

# Signatures of Dark Matter Earth-Scattering: from sub-GeV particles to WIMPzillas

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LPTHE - Paris VI

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 [@BradleyKavanagh](https://twitter.com/BradleyKavanagh)

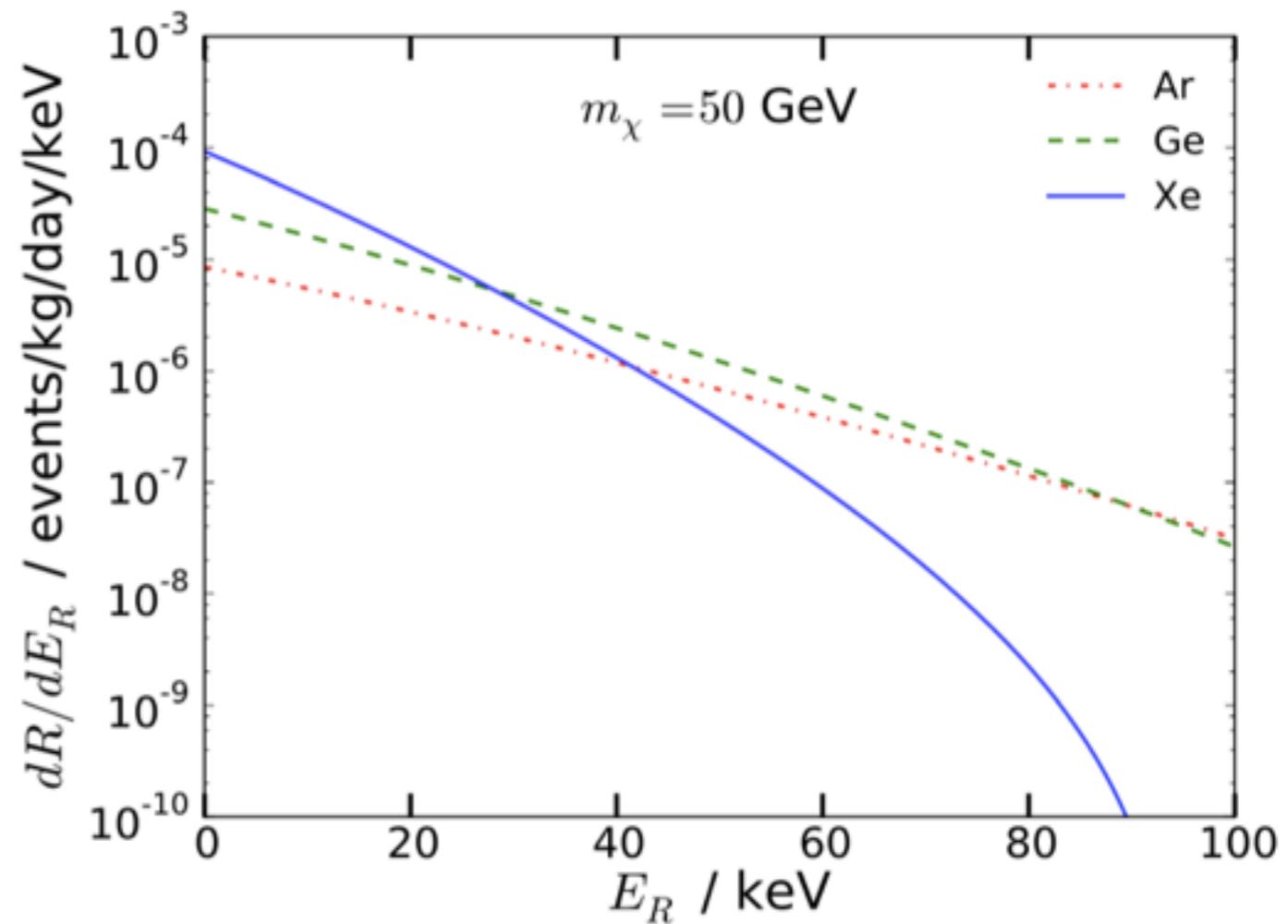
# Direct Detection

Focus on DM-nucleus scattering for now



Convolve with DM-nucleus cross section to obtain nuclear recoil rate:

$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} \propto \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} \int_{v_{\min}}^{\infty} v f(v) \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} dv$$

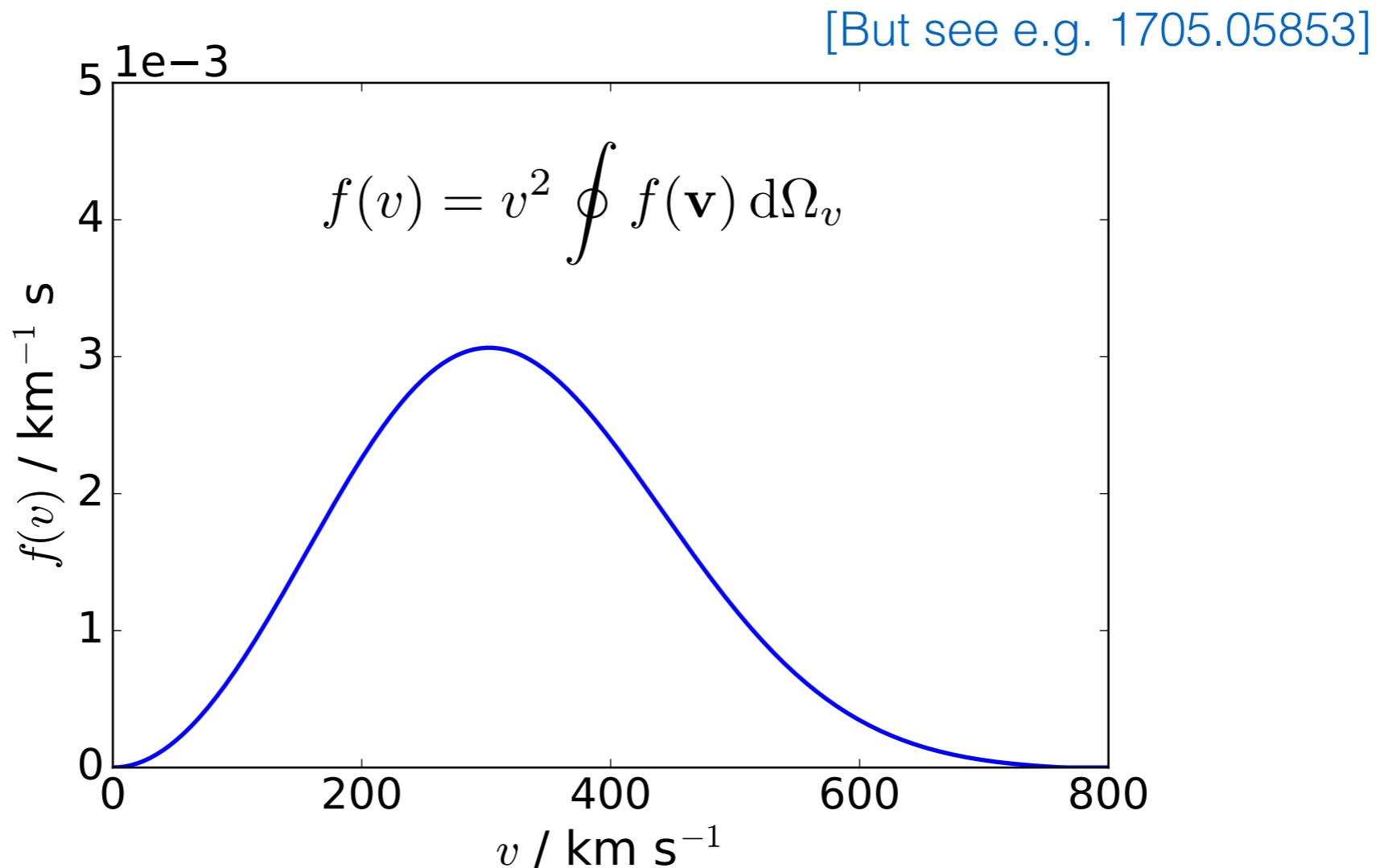


## Standard Halo Model

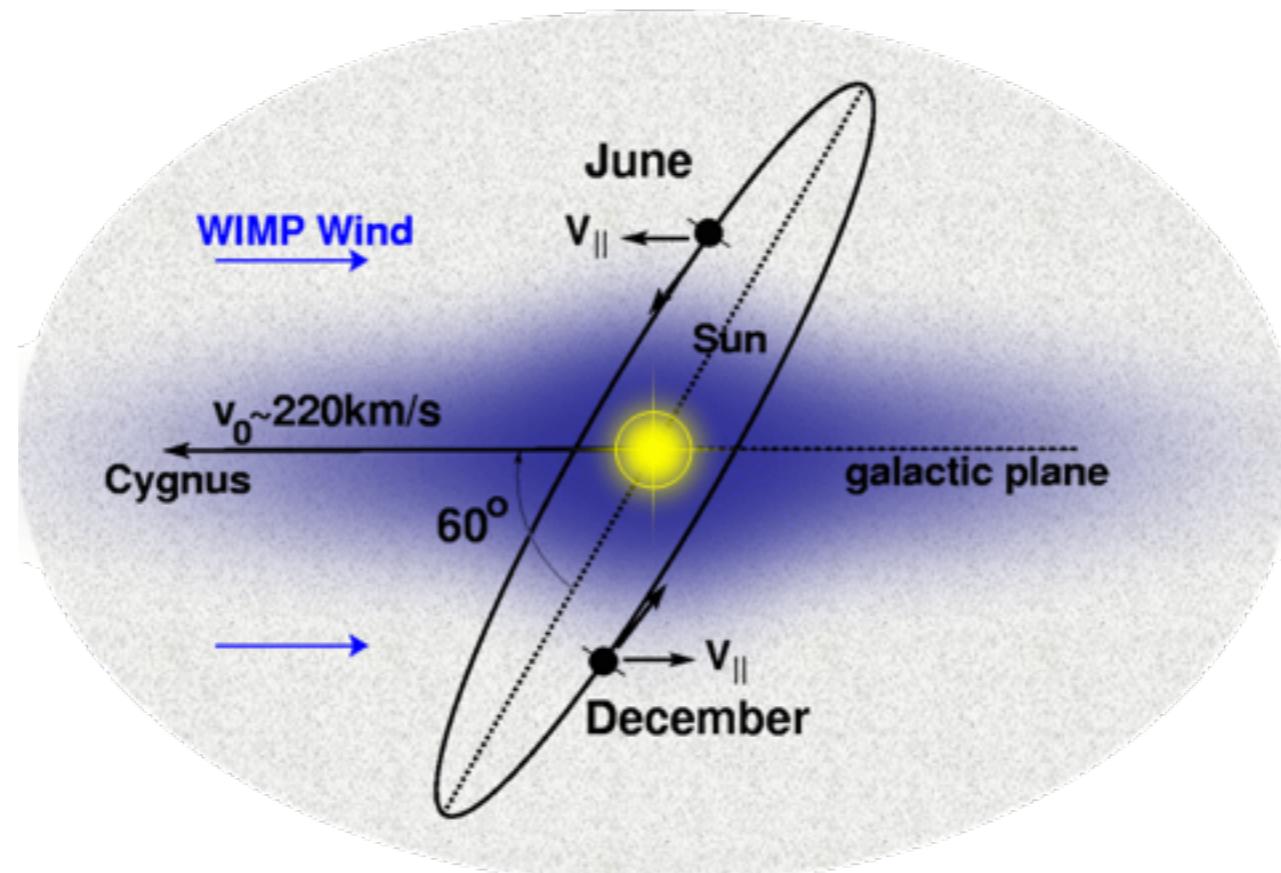
Standard Halo Model (**SHM**) is typically assumed: isotropic, spherically symmetric distribution of particles with  $\rho(r) \propto r^{-2}$ .

Leads to a Maxwell-Boltzmann (MB) distribution (*in the lab frame*):

$$f_{\text{Lab}}(\mathbf{v}) = (2\pi\sigma_v^2)^{-3/2} \exp\left[-\frac{(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_e)^2}{2\sigma_v^2}\right] \Theta(|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_e| - v_{\text{esc}})$$



# Annual Modulation (Earth's Orbit)



$$v_{\text{Sun}} \approx 230 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$v_E \approx 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{Earth}}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{\text{Sun}} + \mathbf{v}_E(t)$$



O(1-10%) annual modulation of DM flux

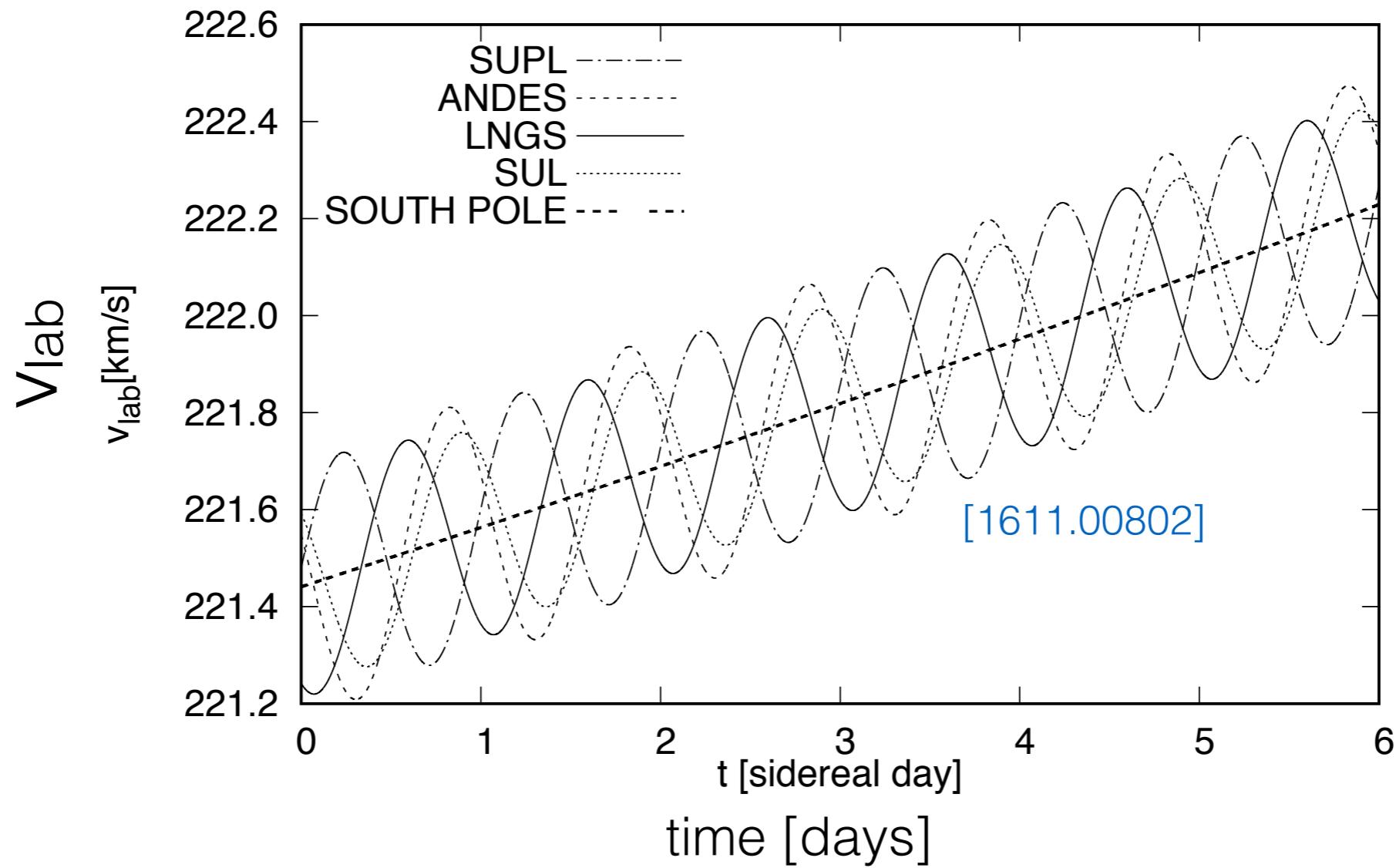
Maximum in June, Minimum in December

[1312.1355]

# Daily Modulation (Earth's Rotation)

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{Earth}}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{\text{Sun}} + \mathbf{v}_E(t) + \mathbf{v}_{\text{rot}}(t)$$

$$v_{\text{rot}} \approx 0.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

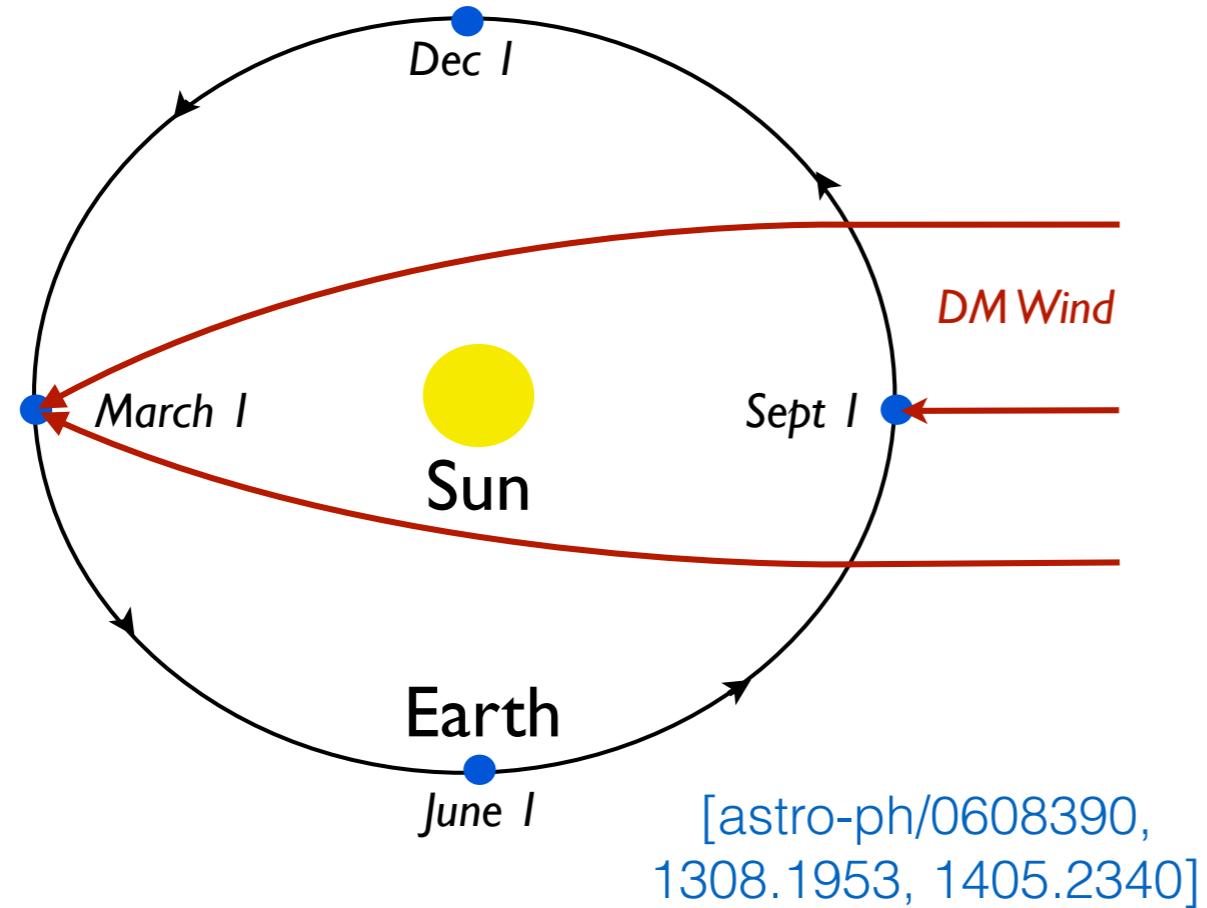


Produces a very small diurnal modulation (amplitude less than 0.1%)

[1505.02615]

# Gravitational Focusing (GF)

Also modify DM velocities due to gravitational focusing from Sun and Earth

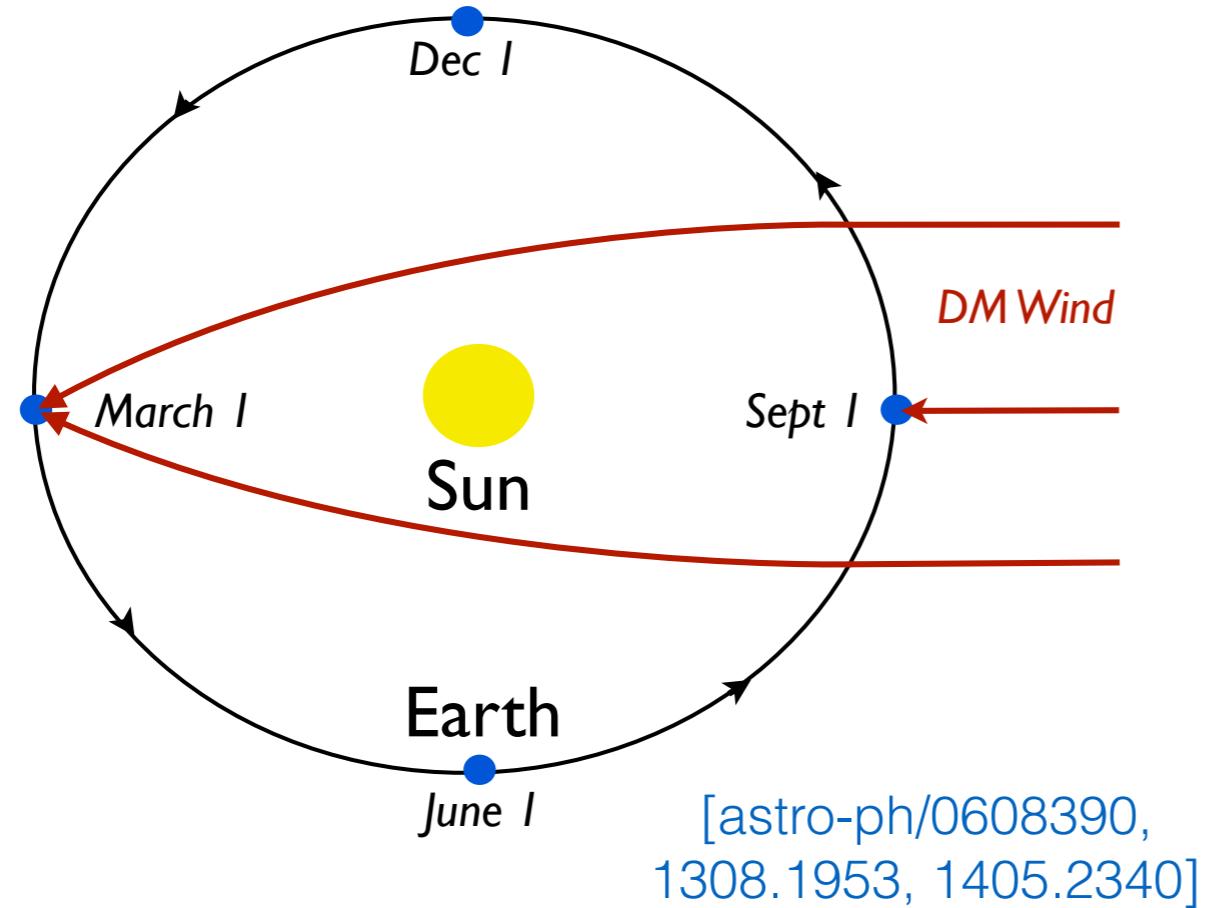


GF due to Sun produces a %-level annual modulation, *with different phase* compared to Earth's orbital speed

Similar effect due to focusing from Earth, comparable to effects of Earth's rotation. [1505.02615]

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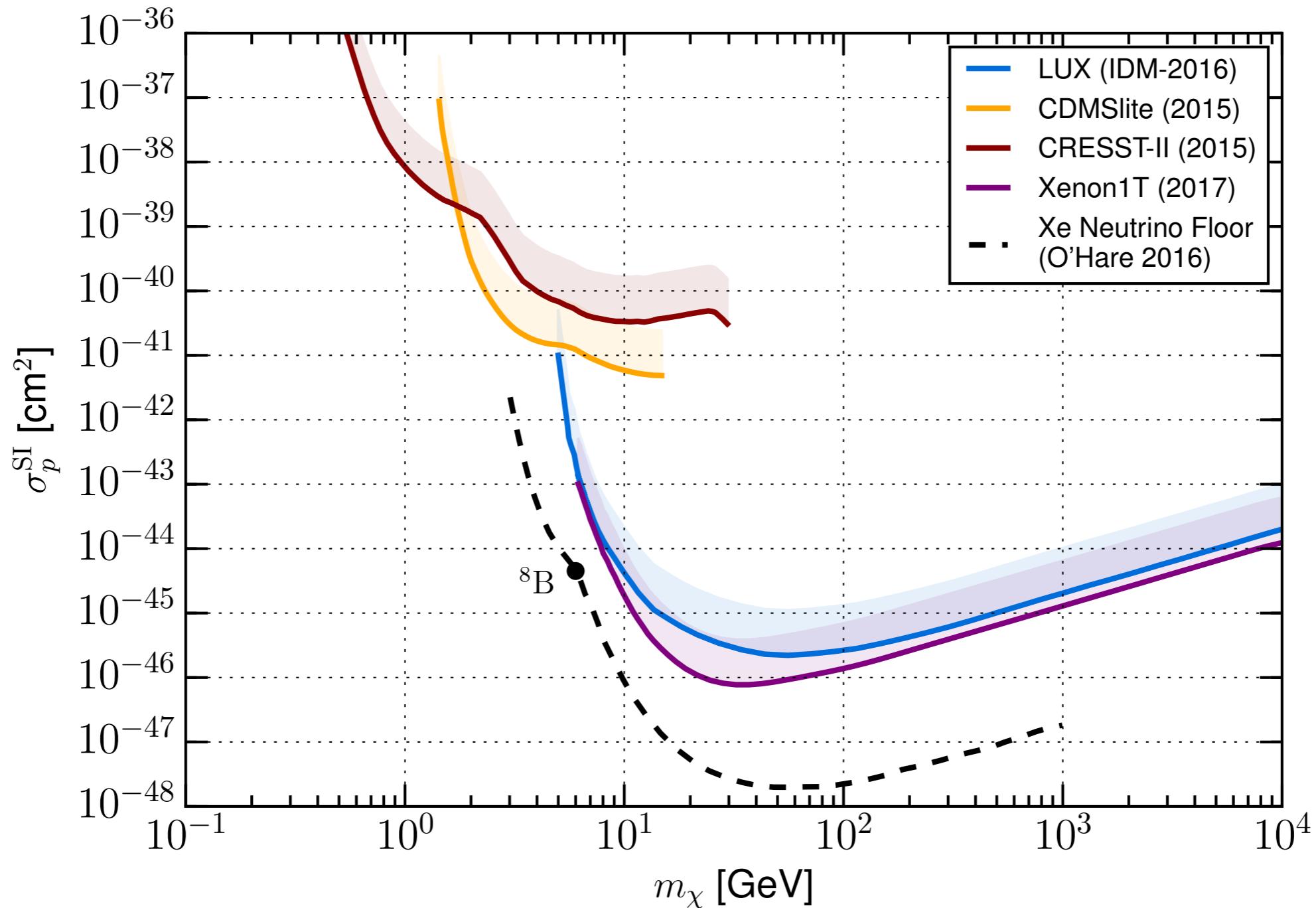


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Similar effect due to focusing from Earth, comparable to effects of Earth's rotation. [1505.02615]

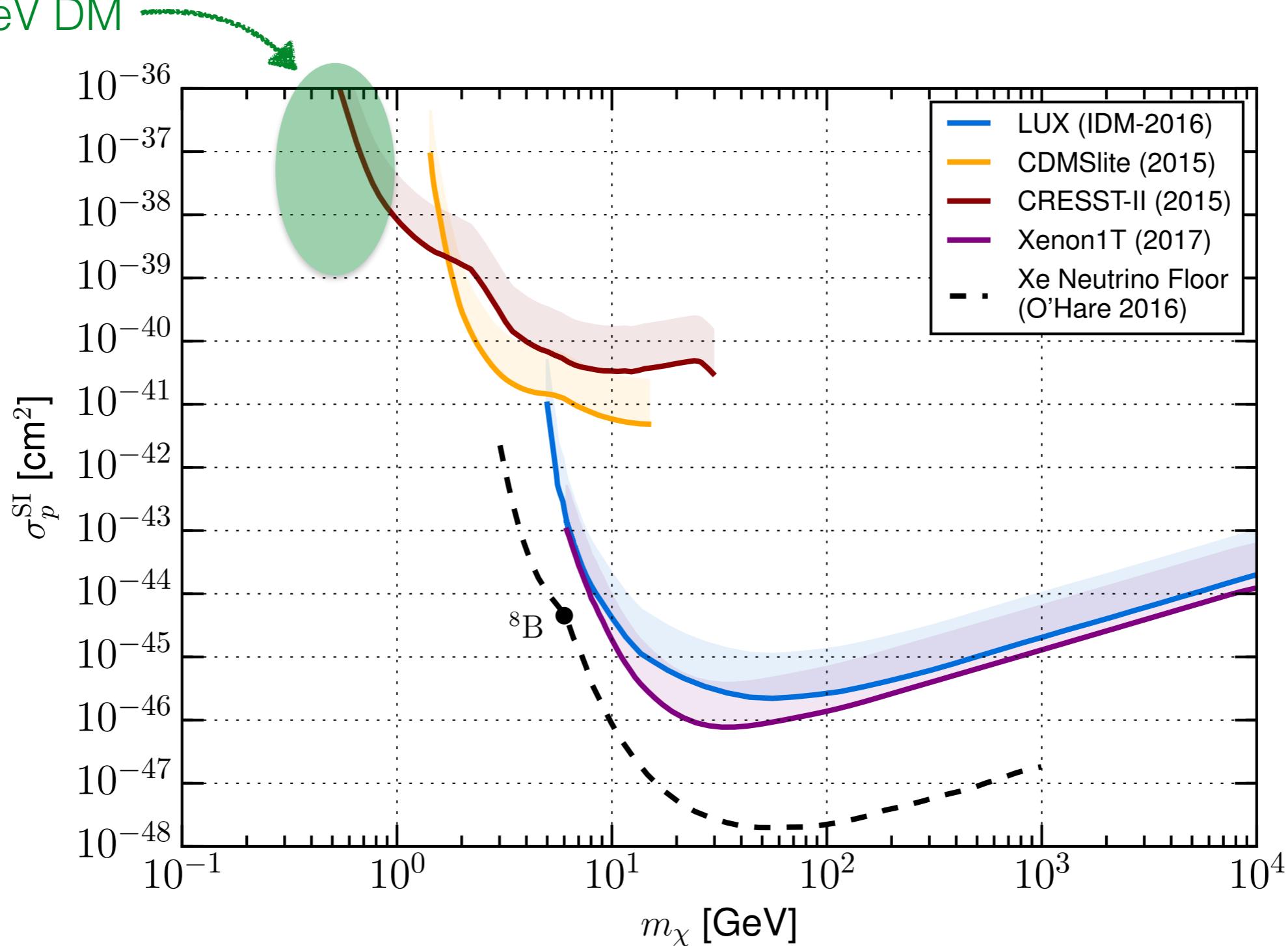
Perturb the velocity distribution, perturb the rate!

# Direct Detection Landscape



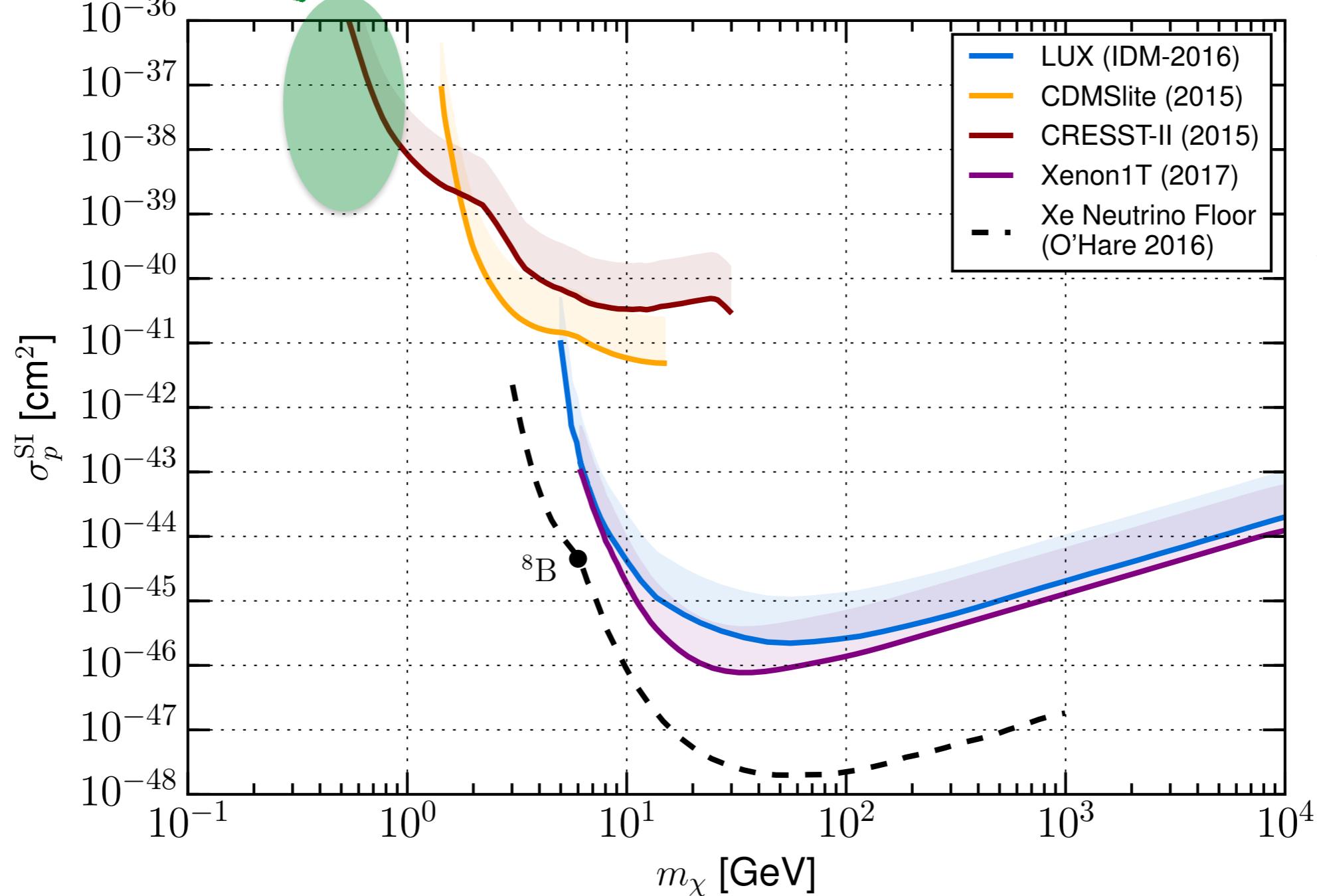
# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



WIMPzillas

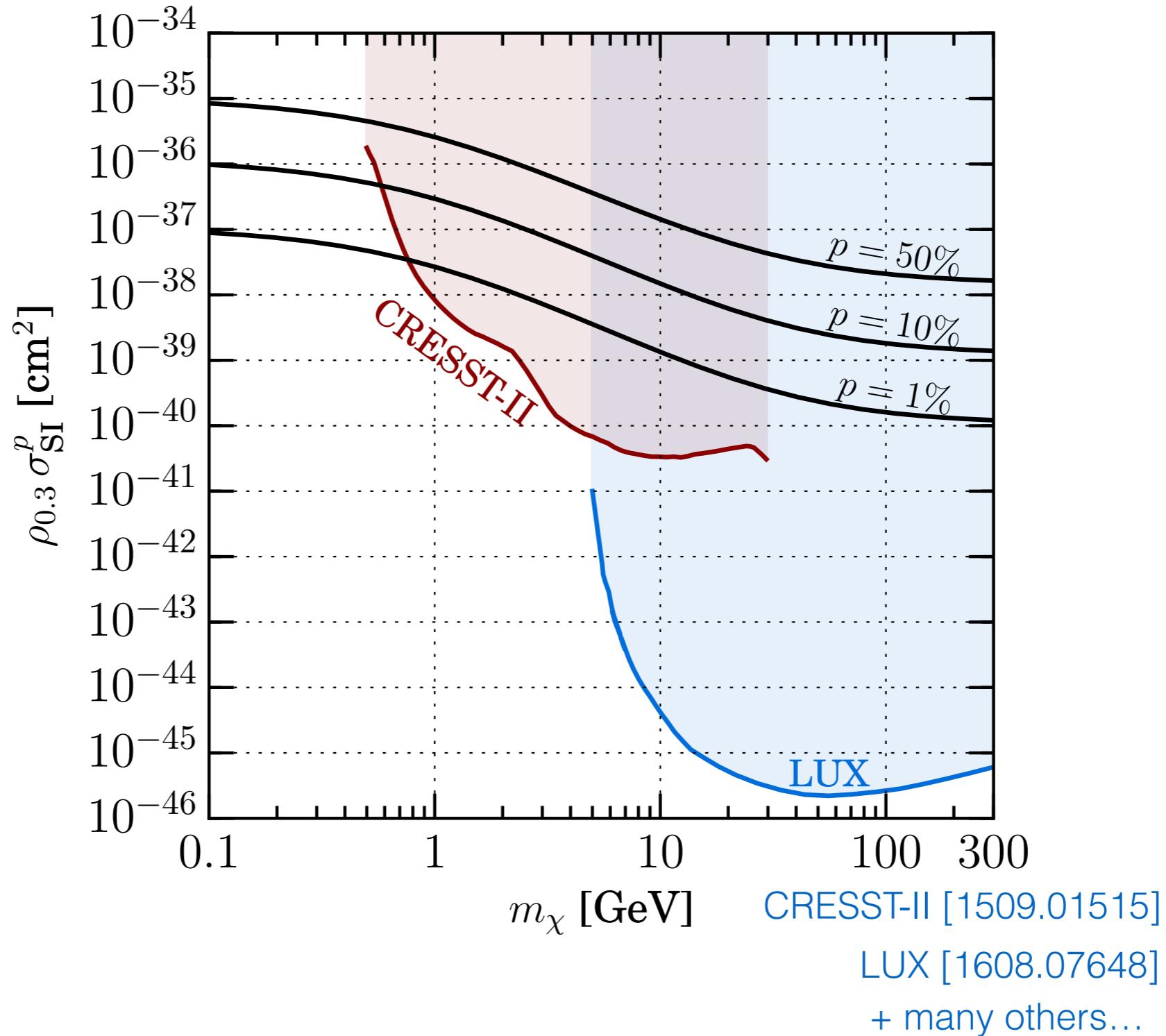
# Earth-Scattering of sub-GeV DM

BJK, Catena, Kouvaris [1611.05453]

Emken, Kouvaris, Shoemaker [1702.07750]

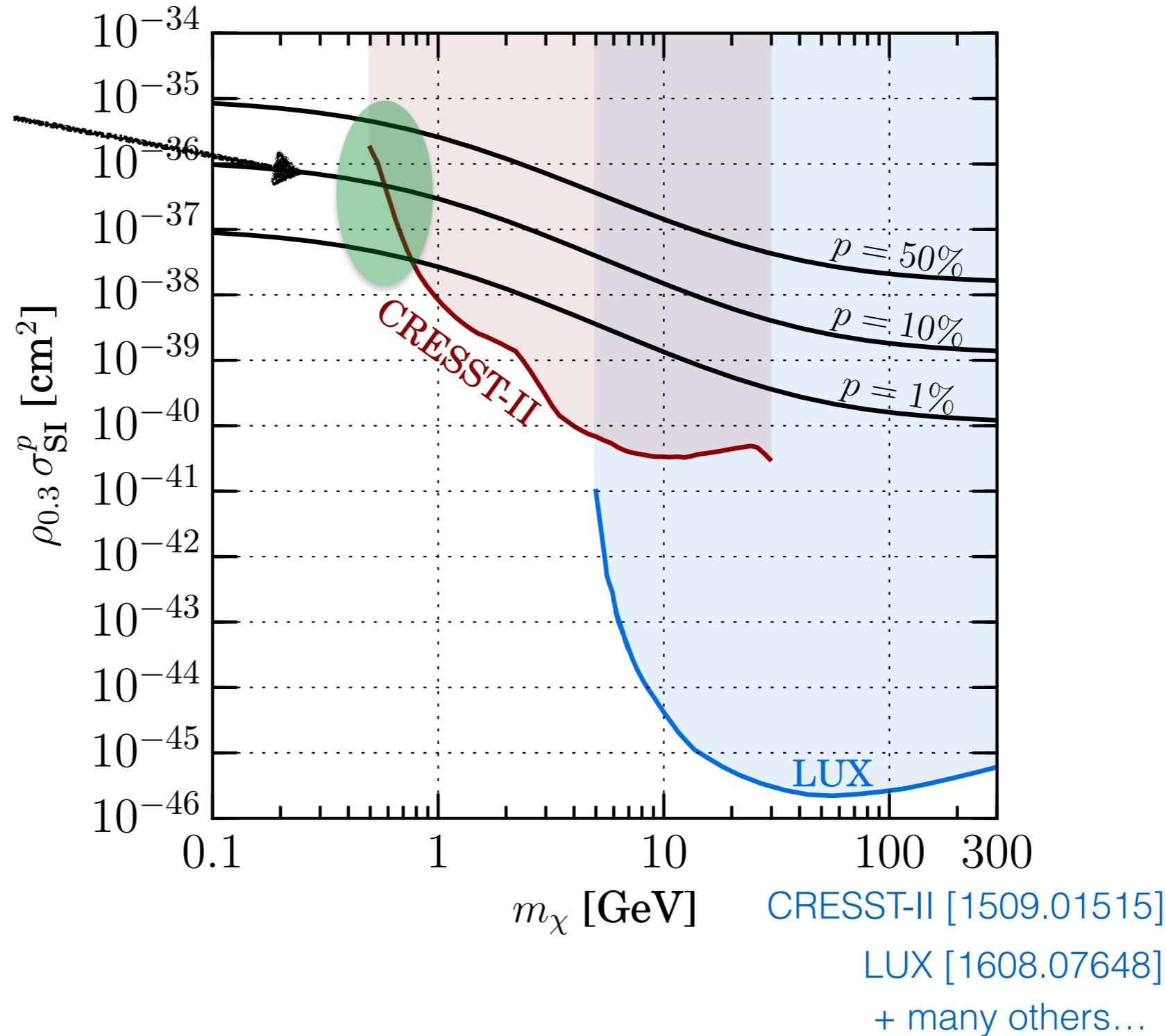
Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]

# DD Landscape - Sub-GeV DM



# DD Landscape - Sub-GeV DM

Focus on this  
region



# Direct Detection of DM (in space?)

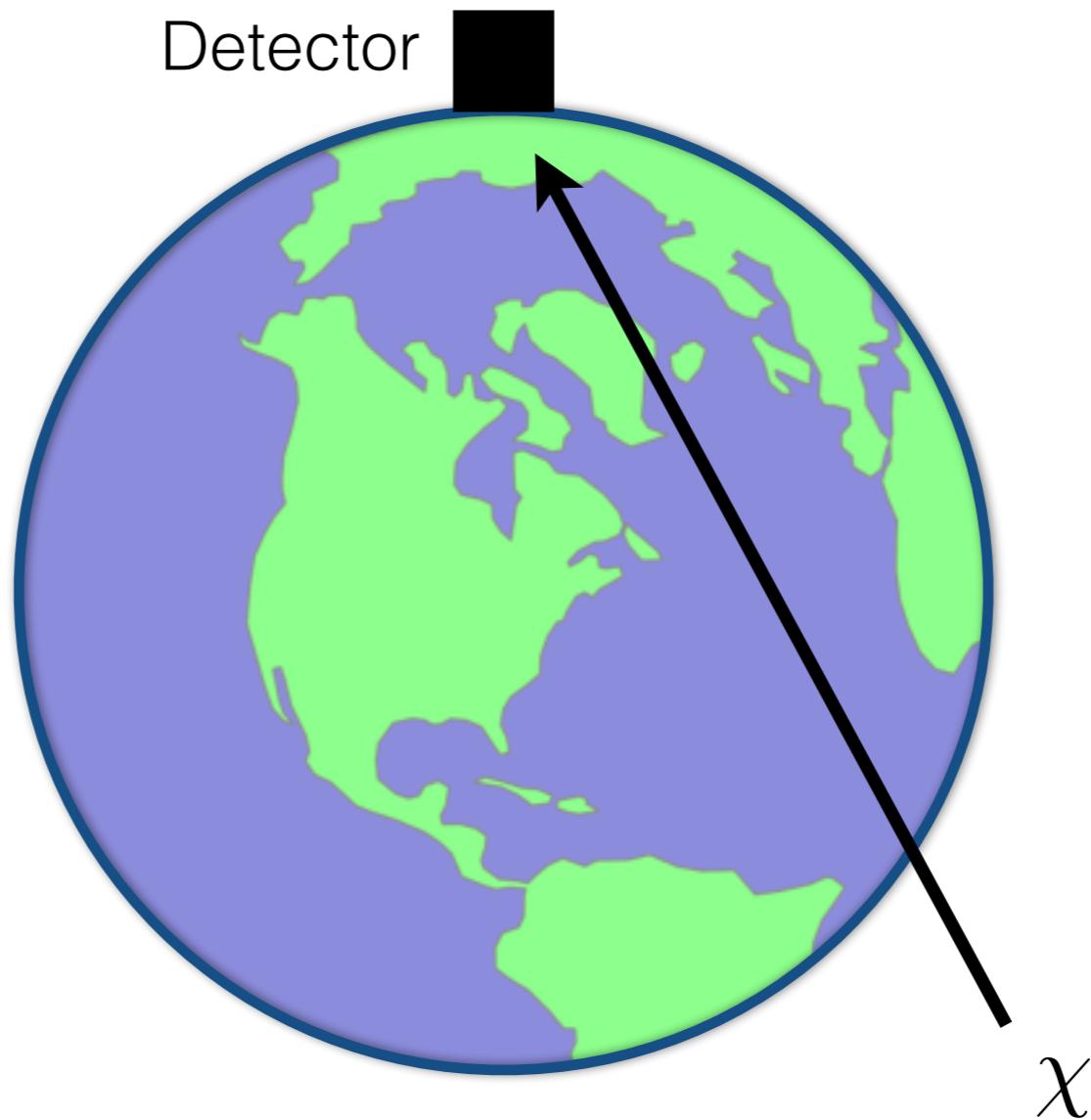
Detector



$\chi$

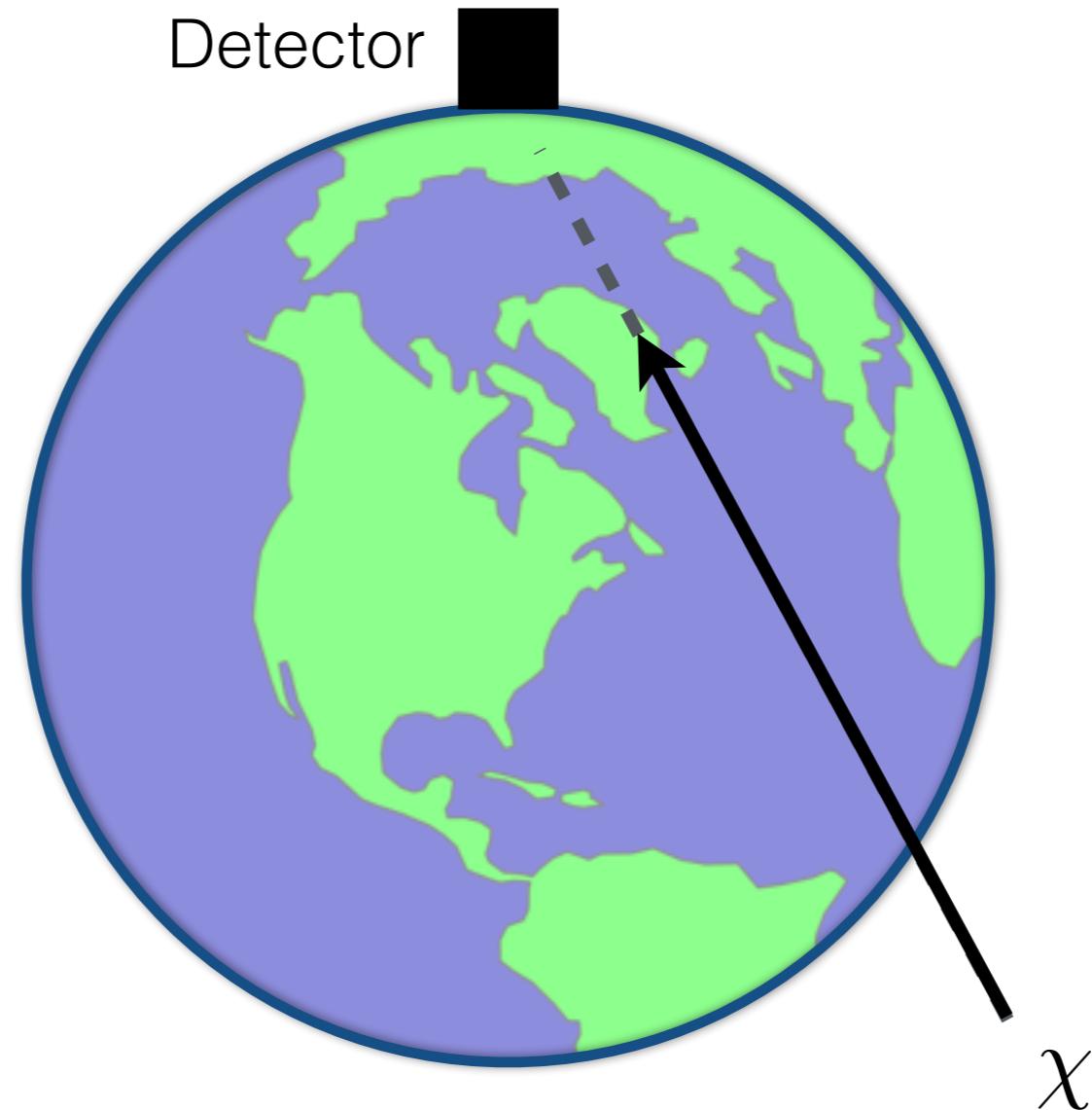
Unscattered (free) DM:  $f_0(\mathbf{v})$

# Direct Detection of DM on Earth



# Earth-Scattering - Stopping

Previous calculations usually only consider DM *stopping*:



Zaharijas & Farrar  
[astro-ph/0406531]

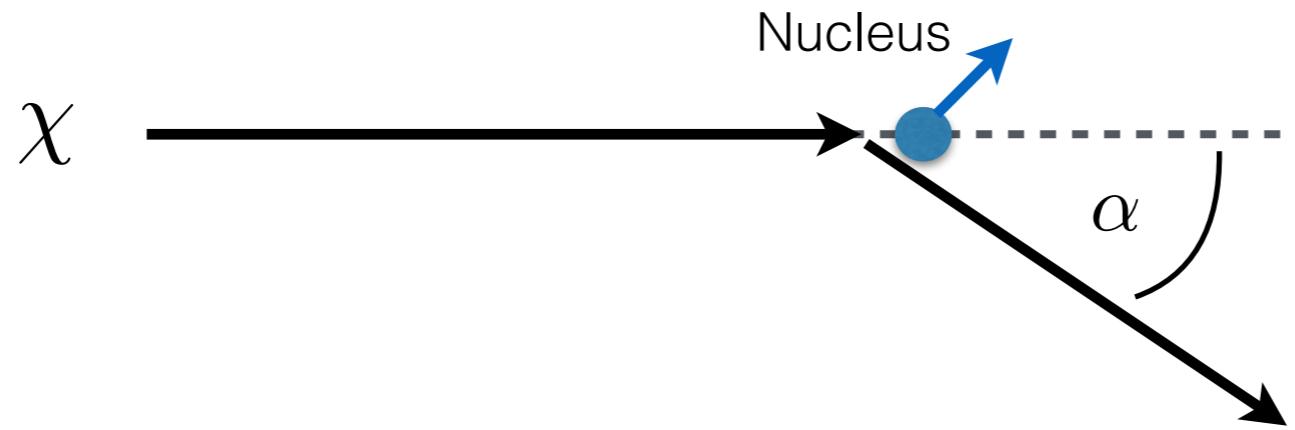
Kouvaris & Shoemaker  
[1405.1729, 1509.08720]

DAMA  
[1505.05336]

Slowing/stopping of DM,  $v_i \rightarrow v_f < v_i$  without changing direction

# Deflection of Dark Matter

How good is the ‘stopping’ approximation?



Need to calculate the distribution of the deflection angle  $\alpha$ :

$$P(\cos \alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \frac{dE_R}{d \cos \alpha}$$

For standard SI, we have  $\frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \propto \text{const.}$  at low mass

But let’s be more general...

# Non-relativistic effective field theory (NREFT)

Write down all possible non-relativistic (NR) WIMP-nucleon operators which can mediate the *elastic* scattering.

[Fan et al - 1008.1591, Fitzpatrick et al. - 1203.3542]

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = 1$$

SI →

$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{S}_N$$

SD →

[1008.1591, 1203.3542, 1308.6288, 1505.03117]  
See also Riccardo Catena's talk for more details...

# Non-relativistic effective field theory (NREFT)

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$\text{SI}$ → $\mathcal{O}_1 = 1$ $\mathcal{O}_3 = i\vec{S}_N \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_4 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{S}_N$  $\text{SD}$ → $\mathcal{O}_5 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_6 = (\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q})/m_N^2$ $\mathcal{O}_7 = \vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$ $\mathcal{O}_8 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$ $\mathcal{O}_9 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_N \times \vec{q})/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_{10} = i\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q}/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_{11} = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q}/m_N$	$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_N \times \vec{v}^\perp)$ $\mathcal{O}_{13} = i(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp)(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q})/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_{14} = i(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$ $\mathcal{O}_{15} = -(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})((\vec{S}_N \times \vec{v}^\perp) \cdot \vec{q}/m_N^2$  $\vdots$
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Recoil momentum  $\vec{q}$

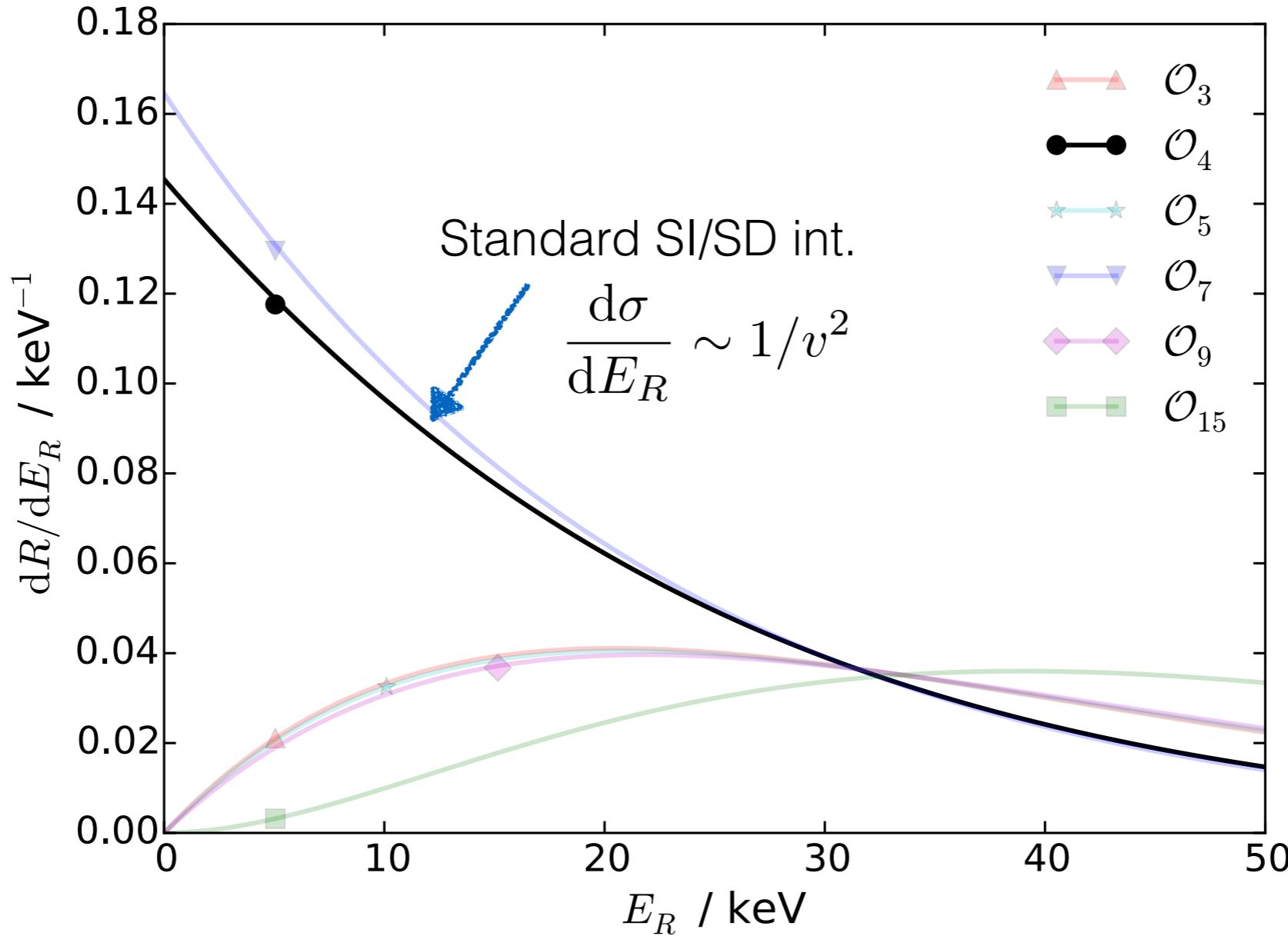
$$\vec{v}_\perp = \vec{v} + \frac{\vec{q}}{2\mu_{\chi N}}$$

[1008.1591, 1203.3542, 1308.6288, 1505.03117]

See also Riccardo Catena's talk for more details...

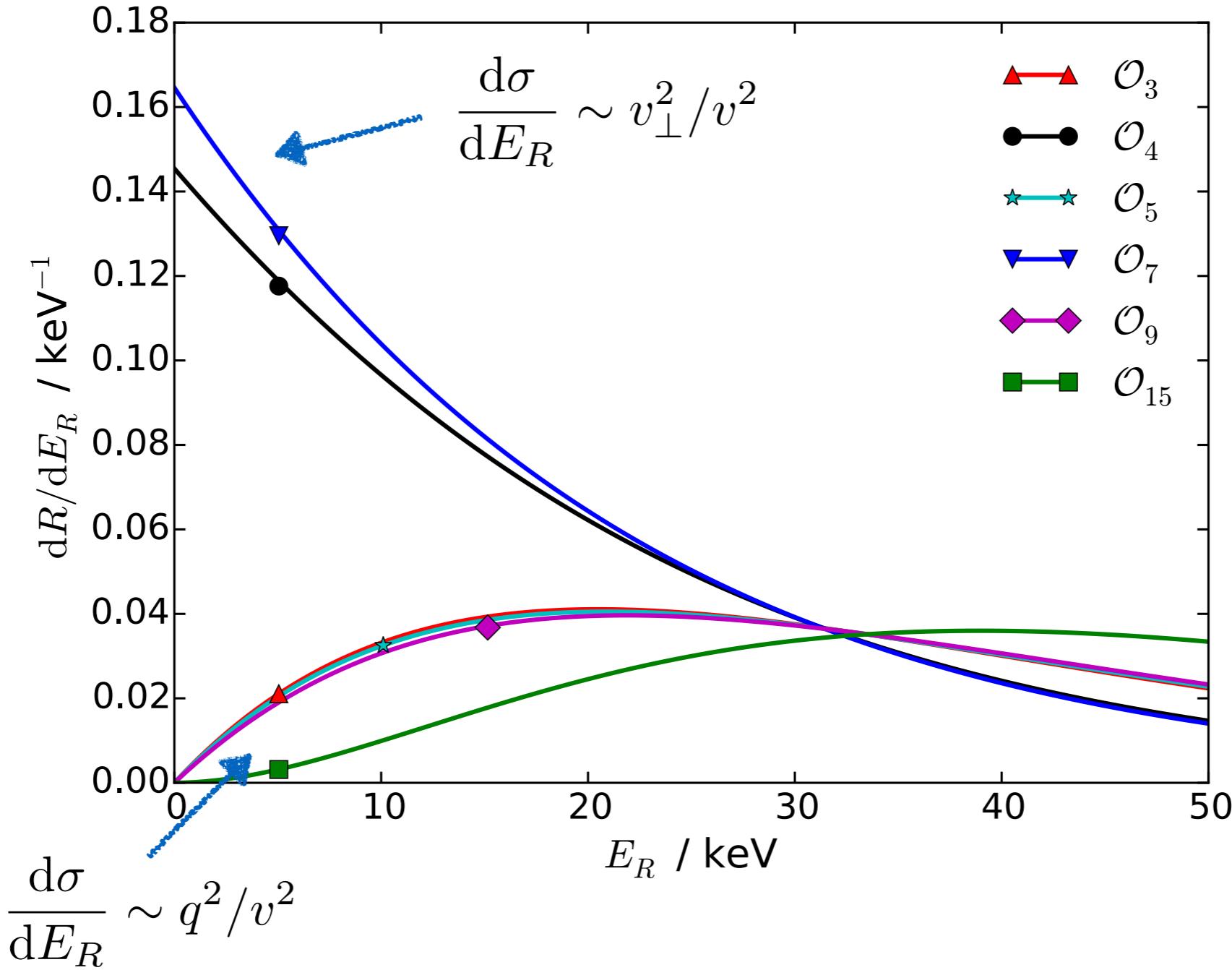
# Energy spectra

$m_\chi = 100 \text{ GeV}$



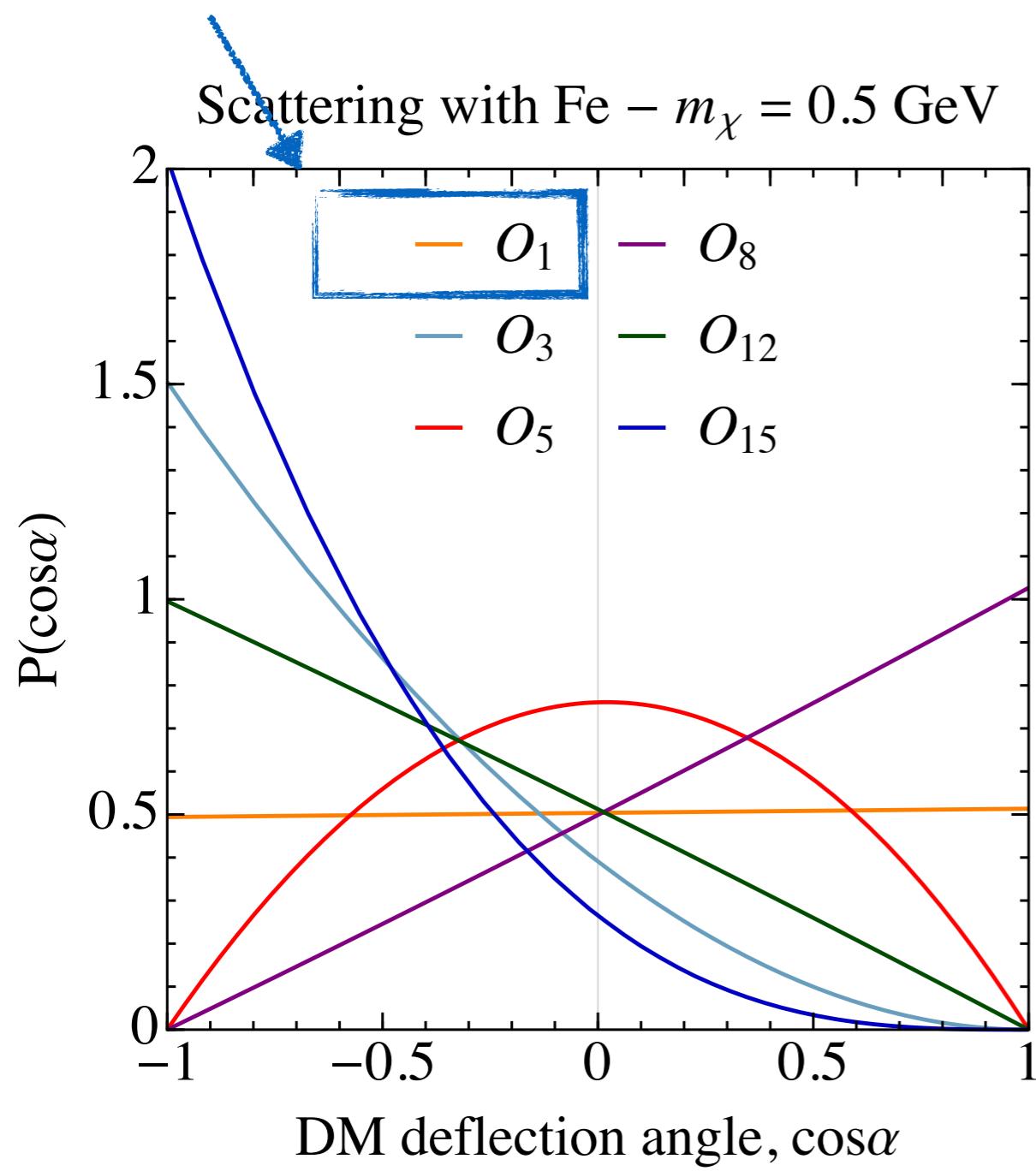
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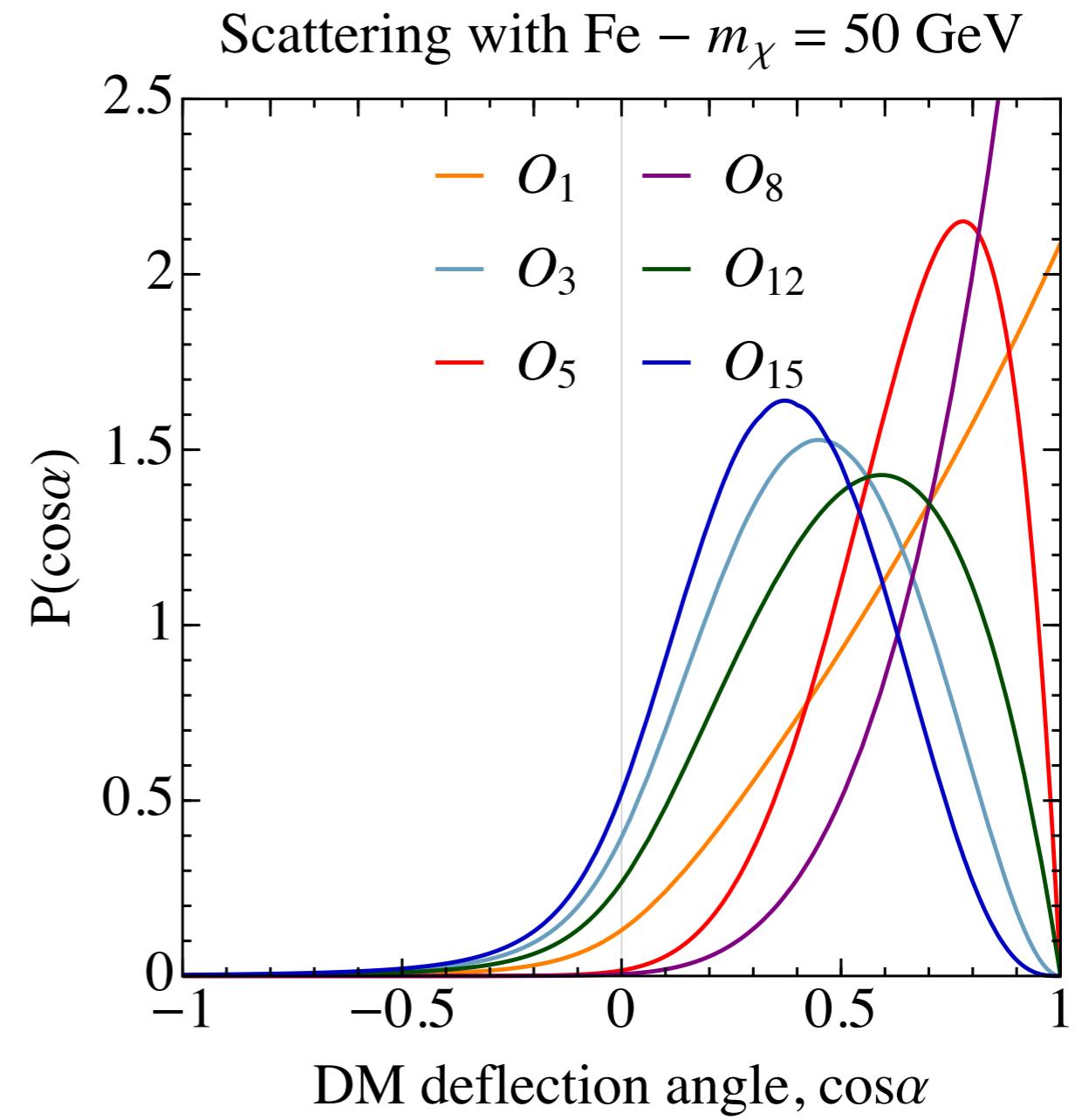


# DM deflection distribution

Standard SI interaction

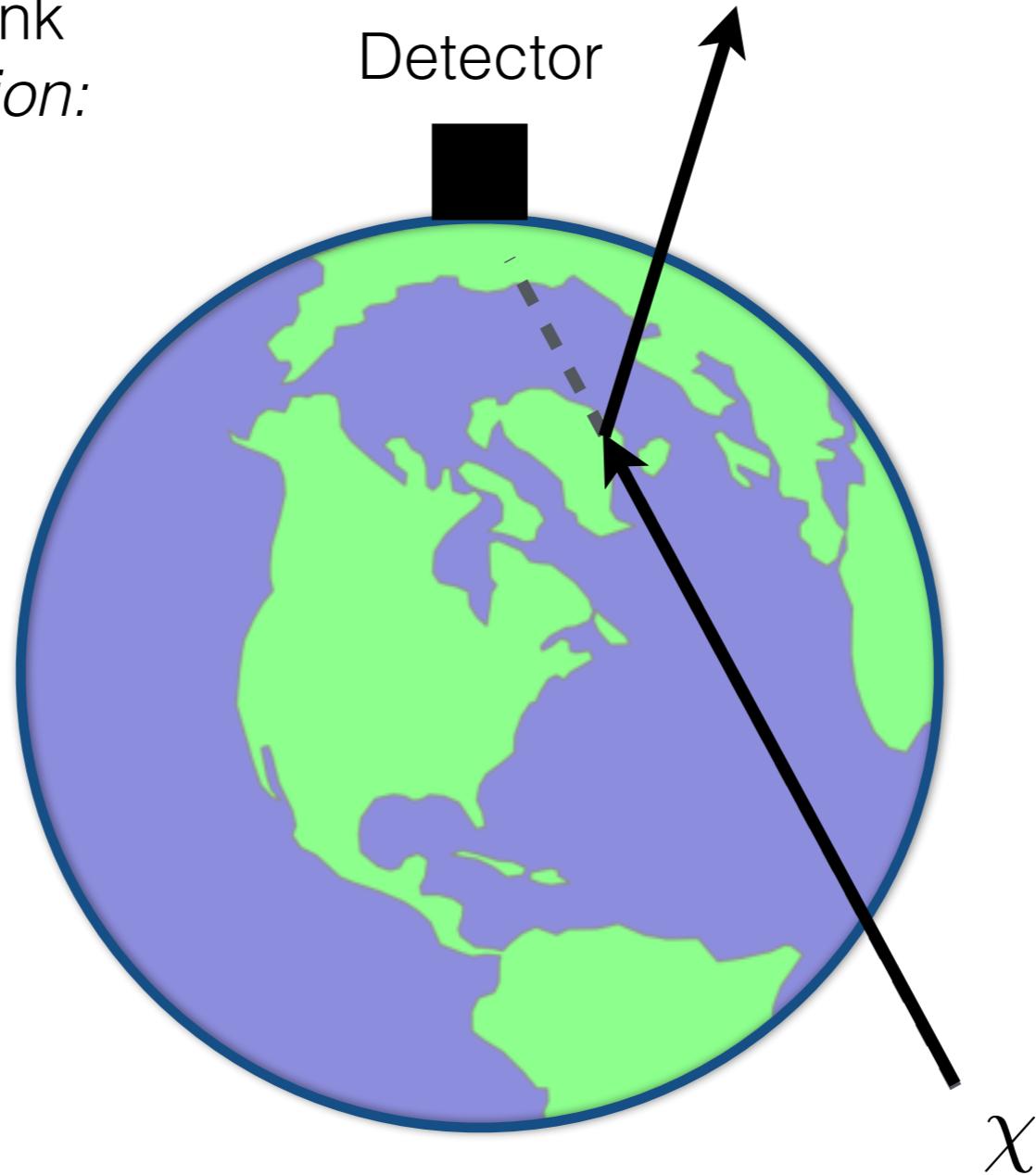


$$P(\cos\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \frac{dE_R}{d\cos\alpha}$$



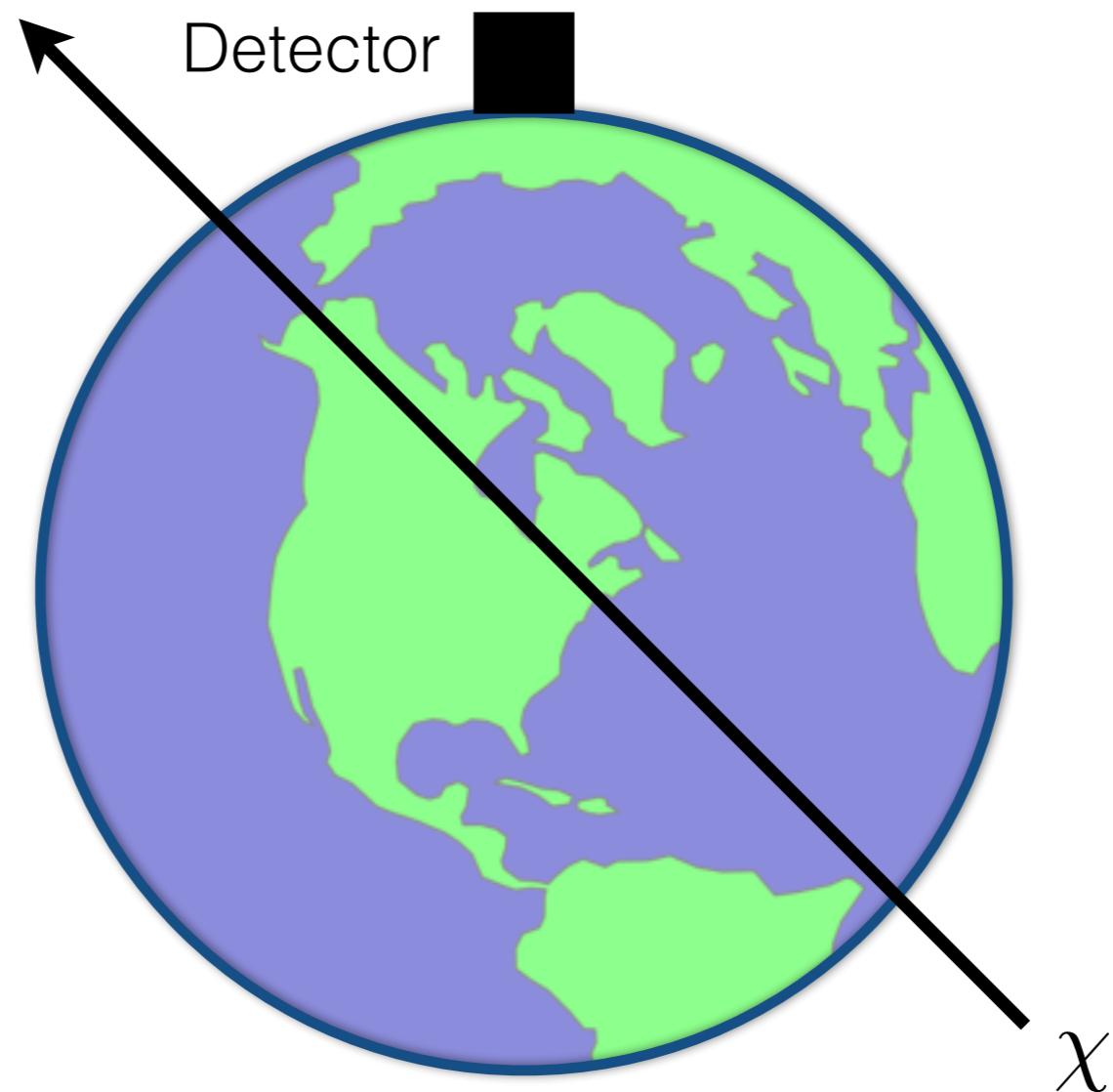
# Earth-Scattering - Attenuation

Forget *slowing* and think instead about *attenuation*:



$$\text{Attenuation of DM flux: } f(\mathbf{v}) \rightarrow f_0(\mathbf{v}) - f_A(\mathbf{v})$$

# Earth-Scattering - Deflection



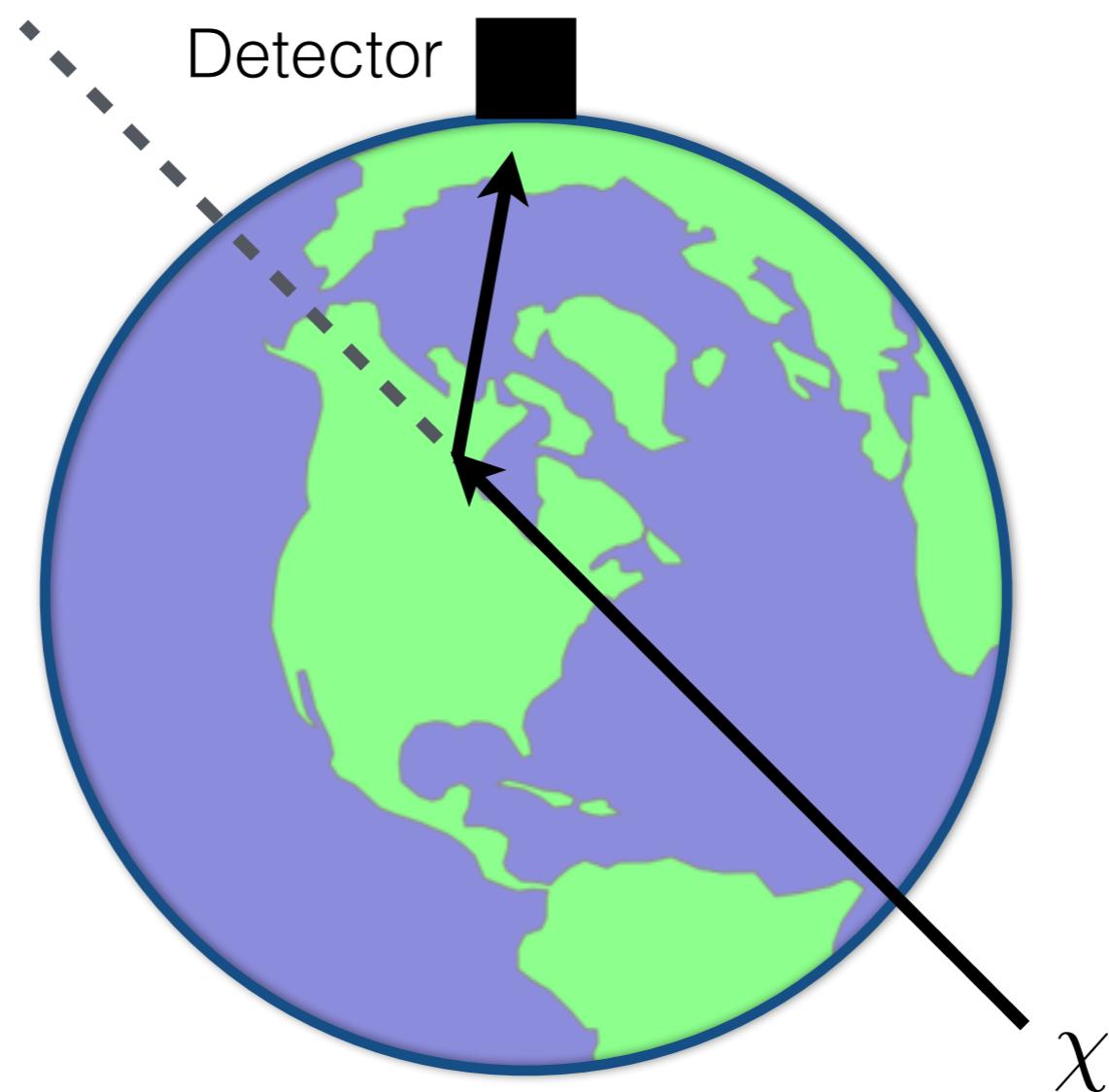
# Earth-Scattering - Deflection

Considered in early  
Monte Carlo  
simulations...

Collar & Avignone  
[PLB 275, 1992  
and others]

As well as more  
recent ones...

[1702.07750,  
1706.02249]  
(see later)



Assuming DM  
mean free path  
 $\lambda \gtrsim R_E$

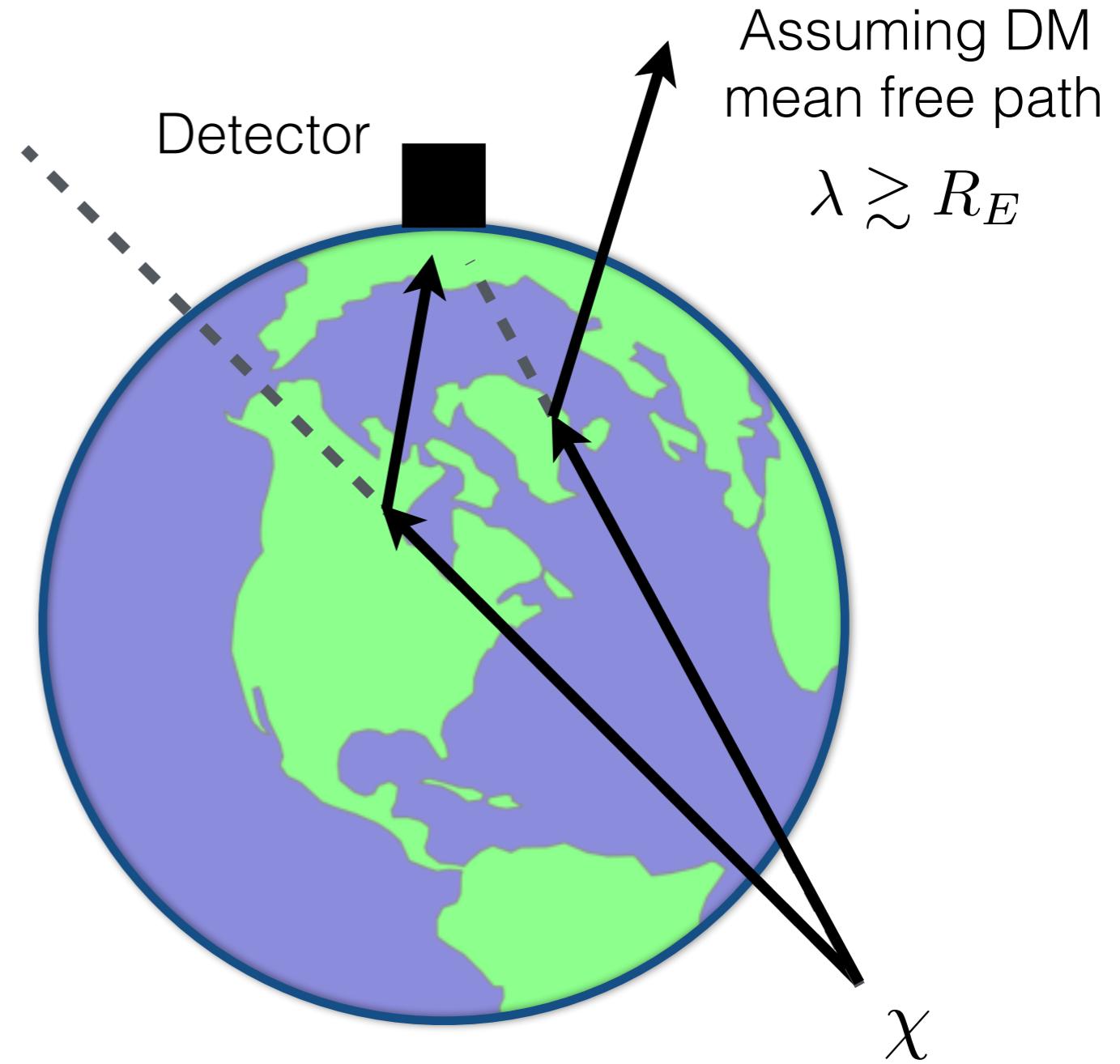
Can be very important for light DM.

Can treat (without MC) in the ‘single scatter’ approximation...

# Earth-Scattering

Consider both  
**attenuation and deflection**  
in an analytic framework  
(‘Single scatter’)

Consider **non-standard**  
DM-nucleon interactions  
(e.g. NREFT)



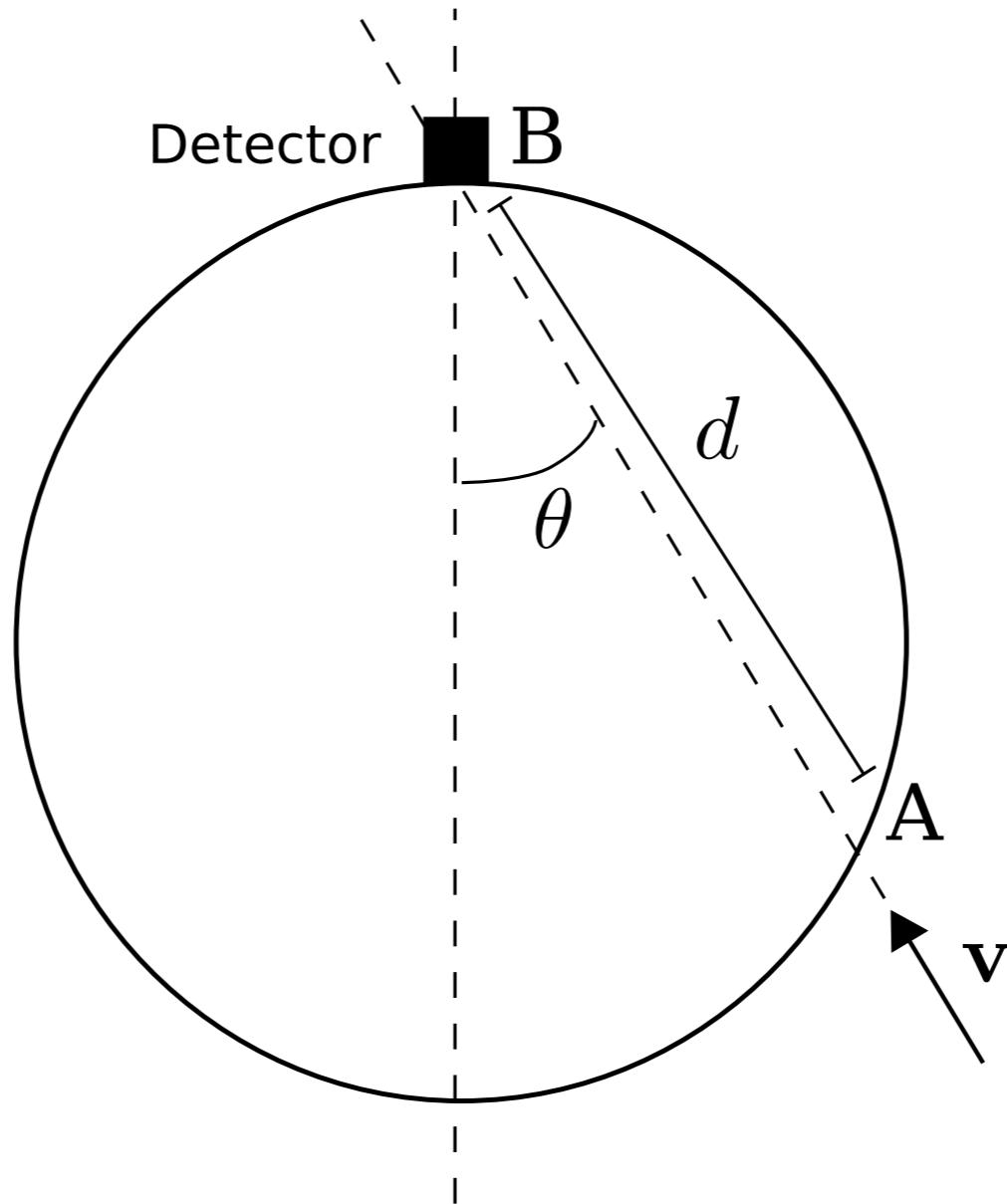
Total DM velocity distribution:  $\tilde{f}(\mathbf{v}) = f_0(\mathbf{v}) - f_A(\mathbf{v}) + f_D(\mathbf{v})$

altered flux, daily modulation, directionality...

# Attenuation

$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$



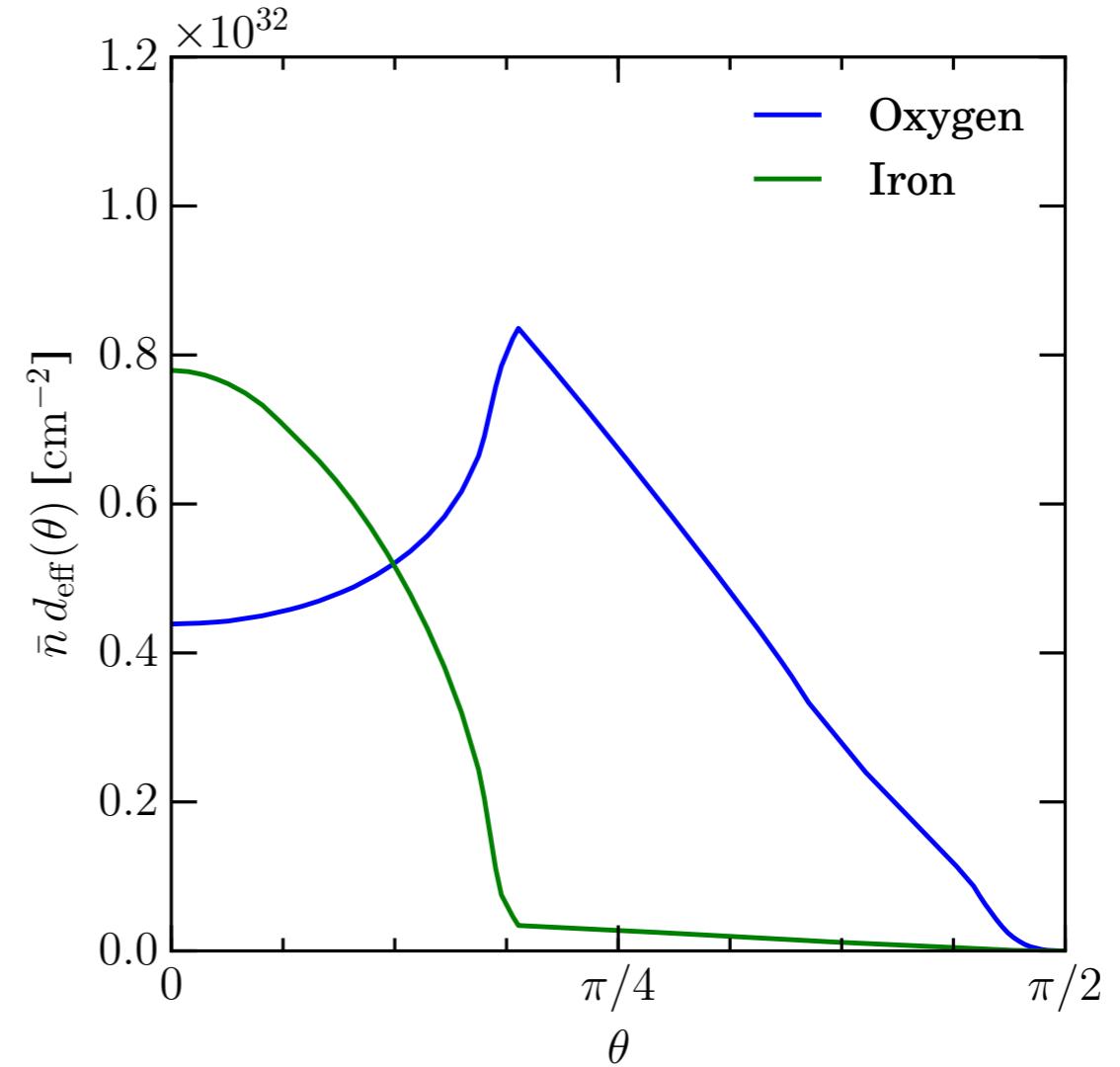
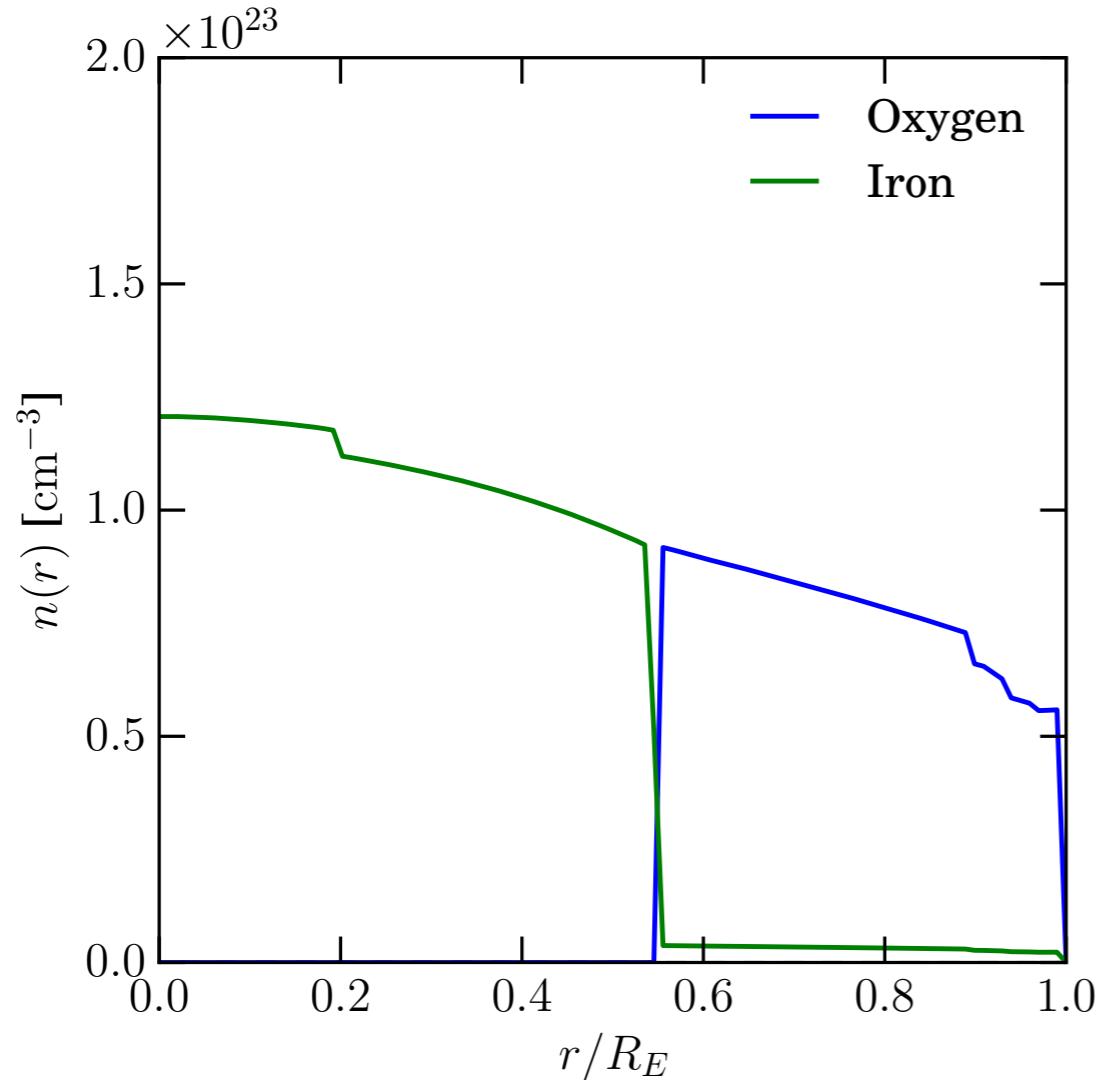
$$d_{\text{eff},i} = \frac{1}{\bar{n}_i} \int_{AB} n_i(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{l}$$

$$f_0(\mathbf{v}) - f_A(\mathbf{v}) = f_0(\mathbf{v}) \exp \left[ - \sum_i^{\text{species}} \frac{d_{\text{eff},i}(\cos \theta)}{\bar{\lambda}_i(v)} \right]$$

Sum over 8 most abundant elements in the Earth: O, Si, Mg, Fe, Ca, Na, S, Al

# Effective Earth-crossing distance

Most scattering comes from Oxygen (in the mantle) and Iron (in the core)

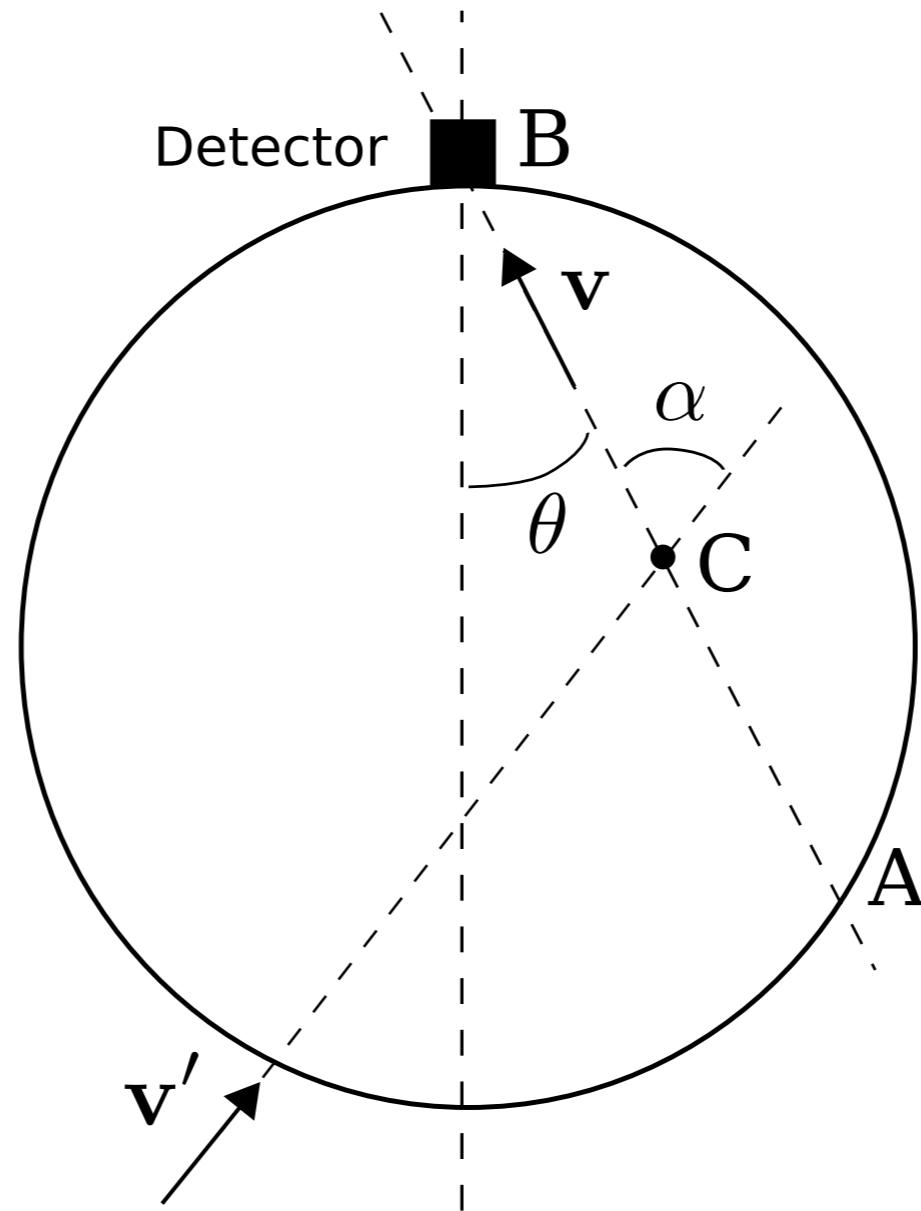


NB: little Earth-scattering for spin-dependent interactions

# Deflection

$$\mathbf{v}' = (v', \cos \theta', \phi')$$
$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$

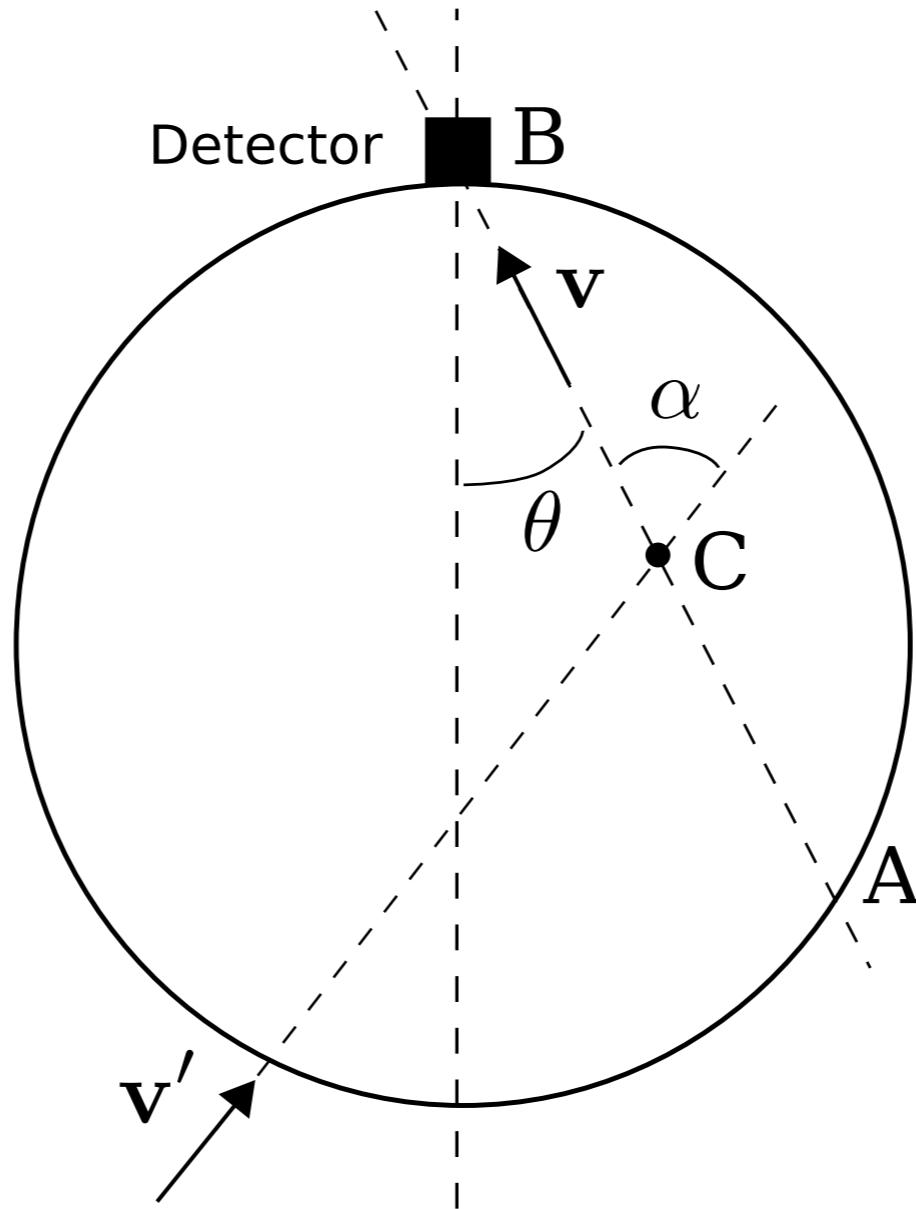


# Deflection

$$\mathbf{v}' = (v', \cos \theta', \phi')$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$



$$f_D(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_i^{\text{species}} \int d^2 \hat{\mathbf{v}}' \frac{d_{\text{eff},i}(\cos \theta)}{\bar{\lambda}_i(\kappa_i v)} \frac{(\kappa_i)^4}{2\pi} f_0(\kappa_i v, \hat{\mathbf{v}}') P_i(\cos \alpha)$$

[Detailed calculation in 1611.05453]

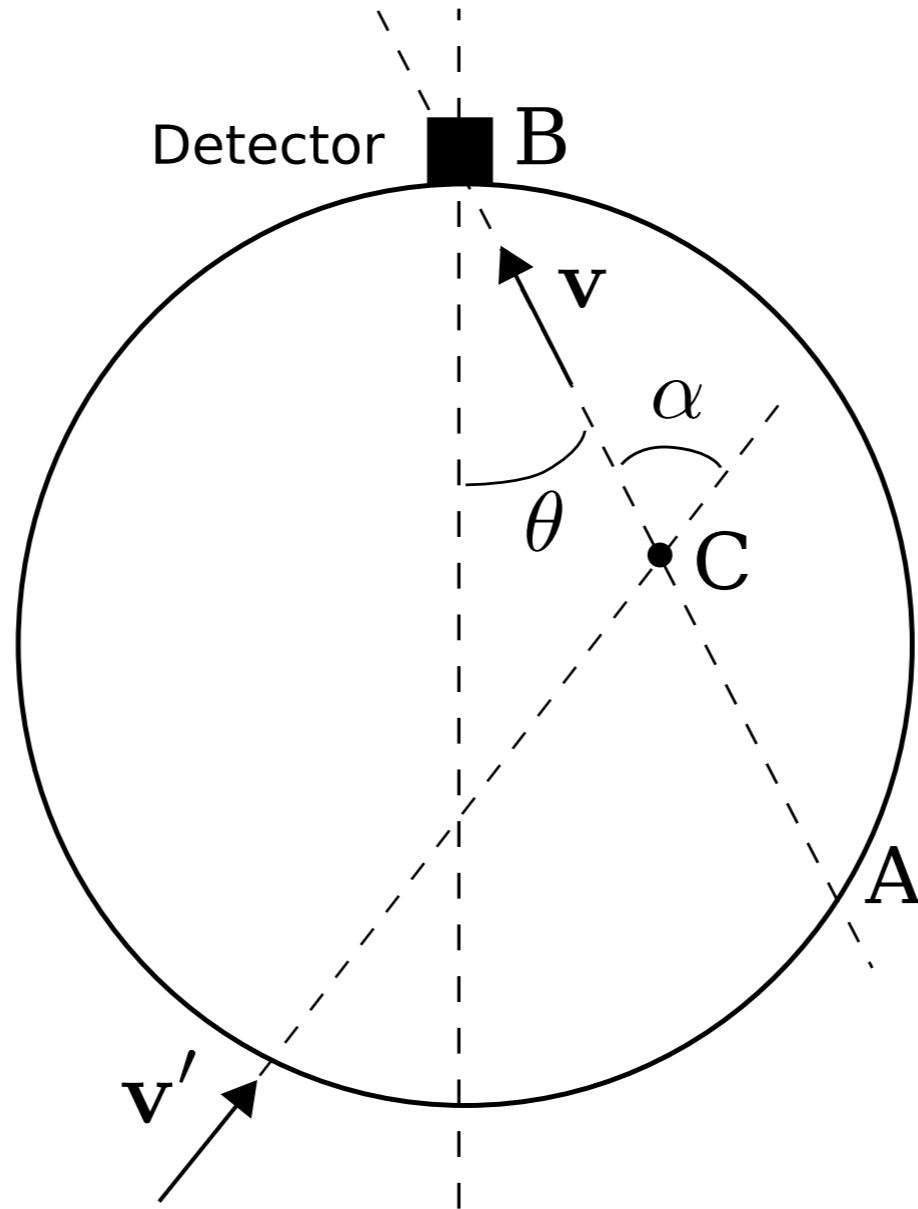
$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$

# Deflection

$$\mathbf{v}' = (v', \cos \theta', \phi')$$

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Depends on differential cross section

$$f_D(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_i^{\text{species}} \int d^2\hat{\mathbf{v}}' \frac{d_{\text{eff},i}(\cos \theta)}{\bar{\lambda}_i(\kappa_i v)} \frac{(\kappa_i)^4}{2\pi} f_0(\kappa_i v, \hat{\mathbf{v}}') P_i(\cos \alpha)$$

Depends on total cross section

$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$

# Deflection

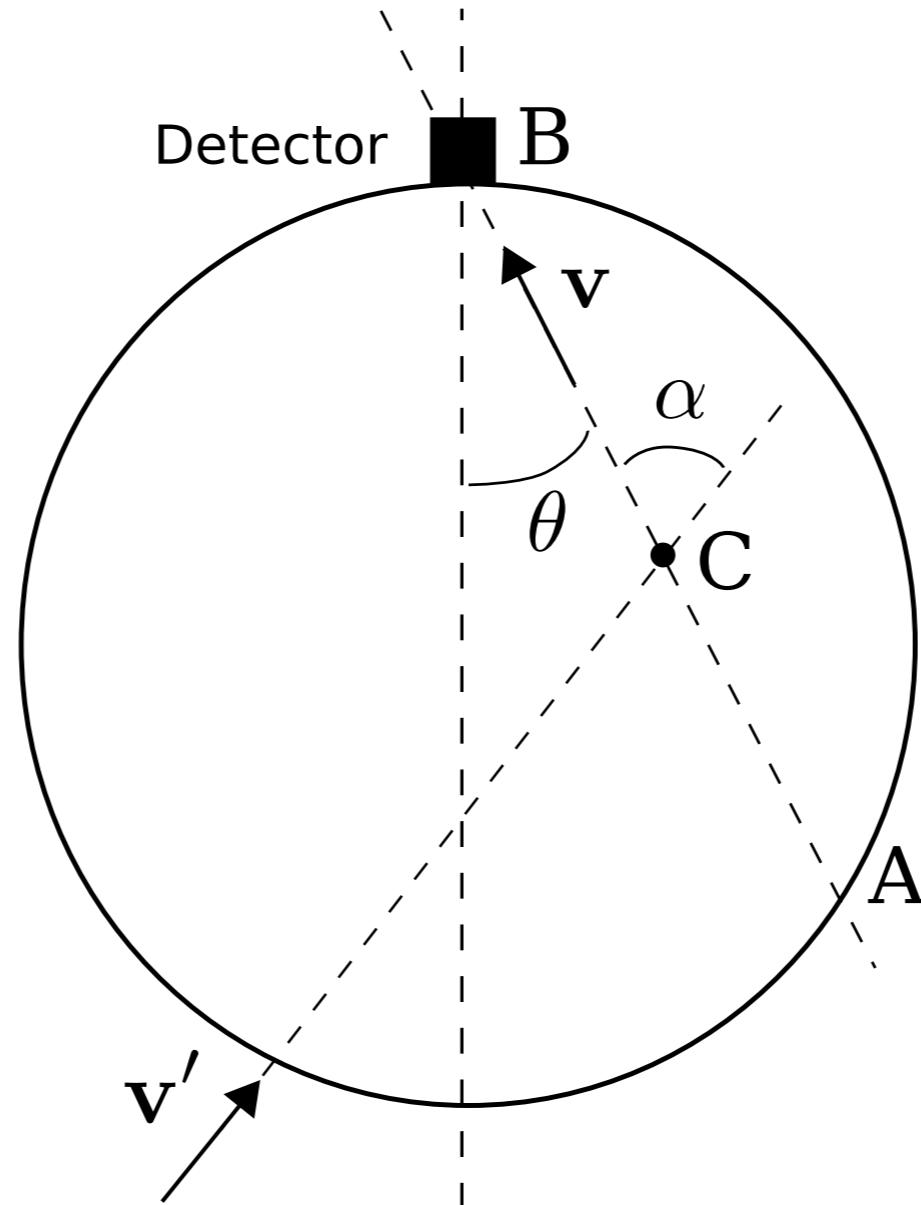
$$\mathbf{v}' = (v', \cos \theta', \phi')$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$

Focus on low mass DM:  
 $m_\chi = 0.5$  GeV

Fix couplings to give 10% probability of scattering in the Earth



Depends on differential cross section

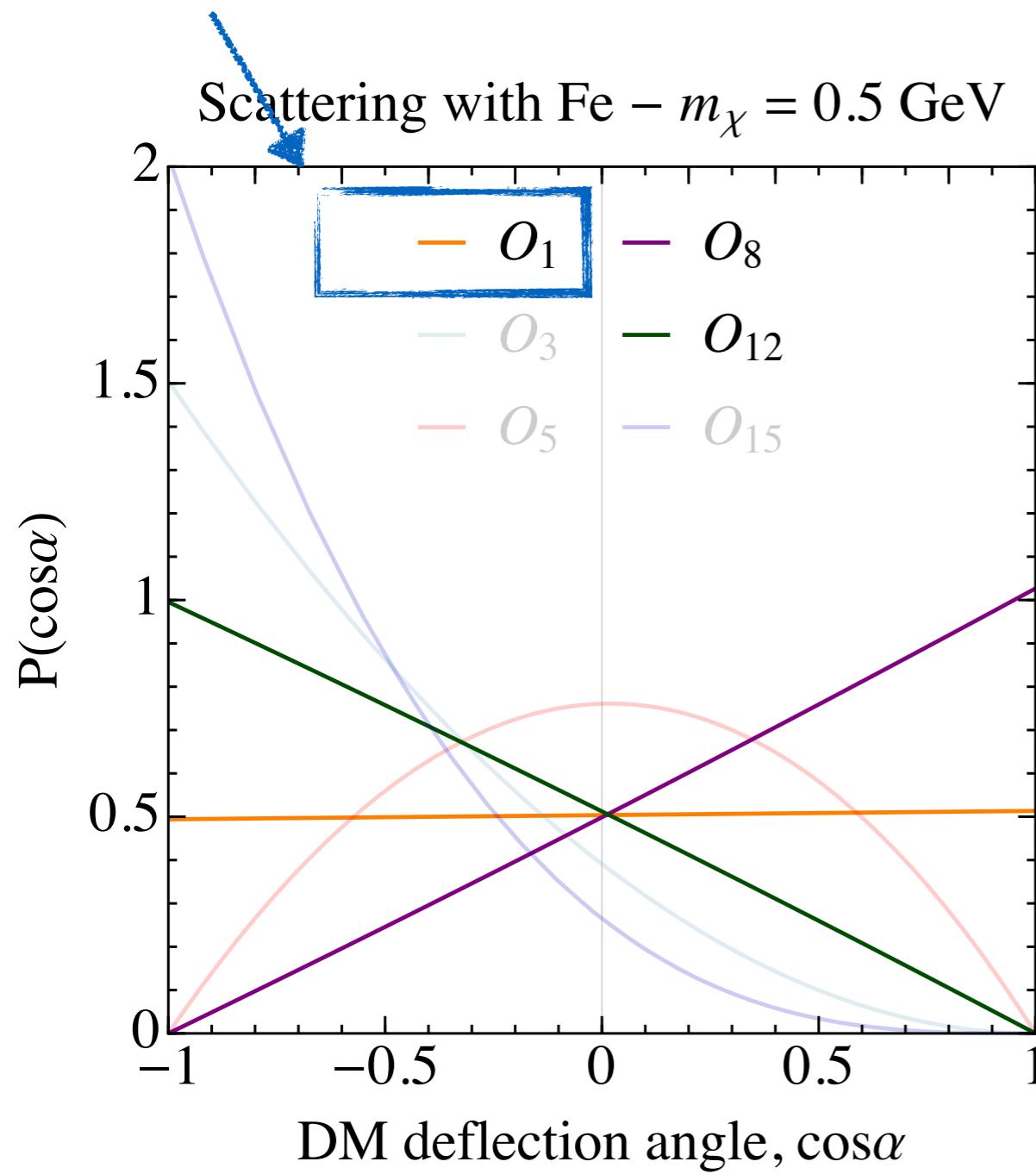
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Depends on total cross section

$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$

# DM deflection distribution

Standard SI interaction



$$P(\cos\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \frac{dE_R}{d\cos\alpha}$$

Standard SI interaction

$\mathcal{O}_1 = \mathbb{1} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \sim \frac{1}{v^2}$

$\mathcal{O}_8 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \sim \left(1 - \frac{m_N E_R}{2\mu_{\chi N}^2 v^2}\right)$

$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_N \times \vec{v}^\perp) \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dE_R} \sim \frac{E_R}{v^2}$

Backward

Forward

# Deflection

$$\mathbf{v}' = (v', \cos \theta', \phi')$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

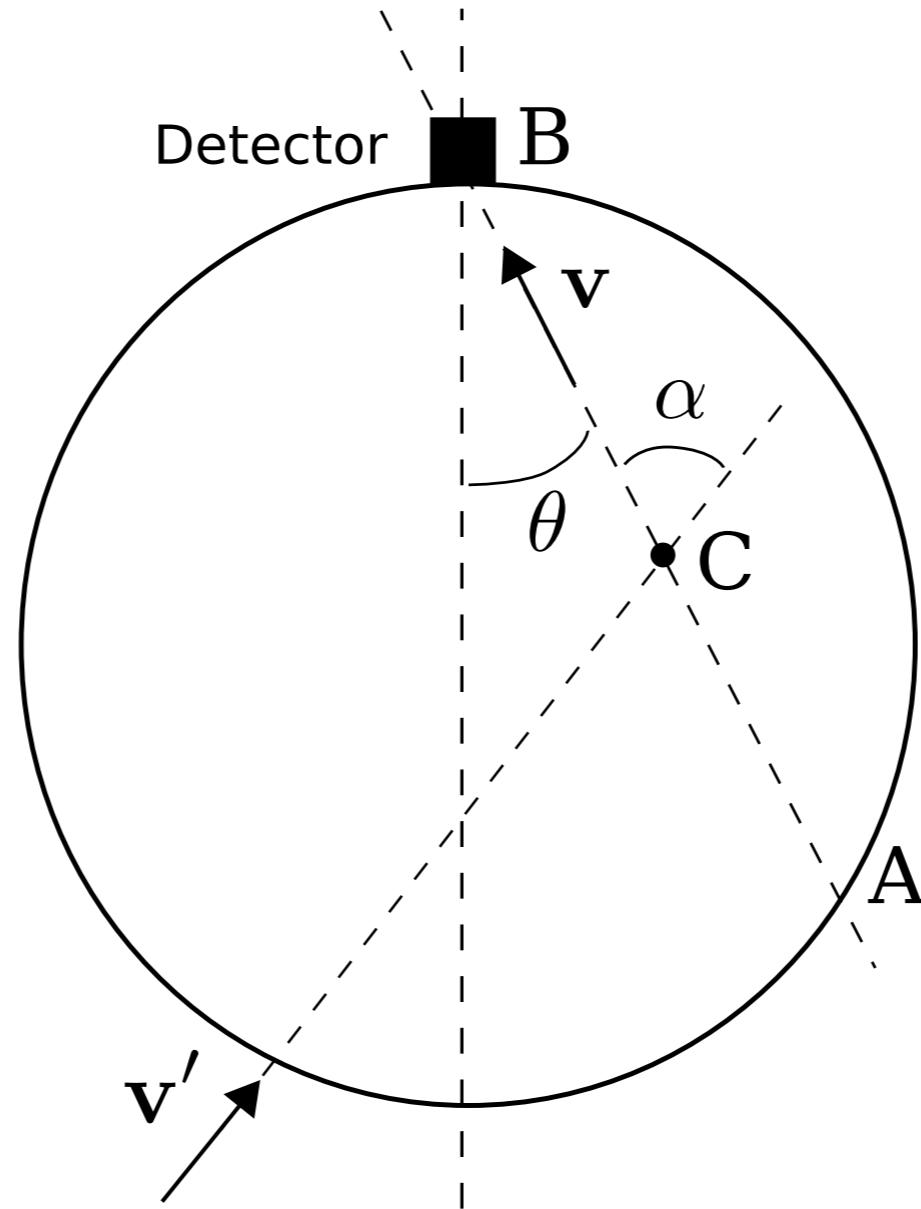
$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$

**Now we have everything we need!**

Focus on low mass DM:

$$m_\chi = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$$

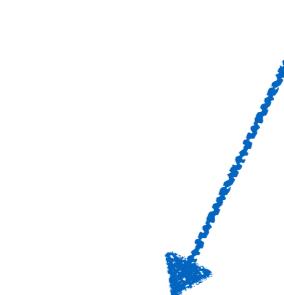
Fix couplings to give 10% probability of scattering in the Earth



$$f_D(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_i^{\text{species}} \int d^2 \hat{\mathbf{v}}' \frac{d_{\text{eff},i}(\cos \theta)}{\bar{\lambda}_i(\kappa_i v)} \frac{(\kappa_i)^4}{2\pi} f_0(\kappa_i v, \hat{\mathbf{v}}') P_i(\cos \alpha)$$

Depends on total cross section

$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$



Depends on differential cross section

# EARTHSHADOW Code

EARTHSHADOW code is available online at:  
[github.com/bradkav/EarthShadow](https://github.com/bradkav/EarthShadow)

Including routines, numerical results, plots and animations...

code	Fixed some small errors in the Examples notebook	2 months ago
data	Added manual in Code folder	2 months ago
plots	Added PNG image	21 days ago
results	Moving some files around	21 days ago
videos	Updated some animations	21 days ago
.gitignore	Create .gitignore	2 months ago
1611.05453v1.pdf	Added arXiv reference	2 months ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	4 months ago
README.md	Update README.md	21 days ago

**README.md**

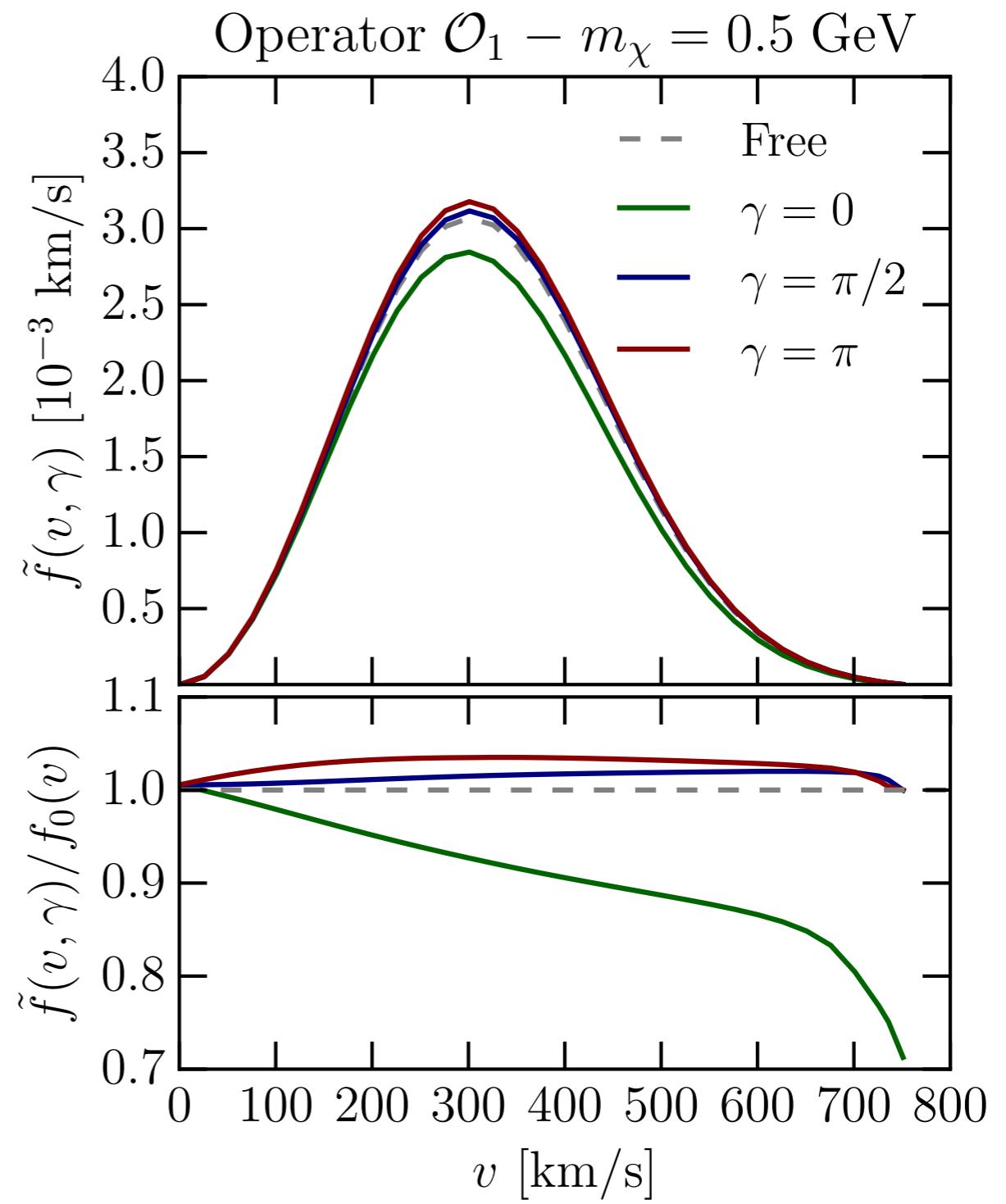
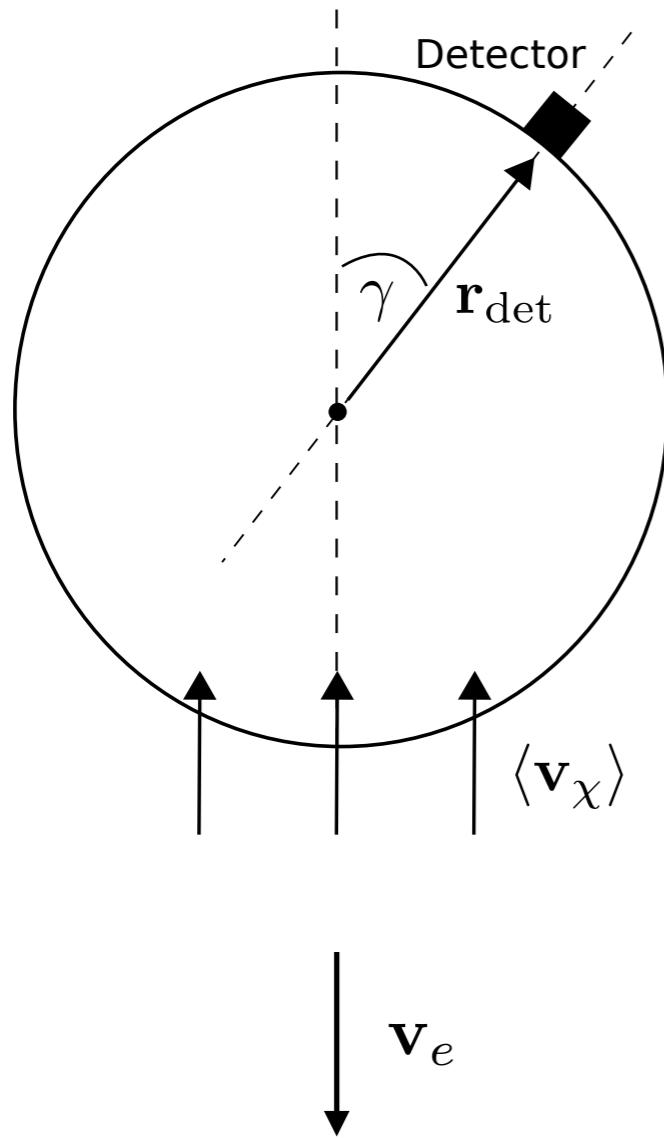
**EarthShadow**

ascl 1611.012

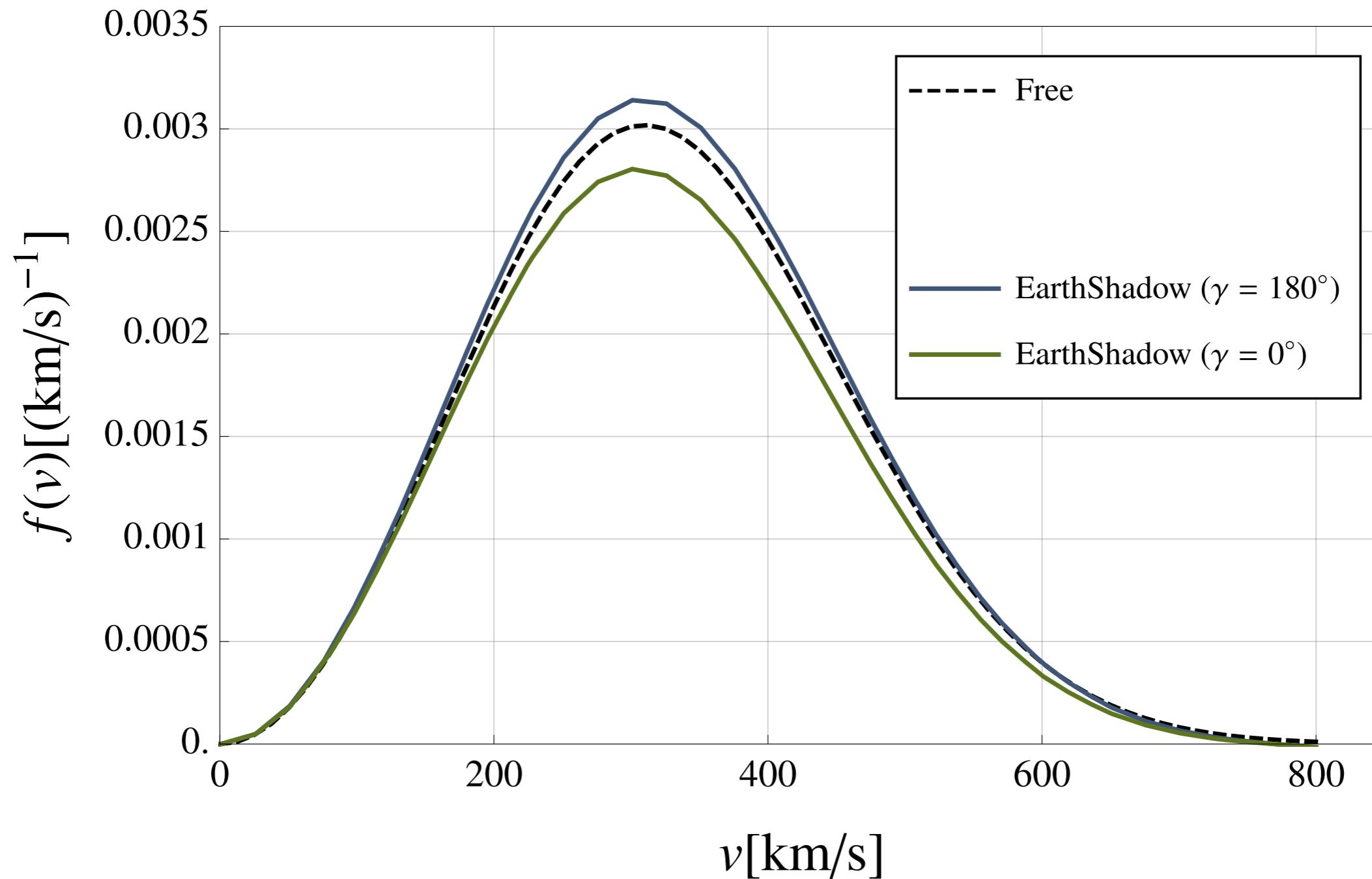
Skip to the good stuff: Animations showing the daily modulation can be viewed *in browser* on [FigShare](#).

# Speed Distribution - Operator 1

Calculate DM speed distribution after Earth scattering:  $\tilde{f}(v, \gamma)$



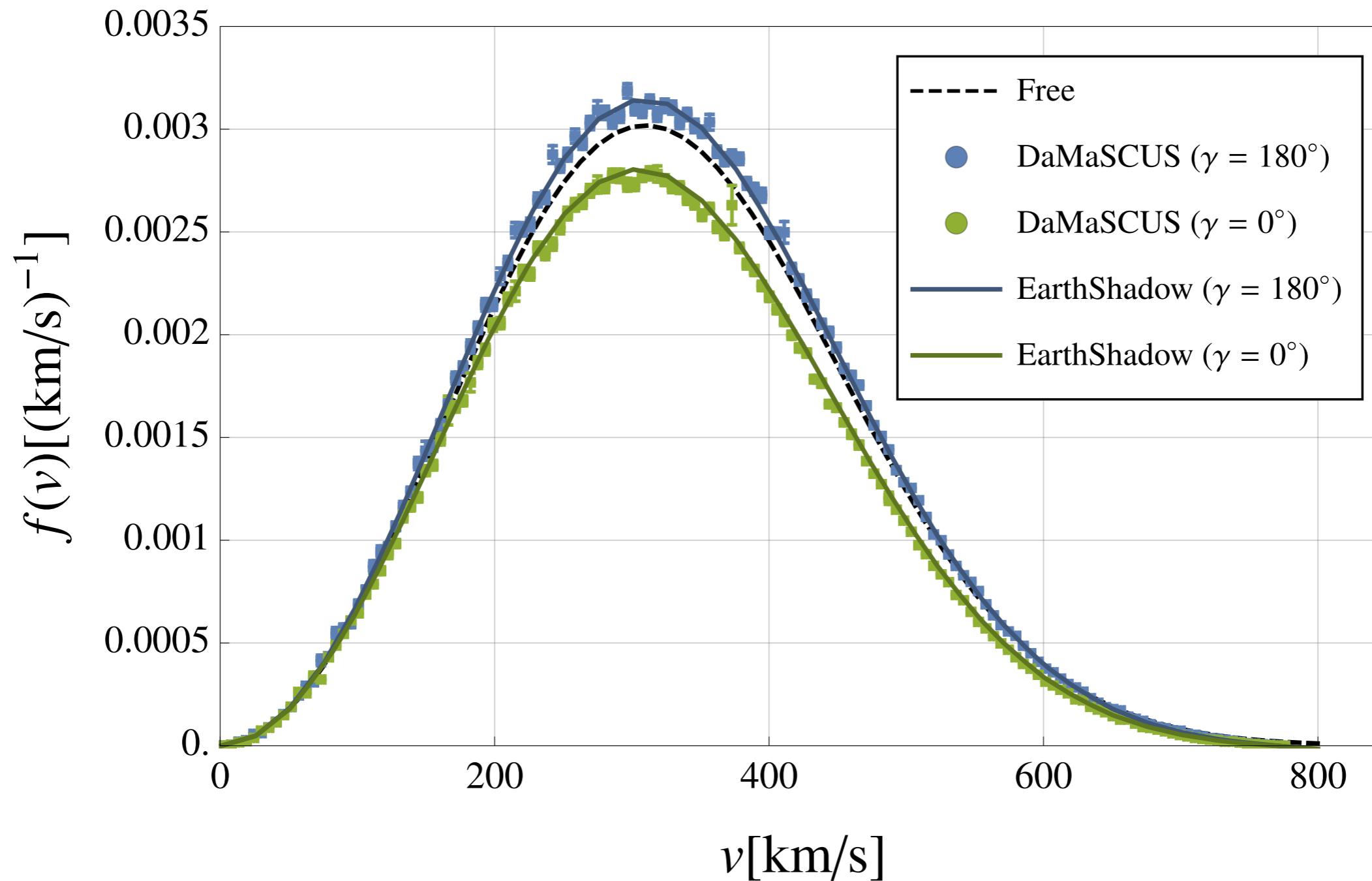
# Comparison with Monte-Carlo



Monte-Carlo results from the DaMaSCUS code

[Emken & Kouvaris - 1706.02249]  
<http://cp3-origins.dk/site/damascus>

# Comparison with Monte-Carlo

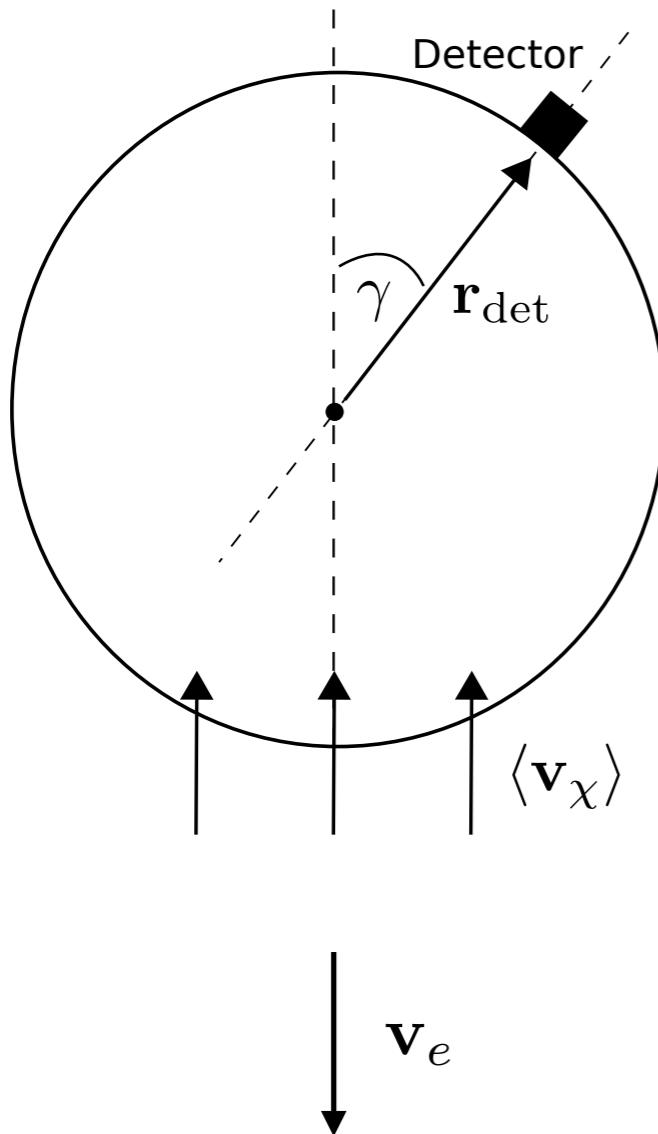


Monte-Carlo results from the DaMaSCUS code

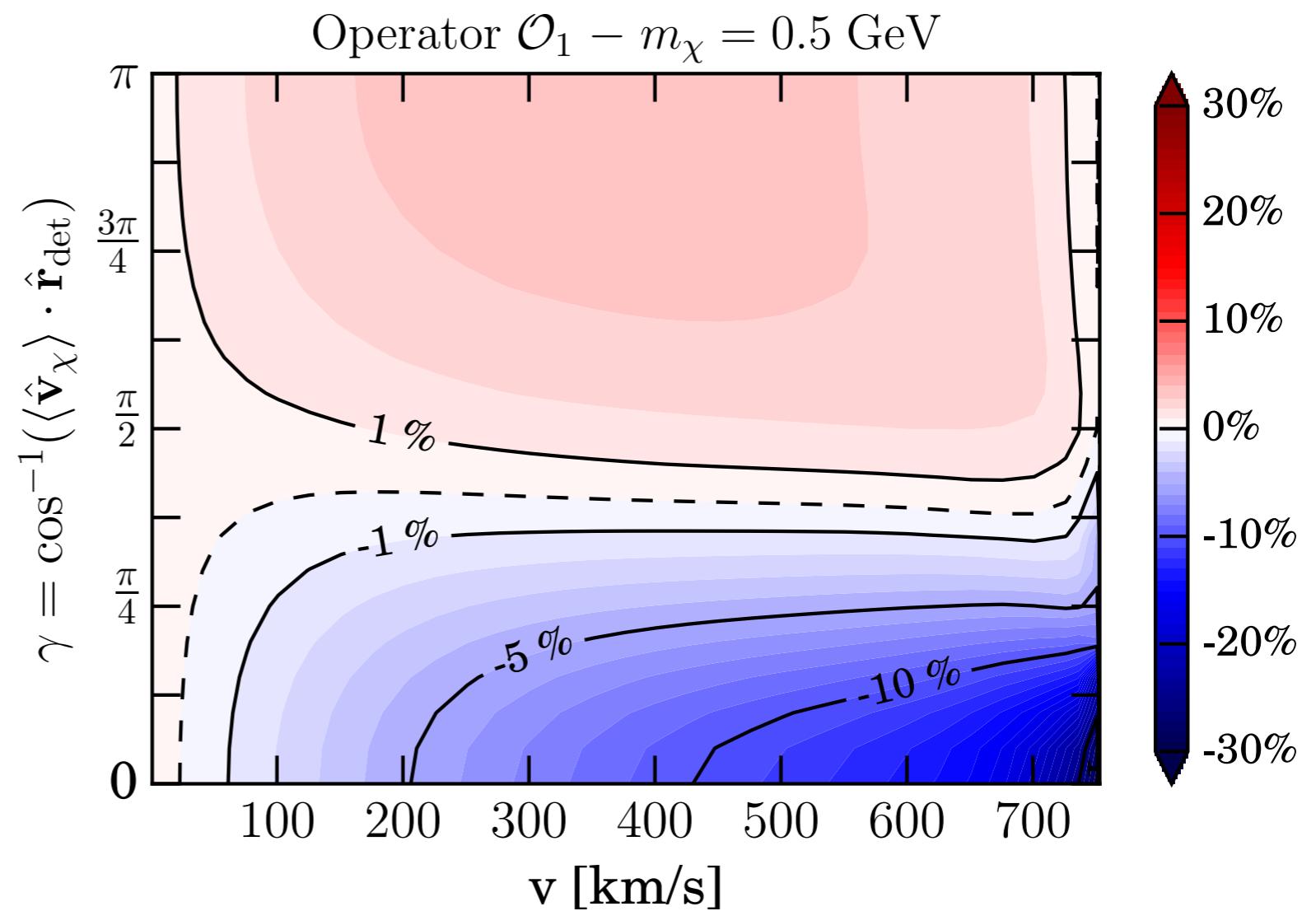
[Emken & Kouvaris - 1706.02249]  
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# Speed Distribution - Operator 1

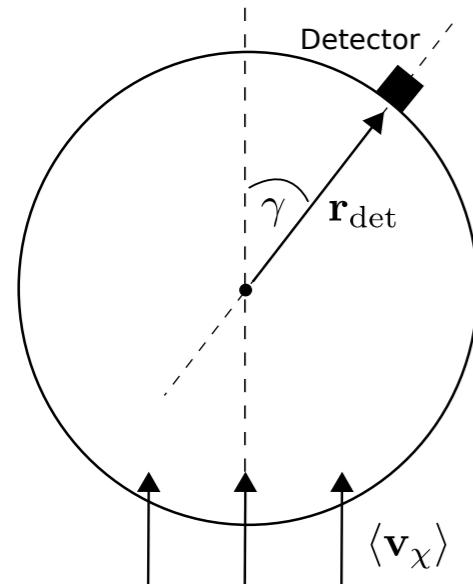
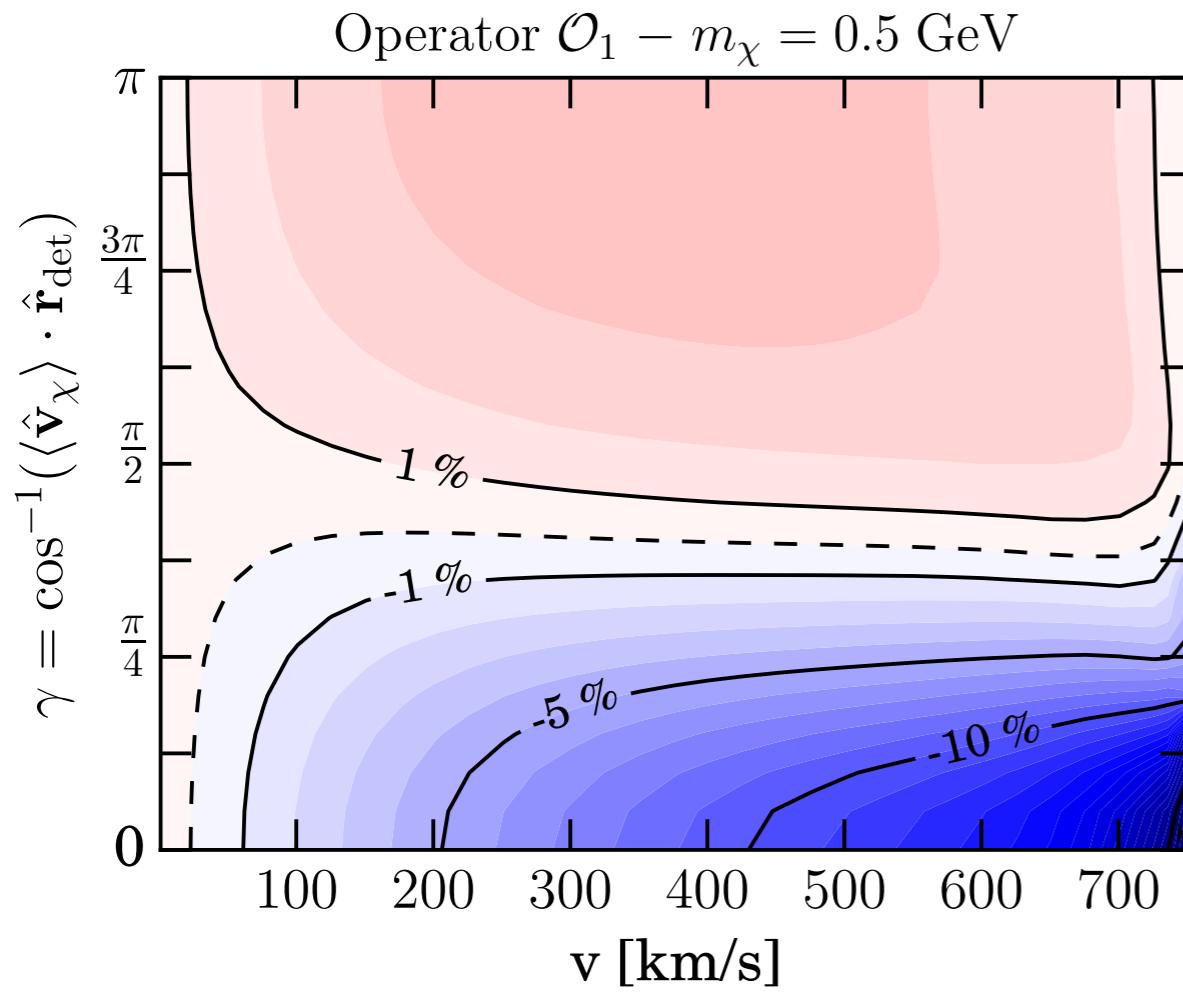
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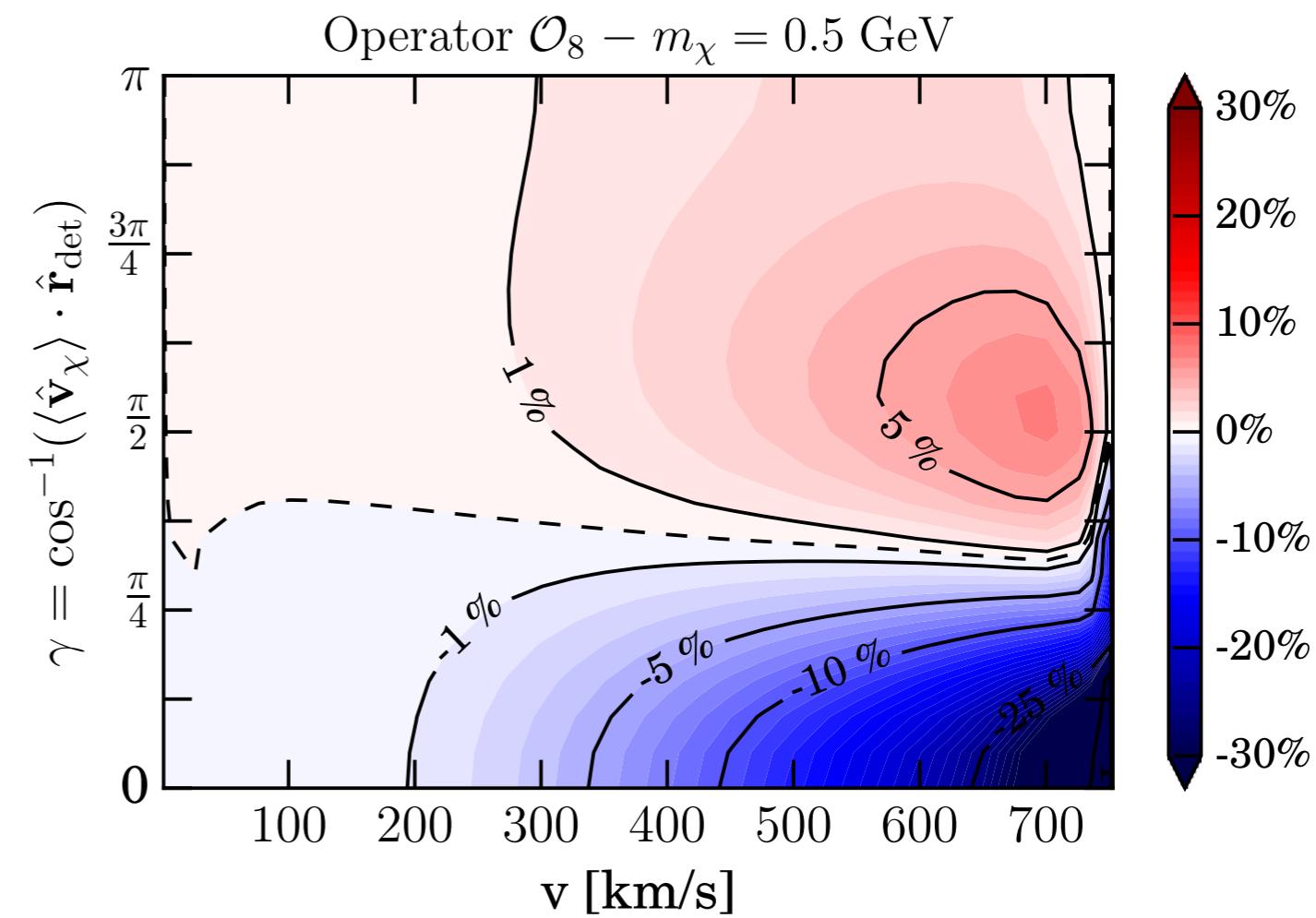
Percentage change in speed dist.



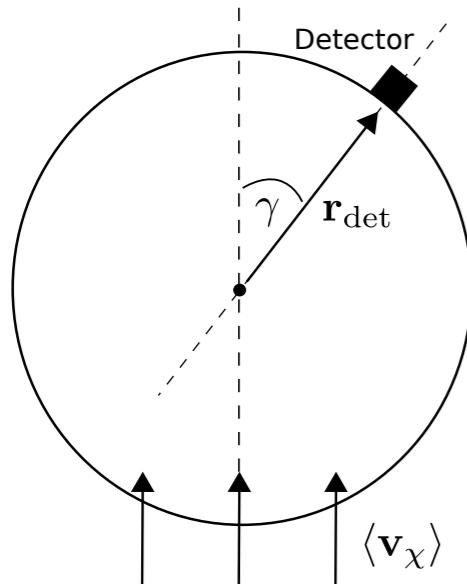
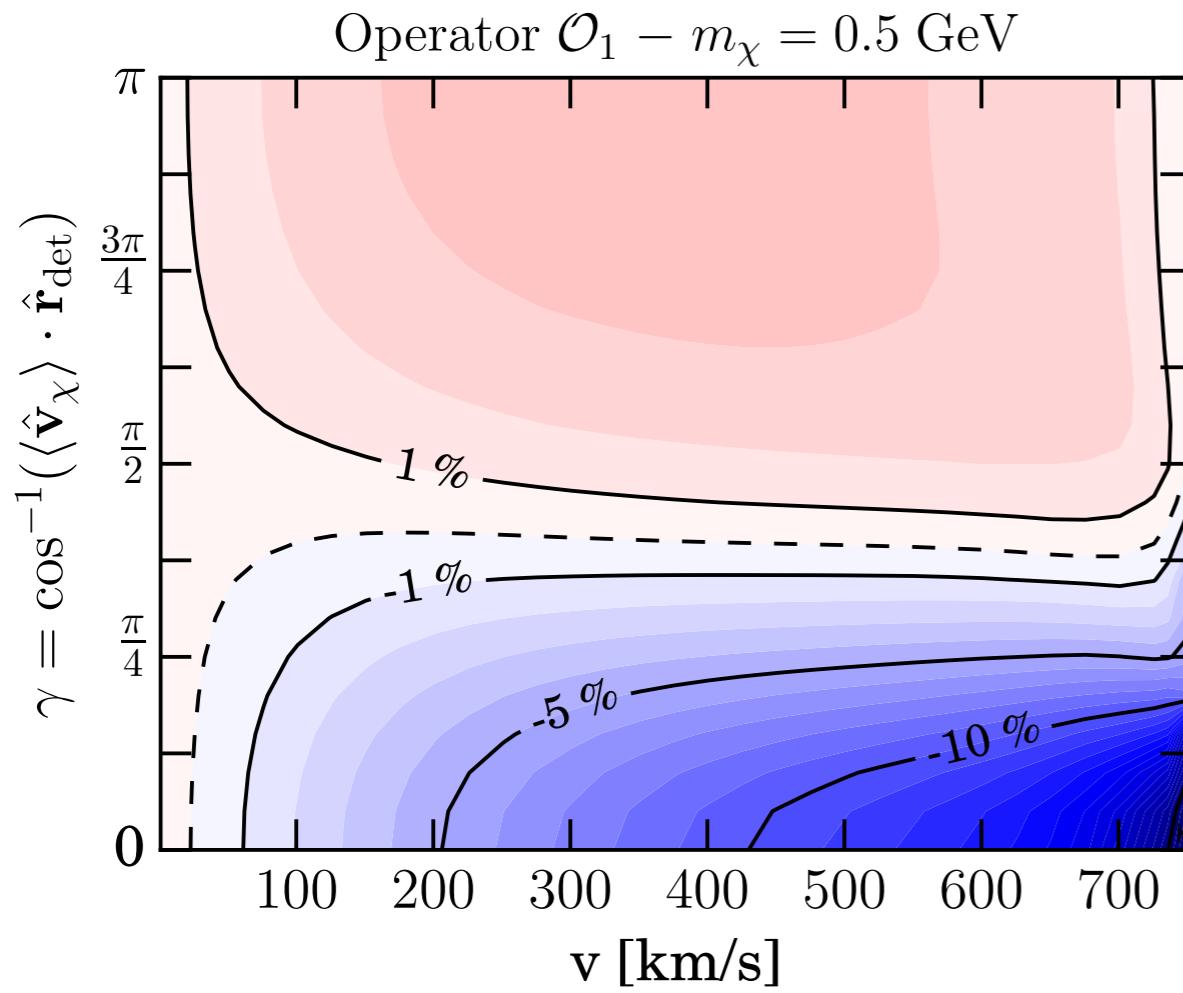
# Speed Distribution - $O_1$ vs $O_8$



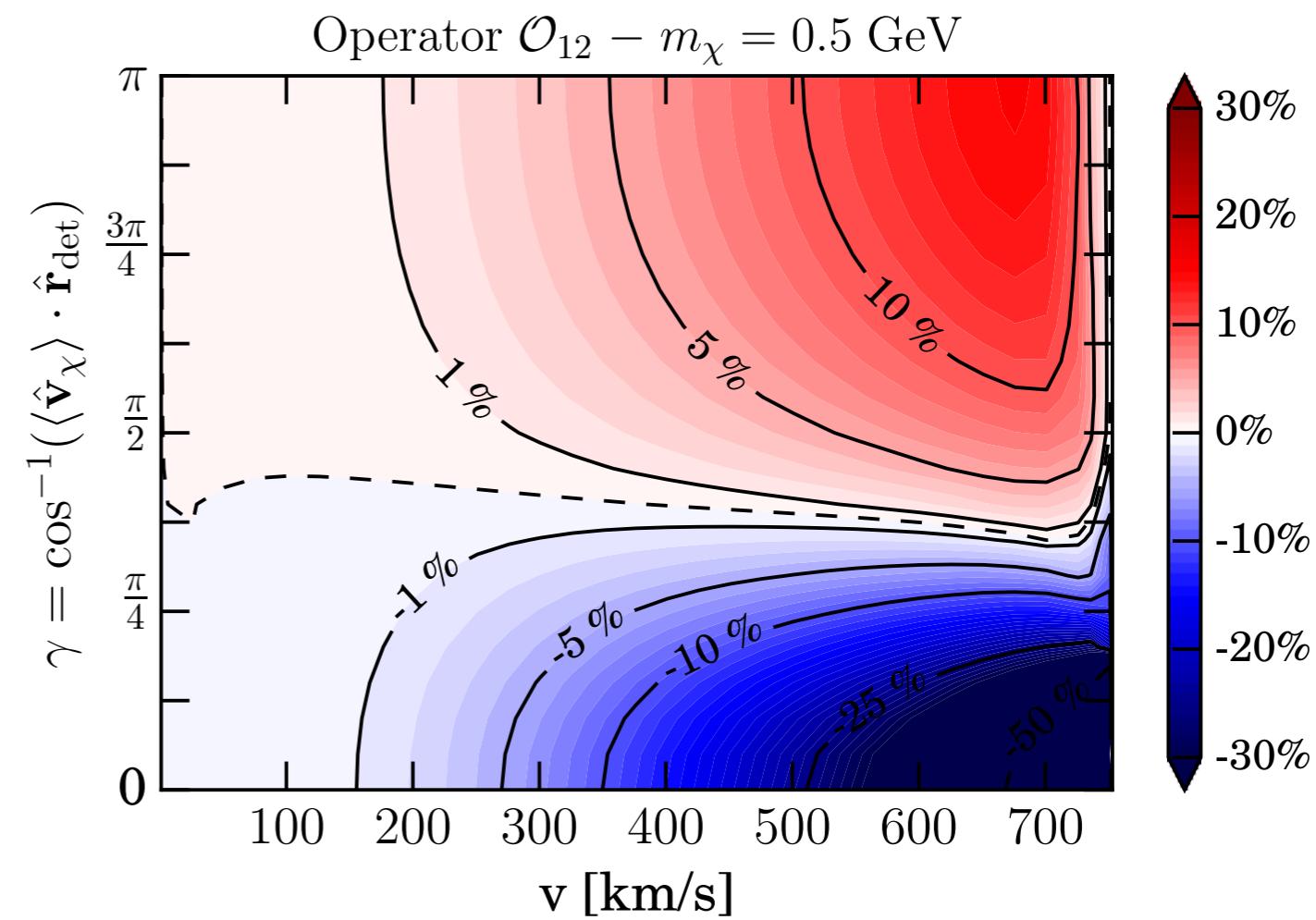
Operator 8 -  
preferentially *forward* deflection



# Speed Distribution - $O_1$ vs $O_{12}$



Operator 12 -  
preferentially *backward* deflection

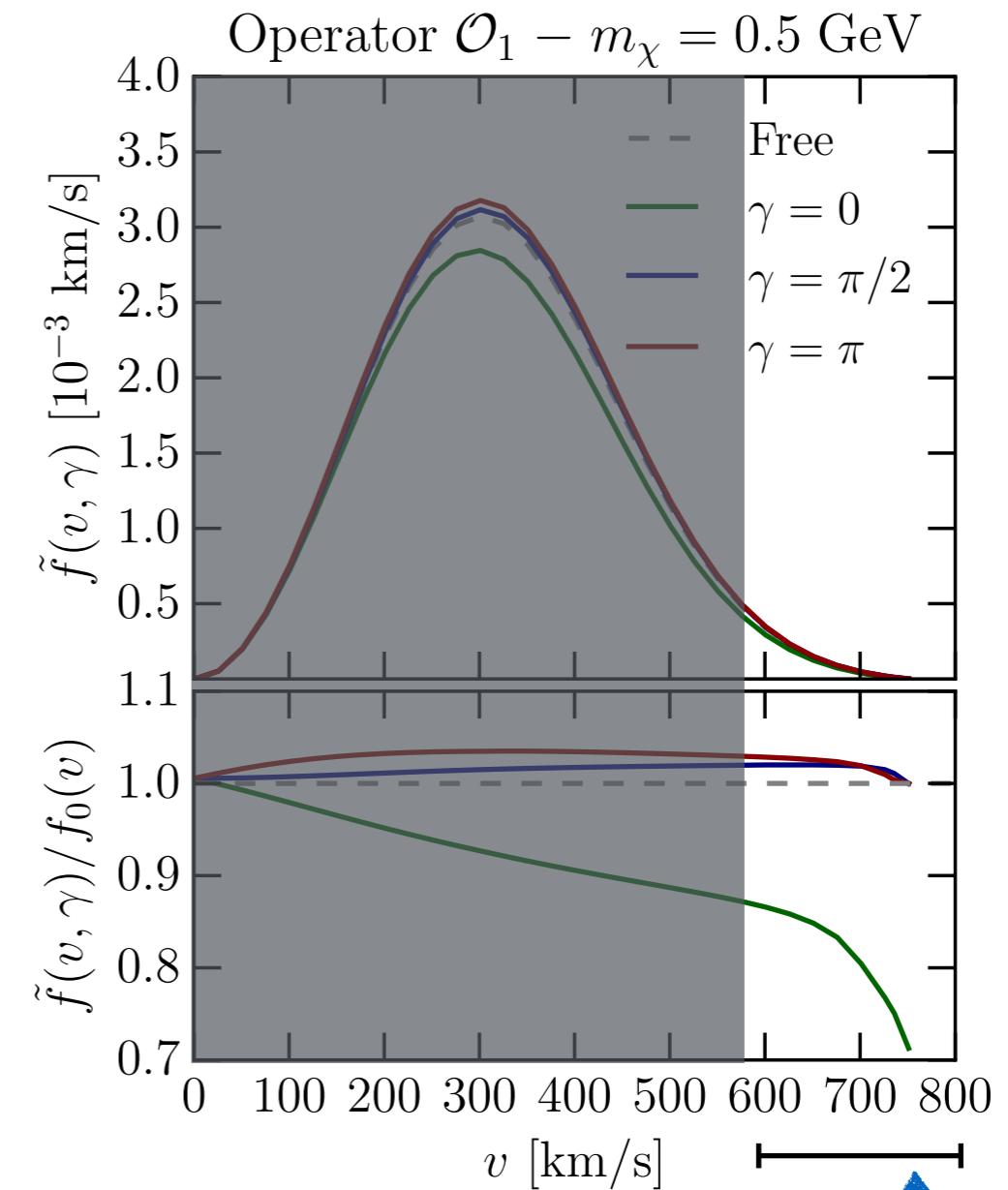


# Event Rate

Calculate number of signal events in a CRESST-II like experiment, with and without the effects of Earth-Scattering,  $N_{\text{pert}}$  and  $N_{\text{free}}$ .

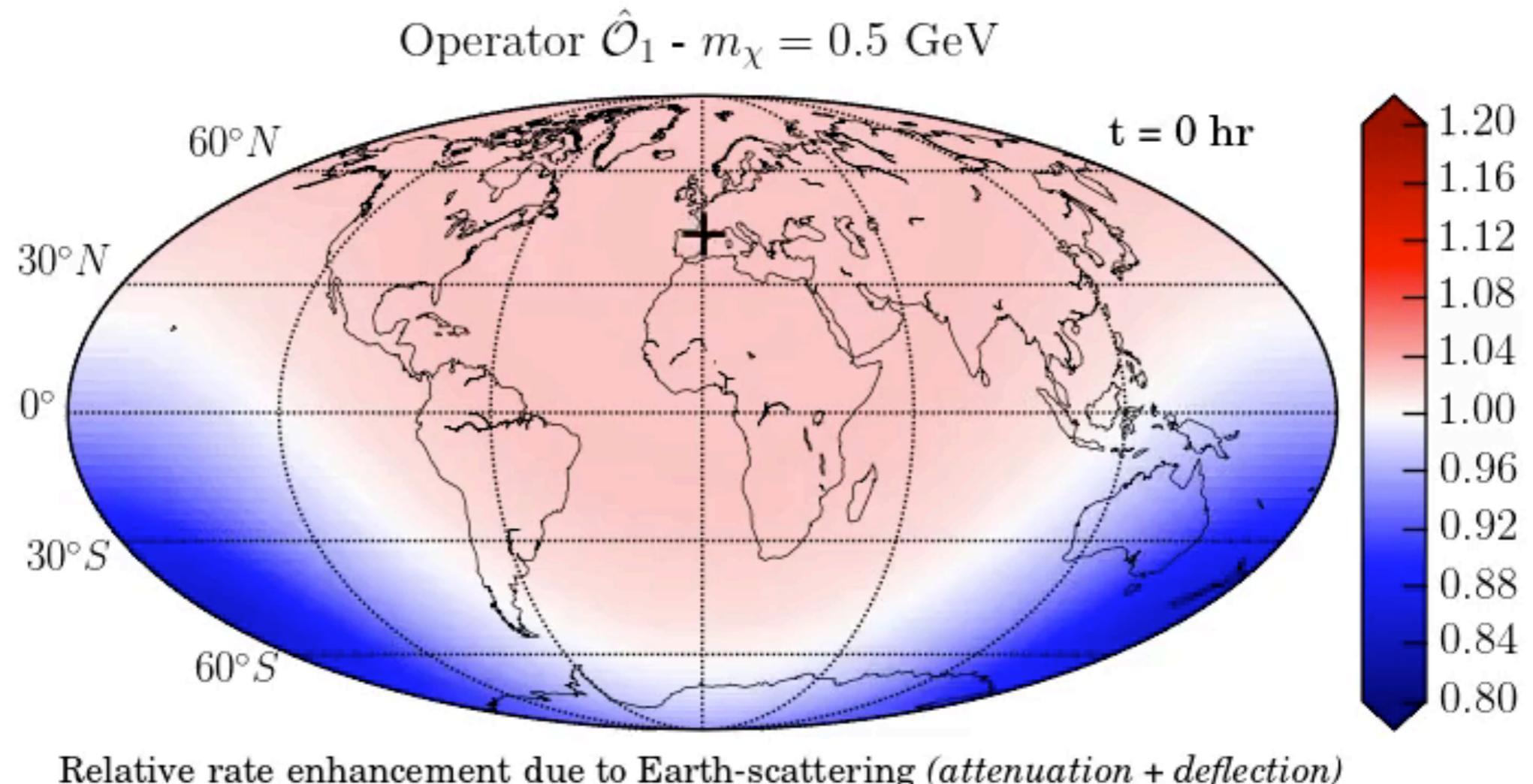
Scattering predominantly with Oxygen and Calcium.

Translate the angle  $\gamma$  into time and detector position



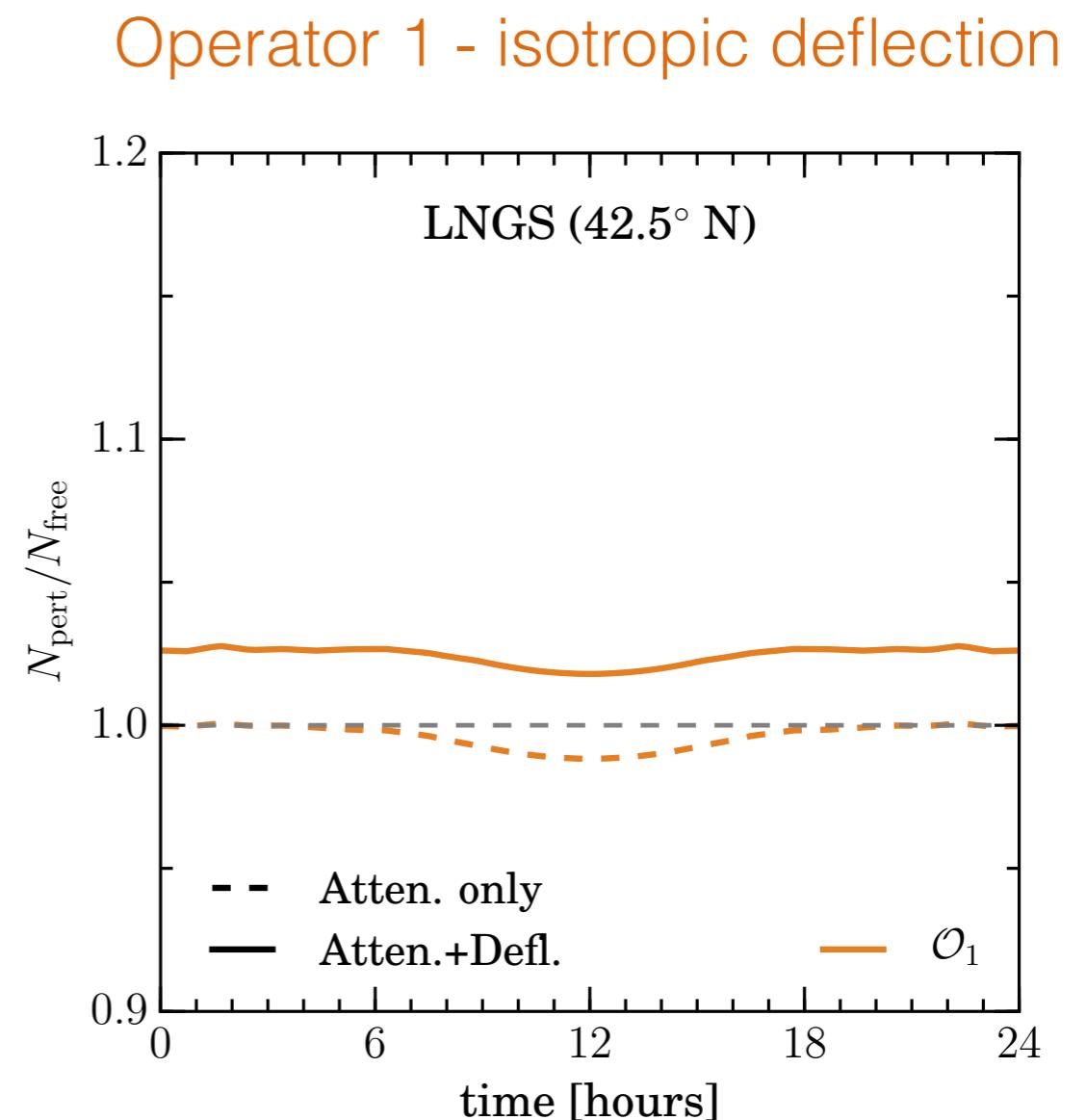
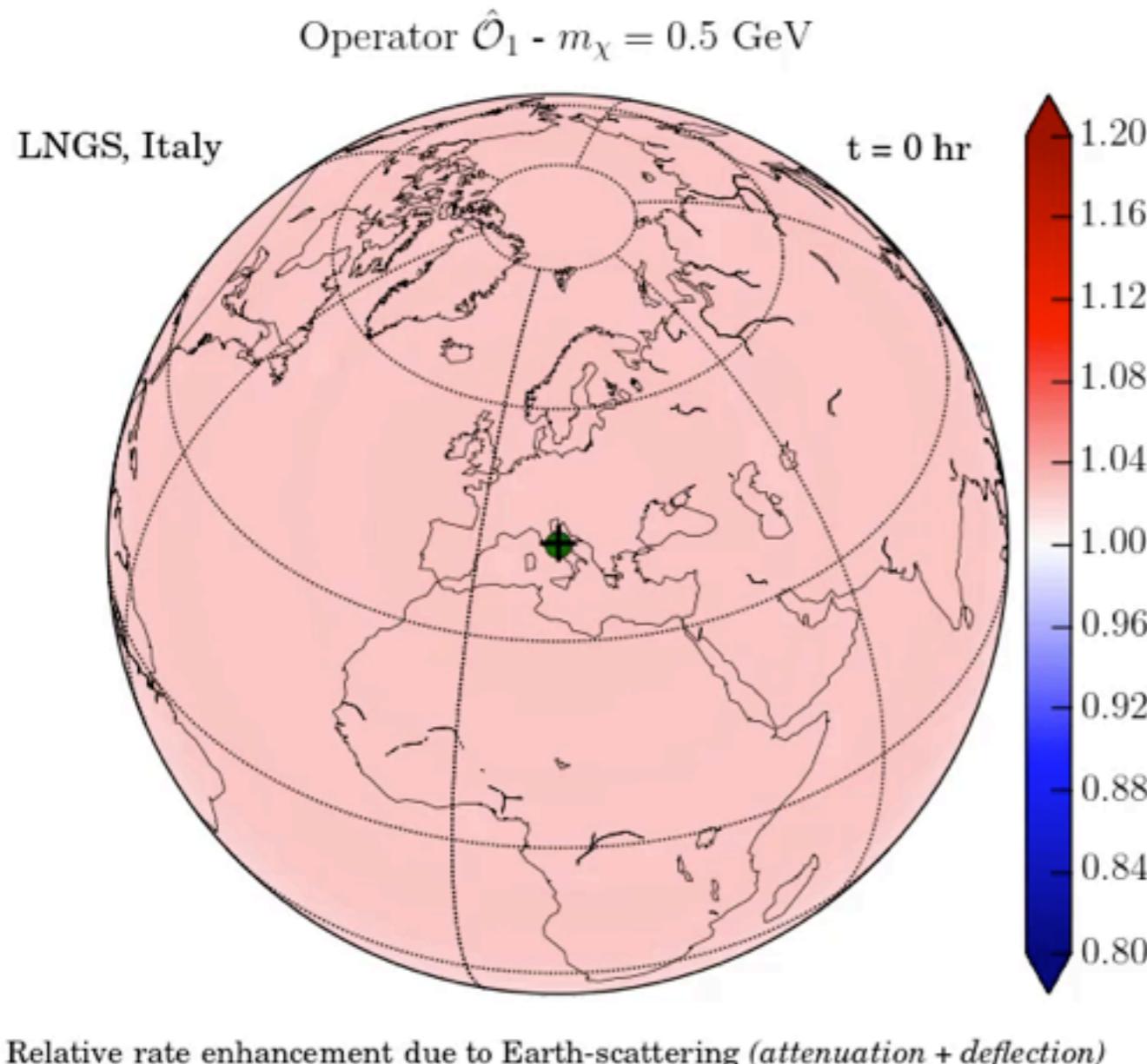
DM particles within  $3\sigma_E$  of the energy threshold  
 $E_{\text{th}} \sim 300$  eV

# Mapping the CRESST-II Rate



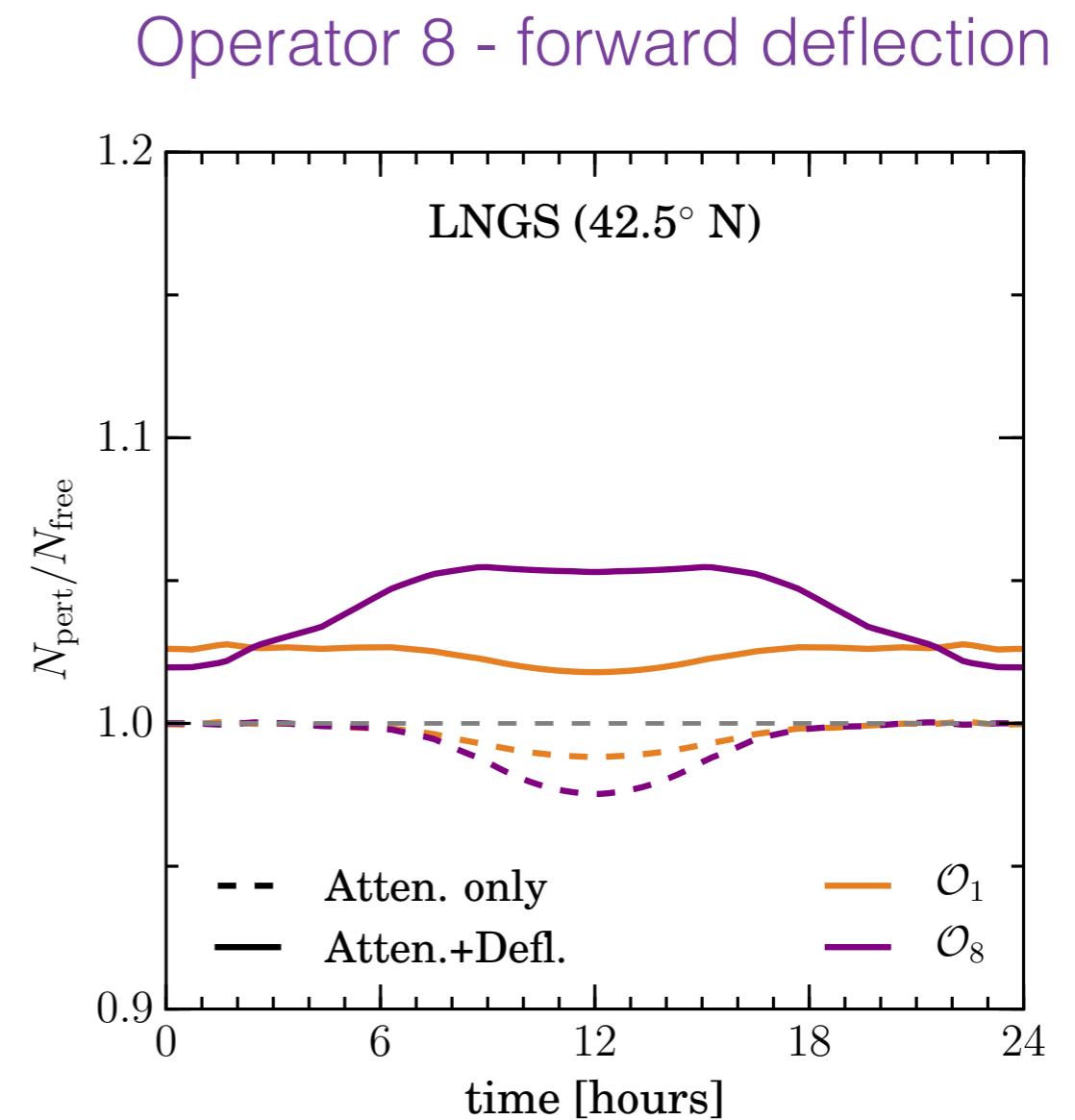
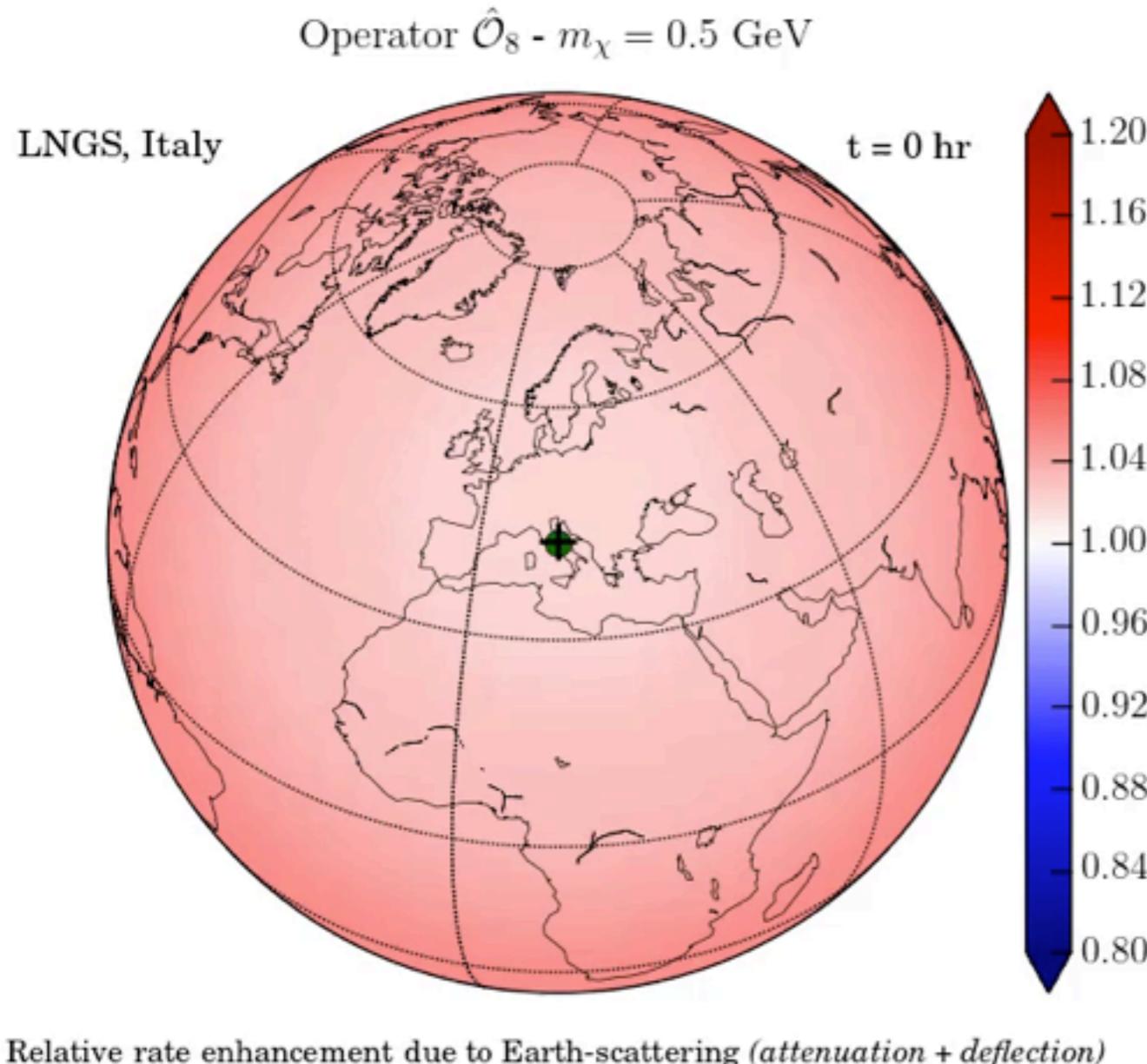
# LNGS - Operator 1

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy



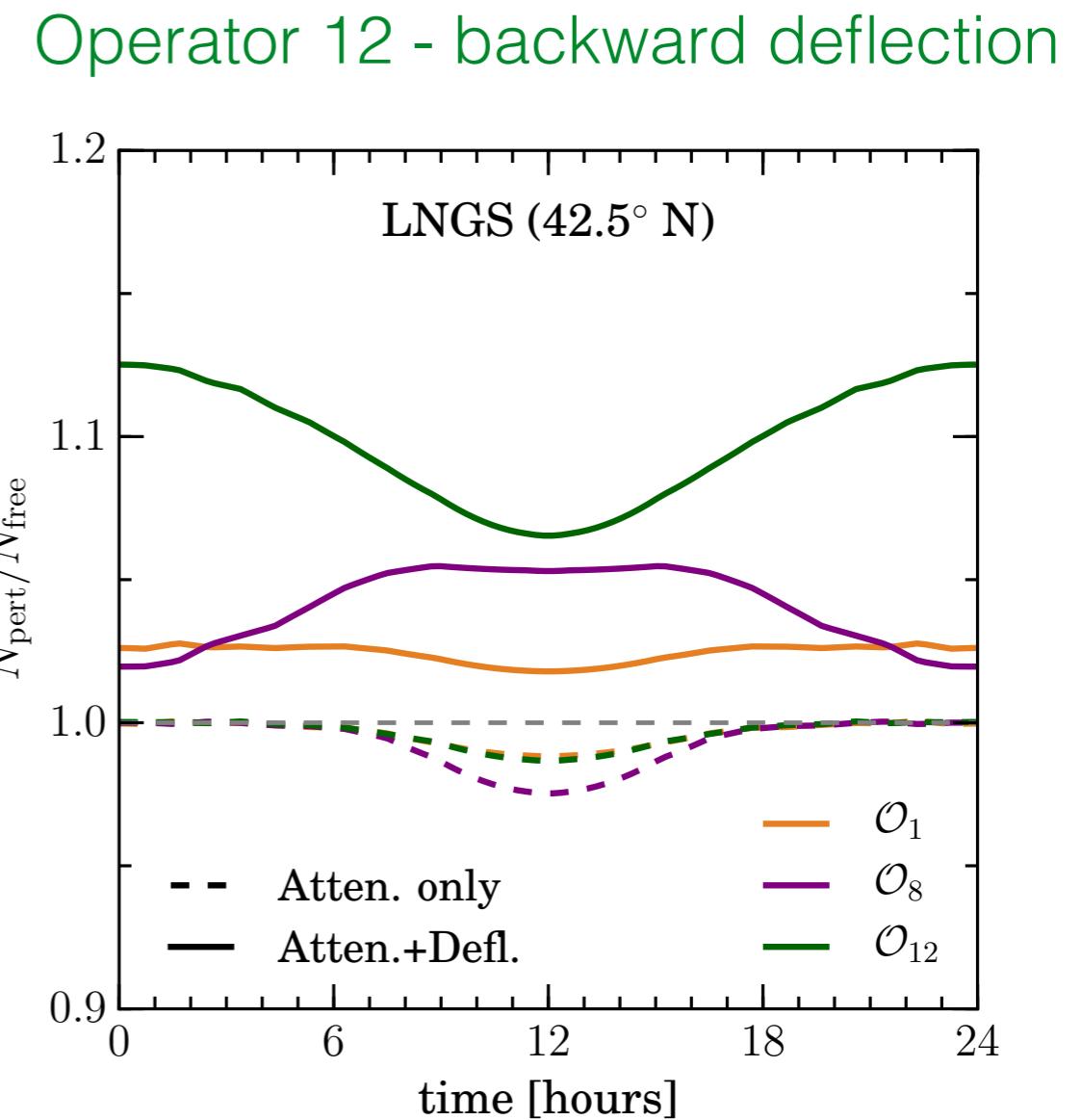
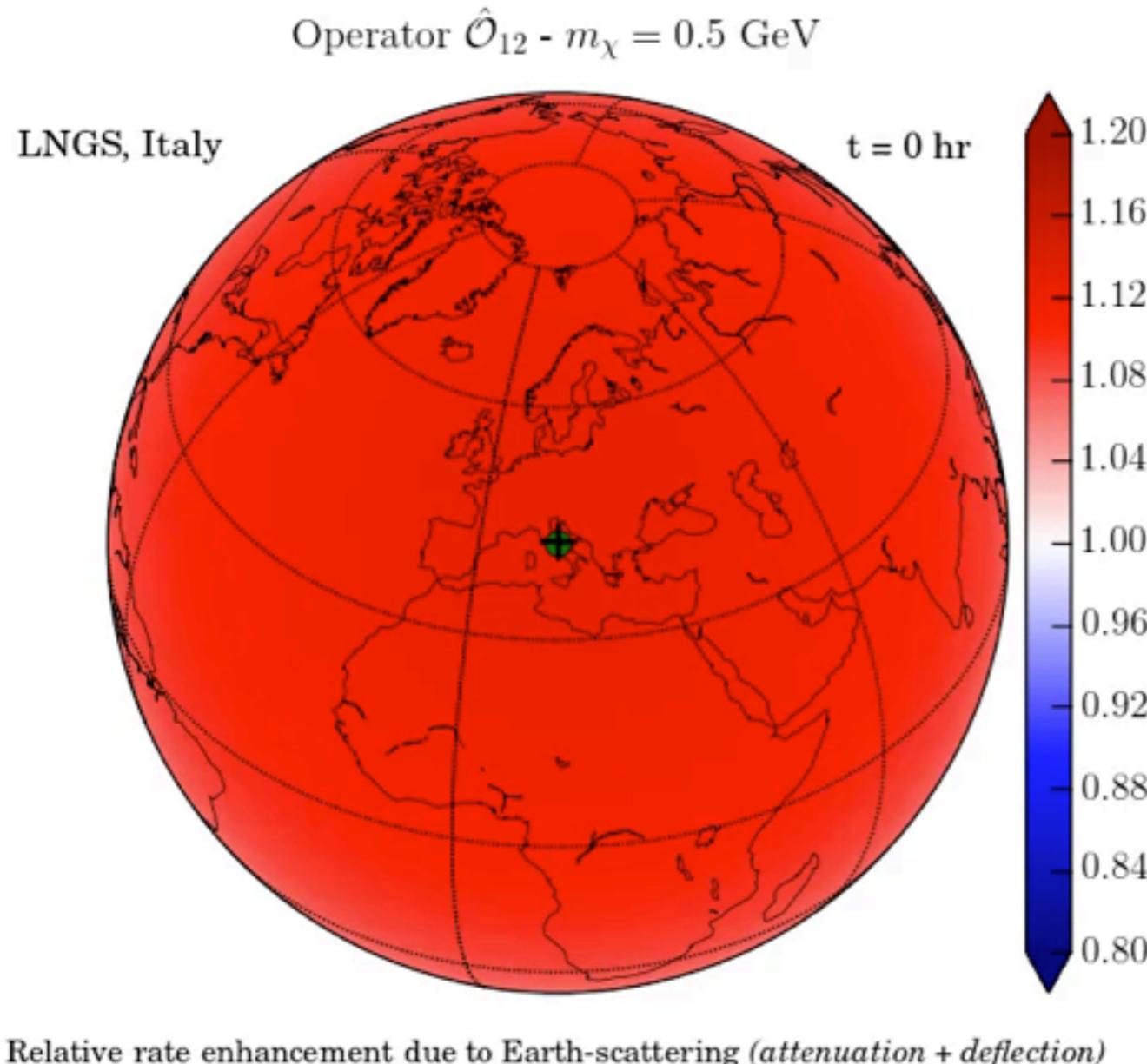
# LNGS - Operator 8

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy



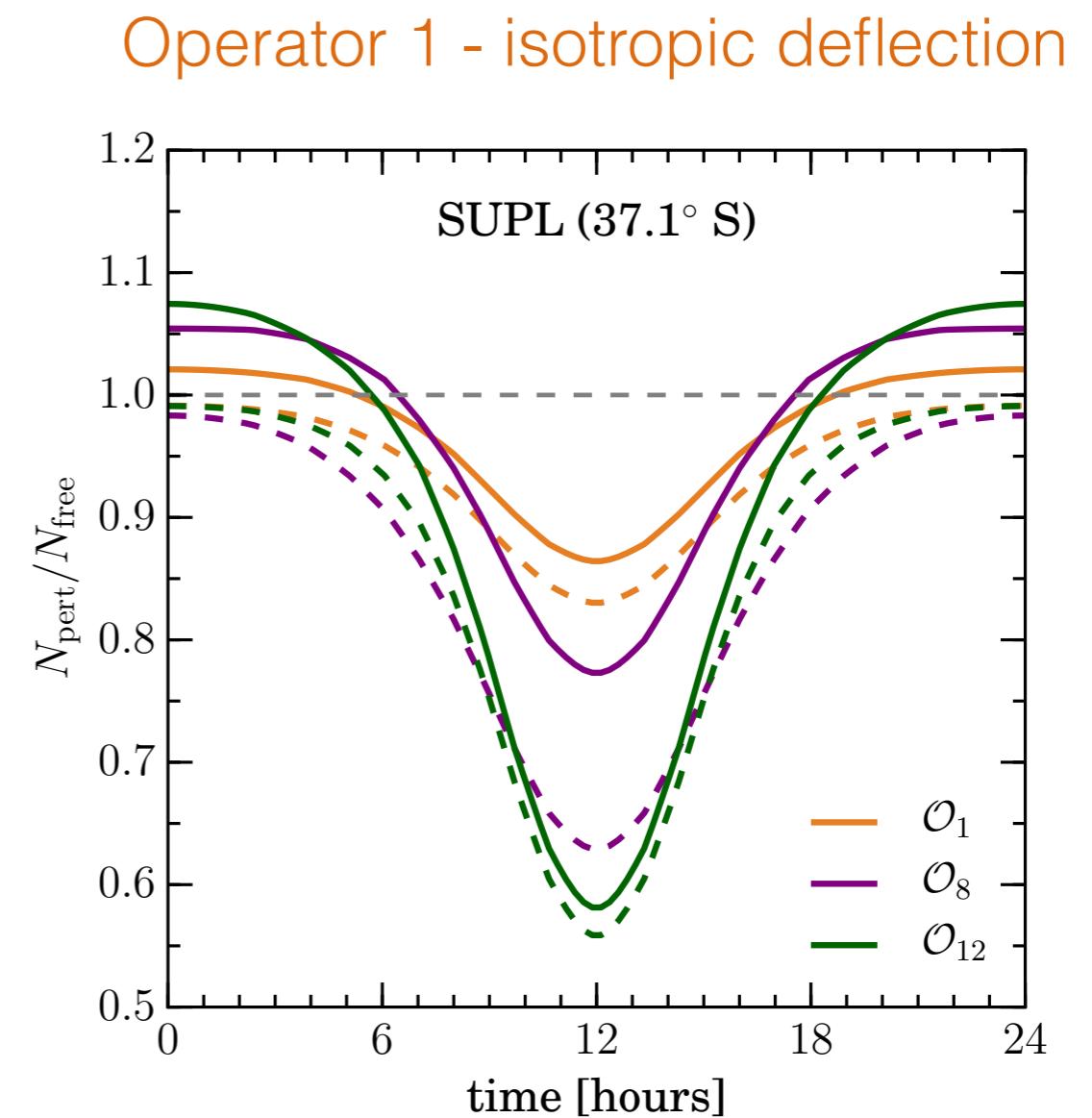
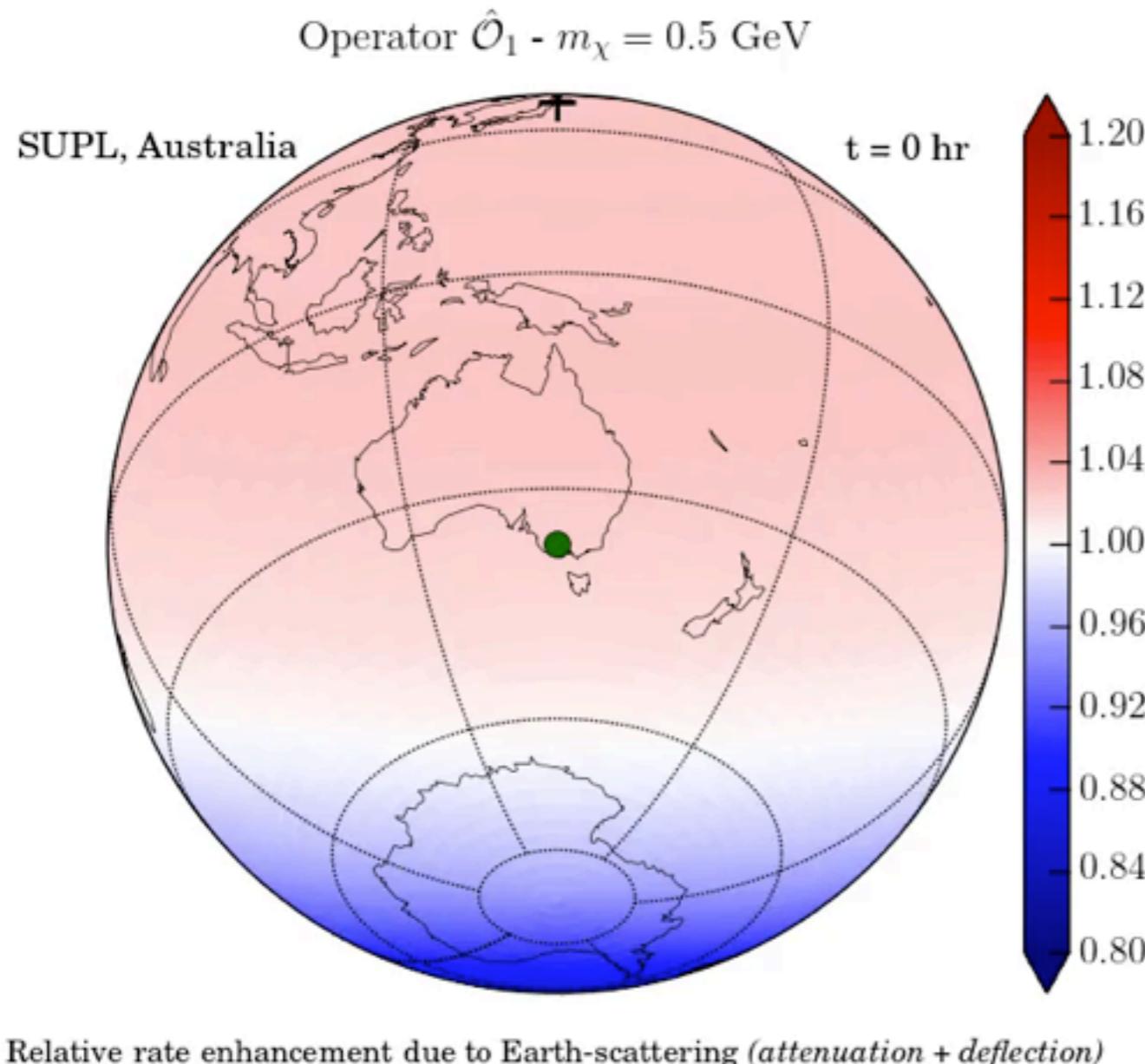
# LNGS - Operator 12

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy

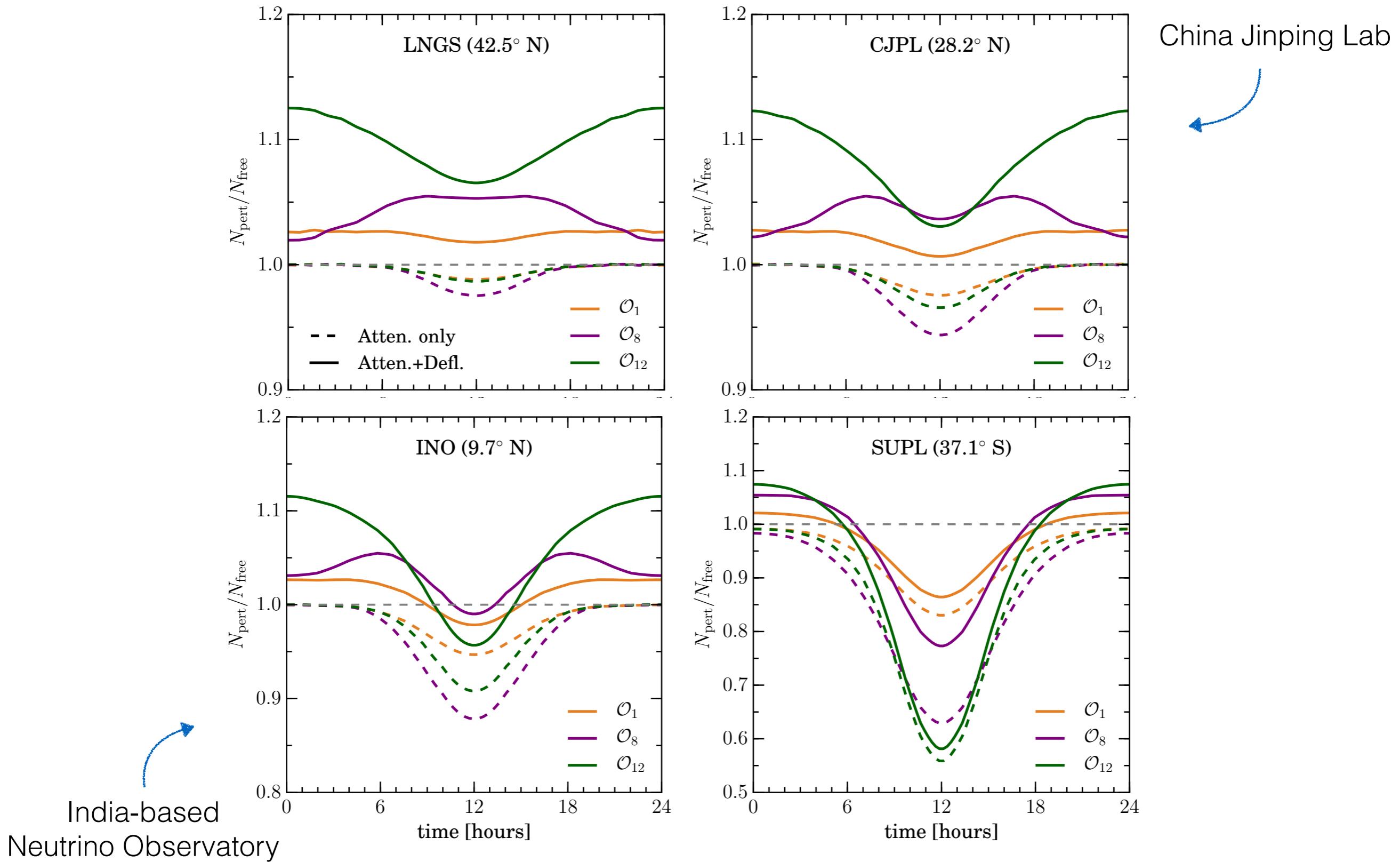


# SUPL - Operator 1

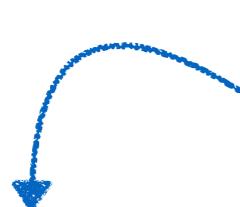
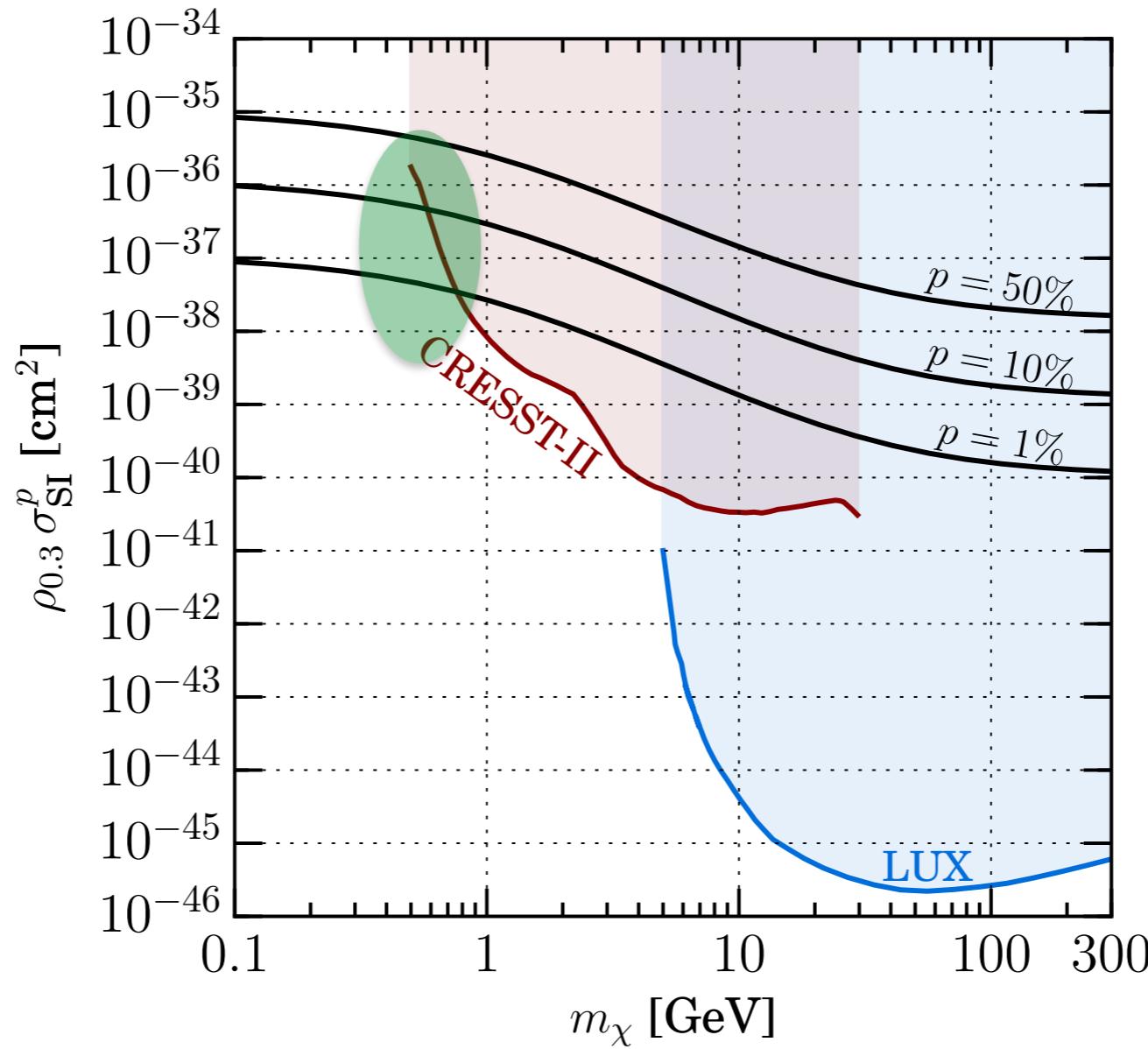
SUPL - Stawell Underground Physics Lab, Australia



# Around the world



# Beyond ‘single-scatter’

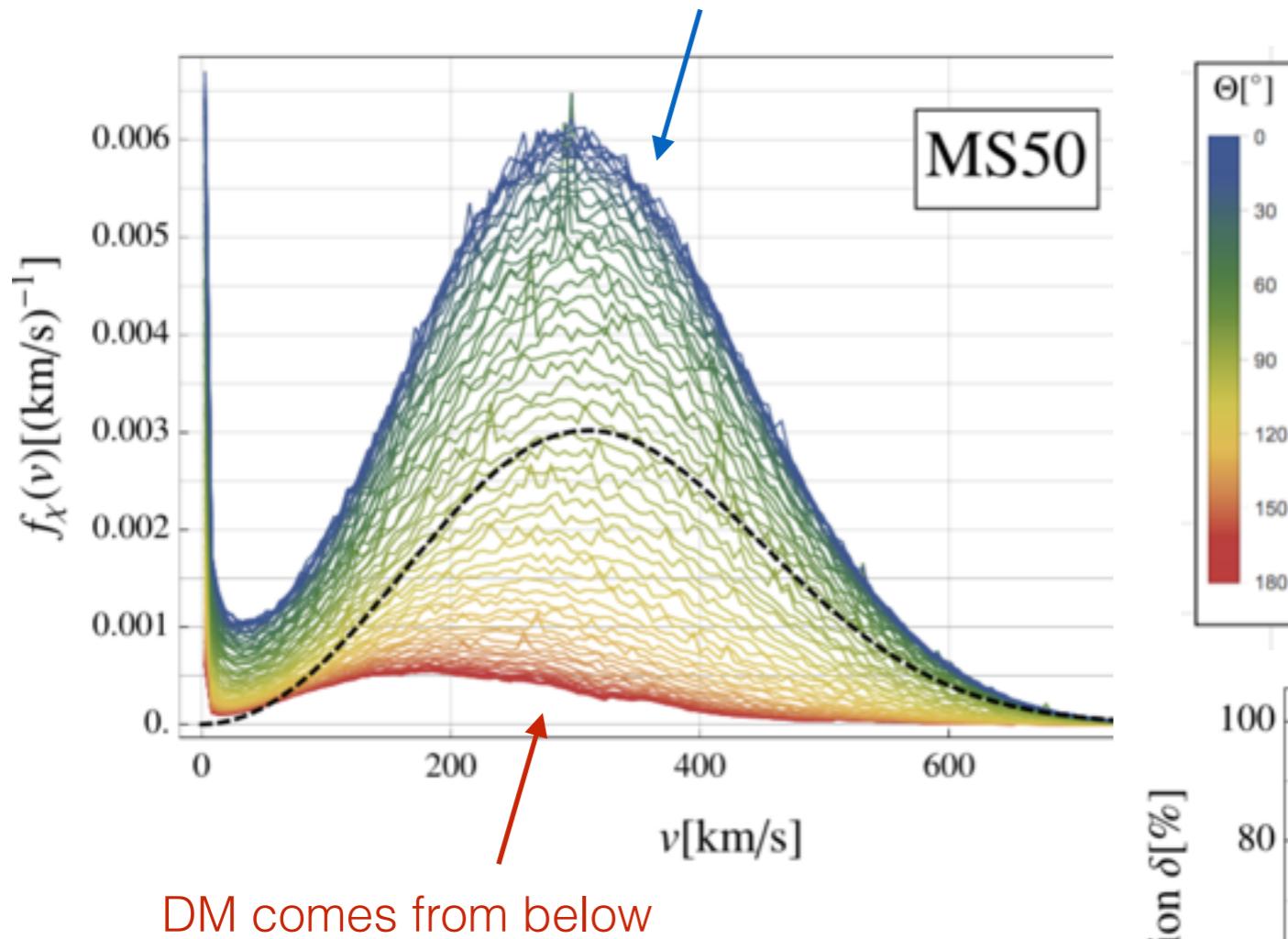


To go beyond the ‘single-scatter’ approximation,  
we need a Monte Carlo simulation...

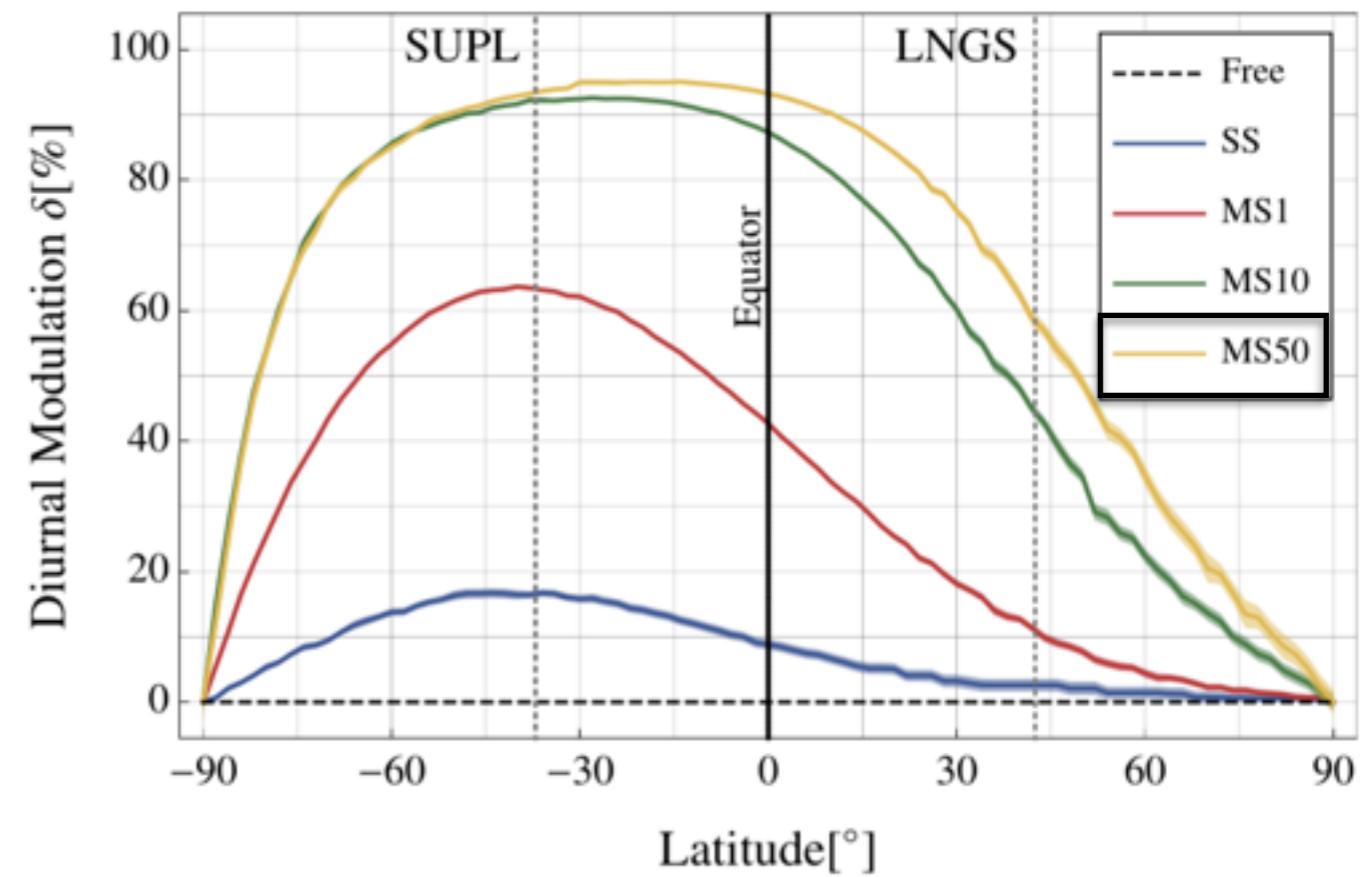
DAMASCUS: [HTTP://CP3-ORIGINS.DK/SITE/DAMASCUS](http://CP3-ORIGINS.DK/SITE/DAMASCUS)

Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]

DM comes from above



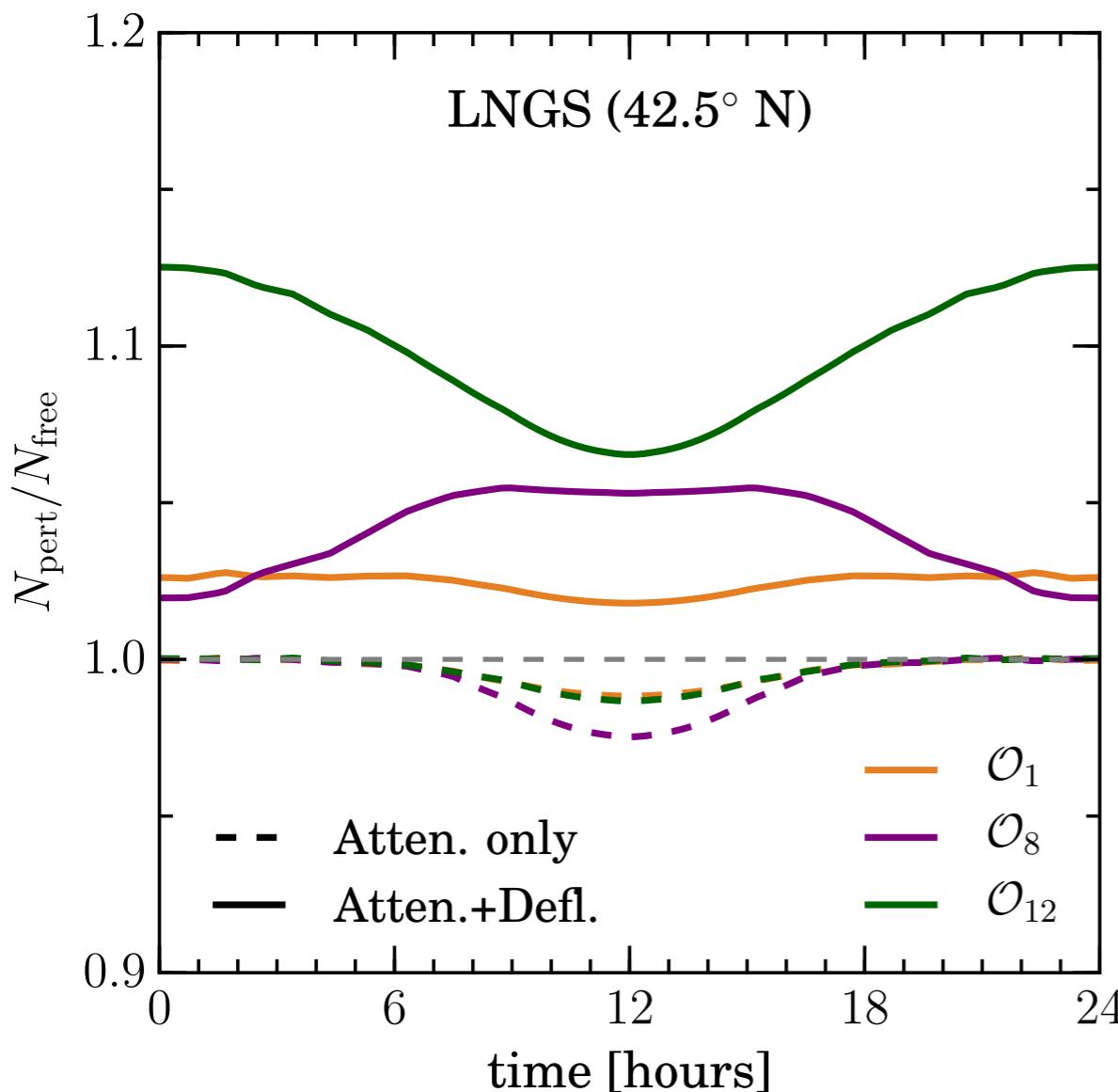
Large  $O(1)$  daily modulation if  
DM scatters  $\sim 50$  times during  
Earth-crossing



Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]

# Implications of Earth-Scattering for light DM

BJK, Catena & Kouvaris  
[1611.05453]



Smoking gun signature:  
daily modulation  
+ location dependence  
could confirm DM nature

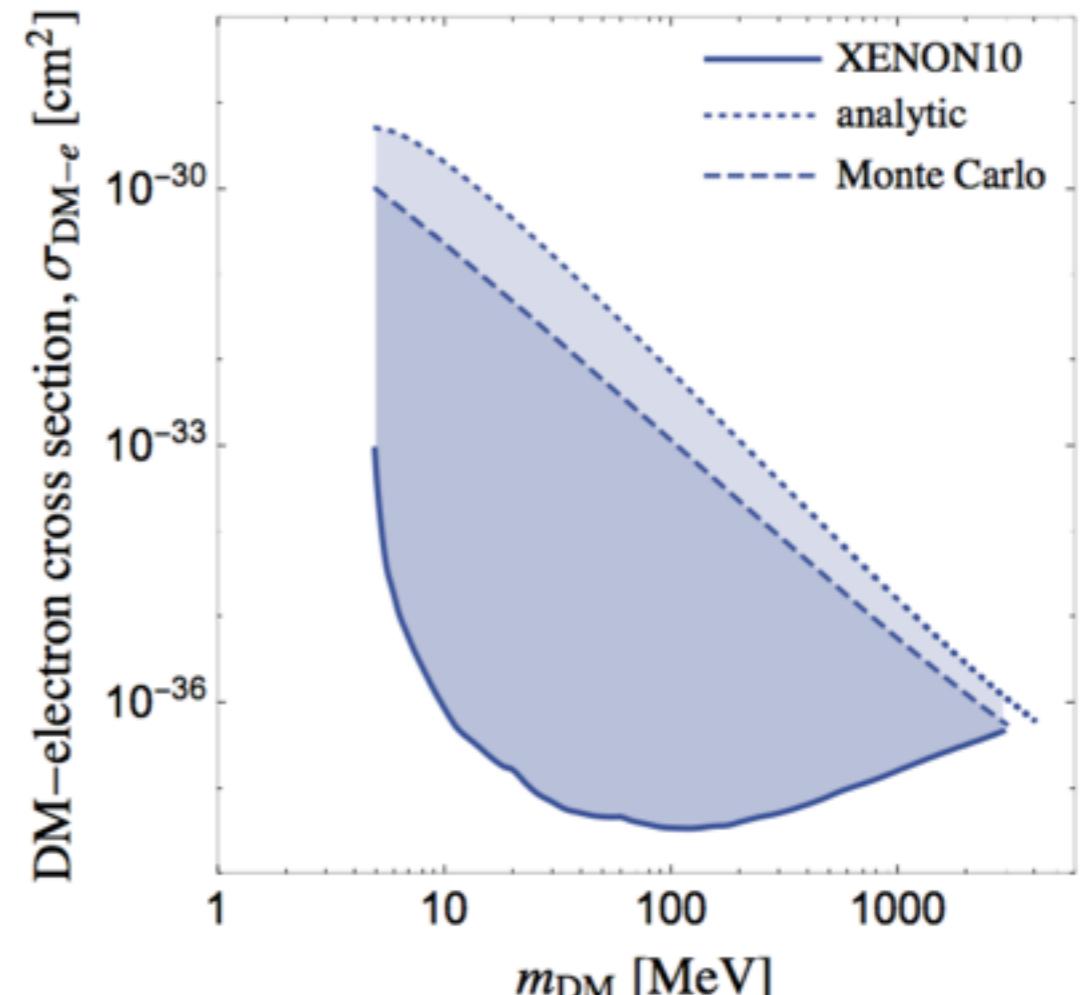
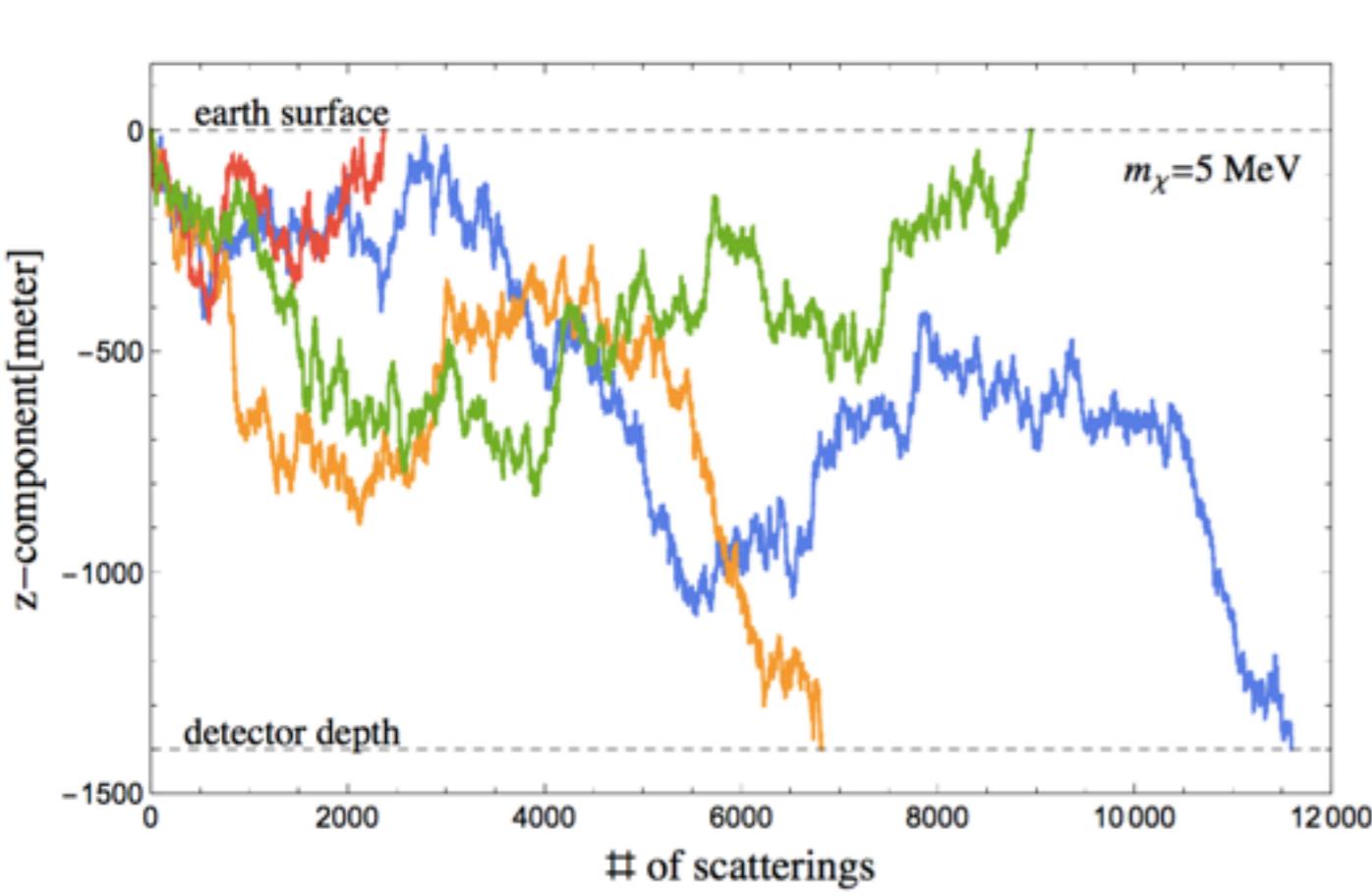
Possibility to distinguish different interactions with different amplitude and phase of modulation

Possibility to measure the local DM density (by breaking degeneracy with cross section)

# DM-Electron scattering + Monte Carlo

Consider energy losses for very strongly-interacting light DM

Bounds on MeV Dark Matter are cut off above some critical cross section:  
DM lose too much energy and fall below threshold

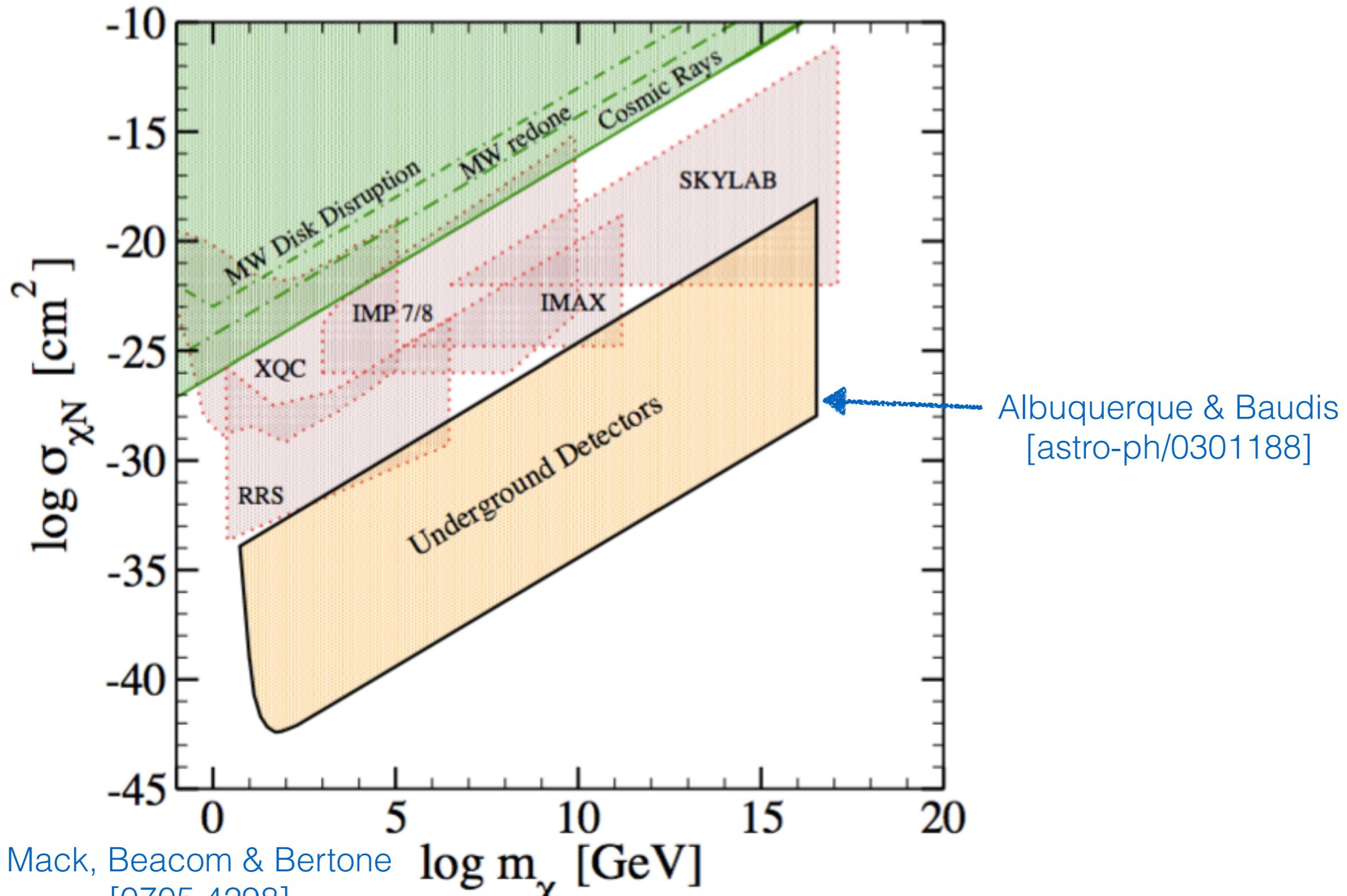


Emken, Kouvaris & Shoemaker [1702.07750]

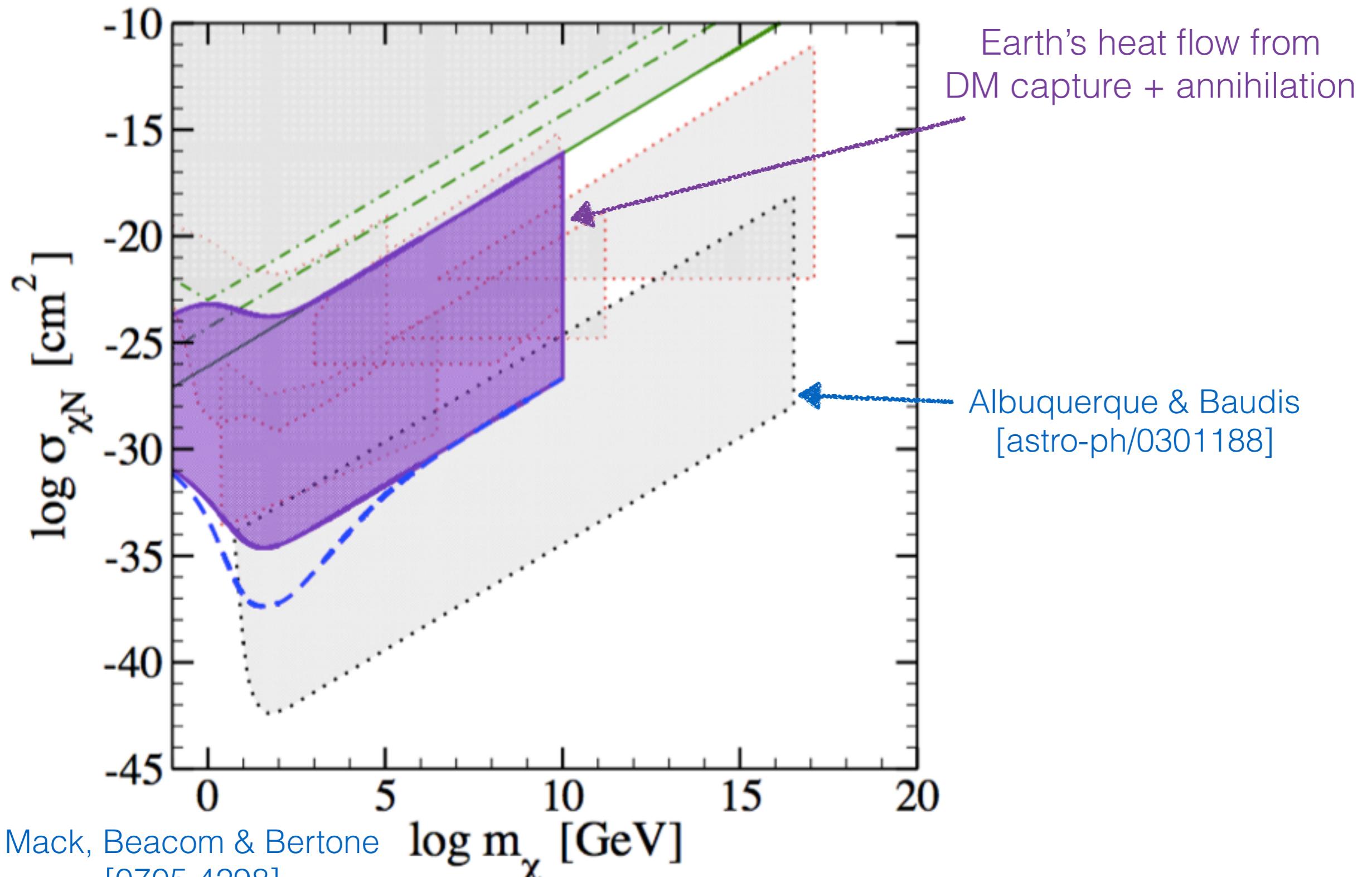
# WIMPzillas!

**PRELIMINARY**

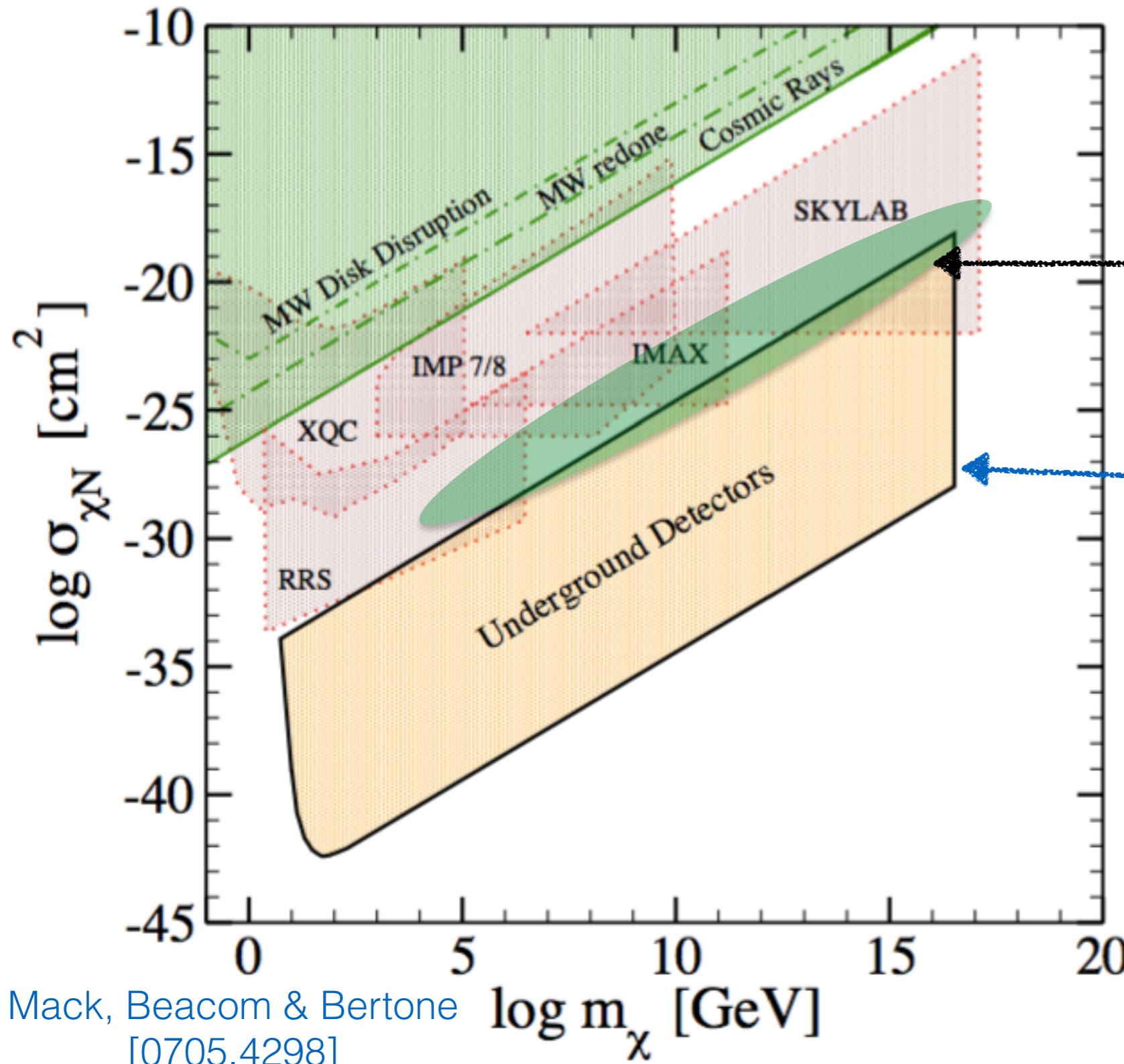
# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



Mack, Beacom & Bertone  
[0705.4298]

Assume e.g. asymmetric DM:  
no heat flux from annihilation

Focus on this  
region

Albuquerque & Baudis  
[astro-ph/0301188]

## Earth-scattering for super-heavy DM

Large cross section means *huge* number of scattering events ( $>> 100$ )

↳ Monte Carlo may not be the most efficient tool

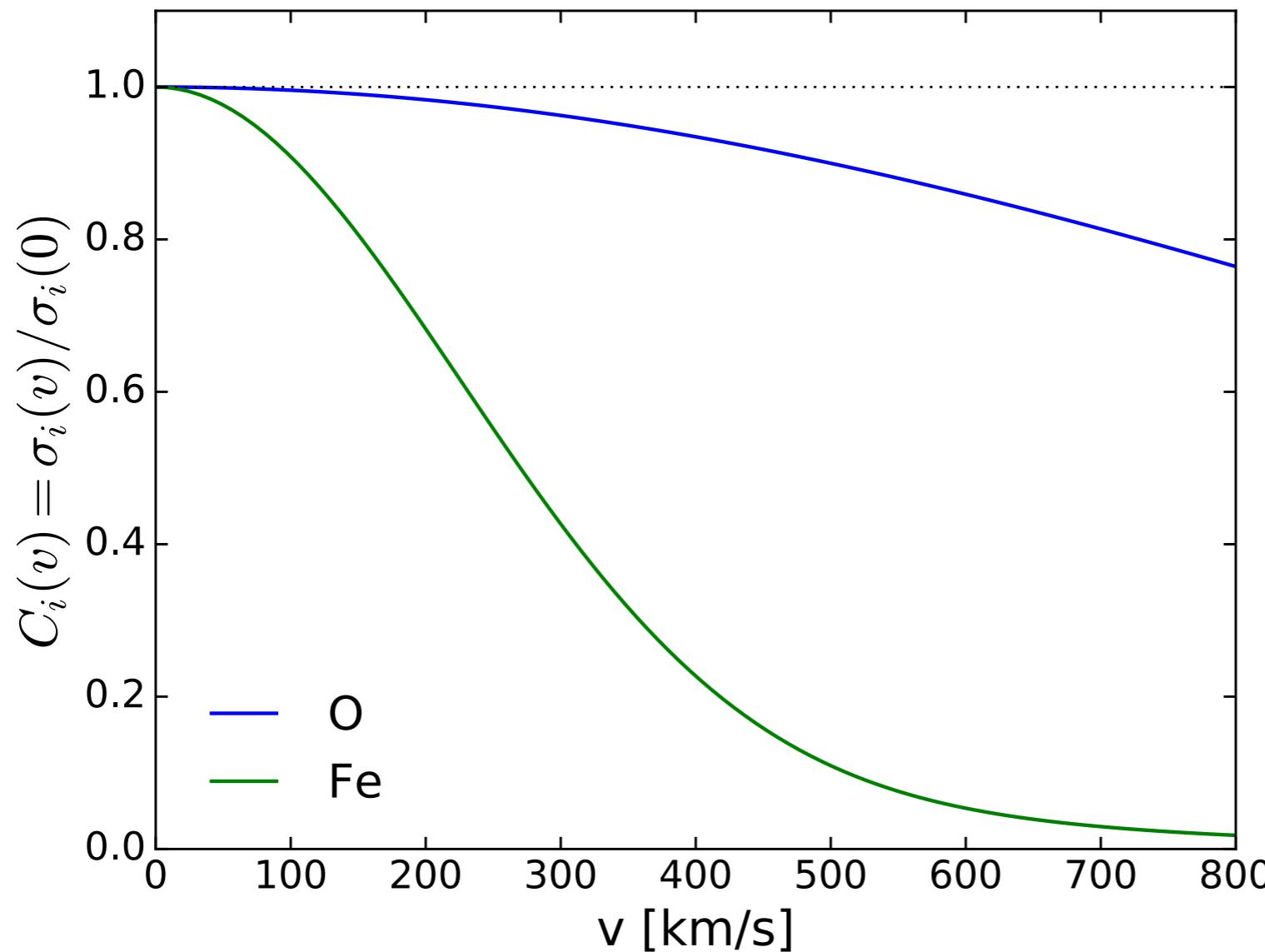
Luckily, deflection of DM can be neglected:  
angle of deflection (per scatter) goes as  $m_A/m_\chi \ll 1$ .

Consider *only* stopping/slowing of the DM particles!

Need to calculate  $v_f$  as a function of  $v_i$  ....

# Nuclear Stopping Equation

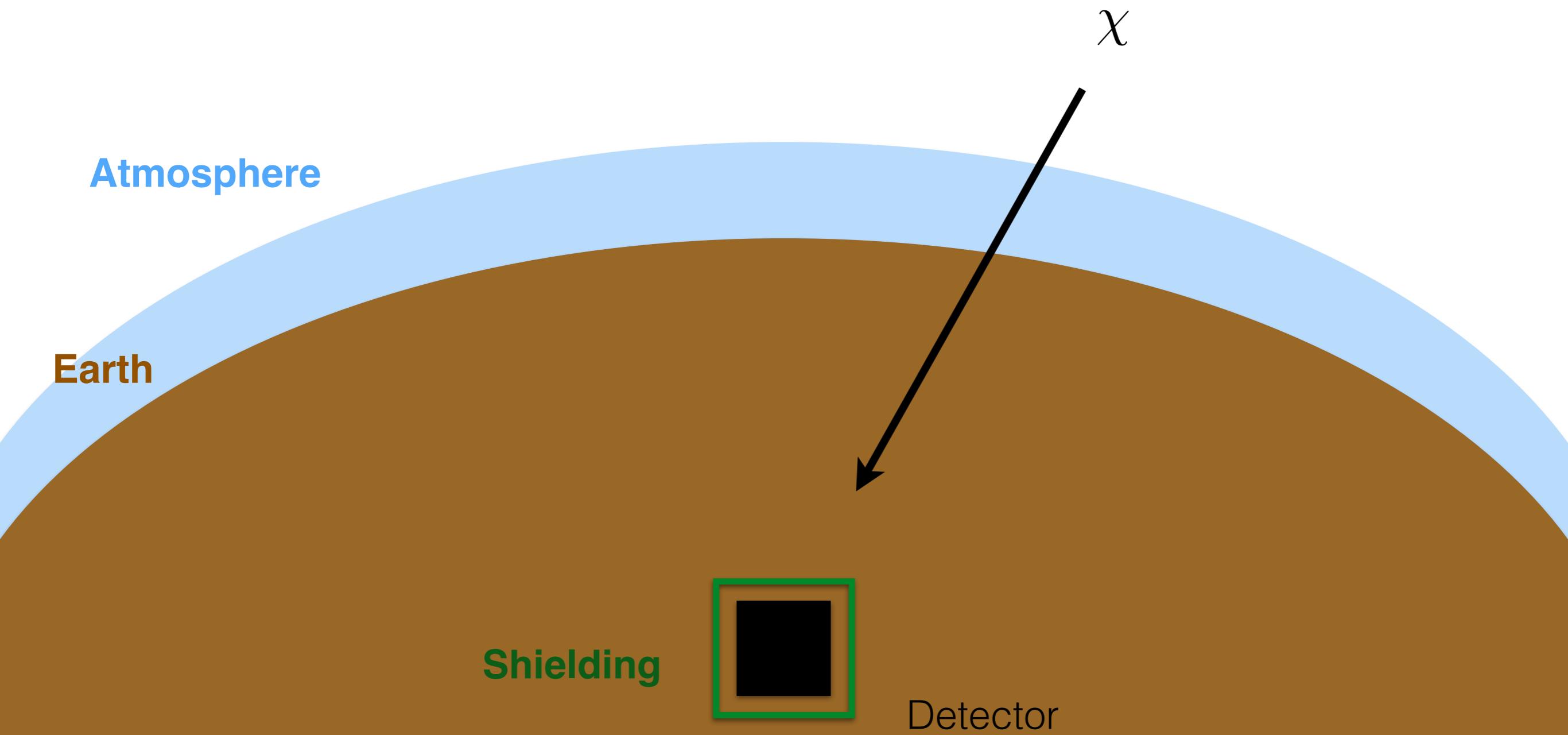
$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{m_\chi v} \sum_i^{\text{species}} n_i(\mathbf{r}) \sigma_i(v) \langle E_R \rangle_i = -v \sigma_p^{\text{SI}} \sum_i^{\text{species}} n_i(\mathbf{r}) \left( \frac{m_i}{m_\chi} \right) \underline{A_i^4 C_i(v)}$$



'Correction factor' due to nuclear form factors

Solve numerically for a given initial speed and incoming direction  
(which affects how much of the Earth has to be crossed)

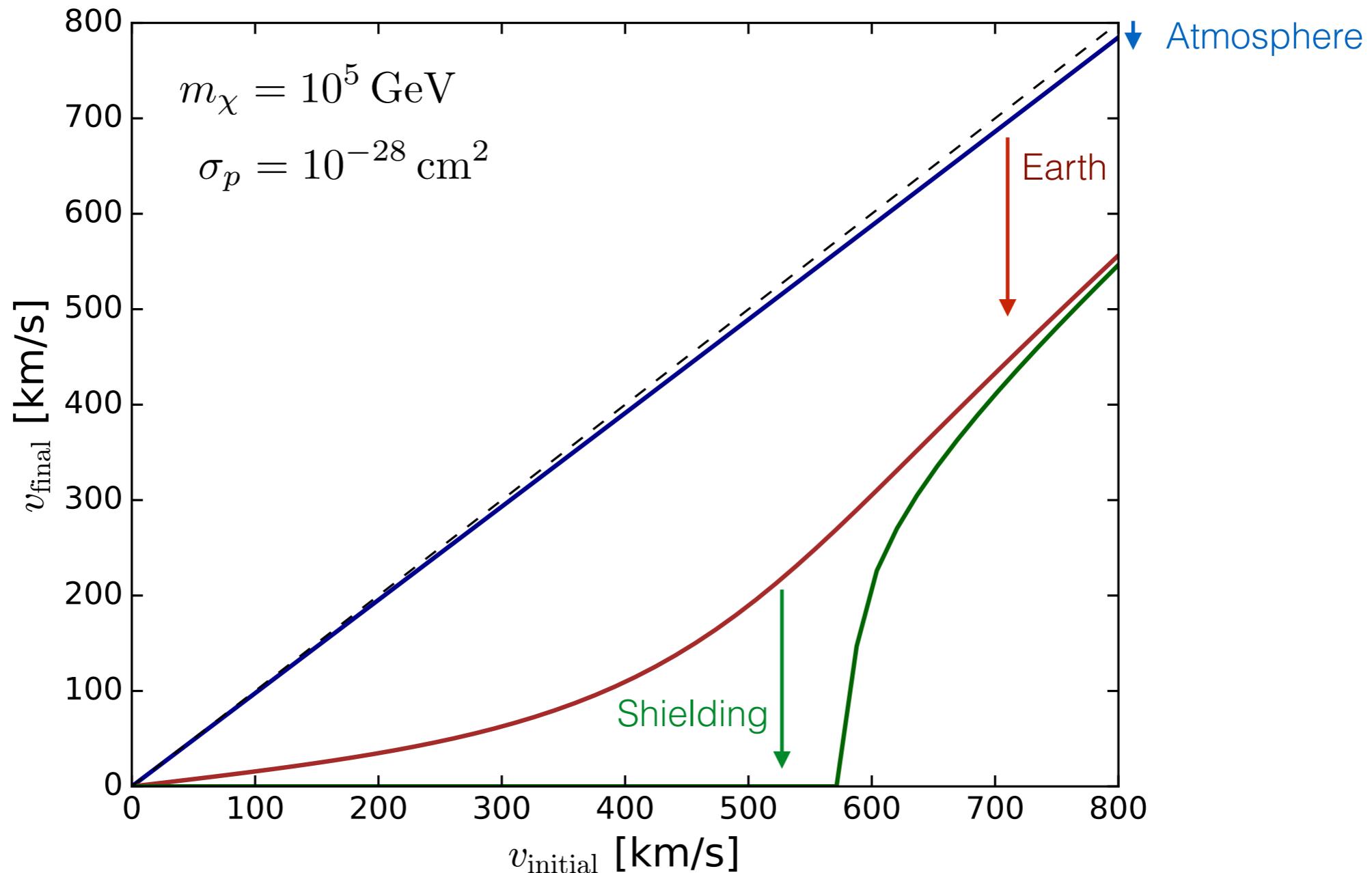
# Journey to the centre of the Earth



# Stopping power

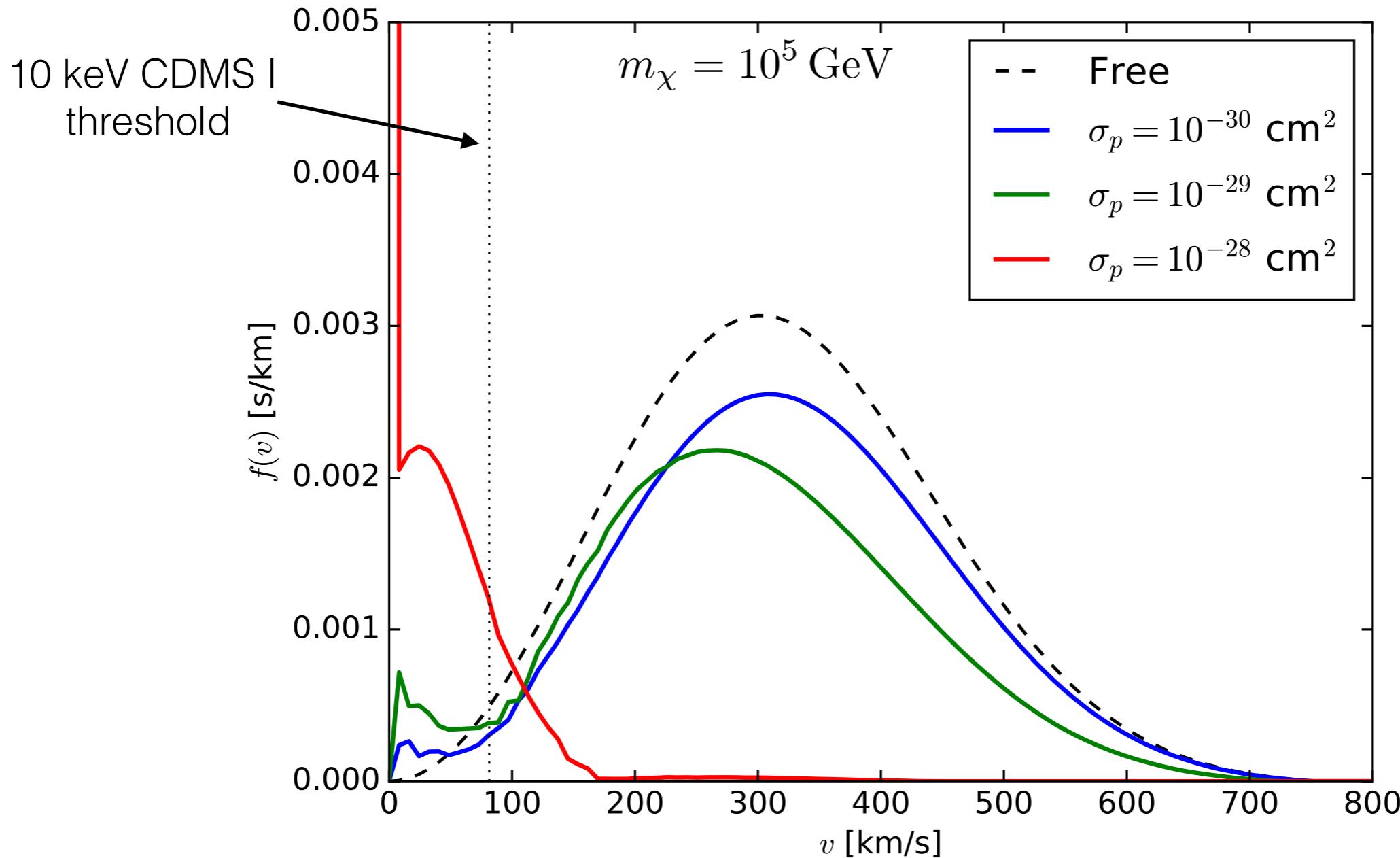
Consider a detector at a depth of 10.6m, with DM particles coming from directly overhead:

CDMS I at the Stanford Underground Facility  
[astro-ph/0203500]

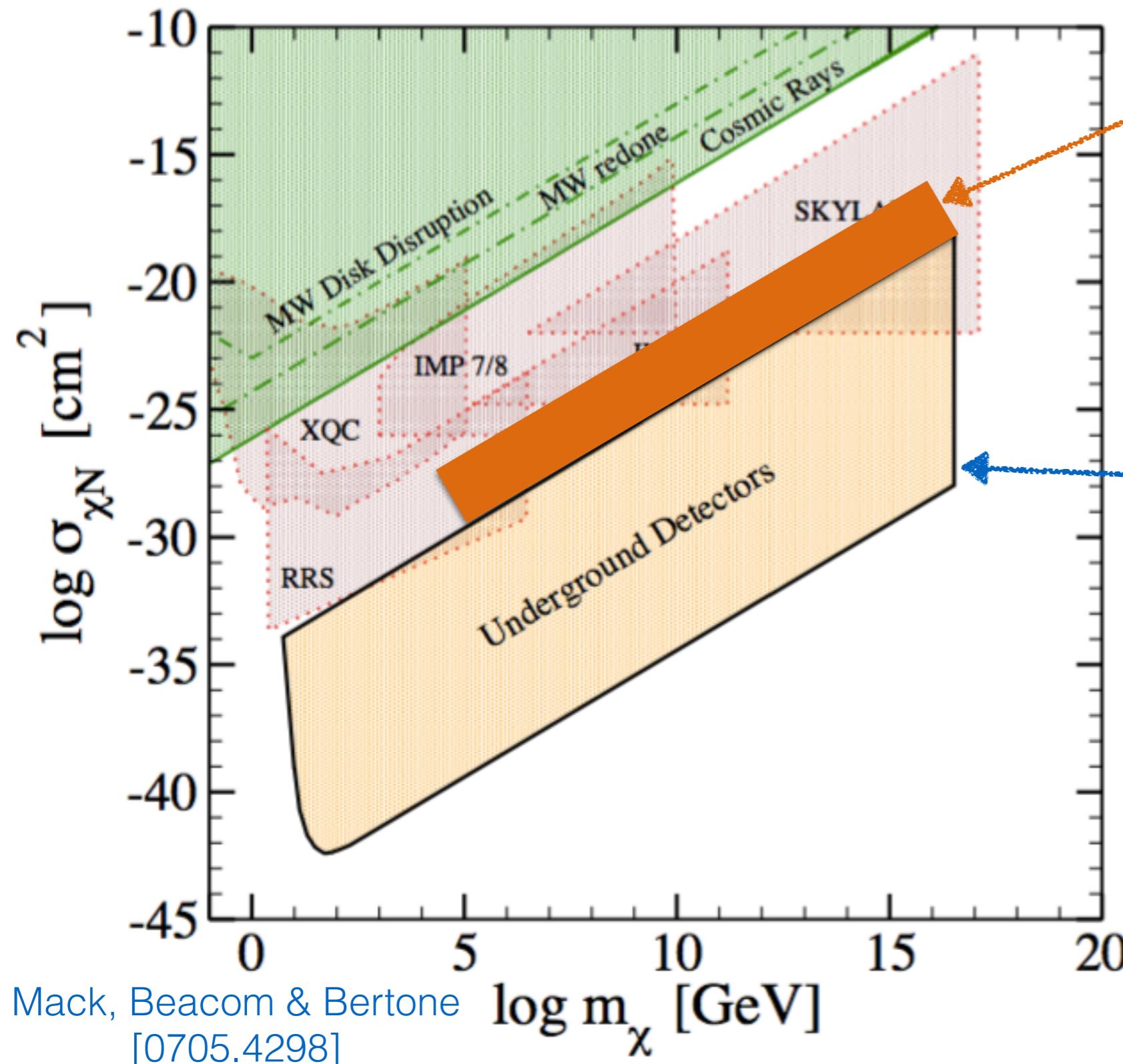


# Speed Distribution

$$\tilde{f}(\mathbf{v}_f) = f_0(\mathbf{v}_i) \left( \frac{v_i}{v_f} \right)^2 \frac{dv_i}{dv_f}$$



# Preliminary Results



Possible gain of about 2 orders of magnitude in cross section

**Caveat:**  
Need to perform full rate calculation, taking into account time variation

# Summary

Experiments are currently exploring the Earth-Scattering regime!  
Need careful calculations + Monte Carlo to explore signatures

## **Sub-GeV DM:**

Smoking gun modulation signature

May help us distinguish DM-nucleon interactions

Could allow us to measure local DM density

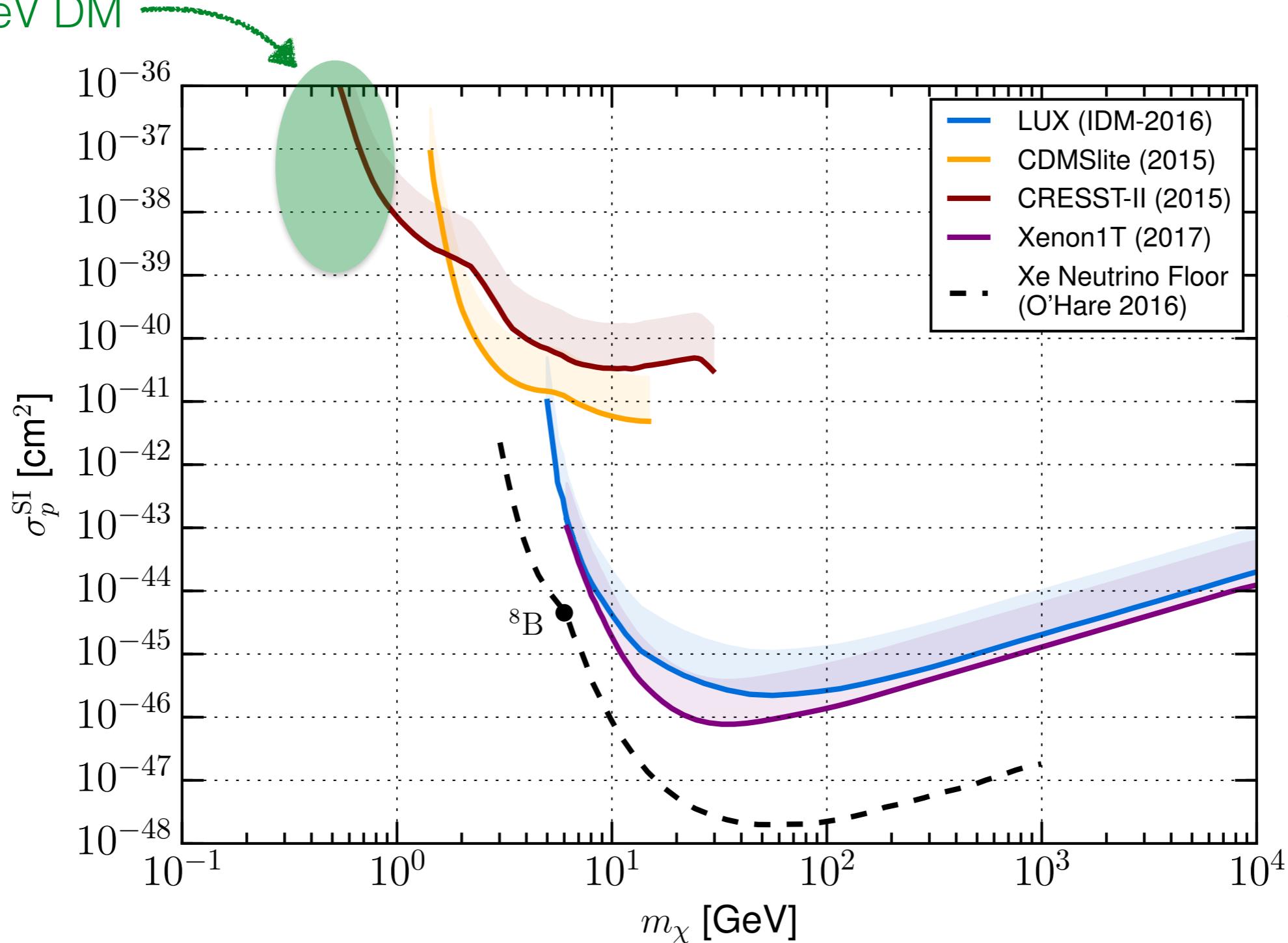
## **WIMPzillas:**

Strongly interacting particles are *stopped*

Old experiments may actually rule out interesting parameter space

# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



WIMPzillas

Interesting parts of the landscape where Earth-scattering soon to be explored...