

Astro 596/496 NPA
Lecture 22
Oct. 14, 2009

Announcements:

- Preflight 4 due noon Friday

Last time: the WIMP Miracle

Q: what's a WIMP? what's miraculous?

if a symmetric stable species ever created
(annihilates but not decays)
then annihilations will freeze, and
inevitably have nonzero relic density today.

to make $\Omega_{\text{WIMP}} = \Omega_{\text{NBDM}}$ today
needed *annihilation cross section* is at Weak scale!
corresponding energy: if $\sigma \sim \alpha/E^2$
then $\sigma \sim 10^{-36} \text{ cm}^2 = 10 \text{ pb} \rightarrow E \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$

WIMP Candidates: Supersymmetry

No Standard Model particle is a WIMP
but Particle physics offers candidates

e.g., **Supersymmetry** (SUSY):

postulates new symmetry: fundamental fermion \leftrightarrow boson link

- invented to explain conceptual puzzles of Standard Model
- other theoretical motivation and attraction (aside from DM!)

Basic SUSY hypothesis:

every particle has “super-partner” w/ opposite statistics

- e.g., $s = \frac{1}{2}$ electron $\rightarrow s = 0$ scalar electron = *selectron* \tilde{e}
- $s = 1$ photon \rightarrow fermionic $s = \frac{1}{2}$ *photonio* $\tilde{\gamma}$
- *half* of all supersymmetric particles already discovered! ;>

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bold idea, but perhaps like antimatter:

symmetry \rightarrow doubling of particle inventory

The Nature of Superpartners

Superpartner fundamental interactions:

- ★ interactions *same* as ordinary (Standard Model) partner:
i.e., usual strong, EM, weak, gravity
and e.g., \tilde{e} feels only EM, weak, gravity
- ★ couplings (charges) also *same* as SM partners
e.g., electric charge $Q_{\text{EM}}(\tilde{e}) = -1$; $Q_{\text{EM}}(\tilde{\nu}) = 0$

SUSY *fermionic* partners (e.g., photino) are “Majorana”
i.e., particle = antiparticle $\tilde{\chi} = \bar{\tilde{\chi}}$

lowest mass spartner stable (conserved quantum # “*R*-parity”)
⇒ there is a “*lightest supersymmetric particle*” = **LSP**
identity depends on SUSY model details, but often LSP= $\tilde{\gamma}$

‡ SUSY partner masses/annihilation: Weak scale \sim *few* TeV

Q: implications for early universe?

Supersymmetric Cosmology

put SUSY in context of Early Universe:

at high T : normal and partner particles abundant
and in equal numbers

as T drops:

- normal (Standard Model) particles $\rightarrow n, p, e, \nu$ remain
- spartners: decay \rightarrow LSP
but no LSP \rightarrow Standard Model particles (R conservation)
can annihilate $\chi\tilde{\chi} \rightarrow$ SM, but annihilations freezeout at \sim TeV
 \rightarrow remains today as dark matter!

5 *Q: how to test this in the laboratory? which lab?*

WIMP Searches: Accelerators

if Supersymmetry exists in nature
spartners likely to be found in \sim *few yrs*
at CERN Large Hadron Collider (or maybe even Fermilab)

www: CERN, LHC

www: FNAL, CDF

SUSY discovery would revolutionize particle physics
and all but guarantee dark matter = cold relics

Even if nature is not supersymmetric
many particle theories predict new physics at \sim 1 TeV

Note: even if discover supersymmetry,
maybe not directly see the LSP

o but: if dark matter is a WIMP, other ways to find out
Q: namely?

WIMP Searches: Direct Detection

if WIMPs are DM \rightarrow dark halo full of them

local density $\rho = mn \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}$

virial velocities $v_0^2 \sim GM_{\text{halo}}/R_{\text{halo}} \sim (400 \text{ km/s})^2$

\Rightarrow WIMP flux $F_{\text{WIMP}} = nv_0$

\Rightarrow Look for *WIMP-nucleus elastic scattering* – challenging!

Search using sensitive detectors: cryogenic, underground

interaction: *WIMP collision \rightarrow nuclear recoil*

measure: effects of recoiling ($E_{\text{kin}} \sim 1 - 100\text{keV}$) nucleus

Q: for example?

WIMP-nucleus recoil signatures

- ▶ *energy injection*: recoil heats detector
crystal specific heat $C = dE/dT \sim T^3$
 $\Delta T = \Delta E/C \propto T^{-3}$
if supercold, can detect ΔT rise
- ▶ *momentum transfer*: detector lattice (phonons) excited
- ▶ *scintillation, ionization*: charged recoil nucleus excites medium
relax via γ, e emission \rightarrow detect these

that's still not all...

∞ *Q: astrophysical means infer WIMP existence and properties?*

WIMP Searches: Indirect Detection

if WIMPs are DM \rightarrow Galactic dark halo full of them
but Galactic halo density \gg cosmic mean
 \rightarrow annihilation rate $q \propto \langle\sigma v\rangle\rho_{\text{wimp}}^2$ can be large
 \rightarrow annihilation products potentially observable

Local annihilations

Q: how see if $\psi\bar{\psi}\rightarrow\gamma\gamma$ only?

Q: how see if $\psi\bar{\psi}\rightarrow$ other Standard Model particles?

e.g., $\psi\bar{\psi}\rightarrow e^+e^-$ or $q\bar{q}$?

Galactic center annihilations

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◦ Q: how see if $\psi\bar{\psi}\rightarrow$ other Standard Model particles?

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Indirect Detection: Local Annihilation Signatures

if $\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ only: line emission $E_\gamma \sim m_\psi$

\Rightarrow local contribution to diffuse γ signature

but: two-photon annihilation $\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ must be *suppressed*

else χ has direct EM coupling \rightarrow electric charge \rightarrow DM not dark!

but *can and often do* have things like $\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \pi's \rightarrow \gamma's$

if $\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$: hadronize, sometimes to nucleons $N\bar{N}$

source of \bar{n}, \bar{p} , and $\bar{d} = \boxed{\bar{n}\bar{p}}$

\Rightarrow can look for these in cosmic rays!

but “foreground”: “normal” antimatter

from cosmic ray propagation

e.g., $p_{cr} + p_{ism} \rightarrow ppp\bar{p}$

10

if $\psi\bar{\psi} \rightarrow e^+e^-$: local source of high-energy e^+

Positron Excess: Hints of Dark Matter?

Hot off the presses:

Cosmic-ray experiments sensitive to e^+ (and e^-)

PAMELA Payload for Anitmatter Exploration and Light-nuclei Astrophysics (2009)
satellite sees unexplained e^+ enrichment at $E \gtrsim 10$ GeV
www: PAMELA positron fraction $e^+/(e^+ + e^-)$

ATIC Advanced Thin Ionizaton Calorimeter (2009)
balloon sees excess in total $e^+ + e^-$ flux at $E \gtrsim 100$ GeV

www: ATIC electron flux

ATIC + PAMELA → *excess of high-energy positrons!*

→ can fit with dark matter models (but not minimal SUSY!)

But:

- nearby pulsars can produce e^+ signal at observed level
- *Fermi* gamma-ray observatory (2009) also sensitive to $e^+ + e^-$ and *does not* see ATIC excess