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Ticket N3

## 1. Search for dark matter particles (list)

Direct DM searches:

- Relict massive neutrinos. Non-relativistic particles with  $m \sim \text{eV}$  ( $\sim 10 \text{ eV}$ ) and  $\lambda \sim \frac{1}{mv}$   $\Rightarrow$  microscopic size and coherent scattering  $\Rightarrow$  interaction lead to observable effect of oscillation of matter  $\Rightarrow$  possible only for dirac neutrinos.  
spin-independent
- Cosmic axions. In magnetic field it decays into photons  $\gamma$  with specific polarization. So when a ~~enters~~ underground radiofrequency cavity we see light coming through the walls. Not dominant form of DM CDM due to non-relativistic
- WIMPs.

Weakly interacting massive particles freeze-out in early universe and they could be candidates to CDM.

Searched by WIMP-nucleon interaction. 2 types of inter.:  
Dirac fermions scalar and Majorana fermions spin-spin. Annual modulation; DAMA experiment.

- SIMPs. DM may consist of strongly interacting massive particles, that could be braked down by ordinary matter, so they become insensitive for underground detectors  $\Rightarrow$  Rocket experiment XQC  $\Rightarrow$  observation of X-rays during a rocket flight (100s)

Indirect DM searches:

- Condensation of DM in Galaxy. Collisionless gas motion in nonstationary field of baryonic matter provides effective dissipation and contracting of the gas  $\Rightarrow$  collisionless DM condensates in Galaxy, but it is distributed more steeply  $\Rightarrow$  explains the difference in distribution of baryonic and dark matter.



- Annihilation and decays of DM as a source of CR

Stable DM particles can annihilate:

Charged -  $X\bar{X} \rightarrow e^+e^- + \dots$ ; decay of neutral DM part.:

$$X \rightarrow e^+e^- + \dots$$

If particles are double charged, we have  $X^{++} \rightarrow e^+e^+$

- Neutrinos from DM capture and annihilation in Sun and Earth

Accumulation due to particles being captured  $\Rightarrow$  process of annihilation  $\Rightarrow$  a flux of neutrinos is produced.

- WIMP capture ~~off~~ by the Solar System  $\rightarrow$  gravitational scattering of the planets and interaction with matter of the Sun and planets

- Gravitational Lensing. Possible distribution of DM, doesn't depend on frequency of photons. Macro- and Microlensing

Machos results on dark matter abundance.

$\rightarrow$  dissipating DM

$\rightarrow$   $\sim 20\%$  of DM in Galaxy.

$\theta_E \sim 1''$   $\theta_E^* = 0.001''$   
Compact non-lensing  
Barionic (DM) objects  
Mirror worlds, axion  
clumps

## 2. Primordial Black holes (PBH)

Superheavy metastable particles in early universe could have ~~constructed~~ <sup>formed</sup> Black holes, if constructed within its gravitational radius:

$$r \leq r_g = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

It naturally happens ~~due~~ due to evolution of massive stars and dense star clusters.

BH could be formed if expansion can stop within cosmological horizon  $\rightarrow$  it corresponds to strong nonhomogeneity in early universe:

$$\delta \equiv \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho} \sim 1$$

In homogeneous and isotropic universe, while  $\delta \neq 1$  with equation of state  $p = k\varepsilon$  probability of strong nonhomogeneity  $\delta \sim 1$  is exponentially suppressed.



At  $k=0$  suppression is absent. The minimal estimation is determined by direct production of BHs:

$$A(\delta, \delta_0) \geq \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_0}{\delta}\right)^5}_{\text{isotropy}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\delta_0}{\delta}\right)^{3/2}}_{\text{homogeneity}} = \left(\frac{\delta_0}{\delta}\right)^{13/2}$$

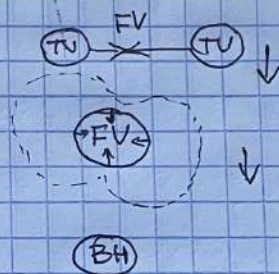
BHs could be formed either directly from collapse of symm. and homogen. configurations, or in result of evolution of grav.-ly bound systems by:

- Superheavy particles with  $m, z = \frac{h}{h_0}$  at  $T_{\text{rem}}$
- coherent oscillations of massive scalar field.

Also, PBH could be formed in processes of

first order phase transitions:

Bubbles with true vacuum collide (expand)  $\rightarrow$  formation of false vacuum bag, which contract and collapse in BH



PBHs evaporate due to creation of pairs by its nonstationary grav. field. Products have spectrum with

$$T_{\text{PBH}} \propto \frac{1}{z_g} \quad T_{\text{PBH}} \approx 10^{13} \text{ GeV} \left( \frac{c_g}{M} \right)$$

timescale is  $t \approx 10^{27} \text{ s}$

Any particle with  $m \leq T_{\text{PBH}}$  is created by universal source

PBHs behave like a specific form of dark matter, they should have small masses (less than the mass of stars), and PBHs with  $M < 10^{15} \text{ g}$  evaporate.