

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS

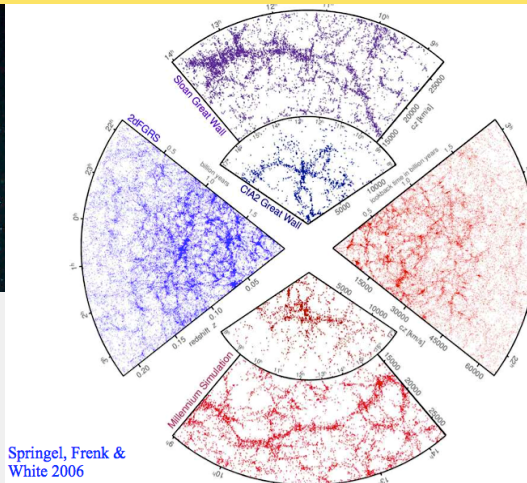
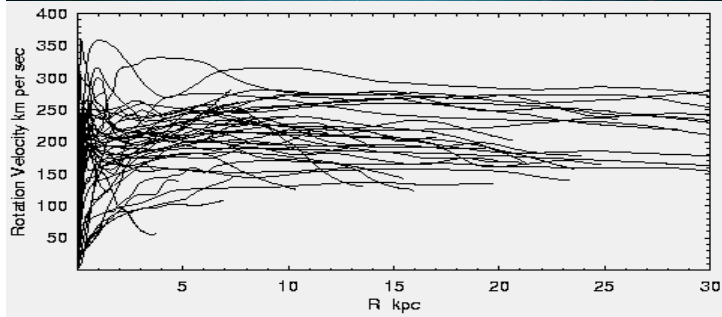
Joe Silk

University of Oxford
September 24, 2008

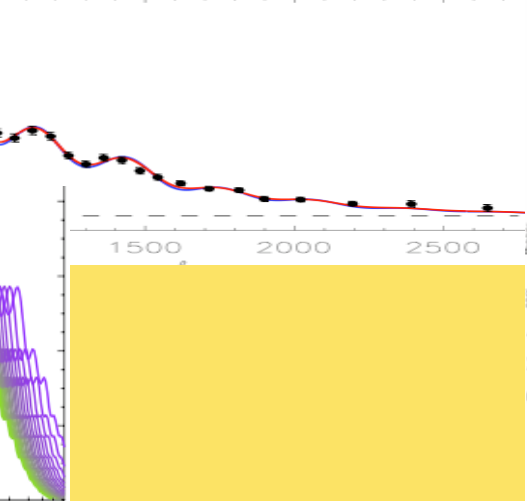
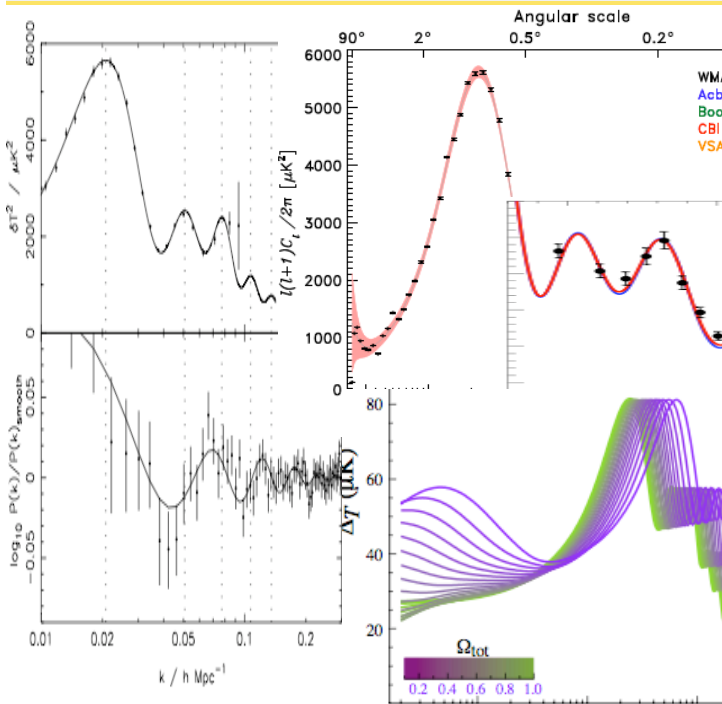
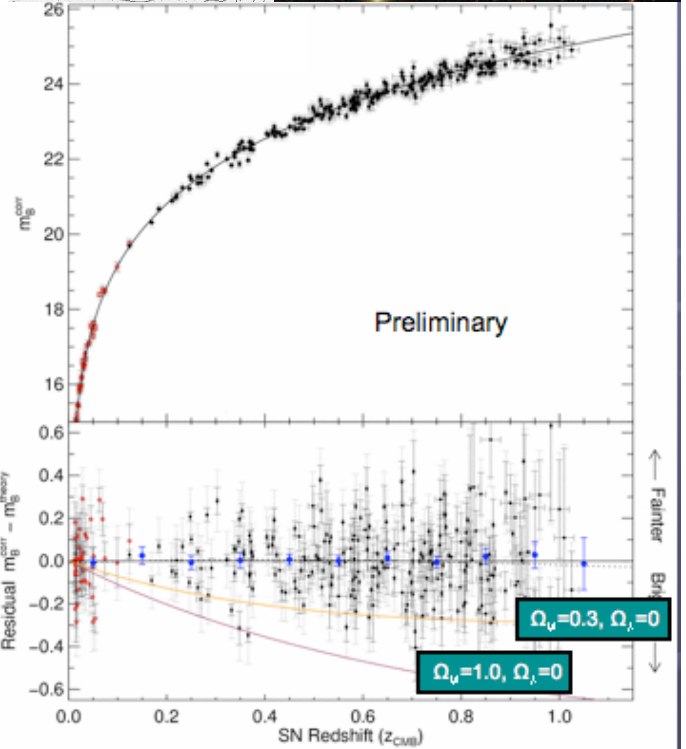
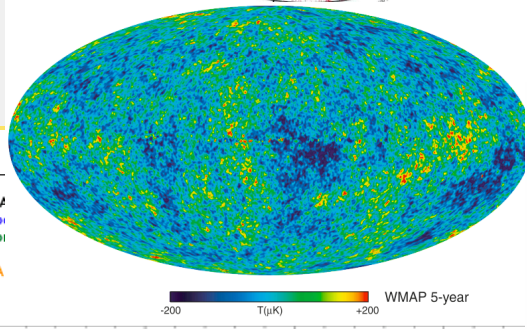
APP provides synergy of radio/optical/ir/xr/ γ r/cr astronomy

APP can explore regimes where LHC (or ILC) cannot go

Dark Matter and Energy



Springel, Frenk & White 2006



EXPLANATION OF LARGE-SCALE STRUCTURE IS A SUCCESS

BUT AT A PRICE: DARK MATTER AND DARK ENERGY

Clustering/BAO/lensing: DM

CMB fluctuations: DM + DE

Supernovae: DM - DE

CHALLENGES OF ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS ARE TO DETECT
DARK MATTER AND UNDERSTAND DARK ENERGY

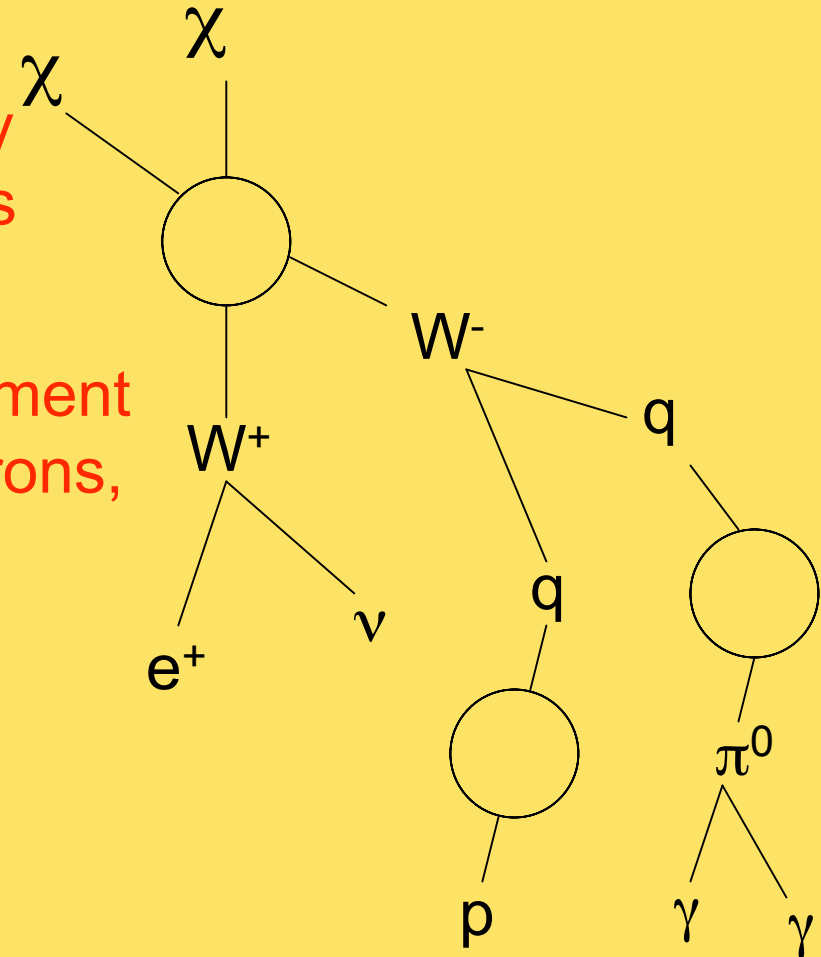
Indirect Detection of Dark Matter

1) WIMP Annihilation

Typical final states include heavy fermions, gauge or Higgs bosons

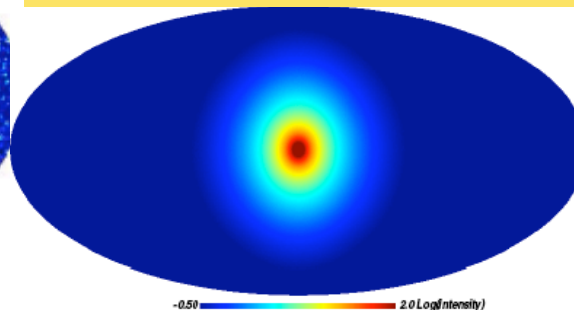
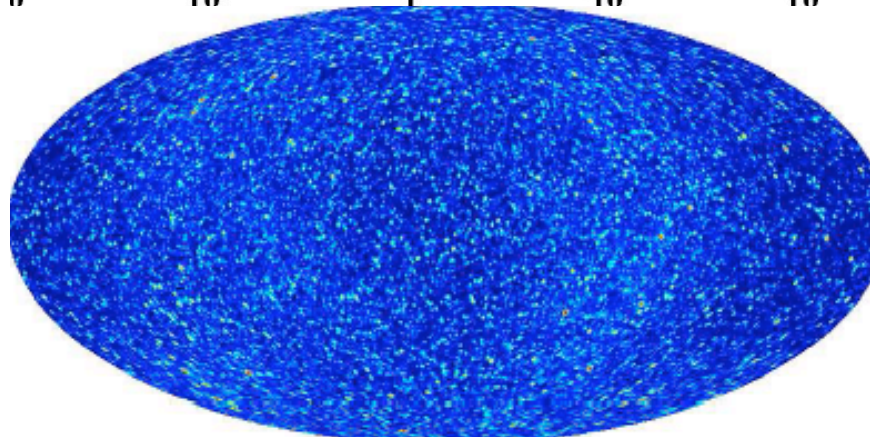
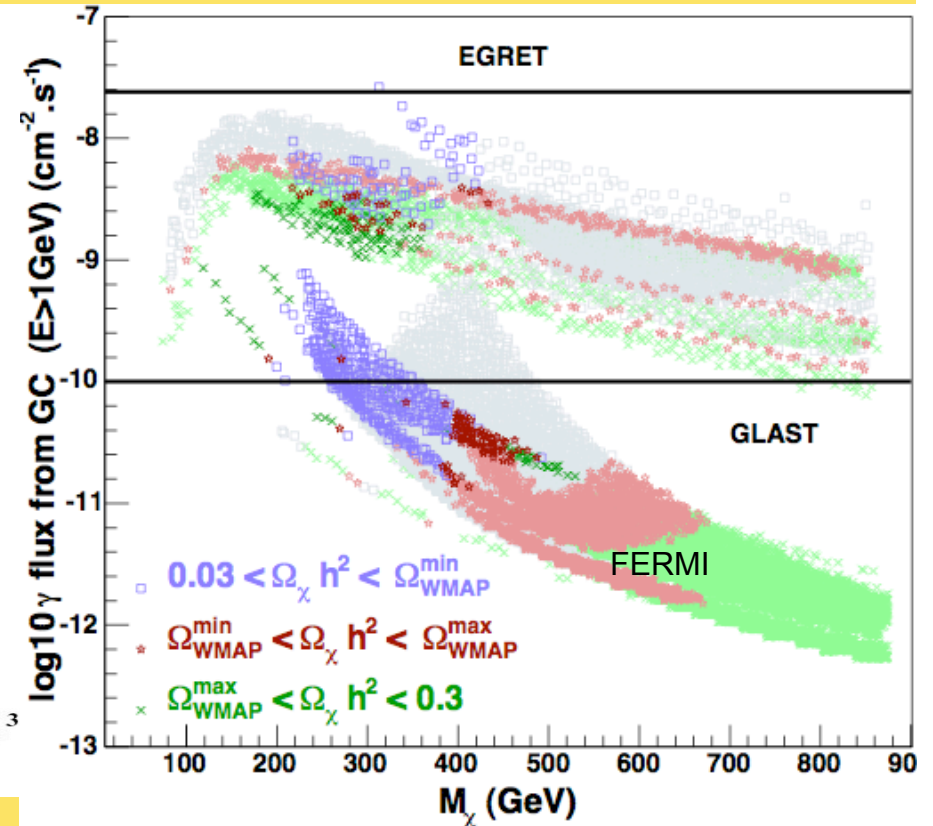
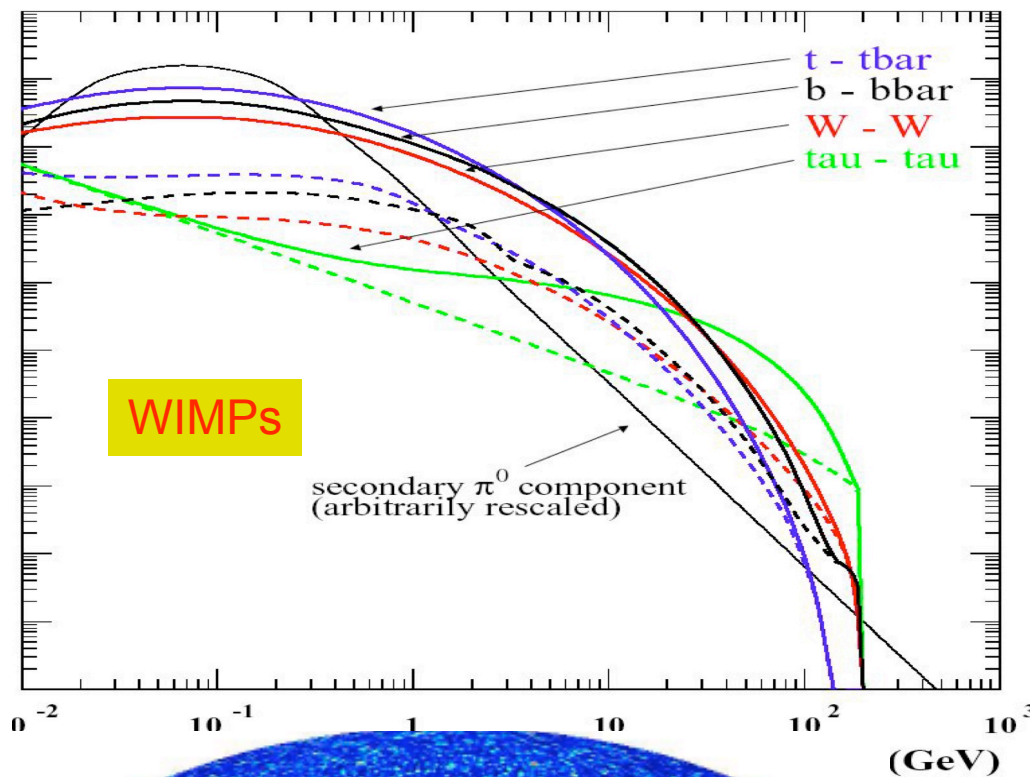
2) Fragmentation/Decay

Annihilation products decay/fragment into high energy electrons, positrons, protons, antiprotons, deuterium, neutrinos and gamma rays



Gamma-rays and dark matter annihilations

Relic annihilation cross-section predicts $\sim 10^{39}$ GeV/s in total annihilation power
 $\sim 100\text{-}1000$ GeV WIMPs $\rightarrow \pi^0$ gamma rays



CDM simulations with
 $1000 M_{\text{sun}}$ resolution
 weighted by density²

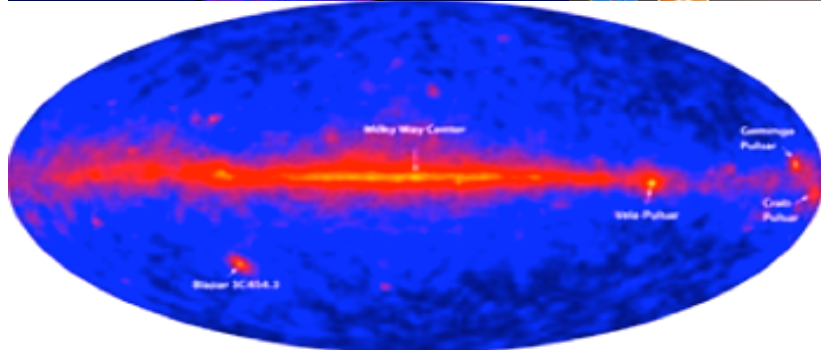
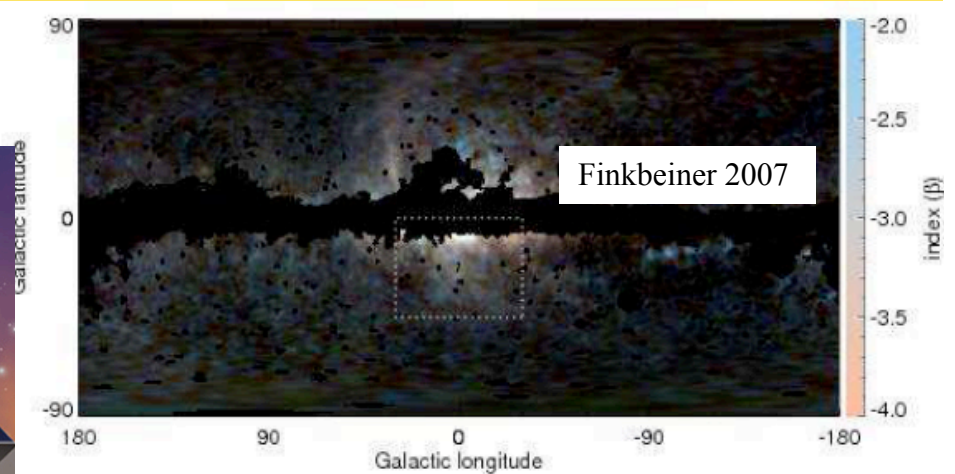
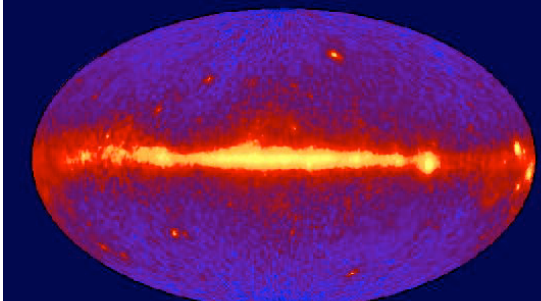
Springel+ 2008

WIMPS: Gamma-Rays from the inner Galaxy

annihilations → WMAP synchrotron

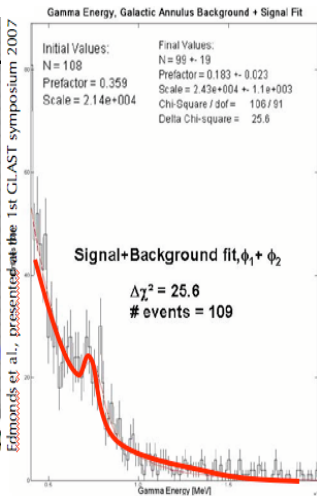
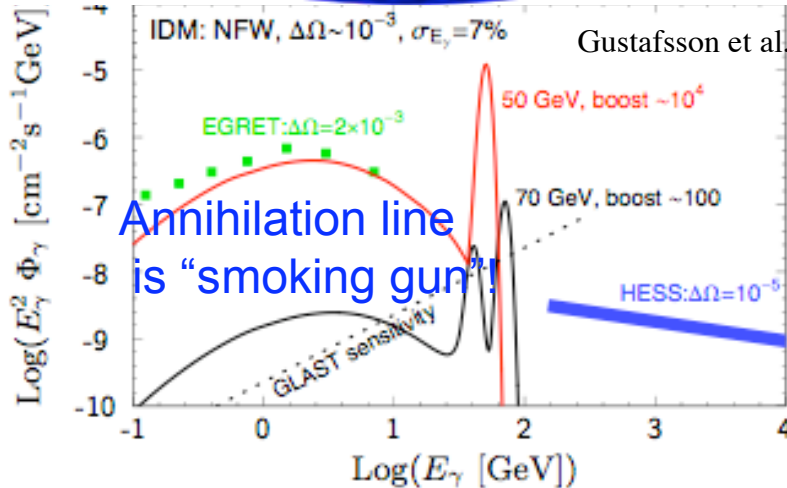
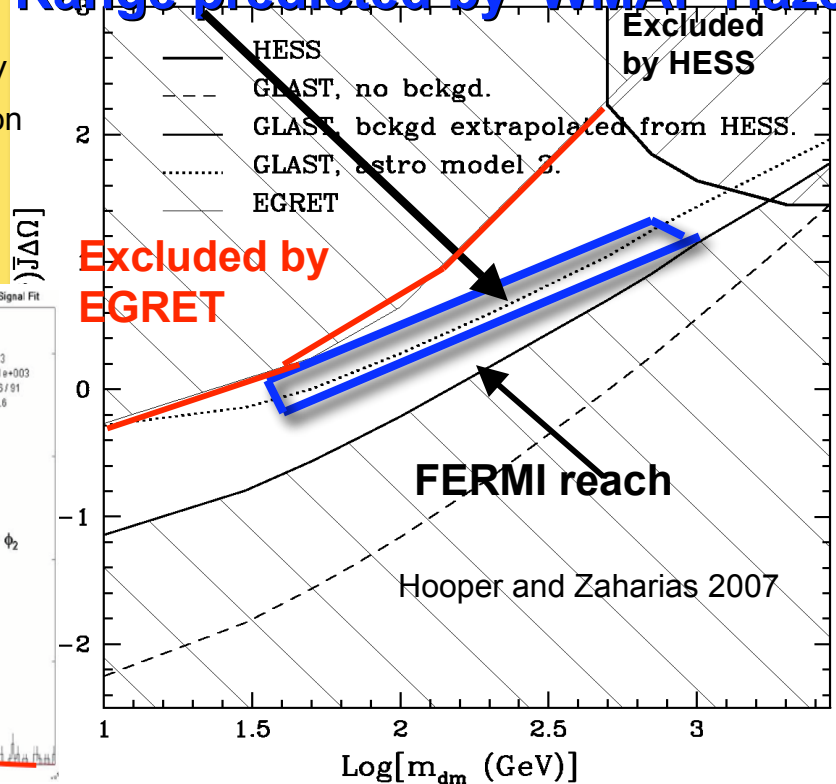
→ γ rays observable by FERMI!

EGRET All-Sky Gamma-Ray Survey Above 100 MeV



0.02 - 300 GeV
5° - 5' resolution
 $\Delta \ln E \sim 0.1$

Range predicted by WMAP Haze

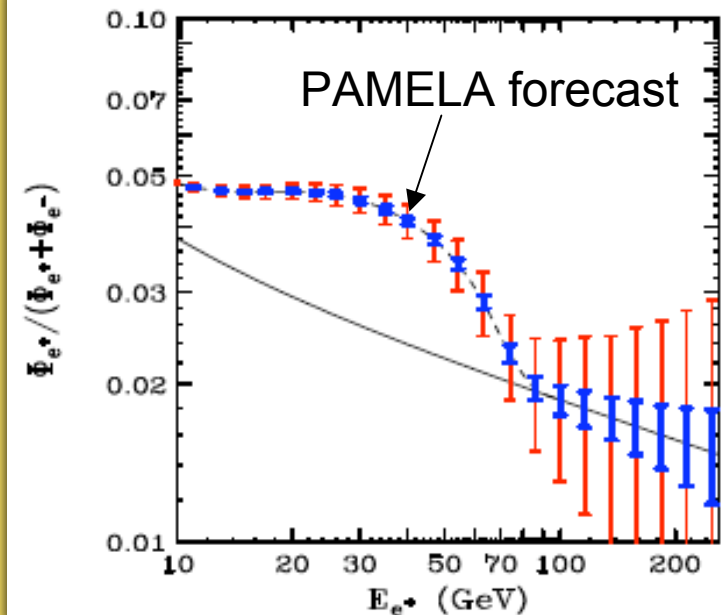
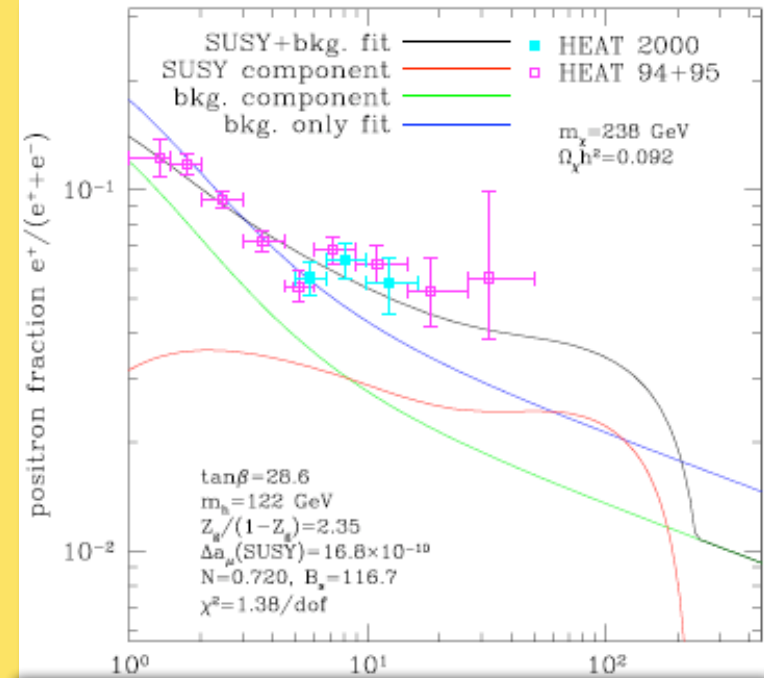
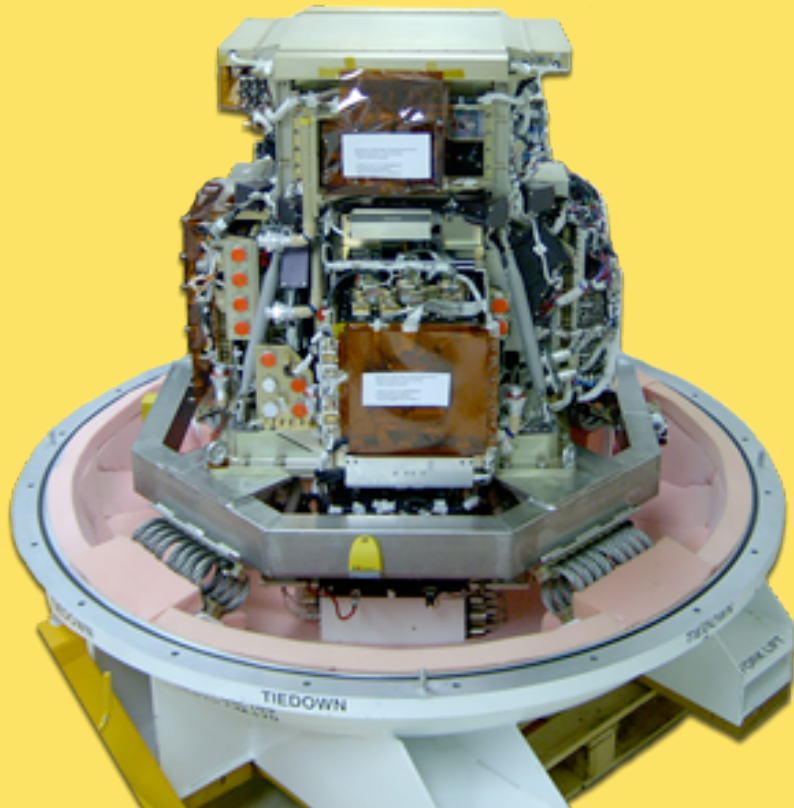


The HEAT Positron Excess

Fit to data can be improved if dark matter component is included

Requires annihilation boost of ~ 10 : difficult to understand

PAMELA data could find bump + cut-off: a "smoking gun"!

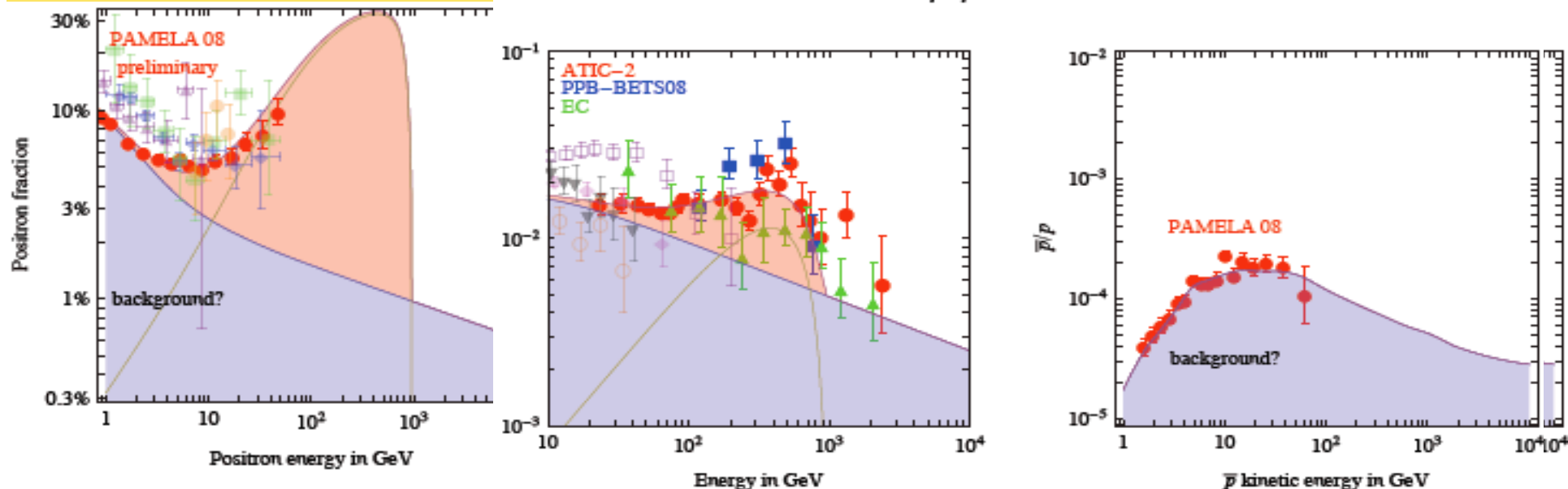


“The data points shown in our figure have been graphically extracted from a photo of a slide shown by M. Boezio at IDM08, Stockholm, 20/08/2008”

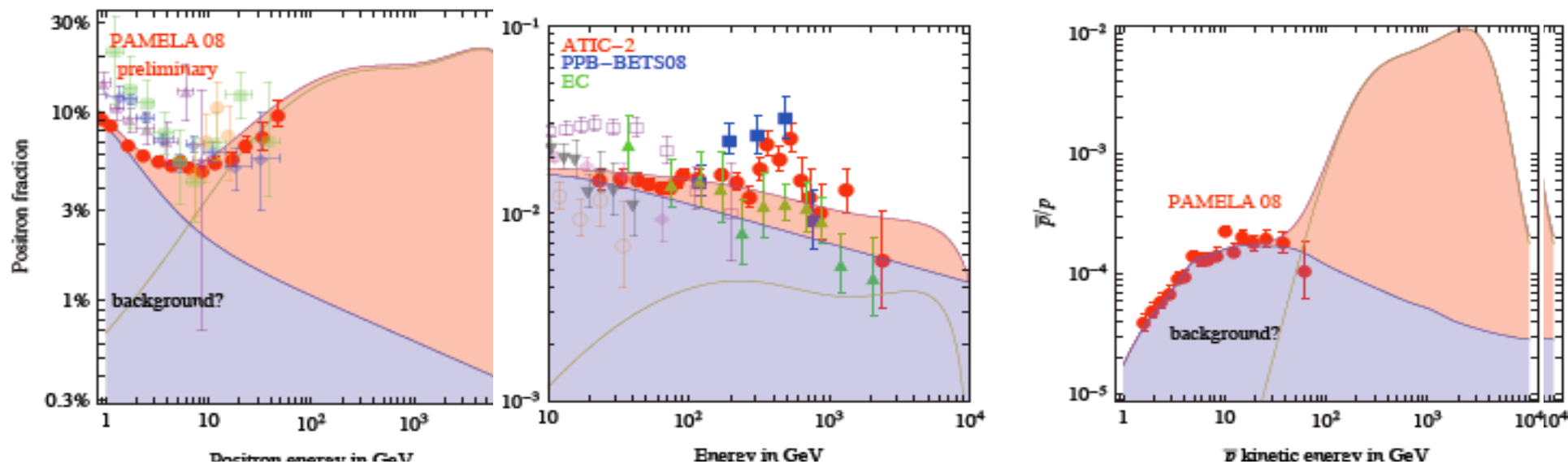
Cirelli et al. 2008

weak scale and couplings: $M/g \sim (T_0 M_{pl})^{1/2} \sim \text{TeV}$
 standard model + 1 new multiplet, weakly coupled (< 0.001) to Z But a large boost factor is needed

with $M = 1 \text{ TeV}$ that annihilates into $\mu^+ \mu^-$



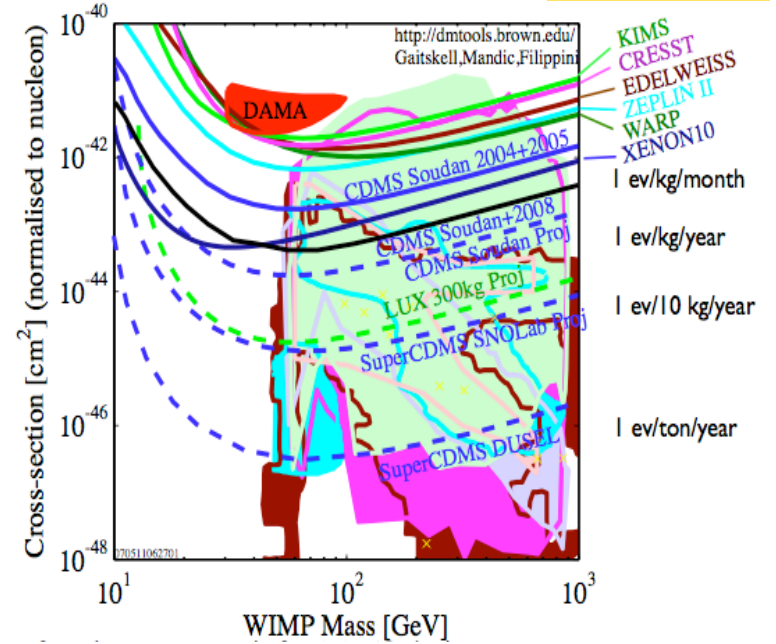
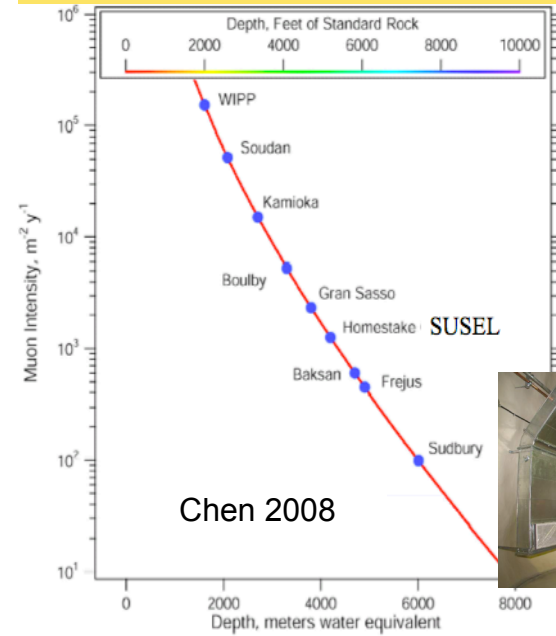
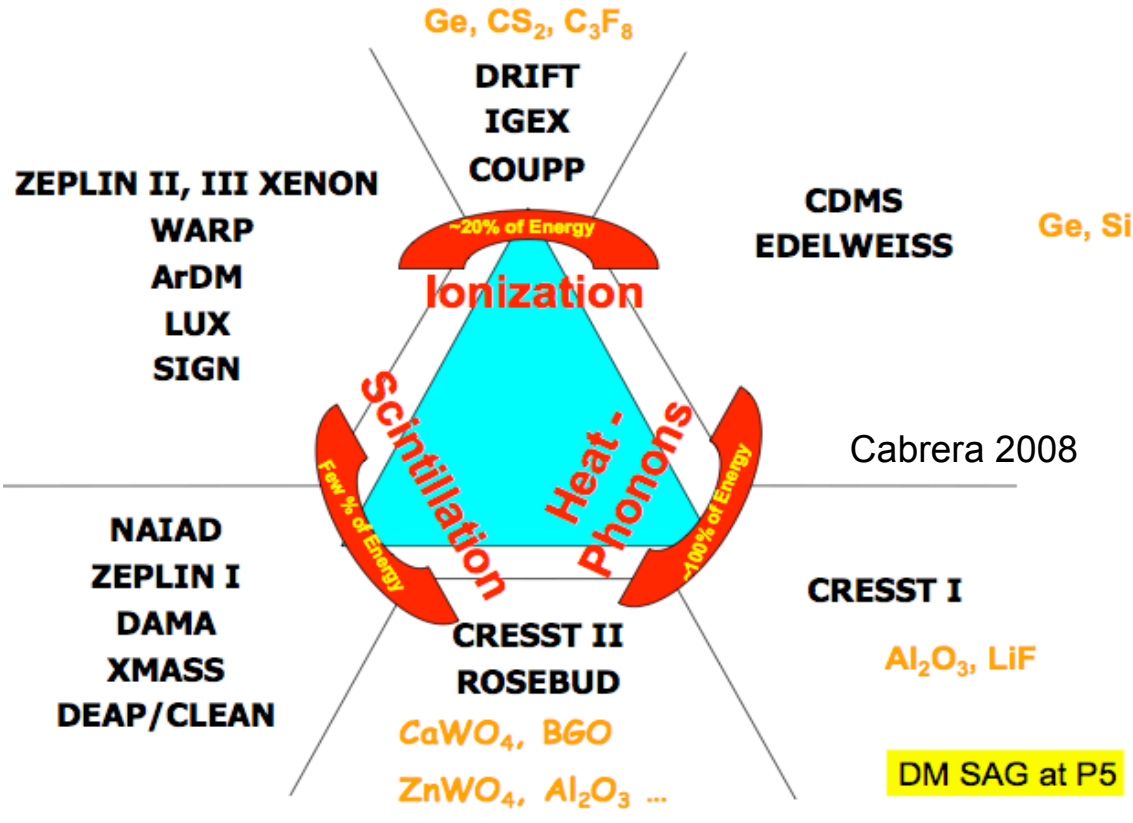
with $M = 10 \text{ TeV}$ that annihilates into $W^+ W^-$

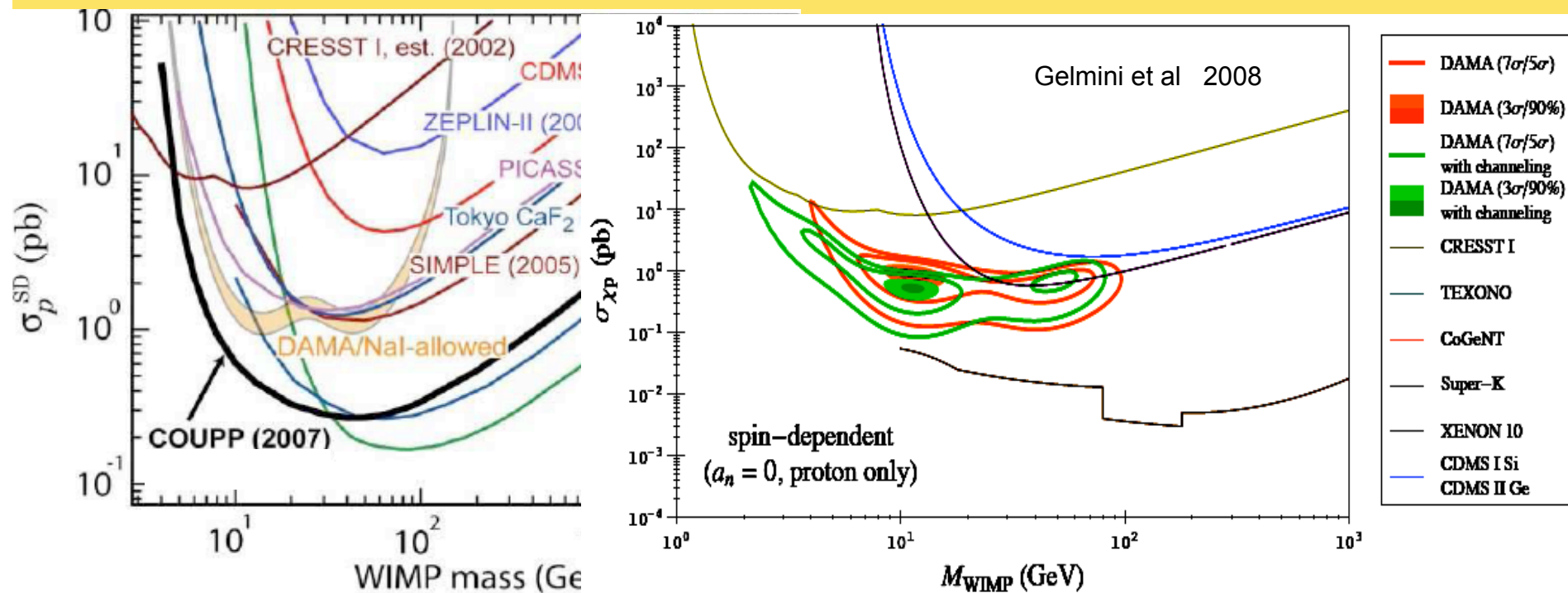
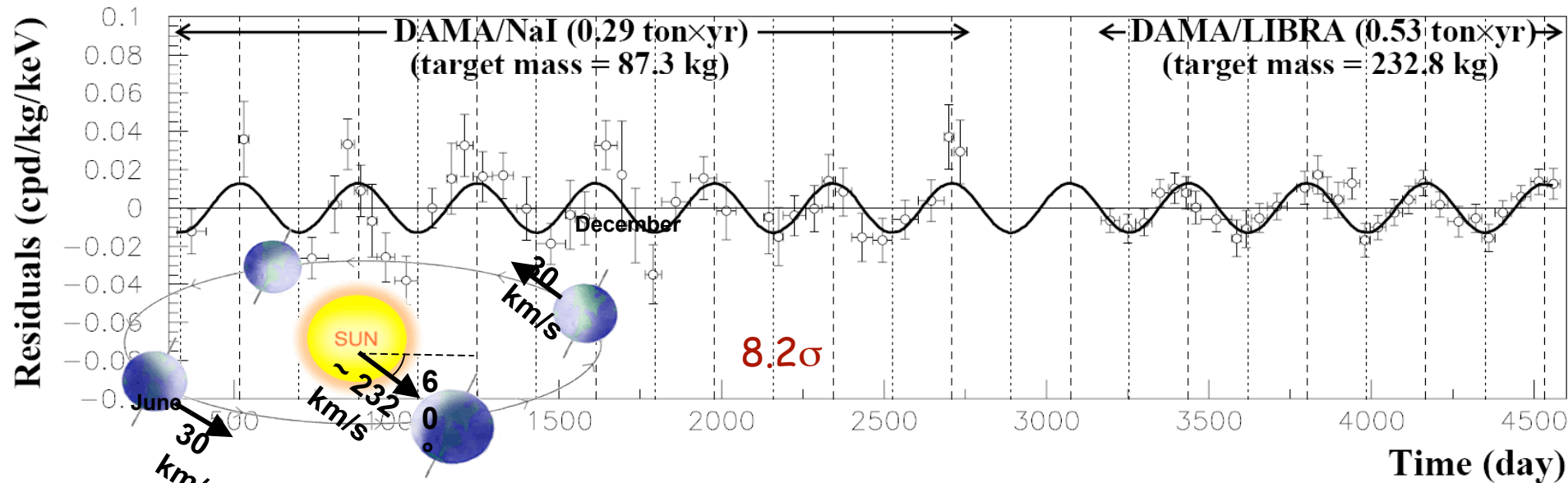


DETECTING THE MILKY WAY DARK HALO:

about ten million WIMPS per sq meter per sec pass through the earth

Direct Detection Techniques





Exploring the Terascale

VERITAS (NSF+DOE+Smithsonian)



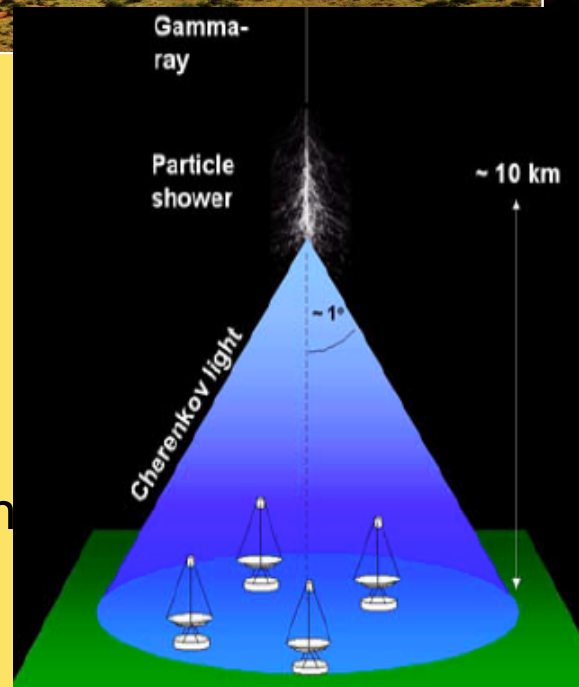
MAGIC x 2



HESS 2



- ~10 ns flash
- $\sim 1^\circ$ @ 10 km $\rightarrow 10^4 \text{ m}^2$
- Stereo imaging
- ~ 0.1-100 TeV
- $\sim 5^\circ$ field of view
- $\sim 5'$ PSF per photon
- ~100 sources

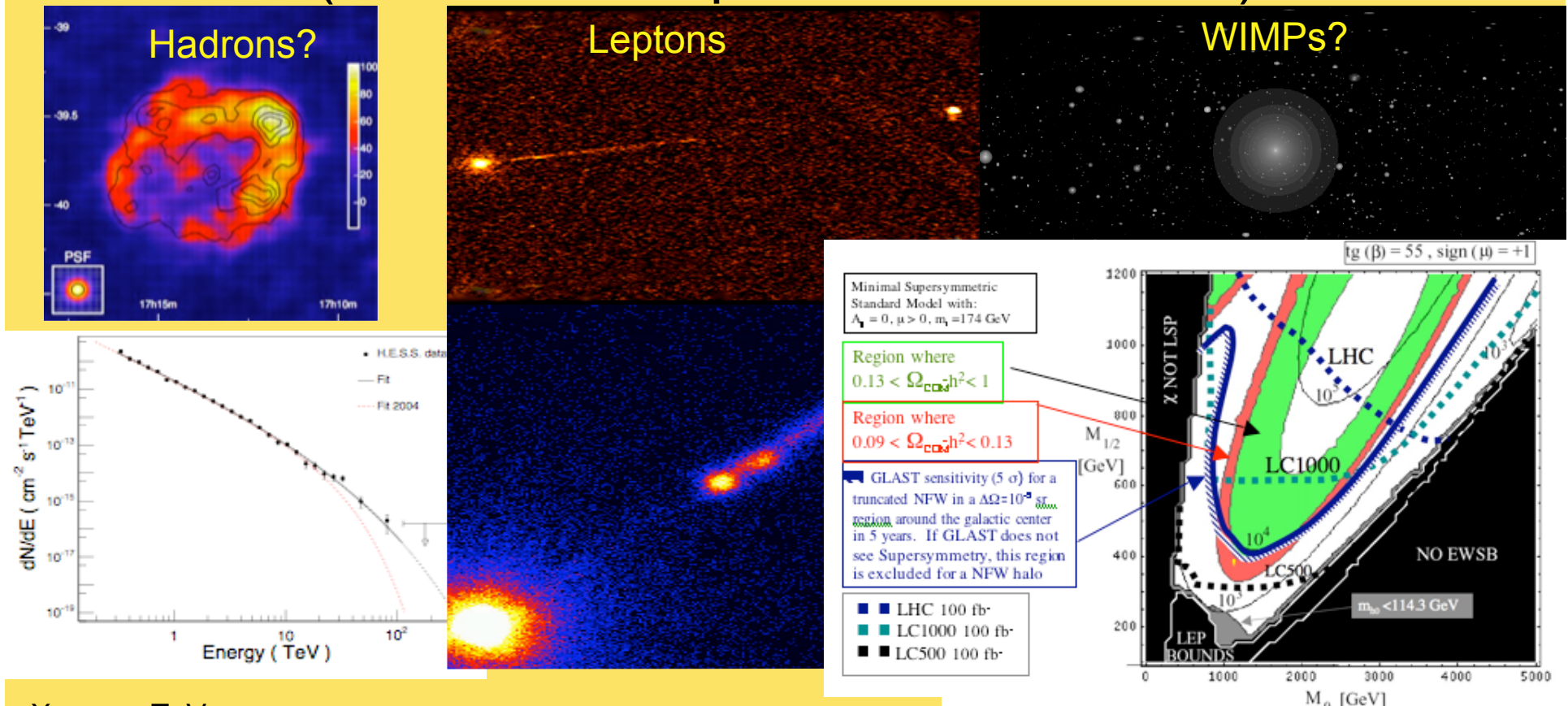


Milagro
~1-10 TeV



Hadrons vs Leptons vs WIMPS

(Pions vs Compton vs Annihilation)



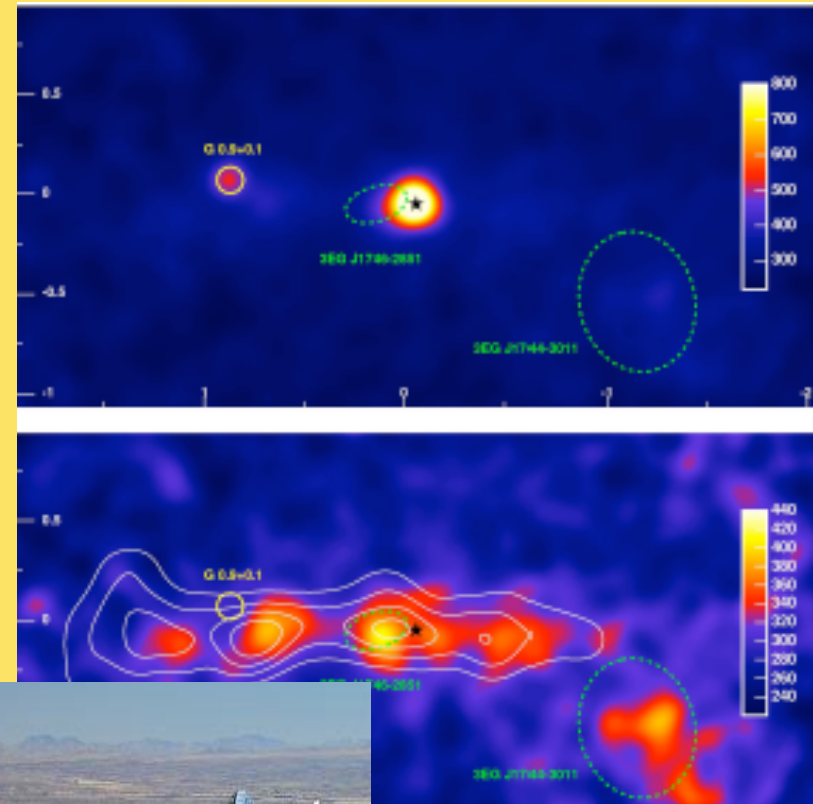
X-ray vs TeV
 Fermi acceleration at shocks
 Magnetic field amplification
 Origin of cosmic rays?

Relativistic jets from massive black holes in galactic nuclei
 Gamma ray emission at small radii
 Inverse Compton radiation
 100 sec variability?

If DM is cosmologically-generated, weakly interacting massive particle, there may be detectable annihilation from Galactic Center and dwarf galaxies. Constraints will be combined with LHC and direct searches.

Gamma-Rays from the Galactic Center

- Simulations predict GC contains high densities of dark matter
- HESS, MAGIC, WHIPPLE and CANGAROO each claim positive detection of \sim TeV gamma-rays
- Dark matter, or near-BH astrophysics?

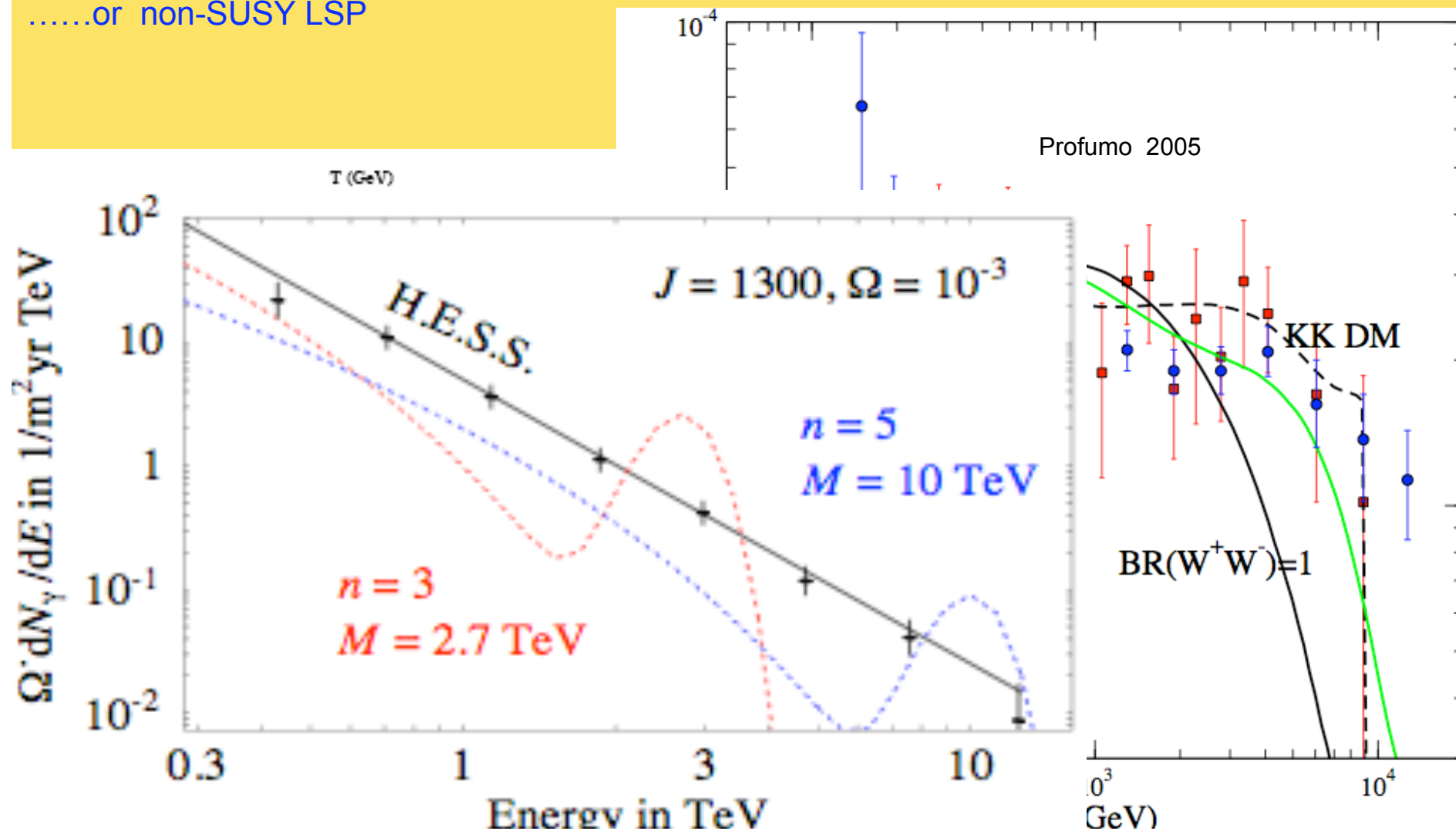


How high can you go in neutralino mass?

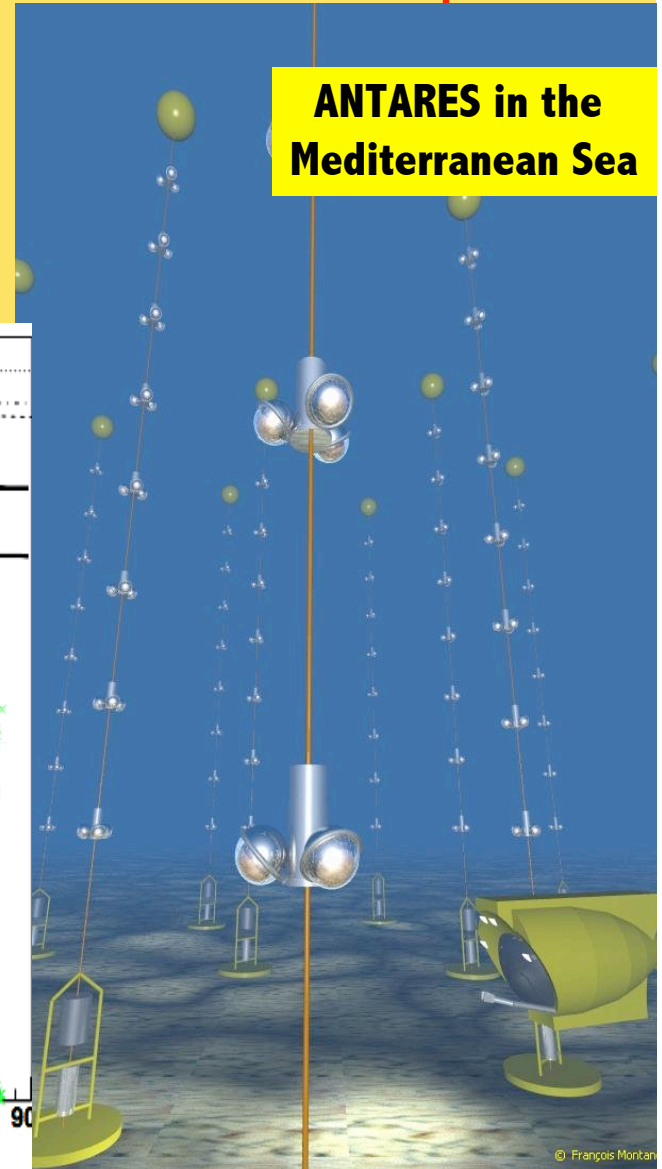
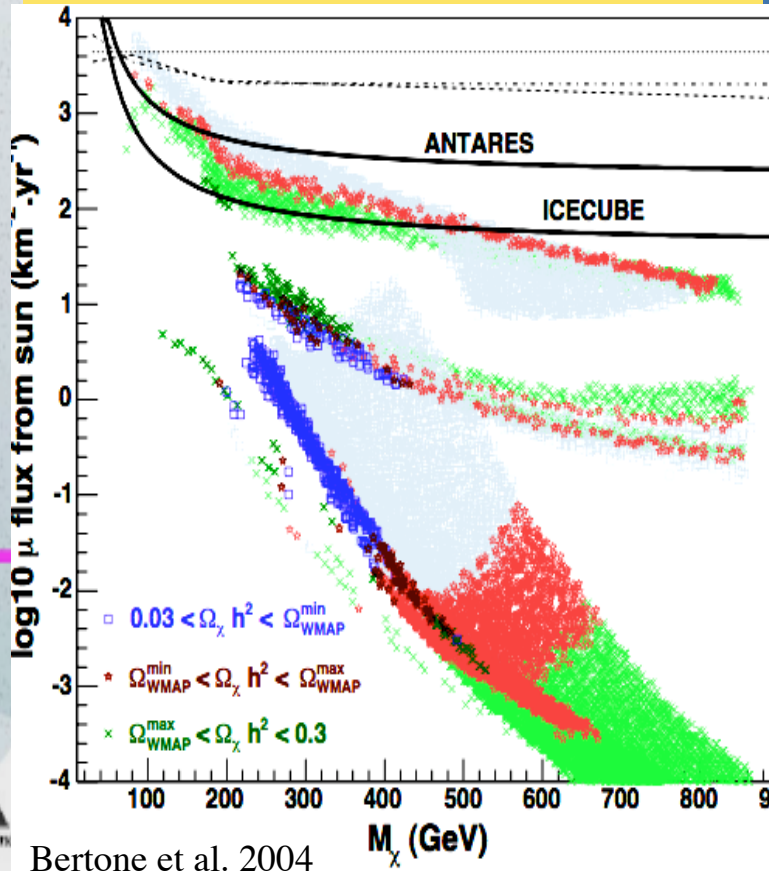
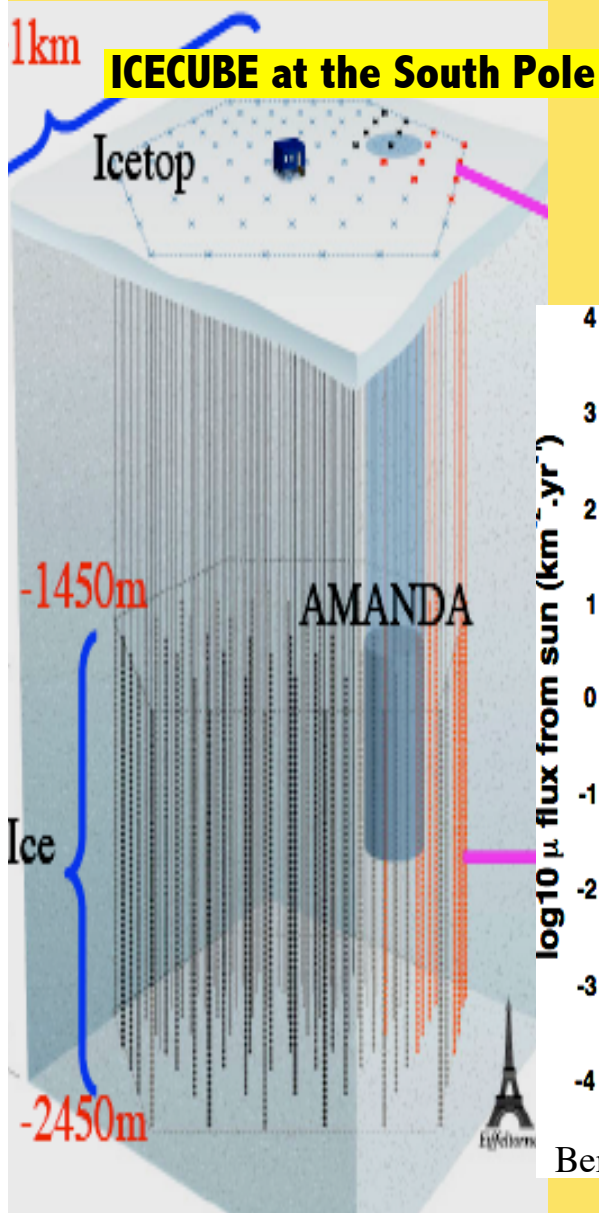
Coannihilations + Sommerfeld boost cross-section by 10-100

⇒ SUSY LSP up to 20+ TeV

.....or non-SUSY LSP



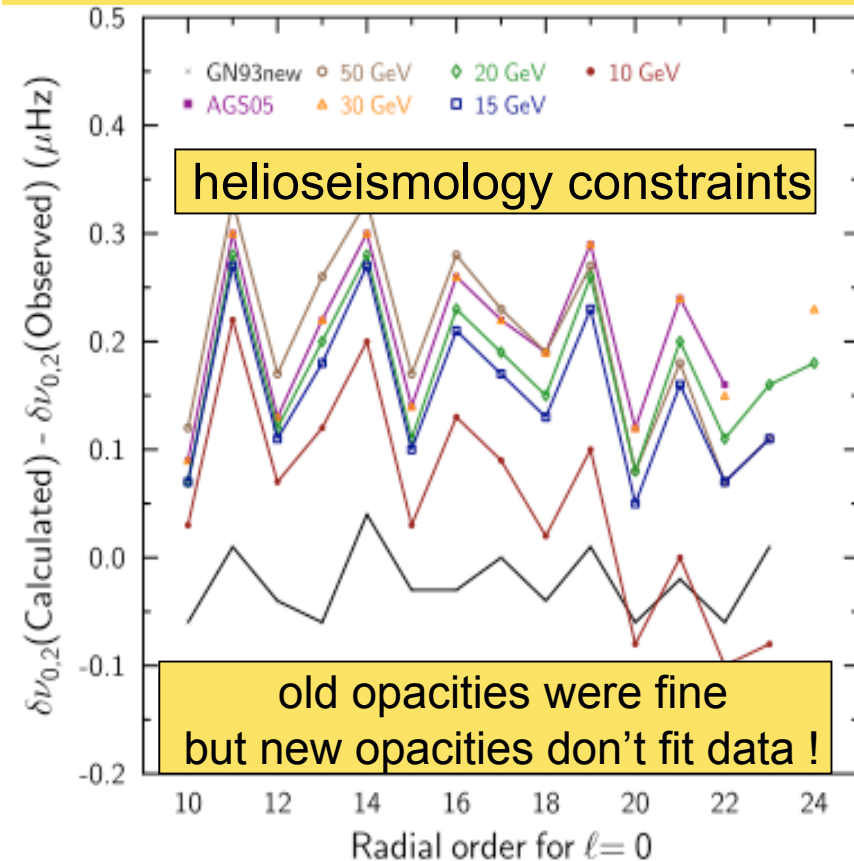
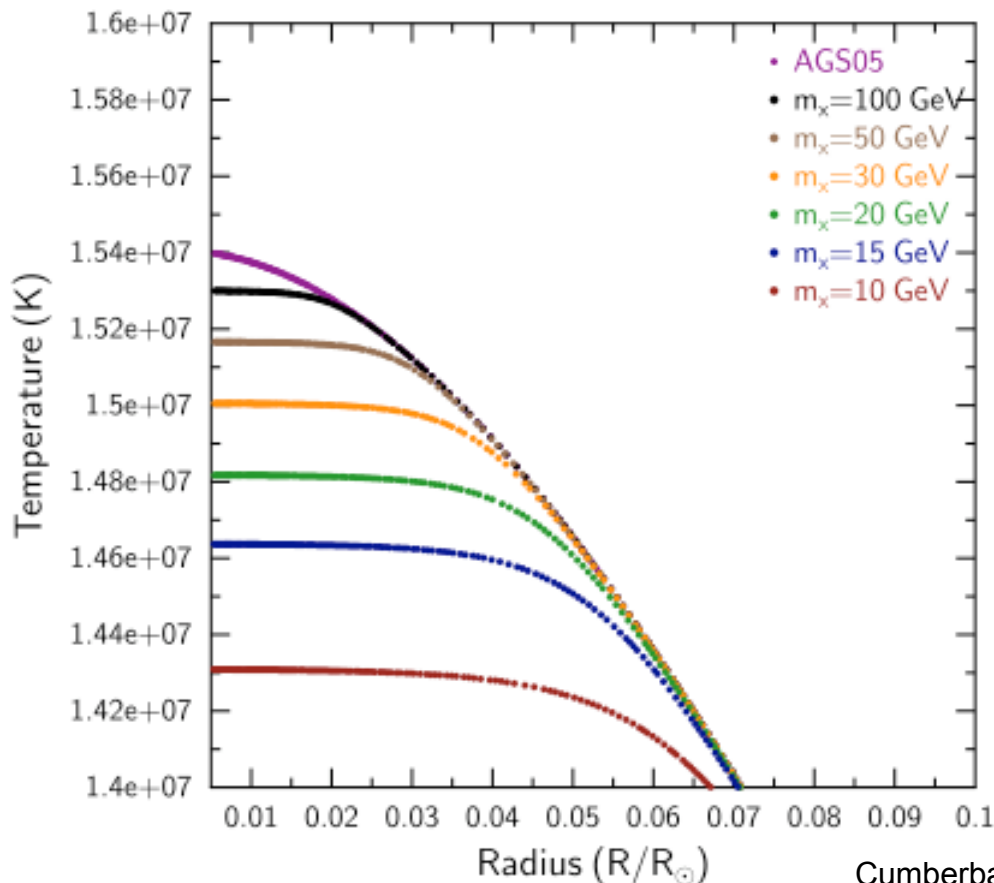
high energy neutrinos from WIMPs annihilating in the sun observable with downward-looking neutrino telescopes



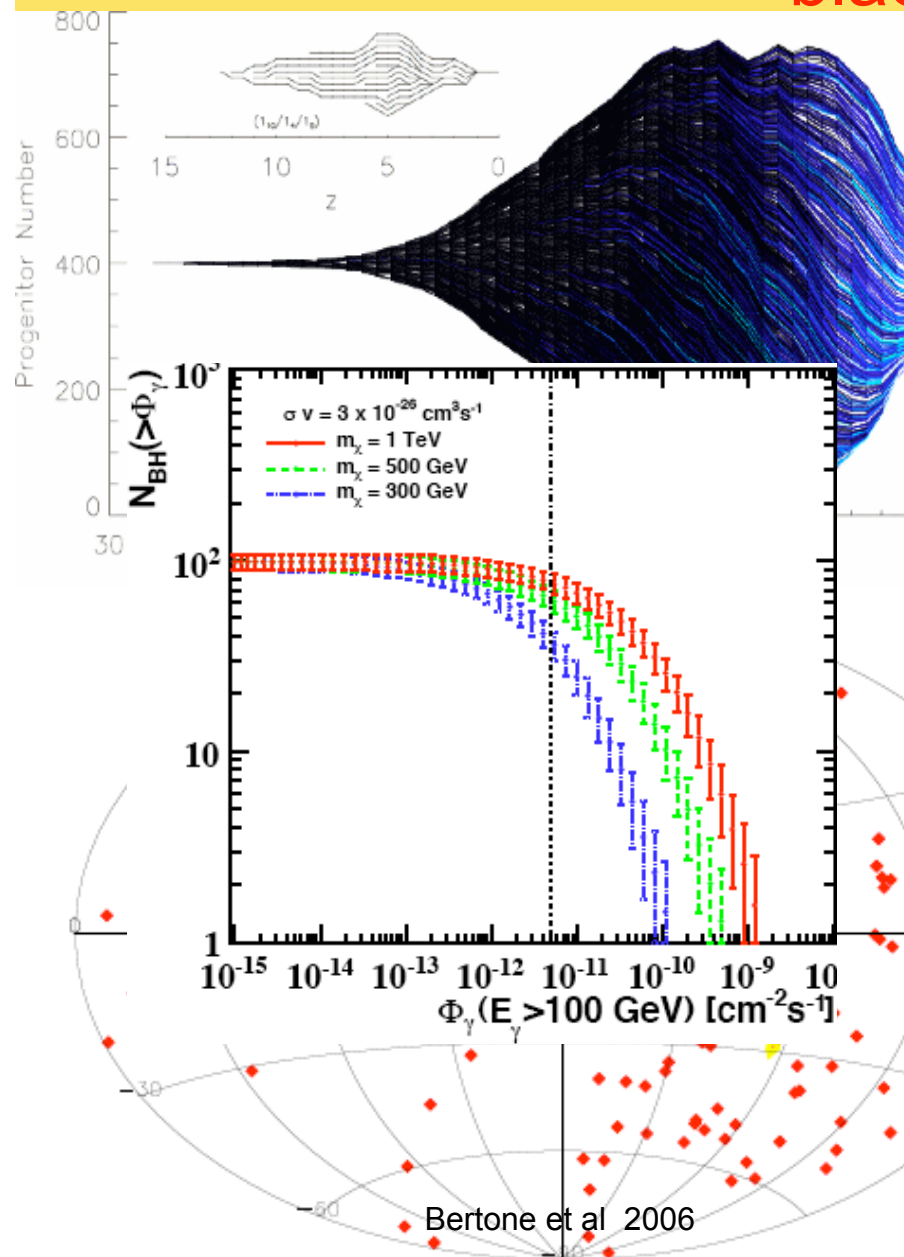
STARS AS NEUTRALINO TRAPS

If annihilation rate is low and $m_\chi \sim 5\text{-}20$ GeV, WIMPS can modify the core properties of the sun.

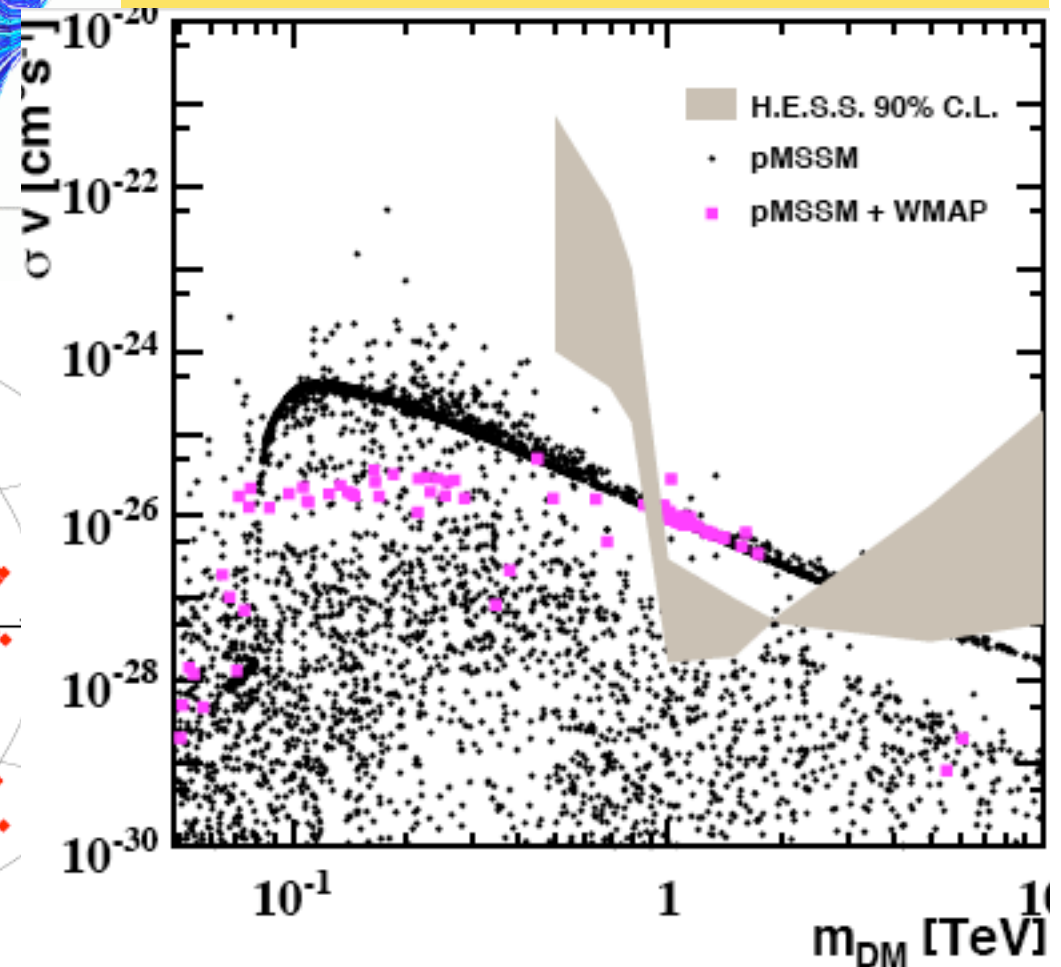
Stars could be very different near the galactic centre where dm density is high: solar mass stars become short-lived!



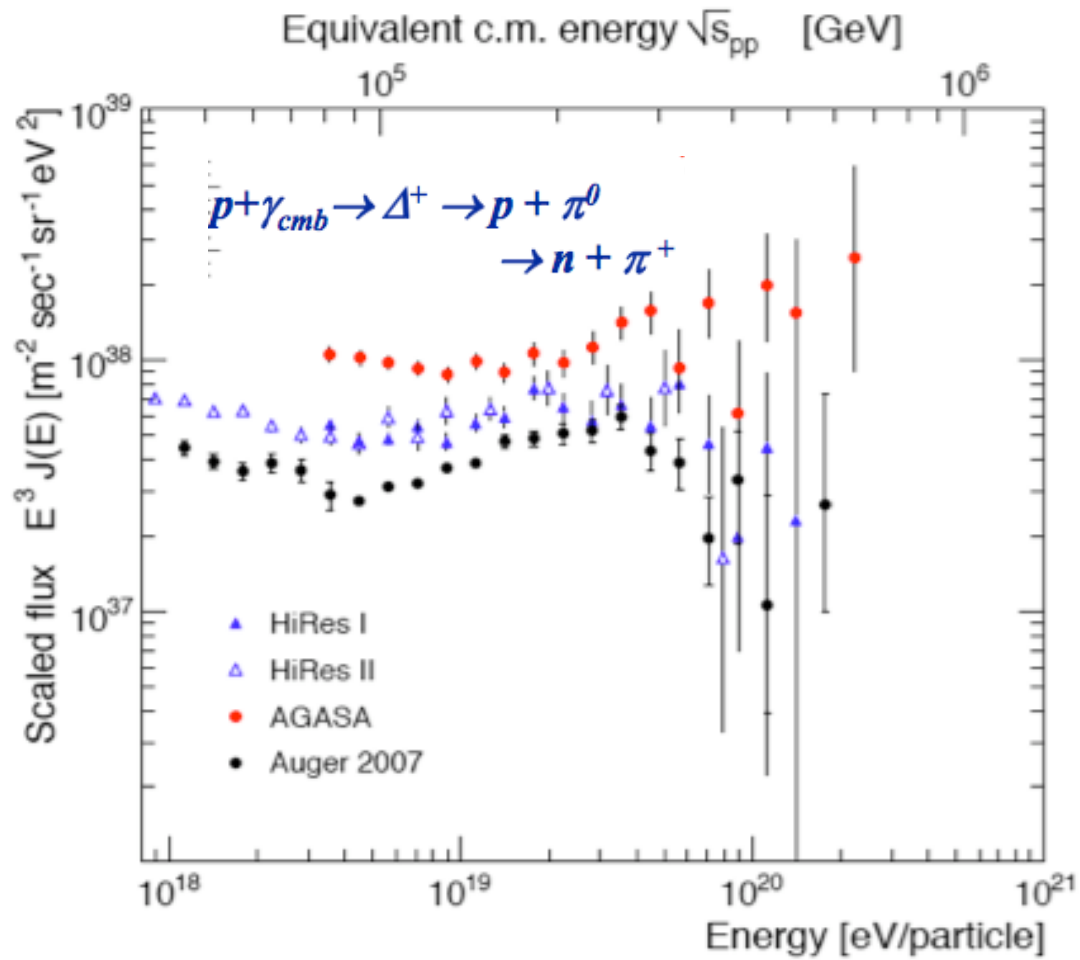
Cold dark matter spikes surround intermediate mass black holes



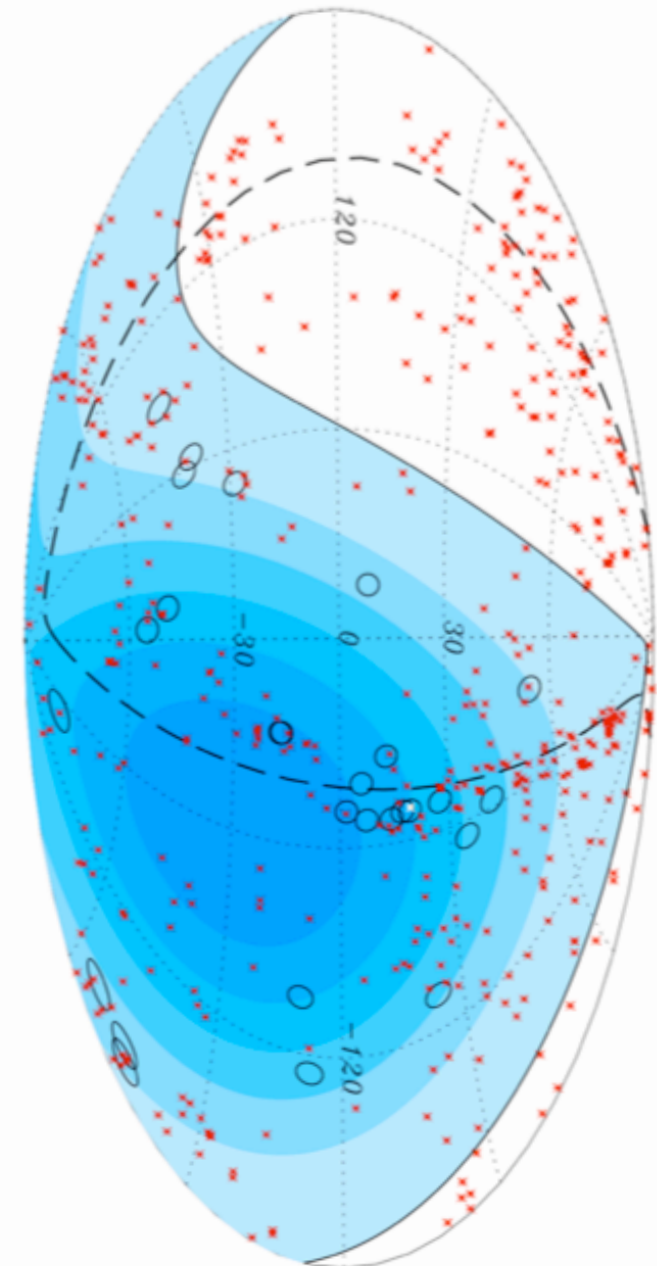
CDM cusp steepens by adiabatic growth of IMBH: $\rho \propto r^{-\gamma} \Rightarrow \rho \propto r^{-\gamma'}$, with $\gamma' = \frac{9-2\gamma}{4-\gamma}$



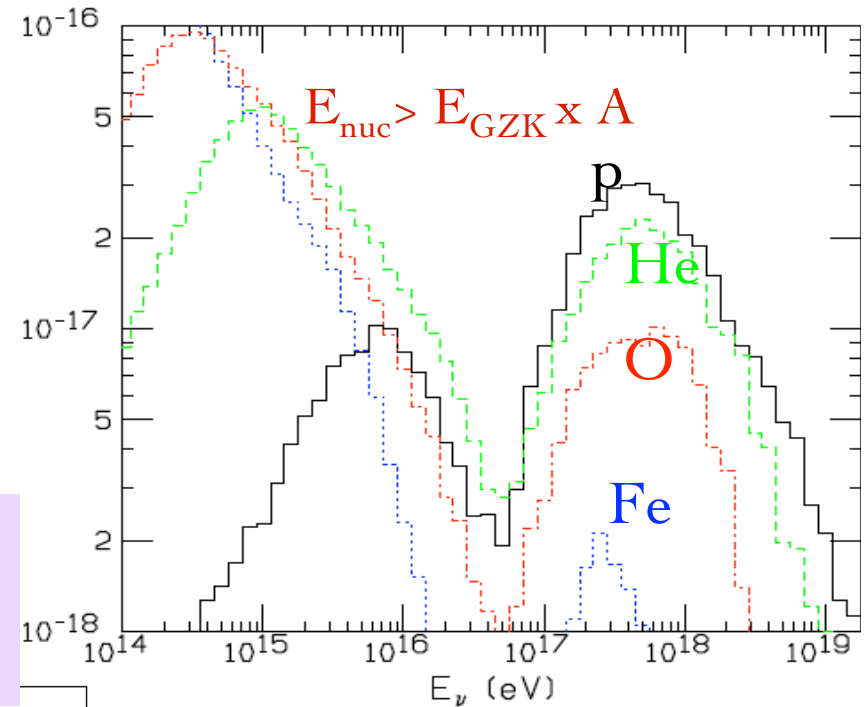
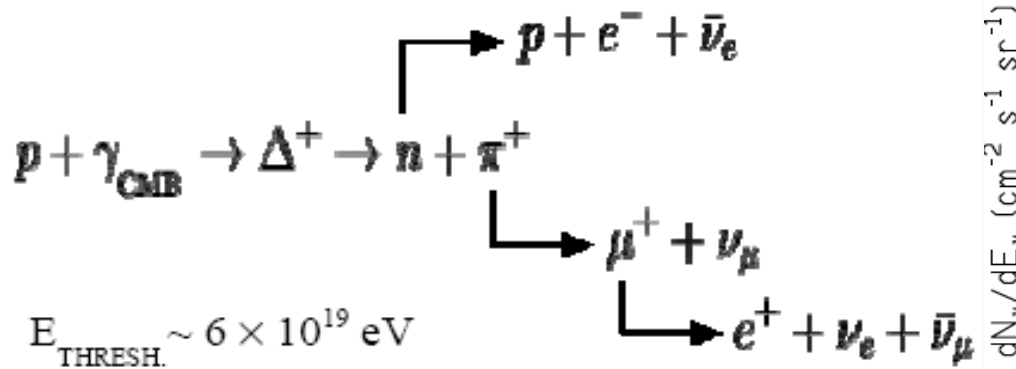
AUGER (S)



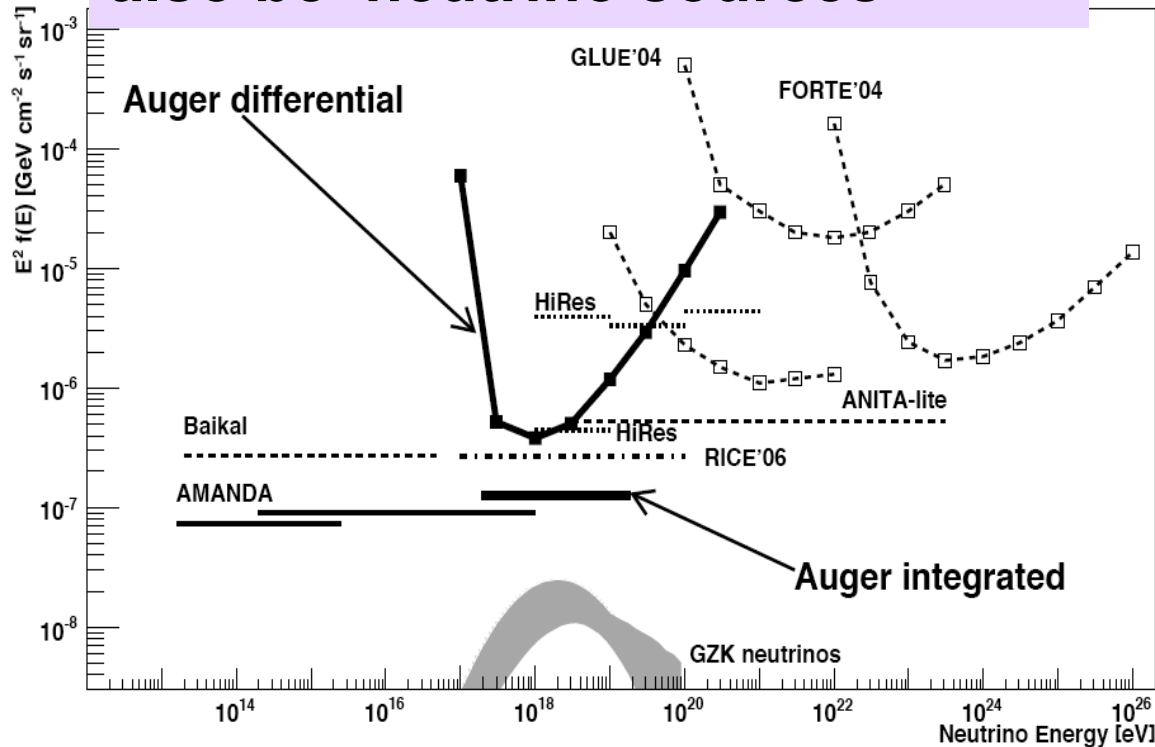
3000 km² area observatory in Argentina.
1600 water Cherenkov detectors.
4 fluorescence sites overlooking the array.



GZK mechanism :



The cosmic ray sources *must* also be neutrino sources



Auger can see UHE ν s as inclined deeply penetrating showers at rate \propto cosmic neutrino flux \times ν -N cross-sectn

AND earth-skimming $\nu_\tau \rightarrow \tau$ as *upgoing* hadronic shower, at rate \propto cosmic neutrino flux

1 EeV (10^{18} eV) \Rightarrow 50 TeV cms vs LHC: 14 TeV cms

NEUTRINO DARK MATTER

primordial neutrinos as hot dark matter

$$\Omega_\nu h^2 = \sum m_\nu / 92 \text{ eV}$$

Hubble parameter $h = 0.65$ (65 km/s/Mpc)

$$\Omega_\nu < 0.20$$

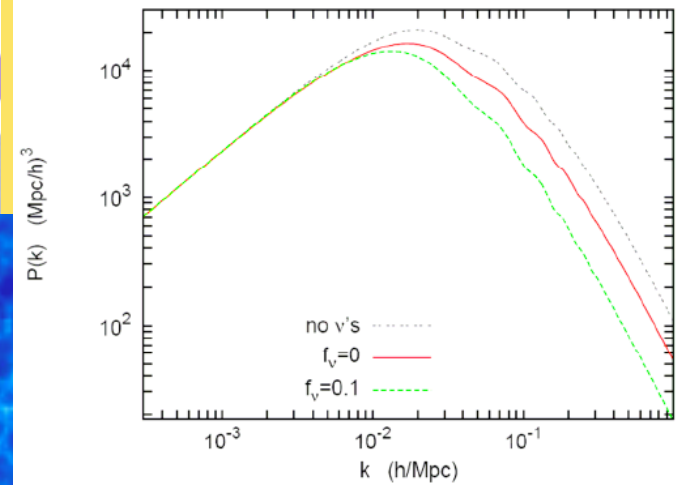
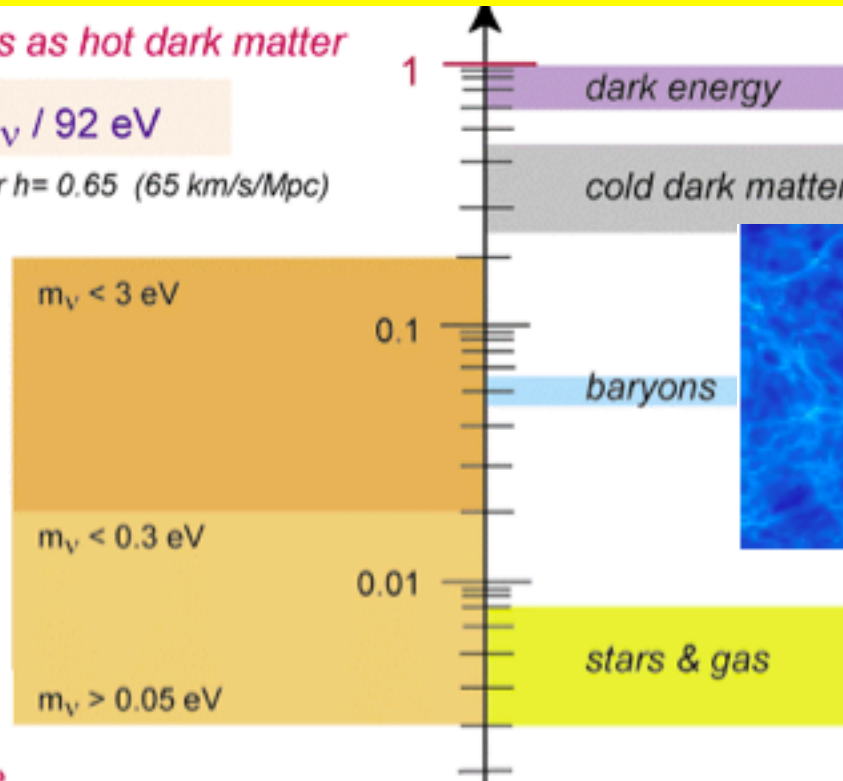
structure formation
tritium experiments

$$\Omega_\nu < 0.02$$

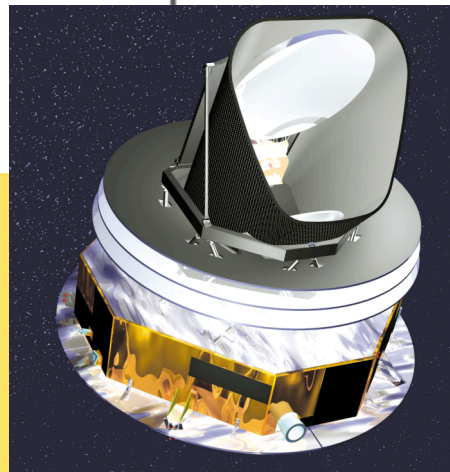
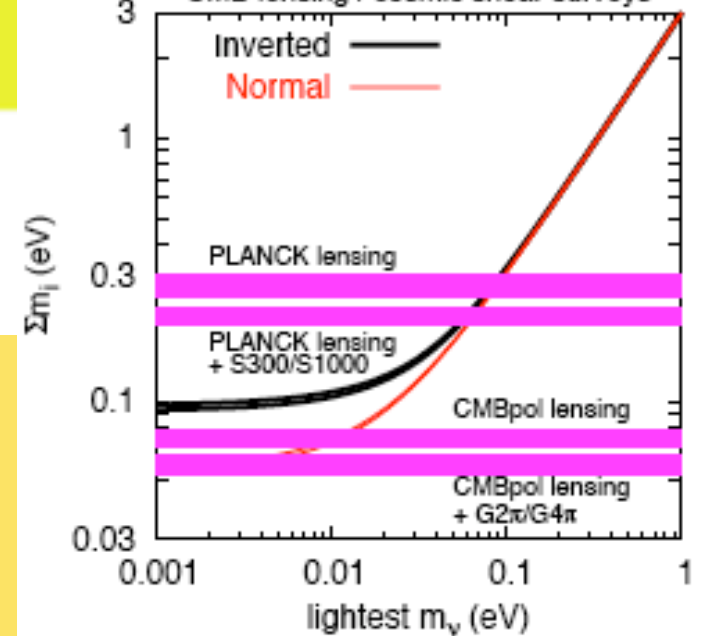
KATRIN sensitivity

$$\Omega_\nu > 0.003$$

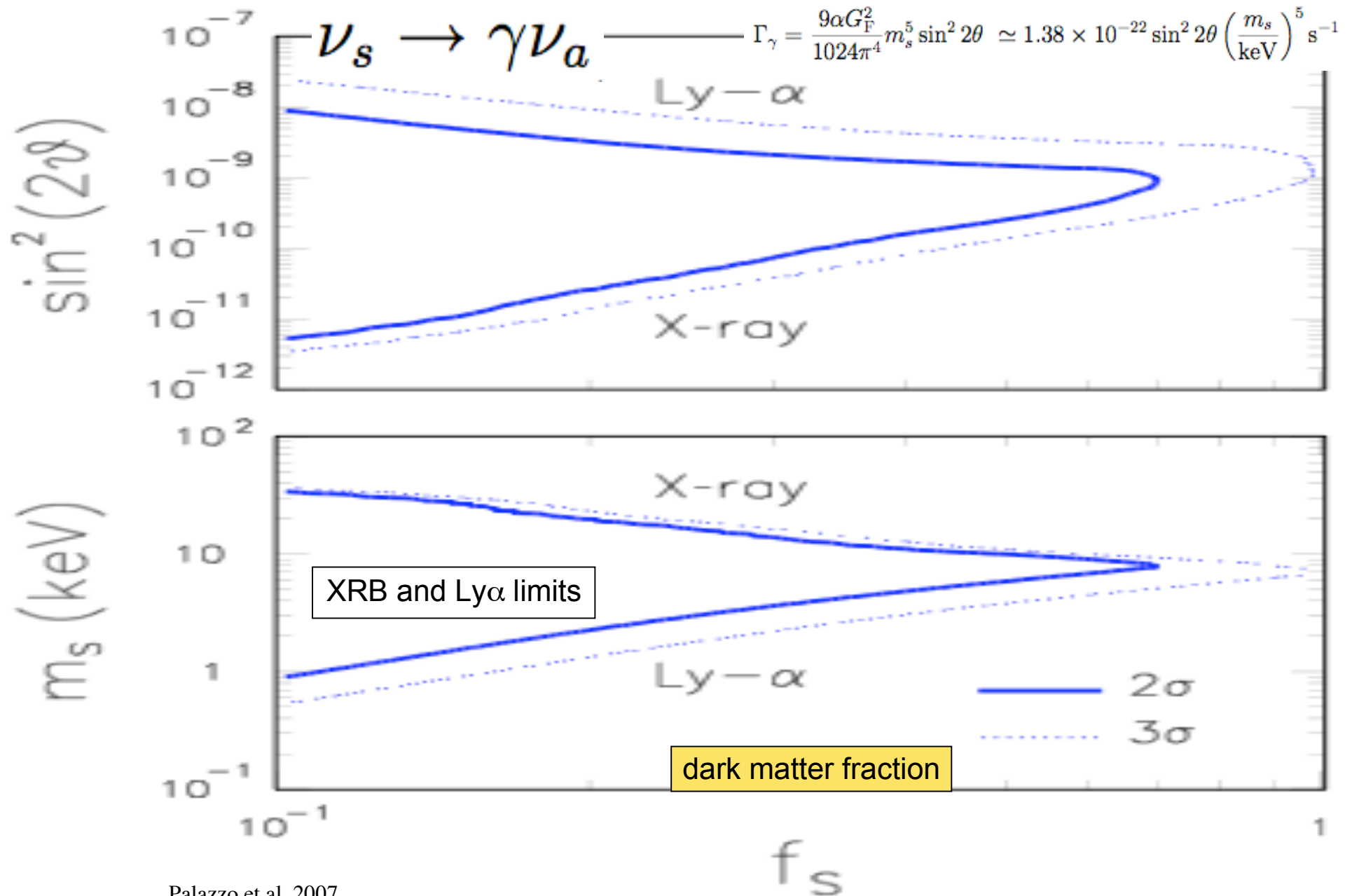
Super-Kamiokande



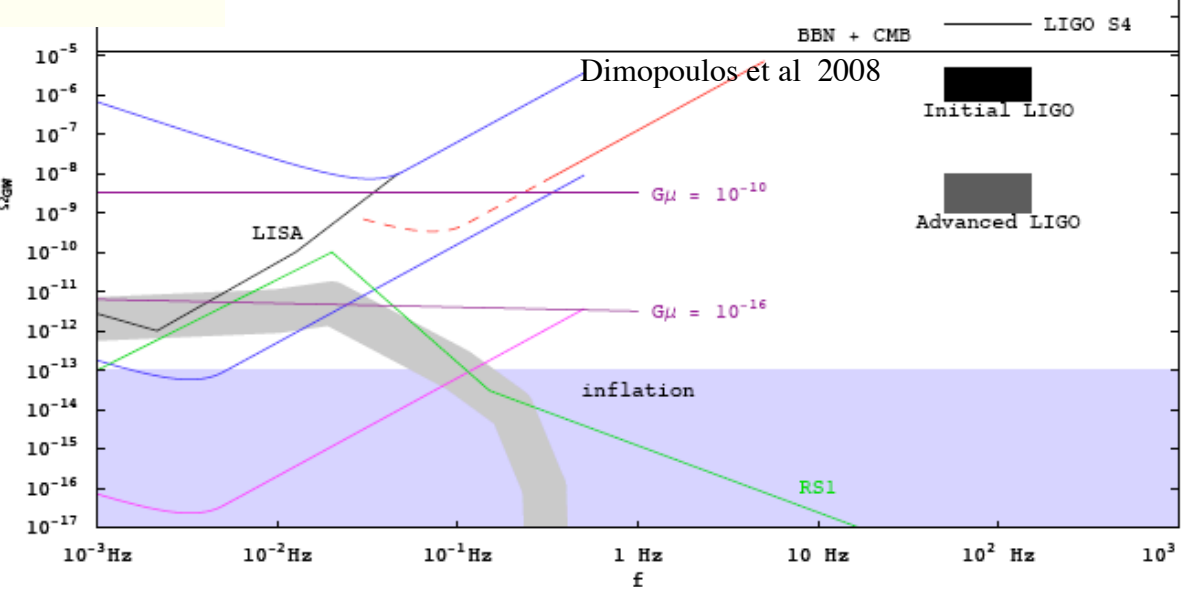
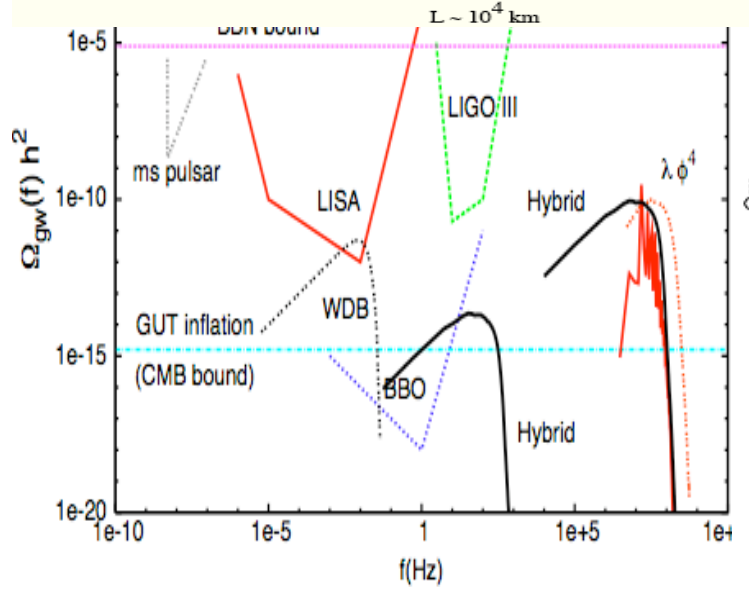
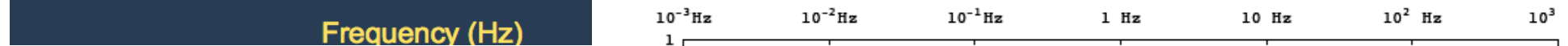
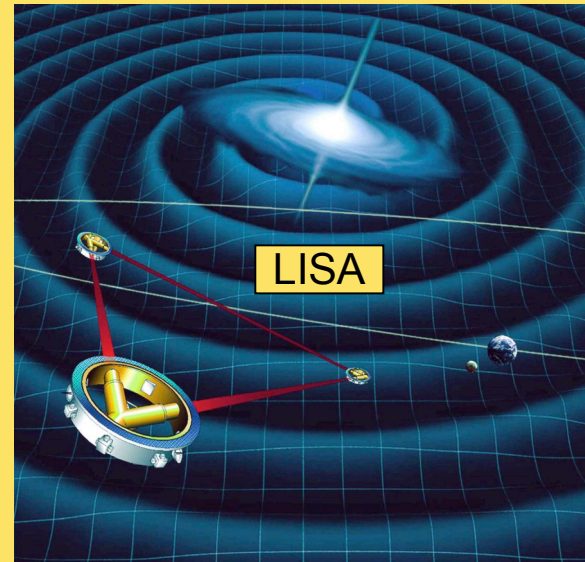
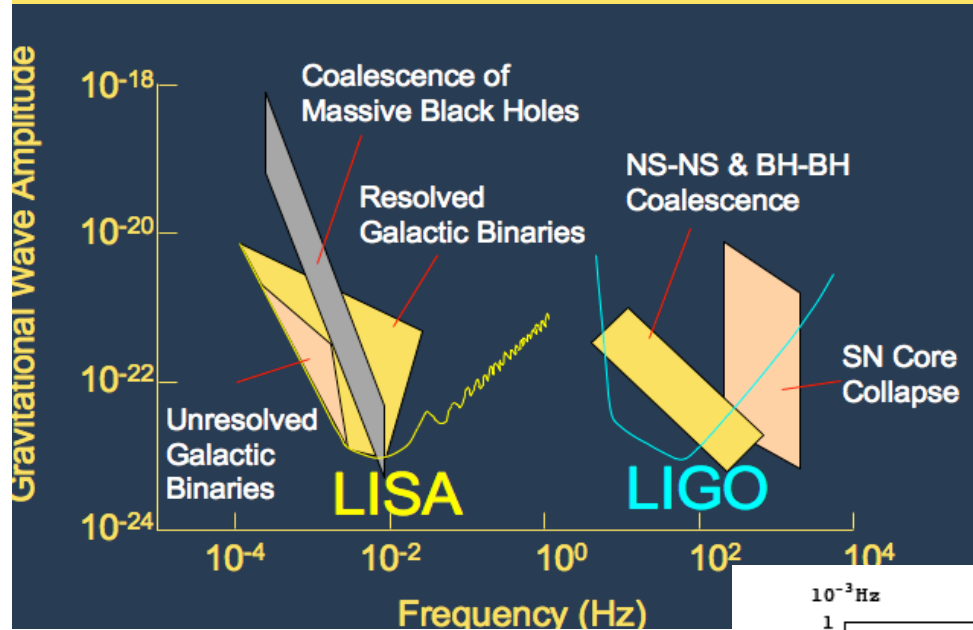
2σ sensitivities including
CMB lensing / cosmic shear surveys



STERILE NEUTRINOS AS DARK MATTER ?



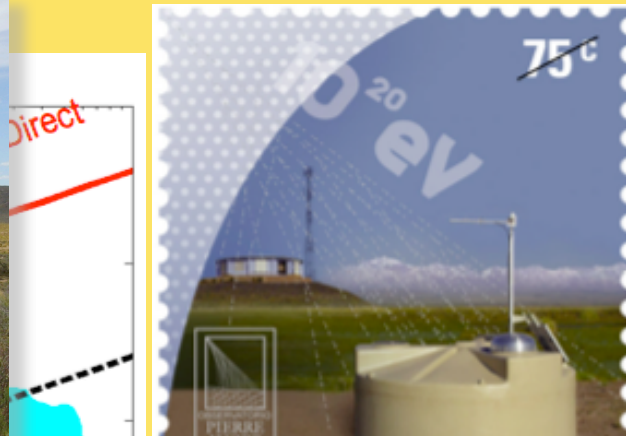
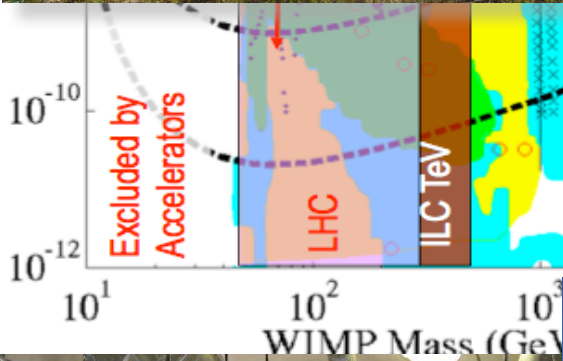
PROBING INFLATION WITH GRAVITY WAVES



APP explores regimes where LHC or ILC cannot go

AGIS/CTA

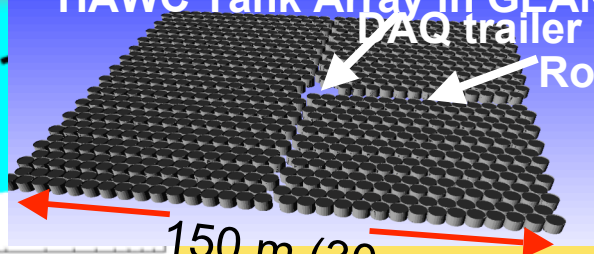
SI WIMP-Nucleon Cross-Section (pb)



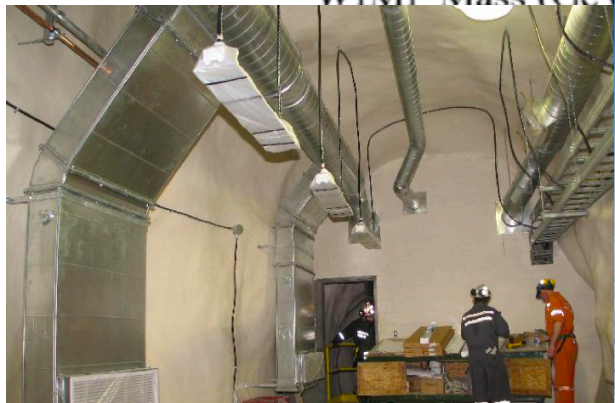
HAWC Tank Array in GEANT 4

DAQ trailer

Road



150 m (30 tanks)



AGIS/CTA Simulation

