# Self-Interacting Dark Matter and Its Signatures

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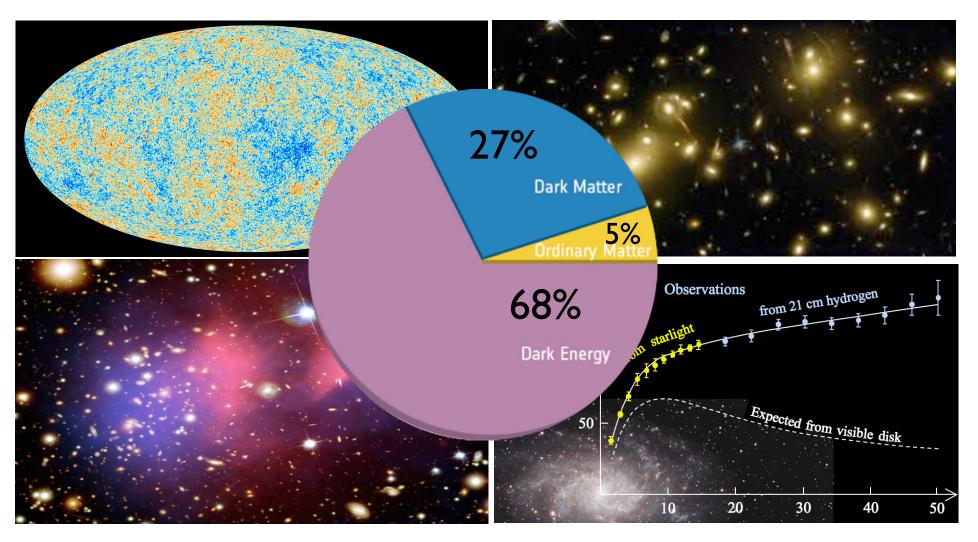






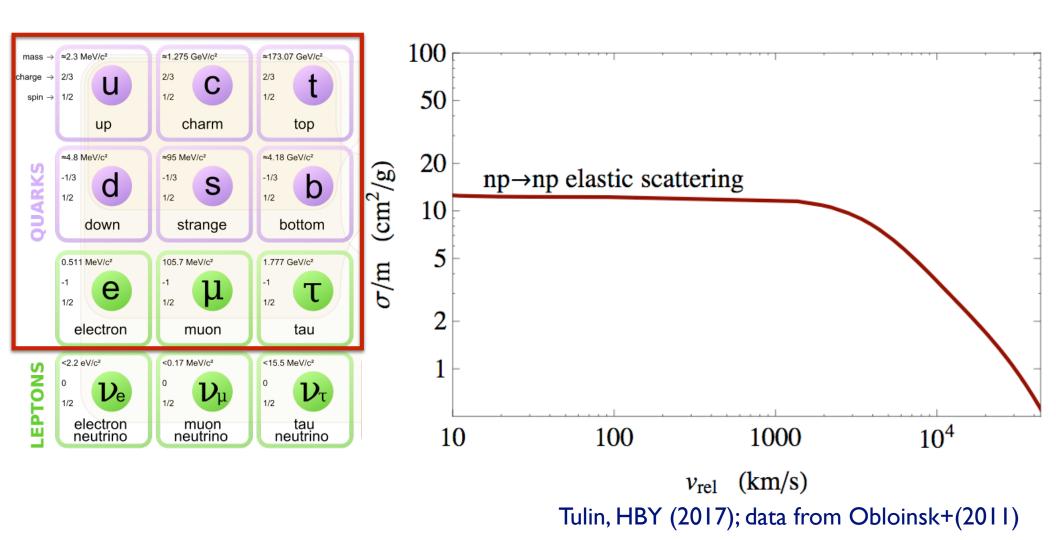
Rabi-Fest, University of Maryland, October 21, 2022

# Dark Matter



- The prevailing dark matter paradigm: cold, collisionless particles
- CDM works very well on large scales >O(100) kpc
- Testing CDM on galactic and sub-galactic scales

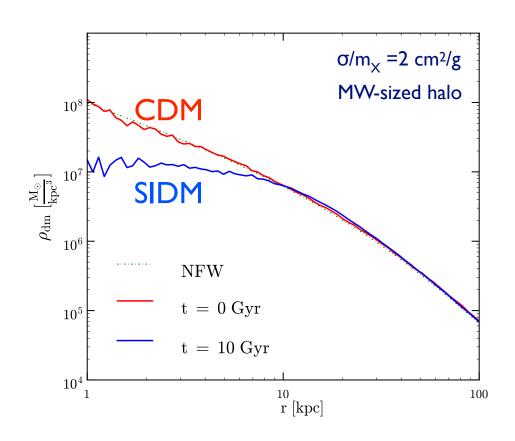
# Beyond the CDM Paradigm

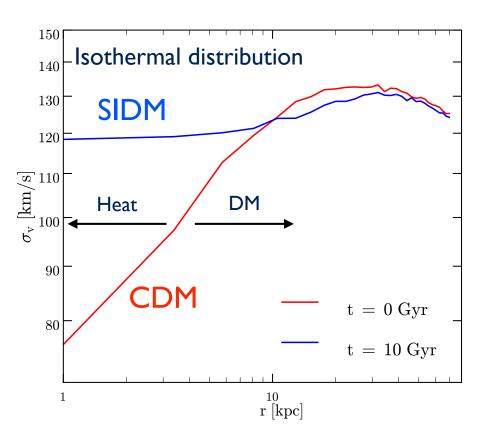


- Most of matter particles in the Standard Model have large self-interactions
- What happens if dark matter particles have large/strong self-interactions

# Self-Interacting Dark Matter

Self-interactions thermalize the inner halo





 $\sigma/m_X > 1 \text{ cm}^2/g \text{ (close to nuclear scales)}$ 

$$\Gamma \simeq n\sigma v = (\rho/m_X)\sigma v \sim H_0$$

see Tulin, HBY (2017) for a review

Spergel, Steinhardt (PRL 1999)

#### Searching for Strongly Interacting Massive Particles (SIMPs)

R. N. Mohapatra<sup>1</sup>, F. Olness<sup>2</sup>, R. Stroynowski<sup>2</sup>, V. L. Teplitz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275

(May, 1999)

#### Mirror Dark Matter and Galaxy Core densities

R. N. Mohapatra<sup>1</sup> and V. L. Teplitz<sup>2,3</sup>

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- <sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX-75275
- <sup>3</sup> Address until 06/30/2001, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Eexcutive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20502.

(January, 2000)

#### Mirror Matter as Self Interacting Dark Matter

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and Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington D. C.

-20502

(November, 2001)

#### PHYSICAL REVIEW D, VOLUME 70, 057301

#### Reactor searches for neutrino magnetic moment as a probe of extra dimensions

R. N. Mohapatra, Siew-Phang Ng, and Haibo Yu My first paper with Rabi

Department of Physics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA (Received 6 May 2004; published 16 September 2004)

# ournal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics

#### Hidden charged dark matter

My first paper on SIDM

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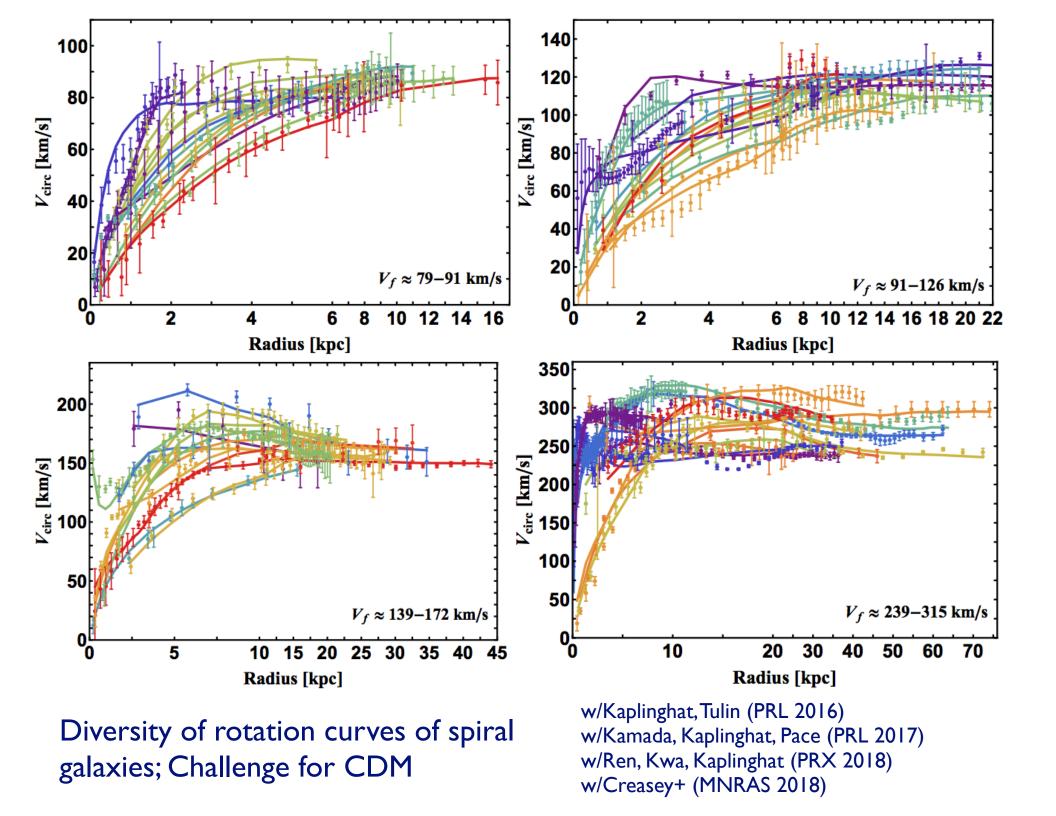


Halo-Shape and Relic-Density Exclusions of Sommerfeld-Enhanced Dark Matter Explanations
of Cosmic Ray Excesses
SIDM with a Yukawa potential

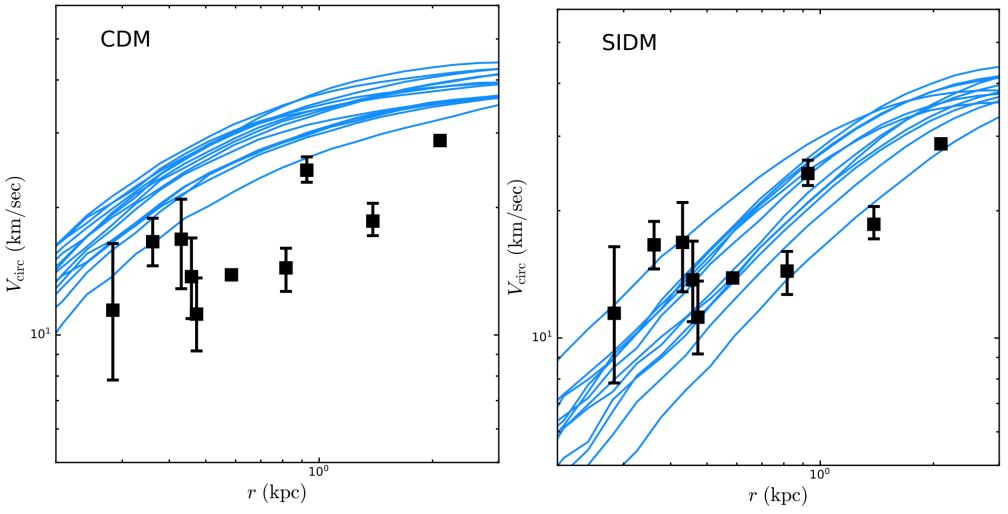
Jonathan L. Feng, Manoj Kaplinghat, and Hai-Bo Yu

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Irvine, California 92697, USA

(Received 15 December 2009; published 15 April 2010)

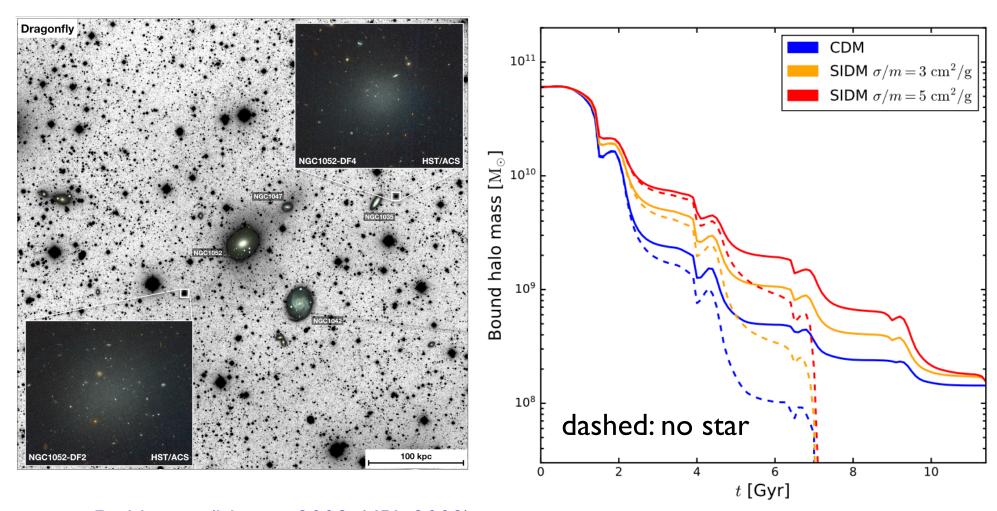


# Dwarf Galaxies in the Local Group



- Blue curves denote the simulated halos that are supposed to host 10 observed dwarf galaxies (black squares) in the Local Group of the Milky Way
- CDM: the simulated halos are too dense

### Dark-Matter-Deficient Galaxies



van Dokkum+ (Nature 2018, AJPL 2019)

- DF2/DF4 may belong to the NGC1052 group
- Tidal striping can remove dark matter mass

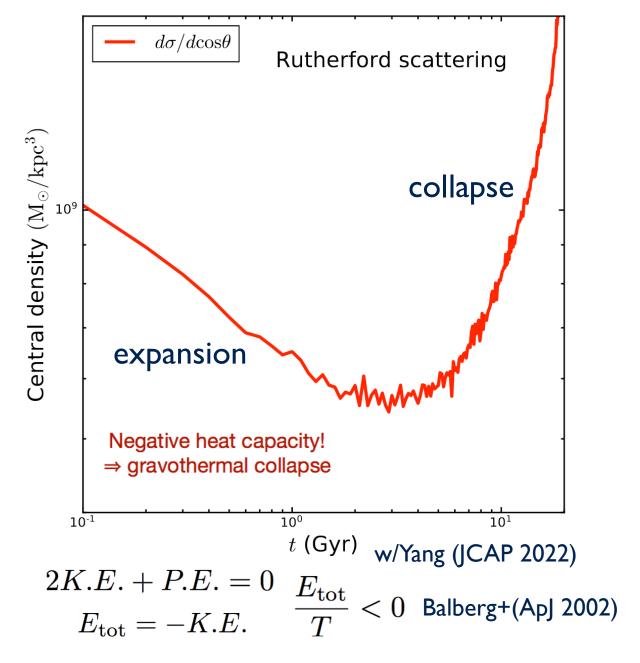
Halo concentration c<sub>200</sub>

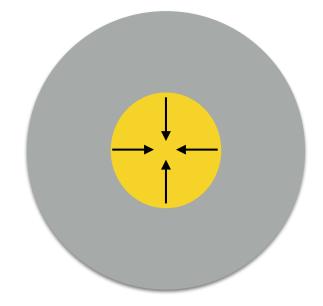
CDM: 4 (-4 $\sigma$  from the median)

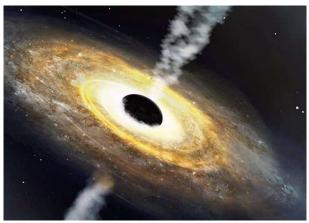
SIDM3: 7 (-1.8σ) SIDM5: 10 (-0.4σ)

w/Yang, An (PRL 2021)

# Seeding Supermassive Black Holes







GR instability conditions w/Feng, Zhong (ApJL 2021, JCAP 2022)

# Which Cross Section? ×

Mirror Matter as Self Interacting Dark Matter

(2001)

R. N. Mohapatra<sup>a</sup>, S. Nussinov<sup>b</sup> and V. L. Teplitz<sup>c</sup>

#### II. EFFECTIVE SCATTERING CROSSSECTION FOR MIRROR HYDROGEN

For small relative velocities of atoms of order  $\beta_{virial} \sim 10^{-3}$ , the total atom-atom elastic scattering crosssections are of order  $\pi R_{atom}^2$ . For H or He atoms,  $R_{atom} \sim 0.55$  angstroms leading to  $\sigma_{HH} \simeq 10^{-16}$  cm<sup>2</sup>. If we take the mirror scale factor to be about 30-100, then the Bohr radius of the corresponding hydrogen atoms will scale inversely with it and will give  $\sigma_{H'H'} \simeq 10^{-19} - 10^{-20}$  cm<sup>2</sup>. This value is higher than the value apparently required for solving the core density problem by a factor of 100-1000. The new observation in this note is that the naive use of the cross section is not adequate for our discussion and there is indeed a substantial suppression factor which arises from a more careful analysis.

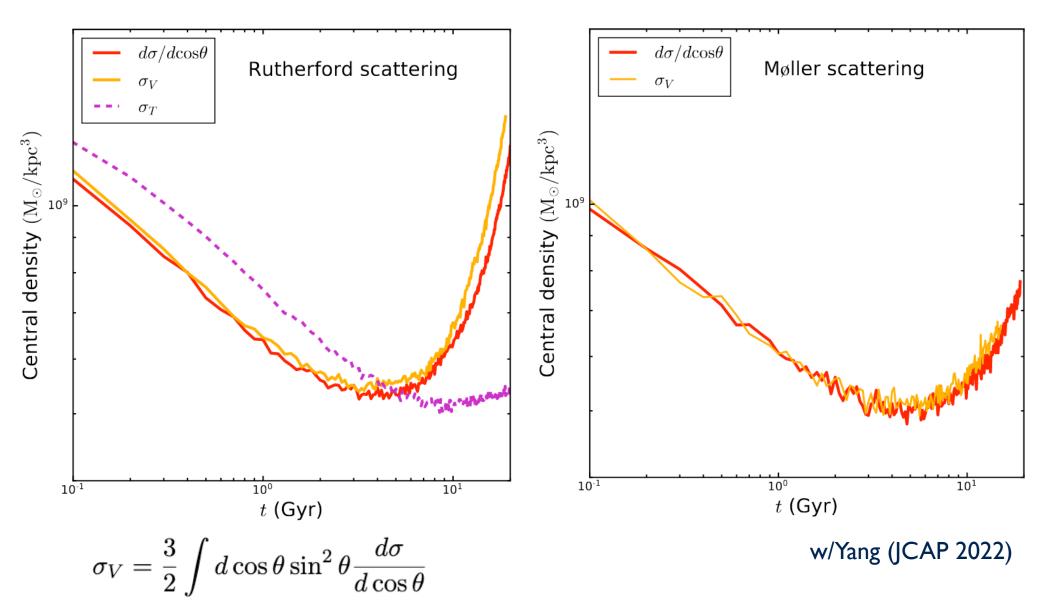
The main point is that the cross section relevant for avoiding the catastrophic accumulation of dark matter particle particles is *not* the total elastic cross section,  $\sigma_{el}$  but the transport cross section,  $\sigma_{tr}$ , to which large angle scattering contributes more strongly i.e.

$$\sigma_{tr} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega (1 - \cos\theta) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \tag{1}$$

For isotropic (sav S-wave) or slightly backward hard sphere scattering,  $\sigma_{el}$  and  $\sigma_{tr}$  are roughly the  $\beta \approx \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{4\alpha^2}{m'\beta^4(1-\cos\theta)^2}$  as upto  $\ell_{eff} = m_l$  and  $\sigma_{tr} = \frac{8\alpha^2}{m'\beta^4} \ln(\theta_{min})$  by velocity of  $\sigma_{tr} = \frac{8\alpha^2}{m'\beta^4} \ln(\theta_{min})$  by veloci

ment; (ii) the collision virial velocity is smaller than the velocity of the electron in the atom

# Settle the Debate with N-body Simulations



viscosity/heat conduction w/Tulin, Zurek (PRL, PRD 2013)

Moller SIDM scattering: Girmohanta, Shrock (2022)

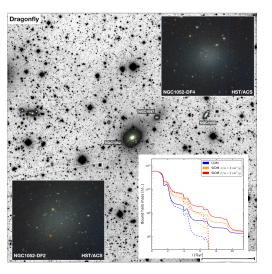
### Cosmic Colliders of Dark Matter

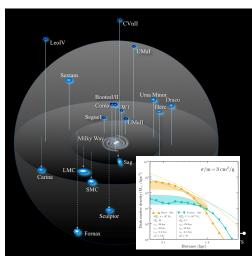
Ultra-diffuse galaxies (dark-matter-deficient)

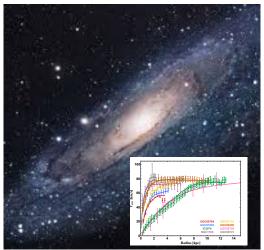
Milky Way satellites

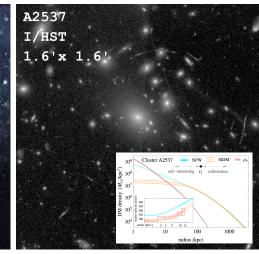
Spiral galaxies

Galaxy clusters









 $M_{halo} < \sim 10^8 M_{\odot}$ 

 $M_{halo}\sim 10^8~M_{\odot}$ 

 $M_{halo} \sim 10^9 \text{--} 10^{13} \, M_{\odot}$ 

 $M_{halo}\sim 10^{15}~M_{\odot}$ 

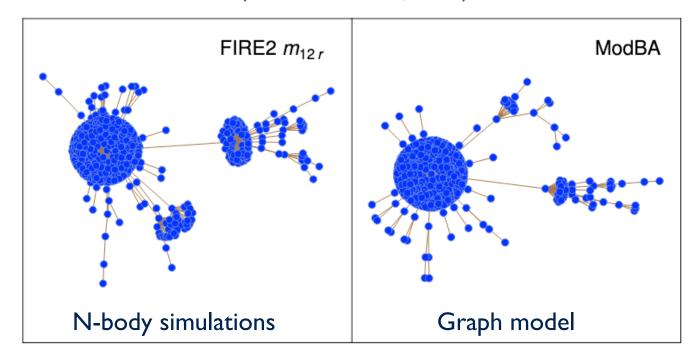
- Dark matter distributions of galaxies are more diverse than expected in CDM
- SIDM can produce the diversity
- DM self-interactions occur at fundamental scales  $\sim 10^{-12}$  cm; change the dark matter distribution at astro scales  $\sim 10^{22}$  cm, which can be detected!

# Latest "Adventure" (Something that Rabi has not worked on)

#### A graph model for the clustering of dark matter halos

Daneng Yang Daneng Yang And Hai-Bo Yu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, USA (Dated: June 14, 2022)



- Graph models are constructed to explain "the rich gets richer": the world-wide-web, e-mail, social, protein, and metabolic networks
- We apply a graph model to study hierarchical clustering of dark matter halos



Literally: a teacher for a day is a father for a lifetime

Actually: a teacher is as important as one's own father and therefore one should forever respect his teacher