Cosmological probes of particle dark matter

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(they/them)

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Cosmology tells us that dark matter is abundant in the universe, but what is it?





4.9% Normal Matter





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Lyman- α : absorption lines in quasar spectra produced by the intergalactic medium



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Lyman- α traces the matter power spectrum at high redshifts and small scales



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Lyman- α data requires computationally expensive hydro simulations

- Lyman- α is non-linear, we need hydro sims
- A lot of astrophysical foregrounds
- In slight tension with Planck (is this a problem?)



We can use full simulations or remappings to constrain dark matter



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Or we can use alternative approaches to constrain dark matter



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Cosmic Microwave Background

Decoupled photons provide a snapshot of the early universe



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Dark matter annihilations can affect the energy of the CMB

arXiv: 1807.06209



Assuming WIMPs, CMB bounds are competitive with and complementary to indirect DM searches.

Various dark matter couplings can be studied with the CMB anisotropies

- Spin-independent interactions, complementary to other probes
- Few assumptions about underlying model needed



Spectral distortions are deviations from a perfect black body in the CMB



- Predicted in standard and nonstandard models
- Only constraints we have so far are from FIRAS
- Future missions could measure them

Spectral distortions are deviations from a perfect black body in the CMB



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Can improve constraints on decaying dark matter by 3-4 orders of magnitude



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Can probe lower-mass regions than anisotropies for DM interactions



We expect the foregrounds to be much larger than a spectral distortion signal



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Gravitational Waves

Gravitational waves can probe vastly different cosmological epochs

The Gravitational Wave Spectrum



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Phase transitions in the early universe can source gravitational waves

- Many BSM models predict firstorder phase transitions
- Bubbles of new phase nucleate and grow



Credits: D. J. Weir



Credits: A. Kormu

- Bubble collision, sound waves, and turbulence make gravitational waves
- Target for LISA: future space-based gravitational wave mission (203X)

Dark matter models can be involved in or produced by phase transitions

Model data from arXiv: 1811.11175



Figures made with PTPlot, <u>doi:10.5281/zenodo.6949107</u>

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Measuring a SGWB coming from a phase transition will be difficult



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Measuring a SGWB coming from a phase transition will be difficult



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Combining probes might disentangle models with similar signatures



Credits: D. C. Hooper

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Cosmology can offer a lot of insight into the particle nature of dark matter

Summary

- Cosmology can probe dark matter on many different scales
- CMB, Lyman- α and gravitational waves can cover many dark matter models

Questions

- Can LISA actually find a phase transition signal compatible with dark matter?
- How will we deal with all the foregrounds?
- Can we combine all of these probes to get more information?

Thanks for listening!

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