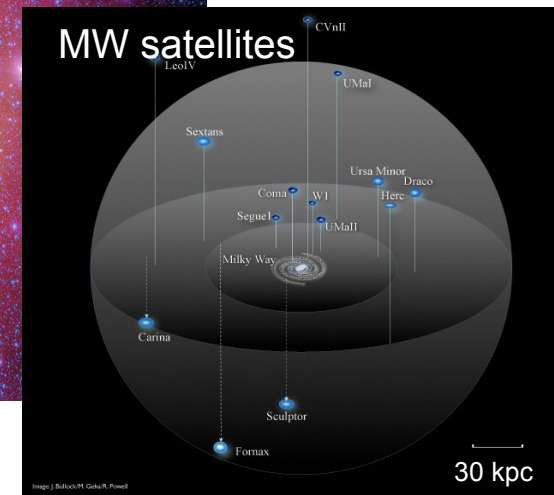
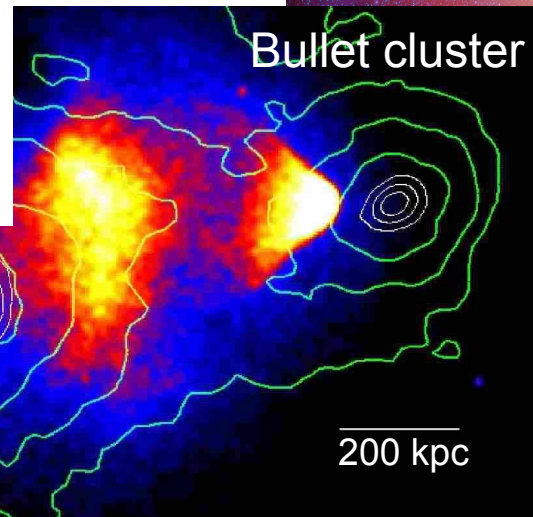
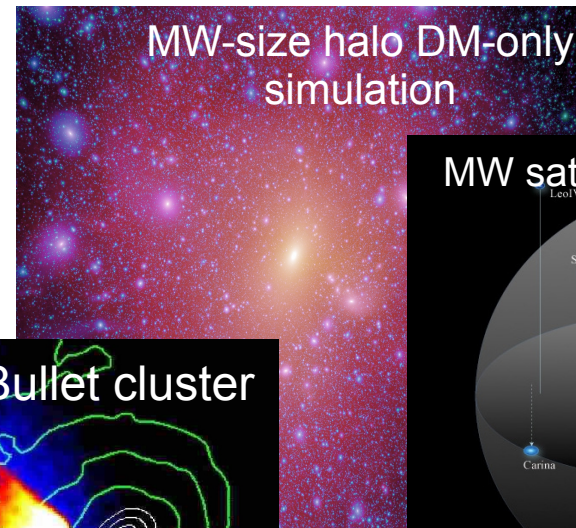
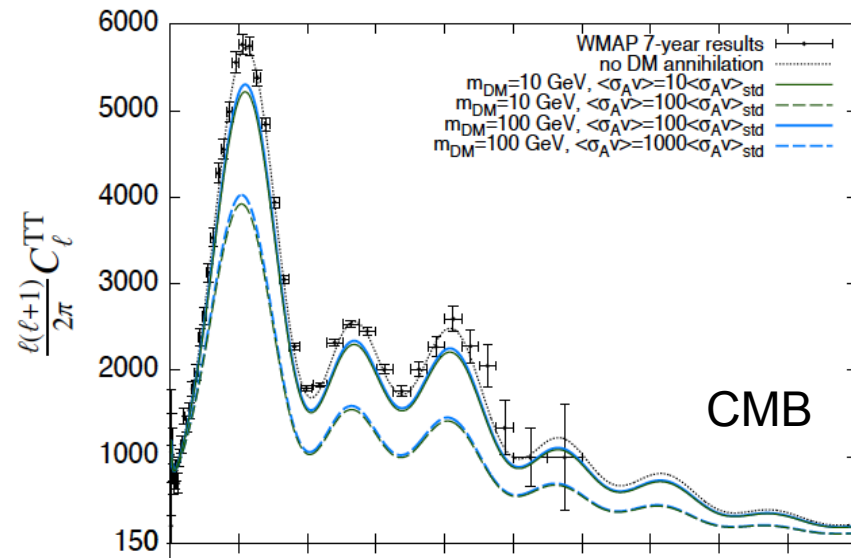


Interplay between particle physics and astrophysics of dark matter



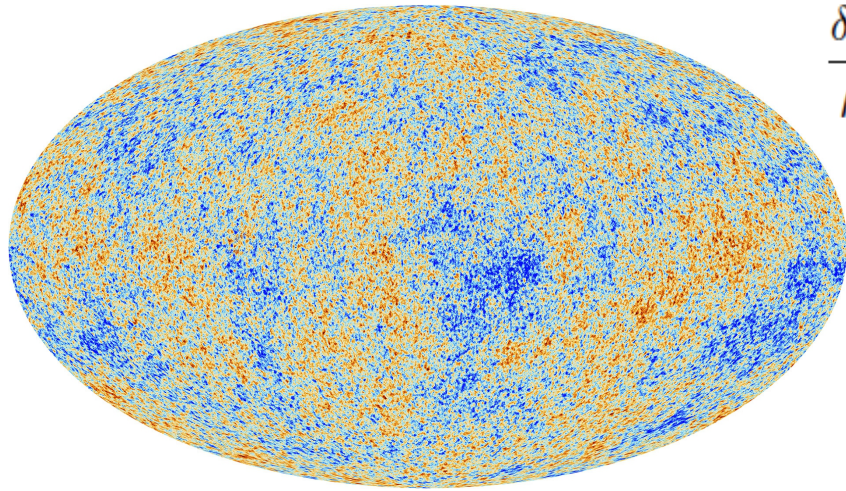
Jesús Zavala Franco
(Marie Curie Fellow)



Dark Matter astrophysics

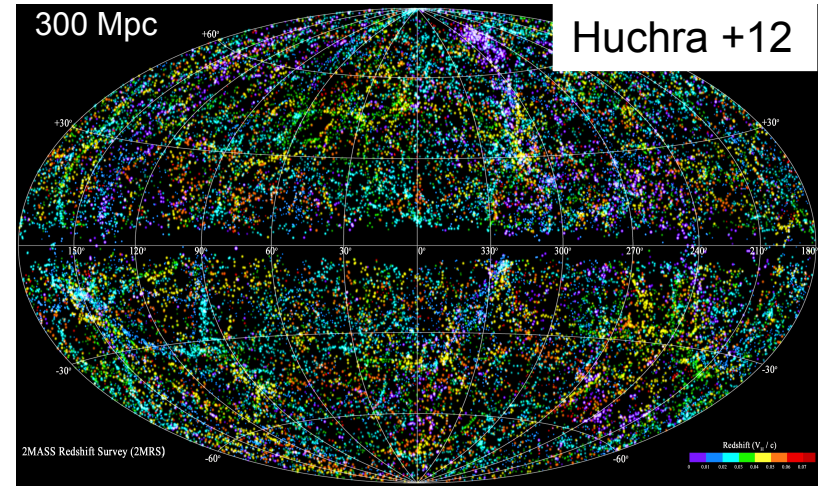
The particle DM hypothesis is the cornerstone of the current theory of the formation and evolution of galaxies

Early Universe (t ~ 0.4 Myrs)



$$\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho_m} \sim 10^{-3}$$

Universe today (t ~ 13.8 Gyrs)



Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation



Andromeda

galactic scales

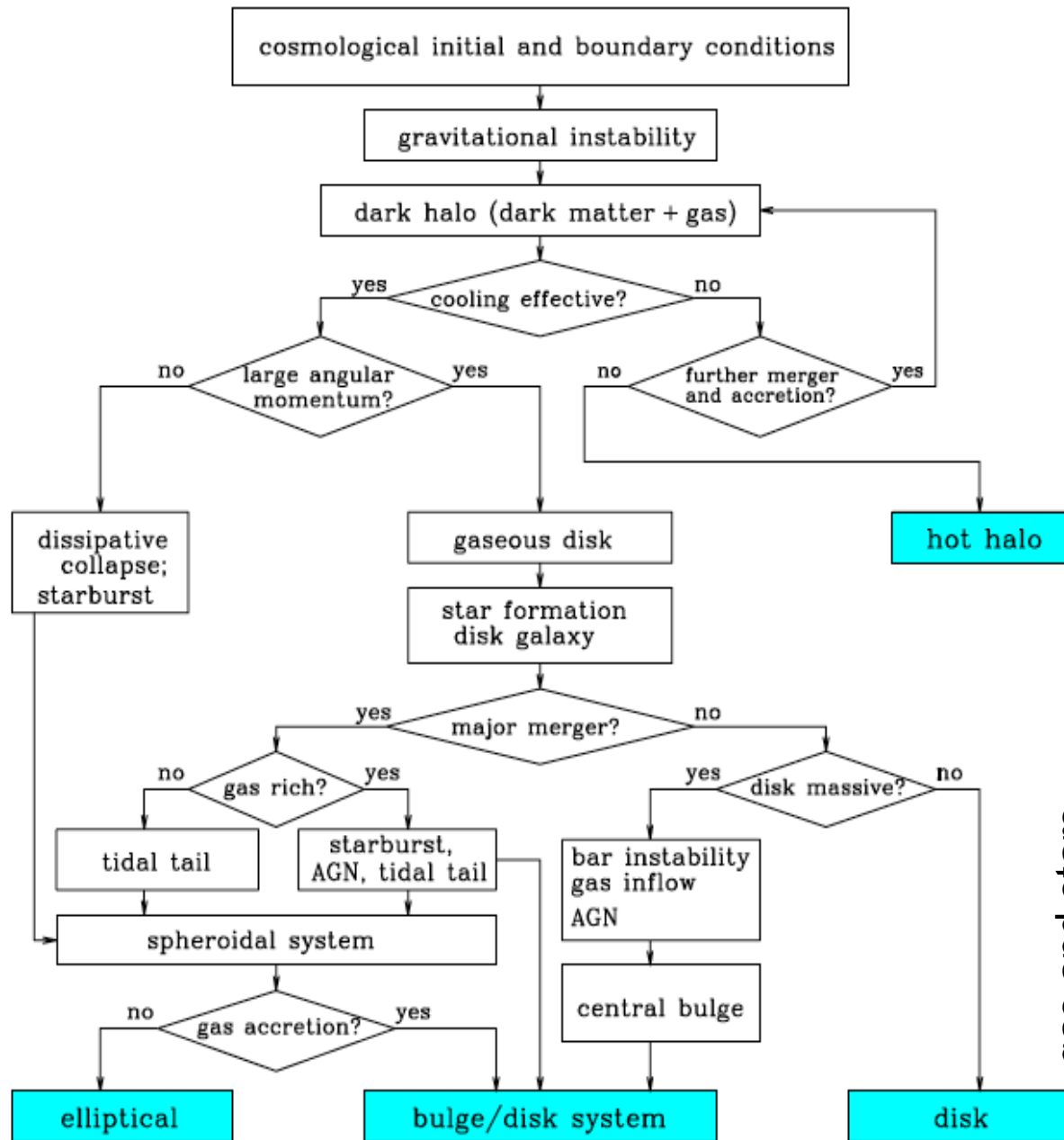
$$\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho_m} \gg 1$$

2MRS galaxy "map", large-scale structure

$$\frac{\delta\rho_m}{\rho_m} \gtrsim 1$$

Galaxy formation in a DM background

Fig. from Mo, Mao and White, 2010



DM gravity only

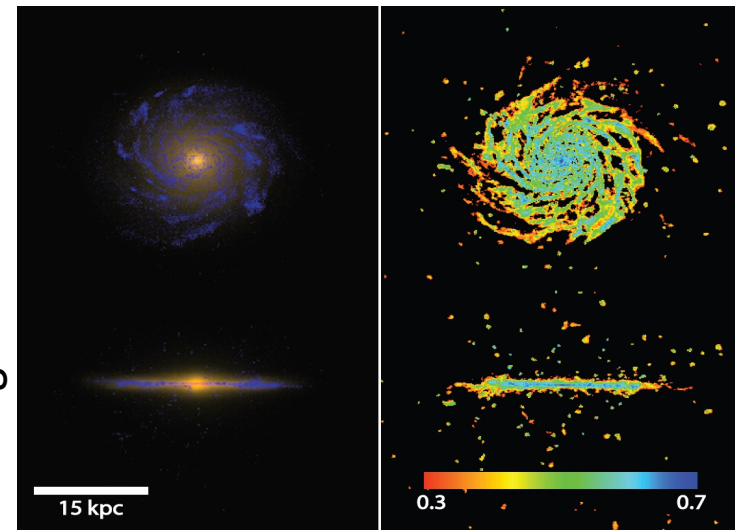


Aquarius project Springel+08

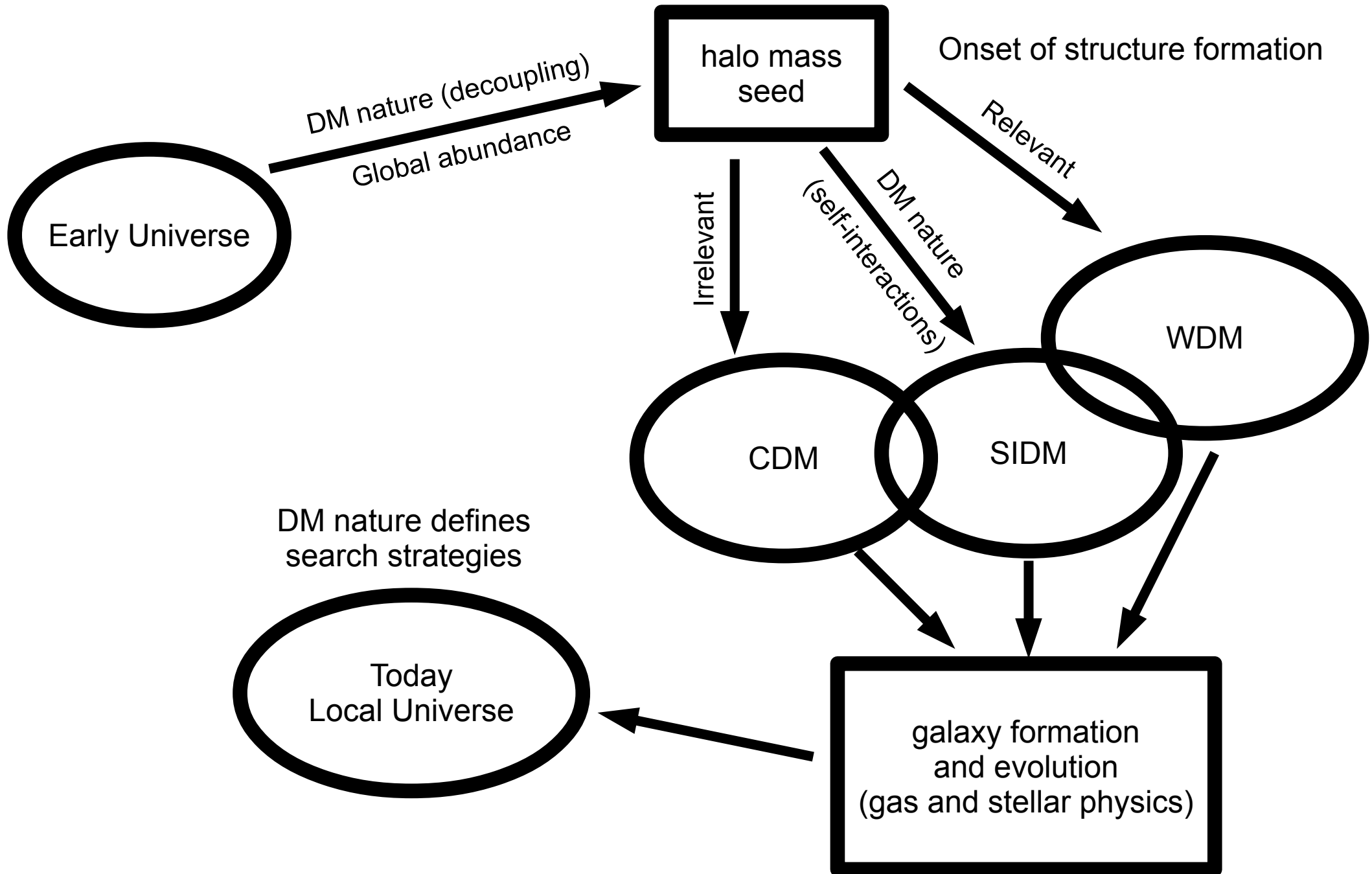


“Eris” simulation Guedes+11

gas and stars

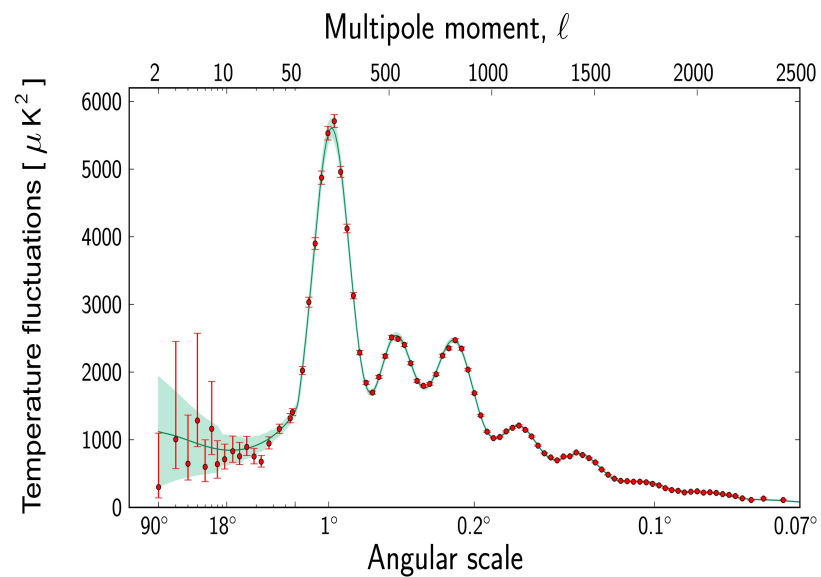
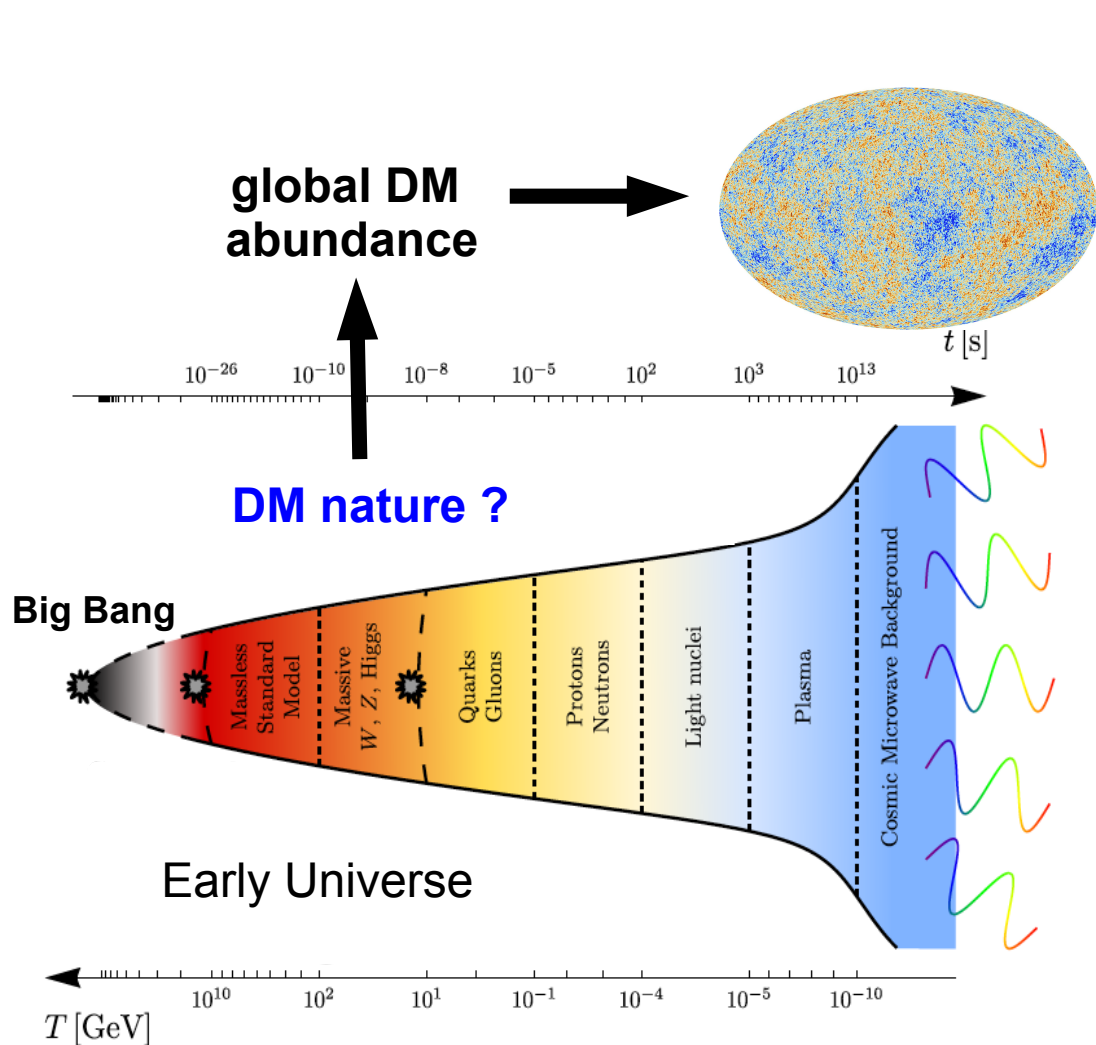


The relevance of the DM nature across time

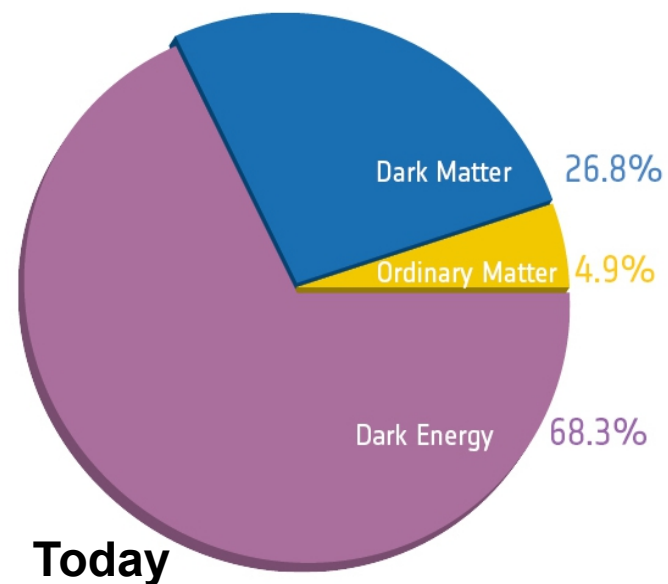


The relevance of the DM nature across time

Fig. from Buchmüller 12

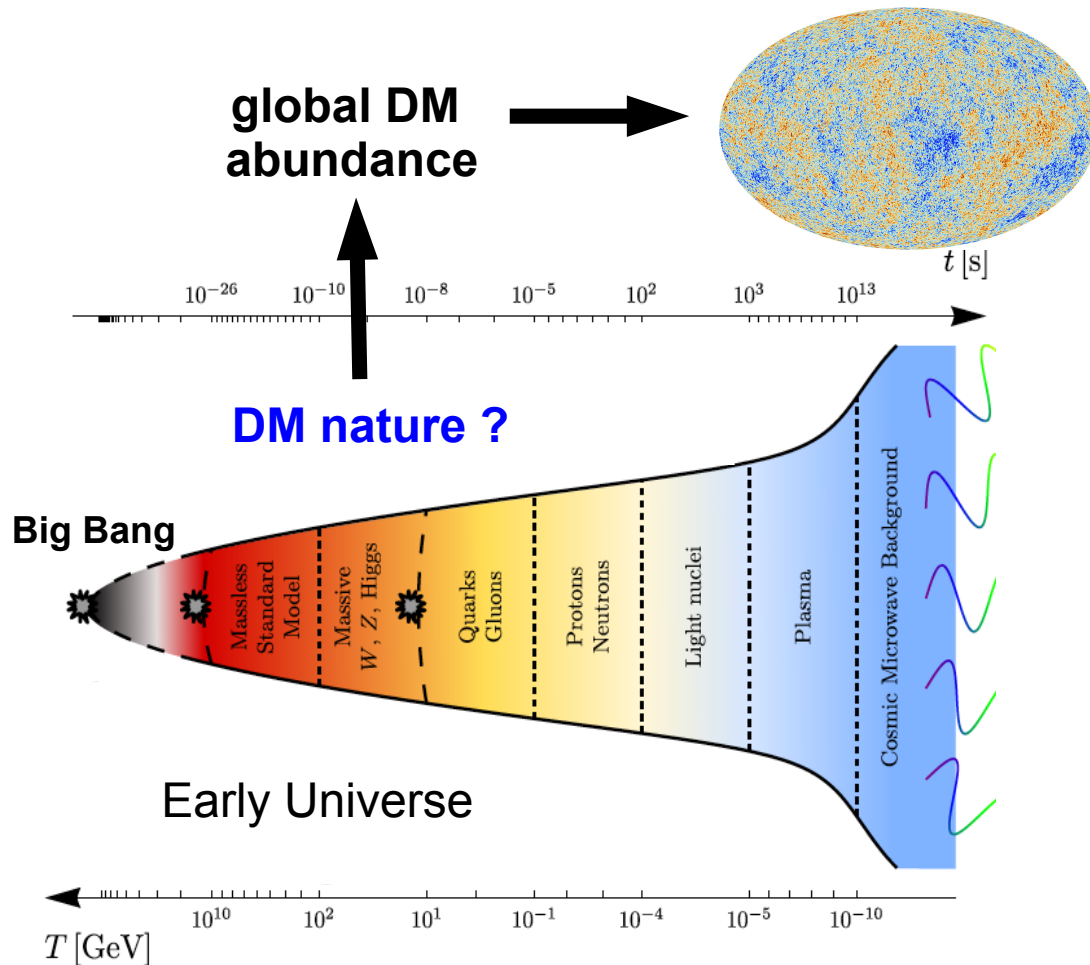


Credit: ESA/Planck



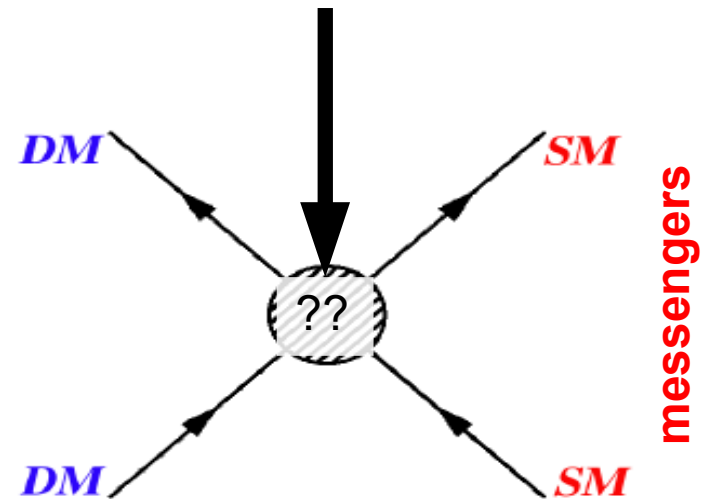
The relevance of the DM nature across time

Fig. from Buchmüller 12



Multiple mechanisms of DM production

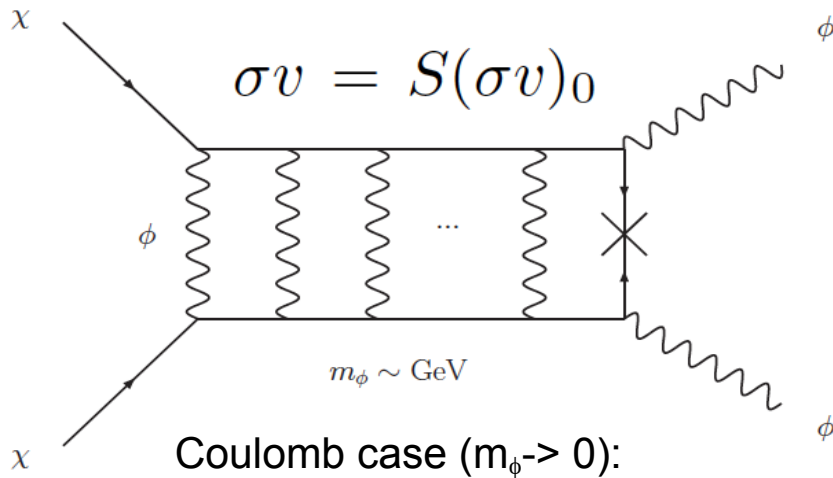
A guiding fundamental principle? e.g. a new symmetry, SUSY



Weak-scale (100 GeV) thermal dark particles (**WIMPs**) “naturally” give the right DM abundance

Relic density constraints (example: thermal Sommerfeld-enhanced)

Sommerfeld-enhanced annihilation
(e.g. Hisano +04, Arkani-Hamed +09)



$$S = \frac{\pi\alpha_c}{\beta} \left(1 - e^{-\pi\alpha_c/\beta}\right)^{-1}$$

$$S(\beta) \propto 1/\beta \quad \text{if} \quad \beta \ll \pi\alpha_c$$

β = relative velocity

Appealing to boost DM annihilation
in the MW halo to explain
e.g. excess of positrons in
Cosmic-rays (PAMELA, AMS...)

However, constraints from the
early-Universe limit the maximum boost!

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle \left(n_\chi^2 - (n_\chi^{EQ})^2\right)$$

$$\text{BF} = \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle_0^{\Omega_{DM}} S(\sigma_{\text{vel,h}})}{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}} \lesssim 100$$

In the MW-halo today **Zavala+10, Feng+10**

CMB constraints (DM annihilation)

CMB energy spectrum: energy injection at $10^4 < z < 10^6$ produces a Bose-Einstein energy spectrum with chemical potential μ instead of a pure black body. Injection at $10^3 < z < 10^4$ produces a y-type distortion to (Illarionov & Sunyaev 75).

Limit by COBE/FIRAS $|\mu| < 9 \times 10^{-5}$

$$\mu = 1.4 \frac{\delta \rho_\gamma}{\rho_\gamma} = 1.4 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\dot{\rho}_\gamma}{\rho_\gamma} dt = 1.4 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{f m_\chi \langle \sigma v \rangle n_\chi^2}{\rho_{\gamma,0} a^{-4}} dt,$$

weak constraints to Sommerfeld-enhanced models (Zavala+10, Hannestad & Tram 11)
(PIXIE expected-limit: $|\mu| < 10^{-8}$)

CMB constraints (DM annihilation)

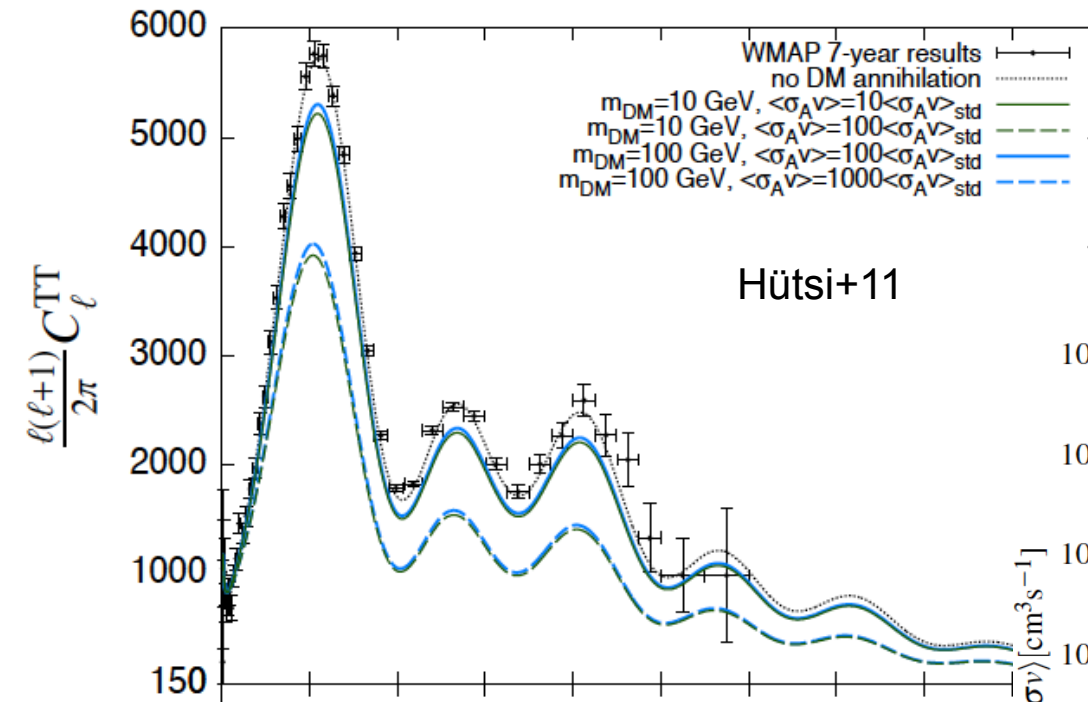
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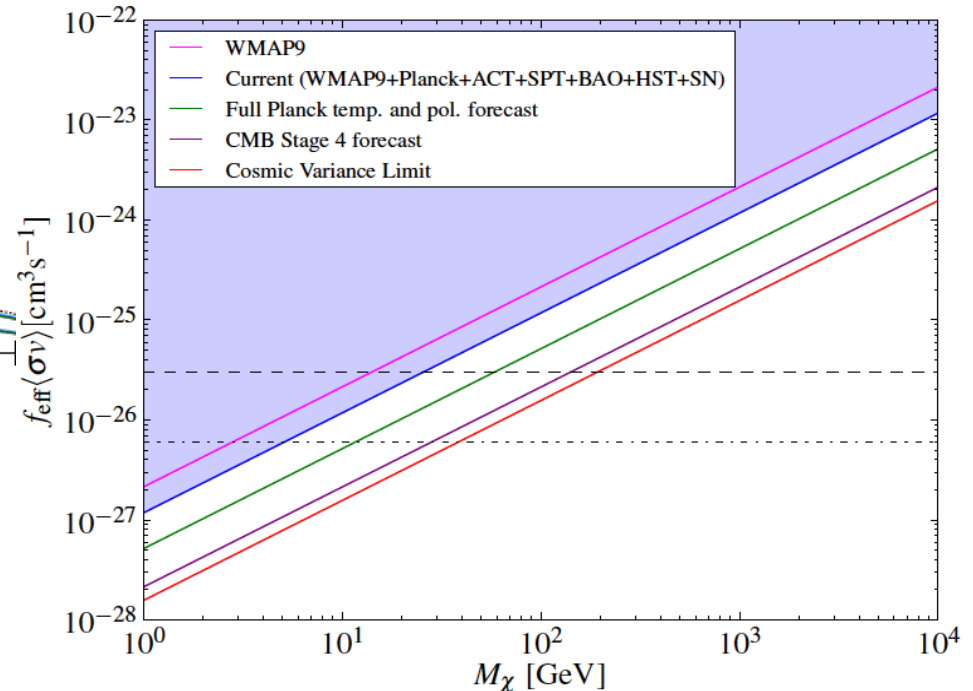
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weak constraints to Sommerfeld-enhanced models (Zavala+10, Hannestad & Tram 11)
(PIXIE expected-limit: $|\mu| < 10^{-8}$)

CMB power spectrum: energy injection during **recombination** broadens the surface of last scattering e.g. Padmanabhan & Finkbeiner 05, Slatyer +09...

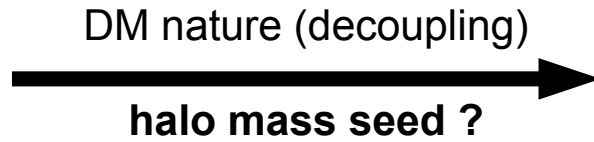
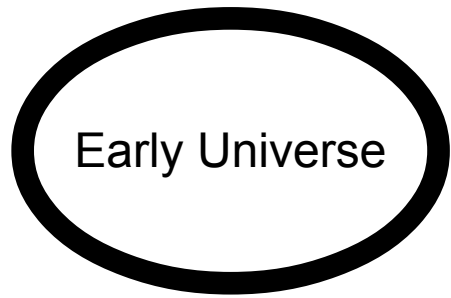


$f_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.25$ for annihilation into SM particles
(electrons $f_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.7$, neutrinos $f_{\text{eff}} \sim 0$)



Madhavacheril + 14

The relevance of the DM nature across time



Is the minimum scale for galaxy formation set by the DM nature or by gas physics (or by both)?

The relevance of the DM nature across time

Early Universe

DM nature (decoupling)

halo mass seed ?

Is the minimum scale for galaxy formation set by the DM nature or by gas physics (or by both)?

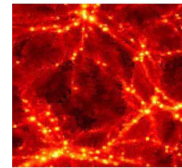
How cold is DM?

Ultimately constrained by observations

Galaxy counts at high-z (e.g. Schultz+13, thermal DM)
 $m_\chi > 1.3 \text{ keV}$ ($5 \times 10^9 M_{\text{Sun}}$)



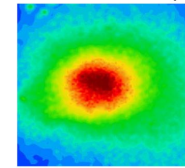
Dwarf galaxies



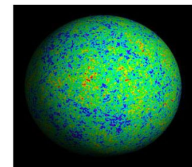
Intergalactic hydrogen clumping



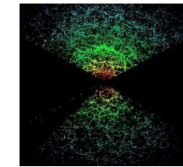
Gravitational lensing



Cluster abundance



Cosmic microwave background

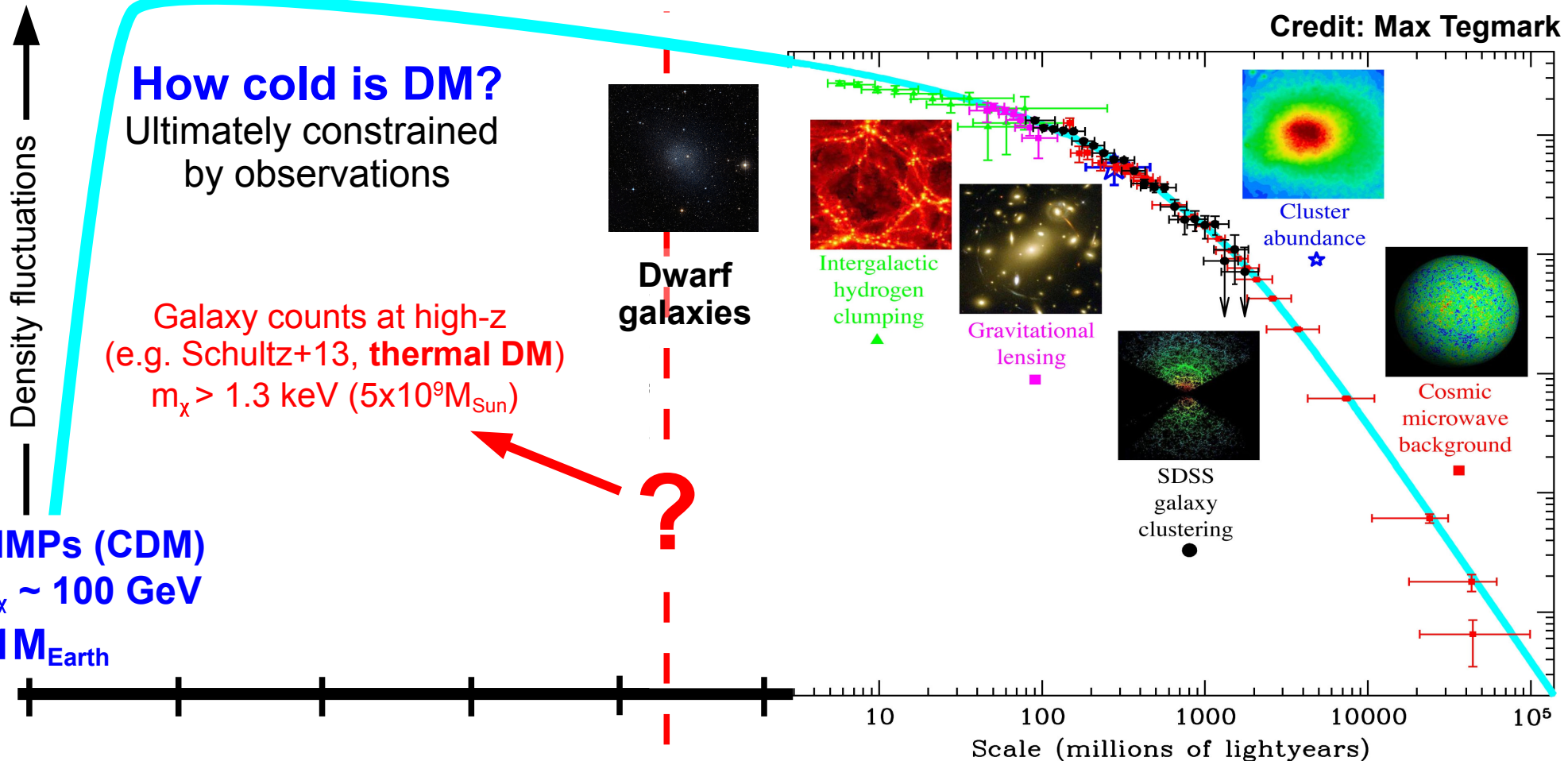


SDSS galaxy clustering

WIMPs (CDM)

$m_\chi \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$

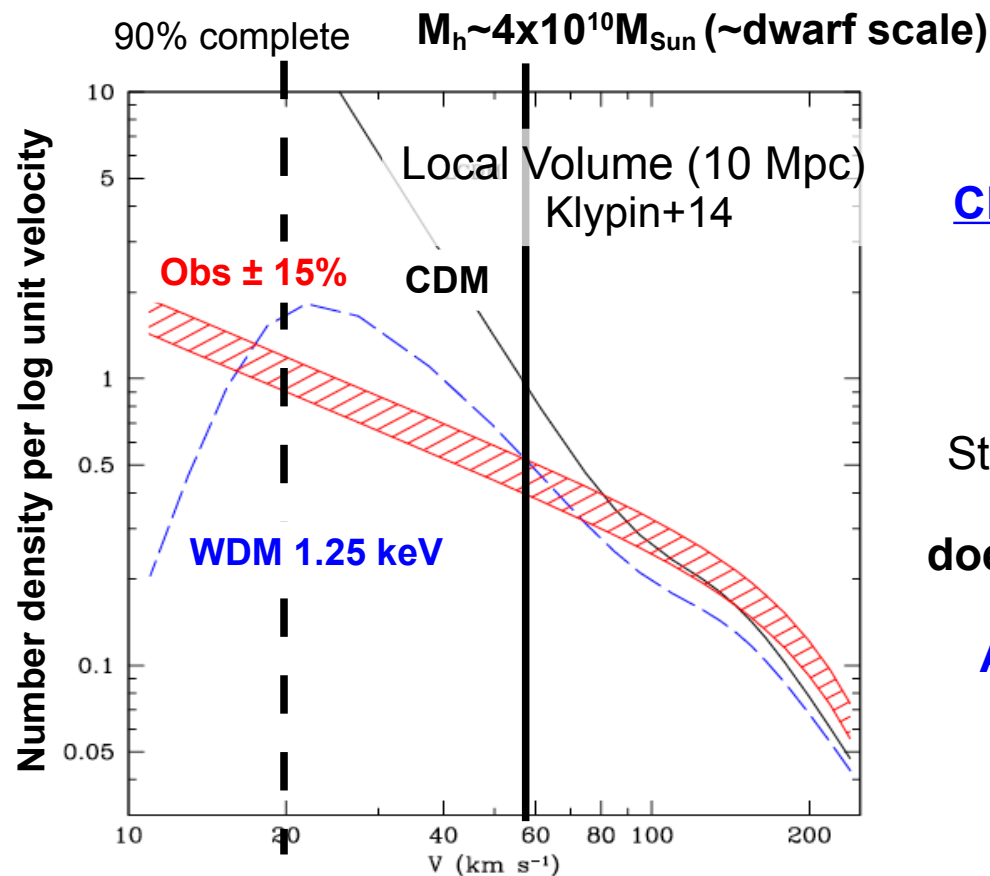
$1 M_{\text{Earth}}$



The relevance of the DM nature across time

Is the minimum scale for galaxy formation set by the DM nature or by gas physics (or by both)?

A clue from the abundance of dwarf galaxies?



CDM + current benchmark gal. form. models overpredict the abundance of field dwarfs (Zavala+09, Papastergis+11, Klypin+14)

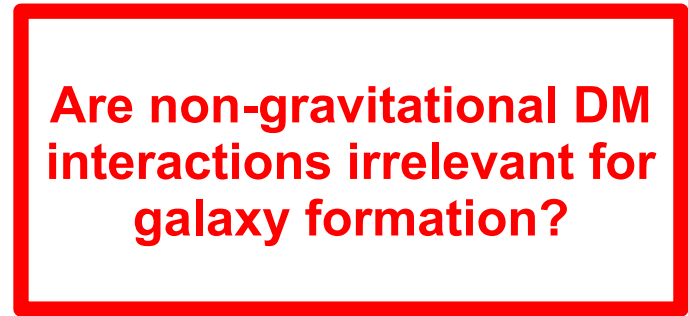
Strong suppression of gas and star formation by SNe-driven winds alleviates but **does not yet** solve the tension in a CDM model

A suppression in the original DM power spectrum might hold the key...

Unsolved problem in CDM!!

The relevance of the DM nature across time

Onset of structure formation



Structure formation and DM interactions

Onset of structure formation



Are non-gravitational DM interactions irrelevant for galaxy formation?

Cross section σ/m_χ [cm ² /gr]	Characteristic velocity \tilde{v} [km/s]
SI χ -nucleon \lesssim 10⁻²³	~ 200
$m_\chi \in (0.1 - 5)$ TeV	(local halo)
LUX	
$\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ \lesssim 10⁻¹⁰	~ 10
$m_\chi \in (0.1 - 1)$ TeV	(dSphs)
Fermi-LAT	

Does it interact with ordinary matter?

χ -nucleus interactions extremely low to impact structure information

Does it interact with itself (annihilation)?

χ - χ self-annihilation extremely low to impact structure information

$1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} \sim 2 \text{ barns}/\text{GeV}$

Virtually all direct and indirect searches assume CDM structure formation!!

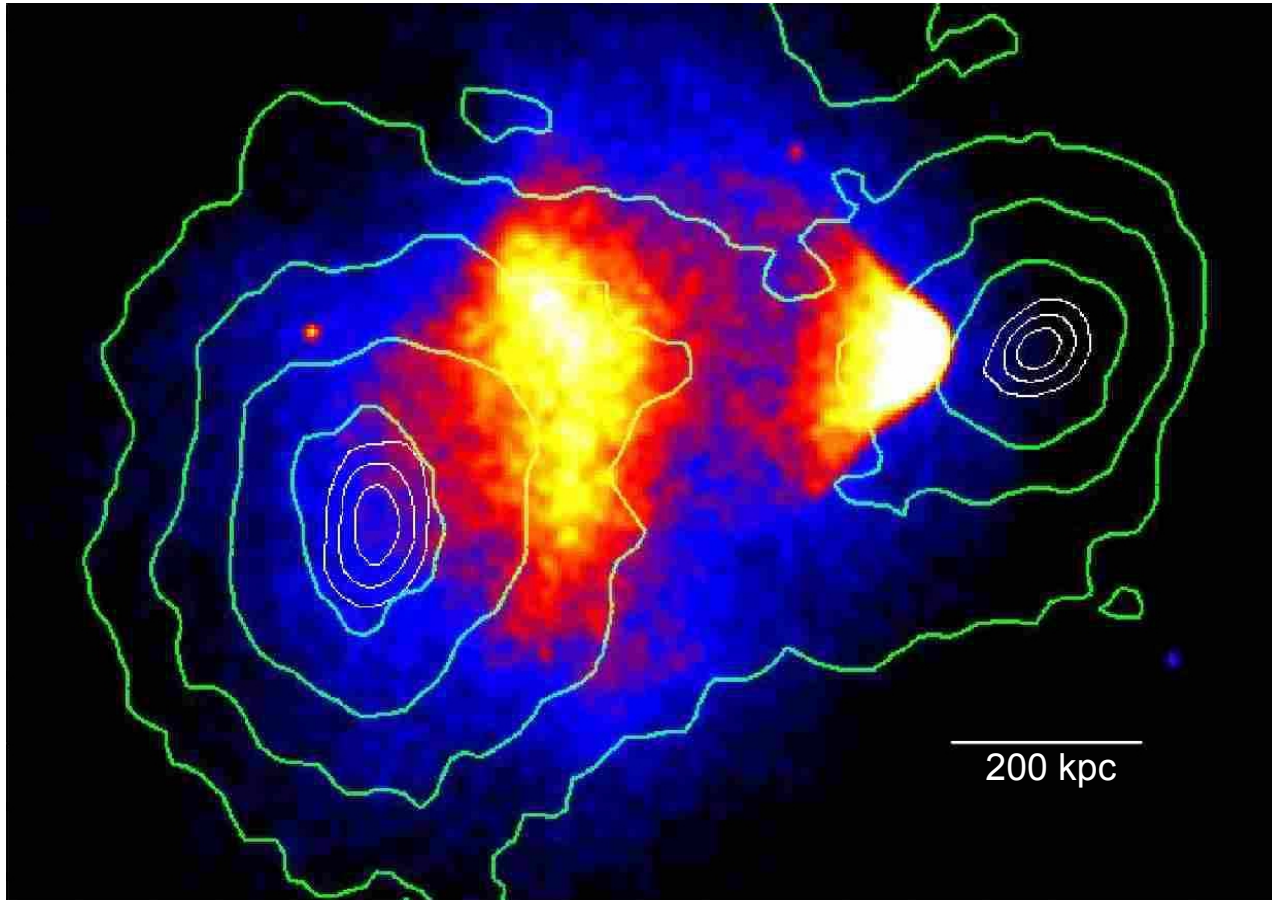
Structure formation and DM interactions

Onset of structure formation



Are non-gravitational DM interactions irrelevant for galaxy formation?

Does it interact with itself (collisions)?



Bullet Cluster (Clowe +06)

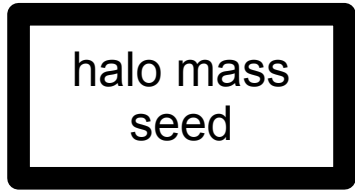
(Randall+08)

$$\sigma/m < 1.25 \text{ cm}^2/\text{gr}$$

Caveat: DM-only simulation gas and stars might weaken the constraint

Structure formation and DM interactions

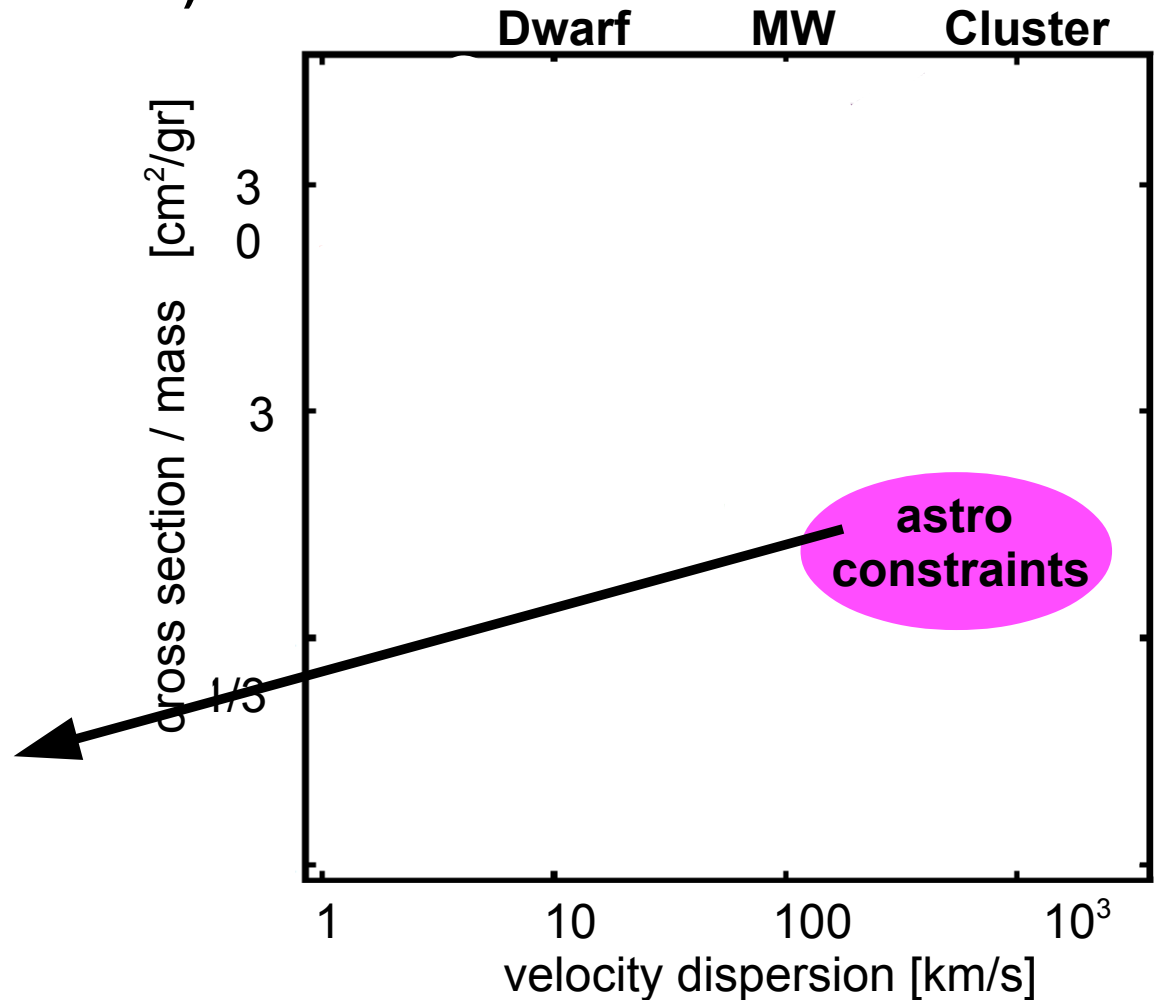
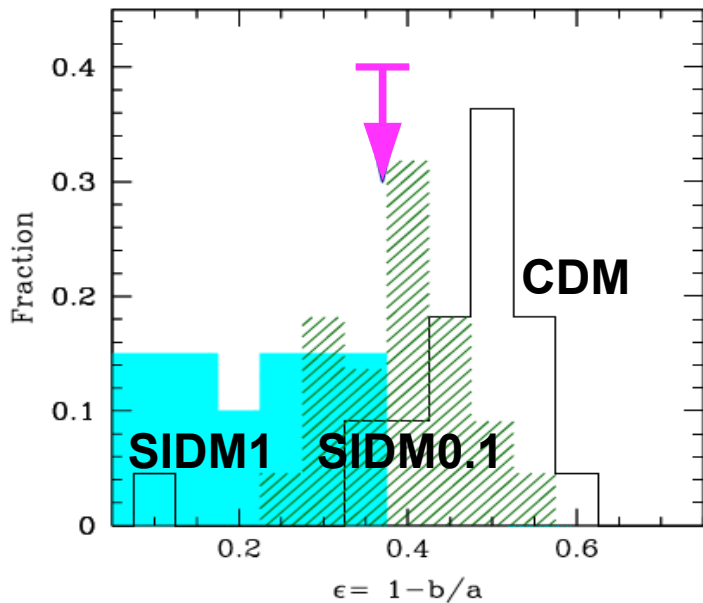
Onset of structure formation



Are non-gravitational DM interactions irrelevant for galaxy formation?

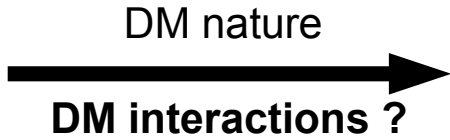
Does it interact with itself (collisions)?

ellipticity constraint
NGC 720 (Peter+2013)
 $\sigma/m < 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{gr}$



Structure formation and DM interactions

Onset of structure formation



Does it interact with itself (collisions)?

Dwarf

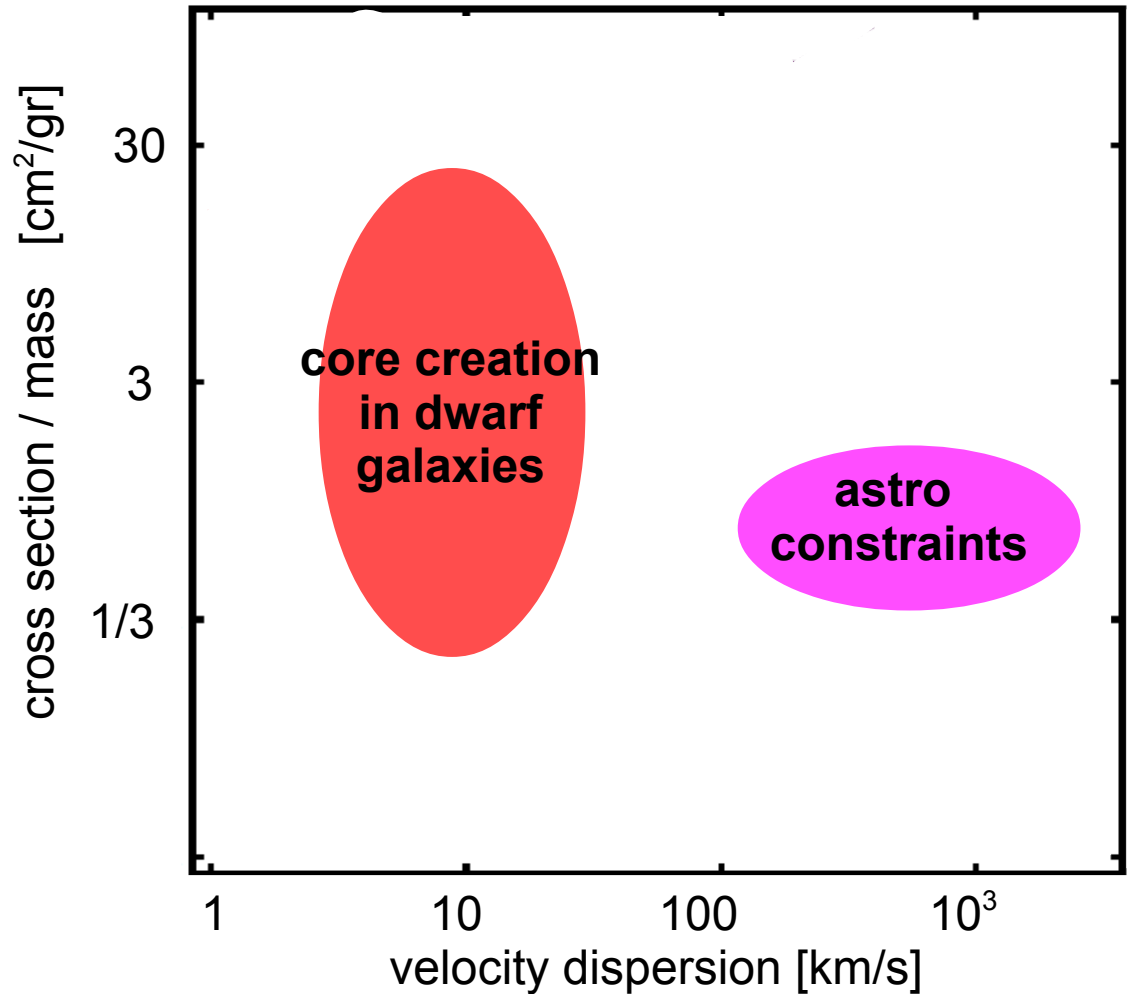
MW

Cluster

Constraints allow collisional DM that is astrophysically significant in the center of galaxies:

$\sim <1 \text{ scatter/particle}/t_H>$

DM phase-space distribution changes



Structure formation and DM interactions

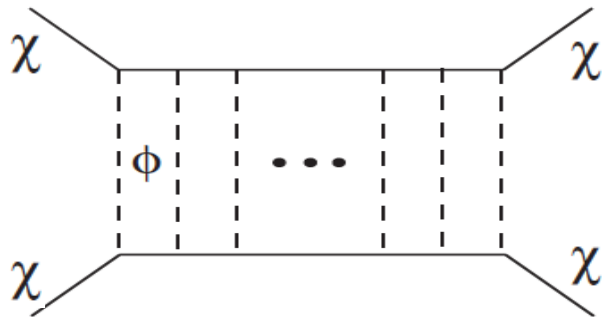
Onset of structure formation



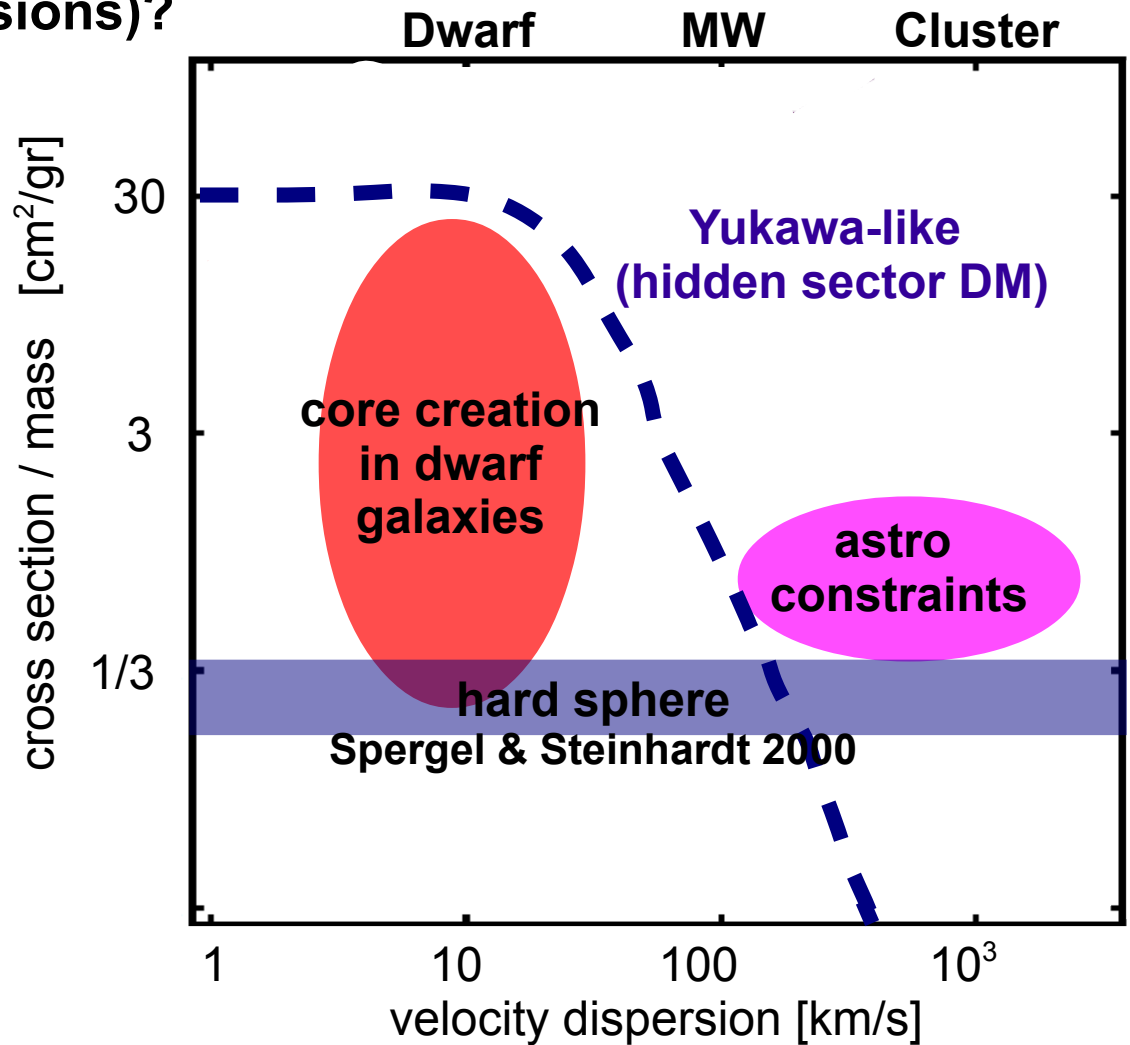
Are non-gravitational DM interactions irrelevant for galaxy formation?

Does it interact with itself (collisions)?

vdSIDM models motivated by a new force in the “dark sector”,
e.g. Yukawa-like, Feng+09



nucleon-nucleon elastic scattering:
 $\sim 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} !!$

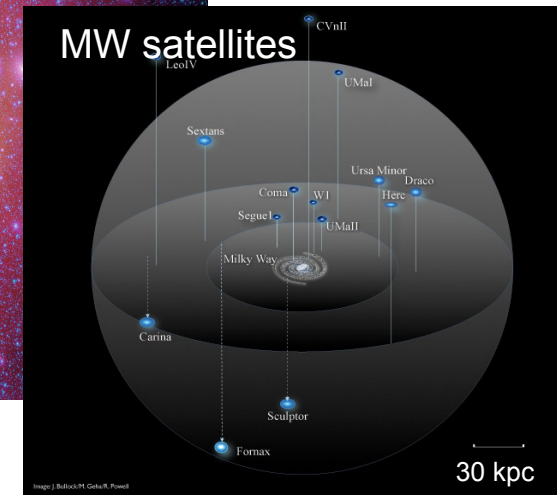
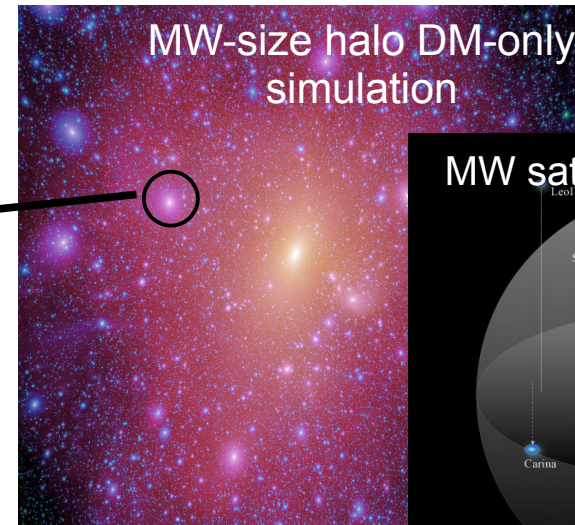
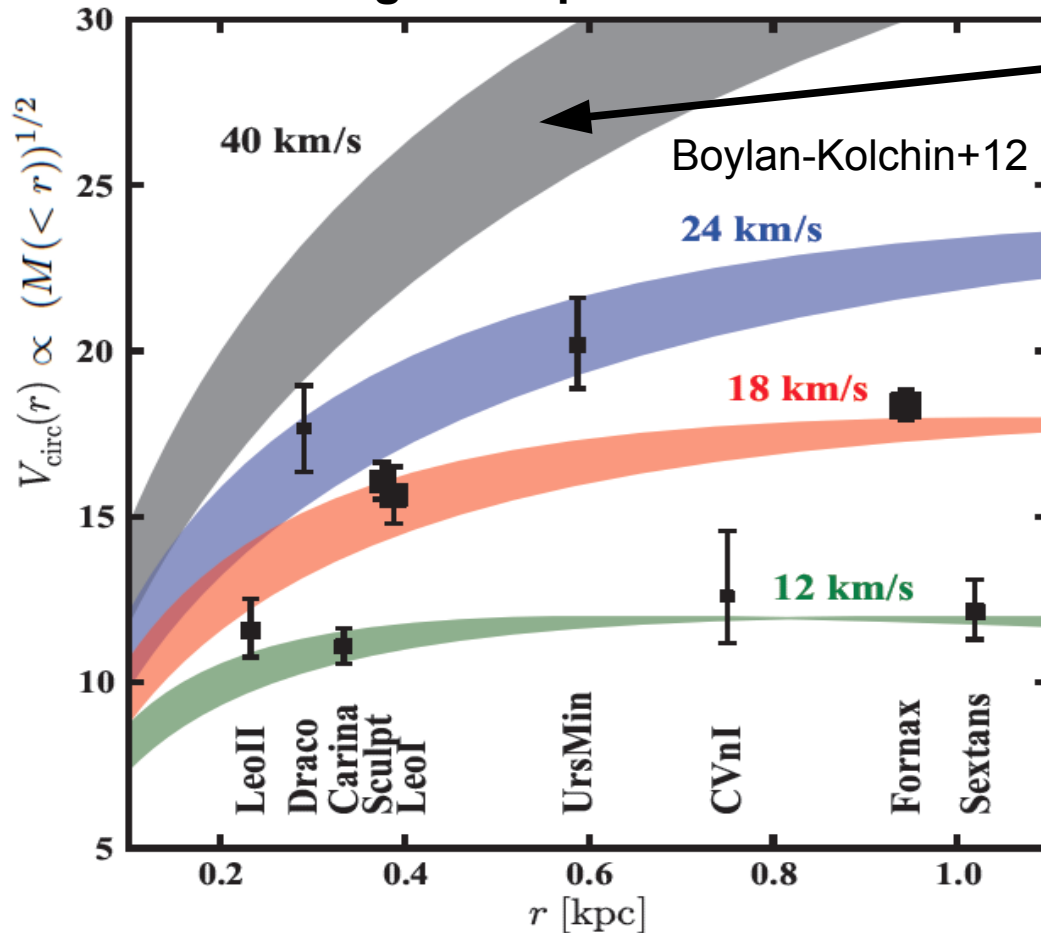


Structure formation and DM interactions

Are non-gravitational DM interactions irrelevant for galaxy formation?

A clue from the structure of dwarf galaxies?

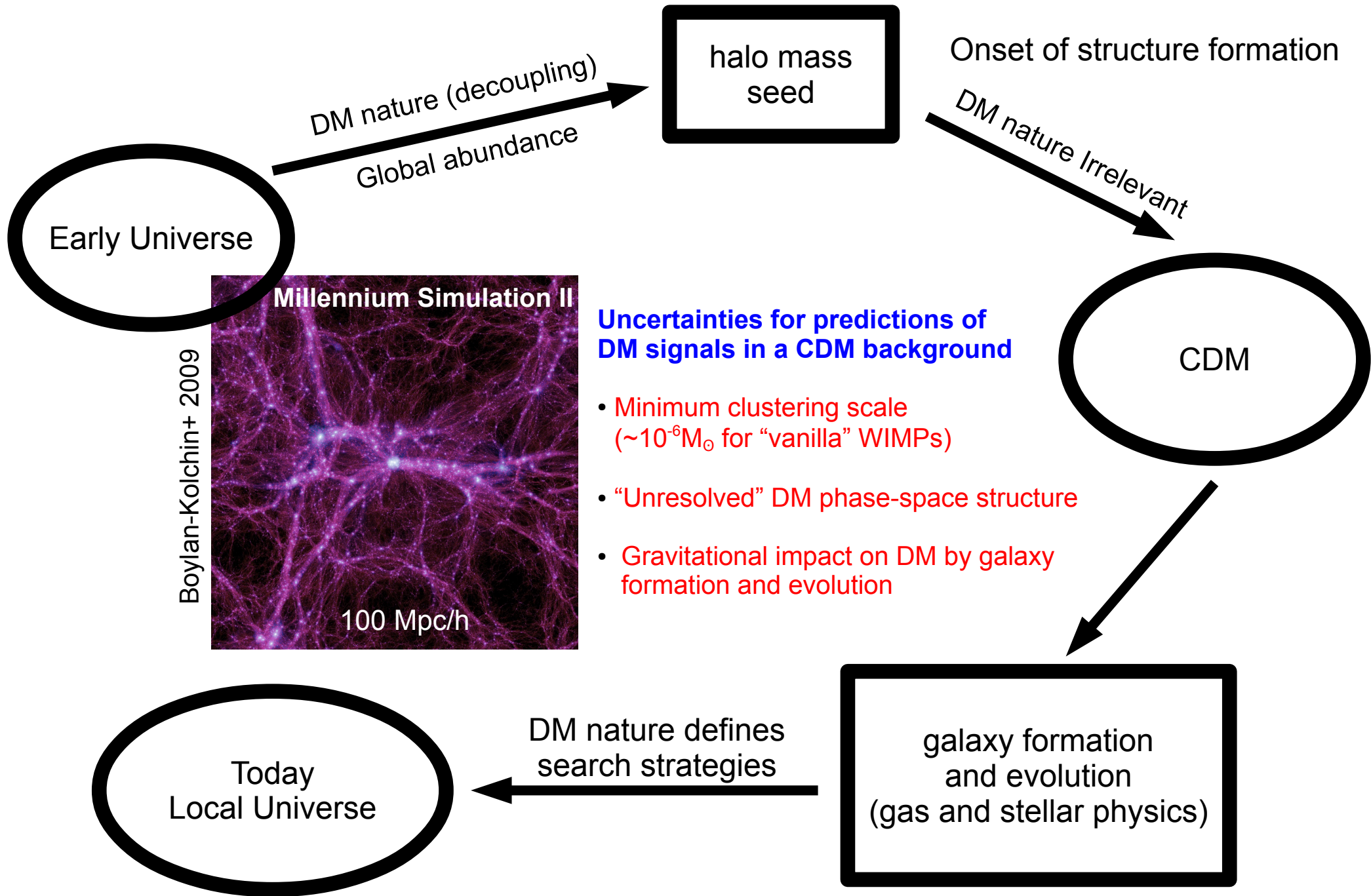
The too big to fail problem



The most massive CDM-MW-subhaloes seem to be too centrally dense to host the MW dSphs (problem extends beyond MW Garrison-Kimmel+14, Papastergis+14)

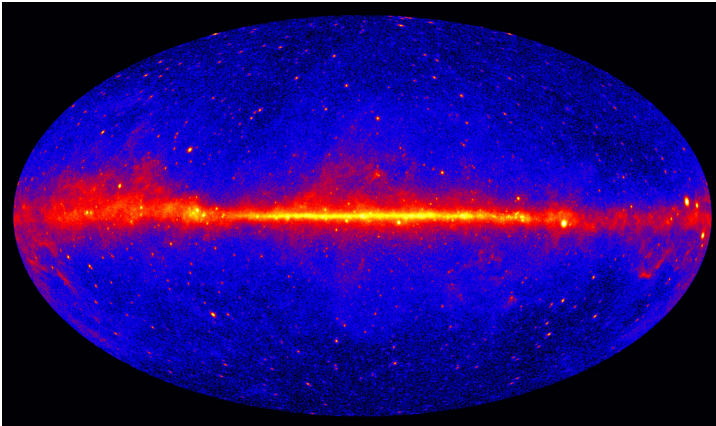
Unsolved problem in CDM!!

The relevance of the CDM nature across time

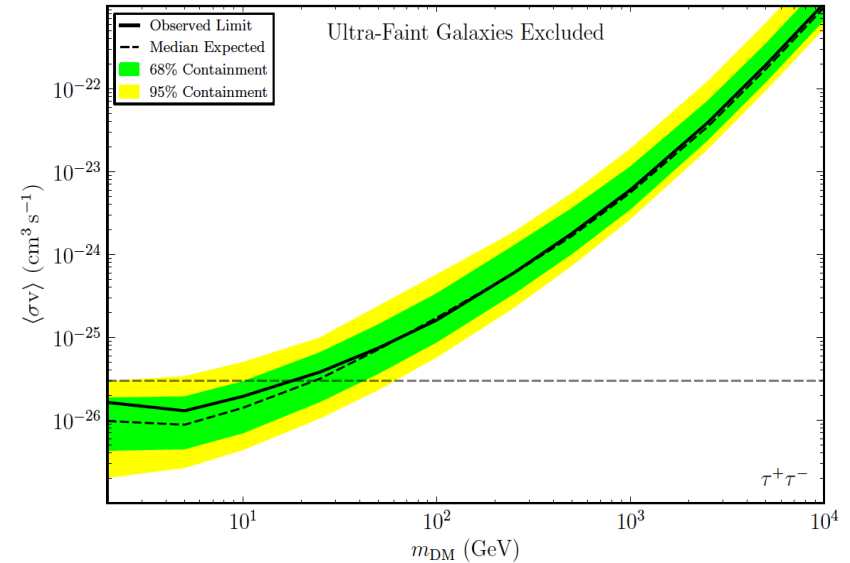


CDM + WIMPs (looking for a signal in γ -rays)

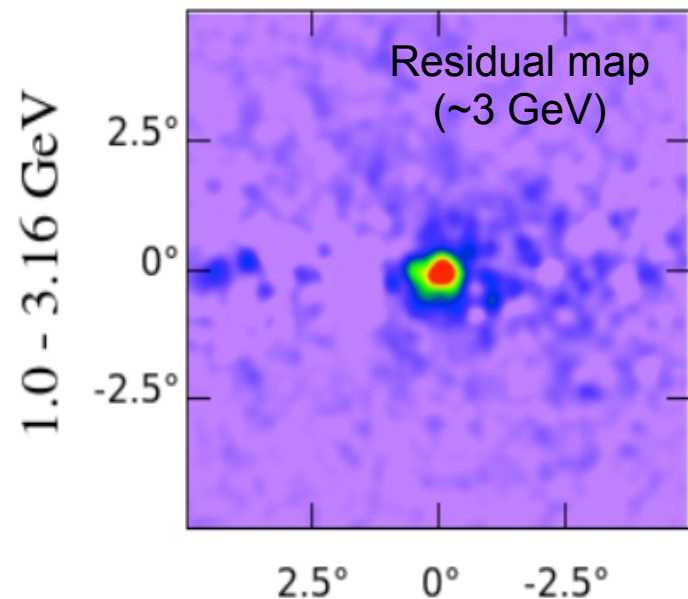
Credit: NASA/Fermi-LAT (5 years)



Search for DM annihilation in dSphs (Fermi-LAT collaboration 14)



A possible signal in the inner galaxy (Daylan+14)



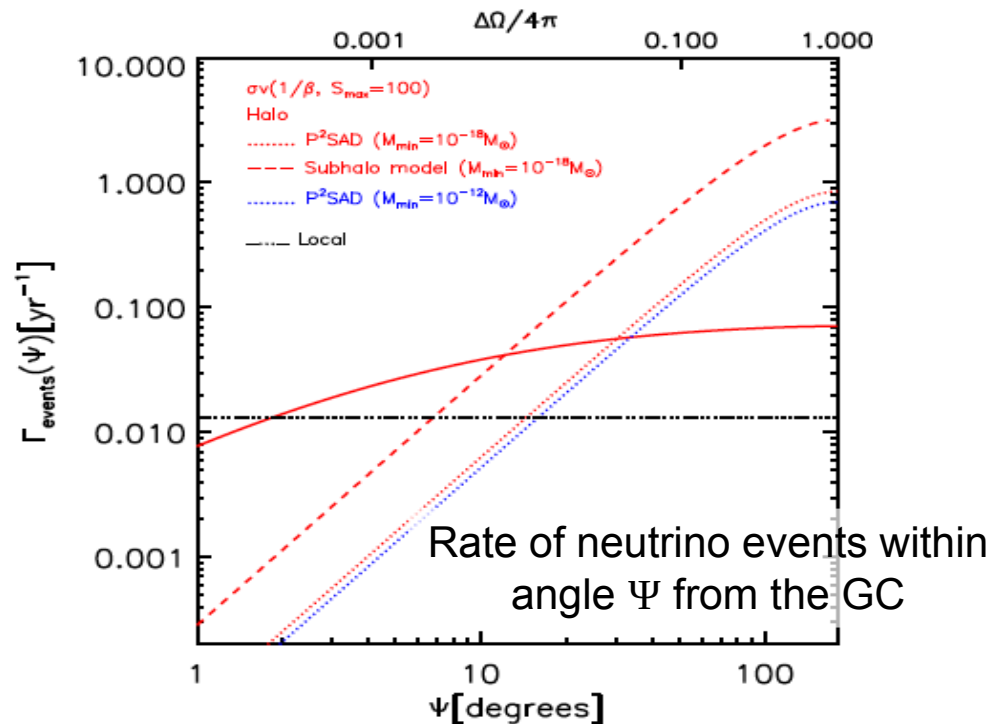
- \sim thermal cross section ($m_\chi \sim 35 \text{ GeV}$)
- spherical morphology
- inner DM profile steeper than CDM (adiabatic contraction)
- some models in tension with antiproton/positron data from PAMELA/AMS-02 (Bringmann+14)

MW satellites

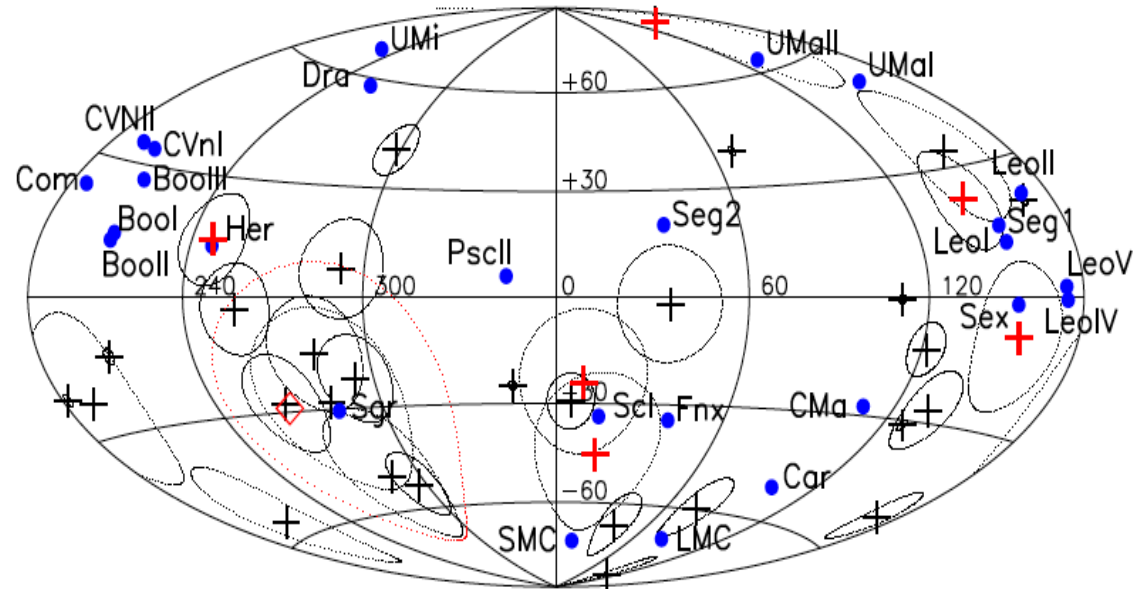
**main “nuisance”:
inner DM structure in dSphs**

(PeV neutrinos as DM messengers)

- IceCube discovery of high-energy cosmic neutrinos (including 3PeV events) (IceCube collaboration 13-14)
- **PeV DM is a possibility:**
 - DM-decay e.g. Feldstein+13)
 - First proposal of DM-annihilation (Zavala 14)



Zavala 14 (arXiv:1404.2932)



IceCube cosmic neutrinos

MW satellites

coincident events

DM annihilation signal would be expected to show correlation with MW subhaloes

Intriguing, but random coincidence is likely

Structure formation in a non-CDM Universe

In the standard Cold Dark Matter paradigm galaxies form in a purely gravitational DM background

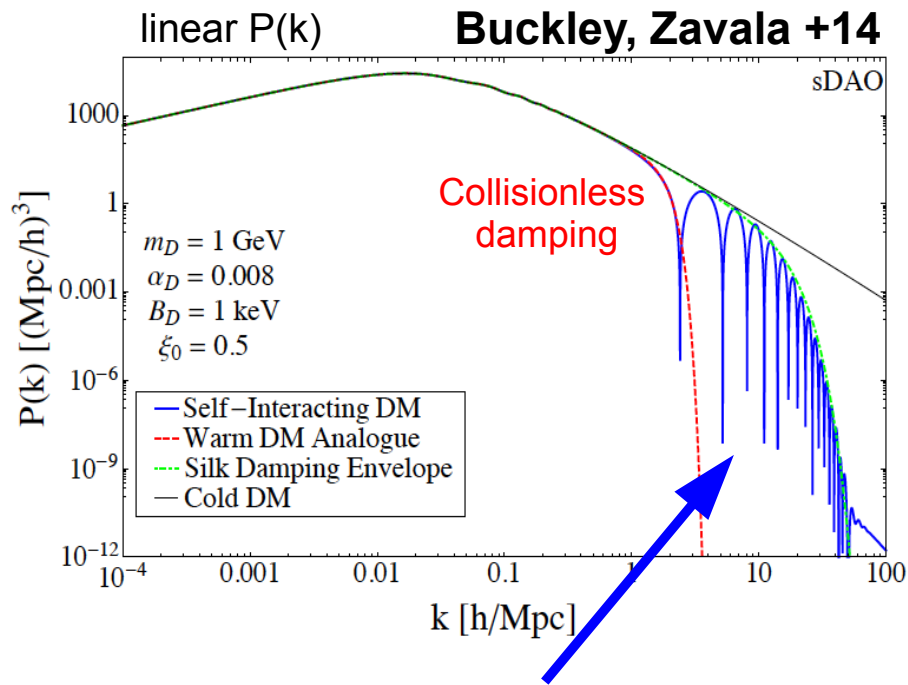
The nature of DM as a particle is therefore irrelevant for galaxy formation and evolution

**There is no strong evidence
to support this strong hypothesis**

If DM is effectively warm and/or collisional then predictions for DM signals need to consider the synergy between the DM nature and structure formation

A richer DM (initial) power spectrum

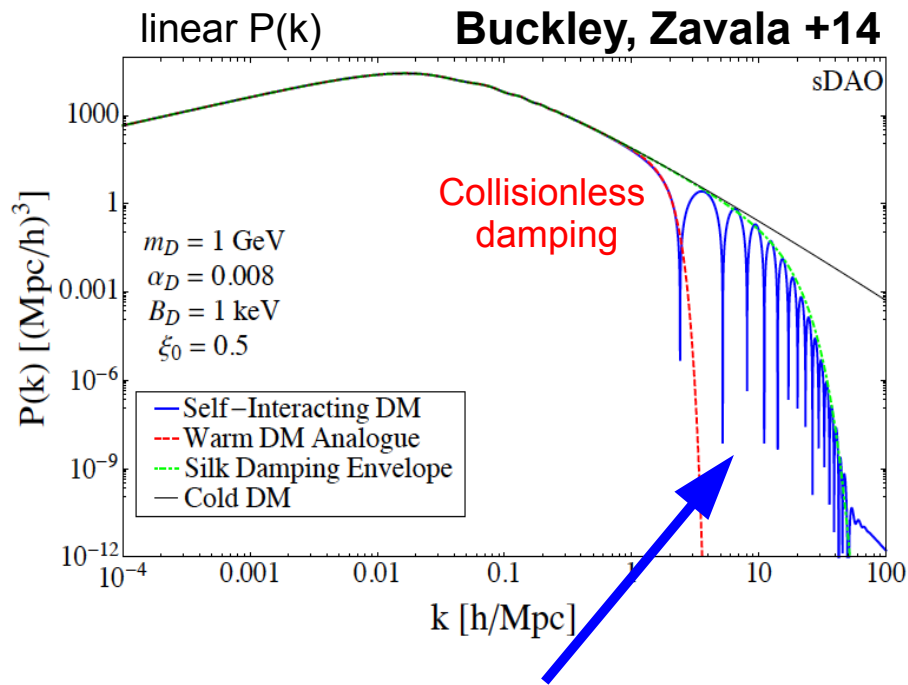
Reducing small-scale power suppresses the formation of low-mass haloes and delays that of massive ones: WDM (e.g. Bode+01)
CDM+interactions (e.g. Boehm+02)



Collisional damping:
e.g. photons (γ CDM, Boehm+14),
dark radiation (ADM, Cyr-Racine+13)

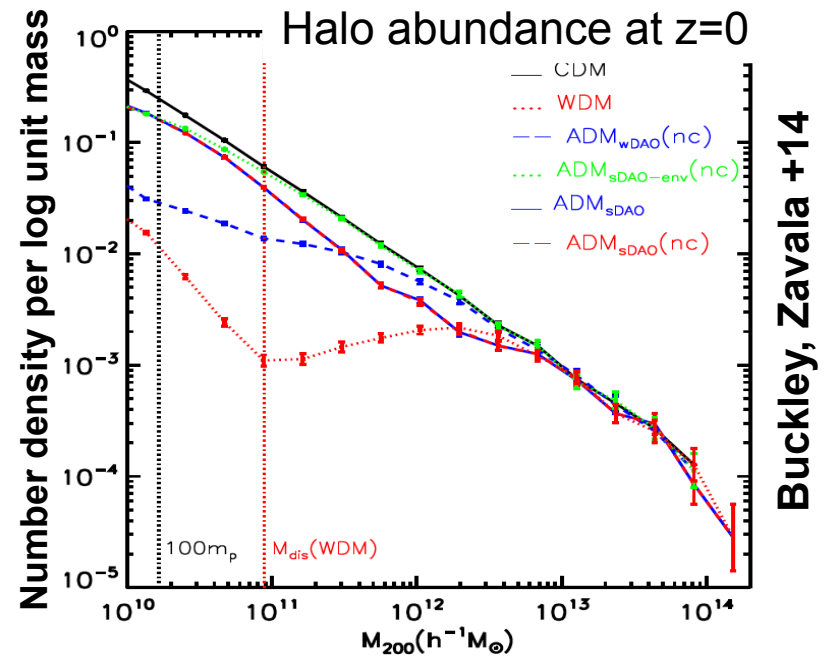
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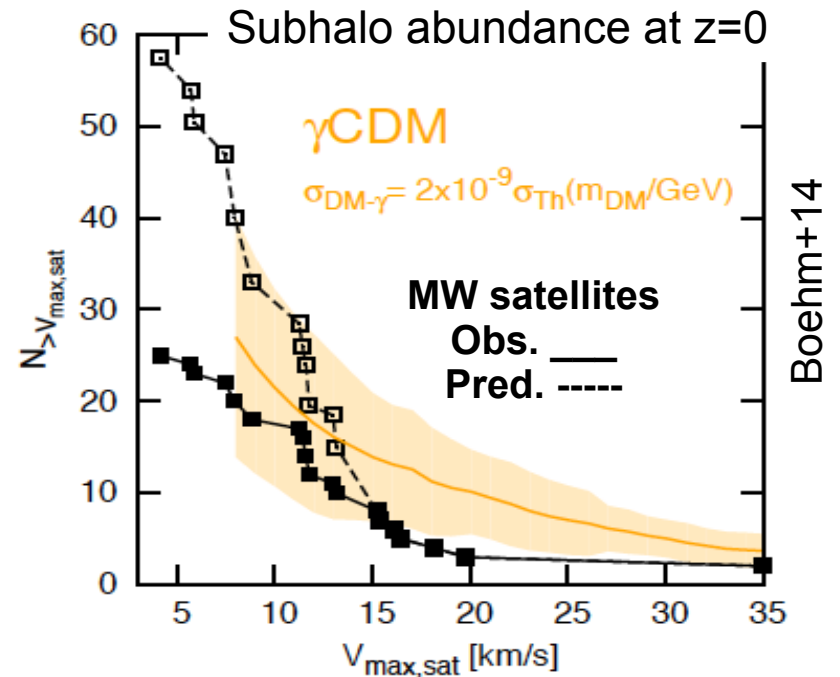


Collisional damping:
e.g. photons (γ CDM, Boehm+14),
dark radiation (ADM, Cyr-Racine+13)

**NON-LINEAR EVOLUTION
(N-body simulations)**



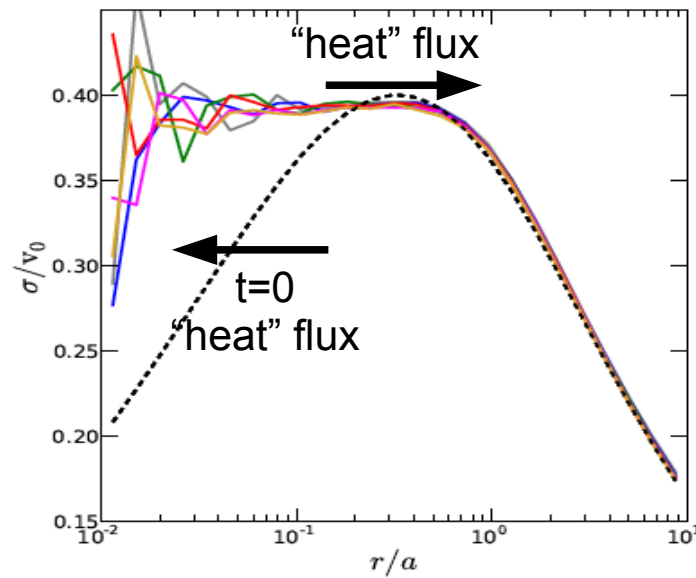
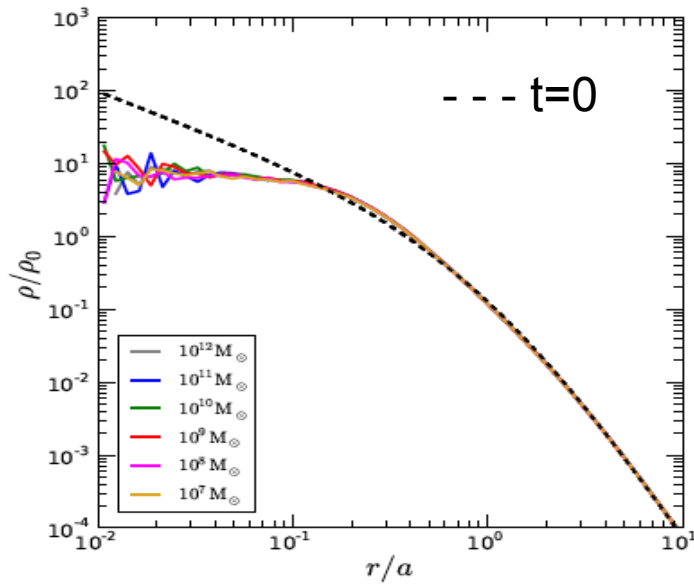
Buckley, Zavala +14



Boehm+14

Structure formation in a SIDM Universe

SIDM haloes develop an isothermal (MB) core



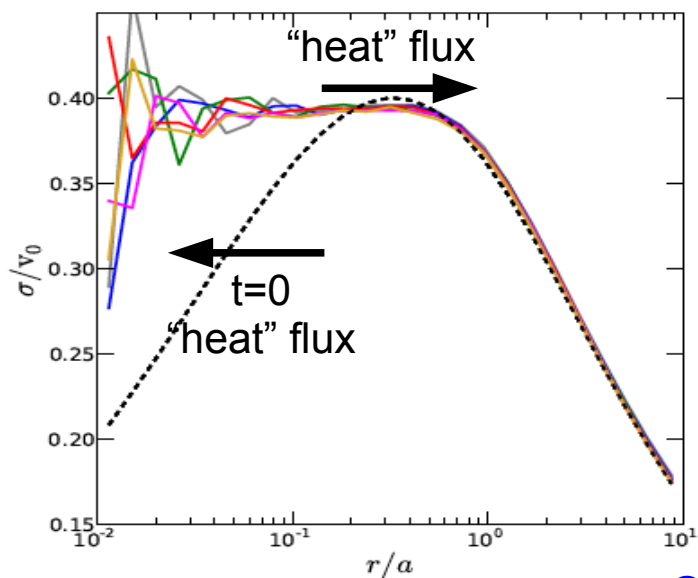
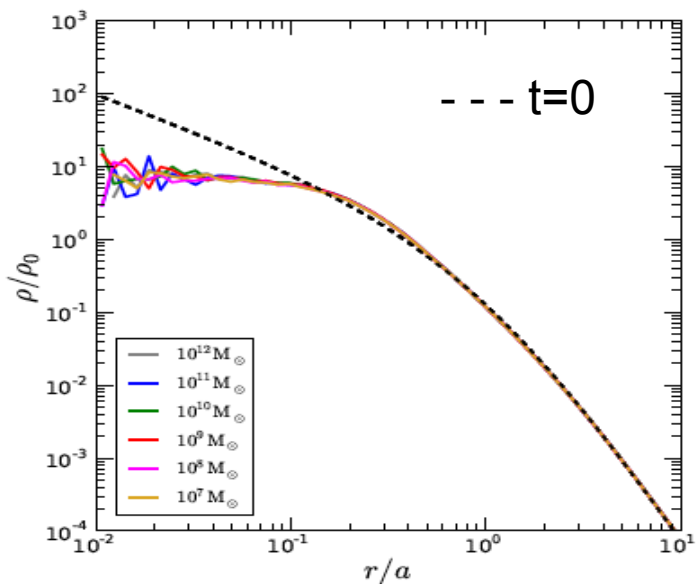
Collisional Boltzmann equation

$$\frac{df}{dt} = C[f, \sigma_{sc}]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\rho_\chi}{dt} \sim -\rho_\chi^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{sc}}{m_\chi} \right) \sigma_{vel}$$

Structure formation in a SIDM Universe

SIDM haloes develop an isothermal (MB) core



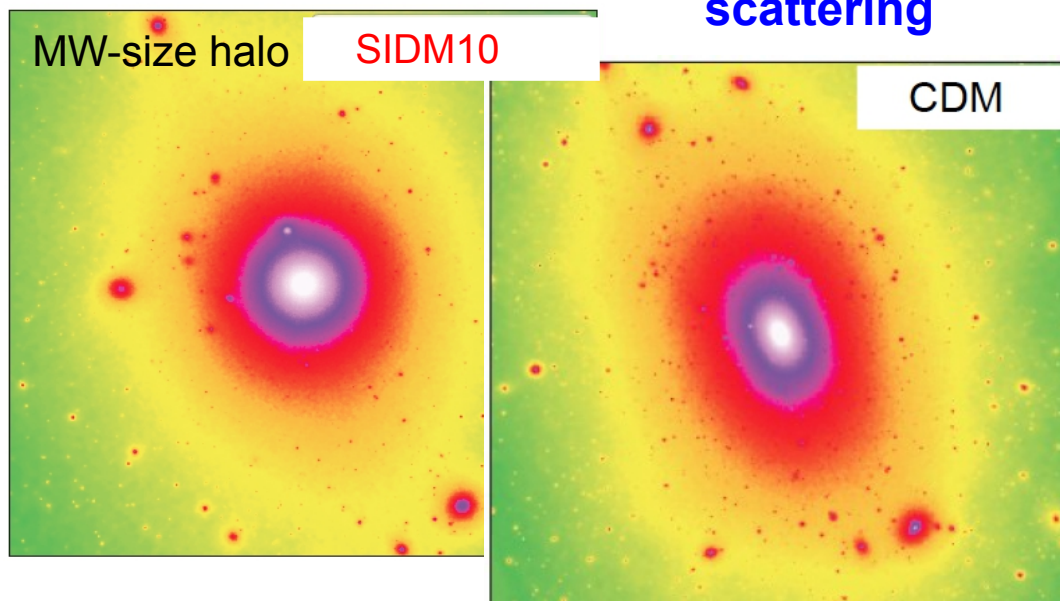
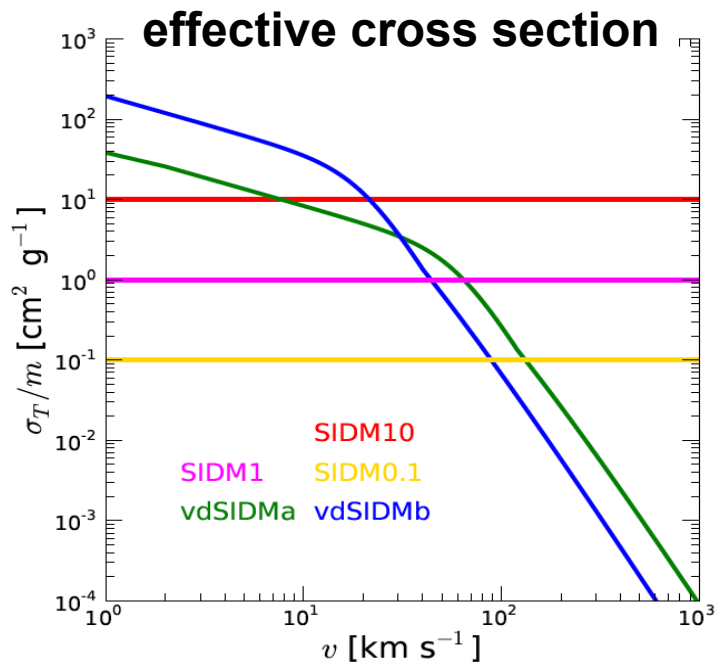
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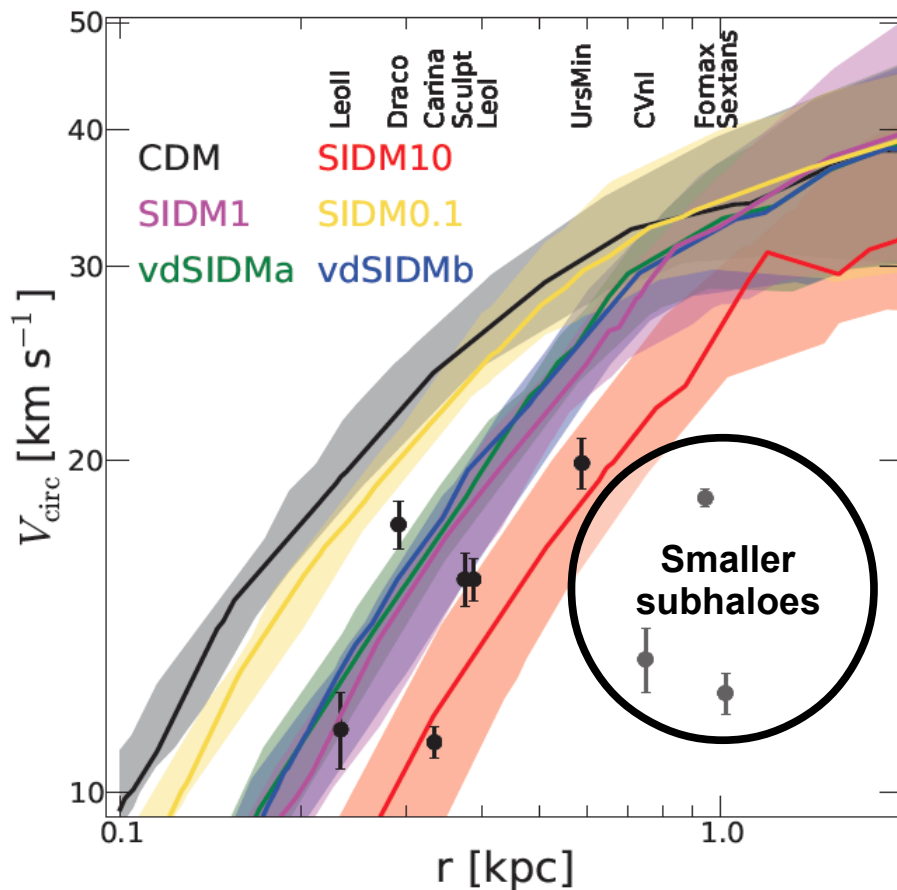
Cosmological Simulations with gravity + elastic scattering

Vogelsberger, Zavala & Loeb 12



Structure formation in a SIDM Universe

The dark satellites of a MW-size halo DM-only simulation



Allowed SIDM models do not have the inner structure “problems” of CDM

SIDM only works as a *distinct DM-only* alternative to CDM

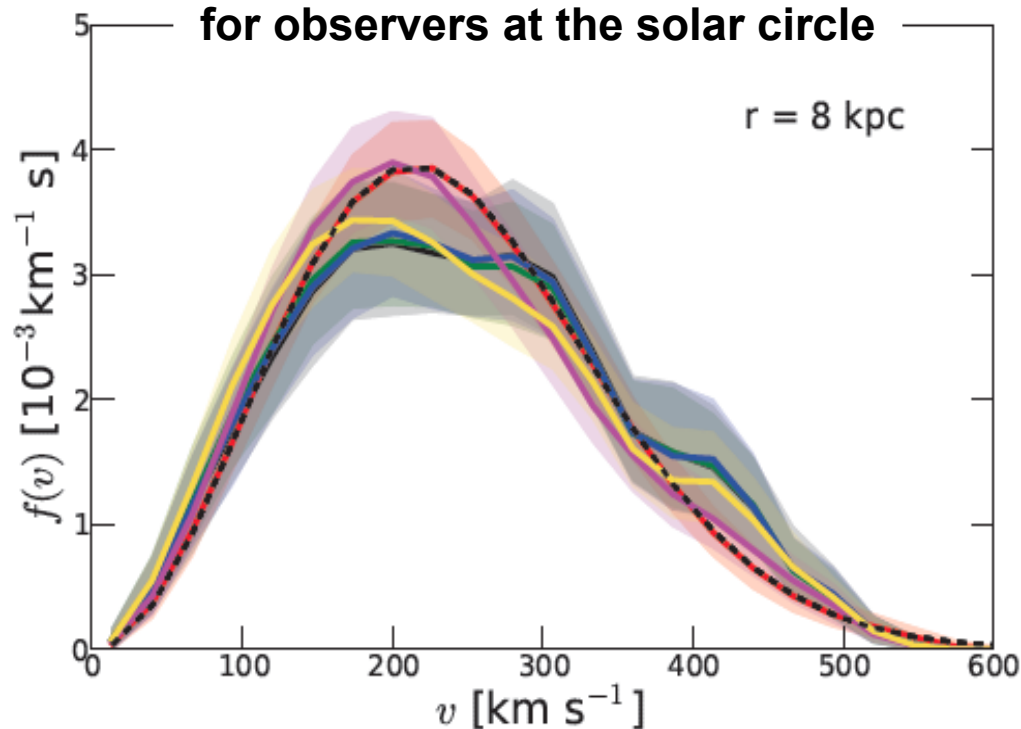
if $0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} < \sigma / m < 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$
or velocity-dependent

Zavala, Vogelsberger & Walker 13

DM self-scattering affects predictions from direct detection experiments (~20% effect)



“Local” DM velocity distribution for observers at the solar circle



Concluding remarks

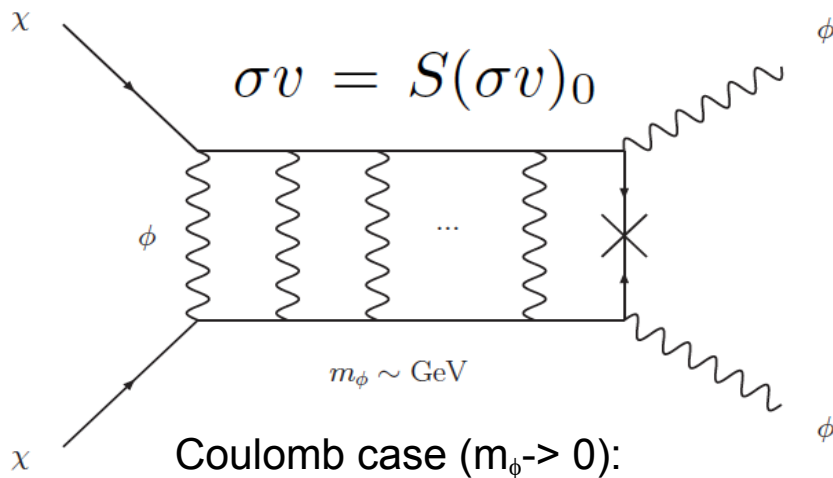
- decisive decade for the “standard” DM model (CDM + WIMPs): experiments reaching the “expected” WIMP cross sections (Fermi, LUX,...)
- potential signals must be examined with a multidisciplinary approach:
 - consistency with **multi-epoch astrophysical observations**
 - **theoretically viable** in particle physics models
- absence of signals and/or inconsistency with CDM might lead to a paradigm shift
- astrophysical constraints are weak enough for the DM nature to play a major role in the formation and evolution of galaxies
- **the central structure of DM haloes might hide a clue of a fundamental guiding principle for a complete DM theory**

EXTRA SLIDES

Relic density constraints (example: thermal Sommerfeld-enhanced)

Collisional Boltzmann equation:
$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle \left(n_\chi^2 - (n_\chi^{EQ})^2 \right)$$

Sommerfeld-enhanced annihilation
(e.g. Hisano +04, Arkani-Hamed +09)

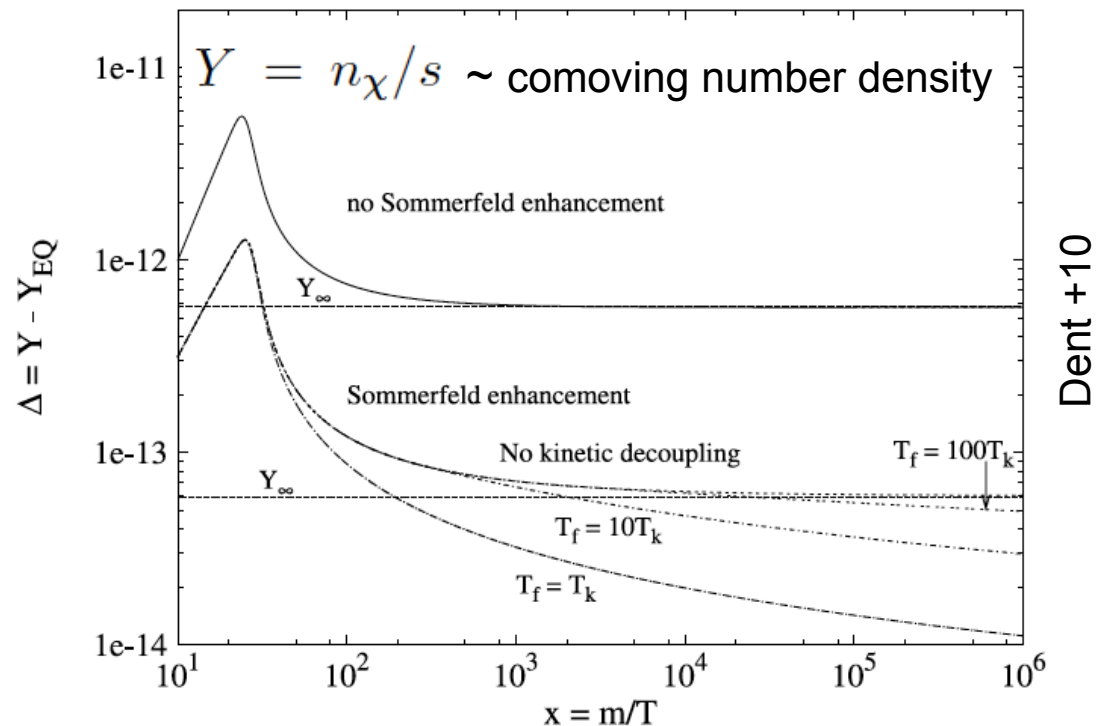


$$S = \frac{\pi\alpha_c}{\beta} \left(1 - e^{-\pi\alpha_c/\beta} \right)^{-1}$$

$$S(\beta) \propto 1/\beta \quad \text{if } \beta \ll \pi\alpha_c$$

β = relative velocity

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle = \langle\sigma v\rangle_S S(x) \quad \boxed{S(x) \propto x^{1/2} \propto \sigma_v^{-1}}$$



$$\text{BF} = \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle_0^{\Omega_{DM}} S(\sigma_{\text{vel,h}})}{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}} \lesssim 100$$

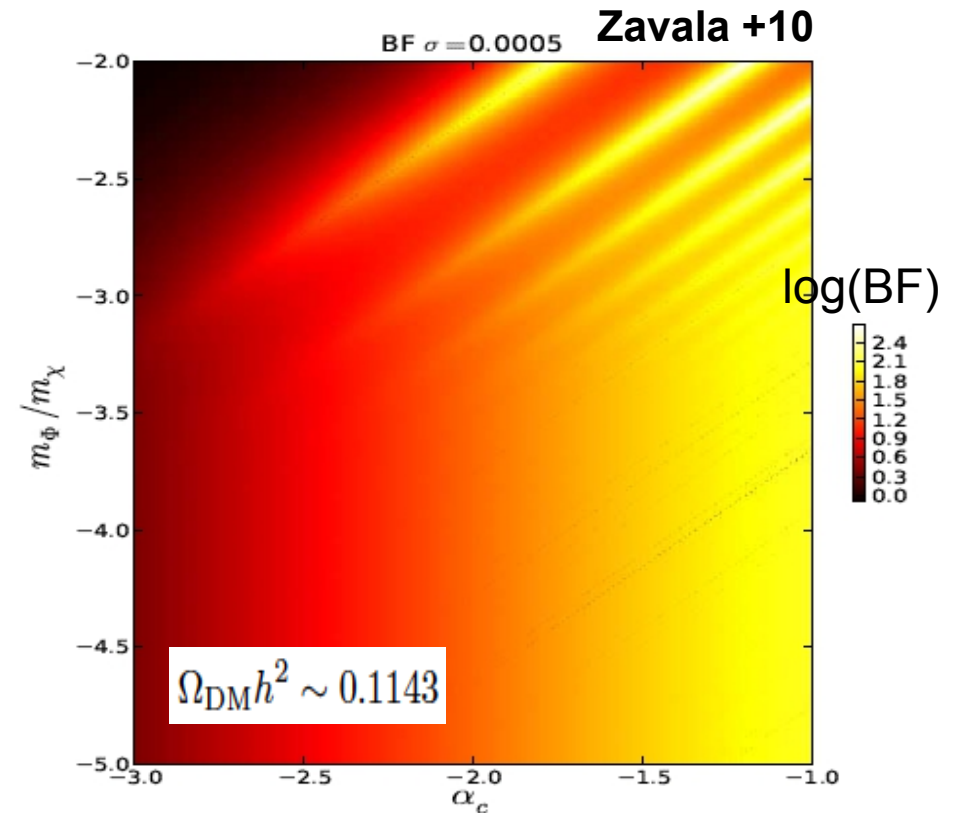
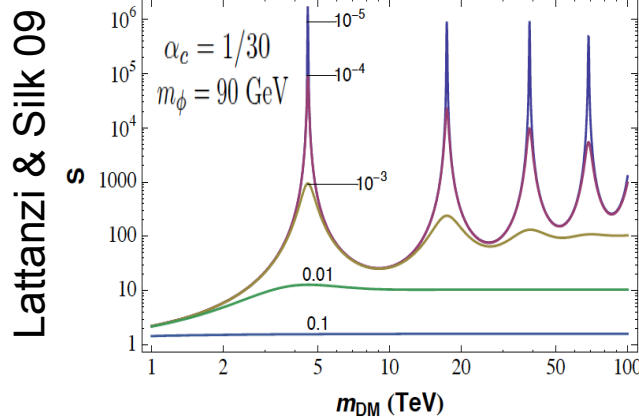
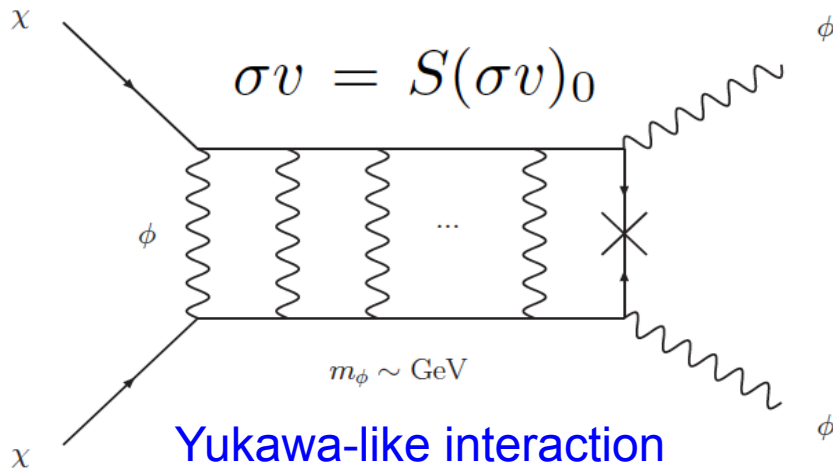
In the MW-halo today

Zavala+10, Feng+10

Relic density constraints (example: thermal Sommerfeld-enhanced)

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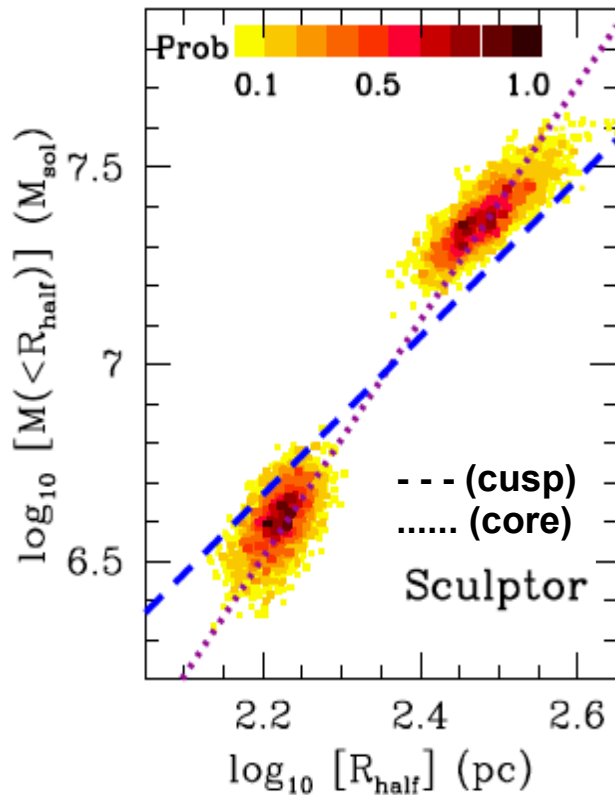


$$\text{BF} = \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle_0 \Omega_{DM} S(\sigma_{\text{vel},h})}{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}} < 300$$

Zavala+10, Feng+10

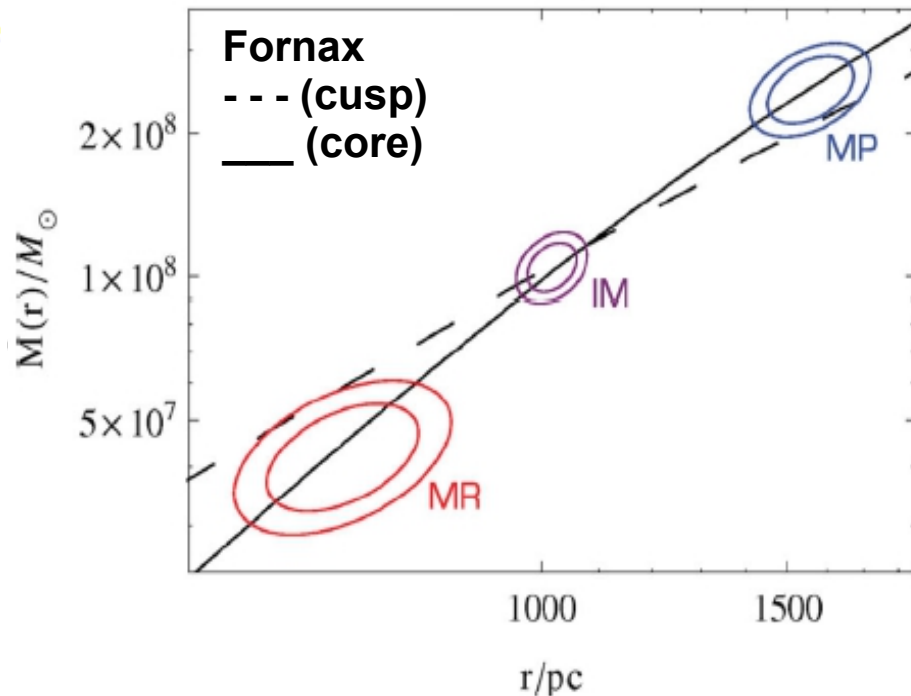
DM distribution in the MW satellites: the core-cusp problem

Walker & Peñarrubia 2011



Different stellar subcomponents provide an estimate of the slope of the mass profile:

cores seem favoured over cusps



Amorisco, Agnello and Evans 2013

Other analysis suggest that **both cores and cusps can fit the data** (e.g. Breddels & Helmi 13, Richardson & Fairbairn 14, Strigari, Frenk & White 14)

Controversial issue in CDM!!