

# **Dark Matter**

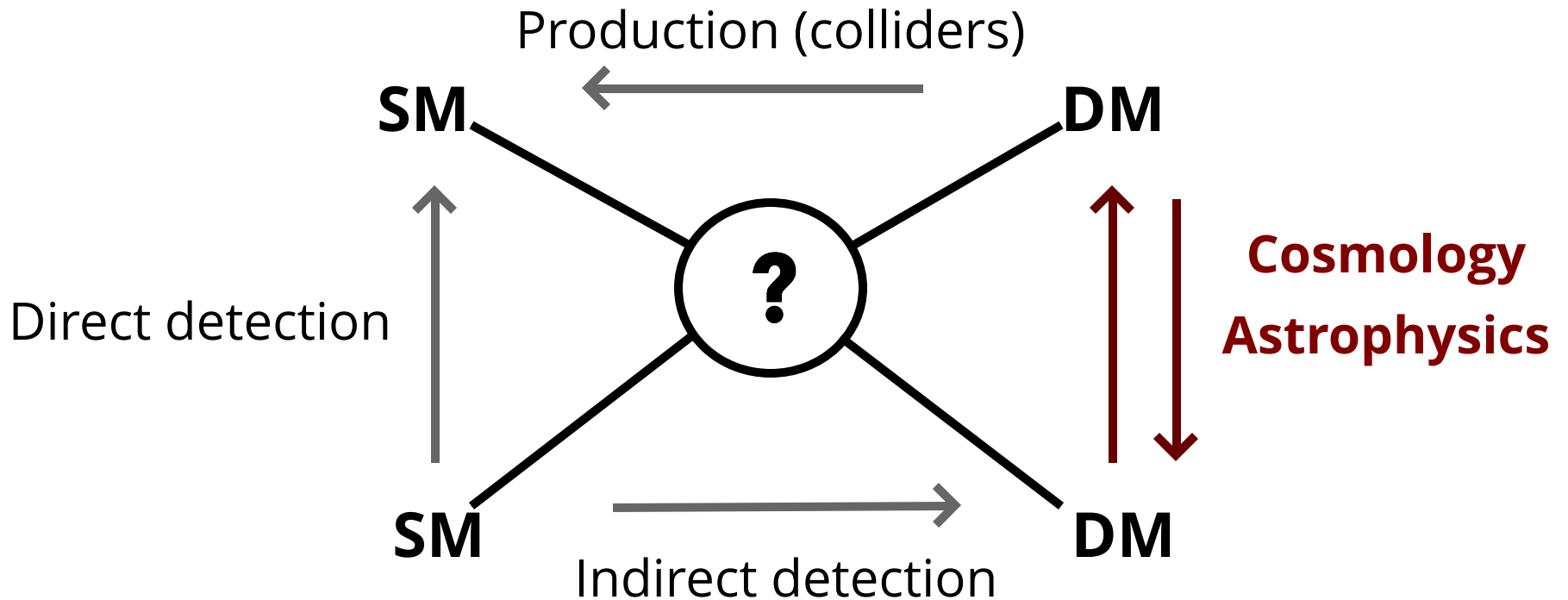
## **throughout cosmic history**

**Vera Gluscevic**

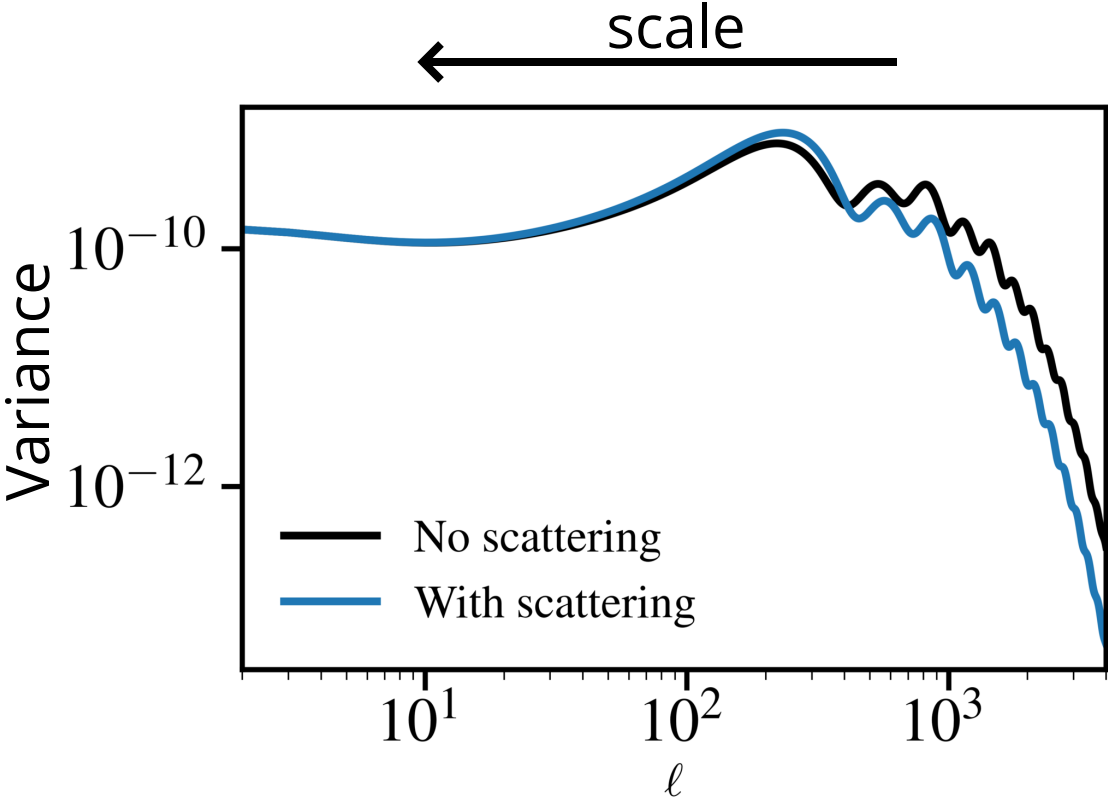
University of Southern California (USC)

COSMO19 - September 2, 2019.

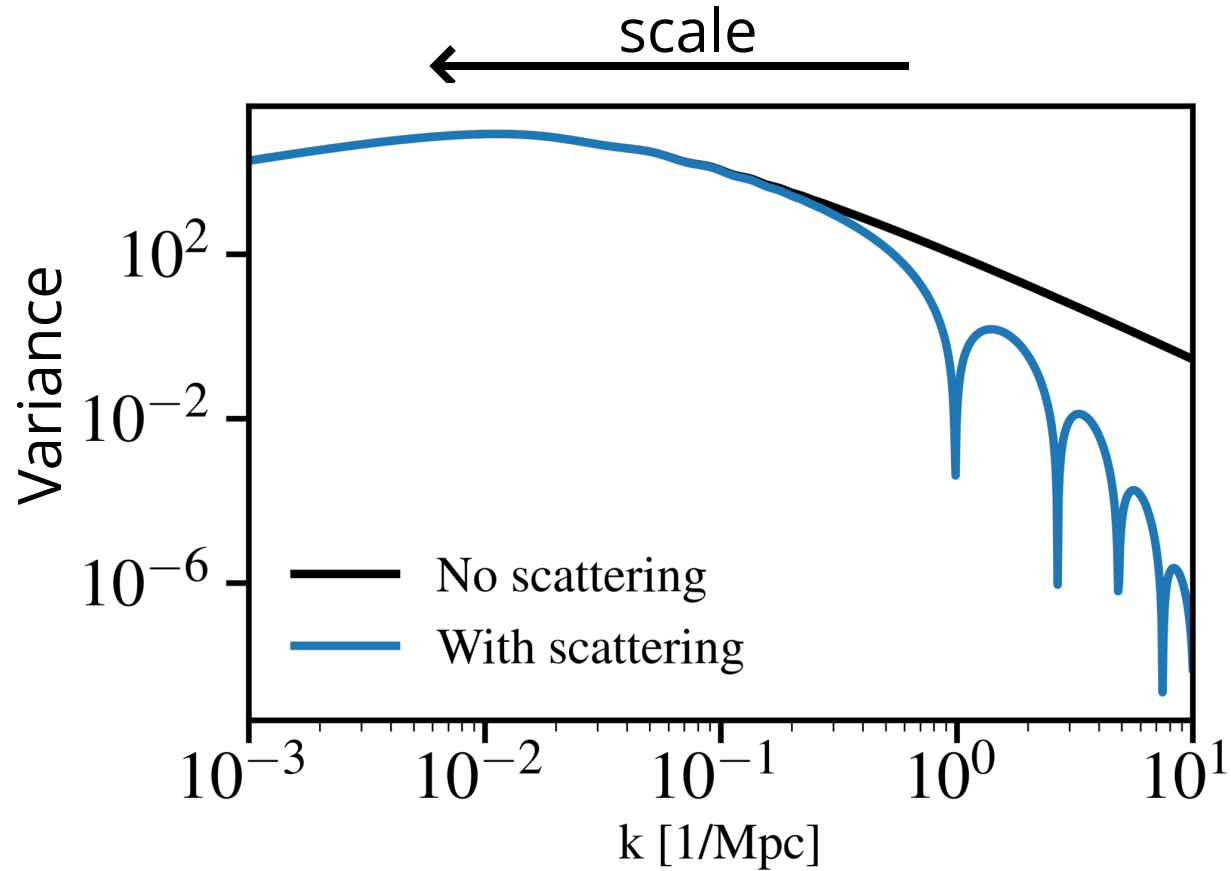
# Cosmic direct detection



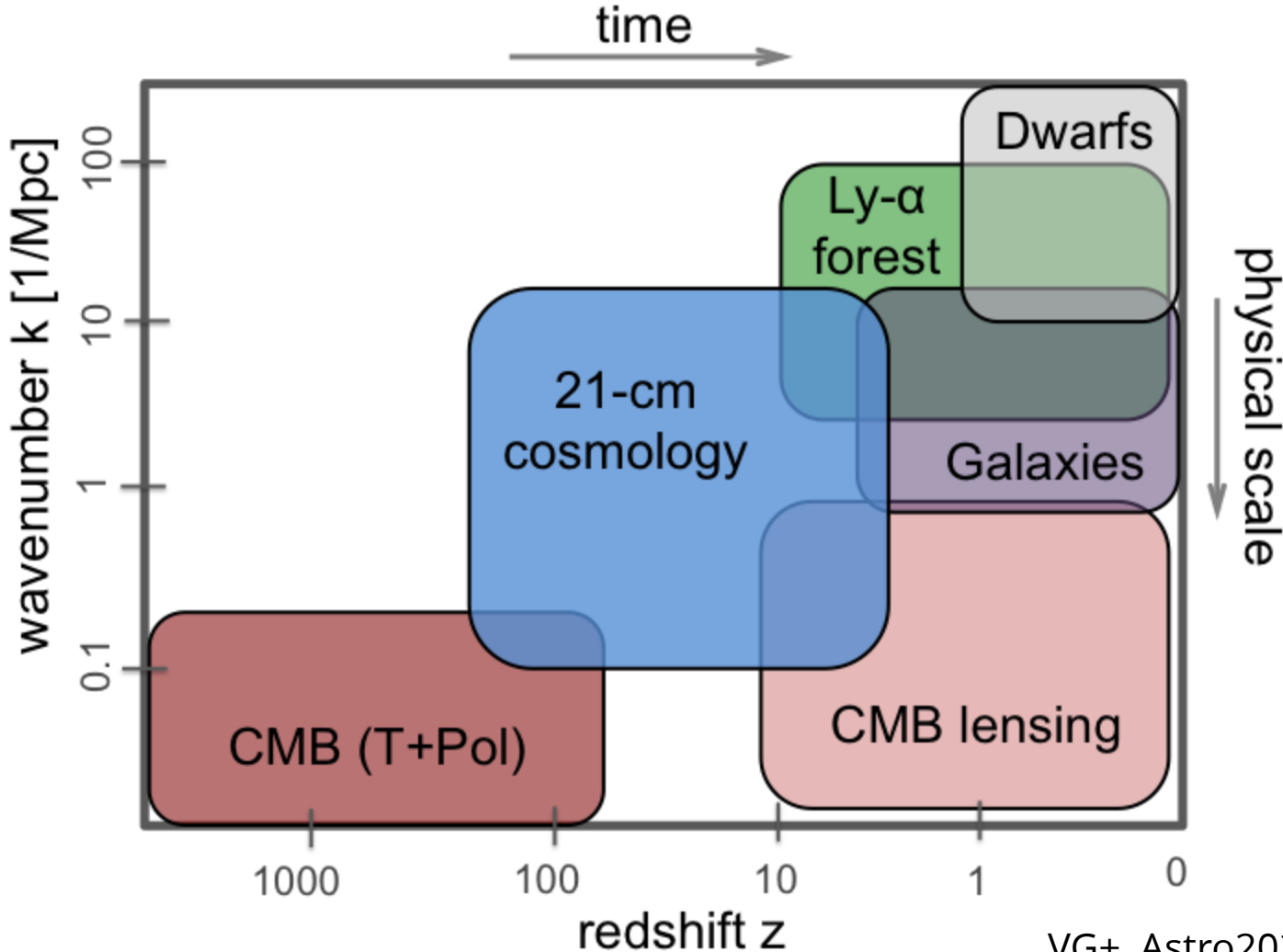
Dark matter interactions suppress structure on small scales.



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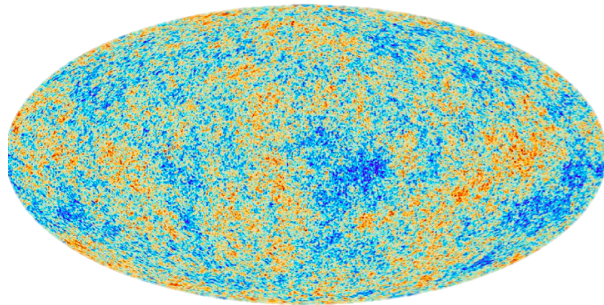


# Observables

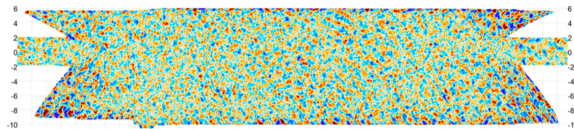


VG+, Astro2020 (2019)

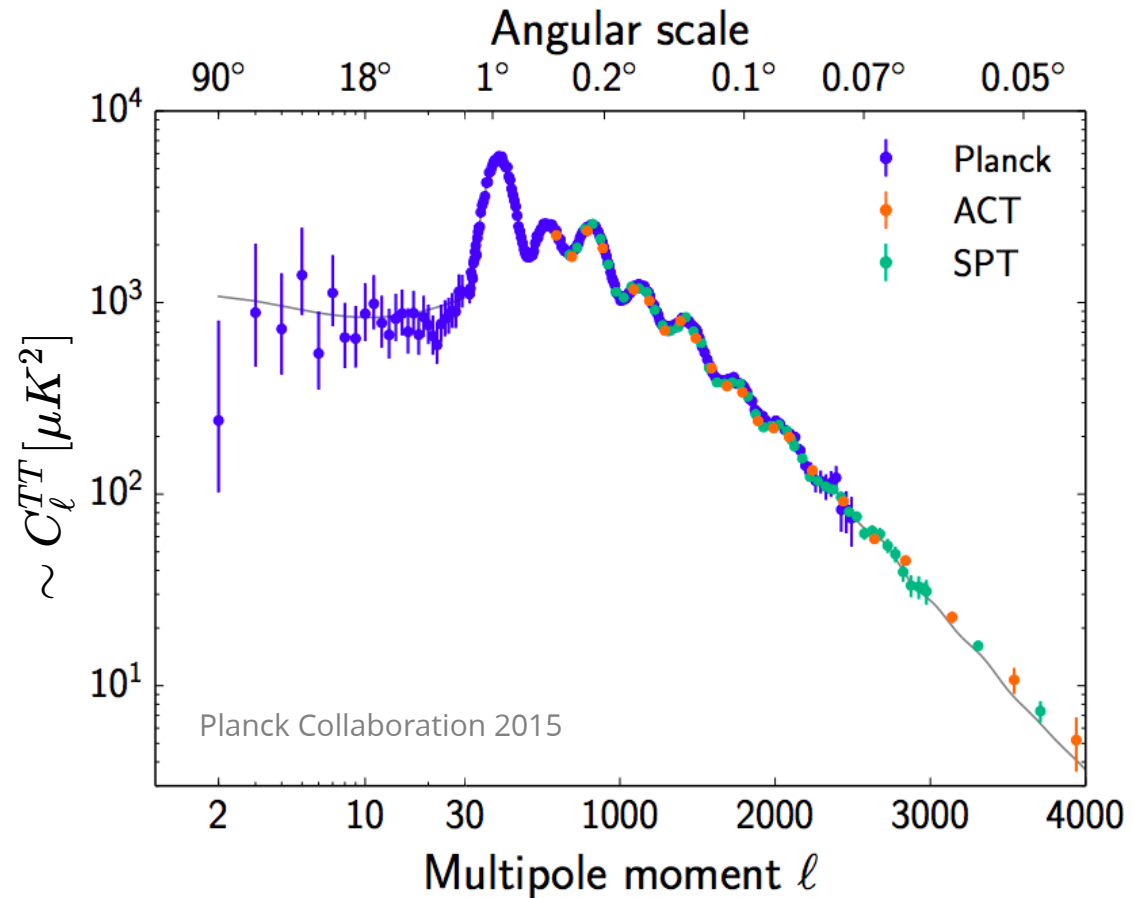
# CMB power spectrum



Planck Collaboration 2015

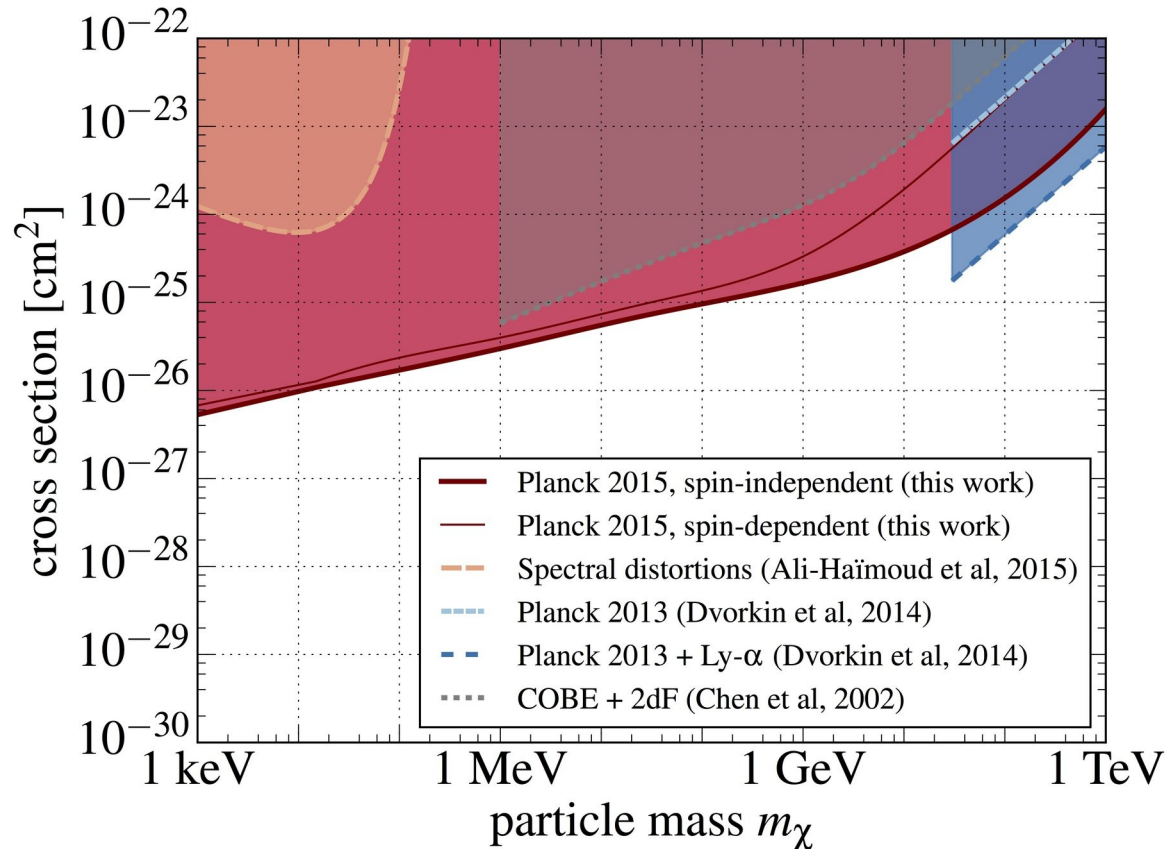


Actpol Collaboration 2016



# Planck limits on DM-proton scattering

[velocity-independent spin-independent interaction]

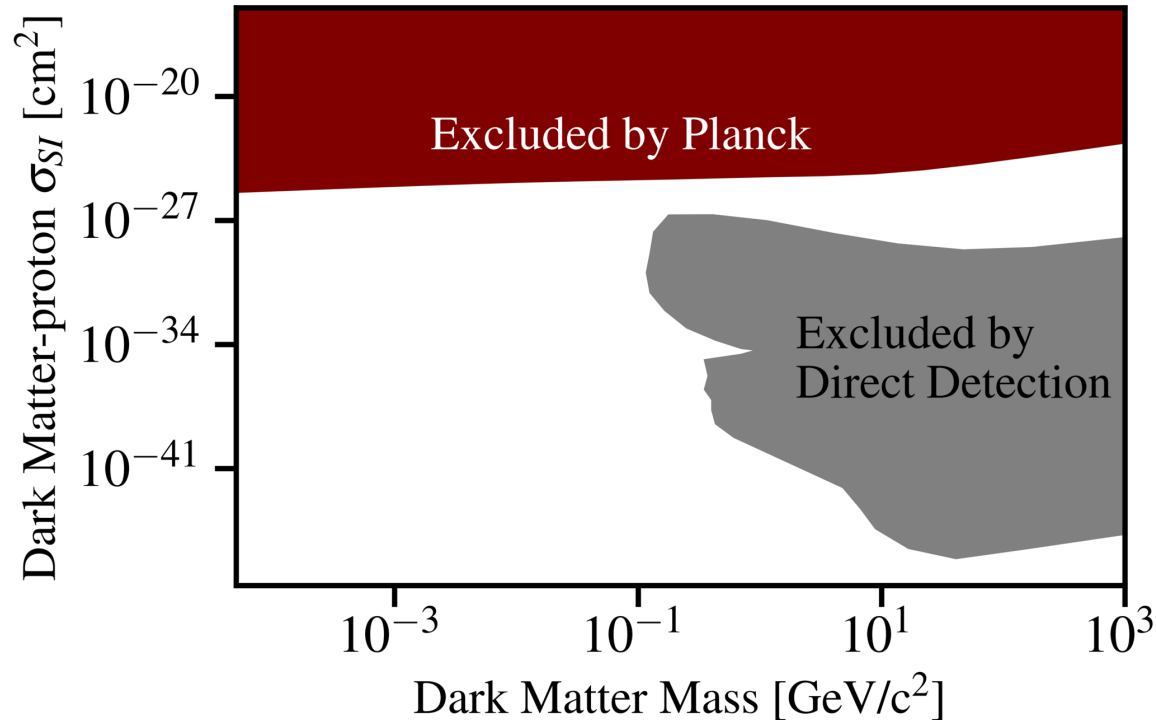


VG and Boddy, PRL (2018)

See also: Boehm+ (2002), Chen+ (2002), Dubovsky+ (2004), Sigurdson+ (2004), Dvorkin+ (2014), etc.

# Planck limits on DM-proton scattering

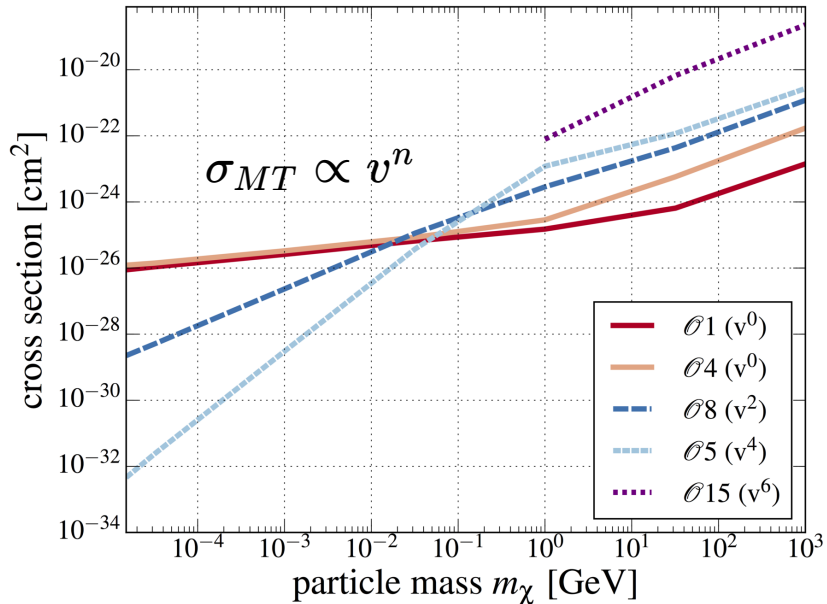
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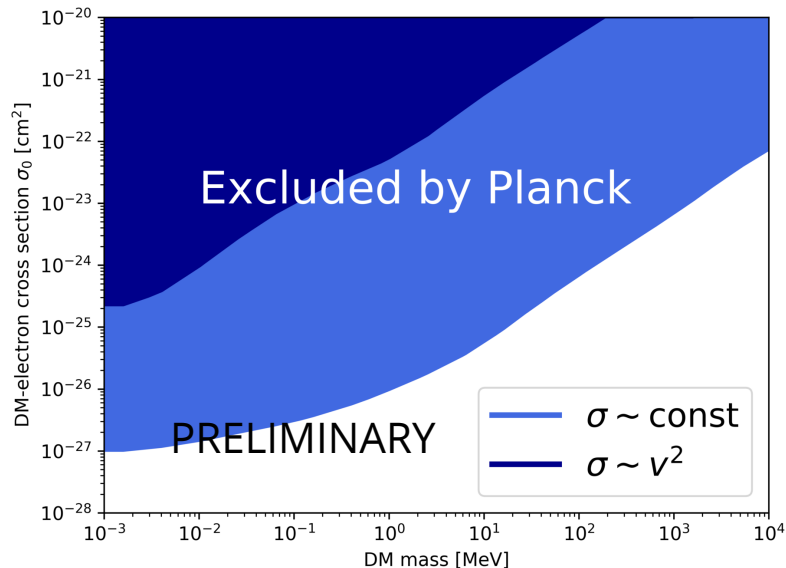
# And beyond...



## DM effective theory

(Boddy and VG, 2018)

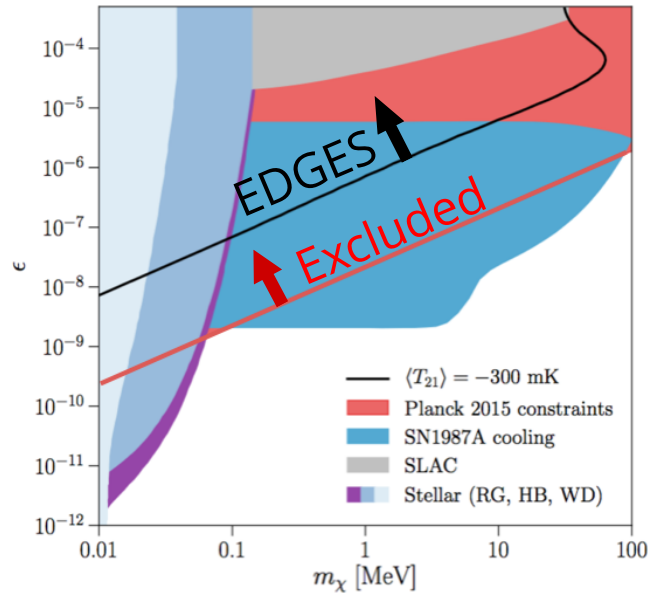
Age of the Universe  $\sim 1000$   
years: less than 1 in 100 000  
scatterings is with DM.



## Scattering with electrons

(VG and Boddy, in prep.)

# And beyond...

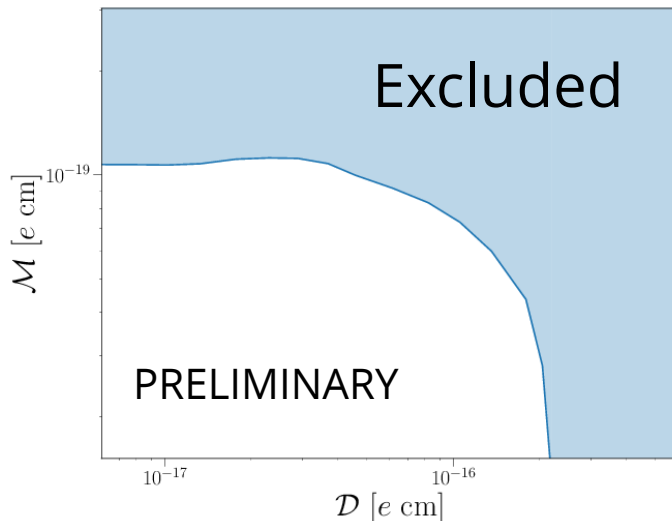


## Limits on millicharge

(Boddy, VG, + 2018

Kovetz, Poulin, VG, + 2018)

EDGES is inconsistent with Planck, if more than 0.5% of DM is millicharged.

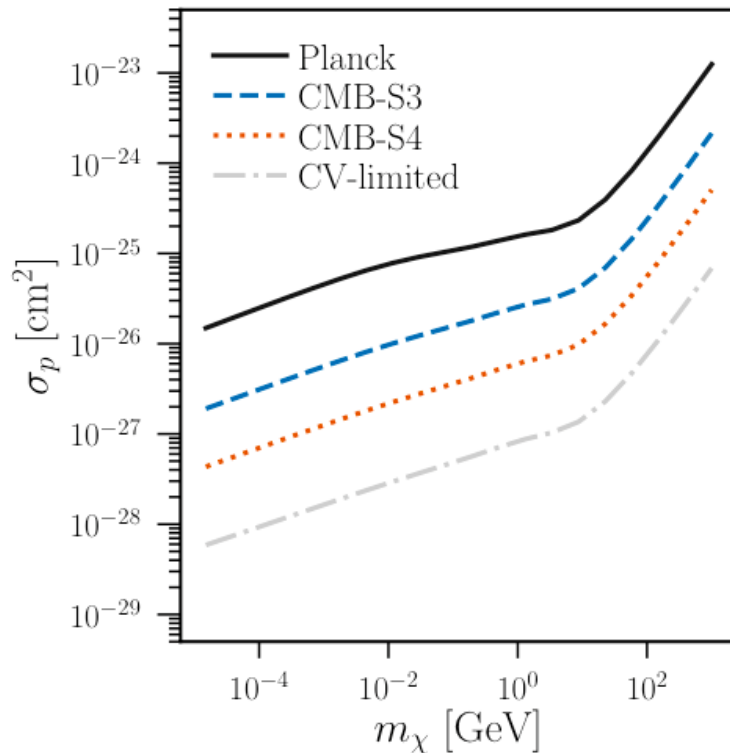


## Limits on Dipole DM

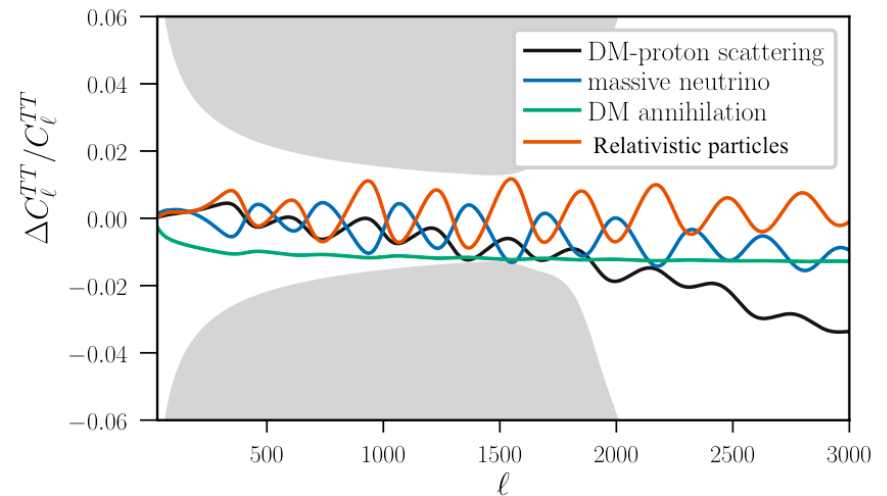
(Pfeffer, in prep.)

# Next-generation ground-based CMB

(Simons Observatory, CMB-S4)

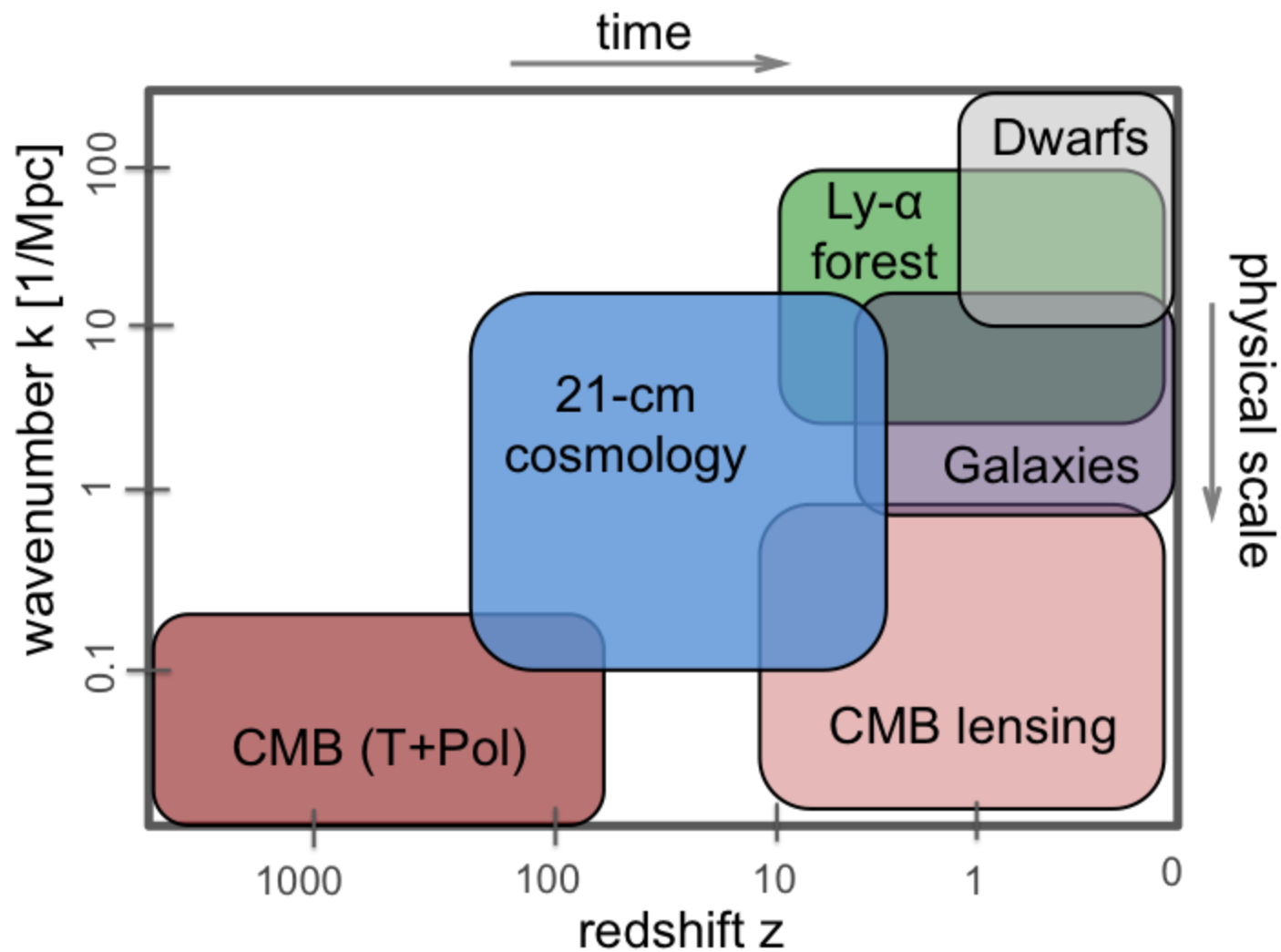


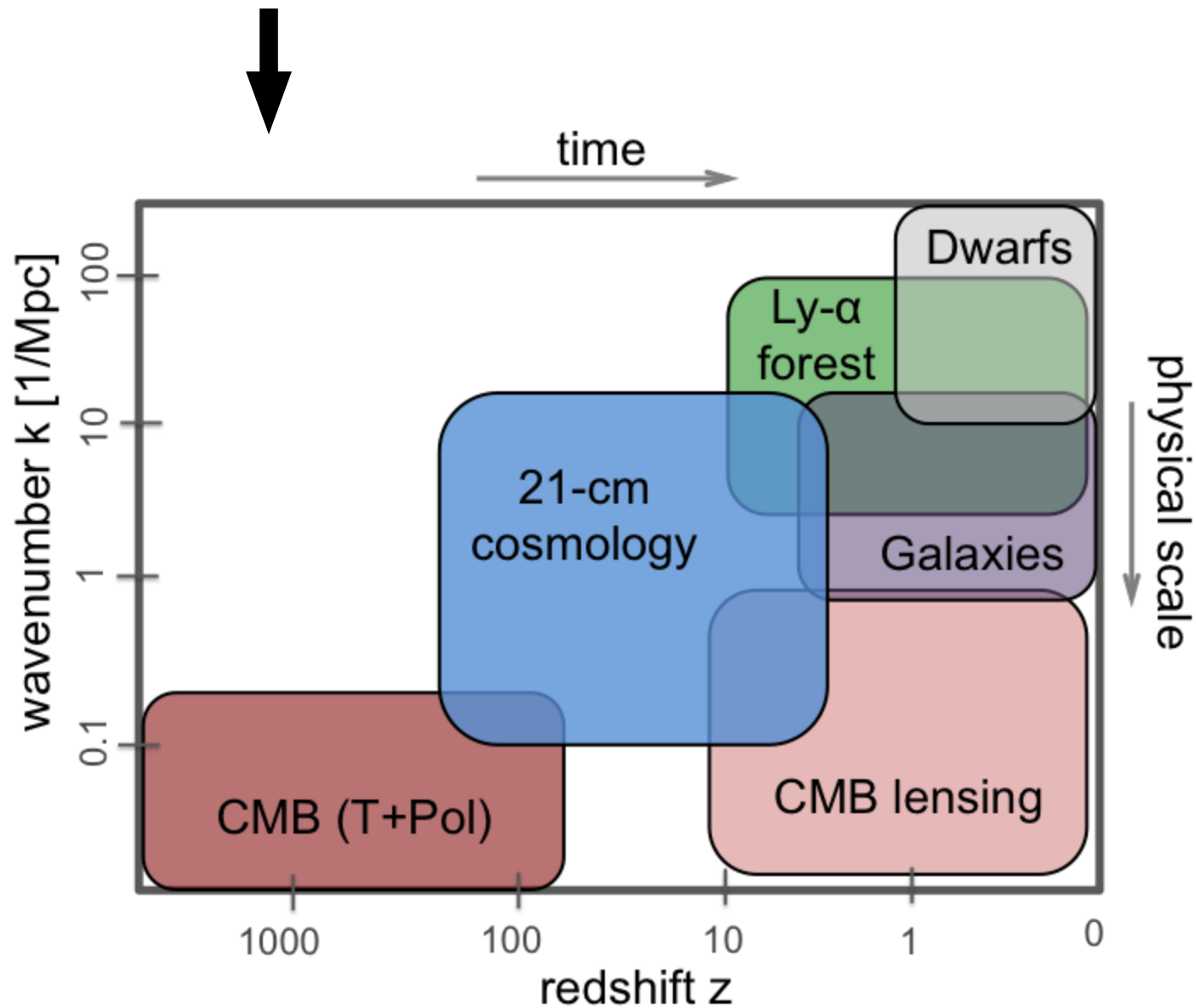
DM interactions do NOT look like other science targets, given well-measured CMB lensing.

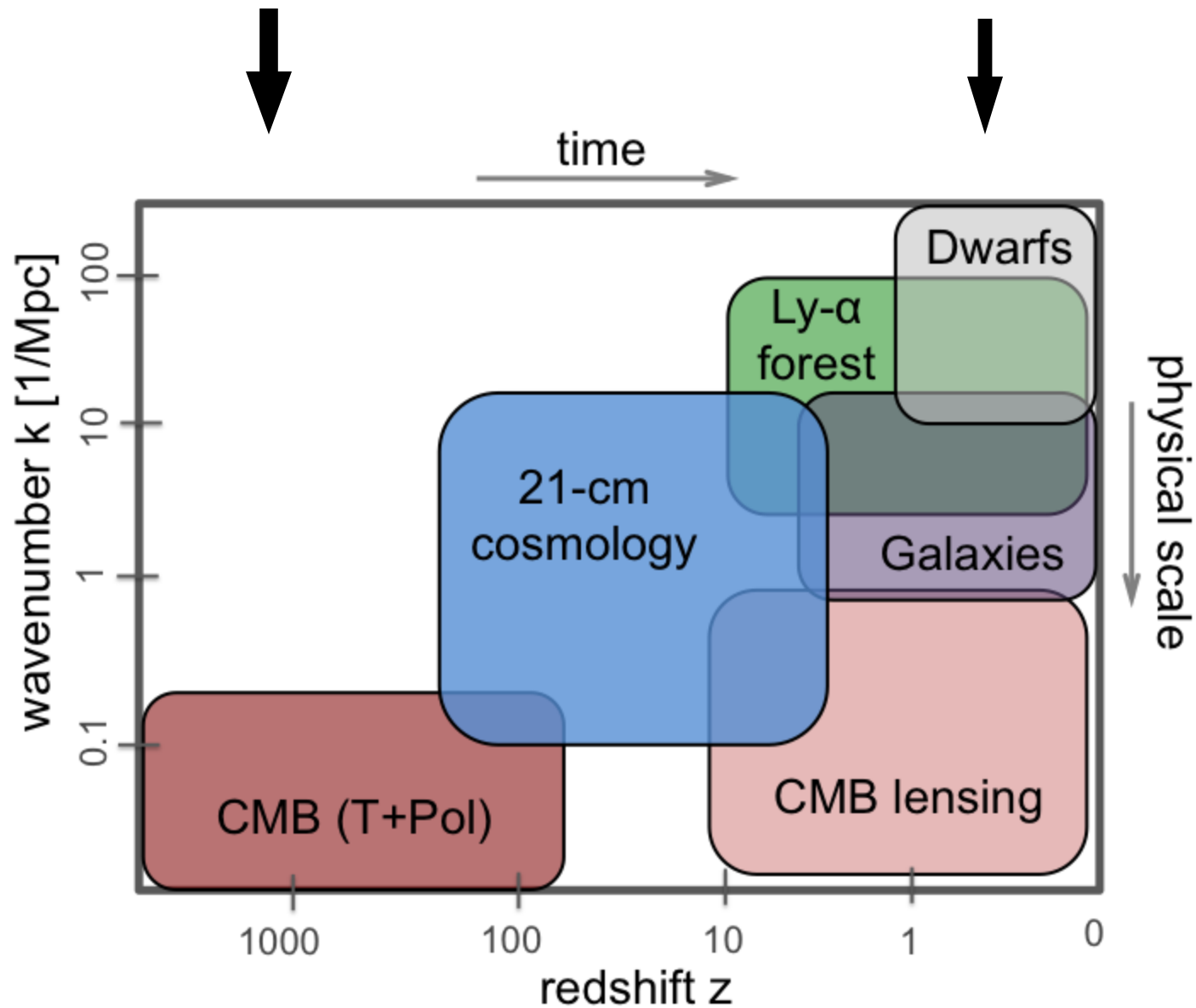


Li, VG, + (2018)

See also 1808.07445

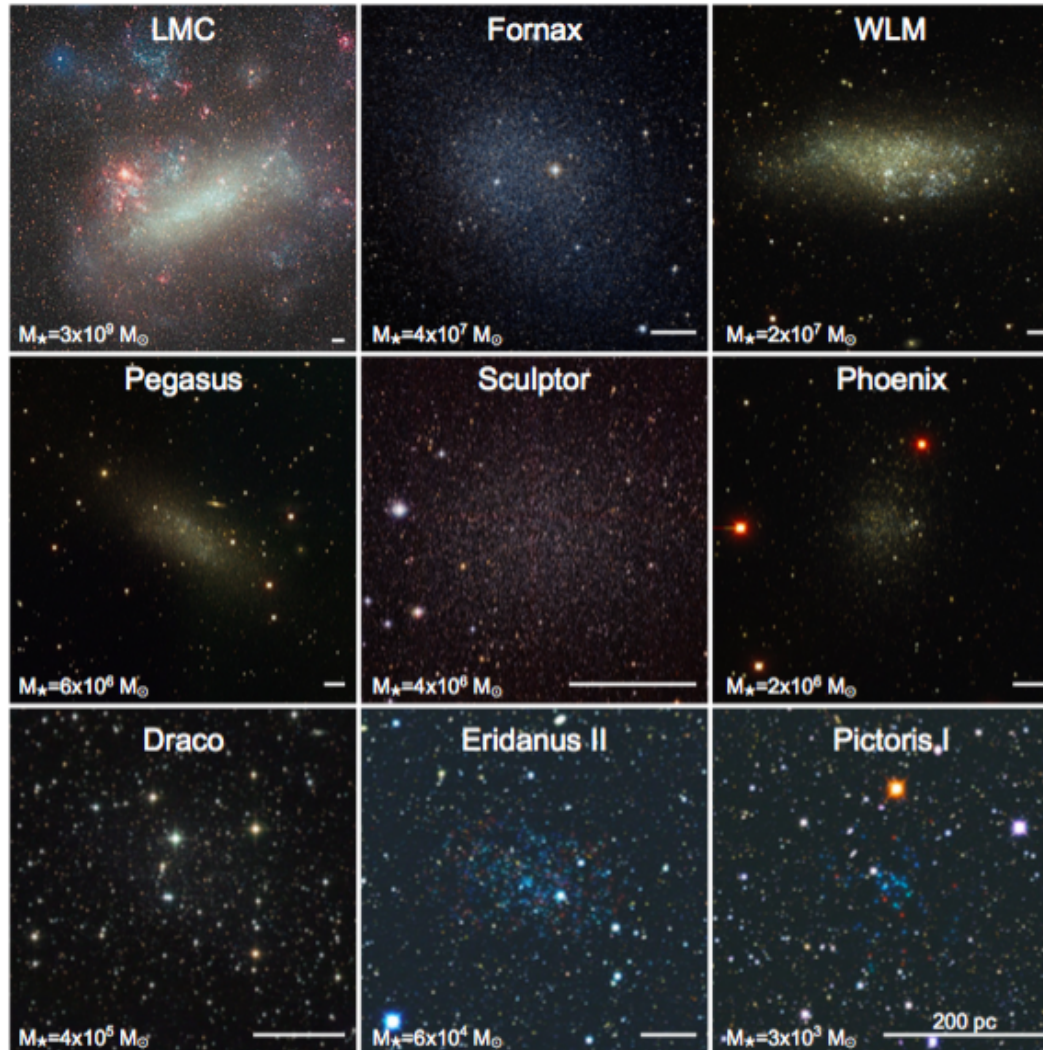






# Near-field cosmology

Galaxy surveys: **SDSS, DES**; Upcoming: **LSST, DESI, ...**



Bullock and Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

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## Big Question:

Can we use small-scale structure to study fundamental physics?



Bullock and Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

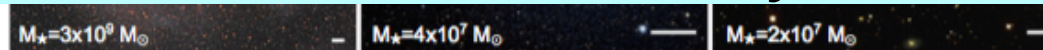
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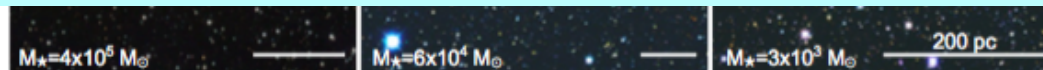


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## Challenges:



Bullock and Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

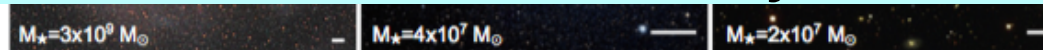
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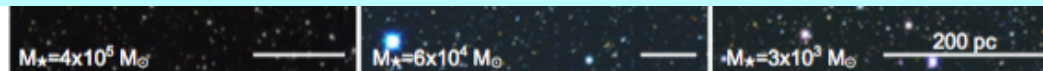
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## Challenges:

- Observational: smaller halos host fainter galaxies [completeness correction]



Bullock and Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

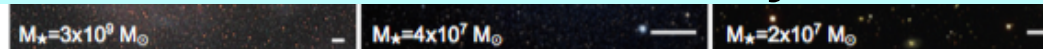
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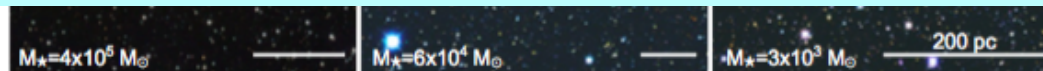
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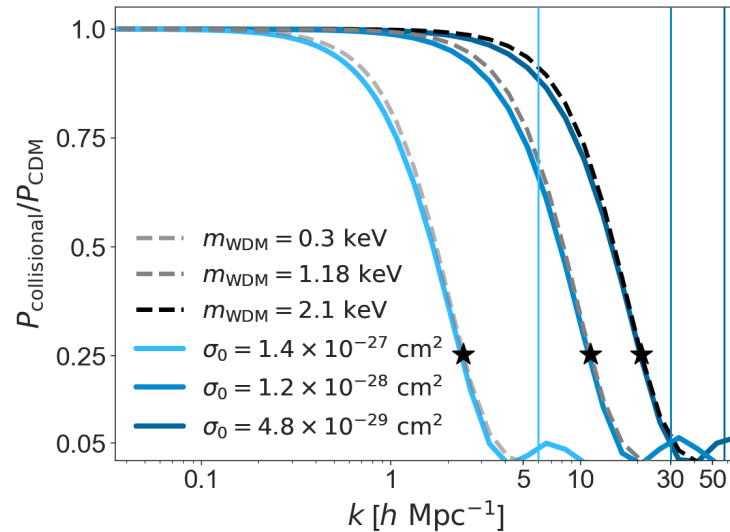
- Observational: smaller halos host fainter galaxies [completeness correction]
- Theoretical: baryonic physics and non-linear evolution [galaxy-halo connection]



Bullock and Boylan-Kolchin (2017)

# Limits from Milky Way Satellites

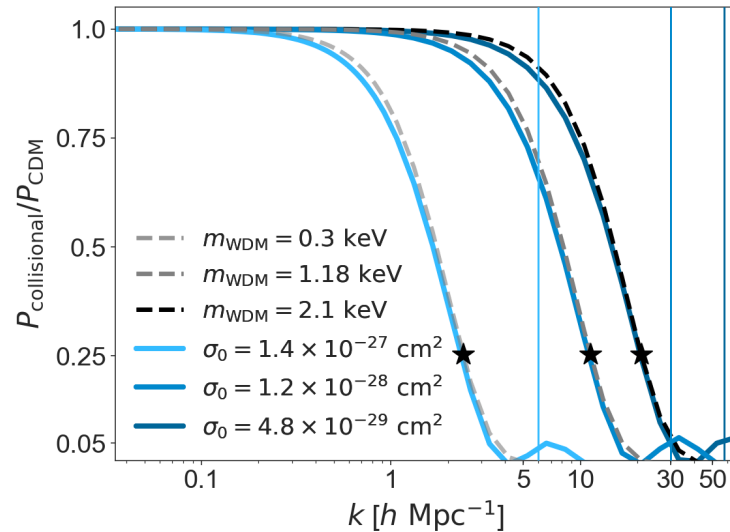
Momentum transfer  $(\sigma_0, m_\chi) =$  Hubble rate



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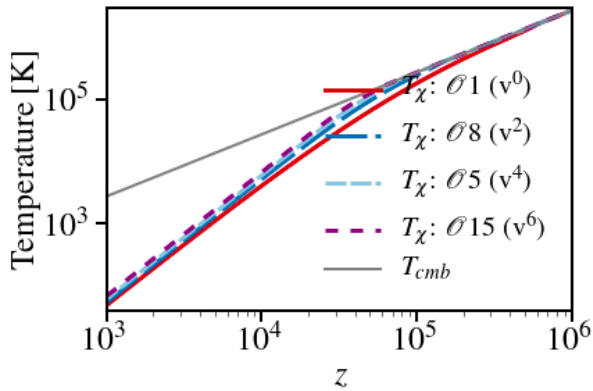
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$$R_\chi \sim n_\chi \sigma_0 v$$



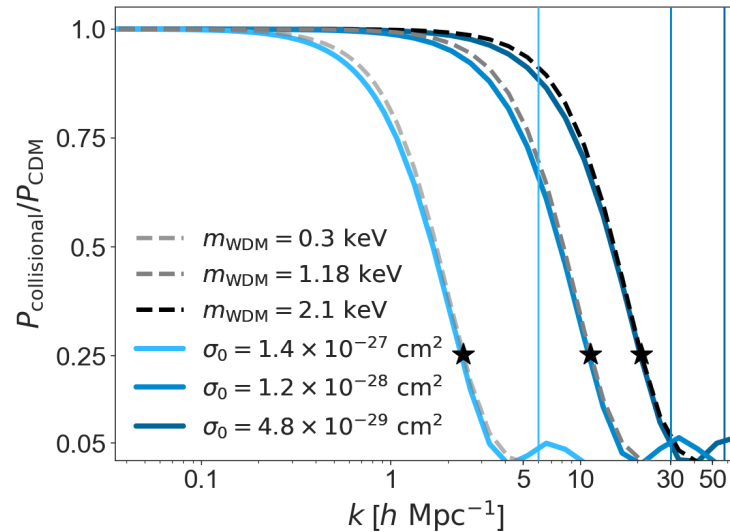
# Limits from Milky Way Satellites

thermal history



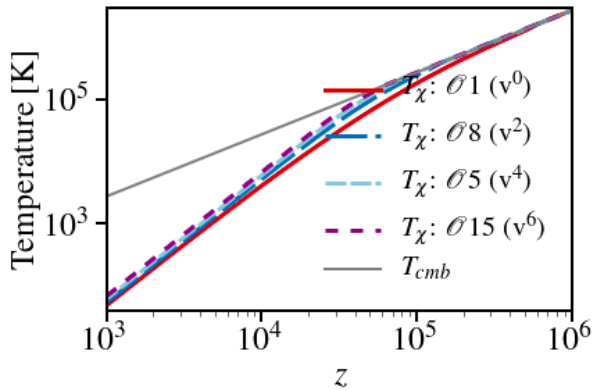
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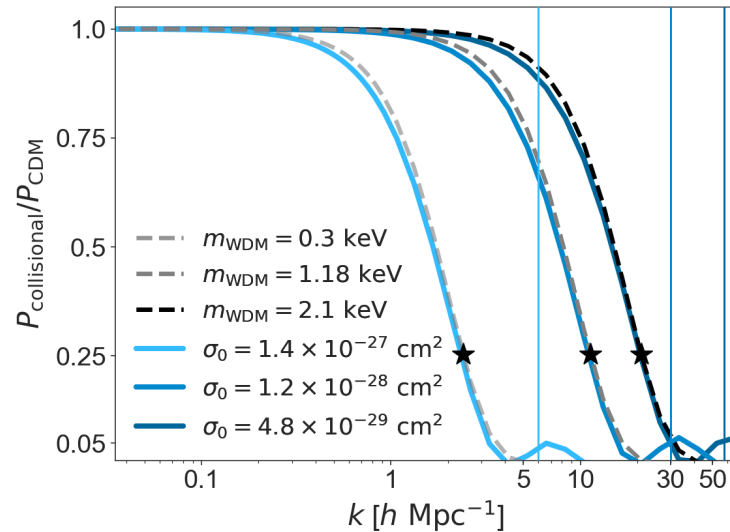
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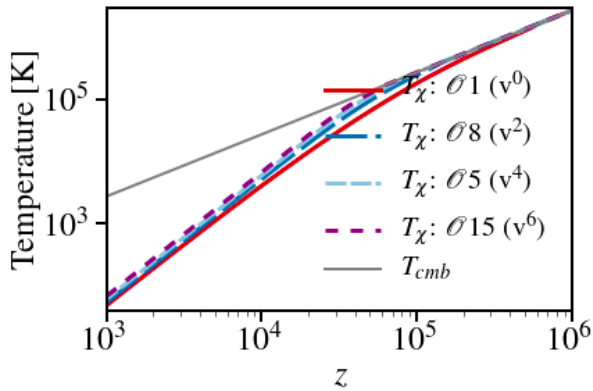
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↓  
 $z_{crit}$



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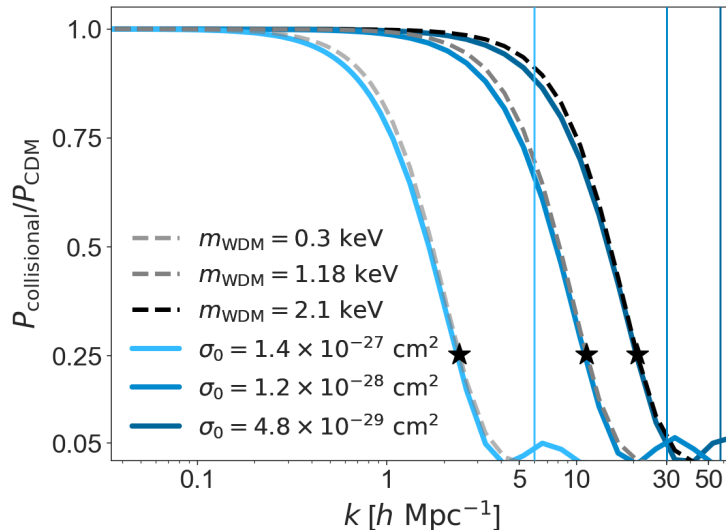


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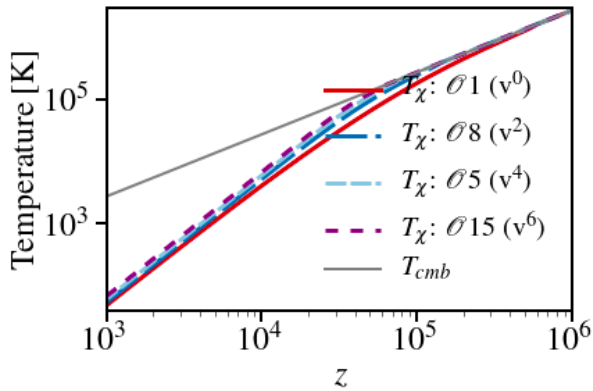


Horizon size ( $z_{crit}$ ) =  $2\pi / k_{crit}$



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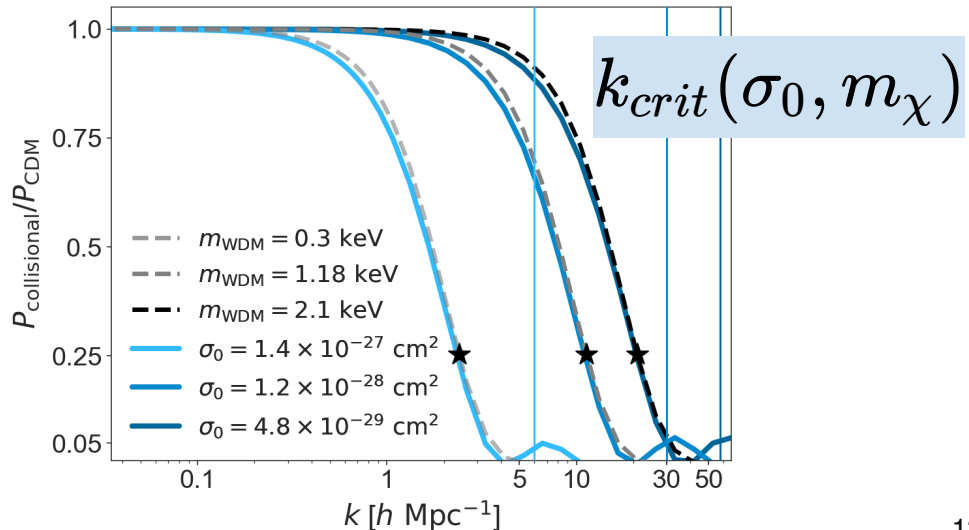


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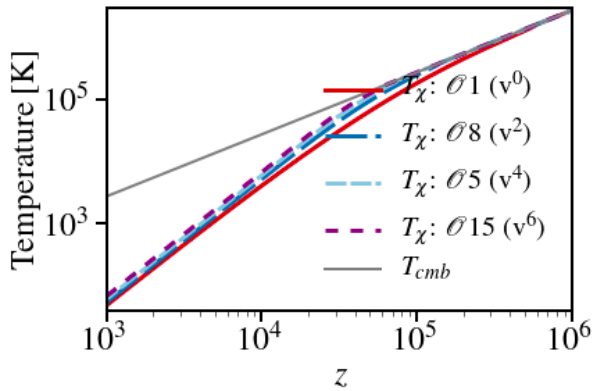
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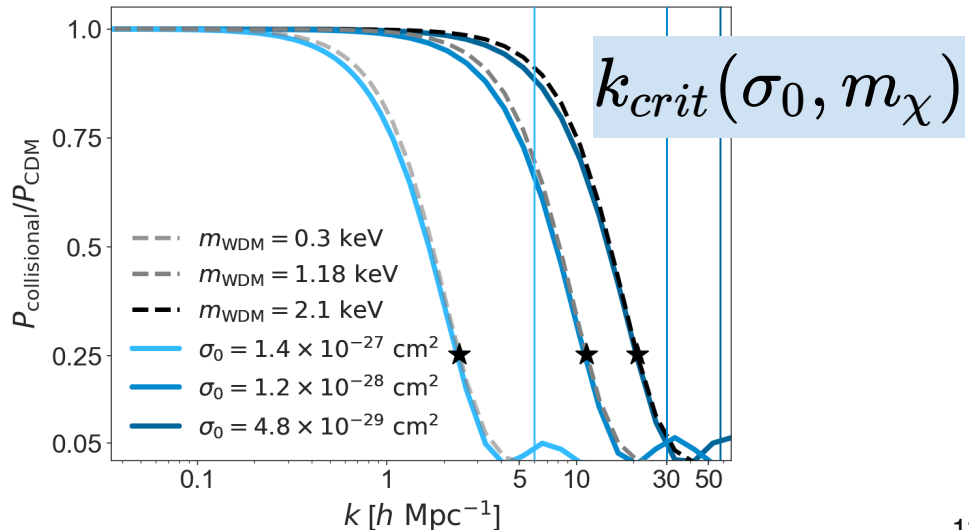
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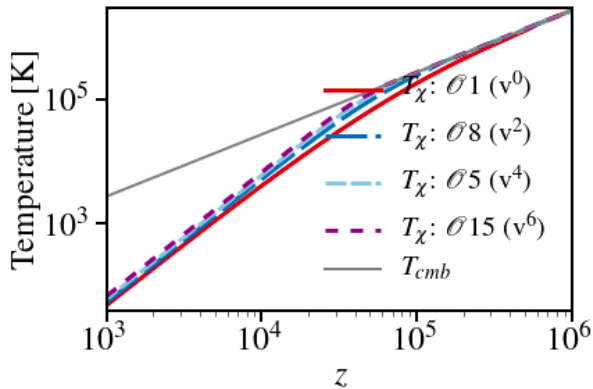
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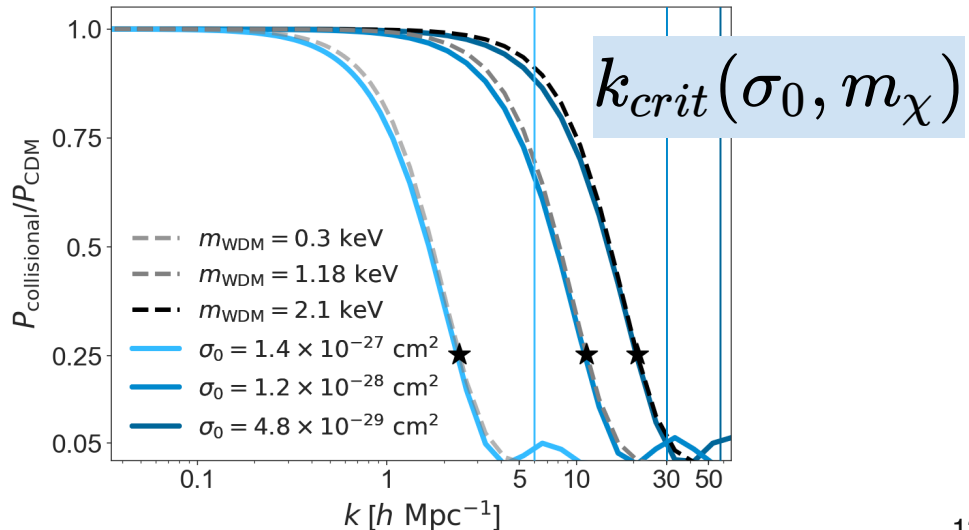
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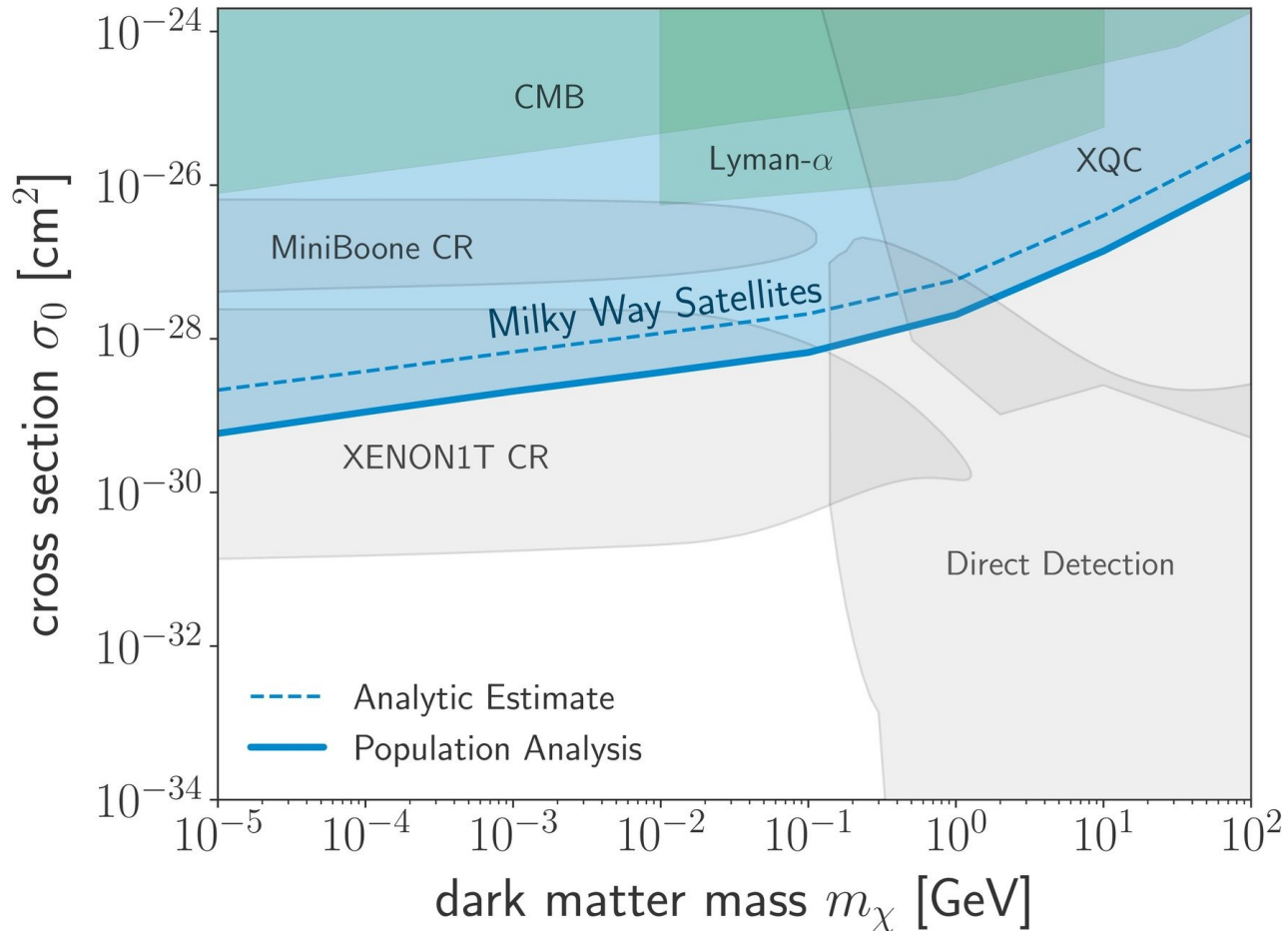
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$\downarrow$

$$M_{crit}(\sigma_0, m_\chi)$$

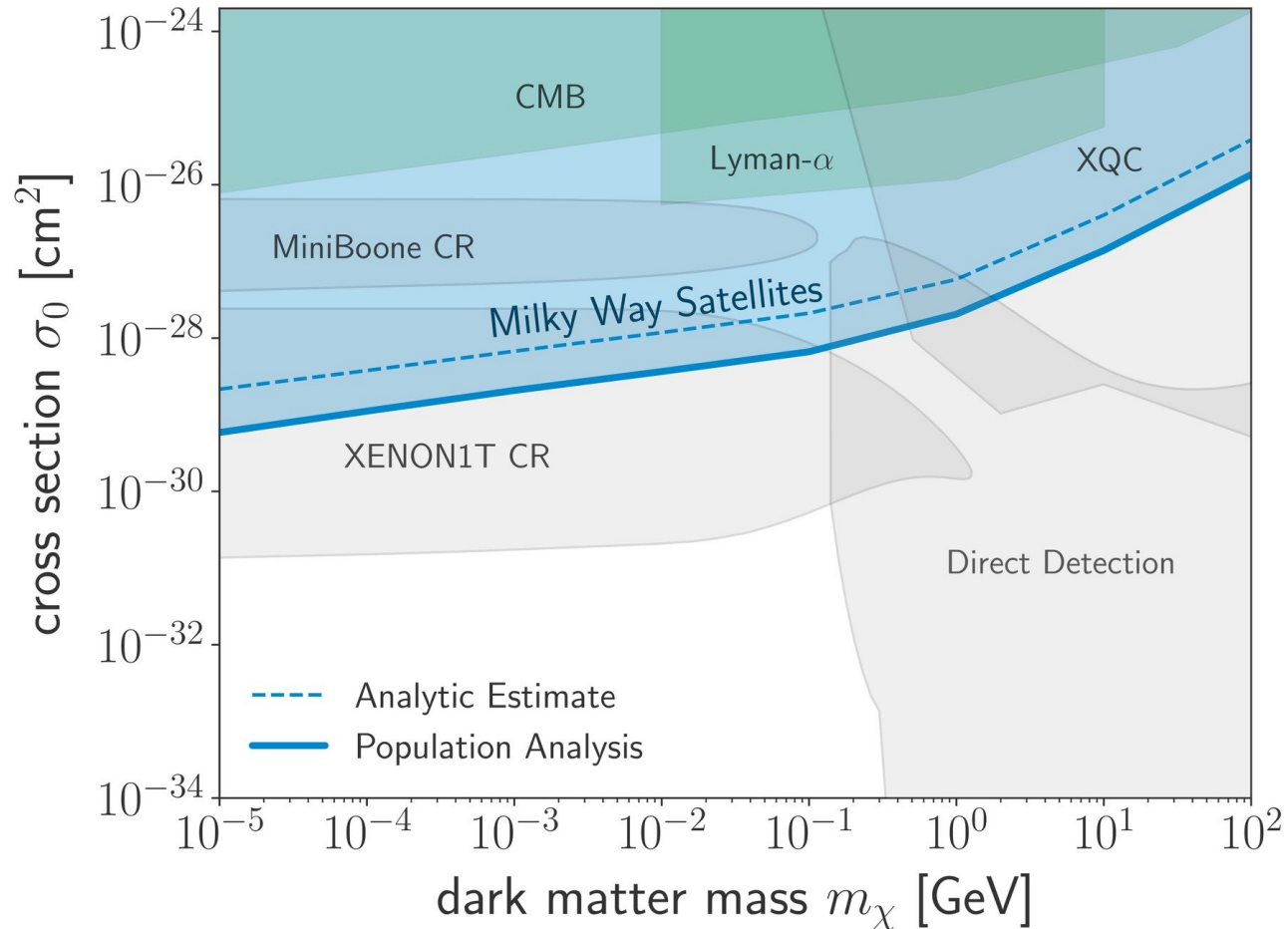


# Limits from Milky Way Satellites



Nadler, VG, Boddy, Wechsler (ApJ Letters 2019)

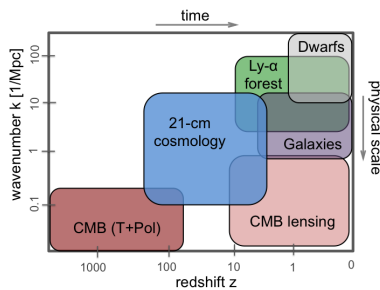
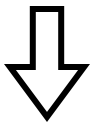
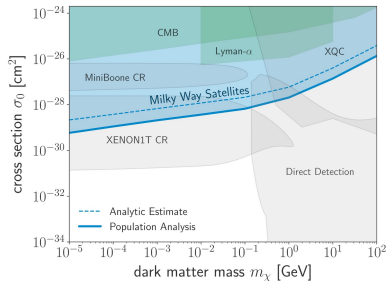
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Nadler, VG, Boddy, Wechsler (ApJ Letters 2019)

**vel-independent scattering: 3 OOM better than Planck.**

# Key points



- CMB already probes new parameter space and new paradigms; near-field cosmology is messier, but very promising [e.g. satellites].
- **Key for discovery: comprehensive searches and joint analyses.**
- **To-address: non-linearities in non-standard cosmologies, frameworks for joint analyses of multiple observables, assessment of limitations and degeneracies in new data sets.**