

BEN WILKINSON-ZAN

DR. DANIEL STOLARSKI

ASYMMETRIC DARK MATTER

PREDICTING THE ENERGY DENSITY RATIO OF THE UNIVERSE

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Asymmetric Dark Matter
- ▶ The Proton
- ▶ Dark QCD and the Dark Baryon
- ▶ Quadrification
- ▶ Generating Particle Asymmetries

TEXT

DARK MATTER

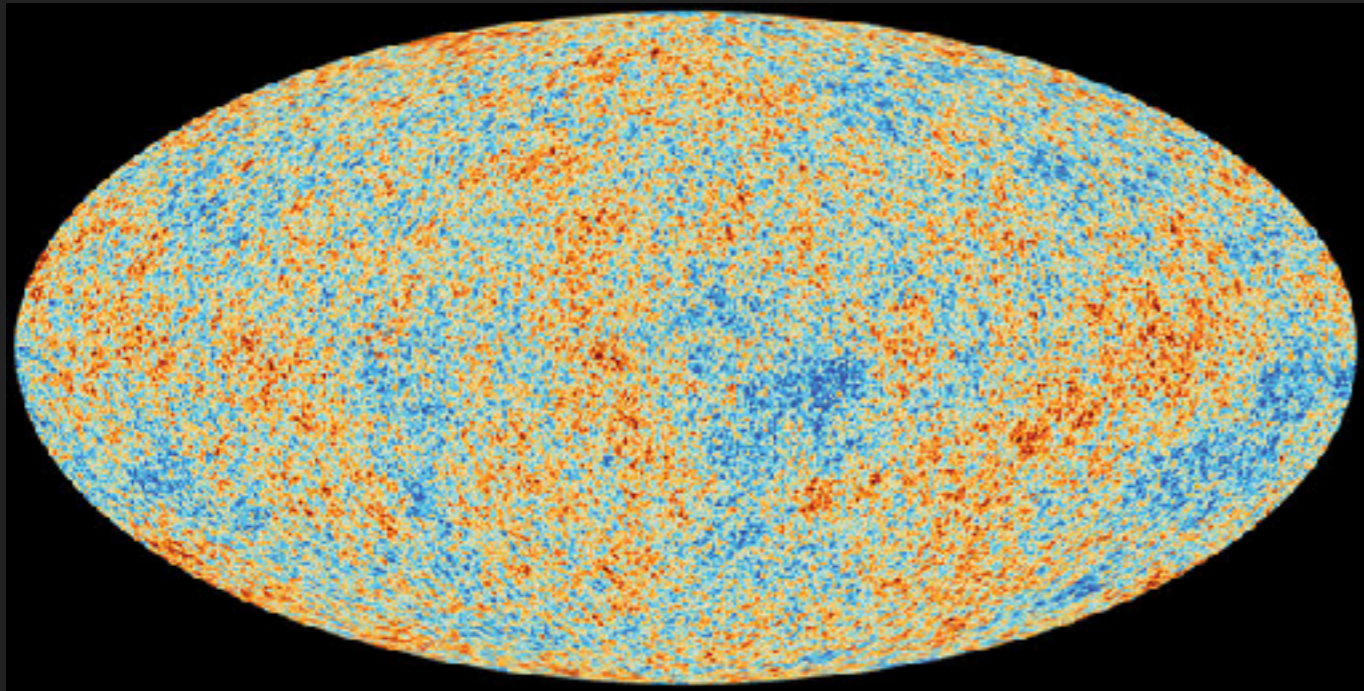


Image: ESA/Planck

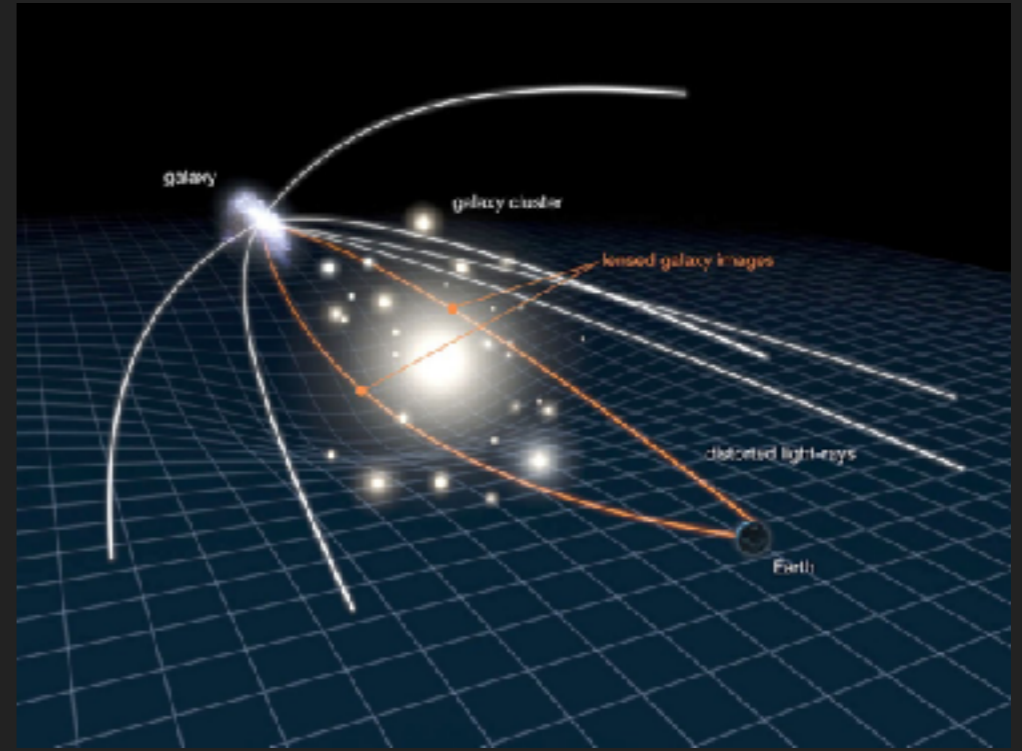


Image: CFHTLens

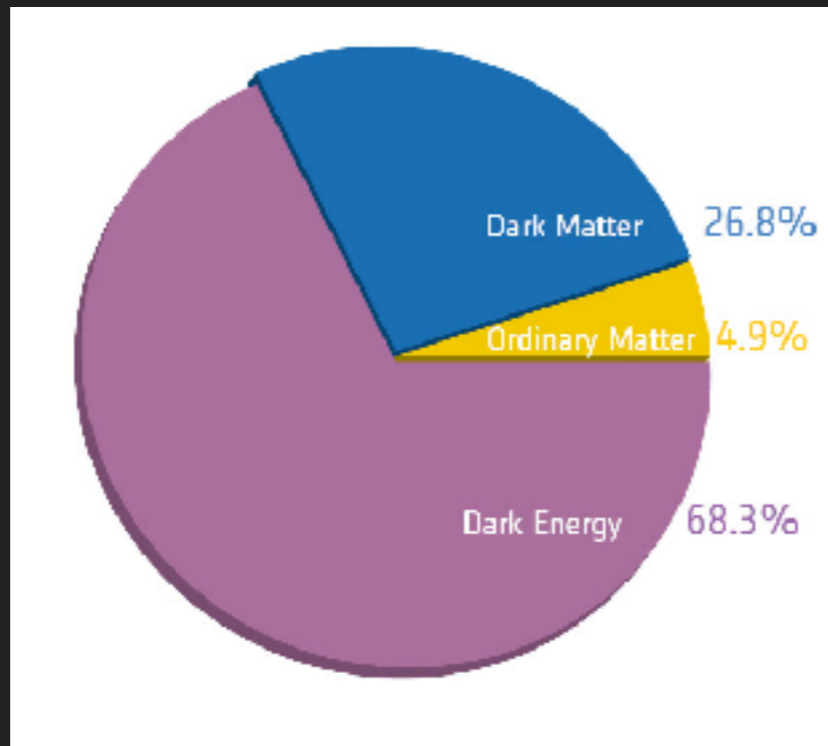
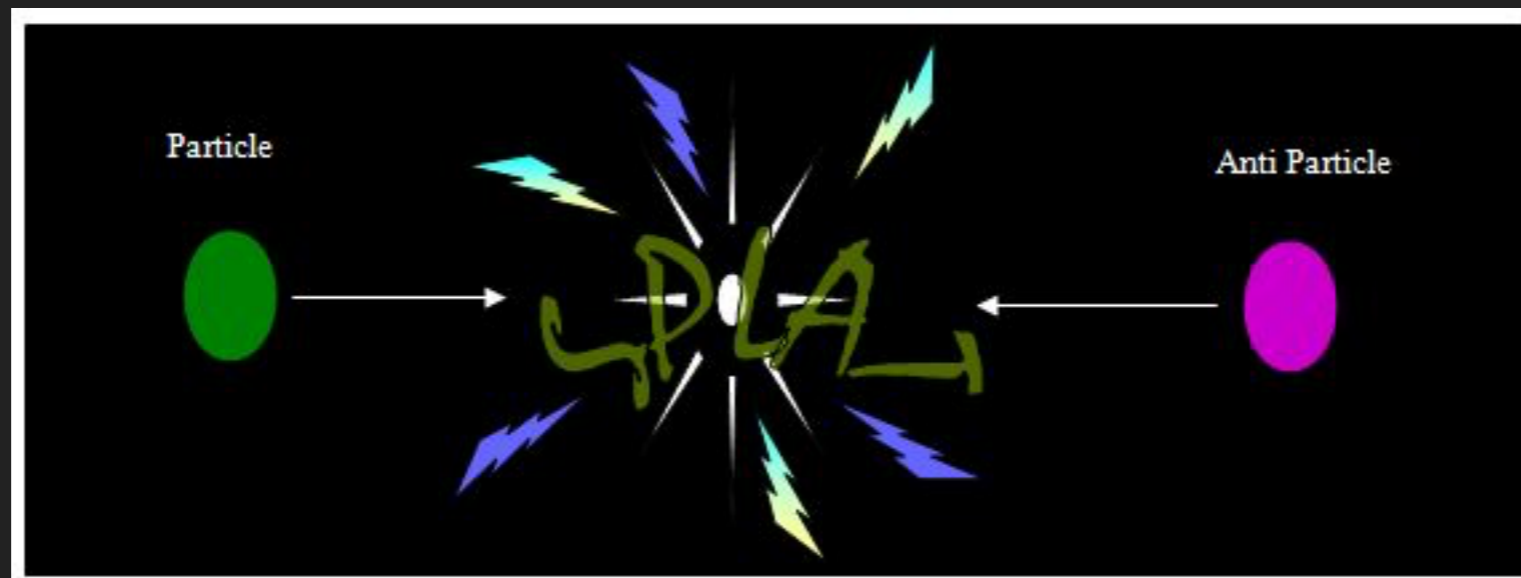


Image: ESA/Planck

$$\frac{\Omega_D}{\Omega_B} \approx \frac{n_D m_D}{n_B m_B} \approx 5$$

BARYON ASYMMETRY IN THE UNIVERSE

- ▶ Current universe has a baryon - anti baryon asymmetry
 - ▶ More protons than anti protons
 - ▶ Baryogenesis: Asymmetry generated via particle interactions



ASYMMETRIC DARK MATTER

- ▶ Energy density ratio is an order 1 number

$$\frac{\Omega_D}{\Omega_B} \approx \frac{n_D m_D}{n_B m_B} \approx 5$$

- ▶ If the same mechanism controls n_D and n_B , we can have

$$\frac{n_D}{n_B} \approx \mathcal{O}(1)$$

- ▶ Asymmetry in baryon and dark sector via same mechanism

- ▶ Dark matter cannot be its anti particle

- ▶ We now must turn to explaining $\frac{m_D}{m_B} \approx \mathcal{O}(1)$

THE MASS OF THE PROTON (QCD)

- ▶ Proton composition: 2 up quarks + 1 down quark
- ▶ Naively: $2m_u + m_d \approx 0.01m_p$
- ▶ The other ~99% of the proton mass arises from the energy of the interaction in the strong force
- ▶ Related to Λ_{QCD} , which describes the energy at which the strong forces "confines" the quarks together

DARK QCD AND THE DARK BARYON

- ▶ Theorized that dark matter is “QCD-like” i.e. SU(3)
- ▶ The the lightest dark baryon has its mass determined by the scale Λ_{dQCD} (dark quark masses are small)

▶ Hence

$$\frac{\Omega_D}{\Omega_B} \approx \frac{n_D \Lambda_{dQCD}}{n_B \Lambda_{QCD}} \approx 5$$

▶ Suggests we should look for models where

$$\Lambda_{dQCD} \approx \Lambda_{QCD}$$

QUADRIFICATION

- ▶ Generate Λ_{dQCD} via Grand Unified Theory (GUT)
- ▶ Particle content and masses influence coupling strengths
- ▶ Dark quarks charged only under dark QCD (hence DM is stable)

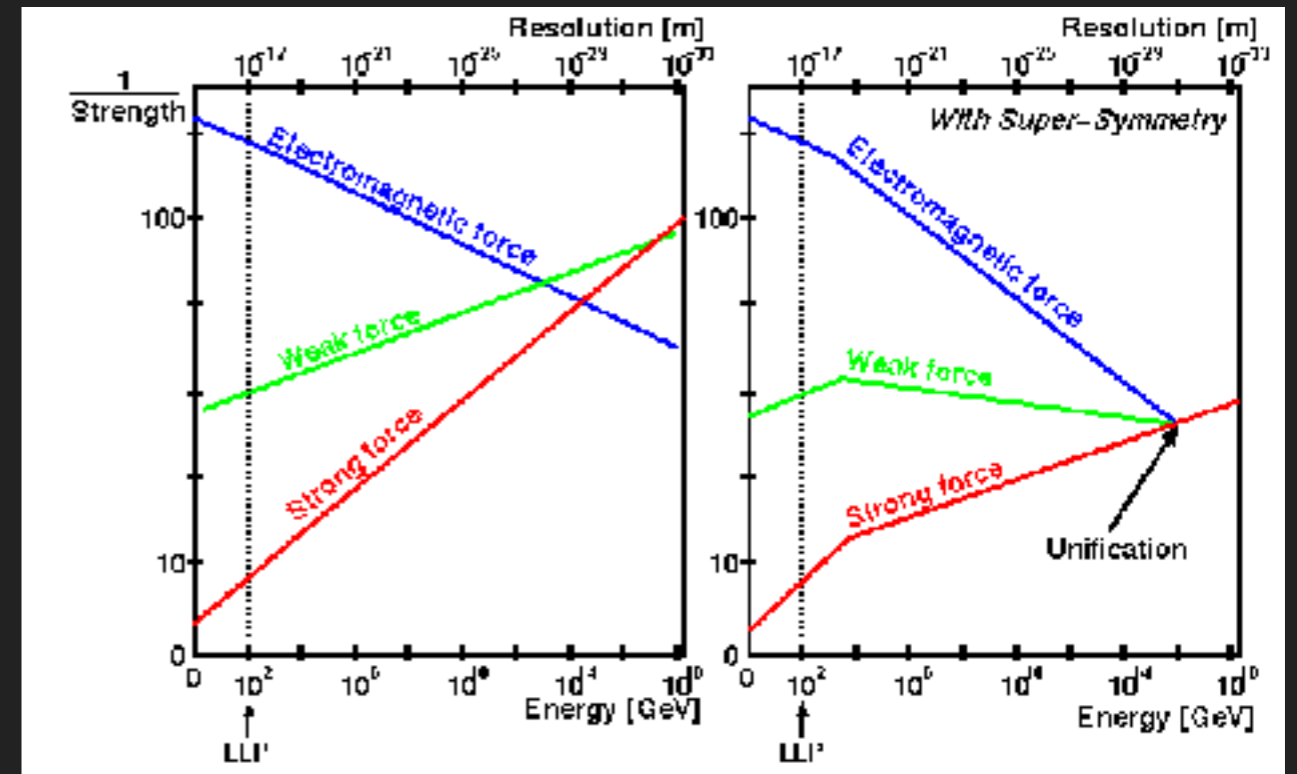


Image: <https://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/254369/supersymmetry-and-grand-unification>

$$SU(3)_d \times SU(3)_C \times SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$$

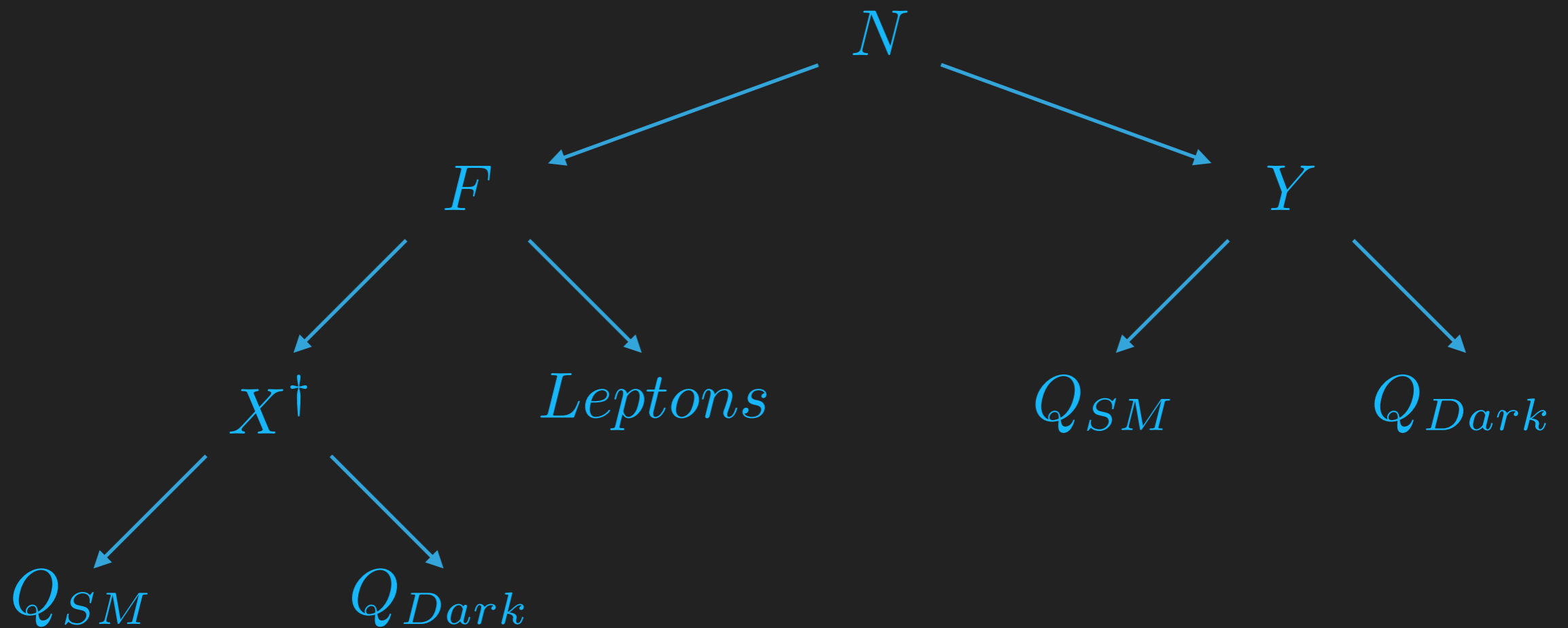
↓

$$SU(3)_d \times G_{SM}$$

GENERATING PARTICLE ASYMMETRIES

- ▶ Bi-fundamental: charged under QCD and dark QCD
- ▶ Bi-fundamental scalars (X, Y) that decay into a SM quark and dark quark
- ▶ Heavy neutrino, N , which has an asymmetric decay into a bi-fundamental fermion F , and a bi-fundamental scalar Y
- ▶ Decay chain down to SM leptons and quarks (forming baryons) and dark quarks (forming dark baryons)

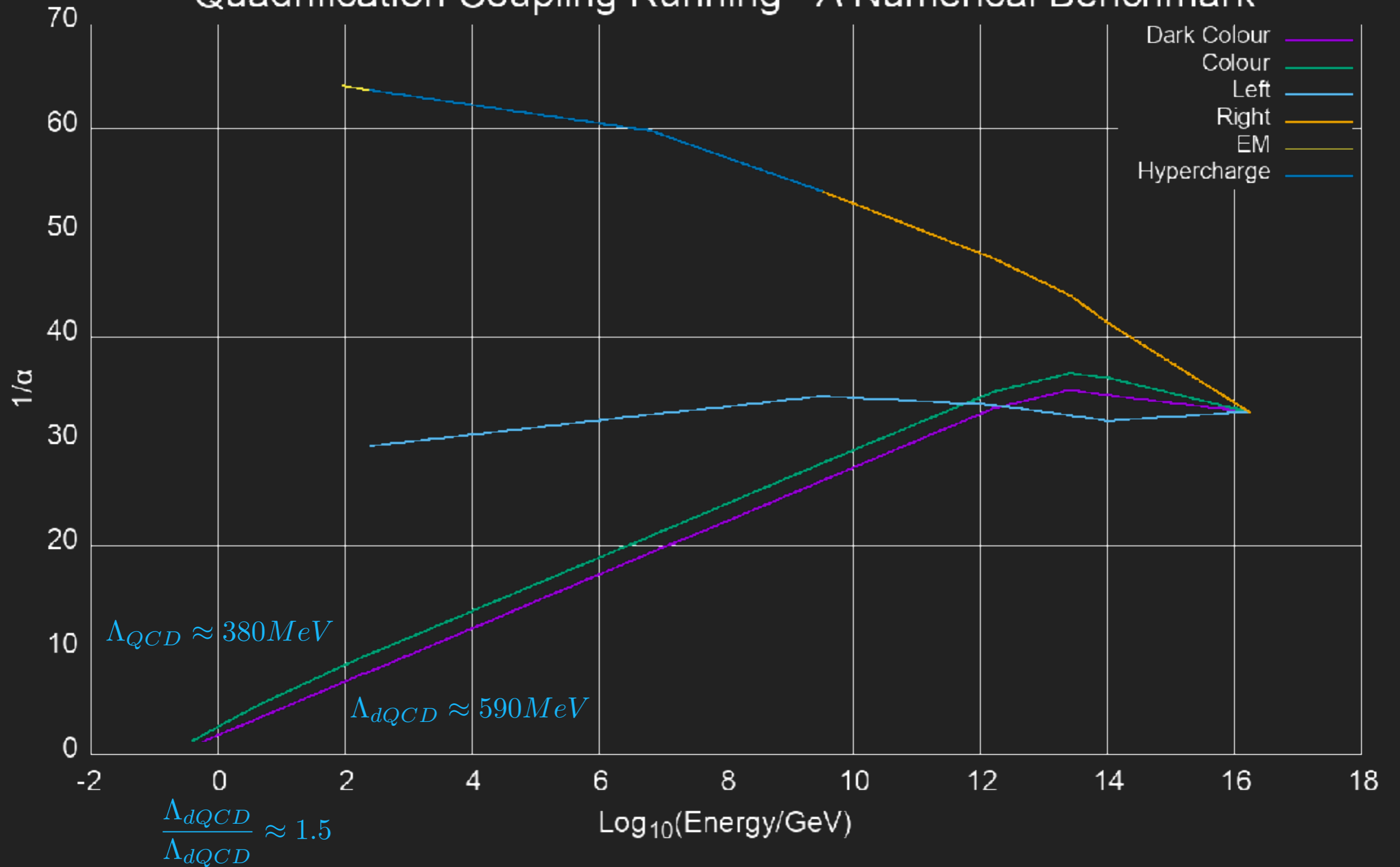
DECAY CHAIN IN QUADRIFICATION



Counting particles in final states, we obtain $\frac{n_D}{n_B} = 3.4$

Suggests looking for models where $\frac{\Lambda_{dQCD}}{\Lambda_{QCD}} \approx 1.5$

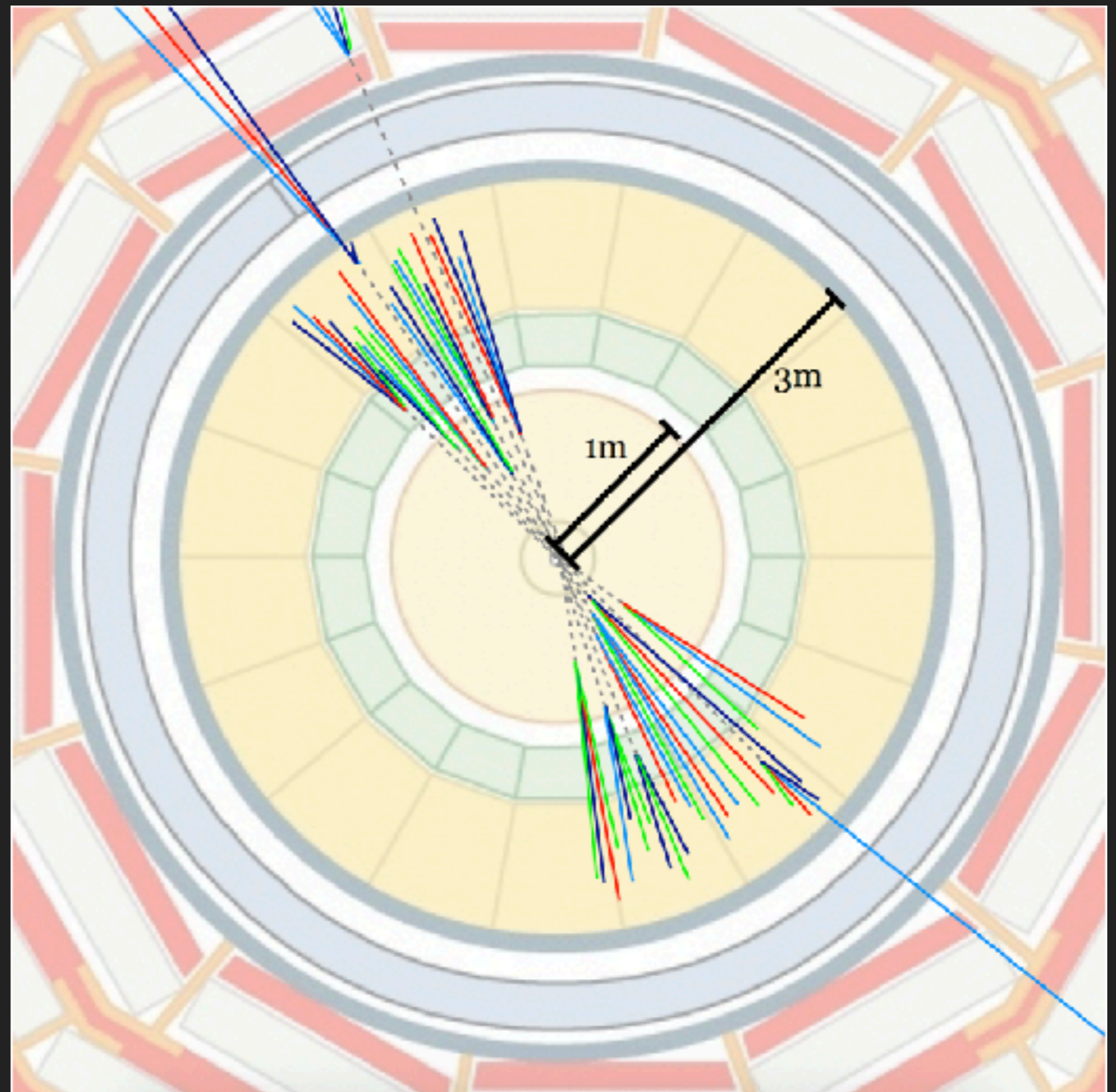
Quadrification Coupling Running - A Numerical Benchmark



DETECTING DARK QCD

- ▶ Dark pions could be formed at detectors (dashed lines)
- ▶ No interaction with detector, but would decay into SM particles (solid lines)
- ▶ Research is currently being done to search for these types of decays at LHC

Image: Schwaller, Stolarski, Weiler



CONCLUSION

- ▶ Asymmetric DM: n_D and n_B share generation mechanism
 - ▶ Naturally explains order 1 ratio
- ▶ Combined with Dark QCD in a GUT, the energy density ratio of the universe can be predicted
 - ▶ Quadrification can predict $\Omega_D/\Omega_B \approx 5$
- ▶ Current searches for dark QCD at LHC focussing on dark jets

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

- ▶ Technical Skills
 - ▶ C++, Matlab, LaTeX, group theory, basic QFT
- ▶ Communication Skills
 - ▶ Presentations, explaining difficult concepts, student-supervisor relation, technical writing
- ▶ Other Skills
 - ▶ Long-term project organization, effectively reading papers and textbooks