

DARK MATTER MODELING FOR FLYBY

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SOME FLYBYS GAIN VELOCITY (ANOMALOUS DRAG)

SOME FLYBYS LOSE VELOCITY (NORMAL DRAG)

MODEL ASSUMES TWO SPECIES OF DARK MATTER
ORBITING EARTH

- INELASTIC, EXOTHERMIC SCATTER



CAN GIVE VELOCITY GAIN IF $N(m_1)$ SCATTERS FORWARD

- ELASTIC SCATTER



GIVES NORMAL
DRAG

VELOCITY CHANGE FORMULAS

\vec{u}_1 = VELOCITY OF INITIAL NUCLEON (IN SPACECRAFT)

\vec{u}_2 = VELOCITY OF INCIDENT DARK MATTER

$\langle \delta \vec{v} \rangle$ = CROSS-SECTION AVERAGED NUCLEON VELOCITY CHANGE
(ASSUME NO AZIMUTHAL ANGLE DEPENDENCE)

INELASTIC

$$\langle \delta \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2}{|\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2|} A_I \quad A_I = \left[\frac{2 (m_2 - m_2') m_2'}{m_1 (m_1 + m_2')} \right]^{1/2} c \langle \cos \theta \rangle_I$$

ELASTIC

$$\langle \delta \vec{v} \rangle = -(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2) A_E \quad A_E = \left(\frac{m_2''}{m_1 + m_2''} \right) [1 - \langle \cos \theta \rangle_E]$$

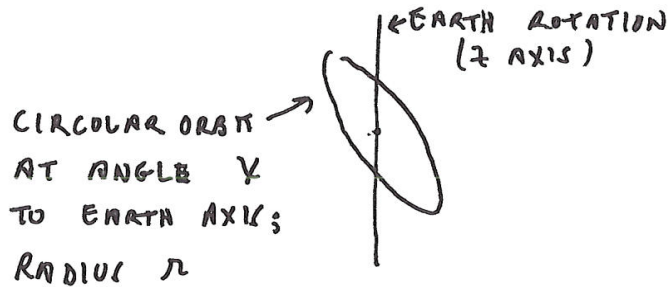
WILL LUMP CROSS SECTION X DENSITY INTO THE
PARAMETERS A_I , A_E

DARK MATTER ORBITAL GEOMETRY

ASSUME AXIAL SYMMETRY AROUND EARTH ROTATION AXIS

SIMPLEST MODEL - DISK IN EQUATORIAL PLANE - DOES NOT WORK - "NEAR" GETS SMALLEST VELOCITY CHANGE

NEXT SIMPLEST MODEL -



E, L_z CONSERVED, BUT ORBIT WILL PRECESS BECAUSE OF EARTH QUADRUPOLE - WILL FILL SHELL OBTAINED BY AVERAGING ORBIT OVER AZIMUTHAL ANGLE AROUND EARTH AXIS

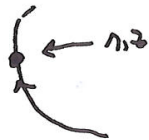


← GET THIS DENSITY \propto

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(r \sin \chi)^2 - z^2}}$$

DARK MATTER VELOCITY \vec{u}_2

FOR GIVEN λ, ψ, z , THERE ARE TWO \vec{u}_2 VALUES, ONE FOR AN UP-GOING SEGMENT



AND ONE FOR A DOWN-GOING SEGMENT



$$\vec{u}_2 = \sqrt{\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r}} (c_{\pm} \hat{n}_{\parallel} + d_{\pm} \hat{n}_{\perp})$$

\hat{n}_{\parallel} PARALLEL TO EQUATORIAL PLANE
 \hat{n}_{\perp} PERPENDICULAR TO \hat{r} AND \hat{n}_{\parallel}

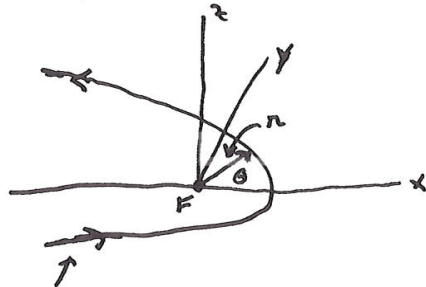
$$c_{\pm} = \frac{\lambda \cos \psi}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - z^2}}$$

$$d_{\pm} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\lambda^2 \sin^2 \psi - z^2}}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - z^2}}$$

$$c_{\pm}^2 + d_{\pm}^2 = 1$$

FLYBY ORBITAL GEOMETRY

WORK IN FLYBY ORBIT PLANE



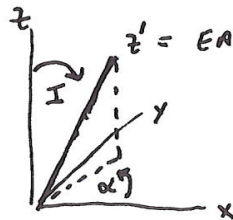
FLYBY HYPERBOLIC ORBIT

$$r = \frac{\rho}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

$$\vec{r} = (x, y, 0)$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

EARTH AXIS AS SEEN FROM FLYBY ORBIT PLANE



z' = EARTH ROTATION AXIS (CALLED THIS z BEFORE)
POLAR ANGLES I, α

- FIRST, EXPRESS DARK MATTER ORBIT ON EARTH-FIXED AXES
- THEN, REWRITE ON FLYBY PLANE AXES

FLYBY PARAMETERS ON FLYBY PLANE AXES
(AND INTRINSIC PARAMETERS ρ, e)

| | <u>GL-I</u> | <u>GL-II</u> | <u>NEAR</u> | <u>CASSINI</u> | <u>ROSETTA</u> | <u>MESSENGER</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| $I(^{\circ})$ | 142.9 | 138.7 | 108.0 | 25.4 | 144.9 | 133.1 |
| $\alpha(^{\circ})$ | -45.1 | -147.4 | -55.1 | -158.4 | -53.1 | 0.0 |
| ρ (km) | 25,473 | 22,155 | 19,448 | 51,689 | 19,262 | 20,563 |
| e | 2.473 | 2.319 | 1.814 | 5.851 | 1.312 | 1.360 |

$$e = 1 + \frac{2 V_{\infty}^2}{V_f^2 - V_{\infty}^2} \quad \rho = \frac{4 GM_{\oplus}}{V_{\infty}^2} \left[\left(\frac{V_{\infty}^2}{V_f^2 - V_{\infty}^2} \right)^2 + \frac{V_{\infty}^2}{V_f^2 - V_{\infty}^2} \right]$$

α REQUIRES ATTENTION TO \pm IN ARC COSINE ; ABOVE VALUES REPRODUCE THE $\beta_i, \beta_0, \alpha_i - \alpha_0$ VALUES IN ANDERSON ET AL PRL

WHERE THINGS ARE NOW

PROGRAM INTEGRATES OVER ORBIT OF FLYBY TO
CALCULATE $\vec{V}_{\infty} \cdot \delta \vec{V}_{\infty}$

HAVE TAKEN A QUICK LOOK AT AN 8 PARAMETER MODEL
(NO SYSTEMATIC OPTIMIZATION OVER PARAMETERS)

INELASTIC SCATTERERS A_I χ_I $a_I \leq r \leq b_I$

ELASTIC SCATTERERS A_E χ_E $a_E \leq r \leq b_E$

EXAMPLE: $A_I = 0.99$ $\chi_I = 1.69$ rad $\frac{1}{2}(a_I + b_I) = 39,900$ km
 $b_I - a_I = 10,000$ km
 $A_E = 0.076$ $\chi_E = 1.29$ rad $\frac{1}{2}(a_E + b_E) = 30,000$ km
 $b_E - a_E = 10,000$ km

ASSUME JUST $\frac{1}{r}$ FROM JACOBIAN AS DENSITY PROFILE $a \leq r \leq b$

NO AVERAGING OVER DIFFERENT χ VALUES

NO DEPARTURES FROM CIRCULAR ORBIT VELOCITY

-8-

GET FROM THESE PARAMETERS

| | <u>GL-I</u> | <u>GL-II</u> | <u>NEAR</u> | <u>CASSINI</u> | <u>ROSETTA</u> | <u>MESSENGER</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| δV_{∞} exp (m/mk) | 3.92 | -9.6 | 13.5 | -2 | 1.8 | .02 |
| δV_{∞} model | 3.0 | -18 | 12 | -33 | 0.7 | 3.4 |

CAN GET QUALITATIVE SIGNS RIGHT

MAGNITUDES NOT GOOD:

$$\text{CHI-SQUARE} = \sum_{k=1}^6 \left[\frac{\delta V_{\infty \text{ exp}}(k) - \delta V_{\infty \text{ model}}(k)}{\sigma(k)} \right]^2 = 1.3 \times 10^5 \quad \text{LOUSY!}$$

- DON'T KNOW WHETHER A SYSTEMATIC SEARCH OF PARAMETER SPACE WILL GIVE A BETTER FIT
- CAN MAKE THE MODEL MORE ELABORATE

KEY THINGS NEEDED FROM FLYBY REANALYSIS

- REAL EFFECT (NEW PHYSICS)
OR ARTIFACT ?
- δv_{∞} VALUES
- σ VALUES $\sigma = \begin{cases} .01 & \text{MESSENGER} \\ .03 & \text{ROSETTA} \end{cases}$
GIVES THEM A VERY BIG
WEIGHT IN CHI-SQUARE
FOR FIT

ALSO TO LOOK FOR

- GLASST, PAMELA RESULTS ON DARK MATTER SEARCHES
- LHC SEARCH FOR SUPERSYMMETRY
HEAVY, SELF-ANNIHILATING SUSY DARK MATTER
DOESN'T OBEY FLYBY MODEL CONSTRAINTS