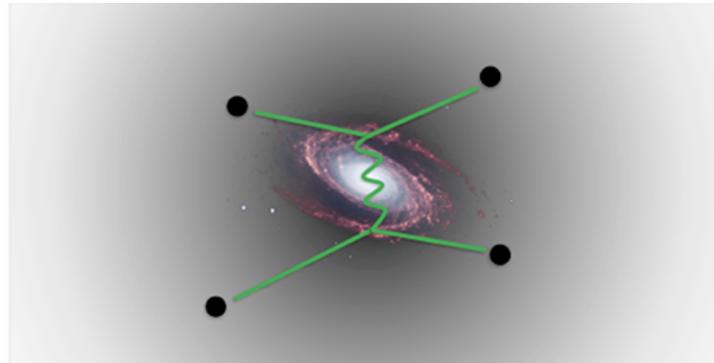
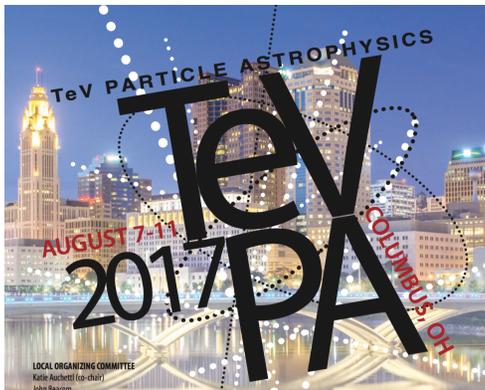


# Diverse Galactic Rotation Curves & Self-Interacting Dark Matter

Hai-Bo Yu

University of California, Riverside



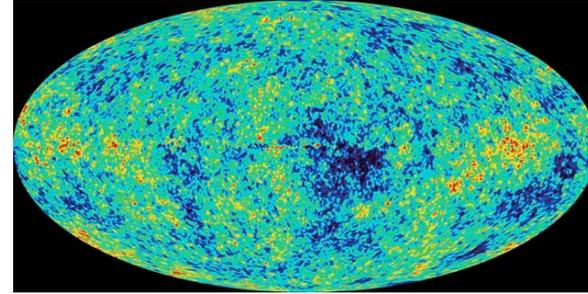
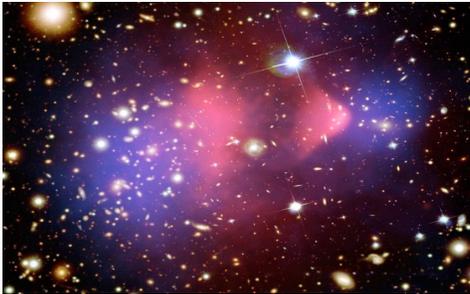
TeVPA, August 7, 2017

See Anna Kwa's talk

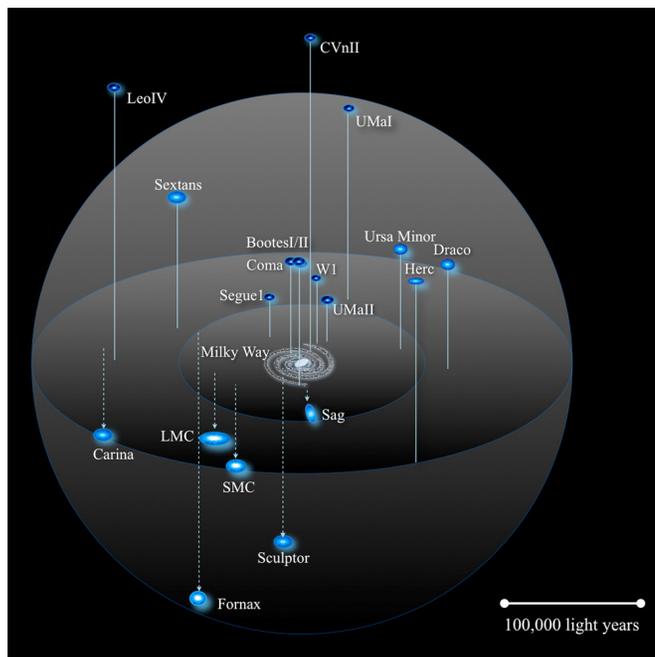
Review for Physics Reports: Sean Tulin, HBY arXiv: 1705.02358

# $\Lambda$ CDM Cosmology

- Success on large scales: larger than  $\sim 10$ - $100$  kpc



- Crisis on small scales: galactic scales,  $< 10$ - $100$  kpc



Core vs. Cusp

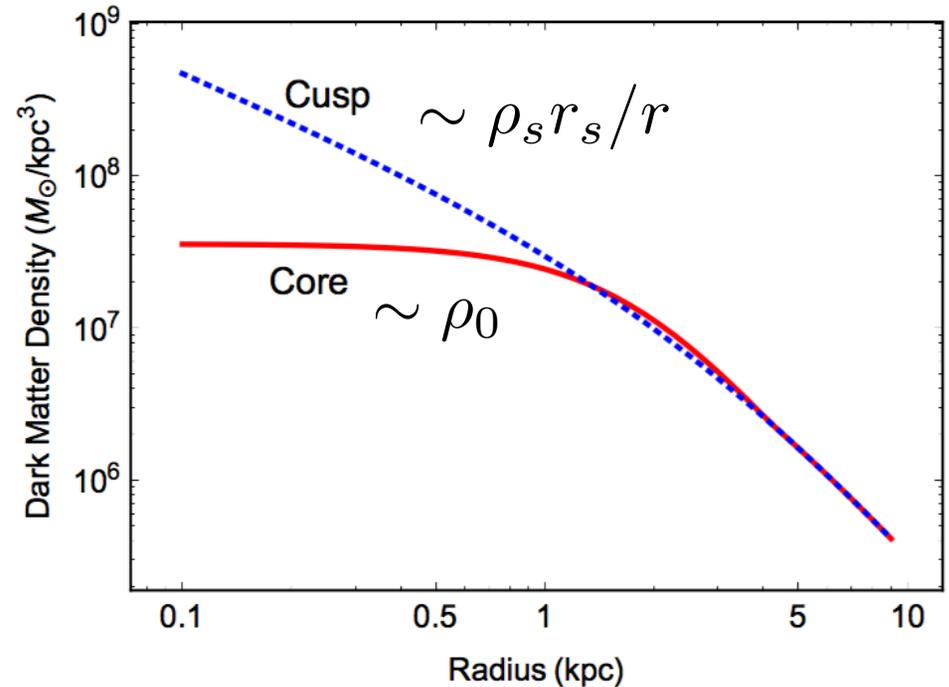
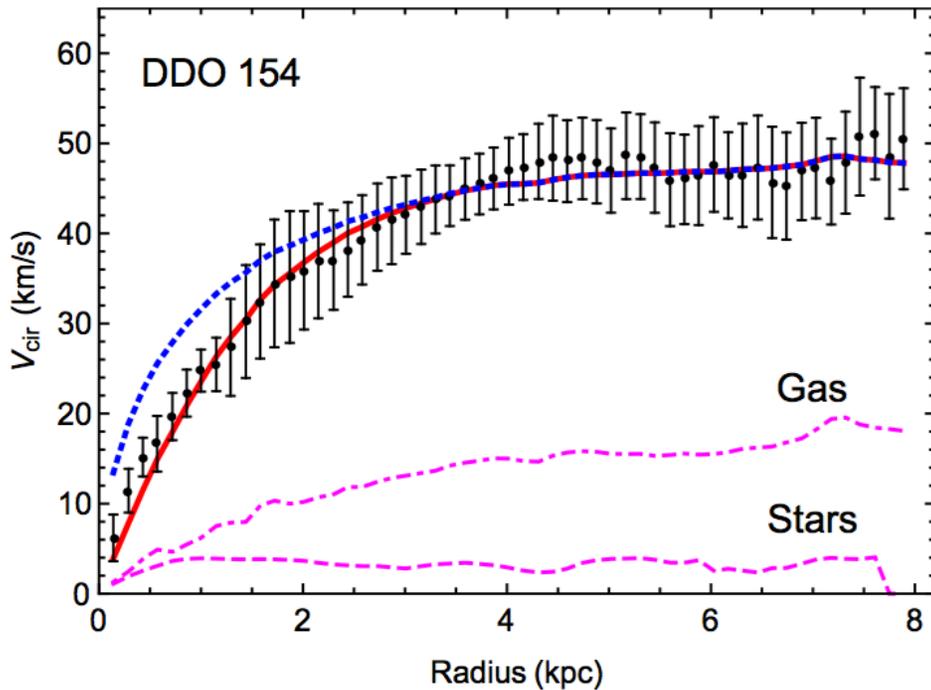
Diversity

Missing Satellites

Too-Big-To-Fail

# Core vs. Cusp Problem

- DM-dominated systems (dwarfs, LSBs)



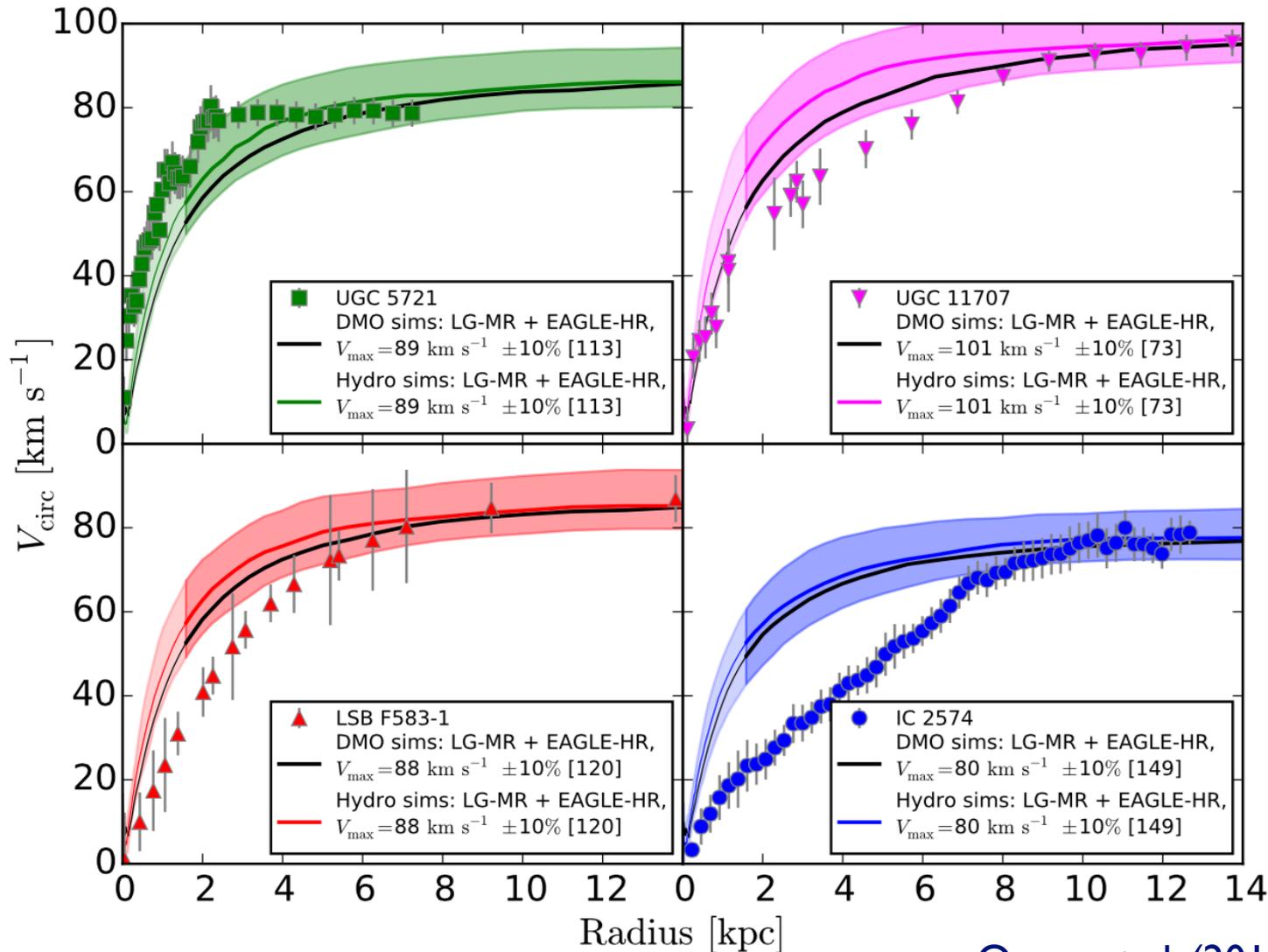
$$\frac{\rho_s}{r/r_s (1 + r/r_s)^2}$$

universal density profile, NFW profile  
 $\rho_s$  and  $r_s$  are strongly correlated

Navarro, Frenk, White (1996)

Many dwarf galaxies prefer a shallow density core, instead of a steep cusp

# The Diversity Problem



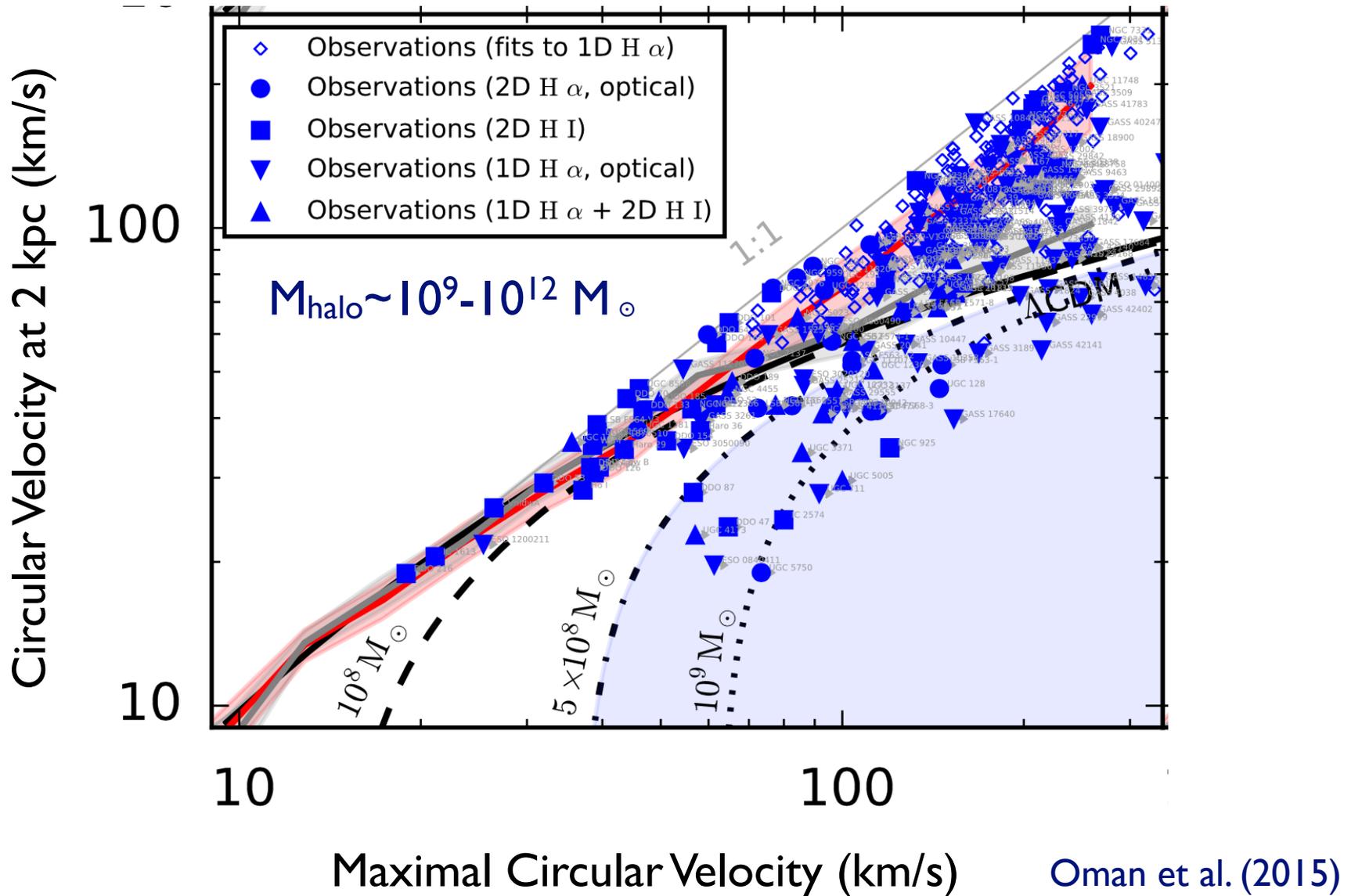
All galaxies have the **same**  $V_{\text{max}}$ !

Oman et al. (2015)

Colored bands: hydrodynamic simulations of  $\Lambda$ CDM

See also Kuzio de Naray, Martinez, Bullock, Kaplinghat (2009)

# A Big Challenge for $\Lambda$ CDM



$V_{\text{circ}}(2\text{kpc})$  has a factor of 3-4 scatter for fixed  $V_{\text{max}}$

# The unexpected diversity of dwarf galaxy rotation curves

Kyle A. Oman<sup>1,\*</sup>, Julio F. Navarro<sup>1,2</sup>, Azadeh Fattahi<sup>1</sup>, Carlos S. Frenk<sup>3</sup>,  
Till Sawala<sup>3</sup>, Simon D. M. White<sup>4</sup>, Richard Bower<sup>3</sup>, Robert A. Crain<sup>5</sup>,  
Michelle Furlong<sup>3</sup>, Matthieu Schaller<sup>3</sup>, Joop Schaye<sup>6</sup>, Tom Theuns<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, V8P 5C2, Canada*

<sup>2</sup> *Senior ClfAR Fellow*

<sup>3</sup> *Institute for Computational Cosmology, Department of Physics, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, United Kingdom*

<sup>4</sup> *Max-Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Garching, Germany*

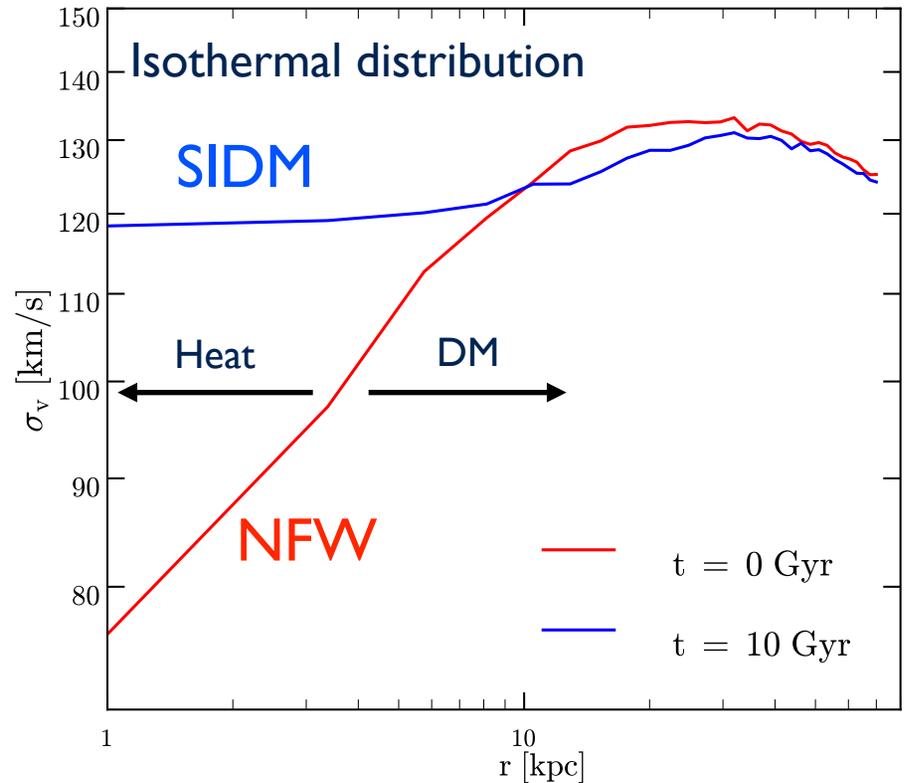
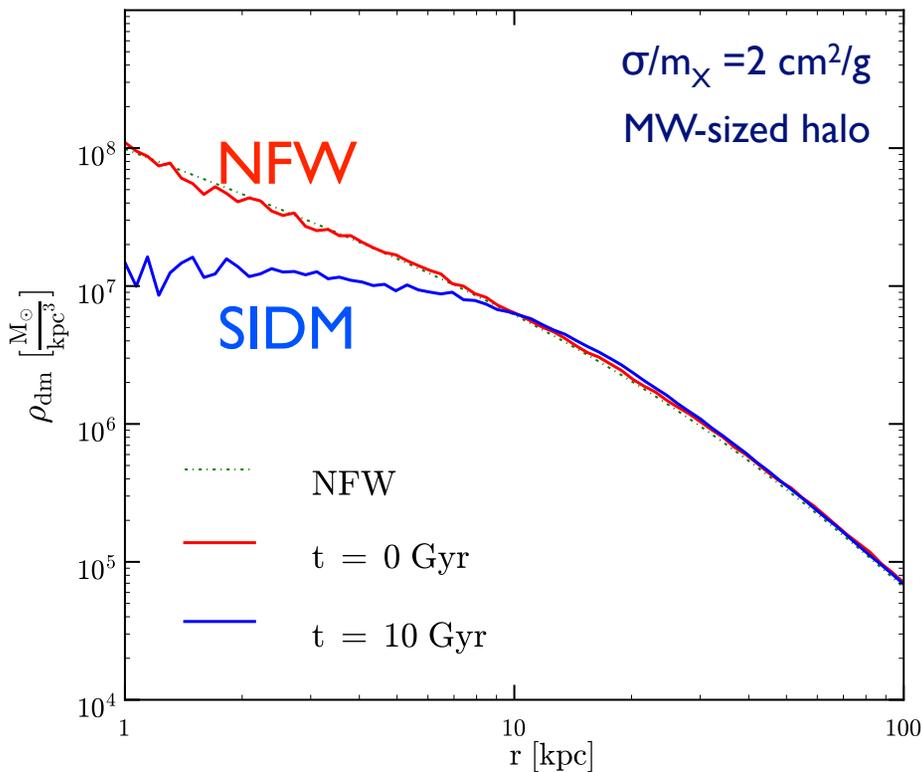
<sup>5</sup> *Astrophysics Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, IC2, Liverpool Science Park, 146 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, L3 5RF, United Kingdom*

<sup>6</sup> *Leiden Observatory, Leiden University, PO Box 9513, NL-2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands*

The diversity is expected if dark matter  
has strong self-interactions

# Self-Interacting Dark Matter

- Self-interactions thermalize the inner halo



$$\sigma/m_X \sim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$$

$$\Gamma \simeq n\sigma v = (\rho/m_X)\sigma v \sim H_0$$

From Huo & Sameie (UCR SIDM code)

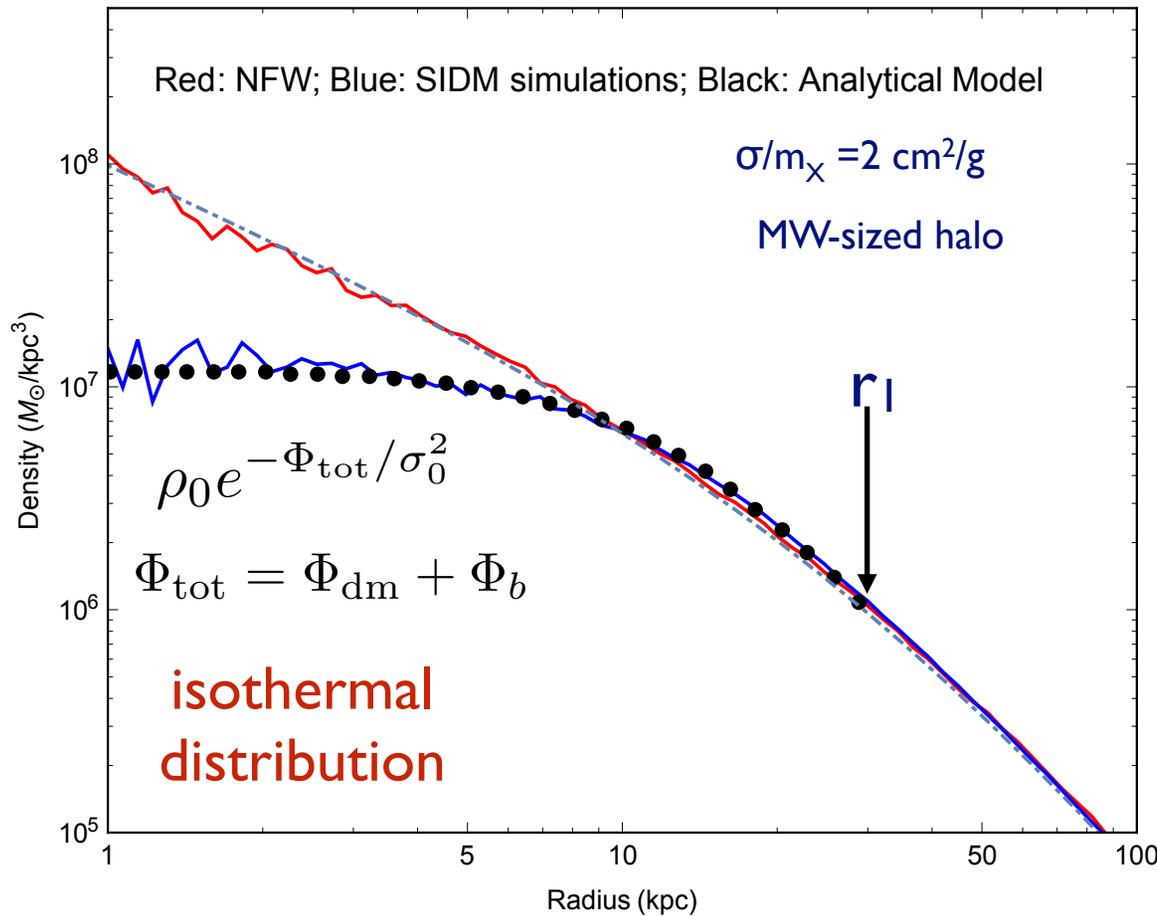
Ideal gas:  $PV=nRT$

Spergel, Steinhardt (2000)

Tulin, HBY (2017) for a review

# Modelling SIDM Halos

- The model works well remarkably



DM velocity dispersion  
 Simulations: 119 km/s  
 Model: 122 km/s

also tested with MIT/UCI  
 simulation results

MIT: Vogelsberger et al. (2012)  
 UCI: Rocha et al., Peter et al. (2012)

Ideal gas:  $PV=nRT$

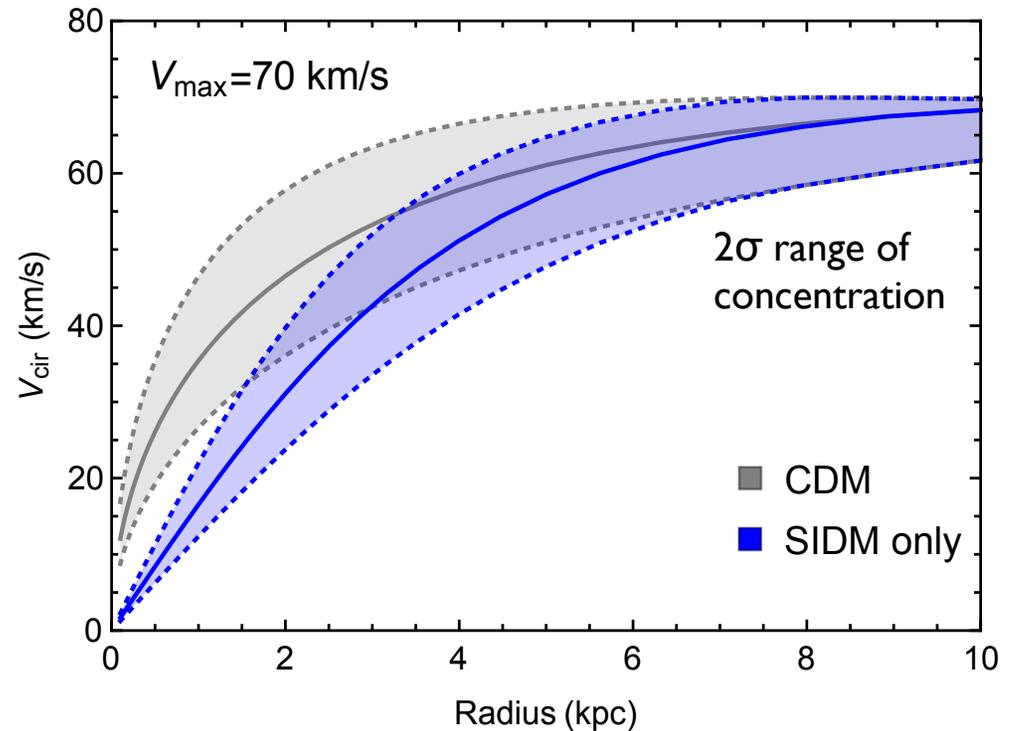
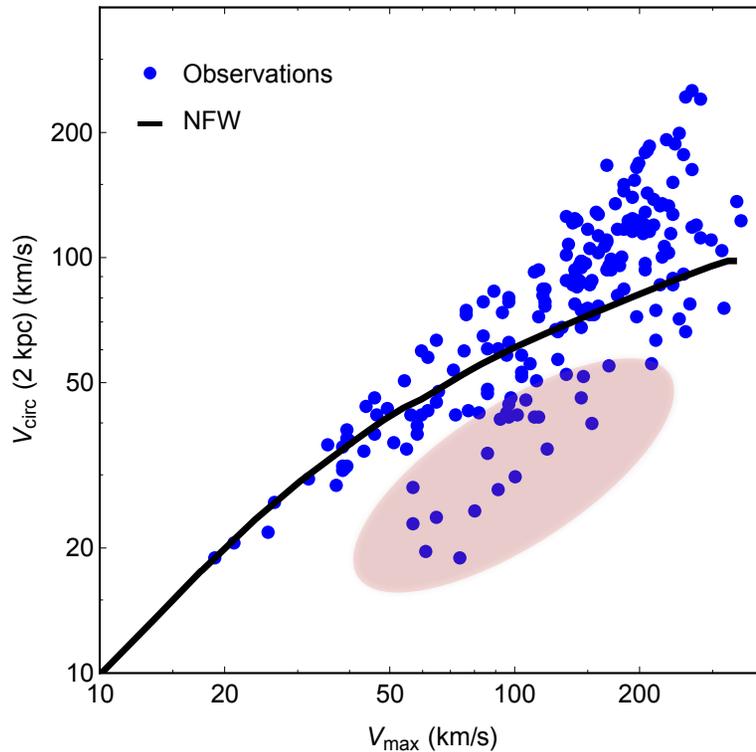
$$\frac{\rho_s}{r/r_s(1+r/r_s)^2}$$

with Kaplinghat, Tulin (PRL 2015)

with Kamada, Kaplinghat, Pace (PRL 2016)

# Addressing the Diversity Problem

- DM self-interactions thermalize the inner halo



DM-dominated galaxies: Lower the central density and the circular velocity

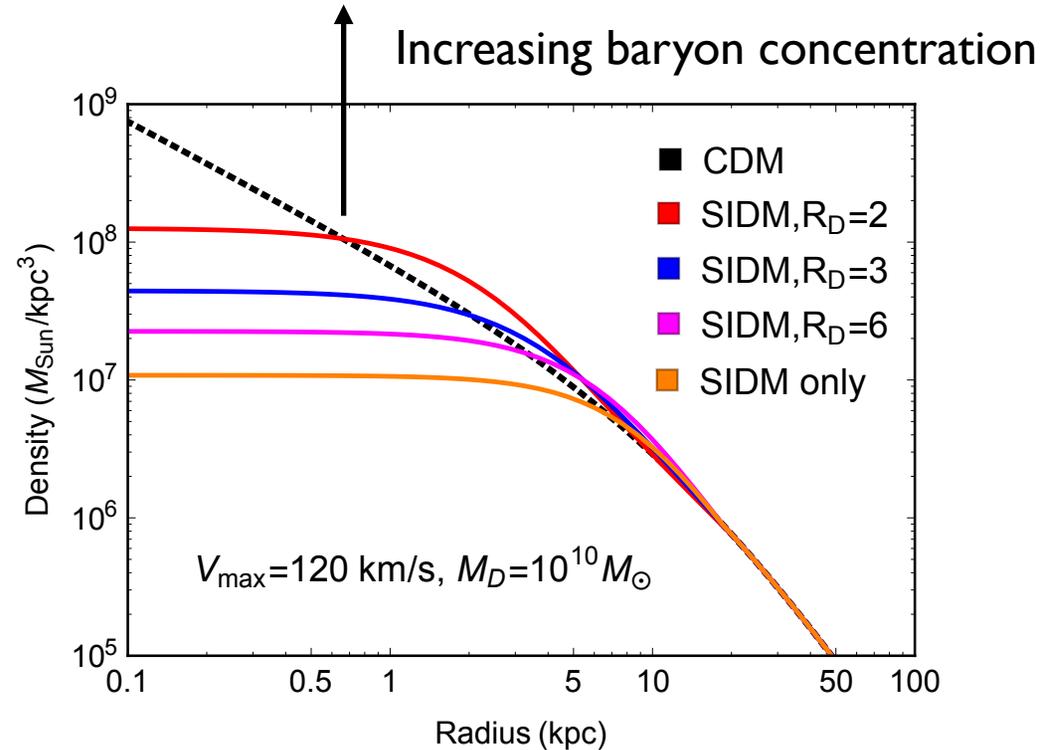
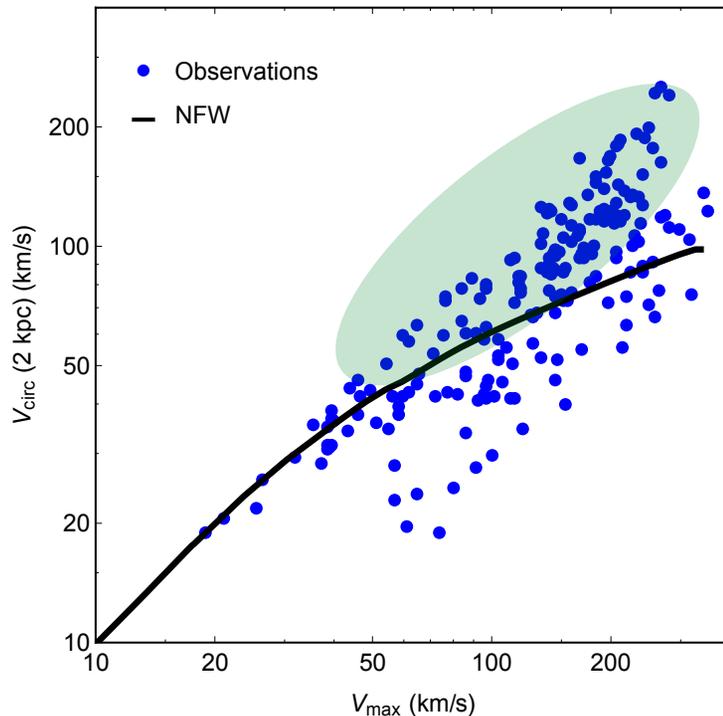
Isothermal  
distribution

$$\rho_X \sim e^{-\Phi_{\text{tot}}/\sigma_0^2} \sim e^{-\Phi_X/\sigma_0^2}$$

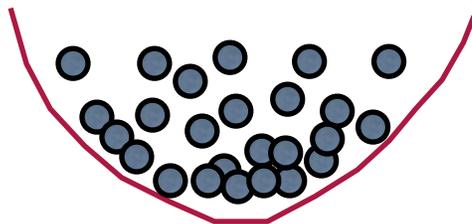
with Kamada, Kaplinghat, Pace (PRL 2016)

# High Luminous Galaxies

- DM self-interactions tie DM together with baryons



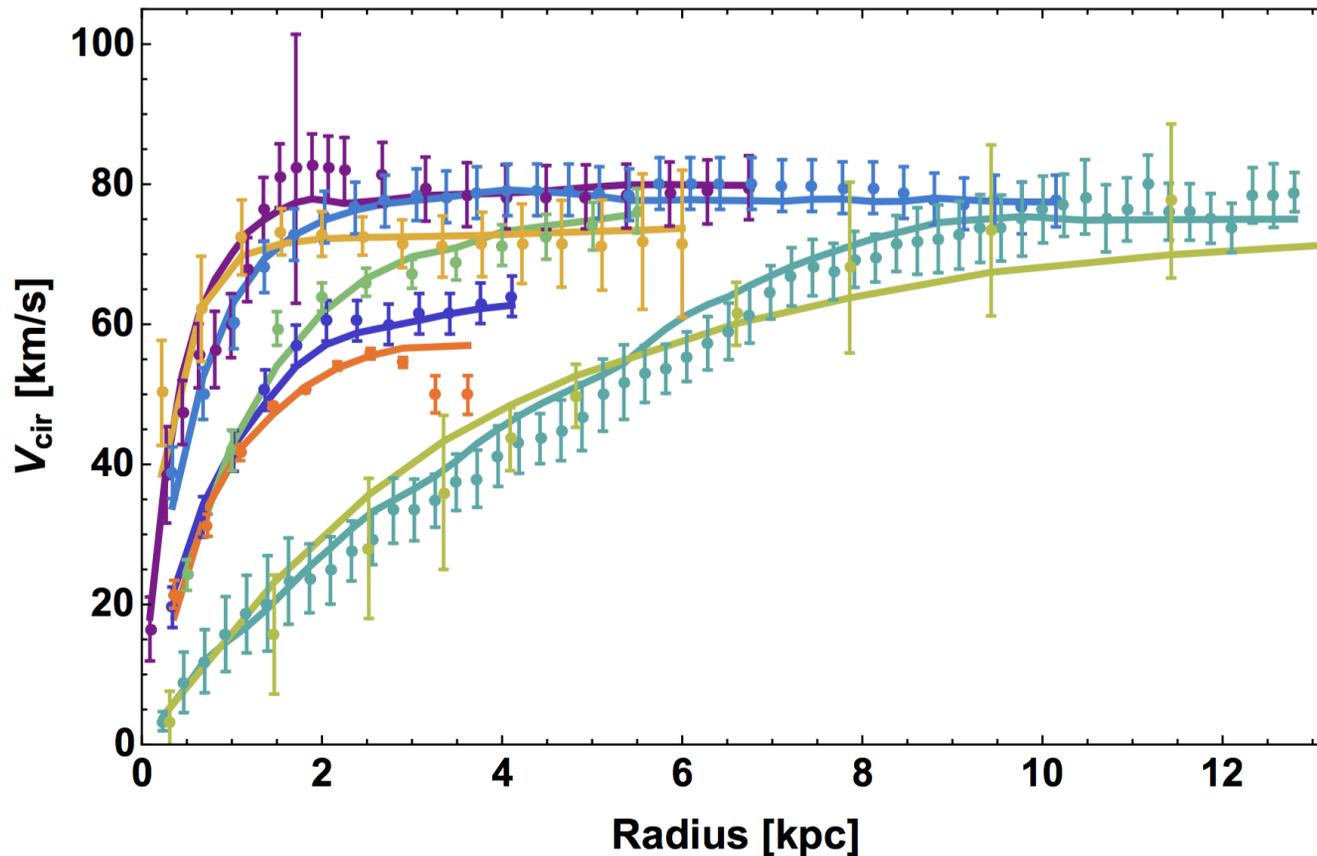
Thermalization leads to higher DM density due to the baryonic influence



$$\rho_X \sim e^{-\Phi_{\text{tot}}/\sigma_0^2} \sim e^{-\Phi_B/\sigma_0^2}$$

- with Kamada, Kaplinghat, Pace (PRL 2016)
- with Kaplinghat, Keeley, Linden (PRL 2013)
- with Kaplinghat, Linden (PRL 2013)

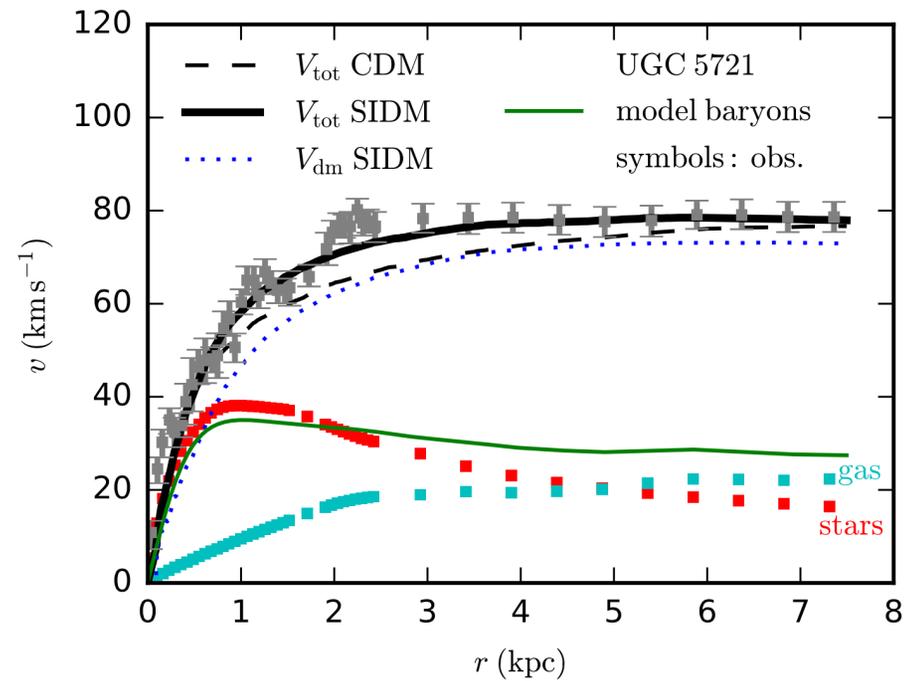
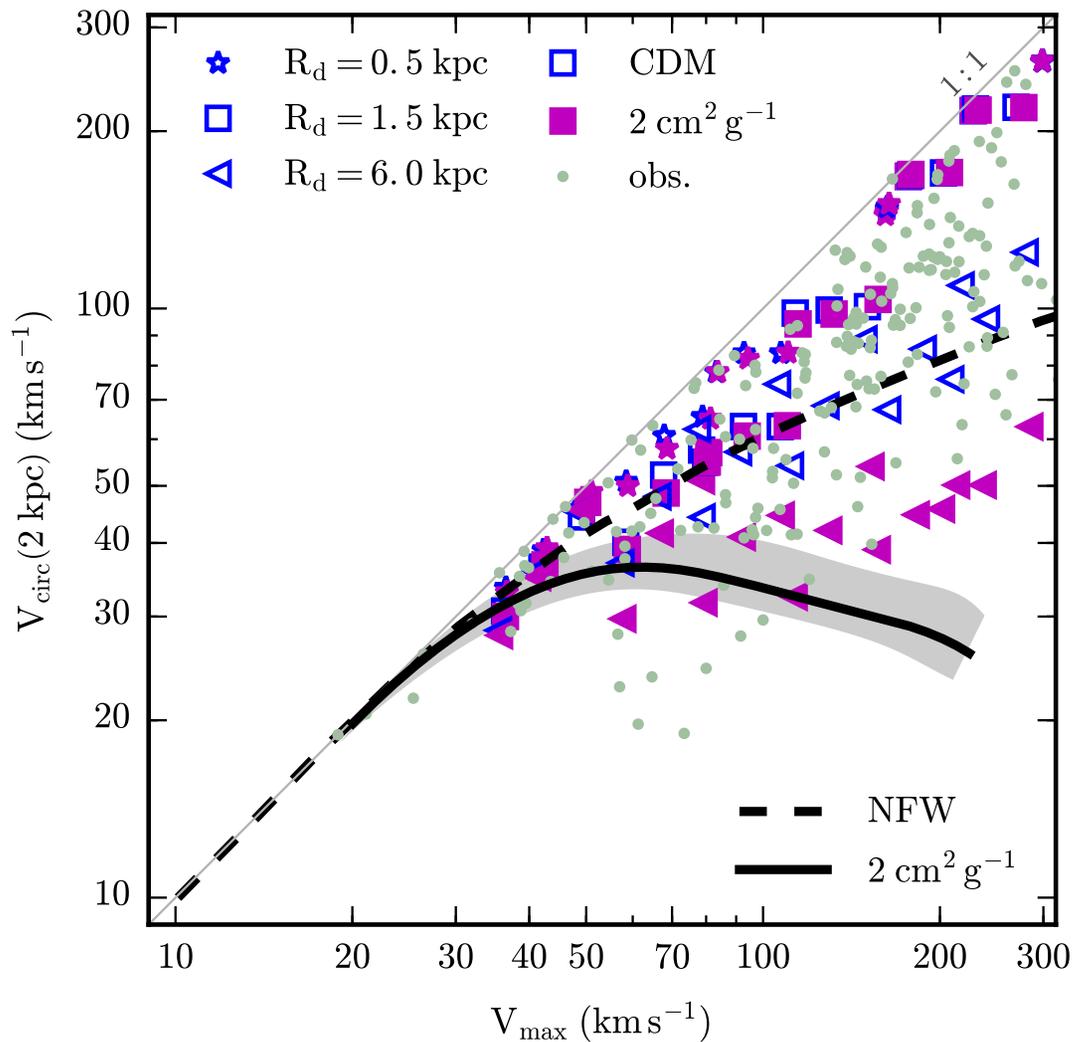
# Solving the Diversity Problem



See Anna's talk: ~120 galaxies

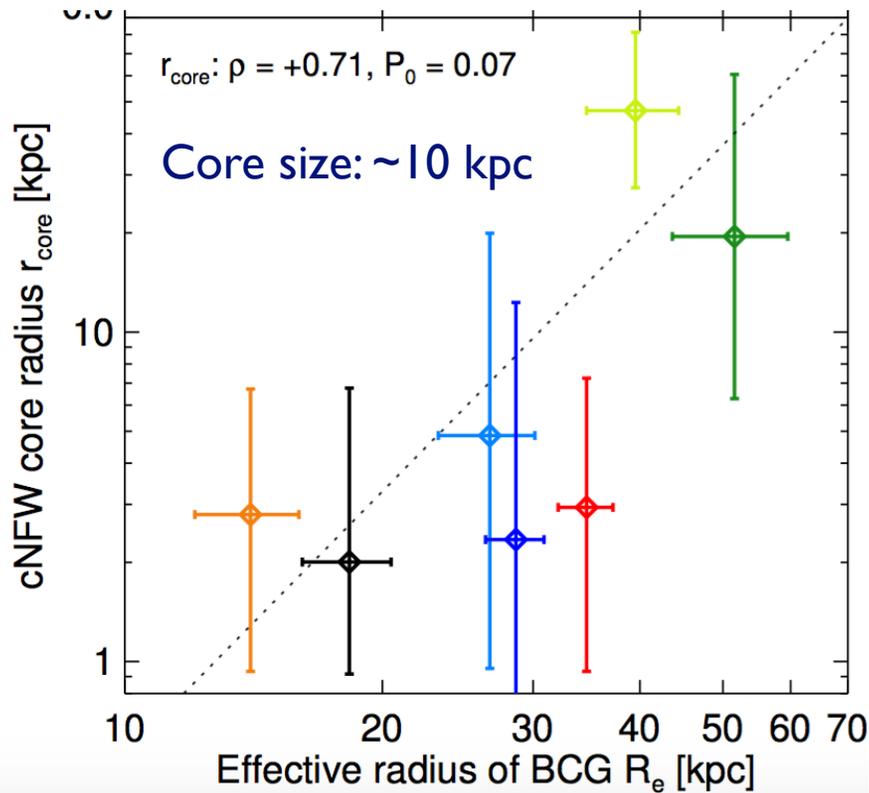
- Scatter in the halo concentration
  - Spread in the baryon distribution
  - Self-interactions tie the DM and baryon distributions together
- with Kamada, Kaplinghat, Pace (PRL 2016) (30 galaxies,  $V_{\text{max}}=25-300$  km/s)

# Simulations



Controlled N-body simulations: with Creasey, Sameie, Sales, Vogelsberger, Zavala (MNRAS 2016)

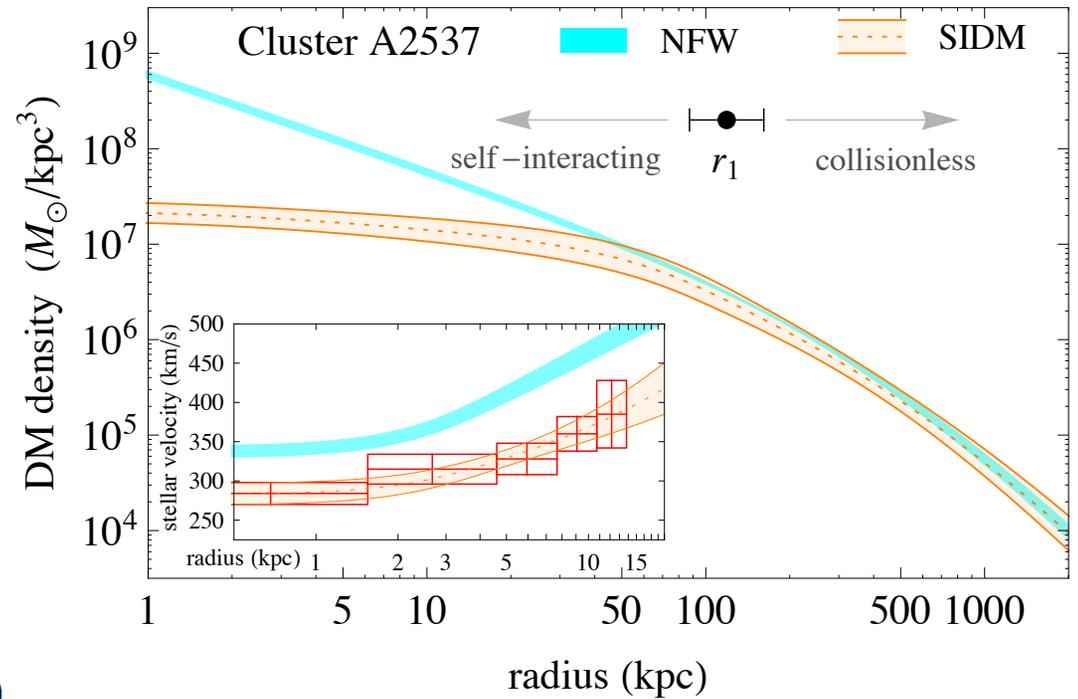
# Density Cores in Galaxy Clusters



Newman et al. (2013)

Clusters:  $M_{\text{halo}} \sim 10^{14} - 10^{15} M_{\odot}$

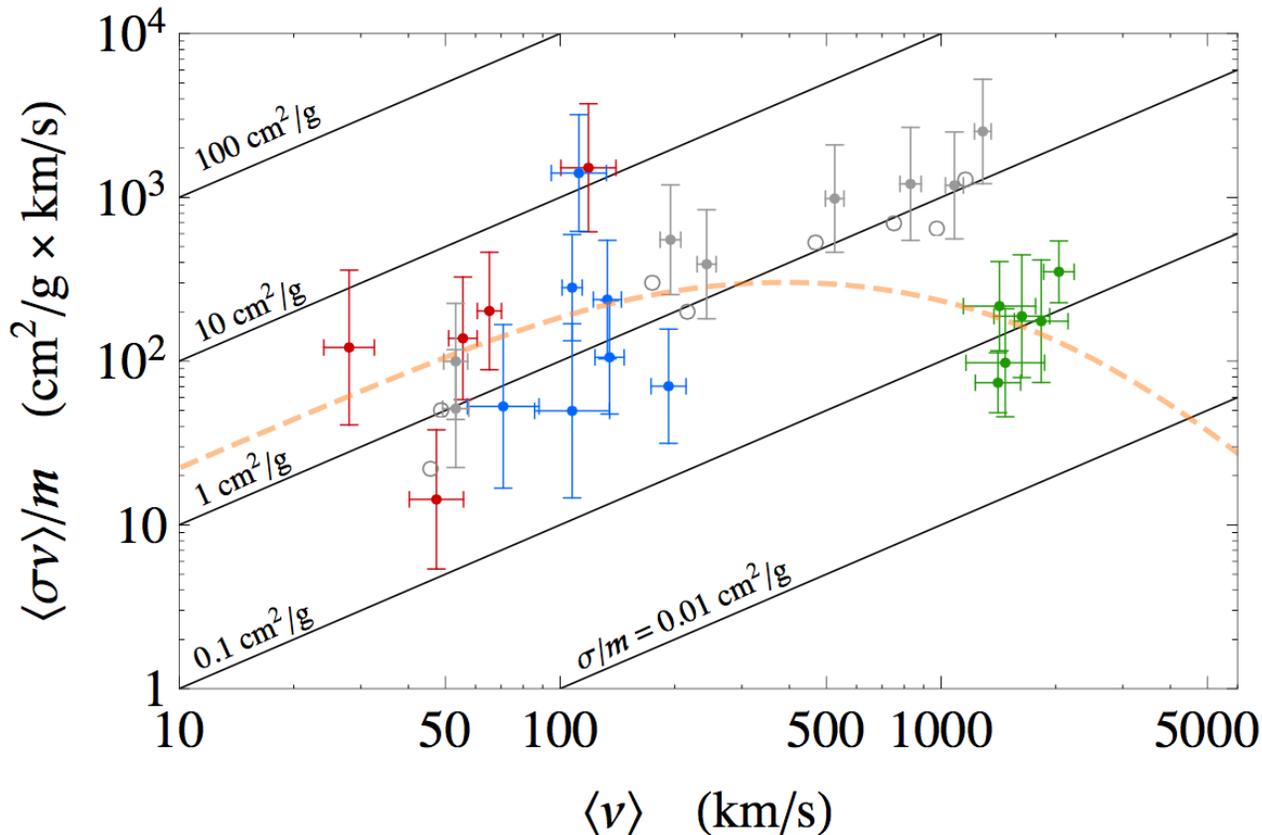
Galaxies:  $M_{\text{halo}} \sim 10^9 - 10^{12} M_{\odot}$



with Kaplinghat, Tulin (PRL 2015)

# SIDM from Dwarfs to Clusters

- Consider 5 THINGS dwarfs (red), 7 LSBs (blue), 6 galaxy clusters (green)
- 8 simulated halos with  $\sigma/m=1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$  (gray) for calibration



Galaxies:  $\sim 2\text{-}3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

Clusters:  $\sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

Core size in clusters:  $\sim 10 \text{ kpc}$

If it were  $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$  in clusters,  
the core size would be  $\sim 100 \text{ kpc}$

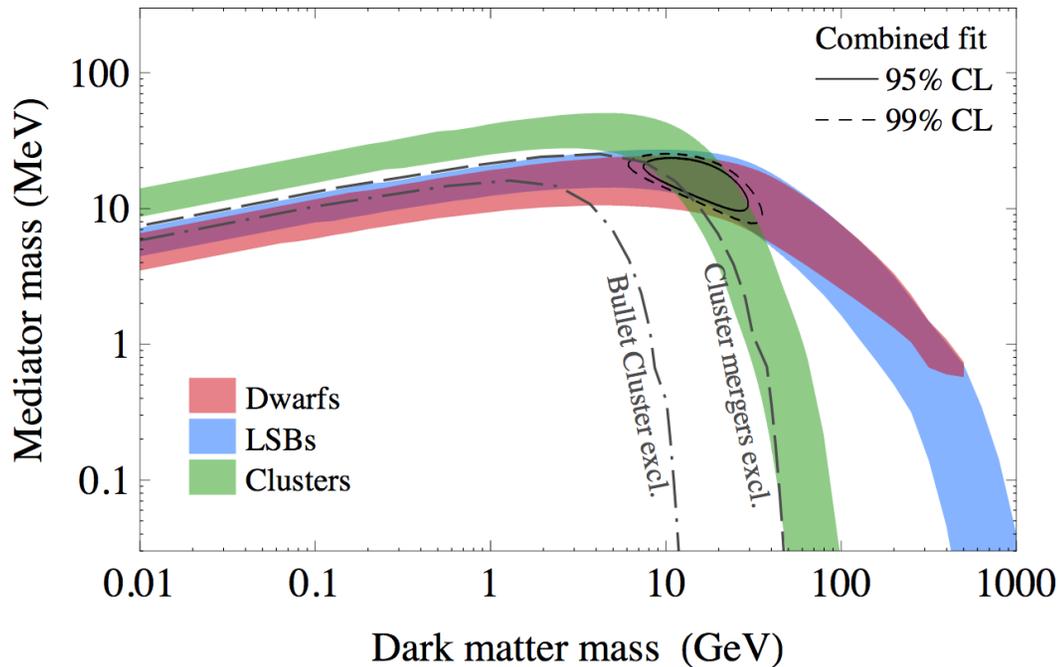
The strongest limit!

DM halos as “particle colliders”

with Kaplinghat, Tulin (PRL 2015)

# Measuring Dark Matter Mass

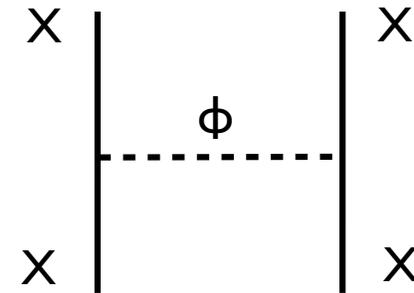
- Self-scattering kinematics determines SIDM mass



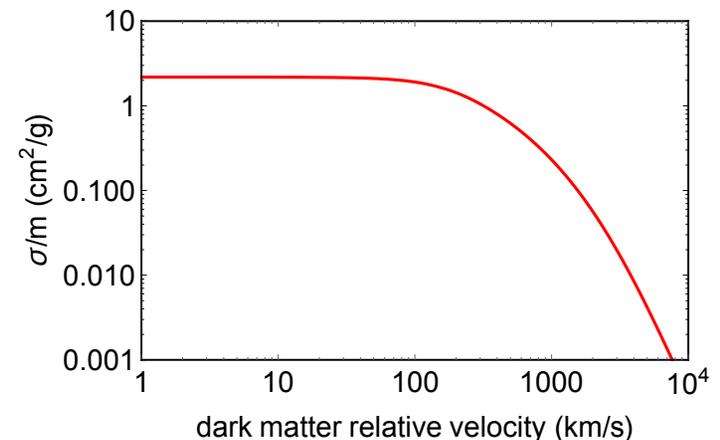
$$\alpha_X = 1/137$$

$$m_X: \sim 15 \text{ GeV}, m_\phi: \sim 17 \text{ MeV}$$

with Kaplinghat, Tulin (PRL 2015)

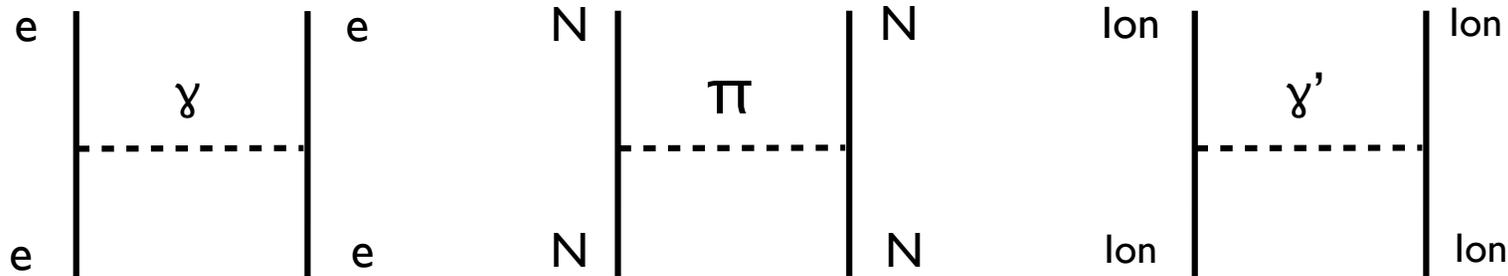


$$V(r) = \frac{\alpha_X}{r} e^{-m_\phi r}$$



# Particle Physics of SIDM

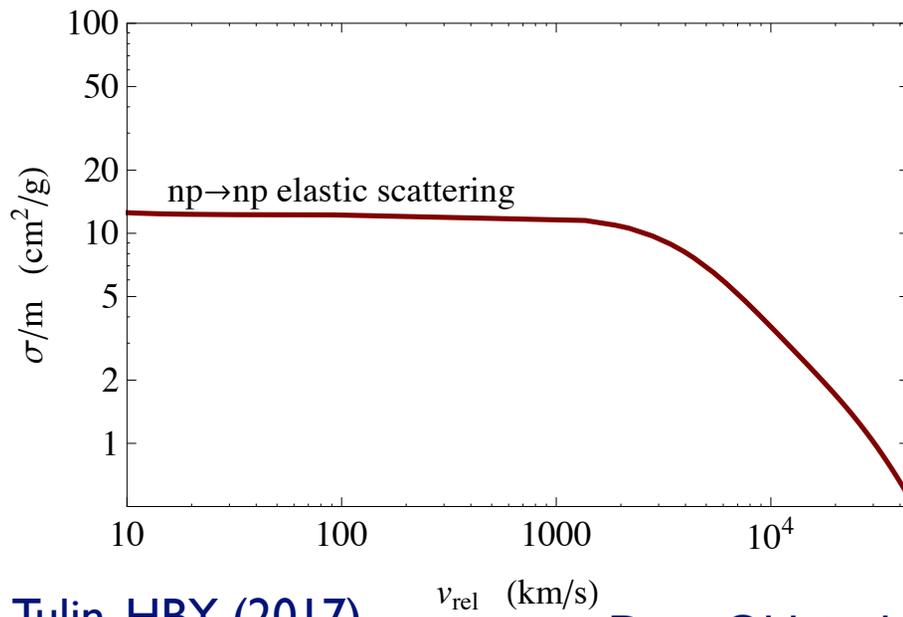
- Familiar examples in the visible sector



$$V(r) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{r}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{r} e^{-m_{\pi} r}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{r} e^{-m_D r}$$



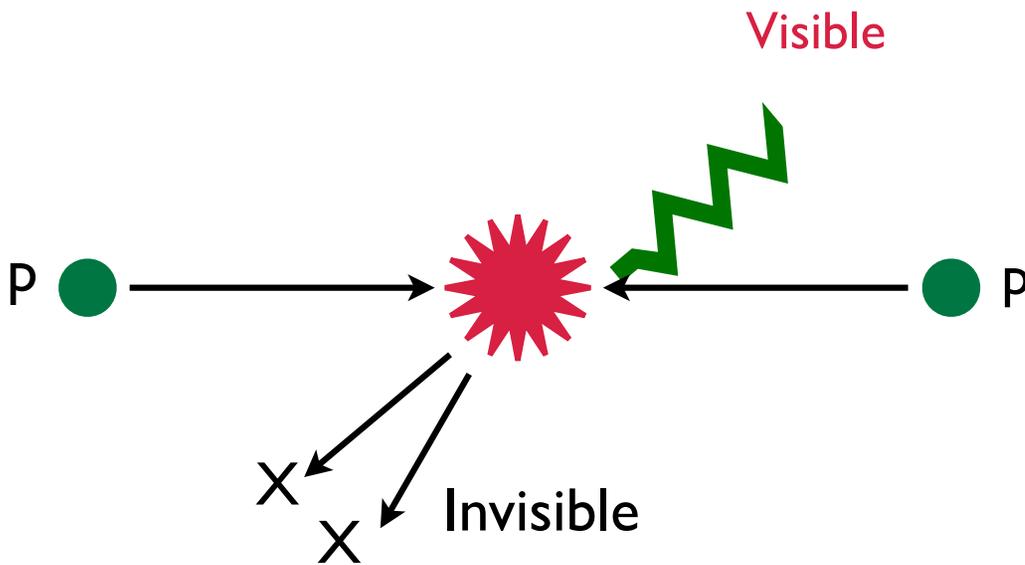
Other examples: atomic DM,  
SU(N) composite DM...

Need two scales to  
generate the  $v$ -dependence

# SIDM at Colliders

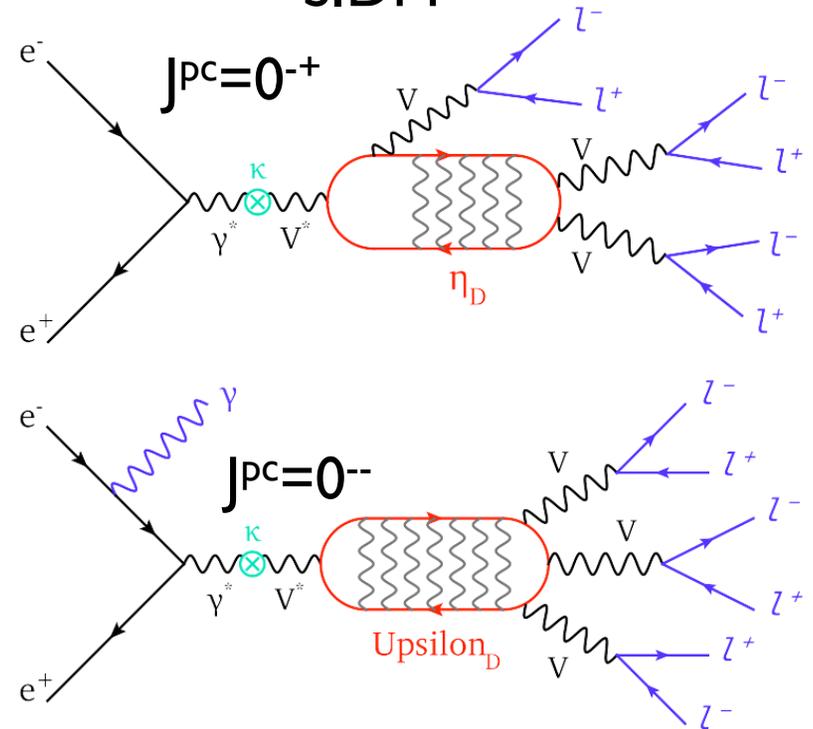
- Striking collider signals

WIMP



$pp \rightarrow \text{Monojet} + \text{Missing Energy}$

SIDM

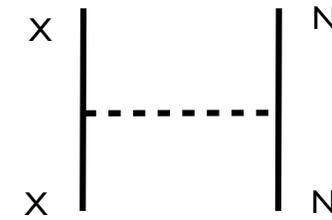
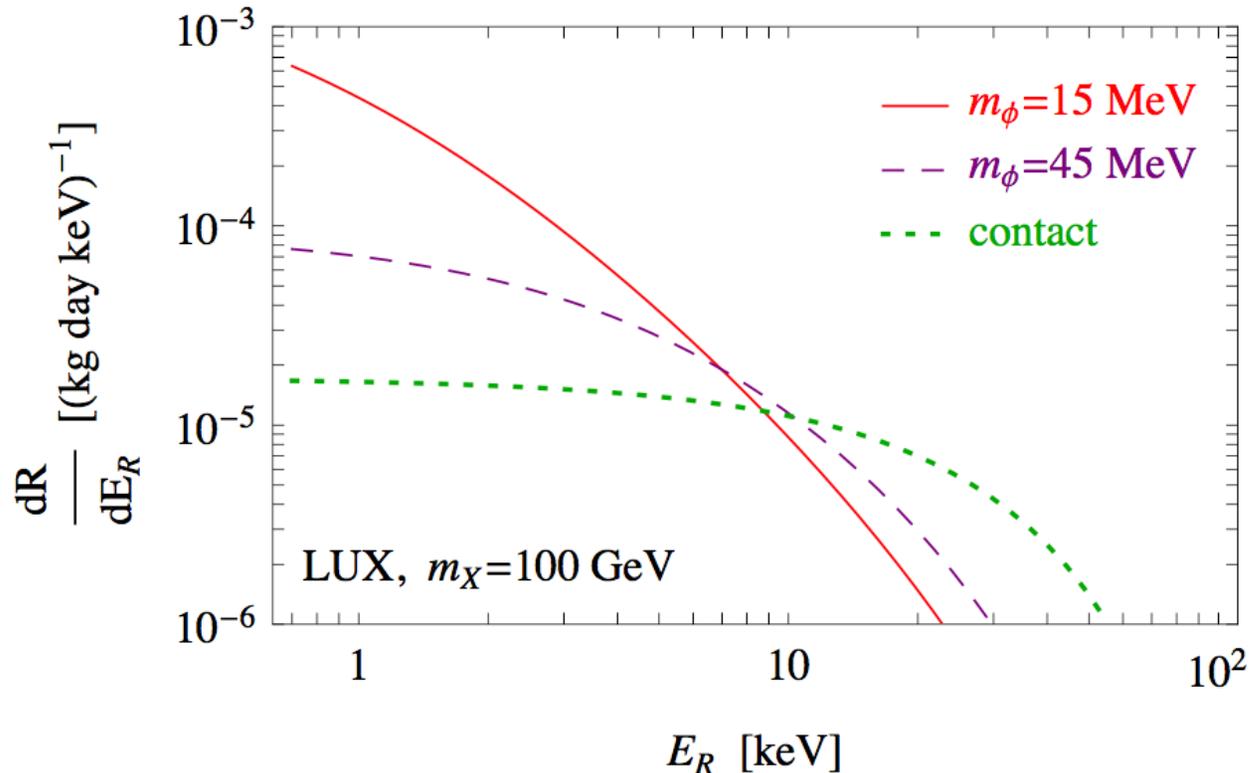


An, Echenard, Pospelov, Zhang (PRL 2015)

Tsai, Wang, Zhao (PRD 2015)

Shepherd, Tait, Zaharijas (PRD 2009)

# SIDM Direct Detection



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha_{em}\alpha_X\epsilon^2 Z^2}{(q^2 + m_\phi^2)^2 v^2}$$

$$q^2 = 2m_N E_R$$

WIMPs:  $m_w \gg q$

SIDM:  $m_\phi \sim q$

with Del Nobile, Kaplinghat (JCAP 2015)  
 with Kaplinghat, Tulin (PRD 2013)

- Experiments with different targets
- Annual modulation

# Particle Properties



Positive observations	$\sigma/m$	$v_{\text{rel}}$	Observation	Refs.
Cores in spiral galaxies (dwarf/LSB galaxies)	$\gtrsim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	30 – 200 km/s	Rotation curves	[77, 93]
Too-big-to-fail problem				
Milky Way	$\gtrsim 0.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	50 km/s	Stellar dispersion	[87]
Local Group	$\gtrsim 0.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	50 km/s	Stellar dispersion	[88]
Cores in clusters	$\sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	1500 km/s	Stellar dispersion, lensing	[93, 103]
<del>Abell 3827 subhalo merger</del>	<del><math>\sim 1.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}</math></del>	<del>1500 km/s</del>	<del>DM-galaxy offset</del>	<del>[104]</del>
Abell 520 cluster merger	$\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	2000 – 3000 km/s	DM-galaxy offset	[105, 106, 107]
<b>Constraints</b>				
Halo shapes/ellipticity	$\lesssim 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	1300 km/s	Cluster lensing surveys	[86]
Substructure mergers	$\lesssim 2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	$\sim 500 - 4000 \text{ km/s}$	DM-galaxy offset	[92, 108]
Merging clusters	$\lesssim \text{few cm}^2/\text{g}$	2000 – 4000 km/s	Post-merger halo survival (Scattering depth $\tau < 1$ )	Table II
Bullet Cluster	$\lesssim 0.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$	4000 km/s	Mass-to-light ratio	[81]

