# Dark Matter in the Cosmic Context

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#### **Dark Matter**







#### massive



massive

ubiquitous



Galaxy Cluster Abell 2218 NASA, A. Fruchter and the ERO Team (STScl, ST-ECF) • STScl-PRC00-08







massive

ubiquitous

smooth

collisionless



- massive
- ubiquitous
- smooth
- collisionless
- new component



#### Candidates (incomplete list)

#### MACHOs (e.g., primordial black holes)

 Mack, Ostriker & Ricotti 2007, Ricotti, Ostriker & Mack 2008, Mack & Wesley 2008

#### Axions/axion-like particles

Mack & Steinhardt 2011, Mack 2011

#### Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (a.k.a., WIMPs)

 Something not included in the Standard Model of Particle Physics

# Annihilating WIMPS

#### Key detection signature: WIMP annihilation

#### Why **annihilating** dark matter?

- Good candidates in supersymmetry (e.g. neutralino), Kaluza-Klein theory (e.g. B<sup>1</sup>)
- Early thermal equilibrium and freeze-out gives natural production mechanism

?

#### Dark Matter: Indirect Detection





 signature: cosmic rays, gamma rays, neutrinos (annihilation products)

### Gamma Rays

#### Gamma-ray excess in Galactic Center at I-3 GeV 3I-40 GeV WIMP annihilation?

In favor: spatial distribution looks plausible; fairly simple WIMP model, possible new hints seen in Andromeda

**Against:** Galactic Center is **messy**; **complicated analysis**; statistics favor **point sources** (Lee et al. 2015)



Daylan et al. 2014

# Gamma Rays

**However:** Statistical distribution appears to be more consistent with point sources (probably pulsars)



Lee et al. 2015

# Cosmic Rays

Image credit: PAMELA Collaboration





Image credit: NASA

**PAMELA** and the **AMS instrument** (and several others) saw an excess of positrons in their measurements -- could it be dark matter annihilation?

**3 TeV DM** with **high crosssection** proposed as explanation



# Cosmic Rays

Image credit: PAMELA Collaboration





Image credit: NASA

#### But: **pulsars** also make electronpositron pairs

Limited directional information

A couple of nearby pulsars could produce entire signal



Grasso et al. 2009

# Cosmic Rays

Image credit: PAMELA Collaboration





#### positrons



Pulsar fit

Pulsar fit





Pulsar fit

AMS02

Background

J1001-5507

Background+J1001-5507









Kohri et al. 2015

#### Feng & Zhang 2015

(e)

### Dark Matter: Indirect Detection





- signature: cosmic rays, gamma rays, neutrinos (annihilation products)
- results: inconclusive
- the future: giant cosmic ray array (CTA), highresolution gamma-ray astronomy

#### Dark Matter: Direct Detection





#### signature: nuclear recoil

Image credit: UC Berkeley

#### **Direct Detection**



#### Direct Detection



#### Neutrino Wall



### Neutrino Wall



O'Hare, from paper in prep

#### Annual Modulation



DAMA/LIBRA experiment results





winter

summer

#### Dark Matter: Direct Detection





- signature: nuclear recoil
- results: inconclusive
- the future: SABRE, directional detection (see: CYGNUS project)

#### Dark Matter: Production



- signature: missing energy
- results: no signal (yet)
- the future: more LHC data, future colliders

# Cosmological DM Signatures

- Density field
  - angular dependence of 21cm power spectrum
  - Iensing (CMB, LSS)
- Energy injection (annihilation, decay)
- Structure formation
  - velocity offset between dark matter & baryons
- Small-scale structure and bias (warm dark matter)
- Radio counterparts (axions, annihilation)

### Dark Matter: Cosmology

Paul Angel, Tiamat Simulation

#### Annihilation "Feedback"

Major unanswered question:

# If dark matter **annihilates** across all of cosmic time, **how does it affect the first stars and galaxies**?



First question to ask: When is annihilation power **strongest**?

Balance: density of universe (decreasing with time) vs

#### growth of structure

(increasing with time)









#### Annihilation in the Intergalactic Medium



#### Annihilation in the Intergalactic Medium



#### Annihilation in the Intergalactic Medium

inverse Compton scattering

#### Better:

- structured halos
- delayed energy deposition

If dark matter is annihilating within baryonic halos, does this constitute an effective "feedback" process?



#### Sarah Schon, very-soon-to-be-PhD

If dark matter is annihilating within baryonic halos, does this constitute an effective "feedback" process?

**PYTHIA code:** dark matter annihilation events

MEDEA2 code: energy transfer to baryons

Halo models: density profile, mass-concentration



Comparing: dark matter annihilation energy (over Hubble time) to: gas binding energy

Schon, Mack+ 2015, MNRAS [arxiv: 1411.3783]



Comparing: dark matter annihilation energy (over Hubble time) to: gas binding energy

Schon, Mack+ 2015, MNRAS [arxiv: 1411.3783]

#### Halo Structure and Environment

Improved code: tracks full particle cascades & deposition within halos

Main questions:

- Where is the energy deposited?
- What is the effect on the halo environment?

Schon, Mack & Wyithe 2017 [arxiv:1706.04327]



#### Halo Structure and Environment

Annihilation products **filtered** through halo baryons

#### Schon, Mack & Wyithe 2017 [arxiv: 1706.04327]



#### Halo Structure and Environment



Schon, Mack & Wyithe 2017 [arxiv:1706.04327]

#### Alteration of halo collapse

Heating of halos alters Jeans mass (mass at which collapse possible)

This can **prevent or delay collapse** for small halos at high redshift

#### Schon, Mack & Wyithe 2017 [arxiv:1706.04327]



Tseliakhovich & Hirata 2010 McQuinn & O'Leary 2012 Fialkov et al. 2014 Ali-Haimoud et al. 2014



animation by Daniel Eisenstein

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# Probing "Cosmic Dawn"



Djorgovski et al., Caltech



# current instruments next decade

















# Take-Home Messages

- The fundamental nature of dark matter is still a mystery (but we are getting clues)
- To identify dark matter from astrophysics, we need multi-messenger signals and a solid understanding of astrophysical foregrounds
- Future surveys can probe the particle physics
   of dark matter and produce a more consistent
   picture of cosmology

# end