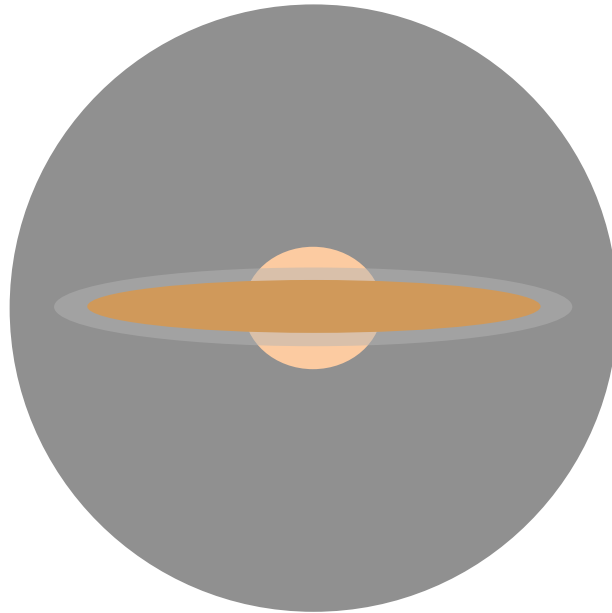


Dark Disks

Invisibles, Madrid
June 25th 2015

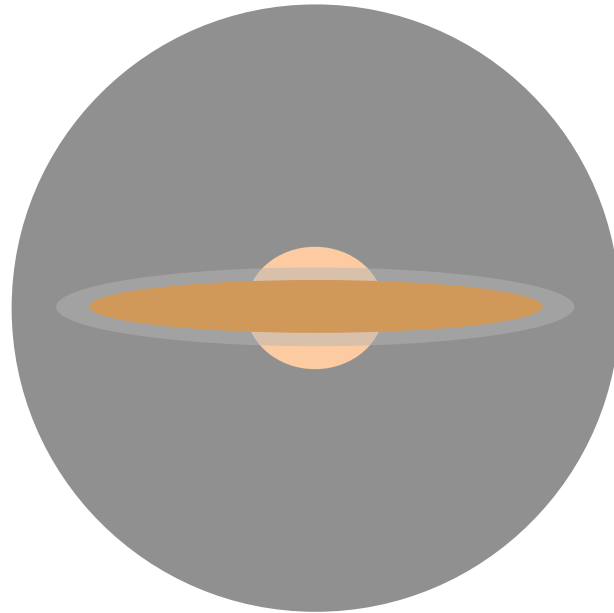


Matthew McCullough
CERN

Dark Disks

(and other Dark exotica)

Invisibles, Madrid
June 25th 2015



Matthew McCullough
CERN

WIMPs

Dark
Atoms

Dark
Disks

Dark
Nuclei



Dark Matter Menu

Dark Sector

Data does not necessarily
imply simplicity...

A symmetry
might...

Neutralino
Axion Sterile ν
Gravitino
KK state

Analogy with SM?

Dark Nuclei
Multi-component
Dark Atoms

Dark Sector

Data does not necessarily
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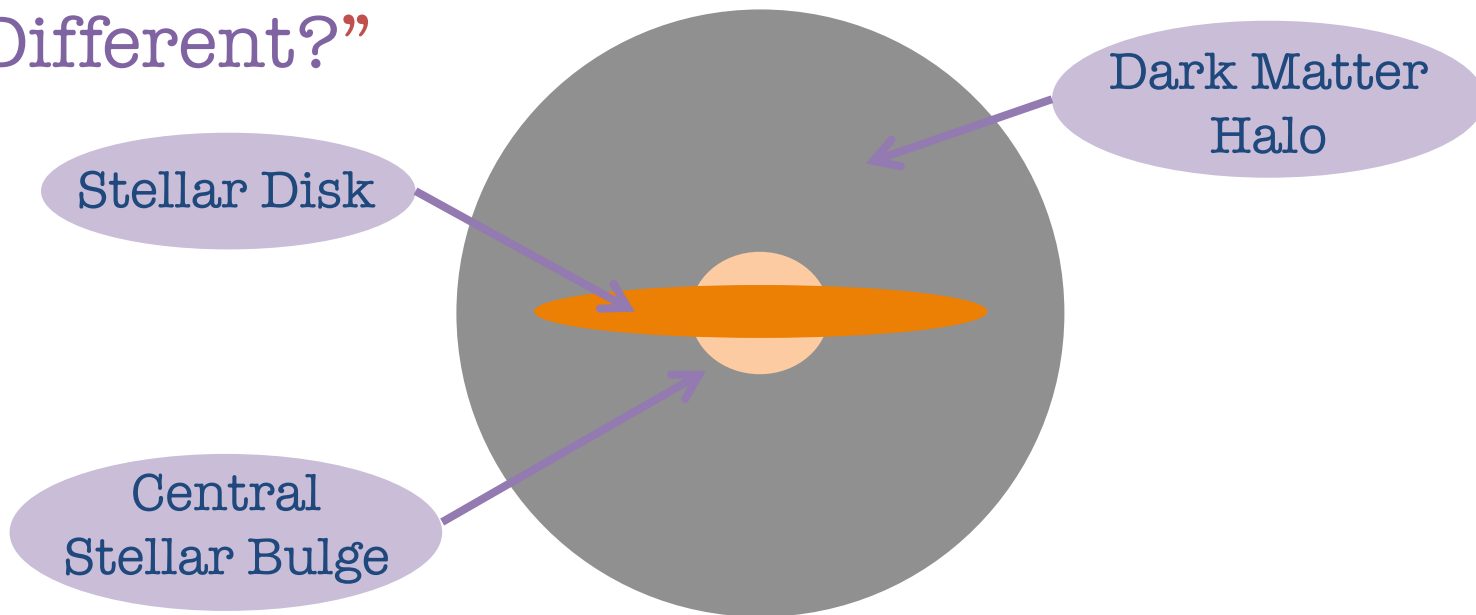
Gravitino

KK state

WIMP Disks

Considered in context of standard Cold Dark Matter WIMP paradigm for some time...

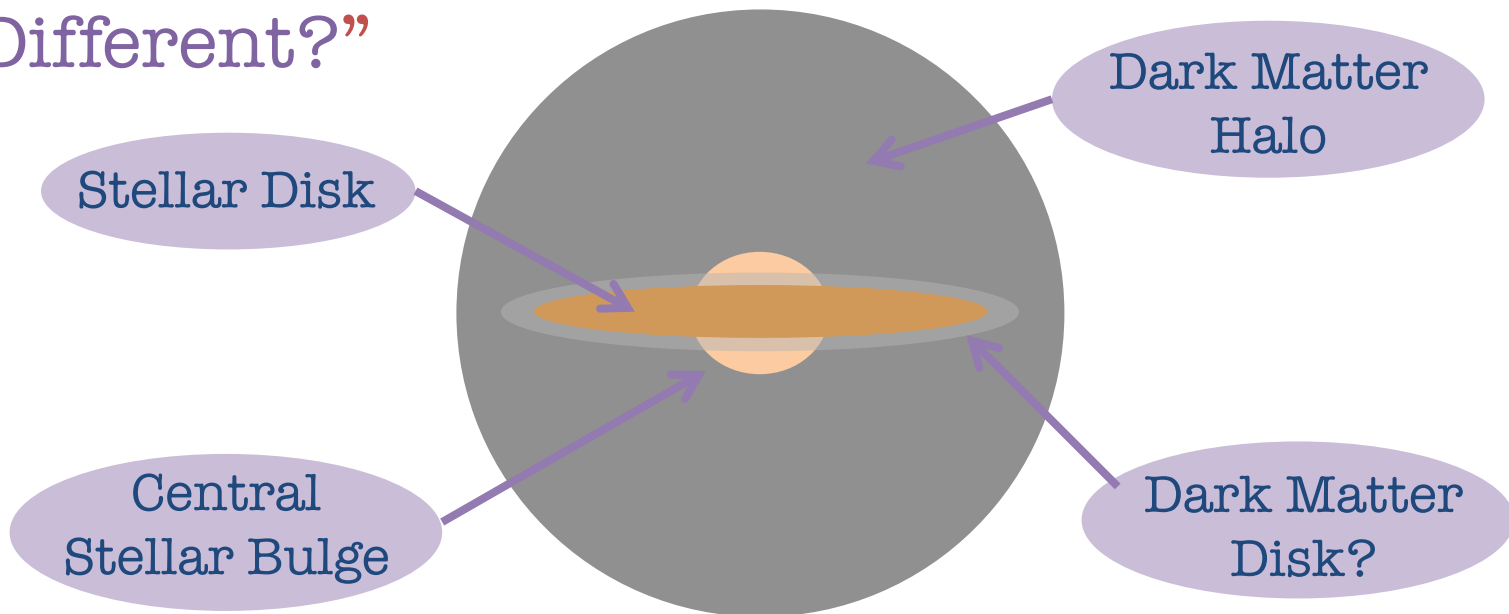
Lake 1989: “Must the Disk and Halo Dark Matter be Different?”



WIMP Disks

Considered in context of standard Cold Dark Matter WIMP paradigm for some time...

Lake 1989: “Must the Disk and Halo Dark Matter be Different?”



Can show up in modern simulations:

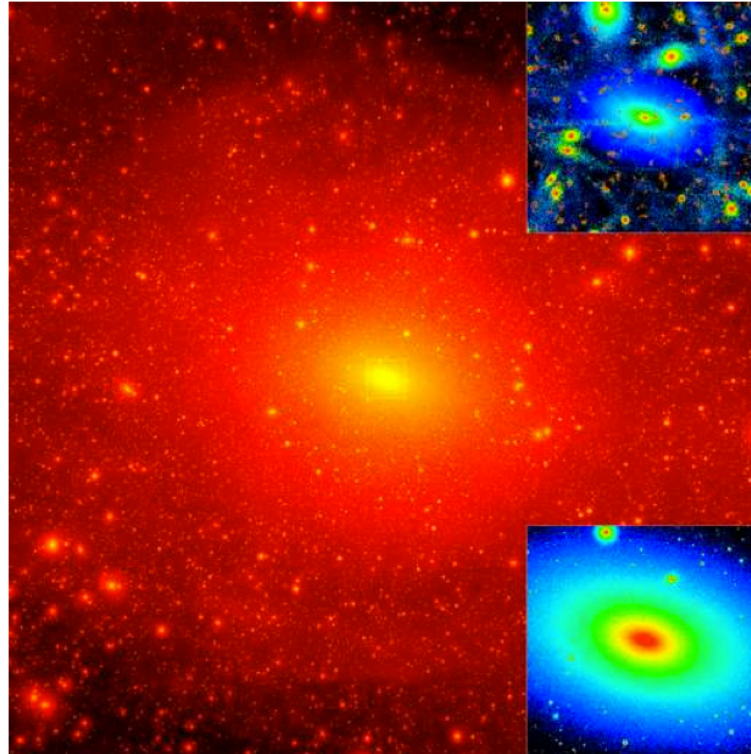
- Read, Lake, Agertz, Debattista (0803.2714)

WIMP Disks

How could they form? Lake 1989: “Must the Disk and Halo Dark Matter be Different?”

This image not a dark disk, but pretty. 800kpc and 40 kpc.

From Diemand, Kuhlen, et al. 0805.1244



Can result from hierarchical structure formation leading to mergers of subhalos into halo.

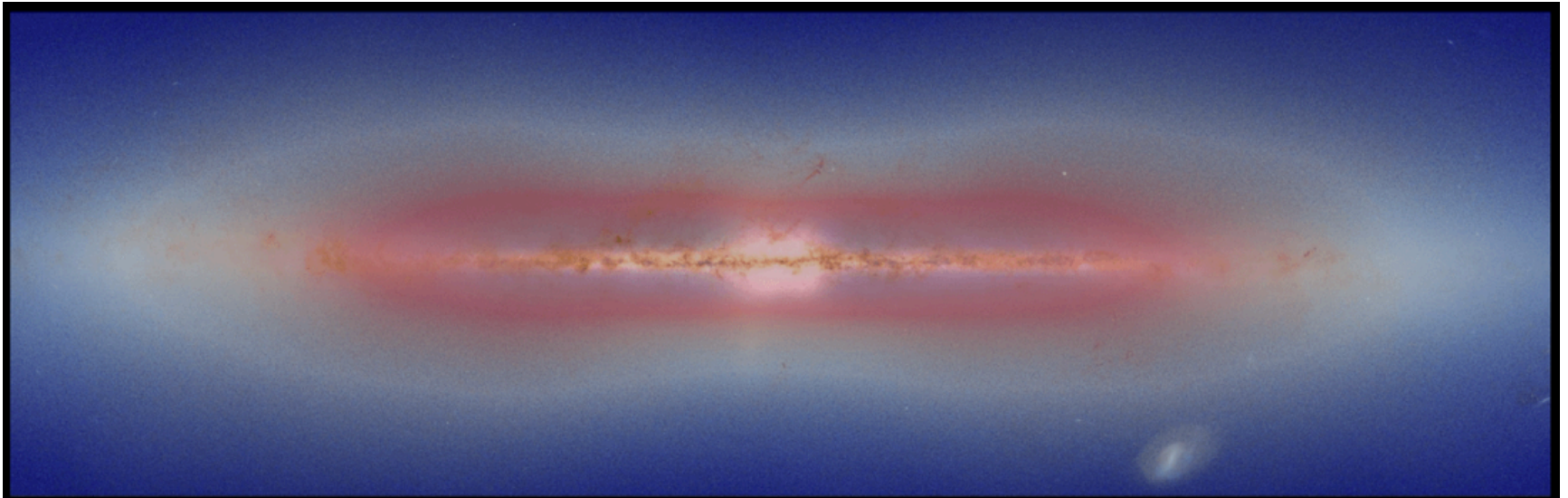
Can show up in modern simulations:

- Read, Lake, Agertz, Debattista (0803.2714)
- However, see Cooper, Cole, Frenk, White, et al. (0910.3211)

WIMP Disks

What do they look like?

In a magazine they look like this:



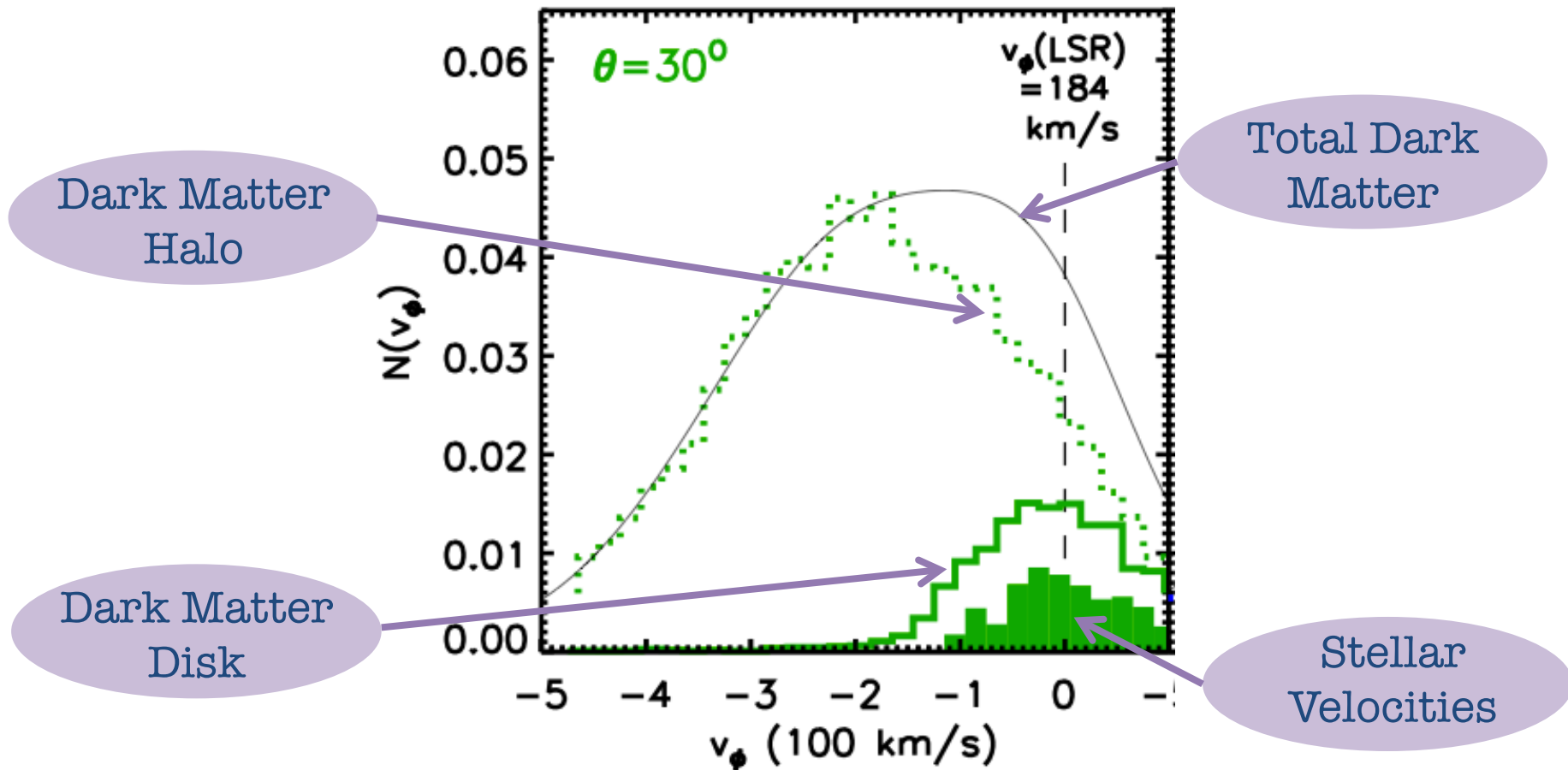
A composite image of the dark matter disk (red contours) and the Atlas Image mosaic of the Milky Way obtained as part of the Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS), a joint project of the University of Massachusetts and the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center/California Institute of Technology, funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation. Credit: J. Read & O. Agertz.

www.universetoday.com (Nancy Atkinson)

- “Dark Matter Halos? How About Disks, Too”

WIMP Disks

In a paper they look like this:

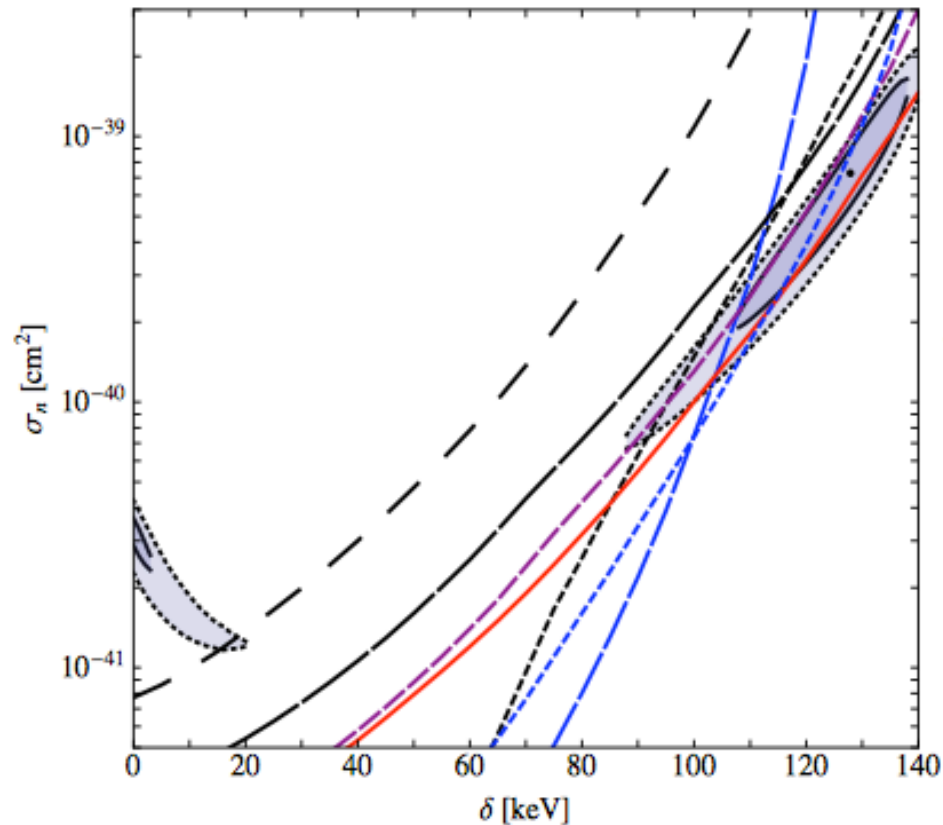


- Purcell, Bullock, Kaplinghat (0906.5348)

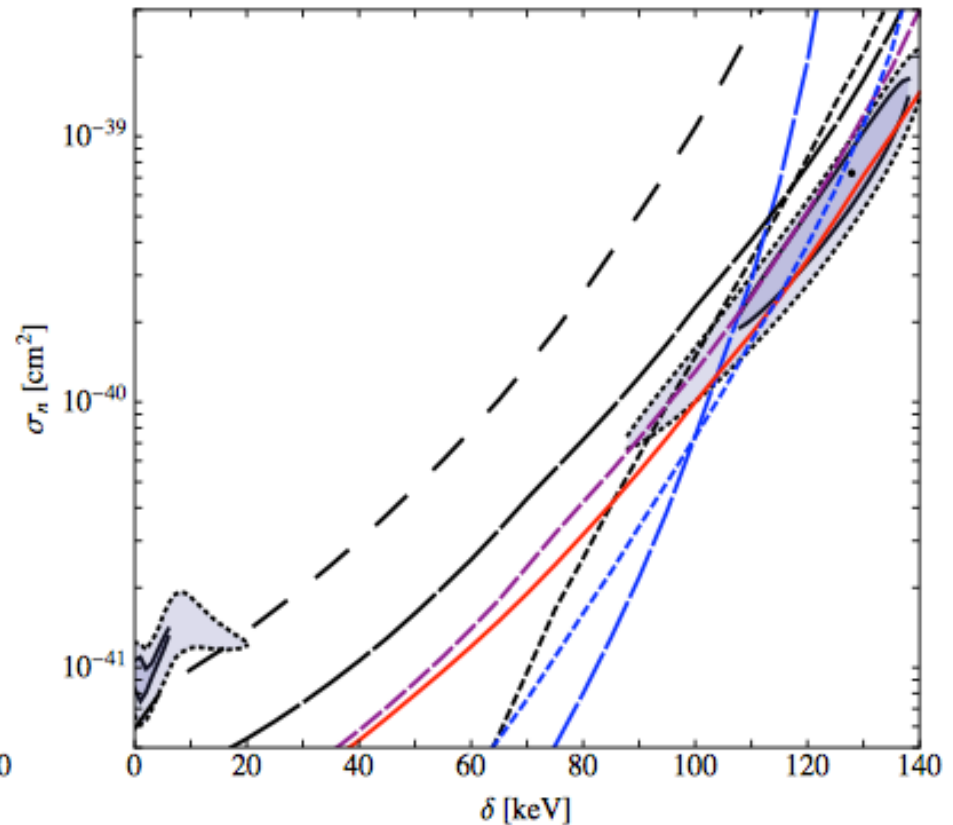
Detecting WIMP Disks

Modifications to exotic scattering candidates as well. Old paper on inelastic dark matter:

SHM, $M_\chi = 90$ GeV



Dark Disc, $M_\chi = 90$ GeV



- March-Russell, McCabe, MM (0812.1931)

Dark Sector

Lack of data does not imply
simplicity...

Analogy with SM?

Dark Nuclei

Multi-component

Dark Atoms

Subcomponent Disks

WIMPs are interesting. However...

- The dark sector may be a cocktail of states



- Subcomponent with self-interactions, “Partially Interacting Dark Matter”
- Possibilities **rich**: Fan, Katz, Randall, Reece.
- Focus here: “Double Disk Dark Matter”

Subcomponent Disks

Consider a simple subcomponent model:

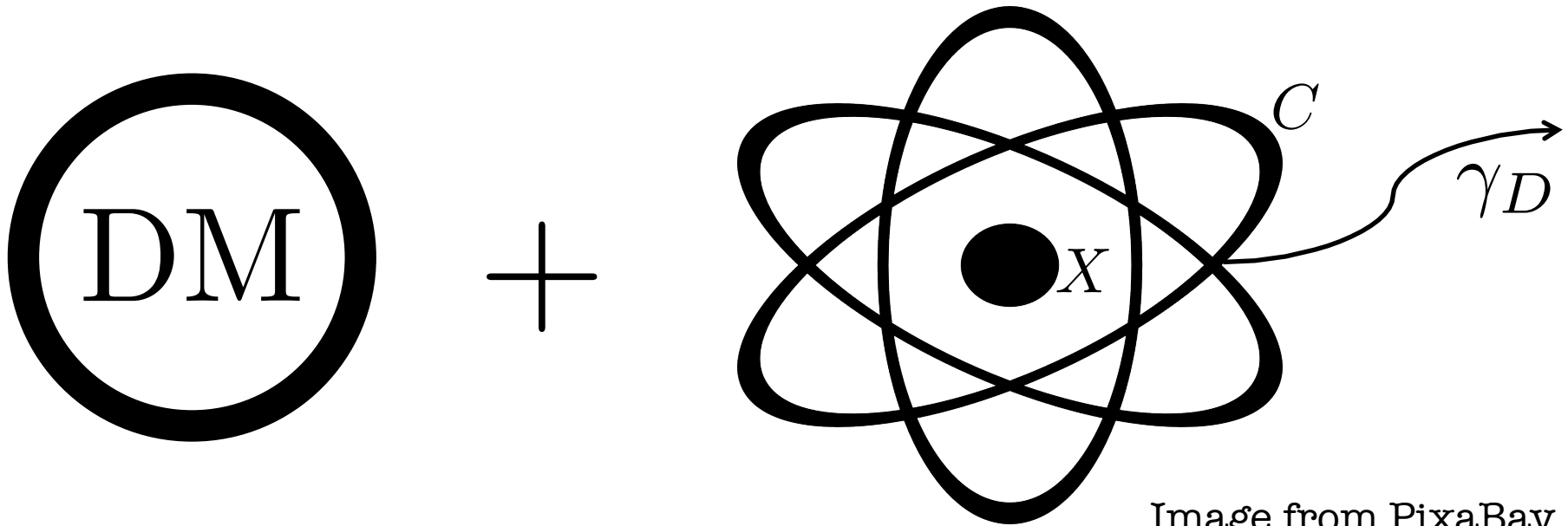


Image from PixaBay

Could have a DM subcomponent like a dark atom.
Plausible possibility. Phenomenology potentially rich.

Dark Atoms: Kaplan, Krnjaic, Rehermann, Wells. Cline, Liu, Xue.

Dark Atom Subcomp: Fan, Katz, Randall, Reece.

Subcomponent Disks

Cooling allows DDDM to collapse into a disk. Details different from SM as no supernova feedback etc. Can cool to a temperature

$$T_{cool} \sim 0.1 E_{Binding}$$

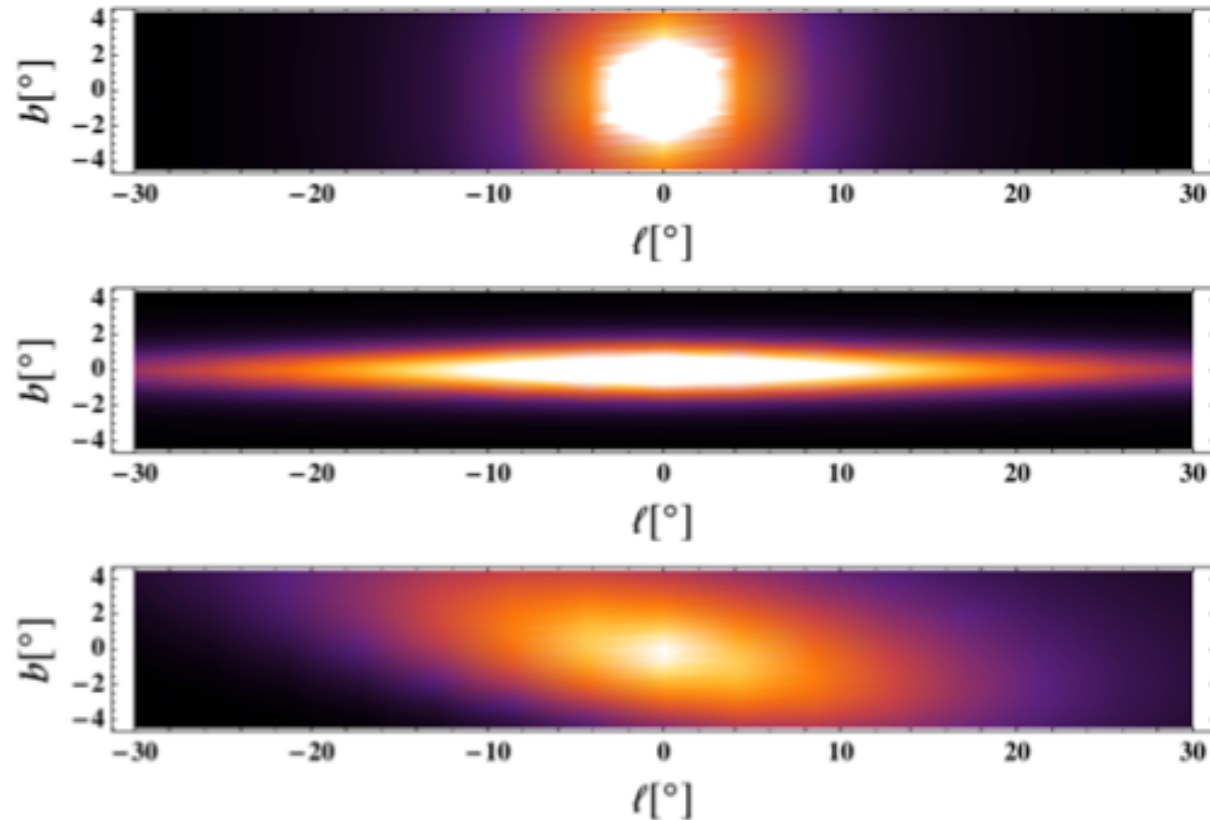
And the thickness of the resulting dark disk can be quite small

$$z_d \approx 2.5 \text{pc} \left(\frac{\alpha_D}{0.02} \right)^2 \frac{m_C}{10^{-3} \text{GeV}} \frac{100 \text{GeV}}{m_X}$$

Thus an entirely different mechanism leads to a very different disk from the WIMP disk scenario.

Subcomponent Disks

Implications for standard searches could be significant.

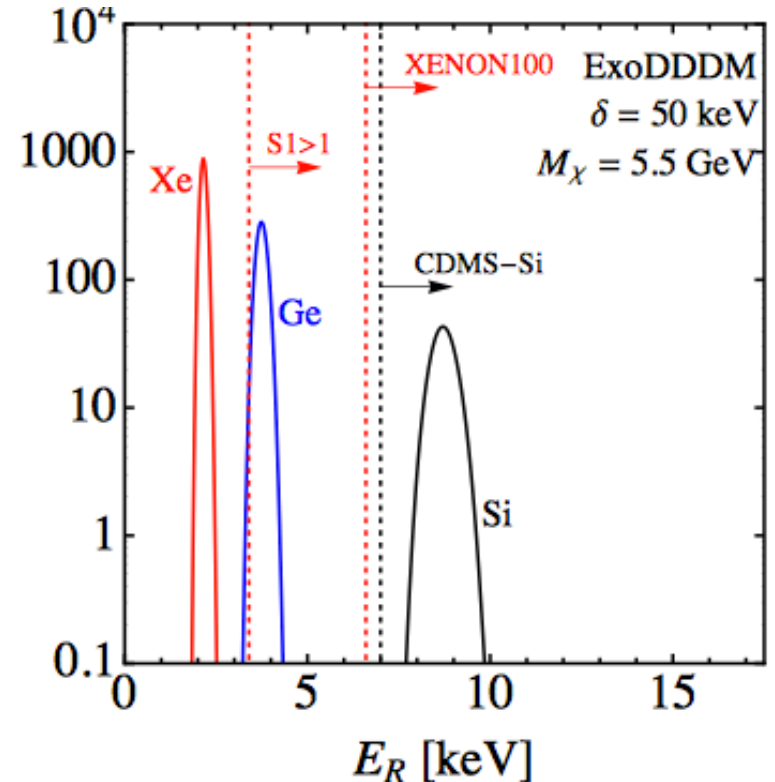
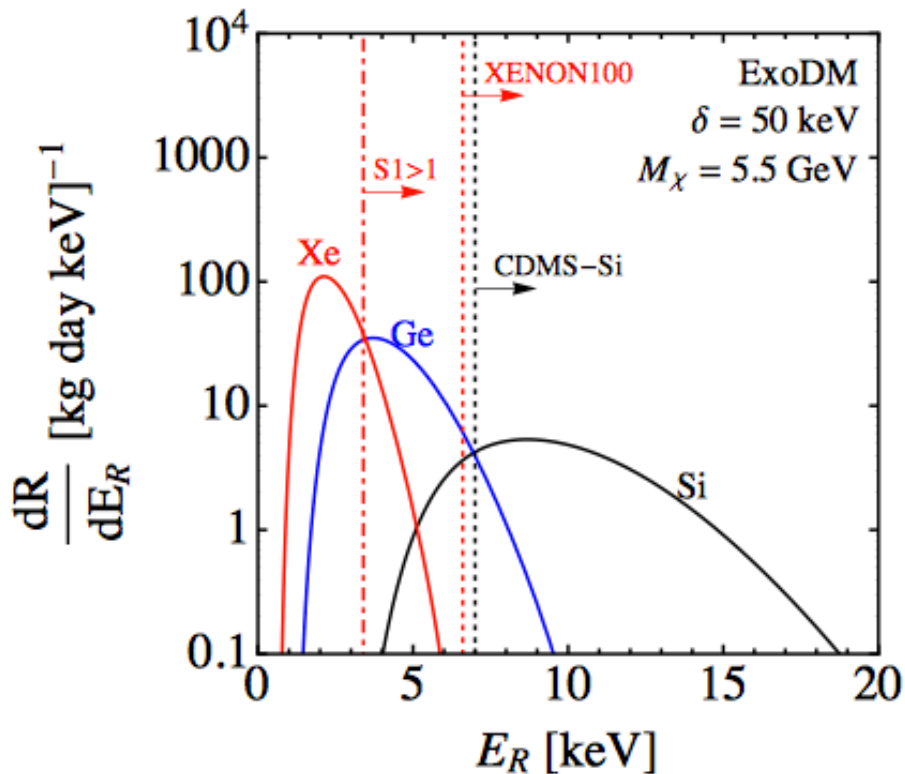


Spectacular modifications of indirect detection signature morphology.

Including possible tilted disks.

Subcomponent Disks

Or for exotic models, such as exothermic scattering, could lead to very exotic direct detection signatures.



Subcomponent Disks

Hipparcos (GAIA Future) local star velocity surveys

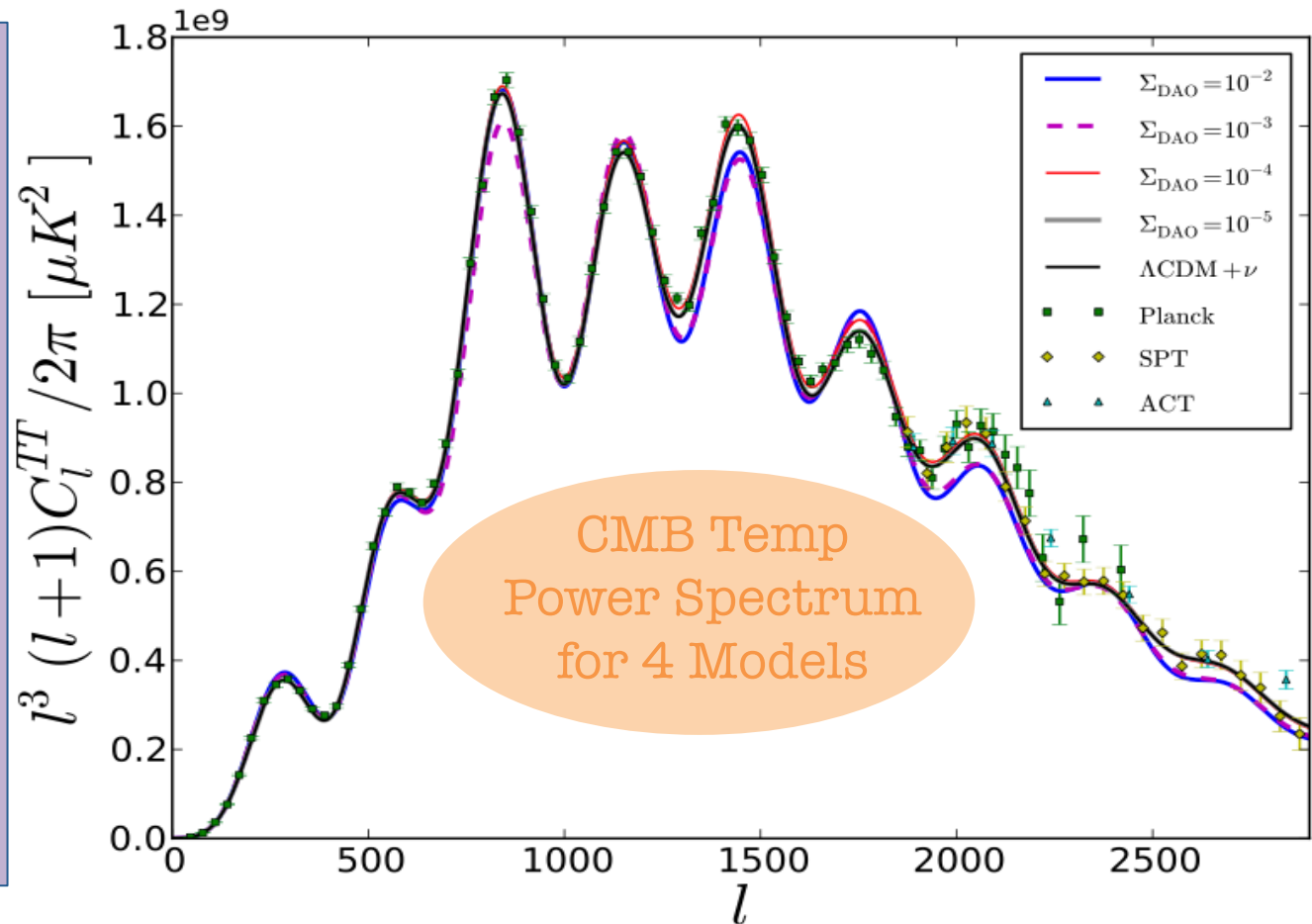
SEE POSTER: ERIC KRAMER.

Complex Subcomponents

If subcomponent behaves like matter, similar cosmological effects. Cyr-Racine, de Putter, Raccanelli, Sigurdson 2013

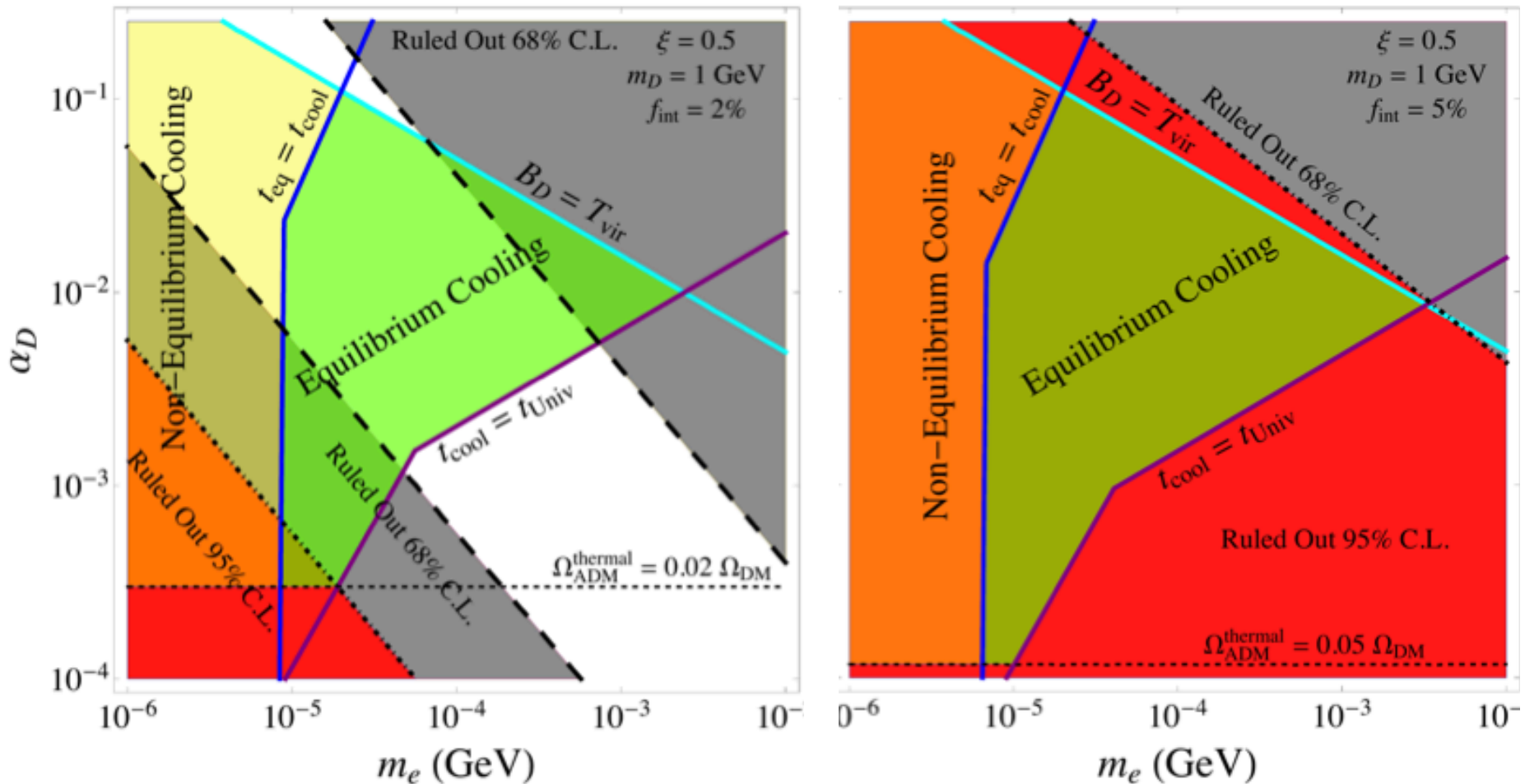
Should have “Dark Acoustic Oscillations”.

Observable in CMB BG and lensing, BAO data from SDSS, BOSS Power Spectrum



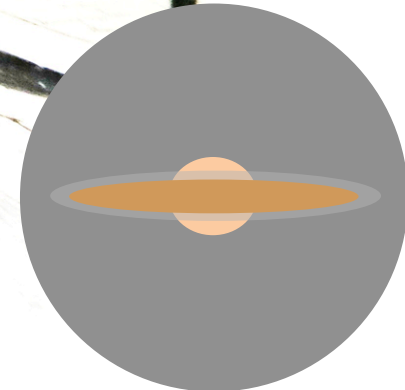
Subcomponent Disks

Planck+WP+High- l +BAO+Lens constraints:



Also: Buckley, Zavalla, Cyr-Racine, Sigurdson, Vogelsberger, 2014

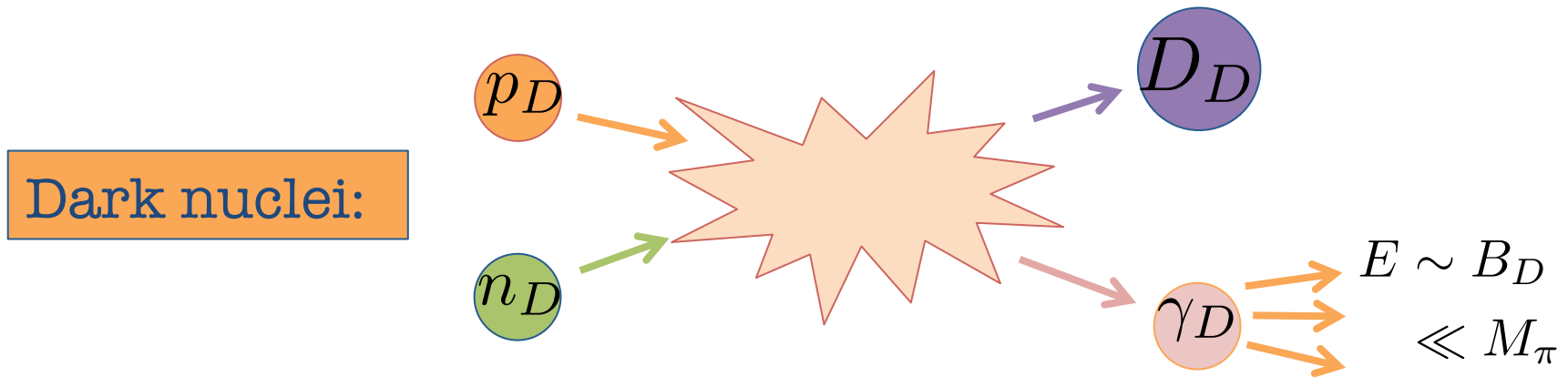
Segue



Other dark exotica

Dark Nuclei

Usual lore for asymmetric DM: no annihilation means no indirect detection!



Dark nucleosynthesis preserves dark baryon-number and can lead to indirect detection signatures! (SM analogy useful here)

“Dark Nuclei” Detmold, MM, Pochinsky 1406.2276

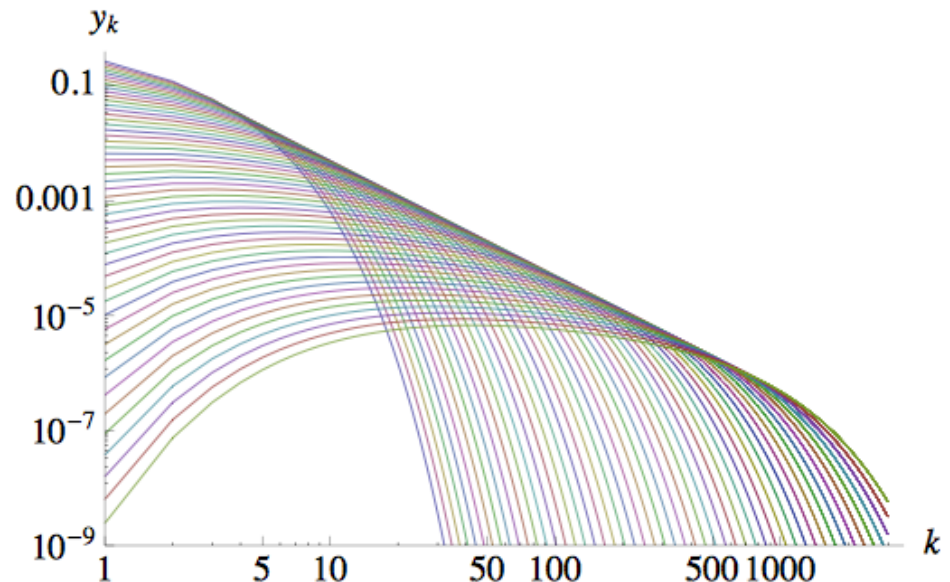
Large Dark Bound States

A number of works have considered bound states of elementary and composite dark sector states.

- Wise & Zhang. Krjaic & Sigurdson. Hardy, Lasenby, March-Russell, & West.

Distribution of states with dark nuclei number k .

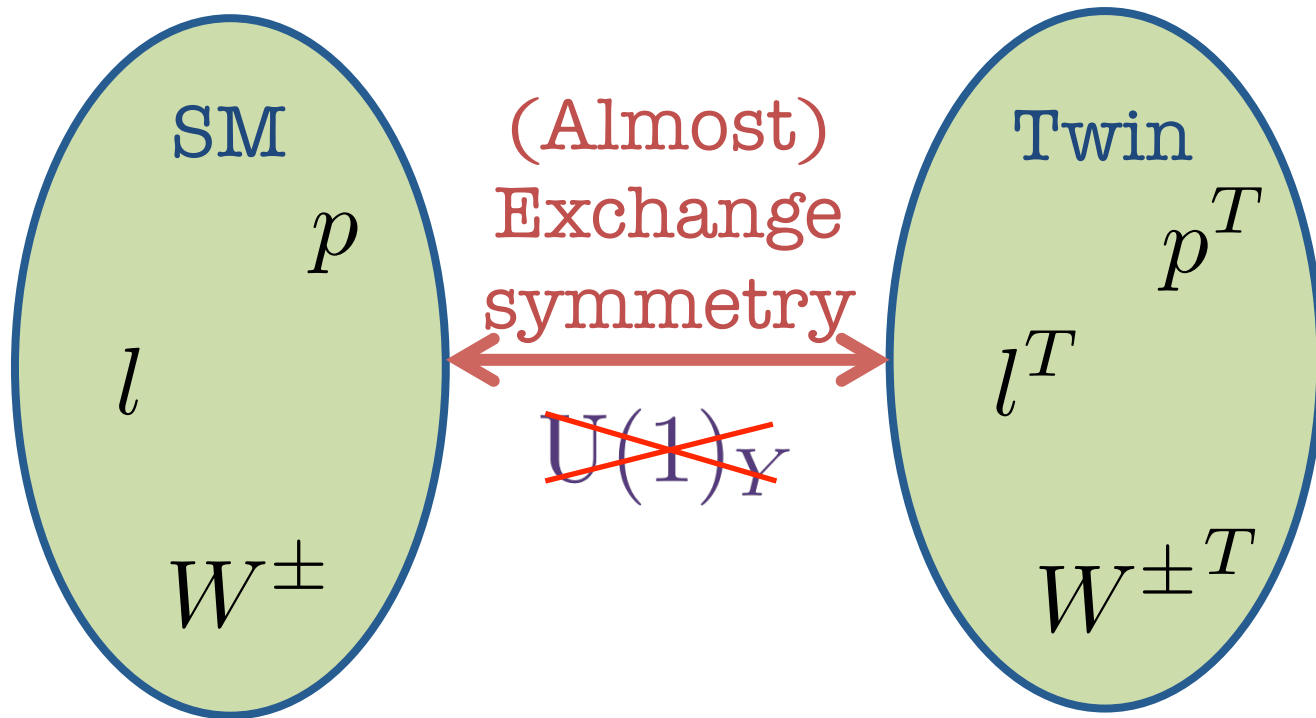
Significant modifications of standard signals.



“Nuggets” of dark matter possible, total mass far exceeding usual unitarity bounds.

Twin Miracle

Take analogy between SM and DM to an extreme level (for a reason: Little Hierarchy Problem)



Miracle: Twin weak interactions similar to SM

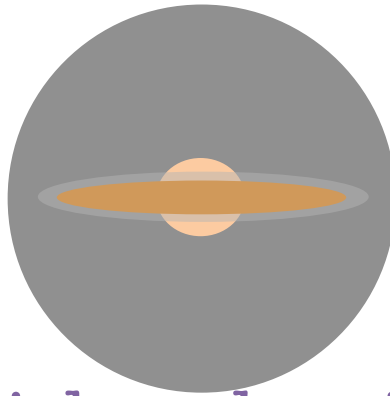
Asymmetry: Mass scale for ADM now motivated!

Craig & Katz. Garcia Garcia, Lasenby, & March-Rusell. Farina.

Conclusions

Dark Disks: plausible dark matter substructure

- WIMP Disks: possible consequence of hierarchical structure formation
 - Modifications to dark matter detection



- Subcomponent disks: plausible prediction of non-minimal dark subcomponent scenarios
 - Dramatic consequences for detection
 - Already driving new signatures, new applications for precision cosmology

Conclusions

Data does not necessarily
imply simplicity...

A symmetry
might...

Analogy with SM?

Neutralino

Axion Sterile ν

Gravitino

KK state

Dark Nuclei

Multi-component

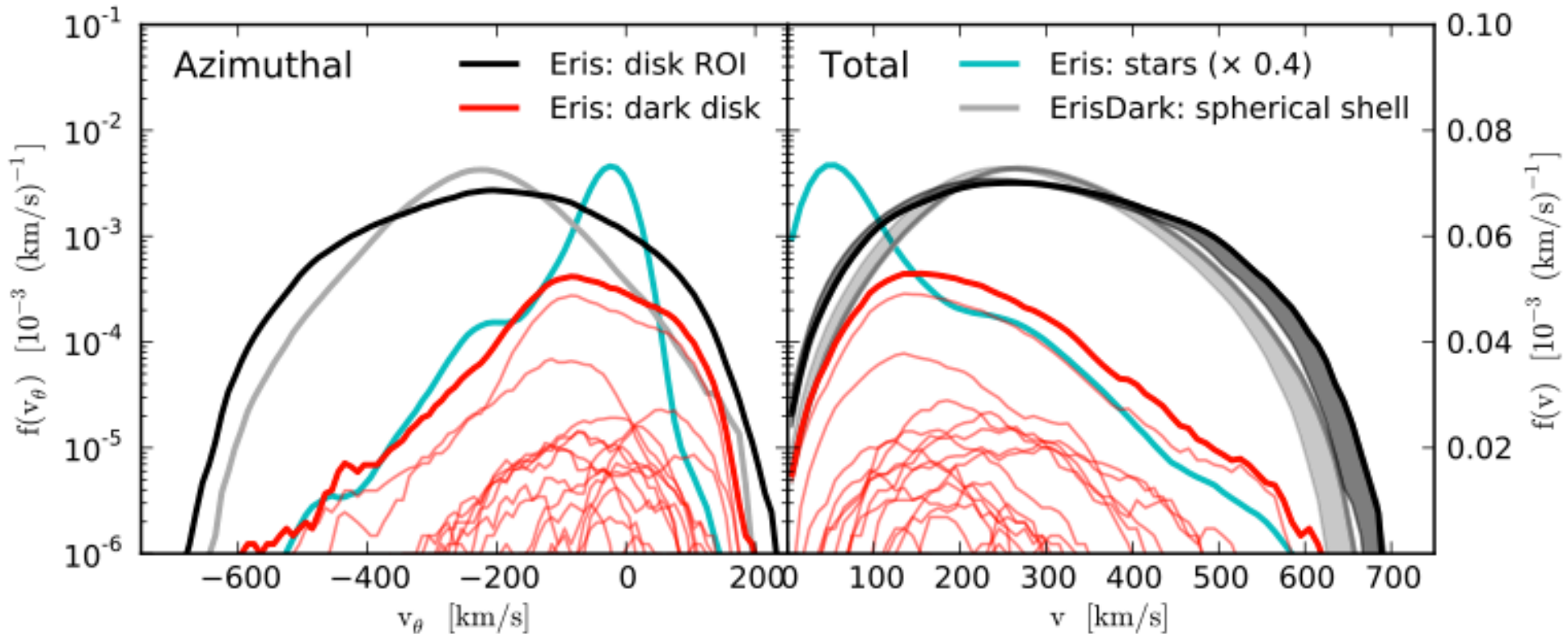
Dark Atoms

Either possibility leads to interesting
and exciting phenomenology.

Backup Slides

WIMP Disks

In a paper they look like this:

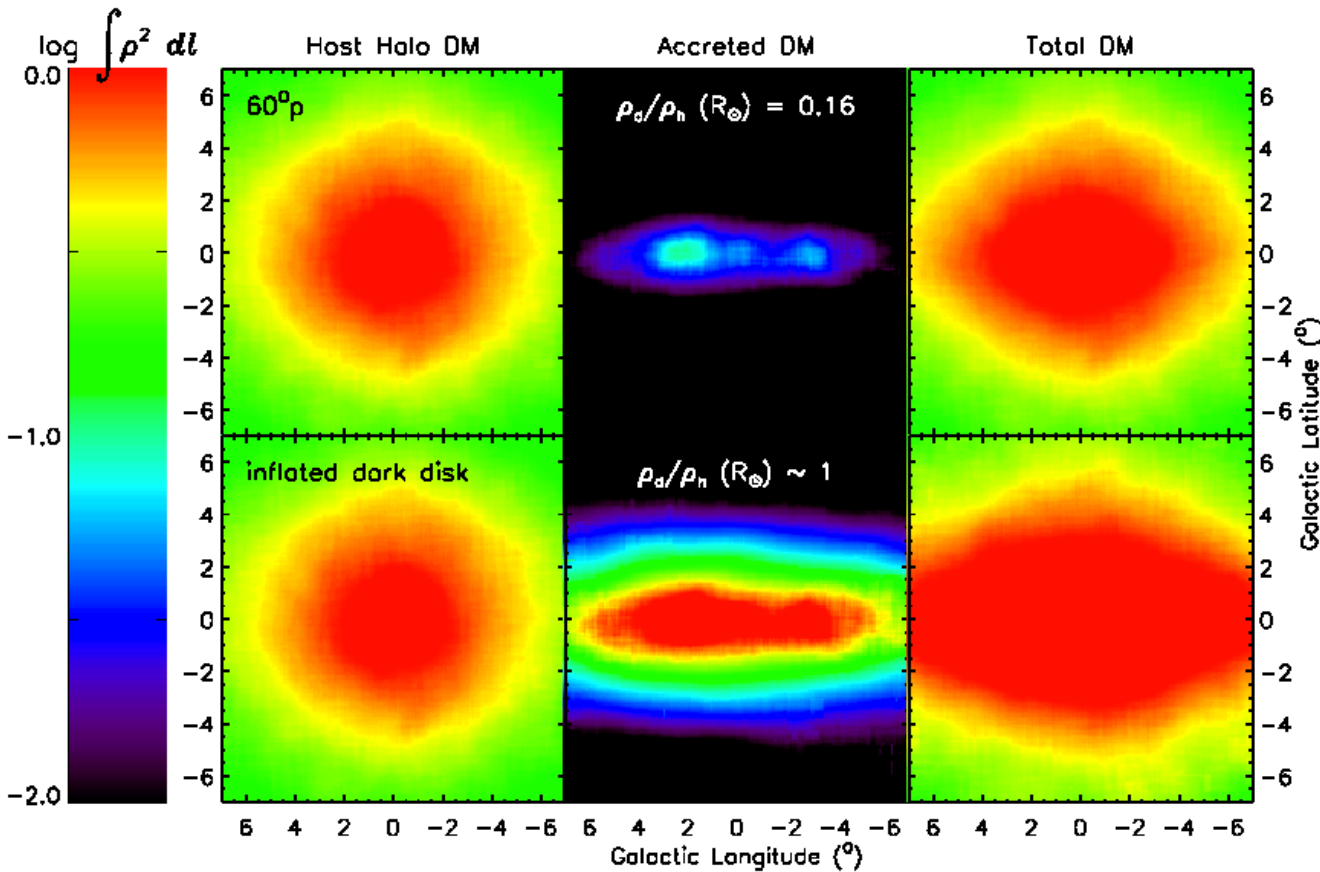


Notice that dark disk does not dominate DM density anywhere.

- Pillepich, Kuhlen, Guedes, Madau (1308.1703)

Detecting WIMP Disks

Indirect Detection modified



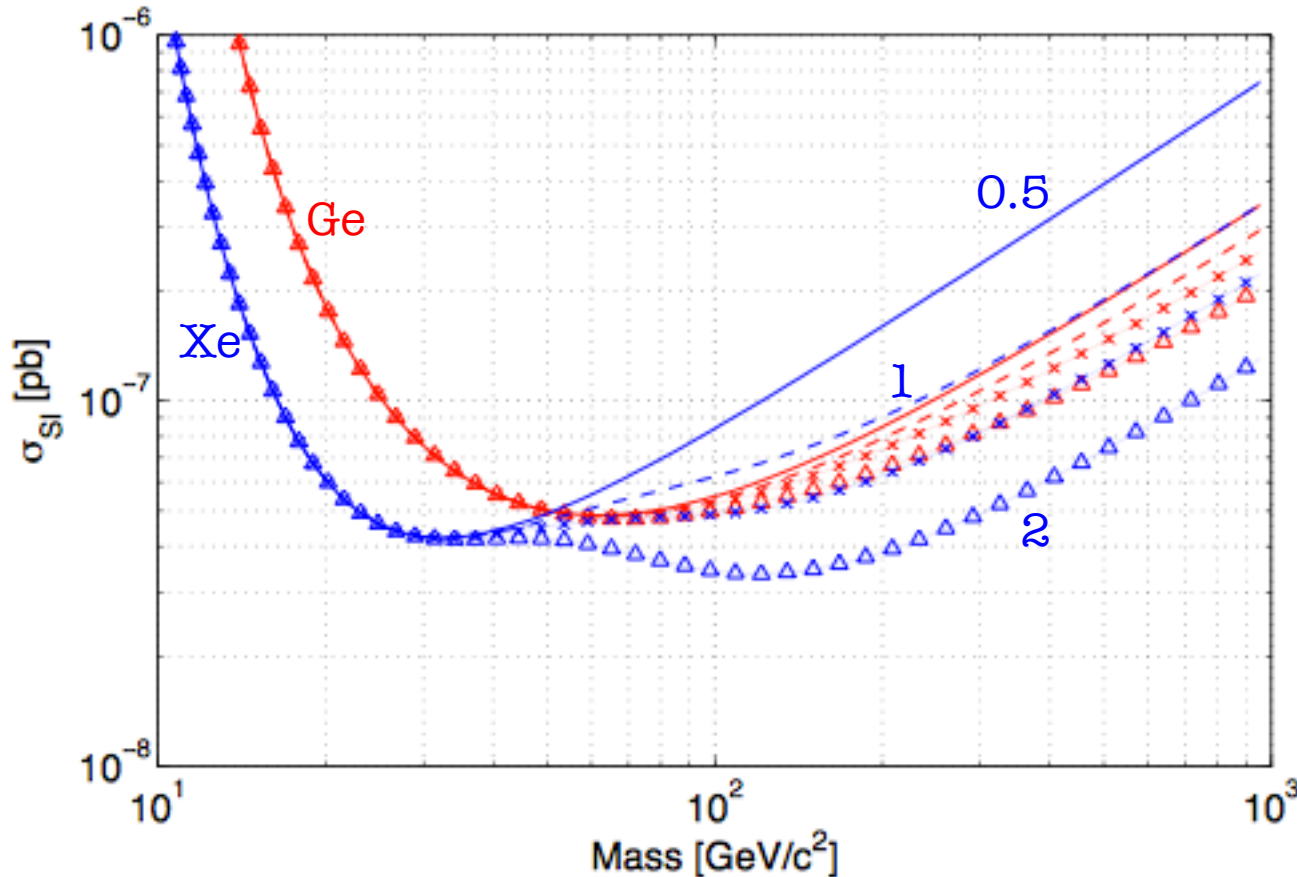
Signatures in gamma rays depend on line-of-sight density integral.

Morphology may be significantly influenced.

- Purcell, Bullock, Kaplinghat (0906.5348)

Detecting WIMP Disks

Direct Detection signatures modified due to enhanced low-velocity component.



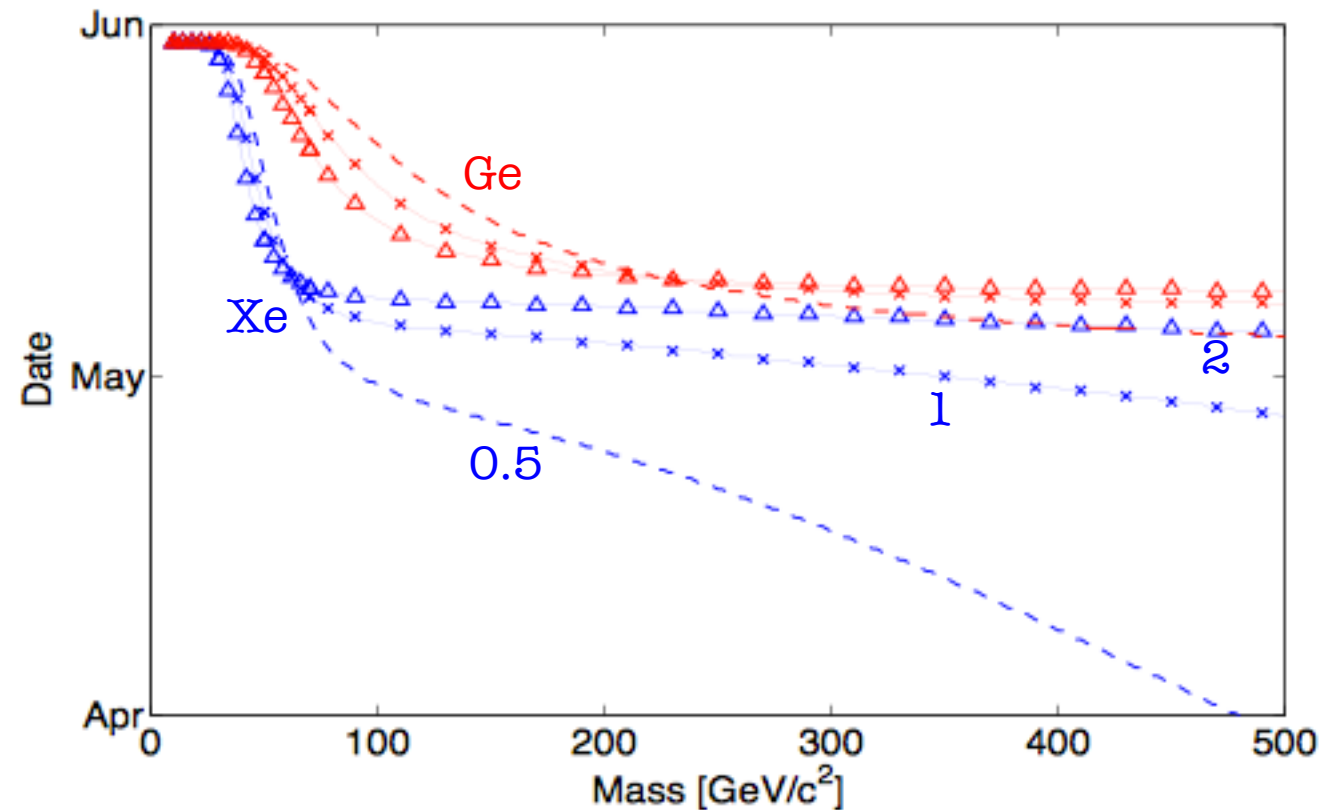
Total scattering rate enhanced, especially for heavier DM.

Changes cross section limits.

- Bruch, Read, Baudis, Lake (0804.2896)

Detecting WIMP Disks

Direct Detection signatures modified due to enhanced low-velocity component.



Peak phase of modulation altered for high masses.

- Bruch, Read, Baudis, Lake (0804.2896)

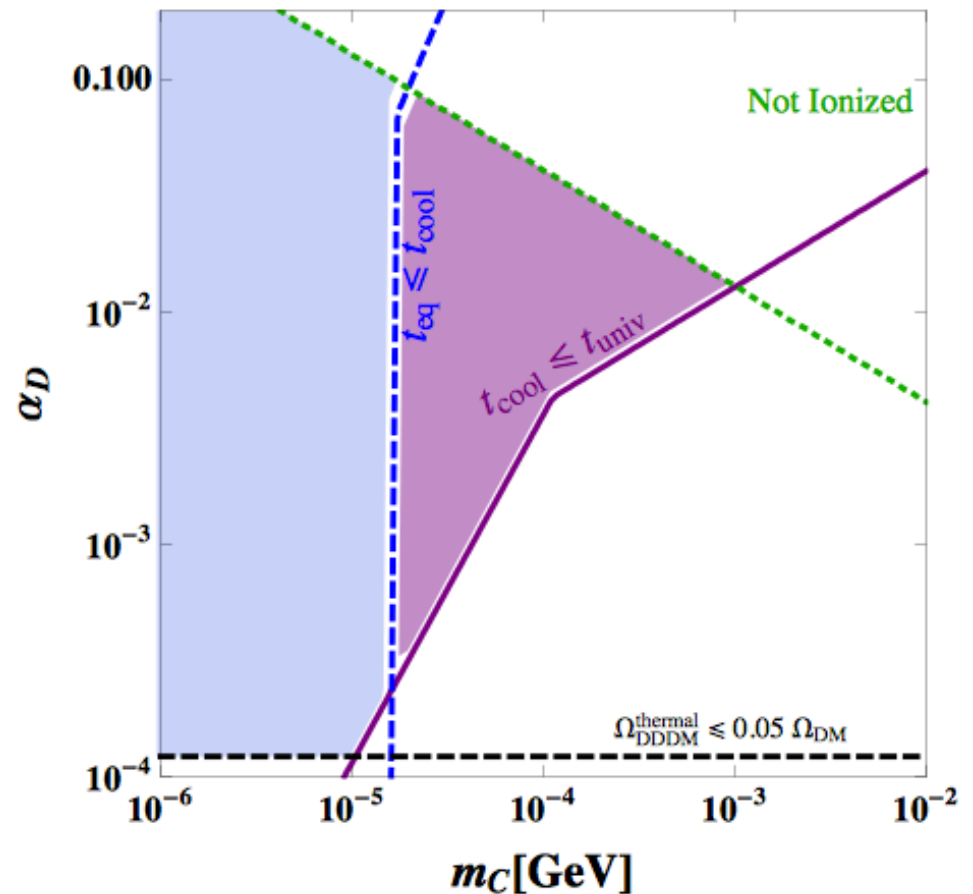
Subcomponent Disks

Annihilation into dark photons efficient, so imagine an asymmetric scenario (like SM!).

$$\epsilon = 0.05, m_X = 1 \text{ GeV}, n_X = n_C = 3.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

DDDM can cool adiabatically via Compton and Bremsstrahlung.

This allows for different structure within the DM halo and a significantly modified cosmology.



Subcomponent Disks

Wolf-Rayet Stars and Gamma Ray Bursts



In galaxy merger events
Wolf-Rayet Stars form
(think $20 M_{\text{Sun}}$!).

Wolf-Rayet believed to
be progenitors of Black
Holes.

Blandford-Znajek
mechanism: Magnetic
flux threads BH, spin-
down via emission of
radiation jets.

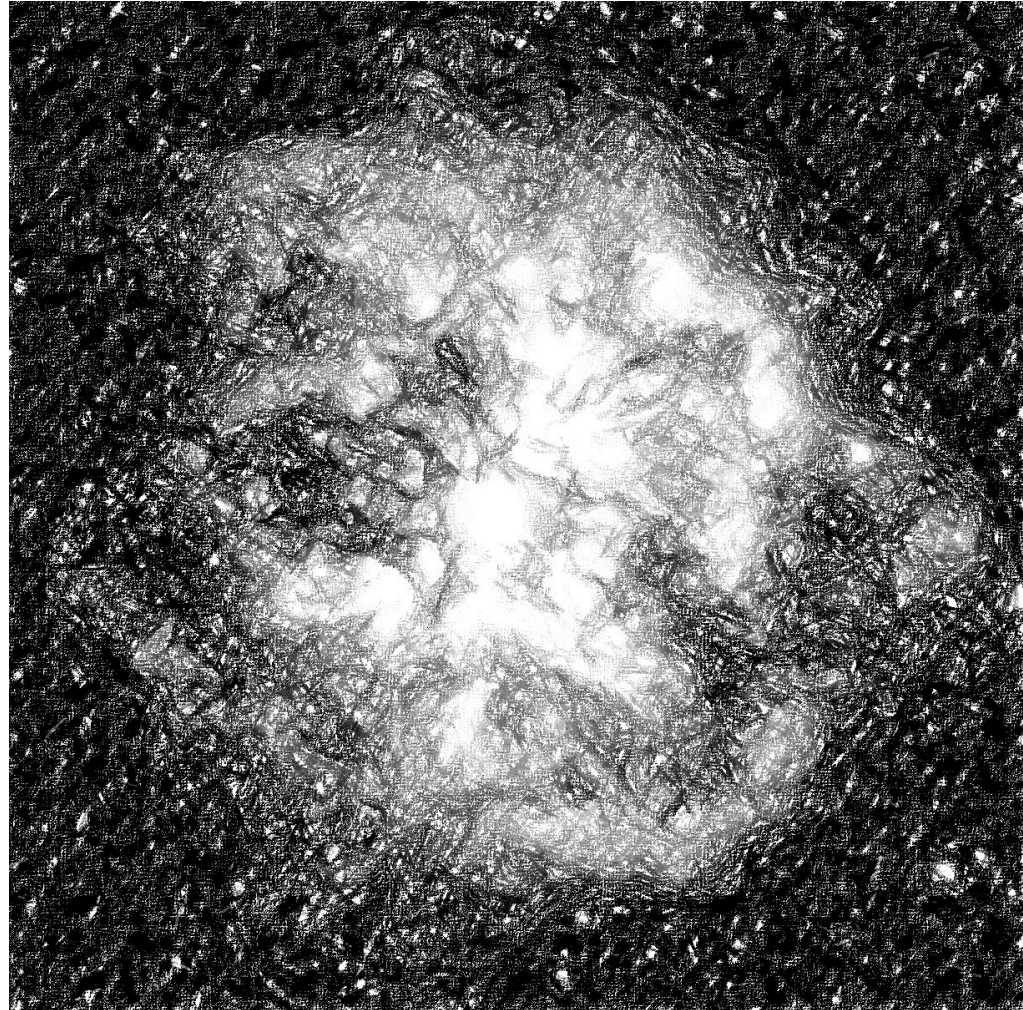
Subcomponent Disks

Fischler, J&D Lorshbough 2015

If merger involved significant amounts of DM, subcomponents would also be in merger region.

Dark magnetic field threads BH and... Dark Gamma Ray Burst!

Mismatch between spin-down and observed GRB energy outflow.

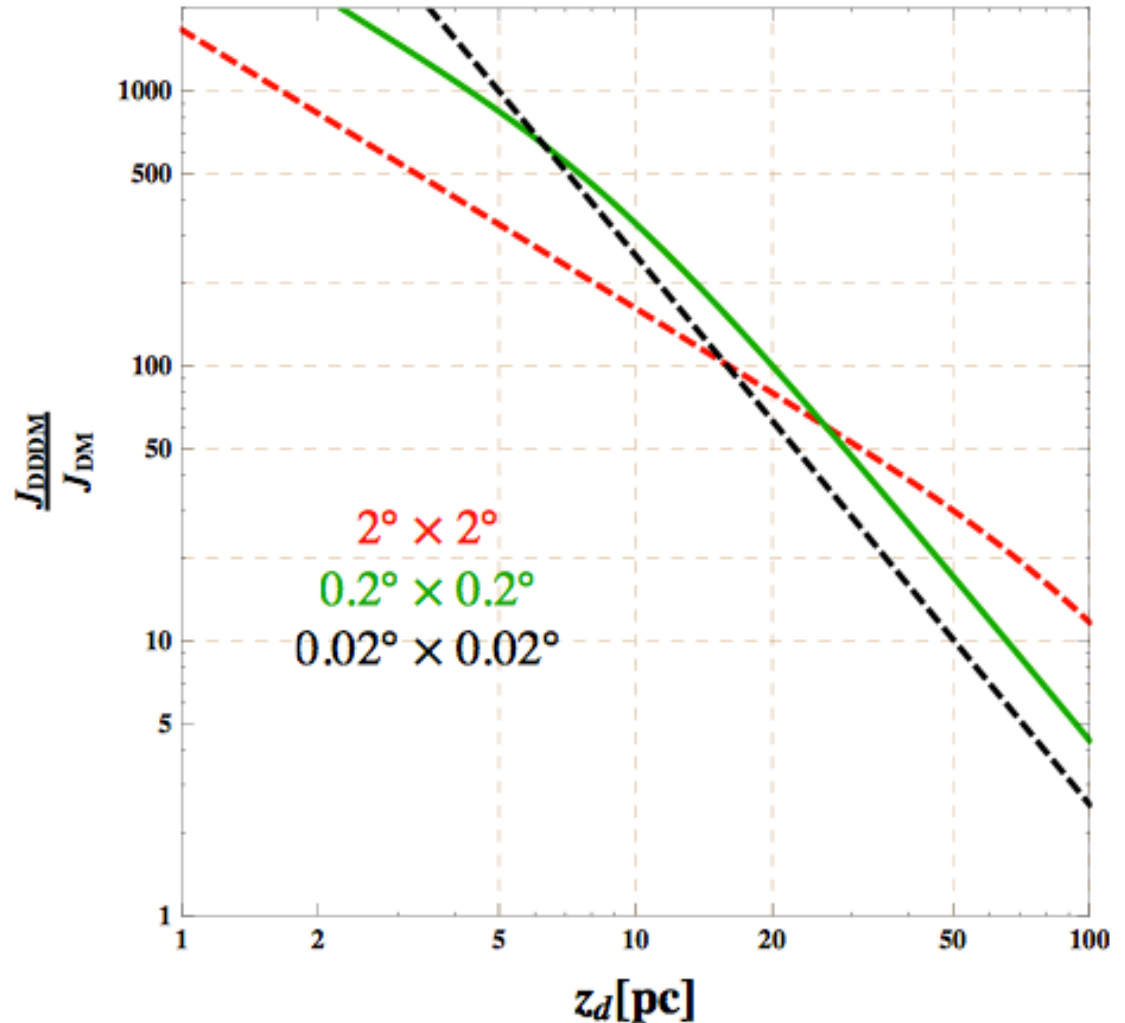


Subcomponent Disks

Implications for standard searches could be significant.

Large boost factors for indirect detection due to high density of disk.

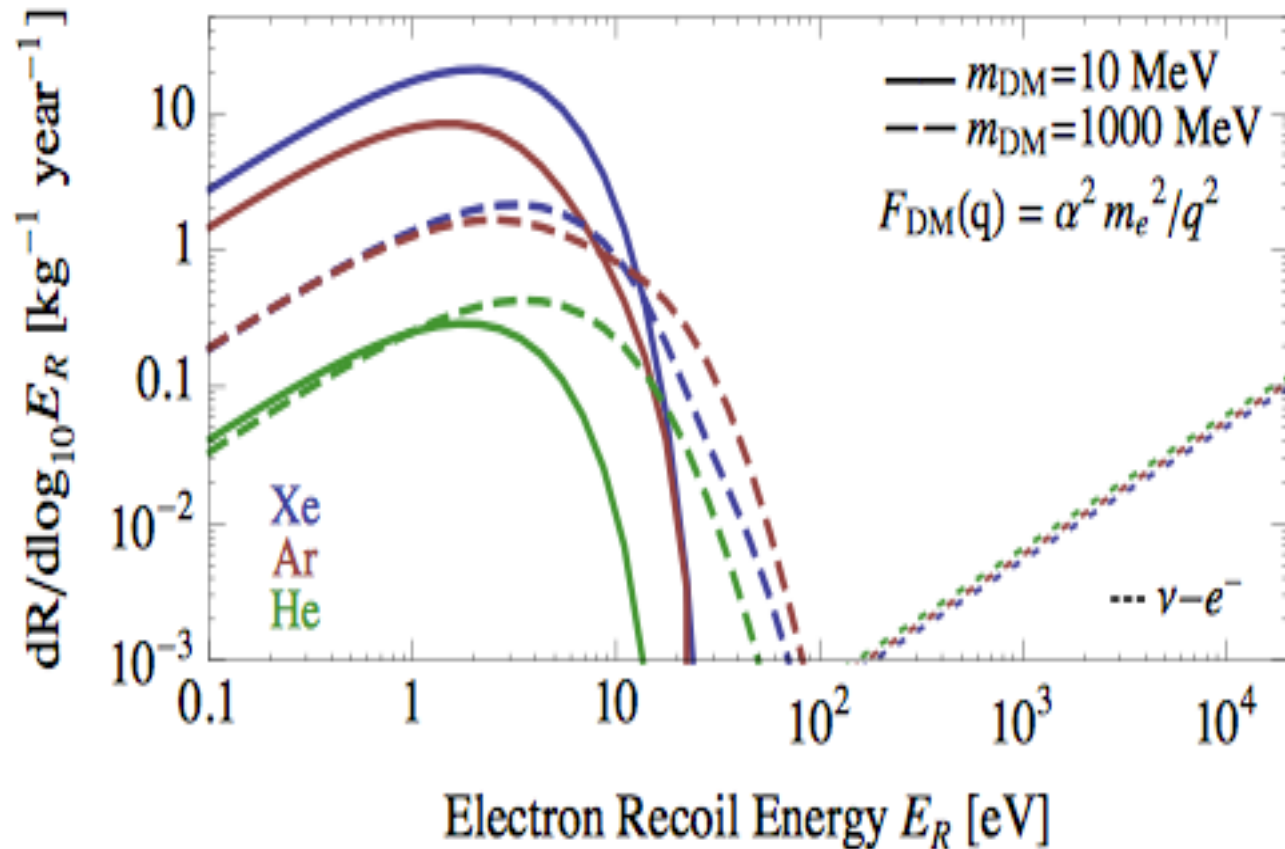
Also possible Sommerfeld enhancement.



Subcomponent Disks

Dark Disk likely co-rotating with stellar disk:
Small relative velocity and dispersion suppress
direct detection.

Perhaps show up
in low-threshold
experiments,
such as
proposed by
Essig, Mardon,
Volansky.



Subcomponent Disks

Periodic Comet Impacts

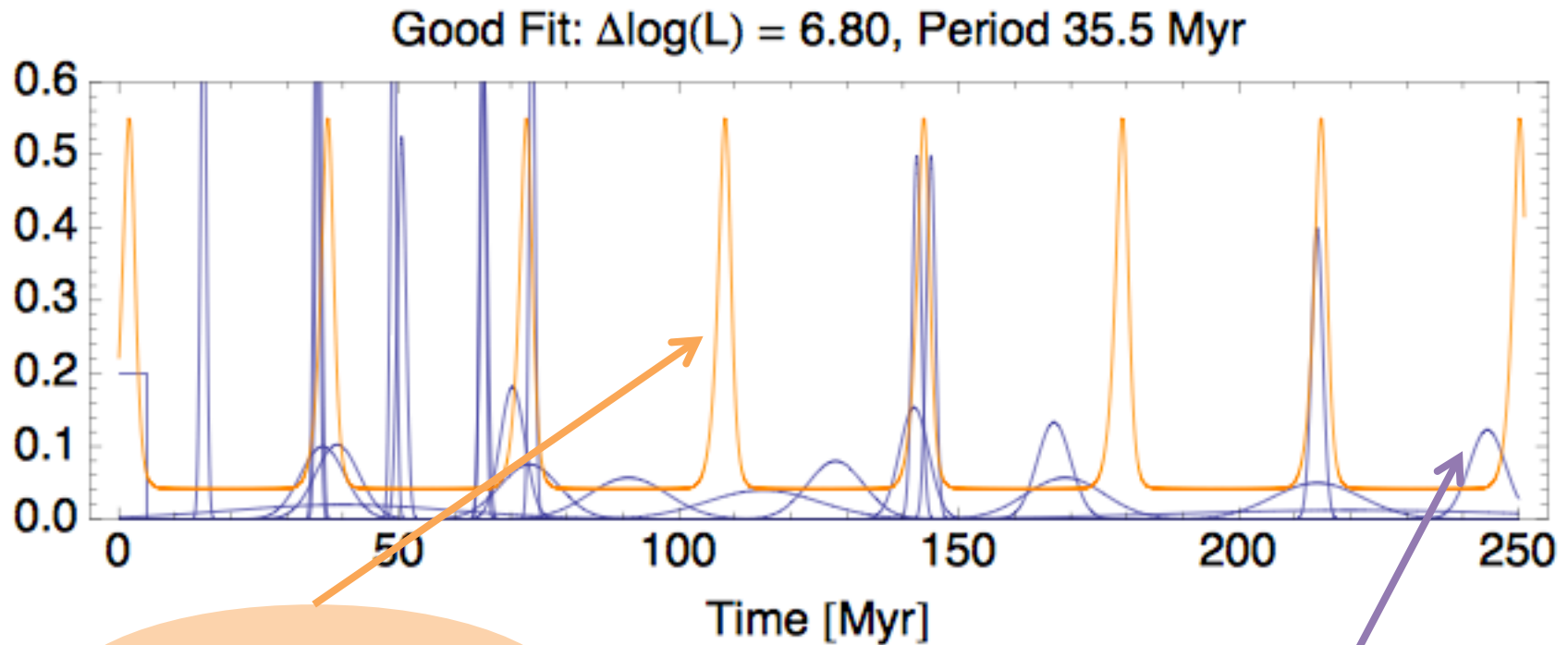
- Possible 35 Myr period in comet impacts, noted in 1984. Statistical significance small.



- Some possible explanations...
 - Nearby star “Nemesis Hypothesis”
 - Tidal stripping of Oort cloud by periodic potential of motion through galactic disk
- Latter taken seriously by serious people

Subcomponent Disks

If stellar disk could do it, then why not a dark disk? Randall and Reece 2014.

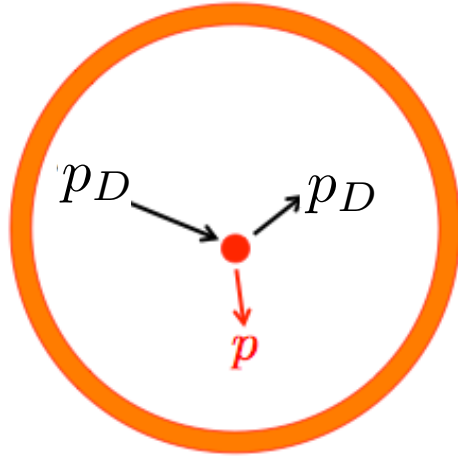


Example Dark
Disk Model

Known
impacts

Dark Nuclei

Components may be captured in Sun via scattering:



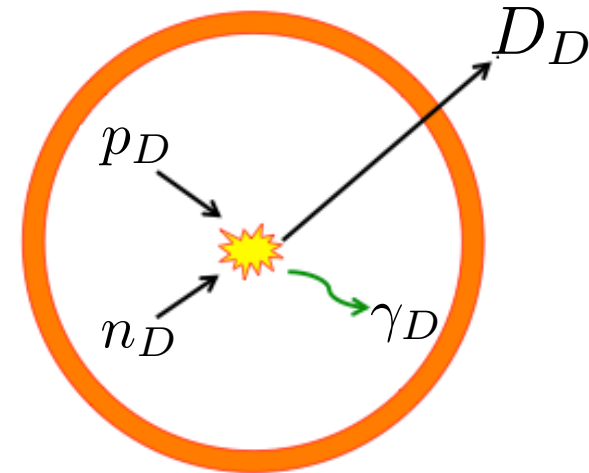
Standard scenario:

- Symmetric: May annihilate leading to detectable neutrinos
- Asymmetric: No annihilation, DM just builds up!

Dark nuclei:

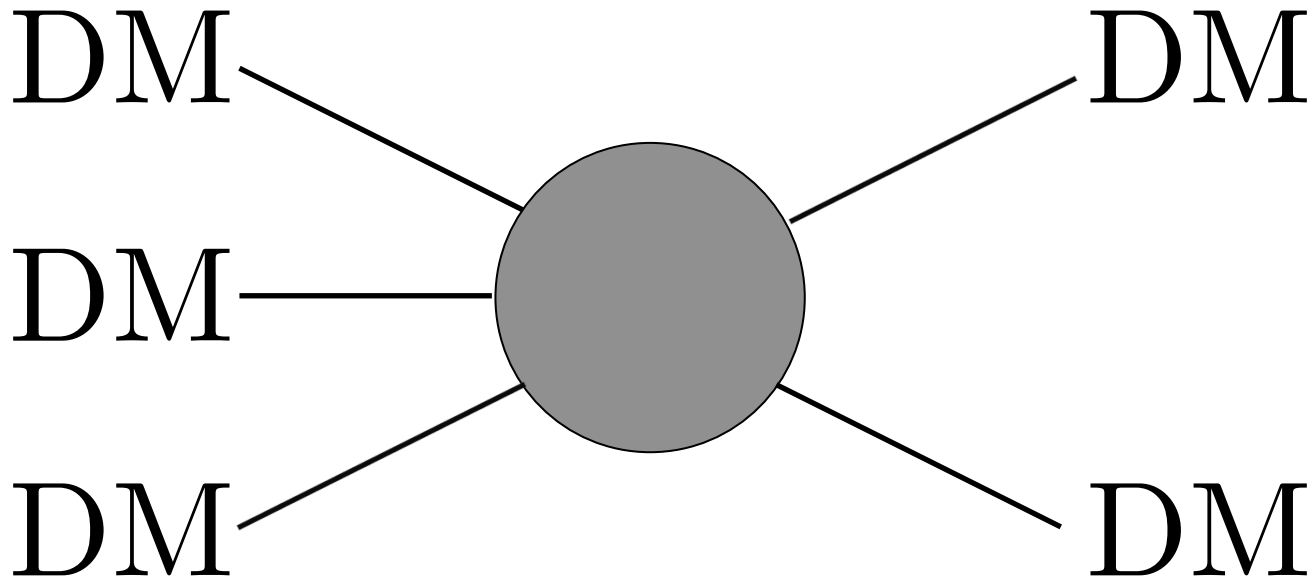
- Symmetric: May also annihilate leading to detectable neutrinos
- Symm and Asymm: Dark nucleo may **eject dark nucleus from star!**

$$\beta_D \sim B_D/M_D \gtrsim 0.01 > \beta_{\text{Escape}}$$



SIMP Miracle

“Strongly Interacting” abundance miracle:
Hochberg, Kuflik, Murayama, Volanksy, Wacker.



Emerges naturally in scenarios where the DM is
a bound state of strongly coupled sector.