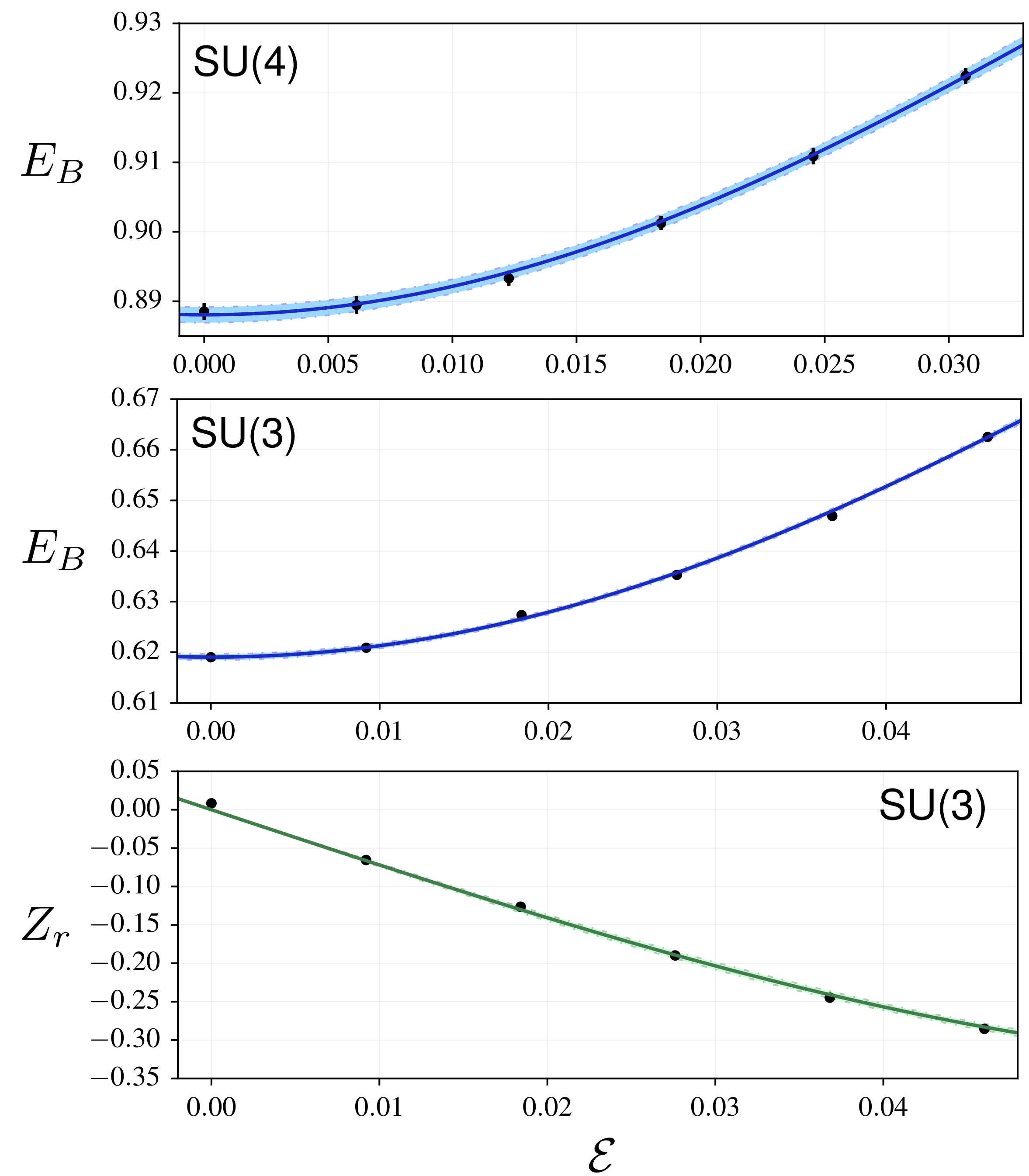
- Measure the shift of the baryon mass as a function of $\mathcal{E}$

$$E_{B,4c} = m_B + 2C_F|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

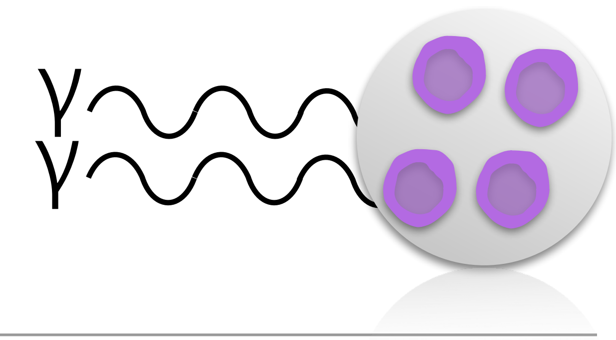
$$E_{B,3c} = m_B + \left(2C_F - \frac{{\mu_B}^2}{8m_B^3}\right)|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$Z_r = \frac{\mathcal{E}\mu_B(\mathcal{E})}{2m_B^2}$$

32^3x64 quenched lattices (large volume)
one lattice spacing and two masses (matched)
40 sources on 200 independent configurations
multi-exponential fits with 3 states for the baryon



[LSD collab., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 171803]



Lattice: Polarizability of DM

- Background field method: response of neutral baryon to external electric field $\mathcal{E}$

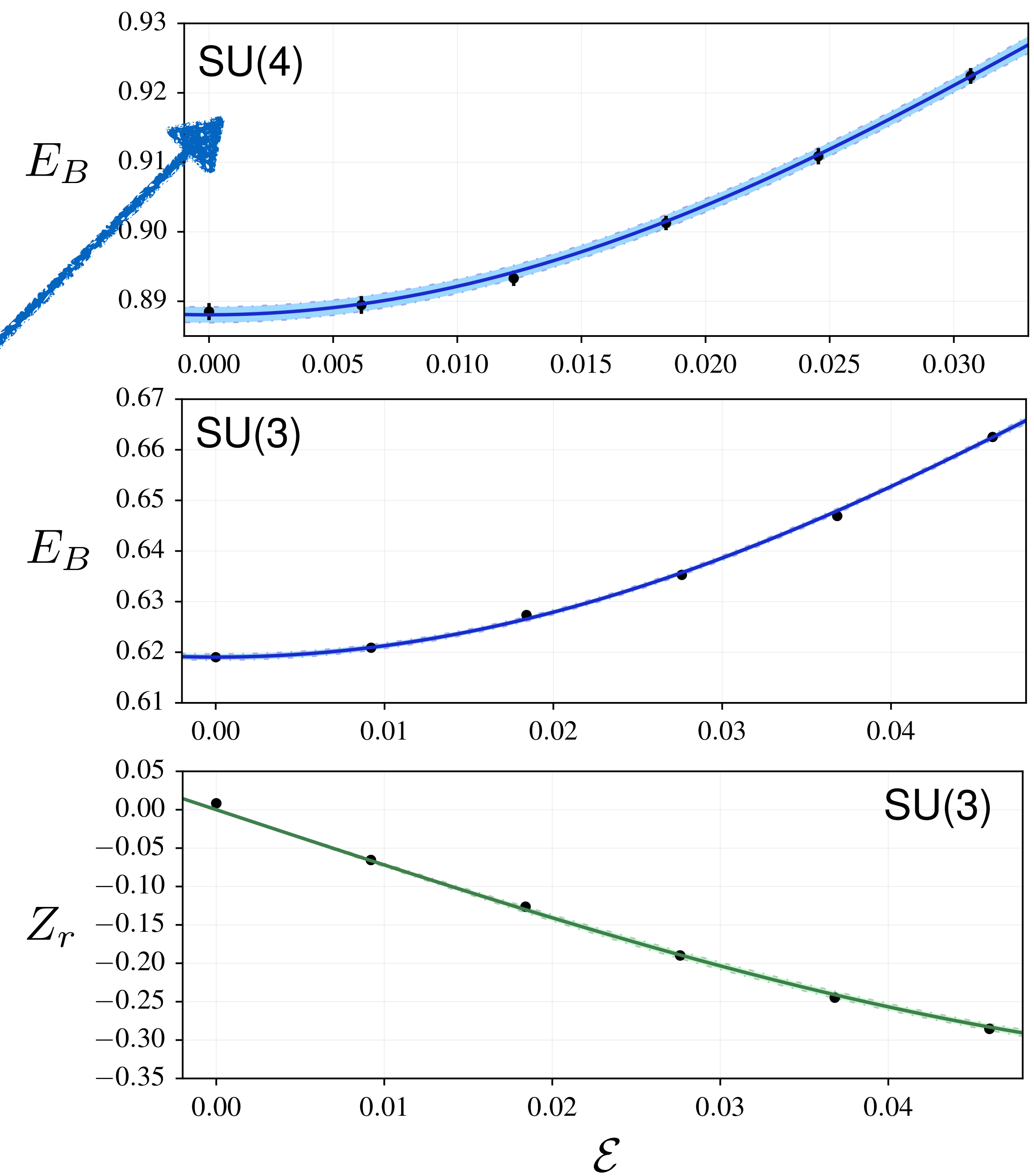
- Measure the shift of the baryon mass as a function of $\mathcal{E}$

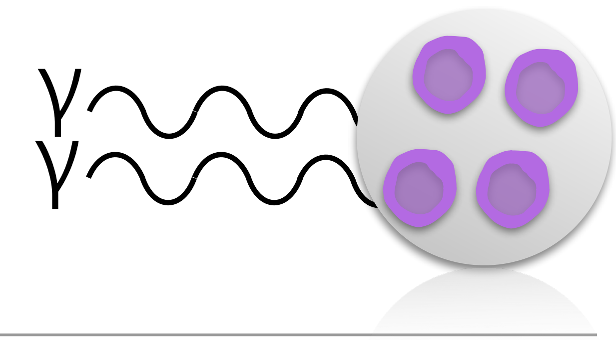
$$E_{B,4c} = m_B + 2C_F|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$E_{B,3c} = m_B + \left(2C_F - \frac{{\mu_B}^2}{8m_B^3}\right)|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$Z_r = \frac{\mathcal{E}\mu_B(\mathcal{E})}{2m_B^2}$$

32^3x64 quenched lattices (large volume)
one lattice spacing and two masses (matched)
40 sources on 200 independent configurations
multi-exponential fits with 3 states for the baryon





Lattice: Polarizability of DM

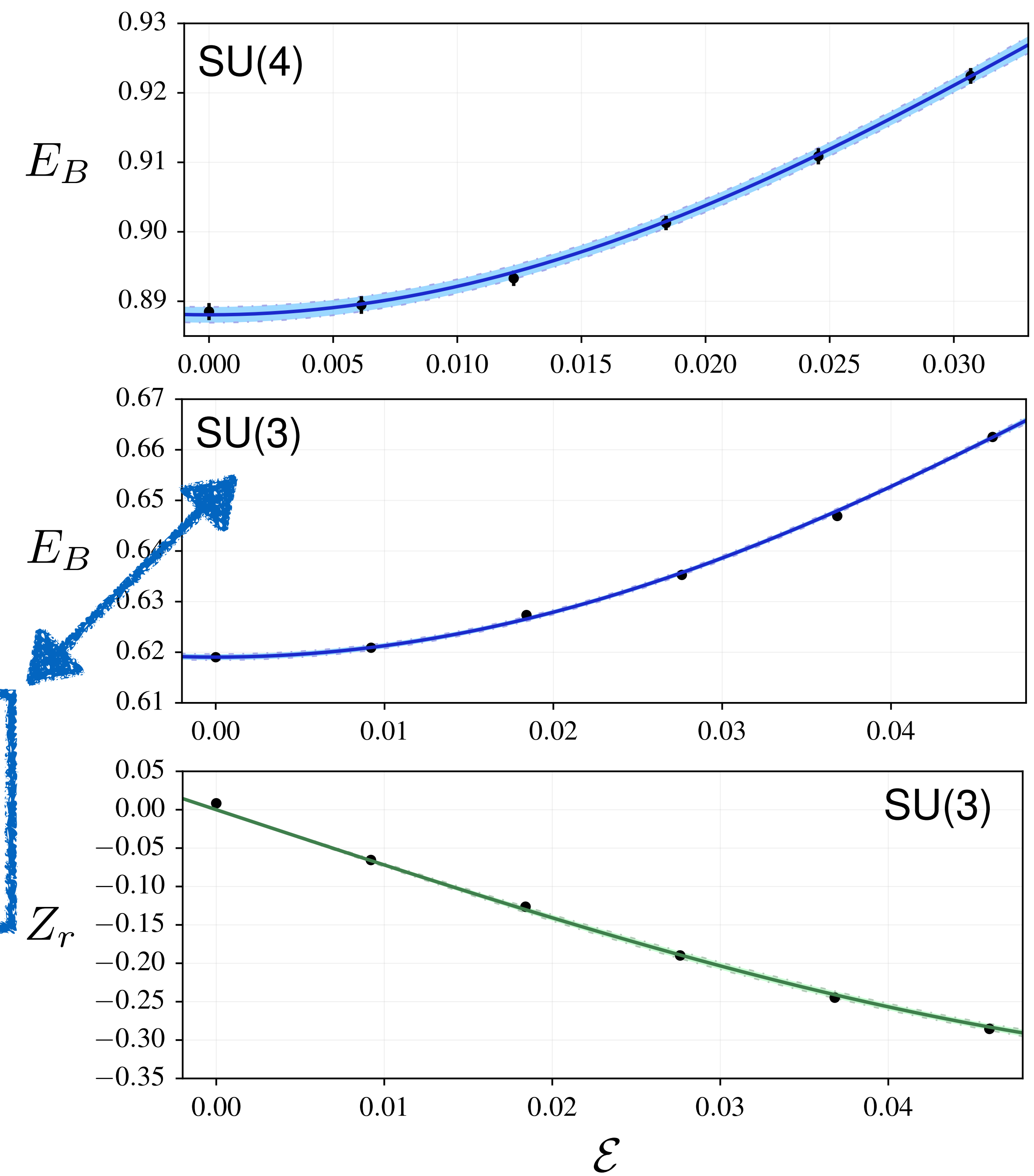
- Background field method: response of neutral baryon to external electric field $\mathcal{E}$
- Measure the shift of the baryon mass as a function of $\mathcal{E}$

$$E_{B,4c} = m_B + 2C_F|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

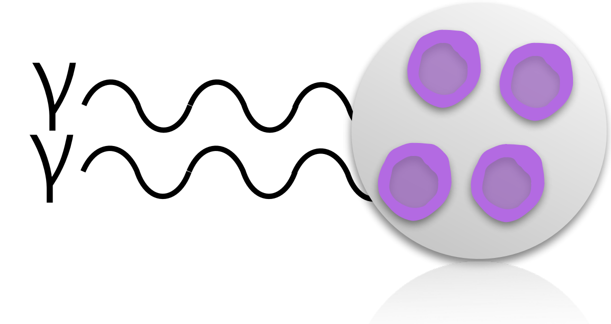
$$E_{B,3c} = m_B + \left(2C_F - \frac{{\mu_B}^2}{8m_B^3}\right)|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$Z_r = \frac{\mathcal{E}\mu_B(\mathcal{E})}{2m_B^2}$$

32^3x64 quenched lattices (large volume)
one lattice spacing and two masses (matched)
40 sources on 200 independent configurations
multi-exponential fits with 3 states for the baryon



Lattice: Polarizability of DM



- Background field method: response of neutral baryon to external electric field $\mathcal{E}$

- Measure the shift of the baryon mass as a function of $\mathcal{E}$

32^3x64 quenched lattices (large volume)
one lattice spacing and two masses (matched)
40 sources on 200 independent configurations
multi-exponential fits with 3 states for the baryon

$$E_{B,4c} = m_B + 2C_F|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$E_{B,3c} = m_B + \left(2C_F - \frac{{\mu_B}^2}{8m_B^3}\right)|\mathcal{E}|^2 + \mathcal{O}\left(\mathcal{E}^4\right)$$

$$Z_r = \frac{\mathcal{E}\mu_B(\mathcal{E})}{2m_B^2}$$