

Direct Detection of Dark Matter with Electromagnetic Interactions

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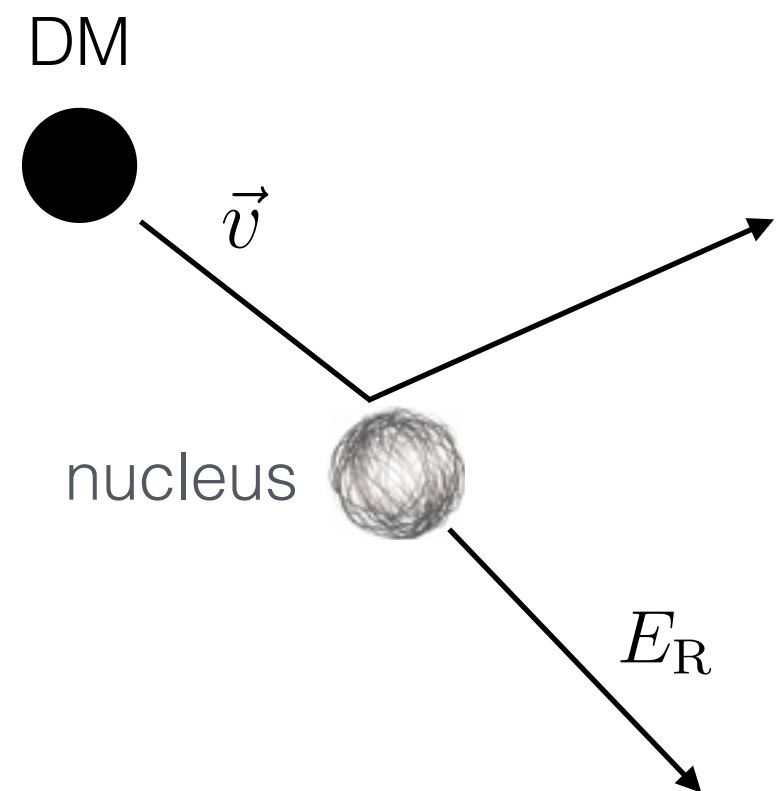
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Basics of direct detection



Basics of direct detection

The basic ingredient is the nuclear recoil rate

$$\frac{dR_T}{dE_R} = \frac{\xi_T}{m_T} \Phi_{\text{DM}}(t) \frac{d\sigma_T}{dE_R}$$

Target density

DM-nucleus
cross section

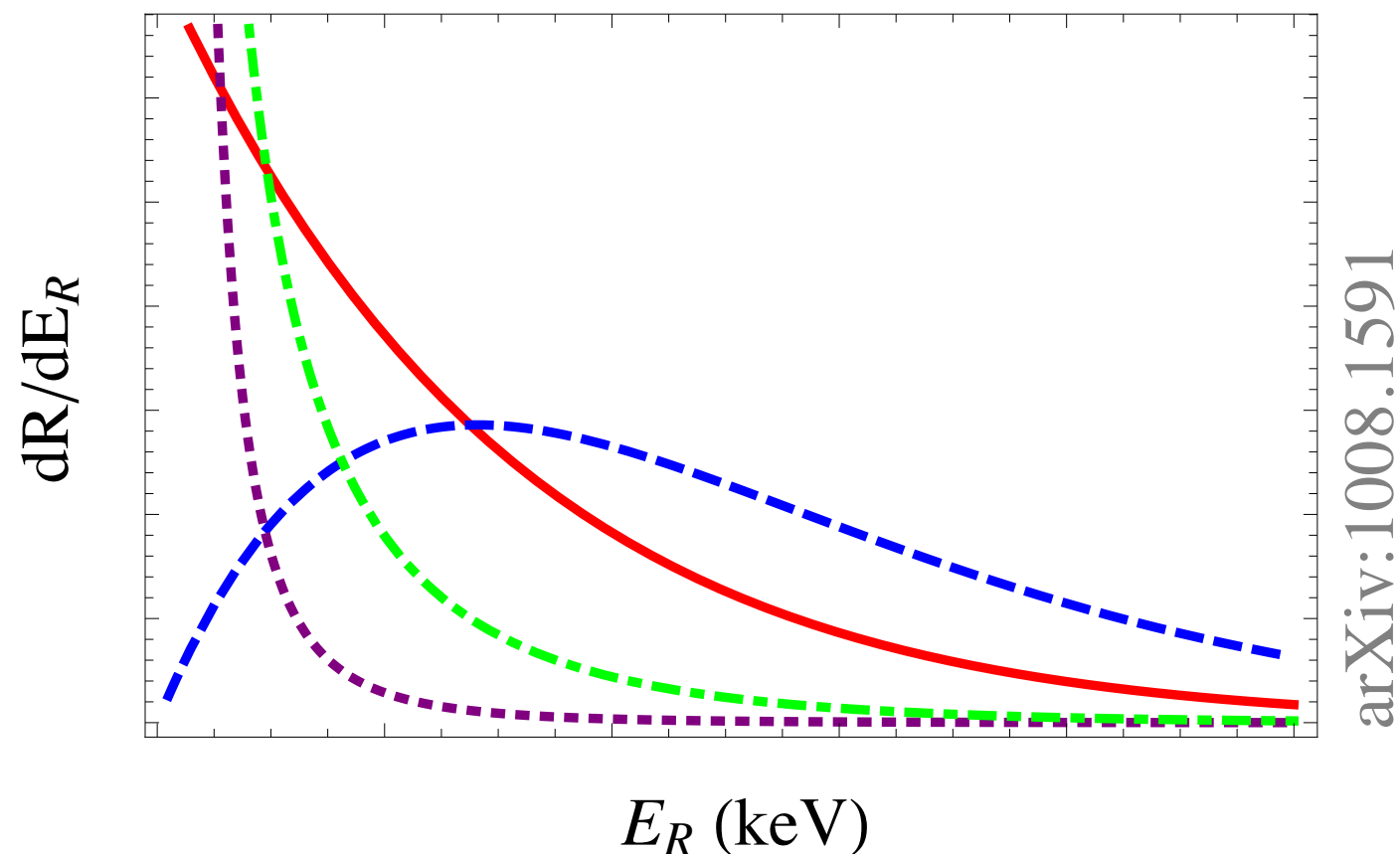
$$\Phi_{\text{DM}} = \frac{\rho}{m_{\text{DM}}} v f(\vec{v}, t) d^3v$$

DM flux (has an annual modulation due to Earth's rotation around the sun)

Basics of direct detection

$$\frac{dR_T}{dE_R}(E_R, t) = \frac{\xi_T}{m_T} \frac{\rho}{m_{\text{DM}}} \int_{v \geq v_{\min}(E_R)} d^3v f(\vec{v}, t) v \frac{d\sigma_T}{dE_R}(E_R, \vec{v})$$

$v_{\min}$: minimum DM speed to kick the nucleus hard enough
(fixed by kinematics)



Non-relativistic limit

$$\frac{q}{m}, v \sim 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{nucleon}} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} (\mathbf{c}_i^p + \mathbf{c}_i^n) \mathcal{O}_i^{\text{NR}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_1^{\text{NR}} = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_3^{\text{NR}} = i \vec{s}_N \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_5^{\text{NR}} = i \vec{s}_\chi \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7^{\text{NR}} = \vec{s}_N \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9^{\text{NR}} = i \vec{s}_\chi \cdot (\vec{s}_N \times \vec{q})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{11}^{\text{NR}} = i \vec{s}_\chi \cdot \vec{q}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_2^{\text{NR}} = (v^\perp)^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_4^{\text{NR}} = \vec{s}_\chi \cdot \vec{s}_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6^{\text{NR}} = (\vec{s}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{s}_N \cdot \vec{q})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_8^{\text{NR}} = \vec{s}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10}^{\text{NR}} = i \vec{s}_N \cdot \vec{q}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{12}^{\text{NR}} = \vec{v}^\perp \cdot (\vec{s}_\chi \times \vec{s}_N)$$

$$\left(E_{\text{R}} = \frac{q^2}{2m_T}, \vec{v}^\perp \cdot \vec{q} = 0 \right)$$

Dark Matter with electromagnetic interactions

Examples are

$$\mathcal{L}_\epsilon = \epsilon e \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi A_\mu$$

Millicharge

$$\mathcal{L}_M = \frac{\mu}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \chi F^{\mu\nu}$$

Magnetic dipole

$$\mathcal{L}_E = \frac{id}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \chi F^{\mu\nu}$$

Electric dipole

$$\mathcal{L}_A = \frac{a}{2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu}$$

Anapole moment

Dark Matter with electric dipole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{E}} = \frac{id}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \chi F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$H_{\text{E}} = -\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^{\text{E}}}{dE_{\text{R}}} \sim \frac{Z^2 d^2}{E_{\text{R}} v^2} F_{\text{C}}^2(E_{\text{R}})$$

$$d^{-1} \sim \text{PeV} - \text{EeV}$$

Dark Matter with electric dipole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{E}} = \frac{id}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \chi F^{\mu\nu} \qquad H_{\text{E}} = -\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}$$

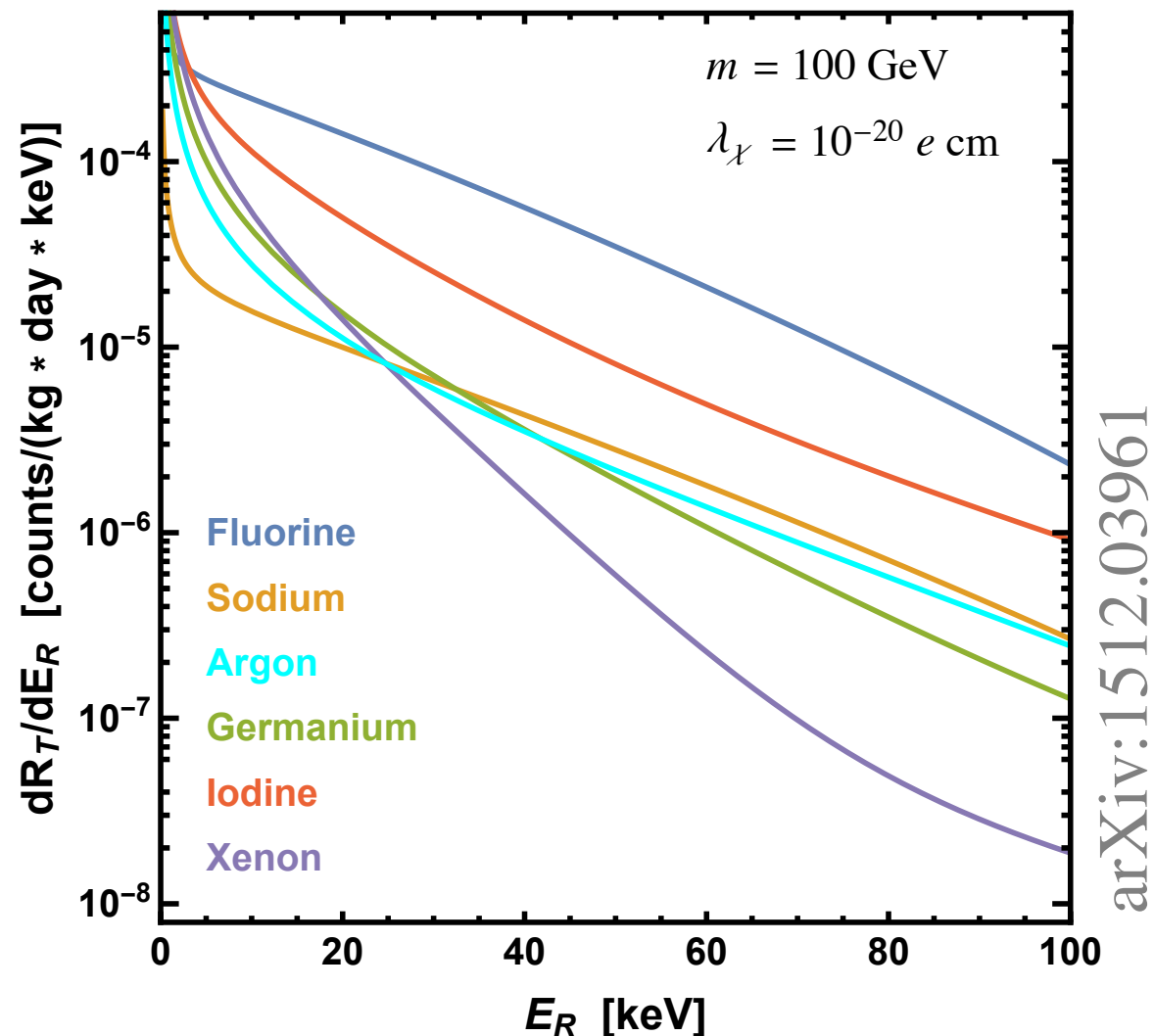
$$\frac{d\sigma_T^{\text{E}}}{dE_{\text{R}}} \sim \frac{Z^2 d^2}{E_{\text{R}} v^2} F_{\text{C}}^2(E_{\text{R}}) \qquad \frac{d\sigma_T^{\text{SI}}}{dE_{\text{R}}} \sim \frac{A^2 g^2}{v^2} F_{\text{SI}}^2(E_{\text{R}})$$

$$d^{-1} \sim \text{PeV} - \text{EeV}$$

Dark Matter with magnetic dipole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_M = \frac{\mu}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \chi F^{\mu\nu} \quad H_M = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^M}{dE_R} \sim \left(\frac{1}{E_R} - \frac{\#}{v^2} \right) \mu^2 Z^2 F_C^2(E_R) + \frac{@@}{v^2} \mu^2 \mu_T^2 F_M^2(E_R)$$

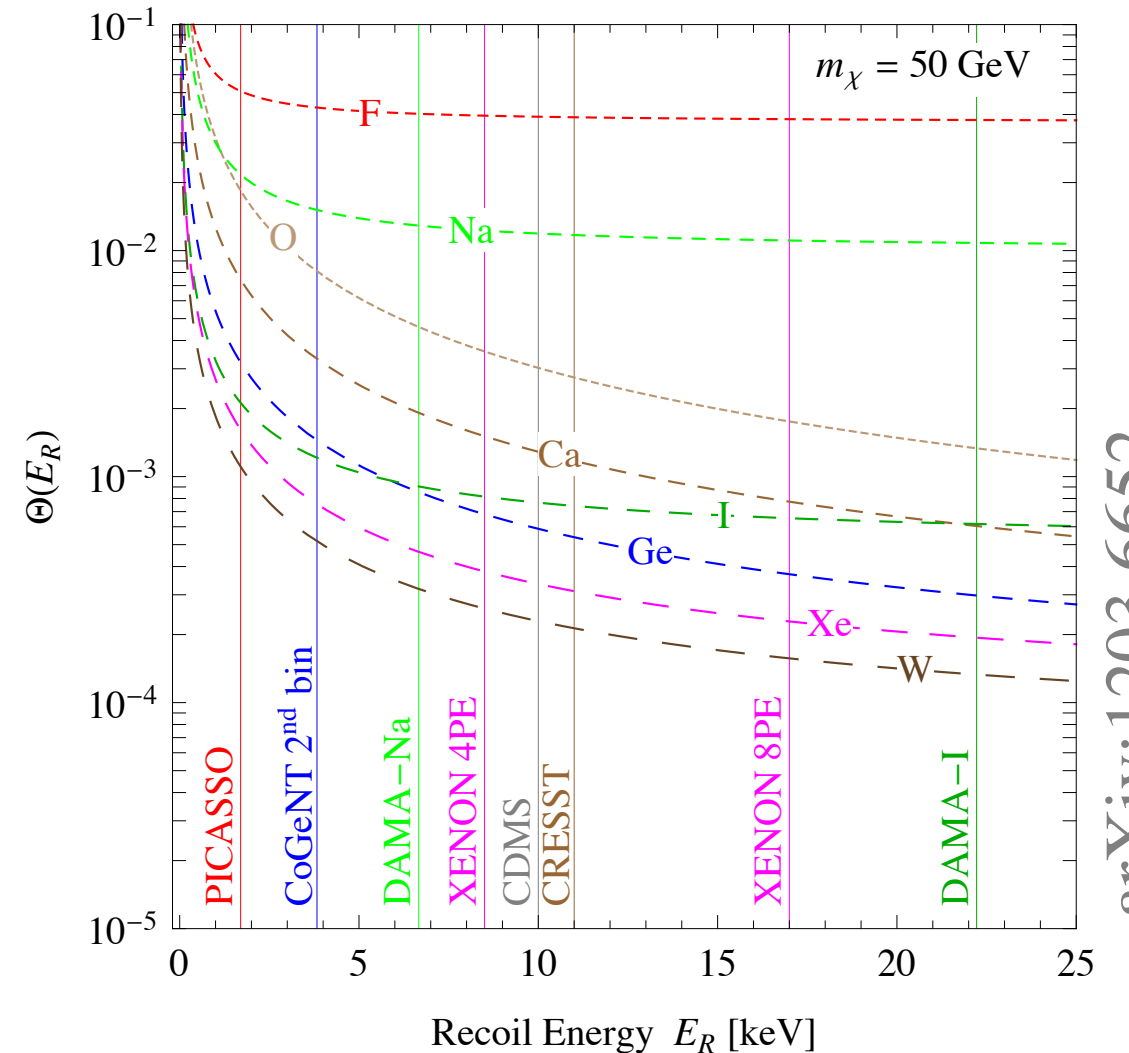
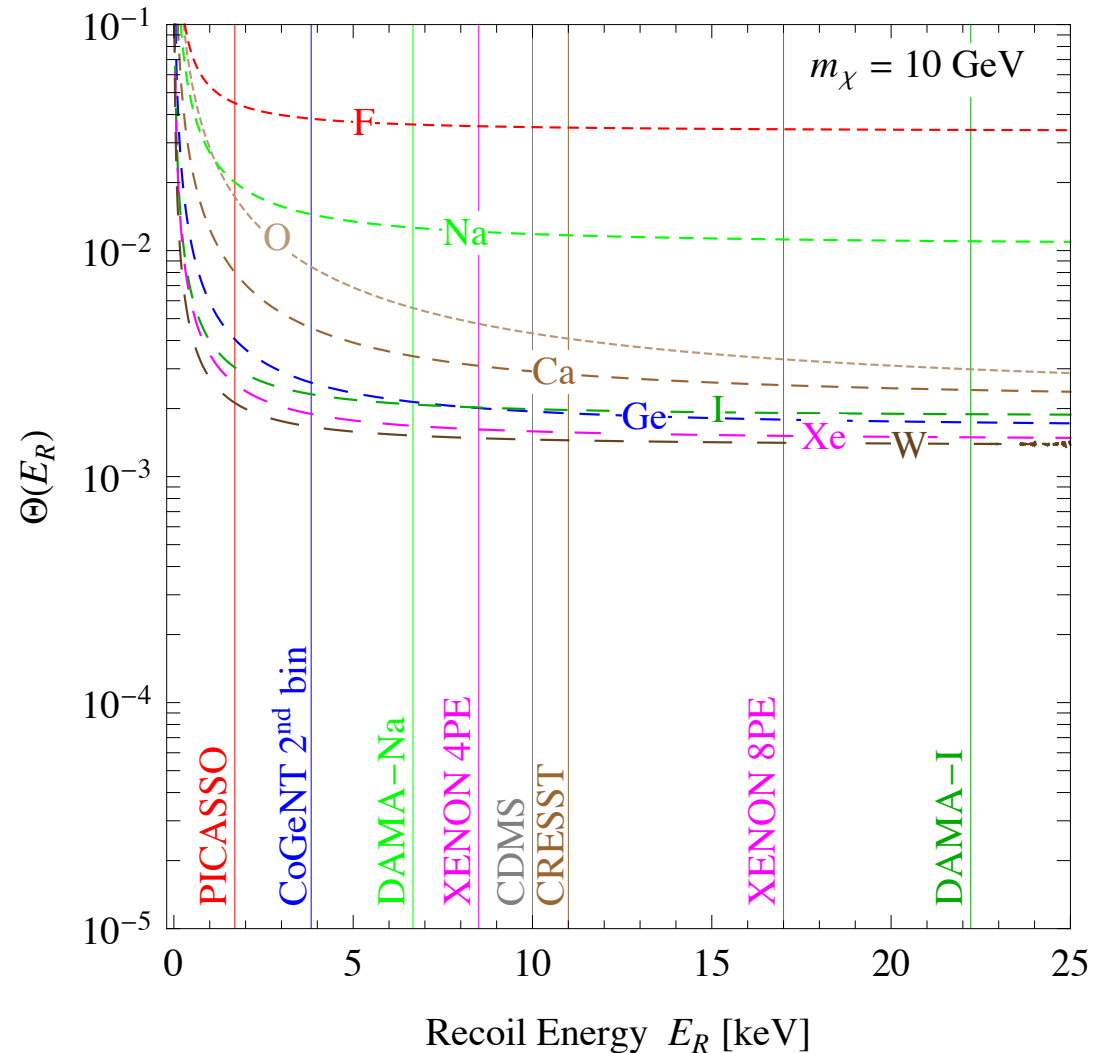


Dark Matter with magnetic dipole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_M = \frac{\mu}{2} \bar{\chi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \chi F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$H_M = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^M}{dE_R} \sim \left(\frac{1}{E_R} - \frac{\#}{v^2} \right) \mu^2 Z^2 F_C^2(E_R) + \frac{@@}{v^2} \mu^2 \mu_T^2 F_M^2(E_R)$$



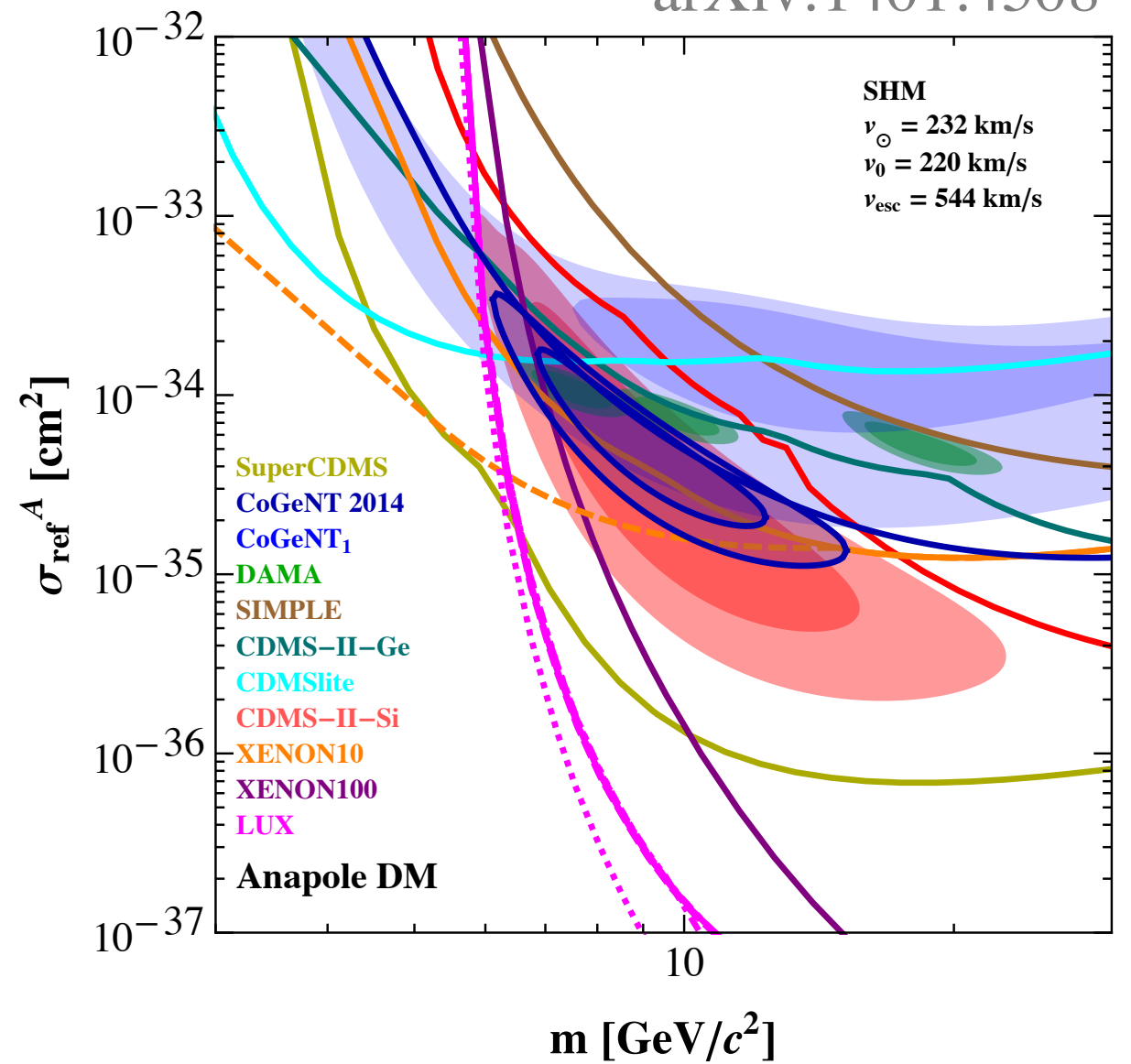
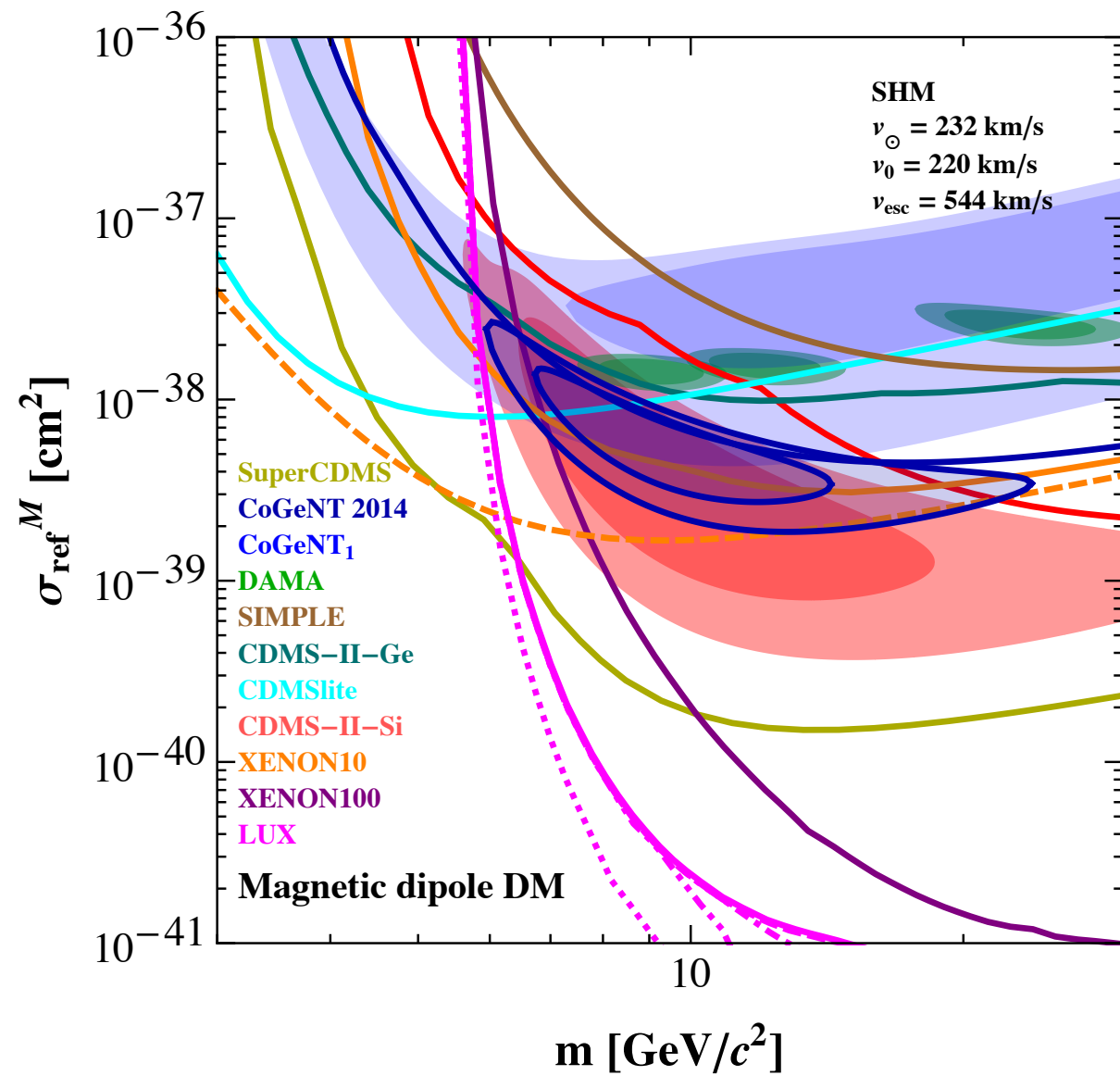
Dark Matter with anapole moment

$$\mathcal{L}_A = \frac{a}{2} \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \chi \partial^\nu F_{\mu\nu} \qquad H_A = -\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^A}{dE_R} \sim E_R \frac{d\sigma_T^M}{dE_R}$$

Dark Matter with magnetic/anapole moment

arXiv:1401.4508



Dark Matter with magnetic/anapole moment

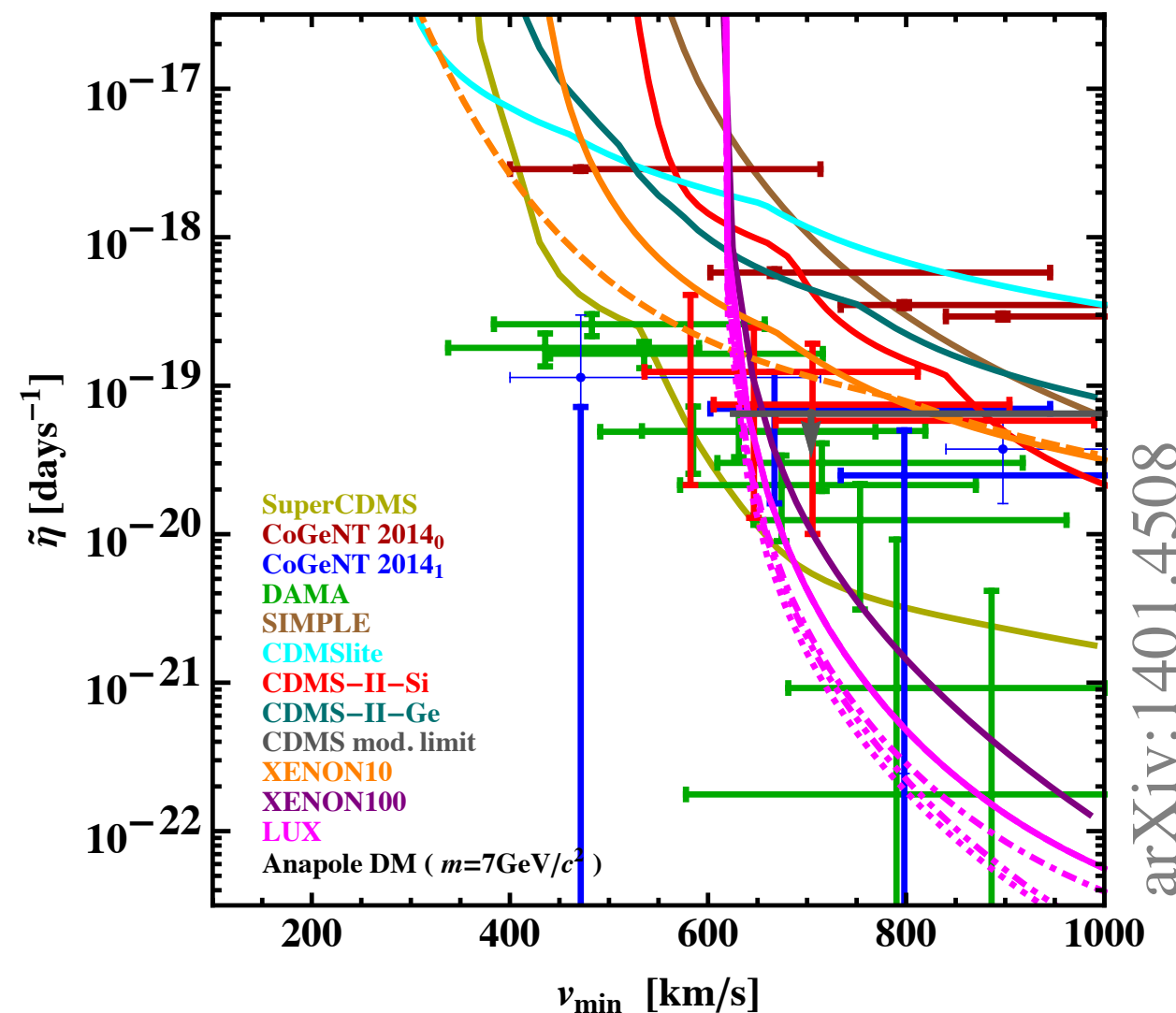
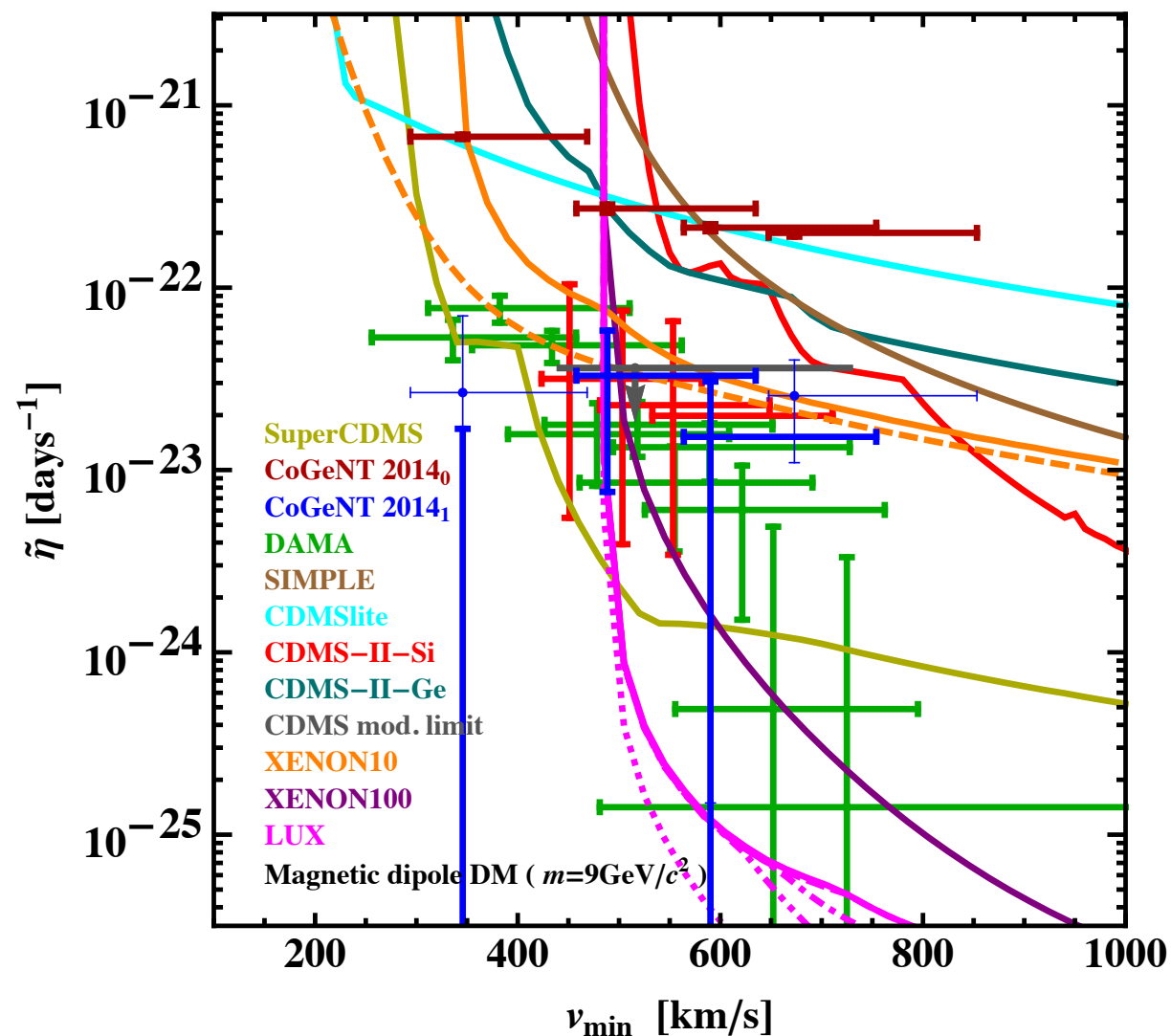
For

$$\frac{d\sigma_T}{dE_R} = g_T(E_R) h(\vec{v})$$

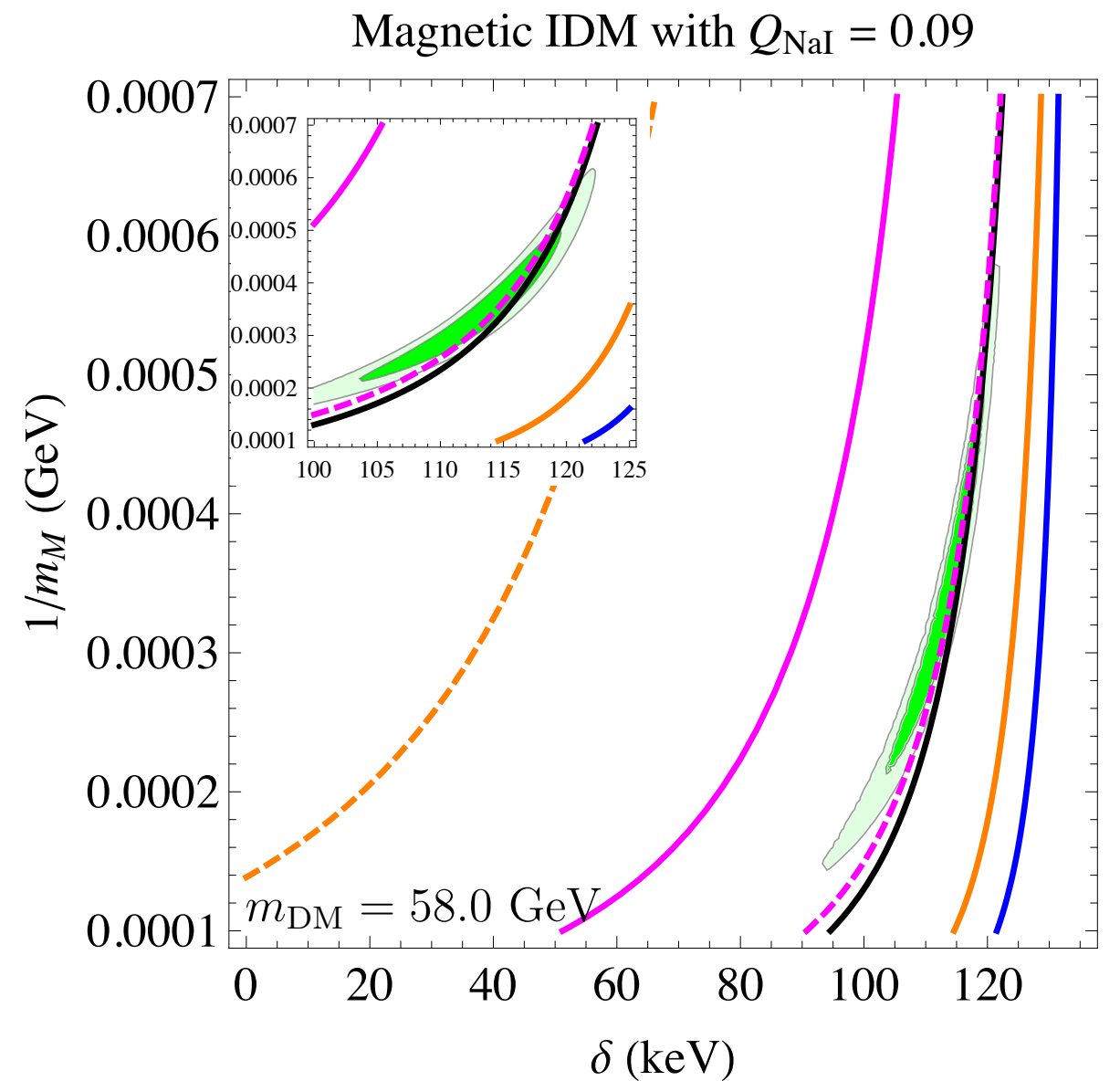
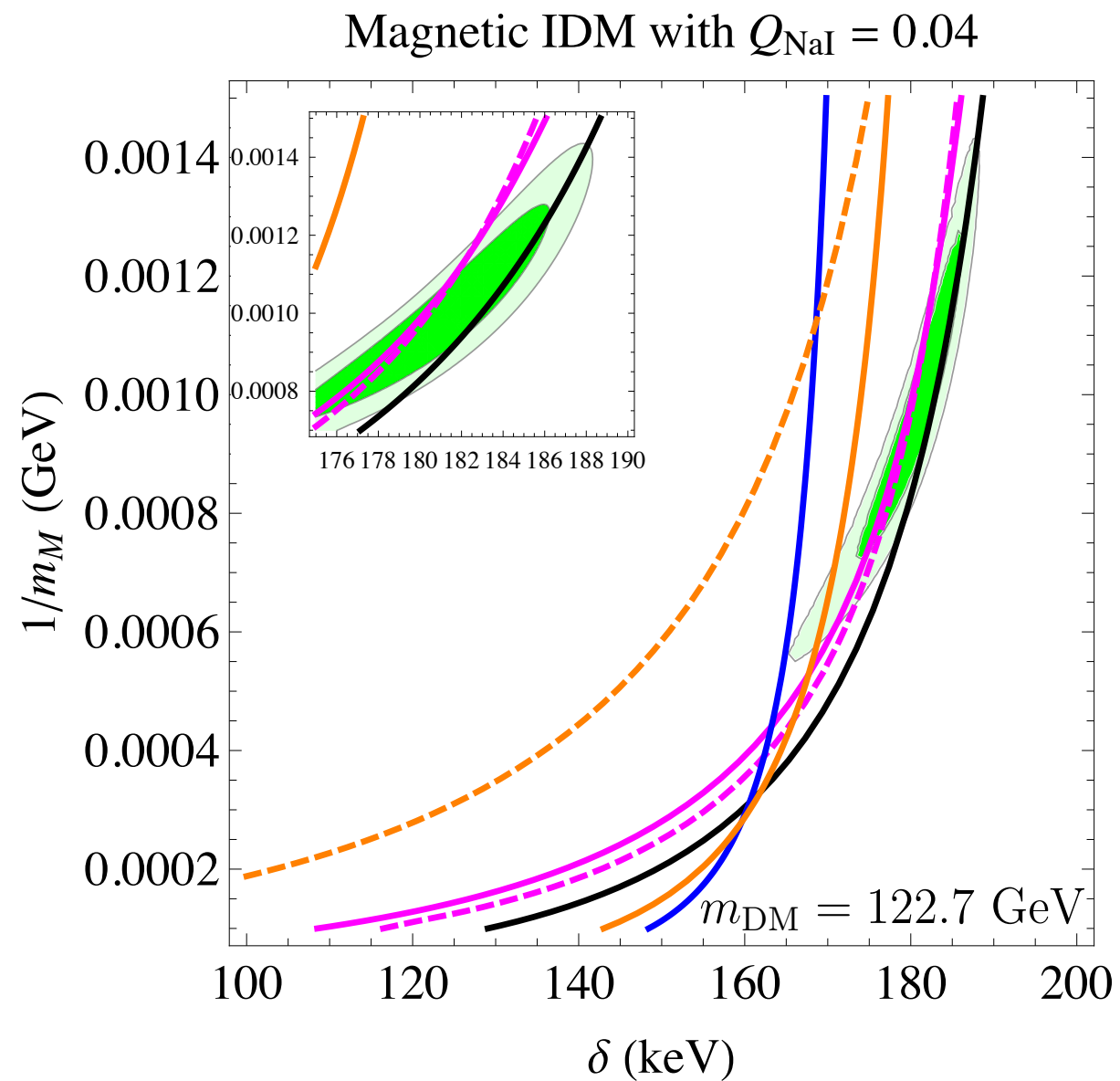
then

$$\frac{dR_T}{dE_R} = \frac{\xi_T}{m_T m_{\text{DM}}} \rho g_T(E_R) \eta(v_{\min})$$

with $\eta(v_{\min}) \equiv \int_{v \geq v_{\min}} d^3v f(\vec{v}, t) v h(\vec{v})$



Inelastic magnetic dipole Dark Matter

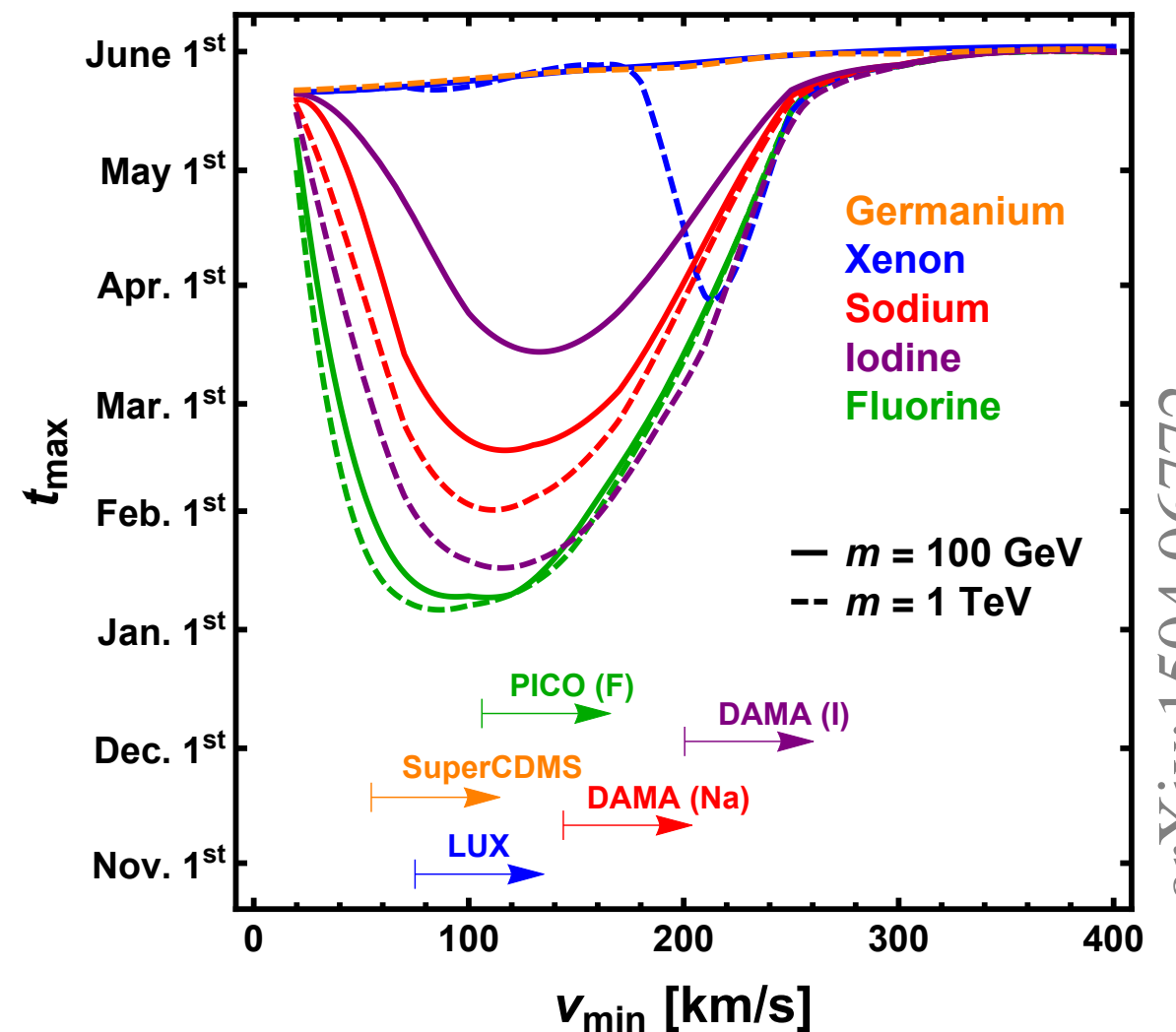
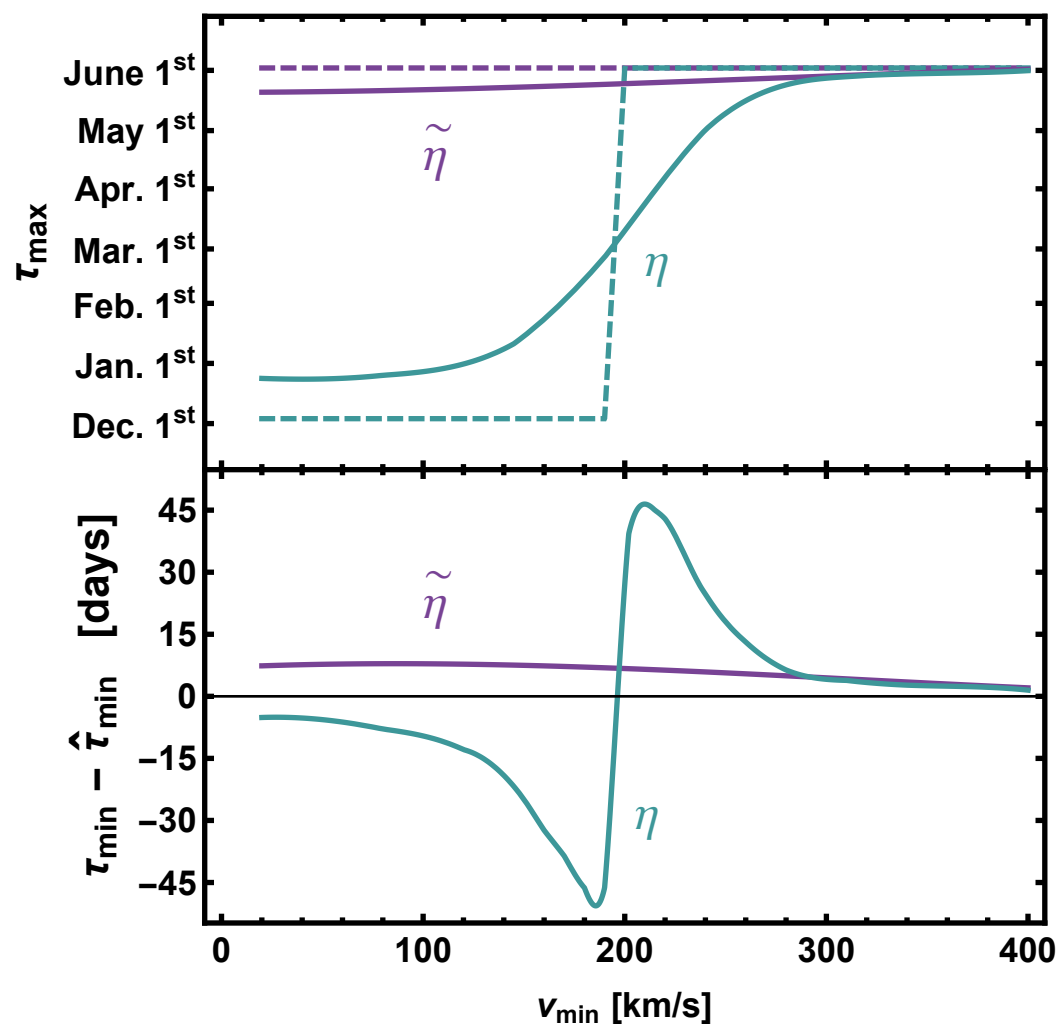


Annual modulation of magnetic dipole Dark Matter

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^M}{dE_R} \sim \left(\frac{1}{E_R} - \frac{\#}{v^2} \right) \mu^2 Z^2 F_C^2(E_R) + \frac{@@}{v^2} \mu^2 \mu_T^2 F_M^2(E_R)$$

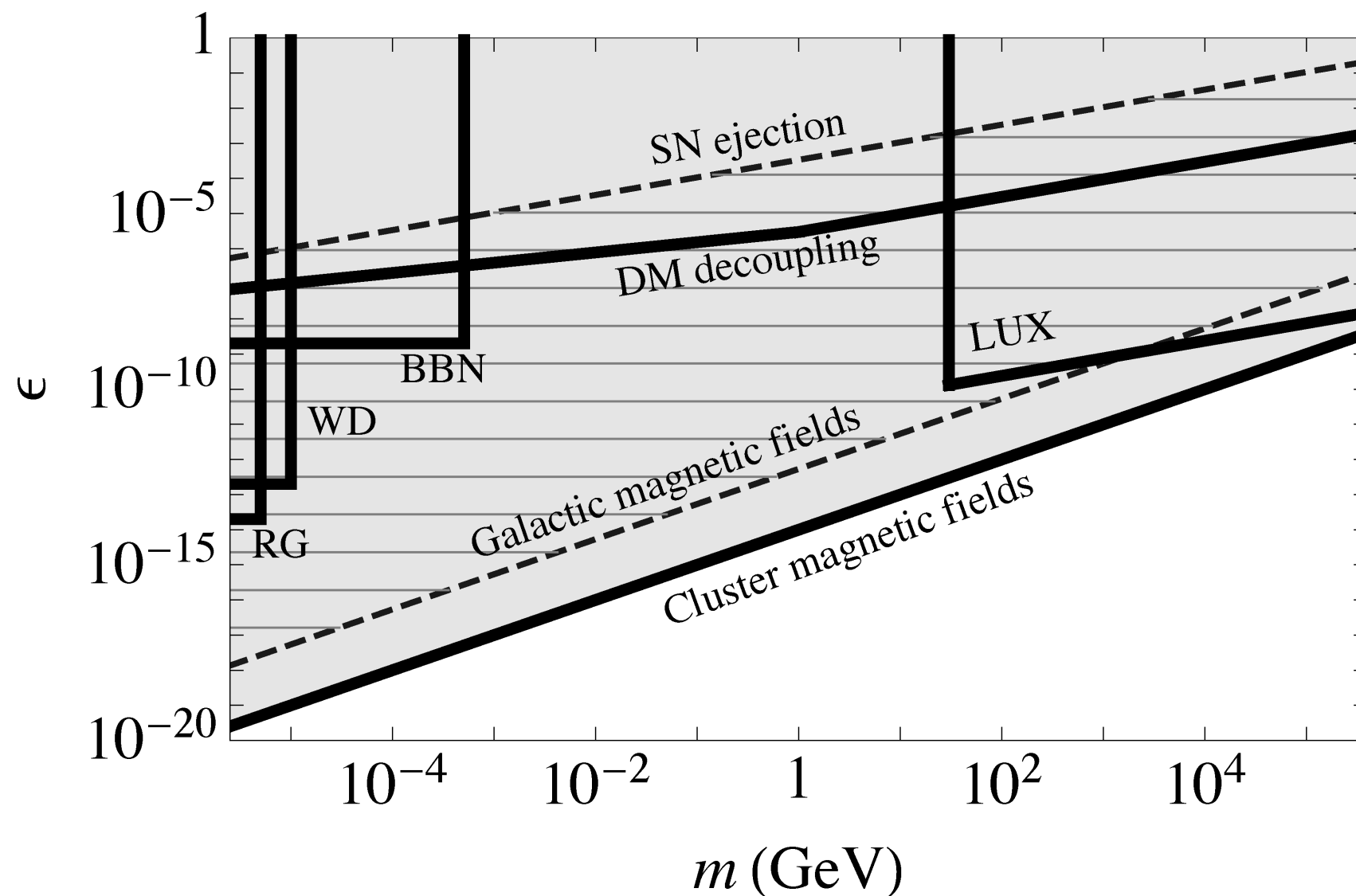
$\uparrow$
 $\tilde{\eta}$

η



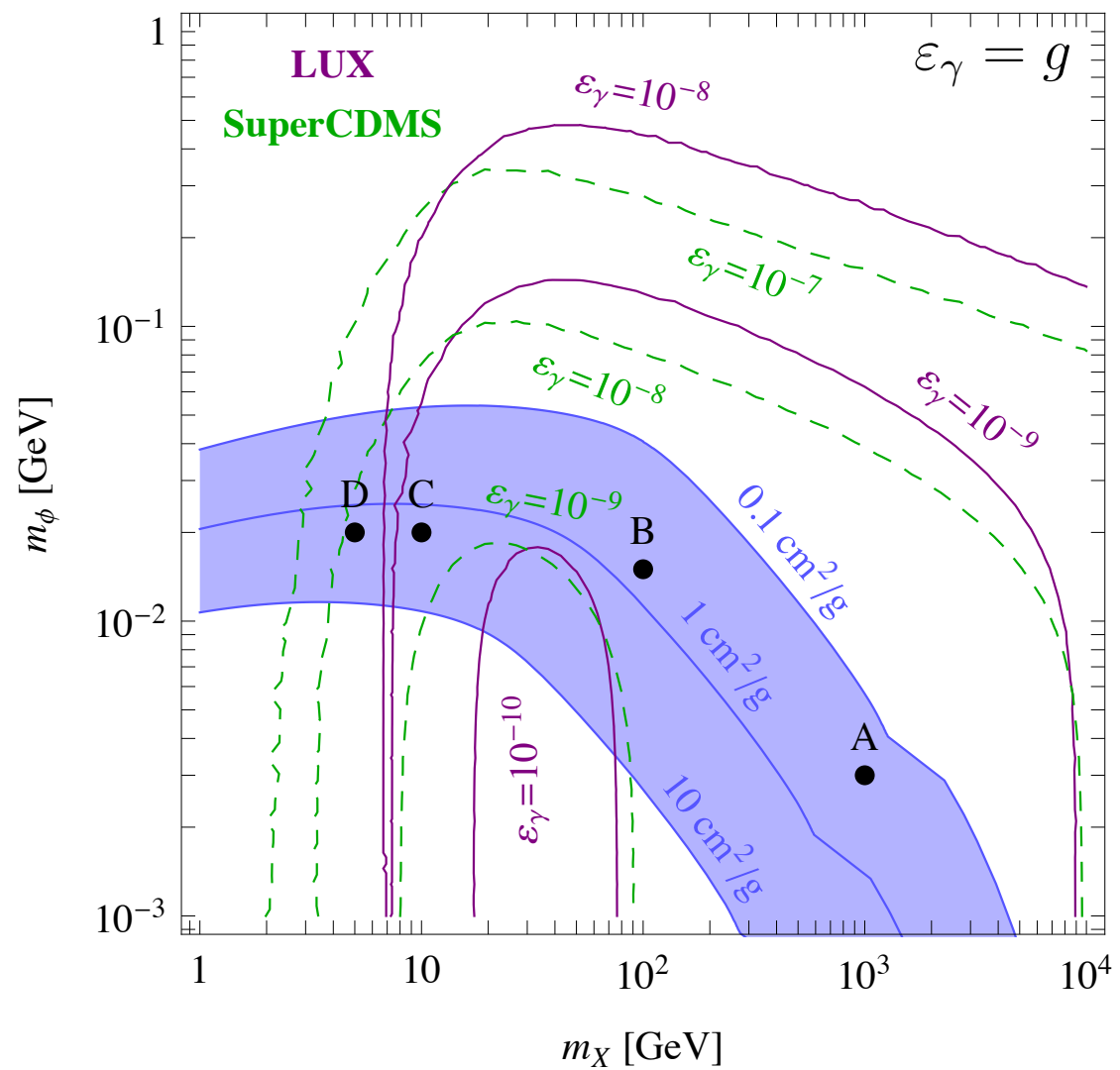
Millicharged Dark Matter

$$\mathcal{L}_\epsilon = \epsilon e \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi A_\mu \quad \frac{d\sigma_T^\epsilon}{dE_R} \sim \frac{Z^2 \epsilon^2}{E_R^2 v^2} F_C^2(E_R)$$



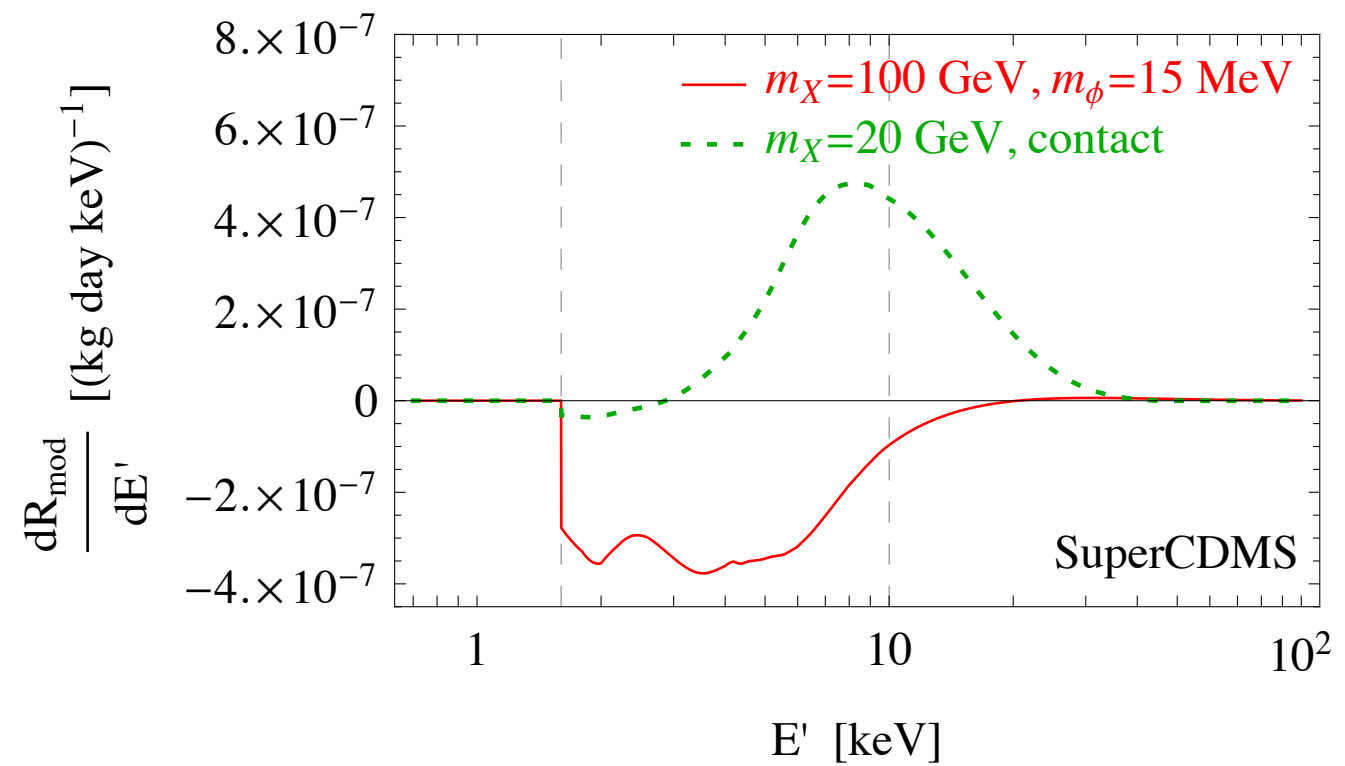
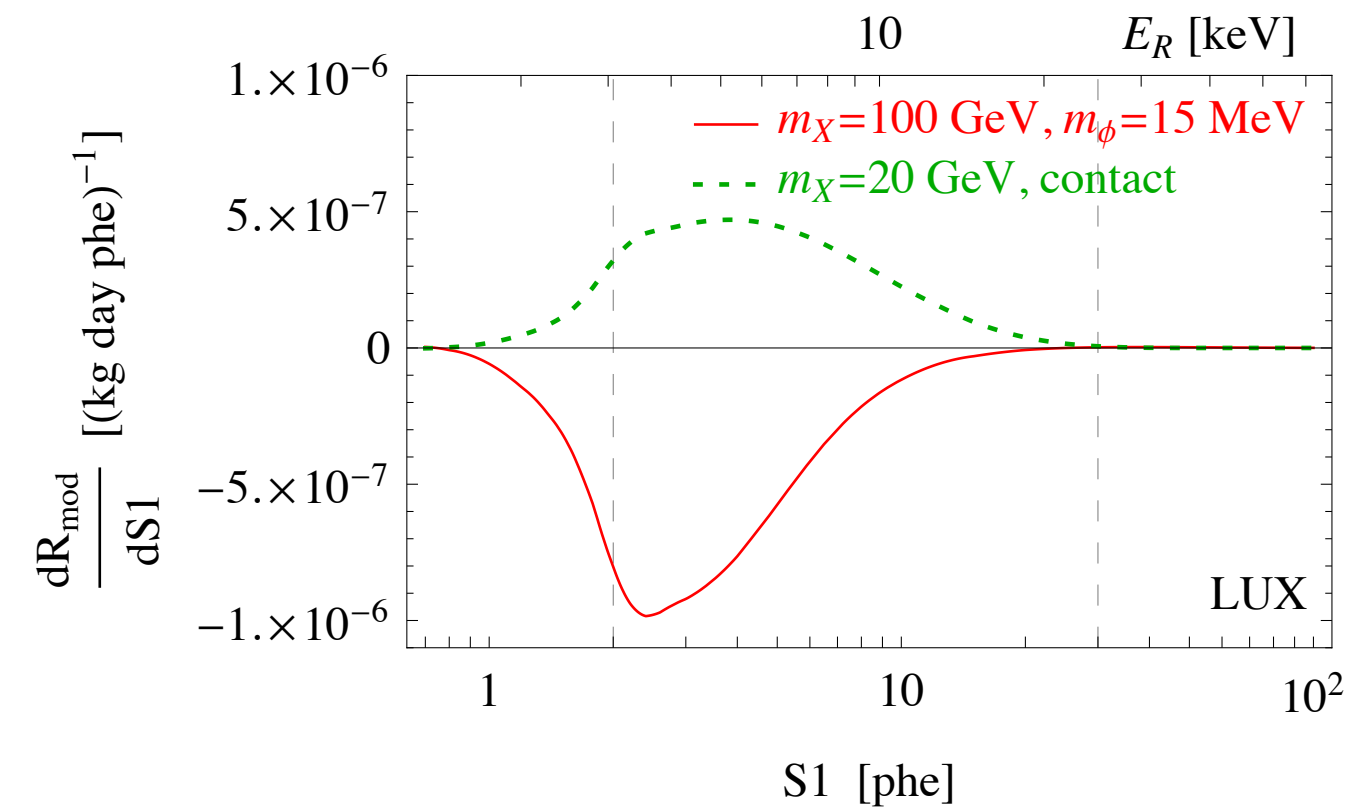
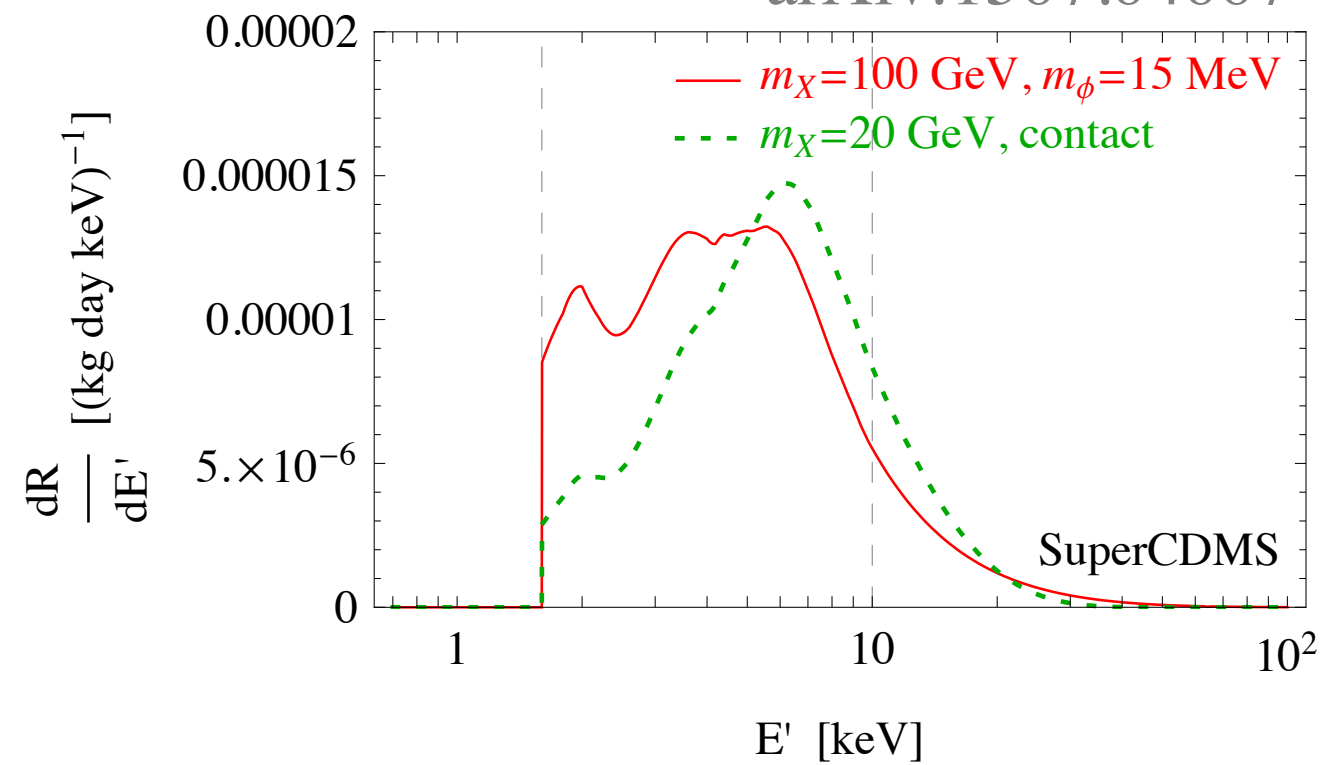
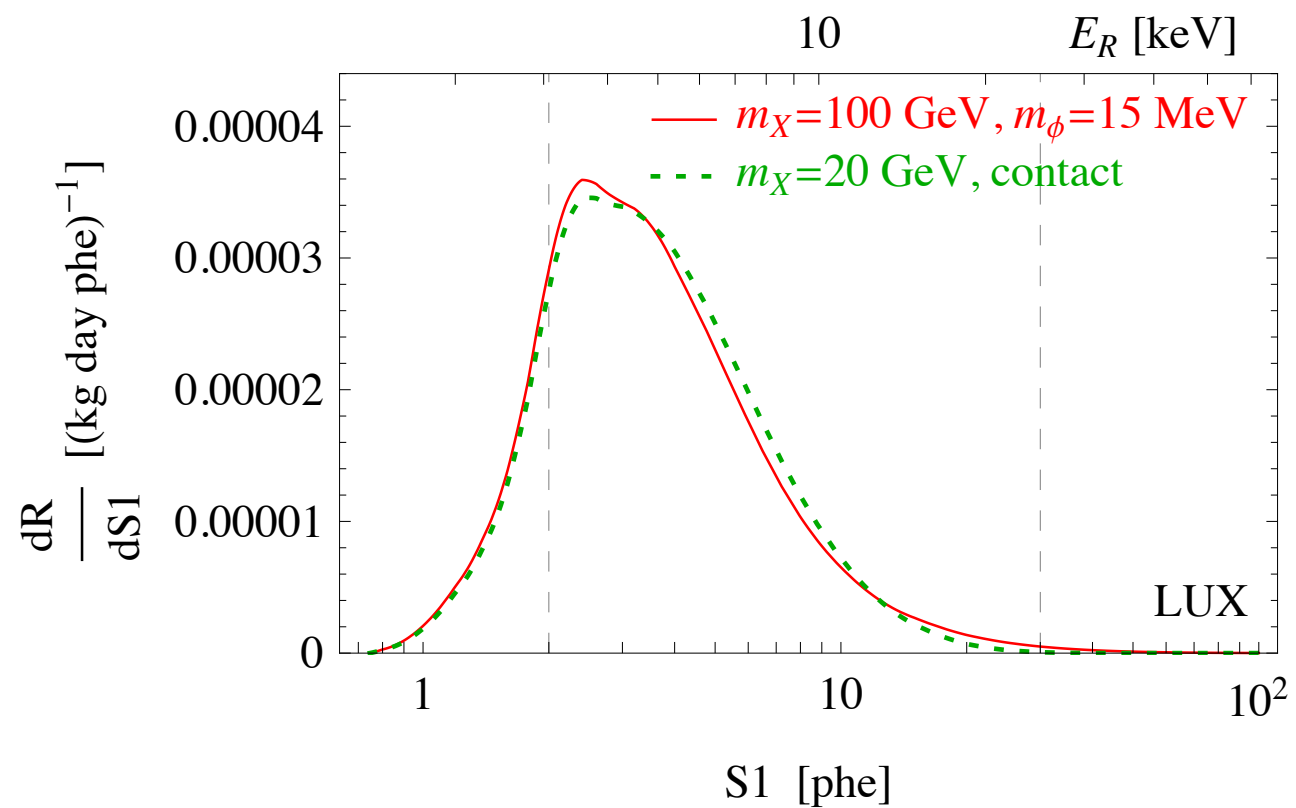
Digression #1: light mediator

$$\frac{d\sigma_T^\phi}{dE_R} \sim \frac{g^2}{(q^2 + m_\phi^2)^2 v^2} F^2(E_R)$$

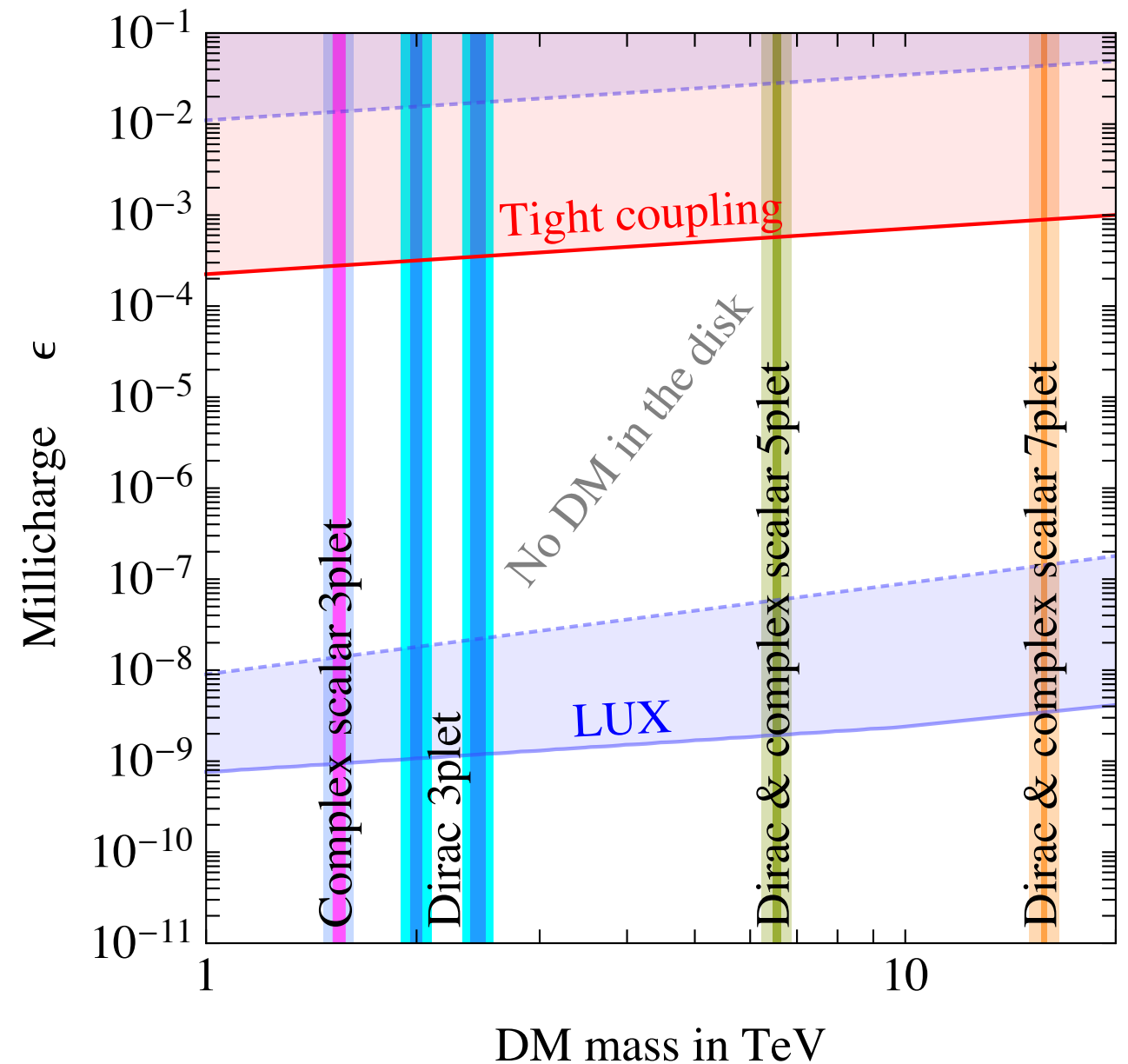
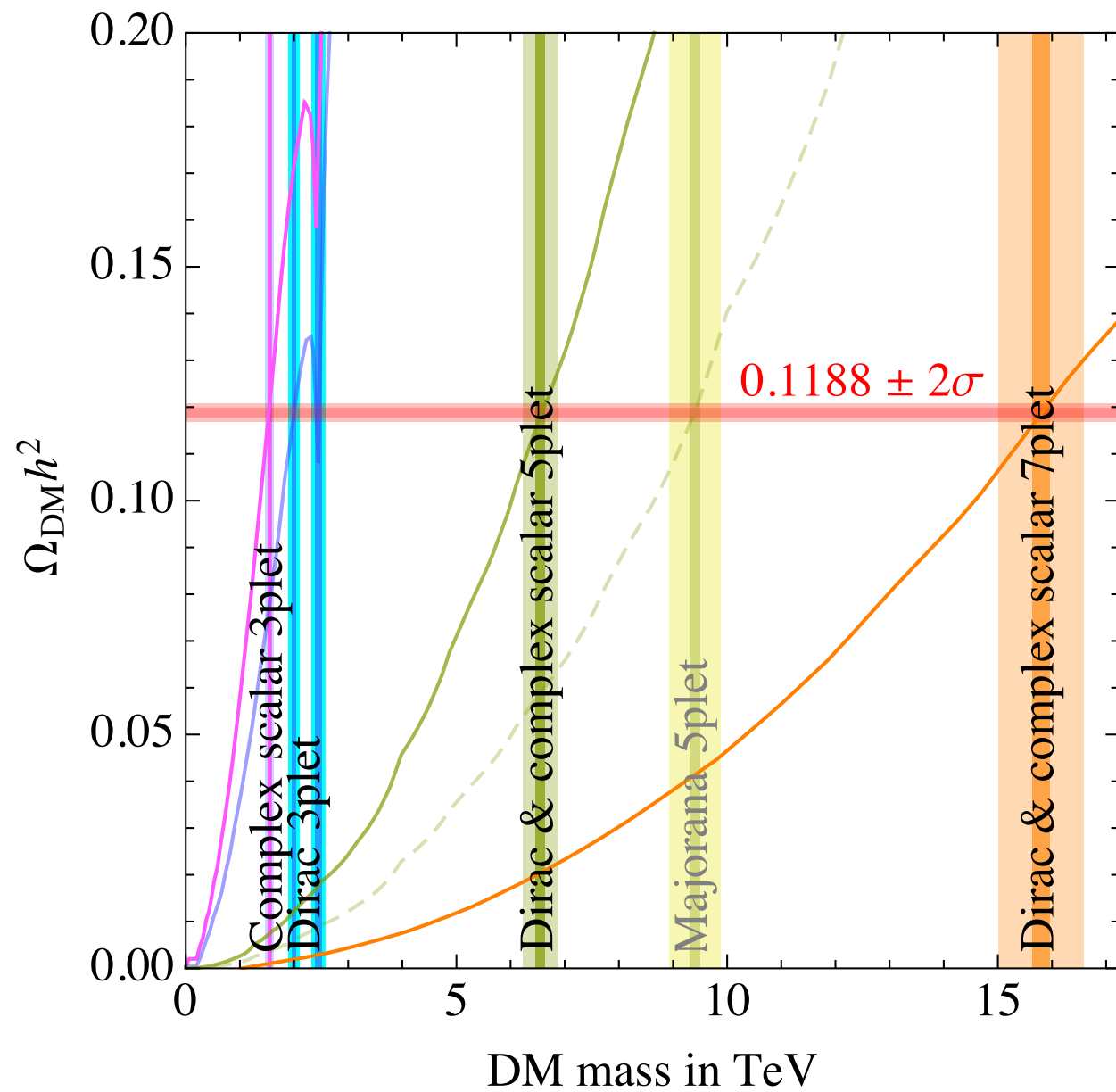


Digression #1: light mediator

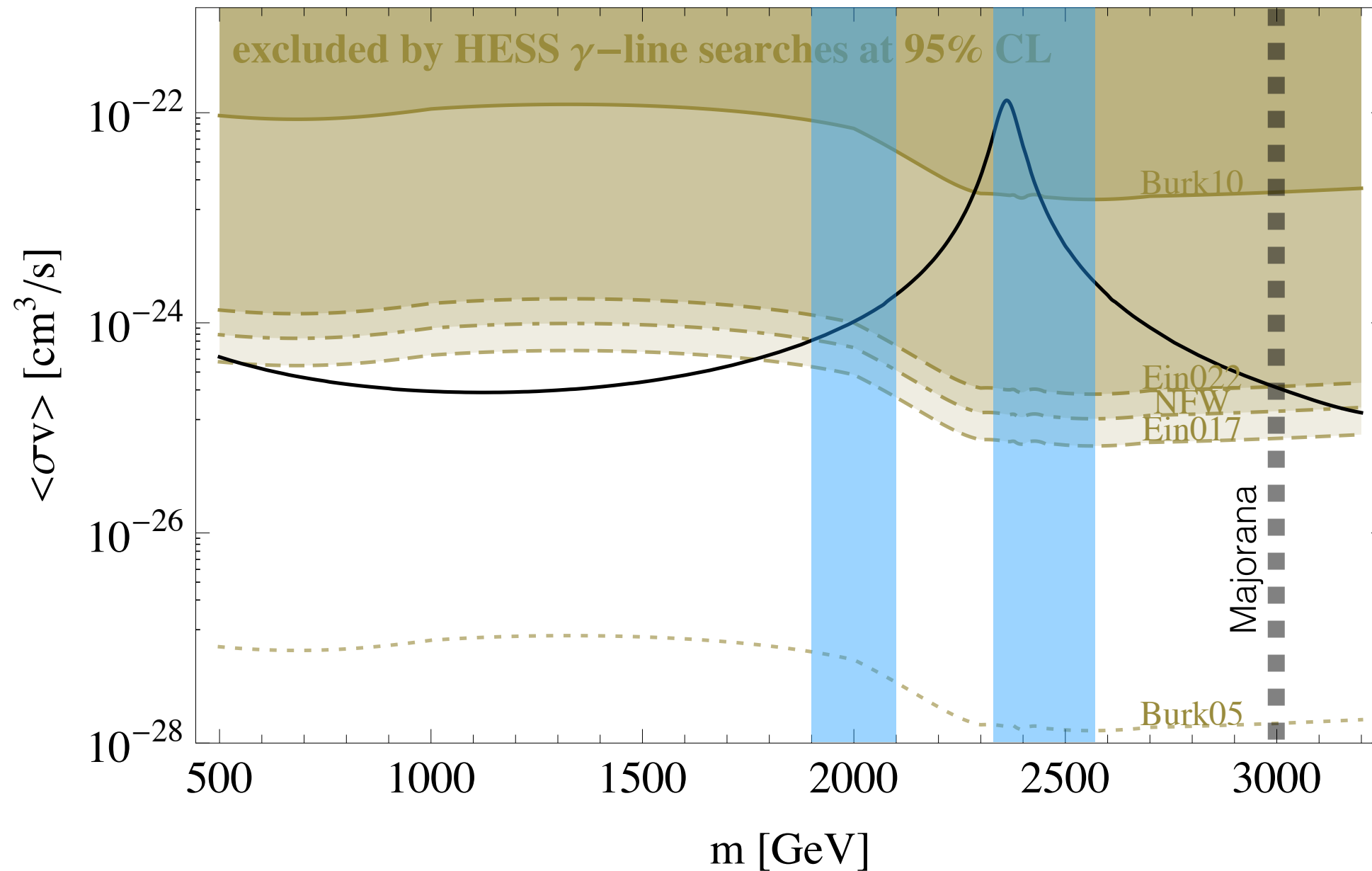
arXiv:1507.04007



Digression #2: millicharged Minimal Dark Matter



(millicharged) Dirac $SU(2)_L$ triplet



All bounds to be multiplied by 2 for the Dirac candidate

Conclusions

I like Dark Matter with electromagnetic interactions