

# A FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR EXPERIMENTAL WIMP ANALYSIS

Based on the Mathematica package by Haxton-Berkeley group

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# In search of WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles)

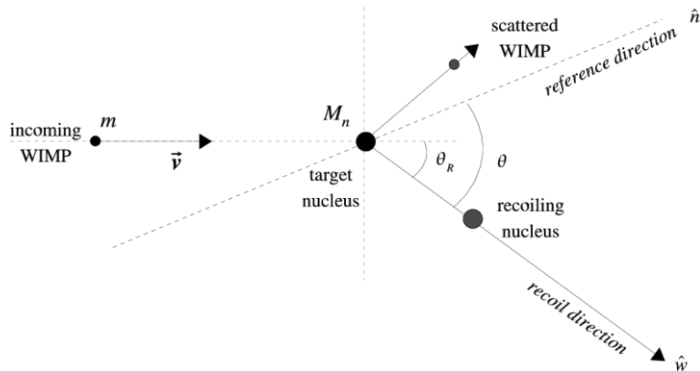


Fig. from [Alenazi and Gondolo, 2008]

## Predict event rate

$$\frac{dR_D}{dE_R} = \frac{dR_D}{d\vec{q}^2}(q) = N_T n_\chi \int_{v_{min}}^{\infty} \frac{d\sigma(v, q)}{d\vec{q}^2} v \tilde{f}(\vec{v}) d^3v \quad (1)$$

$q$  is the WIMP-nucleon momentum transfer

$N_T$  is the number of target nuclei,

$n_\chi = \rho_\chi / m_\chi$  is the local dark matter density,

$\sigma$  is the WIMP-nucleon cross section

$\tilde{f}(\vec{v})$  is dark matter velocity distribution in the lab-frame

# Mathematica Package for (WIMP) Experimental Analysis

## Model-independent WIMP Scattering Responses and Event Rates: A Mathematica Package for Experimental Analysis

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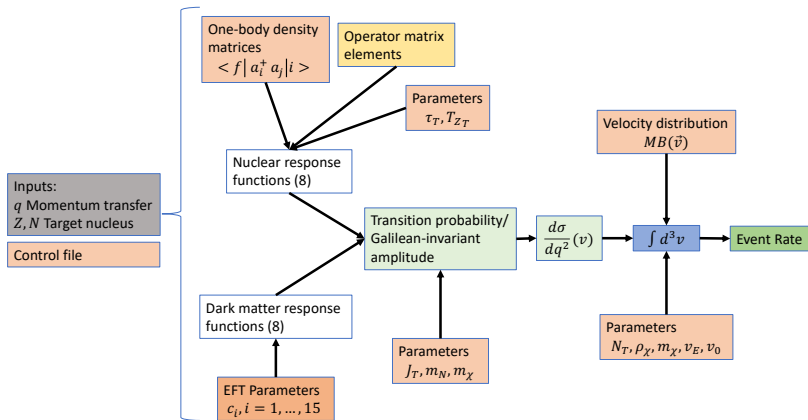
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References [Anand et al., 2014] [Fitzpatrick et al., 2013].

Reasons to write a FORTRAN version:

1. Speed
2. Interfacing with a parameter estimate workflow (e.g. MCMC)
3. Portable, *readable*, expandable, free

# Code flow structure



Assume normal WIMP wind... boosted of course

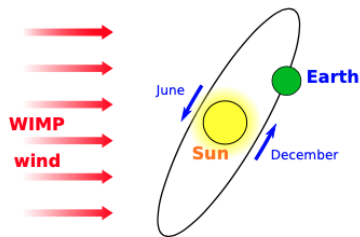
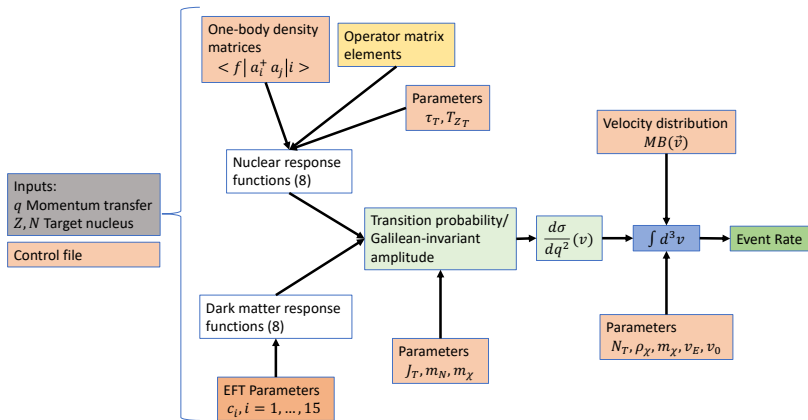


Fig. from [Freese et al., 2013]

$$\tilde{f}(\vec{v})d^3v = f(\vec{v} + \vec{v}_{\text{earth}})d^3v, \quad (2)$$

$$f(\vec{v})d^3v \propto e^{-\vec{v}^2/v_0^2}d^3v \quad (3)$$

# Code flow structure



The cross section is determined from the Galilean invariant amplitude from EFT

$$\frac{d\sigma(v, q)}{dq^2} = 2m_T \frac{1}{4\pi v^2} T(v, q), \quad (4)$$

$$T(v, q) = \frac{4\pi}{2j_T + 1} \frac{1}{(4m_\chi)^2} \sum_{\tau=0}^1 \sum_{\tau'=0}^1 \sum_{i=1}^8 R_i^{\tau\tau'}(v^2, q^2) W_i^{\tau\tau'}(q) \quad (5)$$

- ▶  $\tau$  is isospin
- ▶  $j_T$  target nucleus spin
- ▶ 8 terms: products of WIMP response functions  $R$  and nuclear response functions  $W$
- ▶ Why 8? Starting from 15 general operators in LO, NLO, N<sup>2</sup>LO in momenta and velocities, GIA expanded in spherical and vector spherical harmonics and averaged over spins, left with 8 combinations of 6 nuclear operators.



# Code comparison

	Mathematica	FORTTRAN
Files	1	25
Lines of code	1600*	4000
Subroutines	?	40 +
Si28 Eventrate runtime	1.8 s	0.12 s
Interface	Mathematica notebook	Interactive + control file

# Mathematica: Sample code

```
dmformfactor-temp.m -- v1.1 (git: master)

897 PhiPPsummand2[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := If[l == 0, 0, QNorm[l - 1] +
- Sqrt[l] Three[{lp, 0}, {cap + 1, 0}, {-1, 0}] BesseElementPlus[y, {np, lp}, {n, l, j}, cap + 1] Sum[minus^(j - cap - l) cap] Norm[cap] Sqrt[l] (j - cap + 1, l, cap), {l, j, cap}, 1] Sqrt[l] (j - cap + 1,
- l, cap), {l, j, cap - 1}] WinesSymbol[{lp, l, cap}, {1/2, 1/2, 1}, {j, j}, cap], {l, cap, j, cap}, 1]
898 PhiPPsummand3[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := If[j == 0, 0, QNorm[l + 1] Sqrt[l + 1] Three[{lp, 0}, {cap - 1, 0}, {1 + 1, 0}] BesseElementMinus[y, {np, lp}, {n, l, j}, cap - 1] Sum[
- minus^(j - cap - l + 1) Norm[cap] Sqrt[l] (j - cap - 1, l, cap), {l, j, cap}, 1] Sqrt[l] (j - cap - 1, l, cap), {l, j, cap - 1}] WinesSymbol[{lp, l, cap}, {1/2, 1/2, 1}, {j, j}, cap], {l, cap, j, cap - 1, j, cap}
899 PhiPPsummand4[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := If[l == 0, 0, QNorm[l - 1] +
- Sqrt[l] Three[{lp, 0}, {cap - 1, 0}, {-1, 0}] BesseElementPlus[y, {np, lp}, {n, l, j}, cap - 1] Sum[minus^(j - cap - l) cap] Norm[cap] Sqrt[l] (j - cap - 1, l, cap), {l, j, cap}, 1] WinesSymbol[{lp, l, cap}, {1/2, 1/2, 1}, {j, j}, cap], {l, cap, j, cap - 1, j, cap}
900 PhiPPJ[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := PhiPPoverall[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + (QNorm[cap + 1] Sqrt[cap + 1] + (PhiPPsummand1[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + PhiPPsummand2
- d2[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap]) + If[j == 0, 0, QNorm[cap - 1] Sqrt[cap - 1] + (PhiPPsummand3[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + PhiPPsummand4[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap])]
901 PhiPPJ[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := PhiPPJ[y, QNode[ncapp, jp], LNumber[ncapp, jp], j], QNode[ncapp, 1], LNumber[ncapp, 1], j], cap]
902 PhiPPJ[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := If[PhysicalConditionsAbnormal[ncapp, jp, ncapp, j], cap], PhiPPJ[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap], 0]
903
904 (==PhiPTP==)
905 PhiPTP[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := PhiPPoverall[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + (-QNorm[cap + 1] Sqrt[cap + 1] + (PhiPPsummand1[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + PhiPPsummand2
- y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap]) + If[j == 0, 0, QNorm[cap - 1] Sqrt[cap - 1] + (PhiPPsummand3[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap] + PhiPPsummand4[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap])]
906 PhiPTP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := PhiPTP[y, QNode[ncapp, jp], LNumber[ncapp, jp], j], QNode[ncapp, 1], LNumber[ncapp, 1], j], cap]
907 PhiPTP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := If[PhysicalConditionsAbnormal[ncapp, jp, ncapp, j], cap], PhiPTP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap], 0]
908 PhiTP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := PhiPTP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap] + Sigma[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap]/2
909
910 (==Operators of Abnormal Parity==)
911
912 (==Delta==)
913 MULDivOverall[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap_] := minus^(lcap + 1/2 + QNorm[lp] + QNorm[jp] + QNorm[j] + QNorm[cap] + QNorm[lcap] Sqrt[l] (lp, jp, 1/2), {j, l, j, cap}) / Sqrt[4
- P]
914 MULDivSummand1[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap_] := Sqrt[l + 1] Sqrt[l] (lcap, l, j, cap), {l, lp, l + 1} Three[{lp, 0}, {lcap, 0}, {1 + 1, 0}]
915 BesseElementMinus[y, {np, lp}, {n, l, lcap}]
916 MULDivSummand2[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap_] := Sqrt[l] Sqrt[l] (lcap, l, j, cap), {l, lp, l - 1} Three[{lp, 0}, {lcap, 0}, {1 - 1, 0}]
917 BesseElementPlus[y, {np, lp}, {n, l, lcap}]
918 MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap_] := MULDivOverall[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap] + (MULDivSummand1[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap] + MULDivSummand2[y, {
- np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, lcap])
919 DeltaPrime[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := Sqrt[j] cap / QNorm[cap] + MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, cap + 1] + Sqrt[j] cap + 1 / QNorm[cap] + MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j},
- cap, cap + 1]
920 Delta[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, cap]
921 DeltaH[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := DeltaCap[y, QNode[ncapp, jp], LNumber[ncapp, jp], j], QNode[ncapp, 1], LNumber[ncapp, 1], j], cap]
922 DeltaJ[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := If[PhysicalConditionsAbnormal[ncapp, jp, ncapp, j], cap], DeltaH[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap], 0]
923
924 (==SigmaP==)
925 SigmaPrime[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := Sqrt[j] cap / QNorm[cap] + MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, cap + 1] + Sqrt[j] cap + 1 / QNorm[cap] + MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j},
- cap, cap + 1]
926 SigmaPrime[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := SigmaPrime[y, QNode[ncapp, jp], LNumber[ncapp, jp], j], QNode[ncapp, 1], LNumber[ncapp, 1], j], cap]
927 SigmaP[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap_] := If[PhysicalConditionsAbnormal[ncapp, jp, ncapp, j], cap], SigmaPrime[y, {ncapp, jp}, {ncapp, j}, cap], 0]
928
929 (==SigmaPP==)
930 SigmaSecond[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap_] := (Sqrt[j] cap + 1) MULDiv[y, {np, lp, jp}, {n, l, j}, cap, cap + 1] + Sqrt[j] cap
```

# Fortran: Sample code

```
lib - vim dmresponse.f90 -- 155x63

function dmrMJ(tau1, tau2, q, v, jchi)
! O. Gorton 2020.01.
! import modules from modules.f90
use masses

implicit none

! outputs
REAL(kind=8) :: dmrMJ

! inputs
integer, INTENT(IN) :: tau1, tau2
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: q
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: v
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: jchi

! functions called
! REAL(kind=8) :: C1

dmrMJ = 0.25*C1(jchi) * ( &
    (cvec(tau1)%c(5)*cvec(tau2)%c(5)+q*q + cvec(tau1)%c(8)*cvec(tau2)%c(8)) &
    * (v*v - q*q/(4*muT*muT)) &
    + cvec(tau1)%c(11)*cvec(tau2)%c(11)+q*q &
    ) + (cvec(tau1)%c(1) + cvec(tau1)%c(2) * (v*v - q*q/(4*muT*muT))) * ( &
    cvec(tau2)%c(1) + cvec(tau2)%c(2) * (v*v - q*q/(4*muT*muT)) &
    )
end function dmrMJ

function dmrPhiPPJ(tau1, tau2, q, v, jchi)
! O. Gorton 2020.01.

! import modules from modules.f90
use masses

implicit none

! outputs
REAL(kind=8) :: dmrPhiPPJ

! inputs
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: q
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: v
REAL(kind=8), INTENT(IN) :: jchi
integer, INTENT(IN) :: tau1, tau2

! functions called
! REAL(kind=8) :: C1

dmrPhiPPJ = q*q/(16*mN*mN) * C1(jchi) * (cvec(tau1)%c(12) &
```

87,1

14%

# Fortran example input Si28

## Annotated input file

```
1      ! Compute differential scattering rate
3.0    ! q : 3-momentum of scattering event
14     ! N neutrons
14     ! Z protons
si28   ! Control filename (Req. EFT coefficients)
sd     ! Single particle space file (BIGSTICK .sps)
si28w  ! One-body density file (BIGSTICK .res)
y      ! Yes, fill core nucleons
```

# Fortran example control file Si28

Control file "si28.control"

```
# Coefficient matrix (non-relativistic)
# Omitted values are assumed to be 0.0.
# c_i^t
# i = 1,...,16
# t = 0 protons, 1 neutrons
#control name      t      i      c_i^t
coefnonrel         1      5      3.1
fakekeyword 3.141
vearth 232.0
dmdens 1.0
intpoints 500
```



Alenazi, M. S. and Gondolo, P. (2008).

Directional recoil rates for wimp direct detection.

*Physical Review D*, 77(4).



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Weakly interacting massive particle-nucleus elastic scattering response.

*Physical Review C*, 89(6).



Fitzpatrick, A. L., Haxton, W., Katz, E., Lubbers, N., and Xu, Y. (2013).

The effective field theory of dark matter direct detection.

*Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*,  
2013(02):004–004.



Freese, K., Lisanti, M., and Savage, C. (2013).

Colloquium: Annual modulation of dark matter.

*Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 85:1561–1581.