

Galactic Rotation Curves with Dark Matter Self-Interactions

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9/3 2015 @ Kavli IPMU

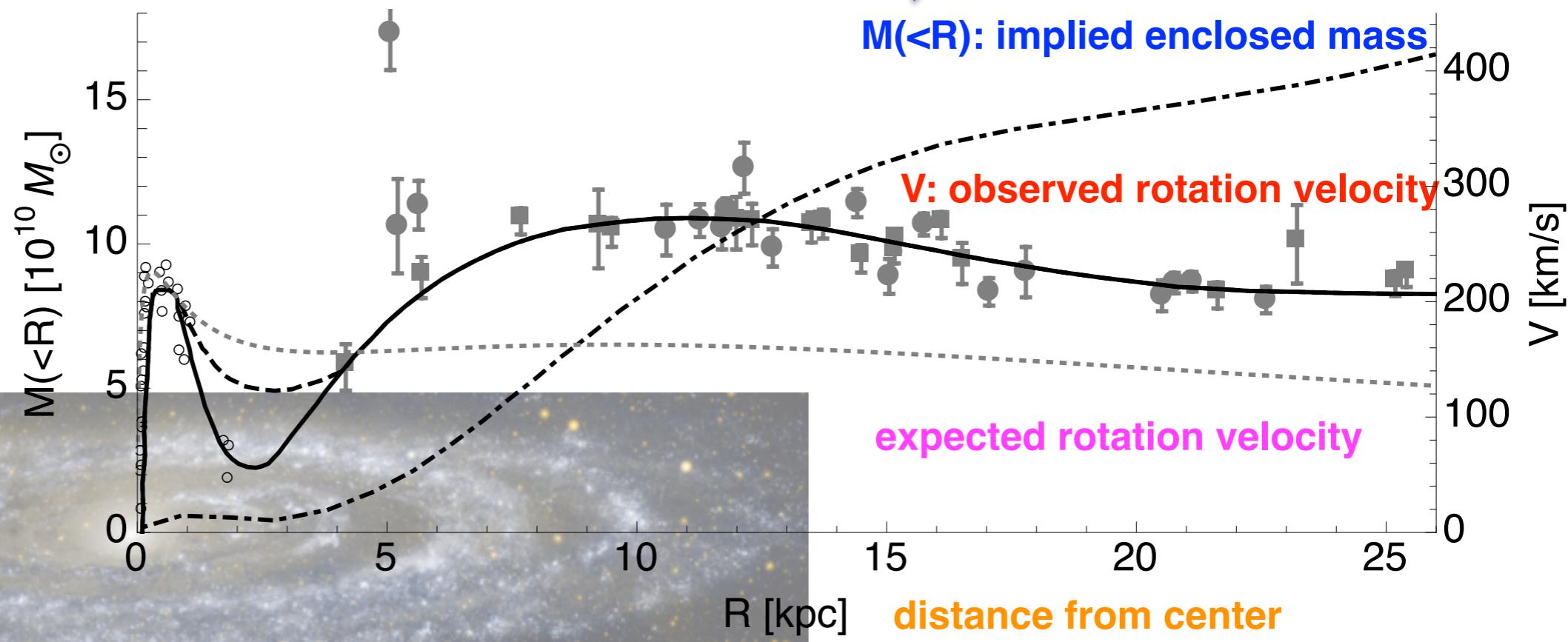
Rotation Curves

1970 Rubin, Ford

Measurements of
Rotation Curves

Enclosed mass increases
outside the disk

Andromeda



Rotation Curves

1970 Rubin, F

Measuremer
Rotation Cu

Andromeda

$M(<R) [10^{10} M_\odot]$

15

10

5

0

DM

5

10

15

R [kpc]

distance from center

DM

DM

DM

v [km/s]

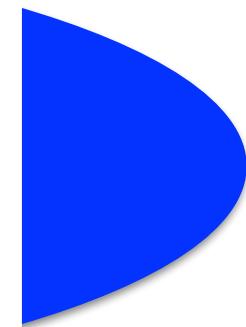
400

300

200

100

0

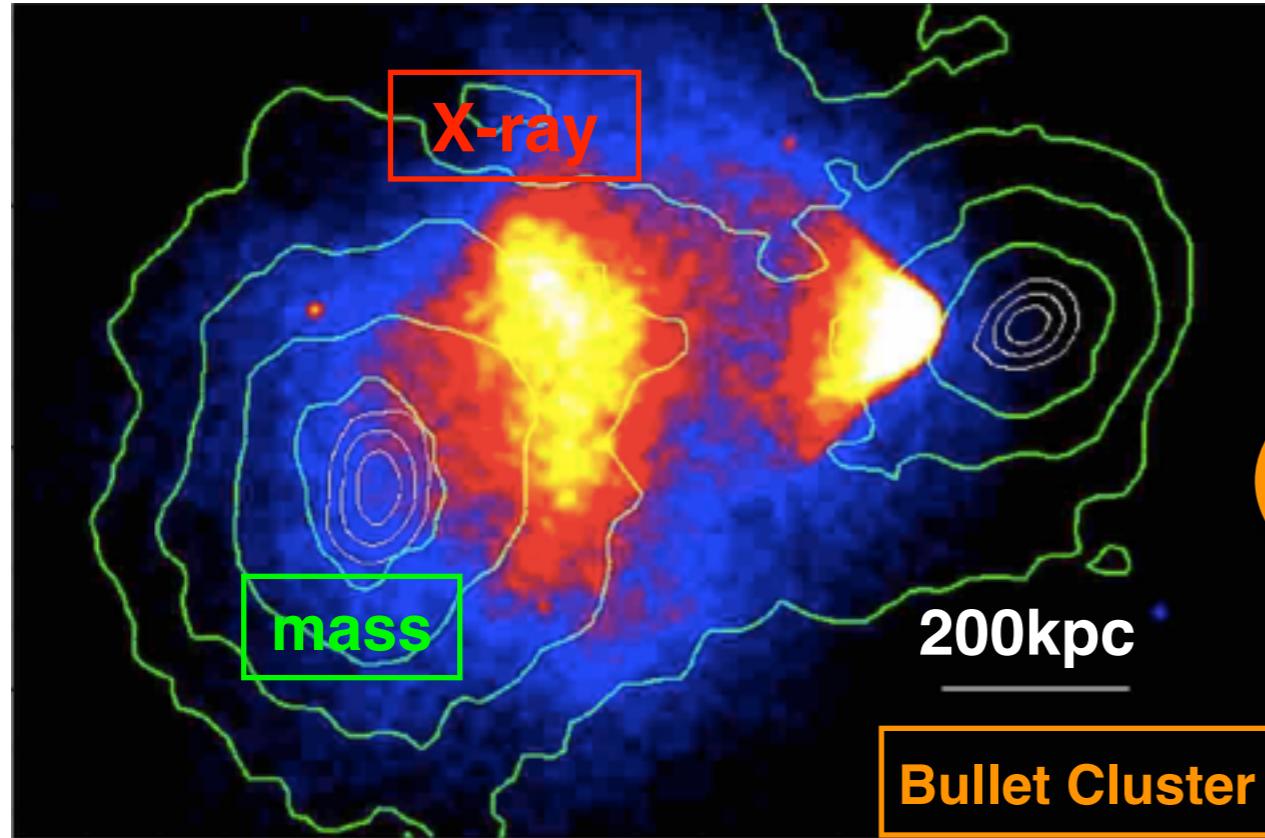


?

Outline

- 1. Issues in Cold Dark Matter Model**
- 2. Interesting Alternatives**
- 3. Self-Interacting Dark Matter and Rotation Curves**
- 4. Summary**

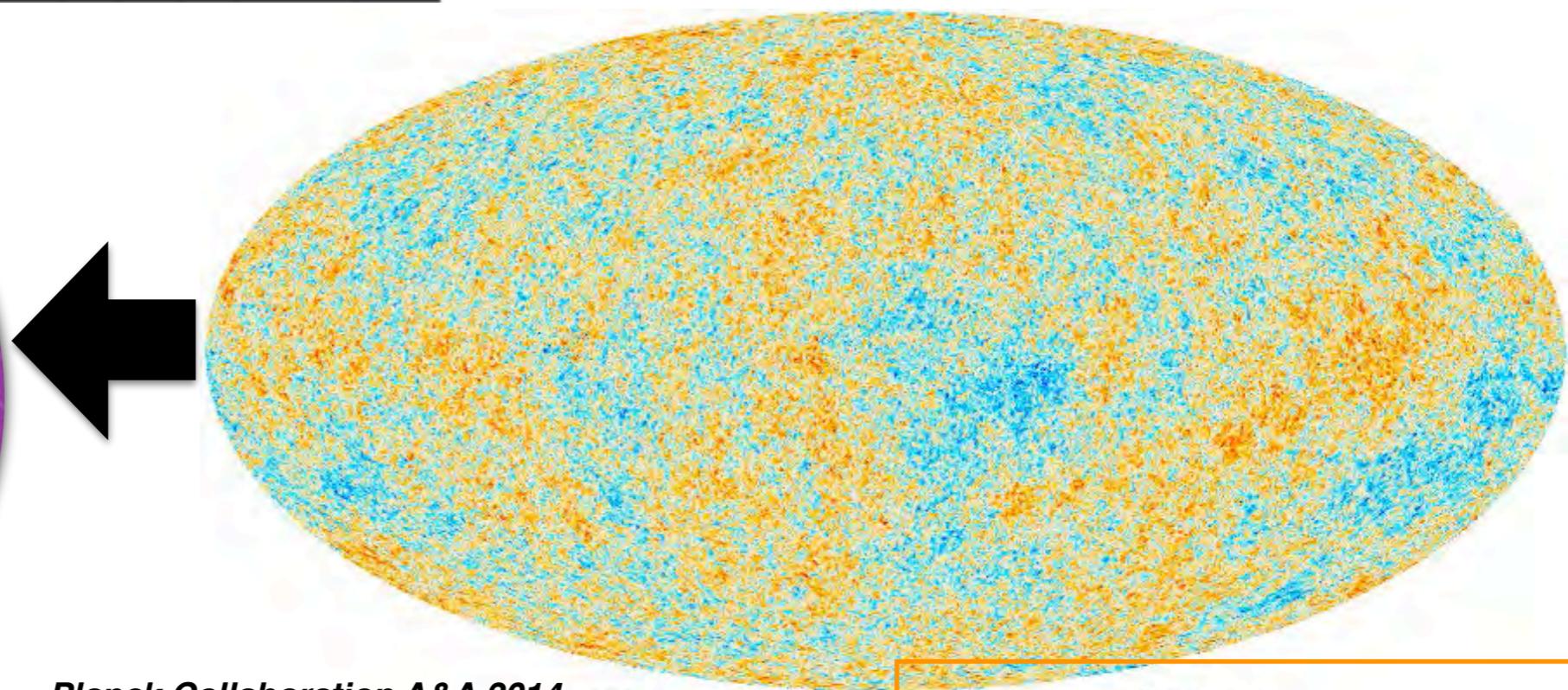
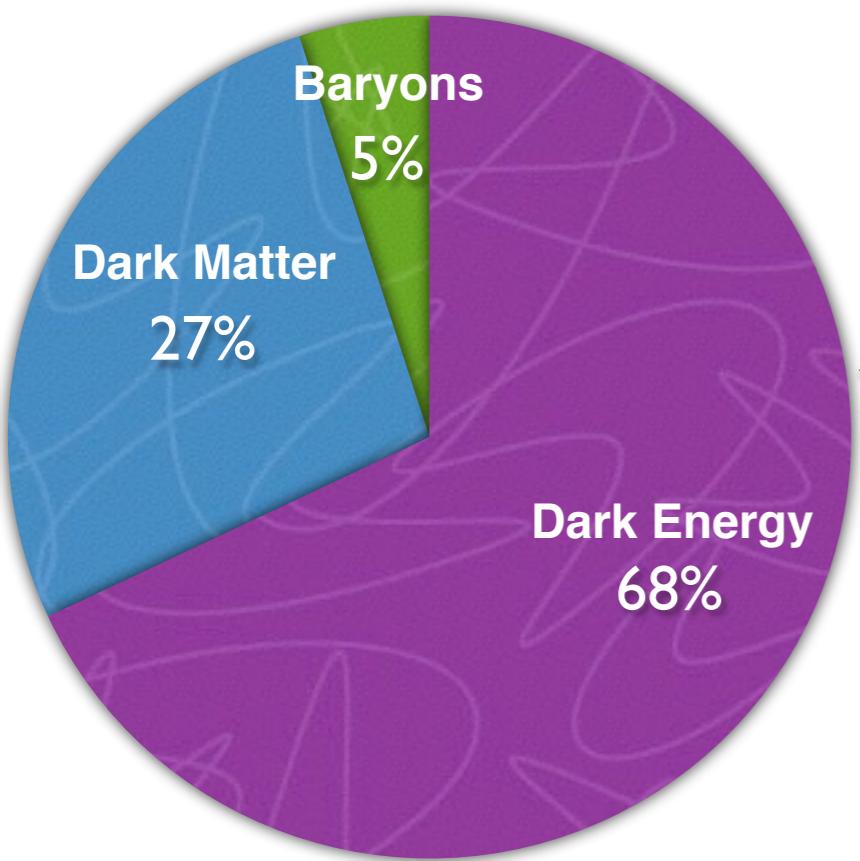
Evidence of Dark Matter



Mass peak and X-ray peak
do not coincide

Invisible masses pass
through each other

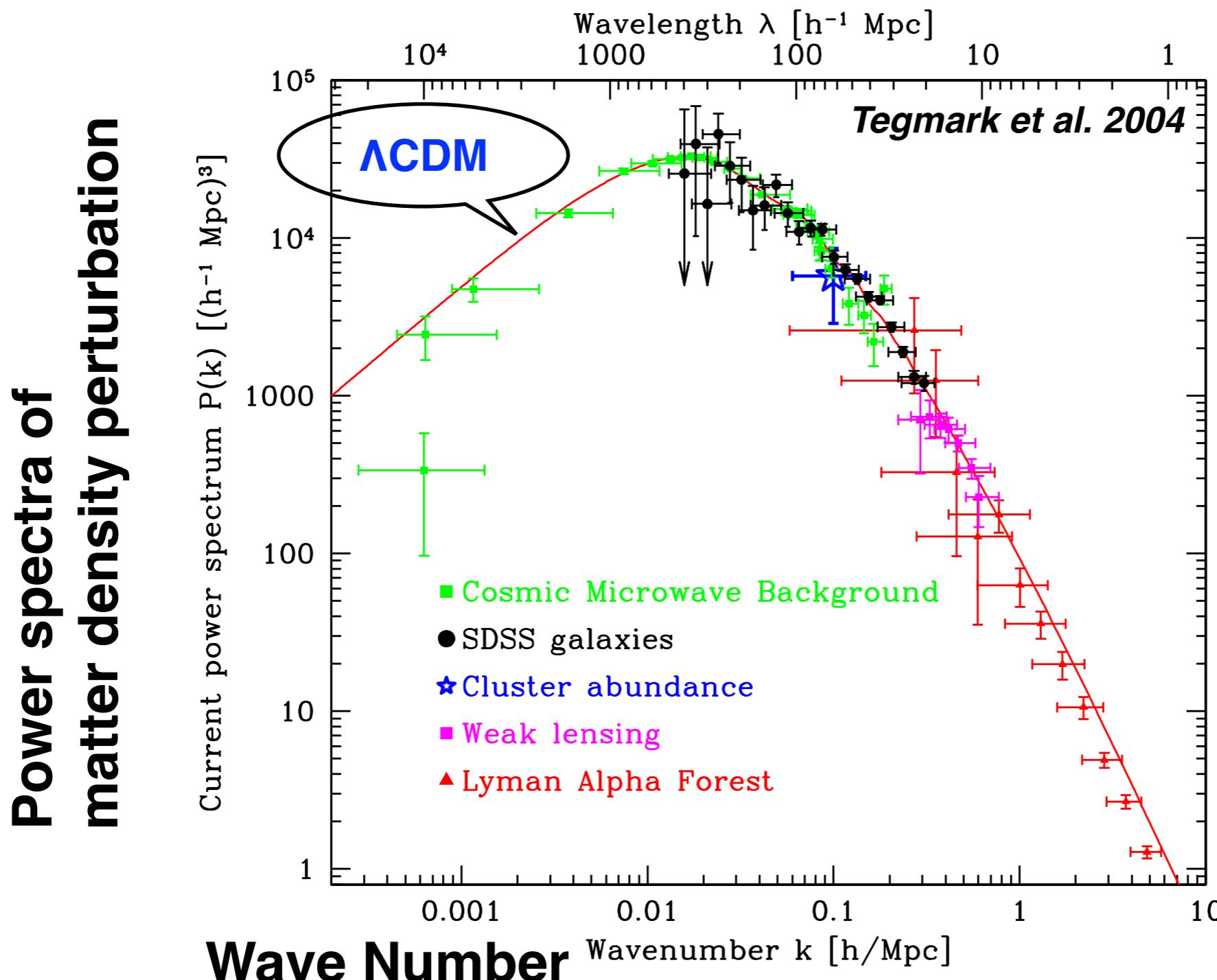
De-Chang Dai et al. PRD 2008



Planck Collaboration A&A 2014

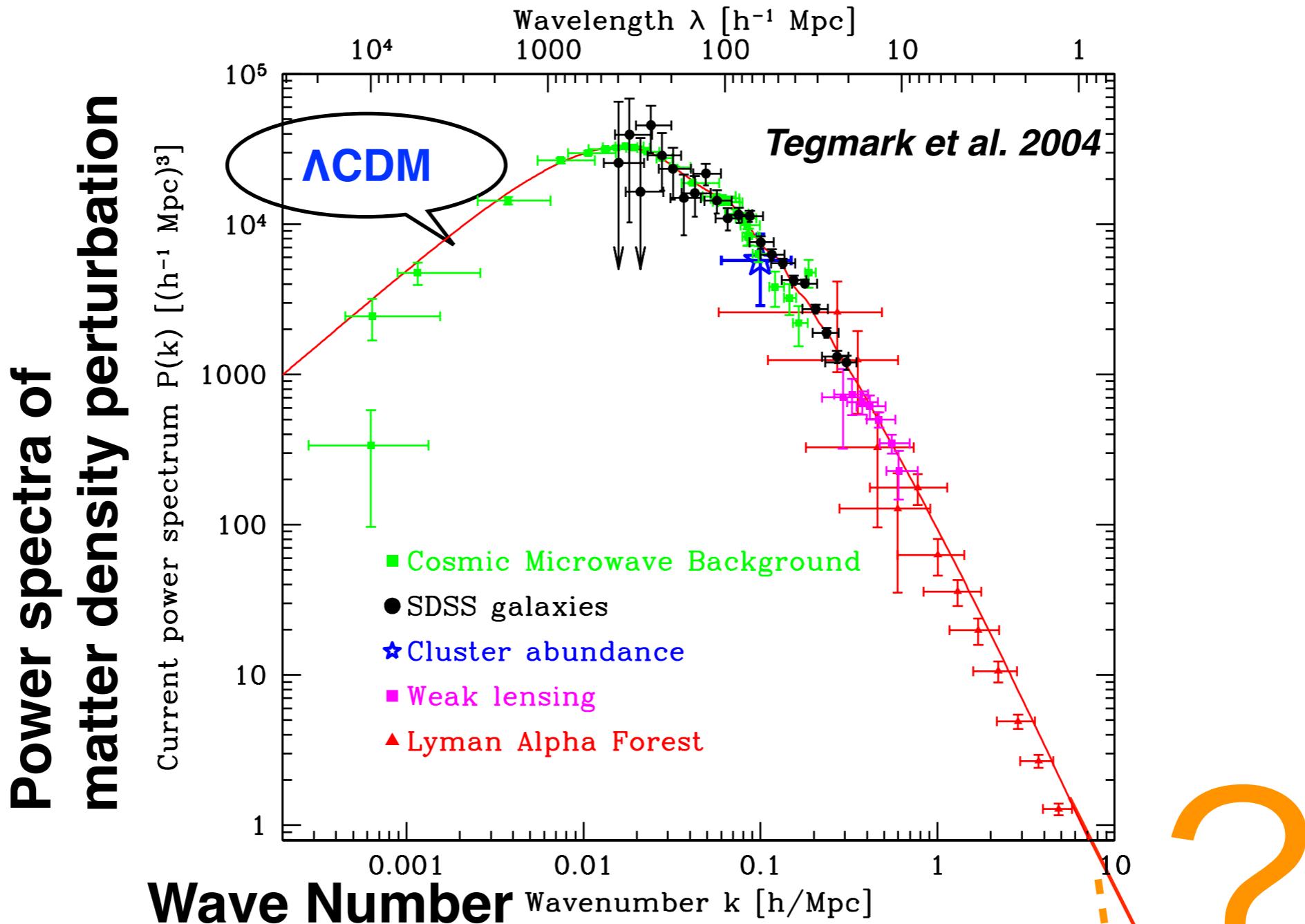
Cosmic Microwave Background

Success of CDM at LSS



Λ CDM cosmology prediction is concordant with observed large scale structures

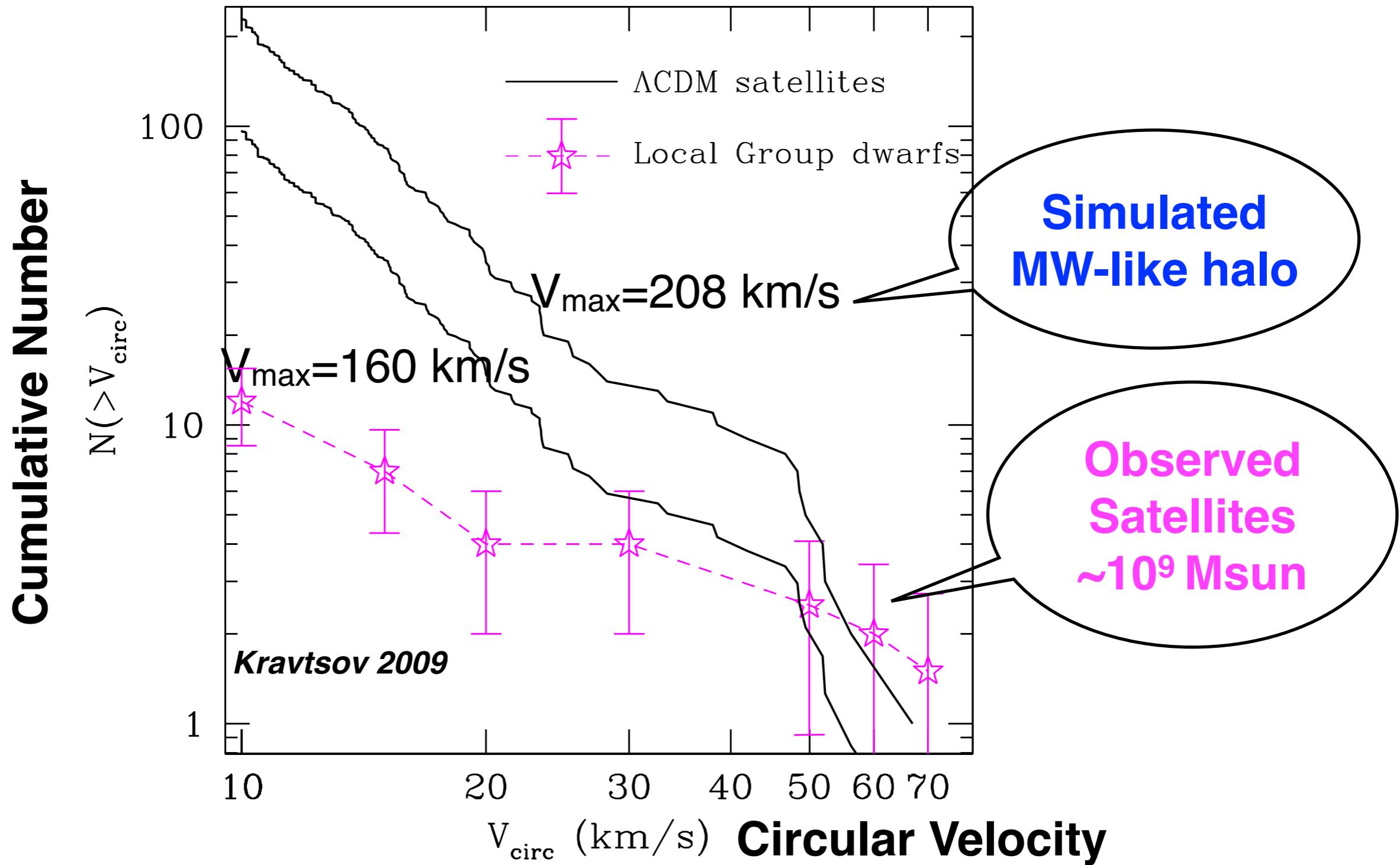
Small Scale Structure



Several problems are reported
at (sub-)galactic scales

- Small Scale Crisis

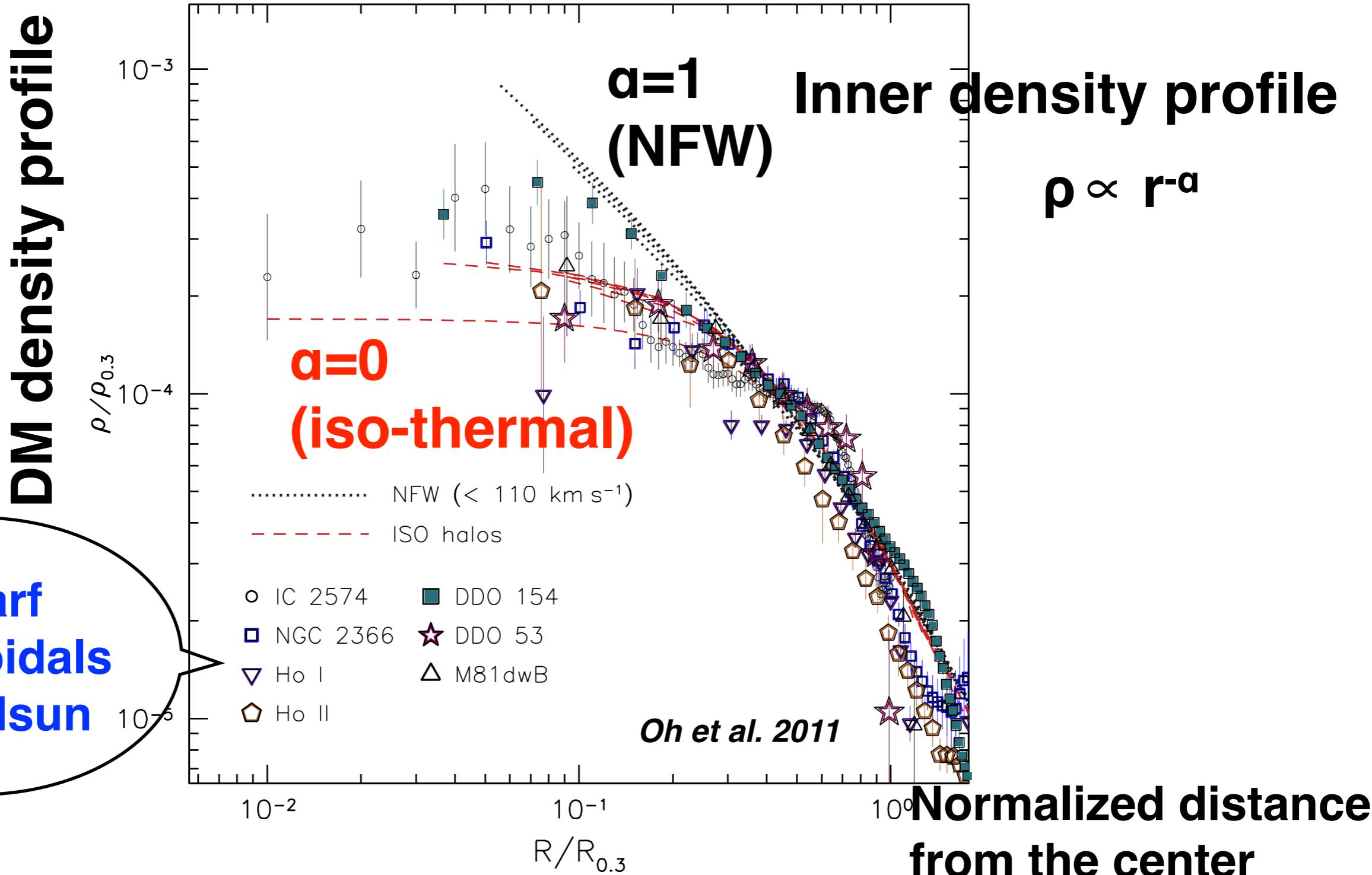
Missing Satellite Problem



Predicted number of subhalos in CDM model

» number of observed satellites in Local Group

Cuspy Halo Problem



Predicted density profile in CDM model is too steep compared with **observed dwarf spheroidals**

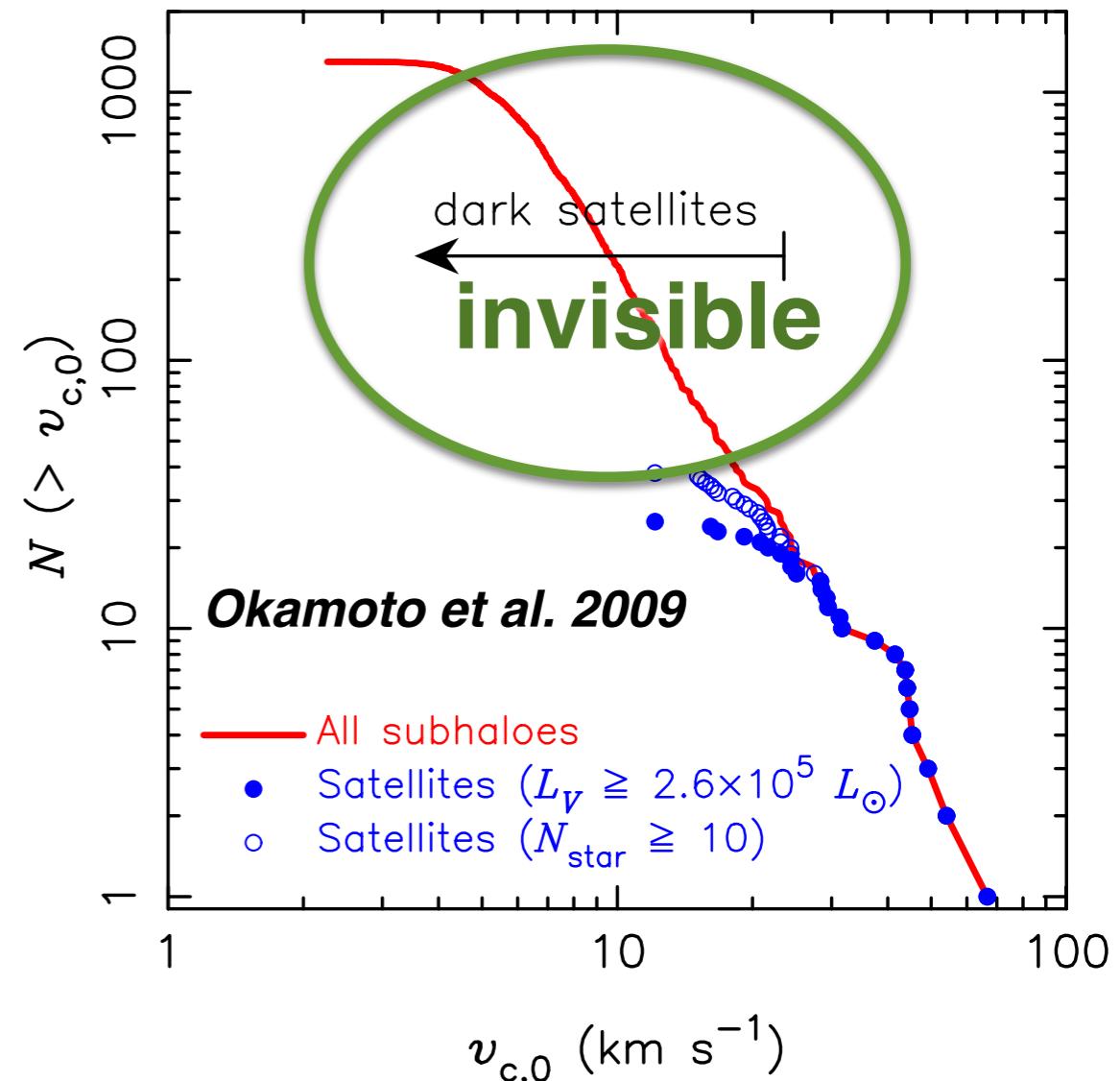
Possible Solutions

Baryon Dynamics

- Supernova Feedback
- UV Flux

Alternatives to CDM

- Thermal Velocity
- Interaction between DM-SM particles
- Interaction between DM-DM particles



Hot/Cold DM

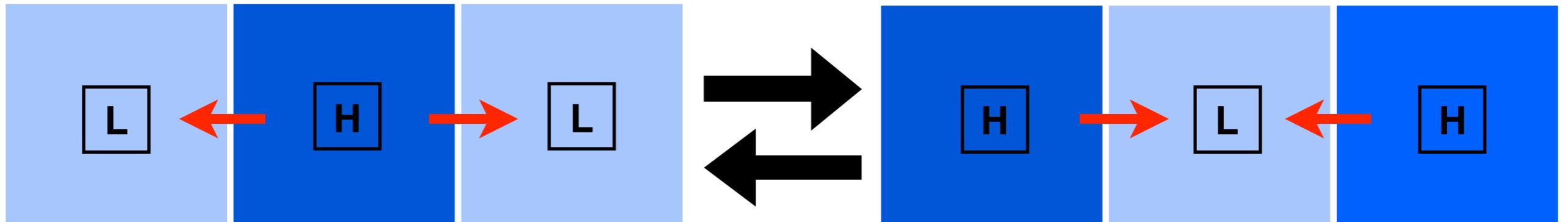
Heavy Neutrino

Cold Dark Matter (CDM) : negligible thermal velocity

Light Neutrino

Hot Dark Matter (HDM) : large thermal velocity

$v \sim 0.05 \times c$ around matter radiation equality $z_{eq} \sim 3000$



DM density

Flux = velocity \times density

Thermal Velocity \rightarrow Effective Pressure

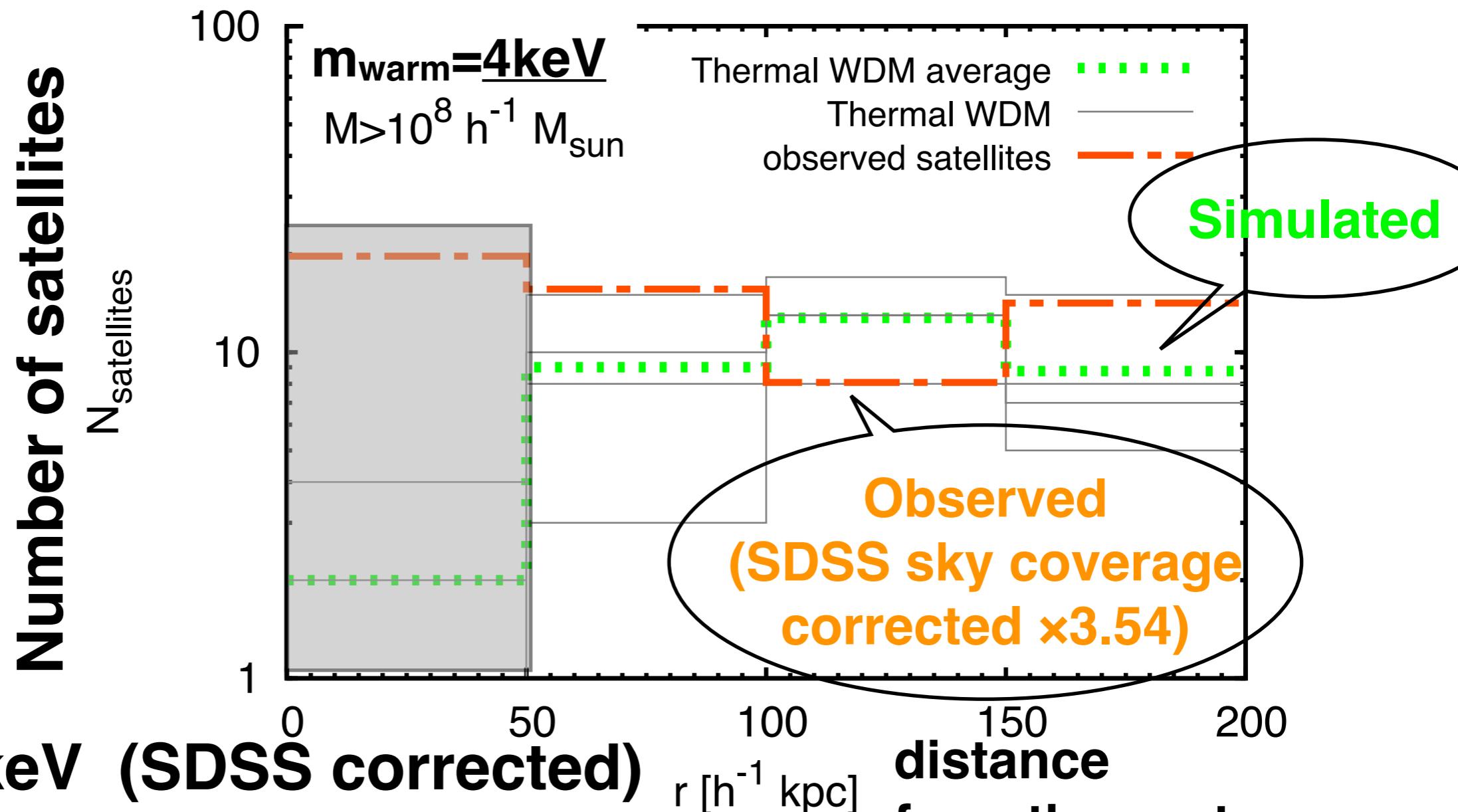
Jeans length $\lambda_J \sim 100$ Mpc

Warm Dark Matter

Warm Dark Matter (WDM) : moderate thermal velocity

Not Cold nor Hot

Jeans length $\lambda_J \sim 1$ Mpc



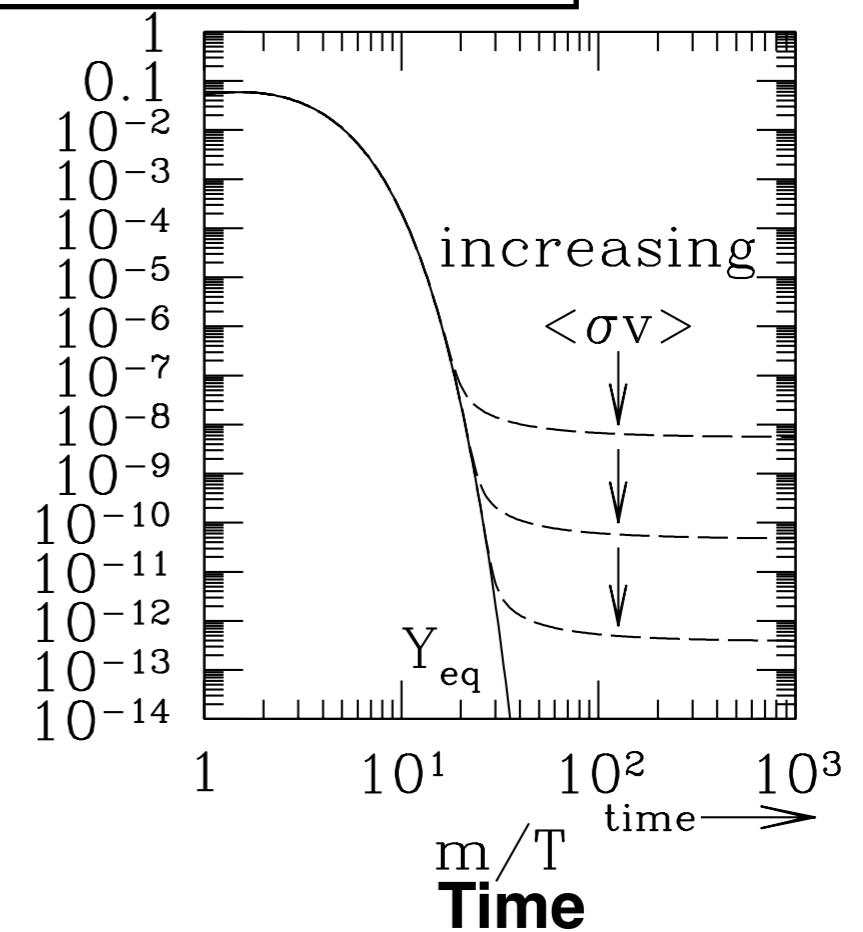
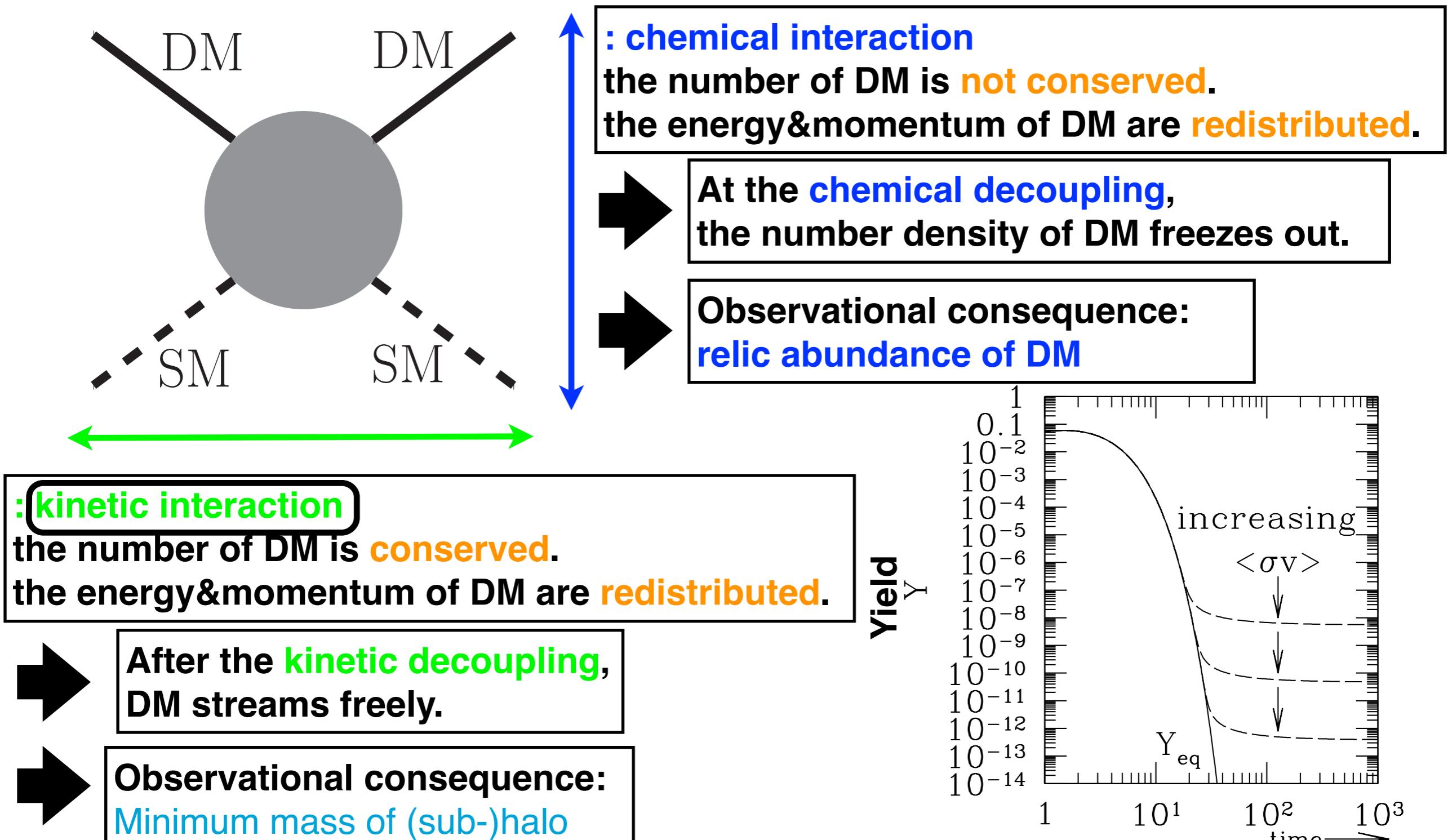
$m_{\text{warm}} = 2-4 \text{ keV } (\text{SDSS corrected})$

$m_{\text{warm}} = 1-2 \text{ keV } (\text{SDSS uncorrected})$

is preferred

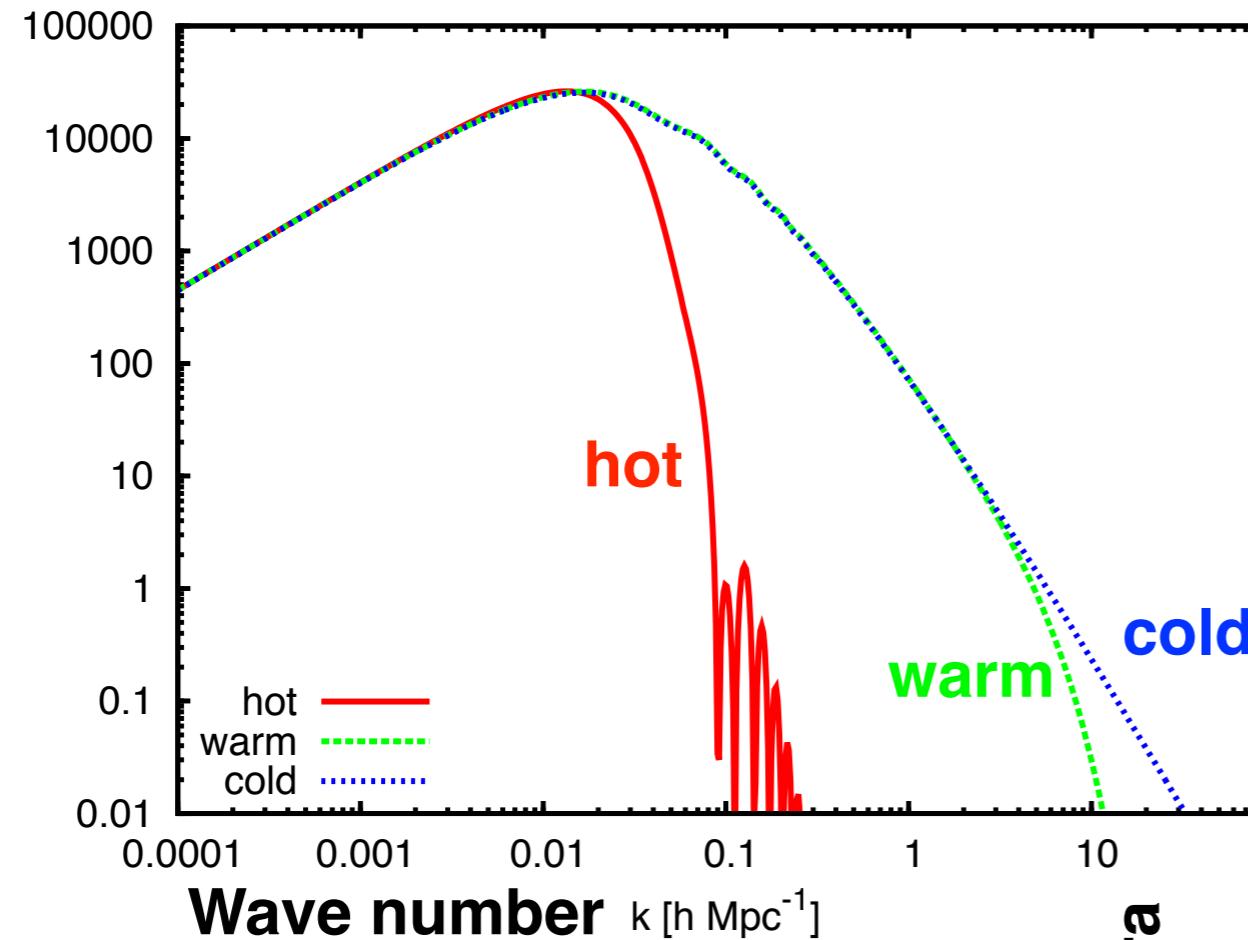
AK, Yoshida, Kohri, Takahashi 2013

DM-SM interaction



DM-SM interaction mimics WDM

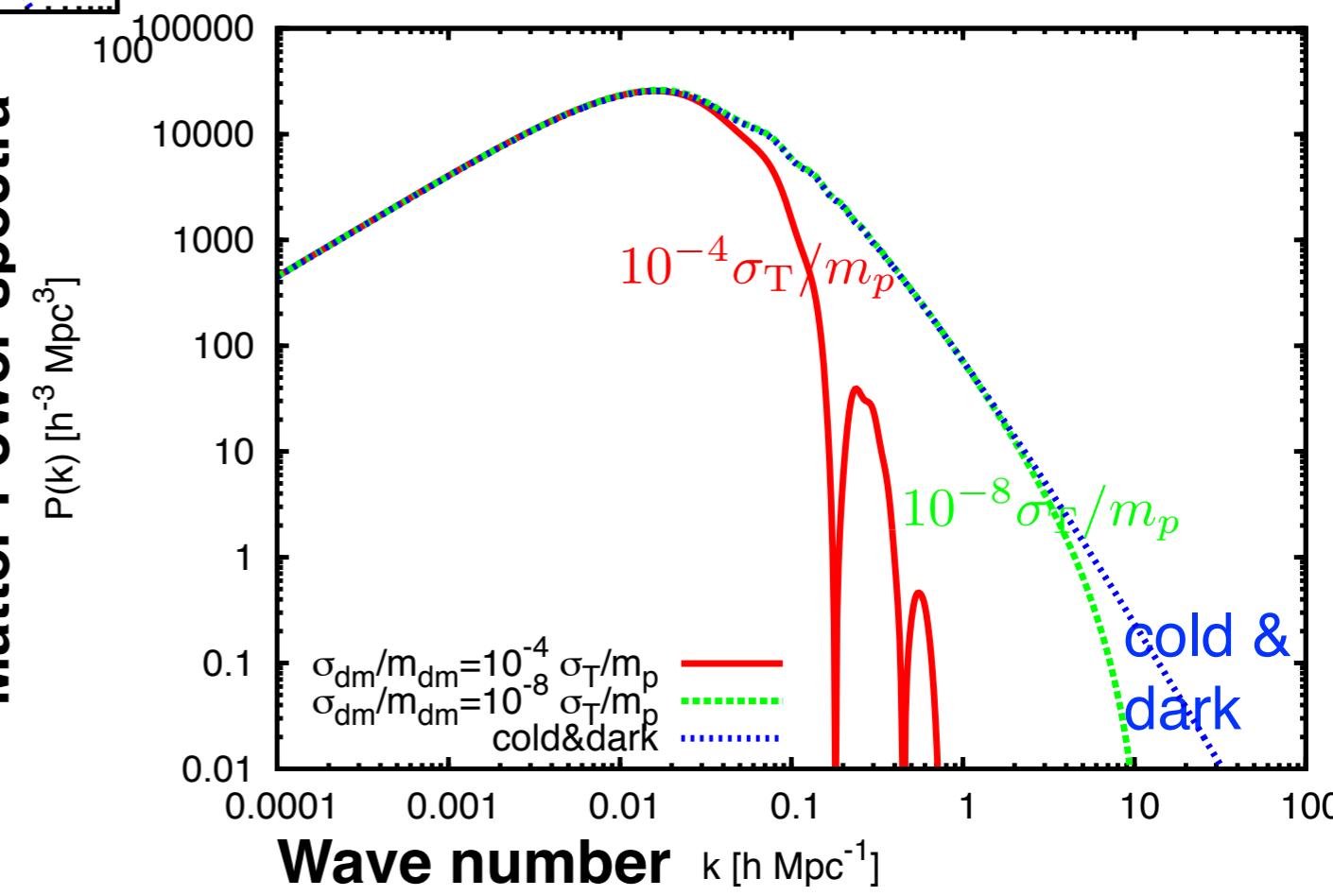
Matter Power spectra



Thermal Velocity
→ Effective Pressure

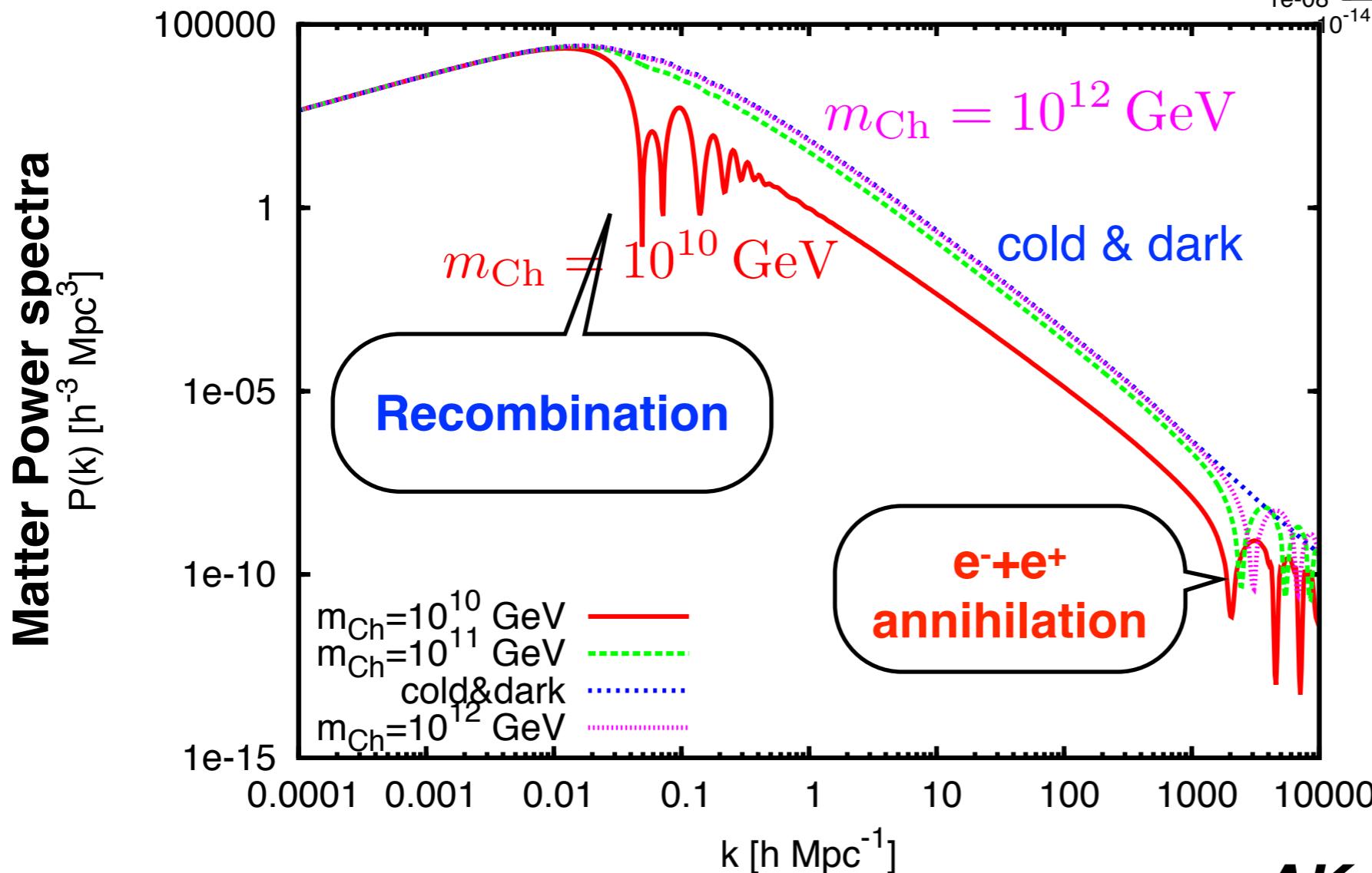
DM-SM interaction
→ Plasma Pressure

Matter Power spectra

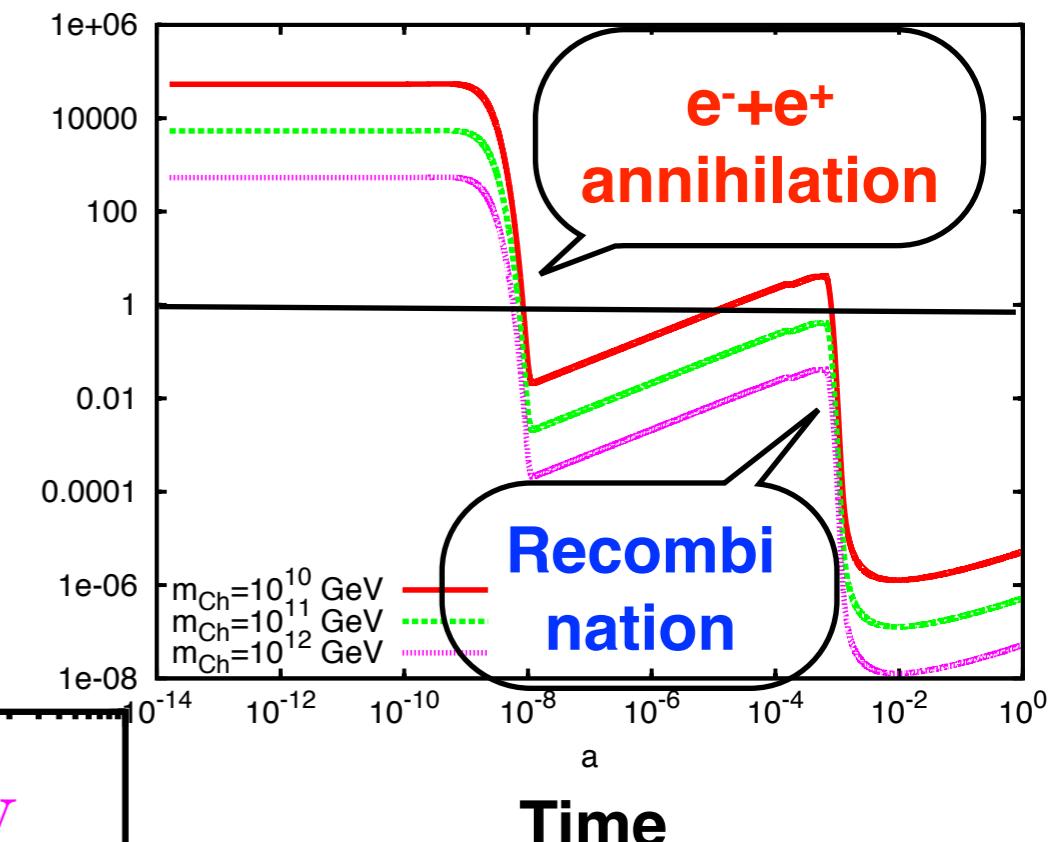


CHAMP

**CHAged Massive Particles
(CHAMPs) account for DM**

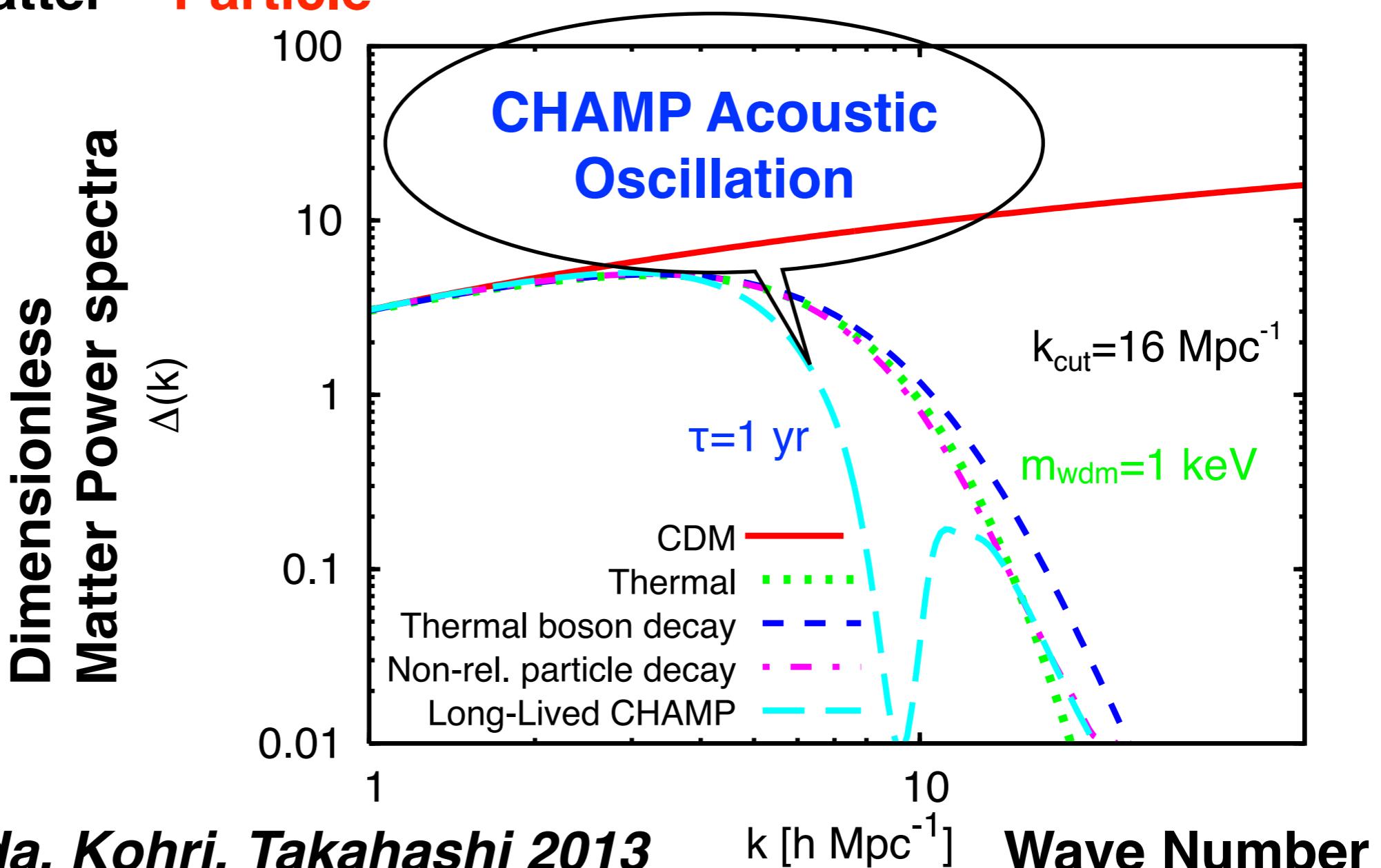
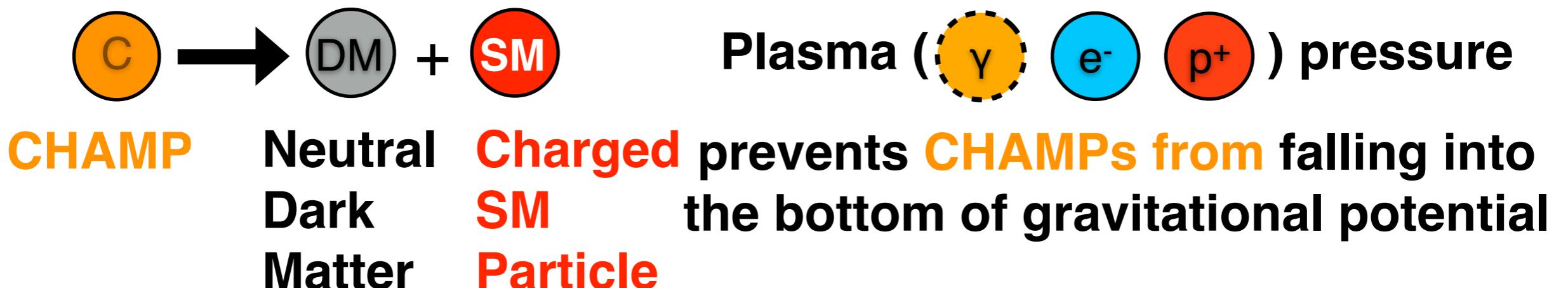


interaction rate

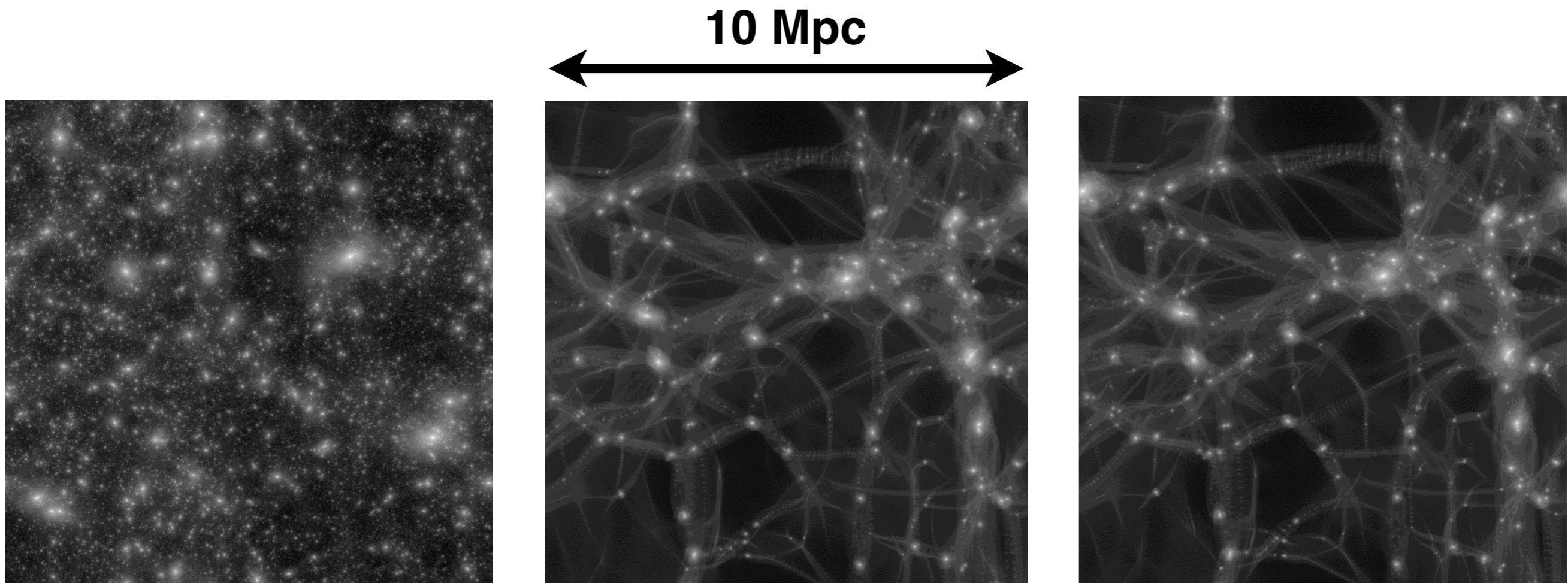


Quite Heavy CHAMP
 $m_{\text{Ch}} > 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$ can not
be distinguished from
CDM

Long-Lived CHAMP



DM Structure in alternative Models



CDM

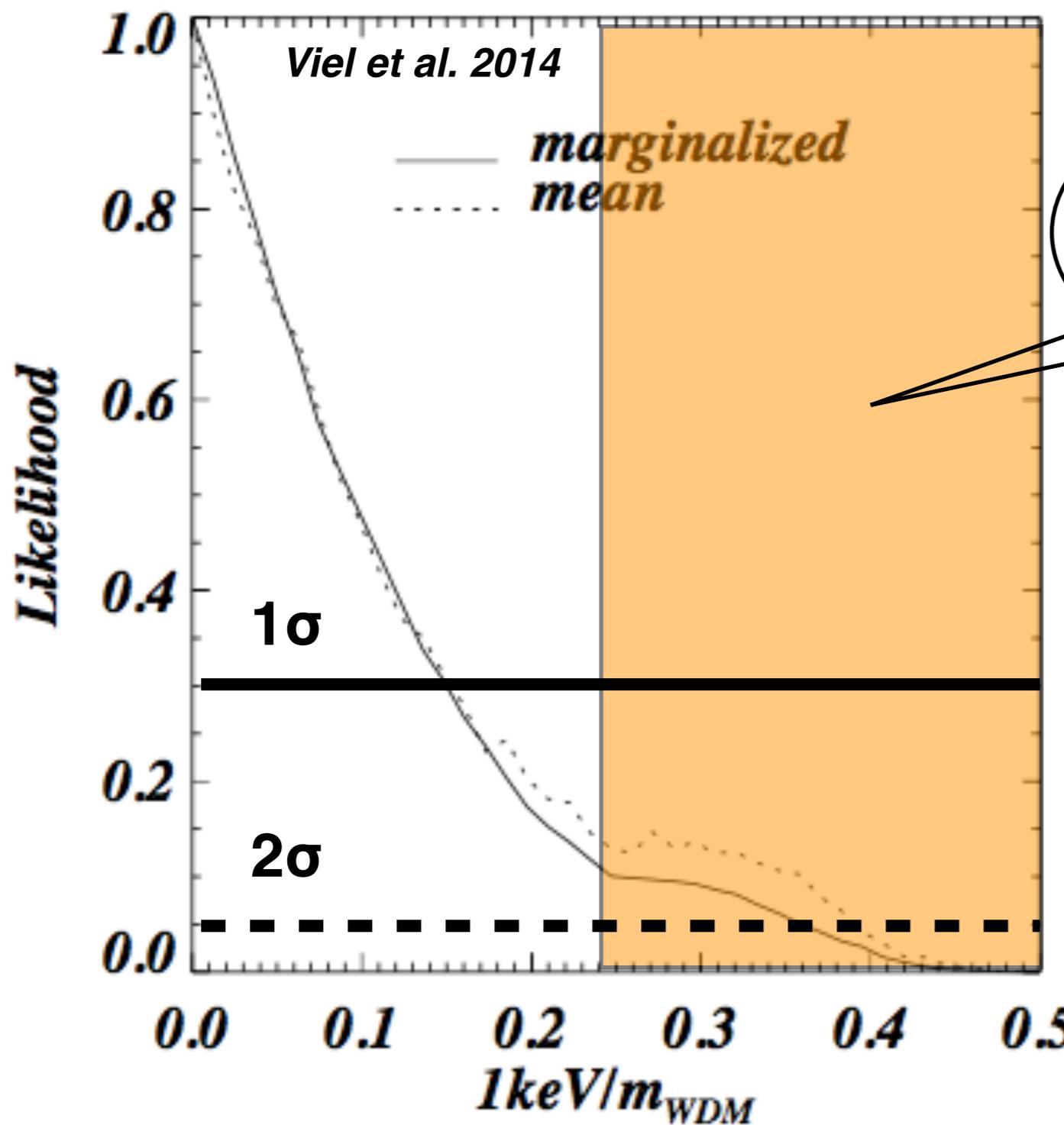
Long-Lived CHAMP
or
WDM

WDM
or
Long-Lived CHAMP

Structures in Long-Lived CHAMP model and WDM model are similar to each other

Lyman-alpha forest constraint

Spectrum data of $z>4$ Quasars from HIRES+MIKE



Preferred from
Small Scale Crisis
(SDSS correction)

$m_{\text{warm}}=2-4\text{keV}$
is excluded at 90% CL

Sterile Neutrino

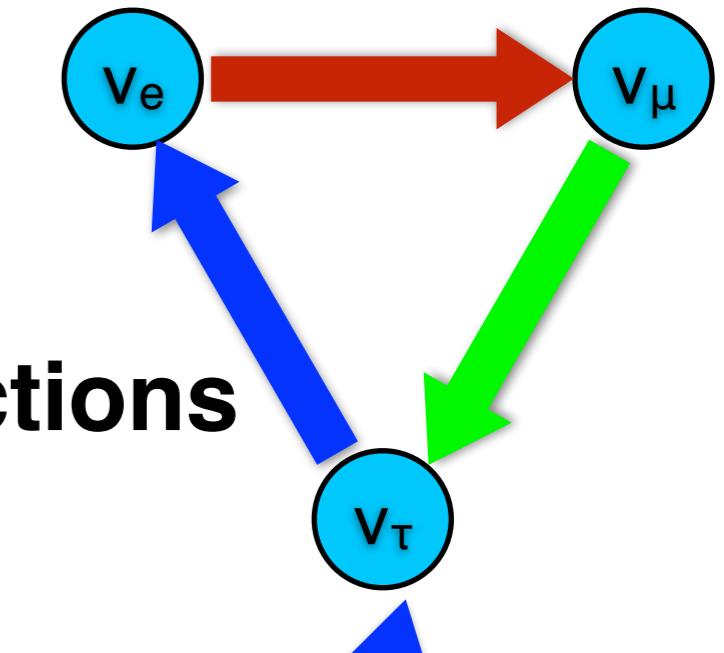
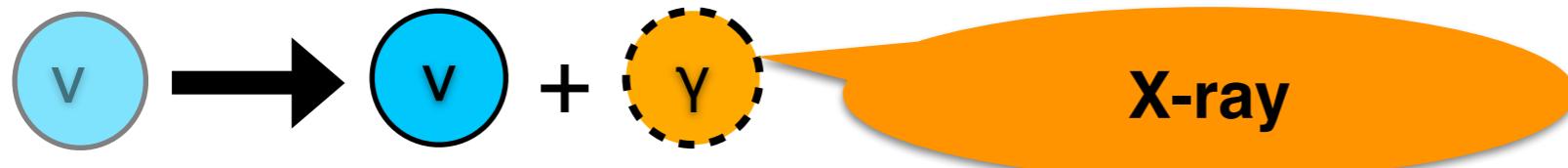
Sterile Neutrino :



Explain Neutrino Oscillation

Do not have electroweak/strong interactions

Radiative Decay $\tau = 10^{27}$ s



**beyond
Standard Model**

Anomalous X-ray line @ 3.5 keV ?

Bulbul et al. 2014 Boyarsky et al. 2014

XMM-Newton, Chandra

↔ null detection *Tamura et al. 2014 Sekiya et al. 2015 Suzaku*

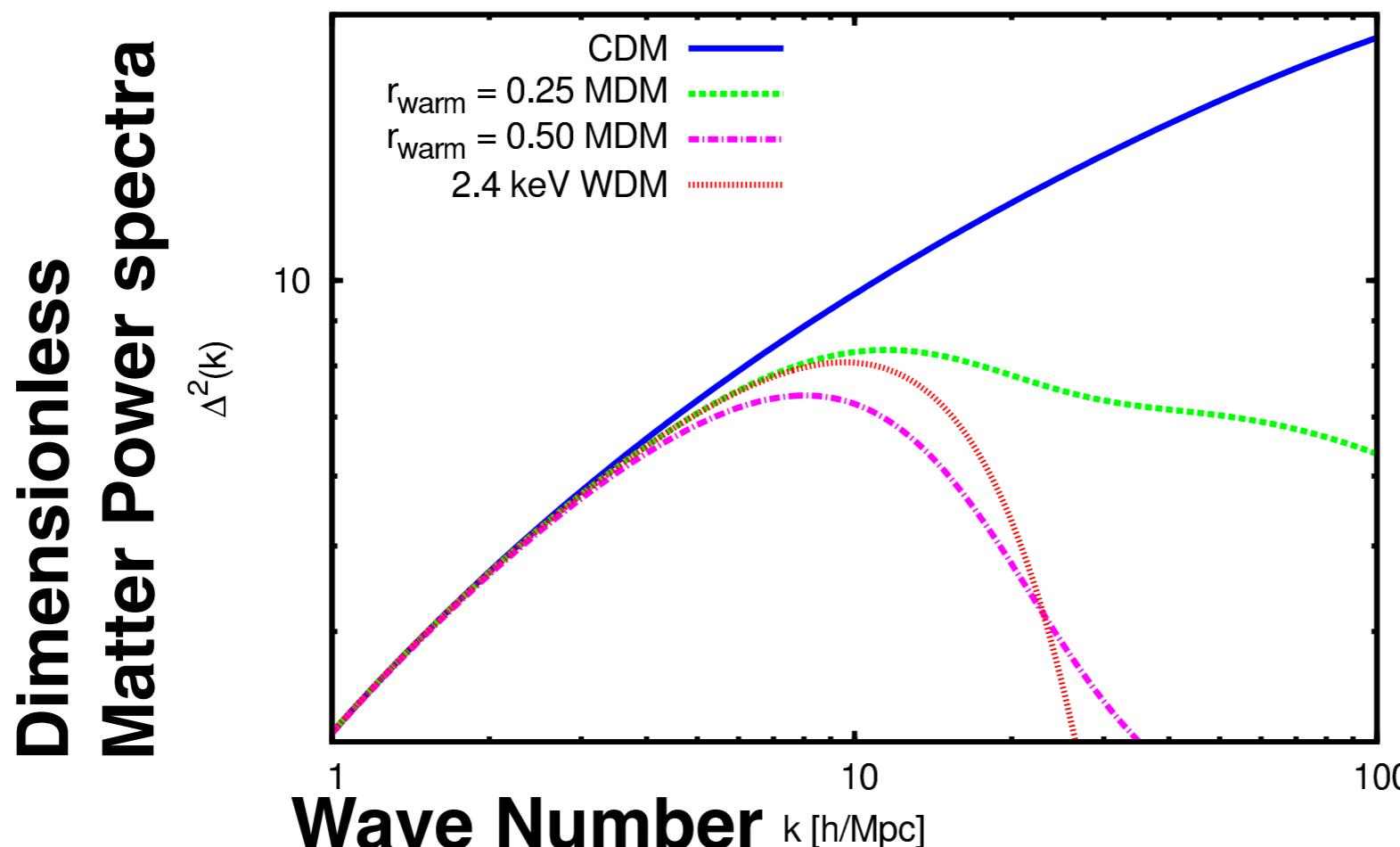
Mixed Dark Matter

Can radiative decay of sterile neutrino explain it?

Abazajian 2014 Yes, but requires large lepton asymmetry
 $n_L/n_\gamma \sim 10^{-4}$ c.f. $n_B/n_\gamma \sim 10^{-10}$

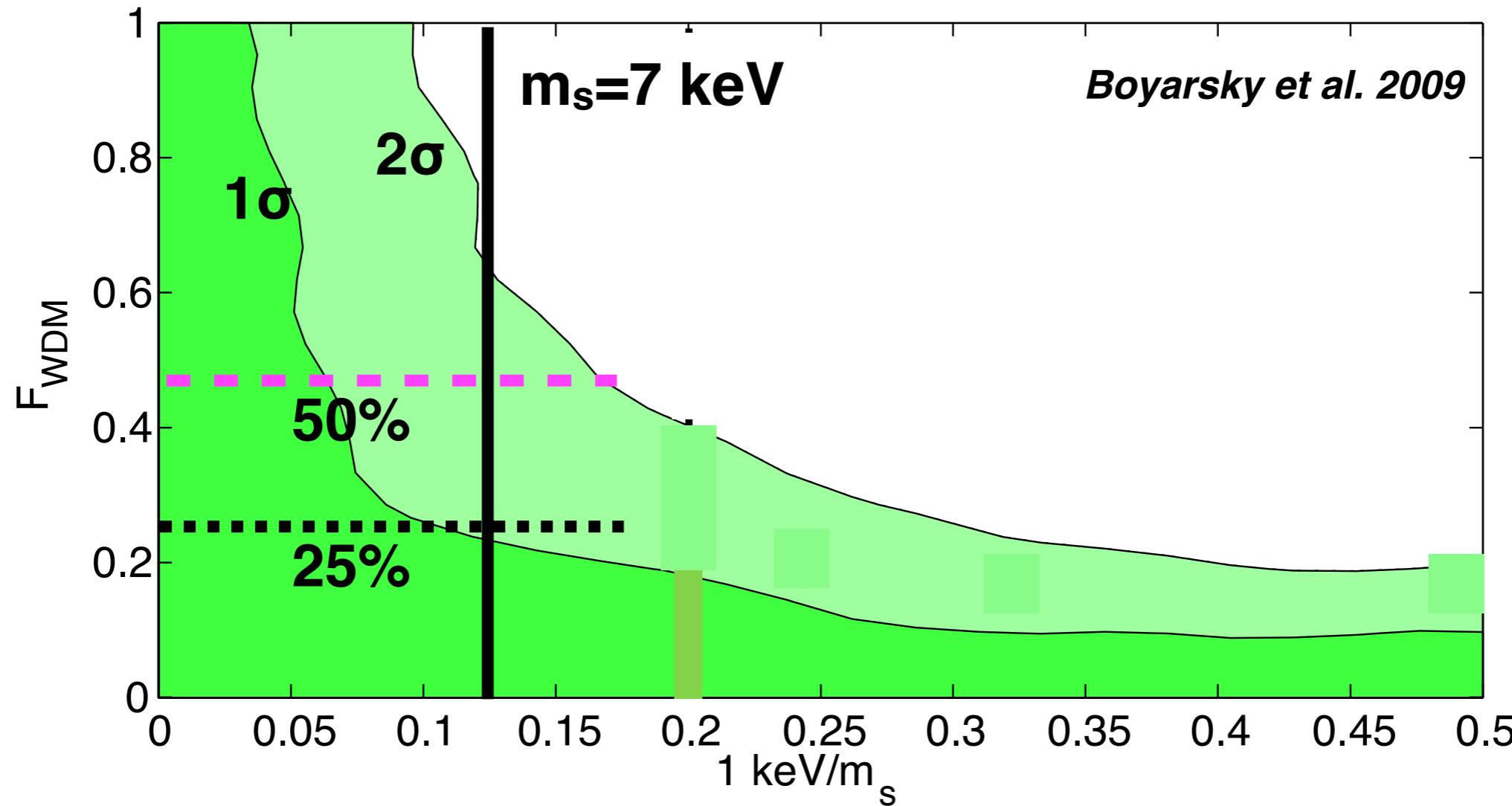
Harada, AK 2014 Yes, but accounts for only 20-60% of DM

Assume the rest consists of cold and stable particle



Matter power spectra are suppressed, but slightly compared with pure WDM model

Lyman-alpha forest constraint



Pure warm dark matter model of 7 keV sterile neutrino
is excluded at 95% CL

50% and 25% are within 2σ and 1σ , respectively

CVF in MDM models

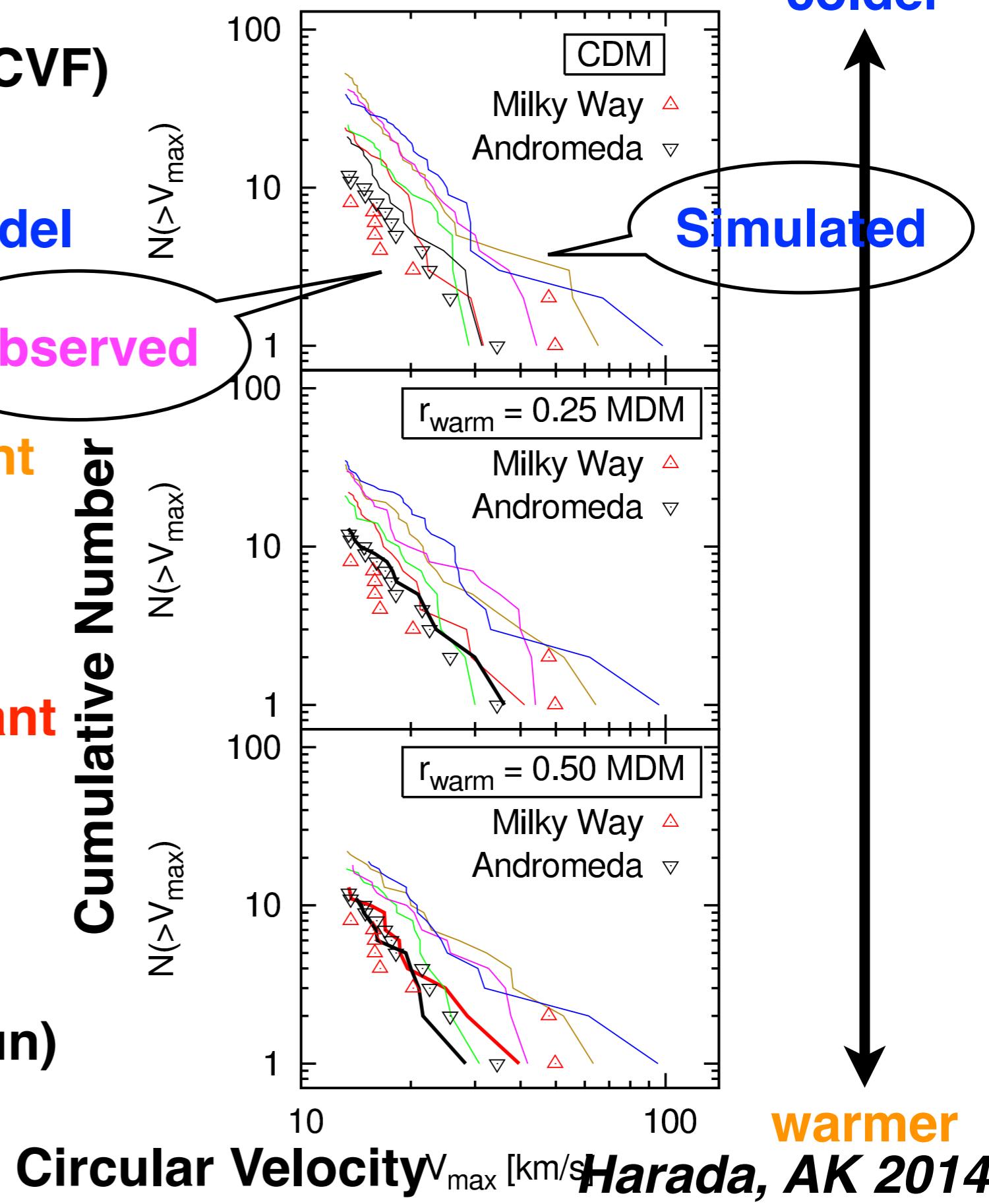
Cumulative Velocity Function (CVF)

Too many subhalos in CDM model

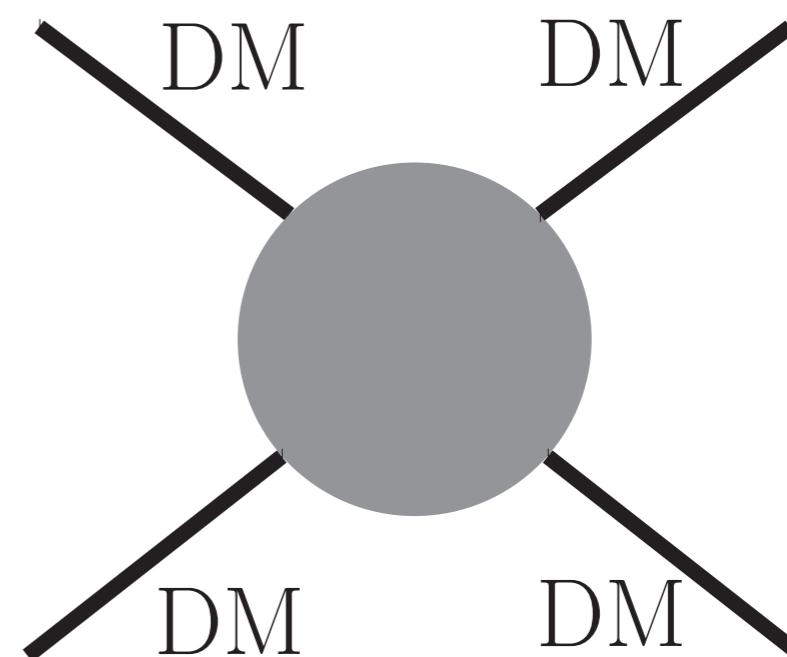
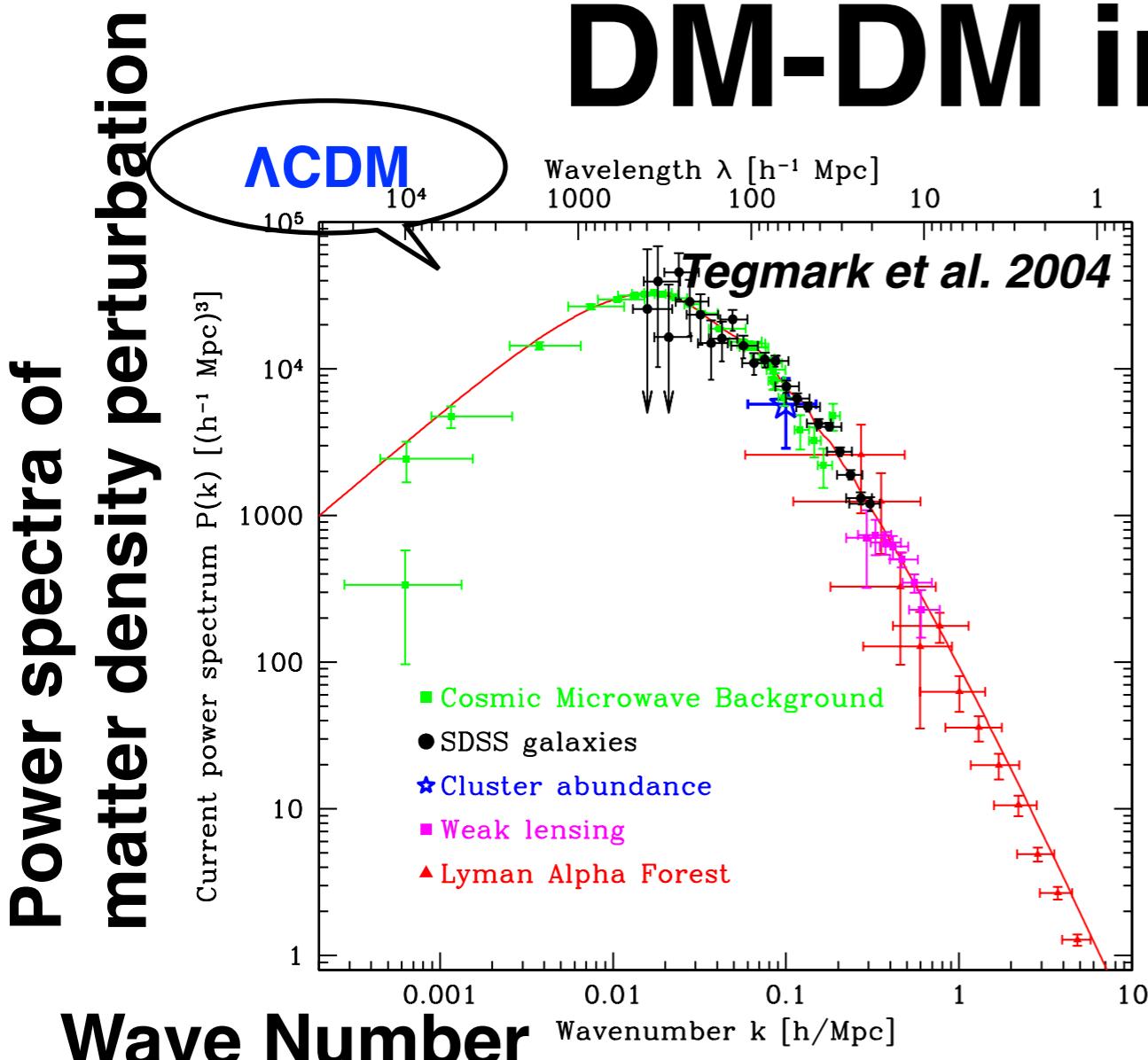
1 out of 6 halos has concordant CVF in 25% MDM model

2 out of 6 halos have concordant CVF in 50% MDM model

MDM models can mitigate missing satellite problem, preferring lighter ($< 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ Msun}$) MW halos



DM-DM interaction



Interaction rate $\Gamma = \sigma v \rho / m$

σ : cross section

v : relative velocity

ρ : DM mass density

m : DM mass

The same linear matter power spectra as ΛCDM ,
but DM-DM interactions become important
as structure formation proceeds $\leftrightarrow \rho$ increases

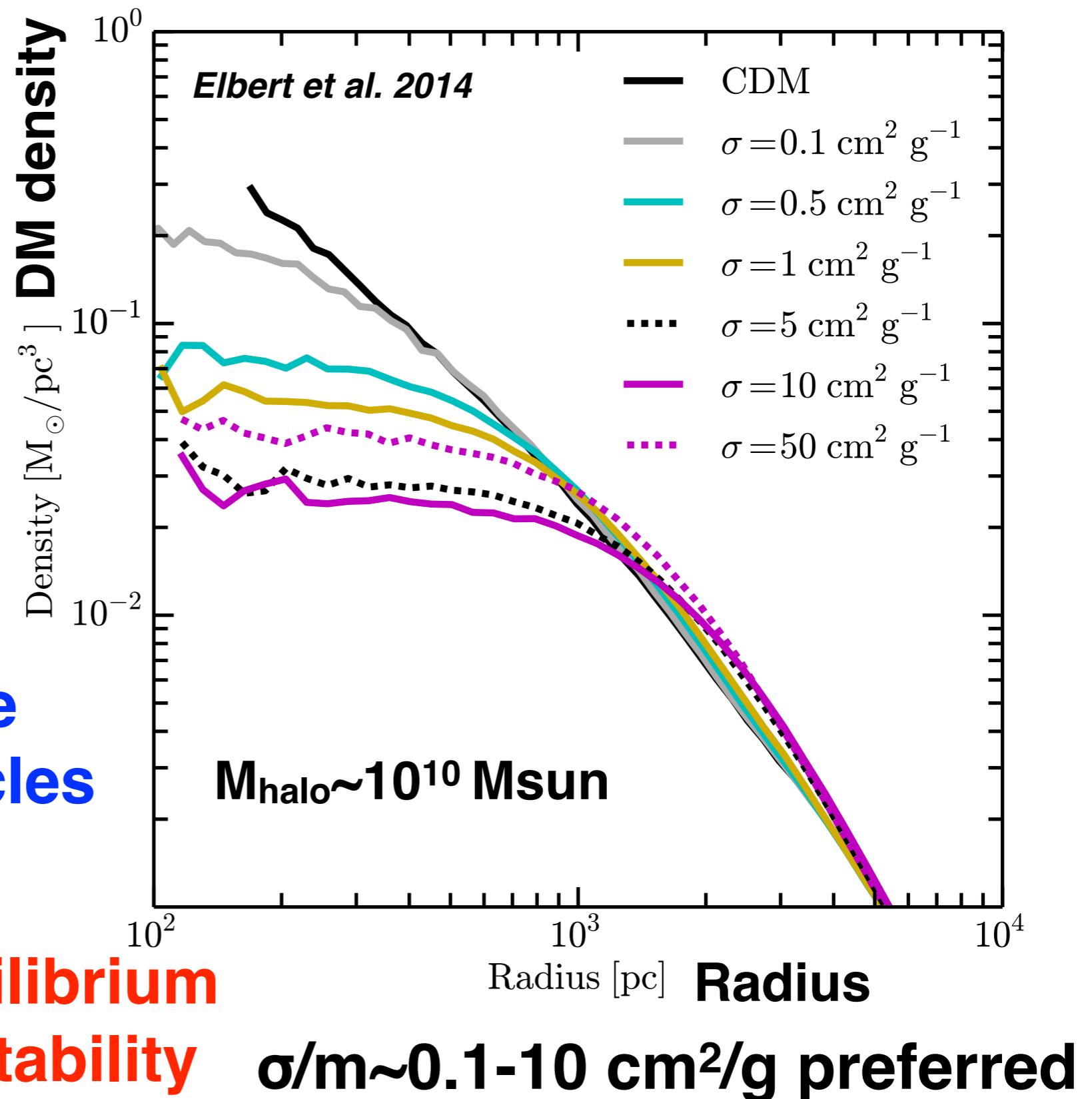
Cored Halos in SIDM model

As σ/m increases,
central density
decreases

Inverted at
some point

DM particles outside
scatter off the particles
inside

In local thermal equilibrium
→ gravo-thermo instability

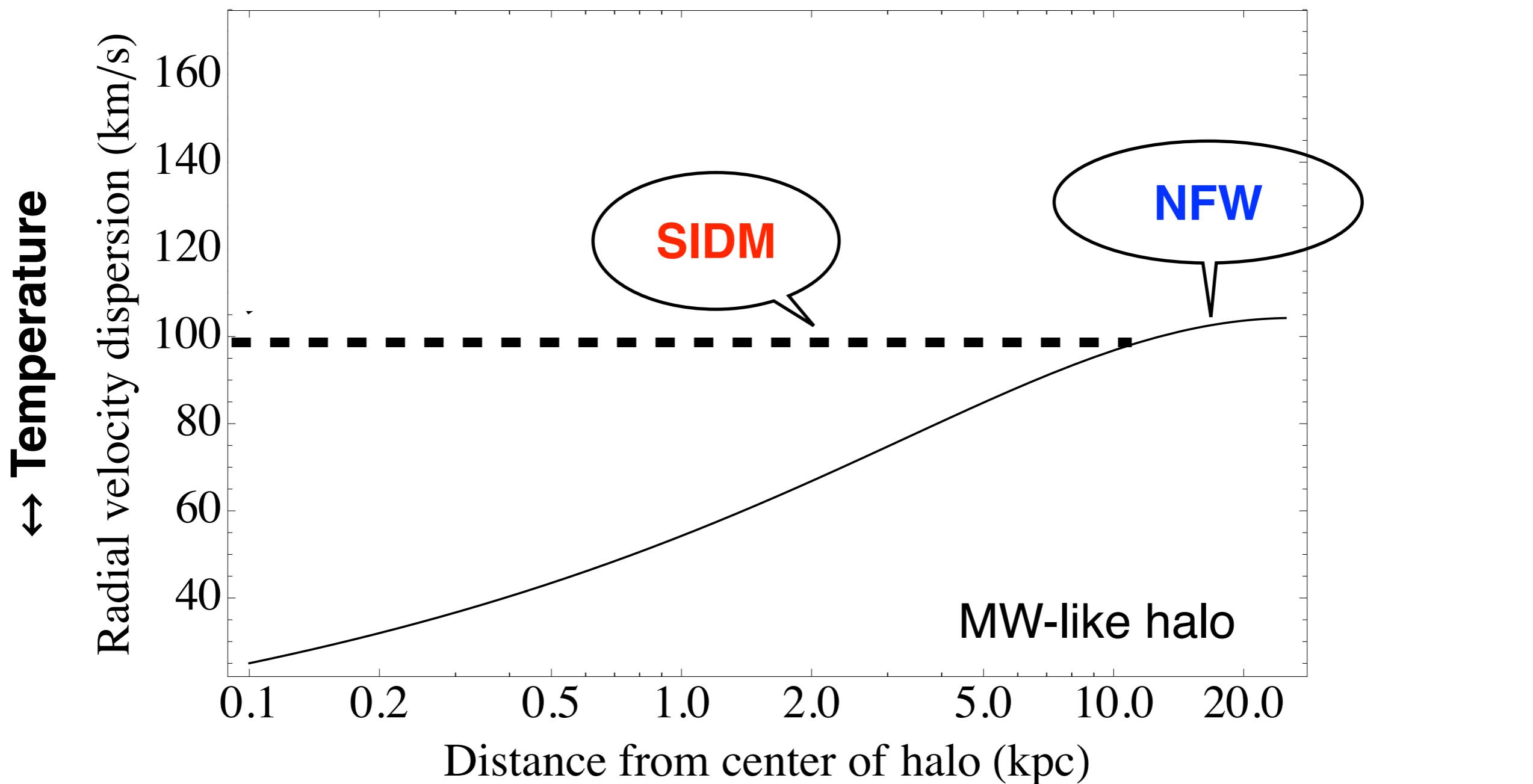


$\sigma/m \sim 0.1-10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ preferred

Isothermal profile in SIDM model

SIDM w/ $\sigma/m \sim 0.1\text{-}10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ follow isothermal distribution

Inner density profile $\rho \propto r^{-a}$ **a=0: cored**



Constraints and Models

Halo shape - ellipticity

galaxy cluster MS 2137–23

$\sigma/m < 0.02 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ *MIRALDA-ESCUDE 2002* simple estimate

$\leftrightarrow \sigma/m < 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ *Peter et al. 2013* SIDM simulation

velocity-independent cross section *Hochberg et al. 2015...*

SIMP miracle 3→2 reaction: relic density of SIMP

2→2 reaction: self-interaction

velocity-dependent cross section *Tulin et al. 2012...*

Introduce MeV scale mediator ($m_{\text{med}} \sim m_{\text{DM}} v_{\text{gal}}/c$)

$v \sim 1000 \text{ km/s}$ @ cluster scale $\sigma \sim 1/v^4$: suppressed

$v \sim 10-100 \text{ km/s}$ @ (sub-)galactic scale $\sigma \sim 1/m_{\text{med}}^2$: const.

Our Analysis

Aim: Take a closer look at Rotation Curves of High Surface Brightness Galaxies in SIDM models

Take circular velocity data of high surface brightness spiral galaxies from McGaugh 2004

Density profile of DM and (Exponential) Disk:
Each have two parameters (scale length, scale density)

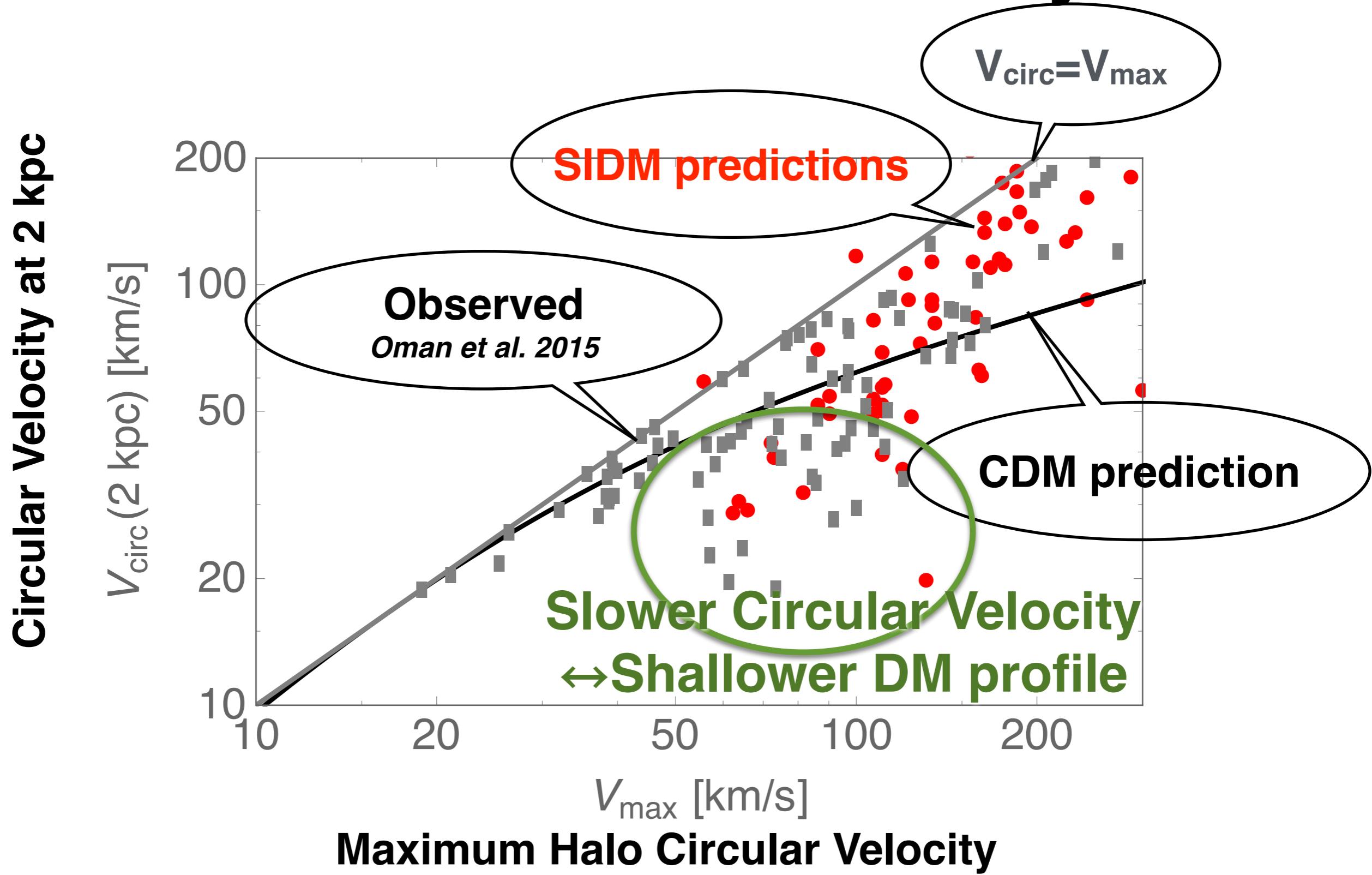
Disk radius: observed (fitted)

Disk surface mass density: fixed to minimize the Tully-Fisher relation

SIDM length and density parameters: fixed to reproduce observed circular velocity at $2.2 \times$ Disk radius (Disk has maximum contributions to circular velocity) and infinity

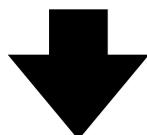
For CDM, cV_{\max} relation and V_{\max} as a free parameter

Inner Circular Velocity

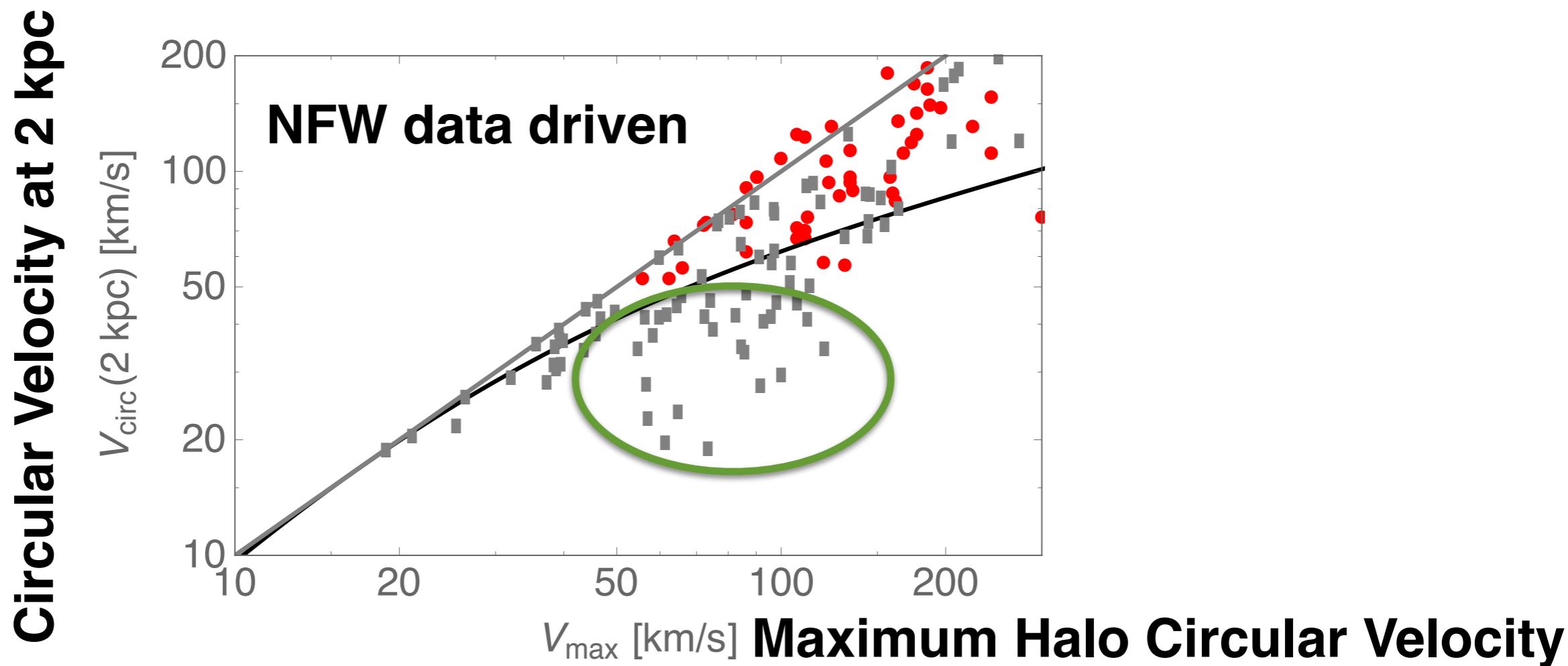


Inner Circular Velocity in Λ CDM

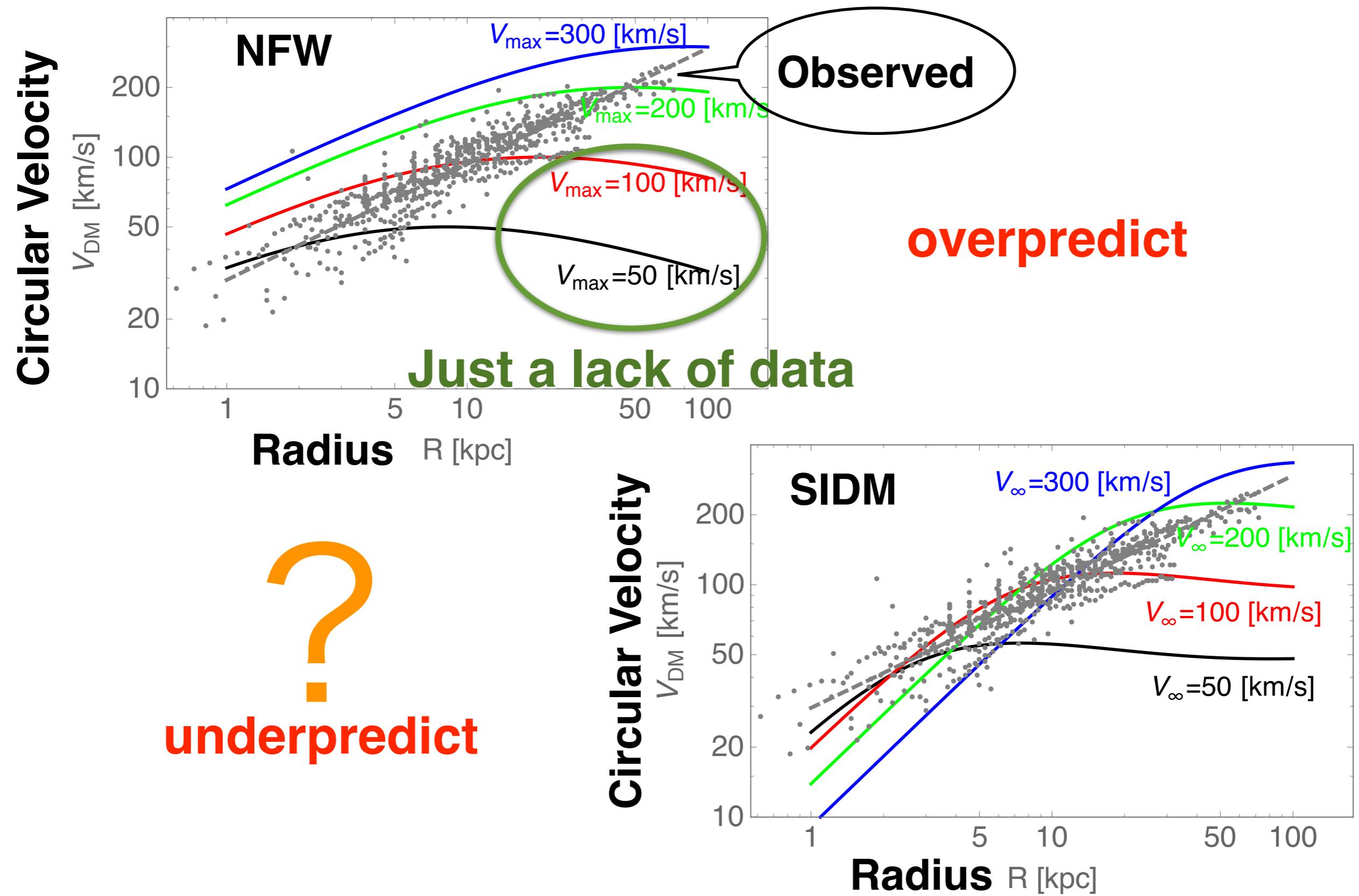
For CDM, c - V_{\max} relation and V_{\max} as a free parameter



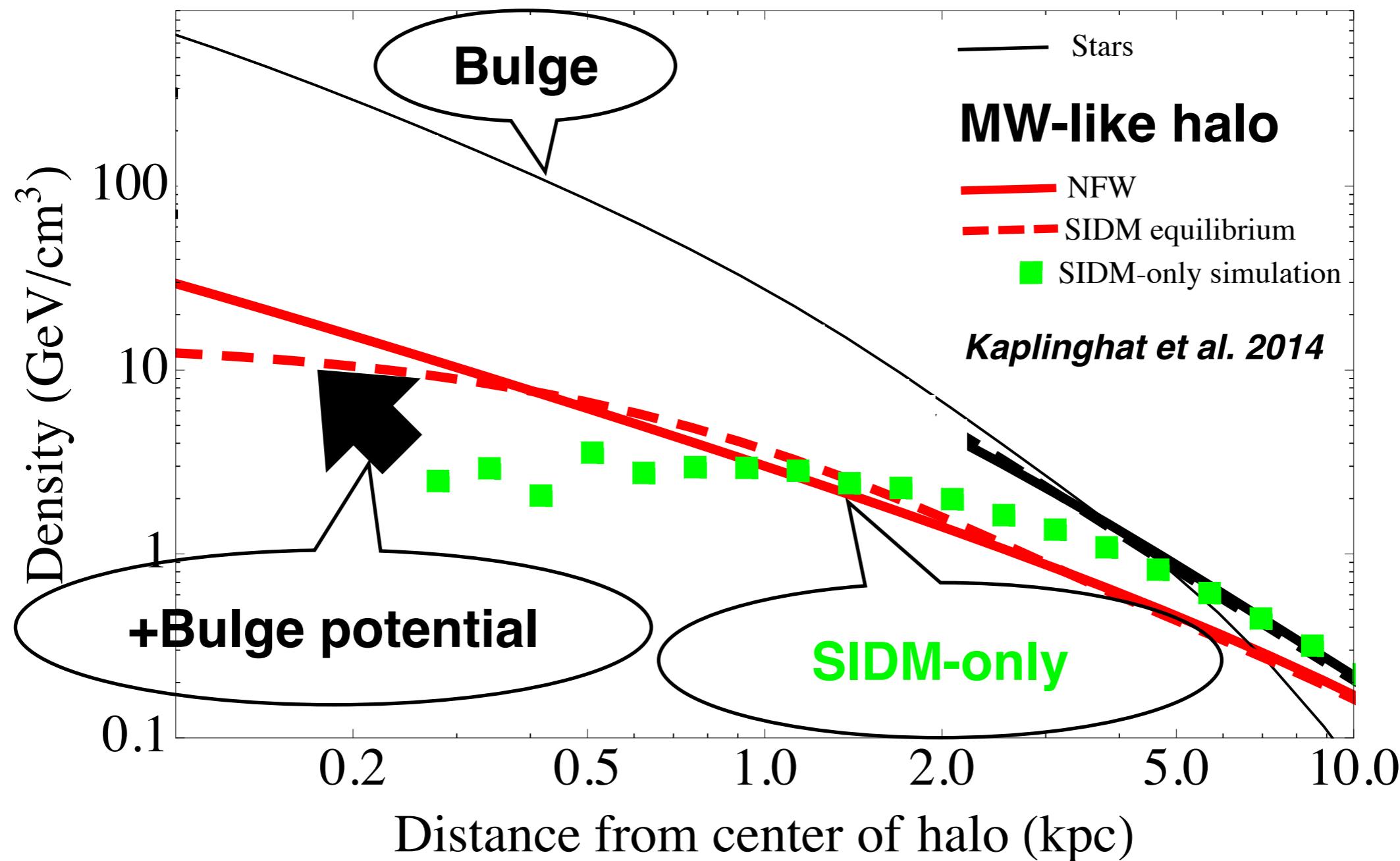
CDM length and density parameters: fixed to reproduce observed circular velocity at $2.2 \times$ Disk radius (Disk has maximum contributions to circular velocity) and infinity



Intermediate Rotation Curve



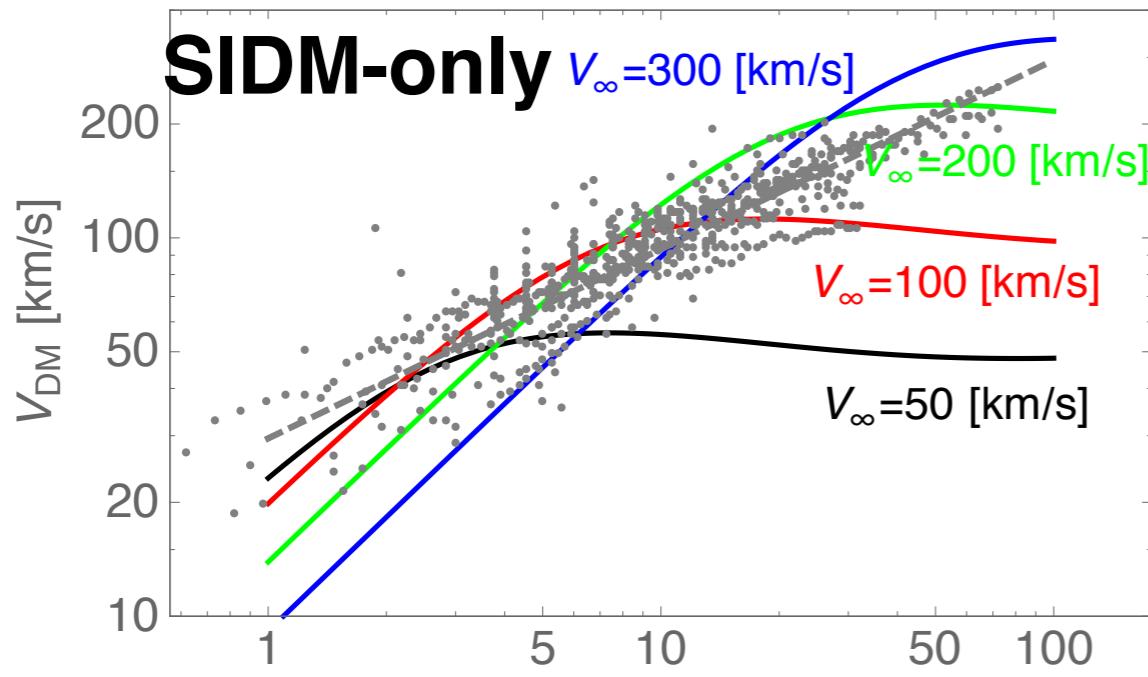
Effect of Baryon Potentials



Once Bulge potential is taken into account,
DM core size shrinks and central density increases

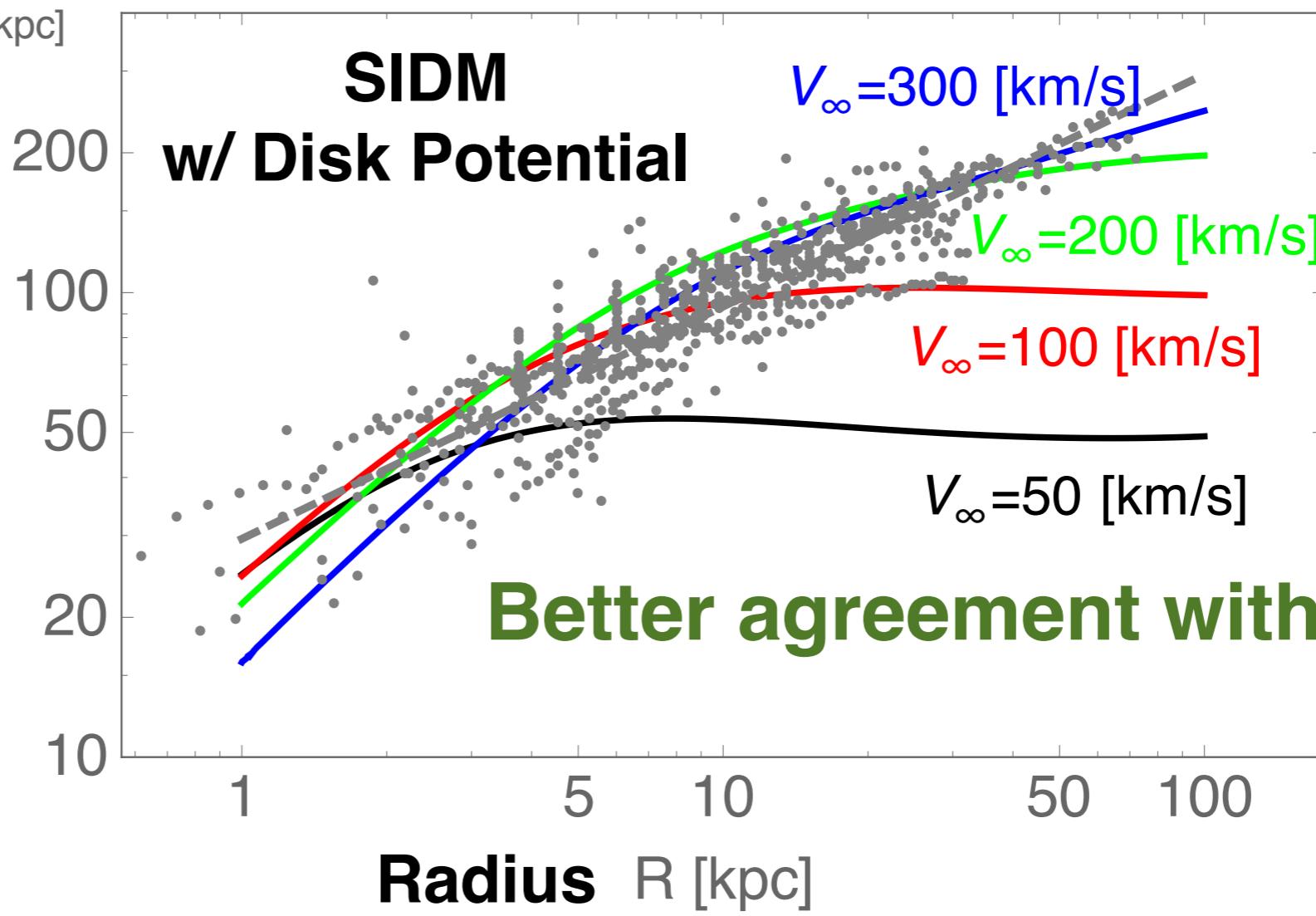
Incorporate Disk Potential

Circular Velocity



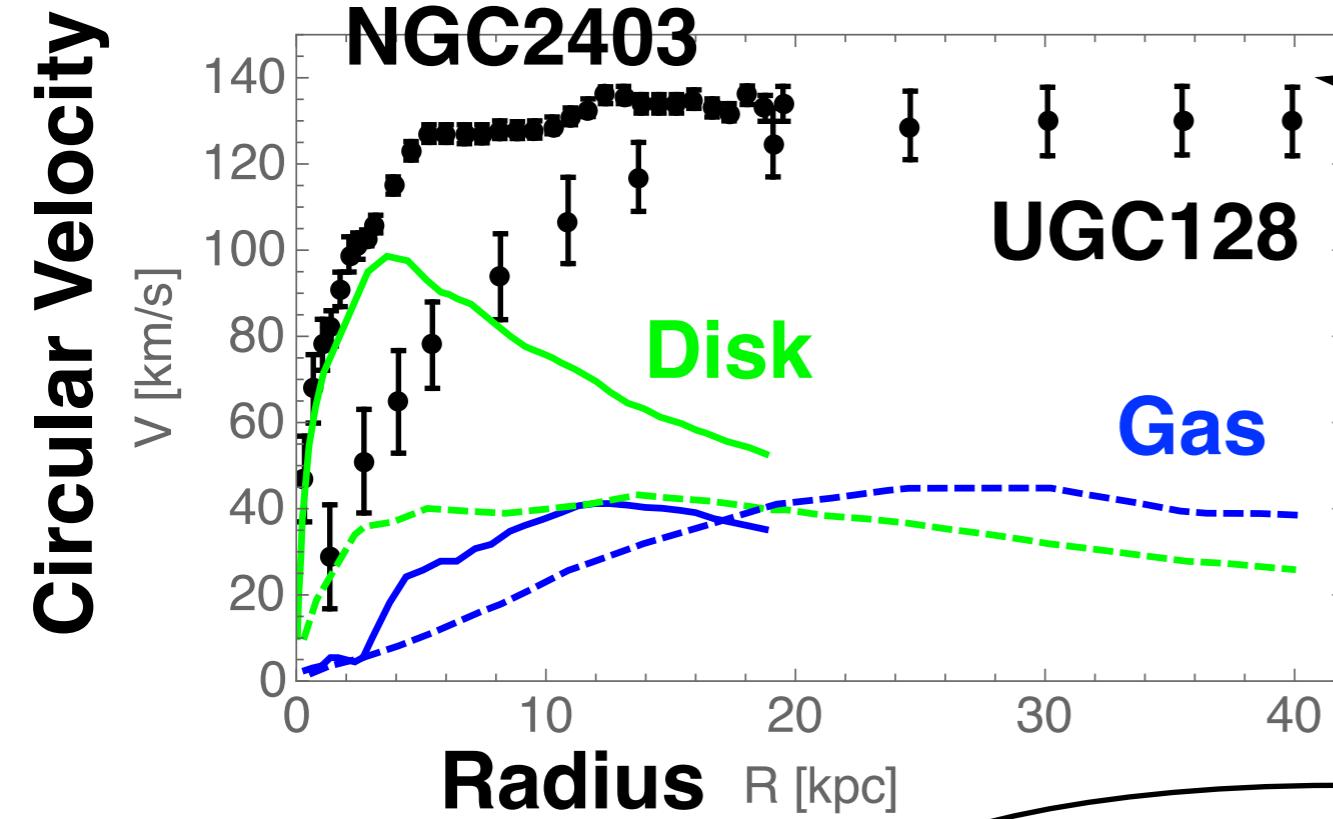
Radius R [kpc]

Circular Velocity



Radius R [kpc]

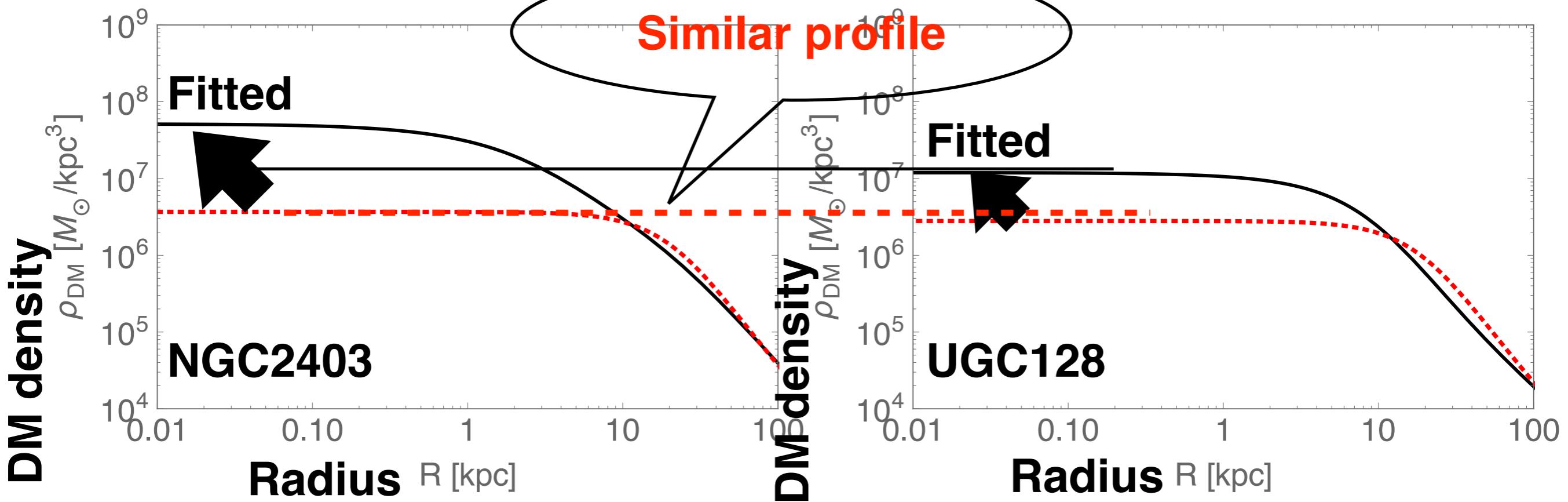
Universal Halo Profile



Similar V_{inf}
 \leftrightarrow Similar profile

like NFW in CDM model

Completely Different
Rotation Curves



Summary

Λ CDM model has success in reproducing large scale structure of the Universe, but not small scales - **small scale crisis**

Alternatives to CDM model may solve or mitigate the small scale crisis

- Thermal Velocity (Warm Dark Matter)
- DM-SM interaction
- DM-DM interaction

in tension w/
observations of high-redshift
matter distribution

Self-Interacting Dark Matter can be in good agreement with observed rotation curves when baryon potentials are incorporated