



# DARK SECTORS AND THEIR Observability

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#### **NEW PHYSICS**

Dynamical Selection?



New Dynamics in Particles

# WHY DARK MATTER? (WHY NEW PARTICLE PHYSICS?)

 The dark matter paradigm is the only successful framework for understanding the entire range of observations from the time the Universe is 1 sec old.



#### DARK MATTER HALOS AND FORMATION OF STRUCTURE IN THE UNIVERSE



CMB Planck map

On large scales, dark matter moves slowly (cold) and doesn't interact much other than with gravity (collisionless)





# **EVERYTHING WE KNOW ABOUT DM COMES FROM GRAVITY**



# **SUPER-WEAKLY INTERACTING**

#### • Gravitational Coherence ....



... on cosmological scales!

- Helps us learn about aggregate properties of dark matter
- Particle properties much harder
- Fundamental premise: DM has interactions other than gravitational

## PARTICLE PHYSICS PROVIDES SOME IDEAS



### PARTICLE PHYSICS PROVIDES SOME IDEAS

Dark Matter is part of solution to "deeper" problems



### WHY THE (SUB-)WEAK SCALE IS COMPELLING

Abundance of new stable states set by interaction rates in the early universe



#### Freeze-out

Dark matter energy density is measured  $\Gamma = n \sigma v = H \qquad \implies \sigma \sim \frac{g^4}{4\pi M^2} \sim \frac{1}{(20 \text{ TeV})^2}$ 

#### WHY THE (SUB-)WEAK SCALE IS COMPELLING

No new dynamics required from the Dark Matter!

• Forces for the dynamics is provided by the weak force

• As a byproduct, this scenario is *quite predictive* 

When looking for Dark Matter it helps to know what you are looking for!





- WIMP paradigm: a good place to start looking
- Reason: weak forces have the right scale, for detection, abundance, and cosmology

$$\sum_{X} \prod_{T} \sigma_{wk} \simeq \frac{g_{wk}^4 \mu_{XT}^2}{4\pi m_Z^4} \simeq 10^{-34} \text{ cm}^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{M}\right)^2$$

# DETECTION OF DARK MATTER BY NUCLEAR RECOIL

Milky way galaxy provides a source of dark matter streaming through the earth



 $v \sim 300 \text{ km/s} \sim 10^{-3}c$ 

### DETECTION OF DARK MATTER BY NUCLEAR RECOIL

Nuclear recoil experiments: a billiard ball experiment



 $v \sim 300 \text{ km/s} \sim 10^{-3} c \implies E_D \sim 100 \text{ keV}$ 

$$E_D = \frac{q^2}{2m_N} \qquad \qquad q_{\max} = 2m_X v$$

# THEORY AND EXPERIMENT INTERPLAY

#### Predictive Dark Matter Interaction Rates





# THEORY AND EXPERIMENT INTERPLAY

#### Predictive Dark Matter Interaction Rates

Z-boson interacting dark matter: ruled out



Higgs interacting dark matter: active target





$$\Gamma = n\sigma v = H \implies \sigma \sim \frac{1}{(20 \text{ TeV})^2}$$

- Heavier dark matter: setting relic abundance through interactions with Standard Model is challenging
- At heavier masses, detection through Standard Model interactions is (generally) not motivated by abundance



- Ultralight dark matter: dark matter behaves like a wave rather than an individual particle, e.g. axion
- Detection techniques focus on utilizing this coherence
- Cavities, AMO techniques



- Focus on an intermediate range where observation via particle interactions with SM is still highly motivated though not detectable with traditional WIMP experiments
- Arise generically in top-down constructions



- Dark sector dynamics are complex and astrophysically relevant.  $\sigma_{str} \simeq \frac{4\pi\alpha_s^2}{M^2} \simeq 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2 \left(\frac{1 \text{ GeV}}{M}\right)^2$
- Abundance may still be set by (thermal) population from SM sector

$$\sigma_{wk} v_{fo} \simeq \frac{g_{wk}^4 \mu_{XT}^2}{4\pi m_Z^4} \frac{c}{3} \simeq 10^{-24} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{M}\right)^2$$

#### PARADIGM SHIFT

#### Our thinking has shifted



From a single, stable very weakly interacting particle ..... (WIMP, axion)

> Models: Light DM sectors, Secluded WIMPs, Dark Forces, Asymmetric DM ..... Production: freeze-in, freeze-out and decay, asymmetric abundance, non-thermal mechanisms .....

...to a hidden world with multiple states, new interactions

 $M_p \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ 

Standard Model

Inaccessibility

Energy

Presence of dark force allows for many new dark matter theories



Presence of dark force allows for many new dark matter theories



Presence of dark force allows to lower mass scale in DM sector; dramatically opens possible DM theories



#### When is it worth realizing a new model of dark matter?



Energy

New Hidden Sector Mechanisms Require New Experimental or Observational Probes



Probe dark sector via rare tunneling process at low energy



Probe dark sector via rare tunneling process at low energy



New Hidden Sector Mechanisms Require New Experimental or Observational Probes



# **TOWARDS HIDDEN SECTOR DARK MATTER**

#### Push towards light dark matter







# LOOKING BEYOND BILLIARD BALLS

#### Experimental Panorama



# **EXCITING COLLECTIVE MODES**

- Once DM drops below an MeV, its deBroglie wavelength is longer than the inter particle spacing in typical materials
- Therefore, coupling to collective excitations in materials makes sense!
- Collective excitations = phonon modes, spin waves (magnons)
- Can be applied to just about any material
- Calculations exist for superfluid helium, semiconductors, superconductors, polar materials
- Details depend on
  - 1) nature of collective modes in target material
  - > 2) nature of DM couplings to target

# NATURE OF COLLECTIVE OSCILLATIONS OF IONS — PHONONS

- Number of collective modes:
   3 x number of ions in unit
   cell
- 3 of those modes describe in phase oscillation — acoustic phonons — have a gapless dispersion
- The remaining modes are gapped



# NATURE OF COLLECTIVE MODES

- Some materials have an abundance of these modes
- When these gapped modes result from oscillations of more than one type of ion, it sets up an oscillating dipole
- Polar Materials



# **DIRECTIONALITY IN ANISOTROPIC MATERIALS!**

Knapen, Lin, Pyle, KZ 1712.06598 Griffin, Knapen, Lin, KZ 1807.10291

- Crystal Lattice is not Isotropic
- Especially pronounced in sapphire







# **OPTICAL PHONONS IN POLAR MATERIALS**

Griffin, Inzani, Trickle, Zhang, KZ, 1910.10716



# **COMMON R&D PATH**

- Sensor can be coupled to multiple targets
- Zero-field read-out of phonons
- Now funded by DoE TESSERACT (TES with Sub-EV Resolution and Cryogenic Targets)
- For a polar crystal target

   Sub-eV Polar
   Interactions Cryogenic
   Experiment (SPICE)



#### When is it worth realizing a new model of dark matter?



#### IMPLICATIONS OF A NEW QCD-LIKE OR WEAKLY COUPLED HIDDEN SECTOR

- Strong First-Order Phase Transitions?
- Baryogengesis can be done in the dark sector = "darkogenesis" Shelton, KZ 1008.1997 Hall, Konstandin, McGehee, Murayama, Servant 1910.08068
- First-order phase transition forms bubbles
- Bubbles collide and generate gravitational waves



#### IMPLICATIONS OF A NEW QCD-LIKE OR WEAKLY COUPLED HIDDEN SECTOR

- Strong First-Order Phase Transitions?
- Baryogengesis can be done in the dark sector = "darkogenesis"
- The first-order phase transition gives rise to gravitational 0.001 waves EPTA  $10^{-5}$ SKA `ELISA  $10^{-7}$ AĹIA  $h^2 \Omega_{\rm GW}$ LISA 10<sup>-9</sup> 10<sup>-11</sup> " Job "300 GeV `DECIGO " IDTeV  $10^{-13}$ BBO Schwaller 1504.07263  $10^{-15}$ 10<sup>-10</sup>  $10^{-8}$ 0.01  $10^{-6}$  $10^{-4}$ f [Hz]

When is it worth realizing a new model of dark matter?



### **BIG BANG NUCLEOSYNTHESIS AND THE DARK SECTOR**



# **REMOVE ELECTROMAGNETISM FROM STANDARD MODEL**

• Take BBN temp at 0.1 MeV (due to deuterium bottleneck)

 $\frac{dN}{dt} = kn_k\sigma_{kN}v_k$ 

- Solve Boltzmann equation
  - $\blacktriangleright$  With Coulomb barrier  $N\sim9.5$

Gresham, Lou, KZ 1707.02316

 $\blacktriangleright$  Without Coulomb barrier  $~N\sim 10^9$ 



 $m_{\phi} \; (\text{GeV})$ 

### LARGE BOUND STATES WITH LARGE INTERACTION CROSS-SECTIONS

- Usual picture is that dark matter is collisionless
- Large bound states have geometric interaction crosssections
- Interactions are dissipational = "hit-and-stick"



### LARGE BOUND STATES WITH LARGE INTERACTION CROSS-SECTIONS

- Usual picture is that dark matter is collisionless
- Large bound states have geometric interaction crosssections
- Nugget properties are predictive and characterized by saturation density



# DARK MATTER SELF-INTERACTIONS AND DARK MATTER HALOS

- Dark matter self-interactions (elastic or dissipational) change the shape of dark matter halos, their density profiles, and the amount of substructure
- How much and whether current observation agrees with collisionless CDM paradigm is a source of active debate



# **DISSIPATIONAL DARK MATTER AND BLACK HOLE FORMATION**

- If dark matter interactions "hit-and-stick", dark matter kinetic energy dissipates and can easily sink to the center of a halo, eventually forming Super Massive Black Holes
- It's not currently known how SMBHs form
- Could Dark Matter play a role?



Xiao, Shen, Hopkins, KZ, in progress

# SUMMARY

- Field of identifying the nature of dark matter is broad and vibrant
- We are, every year, learning more about the history and structure of the Universe
- Traditionally, the field has focused on weak scale dark matter as the leading hypothesis
- The WIMP tyranny has been broken and new experiments are moving forward
- e.g. Direct detection with solid state devices and novel intensity experiments
- Potentially important implications for cosmology and formation of structure

### THE OUTLOOK

• We are not without tools!



- The universe is dominated by invisibles!
- *m* WIMP or (axion)
  - How to be ready for anything? Hidden Sectors
    - How do I search for these things?