

Title: You can hide but you have to run: new theory tools to unveil the mystery of dark matter

Date: May 05, 2017 01:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/17050042>

Abstract: <p>The origin and composition of 85% of the matter in the universe is completely unknown. Among several viable options, Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs) are motivated dark matter candidates that can be tested by different and complementary search strategies. Crucially, different searches probe WIMP couplings at different energy scales, and such a separation of scales has striking consequences in connecting different experimental probes. This motivates the development of theoretical tools to properly connect the different energy scales involved in constraining WIMP models. I will introduce these tools and I will illustrate with several examples how crucial the inclusion of these effects in WIMP searches is.</p>

You can hide but you have to run: new theory tools to unveil the mystery of dark matter



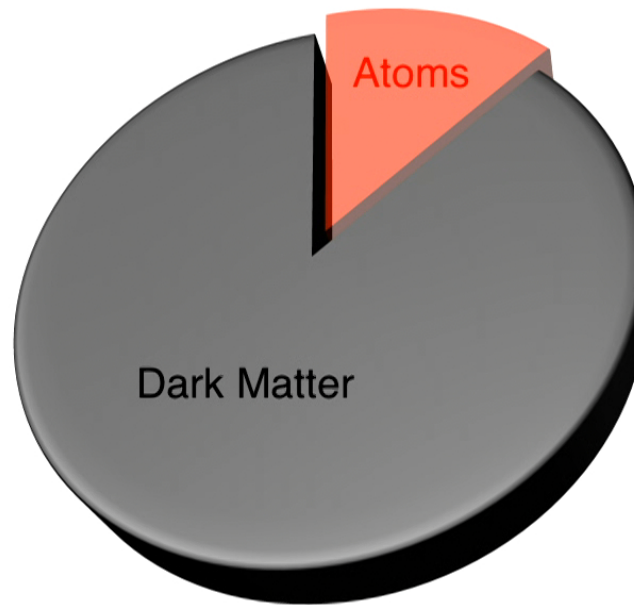
Francesco D'Eramo

Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics
University of California, Santa Cruz



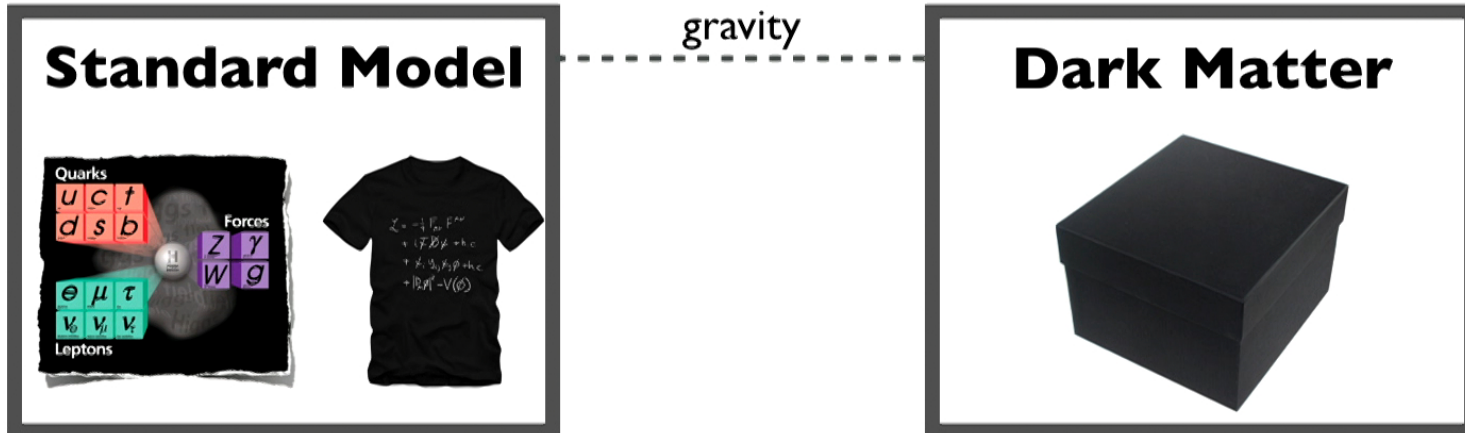
Perimeter Institute
5 May 2017

Dark Matter

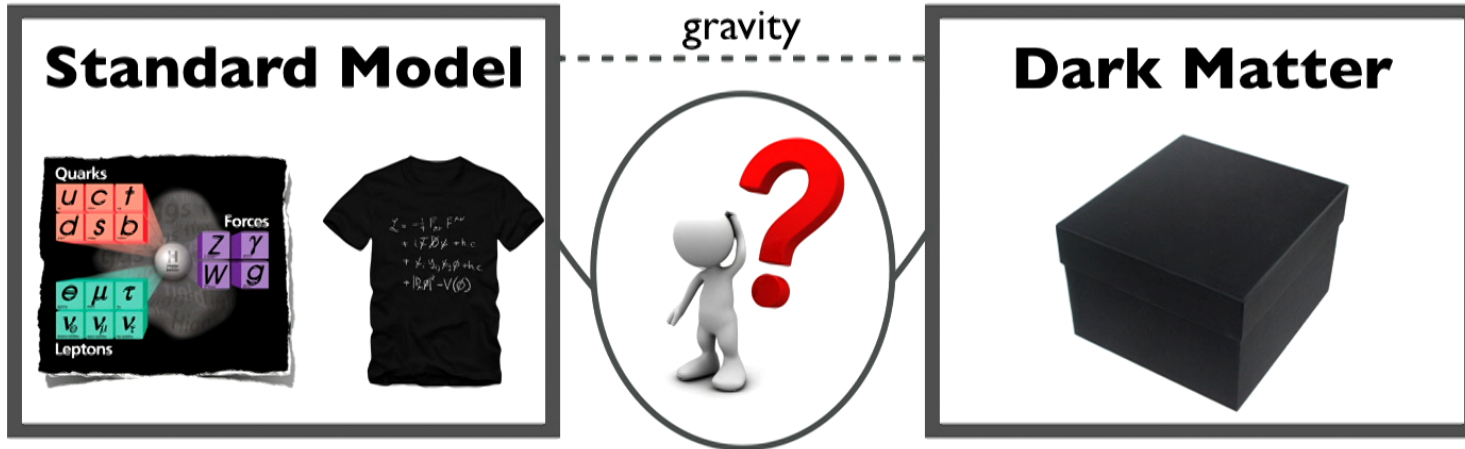


Composition of approximately
4/5 of matter unknown

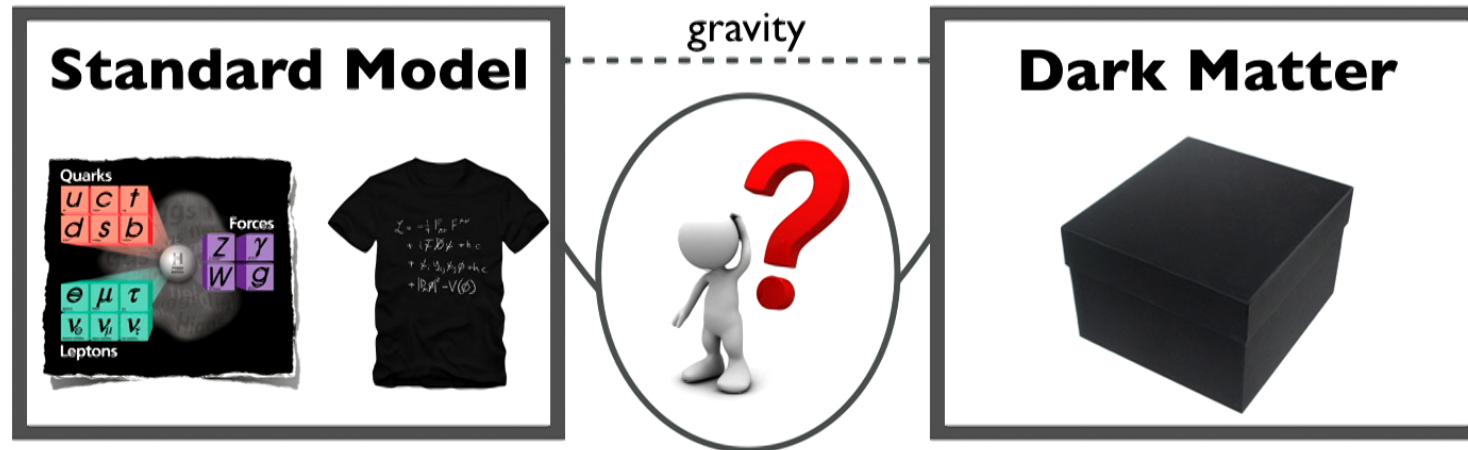
What do we know?



What do we know?



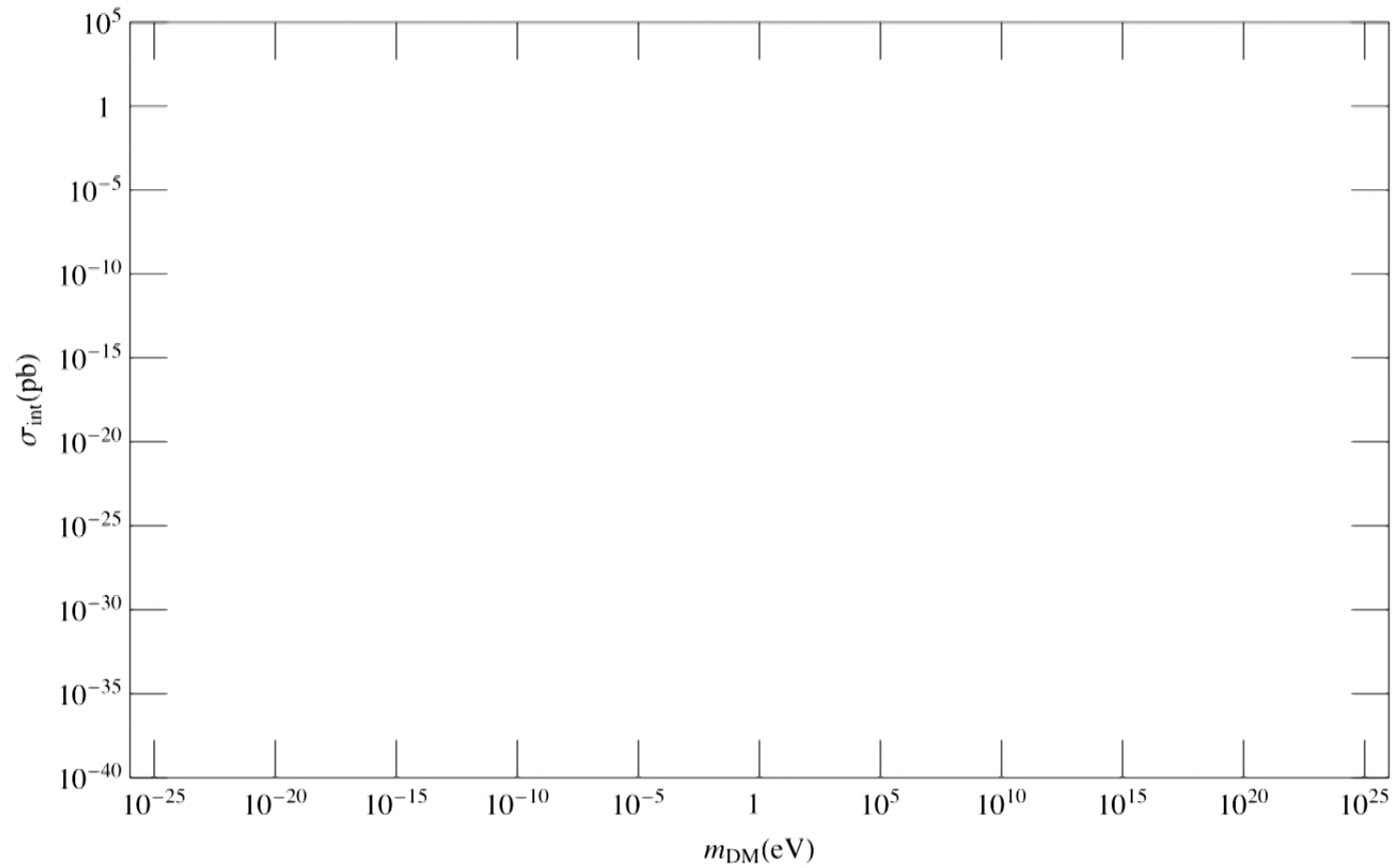
What do we know?



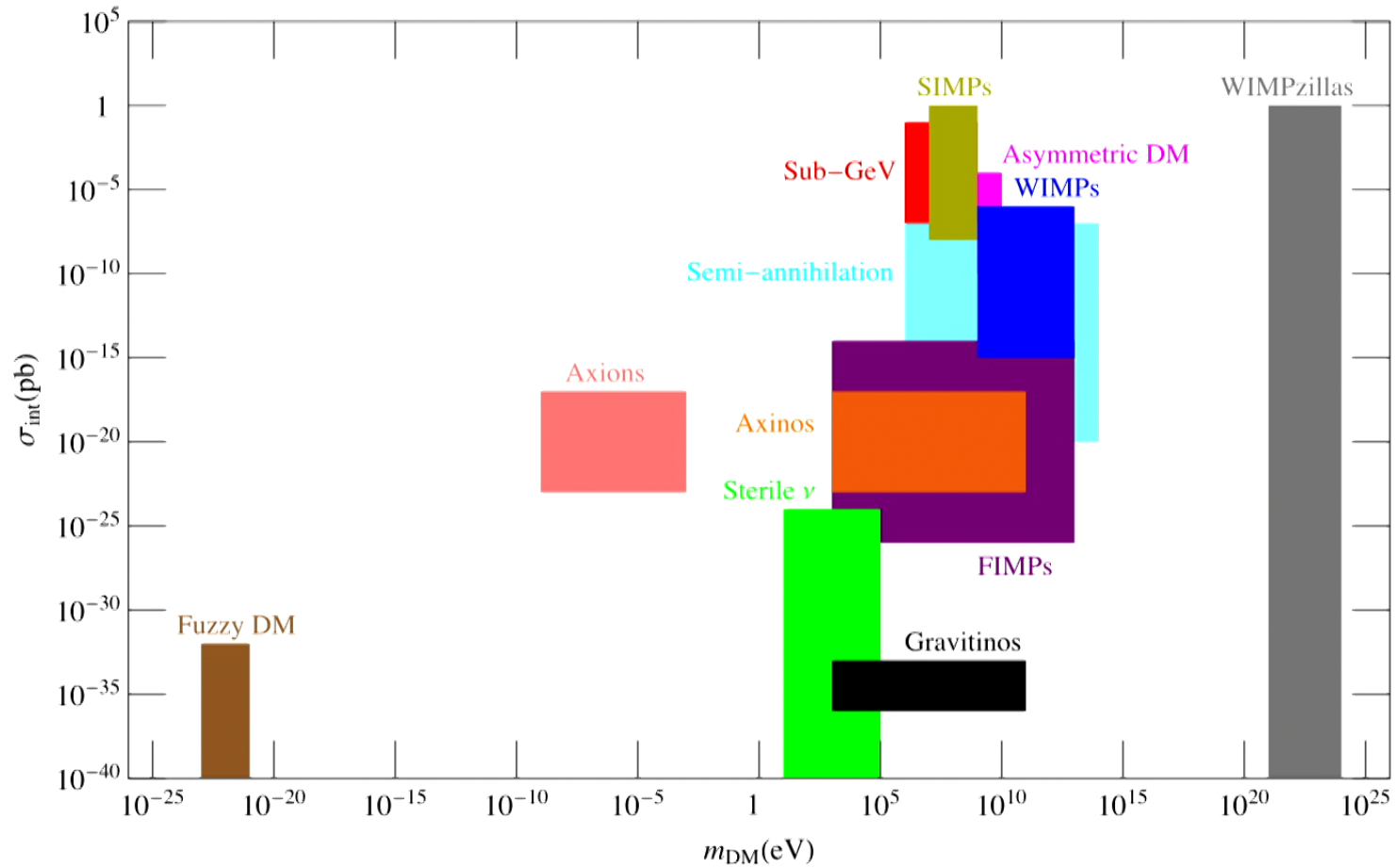
It cannot be arbitrary...

Solid bounds on masses and couplings from dark matter searches

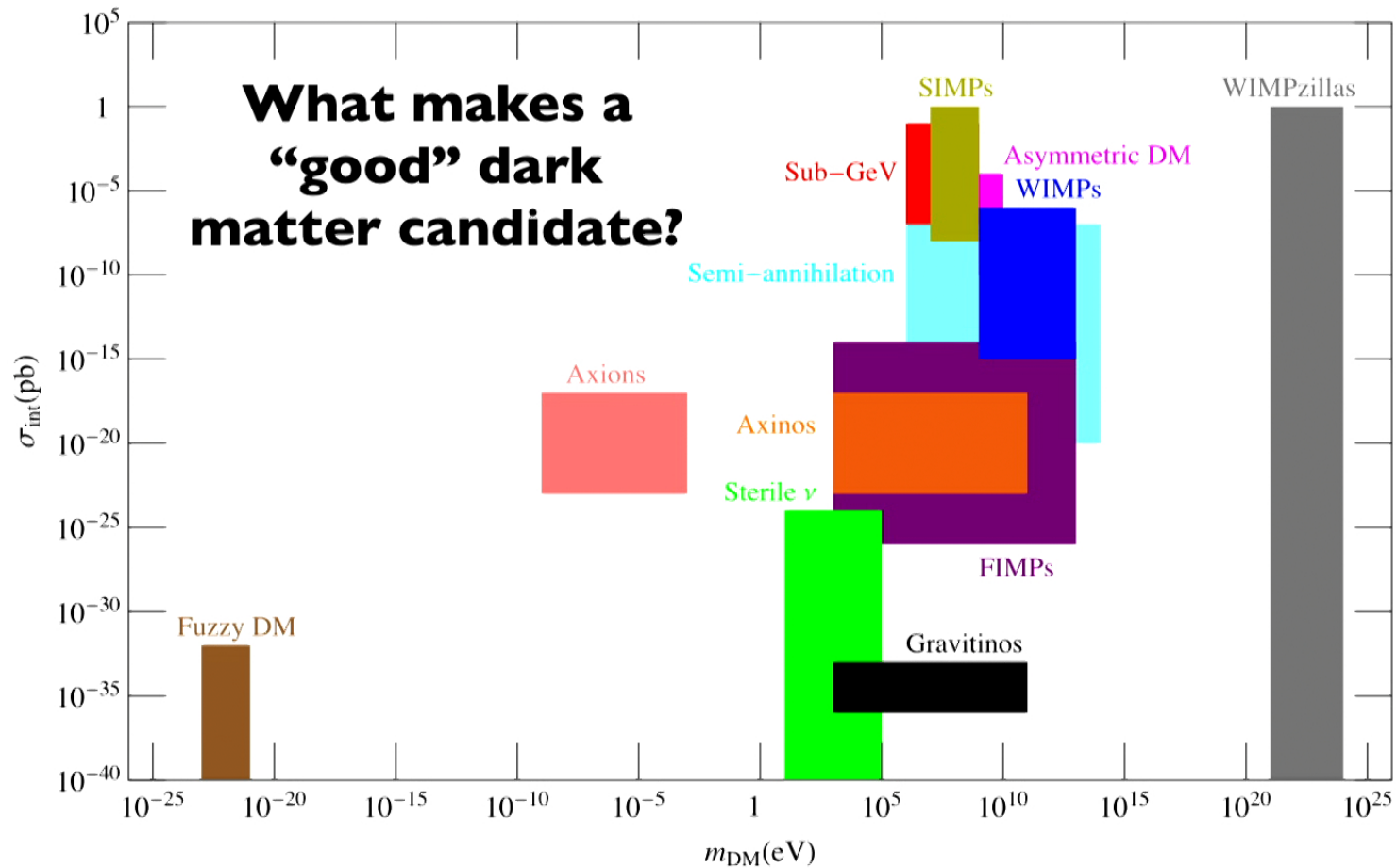
DM Theories Landscape



DM Theories Landscape



DM Theories Landscape

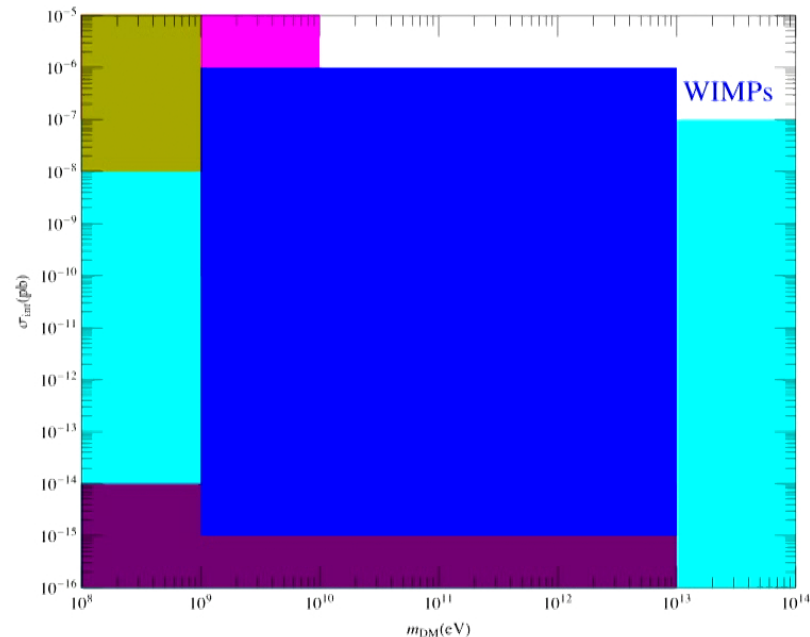


WIMPs

Weakly Interacting Massive Particles

Ubiquitous in theories for the Fermi scale (*hierarchy problem*)

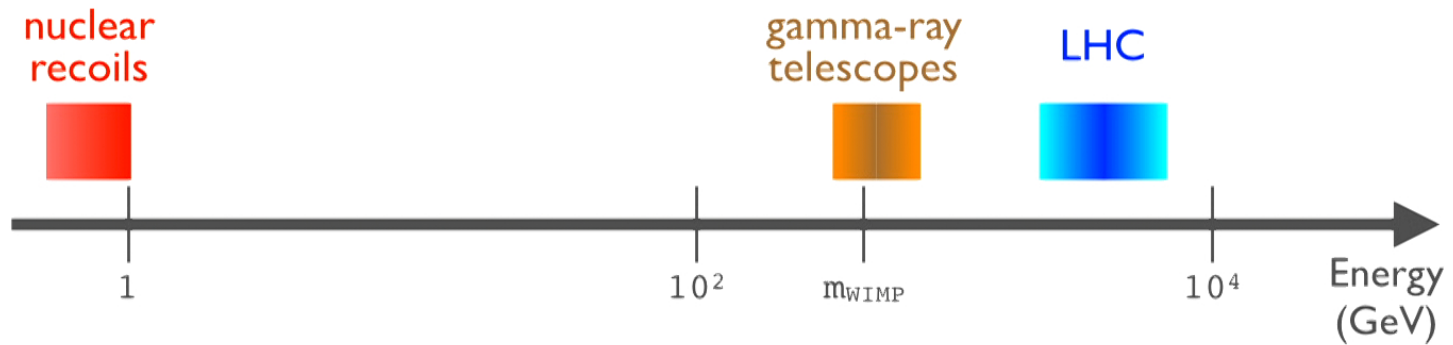
Produced through thermal freeze-out (“*WIMP miracle*”)



Testable with multiple and complementary strategies

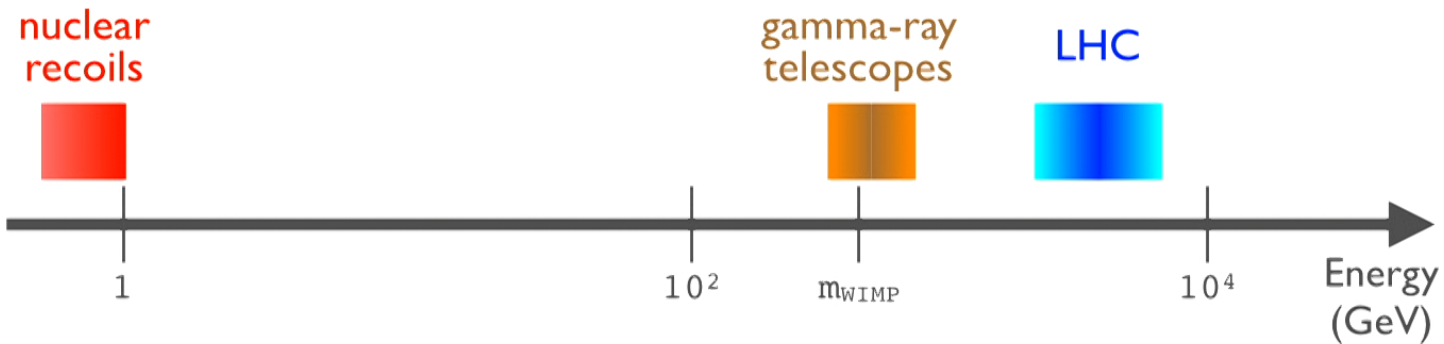
Energy Scales and DM

WIMP Dark Matter searches probe couplings at widely different energies



Energy Scales and DM

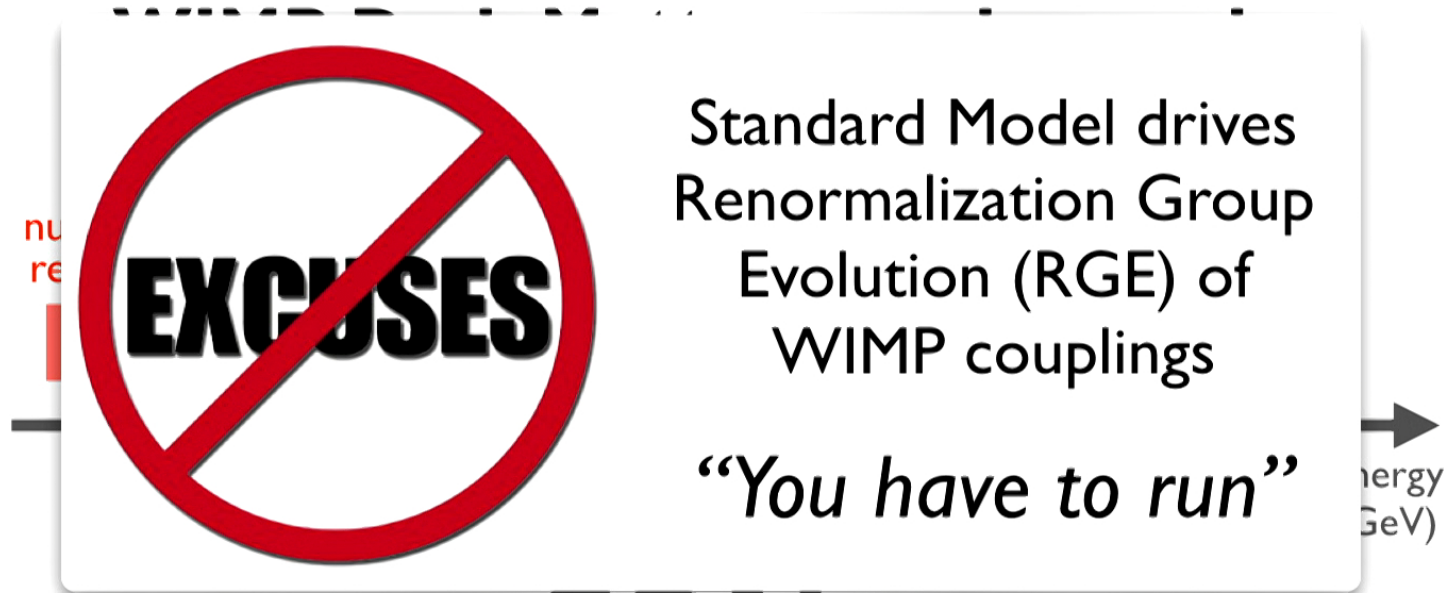
WIMP Dark Matter searches probe couplings at widely different energies



GOAL:

Build new theory tools to connect energy scales probed by DM searches

Energy Scales and DM

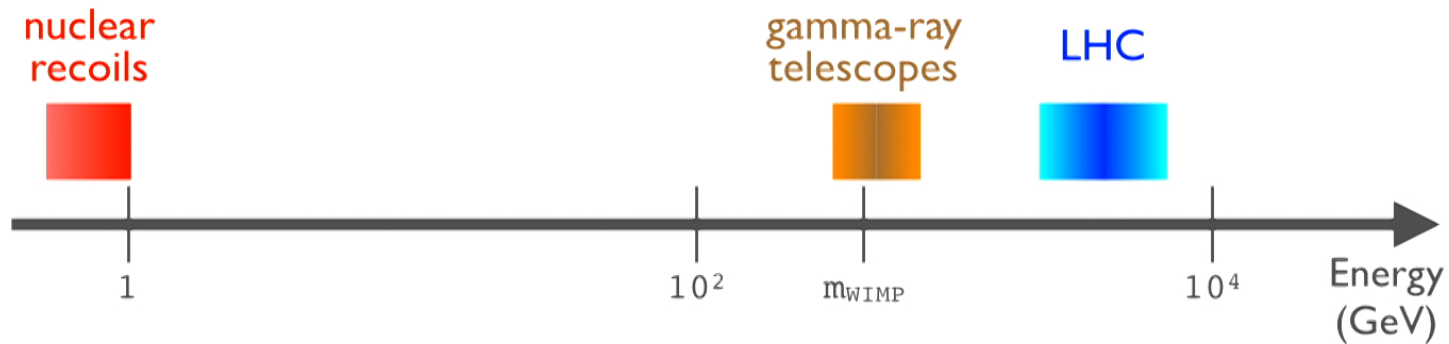


GOAL:

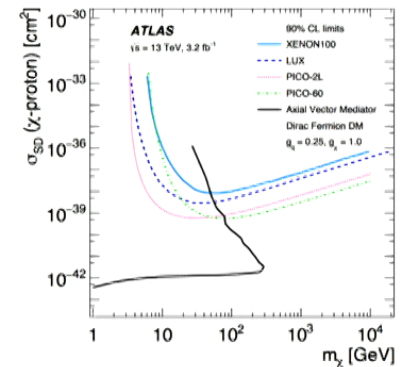
Build new theory tools to connect energy scales probed by DM searches

Energy Scales and DM

WIMP Dark Matter searches probe couplings at widely different energies

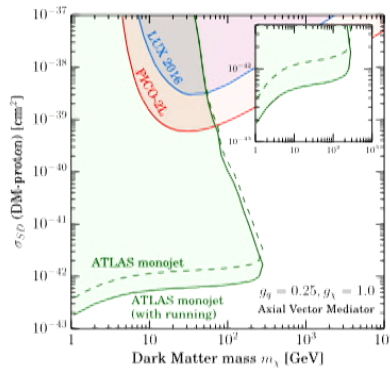
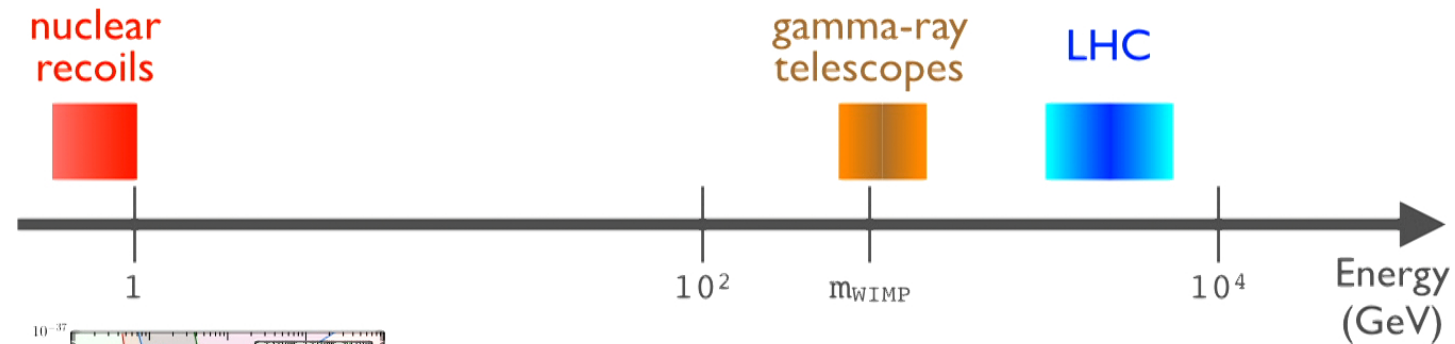


Comparison between
LHC and nuclear recoils

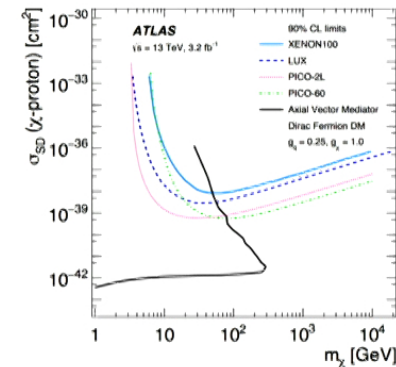


Energy Scales and DM

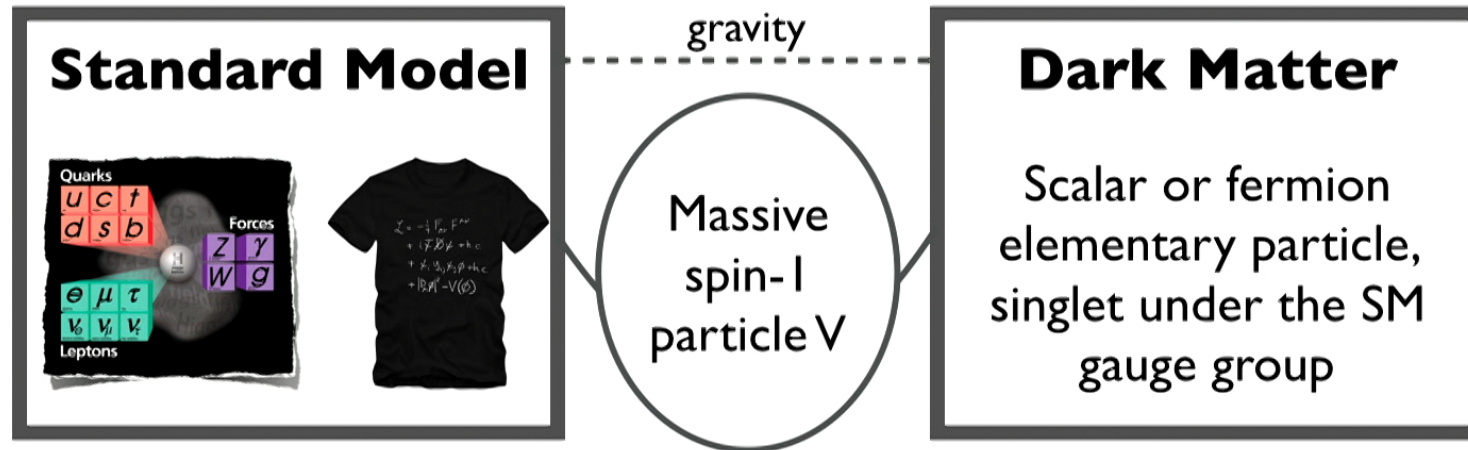
WIMP Dark Matter searches probe couplings at widely different energies



LHC bounds must be evolved to the nuclear scale



Vector Portals



Motivated Extension of the Standard Model

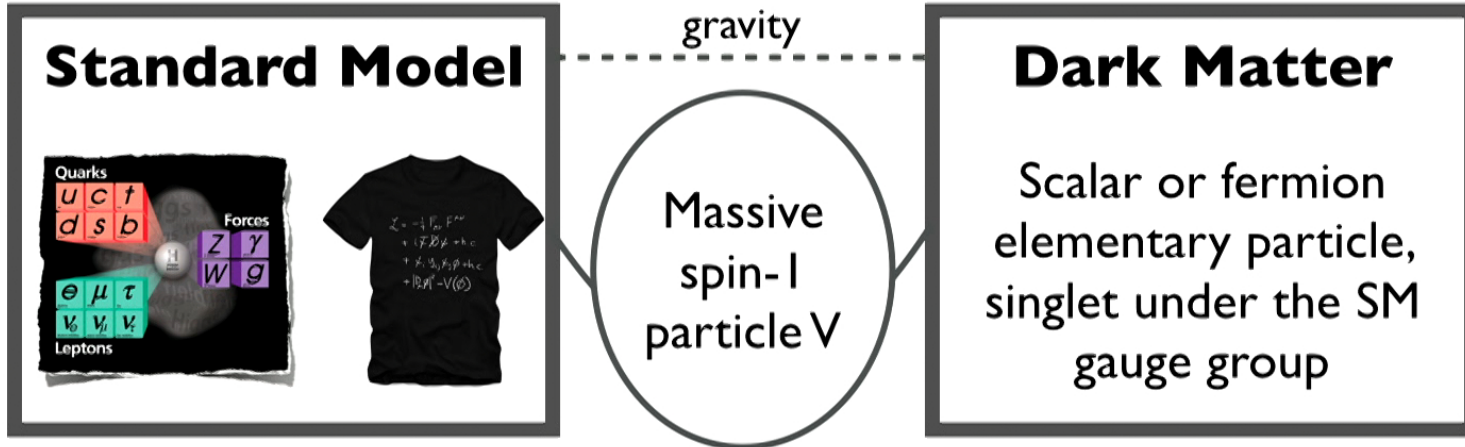
Hewett, Rizzo, Phys.Rept. 183 (1989)

Cvetic, Godfrey, Barklow, T.L. (ed.) et al.: EWSB and new physics at the TeV scale (1995), (hep-ph/9504216)

Cvetic, Langacker, Adv.Ser.Direct.High Energy Phys. 18 (1998), (hep-ph/9707451)

Langacker, Rev.Mod.Phys. 81 (2009), (arXiv:0801.1345)

Vector Portals



RGE known for this class of models

$$\frac{dc}{d \ln \mu} = \gamma_{SM} c$$

Crivellin, FD, Procura, PRL 112 (2014), (arXiv:1402.1173)
 FD, Procura, JHEP 1504 (2015), (arXiv:1411.3342)

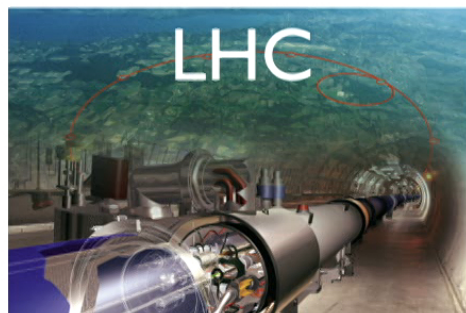
Procedure automated by runDM

```
runDM-example.rb
runCouplings: running between arbitrary scales
From these high energy couplings (defined at some energy E1), you can obtain the couplings at a different energy scale E2 by using runCouplings(E1, E2).
The input coupling vector c should always be the list of high energy couplings to fully gauge-invariant operators above the EW scale (see Eq. 4 of the manual) - even if E1 is below mZ. The output is either a list of coefficients for the same operators - if E2 is above mZ - or the list of coefficients for the low energy operators below the EW scale (Eq. 6 of the manual) - if E2 is below mZ. Don't worry, runDM takes care of the relative values of E1 and E2.
***
[From E1=1.0e+16 GeV to E2=1.0e+01 GeV]
E1 = 10000000000000000.0
E2 = 10
clear = runCouplings(cHighE, E1, E2)
***
[0.00747328, 0.494264, 0.492327, 0.00373596,
-0.00373619, 0.0112108, 0.0112108, 0.0112108,
1.36429e-10, 0.699999, 0.699999, 1.36429e-10,
-1.12976e-10, -1.36429e-10, -1.36429e-10, -1.36129e-10]
```

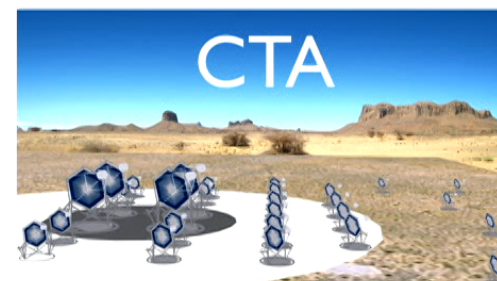
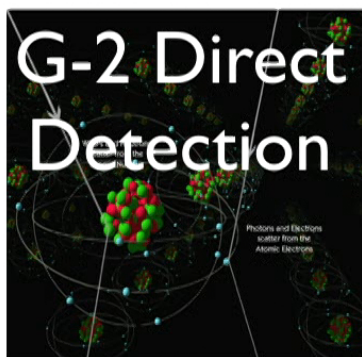
FD, Kavanagh, Panci (<https://github.com/bradkav/runDM/>)

Searching for WIMPs

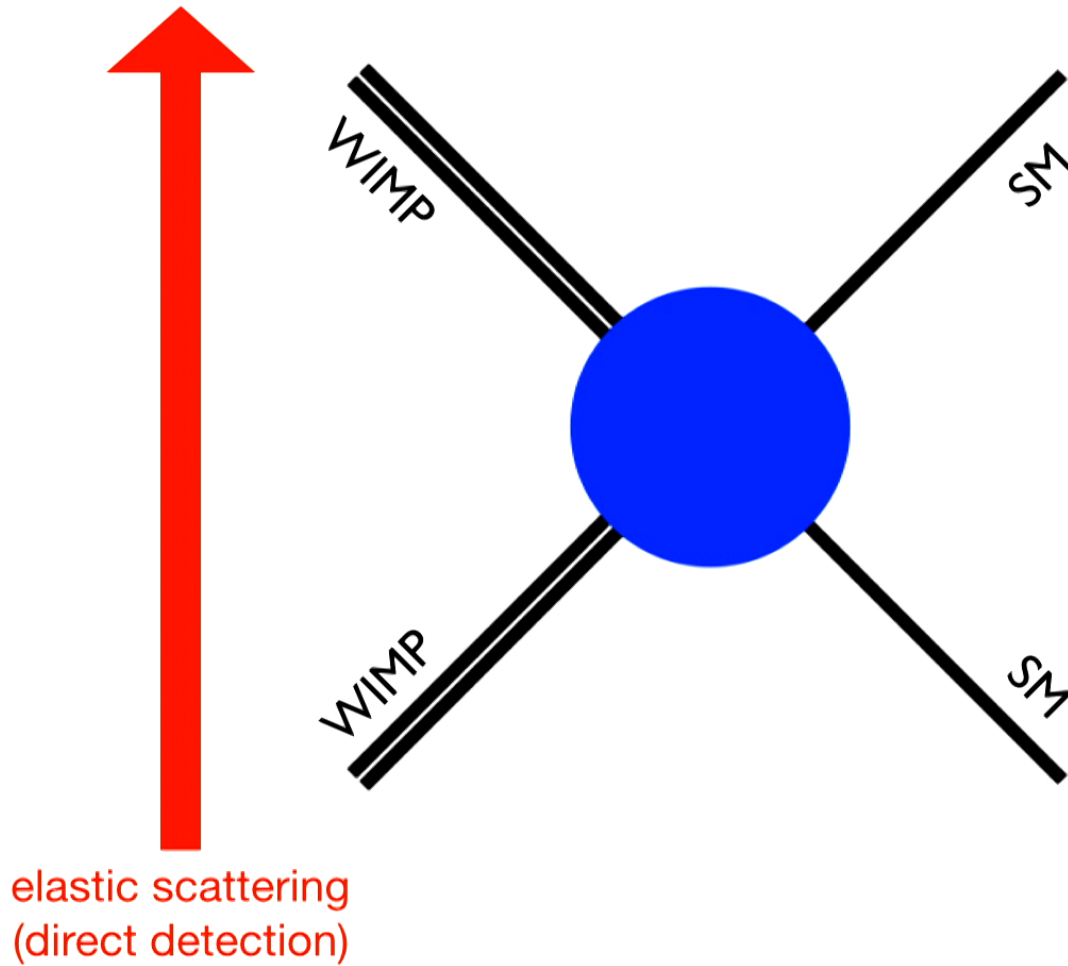
Impressive Results by Current Experiments



We will learn much more soon (next 5-10 years)



Direct Searches



Direct Searches

Flux of WIMPs:
 $10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
($m_{\text{WIMP}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$)

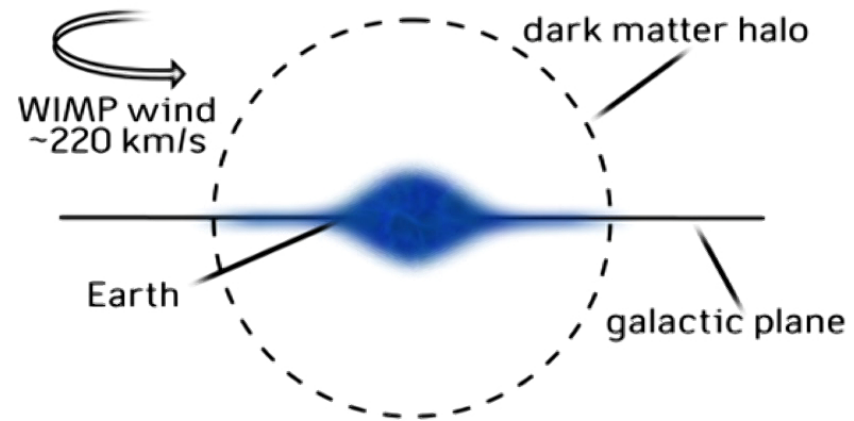


Image credit: https://www.learner.org/courses/physics/visual/img_full/wimp_signal.jpg

Direct Searches

Flux of WIMPs:
 $10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
($m_{\text{WIMP}} = 100 \text{ GeV}$)

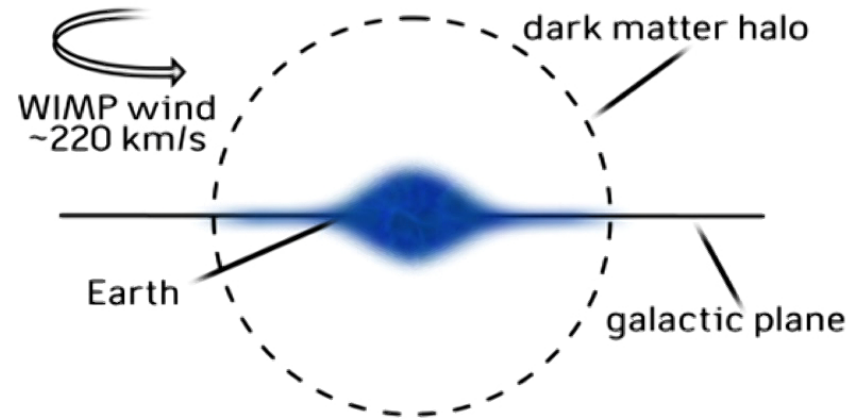
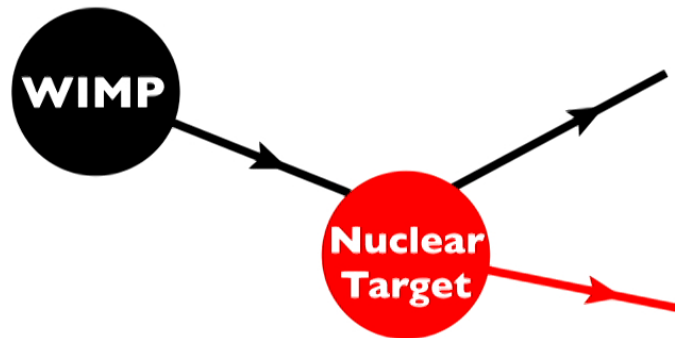


Image credit: https://www.learner.org/courses/physics/visual/img_full/wimp_signal.jpg



Typical recoil energy:
1-100 keV

Goodman and Witten, PRD31 (1985)
Primack, Seckel, Sadoulet, Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 38 (1988)

Direct Searches

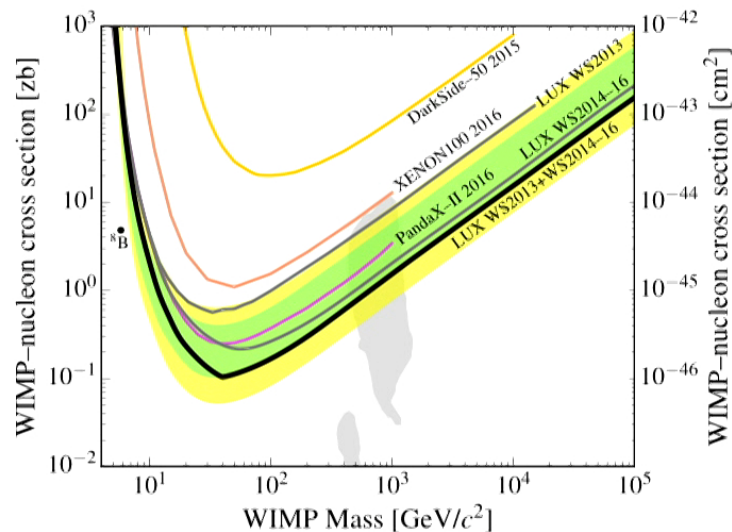
Example mediators:

- Z boson: $\sigma \sim 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2$
- Higgs boson: $\sigma \sim 10^{-44} - 10^{-47} \text{ cm}^2$

Direct Searches

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LUX Collaboration, PRL 118 (2017) (arXiv:1608.07648)

Impressive results from
current searches

Higgs portal under
investigation...

... and motivated candidates,
such as vector portals

Why RGE matters?

- changing size of the effective couplings
- generating new interactions (operator mixing)

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DM-Nucleus scattering:

only through couplings to
light SM degrees of freedom
and
very sensitive to the details
of the interactions

Goodman and Witten, PRD31 (1985)

Why RGE matters?

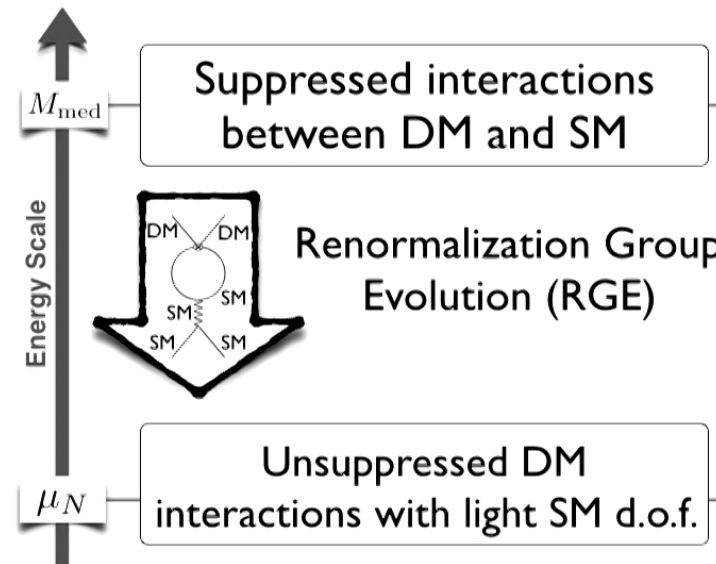
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DM-Nucleus scattering:

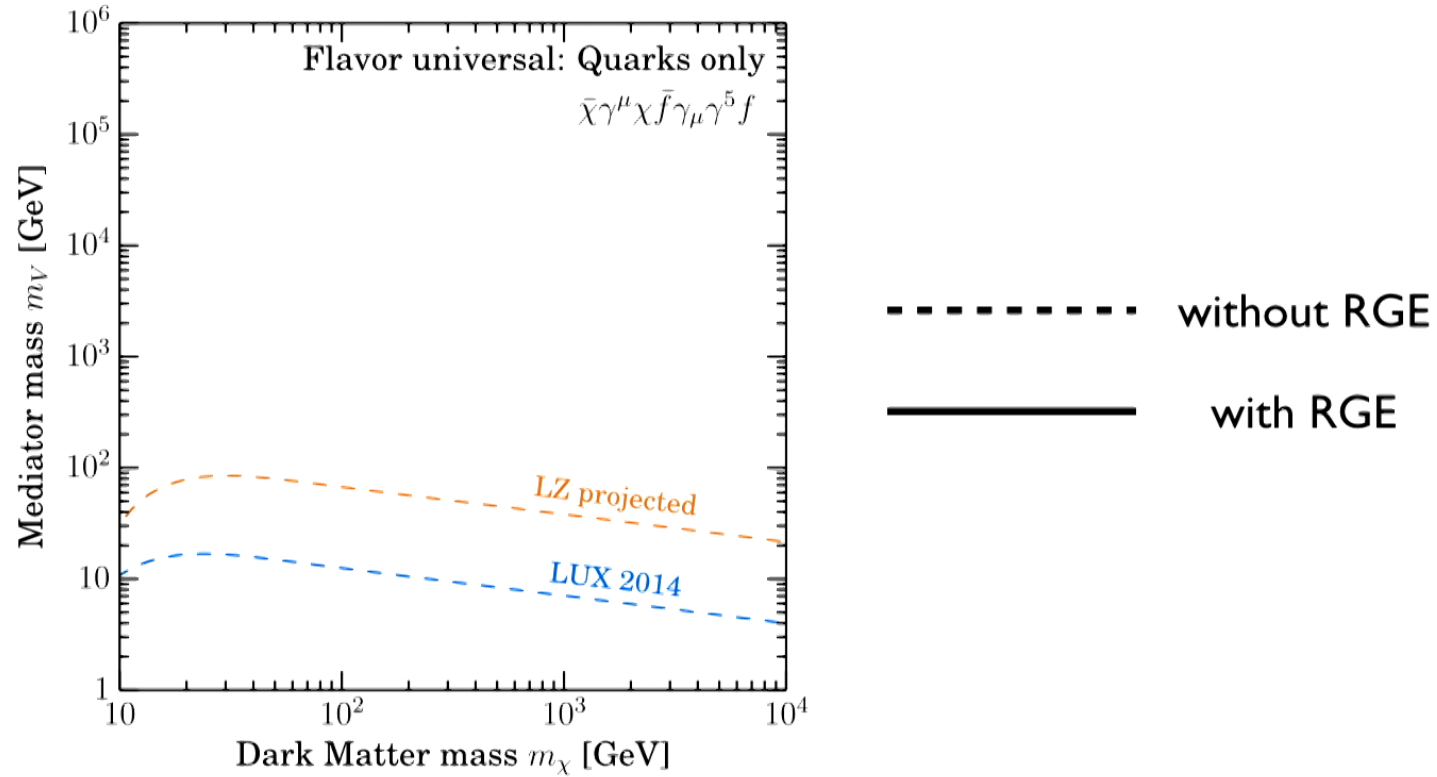
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Goodman and Witten, PRD31 (1985)

What if...

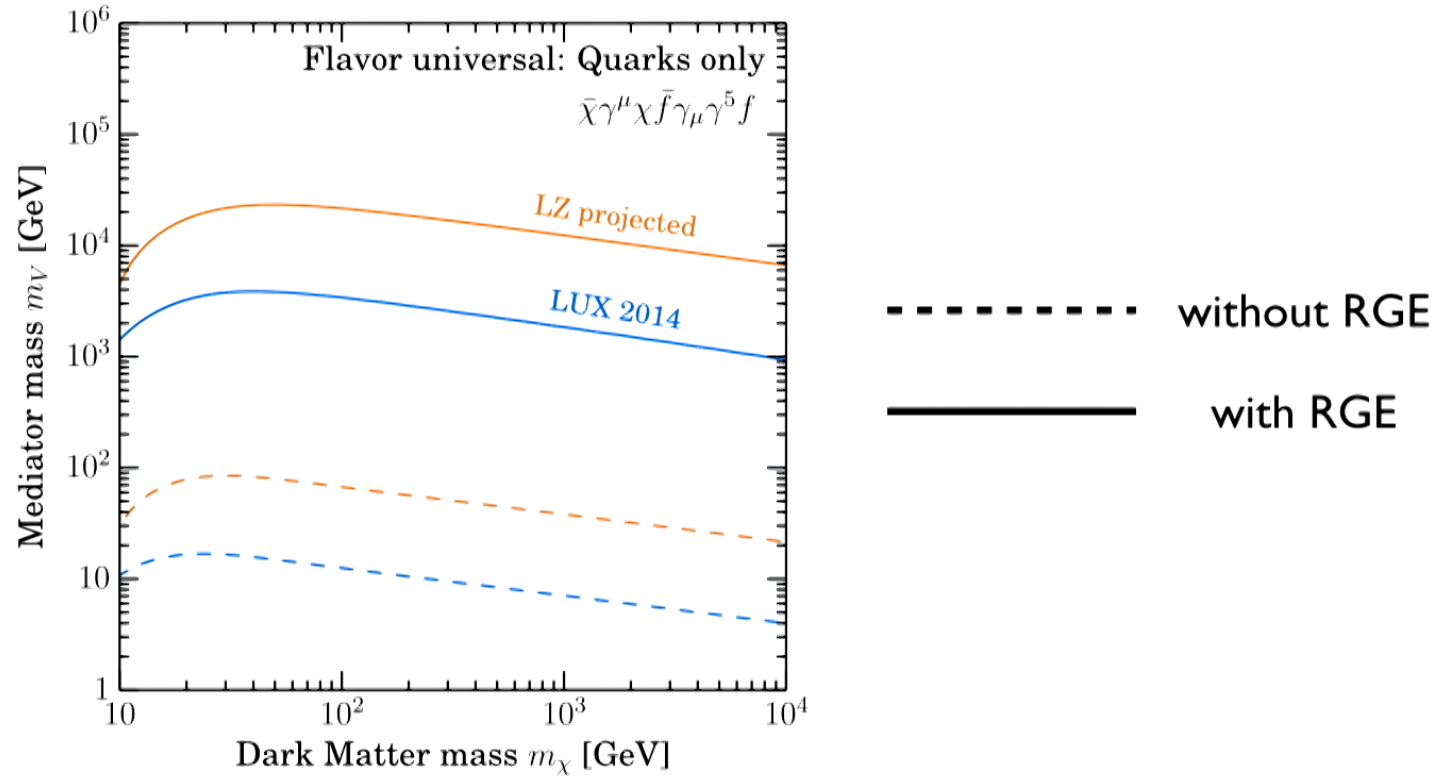


RGE in DD - I



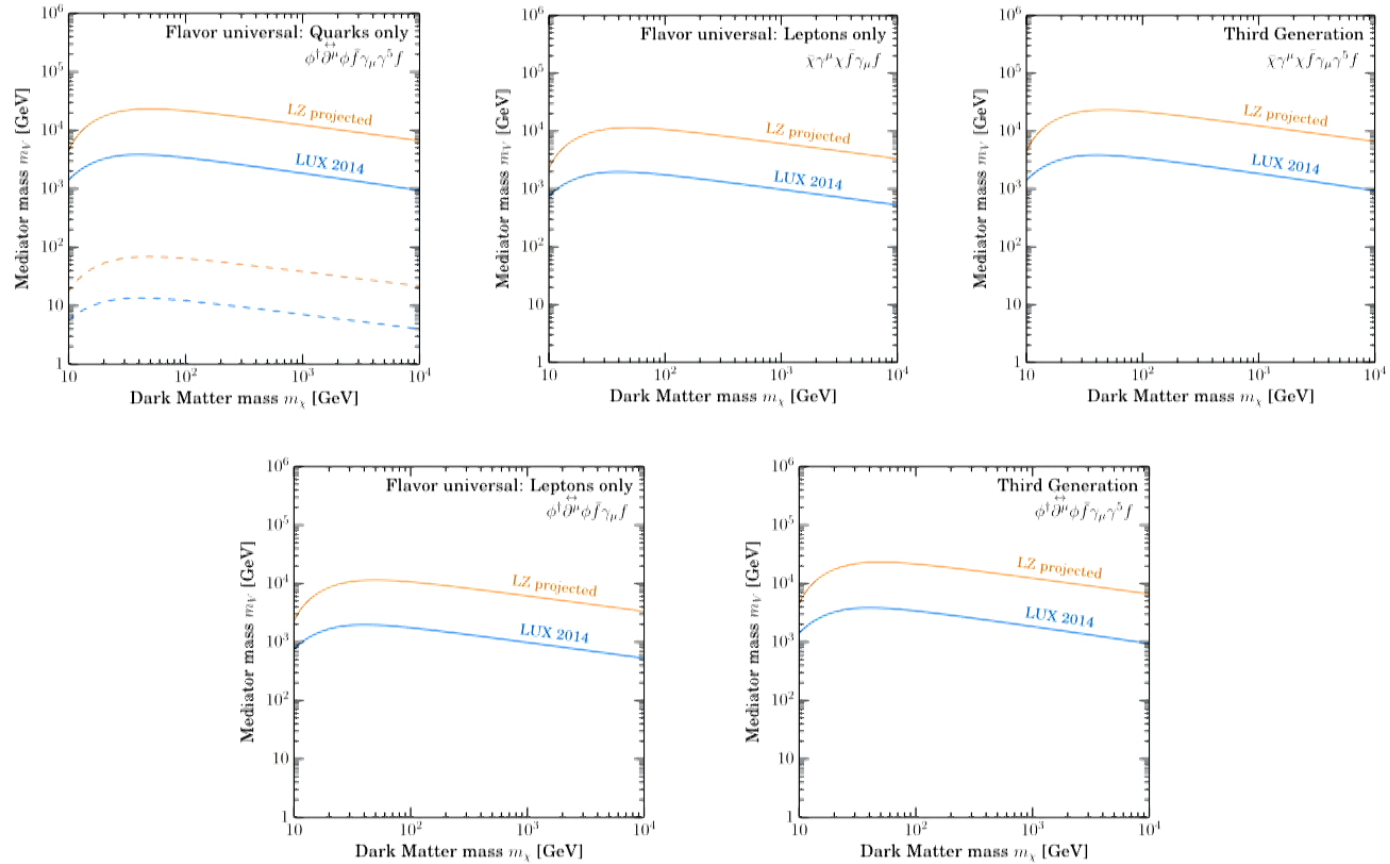
FD, Kavanagh, Panci, JHEP1608 (2016), arXiv:1605.04917

RGE in DD - I



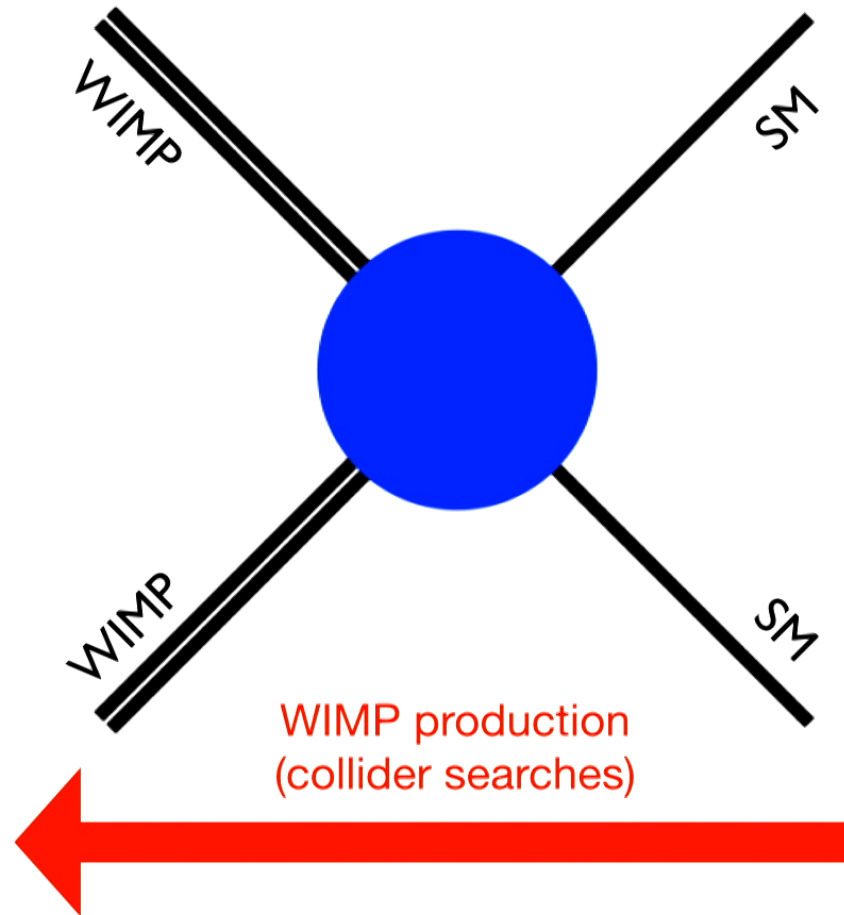
FD, Kavanagh, Panci, JHEP1608 (2016), arXiv:1605.04917

RGE in DD - more...



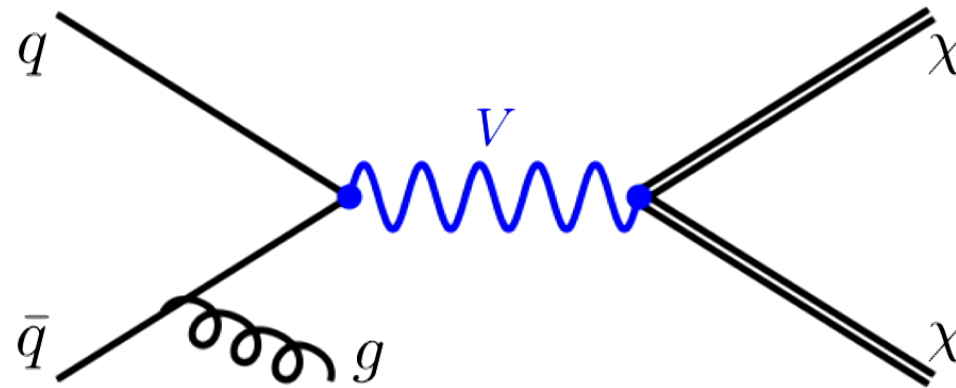
FD, Kavanagh, Panci, JHEP1608 (2016), arXiv:1605.04917

Collider Searches



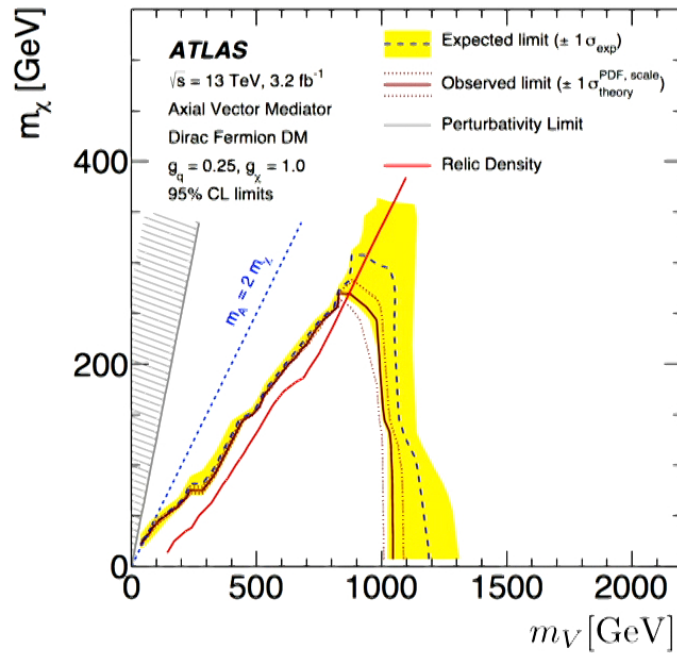
Vector Mediators @ LHC

Contact interactions not justified



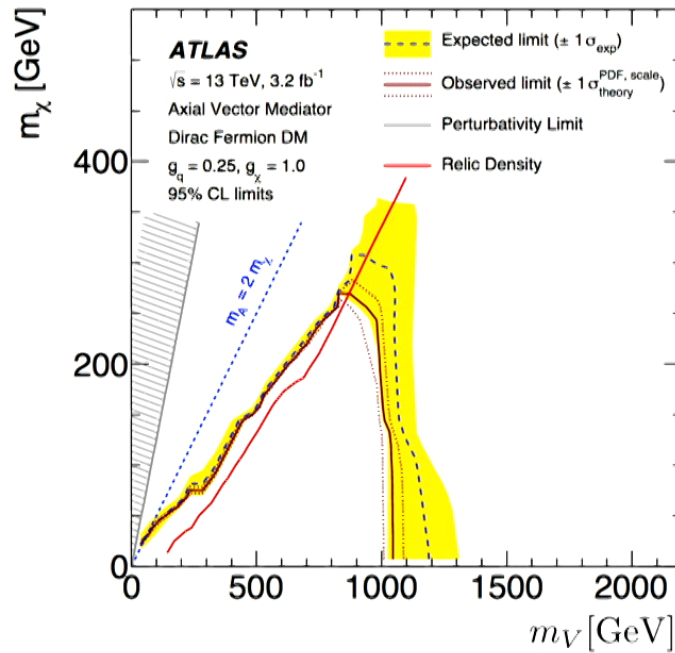
“Mono-jet” event

Vector Mediators @ LHC



ATLAS, PRD94 (2016), (arXiv:1604.07773)

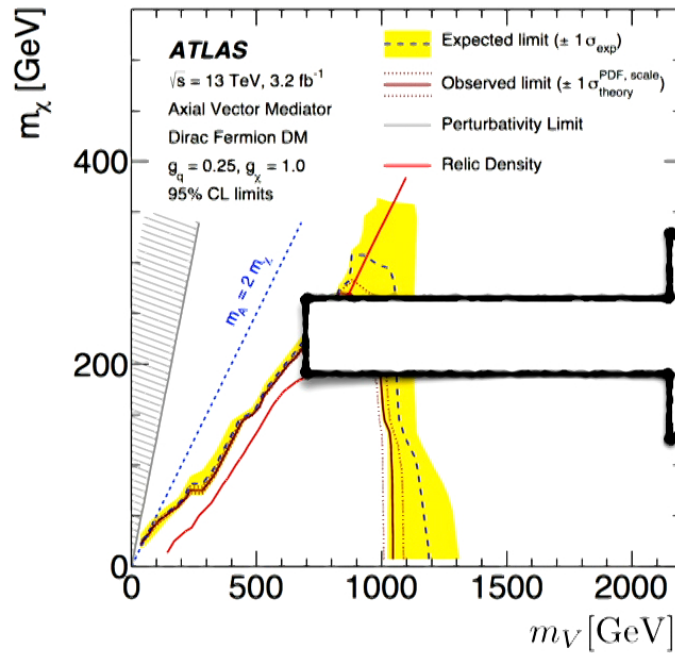
Vector Mediators @ LHC



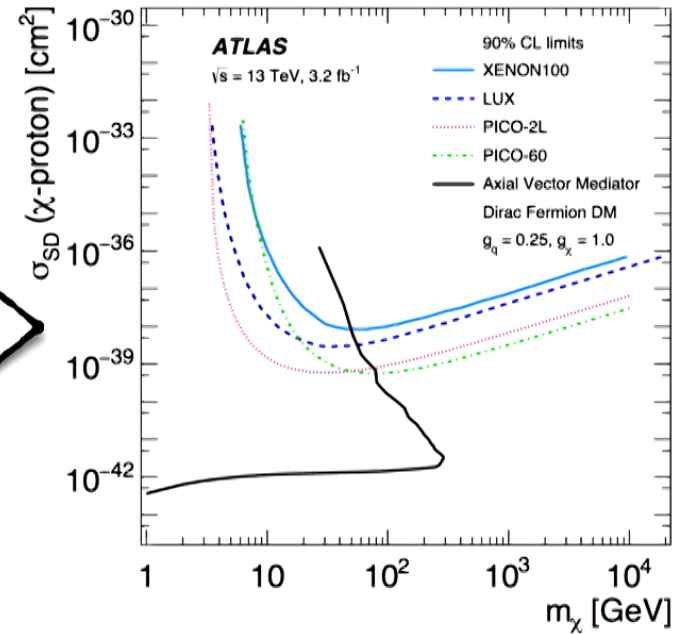
ATLAS, PRD94 (2016), (arXiv:1604.07773)

RGE effects mild for
mono-jet searches
at the LHC

Vector Mediators @ LHC



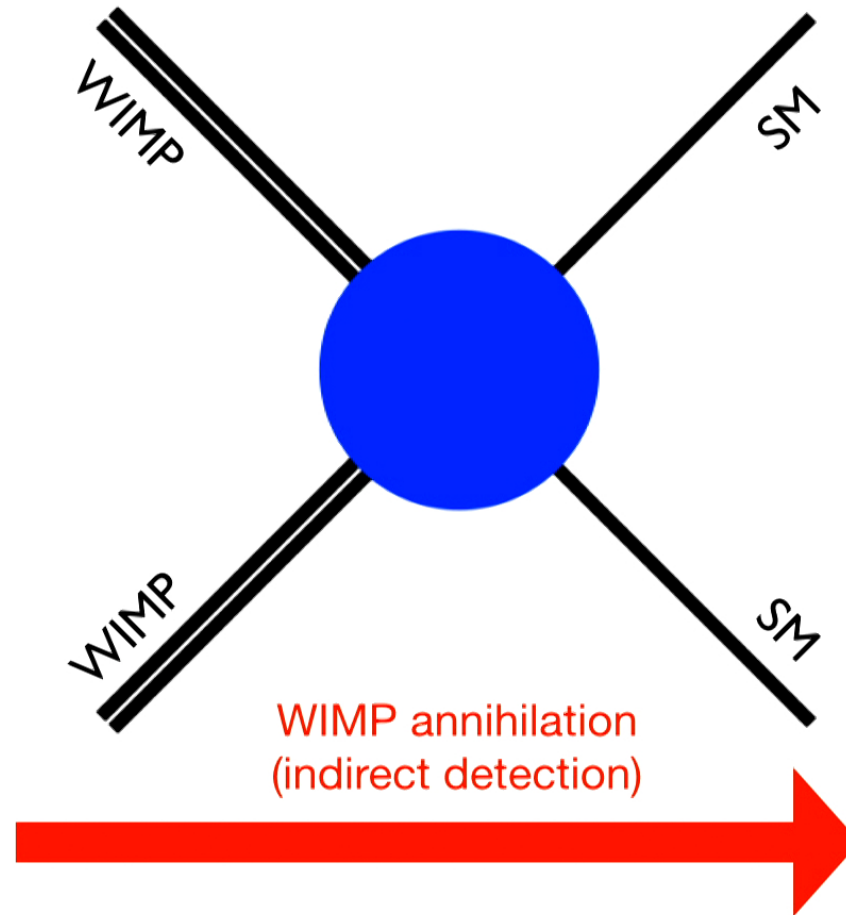
ATLAS, PRD94 (2016), (arXiv:1604.07773)



LUX, PRL116 (2016), (arXiv:1602.03489)
 PICO-2L, PRD93 (2016), (arXiv:1601.03729)

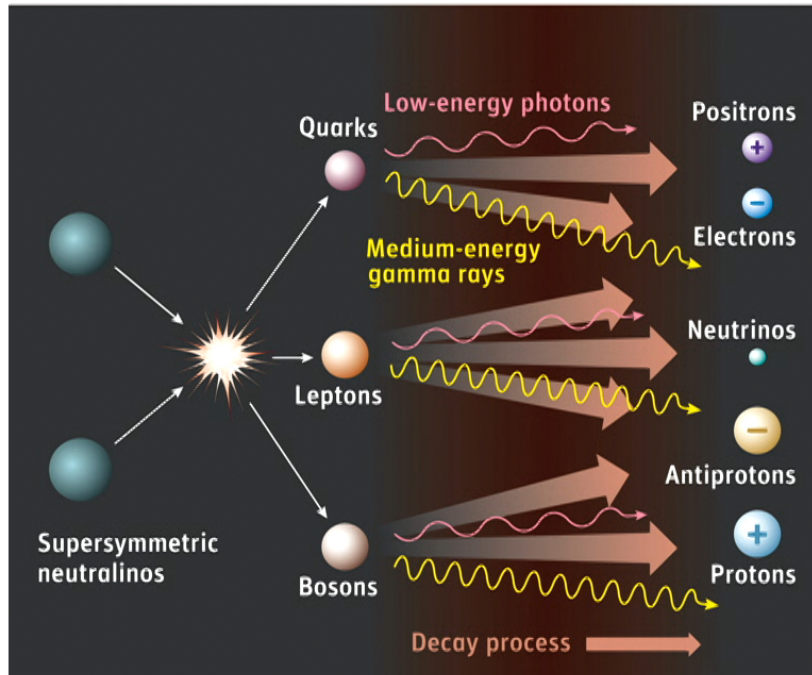
LHC limits on mediator mass translated into direct detection cross section (without RGE)

Indirect Searches



Indirect Searches

Look for DM annihilation products



Photons

☹️ Astrophysical background

😊 Direction information

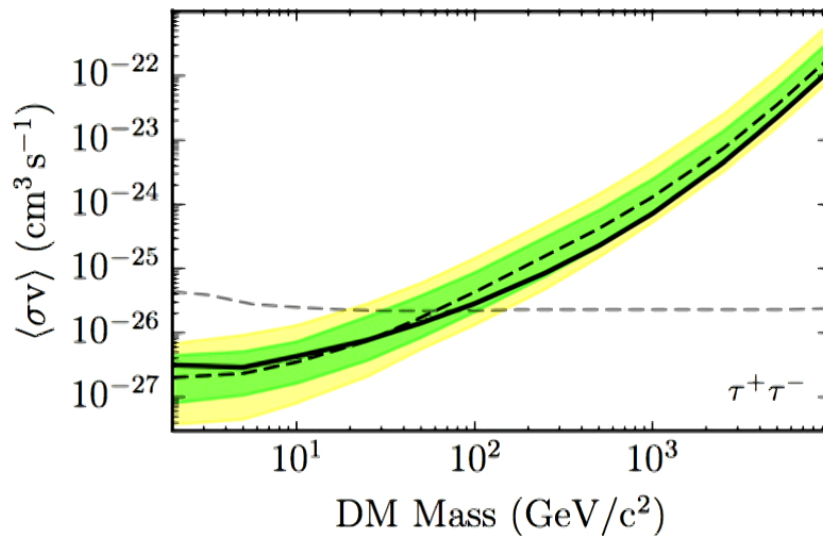
😊 No energy loss

Image credit: http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_mazRoHLuLi0/S8vDDnfahII/AAAAAAAAaQ/1Cxtj7Zs6DA/s1600/188434main_DkMatter_lg.jpg

Gamma Rays

Benchmark (Thermal) Annihilation Cross Section:

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



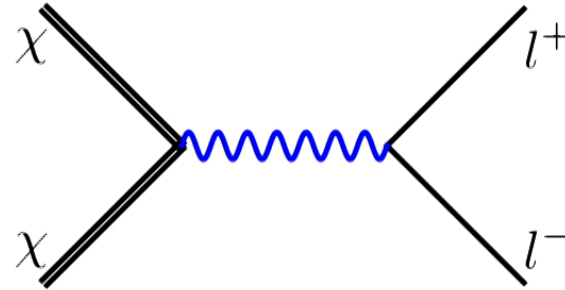
Thermal relic lighter than 100 GeV excluded by Fermi

The Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA) will probe higher masses

Fermi-LAT Collaboration, PRL 115 (2015) (arXiv:1503.02641)

DM on Leptons

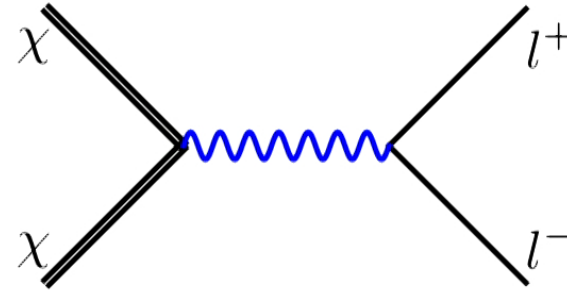
How to probe these models?



- No coupling to nuclei (no direct detection)
- No couplings to protons (no events at the LHC)
- DM annihilation to leptons (signals in gamma rays)

DM on Leptons

How to probe these models?



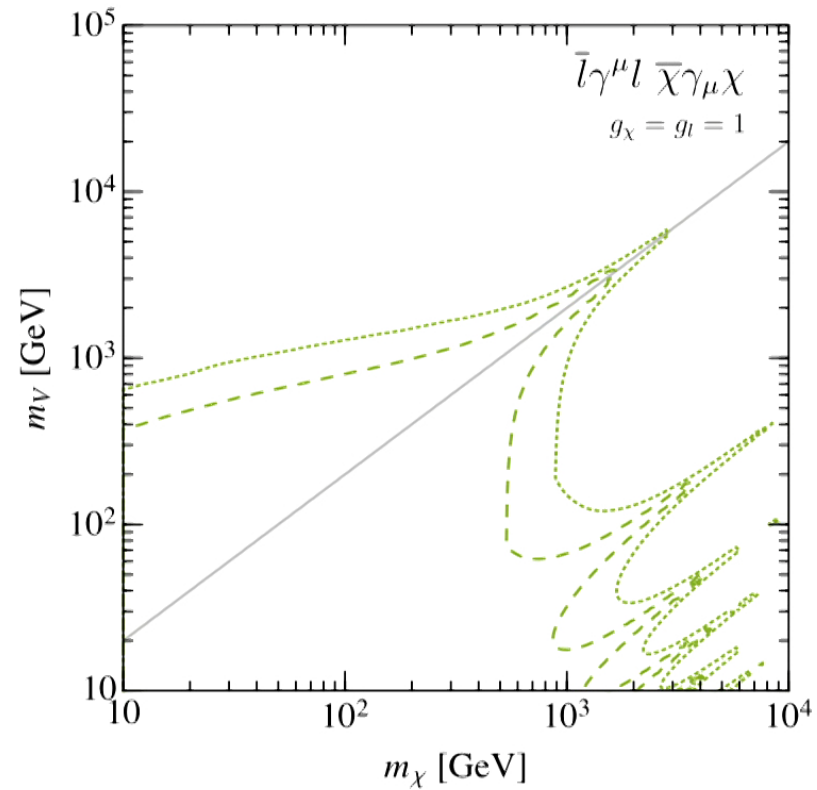
- No coupling to nuclei (no direct detection) ?
- No couplings to protons (no events at the LHC) ?
- DM annihilation to leptons (signals in gamma rays)

Are we sure?

FD, Kavanagh, Panci, (arXiv:1702.00016)

RGE for “Leptophilic” - I

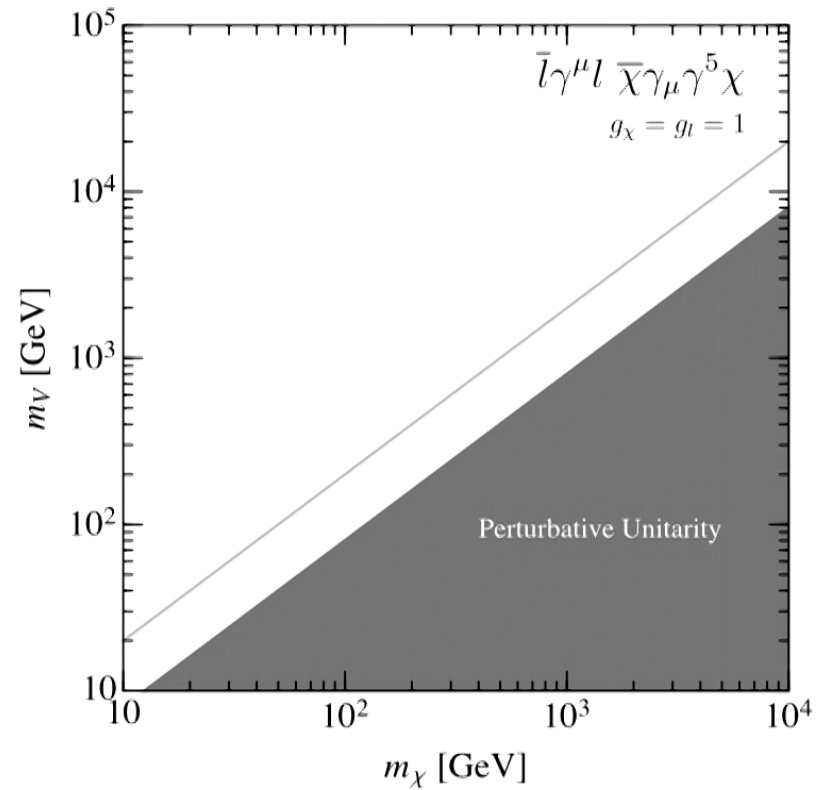
- Valid for μ only
- Valid for τ only
- Valid for μ or τ
- Fermi (dSphs)



FD, Kavanagh, Panci, (arXiv:1702.00016)

RGE for “Leptophilic” - II

- Valid for μ only
- Valid for τ only
- Valid for μ or τ
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FD, Kavanagh, Panci, (arXiv:1702.00016)

Spectra for “Leptophilic”

**Radiative corrections alter
cosmic ray spectra for leptophilic models**

Spectra for “Leptophilic”

Radiative corrections alter cosmic ray spectra for leptophilic models

High DM mass range ($m_{\text{DM}} > m_Z$):
final state radiation of EW gauge bosons lead to hadronic final states

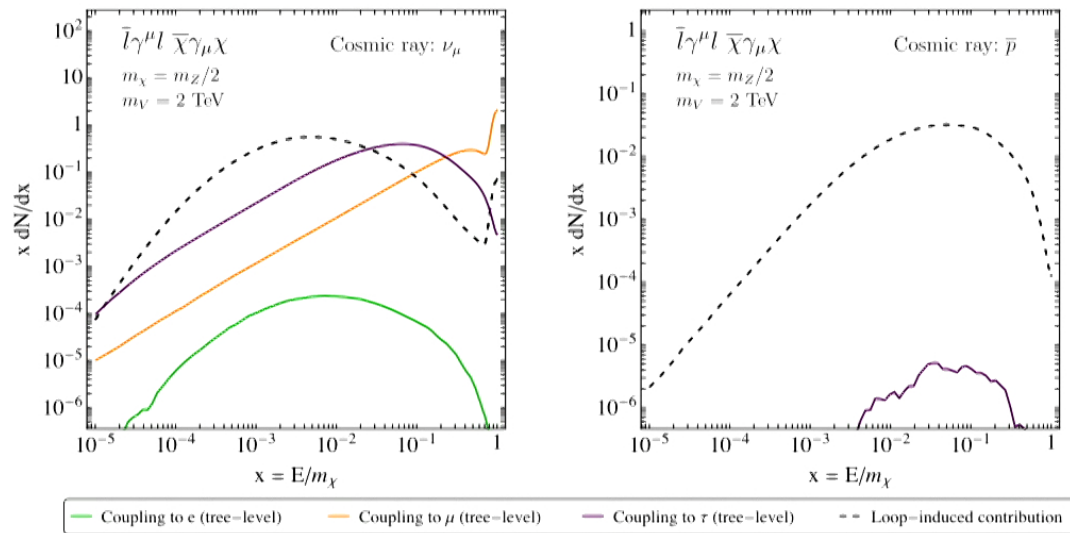
Kachelriess, Serpico, Solberg, PRD 80 (2009), arXiv:0911.0001

Spectra for “Leptophilic”

Radiative corrections alter cosmic ray spectra for leptophilic models

Low DM mass range ($m_{\text{DM}} < m_Z$):
new final states due to RG induced DM - Z boson interaction

Crivellin, FD, Procura, PRL 112 (2014), (arXiv:1402.1173)
FD, Procura, JHEP1504 (2015), (arXiv:1411.3342)



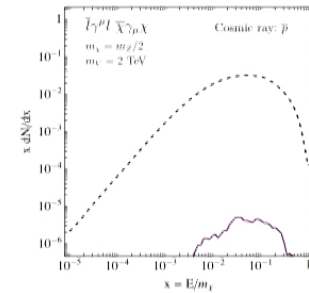
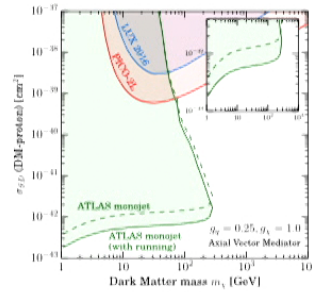
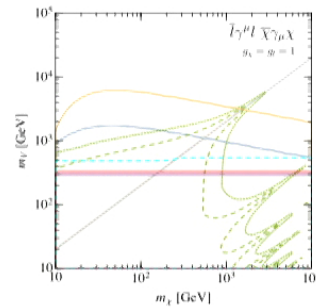
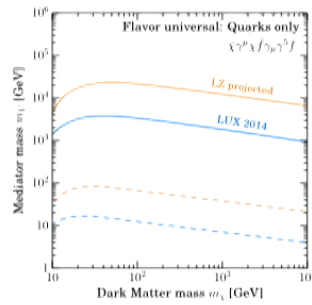
FD, Kavanagh, Panci,
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Outlook

**A proper handling of energy scales
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Procedure automated by runDM

```

runCouplings: running between arbitrary scales
From these high energy couplings (defined at some energy
E_1), you can obtain the couplings at a different energy scale
E_2 by using runCouplings(c, E_1, E_2).

The input coupling vector c should always be the list of high energy couplings to fully
gauge-invariant operators above the EW scale (see Eq. 4 of the manual) - even if
E_2 is below m_V. The output is either a list of coefficients for the same operators - if
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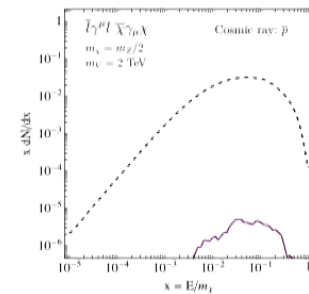
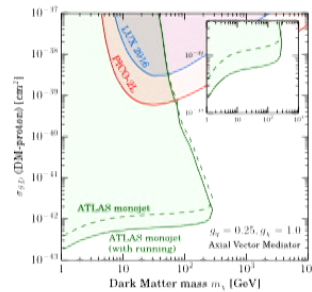
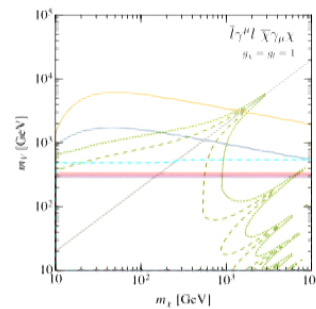
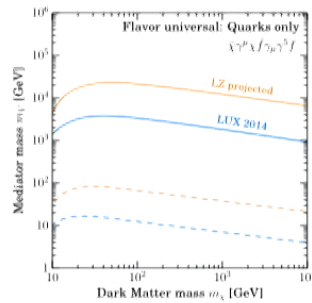
NOTE:
  - Run from 1 TeV to 10 MeV.
  - N_1 = 1000, N_2 = 10.
  - color = runCouplings[color, N_1, N_2]

Output:
[0.05747338, 0.496244, 0.49237, 0.60373596,
-0.6037359, -0.0132104, 0.0132104, 0.252104,
1.36429 * 10^-7, 0.499999, 0.499999, -1.36429 * 10^-7,
-1.12974 * 10^-7, -1.36429 * 10^-7, -1.36429 * 10^-7, 1.36429 * 10^-7]
    
```

FD, Kavanagh, Panci (<https://github.com/bradkav/runDM/>)

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- E_1 must be 1 TeV to 10 TeV.
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-0.6037359, -0.0132104, 0.0132104, 0.2521204,
1.36429 * 10^-7, 0.499999, 0.499999, -1.36429 * 10^-7,
-1.12974 * 10^-7, -1.36429 * 10^-7, -1.36429 * 10^-7, 1.36429 * 10^-7]
```

FD, Kavanagh, Panci (<https://github.com/bradkav/runDM/>)

Thank you!