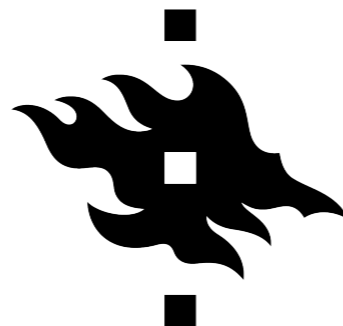


Lyman- α constraints on non-standard dark matter

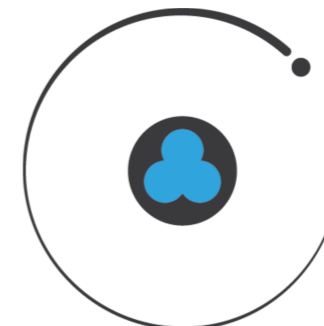
Deanna C. Hooper
(they/them)

Based on 2206.08188 (and 2110.04024, 1907.01496)

IDM, Vienna
19th July 2022



HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



HELSINKI
INSTITUTE OF
PHYSICS

Lyman- α data

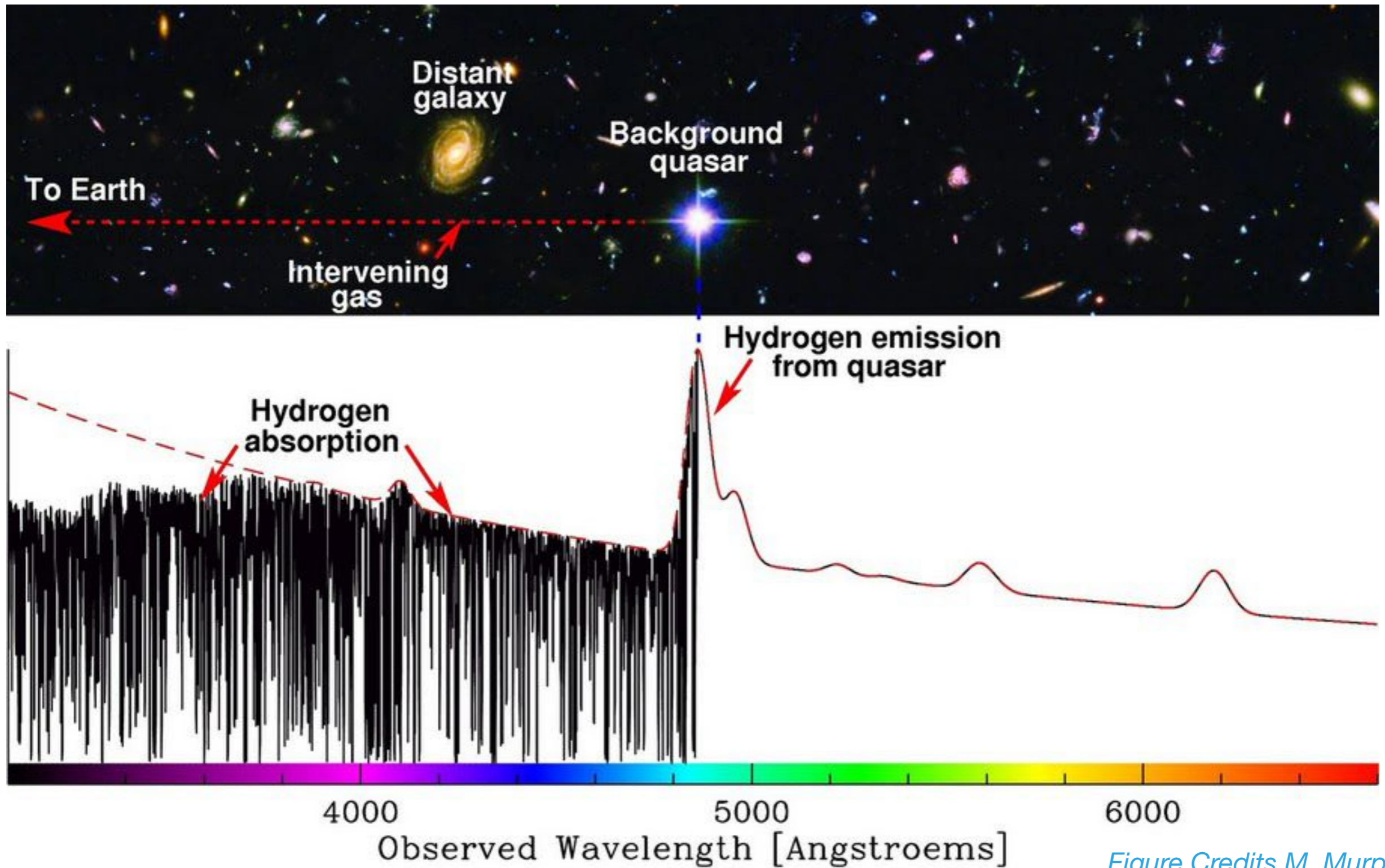
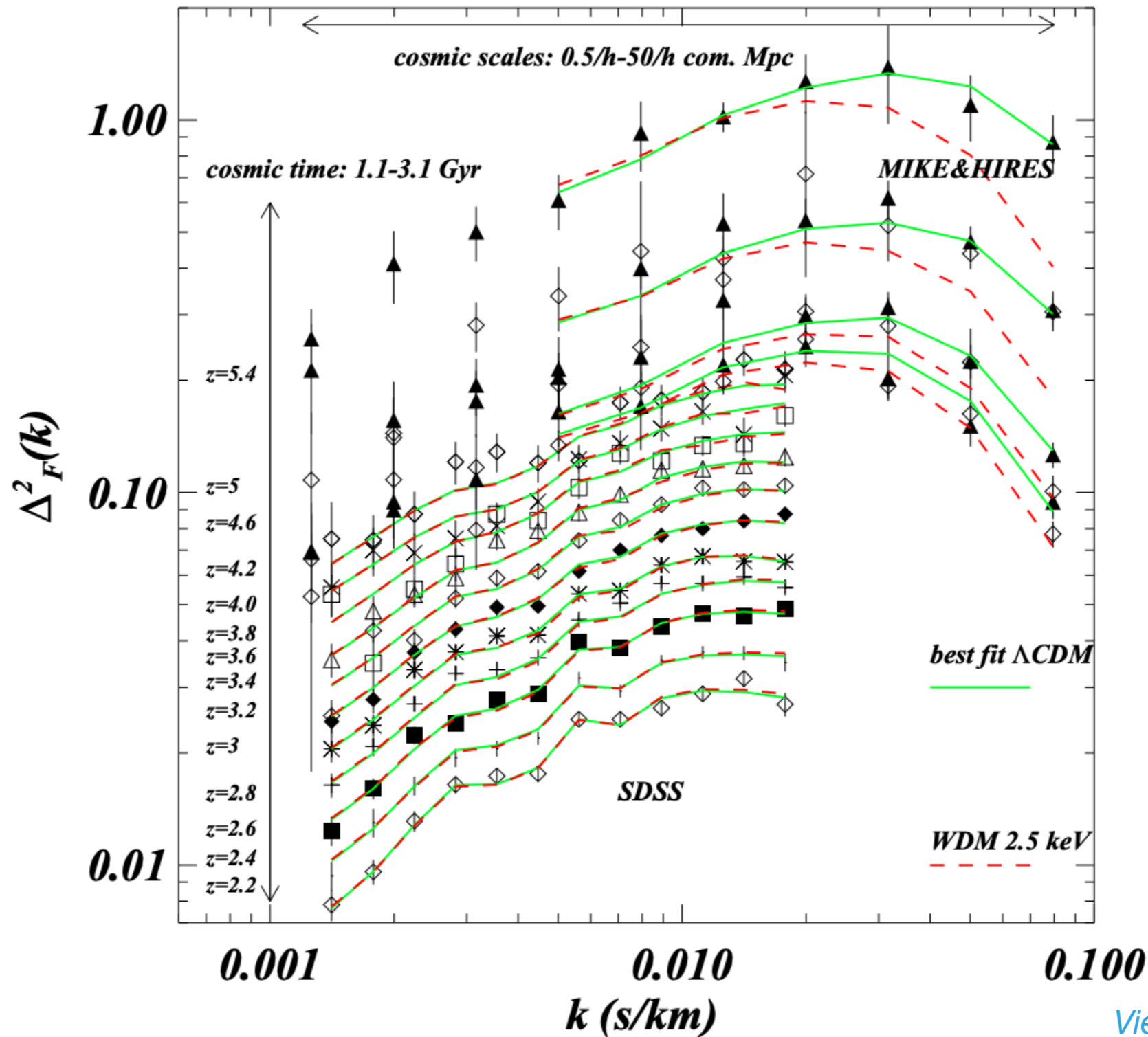


Figure Credits M. Murphy

Lyman- α data

- Absorption lines produced by the inhomogeneous IGM along different line of sights to distant quasars
- Allows us to trace hydrogen clouds \rightarrow smallest structures
- Provides a tracer of the matter power spectrum at high redshifts ($2 \lesssim z \lesssim 5$) and small scales ($0.5 h/\text{Mpc} \lesssim k \lesssim 20 h/\text{Mpc}$)
- Can constrain models that affect small scale structure formation
- IGM filament modelling requires nonlinear evolution: this needs hydrodynamical simulations \rightarrow parameter scans are not feasible

Lyman- α data and Λ CDM



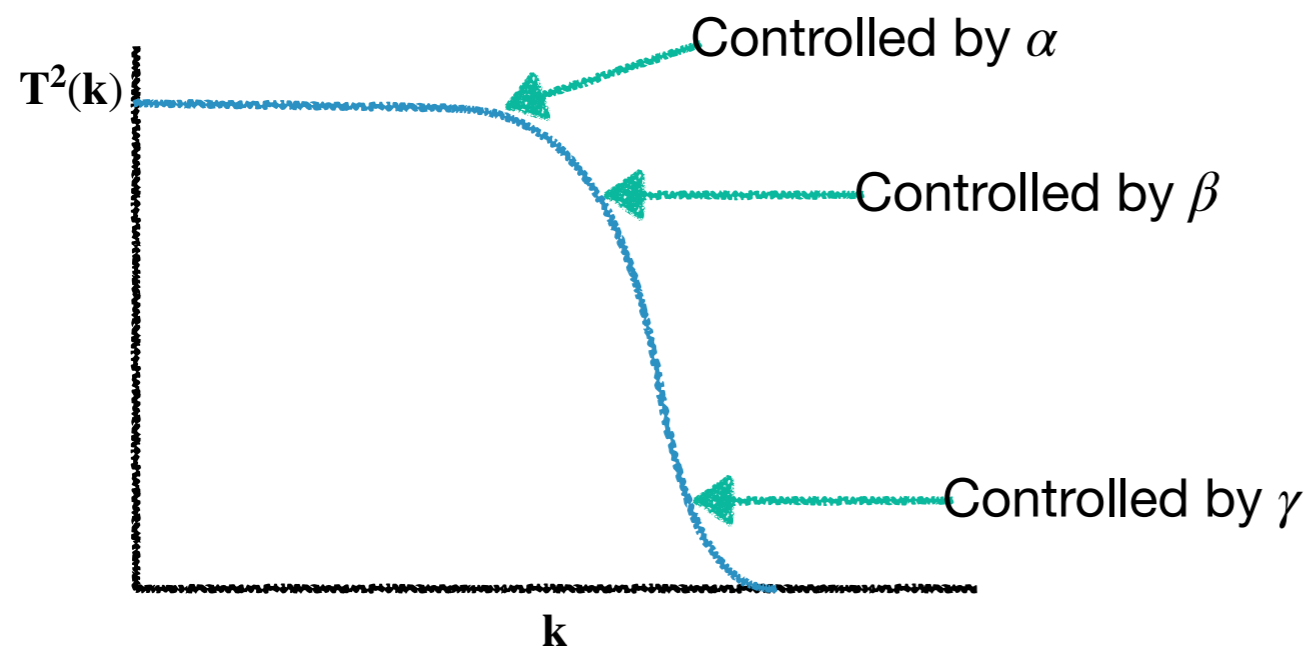
Viel et al. 1306.2314

How to use Lyman- α data

- Focus on the *shape* of the suppression in the matter power spectrum

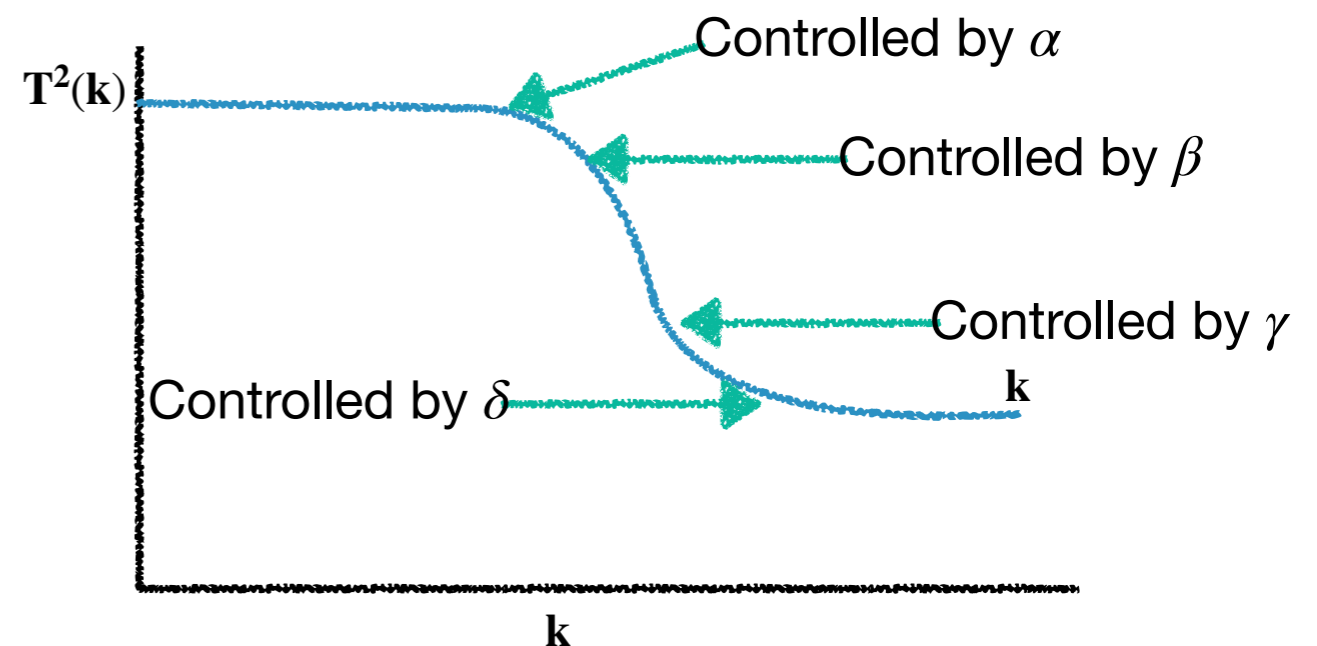
$$T(k) = [1 + (\alpha k)^\beta]^\gamma$$

Archidiacono et al. 1907.01496



$$T(k) = (1 - \delta) [1 + (\alpha k)^\beta]^\gamma + \delta$$

Hooper et al. 2206.08188



- Use grids of hydro sims for over 200 different benchmark $\alpha\beta\gamma$ or $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$, with a corresponding χ^2 given by Lyman- α data (MIKE/HIRES)
- Interpolate in grid, obtain a χ^2 from Lyman- α data for specific model

Non-standard dark matter

- Current dark matter paradigm: cold, collisionless, non-baryonic matter that interacts gravitationally
- Non-cold dark matter: warm or mixed warm+cold, sterile neutrinos, ...
- Interactions: neutrinos, baryons, dark radiation, photons, SIDM, ...
- All of these models (NSDM) change DM clustering and induce a small-scale suppression of power

Non-standard dark matter

- Current dark matter paradigm: cold, collisionless, non-baryonic matter that interacts gravitationally
 $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ [1]
- Non-cold dark matter: warm or mixed warm+cold, sterile neutrinos, ...
 $\alpha\beta\gamma$ [2] $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ [1] $\alpha\beta\gamma + \delta$ [1,3]
- Interactions: neutrinos, baryons, dark radiation, photons, SIDM, ...
- All of these models (NSDM) change DM clustering and induce a small-scale suppression of power

[1] Hooper et al. 2206.08188

[2] Hooper et al. 2110.04024

[3] Archidiacono et al. 1907.01496

Non-standard dark matter

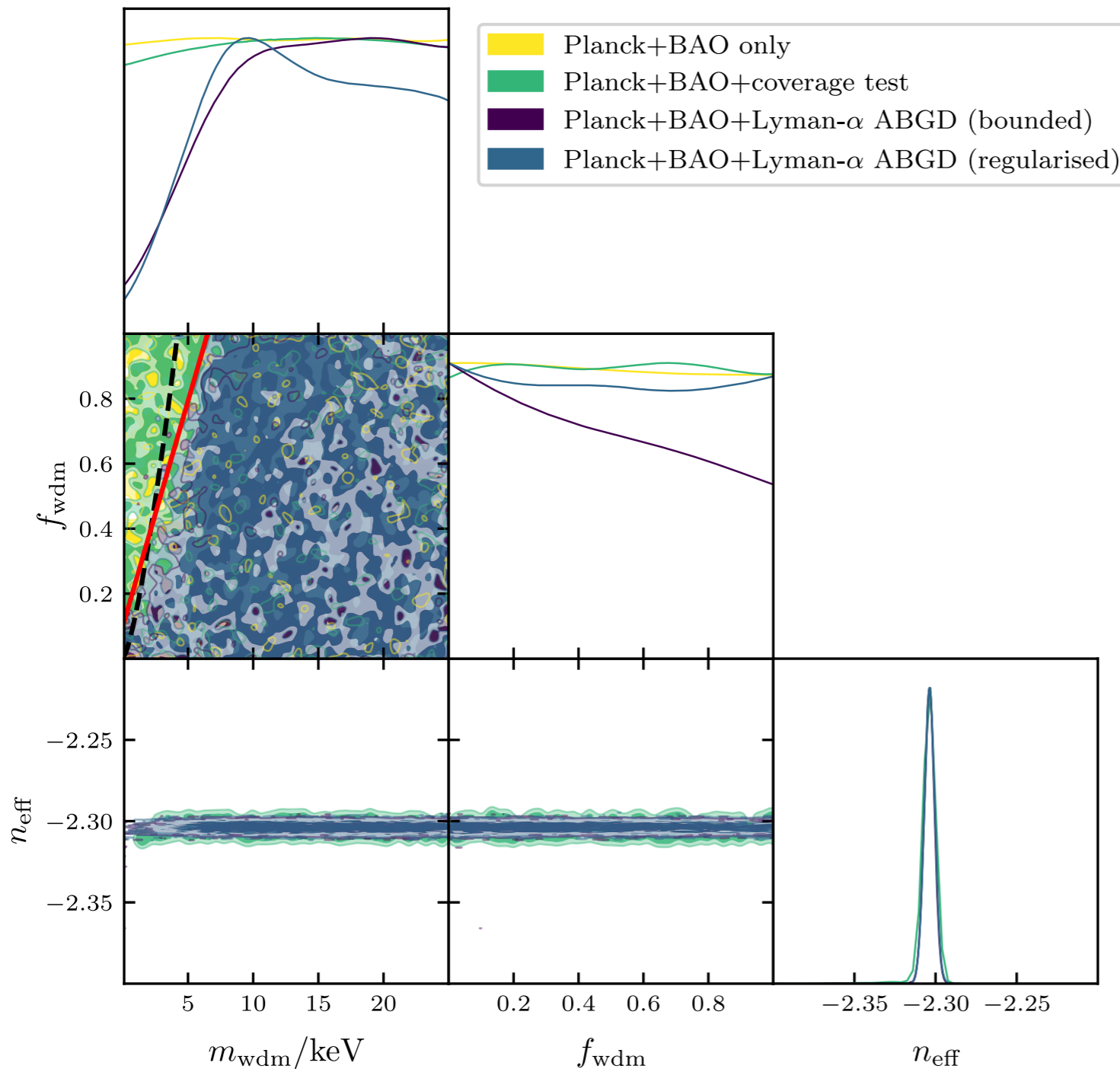
- Current dark matter paradigm: cold, collisionless, non-baryonic matter that interacts gravitationally
 $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ [1]
- Non-cold dark matter: warm or mixed warm+cold, sterile neutrinos, ...
 $\alpha\beta\gamma$ [2] $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ [1] $\alpha\beta\gamma + \delta$ [1,3]
- Interactions: neutrinos, baryons, dark radiation, photons, SIDM, ...
- All of these models (NSDM) change DM clustering and induce a small-scale suppression of power

[1] Hooper et al. 2206.08188

[2] Hooper et al. 2110.04024

[3] Archidiacono et al. 1907.01496

(Mixed) Warm dark matter



Bound f_{wdm} free:

$$m_{\text{WDM}} \gtrsim 7.2\text{keV} (f_{\text{WDM}} - 0.1)$$

Bound $f_{\text{wdm}} = 1$, WDM:

$$m_{\text{WDM}} \gtrsim 5.9\text{keV}$$

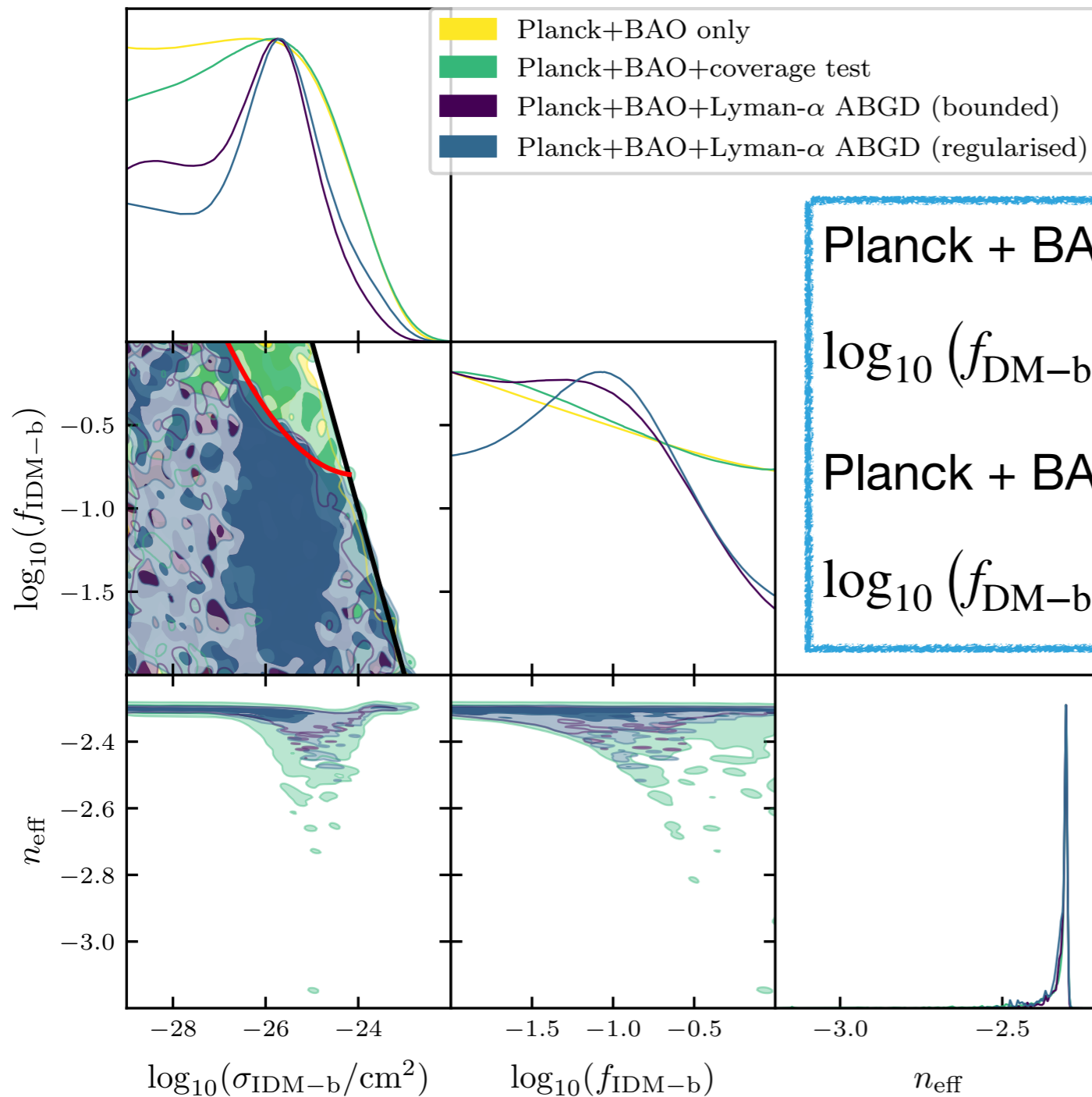
Bound $f_{\text{wdm}} = 1$, using $1/m_{\text{wdm}}$ prior

$$m_{\text{WDM}} \gtrsim 3.0\text{keV}$$

$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ likelihood reproduces previous results when using same priors

Hooper et al. 2206.08188

DM - baryon interactions



Planck + BAO:

$$\log_{10}(f_{\text{DM-b}}) < -25 - \log_{10}(\sigma_{\text{DM-b}}/\text{cm}^2)$$

Planck + BAO + Lyman- α :

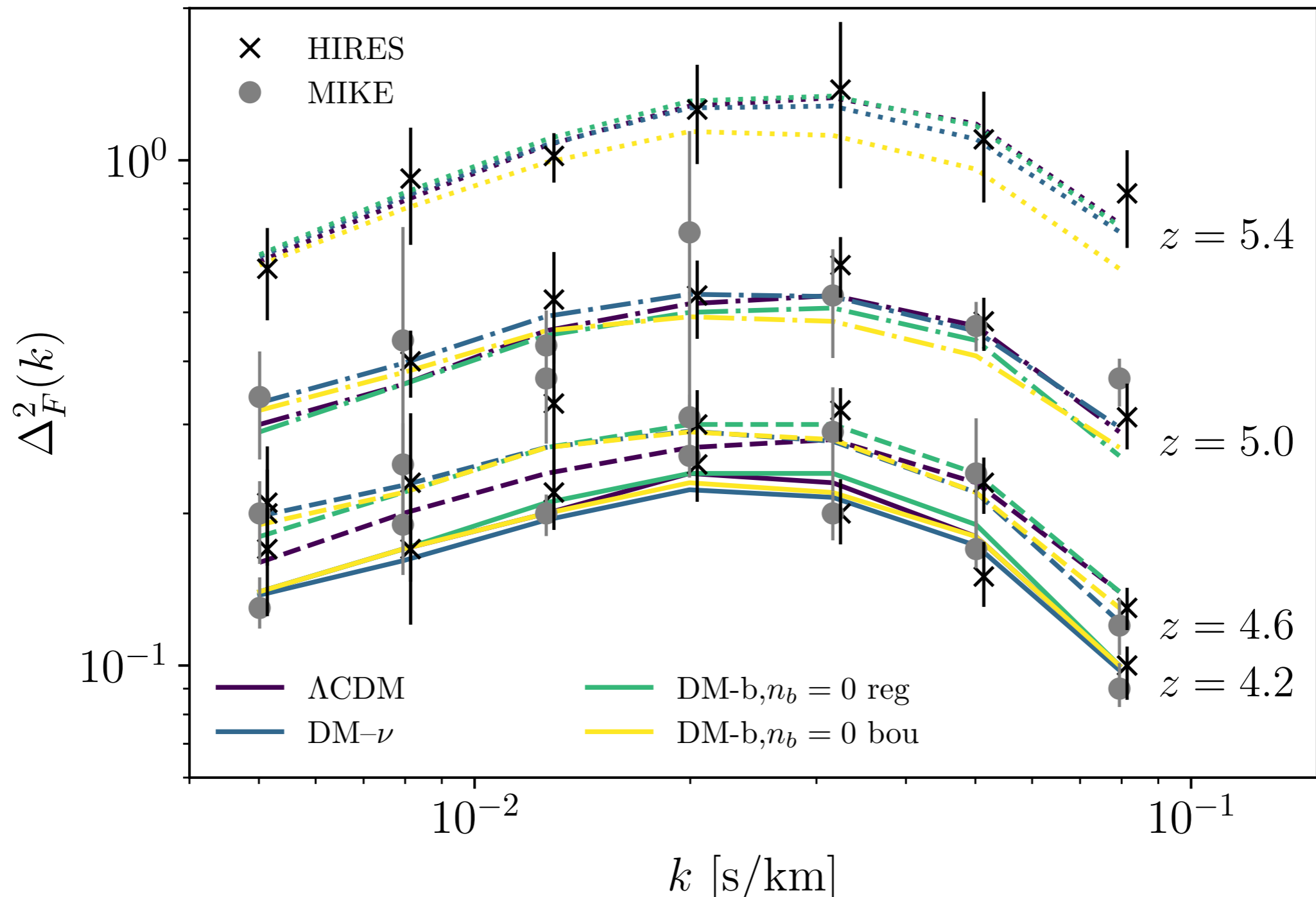
$$\log_{10}(f_{\text{DM-b}}) < -0.8 + 0.1 \left(\log_{10}(\sigma_{\text{DM-b}}\text{cm}^2) + 24 \right)^2$$

When $f_{\text{IDM-b}} = 1$, $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ likelihood can reproduce previous results

Mild preference for non-zero interactions

Hooper et al. 2206.08188

DM - baryon interactions



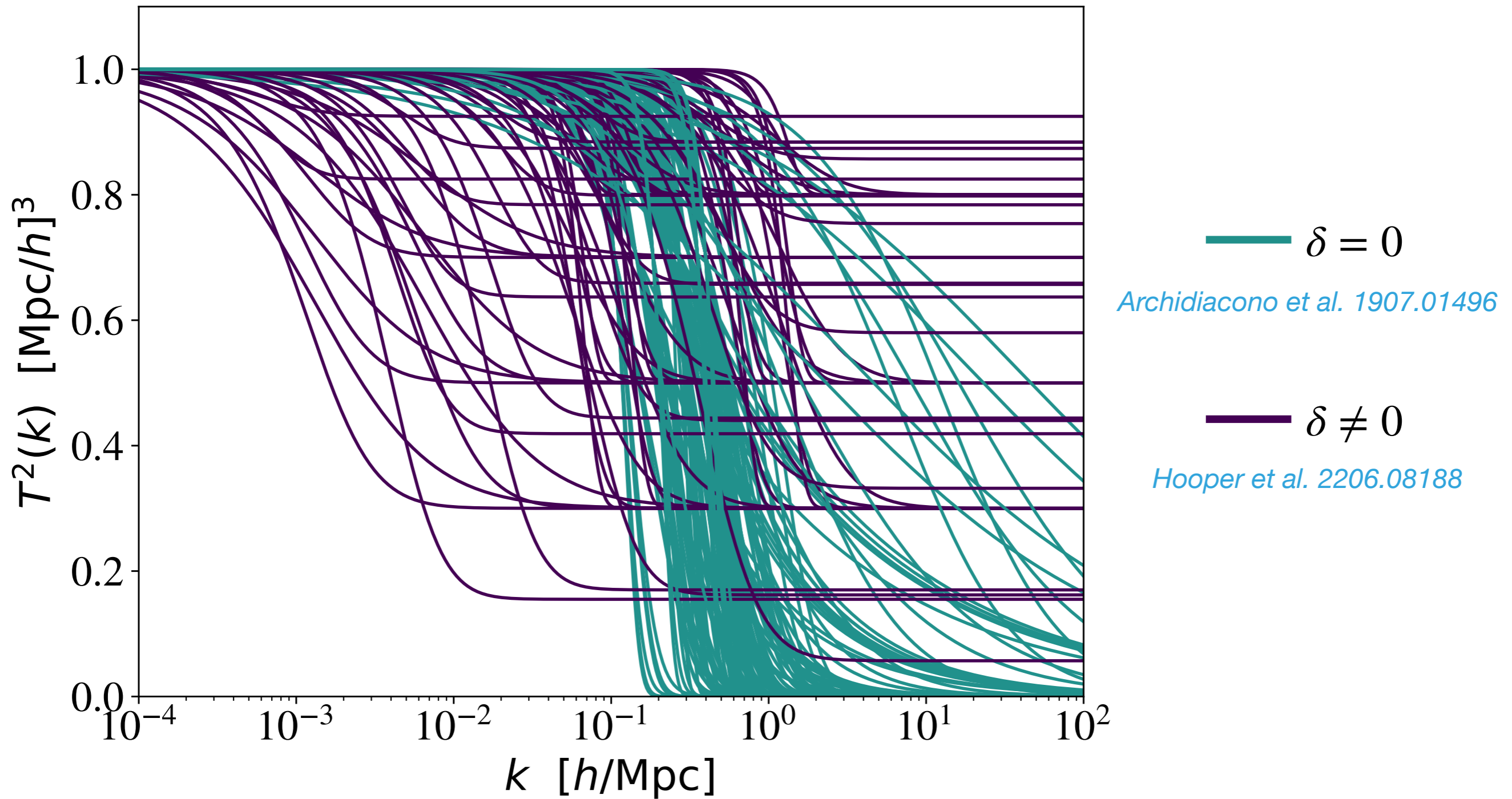
Hooper et al. 2206.08188

Summary

- New Lyman- α likelihoods to constrain many non-standard dark matter models, including mixed models
- WDM bounds provide a cross-check, updated bounds on mixed models
- We previously found that Lyman- α data prefer non-zero interactions between DM and neutrinos (using $\alpha\beta\gamma$)
- Newer, more accurate $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ likelihood finds similar mild preference for interactions between DM and baryons
- Lyman- α data seem to prefer a non- Λ CDM flux: this data has great potential for discovery

Thank you for your attention

Grid of simulations



DM - baryon cross-checks

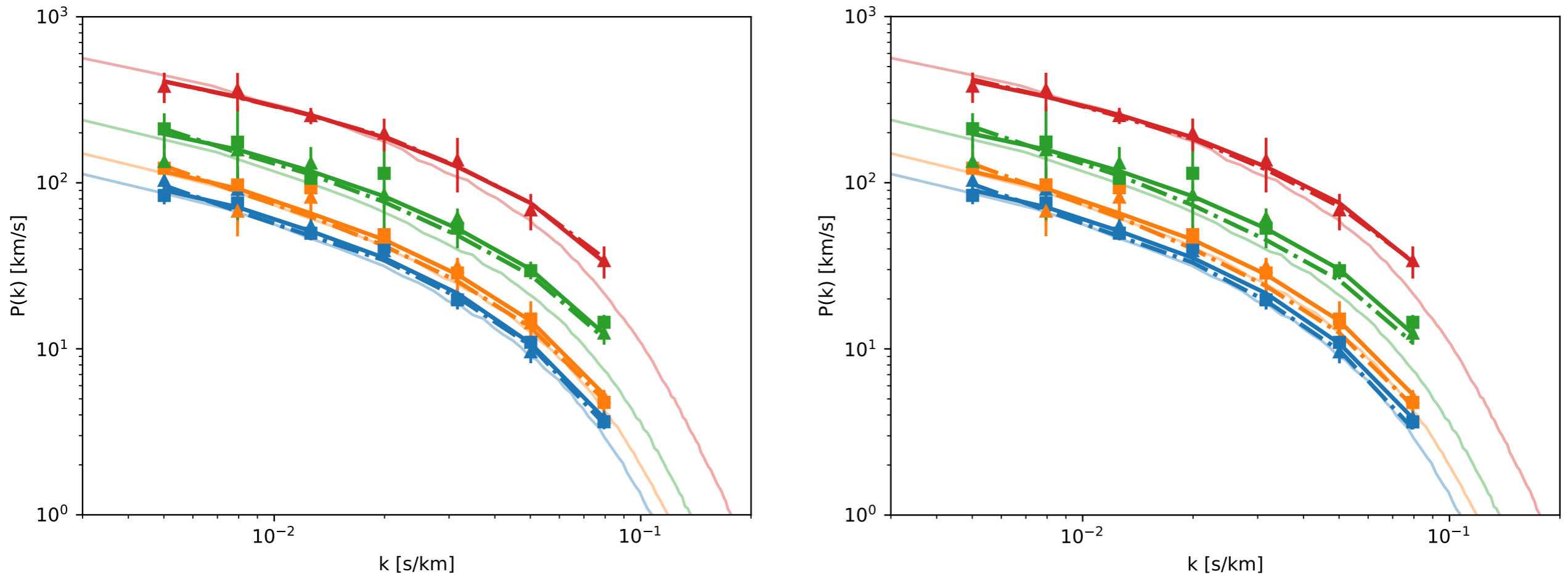
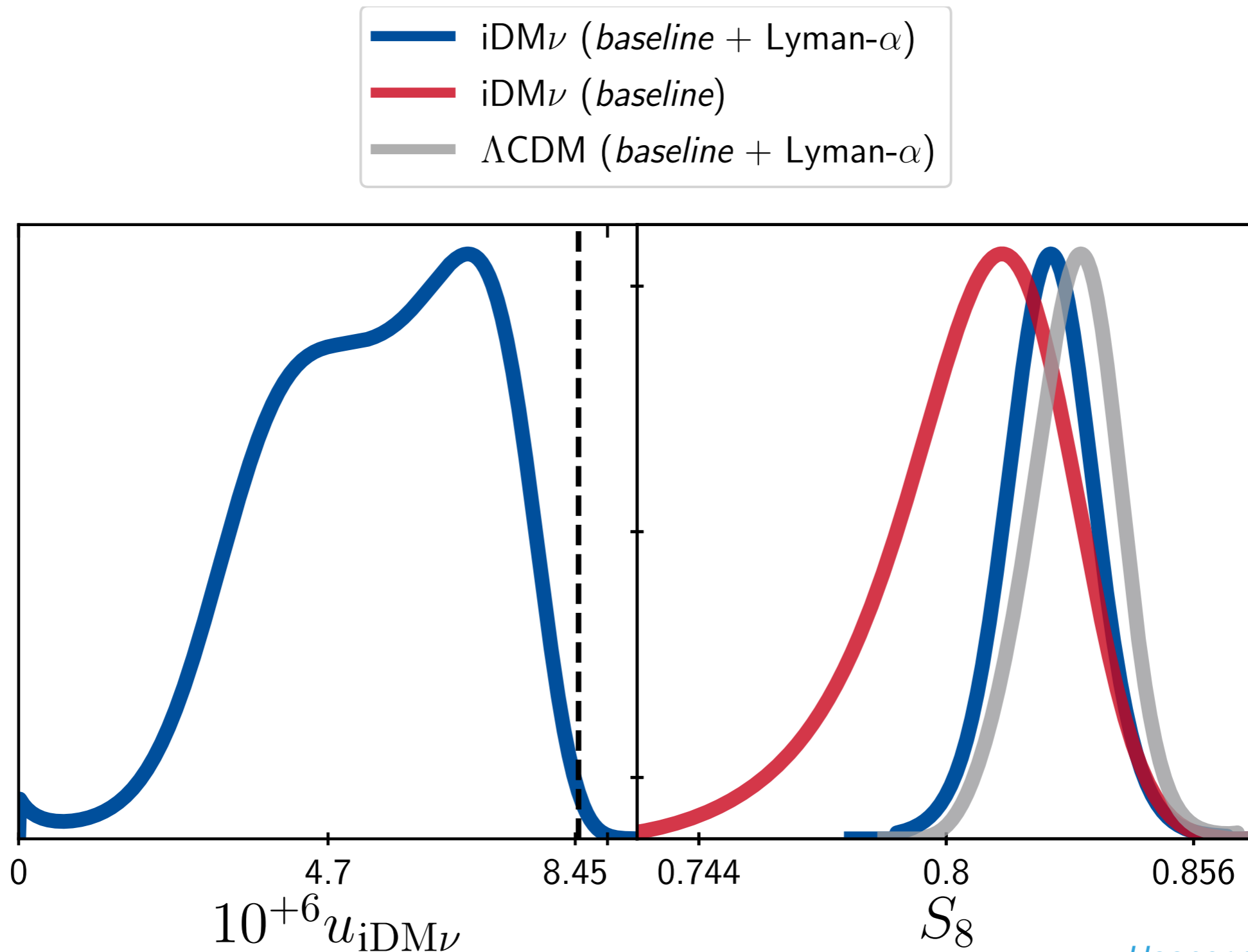


Figure 9: Model with $\sigma_{\text{DM-b}} = 6.2 \cdot 10^{-26}$ and $f_{\text{DM-b}} = 0.23$. The colors are [$z = 4.2$ —blue, $z = 4.6$ —orange, $z = 5.0$ —green, $z = 5.4$ —red]. The faint lines in the background are the additional simulation spectra themselves, which are then corrected using the astro/kriging grid in solid lines. The dashed lines are instead the predictions from the simulation grid. The triangle correspond to HIRES data, while the squares correspond to MIKE data. **Left:** Bounded method. **Right:** Regularised method.

Hooper et al. 2206.08188

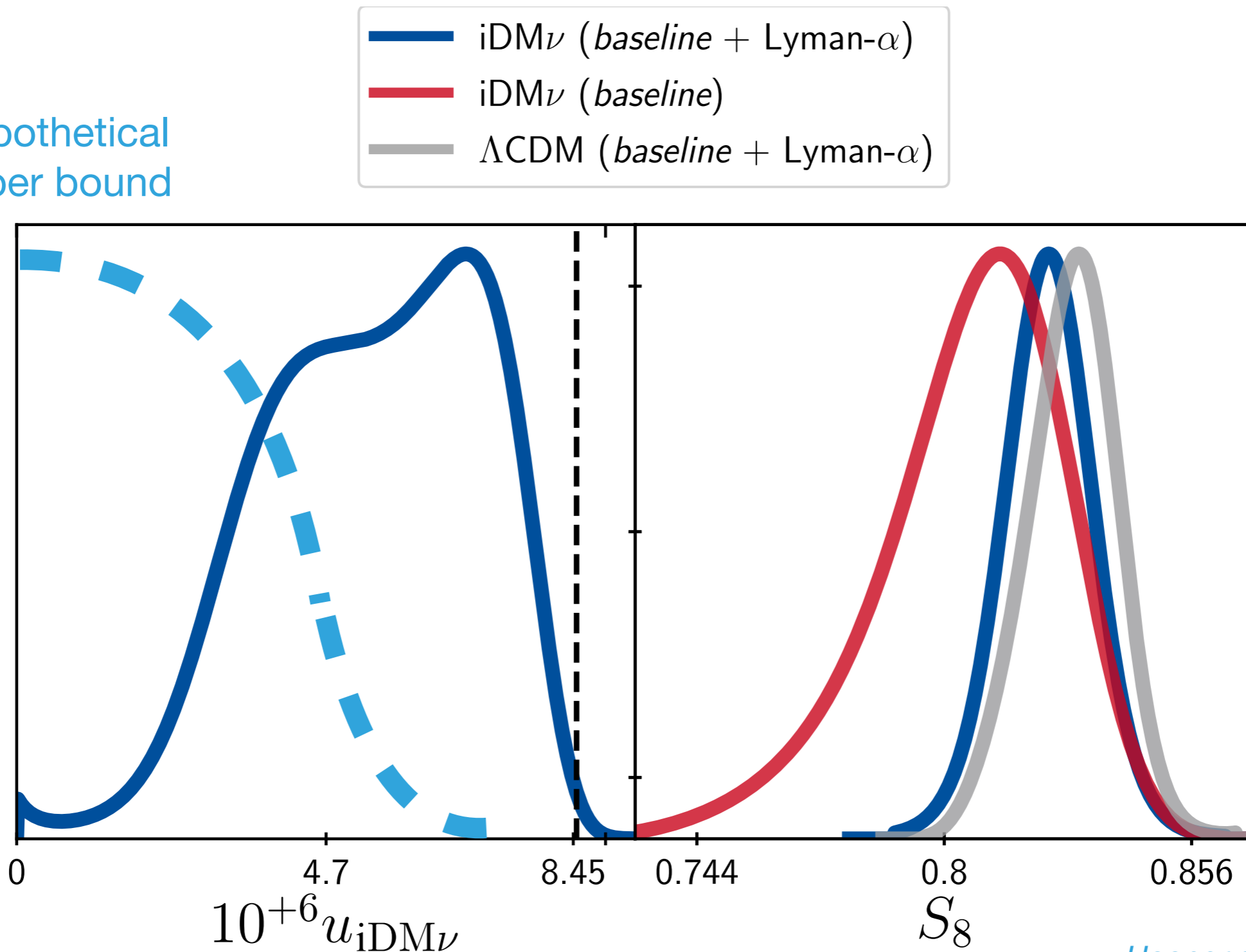
DM - neutrino interactions



Hooper et al. 2110.04024

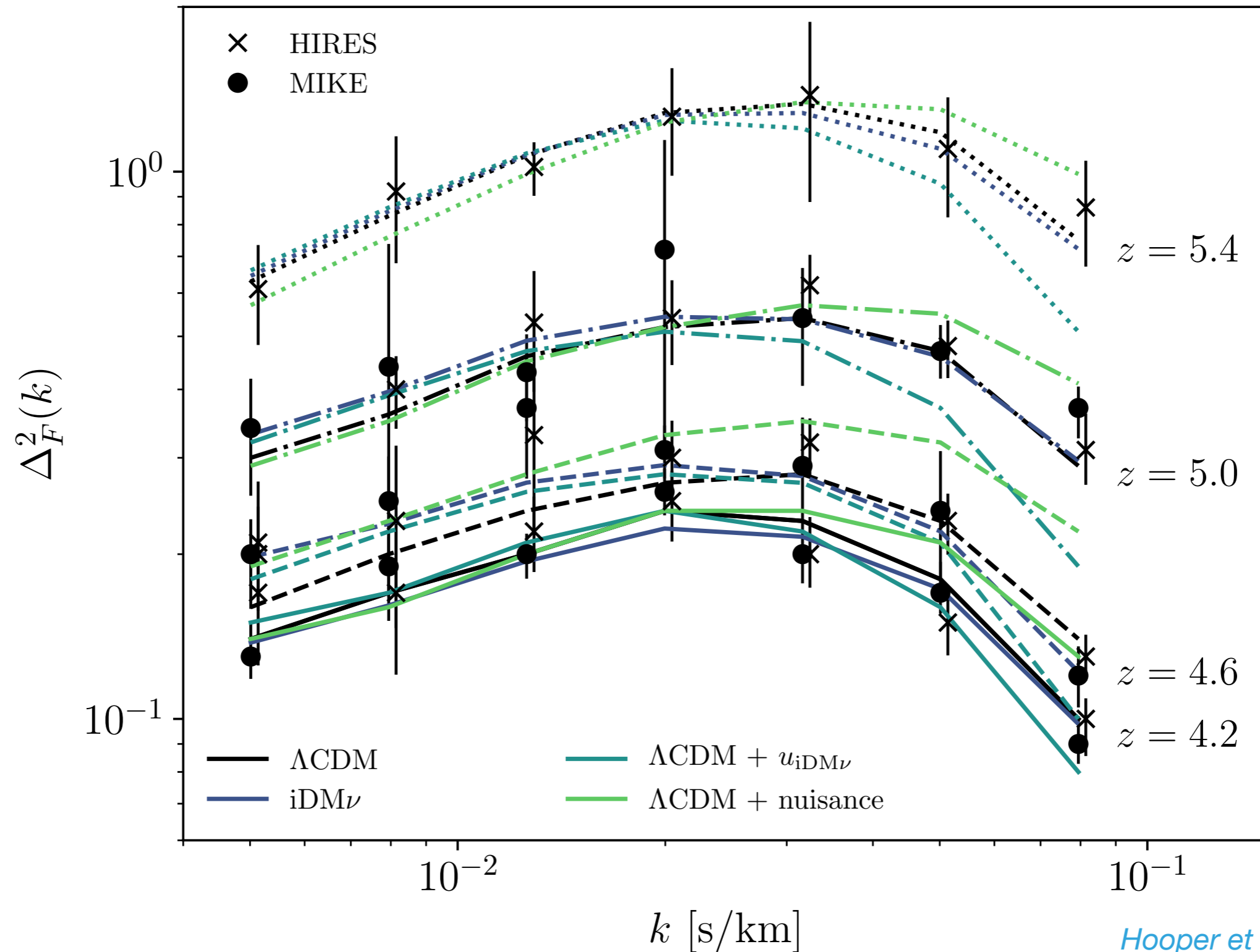
DM - neutrino interactions

Hypothetical
upper bound



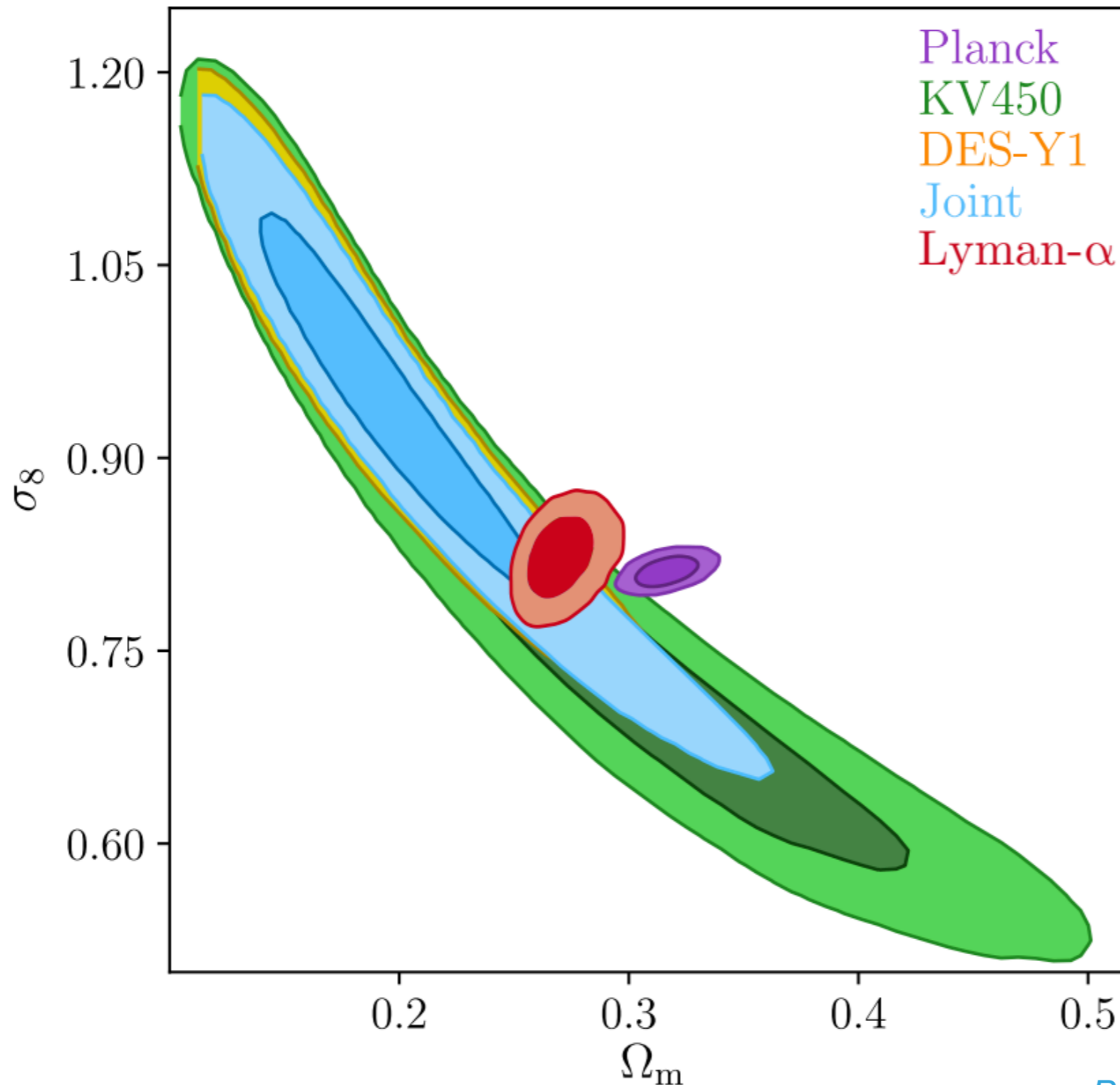
Hooper et al. 2110.04024

DM - neutrino interactions



Hooper et al. 2110.04024

Lyman- α data and Λ CDM



Combined
parameter:

$$S_8 = \sigma_8 \sqrt{\Omega_m / 0.3}$$

Palanque-Delabrouille et al. 1911.09073