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## **Macroscopic States as Dark Matter Candidates**

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Despite that weakly interacting massive particles are still very well-motivated dark matter candidates, the nullresults of direct detection experiments are hints and encouragements that we may need to think of other dark matter paradigms. In this talk, I will discuss the possibility that dark matter consists completely or partially of macroscopic states. It turns out that macroscopic dark matter candidates can arise in many different theories, either fermionic or bosonic. They can be produced in the early universe through a cosmic phase transition, and later evolution may change their masses, sizes and abundance. Given that macroscopic dark matters occupy a very different parameter space from that of particle dark matters, they are in general indifferent to direct detection. While on the other hand, this also enables these large objects to provide unique and interesting signatures for phenomenological studies.

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