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Cuspy to cored galaxy profiles from late-time dark matter oscillations

[J. M. Cline, G. Gambini, S. D. McDermott, **MP**, JHEP 2021, 223 (2021)]

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McGill Space Institute
Institut Spatial de McGill

Introduction: Core-cusp problem



Some disagreements between observations and N-body CDM-only simulations based on Λ CDM cosmology at small scales (below Mpc).

[D.H. Weinberg et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 112, 40 (2015)]

Core-cusp problem

Simulations prefer cuspy DM halos, while observations of dwarf galaxies seem to point out more cored profiles. Cores are less pronounced in galaxy clusters. [W.J.G. de Block, *Adv in Astronomy* 789293 (2010)]

Popular solutions:

- Include baryonic physics in simulations
- Self-interacting DM (SIDM) with elastic scattering cross section $\sigma/m_\chi \sim (0.1 - 1) \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ [S. Tulin & H.-B. Hu, *Phys Rept* 730, 1-57 (2018)]
- SIDM possibly with $\sigma \sim 1/v$ at high v and $\sigma \sim \text{constant}$ at low v [M. Kaplinghat et al., *PRL* 116, 041302 (2016)]

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Idea: DM annihilation is also an exothermic process with $\langle\sigma v\rangle_a \rightarrow \text{constant}$ as $v \rightarrow 0$.

Our solution: Asymmetric DM with a small number-violating mass δm , causing oscillations between χ and $\bar{\chi}$ at late times



- **Model 1** : χ couples to a lighter vector boson V^μ

$$\mathcal{L}_1 \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_V^2 V_\mu^2 - g'\bar{\chi}\not{V}\chi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow VV}$$

- **Model 2** : χ couples to a lighter complex scalar $\Phi = \phi + ia$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2 \phi^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_a^2 a^2 - g'\bar{\chi}(\phi + ia\gamma_5)\chi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\chi\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \phi a}$$

Assumptions

- 1 $m_a \ll m_\phi$
- 2 $m_\chi \sim \mathcal{O}(100)$ MeV
- 3 annihilation \gg scattering



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Models: Quasi-Dirac fermionic DM χ of mass m_χ



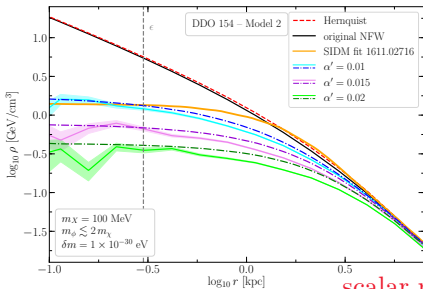
The DM-number-violating mass term for both models is $[\alpha' \equiv g'^2/4\pi]$

$$\mathcal{L}_m = \frac{1}{2} \delta m (\bar{\chi} \chi^c + \text{h.c.})$$

For annihilations to recouple during structure formation and to be in agreement with CMB constraints on the change in the DM relic density

$$10^{-31} \text{ eV} \lesssim \delta m \lesssim \begin{cases} 5 \times 10^{-28} \text{ eV}, & \text{Model 1} \\ 3 \times 10^{-30} \text{ eV}, & \text{Model 2} \end{cases}$$

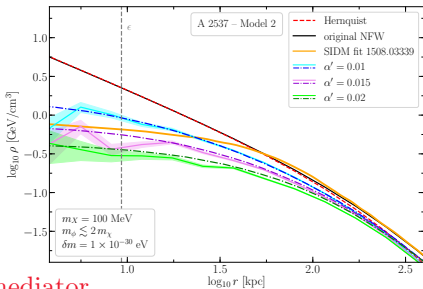
Effects: structure formation



scalar mediator

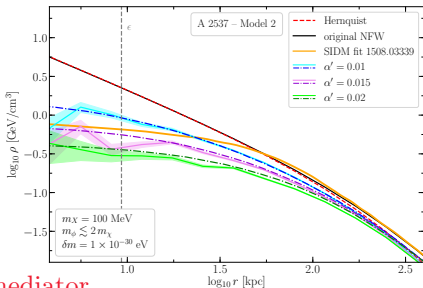
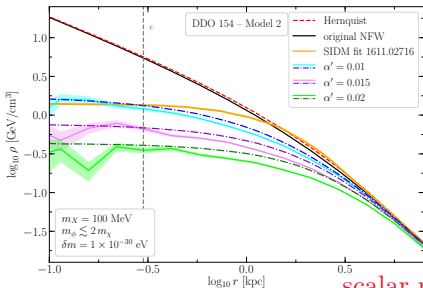


dwarf galaxy

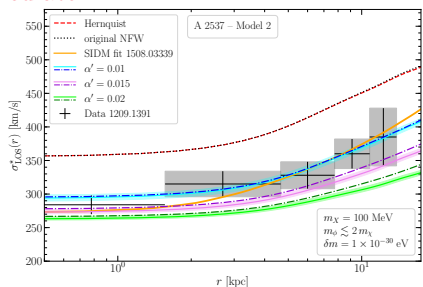
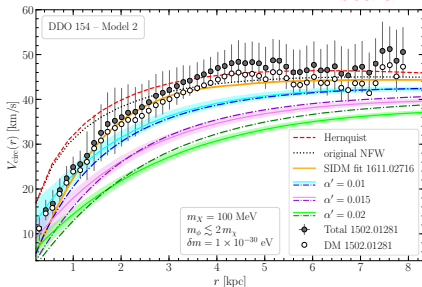


galaxy cluster

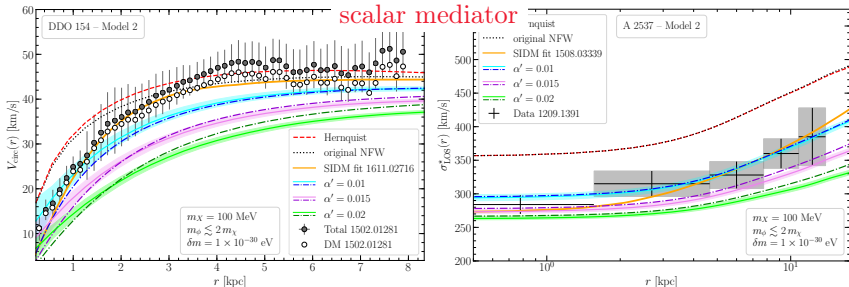
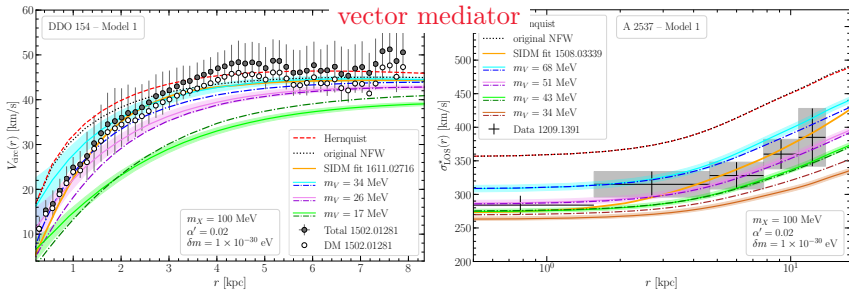
Effects: structure formation



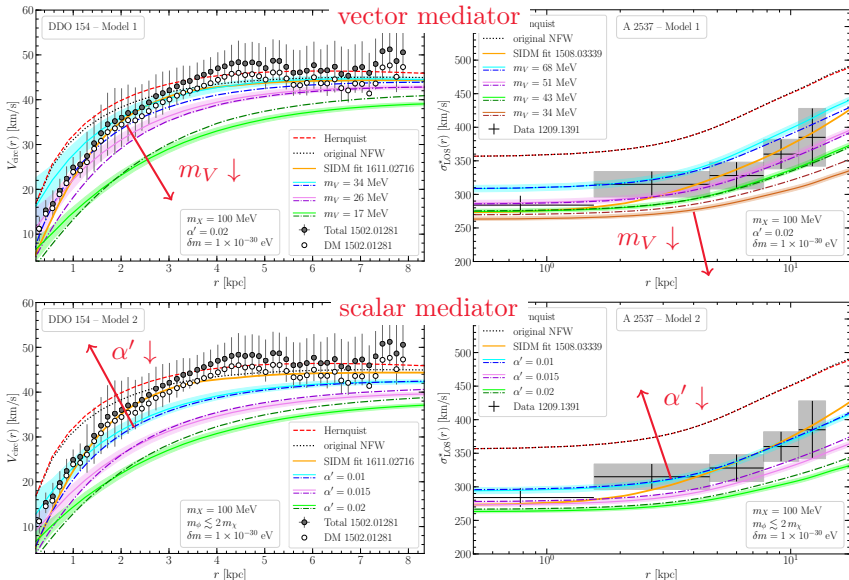
scalar mediator



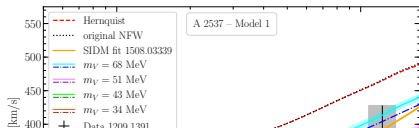
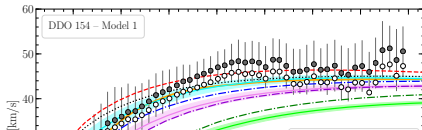
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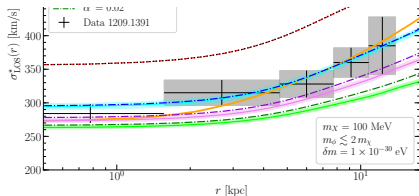
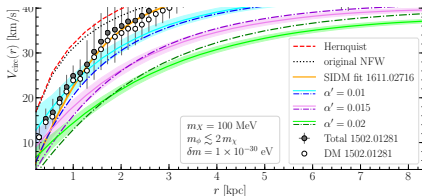
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Qualitative trend

- cusp suppression in clusters (high- v) is more efficient in Model 1
- cusp suppression in dwarfs (high- ρ) is more efficient in Model 2

Possible solution: model with both mediators!





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Thank you for your attention!



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Backup slides



Models: analytical estimates

Annihilation cross section at threshold ($r_m = m_{V,\phi}/m_\chi$ and $\alpha' = g'^2/4\pi$)

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle_a = \frac{\pi\alpha'^2}{m_\chi^2} \begin{cases} (1-r_m^2)^{3/2}/(1-r_m^2/2)^2 & \text{Model 1} \\ (1-r_m^2/4) & \text{Model 2} \end{cases}$$

Elastic scattering cross section at low velocities ($v = v_{\text{rel}}/2$)

$$\sigma_s \cong 4\pi\alpha'^2 m_\chi^2 \begin{cases} m_V^{-4} & \text{Model 1} \\ m_\phi^{-4} + (5/4)v^4 m_a^{-4} & \text{Model 2} \end{cases}$$

Comparing $\langle\sigma v\rangle_a$ to $\sigma_{\text{SIDM}} \sim 1.0 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ for reference velocity $v_0 = 100 \text{ km/s}$ and requiring that $\sigma_s v_{\text{rel}} < 0.3 \langle\sigma_a v\rangle$ (for $m_a \ll m_\phi$)

$$\alpha' \cong 0.7 \left(\frac{m_\chi}{\text{GeV}}\right)^{3/2} \begin{array}{l} 0.6 < r_m < 0.94 \text{ (Model 1)} \\ 0.6 < r_m < 1.99 \text{ (Model 2)} \end{array}$$

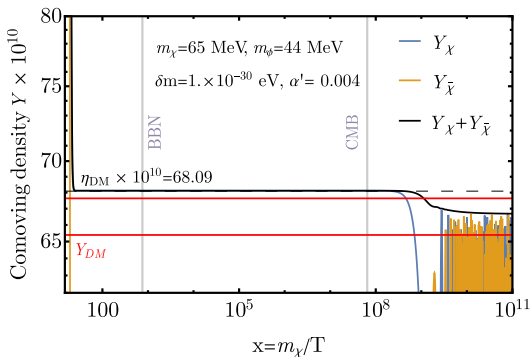


Figure: Cosmological evolution of χ and $\bar{\chi}$ and total abundances for Model 2. $\alpha' = g^2/4\pi$

After oscillations commence at late times, annihilations recouple briefly before freezing-out again

- reduction of $Y = Y_\chi + Y_{\bar{\chi}}$ by $\lesssim \mathcal{O}(5\%)$
- implications for H_0 and σ_8 tensions?