

# Simulations of Self-Interacting Dark Matter (a simulation perspective on SIDM)

Mark Vogelsberger



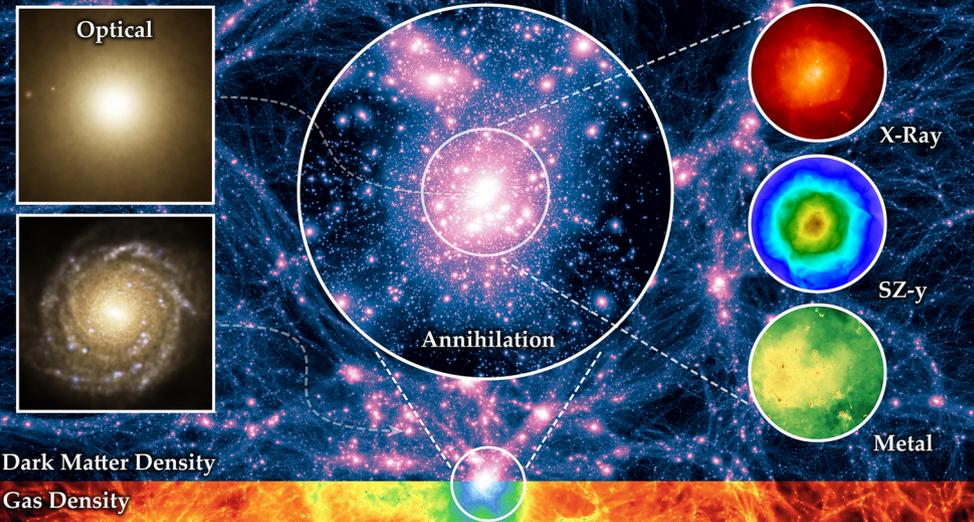
Tensions in the  $\Lambda$ CDM paradigm,  
MITP, May 2018



Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology

# The Illustris Simulation

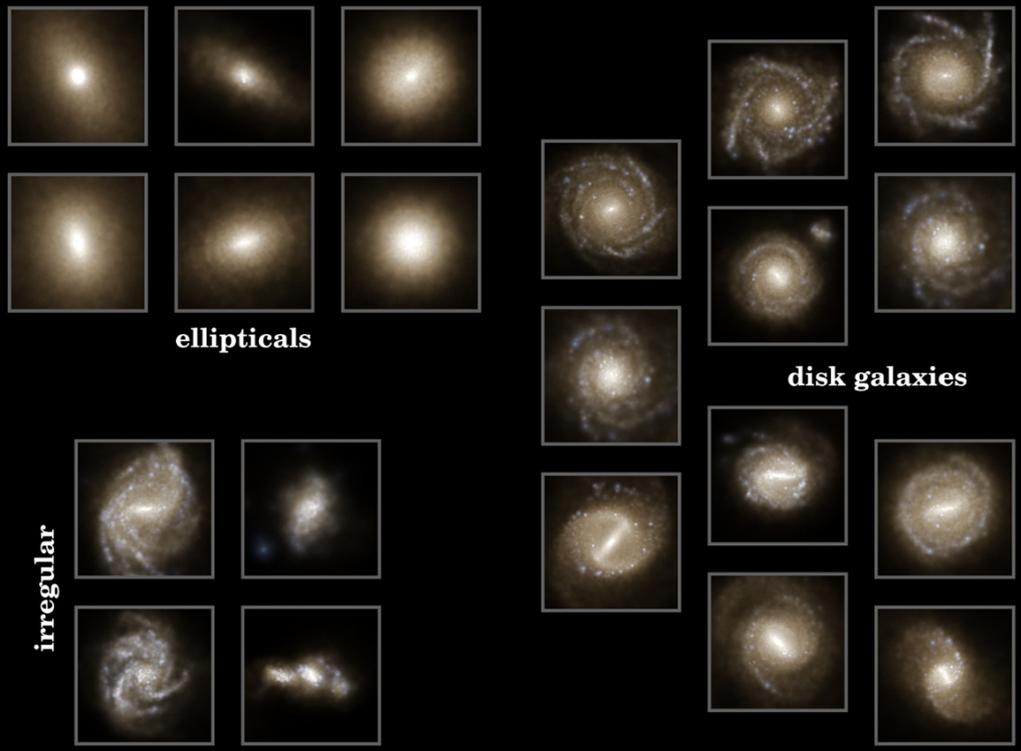
M. Vogelsberger · S. Genel · V. Springel · P. Torrey · D. Sijacki · D. Xu · G. Snyder · S. Bird · D. Nelson · L. Hernquist



Optical  
Dark Matter Density  
Gas Density

X-Ray  
SZ-y  
Metal

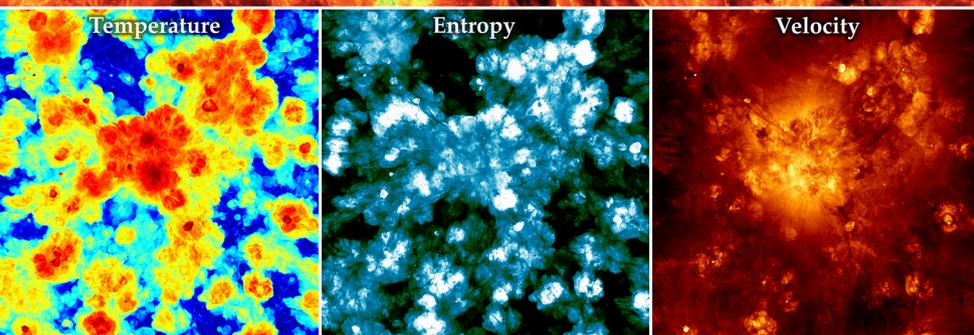
Annihilation



ellipticals

disk galaxies

irregular

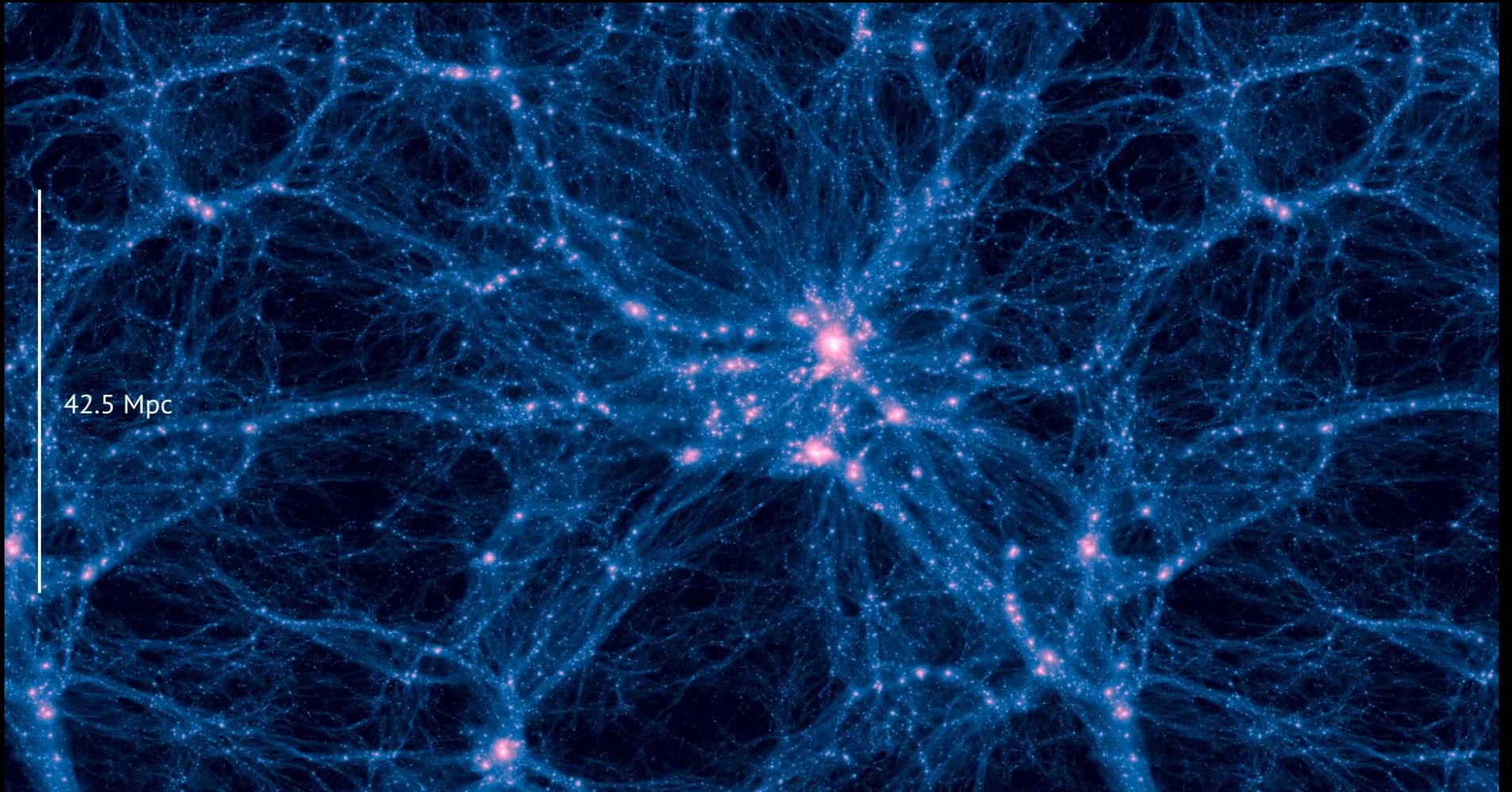


Temperature

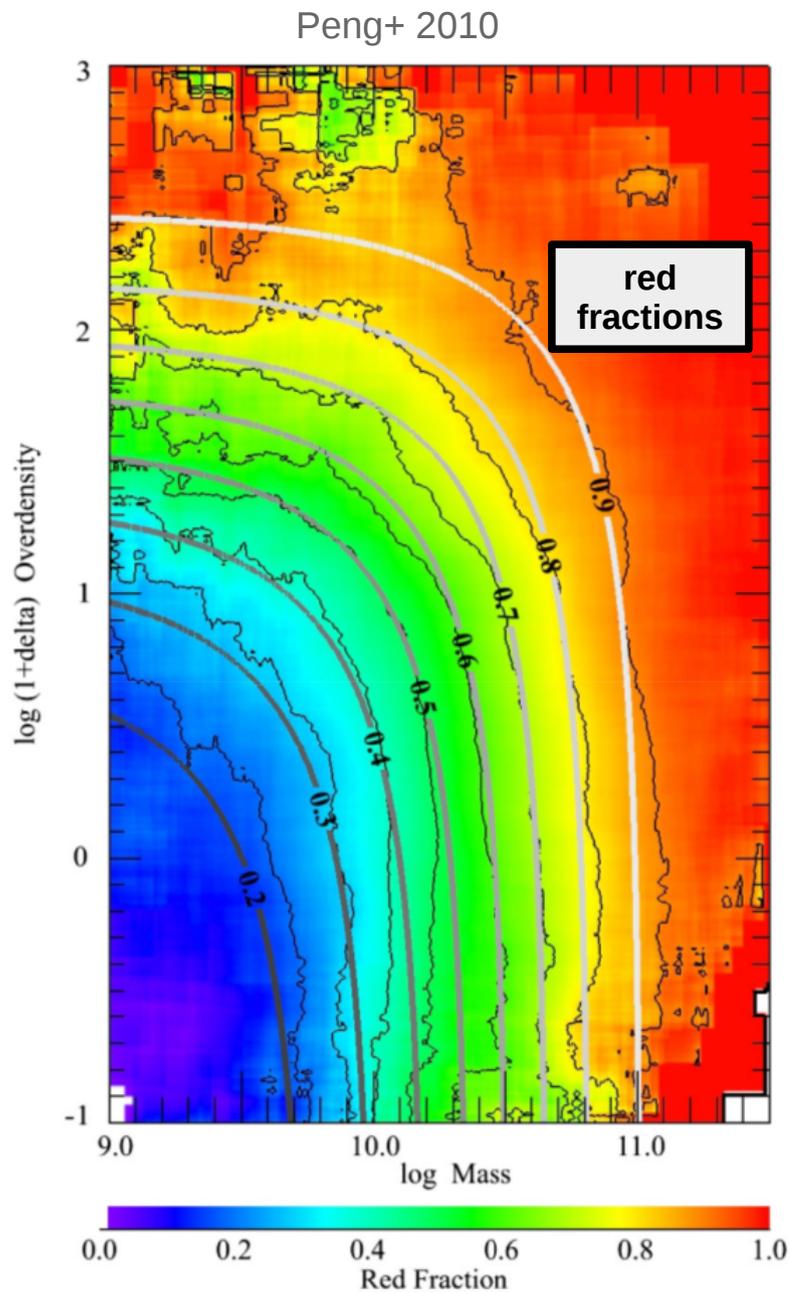
Entropy

Velocity

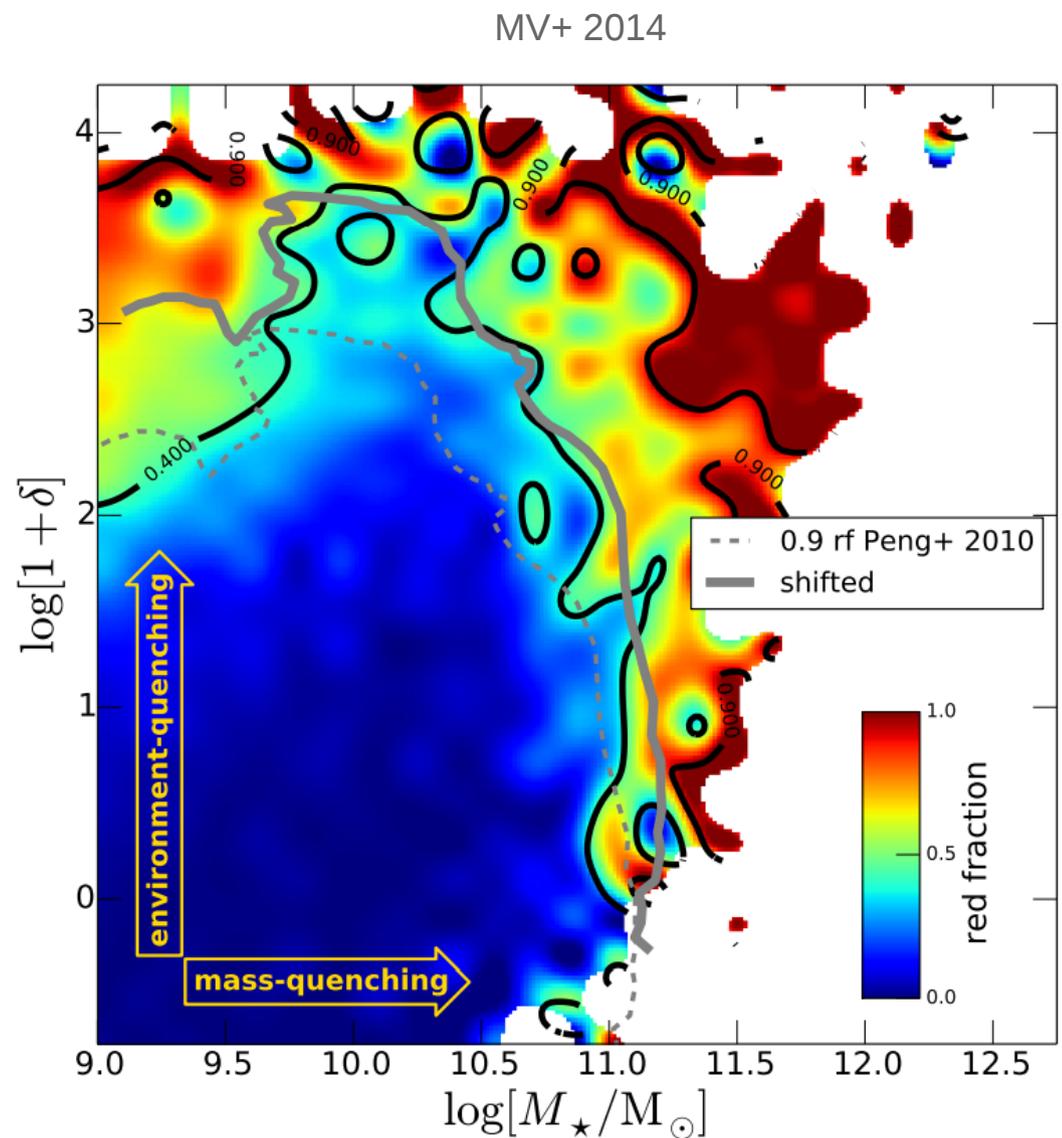




# Illustris: Results



SDSS red fraction



Illustris red fraction

# The IllustrisTNG Simulations

## IllustrisTNG Team:

**Mark Vogelsberger**  
**Shy Genel**  
**Volker Springel**  
**Paul Torrey**  
**Dylan Nelson**  
**Lars Hernquist**  
Annalisa Pillepich  
Federico Marinacci  
Jill Naiman  
Rainer Weinberger  
Ruediger Pakmor

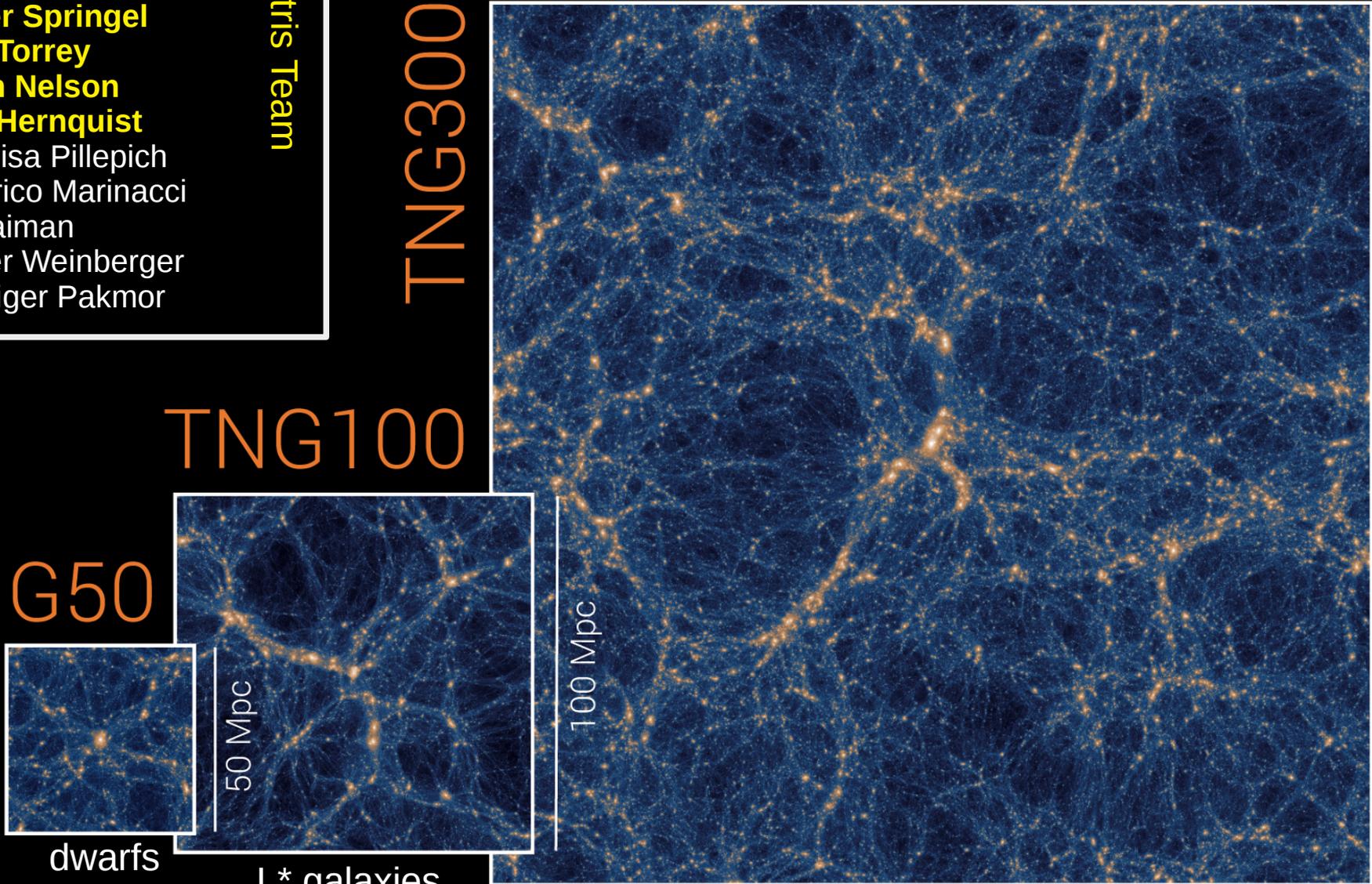
Illustris Team

three boxes with different primary science focus

TNG300

TNG100

TNG50



dwarfs

L\* galaxies

galaxy clusters

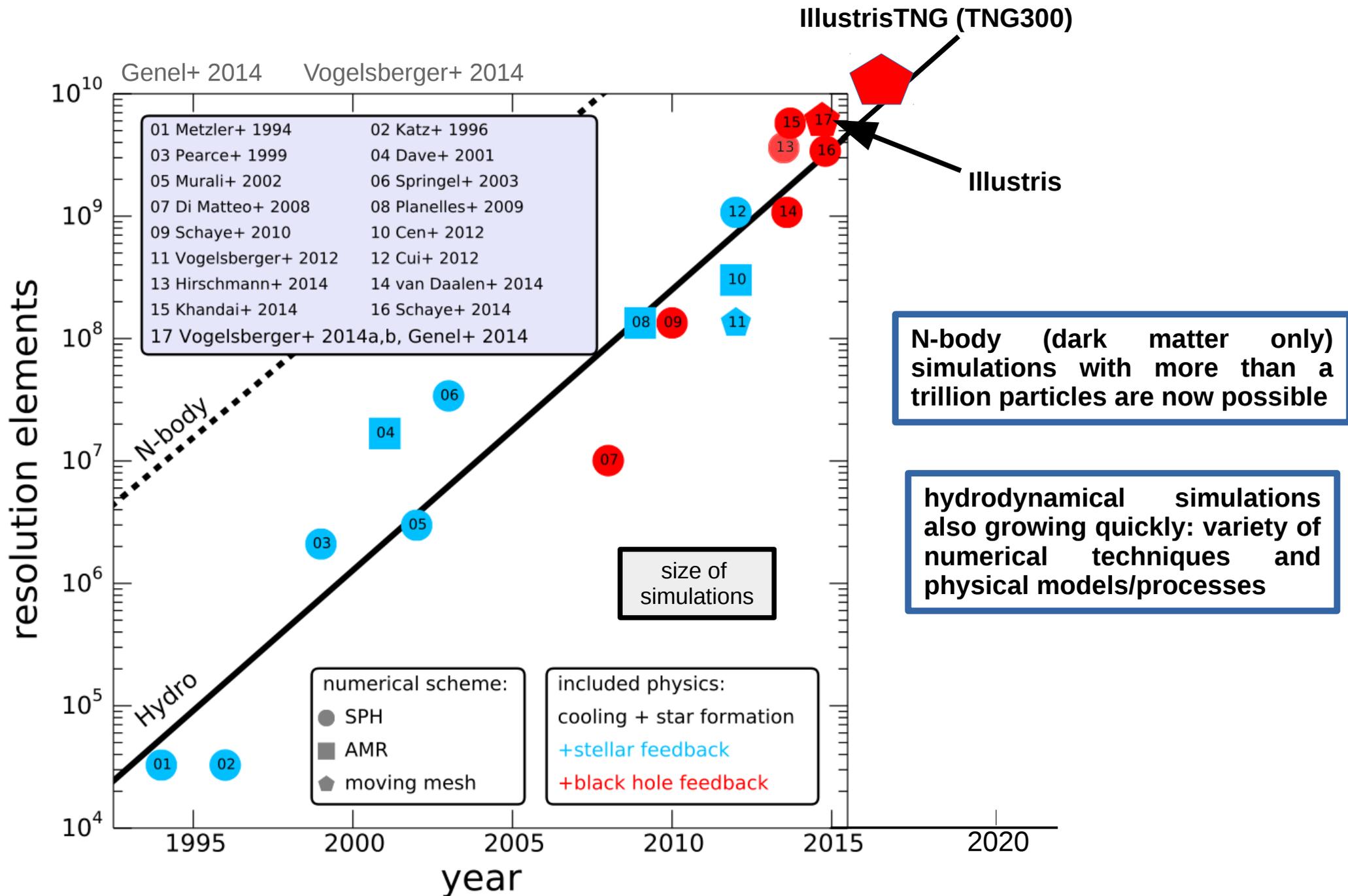
300 Mpc



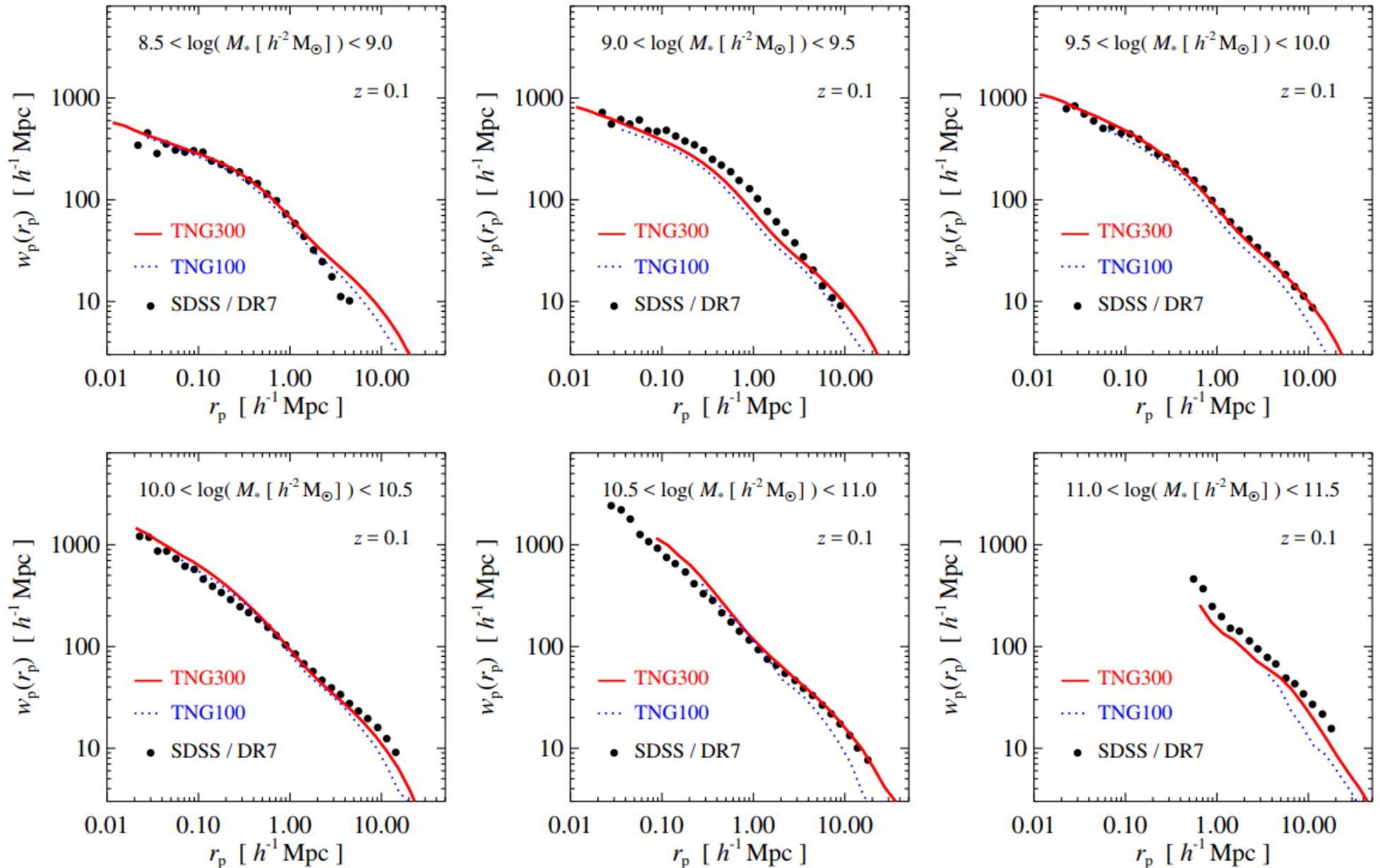
redshift: 3.88

Mark Vogelsberger, Federico Marinacci (MIT)

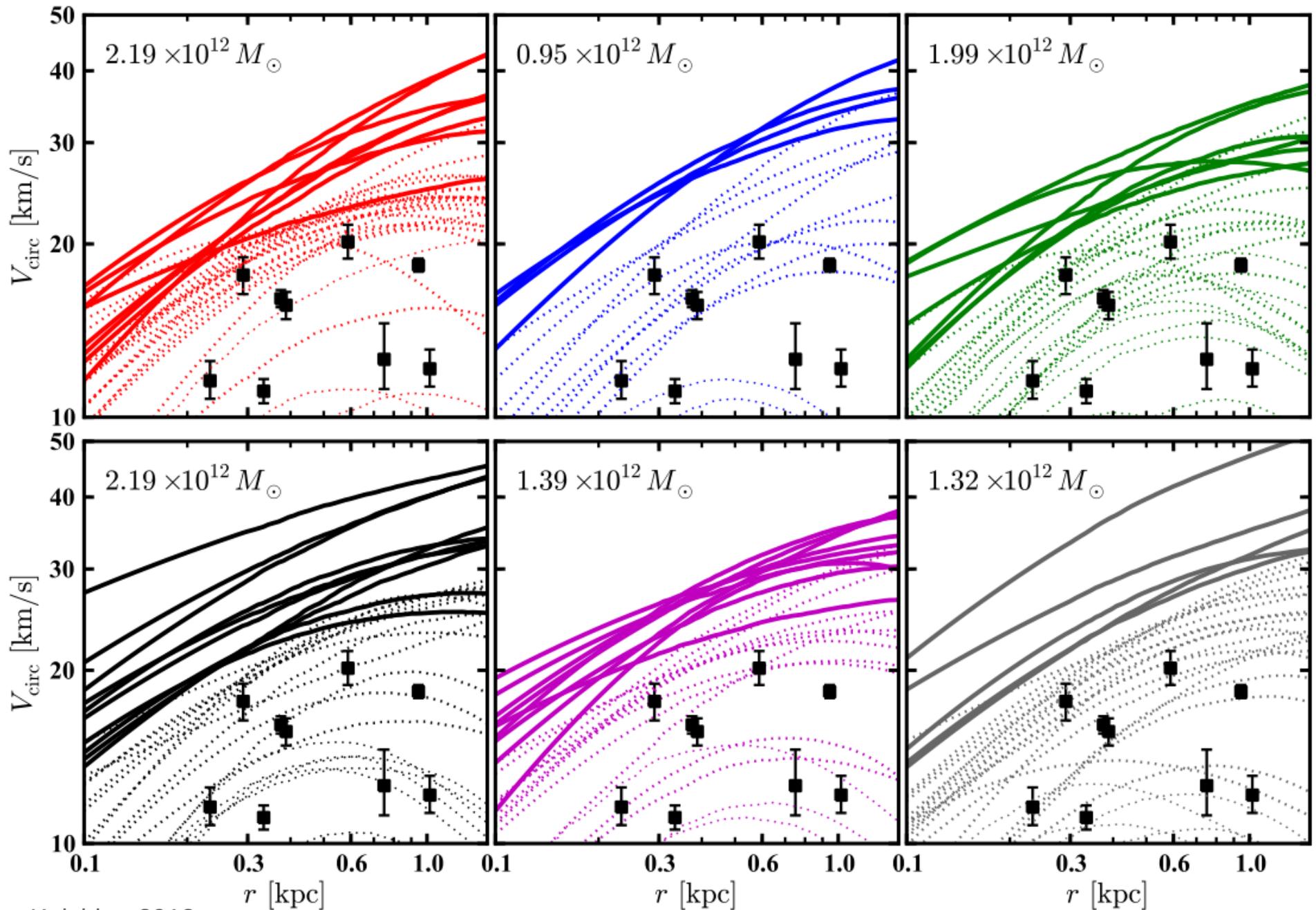
# The Evolution of Large-Scale Simulations



# IllustrisTNG: Results



# CDM Issues, e.g. Too-Big-To-Fail Problem



# Going beyond CDM: Many Possibilities

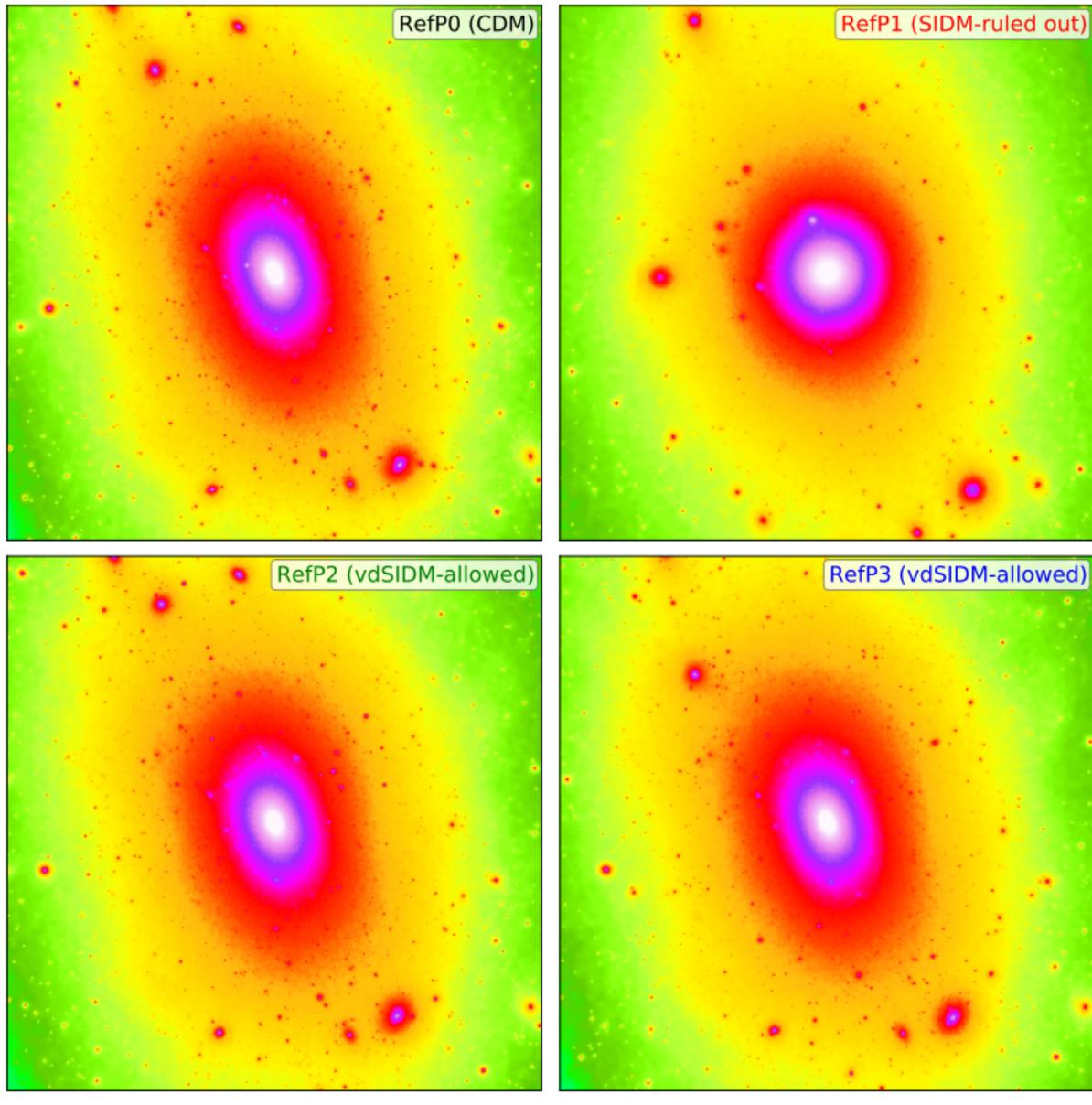
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**Warm Dark Matter?**  
[CDM is cold]

**Self-Interacting Dark Matter?**  
[CDM is collisionless]

**Fuzzy Dark Matter?**

# The Outcome of SIDM Simulations



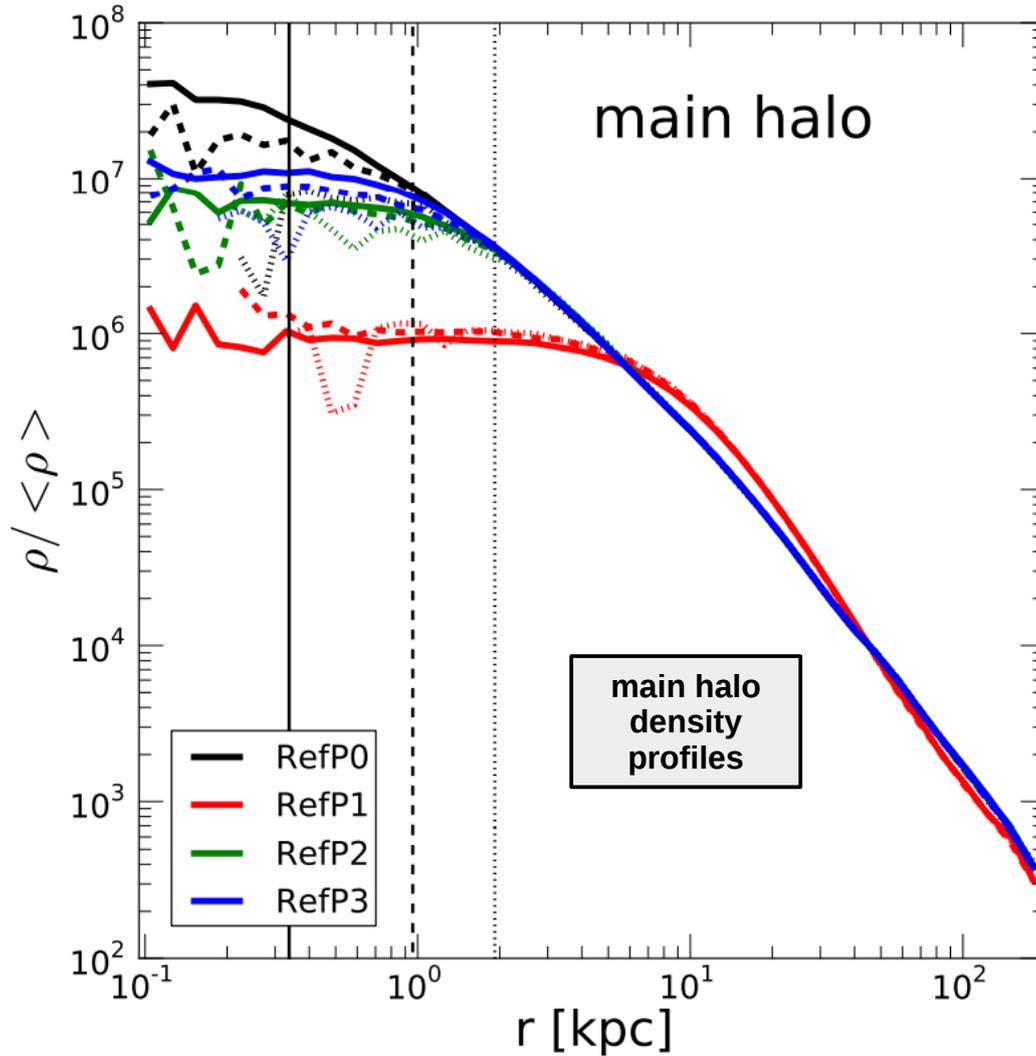
motivation for SIDM comes from astrophysics and particle physics

impact of SIDM on dark matter density field of MW-like halos

$$\Gamma_{\text{tot}} = \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{x})^2}{2m_\chi^2} \langle \sigma_T v \rangle (\vec{x}) dV,$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{m_i}{m_\chi} W(r_{ij}, h_i) \sigma_T(v_{ij}) v_{ij} \Delta t_i$$

# Impact on the Halo DM Density Profile

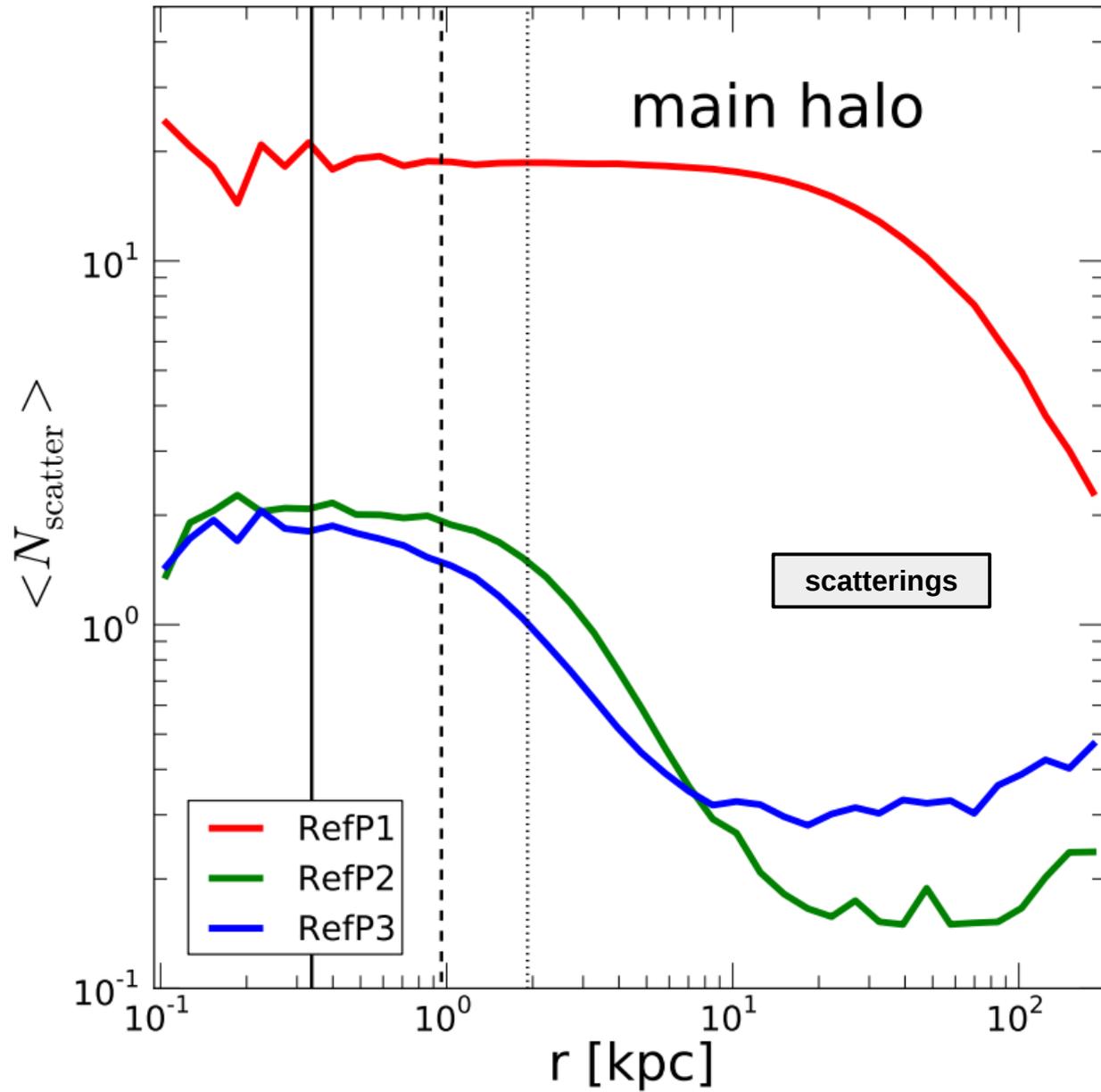


impact of SIDM on main halo density profile  $\rightarrow$  core formation

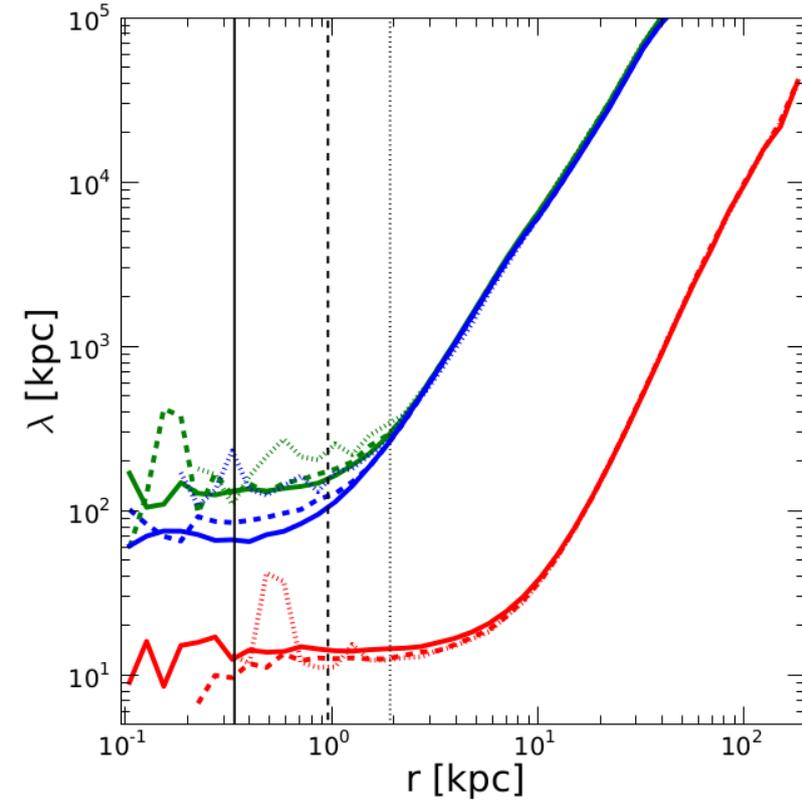
core formation: larger cores for larger cross sections

technical note: SIDM converges quicker than SIDM with resolution

# Number of Scattering



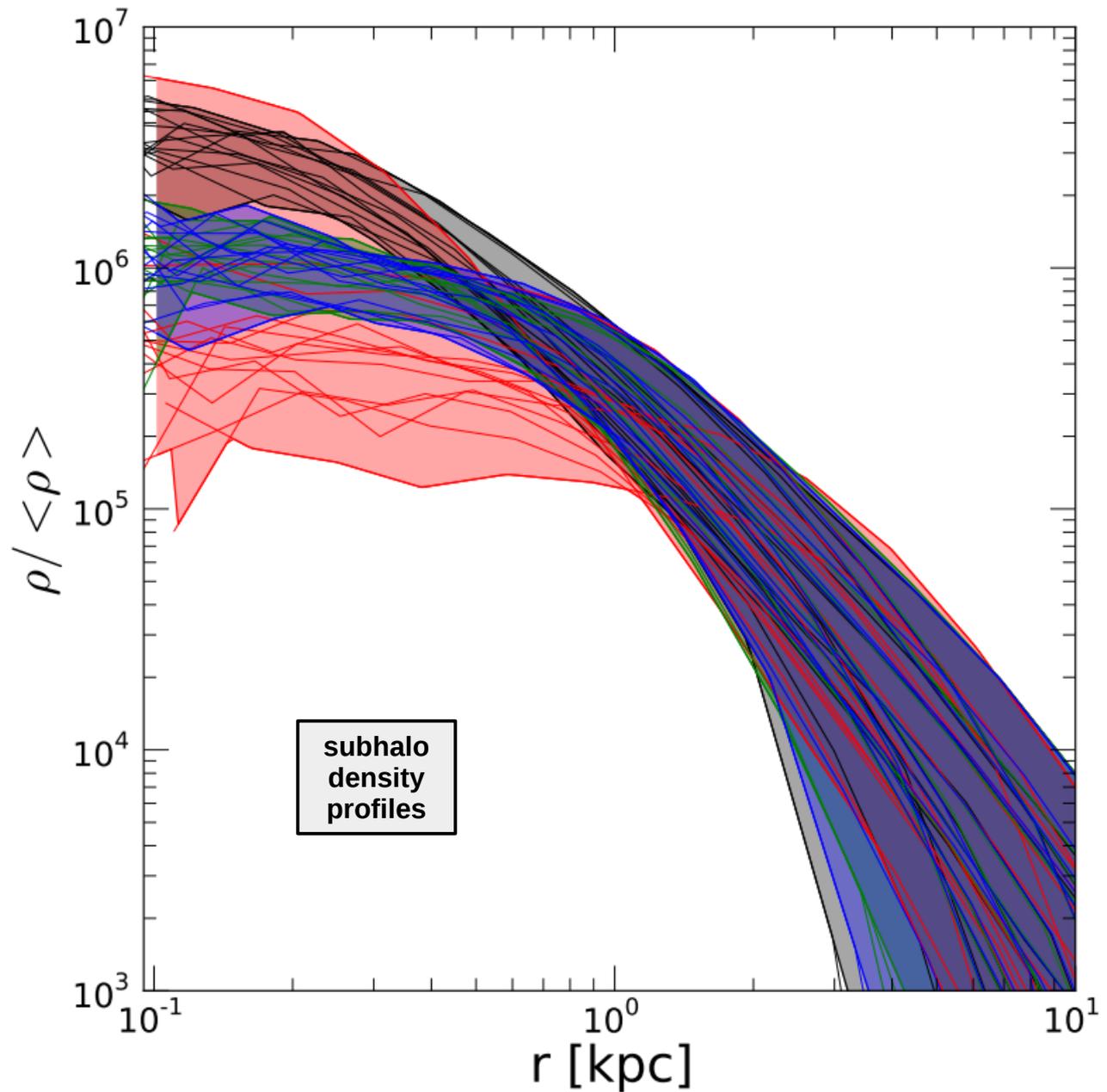
typically only a few scattering per Hubble time are sufficient



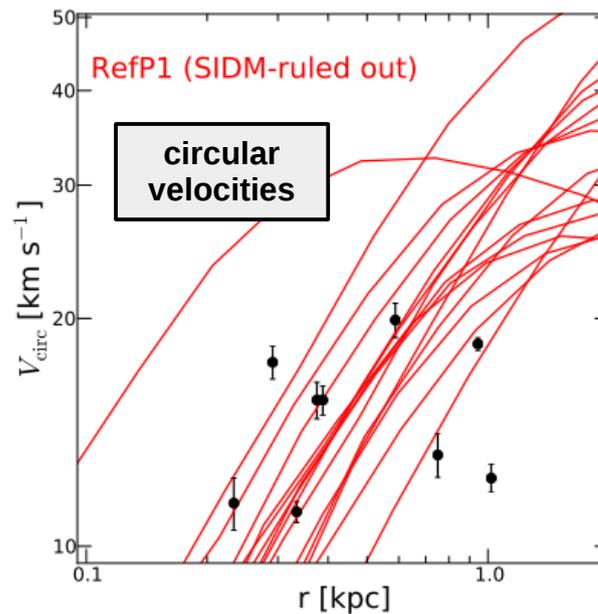
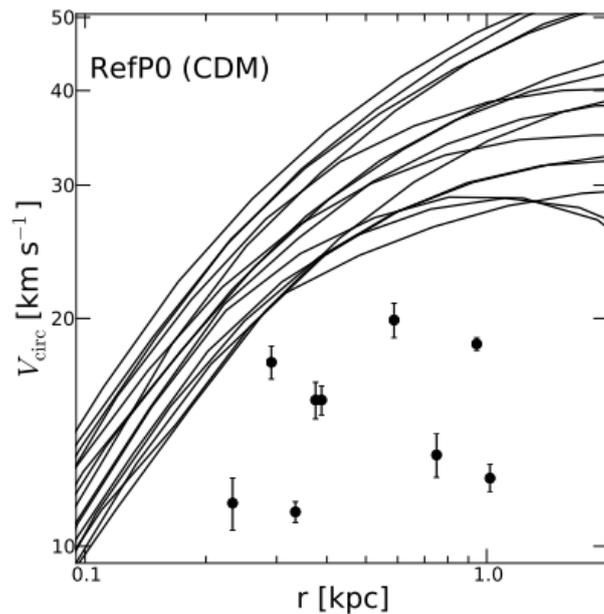
# Impact on Subhalo DM Density Profiles

core formation in subhalos:  
changes circular velocity profile

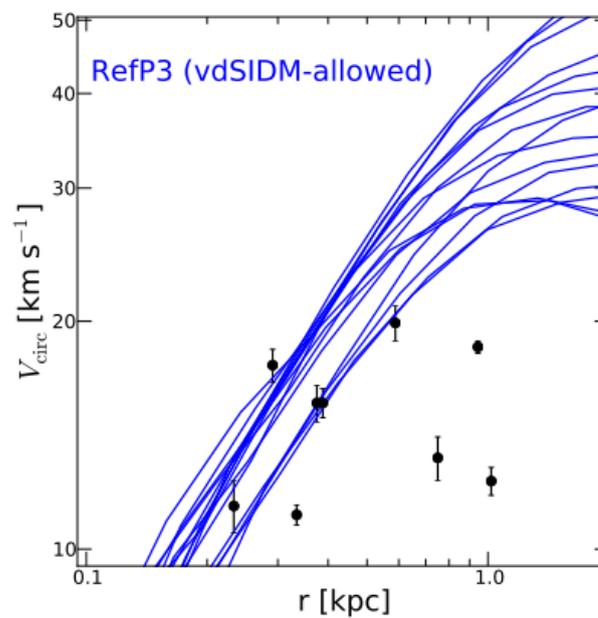
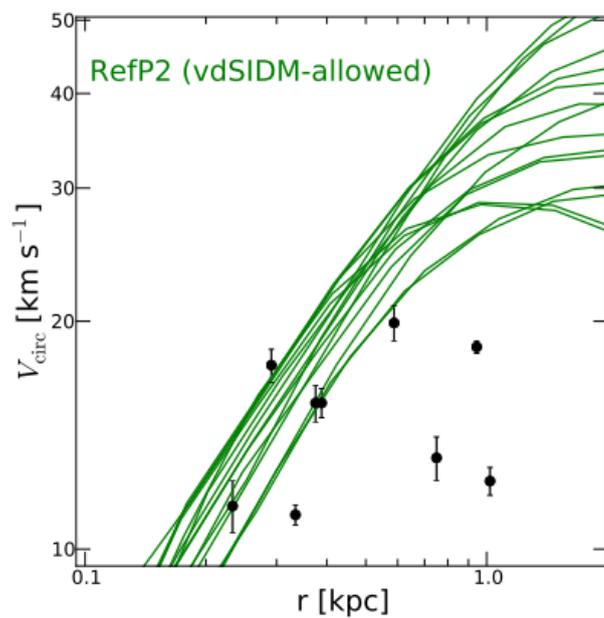
this addresses the TBTF problem  
since it also changes the  
circular velocity profiles



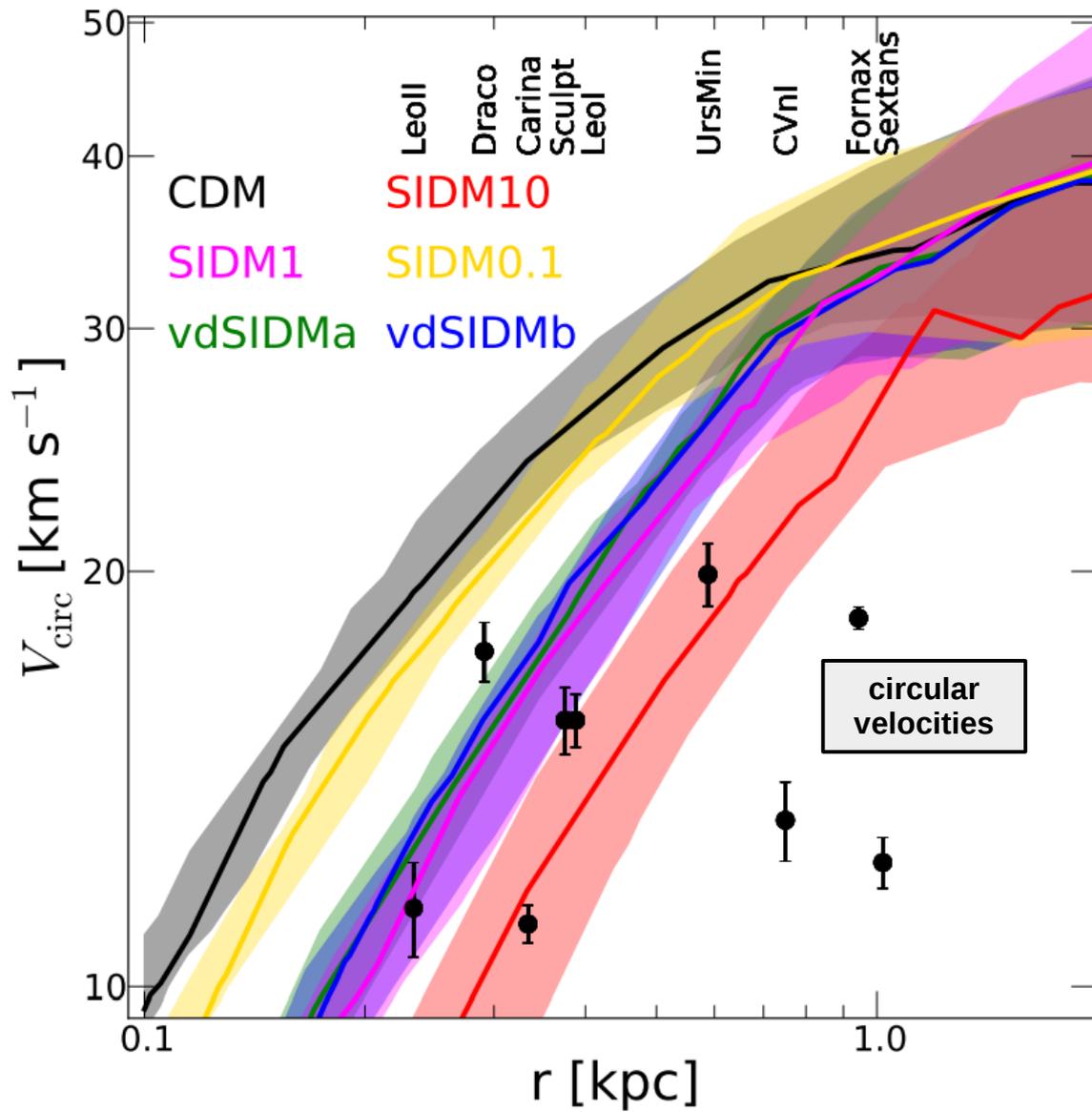
# Circular Velocity Curves



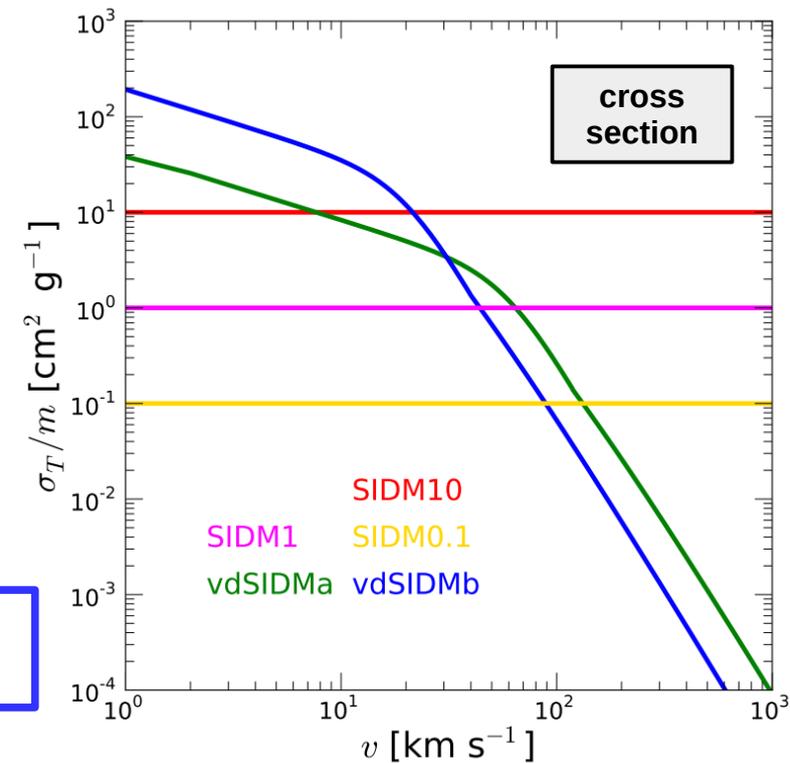
'solving' the TBTF problem with SIDM



# Self-Interacting Dark Matter



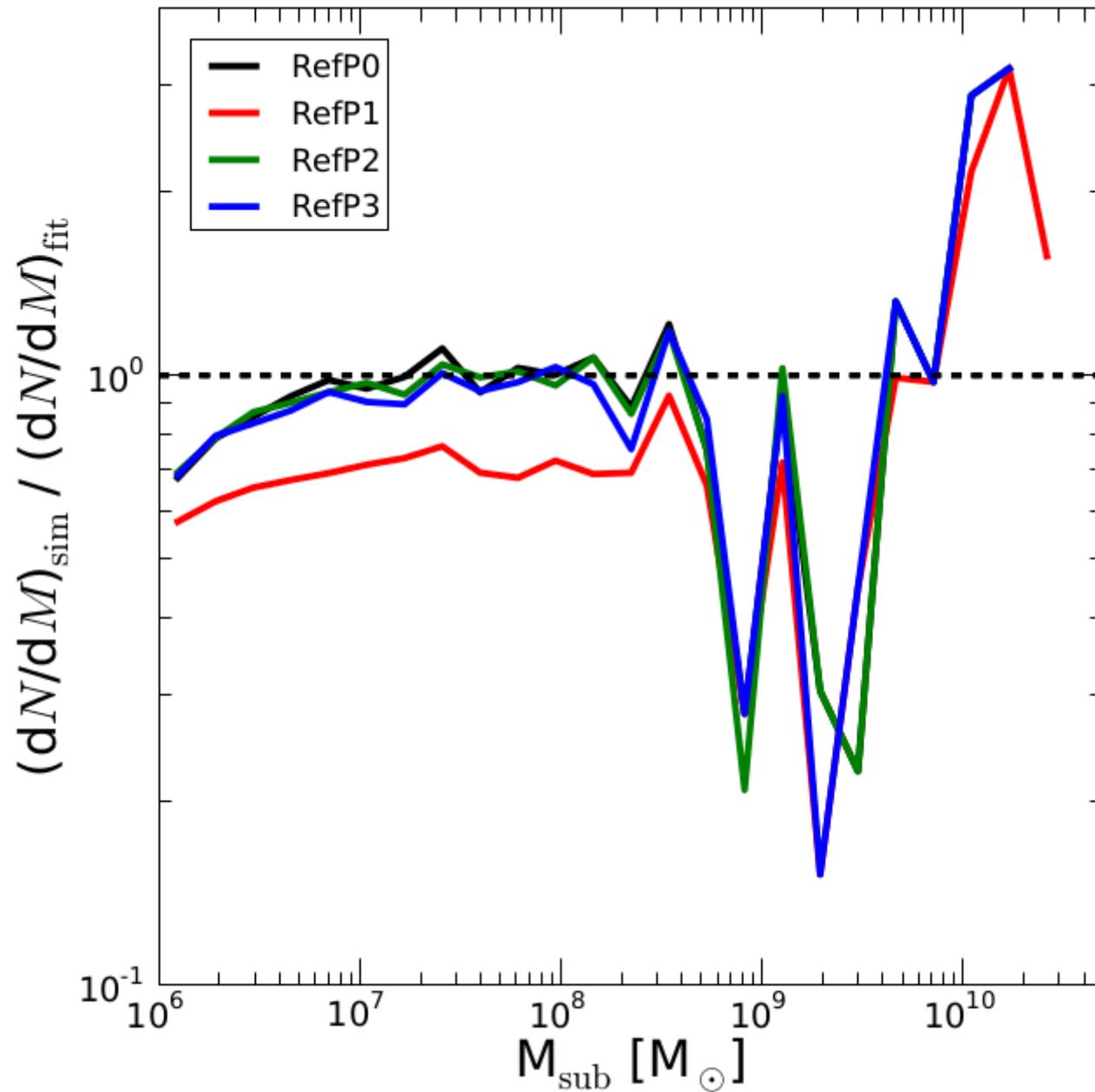
**SIDM simulations with velocity-dependent cross sections: alleviating the tension with the TBTF problem**



**velocity-dependent cross sections avoid cluster constraints**

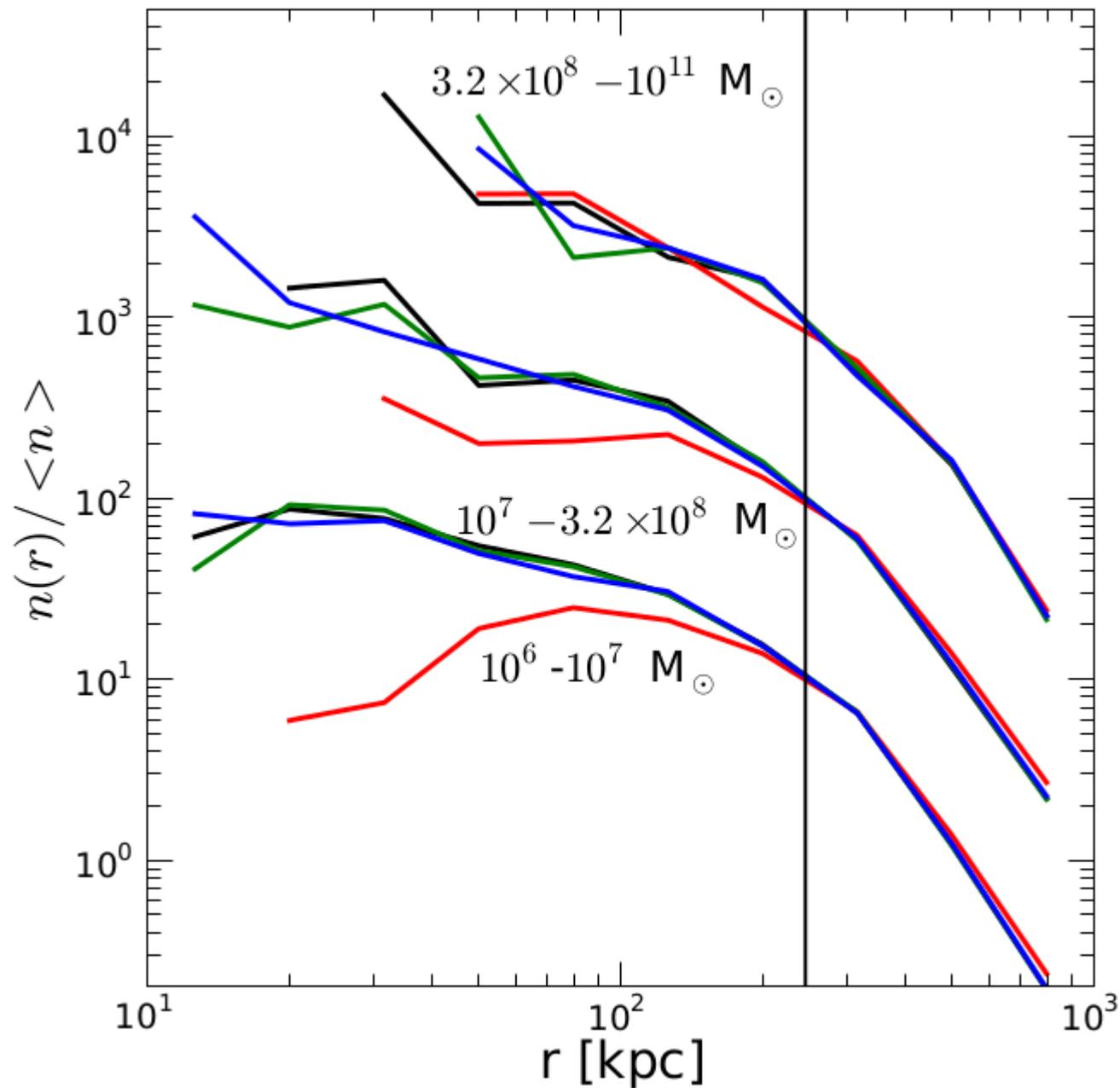
Zavala, MV, Walker 2013  
 see also Rocha+ 2013

# Impact on Subhalo Abundance



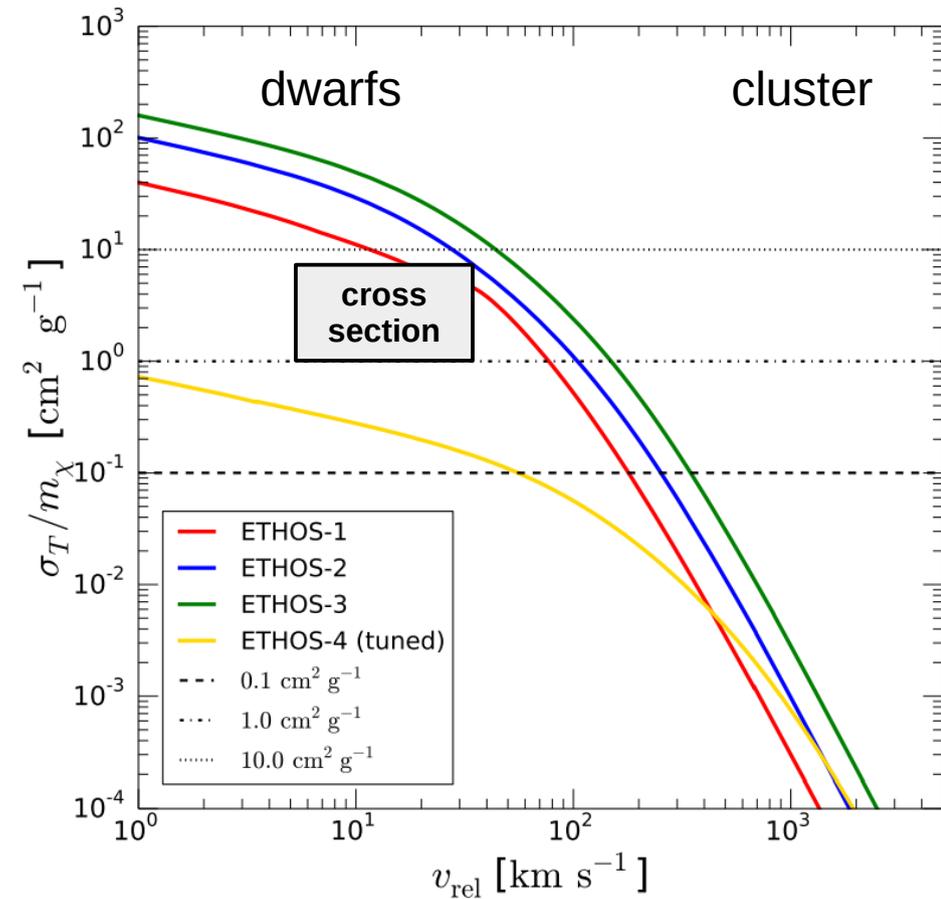
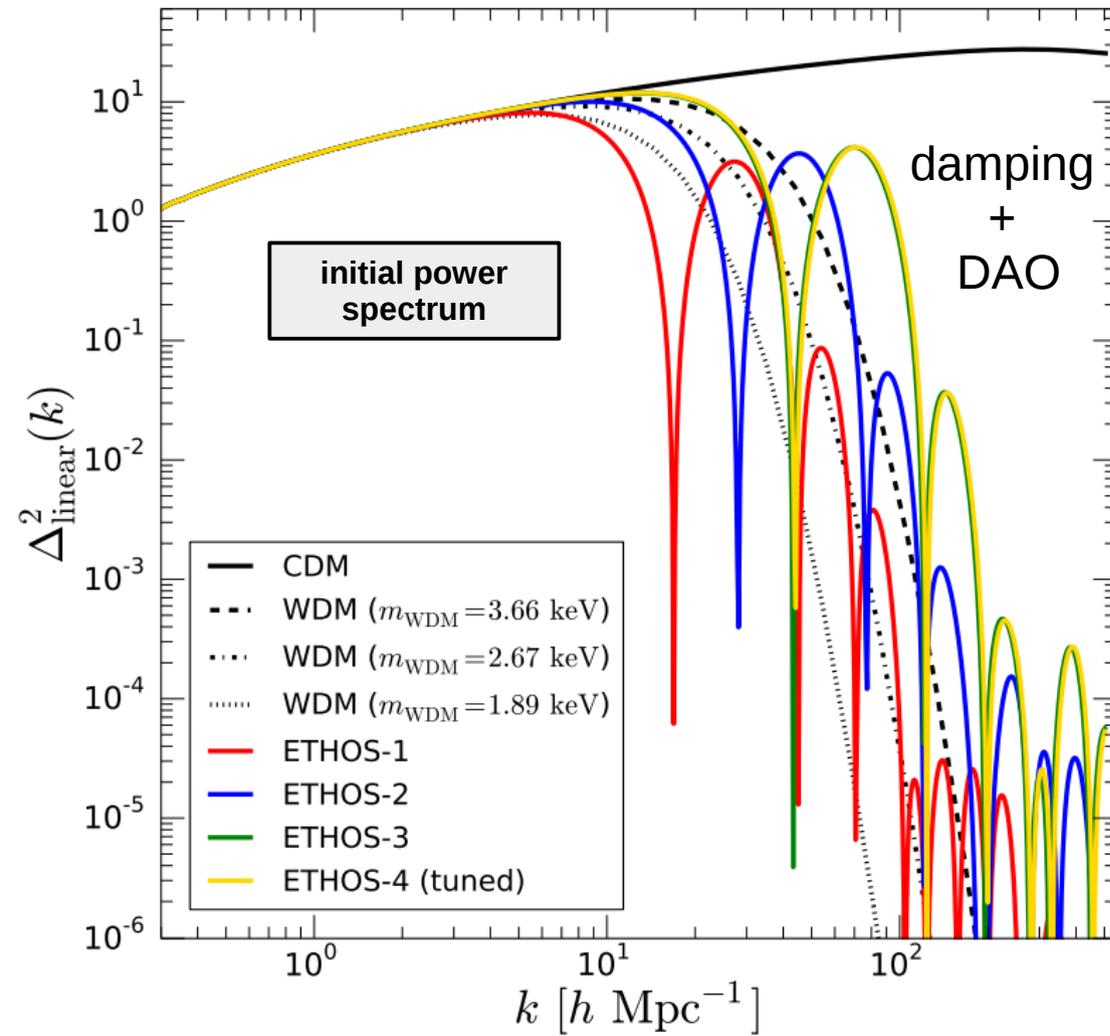
only large cross section  
can alter the abundance.  
Typically SIDM does not  
'remove' subhalos

# Impact on Subhalo Abundance



only large cross section can alter the abundance. Typically SIDM does not 'remove' subhalos

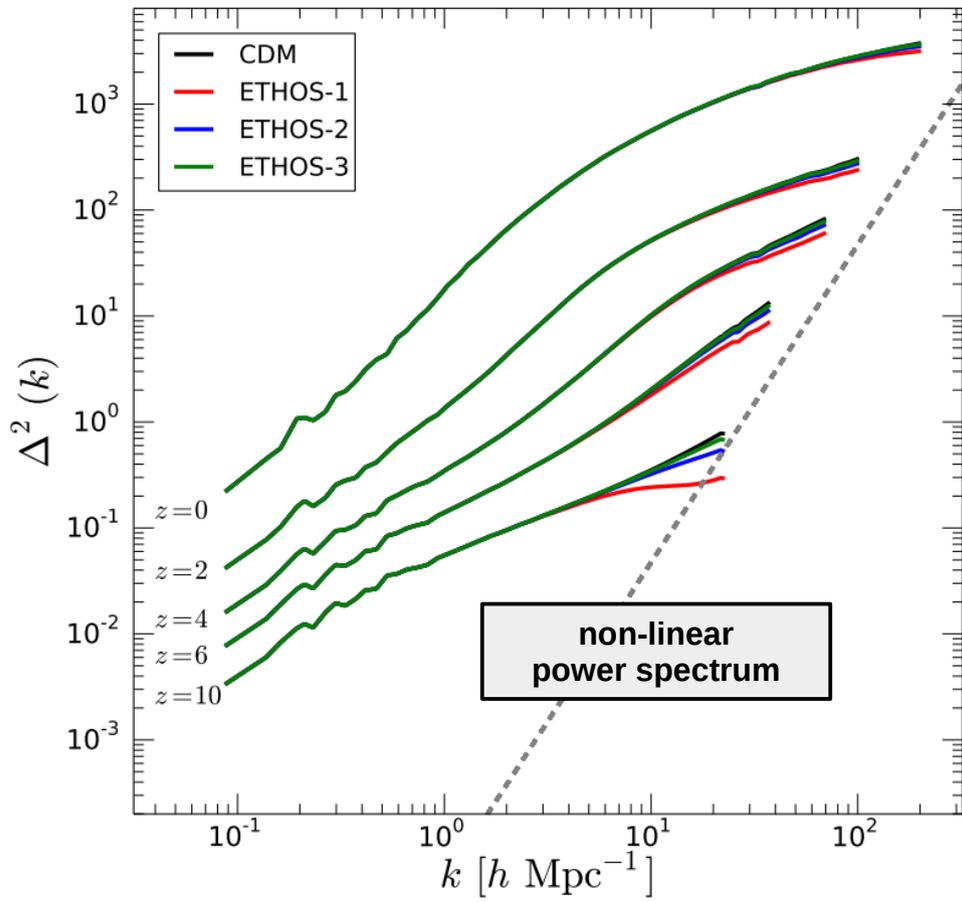
# ETHOS – Effective Theory of Structure Formation: Ingredients



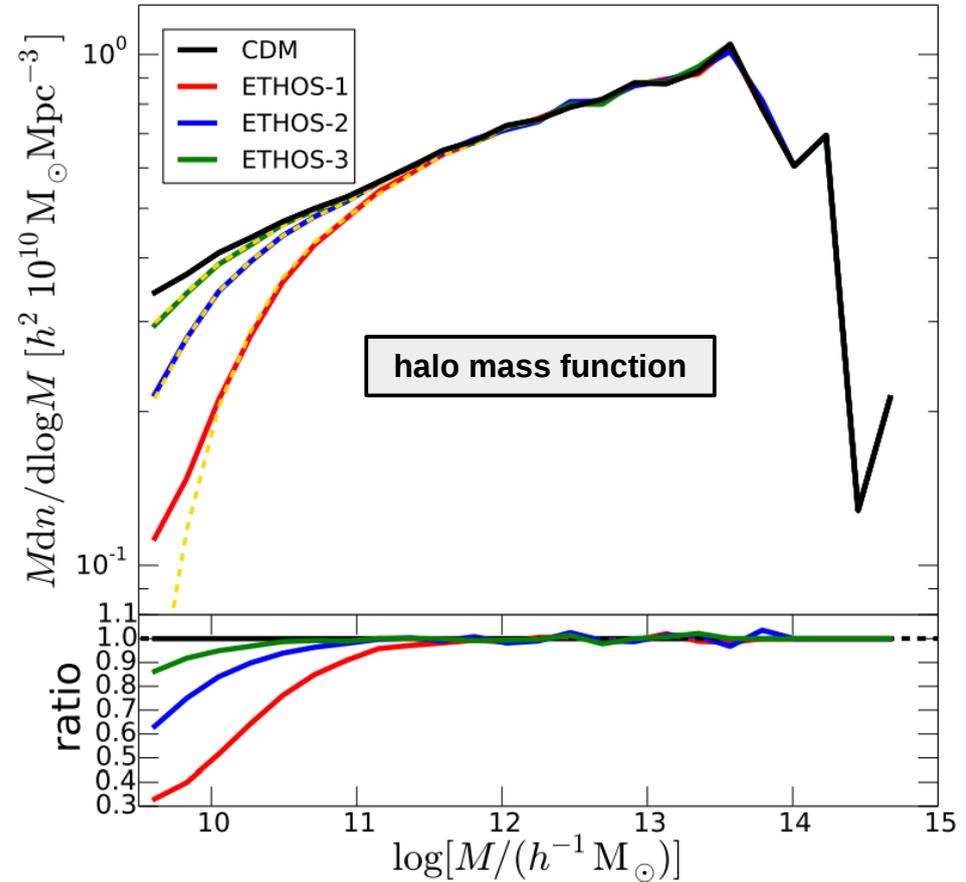
MV+ 2016

Cyr-Racine+ w/ MV 2016

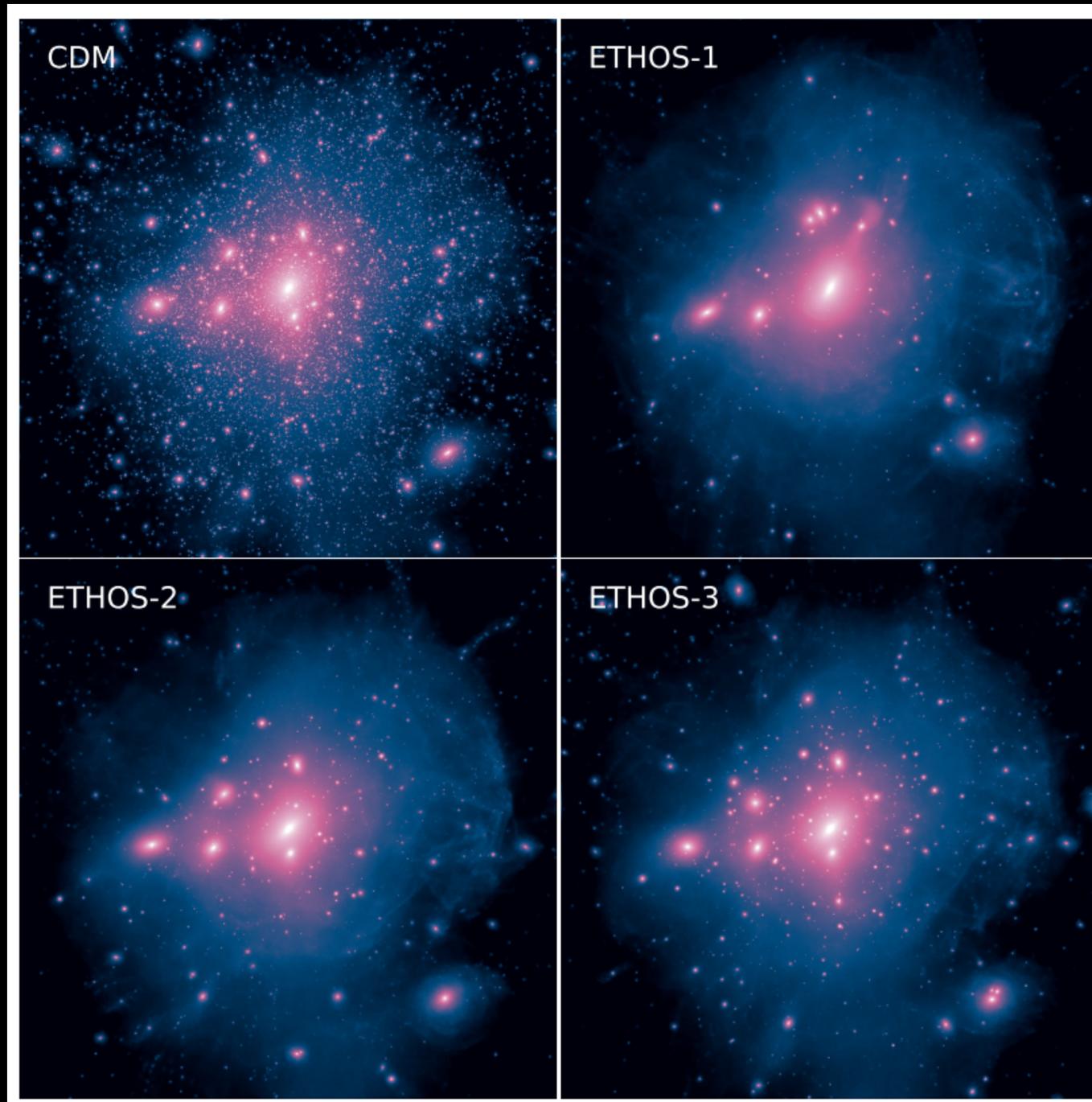
# Large Scale Statistics



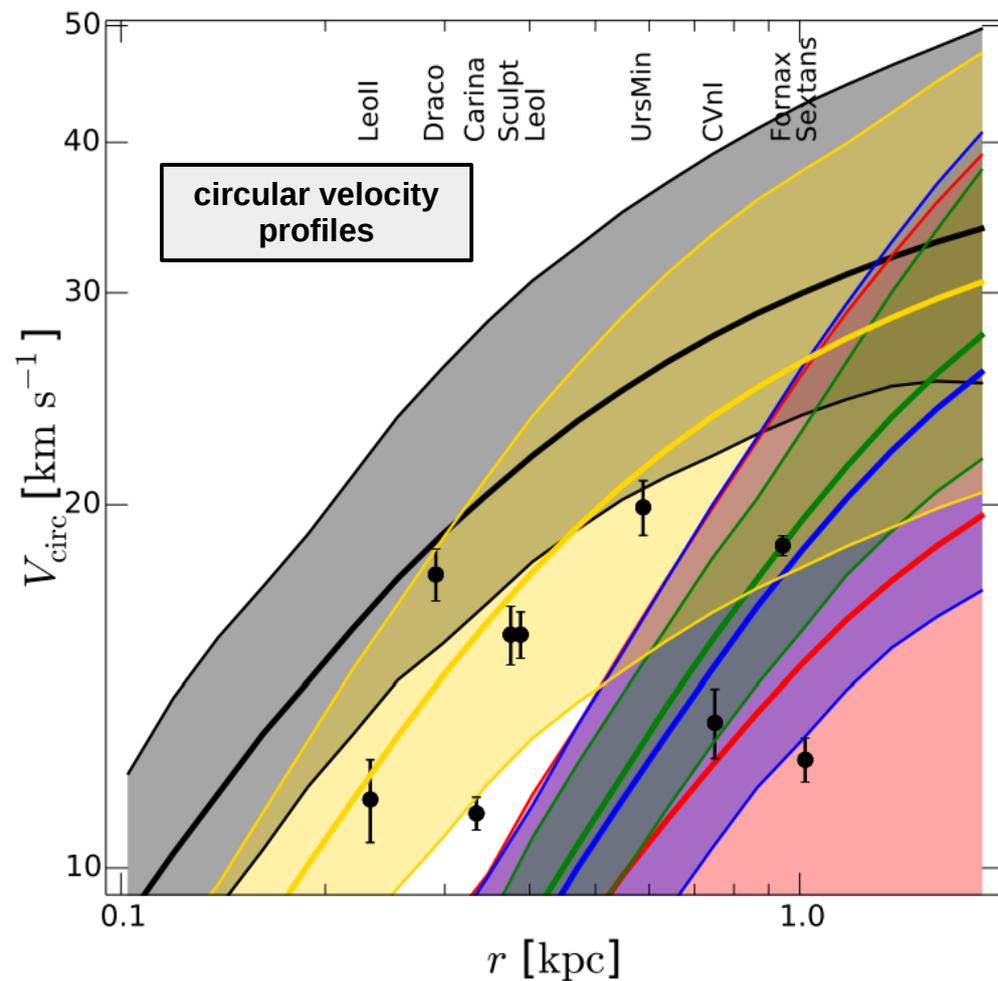
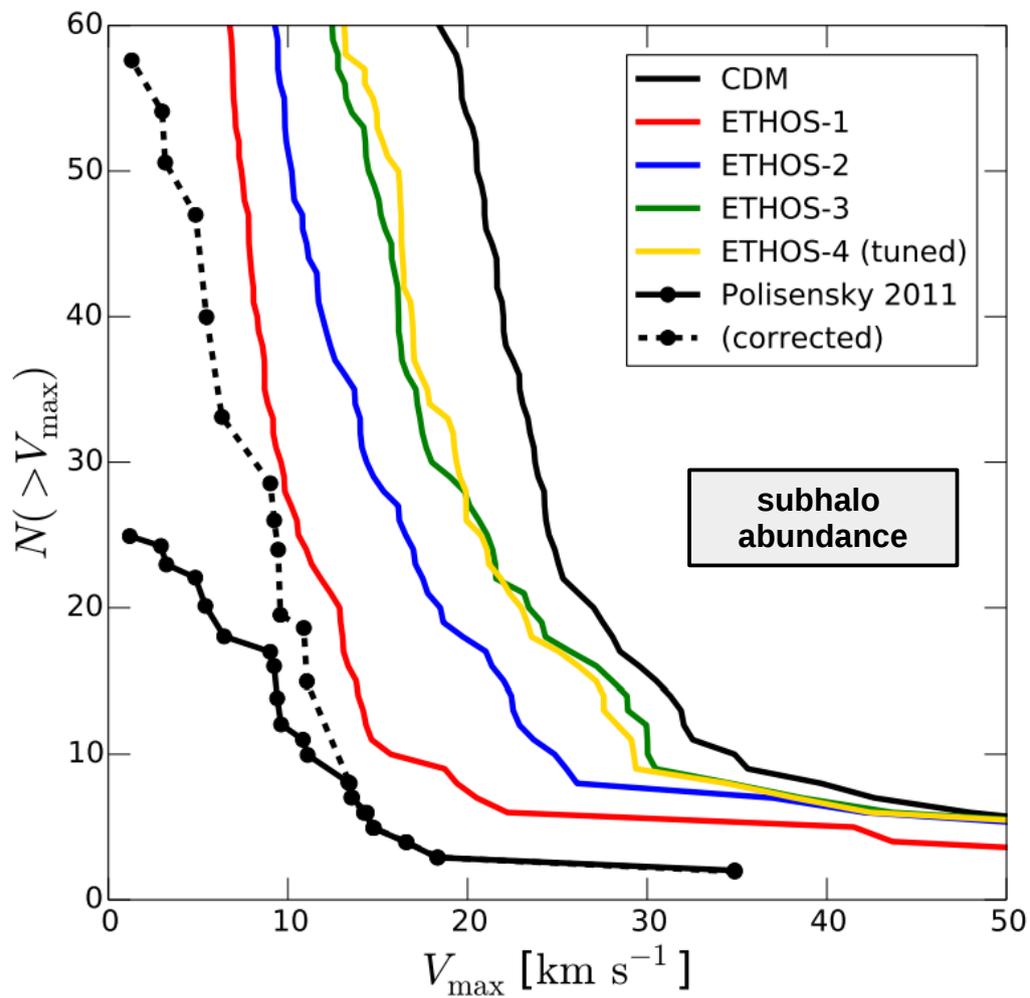
impact on halo mass function due to transfer function cutoff



# ETHOS: An Effective Theory For Structure Formation



# ETHOS: A tuned Model



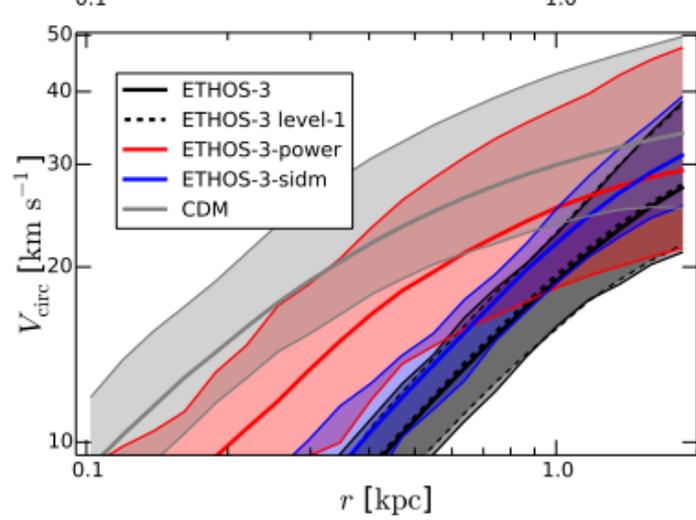
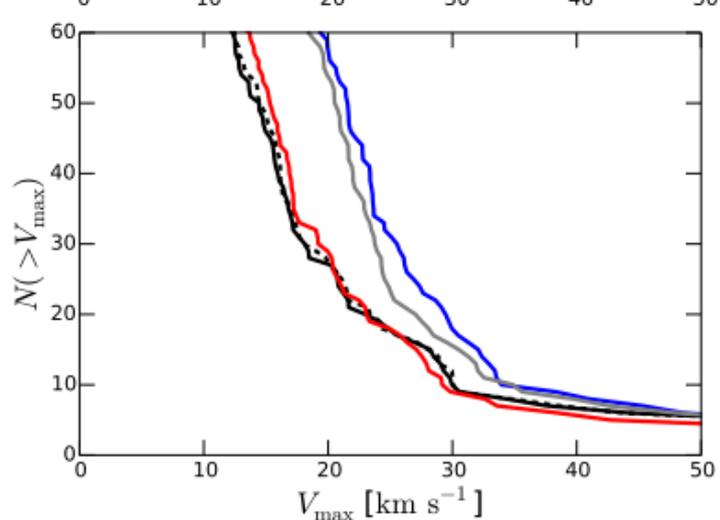
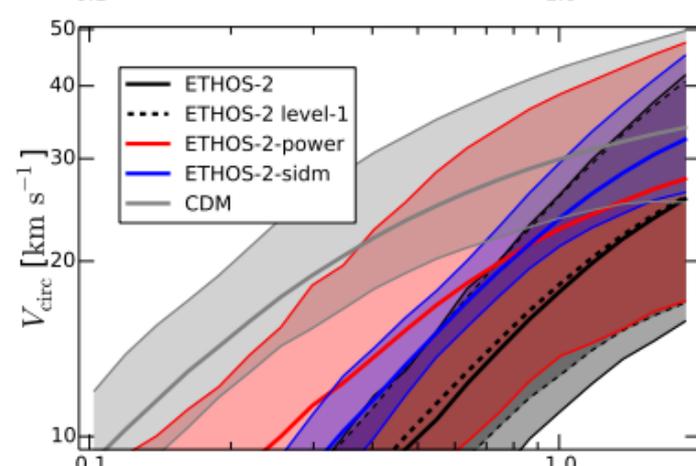
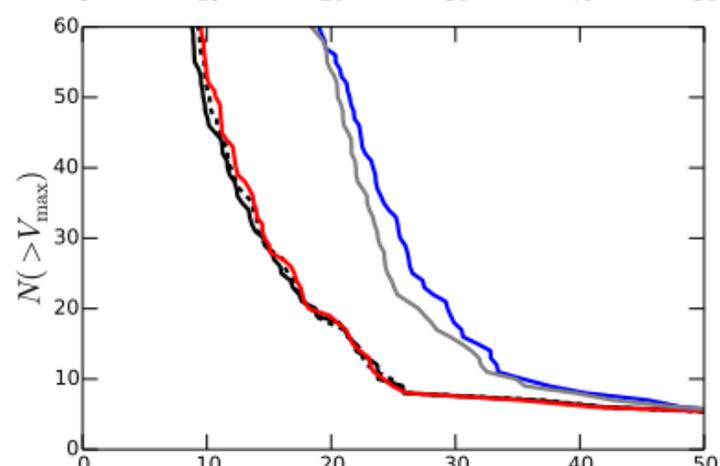
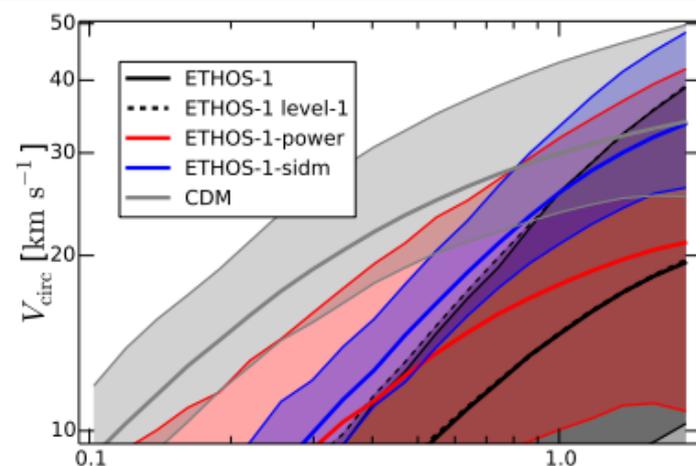
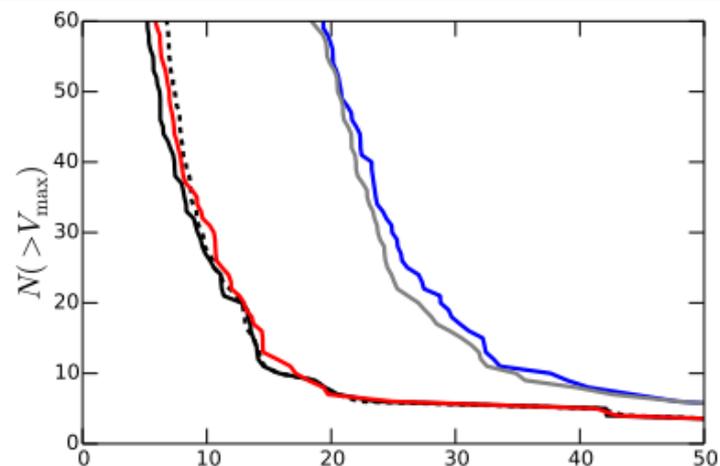
both CDM abundance and structural problems can be alleviated simultaneously

addresses missing satellite and TBTF problem

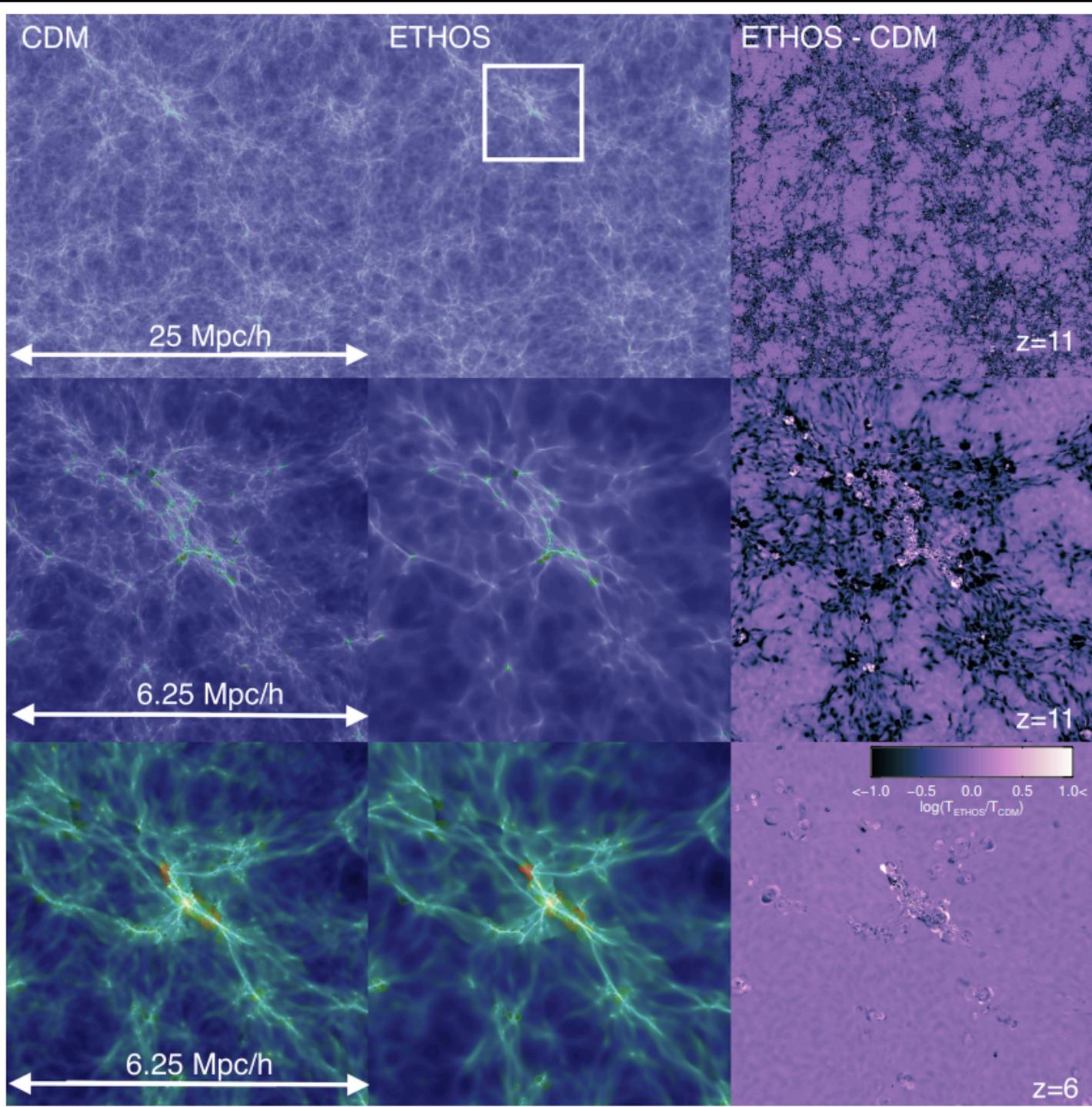
# ETHOS: Damping vs. SIDM

disentangling the impact of SIDM and power spectrum modifications

self-interactions do not change the subhalo abundance

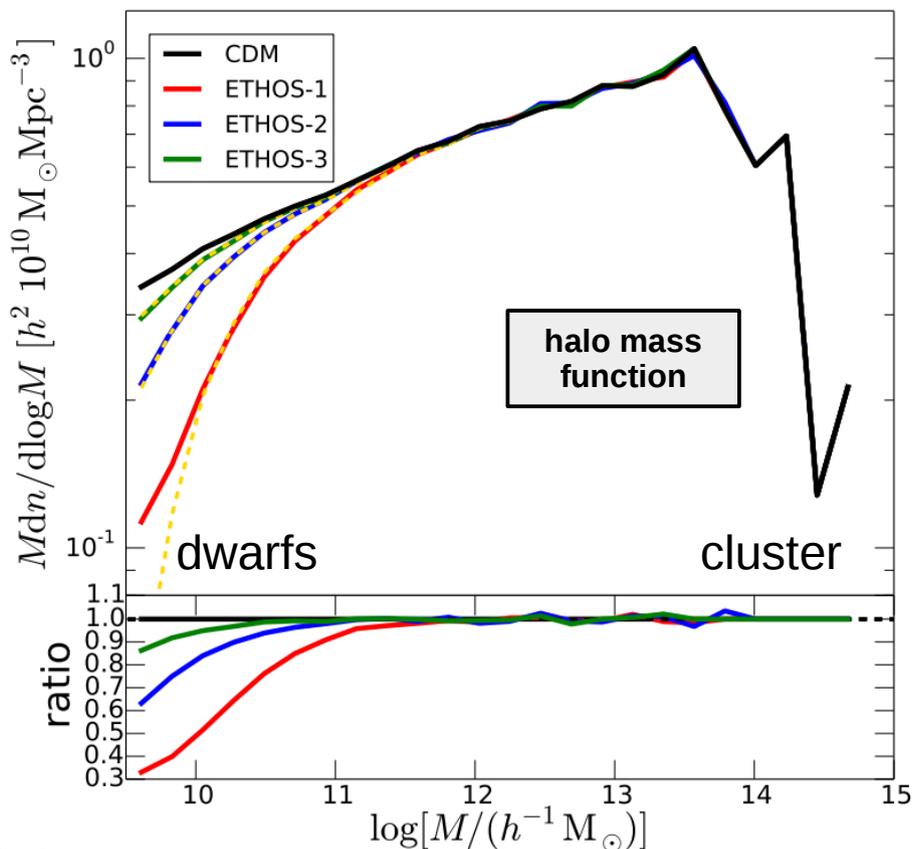


# High Redshift Universe



Lovell, Zavala, MV+ 2018

# High Redshift Universe



MV+ 2016

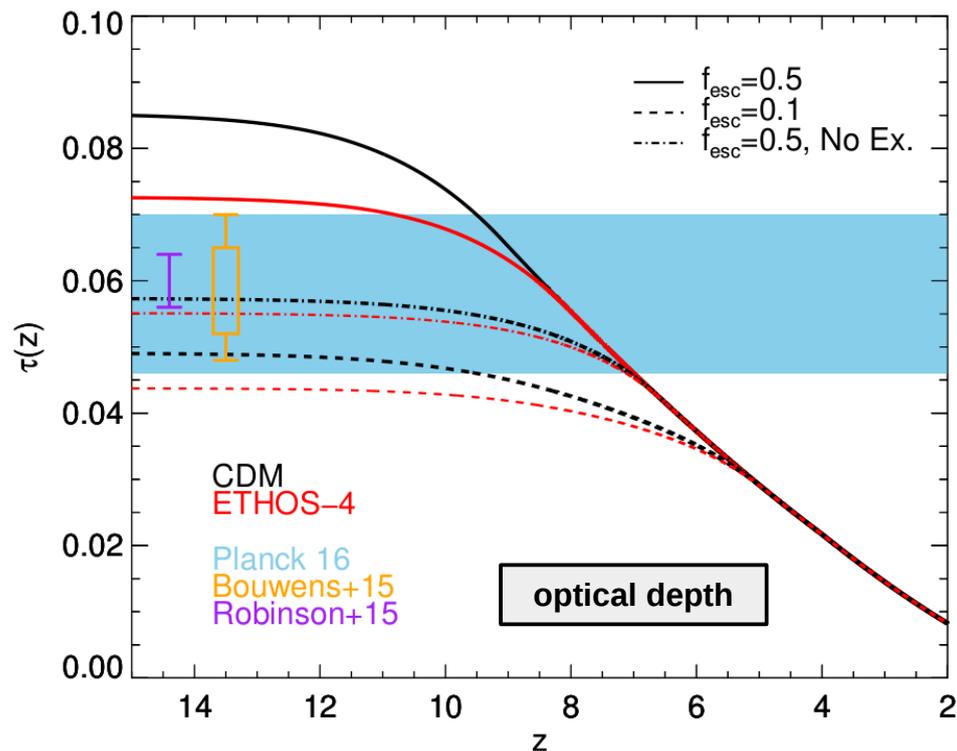
optical depth of one specific ETHOS model explore with full hydro simulations using IllustrisTNG model

**ETHOS model constructed based on local group passes observational tests at high z**

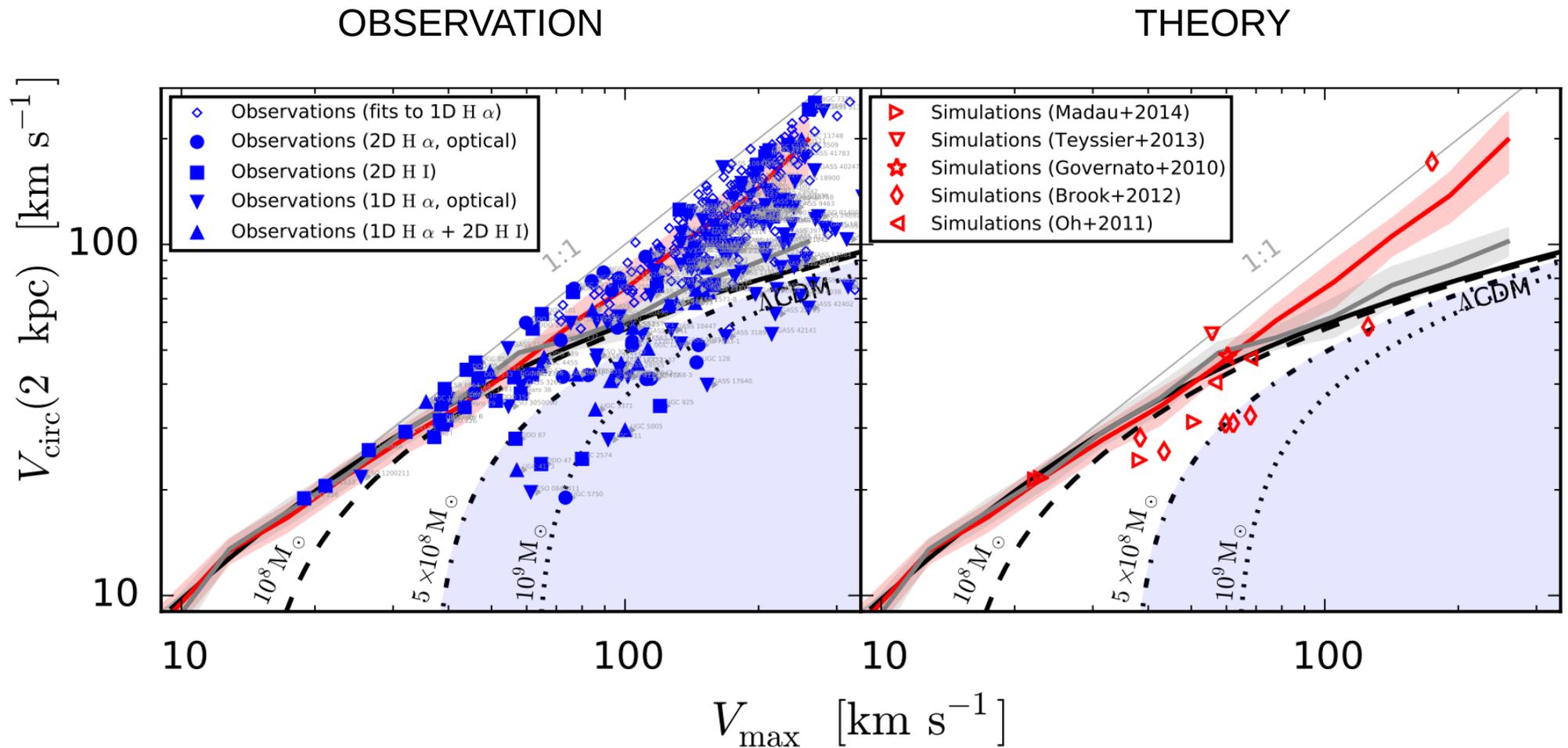
**impact on halo mass function due to reduction in power at small scales**

**late time self-interactions typically do not affect the halo abundance**

Lovell, Zavala, MV+ 2018

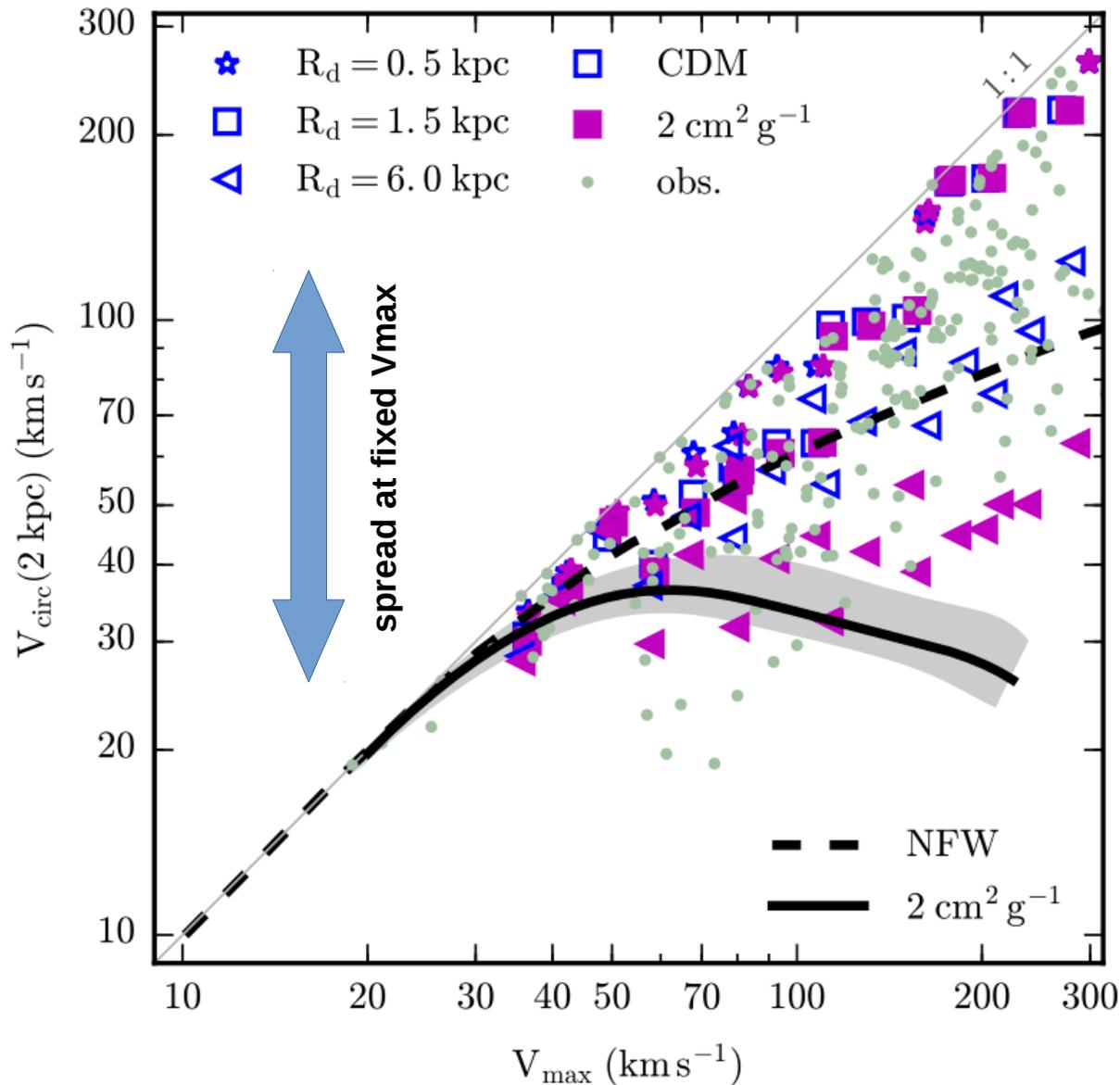


# CDM: Diversity?



“The severity of the problem ... with the apparent failure of ‘baryon physics’ to solve it begs for the consideration of various alternatives [like] ‘self-interacting’ dark matter, ...”

# SIDM: Diversity?



add baryonic potential  
of a disk to  
mimic baryonic effects

SIDM leads to 50% increase in  
spread: self-interactions allow  
lower  $V_{\text{circ}}(2 \text{ kpc})$ ; high values  
still possible for compact disks

Creasey+ w/ MV 2017

# Inelastic SIDM:exo- and endothermic reaction

nearly all SIDM simulations  
so far considered only  
elastic collisions

how does structure  
formation change with  
exothermic collisions?

excited state



$\delta = 10 \text{ keV}$

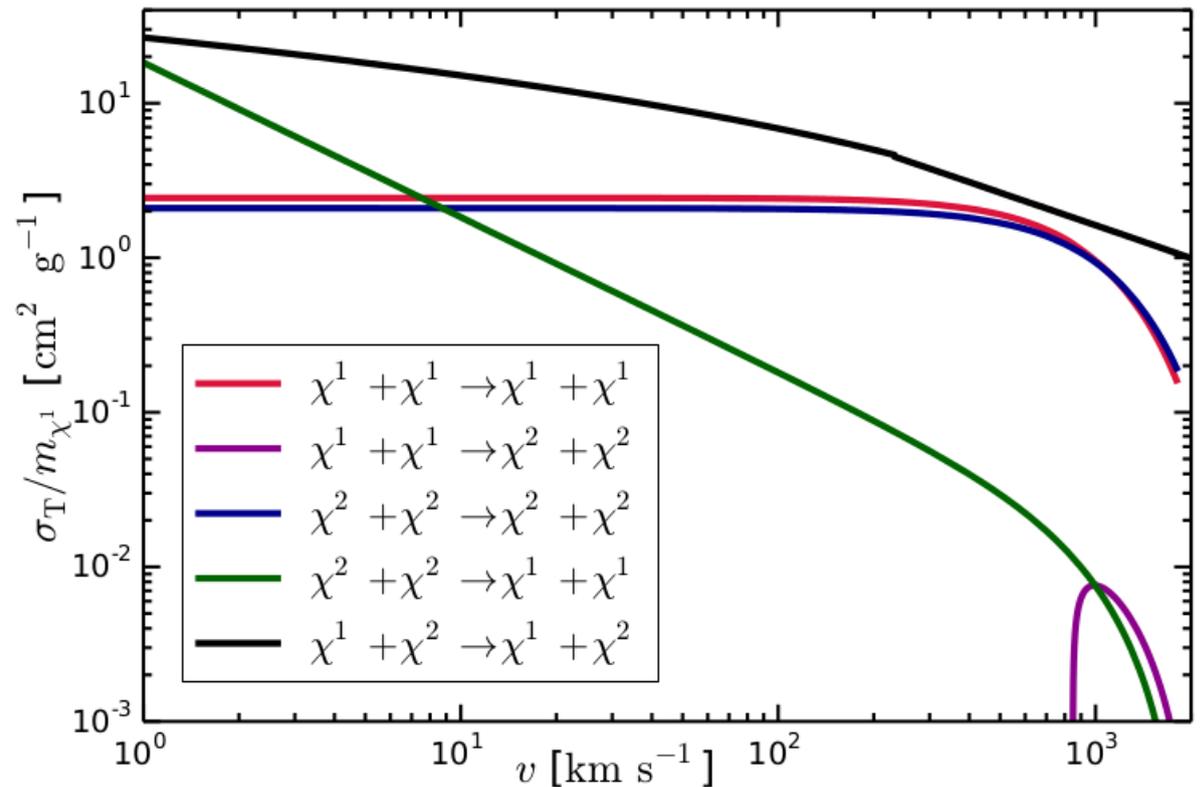
$\chi^2$

exothermic

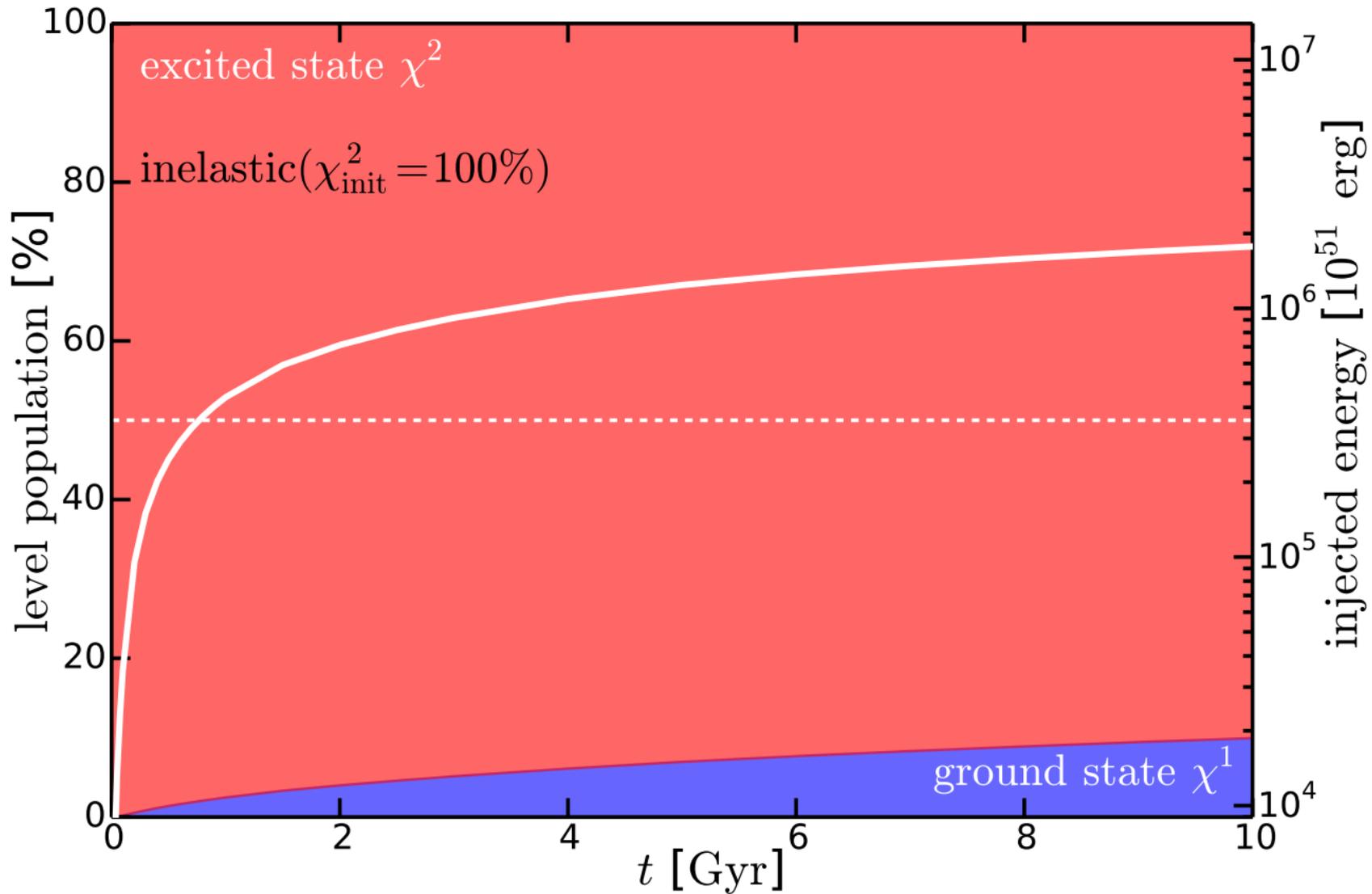
$\chi^1$

ground state

$m_{\chi^1} = 10 \text{ GeV} c^{-2}$

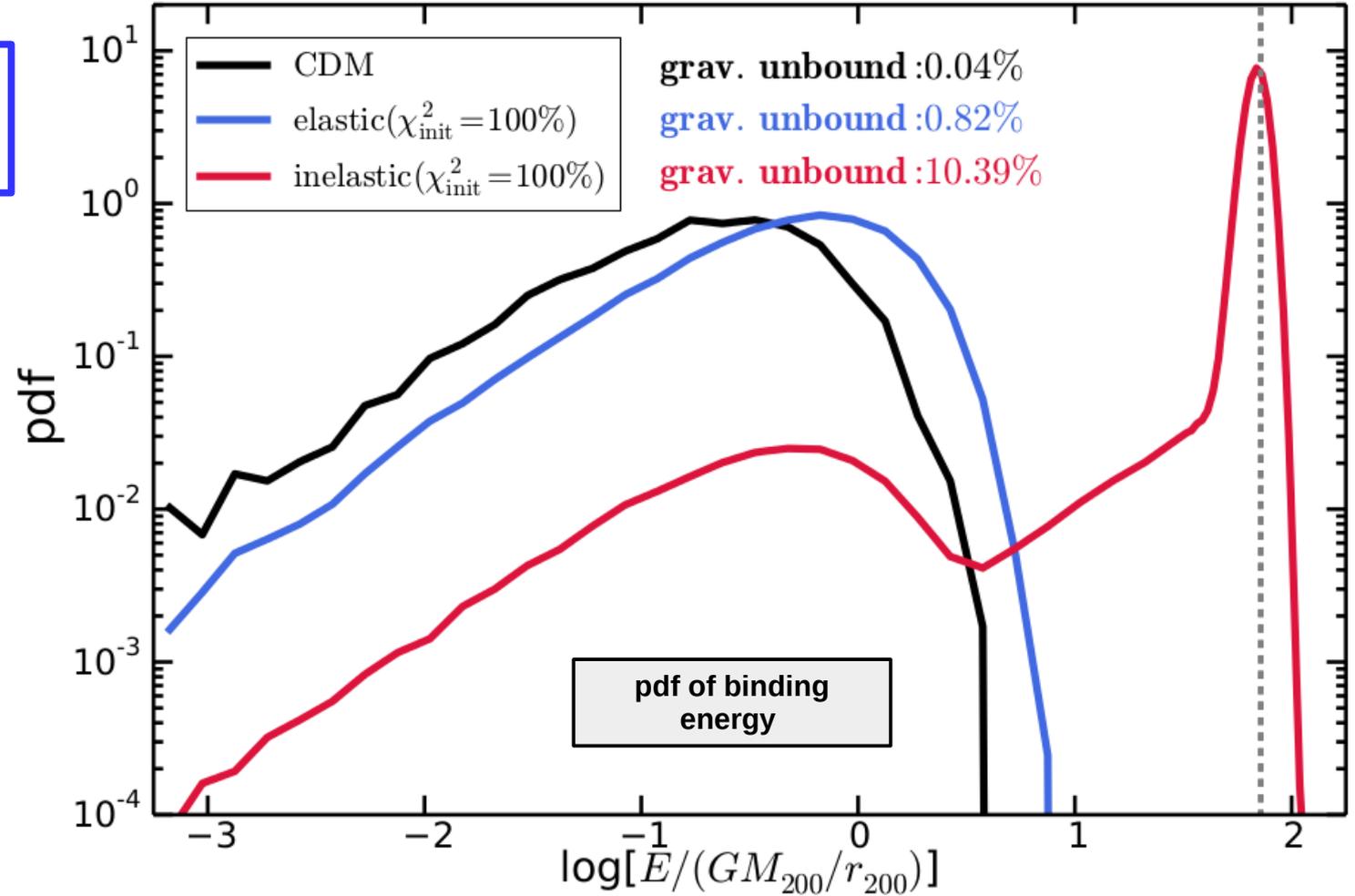


# Inelastic SIDM:exo- and endothermic reaction

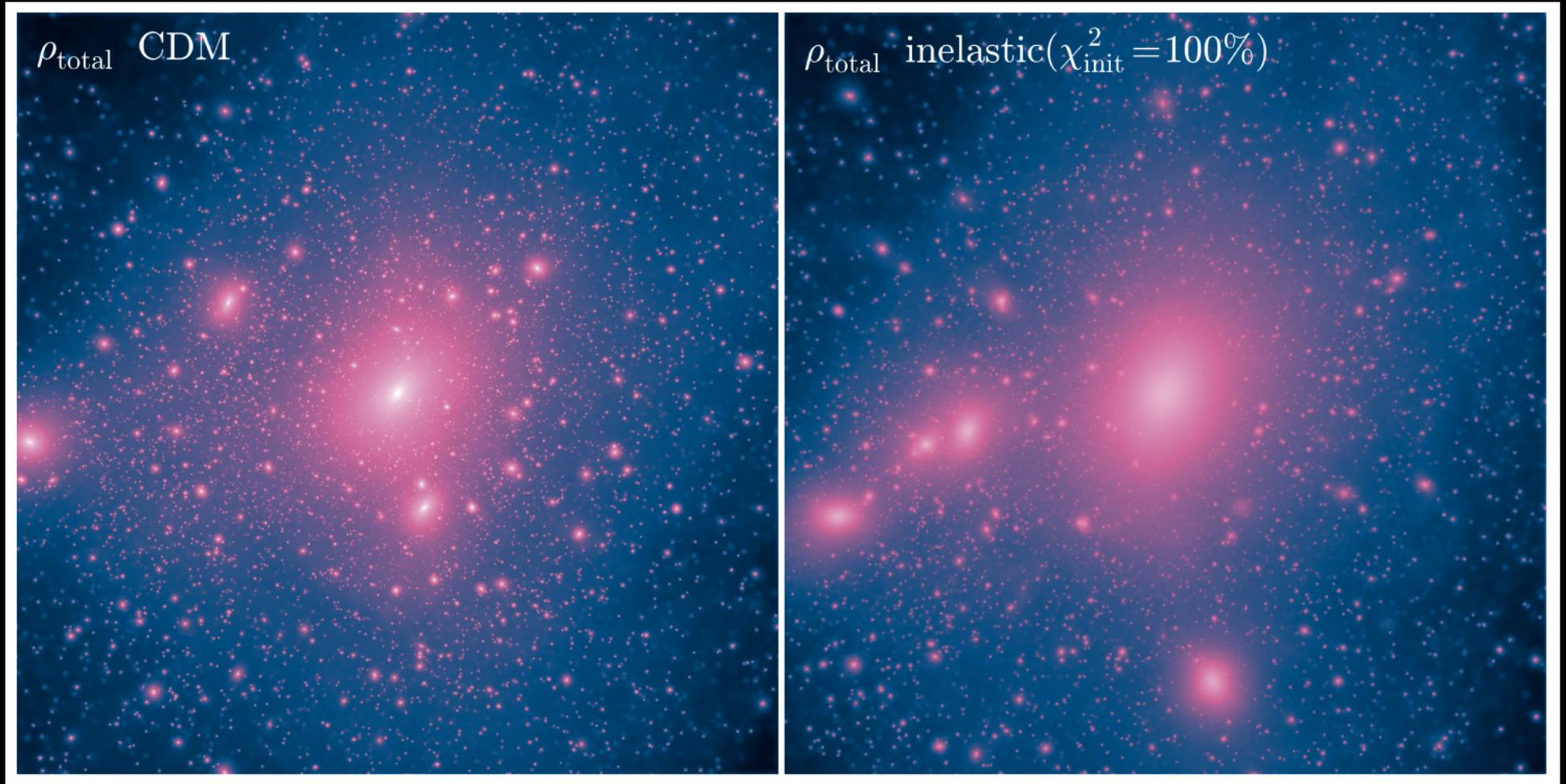


# Inelastic SIDM: Isolated Halo

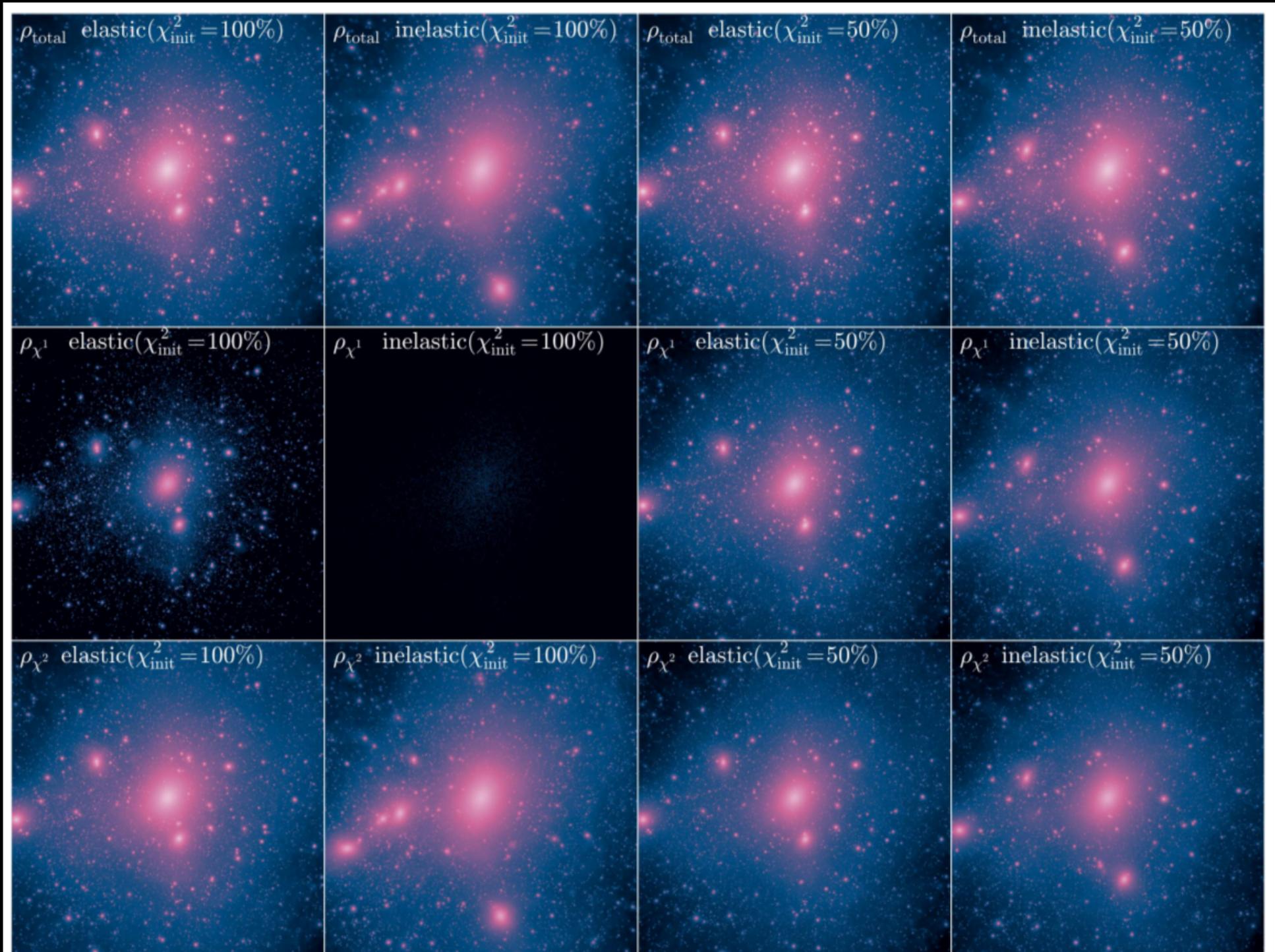
'evaporating' halos:  
gravitationally unbind  
scatter particles



# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo

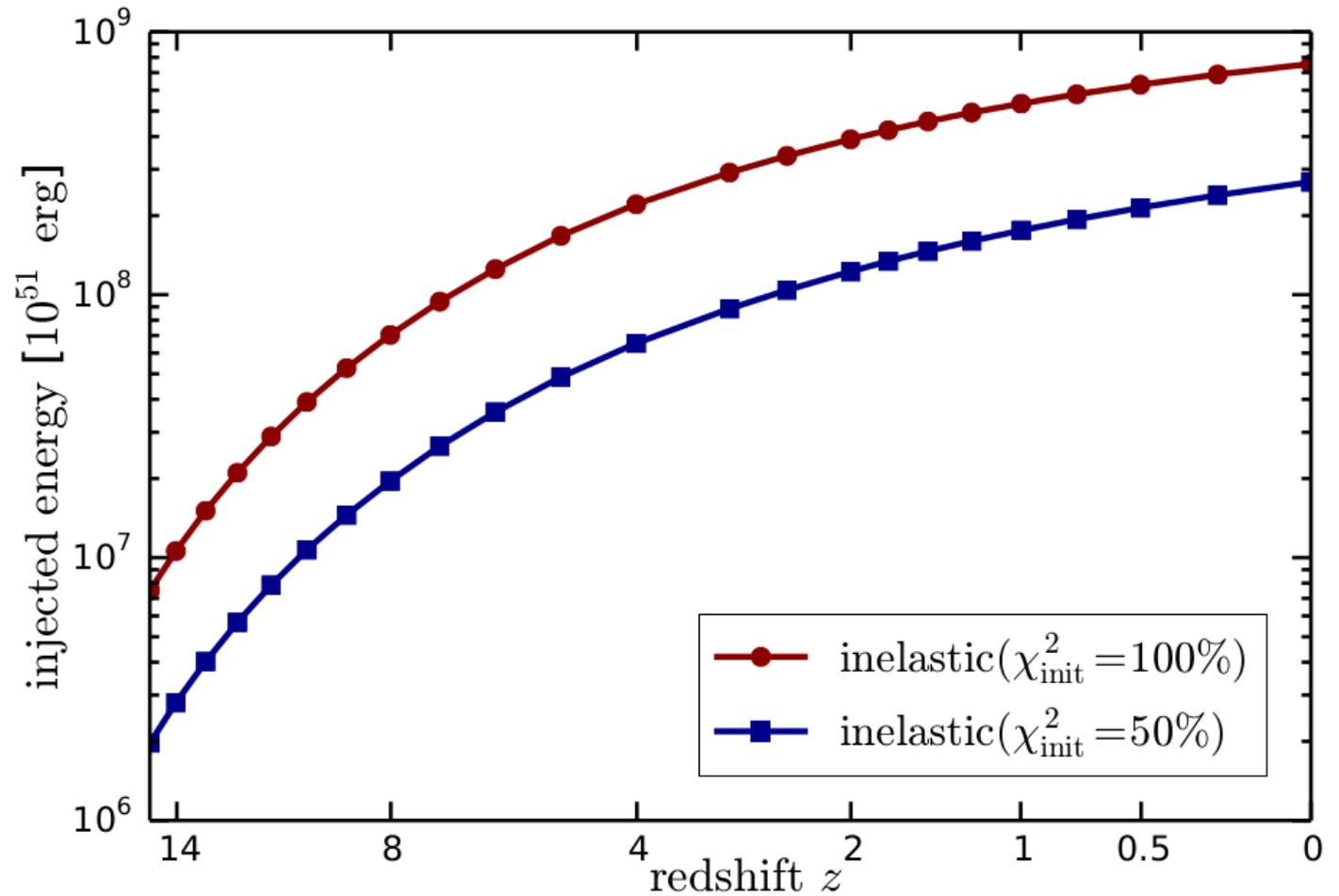


# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo

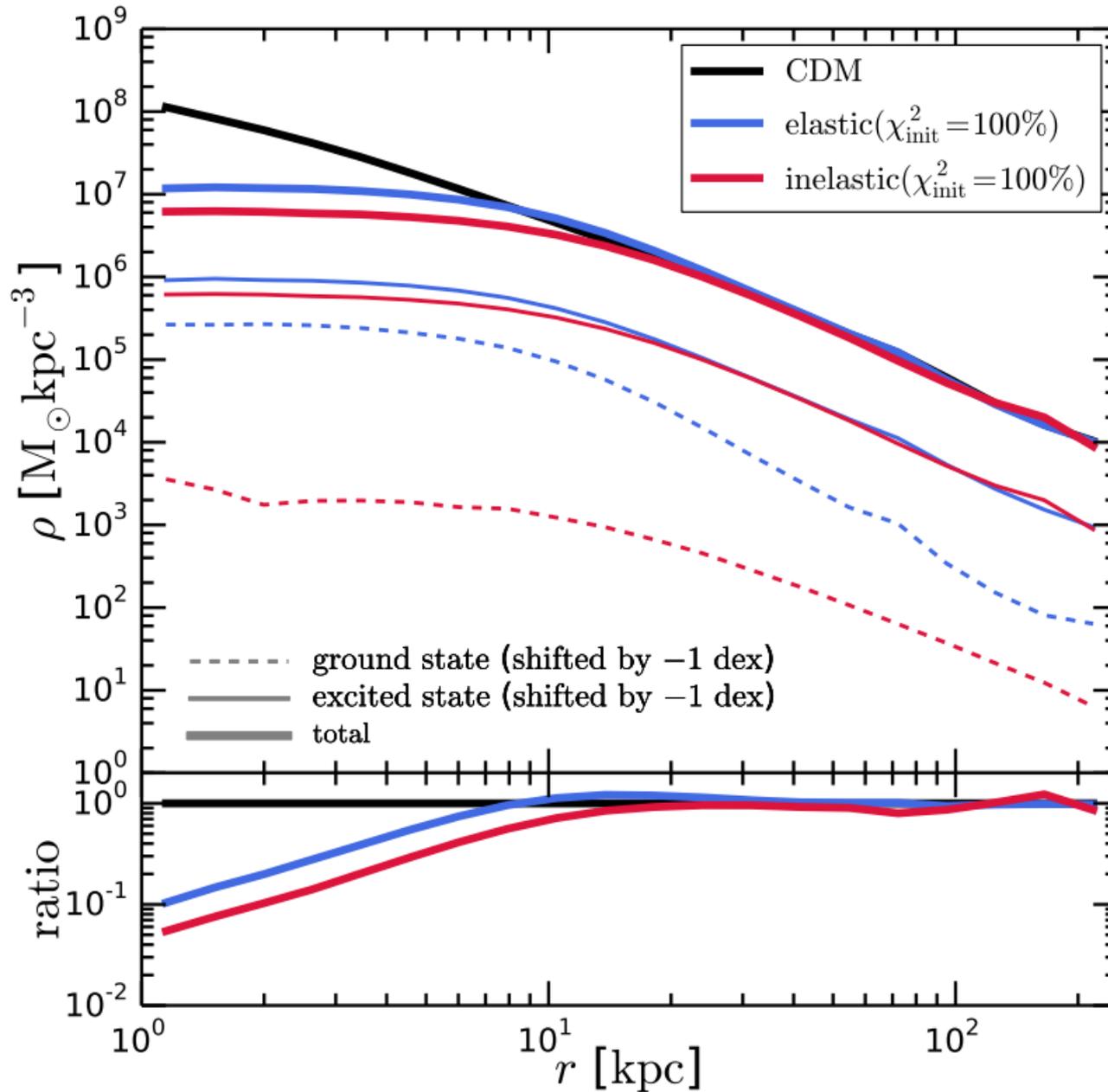


# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo

injected energy due to level decay

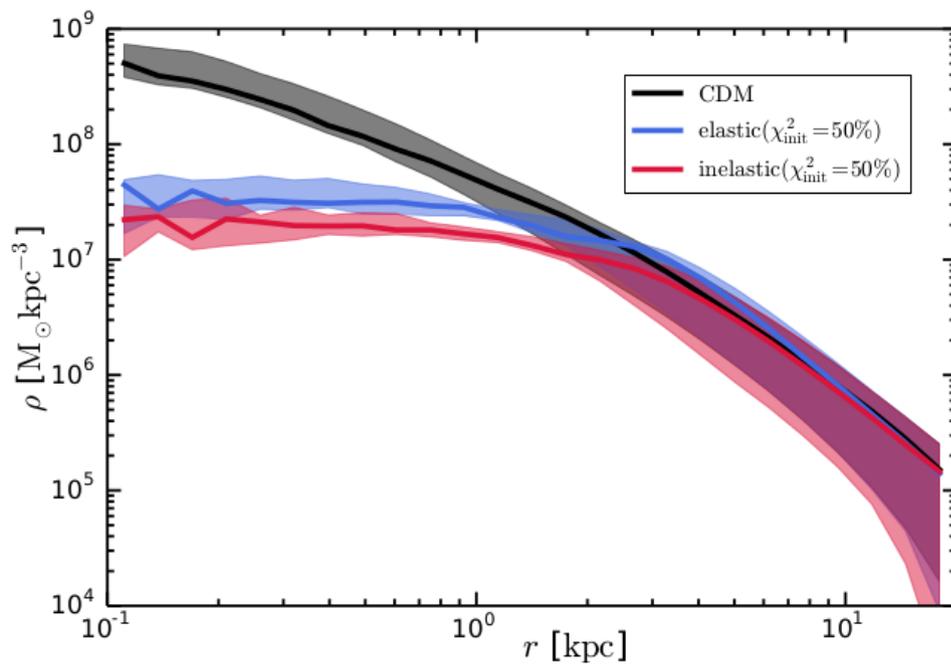
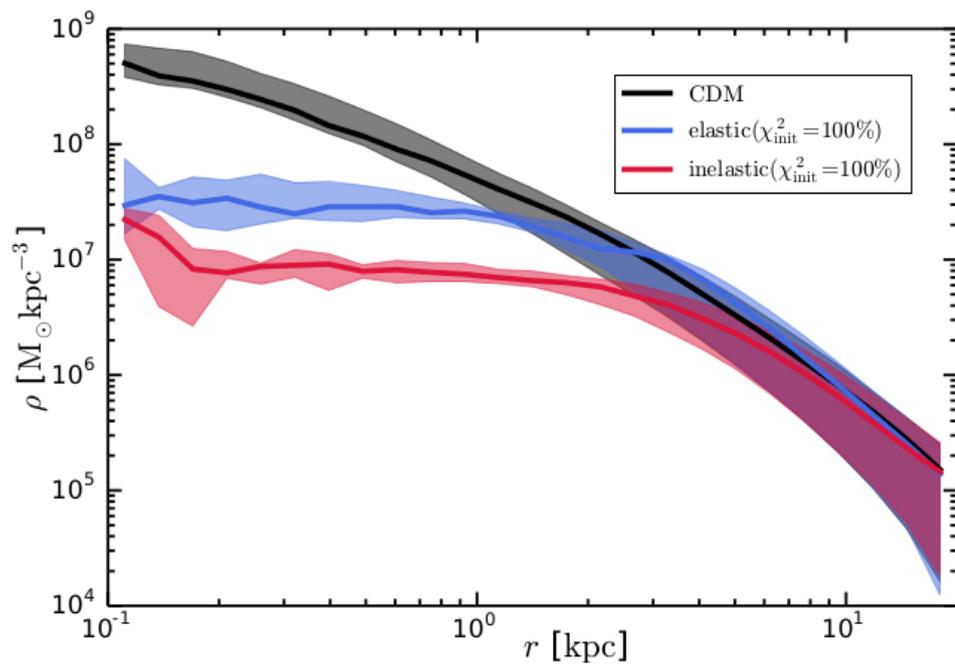
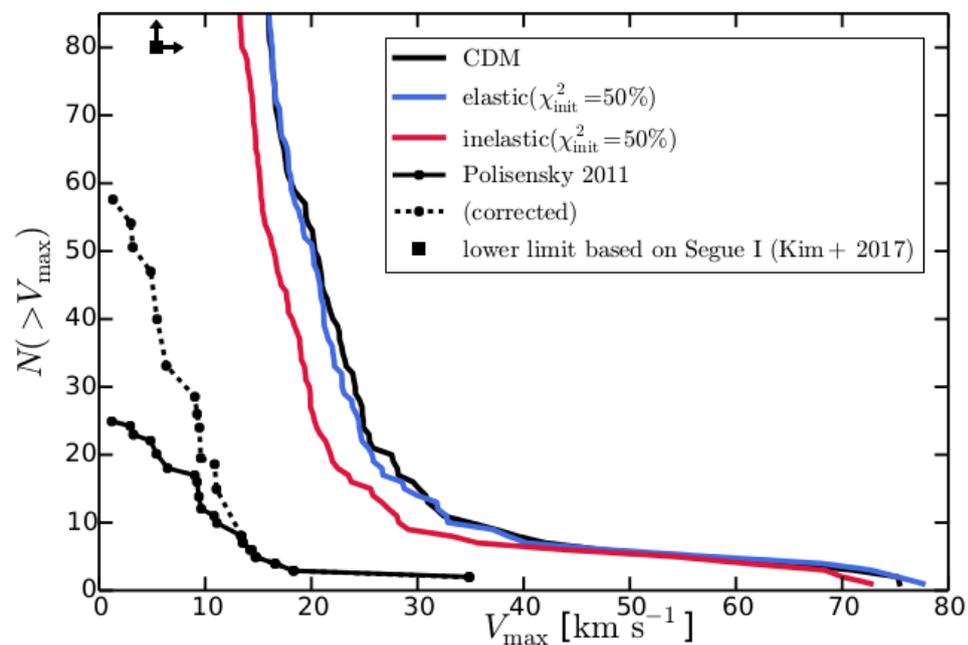
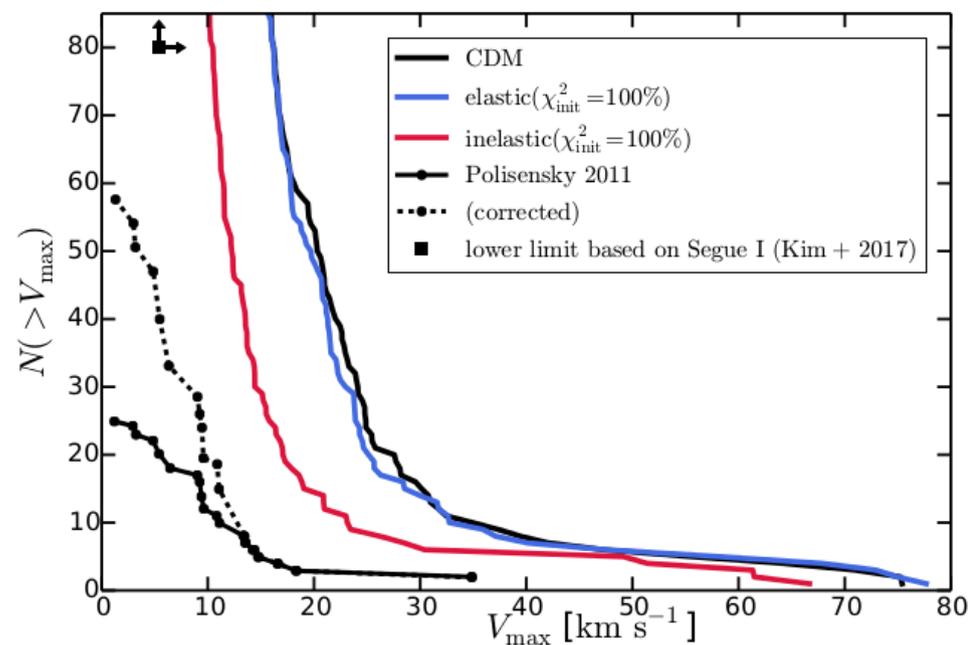


# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo

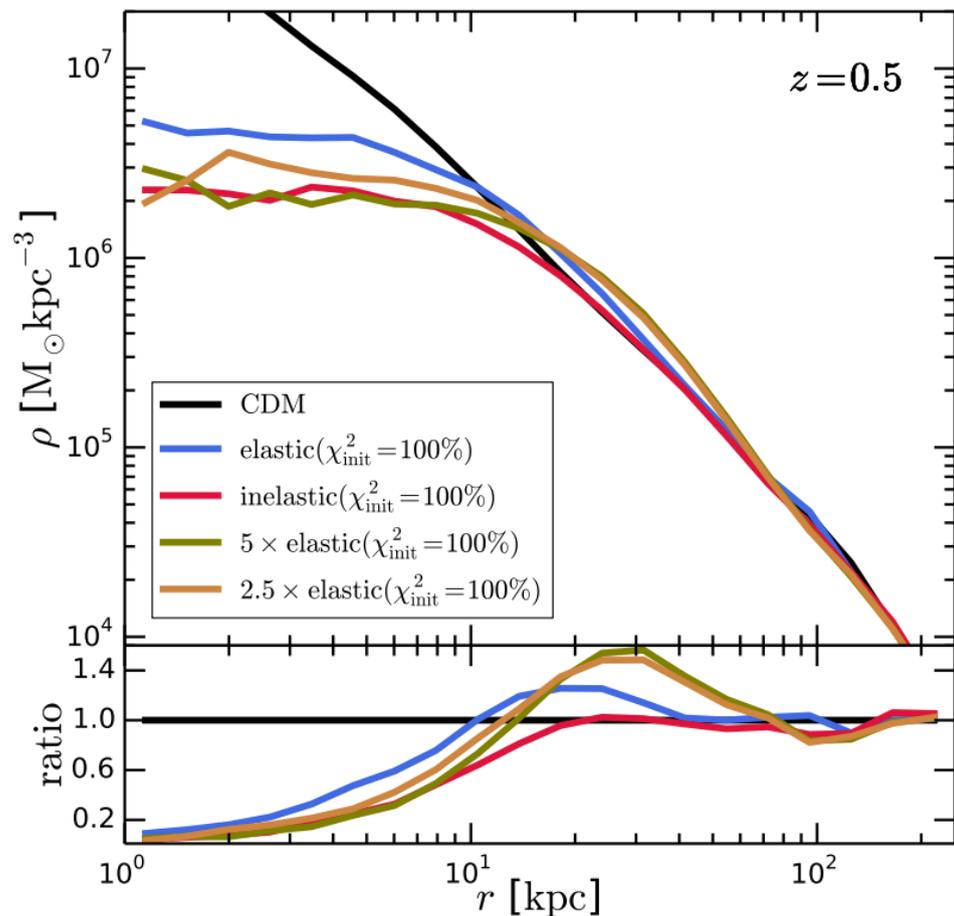


main halo density profile

# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo

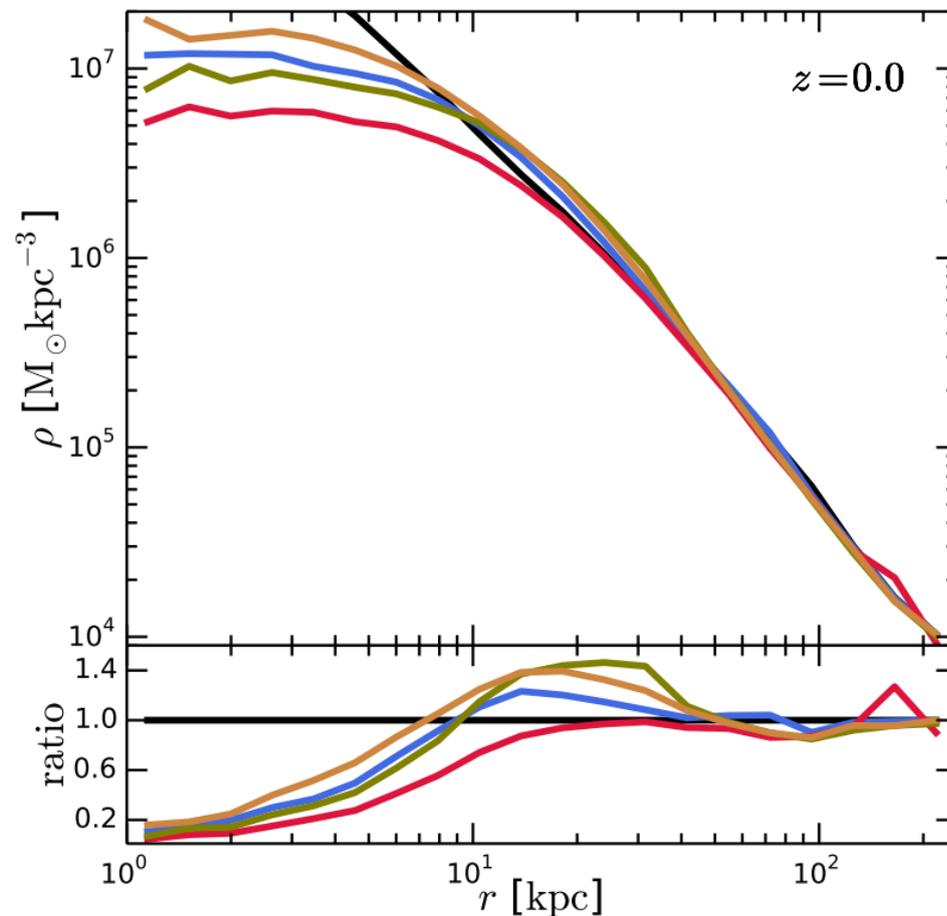


# Inelastic SIDM: Milky Way-like Halo



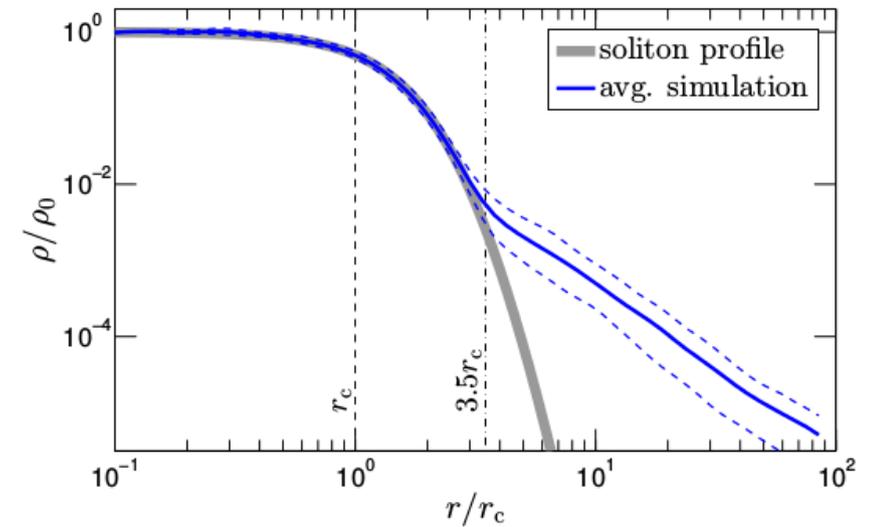
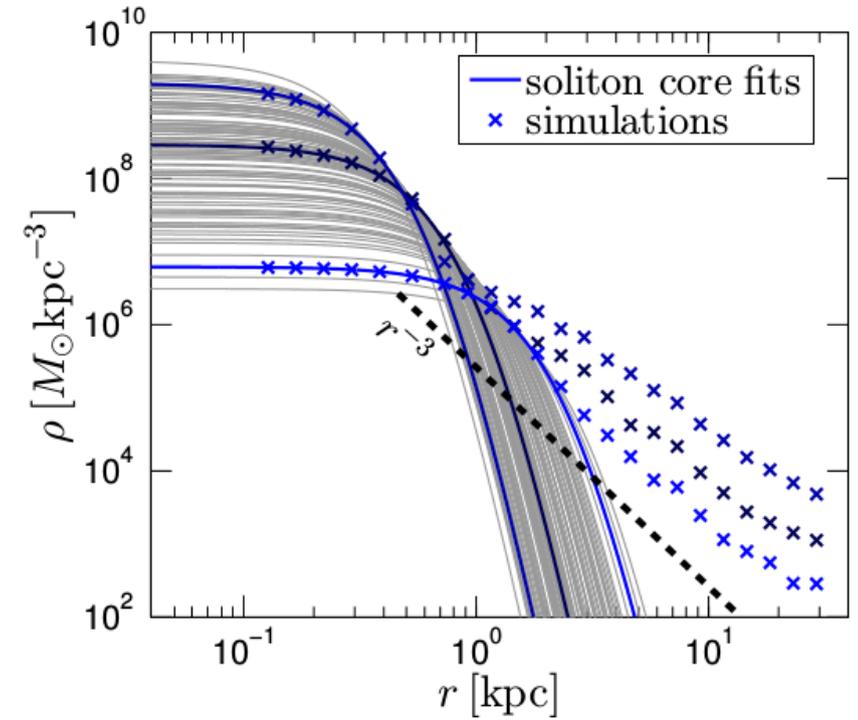
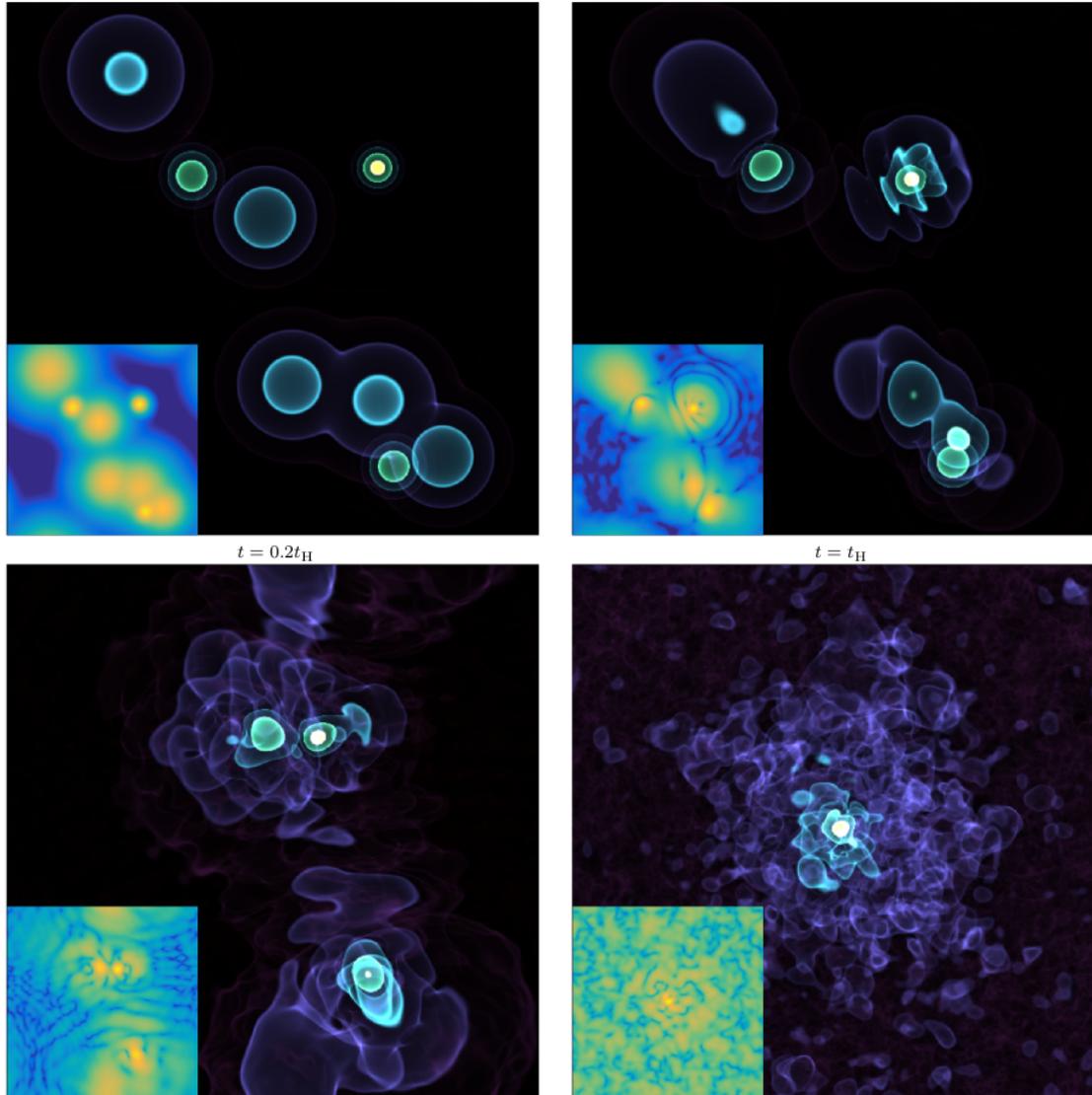
**inelastic SIDM does not increase DM density at intermediate radii**

**inelastic SIDM creates larger cores/lower densities for same cross section normalization**



**inelastic SIDM avoids core collapse**

# Other Alternatives? Ultralight Axions - BECDM



cores through  
quantum  
pressure

# Summary

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- SIDM provides a promising alternative to CDM to alleviate small-scale CDM problems
- velocity-dependent cross sections avoid cluster-scale constraints and are natural
- more general models also consider modifications of initial power spectra leading to other interesting effects
- inelastic models create larger cores for the same cross section normalization