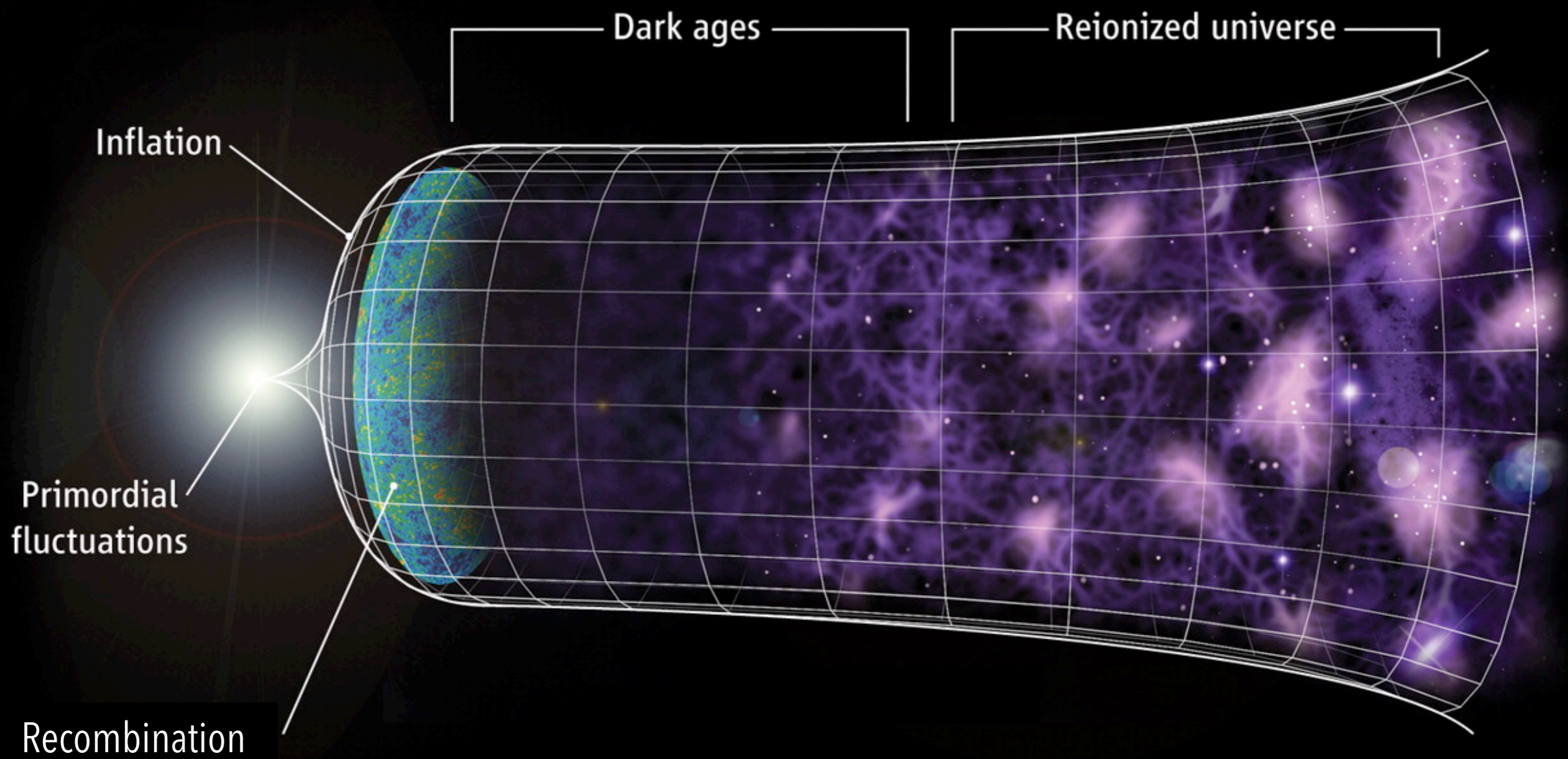
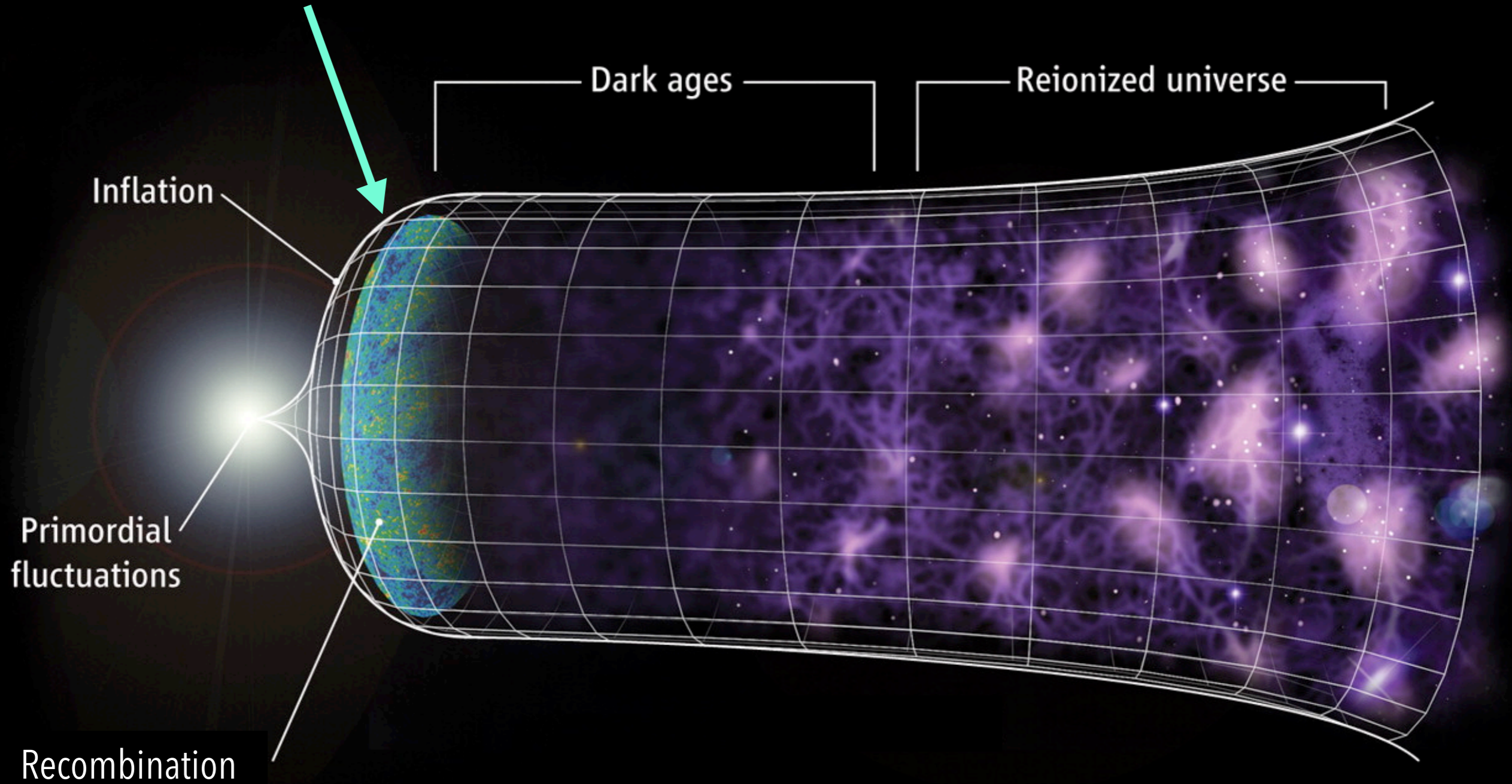


# Cosmological Probes of Dark Matter Physics

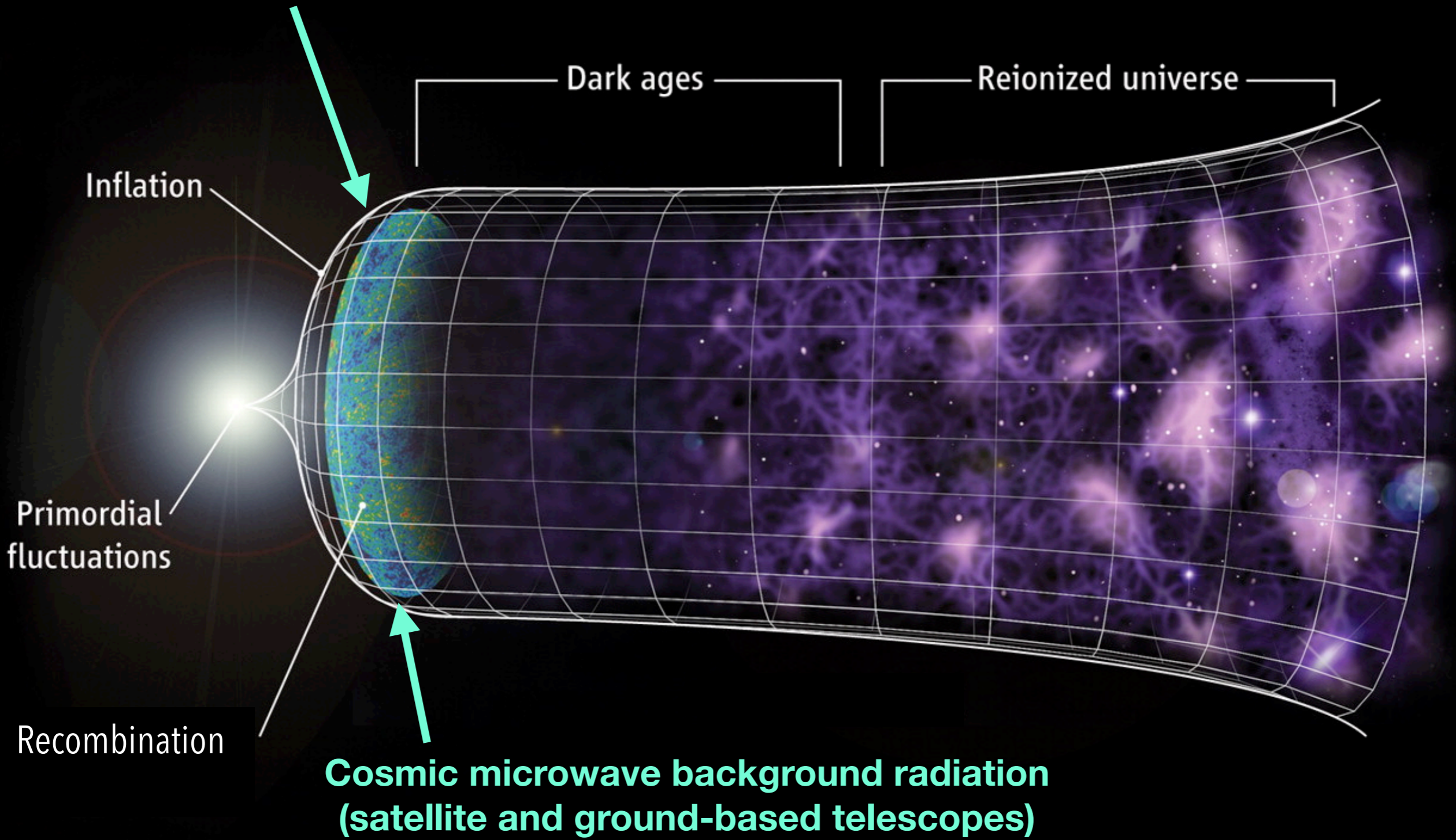
Kimberly Boddy  
Johns Hopkins University

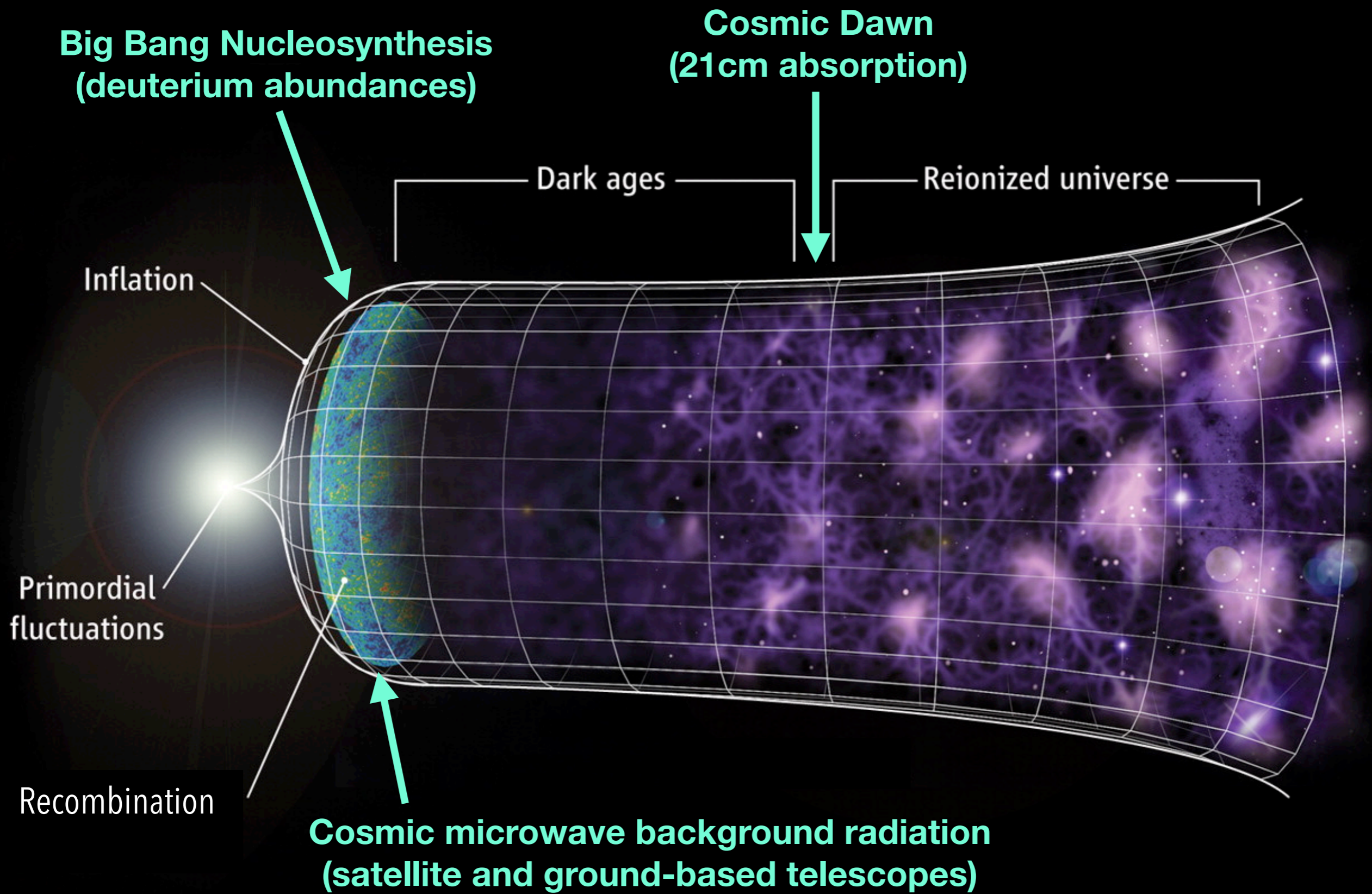


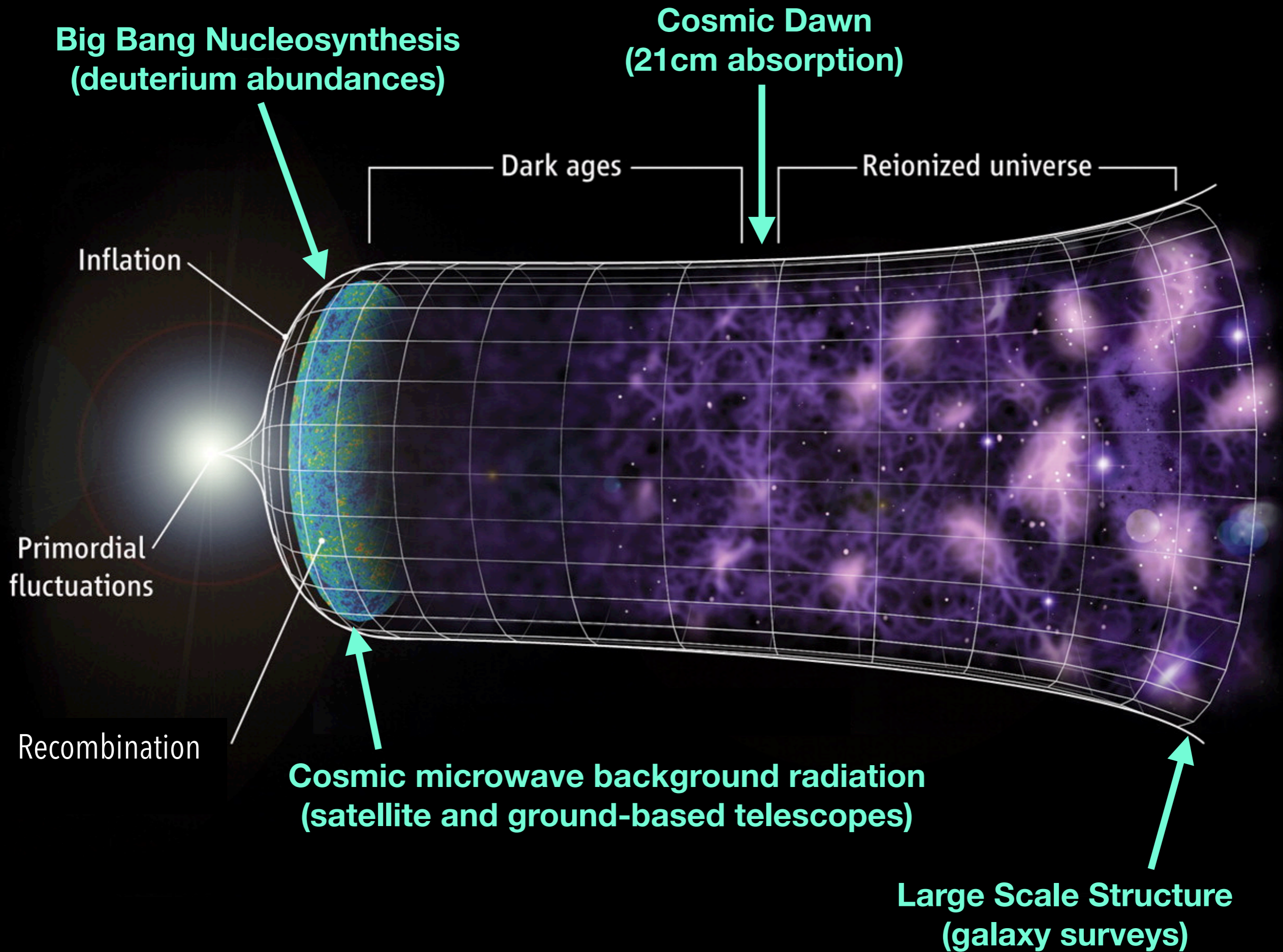
# Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (deuterium abundances)



**Big Bang Nucleosynthesis  
(deuterium abundances)**

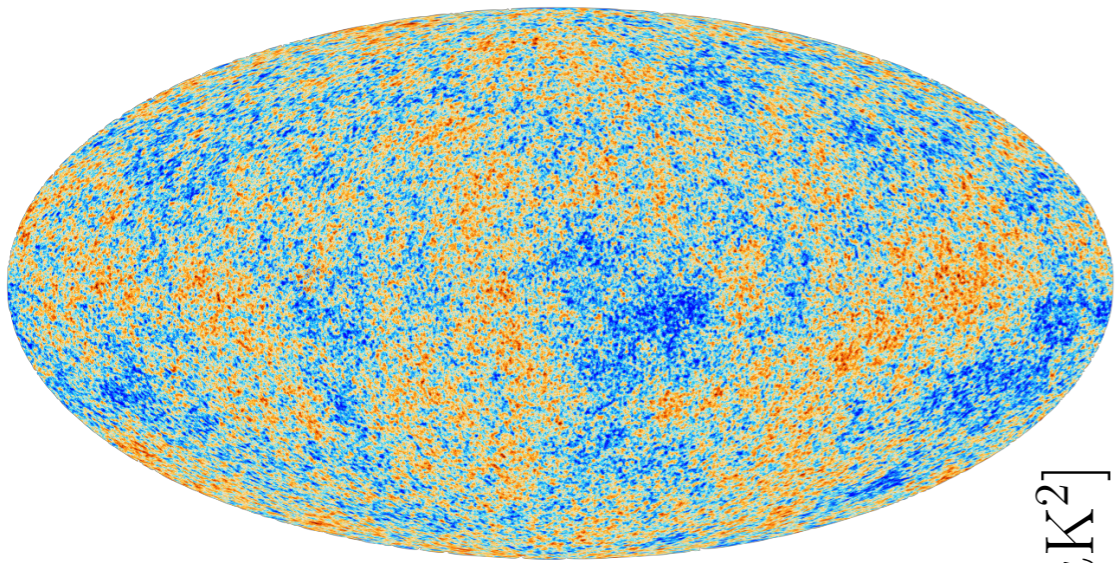




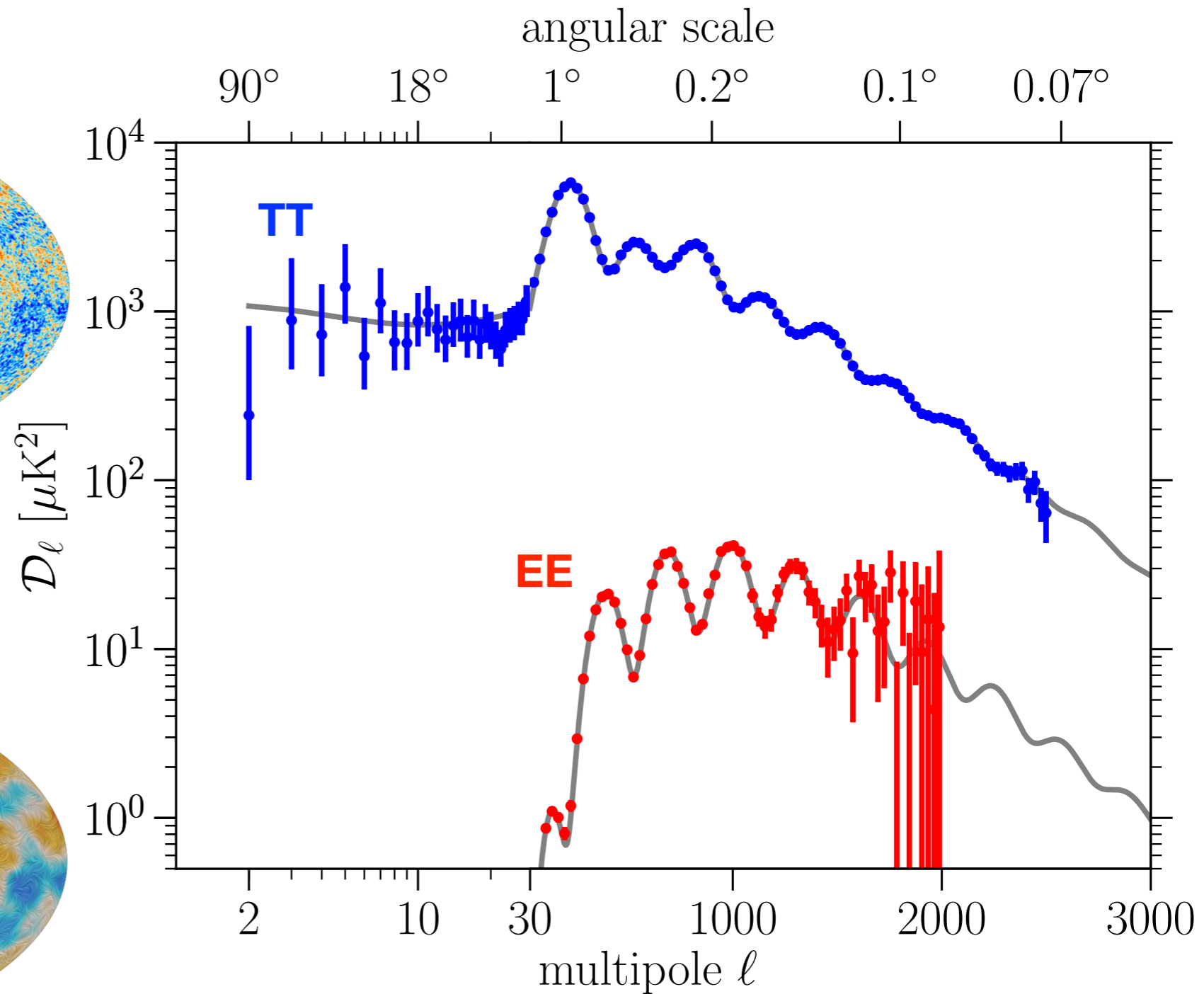
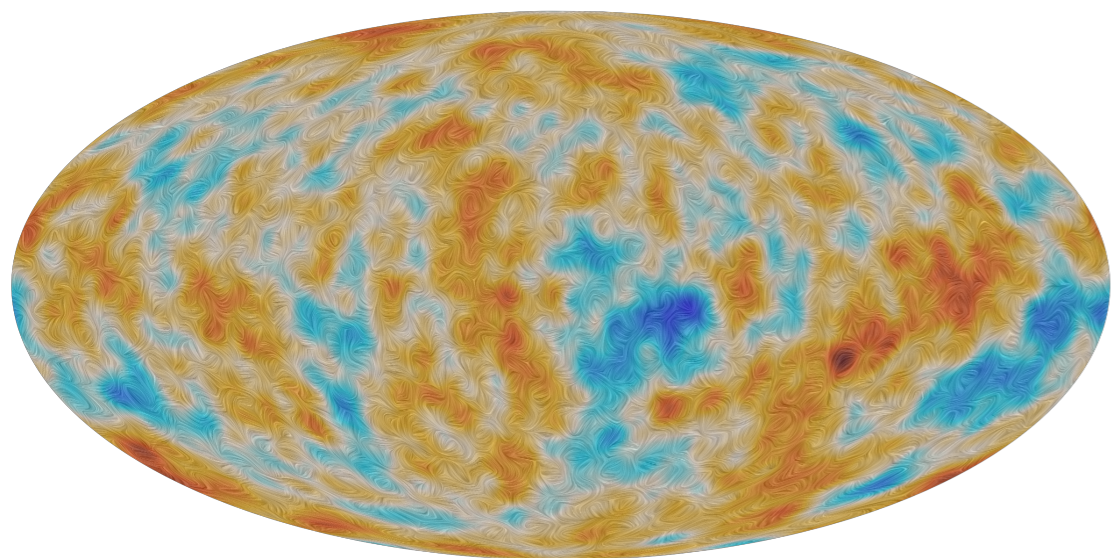


# Planck 2015

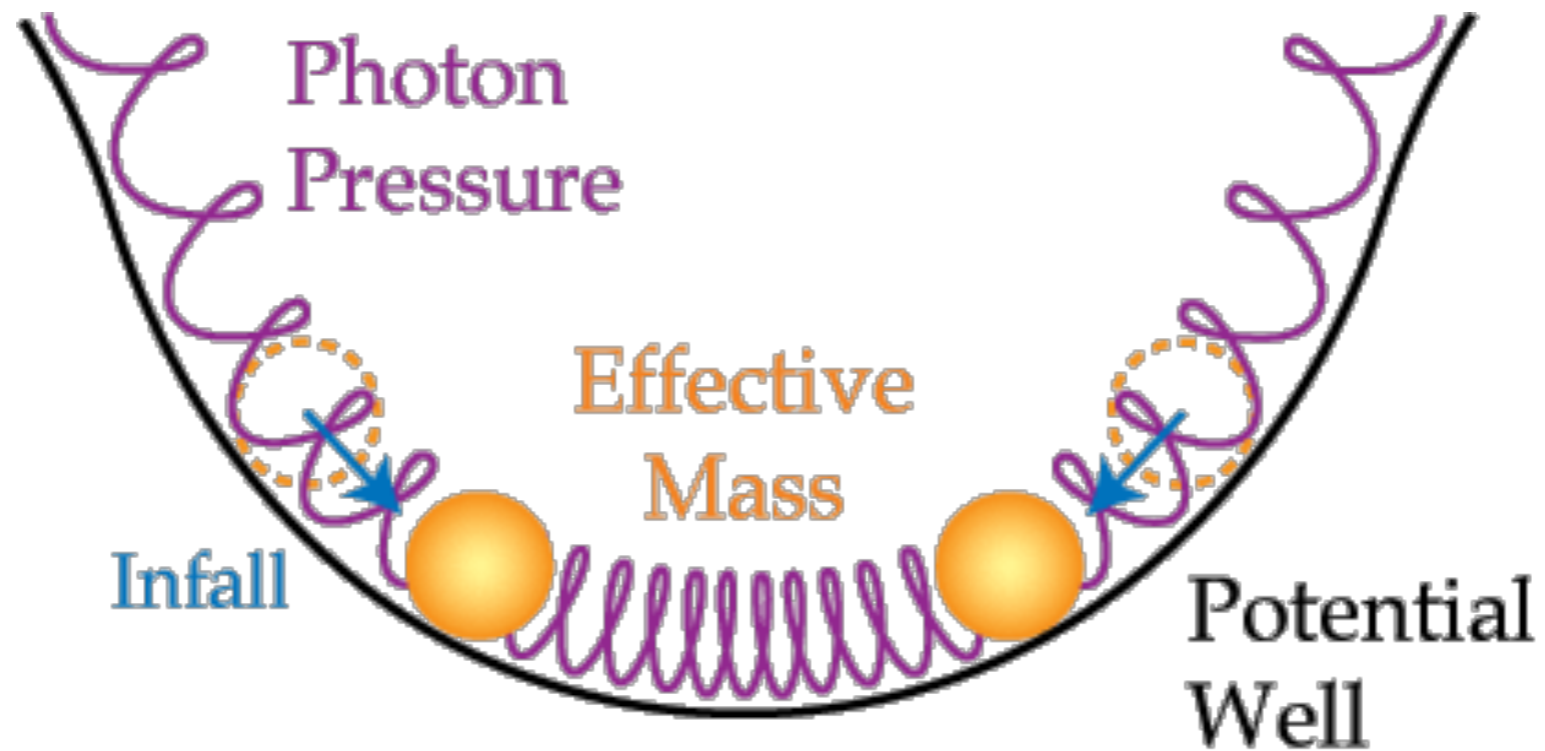
Temperature anisotropy



Polarization anisotropy

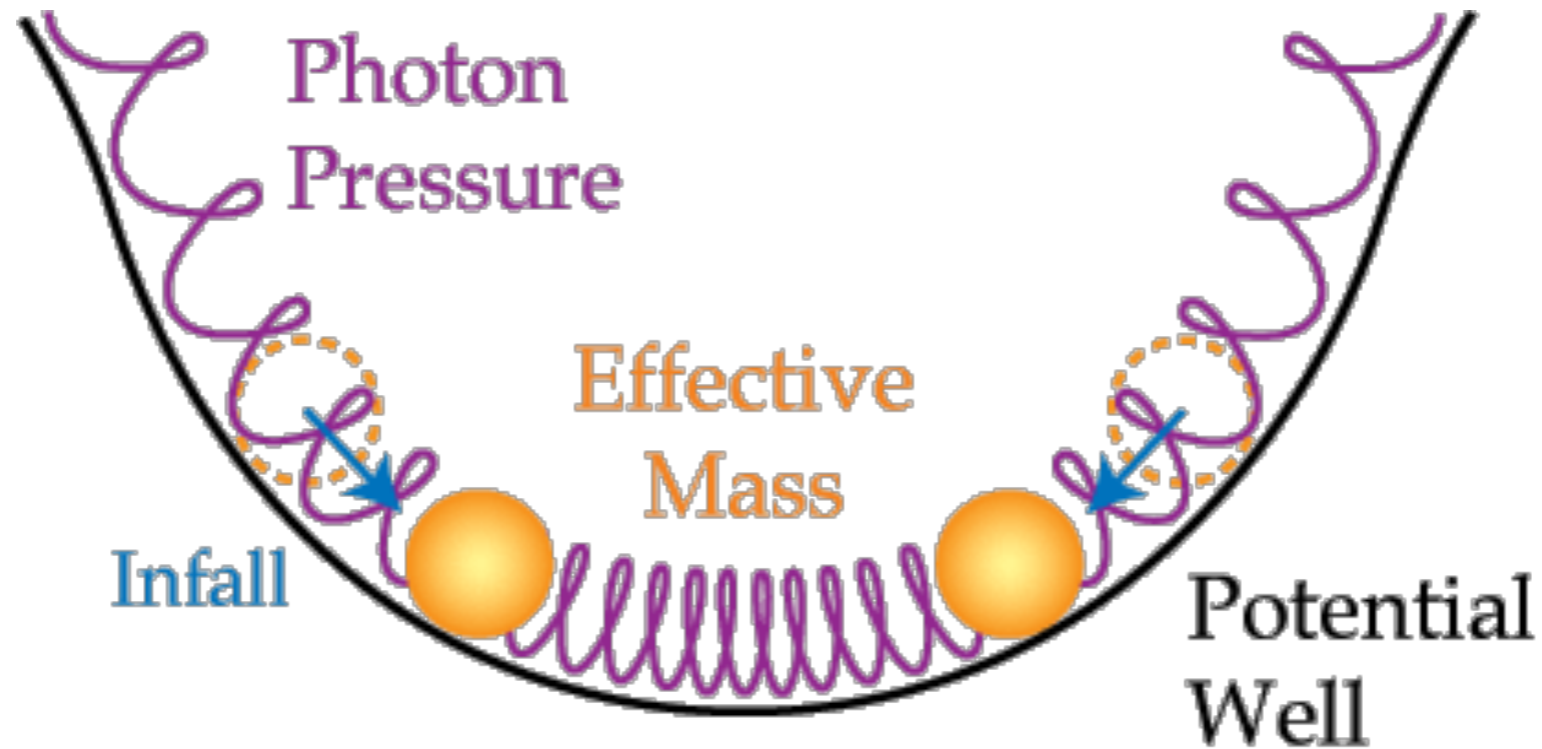


# Baryon Acoustic Oscillations





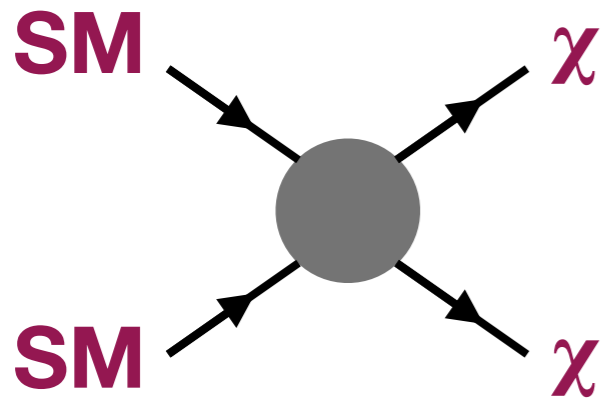
# Baryon Acoustic Oscillations



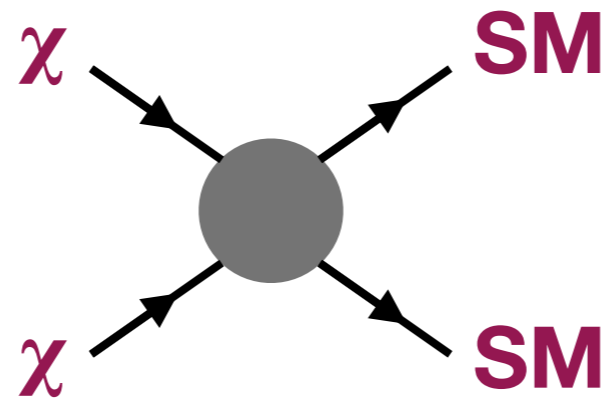
How does this picture change with non-gravitational dark matter interactions?

# Search Channels

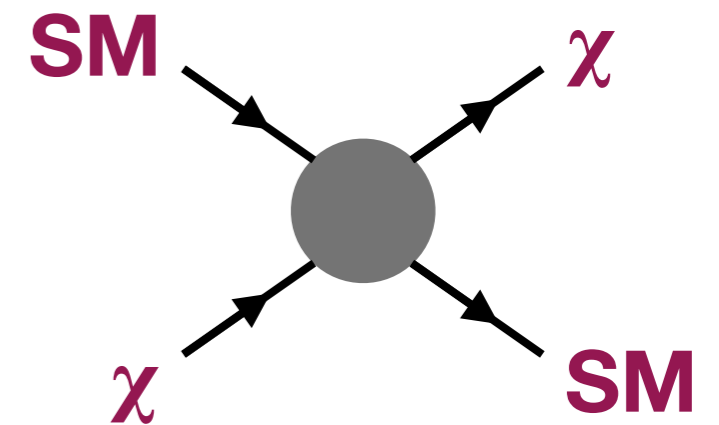
## Production



## Annihilation



## Scattering



in particle physics

**Collider**

**Indirect detection**

**Direct detection**

in cosmology

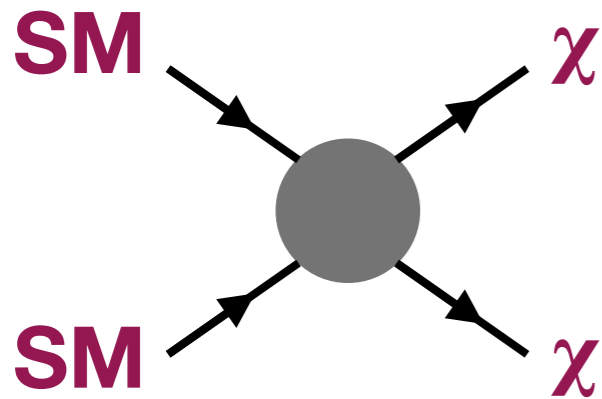
**Relic abundance**

**Energy injection**

**Momentum transfer**

# Search Channels

## Production



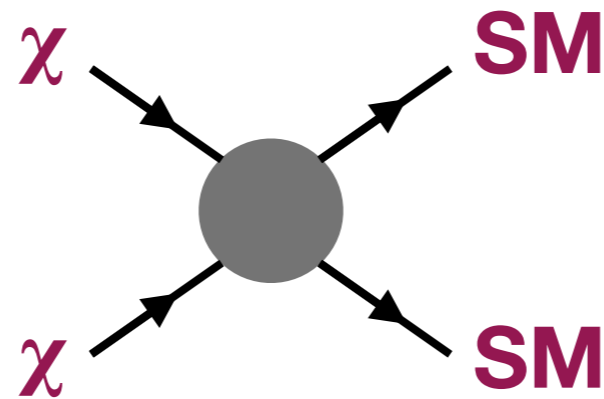
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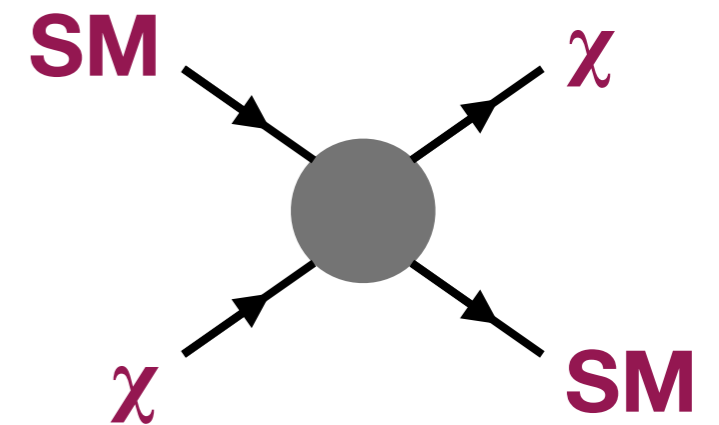
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**Energy injection**

## Scattering



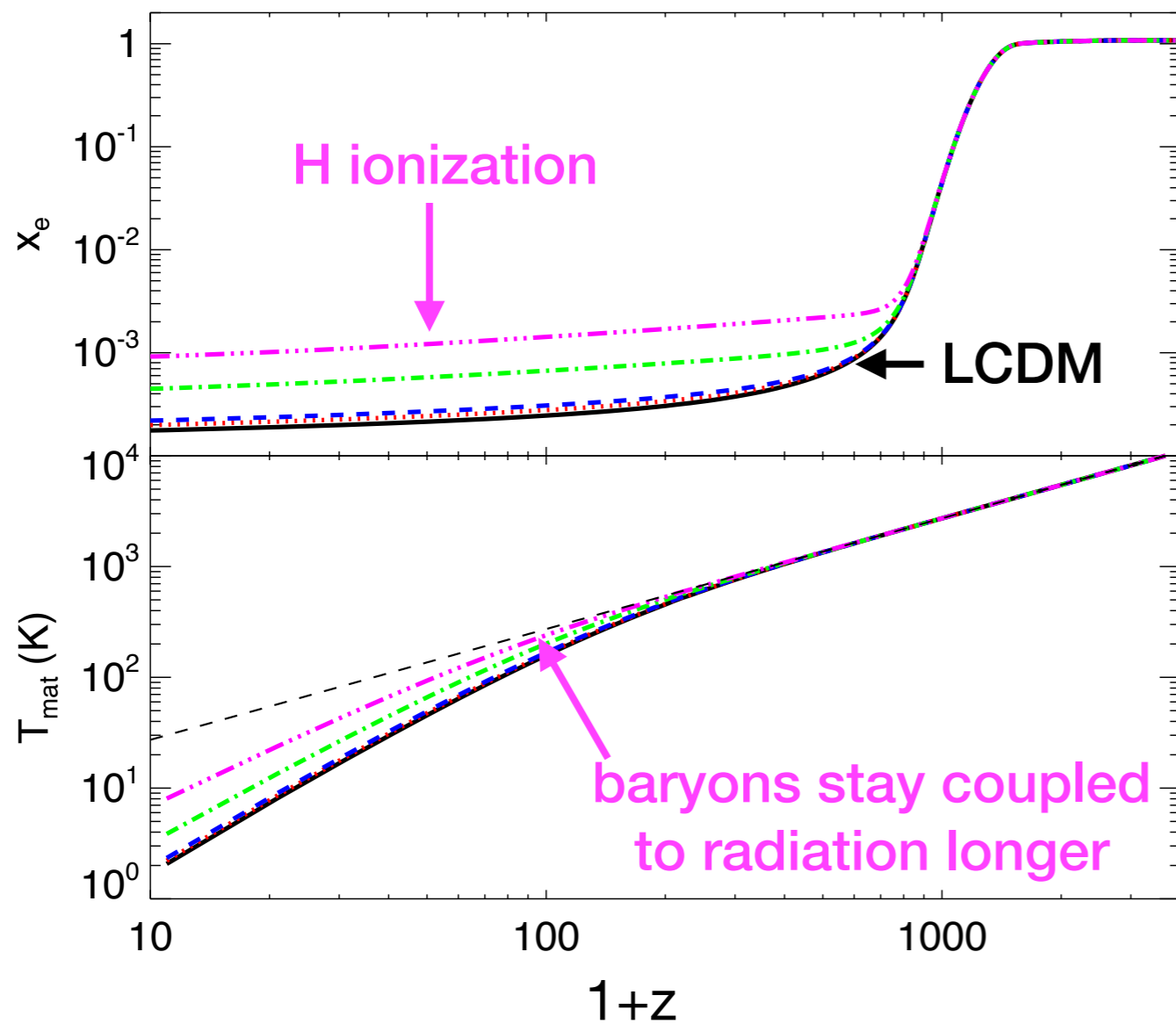
**Direct detection**

**Momentum transfer**

# Energy Injection

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dt dV}\right)_{\text{dep}} = f(z) \left(\frac{dE}{dt dV}\right)_{\text{inj}} = f(z)(1+z)^6 \Omega_{\text{DM}}^2 c^2 \rho_c^2 \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{m_{\text{DM}}}$$

## Example: s-wave annihilation



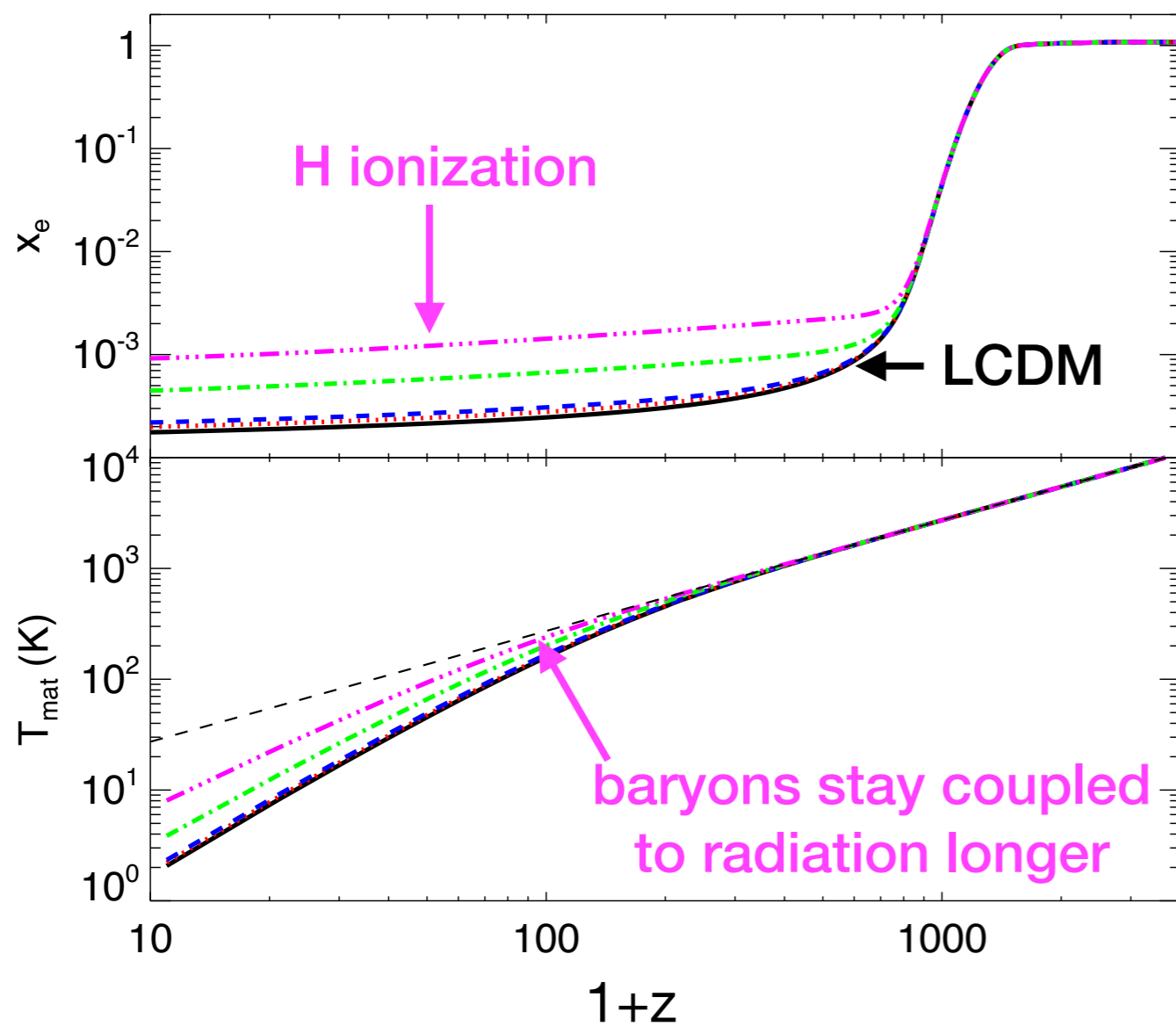
Padmanabhan and Finkbeiner (2005)

see also Galli+ (2009, 2013), Finkbeiner (2011), Slatyer (2016)

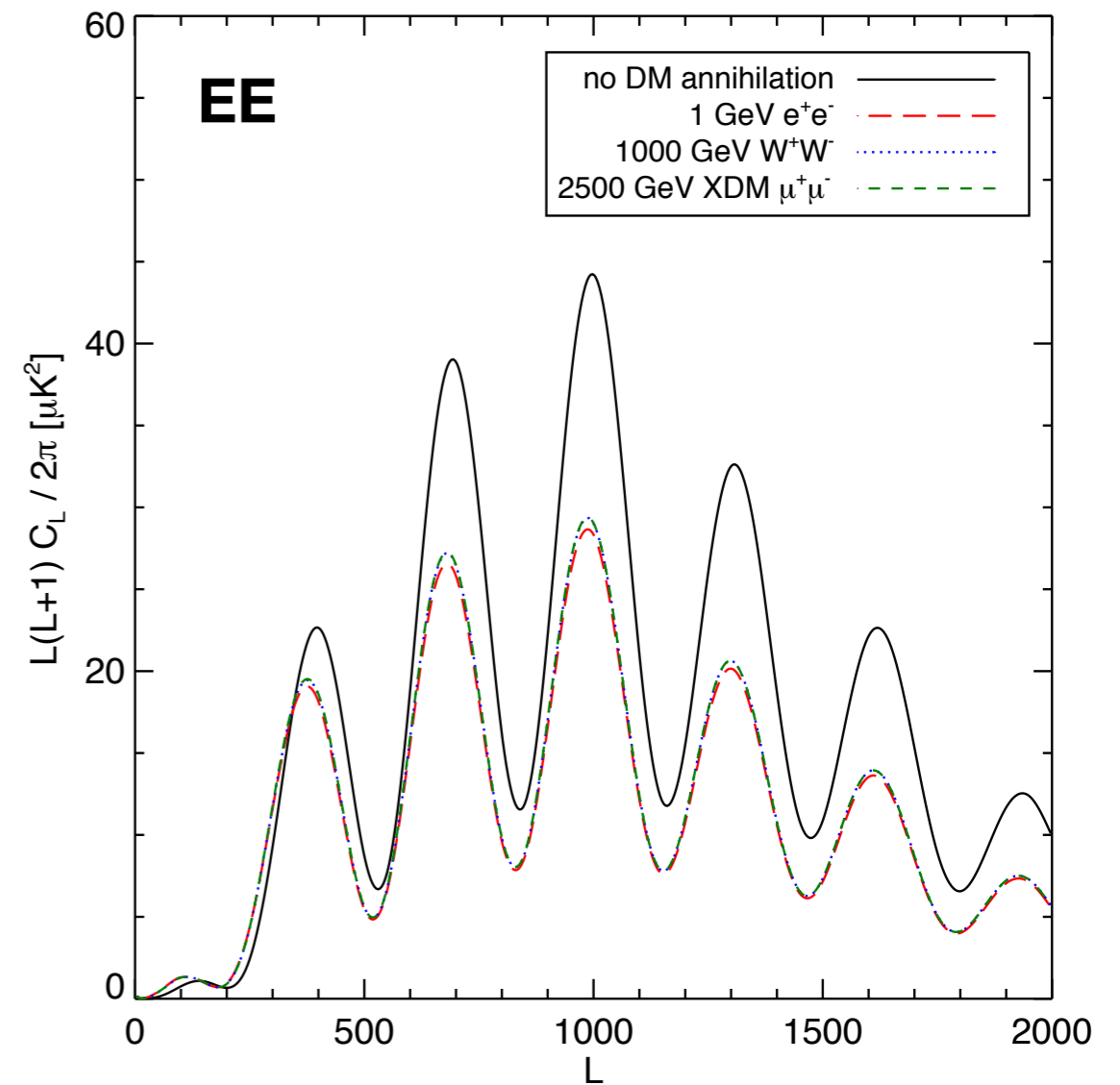
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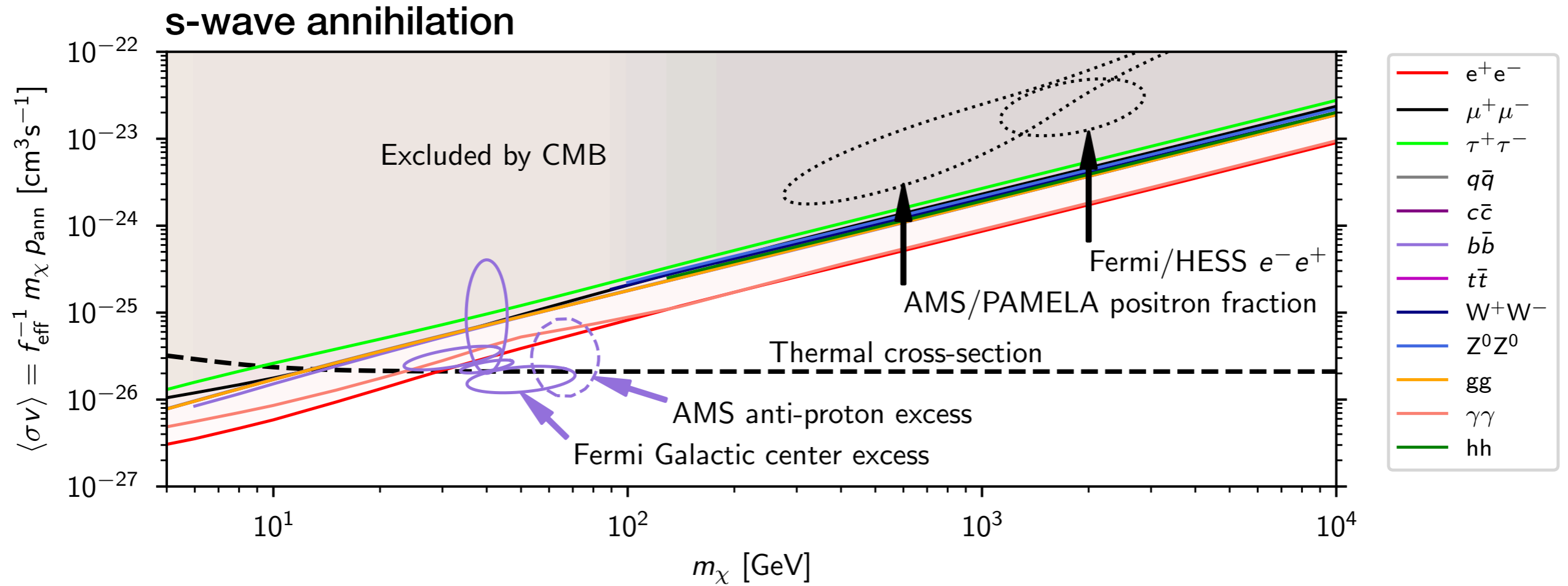
Padmanabhan and Finkbeiner (2005)



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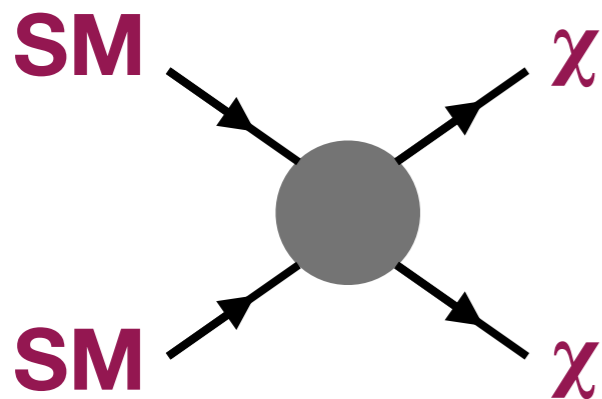
# CMB Annihilation Limits



~20% improvement over Planck 2015

# Search Channels

## Production



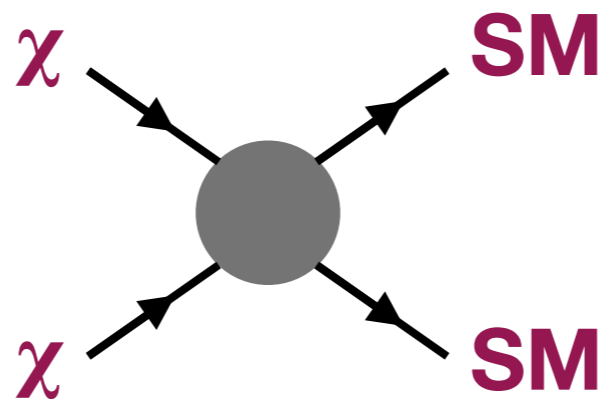
in particle physics

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in cosmology

**Relic abundance**

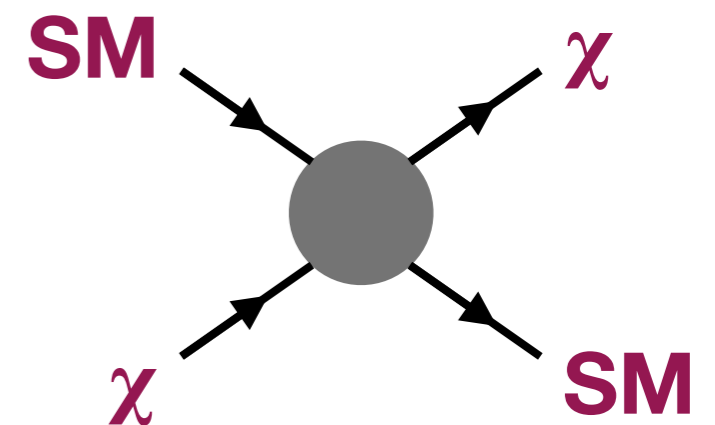
## Annihilation



**Indirect detection**

**Energy injection**

## Scattering



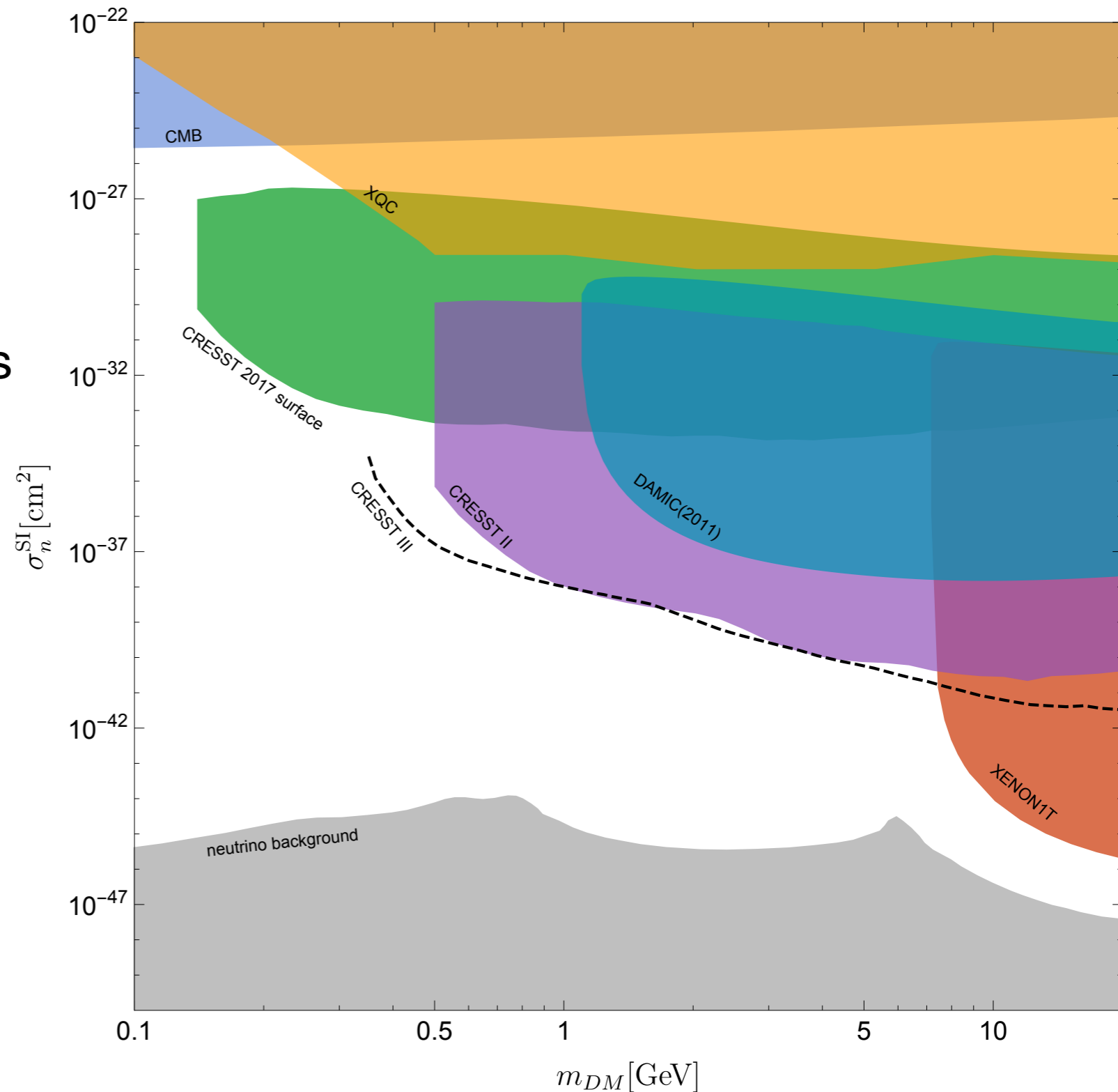
**Direct detection**

**Momentum transfer**

# Direct Detection

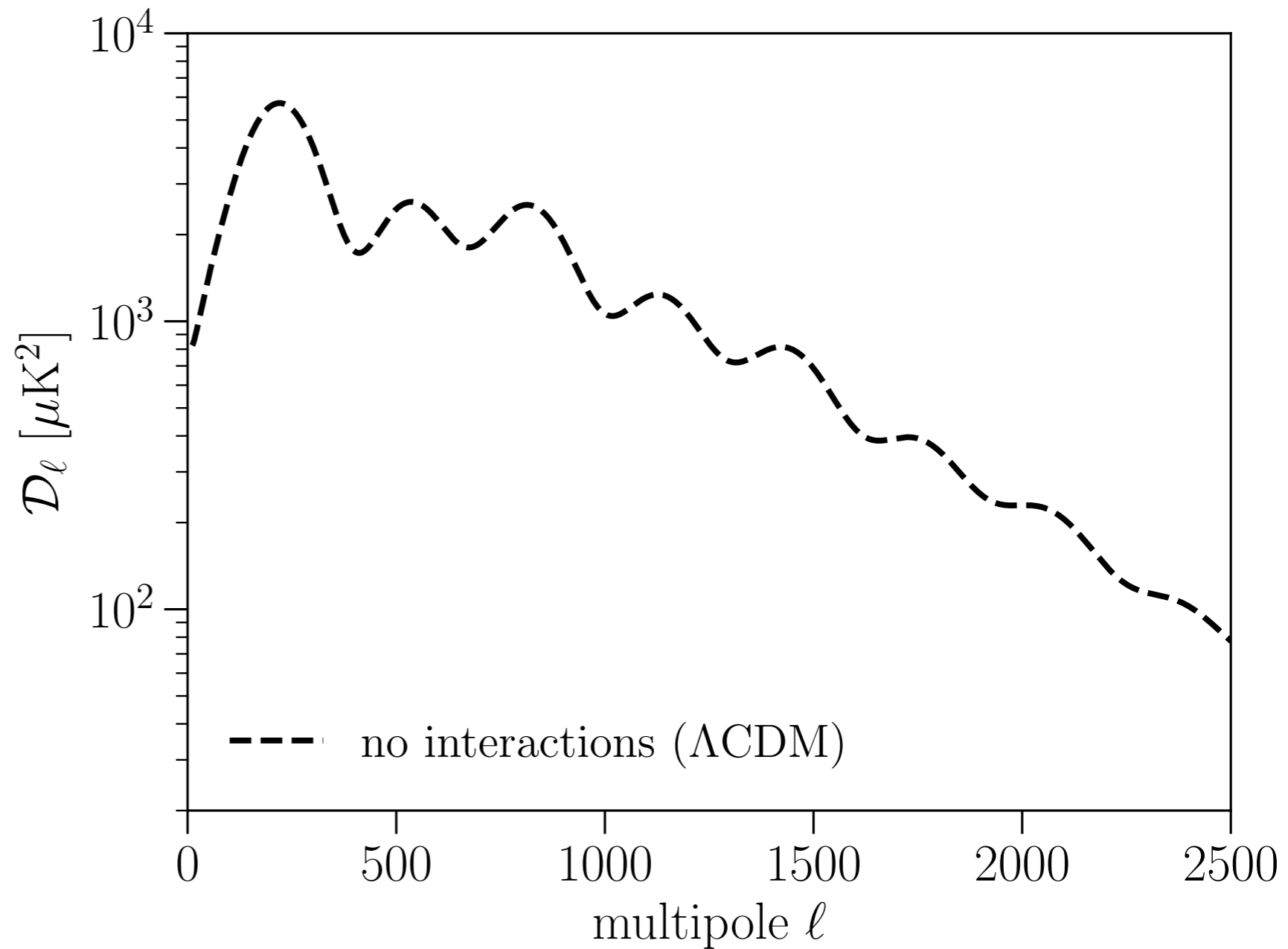
## CMB complementarity:

- access high cross sections above direct detection ceilings
- access wide range of dark matter masses (down to keV range)
- independent of local halo properties
- search avenue beyond standard WIMP scenario





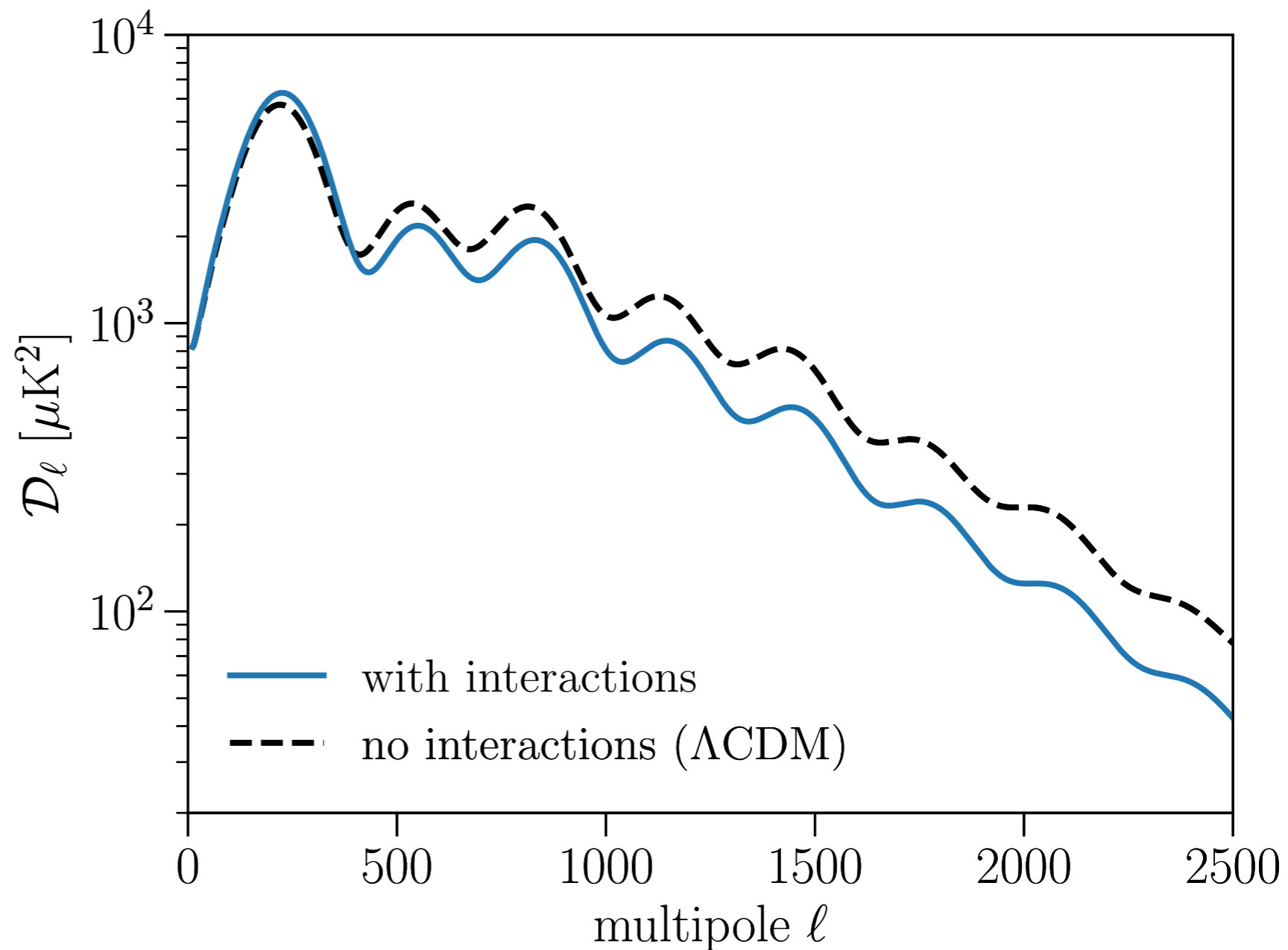
# Elastic Scattering



Chen+ (2002), Sigurdson+ (2004), Dvorkin+ (2014),  
Gluscevic and **KB** (2018), **KB** and Gluscevic (2018),  
Xu+ (2018), Slatyer+ (2018), ...

# Elastic Scattering

**DM-baryon scattering:**  
→ heat exchange  
→ momentum exchange  
(drag force)

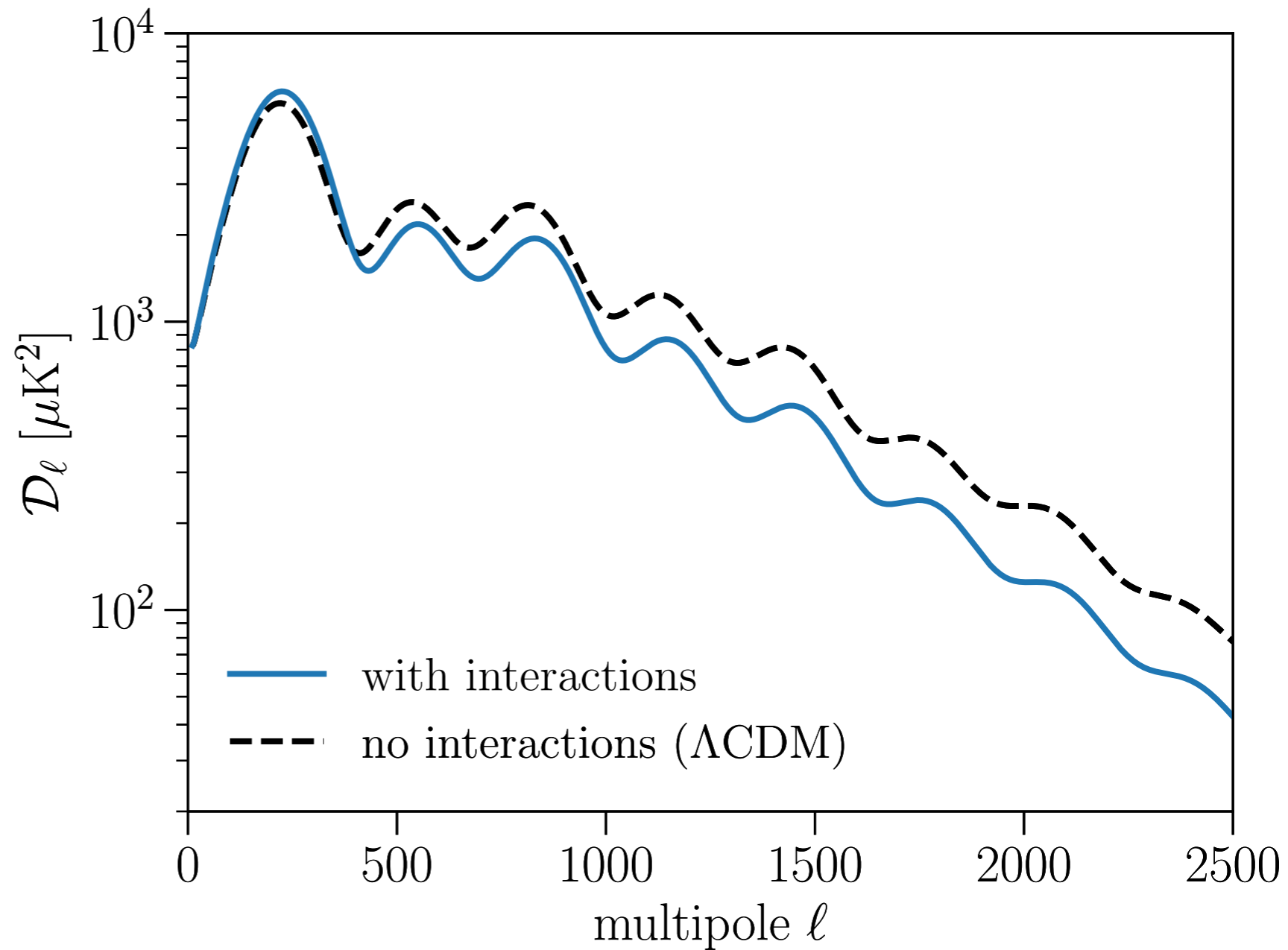


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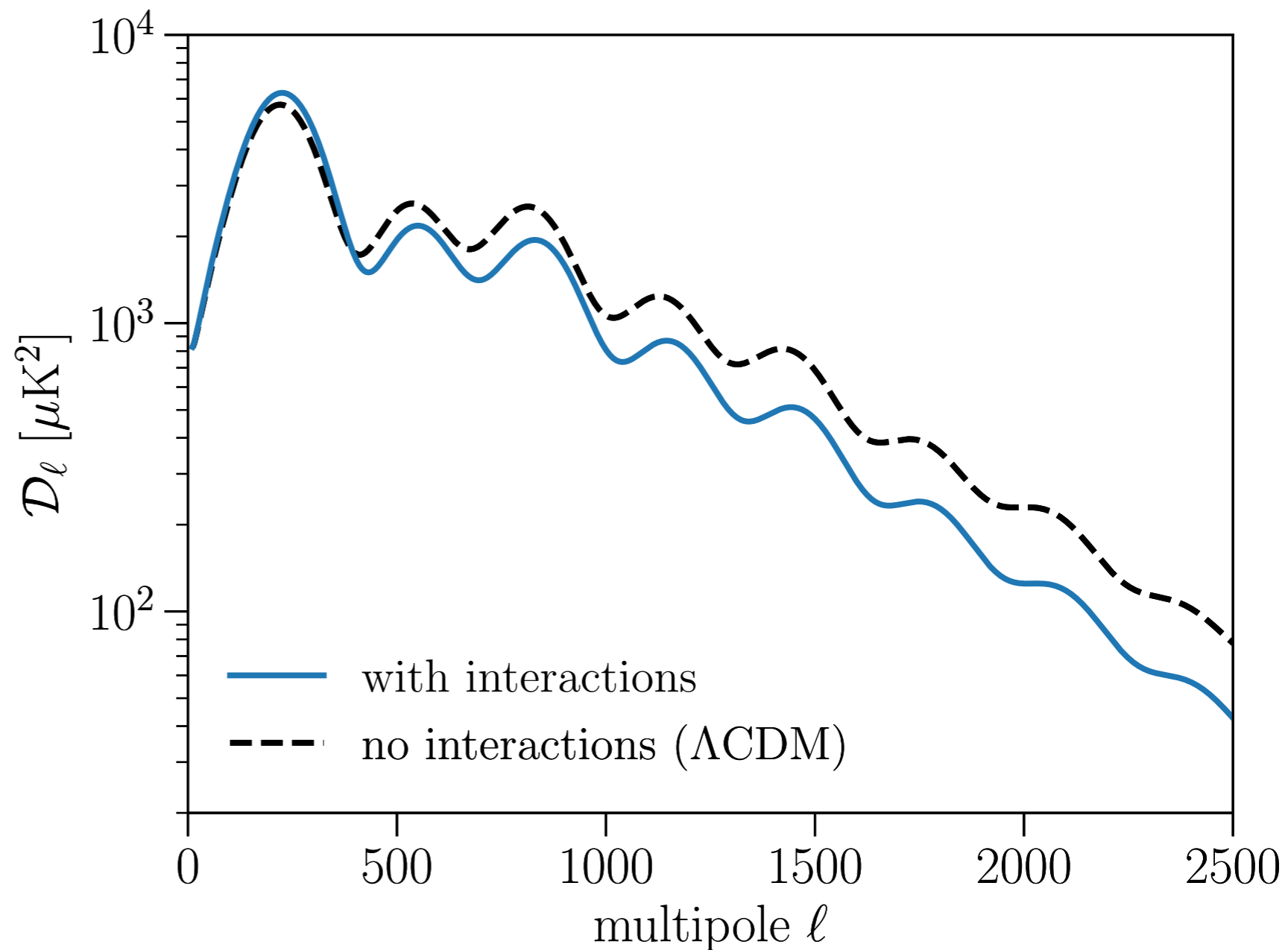
H, He nuclei

DM-baryon scattering:

→ heat exchange

→ momentum exchange  
(drag force)

Particle physics  
input?



Chen+ (2002), Sigurdson+ (2004), Dvorkin+ (2014),  
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# Non-Relativistic EFT

Fan et al. (2010), Fitzpatrick et al. (2013), Anand et al. (2014), Dent et al. (2015)

## Observables

$$\mathcal{O} \sim |\vec{v}^\perp|^\alpha |\vec{q}|^\beta$$

- DM and nucleon spins

- Momentum transfer (MT)  $|\vec{q}| \sim |\vec{v}|(1 - \cos \theta)^{1/2}$

- Perpendicular velocity  $\vec{v}^\perp(\vec{v}, \vec{q}) \rightarrow \vec{v}^\perp \cdot \vec{q} = 0$

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$$\sigma_{MT}(v) = \sigma_0 v^{2(\alpha+\beta)} \times (v\text{-dependent correction for He})$$

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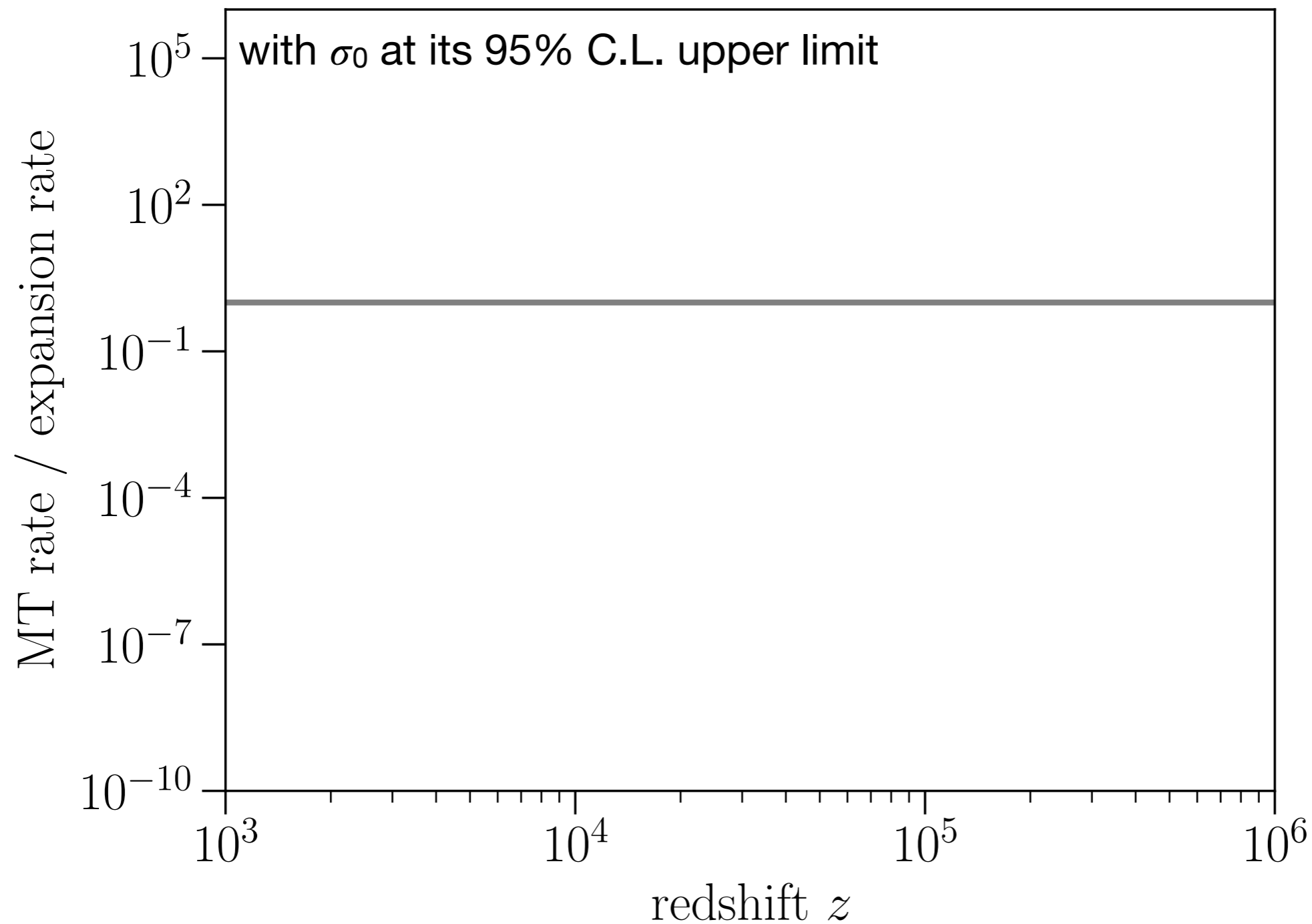
**CMB is sensitive to rate of momentum transfer  
(and rate of heat transfer).**

**rate  $\sim$  (cross section)/mass x (number density of target) x (reduced mass)**



# Rate of Momentum Transfer

$$\sigma_{MT}(v) = \sigma_0 v^n$$

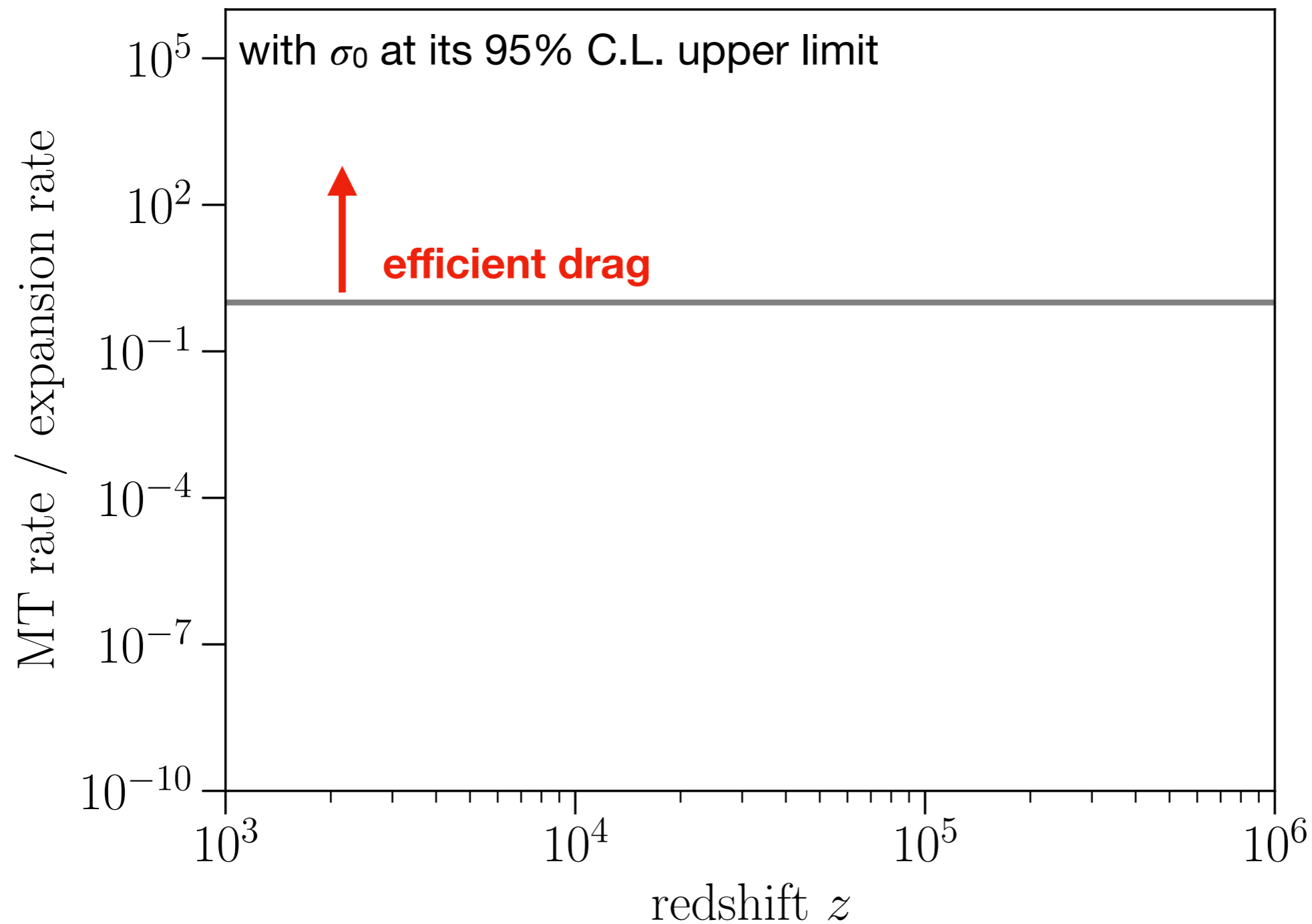


**KB** and Gluscevic (PRD 2018)

**KB+** (PRD 2018)

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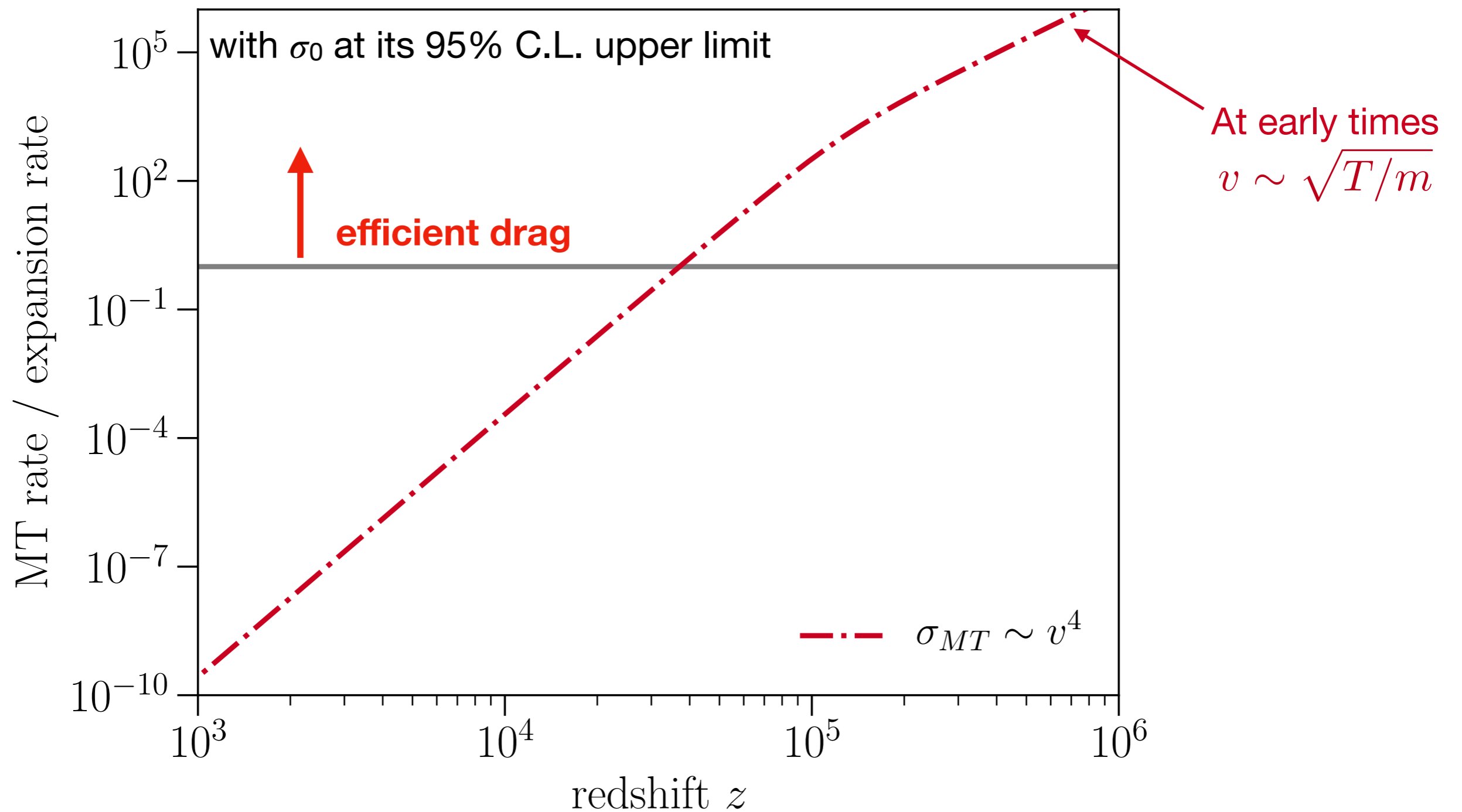


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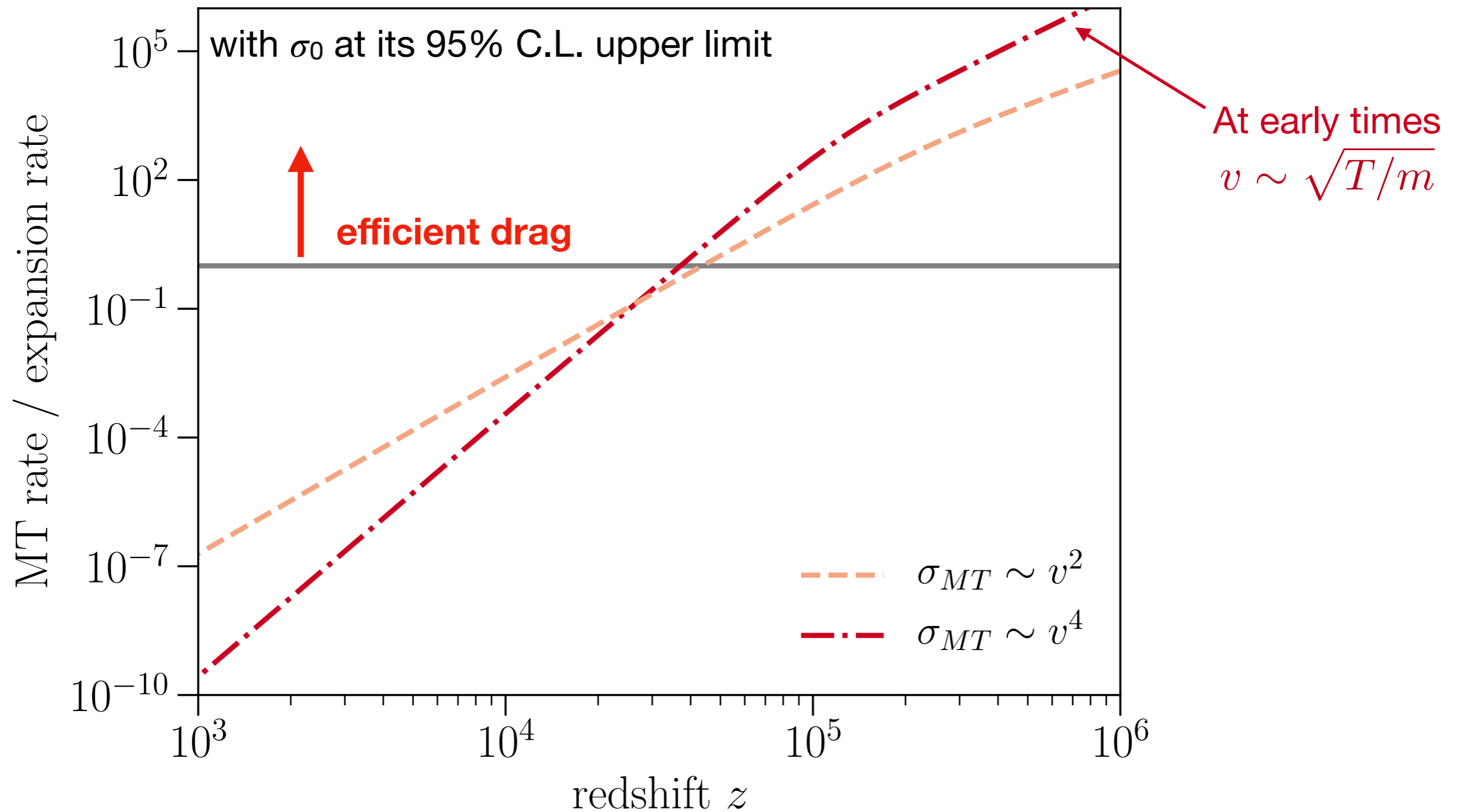


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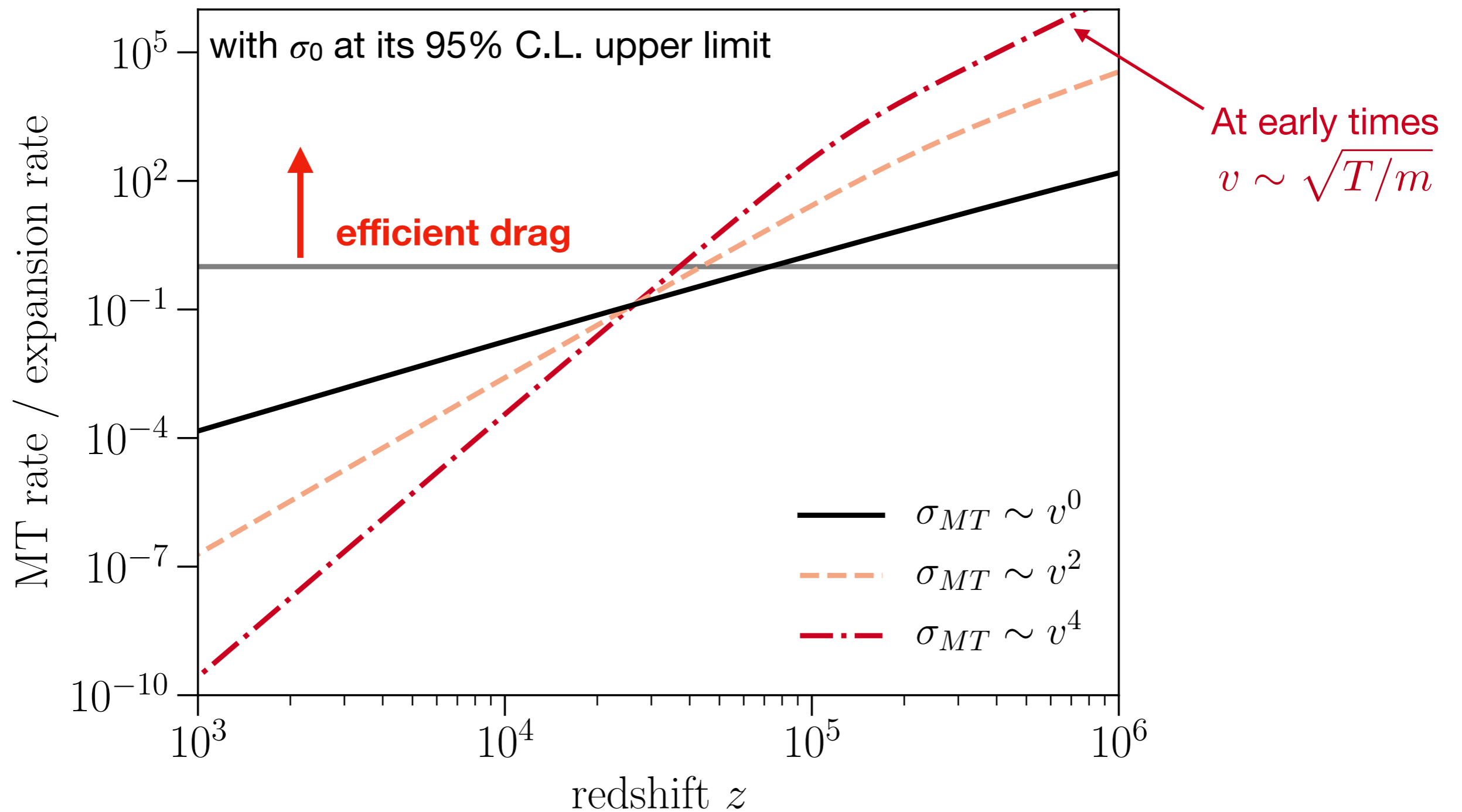


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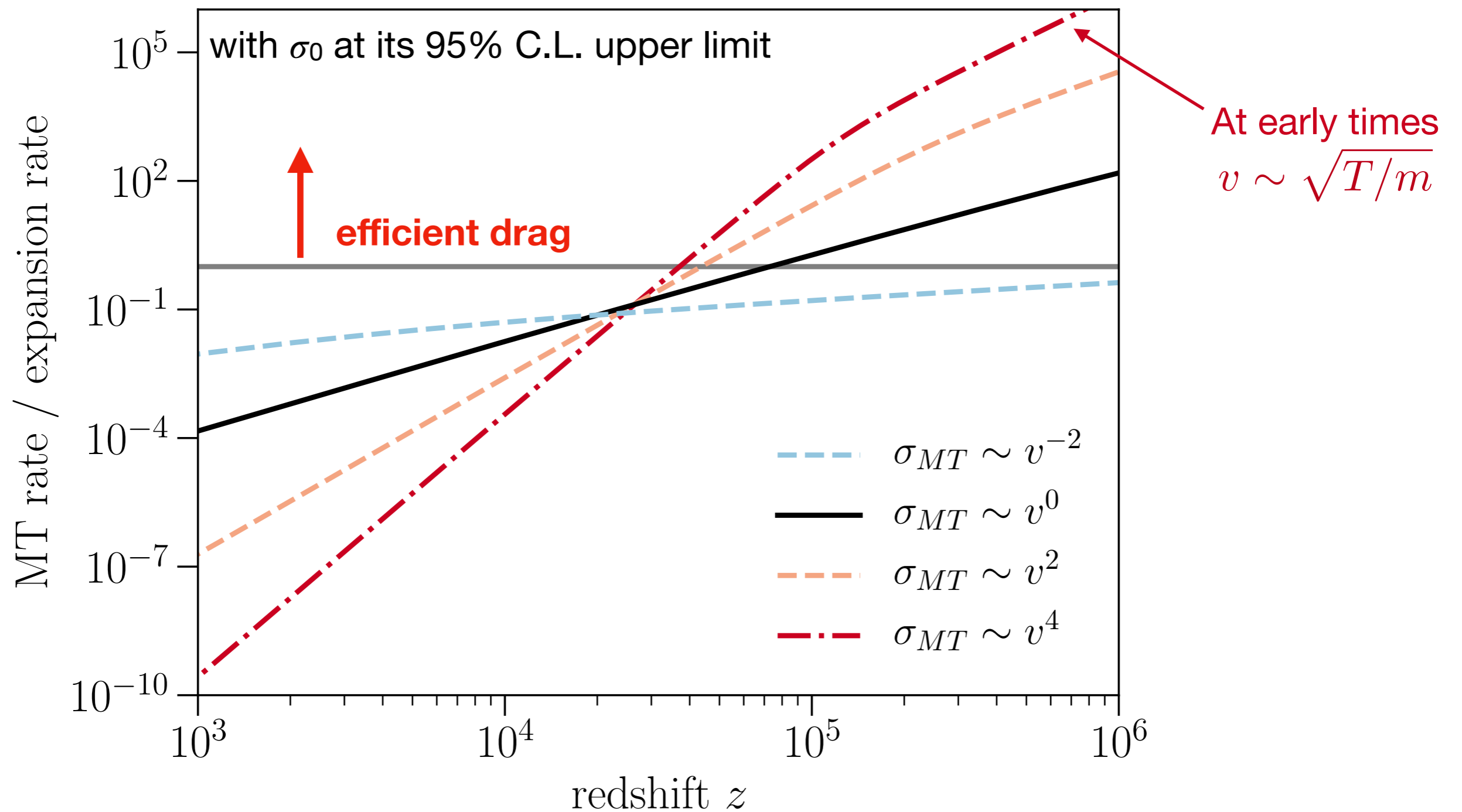


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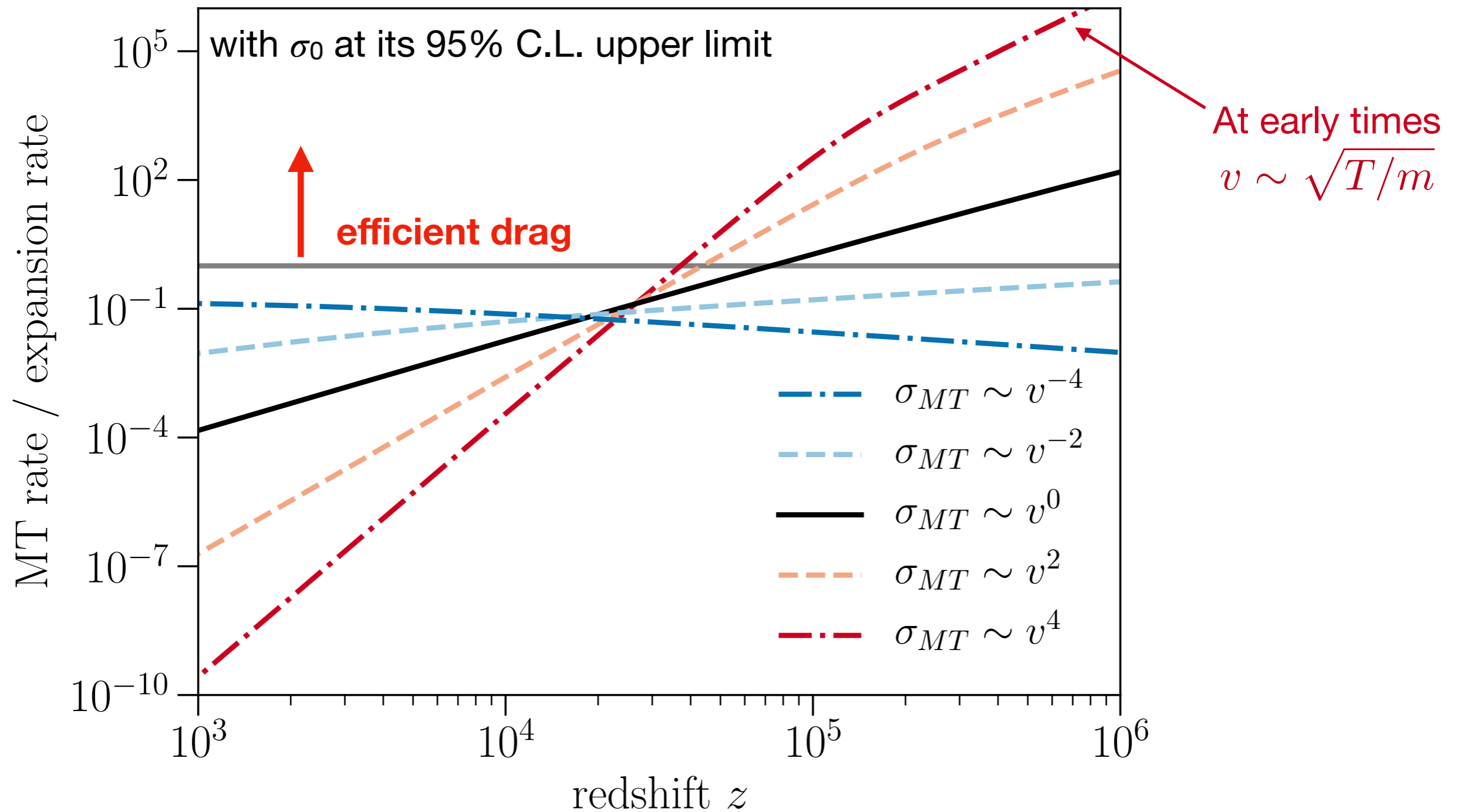


**KB** and Gluscevic (PRD 2018)

**KB+** (PRD 2018)

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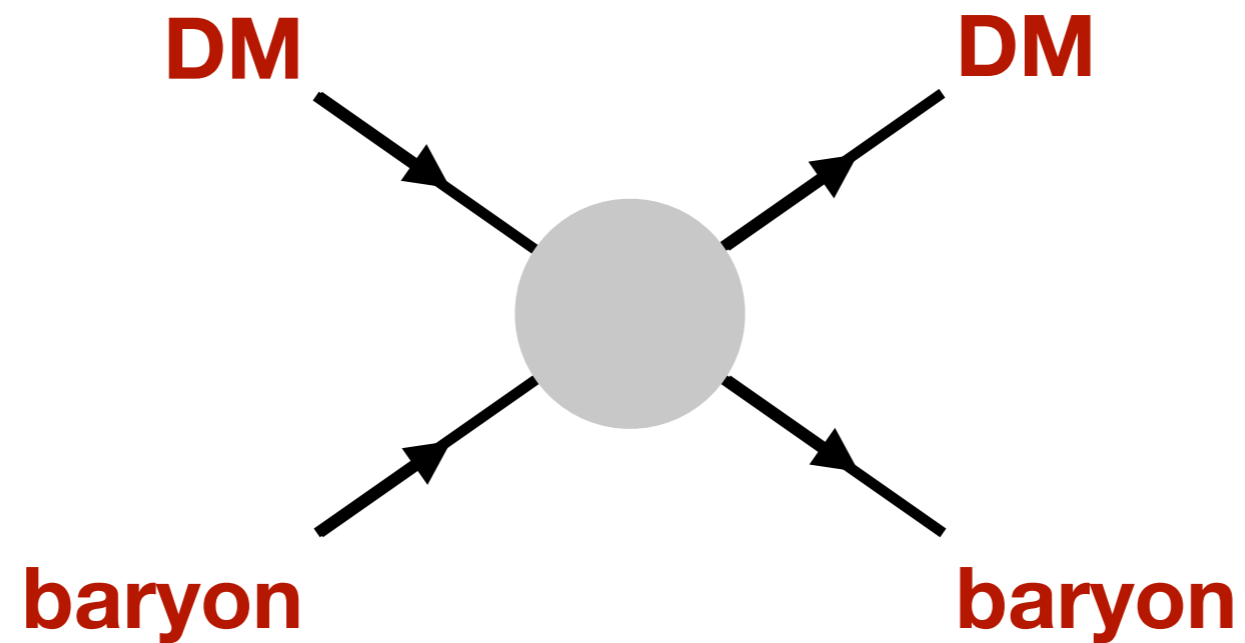
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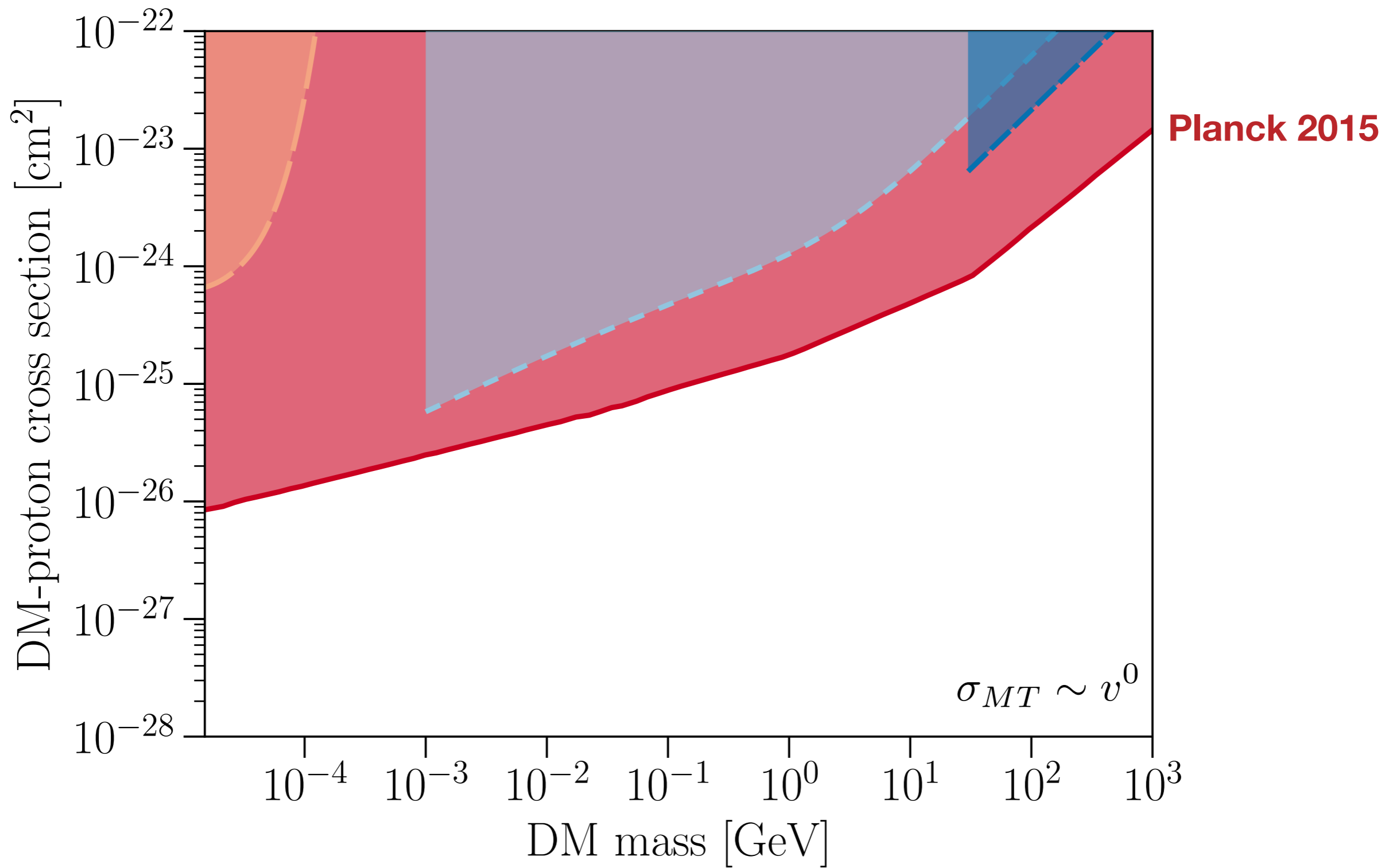
**KB** and Gluscevic (PRD 2018)

**KB+** (PRD 2018)

# Interactions via heavy mediators (early-time scattering)







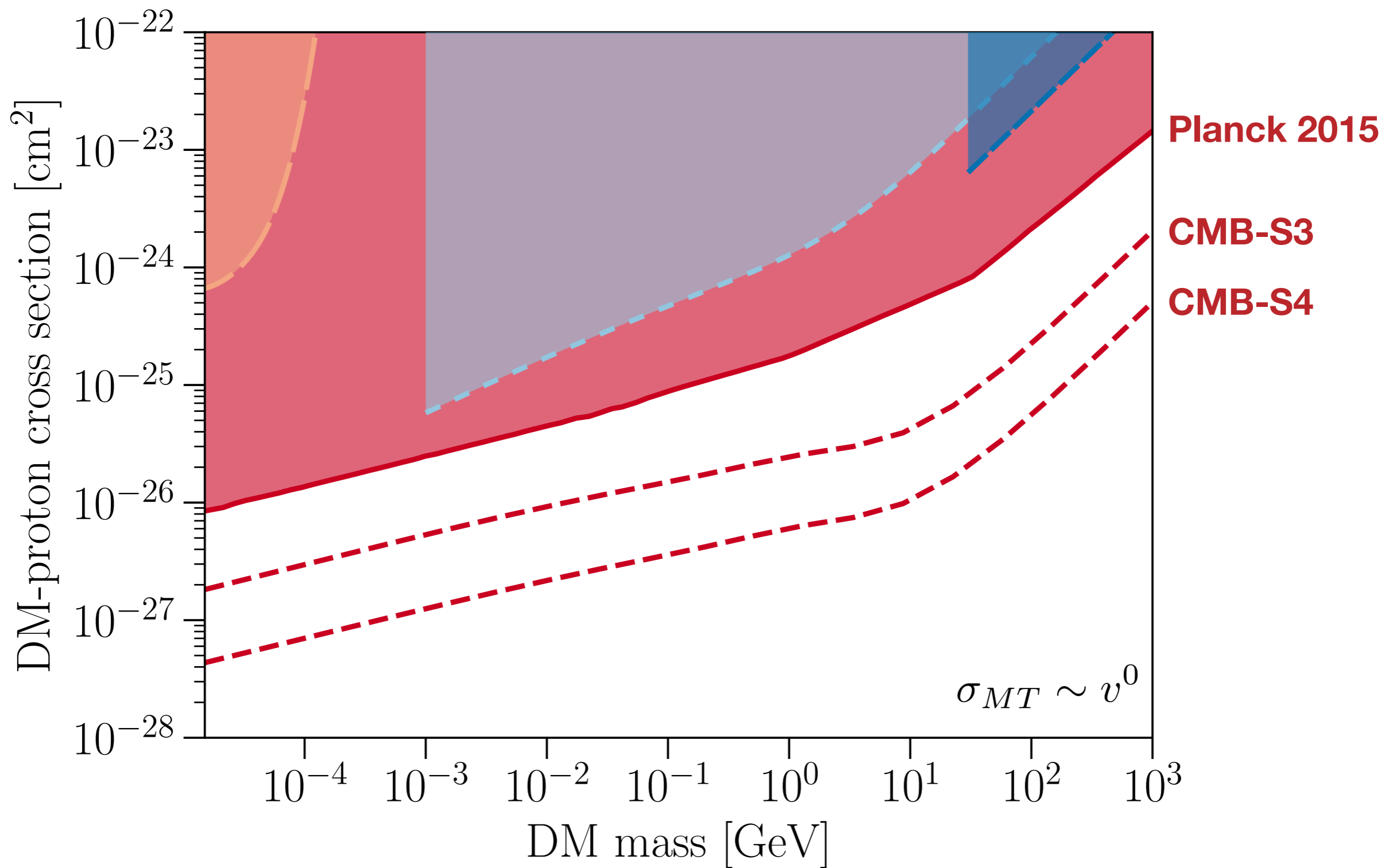
■ Spectral distortions (Ali-Haimoud et al, 2015)

■ COBE+2dF (Chen et al., 2002)

■ Planck 2013 (Dvorkin et al., 2014)

**KB** and Gluscevic (PRL 2017, PRD 2018)

# SI scattering





Planck 2015


CMB-S3

CMB-S4

$$\sigma_{MT} \sim v^0$$

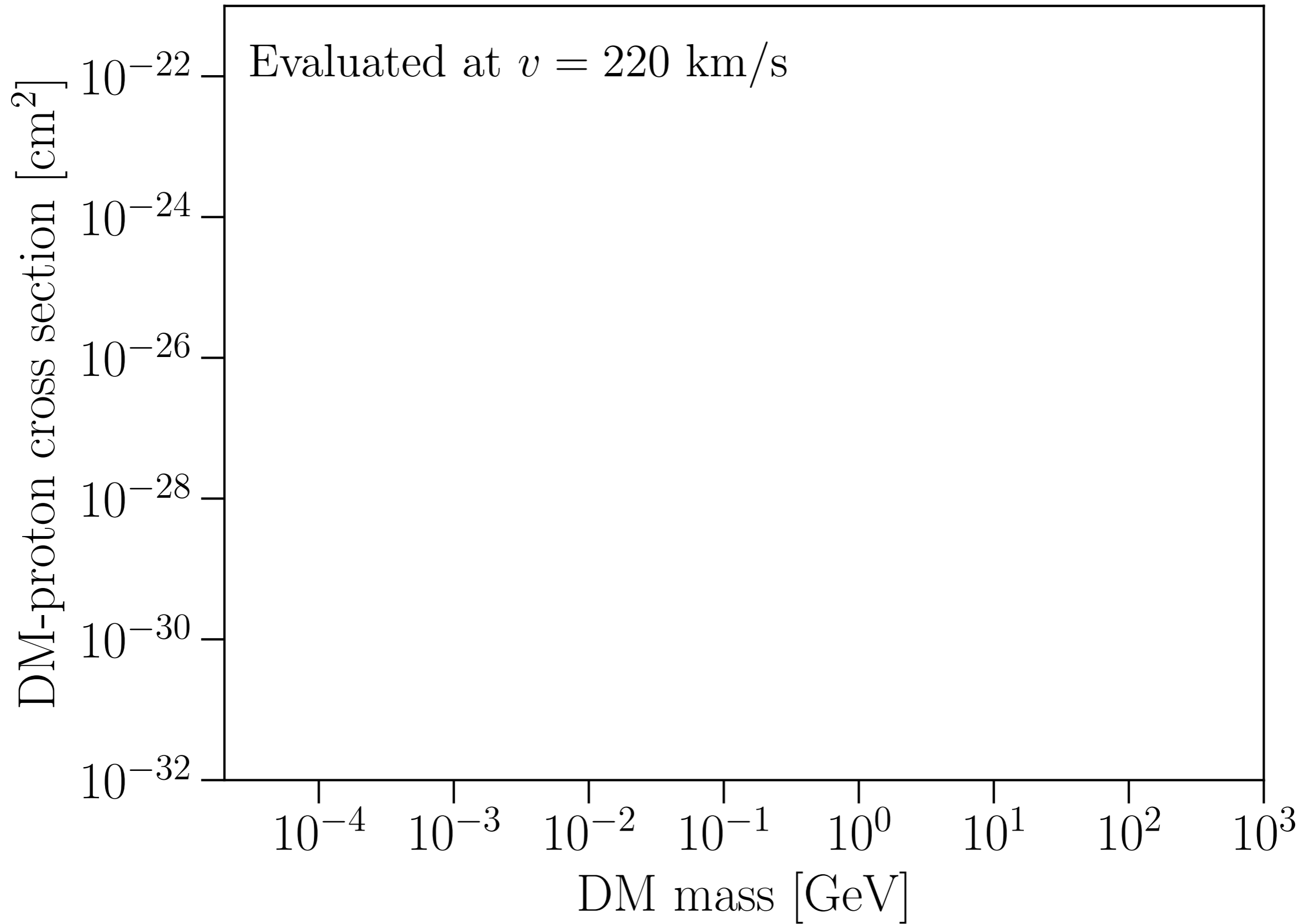
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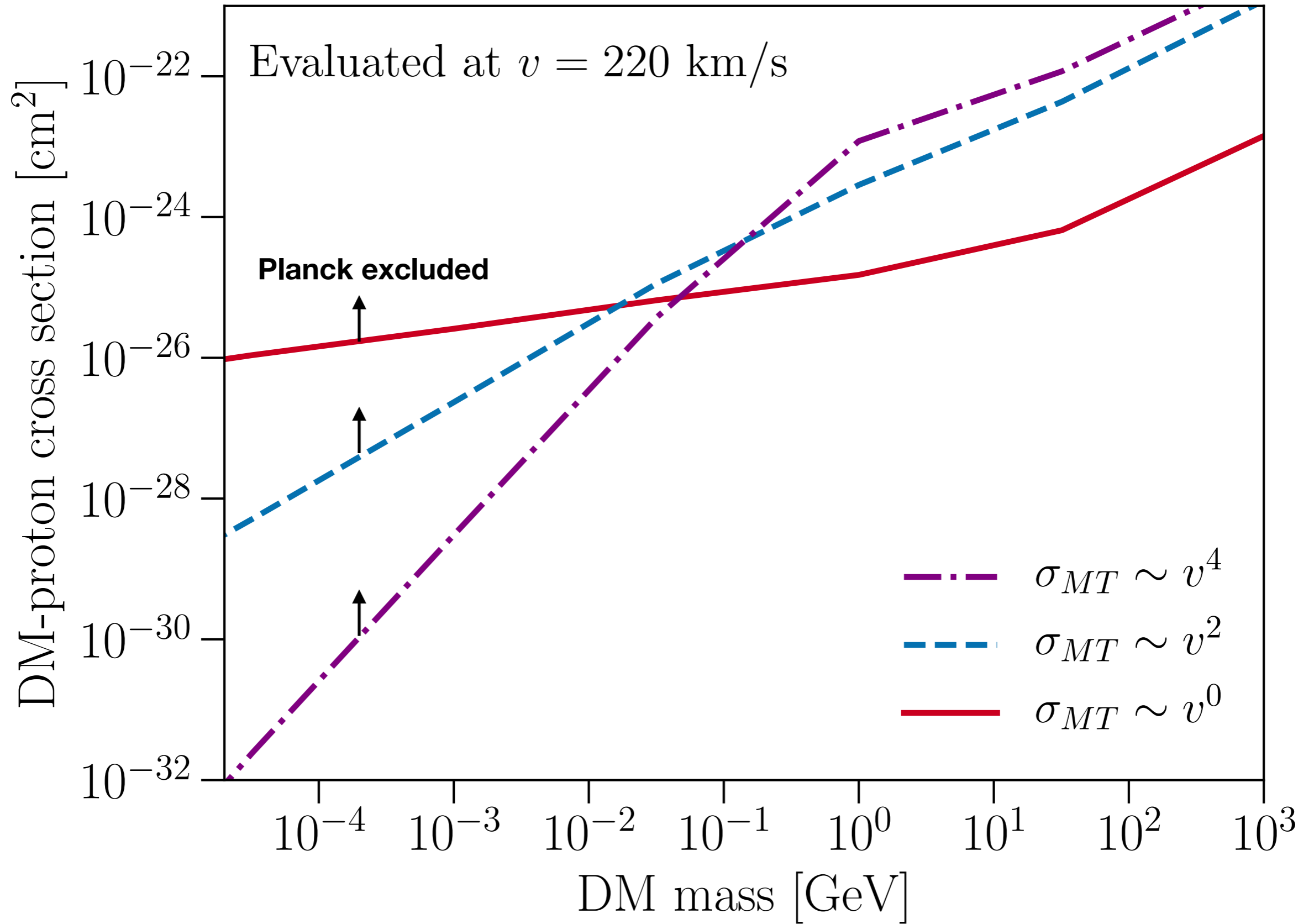
 COBE+2dF (Chen et al., 2002)

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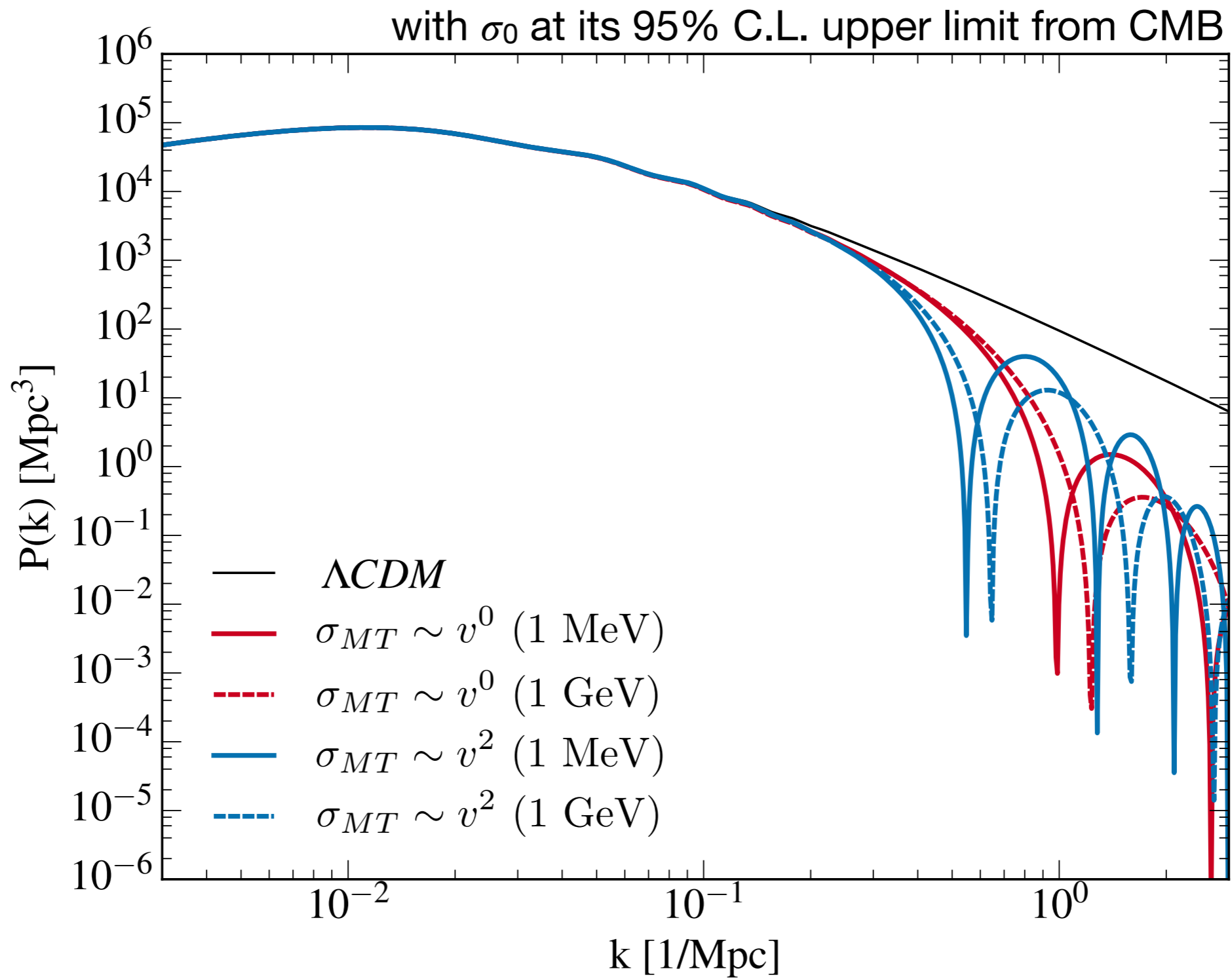
**KB** and Gluscevic (PRL 2017, PRD 2018)

Li, Gluscevic, **KB**, Madhavacheril (2018)





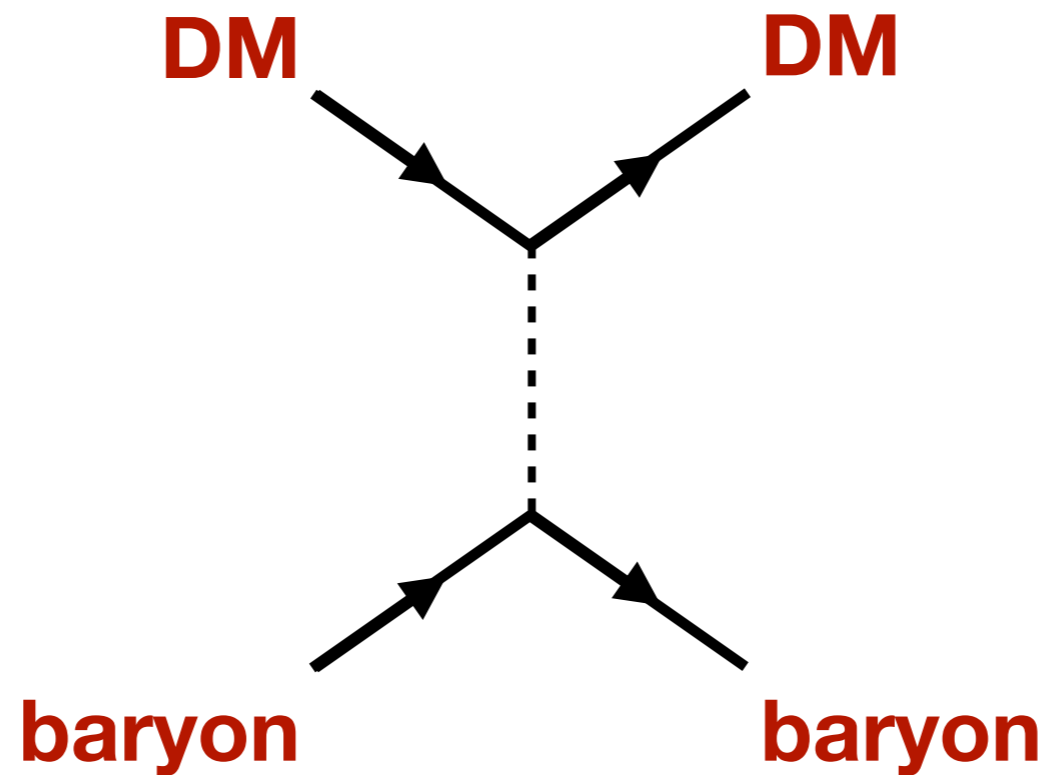
# Large Scale Structure



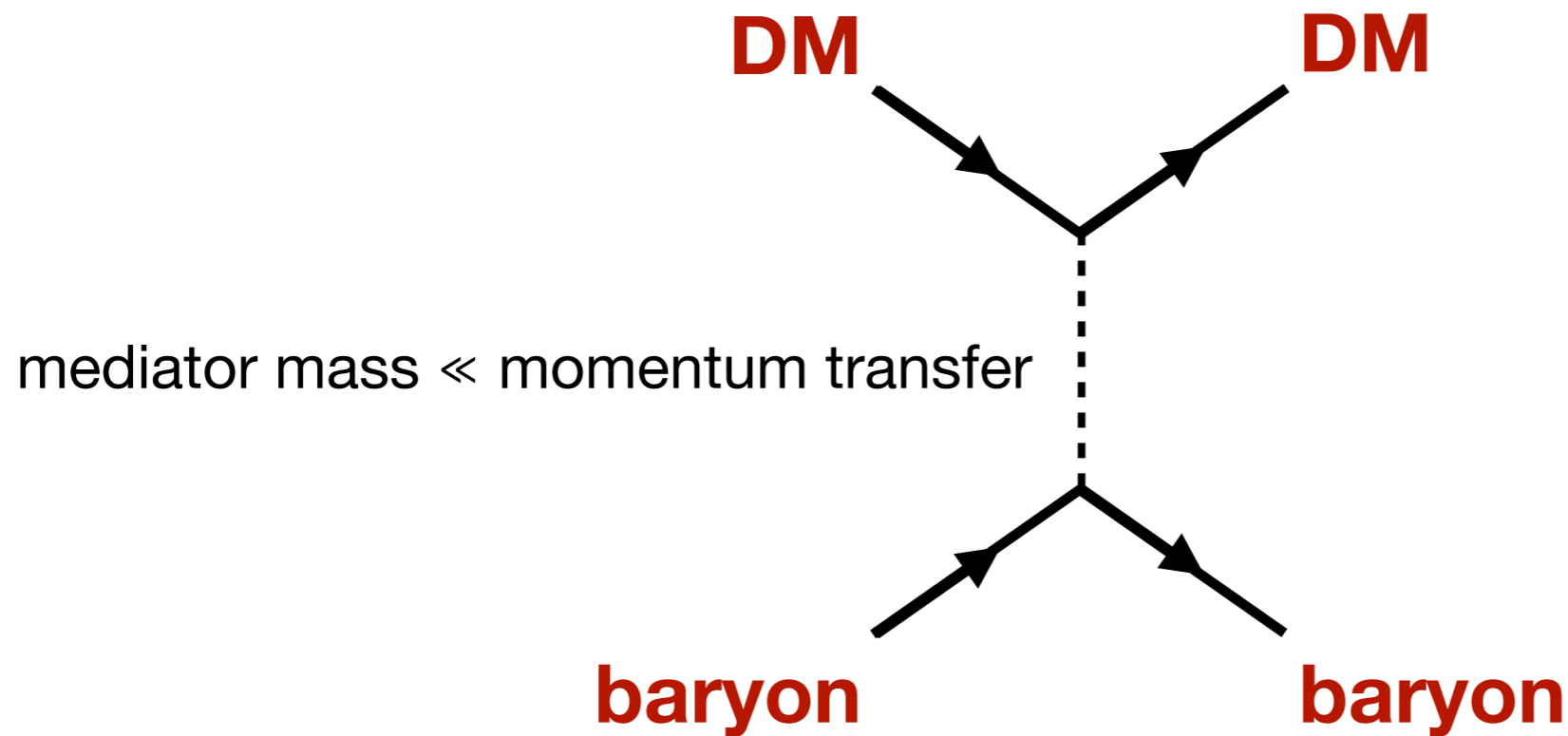
Work in progress:

- Ly- $\alpha$  forest
- Galaxy counts

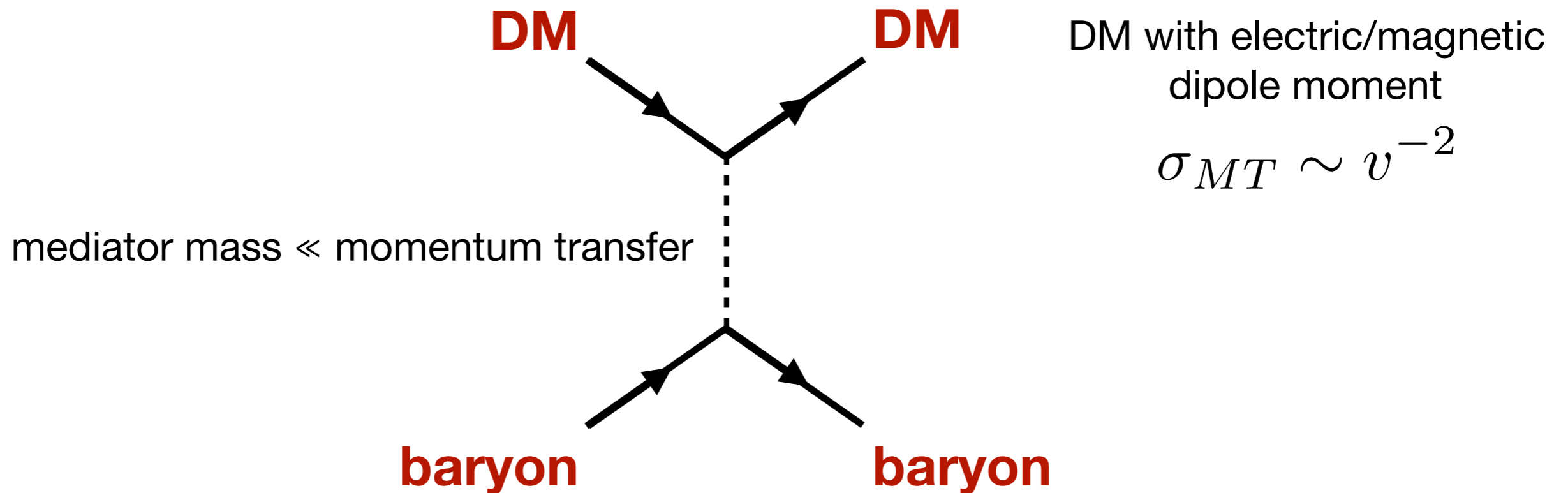
# Interactions via light mediators (late-time scattering)



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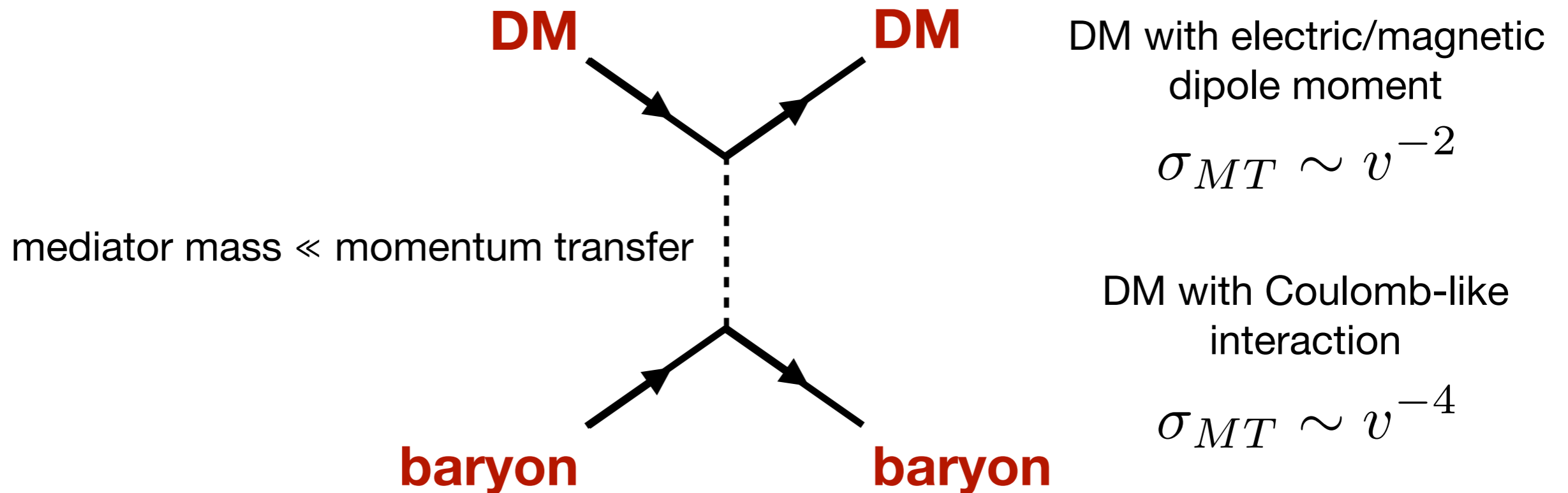


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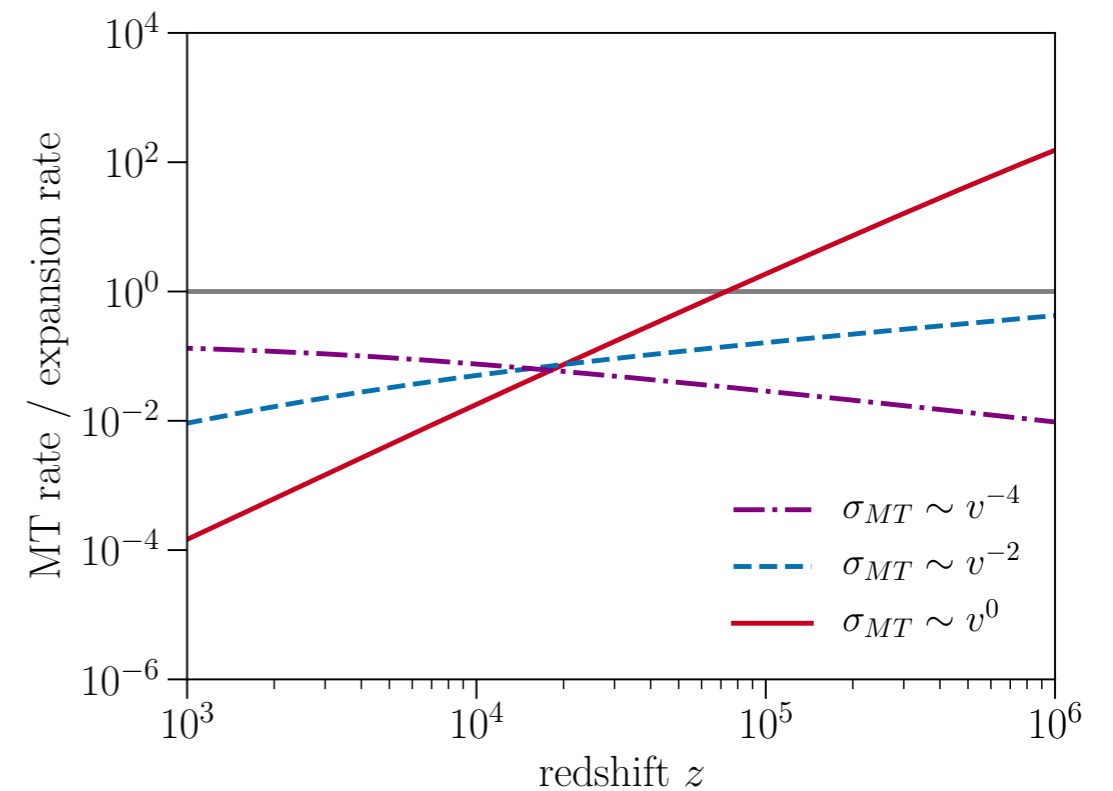
# Bulk Velocity

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- Expect small (large) cross sections at early (late) times, but reconsider relative velocity

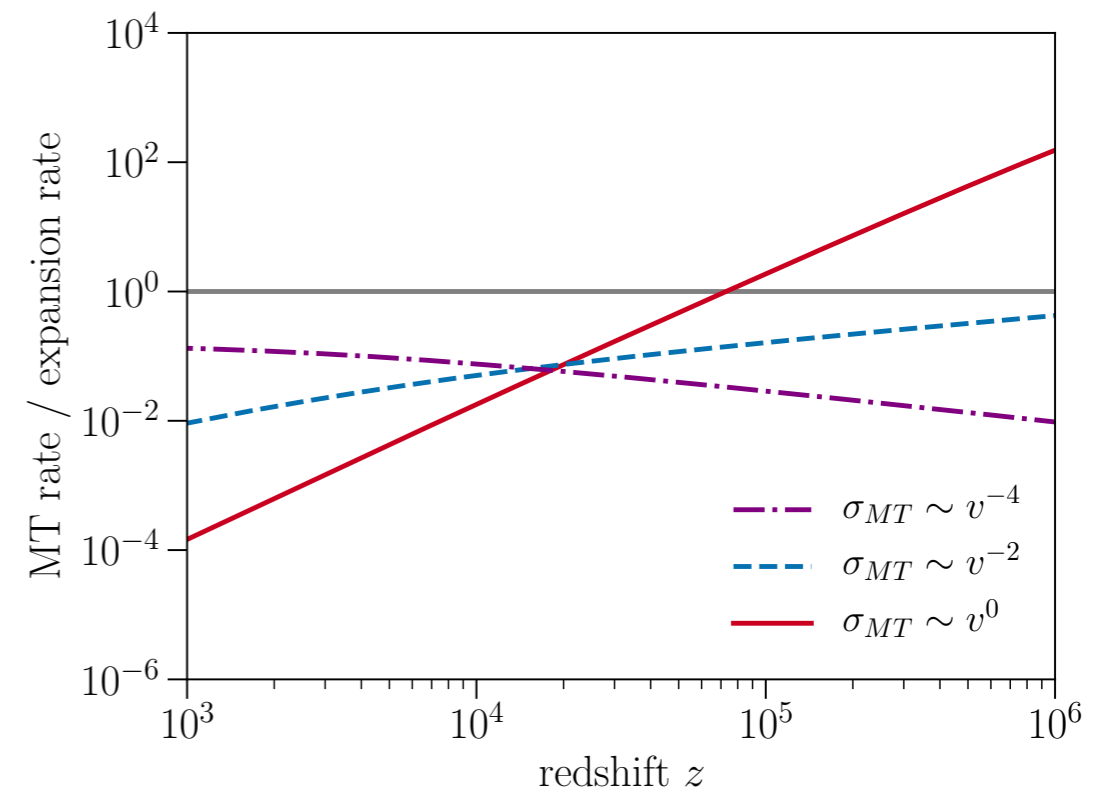


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$$|\vec{V}_{\text{DM}} - \vec{V}_b|^2 \ll \bar{v}_{\text{th}}^2$$



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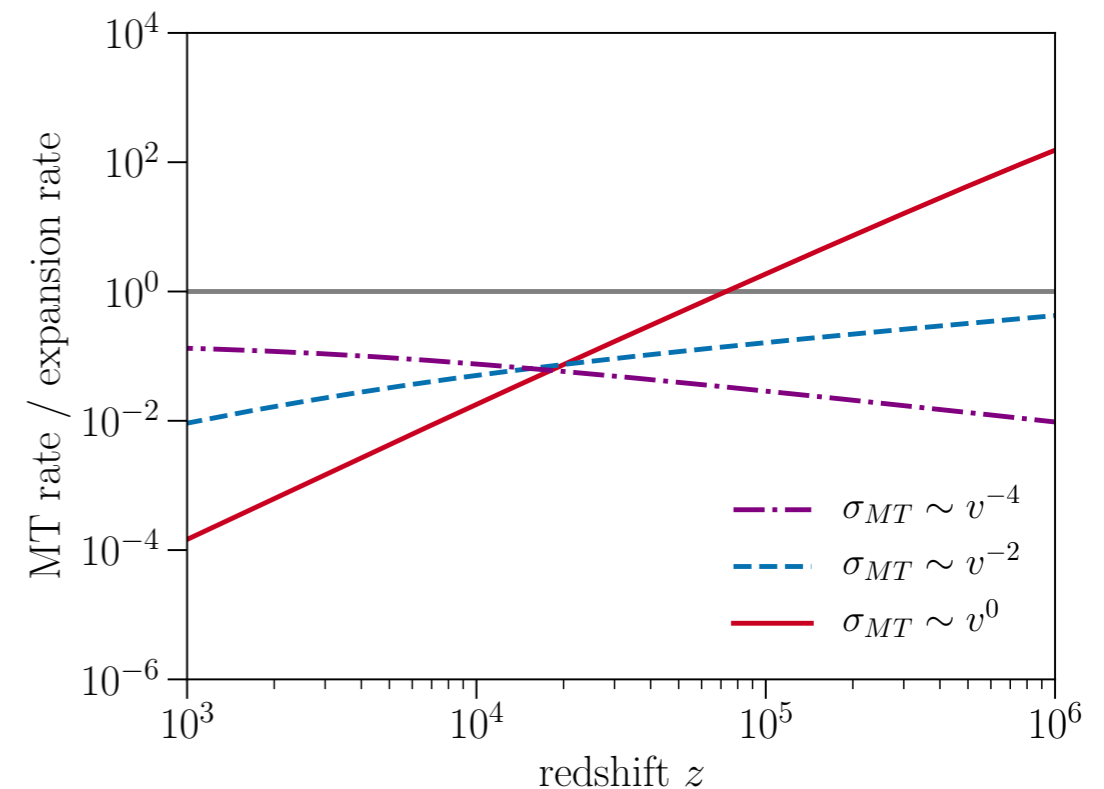
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- Large bulk velocities lead to nonlinearities

Dvorkin, Blum, Kamionkowski (2014)



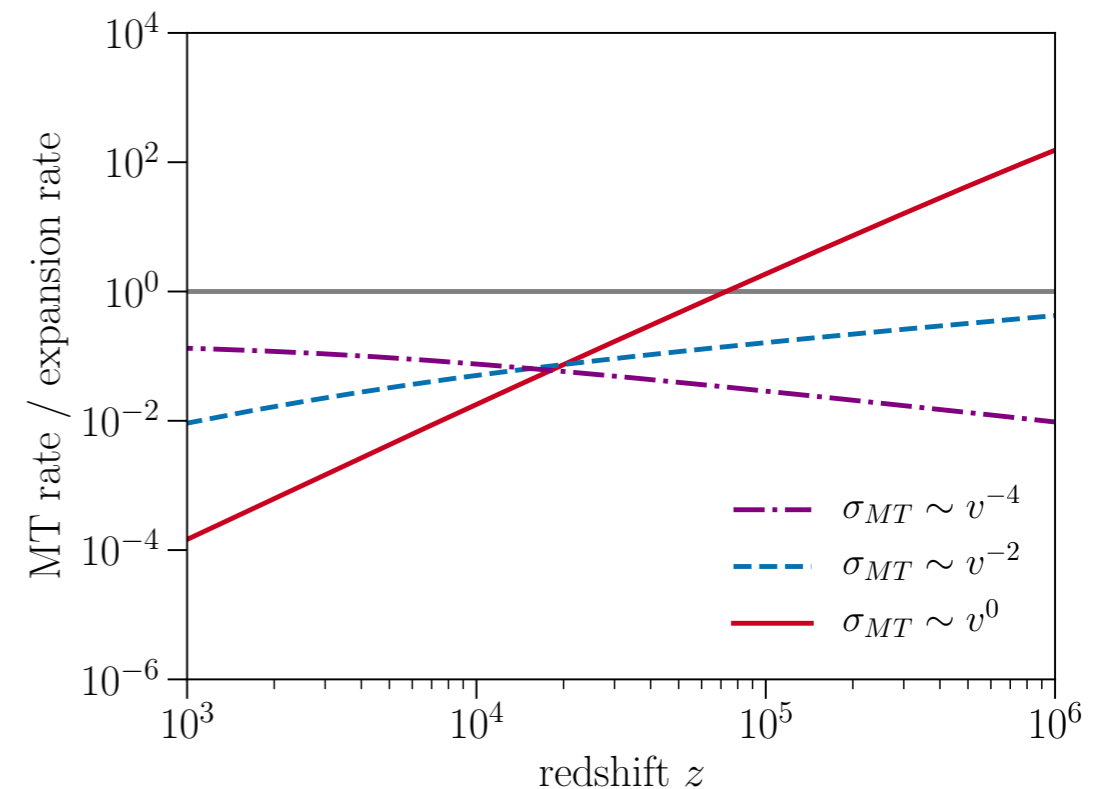
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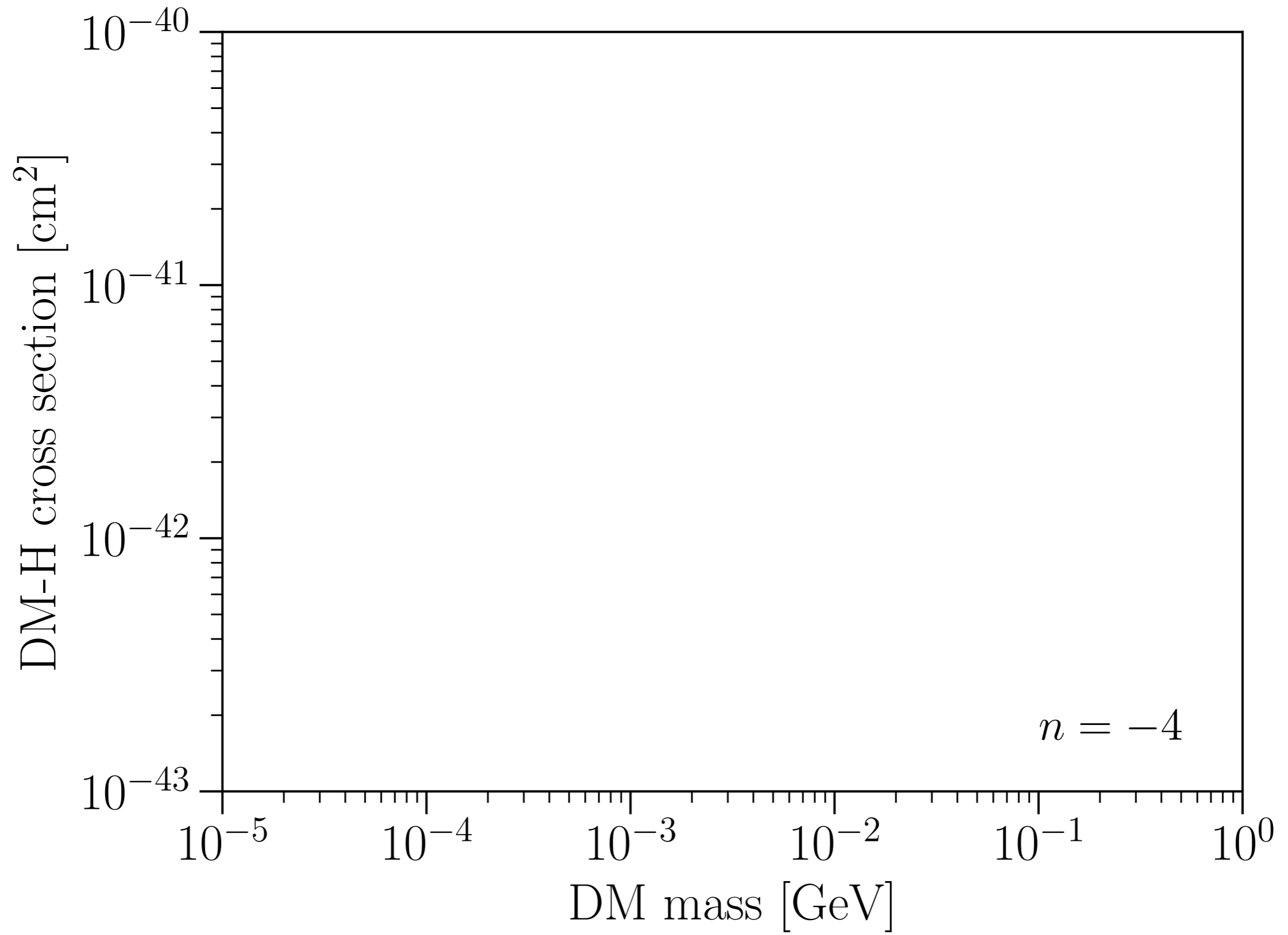
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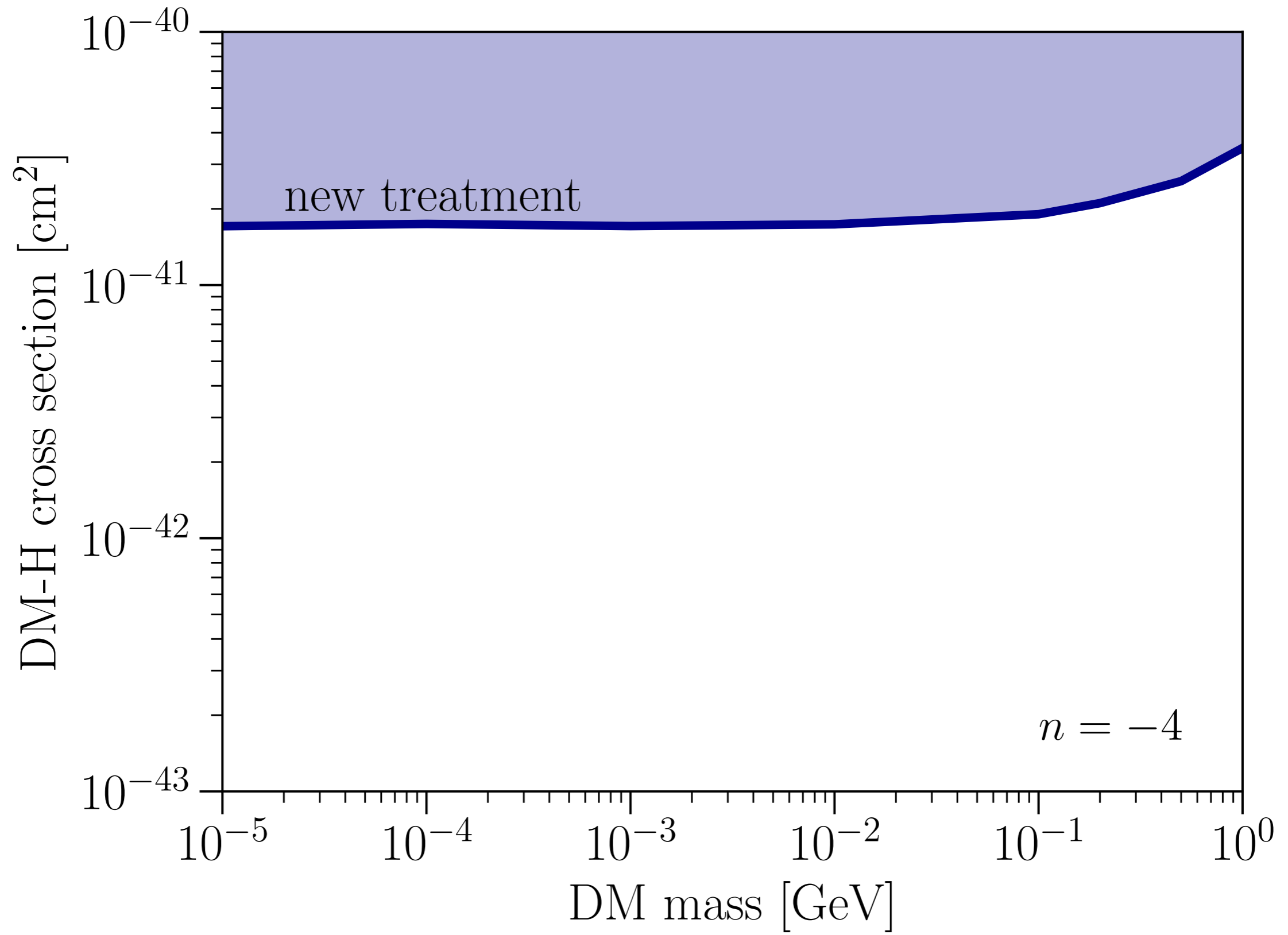
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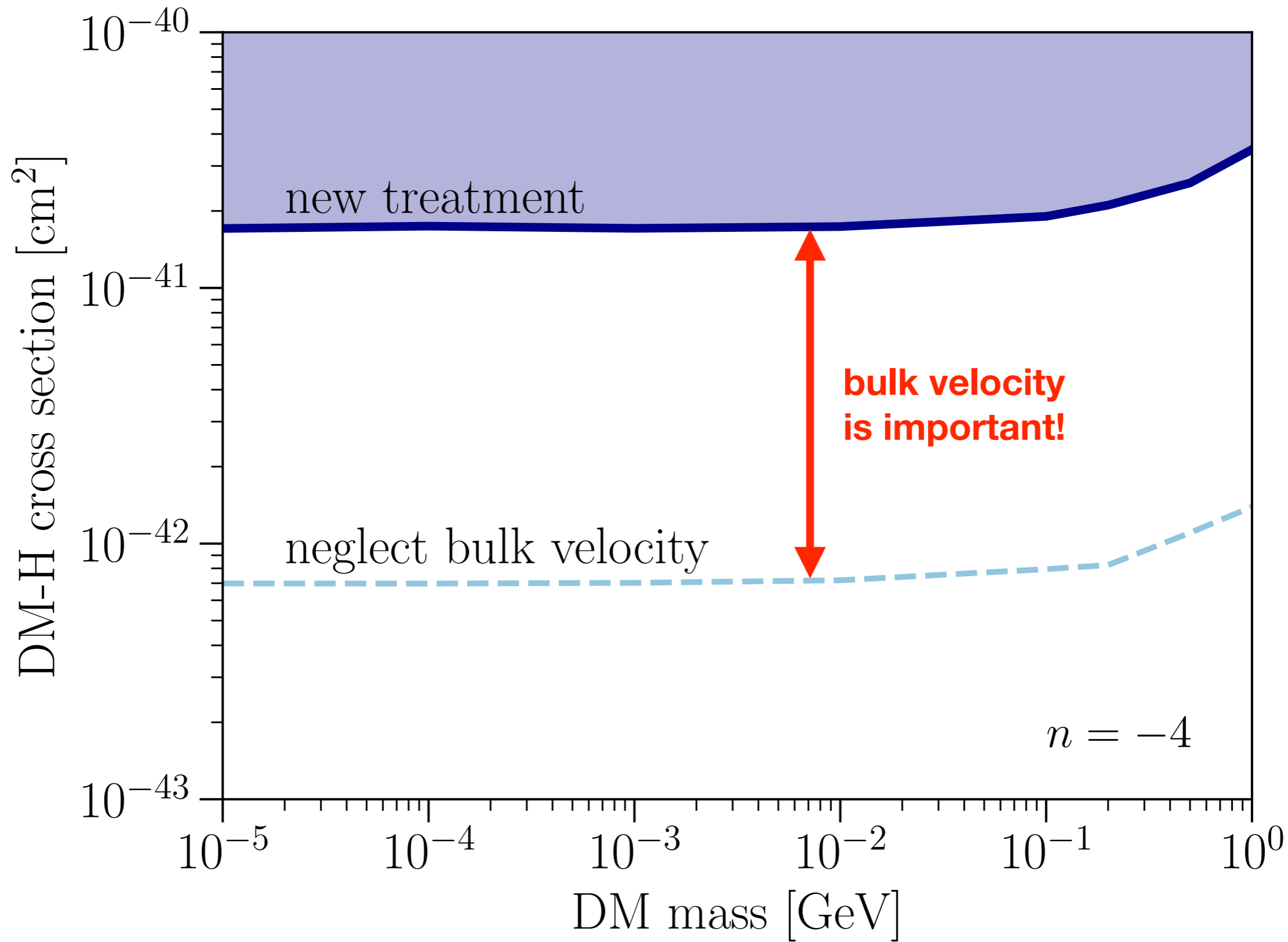
- Large bulk velocities lead to nonlinearities  
Dvorkin, Blum, Kamionkowski (2014)
- Introduce new treatment of bulk velocities

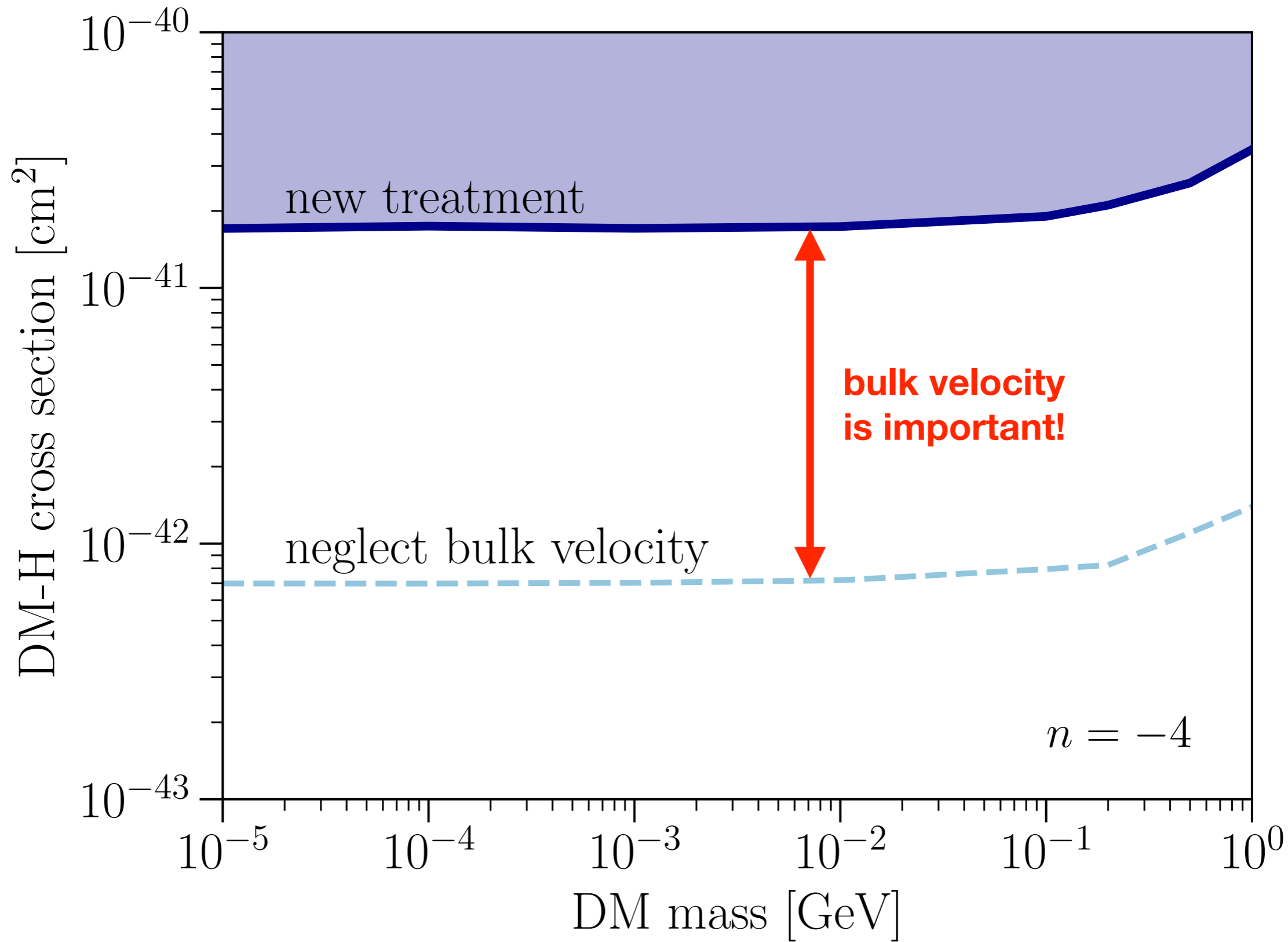








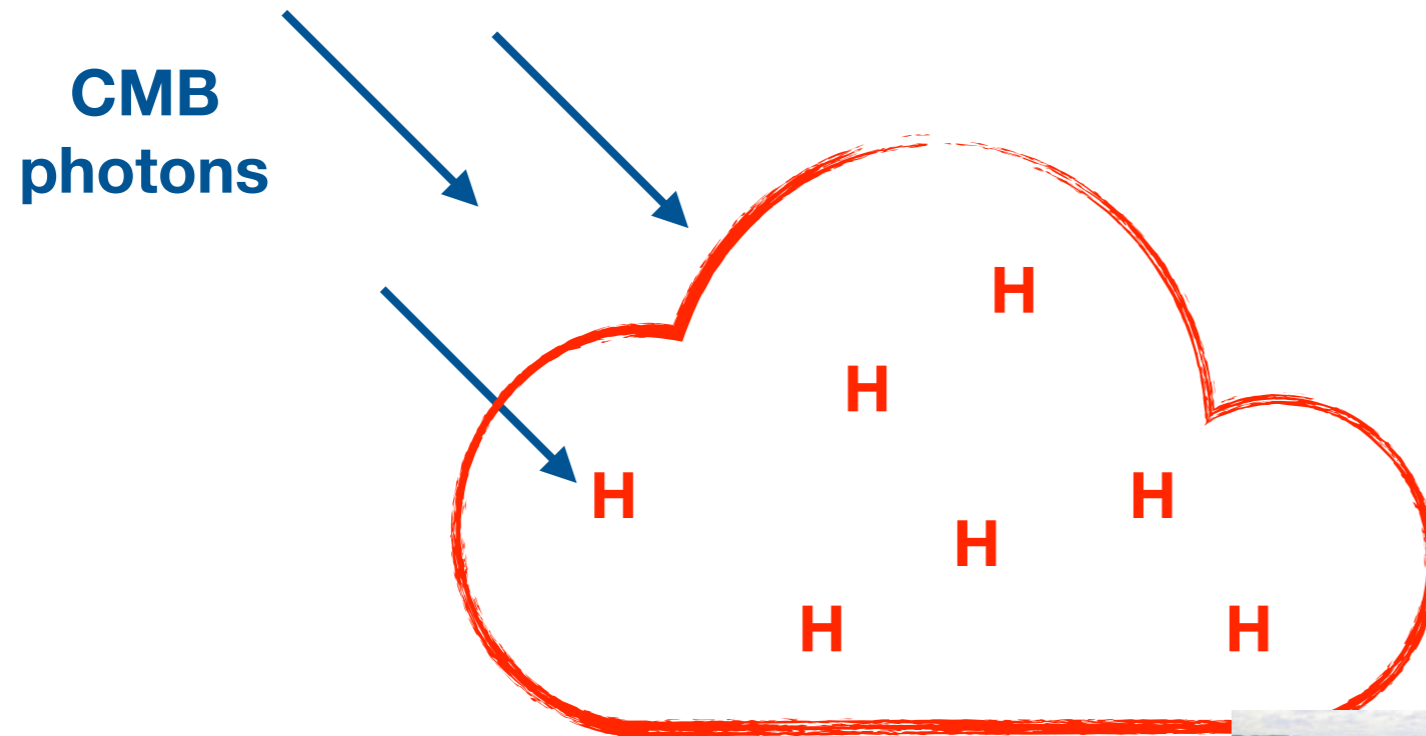




How do late-time interactions affect other cosmological observables?

# EDGES Absorption Signal

Experiment to Detect the Global Epoch of Reionization Signature

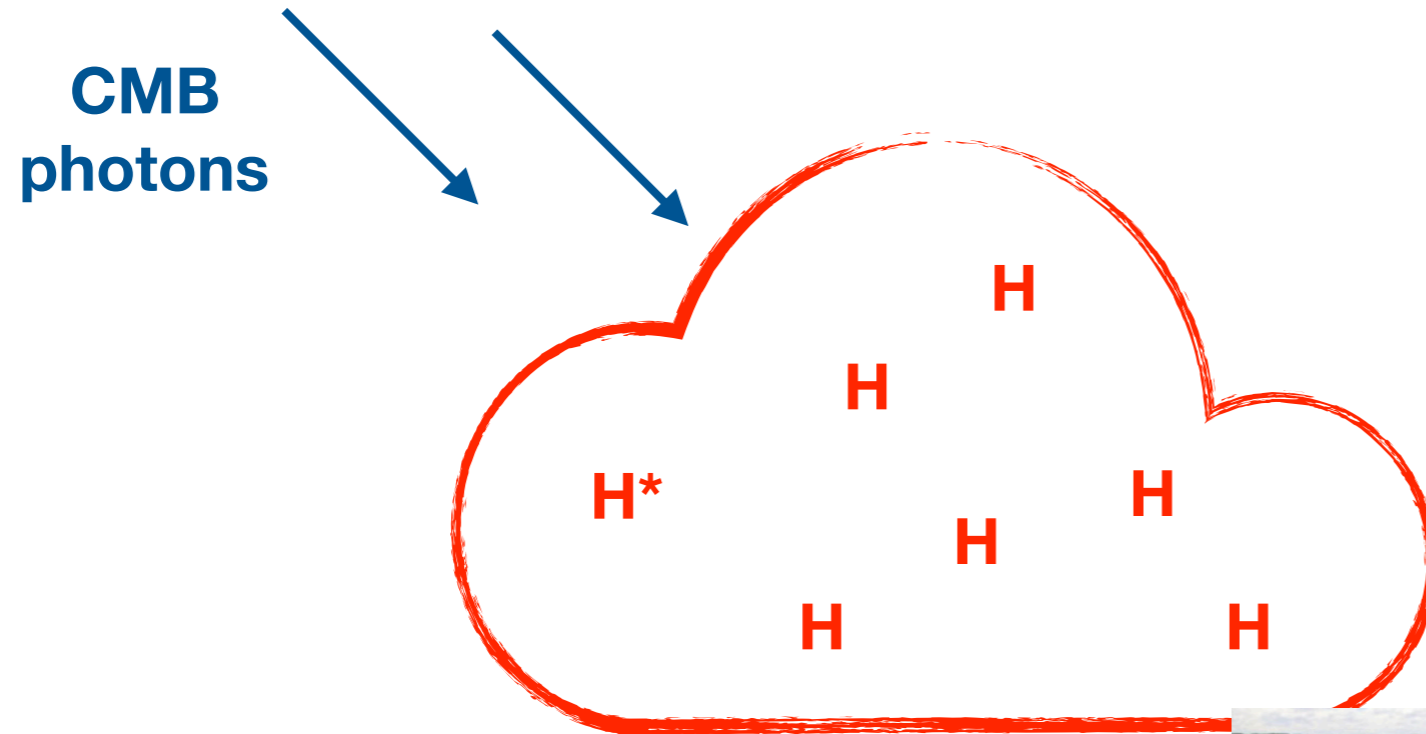


Redshift  $z \sim 17$



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Experiment to Detect the Global Epoch of Reionization Signature



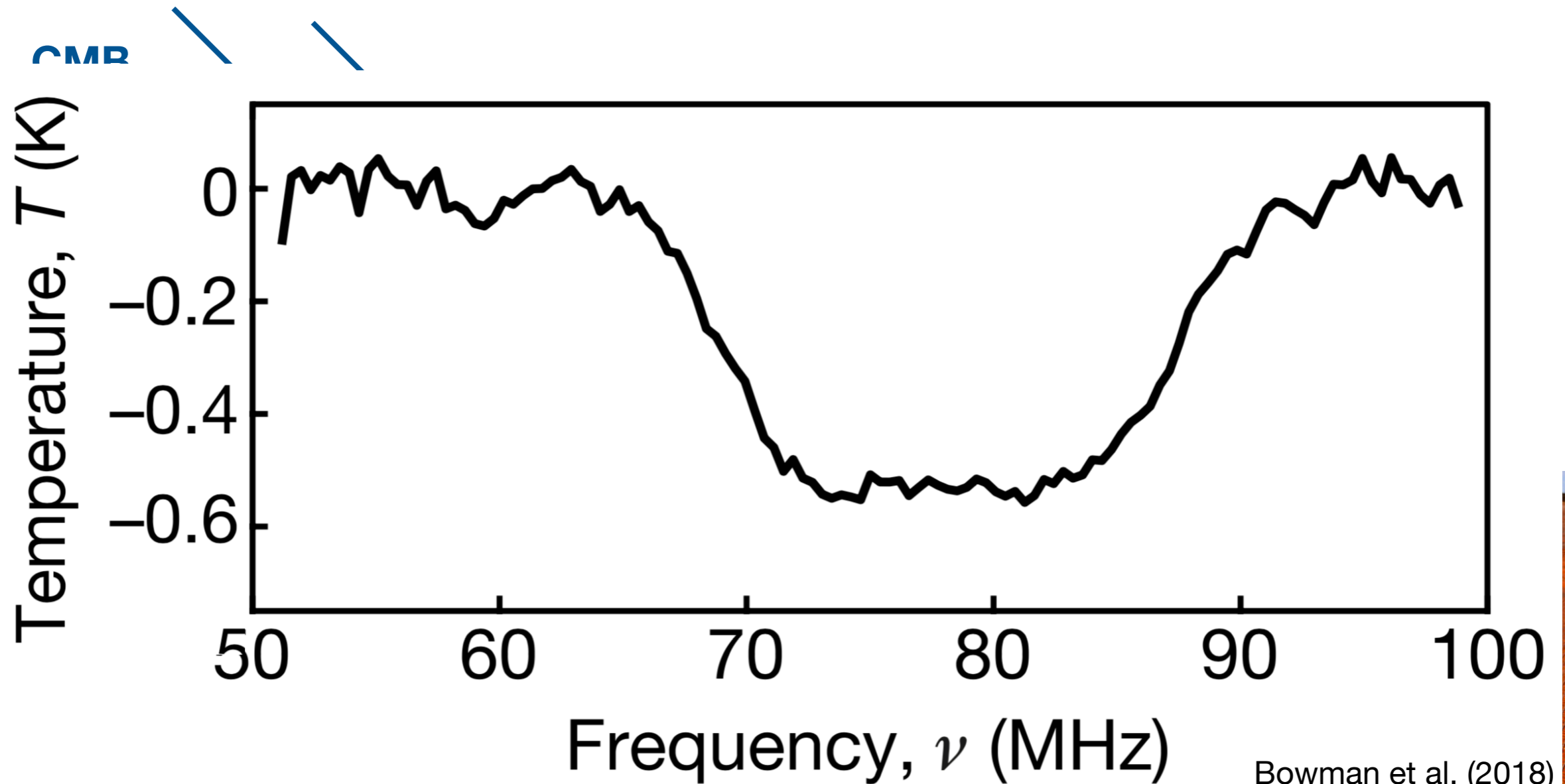
Excite 21cm  
hyperfine transition

Redshift  $z \sim 17$



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Experiment to Detect the Global Epoch of Reionization Signature



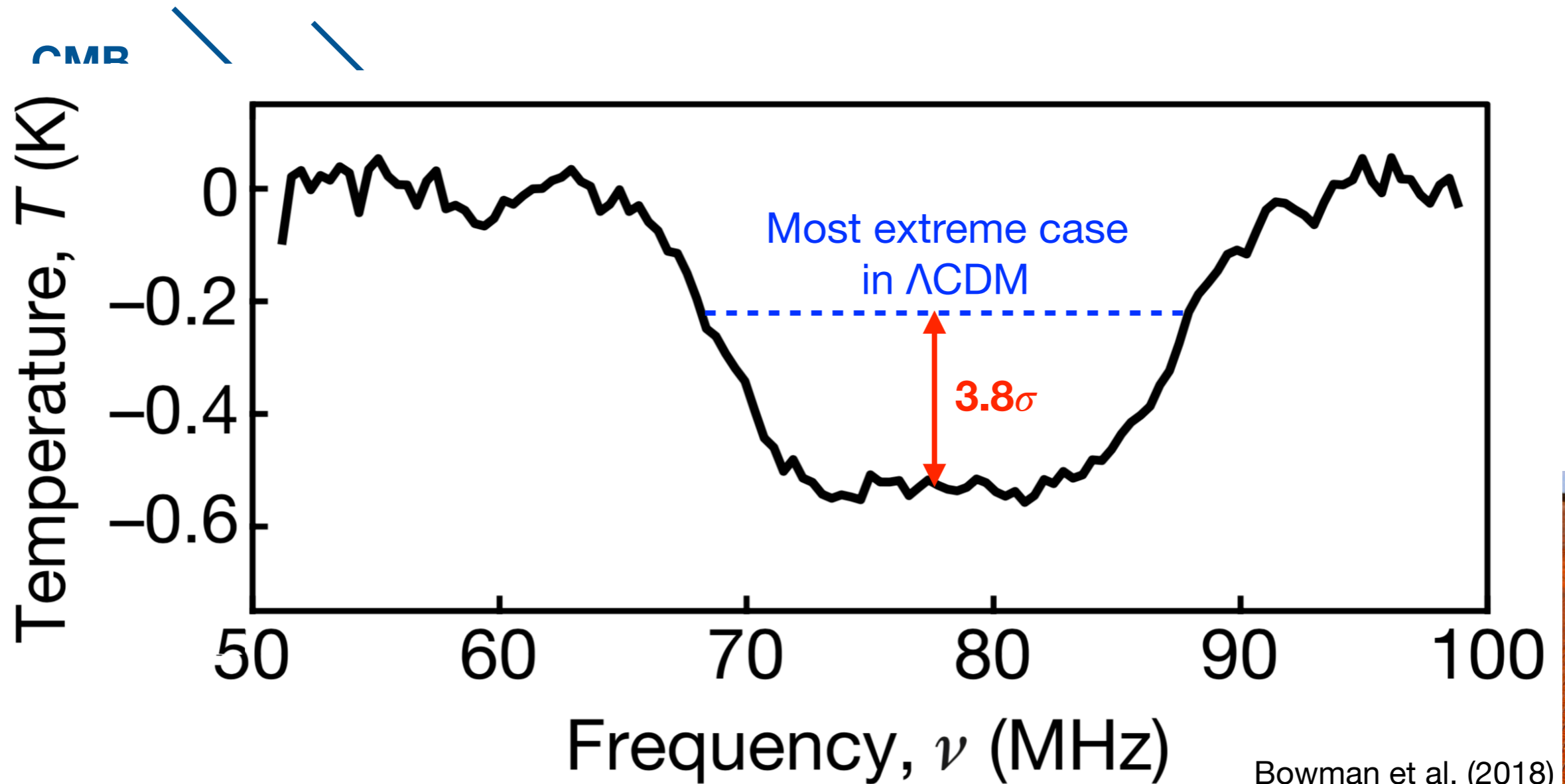
Bowman et al. (2018)

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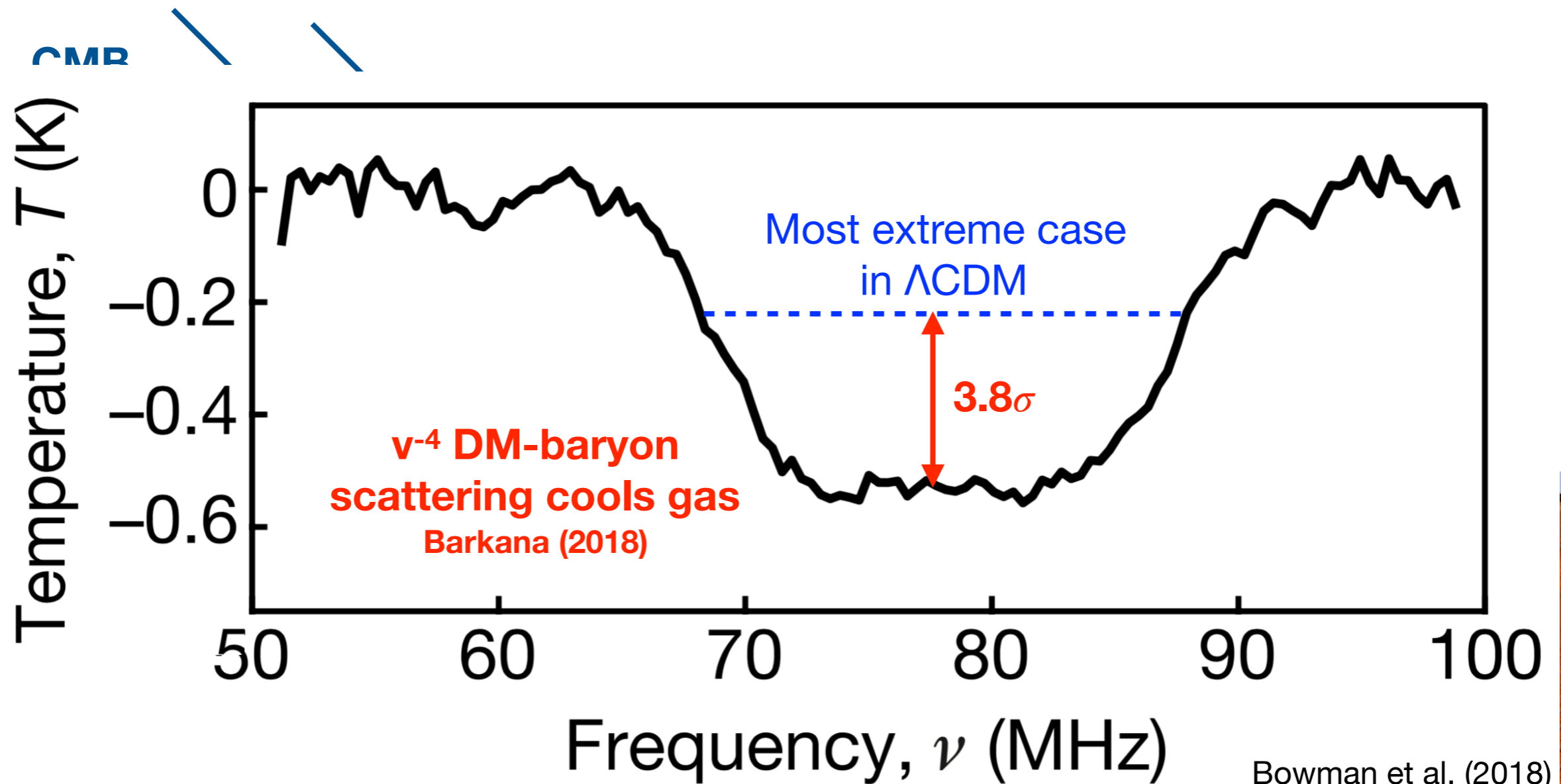
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Bowman et al. (2018)



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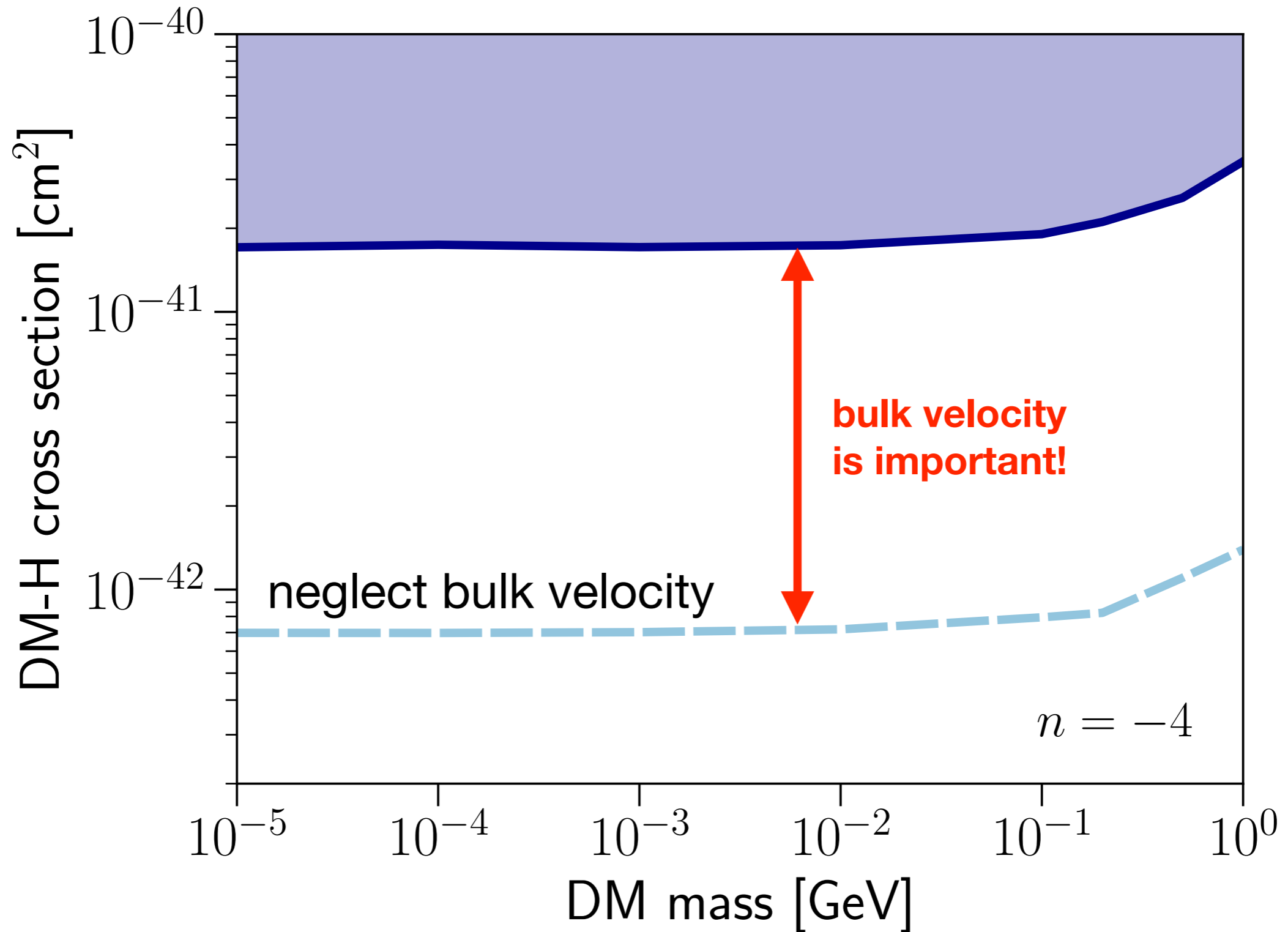
Experiment to Detect the Global Epoch of Reionization Signature



Redshift  $z \sim 17$

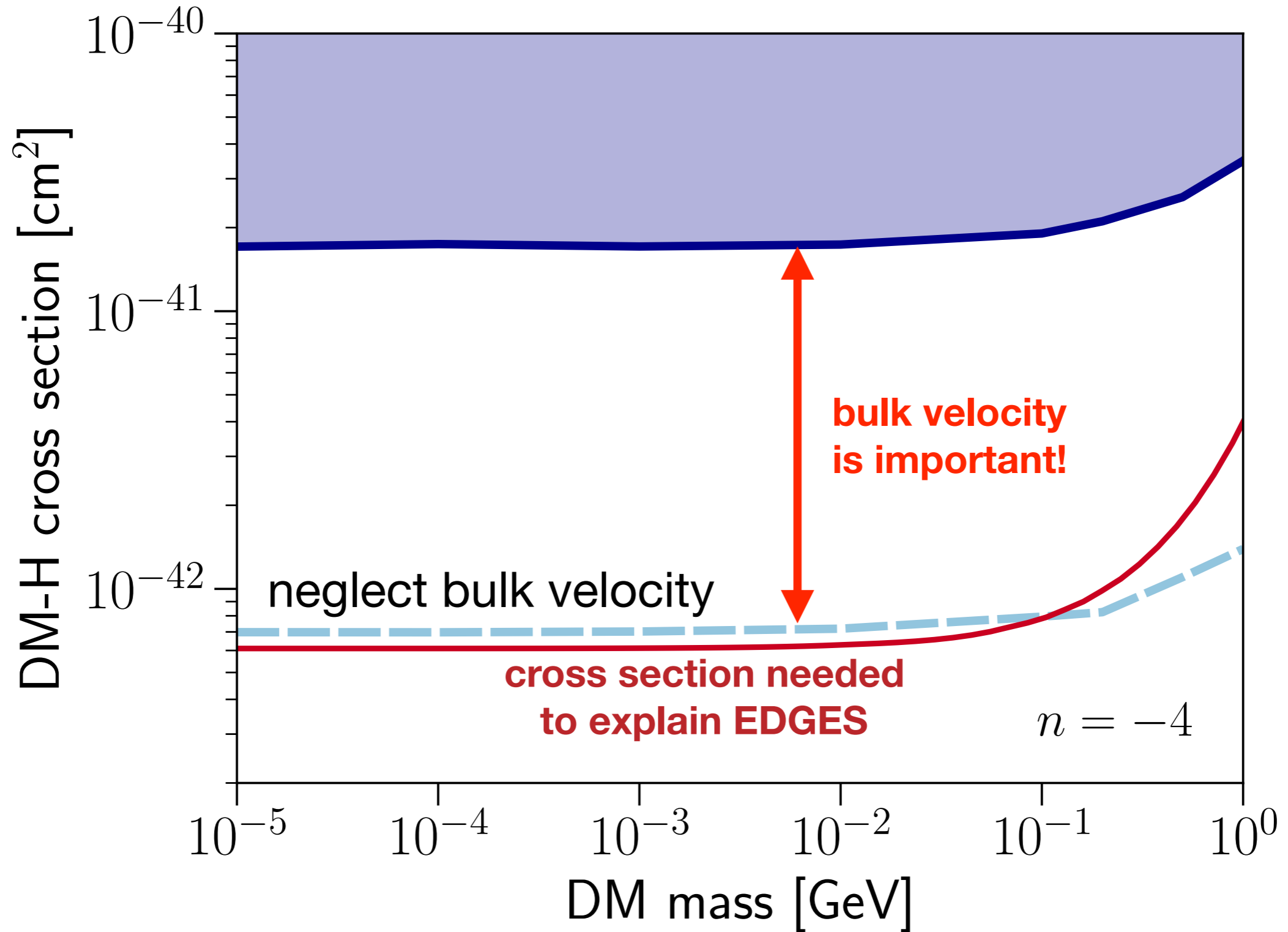


# Implication for EDGES

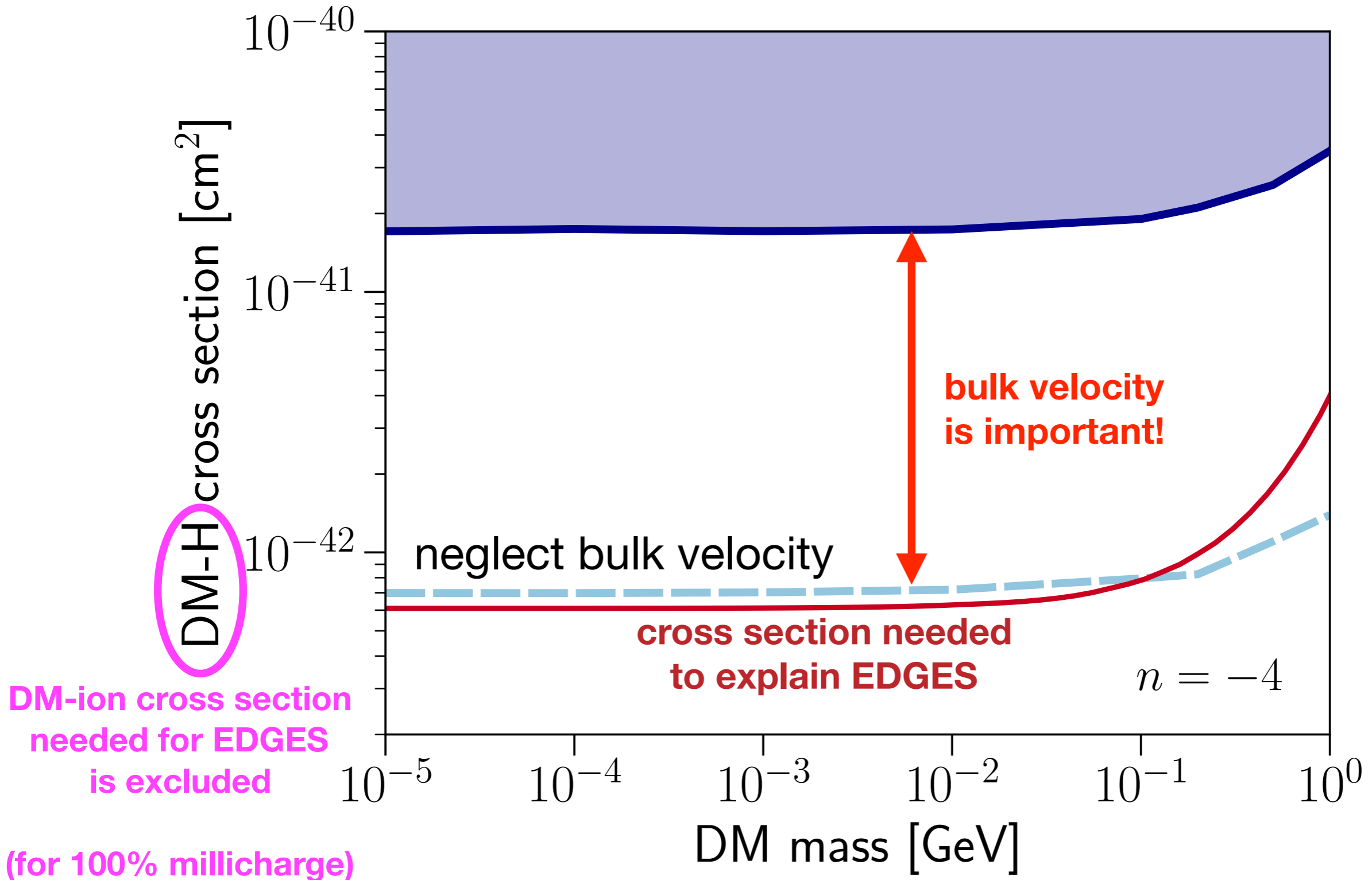




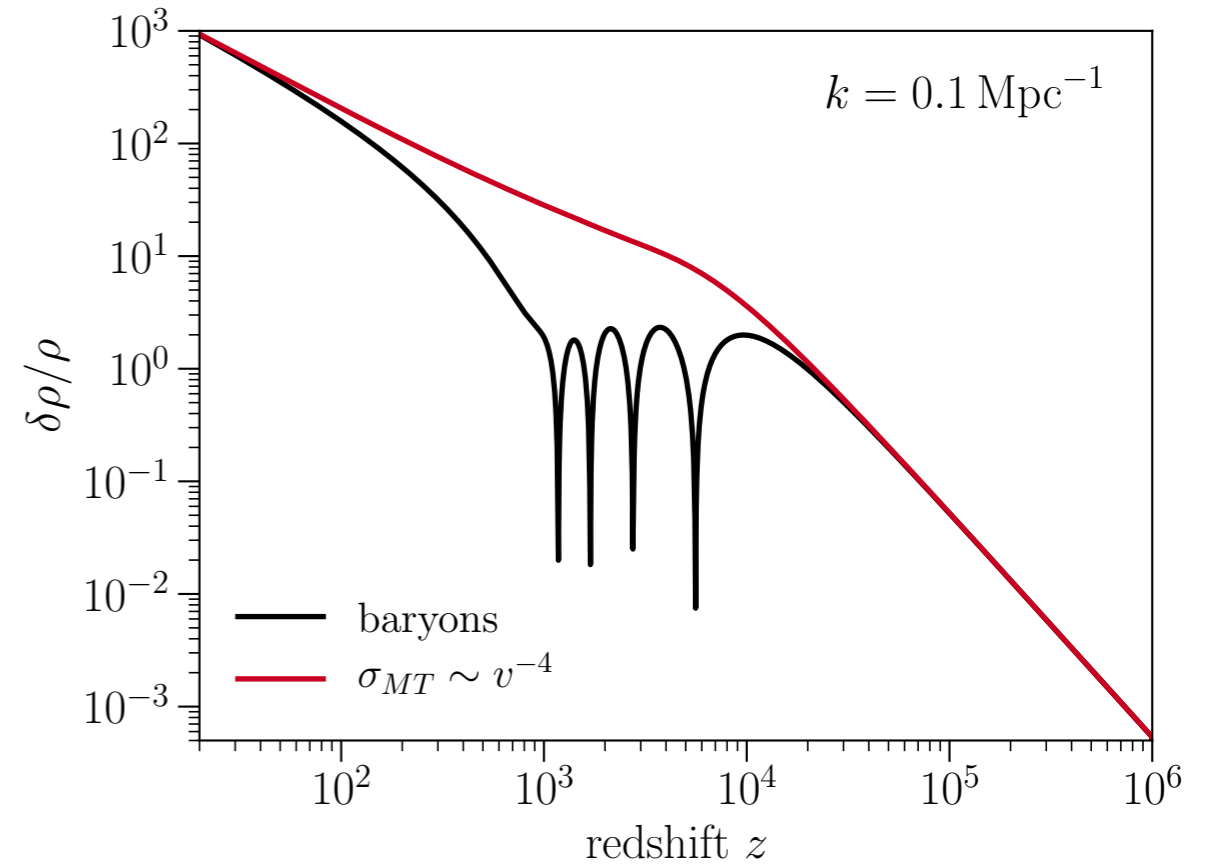
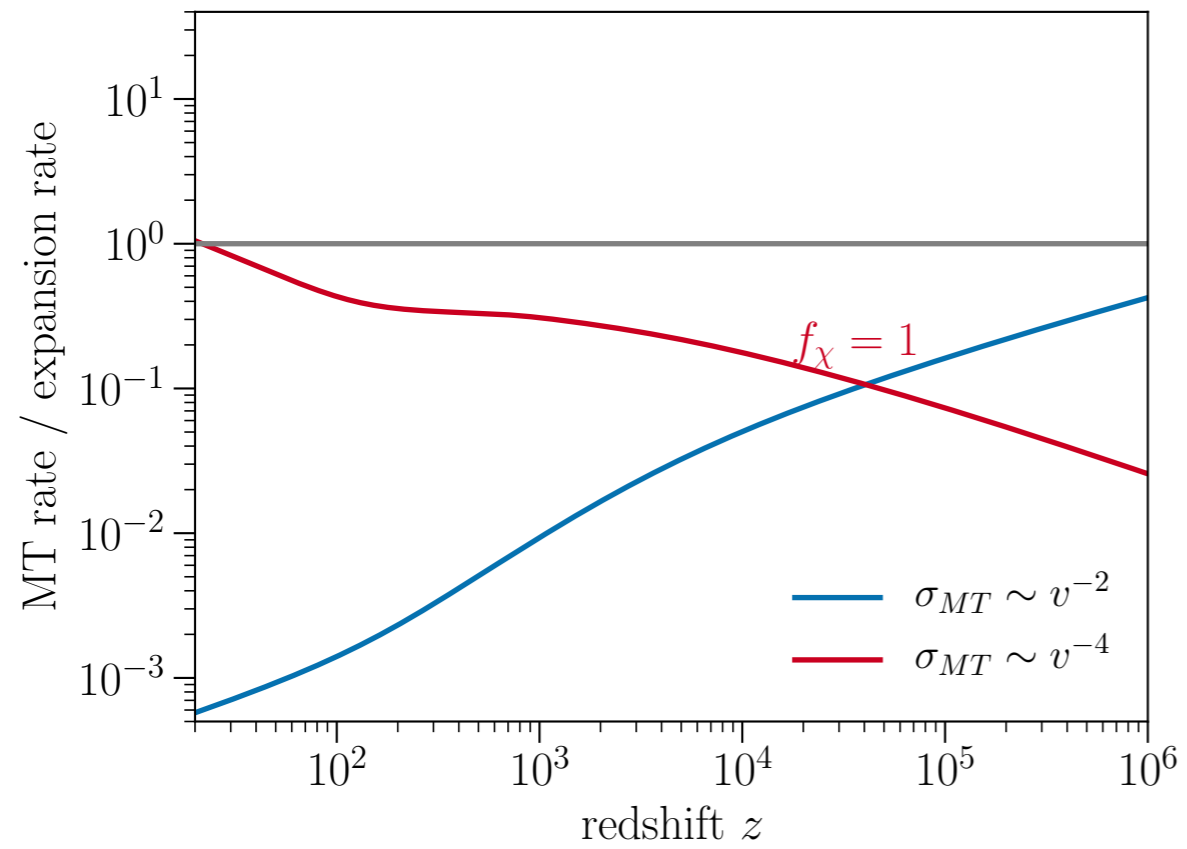
# Implication for EDGES



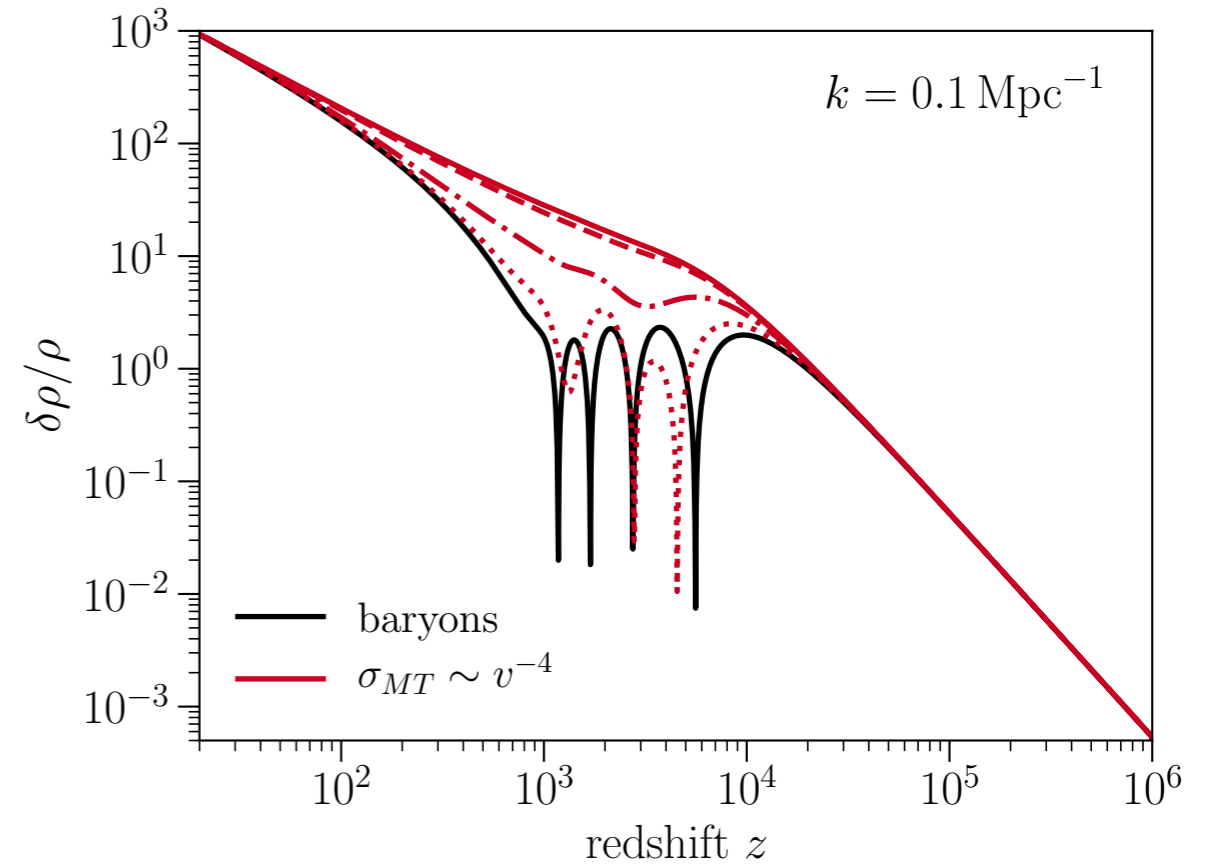
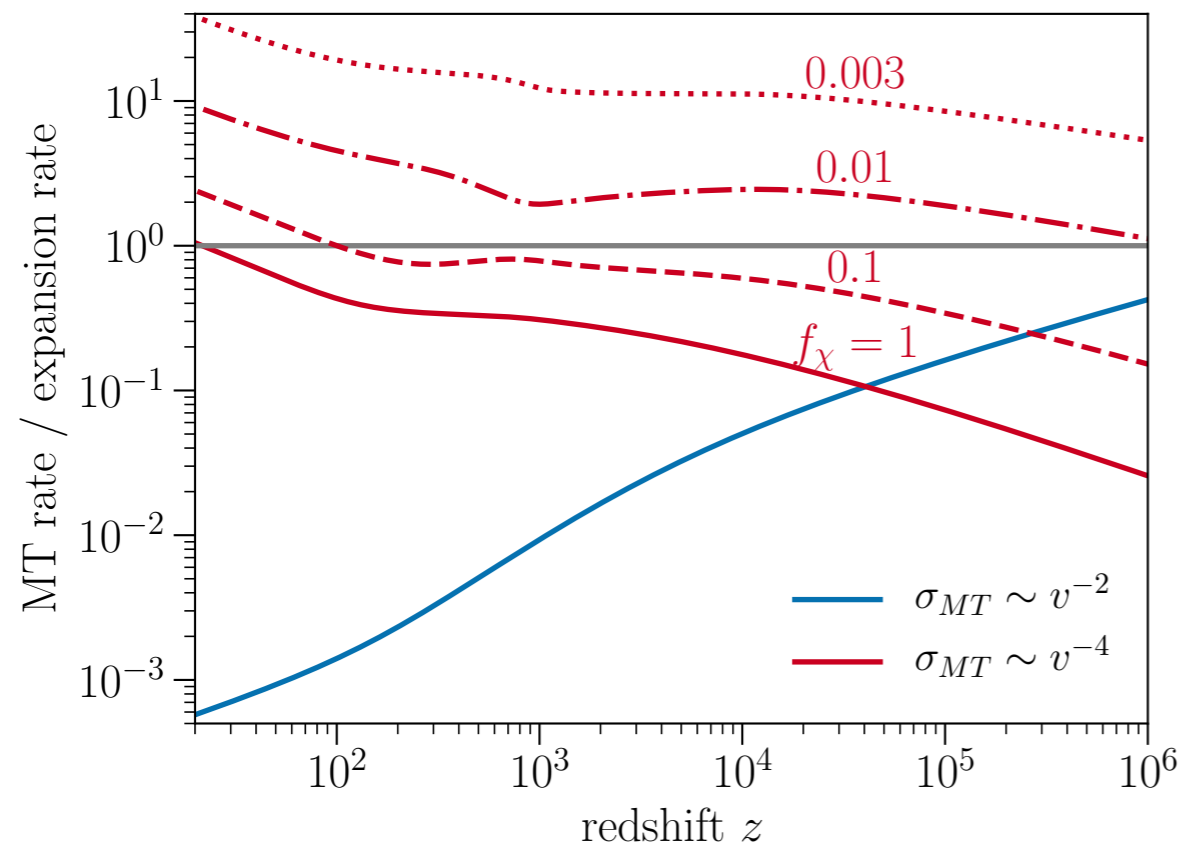
# Implication for EDGES



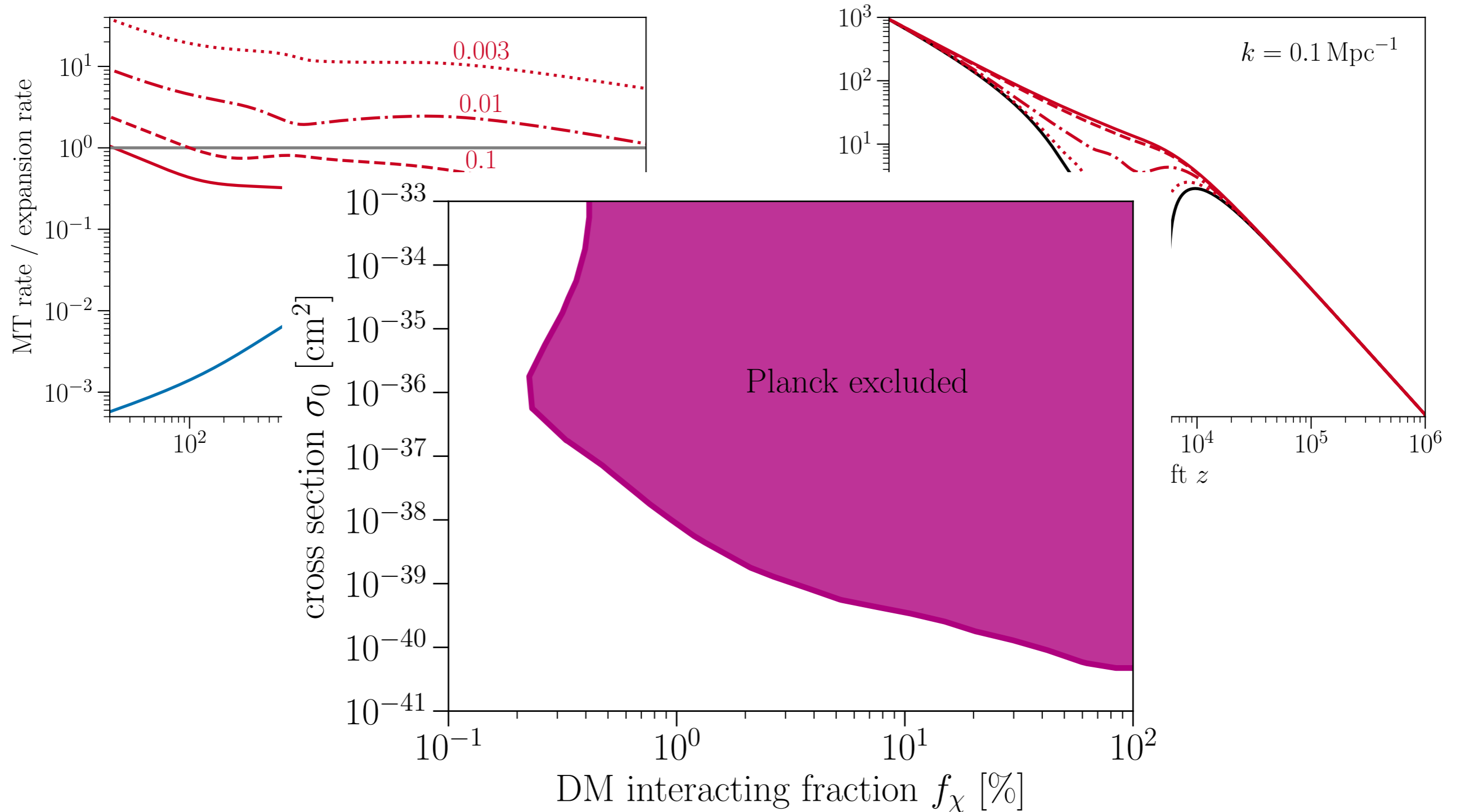
# Fractional Case



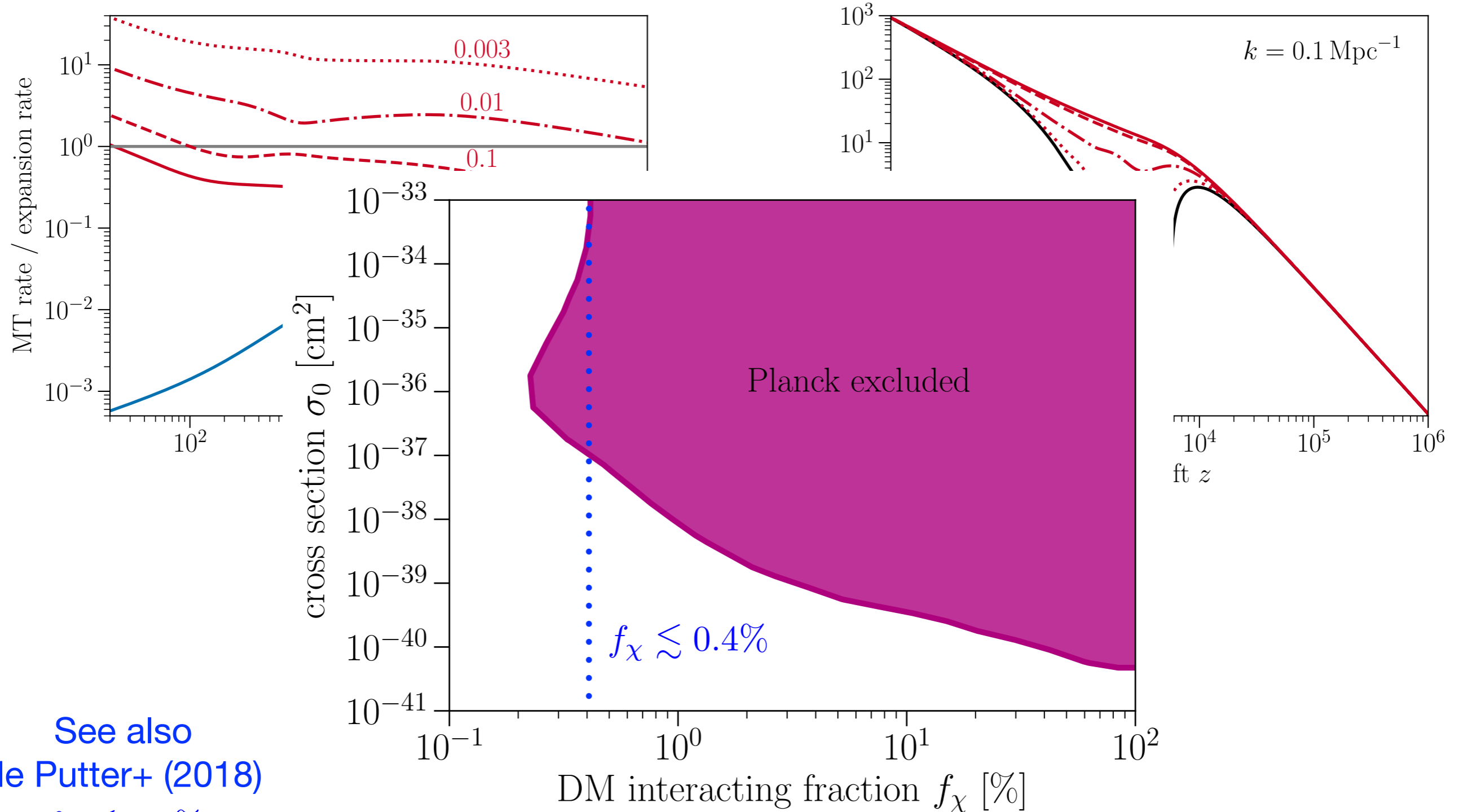
# Fractional Case



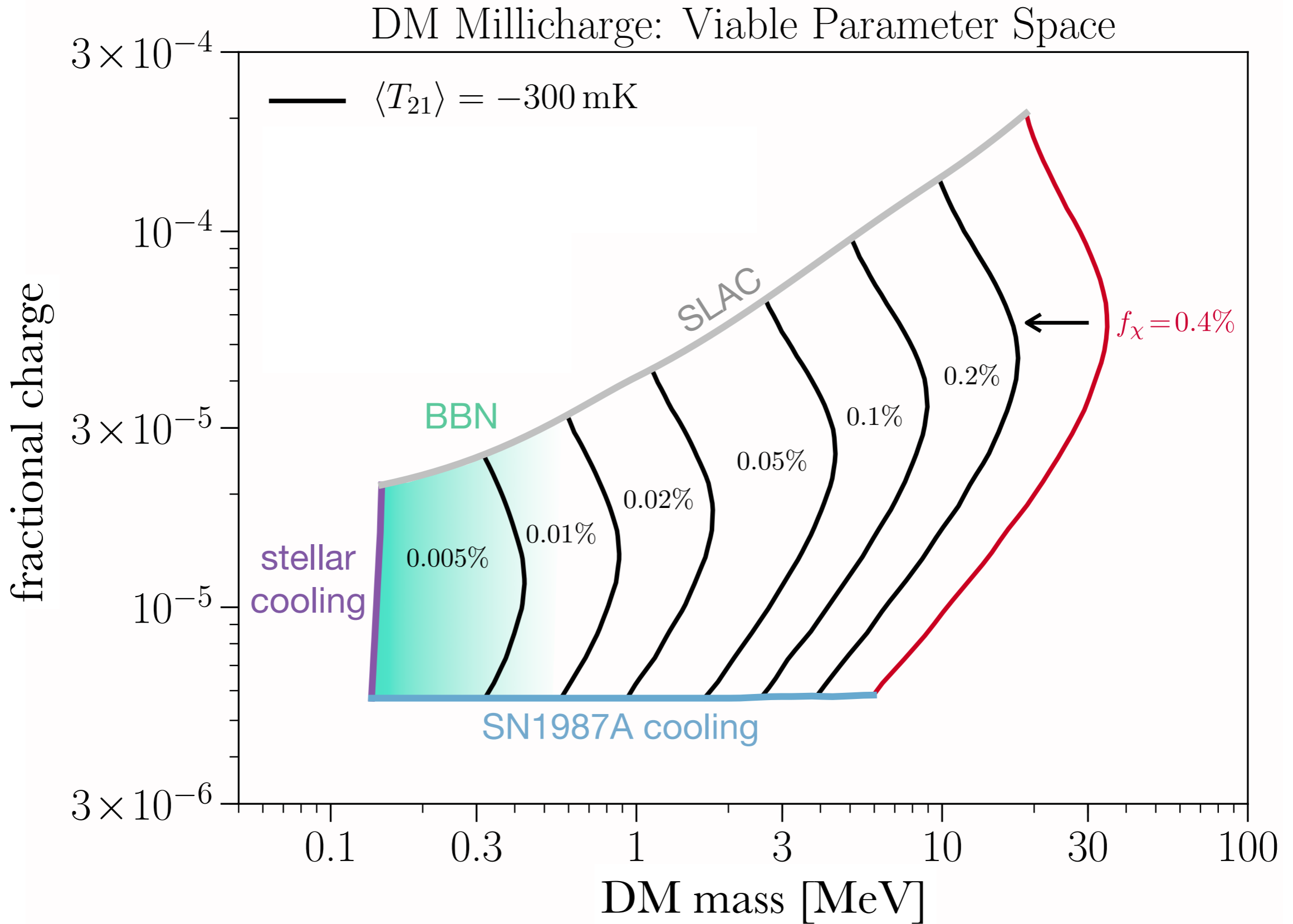
# Fractional Case



# Fractional Case



See also  
de Putter+ (2018)  
 $f_\chi \lesssim 0.6\%$

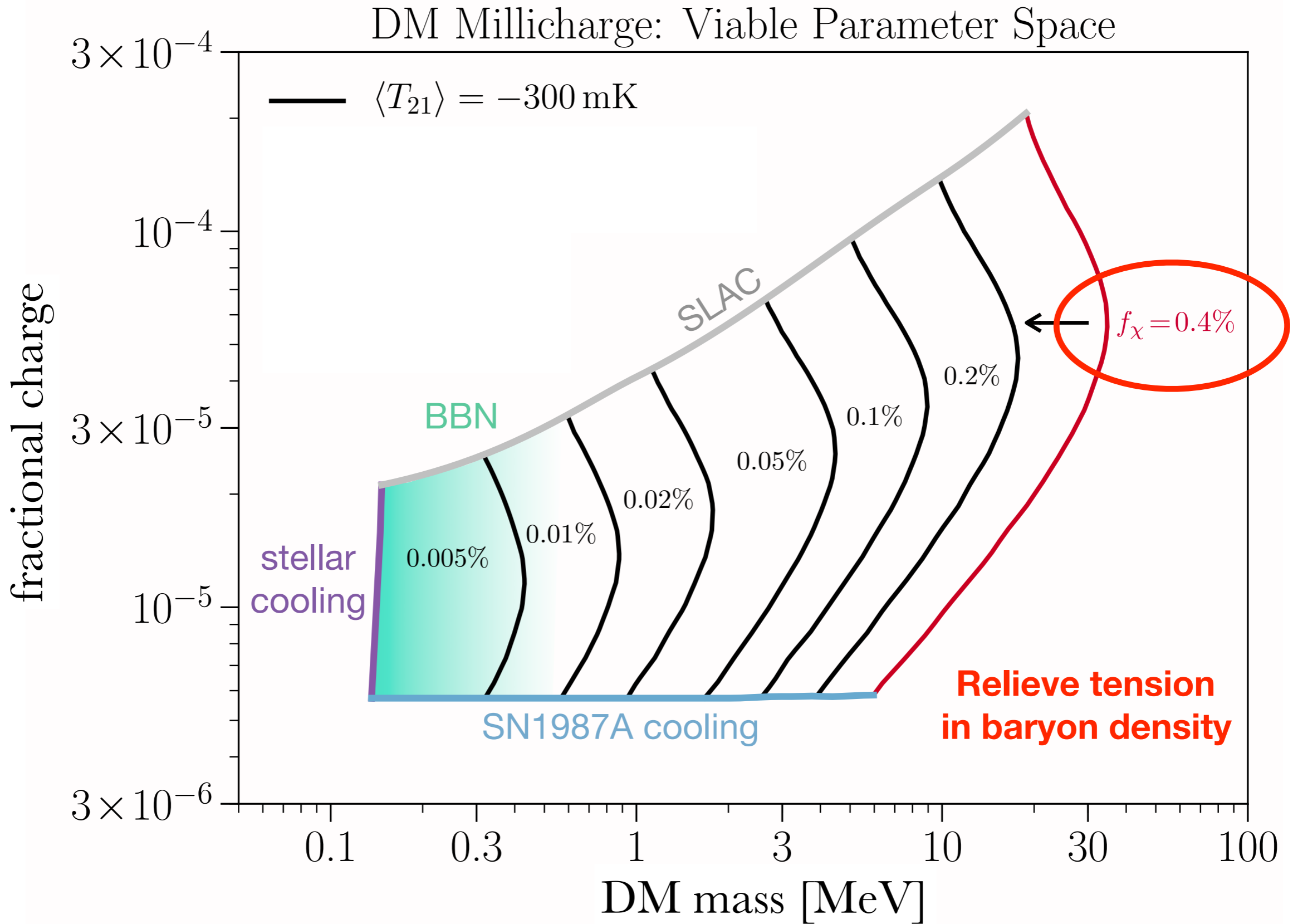


SN1987A: Chang, Essig, and McDermott (2018)

SLAC: Prinz et al. (1998)

Stellar: Vogel and Redondo (2014)

Kovetz, Poulin, Gluscevic, **KB+** (PRD 2018)



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# Summary and Outlook

Cosmological observables provide a unique and rich foundation for complementary searches of particle dark matter interactions.

