

SUSY 2013 SCHOOL

LECTURE # 1

• HOW IS THE SCHOOL GOING SO FAR?

WELCOME!

• EXCUSE ME FOR BEING SLOWER THAN USUAL TODAY
BLAME IT ON RED EYE FLIGHT!

INTRODUCTIONS:

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INTERESTS:

DM PHENO ✓

BARYOGENESIS (ESP. @ NEAR SOURCE)

↑
ASK ME!

ORDINARY WOULD ASK ^ TO INTRODUCE YOURSELVES

... NOT MUCH TIME THROUGH ^{YOU} — PLS COME SEE ME @
COFFEE BREAKS ETC.

NETWORKING KEY IMPORTANCE IN SCIENCE (AS IN ANYTHING ELSE!)

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LECTURERS / CONF. ATTENDEES ETC!

HOW MANY } PURE-BREED THEORY
PHENO
EXPERIMENTALISTS

MY LECTURES: GOOD FOR ALL, BUT FOCUS ON:

PHENO / MODEL BUILDING GUIDELINES

[DM EXCITING AS IT IS A FIELD IN ITS INFANCY
CHAPTER YET TO BE WRITTEN]

... GET STARTED :: GLOBAL PROPERTIES OF DM TO KEEP IN MIND

(KEY E.G. TO EYEBALL DETECTION STRATEGIES / OR WHETHER YOUR FAVORITE MODEL IS RULED OUT OR NOT!)

1. ABUNDANCE

$$\bar{\rho}_{DM} \approx 0.23 \rho_{CRIT} \sim \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 10^{10} \frac{M_{\odot}}{Mpc^3} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{CLUSTERS} \\ \sim 10^5 \\ \text{OVERDENSE} \end{array} \right) \\ 10^{-6} \frac{GeV}{cm^3} \left(\begin{array}{l} @ SUN: \\ 0.3 \frac{GeV}{cm^3} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G_N} \rightarrow \text{FROM ELEM. SCHOOL } \sim 70 \frac{km}{s} \frac{1}{Mpc}$$

FROM KINDERGARTEN

2. "WEAKLY" INTERACTING

... HAVEN'T DETECTED IT YET!
MUSTN'T TALK TO BARYONS TOO STRONGLY
(STRUCTURE FORMATION)

3. COLD (OR WARM AT BEST)
(NON-REL @ DECOUPLING)

TOP-DOWN
VS
BOTTOM UP ✓

WILL USE 1 (AND ALSO 2, 3) TO EYEBALL PARTICLE PROPERTIES OF DARK MATTER

3

DECOUPLING : KEY CONCEPT IN COSMOLOGY

- LANGUAGE OF
- RECOMBINATION ($H + \gamma \leftrightarrow p + e^-$)
 - BBN (e.g. $e^+ + n \leftrightarrow p + \bar{\nu}$)
 - NEUTRINO DECOUPLING

IN SHORT : INTERACTION RATE $\Gamma \lesssim H$
 SIGNALS DECOUPLING FROM THE PATH

AFTER WHICH : SIMPLE REDSHIFTING OF MOMENTA (DENSITIES)
NUMBER DENSITY (MORE QUANTITATIVE TOP 2 & 3)

IN NATURAL UNITS : $\Gamma \sim h \cdot \nu$

$h \sim$ { T^3 FOR $m \ll T$ (REL. LIMIT)
 \downarrow
 STAT MECH. } $(mT)^{3/2} \exp(-\frac{m}{T})$ $m \gg T$ (NON-REL. LIMIT)

NOW, RIGHT HAND SIDE : $H \sim \frac{T^2}{M_P}$

[FROM FRIEDMANN EQ : $H^2 = \frac{8\pi G_N}{3} \rho$; $M_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi G_N}}$
 $\rho \approx \rho_{\text{RAD}} = \frac{\pi^2}{30} \cdot \frac{2}{g} \cdot T^4$]

EXAMPLE: A SM WIMP: ^{LIGHT} NEUTRINO DECOURING T_ν

$$\Gamma \sim G_F^2 T^2$$

ON DIMENSIONAL GROUNDS, IF $T \gg m_\nu$ (WILL CHECK THIS!)

$$G_F \sim \frac{1}{m_W^2}$$

$$\Gamma \sim h$$

for $h \cdot \sigma$

$$\frac{T_\nu^3}{h} G_F^2 T_\nu^2 = \frac{T_\nu^3}{M_P}$$

(AGAIN: VALID IF $T \gg m_\nu$)

$$\text{so } T_\nu = (G_F^2 M_P)^{-1/3} = \underbrace{(10^{-10} \cdot 10^{19})^{-1/3}}_{10^{-3}} \text{ GeV} \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$$

$T_\nu \gg m_\nu$ OK! so: HOT RELIC (FREE-OUT WHEN RELATIVISTIC)

NOW: LET'S CALCULATE RELIC DENSITY!

CONVENIENT TO DEFINE $\gamma = \frac{n}{s}$ # DENSITY / ENTROPY DENSITY

IN ISO-ENTROPIC UNIVERSE $S \cdot a^3 \approx \text{CONSTANT}$
 h SCALE FACTOR

so $\gamma \sim h \cdot a^3$ IS A "COMOVING" # DENSITY

IF NO ENTROPY IS PRODUCED, $Y_{TODAY} = Y_{F.O.}$

$= n \cdot m$

AND $\rho_{HOT REIC} = m_{HOT REIC} \cdot S_{TODAY} \cdot Y_{F.O.}$

FOR HOT REIC $Y_{EQ}(T) \approx 0.3 \cdot \frac{g_{eff}}{g_{*S}(T)}$

$g_{eff} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 & (\text{POSONS}) \\ \frac{3}{4}g & (\text{FERMIONS}) \end{cases}$

$g_{*S}(T) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 10.7 & \text{FOR HIGH-T S.M.} \\ 10.7 & \text{FOR } \sim 1 \text{ MeV} \end{cases}$

H_0 IN UNITS OF $100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{S Mpc}}$ K-T NOTATION

$\Omega_{HOT REIC} h^2 = \frac{\rho_{HOT REIC} h^2}{\rho_{CRIT}} = 0.08 \frac{g_{eff}}{g_{*S}(T_{F.O.})} \cdot \left(\frac{m}{\text{eV}}\right)$

FOR ν 'S $\rightarrow m \lesssim 10 \text{ eV} \left[\frac{g_{*S}(T_{F.O.})}{g_{eff}} \right]$

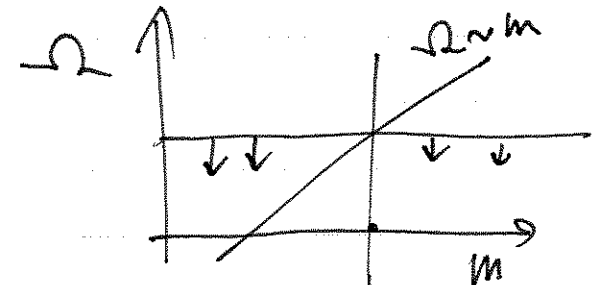
$\Omega_{\nu} h^2 \lesssim 0.1$

$T_{F.O.} \sim 1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow m \lesssim 10 \text{ eV} \left[\frac{10}{2 \times \frac{3}{4}} \right] \sim 70 \text{ eV}$

$T_{F.O.} \sim 100 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow m \lesssim 10 \text{ eV} \left[\frac{100}{2} \right] \sim 0.5 \text{ KeV}$

EXAMPLE PERTINENT TO SUSY (e.g. GRAVITINOS)

GENERAL TREND, FOR GIVEN Δ : $\Omega_{HOT} \sim m$



COSMOL-MC-CLELAND
LIMIT

OTHER EXAMPLE, MATTER-ANTIMATTER ANNIHILATION

$$p\bar{p} \leftrightarrow a's \dots$$

HERE $\Gamma \sim \frac{1}{m_a^2}$ IS THIS A HOT RELIC PROBLEM?

TRY $\Gamma \sim H$ WITH $n \sim T^3$

$$T^3 \frac{1}{m_a^2} = \frac{T^2}{M_p}$$

$$T_{f.o. (?) } \sim \frac{m_a^2}{M_p} \sim \frac{10^{-2}}{10^{18}} \text{ GeV} \sim 10^{-20} \text{ GeV}$$

NOPE ! $\frac{m_a}{M_p} \sim 10^{-20}$

HW

- (i) CALCULATE $T_{f.o.}$; ESTIMATE RELIC $p\bar{p}$ DENSITY ;
- (ii) COMPARE WITH OBSERVATION.

... WE'LL NEED TO UNDERSTAND: (ALSO FOR #3)

COLD RELICS : $T_{f.o.}$ IN NON-REL. REGIME

(e.g.: "HEAVY" NEUTRINO $m_\nu \gtrsim 1 \text{ MeV}$) CALL THEM χ

$$\text{HERE, } n \sim (m_\chi T)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{m_\chi}{T}\right)$$

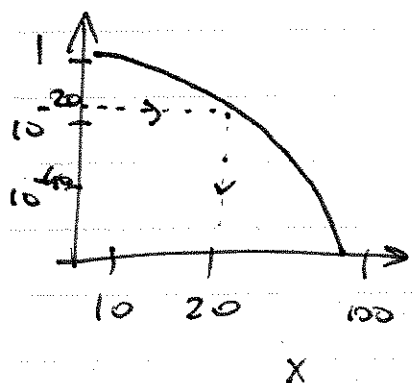
AGAIN, FREEZE-OUT CONDITION: $n \cdot \sigma \sim H \Rightarrow n_{f.o.} \sim \frac{T_{f.o.}^2}{M_p \cdot \sigma}$

CALL $\frac{m_\chi}{T} \equiv X$, $T = \frac{m}{X}$ (COLD RELIC REGIME: $X \gg 1$)

$$\underbrace{\frac{M_x^3}{x^{3/2}} e^{-x}}_h = \frac{m_x^2}{x^2 M_p \sigma}$$

NEED TO SOLVE $\sqrt{x} e^{-x} = \frac{1}{M_x M_p \sigma} \sim \frac{1}{10^2 \cdot 10^{18} \cdot 10^{-6}} \sim 10^{-14}$

e.g. FOR EW DM $\sigma \sim G_F^2 m_x^2 \sim 10^{-10} \cdot (10^2)^2 \sim 10^{-6}$



$$x_{fa} \sim 20 \div 50 \begin{cases} 10^{-10} : x \sim 24.6 \\ 10^{-15} : x \sim 36.3 \\ 10^{-20} : x \sim 48.0 \end{cases}$$

RELEVANT FOR $\bar{p}\bar{p}$

Now, $\Omega_x = \frac{M_x \cdot h_x (T=T_0)}{\rho_c} \cdot \frac{T_0^3}{T_0^3}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{275k \sim 10^{-4} \text{ eV}}$

BUT $\frac{h_0}{T_0^3} \approx \frac{h_{f.o.}}{T_{f.o.}^3}$ (SINCE $a \cdot T \sim \text{CONST}$ AS $S \propto T^3$)

SO $\Omega_x = \frac{M_x}{\rho_c} \cdot T_0^3 \cdot \frac{h_{f.o.}}{T_{f.o.}^3} = \frac{T_0^3}{\rho_c} \cdot x_{f.o.} \left(\frac{h_{f.o.}}{T_{f.o.}^2} \right)$

THIS IS $\frac{1}{M_p \cdot \sigma}$

$$\text{So } \Omega_\chi = \underbrace{\left(\frac{T_0^3}{\rho_c \cdot M_p} \right)}_{\text{SOME CONSTANT}} X_{f.a.} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{OR: } \left(\frac{\Omega_\chi}{0.2} \right) \approx \left(\frac{X_{f.a.}}{20} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-2}}{\sigma} \right) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \sim \frac{3}{2} T \\ v \sim \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{T}{m}} c \end{array} \right]$$

OFTEN QUOTED (WE'LL SEE WHY): $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ $v \sim \frac{c}{3}$ FOR $T \sim 20$

$$\text{So } \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-2} \left(3 \times 10^{-28} \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ cm}^2 \right) 10^{10} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-26} \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} \quad \underline{\text{MAGIC NUMBER!}}$$

IS THIS UNIQUE TO EW-SCALE? NO!

WHAT DID WE USE?

(i) $\frac{1}{m_\chi \sigma M_p} \ll 1$ (COLD RELIC CONDITION)

(ii) $\sigma \sim 10^{-8} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$

SUPPOSE $\sigma \sim \frac{g^4}{m_\chi^2}$: WHEN DO I GET GOOD RELIC DENSITY?

FROM (ii): $g^4 \sim \frac{m_\chi^2}{10^8 \text{ GeV}^2} \rightarrow g^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{10 \text{ TeV}}$

(c). $M_P \gg \frac{1}{m_\chi \sigma} = \frac{m_\chi^2}{m_\chi (g^2)^2} = \frac{m_\chi^2 \cdot 10^8 \text{GeV}^2}{m_\chi^2}$

So $m_\chi \gg \frac{10^8 \text{GeV}^2}{10^{18} \text{GeV}} = \underline{\underline{0.1 \text{eV}}}$

i.e.: TO BE COLD, NEEDS TO BE AT LEAST 0.1 eV
 - NO MATTER HOW TINY g IS!

BUT IT'S AMAZING THAT $\sigma_{EW} \sim G_F T_{fo}^2 \sim 10^{-8} \text{GeV}^{-2}$
 \downarrow
 $T_{fo} \sim \frac{E_{EW}}{20} \sim 10 \text{GeV}$



IS THERE AN UPPER LIMIT TO m_χ ? YES!

" " g CANNOT BE ARBITRARILY LARGE!

Actually, $\sigma \lesssim \frac{4\pi}{m_\chi^2}$ (MORE ACCURATE LIMIT VIA UNITARITY IN PARTIAL WAVE EXPANSION)

$\frac{\Omega_\chi}{0.2} \lesssim \frac{10^{-8} \text{GeV}^{-2}}{\left(\frac{4\pi}{m_\chi^2}\right)}$

So $\Omega_\chi < 0.2$
 IMPLIES:

$\left(\frac{m_\chi}{120 \text{TeV}}\right)^2 \lesssim 1$, OR $m_\chi \lesssim 120 \text{TeV}$

NOW, FOCUS ON WIMPS

• IS THERE A LOWER LIMIT TO WEAKLY INT. MASSER?

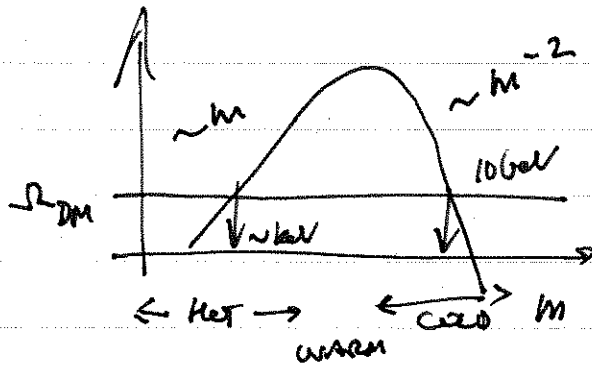
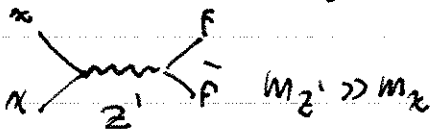
$\sigma \sim G_F^2 m_x^2$ FOR WIMP

$\Omega_x h^2 \sim 0.1 \cdot \frac{10^{-8} \text{GeV}^{-2}}{G_F^2 m_x^2} \sim 0.1 \left(\frac{10 \text{GeV}}{m_x} \right)^2$

SO $m_x \gtrsim 10 \text{GeV}$ FOR WIMPS (LEE-WEINBERG LIMIT)
 CASE FOR 10 GeV WIMP - PROBLEMATIC?

NOTICE THE $\Omega \sim \frac{1}{m_x^2}$ DEPENDENCE

(WIMP)
 FOR A GIVEN σ ,



SUSY: BIG SPREAD: σ NOT UNIQUELY FIXED



(THE LIGHTEST LIGHT CP + NEUTRALINO)

A FEW CAVEATS TO KEEP IN MIND

(i) NON-THERMAL PRODUCTION ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ (OR FROM ASYMMETRY)

(iii) POST FREEZE-OUT ENTROPY INJECTION

(iv) MULTI-COMPONENT DM

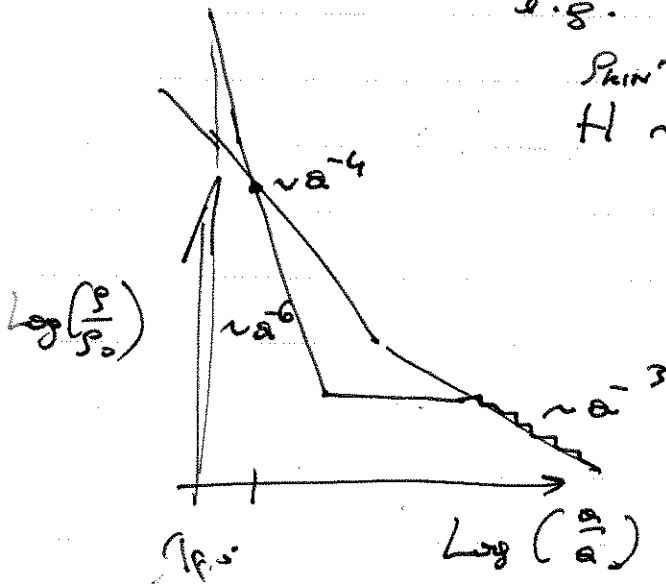
(v) MODIFIED EXP. RATE

e.g. WITH KINATION (QUINTESSENCE)

$$\rho_{kin} \sim T^6$$

$$H \sim T^3$$

, DECOUPLING OCCURS EARLIER
→ ENHANCE RELIC DENSITY



$$H = \frac{T^2}{M_p} \left(\frac{T}{T_{kine}} \right)$$

$$n_{f.a.} \langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{T^2}{M_p} \left(\frac{T}{T_{kine}} \right)$$

$$\frac{n_{f.o.}}{T_{f.o.}^2} \sim \frac{1}{M_p \langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{T_{f.o.}}{T_{kine}}$$

AT MOST: $\frac{m_x}{20} \frac{1}{T_{BBN}} \sim \left(\frac{m_x}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right) \cdot 10^9$

12/20/2018

12/20/2018

1. Introduction of the course in the first lecture
2. The course is divided into two parts: the first part is the history of the course and the second part is the current state of the course.

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