



Contribution ID: 279

Type: **Talk**

## Constraints on dark matter from high-redshift observations

Thursday, August 26, 2021 5:30 PM (30 minutes)

The number density of small dark matter (DM) halos hosting faint high-redshift galaxies is sensitive to the DM free-streaming properties. However, constraining these DM properties is complicated by degeneracies with the uncertain baryonic physics governing star formation.

We use a flexible astrophysical model and a Bayesian inference framework to analyse ultra-violet (UV) luminosity functions (LFs) at  $z = 6 - 8$ . We vary the complexity of the astrophysical galaxy model as well as the matter power spectrum (cold DM vs thermal relic warm DM), comparing their Bayesian evidences.

Adopting a conservatively wide prior range for the WDM particle mass, we show that the UV LFs at  $z = 6 - 8$  only weakly favour CDM over WDM. We find that particle masses  $\gtrsim 2$  keV are rejected at a 95% credible level in all models that have a WDM-like power spectrum cutoff. This bound should increase to  $\sim 2.5$  keV with the *James Webb Space Telescope* (JWST).

### Is this abstract from experiment?

No

### Name of experiment and experimental site

N/A

### Is the speaker for that presentation defined?

Yes

### Details

Dr. Anton Rudakovskiy, Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine, <http://bitp.kiev.ua/news>

### Internet talk

Yes

**Primary authors:** Dr GILLET, Nicolas; Prof. MESINGER, Andrei; RUDAKOVSKIY, Anton; Dr SAVCHENKO, Denys

**Presenter:** RUDAKOVSKIY, Anton

**Session Classification:** D Cosmology, Astrophysics, Gravity, Mathematical Physics