Surrogate models for Direct Detection

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Based on arXiv:1802.03174 with D. Cerdeño, E. Reid and H. Schulz

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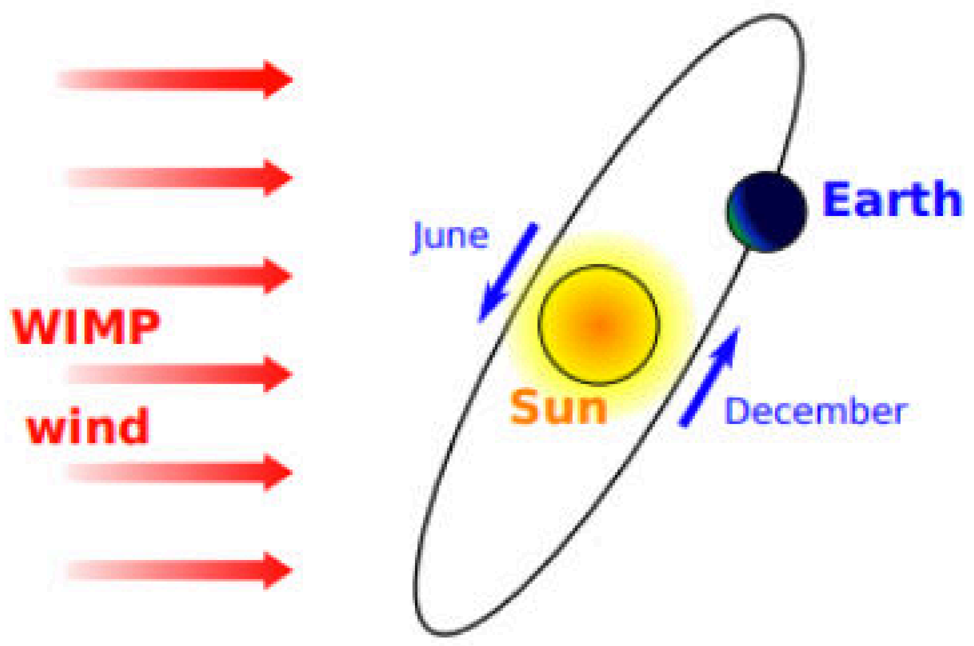
A surrogate model refers to emulators of the true calculations.

- We wanted to build a surrogate model for DD.
- In doing so we have developed a code for Reconstruction Analysis using Polynomials In Direct Detection (RAPIDD).
- First I will motivate the need for RAPIDD.
- Then I will review the how/if/when RAPIDD works.
- Finally I will review a case study we made, and talk about future directions.

The Dark Matter Direct Detection Calculation

- DD exploits the relative velocity of Earth and the Dark Matter halo to tell us something about the interactions DM has with ordinary matter.
- In order to calculate the number of recoils in a given energy bin, one typically needs to evaluate these nested integrals.

$$N_k = \frac{\rho_0 \epsilon}{m_T\, m_\chi} \int_{E_k}^{E_{k+1}} dE_R\, \varepsilon(E_R) \int_{E'_R} dE'_R\, Res(E'_R, E_R) \int_{v_{min}} d\vec{v}\, v f(\vec{v})\, \frac{d\sigma_{\chi T}}{dE'_R}$$



Dealing with the halo velocity distribution may not be simple

- The velocity distribution of incident DM is often assumed to be maxwellian $f(v) = \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) \exp(-v^2/v_0^2)\Theta(v_{esc} - v)$, which can be integrated analytically.
- However, to account for uncertainties in halo parameters, and unknowns about the shape of this distribution, one could take results from simulations or astrophysical data, which could be more complicated.
- To account for moderate variations in distributions we have used

$$f(v) = N_k^{-1} \left[e^{-v^2/kv_0^2} - e^{-v_{esc}^2/kv_0^2}\right]^k \Theta(v_{esc} - v)$$

The particle interactions may be more complicated

- General particle interactions are not fully encapsulated by the canonical spin-(in-)dependent parametrisation and could misrepresent the physics of DM.
- A Non-Relavistic Effective Field Theory has been developed for the 4 field DM-Nucleon interaction,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \chi \mathcal{O}_\chi \chi N \mathcal{O}_N N = \sum_{N=n,p} \sum_i c_i^{(N)} \mathcal{O}_i \, \chi^+ \chi^- N^+ N^-$$

- Like all EFTs they describe the physics by only using the relevant degrees of freedom.
- In Direct Detection the quantities that are relavent are velocity v, the tranfer momentum q and the spins of DM and the nucleon S_χ and S_N.

Generality comes with its usual drawbacks

- The more complex NREFT basis will allow analysis to be more general and model independent.
- By widening the parameter space, we can test what DD experiments could tell us thing about the particle nature of Dark Matter in general.
- A computational drawback to the NREFT is that we're going from σ_0^{SI} and σ_0^{SD} to

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_1 &= \mathbb{1}_\chi \mathbb{1}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_3 &= i\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right) \mathbb{1}_\chi \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_4 &= \hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_5 &= i\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right) \mathbb{1}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_6 &= \left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right) \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_7 &= \hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp \mathbb{1}_\chi \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_8 &= \hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp \mathbb{1}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_9 &= i\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \times \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right)
\end{aligned}
\qquad
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{10} &= i\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \mathbb{1}_\chi \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{11} &= i\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \mathbb{1}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{12} &= \hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right) \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{13} &= i\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right) \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{14} &= i\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right)\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right) \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{15} &= -\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_\chi \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right)\left[\left(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_N \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp\right) \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N}\right] \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{17} &= i\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \cdot \mathcal{S} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}}^\perp \mathbb{1}_N \\
\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{18} &= i\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}}{m_N} \cdot \mathcal{S} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}_N
\end{aligned}
$$

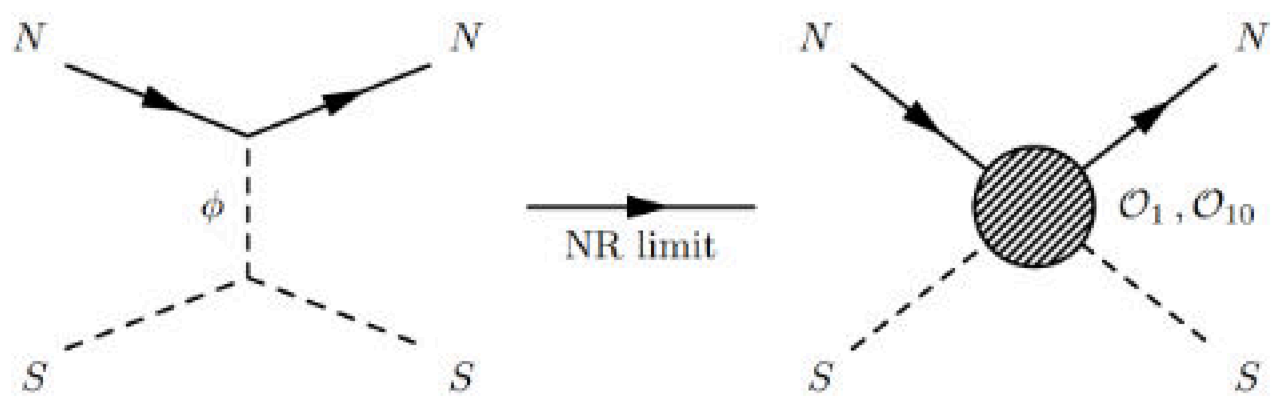
Caveat to Complexity

- Just like in the canonical case, $\mathcal{O}_1$, the spin independent response is usually dominant (enhanced by A^2).
- This enhancement can lead to loop generated $\mathcal{O}_1$ responses being the dominant contribution in DD.
- Its been shown for certain simplified models, running from LHC scales to DD scales, operators that aren't present at tree level will be at DD. See D'Eramo et al arXiv:1605.04917.
- In the similar vain, a full UV complete pseudo-scalar dark matter model has been studied at 1-loop in Bell et al arXiv:1803.01574. A tree level $\mathcal{O}_6$ is dominated by a $\mathcal{O}_1$ response which is generated at 1-loop.

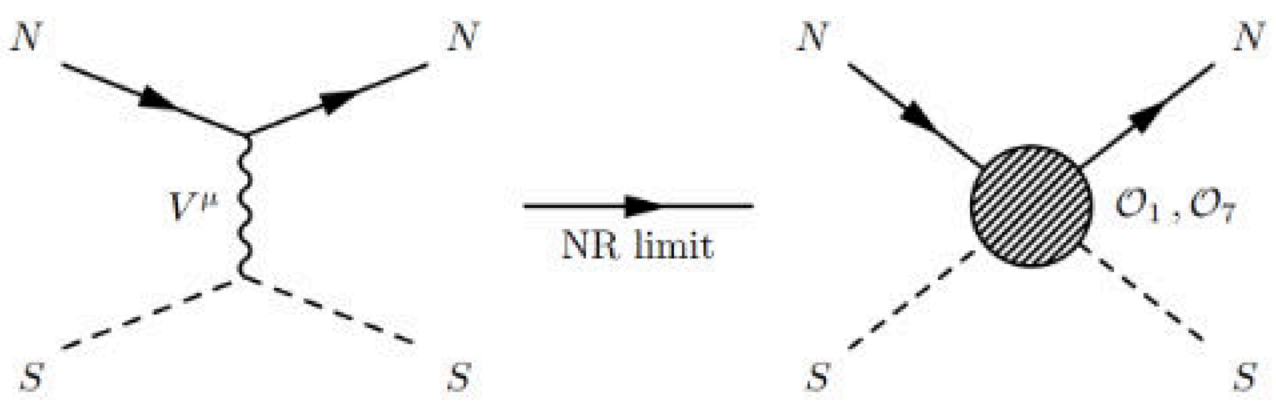
One way to organise groups of operators is by using simplified models

- In principle each operator coefficient could be treated as a free parameter (except in FV).
- Including the four extra dimensions from the halo function, we have up to 9 dimensions.

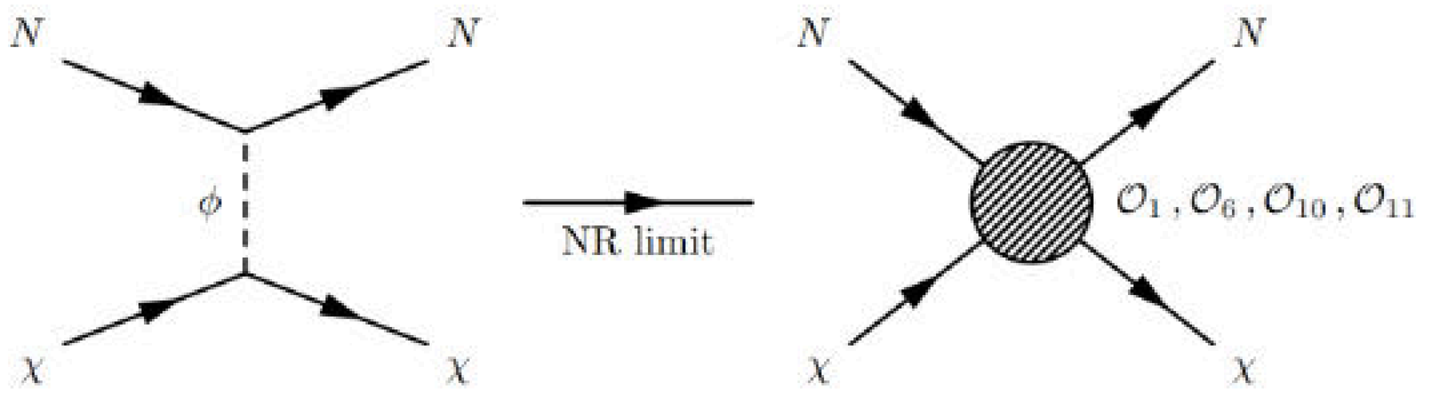
Scalar - Scalar



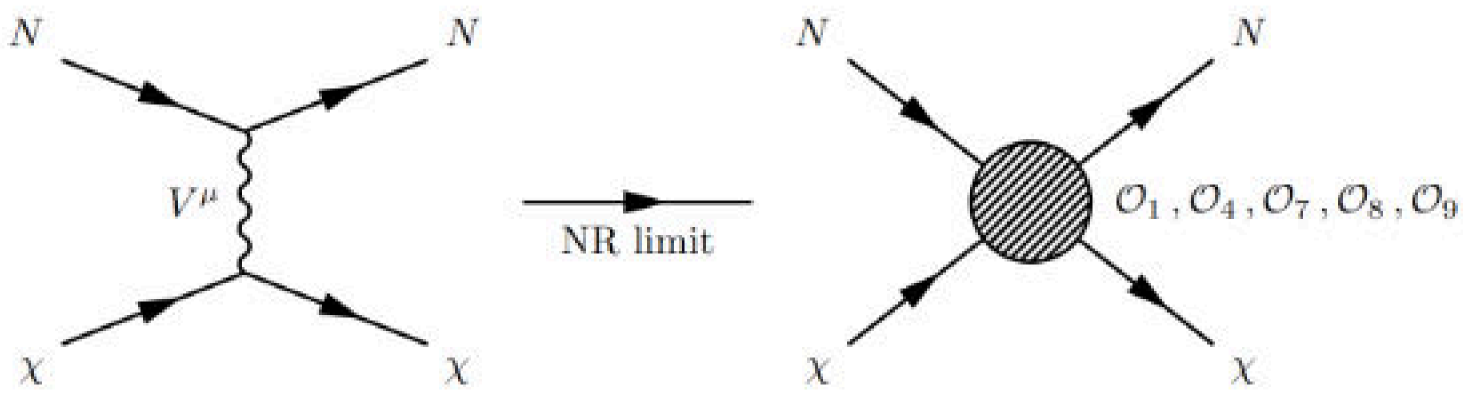
Scalar- Vector



Fermion- Scalar

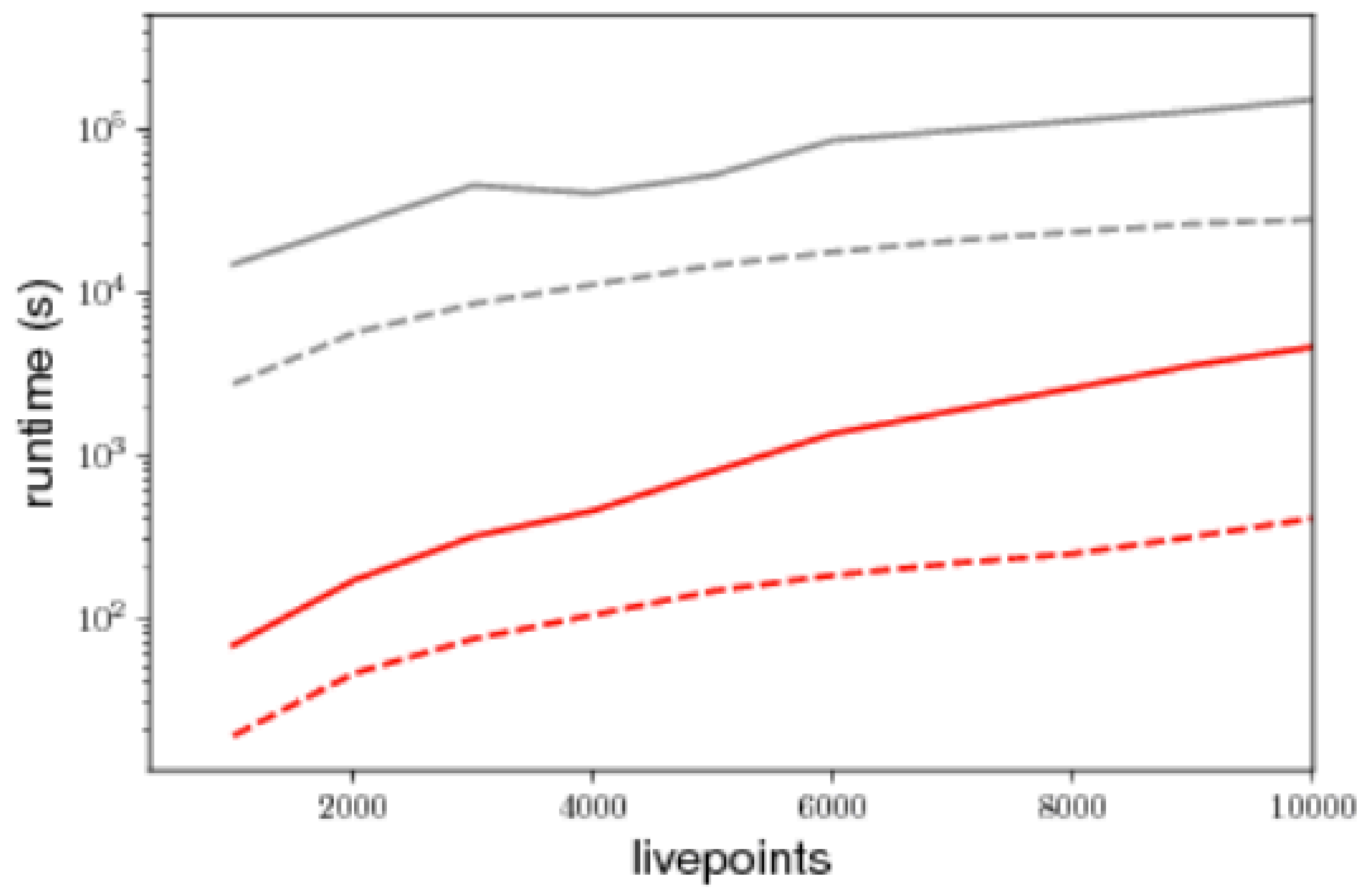


Fermion- Vector



We have developed RAPIDD for fast and general analysis

- We trained the surrogate model on a C code and used MultiNest to compare performance over a number of livepoints.
- RAPIDD at worst sees a speed up factor of ~ 20. At best above 200.



How RAPIDD works

- Instead of using the physics code to produce a result for a given energy bin N_k^a we call a polynomial $\mathcal{P}_k^a$.
- To do so we first choose a polynomial order $\mathcal{O}$ appropriate for the physics problem at hand. With $\mathcal{O}$ and the parameter point $\mathbf{\Theta}$ given, the structure of the polynomial is fixed. What remains to be done is to determine the coefficients, $d_{k,l}^a$, that allow to approximate the true behaviour of $N_k^a(\mathbf{\Theta})$ such that

$$N_k^a(\mathbf{\Theta}) \approx \mathcal{P}_k^a(\mathbf{\Theta}) = \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{coeffs}}} d_{k,l}^a \, \tilde{\Theta}_l \equiv \mathbf{d_k^a} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{\Theta}}$$

- For example, for a quadratic polynomial in a two dimensional parameter space $\mathbf{\Theta} = (m_\chi,\ c_1) = (x, y)$, the coefficients take on the form $\mathbf{d_k^a} = (\alpha, \beta_x, \beta_y, \gamma_{xx}, \gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yy})$

How RAPIDD works

- This is done by collecting each $N_k^a(\mathbf{\Theta})$ for the set of sample points and solving this matrix equation

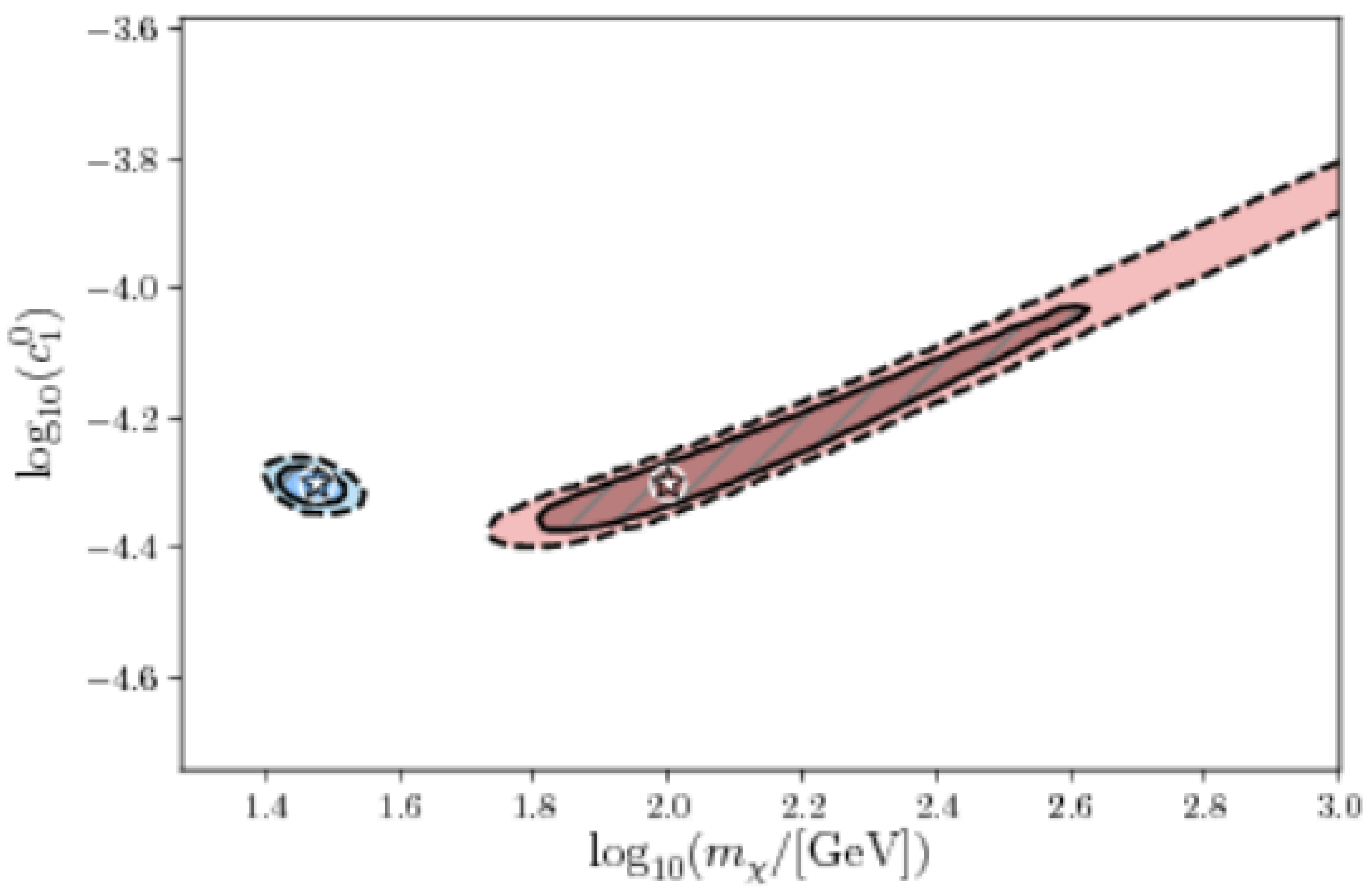
$$\overrightarrow{N_k^a} = M_{\tilde{\mathbf{\Theta}}} \cdot \mathbf{d_k^a}$$

- Where $M_{\tilde{\mathbf{\Theta}}}$ is a quantity similar to a Vandermorde matrix where each row contains the values of $\tilde{\mathbf{\Theta}}$ for each sampled point, and $\overrightarrow{N_k^a}$ is a vector of the resulting number of events. This allows us to solve for $\mathbf{d_k^a}$ using the (pseudo-) inverse of $M_{\tilde{\mathbf{\Theta}}}$, which in the PROFESSOR program is evaluated by means of a singular value decomposition.

Tests

- In order to test our code we used RAPIDD and the physics code for some canonical examples.
- The first of which was to test in 2-D, scanning in the (m_χ, c_1^0) plane, which is just the NREFT equivalent to the spin independent case,

$$\sigma_{\chi N} = \frac{\mu_{\chi N}^2}{\pi\, m_v^4} \left(c_1^0\right)^2$$

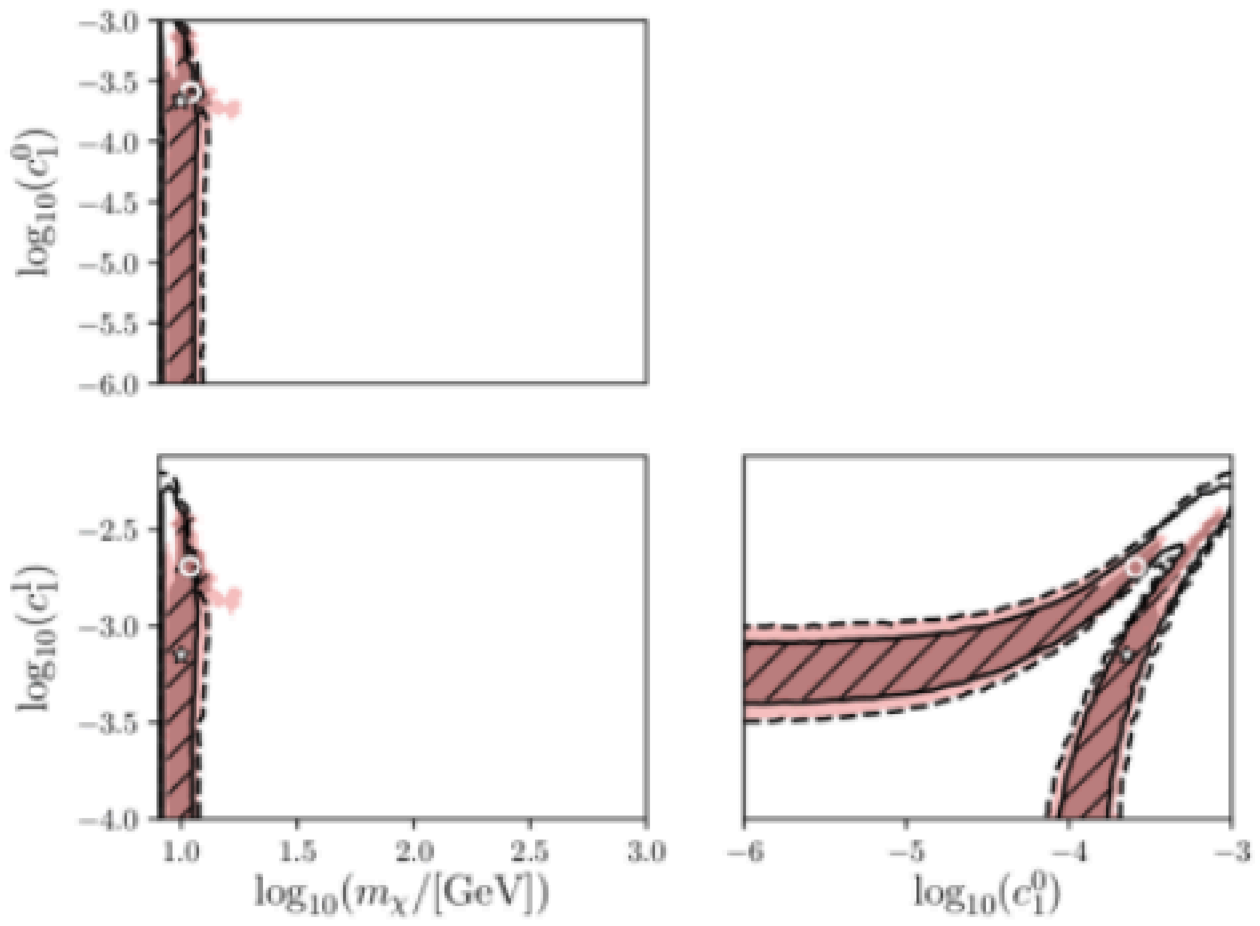


3-D Test 2 (Cancellation)

- We also wanted to test RAPIDD in specific cases where finely tuned cancellations were possible.
- This inspired us to build the different polynomials contributions seperately

$$N_k^a(\mathbf{\Theta}) \approx \sum_{ij} \sum_{\tau,\tau'=0,1} \mathcal{P}_k^{a,i,j,\tau,\tau'}(\mathbf{\Theta})$$

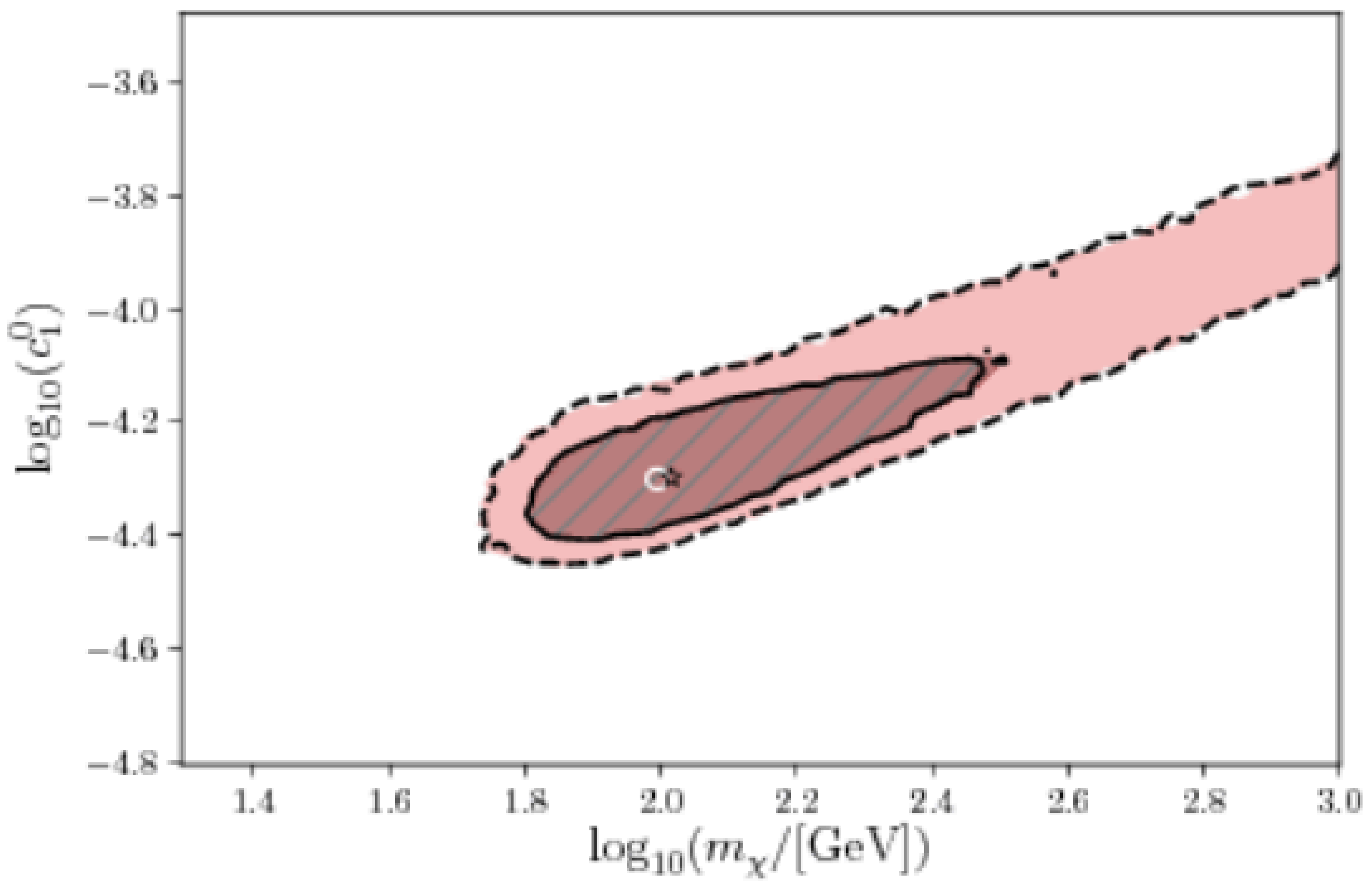
- For example when isoscalar and isovector couplings are free (would cause problems with quark universality).



6-D Test (with Halo)

- Finally we tested how RAPIDD works with the general halo function

$$f(v) = N_k^{-1}\left[e^{-v^2/kv_0^2} - e^{-v_{esc}^2/kv_0^2}\right]^k \Theta(v_{esc} - v)$$



Using RAPIDD to Constrain Models

- We wanted to provide a case study of how our code could be used in future analysis.
- We took the following detector variables

Target	Exposure	Energy window	Bin No
Xe	5.6×10^6 kg days	3-30 keV	27
Ge	91250 kg days	0.35-50 keV	49
Ar	7.3×10^6 kg days	5.0-30 keV	24

- Then we took three benchmark points, which are accessible by future detectors.

Name	Model	DM Parameters	N_{Xe}	N_{Ge}	N_{Ar}
BP1	SS	$m_\chi = 10$ GeV $c_1 = 1\times10^{-4}$ $c_{10} = 5$	93	10	50
BP2	SS	$m_\chi = 100$ GeV $c_1 = 3\times10^{-5}$ $c_{10} = 5\times10^{-1}$	206	2	30
BP3	FS	$m_\chi = 30$ GeV $c_1 = 0.0$ $c_6 = 60$ $c_{10} = 0.0$ $c_{11} = 0.0$	256	1	0

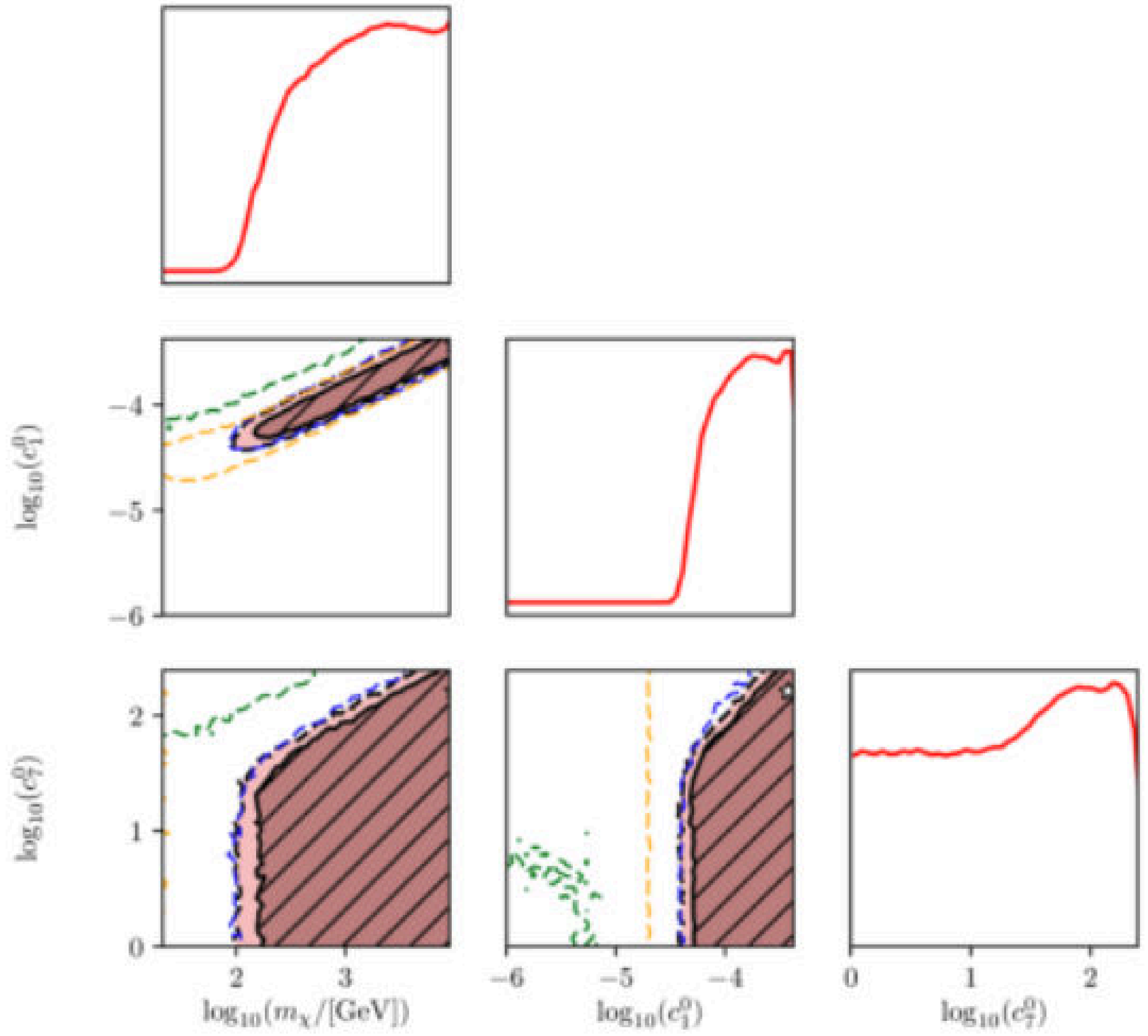
Using RAPIDD to Constrain Models

- Essentially, our results concluded with this

Name	Model	DM Parameters	N_{Xe}	N_{Ge}	N_{Ar}	
BP1	SS	$m_\chi = 10$ GeV $c_1 = 1 \times 10^{-4}$ $c_{10} = 5$	93	10	50	Fully Degenerate
BP2	SS	$m_\chi = 100$ GeV $c_1 = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ $c_{10} = 5 \times 10^{-1}$	206	2	30	
BP3	FS	$m_\chi = 30$ GeV $c_1 = 0.0$ $c_6 = 60$ $c_{10} = 0.0$ $c_{11} = 0.0$	256	1	0	Partially Degenerate

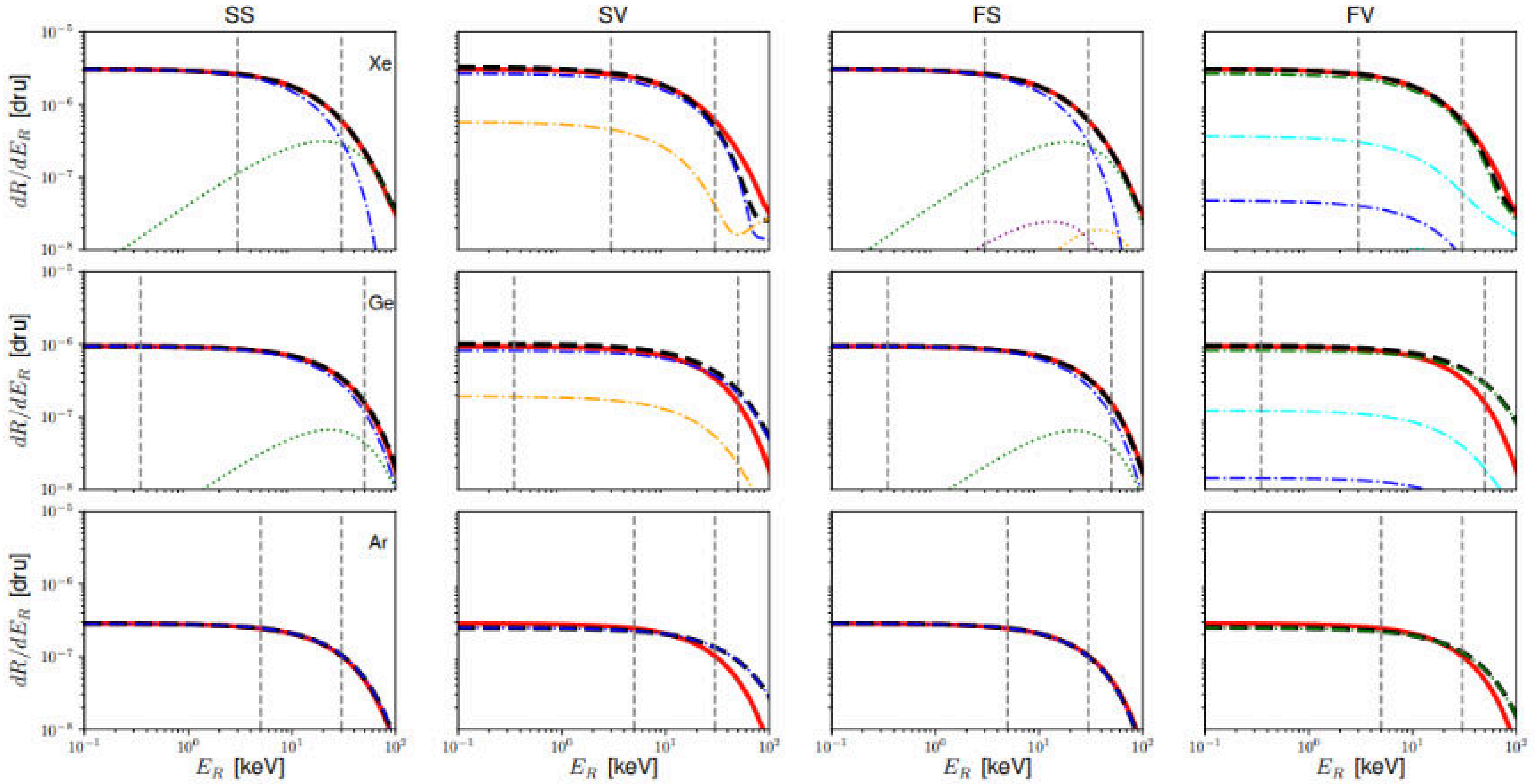
For the degenerate cases

- You get profile likelihoods with no tensions between experiments.



For the degenerate cases

- You get good data reconstuction for each model.

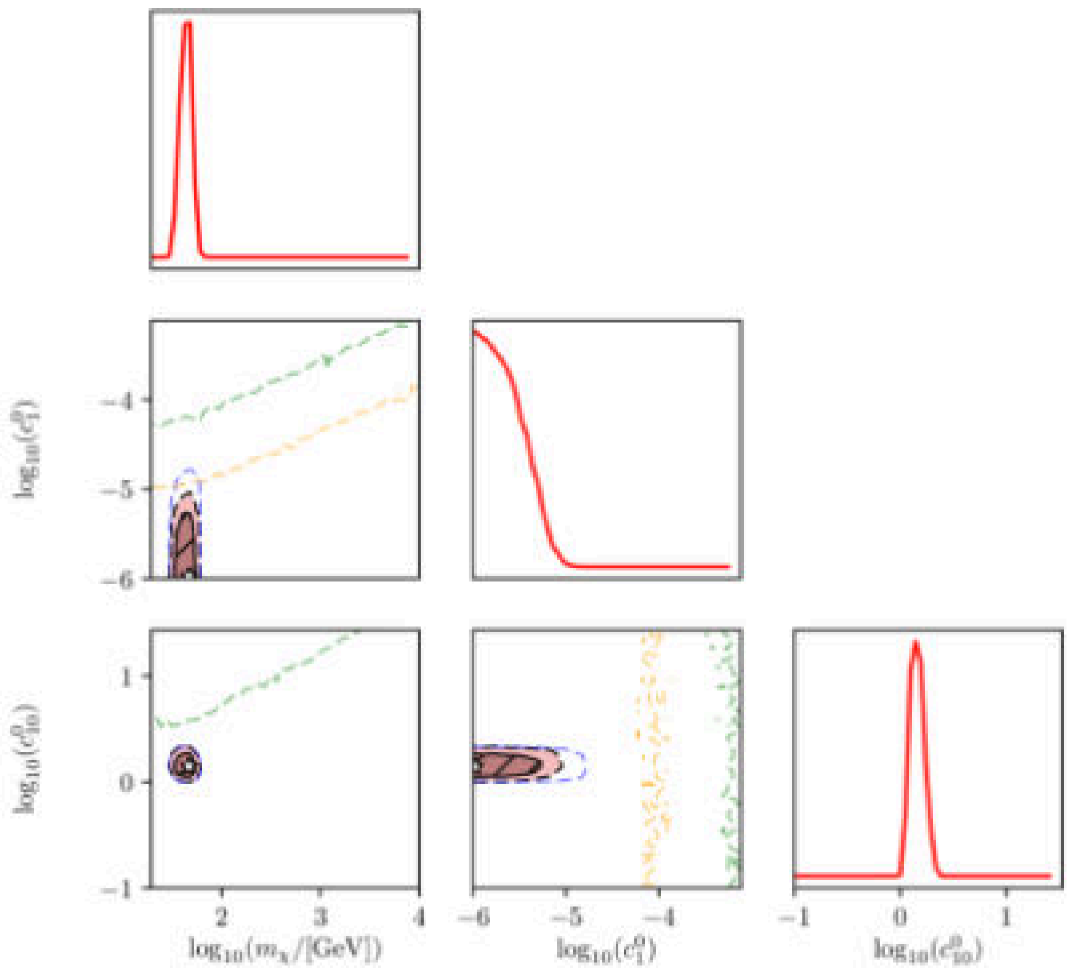


$m_\chi = 105$ GeV $c_1 = 4.11 \times 10^{-5}$ $c_{10} = 0.595$	$m_\chi = 989$ GeV $c_1 = 3.79 \times 10^{-4}$ $c_7 = 161$	$m_\chi = 95.7$ GeV $c_1 = 3.90 \times 10^{-5}$ $c_6 = 3.22$ $c_{10} = 0.570$ $c_{11} = 1.85 \times 10^{-4}$	$m_\chi = 1403$ GeV $c_1 = 1.81 \times 10^{-5}$ $c_4 = 5.14 \times 10^{-2}$ $c_7 = 1.69$ $c_8 = 3.04 \times 10^{-1}$ $c_9 = 0.303$
$\log \mathcal{L}(SS) = -85.2$	$\log \mathcal{L}(SV) = -86.0$	$\log \mathcal{L}(FS) = -85.2$	$\log \mathcal{L}(FV) = -85.4$

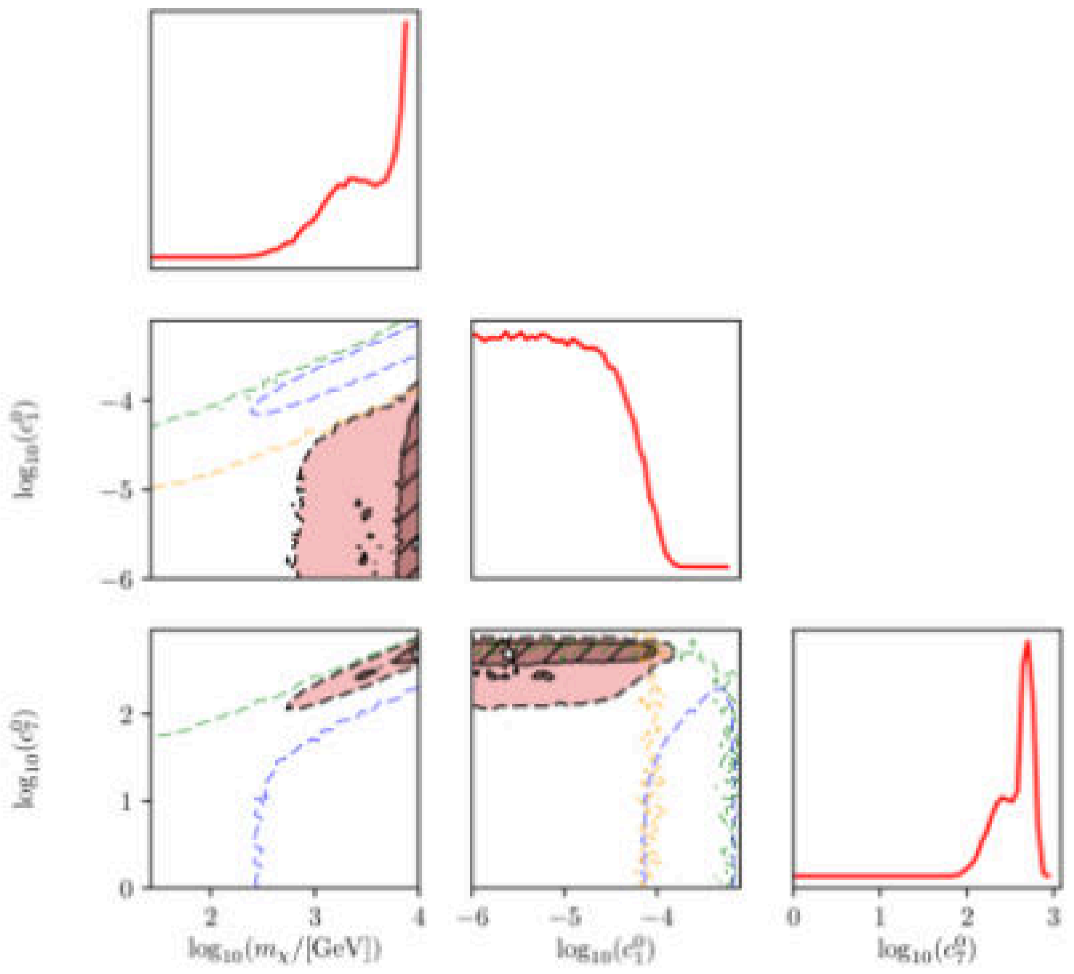
For the non-degenerate case

- You get profile likelihoods with tensions between experiments for some models, but not for others.

Scalar - Scalar

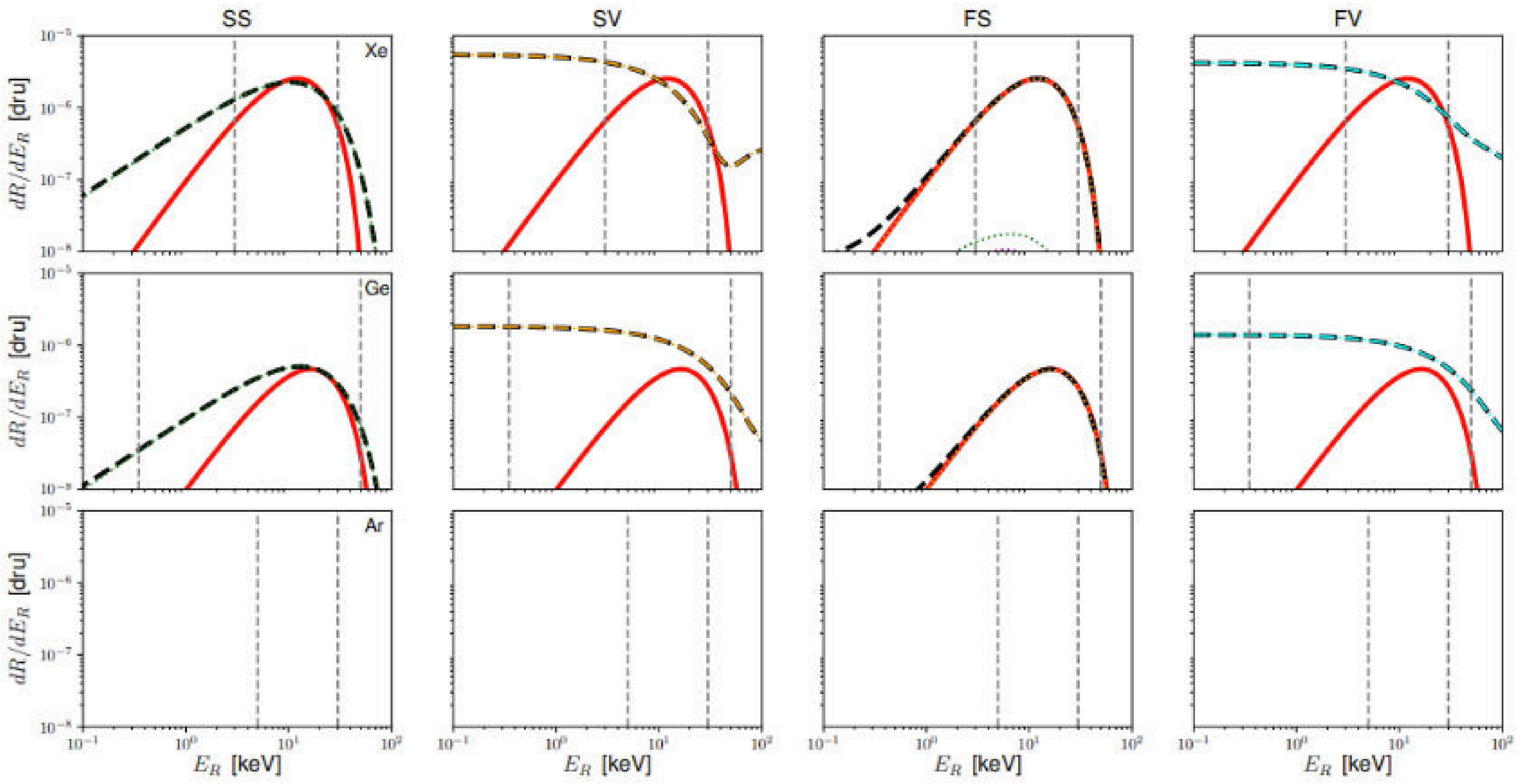


Scalar - Vector



For the non-degenerate case

- You get poor reconstructions of the data.



SS	SV	FS	FV
$m_\chi = 47.0$ GeV $c_1 = 1.06 \times 10^{-6}$ $c_{10} = 1.39$	$m_\chi = 9920$ GeV $c_1 = 2.48 \times 10^{-6}$ $c_7 = 4.91 \times 10^2$	$m_\chi = 30.9$ GeV $c_1 = 1.00 \times 10^{-6}$ $c_6 = 59,8$ $c_{10} = 0.126$ $c_{11} = 1.02 \times 10^{-4}$	$m_\chi = 9966$ GeV $c_1 = 2.35 \times 10^{-6}$ $c_4 = 0.469$ $c_7 = 1.40$ $c_8 = 1.21 \times 10^{-2}$ $c_9 = 1.20 \times 10^{-2}$
$\log \mathcal{L}(SS) = -62.6$	$\log \mathcal{L}(SV) = -103$	$\log \mathcal{L}(FS) = -58.9$	$\log \mathcal{L}(FV) = -84.4$

Current Work and Conclusion

- Rapidd, is a new tool that enables quicker general analysis at high-dimensionality.
- With the recent release of DDcalc, we need to compare with this.
- Along with N. Bozorgnia, D.G. Cerdeño, and B Penning, I am using RAPIDD to explore the experimental parameters and how that effects parameter.
- Also, we're working on more realistic experimental setups.
- RAPIDD is not public yet, we've been delayed by advances in the methods we use to build the polynomials. But it'll be out before the end of the summer.
- Thank you