



Fermi

Gamma-ray Space Telescope



# Dark Matter

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UCSC

24 March 2016

Future MeV Mission Workshop  
NASA Goddard





- **Mission Assumptions**
  - **MeV Space-Based**
- **A Brief History**
- **Dark Matter**
  - **Back in the 1970s...**
  - **Dark Matter producing MeV/GeV photons**
    - The WIMP (and not exactly a WIMP) story
    - Axion and Axion-like particles
- **Other**
  - **Complementary detections,**
  - **multi-wavelength/messenger,**
  - **fundamental physics**

fermi  
Gamma-ray  
Space Telescope

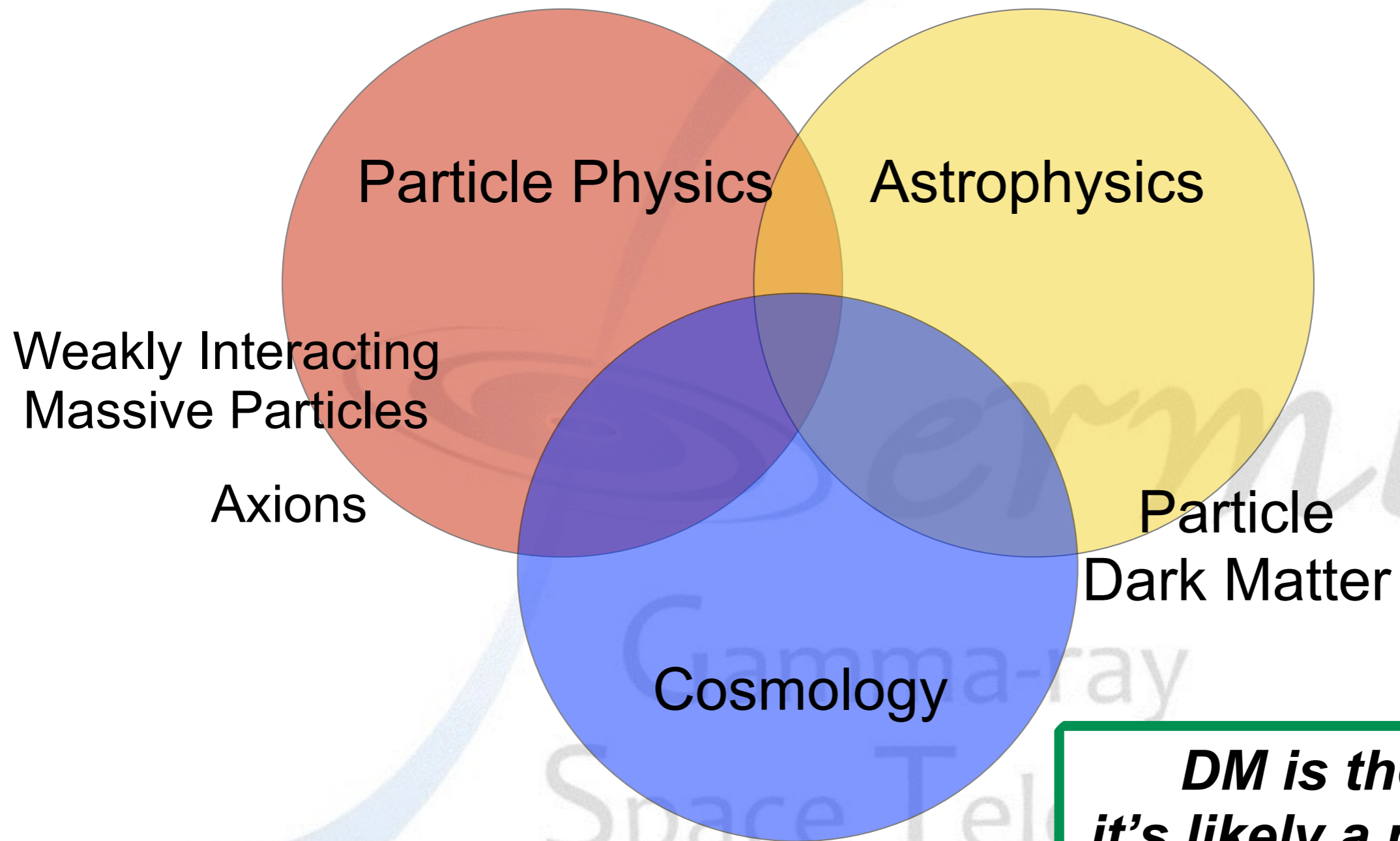


- An idea of mission capabilities (typically MIDEX class)

Mission	Energy Range [MeV]	Energy Resolution [ $\Delta E/E$ ]	Angular Resolution	FOV	Flux Sensitivity [ $\text{MeV cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]
TPCs (polarimetry)					
AdEPT	5-200	$\sim 30\%$ at 70 MeV	$\sim 0.6^\circ$ at 70 MeV	3.14 $\text{m}^2\text{sr}$	$< 3 \times 10^{-5}$
LArGO	0.1 - $10^5$	$\sim 3\%$ at 1 MeV	$\sim 1^\circ$ at 100 MeV	large ( $> 2.5$ sr?)	
HARPO	1-100	6/15/30% at 1/10/100 MeV	$\sim 0.3^\circ$ at 40 MeV	$4\pi(?)$ sr	$< 10^{-6}$
Spectrometers/mappers					
GRX/COSI	0.2-few	1/0.1% at 0.2/1 MeV	$\sim 4^\circ$ at 1 MeV	3.14 $\text{m}^2\text{sr}$	$< 2 \times 10^{-5}$
Continuum/survey mapper					
ComPair	1-500	2/4/12% at 1/10/100 MeV	$\sim 7(1)^\circ$ at 1(100) MeV	3.5 sr	$< 2 \times 10^{-6}$
AstroGAM	0.3-100	1/7% at 1/10 MeV	$\sim 1^\circ$ at 100 MeV	$\sim 2.6$ sr	$< 6 \times 10^{-6}$
Current					
Fermi-LAT	20- $> 3 \times 10^5$	18/7% at $10^2/10^3$ MeV	$\sim 3(0.04)^\circ$ at 100( $10^5$ ) MeV	$\sim 2.5$ sr	$< 10^{-6}$

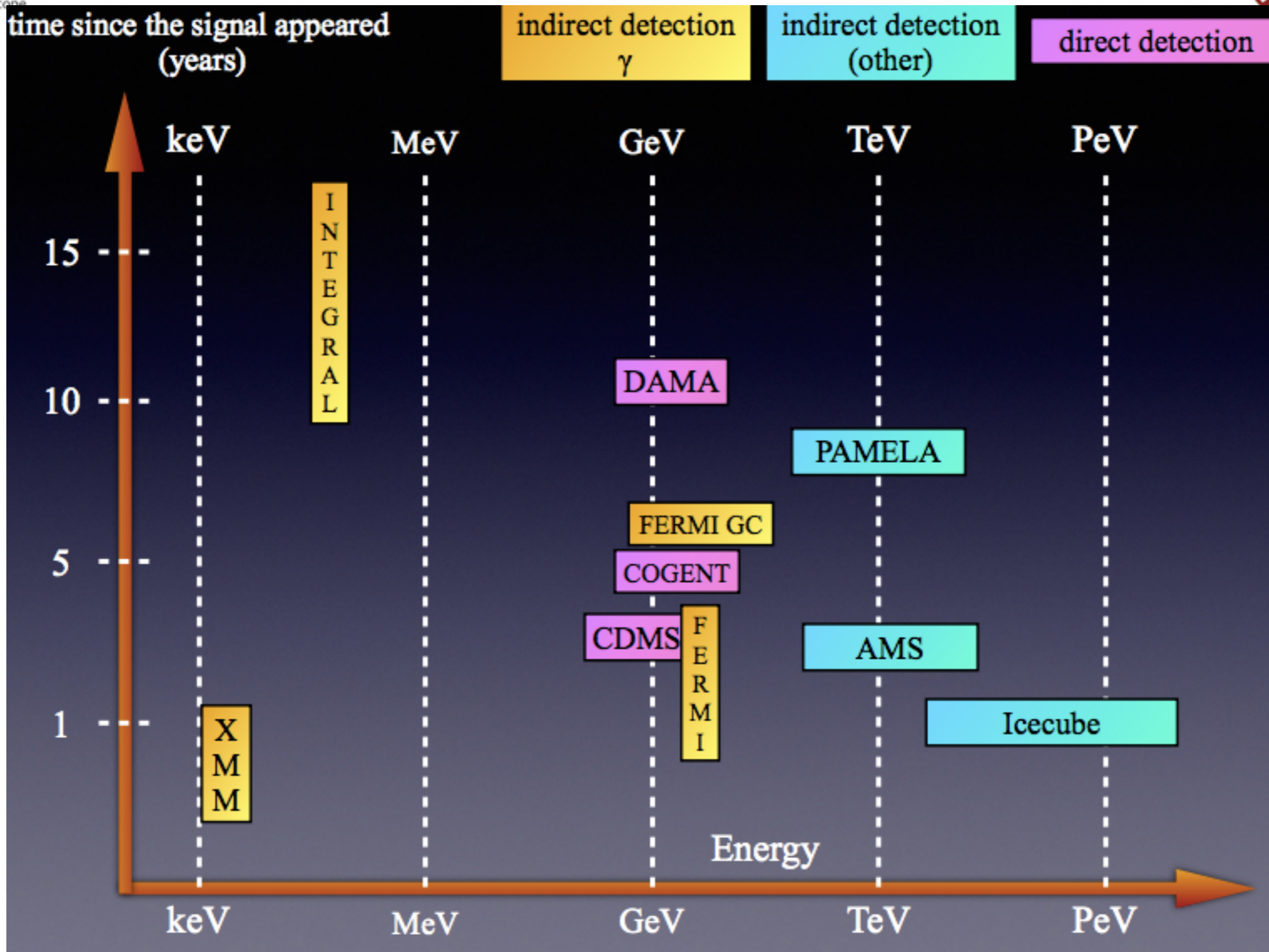
**Benchmark: 1 MeV-1 GeV, E Res best at 1 MeV  
Large FOV, Flux sensitivity  $\sim 10^{-6} \text{ MeV cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$**

\*\*\*An attempt to get common parameters among missions\*\*\*  
Not meant to be exhaustive list - only to define parameter space for new physics searches



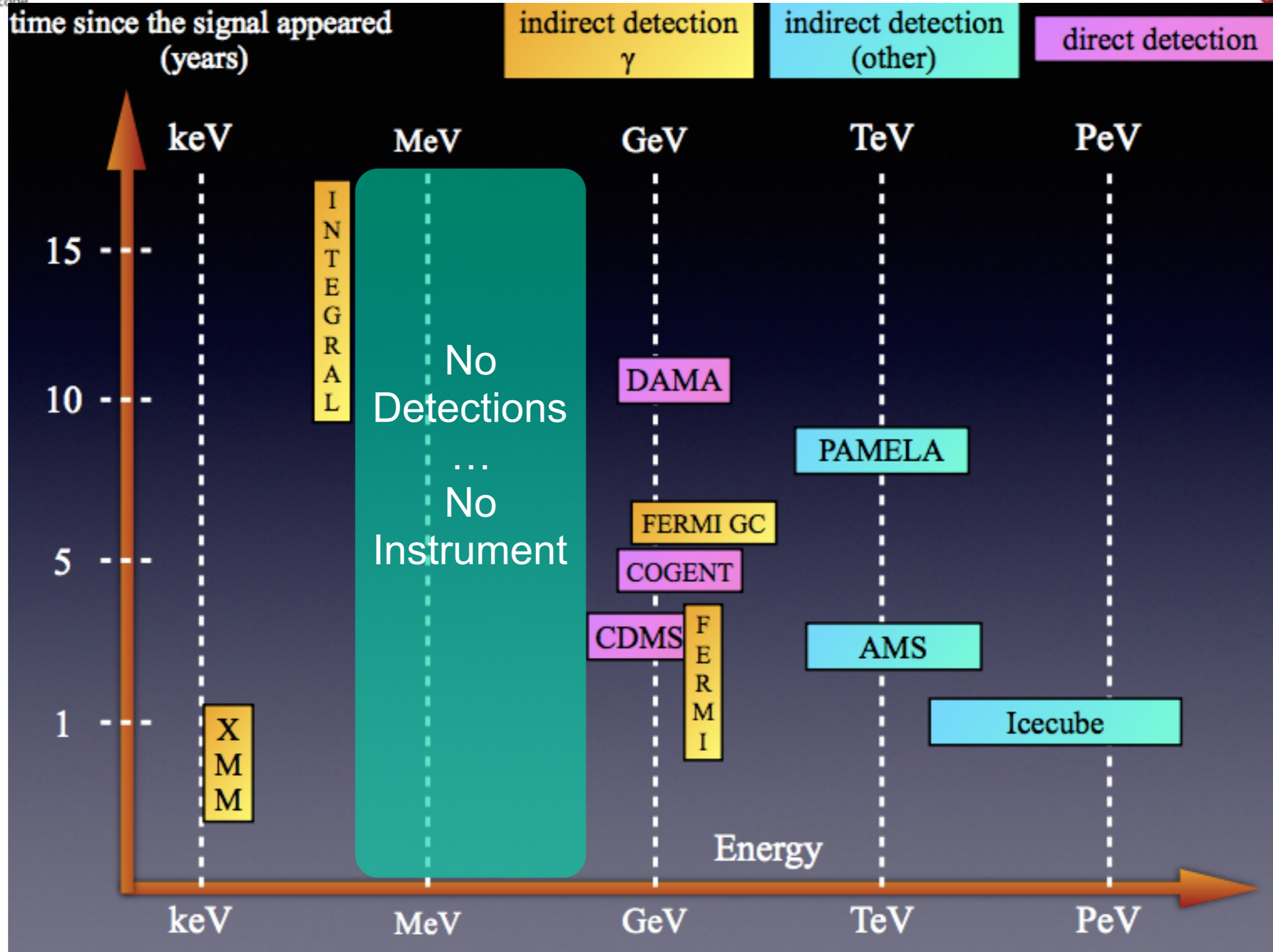
***DM is there,  
it's likely a particle  
it could be many***

# Dark Matter Detections





# Dark Matter Detections



# Portrait of a Candidate

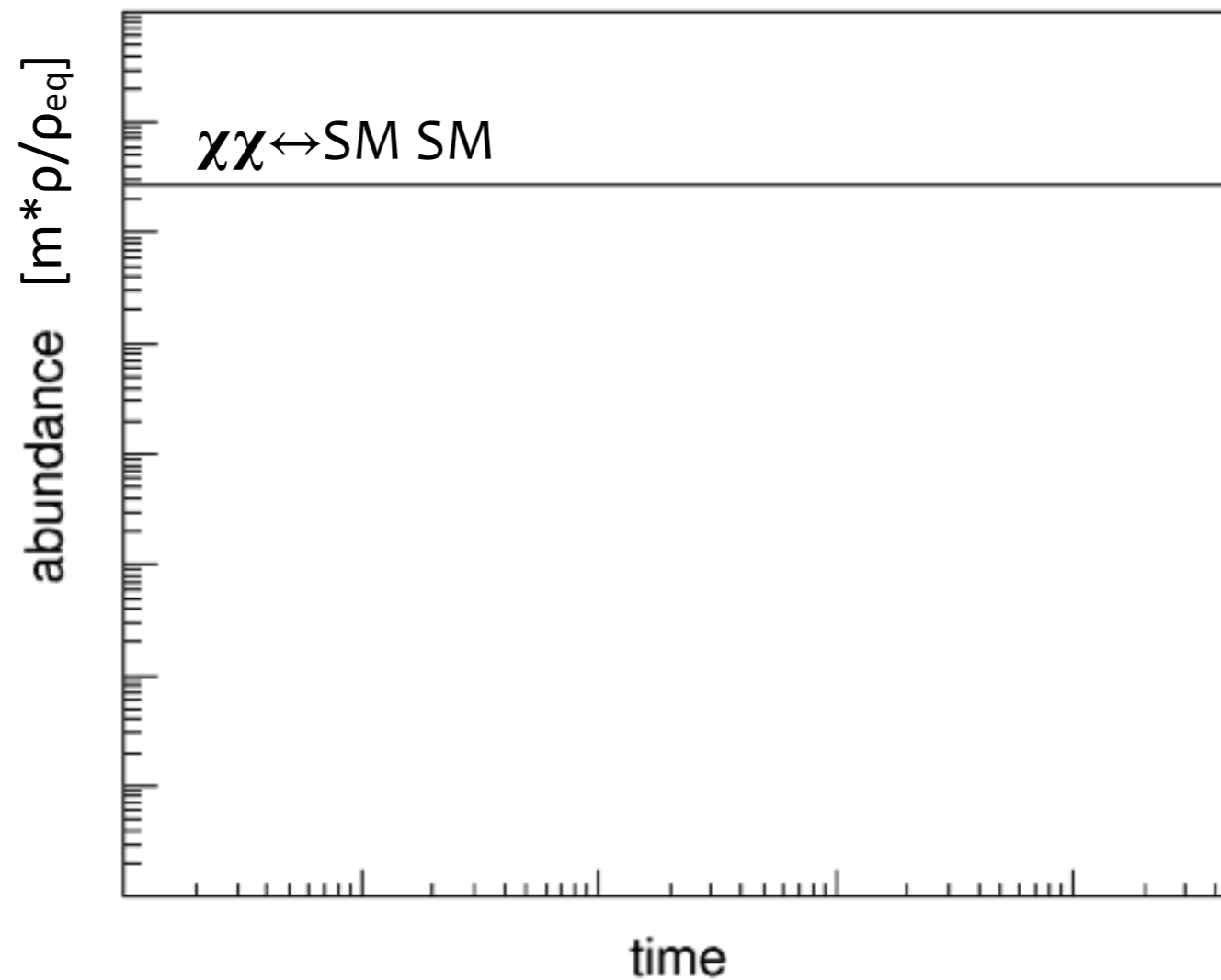


G. Steigman, et al., Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 023506



## Cosmology and Thermodynamics

$$DM = \chi$$



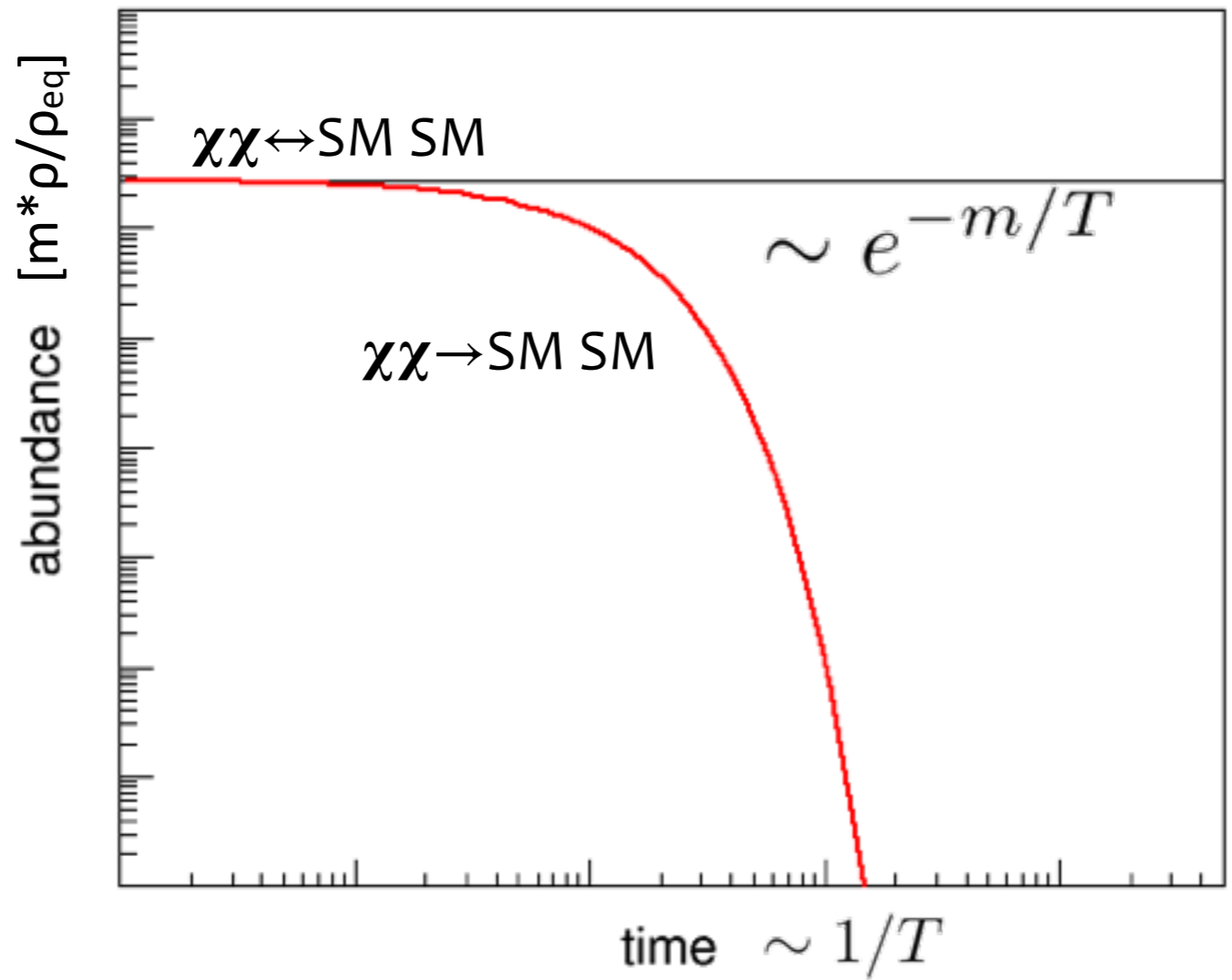
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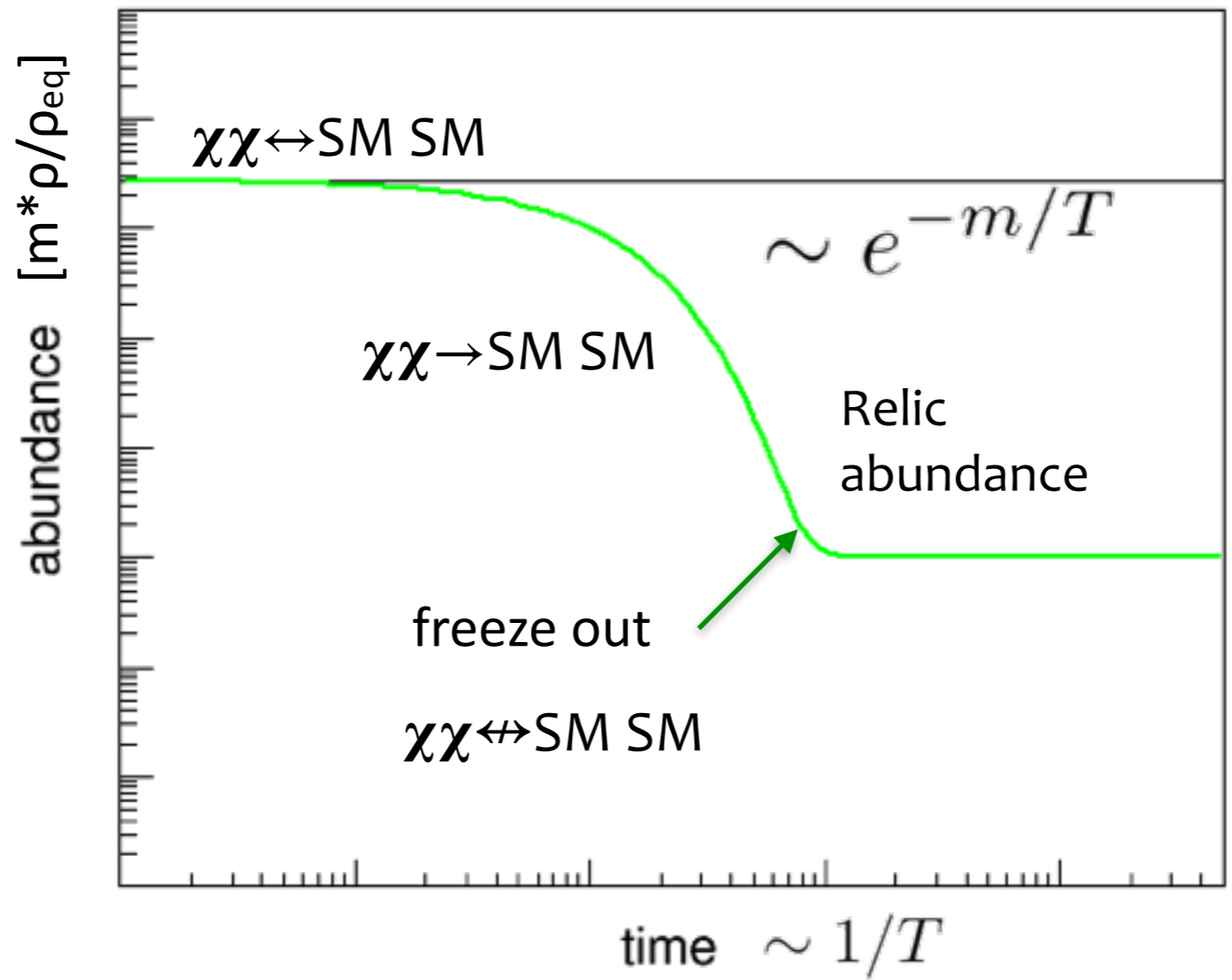


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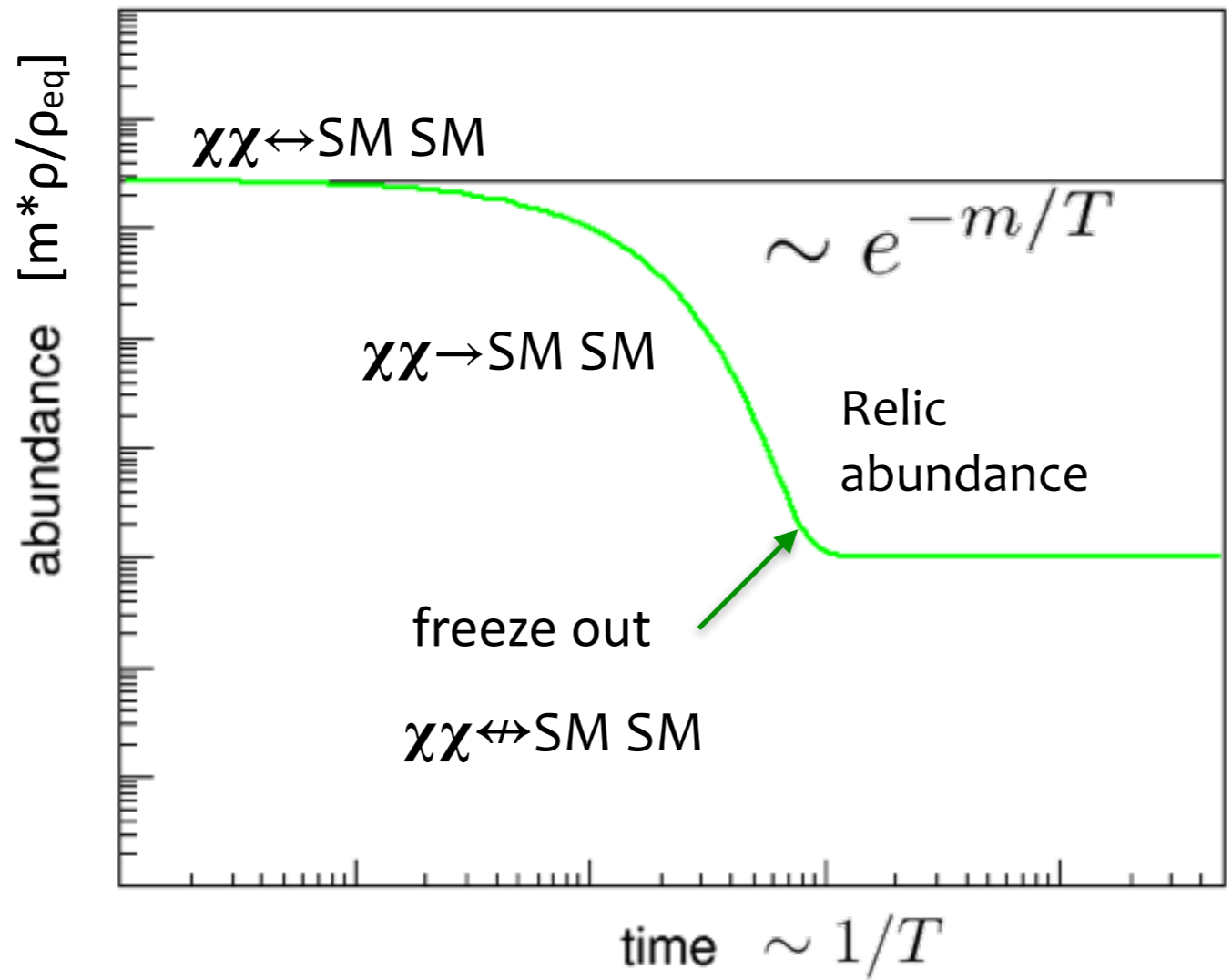


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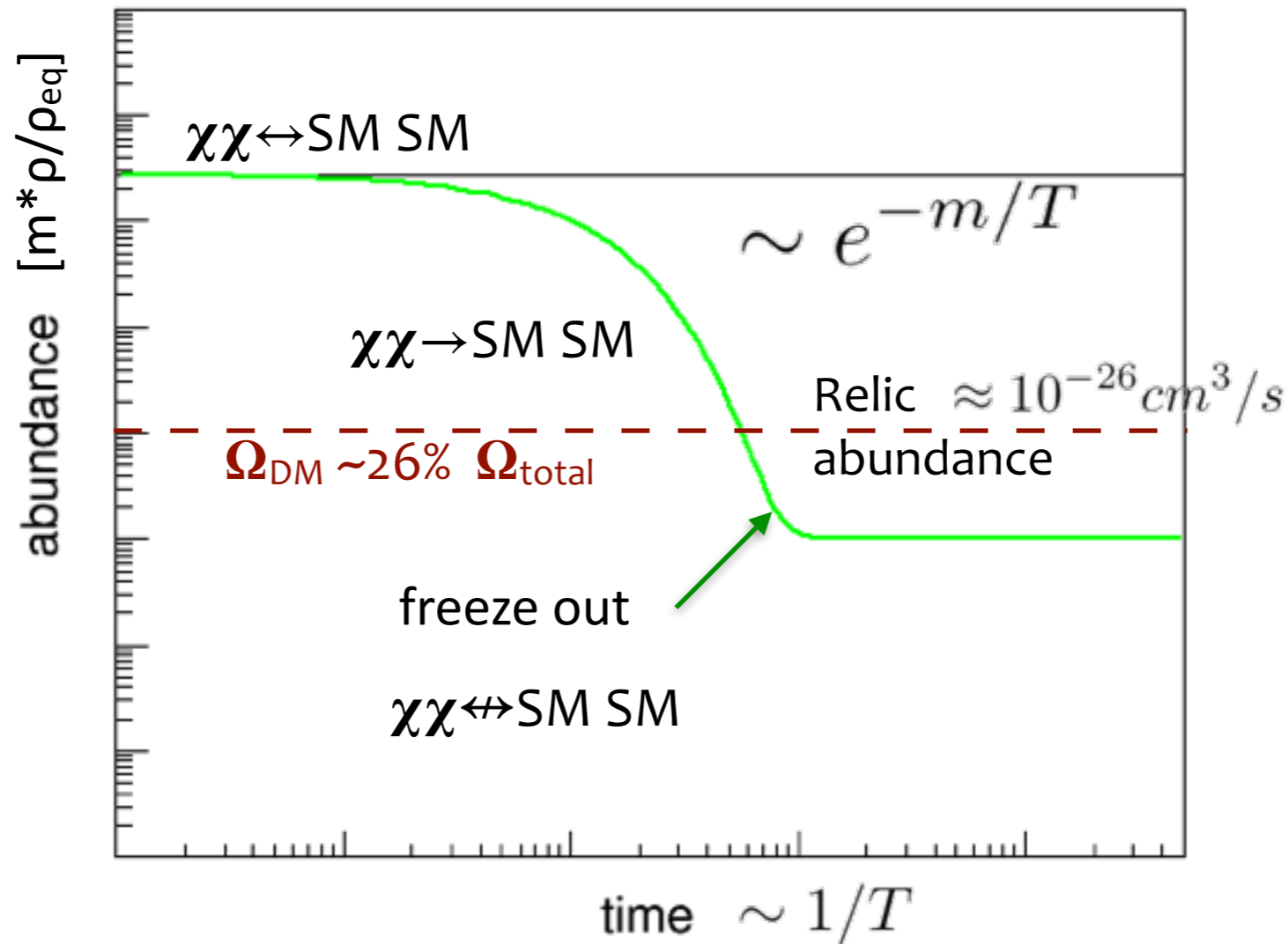
Abundance  
 $\langle \sigma v \rangle n_{eq} \sim H$   
 $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

G. Steigman, et al., Phys.Rev. D86 (2012) 023506



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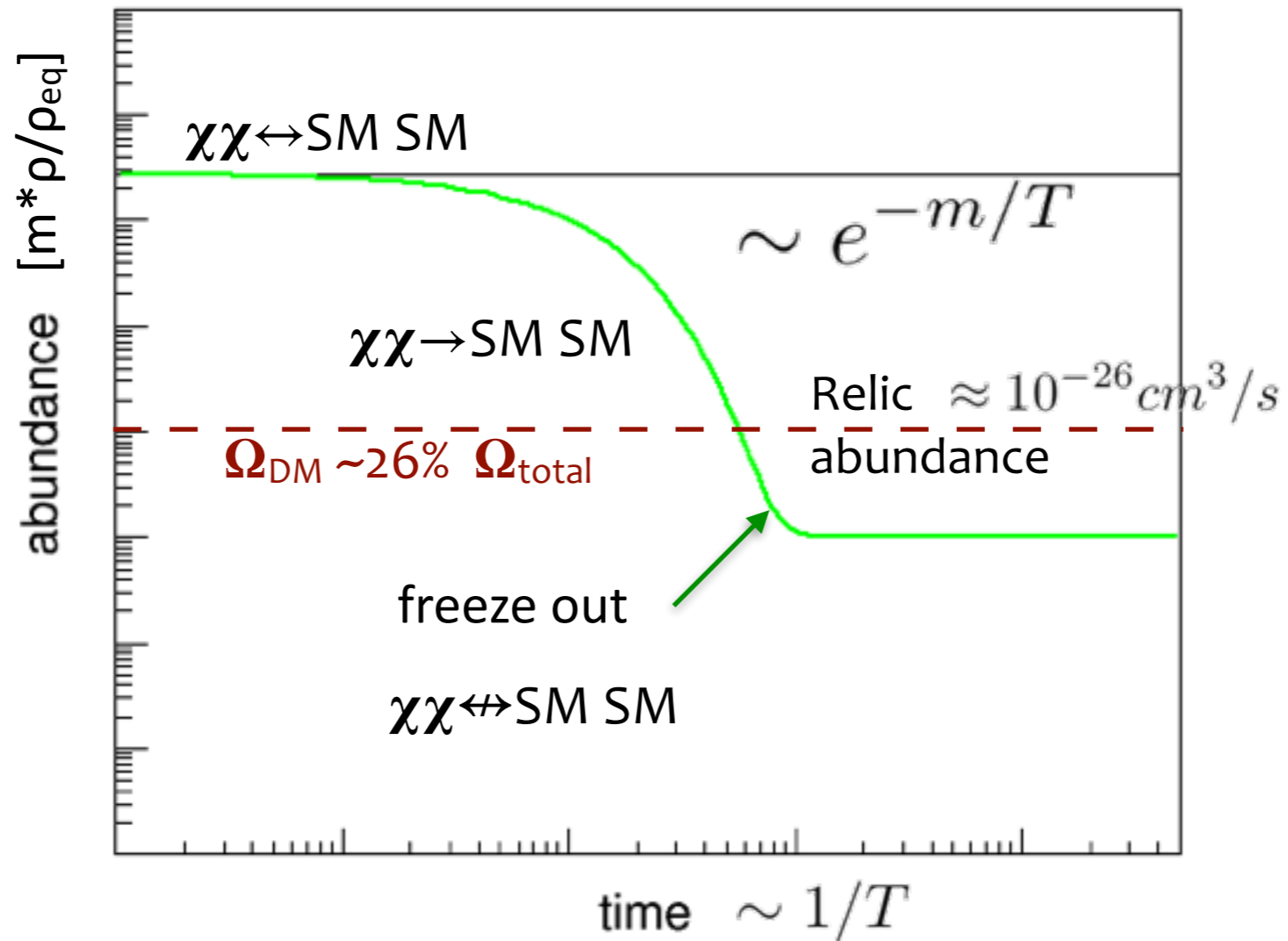
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# Portrait of a Candidate



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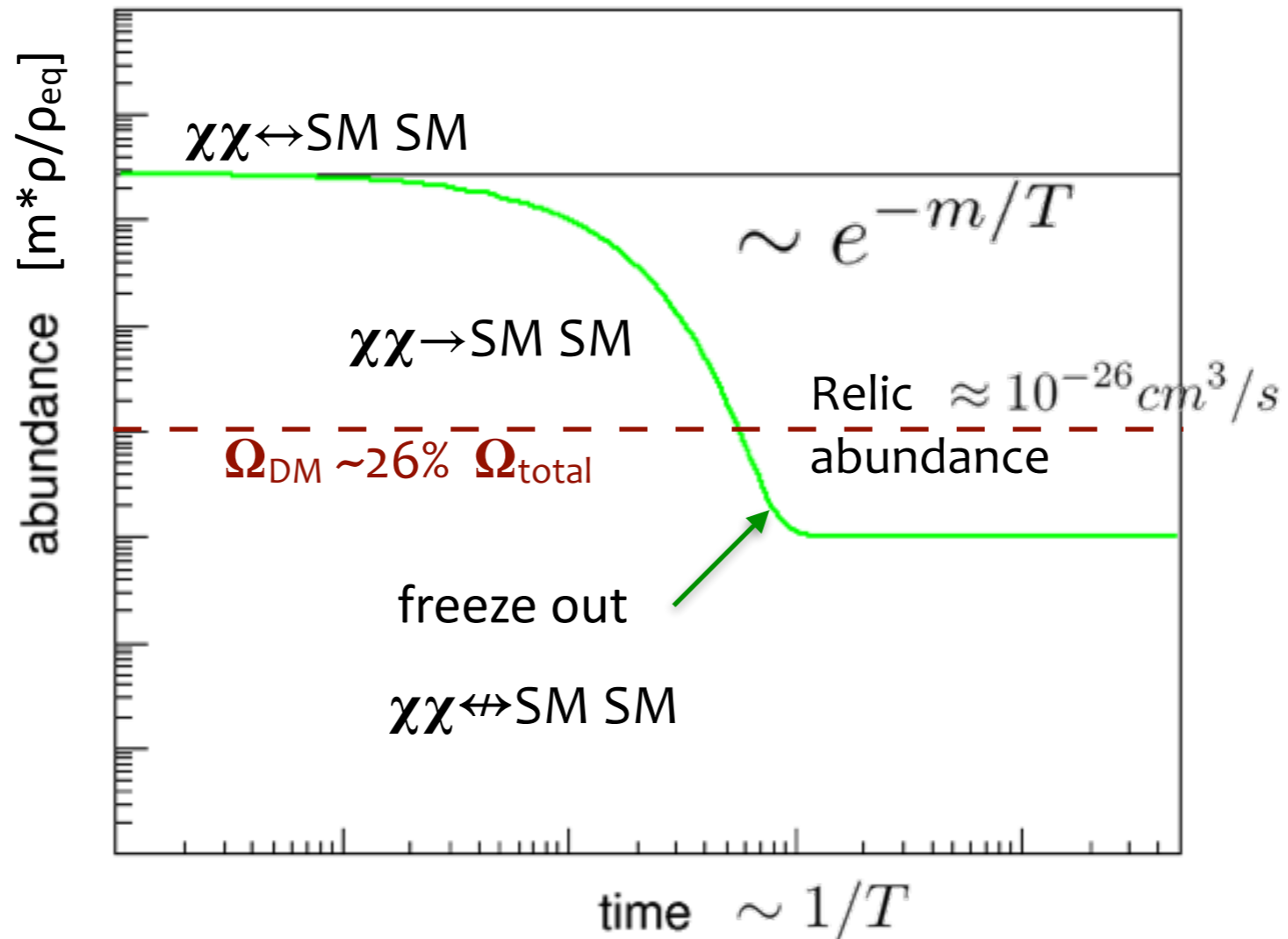


## Particle Physics

$$DM = \chi$$

Weak ( $\sigma$ ):  $10^{-36} \text{ cm}^2$

velocity ( $v$ ) @  
freeze out:  
 $10^5 \text{ km/s}$



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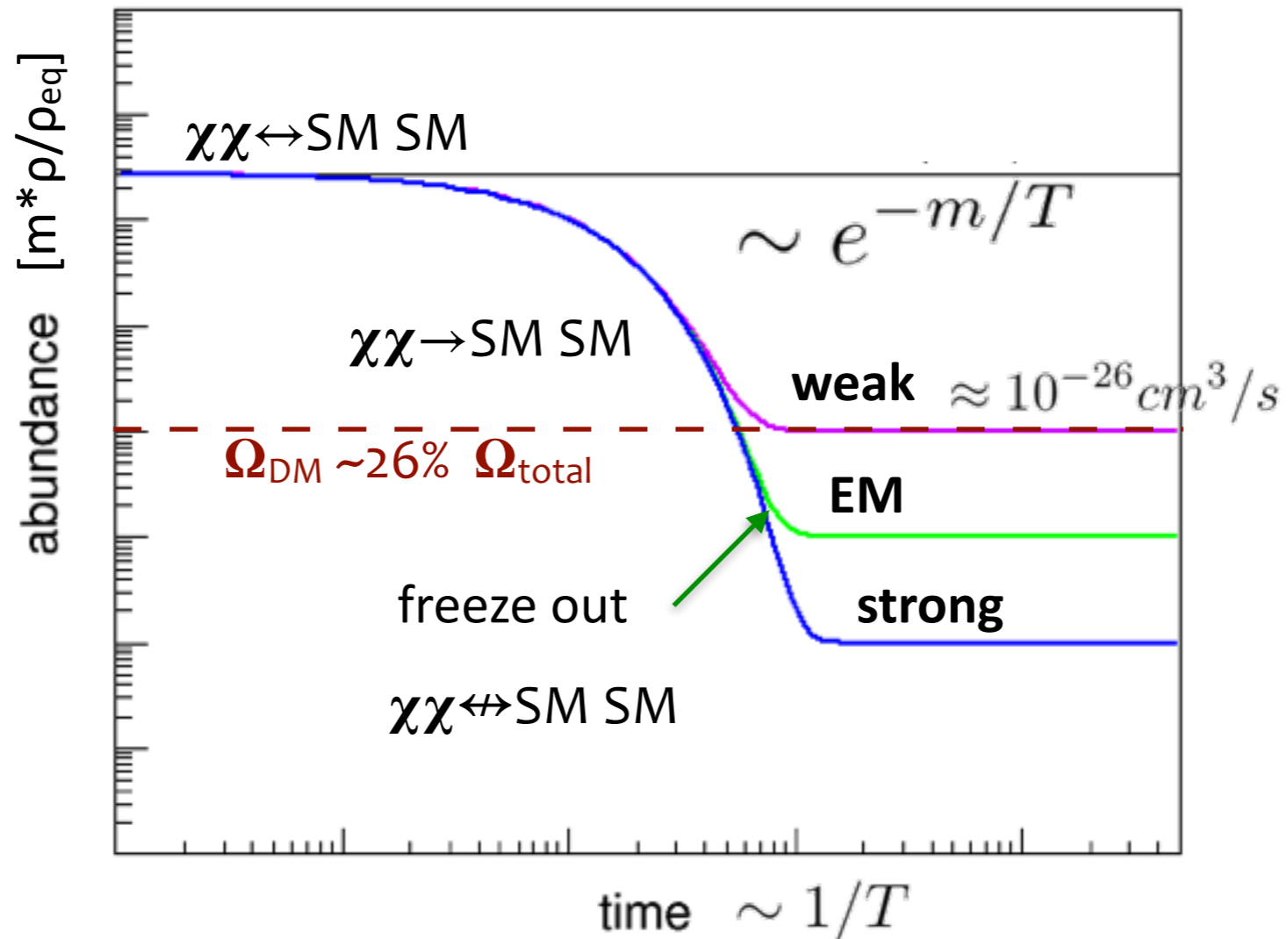
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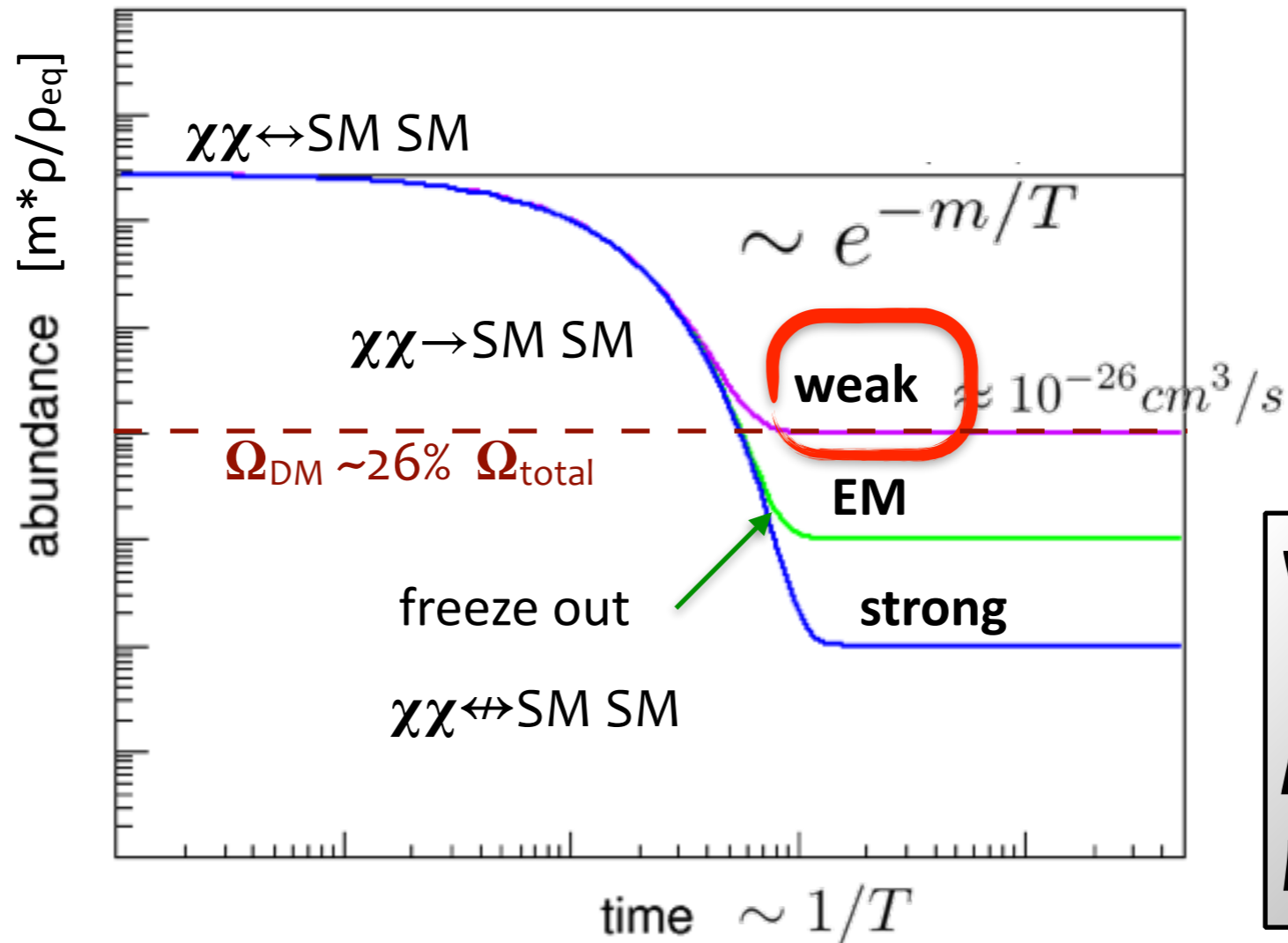
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**Weakly  
Interacting  
Massive  
Particles**





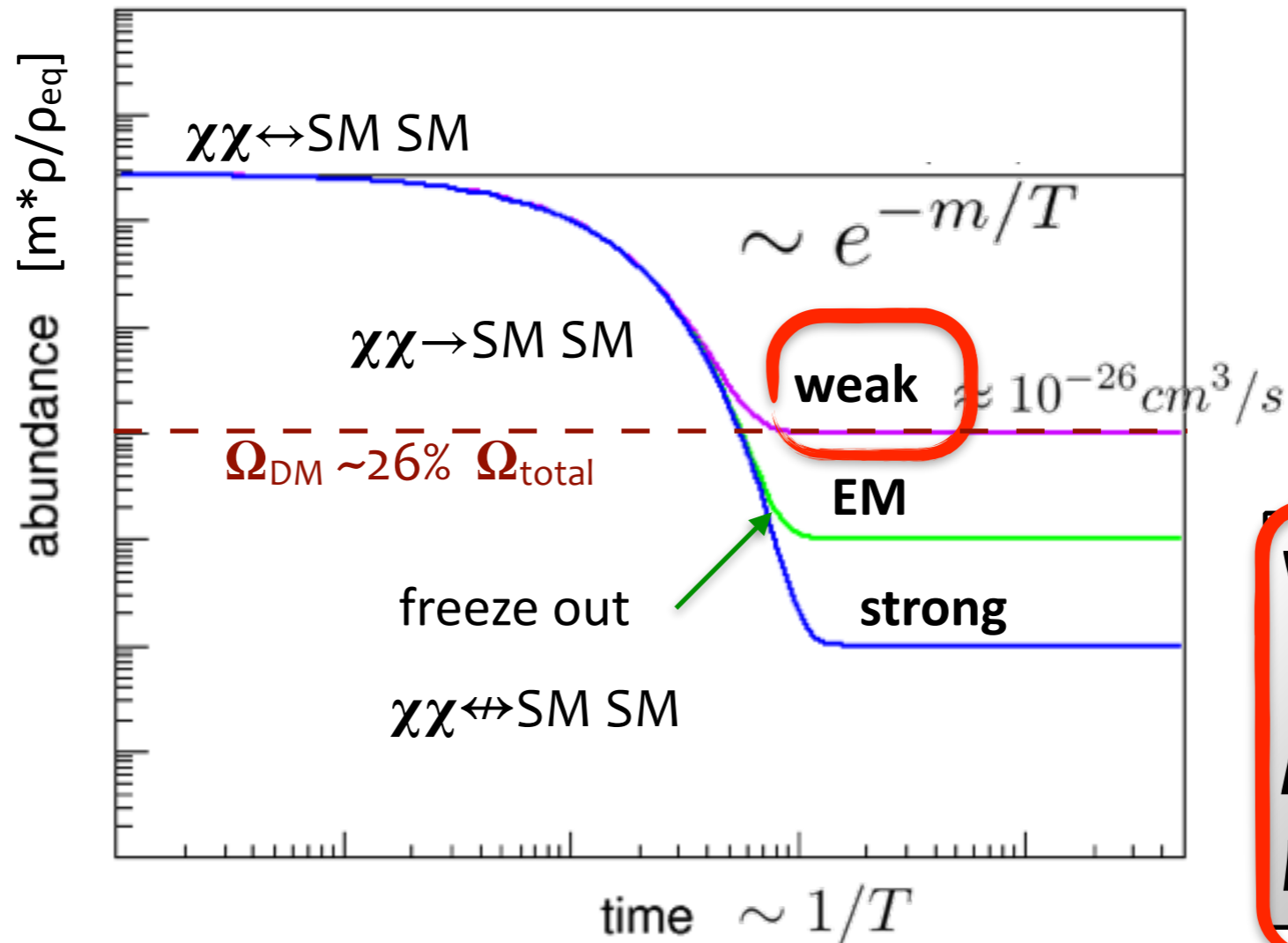
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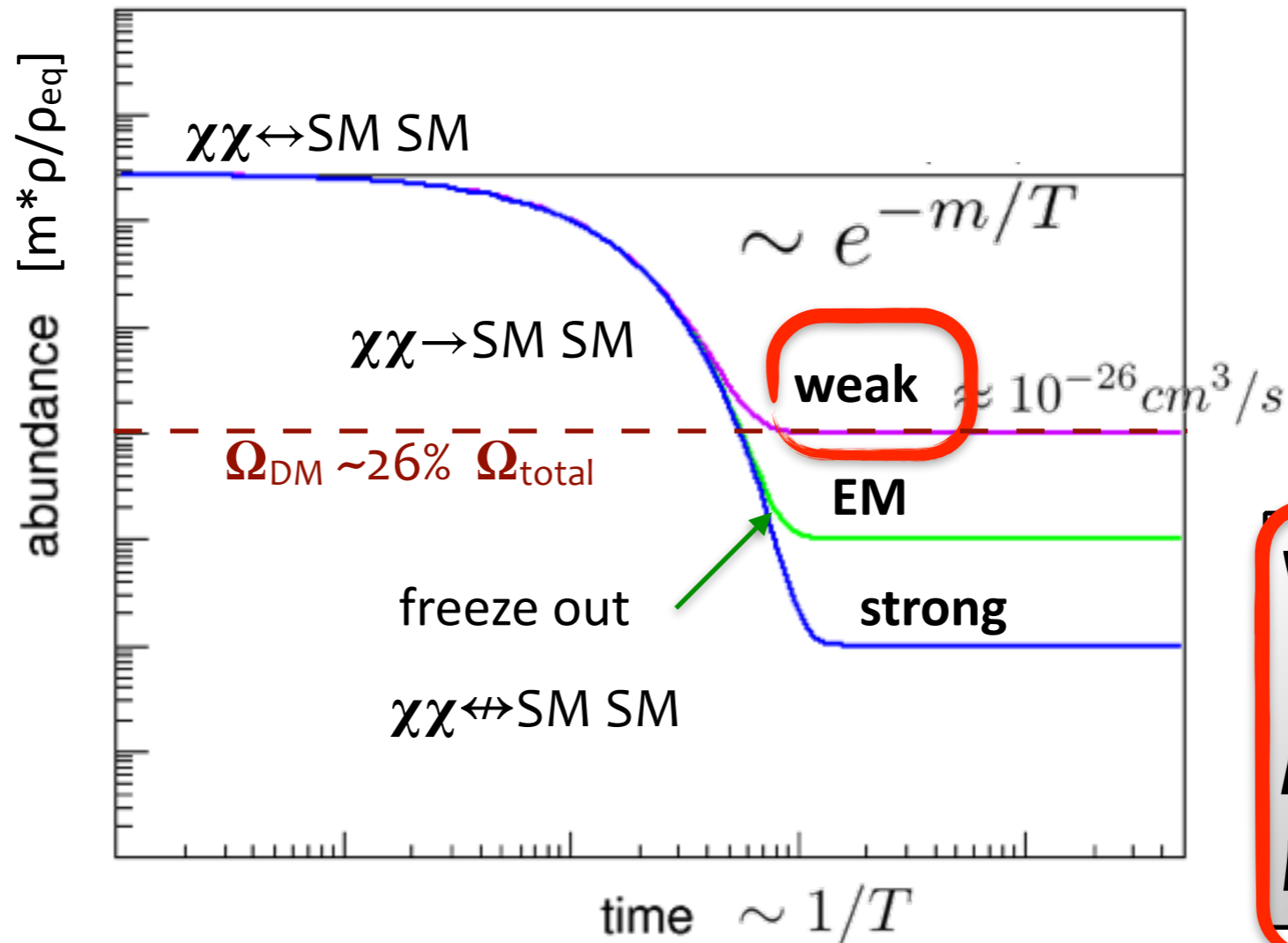
## The WIMP Miracle...

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 $10^5 \text{ km/s}$

$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$



Abundance  
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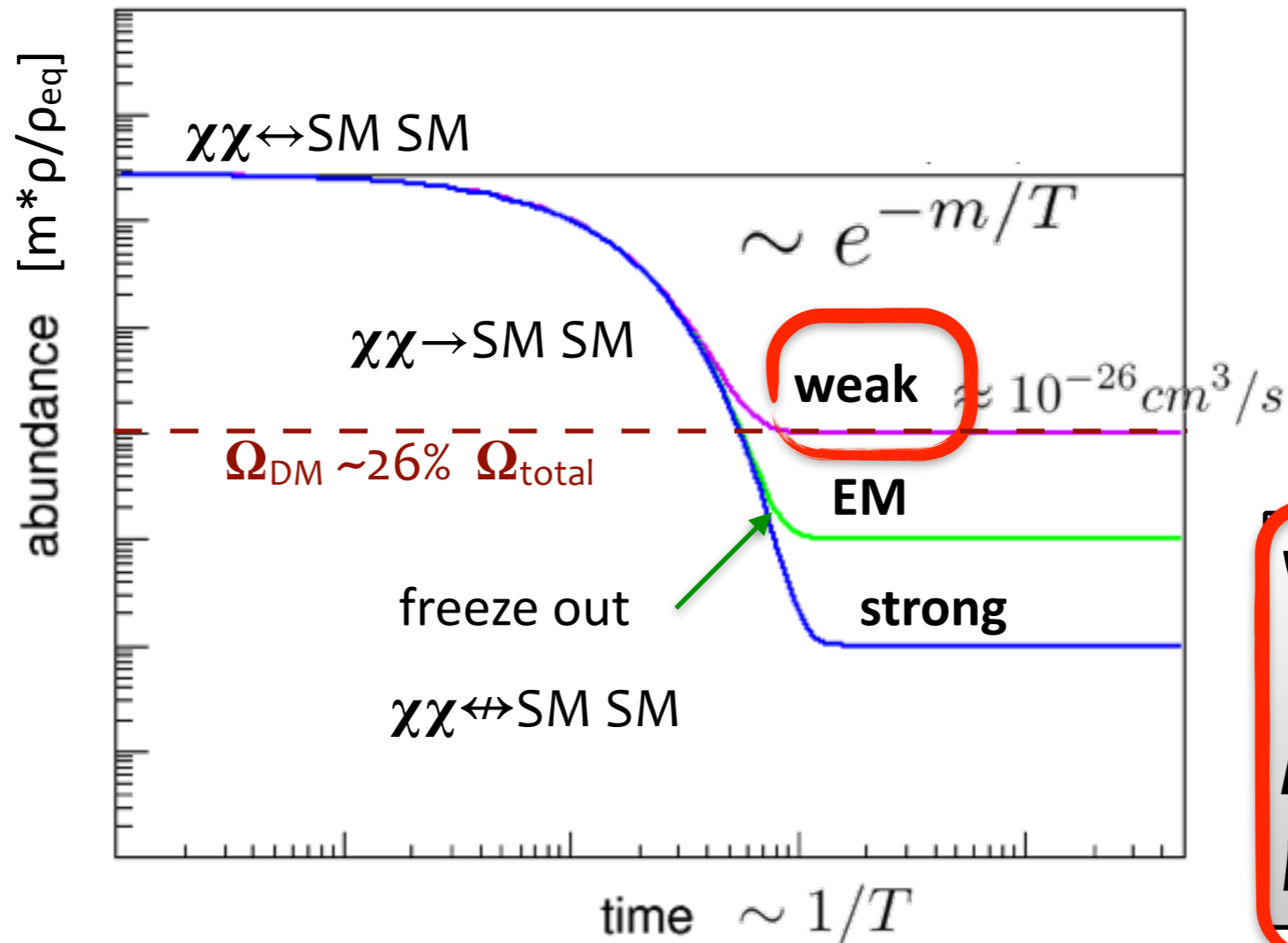
## The WIMP Coincidence

$$DM = \chi$$

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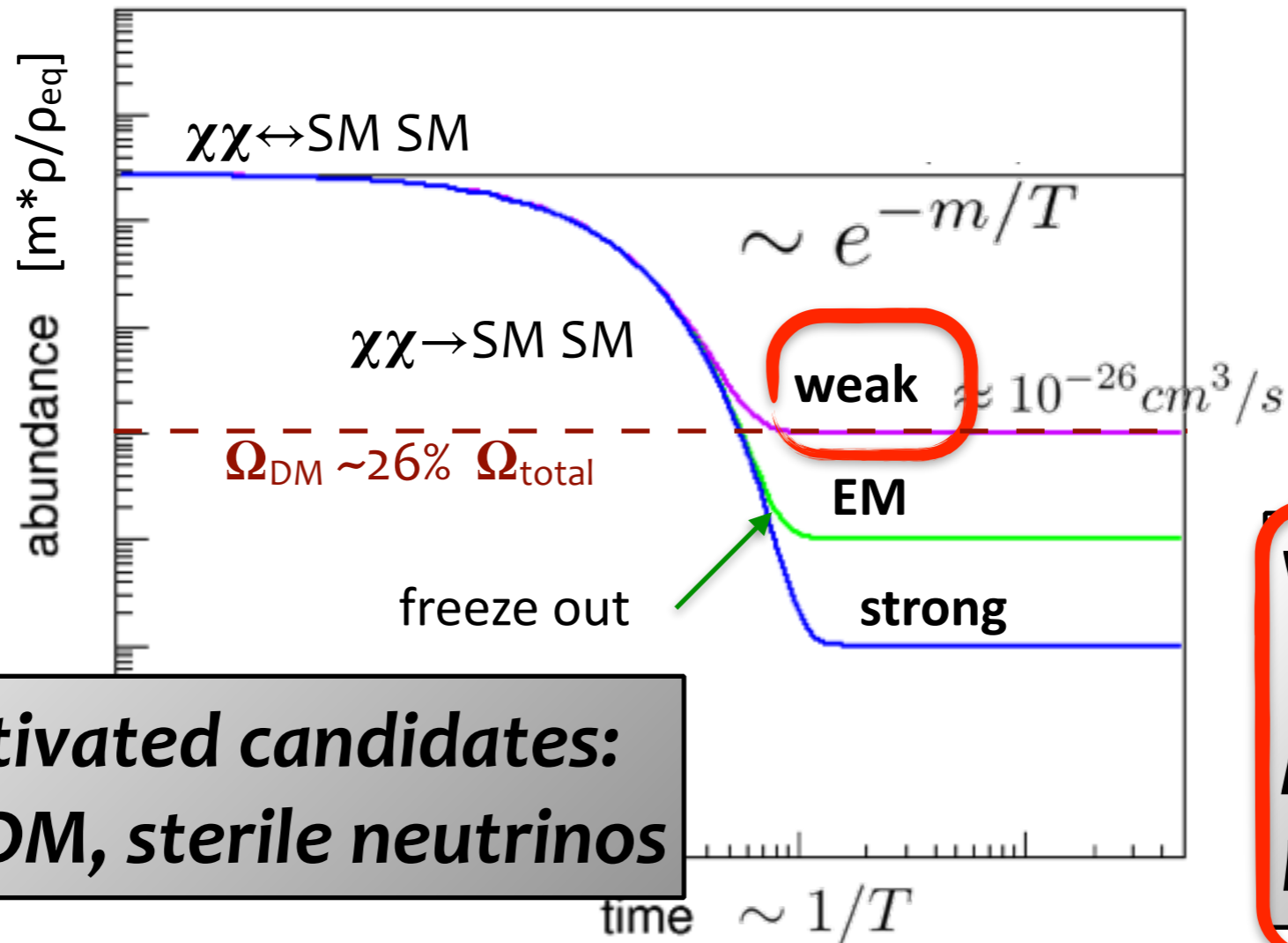
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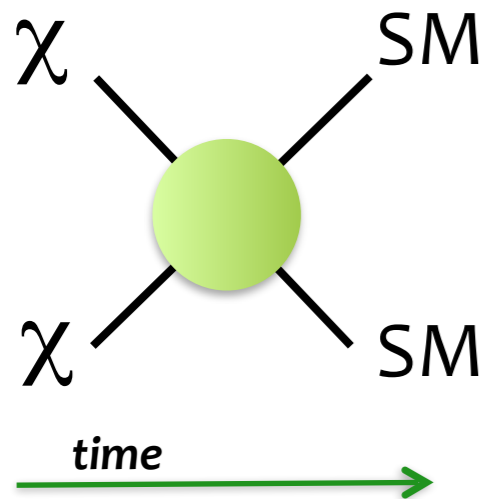


Abundance  
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**Other well motivated candidates:**  
**axions, asym. DM, sterile neutrinos**

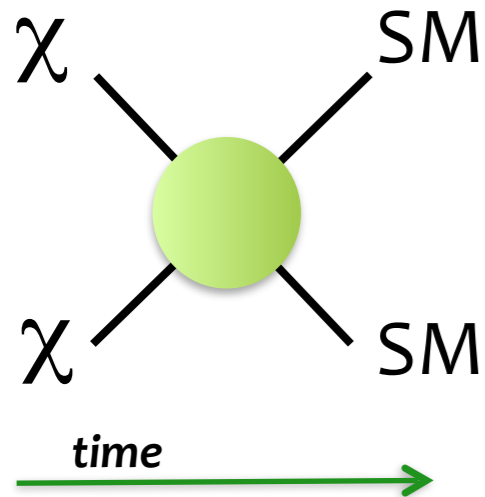
**Weakly  
Interacting  
Massive  
Particles**





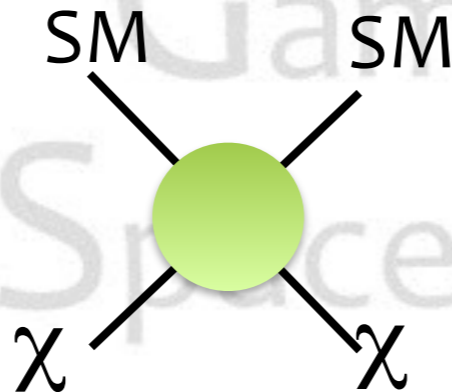
## Indirect Detection

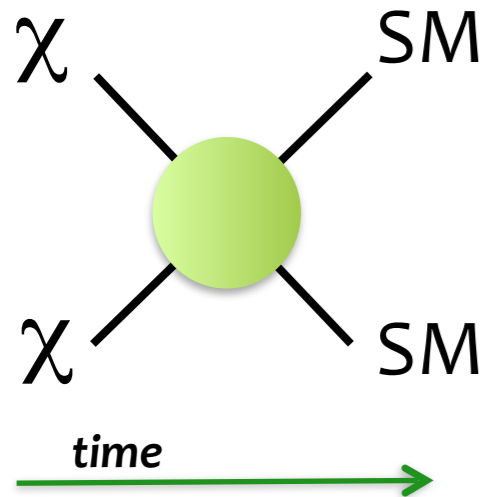
*fermi*  
Gamma-ray  
Space Telescope



## Indirect Detection

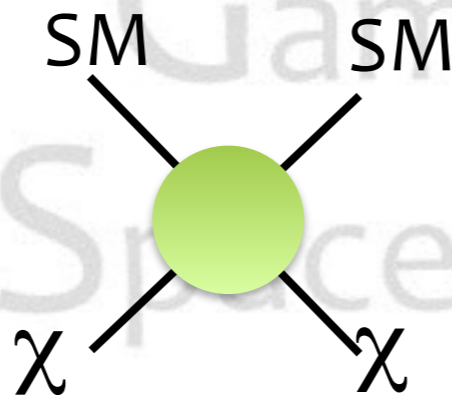
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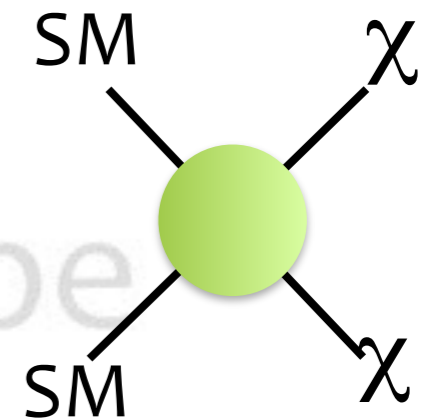


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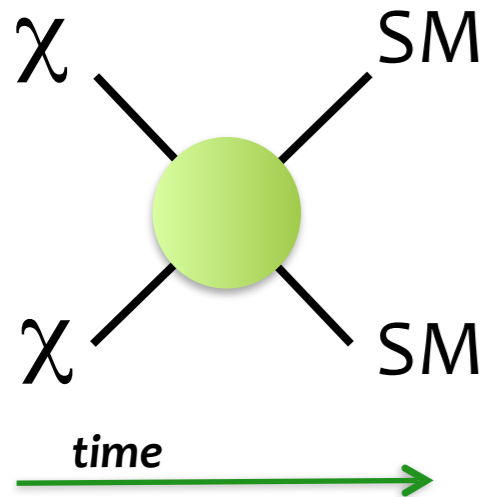
## Direct Detection



## Collider





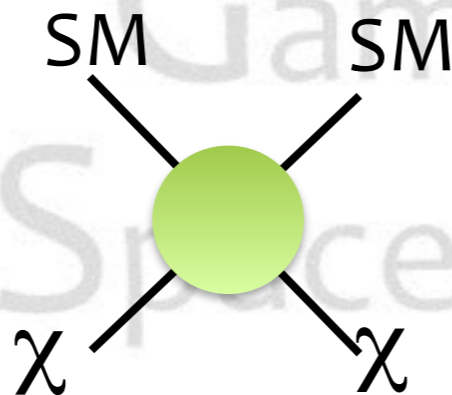


## Indirect Detection SM:

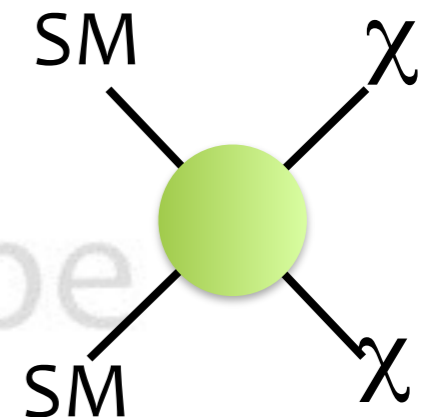
information about mass,  
point back to source

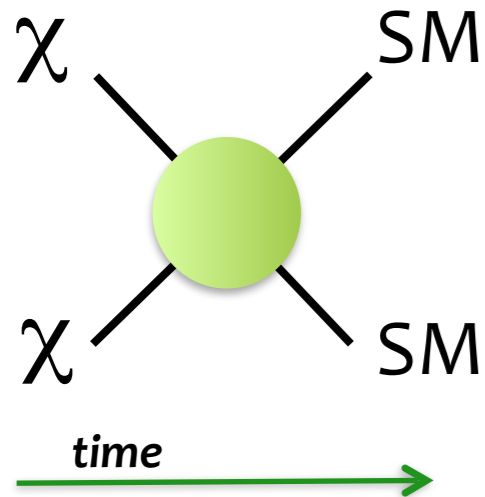
	mass →	charge →	spin →					
	≈2.3 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	<b>u</b> up	≈1.275 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	<b>c</b> charm
					≈173.07 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	<b>t</b> top
					0	0	1	<b>g</b> gluon
					≈126 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	0	<b>H</b> Higgs boson
<b>QUARKS</b>	≈4.8 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	<b>d</b> down	≈95 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	<b>s</b> strange
					≈4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	<b>b</b> bottom
					0	0	1	<b>γ</b> photon
	0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	<b>e</b> electron	105.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	<b>μ</b> muon
					1.777 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	<b>τ</b> tau
					91.2 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1	<b>Z</b> Z boson
<b>LEPTONS</b>	≈2.2 eV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	<b>ν<sub>e</sub></b> electron neutrino	≈0.17 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	<b>ν<sub>μ</sub></b> muon neutrino
					≈15.5 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	<b>ν<sub>τ</sub></b> tau neutrino
					80.4 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	±1	1	<b>W</b> W boson
								<b>GAUGE BOSONS</b>

## Direct Detection



## Collider



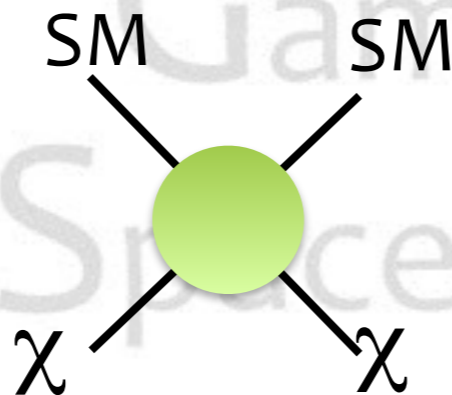


## Indirect Detection SM:

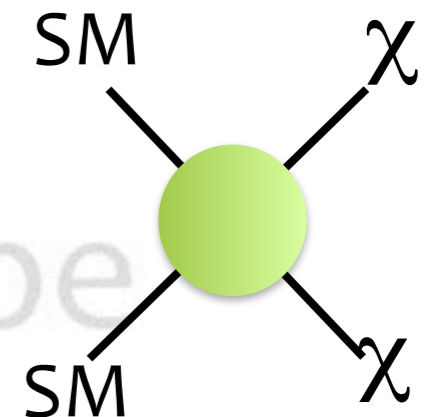
information about mass,  
point back to source  
eventually can get  
to photons

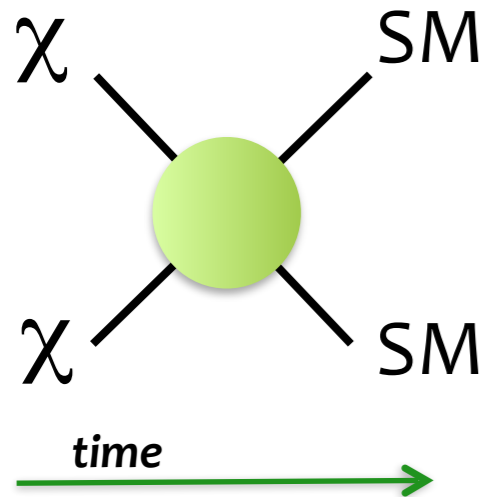
	mass	charge	spin	Symbol	Name
QUARKS	~2.3 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	u	up
	~1.275 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	c	charm
	~173.07 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	t	top
	~4.8 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	d	down
	~95 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	s	strange
	~4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	b	bottom
LEPTONS	0	0	0	g	gluon
	~126 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	0	H	Higgs boson
	0	0	1	γ	photon
	0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	e	electron
	105.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	μ	muon
	1.777 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	τ	tau
GAUGE BOSONS	91.2 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1	Z	Z boson
	<2.2 eV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	ν <sub>e</sub>	electron neutrino
	<0.17 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	ν <sub>μ</sub>	muon neutrino
	<15.5 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	ν <sub>τ</sub>	tau neutrino
80.4 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	±1	1	W	W boson	

## Direct Detection



## Collider





## Indirect Detection SM:

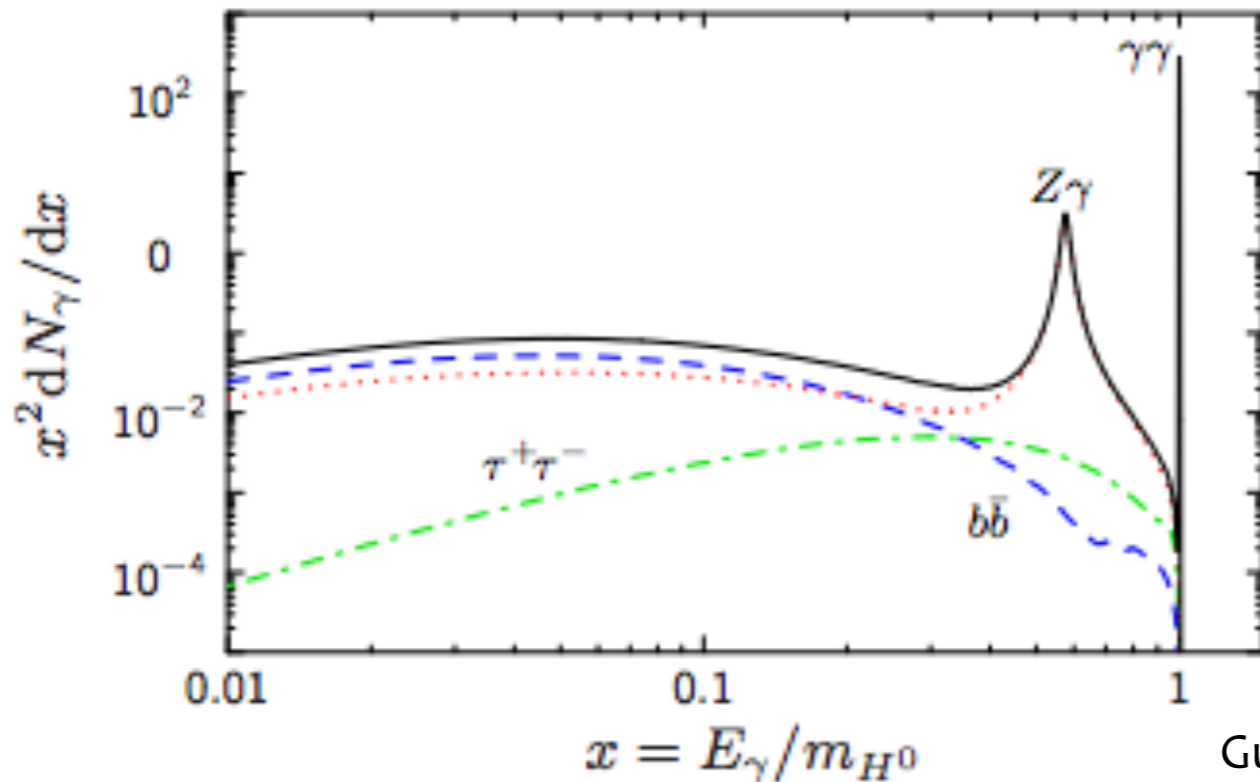
information about mass,  
point back to source  
eventually can get  
to photons

mass	charge	spin	u	c	t	g	H
~2.3 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	2/3	1/2	up	1.275 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	173.07 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	~126 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>
4.8 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1/3	1/2	d	95 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	
0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	-1	1/2	e	105.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	1.777 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	
<2.2 eV/c <sup>2</sup>	0	1/2	ν <sub>e</sub>	<0.17 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	<15.5 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>	±1	80.4 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>

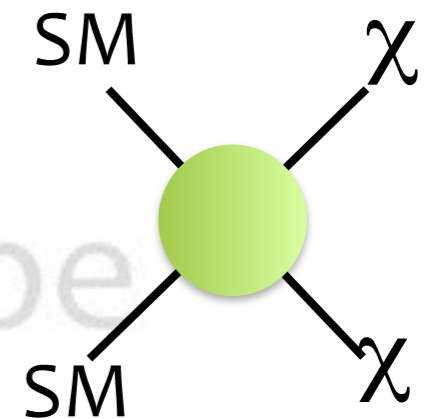
**QUARKS** (u, c, t, d, s, b, g, H)

**LEPTONS** (e, μ, τ, ν<sub>e</sub>, ν<sub>μ</sub>, ν<sub>τ</sub>, Z, W)

**GAUGE BOSONS** (g, γ, Z, W)

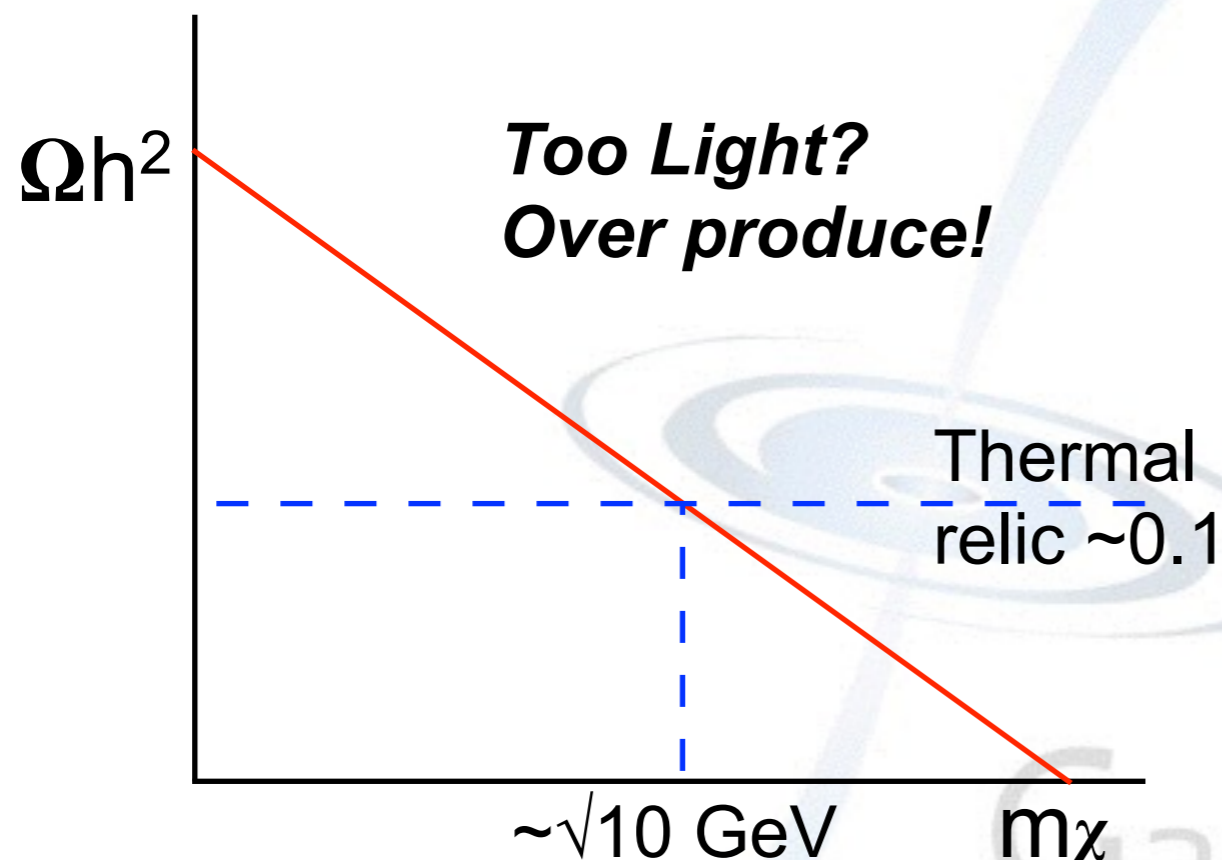


## Collider





- **Why MeV (WIMP-ish) Dark Matter? Circa 1970**
  - **Lee-Weinberg: Cosmological lower bound on heavy neutrino mass (1977)**



## Two Scenarios:

1.  $G_F^2 m_\chi^2 \implies G'^2 m_\chi^2$   
Non-SM interaction  
(not strictly Weakly Interacting)
2. Or not strictly a thermal relic  
(bound by BBN  $\sim 1 \text{ MeV}$ )

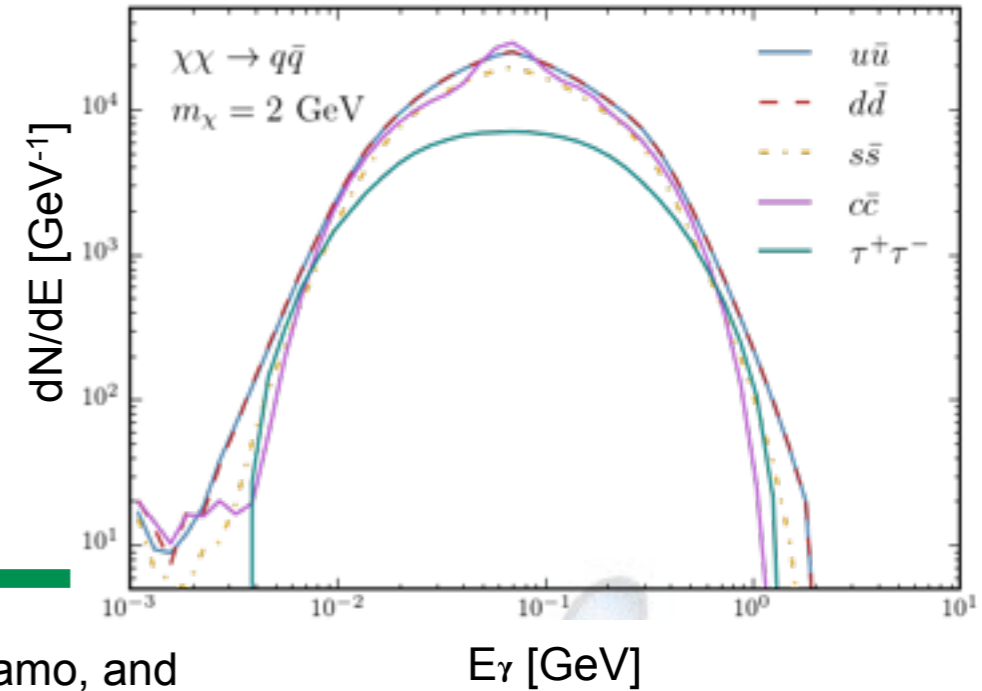
$$\Omega h^2 \propto \langle \sigma v \rangle = G_F^2 m_\chi^2 > 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

# MeV Dark Matter: Slightly not WIMPs



Model Name	DM Particle Mass [MeV]	Final State BR (%)	Notes
A1	2,000	$\tau, \mu, e, c, u, d, s$	Univ. Fermions
A2	2,000	$\tau, \mu, e$	Univ. Leptons
A3	2,000	$\tau$ (67%), $c$ (33%)	p-wave supp. fermions
A4	2,000	$\tau$	p-wave supp. leptons
B1	200	$\mu, e, u, d, s$	Univ. Fermions
B2	200	$\mu, e$	Univ. Leptons
B3	200	$\mu$ (55%), $s$ (45%)	p-wave supp. fermions
B4	200	$\mu$	p-wave supp. leptons
C	100	$e$	(any, no $\gamma$ 's)
D	20	$e$	(any, no $\gamma$ 's)
E	1	$e$ (80%), $\gamma$ (20%)	
F	0.2	$\gamma$	

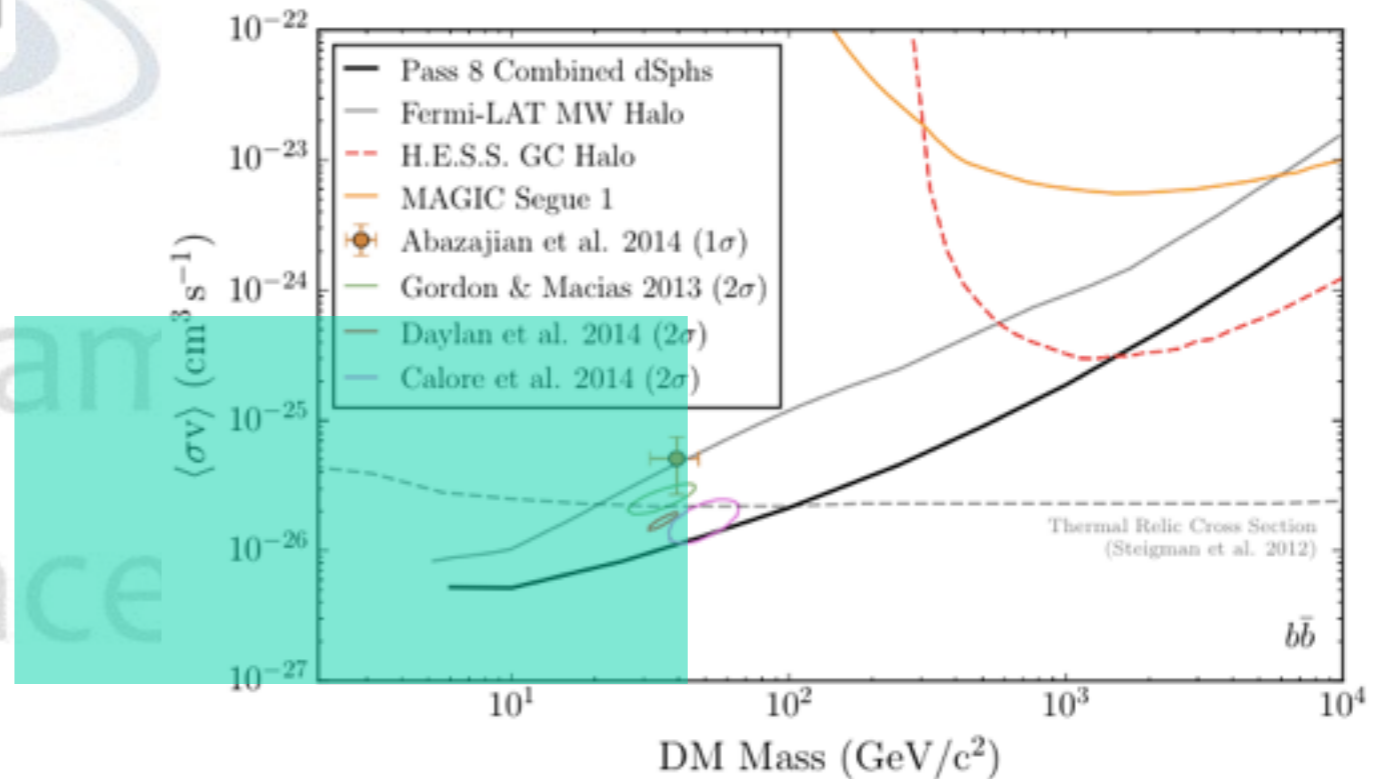
Scan new MeV DM parameter space to develop a gamma-ray spectrum



RC, E. Carlson, F. D'Eramo, and S. Profumo: in preparation

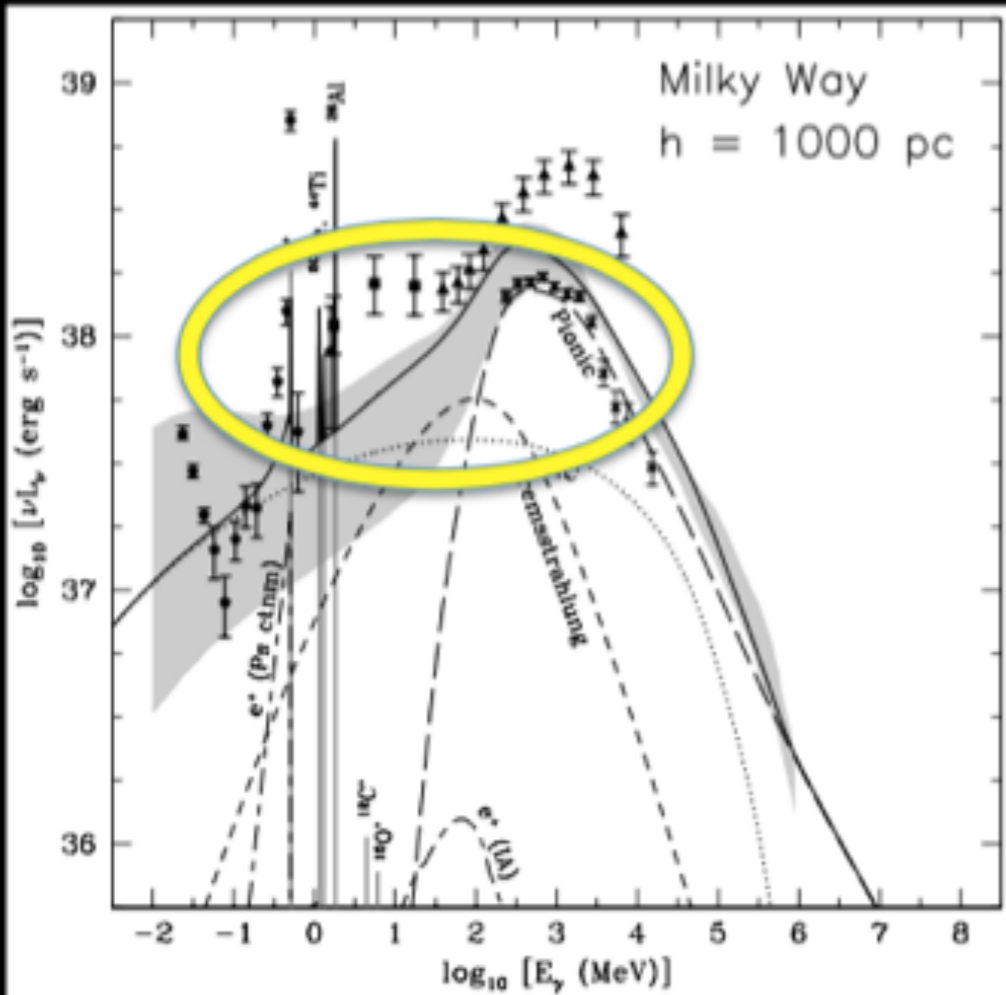
Complement current parameter space...

gamma-rays ~order(-1) DM mass

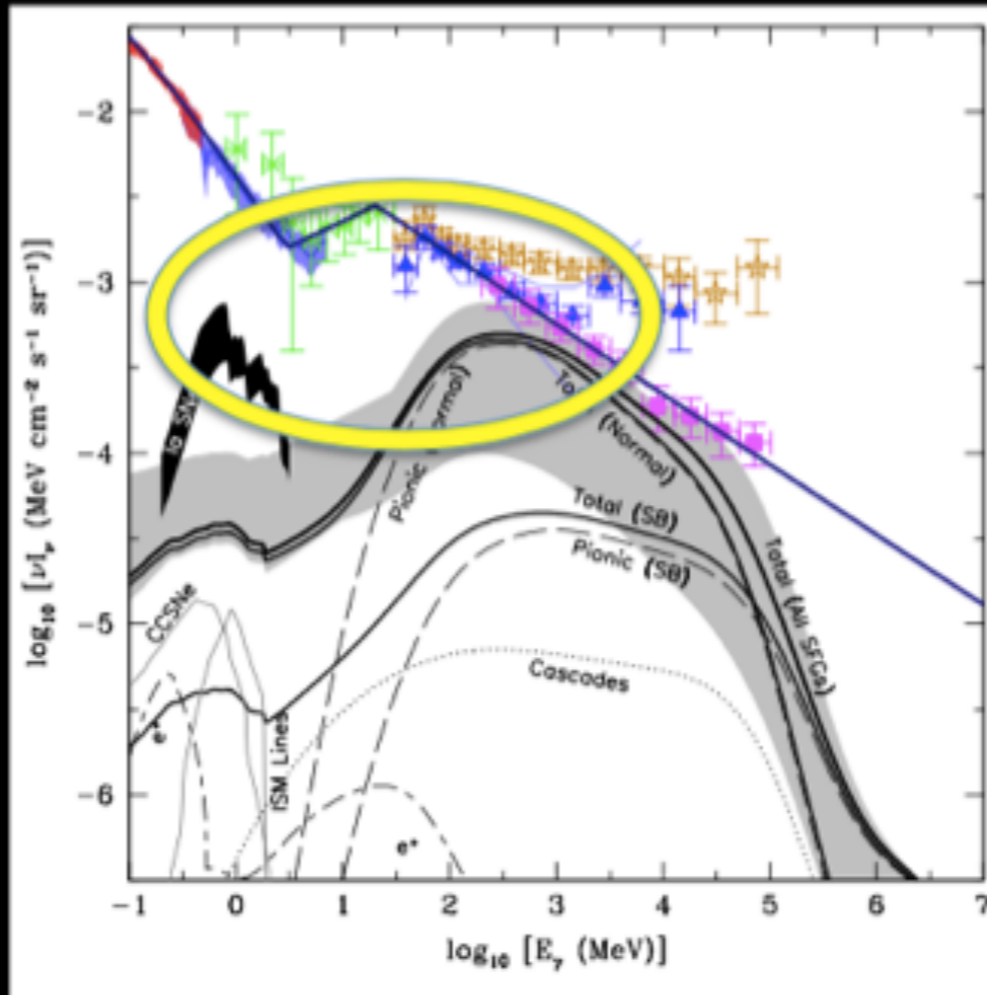


# MeV Messes are Holding Back Progress

## MeV Excess: Galactic



## MeV Excess: Cosmic



Lacki,  
Horiuchi,  
Beacom  
2014

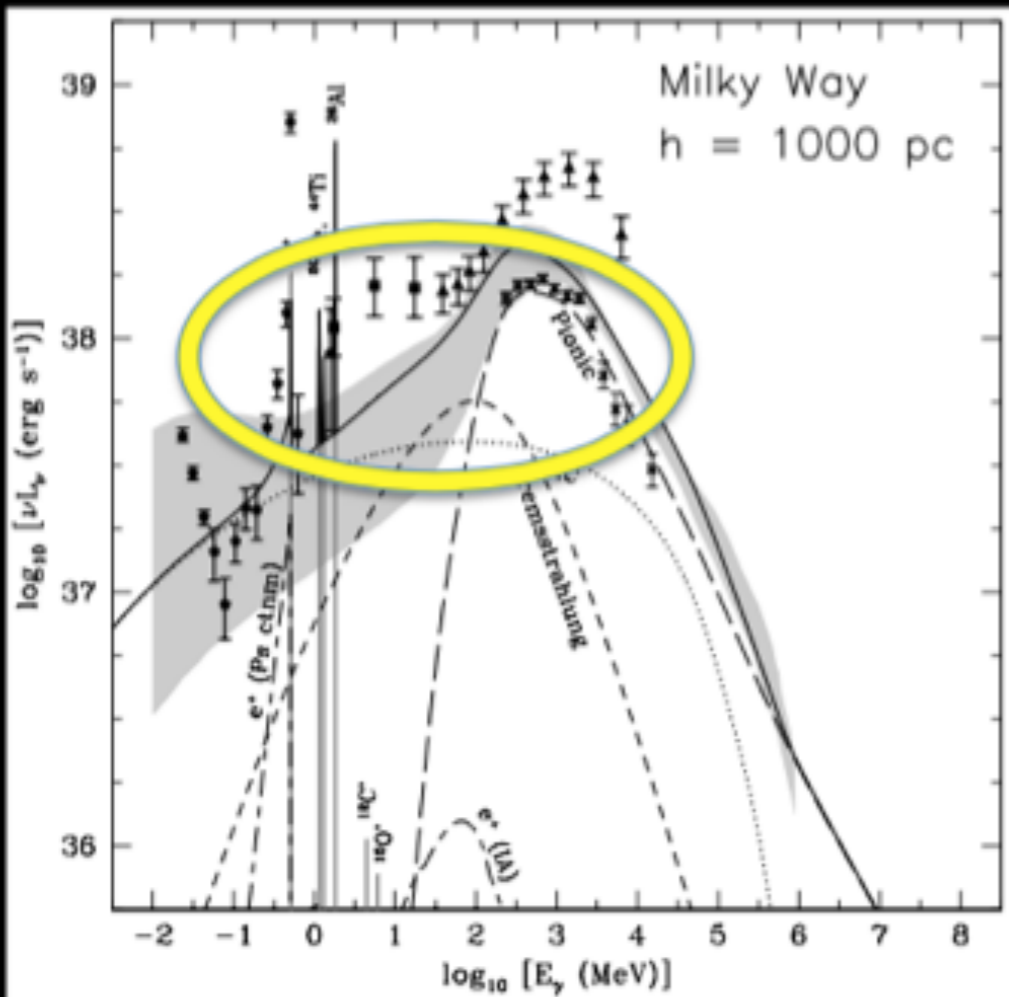
see also  
Strong,  
Moskalenko,  
Reimer  
2004 (x2)

Also: 511 keV excess unsolved, Type Ia supernovae not understood, MeV sky never properly studied

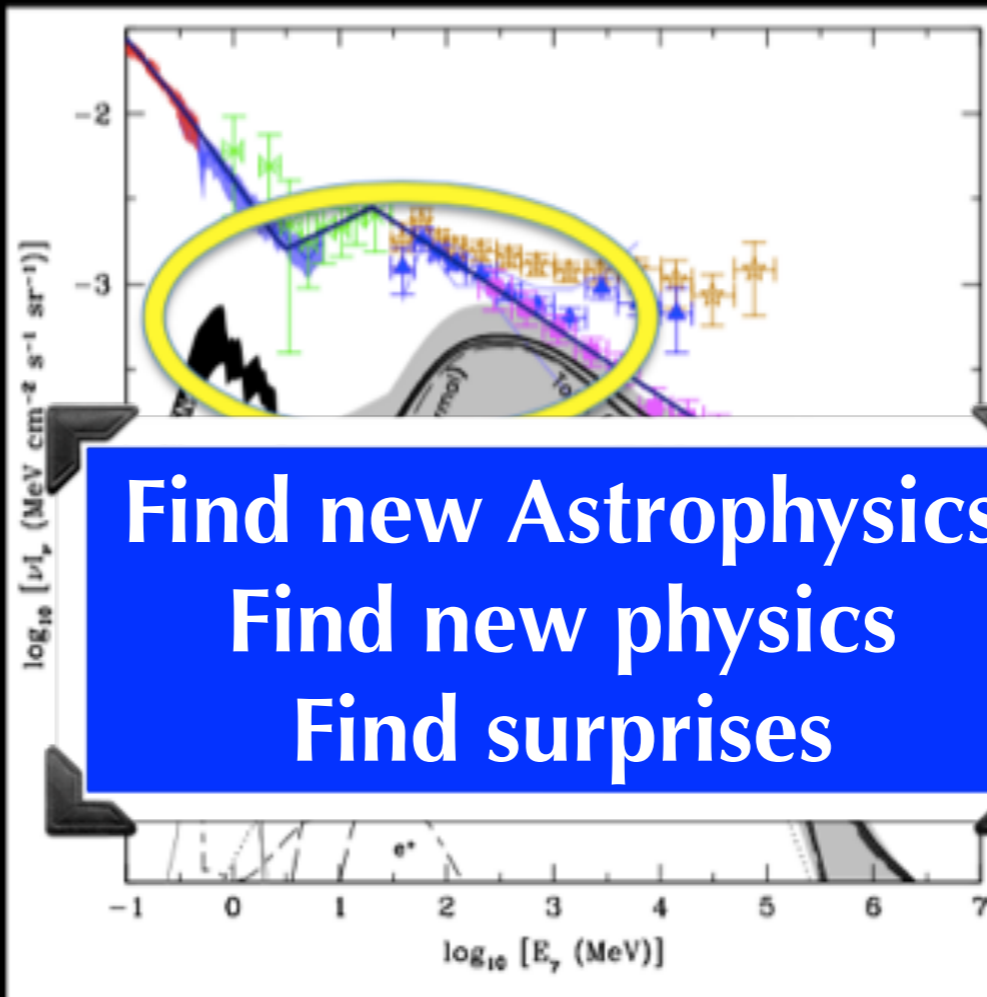
**New MeV missions are essential and urgent**

# MeV Messes are Holding Back Progress

## MeV Excess: Galactic



## MeV Excess: Cosmic



Lacki,  
Horiuchi,  
Beacom  
2014

Find new Astrophysics  
Find new physics  
Find surprises

see also  
Strong,  
Moskalenko,  
Reimer  
2004 (x2)

Also: 511 keV excess unsolved, Type Ia supernovae not understood, MeV sky never properly studied

**New MeV missions are essential and urgent**



- **Axions**

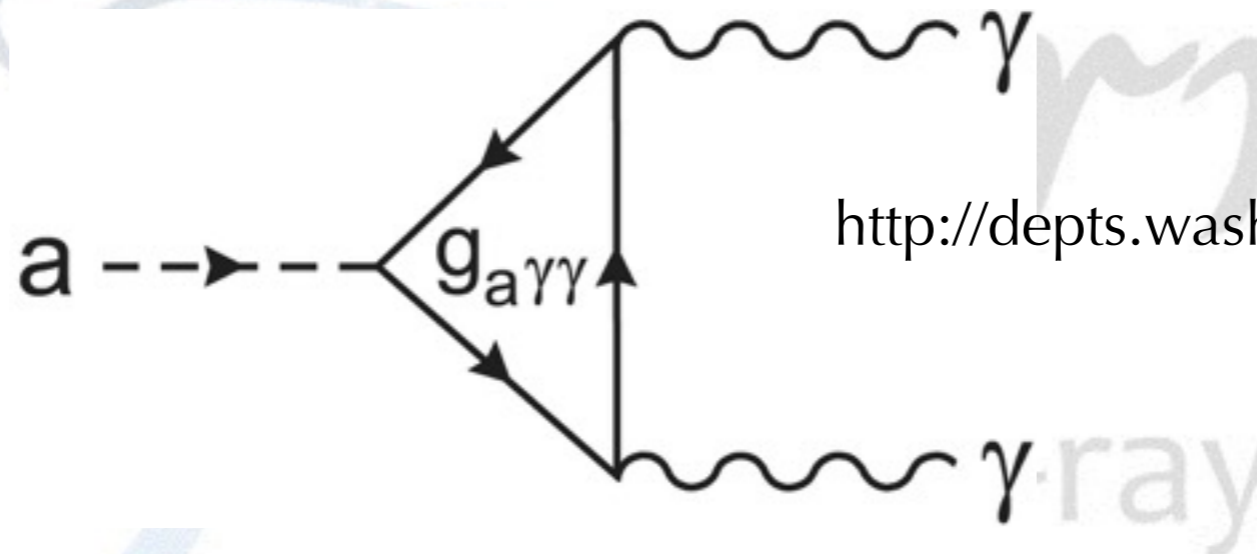
- **solution to the QCD CP problem**

- should happen, we don't observe it

- **additional symmetry  $U(1)_{PQ}$ : (also ~1970s)**

- “QCD axion”, mass  $\sim 10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-3}$  eV (can be DM candidate)

- **couple to photons in external magnetic fields**



<http://depts.washington.edu/admx/index.shtml>

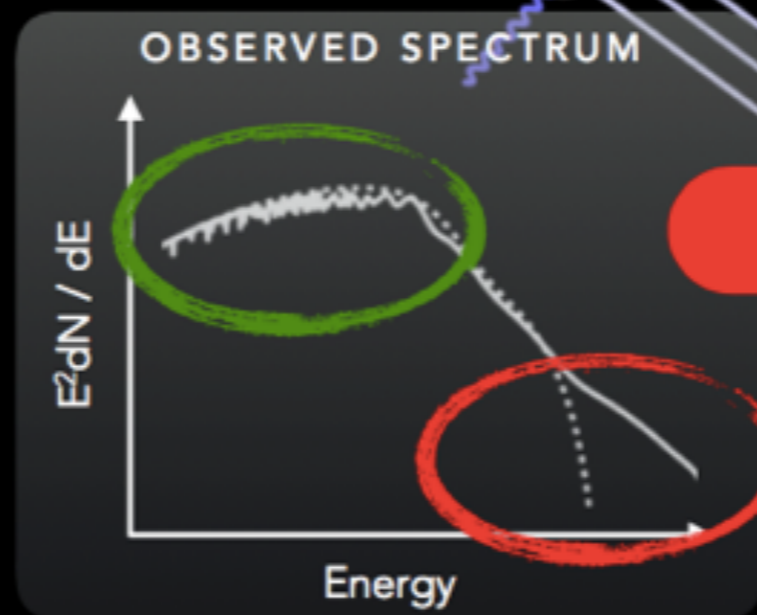
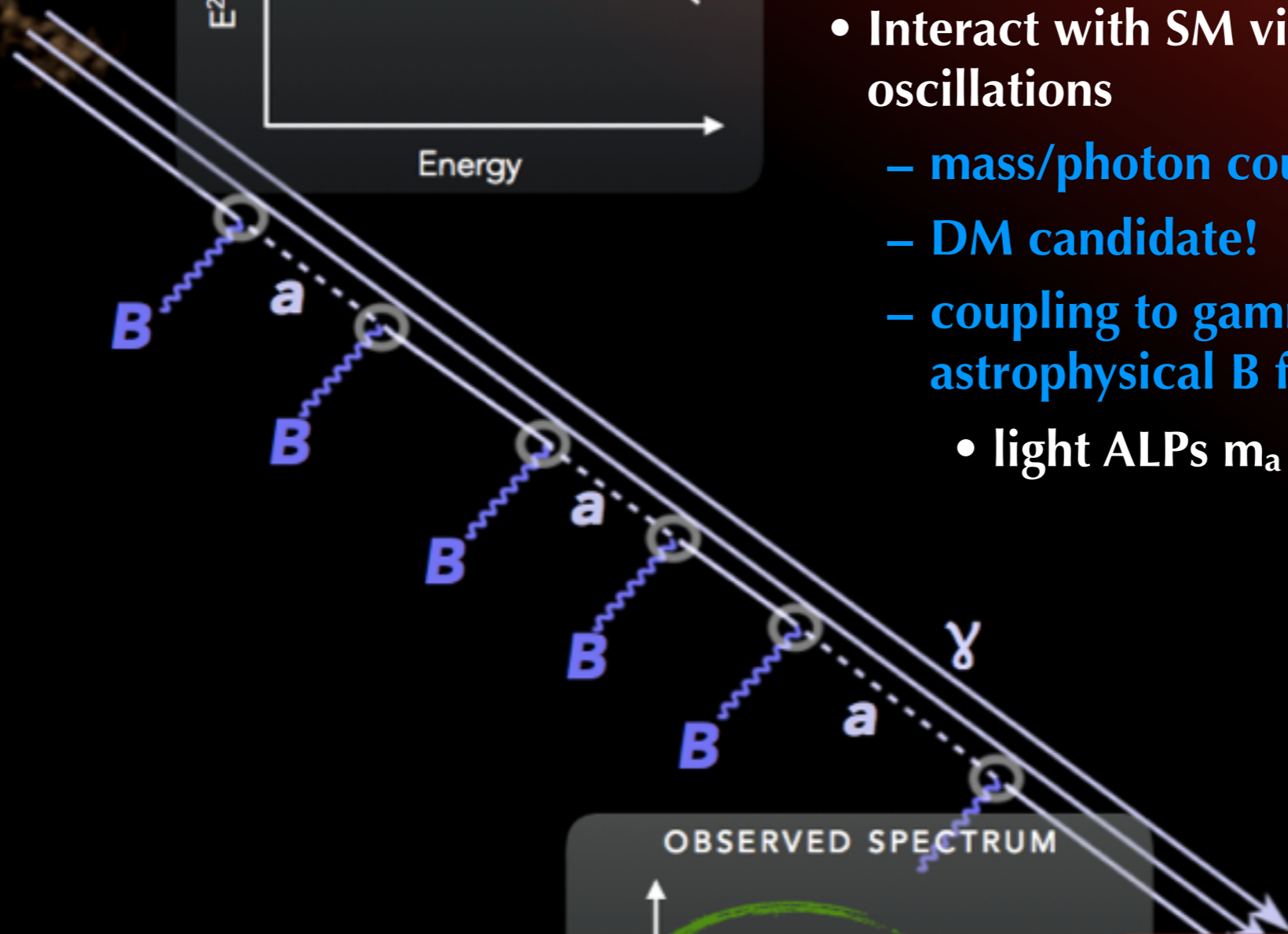
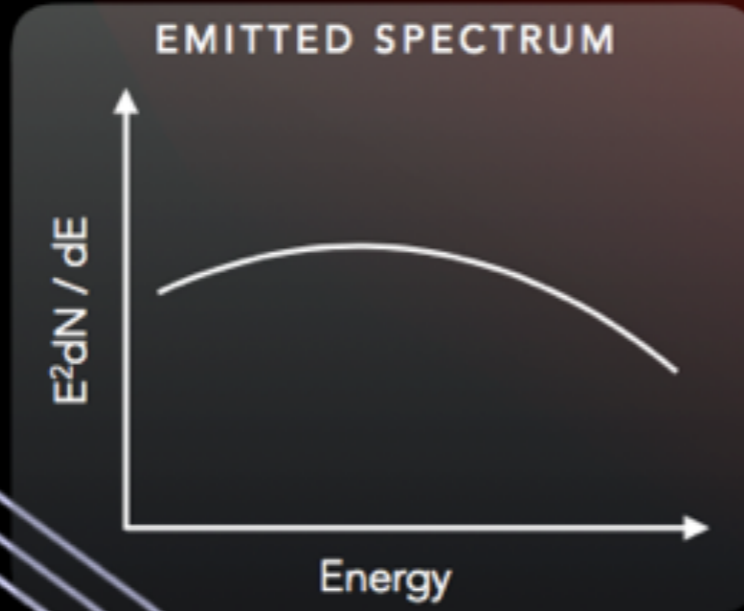
- **Axion-Like Particles (ALPs) ← this one**

- **breaking another  $U(1)_x$  symmetry**



# PHOTON-ALP OSCILLATIONS

- Interact with SM via photon-ALP oscillations
  - mass/photon coupling ind. parameters
  - DM candidate!
  - coupling to gamma-rays in astrophysical B fields
    - light ALPs  $m_a \approx \mu\text{eV}$



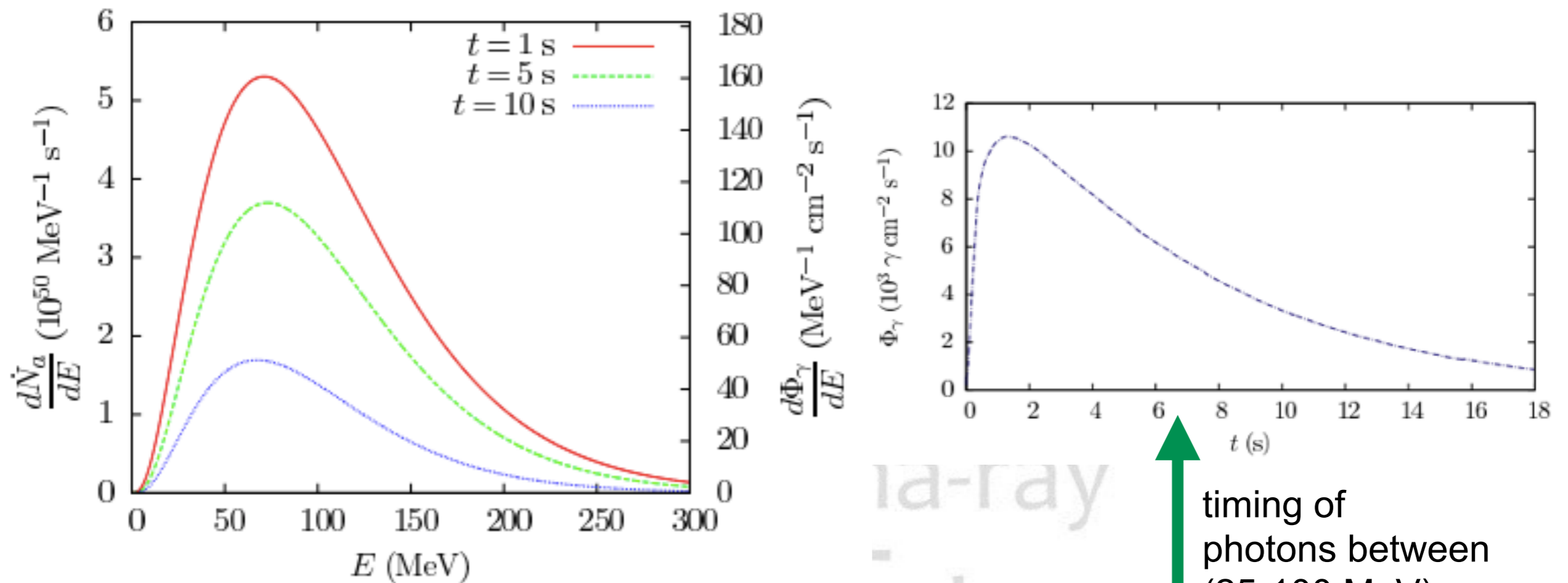
REDUCED ABSORPTION

stolen from M. Mayer

[e.g. Csaki et al. 2003; De Angelis et al. 2007,2011; Mirizzi et al. 2007; Hooper & Serpico, 2007; Abramowski et al. 2013; Wouters & Brun 2013; MM et al. 2013, 2014]



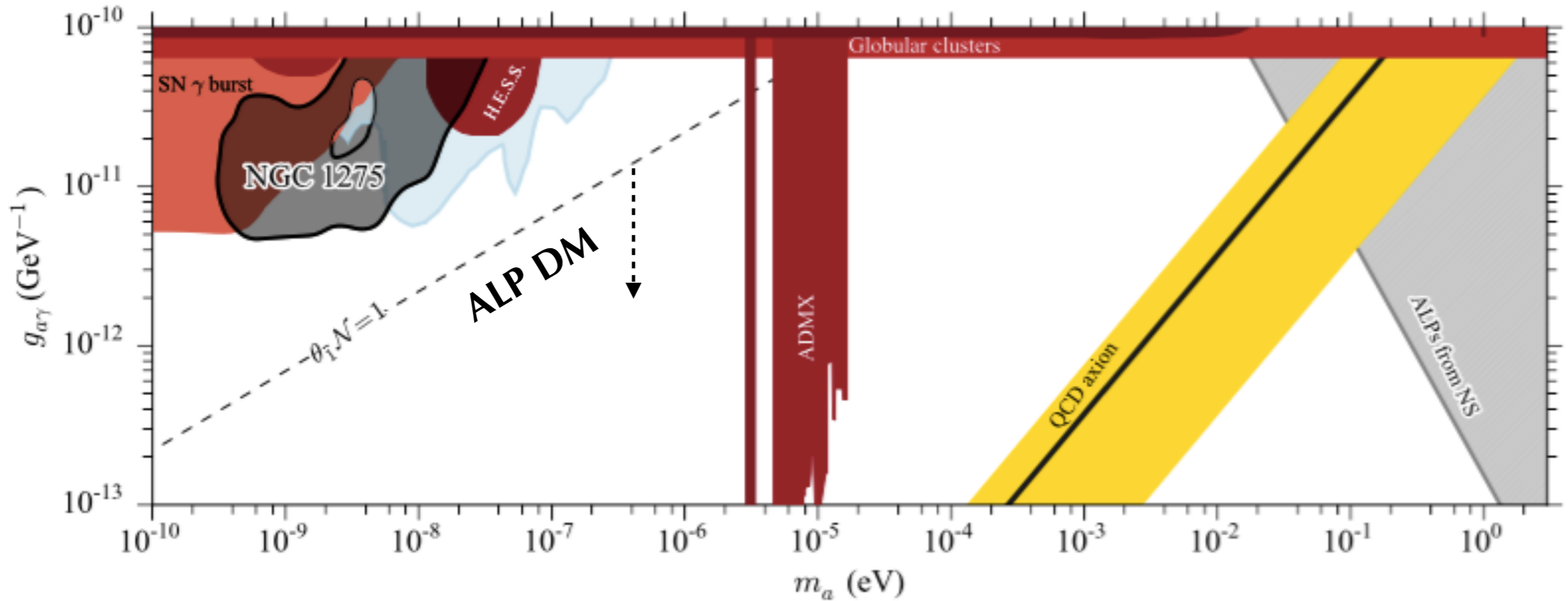
- Axions in neutron stars (hep-ph/0505090)
  - emission process for axions with mass up to a few MeV
  - production in Gamma Ray Bursts



ALP ( $m_a \sim 10^{-11} \text{ eV}$ )  
 with  $g_{a\gamma} = 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$   
 18  $M_{\text{sol}}$  progenitor

timing of  
 photons between  
 (25-100 MeV)  
 with  $g_{a\gamma} = 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$   
 18  $M_{\text{sol}}$  progenitor

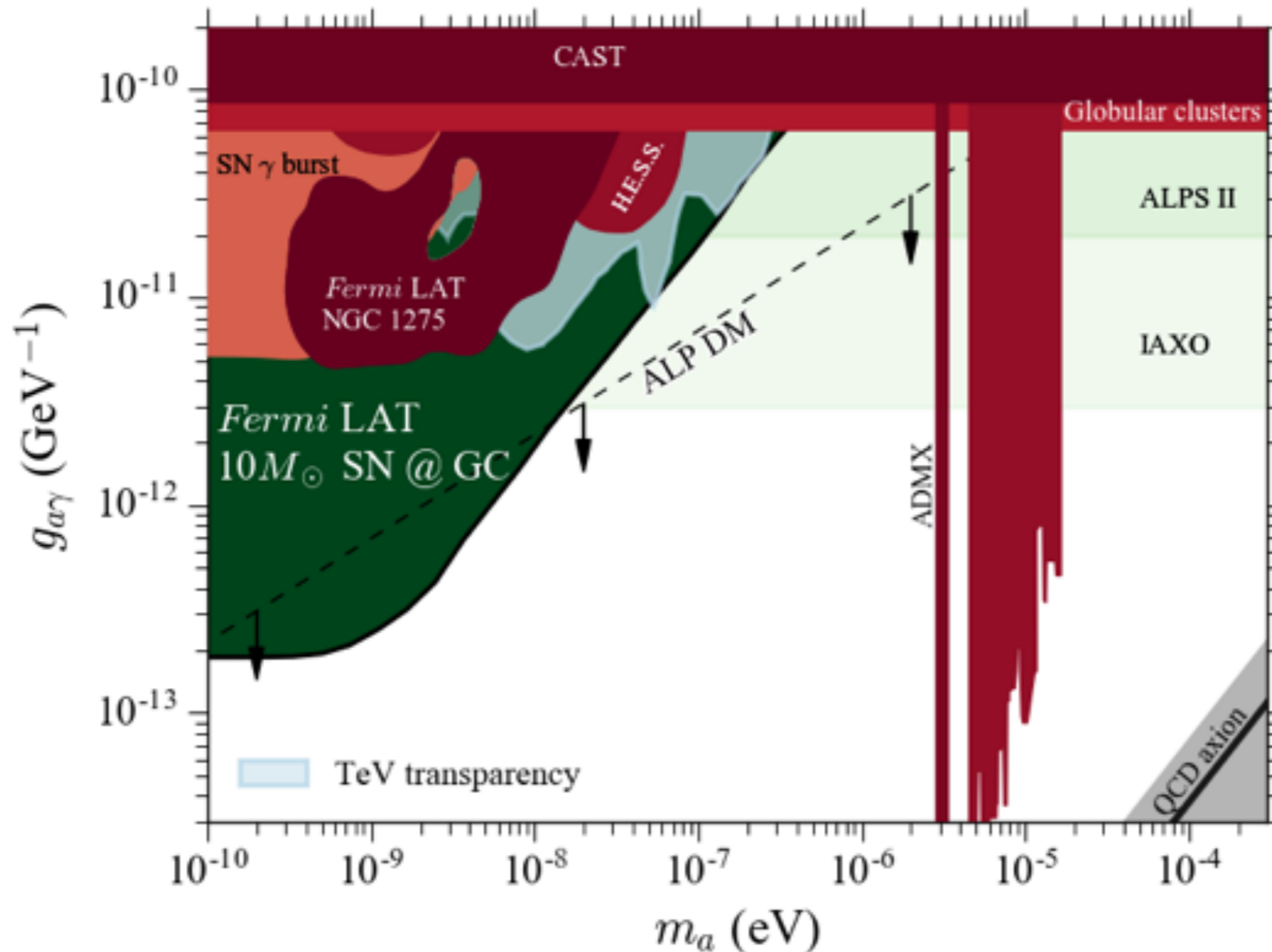
# Current Axion Limits



Gamma-ray  
Space Telescope

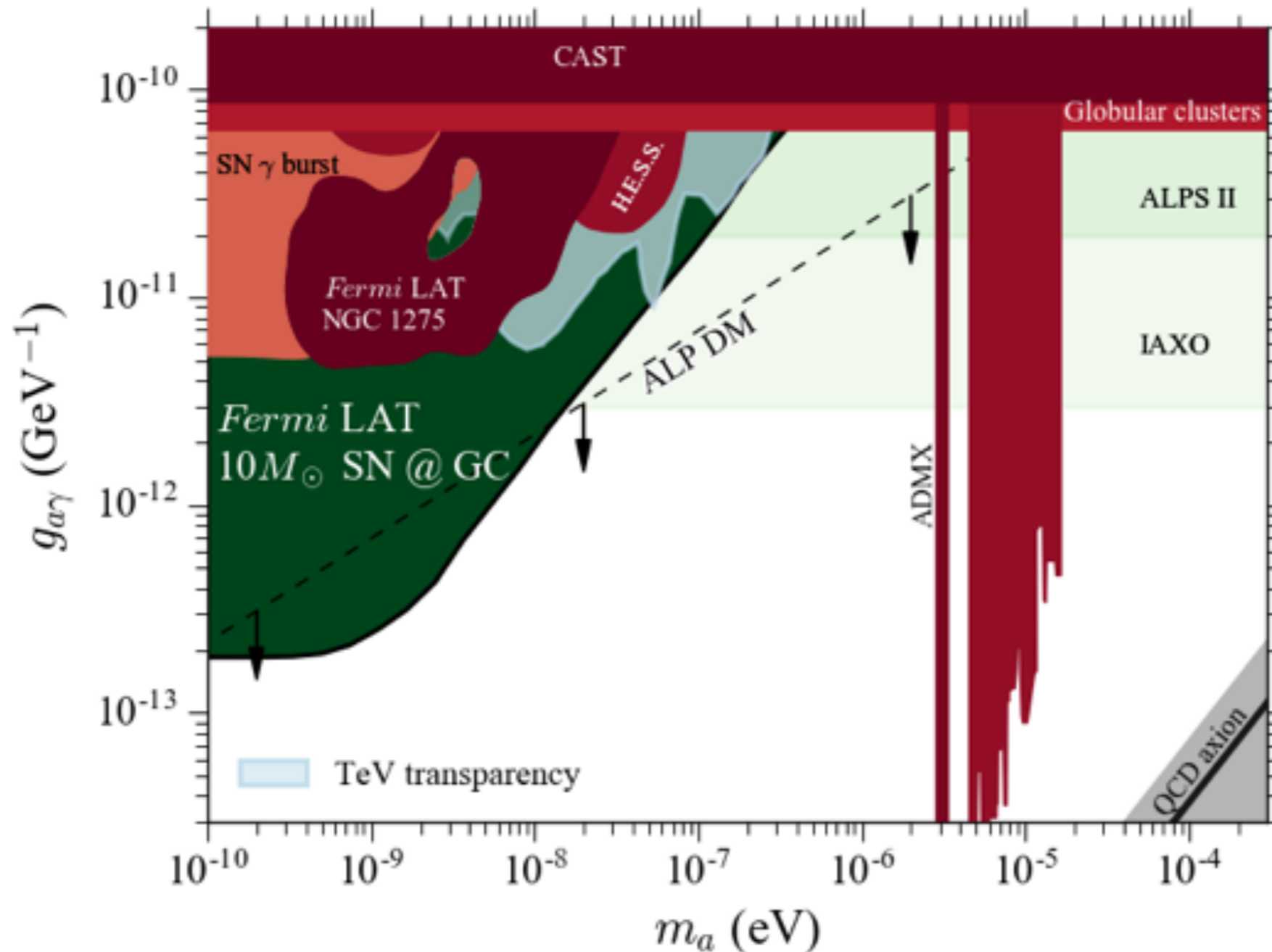


- Axions produced in supernovae (arXiv:1410.3747)
  - core collapse supernova (SN1987A)





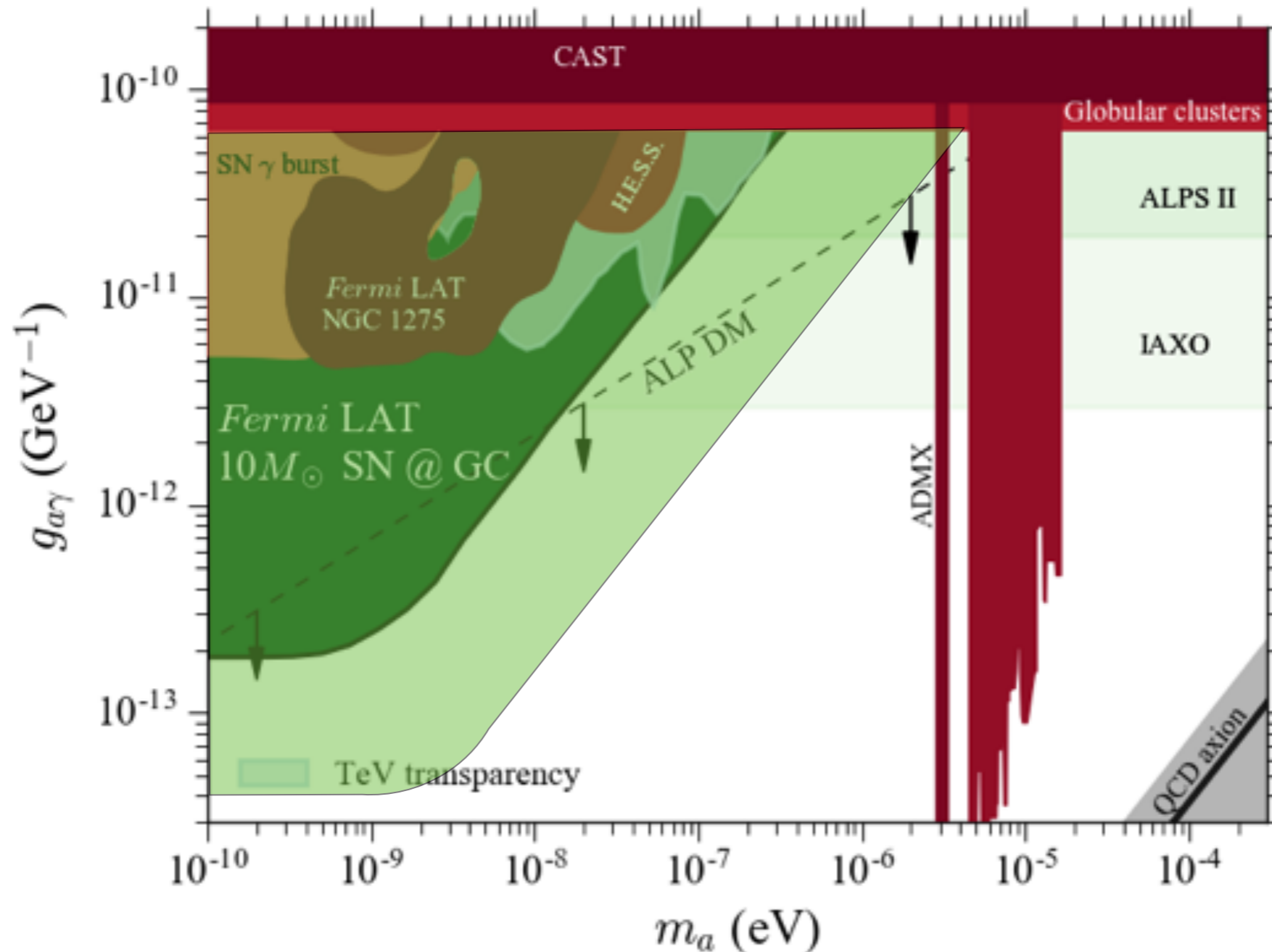
- Axions produced in supernovae (arXiv:1410.3747)
  - core collapse supernova (SN1987A)



Limited by PSF  
@ <100 MeV



- Axions produced in supernovae (arXiv:1410.3747)
  - core collapse supernova (SN1987A)



Limited by PSF  
@ <100 MeV



- **Summary**
  - **We can learn a lot about “W”IMPs**
    - maybe at least what it isn’t
  - **We can learn a lot about axions**
    - what it is and what it isn’t
  - **MeV needs to be studied**





**Discussion!**

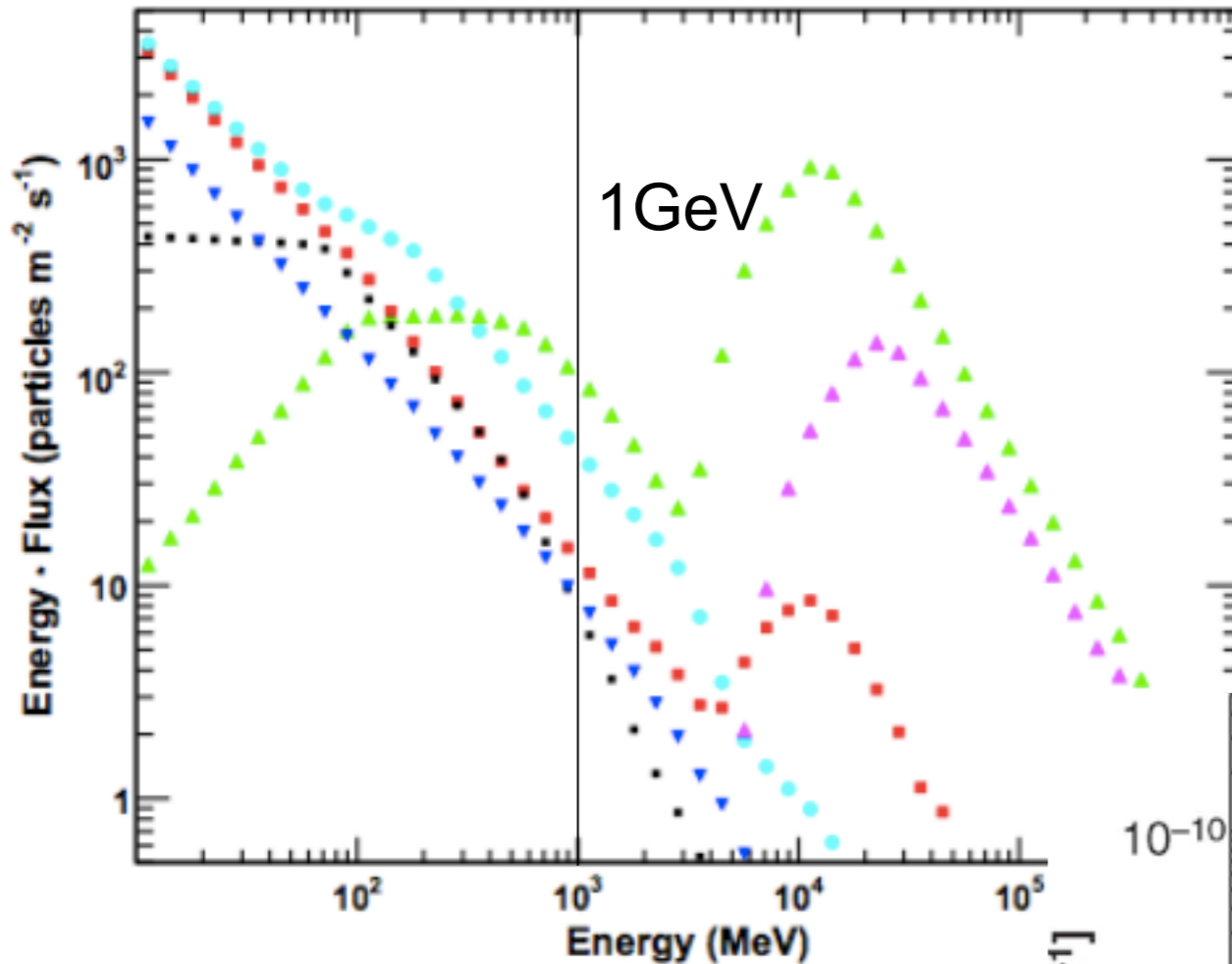
*Fermi*  
Gamma-ray  
Space Telescope



# What Happens at the MeV scale?



- Fluxes shown as a function of total kinetic energy of particles



### Backgrounds:

protons (green filled triangles up),  
 He (purple filled triangles up),  
 electrons (filled red squares),  
 positrons (light blue squares),  
 Earth albedo neutrons (black squares), and  
 Earth albedo  $\gamma$ -rays (dark blue filled triangles down).

**Gamma-Ray production:**  
 below 100 MeV gammas from  $\pi^0$  decay drops

