

Dark matter in the coming decade:

Complementary paths to discovery and beyond

(CliffsNotes version)

Snowmass 2013 Cosmic Frontier Working Group 4:
Dark Matter Complementarity*

Cosmic Frontier Workshop, March 6, 2013

*Suggestions and corrections are most welcome and should be directed to one or more of the following contributors: Jim Buckley, Jonathan Feng, Manoj Kaplinghat, Konstantin Matchev, Dan McKinsey, and Tim Tait

Intro: part I

- Dark matter is six times as prevalent as normal matter in the Universe, but its identity is unknown. Dark matter is a grand challenge for fundamental physics and astronomy. Its mere existence implies that our inventory of the basic building blocks of nature is incomplete, and uncertainty about its properties clouds all attempts to understand how the universe evolved to its present state and how it will evolve in the future. At the same time, the field of dark matter will be transformed in the coming decade. This prospect has drawn many new researchers to the field, which is now characterized by an extraordinary diversity of approaches unified by the common goal of discovering the identity of dark matter.

Intro: part II

- As we will discuss, a compelling solution to the dark matter problem requires synergistic progress along many lines of inquiry. Our primary conclusion is that the diversity of possible dark matter candidates requires a balanced program based on four pillars: direct detection experiments that look for dark matter interacting in the lab, indirect detection experiments that connect lab signals to dark matter in the galactic halos, collider experiments that elucidate the particle properties of dark matter, and astrophysical probes that determine how dark matter has shaped the evolution of large-scale structures in the Universe.

Intro: part III

- In this Report we summarize the many dark matter searches currently being pursued in each of these four approaches. The essential features of broad classes of experiments are described, each with their own strengths and weaknesses. The goal of this Report is not to prioritize individual experiments, but rather to highlight the complementarity of the four general approaches that are required to sustain a vital dark matter research program. Complementarity also exists on many other levels, of course; in particular, complementarity *within* each approach is also important, but will be addressed by the Snowmass Cosmic Frontier subgroups that focus on each approach.

Table of Contents

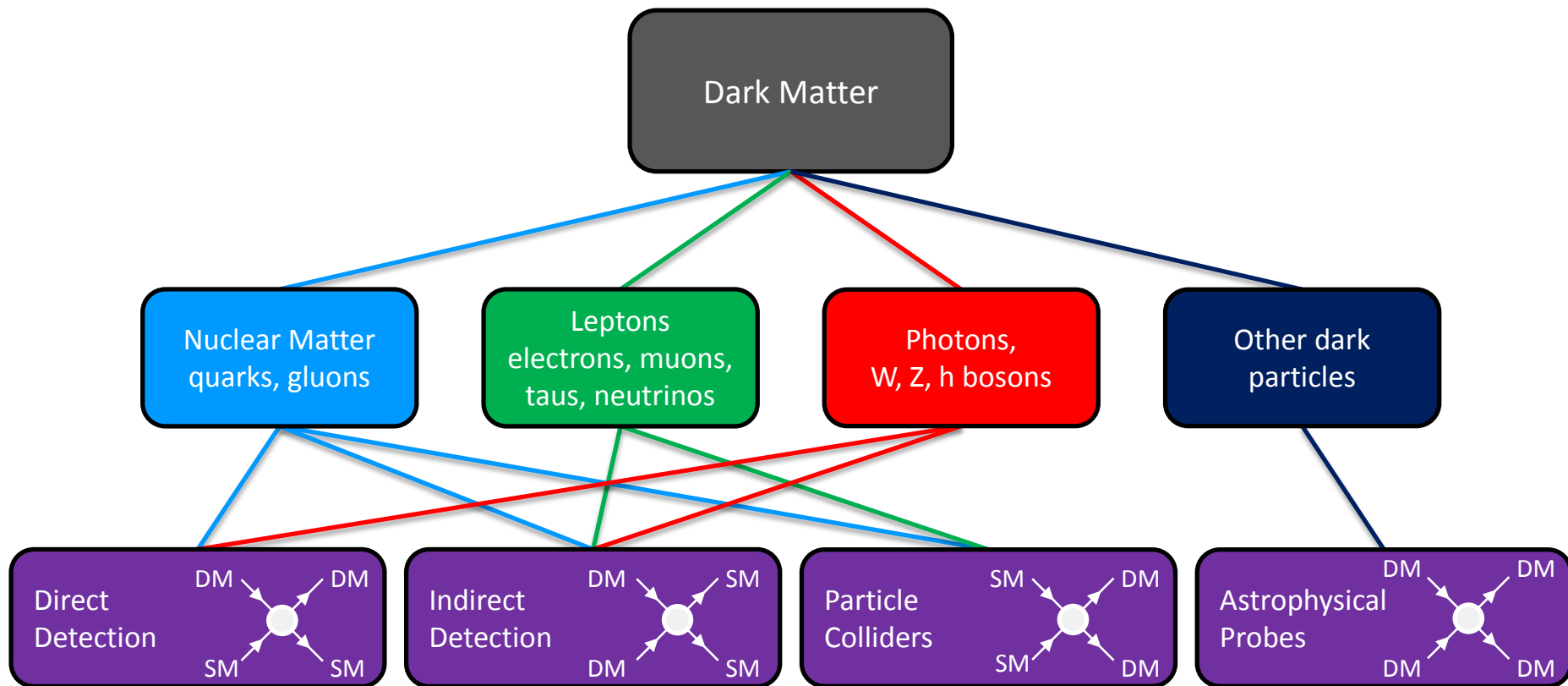
- Introduction
- Evidence and candidates
- The four pillars of dark matter detection
 - Direct detection
 - Indirect detection
 - Particle colliders
 - Astrophysical probes
- Complementarity
 - Basic features
 - Model-independent examples
 - Post-discovery complementarity
- Conclusions
- Appendix: Dark matter projects

What is dark matter?

- Overwhelming observational evidence for it
 - 6 times as prevalent as normal matter
- We are completely ignorant about its properties
 - mass, spin, lifetime, gauge quantum numbers
 - there could even be several DM species
- It could couple to any of the SM particles
 - including hidden sector particles
- There are many possibilities, including:
 - WIMPs (studied by CF1, CF2)
 - Asymmetric DM (CF1)
 - Axions (CF3)
 - Sterile neutrinos (CF3)
 - Hidden sector DM (CF4)

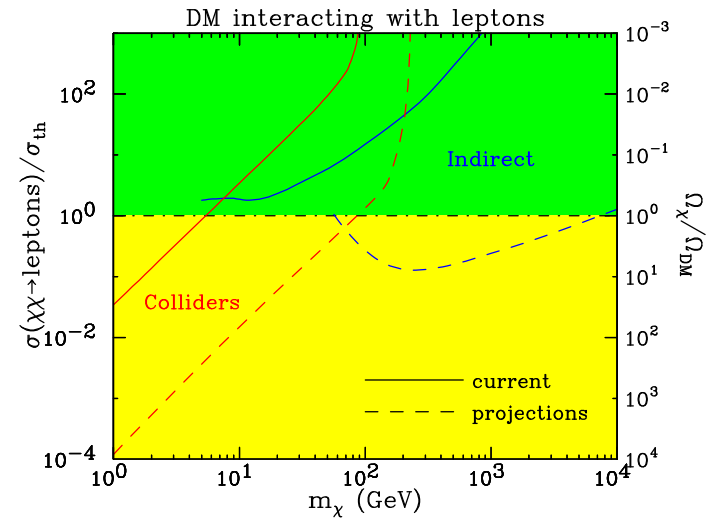
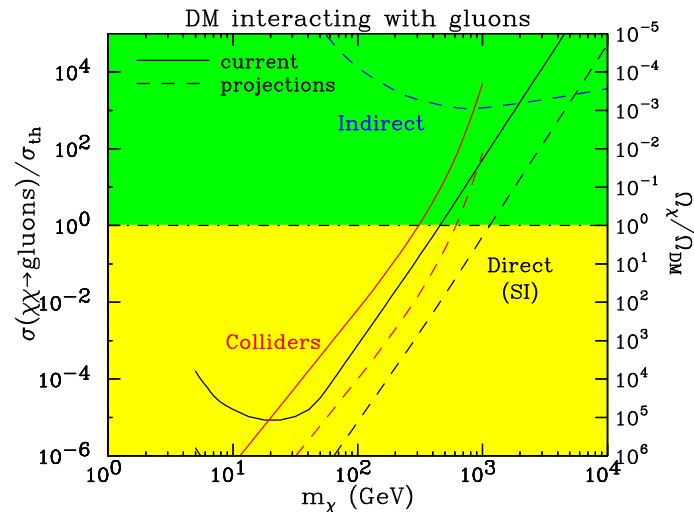
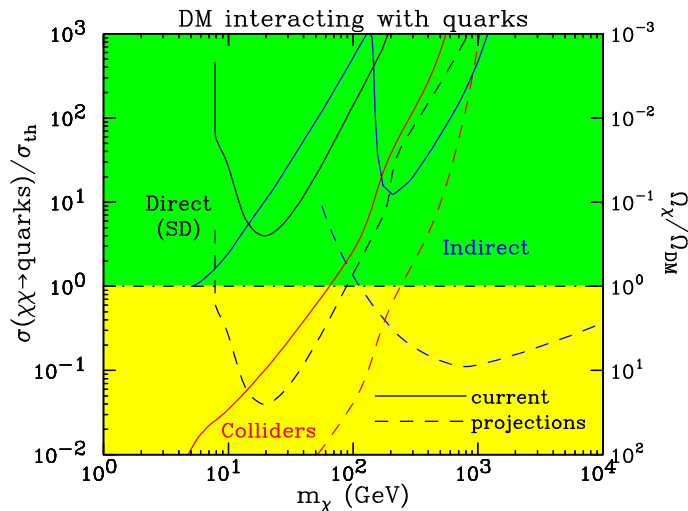
DM interactions vs. DM probes

- For the purposes of this report, DM candidates are categorized according to their basic interactions



Concrete illustration of complementarity

- Different experimental probes fall in different regions
 - detailed explanation of these plots will follow shortly



Appendices: lists of experiments

DIRECT DETECTION

INDIRECT DETECTION

COLLIDERS

TABLE I: Current and planned direct detection experiments.

| Status | Experiment | Target | Technique | Location | Major Support | Comments |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Current | LUX | 350 kg liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | SURF | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Planned | LZ | 7 ton liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | SURF | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Current | Xenon100 | 62 kg liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | LNGS | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Planned | Xenon1T | 3 ton liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | LNGS | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Planned | PandaX-1 | 1.2 ton liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | Jinping | Chinese | |
| Planned | PandaX-2 | 3 ton liquid Xe | Ion., Scint. | Jinping | Chinese | |
| Current | XMASS-1 | 800 kg liquid Xe | Scint. | Kamioka | Japanese | |
| Planned | XMASS-1.5 | 5 ton liquid Xe | Scint. | Kamioka | Japanese | |
| Current | DarkSide-50 | 50 kg liquid Ar | Ion., Scint. | LNGS | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Planned | DarkSide-G2 | 5 ton liquid Ar | Ion., Scint. | LNGS | DOE, NSF, European | |
| Current | ArDM | 1 ton liquid Ar | Ion., Scint. | Canfranc | European | |
| Current | MiniCLEAN | 500 kg liquid Ar/Ne | Scint. | SNOLab | DOE | |
| Current | DEAP-3600 | 3.6 ton liquid Ar | Scint. | SNOLab | Canadian | |
| Planned | CLEAN | 40 ton liquid Ar/Ne | Scint. | SNOLab | DOE | |
| Current | COUPP-60 | CF ₃ I | Bubbles | SNOLab | DOE, NSF | |
| Planned | COUPP-1T | CF ₃ I | Bubbles | SNOLab | DOE, NSF | |
| Current | PICASSO | | Bubbles | SNOLab | Canadian | |
| Current | SIMPLE | | Bubbles | Canfranc | European | |
| Current | SuperCDMS | 10 kg Ge | Ion., Phonons | Soudan | DOE, NSF | |
| Planned | SuperCDMS | 100 kg Ge | Ion., Phonons | Soudan | DOE, NSF | |
| Current | Edelweiss | 4 kg Ge | Ion., Phonons | Modane | European | |
| Current | CRESST | 10 kg CaWO ₄ | Scint., Phonons | LNGS | European | |
| Planned | EURECA | Ge, CaWO ₄ | | | | |
| Current | CoGeNT | Ge | Ion. | Soudan | DOE | |
| Current | TEXONO | Ge | Ion. | | Chinese | |
| Current | DAMA/LIBRA | NaI | | | European | |
| Current | ELEGANT | NaI | | | Japanese | |
| Planned | DM-Ice | NaI | | | | |
| Planned | CINDMS | NaI | | | Chinese | |
| Current | KIMS | CsI | | | | |
| Current | DRIFT | | Ion. | | | |
| Current | DMTPC | CF ₄ gas | Ion. | WIPP | | |
| Planned | NEXT | Xe gas | Ion., Scint. | Canfranc | | |
| Planned | MIMAC | | Ion. | Modane | | |
| Planned | Superfluid He-4 | | | | | |
| Planned | DNA | DNA | | | | |

TO BE CONTINUED

TABLE II: Current and planned indirect detection experiments.

| Status | Experiment | Target | Location | Major Support | Comments |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Current | AMS | e^+/e^- , anti-nuclei | ISS | NASA | Magnet Spectrometer, Running |
| | Fermi | Photons, e^+/e^- | Satellite | NASA, DOE | Pair Telescope and Calorimeter, Running |
| | HESS | Photons, e^- | Namibia | German BMBF, Max Planck Society, French Ministry for Research, CNRS-IN2P3, UK PPARC, South Africa | Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope (ACT), Running |
| | IceCube/DeepCore | Neutrinos | Antarctica | NSF, DOE, International *Belgium, Germany, Japan, Sweden | Ice Cherenkov, Running |
| | MAGIC | Photons, e^+/e^- | La Palma | German BMBF and MPG, INFN, WSwiss SNF, Spanish MICINN, CPAN, Bulgarian NSF, Academy of Finland, DFG, Polish MNISzW | ACT, Running |
| | PAMELA | e^+/e^- | Satellite | | |
| | VERITAS | Photons, e^+/e^- | Arizona, USA | DOE, NSF, SAO | ACT, Running |
| | ANTARES | Neutrinos | Mediterranean | France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Russia, and Morocco | Running |
| Planned | CALET | e^+/e^- | ISS | Japan JAXA, Italy ASI, NASA | Calorimeter |
| | CTA | Photons | ground-based (TBD) | International (MinCyT, CNEA, CONICET, CNRS-INSU, CNRS-IN2P3, INFN-CEA, ANR, MPI, BMBF, DESY, Helmholtz Association, MIUR, NOVA, NWO, Poland, MICINN, CDTI, CPAN, Swedish Research Council, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, SNSF, Durham UK, NSF, DOE) | ACT |
| | GAMMA-400 | Photons | Satellite | Russian Space Agency, Russian Academy of Sciences, INFN | Pair Telescope |
| | GAPS | Anti-deuterons | Balloon (LDB) | NASA, JAXA | TOF, X-ray and Pion detection |
| | HAWC | Photons, e^+/e^- | Sierra Negra | NSF/DOE | Water Cherenkov, Air Shower Surface Array |
| | IceCube/PINGU | Neutrinos | Antarctica | NSF, Germany, Sweden, Belgium | Ice Cherenkov |
| | KM3NeT | Neutrinos | Mediterranean | ESFRI, including France, Italy, Greece, Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, Romania, Spain, UK, Cyprus | Water Cherenkov |
| | ORCA | Neutrinos | Mediterranean | ESFRI, including France, Italy, Greece, Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, Romania, Spain, UK, Cyprus | Water Cherenkov |

TO BE CONTINUED

TABLE III: Current and proposed particle colliders.

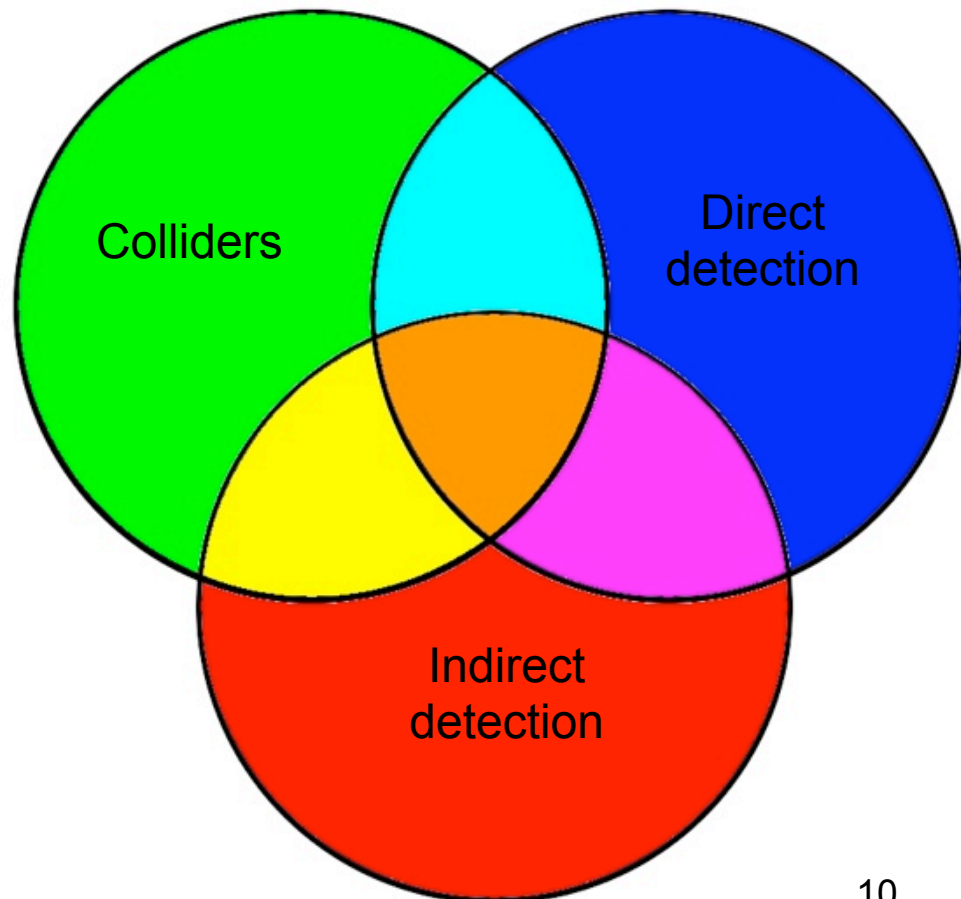
| Status | Collider | Type | E_{COM} , Luminosity | Major Support | Comments |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Current | LHC | pp | 8 TeV, 20 fb ⁻¹ | DOE, NSF | |
| Upcoming | LHC | pp | 14 TeV, 300 fb ⁻¹ | DOE, NSF | |
| Proposed | HL LHC | pp | 14 TeV, 3000 fb ⁻¹ | | |
| Proposed | VLHC | pp | 33-100 TeV | | |
| Proposed | Higgs Factory | e^+e^- | 250 GeV | | |
| Proposed | ILC, CLIC | e^+e^- | 0.5-3 TeV | | |
| Proposed | Muon Collider | $\mu^+\mu^-$ | 6 TeV | | |

TO BE CONTINUED

How to illustrate complementarity?

CPM Meeting, Fermilab 2012

- Qualitatively: the presence of a signal in:

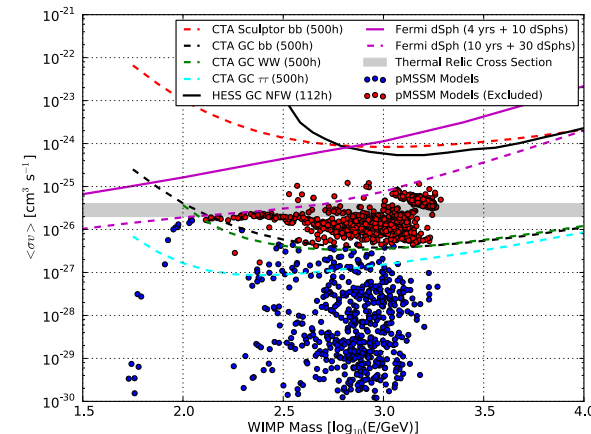
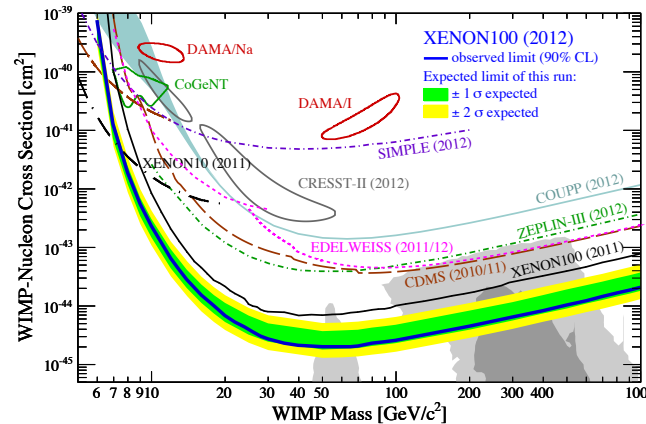
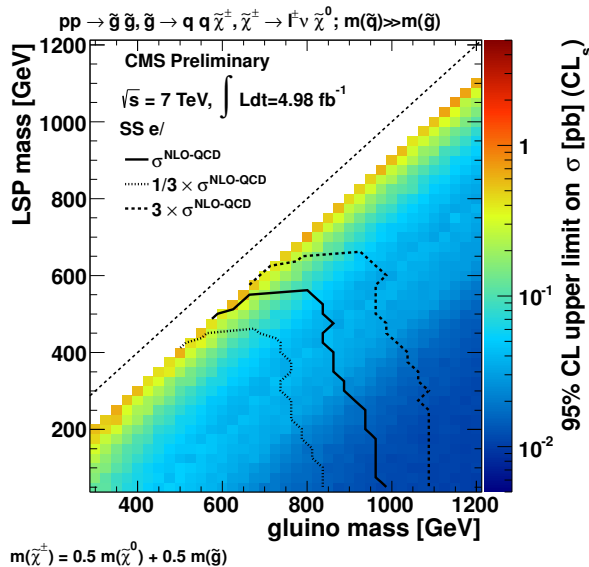
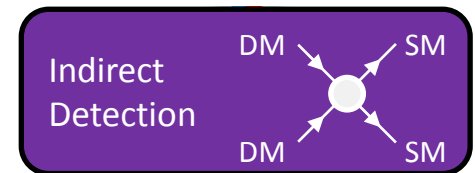


The point being this:



How to illustrate complementarity?

- Quantitatively: compare rates for the three probes
 - Problem: different quantities are being reported



- How can we uniquely correlate those results?

I. Specific theory models

- Choose a complete new physics model with a dark matter candidate
 - See tomorrow afternoon's CF4 sessions for talks on
 - MSSM (Baer)
 - MSUGRA (Sanford)
 - NMSSM (McCaskey)
 - UED (Kong)
 - Hidden charged DM (Yu)
- Compute the three types of signals as a function of the model parameters. Impose constraints.
- Problem: too many free input parameters
 - fewer parameters come at the cost of introducing model dependent assumptions

II. Model-independent approaches

- Alternatively, be agnostic about the underlying theory model
- Parameterize our ignorance about
 - the origin of SUSY breaking
 - pMSSM talks (Ismail, Cotta, Cahill-Rowley, Drlica-Wagner)
 - the type of DM-SM interactions and their mediators
 - effective operators (Shepherd)
- Effective Lagrangian considered in the complementarity document:

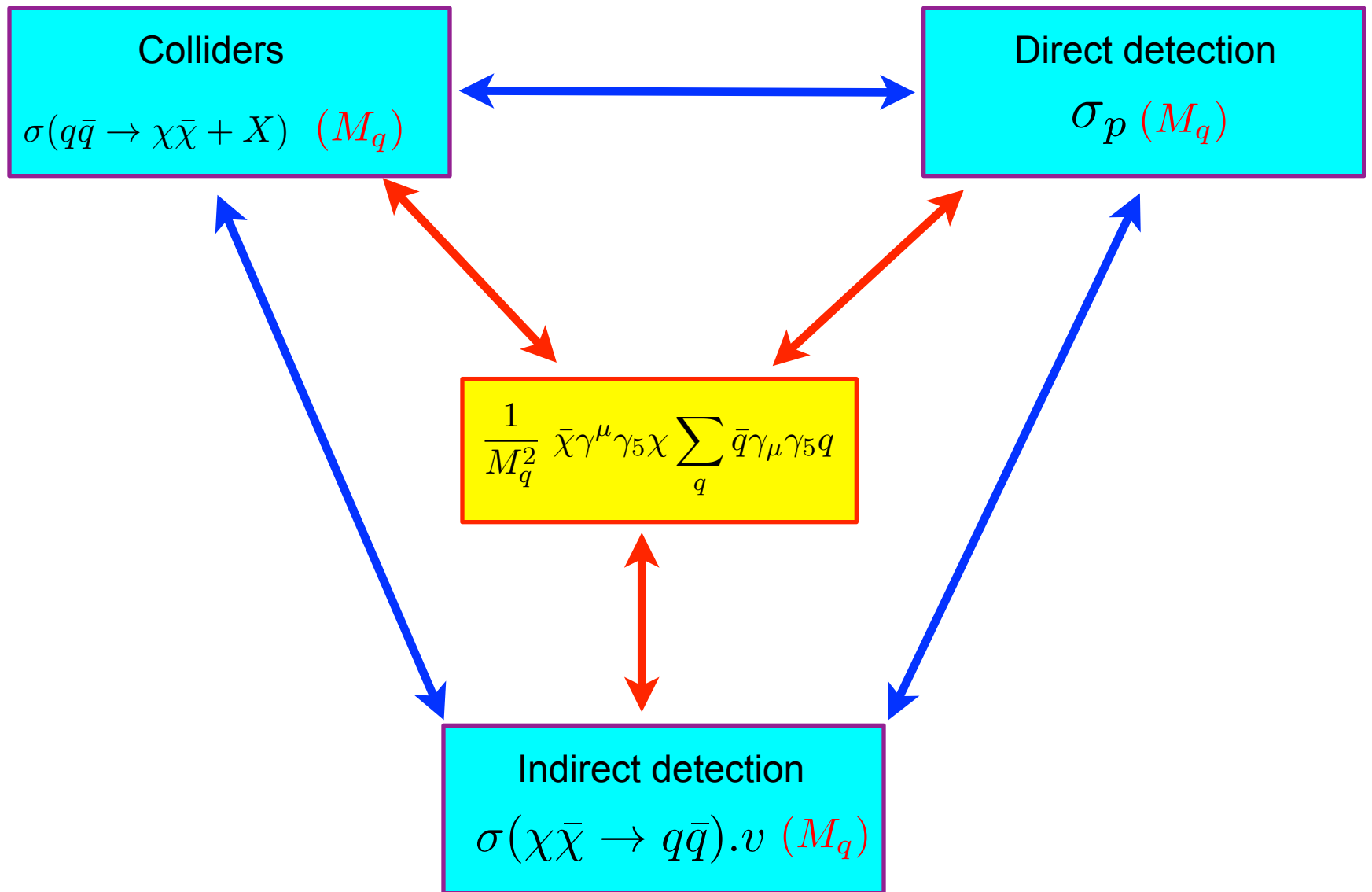
$$\frac{1}{M_q^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \chi \sum_q \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q + \frac{\alpha_S}{M_g^3} \bar{\chi} \chi G^{a\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^a + \frac{1}{M_\ell^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \sum_\ell \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu \ell$$

D8

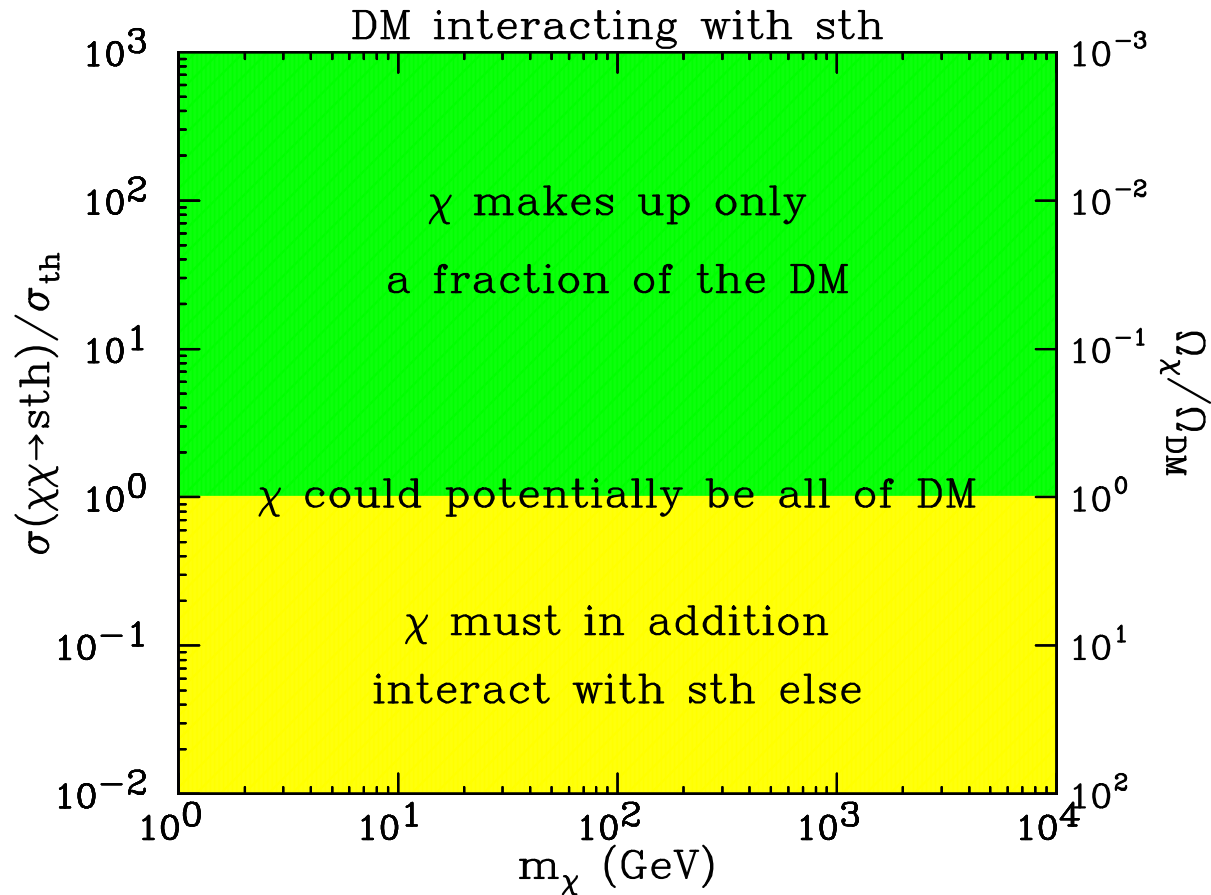
D11

D5

13



Complementarity parameter space

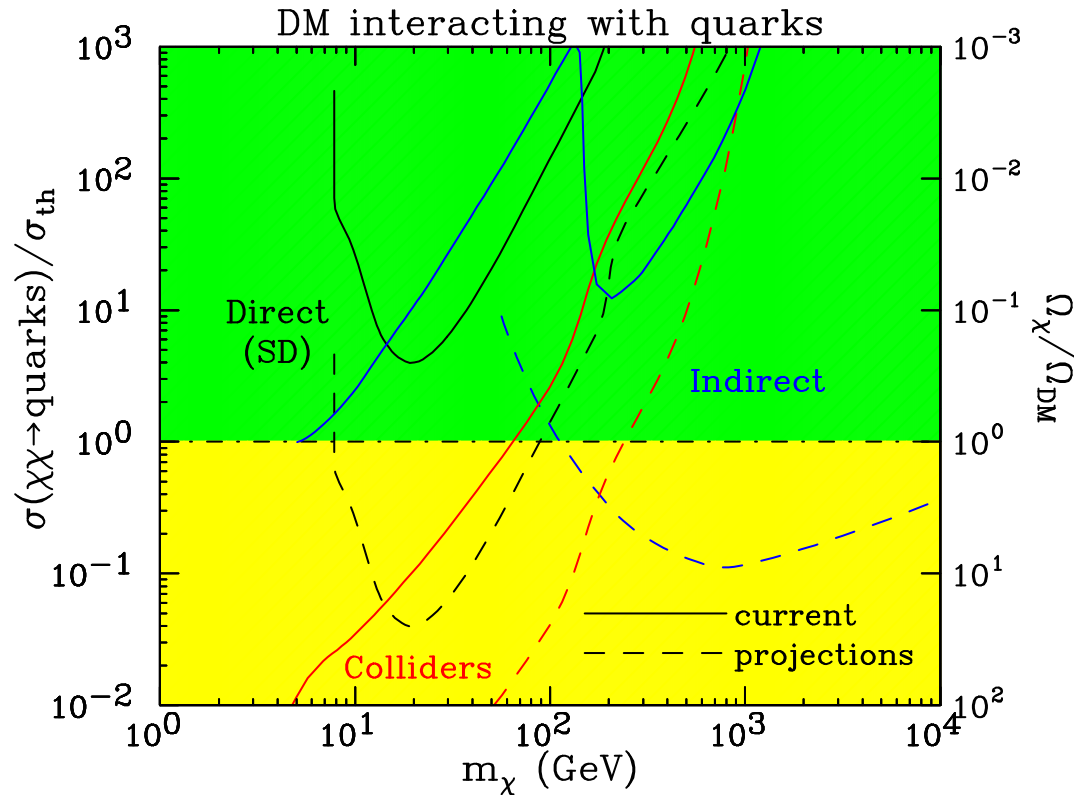


$$\frac{\Omega_\chi}{\Omega_{DM}} \sim \frac{\sigma_{thermal}}{\sigma(\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow qq) + \sigma(\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow other)}$$

DM coupling exclusively to quarks

- Flavor universal axial vector coupling (D8 operator)

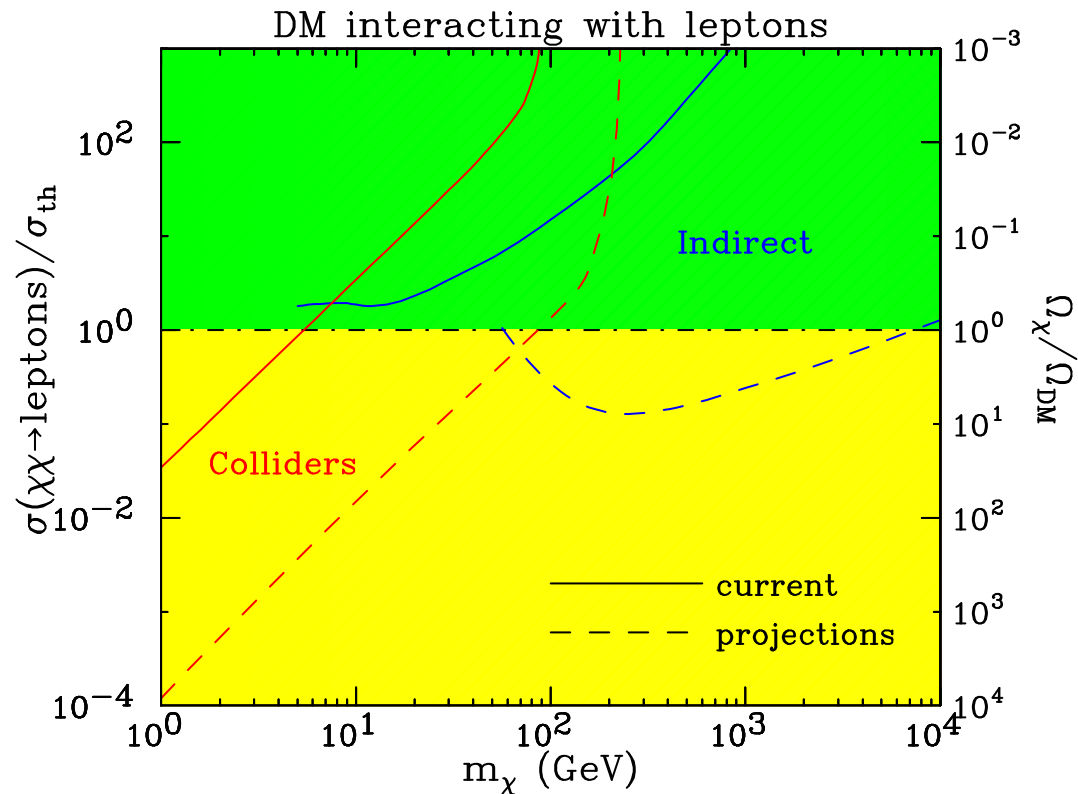
$$\frac{1}{M_q^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \chi \sum_q \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q$$



DM coupling exclusively to leptons

- Flavor universal vector coupling (D5 operator)

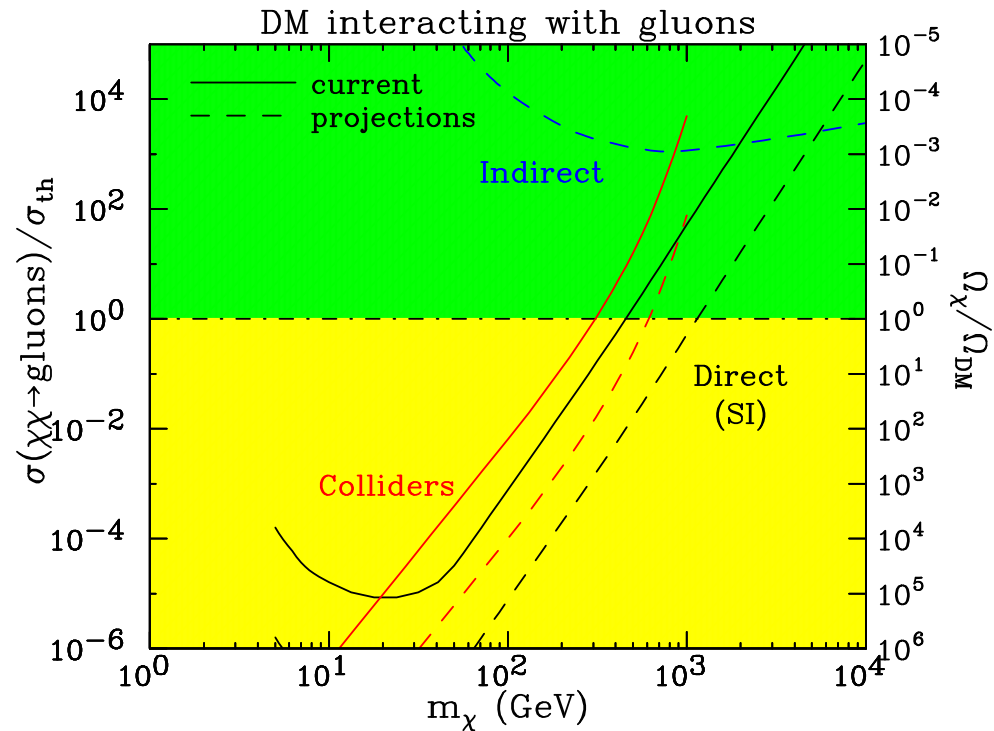
$$\frac{1}{M_\ell^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \sum_\ell \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu \ell$$



DM coupling exclusively to gluons

- 4-point interaction (D11 operator)

$$\frac{\alpha_S}{M_g^3} \bar{\chi}\chi G^{a\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}^a$$



Action items

- Collect feedback at the CF workshop
 - suggestions are already coming in
 - are there any major points missing?
- Finish writing
 - Write conclusions section
 - Venn diagram?
 - References: more or fewer?
 - Complete the tables with DM experiments
 - Authorship?
- Draft an executive summary document
- Anything else?