

Dark Matter in the Cosmic Context

Rencontres du Vietnam on Cosmology 2017

Sarah Schön
University of Melbourne



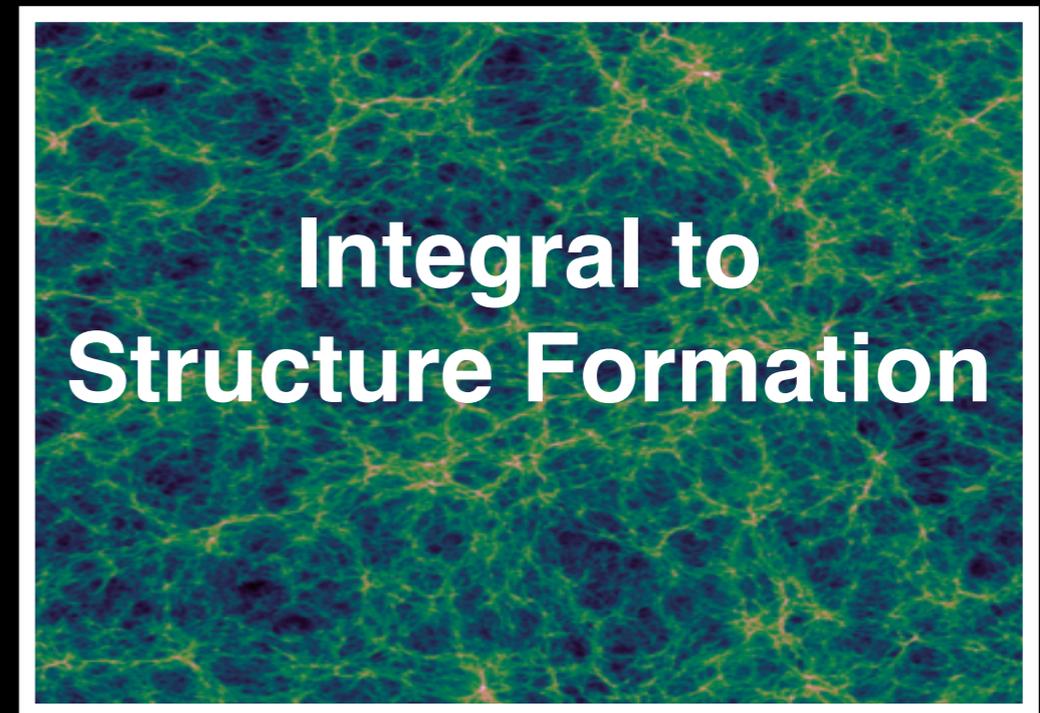
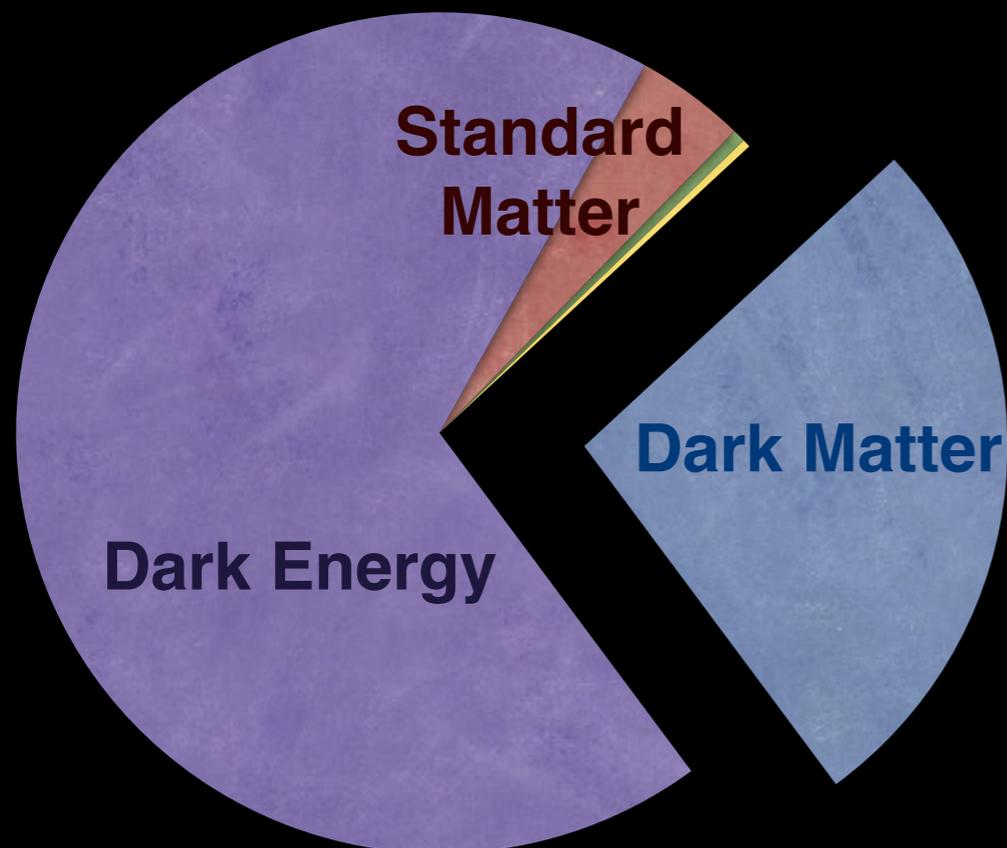
THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

Overview

- **Dark Matter Review** -key pieces of evidence and the empirical picture of dark matter that emerges from these
- **Dark Matter Now** - cosmological simulations, open questions and challenges for the current dark matter paradigm
- **Current DM Searches** - looking to uncover the fundamental nature of dark matter

Dark Matter at a Glance

- Neutrinos (~0.3%)
- Dark Matter (26.8%)
- Dark Energy (68.2%)
- Atoms (4.2%)
- Stars (0.5%)



- massive, collisionless, at most weakly interacting
- unclear on fundamental nature

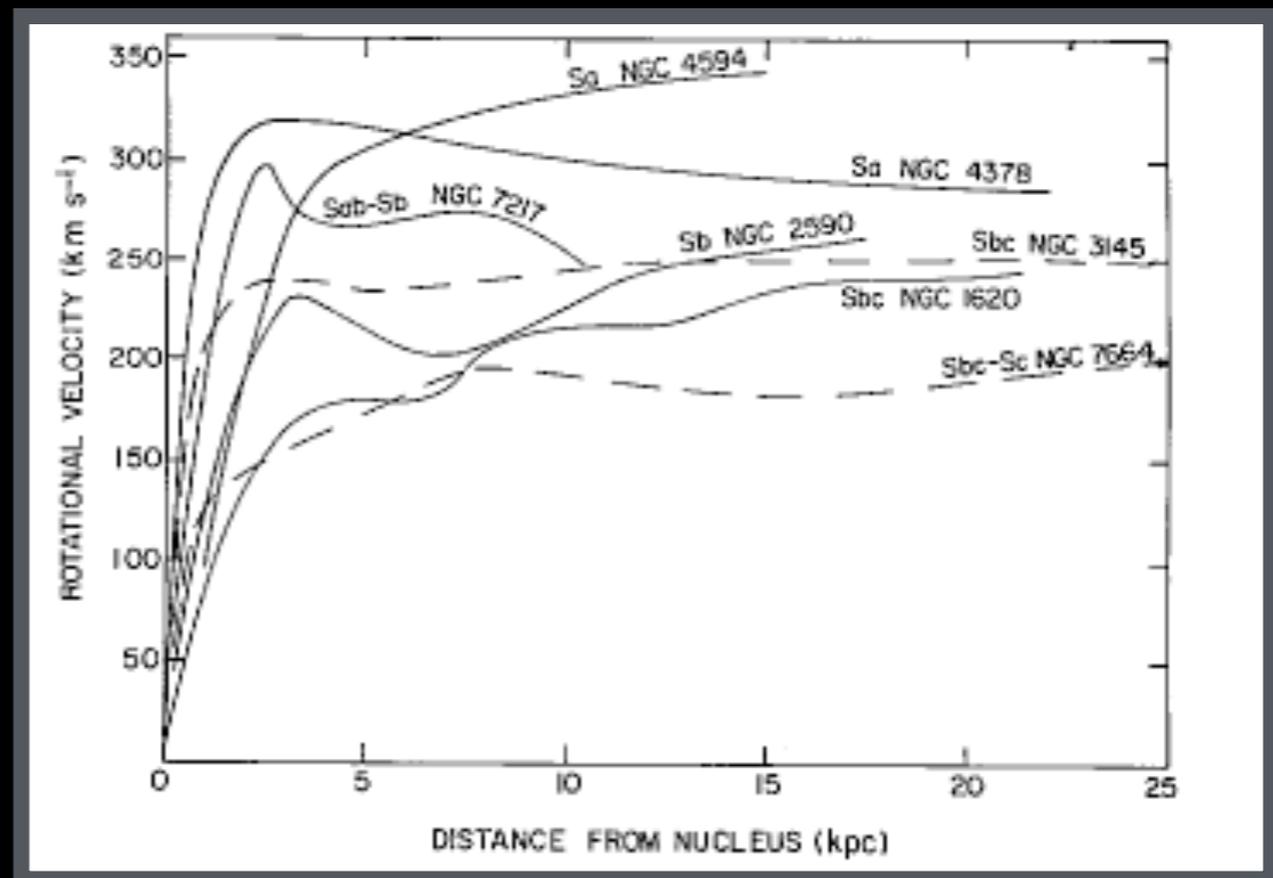
Key Dark Matter Evidence

Earliest Observations

Cluster Dynamics & Galaxy Rotation Curves



image credit: O. Lopez-Cruz (INAOEP)

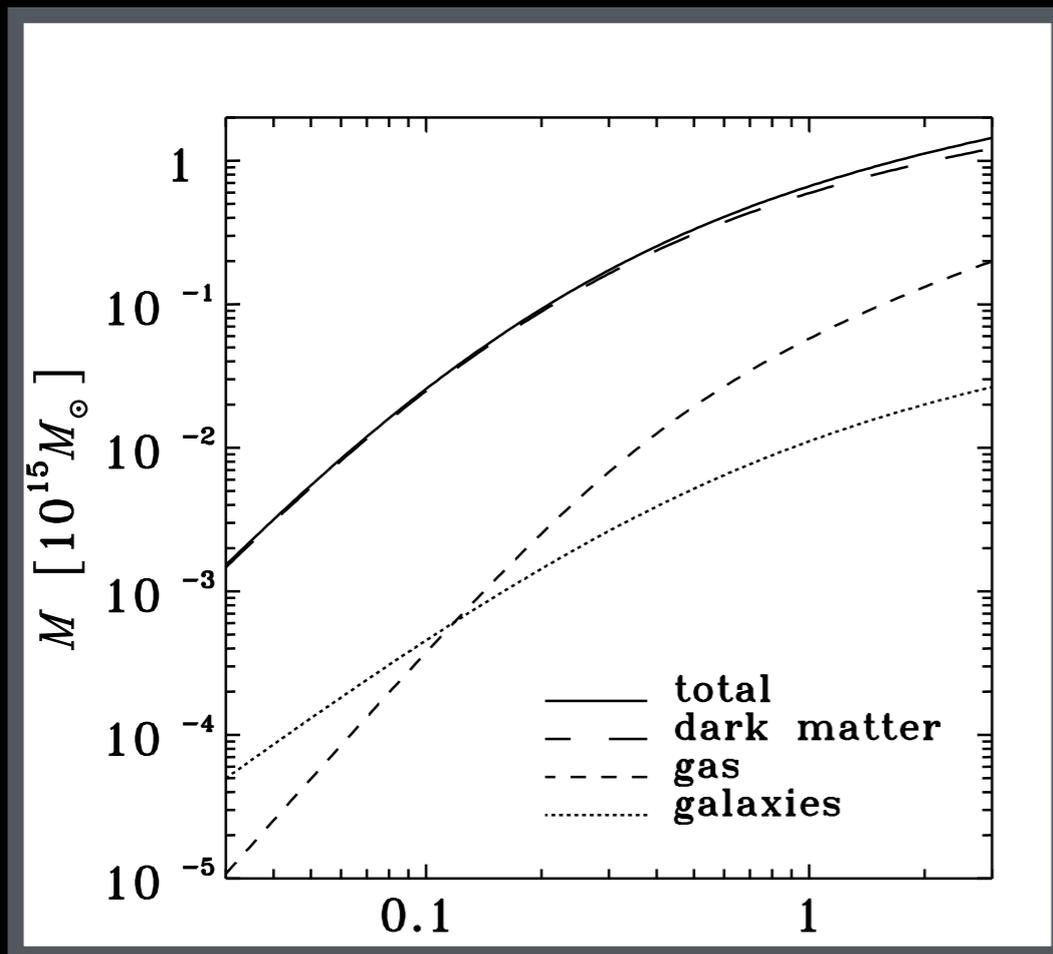


Rubin, Ford and Thonnard, Ap. J. Lett. 1978

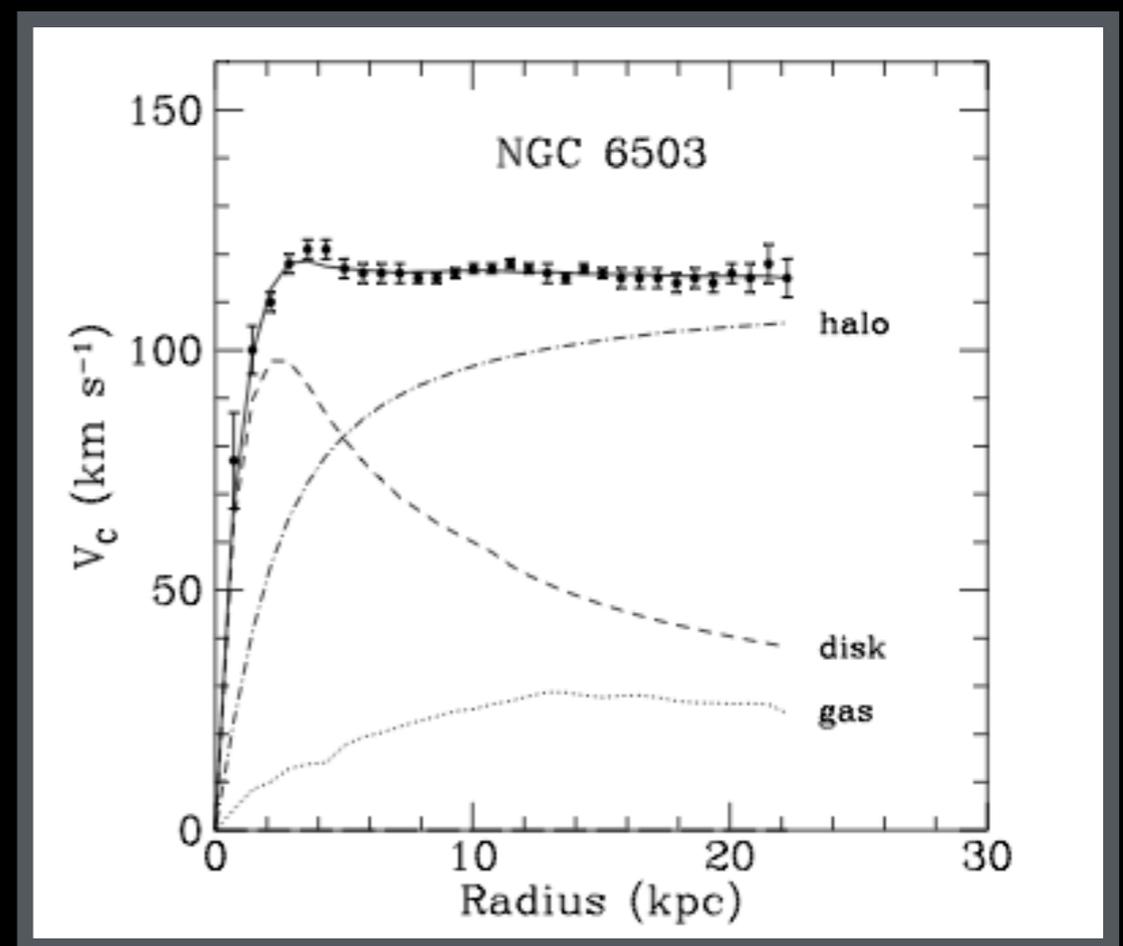
Key Dark Matter Evidence

Earliest Observations (in hindsight)

Cluster Dynamics & Galaxy Rotation Curves



Lokas & Mamon, MNRAS 2003



Begeman et al., 1991

Key Dark Matter Evidence

Observational Tools

Optical



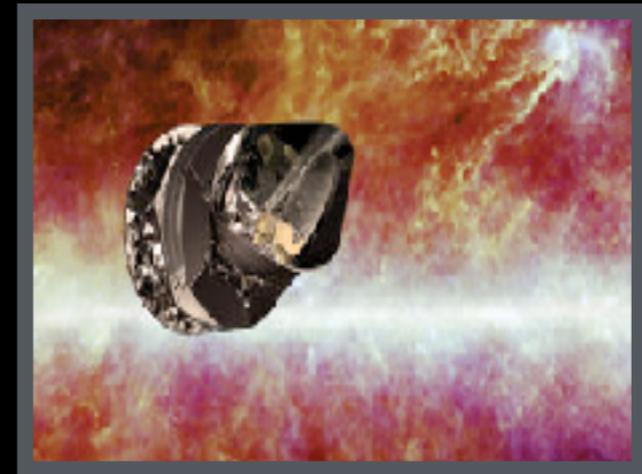
*Hubble Space Telescope
(NASA)*

Cosmic Rays



*AMS - 02
(AMS collaboration)*

CMB



Planck satellite (ESA)



*Chandra X-Ray Observatory
(NASA)*

X-Rays



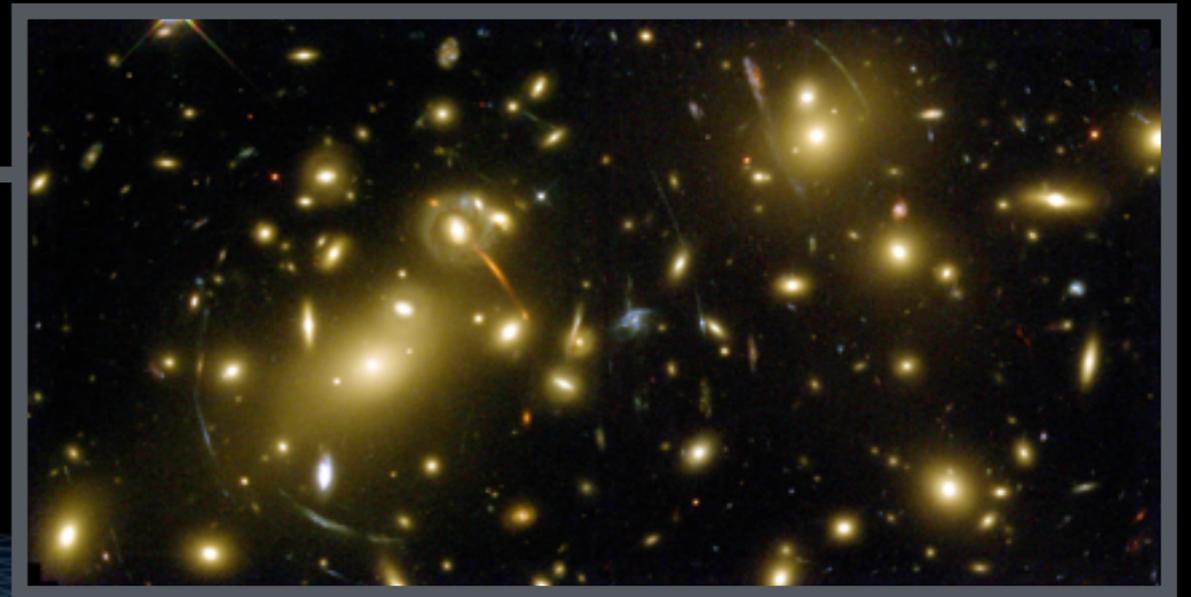
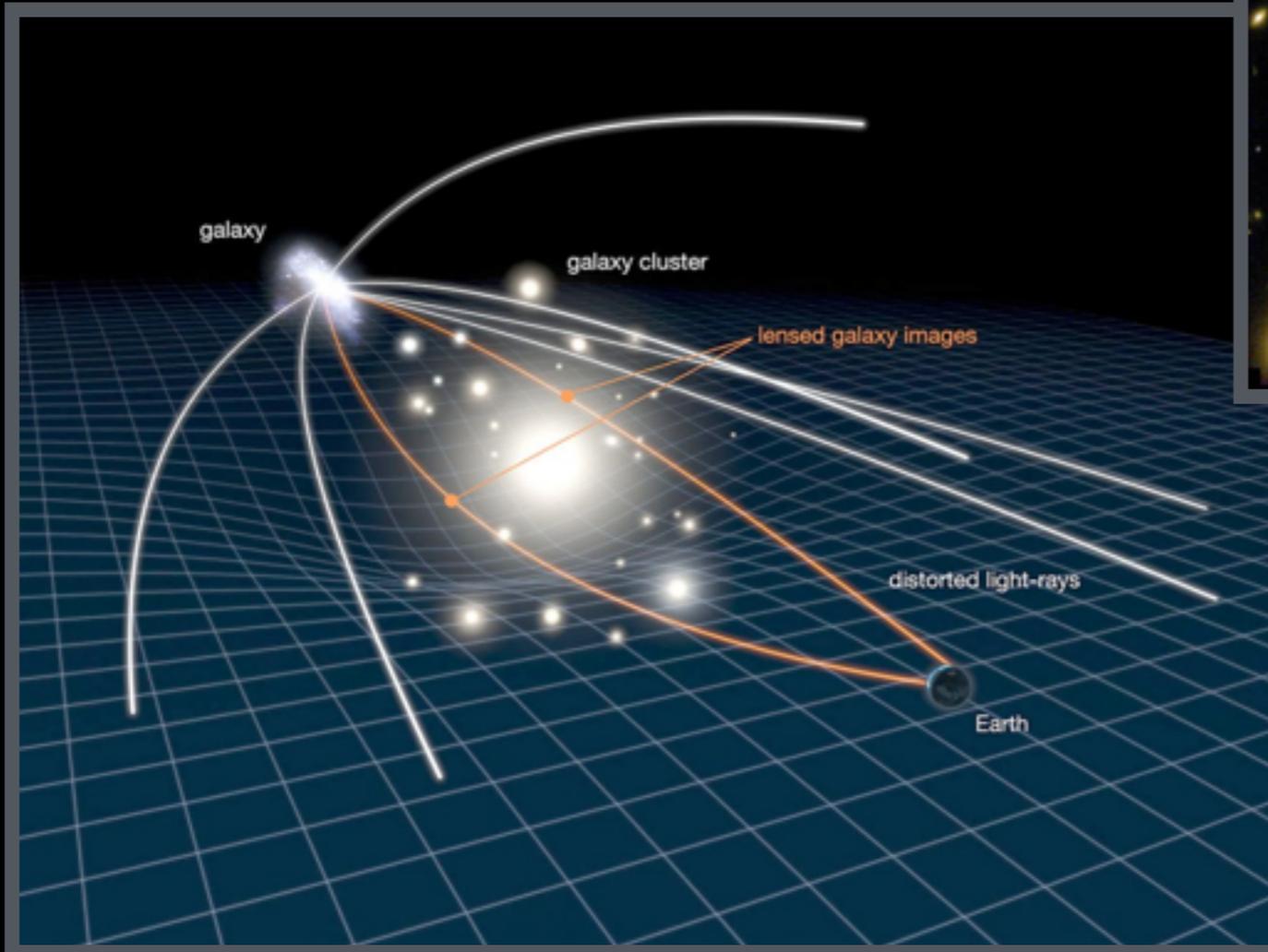
*Square Kilometer Array
(SKA)*

Future Radio Telescope Arrays

Key Dark Matter Evidence

Observational Tools

Gravitational Lensing



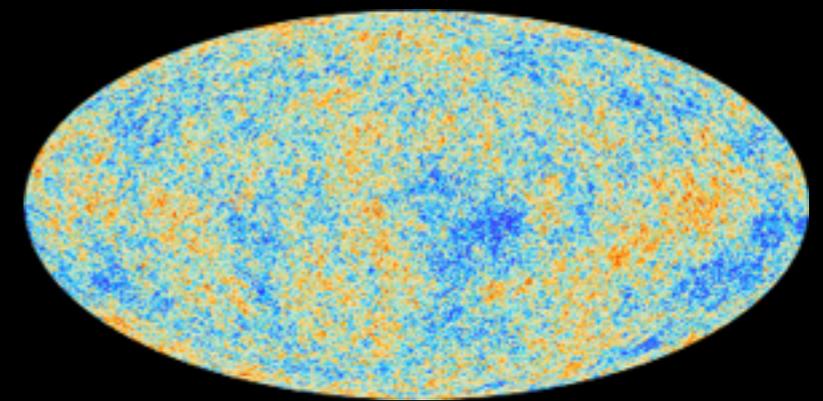
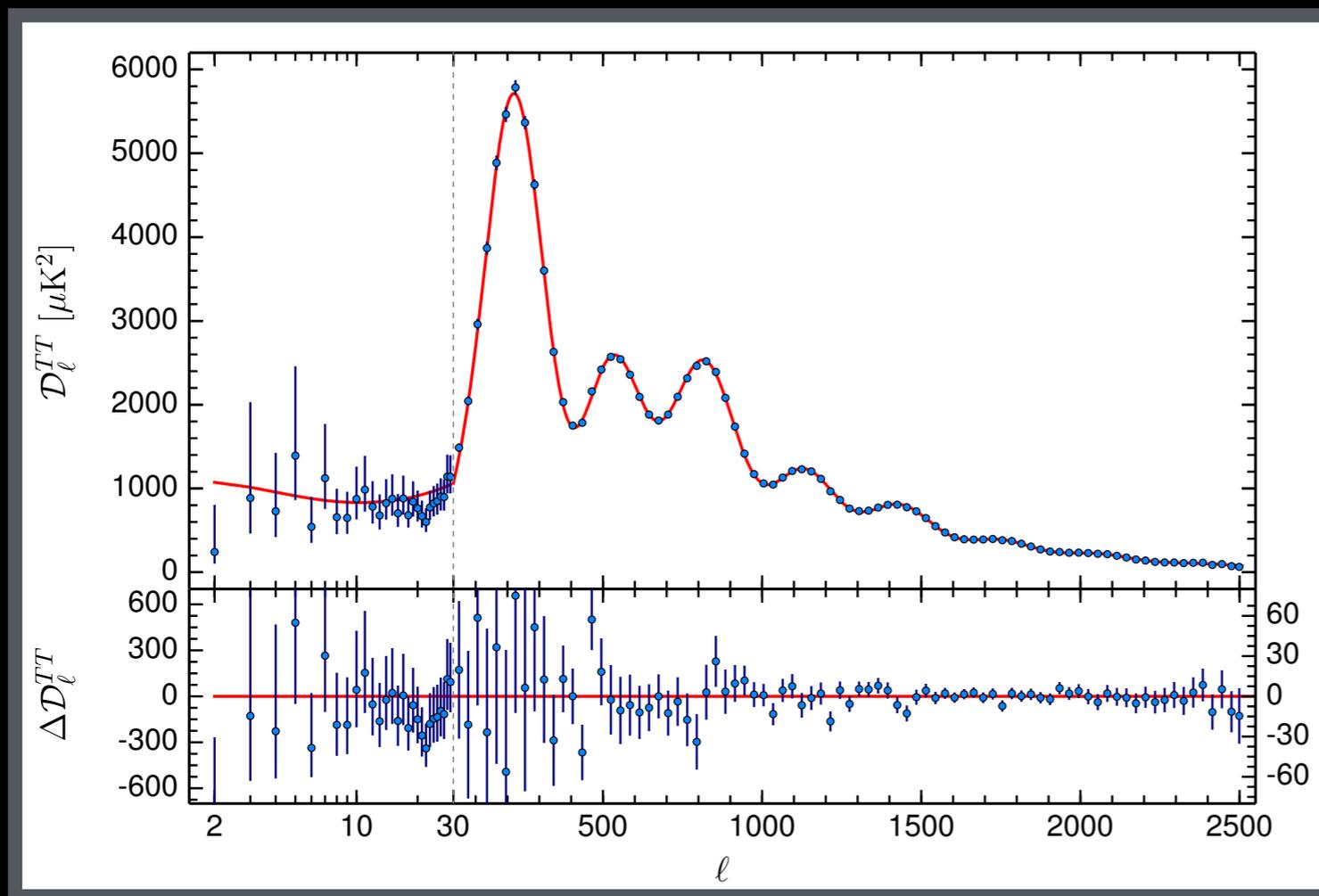
- used to determine mass distribution
- useful for DM, especially in conjunction with X-ray and (visible) optical observations

image credits: NASA/ESA

Key Dark Matter Evidence

Determining Cosmic Parameters

CMB and Baryon Acoustic Oscillations



Planck collaboration 2015

ESA and Planck collaboration

Key Dark Matter Evidence

Cluster Dynamics II - The Bullet Cluster



Chandra

Key Dark Matter Evidence

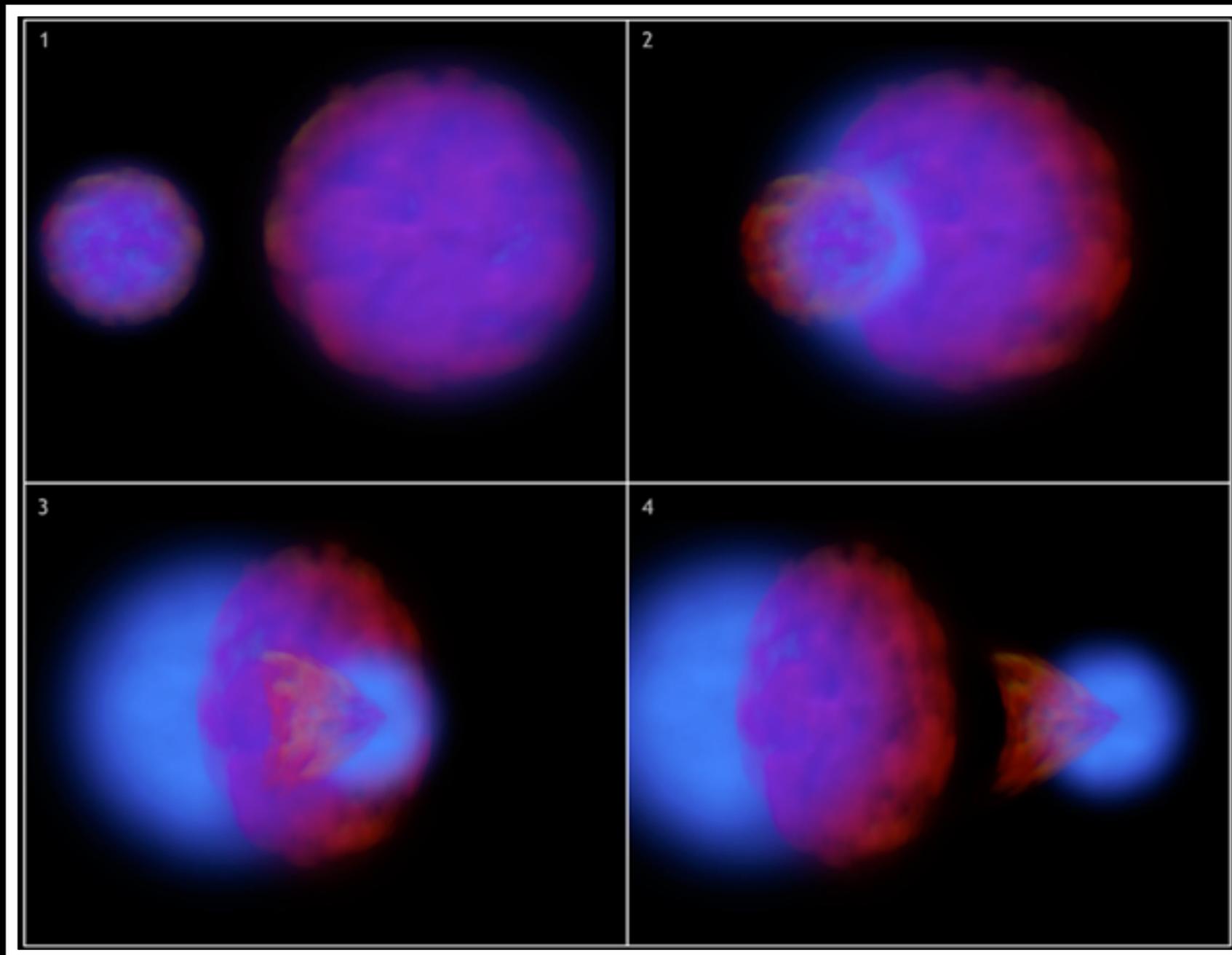
Cluster Dynamics II



Chandra

Key Dark Matter Evidence

Cluster Dynamics II



Chandra

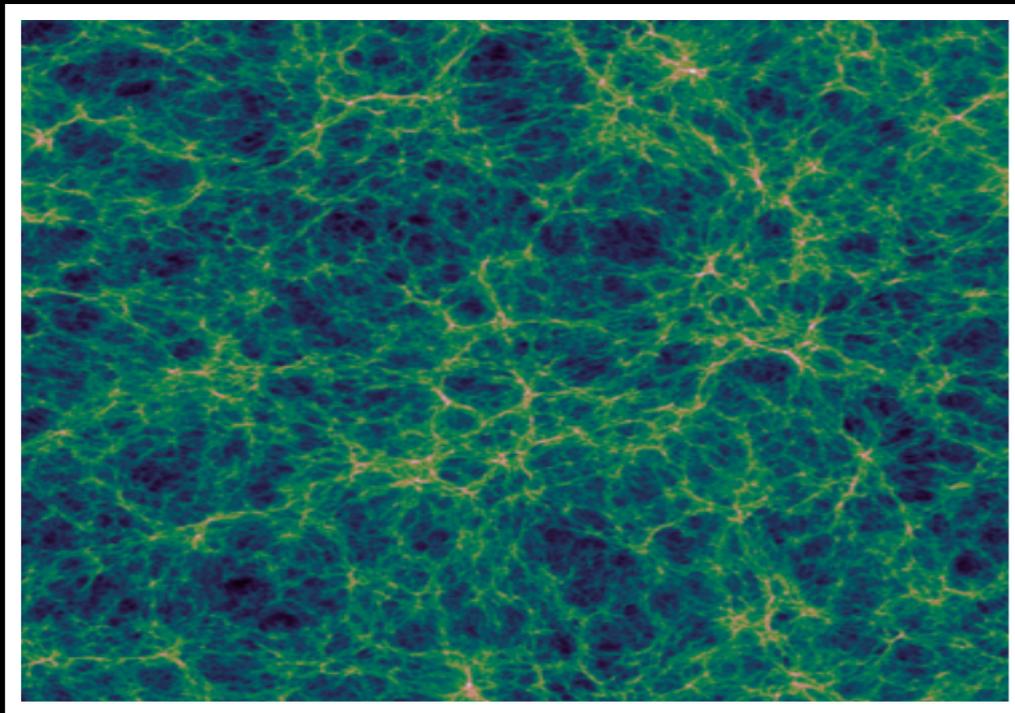
Key Dark Matter Evidence

Cluster Dynamics II



Chandra

Structure Formation

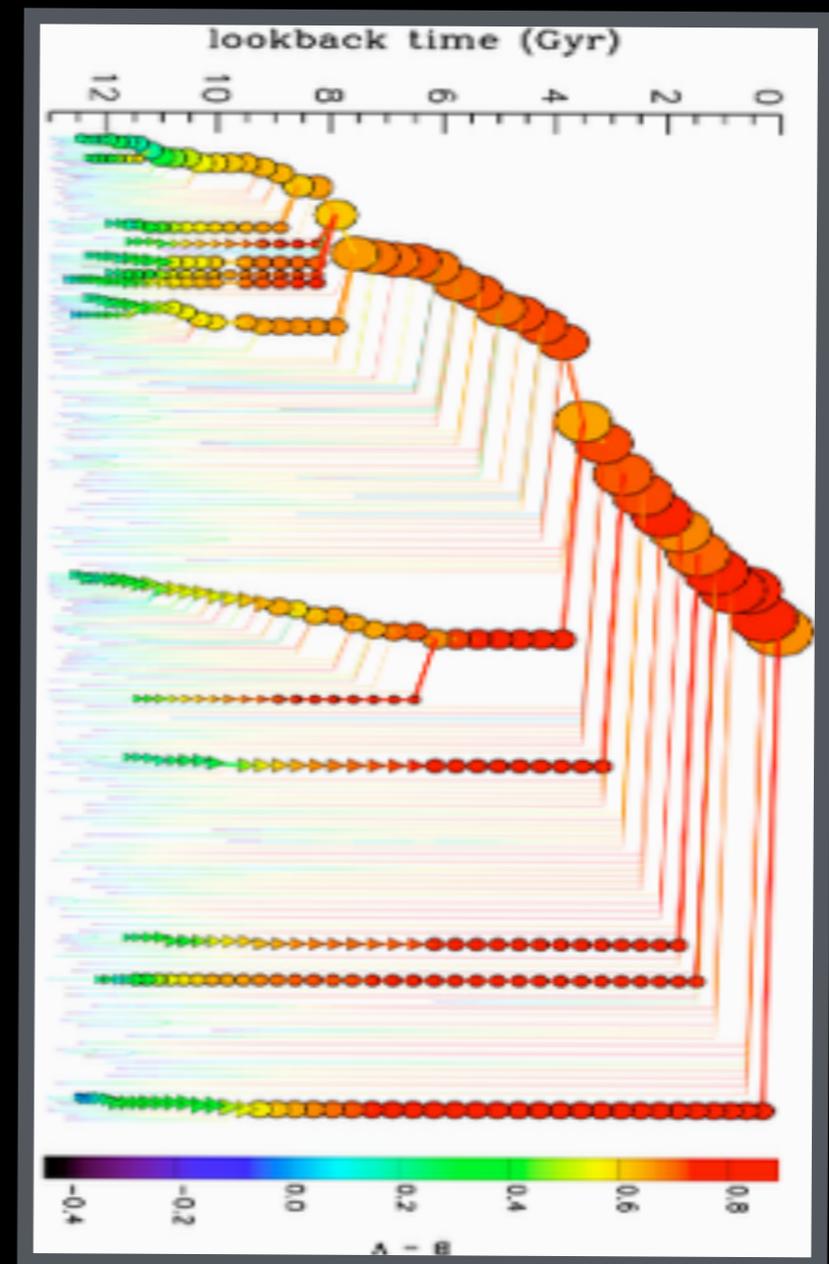


DRAGONS

hierarchical growth of structure

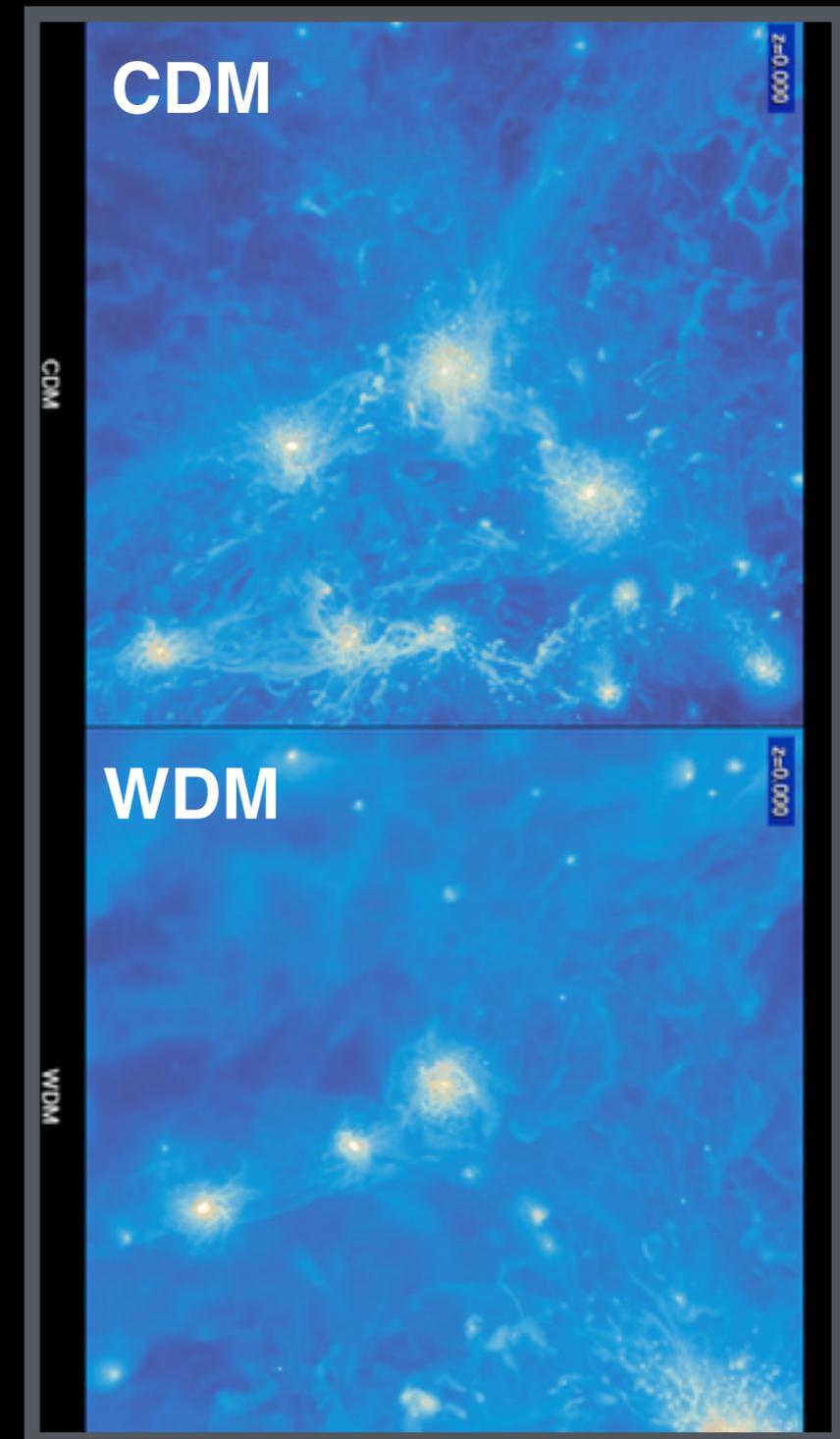
universal halo profiles

$$\rho_{NFW} = \frac{\rho_0}{\frac{r}{r_s} \left(1 + \frac{r}{r_s} \right)^2}$$

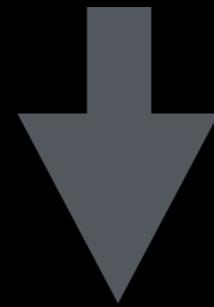


Structure Formation

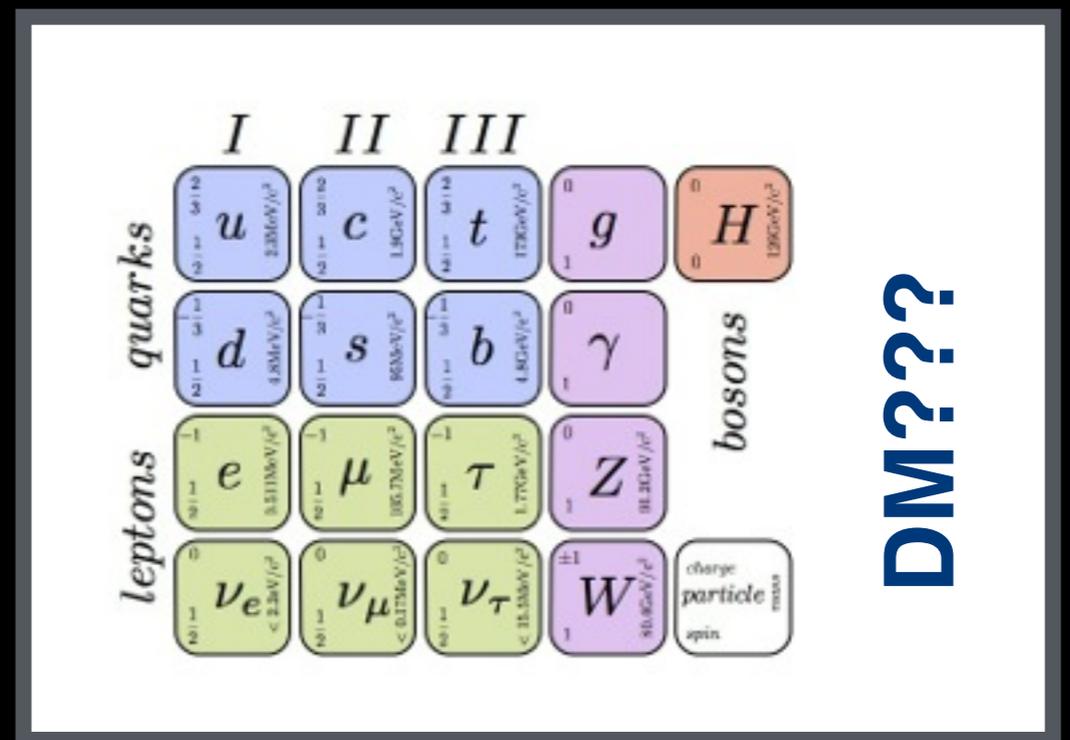
- Useful to test some aspects of models such as hot vs warm vs cold DM
- Compare DM vs baryon only structure formation
- Could also test non-gravitational DM interactions
- limited by understanding of baryonic processes, resolution



What is the Fundamental Nature of Dark Matter ???



- Particle phenomenology
ie: production and non-gravitational interactions?
- Structure formation -
cups/core problem,
missing satellites
- Impact DM interaction
could have on structure?



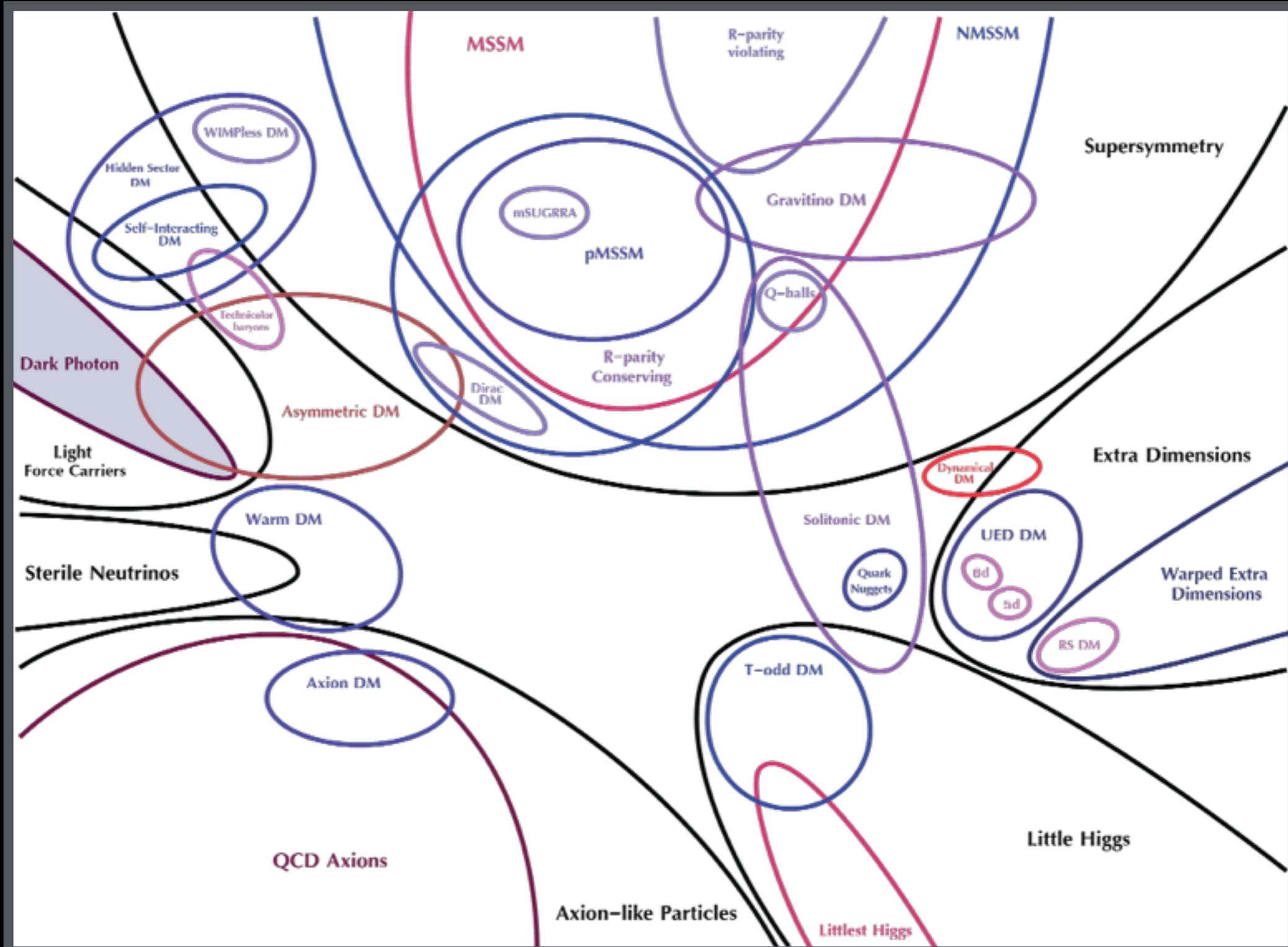
Dark Matter Candidates

Past and Present, Rejected and Realisable

- **Cold gas, dim stars**
- **MACHOS** not sufficient to account for complete DM phenomenology
- **Neutrinos** (useful template)
- **Primordial Black Holes ???**
- **MOND ???**
- **Non-Standard Model Matter** 

Dark Matter Candidates

DM in the Particle Context

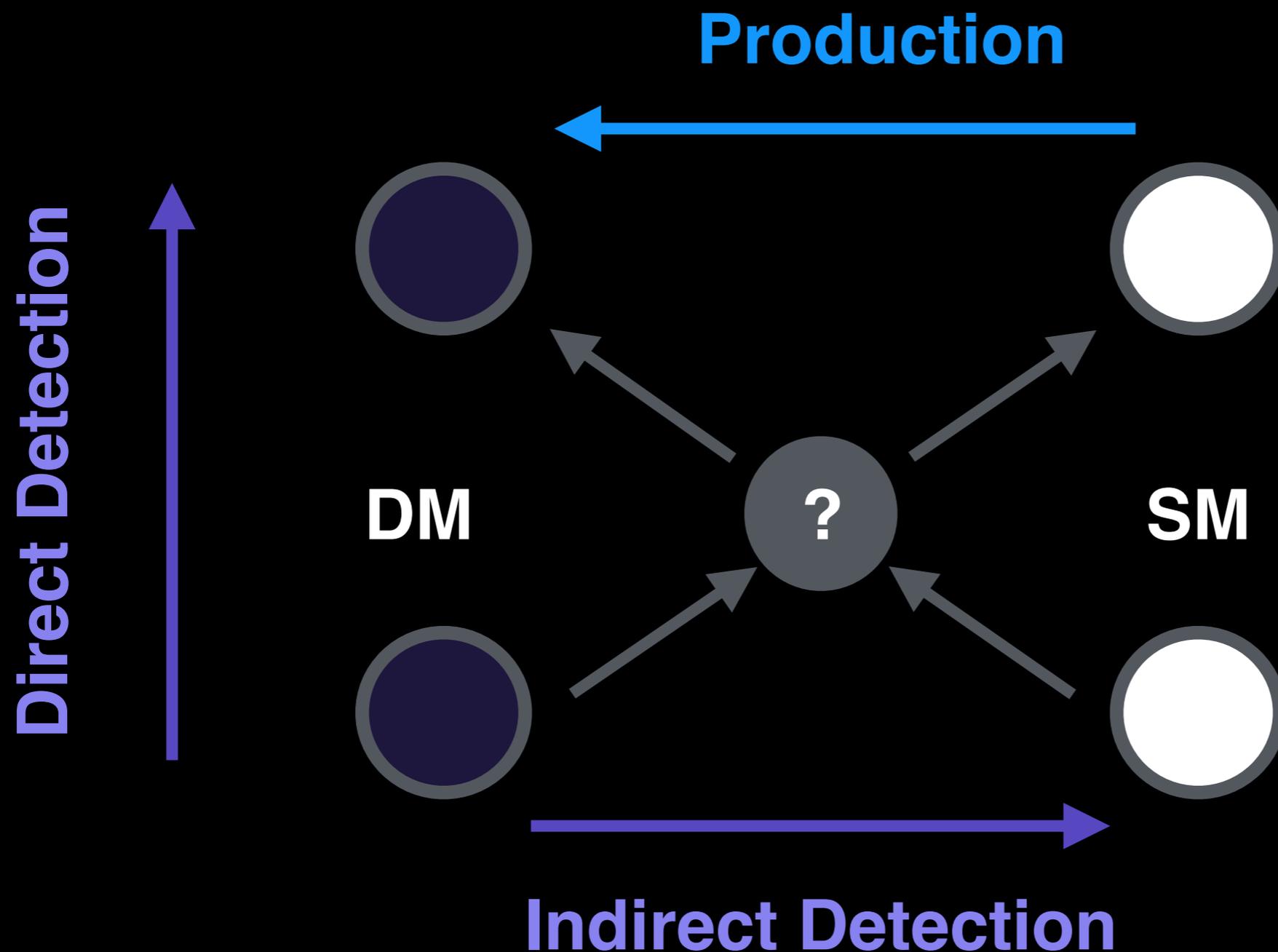


Dark Matter Candidates from beyond the Standard Model

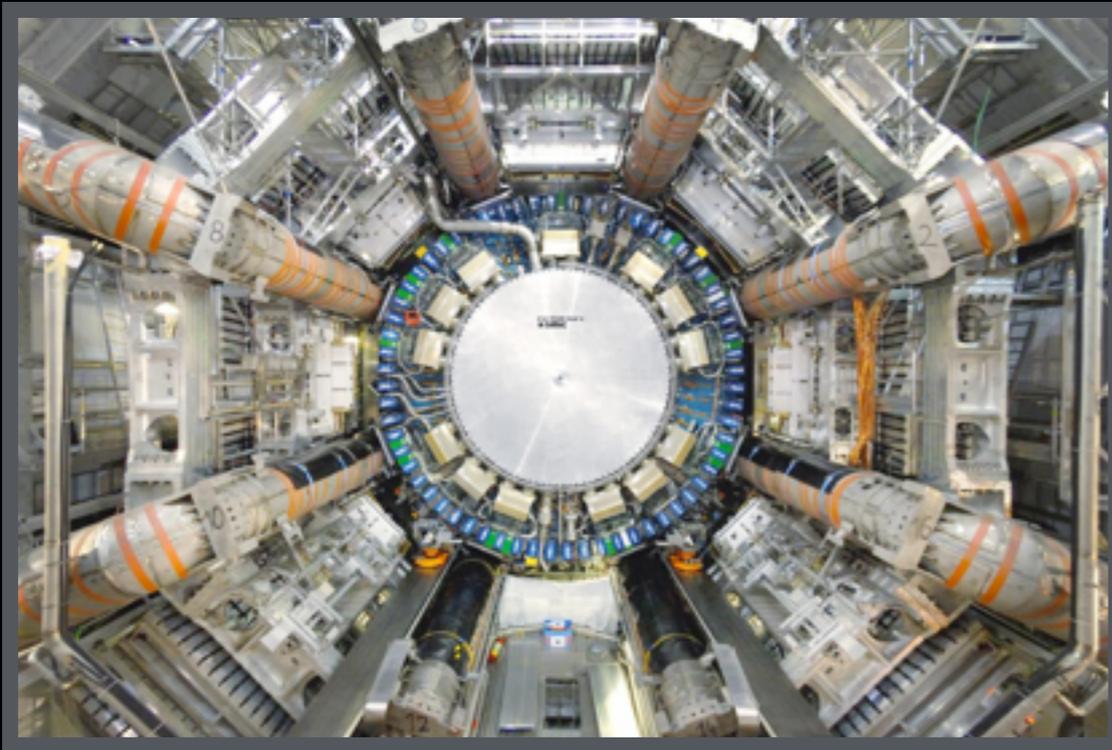
- **WIMPS (weakly interacting massive particles)**
- **SUSY particles** - solves SM issues such as Hierarchy Problem and gauge coupling unification, so far no detection
- **Axions** - arise as part of Peccei-Quinn Theory to solve the Strong CP Problem
- **Kaluza-Klein** - from extra dimensions, aim to unify electromagnetism with gravity
- **Sterile Neutrino** - motivated by chirality arguments

Ongoing Dark Matter Searches

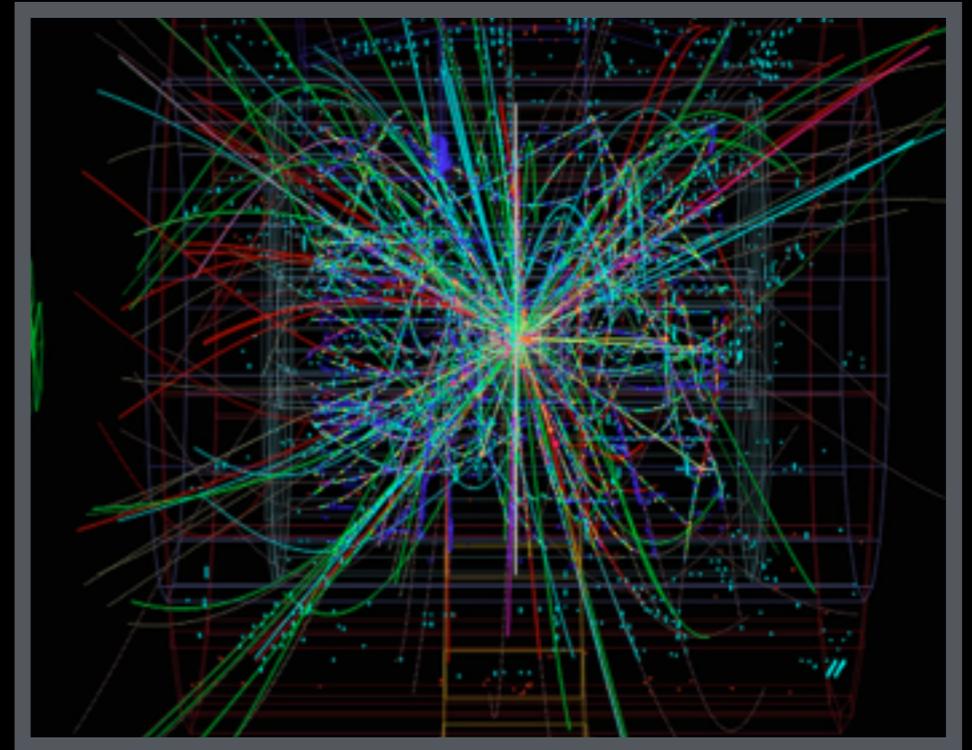
On A Collision Course with Particle Physics



DM Collider Searches



CERN

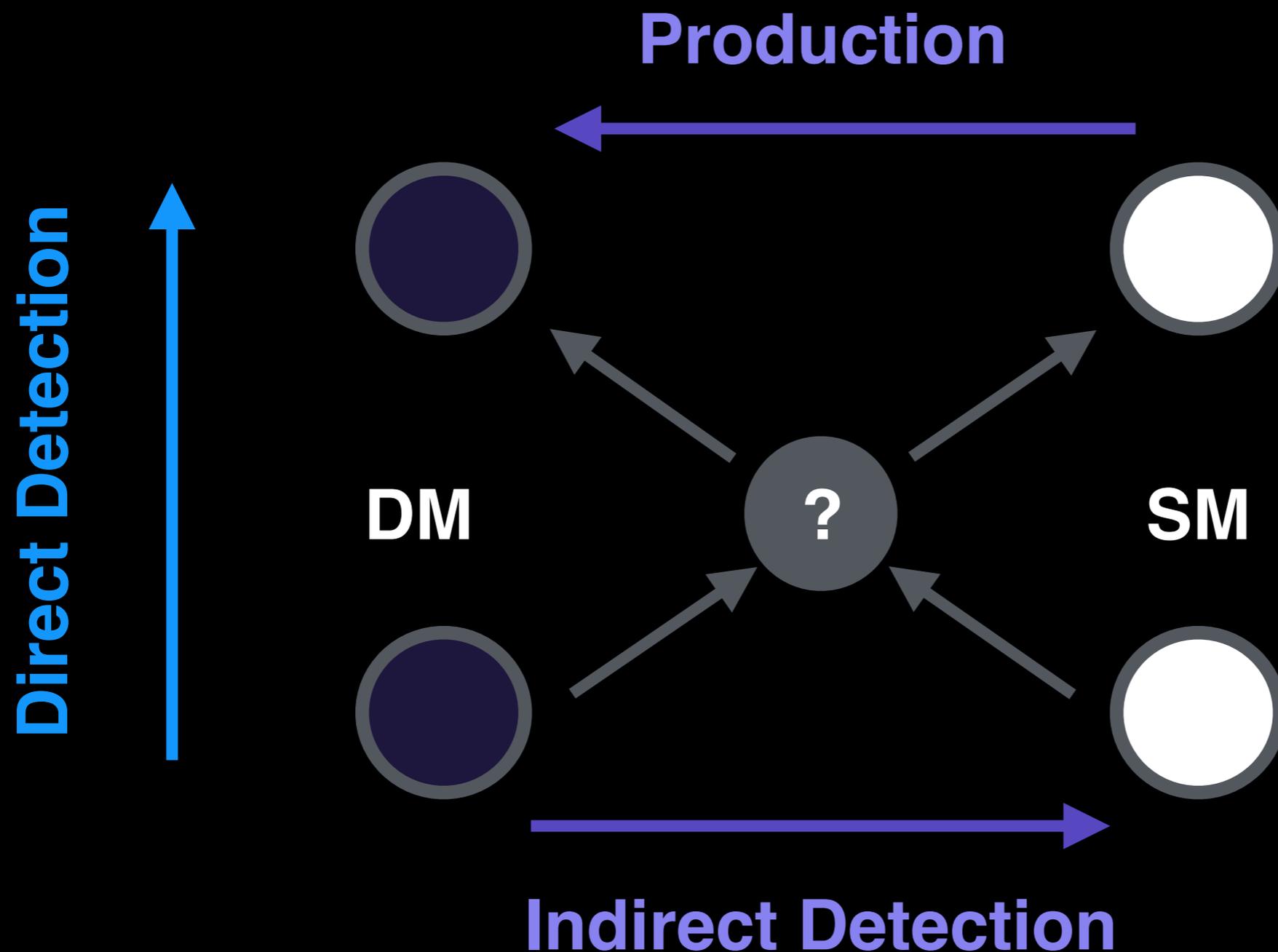


Event at LHC (CERN)

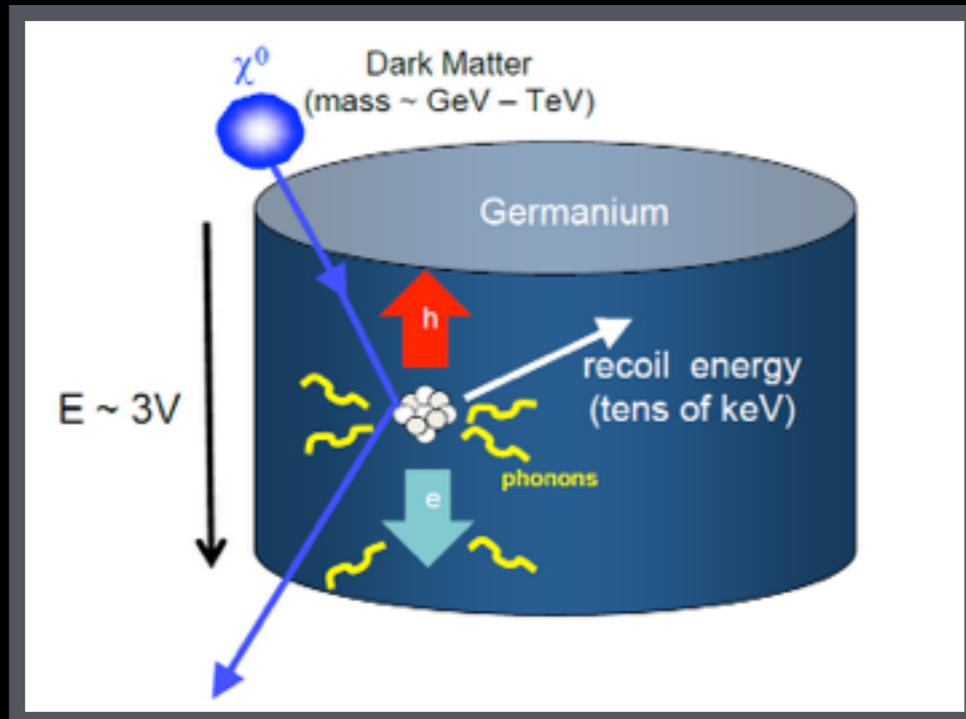
Searches at colliders look for missing energy to try and identify potential DM candidates

Ongoing Dark Matter Searches

On A Collision Course with Particle Physics

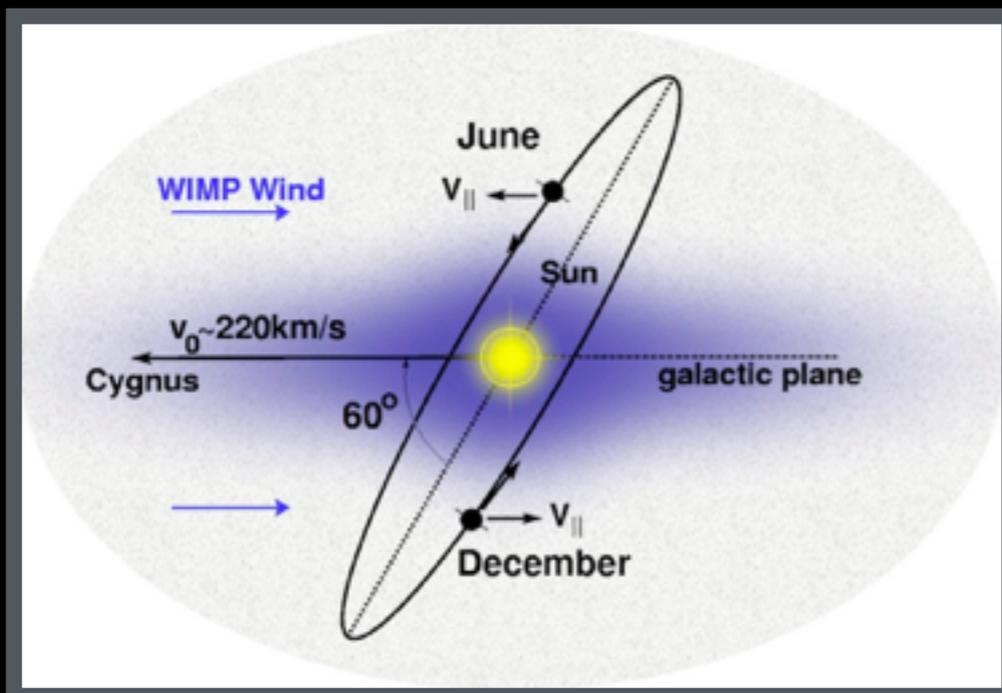


Direct DM Searches

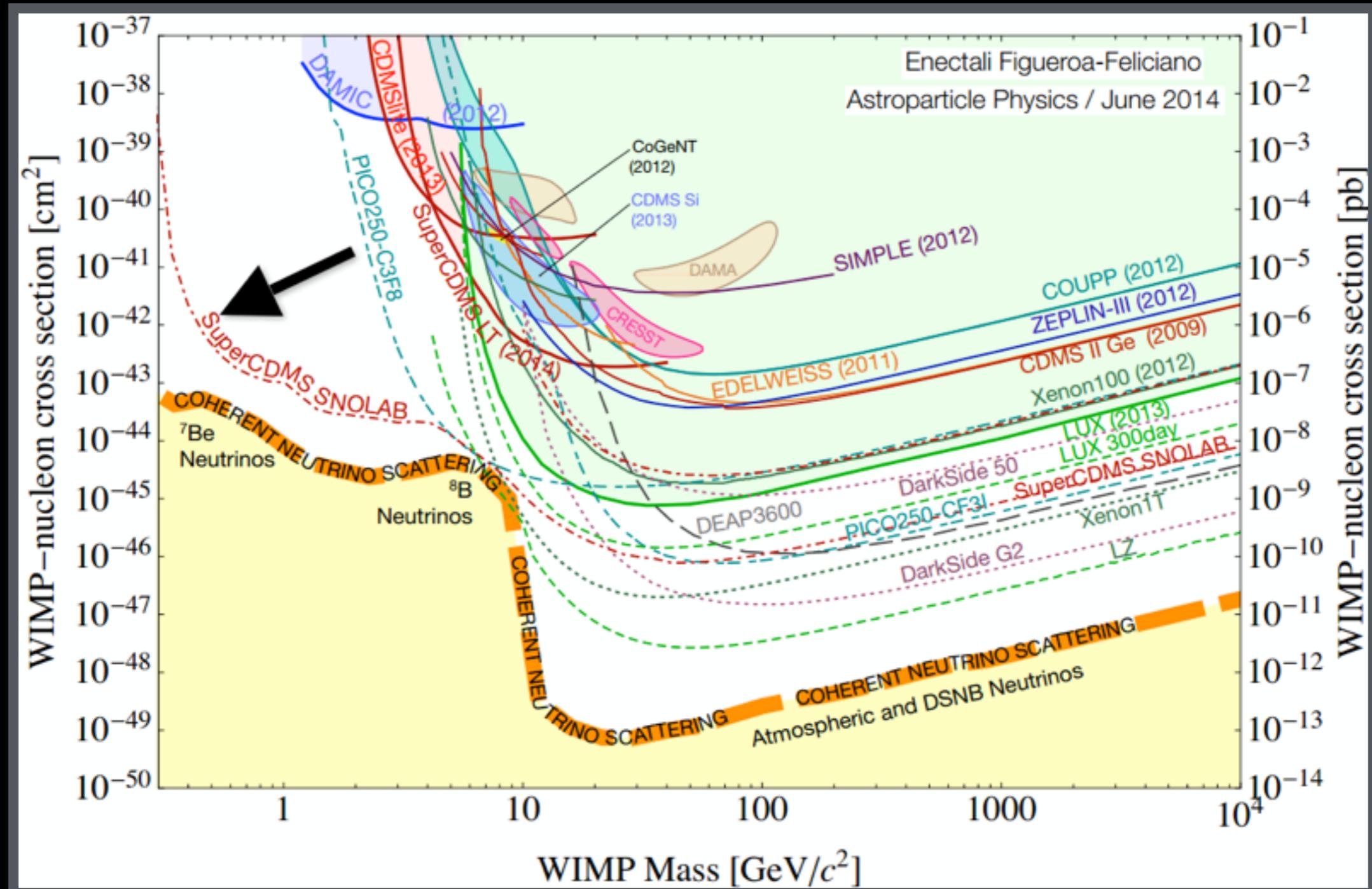


SLAC Stanford

- Search for photon signature from nuclear recoil
- Look for oscillations in detection results as earth orbits sun

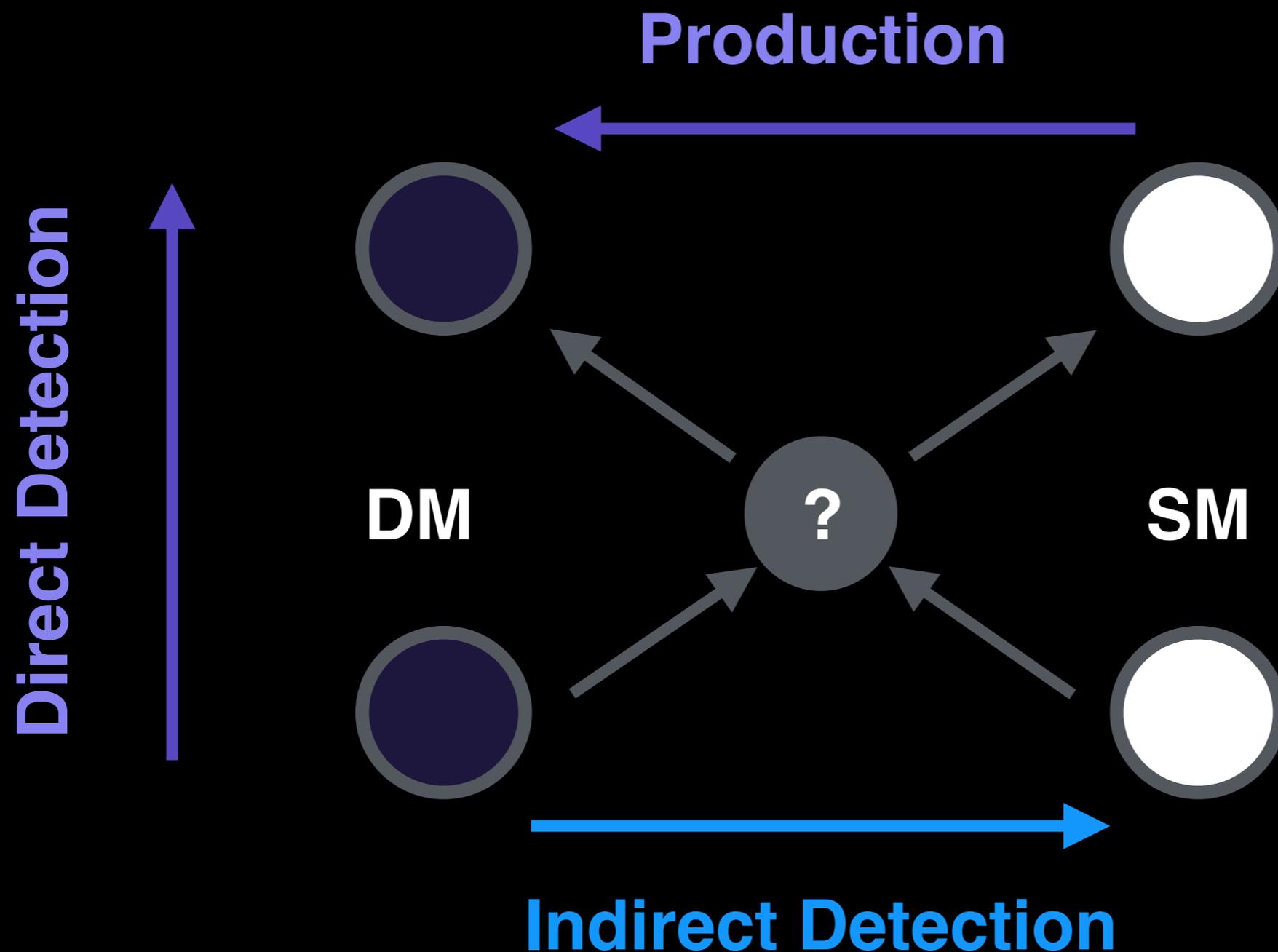


Direct DM Searches

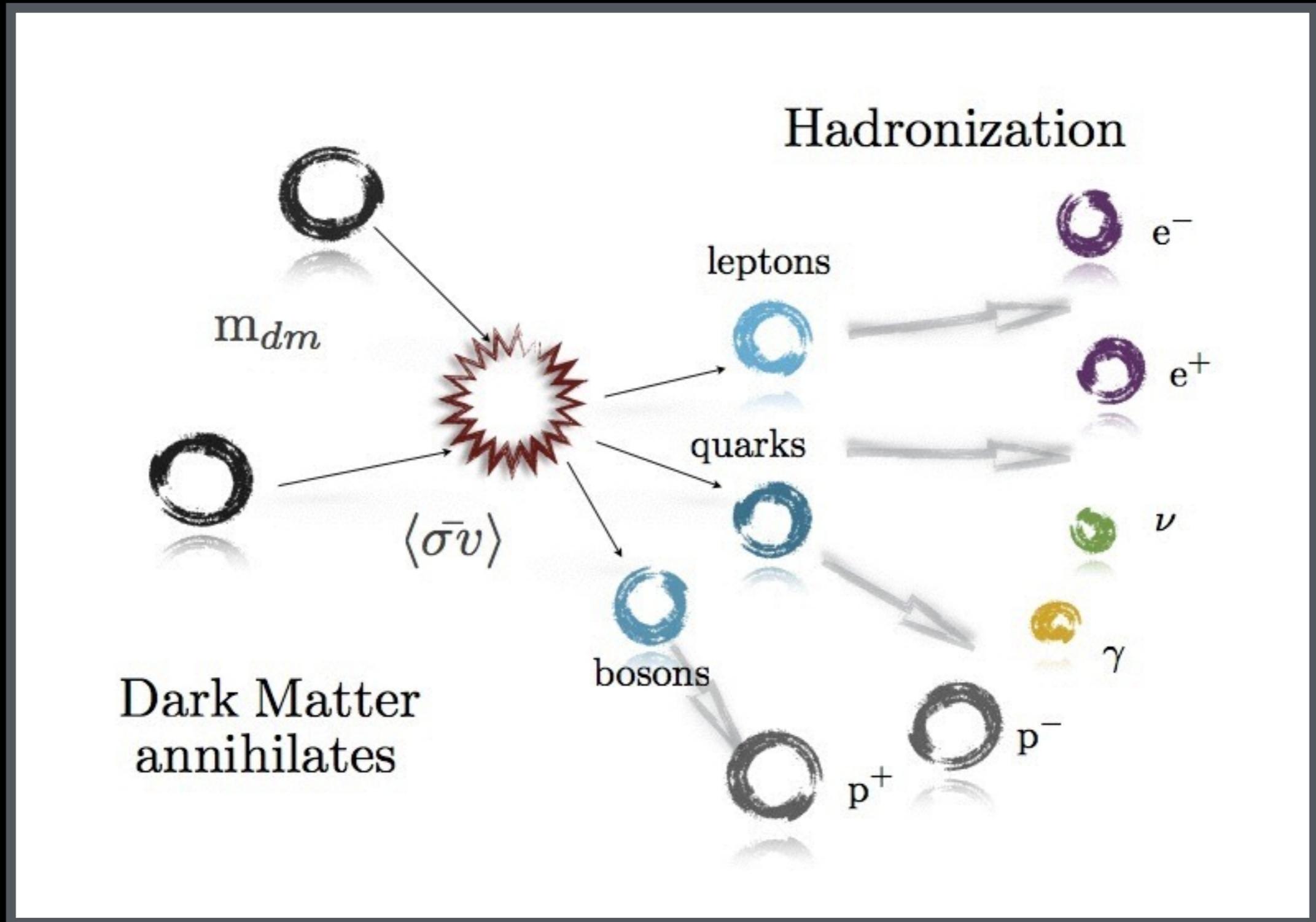


Ongoing Dark Matter Searches

On A Collision Course with Particle Physics



Indirect DM Searches

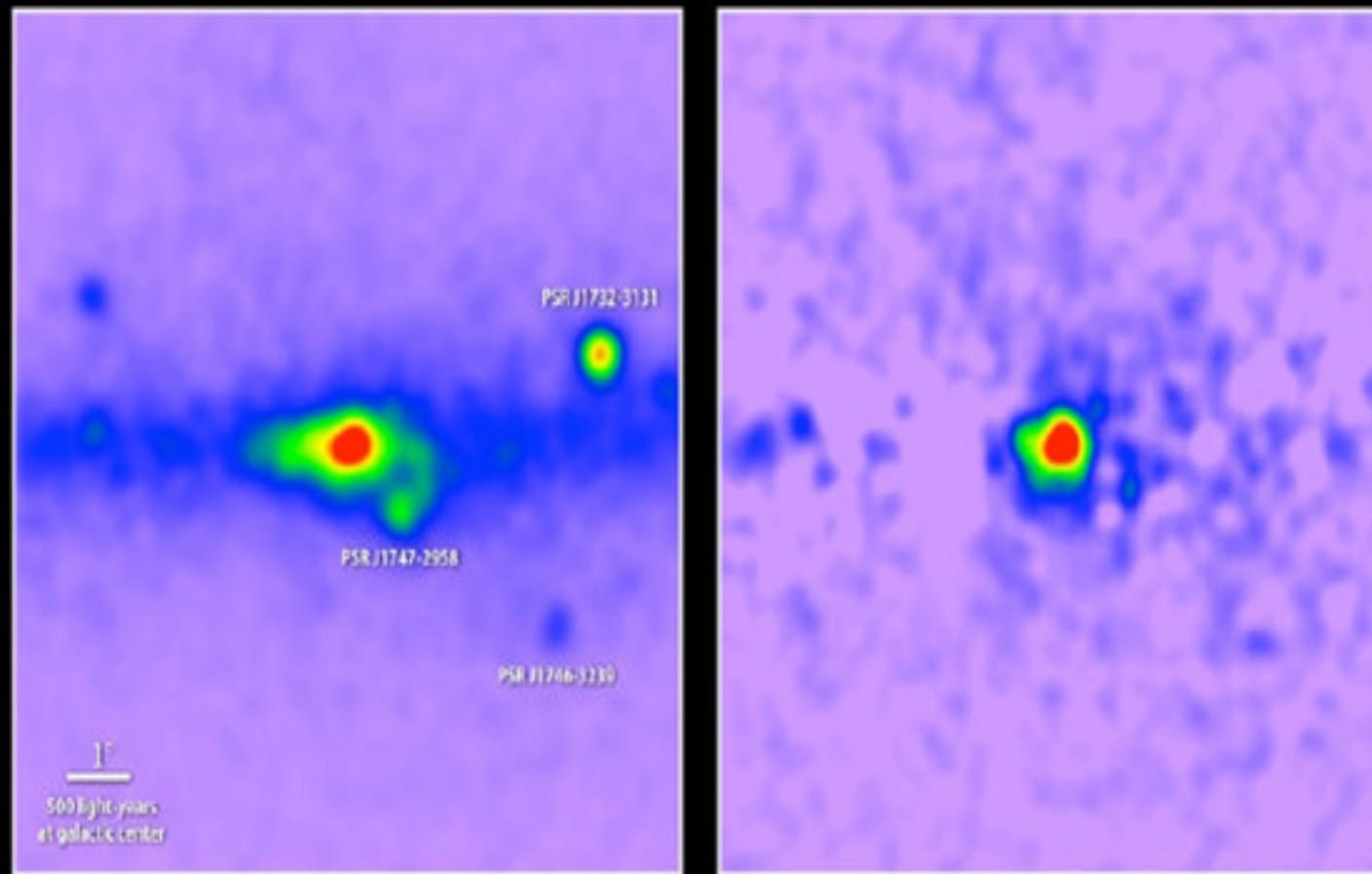


Astrophysical DM Signals

- **Look for DM annihilation products**
- **Cosmic Rays** - positron excess as seen by AMS/PAMELA
- **Gamma Rays** - excess in Galactic Centre
- **Cosmological Signature** - 21cm signal
- **Overlay of other astrophysical structure and processes complicates analysis of these**

Astrophysical DM Signals

Uncovering a gamma-ray excess at the galactic center



Unprocessed map of 1.0 to 3.16 GeV gamma rays

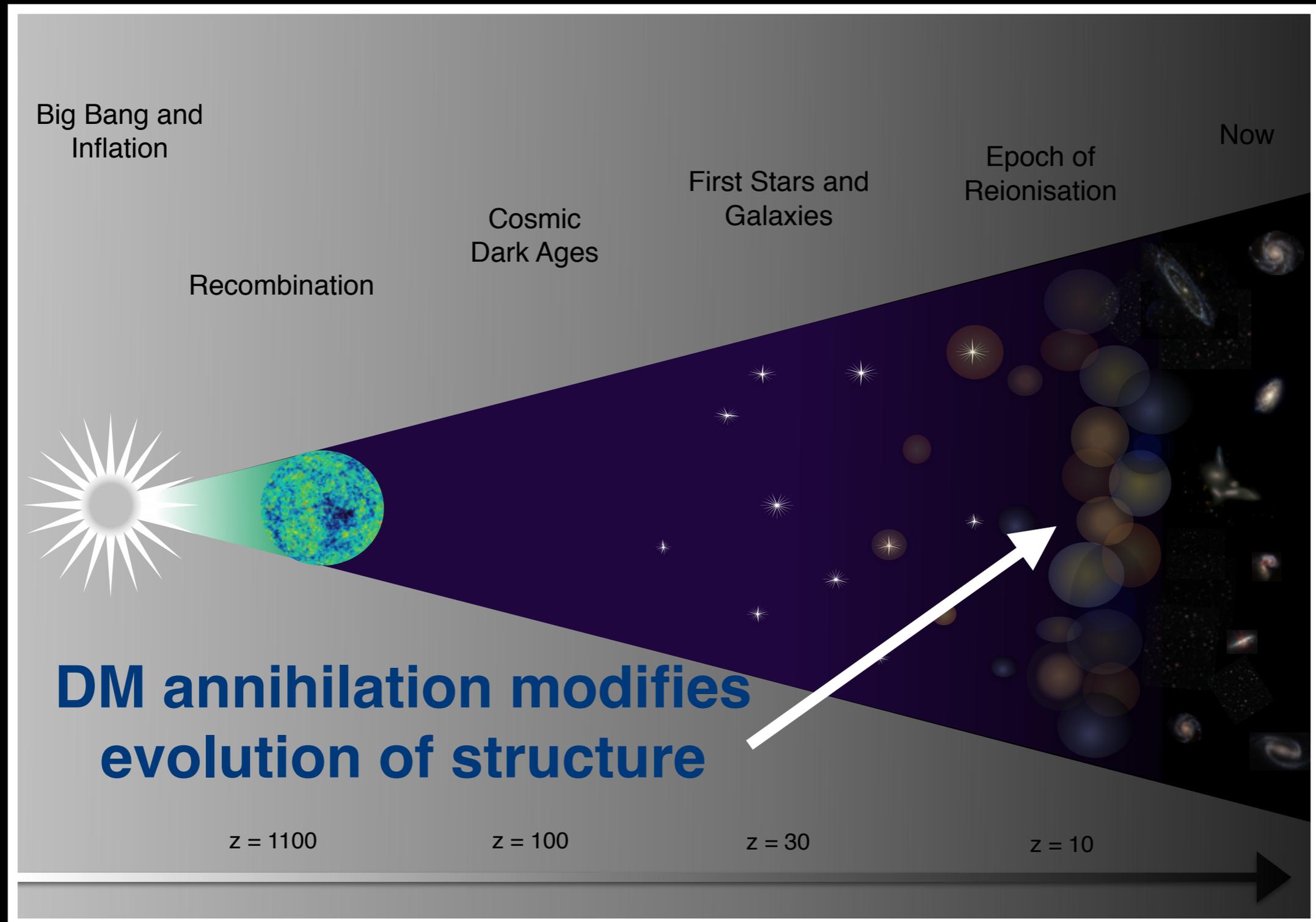
Known sources removed

At left is a map of gamma rays with energies between 1 and 3.16 GeV detected in the galactic center by Fermi's LAT; red indicates the greatest number. Prominent pulsars are labeled. Removing all known gamma-ray sources (right) reveals excess emission that may arise from dark matter annihilations.

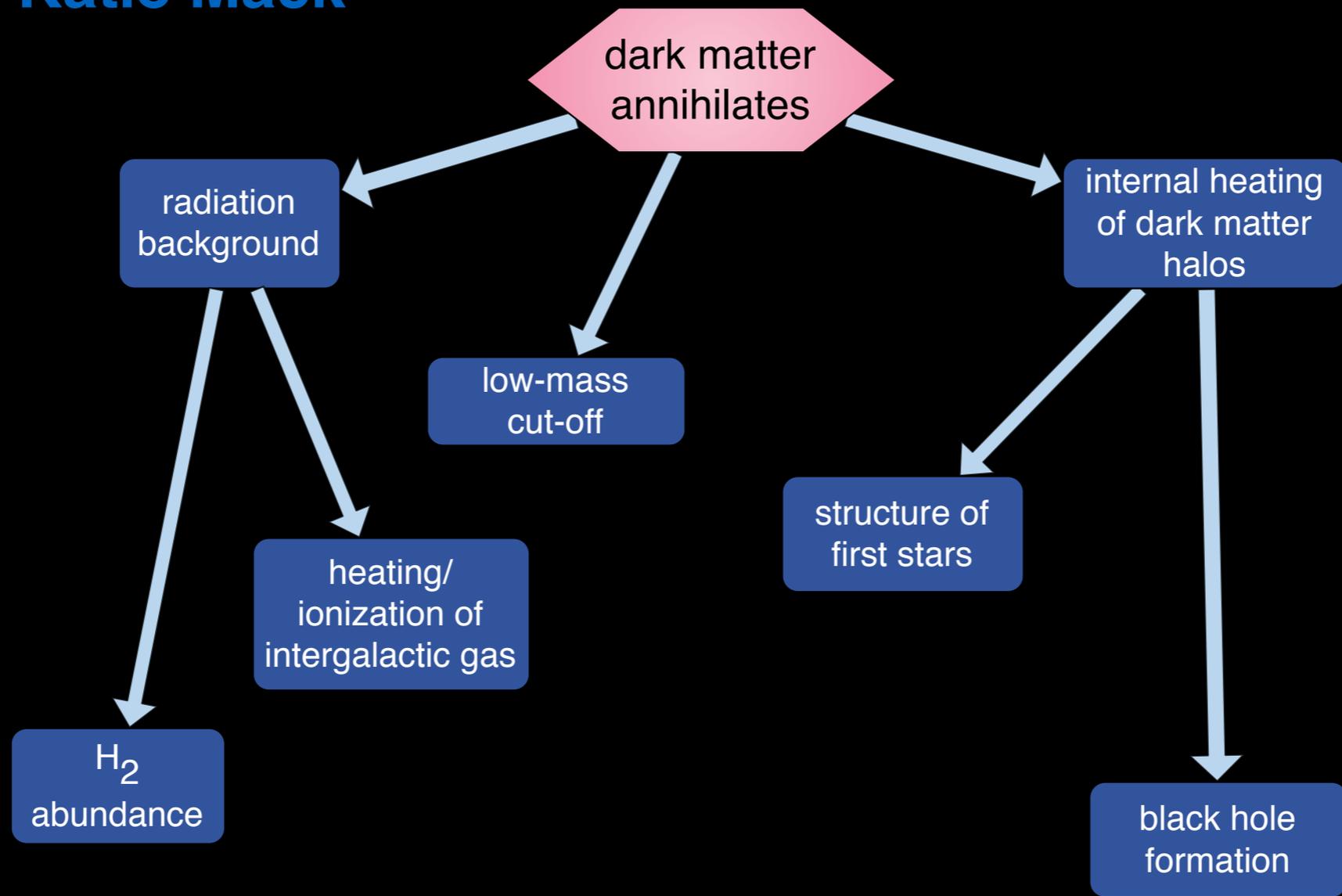
Credit: T. Linden, Univ. of Chicago

- **Both gamma ray and positron excess could be due to DM annihilation**
- **Could also be pulsars**

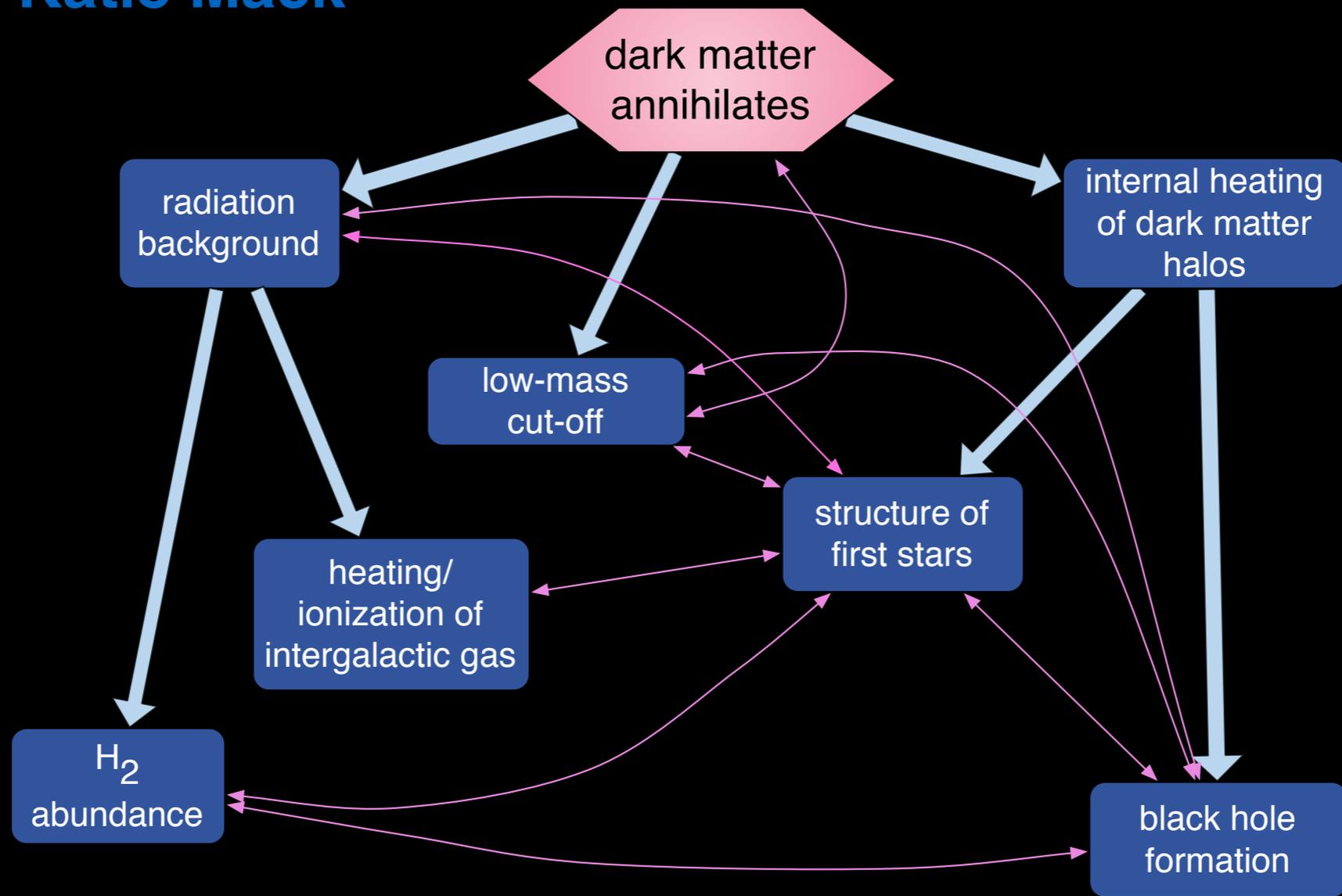
Epoch of Reionization



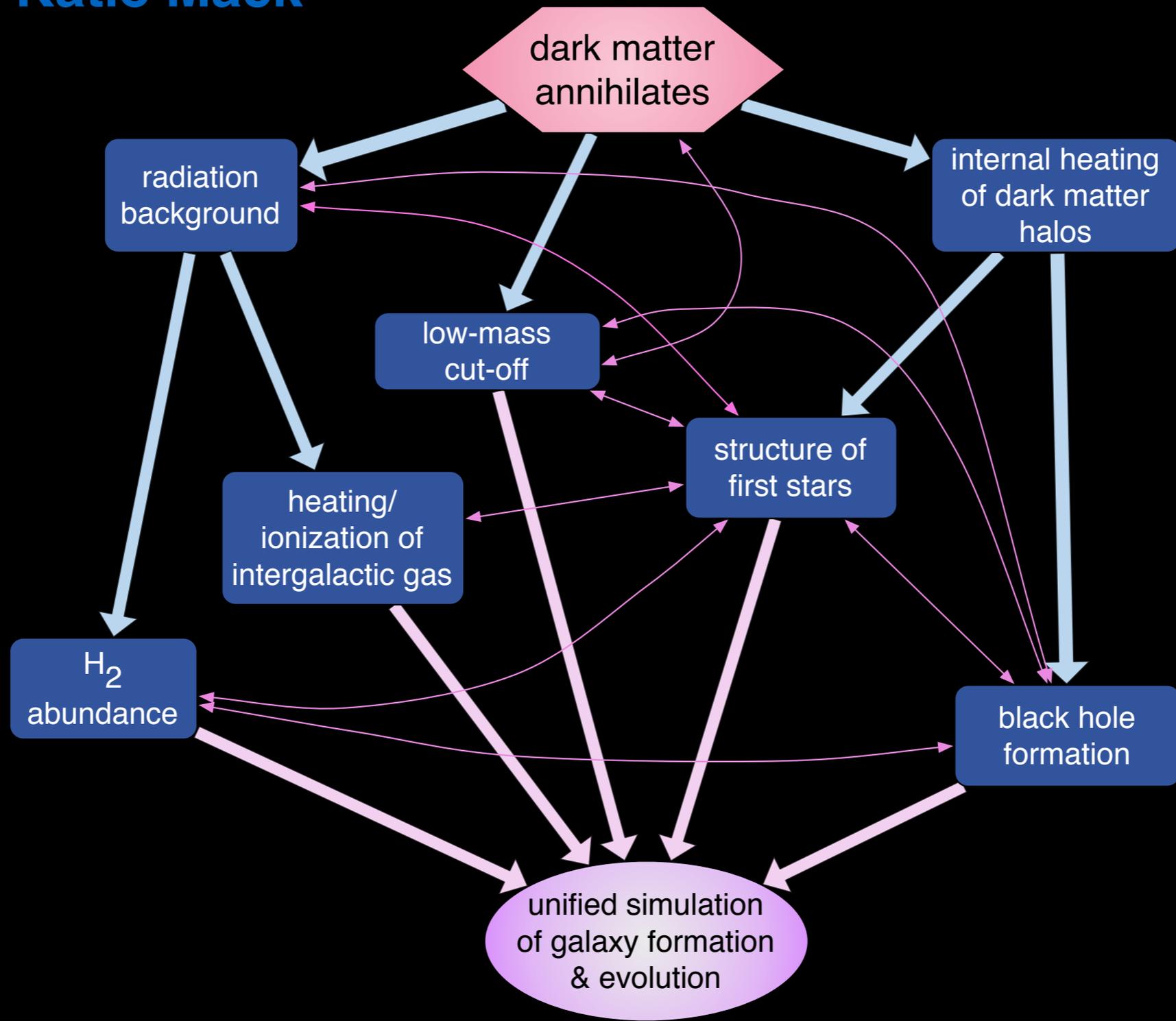
courtesy of Katie Mack



courtesy of Katie Mack



courtesy of Katie Mack



courtesy of Katie Mack

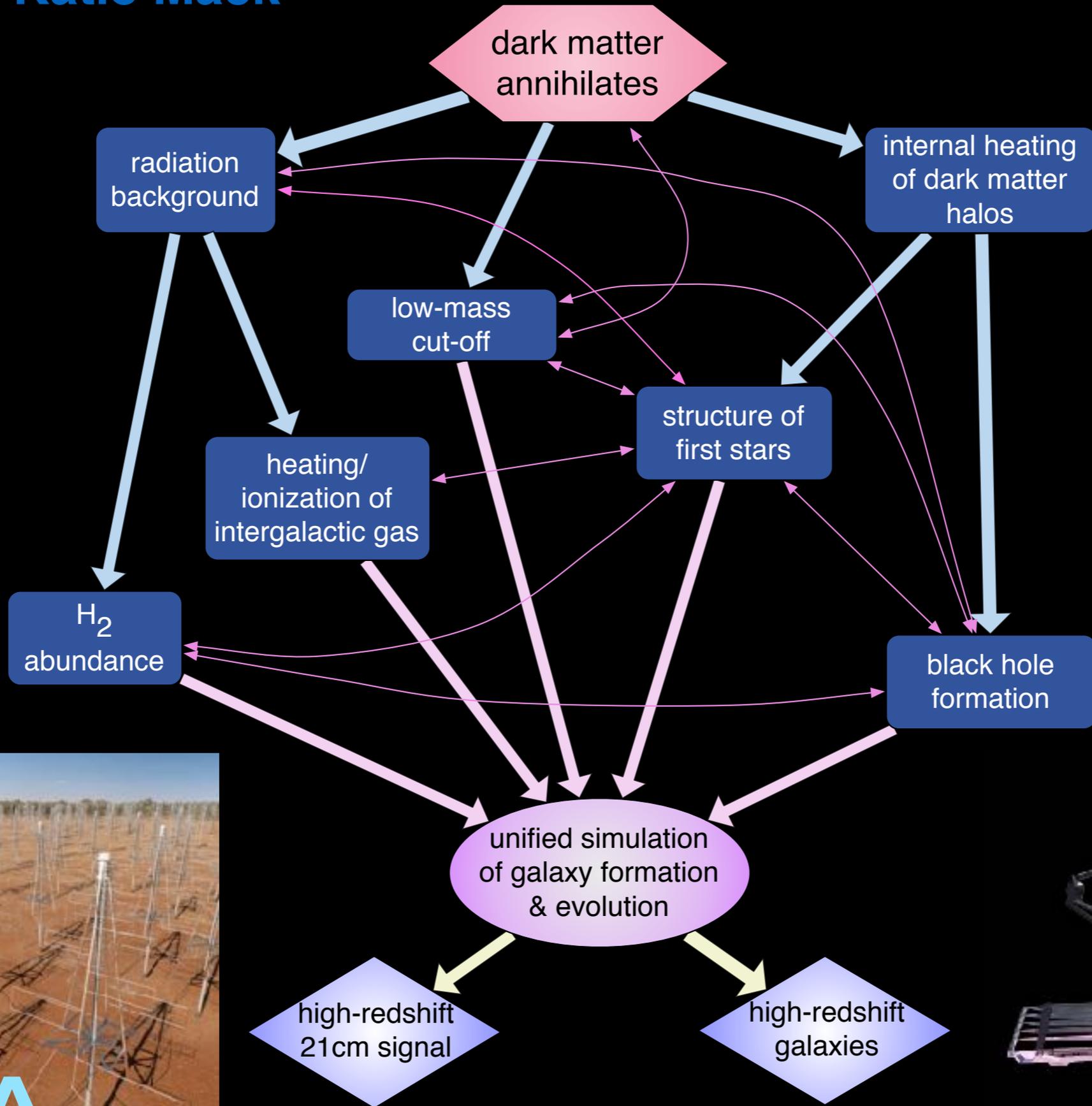


Image credit: Swinburne/
ICRAR/Cambridge/ASTRON



JWST

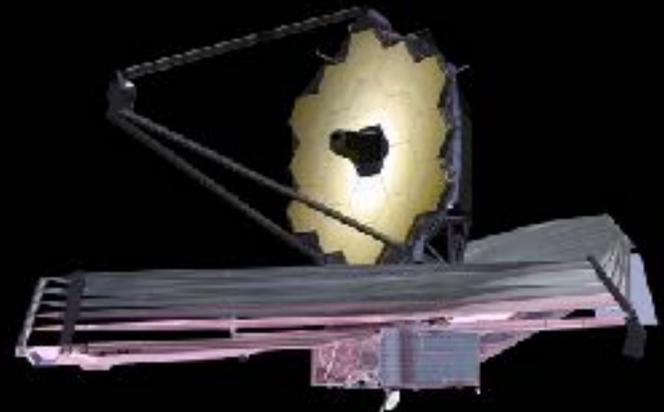


Image credit: NASA

DM Annihilation and Structure Formation

DM Annihilation Model

DM Halo Model

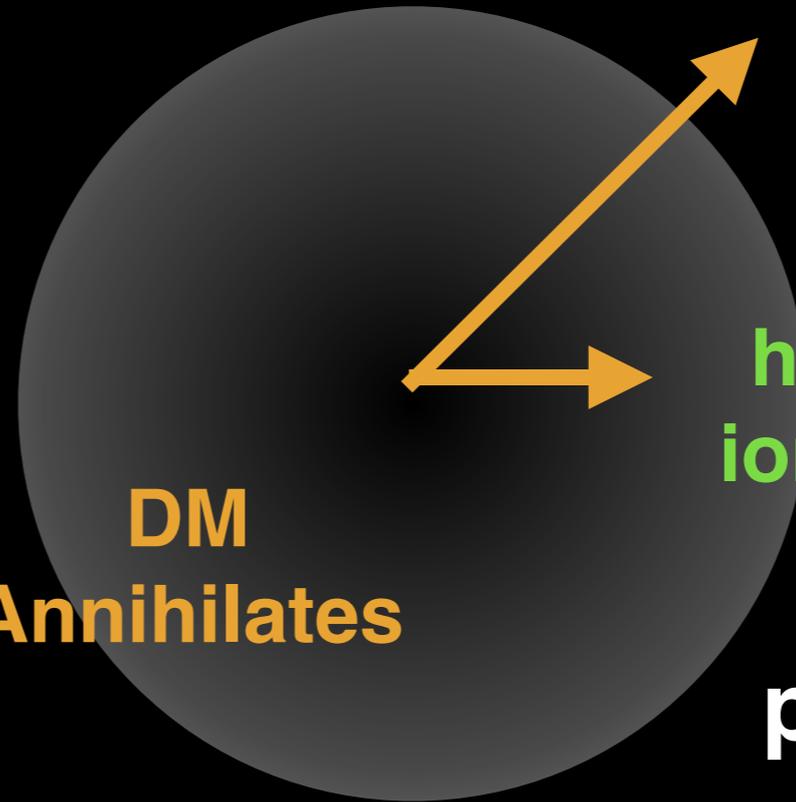
Energy Transfer

**DM
Annihilates**

**High redshift halos,
potential host of first
stars and galaxies**

**heats and
ionises gas**

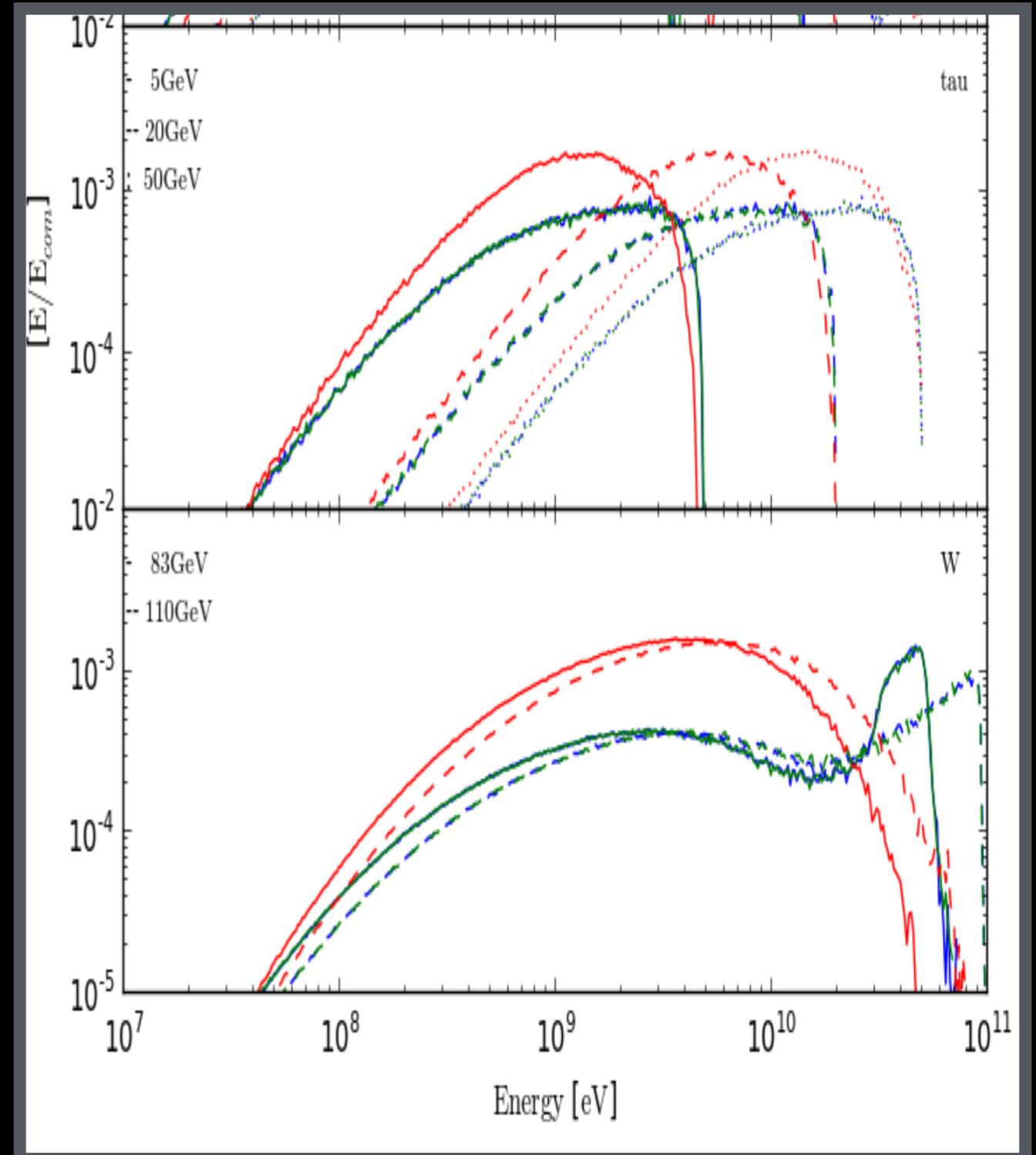
**pristine atomic
H and He gas**



DM Annihilation Model

$$P_{dm} = \frac{c^2}{m_{dm}} \langle v\bar{\sigma} \rangle \rho_{dm}^2$$

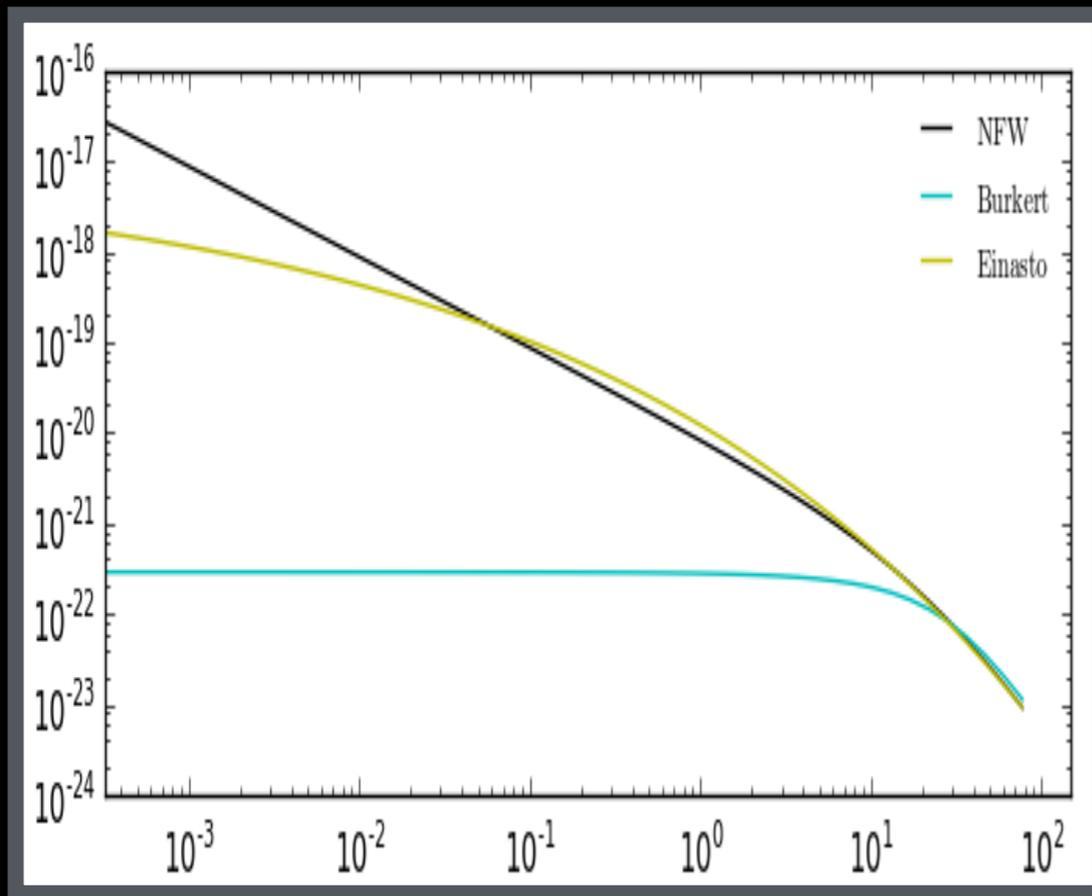
- annihilation cross-section and mass to match annihilation power limits from Planck
- consider different annihilation channels
- generate realistic end product spectra using PYTHIA



DM Halo Model

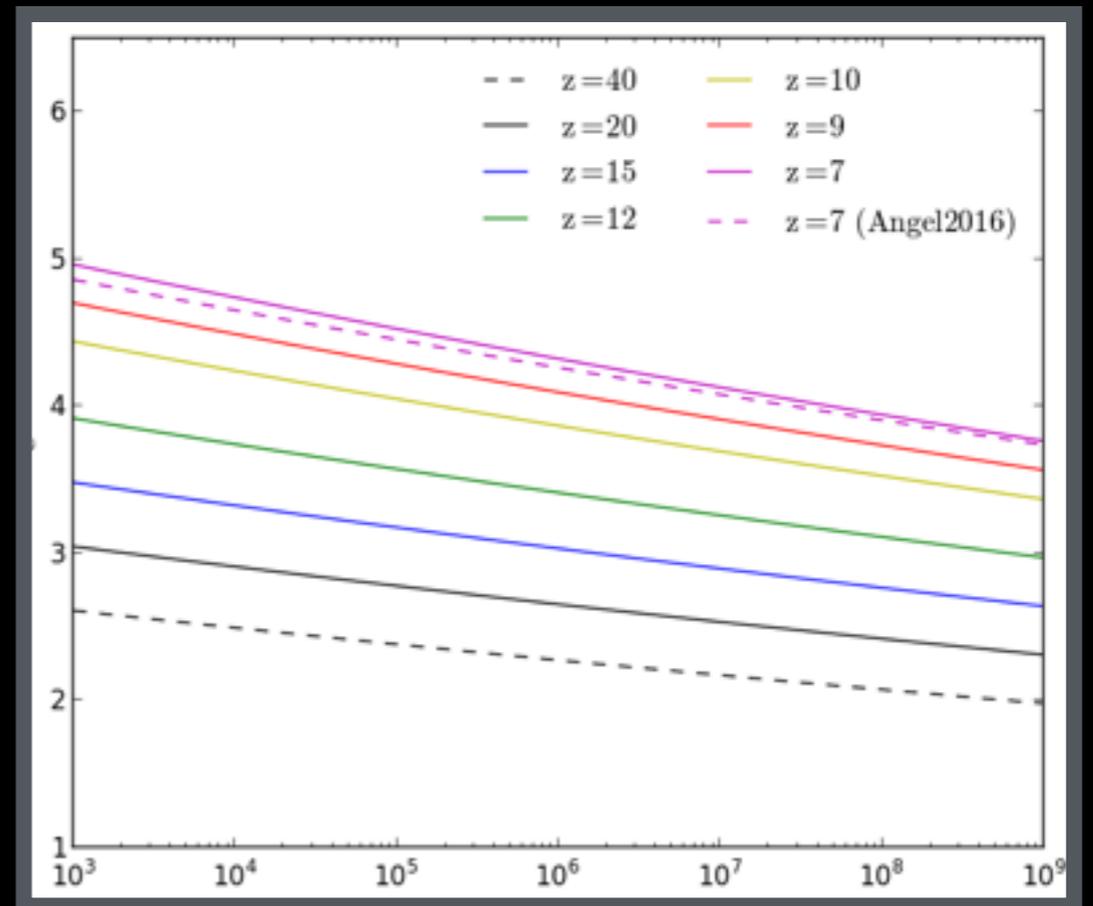
DM density profile + Mass-concentration relation

density



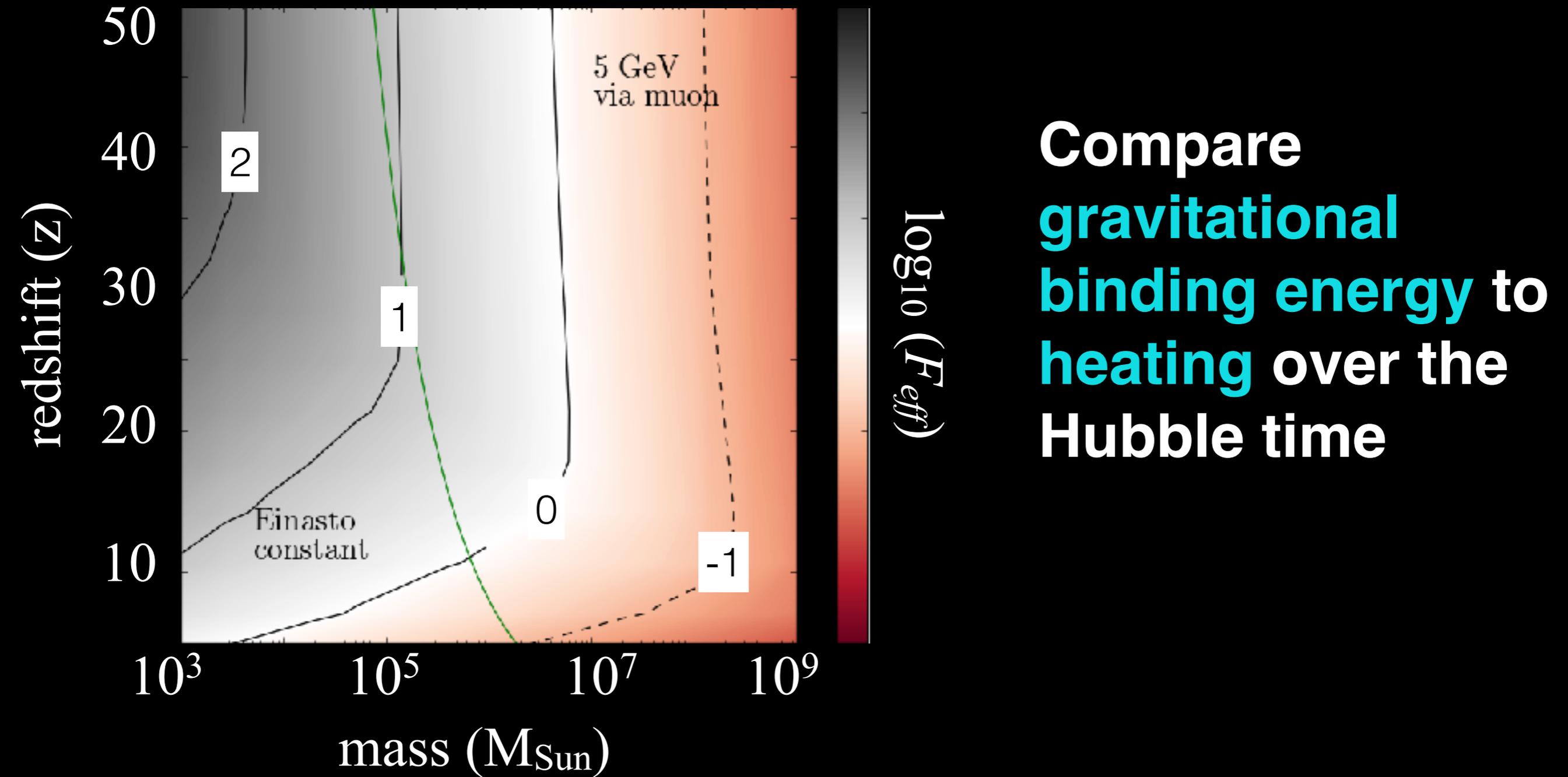
radius

c



Mass $M \odot$

First Look



Compare **gravitational binding energy** to **heating** over the Hubble time

Energy Transfer

Electrons

- Ionisation
- Excitation
- Coulomb Interactions
- Inverse Compton
- Recombination

Positrons

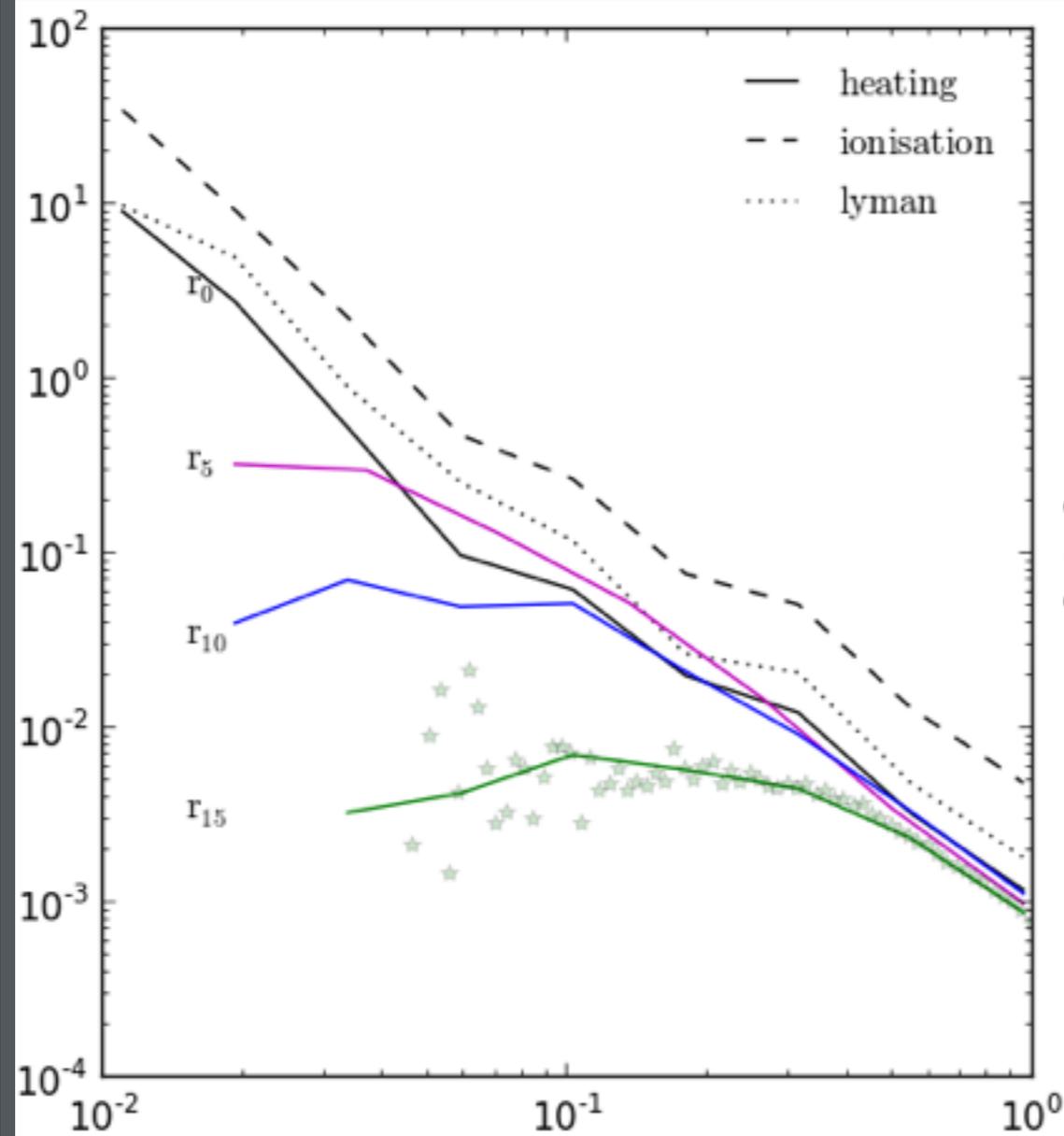
- Electron interactions +
- Annihilation

Photons

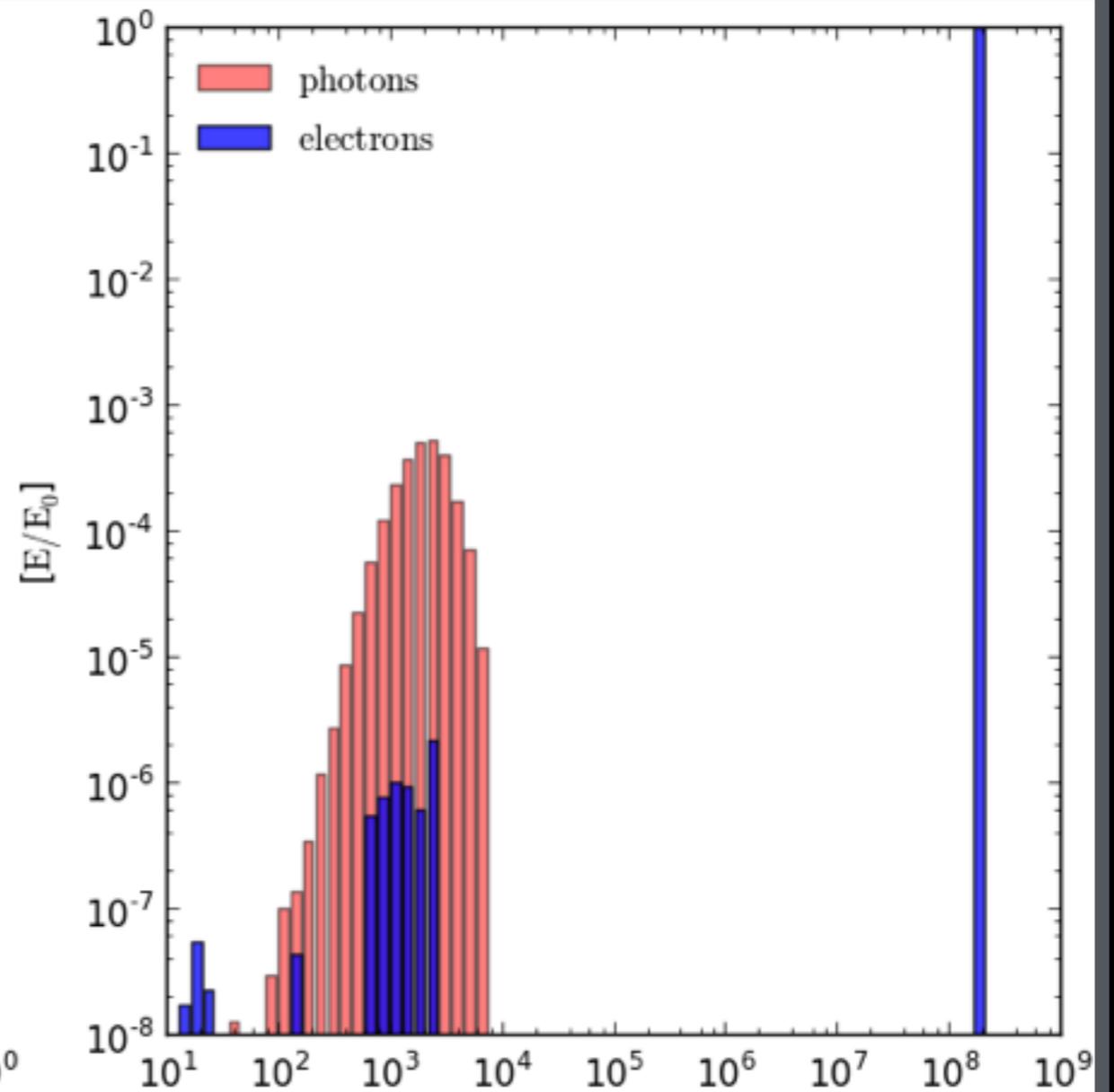
- Ionisation
- Compton scattering
- Pair-creation (gas + CMB photons)

Energy Transfer

eV/pc^3

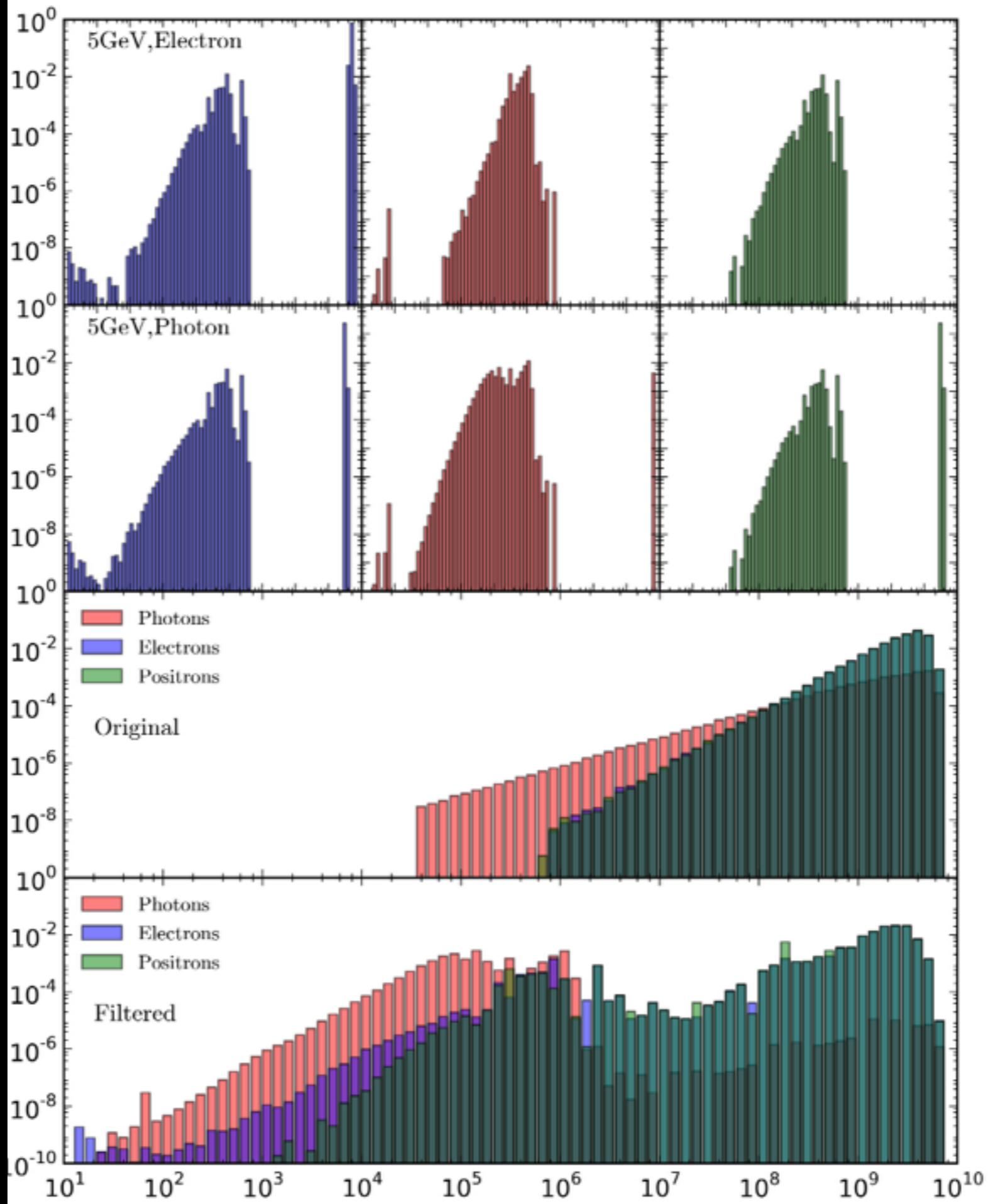


radius



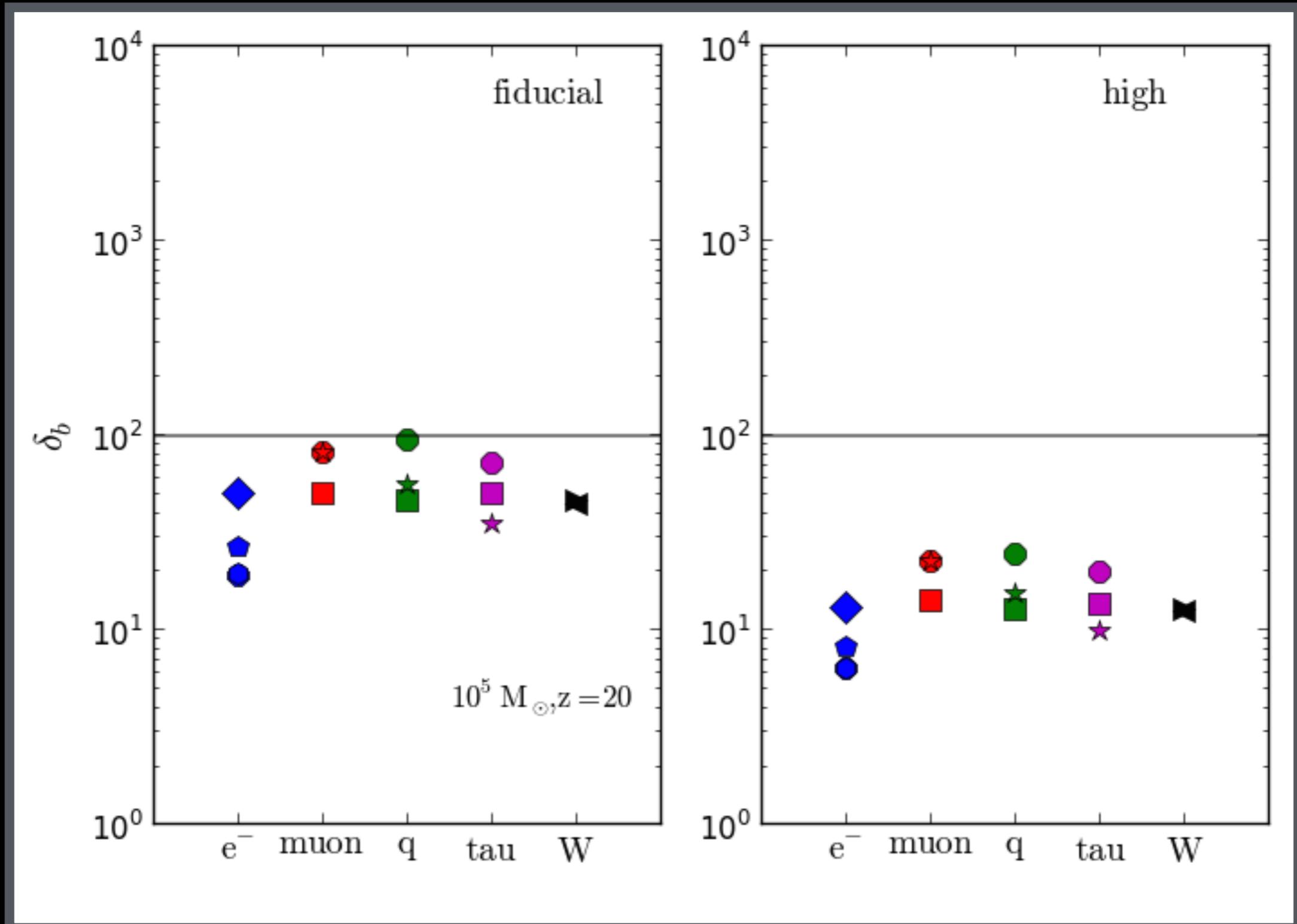
energy

Energy [E/E_o]



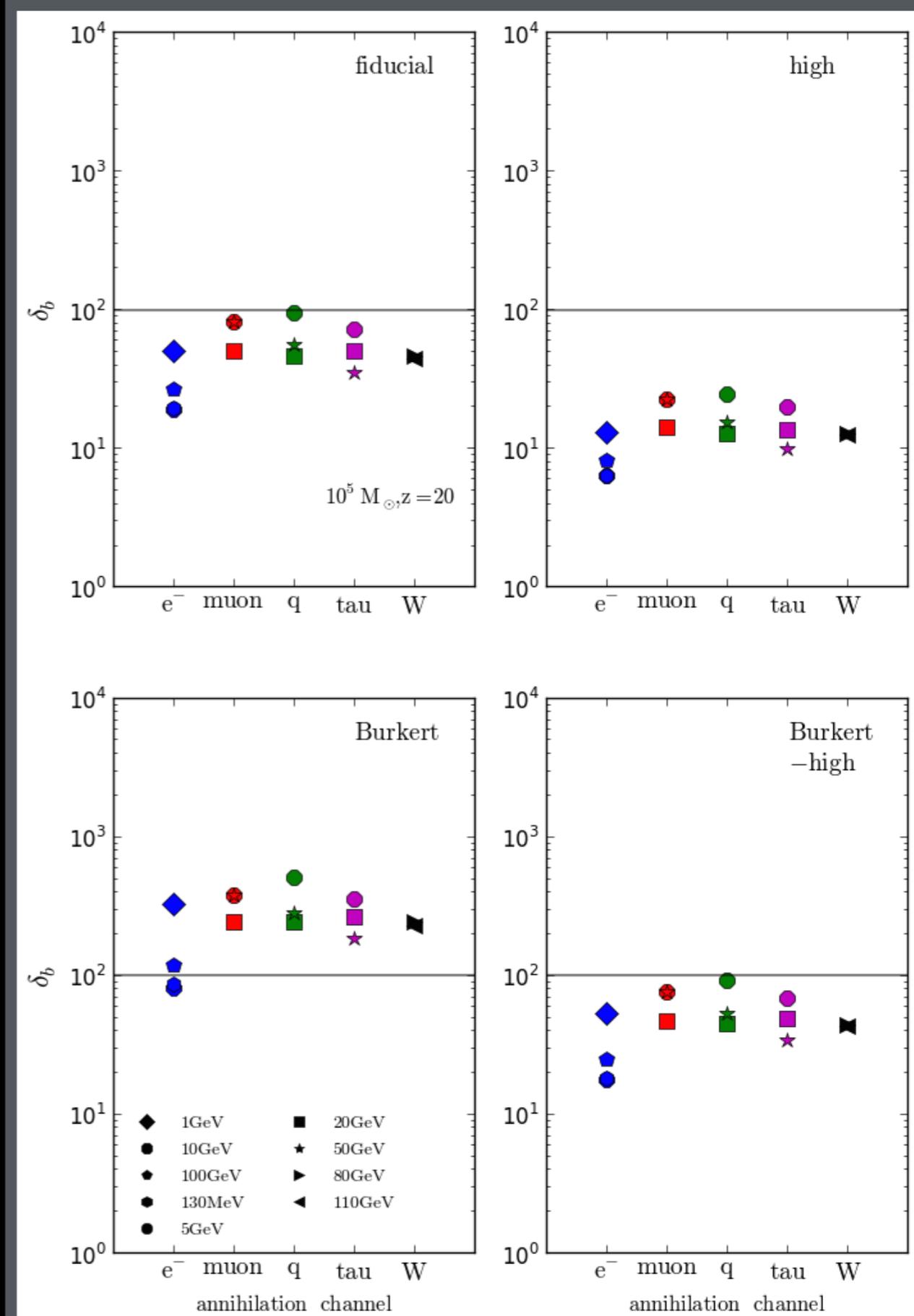
Energy [eV]

Detailed Halo Calculation



Detailed Halo Calculation

- Examine DM annihilation impact on first stars
- Sufficient heating to suppress gas infall for some models
- Results can vary significantly with DM halo and annihilation models



Summary

- **We have a functional understanding of Dark Matter but not yet a full picture**
- **Particle physics can guide future searches, in particular when looking for non-gravitational signatures**
- **DM searches in astrophysical settings need careful treatment of baryonic physics**
- **Future DM exploration will contribute fundamentally to both cosmology and particle physics**