Identification of Dark Matter Candidates

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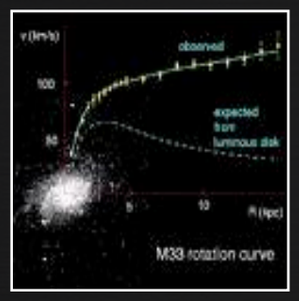
Summary

- Introduction
  - Evidence for DM
  - Properties of the "Good DM Candidate"
- DM searches @ accelerators
  - Principle & Status
  - What can we learn?
- DM Direct Detection
  - Principle & Status
  - What can we learn?
- DM Indirect Detection
  - Strategies
  - Recent data and constraints
- Conclusions

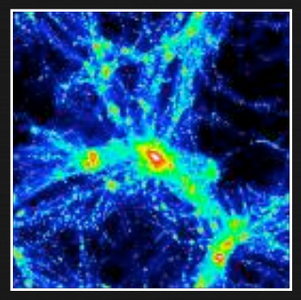
Evidence for Dark Matter

Evidence for the existence of an unseen, "dark", component in the energy density of the Universe comes from several independent observations at different length scales

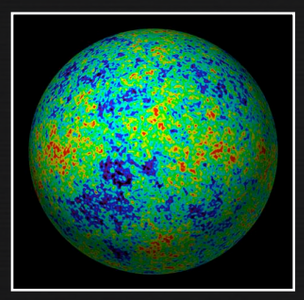
Cosmological Observations



• Rotation Curves

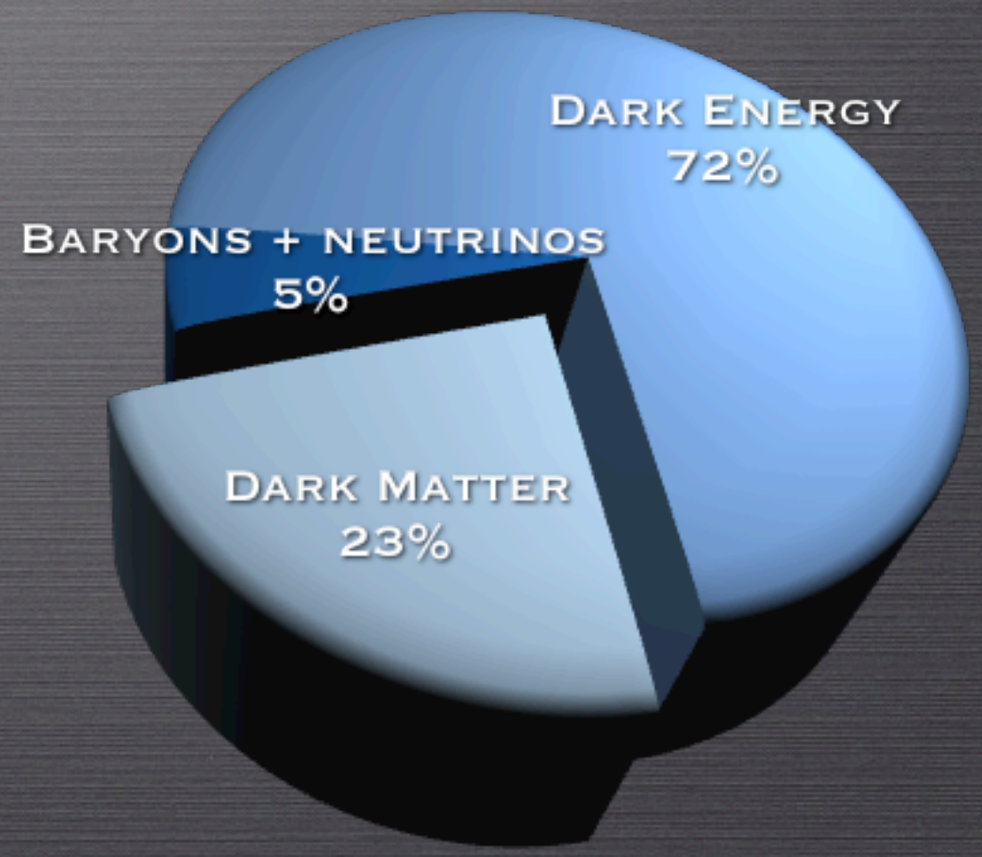


• Clusters of galaxies



•CMB

•Type Ia Supernovae



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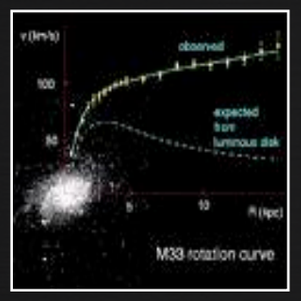

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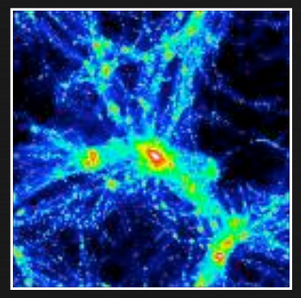

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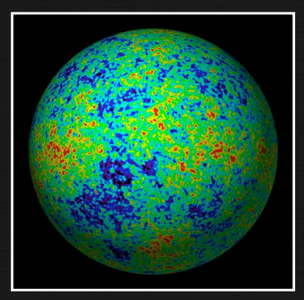

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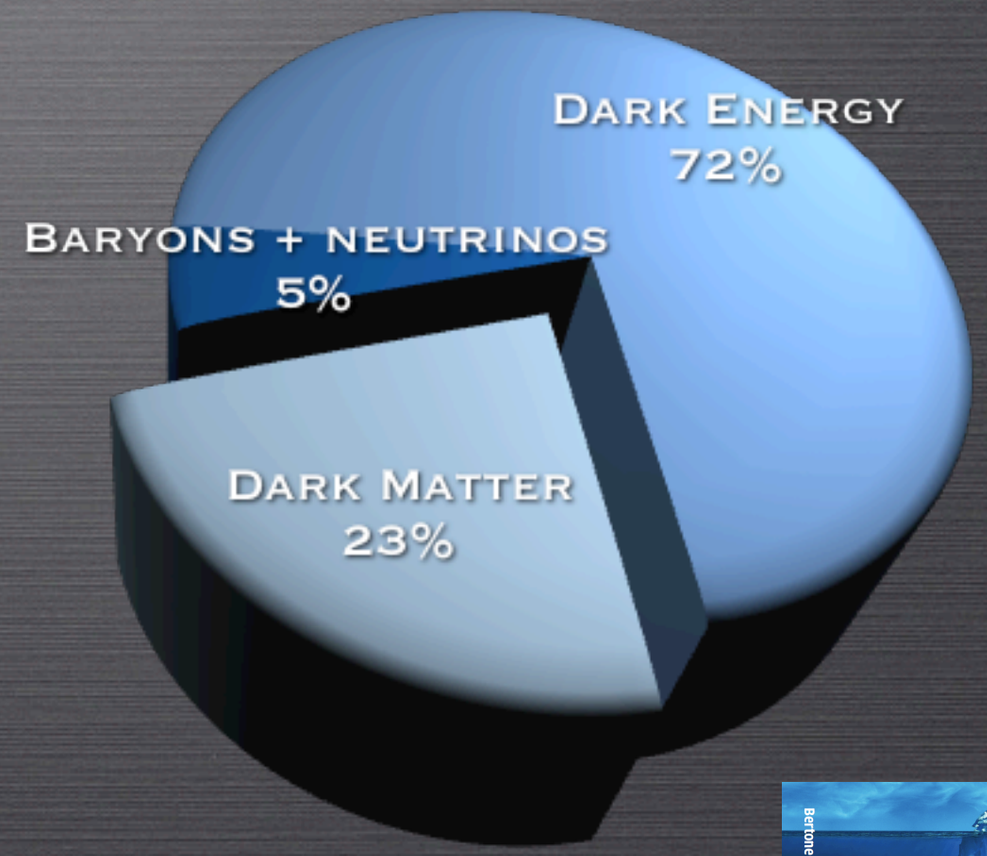
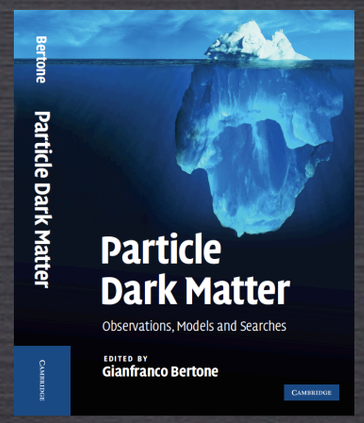
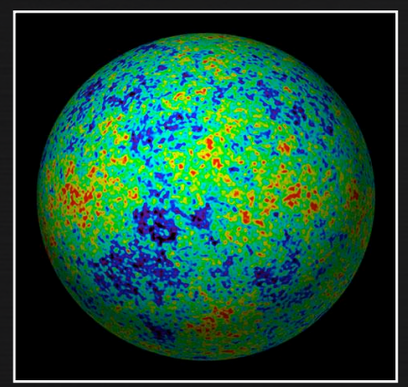




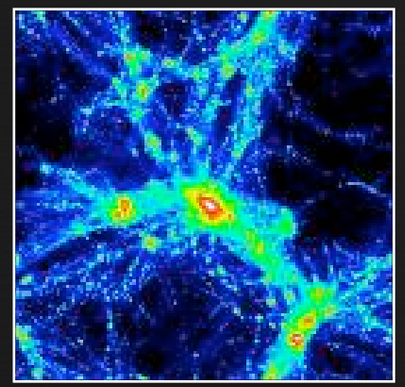
What do we know?

An extraordinarily rich zoo of non-baryonic Dark Matter candidates has been proposed over the last three decades. In order to be considered a viable DM candidate, a new particle has to pass the following 10-point test

1) Ωh^2 OK?

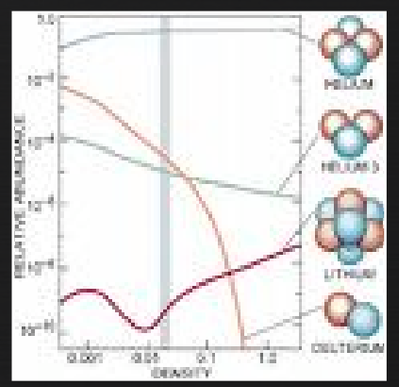


2) Is it cold?

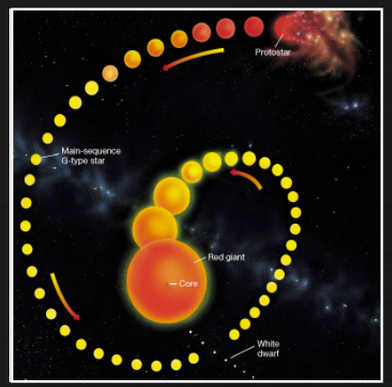


3) Is it neutral?

4) Is BBN ok?

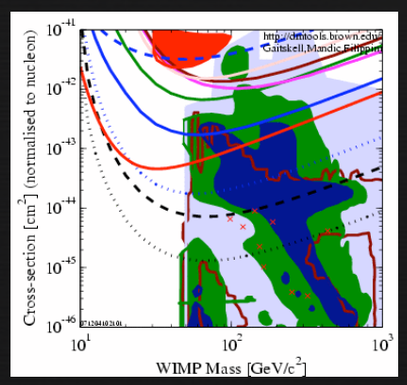


5) Stars OK?

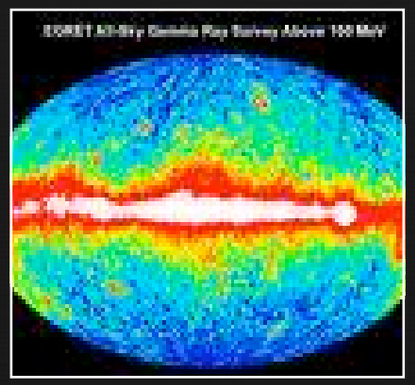


6) Collisionless?

7) Couplings OK?



8) γ-rays OK?



9) Astro bounds?

10) Can probe it?

Taoso, GB & Masiero 2007

The DM candidates Zoo

WIMPs

Natural Candidates
(arising from theories addressing the stability of the electroweak scale etc.)

- **Neutralino, LKP**
- **Also: LZP, LTP, etc.**

Ad-Hoc Candidates
(Postulated to solve the DM Problem)

- Minimal DM
- Inert Doublet Model
- Heavy Neutrinos

Other

- **Axions**
(Postulated to solve the strong CP problem)

- Sterile Neutrinos

- SuperWIMPs
(that inherit the appropriate relic density from the decay of the NTL particle of the new theory)

- WIMPless
(where the appropriate relic density is achieved by a suitable combination of masses and couplings of the DM particle)

- etc. (axino, Q-balls.....)

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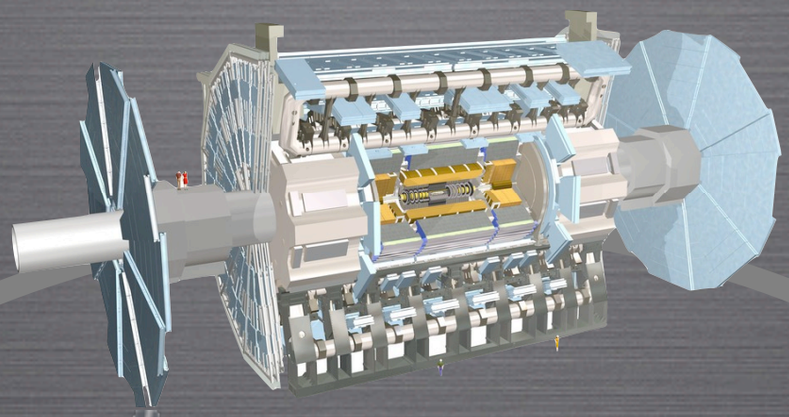
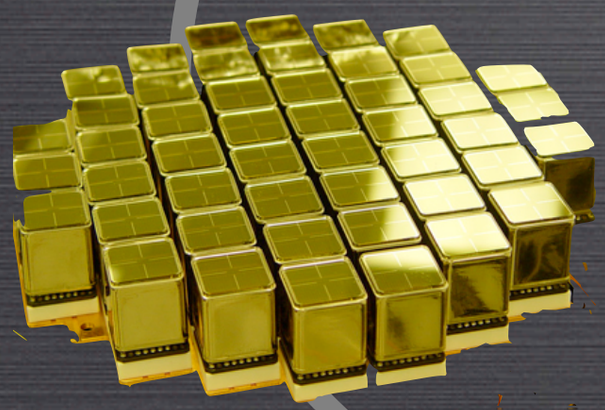
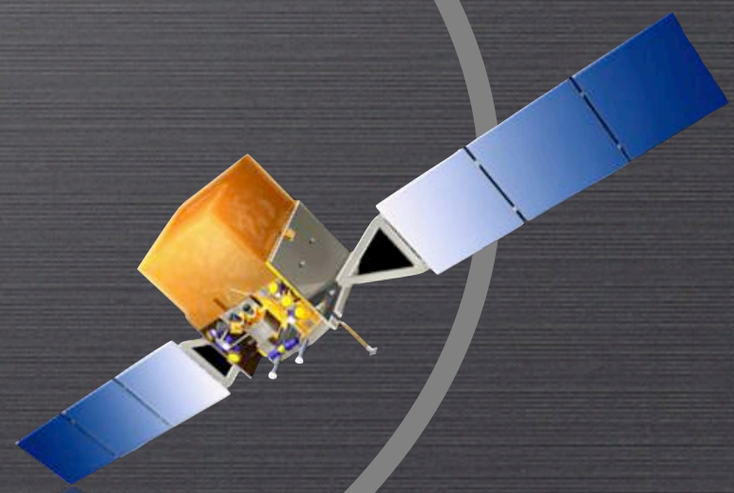
Particle Dark Matter: A multidisciplinary approach



Colliders



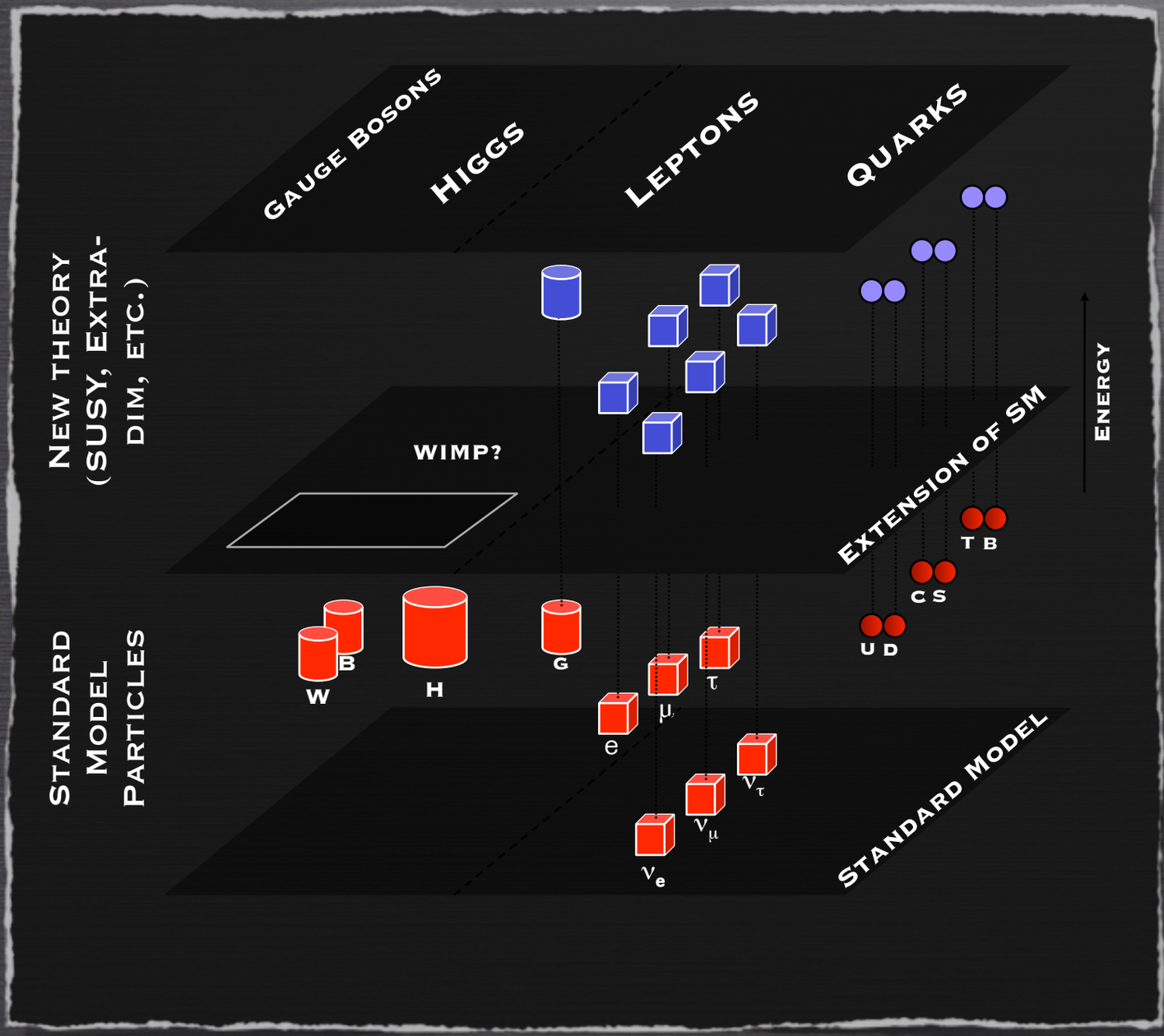
Direct Detection



Indirect Detection

Beyond the Standard Model

The Standard Model provides an accurate description of all known particles and interactions, however there are good reasons to believe that the Standard model is a low-energy limit of a more fundamental theory



To explain the origin of the weak scale, extensions of the standard model often postulate the existence of new physics at ~100 GeV

On the left, schematic view of the structure of possible extensions of the standard model

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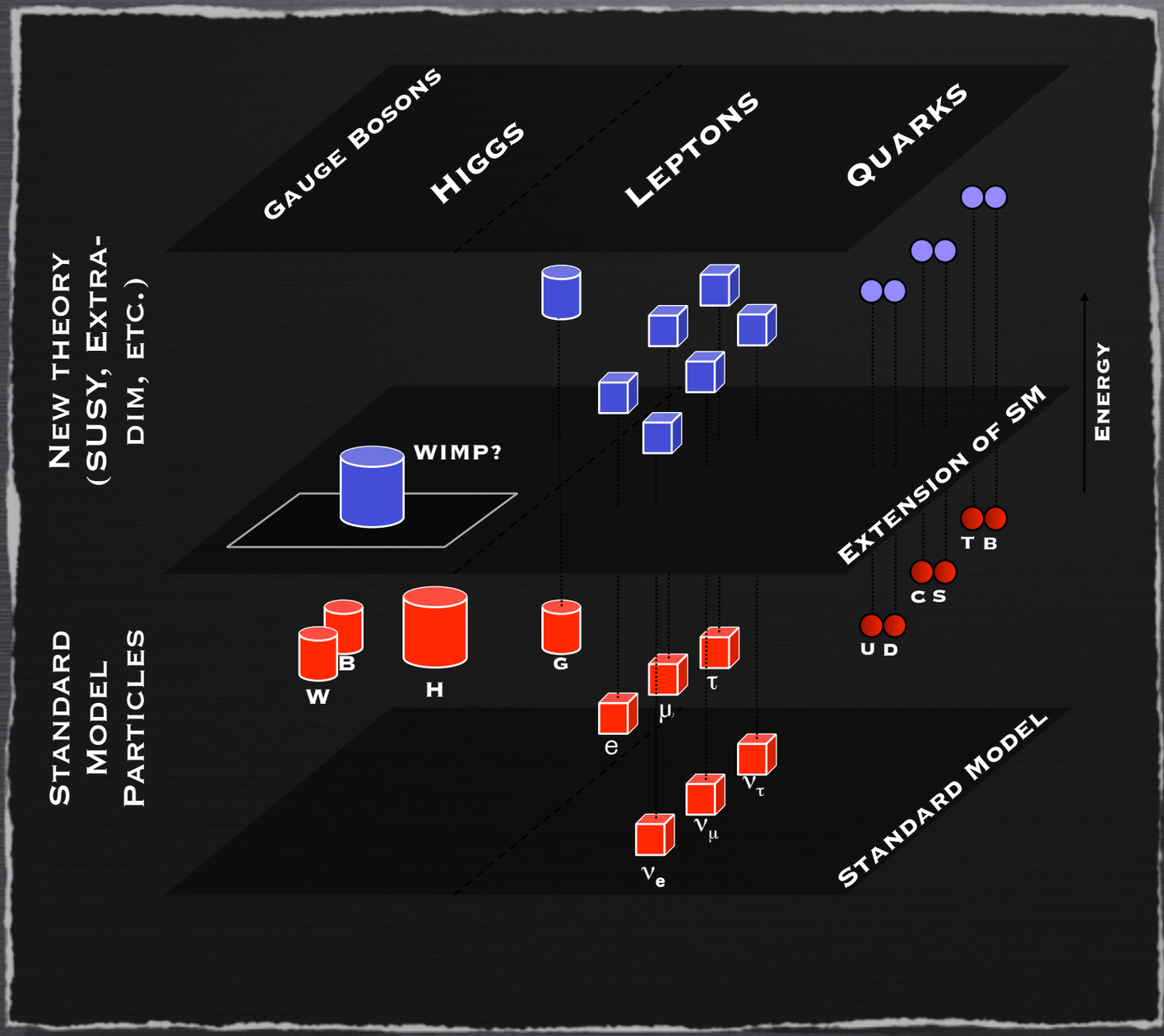

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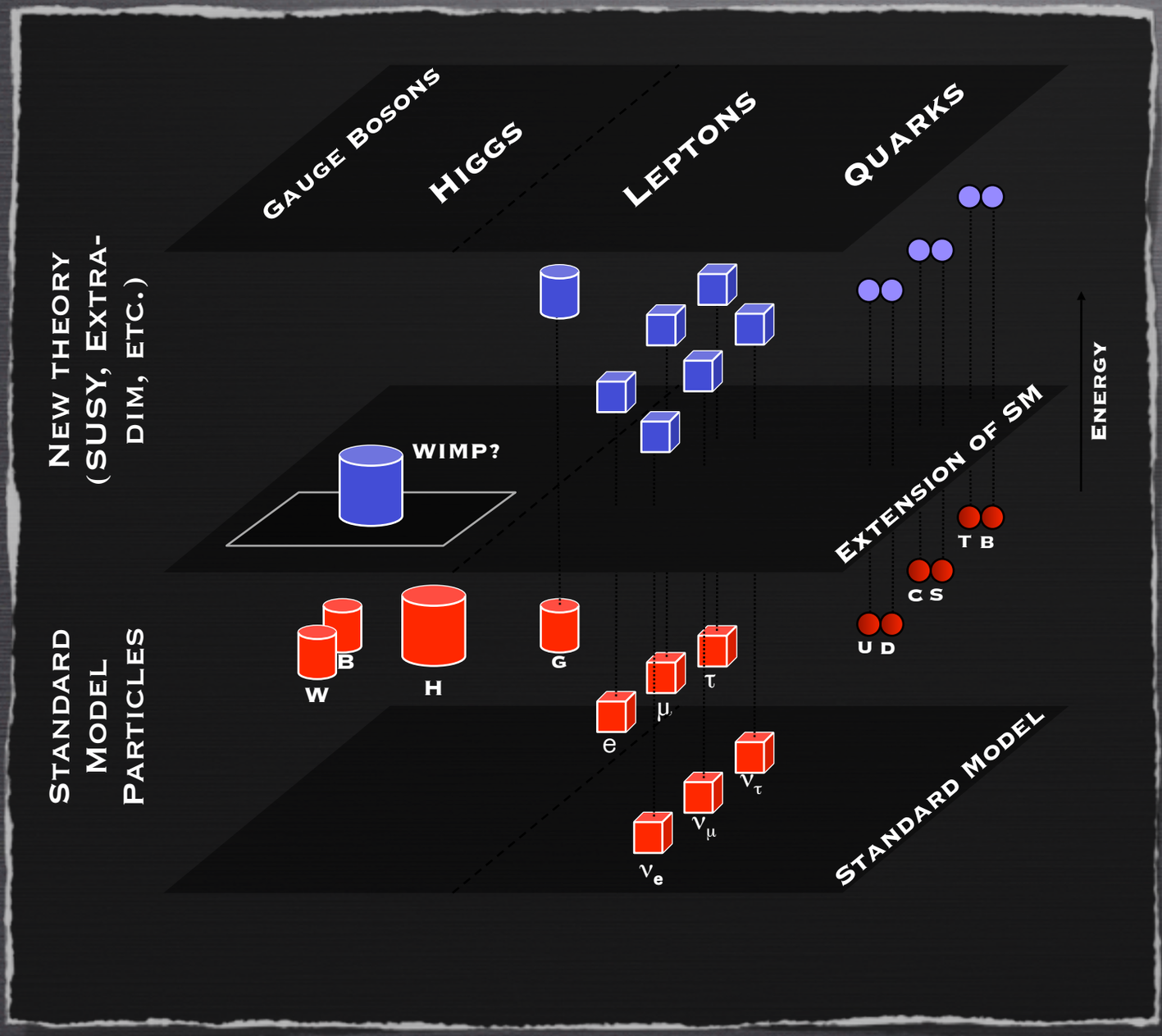
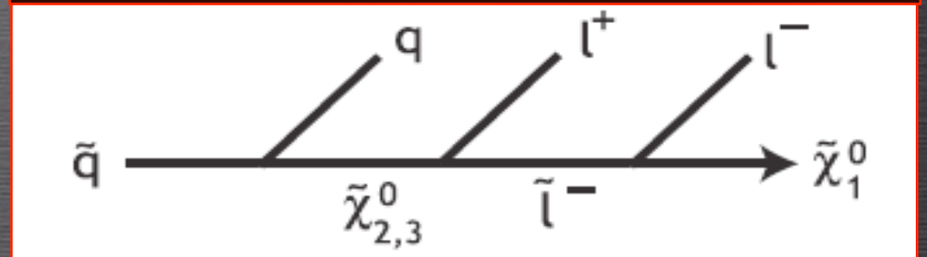
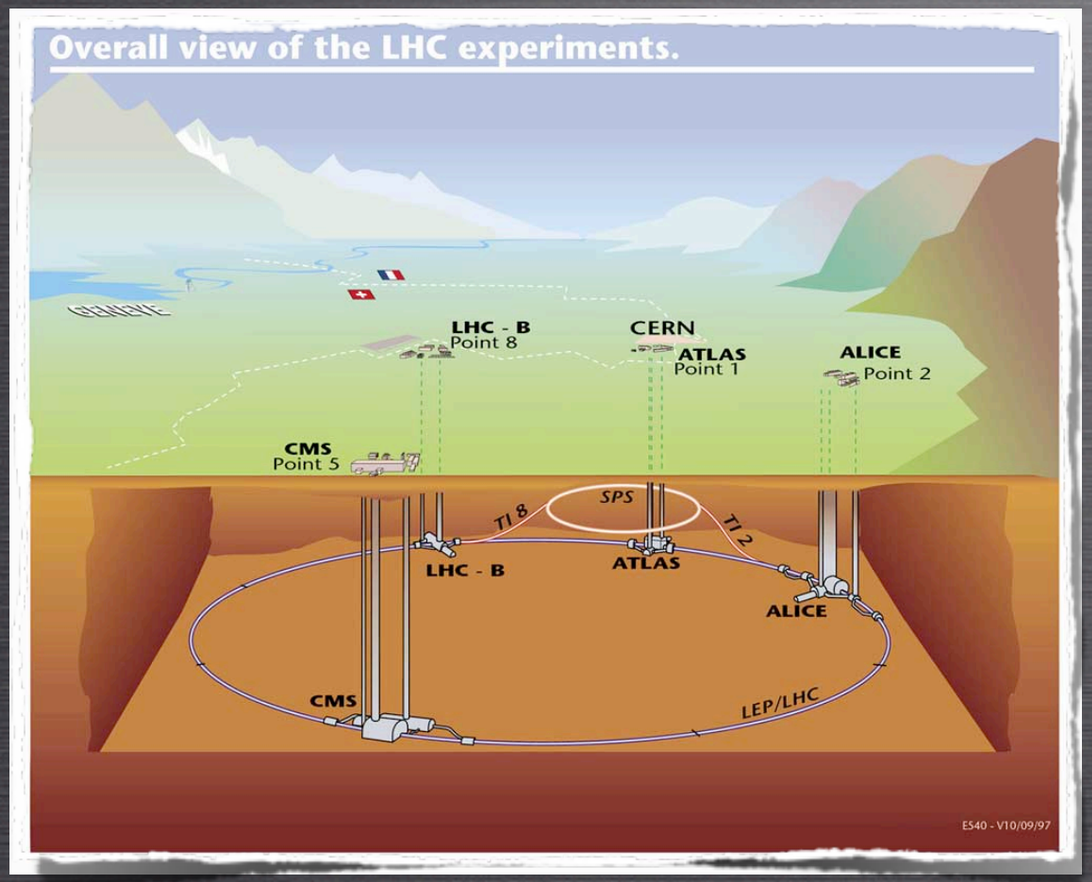
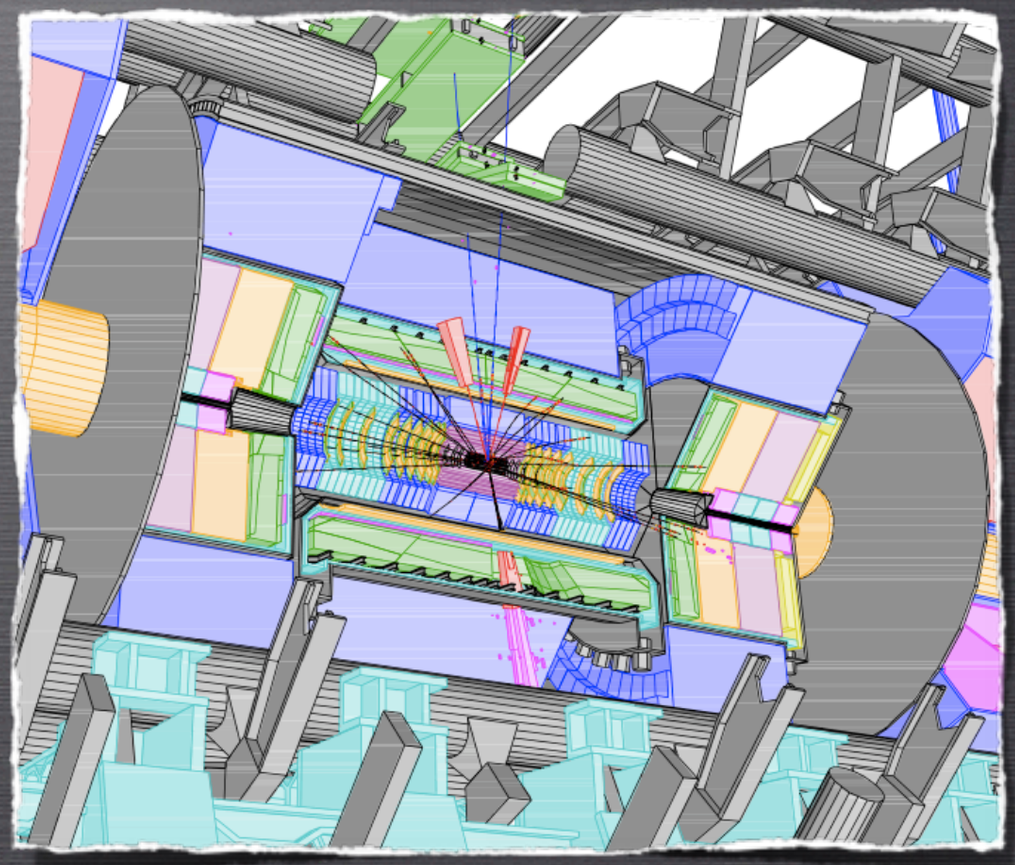


Search at LHC for processes like e.g.



Searching for New Physics at the LHC





Example of Inverse problem at LHC

Inferring the relic density (thus the DM nature) of newly discovered particles from LHC data... What we would like:

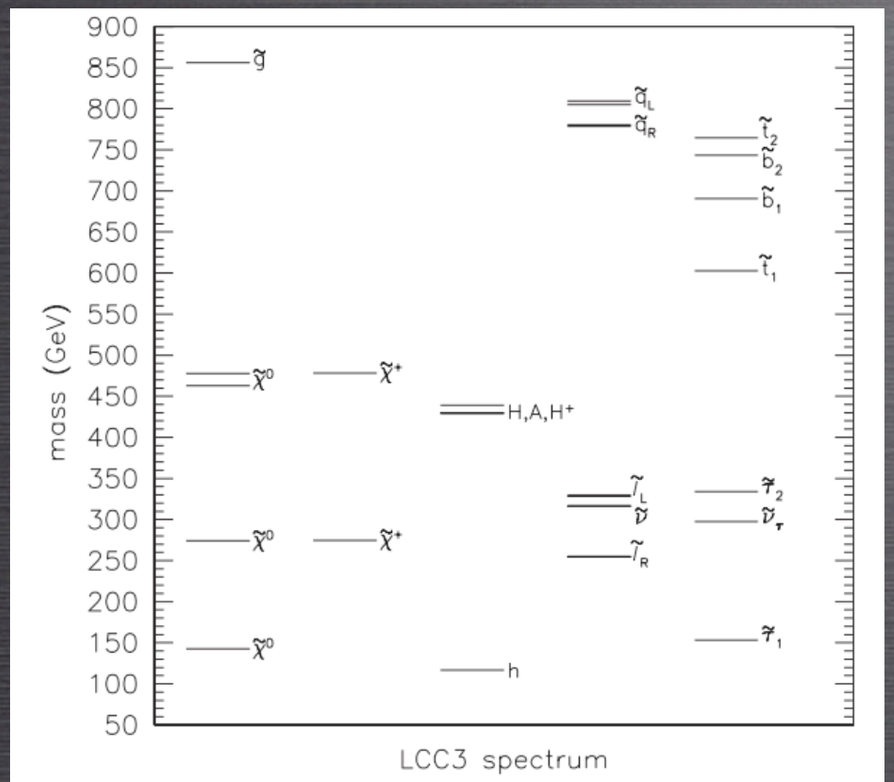
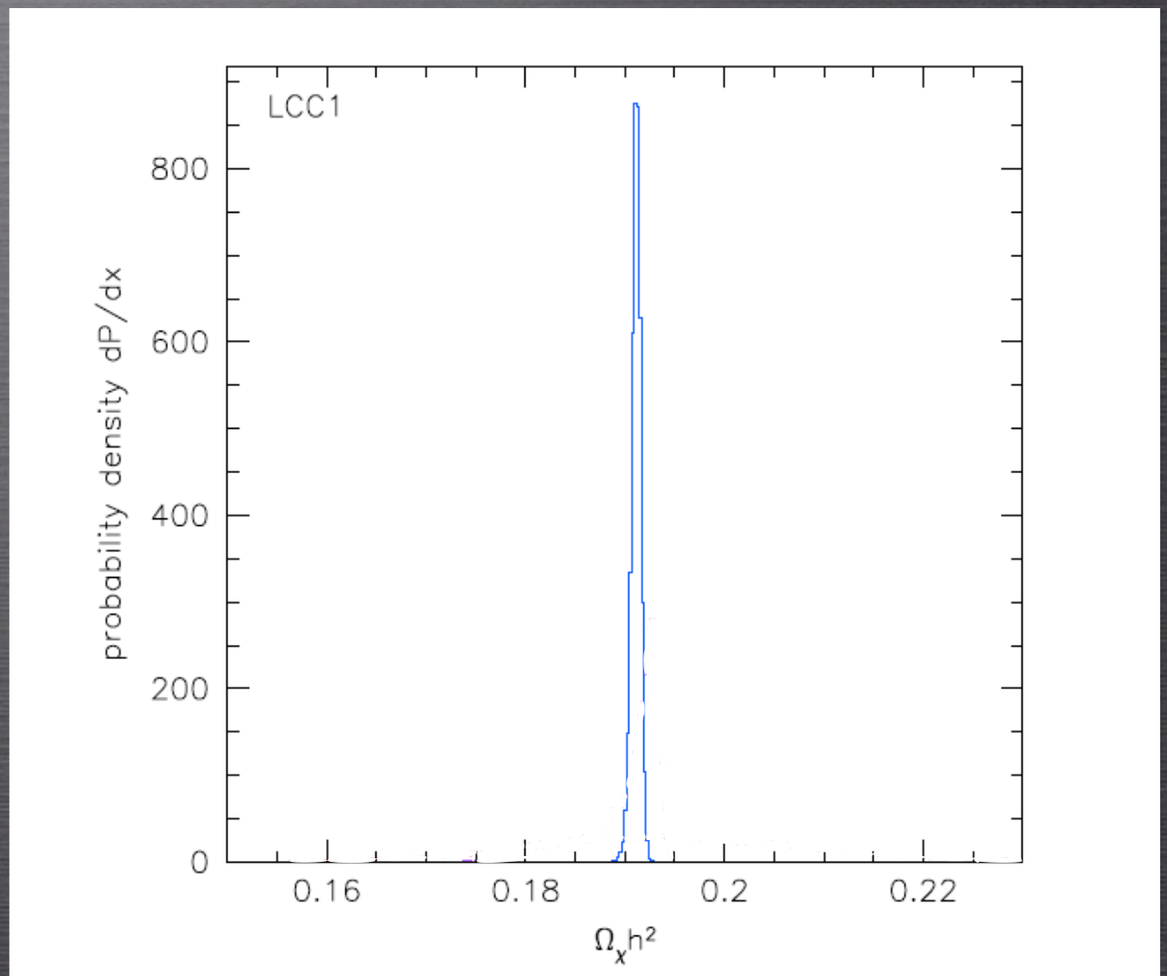
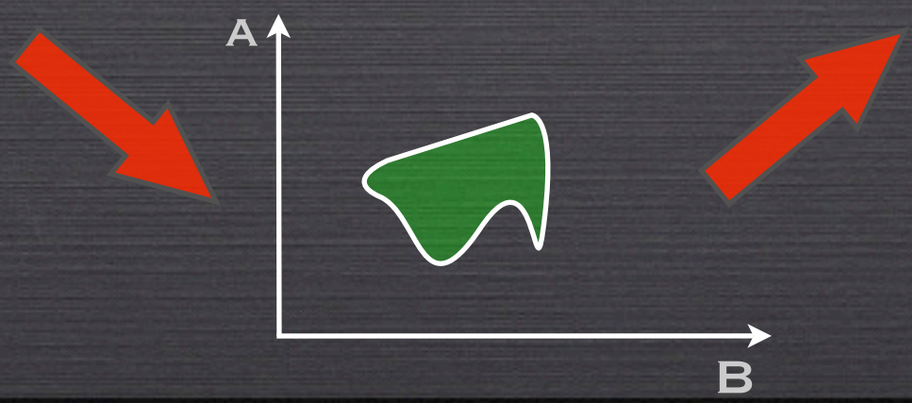


FIG. 34. Particle spectrum for point LCC3. The stau-neutralino mass splitting is 10.8 GeV. The lightest neutralino is predominantly *b*-ino, the second neutralino and light chargino are predominantly *W*-ino, and the heavy neutralinos and chargino are predominantly Higgsino.



Ad. from Baltz, Battaglia, Peskin, Wizansky (2005)



Example of Inverse problem at LHC

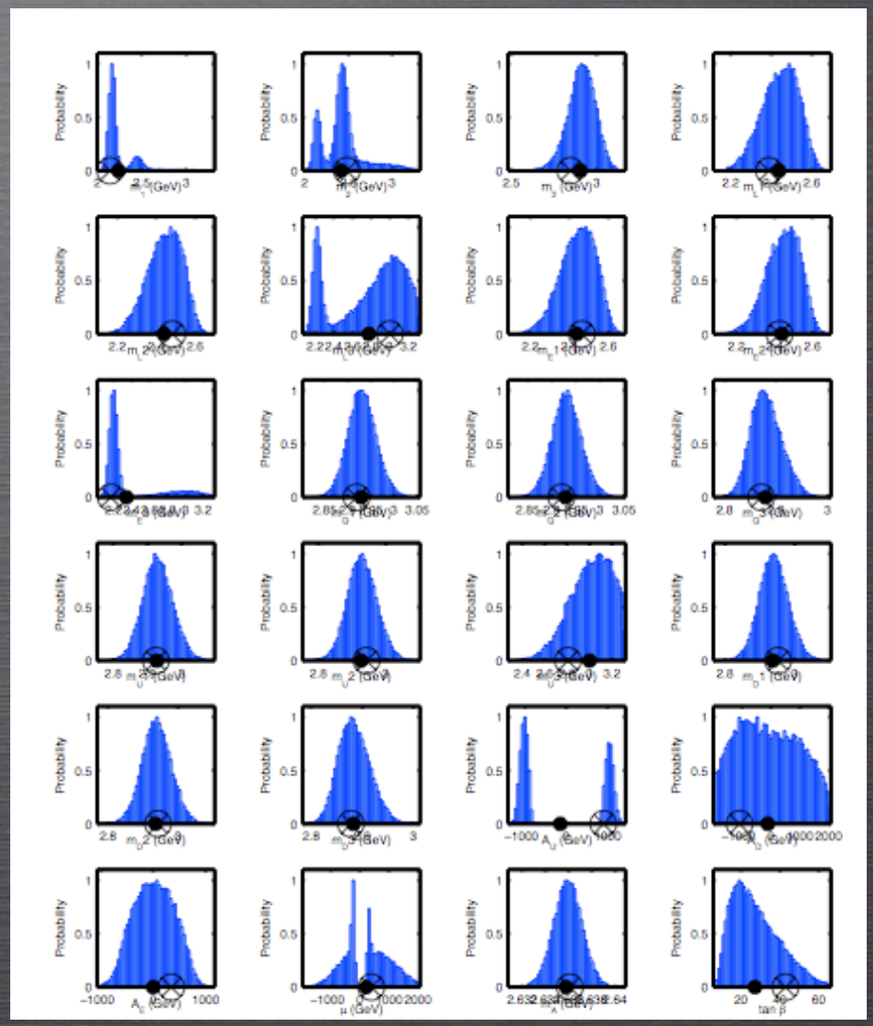
(example in the stau coannihilation region, 24 parms pMSSM)

Mass	Benchmark value, μ	LHC error, σ
$m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)$	139.3	14.0
$m(\widetilde{\chi}_2^0)$	269.4	41.0
$m(\widetilde{e}_R)$	257.3	50.0
$m(\widetilde{\mu}_R)$	257.2	50.0
$m(h)$	118.50	0.25
$m(A)$	432.4	1.5
$m(\widetilde{\tau}_1) - m(\widetilde{\chi}_1^0)$	16.4	2.0
$m(\widetilde{u}_R)$	859.4	78.0
$m(\widetilde{d}_R)$	882.5	78.0
$m(\widetilde{s}_R)$	882.5	78.0
$m(\widetilde{c}_R)$	859.4	78.0
$m(\widetilde{u}_L)$	876.6	121.0
$m(\widetilde{d}_L)$	884.6	121.0
$m(\widetilde{s}_L)$	884.6	121.0
$m(\widetilde{c}_L)$	876.6	121.0
$m(\widetilde{b}_1)$	745.1	35.0
$m(\widetilde{b}_2)$	800.7	74.0
$m(\widetilde{t}_1)$	624.9	315.0
$m(\widetilde{g})$	894.6	171.0
$m(\widetilde{e}_L)$	328.9	50.0
$m(\widetilde{\mu}_L)$	228.8	50.0

TABLE I: Sparticle spectrum (in GeV) for our benchmark SUSY point and relative estimated measurements errors at the LHC (standard deviation σ).

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{d}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{d}|\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{d})},$$

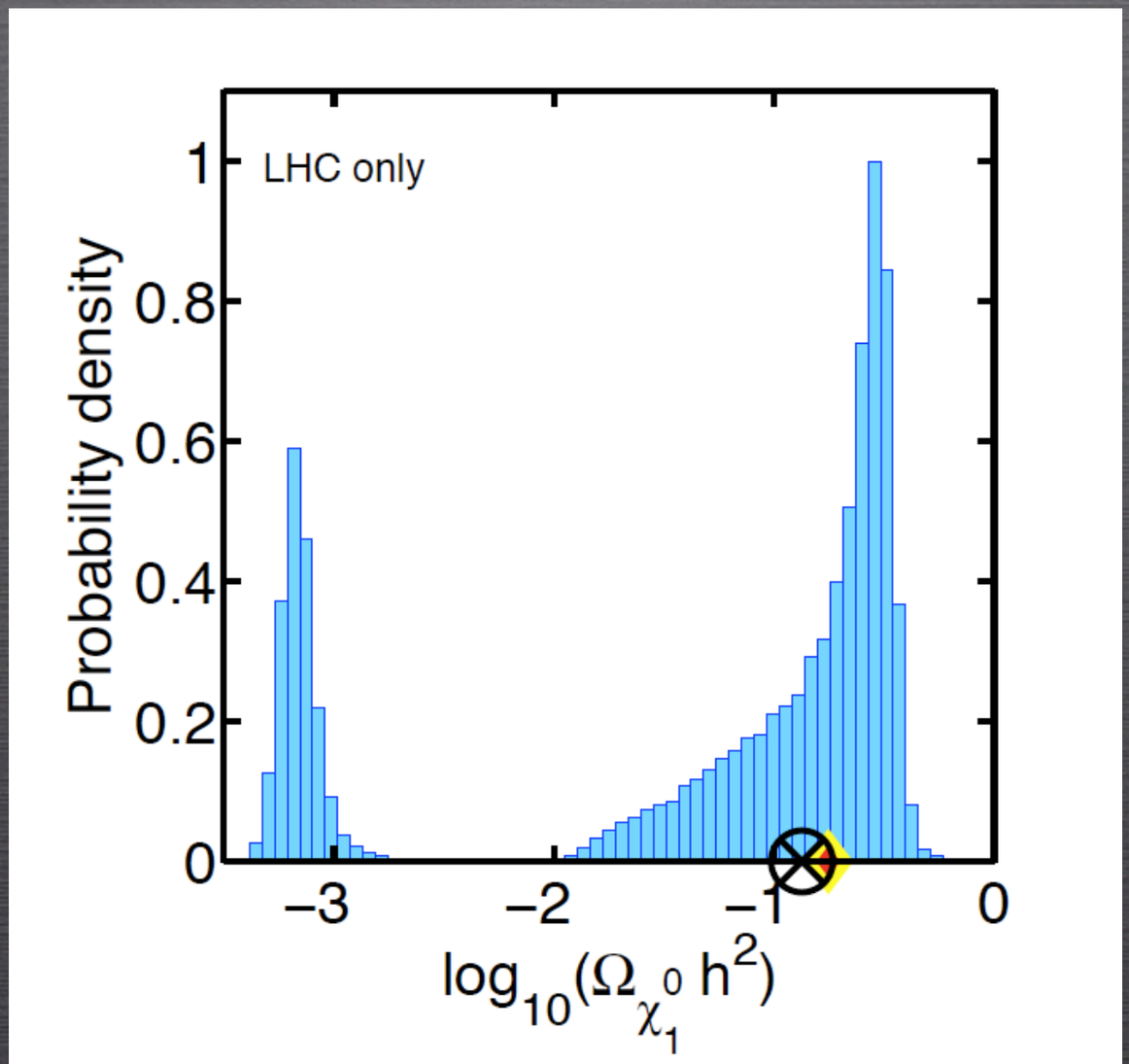
MCMC as implemented in the SuperBayes code



Benchmark in the co-anihilation region (similar to LCC3 in Baltz et al.). Errors correspond to 300 fb-1. Error on mass difference with the stau ~10% for this model can be achieved with 10 fb-1

Example of Inverse problem at LHC

what we will most probably get
(example in the stau coannihilation region, 24 parms MSSM)



GB, Cerdeno, Fornasa, Ruiz de Austri & Trotta, 2010

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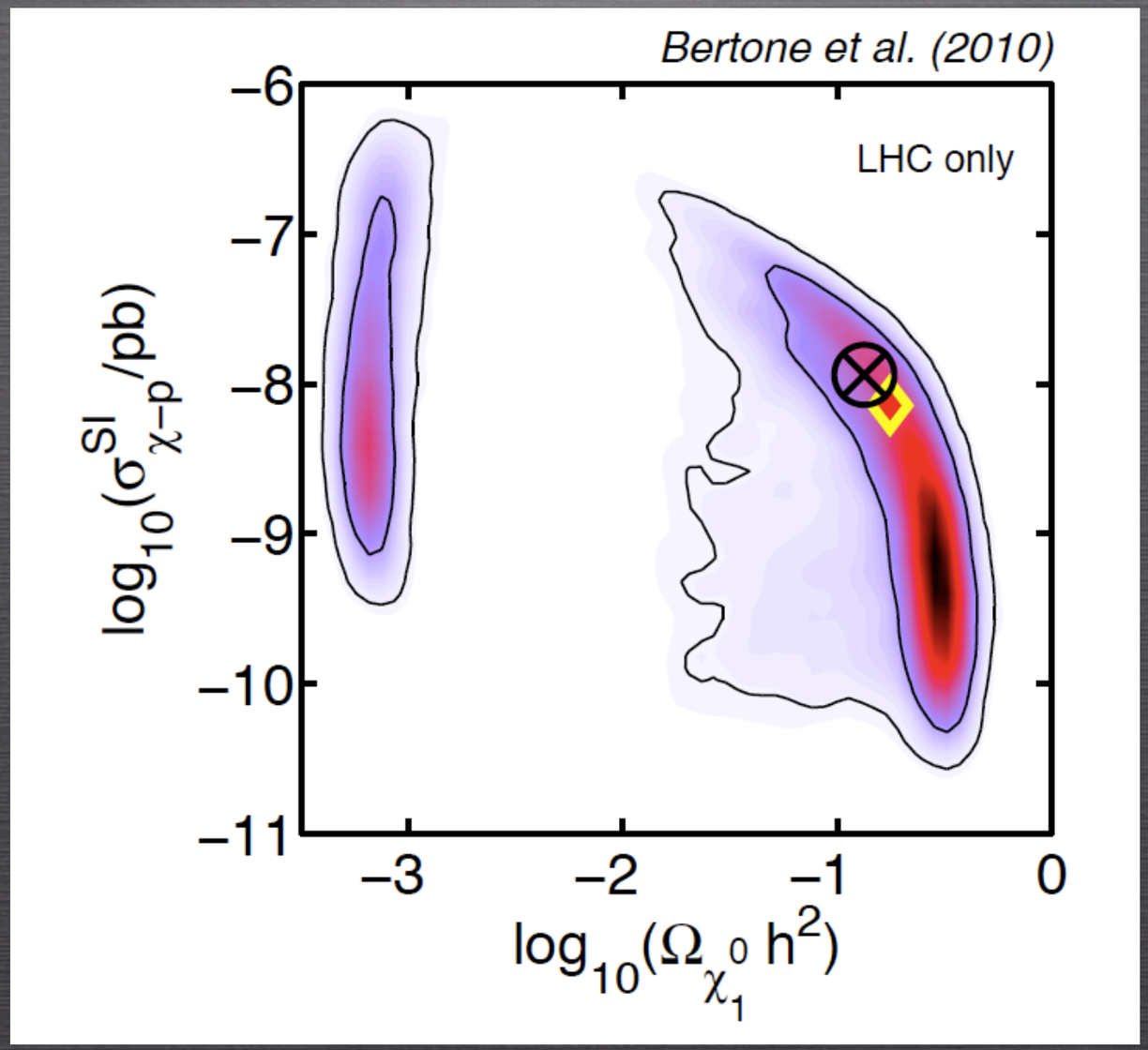

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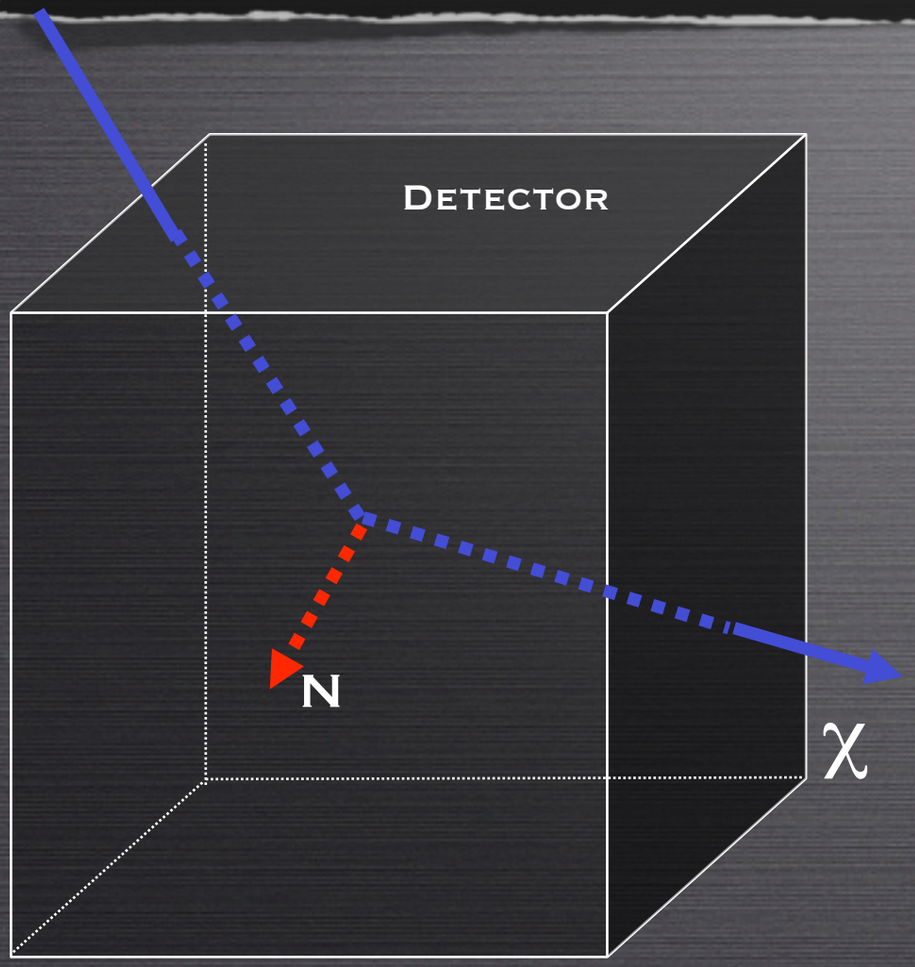
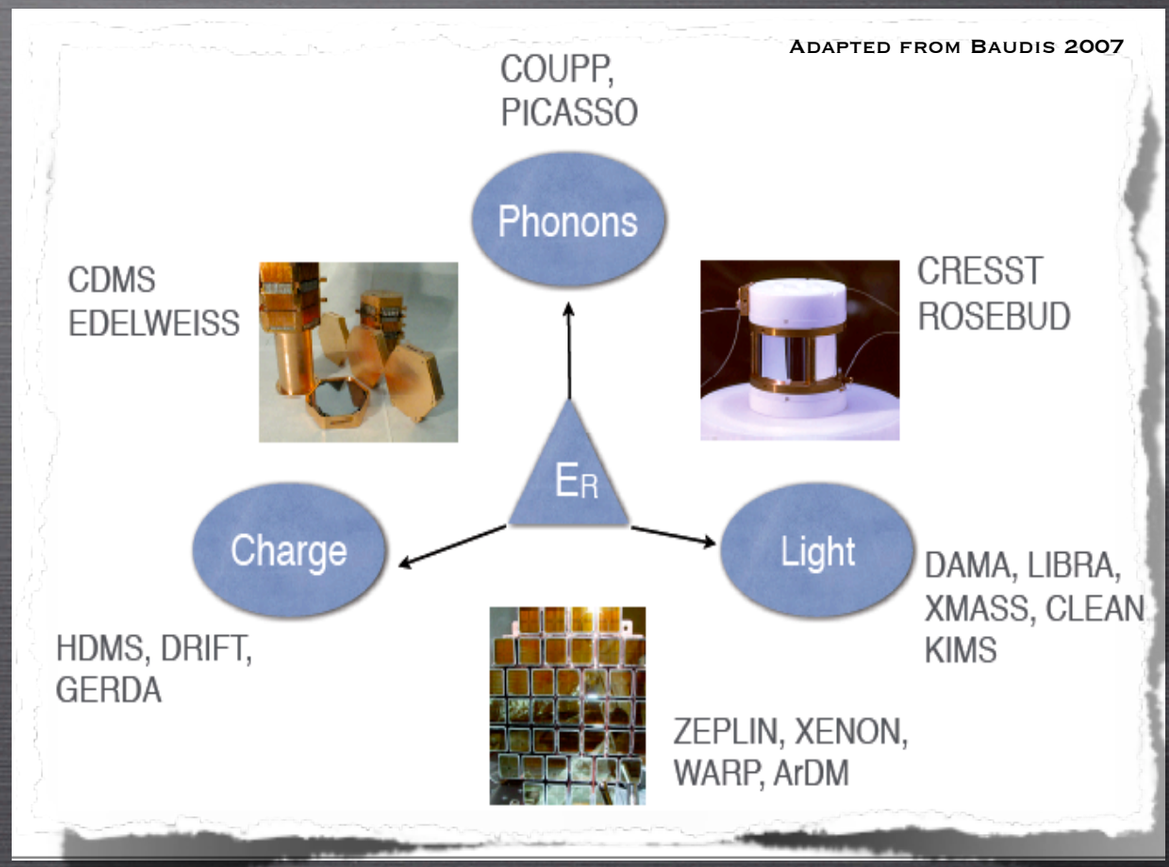
Direct Detection

Principle and Detection Techniques





DM Scatters off nuclei in the detector

Detection of recoil energy via ionization (charges), scintillation (light) and heat (phonons)

Direct Detection

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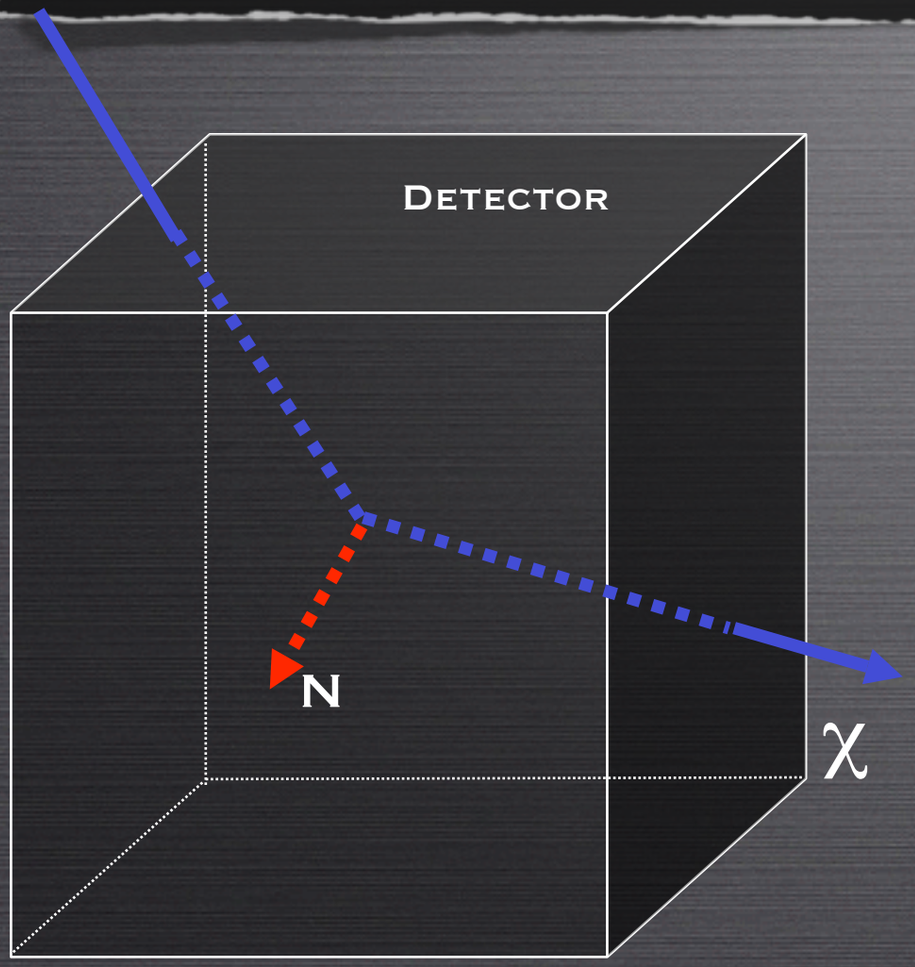

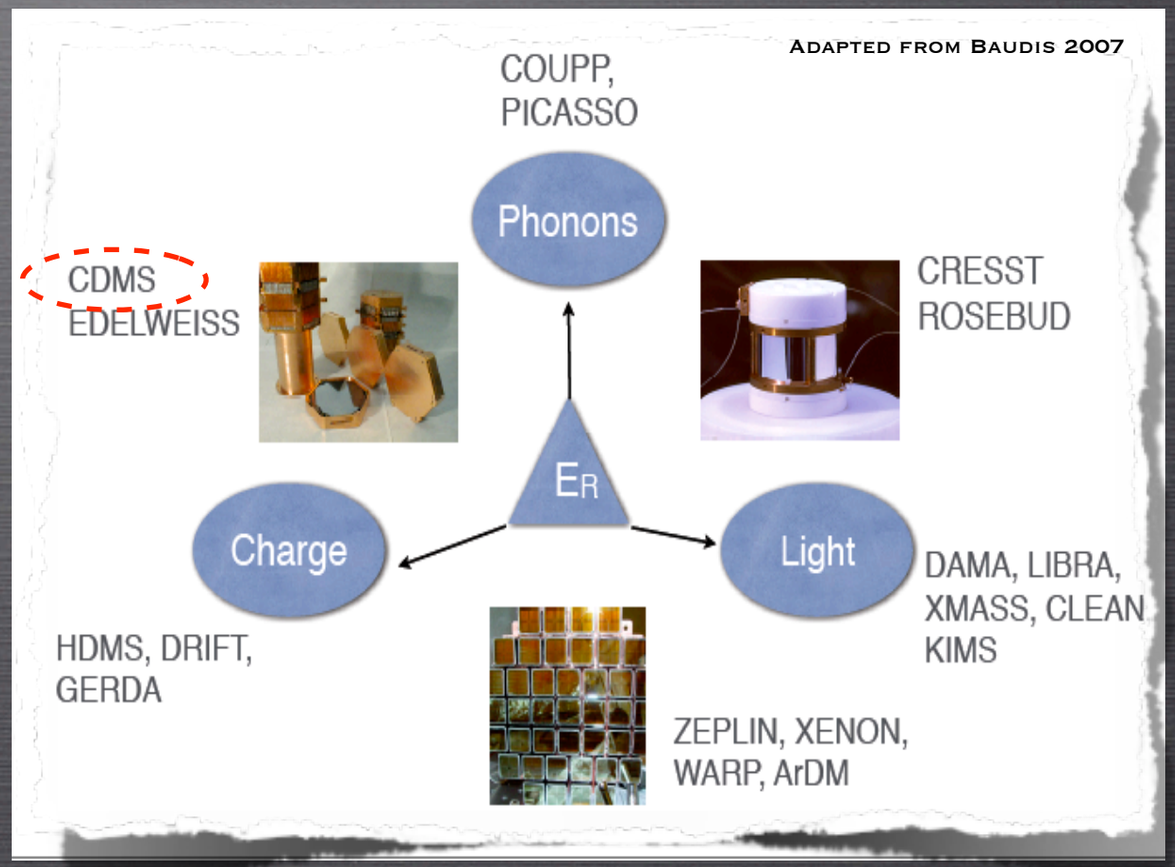

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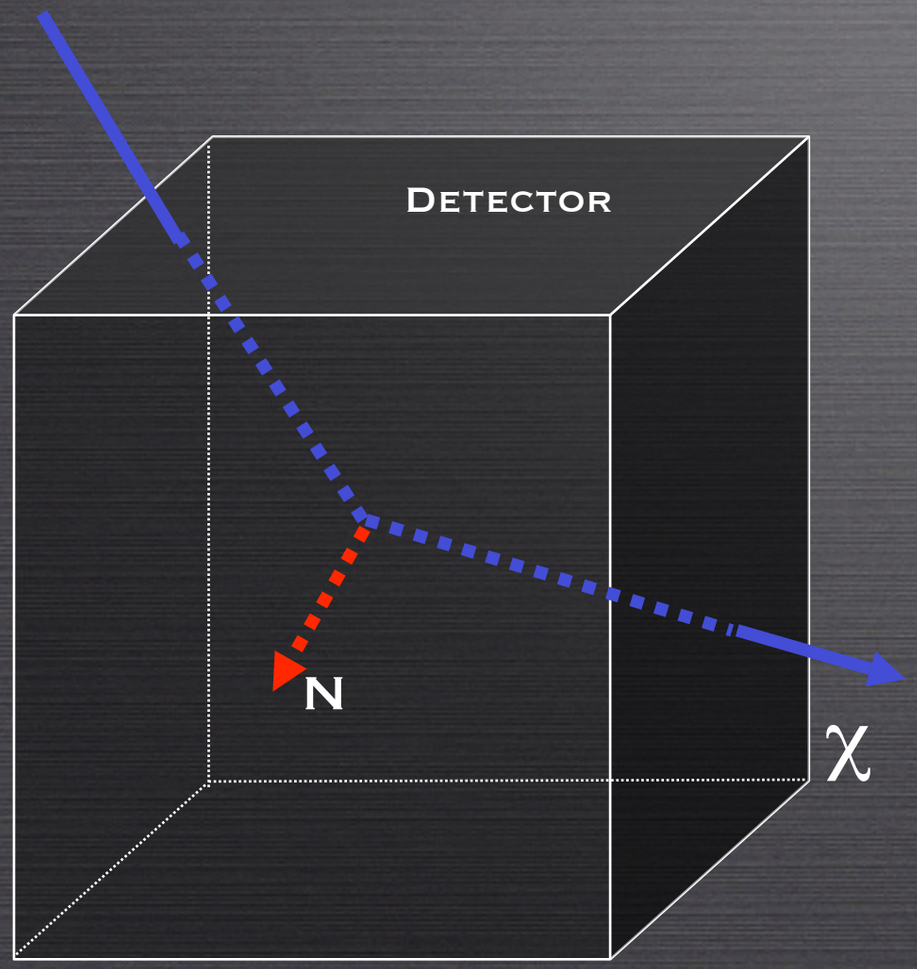
Direct Detection

Basics

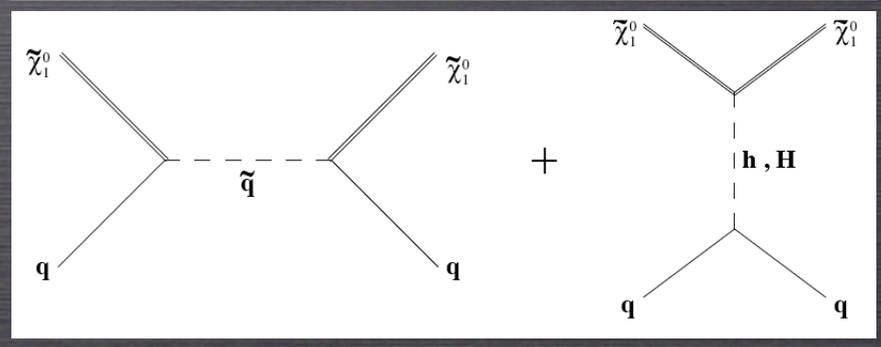
DM Scatters off nuclei in the detector



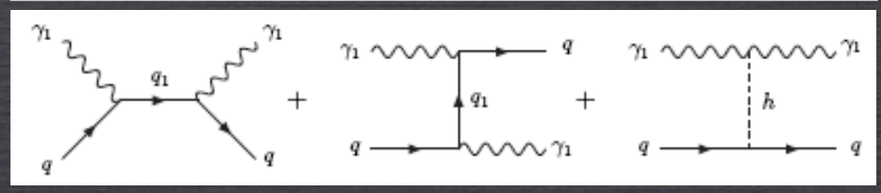
Differential Event Rate

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}R}{\mathrm{d}E}(E) = \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{p}}\rho_{\chi}}{2\mu_{\mathrm{p}\chi}^2 m_{\chi}} A^2 F^2(E) \langle \int_{v_{\mathrm{min}}}^{\infty} \frac{f^{\mathrm{E}}(v,t)}{v} \mathrm{d}v \rangle$$

SUSY: squarks and Higgs exchange



UED: 1st level quarks and Higgs exchange



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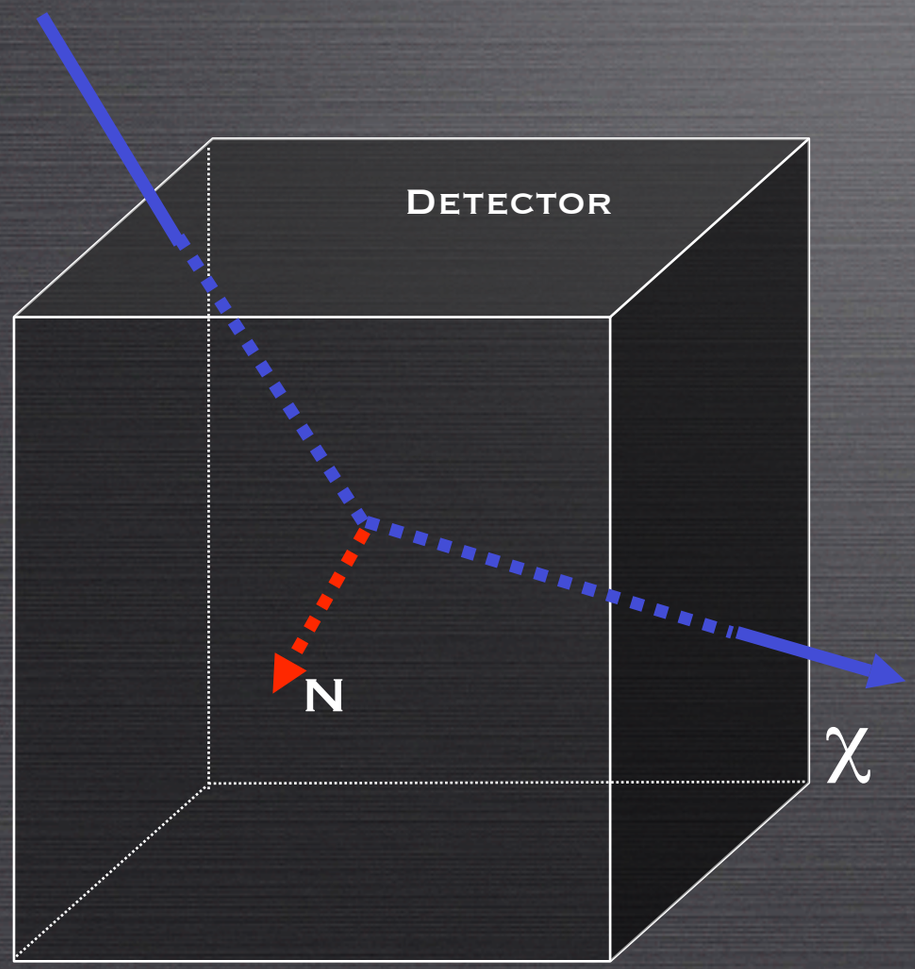

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Theoretical Uncertainties

Ellis, Olive & Savage 2008; Bottino et al. 2000; etc.

Uncertainties on f(v)

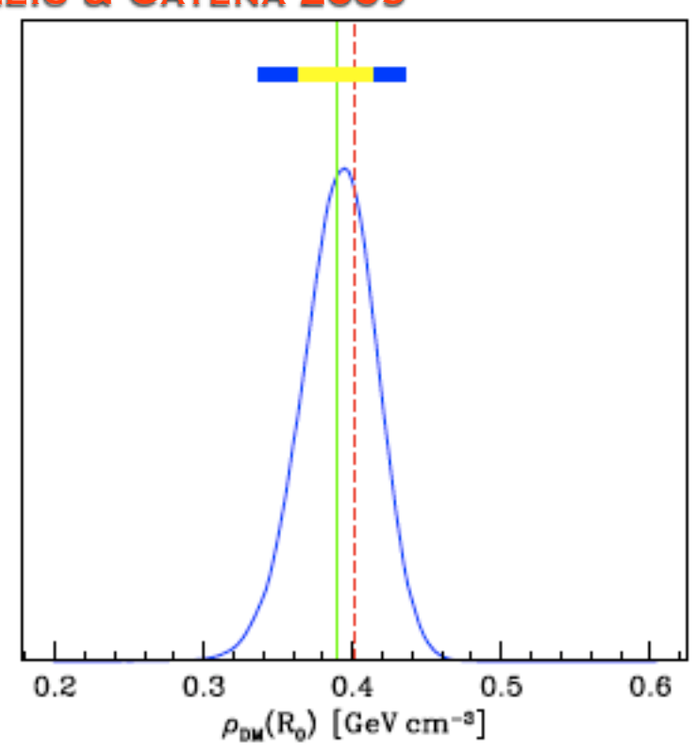
Ling et al. 2009; Widrow et al. 2000; Helmi et al 2002

Direct Detection

Uncertainties on the Local Density

"Statistical"

Ullio & Catena 2009



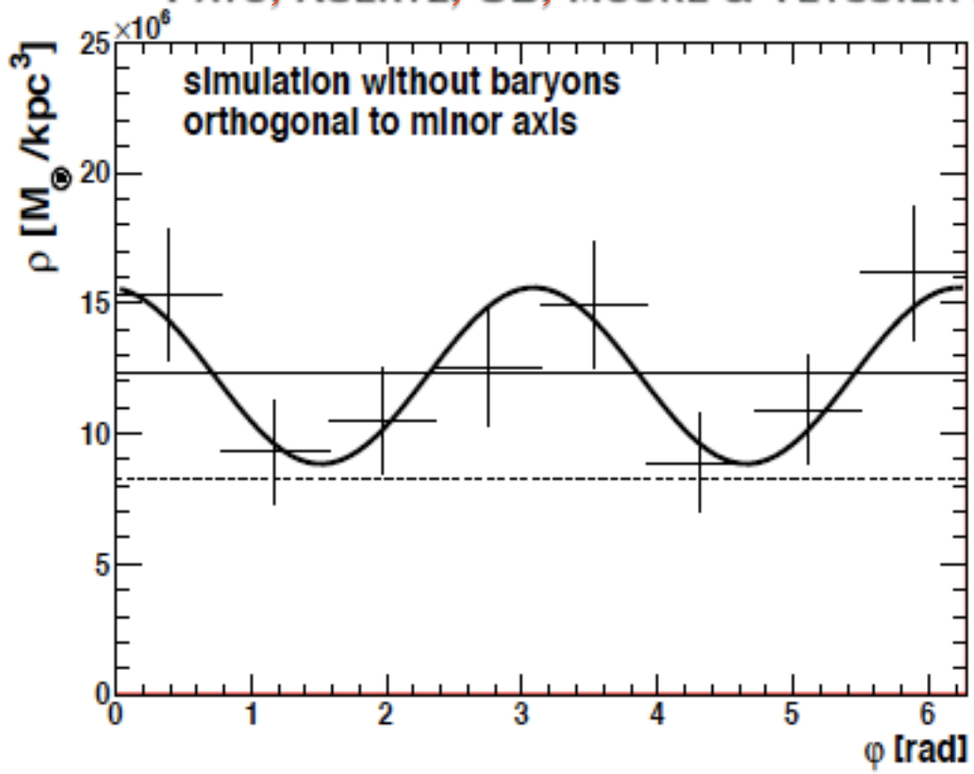
$$\rho_{DM}(R_0) = 0.389 \pm 0.025\,\mathrm{GeV\ cm^{-3}}$$

From dynamical Observables (see also Strigari & Trotta 2009)

+

"Systematic"

Pato, Agertz, GB, Moore & Teyssier 2010

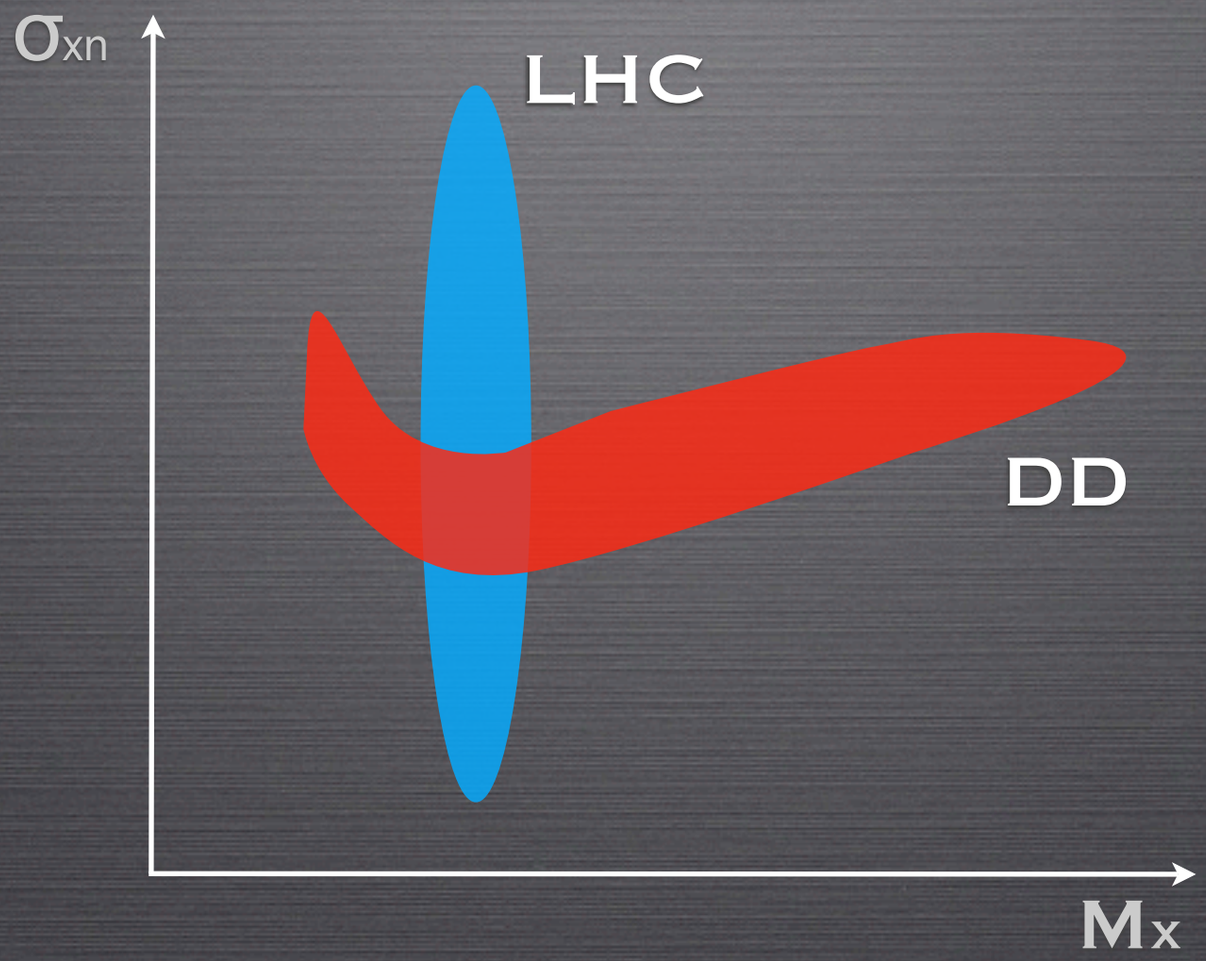


$$\rho_0/\bar{\rho}_0 = 1.01 - 1.41$$ w/ Baryons

$$\rho_0/\bar{\rho}_0 = 0.39 - 1.94$$ DM only

$$\rho_0 = 0.466 \pm 0.033(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.077(\mathrm{syst})\ \mathrm{GeV\ cm^{-3}}$$

LHC+DD



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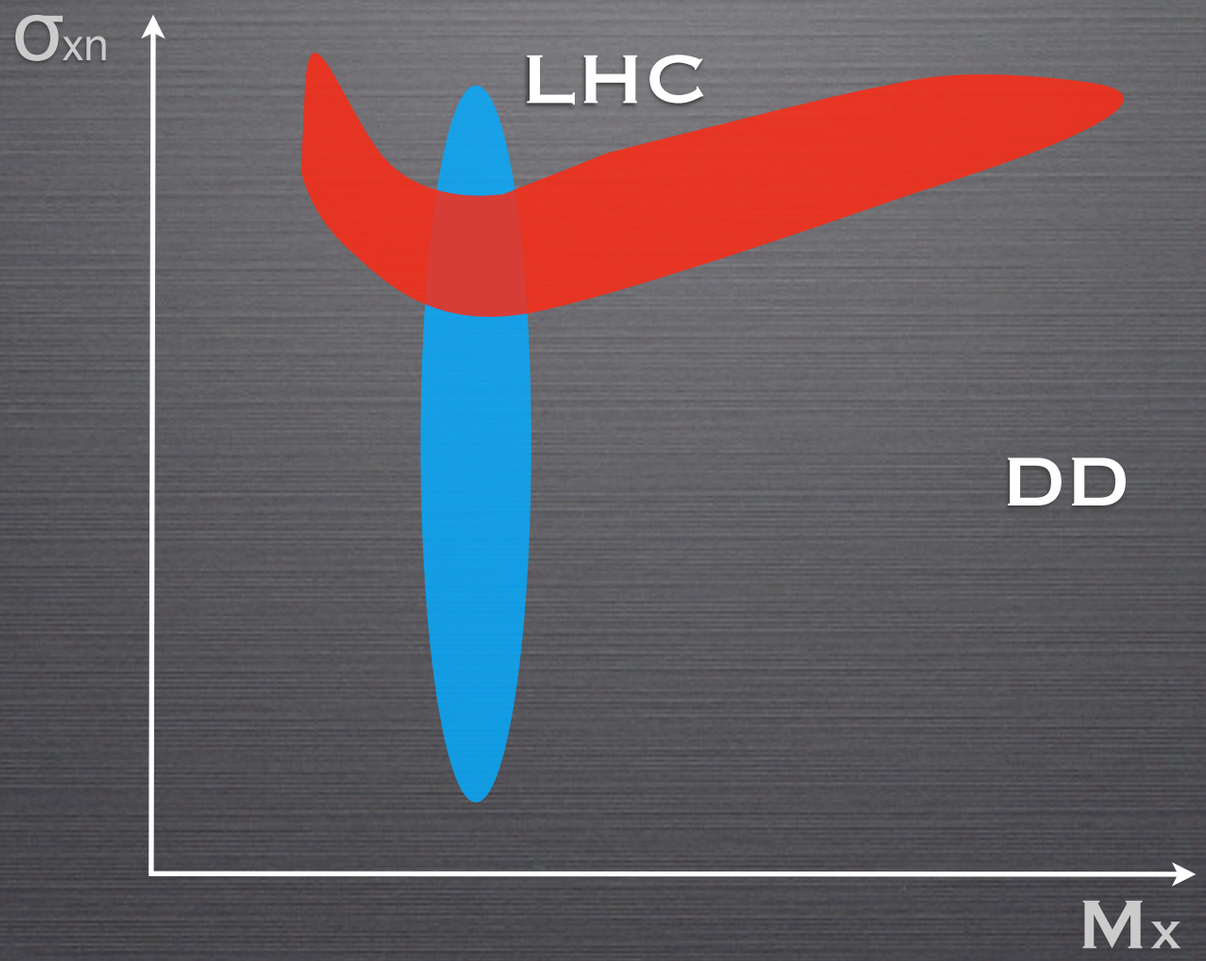
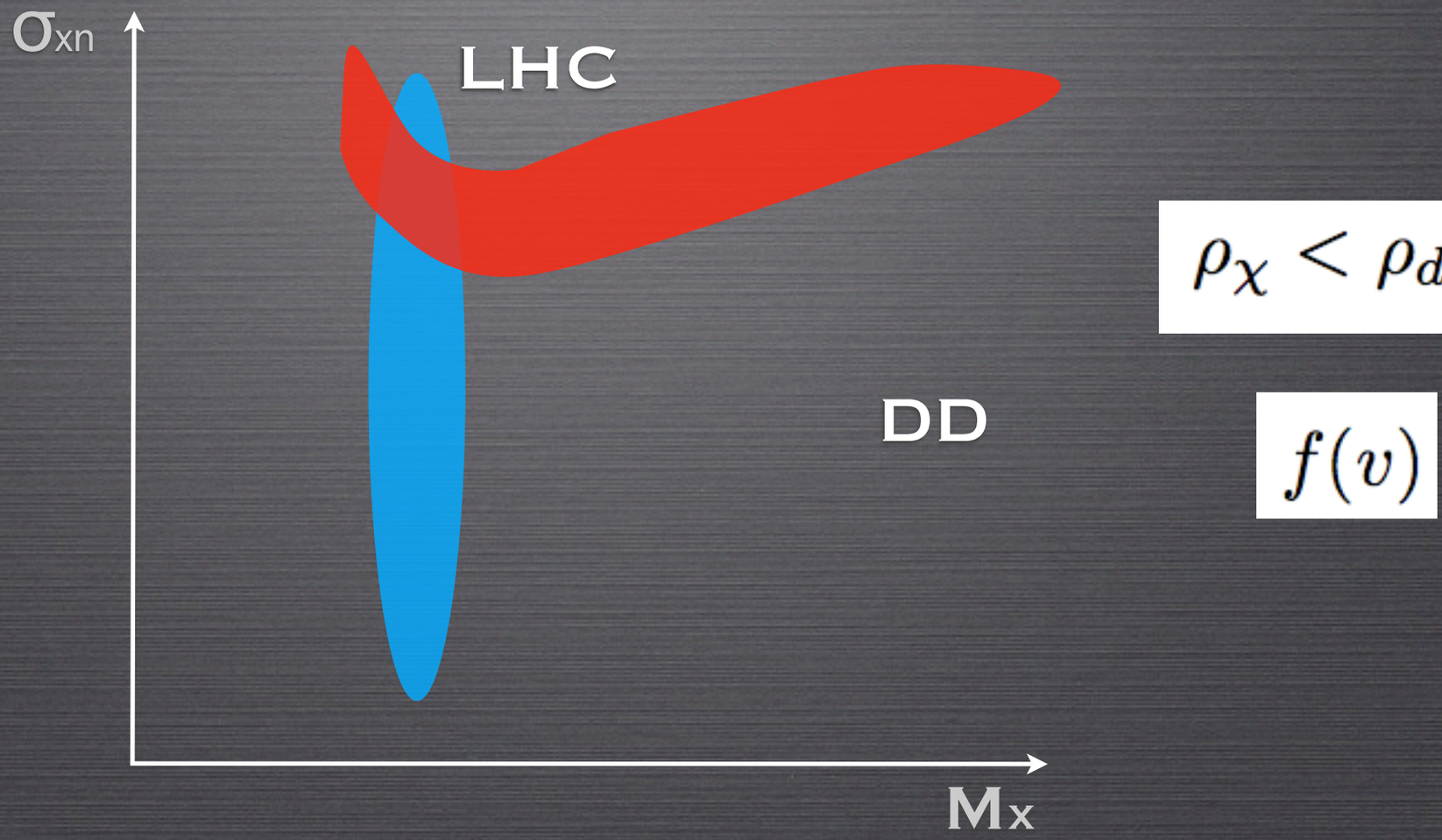


$$\rho_\chi < \rho_{dm}$$

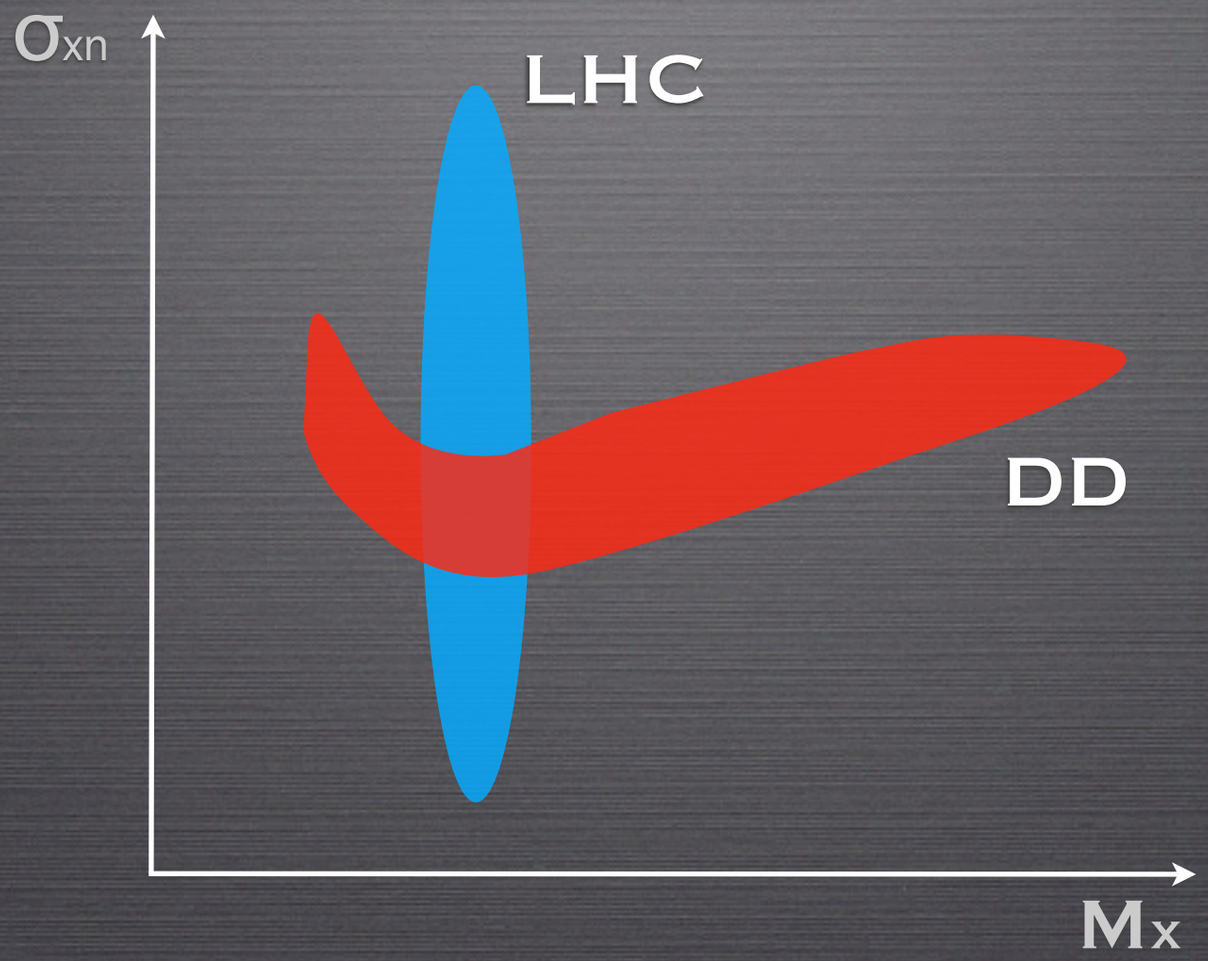
LHC+DD



$$\rho_\chi < \rho_{dm}$$

$$f(v)$$

LHC+DD



$$\rho_\chi < \rho_{dm}$$

$$f(v)$$

LHC+DD

To combine LHC and DD:

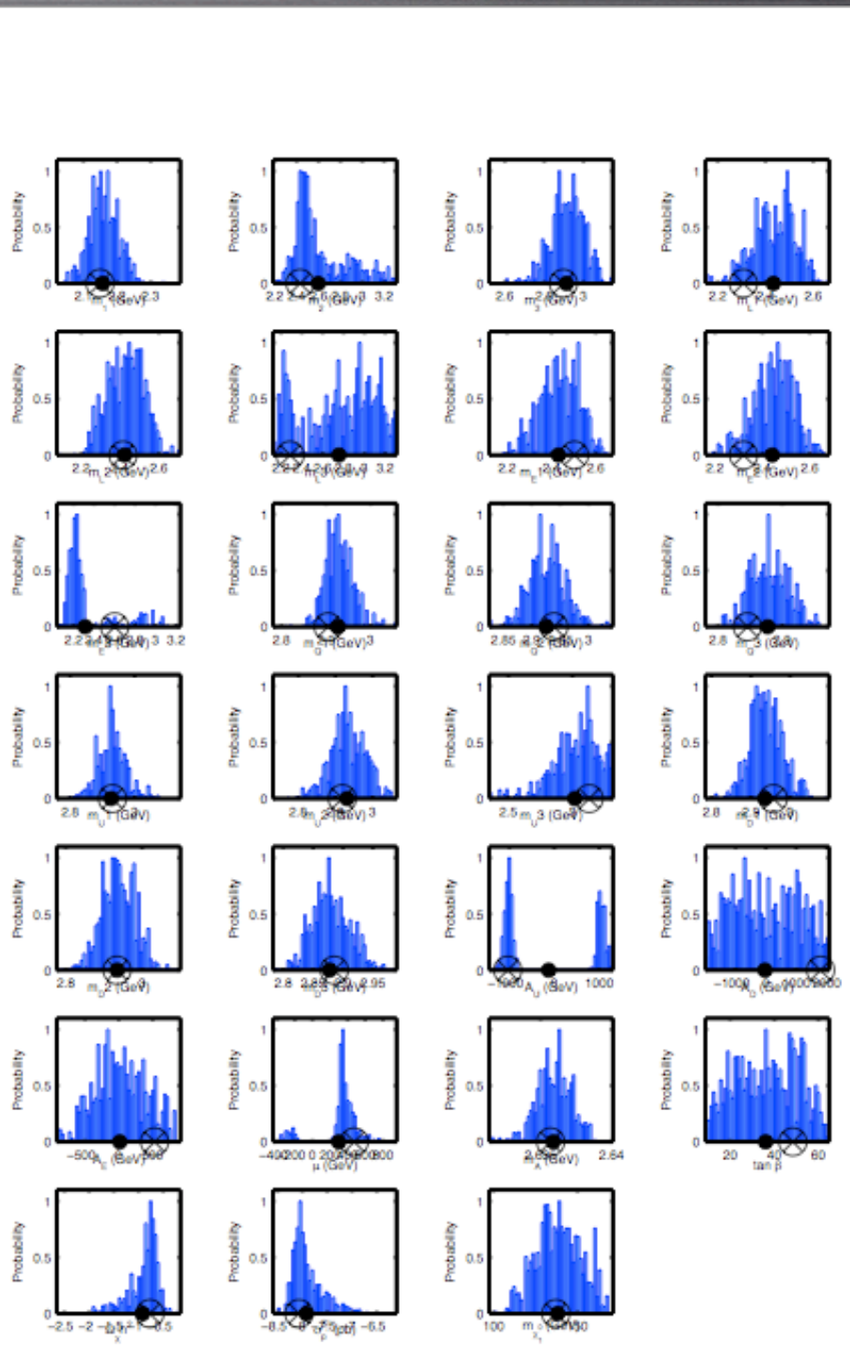
- Specify DM experiment

Target	A	ϵ	$E_{\rm th}$	$E_{\rm max}$	ρ_χ	λ
Ge	73	300 ton day	10 keV	100 keV	0.385 GeV cm^{-3}	638

- add new likelihood built on the number of events

- re-run the chains

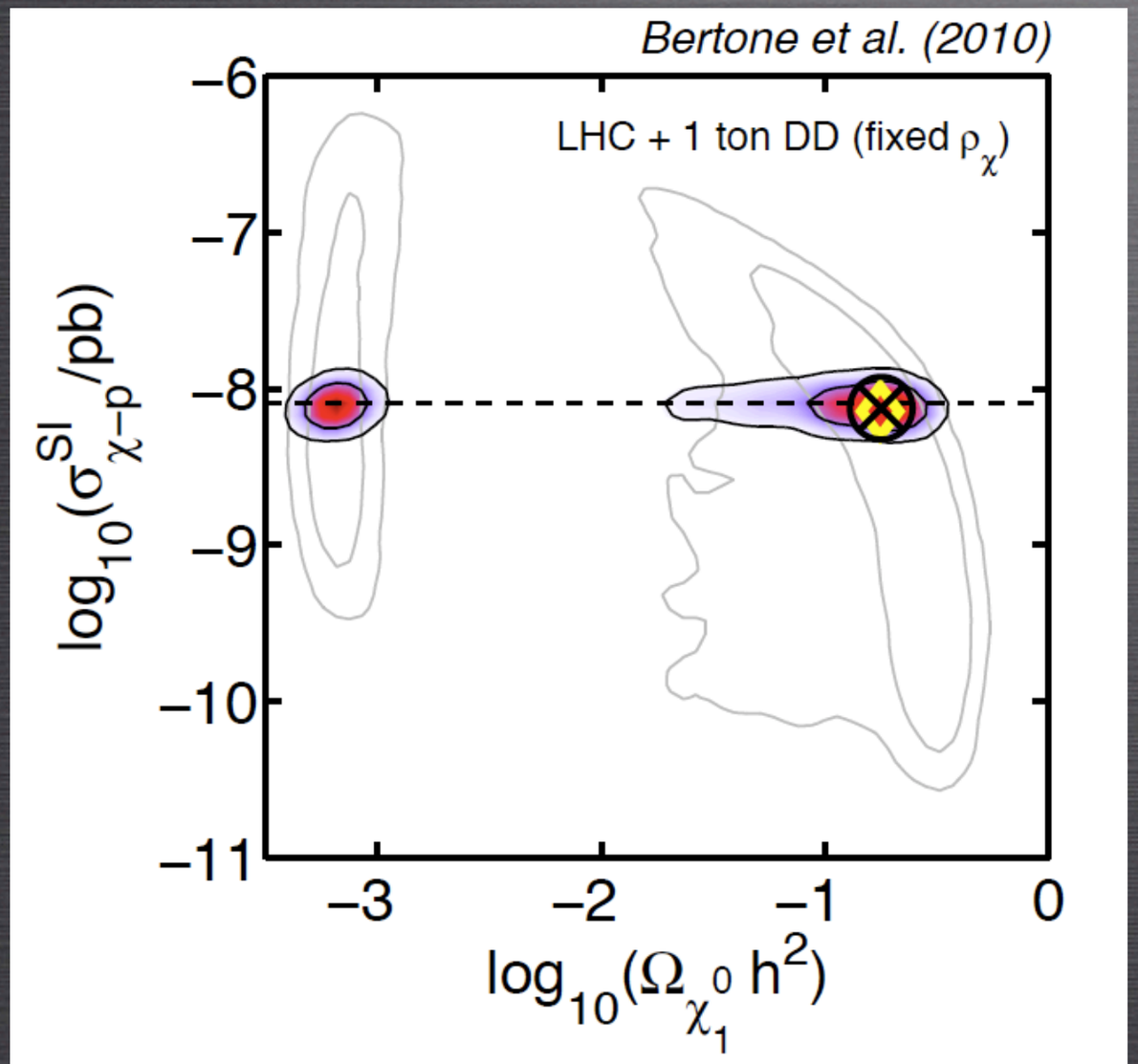
- (note that Fixing the number of events = fixing the product of cross section times local density)

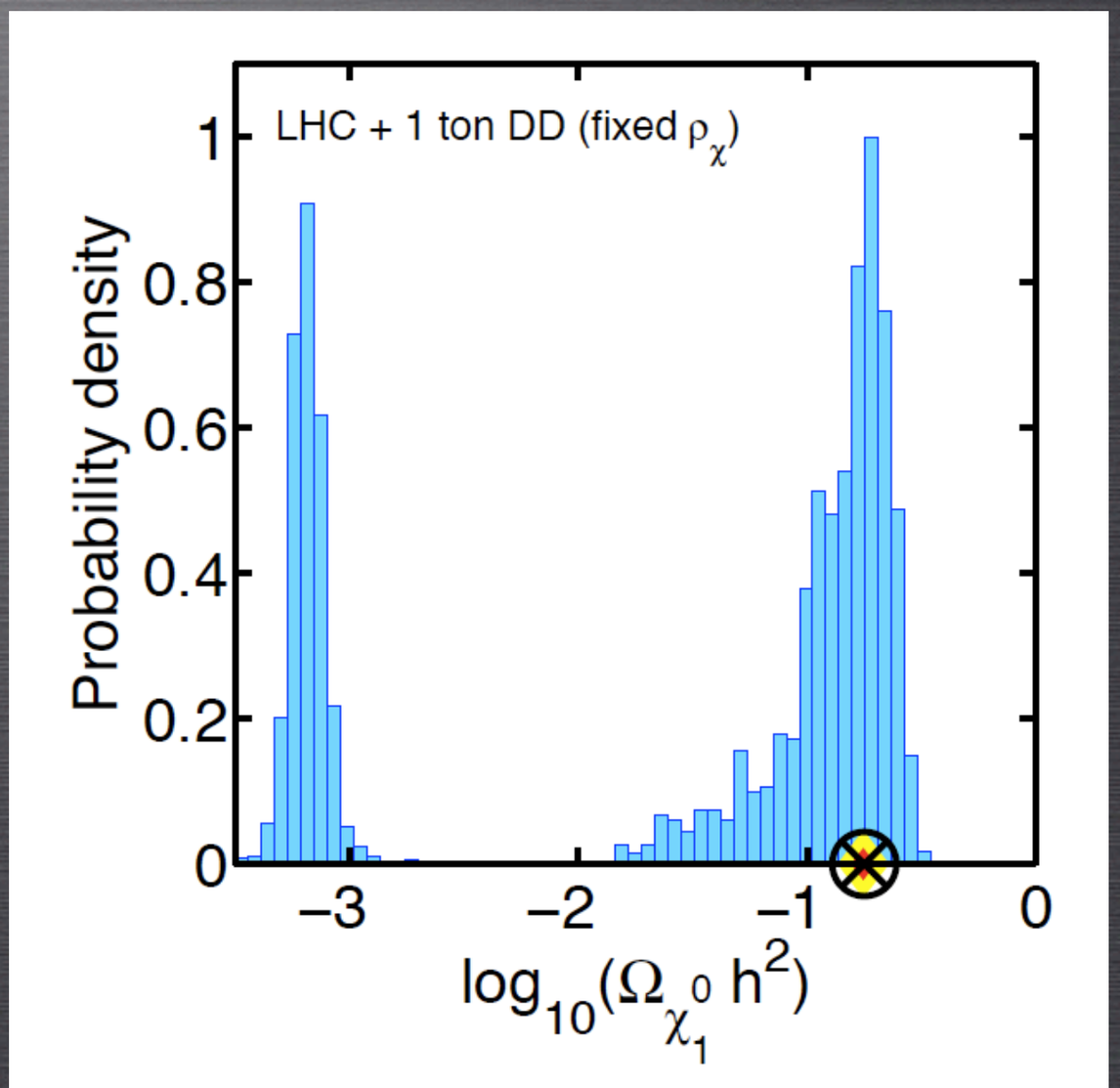


GB, Cerdeno, Fornasa, Ruiz de Austri & Trotta (2010)

1st possibility: "consistency check"

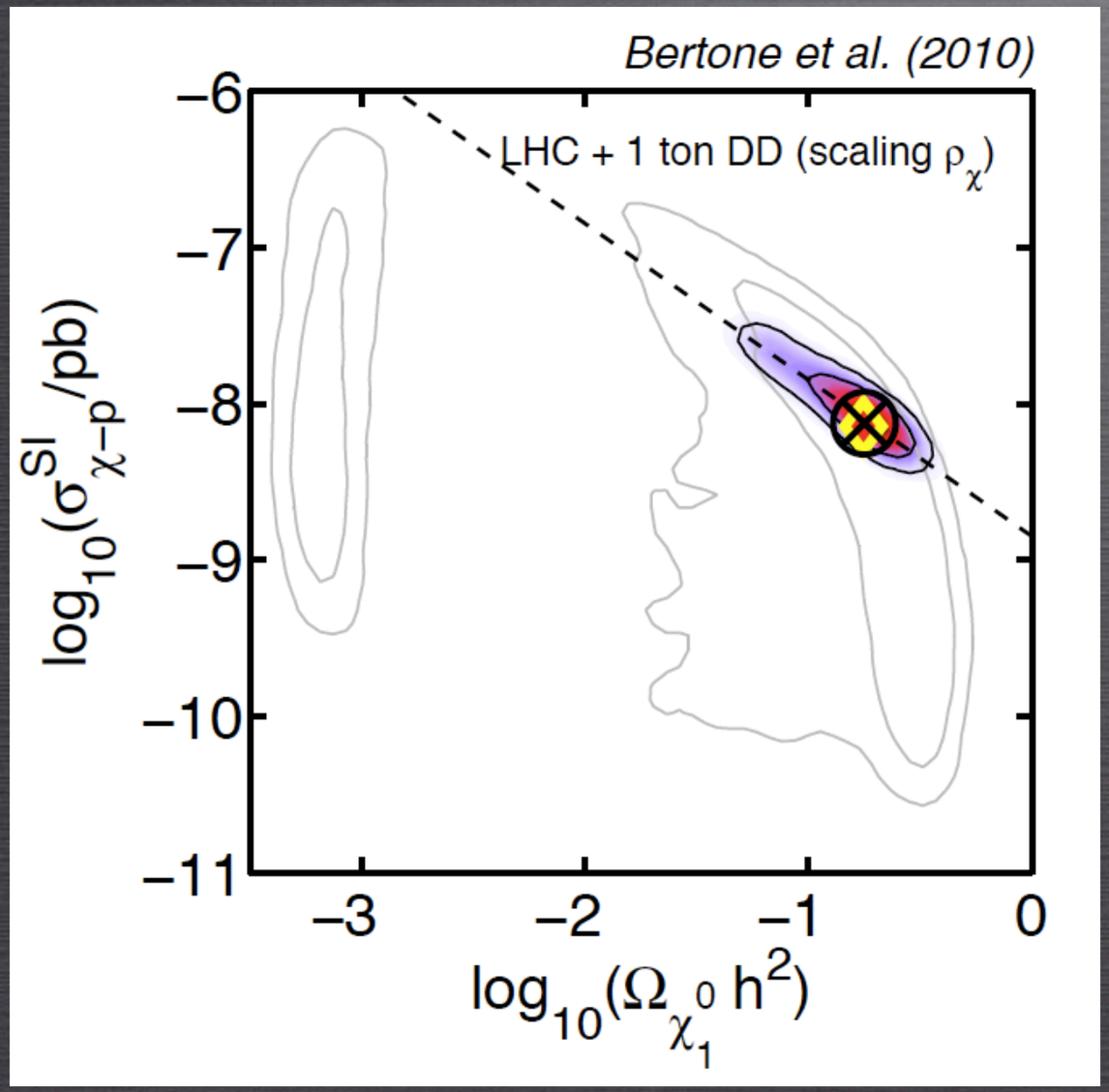
$$\rho_\chi = \rho_{\rm DM}$$

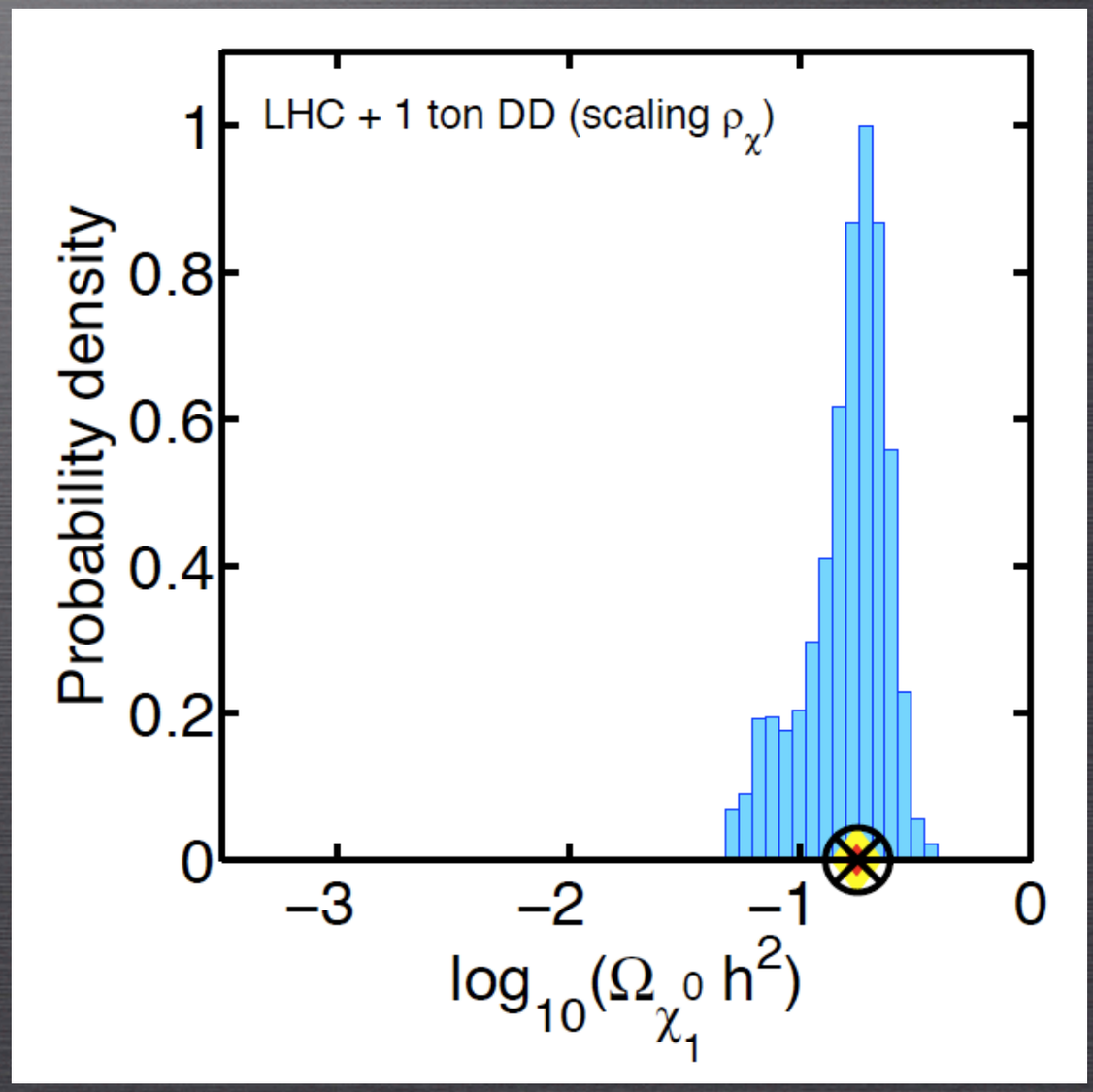




2nd (more physical) possibility: "Scaling" Ansatz

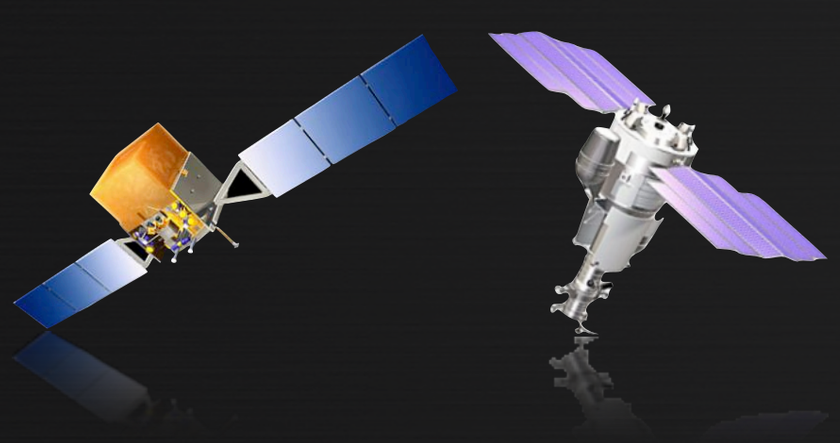
$$\frac{\rho_\chi}{\rho_{dm}} = \frac{\Omega_\chi}{\Omega_{dm}}$$

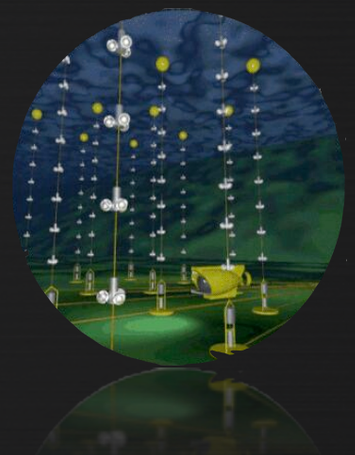


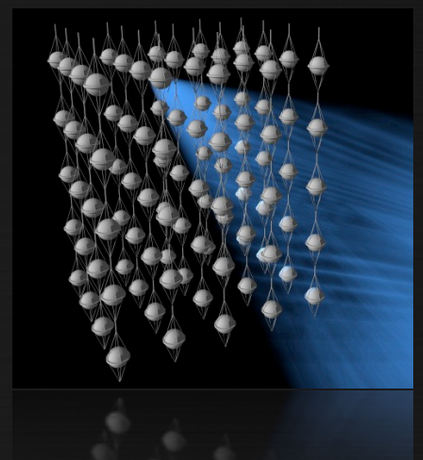


$$\sigma^{\rm SI}_{\chi-{\rm p}} \propto \Omega^{-1}_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}$$

Indirect Detection







Gamma-ray telescopes

- Ground Based (CANGAROO, HESS, MAGIC, MILAGRO, VERITAS)
- Space satellite FERMI
- Plans for a future Cherenkov Telescope Array

Neutrino Telescopes

- Amanda, IceCube
- Antares, Nemo, Nestor
- Km3

Anti-matter Satellites

- PAMELA
- ATIC,PPB-BETS
- AMS-02

Other

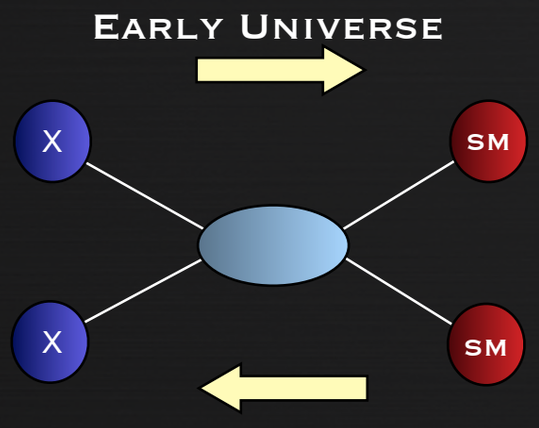
- Synchrotron Emission
- SZ effect
- Effect on Stars

Indirect Detection

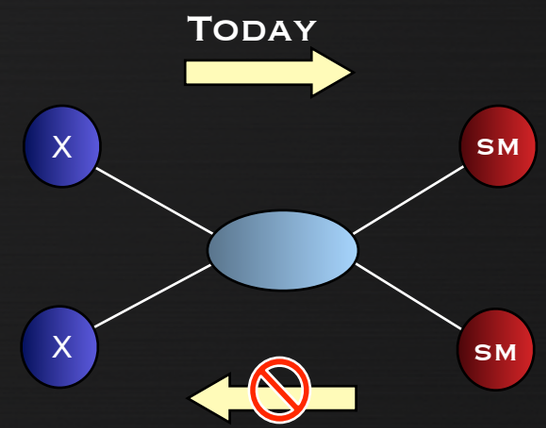
Why "annihilations"?

X = Dark Matter

SM = Standard Model particle



$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} - 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle[n_\chi^2 - (n_\chi^{\rm eq})^2]$$



$$\dot{n}_\chi(r,t) = -\sigma v\, n_\chi^2$$

Rough estimate of the relic density:

$$\Omega_X h^2 \approx \frac{3\times 10^{-27}{\rm cm}^3{\rm s}^{-1}}{\langle\sigma v\rangle}$$

Electroweak-scale cross sections can reproduce correct relic density. LSP in SUSY scenarios KK DM in UED scenarios are OK!!

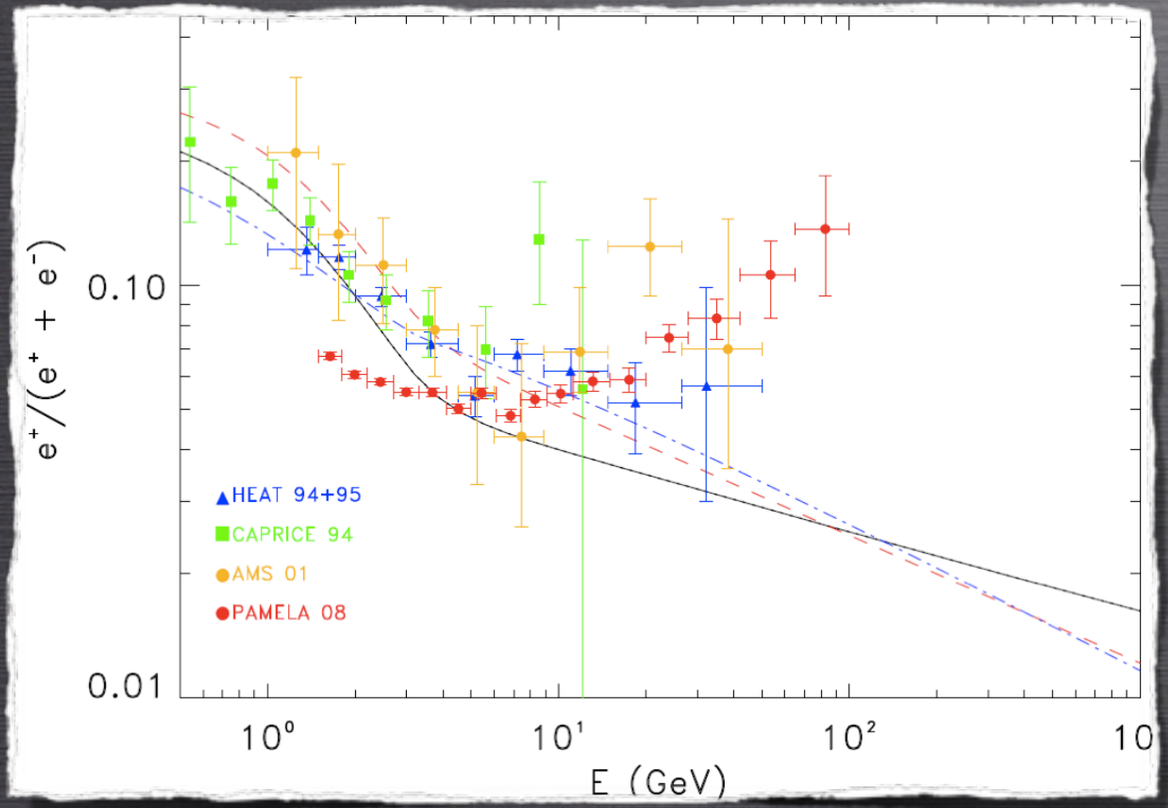
Flux of secondary particles from DM Ann.

$$\Phi(\Delta\Omega, E) = \Delta\Omega \frac{dN}{dE}\frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{4\pi m^2}\overline{J}_{\Delta\Omega}$$

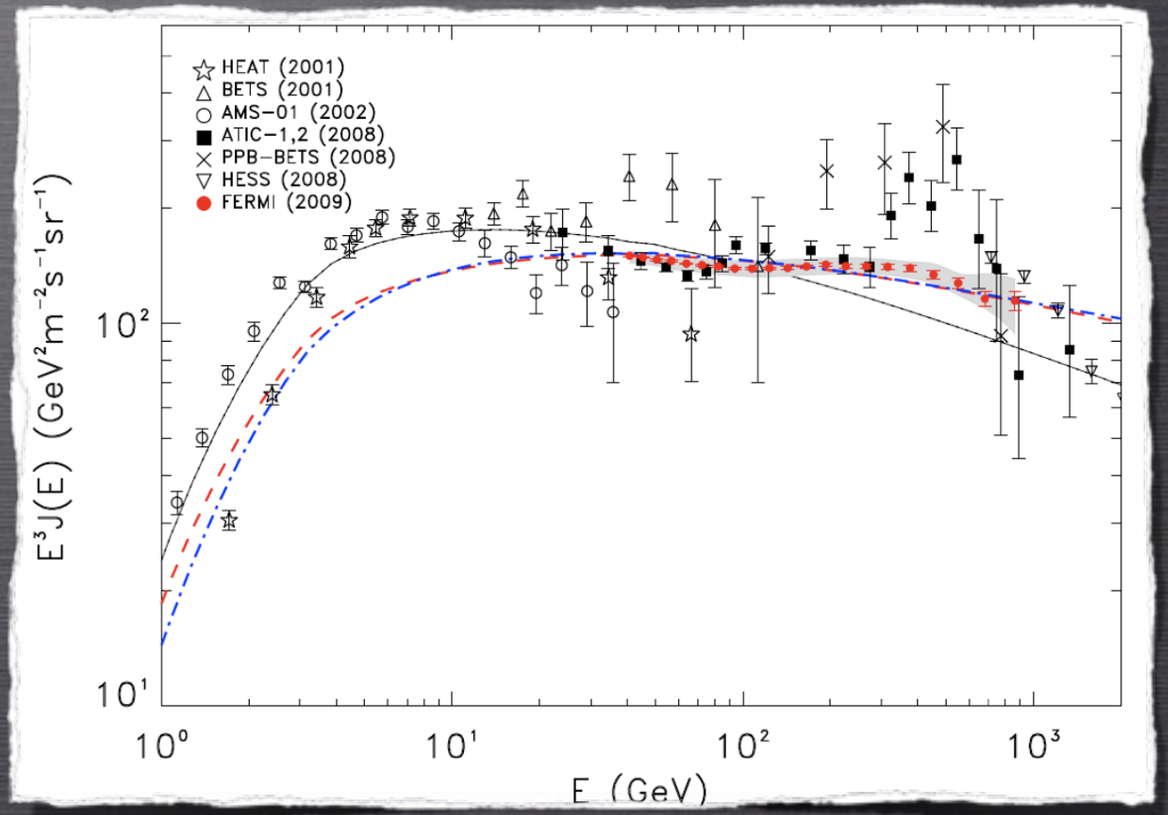
Particle physics input from extensions of the Standard Model. Need to specify distribution of DM along the line of sight

Cosmic e^+e^-

PAMELA, HESS, Fermi, ATIC, PPB-BETS, HEAT, AMS, Caprice...



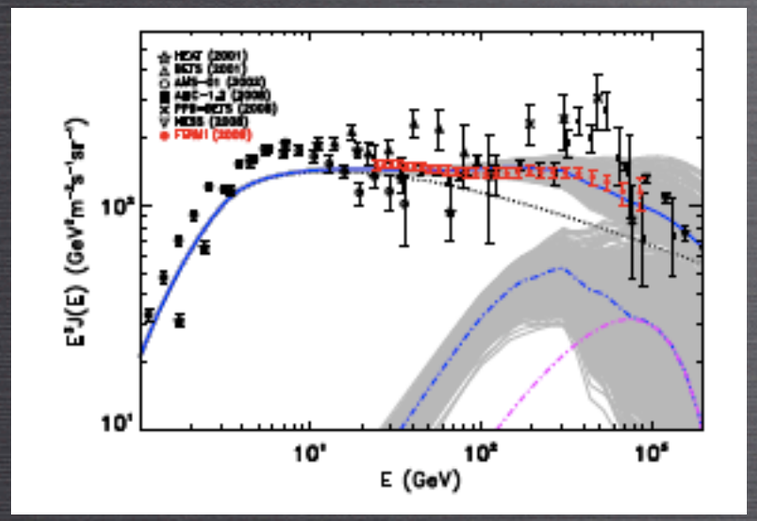
Grasso et al. 2009



Grasso et al. 2009

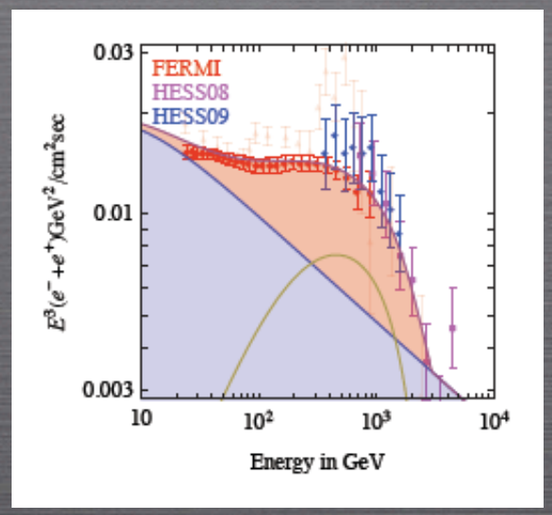
Interpretation

Pulsars



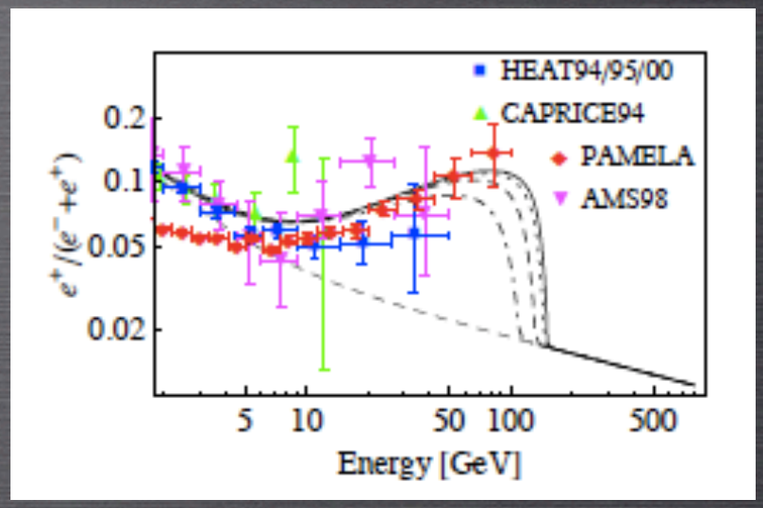
Grasso et al. 2009

DM Annihilation



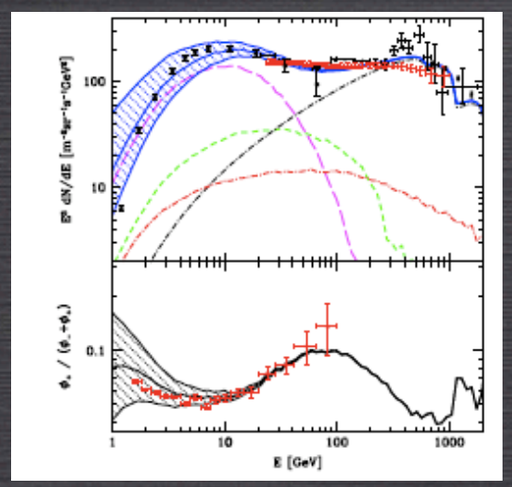
Strumia et al. 2009

DM Decay



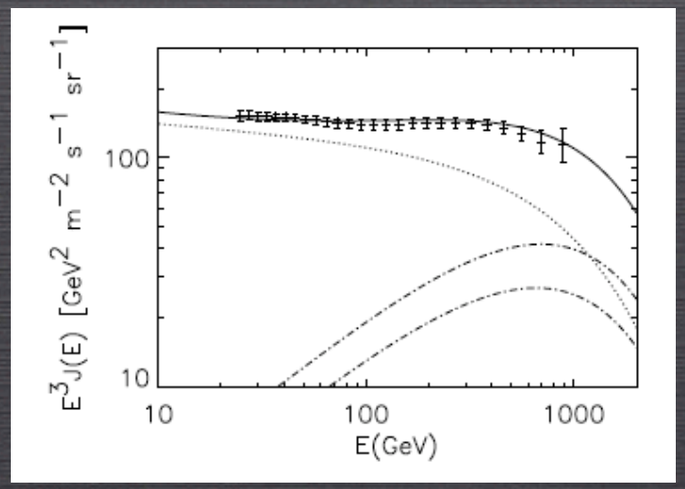
Ibarra et al. 2009

SNRs inhom.



Piran et al. 2009

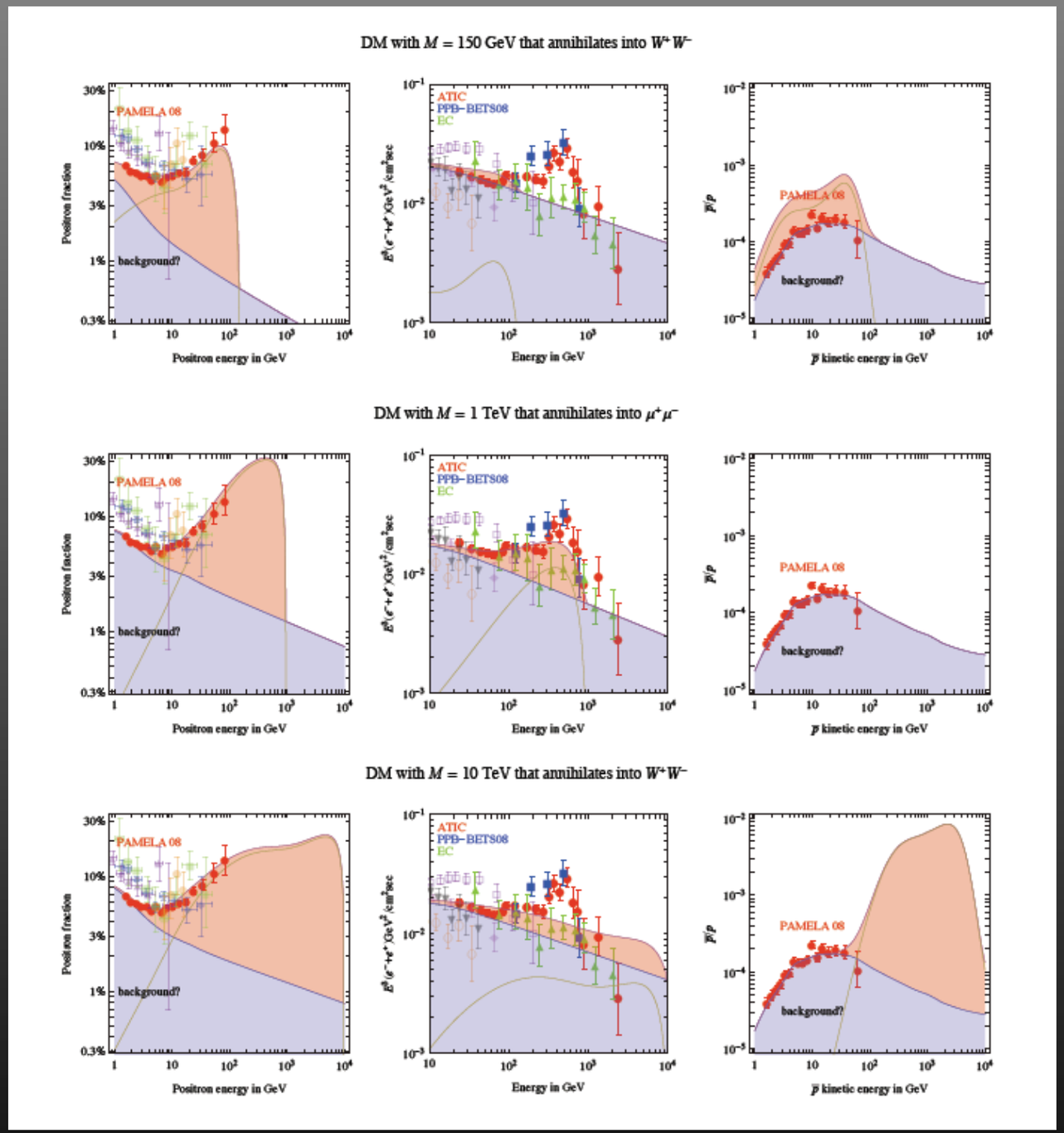
SNRs 2ndary CR acc.



Blasi 2009

... + many MANY other models .

PAMELA / ATIC WHAT DO WE LEARN?



Cirelli, Kadastik, Raidal, Strumia 2008

... some DM candidates, with peculiar particle physics and astrophysical parameters, can fit the PAMELA and/or ATIC excesses...

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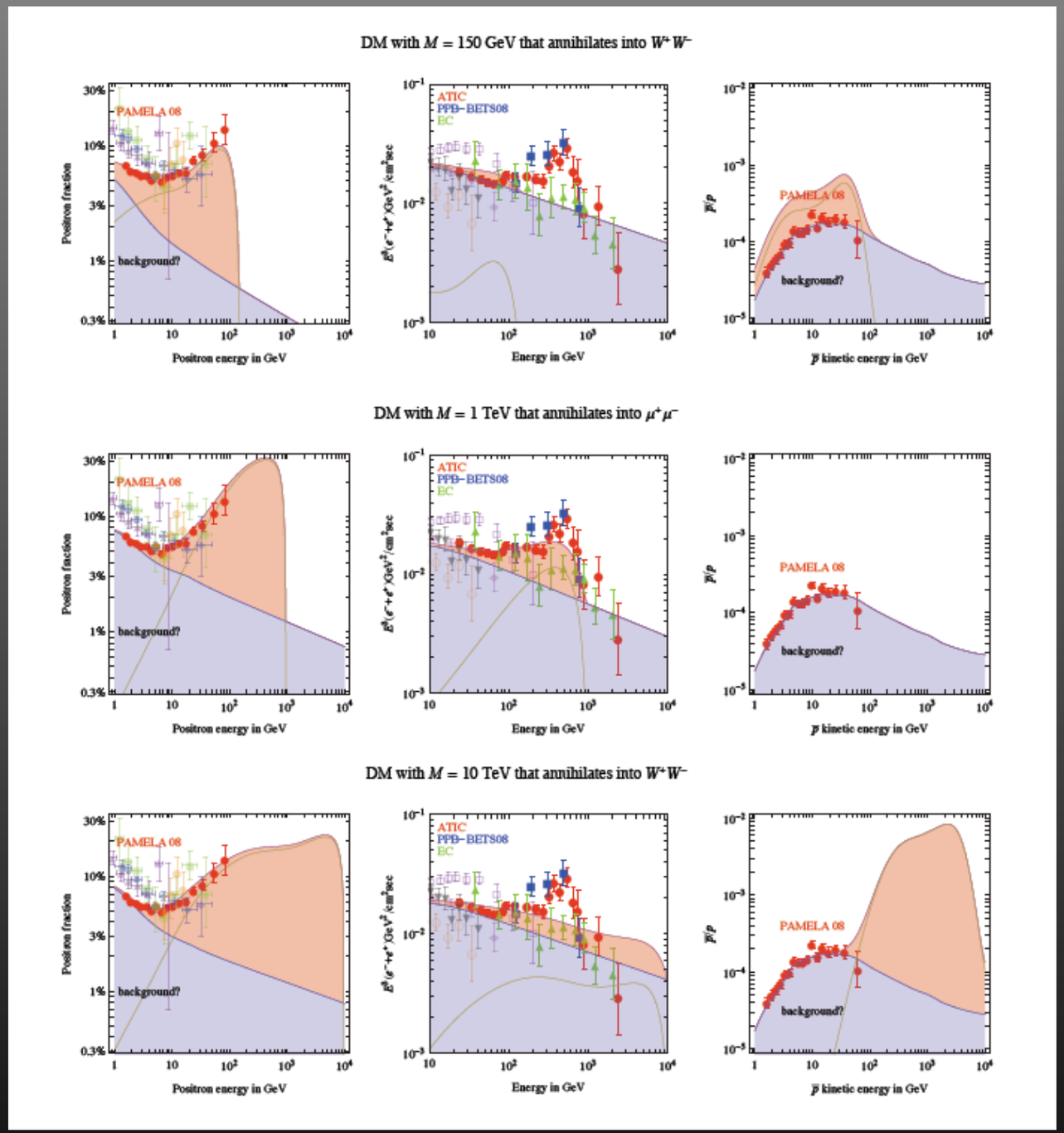

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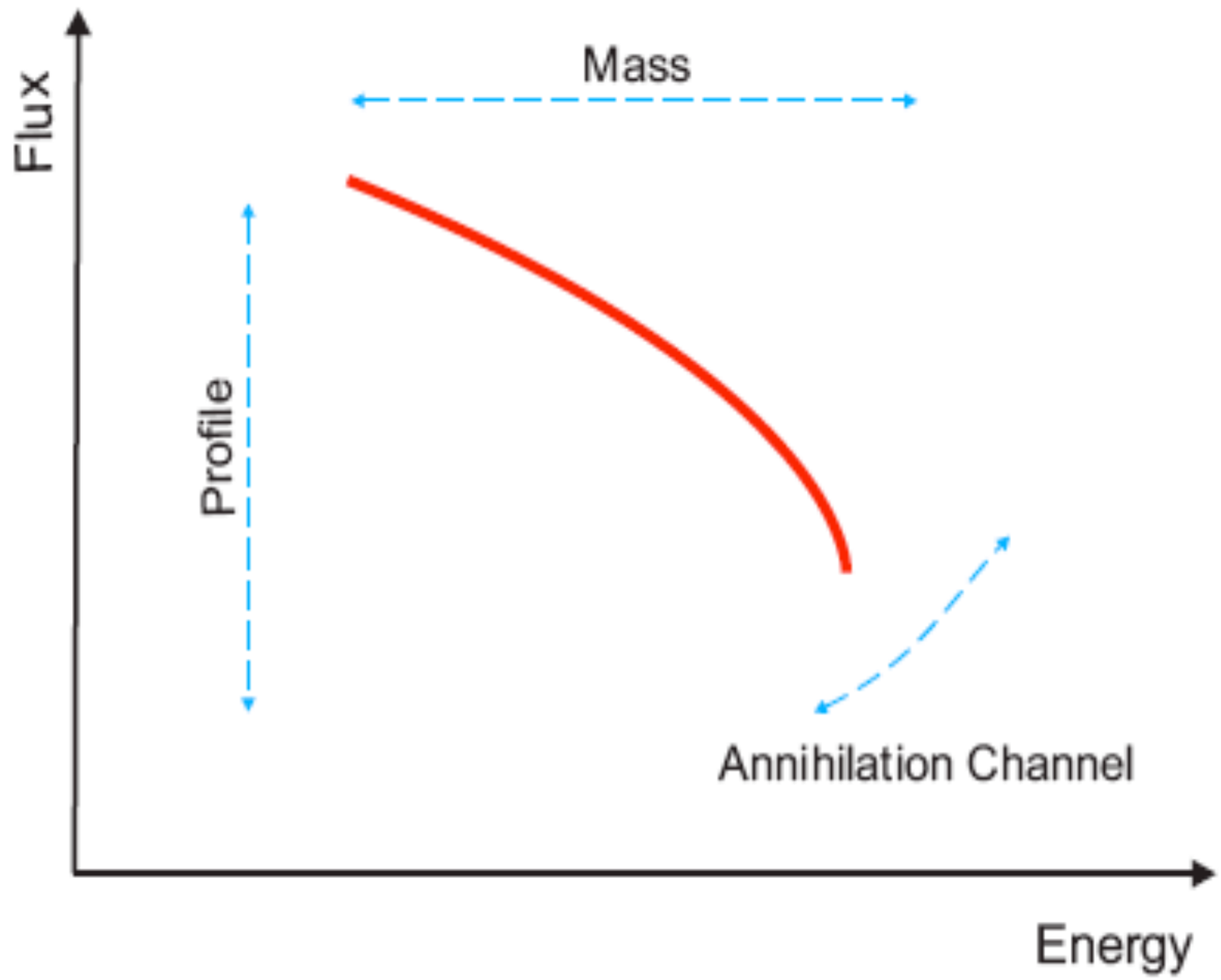
So what ??

The trouble with indirect searches



...which means that the "inverse problem" always admits a solution, even when the data have nothing to do with DM!

The quest for the smoking-gun
or
"How to convince a particle physicist?"

The quest for the smoking-gun or "How to convince a particle physicist?"

Claims of discovery have been made over the years (EGRET source, HEAT excess, INTEGRAL 511 keV line, WMAP Haze). The footprint of DM could be anywhere, but how do we go from "hints" to "discovery"?

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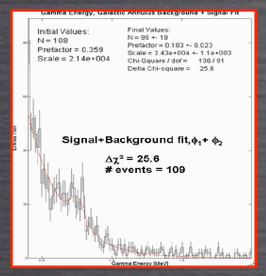

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Neutralinos (e.g. Bergstrom and Ullio 1997)
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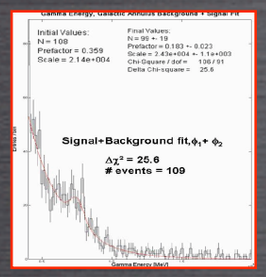

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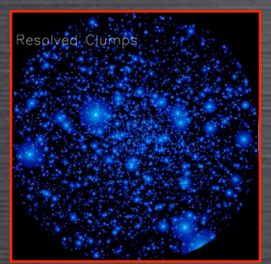

2) Multiple Sources with Identical spectra

e.g. DM clumps or IMBHs

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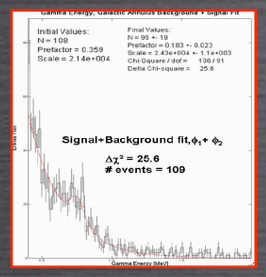

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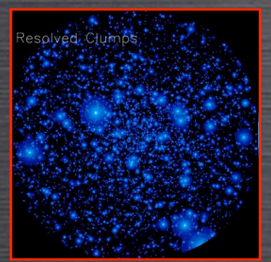

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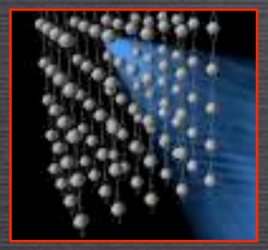

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Icecube, Antares, km3
Fluxes proportional to SCATTERING not annihilation cross section

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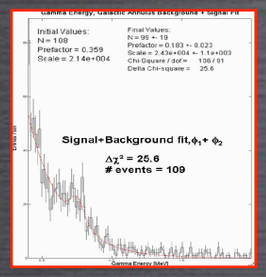

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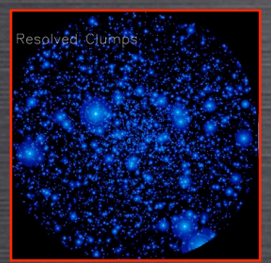

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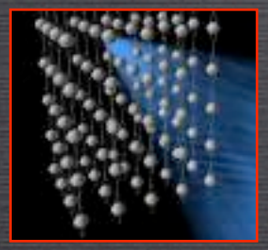

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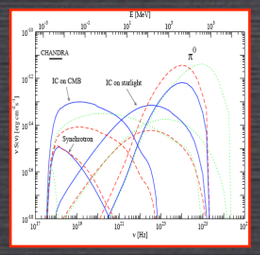

4) Multi-wavelength / multi-messenger approach

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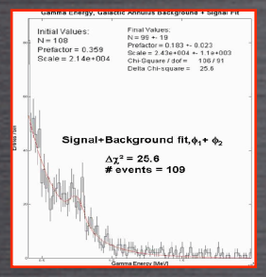

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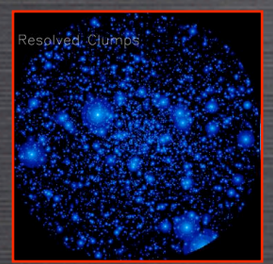

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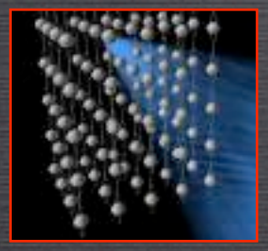

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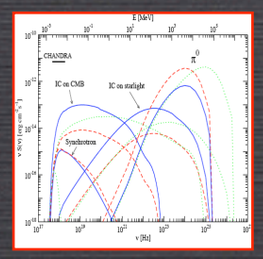

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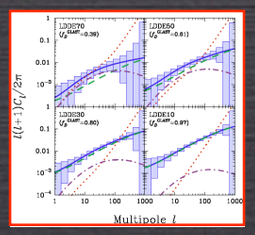
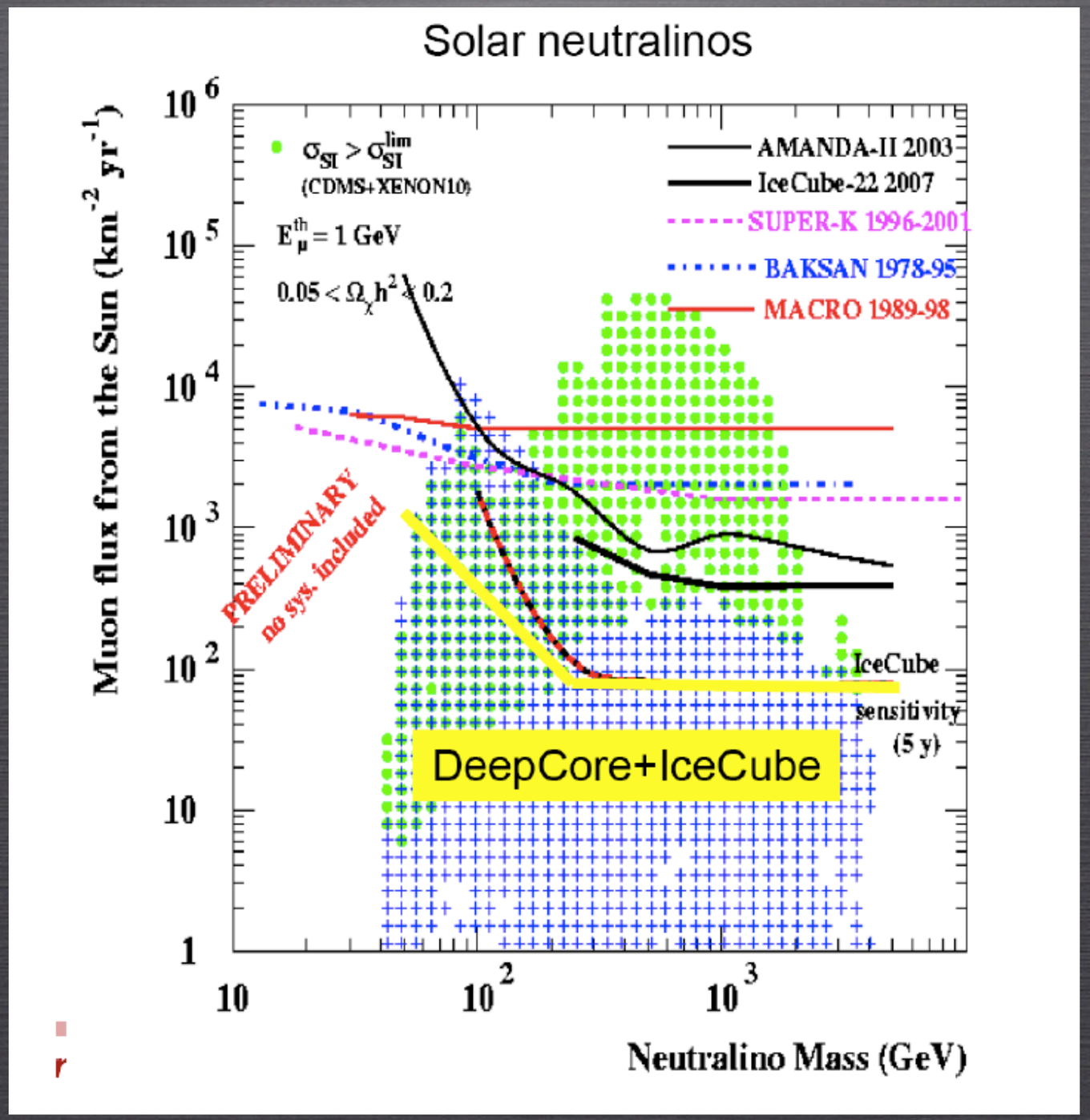


5) Angular power Spectrum of EG Background

Ando & Komatsu 2006, Ando et al. 2007; Siegal-Gaskins 2008; Fornasa, GB et al. 2008
Fermi Guest Investigator Grant!

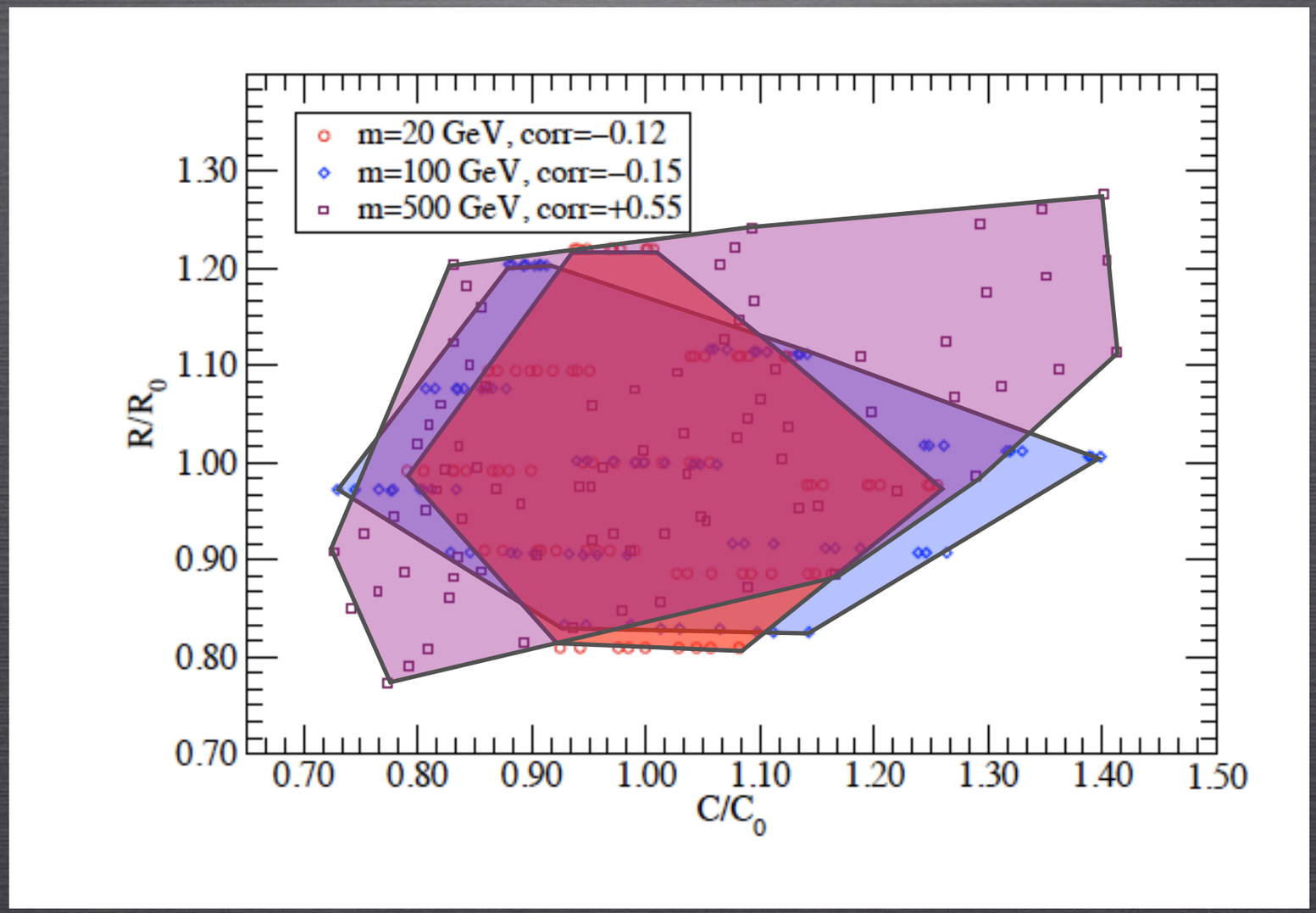
Prospects for detecting neutrinos from SUSY DM annihilations in the Sun



Halzen & Hooper 2009

Even in case of detection, the precise determination of DM will be a tricky issue

indirect neutrino signals vis-a-vis direct detection recoil rates



Serpico & GB, 2010

Conclusions

- Huge Theoretical and experimental effort towards the identification of DM

- LHC is running! Exciting times ahead, but direct and indirect searches likely necessary to identify DM

- DM Direct Detection looks promising, but info from other exps. is needed to determine DM parameters

- DM Indirect Detection more and more constrained, but detection still possible

- We Need Data! In ~5 Yrs. discovery of Wimps or Paradigm shift..

Deriving Exclusion Plots

I. Take a numerical simulation

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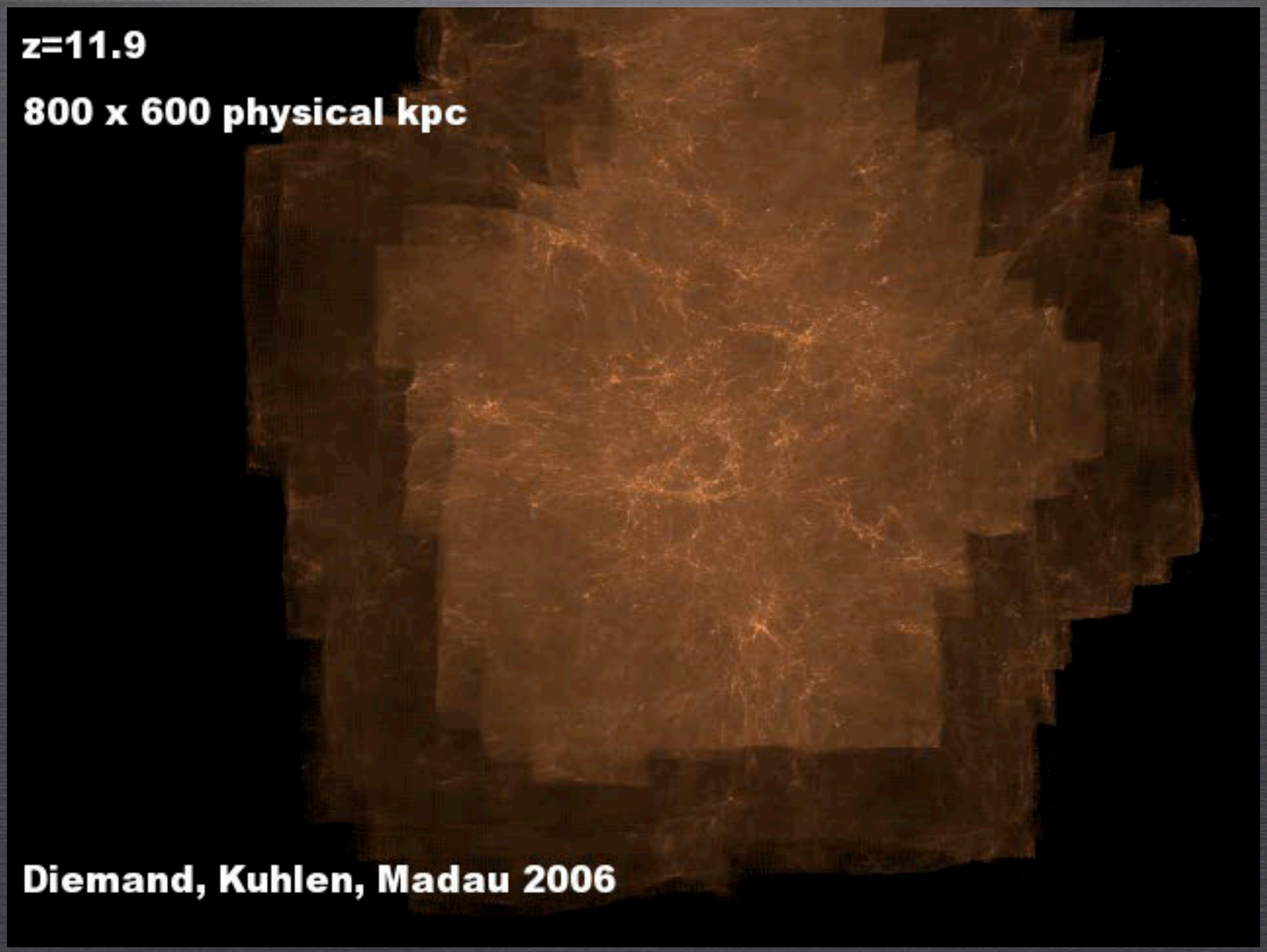
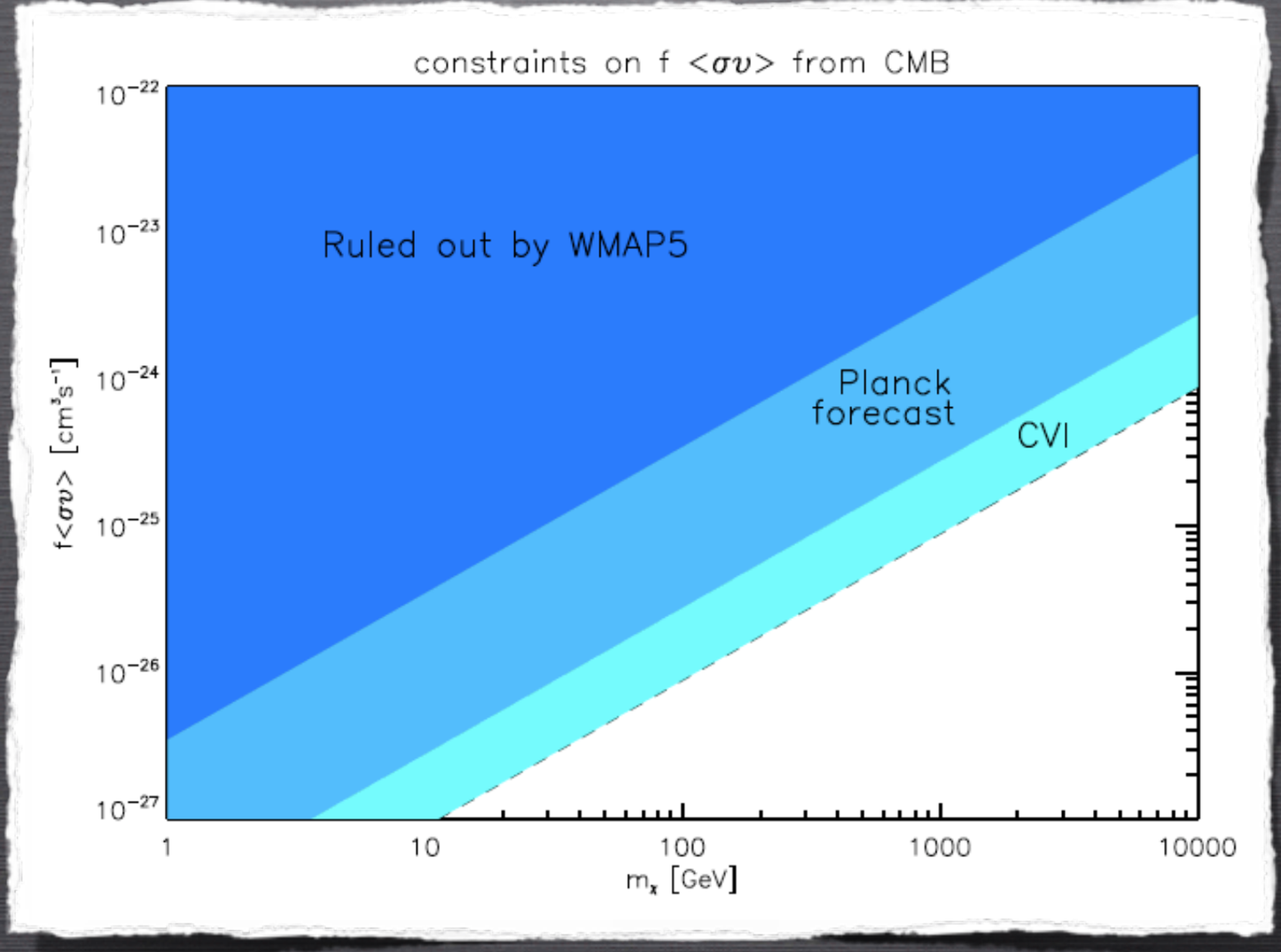


Constraints from CMB

on the ann. cross section at recombination, i.e. v/c~10^{-8}

(cfr. Talks by Iocco and Hector on Monday)



Galli, Iocco, GB, Melchiorri 2009

The interaction of secondary particle from DM annihilation with the thermal gas can 1: ionize it, 2: induce Ly–α excitation of the hydrogen and 3: heat the plasma. The first two modify the evolution of the free electron fraction xe, the third affects the temperature of baryons.

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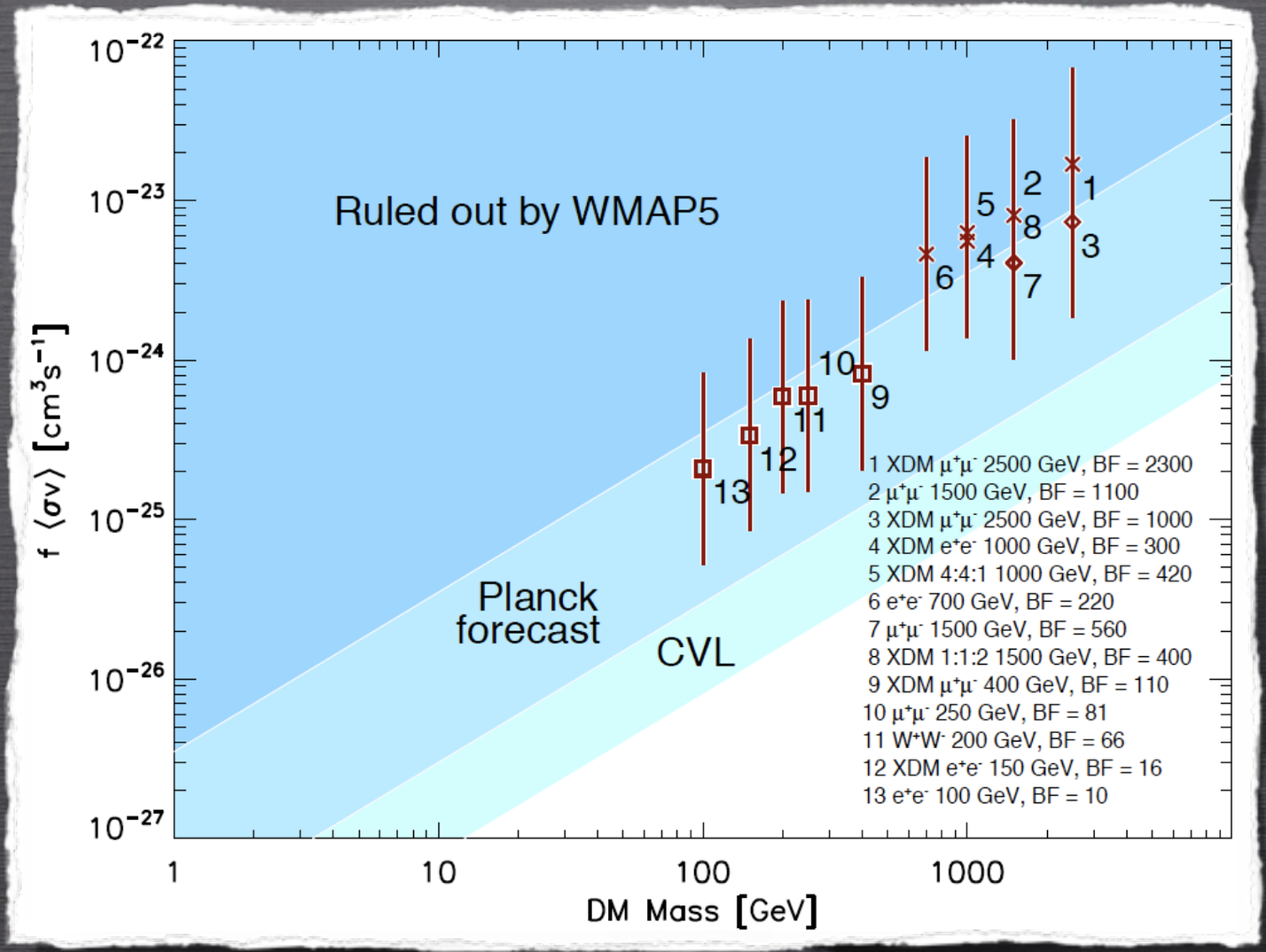

Slatyer, Padmanabhan, Finkbeiner 2009

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