Cosmological searches for dark matter-baryon interactions



Vera Gluscevic Eric Schmidt Fellow, Institute for Advanced Study

Image credit: Budassi

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Caveats of low-energy searches

- \succ DD has a ceiling.
- Masses << GeV are still poorly explored.</p>
- Assumptions about <u>local</u> astrophysics of DM.
- Limited ability to pin down nature of the interaction. [see arXiv 1506.04454]



Cosmic microwave background [CMB]



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With dark matter-proton scattering:



scattering \rightarrow drag force \rightarrow suppression of small scales



With dark matter-proton scattering:



VG and Boddy (2017), Boddy and VG (2018); Previous work: Chen et al (2002), Sigurdson et al (2004); Dvorkin et al (2014); etc.

Scattering in the early universe

Momentum transfer between baryon-photon fluid and DM affects perturbations and thermal history:

$$\begin{split} \dot{\delta_{\chi}} &= -\theta_{\chi} - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \qquad \dot{\delta_{b}} = -\theta_{b} - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \qquad \dot{T}_{\chi} = -2\frac{\dot{a}}{a}T_{\chi} + 2R_{\chi}'(T_{b} - T_{\chi}) \\ \dot{\theta_{\chi}} &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_{\chi} + c_{\chi}^{2}k^{2}\delta_{\chi} + R_{\chi}\left(\theta_{b} - \theta_{\chi}\right), \\ \dot{\theta_{b}} &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_{b} + c_{b}^{2}k^{2}\delta_{b} + R_{\gamma}\left(\theta_{\gamma} - \theta_{b}\right) + \frac{\rho_{\chi}}{\rho_{b}}R_{\chi}\left(\theta_{\chi} - \theta_{b}\right) \\ R_{\chi} &= \frac{a c_{n} \rho_{b} \sigma_{0}}{m_{\chi} + m_{\mathrm{H}}} \left(\frac{T_{b}}{m_{\mathrm{H}}} + \frac{T_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{He}} \end{split}$$

Gluscevic and Boddy (2017), Boddy and Gluscevic (2018), Chen et al (2002), Sigurdson et al (2004); Dvorkin et al (2014); etc.

Data



Plot by E. Calabrese [for ACTPol]



Cosmological exclusion curves

v-independent DM scattering with proton: 95% confidence upper limit



VG and Boddy (2017)

High cross sections, down to mass ~keV!

Non-relativistic EFT

[Fan et al, 2010; Fitzpatrick et al, 2012; Anand et al, 2013]

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{O}_1 &= \mathbf{1}_{\chi} \mathbf{1}_N \\ \mathcal{O}_3 &= \vec{S}_N \cdot \left(\frac{i\vec{q}}{m_N} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right) \\ \mathcal{O}_4 &= \vec{S}_{\chi} \times \vec{S}_N \\ \mathcal{O}_5 &= \vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \left(\frac{i\vec{q}}{m_N} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right) \\ \mathcal{O}_6 &= -\left(\vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_N}\right) \left(\vec{S}_N \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_N}\right) \\ \mathcal{O}_7 &= \vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp} \\ \mathcal{O}_8 &= \vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp} \end{split}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{9} = \vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \left(\vec{S}_{N} \times \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = \vec{S}_{N} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{11} = \vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \left(\vec{S}_{N} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{13} = \left(\vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp}\right) \left(\vec{S}_{N} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{14} = \left(\vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}\right) \left(\vec{S}_{N} \cdot \vec{v}^{\perp}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{O}_{15} = \left(\vec{S}_{\chi} \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}\right) \left[\left(\vec{S}_{N} \times \vec{v}^{\perp}\right) \cdot \frac{i\vec{q}}{m_{N}}\right]$$

Momentum transfer

♦ Each operator -> cross section with a different dependence on relative particle velocity, different thermal history:



CMB observables

♦ Each operator -> cross section with a different dependence on relative particle velocity, different thermal history:



Cosmological constraint on DM-baryon EFT



Boddy and VG (2018)

Other scattering scenarios

σ~σ₀ vⁿ Dvorkin+ (2014); Xu+ (2018); Slatyer+ (2018)

Late-time: n <-2

Early-time: n≥-2



Late-time scattering: relative bulk velocity

Tseliakhovitch and Hirata (2010)

Problem: non-linear equations

$$\begin{split} \dot{\delta_{\chi}} &= -\theta_{\chi} - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \qquad \dot{\delta_{b}} = -\theta_{b} - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \\ \dot{\theta_{\chi}} &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_{\chi} + c_{\chi}^{2}k^{2}\delta_{\chi} + R_{\chi}\left(\theta_{b} - \theta_{\chi}\right), \\ \dot{\theta_{b}} &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_{b} + c_{b}^{2}k^{2}\delta_{b} + R_{\gamma}\left(\theta_{\gamma} - \theta_{b}\right) + \frac{\rho_{\chi}}{\rho_{b}}R_{\chi}\left(\theta_{\chi} - \theta_{b}\right) \end{split}$$

$$R_{\chi} = \frac{a c_n \rho_b \sigma_0}{m_{\chi} + m_{\rm H}} \left(\frac{T_b}{m_{\rm H}} + \frac{T_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \mathcal{F}_{\rm He} \quad \text{Only for Vbulk << Vthermal}$$

v⁻⁴ scattering: Planck limits



Boddy, VG, Poulin, + (coming up)

What about EDGES?



Order of business: Is it in the sky? Is it cosmological? Is it DM?

EDGES: v⁻⁴ and millicharge

From CMB limits on momentum-transfer: EDGES cannot be 1% of millicharged DM, but could be 100% with some other v^{-4} interaction.



Boddy, VG, Poulin, + (coming up)

What's coming?

Data

Atacama Cosmology Telescope [ACT]



Louis et al 2016

The Simons Observatory

• A five year \$45M+ program to advance technology and infrastructure in preparation for CMB-S4.

- Will eventually lead to the merging of the ACT and POLARBEAR/Simons Array projects.
 - Tentative plans include:

ALMA

- Major site infrastructure
- New telescopes with space for more future telescopes.
- CMB-S4 class receivers with partially filled focal planes.

ACT

POLARBEAR/SIMONS

Forecasts



Large gain with next-stage CMB experiments.

Zack Li (Princeton)



Distinguishability?

DM-baryon scattering does **NOT** look like neutrino mass, DM annihilations, Neff, nor LCDM parameters, once lensing is included in analyses.



Zack Li (Princeton)

[Li, VG, +, coming up]



What's coming?

Analysis

Work in progress

(with K. Boddy, Z. Li, M. Madhavacheril, the ACTPol collaboration)

- Cross-correlation with large-scale structure.
- Scattering with electrons (better sensitivity to lower mass).
- > Constrain specific well-motivated models.
- Ultimate goal: combine analyses of experimental and observational data, find and confirm the signal, robustly test DM physics.

Summary



 CMB and cosmology probe vast parameter space (sub-GeV mass and large cross sections).



Abundance of new data on the horizon: CMB, galaxy surveys, 21-cm experiments, direct detection, LHC, fixed targets, +



 Synthesizing information is important to guide searches and will be essential post-discovery.