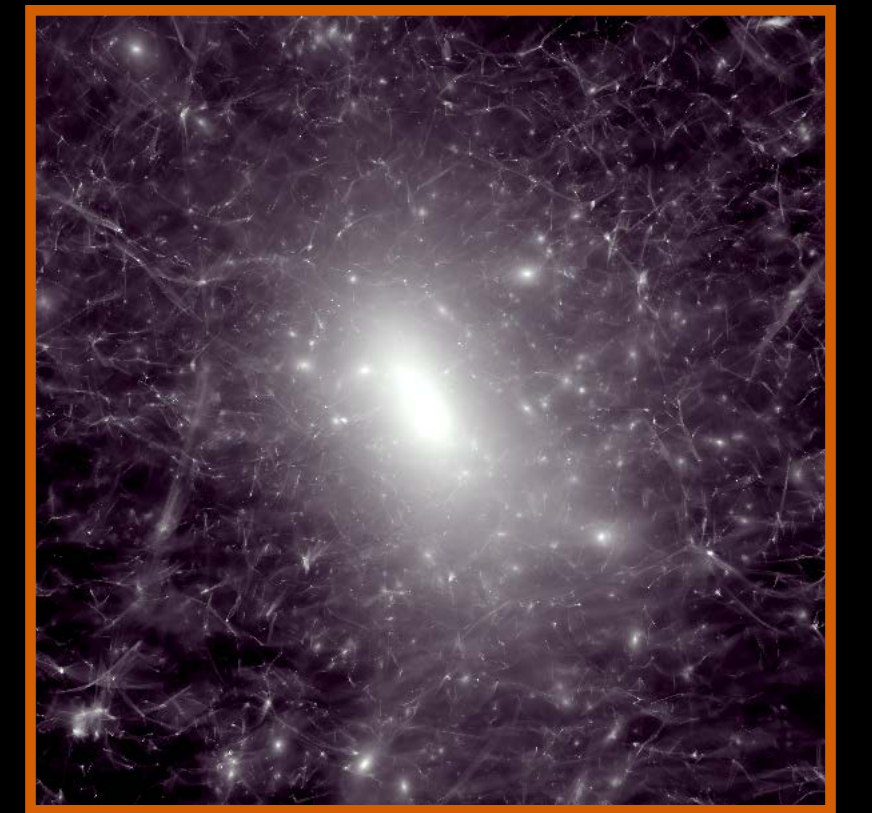
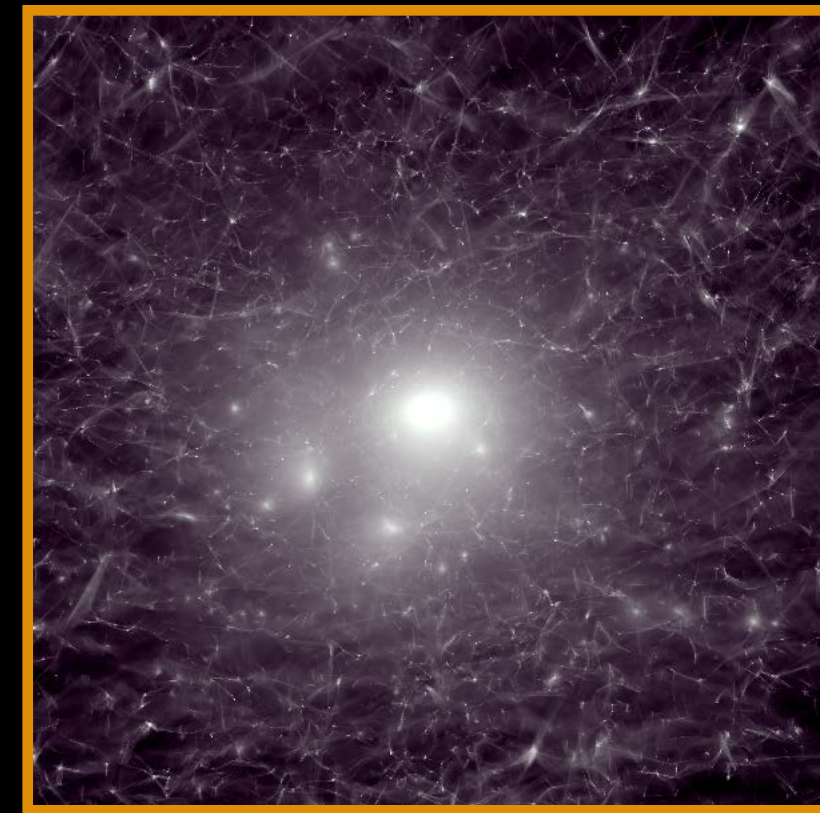
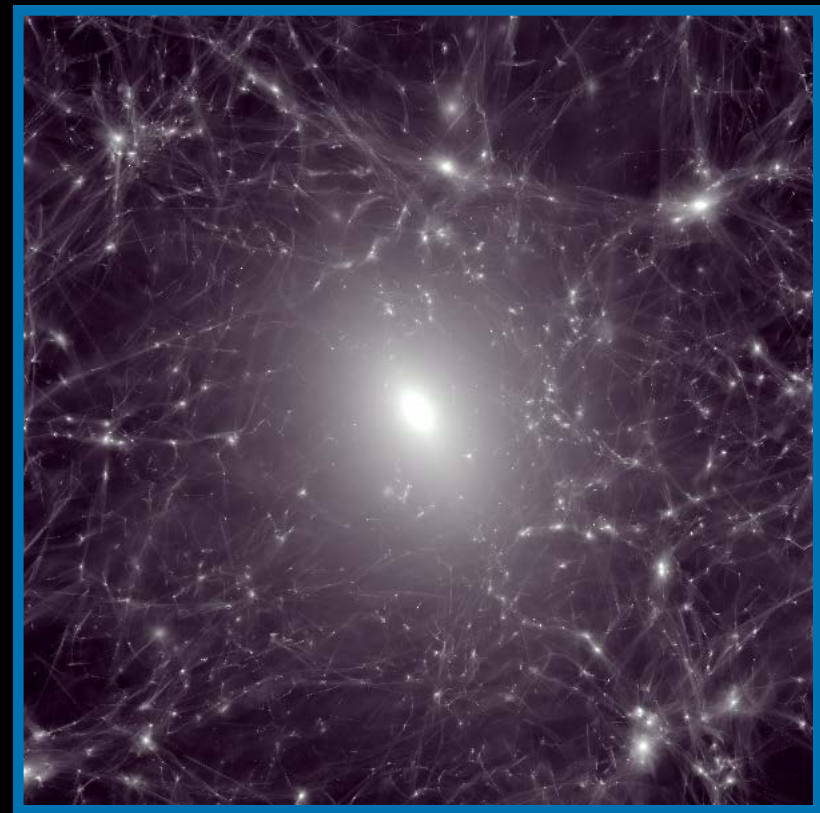
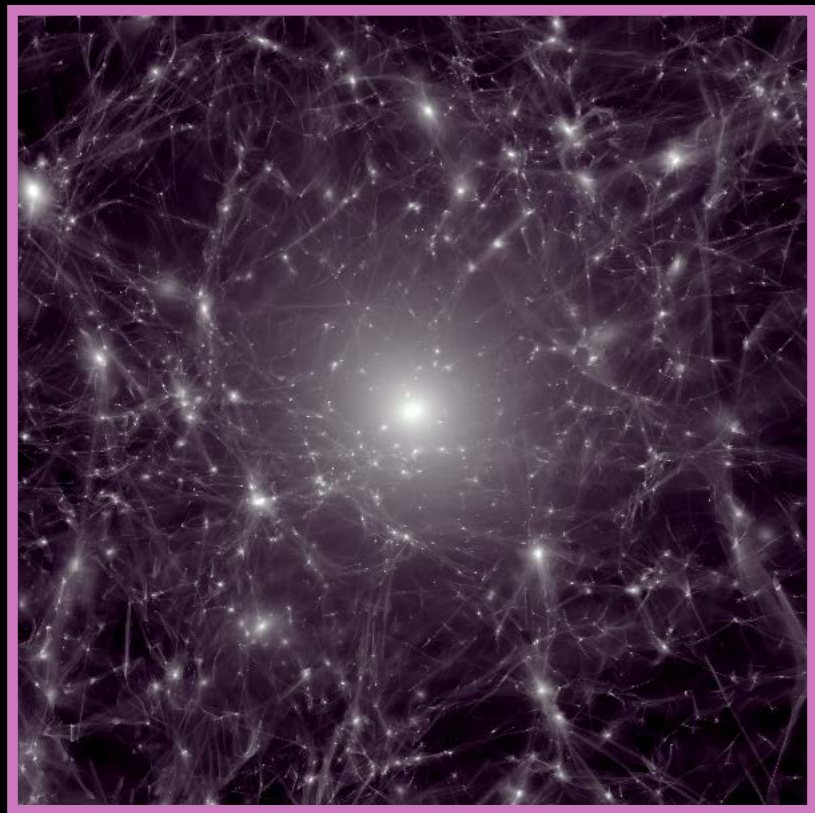


Cosmological Simulations with Novel Dark Matter Physics



Ethan Nadler

PACIFIC 2024

8/27/2024



CARNEGIE
SCIENCE



USC University of
Southern California

Dark Matter Physics on Small Scales

Cold dark matter

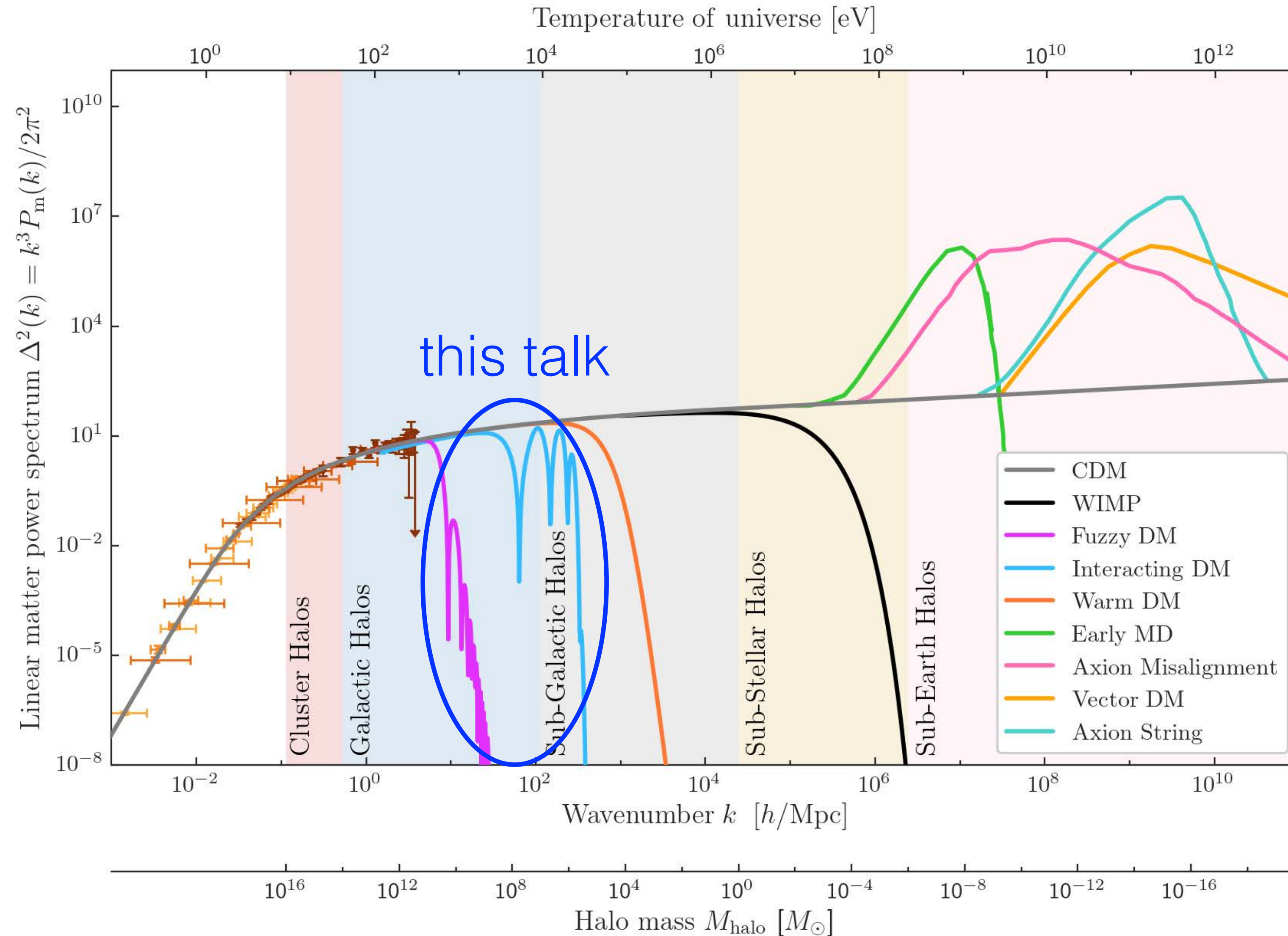
New dark matter physics



Lovell et al. 2012



Dark Matter Physics on Small Scales



- Dark matter physics affects structure formation throughout cosmic history
- Matter clustering on sub-Mpc scales is mostly unconstrained
- **Simulations are needed** to explore a range of DM models on small scales

Pathways to Innovation
and Discovery
in Particle Physics



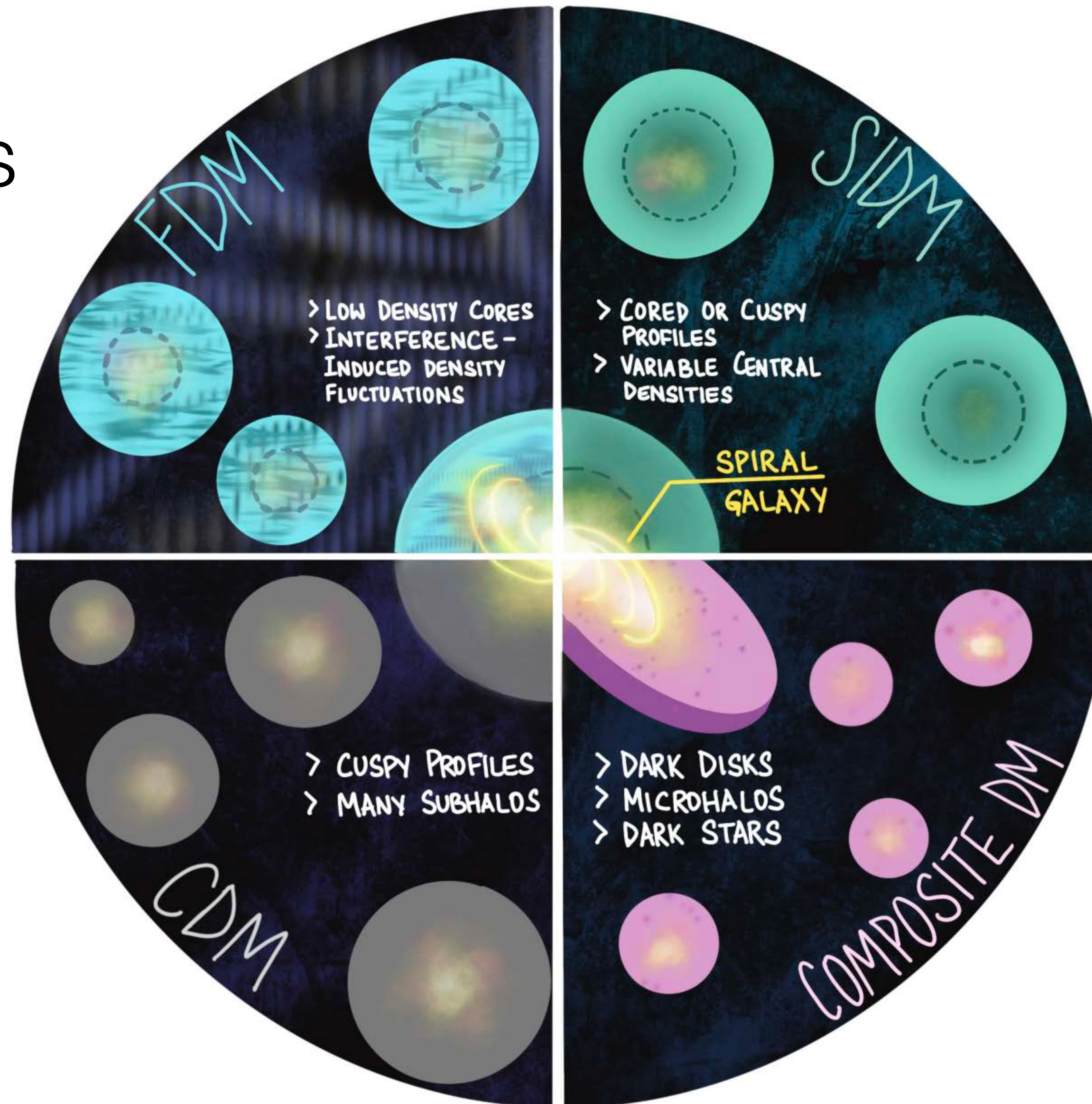
Ab Initio DM Physics

alter initial
conditions

production
mechanism

Standard Model
interactions

particle mass



In Situ DM Physics

alter
dynamics

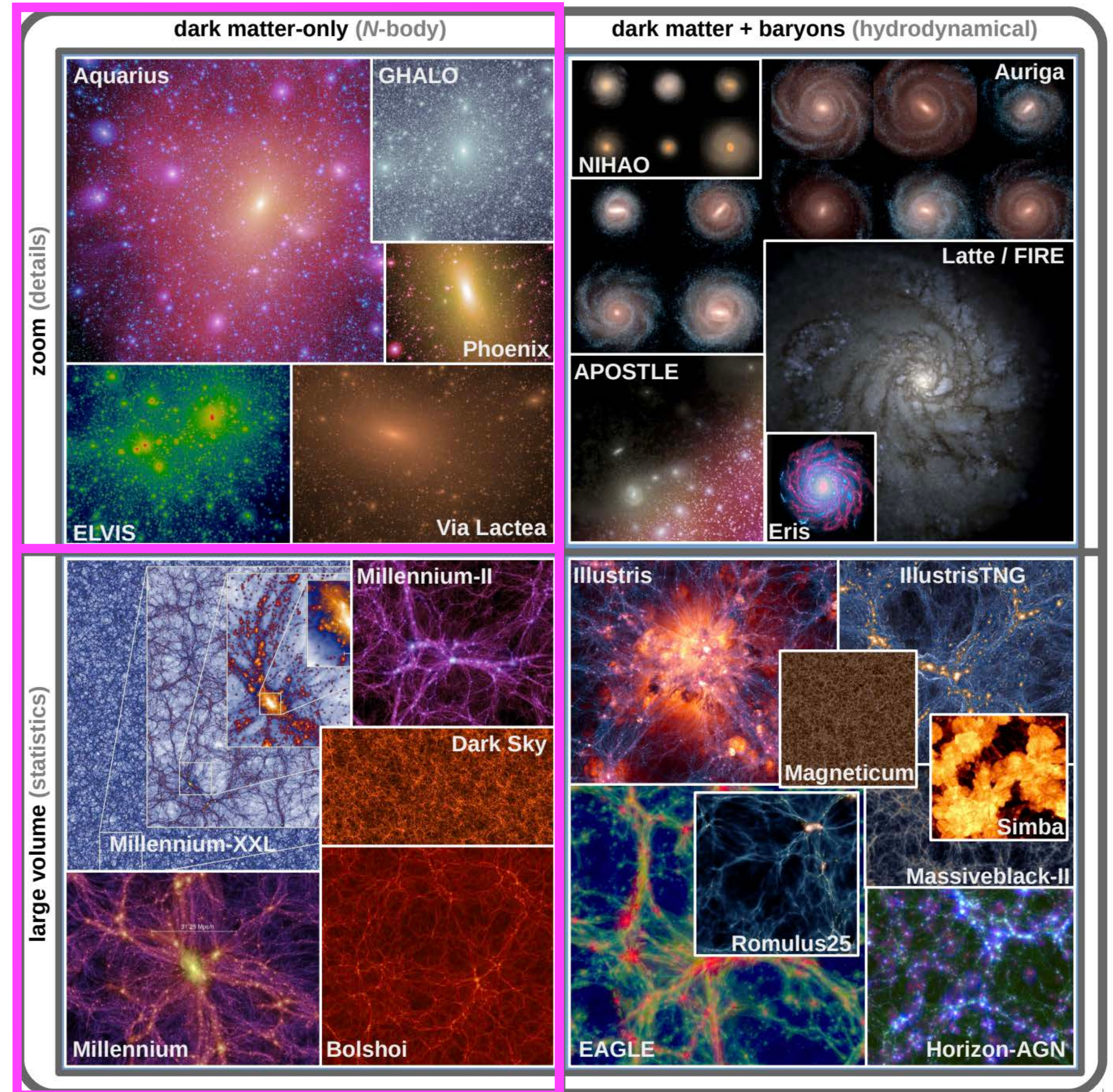
self-
interactions

particle
lifetime

particle mass

The Landscape of Cosmological Simulations

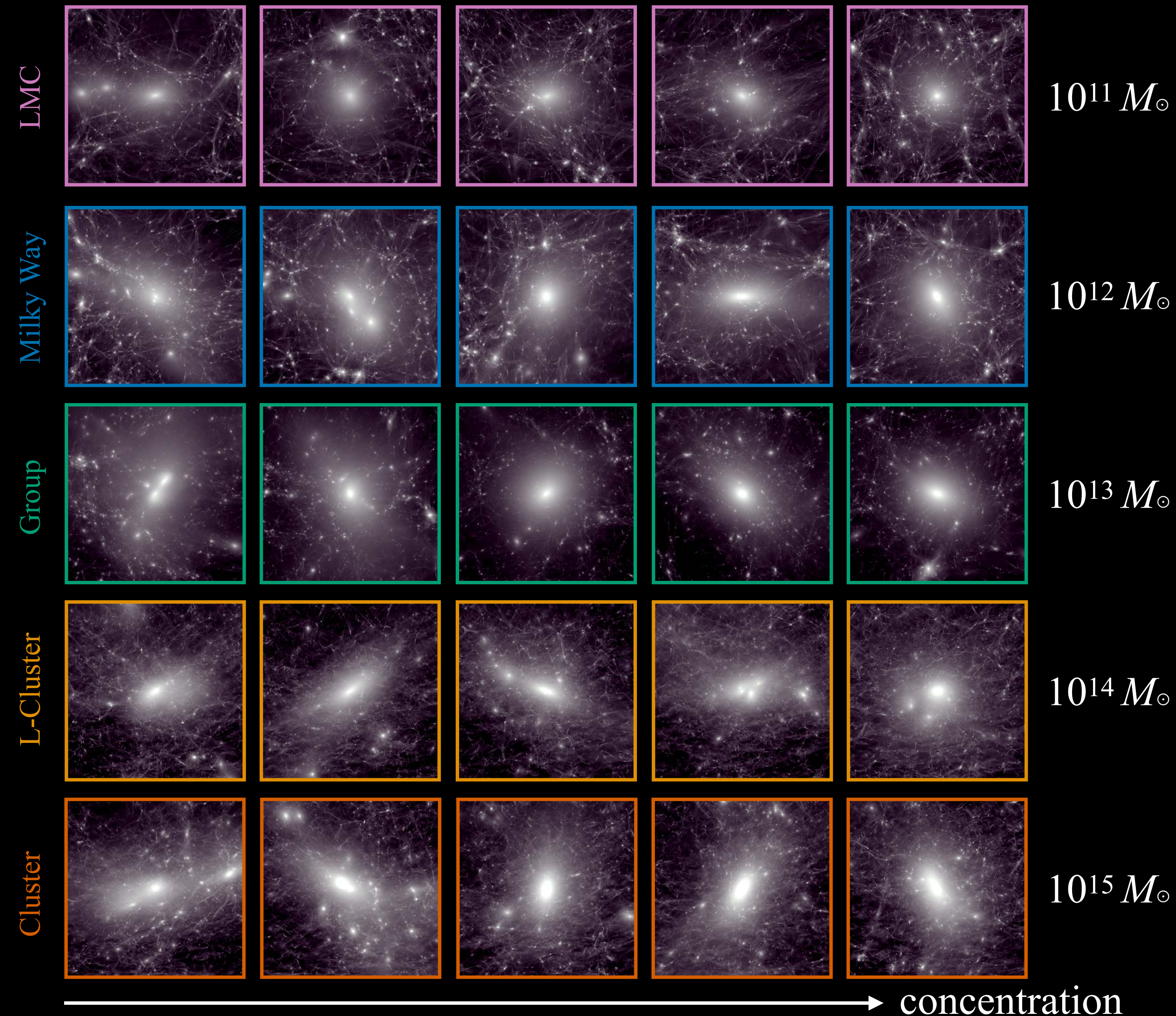
- Cosmological simulations robustly predict nonlinear structure
- Dark matter only simulations enable DM parameter space exploration
- Zoom-in simulations resolve small scales in specific systems of interest (e.g. Milky Way, strong lenses)



Symphony Zoom-in Simulation Suites

- 262 cosmological CDM-only zoom-in simulations spanning four decades of host halo mass
- Includes the first large suites of **LMC** and **strong lens** analog host halos
- Run with a unified simulation and analysis code pipeline; all data is publicly available:

web.stanford.edu/group/gfc/gfcsims

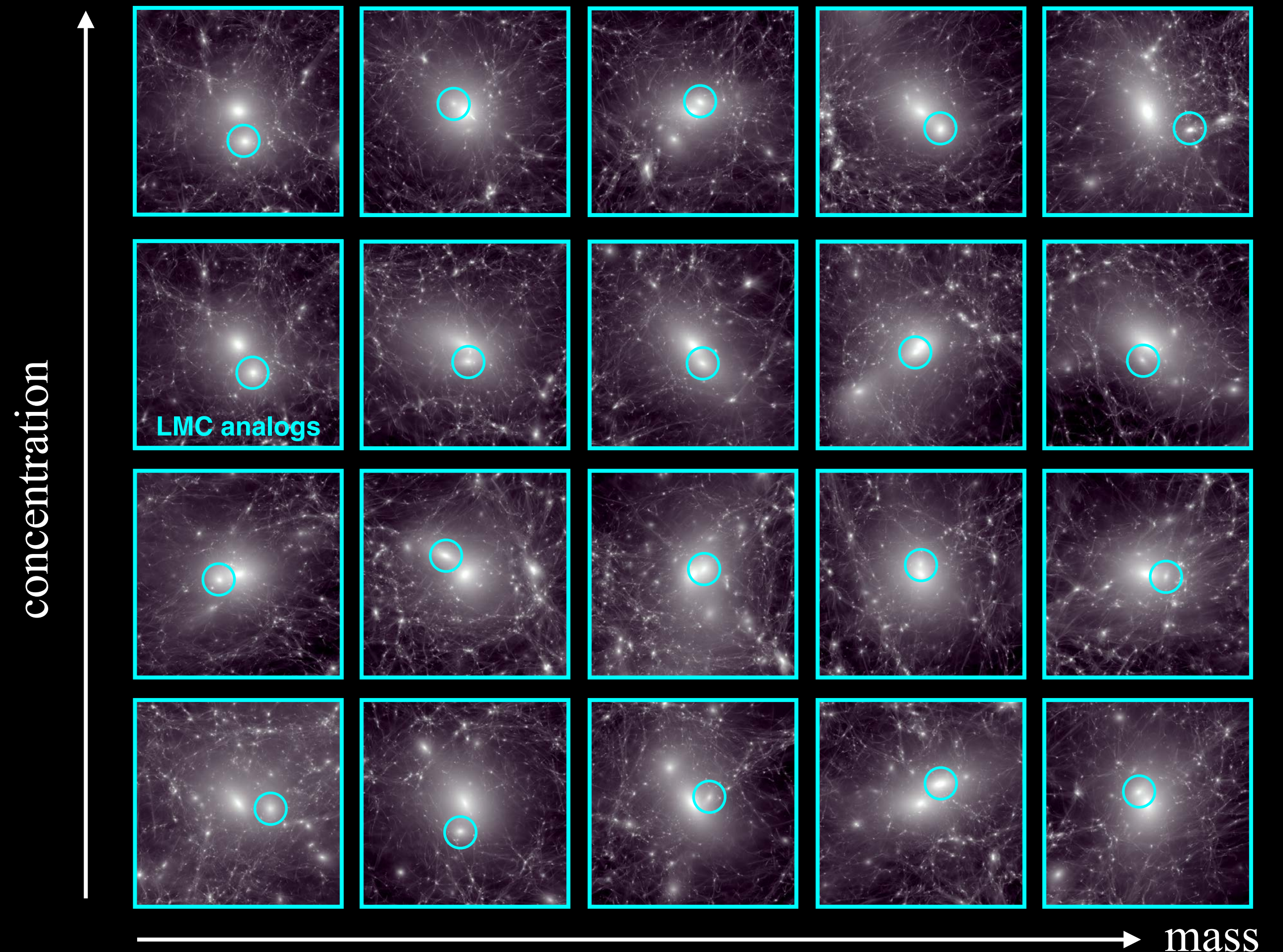


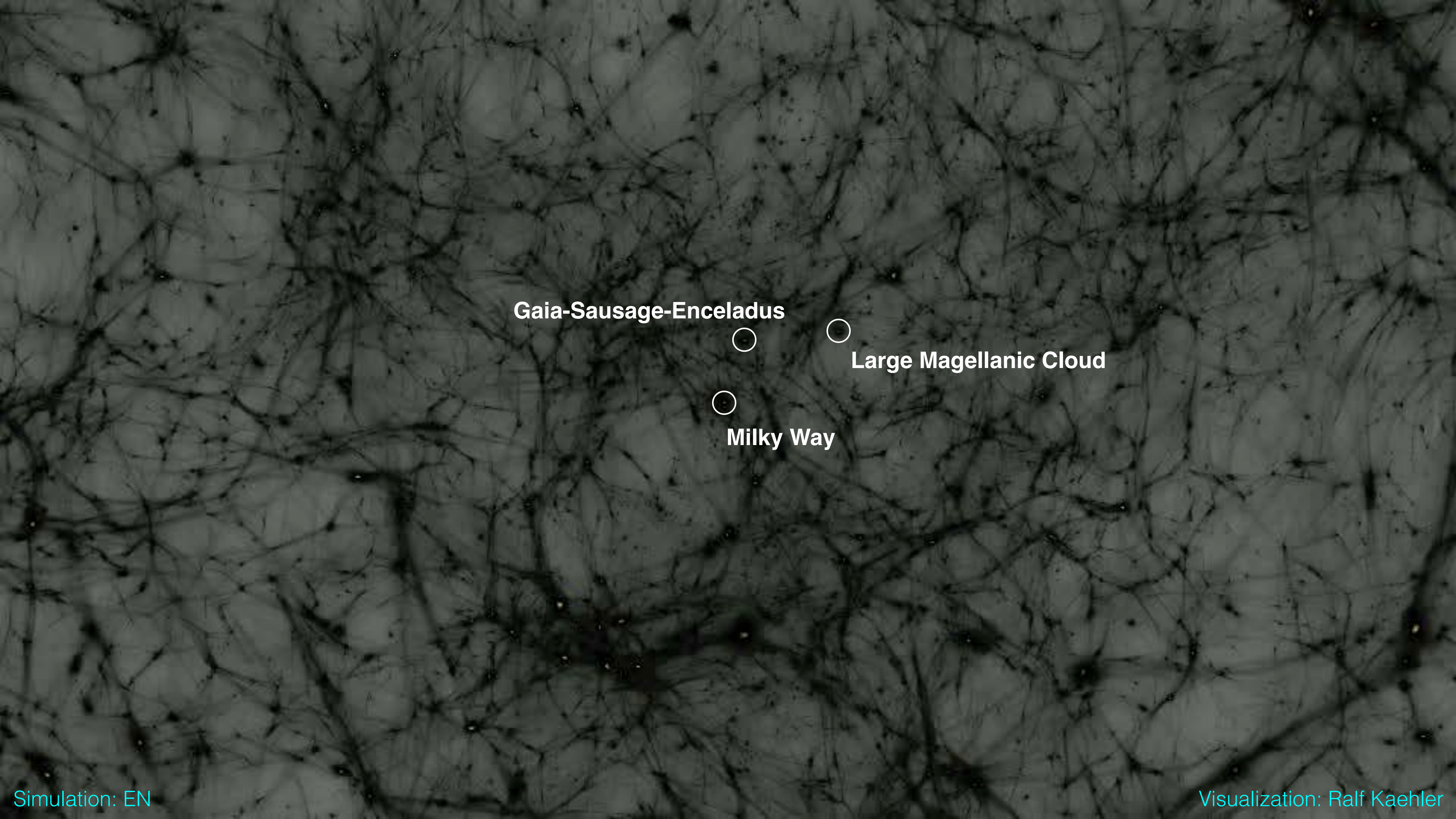
Milky Way-est Zoom-in Simulations

- 20 cosmological CDM-only zoom-in simulations of Milky Way-like systems
- All realizations include analogs of the **LMC** and **Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus**
- All data is publicly available:
web.stanford.edu/group/gfc/gfcsims



Deveshi Buch
(Stanford)





Gaia-Sausage-Enceladus



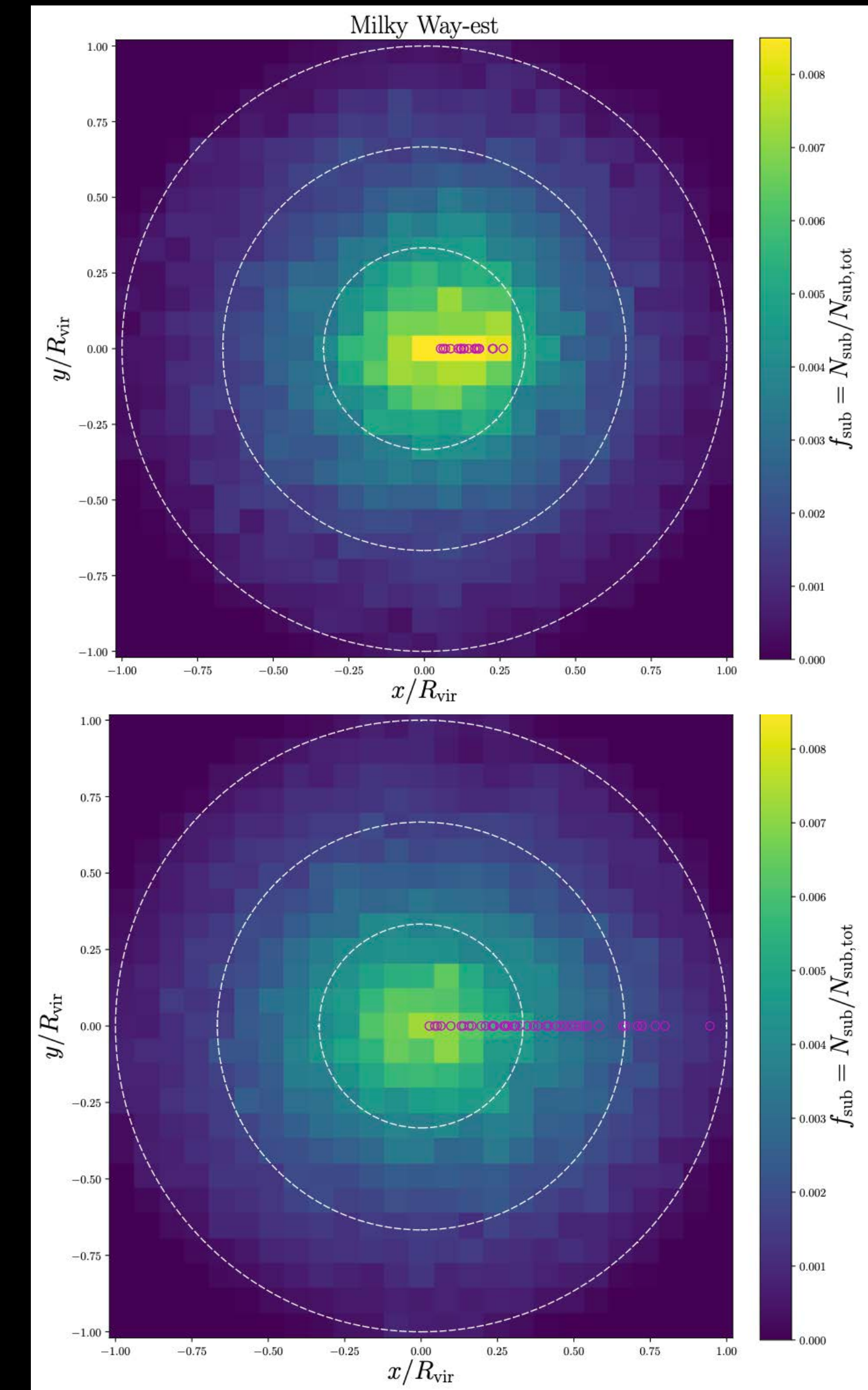
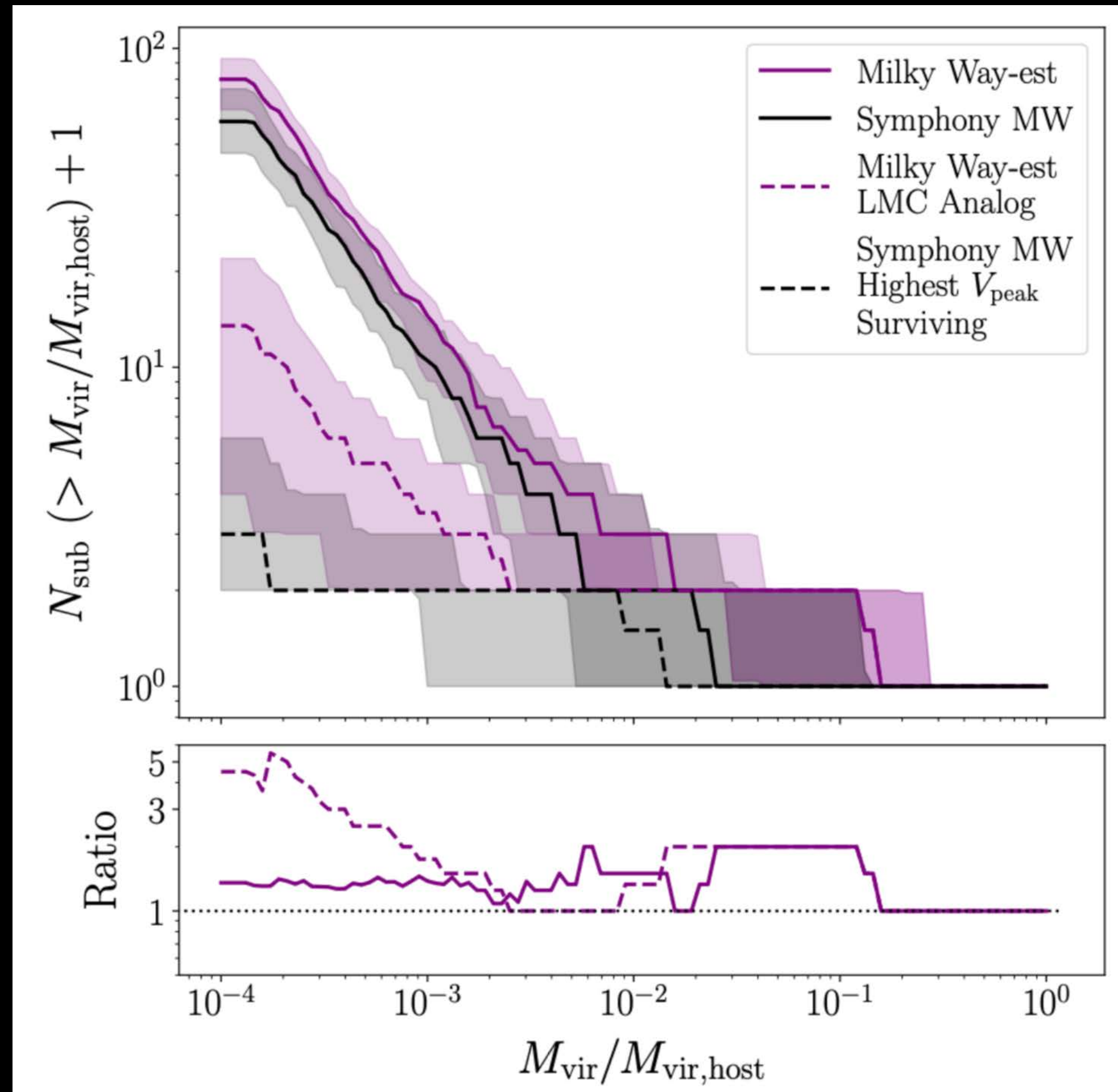
Large Magellanic Cloud



Milky Way

Milky Way-est Zoom-in Simulations

- Milky Way-est subhalos are more **abundant**, **radially concentrated**, and **anisotropic** than average

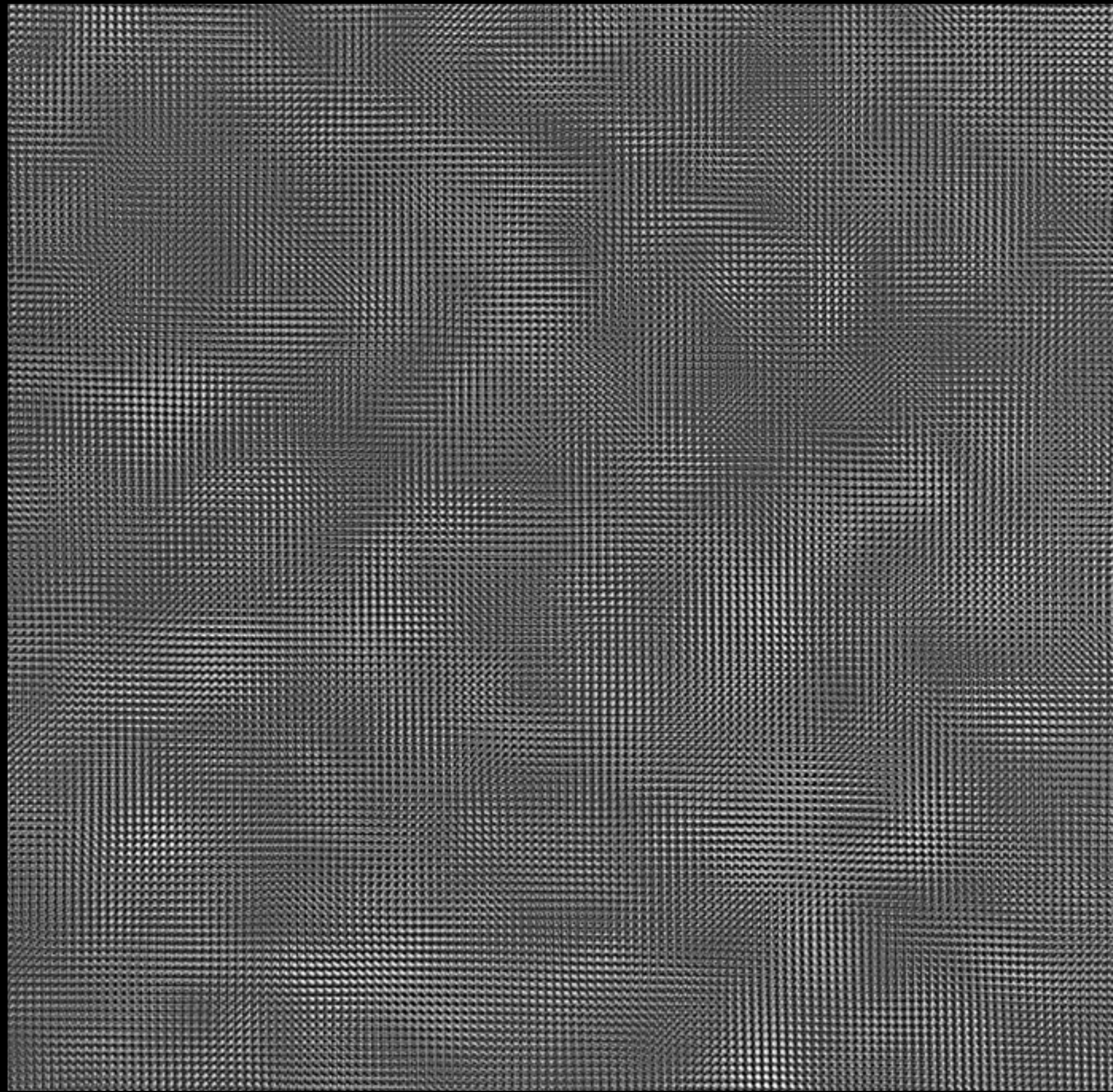


Milky Way-est

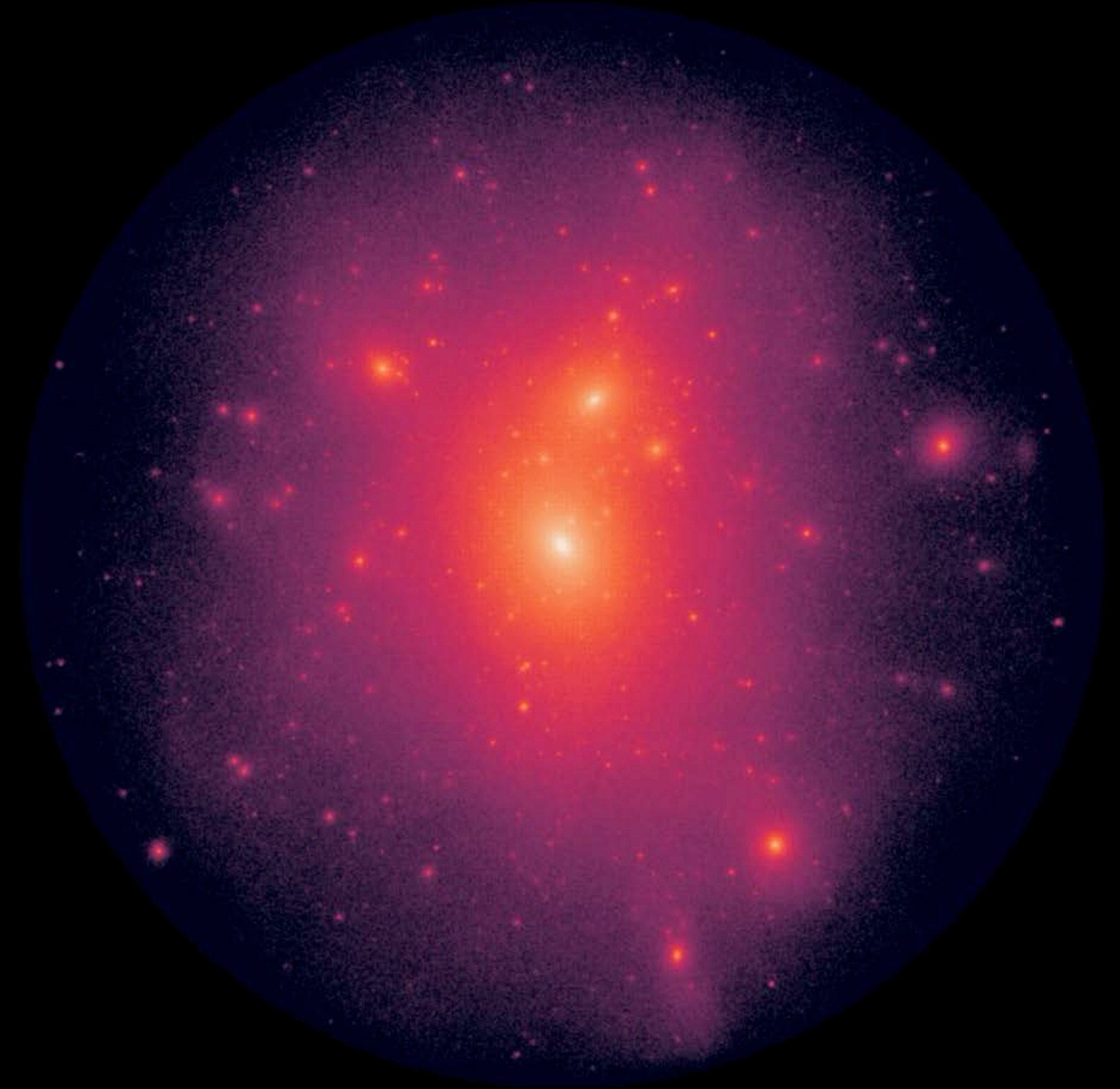
Symphony MW

Simulating Initial Conditions Beyond CDM

Ab Initio



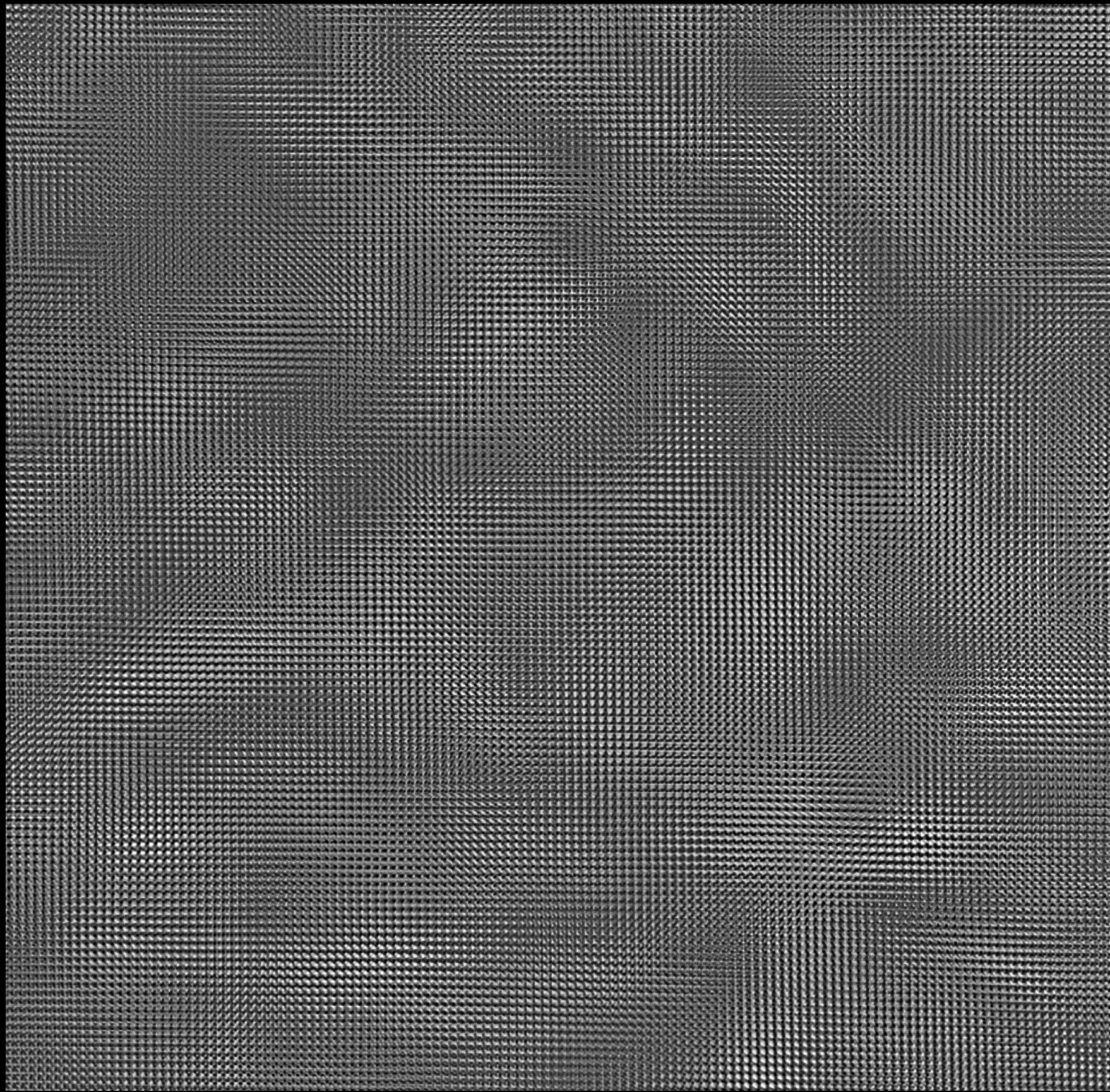
300,000 years after Big Bang



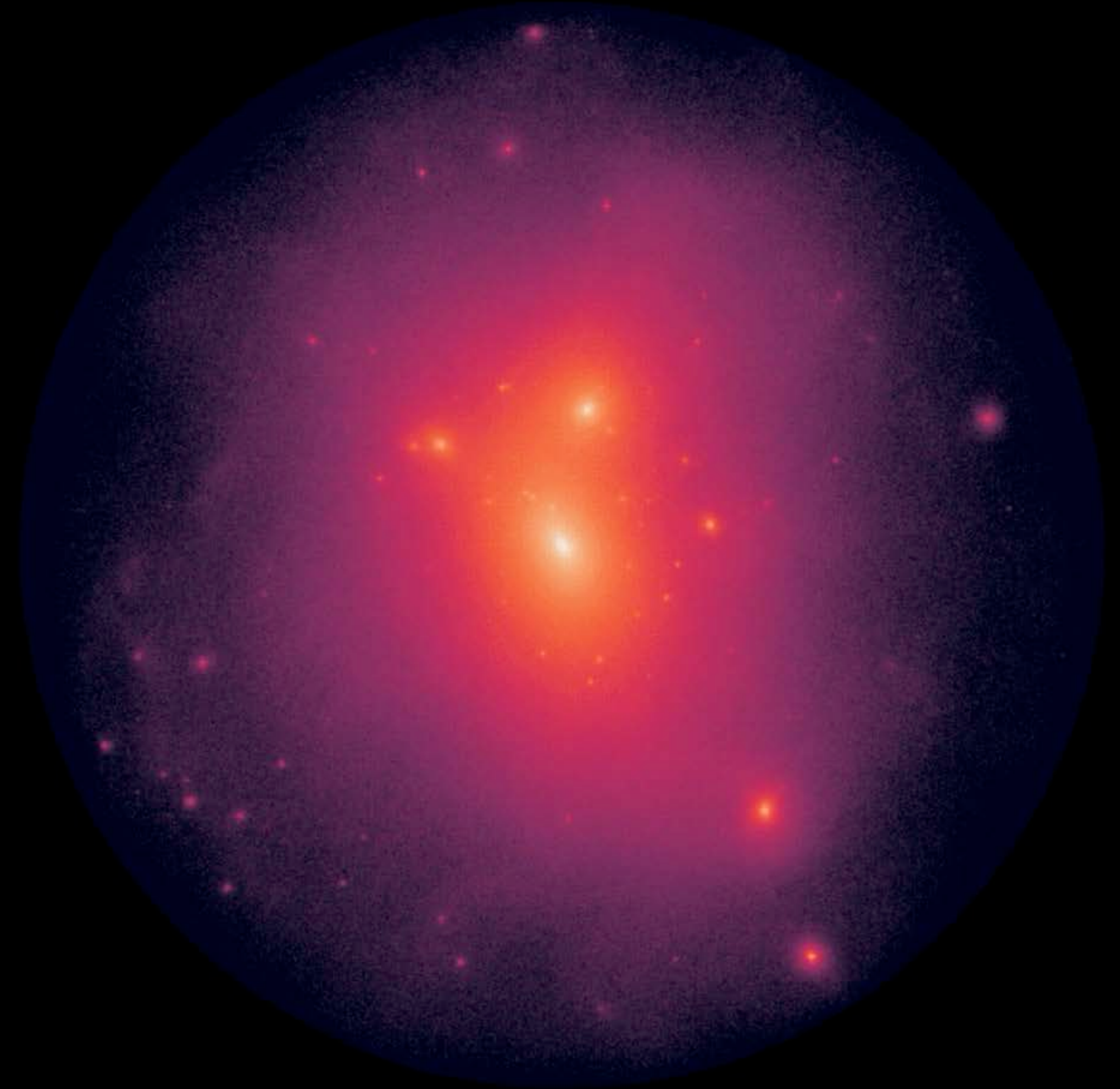
Today

Simulating Initial Conditions Beyond CDM

Ab Initio



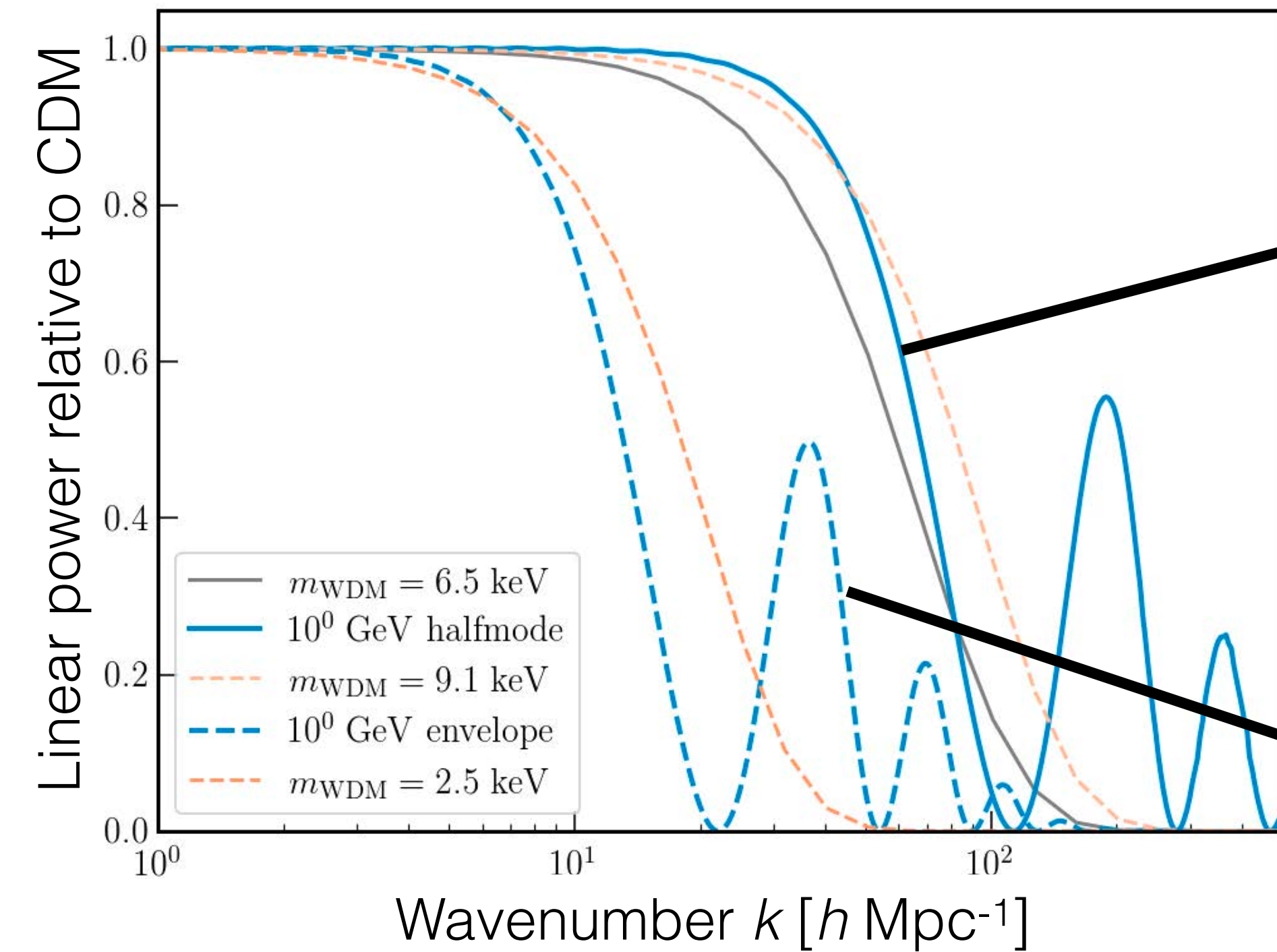
300,000 years after Big Bang



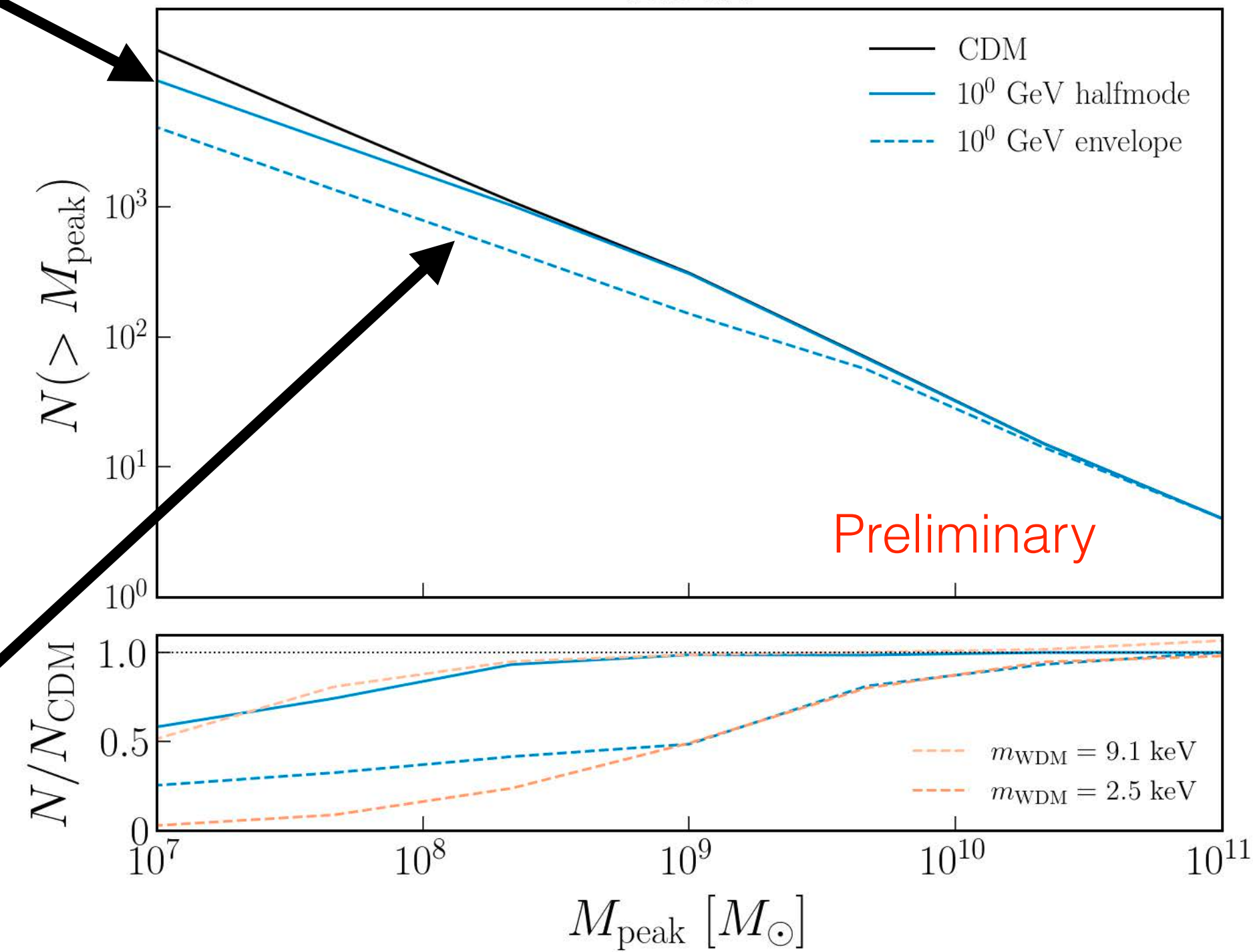
Today

COZMIC Zoom-in Simulations

Initial conditions from linear theory



Halo and subhalo populations



Preliminary



Rui An
(USC)



Andrew Benson
(Carnegie)

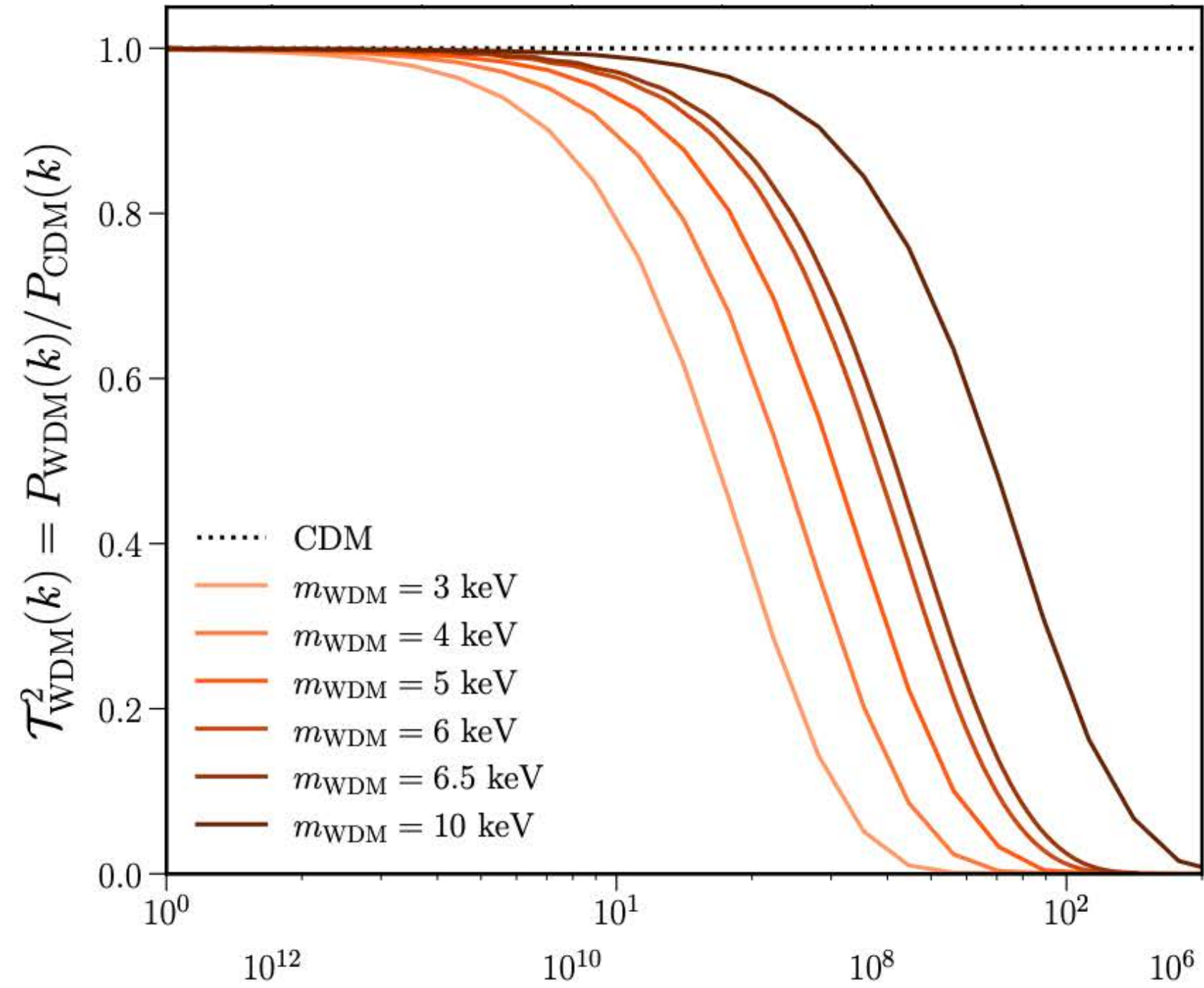


Vera Gluscevic
(USC)

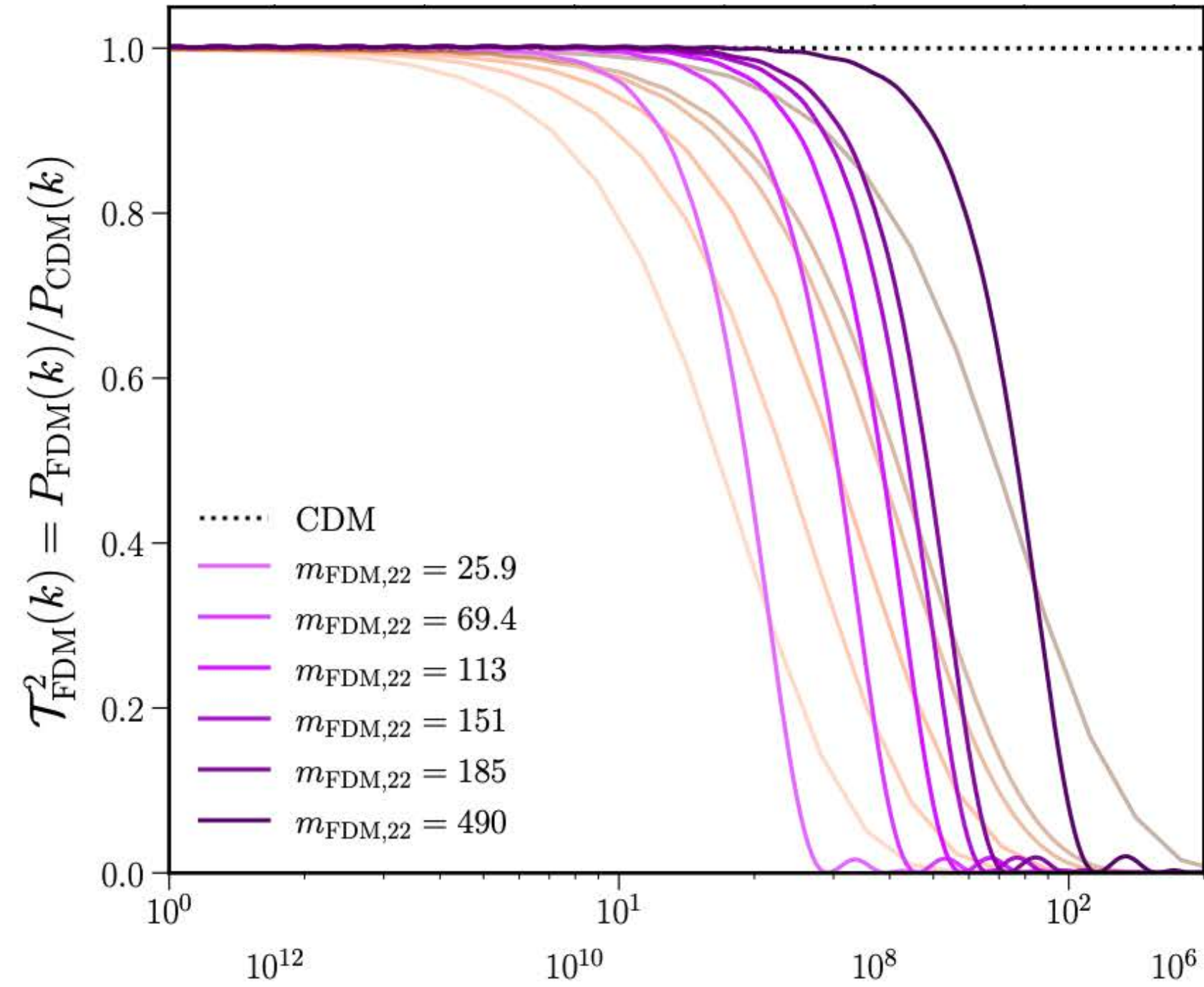
100+ cosmological simulations of Milky Way analogs with initial conditions for **warm, fuzzy, interacting** DM

EN et al., in prep.

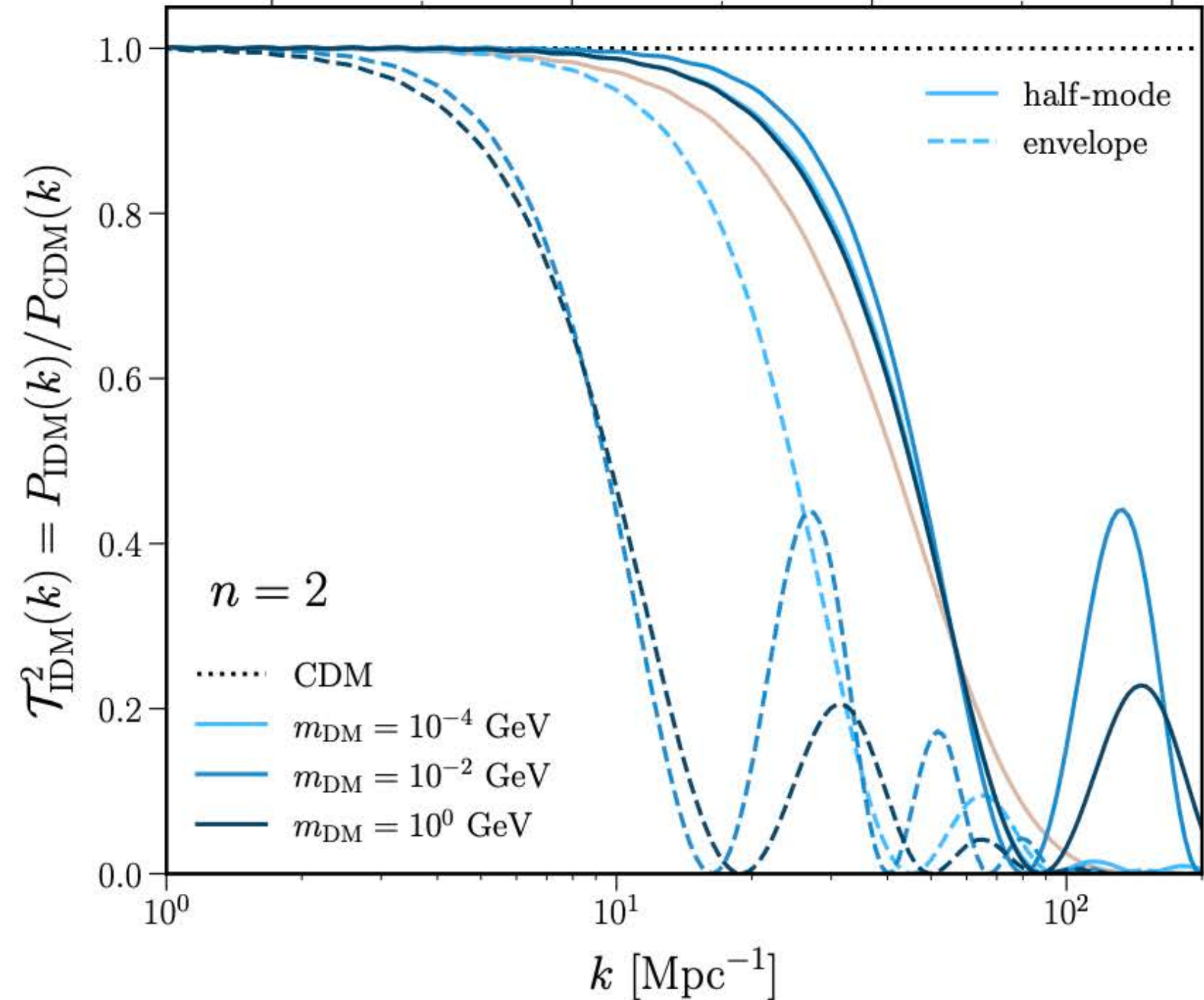
Warm Dark Matter



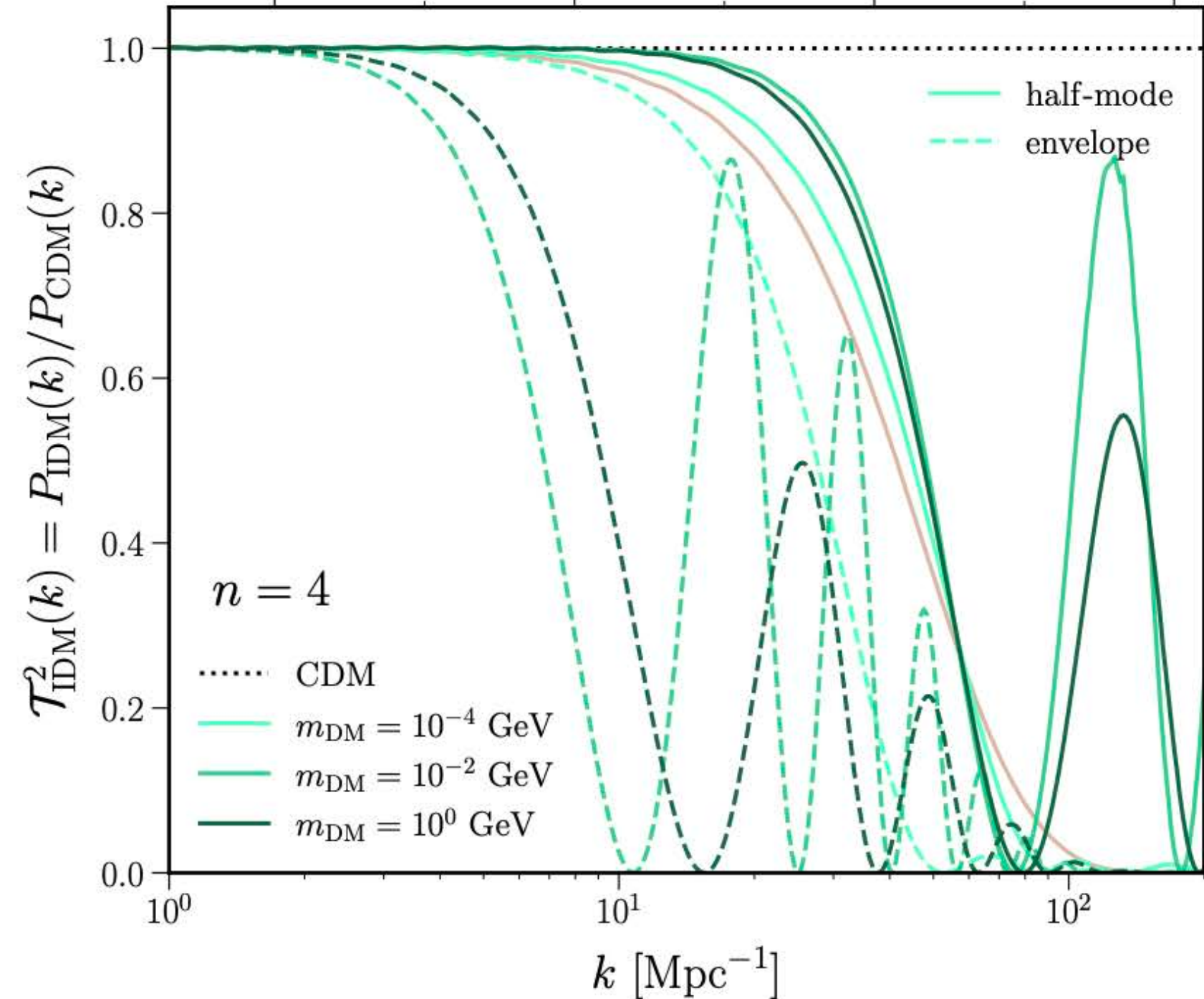
Fuzzy Dark Matter



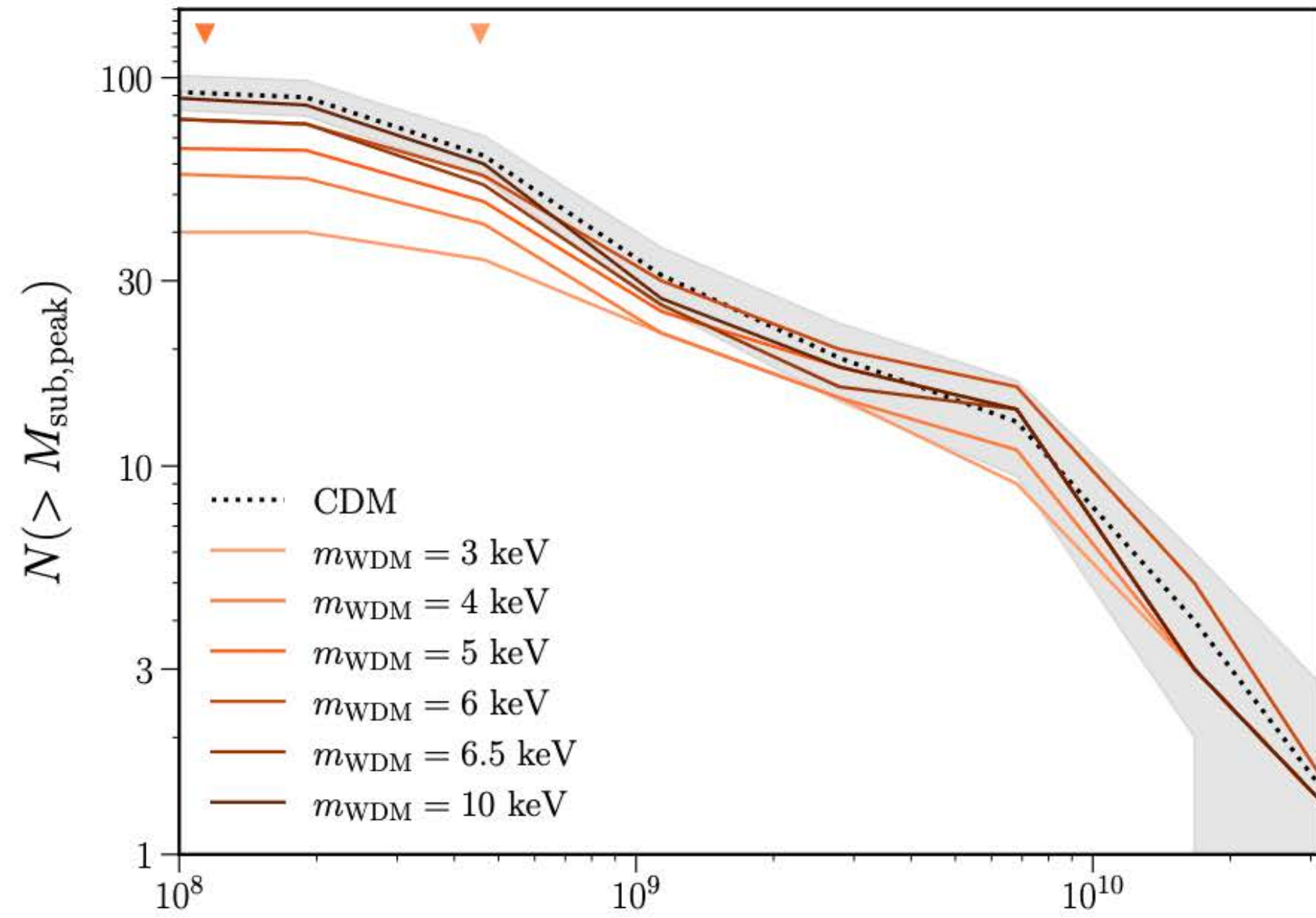
Interacting Dark Matter
($n = 2$)



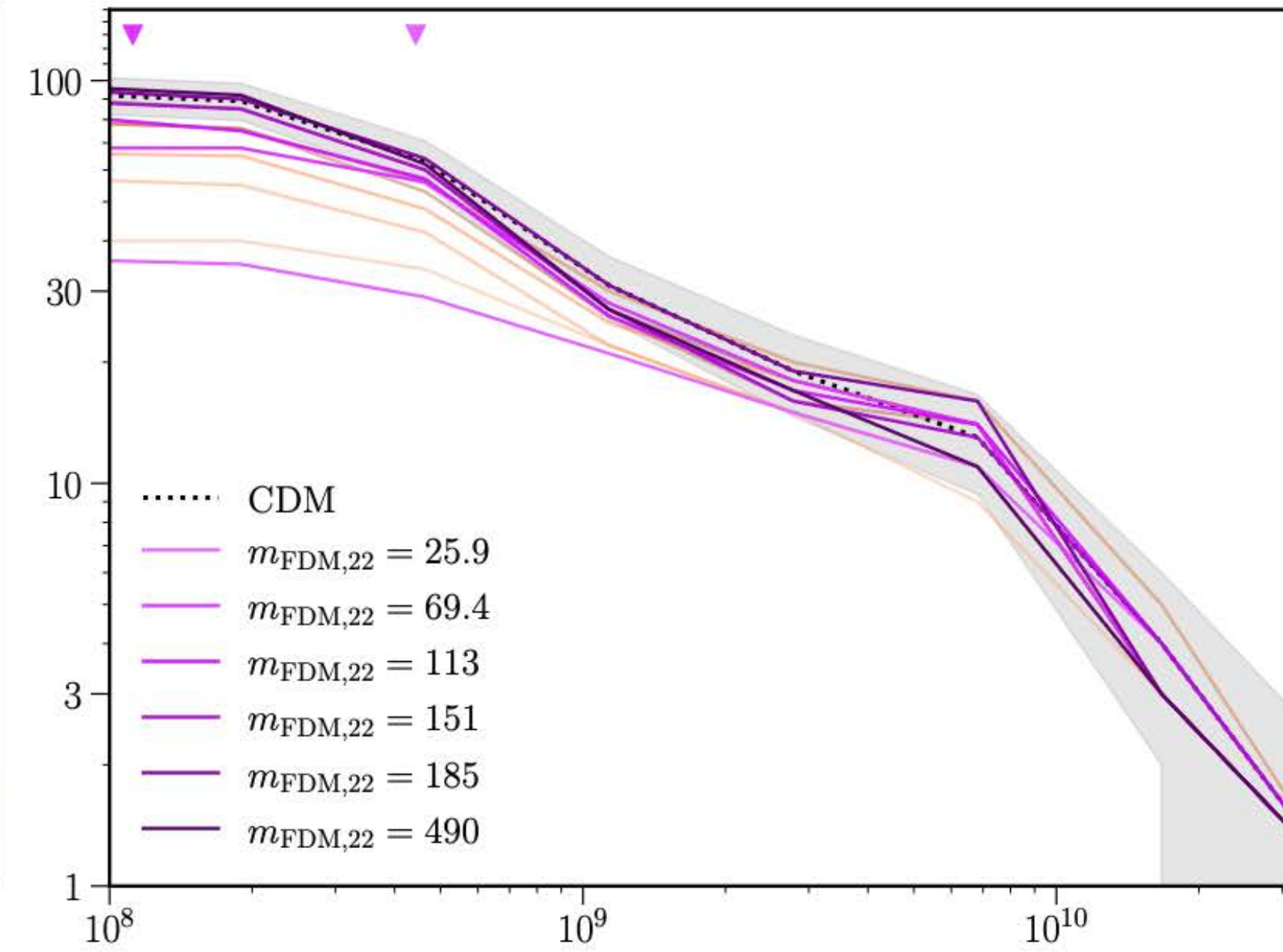
Interacting Dark Matter
($n = 4$)



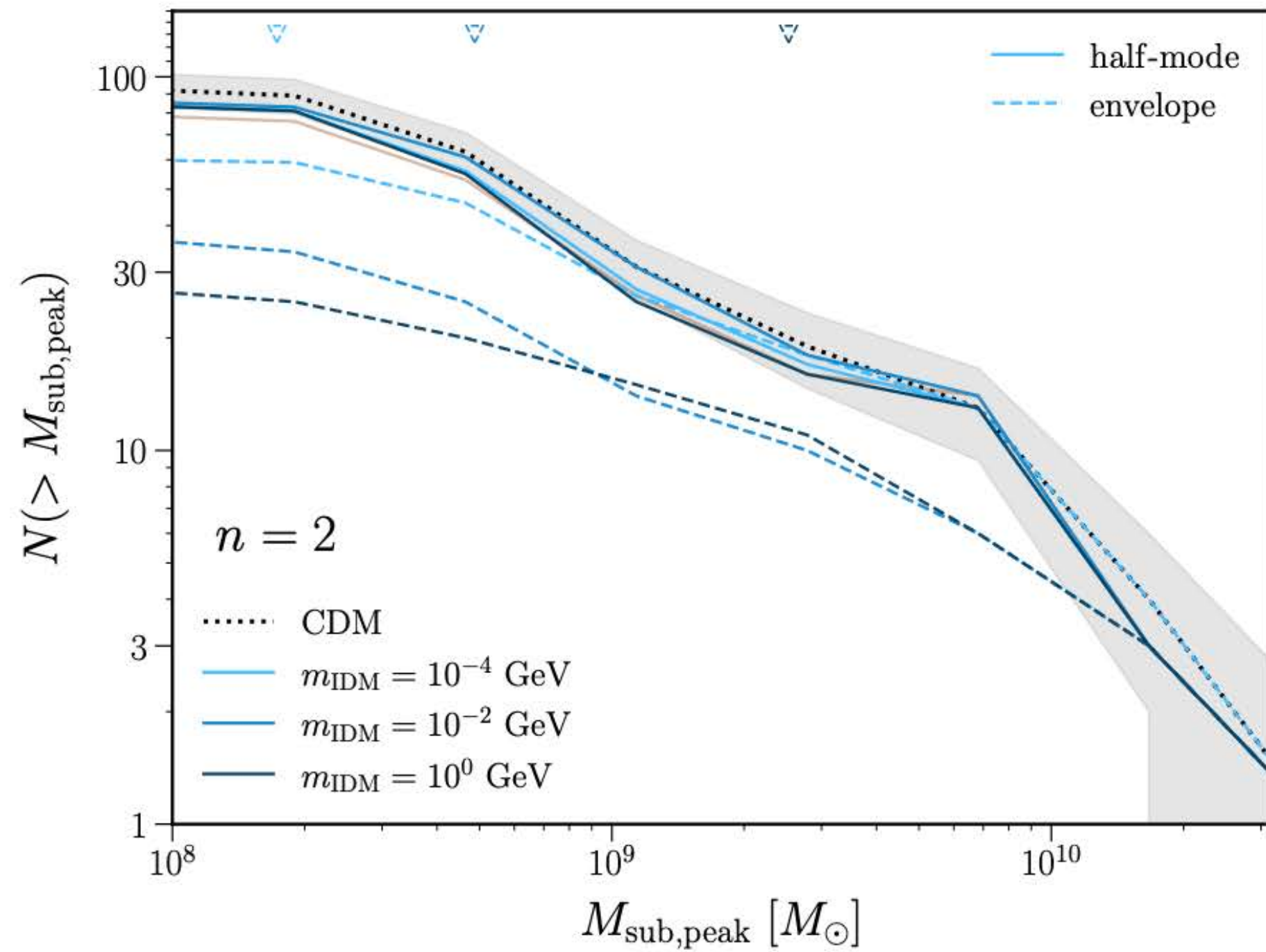
Warm Dark Matter



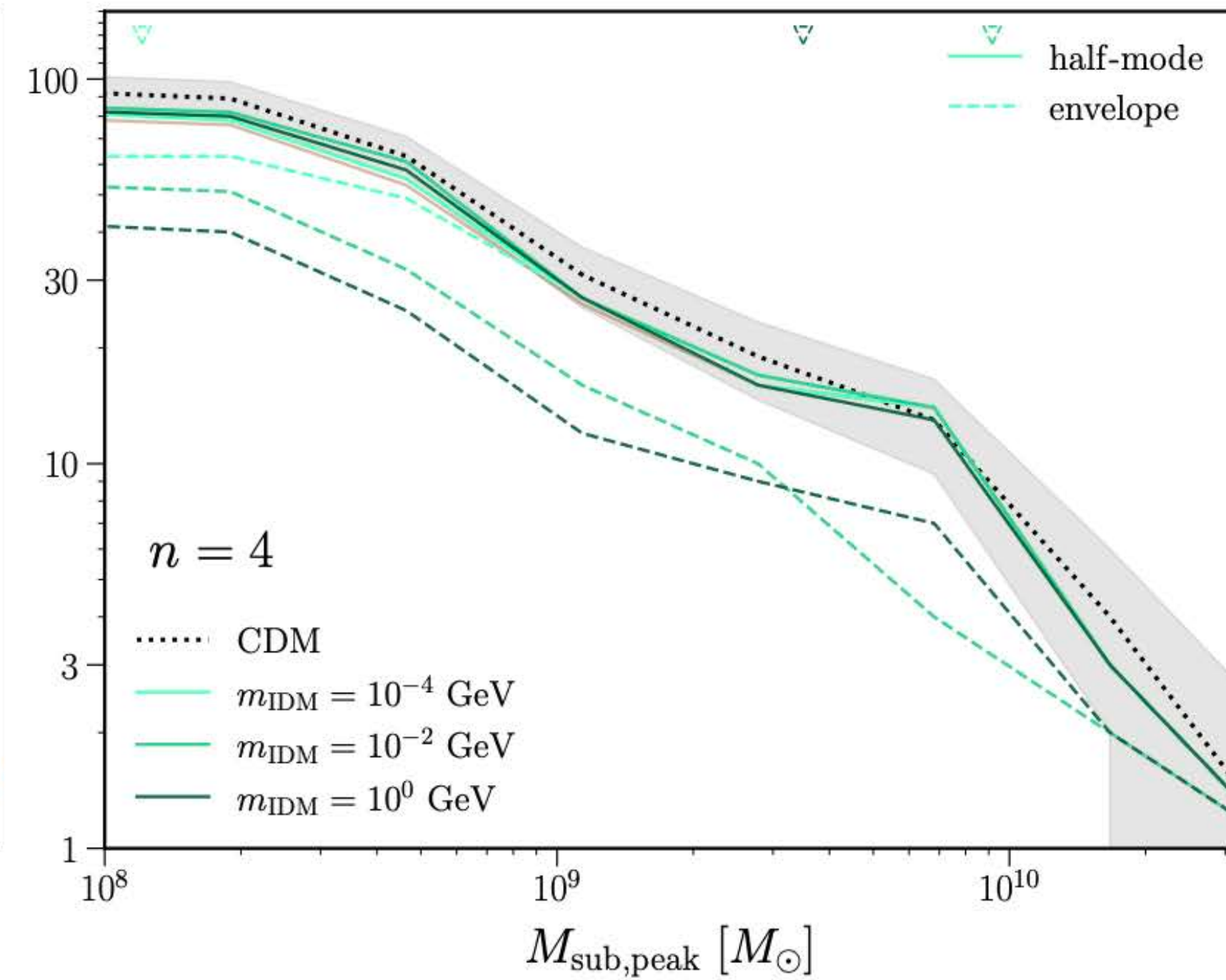
Fuzzy Dark Matter



Interacting Dark Matter
($n = 2$)



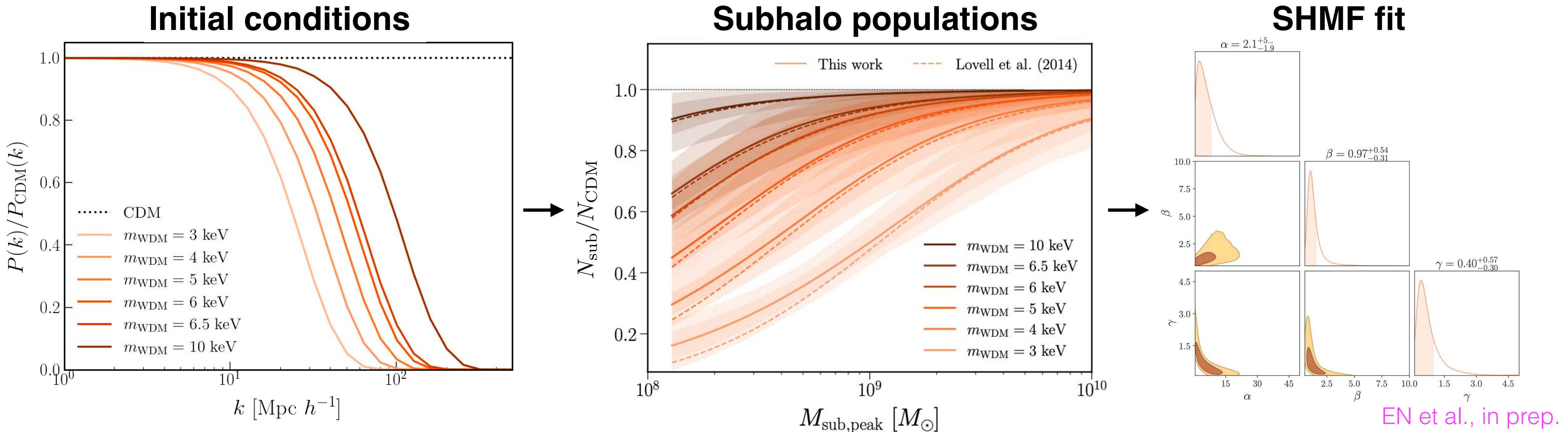
Interacting Dark Matter
($n = 4$)



COZMIC I: Warm Dark Matter

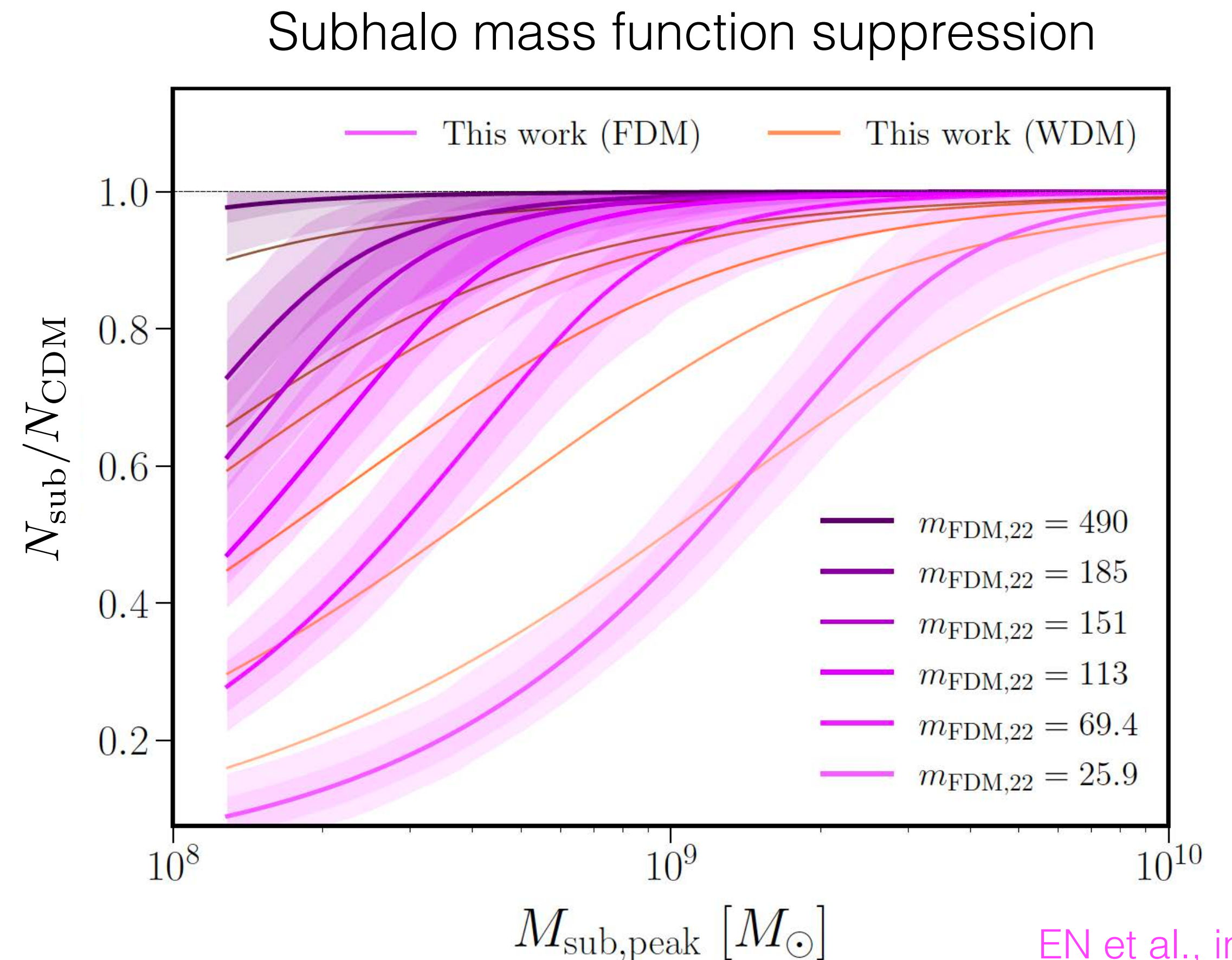
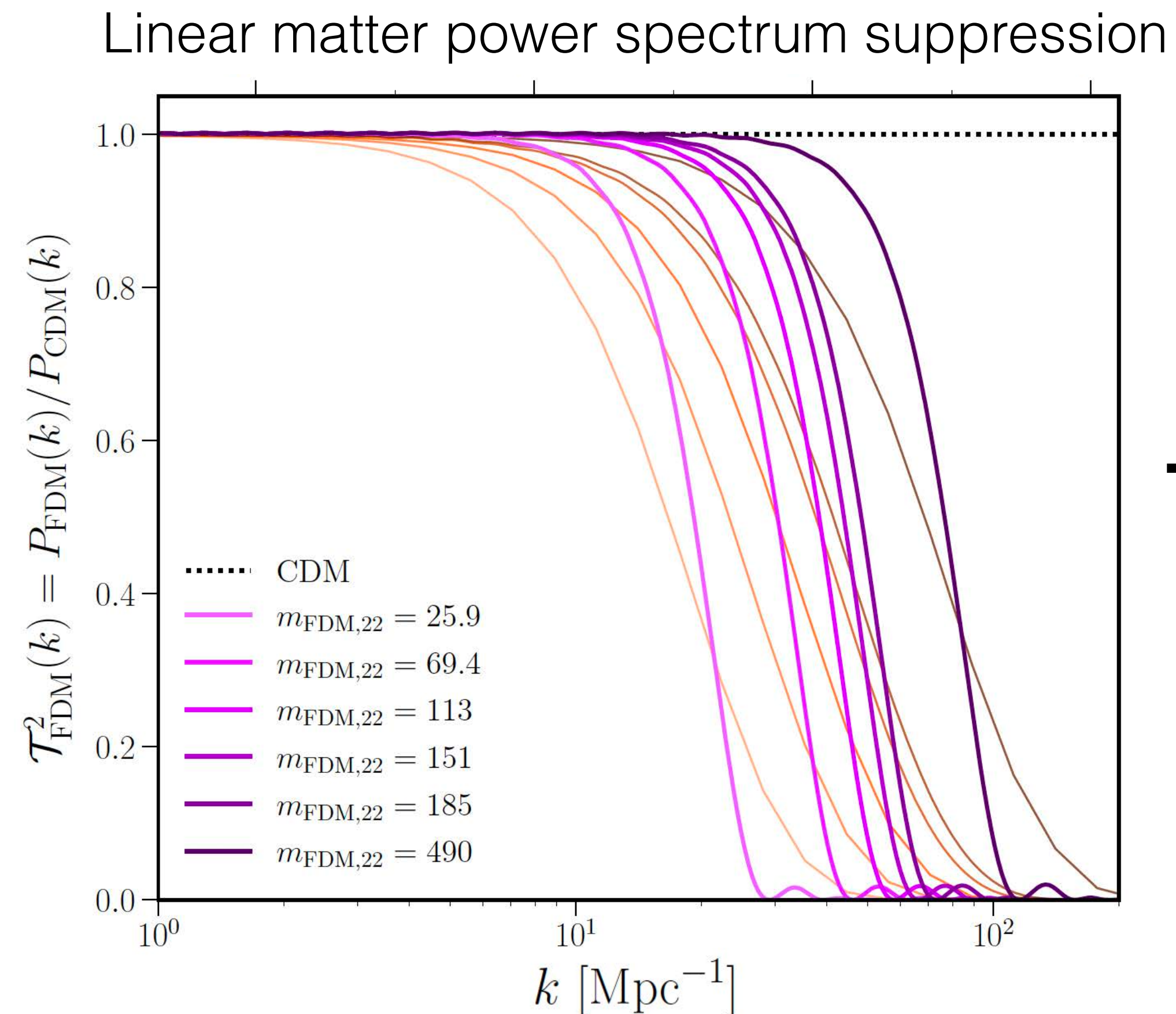
- Recalibrate WDM subhalo mass function suppression, including treatment of statistical uncertainties and halo-to-halo scatter; integrated with **CLASS**
- Subhalo mass function suppression is well constrained
- Extremely small contamination from spurious halos

$$\frac{(dn/dM)_{\text{WDM}}}{(dn/dM)_{\text{CDM}}} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{\alpha M_{\text{hm}}(m_{\text{WDM}})}{M} \right)^{\beta} \right]^{-\gamma}$$



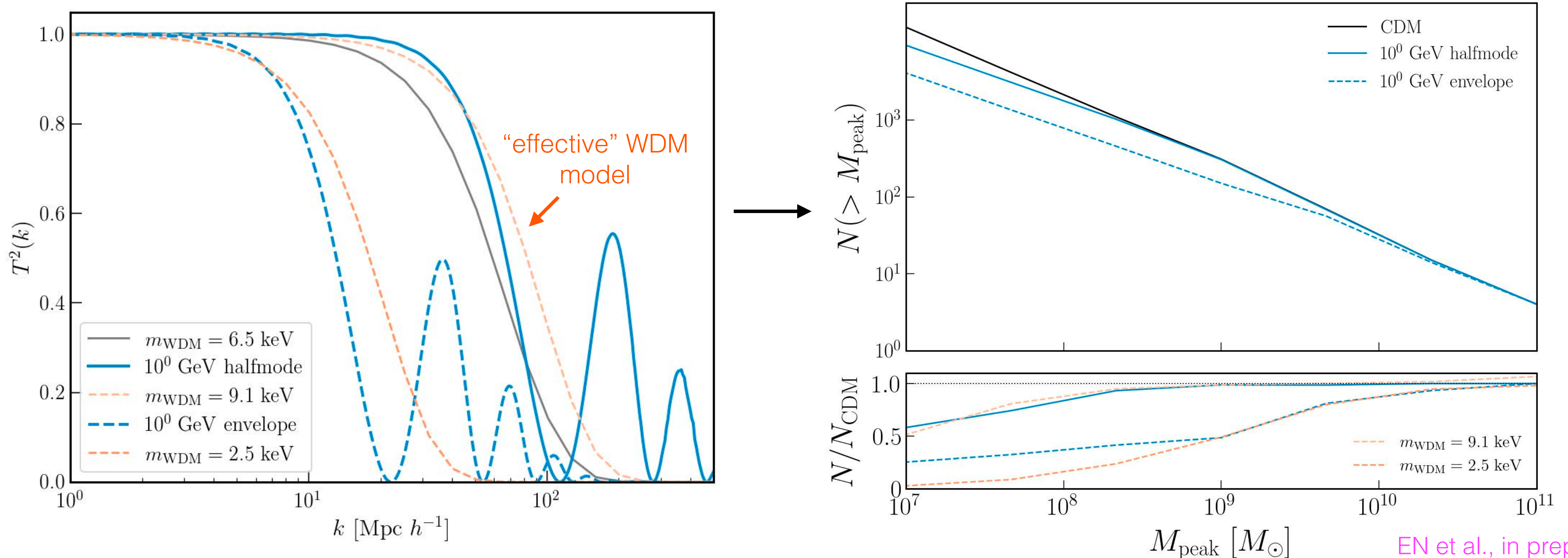
COZMIC I: Fuzzy Dark Matter

- Fuzzy dark matter subhalo mass function cuts off more sharply than WDM due to $P(k)$ shape
- New calibration improves Milky Way satellite bound by order of magnitude: $m_{\text{FDM}} > 1.4 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV}$

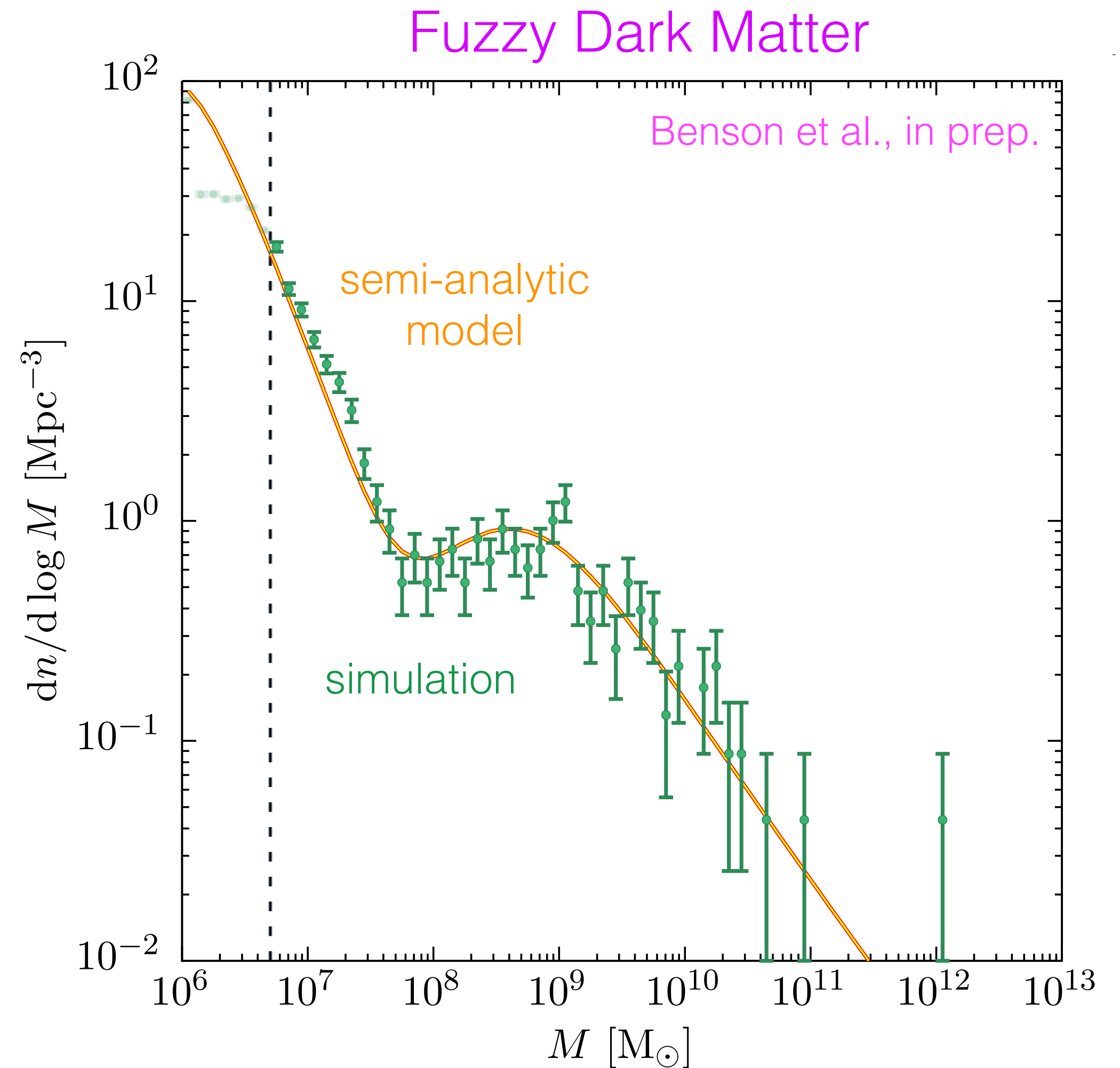
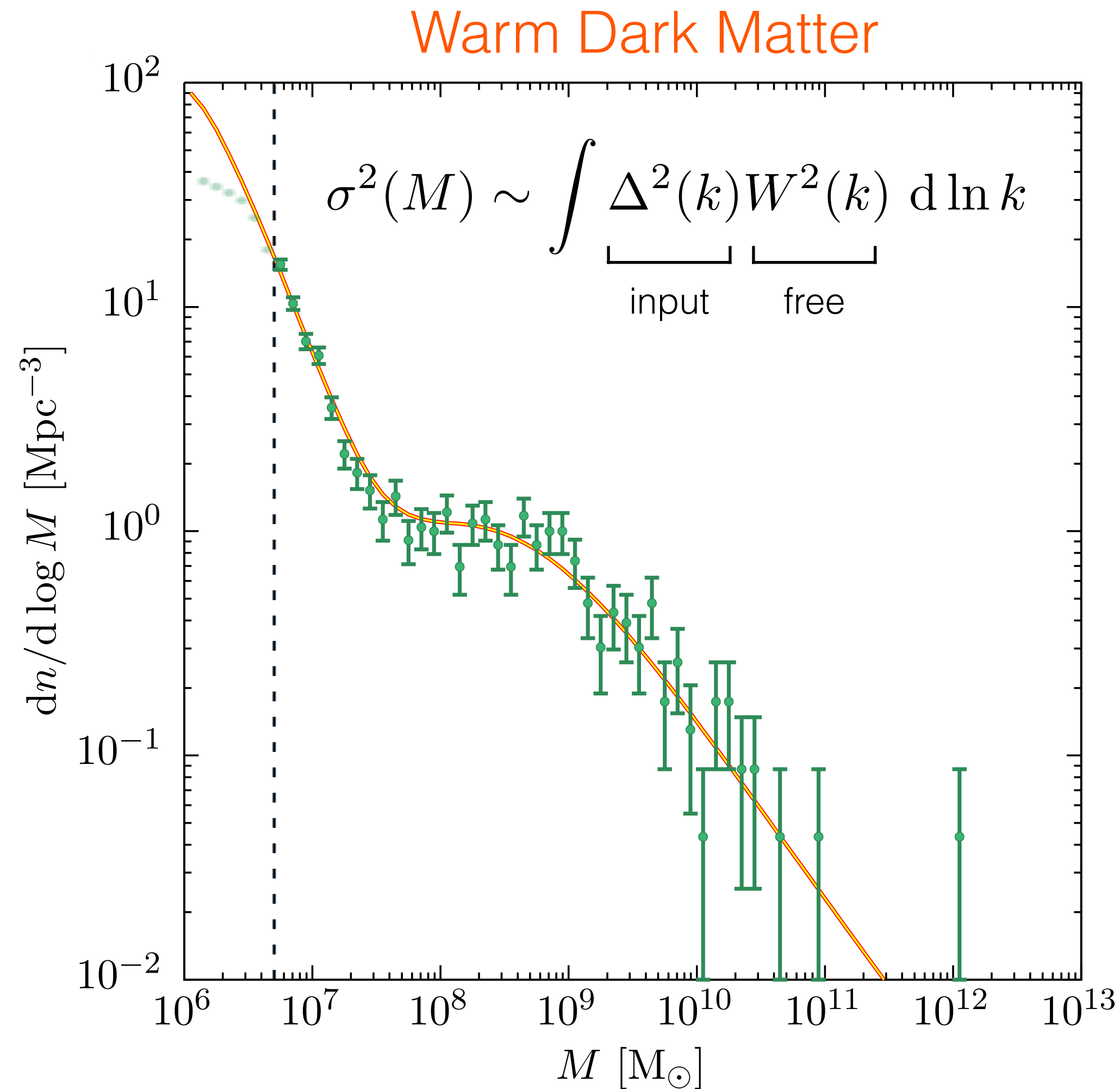


COZMIC I: Interacting Dark Matter

- Interacting dark matter models with prominent dark acoustic oscillations are “colder” than WDM models with the same initial $P(k)$ cutoff
- Accurate SHMF predictions improve interaction cross section bounds by orders of magnitude

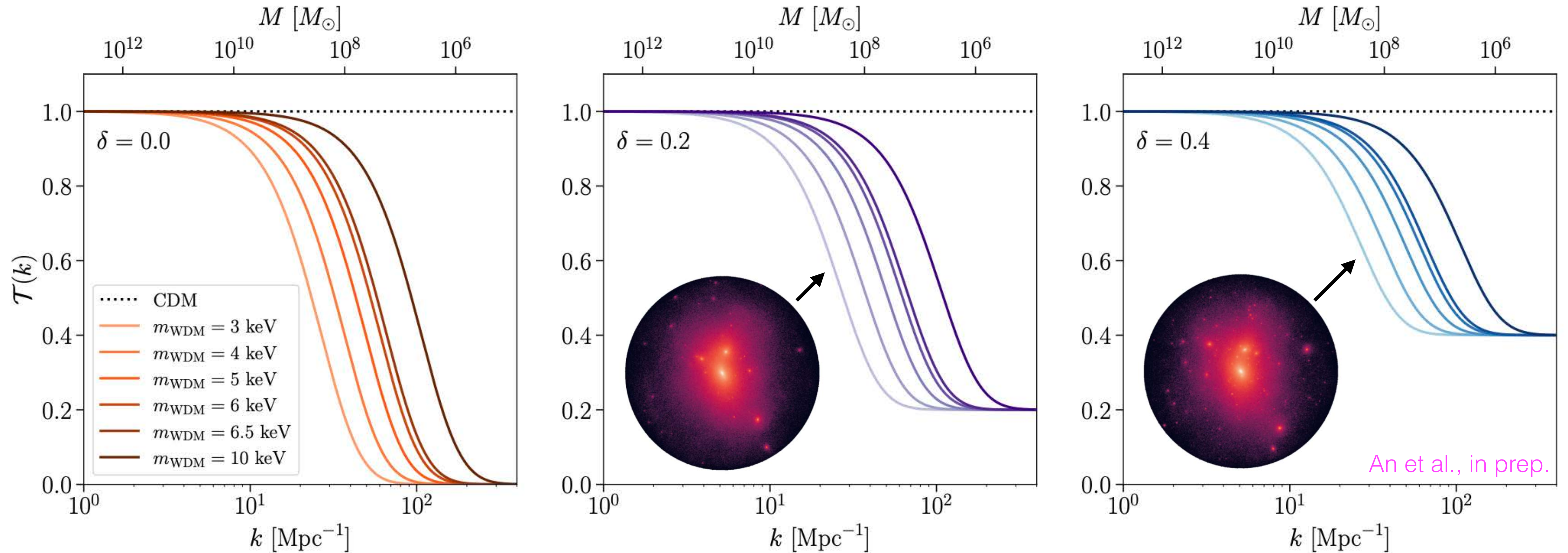


COZMIC I: Semi-analytic Model Calibration



- Calibrate extended Press-Schechter smooth- k window function to COZMIC I simulations
- Yields universal semi-analytic model for (sub)halo mass function; accurate to within $\sim 10\%$

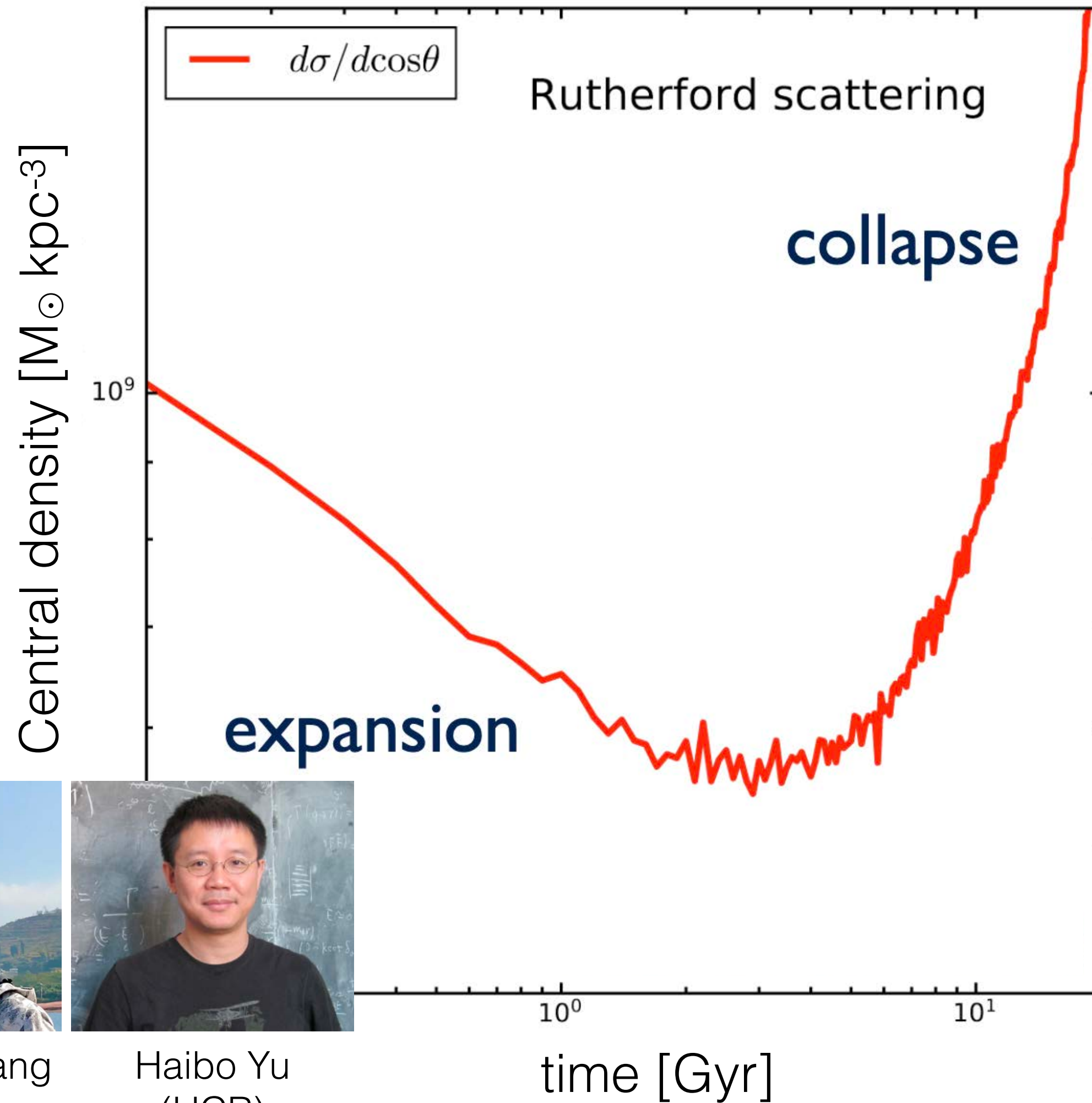
COZMIC II: Mixed Dark Matter



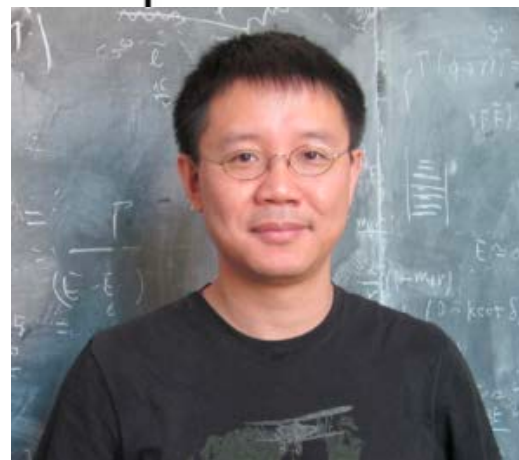
- Parameterize mixed dark matter models by transfer function cutoff scale and plateau height
- Subhalo mass function suppression is reduced as plateau height increases, at fixed cutoff scale
- Simulations enable **new bounds** on $\gtrsim 50\%$ non-CDM components from Milky Way satellite counts

Simulating Strong Dark Matter Self-interactions

Yang & Yu 2022 (2205.03392)

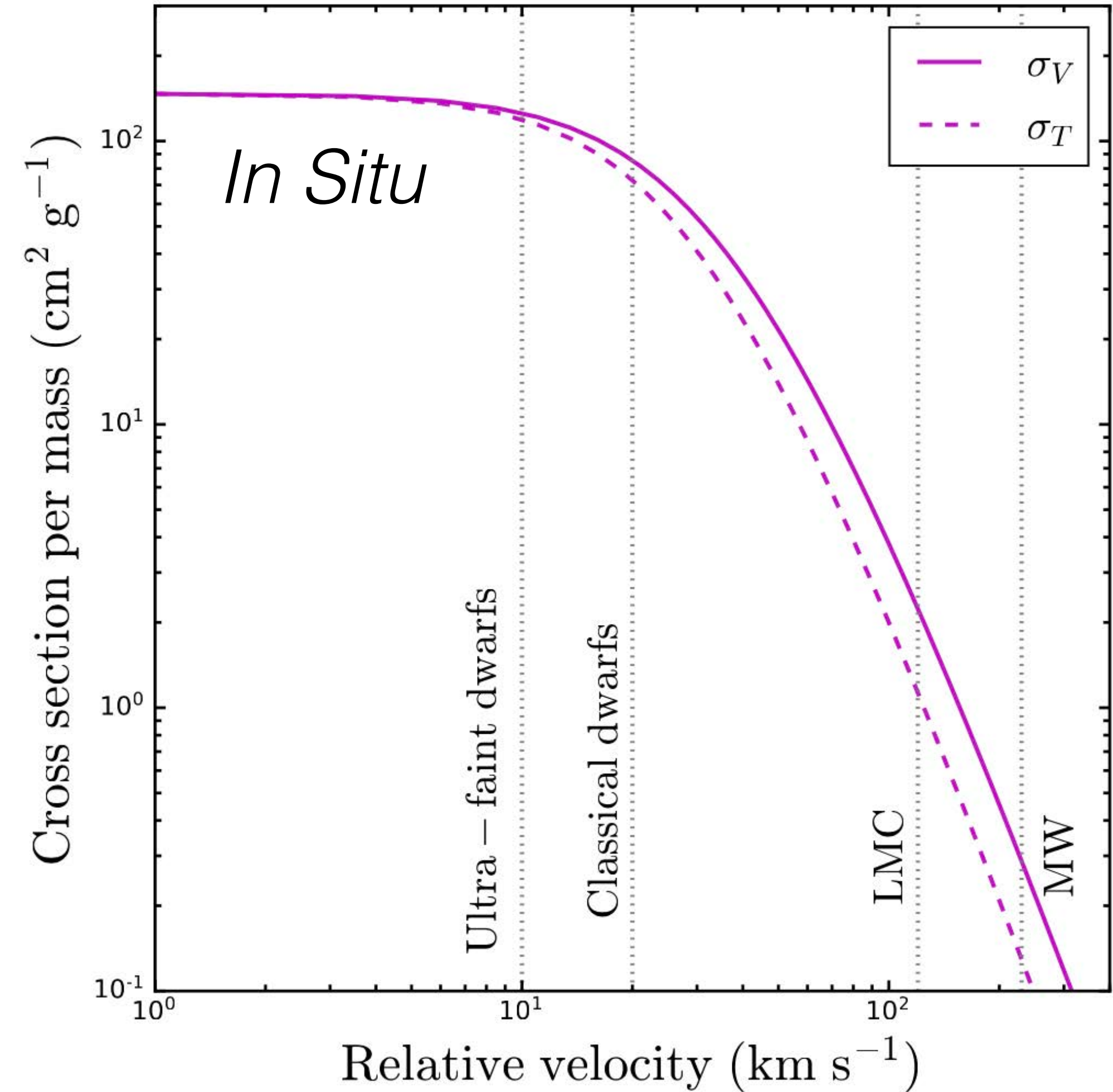


Daneng Yang
(UCR)



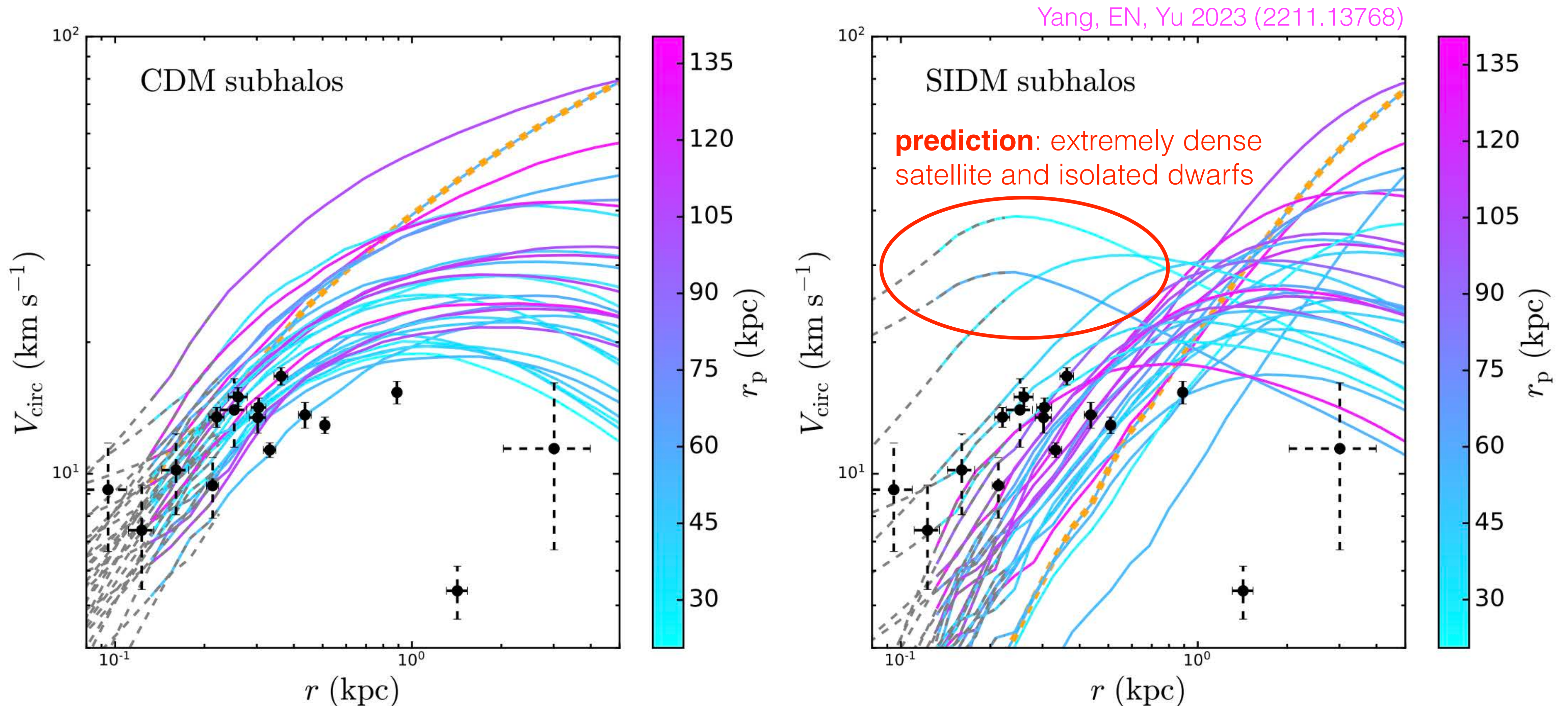
Haibo Yu
(UCR)

Yang, EN, Yu 2023 (2211.13768)



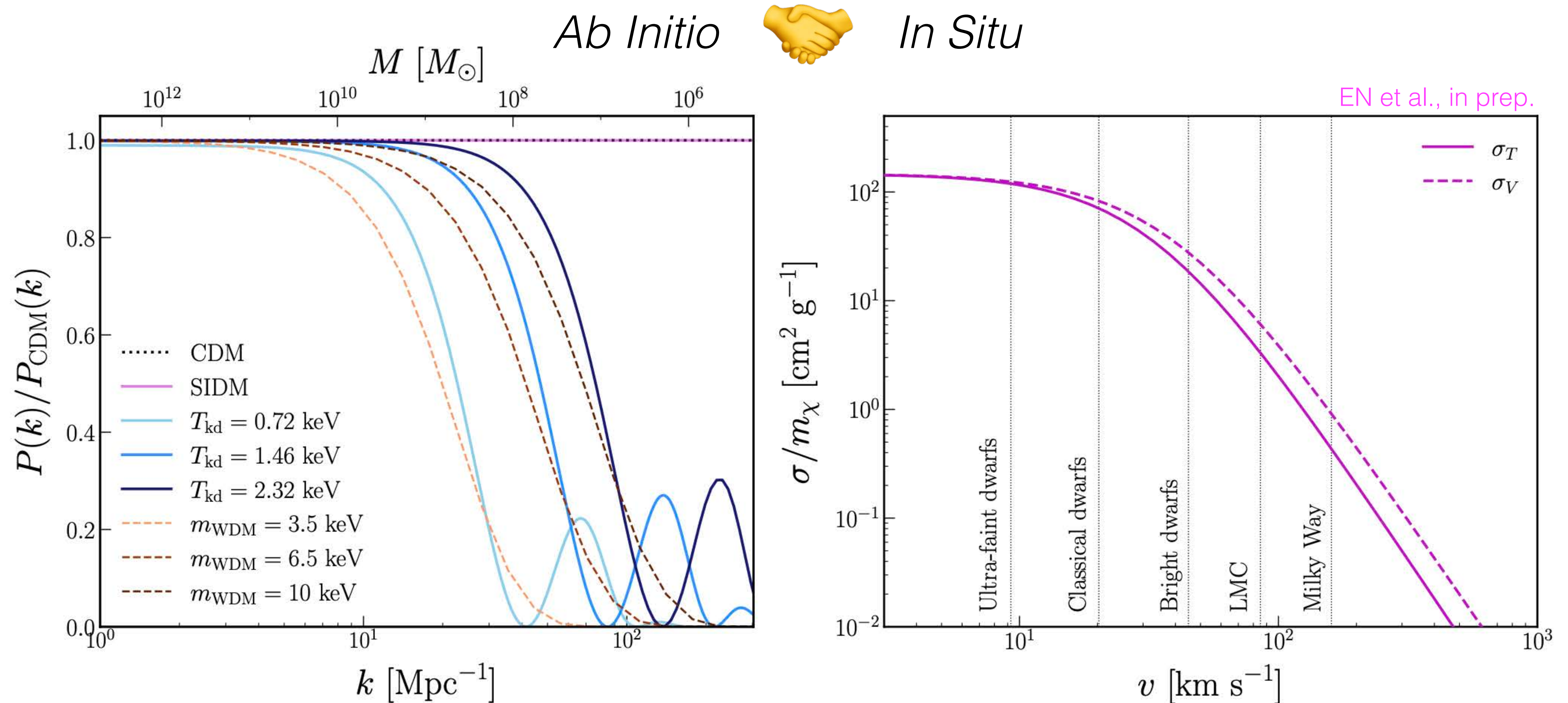
Strong, velocity-dependent self-interactions → **core-collapse** in low-mass and/or highly concentrated halos

Simulating Strong Dark Matter Self-interactions



Strong, velocity-dependent SIDM diversifies subhalo profiles; mass/concentration/orbit influence evolution

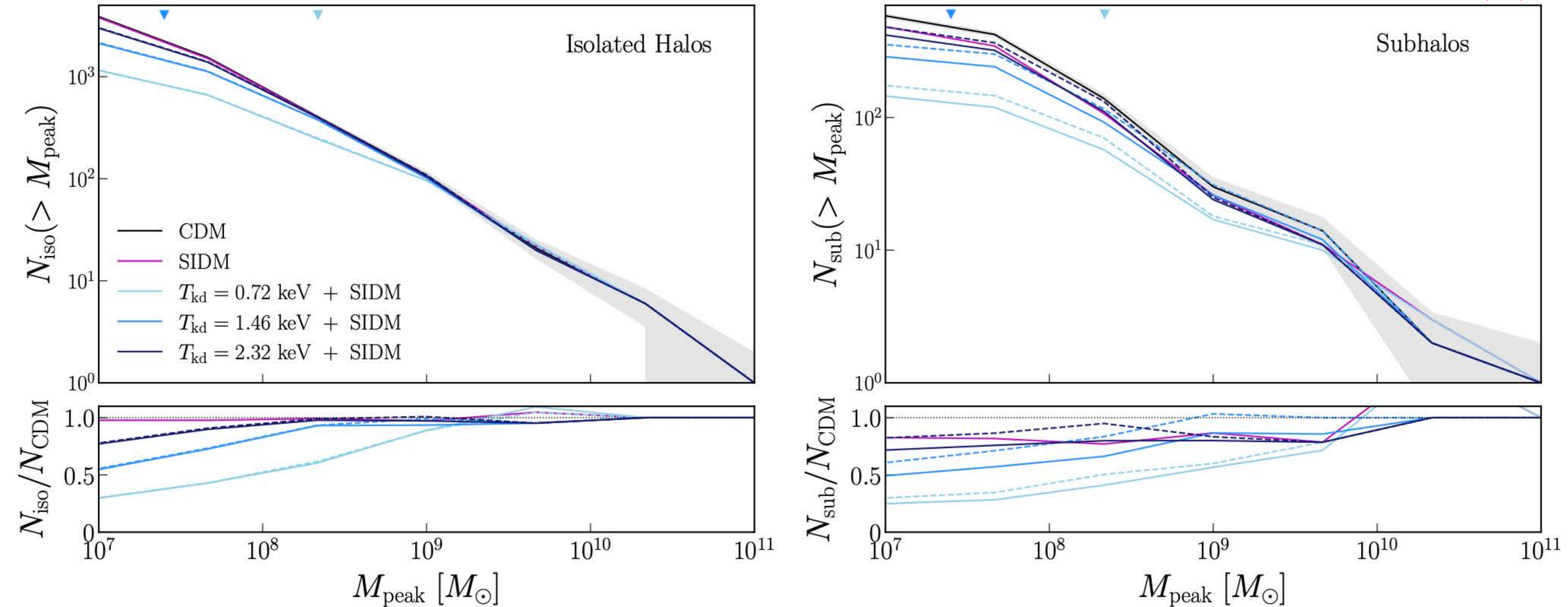
COZMIC III: Warm + Self-interacting Dark Matter



First simulations of core-collapsing SIDM with initial conditions determined by light mediator model

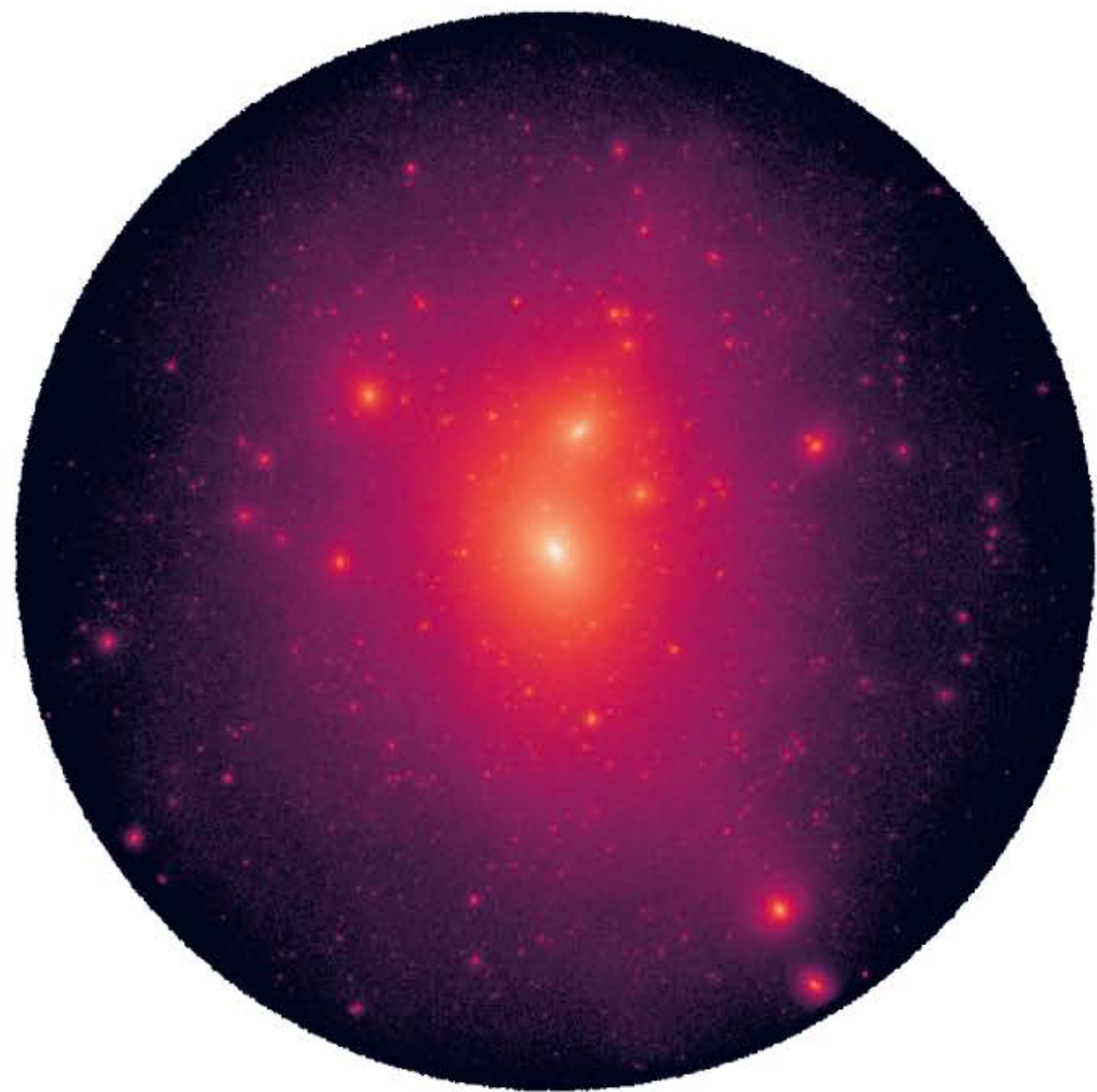
COZMIC III: Warm + Self-interacting Dark Matter

EN et al., in prep.

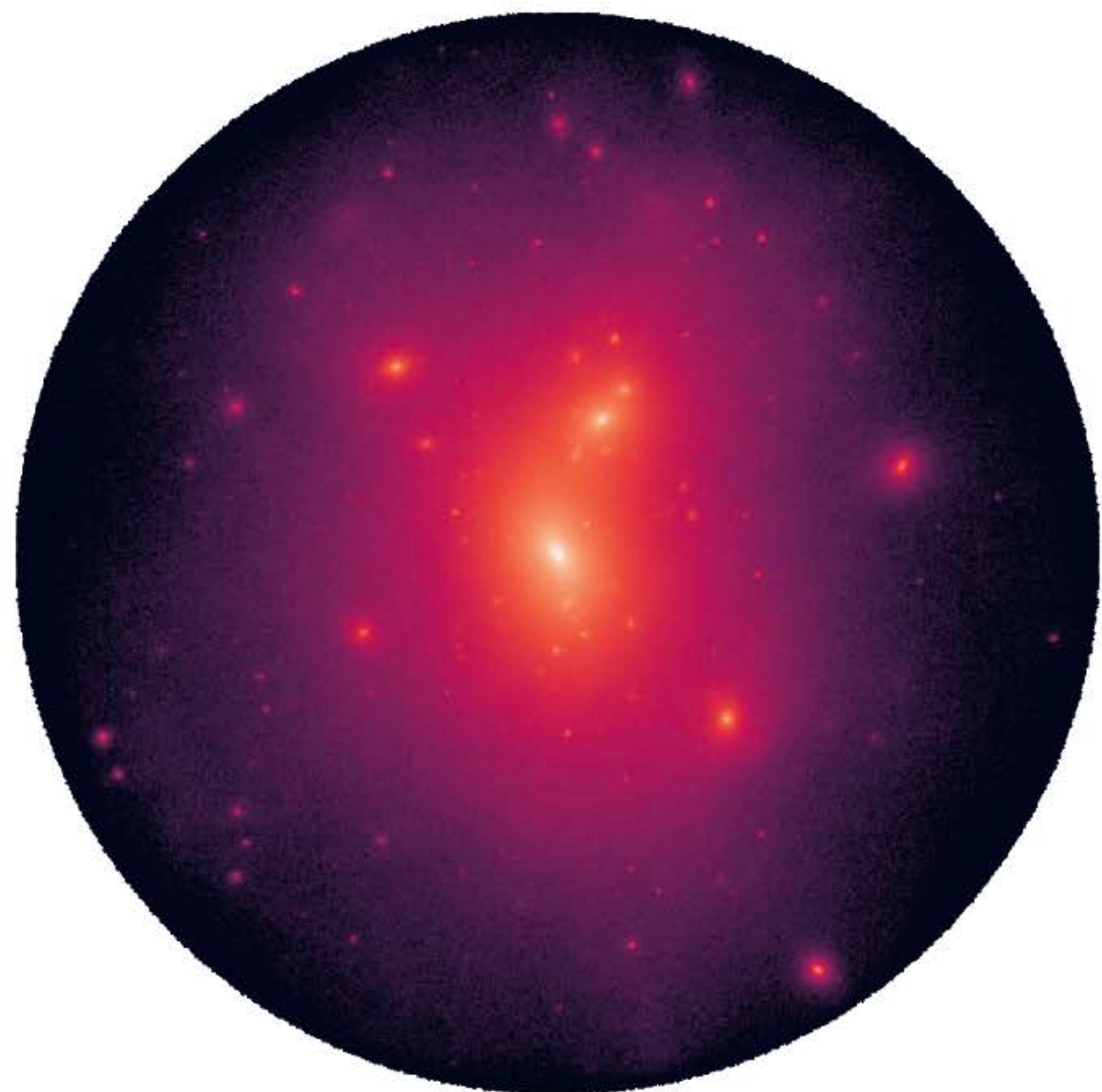
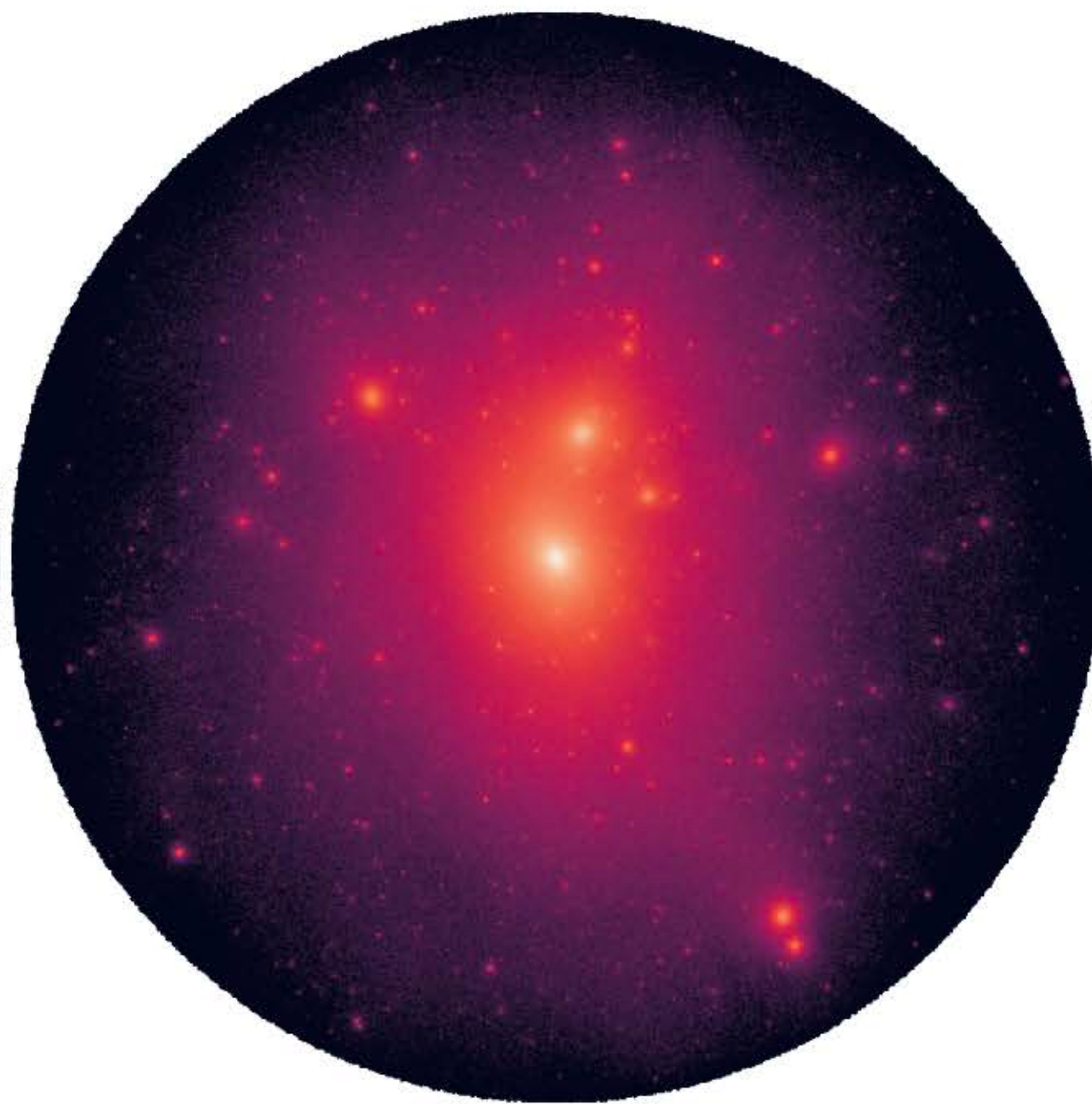
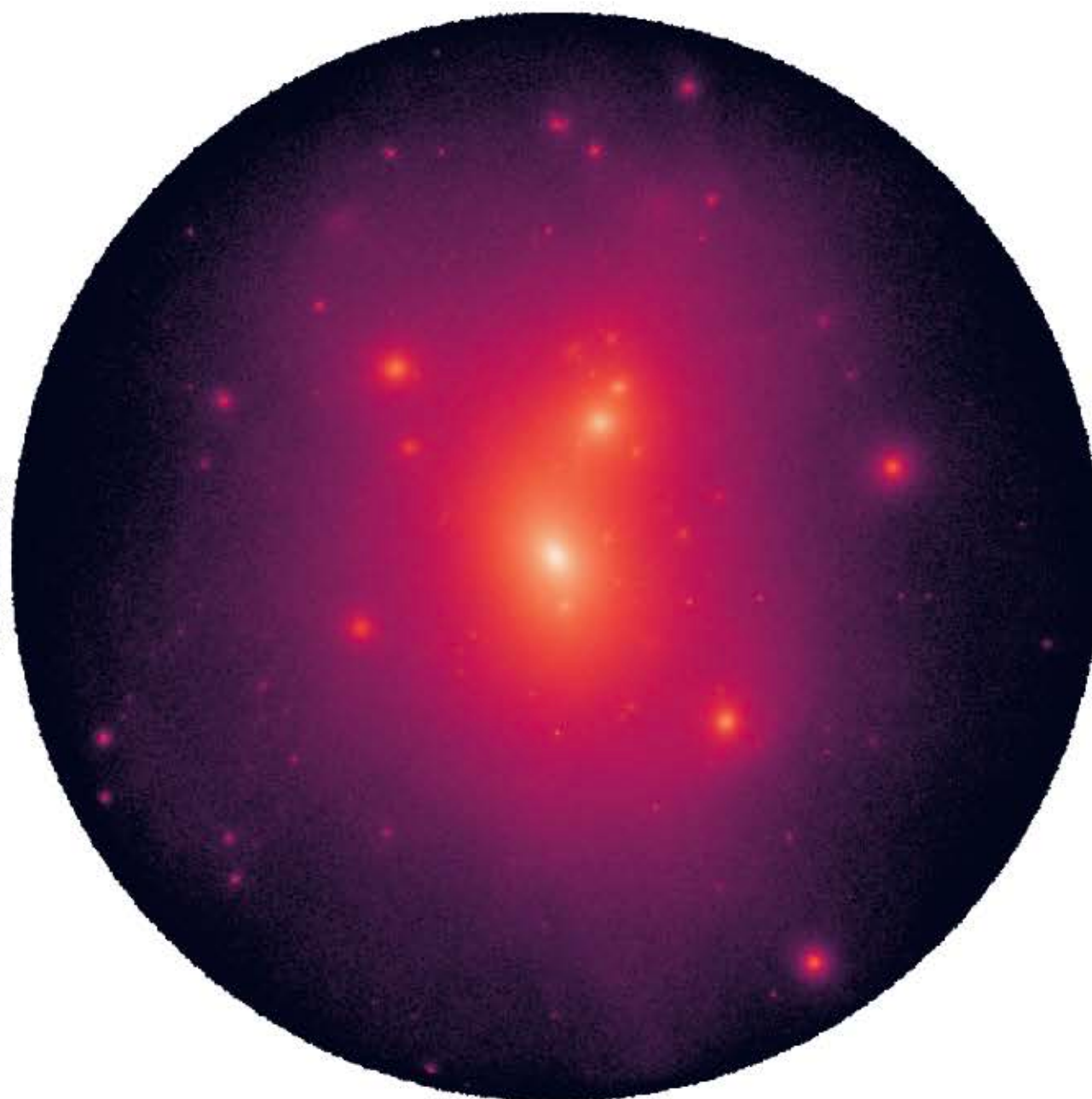
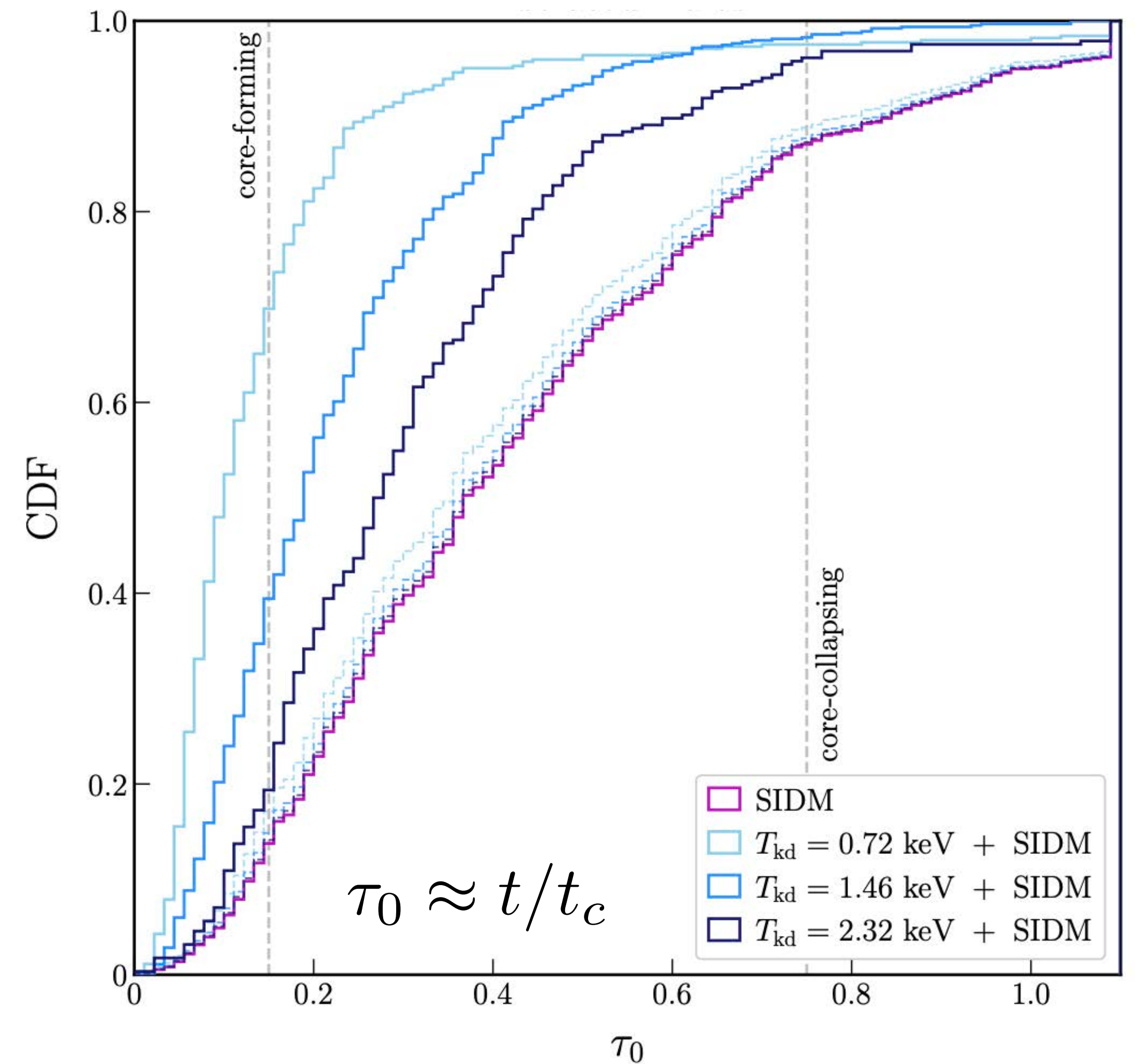


Halo and subhalo mass function suppression mainly set by $P(k)$; SIDM slightly enhances subhalo disruption

CDM



SIDM

 $T_{\text{kd}} = 0.72$ keV $T_{\text{kd}} = 0.72$ keV + SIDM

- **$P(k)$ suppression reduces core-collapse**
- Effect is more severe for warmer models
- Further diversifies SIDM profile predictions

- **Symphony**: 262 cosmological zoom-in simulations spanning four decades of host mass
- **Milky Way-est**: Subhalos in Milky Way analogs are more abundant, radially concentrated, and anisotropically distributed than average
- **COZMIC I**: Shape of $P(k)$ suppression is imprinted on (sub)halo mass function; improves fuzzy and interacting dark matter bounds by orders of magnitude
- **COZMIC II**: Subhalo mass function is suppressed in mixed dark matter models; $\sim 50\%$ non-CDM components can be constrained by Milky Way satellites
- **COZMIC III**: Core collapse in strong, velocity-dependent SIDM is counteracted by $P(k)$ suppression in light mediator models

