(light) Dark Matter Overview

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Intense Electron Beam Workshop Cornell University, June 18, 2015

Impressive Indirect Evidence for DM









Gravitational lensing

CMB



Cluster collisions



but no direct observation (yet)!

Discovery challenge: no clear scale

DM viable over enormous mass range

$$10^{-33} \text{ eV} \longleftarrow m_{\text{DM}} \longrightarrow 10^{19} \text{ GeV} +$$

Hubble sized axion-like particle Black hole/MACHO

Many scenarios are undiscoverable

Fortunately, "thermal" history narrows scope

Applies to most* interesting / discoverable models & lots of room for progress

Thermal Origin is Predictive Feature # 1: huge early universe density!

$$n_{\rm DM}(T) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{g_i}{e^{E/T} \pm 1} \sim T^3$$

Requires minimum annihilation rate

$$\sigma v \ge \sigma v_{\text{relic}} \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$$



= symmetric DM

> asymmetric or subdominant DM

Important target for discovery or falsifiability

Thermal Origin is Predictive

Feature # 2: most masses can't be thermal



Equilibrium reduces viable mass & coupling range

Annihilation "mediators"

> GeV DM : Mediator can carry SM charge



< GeV DM : W/Z/H too heavy!

"wimpless miracle"



new

$$\sigma v \propto \frac{m_{\chi}^2}{m_{\rm new}^4} \implies \Omega_{\chi} \sim \Omega_{DM}$$

 \implies Need light new mediator

Direct annihilation = invisibly decaying mediator

$m_{\rm MED} > 2m_{\rm DM}$

offers clear & testable target

Visible mediator decay t-channel DM annihilation

Invisible mediator decay s-channel DM annihilation





insensitive to SM coupling

sensitive to DM x SM coupling

Direct annihilation = invisibly decaying mediator

$m_{\rm MED} > 2m_{\rm DM}$

offers clear & testable target

Visible mediator decay t-channel DM annihilation

Jie mediator decay Jannel DM

 $\bar{\chi}$ — MED

MED

insensitive to Supling



positive to DM x SM c



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Light mediator must be SM neutral

Higgs Portal $(H^{\dagger}H)|\phi^{\dagger}\phi| \leq$

couplings scale with mass

"Axion" Portal $\frac{m_f}{f_a} a \bar{f} \gamma^5 f$

Vector Portal

A' mediator

Invisibly decaying

 $\epsilon F_{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu} \iff$



couplings scale with charge

A' to SM: ϵe A' to DM: g_D

Some caveats (see Natalia Toro's talk)



"Axion" Portal

Vector Portal

 (H^{\dagger}) M f 5aj



Thermal Ruled out by rare meson decays

> [Izaguirre, GK, Schuster, Toro] (to appear)

 $\epsilon F_{\mu\nu}F'_{\mu\nu}$

Many viable sub-GeV scenarios

What kind of DMP Classify by Coupling/Spin/Abundance

Elastic (no mass splitting) Constrained by CMB & Direct Detection

Inelastic (mass splitting)

Easily evades CMB & Direct Detection constraints

 $\Delta \equiv m_{\psi} - m_{\chi}$

Either can be (fermion/scalar) x (symmetric/asymmetric) How constrained are these?





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Traditional Search Program



Insensitive to sub-GeV thermal DM

Existing Coverage*



* = elastic & symmetric

Thermal Target



Bounds: Electron Direct Detection

Xenon10 electron scattering constrains

 $\sigma_{\chi e} \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha \alpha_D \frac{\mu_{\chi e}^2}{m_{A'}^4}$

 $y \equiv \epsilon^2 \alpha_D \left(\frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4$ vs. m_{χ}

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Theorist reinterpretation

Essig Mardon, Papucci, Volansky, Zhong

1206.2644

Bounds: Colliders/B-Factories

BaBar Production:

$$\sigma \sim \frac{\epsilon^2 \alpha}{E_{CM}^2}$$

$$\sim y \times \frac{1}{g_D^2} \left(\frac{m_{A'}}{m_{\chi}}\right)^4$$



Theorist reinterpretation Essig, Mardon, Volansky 1309.5084 Izaguirre, GK, Schuster, Toro 1307.6554

Not intuitive: must assume some dark coupling (and mass ratio) to compare with thermal target

Conservative to choose <u>large</u> DM coupling (order-one mass ratio) demands tiny visible coupling for fixed annihilation rate

Bounds: CMB

If* DM can annihilate during CMB epoch, it can reionize Hydrogen

$$\sigma v \propto \epsilon^2 \alpha \alpha_D \left(\frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4 \frac{1}{m_{\chi}^2}$$

Slatyer et. al. 1206.2644 Theorist reinterpretation

Same scaling as thermal relic target, compare by plotting:

$$y \equiv \epsilon^2 \alpha_D \left(\frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4$$
 vs. m_{χ}

Model Dependent!

Weaker [absent] for p-wave [inelastic] coupling!

Bounds: Beam Dumps



Rate $\propto \epsilon^4 \alpha_D / m_{A'}^2$

Conservative Comparison

 $\alpha_D, (m_{A'}/m_{\chi}) \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

Status: Fermion Symmetric Elastic



BaBar, LSND, LHC:
$$\alpha_D \times \left(\frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{81}$$

Izaguirre, GK, Schuster, Toro 1504.00011

Status: Scalar Symmetric Elastic

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Status: Fermion Asymmetric Elastic $_{\chi}$



Status: Fermion Symmetric Inelastic





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Thursday, June 18, 15

DarkLight @ Cornell linac?



Reconstruct e & p kinematics, look for resonance

Agnostic: production/detection insensitive to α_D

Good photon rejection required

Relevant e-linac features comparable to JLab effort

Invisible decay projection (@ JLab) Kahn, Thaler 1209.0777 Balewski, Fisher et. al. (DarkLight Collaboration) http://dmtpc.mit.edu/DarkLight/

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 χ

 $\overline{\chi}$

 e^{-}



Izaguirre, GK, Schuster, Toro 1307.6554 & 1403.6836

Battaglieri et. al. (BDX collaboration) 1406.3028

BDX @ Cornell linac?



E(beam)= 400 MeV, 10^{22} **EOT, E(recoil) > 50 MeV** BaBar, LSND, LHC, BDX: $\alpha_D \times \left(\frac{m_{\chi}}{m_{A'}}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{81}$

BDX @ Cornell linac?



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Status: Thermal Light DM Interesting Times Ahead



* = elastic & symmetric

Status: Thermal Light DM

Best limits from nontraditional searches Fixed targets & B-factories especially powerful Best hope for probing harder scenarios

Most from theorists reinterpreting old experiments There are no dedicated efforts (yet!) contrast w/ billion \$ heavy DM program

Lots of viable param-space left for < GeV DM Lots of room for improvement

New way forward @ Cornell?

Thank You