

# Probing Self-Interacting Warm Dark Matter via Matter Power Spectrum

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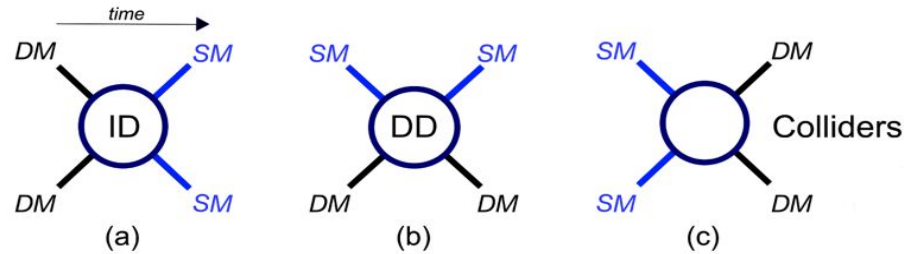
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Stony Brook University

With Daniel Egana-Ugrinovic (Perimeter Institute) and Rouven Essig (YITP, SBU)

# Dark Matter: “Nightmare Scenario”

- Lots of efforts to measure: directly, indirectly, collider

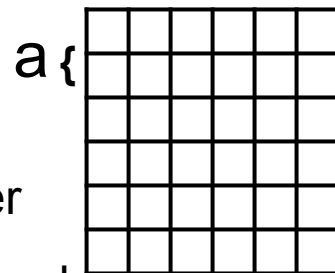


- If it doesn't interact with the Standard Model: How and what can we learn about Dark Matter (DM)?
- **Dynamics of dark sector can be probed by measurements of structure formation**

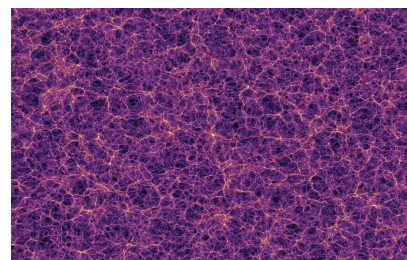
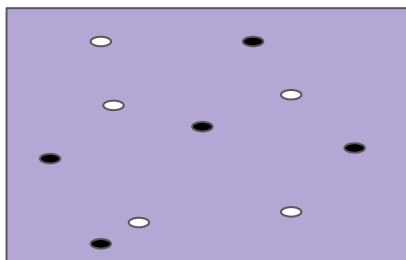
# Structure in the Universe

- Universe expands, size is measured by scale factor  $a$ ;  $a = \frac{1}{1+z}$

$$H = \frac{da/dt}{a}$$

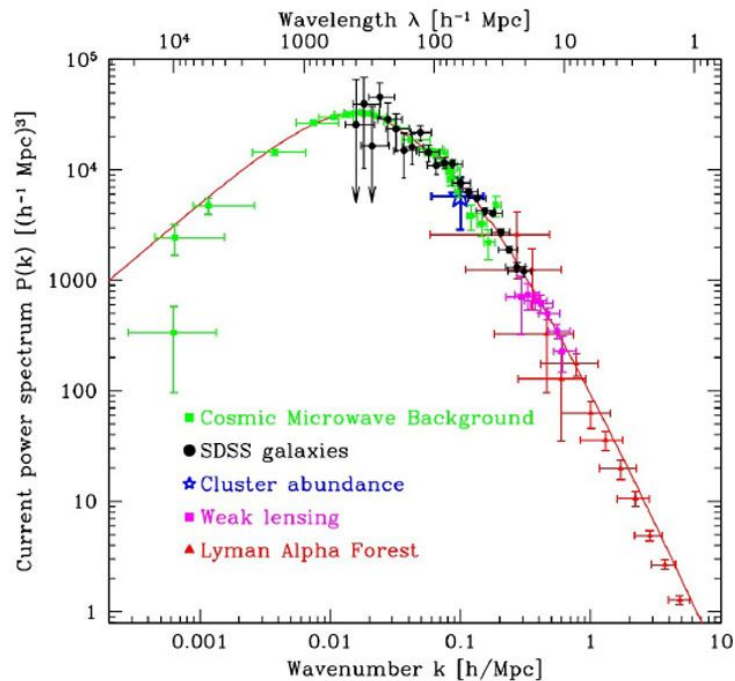


- Energy density dominated initially by radiation, later by matter
- Primordial fluctuations in otherwise homogeneous universe evolve
  - Overdensities draw in more matter, interactions, etc.



# Matter Power Spectrum

- How big are the perturbations of various sizes today?
- Smallest sizes  $\rightarrow$  biggest  $k$  values
- Shape tells us something about DM dynamics



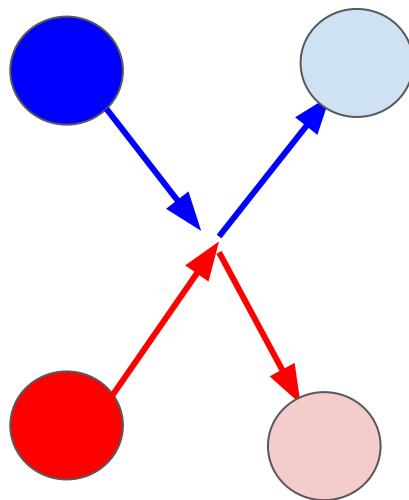
# Self-interacting Dark Matter

- Free streaming: any particle with a velocity will travel unless interrupted
- Self-scattering interrupts free-streaming
- Decouples when interaction rate ( $\Gamma_{2\rightarrow 2}$ ) drops below Hubble expansion rate:

$$\Gamma_{2\rightarrow 2} < nH$$



Happens at scale  
factor  $a = a_{\text{dec}}$



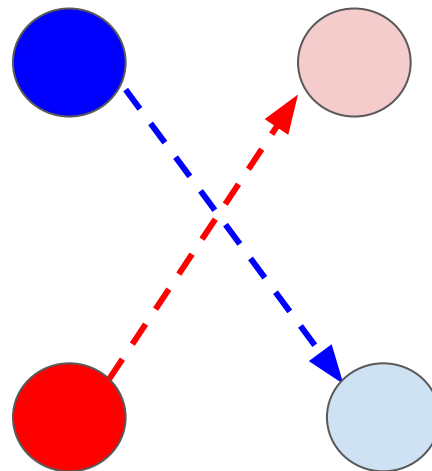
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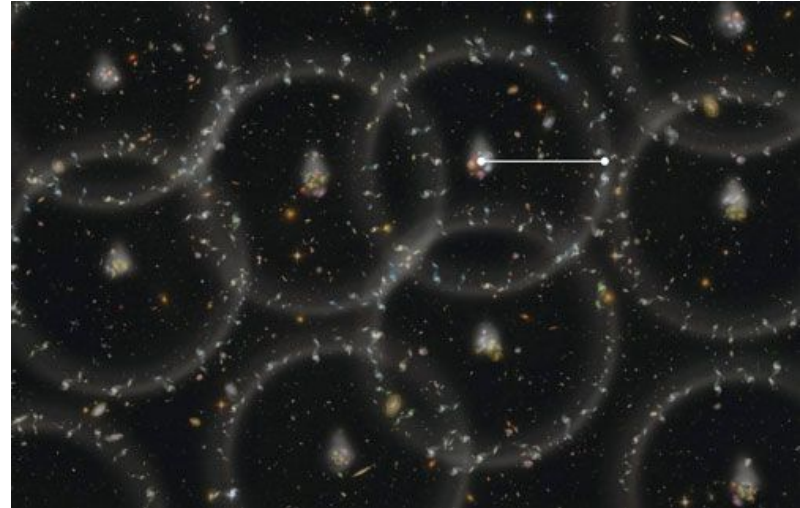


Happens at scale  
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# Self-interactions and Acoustic Oscillations

- Self interactions  $\rightarrow$  pressure
- Pressure waves drive out matter from overdensity at speed of sound
- Distance travelled by pressure wave = sound horizon ( $r_s$ )
  - Perturbations suppressed at scales  $< r_s$



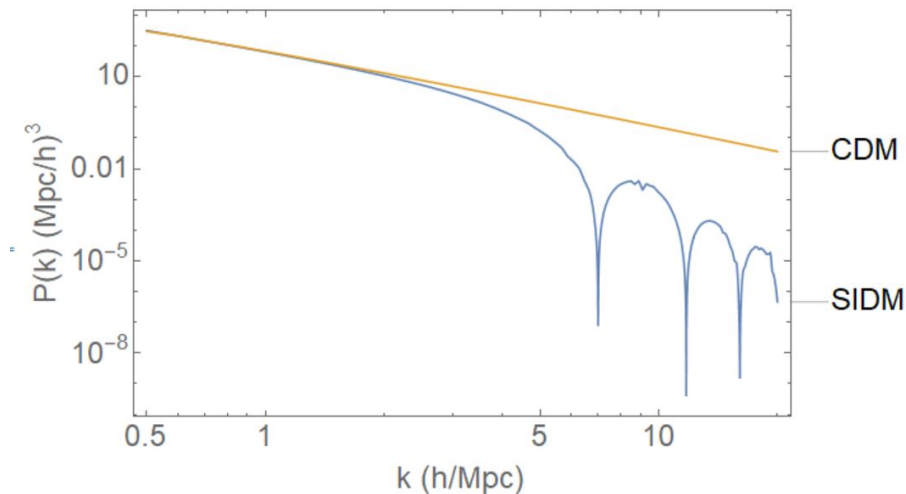
# Suppression scales

- $a_{NR}$ : Scale factor when DM becomes non-relativistic

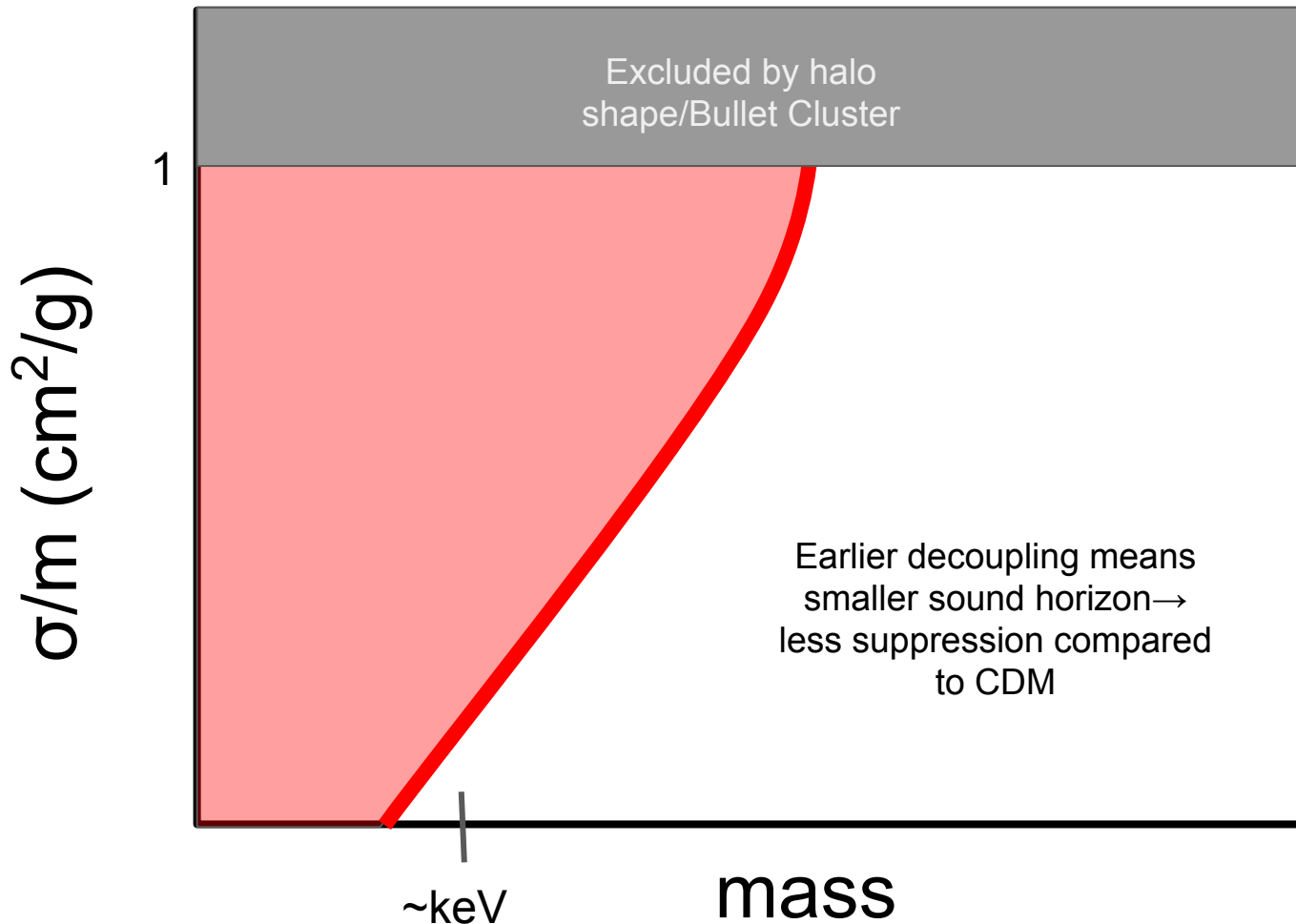
$$a_{NR} \sim \sqrt{\frac{T_{0,DM}}{m}}$$

- Sound horizon depends mostly on  $a_{NR}$ , but also partly on interaction strength (through  $a_{dec}$ )

$$r_s \sim \frac{a_{NR}}{\sqrt{3}H_0} [1 + \ln(a_{dec}/a_{NR})], \quad a_{dec} > a_{NR}$$

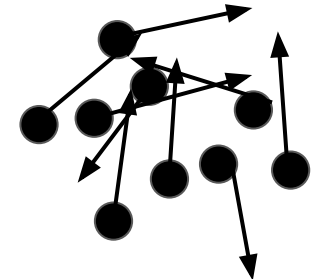
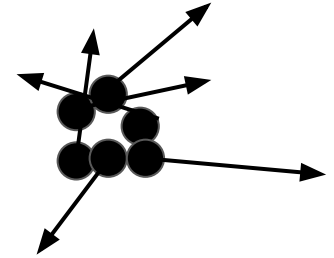






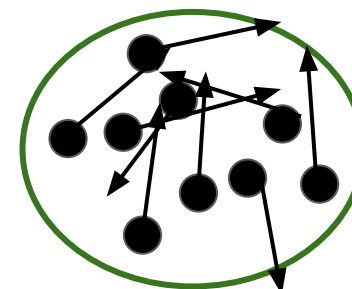
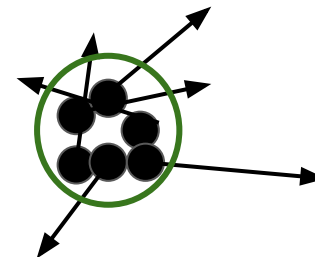
# KeV-scale Warm Dark Matter (WDM)

- All particles with velocity will **free-stream**
  - Travel furthest when relativistic



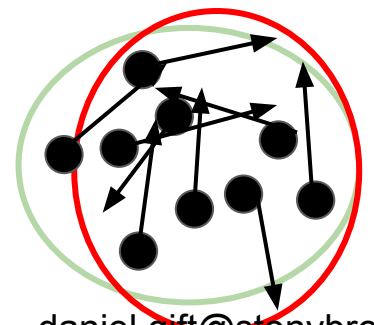
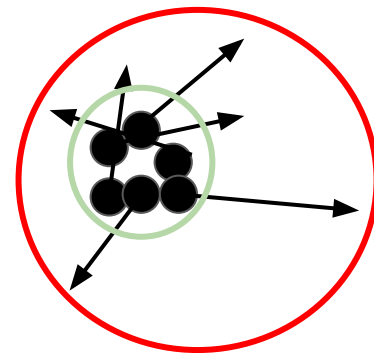
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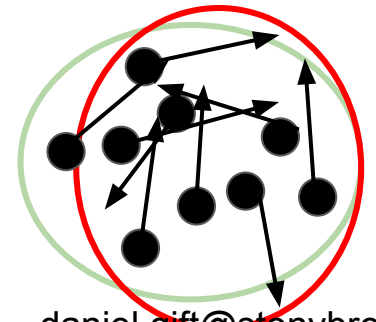
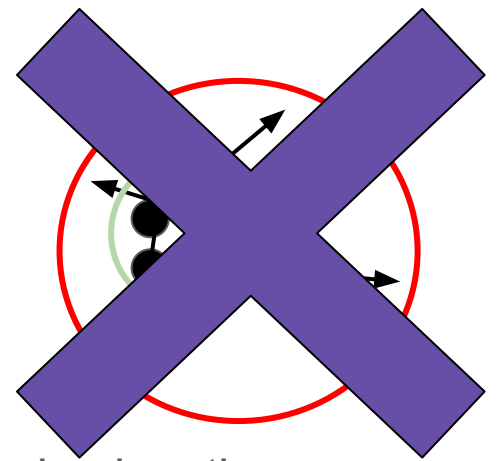
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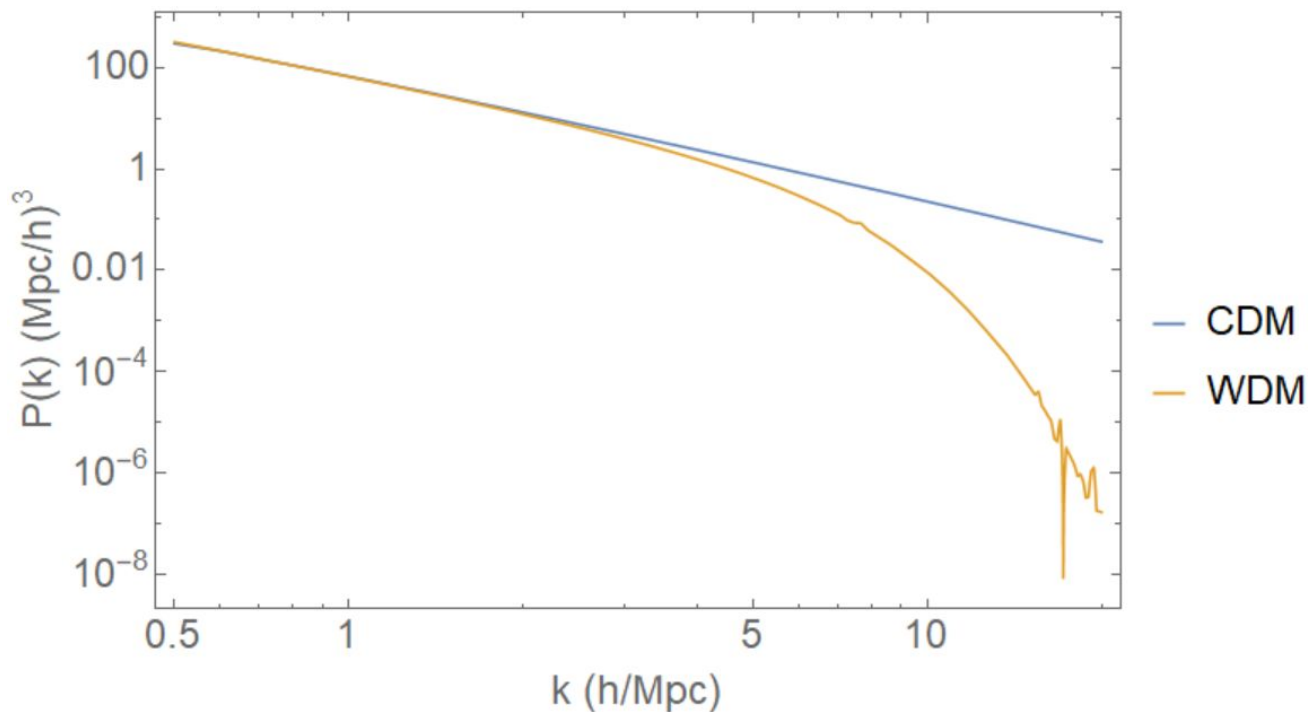
# KeV-scale Warm Dark Matter (WDM)

- All particles with velocity will **free-stream**
  - Travel furthest when relativistic
- Small overdensities smooth out
- DM won't have overdensities on scales below free streaming length

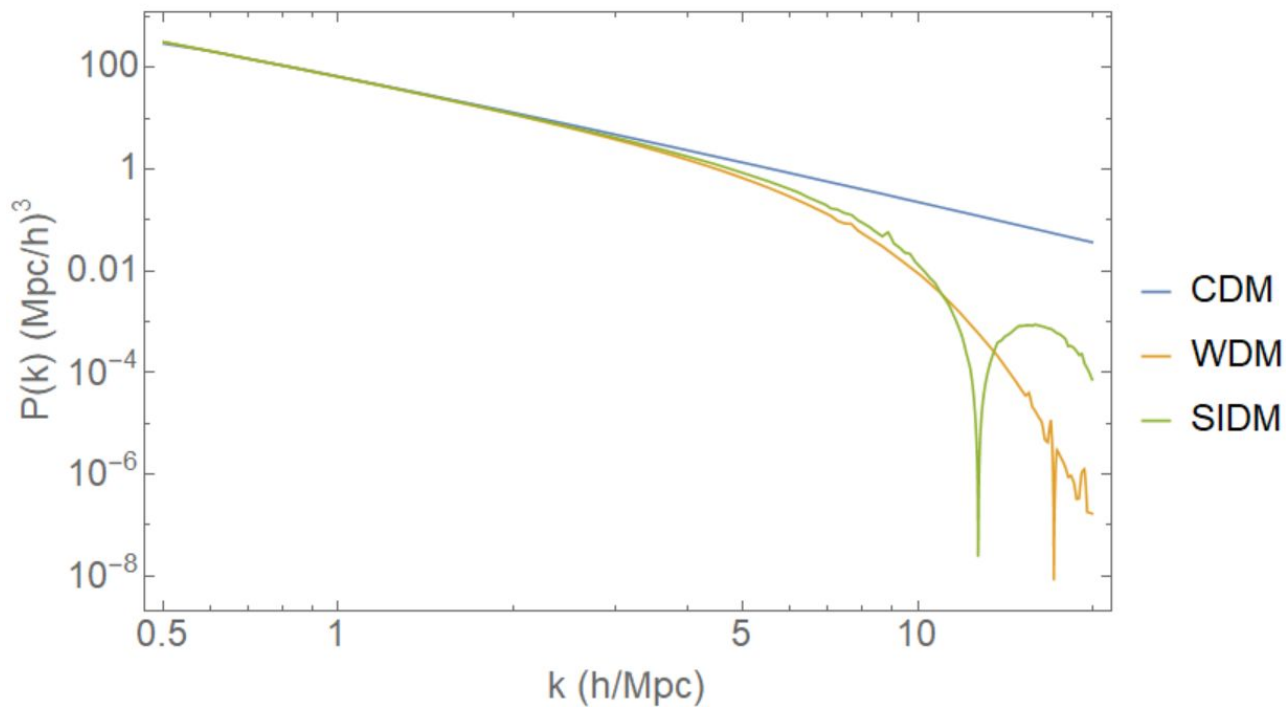
$$\lambda_{fs} \sim \frac{a_{NR}}{H_0} \ln \left( \frac{a_{eq}}{a_{dec}} \right), \quad a_{dec} > a_{NR}$$



# Free Streaming Suppression



# High-k Power Spectrum



# Big Picture

$$\Gamma_{2\rightarrow 2} \sim nH$$

DM acoustic  
oscillations

DM scattering freezes  
out, DM begins  
free-streaming

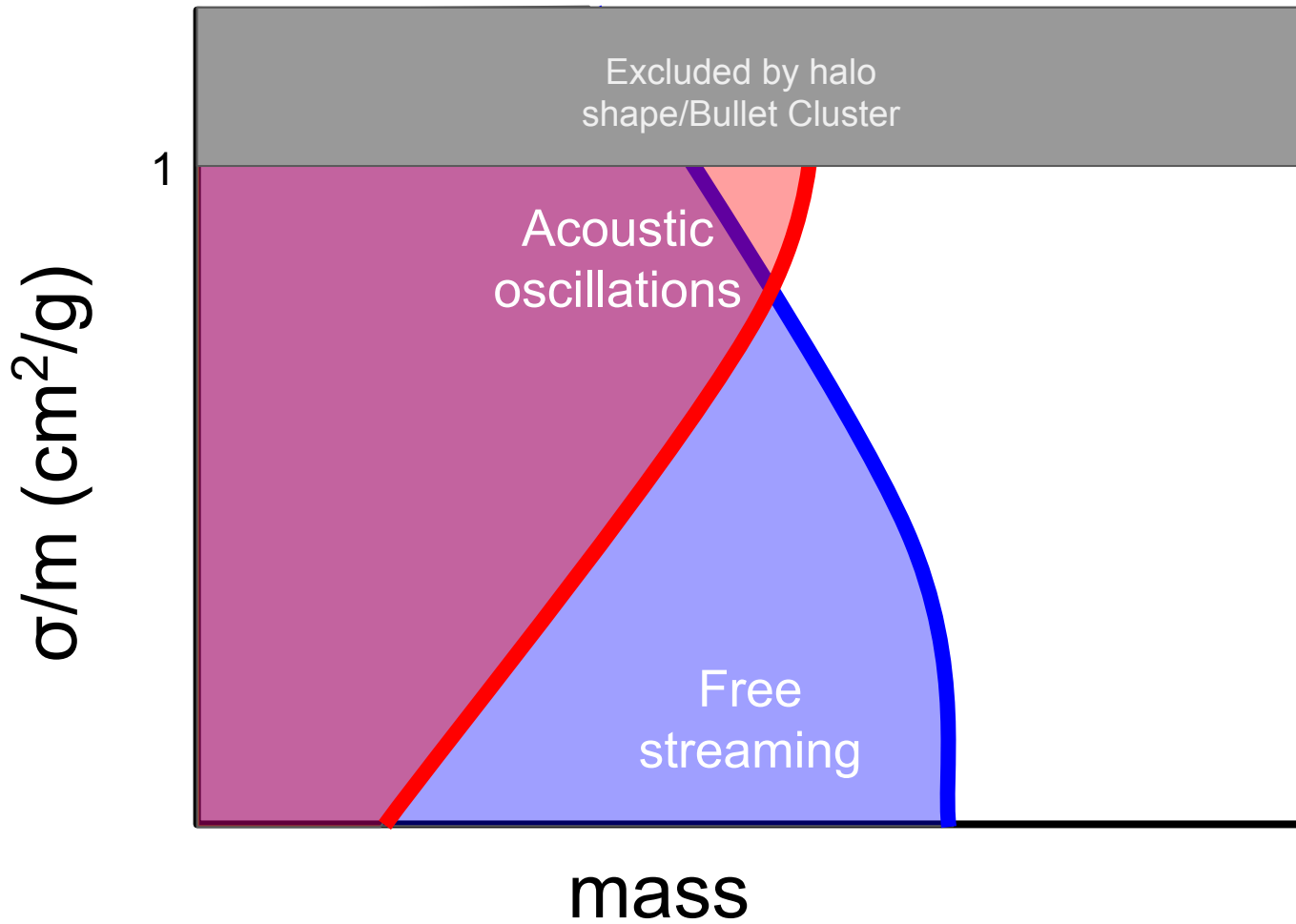
DM free-streams

?

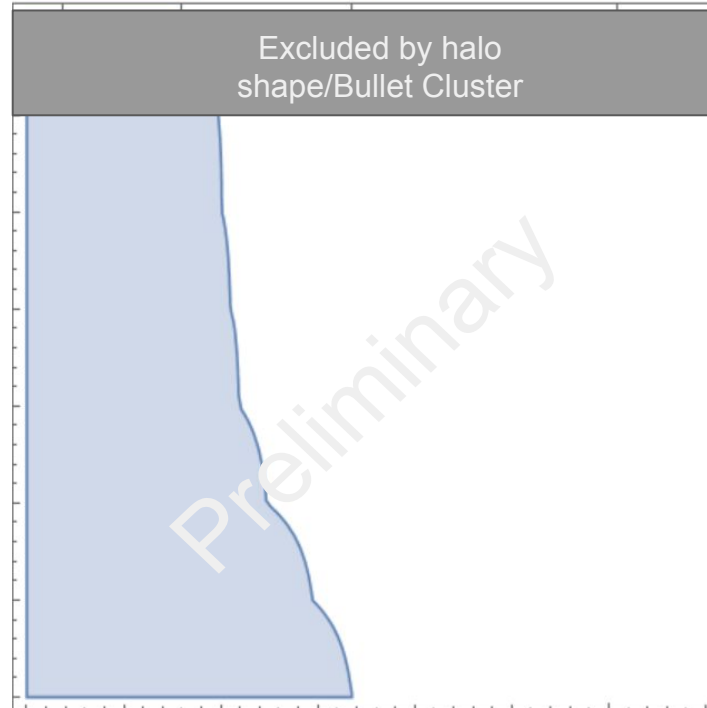
DM becomes  
non-relativistic

?





# Preliminary Results



# Conclusions

- Self-Interactions affect WDM bounds
- Acoustic Oscillations and Free Streaming suppress structure formation
- Understanding the interplay of the two will help set more robust bounds
- Current work is making more precise the bounds given by Boltzmann evolver code

# Thank You!

# Backups

$a_{NR}$

- Redshift at which DM becomes non-relativistic:  $T_{DM} = m$
- Relationship between  $a_{NR}$  and  $m$  depends on specific model

$$a_{NR} \sim \frac{T_{0,SM}}{\xi m}$$

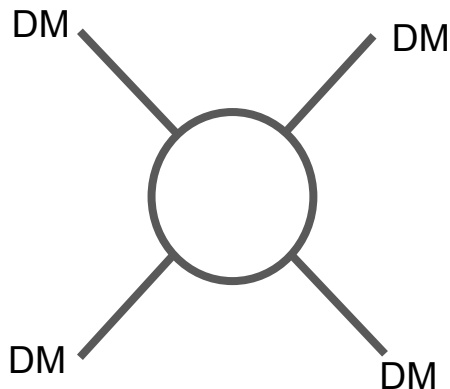
- $\xi = T_{SM}/T_{DM}$  at  $T_{DM} > m$

# Evolution of Perturbations

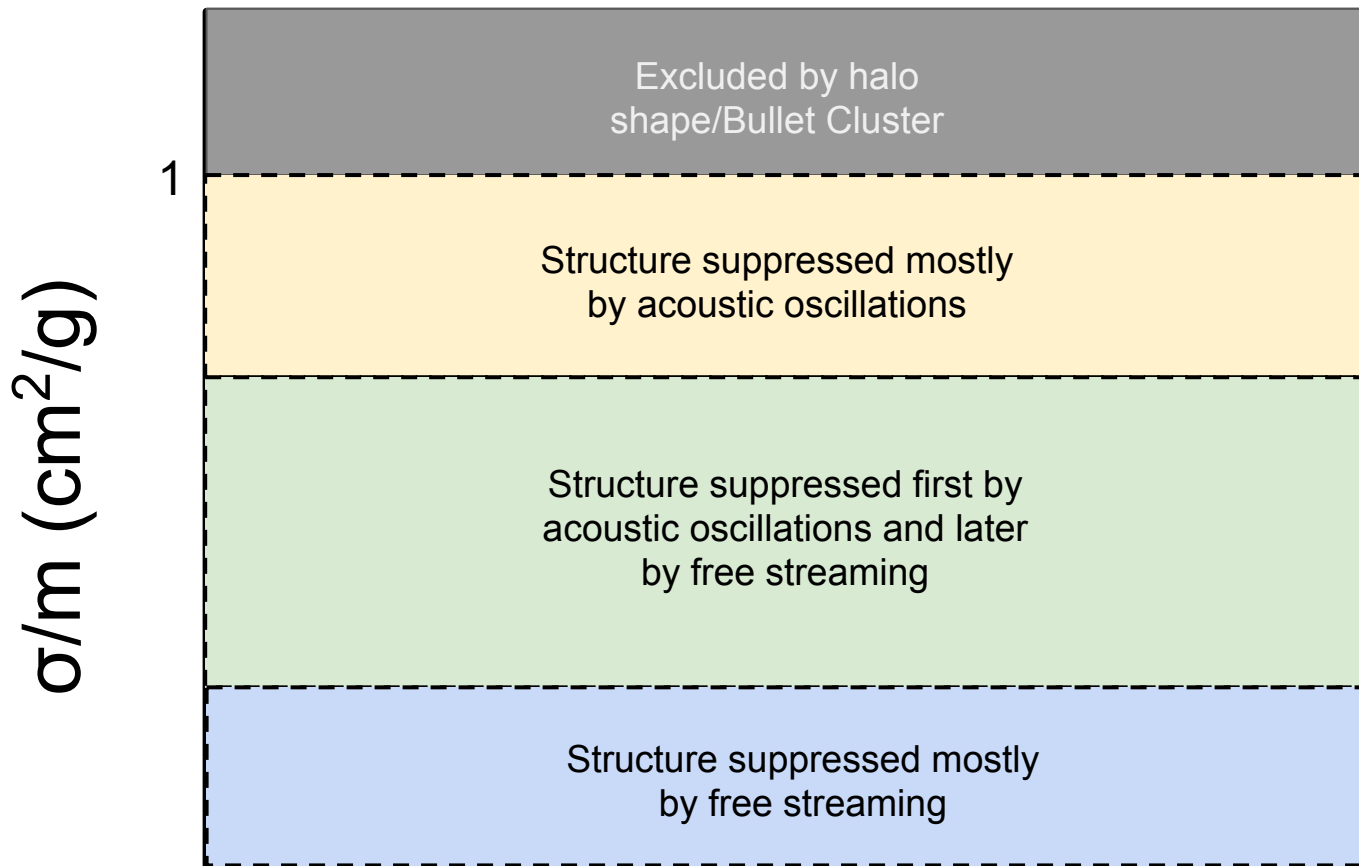
- During radiation domination:  $\frac{\delta\rho_{DM}}{\rho_{DM}} \propto \ln(a)$
- During matter domination:  $\frac{\delta\rho_{DM}}{\rho_{DM}} \propto a$
- If perturbations suppressed during matter domination, will affect what we see today

# Sample model

- Scalar:  $\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu\phi)(\partial^\mu\phi) - \frac{m^2}{2}\phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!}\phi^4$







$$a_{NR} \sim \sqrt{\frac{T_{0,DM}}{m}}$$

$a_{NR}$

# Preliminary Results

