

# DARK SECTORS

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*Katelin Schutz, McGill University  
IPP 50th Anniversary Symposium  
May 29th 2022*

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# (A UNIVERSE OF) DARK SECTORS\*

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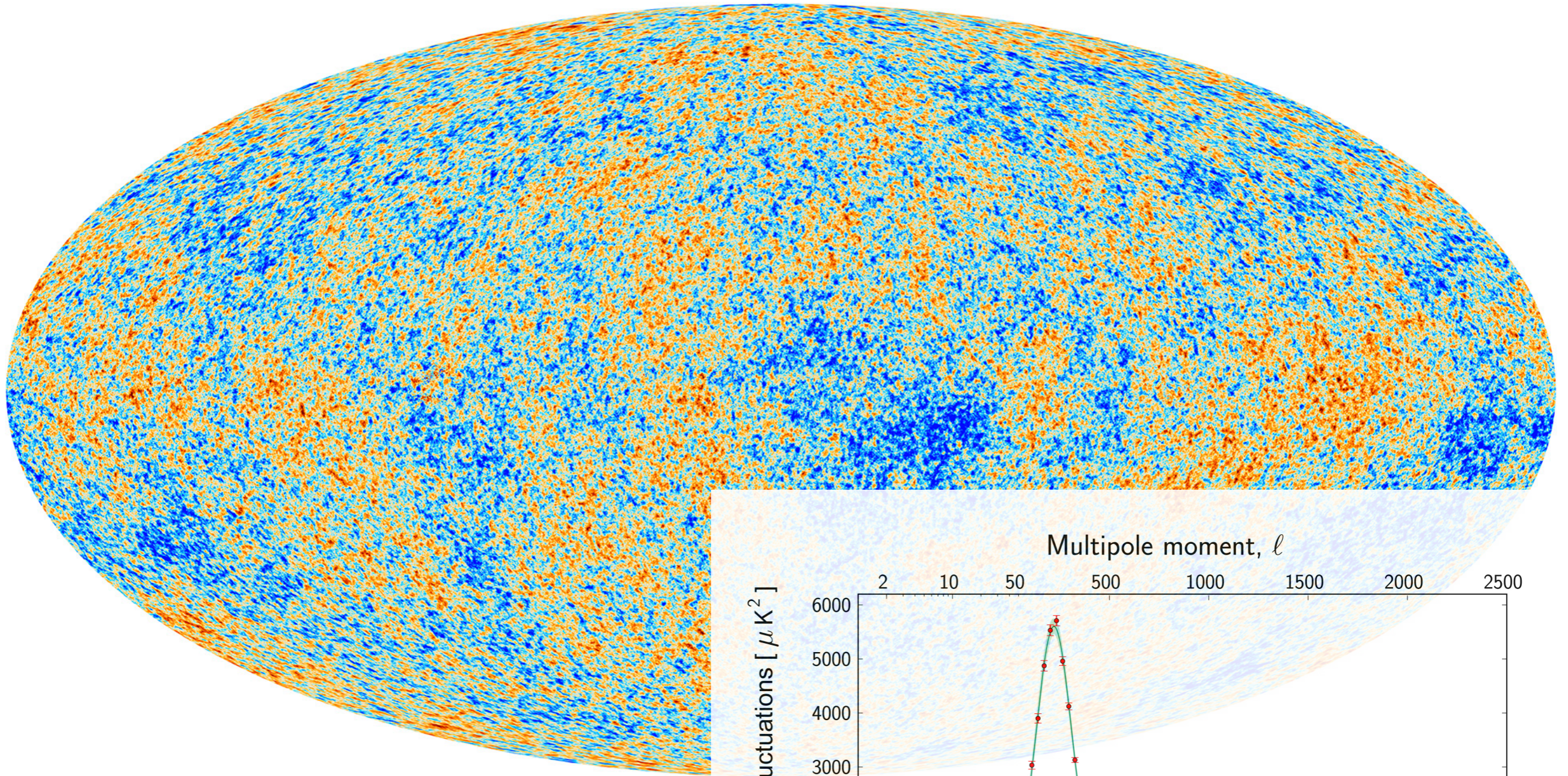
*Katelin Schutz, McGill University  
IPP 50th Anniversary Symposium  
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**EXISTENCE OF DARK MATTER**

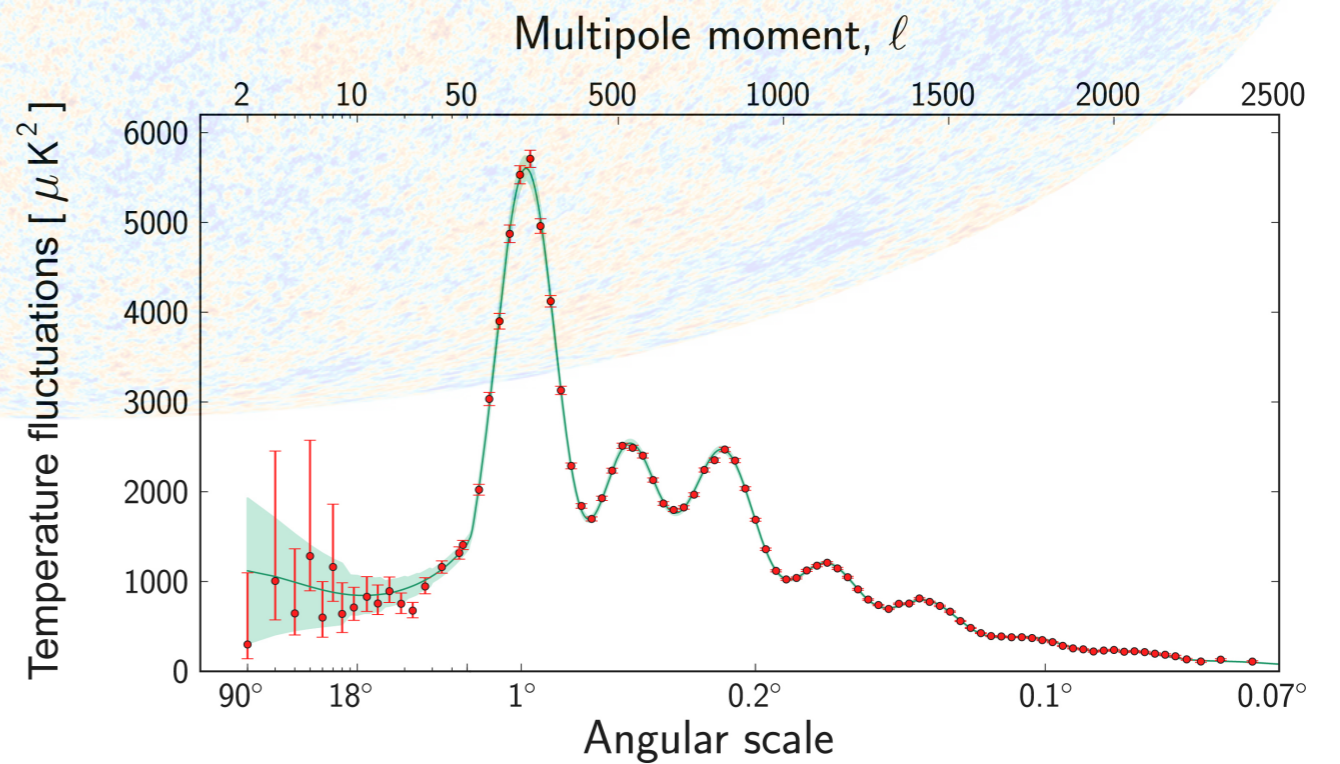


**NEED FOR NEW MATTER CONTENT**

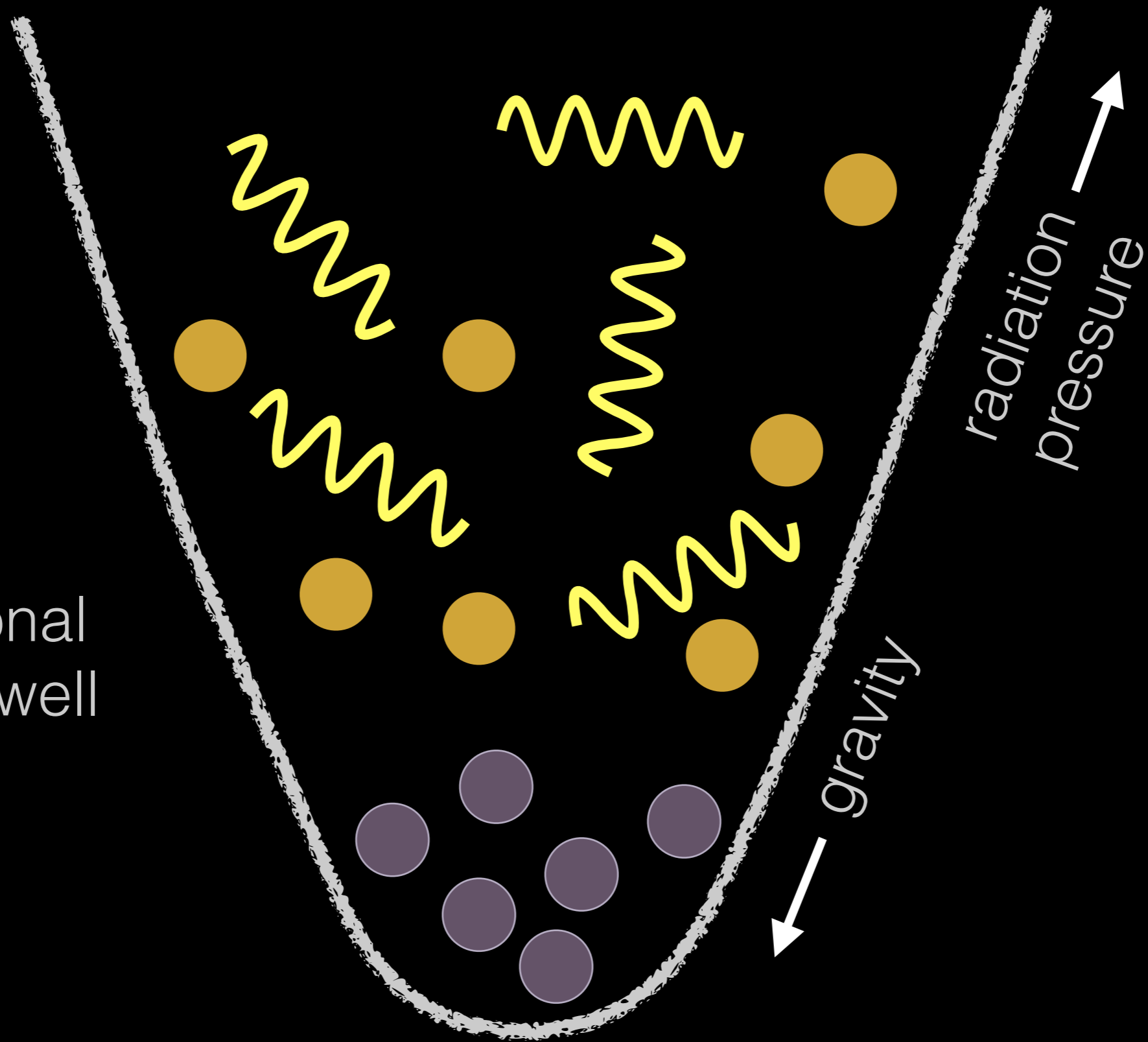
# CMB & CMB LENSING



Planck Collaboration



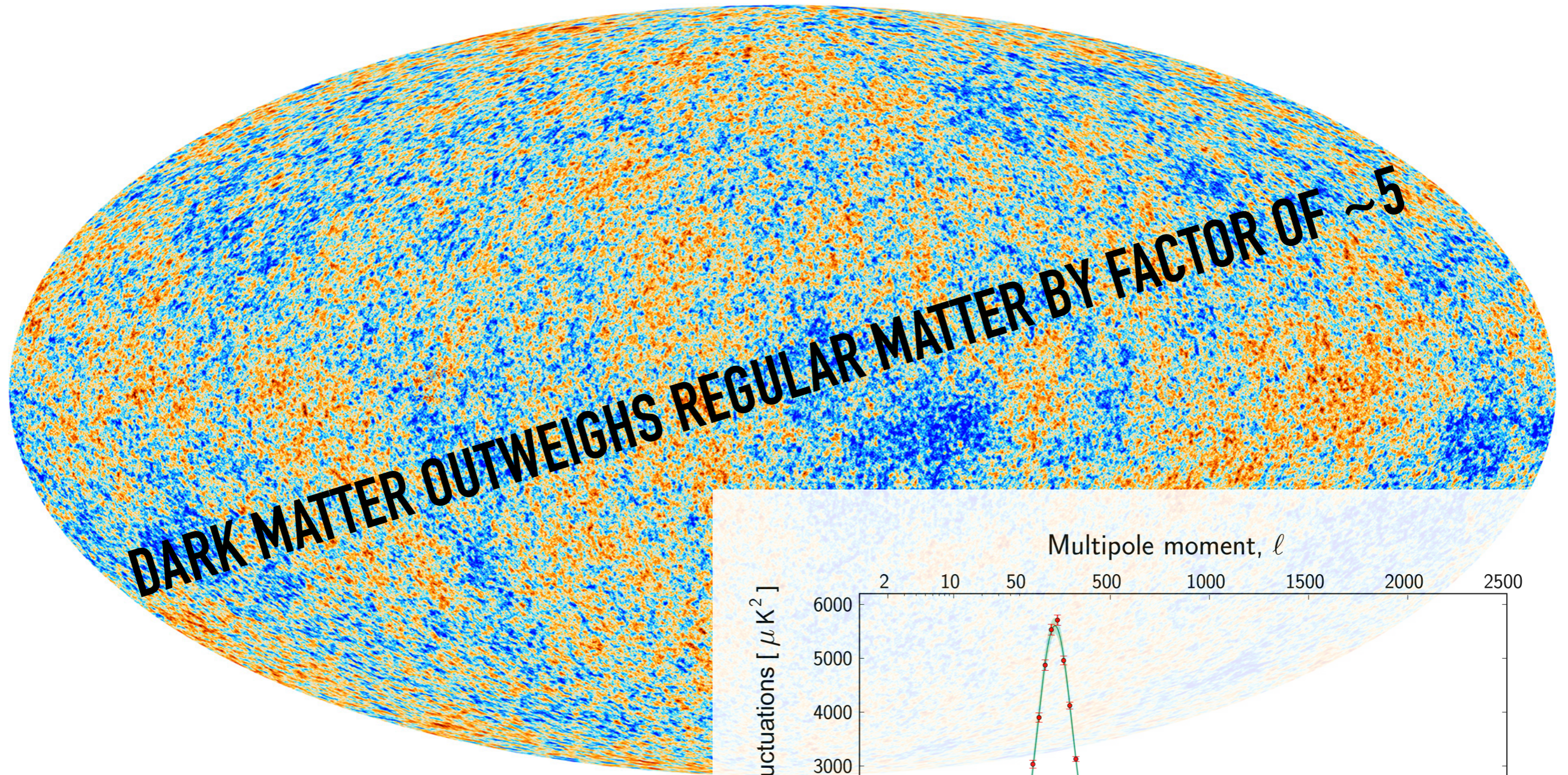
gravitational  
potential well



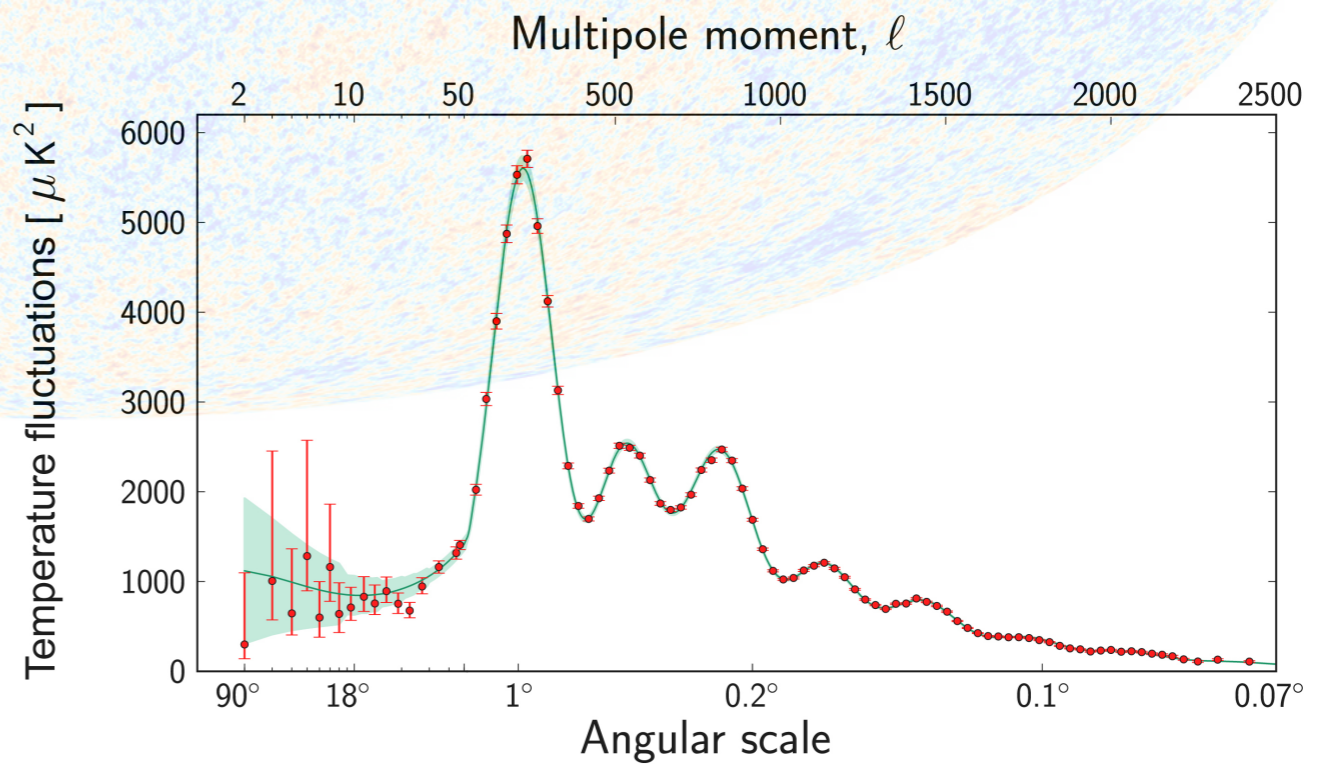
gravity

radiation  
pressure

# CMB & CMB LENSING



Planck Collaboration



**SO WHAT'S THE DARK  
MATTER MADE OF?**



GRAVITY

WEAK FORCE

ELECTROMAGNETISM

STRONG FORCE

<b>u</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>d</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>

(quarks)

(protons & neutrons made of these)

**$\tau$**

**$\mu$**

**e**

(charged leptons)

**$\nu_\tau$**

**$\nu_\mu$**

**$\nu_e$**

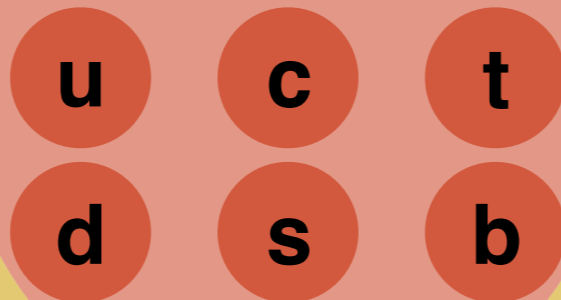
(neutrinos)

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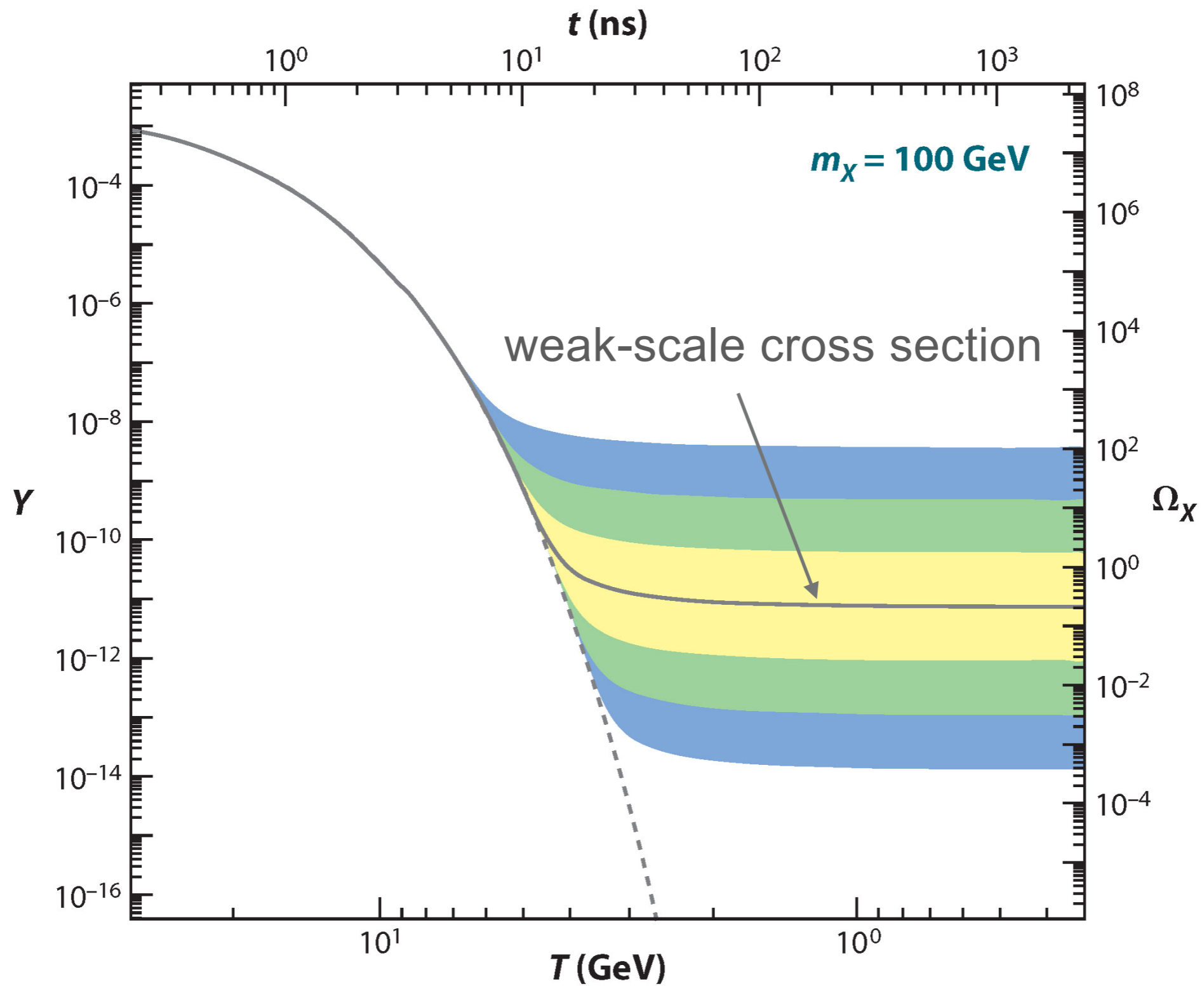
(charged leptons)



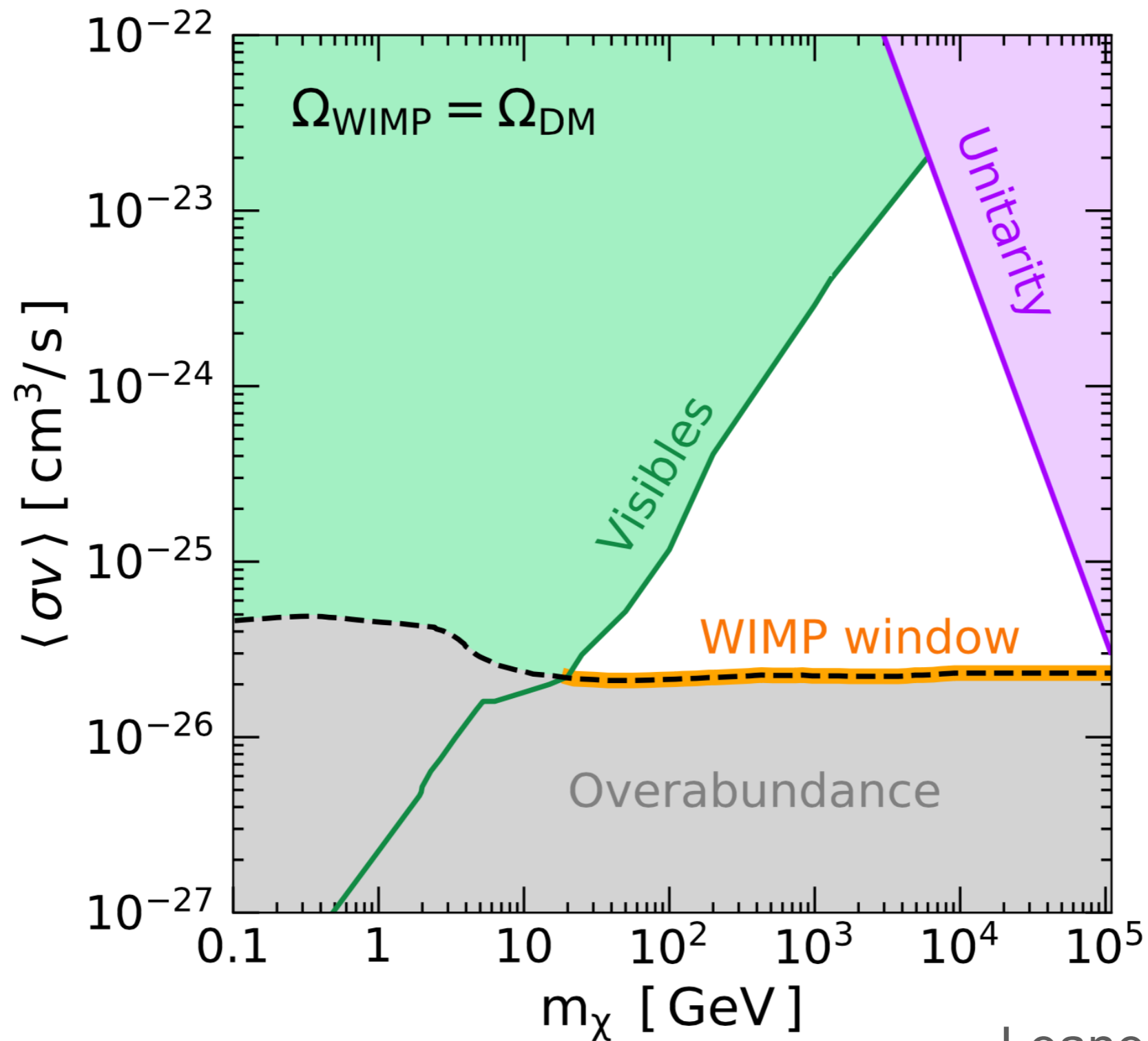
(neutrinos)



# WIMPS AS DARK MATTER

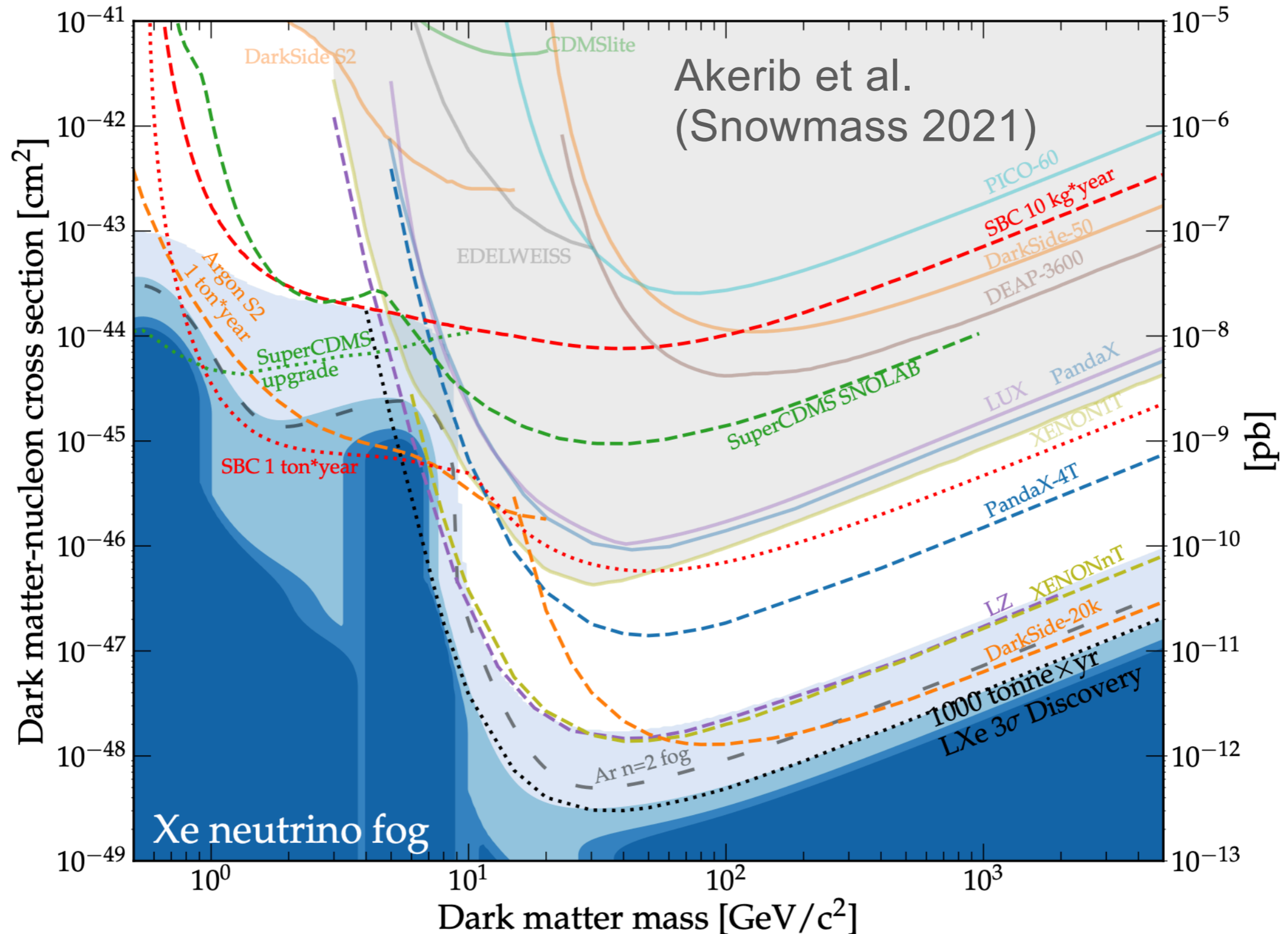


# WIMP INDIRECT DETECTION WINDOW (SAME PROCESS AS FREEZE-OUT)



Leane et al. (2018)

# WIMP DIRECT DETECTION (MODEL DEPENDENT)



# BENEFITS OF WIMPS AS DARK MATTER

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- ☑ New physics was expected at weak scale
- ☑ Simple (not many new particles)
- ☑ Relic abundance independent of initial conditions as long as DM is in the bath
- ☑ Fine with early universe observables (BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$ )
- ☑ Relevant couplings can be experimentally probed

... BUT WE STILL HAVEN'T FOUND WIMPS

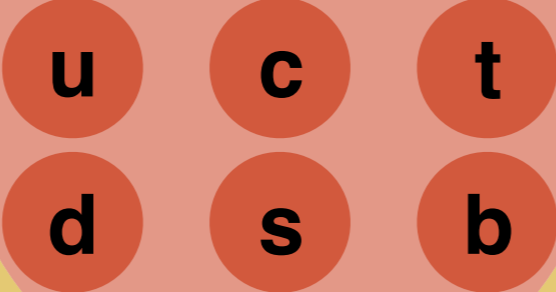
# REVISITING WIMP ASSUMPTIONS

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(protons & neutrons made of these)



(charged leptons)



(neutrinos)

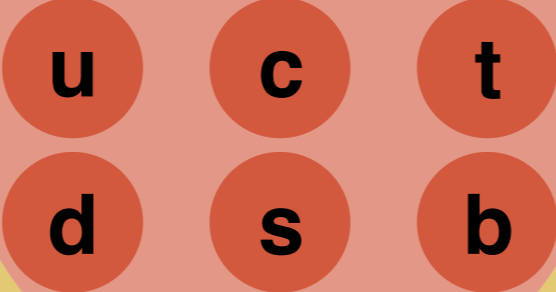


GRAVITY

WEAK FORCE

ELECTROMAGNETISM

STRONG FORCE



(quarks)

(protons & neutrons made of these)



(charged leptons)



(neutrinos)



GRAVITY

WEAK FORCE

ELECTROMAGNETISM

STRONG FORCE

?

Dark matter that does not couple directly to SM

**u**   **c**   **t**  
**d**   **s**   **b**

(quarks)

(protons & neutrons made of these)

$\tau$

$\mu$

**e**

(charged leptons)

$\nu_\tau$

$\nu_\mu$

$\nu_e$

(neutrinos)

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NEW FORCE?

?

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(protons &  
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**e**

(charged  
leptons)

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$\nu_e$

(neutrinos)

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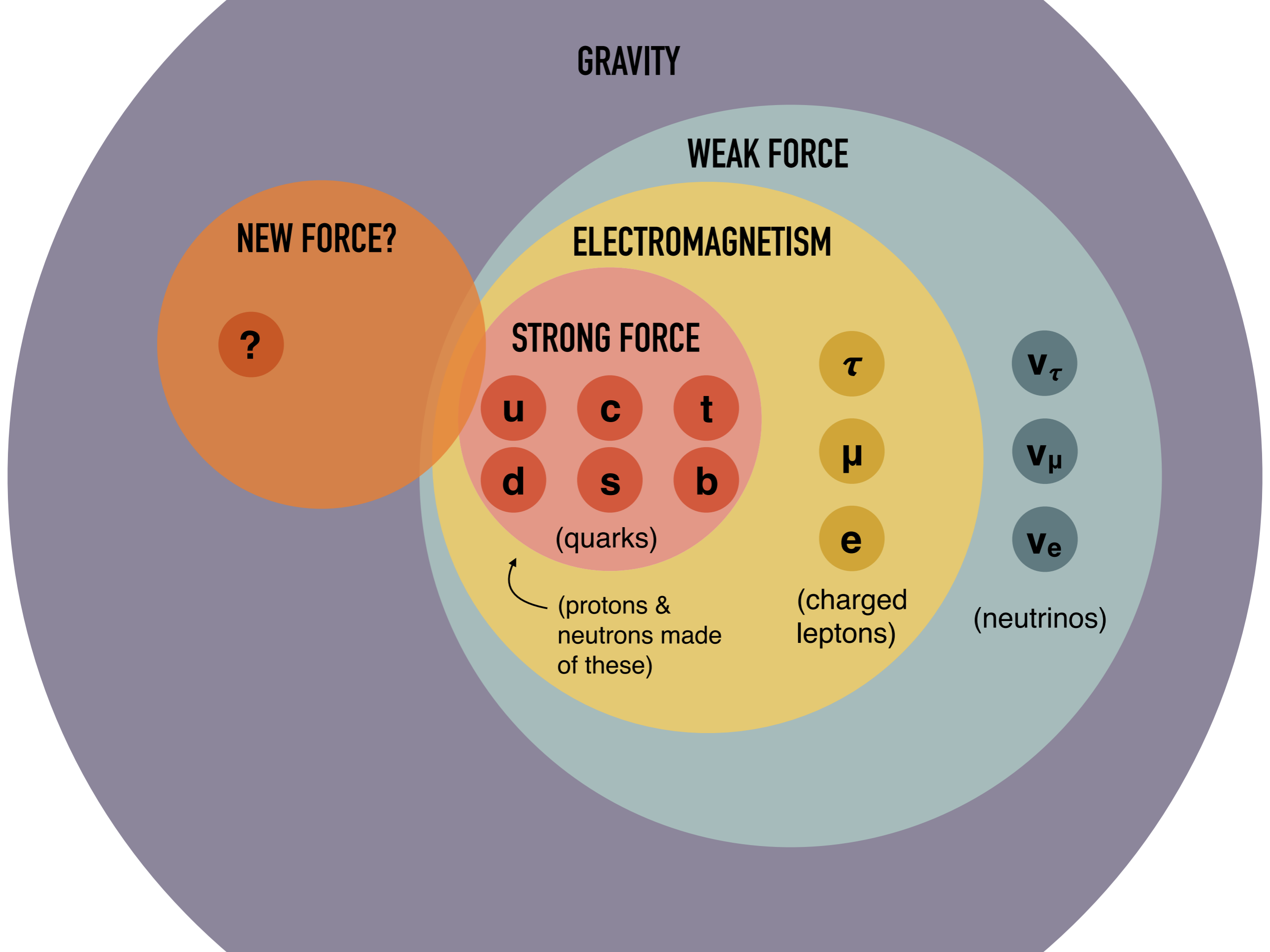
(charged leptons)

**$\nu_\tau$**

**$\nu_\mu$**

**$\nu_e$**

(neutrinos)



GRAVITY

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NEW FORCE?

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(charged leptons)

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$\nu_\mu$

$\nu_e$

(neutrinos)

(protons & neutrons made of these)

- DM stabilized by new charge
- Finite list of relevant (renormalizable or super-renormalizable) interactions
  - Vector portals (kinetic mixing, B-L, etc.)
  - Higgs portals (including singlet)
  - Neutrino portal
  - Maybe pseudoscalar/axion (dimension 5)

# A FEW PLANS OF ATTACK FOR DARK SECTORS

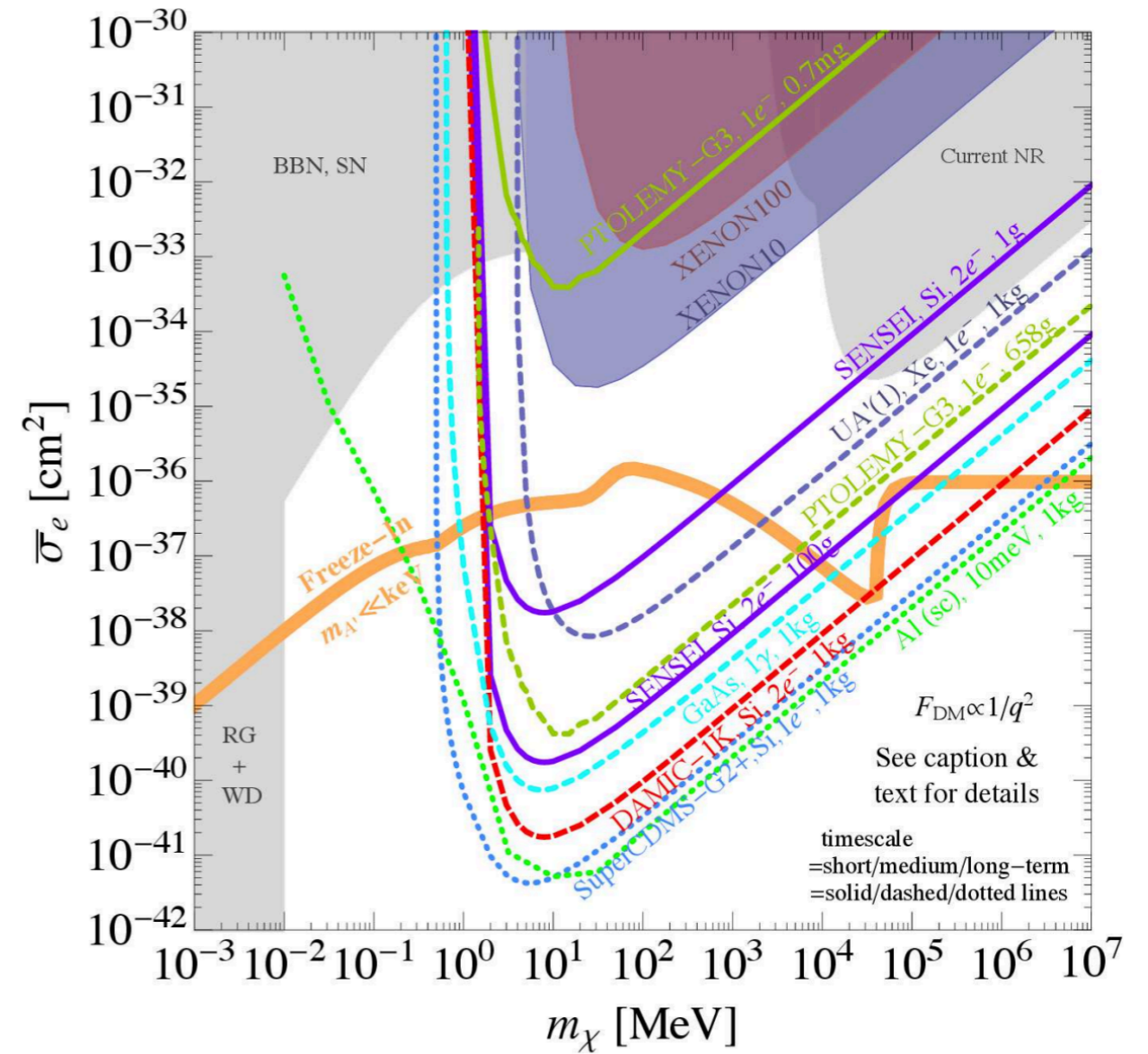
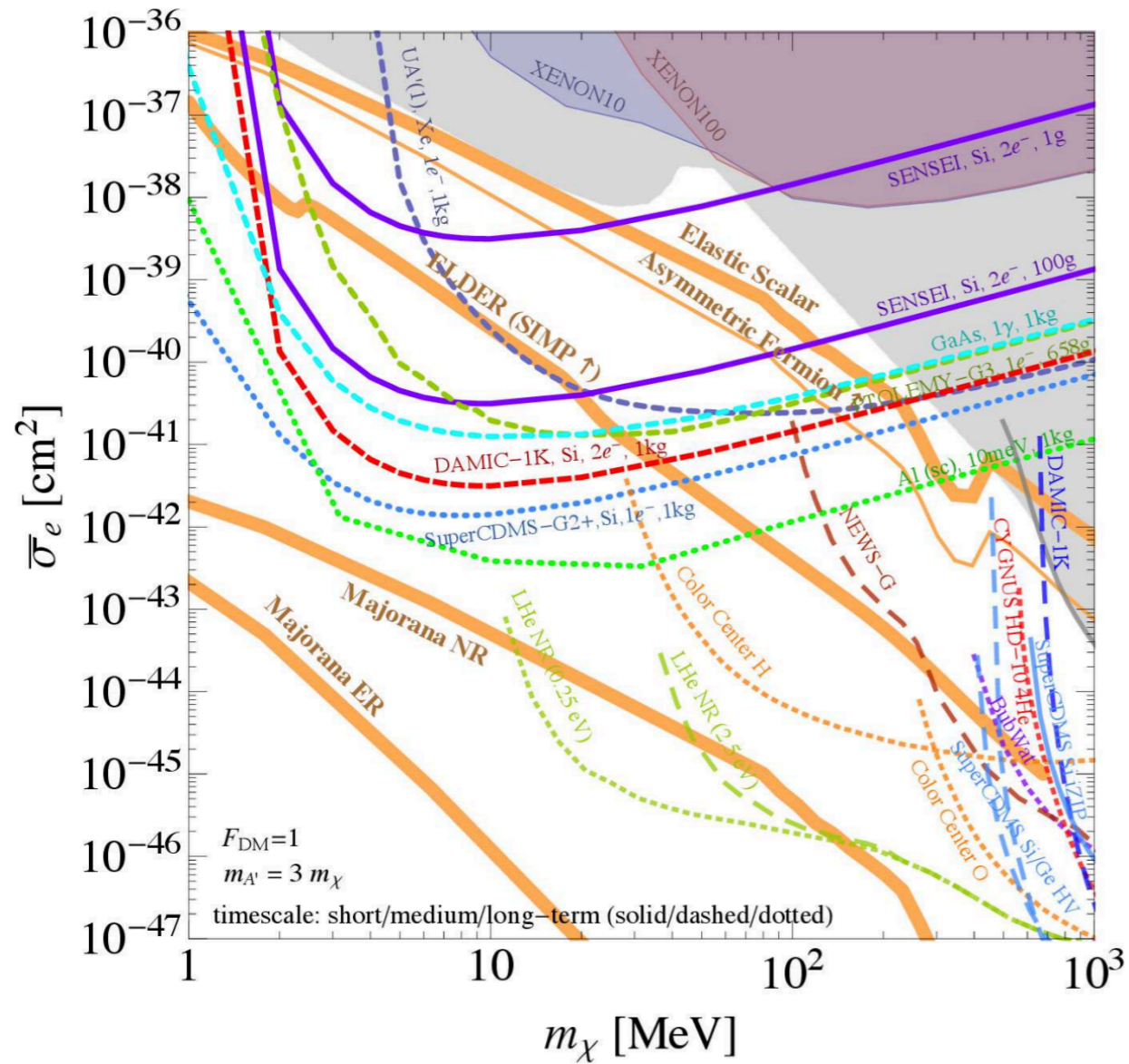
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- ☑ Dark matter in a dark sector is often sub-GeV (unlike WIMPs due to e.g. Lee-Weinberg bound) extend the search to lower masses in direct detection
- ☑ Look for mediators/new forces in accelerators/fixed target experiments and astrophysical environments
- ☑ Consider simple, alternative thermal histories beyond WIMP-inspired freeze-out and characterize observable consequences in cosmology

... PLUS MANY OTHER APPROACHES

# A CASE STUDY

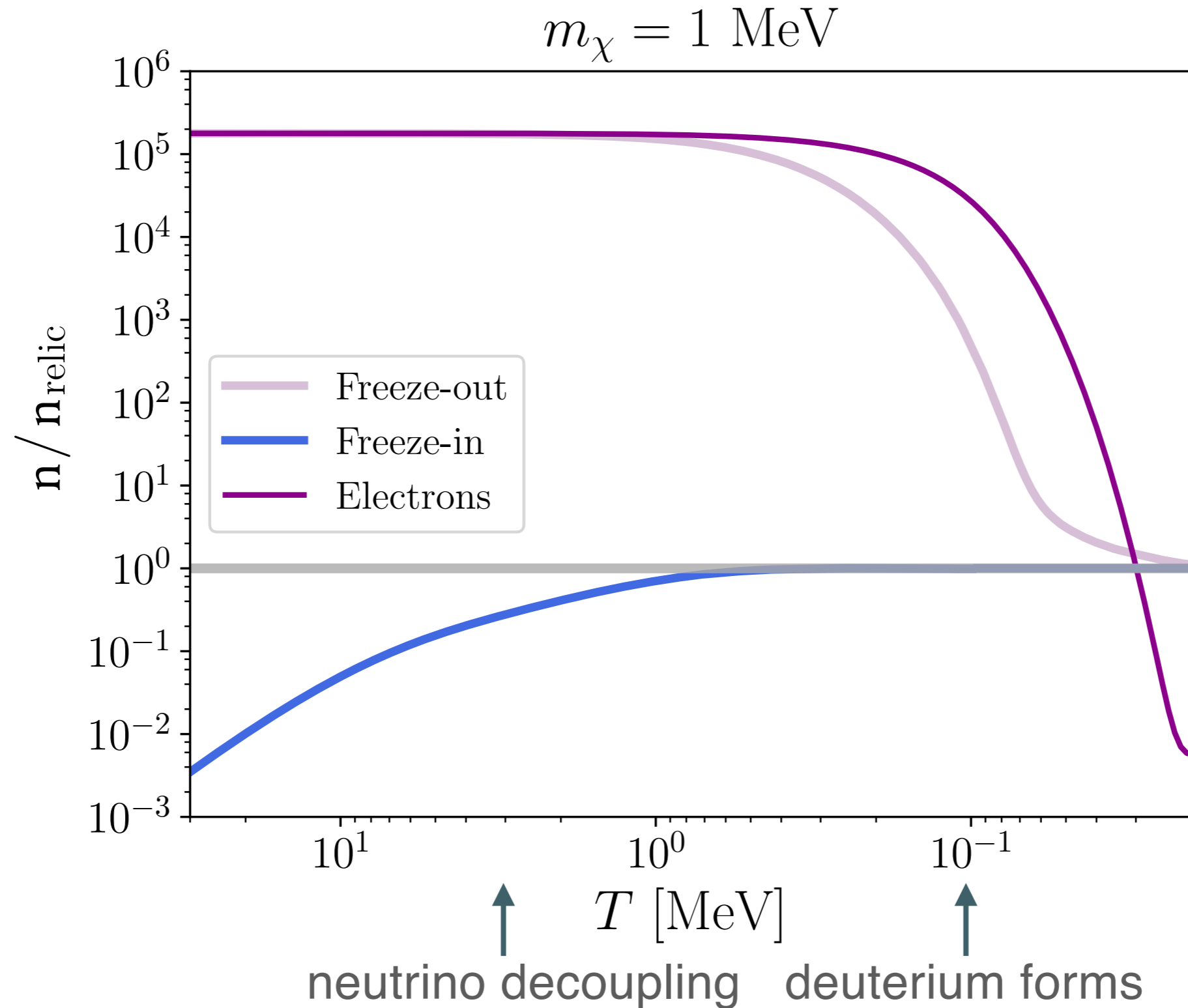
# NEW-ISH SUB-GEV DIRECT DETECTION IDEAS



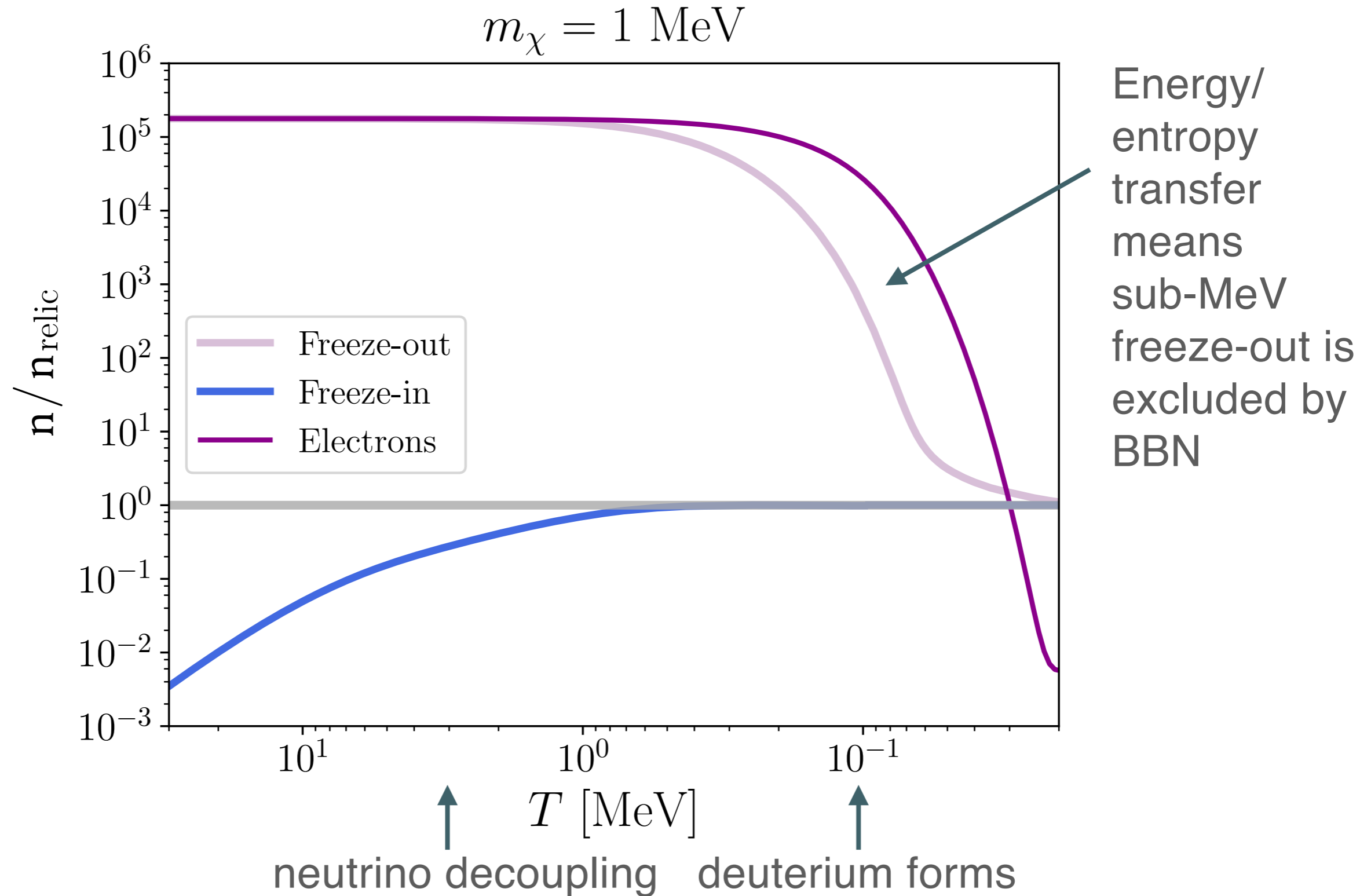
See e.g. dark sectors community report, cosmic visions report, etc.



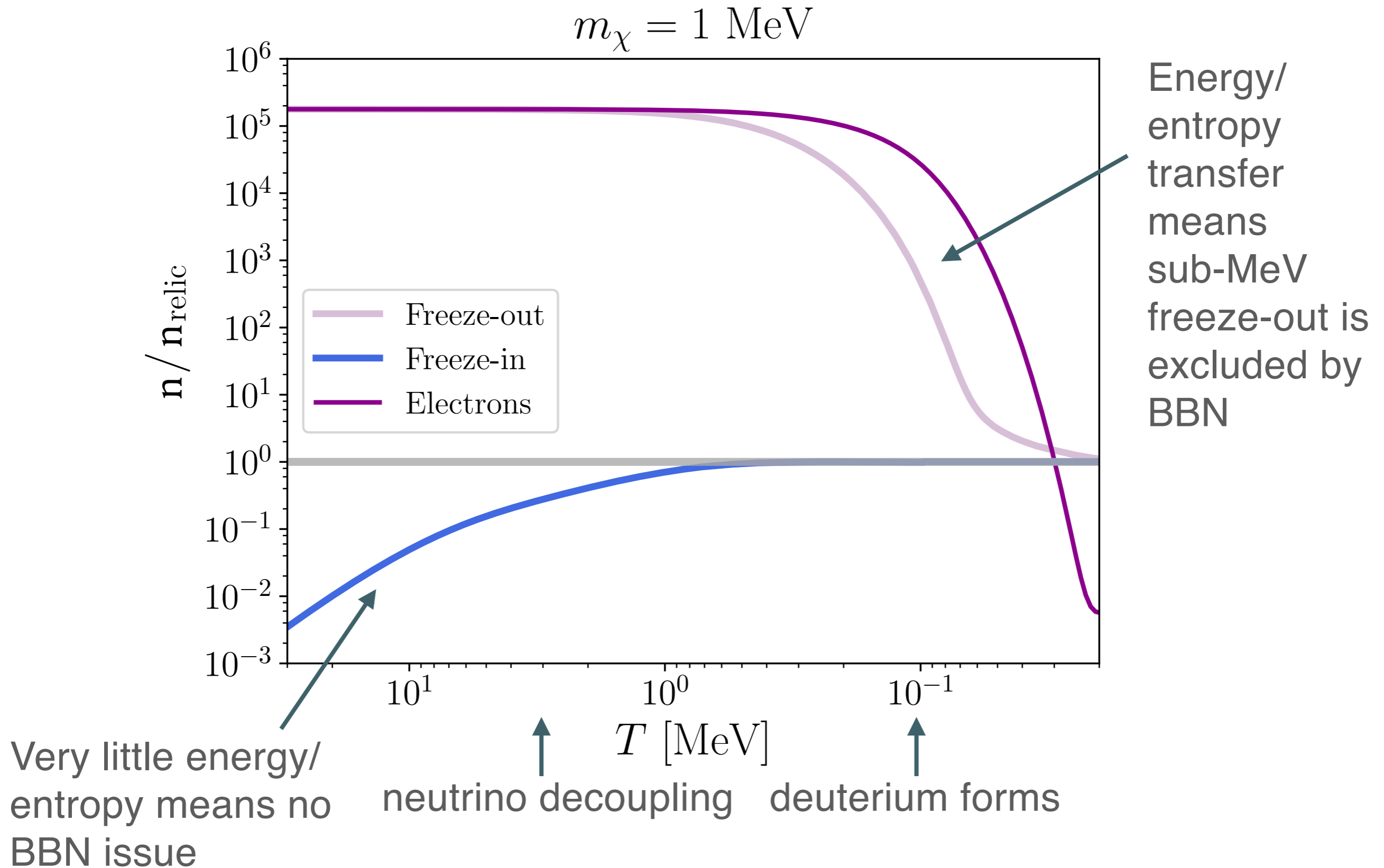
# MAKING SUB-MEV DARK MATTER FROM A THERMAL PROCESS

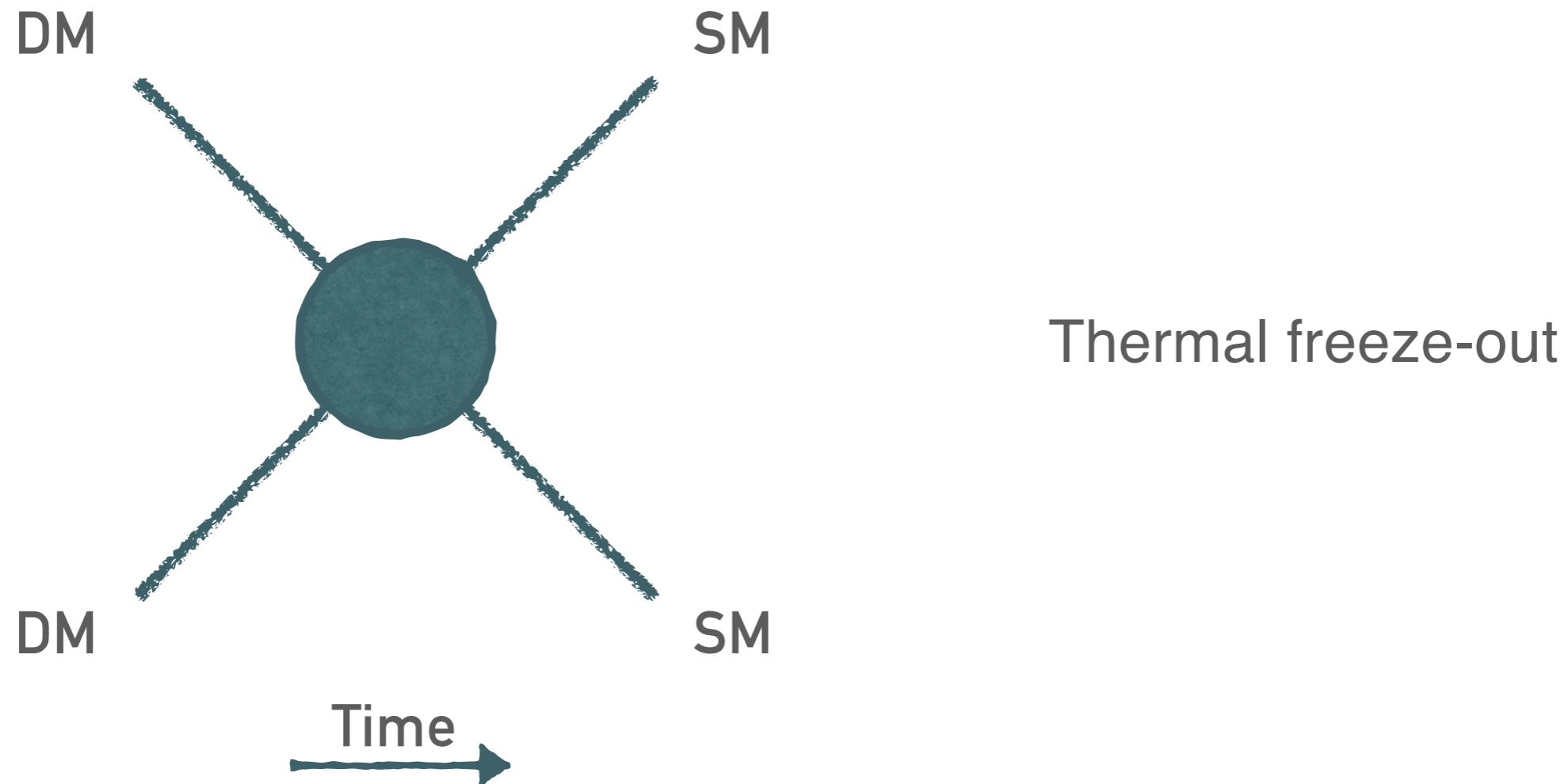


# MAKING SUB-MEV DARK MATTER FROM A THERMAL PROCESS

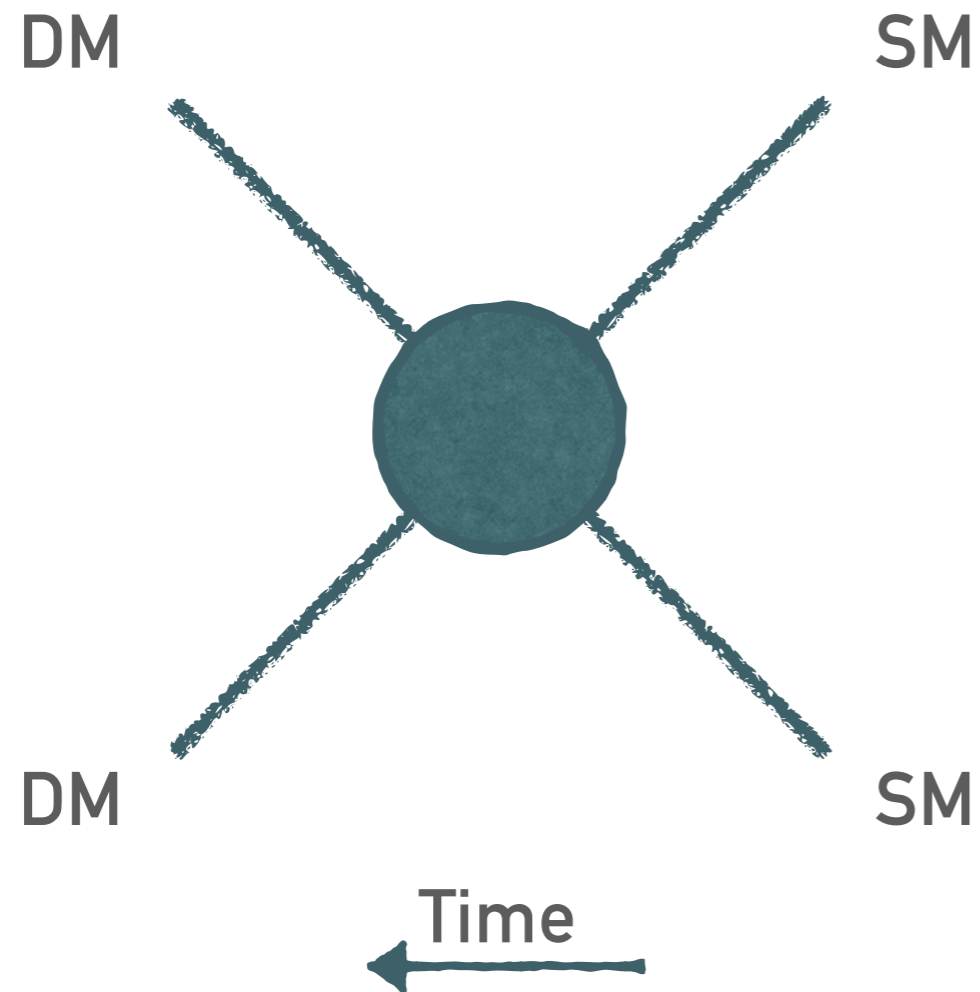


# MAKING SUB-MEV DARK MATTER FROM A THERMAL PROCESS



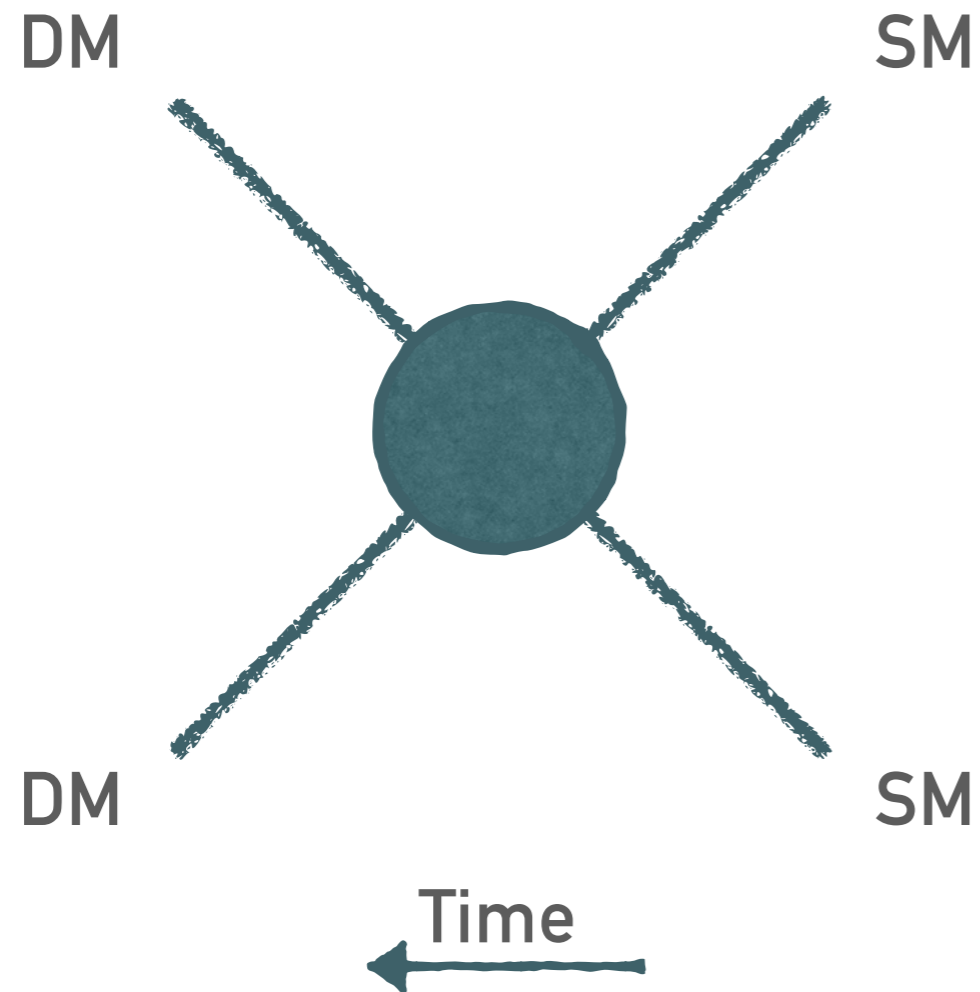


- Relic abundance is independent of initial conditions of reheating after inflation (as long as DM is in the bath)
- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few MeV)
- Relevant couplings can be experimentally probed



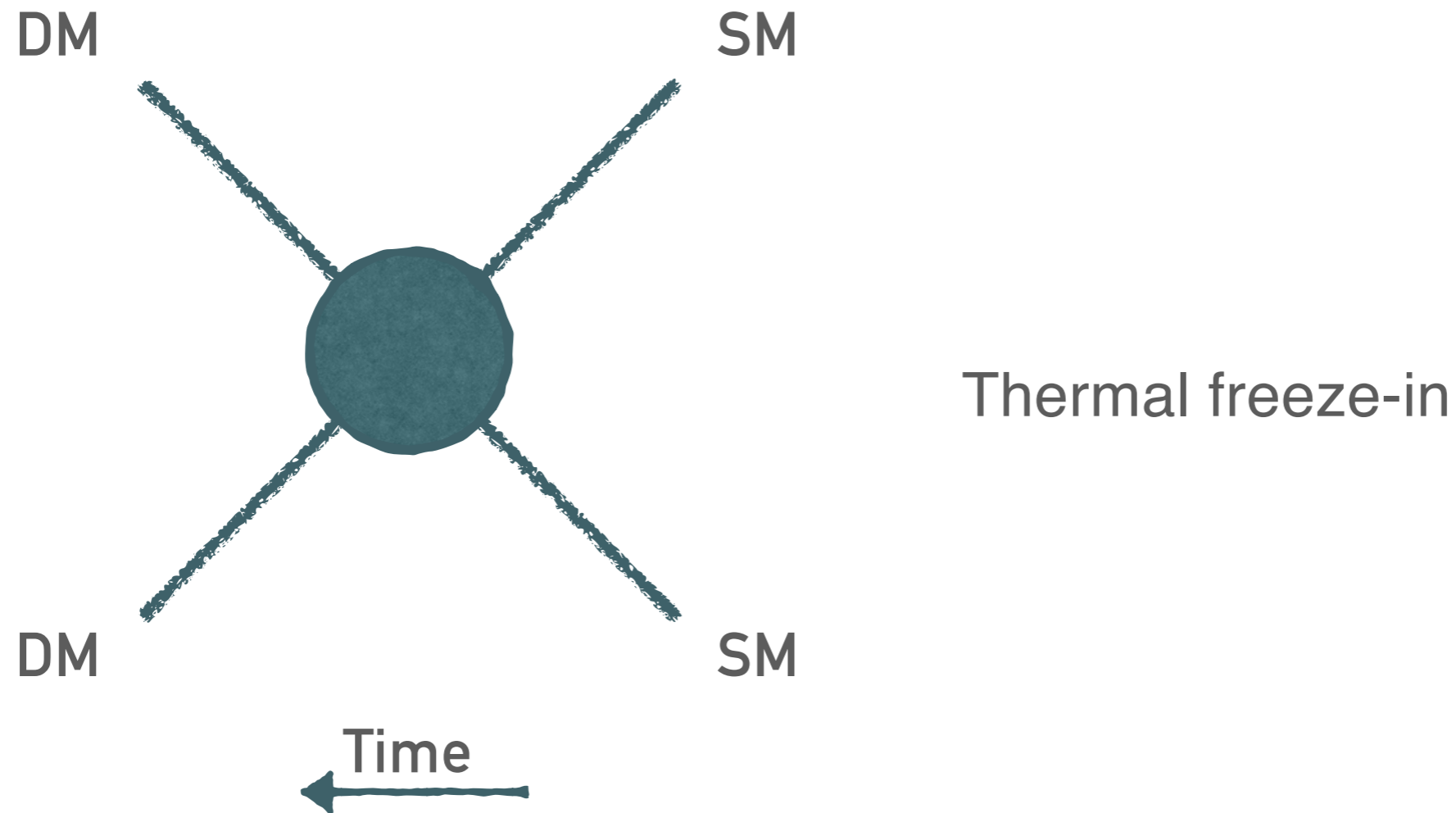
Thermal freeze-in

Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)



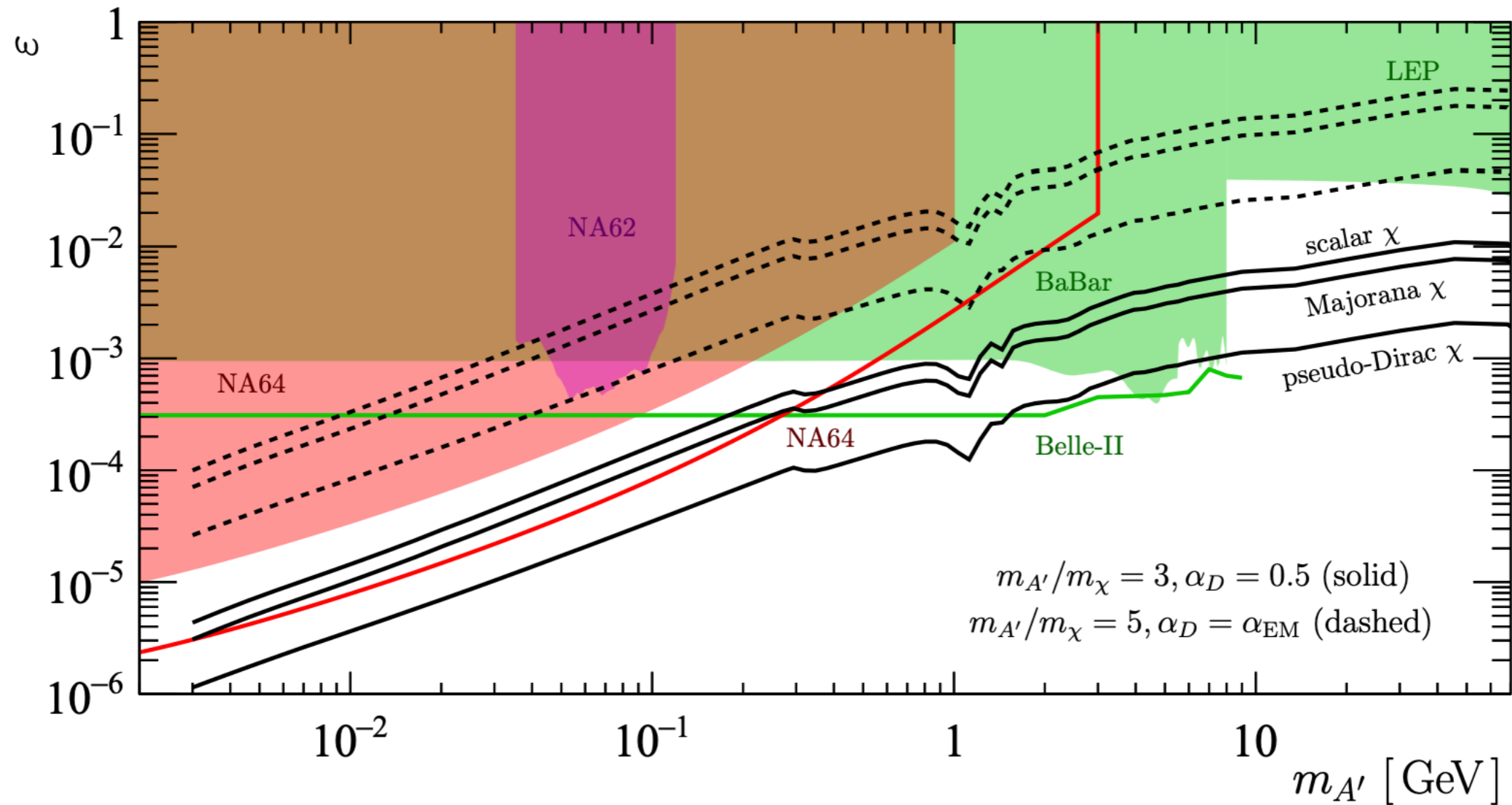
Thermal freeze-in

- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)
- Not sensitive to initial conditions?



- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)
- Not sensitive to initial conditions? Yes! If most of dark matter is made at low temperatures, implies light mediator

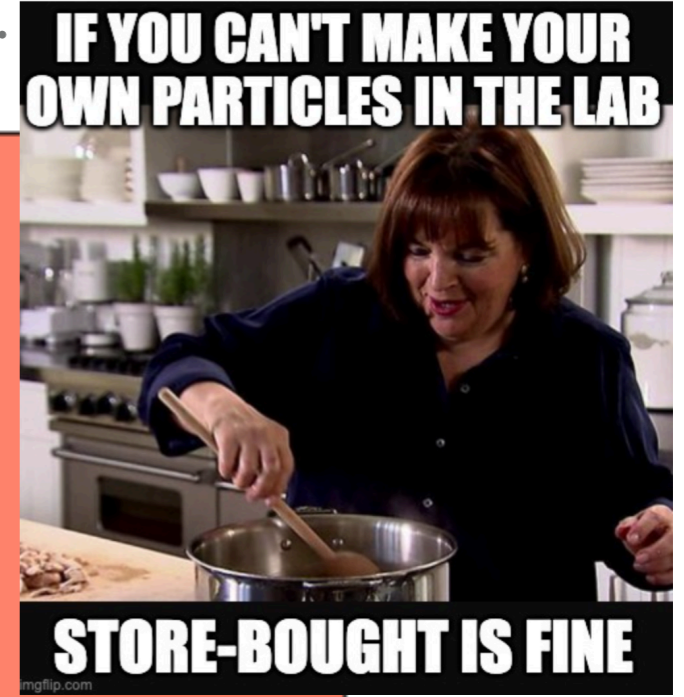
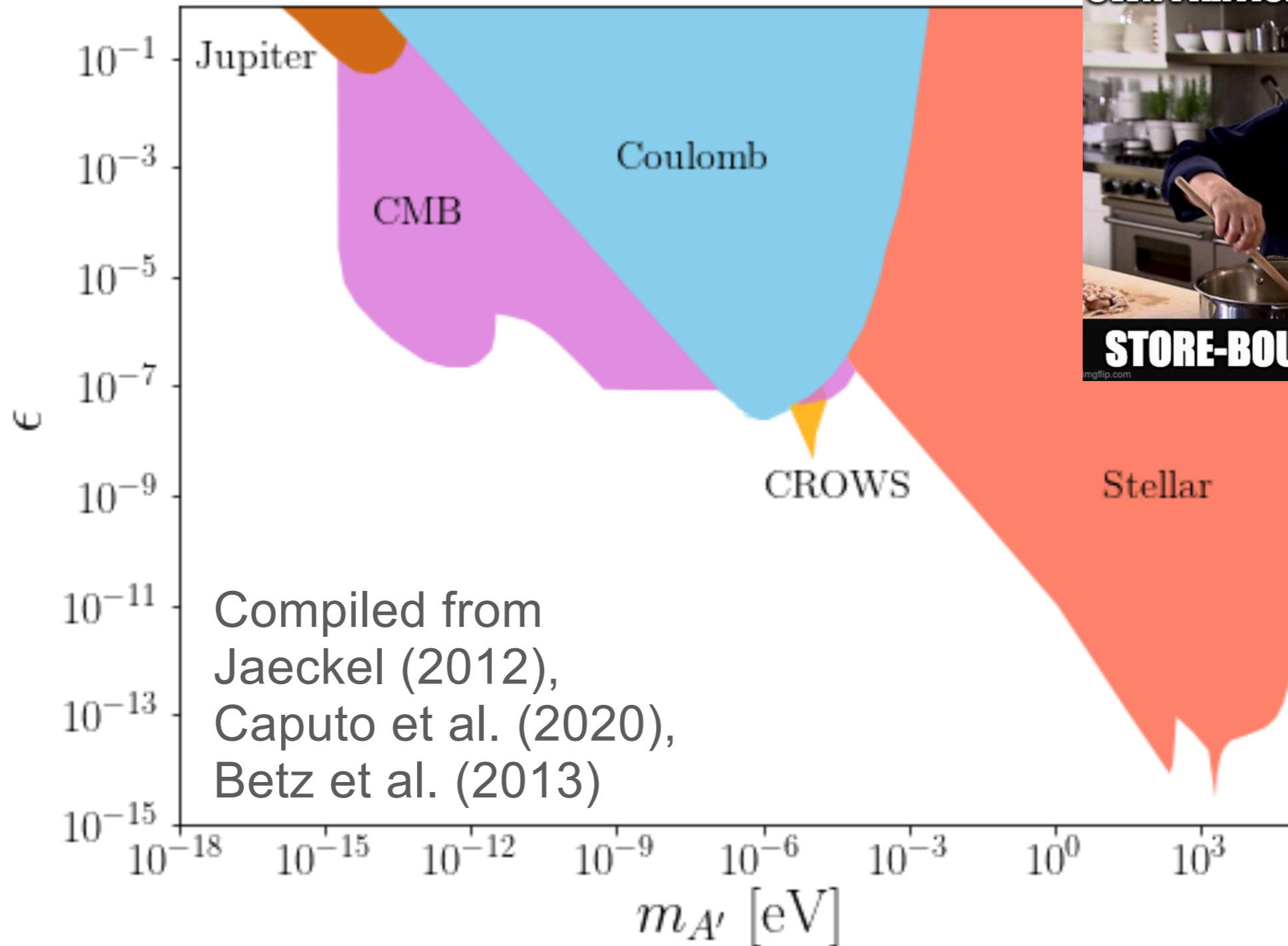
# EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE MEDIATOR (DARK PHOTON)

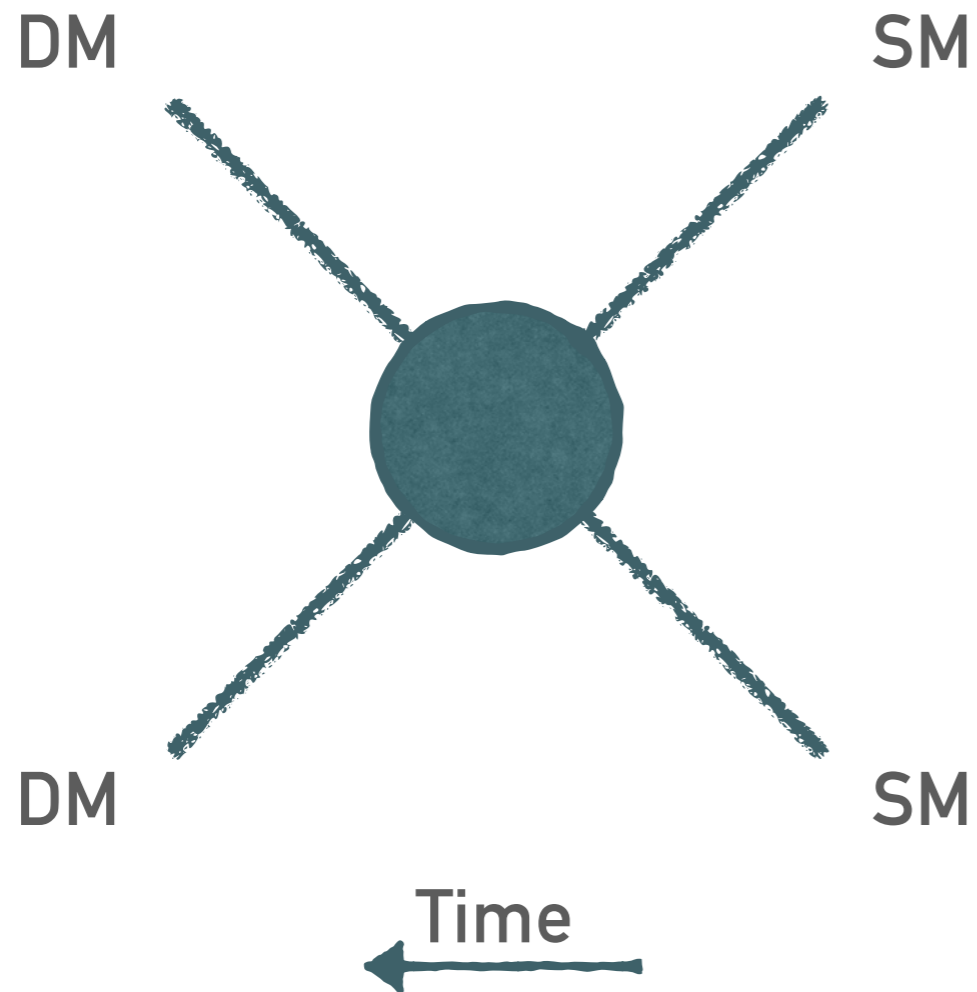


e.g. Graham, Hearty, Williams (2021)



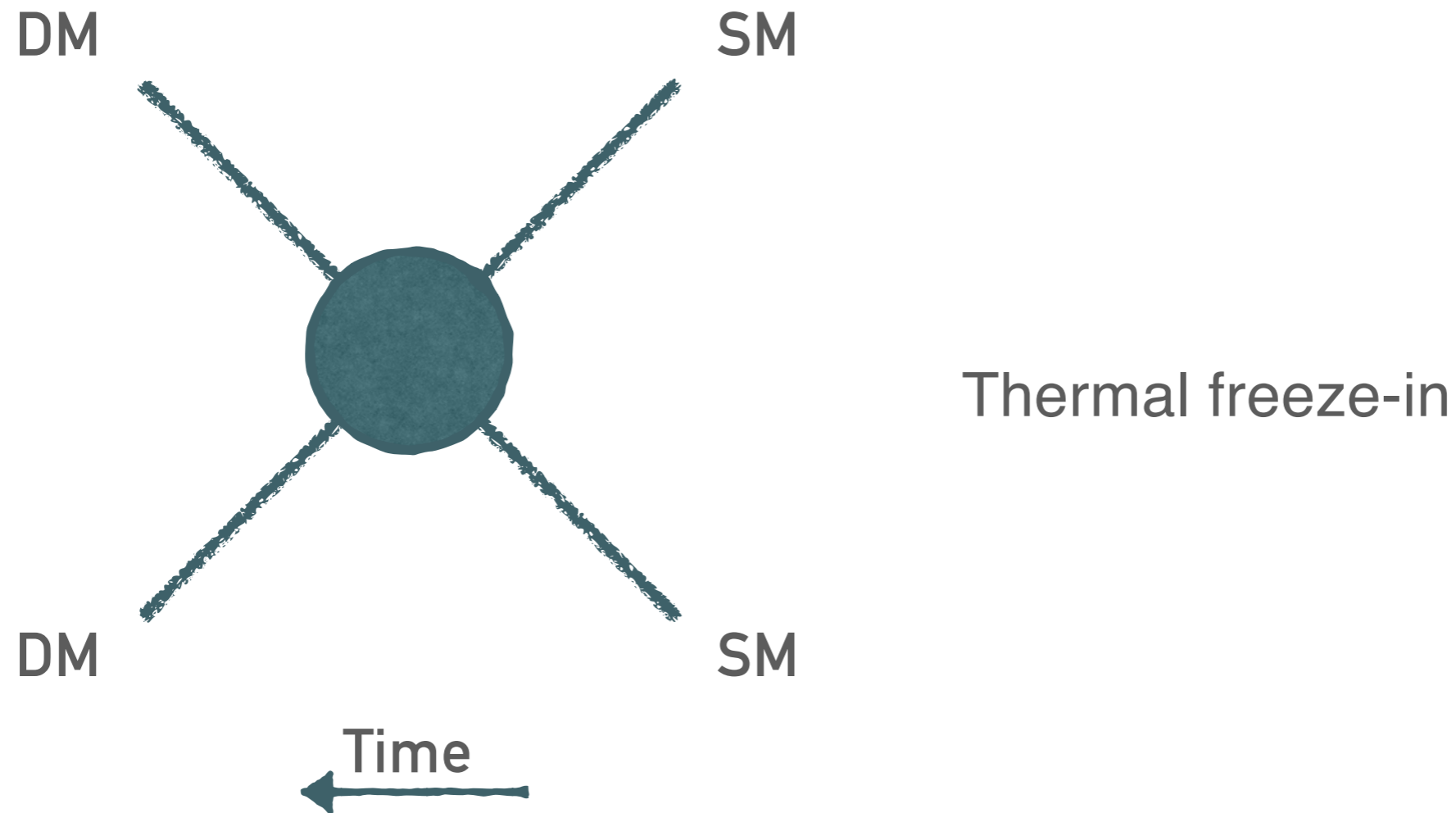
# EVEN LIGHTER DARK PHOTONS DECOUPLE IN LOW-MASS LIMIT!



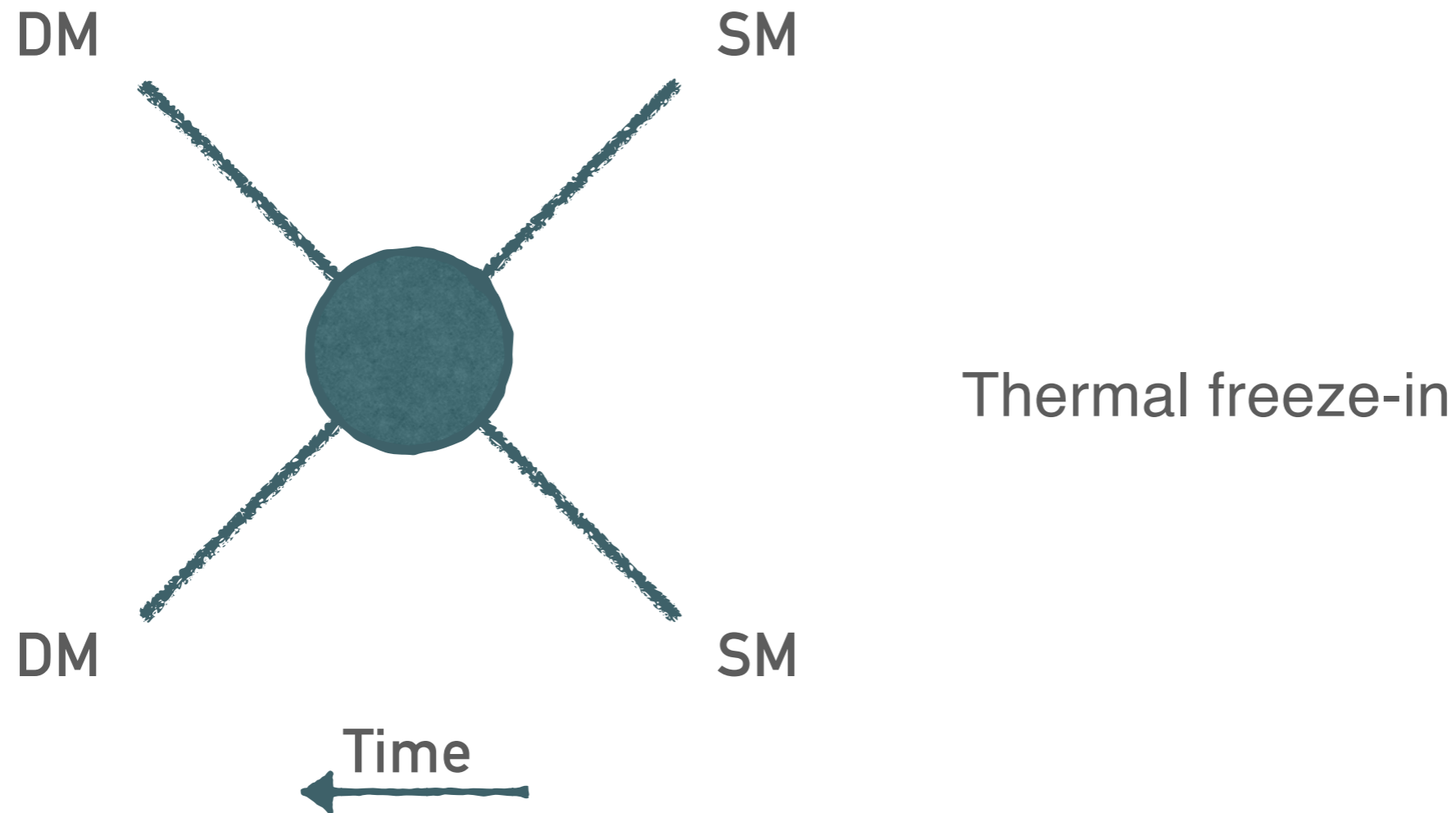


Thermal freeze-in

- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)
- Not sensitive to initial conditions thanks to light mediator

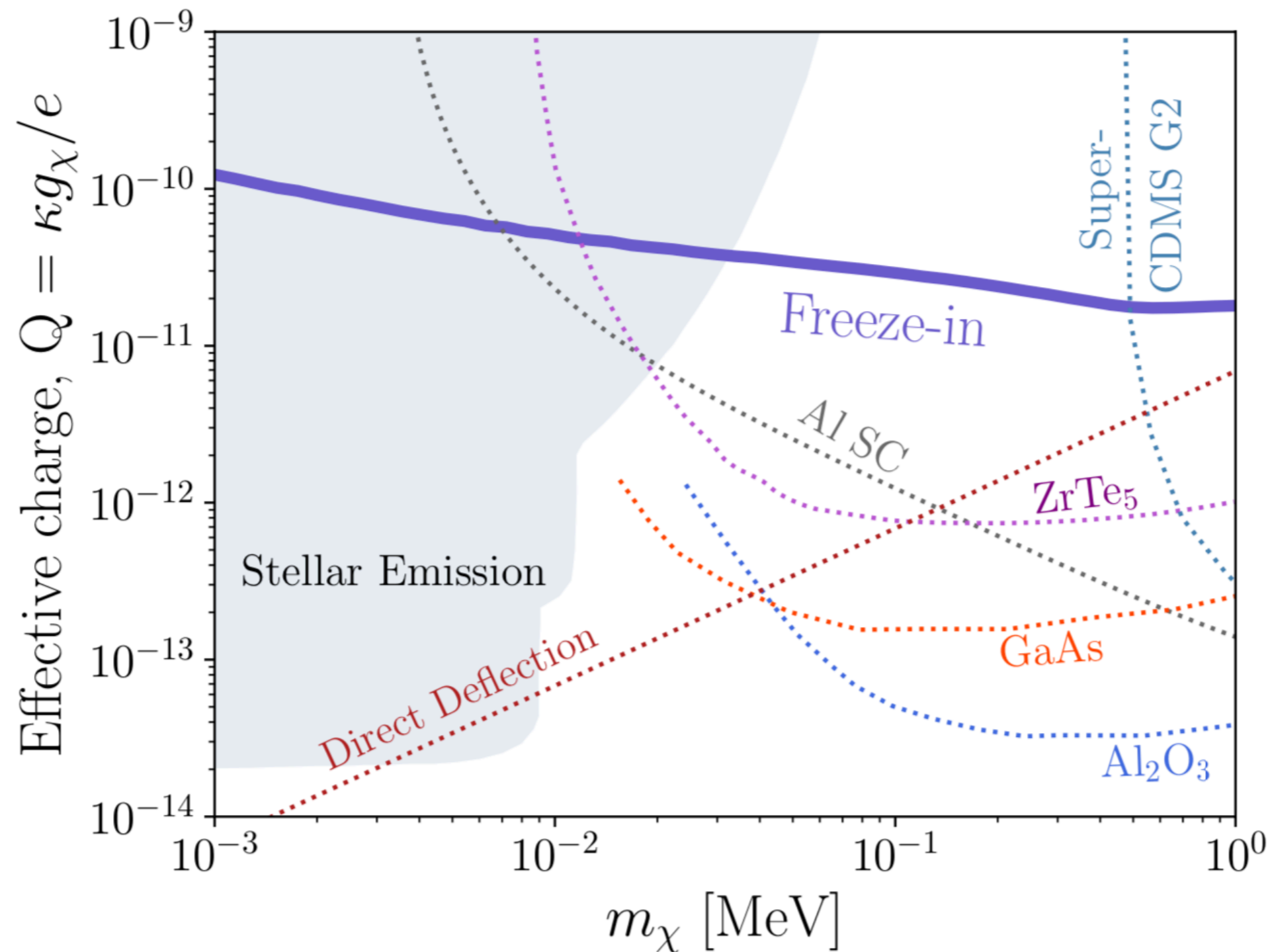


- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)
- Not sensitive to initial conditions thanks to light mediator
- Can we search for this if the couplings are so small that this particle is never thermal?



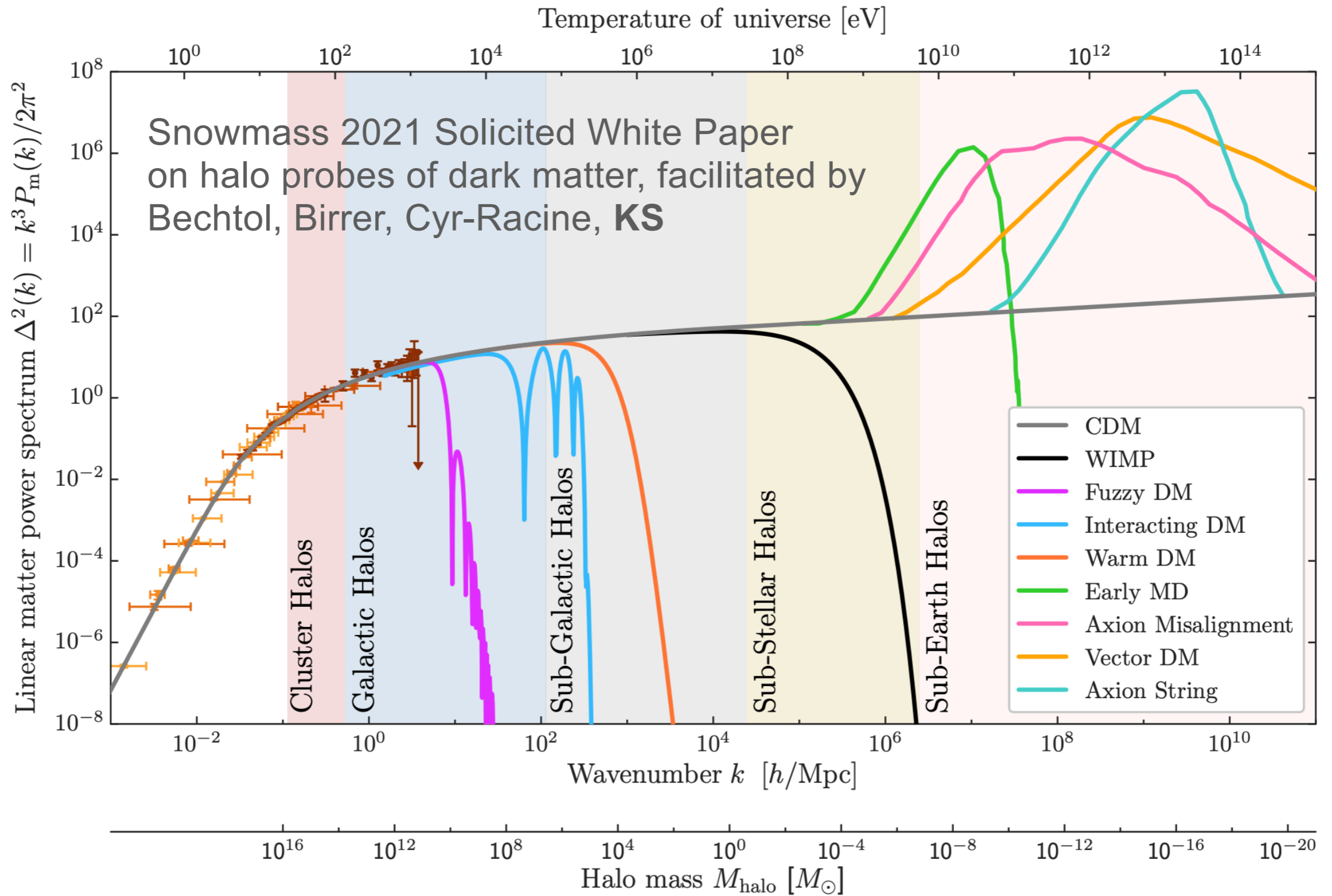
- Fine with BBN and  $N_{\text{eff}}$  (above masses of a few keV)
- Not sensitive to initial conditions thanks to light mediator
- Can we search for this if the couplings are so small that this particle is never thermal? Yes, in the lab, thanks to light mediator!

# PROPOSED DIRECT DETECTION SENSITIVITY TO FREEZE-IN TARGET

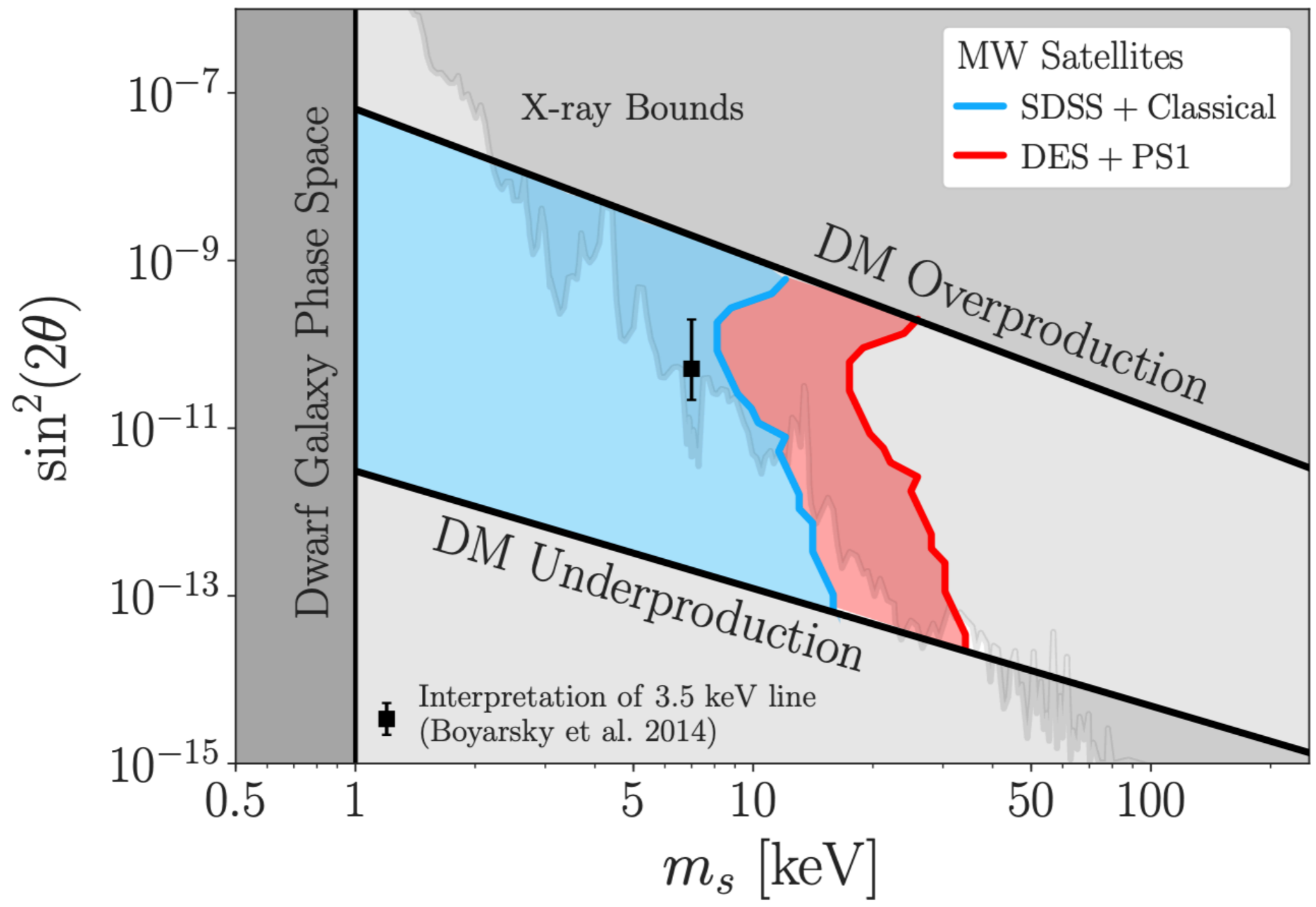


Dvorkin, Lin, **KS** (PRD 2019)

# ANOTHER WAY TO TEST DARK MATTER PRODUCTION MECHANISM

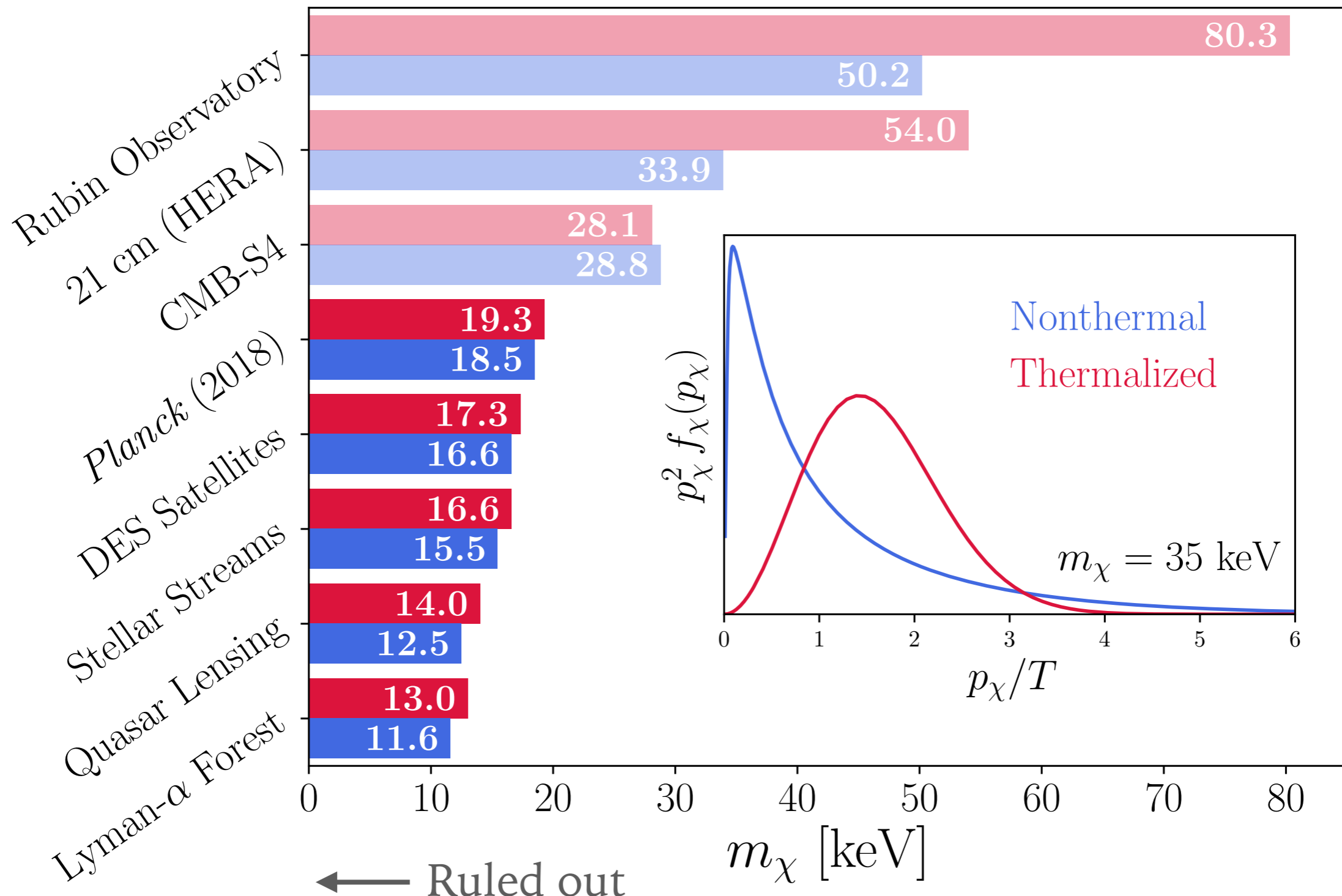


# Sterile Neutrino WDM



DES collaboration (Nadler et al. 2020)

# COSMOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS/PROJECTIONS ON FREEZE-IN TARGET



$m_\chi$  [keV]

Dvorkin, Lin, KS (PRL 2021)



Lesson learned: adding dark sector doesn't necessarily make dark matter less detectable, it can make it *more* detectable in a wider range of places

**ANOTHER QUICK  
EXAMPLE**

GRAVITY

WEAK FORCE

ELECTROMAGNETISM

STRONG FORCE

NEW FORCE?

?

**u**   **c**   **t**  
**d**   **s**   **b**

(quarks)

(protons &  
neutrons made  
of these)

$\tau$

$\mu$

**e**

(charged  
leptons)

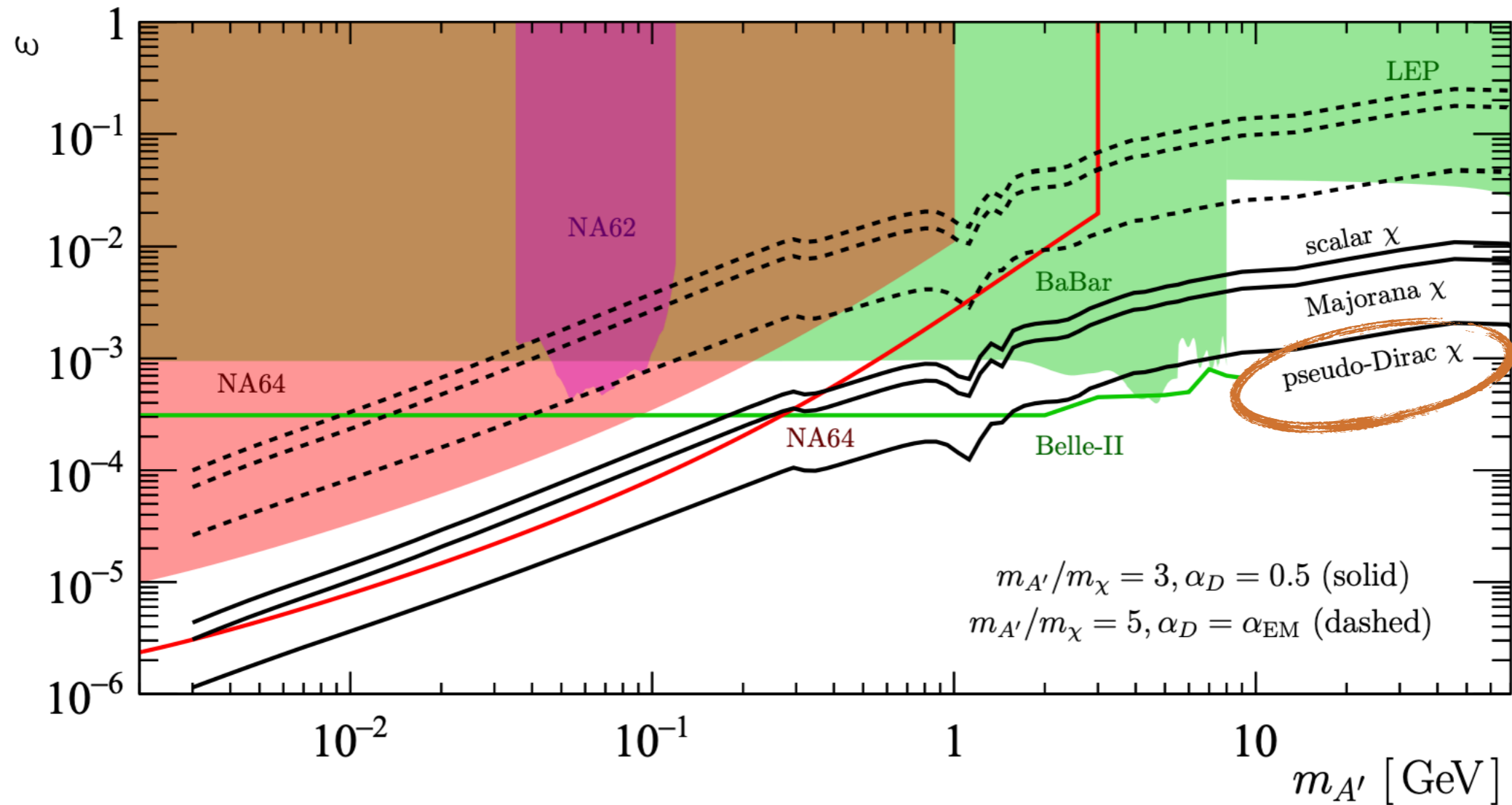
$\nu_\tau$

$\nu_\mu$

$\nu_e$

(neutrinos)

# EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE MEDIATOR (DARK PHOTON)



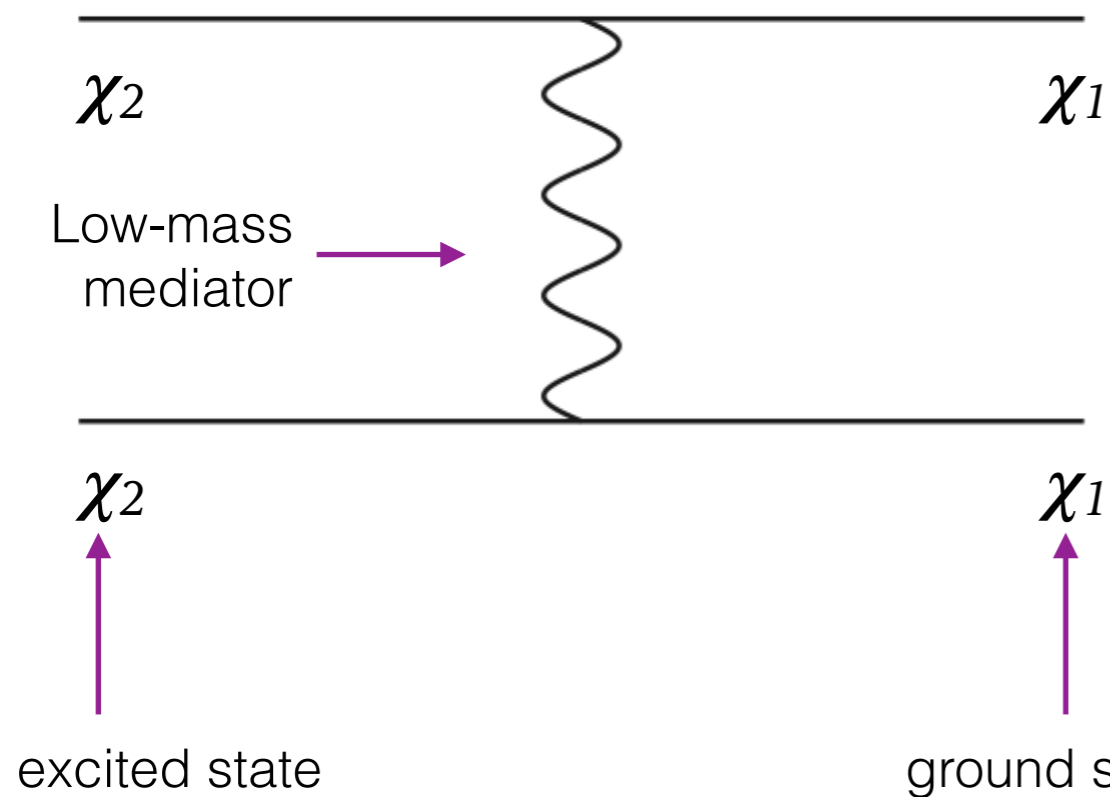
Analogous model but  
decouple DM from the SM

e.g. Graham, Hearty, Williams (2021)

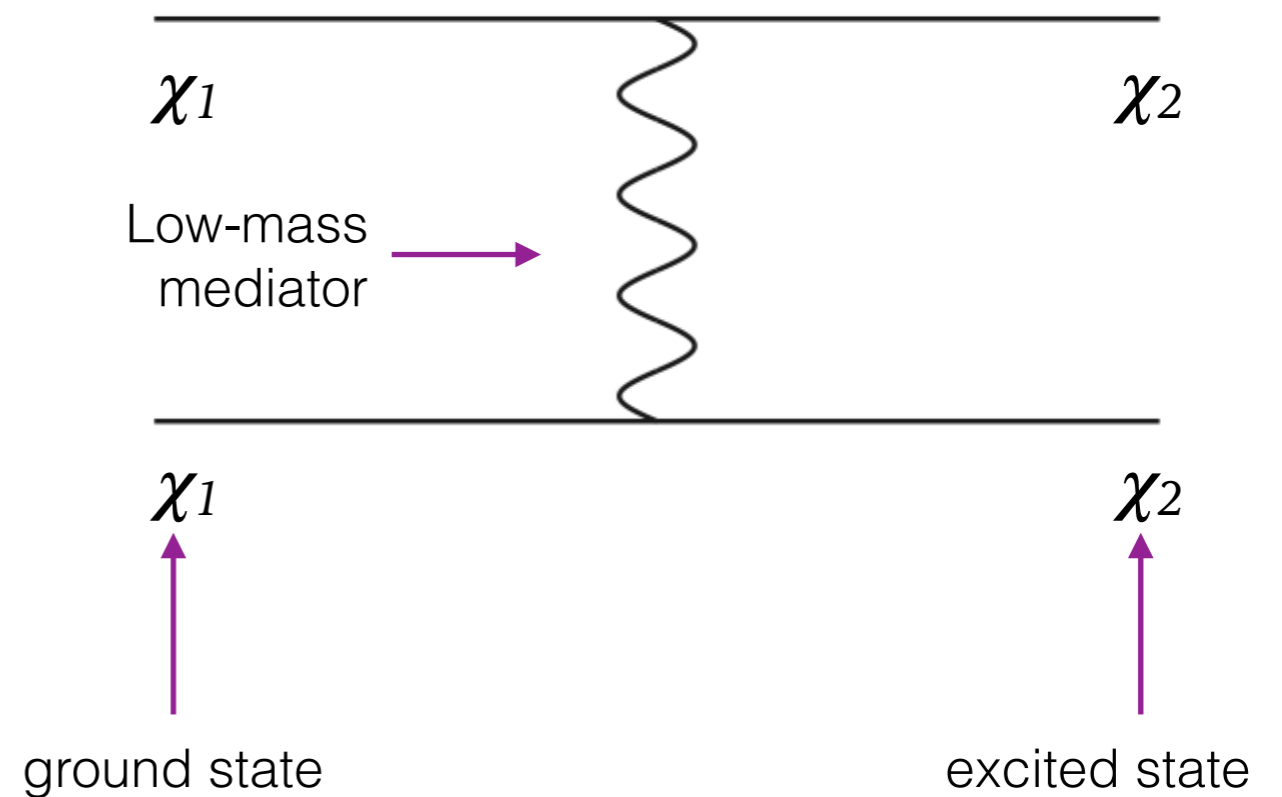
# CONVERTING BETWEEN MASS AND KINETIC ENERGY

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## Exothermic Scattering



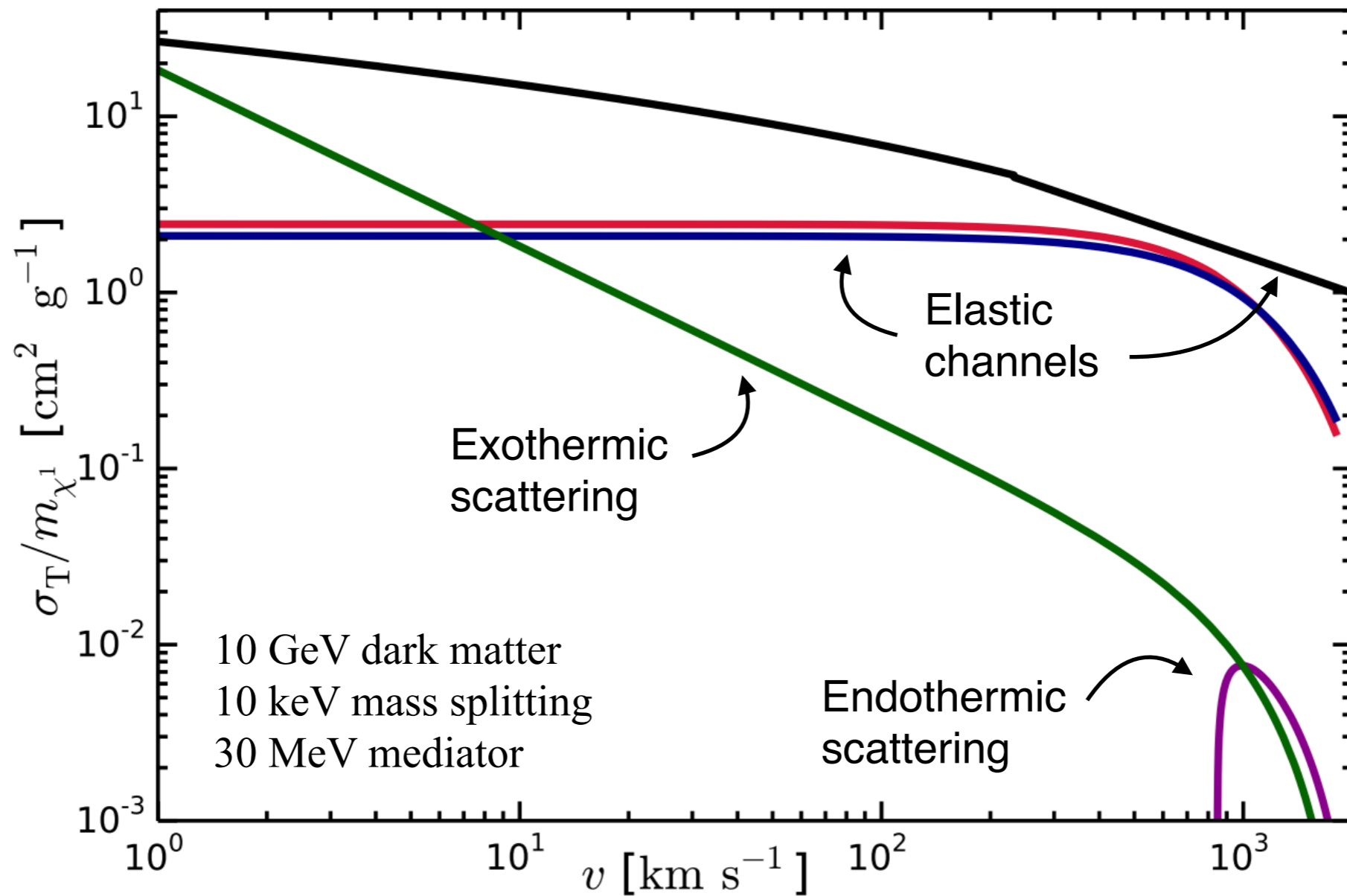
## Endothermic Scattering



Naturally velocity-dependent scattering

KS & Slatyer JCAP (2015)

# EXOTHERMIC SCATTERING CAN BE EFFICIENT AT LOW VELOCITIES



KS & Slatyer JCAP (2015)

# WHAT HAPPENS TO DWARF GALAXIES IF YOU ADD INELASTIC SCATTERING?

Collisionless dark matter

A simulation of a dwarf galaxy with collisionless dark matter. The galaxy is shown as a dense, roughly spherical cluster of red stars against a dark blue background. The stars are concentrated in the center, with a few larger, brighter stars. The overall appearance is that of a smooth, well-defined galaxy.

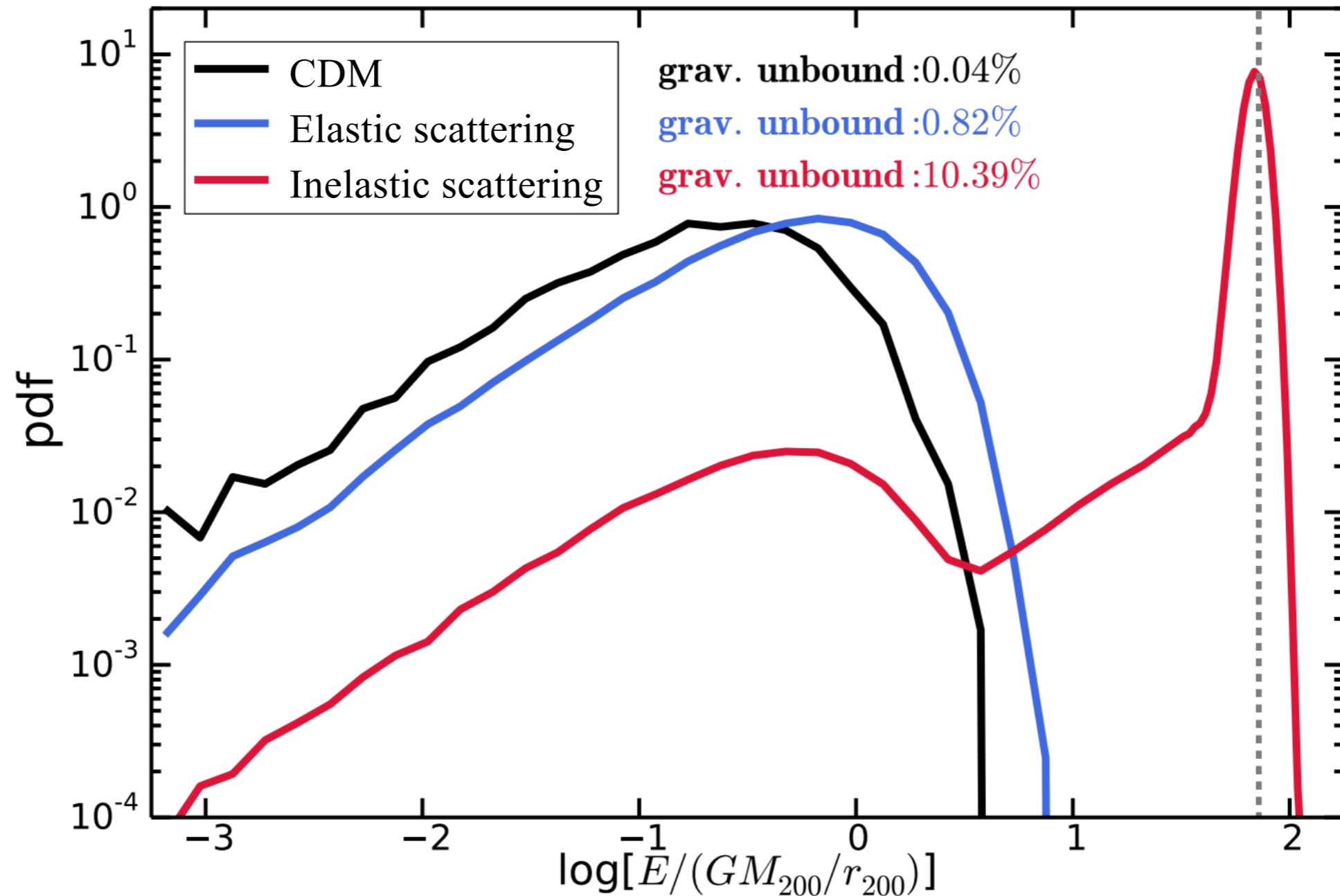
Inelastic self-interacting dark matter

A simulation of a dwarf galaxy with inelastic self-interacting dark matter. The galaxy is shown as a dense, roughly spherical cluster of red stars against a dark blue background. The stars are concentrated in the center, with a few larger, brighter stars. The overall appearance is that of a smooth, well-defined galaxy, similar to the collisionless case.

Vogelsberger, Zavala, **KS**, Slatyer MNRAS (2019)  
also work in progress with Stephanie O'Neil, Saniya Heeba

# DARK MATTER PARTICLES GET KICKED OUT OF THEIR HALOS

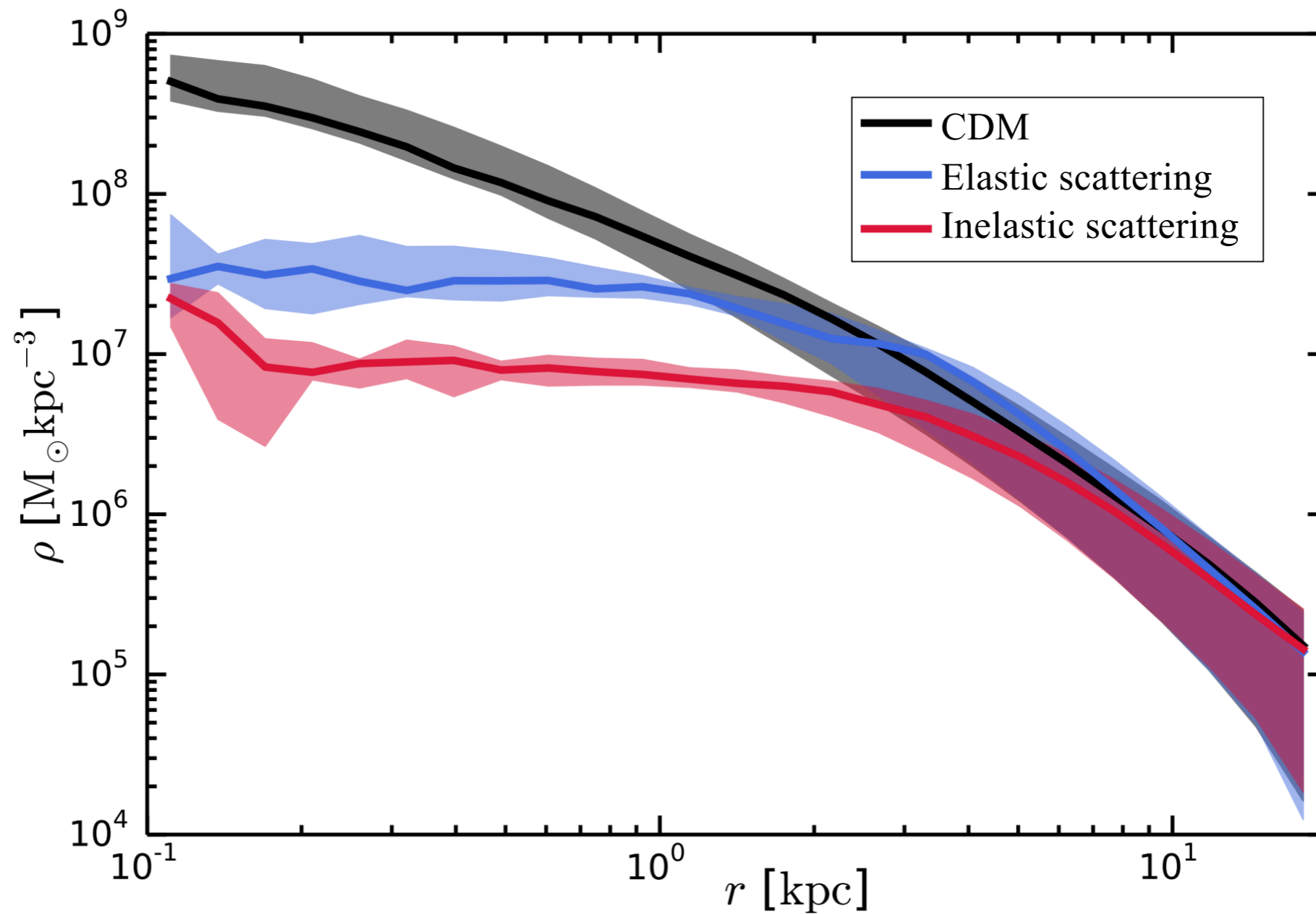
Vogelsberger, Zavala, **KS**, Slatyer MNRAS (2019)





# DENSITY PROFILES GET SMEARED OUT

Vogelsberger, Zavala, **KS**, Slatyer MNRAS (2019)



# SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR DWARF GALAXIES



Lesson learned: in some cases, astrophysics might be essential for understanding dark sectors (is this particle physics, astronomy, or just good science?)

# DARK SECTORS BEYOND WHAT I'VE DISCUSSED

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- More complicated thermal histories involving more complicated dark sectors (SIMPs, ELDERs, KINDERs, cannibal DM, forbidden DM, co-annihilation/scattering, “Pandemic DM”, etc etc etc) with unique cosmologies as well as an accompanying need for mediator & direct detection searches
- Dark sectors invoked to explain anomalies (see talk by McKeen), can be independent of DM
- Dark sectors involved in generating baryon asymmetry
- Dark sector solutions to little hierarchy problem (i.e. twin Higgs and variations, some of which have mediators)
- Lots more!

The diversity of dark sectors demands a diversity of approaches and observables, including terrestrial experiments and the “poor man’s particle accelerator” aka the Universe

# SUMMARY

- We can confidently infer from astrophysical observations that there is matter that interacts with gravity and does not behave like regular matter
- Now trying to understand if this is a new particle with its own associated forces, other auxiliary particles, etc.
- Dark sectors motivate new searches at colliders and new approaches to direct detection
- It's a big Universe! Lots of complementarity between probes and room for creativity in exploring the dark sector

