Particle and Astroparticle theory at Stockholm University

> Lars Bergström Department of Physics Stockholm University



Partikeldagarna, AlbaNova October 17, 2008



Lars Bergström, Professor Cosmology and Dark Matter



Joakim Edsjö, Associate Professor, VR-position Supersymmetry, DarkSUSY



Ariel Goobar, Professor Supernova Cosmology Gruber Prize winner 2007



Edvard Mörtsell, Associate Professor Cosmology, supernovae, weak lensing



Bo Sundborg, Associate Professor String theory, string cosmology



Fawad Hassan, Associate Professor String theory, string cosmology



Markus Berg VR Research Assistant String cosmology & phenomenolgy



Jan Conrad Research Associate (KVA) Fermi/HESS/CTA Dark Matter searches

Kjell Rosquist Professor General relativity



H. Rubinstein Guest Professor (emeritus) Magnetic fields in the Universe Chief Editor, JCAP and JHEP



Gabrijela Zaharijas Postdoc









Yashar





Erik





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Pat

Alexander

Mikael

el

Anders

Sara Stefan

PhD students

Projects

L. Bergström: Dark matter, indirect detection through positrons and gammas (with J. Edsjö, T. Bringmann & G. Bertone); Dark Matter in Fermi (with J. Edsjö, J. Conrad & Fermi Collab.); Cosmological signals of WIMPs (with A. Sellerholm & J. Conrad); CMB & Early Universe; SUSYfit (with J. Edsjö, J. Conrad, Y. Akrami & P. Scott); Hydrodynamical N-body simulations of cosmic gamma-rays (with A. Pinzke & C. Pfrommer).

Leader of Linnaeus Project: Oskar Klein Centre (next talk).

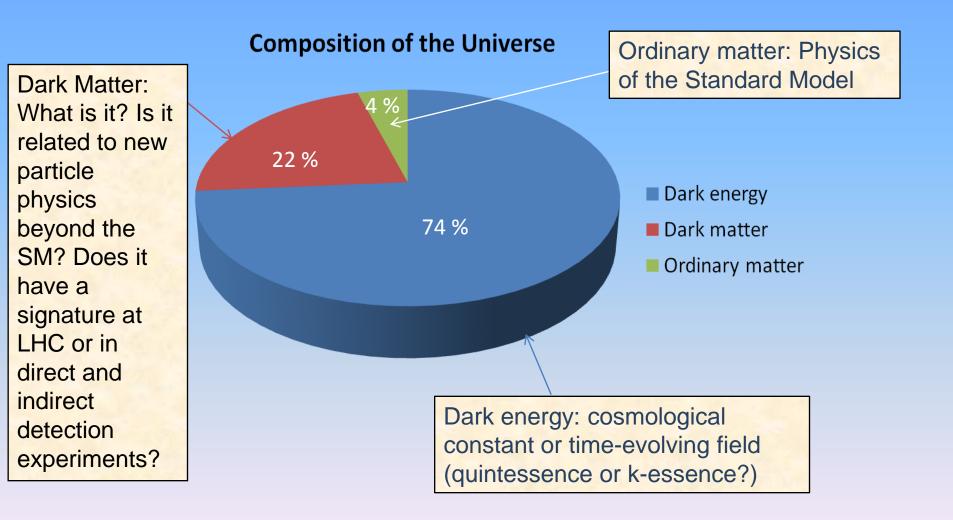
J. Edsjö: DarkStars - main sequence and population III stars (with P. Scott, S. Sivertsson & M. Fairbairn); Searches at Atlas and connections to dark matter: early searches using isolated leptons, meta-stable stops, more general missing E_T searches (with E. Lundström, S. Rydbeck, A. Sellerholm, M. Johansen, D. Milstead); BMSSM (with M. Berg, E. Lundström & S. Sjörs), SUSYfit (with L. Bergström, J. Conrad, Y. Akrami & P. Scott); Dark matter in Fermi (with L. Bergström, J. Conrad & Fermi Collab.); DarkSUSY (with P. Gondolo, L. Bergström, P. Ullio, E.A. Baltz, M. Schelke, T. Bringmann and G. Duda). F. Hassan: Consistent long distance modifications of gravity as a possible resolution of the Cosmological constant/dark energy problem (with S. Hofmann & M. von Strauss).

E. Mörtsell: Putting limits on models with inhomogeneous dark energy or matter (with M. Blomqvist); Fitting "exotic" models of cosmic acceleration; Using lensing to extract structure and substructure distribution (with T. Riehm).

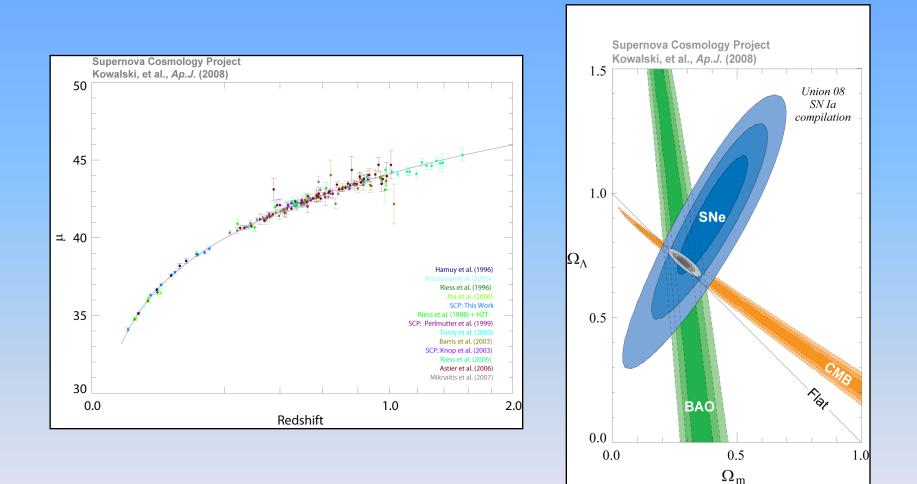
M. Berg: D-brane models in particle physics, D-brane loop corrections (with Haack, Kang, Samtleben); The very early universe in string theory, brane inflation, reheating (with McAllister, Pajer, Haack, Kans, Sjörs) Effective field theories of neutralino dark matter, MSSM₅ (with Edsjö, Lundström & Sjörs).

G. Zaharijas (starts Nov. 1): Phenomenology of a wimponium (a bound state of two wimps); Estimates of sensitivity for a low energy threshold dark matter experiment; Exclusion limits for various dm models.

New Physics required in cosmology: Dark Matter and Dark Energy, Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry. Also in particle physics: Neutrino Masses, Hierarchy m_W << m_{Pl}



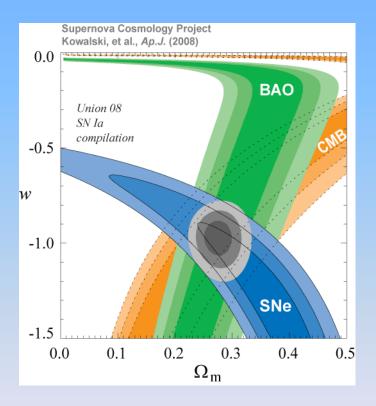
Latest results from the Supernova Cosmology Project

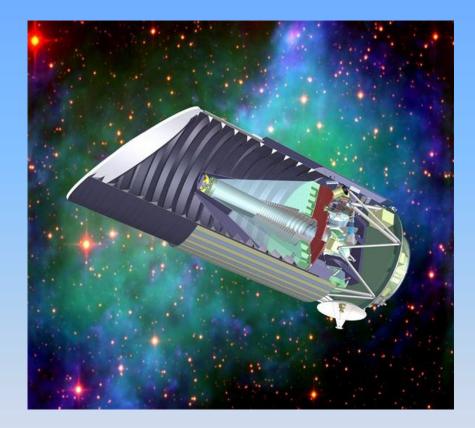


Stockholm Supernova Cosmology Group led by A.Goobar, CoPS

Is the dark energy density constant or not?

Current data compatible with Λ (w=-1)



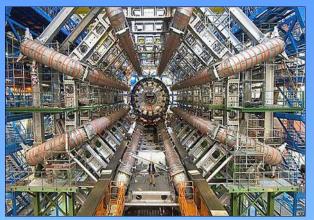


SNAP: contender for the next generation of experiments (JDEM) SNe + weak lensing Methods of WIMP Dark Matter detection:

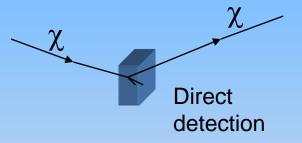
- Discovery at accelerators (Fermilab, LHC, ILC...).
- Direct detection of halo particles in terrestrial detectors.

• Indirect detection of neutrinos, gamma rays & other e.m. waves, antiprotons, positrons in balloon- or space-based experiments.

•For a convincing determination of the identity of dark matter, plausibly need detection by at least two different methods.



CERN/Atlas

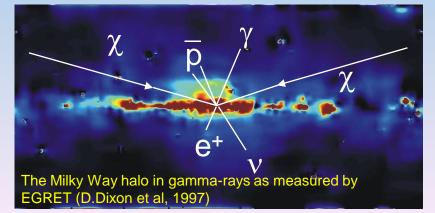


 $\frac{d\sigma_{si}}{da} = \frac{1}{\pi v^2} \left(Zf_p + (A - Z)f_n \right)^2 F_A(q) \propto A^2$

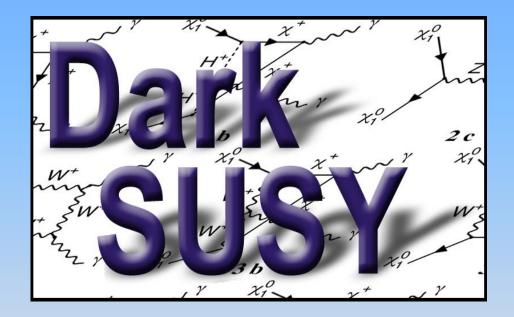
 $\Gamma_{ann} \propto n_{\gamma}^2 \sigma v$

Annihilation rate enhanced for clumpy halo; near galactic centre and in subhalos

Indirect detection



Tool for computing cosmological relic density, masses, branching ratios, direct and indirect detection cross sections for general WIMPs, especially supersymmetric ones:



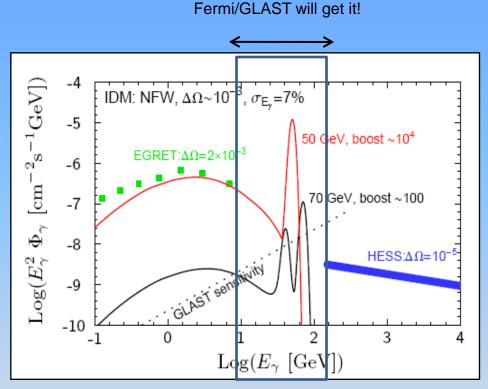
P. Gondolo, <u>J. Edsjö</u>, L.B., P. Ullio, Mia Schelke and E. A. Baltz, JCAP 2004 (with additions by T. Bringmann and G. Dudas)

Example of more "conventional" Dark Matter model: One extra, Inert, Higgs Doublet

 \Rightarrow Ordinary Higgs can be as heavy as 300 GeV without violation of electroweak precision tests

 \Rightarrow 40 – 70 GeV inert Higgs gives correct Dark Matter density

 \Rightarrow The perfect candidate for detection in Fermi/GLAST!



No data exists in this range!

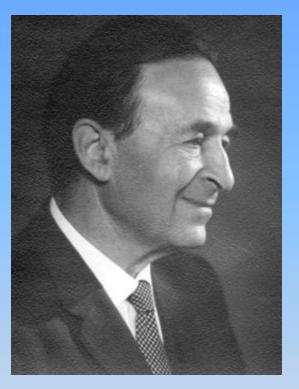
M. Gustafsson, L.B., J. Edsjö, E. Lundström, PRL 2007

Can be searched for at LHC through

 $pp \to W^* \to HA \text{ or } HS$ $pp \to Z^*(\gamma^*) \to SA \text{ or } H^+H^-$ VR, June 2008:

Linnaeus grant, 70 MSEK over 10 years granted for the project "Cosmo Particle Collaboration" at Stockholm University

A field with great tradition in Stockholm...



Oskar Klein (1894 – 1977) Professor at Stockholm University

Klein's paradox, Klein-Nishina formula, Kaluza-Klein extra dimensions, Alfvén-Klein matterantimatter cosmology,... ... so we have proposed to create a centre under the Faculty with the name

The Oskar Klein Centre for Cosmo Particle Physics

See web page, okc.albanova.se



VR Linneaus grant: 70 MSEK/10 years

The Oskar Klein Centre

for Cosmo Particle Physics

at Stockholm University

The 10 people signing the proposal

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- L. Bergström (Project leader) CoPS, Fysikum, SU
- C. Fransson (Co-leader), Astronomy, SU
- J. Edsjö, CoPS, Fysikum, SU
- A. Goobar, CoPS, Fysikum, SU
- J. Sollerman, Astronomy, SU
- G. Östlin, Astronomy, SU
- S. Hellman, Particle Physics, SU (Atlas)
- K. Jon-And, Particle Physics, SU (Atlas)
- K. Hultqvist, Particle Physics, SU (IceCube)
- M. Pearce, Physics, KTH

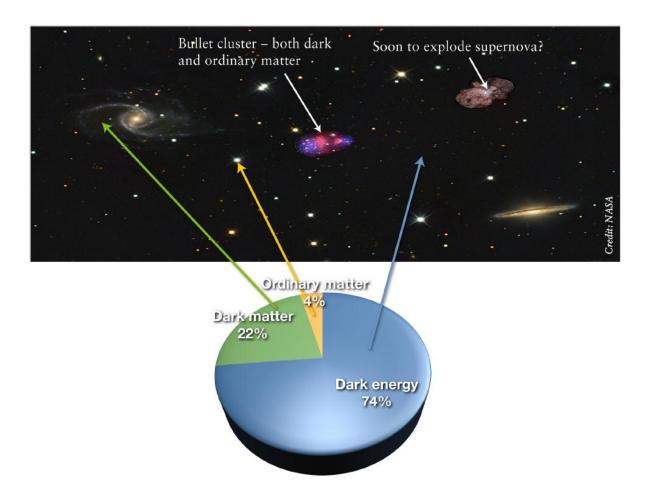
Representing ~ 70 Faculty, Research assistants, Postdocs and Graduate Students

JGar Ke

centre

Main Physics and Astrophysics Questions

The CosmoParticle Collaboration (CPC)



L. Bergström

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Oskar Klein Centre

Partikeldagarna, AlbaNova

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Themes

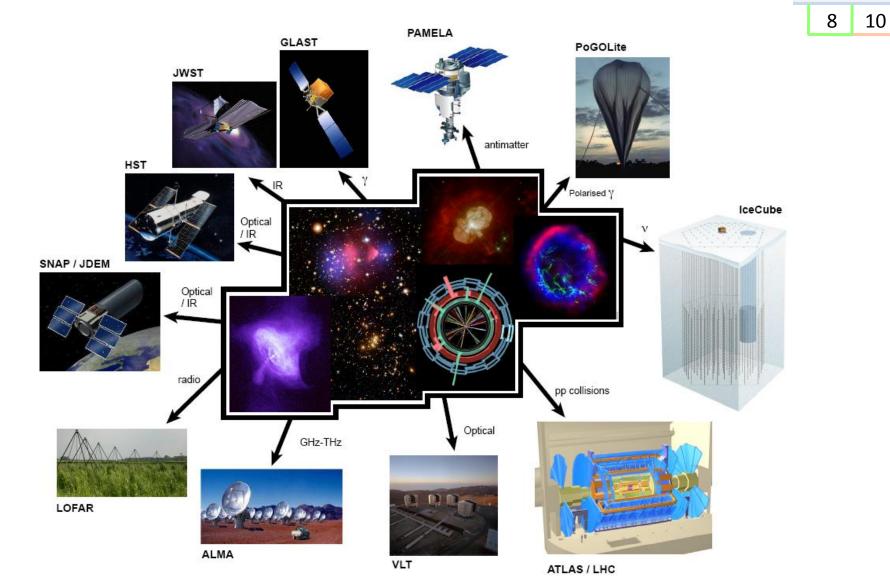
Jaar Klein

The proposed research is focused on three central themes in modern astrophysics, elementary particle physics and cosmology:

- A. Identifying theoretically, and probing observationally, measurable quantities of **dark** energy which can clarify the nature of this mysterious component of the energy density of the Universe.
- B. Searching experimentally for particle candidates of **dark matter**, which naturally means going beyond the standard model of particle physics, and if found, determining their properties and elucidating the underlying theoretical framework.
- C. Investigating the physics of extreme objects, such as supernovae, neutron stars, and black holes.



How will we do it?

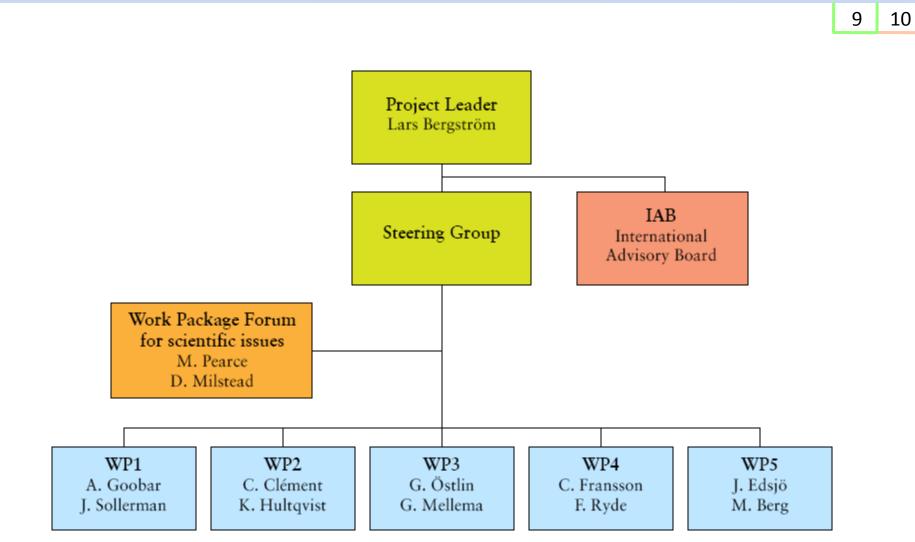


Oskar Klein Centre

Partikeldagarna, AlbaNova



How will we organize it?





Our first action

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We will announce within the next 10 days, up to **seven postdoctoral positions** in four areas:

- The high-redshift Universe
- Supernovae, Gamma-ray bursts and Observational Cosmology
- Dark Matter, GRBs, and AGNs
- Particle physics phenomenology and/or cosmology

The Oskar Klein Centre (OKC) has received funding from the Swedish Research Council (VR) for a ten-year programme in dark matter, dark energy, extreme objects in the universe, and related LHC-based studies. The aim is to create a productive and stimulating research environment emphasizing common goals and benefitting from the wide range of international research programs in physics and astronomy at Stockholm University and the Royal Institute of Technology. This announcement is part of the first round of recruitments for OKC, aiming to fill up to seven postdoc positions.

Deadline for applications: December 1, 2008

L. Bergström