

Searching for a Dark Matter Candidate in Particle Physics Experiments

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Outline



- What is dark matter?
- A dark matter candidate
- The idea behind the experiment
- Results
- Conclusion



Dark Matter

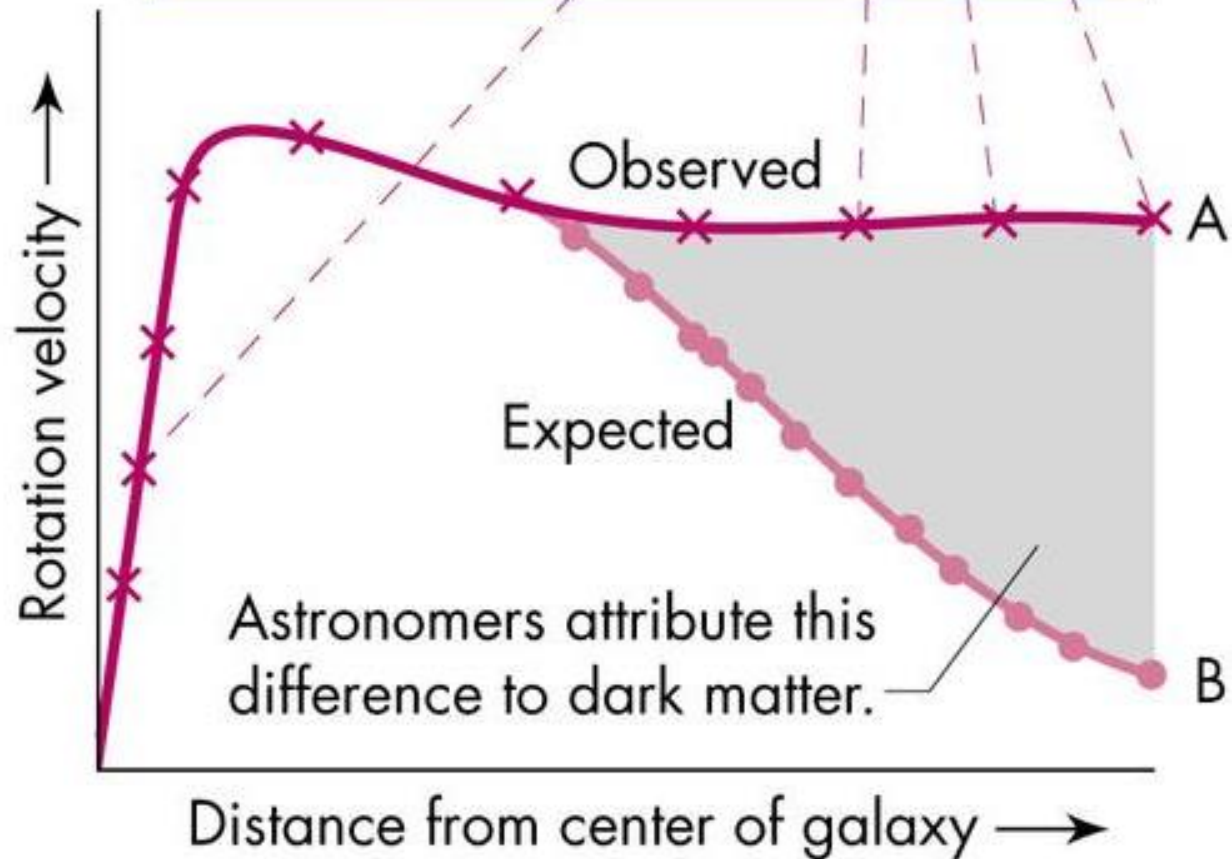
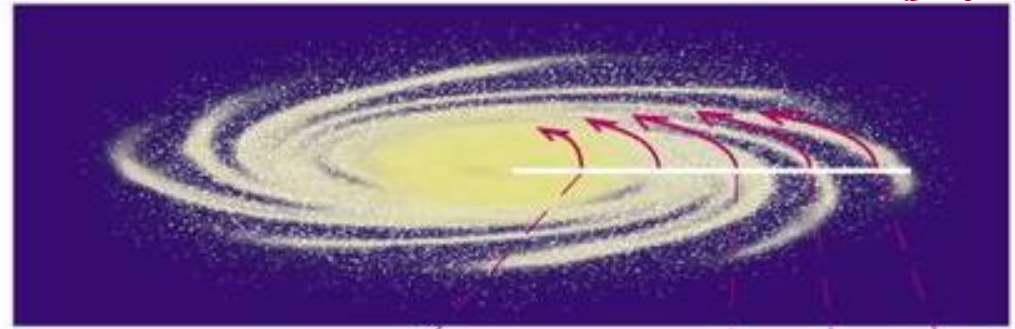


- Very little is known about dark matter
- Why is it called “**dark**”?
 - Never interacts with light (hence we cannot see it)
- Has mass and attracts other objects through gravity
 - This is how we know it exists





Experimental Evidence



- The rotational velocity curves in galaxies are not what we expect
- So there must be additional mass (dark matter) spread throughout galaxies

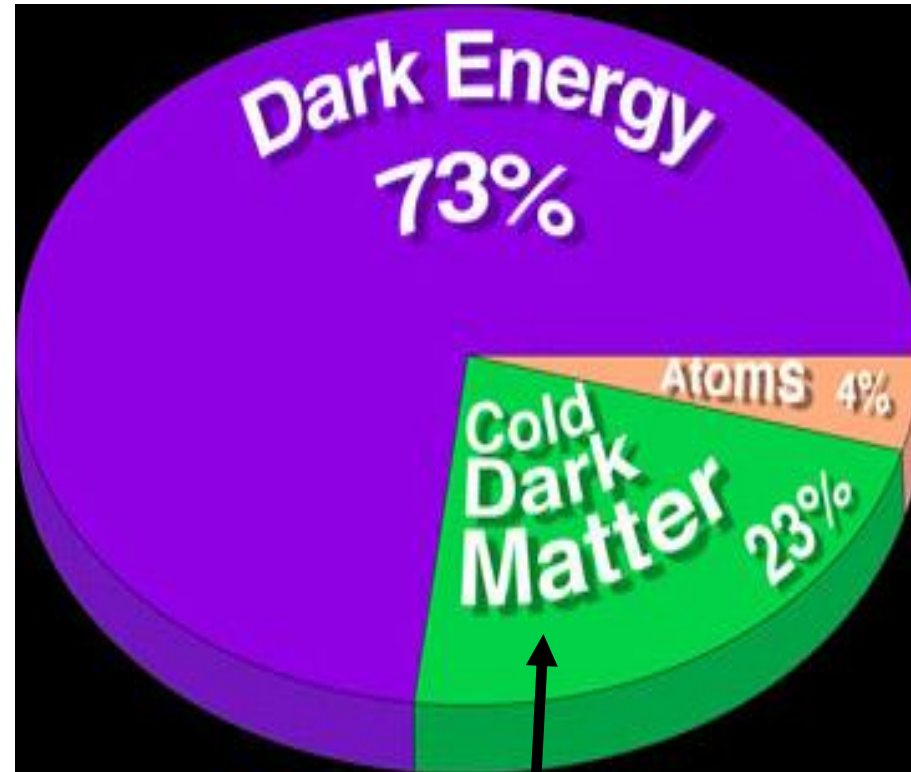


A Dark Matter Candidate



- No known particle can be dark matter
- Supersymmetry is a theory that predicts many new particles
- One of these new particles could be what dark matter is made of
- Our dark matter candidate is called the gravitino, \tilde{G}

Energy in the Universe



Large fraction of the energy in the universe

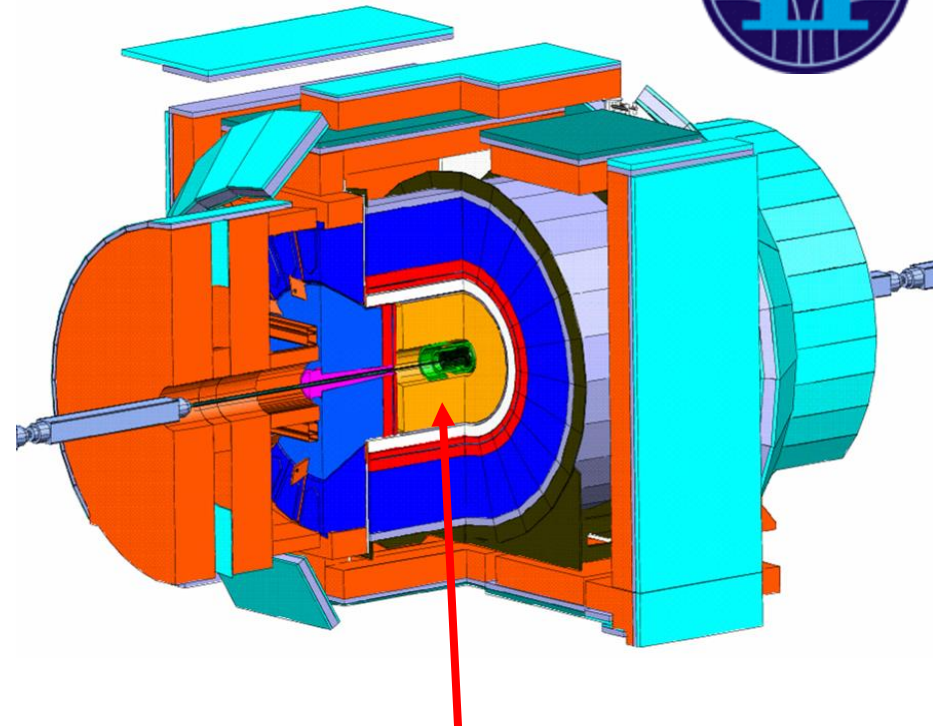


Producing Dark Matter



- We may be able to produce dark matter in particle collisions
- I will look for signs that this has occurred in the supercollider at Fermilab

Particle Collision Detector



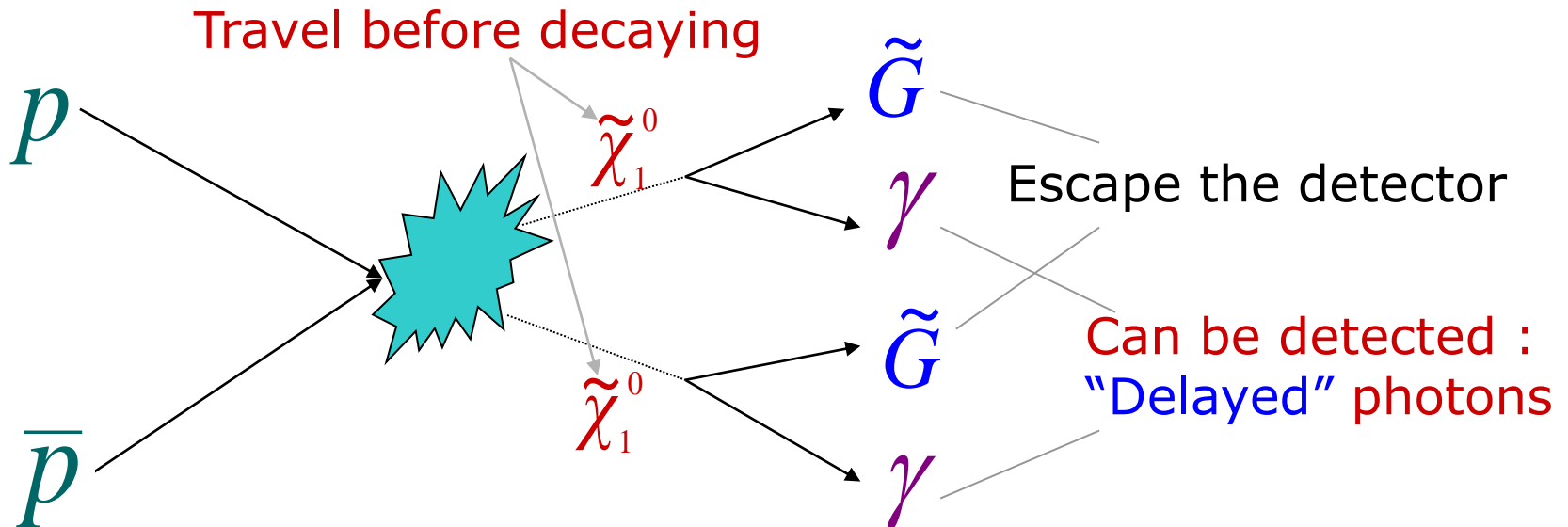
Surround the collision point with a huge detector



Producing Dark Matter



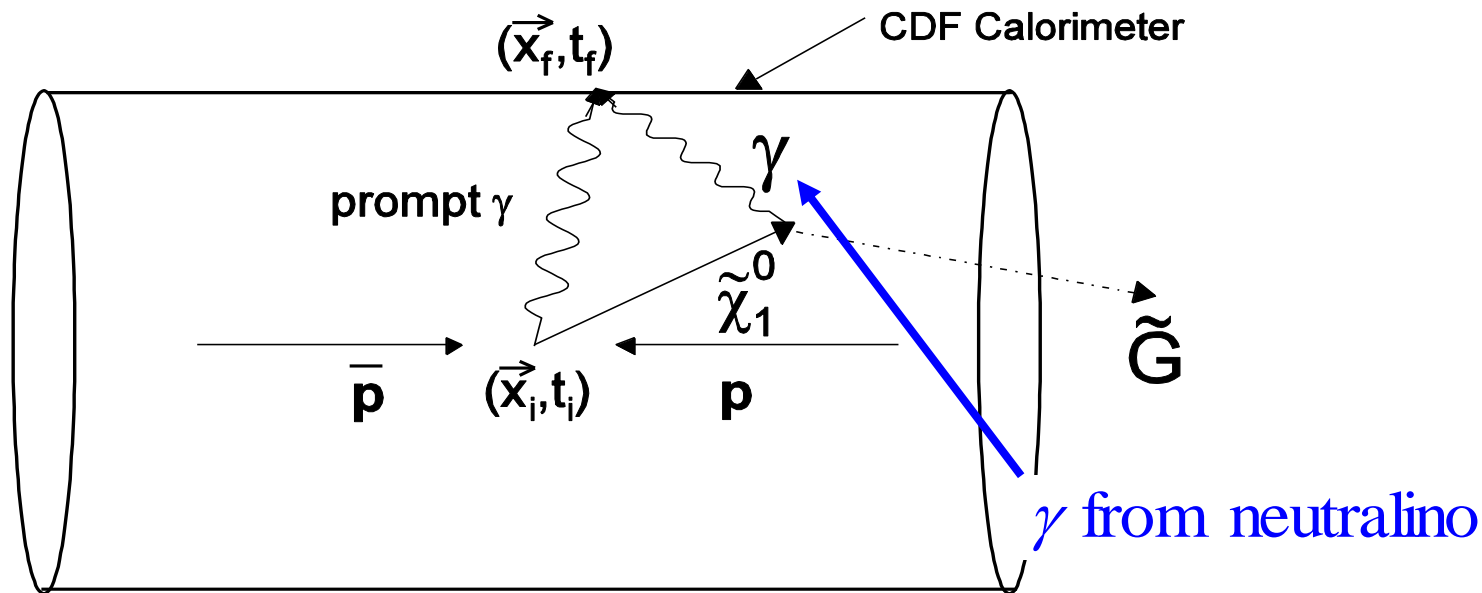
- The neutralino, $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, (another particle predicted by supersymmetry) may be produced in pairs at Fermilab and decays via $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$
- The \tilde{G} is our dark matter candidate
- The γ is a photon- these are the particles that light is composed of





“Delayed” Photons

- In the current theory of particles, photons **always** travel directly from the collision point to the detector
- Neutralinos travel away from the collision point and then decay
 - The photon arrives at the detector later than expected, in other words “**delayed**”

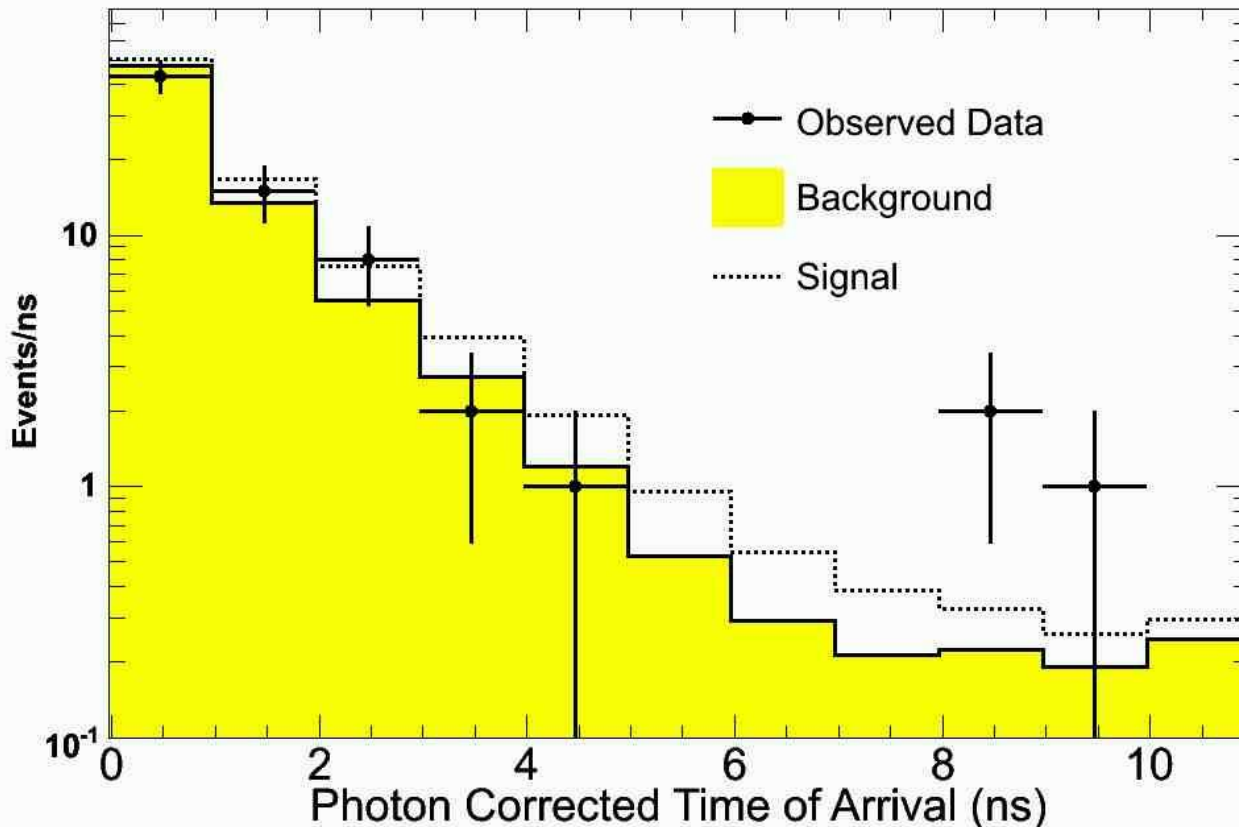




Results



- We search for collisions that produce delayed photons





Conclusions



- We will improve this search by further refining our strategy and using additional data
- With these improvements and a little luck, we may solve the mystery of dark matter

