

New strategies in the quest for Dark Matter

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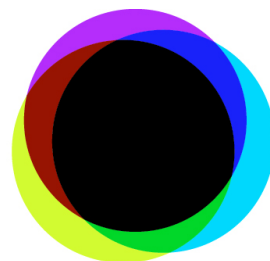
GRAPPA center of excellence, U. of Amsterdam

Vulcano Workshop, 21-26 May 2018

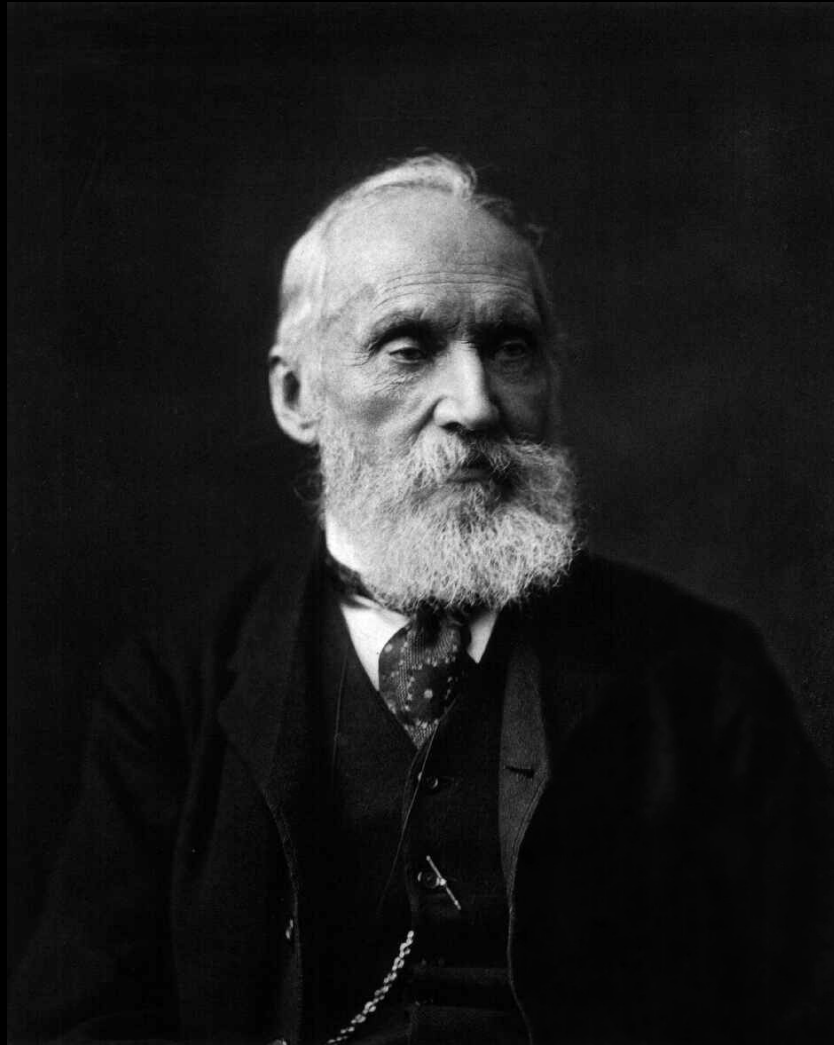
~ based on a review article (in preparation) with T.Tait

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A problem with a long history



Lord Kelvin (1904)

“Many of our stars, perhaps a great majority of them, may be dark bodies.”



Henri Poincaré (1906)

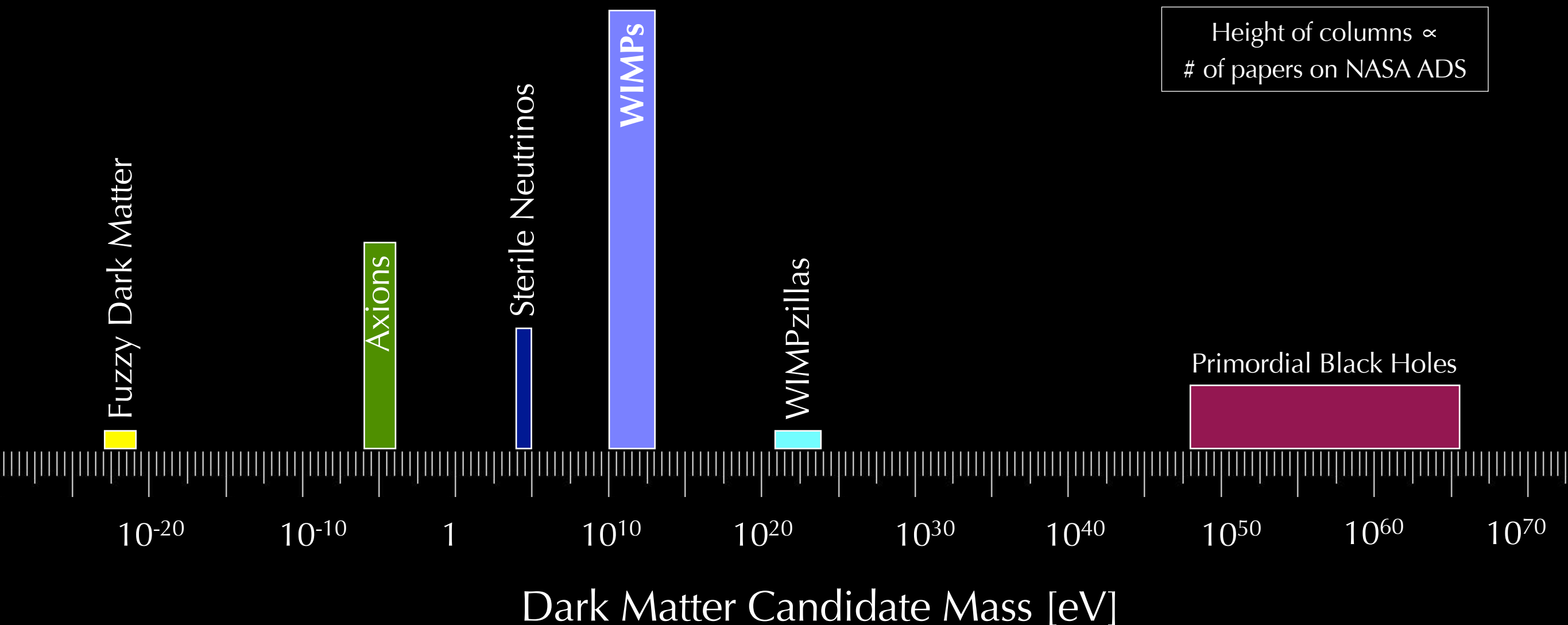
“Since [the total number of stars] is comparable to that which the telescope gives, then there is no dark matter, or at least not so much as there is of shining matter.”

“A history of Dark Matter” GB & Hooper 1605.04909

“How dark matter came to matter” de Swart, GB, van Dongen - Nature Astronomy; 1703.00013

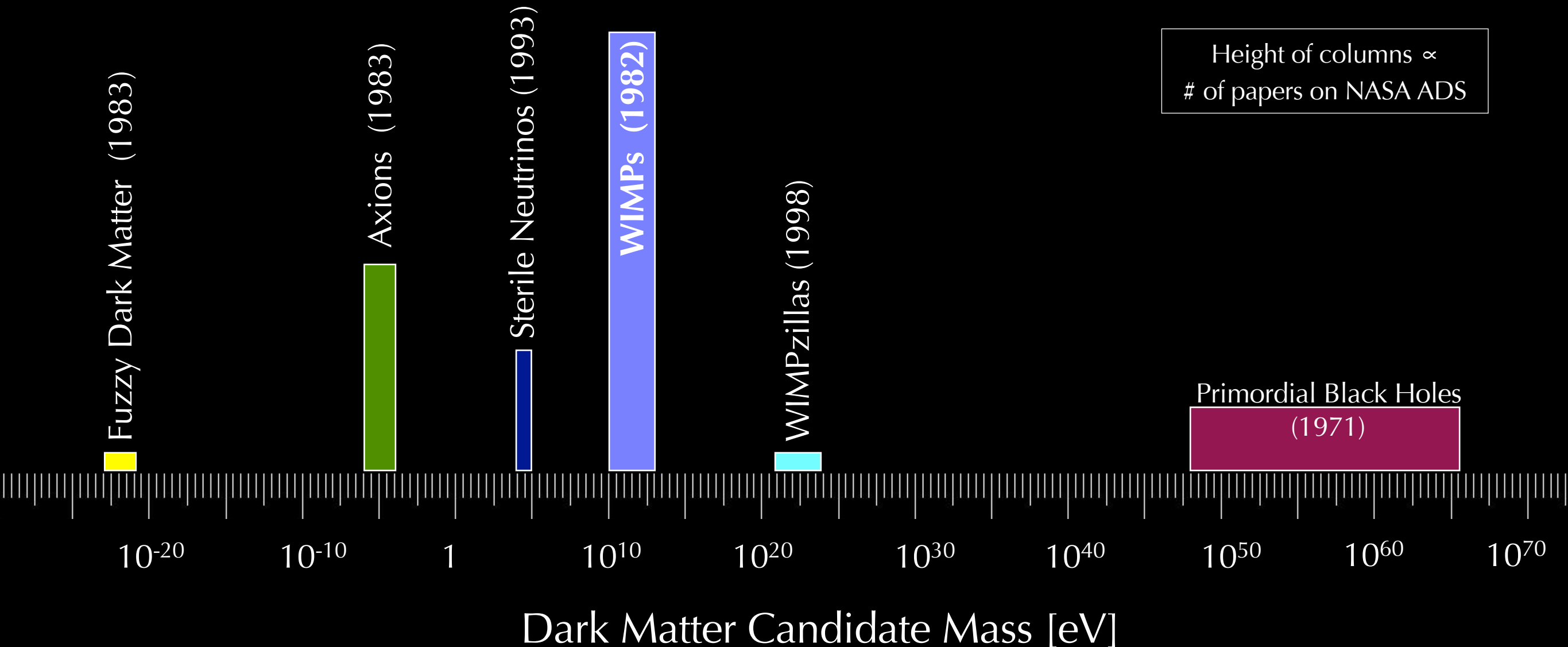
What is dark matter?

- No shortage of ideas..
- Tens of dark matter models, each with its own phenomenology
- Models span 90 orders of magnitude in DM candidate mass!



What is dark matter?

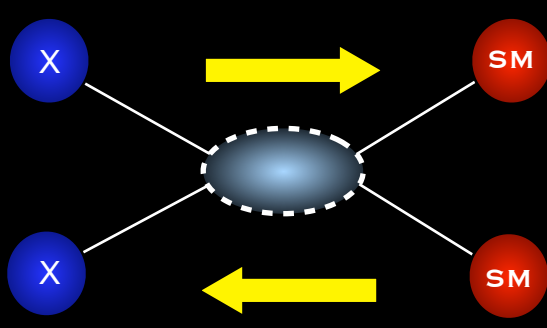
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WIMPs

By far the most studied class of dark matter candidates.

The WIMP paradigm is based on a simple yet powerful idea:



The diagram illustrates the production and annihilation of WIMPs. On the left, two blue circles labeled 'X' represent incoming particles. On the right, two red circles labeled 'SM' represent outgoing Standard Model particles. A central dashed blue oval represents the interaction region. Two yellow arrows point away from the interaction region, one upwards and one downwards, indicating the direction of particle flow.

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

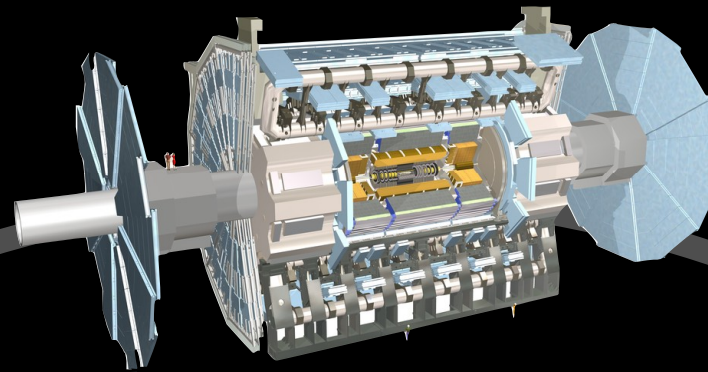
Weak-scale cross sections can reproduce observed relic density

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

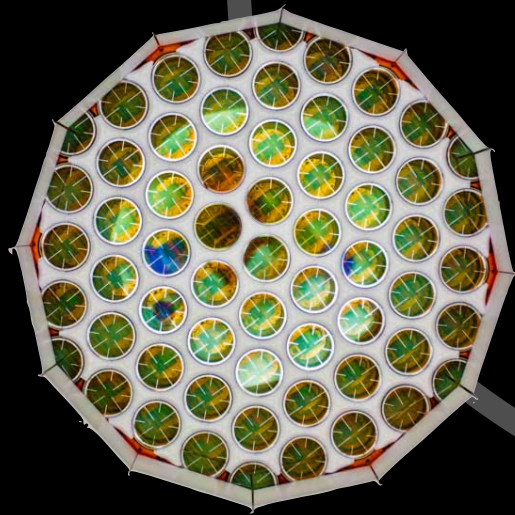
‘WIMP miracle’

(new physics at ~ 1 TeV solves at same time hierarchy problem AND DM)

WIMPs searches



Colliders



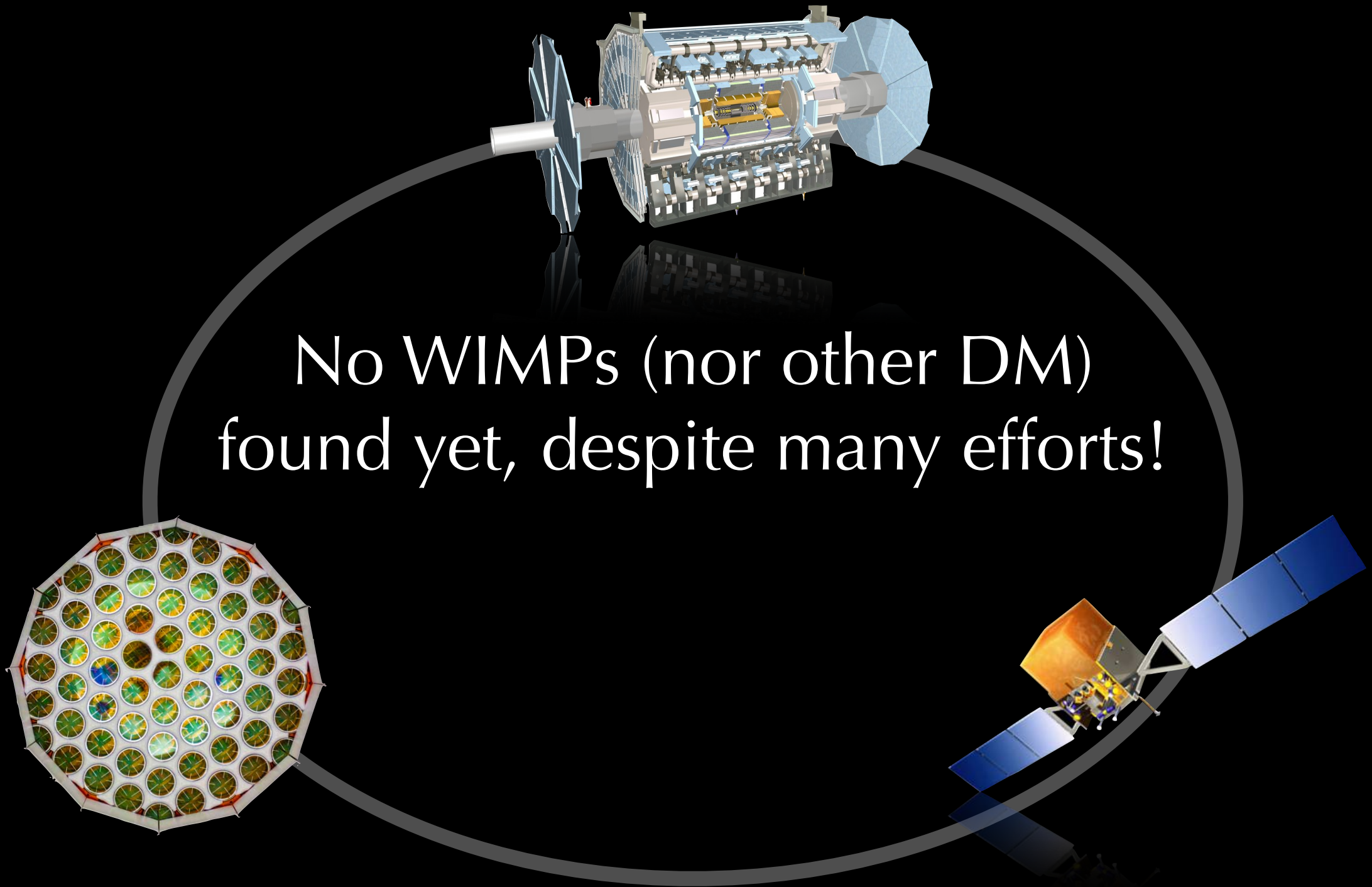
Direct Detection



Indirect Detection

WIMPs searches

No WIMPs (nor other DM)
found yet, despite many efforts!



Are WIMPs ruled out?

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NO

Are WIMPs ruled out?

ATLAS/CMS searches do put pressure on SUSY, and in general on “naturalness” arguments (e.g. Giudice 1710.07663).

However:

- I. Non-fine tuned SUSY DM scenarios still exist (Beekveld+ 1612.06333)
- II. WIMP paradigm \neq WIMP miracle: particles at \sim EW scale may exist irrespectively of naturalness arguments and achieve the right relic density, thus be = DM
- III. Clear way forward: 15 years of LHC data + DD experiments all the way to neutrino floor

The future of dark matter searches

- I. Broaden/improve/diversify searches
- II. Exploit astro/cosmo observations
- III. Exploit Gravitational Waves

The future of dark matter searches

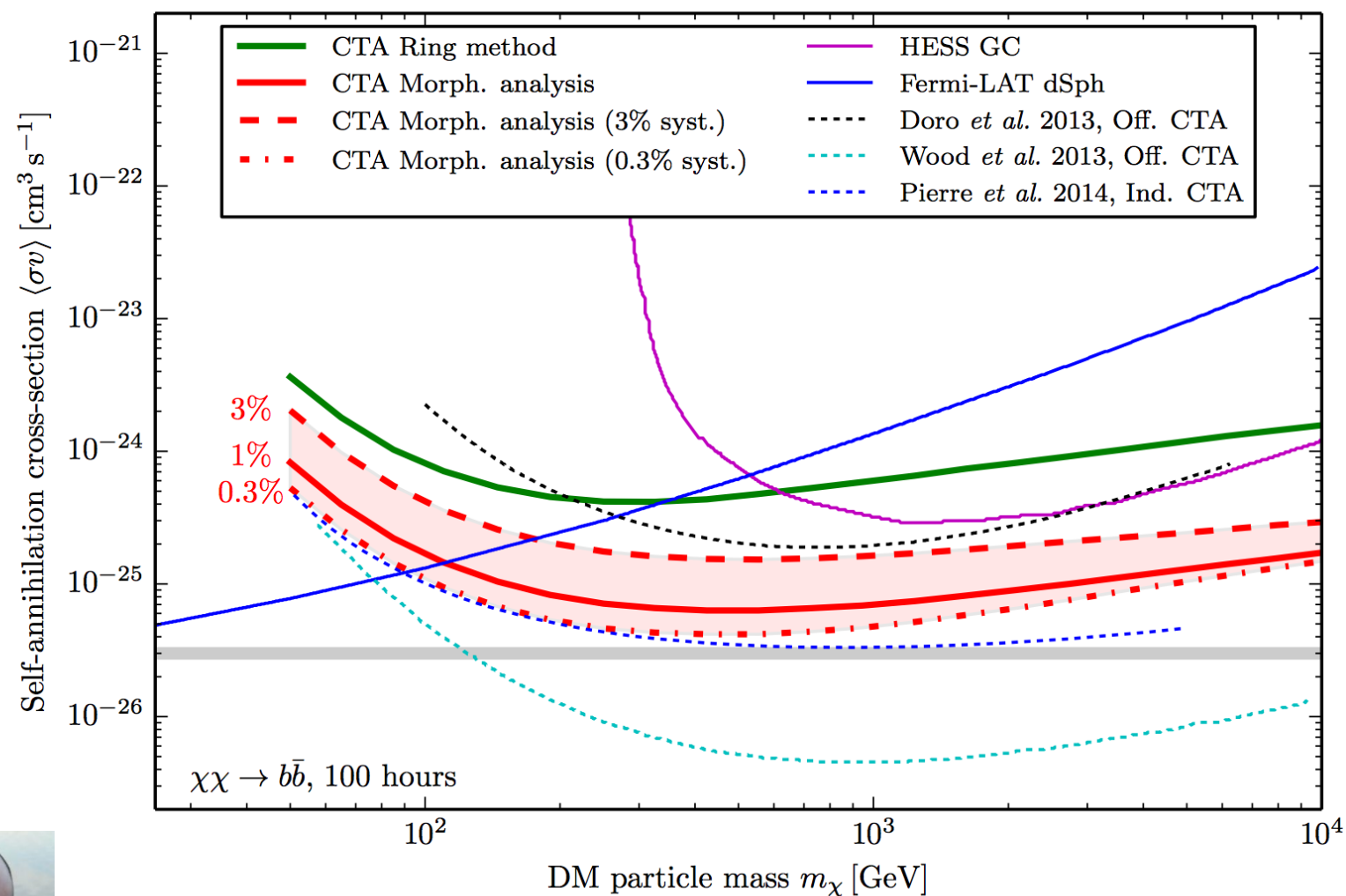
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1A. Broaden searches

E.g. Massive WIMPs searches with CTA
(see talk A. Morselli)



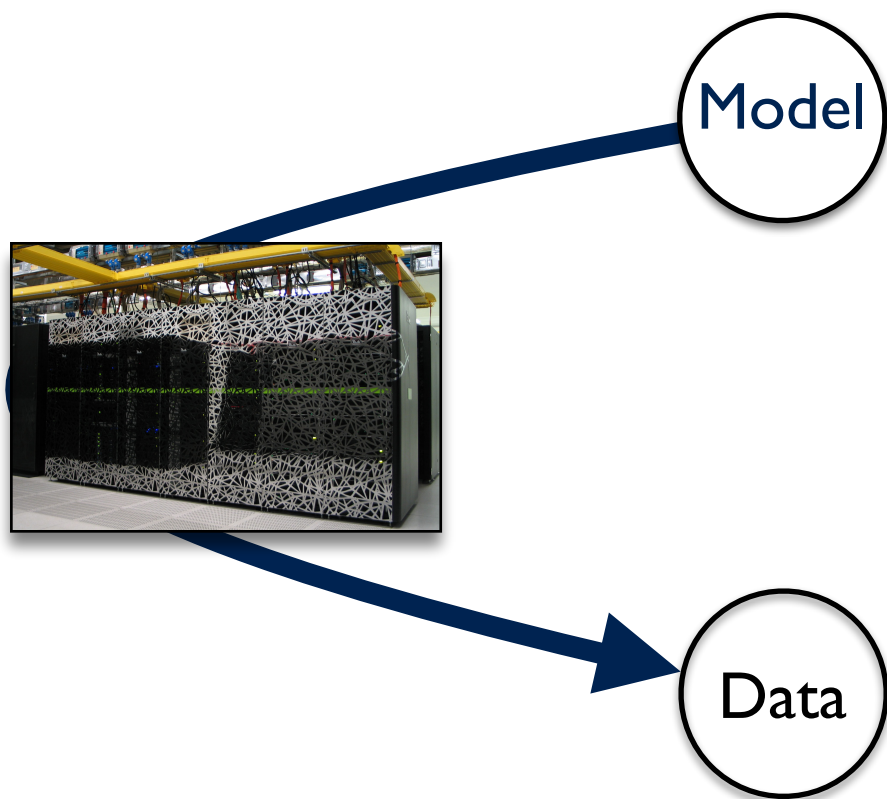
Generic WIMPs have masses 1 GeV — 100 TeV. We are far from probing the whole range



Silverwood, GB+ JCAP (2015)

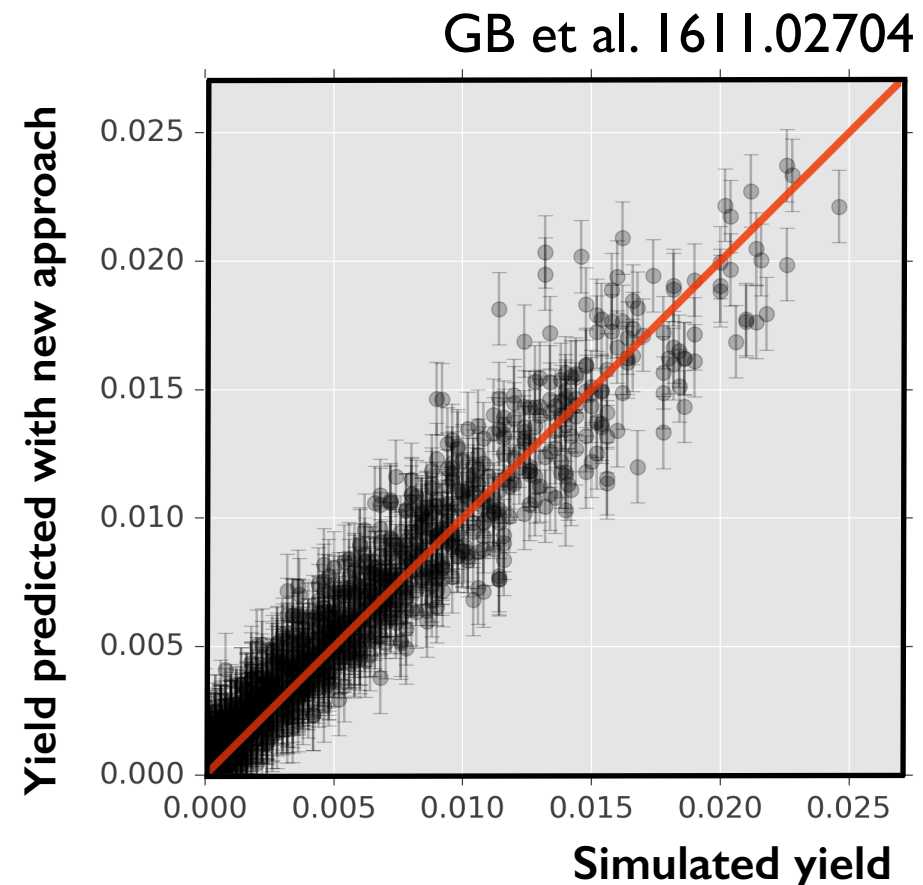
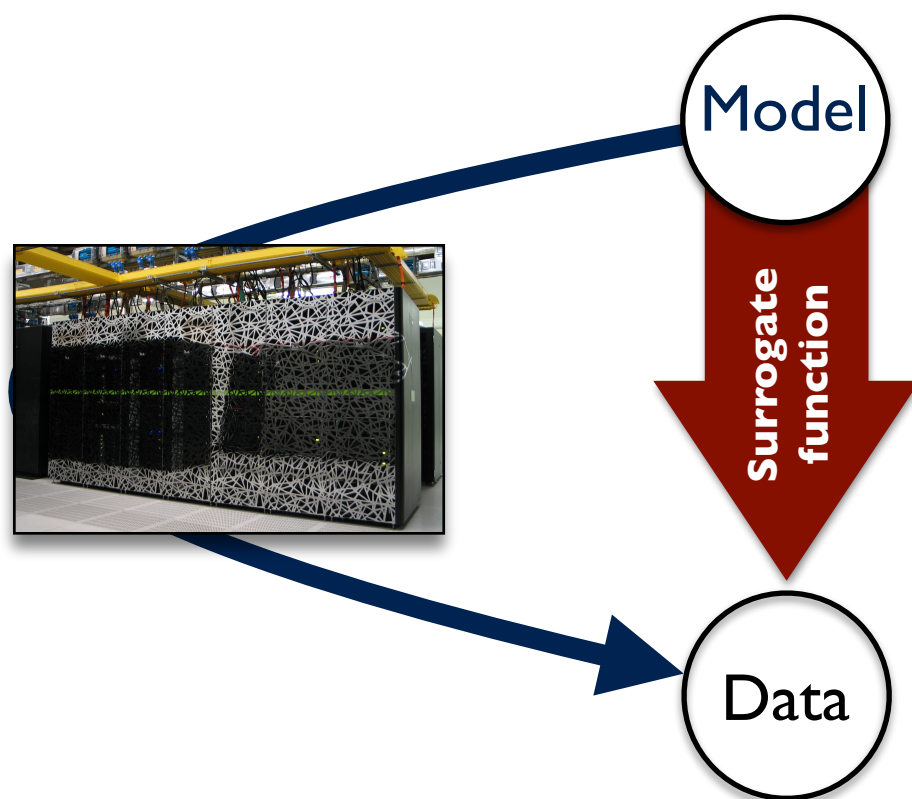
1 B. Improve existing strategies

Speeding up statistical inference with Machine Learning tools



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Speeding up statistical inference with Machine Learning tools

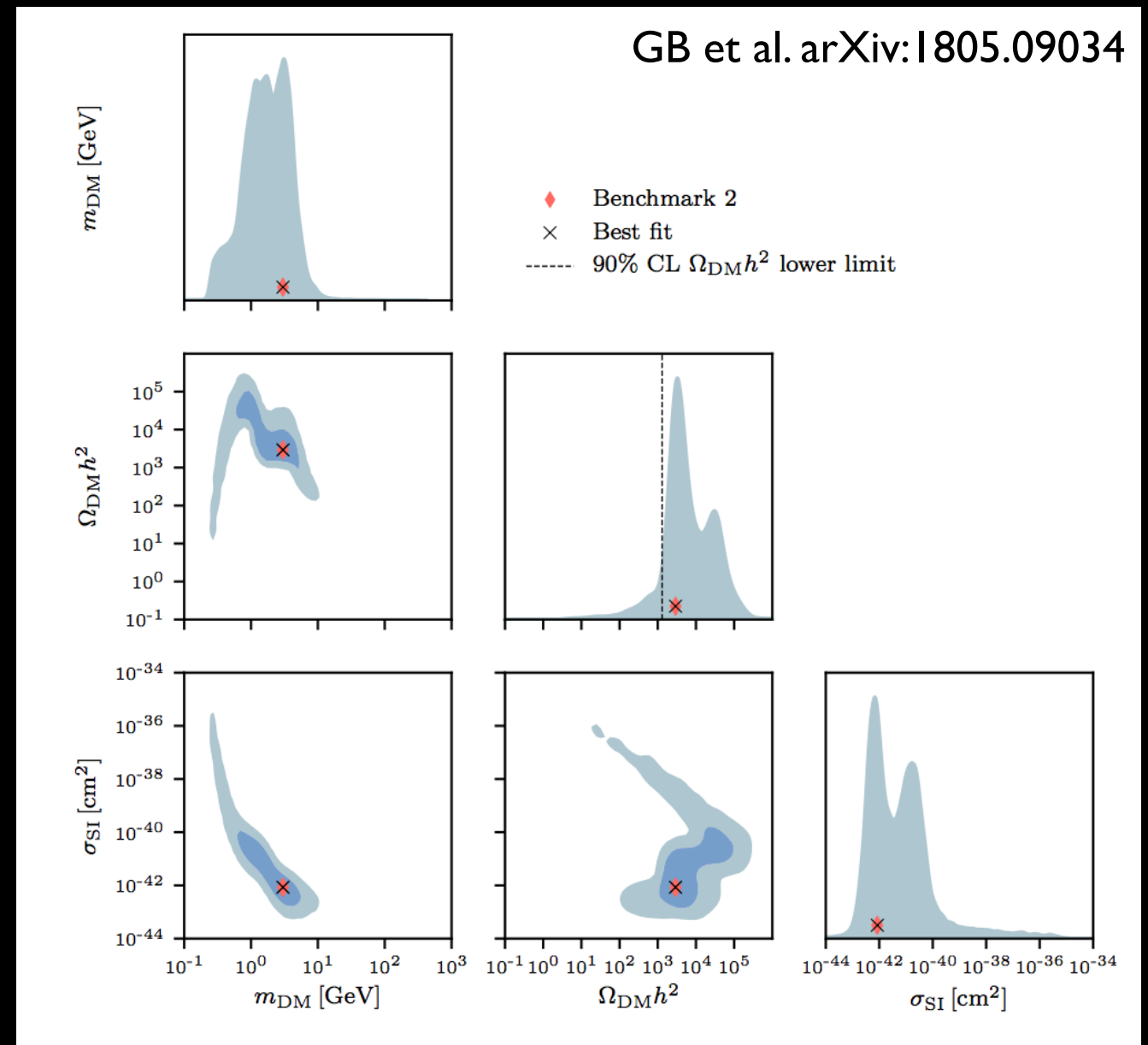


- Exploring parameter spaces of full theoretical models is very expensive.
- New machine learning methods (*distributed gaussian processes, deep neural networks*) bring computation time from *~CPU centuries* to *~CPU weeks*!
- Can be run by a PhD student in 1 day on a desktop computer!

1 B. Improve existing strategies

E.g. New Machine Learning tools applied to LHC searches:

- i) Optimize search strategies, by e.g. identifying optimal signal and control regions in ATLAS/CMS model by model
- ii) Perform fast inference if new particles discovered



The *Dark Machines* initiative

Dark Machines

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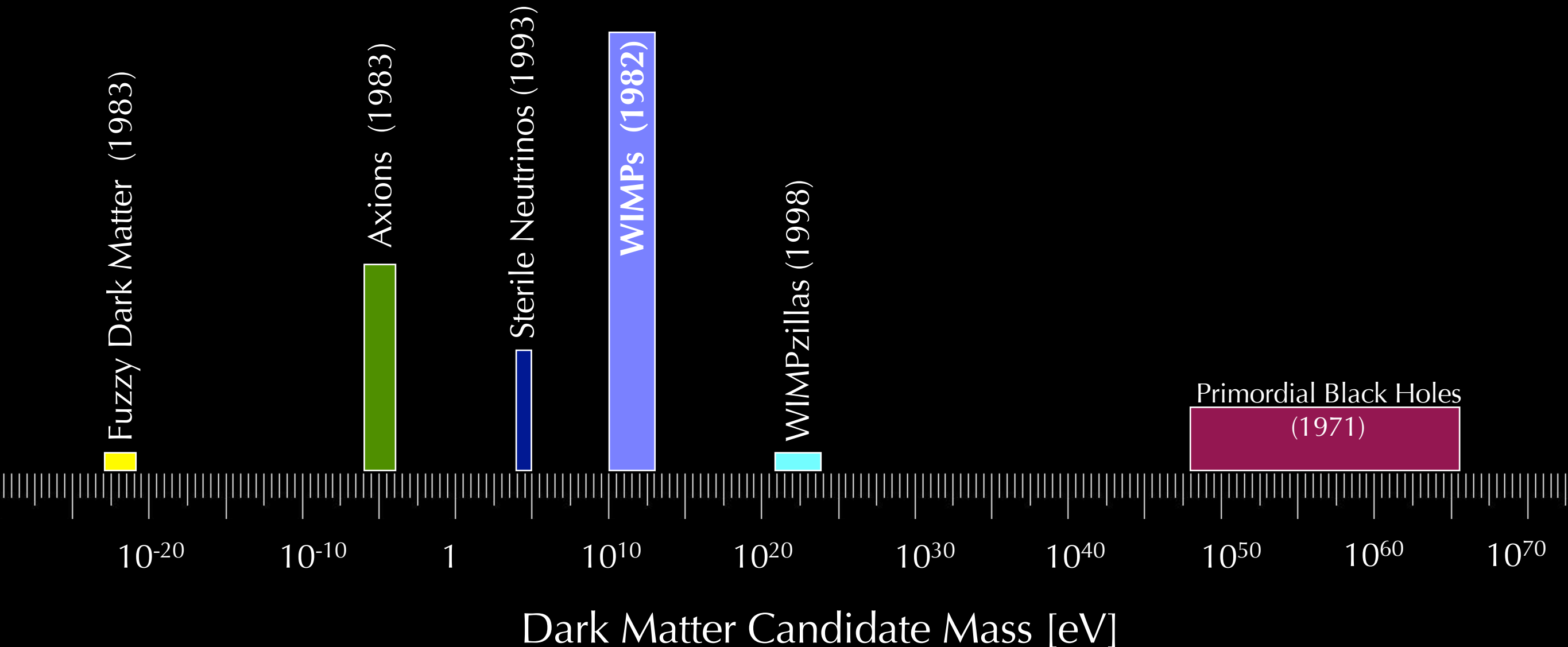
About Dark Machines

Dark Machines is a research collective of physicists and data scientists. We are curious about the universe and want to answer cutting edge questions about Dark Matter with the most advanced techniques that data science provides us with.

Website: darkmachines.org ; Twitter: [dark_machines](#)

Ic. Diversity searches, aka “Leave no stone unturned”

Look for DM where we can, not where we should



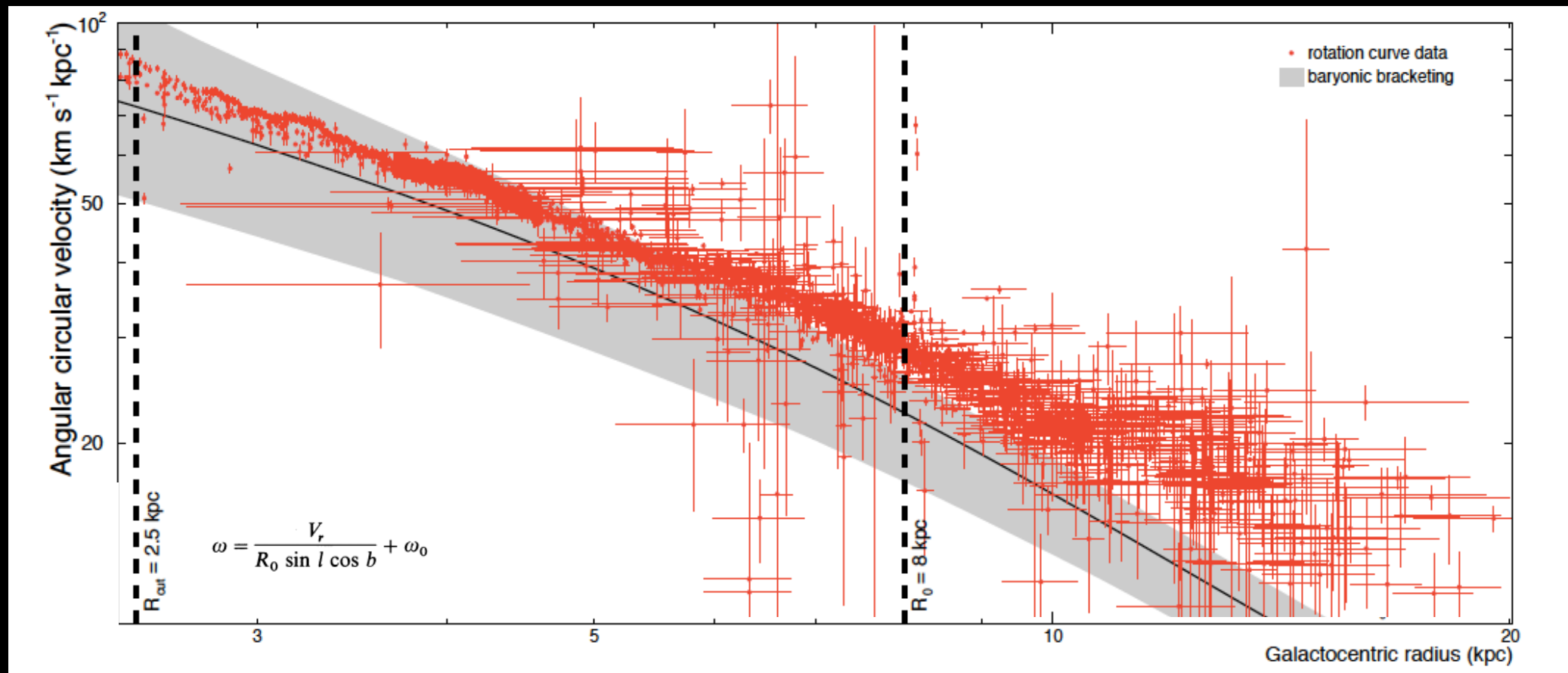
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Example 1: Test dark matter distribution with rotation curve of the Milky Way

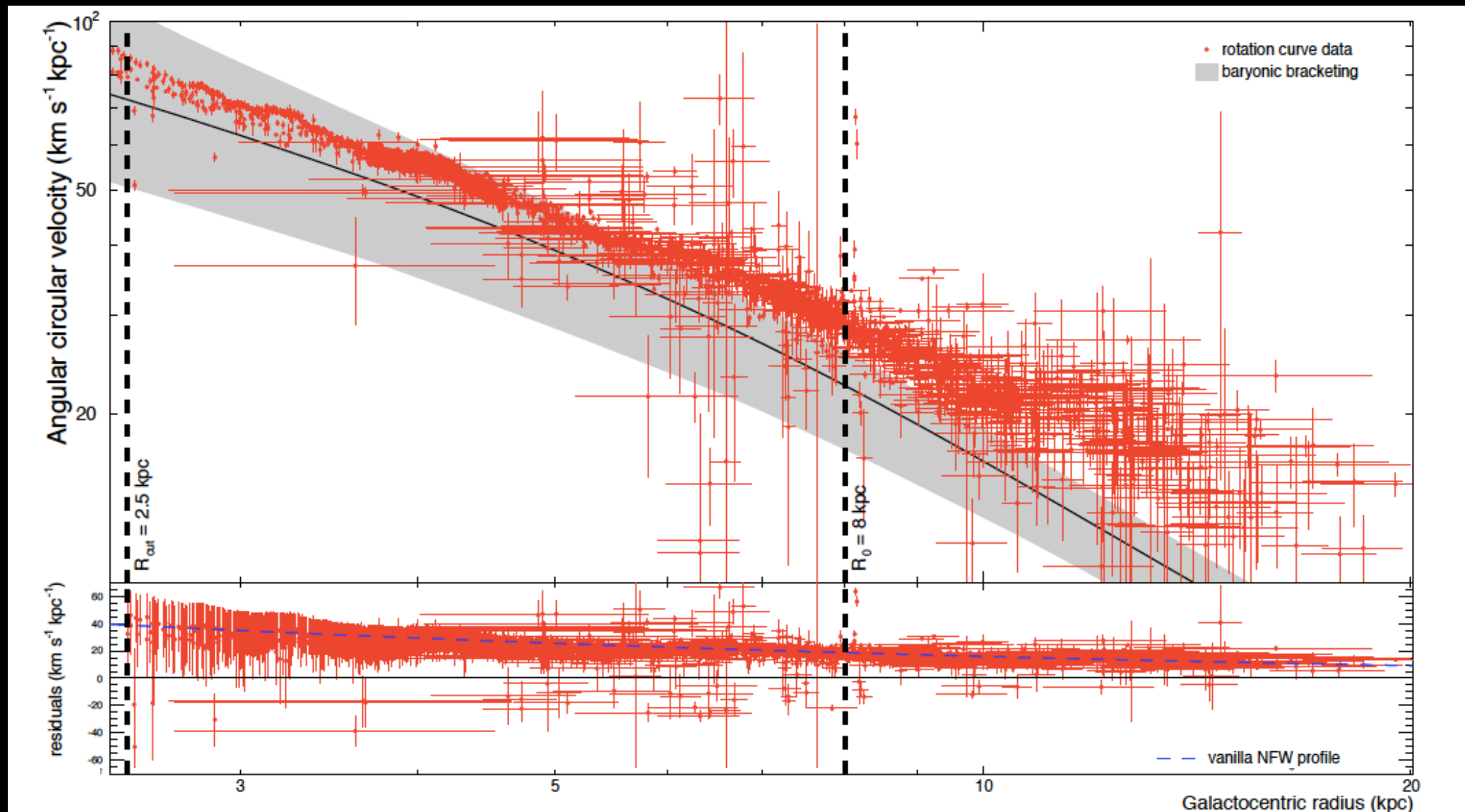


Rotation curve of the Milky Way



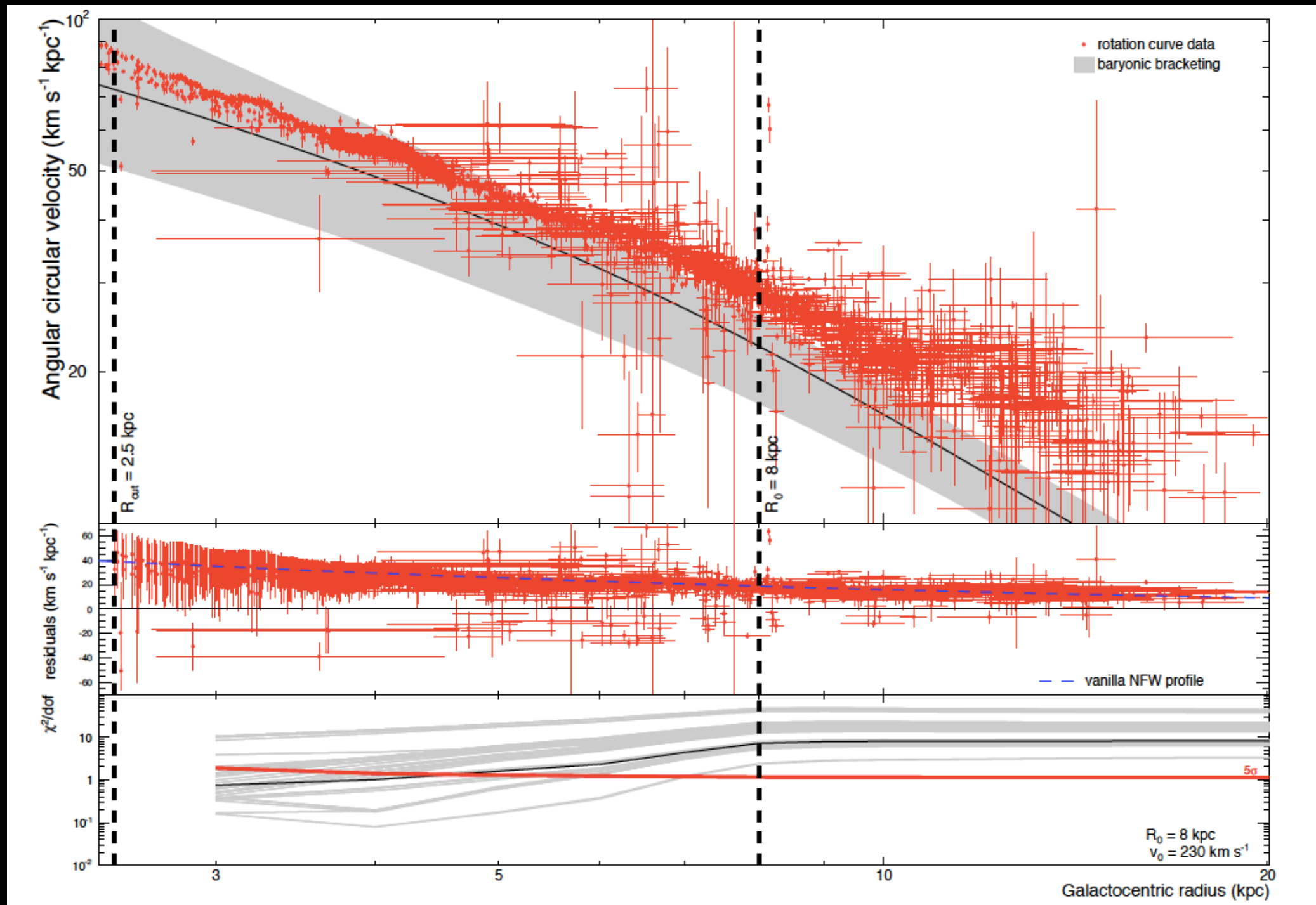
locco, Pato, GB, Nature Physics, arXiv:1502.03821

...compared with theoretical models



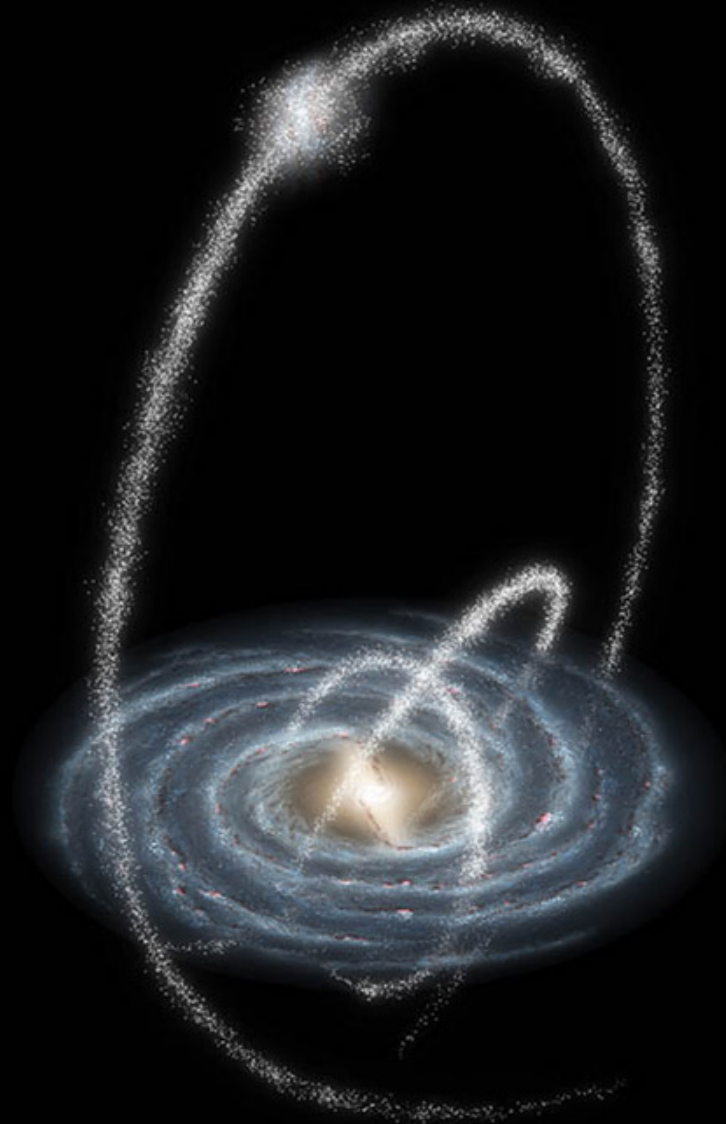
locco, Pato, GB, Nature Physics, arXiv:1502.03821

Analysis will be further improved with
upcoming data e.g. from the Gaia satellite

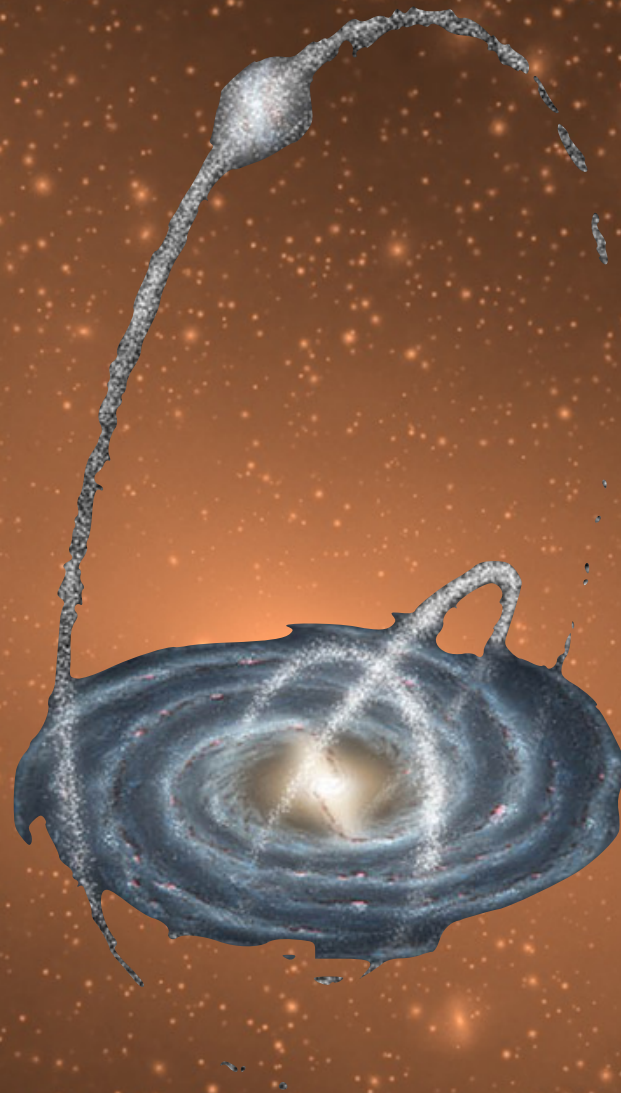


locco, Pato, GB, Nature Physics, arXiv:1502.03821

Example 2: Searching for dark matter substructures in the MW

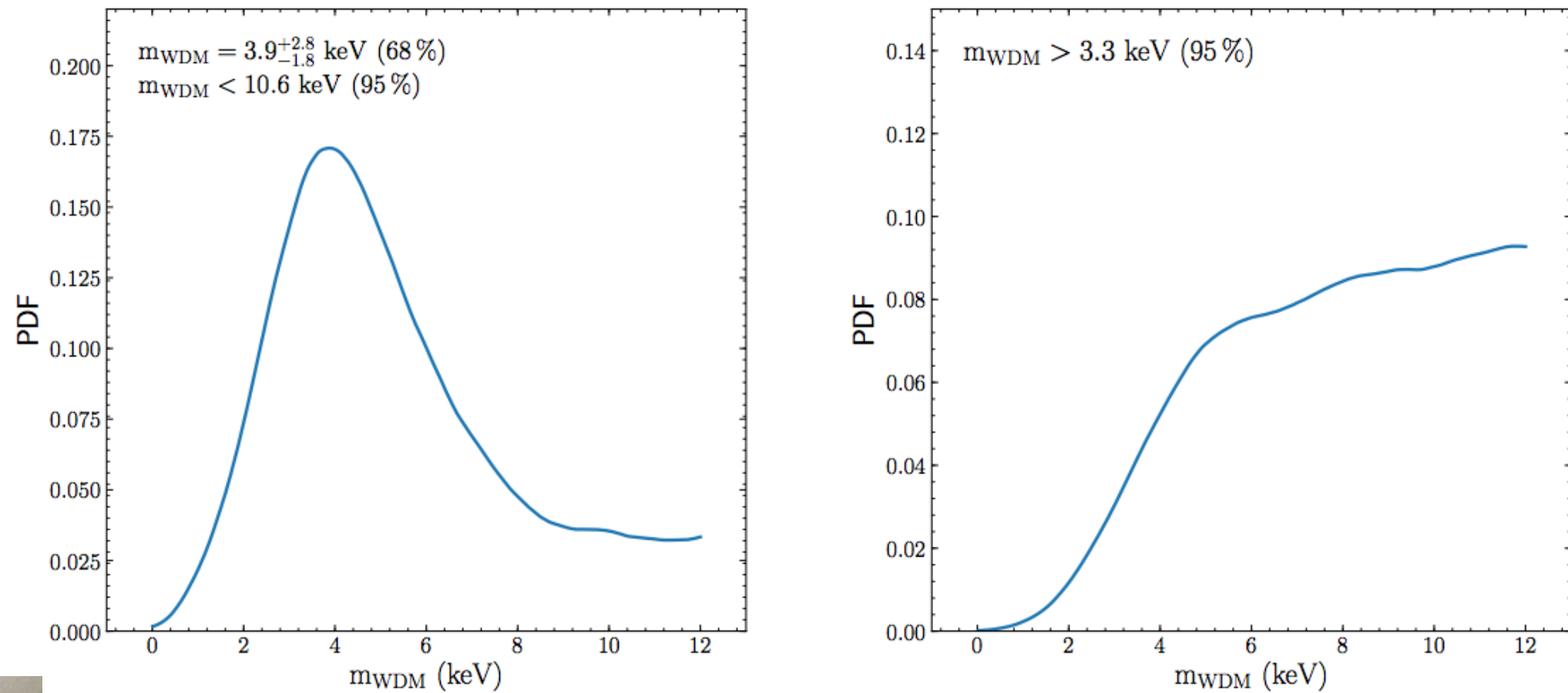


Example 2: Searching for dark matter substructures in the MW



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Example of reconstruction of DM particle properties from mock stream data, assuming noise level achievable by upcoming surveys like LSST



Banik, GB, Bozorgnia, Bovy arXiv:1804.04384

Other astro/cosmo tests of LCDM include:

- Discrepancy between 'local' (Riess+ 2018) and 'cosmological' (Planck 2015) measurements of the Hubble constant
- Alignment of satellite galaxies around Centaurus A that may hint to new dark matter physics (Mueller+ Science 2018)
- 21 cm measurements of the reionization era at $z \sim 20$. New dark matter physics (Bowman+ Nature 2018)
- Tests of self-interactions etc. (review Buckley & Peter 2017)

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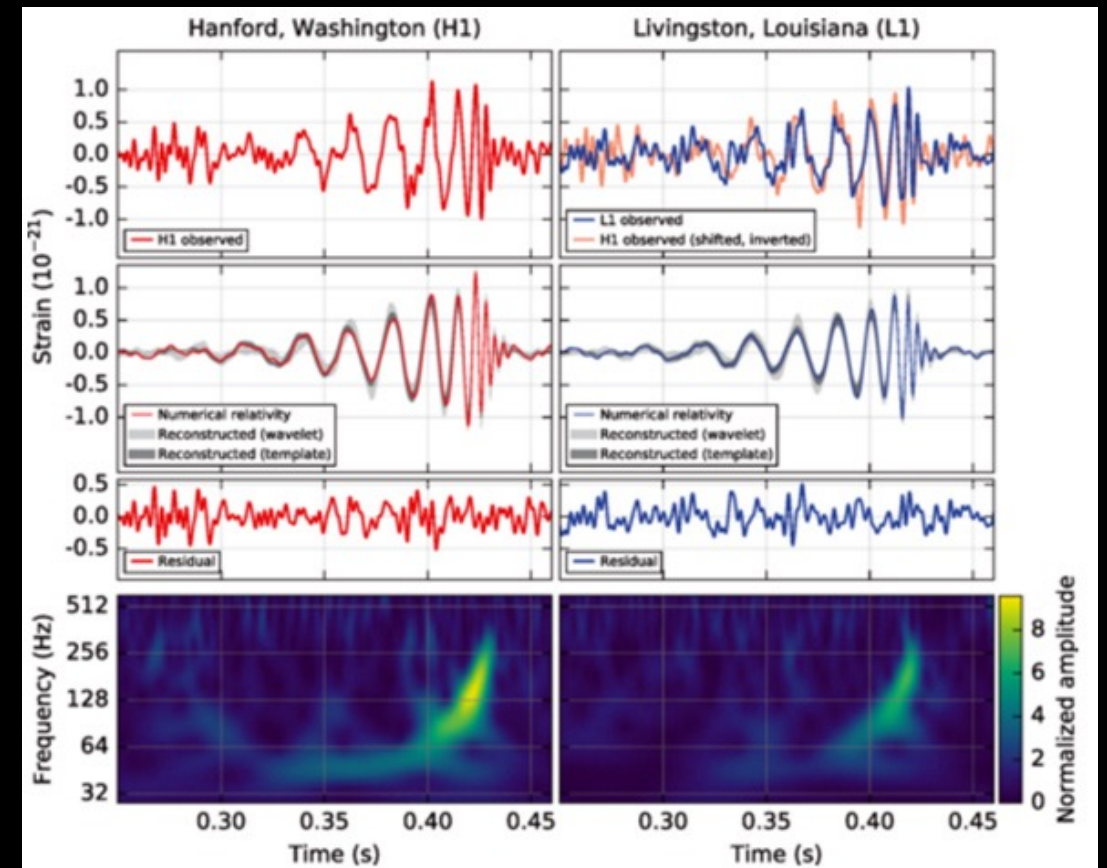
Gravitational Waves

“The discovery that shook the world”

LIGO collaboration, PRL 116, 061102



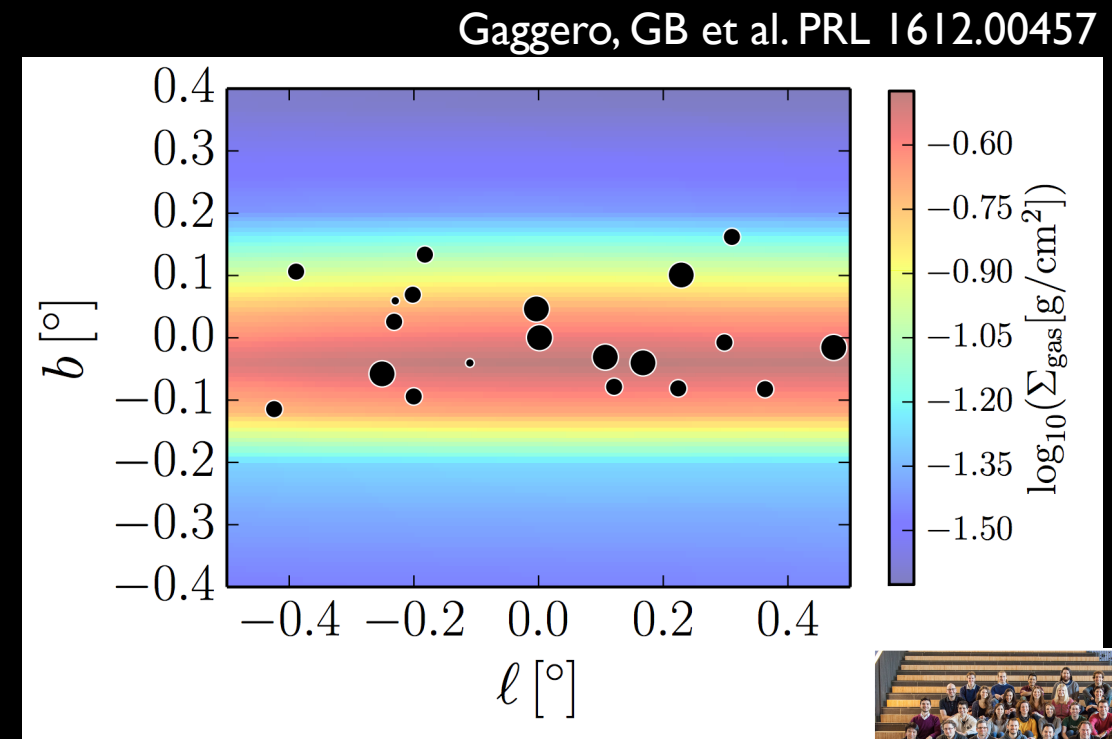
Primary black hole mass $36^{+5}_{-4} M_{\odot}$
Secondary black hole mass $29^{+4}_{-4} M_{\odot}$



IIIa. Could such BHs be ‘the’ DM?

(e.g. Bird et al. 1603.00464, Clesse & Garcia Bellido 1603.05234)

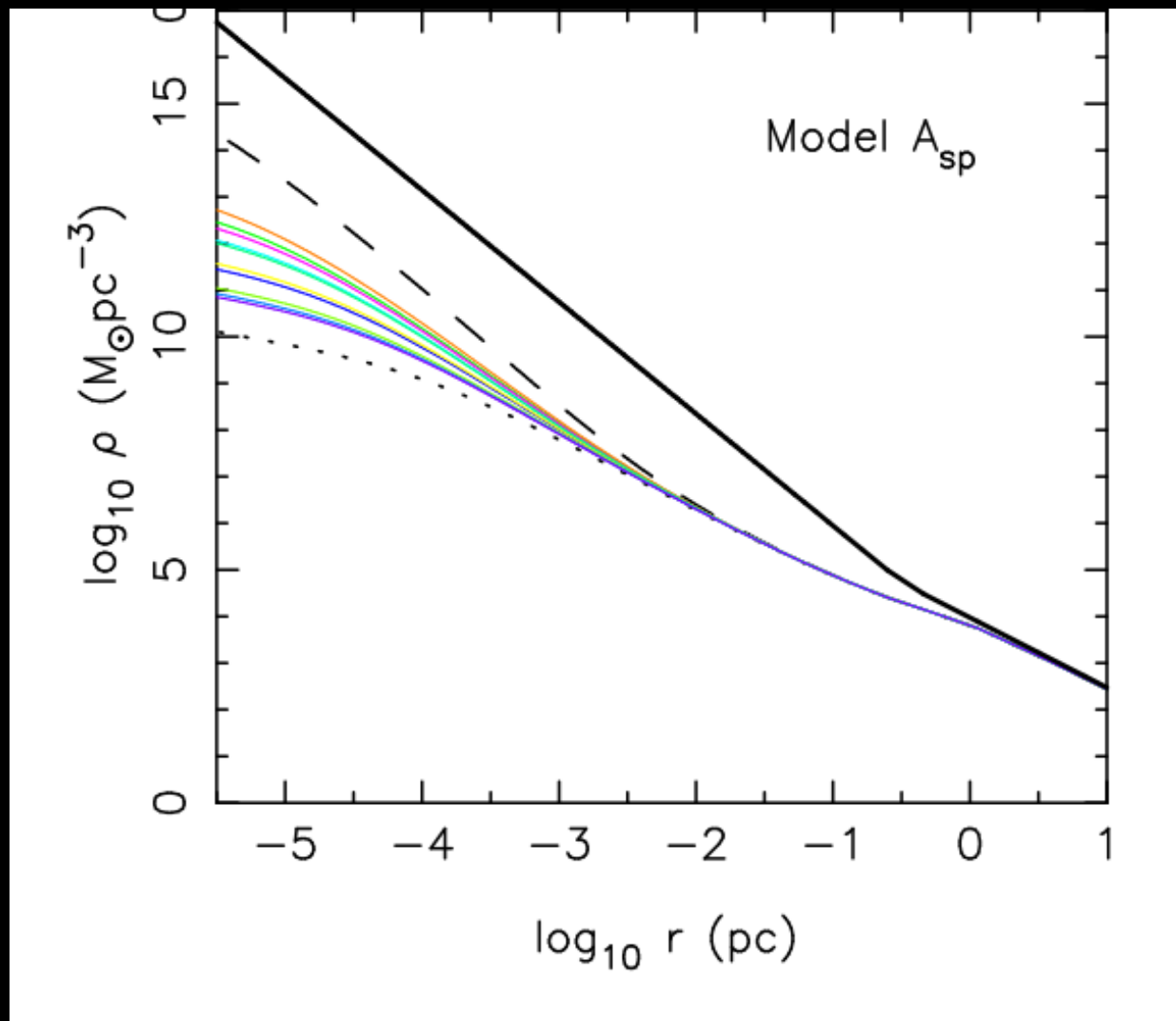
IIIa. Primordial Black Holes



- If PBHs are out there (10^{10} objects in the Galactic bulge if PBHs = DM) they would accrete gas from the dense central molecular zone at the GC
- We should be able to directly observe them in radio and X-ray (Gaggero, GB et al. 1612.00457 - PRL)
- Already strong constraints from VLA and Chandra. Interesting prospects for SKA.

Dark Matter around BHs

GB & Merritt 2005

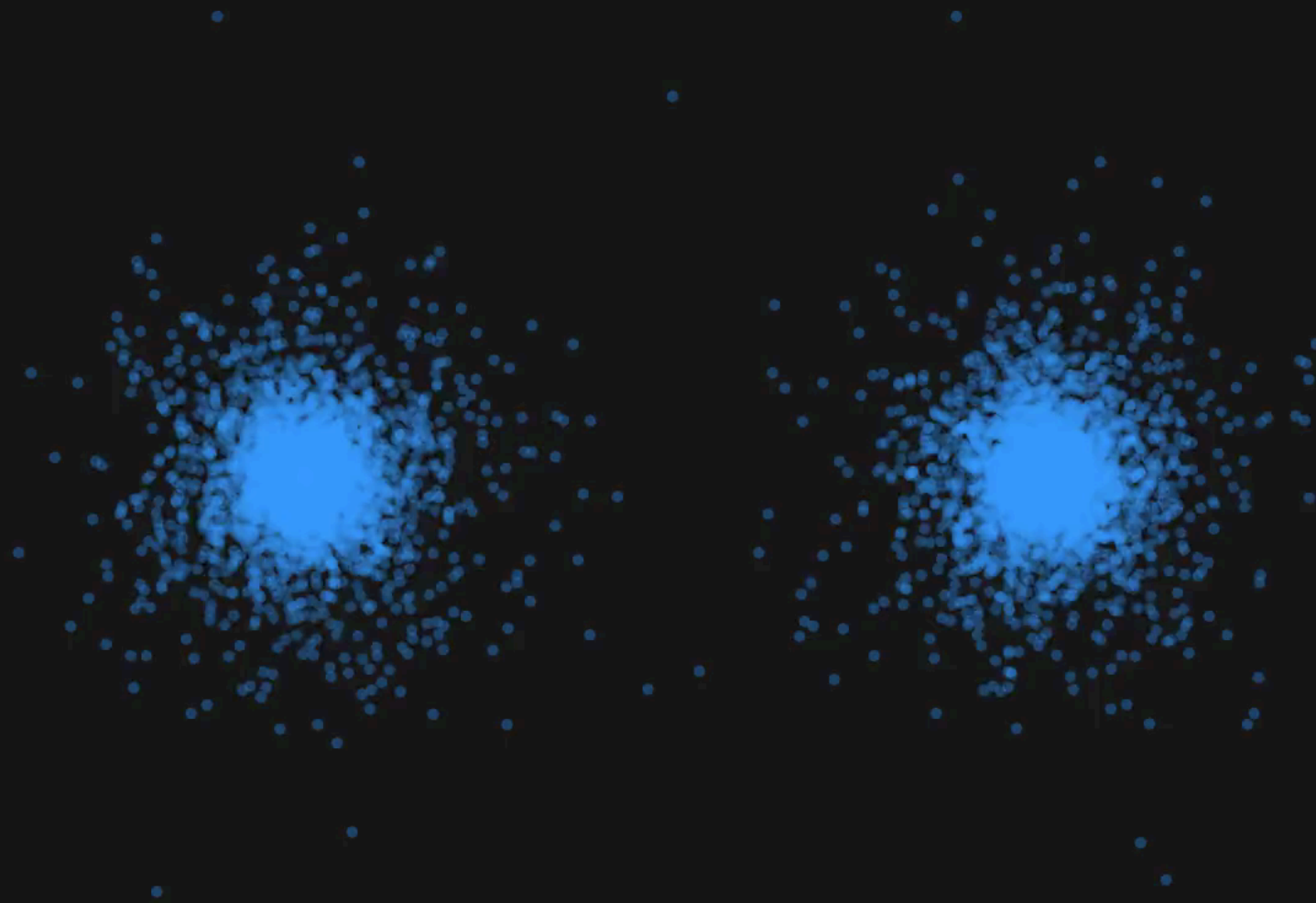


- Formation of an adiabatic ‘spike’ at the GC (Gondolo and Silk 2000)
- ‘Mini-spikes’ around IMBHs (GB, Zentner, Silk 2015)
- What about PBHs?

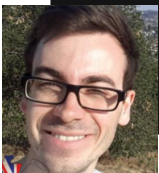
Many open questions: astrophysical uncertainties, dependence on DM properties (self-interactions, annihilations)

Dark Matter around BHs

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{PBH}} &= 30 M_{\odot}; a_i = 0.01 \text{ pc}; e_i = 0.995 \\ T &= 0.00 \text{ kyr} \end{aligned}$$



10^{-2} pc



Kavanagh, Gaggero & GB, arXiv:1805.09034

Conclusions

- This is a time of profound transformation for dark matter studies, in view of the absence of evidence (though NOT evidence of absence) of popular candidates
- LHC and DD experiments may still reserve surprises!
- However at the same time it is urgent to
 - Diversify dark matter searches
 - Exploit astronomical observations
 - Exploit gravitational waves
- The field is completely open, extraordinary opportunity for new generation to come up with new ideas and discoveries