

Cosmological Simulations With Self-Interacting DM

Miguel Rocha (UCI)
Santa Cruz 2012

Annika Peter

Manoj Kaplinghat

James Bullock

Shea Garrison-Kimmel's

Jose Onorbe



Cosmological Simulations With Self-Interacting CDM

Miguel Rocha (UCI)
Santa Cruz 2012

Cosmological Simulations With Self-Interacting **CDM**

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With all the good things that “Coldness” brings

- Right Structure
- Right Clustering
- Right Abundances

All large scale properties
> ~ 1 Mpc

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We owe all this to just it being “Cold”!

Cold + ?

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What else can we add?

CDM + Self-Interactions?

Particle Physics Motivations:

Pospelov et al. 2008, Arkani-Hamed et al. 2009, Ackerman et al. 2009, Feng et al. 2009, 2010
Loeb & Weiner 2011, Stiele et al. 2011, Peter 2012

CDM + Self-Interactions?

Particle Physics Motivations:

- DM Self-Interactions as strong as the standard model strong interactions are allowed by primordial nucleosynthesis

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- They are a generic consequences of hidden-sector extensions to the Standard Model

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CDM + Self-Interactions?

Particle Physics Motivations:

- DM Self-Interactions as strong as the standard model strong interactions are allowed by primordial nucleosynthesis. Wimpless Miracle!
- They are a generic consequences of hidden-sector extensions to the Standard Model
- Even if dark sector particles have no couplings to the Standard Model particles they might experience strong interactions with themselves

Pospelov et al. 2008, Arkani-Hamed et al. 2009, Ackerman et al. 2009, Feng et al. 2009, 2010
Loeb & Weiner 2011, Stiele et al. 2011, Peter 2012

CDM + Self-Interactions?

Astrophysical Motivations:

Spergerl & Steinhardt 2000
($\sigma/m = 0.1-100 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$)

CDM + Self-Interactions?

Astrophysical Motivations:

- Lower central densities and form constant density cores in DM halos

Spergerl & Steinhardt 2000

($\sigma/m = 0.1-100 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$)

CDM + Self-Interactions?

Astrophysical Motivations:

- Lower central densities and form constant density cores in DM halos
- Reduce the number of subhalos through subhalo evaporation

Spergerl & Steinhardt 2000

($\sigma/m = 0.1-100 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$)

Previous Constraints

| Reference | Constraint [cm^2 / g] | From | Problem |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| Yoshidal et. al 2000 | $\sigma/m < \sim 0.1$ | Cluster density core | One cluster |
| Dave et. al 2001 | $\sigma/m = 0.1-10$ | Dwarfs density Cores | Narrow mass range |
| Gnedin & Ostriker 2001 | $\sigma/m < 0.3$ | Subhalo evaporation | Overestimated subhalo evaporation |
| Miralda-Escude 2002 | $\sigma/m < 0.02$ | Halo shapes | Overestimated halo sphericity |
| Randall et al. 2008 | $\sigma/m < 0.7-1.25$ | Bullet Cluster | High central densities and relative vel. |

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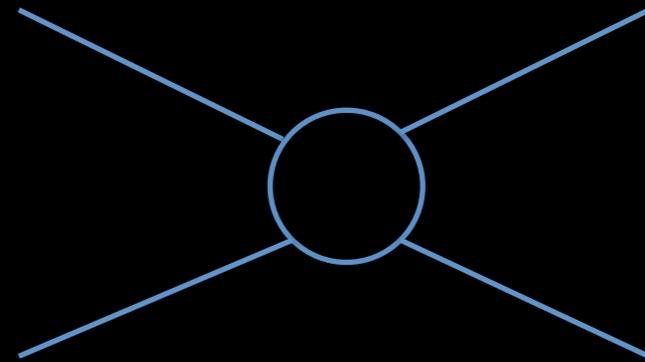
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| Peter et al. arXiv:1208.3026 | $\sigma/m < 1$ | Halo shapes | ✓ |
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Modeling DM Self-Interactions

Revisiting the Simplest Model:

- Elastic
- Velocity Independent
- Isotropic

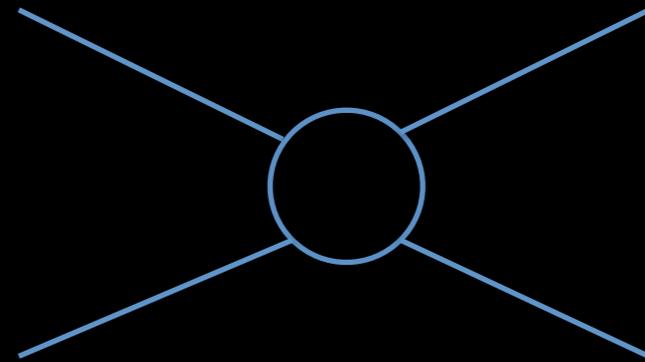


$$\Gamma \simeq \rho (\sigma / m) v_{rms}$$

Modeling DM Self-Interactions

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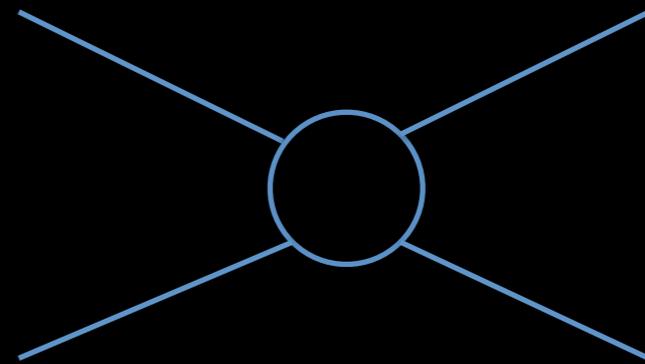


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Modeling DM Self-Interactions

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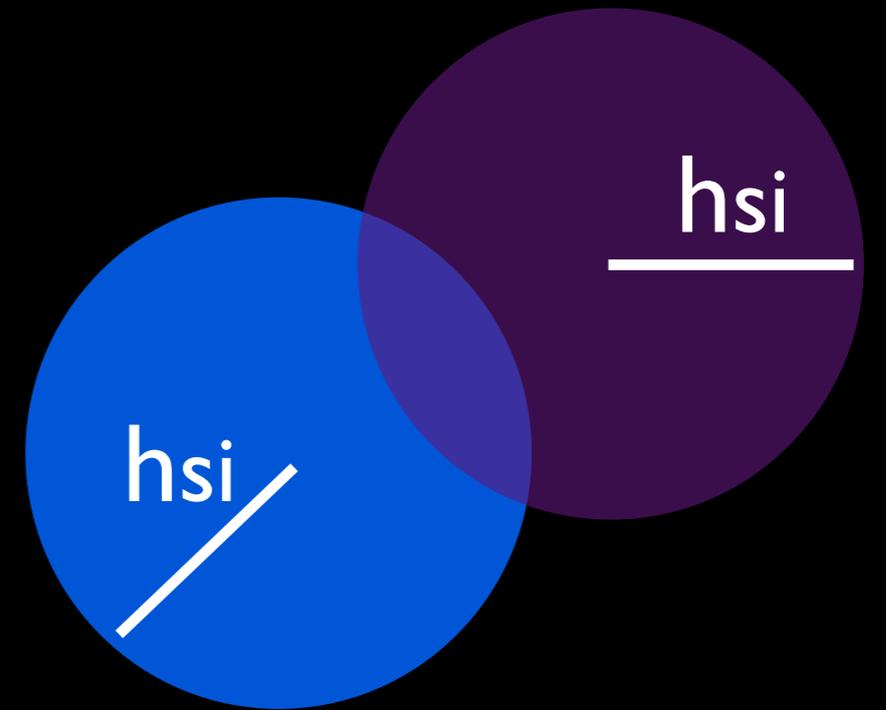
$$\sigma/m \sim 0.1, 1 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$$

$$\Gamma \simeq \rho (\sigma/m) v_{rms}$$

Pair-wise Scattering

New algorithm derived
self-consistently from the
Boltzmann equation

N-body particles are given a
self-interacting smoothing
length “ h_{si} ” to represent
phase-space blobs

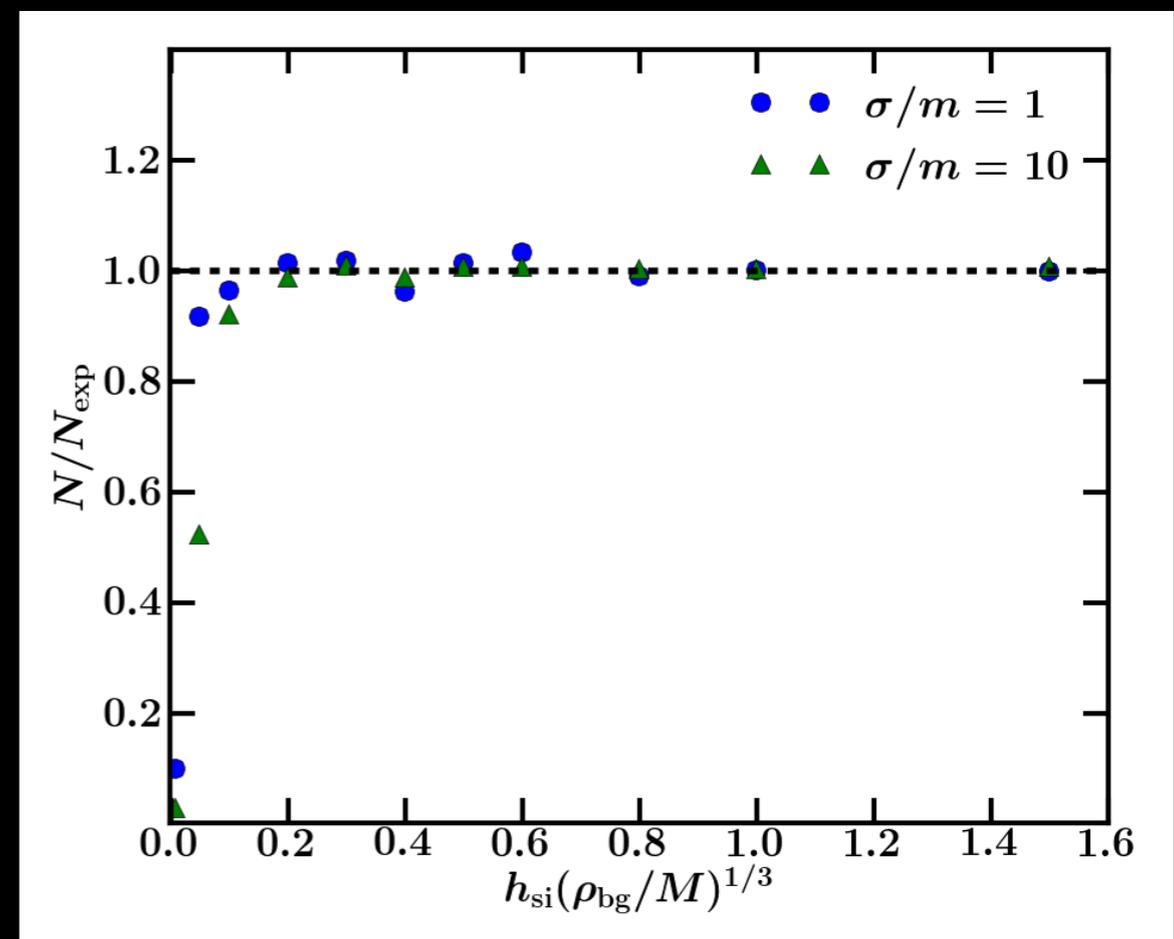
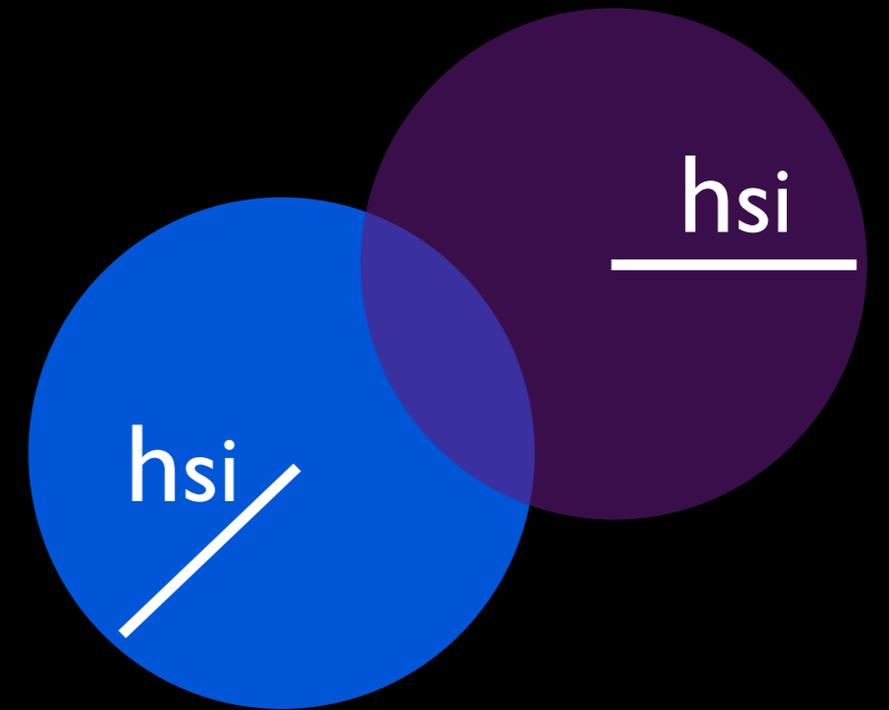


Pair-wise Scattering

New algorithm derived self-consistently from the Boltzmann equation

N-body particles are given a self-interacting smoothing length “ h_{si} ” to represent phase-space blobs

We test it! ✓



Simulation Set

50 Mpc/h Box: $N_p = 512^3$, $m_p \sim 7e7 \text{ Msun}$

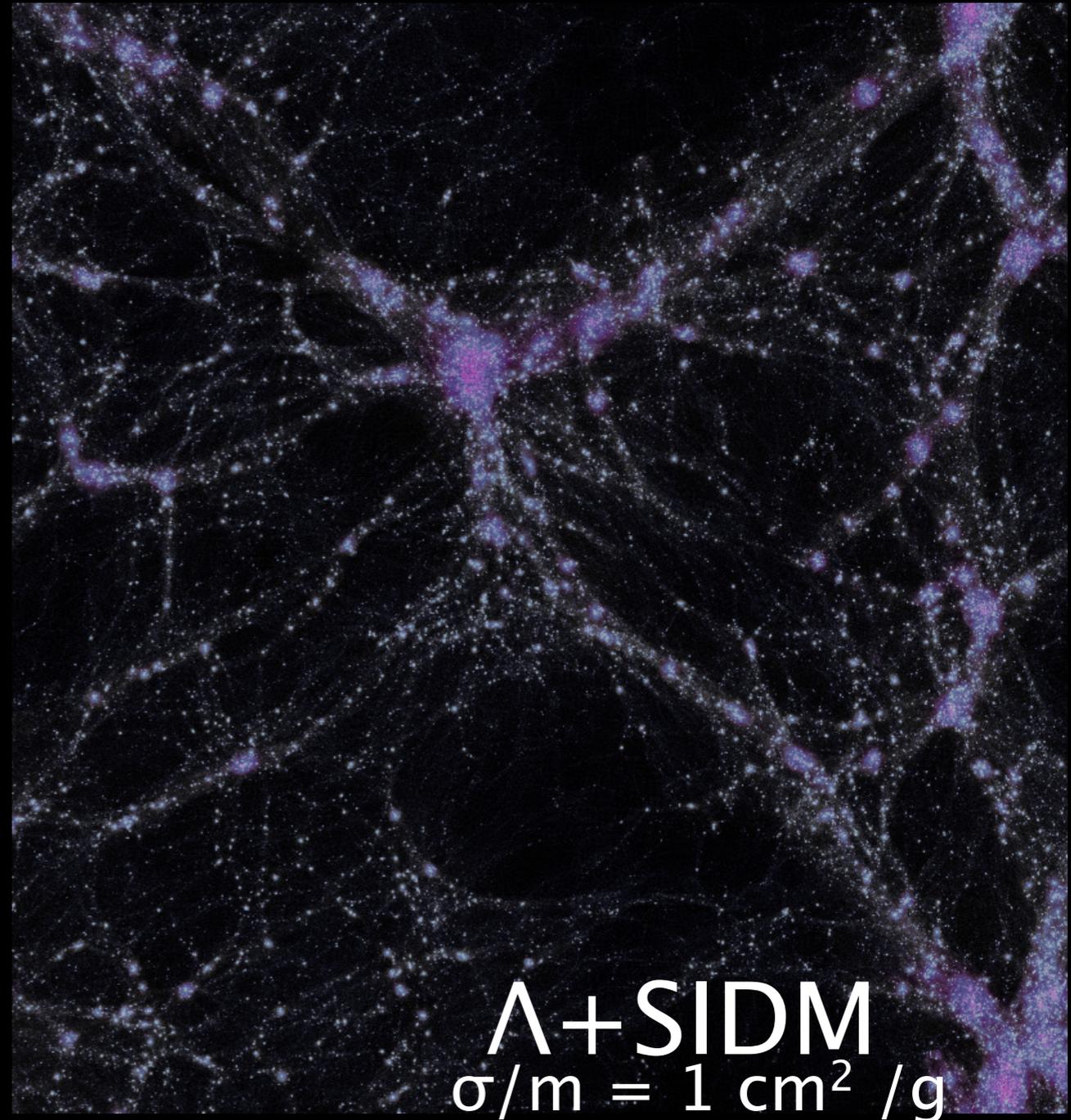
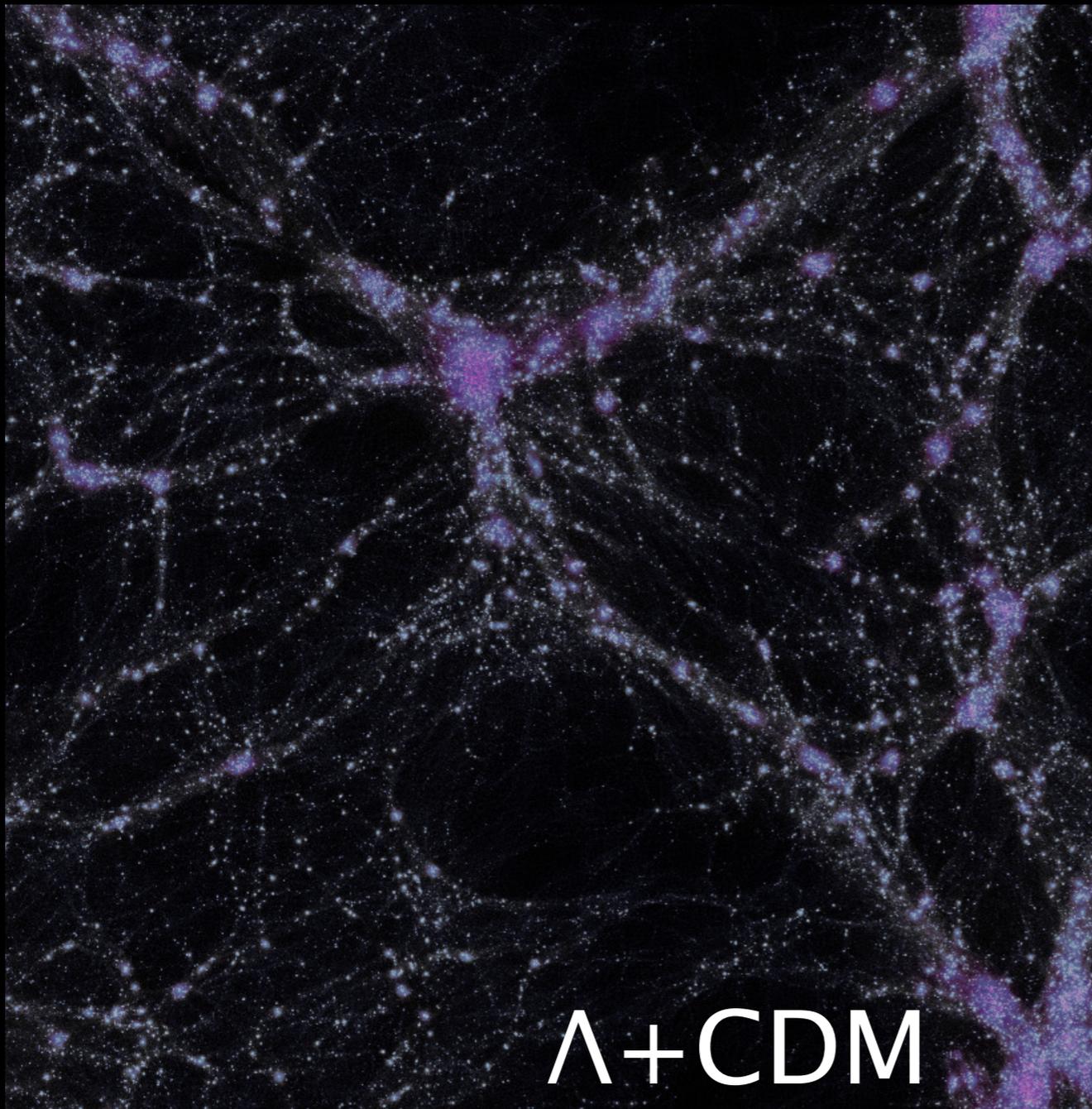
25 Mpc/h Box: $N_p = 512^3$, $m_p \sim 9e6 \text{ Msun}$

Zoom halo $M_{\text{vir}} = 5e11 \text{ Msun}$, $m_p \sim 1.5e6 \text{ Msun}$

Zoom halo $M_{\text{vir}} = 1e12 \text{ Msun}$, $m_p \sim 2e5 \text{ Msun}$

All of them run with $\sigma/m = 0, 1, 0.1 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$

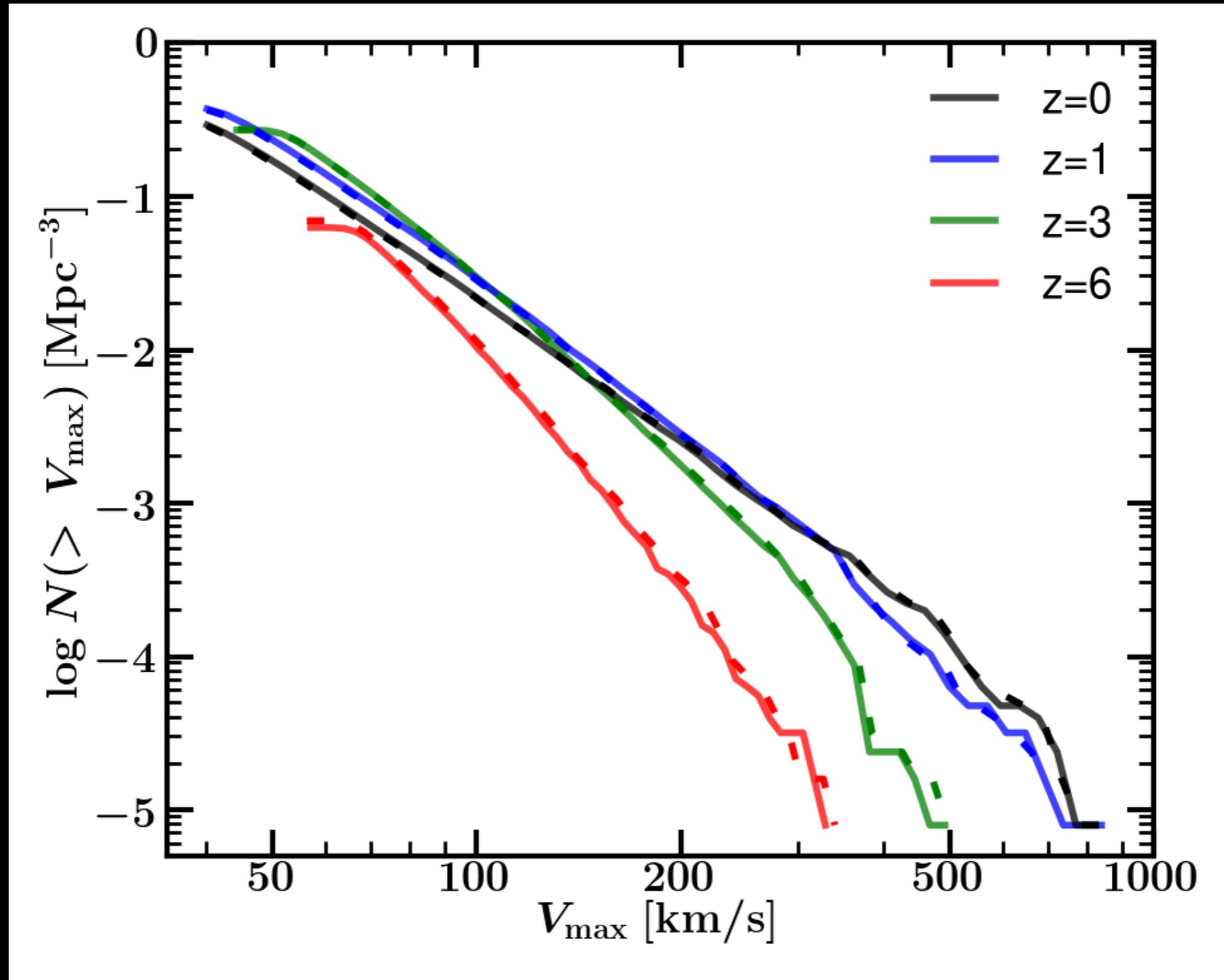
Identical Large-Scale Structure



Rocha et al. 2012
arXiv:1208.3025

50 Mpc/h

Identical abundance of halos at all redshifts

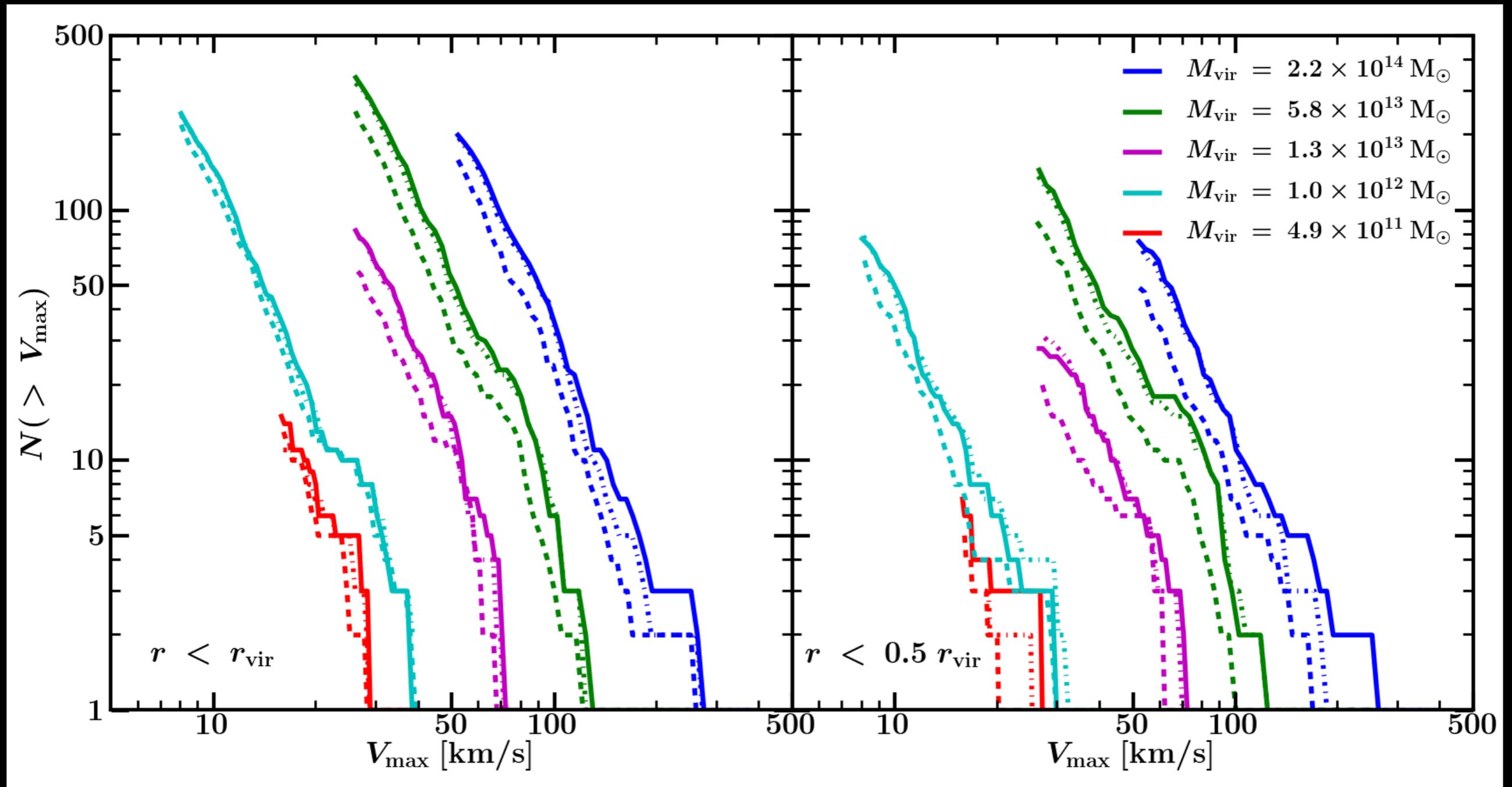


Rocha et al. 2012
arXiv:1208.3025

Λ +CDM

Λ +SIDM
 $\sigma/m = 1 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$

Modest suppression of subhalo numbers

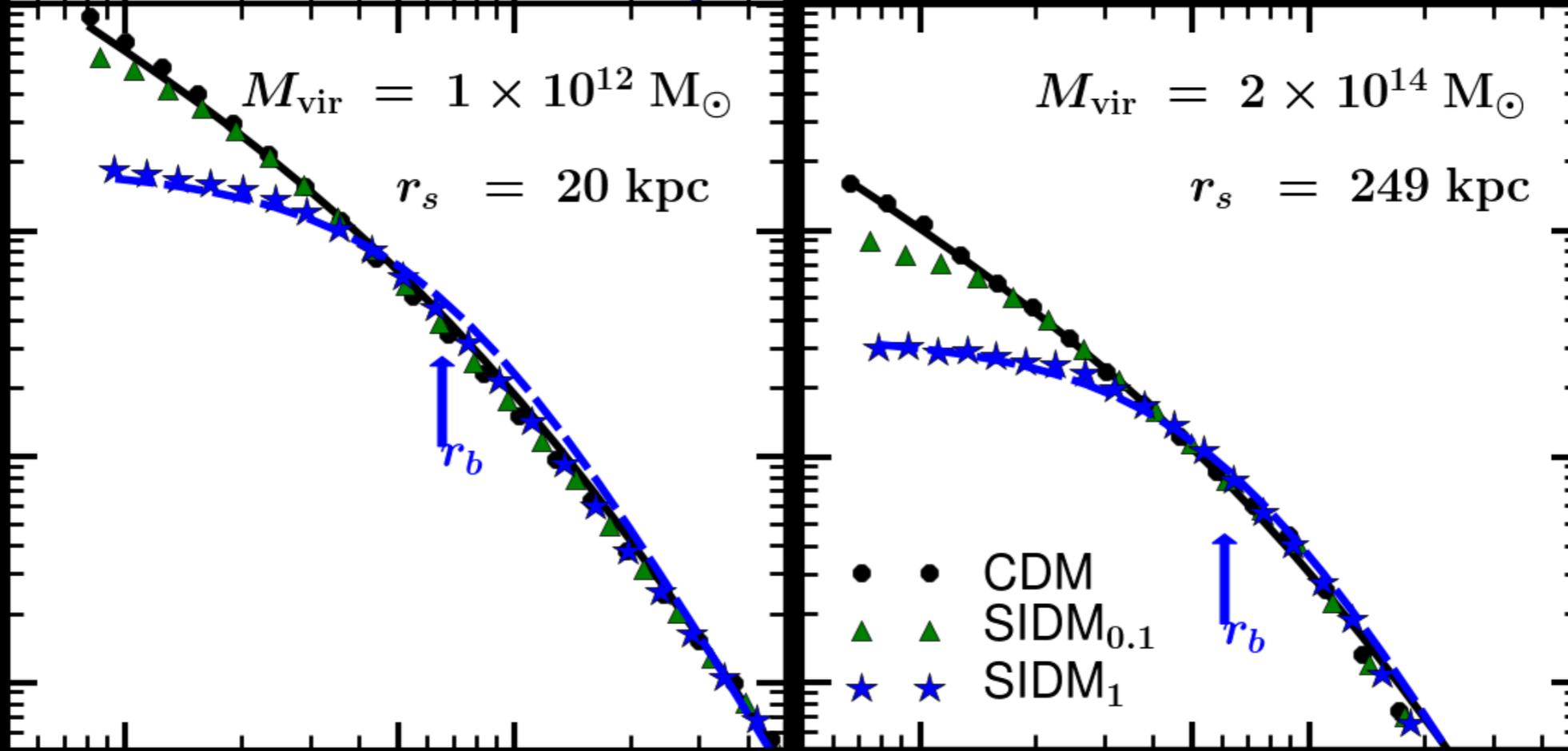


“Cold” Dark Matter + Self-Interactions

Astrophysical Motivations:

- Lower central densities and constant density cores in DM halos
- ~~Subhalo Evaporation~~ → This is good!!

Density



$\sigma/m = 1$
 $\sigma/m = 0.1$

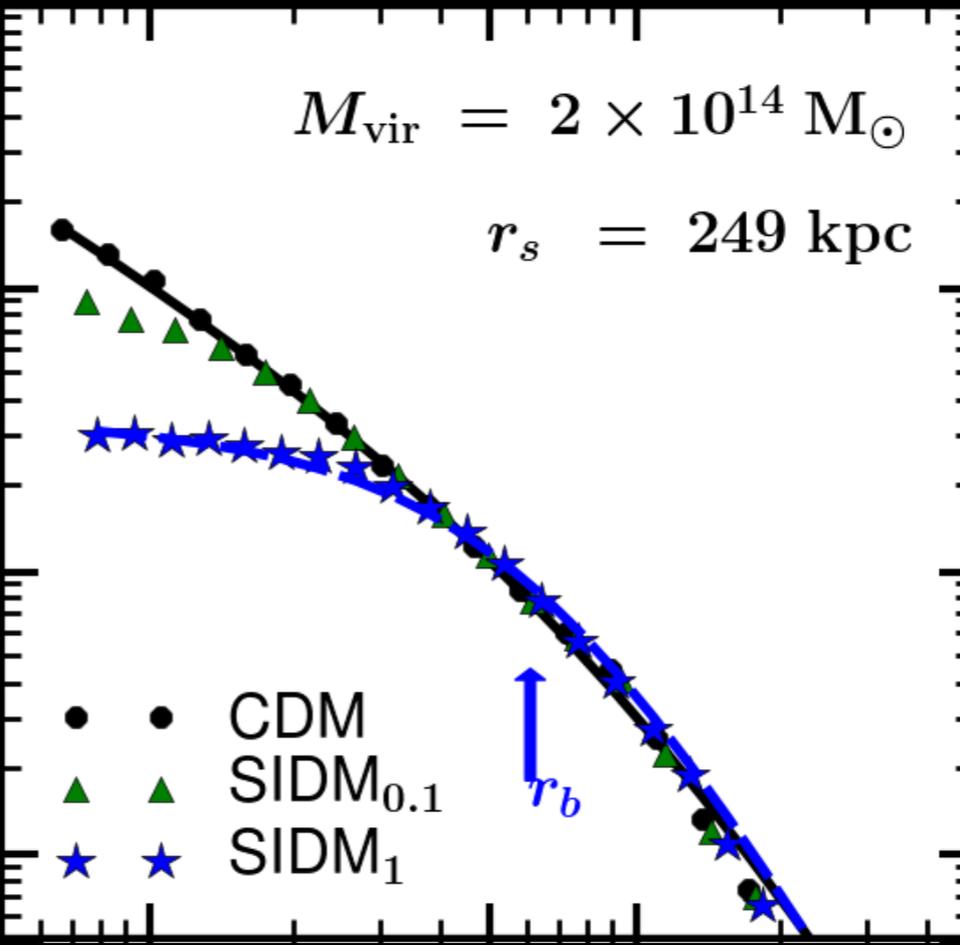
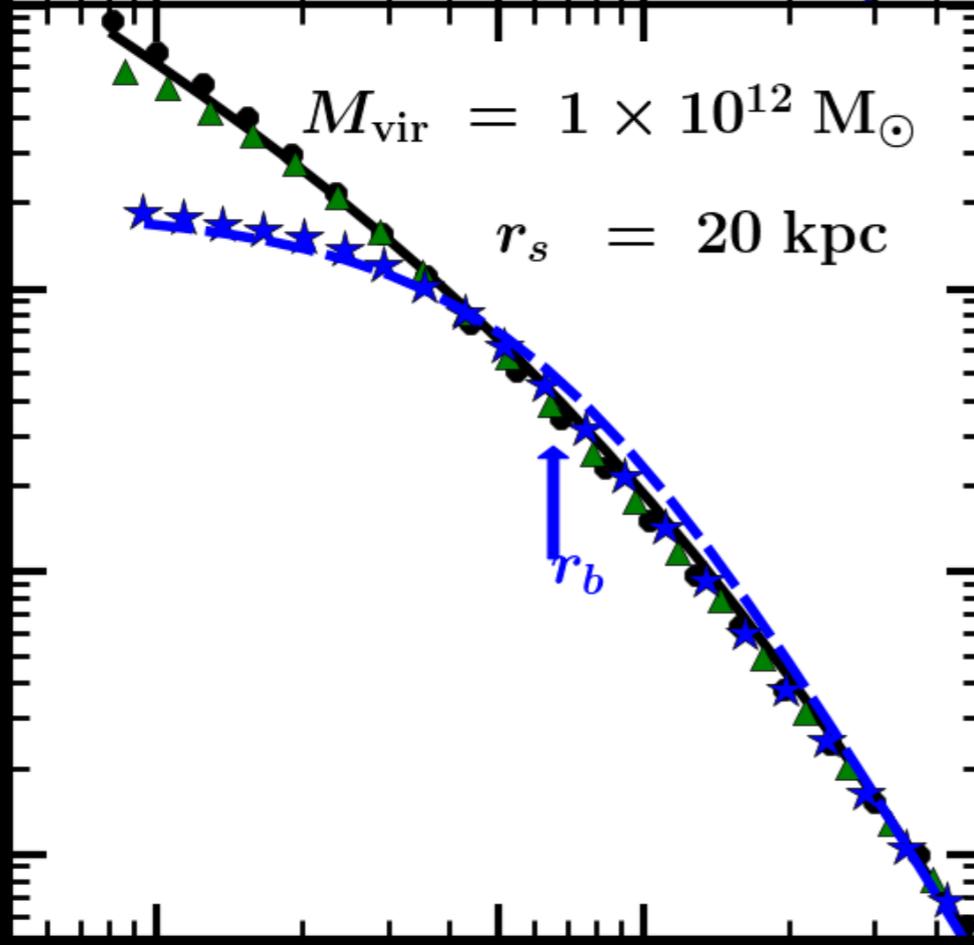
- CDM
- ▲ $\text{SIDM}_{0.1}$
- ★ SIDM_1

r/r_s

r/r_s

Rocha et al. 2012
arXiv:1208.3025

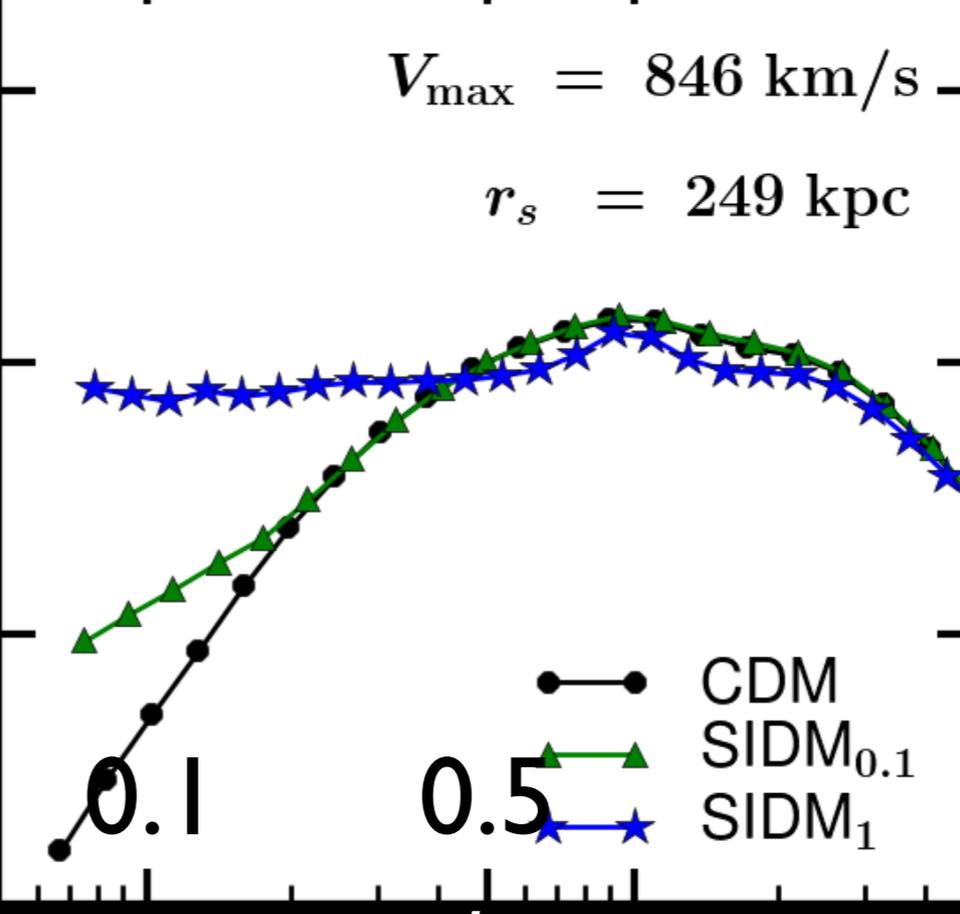
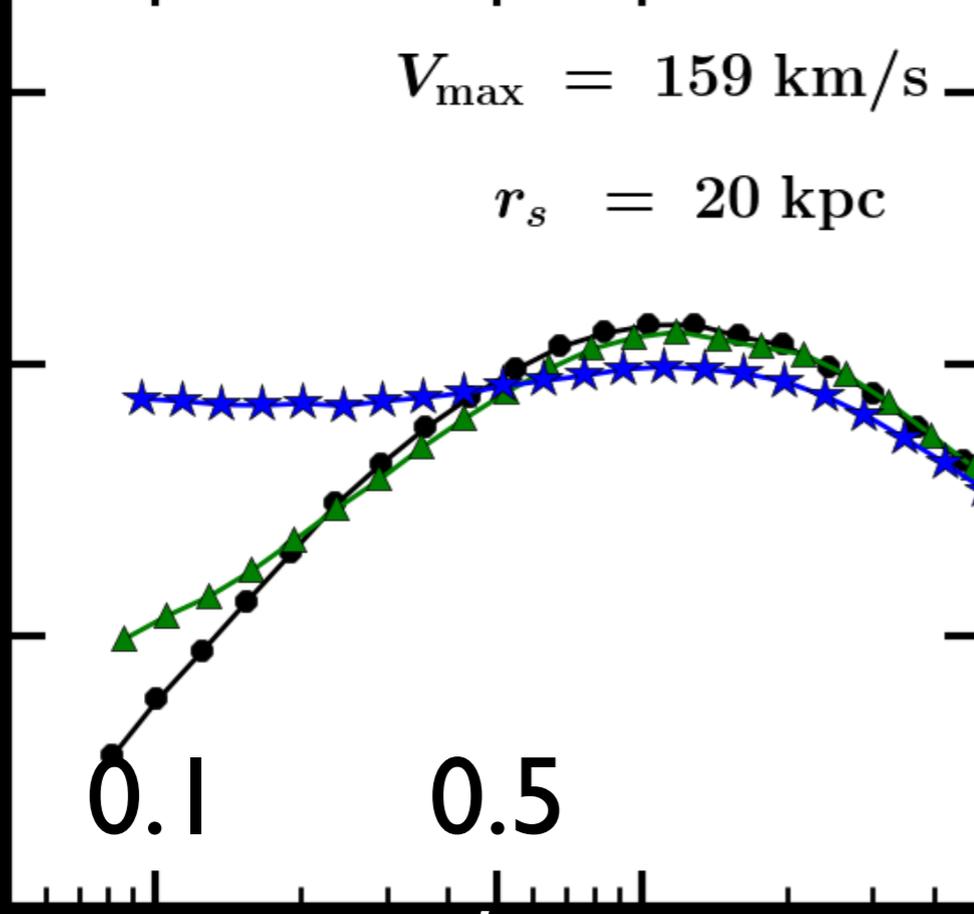
Density



$\sigma/m = 1$
 $\sigma/m = 0.1$

- CDM
- ▲ SIDM_{0.1}
- ★ SIDM₁

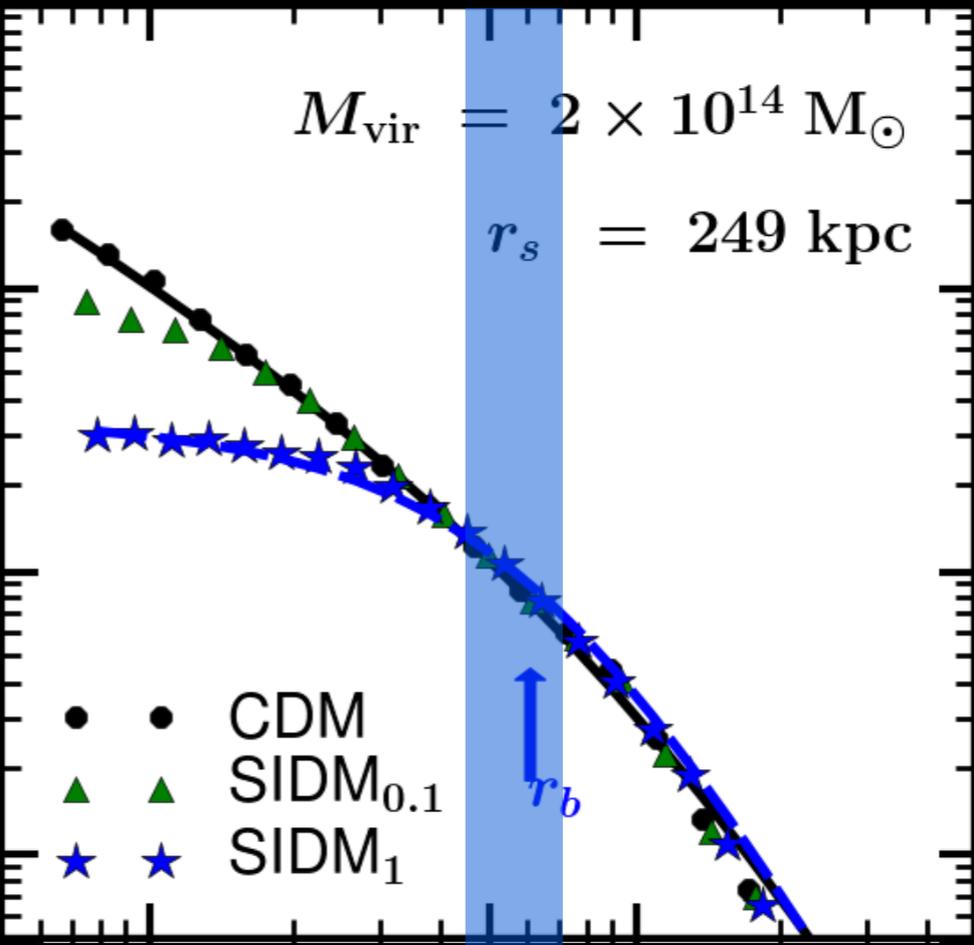
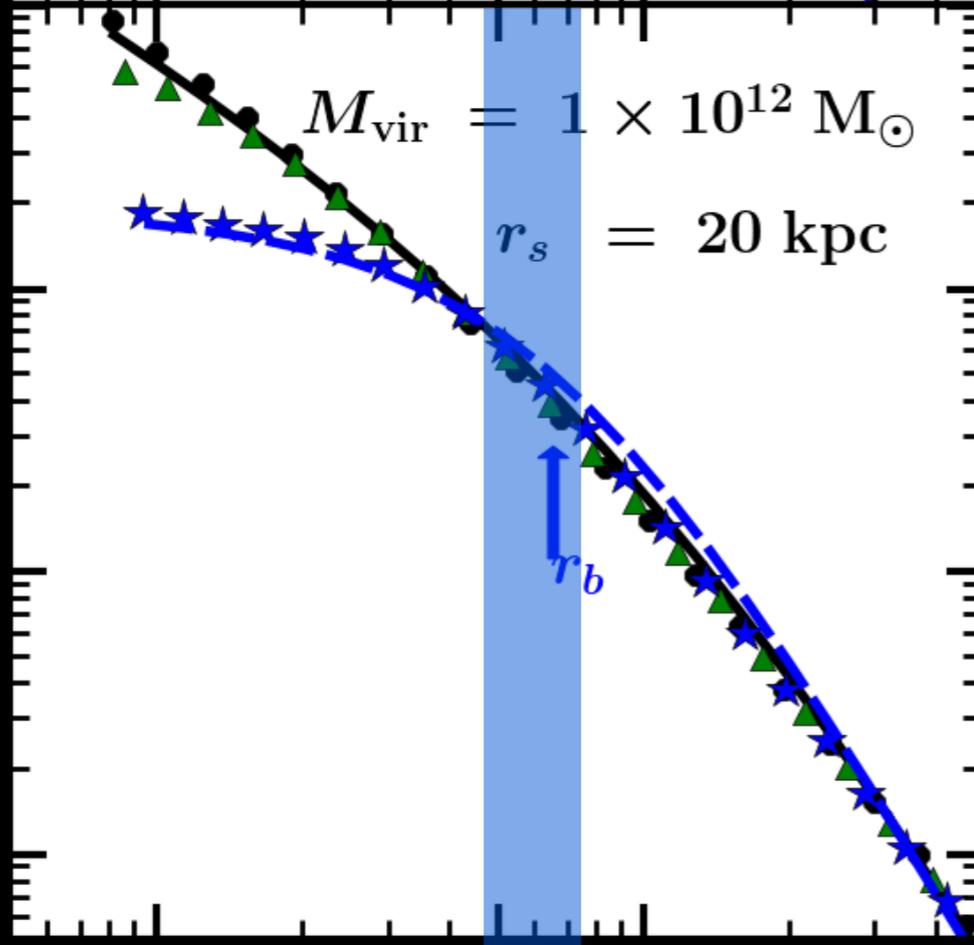
Velocity Dispersion



- CDM
- ▲ SIDM_{0.1}
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Rocha et al. 2012
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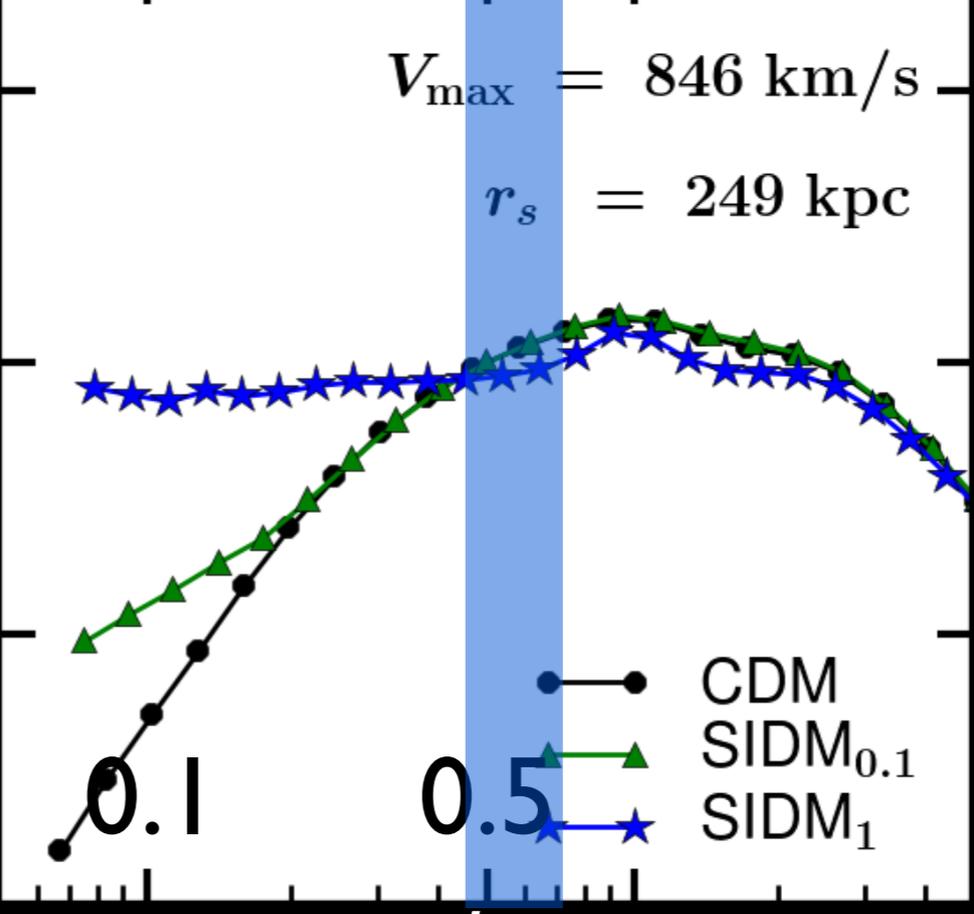
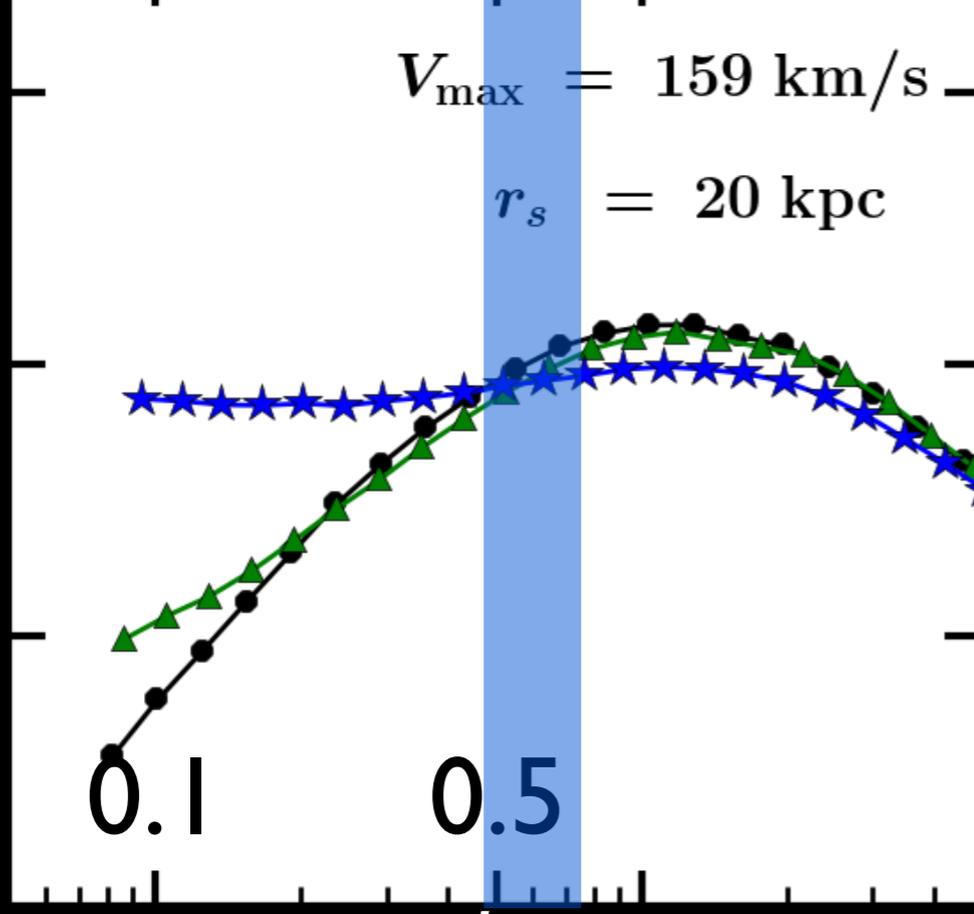
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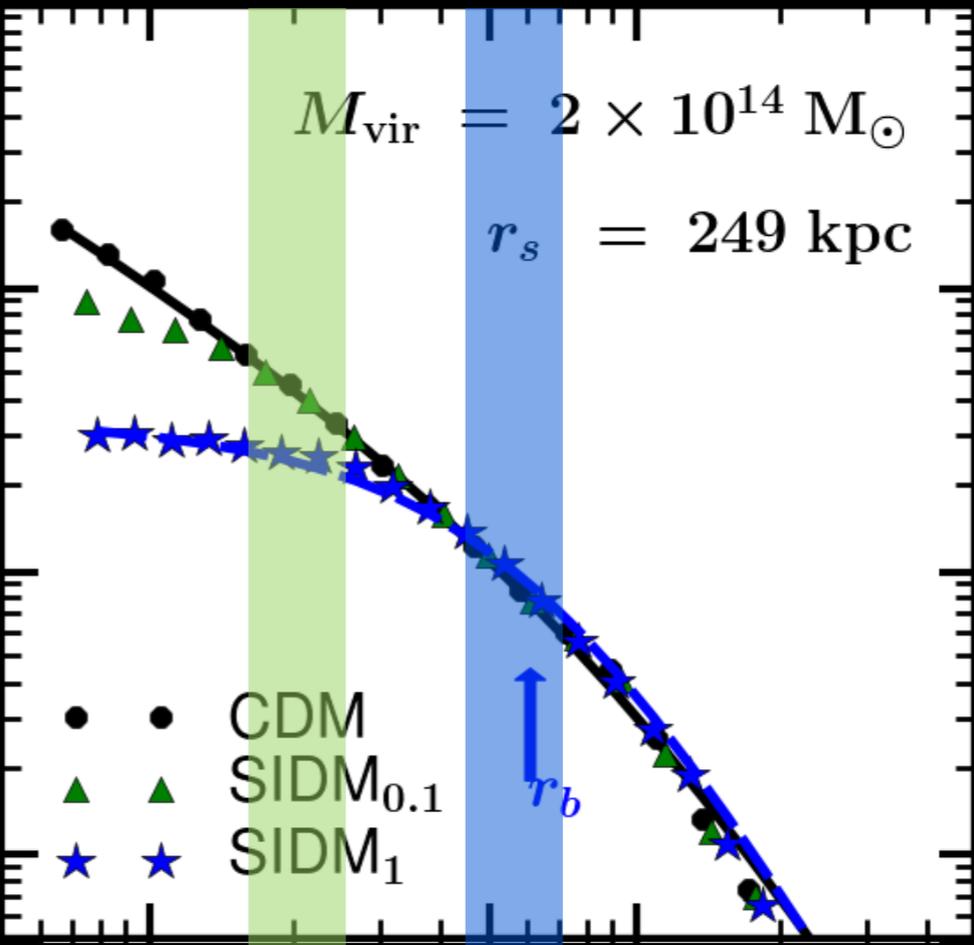
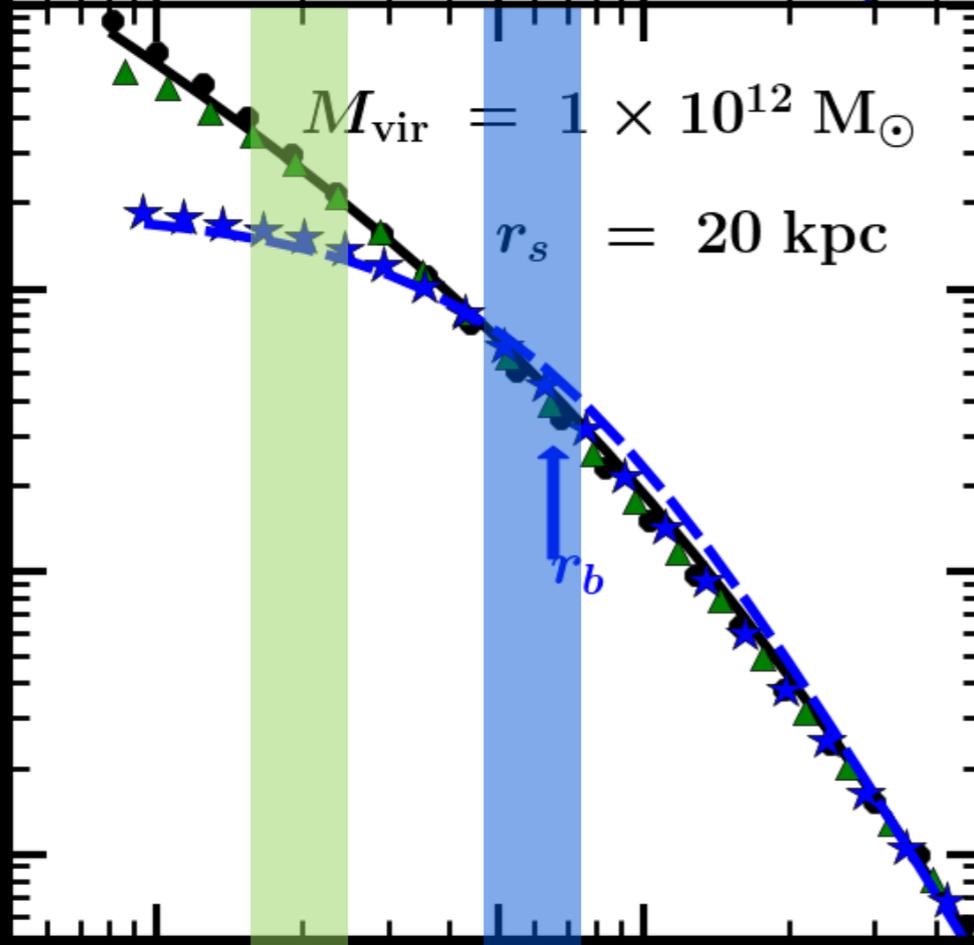


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r/r_s

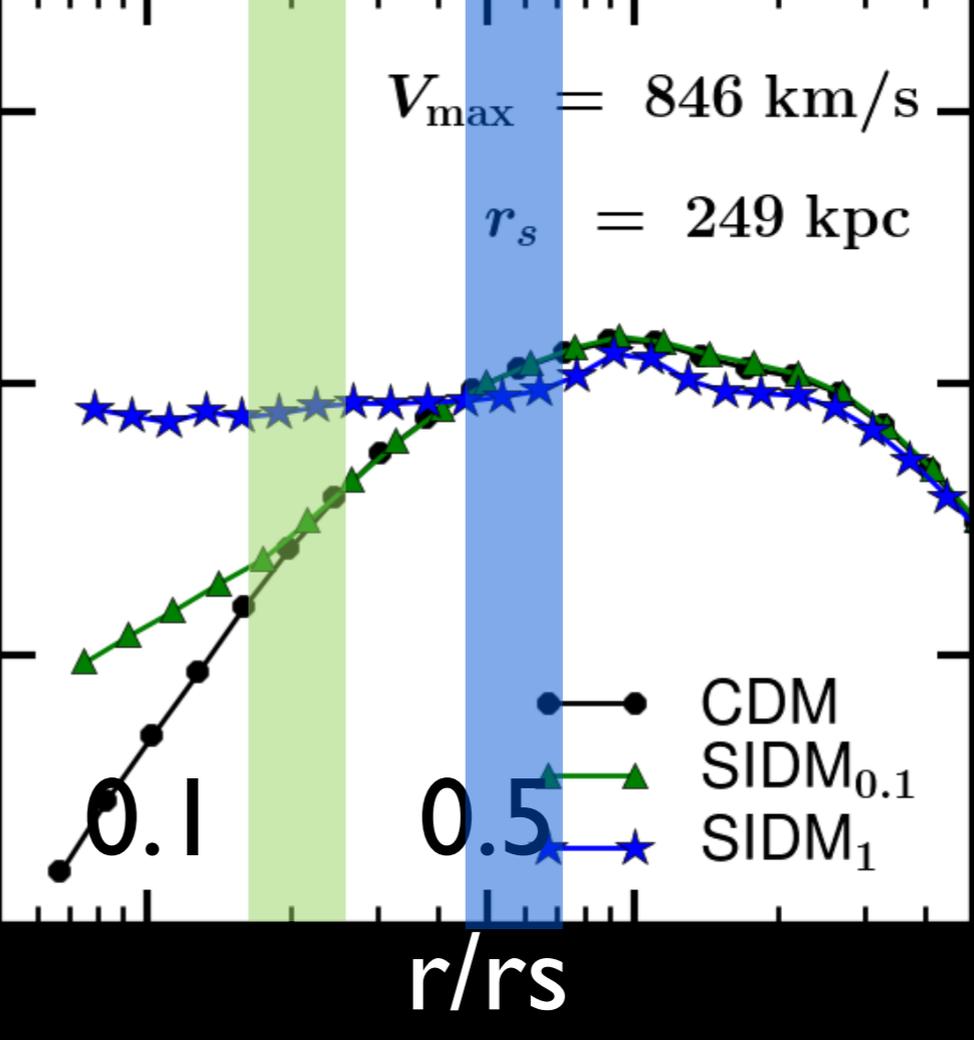
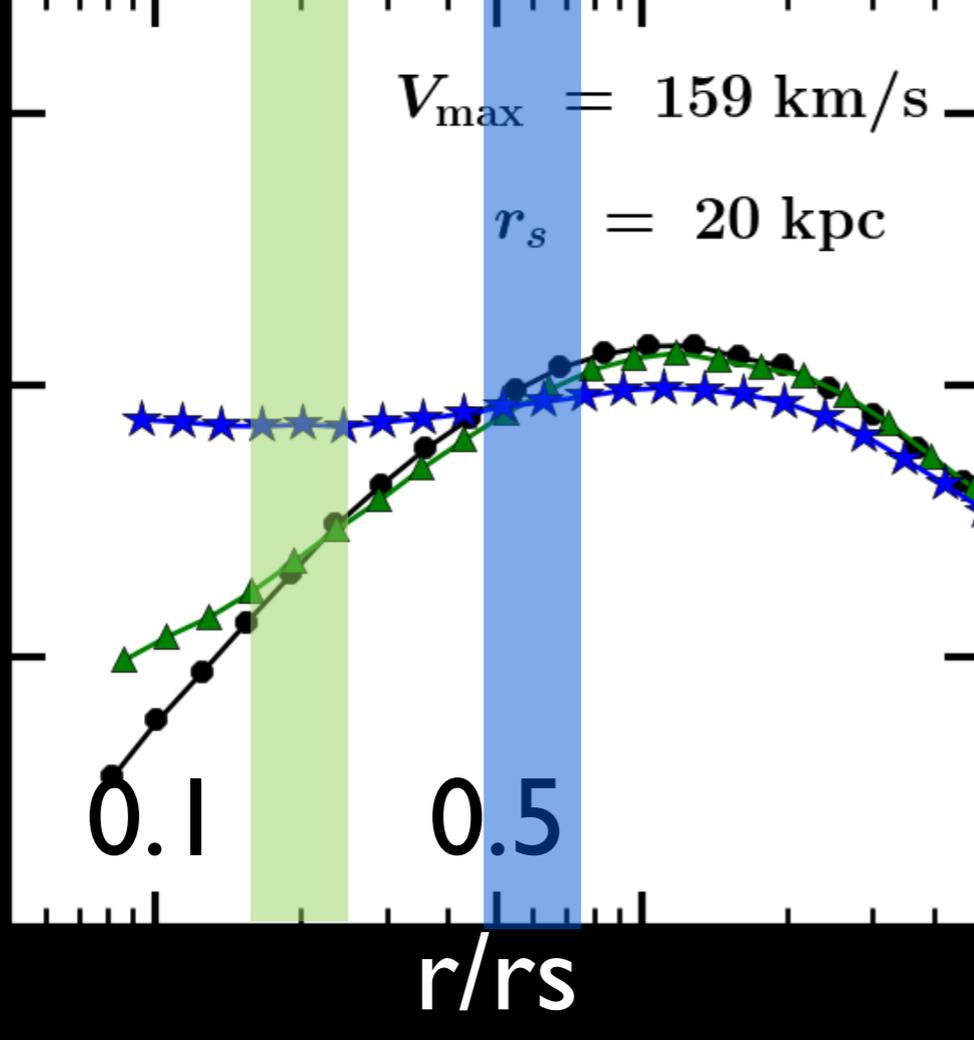
r/r_s

Density



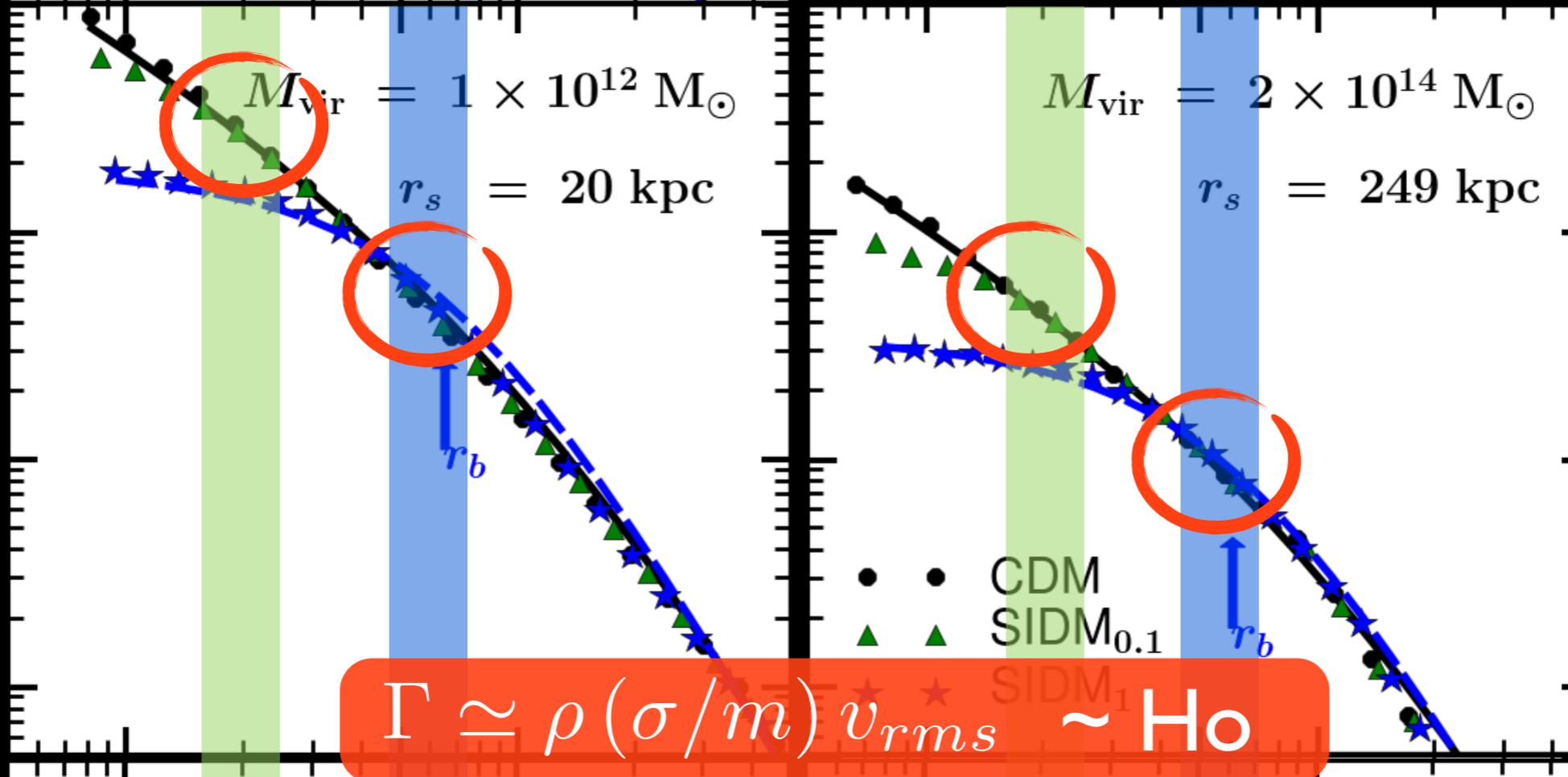
$\sigma/m = 1$
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Velocity Dispersion



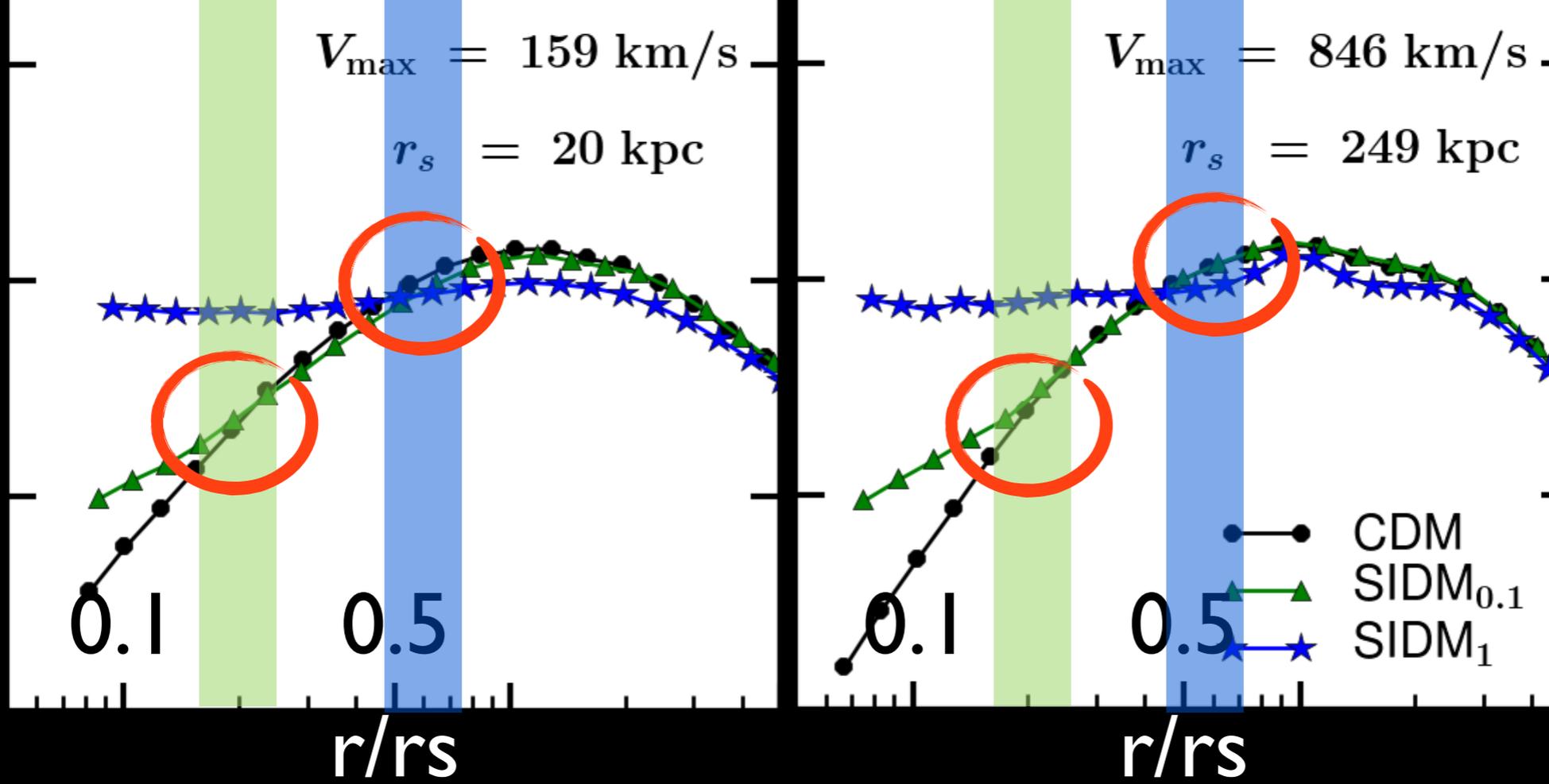
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Density



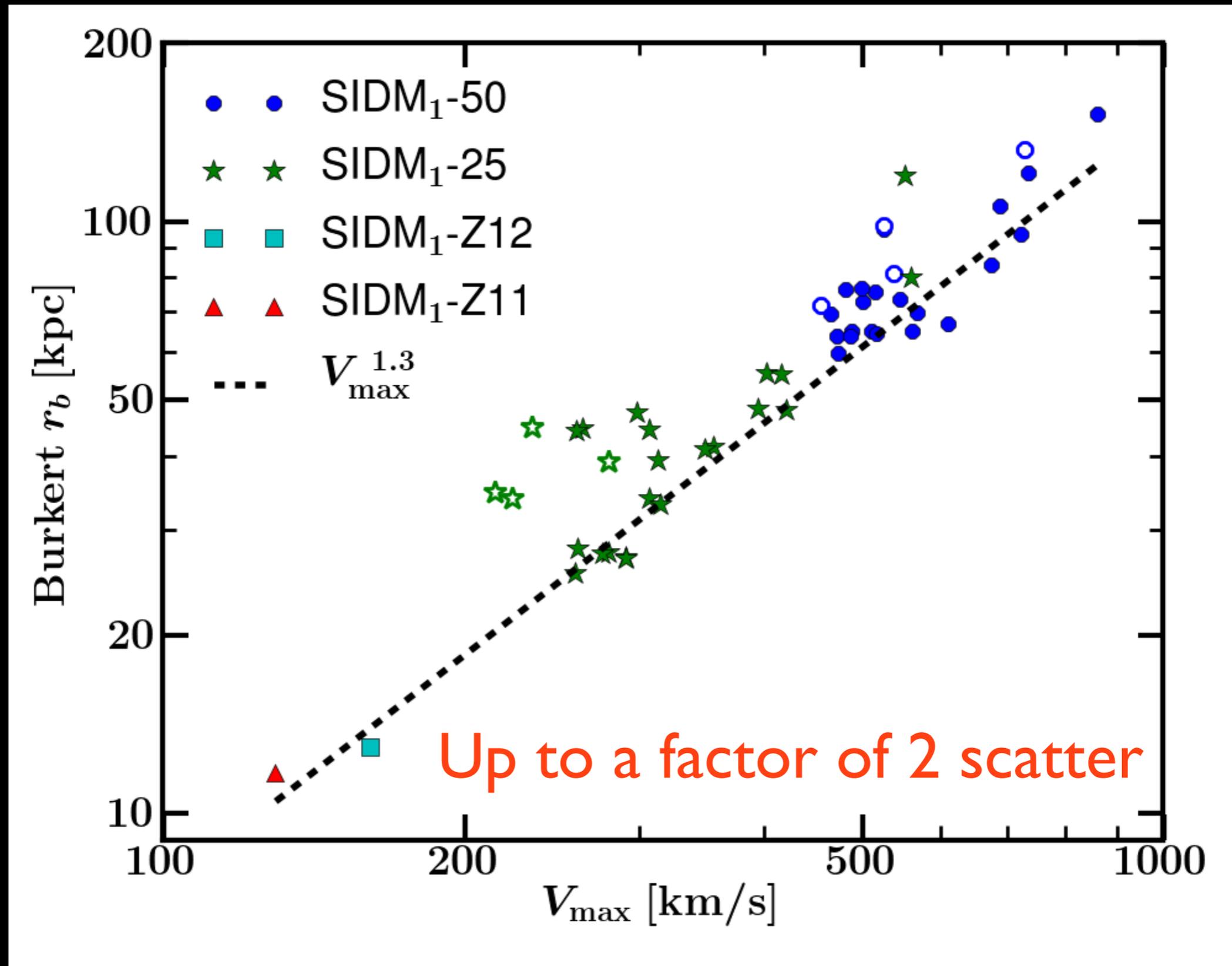
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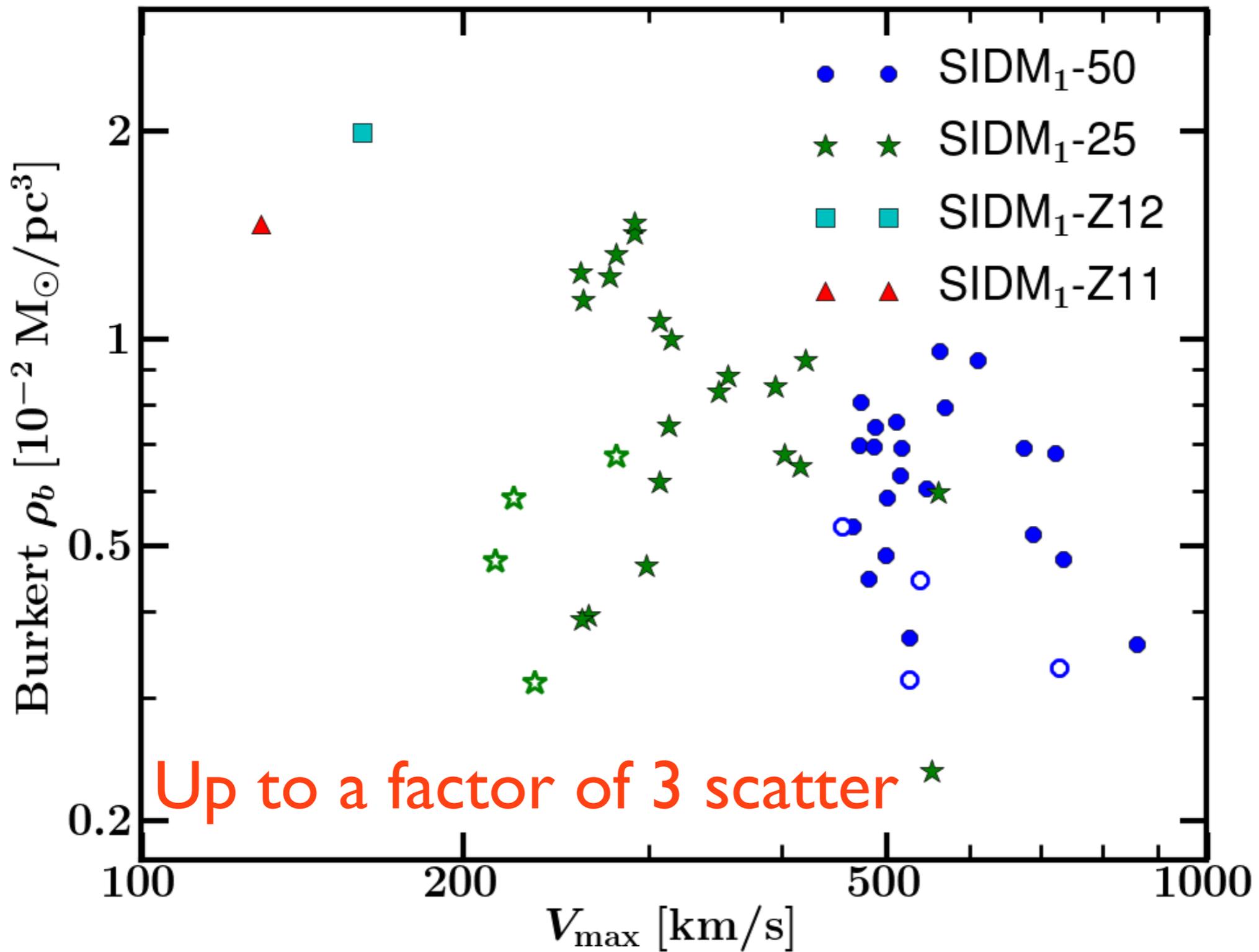


Rocha et al. 2012
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$$\sigma/m = 1 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{g}$$



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Comparison to observed core sizes

Observed

$\sigma/m=1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

$\sigma/m=0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <p>Clusters 700-1000 km/s</p> | <p>10-75 kpc Arabadjis et al. 2002, Sand et al. 2004, 2008, Saha et al 2006, Saha & Read 2009 Newman et al. 2009,2011</p> | <p>95-155 kpc</p> | <p>16-20 kpc</p> |
| <p>Low-Mass Spirals 50-130 km/s</p> | <p>0.5-8 kpc de Blok et al. 2001, Simon et al. 2005, Sanchez-Salcedo 2005, Kuzio de Naray et al. 2008,2010, Oh et al. 2011, Salucci et al. 2012</p> | <p>3-10 kpc</p> | <p>0.6-2.5 kpc</p> |
| <p>MW dSphs 20-50 km/s</p> | <p>0.2-1 kpc Walker & Penarrubia 2011</p> | <p>0.9-3 kpc</p> | <p>0.2-0.6 kpc</p> |

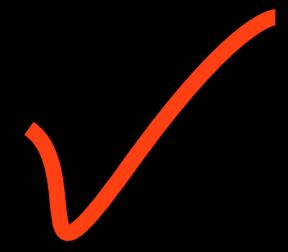
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700-1000
km/s

10-75 kpc

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95-155 kpc

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Low-Mass
Spirals
50-130 km/s

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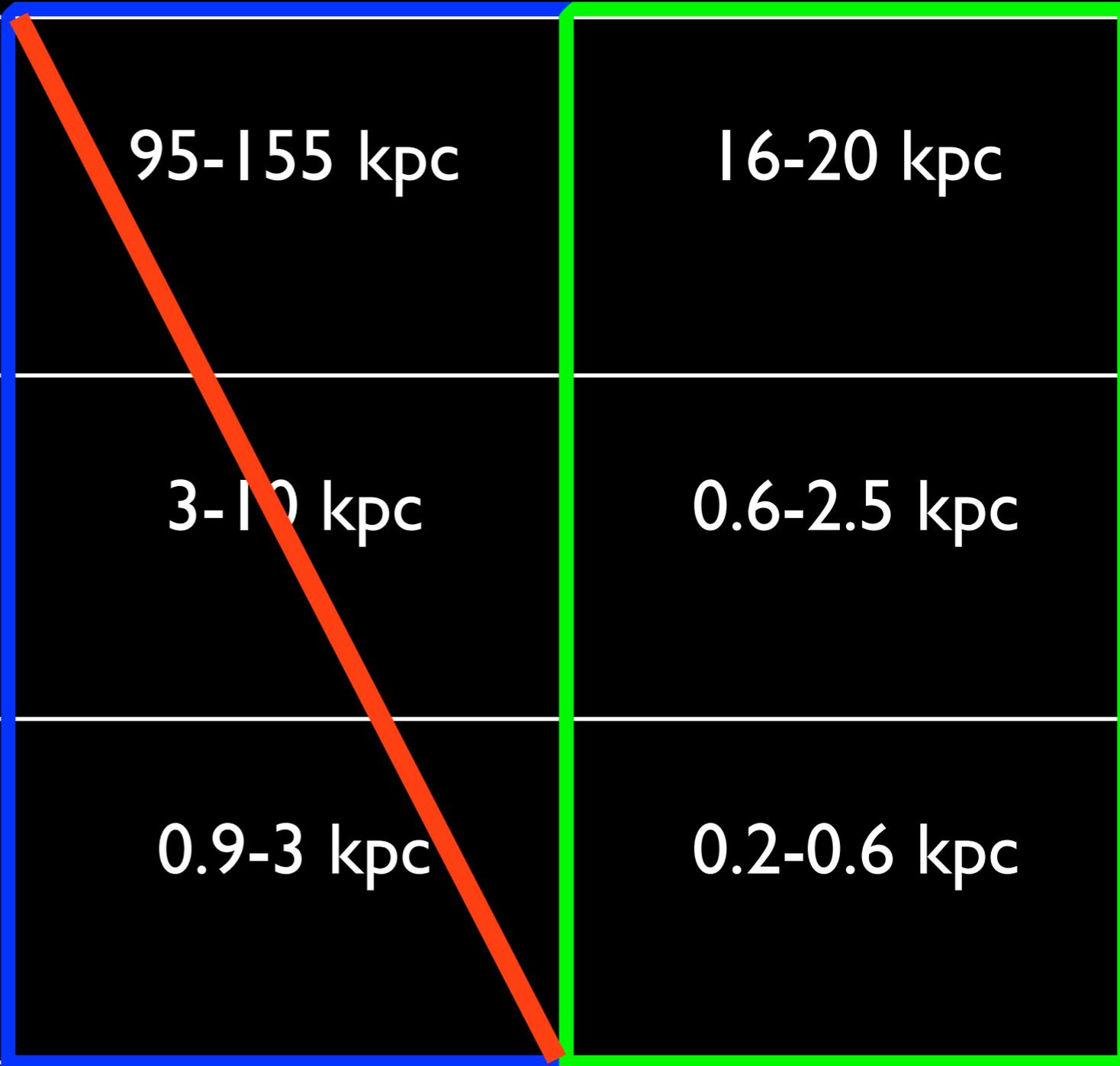
MW dSphs
20-50 km/s

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Walker & Penarrubia 2011

0.9-3 kpc

0.2-0.6 kpc



Comparison to observed core densities

Observed

$\sigma/m=1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

$\sigma/m=0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Clusters 700-1000 km/s</p> | <p>6-2.5 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$ Arabadjis et al. 2002, Sand et al. 2004, 2008, Saha et al 2006, Saha & Read 2009 Newman et al. 2009,2011</p> | <p>0.5-0.4 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> | <p>$4 \cdot 10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> |
| <p>Low-Mass Spirals 50-130 km/s</p> | <p>50-1 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$ de Blok et al. 2001, Simon et al. 2005, Sanchez-Salcedo 2005, Kuzio de Naray et al. 2008,2010, Oh et al. 2011, Salucci et al. 2012</p> | <p>2-1 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> | <p>20-10 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> |
| <p>MW dSphs 20-50 km/s</p> | <p>~ 10 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$ Strigari et al. 2008, Wolf et al. 2010, Walker & Penarrubia 2011, Amorisco & Evans 2012, Wolf & Bullock 2012</p> | <p>4-2 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> | <p>50-20 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> |

Comparison to observed core densities

Observed

$\sigma/m=1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

$\sigma/m=0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

Clusters
700-1000
km/s

6-2.5

$10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

Arabadjis et al. 2002, Sand et al.
2004, 2008, Saha et al 2006, Saha &
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0.5-0.4

$10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

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Low-Mass
Spirals
50-130 km/s

50-1

$10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

de Blok et al. 2001, Simon et al.
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$2-1 \cdot 10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

20-10

$10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

MW dSphs
20-50 km/s

~ 10

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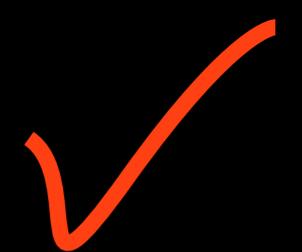
$4-2 \cdot 10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

50-20

$10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$

MW dSphs
20-50 km/s

Comparison to observed core densities



Observed

$\sigma/m=1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$

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| <p>MW dSphs 20-50 km/s</p> | <p>~ 10 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$ Strigari et al. 2008, Wolf et al. 2010, Walker & Penarrubia 2011, Amorisco & Evans 2012, Wolf & Bullock 2012</p> | <p>4-2 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> | <p>This Solves TBTF 50-20 $10^{-2} M_{\text{sun}}/\text{pc}^3$</p> |

Conclusions

- It is interesting to look at the astrophysical effects of DM properties other than it being cold, if nothing else to provide constraints to particle physicist.
- Past constraints on SIDM are weaker than previously thought. Our simulations suggest that $\sigma/m = 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ is ruled out by the high DM central densities observed.
- With $\sigma/m \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ we find that SIDM predicts central densities and core sizes consistent with observations at all scales, from MW dSphs to large galaxy clusters. And is an alternative possible solution to the cusp/core problem and TBTF.
- Higher resolution simulations are necessary to determine the scatter in our scaling relations and verify what our analytical model predicts for $\sigma/m \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$