



Universidad
Católica del Norte



lawphysics
Latin American Webinars on Physics

Buscando Materia Oscura con astropartículas y modelos

Roberto A. Lineros

Departamento de Física, Universidad Católica del Norte

V Encuentro de Investigadores Emergentes – 13-14 Diciembre 2018



Universidad
Católica del Norte



lawphysics
Latin American Webinars on Physics

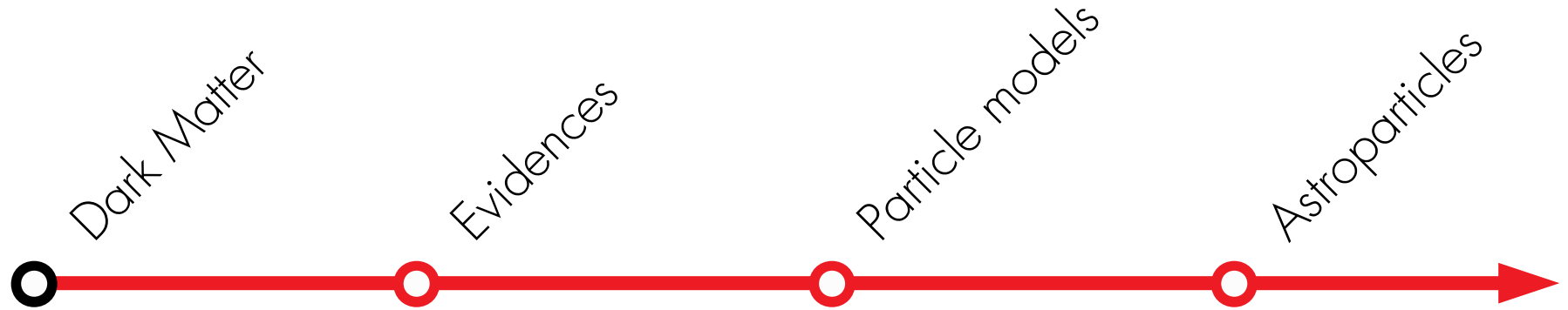
Searching for Dark Matter with astroparticles and models

Roberto A. Lineros

Departamento de Física, Universidad Católica del Norte

V Encuentro de Investigadores Emergentes – 13-14 December 2018

Outline





Dark Matter: Evidences

A little of history

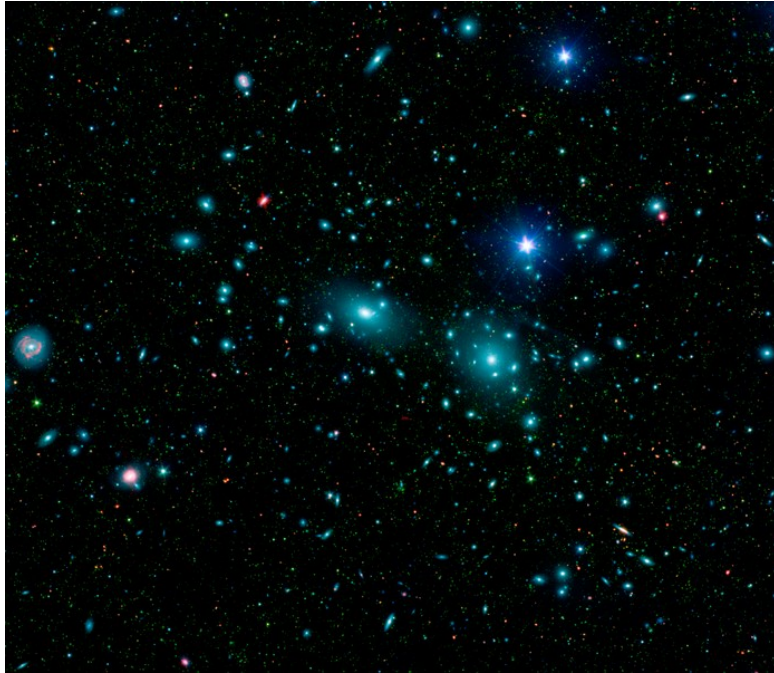


1933: Fritz Zwicky postulated dark matter in order to explain Coma cluster dynamics as a bound system

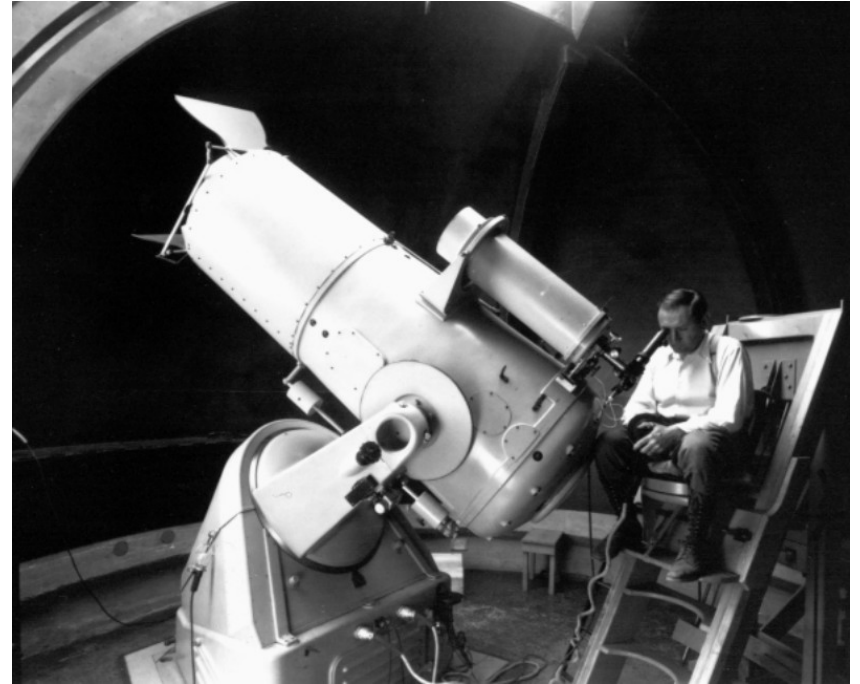


<http://youtu.be/C8ZOgKlsqEA>

A little of history



Coma Galaxy Cluster



Fritz Zwicky

Virial Theorem

↓
Dark Matter

R. A. Lineros, VEIE 2018

A little of history

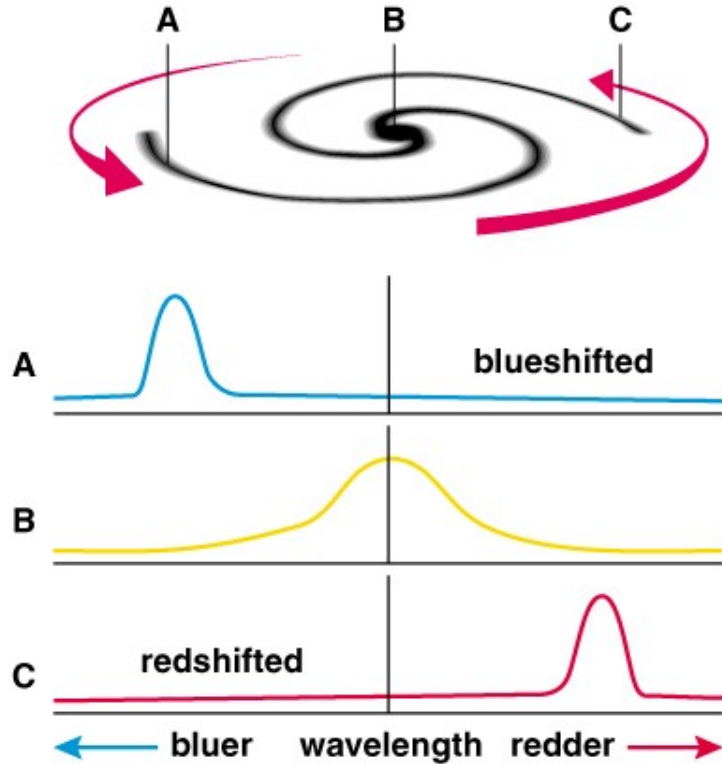


60's – 70's **Vera Rubin** studied rotation curves of many galaxies



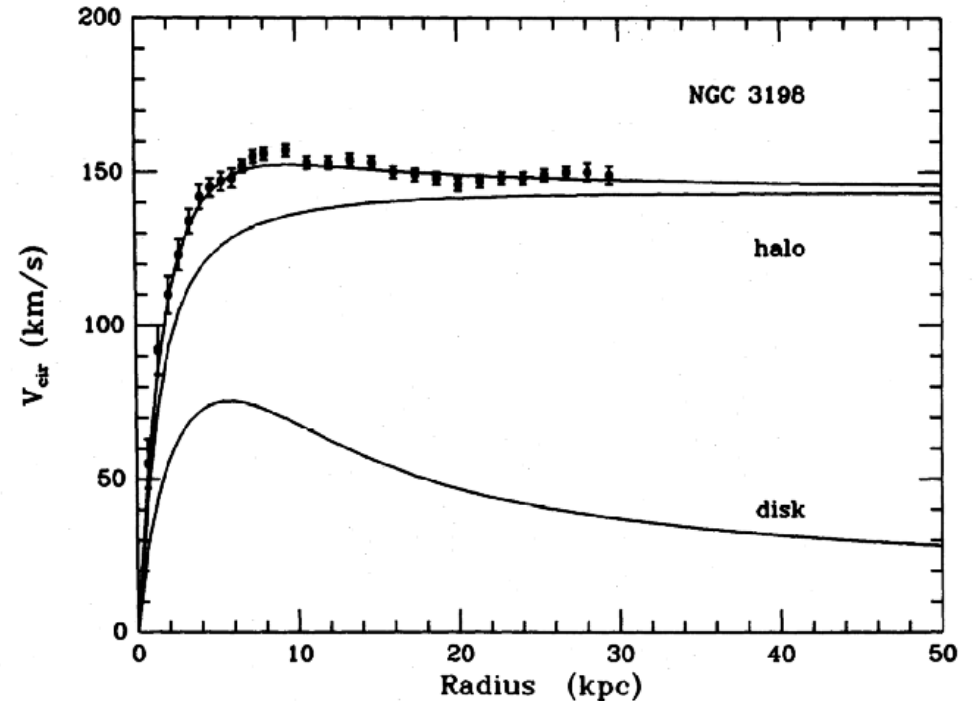
Andromeda galaxy

A little of history



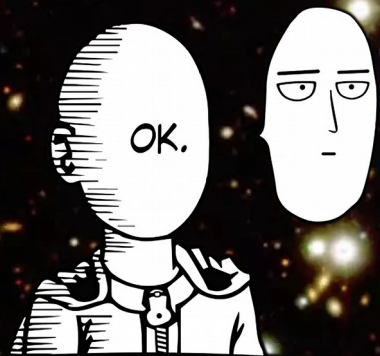
Copyright © Addison Wesley.

60's – 70's **Vera Rubin** studied rotation curves of many galaxies

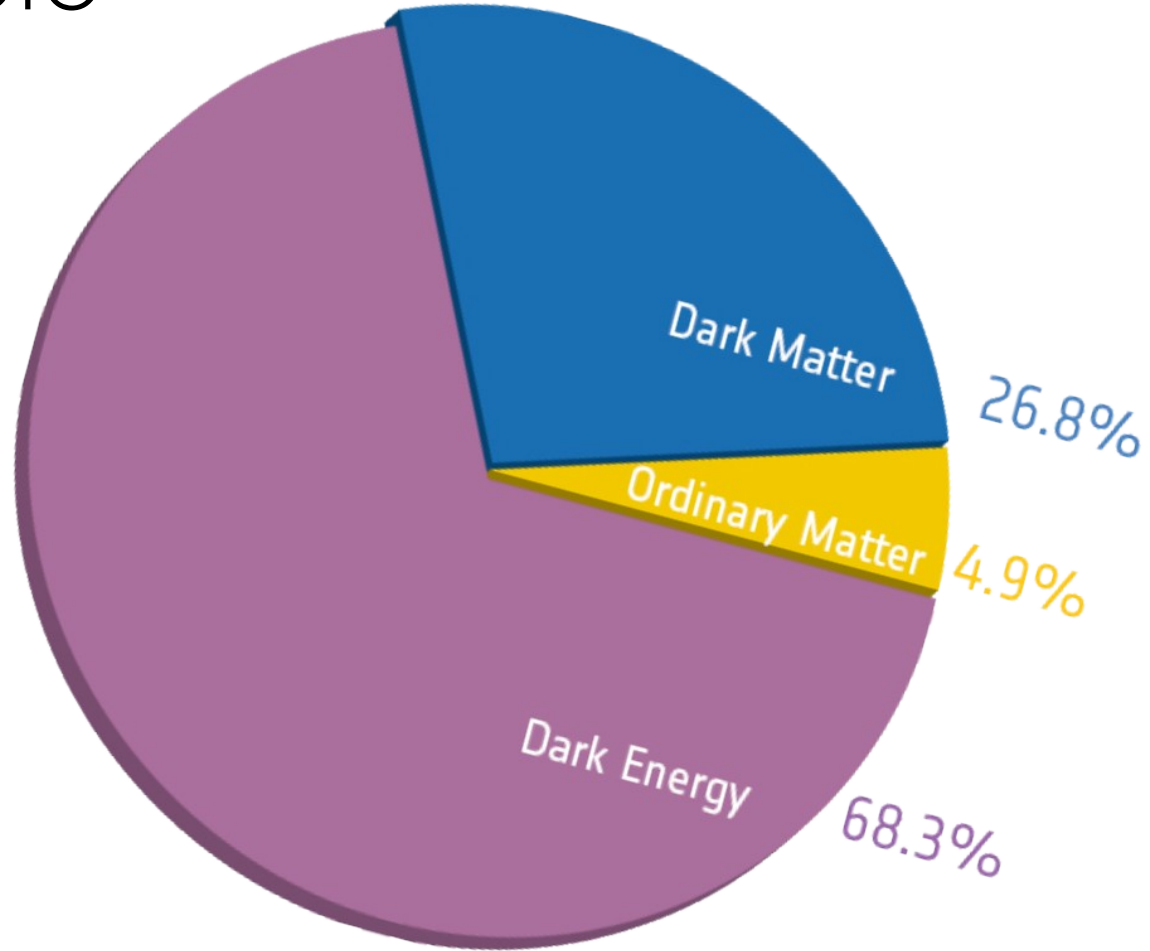


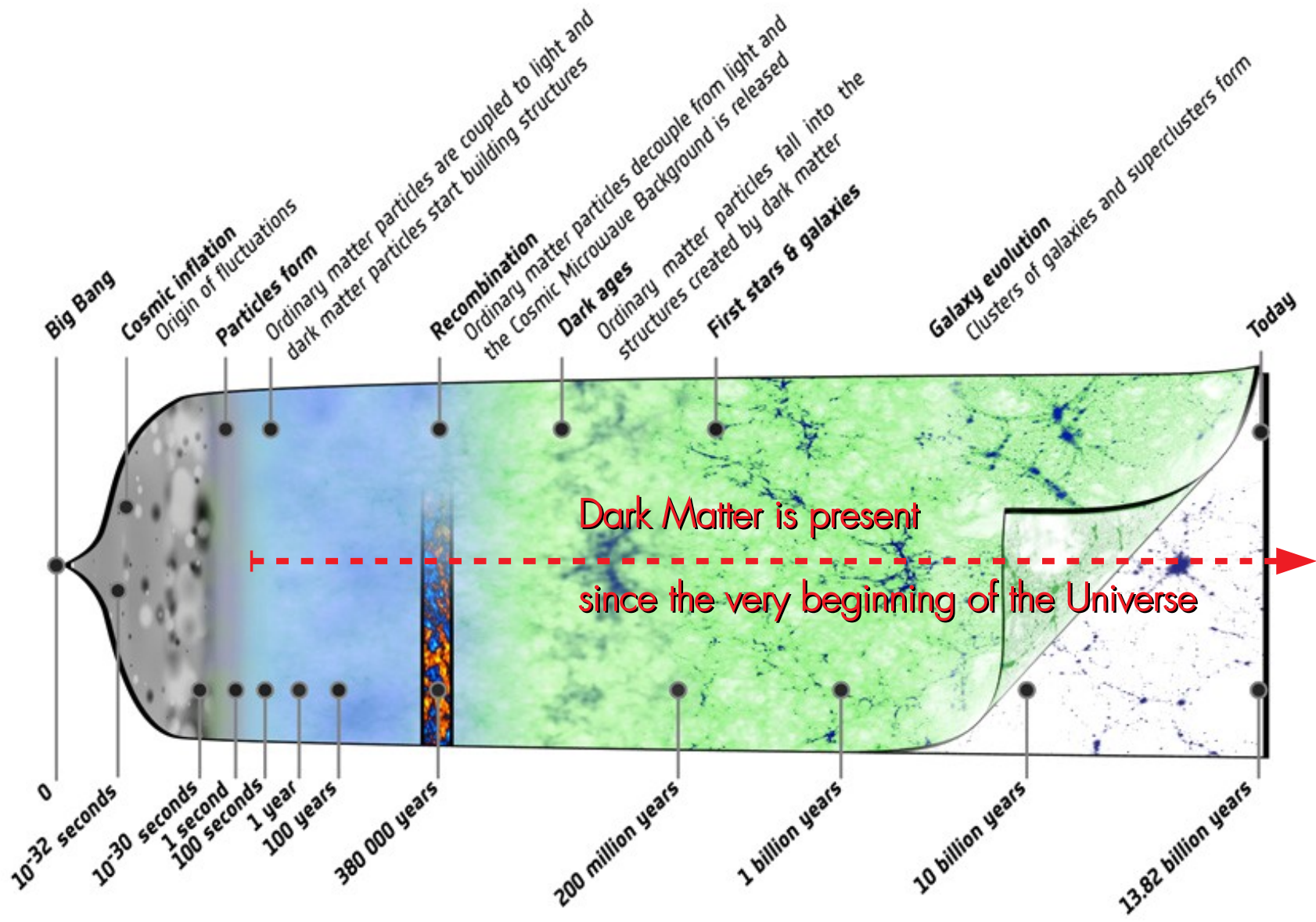
(short story)

Dark Matter is everywhere!

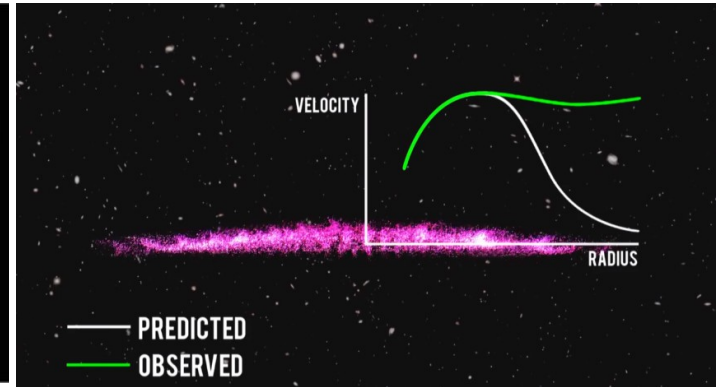
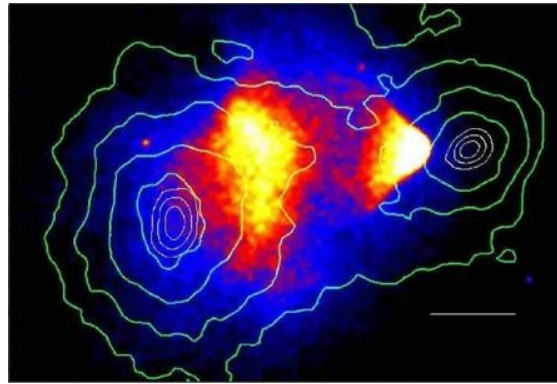
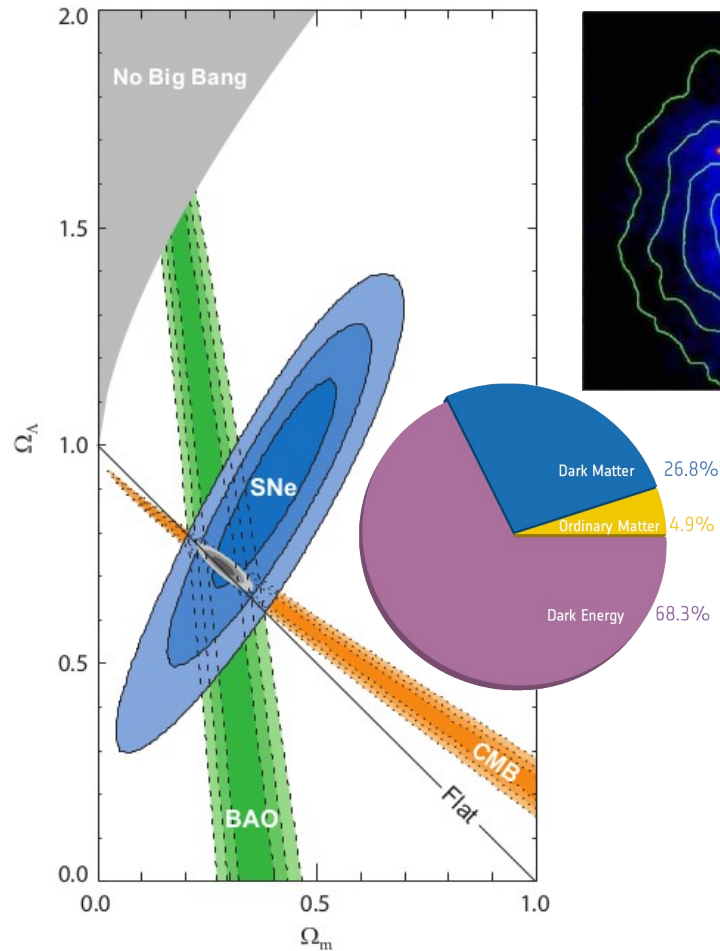


Cosmic pie





Dark Matter



Observations supporting Dark Matter

- Dynamics of clusters and galaxies
- Structure formation
- CMB anisotropies
- Baryon Acoustic Oscillation

$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 = 0.1196 \pm 0.0031$$

Galactic scales

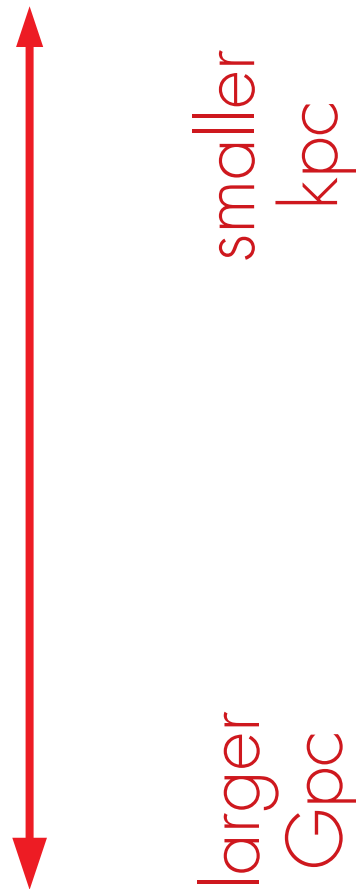
- Rotation curve
- Weak lensing
- Velocity dispersion of satellite galaxies
- Velocity dispersion of dSphs

Galaxy cluster scales

- Velocity dispersion of individual galaxies
- Strong and weak lensing
- Peculiar velocity flows
- X-ray emission

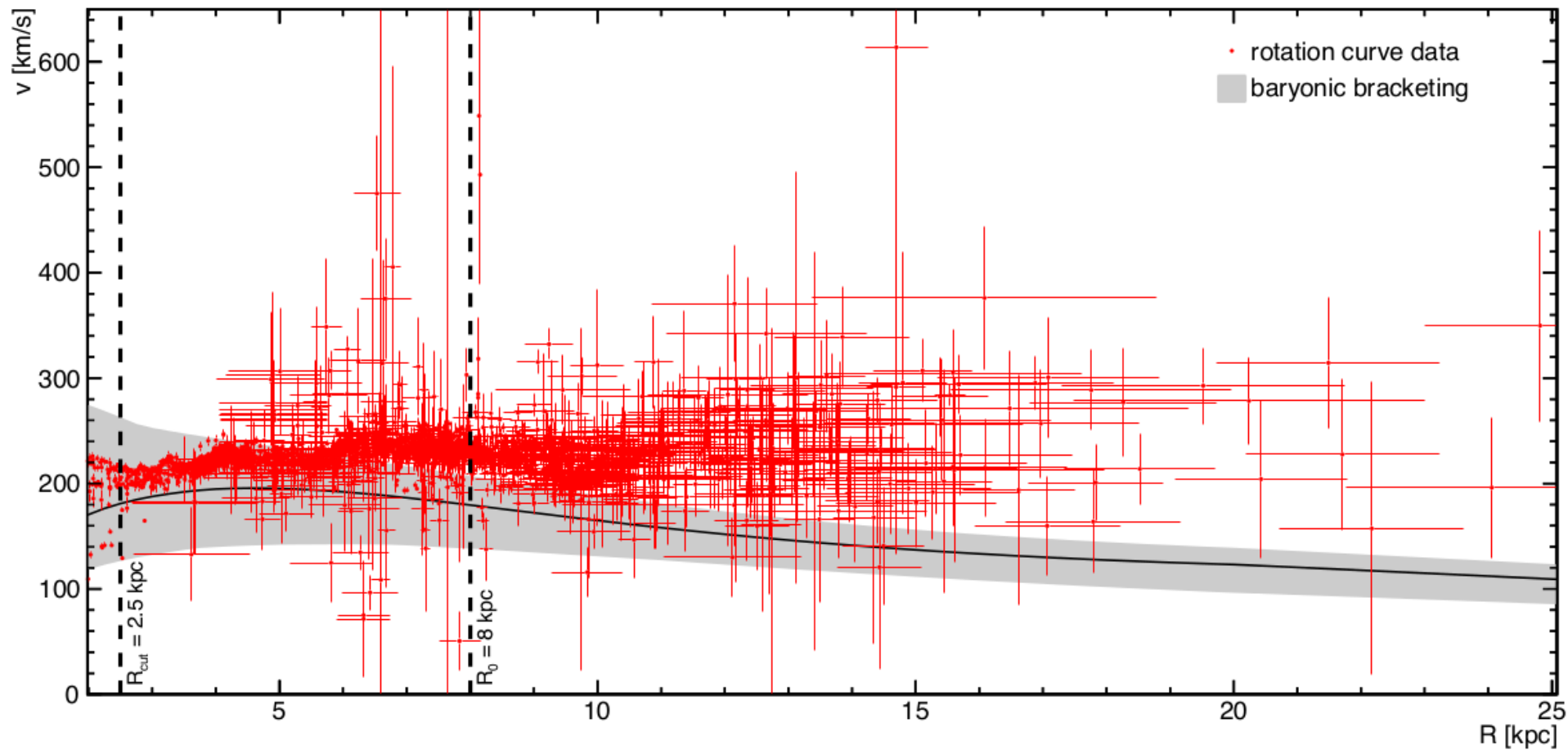
Cosmological scales

- CMB anisotropies
- Growth of structure
- LSS distribution
- BAOs
- SZ effect



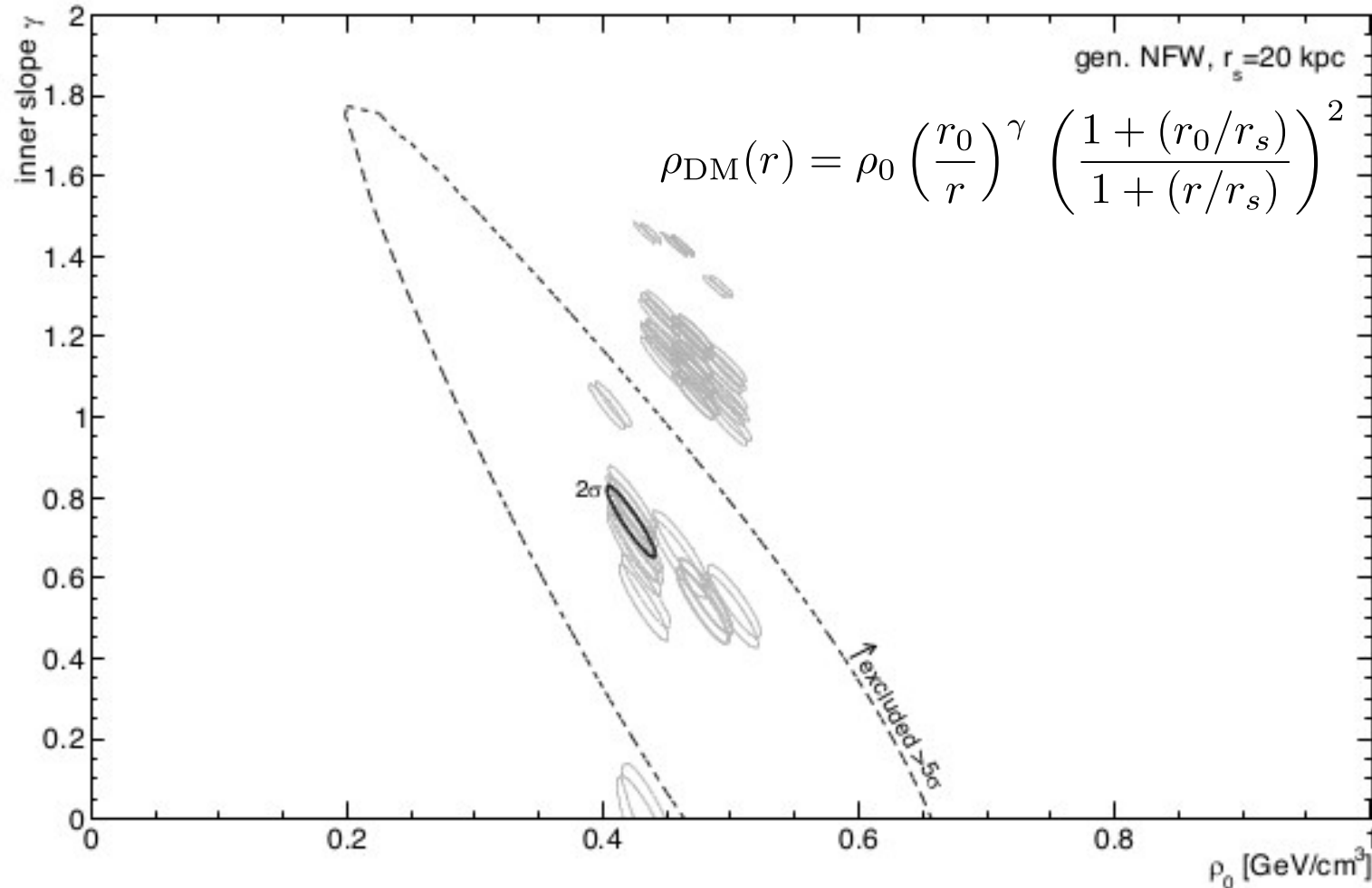
Galactic scales

M. Pato et al JCAP 1512 (2015)



Galactic scale

M. Pato et al JCAP 1512 (2015)



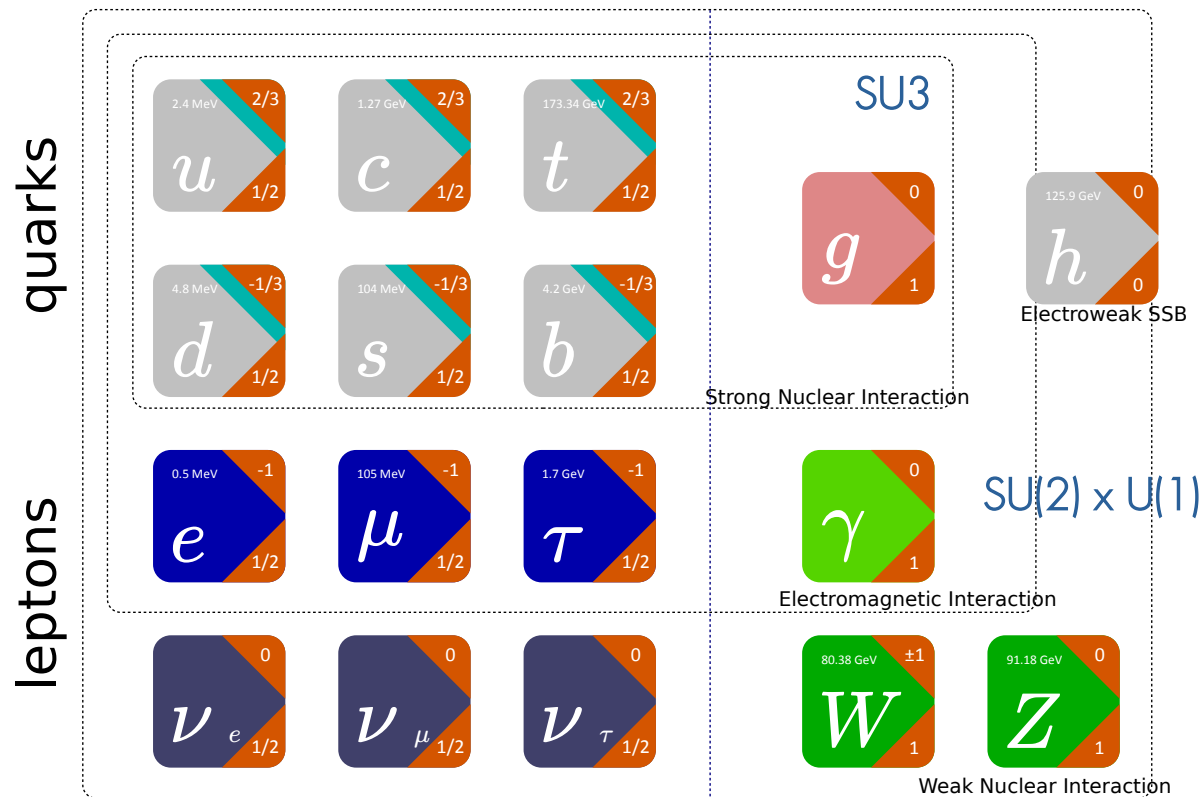
a small sample of

Dark Matter Candidates

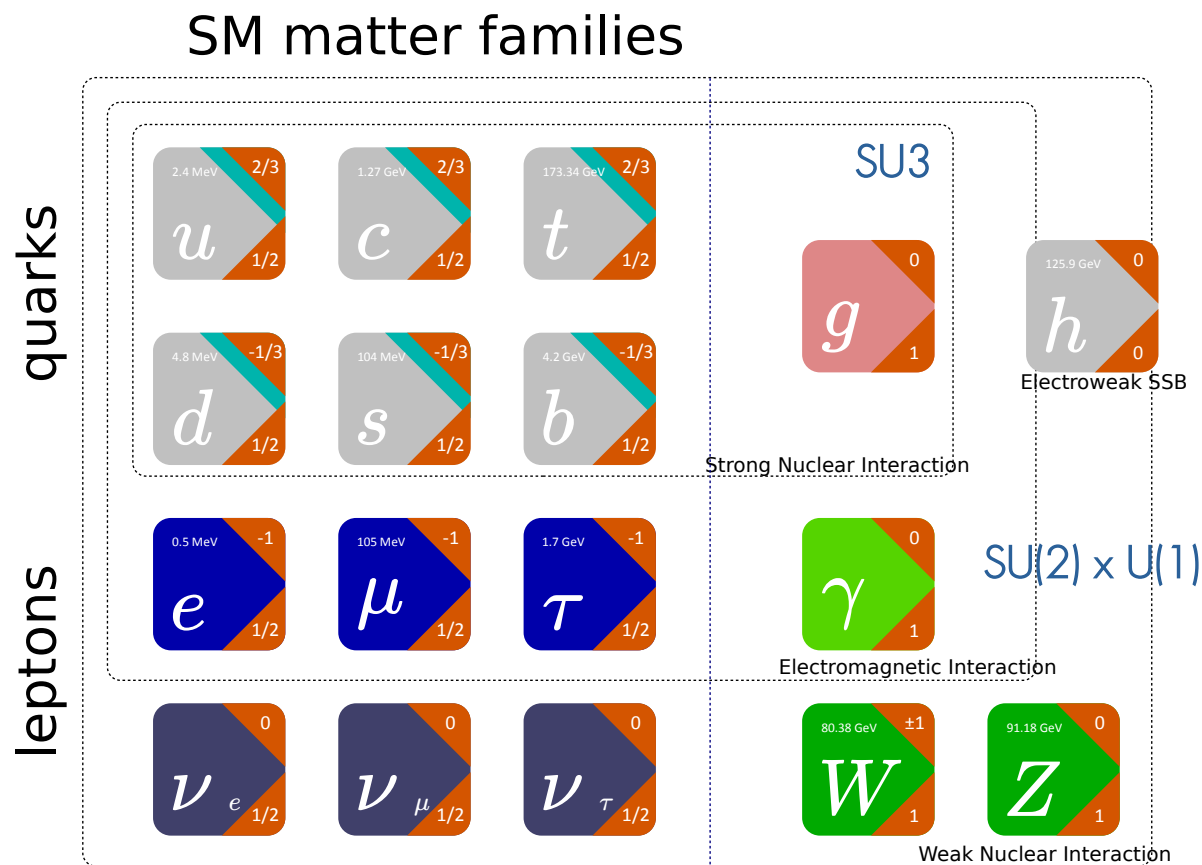


The Standard Model (so far)

SM matter families



The Standard Model (so far)



Beyond SM



Dark Matter particle properties

Massive

Non baryonic

Electrically neutral

Stable

Dark Matter particle properties

Massive

Non baryonic

Electrically neutral

Stable



Dark Matter particle properties

Massive (*)

Non baryonic

Electrically neutral (**)

Stable (***)

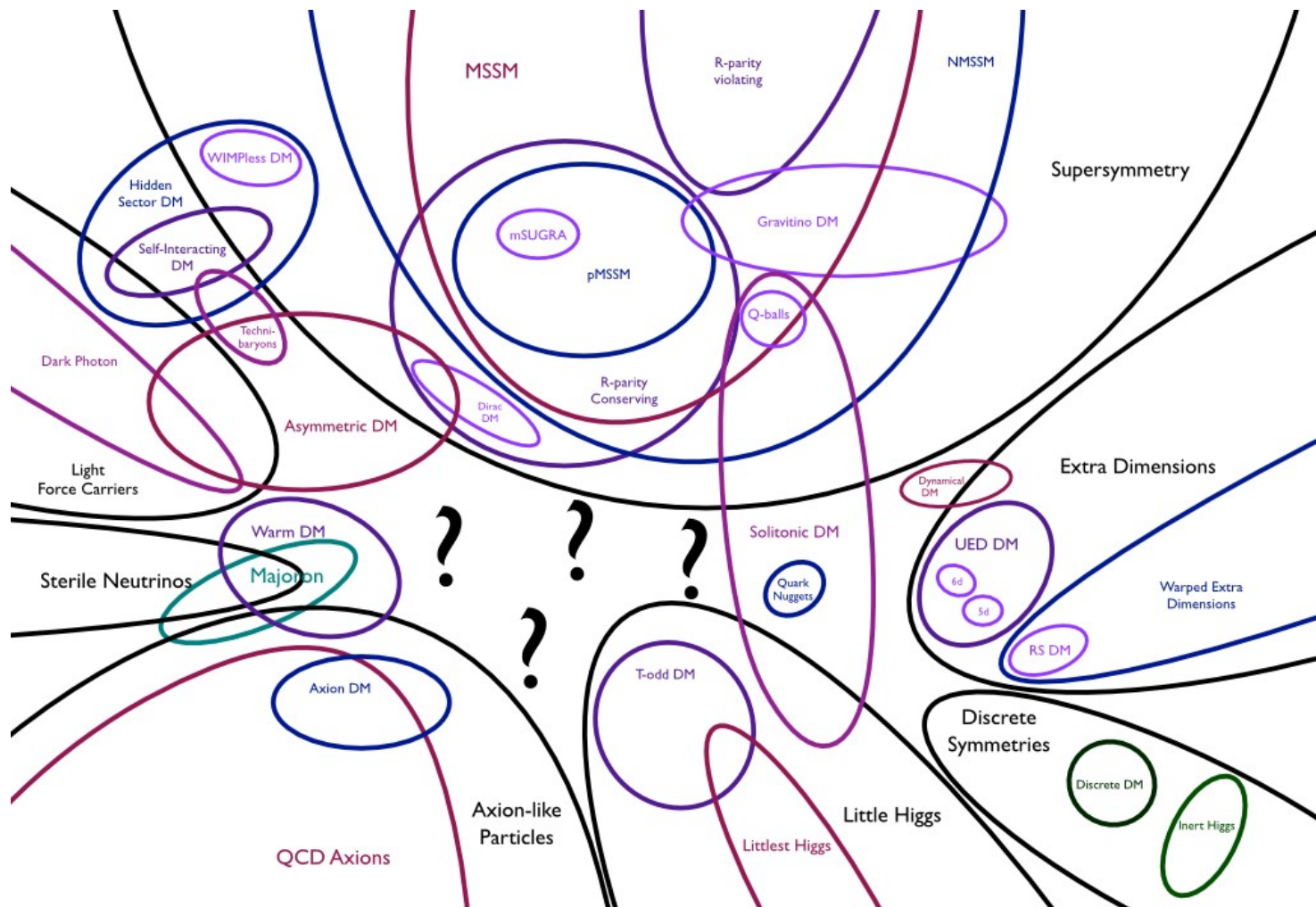
(*) Its mass can go from 10^{-22} eV to 10^9 GeV

(**) Except **Milicharged DM** or **CHAMPs**

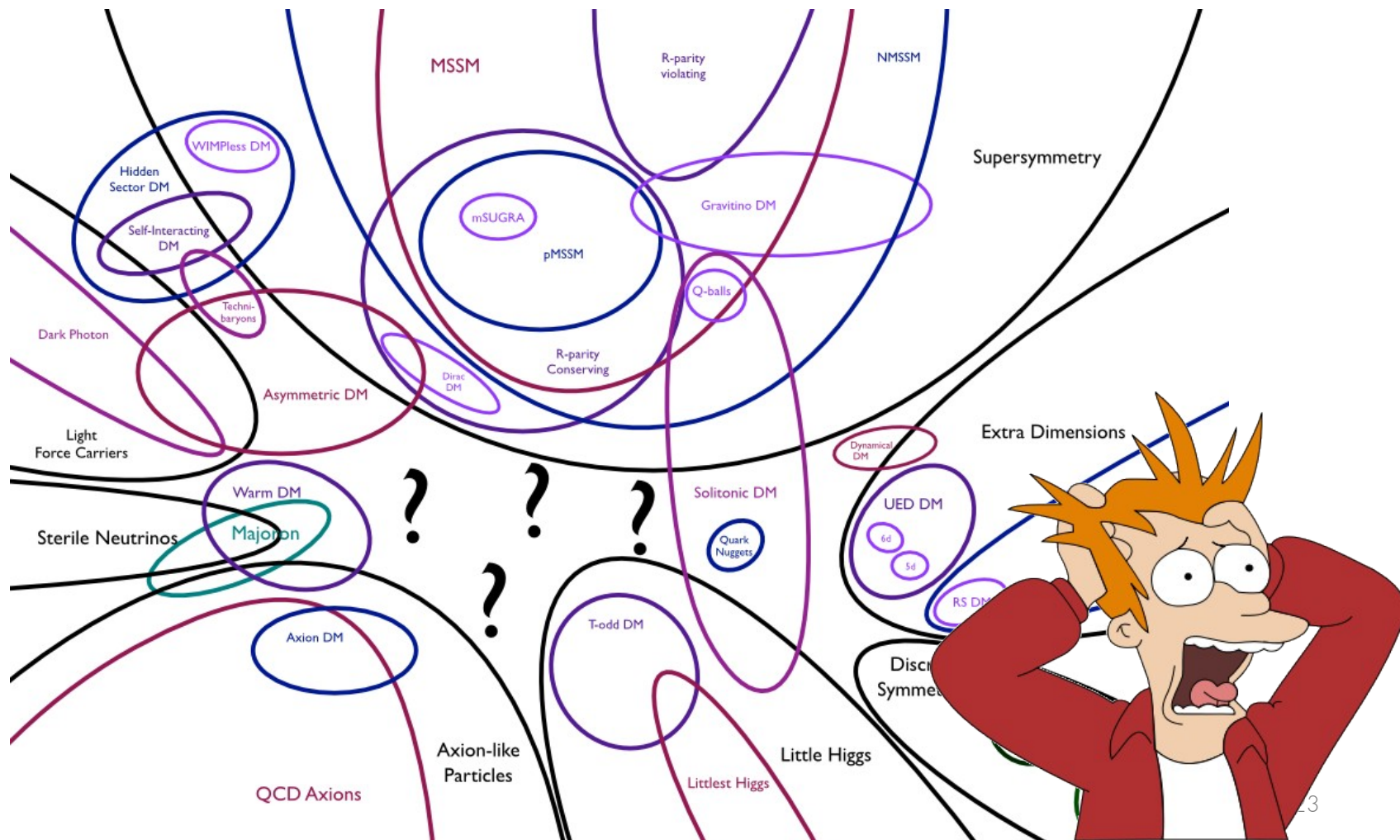
(***) DM lifetime larger than **10^{27} seconds** (Universe = 10^{17} seconds)



Some candidates



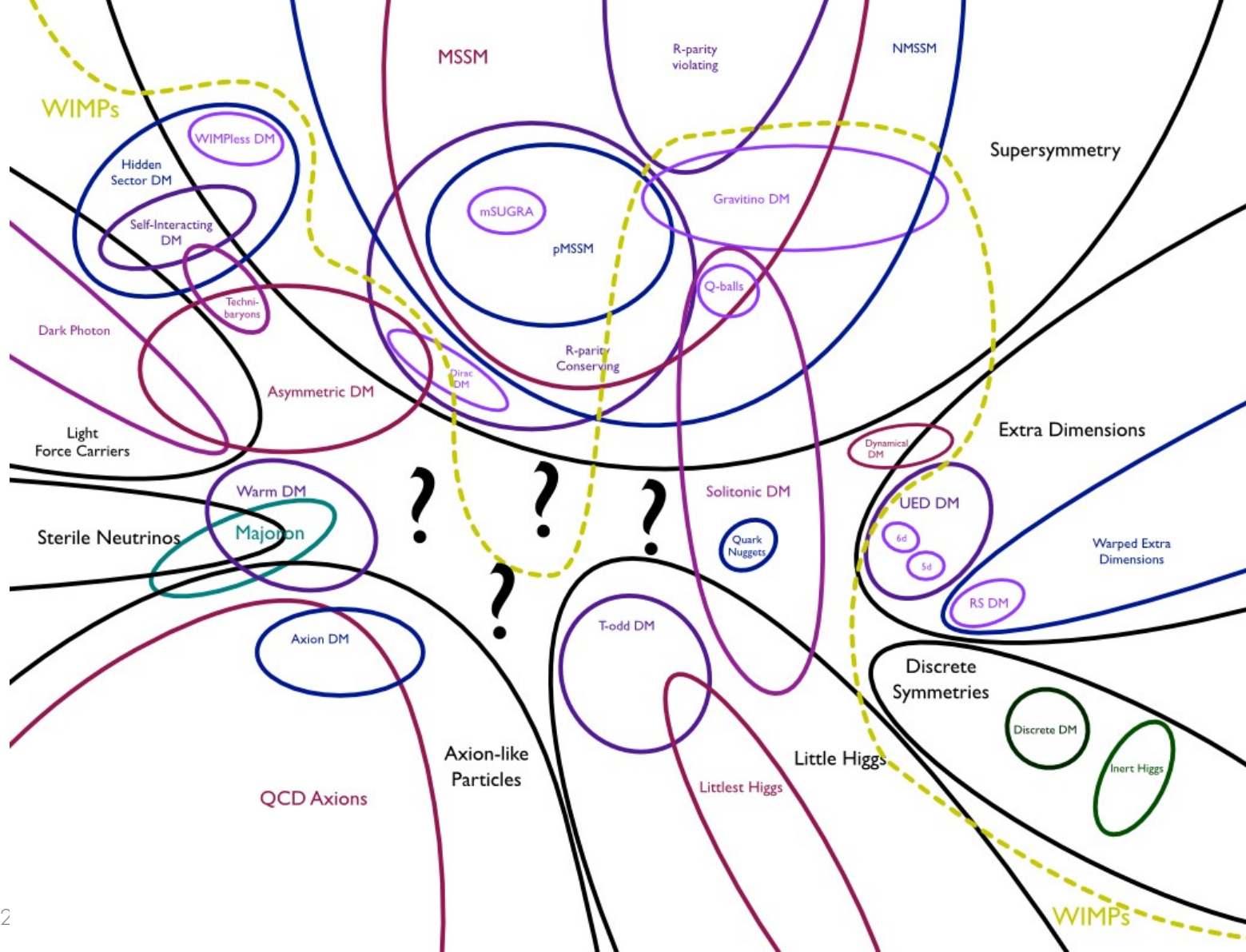
Some candidates



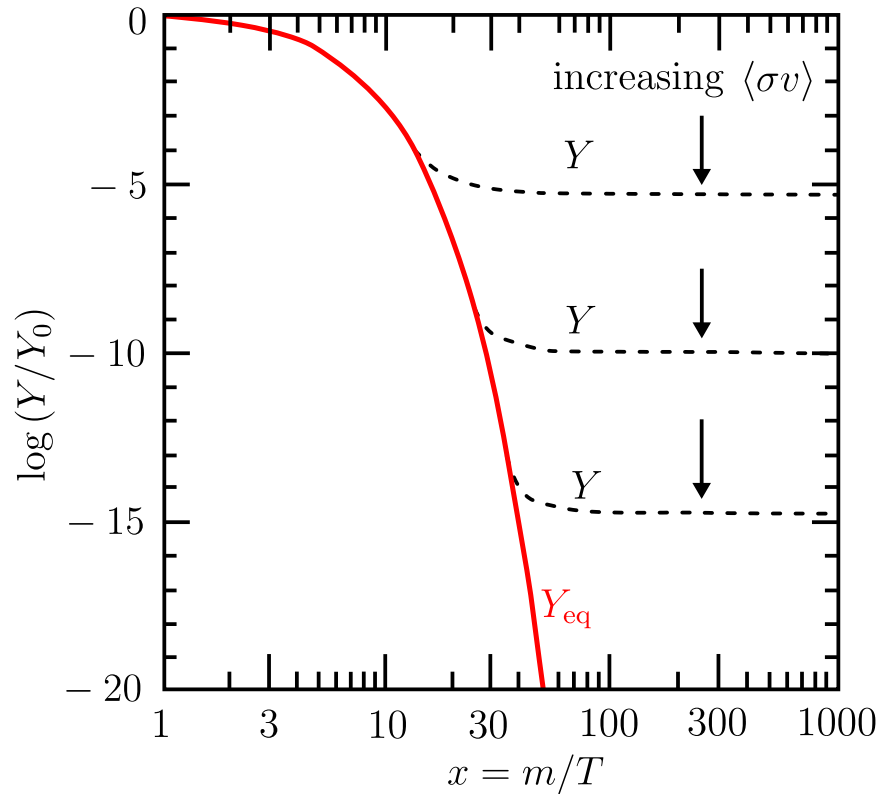
The background of the image is a deep space scene filled with numerous galaxies and stars. The galaxies are mostly small, distant, and appear as faint, elongated shapes in various orientations. The stars are more prominent, appearing as bright points of light with some showing diffraction spikes. The overall color palette is dominated by dark blues and blacks, with highlights of yellow, orange, and white from the stars and galaxies.

WIMPs

Weakly Interactive Massive Particles



WIMPs



Big Bang **Thermal** relic

Correct relic abundance for

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle \sim 1 \text{ pb} \cdot c$$

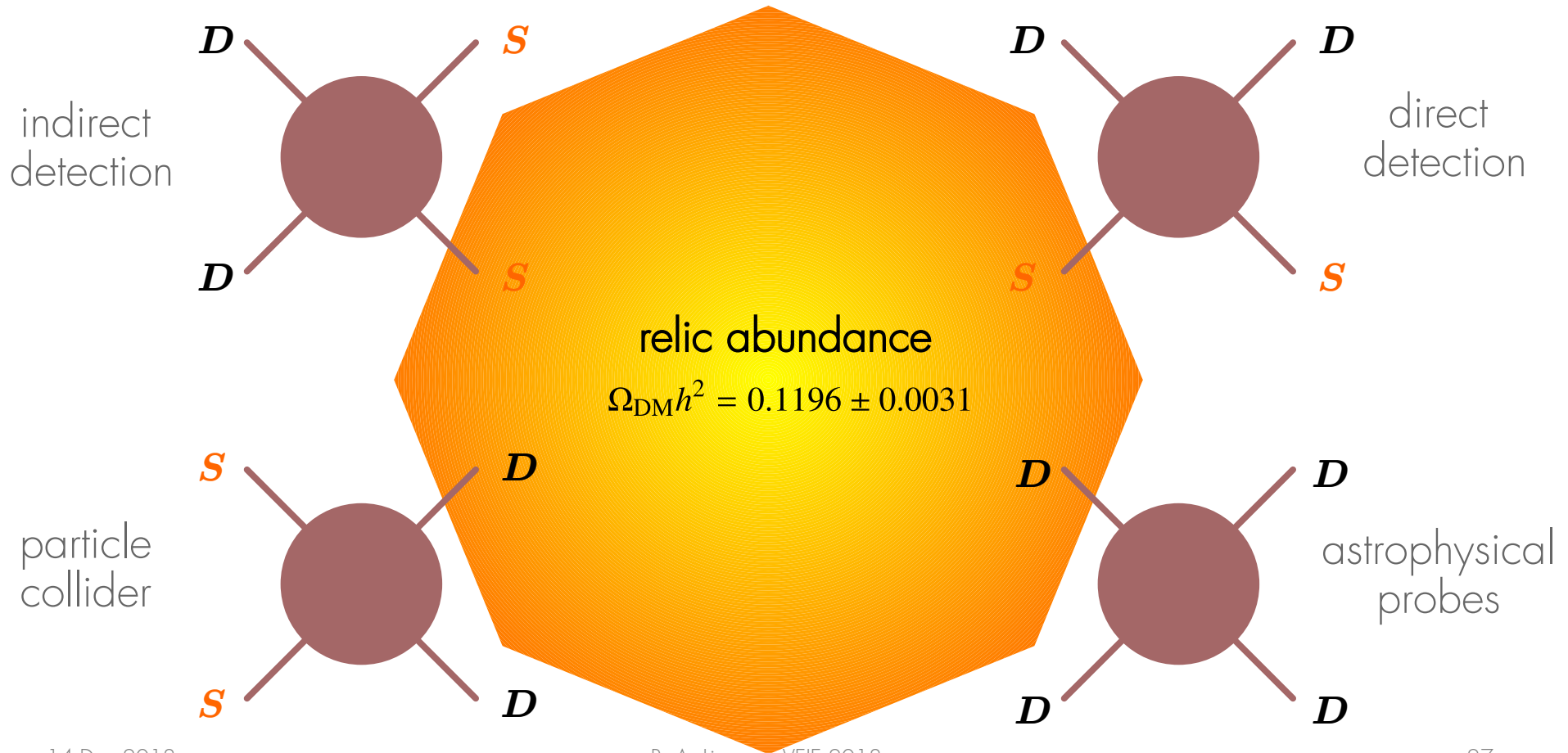
Mass in **GeV-TeV** range

For **WIMPs**:

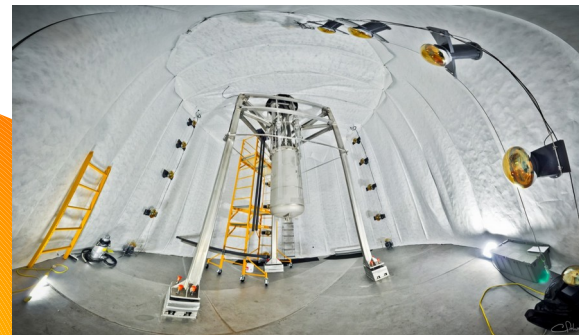
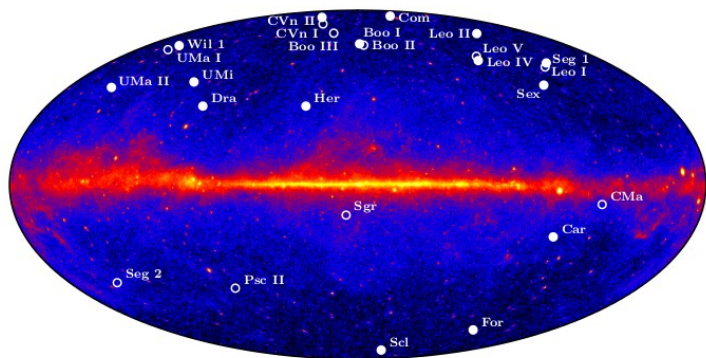
$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 \simeq 0.1 \frac{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\text{f.o.}}}$$

$$T_{\text{DM}}^{\text{f.o.}} \simeq \frac{1}{20} m_{\text{DM}}$$

Dark Matter Searches



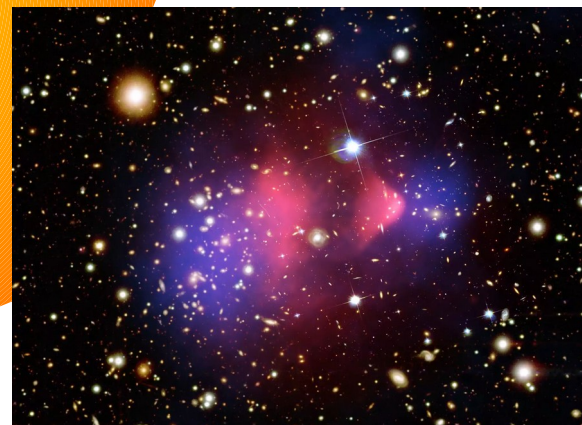
Dark Matter Searches



ect
tion

relic abundance

$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 = 0.1196 \pm 0.0031$$



ical
s

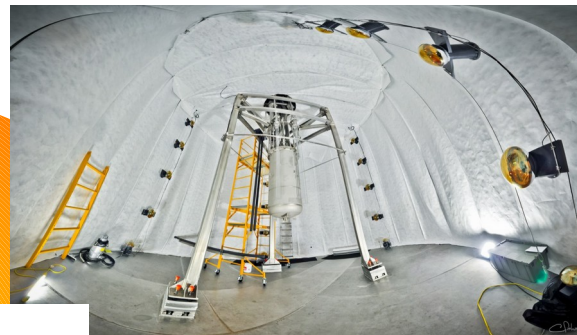
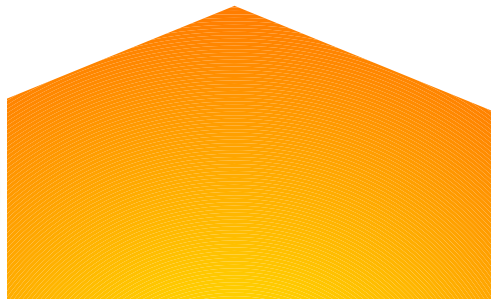
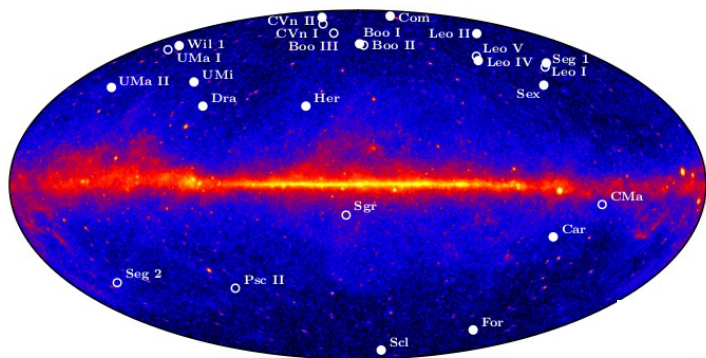


pa
col

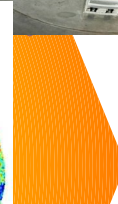
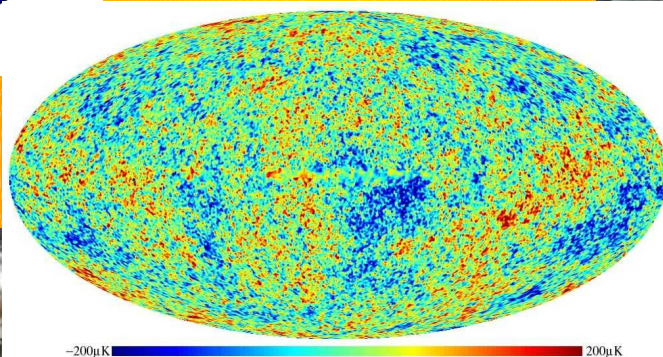
14 Dec 2018

R. A. Lineros, VEIE 2018

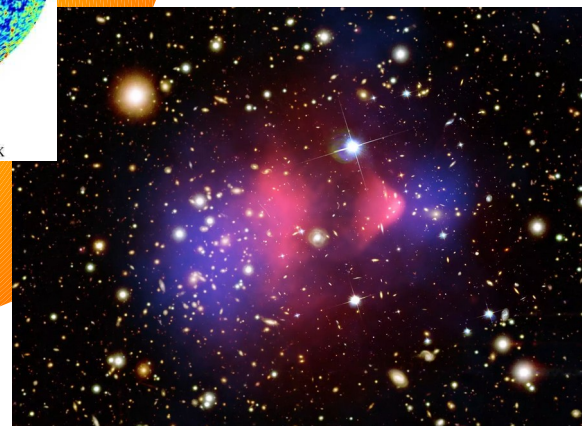
Dark Matter Searches



ect
tion



pa
col



ical
s

Some extra details:



Búsqueda de Materia Oscura con astroparticulas 1/4

<https://youtu.be/DHc8Z2b1W5M>



Búsqueda de Materia Oscura con astroparticulas 2/4

<https://youtu.be/Gpi4vIQM348>



<http://twitter.com/DMHunters>



Búsqueda de Materia Oscura con astroparticulas 3/4

<https://youtu.be/Mxt33mN7sgU>
14 Dec 2018



Búsqueda de Materia Oscura con astroparticulas 4/4

https://youtu.be/y-dpl_FulQY

R. A. Lineros. VEIE 2018



lawphysics

Latin American Webinars on Physics

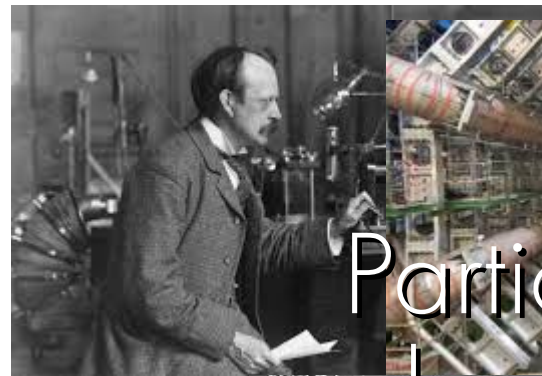
<http://youtube.com/lawphysics>

Searches with Astroparticles

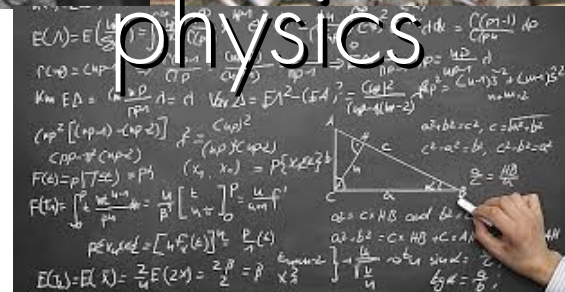




Astronomy Astrophysics

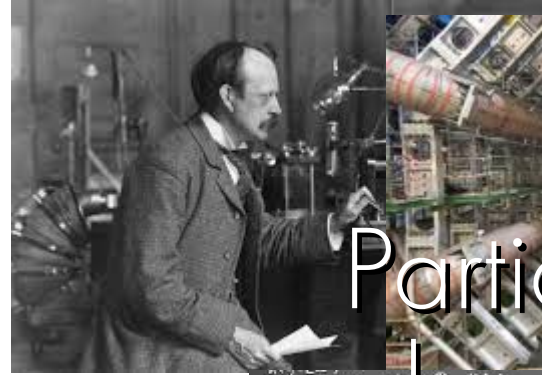


Particle physics

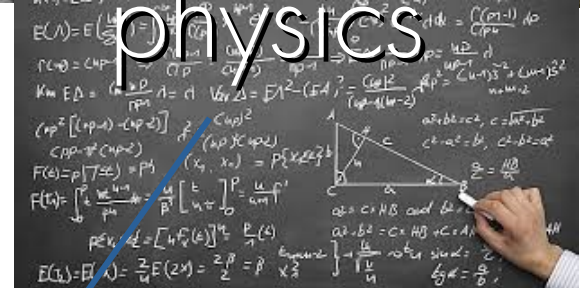




Astronomy
Astrophysics



Particle
physics



Astroparticle physics

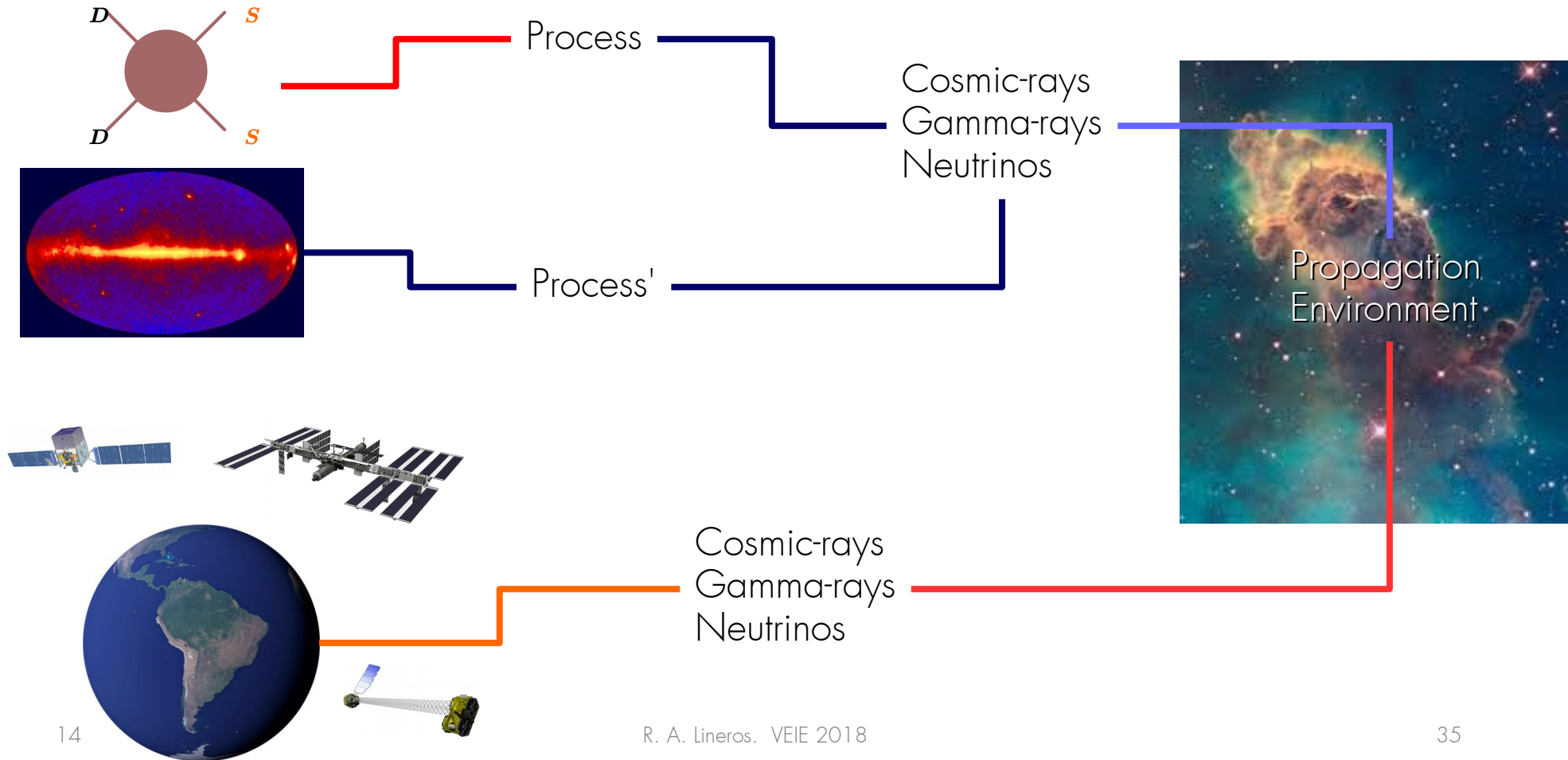
Astroparticles

What we observe:

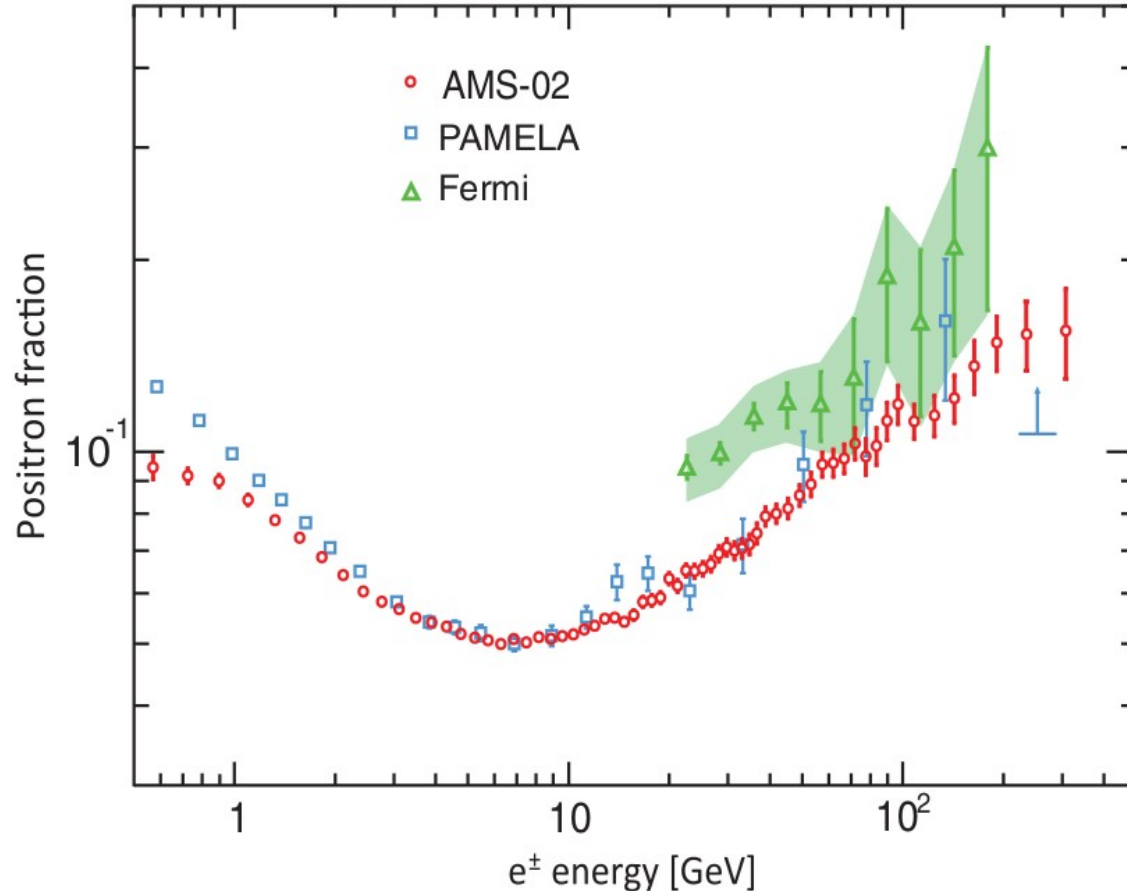
- Cosmic-rays: electrons, positrons, (anti)protons, heavy nuclei
- Electromagnetic radiation: gamma-rays, x-rays, radio waves
- Neutrinos
- Gravitational waves

Multimessengers & multiwavelength

Multimessenger signal



Searches in CRs: AMS' positron fraction



Transport equation

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(-K_0 \epsilon^\delta \nabla \psi + \mathbf{V}_c \psi \right) + \frac{\partial J_\epsilon}{\partial \epsilon} = q_{\text{src}}$$

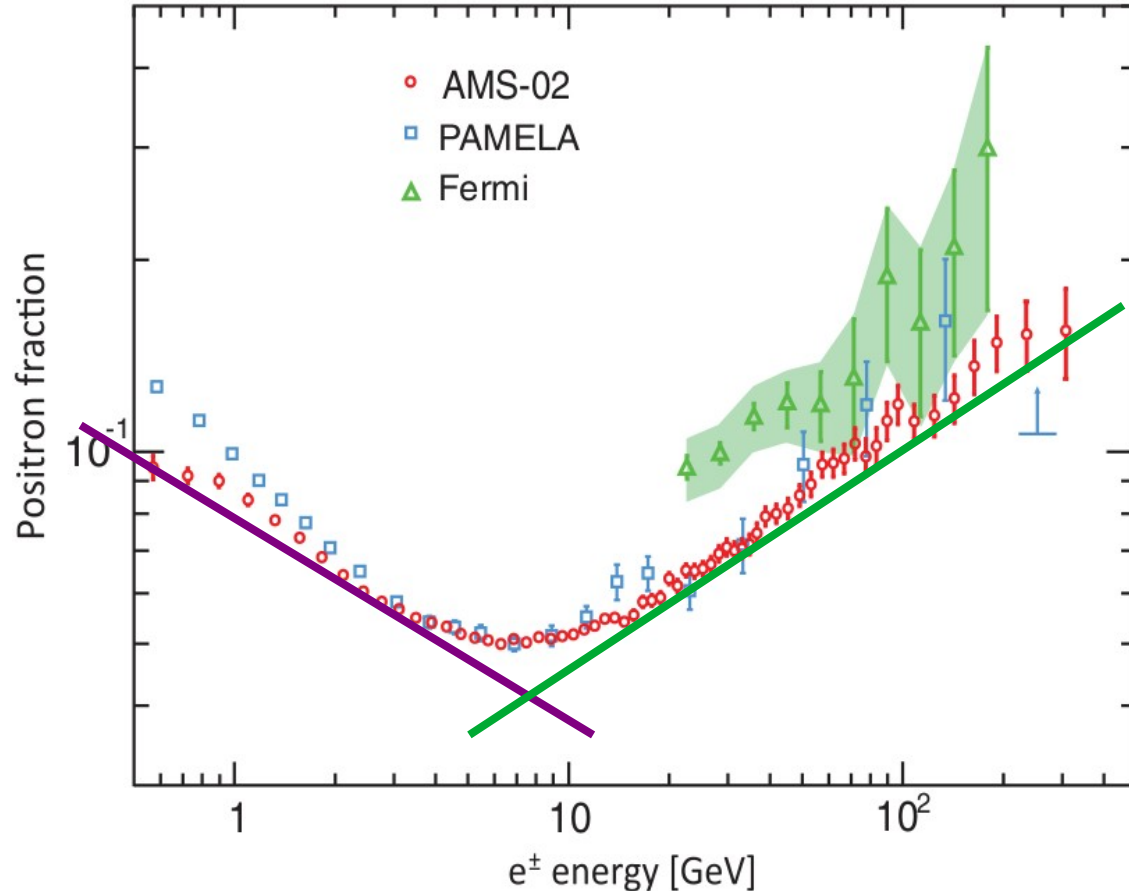
Sources

$$\underline{q_{e^\pm}(\mathbf{x}, E_e)} = 4\pi n_{\text{ISM}}(\mathbf{x}) \int dE_{\text{CR}} \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\mathbf{x}, E_{\text{CR}}) \frac{d\sigma}{dE_e}(E_{\text{CR}}, E_e)$$

$$\underline{Q(E)} = Q_0 \epsilon^{-\gamma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{E}{E_c} \right\}$$

$$\underline{Q(x, E)} = \langle \sigma v \rangle \left(\frac{\rho}{m_\chi} \right)^2 \frac{dn}{dE}(E)$$

Searches in CRs: AMS' positron fraction



Transport equation

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left(-K_0 \epsilon^\delta \nabla \psi + \mathbf{V}_c \psi \right) + \frac{\partial J_\epsilon}{\partial \epsilon} = q_{\text{src}}$$

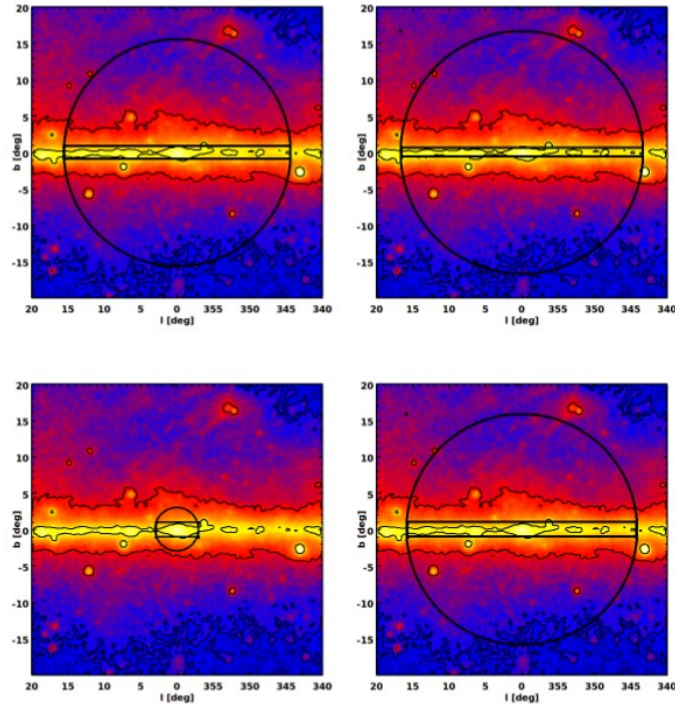
Sources

$$\underline{q_{e^\pm}(\mathbf{x}, E_e)} = 4\pi n_{\text{ISM}}(\mathbf{x}) \int dE_{\text{CR}} \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\mathbf{x}, E_{\text{CR}}) \frac{d\sigma}{dE_e}(E_{\text{CR}}, E_e)$$

$$\underline{Q(E)} = Q_0 \epsilon^{-\gamma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{E}{E_c} \right\}$$

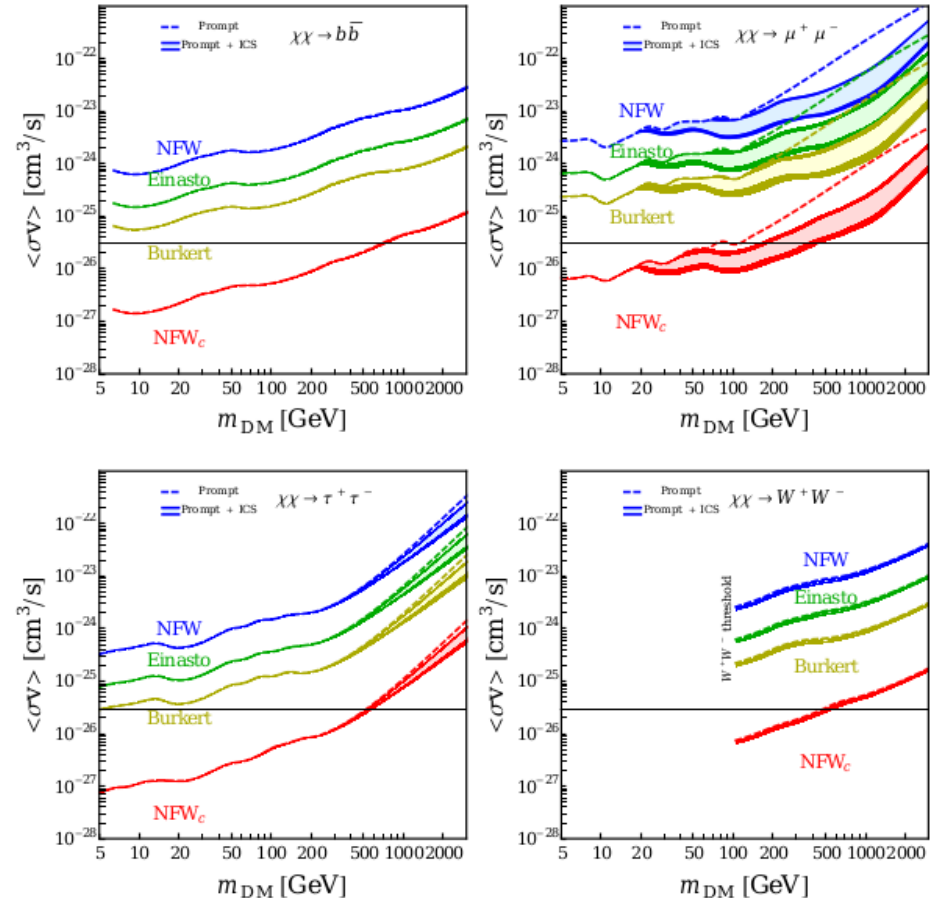
$$\underline{Q(x, E)} = \langle \sigma v \rangle \left(\frac{\rho}{m_\chi} \right)^2 \frac{dn}{dE}(E)$$

Searches in gamma rays



G. Gómez-Vargas et al.
JCAP10(2013)029. arXiv:1308.3515

15-19 August 2016

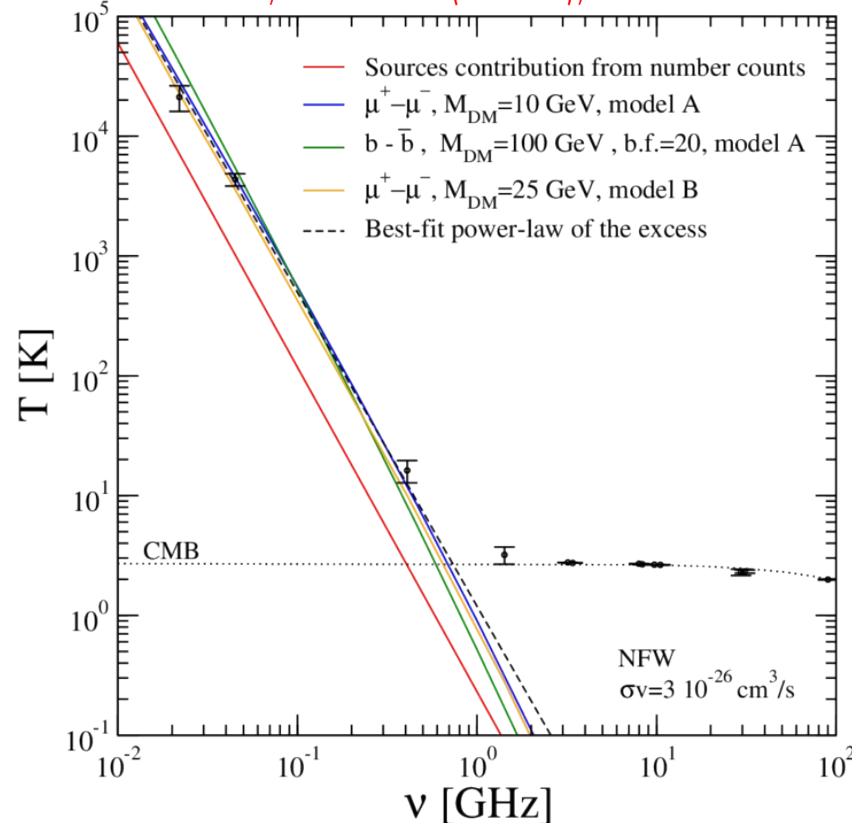


R. A. Lineros. Catedra Augusto García González.

38

Searches in Radio: ARCADE 2 anomaly

PRL 107,271302 (2011), 1108.0569



DM can provide the missing signal

However, it is not unique

Alternative explanations

- > Faint quasars
- > Radio-quiet AGNs
- > Star forming galaxies
- > Unresolved galactic sources(?)

More details:

Gervasi et al. 0803.4138
Singal et al. 0909.1997

Final words

Dark Matter and **Astroparticles** is a fast growing research area

DM searches need a strong feedback between astrophysicists and particle physicists

Chile is entering to DM quest thanks future observatories and underground labs

Thanks!

