

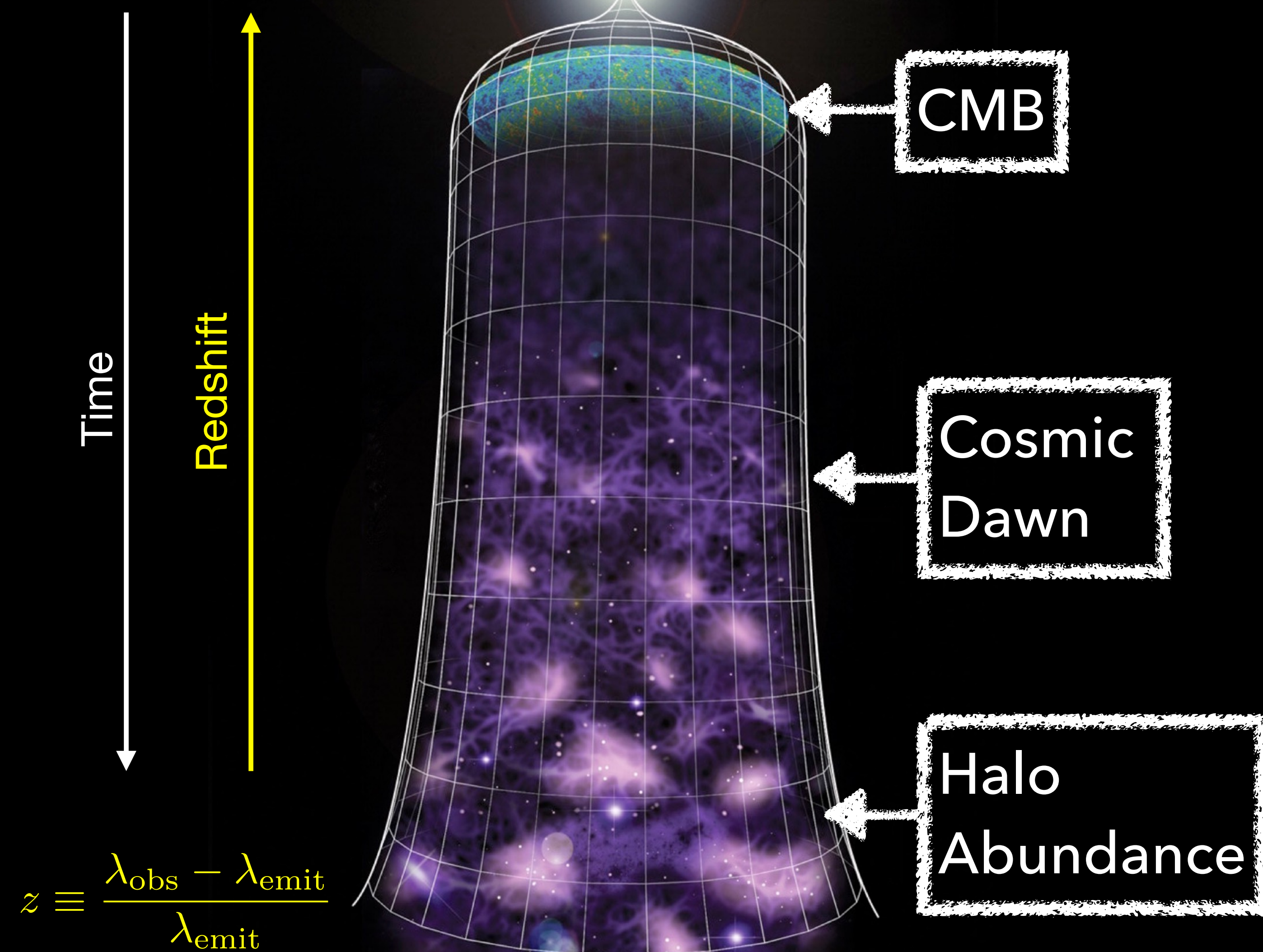


*Progress on Old and New Themes in Cosmology
Palais des Papes, Avignon, 2–5 May 2023*

DARK MATTER-BARYON INTERACTIONS IN THE MILKY WAY

Kimberly Boddy
University of Texas at Austin

Cosmic History



DM–baryon scattering probes

(1) CMB

(2) Milky Way satellite abundance

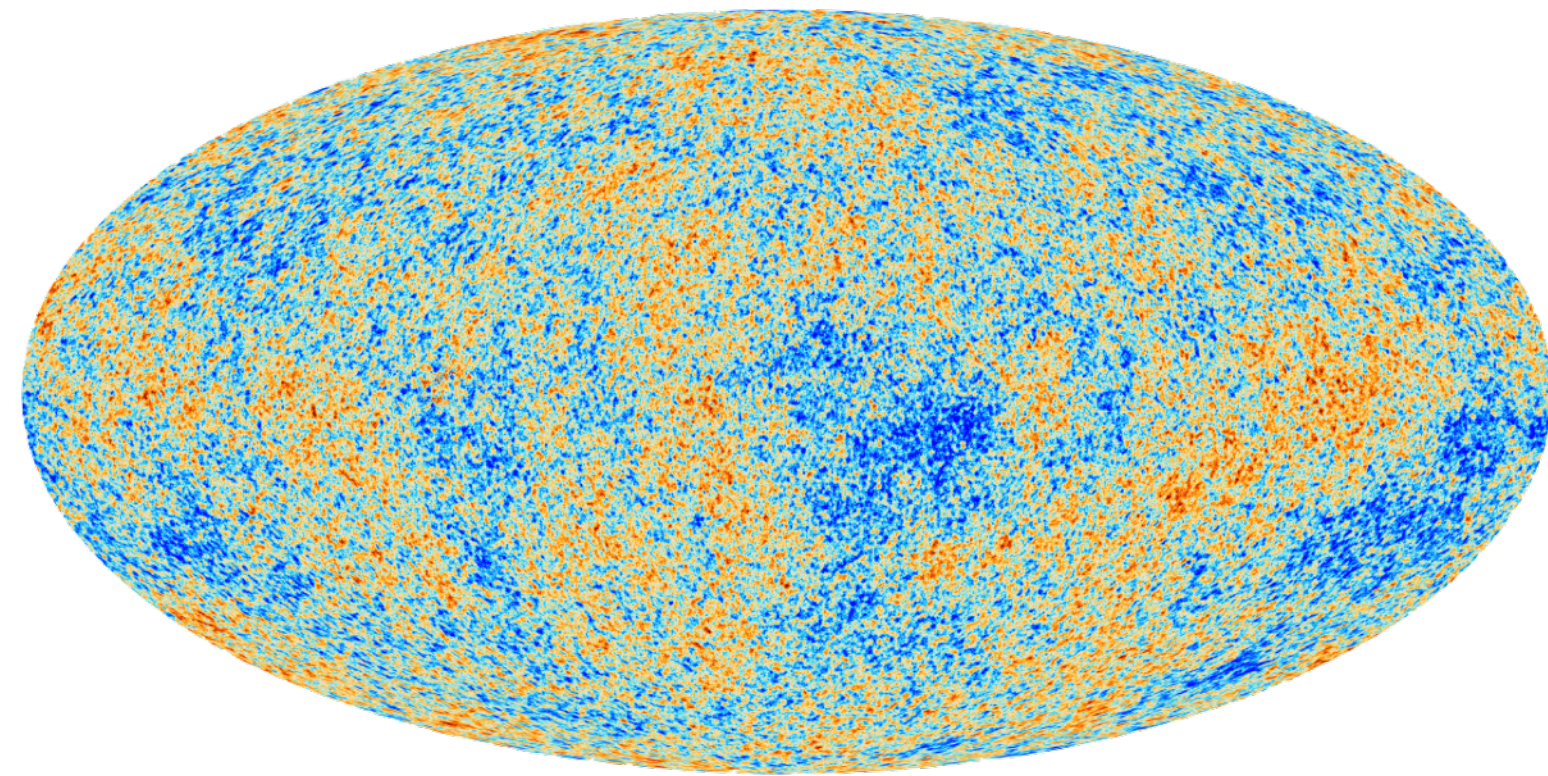
(3) 21cm signal from cosmic dawn

Cosmic Microwave Background

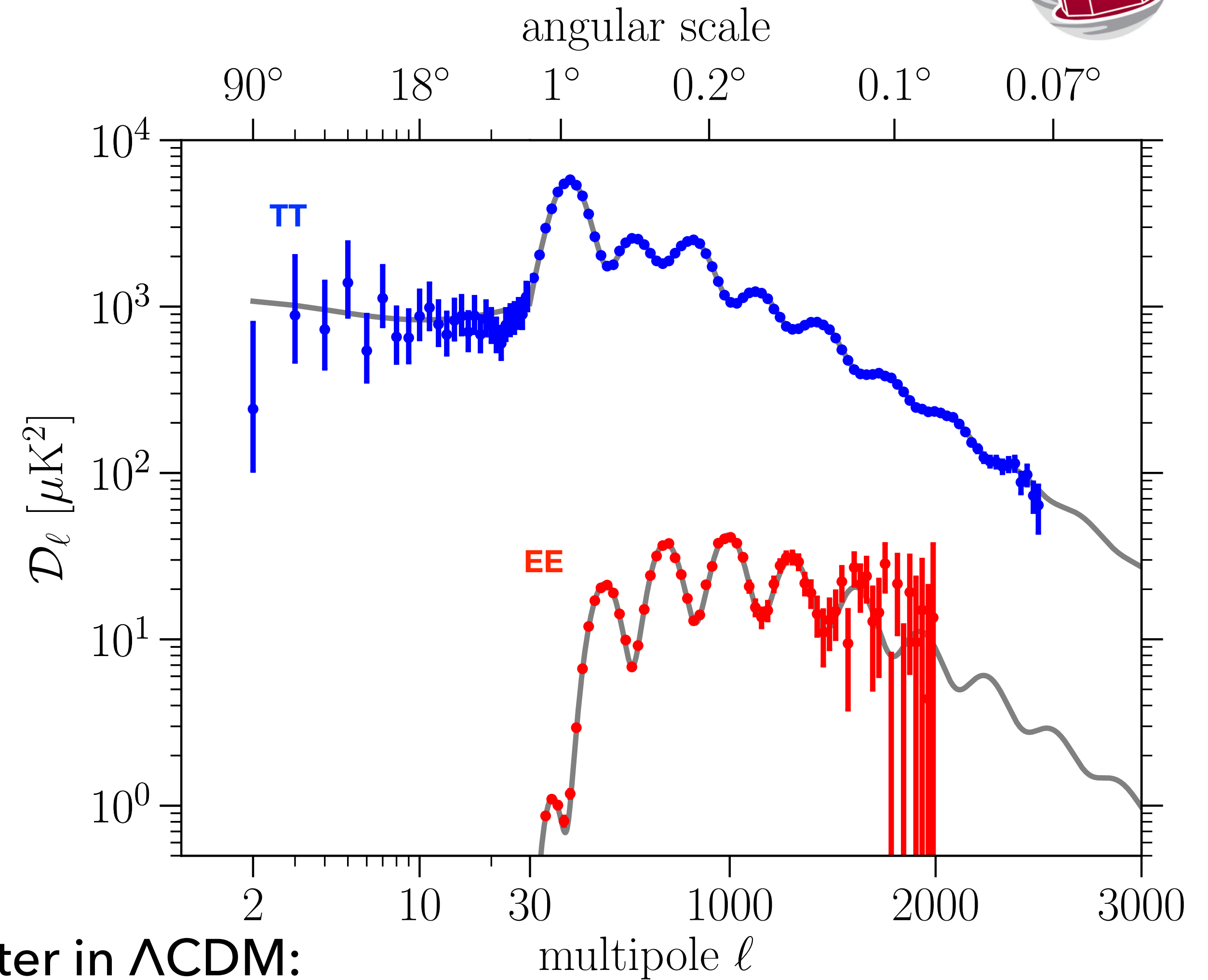
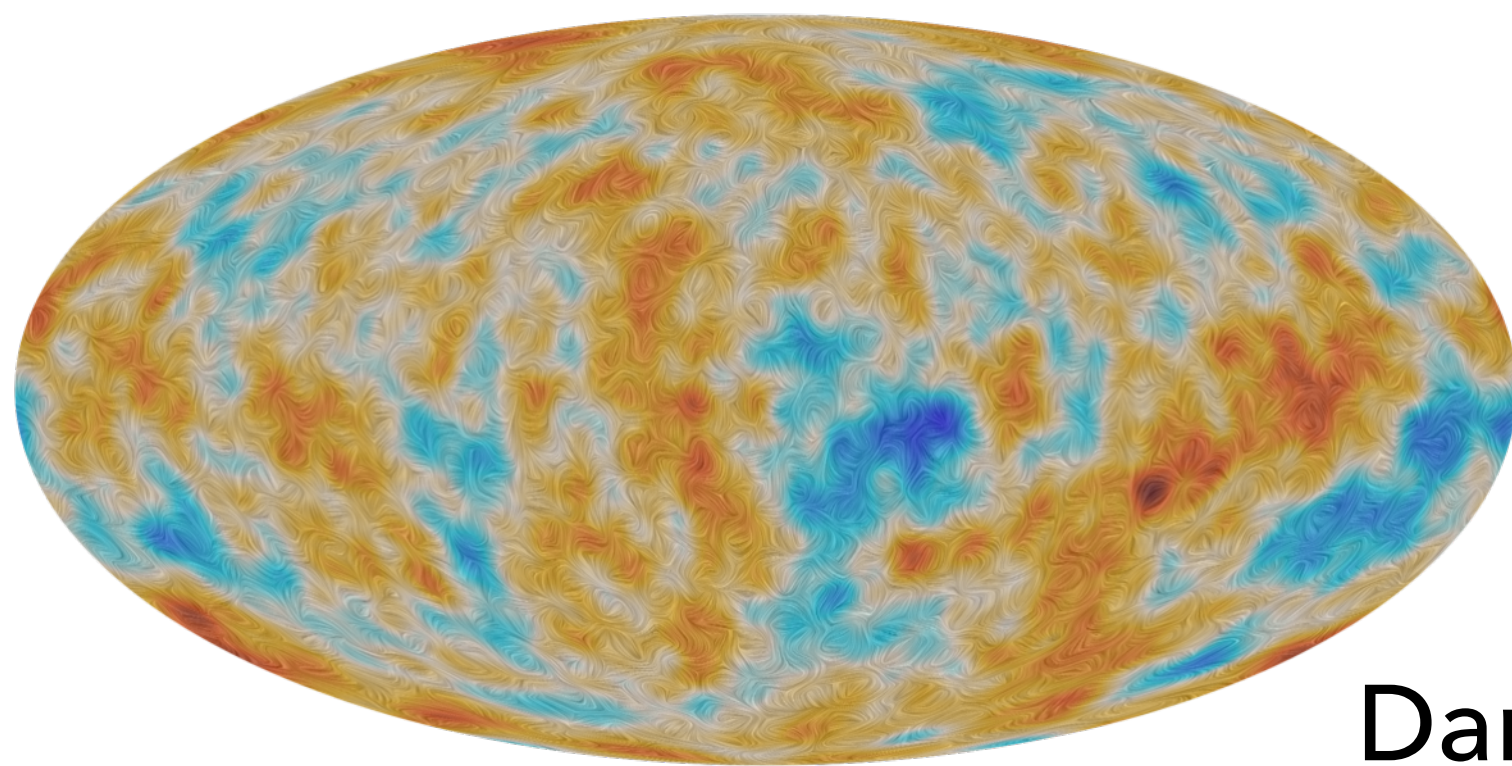


planck

Temperature



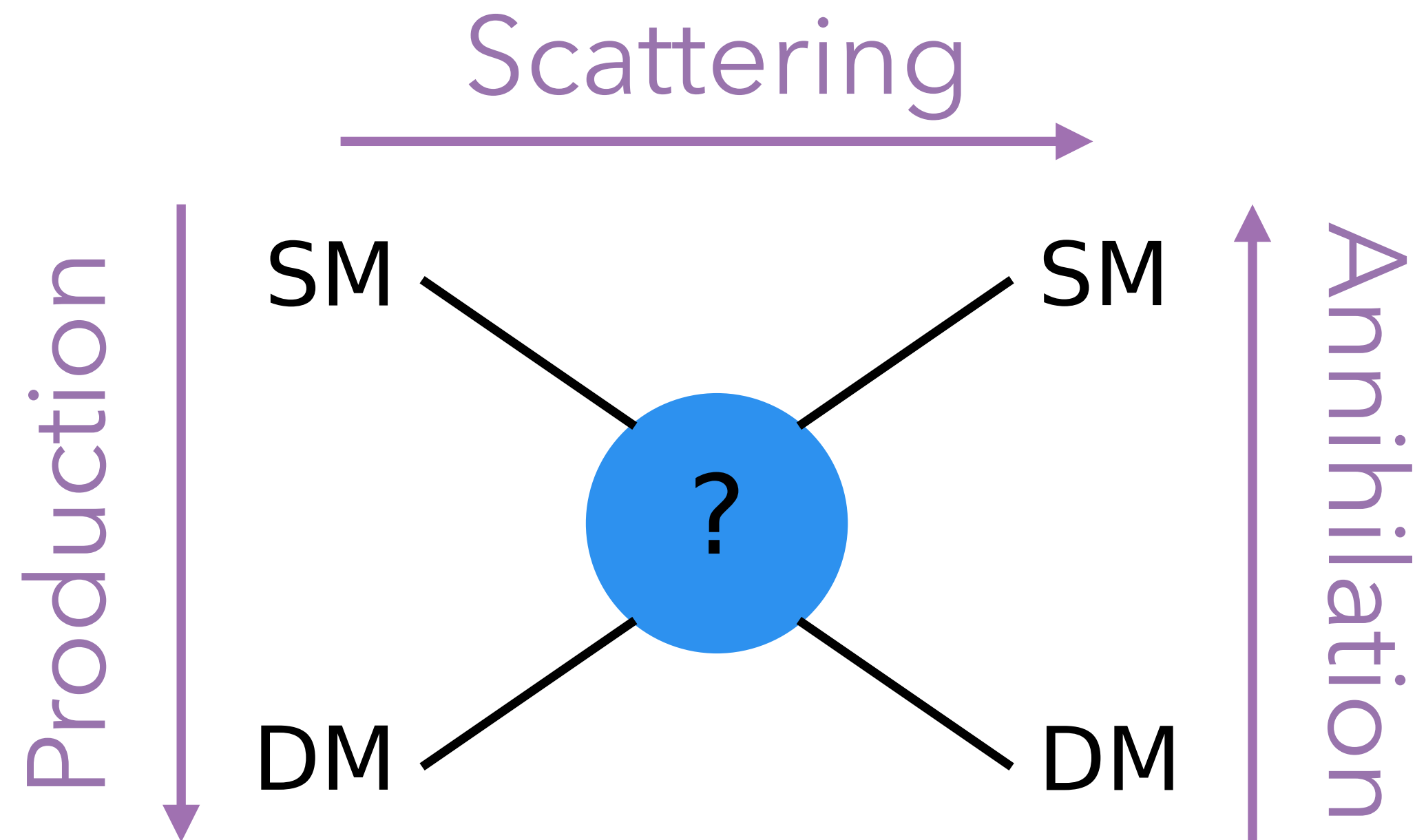
Polarization



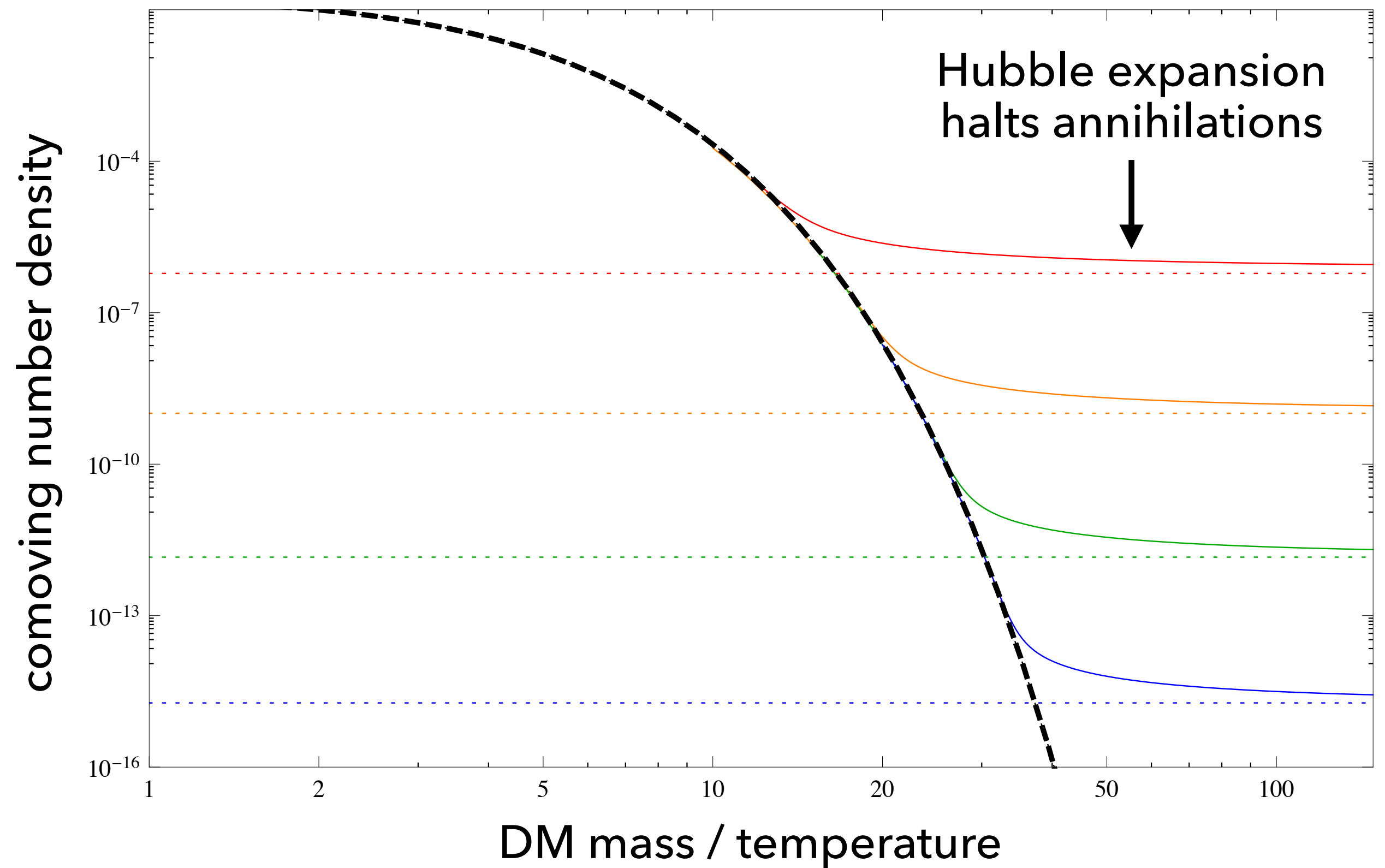
Dark matter in ΛCDM :

- ◆ cold, collisionless
- ◆ $\sim 6x$ more abundant than baryons

Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)



assume $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{\pi \alpha^2}{m^2}$



match observed abundance for weak-scale particles (WIMP miracle)

Dark Matter Scattering

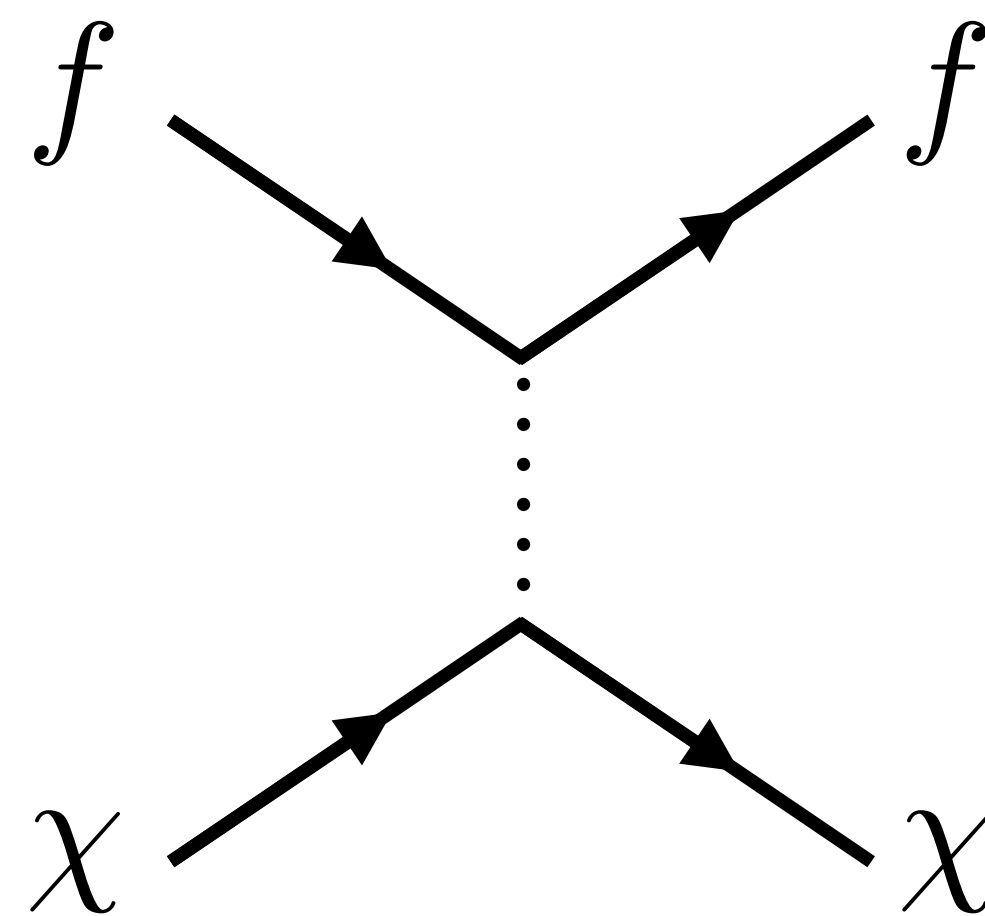
$$\sigma_{MT}(v) = \int (1 - \cos \theta) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} d\Omega = \sigma_0 v^n$$

Heavy mediator

- ♦ $n = 0$ $\mathcal{L} \sim \bar{\chi}\chi f\bar{f}$
- ♦ $n = 2$ $\mathcal{L} \sim i\bar{\chi}\chi f\bar{f}\gamma^5, i\bar{\chi}\gamma^5\chi f\bar{f}$
- ♦ $n = 4$ $\mathcal{L} \sim \bar{\chi}\gamma^5\chi f\bar{f}\gamma^5 f$

Light mediator

- ♦ $n = -2$ (electric dipole)
- ♦ $n = -4$ (Coulomb)



f in early Universe:
 e^-, p, He

Modify Boltzmann Equations

$$\sigma_{MT}(v) = \sigma_0 v^n$$

$$\dot{\delta}_b = -\theta_b - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \quad \dot{\delta}_x = -\theta_x - \frac{\dot{h}}{2}$$

$$\dot{\theta}_b = -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_b + c_b^2 k^2 \delta_b + R_\gamma(\theta_\gamma - \theta_b) + \frac{\rho_x}{\rho_b} R_x(\theta_x - \theta_b)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_x = -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\theta_x + c_x^2 k^2 \delta_x + R_x(\theta_b - \theta_x)$$

$$\dot{T}_b + 2\frac{\dot{a}}{a}T_b = 2\frac{\mu_b}{m_e}R_\gamma(T_\gamma - T_b) + 2\frac{\mu_b}{m_x}R'_x(T_x - T_b)$$

$$\dot{T}_x + 2\frac{\dot{a}}{a}T_x = 2R'_x(T_b - T_x)$$

◆ Momentum-transfer rate

$$R_{x,f} \sim a n_f \left(\frac{\sigma_0}{m_x + m_f} \right) \left(\frac{T_b}{m_f} + \frac{T_x}{m_x} \right)^{(n+1)/2}$$

◆ Heat-transfer rate

$$R'_{x,f} = \frac{m_x}{m_x + m_f} R_{x,f}$$

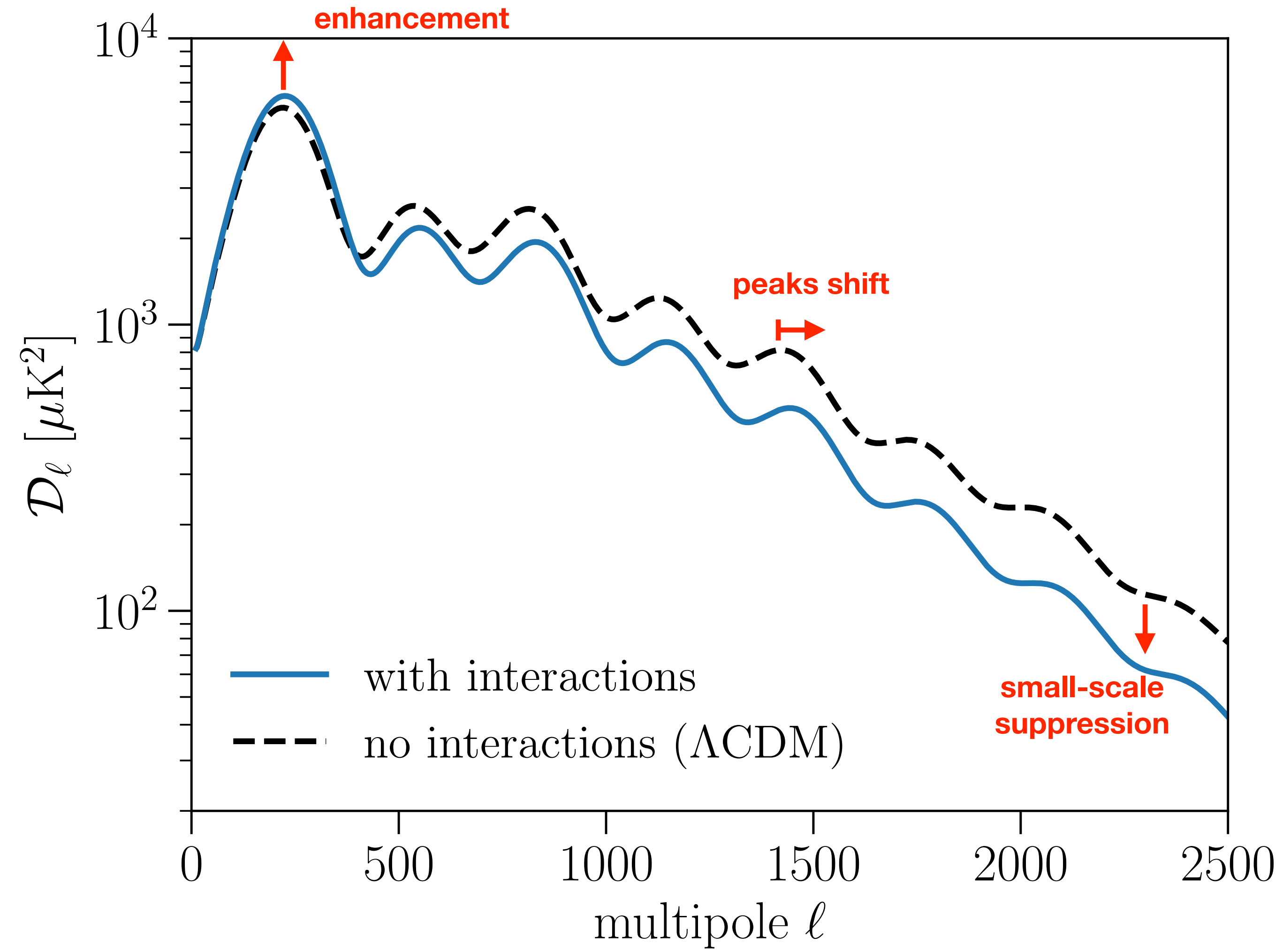
◆ Nonlinearities arise if relative bulk velocity > thermal velocity; relevant for $n = -2, -4$

Dvorkin+ (PRD 2014), KB+ (PRD 2018)

Chen+ (2002); Sigurdson+ (2004); Dvorkin+ (2014); Gluscevic and KB (2018); KB and Gluscevic (2018); Xu+ (2018); Slatyer+ (2018); KB+ (2018)

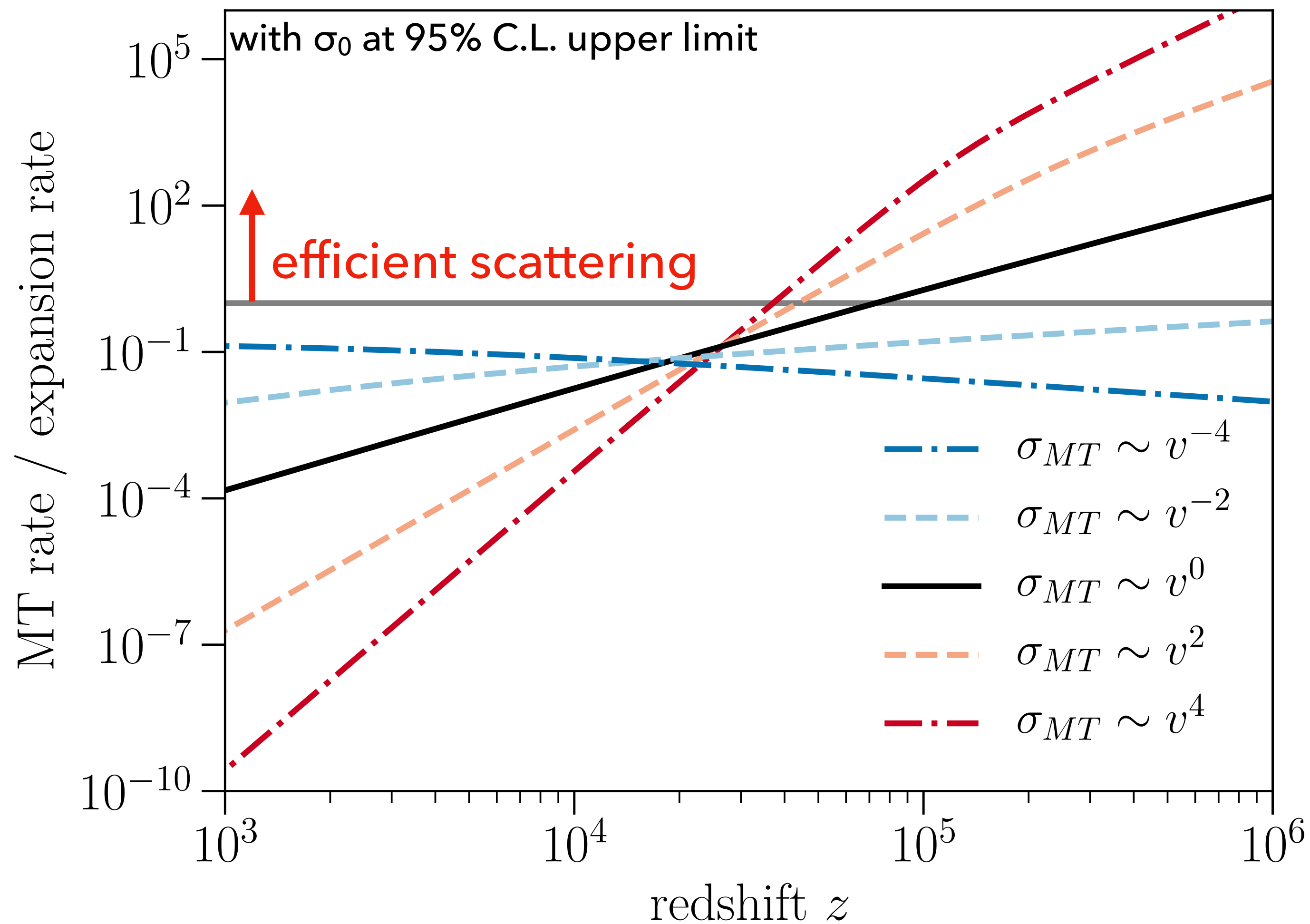
Effects of Dark Matter Scattering

for $n = 0$



Momentum Transfer

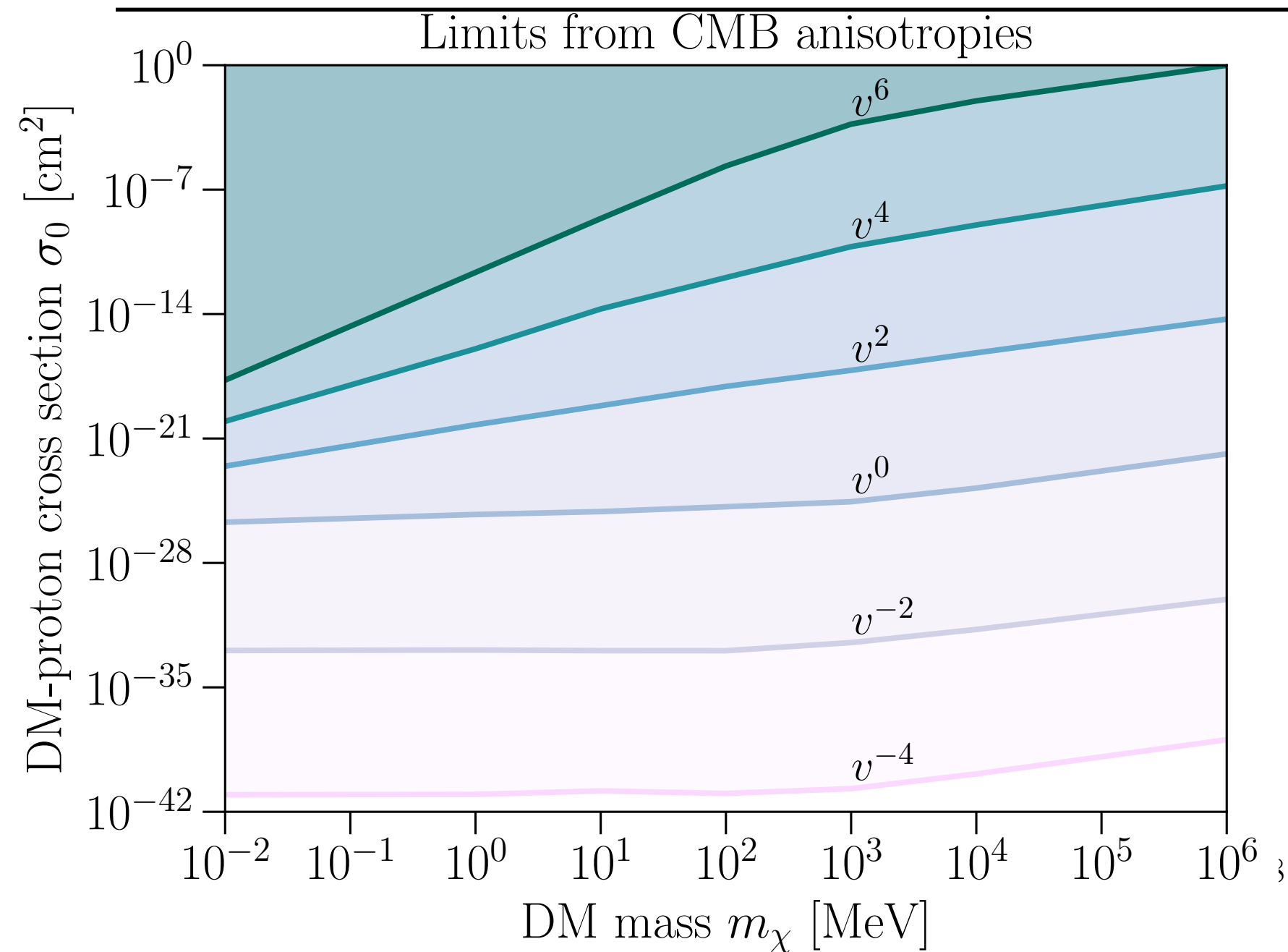
$$\sigma_{MT}(v) = \sigma_0 v^n$$



for $n \geq 0$: KB, Gluscevic (PRD 2018); Gluscevic, KB (PRL 2018)

for $n < 0$: KB, Gluscevic, Poulin, Kovetz, Kamionkowski, Barkana (PRD 2018)

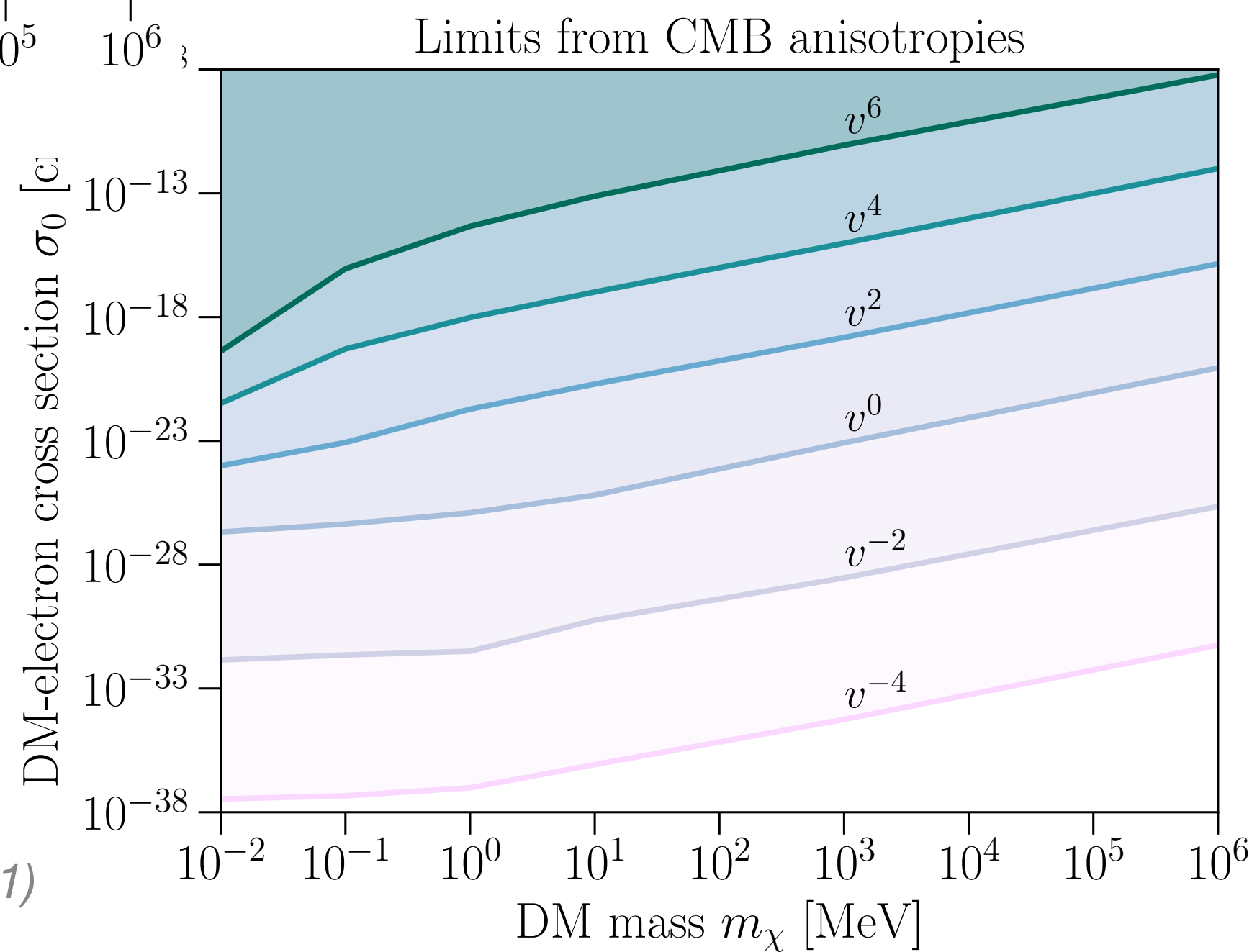
CMB Constraints from *Planck* 2018



Scattering with Protons

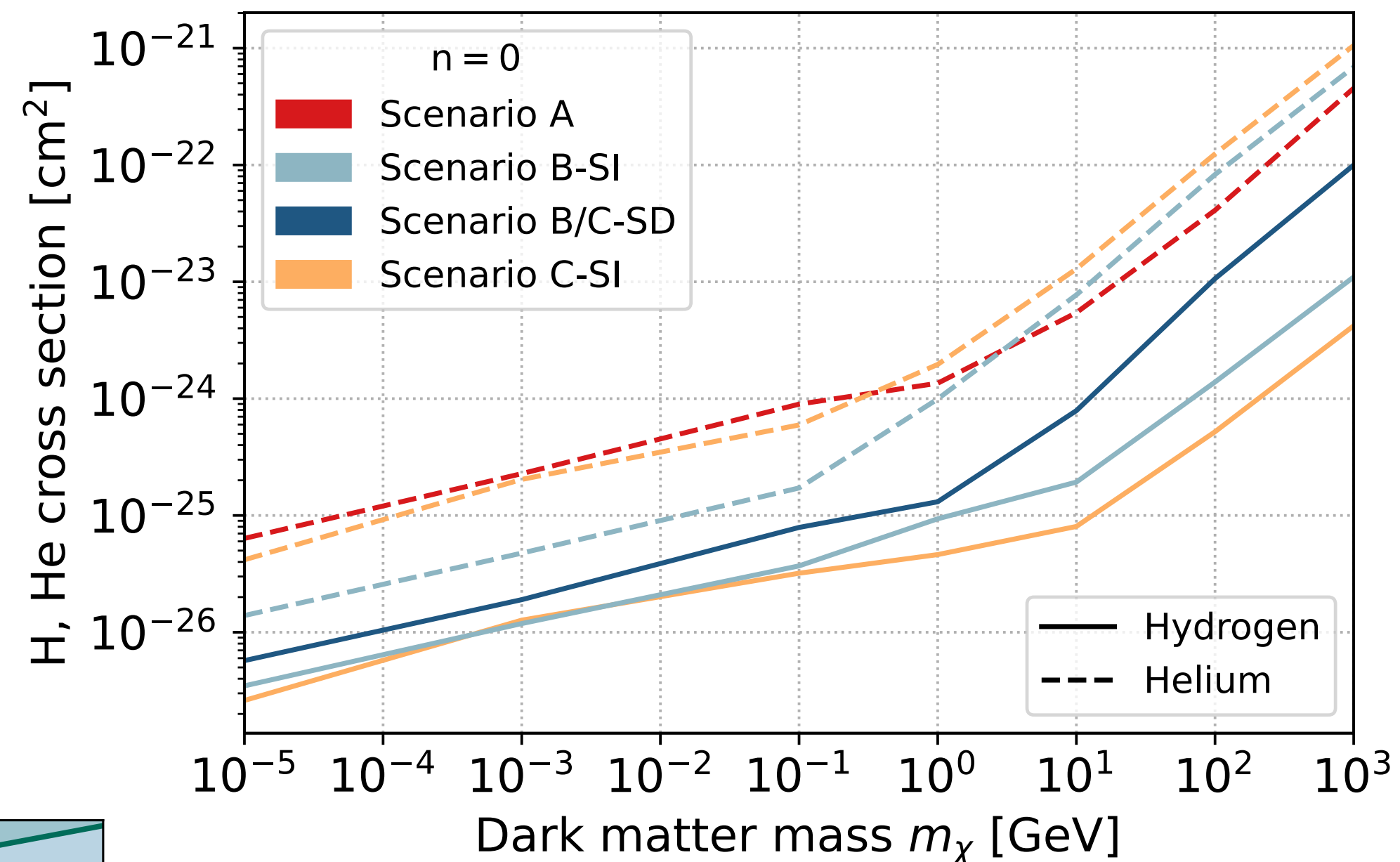
Nguyen, Sarnaik, KB, Nadler, Gluscevic (PRD 2021)
see also Buen-Abad+ (2021)

Scattering with Electrons

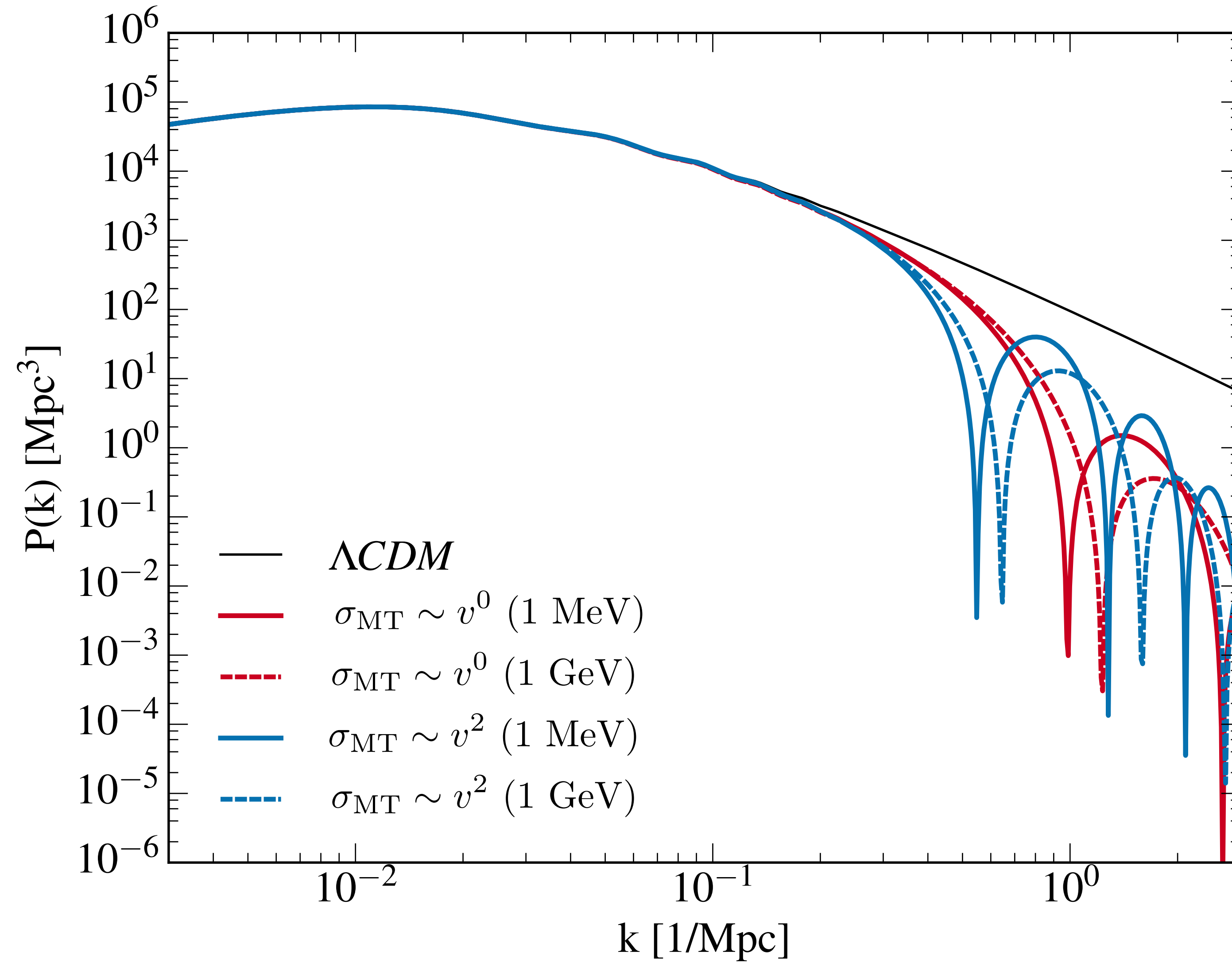


Scattering with Helium

KB, Krnjaic, Moltner (PRD 2022)

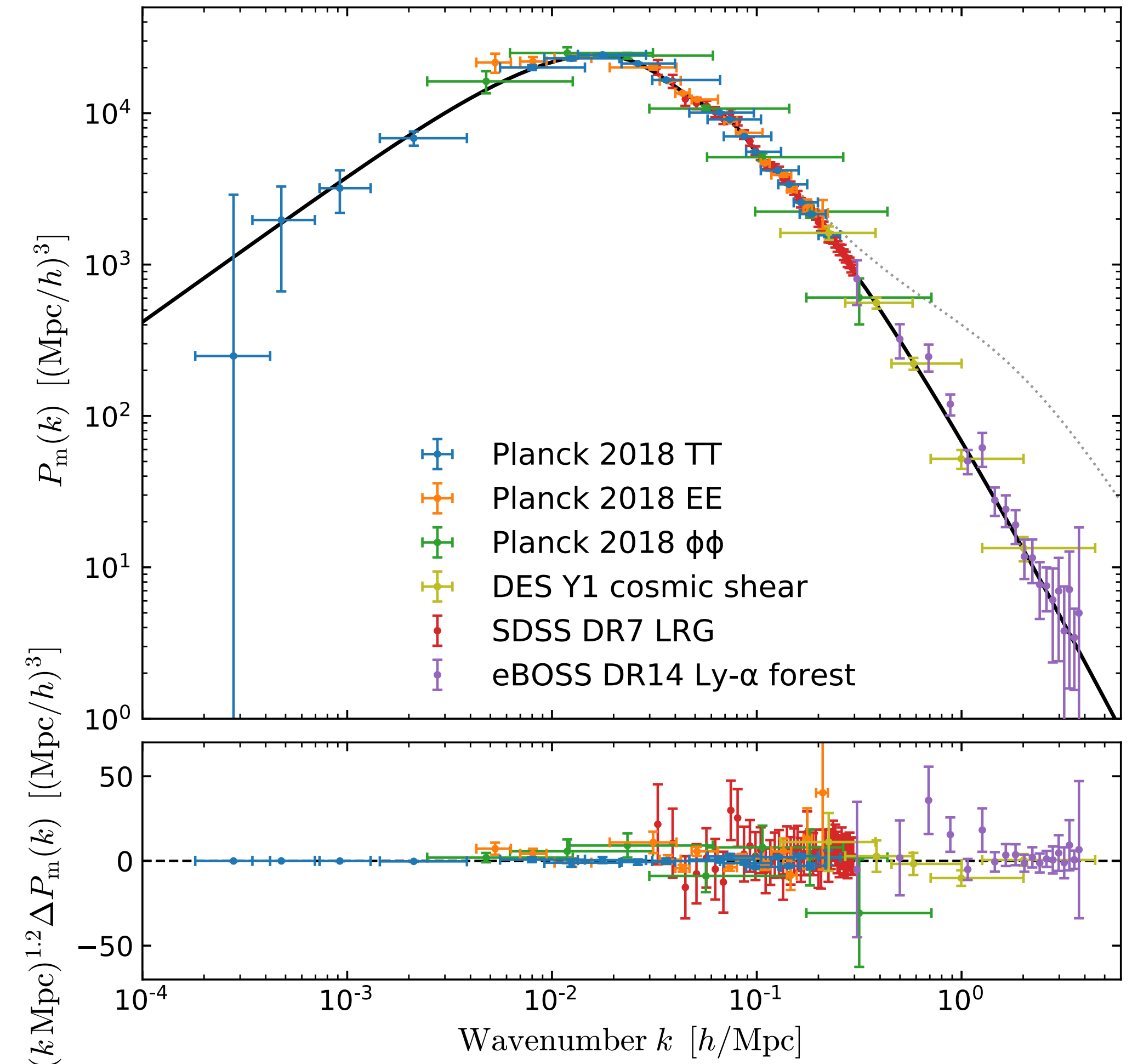
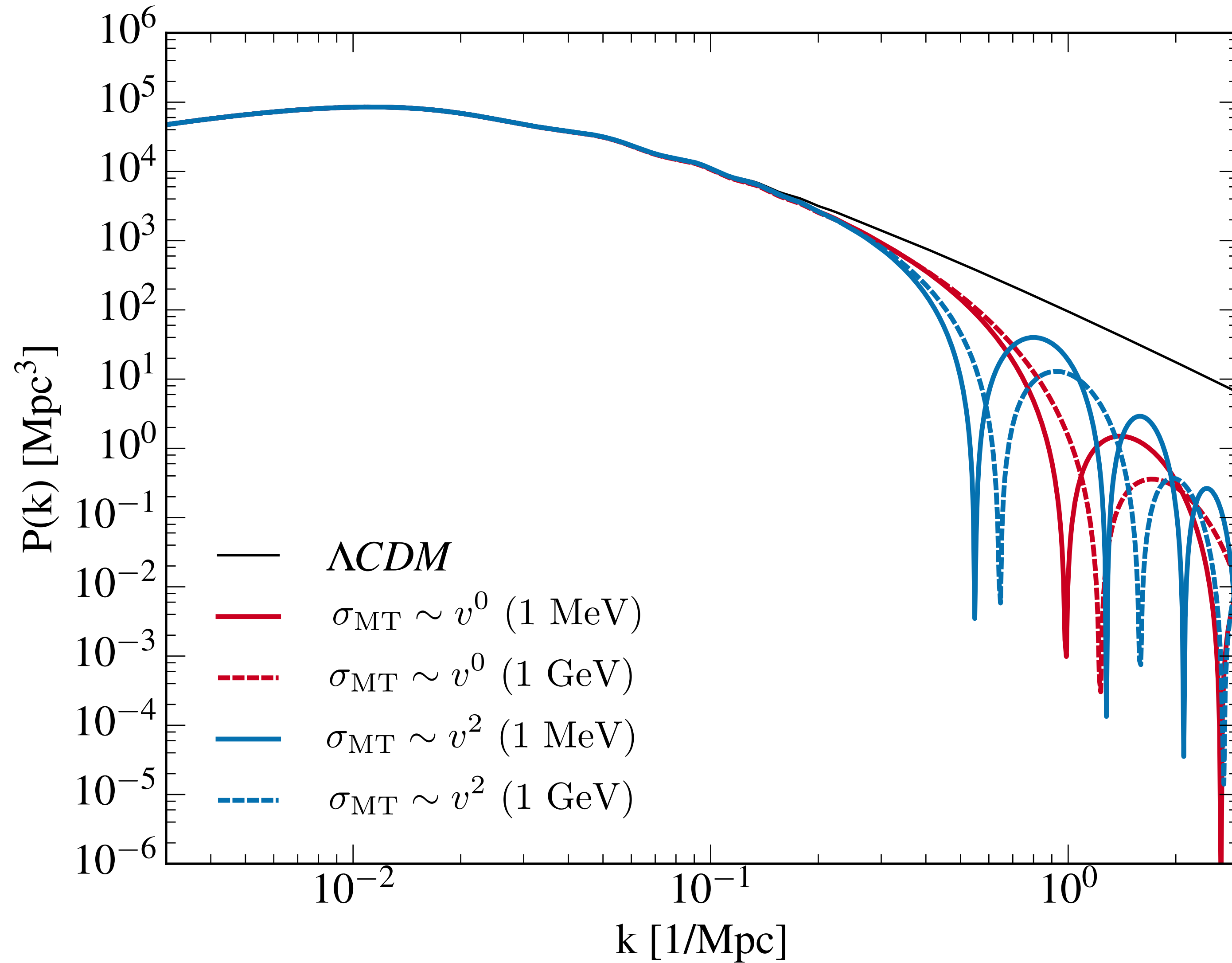


Matter Power Spectrum

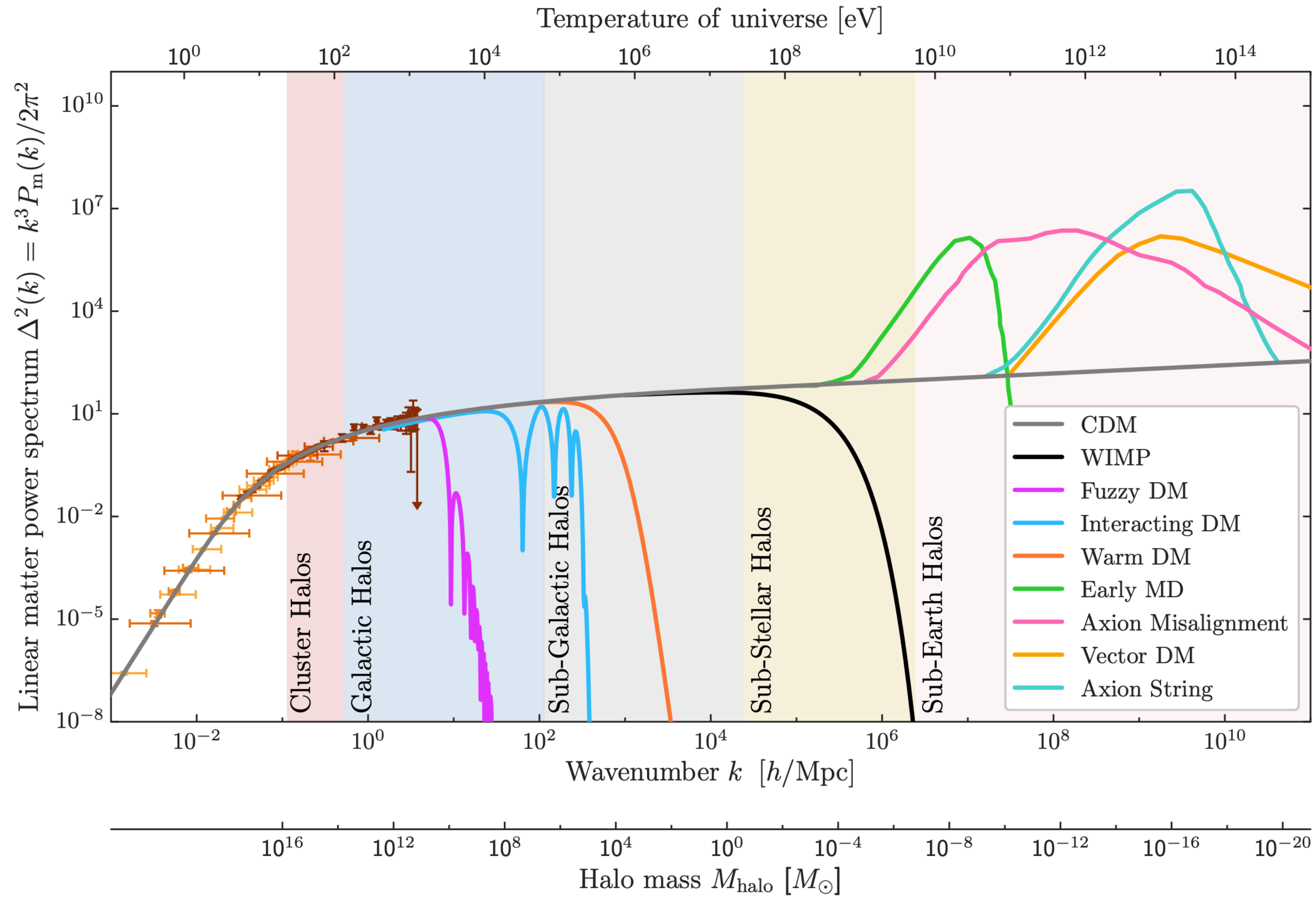


KB and Gluscevic (PRD 2018)

Matter Power Spectrum



Small-Scale Modifications

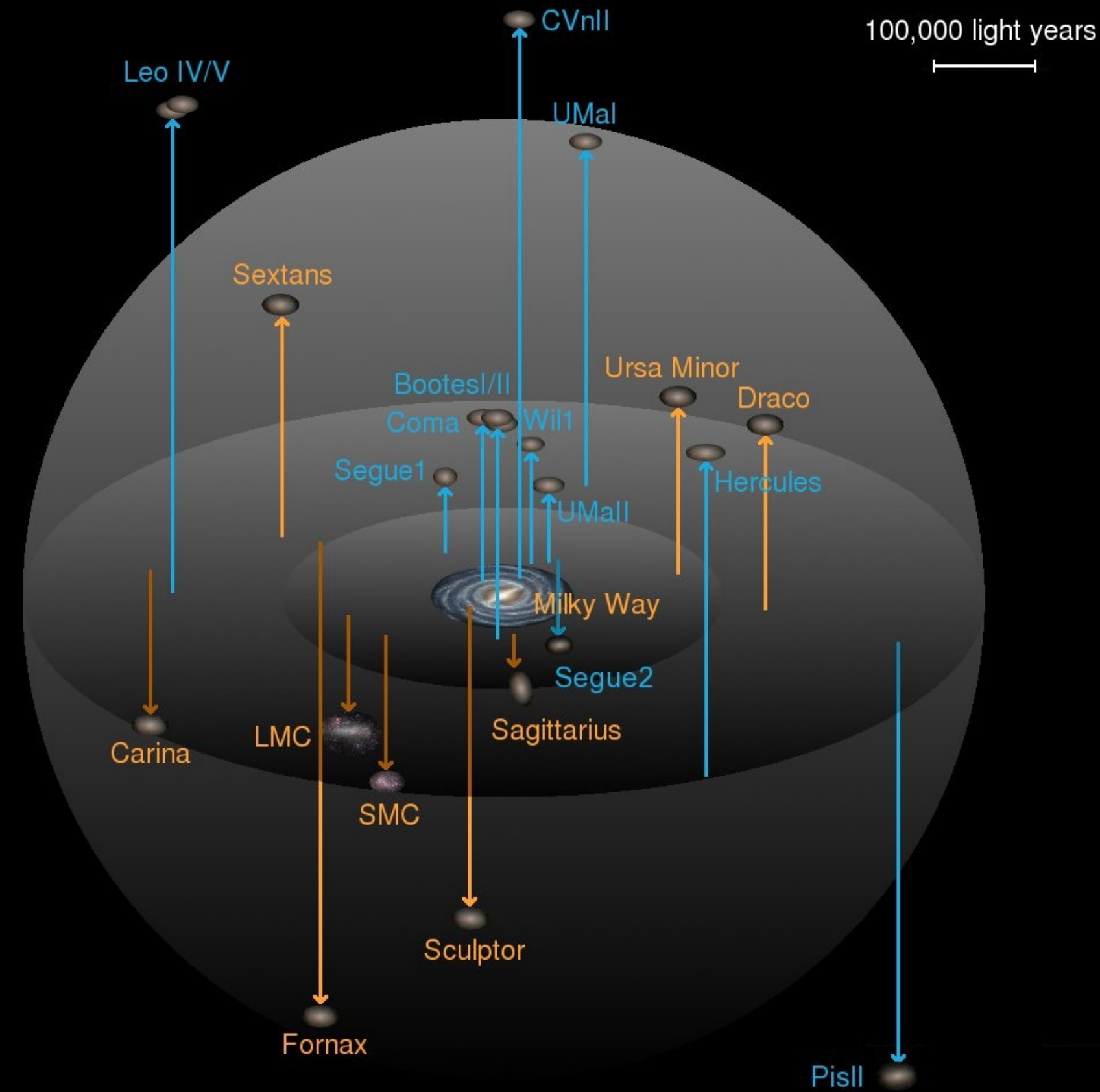


Snowmass 2021 Cosmic Frontier: Dark Matter Physics from Halo Measurements
 Bechtol, Birrer, Cyr-Racine, Schutz+ (2203.07354)

Milky Way Satellites



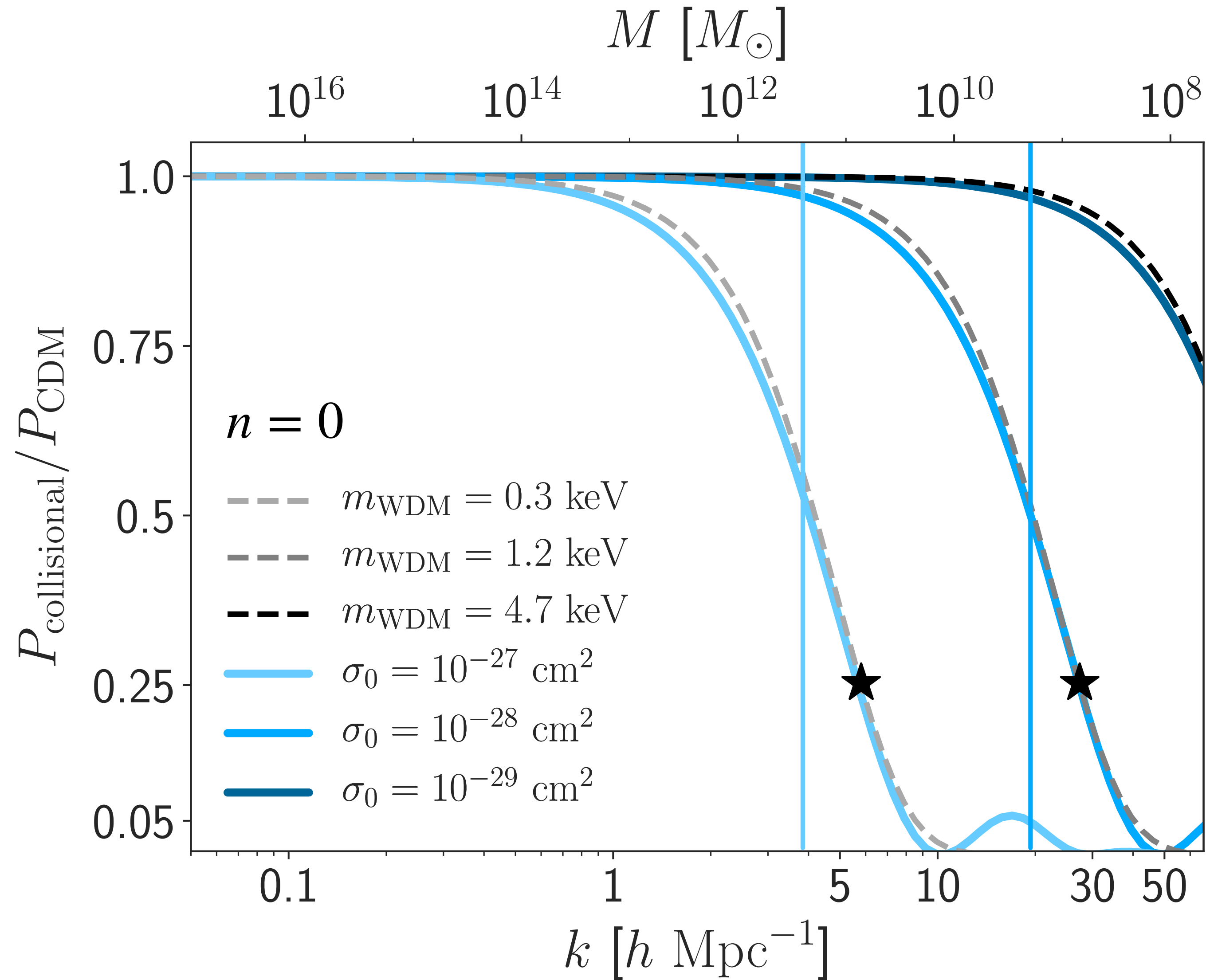
Classic dwarfs
SDSS-identified dwarfs



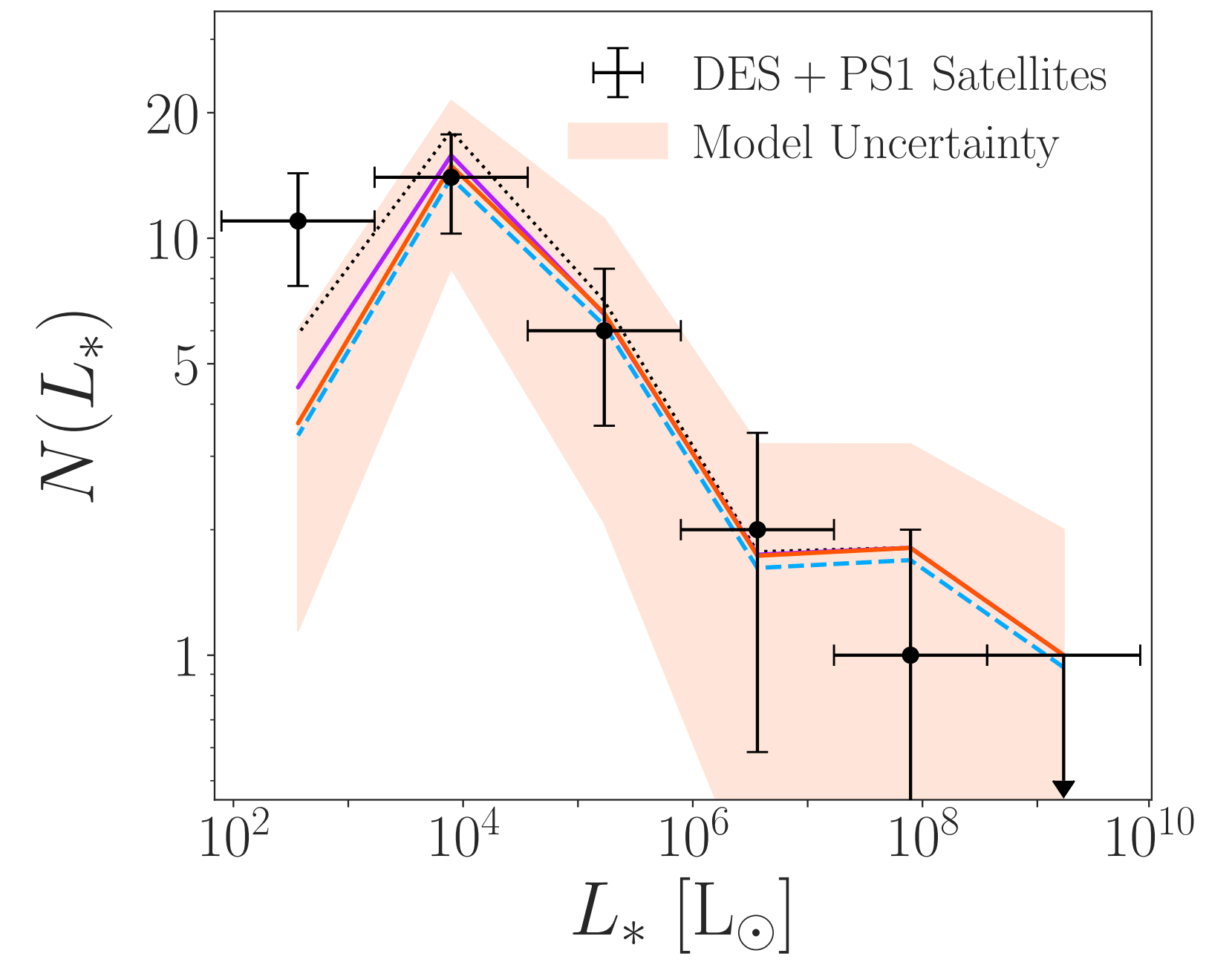
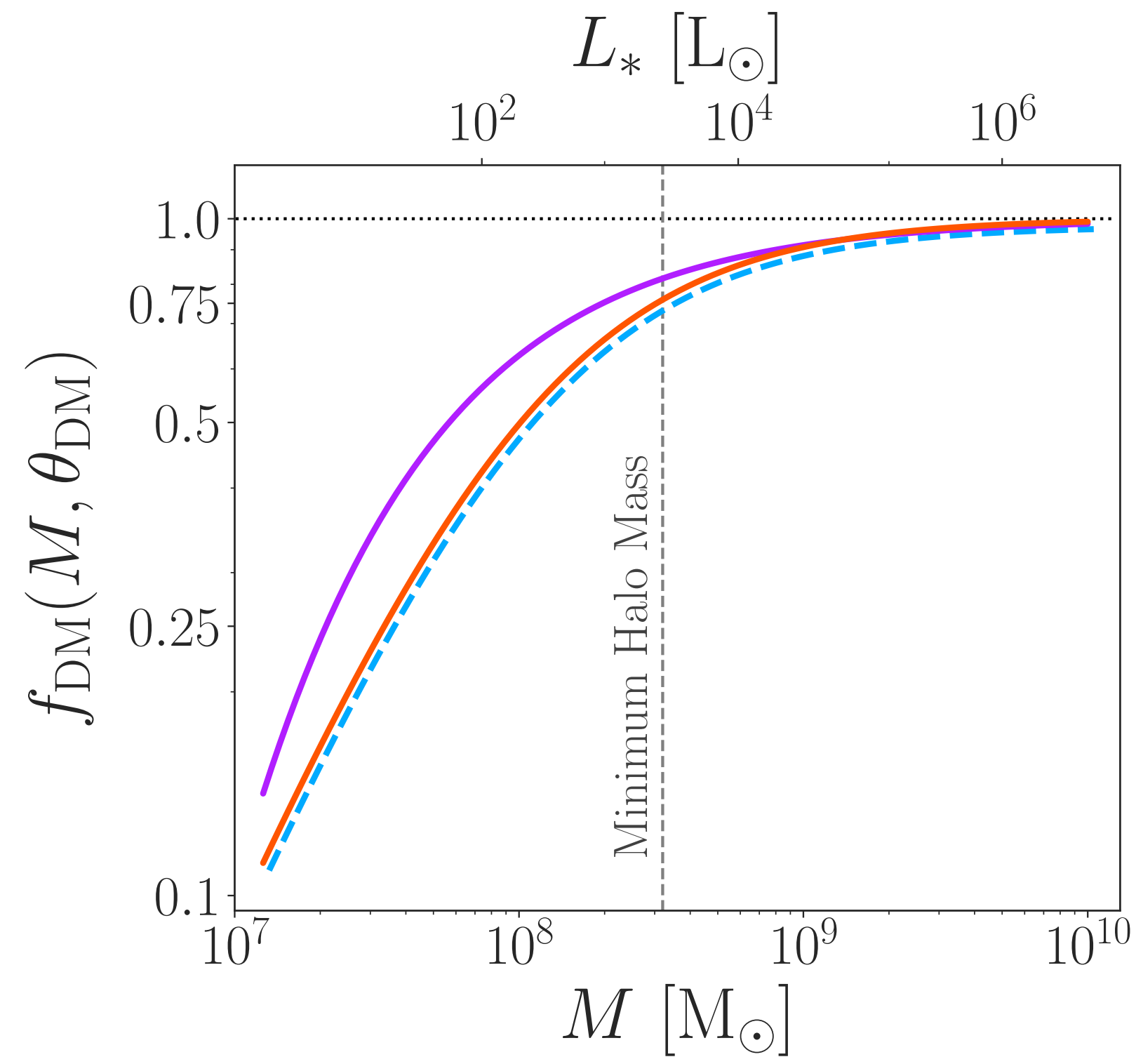
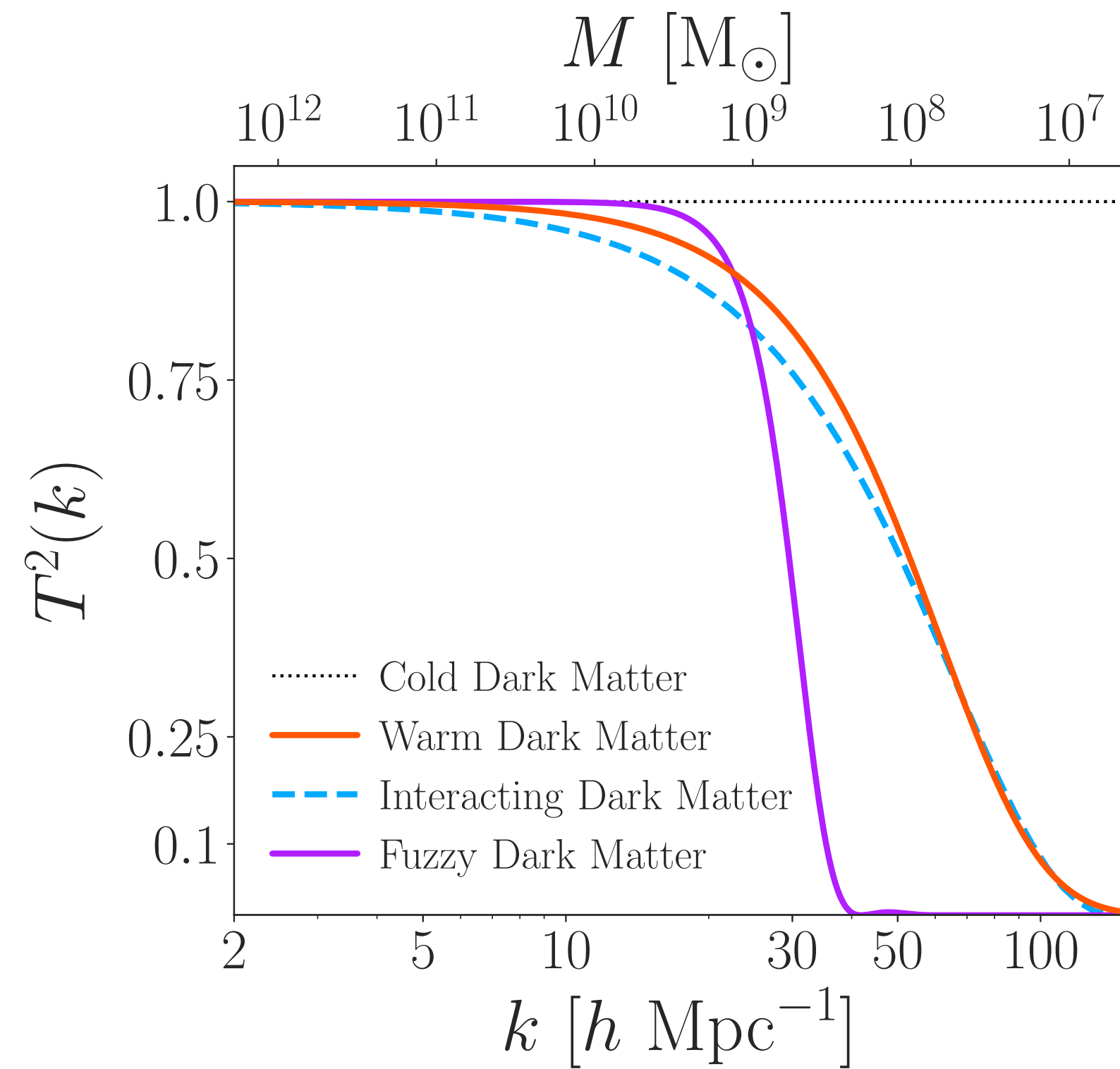
**DES and Pan-STARRS1
identified dwarfs**



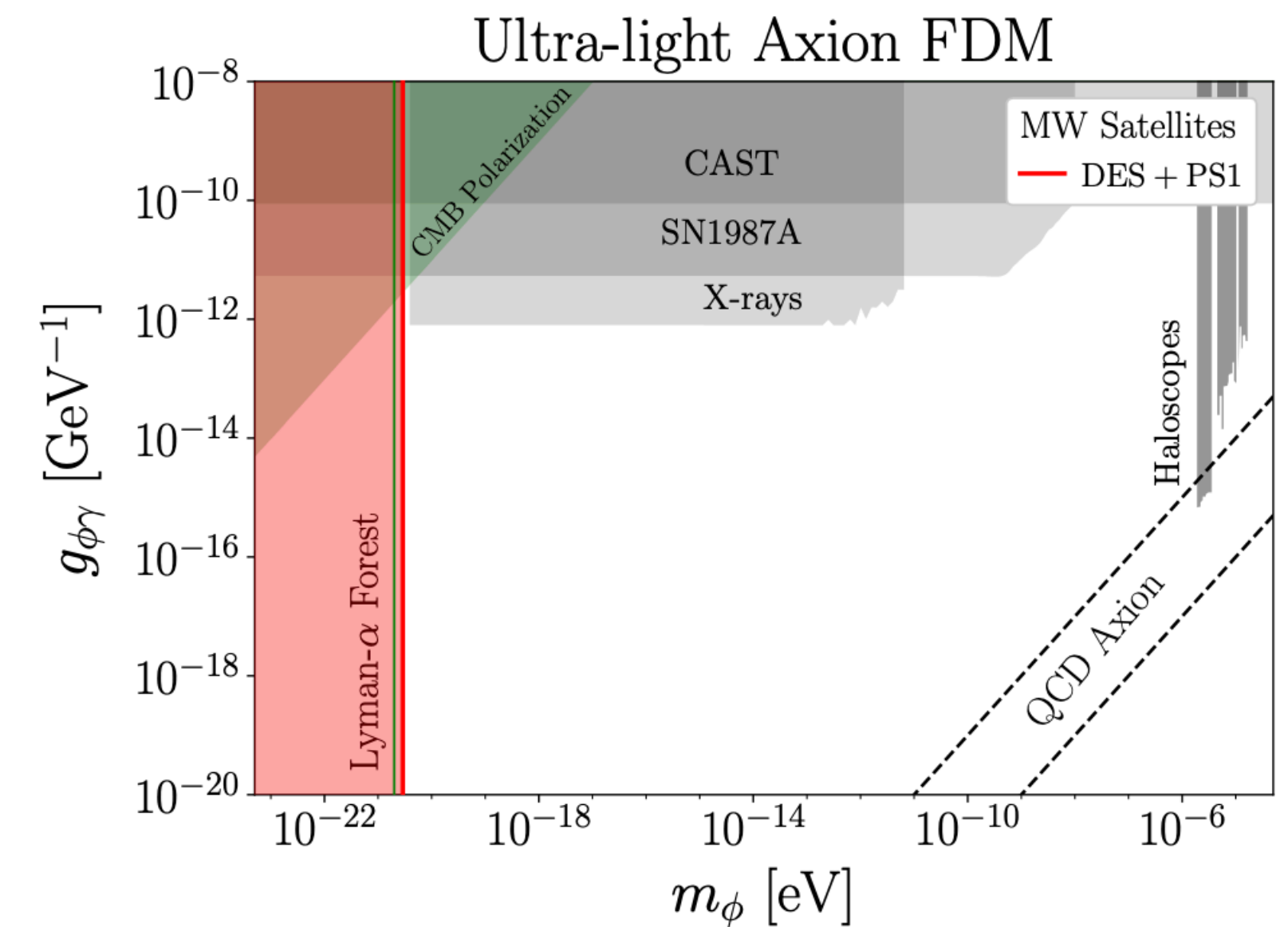
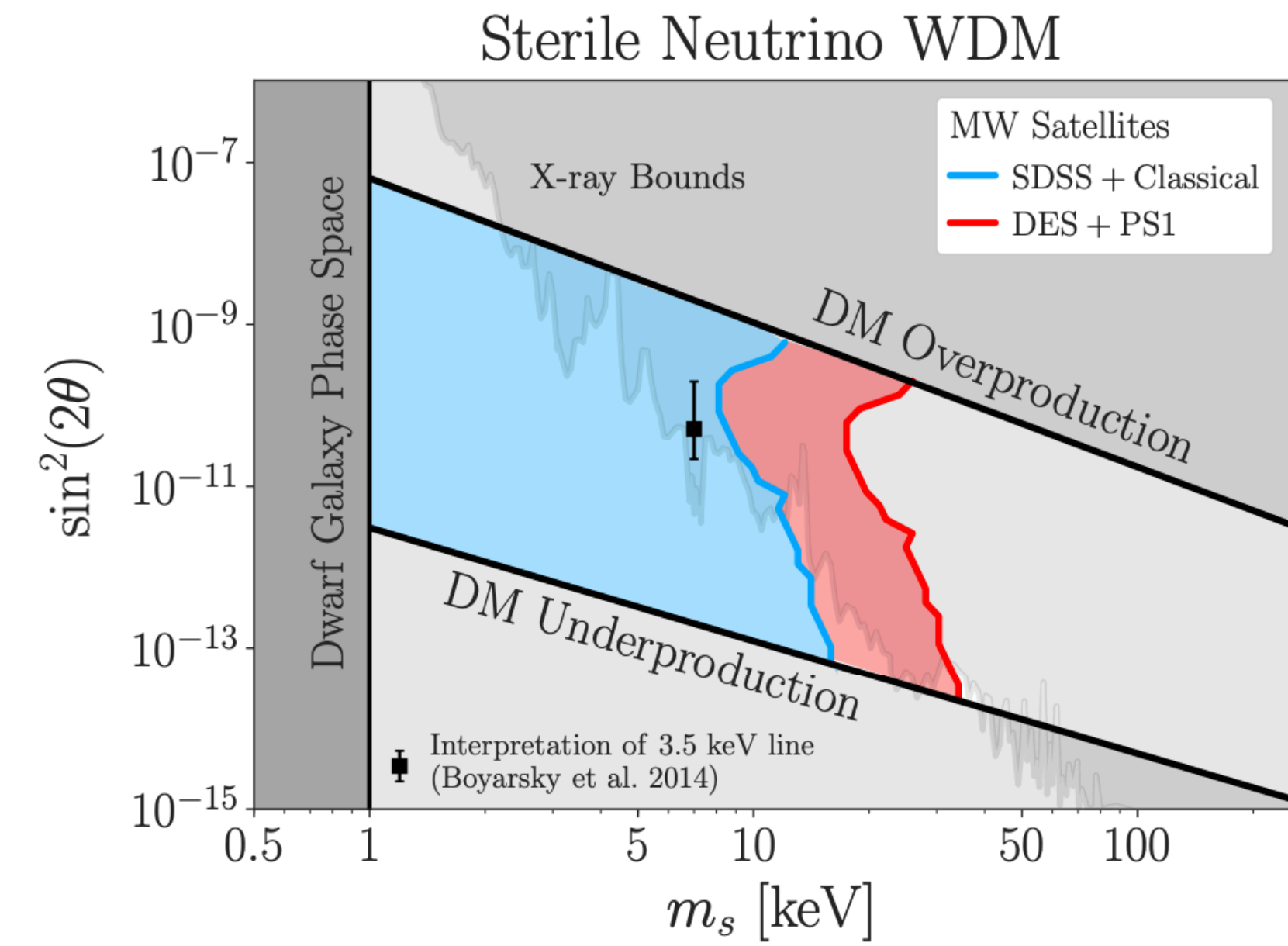
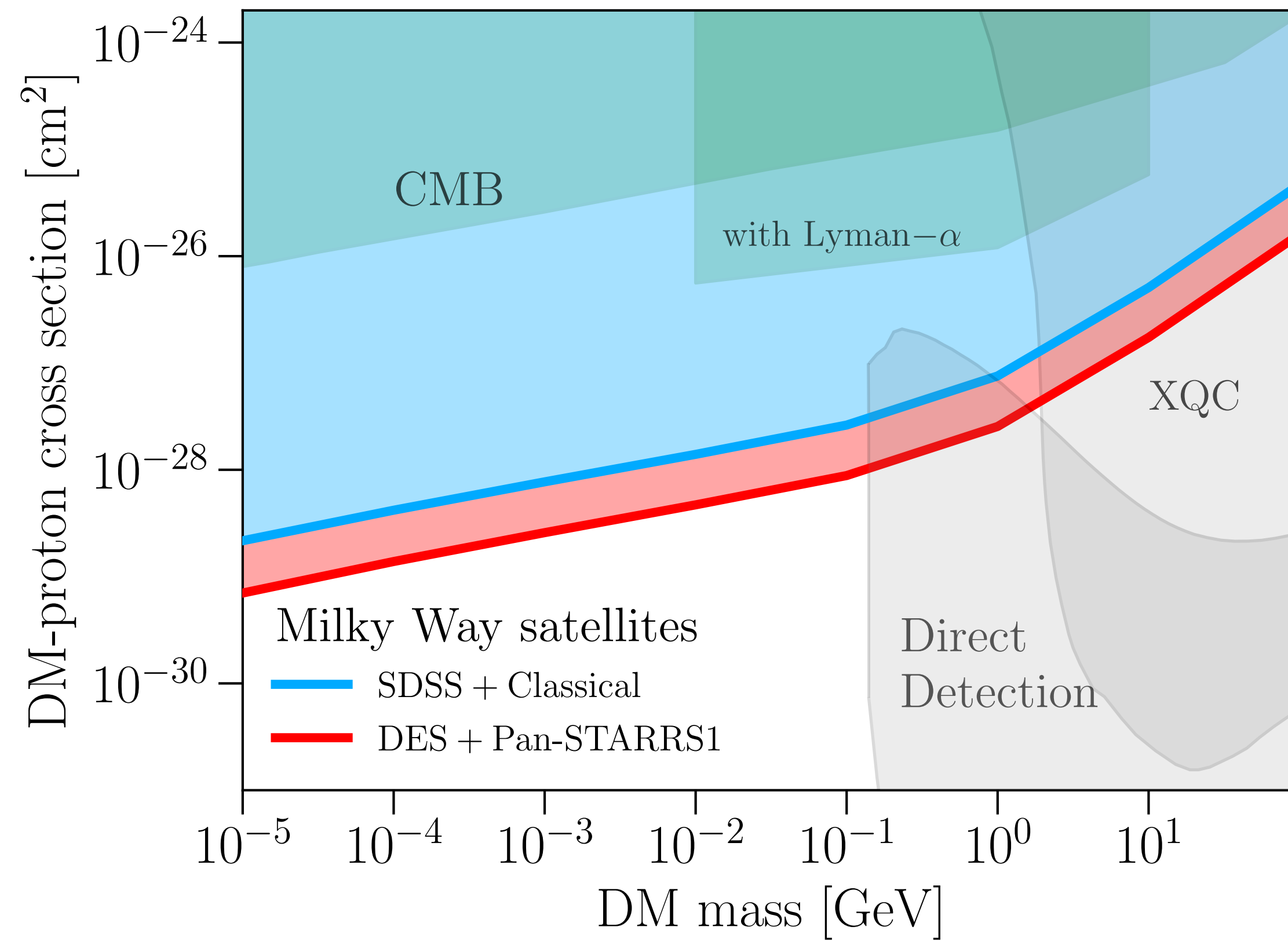
Suppression of (Linear) Matter Power Spectrum



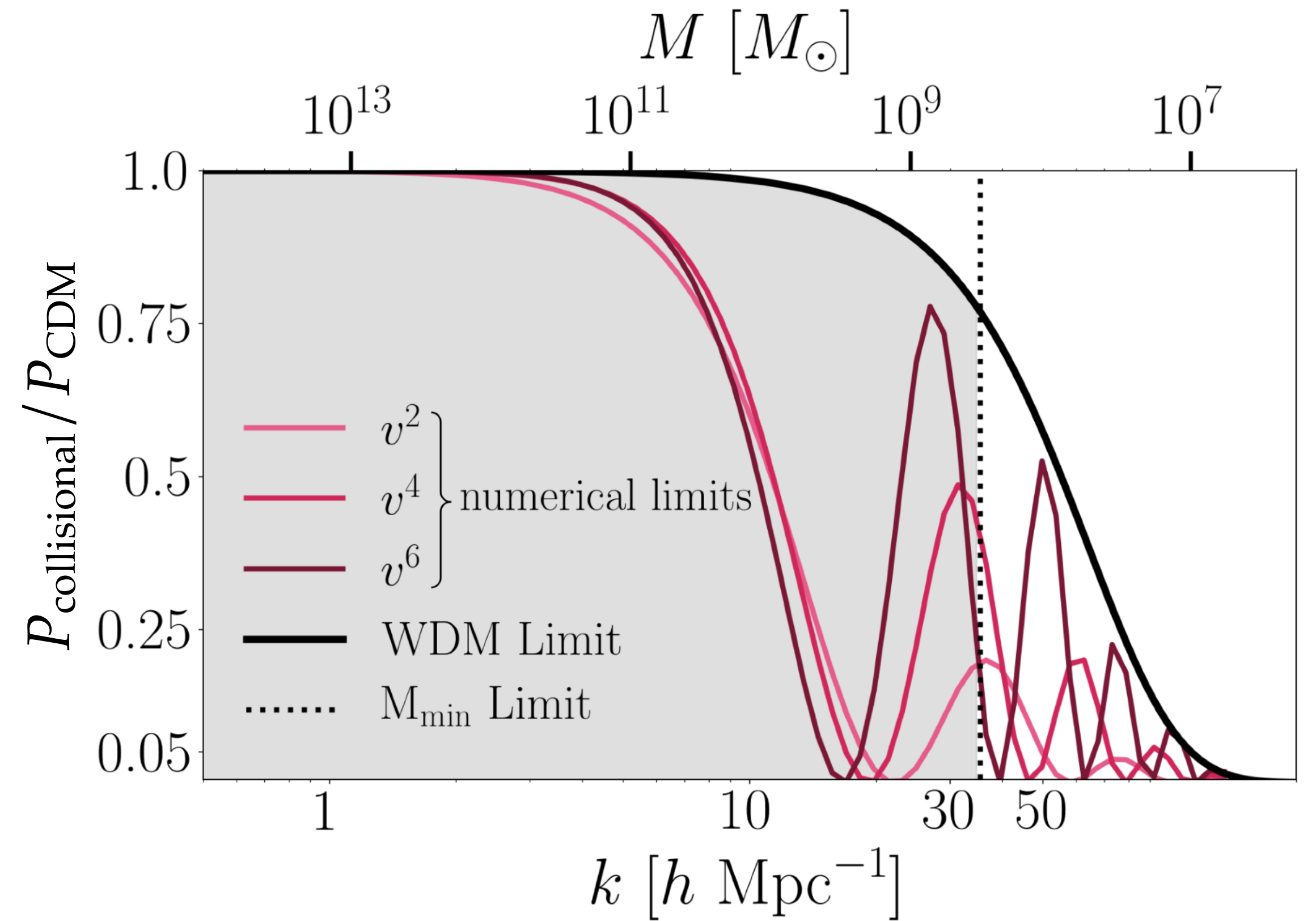
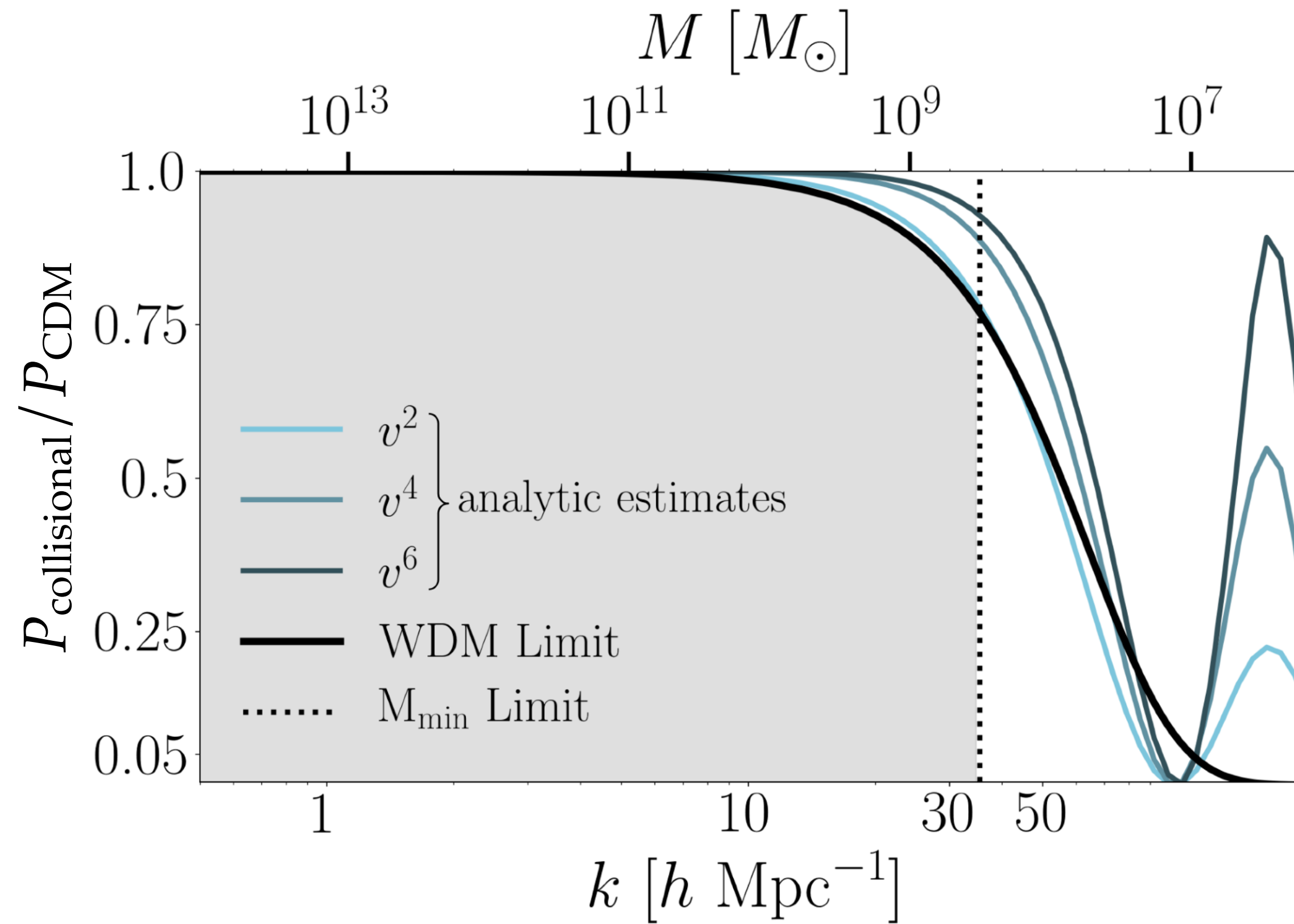
Suppression for Various Models



Constraints from MW Satellites

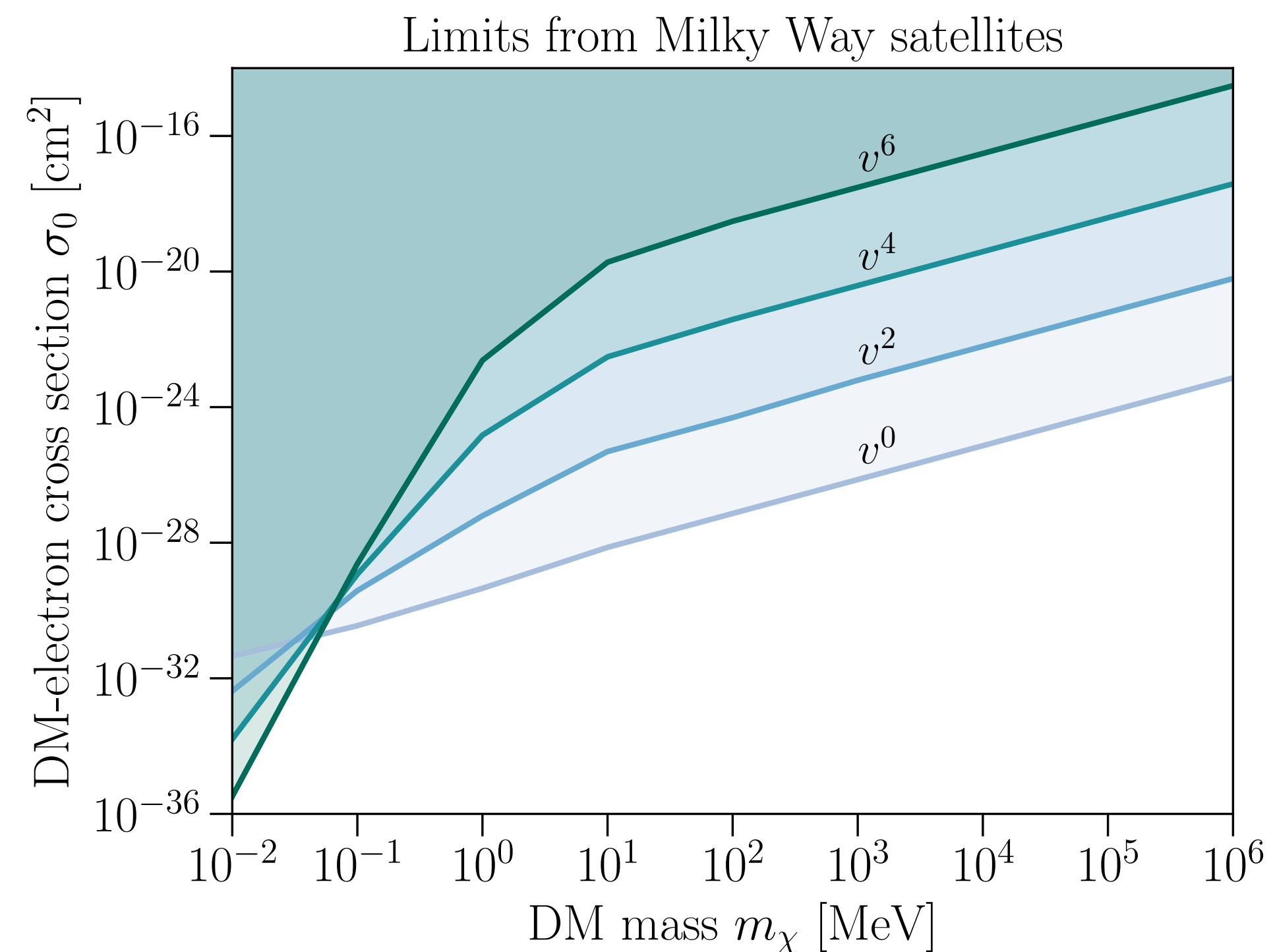
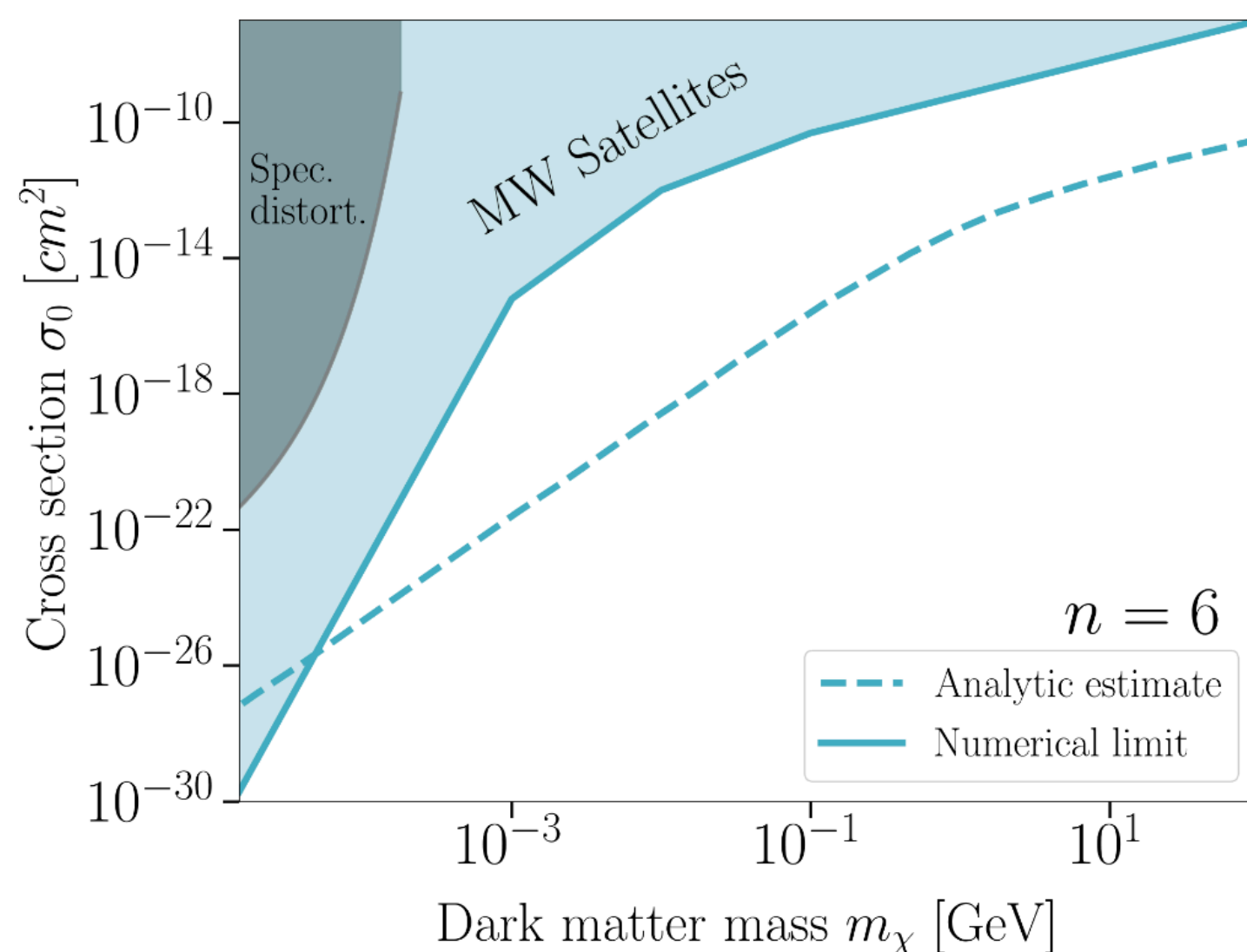
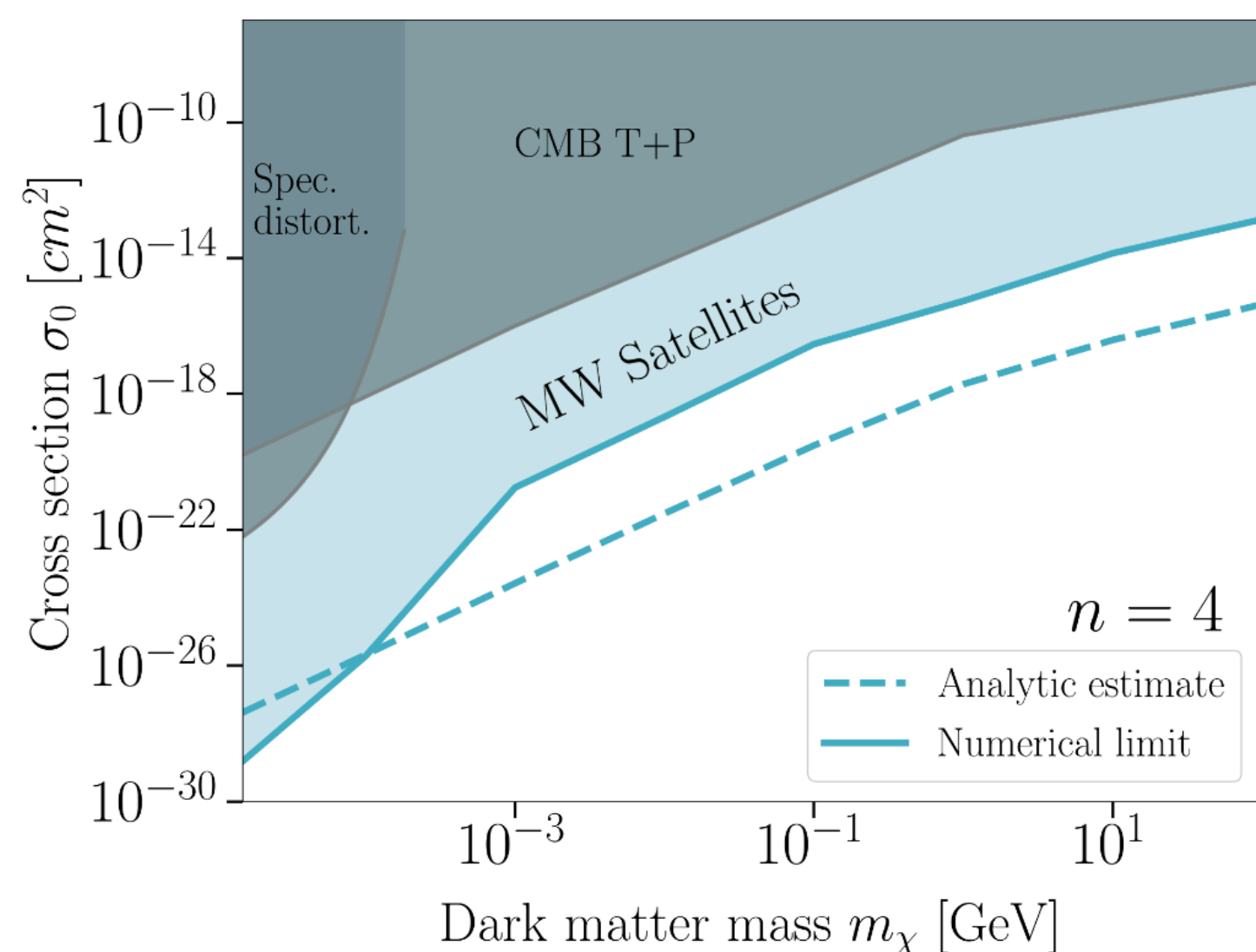
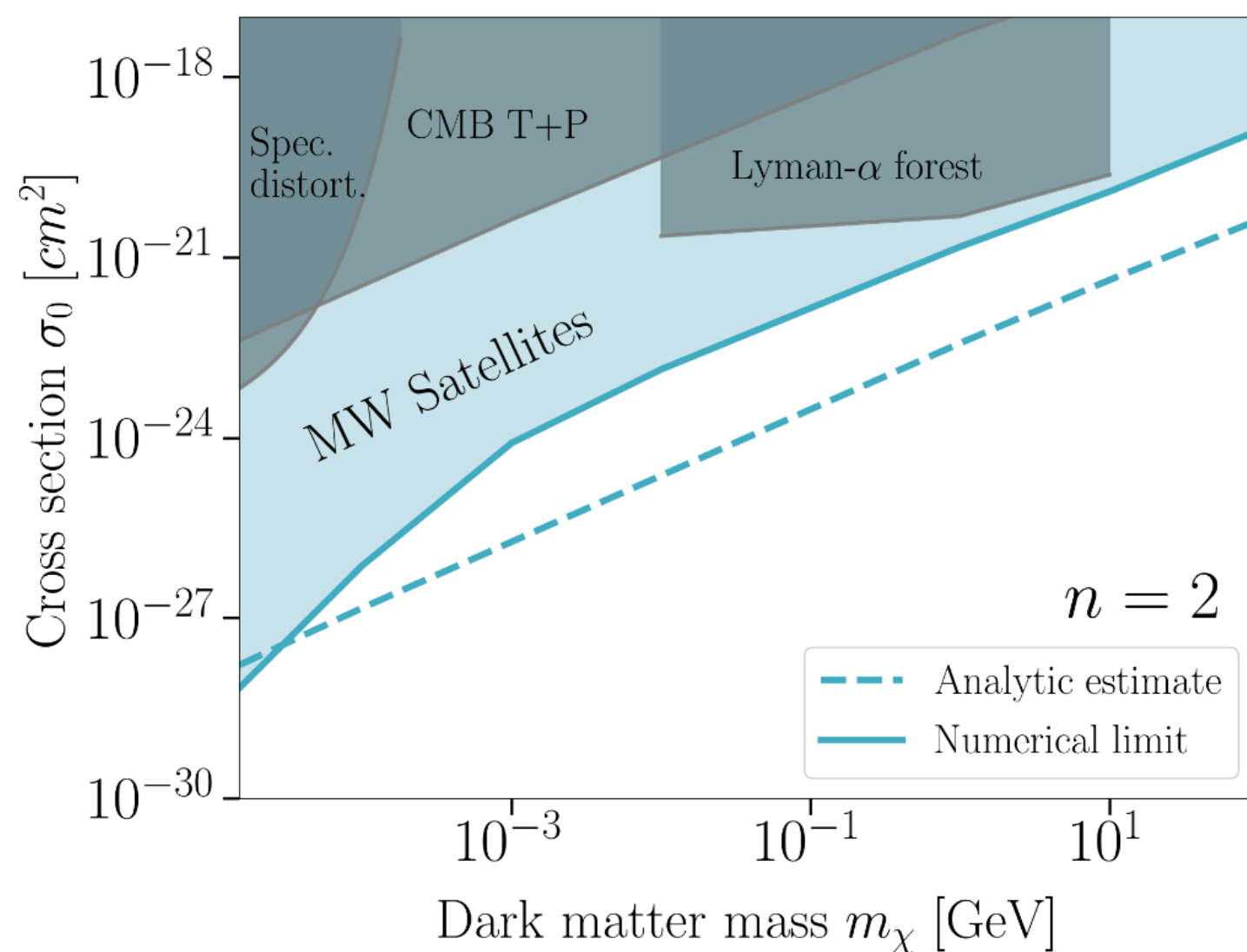
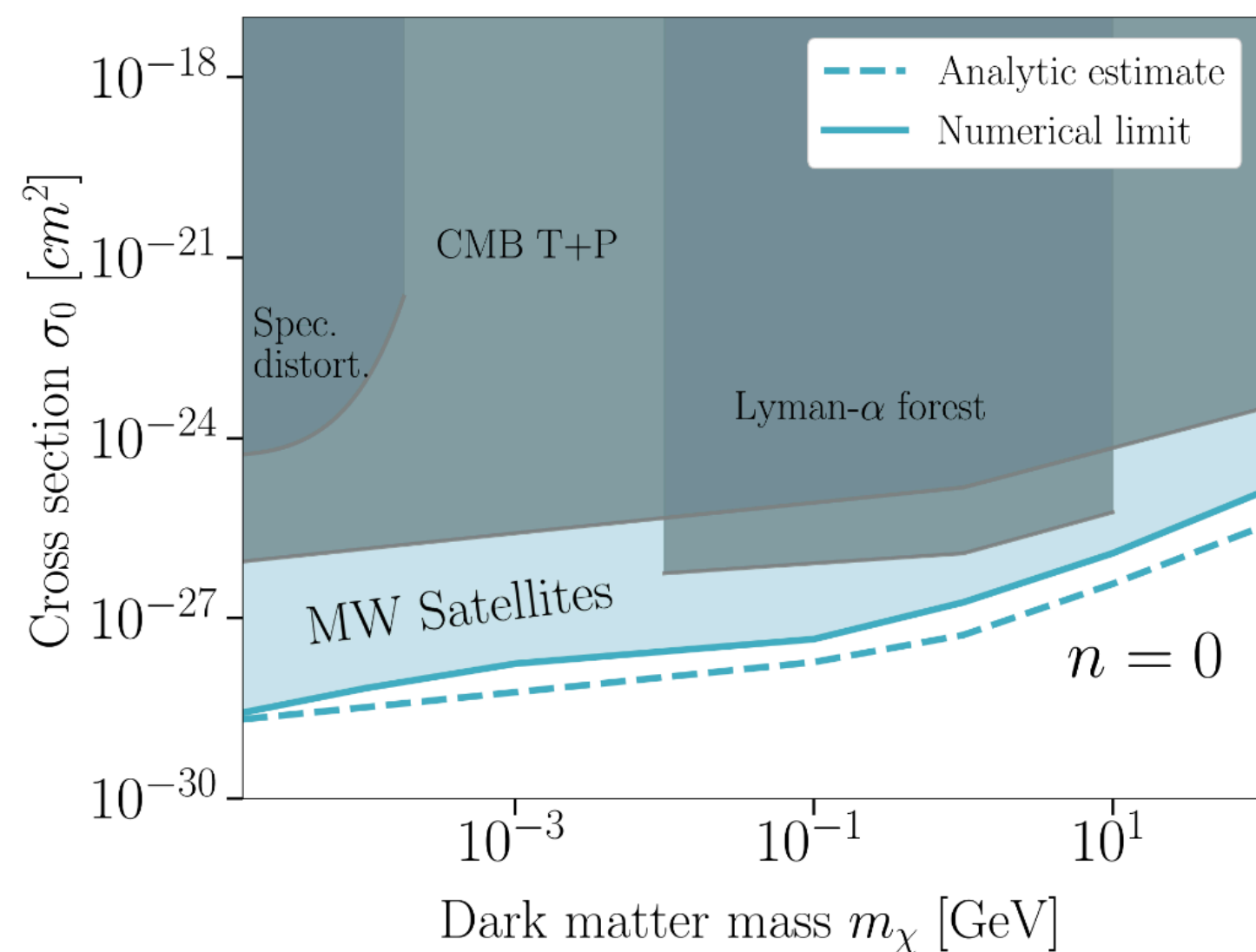


Velocity-Dependent Models



Maamari, Gluscevic, KB, Nadler, Wechsler (ApJL 2021)

Scattering Constraints with MW Satellites



21cm Cosmology

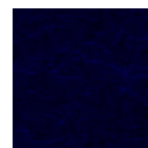
Time dependence of different temperatures:

At $z > 200$: $T_{\text{CMB}} \sim T_{\text{gas}} \sim T_{\text{spin}}$ (Compton scattering off remaining electrons)

At $z < 200$: $T_{\text{CMB}} \sim (1+z)$; $T_{\text{gas}} \sim (1+z)^2$ (Gas decouples from CMB, cools adiabatically)

$30 < z < 200$: First, $T_{\text{spin}} \sim T_{\text{gas}}$ (Collisions in the IGM). After $z \sim 80$: $T_{\text{spin}} \rightarrow T_{\text{CMB}}$

Absorption: $T_{\text{spin}} < T_{\text{CMB}}$ (dark ages)



At $z \lesssim 30$: First stars form!

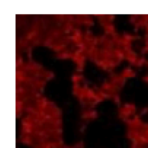
Stars emit Ly α photons: $T_{\text{spin}} \rightarrow T_{\text{gas}}$

Absorption: $T_{\text{spin}} < T_{\text{CMB}}$ (cosmic dawn)

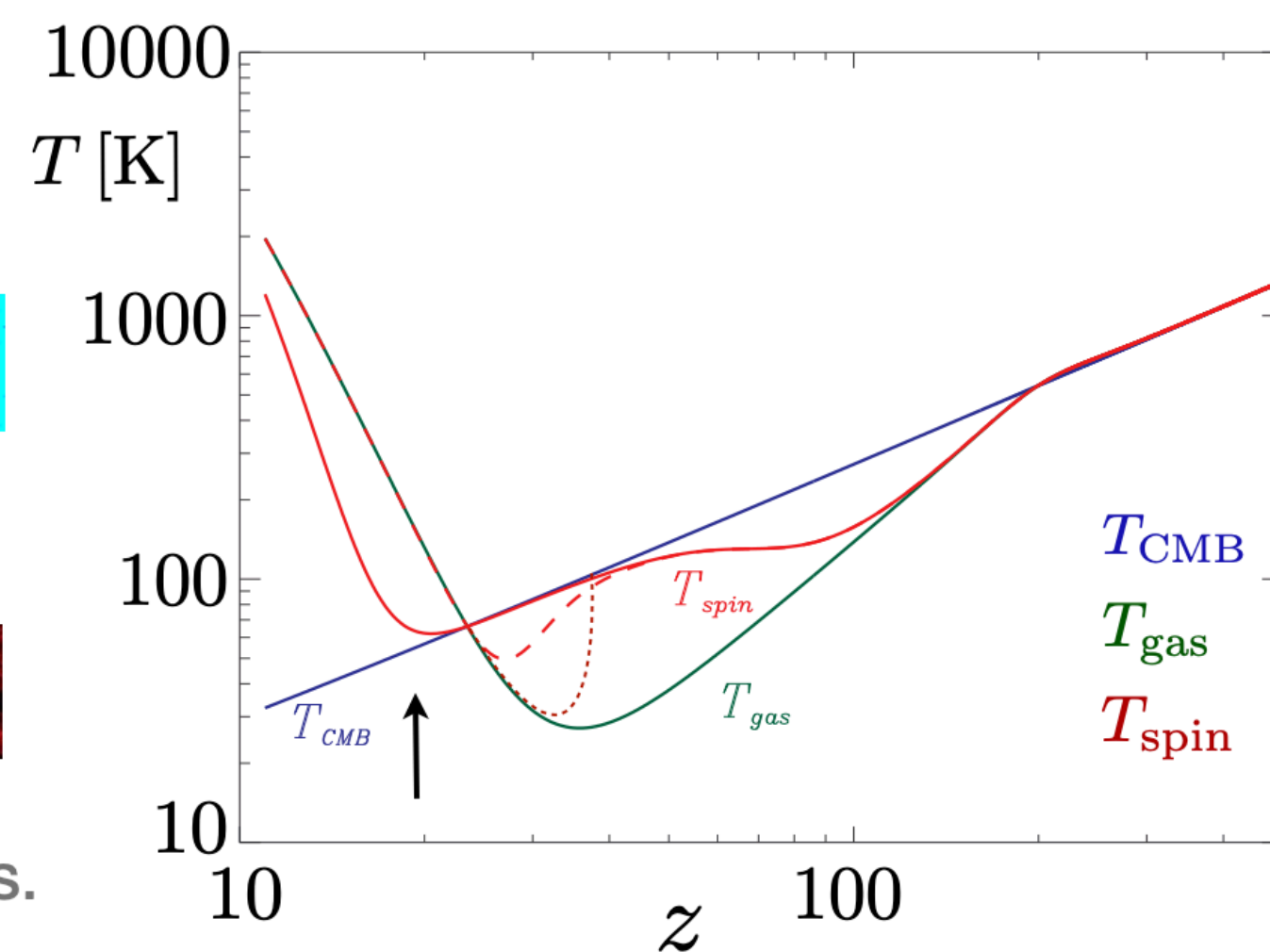


By $z \sim 13$: remnants heat gas above CMB.

Emission: $T_{\text{spin}} > T_{\text{CMB}}$ (reionization)



The 21cm signal cuts off when reionization ends.



Overview slide from E. Kovetz

LEDA



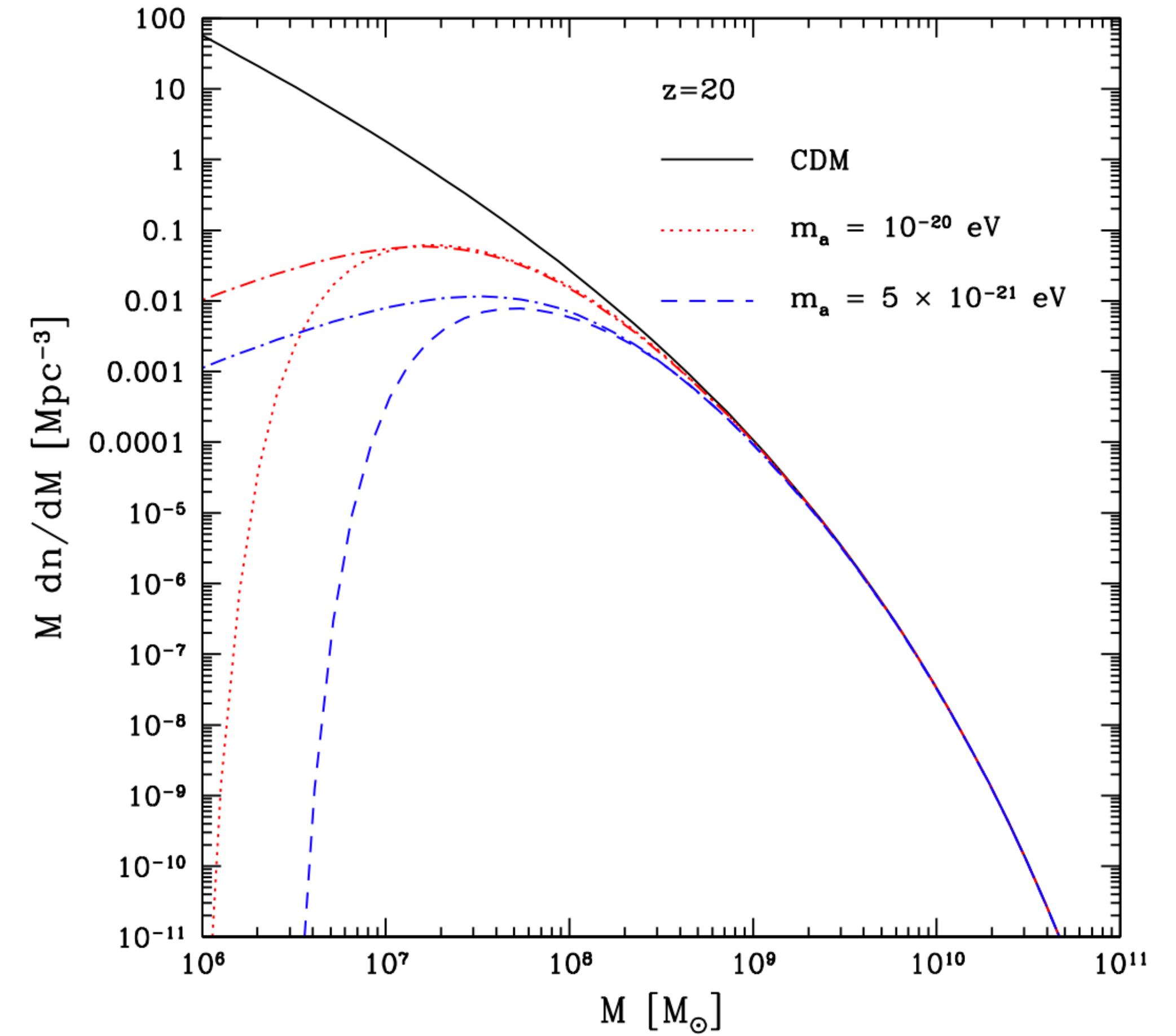
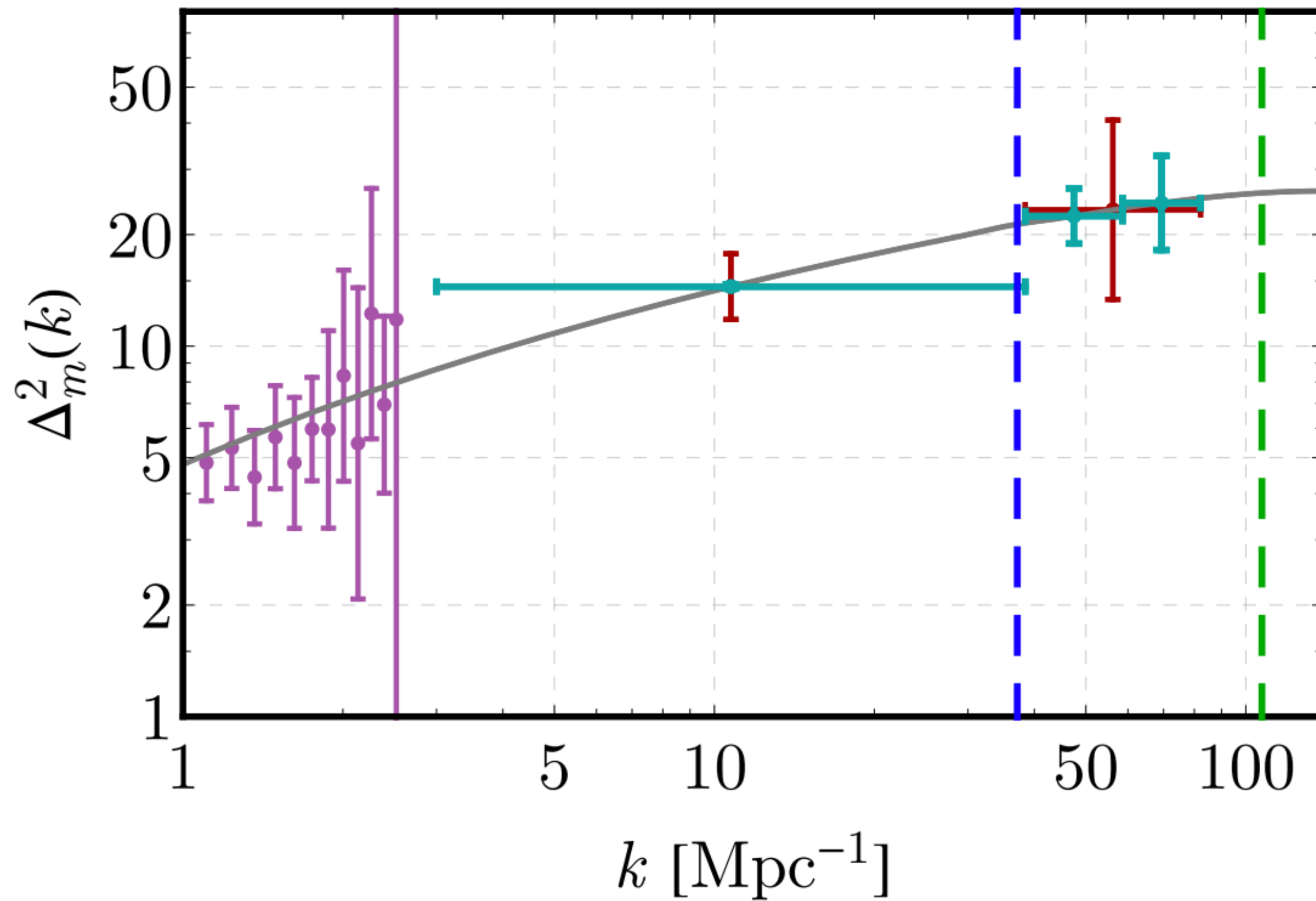
SARAS2



HERA

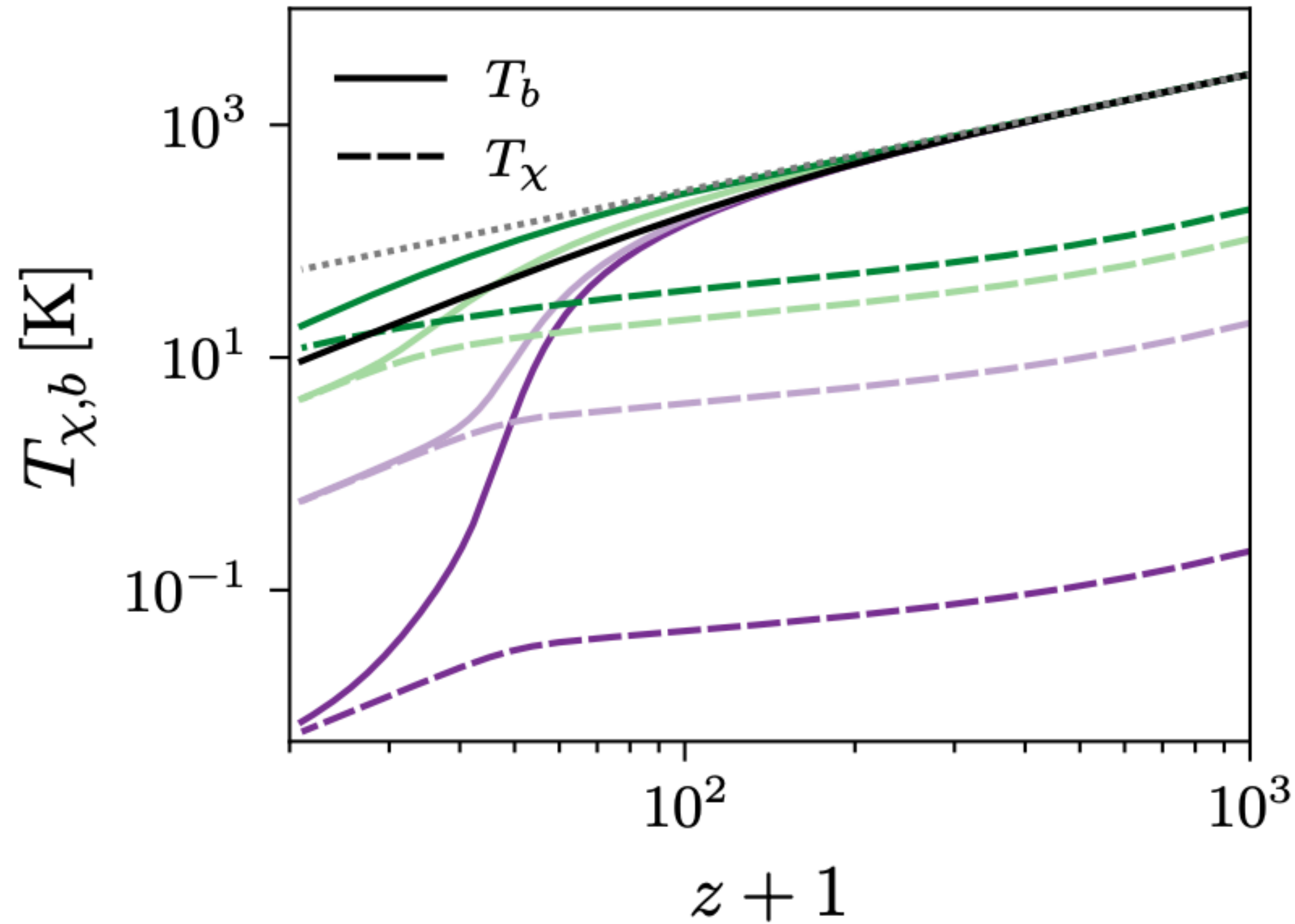


Probing Small Scale Structure with 21cm



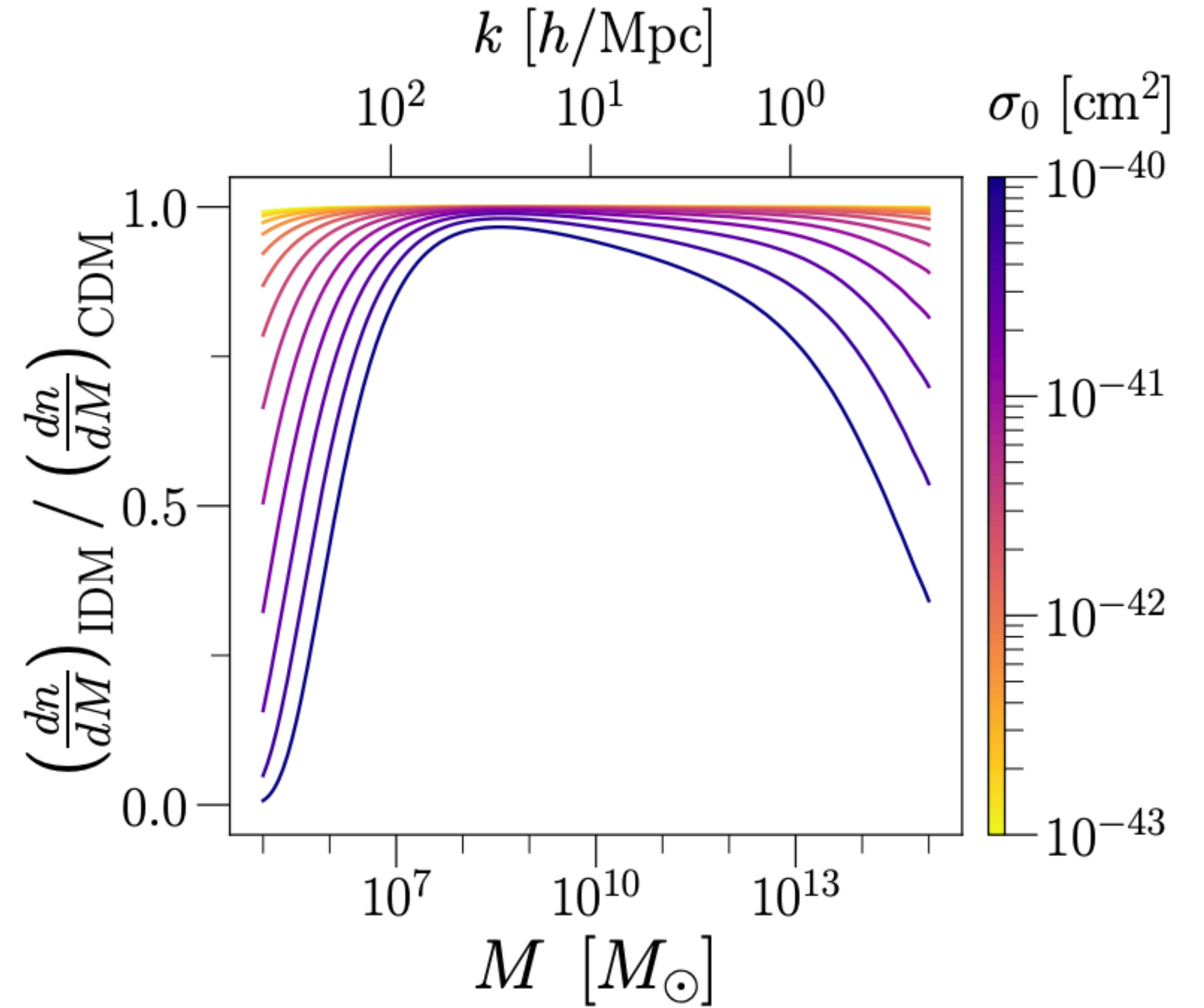
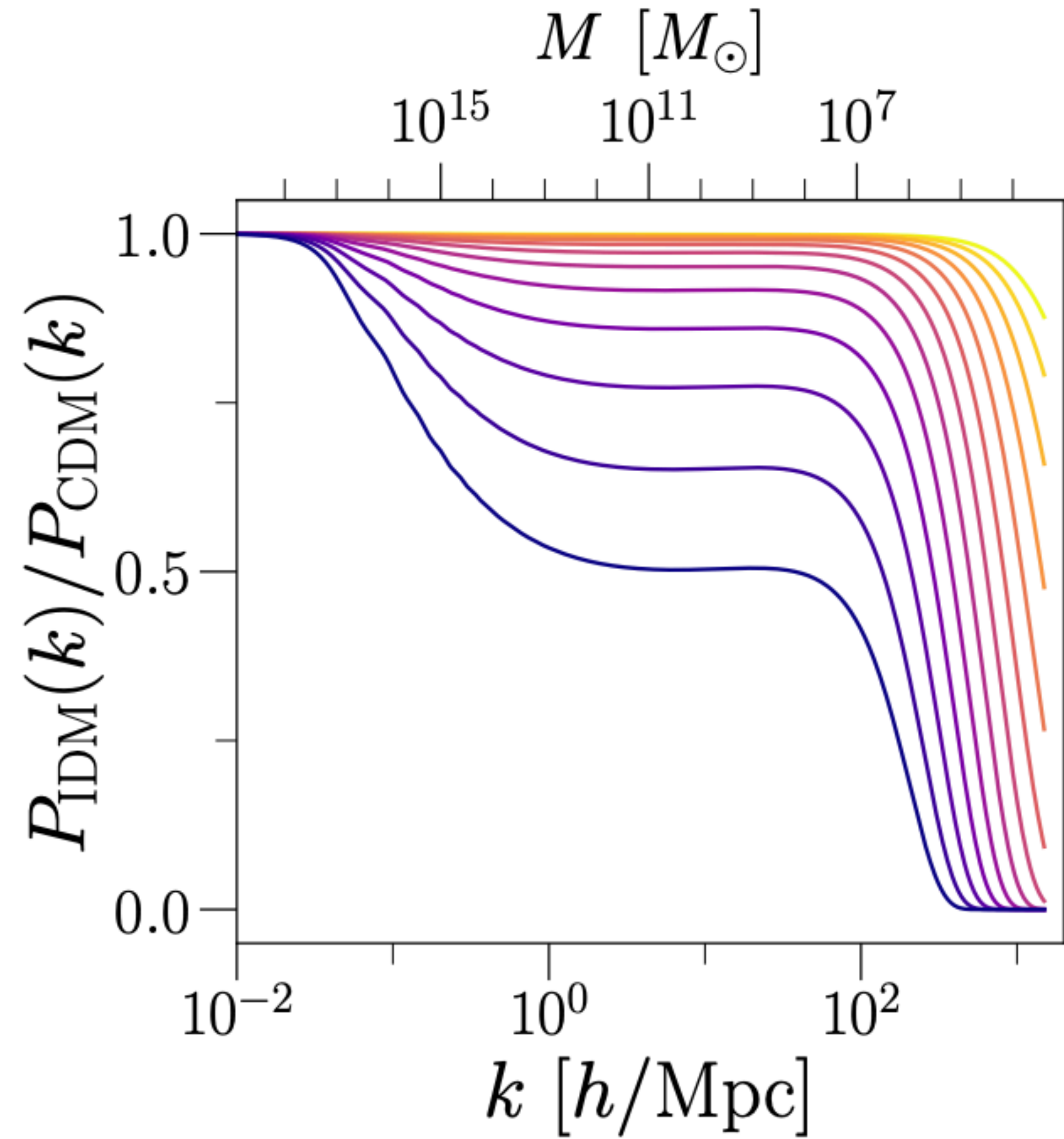
21 cm and Late-Time Scattering

$\sigma \sim v^{-4}$ DM-baryon
scattering cools gas



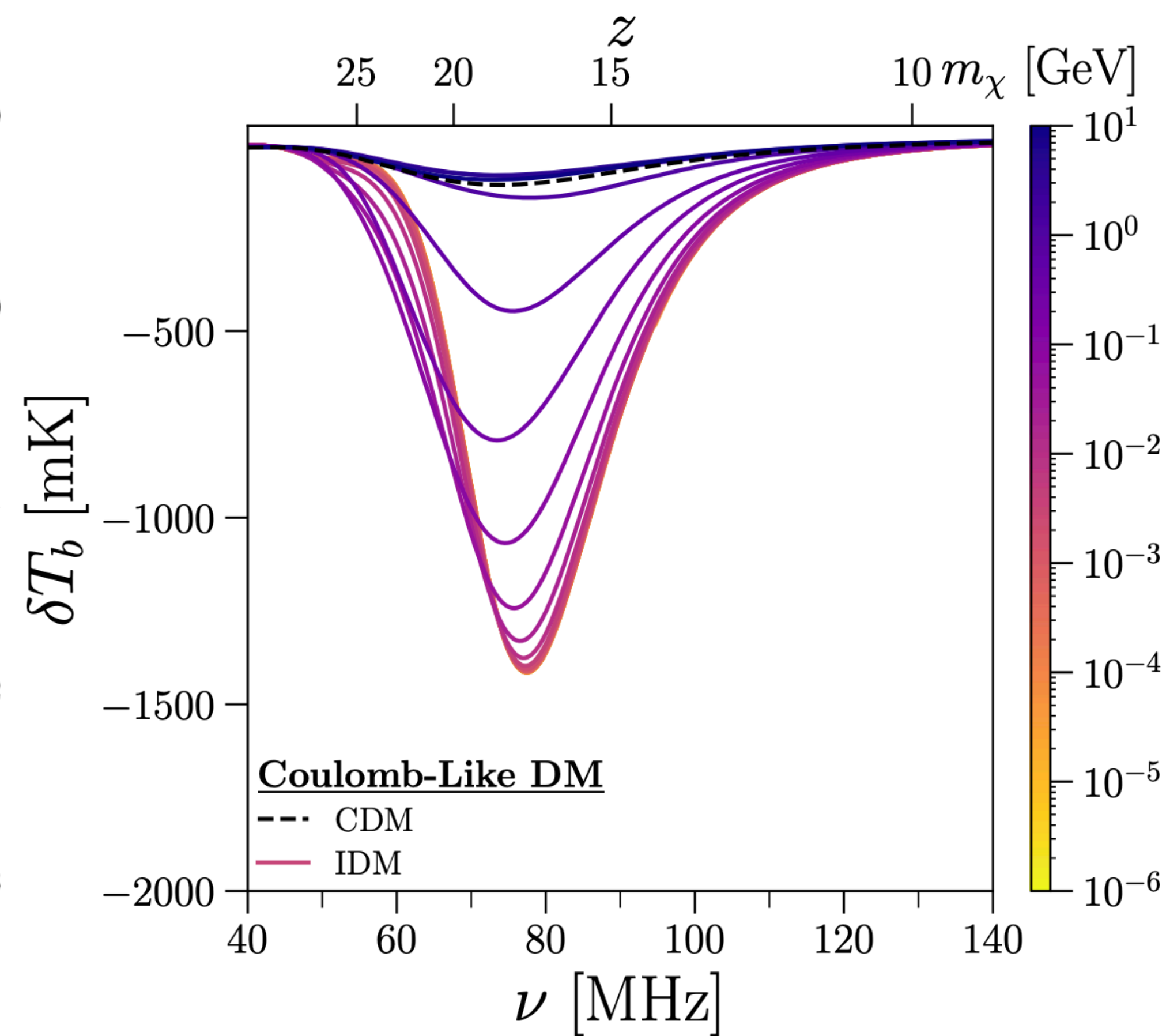
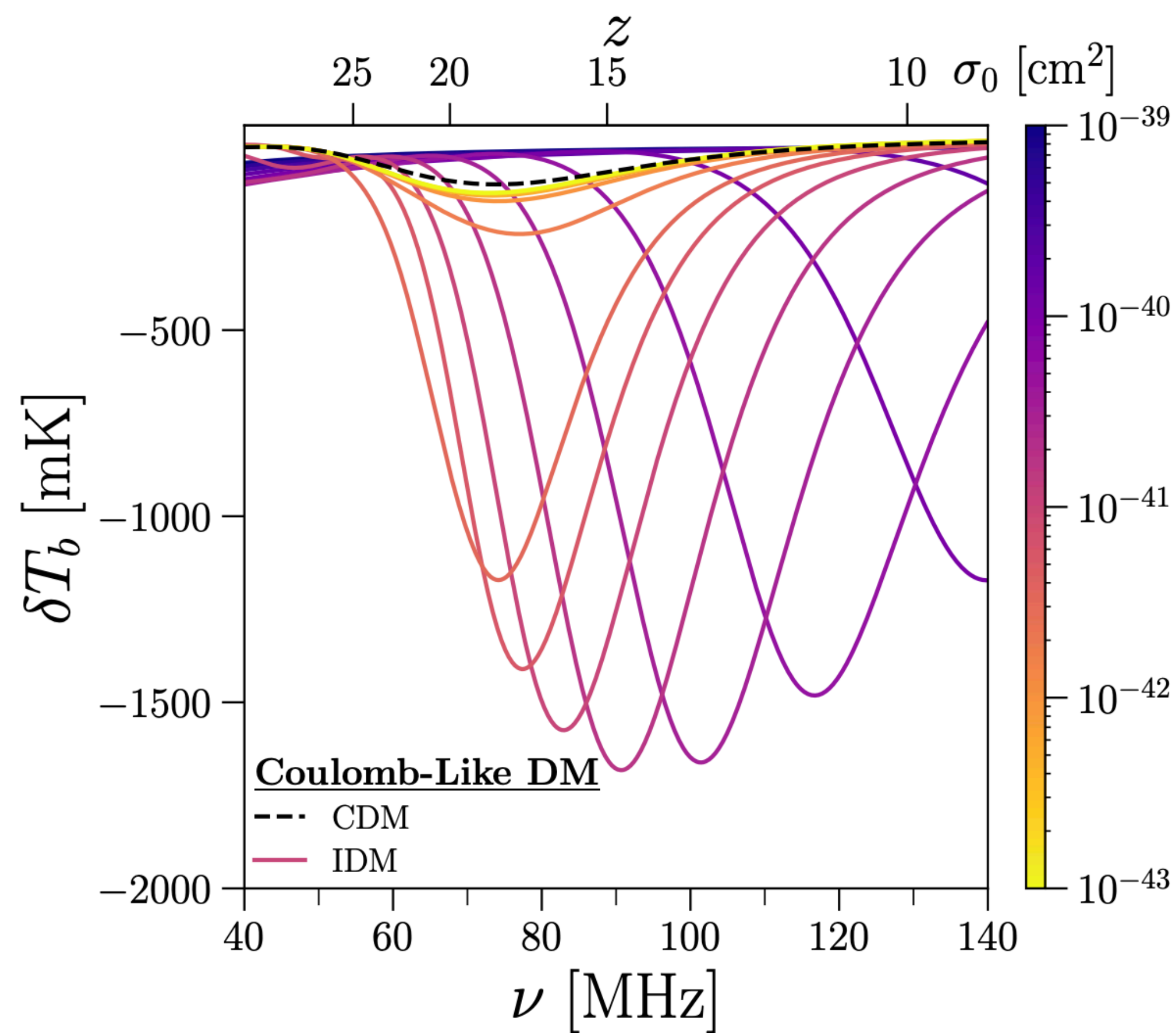
Short, Bernal, Boddy, Gluscevic, Verde (2203.16524)
see also Tashiro, Kadota, Silk (PRD 2014); Muñoz, Kovetz, Ali-Haïmoud (PRD 2015)

Matter Power Suppression



Driskell, Nadler, Mirocha, Benson, KB, Morton, Lashner, An, Gluscevic (PRD 2022)

Impact on 21cm Signal



Driskell, Nadler, Mirocha, Benson, KB, Morton, Lashner, An, Gluscevic (PRD 2022)

Complementarity

