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Flavour Mixing Effects in the Direct Detection of Dark Matter

Anja Beck
geboren in Kempten (Allgäu)

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Lehrstuhl für Theoretische Physik IV
Fakultät Physik
Technische Universität Dortmund

Erstgutachter:	Jun.-Prof. Dr. Joachim Brod
Zweitgutachter:	Prof. Dr. Heinrich Päs
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Abstract

Contents

1 Introduction

We will take a look at the effects of the flavour mixing mechanism on the direct detection of dark matter. Therefore we expand an existing formalism for dark matter direct detection with the CKM matrix. Afterwards we present a new interaction proposed to explain anomalies in the decay $B \to K l \bar{l}$ that also makes predictions about the direct detection of dark matter. Finally, we compare these predictions with the direct detection cross sections that respect flavour mixing.

Direct detection means detecting dark matter directly through interaction with a nucleus, in contrary to indirect detection, which means measuring secondary products of dark matter annihilation or dark matter decay.

To do (1)

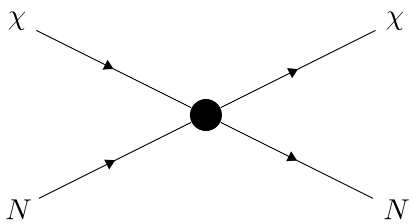

Figure 1.1: Direct detection

2 Introduction of the Flavour Mixing into an Existing Formalism

To do (2)

In this chapter we include the flavour mixing into an existing formalism. We use the model described in [**ChiralEFT**]. It provides a framework to calculate cross sections for the direct detection of dark matter. Before doing the calculations, we explain the theoretical foundations of the flavour mixing mechanism.

2.1 The Flavour Mixing Mechanism

[**Peskin**] [**Tevatron**]

2.1.1 Cabibbo / Historical

The origins of the flavour mixing go back to the 1960s, when there were strong contradictions in the weak decays. The Italian physicist Cabibbo resolved them by proposing that the lefthanded (because it only concerned weak decays) down-type quarks (down and strange at the time) mix in their flavours.

2.1.2 Theoretical Derivation

In other words: The quark mass eigenstates are not equal to the flavour eigenstates. Maskawa and Kobayashi later expanded the idea to three quark generations. The CKM matrix V_{CKM} describes the mixing mathematically:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_L \\ s_L \\ b_L \end{pmatrix}_{\text{mixed}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}}_{V_{CKM}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d_L \\ s_L \\ b_L \end{pmatrix}_{\text{pure}} . \tag{2.1}$$

The CKM matrix is complex and unitary. Its complex values are the source of CP violations. Note that rotating the down-type quarks is an arbitrary choice, mixing the up-type quarks would be equally right.

To do (3)

2.1.3 Peskin & Schroeder

Erklären:

- Wieso braucht man ein neues Feld/ Symmetriebrechung?
- Warum muss das die Eigenschaften xy haben?
- Wie und wieso koppelt das an die Fermionen?
- Wie ergibt sich aus der most general gauge-invariant coupling die CKM matrix?

fermion kinetic energy terms for e, ν, u, d:

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{E}_L(i\not{D})E_L + \bar{e}_R(i\not{D})e_R + \bar{Q}_L(i\not{D})Q_L + \bar{u}_R(i\not{D})u_R + \bar{d}_R(i\not{D})d_R \tag{2.2}$$

gauge invariant coupling linking e_L, e_R (vev von $\phi = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}$)

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_e = -\lambda_e \bar{E}_L \phi e_R + \text{h.c.} \tag{2.3}$$

$$= -\lambda_e \bar{E}_L \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} e_R + \text{h.c.} + ... \tag{2.4}$$

$$\Rightarrow m_e = \frac{\lambda_e v}{\sqrt{2}} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_q = -\lambda_q \bar{Q}_L \phi d_R - \lambda_q \bar{Q}_L (i\sigma_2 \phi^*) u_R + \text{h.c.} \tag{2.6}$$

most general renormalizable gauge-invariant coupling with this structure:

$$\mathcal{L}_m = -\lambda_d^{ij} \bar{Q}_L^i \phi d_R^j - \lambda_u^{ij} \bar{Q}_L^i (i\sigma_2 \phi^*) u_R^j \tag{2.7}$$

2.2 Chiral Effective Theory of Dark Matter Direct Detection

The model in [**ChiralEFT**] bases on a set of dimension-five, -six, and -seven operators. We restrict our calculations to the dimension-six operators, which are

$$\begin{aligned} R_{1,q} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q) & R_{3,q} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 q) \\ R_{2,q} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q) & R_{4,q} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 q)\ . \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

Since the CKM mixing only applies to the lefthanded down-type quarks, we need to rewrite these operators in terms of the left- and righthanded particle functions to include the CKM matrix. These chiral operators are

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{1ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\tilde{\tau}^a\chi)(\bar{Q}^i_L\gamma^\mu\tau^a Q^j_L) & Q_{5ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\tilde{\tau}^a\chi)(\bar{Q}^i_L\gamma^\mu\tau^a Q^j_L)\\
Q_{2ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{Q}^i_L\gamma^\mu Q^j_L) & Q_{6ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{Q}^i_L\gamma^\mu Q^j_L)\\
Q_{3ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{u}^i_R\gamma^\mu u^j_R) & Q_{7ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{u}^i_R\gamma^\mu u^j_R)\\
Q_{4ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{d}^i_R\gamma^\mu d^j_R) & Q_{8ij} &= (\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{d}^i_R\gamma^\mu d^j_R)\ ,
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.9}
$$

here $Q^i_L = (u^i_L, d^i_L)$ is the isospin doublet of the i^{th} quark generation. The operators $\tilde{\tau}^a, \tau^a$ are the generators of the SU(2) in the corresponding spin-representation. So for the quarks, we use

$$\tau^a = \frac{\sigma_a}{2}\ , \tag{2.10}$$

where σ_a are the pauli matrices. Regarding the dark matter particle, we decide to only keep the terms with $\tilde{\tau}^a = \tilde{\tau}^3$ and get

$$\tilde{\tau}^3\chi = \tau_0\chi\ , \tag{2.11}$$

with the weak isospin value τ_0 of the dark matter particle.

Including the CKM matrix in the fromalism follows these steps:

1. Replace the pure lefthanded down-type quarks with the mixed quarks.
2. Rewrite the chiral particle functions in terms of the normal particle functions and projection operators.
3. Write down the entire interaction lagrangian in terms of (2.8) and (2.9) and compare the coefficients.

2.2.1 Including the Flavour Mixing

The inclusion of the CKM matrix only affects the chiral operators $Q_{1ij}, Q_{2ij}, Q_{5ij}, Q_{6ij}$. The quark part of the interaction with flavour mixing is therefore

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bar{Q}^i_L\gamma^\mu Q^j_L &= \begin{pmatrix}\bar{u}^i_L\\ \bar{d}^i_L\end{pmatrix}\gamma^\mu\begin{pmatrix}u^j_L\\ d^j_L\end{pmatrix} = \bar{u}^i_L\gamma^\mu d^j_L + \bar{d}^i_L\gamma^\mu d^j_L\\
&= \bar{u}^i_L\gamma^\mu u^j_L + (V^*_{id}\bar{d}_L + V^*_{is}\bar{s}_L + V^*_{ib}\bar{b}_L)\gamma^\mu(V_{jd}d_L + V_{js}s_L + V_{jb}b_L)
\end{aligned}
$$

for Q_{2ij}, Q_{6ij}, respectively

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bar{Q}^i_L \gamma^\mu \tau^a Q^j_L &= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{u}^i_L \\ \bar{d}^i_L \end{pmatrix} \gamma^\mu \begin{pmatrix} u^j_L \\ d^j_L \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\bar{u}^i_L \gamma^\mu \sigma_a d^j_L + \frac{1}{2}\bar{d}^i_L \gamma^\mu \sigma_a d^j_L \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\bar{u}^i_L \gamma^\mu \sigma_a u^j_L + \frac{1}{2}(V^*_{id}\bar{d}_L + V^*_{is}\bar{s}_L + V^*_{ib}\bar{b}_L)\gamma^\mu \sigma_a (V_{jd} d_L + V_{js} s_L + V_{jb} b_L)
\end{aligned}
$$

for Q_{1ij}, Q_{5ij}. For simplicity we only keep the light quarks u, d, s and neglect mixed terms. So the whole set of quark interactions is

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bar{Q}^i_L \gamma^\mu \tau^a Q^j_L &\approx \frac{1}{2}\bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu u_L \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}\delta_{a3} - \frac{1}{2}\delta_{a3}(V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}_L\gamma^\mu d_L + V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}_L\gamma^\mu s_L) \\
\bar{Q}^i_L \gamma^\mu Q^j_L &\approx \bar{u}_L \gamma^\mu u_L \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} + V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}_L\gamma^\mu d_L + V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}_L\gamma^\mu s_L \\
\bar{u}^i_R \gamma^\mu u^j_R &\approx \bar{u}_R \gamma^\mu u_R \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} \\
\bar{d}^i_R \gamma^\mu d^j_R &\approx \bar{d}_R \gamma^\mu d_R \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} + \bar{s}_R \gamma^\mu s_R \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{2.12}
$$

2.2.2 Replacing Chiral Particle Functions

The next step is rewriting the chiral particle functions in terms of the normal particle functions using the projection operators P_L, P_R. This leads us to

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bar{Q}^i_L \gamma^\mu \tau^a Q^j_L =& \frac{1}{4}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu u \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}\delta_{3a} - V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d\delta_{3a} - V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}\gamma^\mu s\delta_{3a}) \\
&- \frac{1}{4}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}\delta_{3a} - V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d\delta_{3a} - V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 s\delta_{3a}) \\
\bar{Q}^i_L \gamma^\mu Q^j_L =& \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu u \delta_{iu}\delta_{ij} + V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d + V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}\gamma^\mu s) \\
&- \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u \delta_{iu}\delta_{ij} + V^*_{id}V_{jd}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d + V^*_{is}V_{js}\bar{s}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 s) \\
\bar{u}^i_R \gamma^\mu u^j_R =& \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu u \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} + \bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u \delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}) \\
\bar{d}^i_R \gamma^\mu d^j_R =& \frac{1}{2}(\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} + \bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} + \bar{s}\gamma^\mu s \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} + \bar{s}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 s \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}) \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{2.13}
$$

At this point we can express the chiral operators in terms of the original operators from (2.8):

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{1ij} =& \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{4}(R_{1u}\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} - V^*_{id}V_{jd}R_{1d} - V^*_{is}V_{js}R_{1s}) \\
&- \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{4}(R_{3u}\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} - V^*_{id}V_{jd}R_{3d} - V^*_{is}V_{js}R_{3s}) \\
Q_{2ij} =& \frac{1}{2}(R_{1u}\delta_{iu}\delta_{ij} + V^*_{id}V_{jd}R_{1d} + V^*_{is}V_{js}R_{1s}) \\
&- \frac{1}{2}(R_{3u}\delta_{iu}\delta_{ij} + V^*_{id}V_{jd}R_{3d} + V^*_{is}V_{js}R_{3s}) \\
Q_{3ij} =& \frac{1}{2}(R_{1u}\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu} + R_{3u}\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}) \\
Q_{4ij} =& \frac{1}{2}(R_{1d}\delta_{ij}\delta_{id} + R_{3d}\delta_{ij}\delta_{id} + R_{1s}\delta_{ij}\delta_{is} + R_{3s}\delta_{ij}\delta_{is}) \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{2.14}
$$

The operators $Q_{5ij} - Q_{8ij}$ can be obtained from $Q_{1ij} - Q_{4ij}$ by replacing $R_{1q} \leftrightarrow R_{2q}$ and $R_{3q} \leftrightarrow R_{4q}$.

2.2.3 Comparing Coefficients

Our final step is expressing the coefficients $K_{l,q}$ of the original operators $R_{l,q}$ in (2.8) in terms of the coefficients C_{lij} of the chiral operators Q_{lij} in (2.9). To get there we look at the overall interaction. The interaction cannot depend on the representation of particle functions we choose, either normal or chiral, therefore

$$
\sum_{l,q} K_{l,q} R_{l,q} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum_{l,i,j} C_{lij} Q_{lij} \ . \tag{2.15}
$$

By putting the interactions (2.14) into the right side of the equation and rearranging the expression in terms of the $R_{l,q}$, we conclude that $K_{l,q}$ must be equal to the terms in front of $R_{l,q}$ on the right side. We get the dependencies

$$
\begin{aligned}
K_{1,u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} + C_{2ij} + C_{3ij} \right) \\
K_{1,d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V^*_{id} V_{jd} C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} + V^*_{id} V_{jd} C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} C_{4ij} \right) \\
K_{1,s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V^*_{is} V_{js} C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} + V^*_{is} V_{js} C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} C_{4ij} \right) \\
K_{2,u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} + C_{6ij} + C_{7ij} \right) \\
K_{2,d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V^*_{id} V_{jd} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} + C_{6ij} V^*_{id} V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} C_{8ij} \right) \\
K_{2,s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V^*_{is} V_{js} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} + C_{6ij} V^*_{is} V_{js} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} C_{8ij} \right) \\
K_{3,u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(-C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} - C_{2ij} + C_{3ij} \right) \\
K_{3,d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} V^*_{id} V_{jd} - V^*_{id} V_{jd} C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} C_{4ij} \right) \\
K_{3,s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} V^*_{is} V_{js} - V^*_{is} V_{js} C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} C_{4ij} \right) \\
K_{4,u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(-\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} - C_{6ij} + C_{7ij} \right) \\
K_{4,d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} V^*_{id} V_{jd} - C_{6ij} V^*_{id} V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id} C_{8ij} \right) \\
K_{4,s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_0}{2} C_{5ij} V^*_{is} V_{js} - C_{6ij} V^*_{is} V_{js} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is} C_{8ij} \right) \ .
\end{aligned} \tag{2.16}
$$

To have a hermitian interaction the coefficients need to fulfil the relation $C_{lij} = C^*_{lji}$.

3 The $L_\mu - L_\tau$ Model

In this chapter we present an extension to the standard model proposed in [**InColour**]. The authors originally aimed at explaining anomalies in the decay $B \to K l \bar{l}$, but also obtained predictions for the direct detection of dark matter in the succeeding publication [**Z**]. We will later compare their results with the formalism in the previous chapter including the CKM mixing.

3.1 The New Interaction

The extension to the standard model in [**InColour**] is a new $U(1)'$ gauge group. The related vector-boson is called Z', and it couples to the muon and tau lepton families, and a new set of vector-like quarks U, D, Q. The standard model quarks indirectly couple to the Z' as well, since they mix with the new quarks through a Yukawa coupling:

$$\mathcal{L}^{(\mathrm{mix})} \; . \tag{3.1}$$

In [**Z**] also a coupling to a dark matter fermion χ is established. Before present the entire interaction, we want to mention that the Z' and the new quarks get their masses through a new higgs-like field Φ. Its vacuum expectation value is $\langle \Phi \rangle = {}^{v_\Phi}/\sqrt{2}$, and it connects the coupling strength g' to the Z' mass: $m_{Z'} = v_\Phi g'$. The full interaction lagrangian is:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{Z'}^{(\mathrm{int})} =& g' Z'_\alpha \times q_l \left(\bar{l}_2 \gamma^\alpha l_2 - \bar{l}_3 \gamma^\alpha l_3 + \bar{\mu}_R \gamma^\alpha \mu_R - \bar{\tau}_R \gamma^\alpha \tau_R \right) \\
&+ g' Z'_\alpha \times v_\Phi^2 \left(- \frac{Y_{Di} Y_{Dj}^*}{2 m_D^2} \bar{d}_R^i \gamma^\alpha d_R^j - \frac{Y_{Ui} Y_{Uj}^*}{2 m_U^2} \bar{u}_R^i \gamma^\alpha u_R^j + \bar{u}_L^i \gamma^\alpha u_L^j + \bar{d}_L^i \gamma^\alpha d_L^j \right) \\
&+ g' Z'_\alpha \times q_\chi (\bar{\chi} \gamma^\alpha \chi) \; ,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

where q_l, q_χ are the $U(1)'$ charge of the leptons and the dark matter particle, l_2, l_3 are the electroweak lefthanded lepton doublets, u^i, d^i are the standard model quarks, and $m_{U,D,Q}$ are the masses of the new quarks.

To do (4) **To do** (5) **To do** (6)

3.2 Restrictions to the Parameter Space

In [**Z**] Altmannshofer et. al. discuss restrictions for the parameter space by looking at the B decay mentioned above and discussing dark matter relic density and direct detection. They find that experimental data from $B \to K l \bar{l}$ limits the ratio of the Z' mass and the coupling g' to

$$540\,\text{GeV} \lessapprox \frac{m_{Z'}}{g'} \lessapprox 4{,}9\,\text{TeV} \;, \tag{3.3}$$

with $m_{Z'} \gtrapprox 10\,\text{GeV}$.

Regarding the dark matter relic density, they conclude that only

$$m_{Z'} \approx 2m_\chi \tag{3.4}$$

leads to correct results. Since they neglect flavour mixing in the nucleus, direct detection has to occur through the loop diagram in figure 3.1. The corresponding cross section at zero momentum transfer is (see [**Z**])

$$\sigma_{0,\text{Loop}} = \frac{\mu_{A\chi}^2}{A^2\pi}\left(\frac{\alpha_{em}Z}{3\pi}\;\frac{g'^2 q_\chi q_l}{m_{Z'}^2}\log\left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_\tau^2}\right)\right)^2 \;, \tag{3.5}$$

where $\mu_{A\chi}$ is the reduced mass of the nucleus and the dark matter particle χ and A, Z are the nucleon and proton numbers.

When discussing limits to the parameter space they distinguish two cases. For $q_l = q_\chi = 1$, experimental data favours the parameter region

$$\begin{aligned} 10\,\text{GeV} \lessapprox m_\chi &\lessapprox 46\,\text{GeV} \\ 2\cdot 10^{-3} \lessapprox g' &\lessapprox 10^{-2} \;, \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

leaving possible dark matter masses in the range $(5-23)$GeV. For $q_l = 1, q_\chi = {}^1\!/_6$ no further restriction of the parameters can be found.

To do (7)

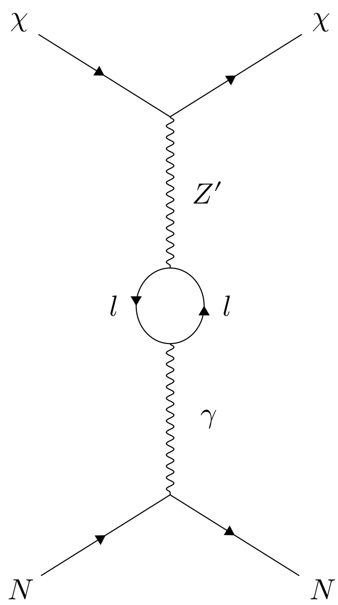

Figure 3.1: Direct detection loop diagram

4 Comparison

4.1 Cross Section

We are only interested in the interactions Q_{2bs}, therefore all coefficients C_{lij} vanish except $C_{2sb} = C^*_{2bs}$. In terms of the coefficients in (2.16) this means

$$\begin{aligned} K_{1,d} &= +\mathrm{Re}(V^*_{cd} V_{td} C_{2sb}) \\ K_{1,s} &= +\mathrm{Re}(V^*_{cs} V_{ts} C_{2sb}) \\ K_{3,d} &= -\mathrm{Re}(V^*_{cd} V_{td} C_{2sb}) \\ K_{3,s} &= -\mathrm{Re}(V^*_{cs} V_{ts} C_{2sb}) \ , \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

and all the other $K_{l,q}$ are zero.
We are interested in spin-independent cross sections, therefore we only use the interactions $(\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)$. Protons do not contain strange quarks, so the lagrangian only consists of one interaction:

$$\mathcal{L} = K_{1,d}(\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi)(\bar{d}\gamma_\mu d) + \text{h.c.} \ . \tag{4.2}$$

Since this operator only counts the number of down quarks in the nucleus, the matrix element is

$$M = Z \cdot 2K_{1,d} + (A - Z) \cdot K_{1,d} \ . \tag{4.3}$$

$$\sigma^{\mathrm{SI}}_{0,\text{tree}} = \frac{\mu^2_{A\chi}}{A^2\pi} \left|ZC_p + (A - Z)C_n\right|^2 \ . \tag{4.4}$$

$$= \frac{\mu^2_{A\chi}}{A^2\pi} K^2_{1,d} \times \mathcal{O}(10^2) \tag{4.5}$$

In case of the spin-dependent cross section we have

$$\sigma_{0,\text{tree}}^{\text{SD}} = \frac{\mu_{A\chi}^2}{A^2\pi} 32\Lambda^2 J(J+1) 64 G_F^2 \tag{4.6}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{A\chi}^2}{A^2\pi} 32 \left(\frac{K_{3,d}}{J} \frac{\Delta d^{(n)}}{\sqrt{2}G_F} \frac{\mu}{3.826} \right)^2 J(J+1) 64 G_F^2 \tag{4.7}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{A\chi}^2}{A^2\pi} 2^{10} K_{3,d}^2 (\Delta d^{(n)})^2 \left(\frac{\mu}{3.826} \right)^2 \frac{J(J+1)}{J^2} \tag{4.8}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{A\chi}^2}{A^2\pi} K_{3,d}^2 \times \mathcal{O}(10^3 10^{-2} 10^{-2}) \tag{4.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle N|K_{1,d}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu d|N\rangle + \langle N|K_{1,u}\bar{u}\gamma^\mu u|N\rangle \\ =&Z\left(2K_{1,u} + K_{1,d}\right)(\bar{p}\gamma^\mu p) + (A-Z)\left(K_{1,u} + 2K_{1,d}\right)(\bar{n}\gamma^\mu n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle N|K_{3,d}\bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d|N\rangle + \langle N|K_{3,u}\bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u|N\rangle \\ =&Z(K_{3,d}2s^\mu\Delta d^{(p)} + K_{3,u}2s^\mu\Delta u^{(p)})(\bar{p}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 p) \\ +&(A-Z)(K_{3,d}2s^\mu\Delta d^{(n)} + K_{3,u}2s^\mu\Delta u^{(n)})(\bar{n}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 n) \end{aligned}$$

To do (8)

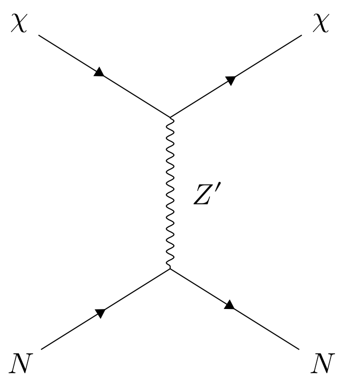

Figure 4.1: Direct detection tree level diagram

5 Conclusion

To do...

- ☐ 1 (p. 1): Irgendwo muss noch kurz auf dunkle Materie eingegangen werden. Als Einleitung wären daher auch Detection Experimente gut. Evtl. hier direct vs indirect erklären.
- ☐ 2 (p. 2): Evtl. Bilder für direct vs. indirect detection.
- ☐ 3 (p. 3): Hier könnten noch mehr good-to-know Infos über die CKM matrix stehen.
- ☐ 4 (p. 8): Was genau sind die neuen Quarks? Gibt es davon nur 3?
- ☐ 5 (p. 8): Erkläre die Mischung der neuen und SM Quarks etwas ausführlicher.
- ☐ 6 (p. 8): Kann man tatsächlich hier die Ups drehen und dann später mit gedrehten Downs rechnen? Die entsprechenden Konstanten dann noch einfügen.
- ☐ 7 (p. 9): Evtl. kann man den Ursprung der Grenzen noch näher erläutern.
- ☐ 8 (p. 12): Wieso ist eigentlich $Q_L^2 \gamma_\mu Q_L^3 = s_L \gamma_\mu b_L$?

Eidesstattliche Versicherung

Ich versichere hiermit an Eides statt, dass ich die vorliegende Abschlussarbeit mit dem Titel "Flavour Mixing Effects in the Direct Detection of Dark Matter" selbstständig und ohne unzulässige fremde Hilfe erbracht habe. Ich habe keine anderen als die angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt, sowie wörtliche und sinngemäße Zitate kenntlich gemacht. Die Arbeit hat in gleicher oder ähnlicher Form noch keiner Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegen.

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Wer vorsätzlich gegen eine die Täuschung über Prüfungsleistungen betreffende Regelung einer Hochschulprüfungsordnung verstößt, handelt ordnungswidrig. Die Ordnungswidrigkeit kann mit einer Geldbuße von bis zu 50 000 € geahndet werden. Zuständige Verwaltungsbehörde für die Verfolgung und Ahndung von Ordnungswidrigkeiten ist der Kanzler/die Kanzlerin der Technischen Universität Dortmund. Im Falle eines mehrfachen oder sonstigen schwerwiegenden Täuschungsversuches kann der Prüfling zudem exmatrikuliert werden (§ 63 Abs. 5 Hochschulgesetz –HG–).

Die Abgabe einer falschen Versicherung an Eides statt wird mit Freiheitsstrafe bis zu 3 Jahren oder mit Geldstrafe bestraft.

Die Technische Universität Dortmund wird ggf. elektronische Vergleichswerkzeuge (wie z. B. die Software "turnitin") zur Überprüfung von Ordnungswidrigkeiten in Prüfungsverfahren nutzen.

Die oben stehende Belehrung habe ich zur Kenntnis genommen.

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