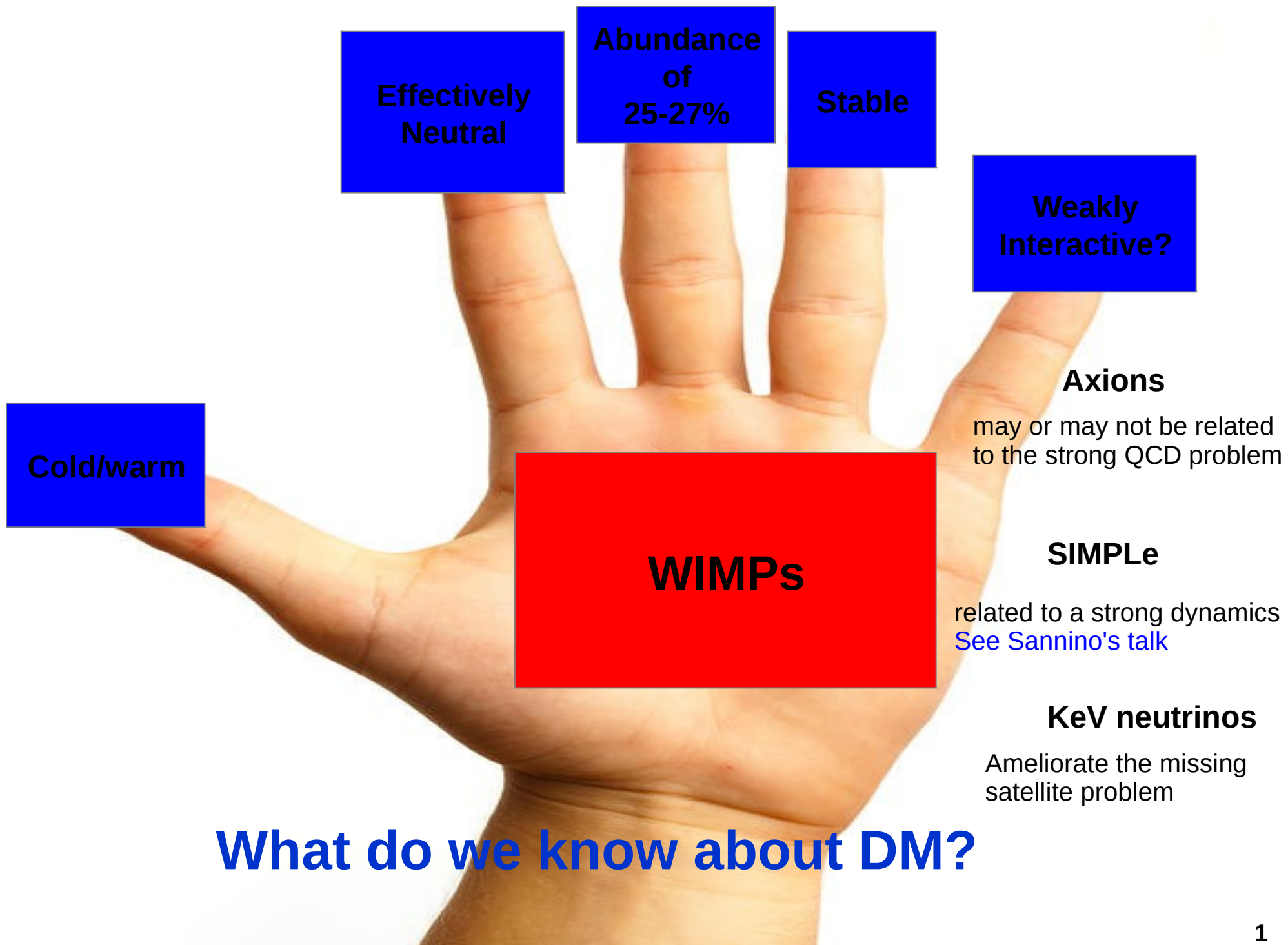


EPS Conference on High Energy Physics
Venice, Italy 5-12 July 2017



WIMP Theory Review

Farinaldo Queiroz
Max Planck Institut für Kernphysik

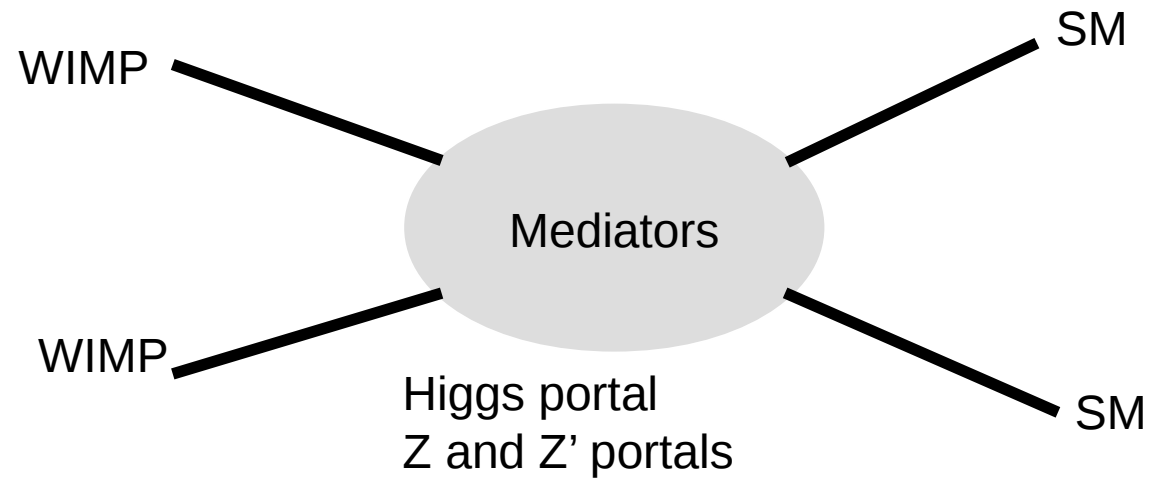
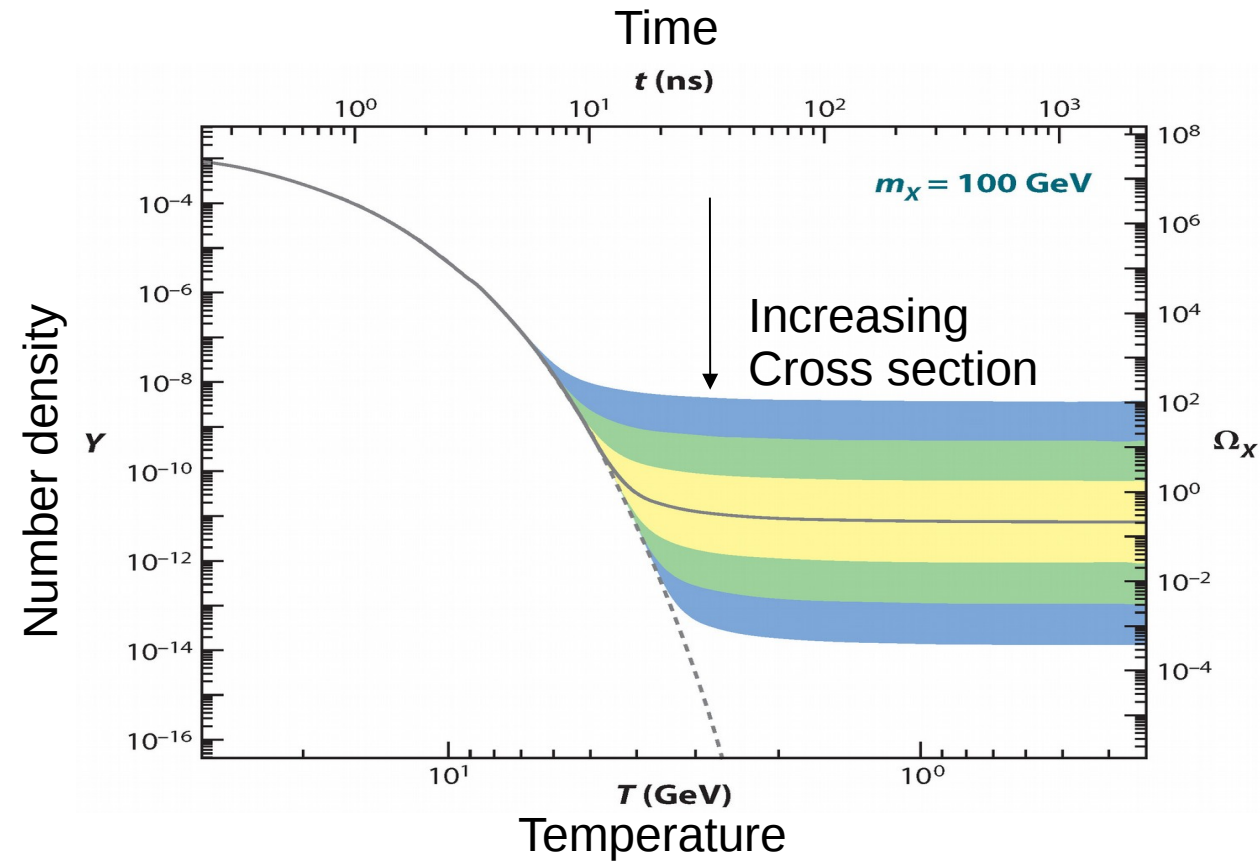


What do we know about DM?

Basic Concepts

- A. dark matter particles could interact with standard model particles and reach thermal equilibrium. **Non-thermal processes are also OK.**
- B. As the universe cools down and expands, eventually the expansion rate equals the interaction rate → freeze-out.
- C. After the freeze-out the dark matter particles cluster forming the structures we observe today.
- D. In the WIMP paradigm the abundance is straightforwardly connected to the annihilation cross section.

Dark Matter Abundance



Basic Concepts

Direct Detection

A. There is a smooth halo of dark matter particles in our galaxy described by a Maxwell velocity distribution.

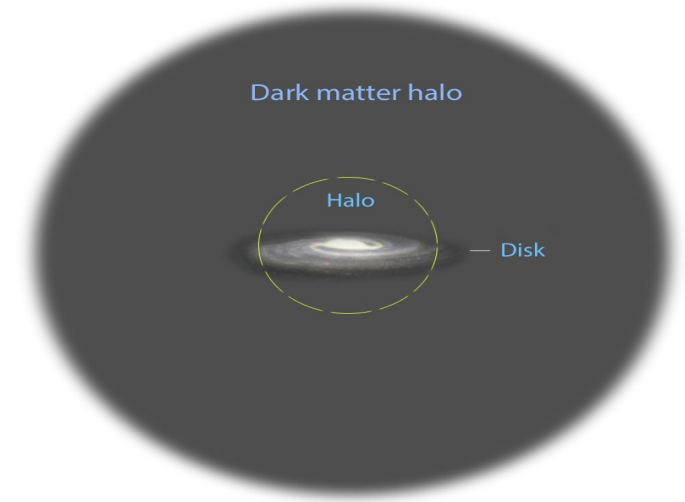
(Kelso+,1601.04725)

B. Due to the rotation of the Galactic Disk the solar system experiences an effective WIMP wind, which leads to an annual modulation due to Earth's orbital motion.

(Lee+,1308.1953; Del Nobile+, 1512.03961)

C. The nucleus is described by the Helm form factor.

(Fitzpatrick+, 1308.6288/1405.6690)



Milky Way model

Differential scattering rate

Velocity distribution

Differential cross section

$$\frac{dR}{dE}(E, t) = \frac{\rho_0}{m_\chi \cdot m_A} \cdot \int v \cdot f(\mathbf{v}, t) \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{dE}(E, v) d^3v$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Spin-Independent} \\ \text{Spin-Dependent} \end{array} \right. \sigma_0^{\text{SI}} = \sigma_p \cdot \frac{\mu_A^2}{\mu_p^2} \cdot [Z \cdot f^p + (A - Z) \cdot f^n]^2 \xrightarrow{f^p = f^n} A^2$$

$$\sigma_0^{\text{SD}} = \frac{32}{\pi} \mu_A^2 \cdot G_F^2 \cdot [a_p \cdot \langle S^p \rangle + a_n \cdot \langle S^n \rangle]^2 \cdot \frac{J + 1}{J}$$

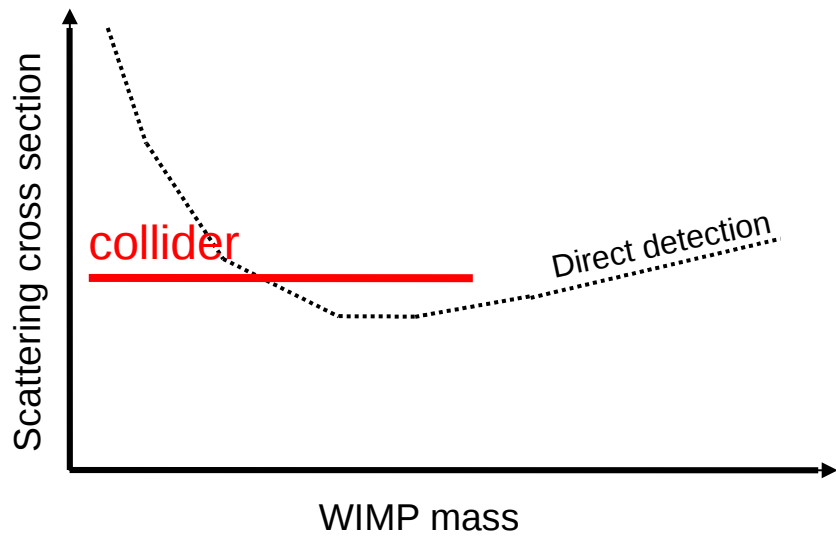
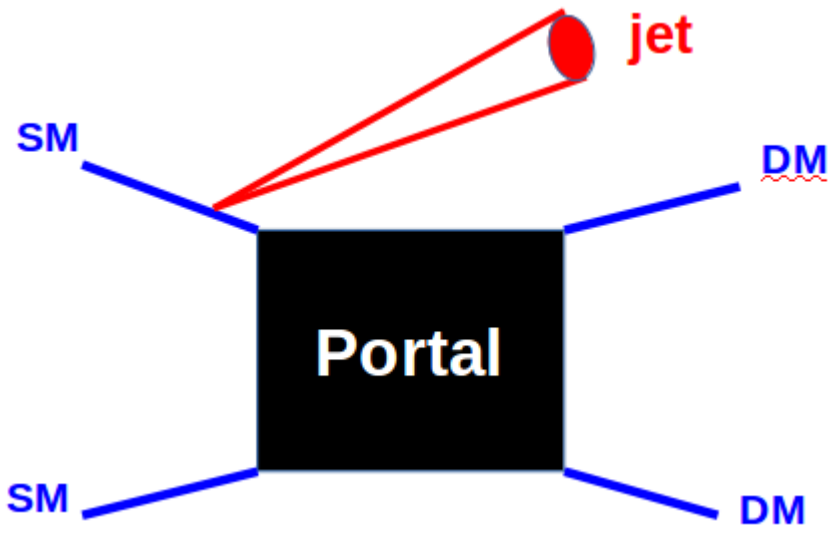
Collider Searches

Note: New resonance searches provide stringent limits on new gauge bosons often used as mediators between the dark and visible sectors.

Basic Concepts

A. Dark matter is cosmologically stable, therefore is "seen" as missing energy at colliders, mono-X searches.

B. The observation relies on the detection of the accompanying particles/jets

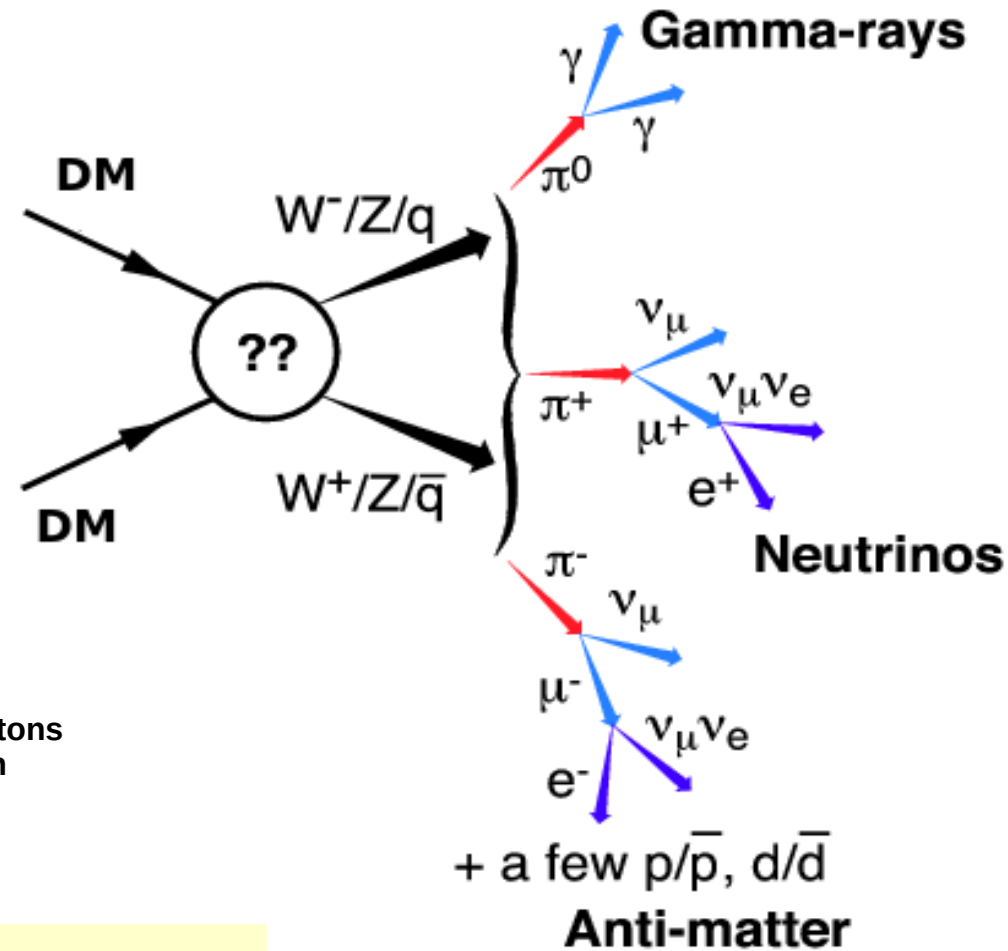


For a scan over several simplified dark matter models see:
 The ATLAS/CMS Dark Matter Forum, 1507.00966

Basic Concepts

Dark Matter Indirect Detection

- A. The dark matter particles might still be able to interact with standard model particles and produce an observable signal.
- B. We know how to account for hadronization and final state radiation well up to the dark matter mass which can be very heavy.



Differential Flux

Annihilation cross section

Number of photons per annihilation

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\Omega dE} = \frac{\langle \sigma v_{rel} \rangle}{8\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE} \times \int_{l.o.s.} ds \rho(\vec{r}[s, \Omega])^2$$

Line of sight integral

Dark matter density

<http://www.EPSnews.com>

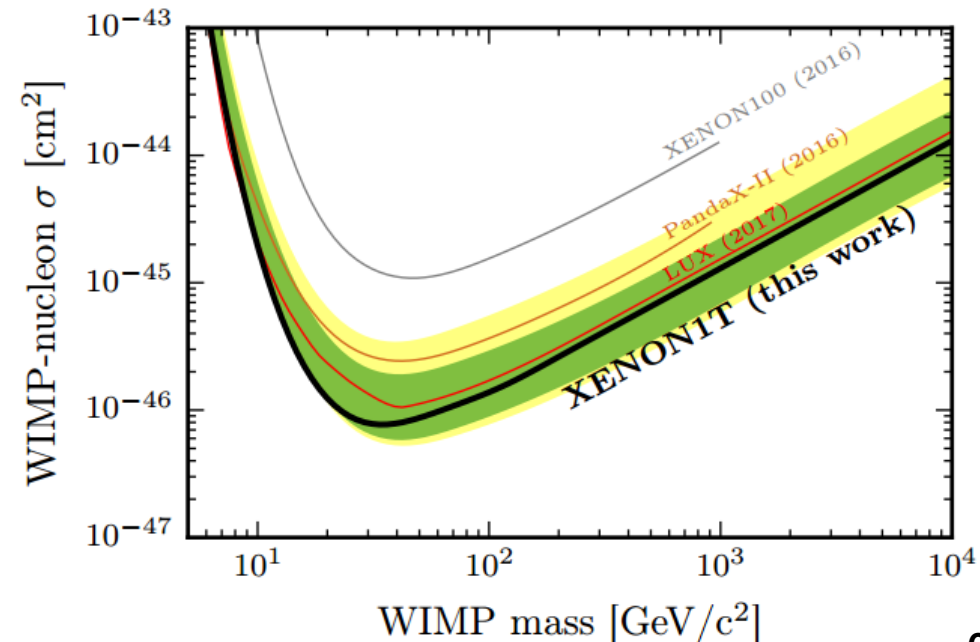
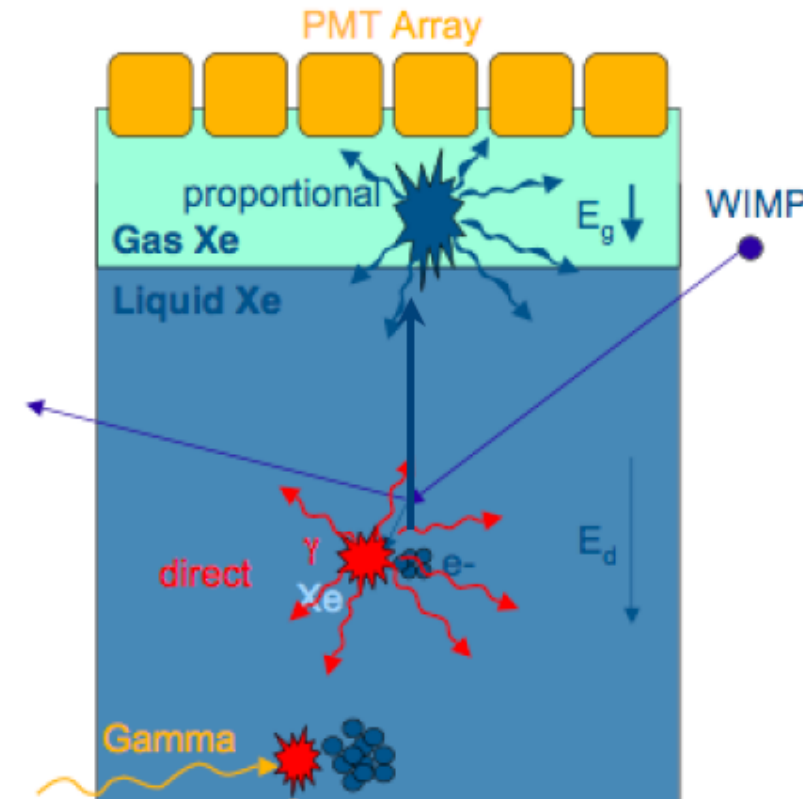
WIMP NEWS

- WIMP dies after crossing Liquid XENON
- WIMP is in check after meeting with LHC congress
- Will WIMP be prosecuted by Indirect Searches?

NO, NO and NO! Based on facts!

The Waning of the WIMP? A Review of Models, Searches, and Constraints

arxiv:1703.07364



First Observation: Possible Evidence for Dark Matter Annihilation in The Inner Milky Way

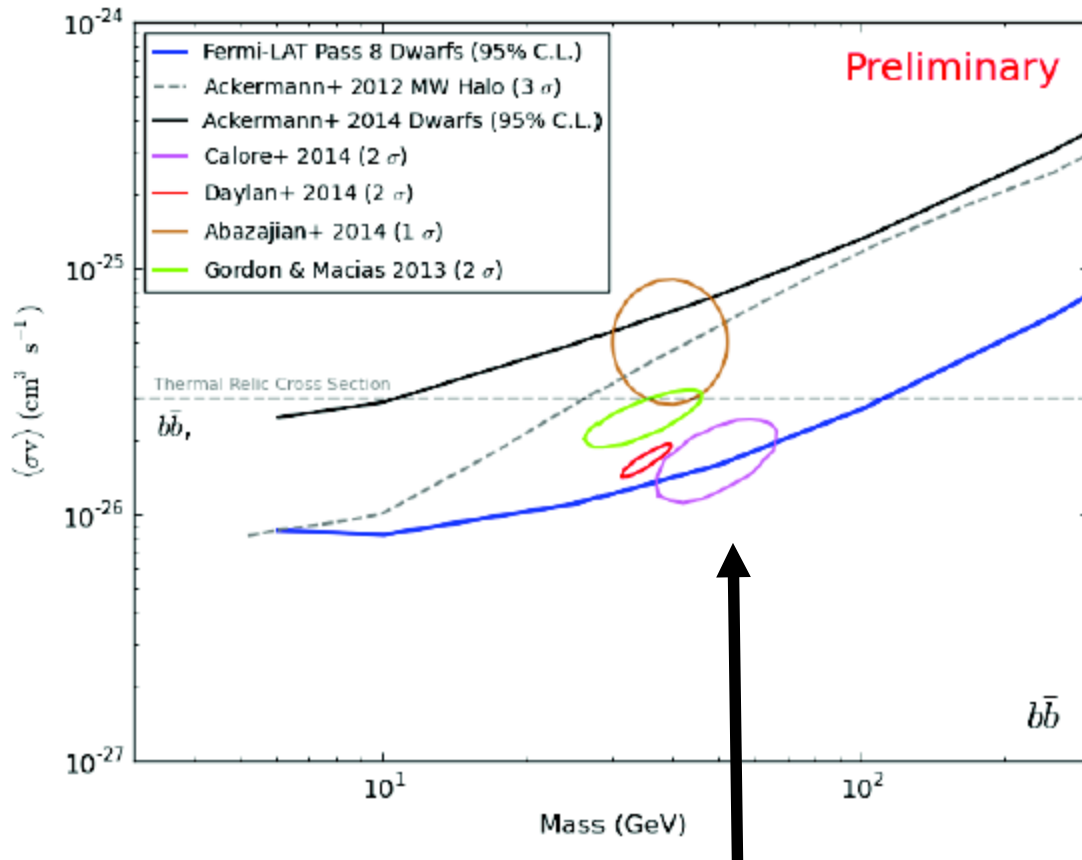
Goodenough, Hester, 0910.7388

Fermi-LAT Observations of High-Energy Gamma-Ray Emission Toward the Galactic Center

“After subtracting the interstellar emission and point-source contributions from the data a residual is found that is a sub-dominant fraction of the total flux”.

Fermi-LAT, 1511.02938

Is the GeV gamma-ray excess excluded by Dwarf Galaxies Data?



The best-fit regions can move downwards by a factor of two-three

With the recent discovery of several dwarf galaxies Fermi-LAT limit improved

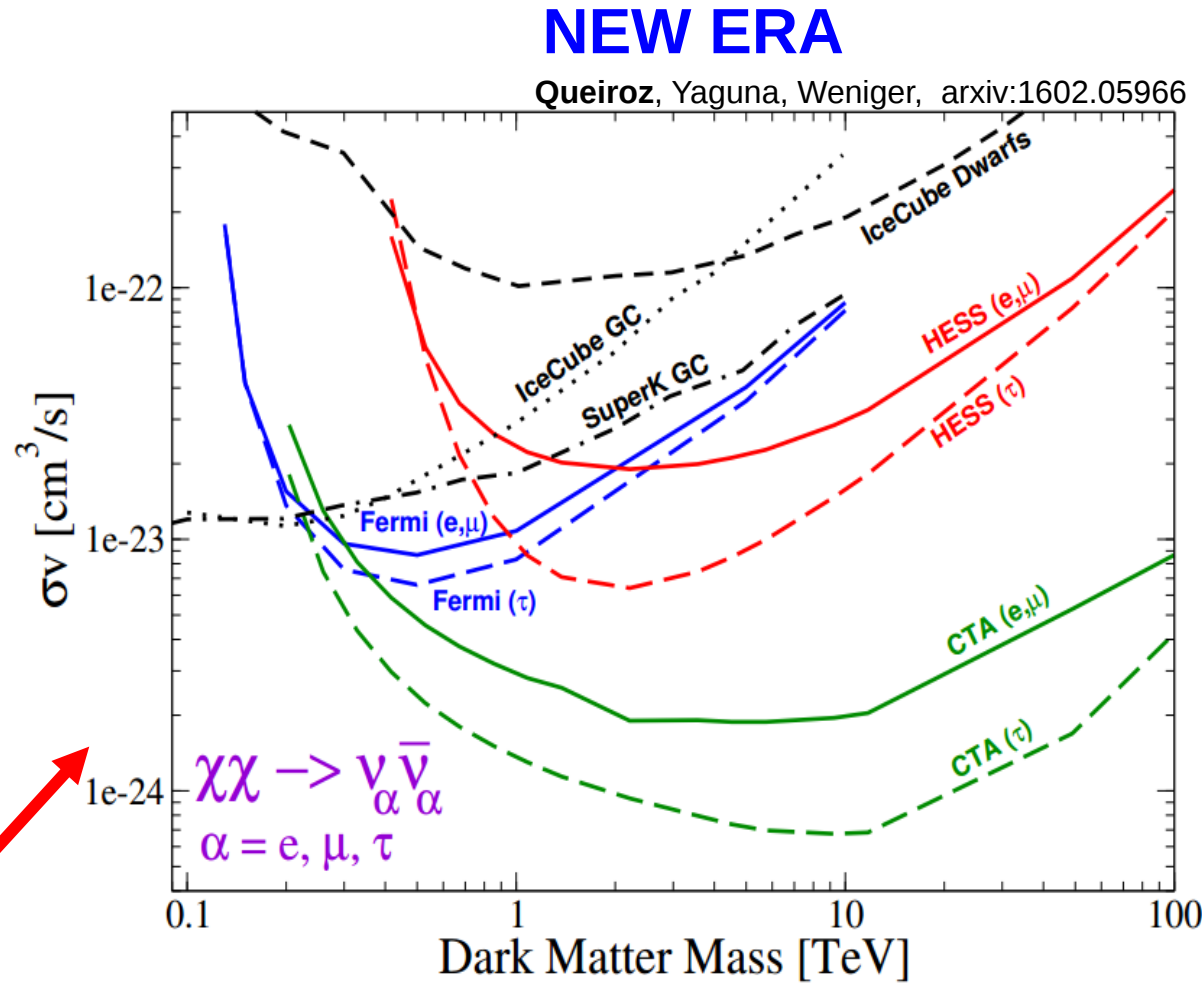
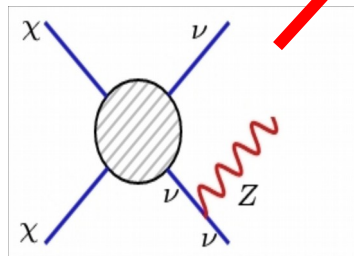
The GeV excess probably will not be fully tested in the Fermi's era

Search for Neutrino Lines with Gamma-rays

Neutrino telescopes have the advantage of being sensitive to both the WIMP-nucleus scattering and dark matter self-annihilation cross section.

Several searches for neutrinos flavors from dark matter annihilations have been conducted by Super-K, IceCube and ANTARES collab. as well as by independent groups.

Please notice that weak corrections are important and a neutrino final state also gives rise to a gamma-ray emission which can be probed by Fermi-LAT/H.E.S.S. instruments.



As for dark matter decays, neutrino telescopes remain the most promising instruments
El Aisati et al,151005008

A New Test Toward the Nature of WIMP Dark Matter

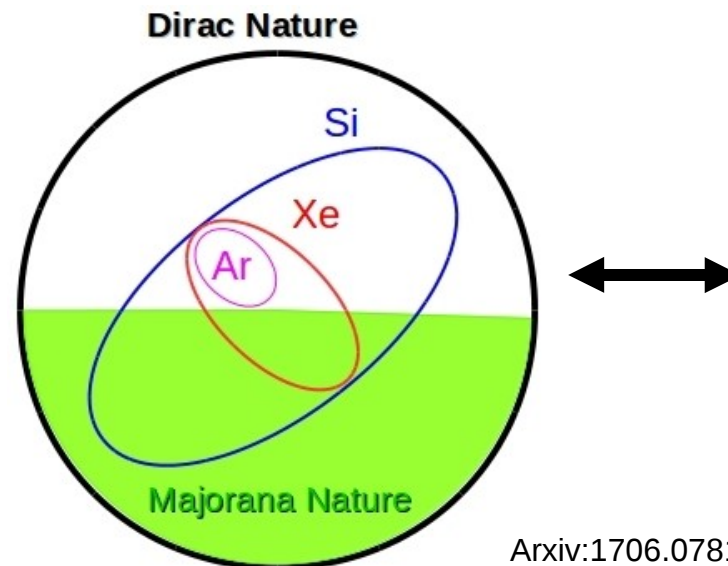
$$\sigma_{SI}^M = \frac{4\mu_\chi^2}{\pi} \left[\lambda_p^M Z + \lambda_n^M (A - Z) \right]^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\lambda_p^M Z_X + \lambda_n^M (A_X - Z_X) \right]^2 = \frac{\pi \tilde{\sigma}_X}{4\mu_\chi^2}, \\ \left[\lambda_p^M Z_Y + \lambda_n^M (A_Y - Z_Y) \right]^2 = \frac{\pi \tilde{\sigma}_Y}{4\mu_\chi^2}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$A + B = 10$$

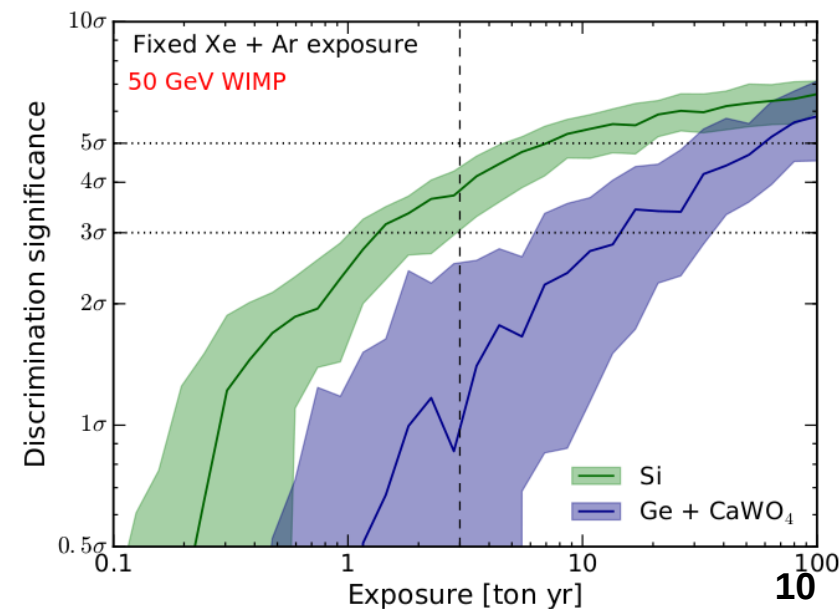
$$2A + B = 15 \quad \text{find A and B}$$

Nucleus	$Z/(A - Z)$
$^{132}_{54}\text{Xe}$	0.69
$^{72}_{32}\text{Ge}$	0.76
$^{28}_{14}\text{Si}$	1.00
$^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$	1.00
$^{127}_{53}\text{I}$	0.72
$^{16}_8\text{O}$	1.00
$^{23}_{11}\text{Na}$	0.92
$^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$	0.82
$^{19}_9\text{F}$	0.90
$^{184}_{74}\text{W}$	0.67

Exploit the fact that different isotopes lead to different solutions



Arxiv:1706.07819



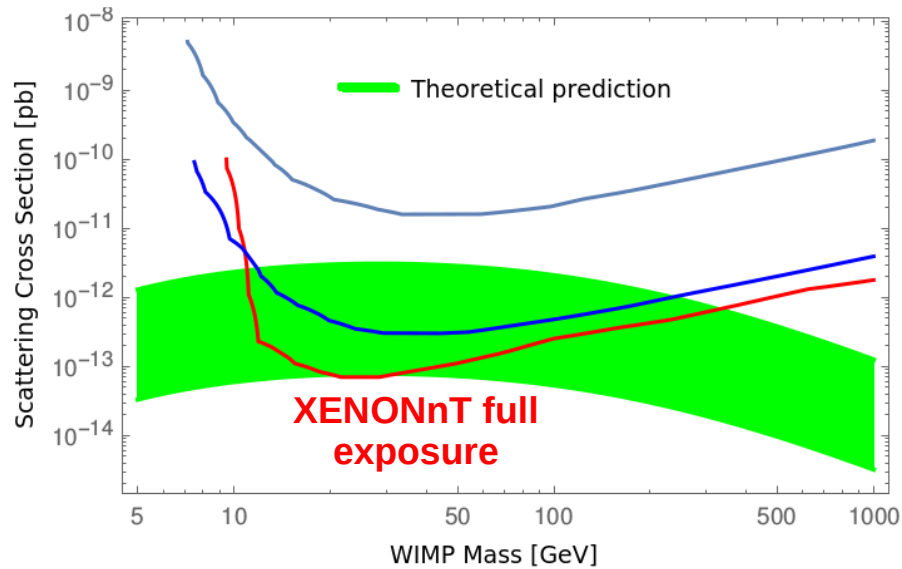
Conclusions

WIMP paradigm remains strong

There is a possible way (not easy) to determine the fundamental nature of WIMP dark matter

Let's be Optimistic

A WIMP Model at the Neutrino Floor



couplings of order one
mediator of ~ 10 GeV

On the residual see by Fermi-LAT. Interestingly the trend is evident: each model over-predicts the data below ~ 2 GeV and underpredicts above ~ 2 GeV

