

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

Bradley J. Kavanagh  
LPTHE - Paris VI

DM Signatures Workshop, Odense - 12th June 2017

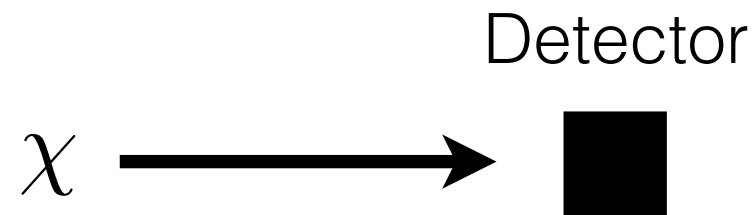


 [bkavanagh@lpthe.jussieu.fr](mailto:bkavanagh@lpthe.jussieu.fr)

 @BradleyKavanagh

# Direct Detection

Focus on DM-nucleus  
scattering for now

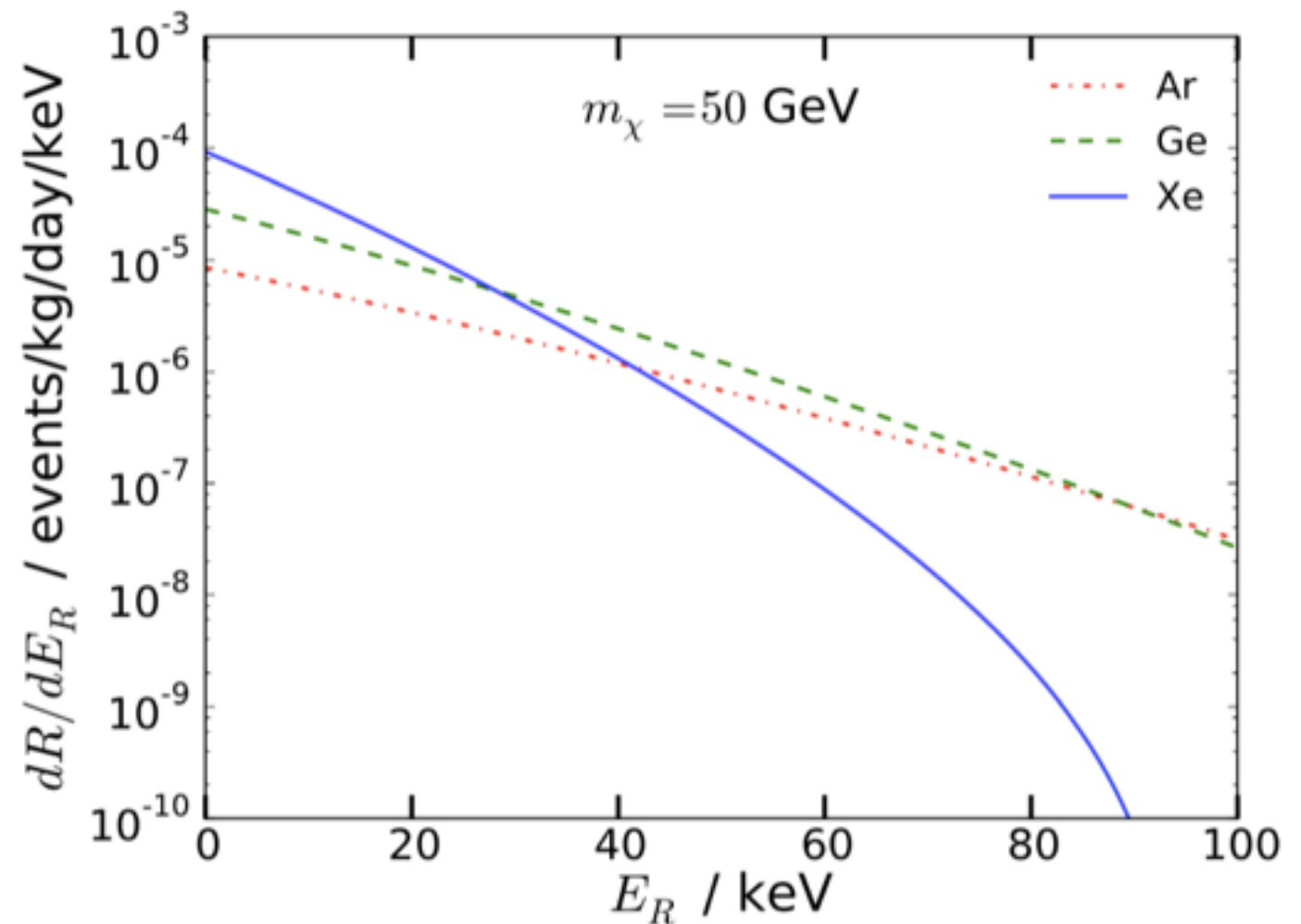


DM flux:

$$\Phi_\chi = \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} v f(\mathbf{v})$$

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

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



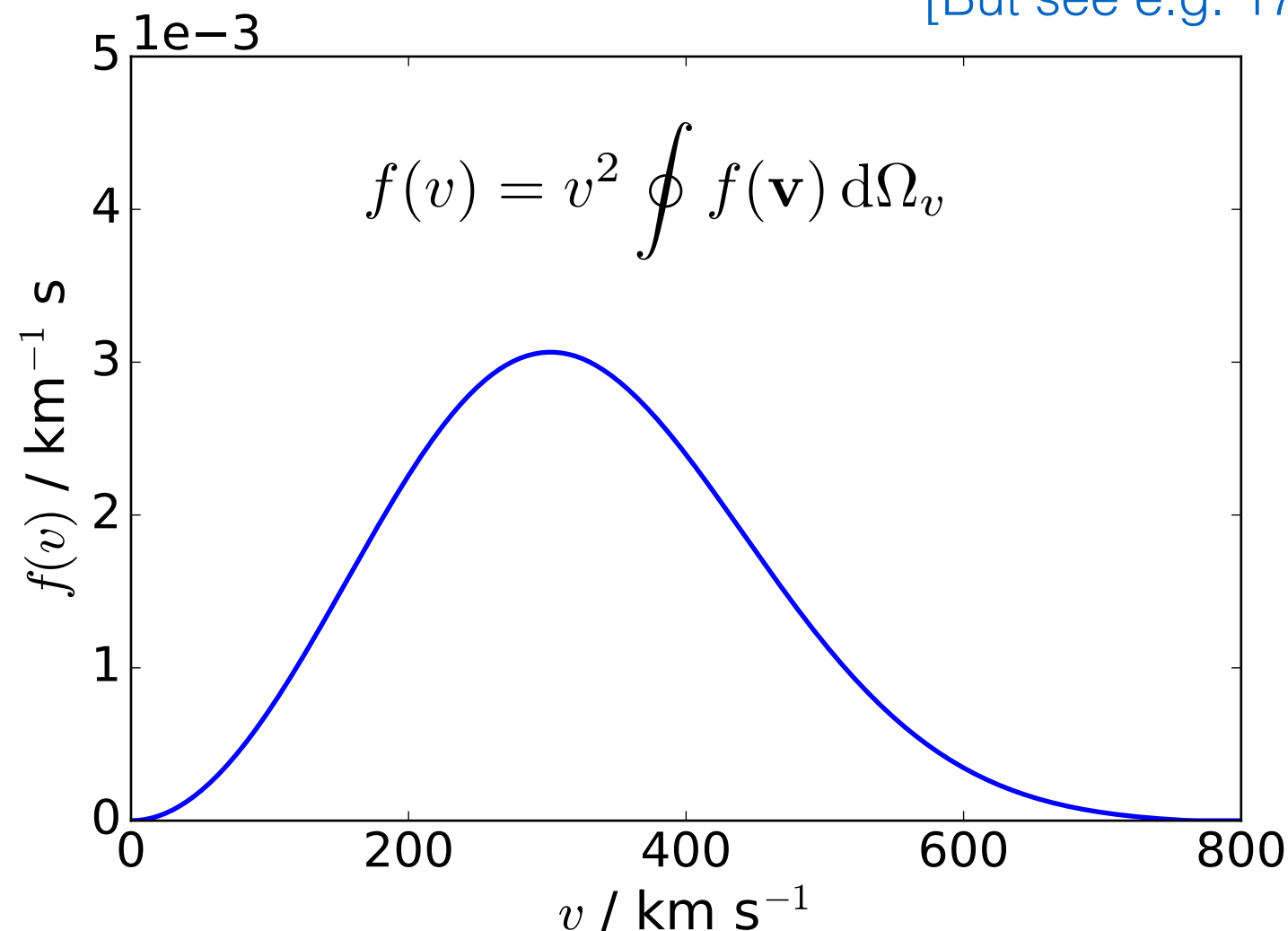
# Standard Halo Model

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

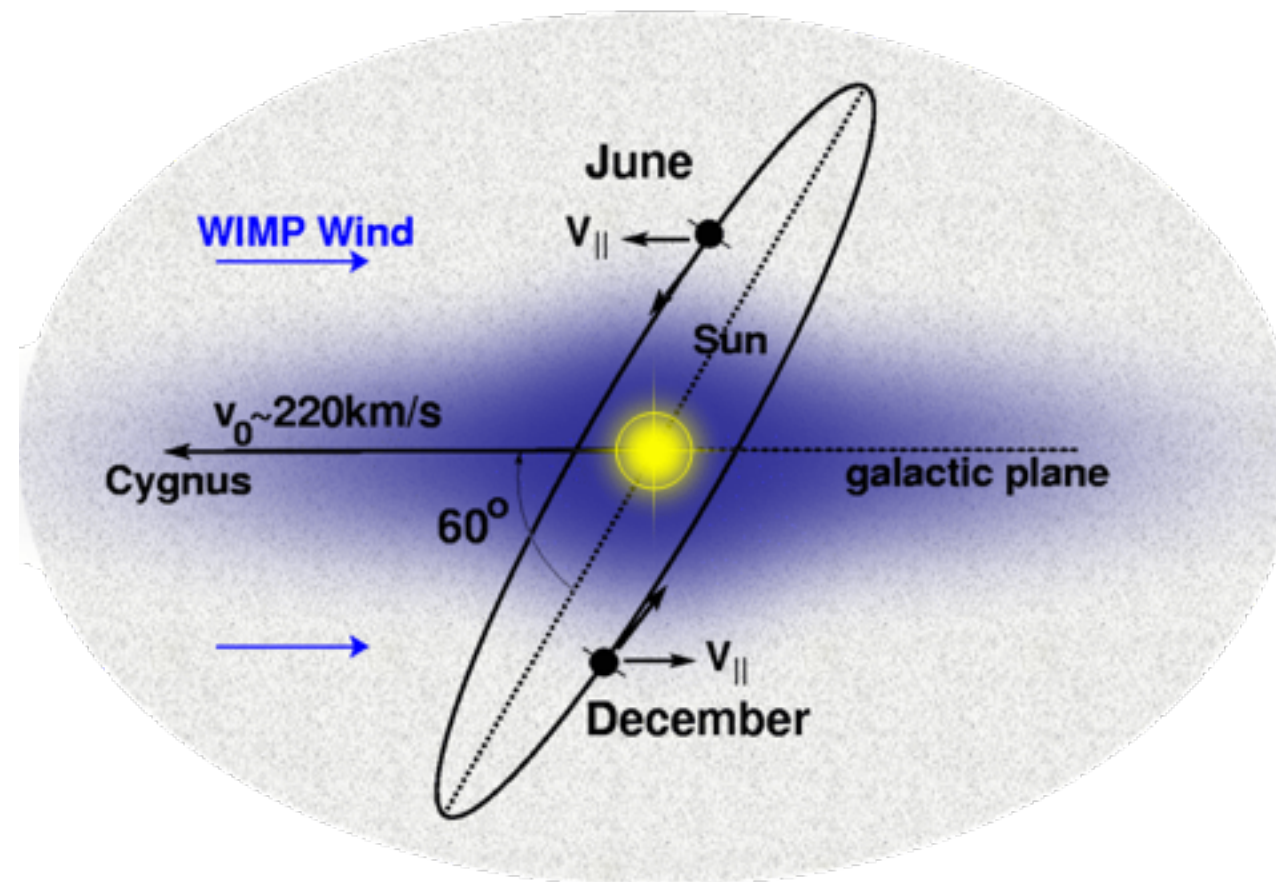
Leads to a Maxwell-Boltzmann (MB) distribution (*in the lab frame*):

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

[But see e.g. 1705.05853]



# Annual Modulation (Earth's Orbit)



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

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

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

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

Maximum in June, Minimum in December

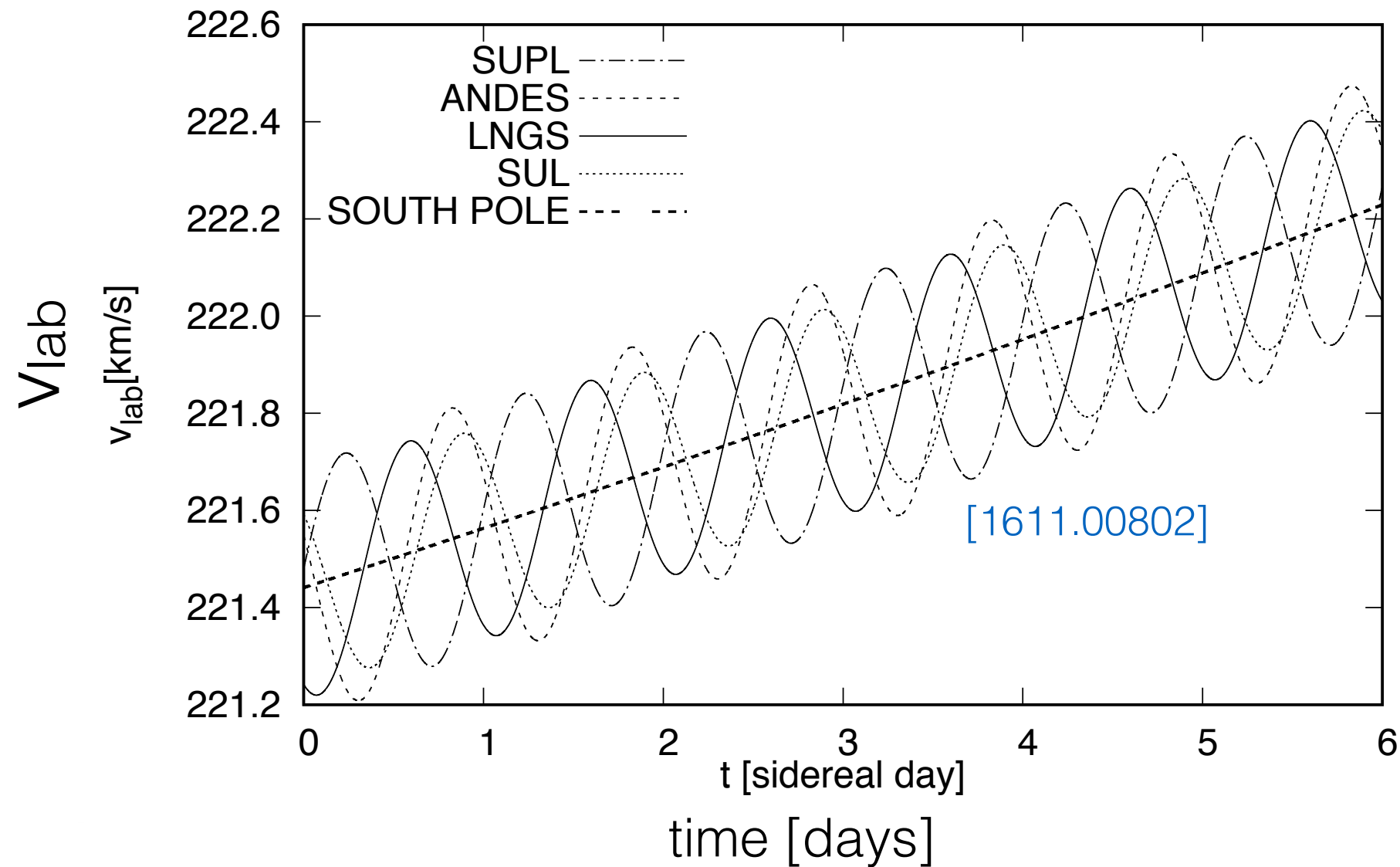
[1312.1355]



# Daily Modulation (Earth's Rotation)

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

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

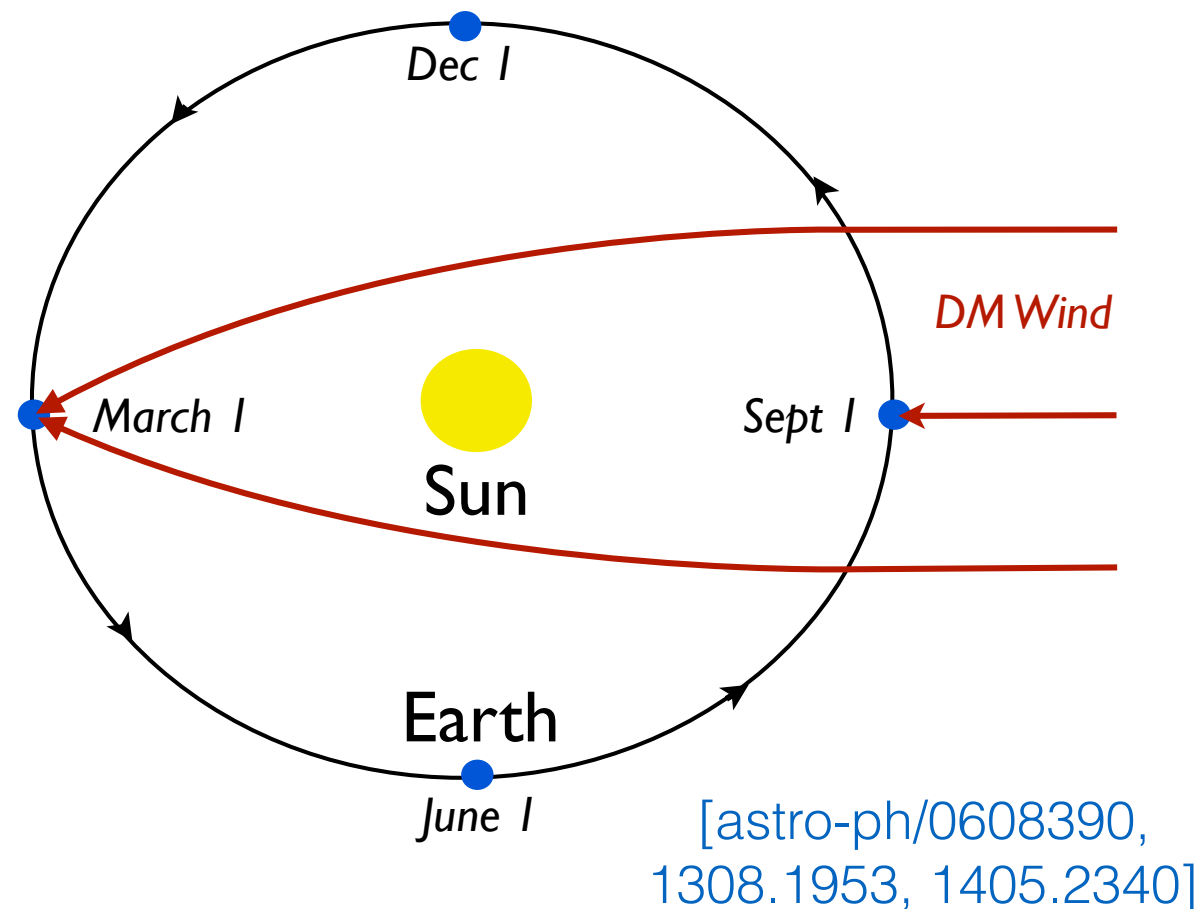


Produces a very small diurnal modulation (amplitude less than 0.1%)

[1505.02615]

# Gravitational Focusing (GF)

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

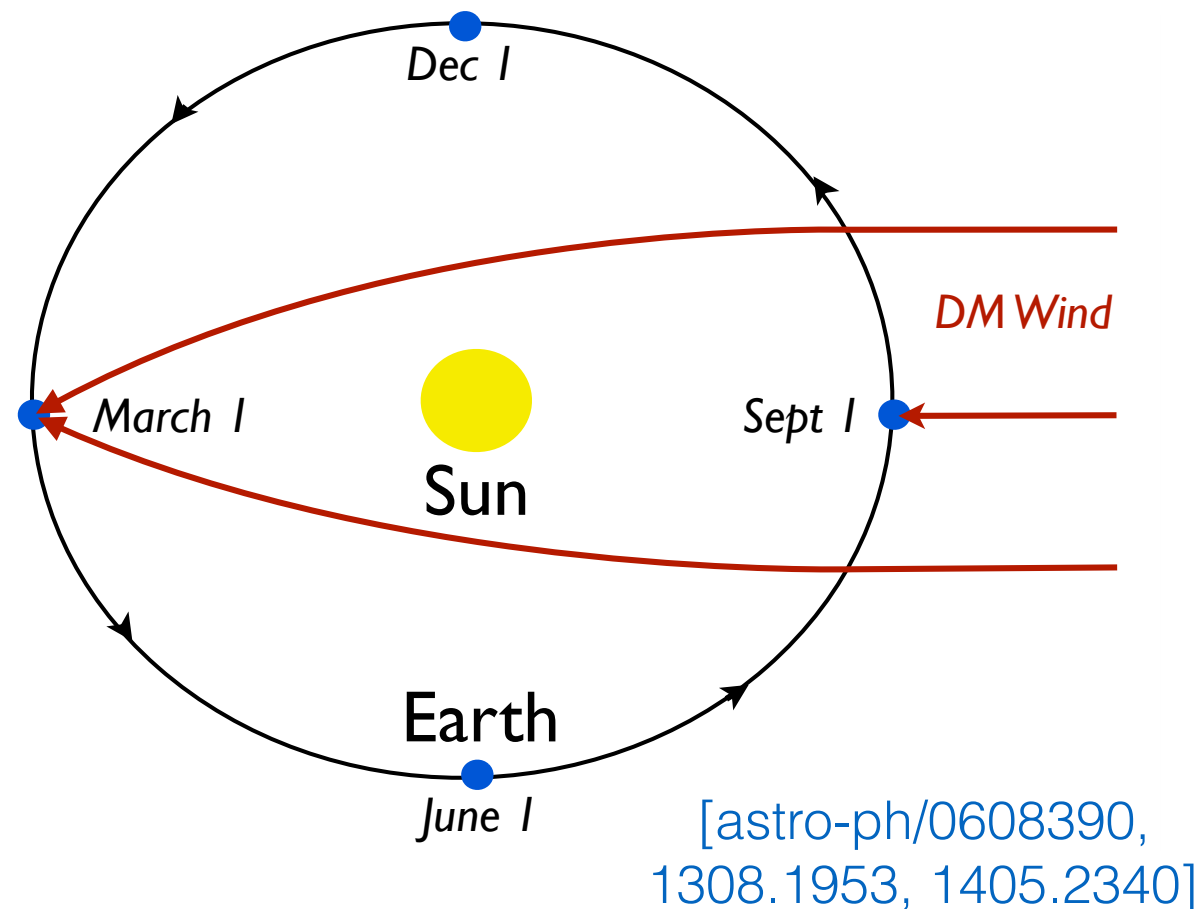


GF due to Sun produces a %-level annual modulation, *with different phase* compared to Earth's orbital speed

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

# Gravitational Focusing (GF)

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

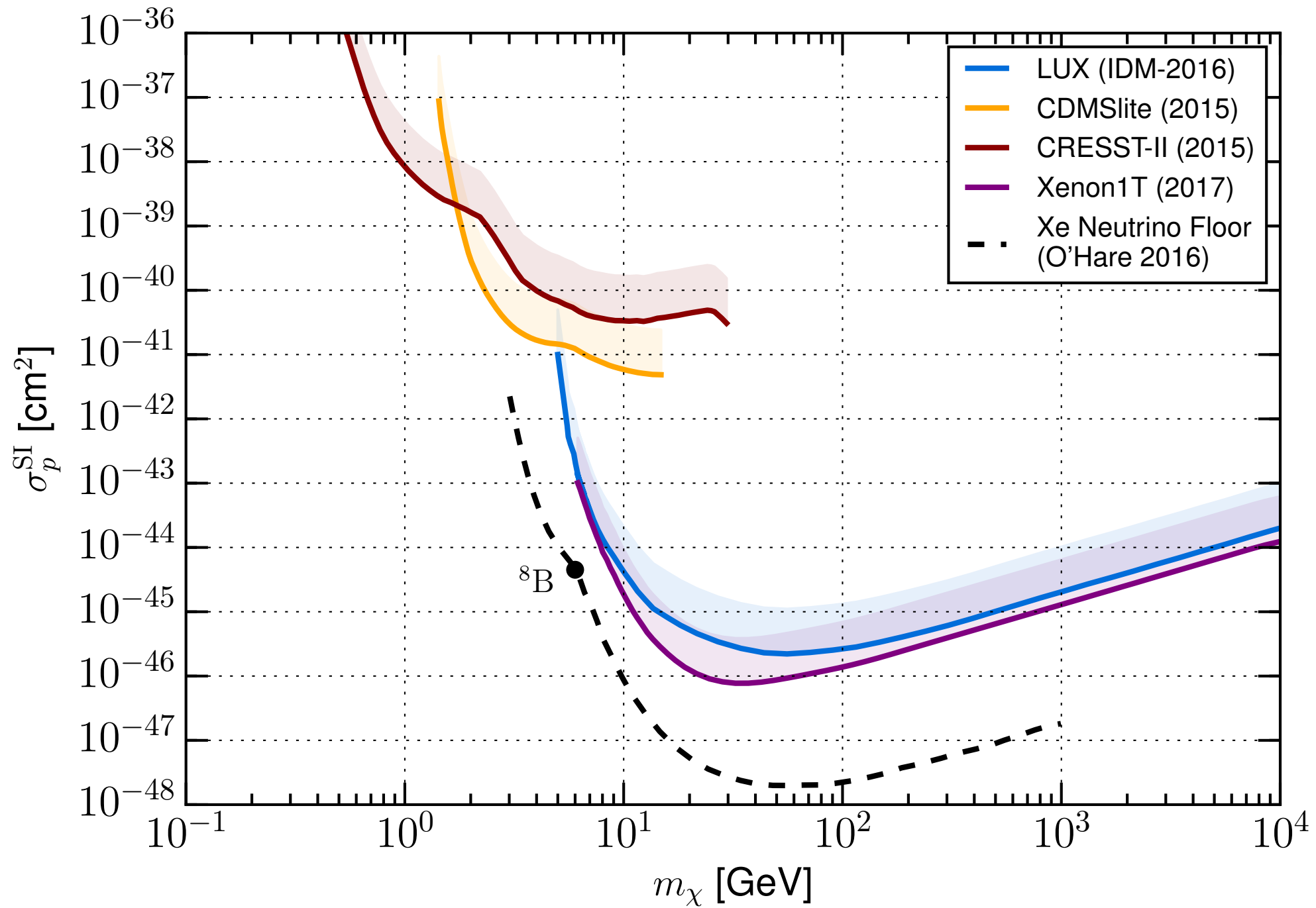


GF due to Sun produces a %-level annual modulation, *with different phase* compared to Earth's orbital speed

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

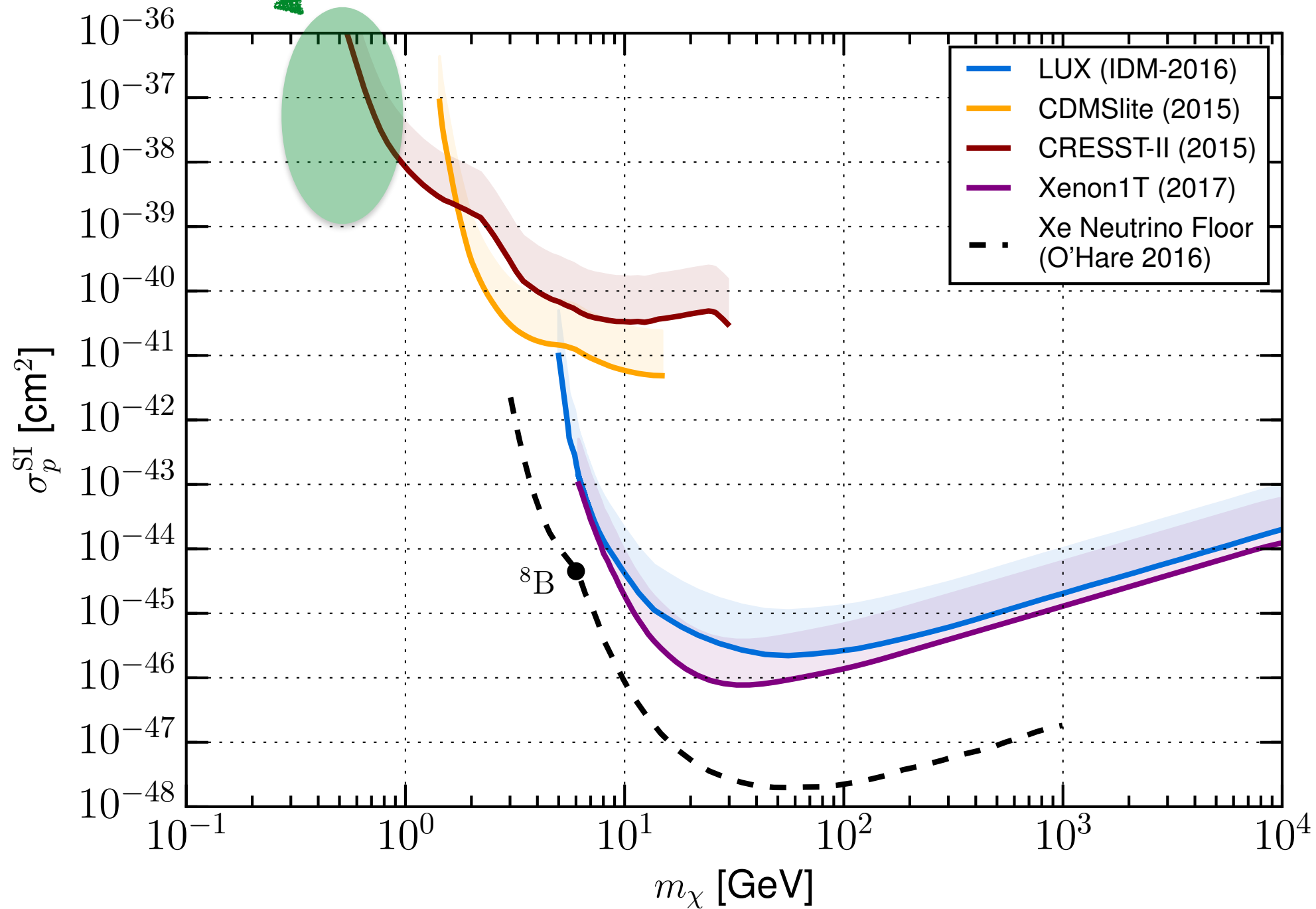
Perturb the velocity distribution, perturb the rate!

# Direct Detection Landscape



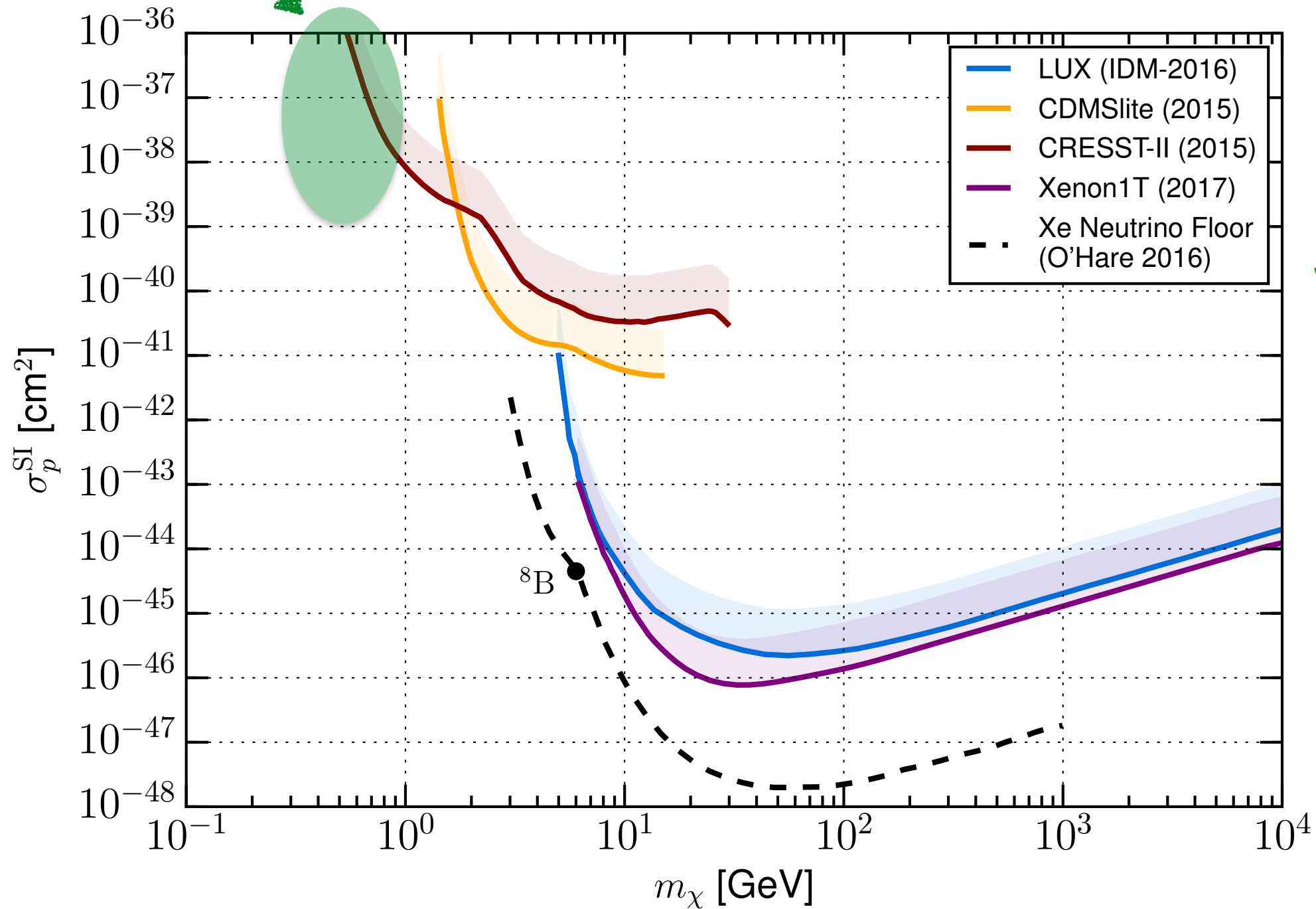
# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



WIMPzillas



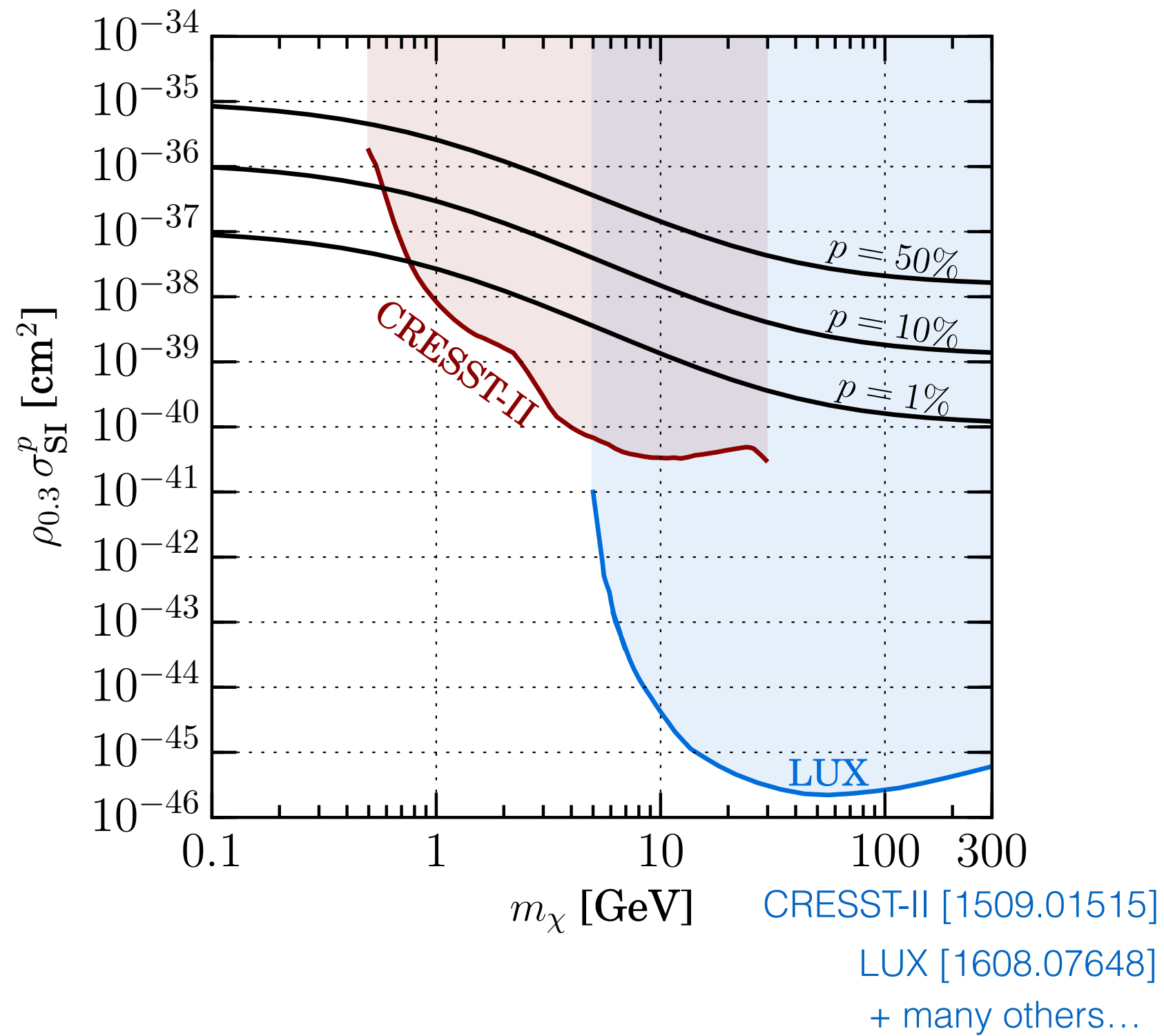
# Earth-Scattering of sub-GeV DM

BJK, Catena, Kouvaris [1611.05453]

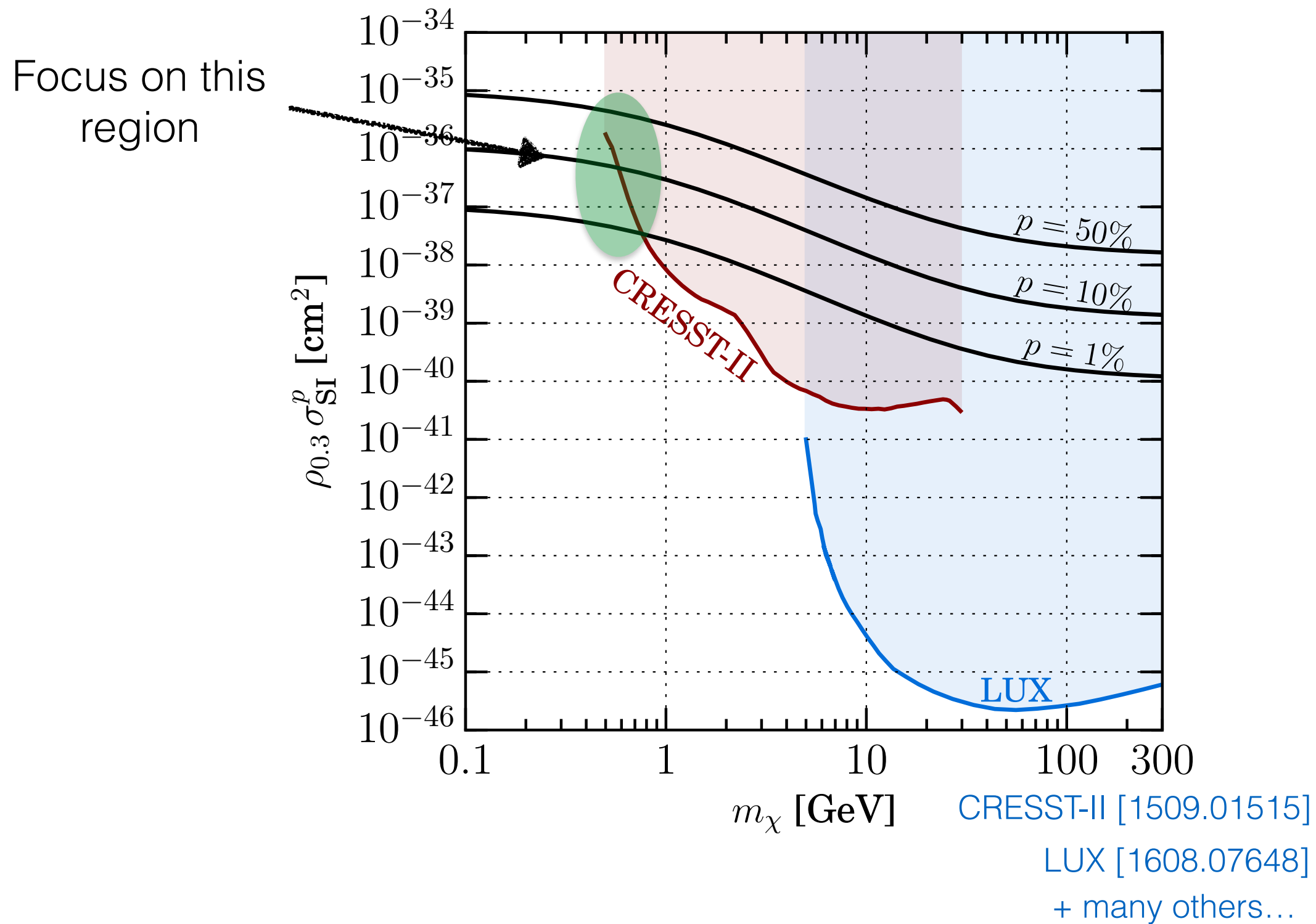
Emken, Kouvaris, Shoemaker [1702.07750]

Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]

# DD Landscape - Sub-GeV DM



# DD Landscape - Sub-GeV DM



# Direct Detection of DM (in space?)

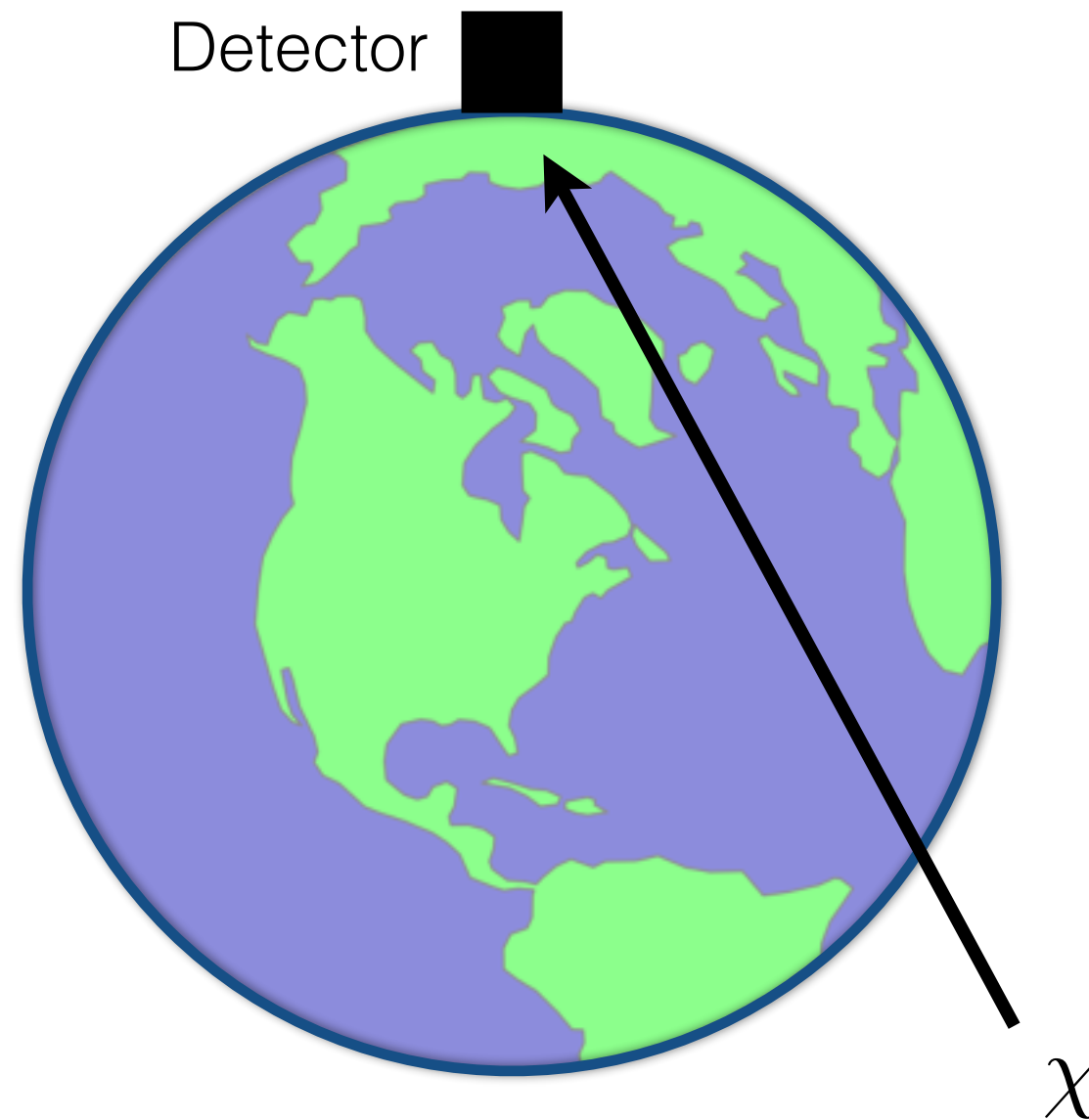
Detector



$\chi$

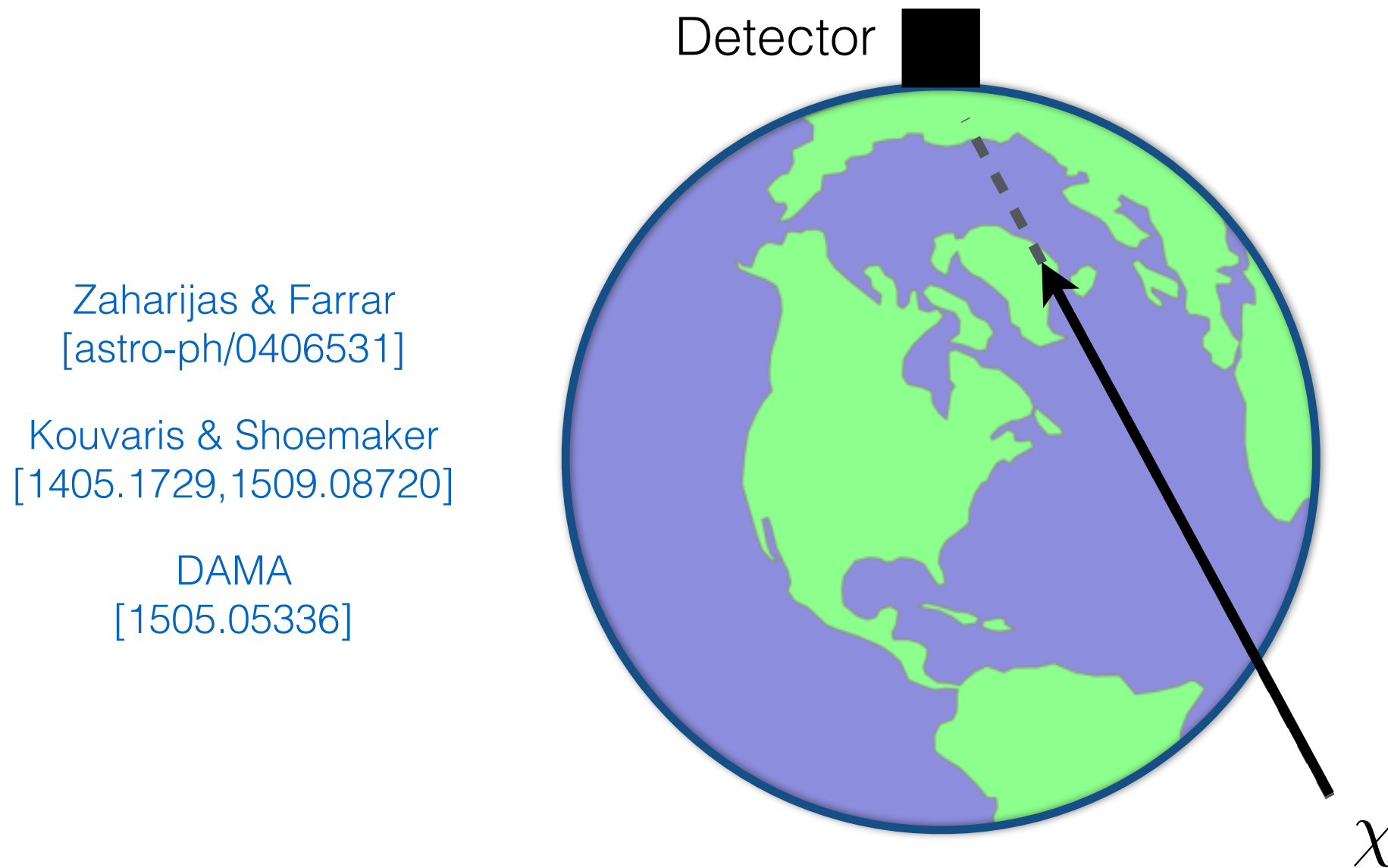
Unscattered (free) DM:  $f_0(\mathbf{v})$

# Direct Detection of DM on Earth



# Earth-Scattering - Stopping

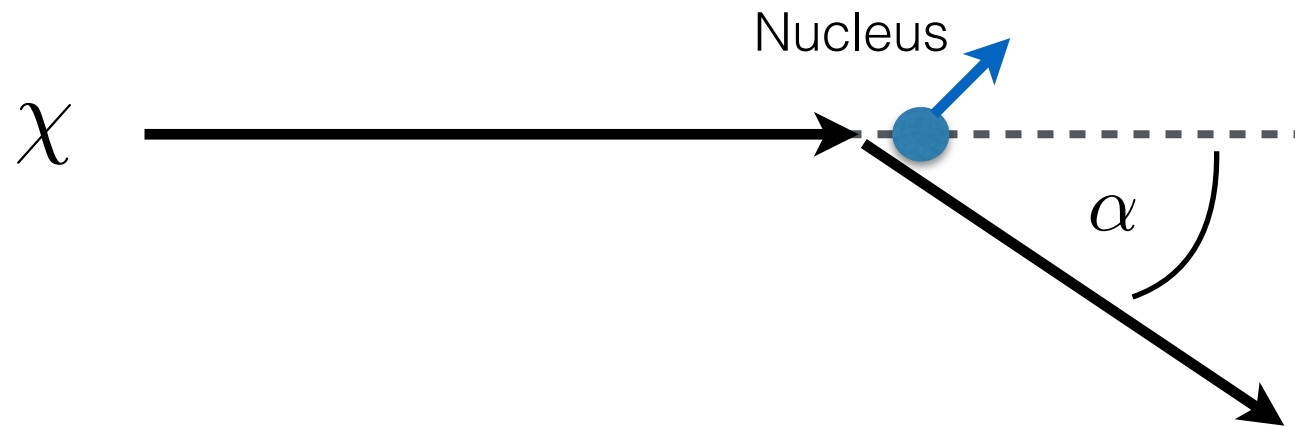
Previous calculations usually only consider DM *stopping*:



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]

SI

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

SD

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

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



# 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]

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

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = i\vec{S}_N \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$$

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

$$\mathcal{O}_5 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{q} \times \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = (\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q})/m_N^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_8 = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9 = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_N \times \vec{q})/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = i\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q}/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{11} = i\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q}/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{12} = \vec{S}_\chi \cdot (\vec{S}_N \times \vec{v}^\perp)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{13} = i(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{v}^\perp)(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{q})/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{14} = i(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})(\vec{S}_N \cdot \vec{v}^\perp)/m_N$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{15} = -(\vec{S}_\chi \cdot \vec{q})((\vec{S}_N \times \vec{v}^\perp) \cdot \vec{q})/m_N^2$$

$\vdots$

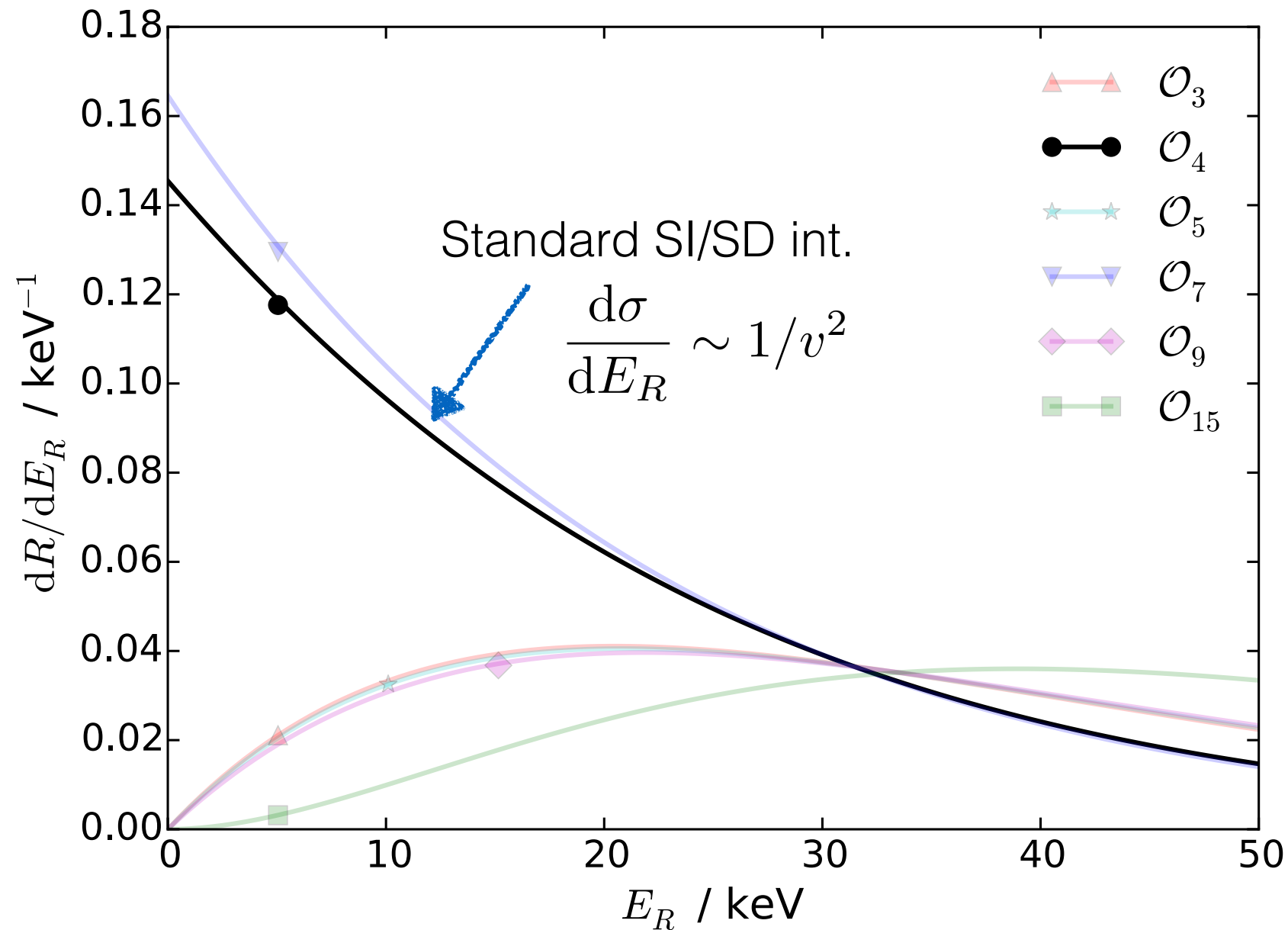
Recoil  
momentum  $\vec{q}$

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

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

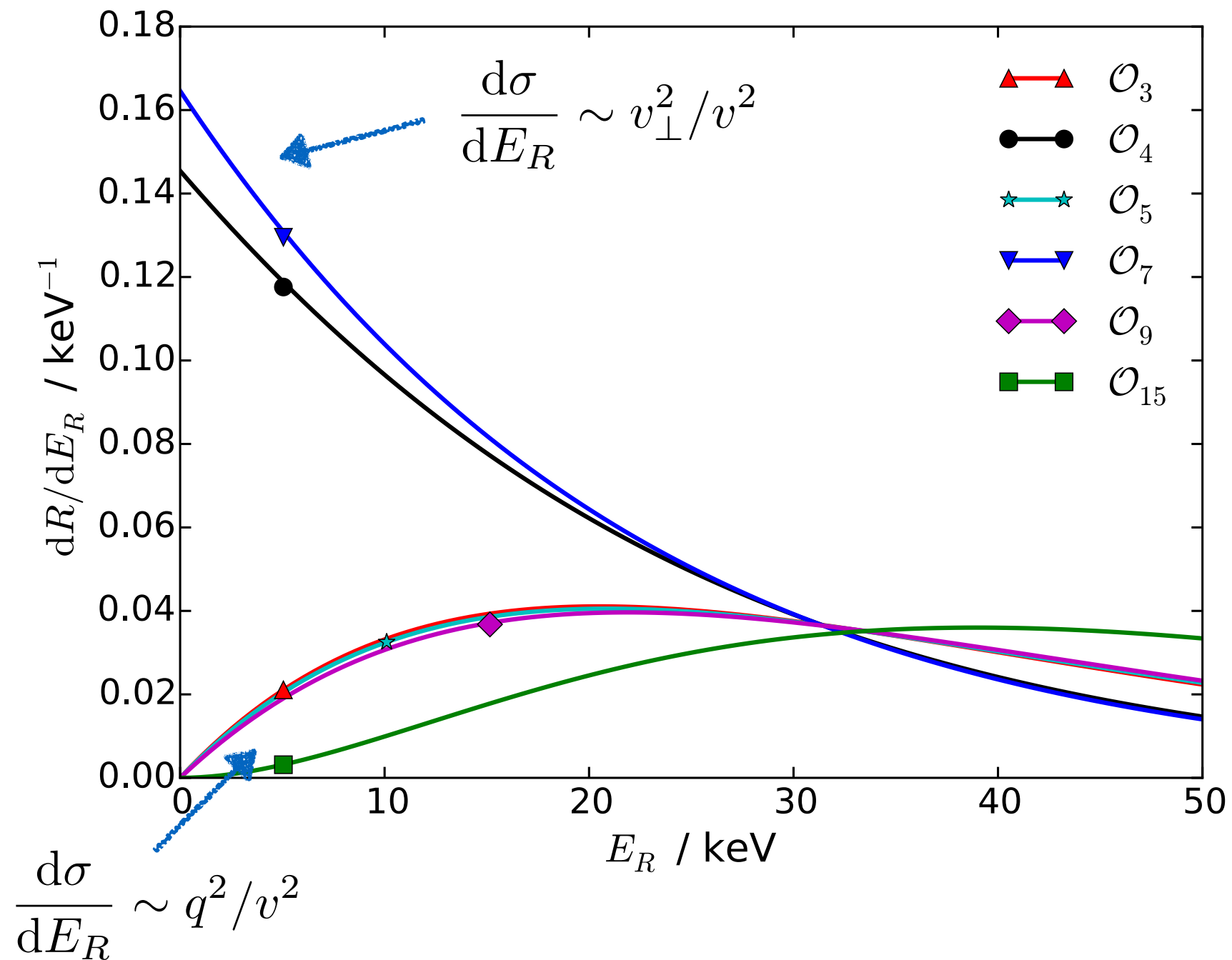
# Energy spectra

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



# Energy spectra

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

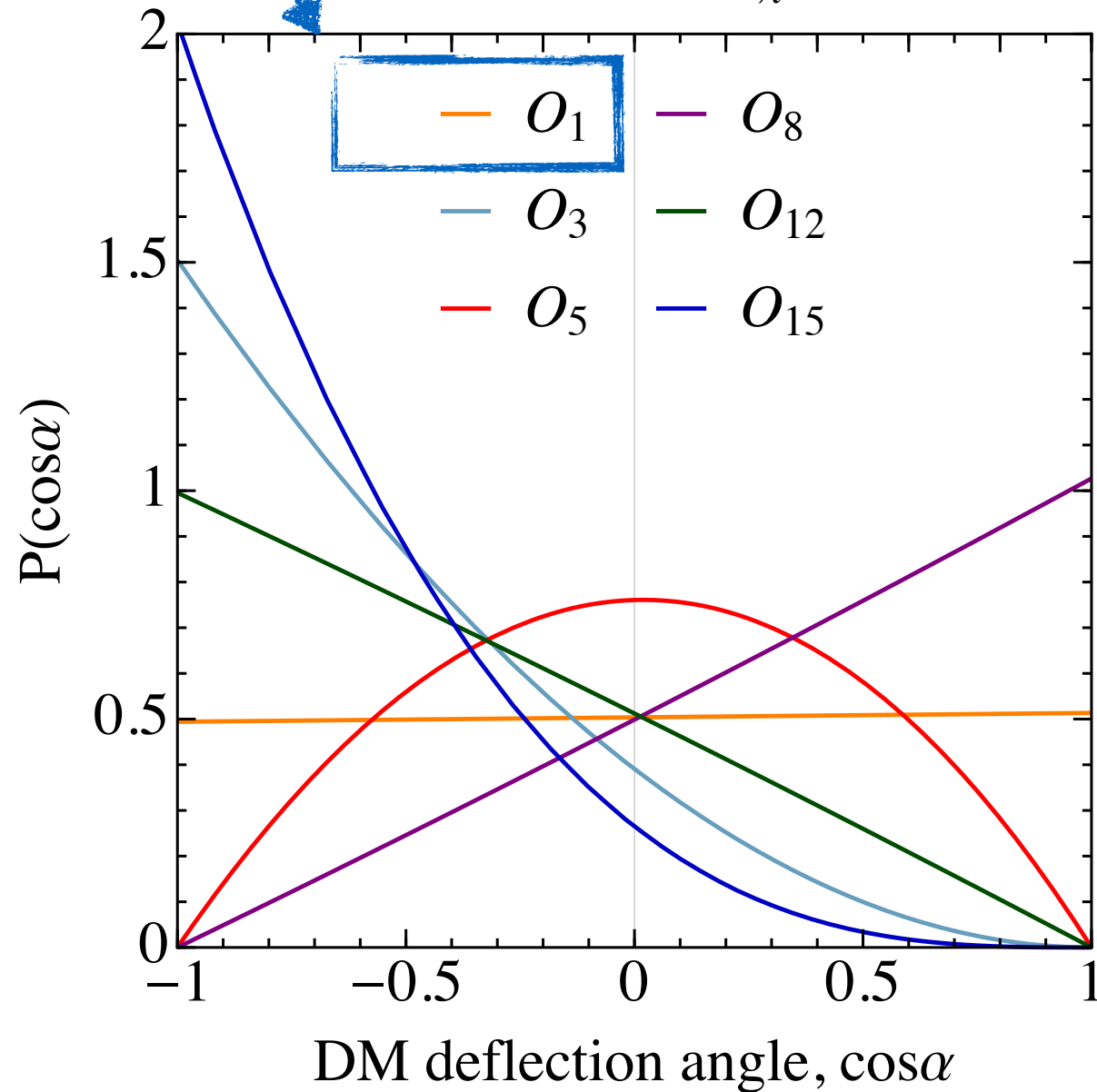


# DM deflection distribution

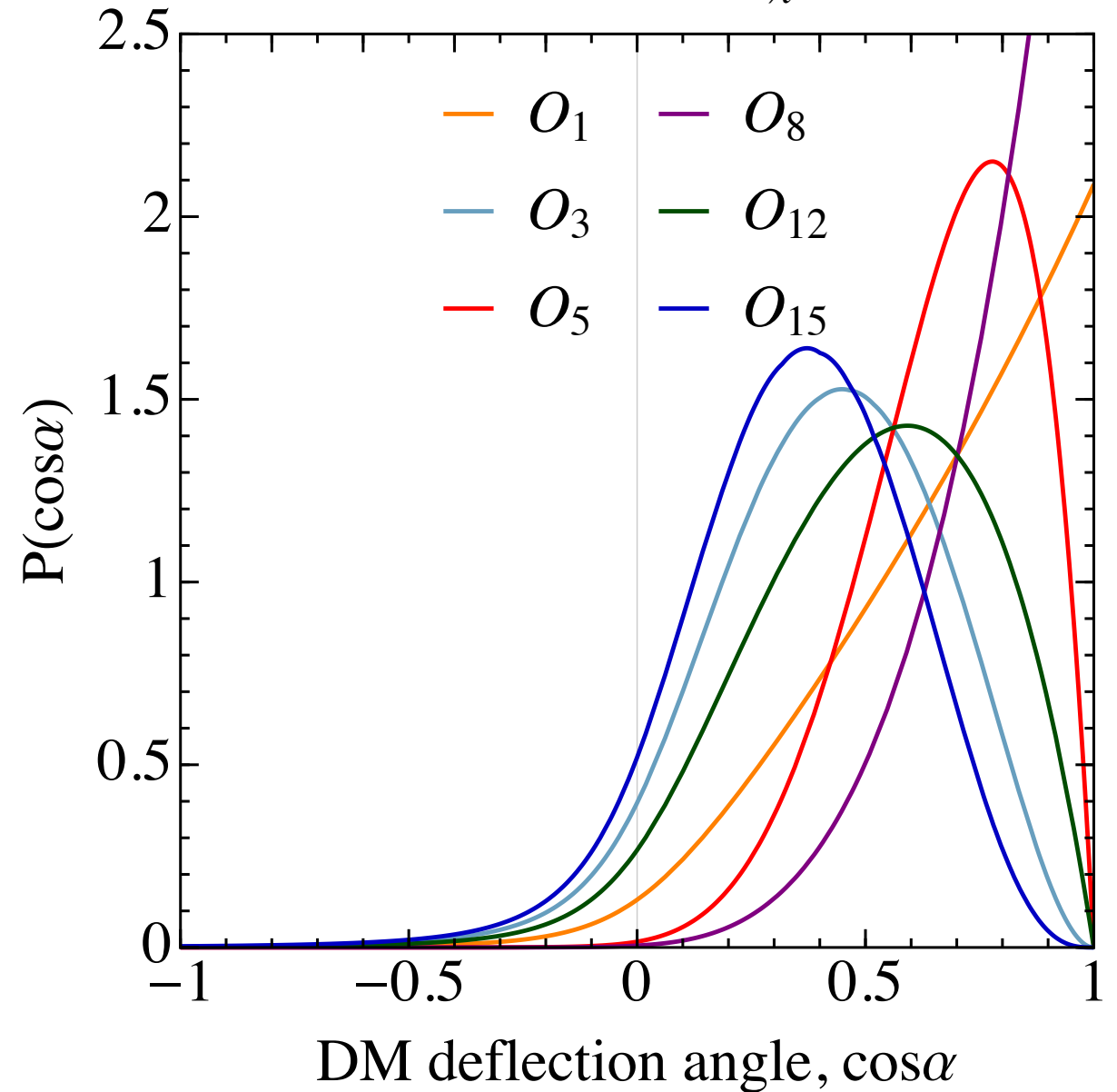
Standard SI interaction

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

Scattering with Fe –  $m_\chi = 0.5$  GeV



Scattering with Fe –  $m_\chi = 50$  GeV

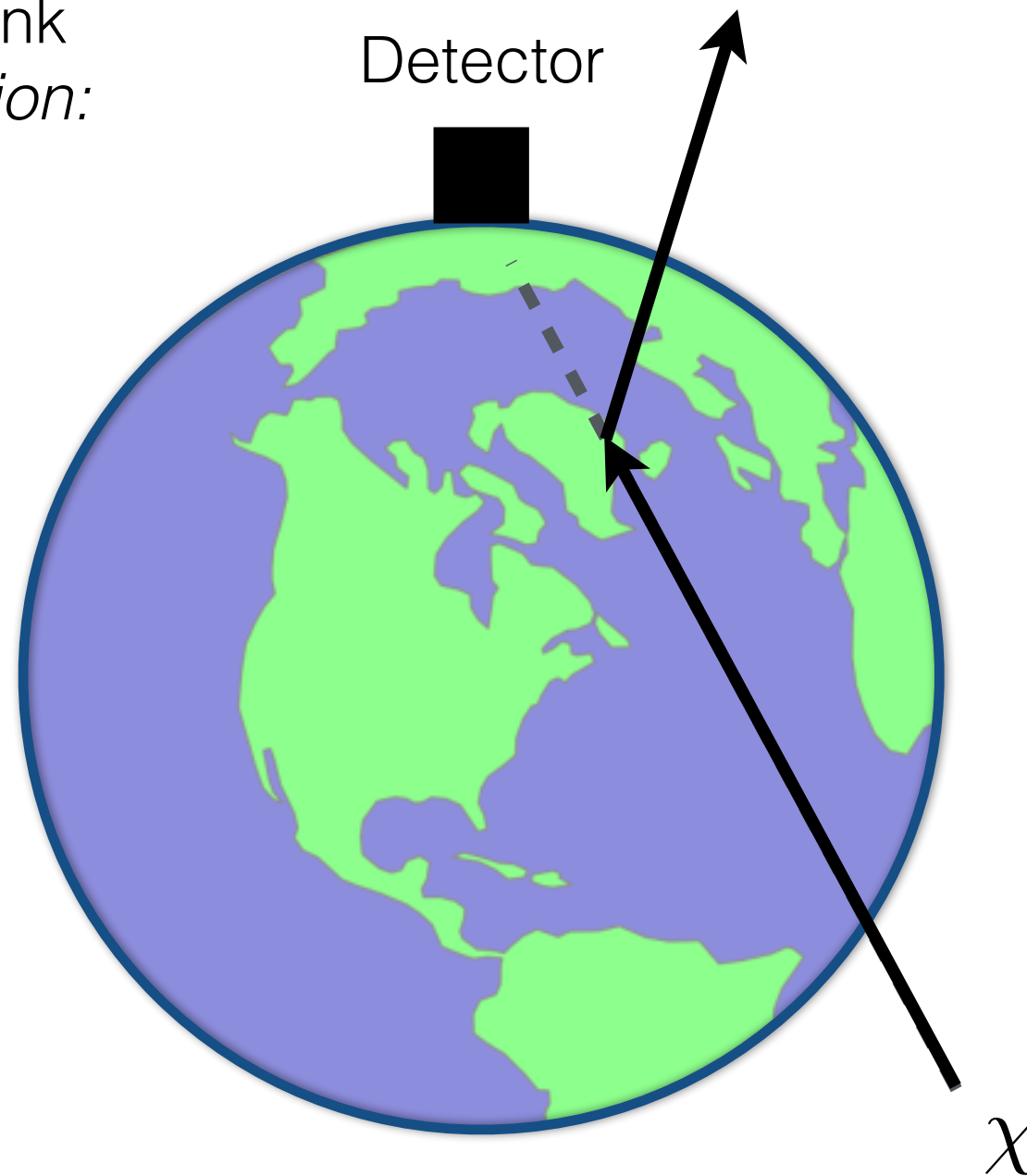


Backward

Forward

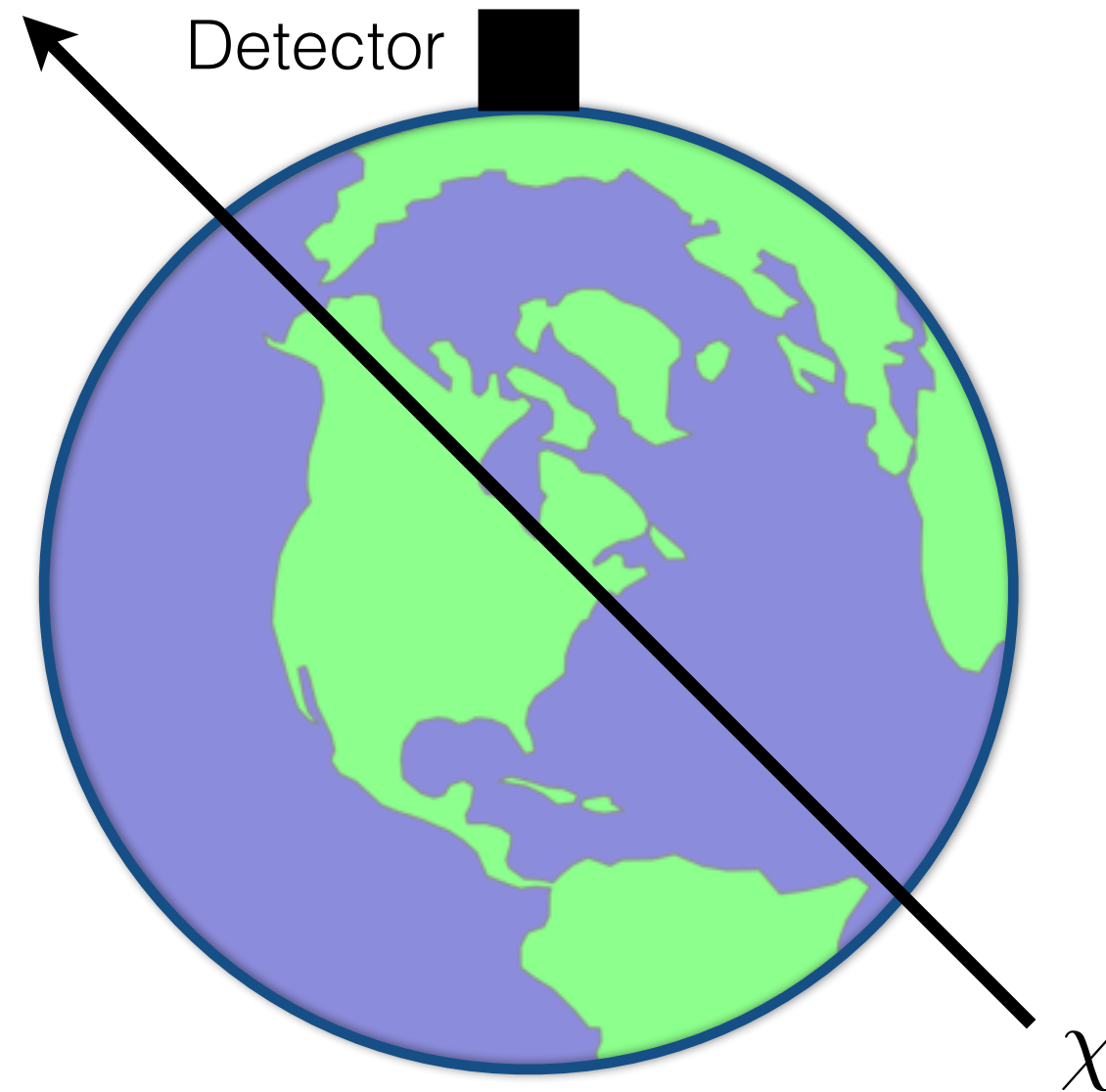
# Earth-Scattering - Attenuation

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



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

# Earth-Scattering - Deflection



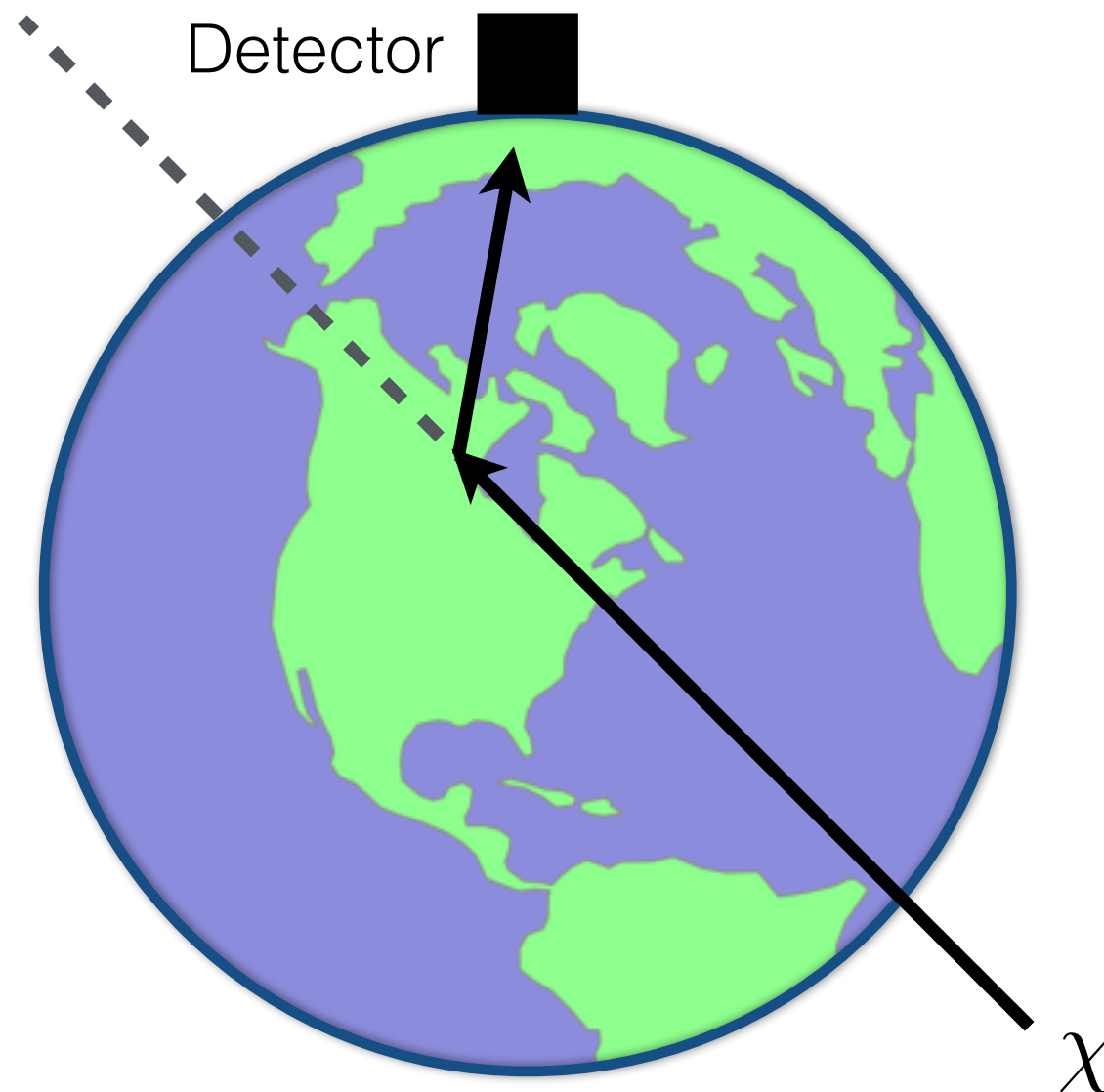
# Earth-Scattering - Deflection

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.

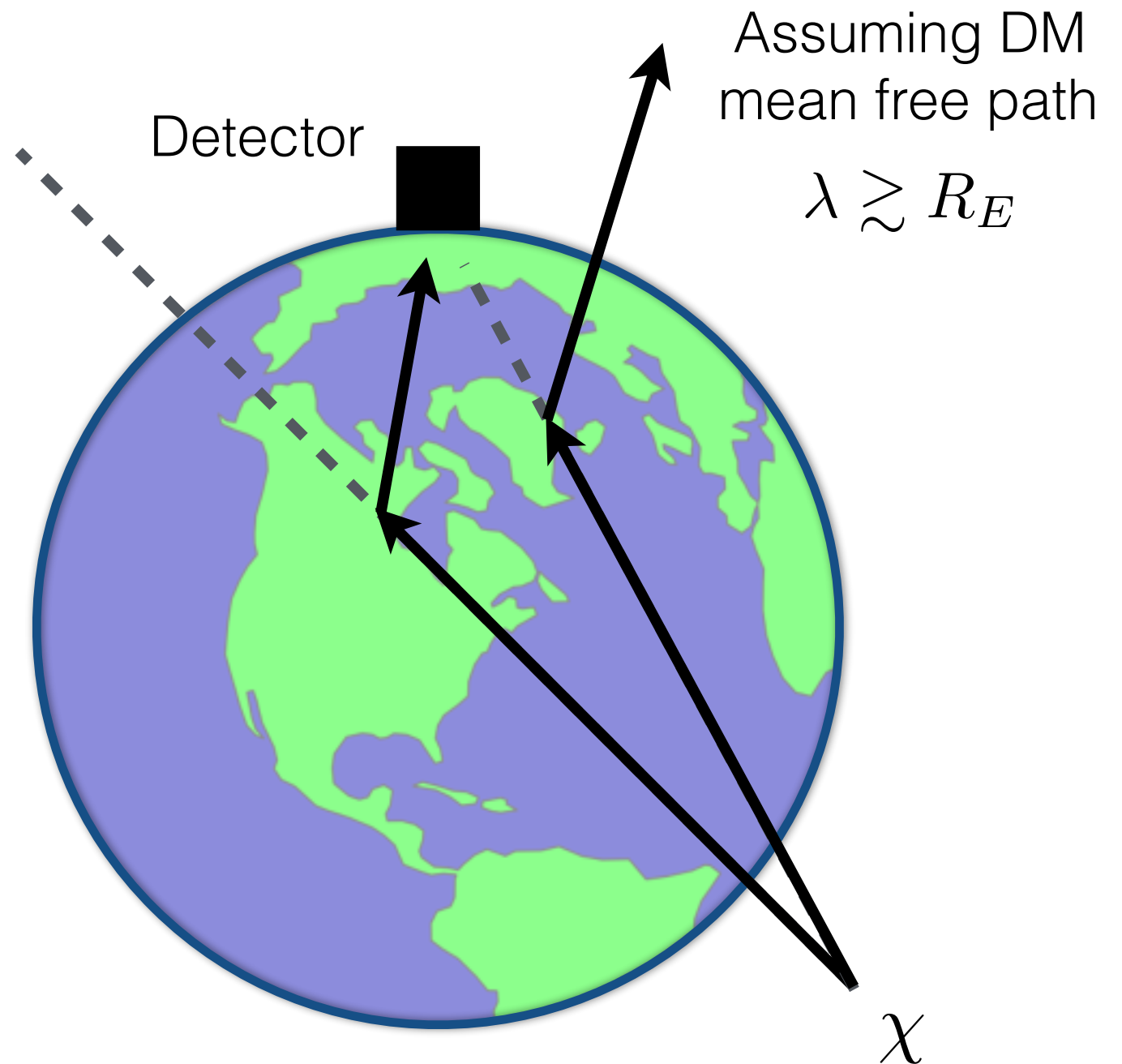
Can treat (without MC) in the 'single scatter' approximation...



# 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:  $\tilde{f}(\mathbf{v}) = f_0(\mathbf{v}) - f_A(\mathbf{v}) + f_D(\mathbf{v})$

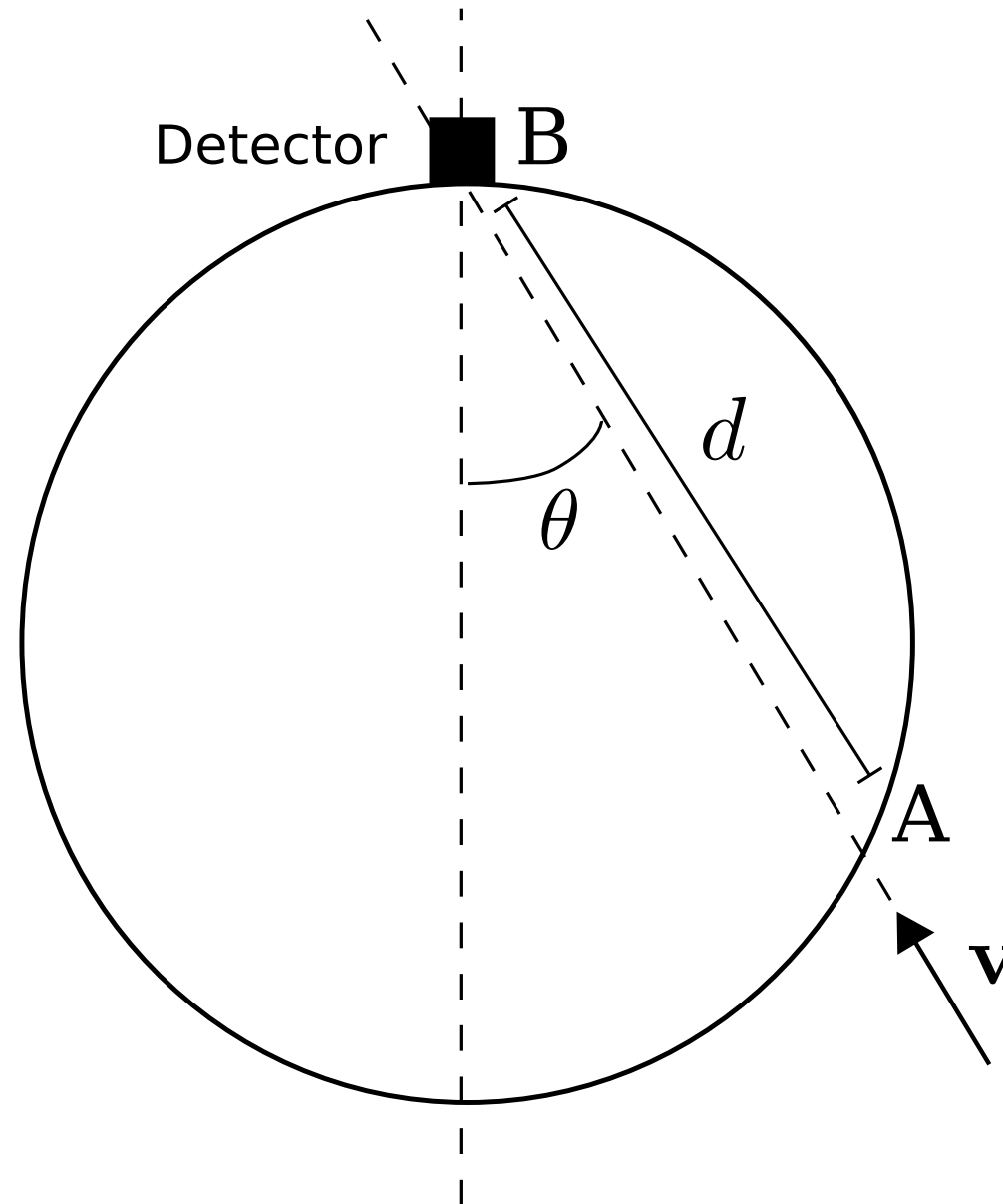
↪ altered flux, daily modulation, directionality...



# Attenuation

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

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



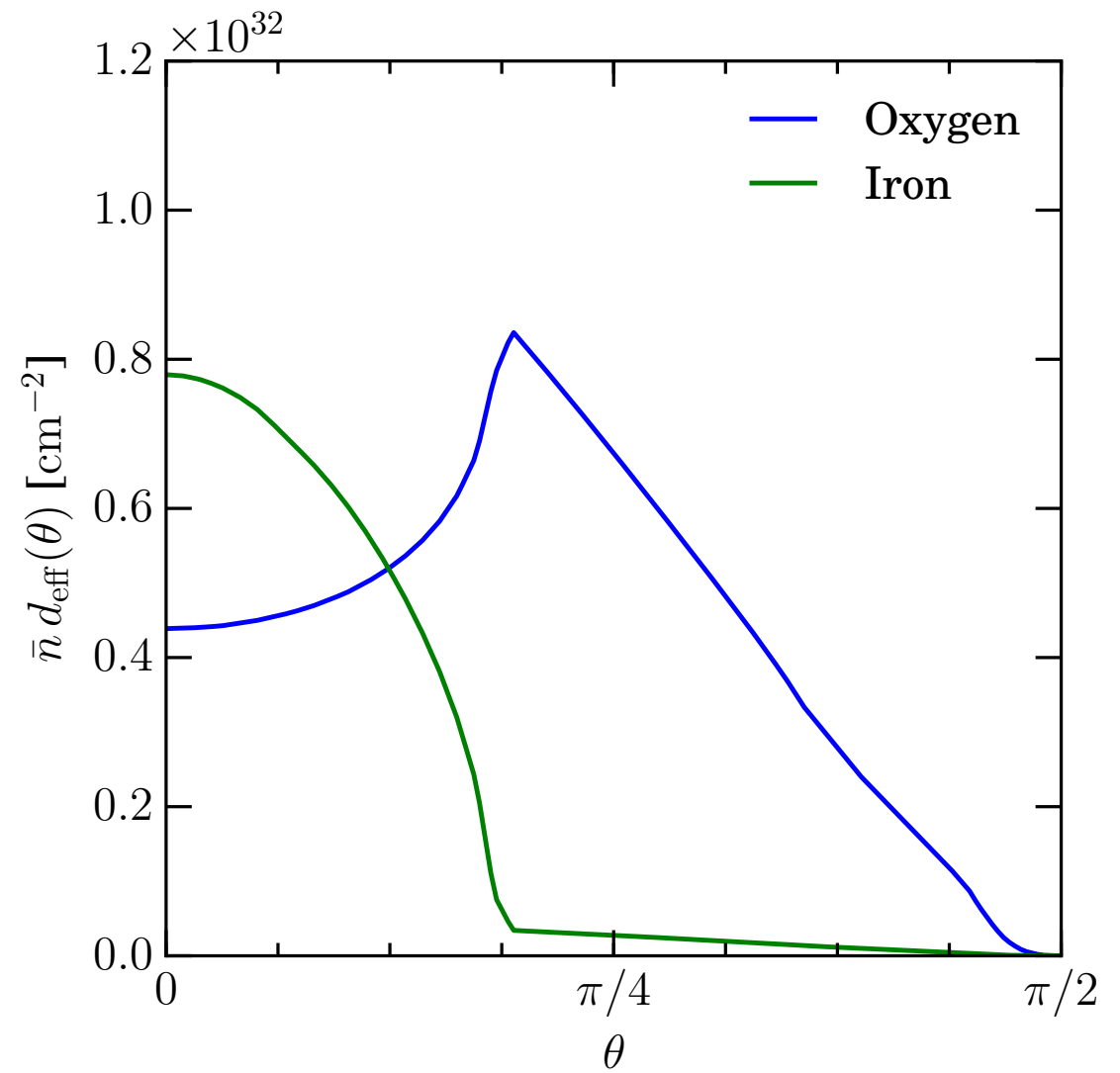
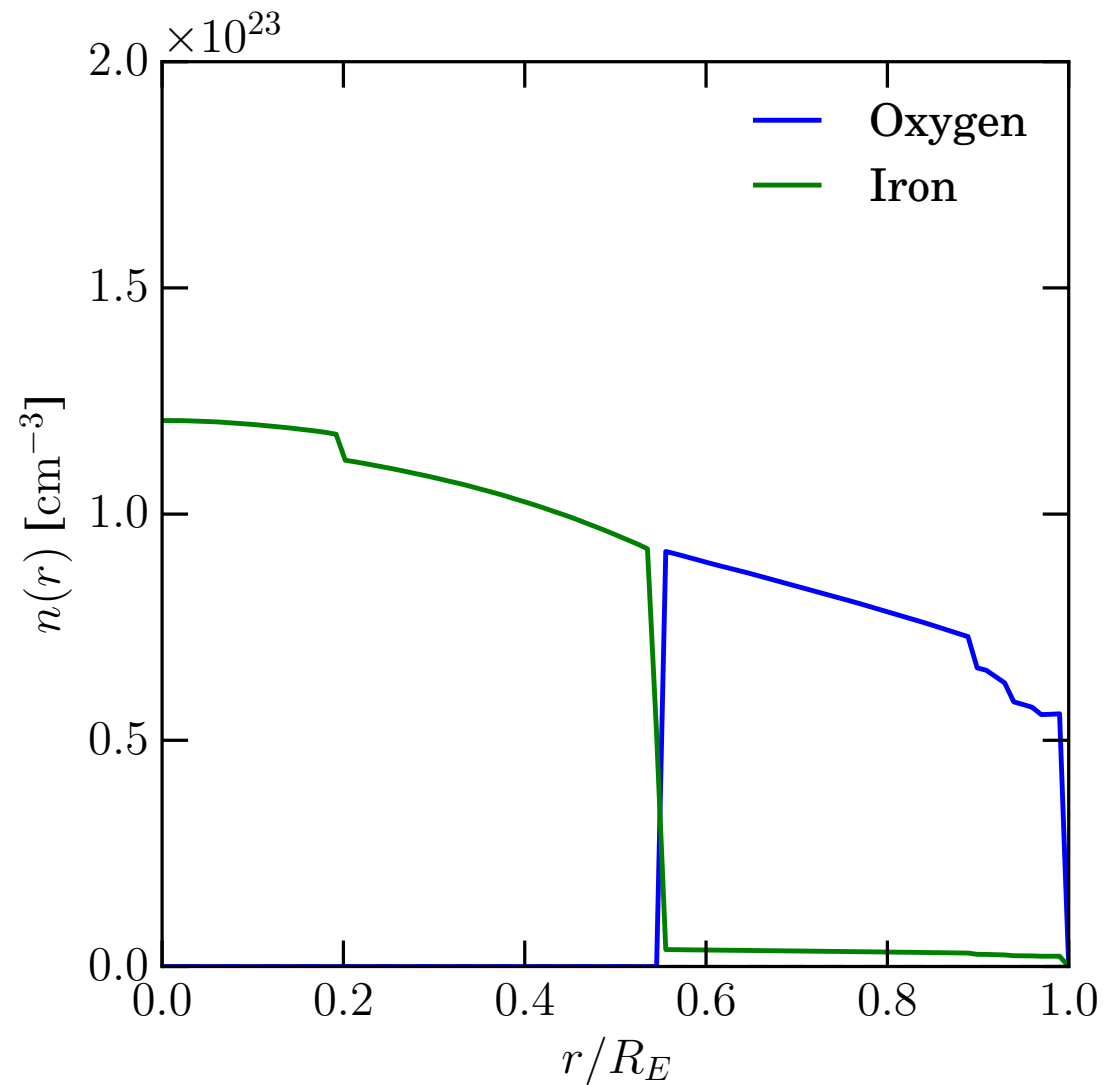
$$d_{\text{eff},i} = \frac{1}{\bar{n}_i} \int_{AB} n_i(\mathbf{r}) dl$$

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

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)



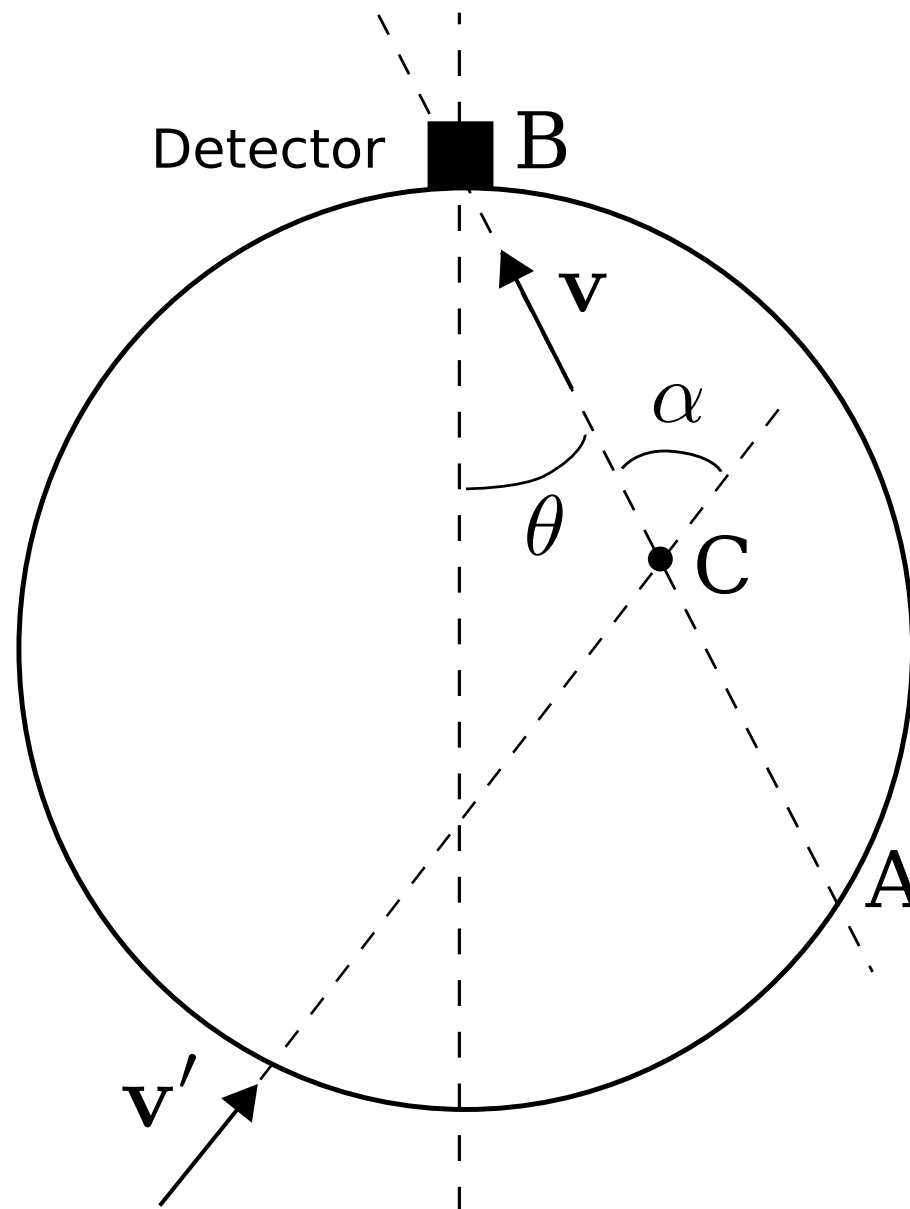
NB: little Earth-scattering for spin-dependent interactions

# Deflection

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

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

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

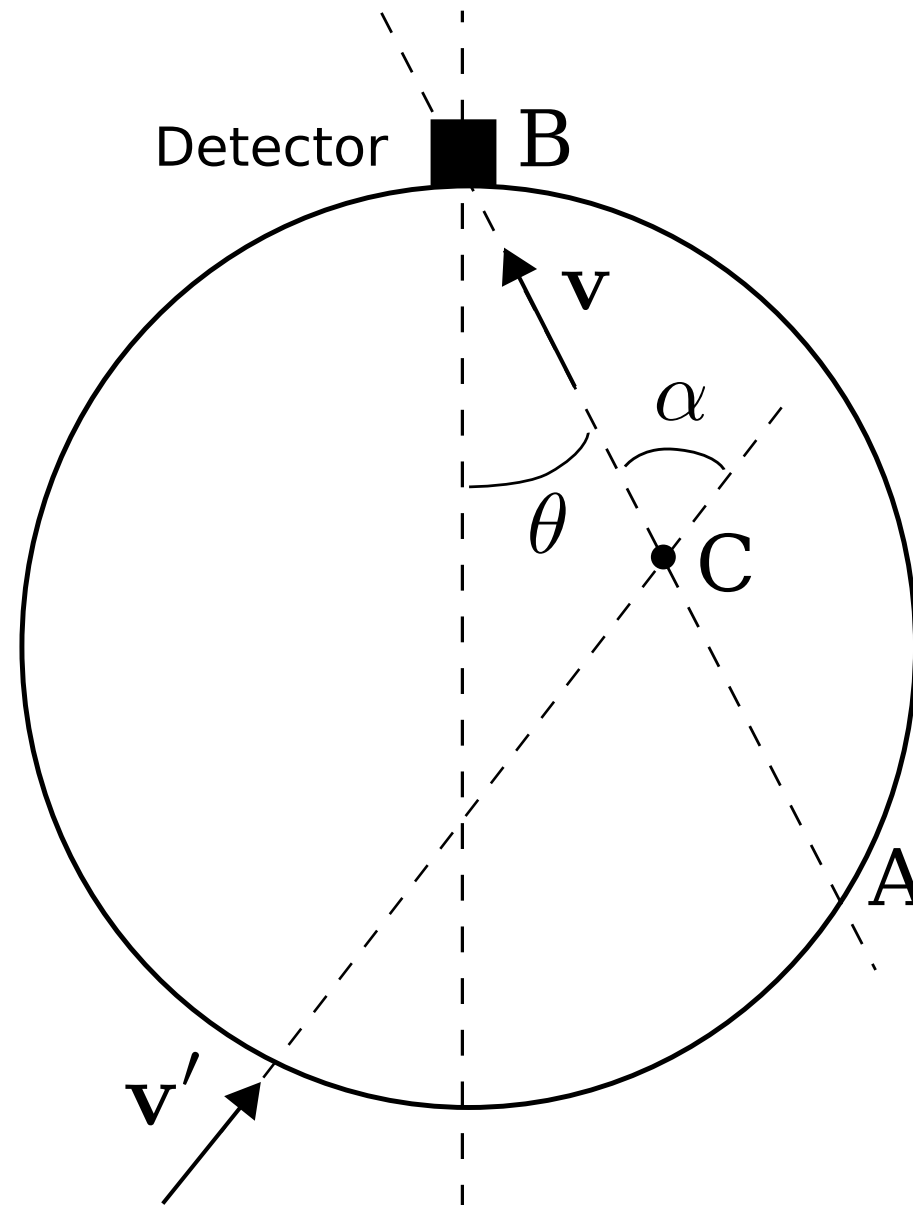


# Deflection

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

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

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



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

[Detailed calculation in 1611.05453]

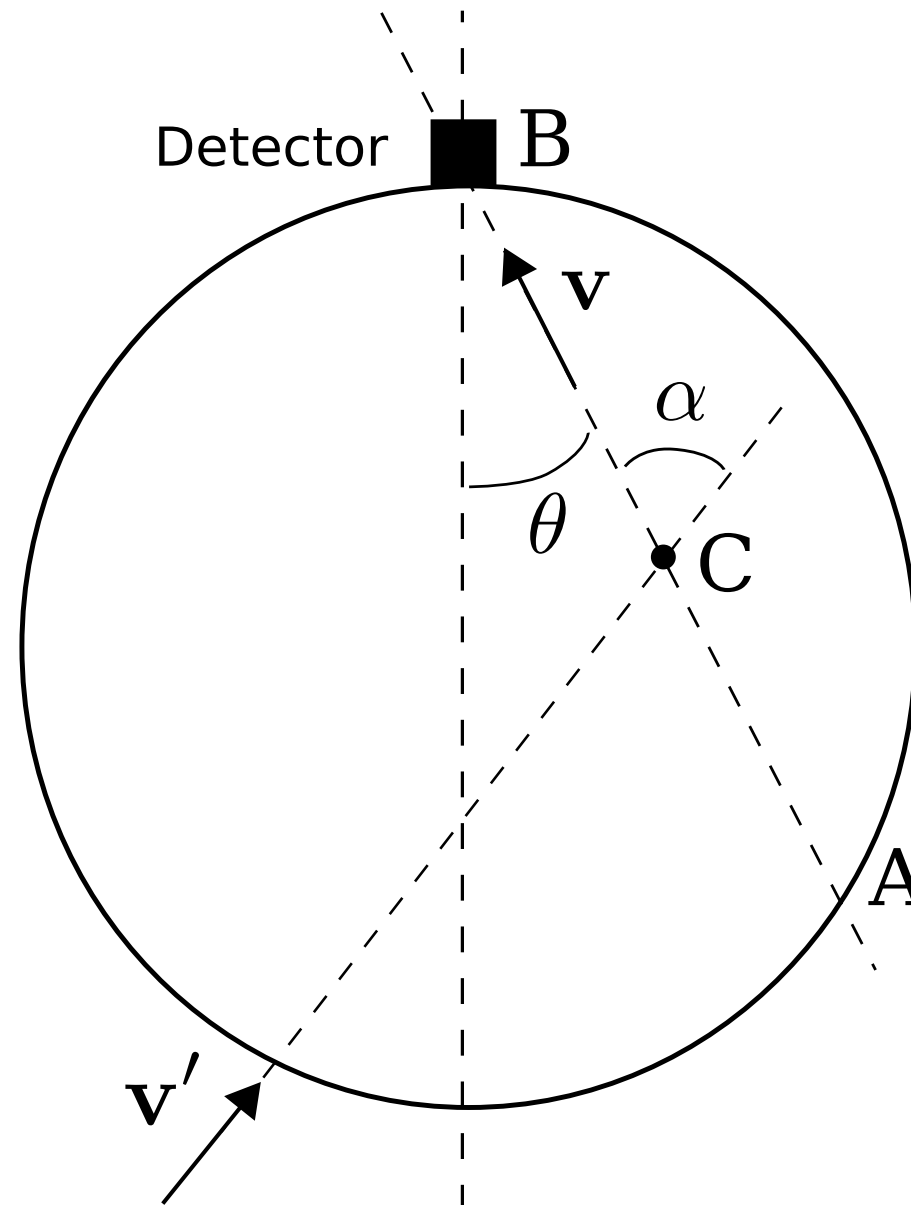
$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$

# Deflection

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

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

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



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

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

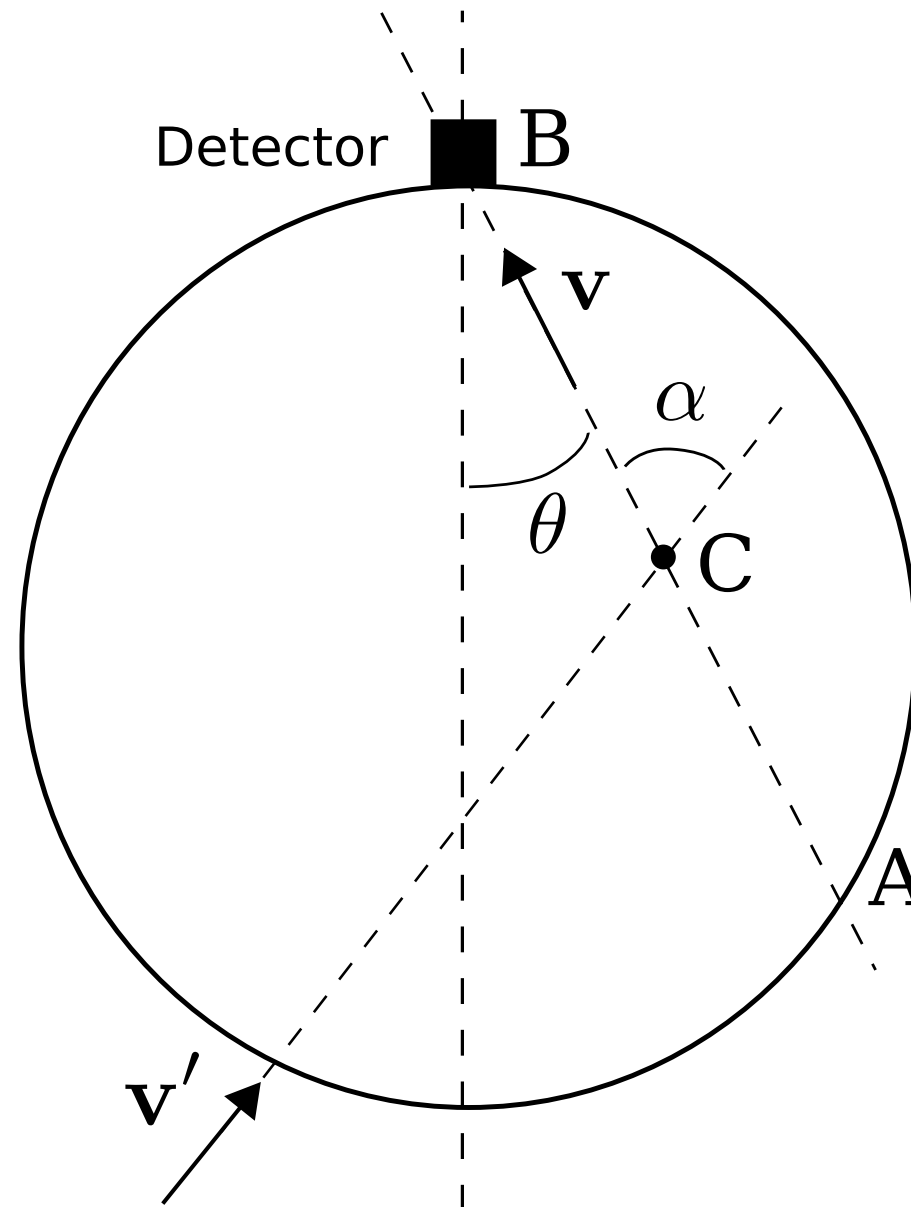
$$\mathbf{v} = (v, \cos \theta, \phi)$$

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

Focus on low mass DM:

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

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



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

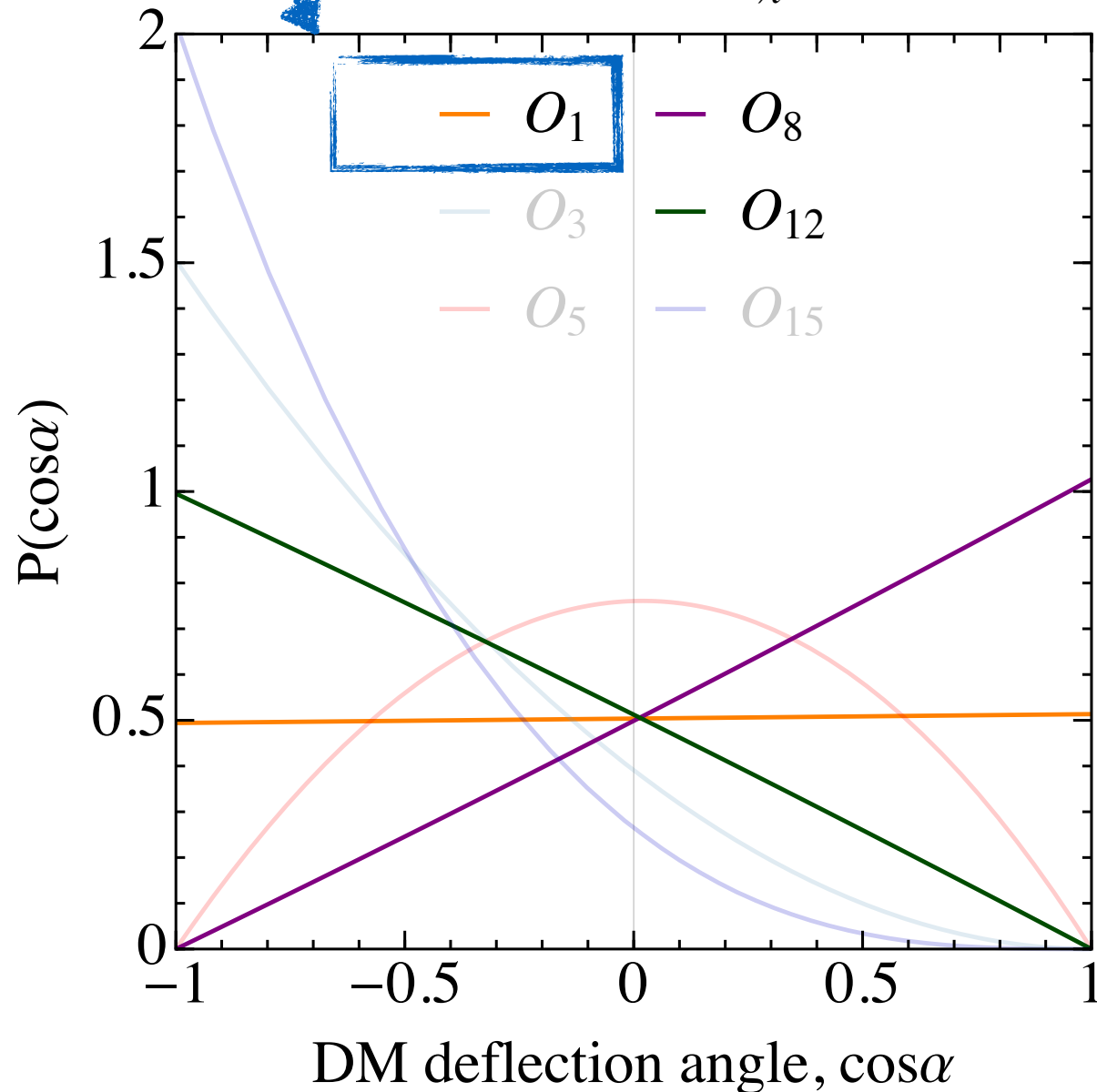
$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$

# DM deflection distribution

Standard SI interaction

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

Scattering with Fe –  $m_\chi = 0.5$  GeV



Backward

Forward

Standard SI interaction

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

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

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



# Deflection

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

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

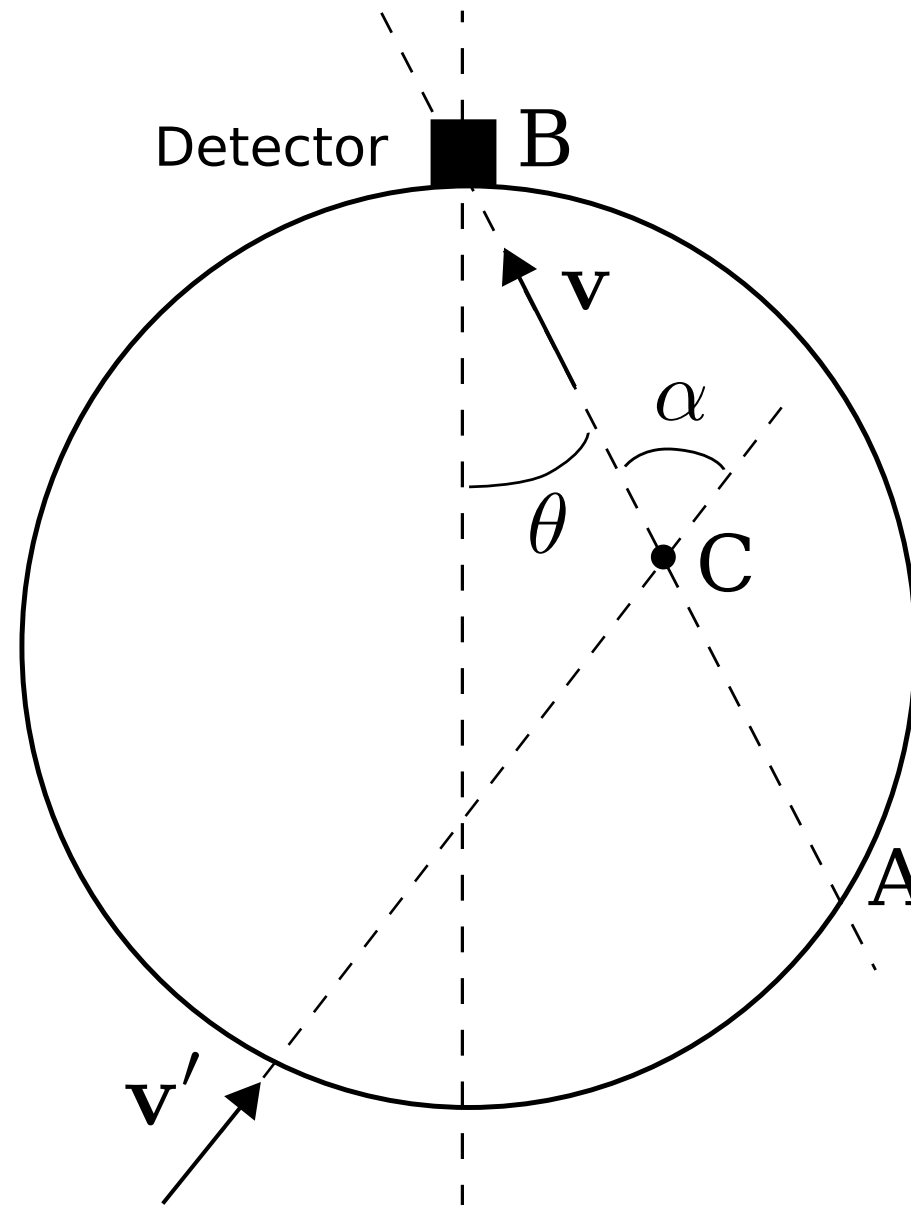
$$\bar{\lambda}_i(v)^{-1} = \bar{n}_i \sigma(v)$$

**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



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

$$\kappa_i = v'/v$$



# 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  |
| .git_ignore      | Create .git_ignore                               | 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

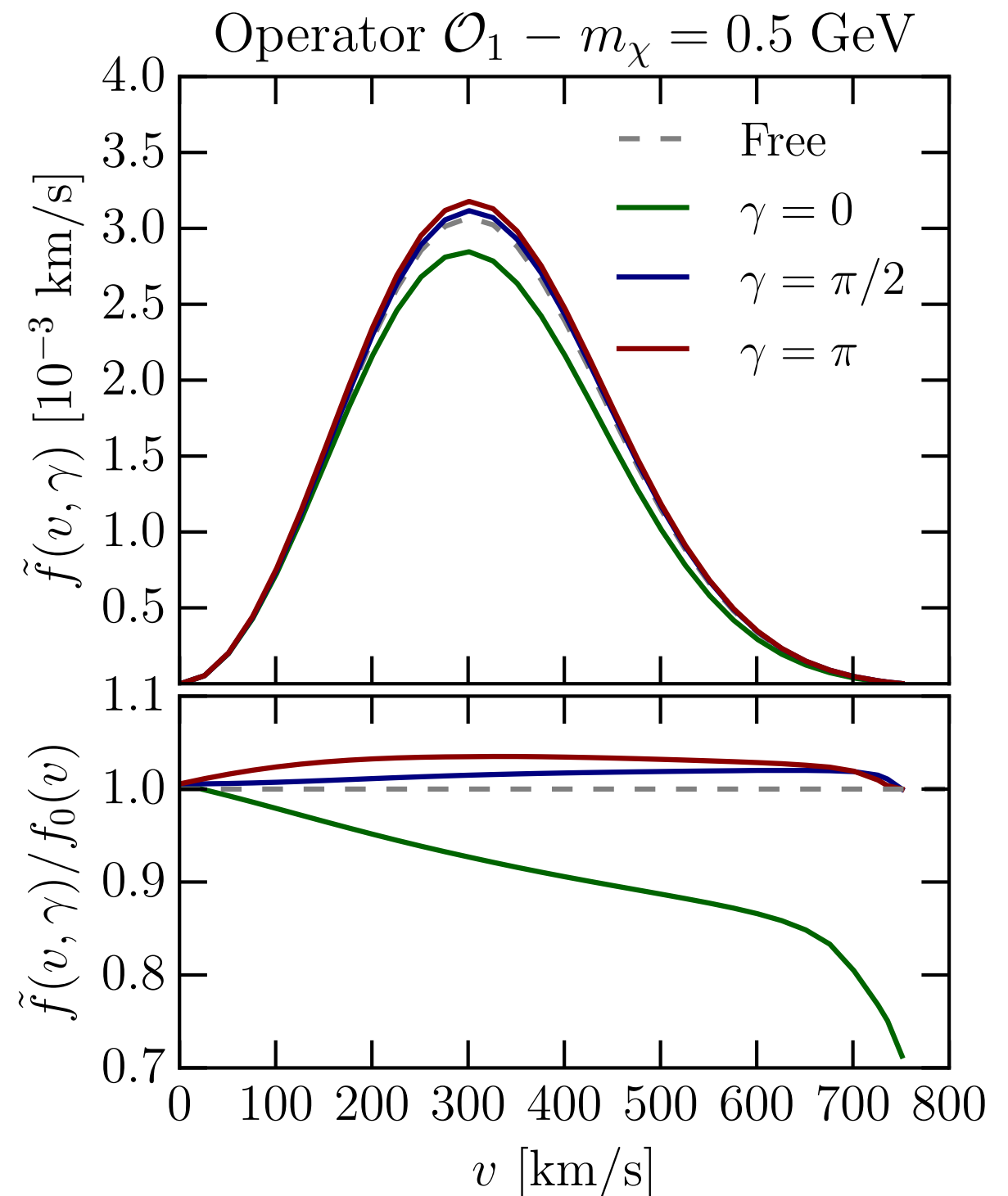
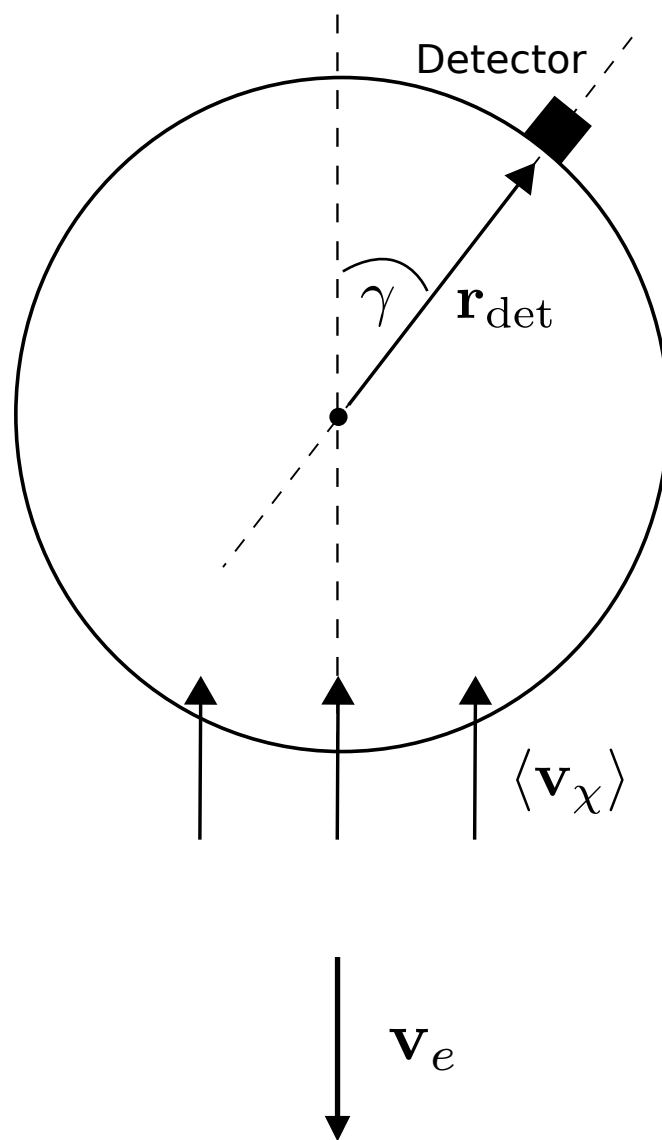
## EarthShadow

```
ascl 1611.012
```

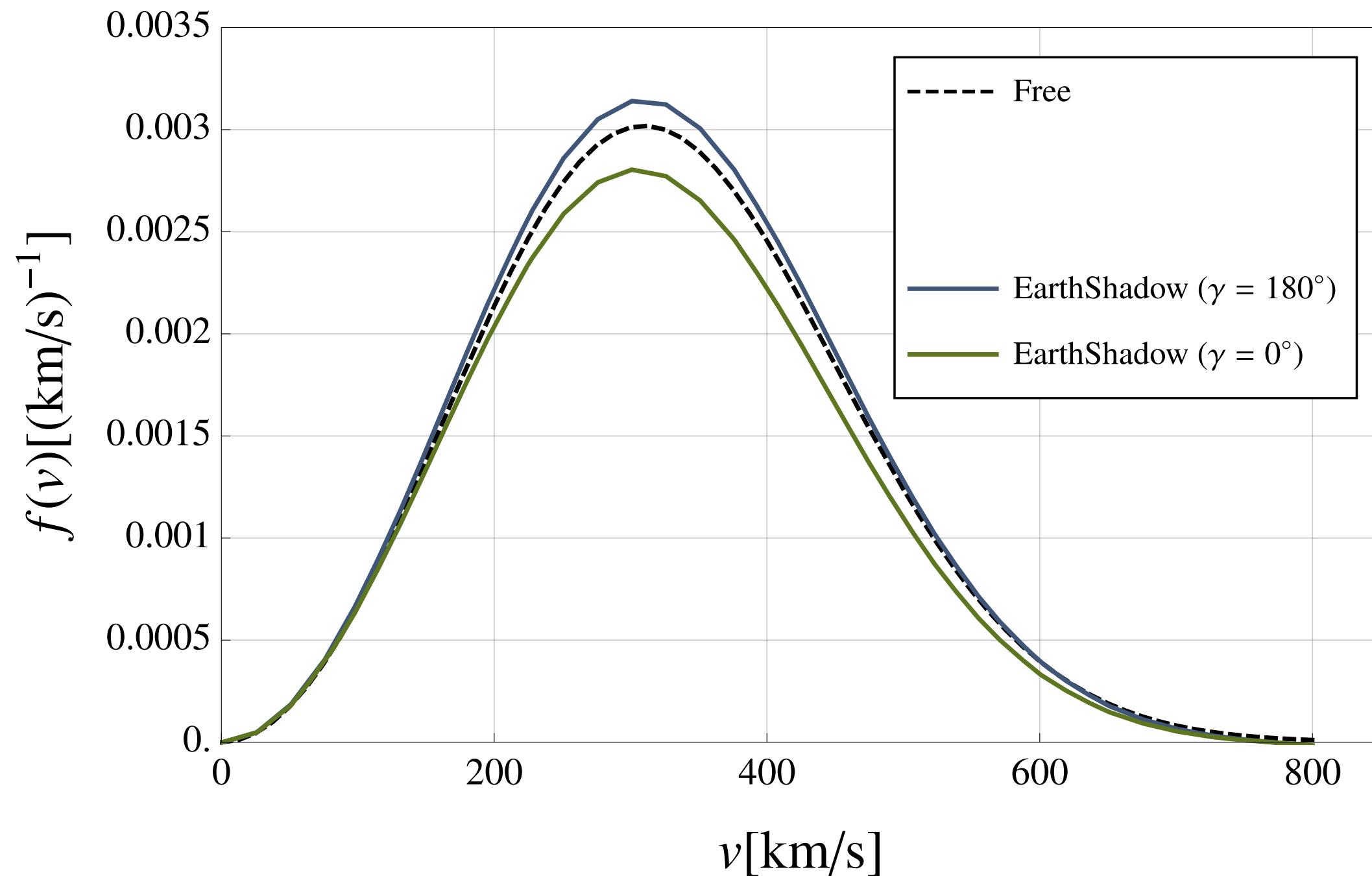
Skip to the good stuff: Animations showing the daily modulation can be viewed *in browser* on [FigShare](#).

# Speed Distribution - Operator 1

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



# Comparison with Monte-Carlo

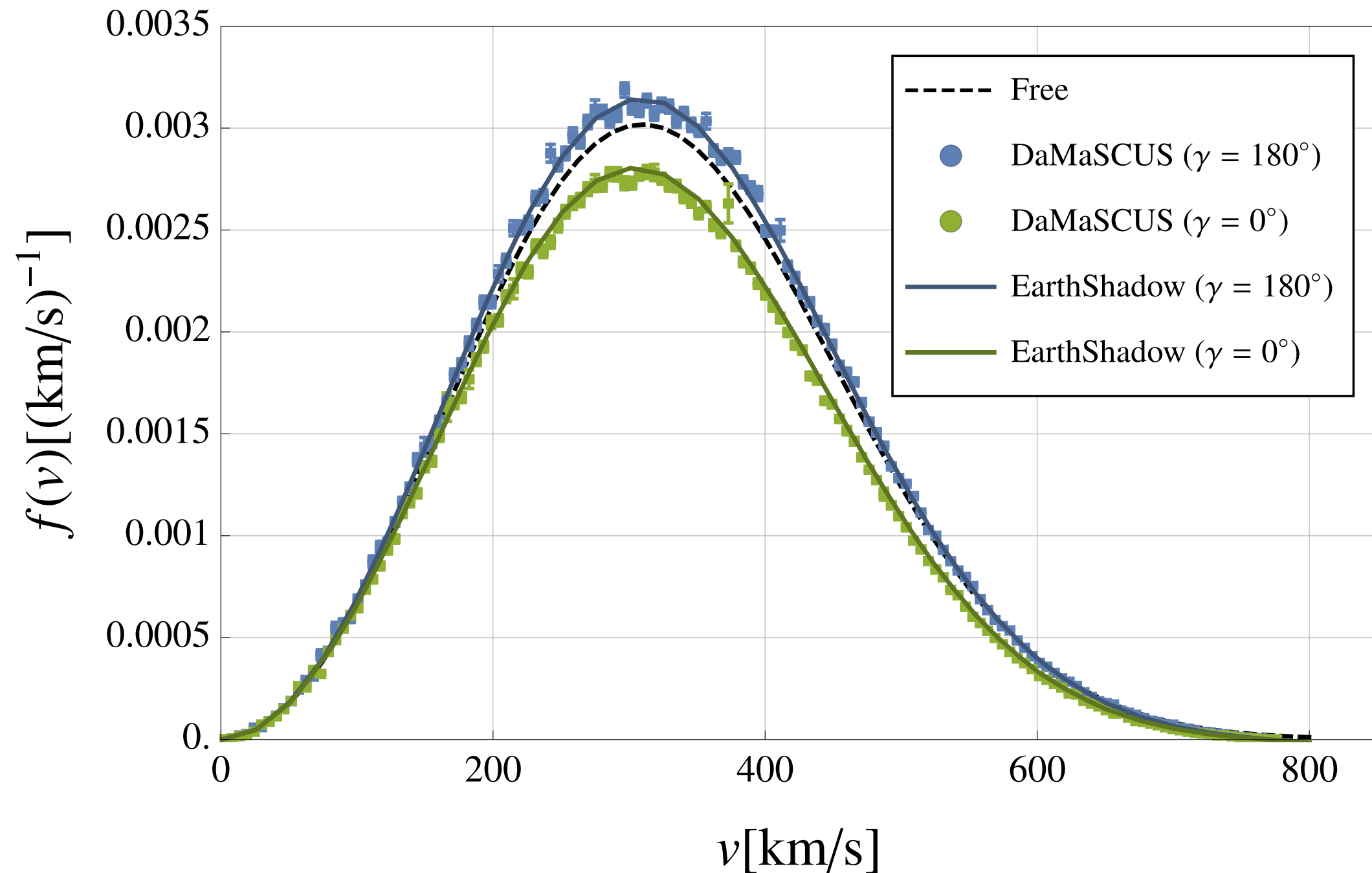


Monte-Carlo results from the DaMaSCUS code

[Emken & Kouvaris - 1706.02249]

<http://cp3-origins.dk/site/damascus>

# Comparison with Monte-Carlo



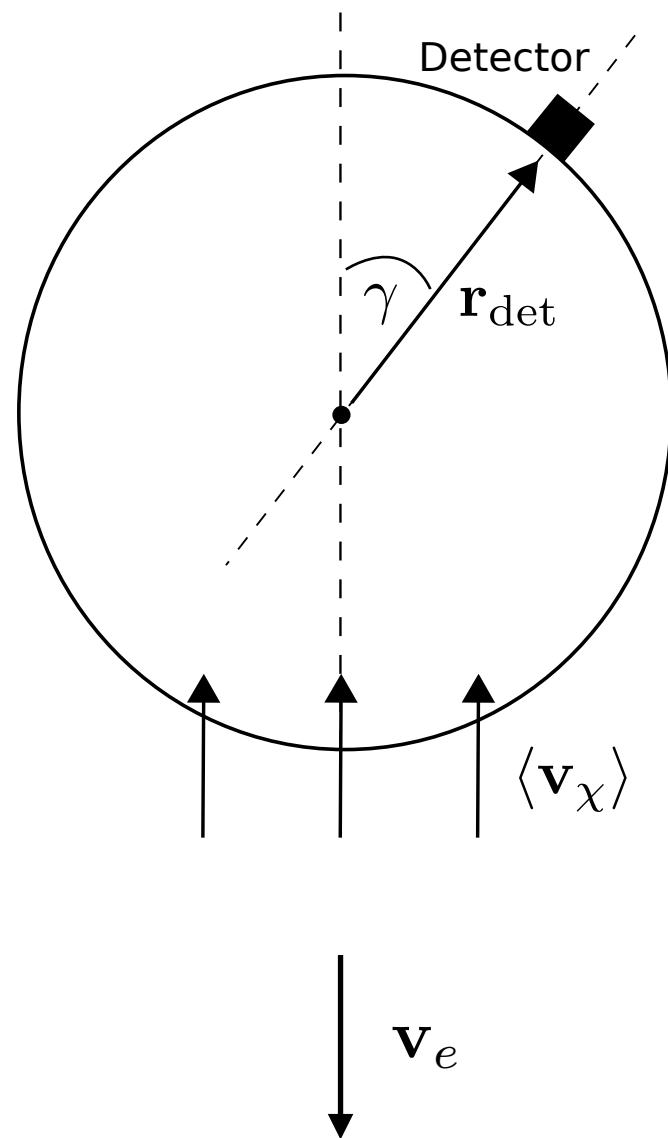
Monte-Carlo results from the DaMaSCUS code

[Emken & Kouvaris - 1706.02249]

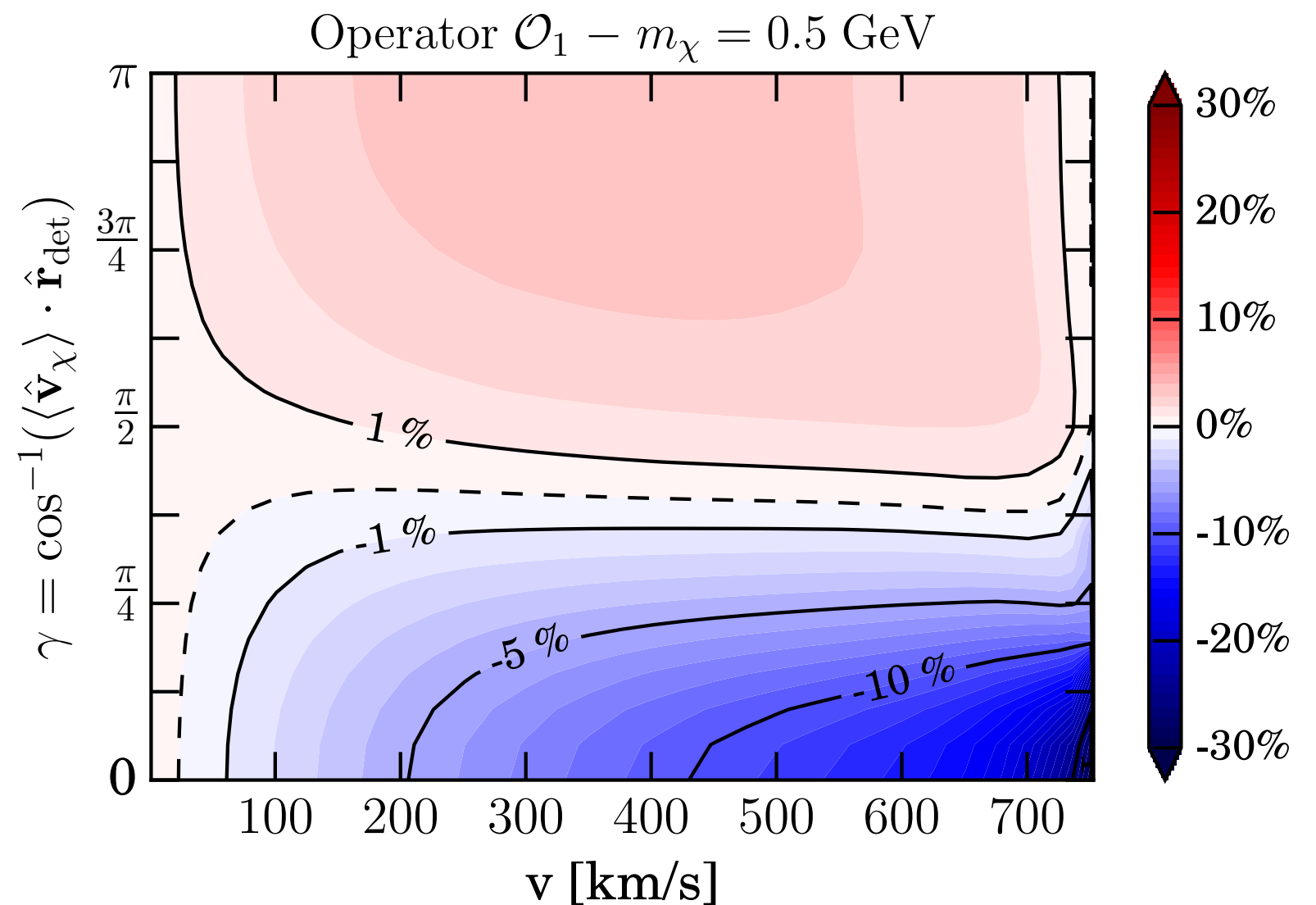
<http://cp3-origins.dk/site/damascus>

# Speed Distribution - Operator 1

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

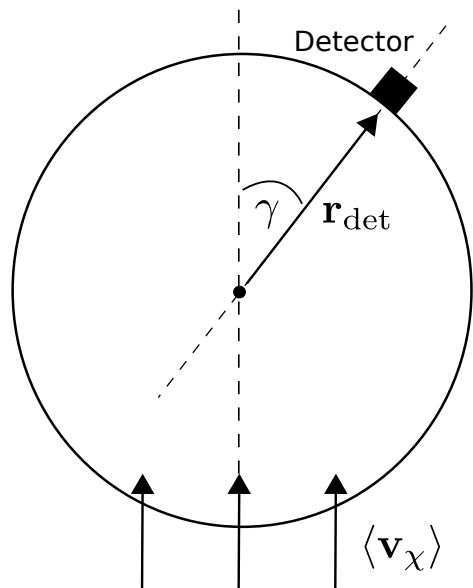
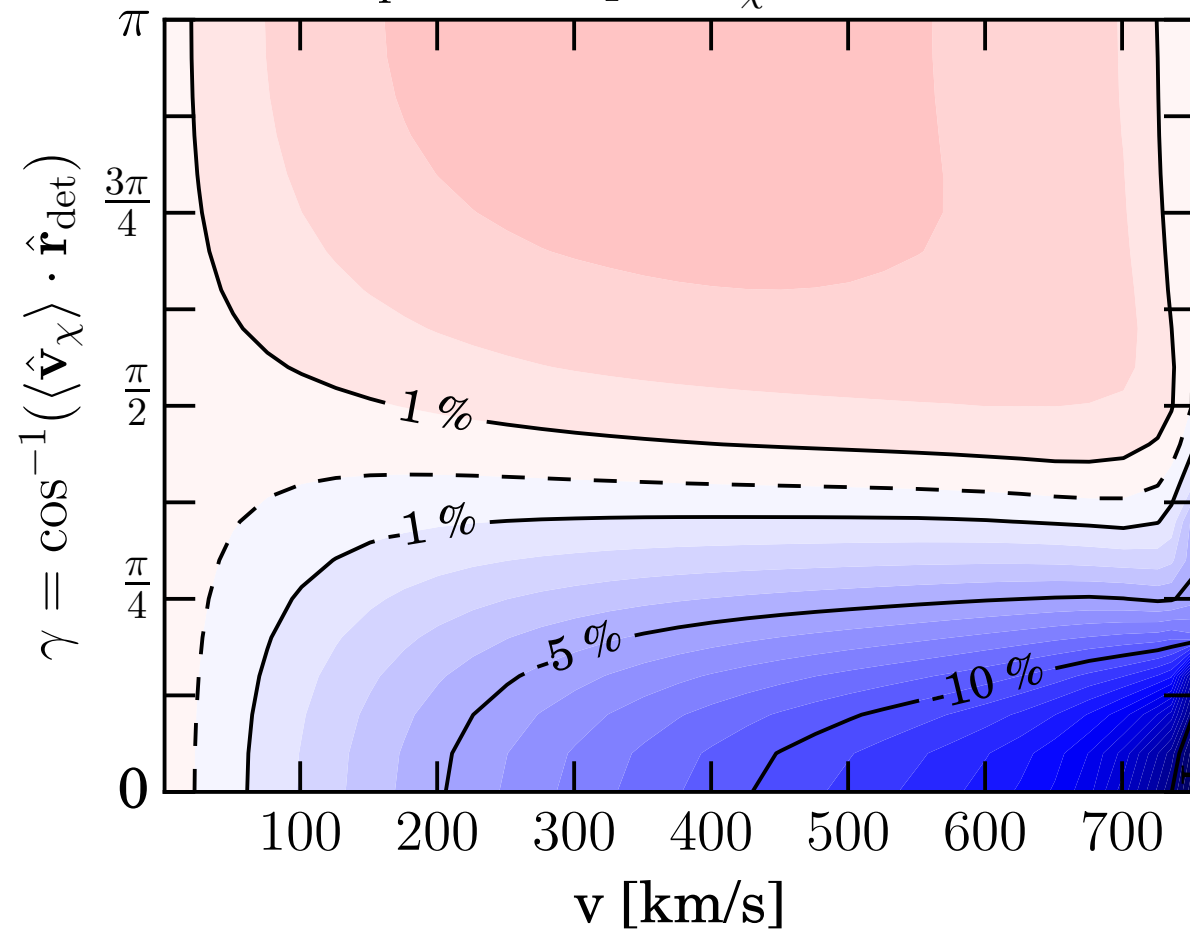


Percentage change in speed dist.



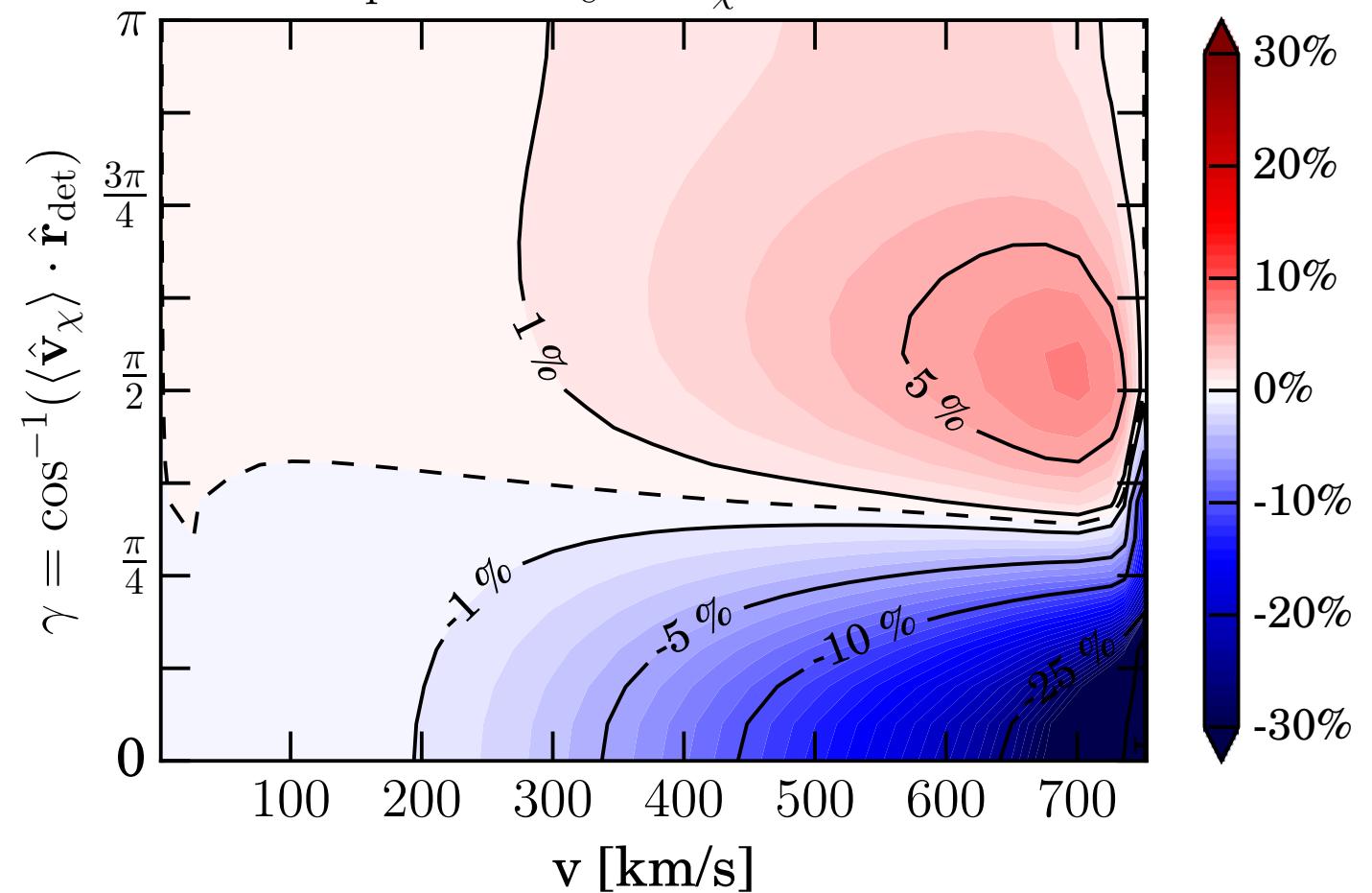
# Speed Distribution - $\mathcal{O}_1$ vs $\mathcal{O}_8$

Operator  $\mathcal{O}_1 - m_\chi = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$



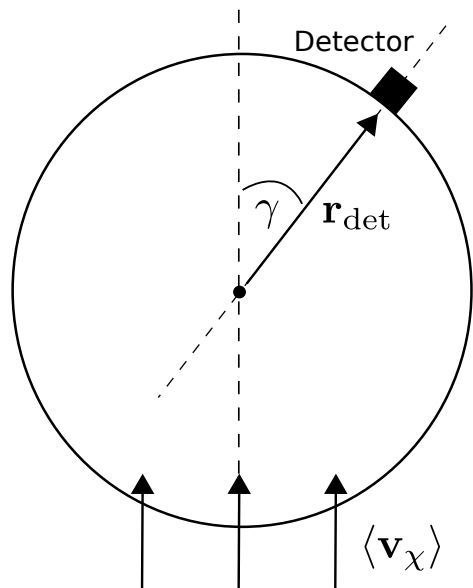
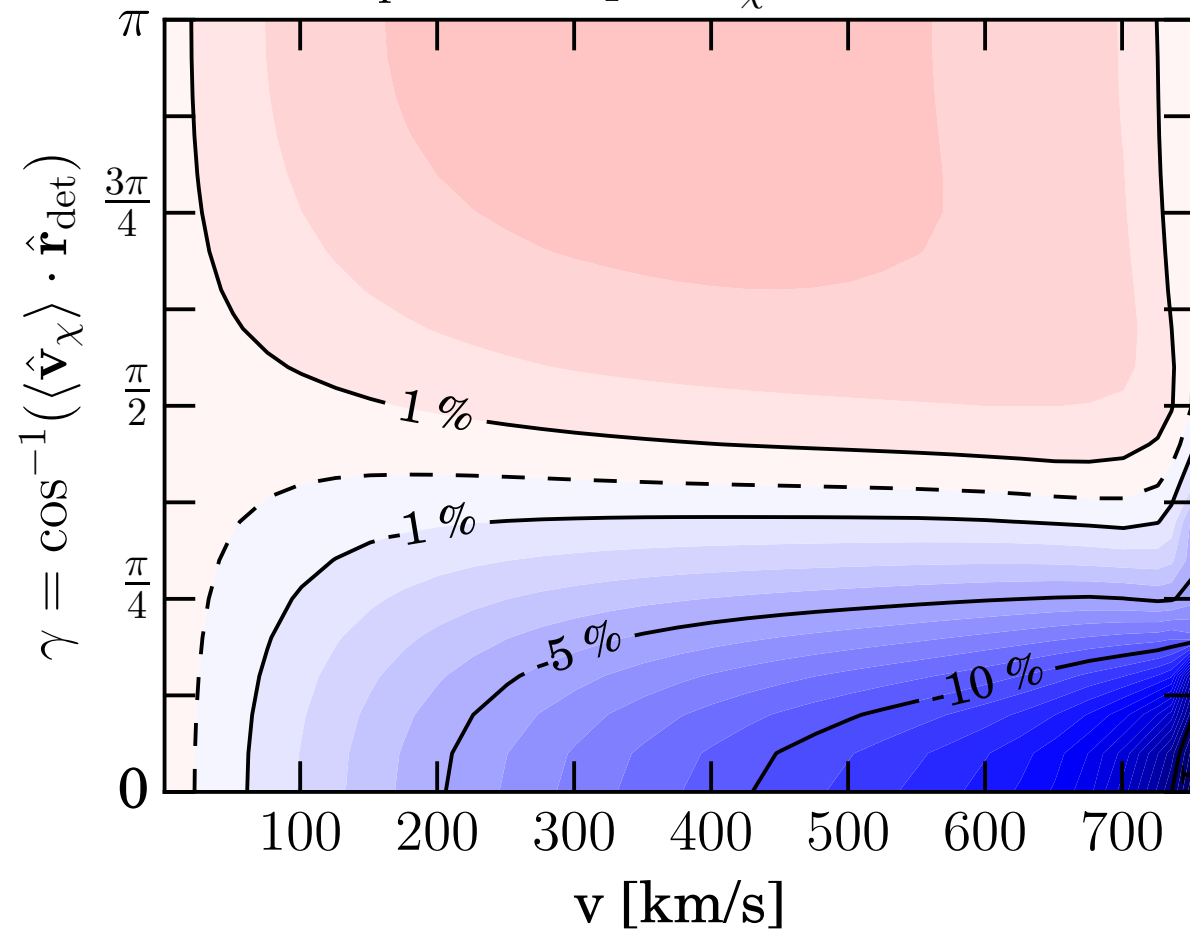
Operator 8 -  
preferentially *forward* deflection

Operator  $\mathcal{O}_8 - m_\chi = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$



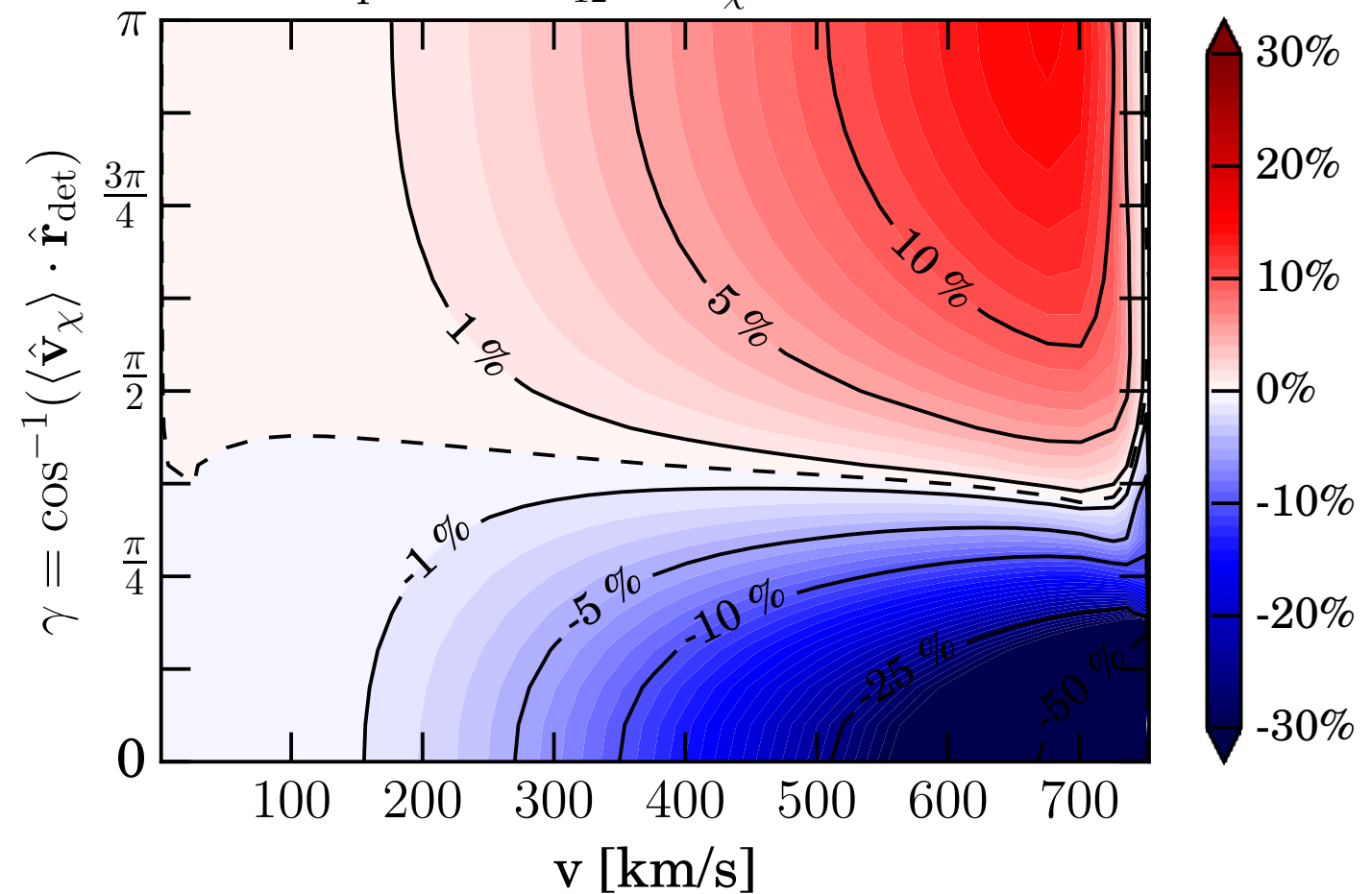
# Speed Distribution - $\mathcal{O}_1$ vs $\mathcal{O}_{12}$

Operator  $\mathcal{O}_1 - m_\chi = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$



Operator 12 -  
preferentially *backward* deflection

Operator  $\mathcal{O}_{12} - m_\chi = 0.5 \text{ GeV}$



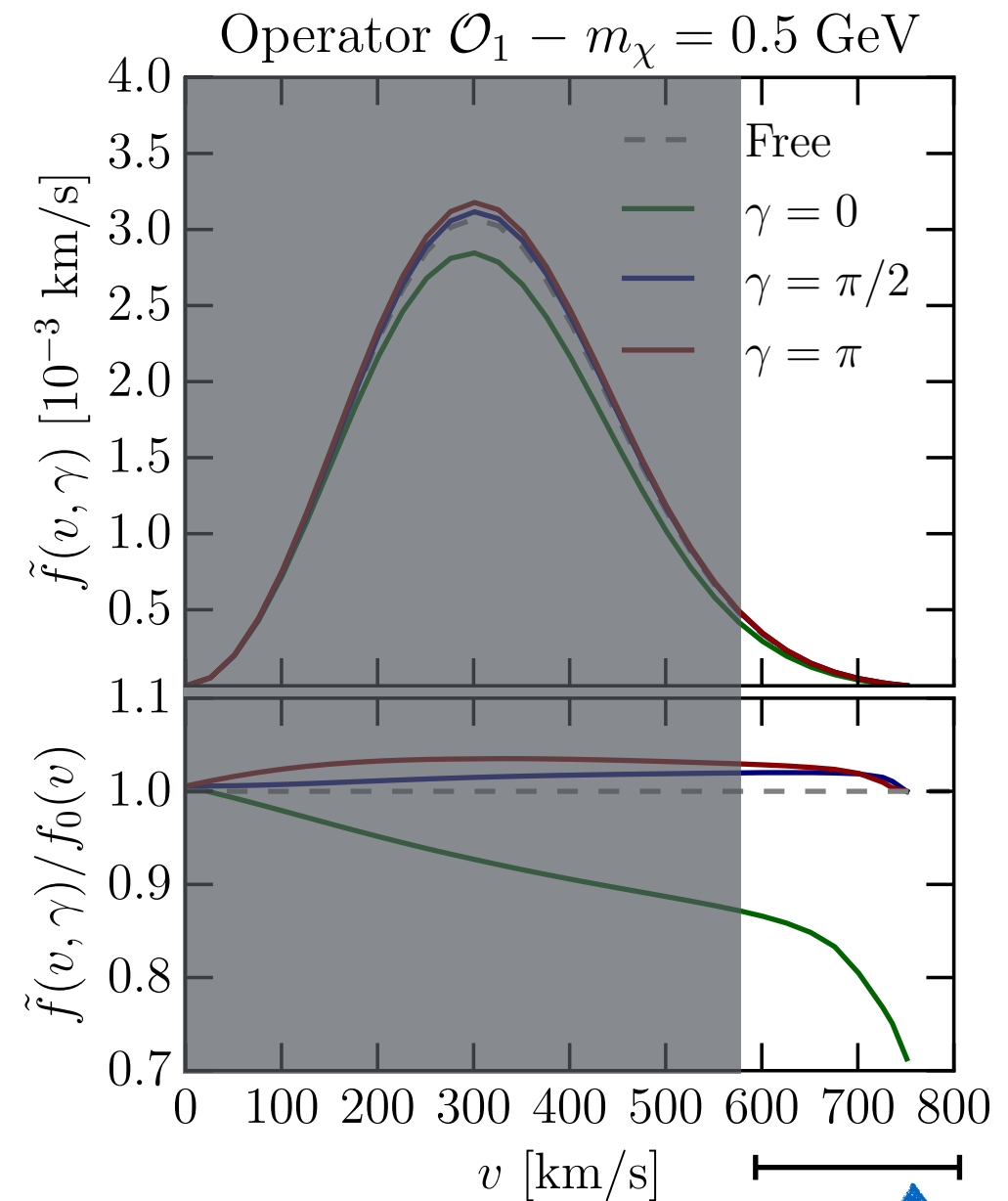


# Event Rate

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.

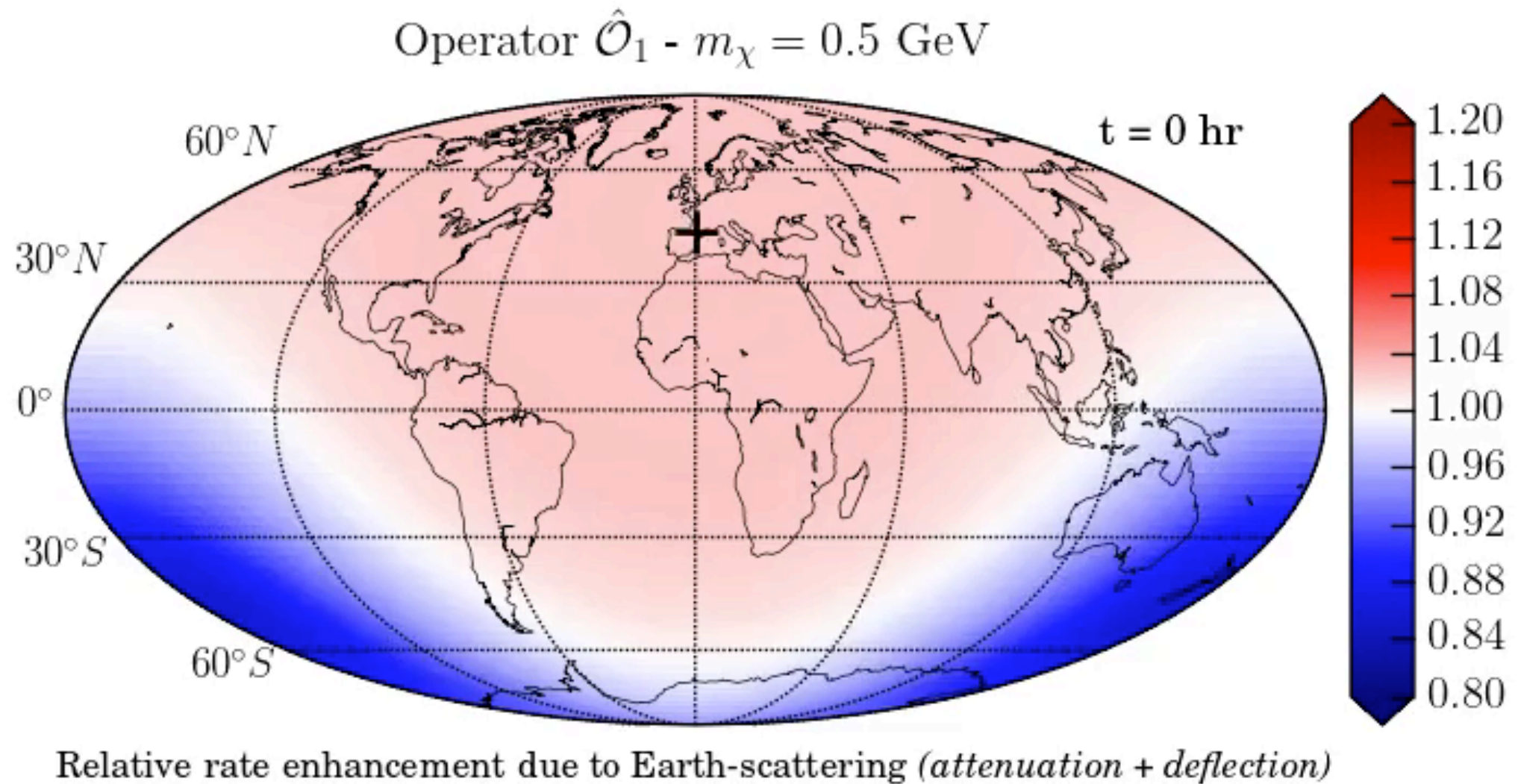
Translate the angle  $\gamma$  into  
time and detector position



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

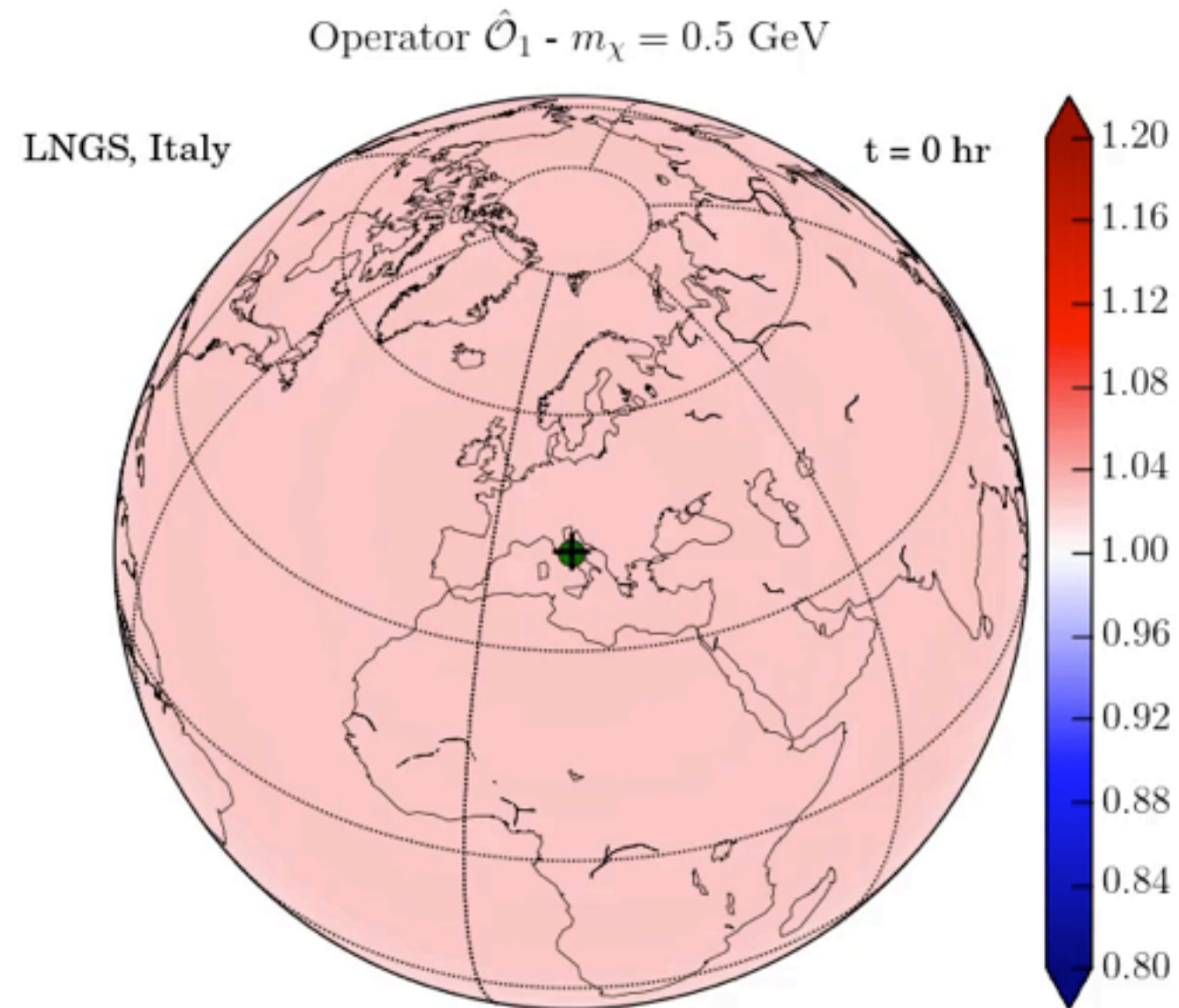


# Mapping the CRESST-II Rate



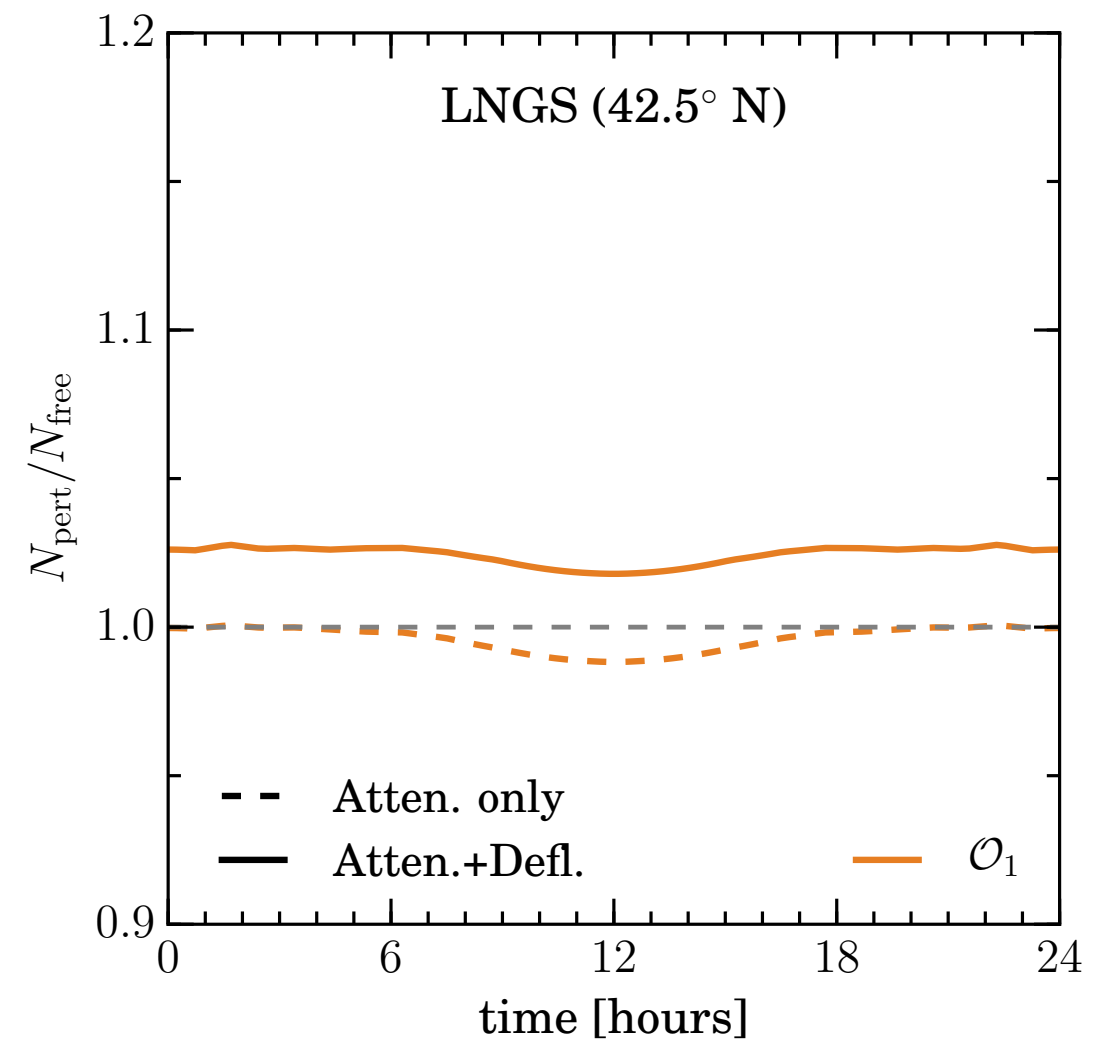
# LNGS - Operator 1

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy



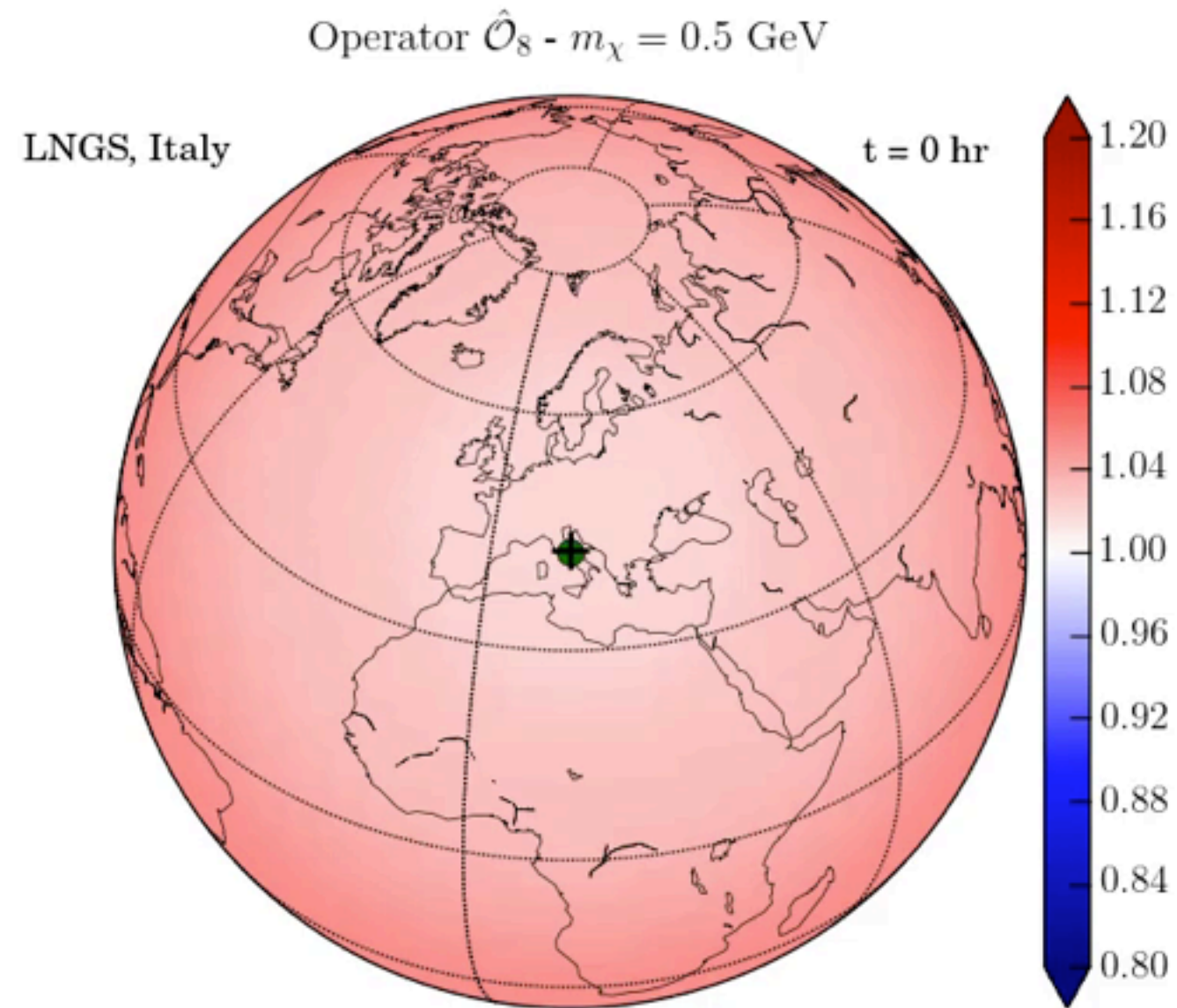
Relative rate enhancement due to Earth-scattering (*attenuation + deflection*)

Operator 1 - isotropic deflection



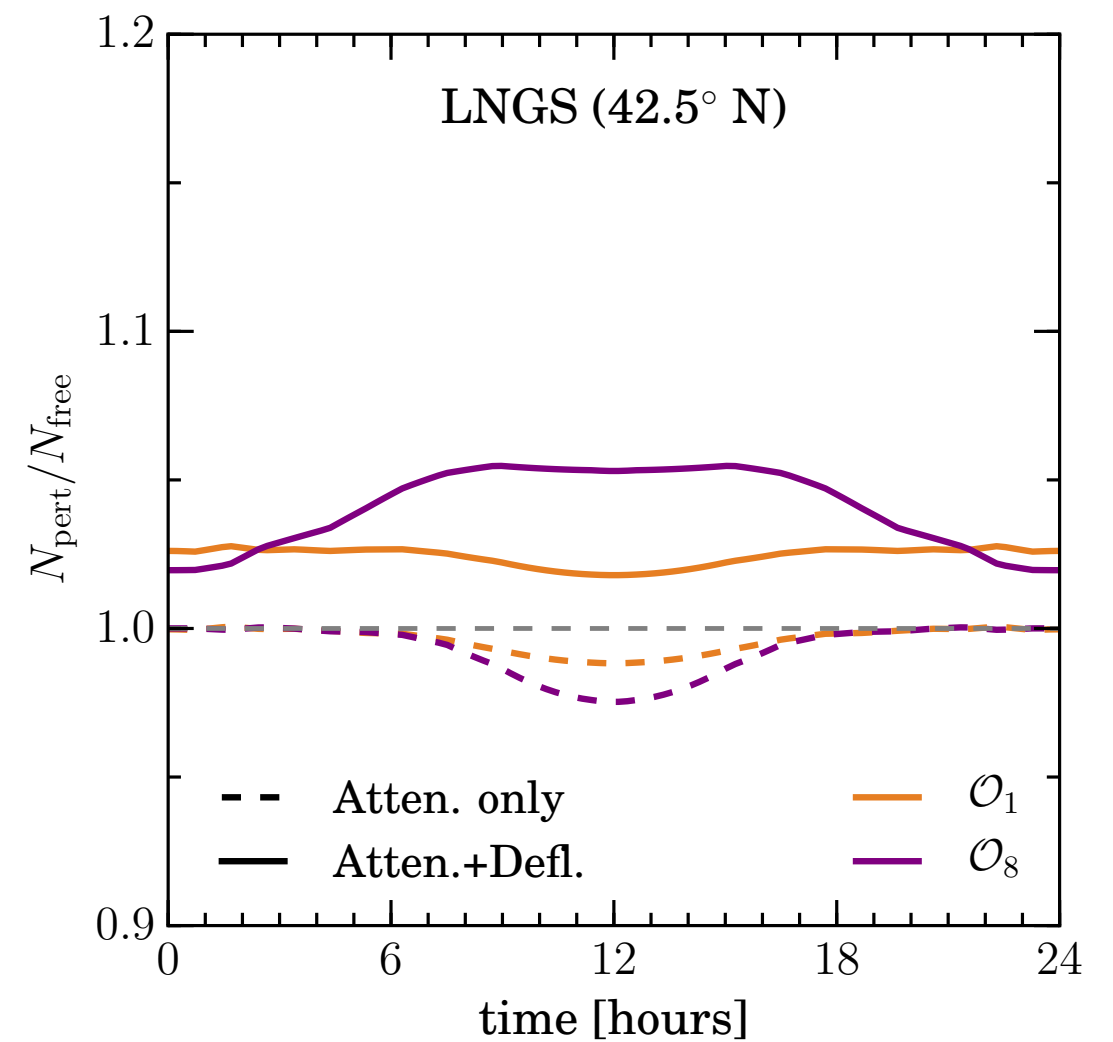
# LNGS - Operator 8

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy



Relative rate enhancement due to Earth-scattering (*attenuation + deflection*)

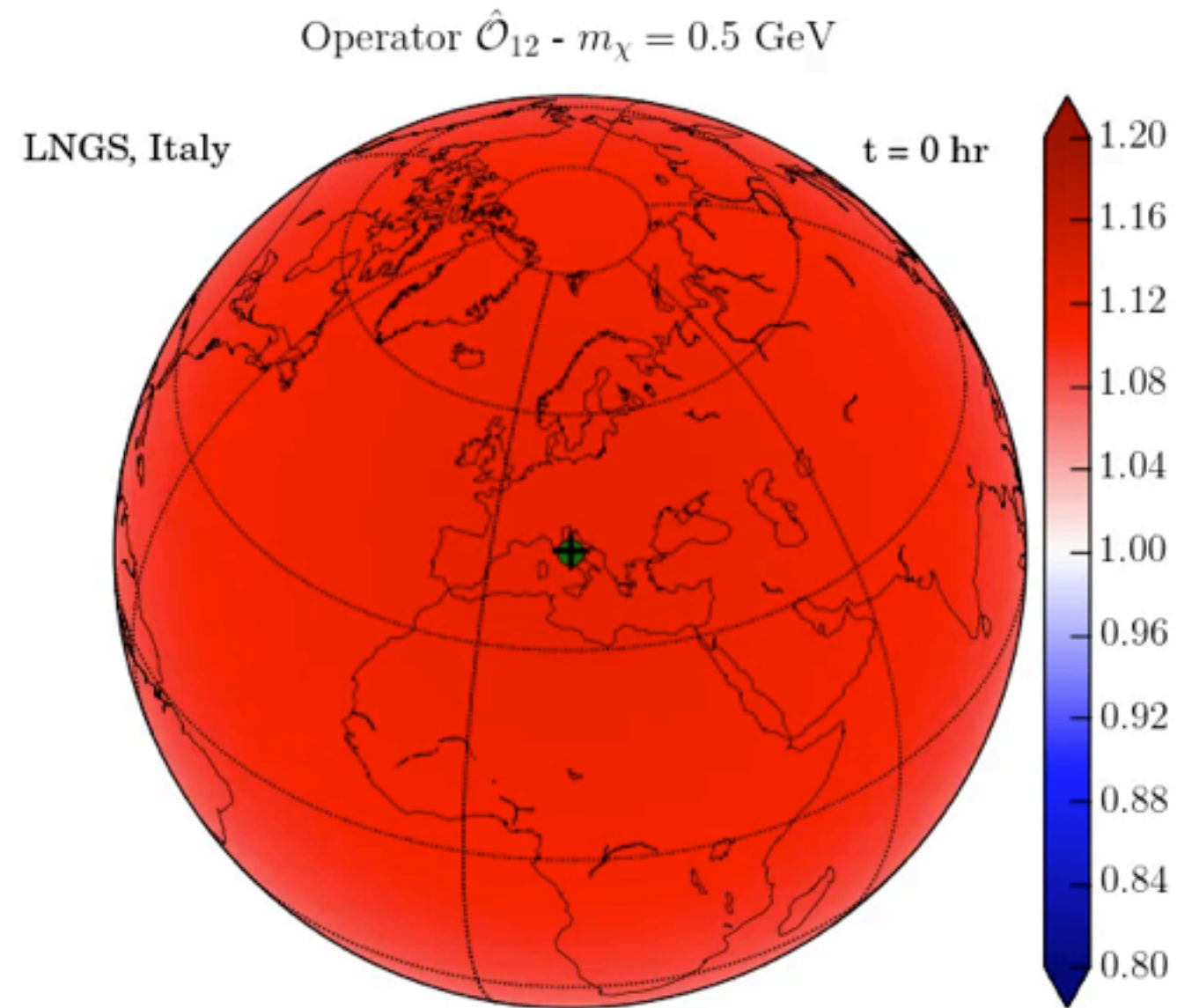
Operator 8 - forward deflection





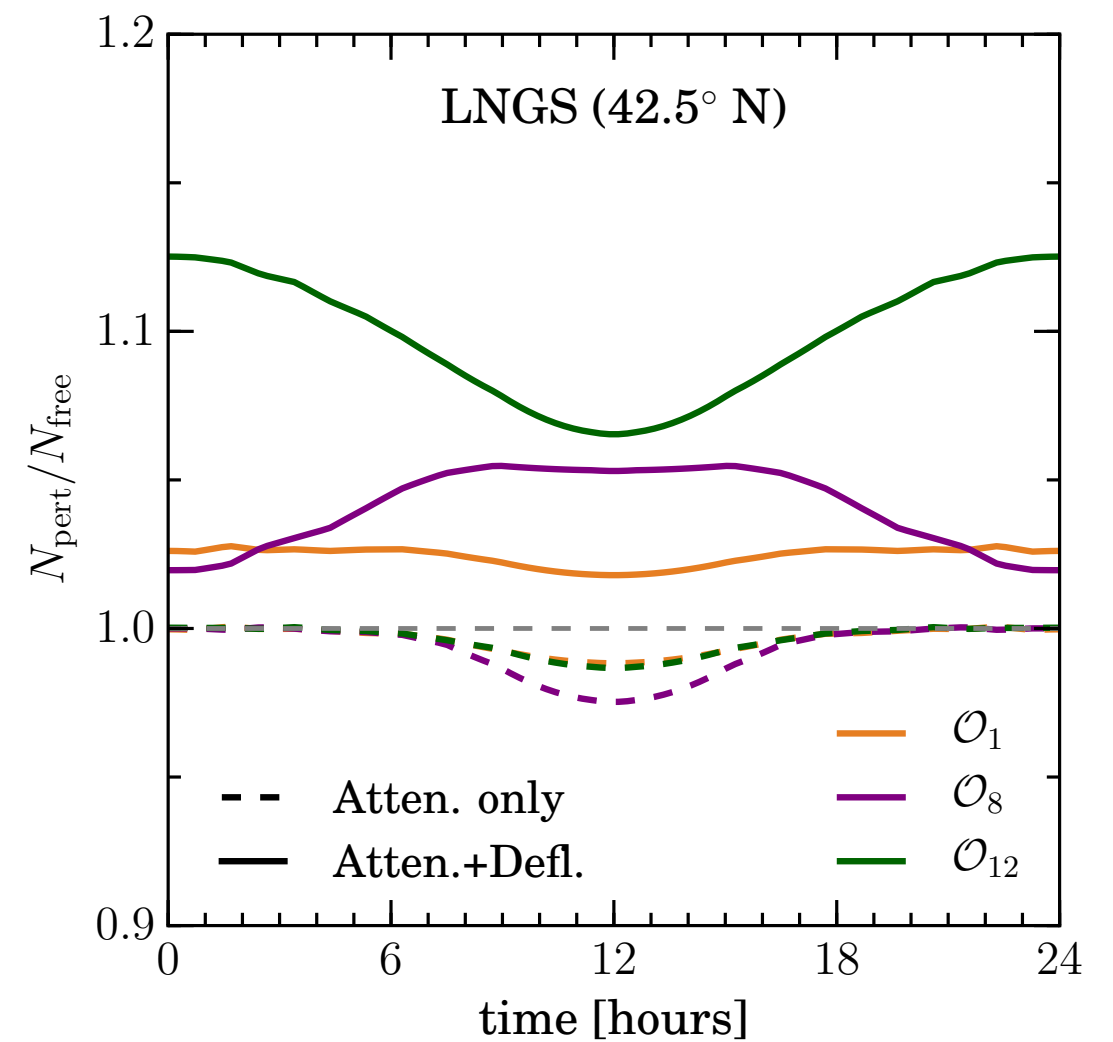
# LNGS - Operator 12

LNGS - Gran Sasso Lab, Italy



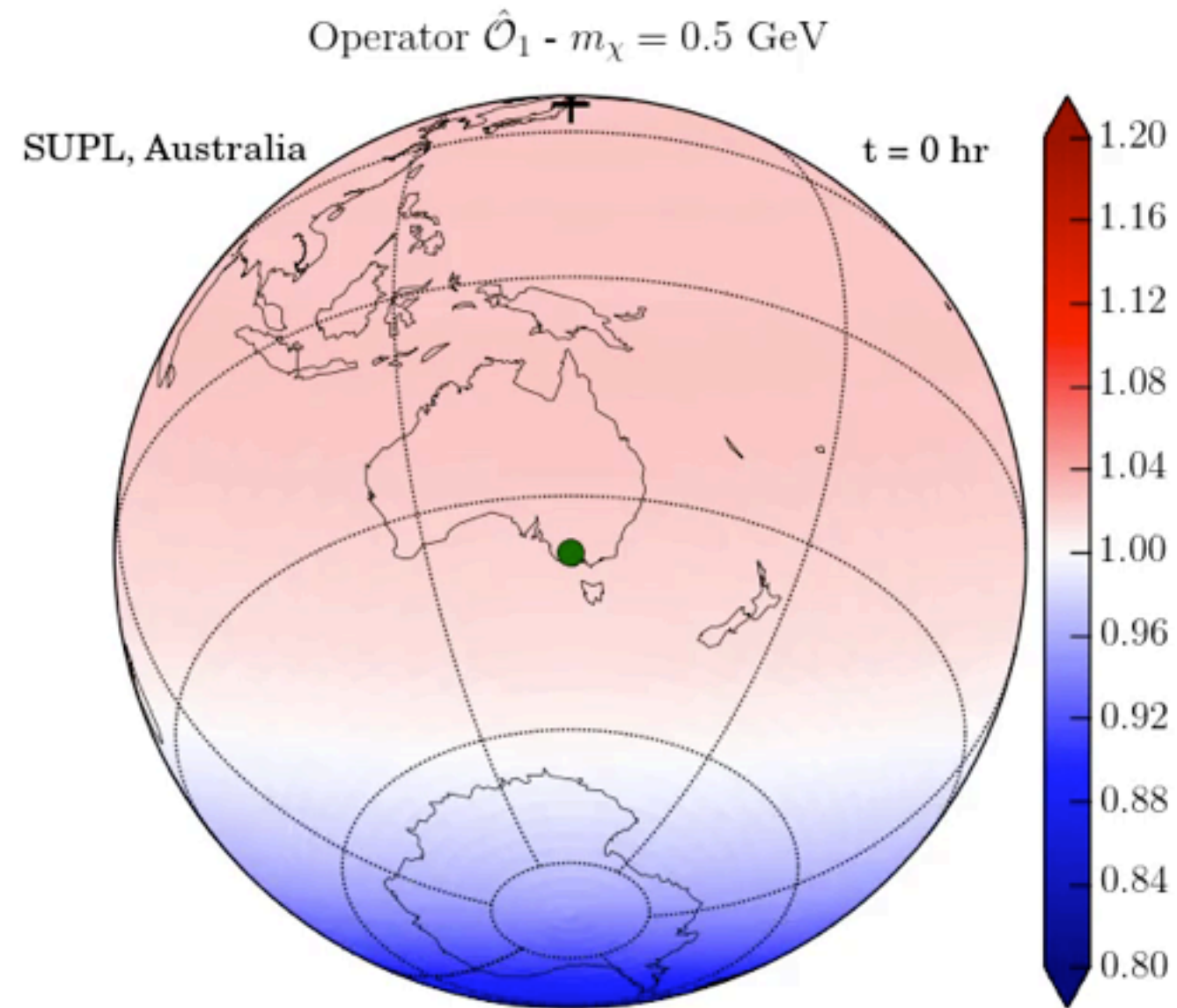
Relative rate enhancement due to Earth-scattering (*attenuation + deflection*)

Operator 12 - backward deflection



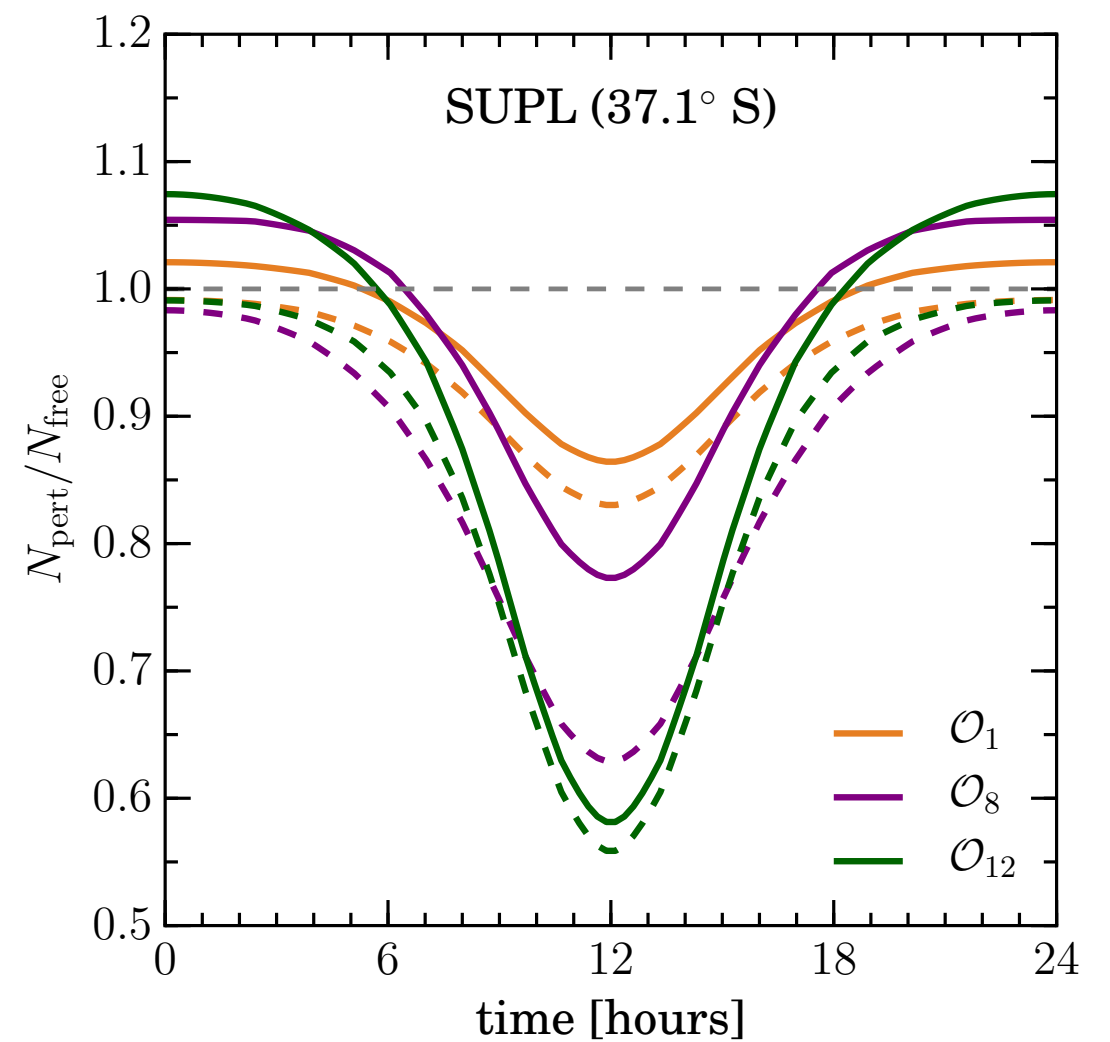
# SUPL - Operator 1

SUPL - Stawell Underground Physics Lab, Australia

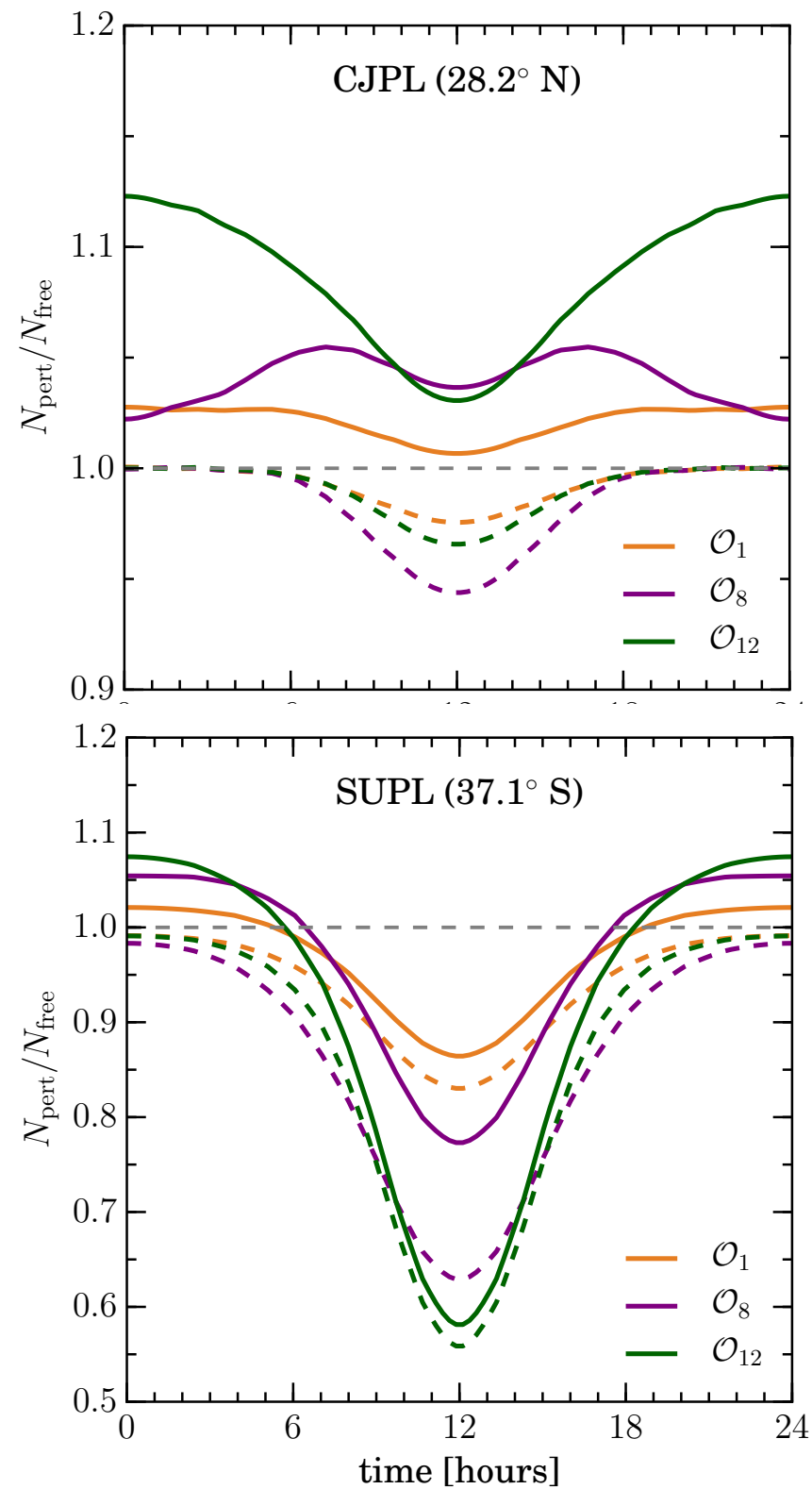
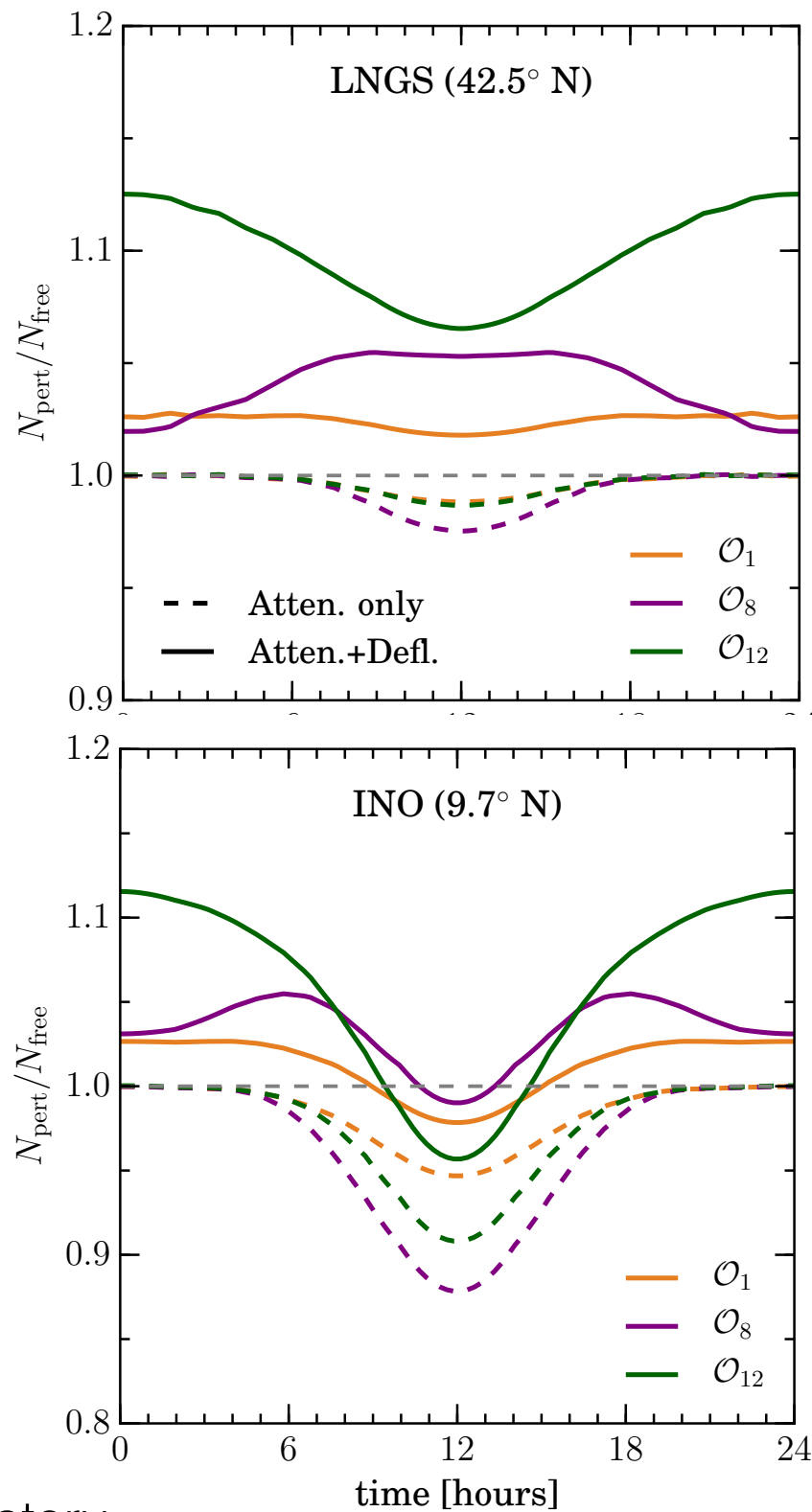


Relative rate enhancement due to Earth-scattering (*attenuation + deflection*)

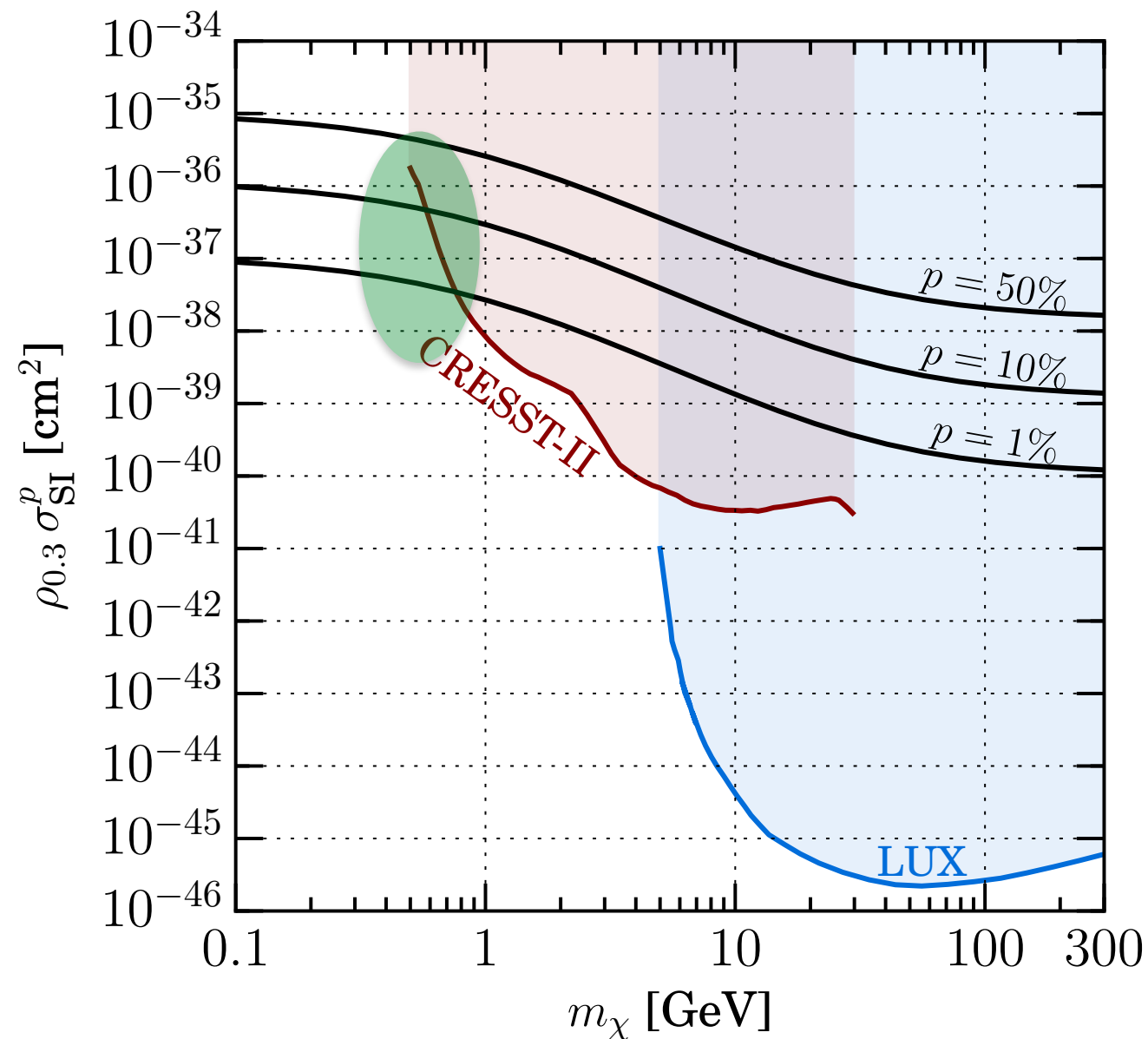
Operator 1 - isotropic deflection



# Around the world



# Beyond 'single-scatter'



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

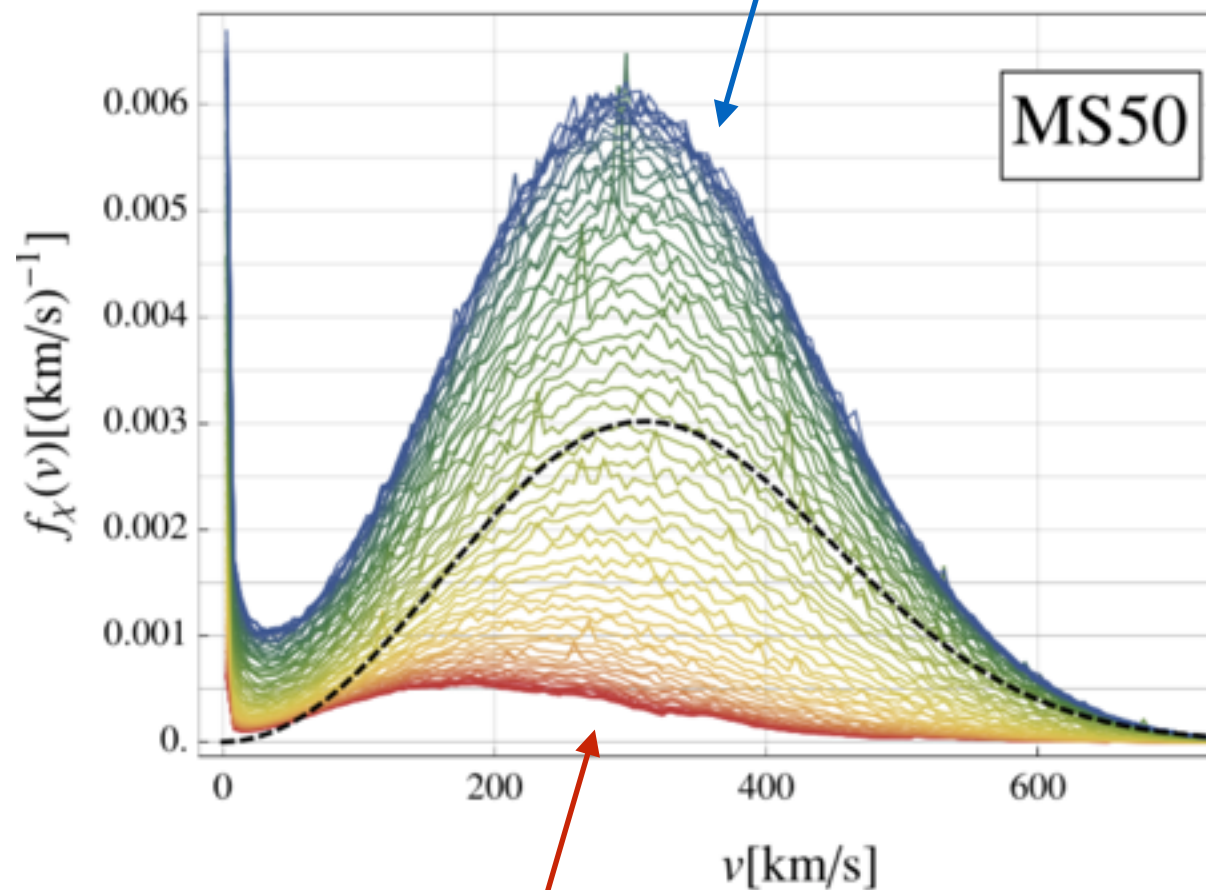
DAMASCUS: [HTTP://CP3-ORIGINS.DK/SITE/DAMASCUS](http://cp3-origins.dk/site/damascus)

Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]

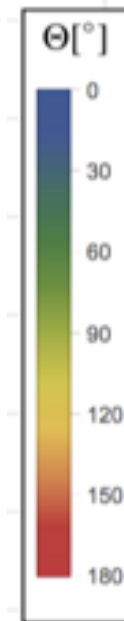


# DaMaSCUS

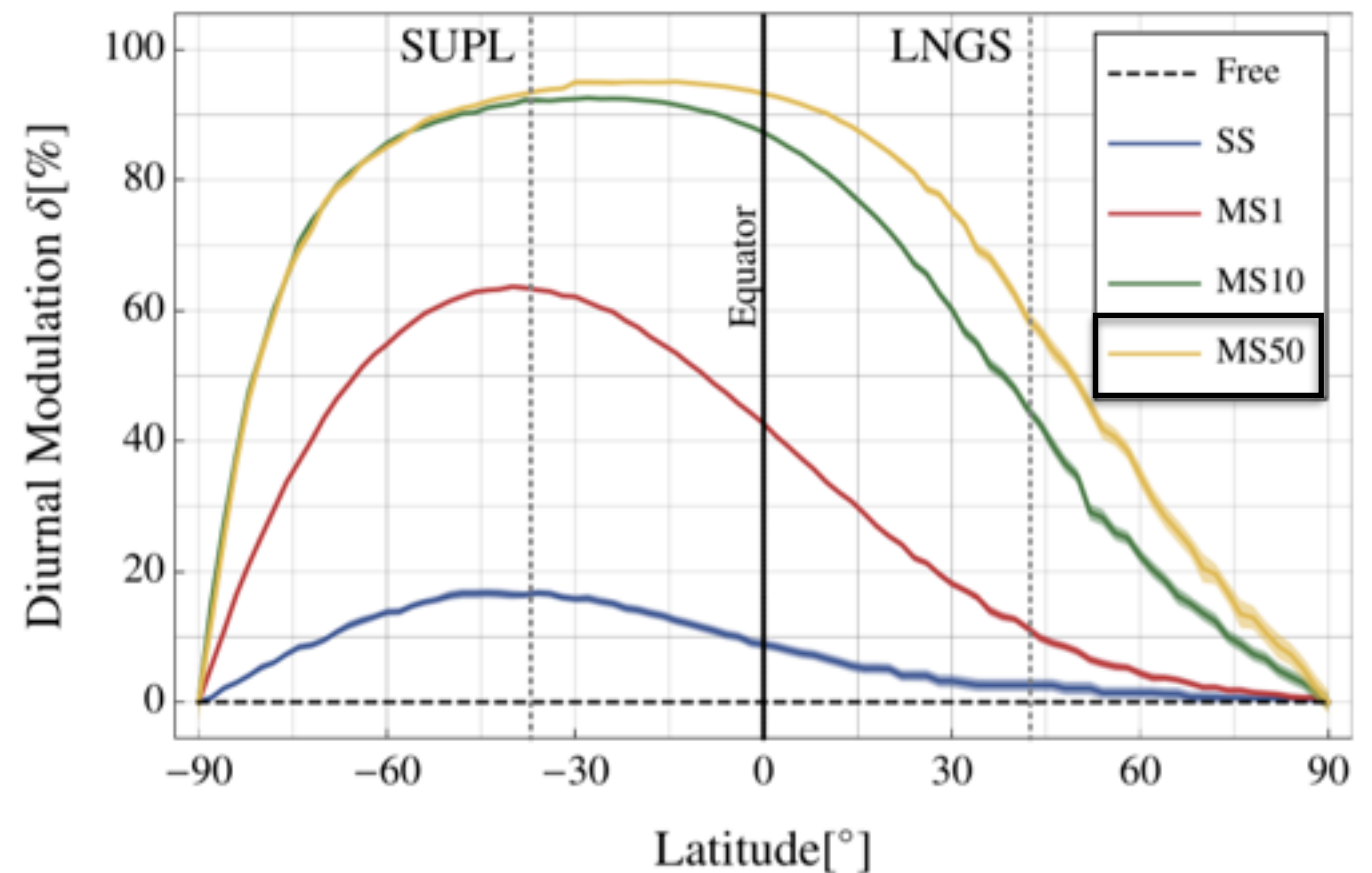
DM comes from above



DM comes from below



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

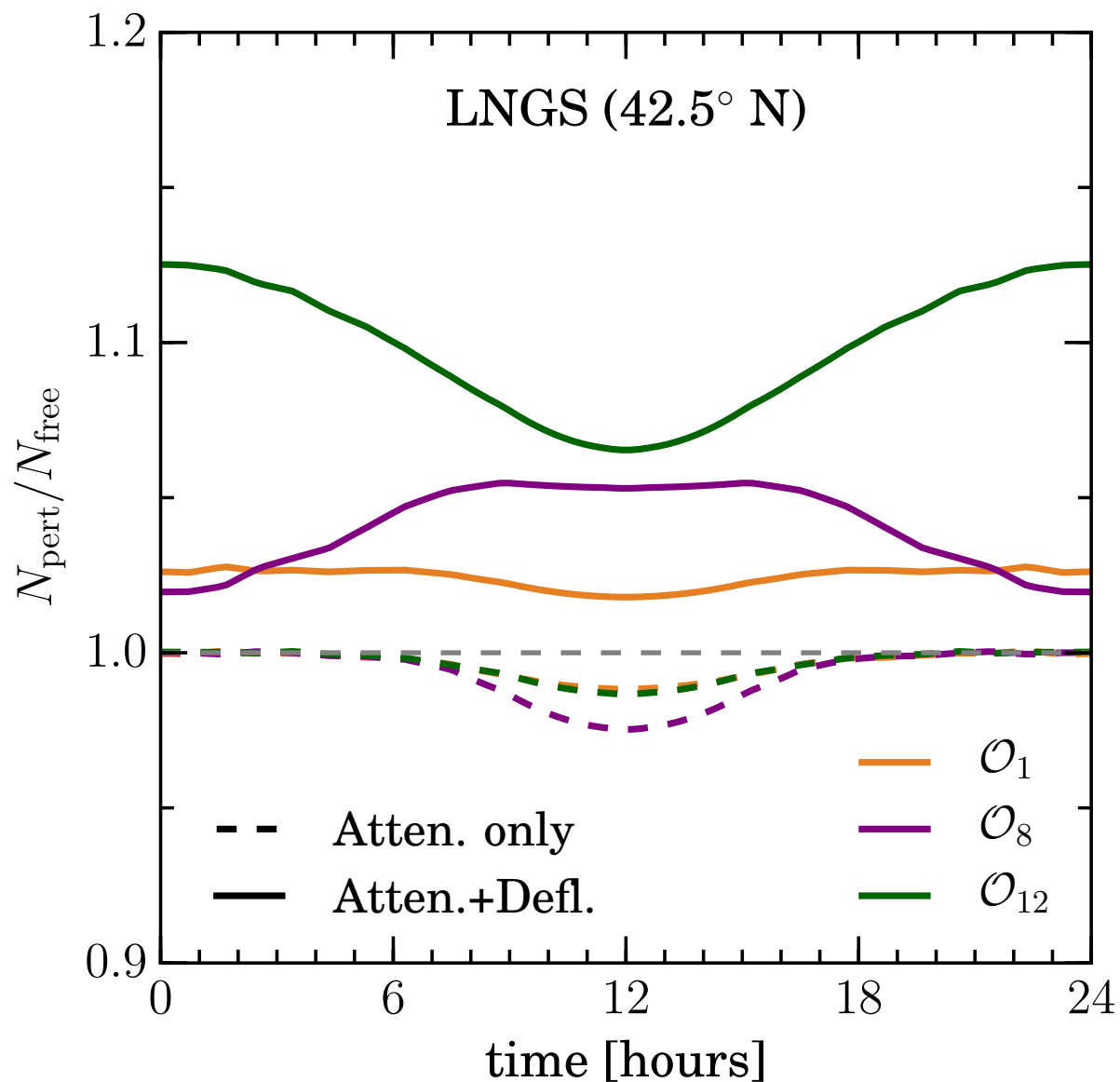


Emken & Kouvaris [1706.02249]



# Implications of Earth-Scattering for light DM

BJK, Catena & Kouvaris  
[1611.05453]



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

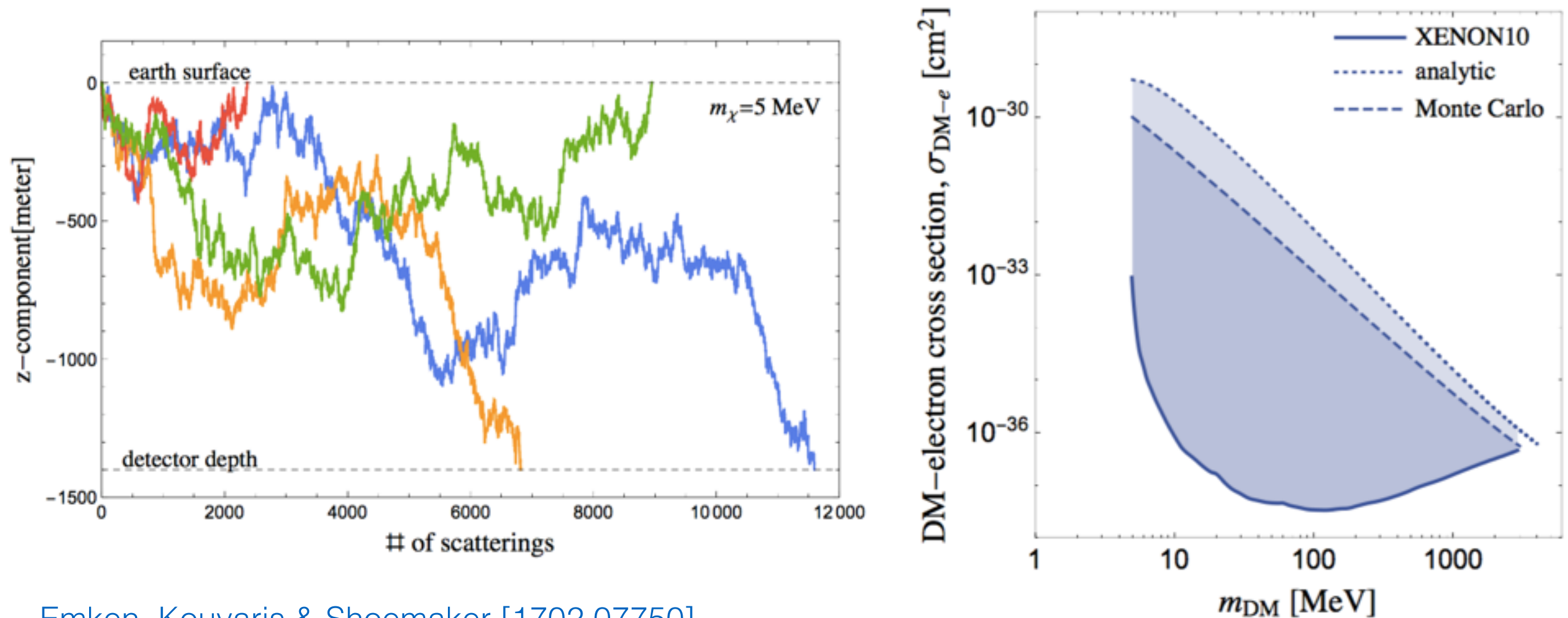
Possibility to distinguish different  
interactions with different amplitude  
and phase of modulation

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

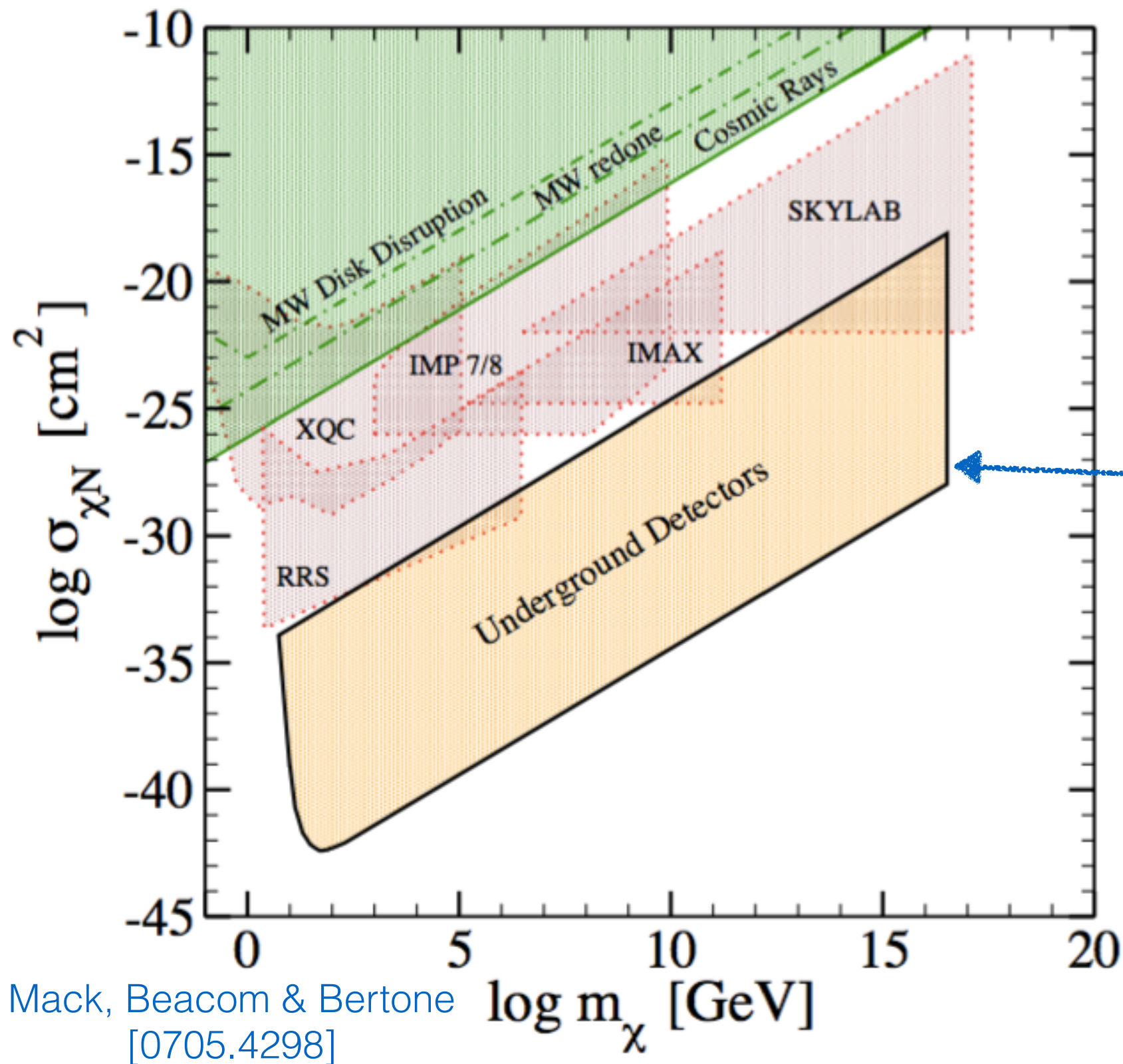


Emken, Kouvaris & Shoemaker [1702.07750]

# WIMPzillas!

**PRELIMINARY**

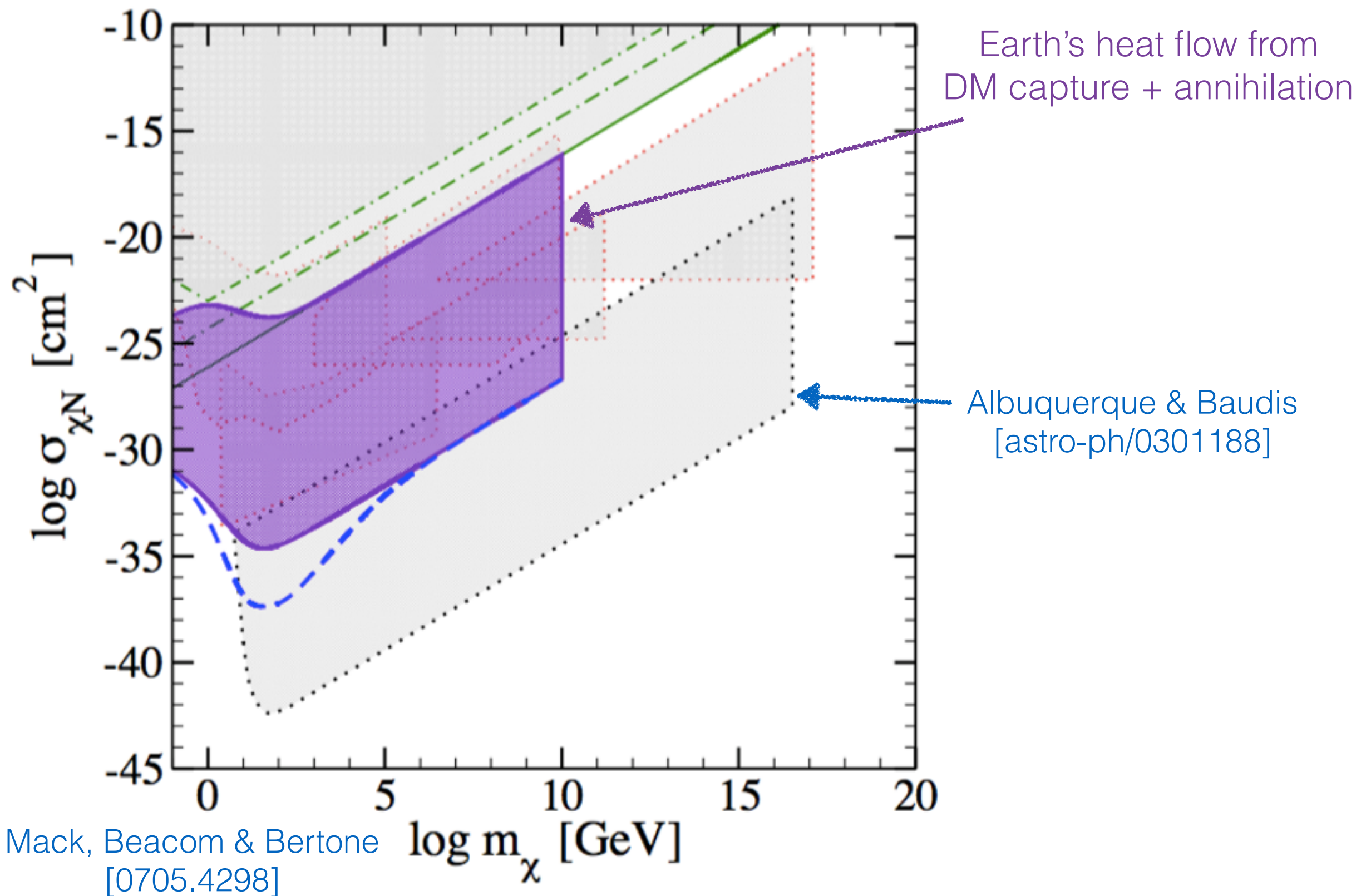
# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



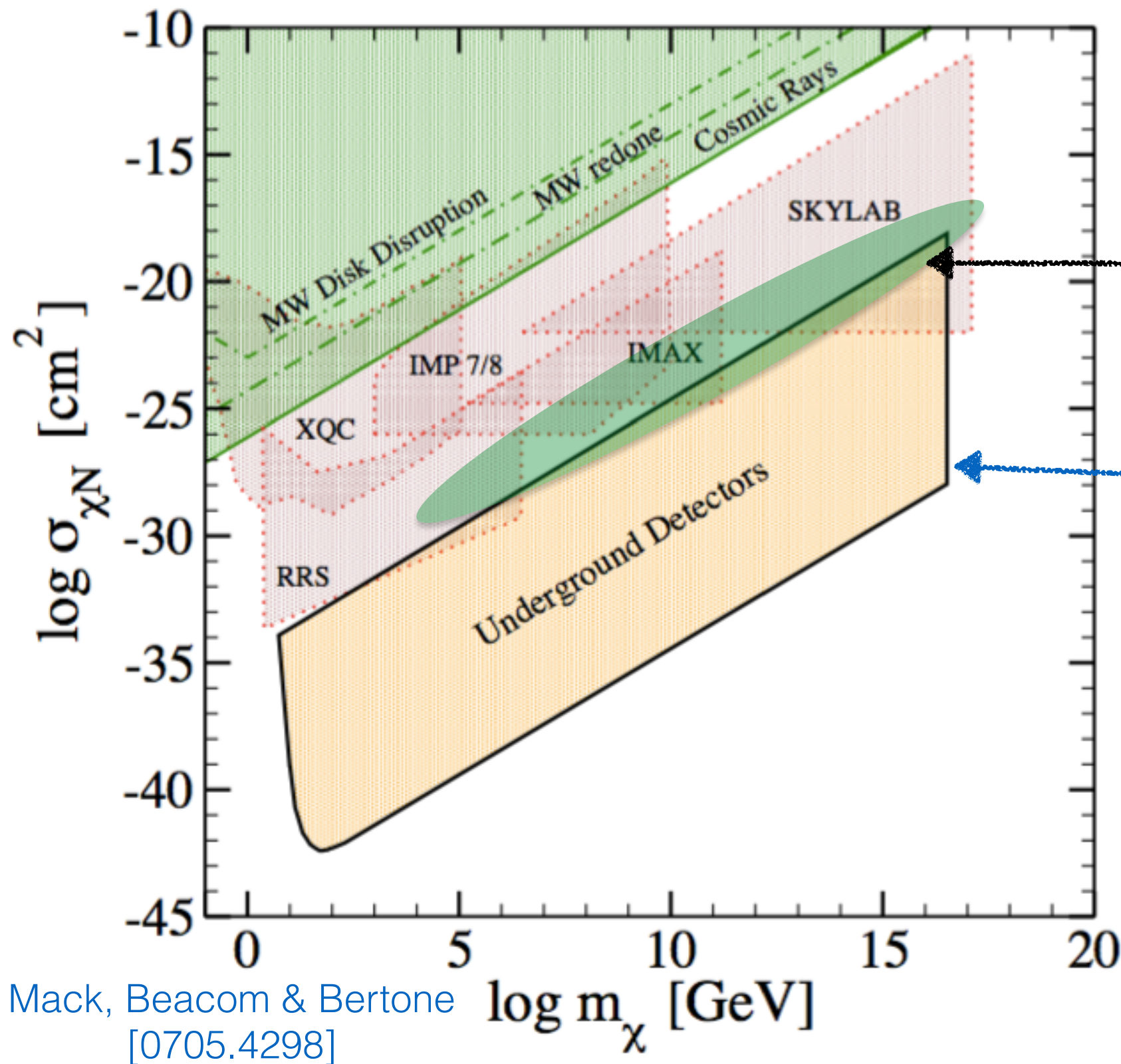
Mack, Beacom & Bertone  
[0705.4298]



# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



# Direct Detection Landscape - zoomed out



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

Mack, Beacom & Bertone  
[0705.4298]

# Earth-scattering for super-heavy DM

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

↪ Monte Carlo may not be the most efficient tool

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

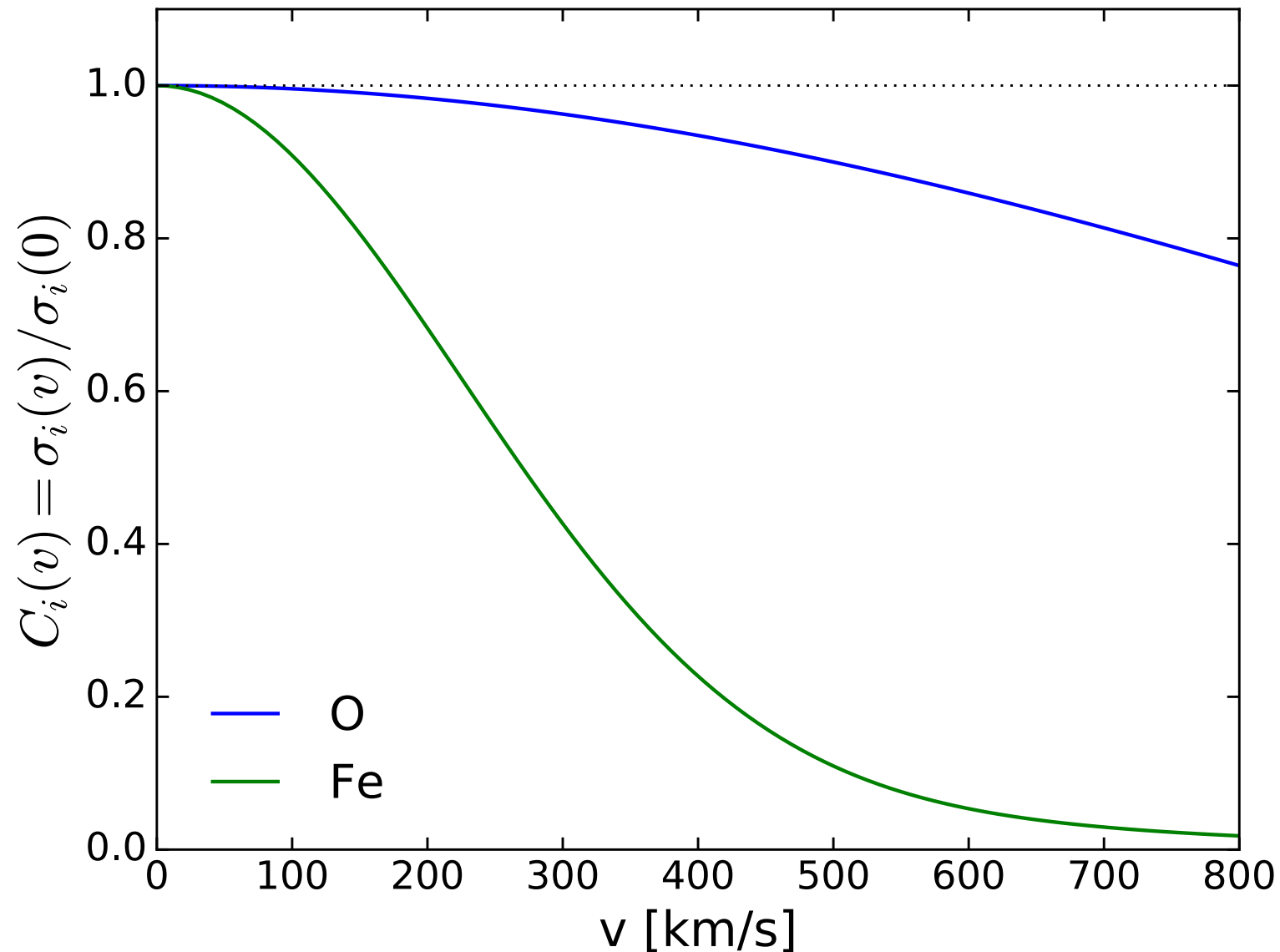
Consider *only* stopping/slowng of the DM particles!

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



# Nuclear Stopping Equation

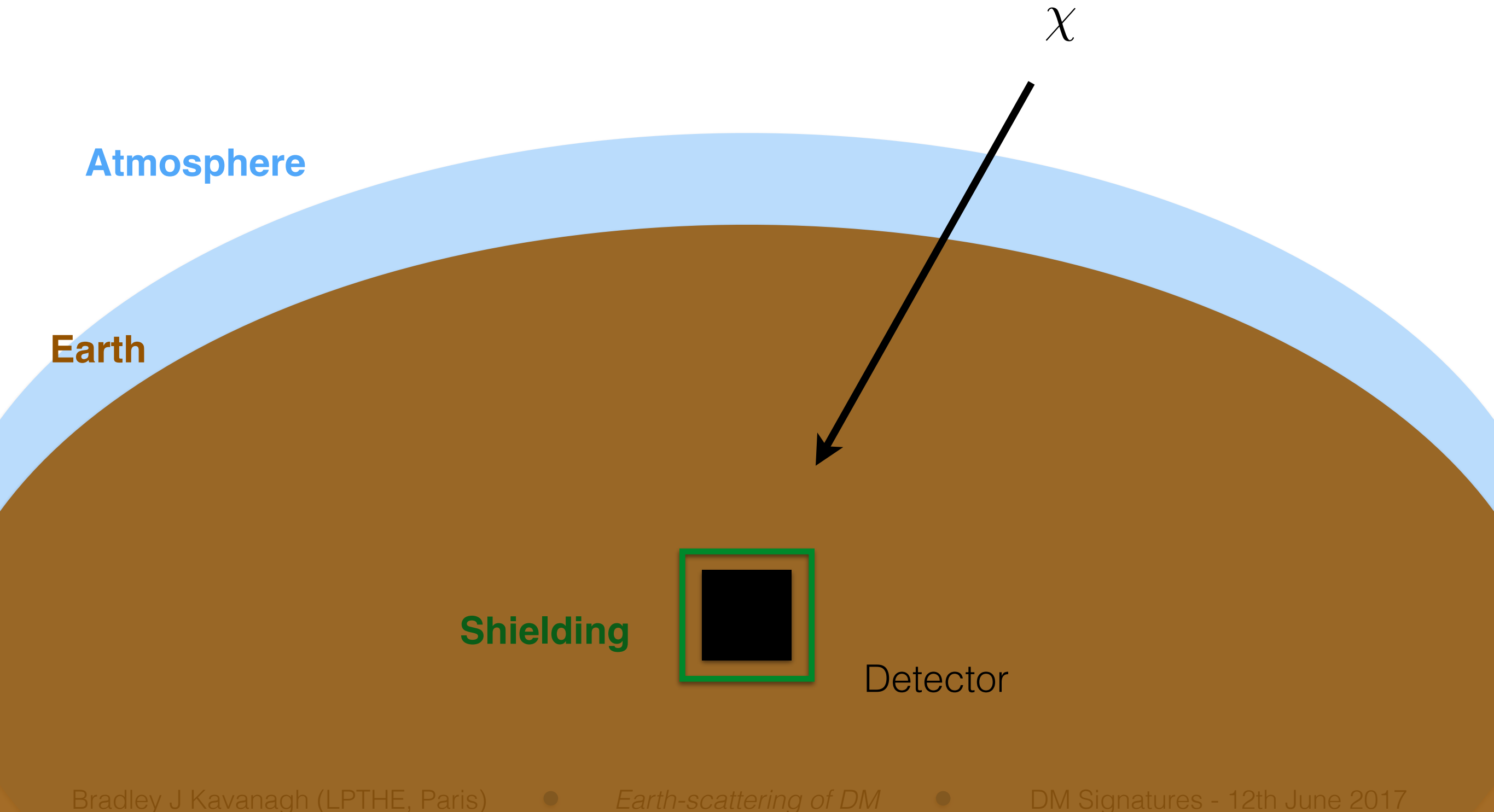
$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{m_\chi v} \sum_i^{\text{species}} n_i(\mathbf{r}) \sigma_i(v) \langle E_R \rangle_i = -v \sigma_p^{\text{SI}} \sum_i^{\text{species}} n_i(\mathbf{r}) \left( \frac{m_i}{m_\chi} \right) \underline{A_i^4 C_i(v)}$$



'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)

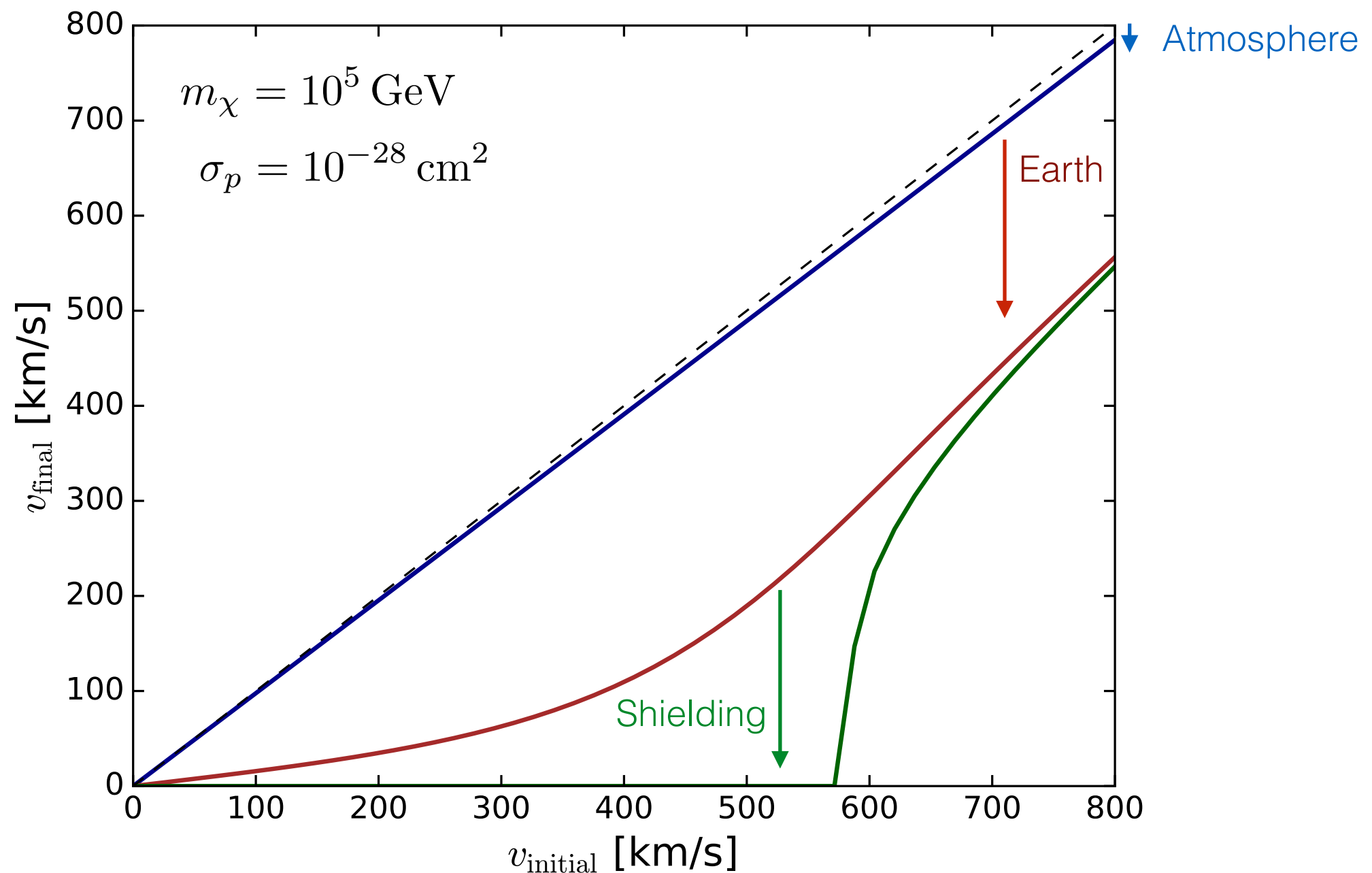
# Journey to the centre of the Earth



# Stopping power

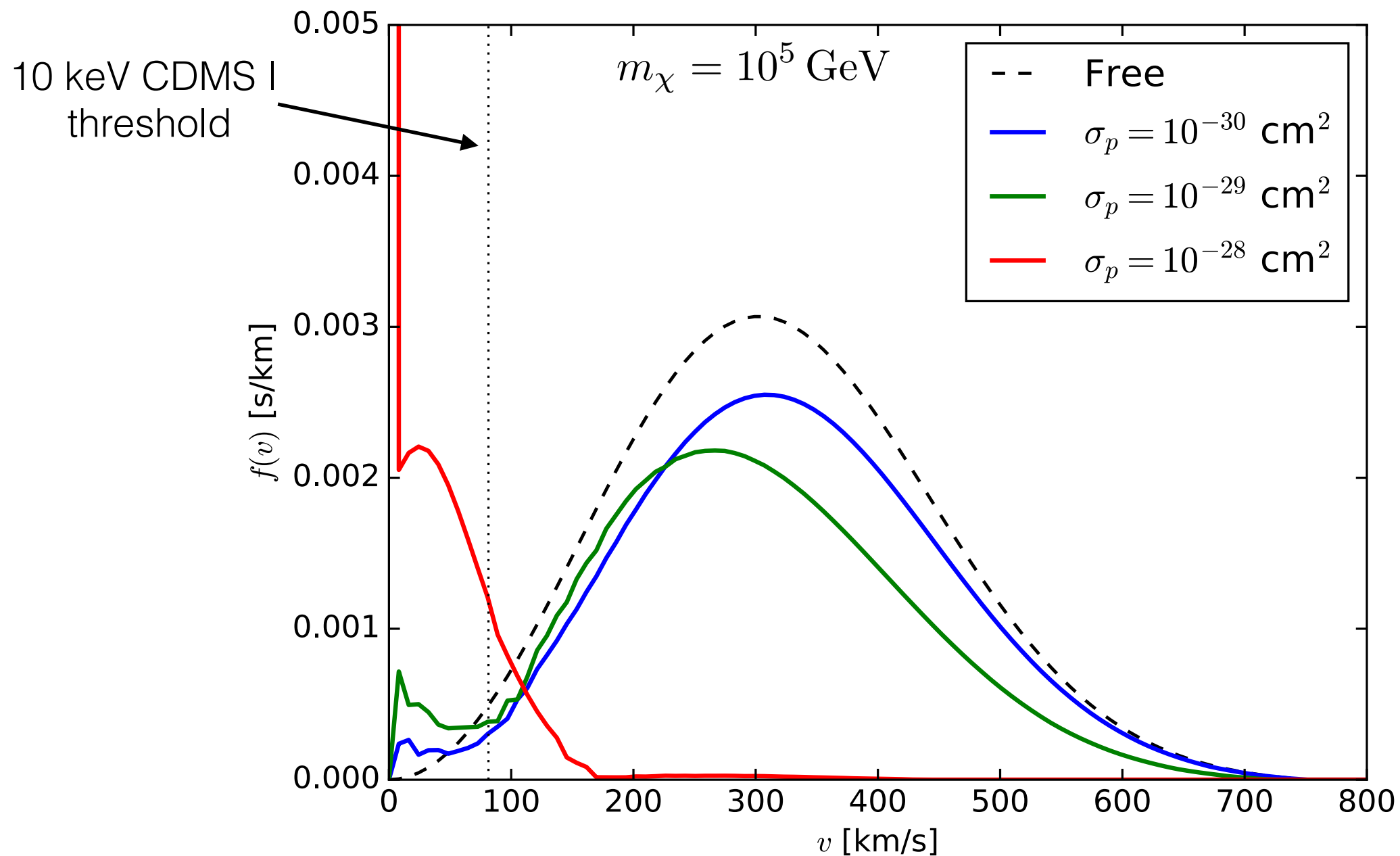
Consider a detector at a depth of 10.6m, with DM particles coming from directly overhead:

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

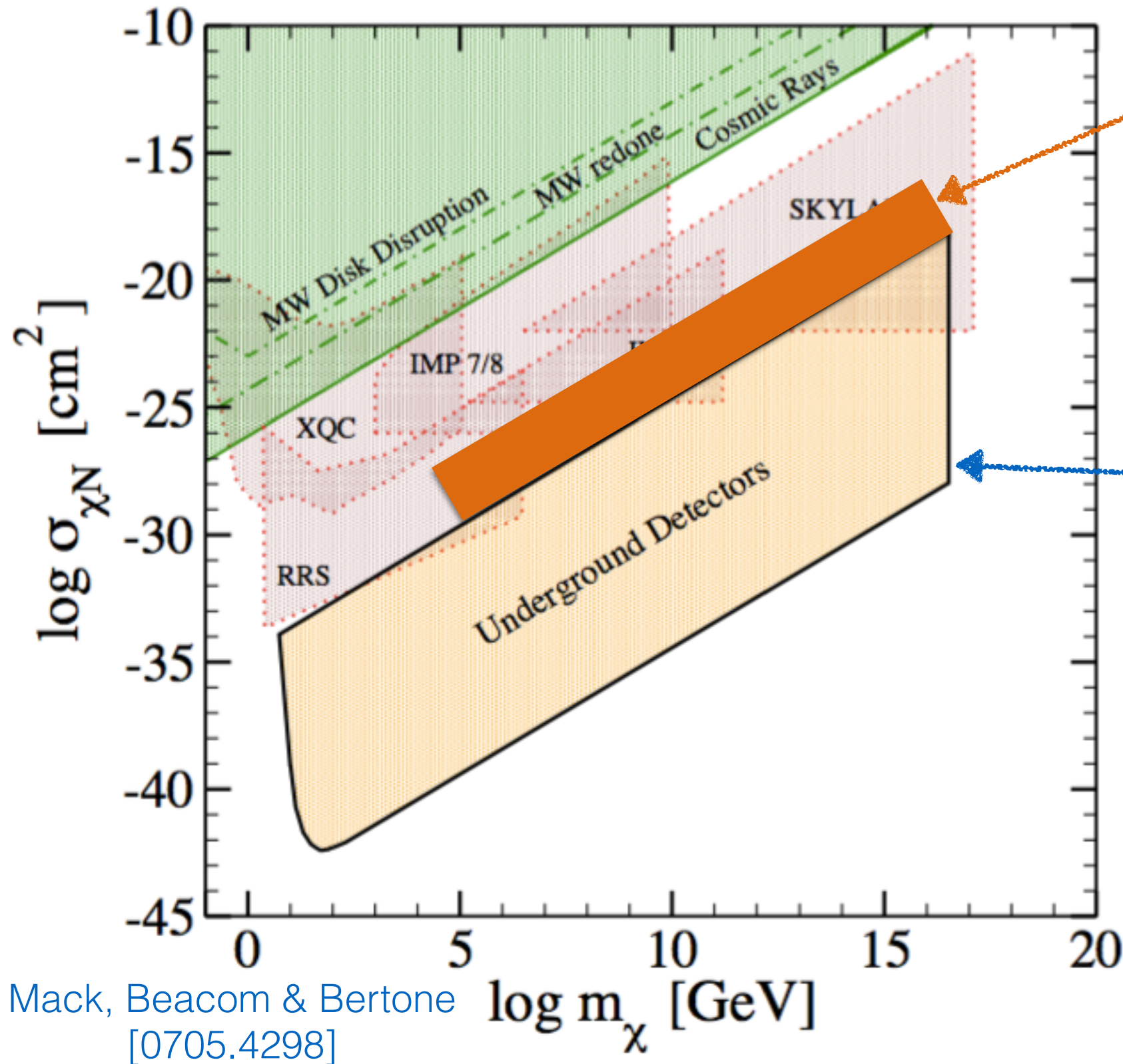


# Speed Distribution

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



# Preliminary Results



Possible gain of about 2 orders of magnitude in cross section

Albuquerque & Baudis [astro-ph/0301188]

**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:

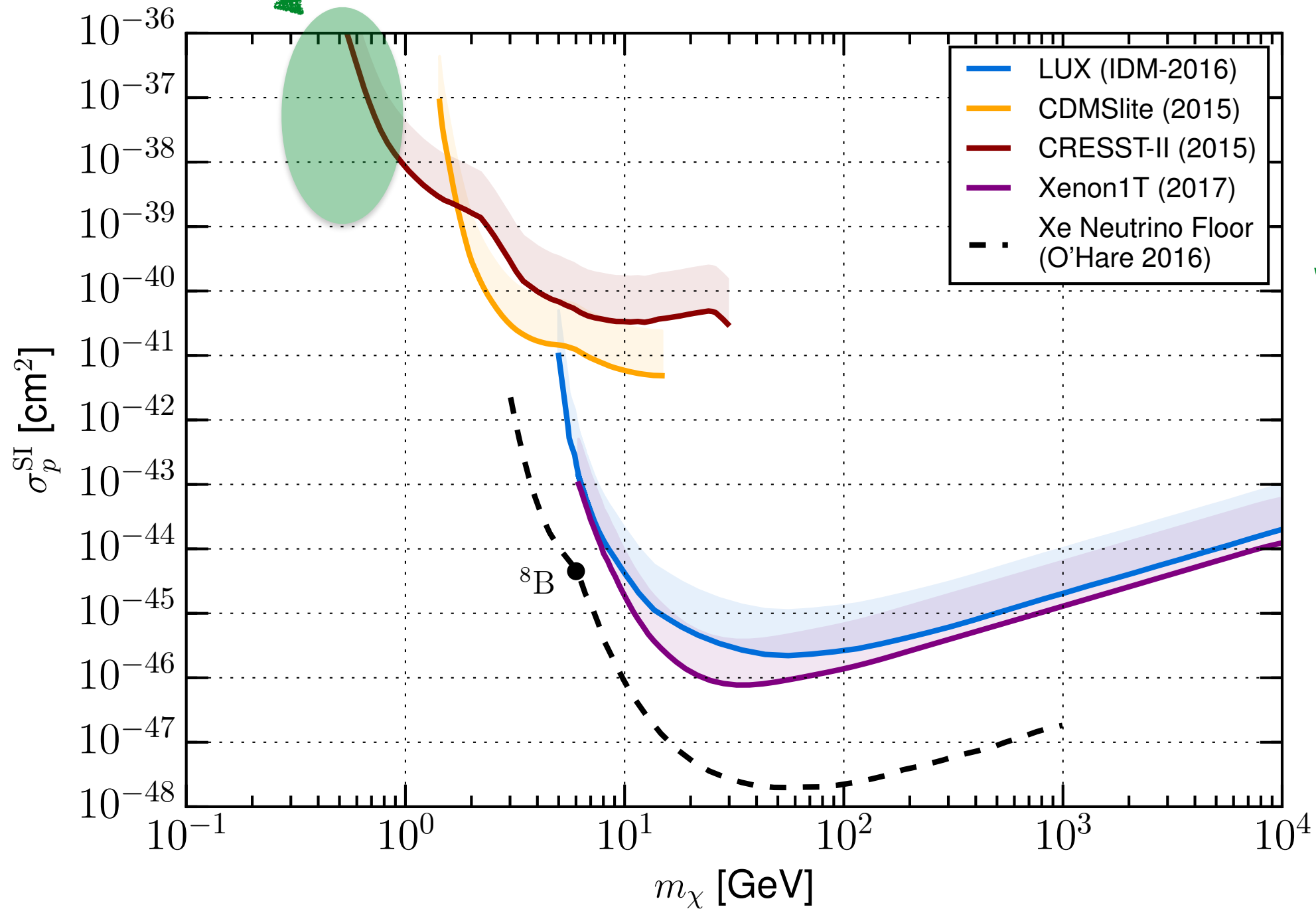
Smoking gun modulation signature  
May help us distinguish DM-nucleon interactions  
Could allow us to measure local DM density

## WIMPzillas:

Strongly interacting particles are *stopped*  
Old experiments may actually rule out interesting parameter space

# Direct Detection Landscape

Sub-GeV DM



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