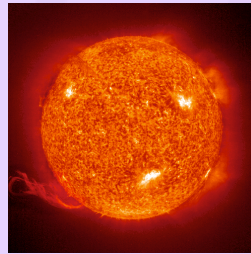


Asymmetric dark matter



and the Sun

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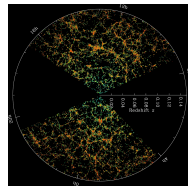
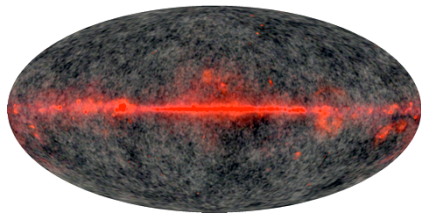
What is the world made of?

Only geometrical evidence:

$$\Lambda \sim O(H_0^2), H_0 \sim 10^{-42} \text{ GeV}$$

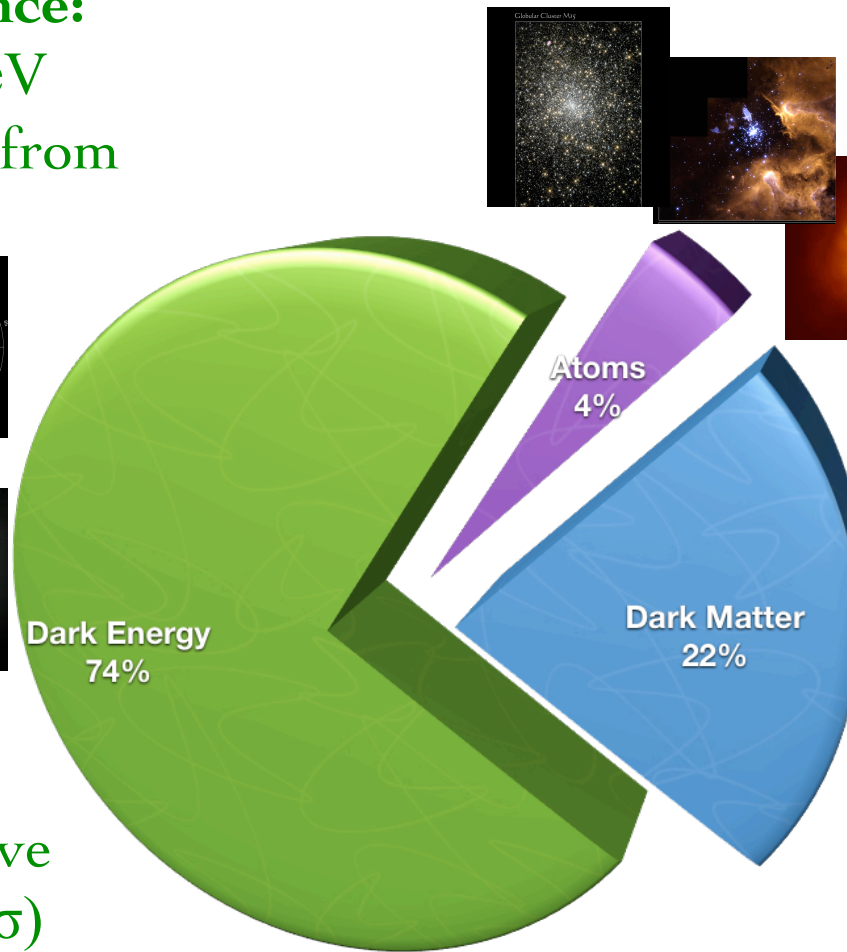
... dark energy is *inferred* from the 'cosmic sum rule':

$$\Omega_m + \Omega_k + \Omega_\Lambda = 1$$



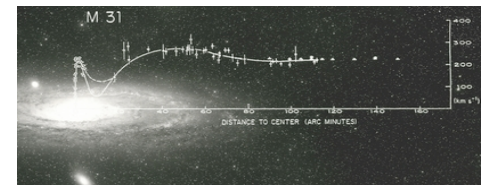
No *dynamical* evidence of dark energy, e.g. late ISW effect due to negative pressure, seen yet (@ $>5\sigma$)

... Is dark energy being faked by inhomogeneity?



Baryons (but *no* antibaryons)
... the stuff we are made of

Both geometrical and dynamical evidence found (assuming GR)



What *should* the world be made of ?

Mass scale	Particle	Symmetry/ Quantum #	Stability	Production	Abundance
Λ_{QCD}	Nucleons	Baryon number	$\tau > 10^{33} \text{ yr}$ (dim-6 OK)	'freeze-out' from thermal equilibrium	$\Omega_B \sim 10^{-10}$ <i>cf. observed</i> $\Omega_B \sim 0.05$

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = -\langle\sigma v\rangle(n^2 - n_T^2)$$

'Freeze-out' occurs when annihilation rate:

$$\Gamma = n\sigma v \sim m_N^{3/2} T^{3/2} e^{-m_N/T} \frac{1}{m_\pi^2}$$

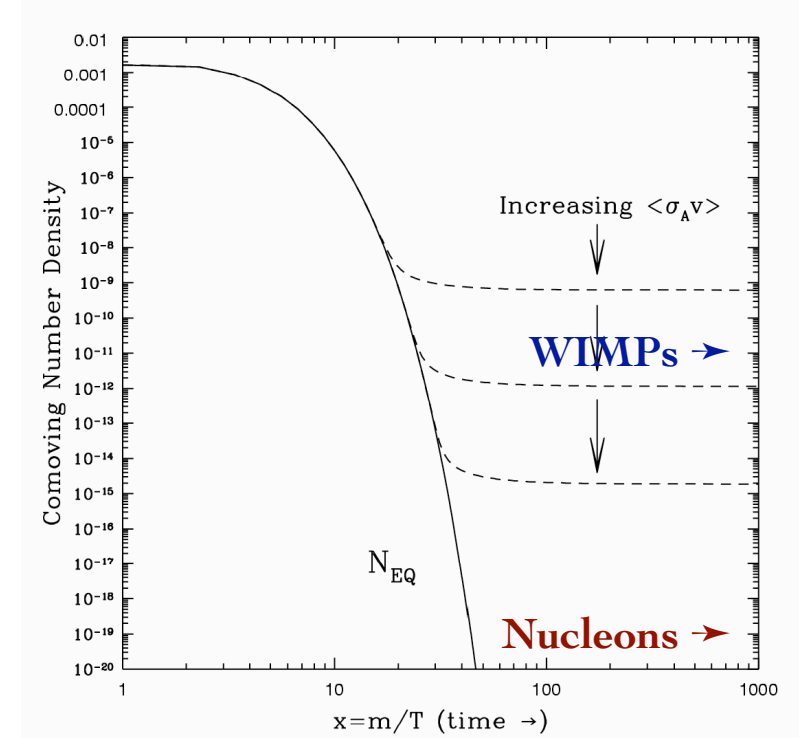
becomes comparable to the expansion rate

$$H \sim \frac{\sqrt{g}T^2}{M_P} \text{ where } g = \# \text{ relativistic d.o.f.}$$

i.e. freeze-out occurs at $T \sim m_N/45$, with:

$$\frac{n_N}{n_\gamma} = \frac{n_{\bar{N}}}{n_\gamma} \sim 10^{-19} \text{ so } \textit{need to invoke an initial asymmetry: } \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_B + n_{\bar{B}}} \sim 10^{-9}$$

Should we not call this the 'baryon disaster' (*cf.* 'WIMP miracle')?!



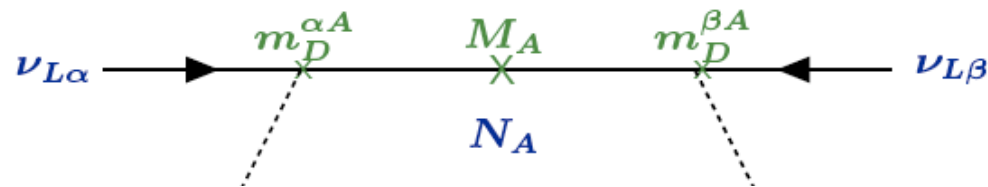
Sakharov conditions for baryogenesis:

1. Baryon number violation
2. C and CP violation
3. Departure for thermal equilibrium

Baryon number violation occurs even in the Standard Model through non-perturbative (sphaleron-mediated) processes ... but CP -violation is *too weak* (also out-of-equilibrium conditions are not available since the electroweak symmetry breaking phase transition is in fact a ‘cross-over’)

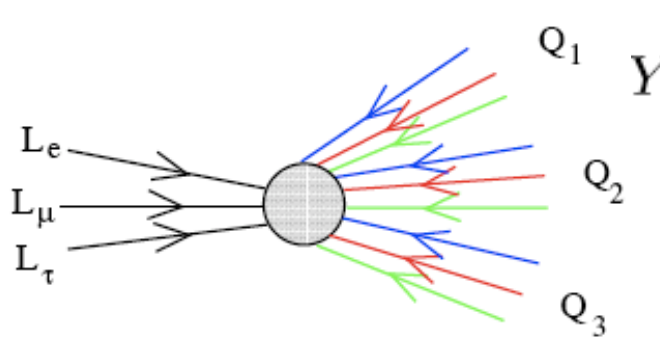
Thus the generation of the observed matter-antimatter asymmetry *requires* new BSM physics (could be related to neutrino masses ... **possibly due to violation of lepton number \rightarrow leptogenesis**)

‘See-saw’: $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \lambda_{\alpha J}^* \bar{\ell}_{\alpha} \cdot H N_J - \frac{1}{2} \bar{N}_J M_J N_J^c \quad \lambda M^{-1} \lambda^T \langle H^0 \rangle^2 = [m_{\nu}]$



$$\Delta m_{atm}^2 = m_3^2 - m_2^2 \simeq 2.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{eV}^2 \quad \Delta m_{\odot}^2 = m_2^2 - m_1^2 \simeq 7.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{eV}^2$$

Asymmetric baryonic matter



A Feynman diagram illustrating a sphaleron process. On the left, three incoming lines represent leptons: \$L_e\$, \$L_\mu\$, and \$L_\tau\$. These lines converge into a central shaded circular region. From this region, three outgoing lines emerge, labeled \$Q_1\$, \$Q_2\$, and \$Q_3\$. Each of these lines then splits into three lines of different colors (blue, red, and green), representing the production of quarks.

$$Y_{\Delta B} = \frac{n_N^{eq}(T \gg M_1)}{s} \sum_{\alpha} \frac{n_{\ell_{\alpha}} - n_{\bar{\ell}_{\alpha}}}{n_N} \times \eta_{\alpha} \times C$$

$$\sim 4 \times 10^{-3} \sum_{\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha\alpha} \times \eta_{\alpha} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sim 10^{-10} \text{ for reasonable parameter values}$$

Any primordial lepton asymmetry (from the out-of-equilibrium decays of the right-handed N) would be redistributed by $B+L$ violating processes (which *conserve* $B-L$) amongst *all* fermions which couple to the electroweak anomaly

Although **leptogenesis** is not directly testable experimentally (unless the lepton number violation occurs as low as the TeV scale), it is an **elegant paradigm for the origin of baryons**

... in any case we accept that the only kind of matter which we know certainly *exists* **originated *non-thermally* in the early universe**

What *should* the world be made of ?

Mass scale	Particle	Symmetry/ Quantum #	Stability	Production	Abundance
Λ_{QCD}	Nucleons	Baryon number	$\tau > 10^{33} \text{ yr}$ (dim-6 OK)	‘freeze-out’ from thermal equilibrium	$\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim 10^{-10}$ <i>cf. observed</i> $\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim 0.05$
$\Lambda_{\text{Fermi}} \sim G_{\text{F}}^{-1/2}$	Neutralino?	R-parity?	violated? (‘matter parity’ <i>adequate</i> to ensure proton stability)	‘freeze-out’ from thermal equilibrium	$\Omega_{\text{LSP}} \sim 0.25$

For (softly broken) **supersymmetry** we have the ‘WIMP miracle’:

$$\Omega_{\chi} h^2 \simeq \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle_{T=T_{\text{f}}}} \simeq 0.1 \quad , \text{ since } \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle \sim \frac{g_{\chi}^4}{16\pi^2 m_{\chi}^2} \approx 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

... Also true for generic hidden sector matter - ‘WIMPless miracle’
(Feng & Kumar 2008) since $g_{\text{h}}^2/m_{\text{h}} \sim g_{\chi}^2/m_{\chi} \sim F/16\pi^2 M$

But why should the abundance of thermal relics be **comparable** to that of baryons which were born *non*-thermally, with $\Omega_{\text{DM}}/\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim 5$?

What *should* the world be made of ?

Mass scale	Particle	Symmetry/ Quantum #	Stability	Production	Abundance
Λ_{QCD}	Nucleons	Baryon number	$\tau > 10^{33} \text{ yr}$ (dim-6 OK)	'Freeze-out' from thermal equilibrium Requires asymmetry	$\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim 10^{-10}$ <i>cf.</i> observed $\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim 0.05$
$\Lambda_{\text{Fermi}} \sim G_{\text{F}}^{-1/2}$	Neutralino? Technibaryon?	R-parity? (walking) Technicolour	violated? $\tau > 10^{18} \text{ yr}$ (dim-6 OK)	'Freeze-out' from thermal equilibrium Asymmetric (like the <i>observed</i> baryons)	$\Omega_{\text{LSP}} \sim 0.25$ $\Omega_{\text{LTB}} \sim 0.25$

A new particle would *share* in the B/L asymmetry if it is charged under a new global $U(1)$ symmetry which has a mixed anomaly with the $SU(2)$ gauge symmetry (Barr *et al* 1990) ... **this can explain the ratio of dark to baryonic matter!**

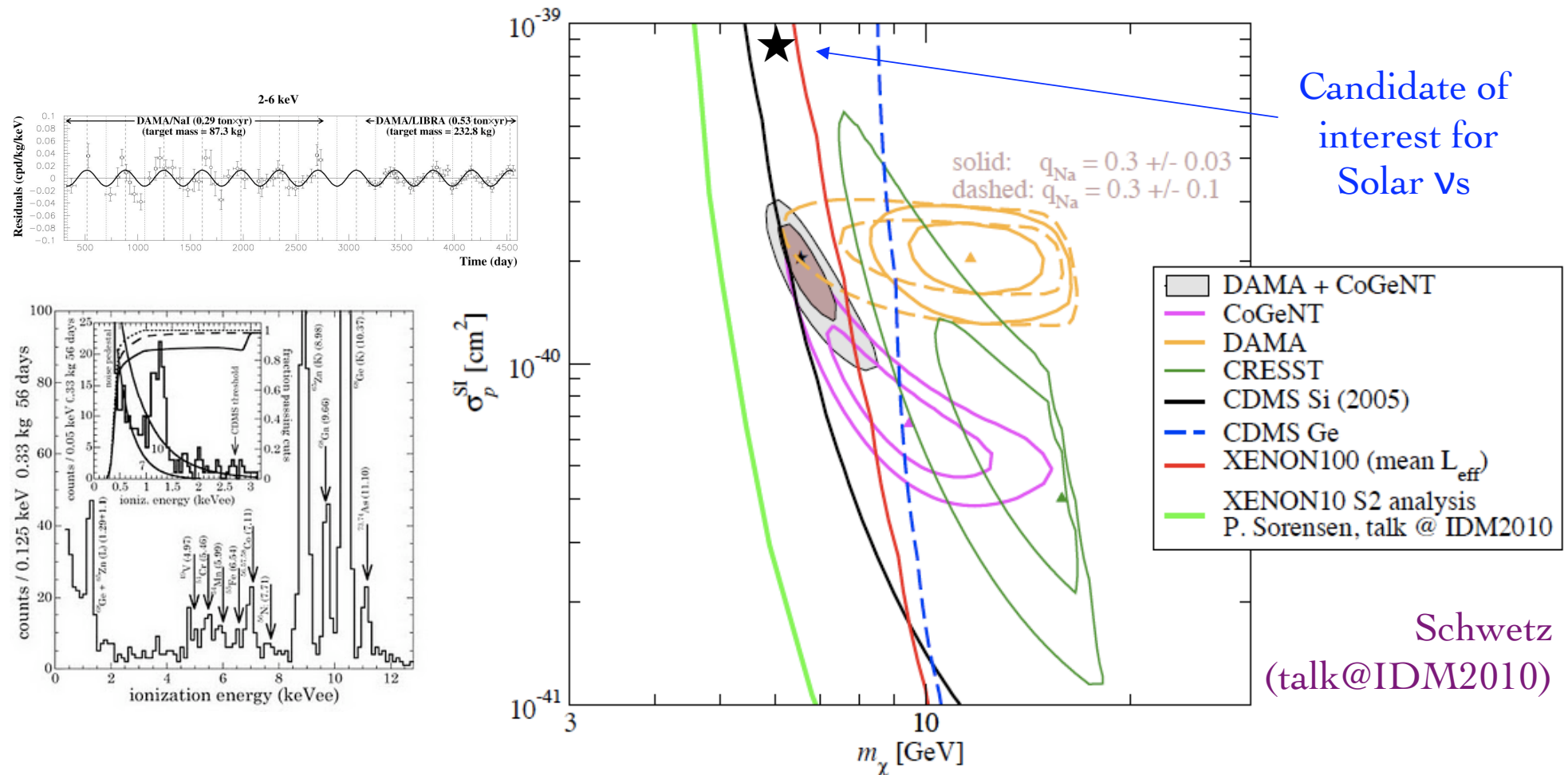
For example a TeV mass technibaryon would naturally have (Nussinov 1985):

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{\rho_{\text{B}}} \sim \frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{m_{\text{B}}} \left(\frac{m_{\text{DM}}}{m_{\text{B}}} \right)^{3/2} e^{-m_{\text{DM}}/T_{\text{sphaleron}}} \simeq 5$$

For $\sim 5 \text{ GeV}$ mass the required abundance is *even* more natural ... and there are candidates (Gelmini *et al* 1987, Raby & West 1987, DB Kaplan 1992, Hooper *et al* 2005, Kitano & Low 2005, DE Kaplan *et al* 2009, Kribs *et al* 2009, Frandsen & Sannino 2010, An *et al* 2010, *etc*) ... some with **distinctive collider signatures** (*e.g.* Bai *et al* 2010, Goodman *et al* 2010)

Nuclear recoil detectors are optimised for heavy WIMPs (motivated by SUSY)
and have little sensitivity to *low* mass particles ($\Rightarrow O(\text{keV})$ recoil energy)

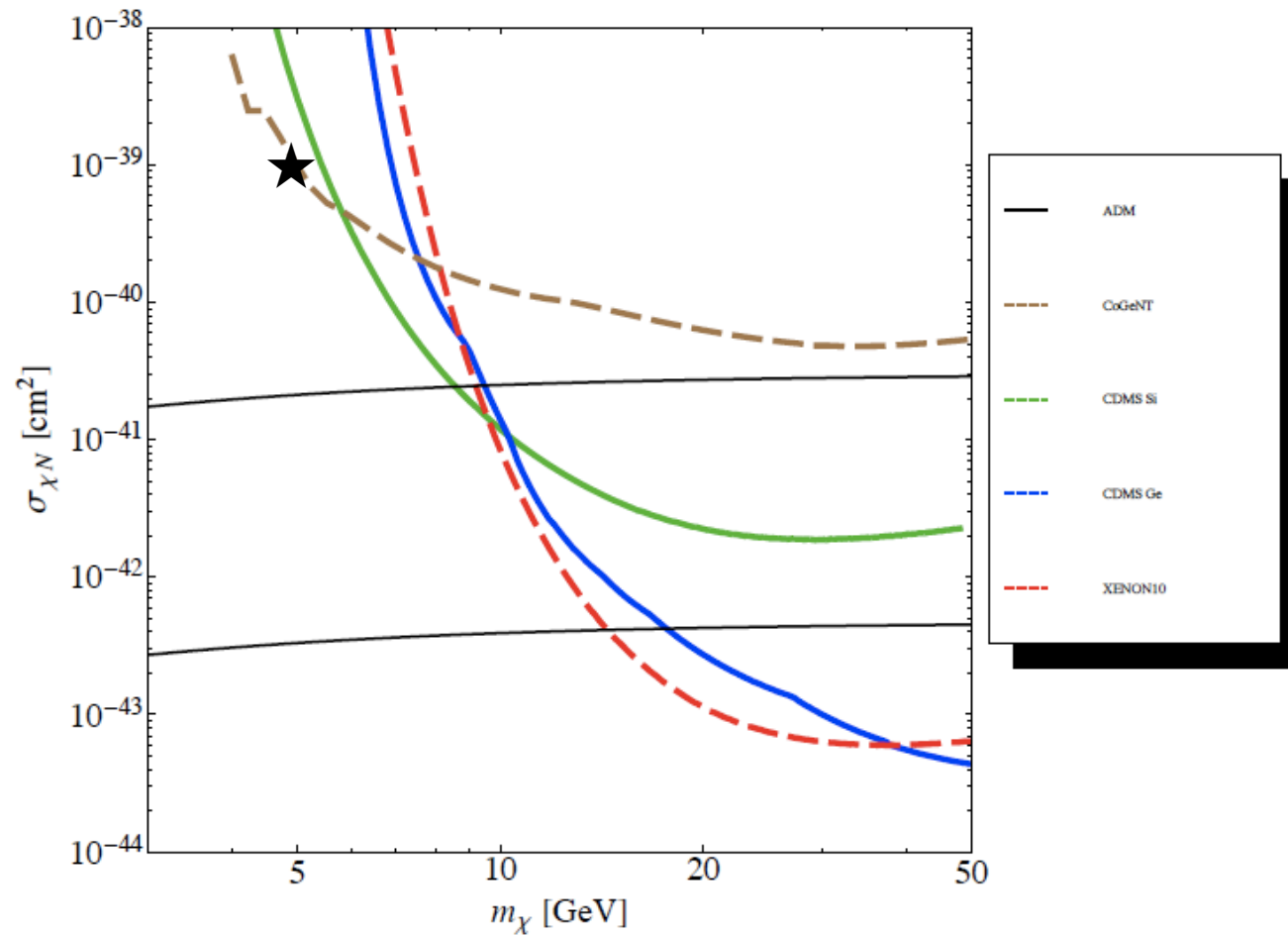
Several experiments have recently reported events close to threshold!



A ~ 5 GeV dark matter particle may have gone undetected even if its interaction cross-section is as high as $\sim 10^{-39}$ cm²

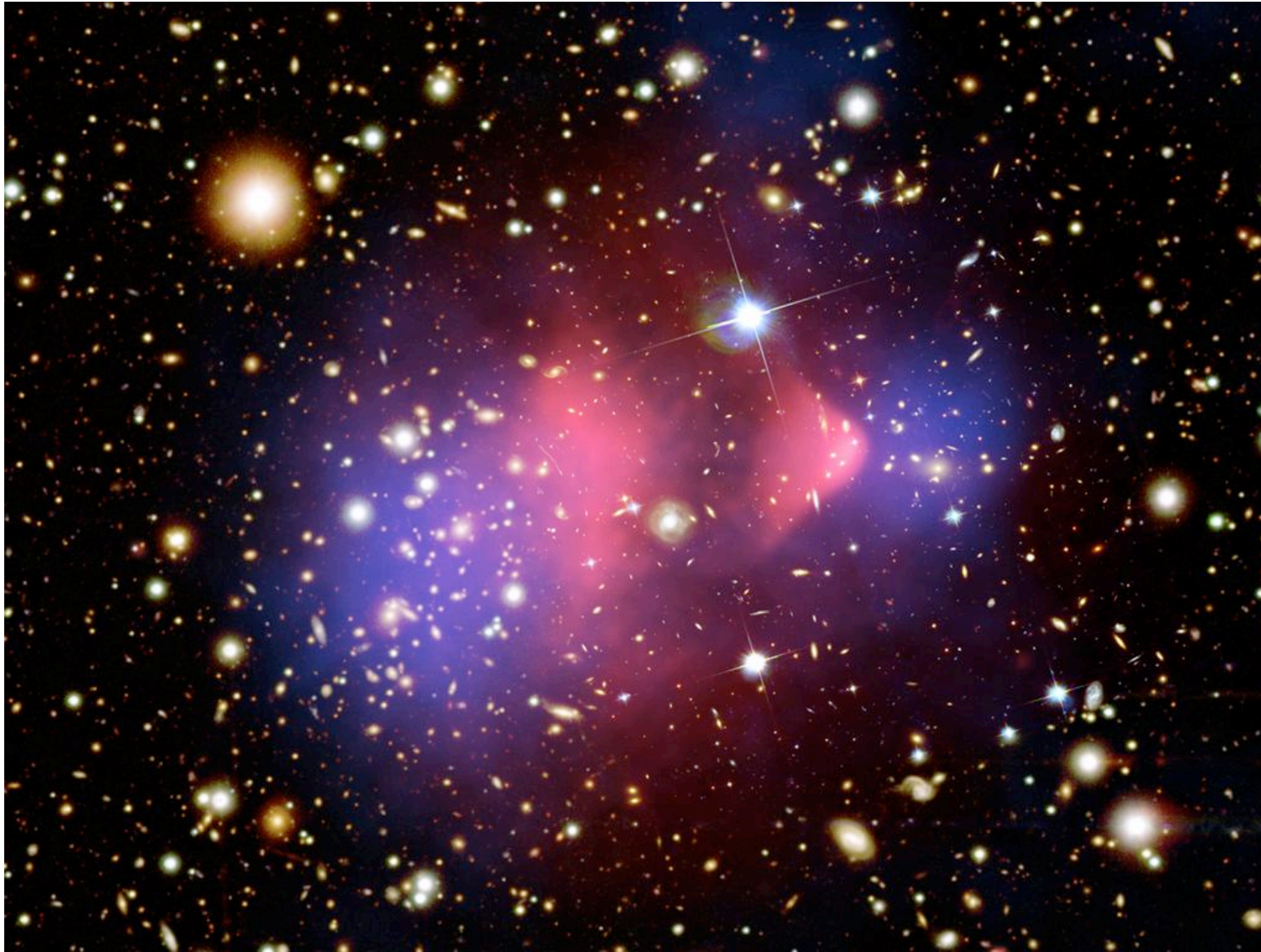
For spin-*dependent* interactions the cross-section can be up to 10^{-36} cm²

Can get up to $\sim 2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^2$ spin-independent cross-section through Higgs exchange for an ‘unbaryon’ in walking technicolour (Sannino & Zwicki 2009)



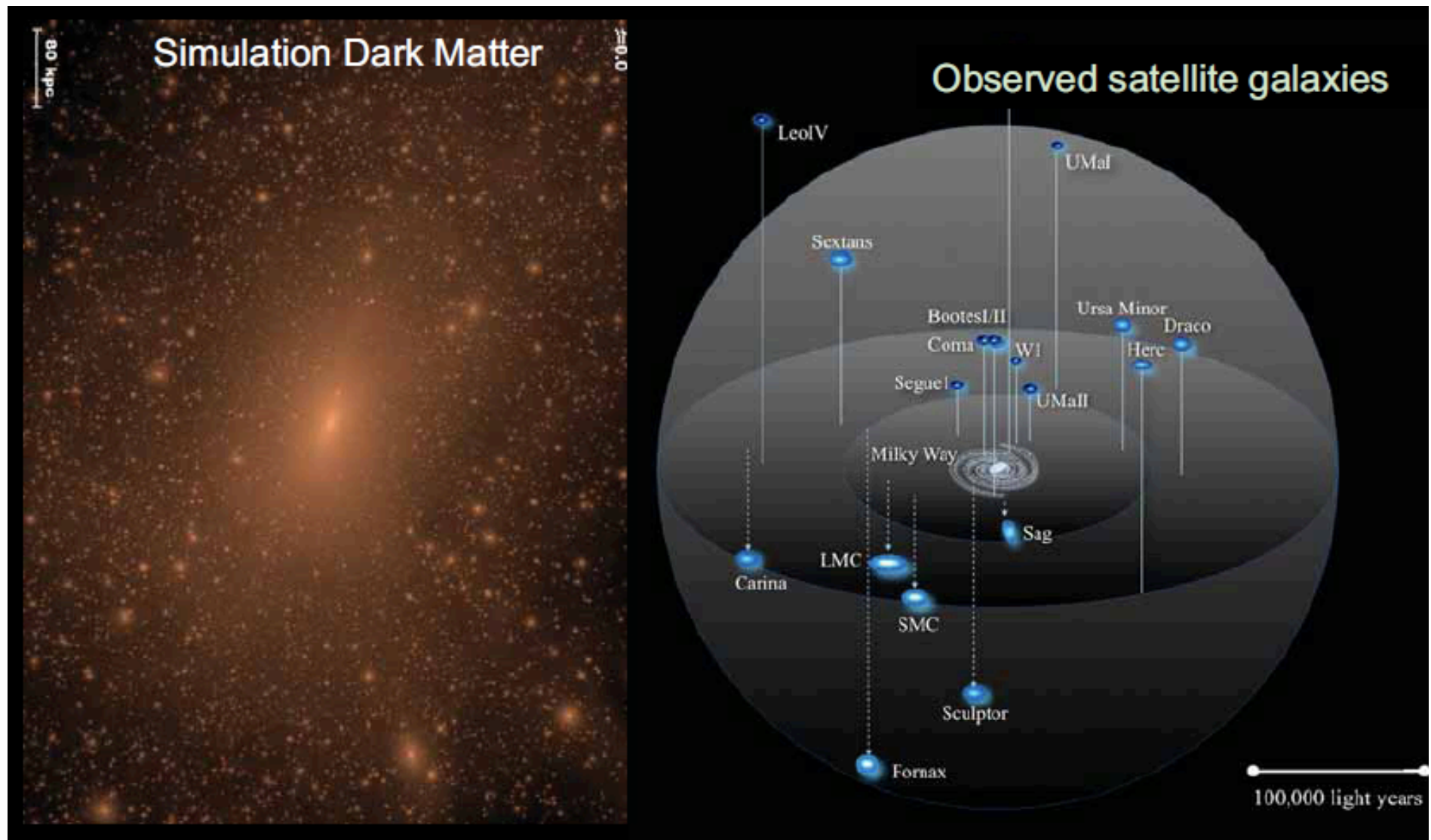
Much larger cross-sections – both SI & SD – can be realised through magnetic moment mediated interactions (Sigurdson *et al* 2006, Gardner 2008, Heo 2009, Masso *et al* 2009, An *et al* 2010, Banks *et al* 2010, Barger *et al* 2010, *etc*)

Such particles would also be naturally **self-interacting** with a typical cross-section: $\sigma_{\chi\chi} \sim \sigma_{nn} (m_n/m_\chi)^2$, where $\sigma_{nn} \sim 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^2$



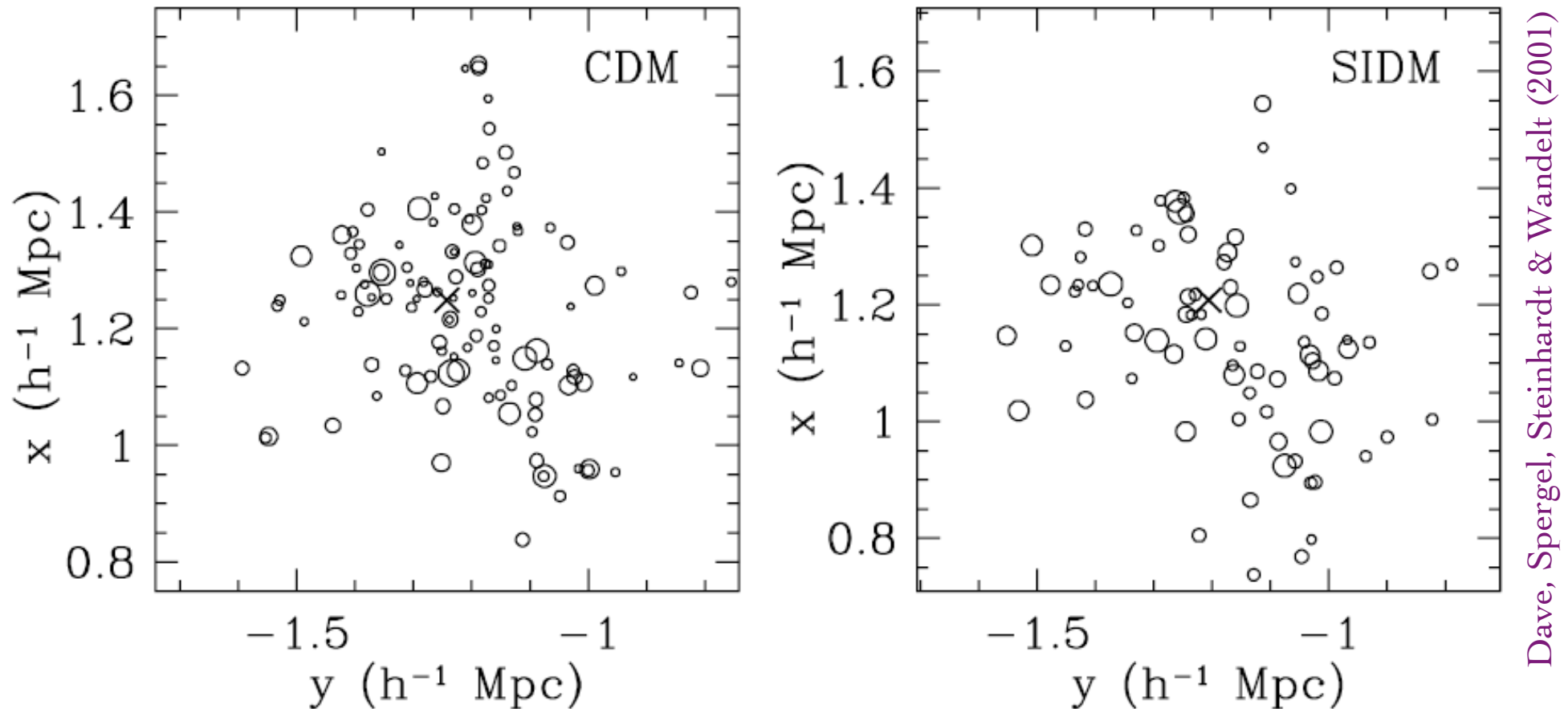
... well below the bound of $2 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{GeV}$ from the 'Bullet cluster'

Self-interacting dark matter was invoked (Spergel & Steinhardt 2000) to reduce excessive substructure in simulations of *collisionless* dark matter ...



e.g. the Milky Way has only 25 dwarf galaxies, while $\sim 10^5$ are expected

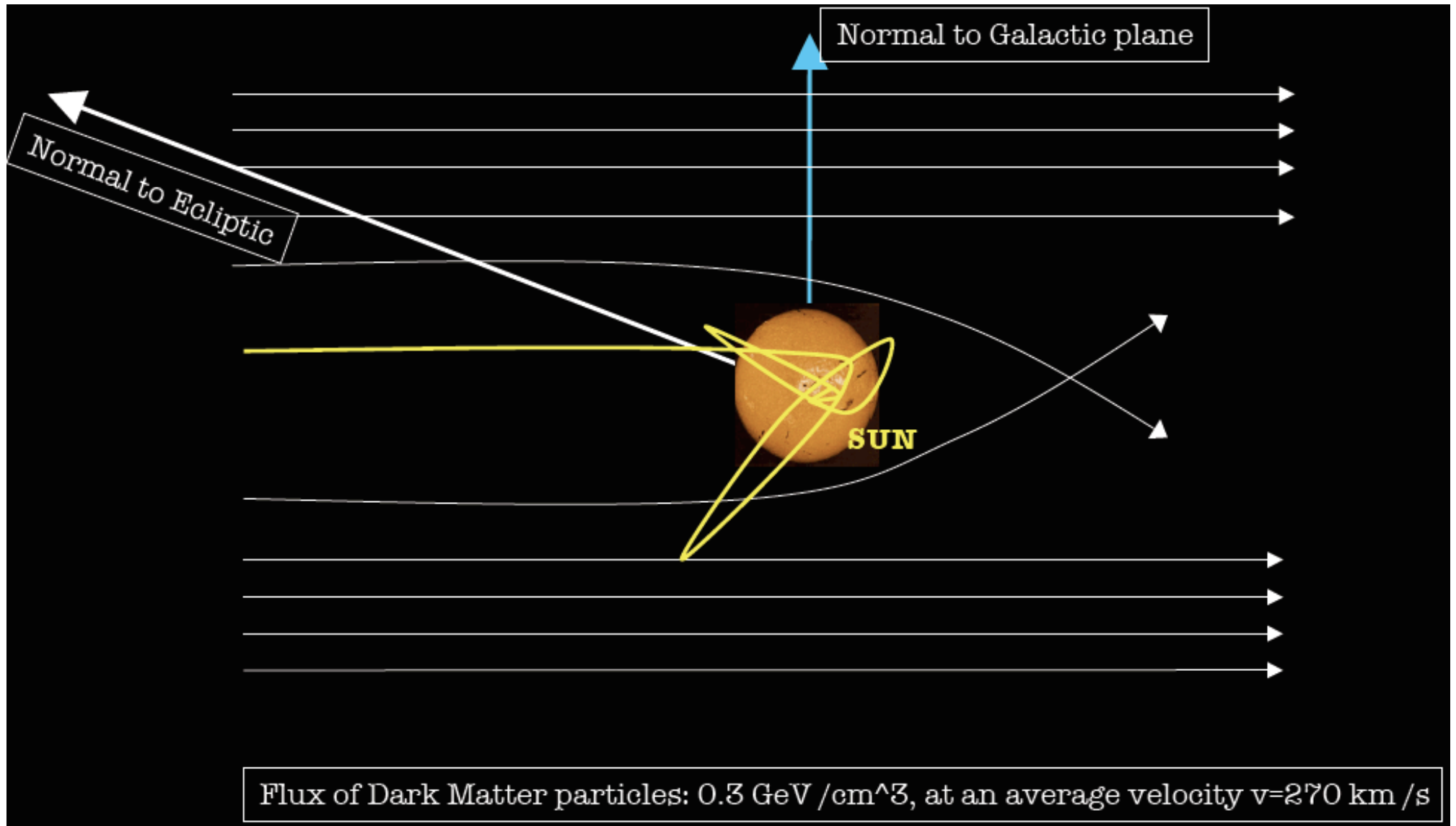
There have been few simulations of *self-interacting* dark matter ...



Can be tested through observations of cores *vs.* cusps, halo shape *etc*

Presently we *cannot* require that dark matter must have TeV-scale mass, or be collisionless, or very weakly interacting ... or have any annihilation signatures (γ -rays, antiprotons, positrons, neutrinos)!

The Sun has been accreting dark matter particles for $\sim 4.6 \times 10^9$ yr as it orbits around the Galaxy ... these will orbit *inside* affecting energy transport

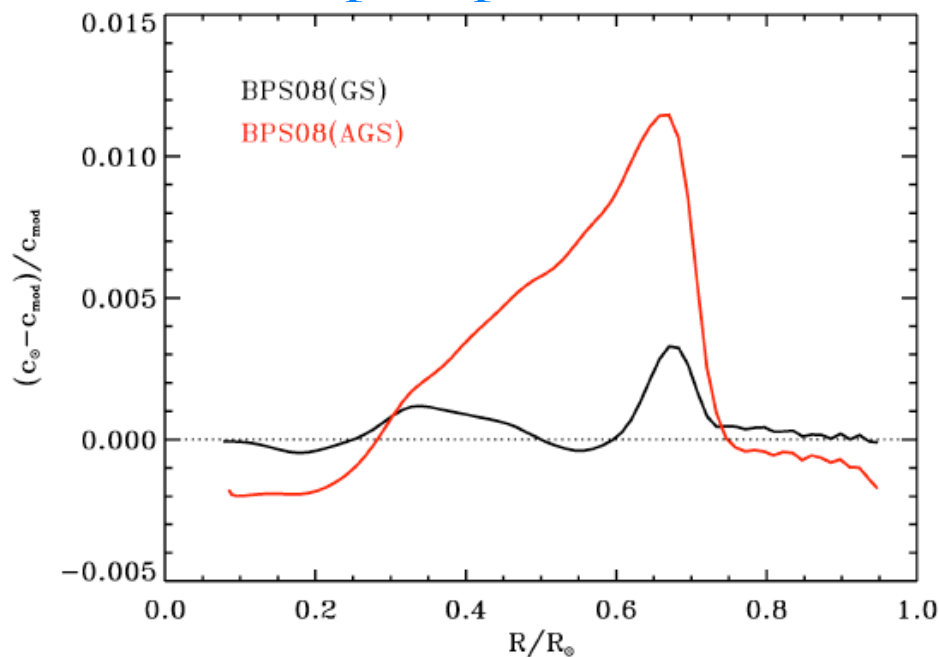


The flux of Solar neutrinos is *very* sensitive to the core temperature and can thus be *reduced* (Steigman *et al* 1978, Faulkner *et al* 1985, Press & Spergel 1985, Gould 1987)

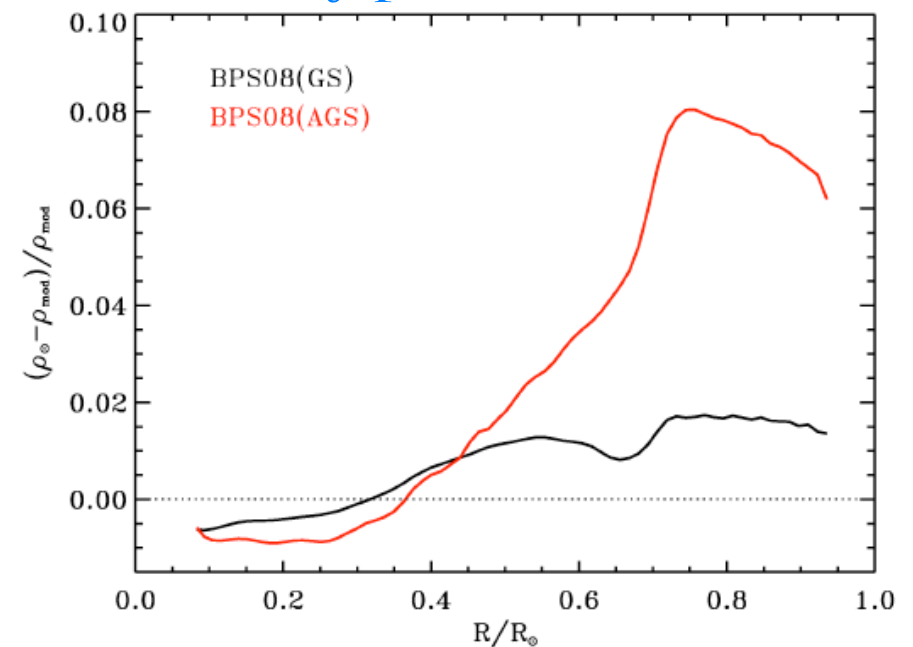
A problem with the standard Solar model

- Asplund, Grevesse & Sauval (2005) have determined new Solar chemical abundances of C, N, O, Ne ('metals') using improved 3D hydrodynamical modeling (tested with many surface spectroscopic observations)
- With these new abundances (30-50% lower metallicity), the previous good agreement between the Standard Solar Model & helioseismology is *broken*

sound speed profile in the Sun

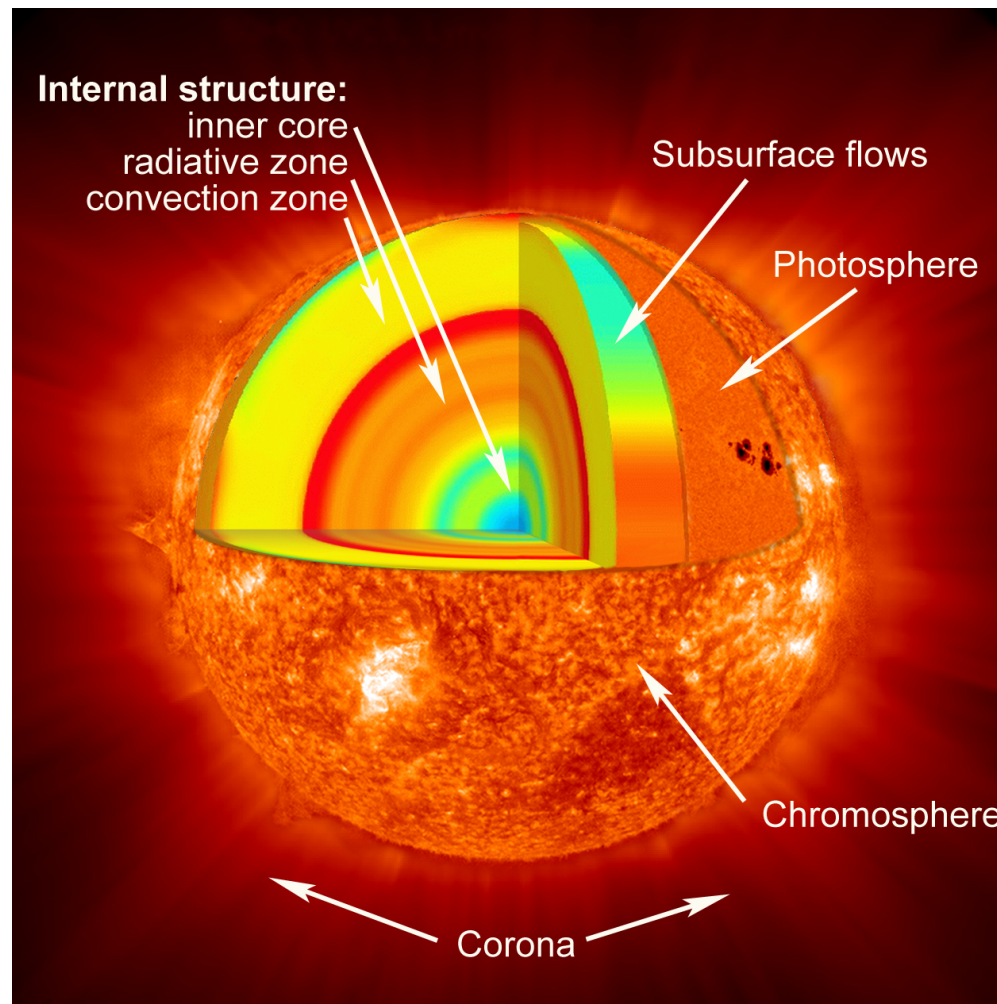


density profile in the Sun



Could light dark matter particles accreted by the Sun solve this problem?
(Villante, talk@TAUP'09, Frandsen & Sarkar 2010)

The particle mass must be $\sim 5\text{-}10$ GeV to have an effect on energy transport (too light and they 'evaporate', too heavy and their orbits do not extend out far enough)



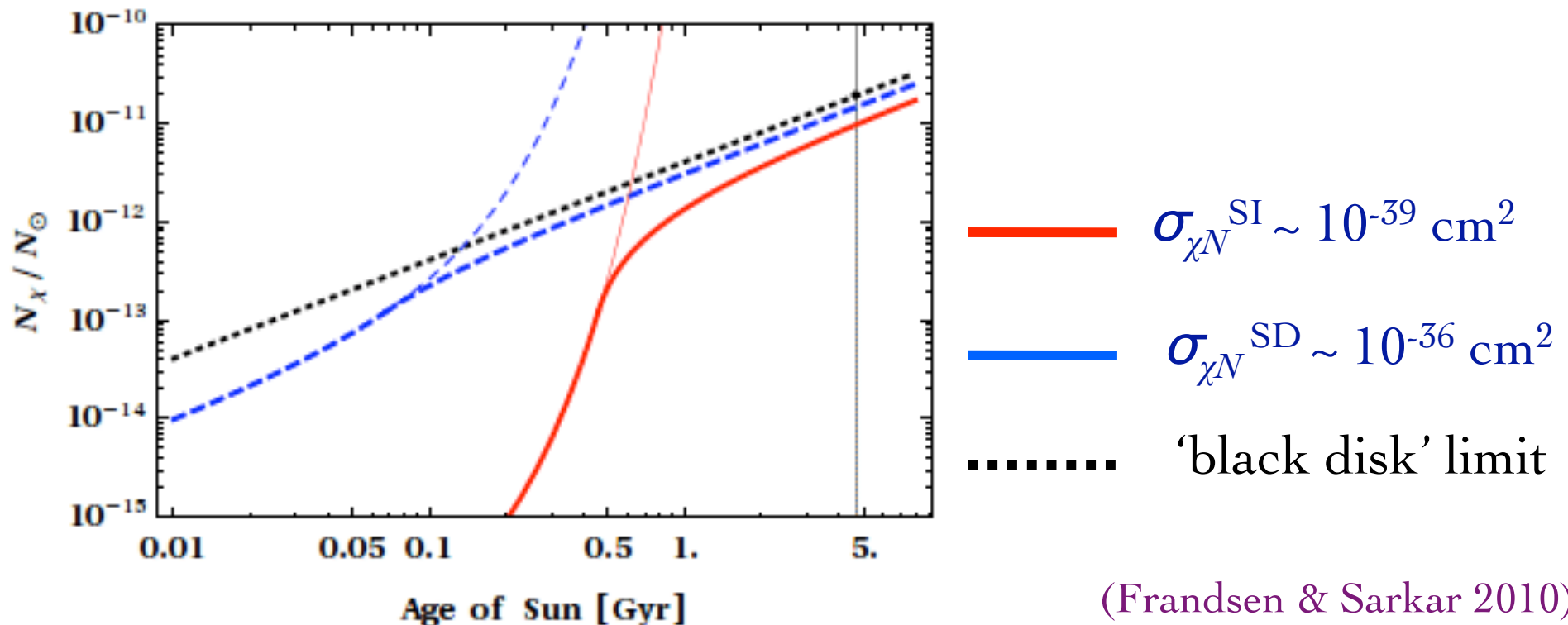
Convective zone boundary from helioseismology: $R_{CZ}/R_{\odot} = 0.713 \pm 0.001$
 ... too high (by $>10\sigma$) in SSM but can be lowered by the required $\sim 1\%$ if
 $(\sigma_{\chi N}/\sigma_{\odot})(N_{\chi}/N_{\odot}) \gtrsim 10^{-14}$, where $\sigma_{\odot} \equiv (m_N/M_{\odot})R_{\odot}^2 \sim 4 \times 10^{-36} \text{ cm}^2$

The abundance of *asymmetric* dark matter is not depleted by annihilation
 ... so grows exponentially (until geometric limit set by Solar radius)

Also self-interactions will *increase* capture rate in the Sun (Zentner 2009)

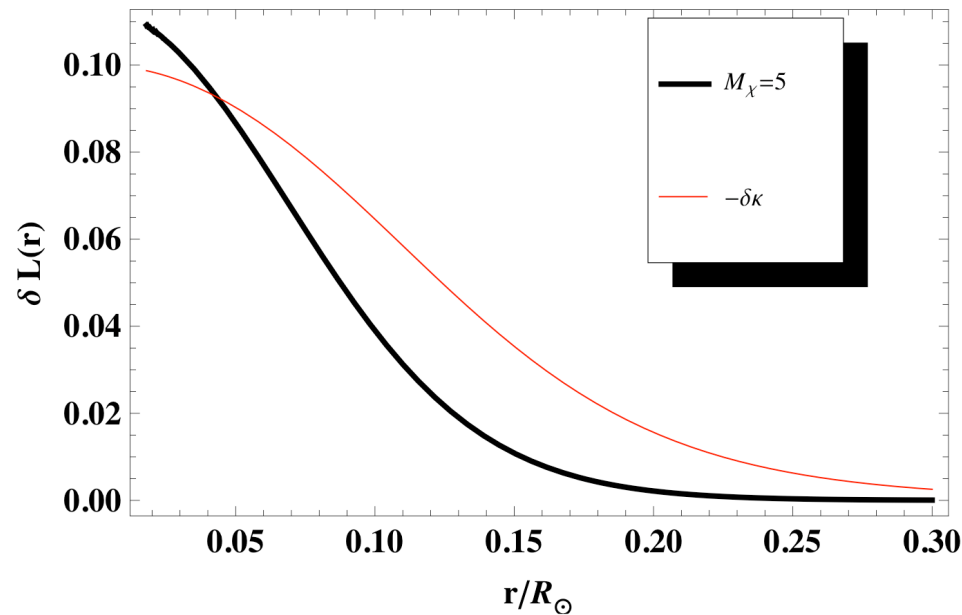
$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_{\chi N} + C_{\chi\chi} N_\chi \quad \Rightarrow \quad N_\chi(t) = \frac{C_{\chi N}}{C_{\chi\chi}} (e^{C_{\chi\chi} t} - 1)$$

Self-capture rate:
$$C_{\chi\chi} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \rho_{\text{local}} s_\chi \frac{v_{\text{esc}}^2(R_\odot)}{\bar{v}} \langle \phi \rangle \frac{\text{erf}(\eta)}{\eta}$$



ADM will transport heat outward in the Sun: $L_\chi \sim 4 \times 10^{12} L_\odot \frac{N_\chi}{N_\odot} \frac{\sigma_{\chi N}}{\sigma_\odot} \sqrt{\frac{m_N}{m_\chi}}$

... thus affecting the effective opacity : $\delta L(r) \sim -\delta\kappa_\gamma(r) \equiv -\kappa_\chi(r)/\kappa_\gamma(r)$
(Bottino *et al* 2002)



According to the 'Linear Solar model' (Villante & Ricci 2009) a ~10% reduction of the opacity in the core lowers the convective boundary by ~0.7% so will (largely) *restore* agreement with helioseismology

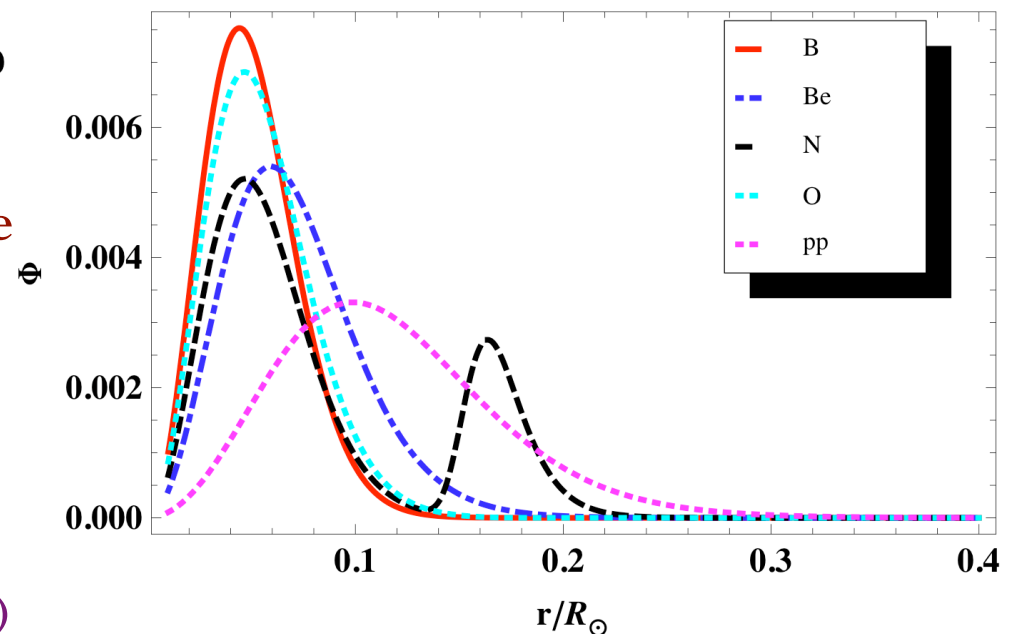
Modification of the luminosity profile will also reduce neutrino fluxes:

$$\delta\Phi_B = -17\%, \delta\Phi_{Be} = -6.7\%,$$

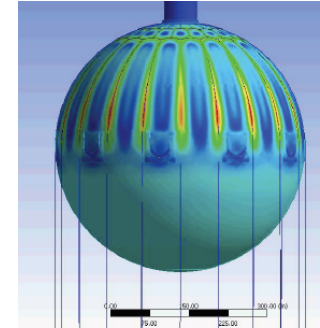
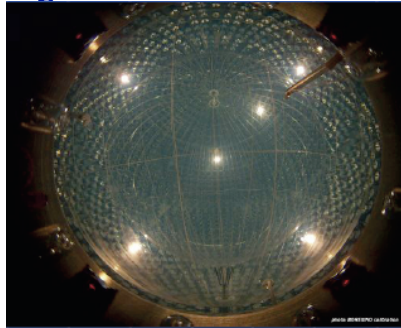
$$\delta\Phi_N = -10\%, \delta\Phi_O = -14\%$$

... testable by Borexino & SNO⁺

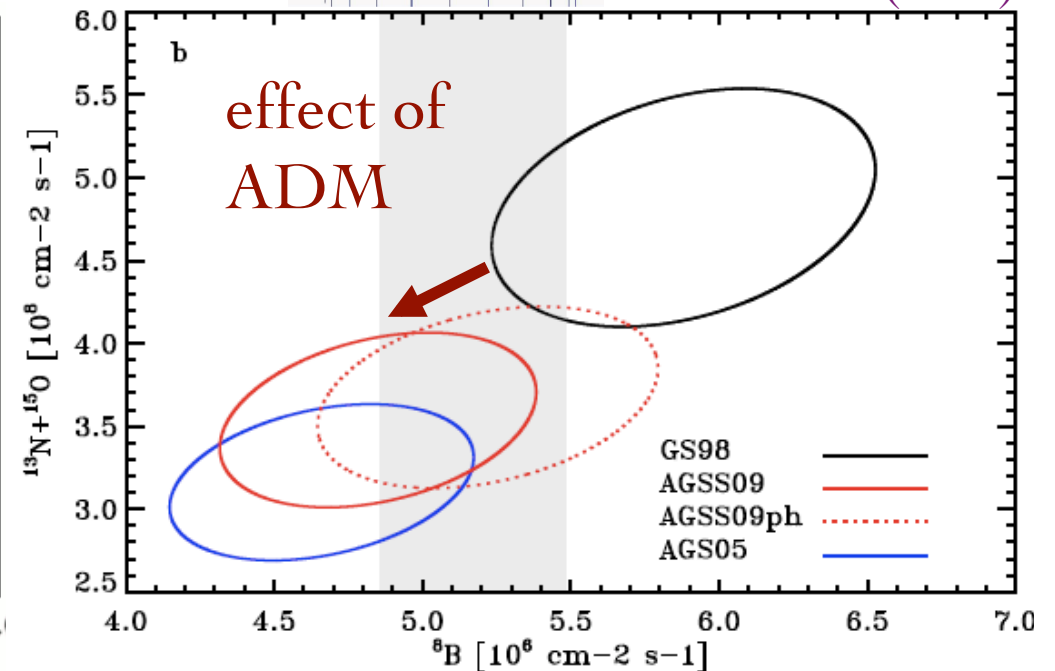
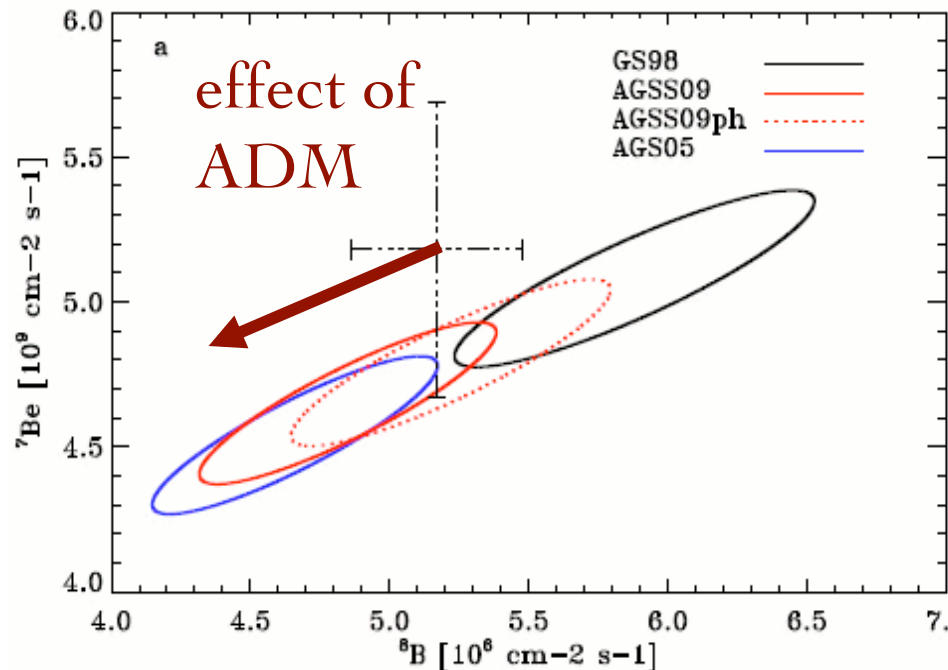
(Frandsen & Sarkar 2010)



Forthcoming precision measurements of Solar neutrinos by Borexino and SNO+ can *test* the model

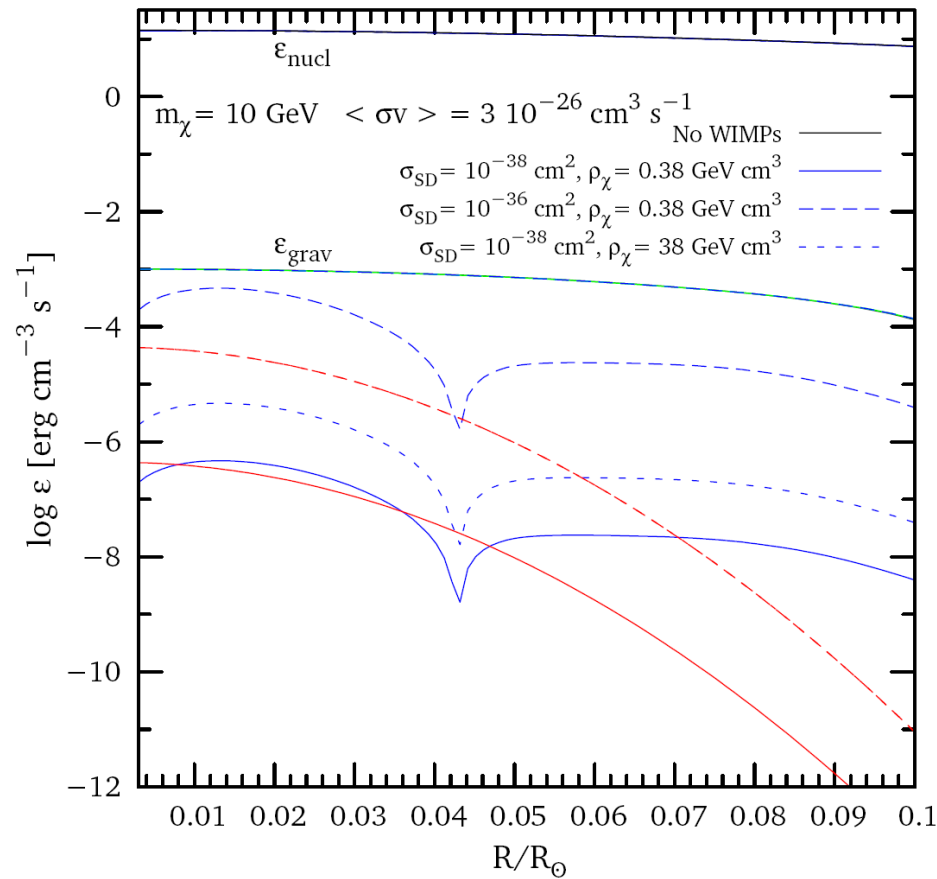


Serenelli (2010)



SNO: $\Phi({}^8\text{B}) = 5.18 \pm 0.29 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$; Borexino: $\Phi({}^7\text{Be}) = 5.18 \pm 0.51 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

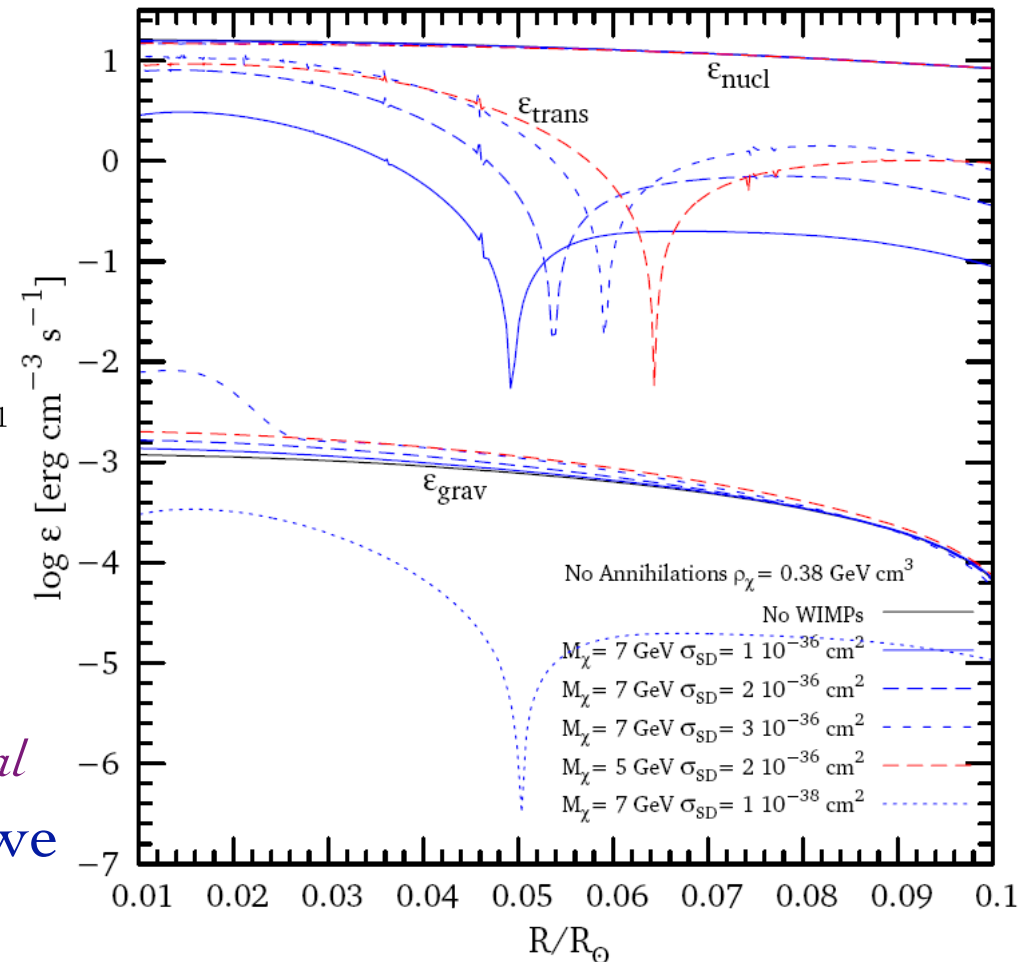
Measurement of ${}^{13}\text{N}$ and ${}^{15}\text{O}$ fluxes by SNO+ will provide additional constraint ..
but it may be hard to distinguish between effects of metallicity and dark matter



... but can be significant for *asymmetric* dark matter!

However they (also [Cumberbatch et al 2010](#)) obtain a *smaller* effect than we do from the analytic 'linear Solar model' ... this is under investigation

Using the 'GENEVA code', [Taoso et al \(2010\)](#) confirm that the effect on energy transport within the Sun is negligibly small for *annihilating* dark matter



Summary

Asymmetric dark matter is motivated by the observed asymmetry of baryonic matter and the desire to explain why $\Omega_{\text{DM}}/\Omega_{\text{B}} \sim O(1)$

- $\sim \text{GeV}$ scale ADM can arise from hidden/mirror/unbaryon sectors
 - Such particles are naturally self-interacting
... may solve problems of collisionless CDM on galactic scales
- Direct detection will require $O(\text{keV})$ threshold recoil detectors
... efforts already under way using Xenon, CCDs etc
 - Interesting signatures at LHC ('monojets' ...)
- Large capture rate in Sun \Rightarrow may solve 'Solar composition problem'
... magnitude of effect is presently disputed (under study)
- Can probe through precision measurements of Solar neutrino fluxes
... expect ^7Be data soon from Borexino, later $^{13}\text{N} + ^{15}\text{O}$ from SNO+

Interesting alternative to dark matter in supersymmetry ... experiment will tell!