

# Dark Matter in Disequilibrium: The Velocity Distribution



Lina Necib, Caltech

Based on

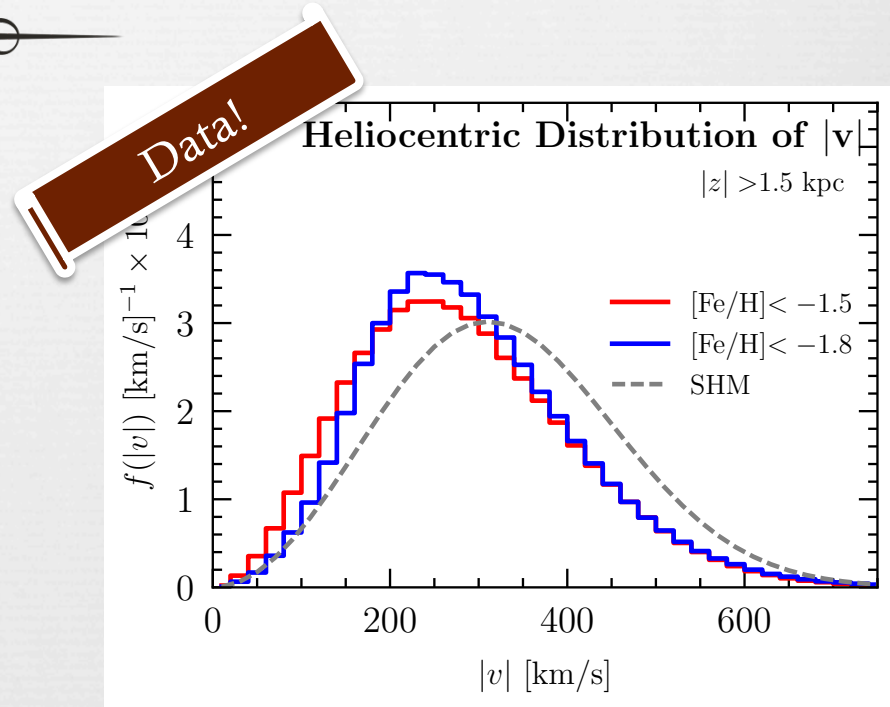
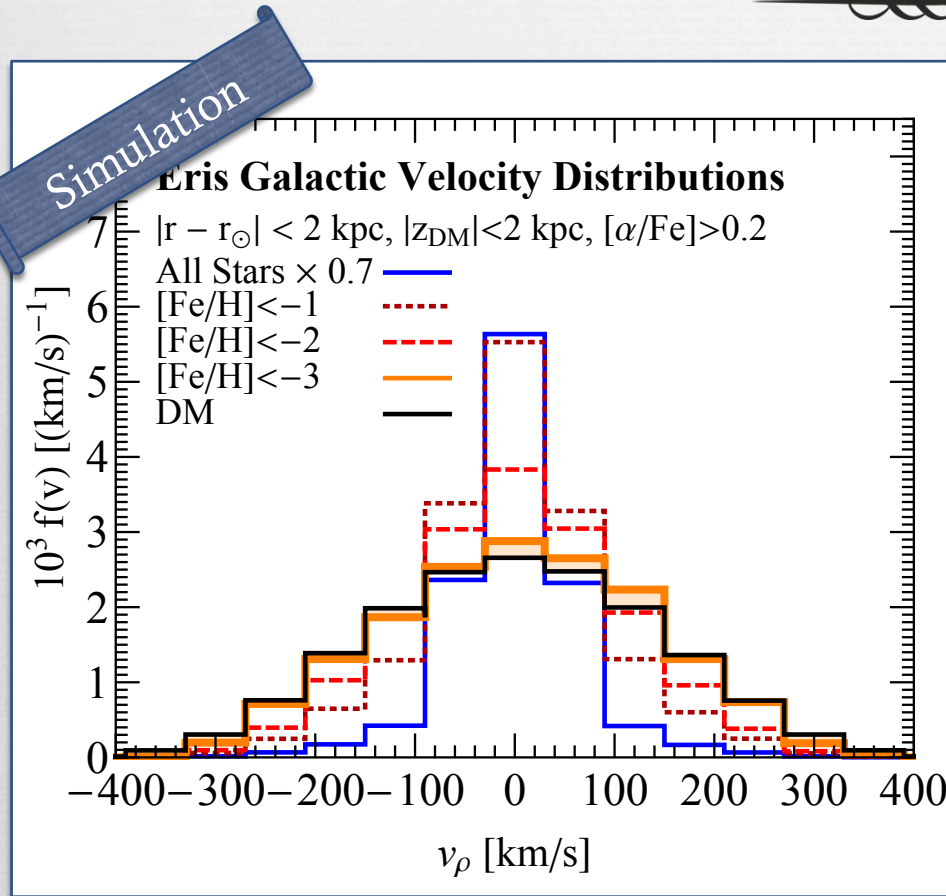
Herzog-Arbeitman, Lisanti, Madau, Necib PRL 120(2018) no.4, 041102

Herzog-Arbeitman, Lisanti, Necib, JCAP 1804 no. 4, 052

Necib, Lisanti, Garisson-Kimmel, Sanderson, Wetzel, Hopkins, arXiv:180X.XXXXX

Necib, Lisanti, Belokurov, arXiv:180X.XXXXX

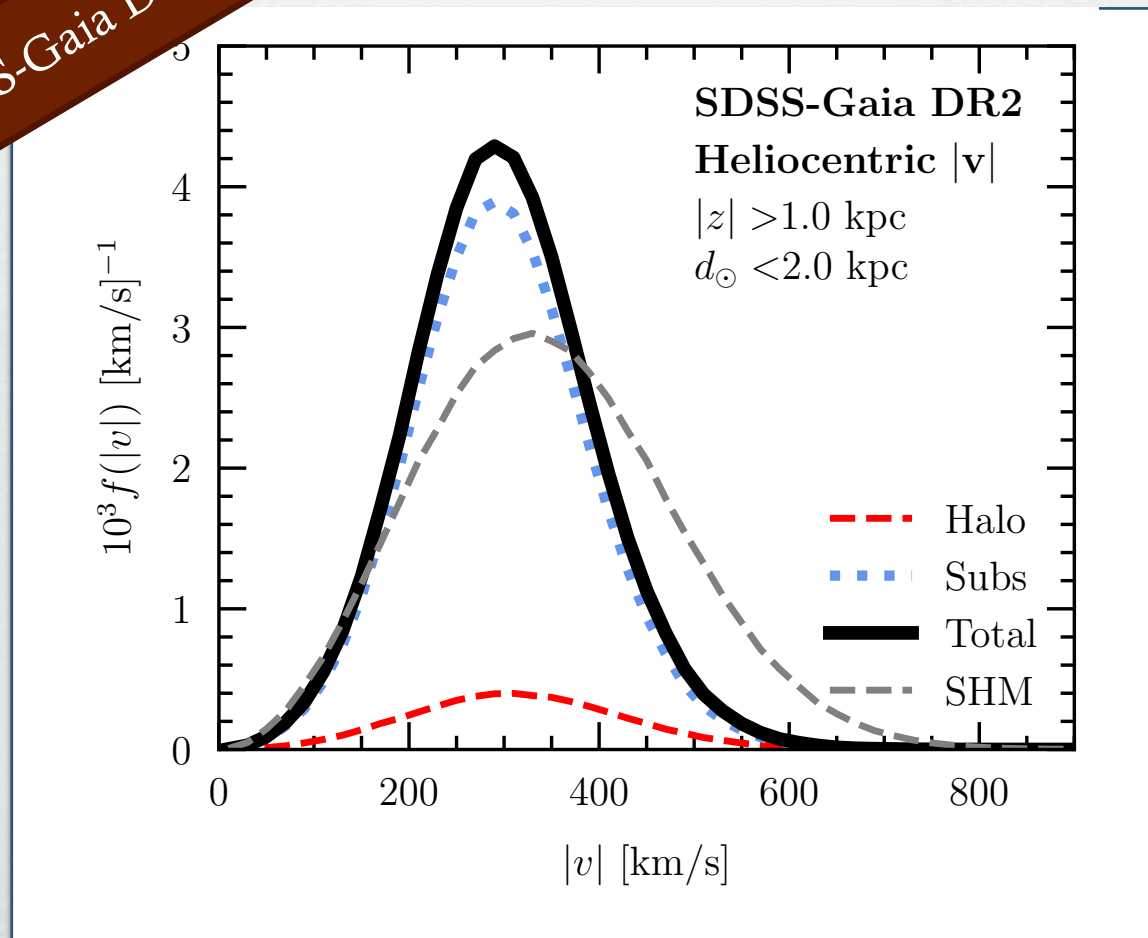
# Empirically Determined Velocity Distribution of Dark Matter



Herzog-Arbeitman, Lisanti, Madau, **Necib** PRL 120(2018) no.4, 041102  
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# Empirically Determined Velocity Distribution of Dark Matter

SDSS-Gaia DR2



Necib, Lisanti,  
Belokurov, 2018

Find Dark  
Matter  
Tracers!

# Strategy



How to empirically measure the velocity distribution of Dark Matter!

From  
Simulations:

Metal-Poor  
Stars trace  
the velocity  
of Dark  
Matter.

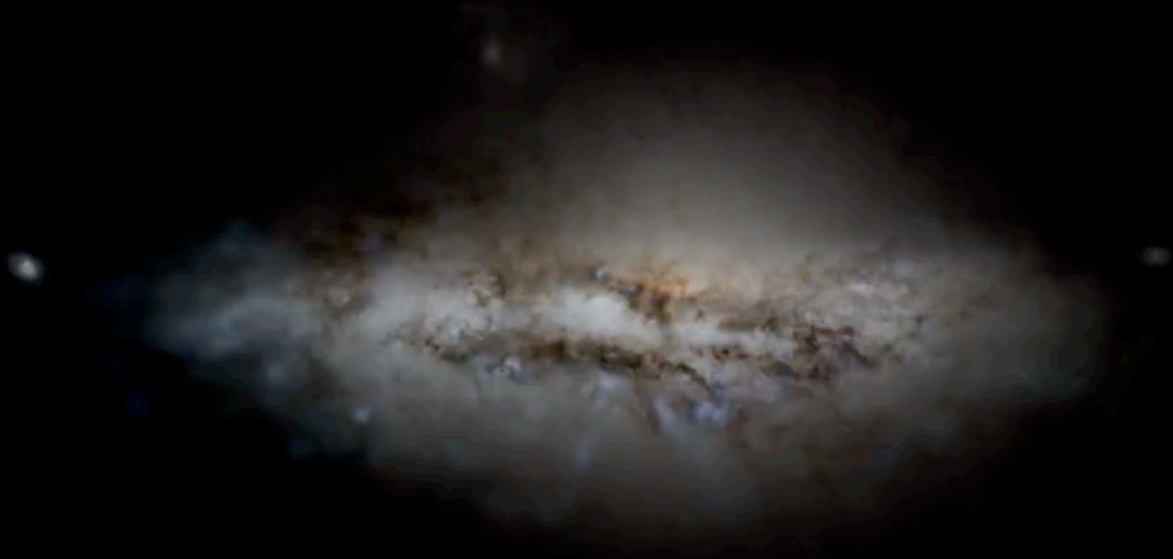
From Gaia  
DR1/DR2:

We get the  
local  
velocity  
distribution  
of Metal-  
Poor Stars.

Therefore:

We  
empirically  
obtain the  
Dark Matter  
velocity  
distribution.

$z=0.00$



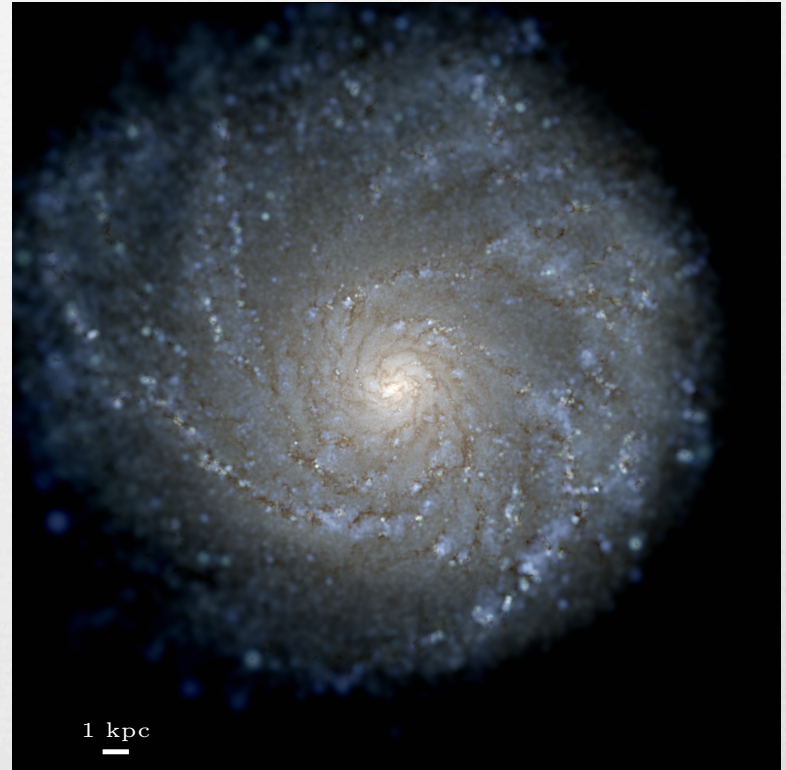
# FIRE: Feedback In Realistic Environments



A suite of high resolution simulations, with different merger histories, and particle physics dynamics.

Focus on Milky Way like simulations:

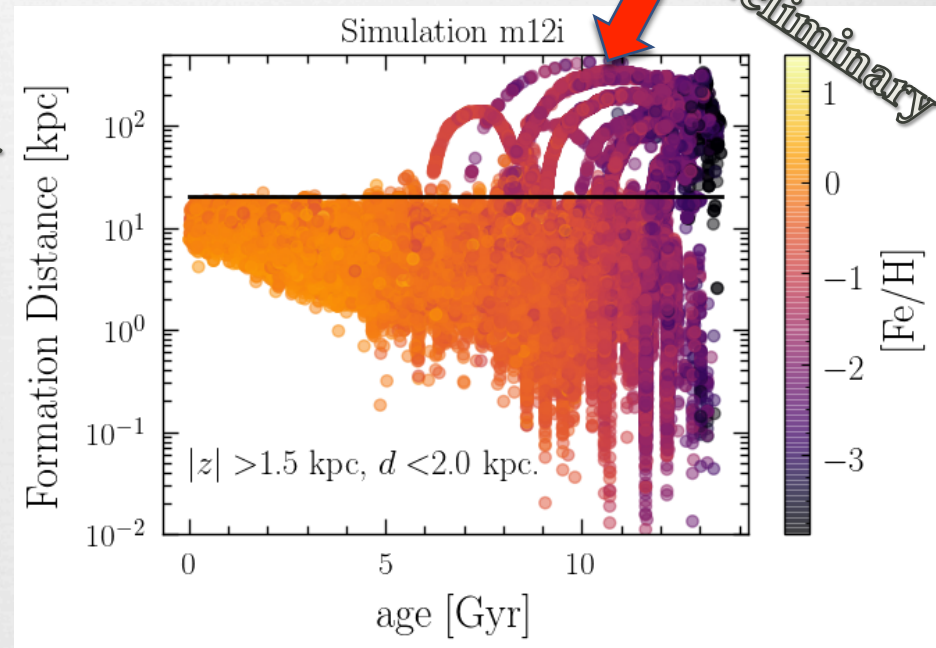
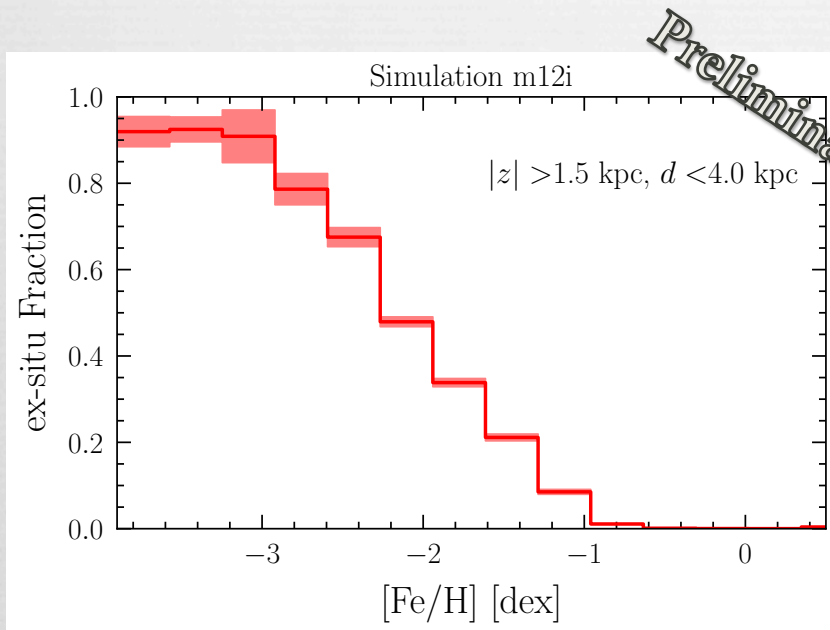
- Total mass:  $(1.2-1.6) 10^{12} M_{\text{sun}}$ .
- Particle mass:  $7000 M_{\text{sun}}$ .
- Dark Matter softening length:  $30 \text{ pc}$ .



Hopkins et al. (2014) MNRAS 445,581  
Wetzel et al. (2016) ApJL, 827, L23  
Hopkins et al. (2017) arXiv:1702.06148

# Quiet Merger History

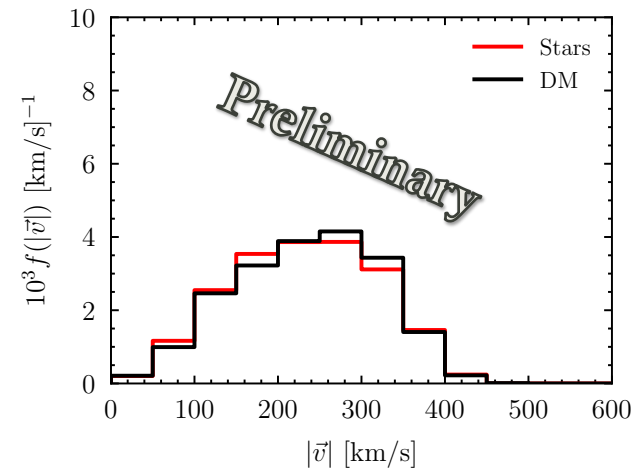
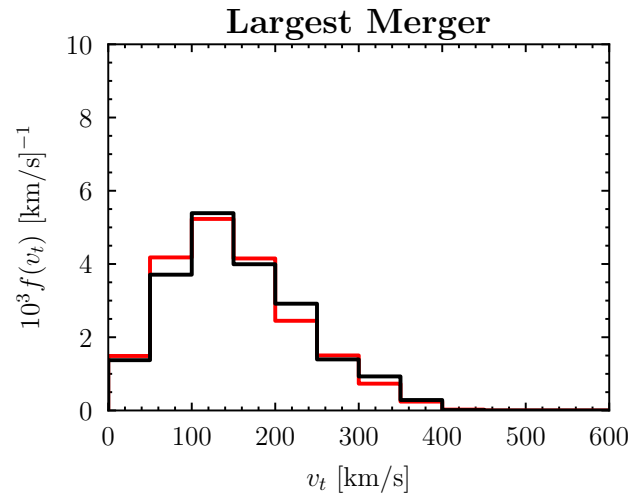
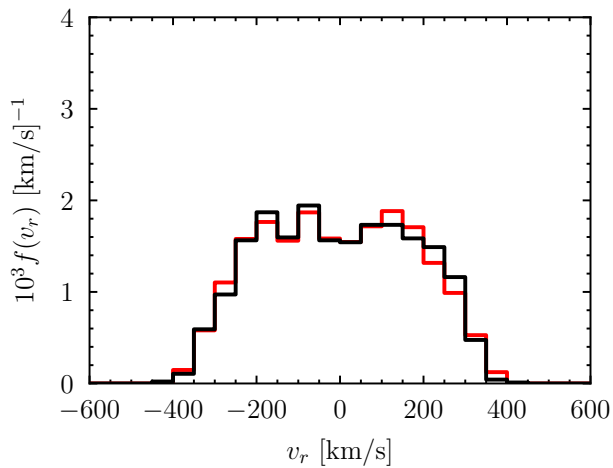
Merging dwarf galaxies!



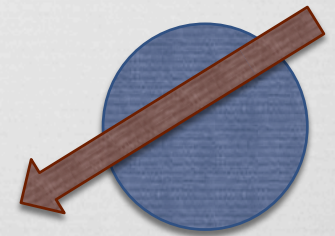
When we cut at low [Fe/H], we are primarily selecting stars that are born in dwarf galaxies.



# Quiet Merger History



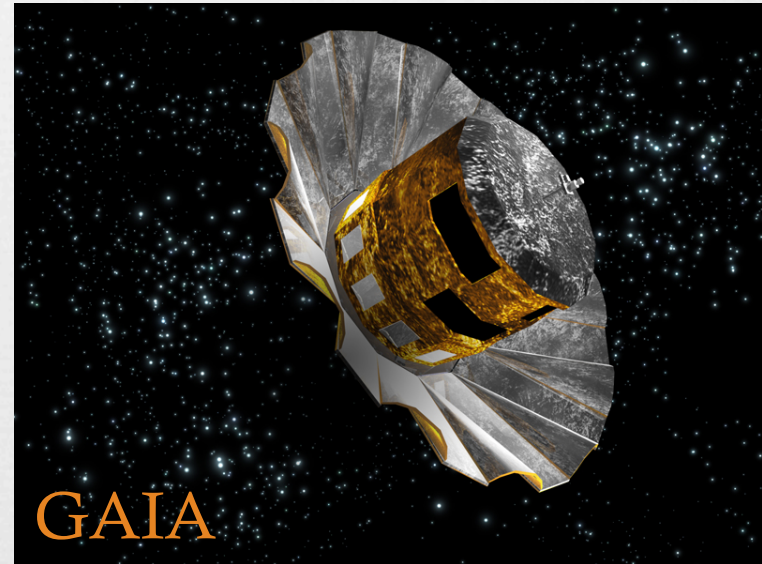
Tracking particles from the same merger back to redshift zero!



# Telescopes



- ❧ Launched December 2013
- ❧ Goal: Positional measurement of 1 billion stars, radial velocity for the brightest 150 million



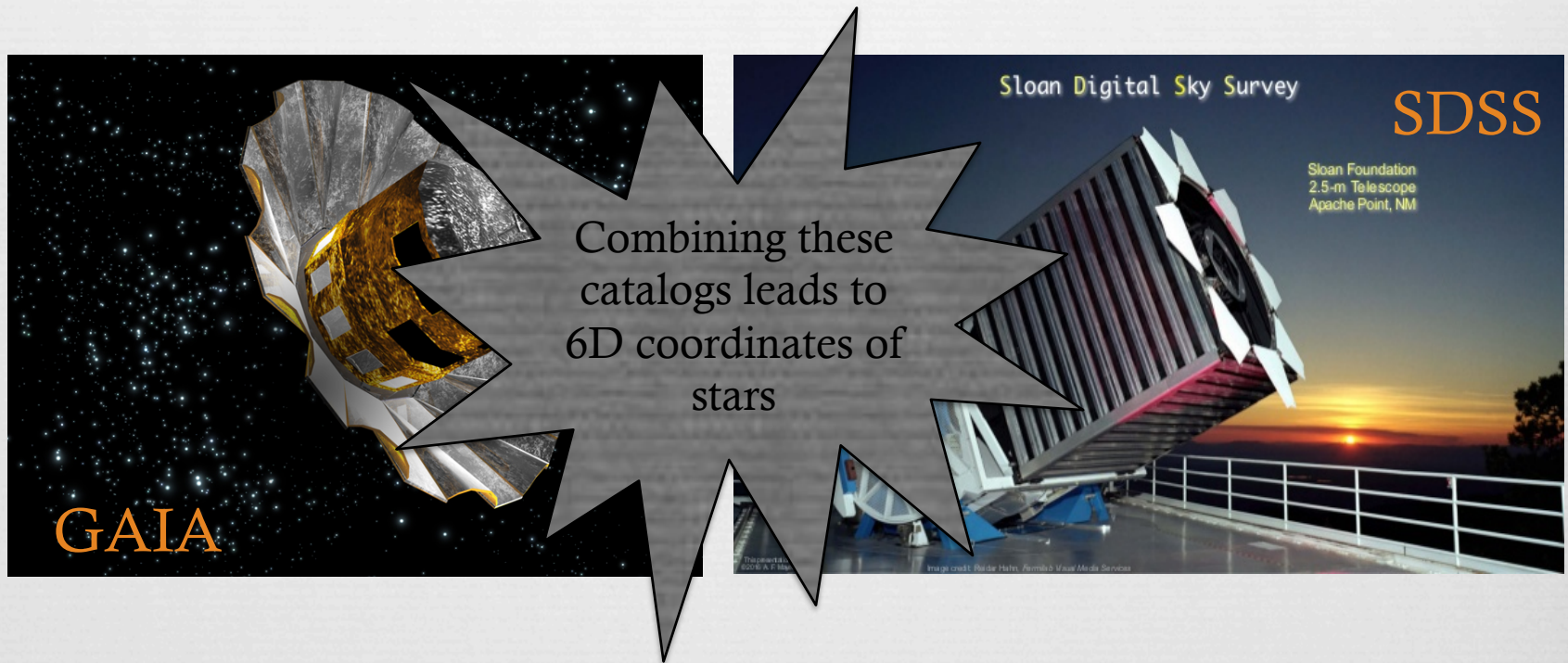
# Telescopes



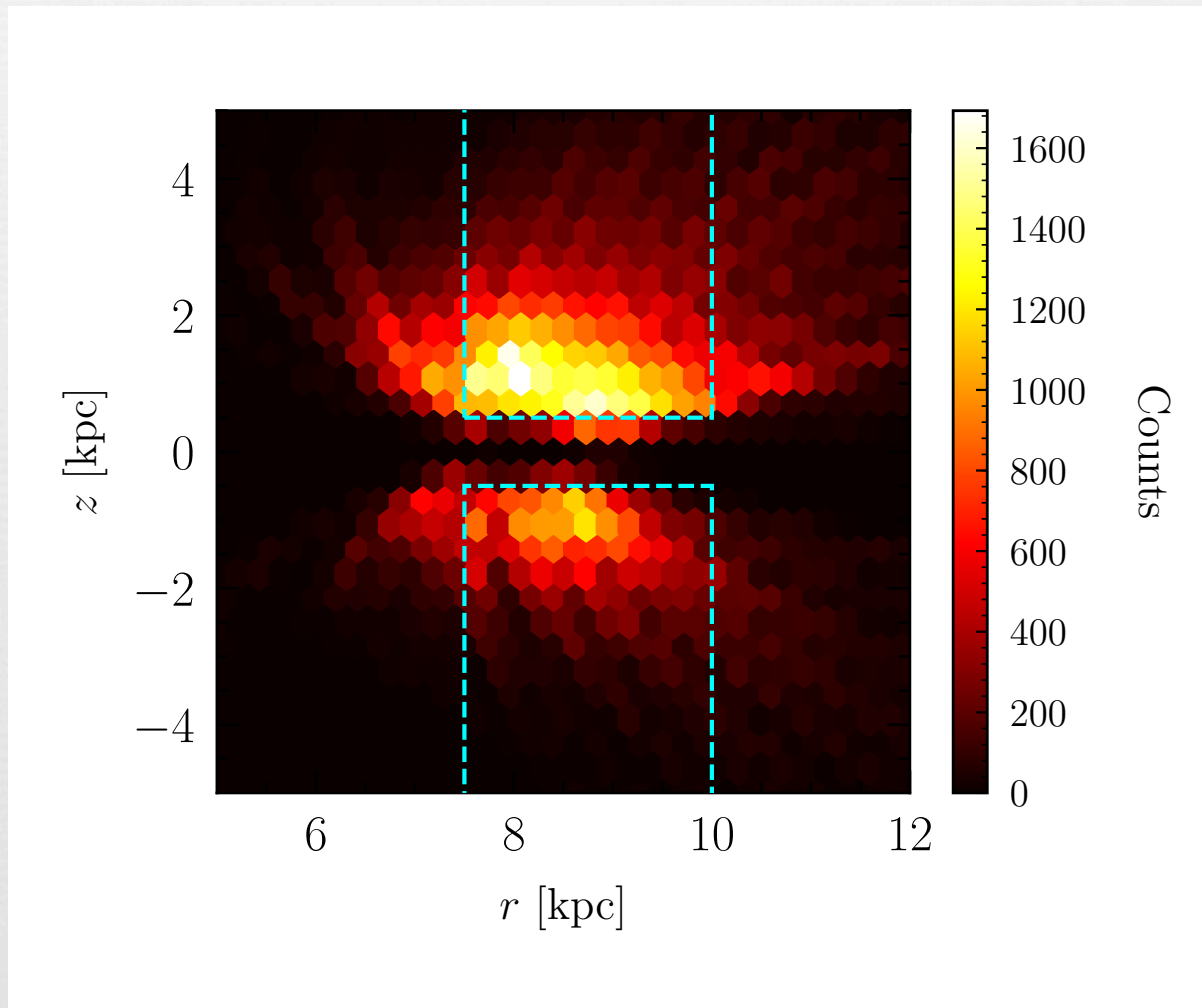
- ☞ Sloan Digital Sky Survey: 2.5 meter telescope at the Apache Point Observatory.
- ☞ Gathered spectra of more than 1 million objects.
- ☞ SDSS: Radial Velocity+ Chemical information



# Telescopes



# New Analysis: Using Gaia DR2 + SDSS





Substructure

Disk

Stellar Halo

We use **Markov Chain Monte Carlo** to find the best fit parameters for the halo, disk, and substructure.



Substructure



Disk



Stellar Halo

1 Dimensional  
Gaussian for  
the metallicity  
Distribution

Substructure

3 Dimensional  
Gaussian for  
velocity in  
spherical  
coordinates

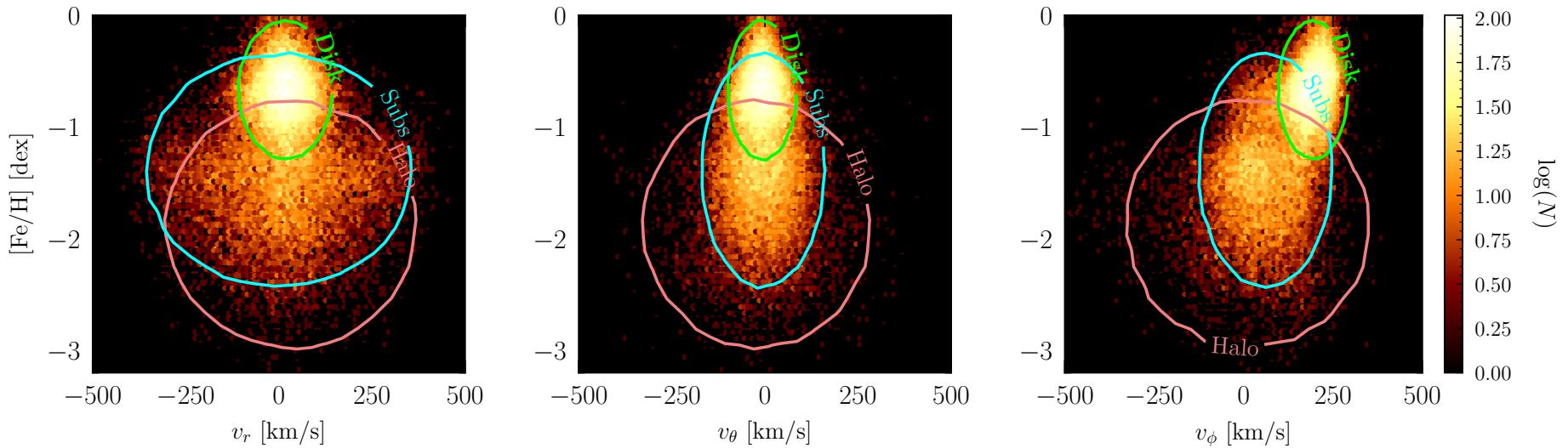
Disk

35  
parameter  
fit!

Stellar Halo

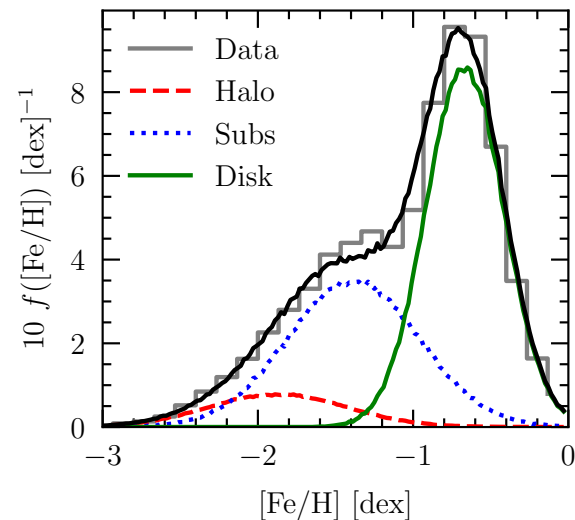
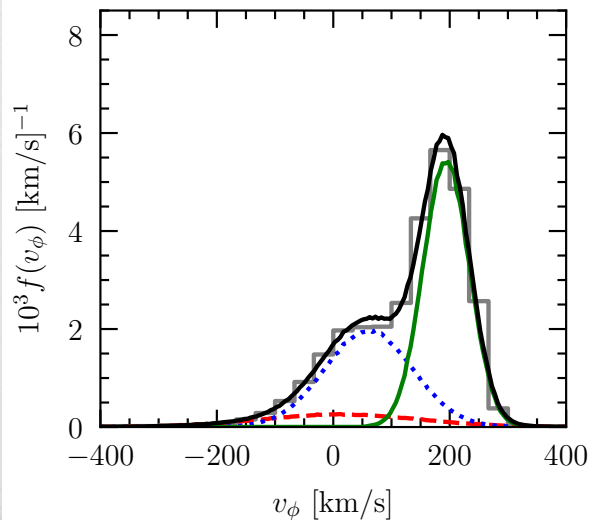
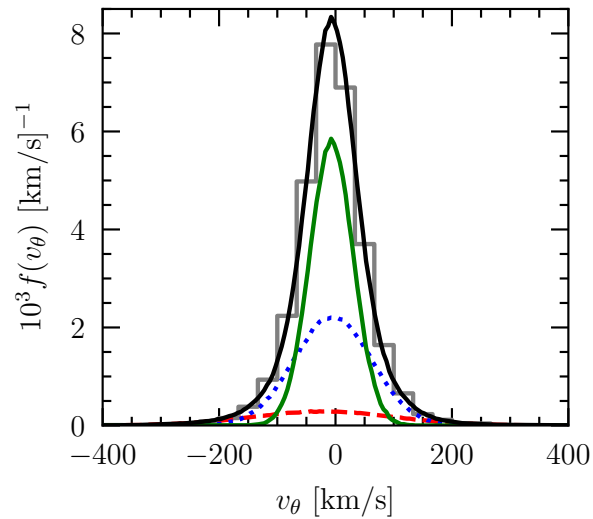
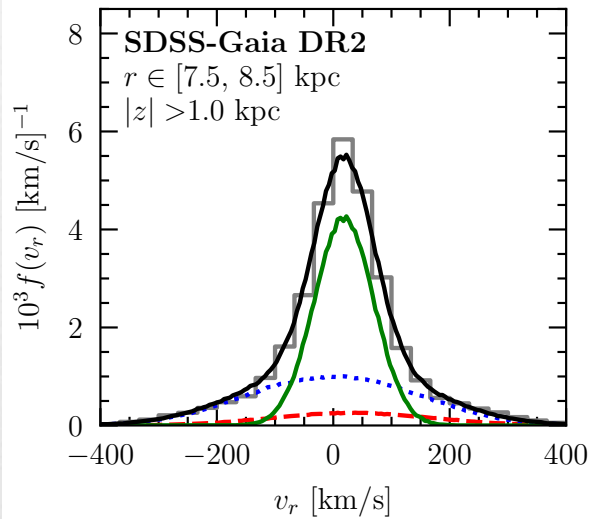


# Best Fit Velocity/Metallicity



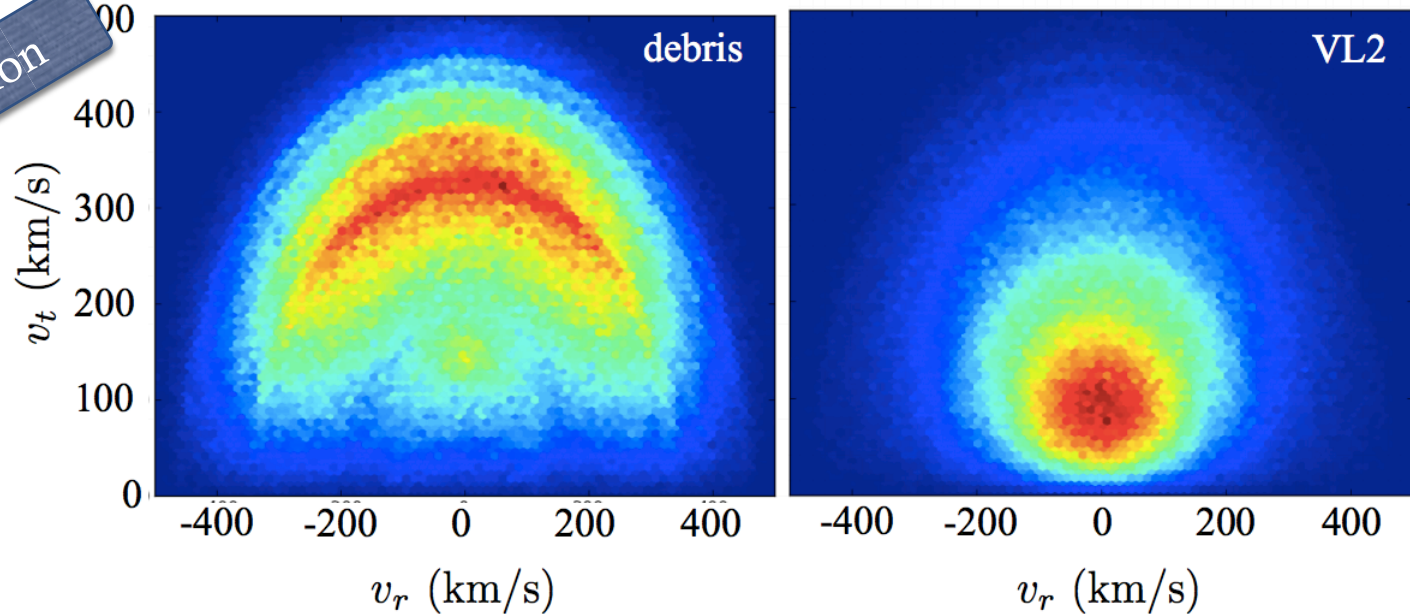
# Best Fit Velocity/Metallicity

Data!



# Understanding Substructure

Simulation



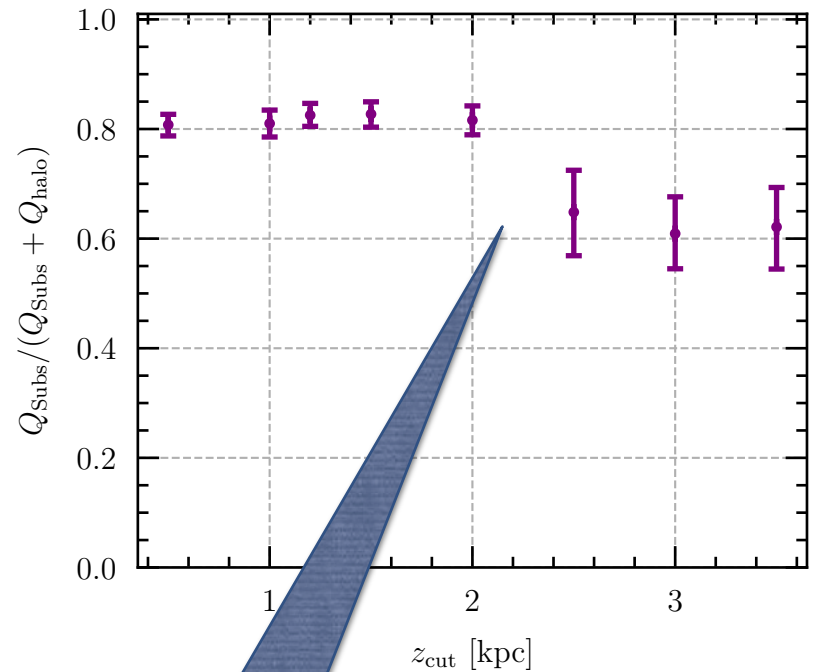
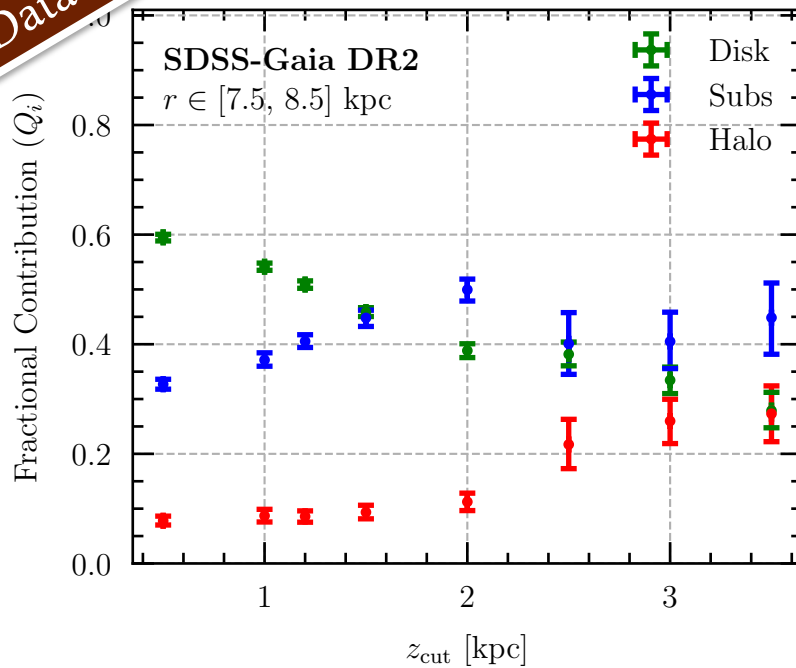
This is debris flow: unlike streams, these stars and dark matter have lost all spatial features but maintain coherence in velocity space.

Lisanti & Spergel (2011)  
Kuhlen, Lisanti & Spergel (2012)

# Understanding Substructure



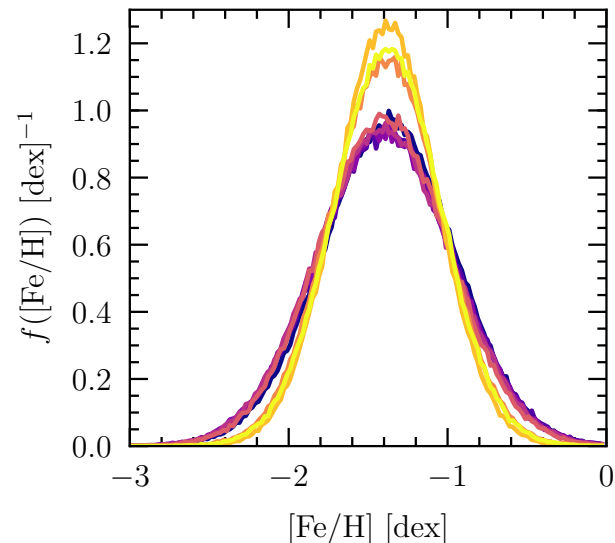
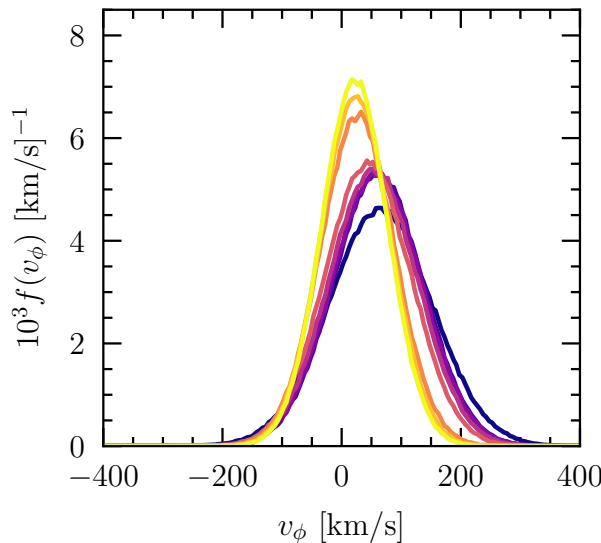
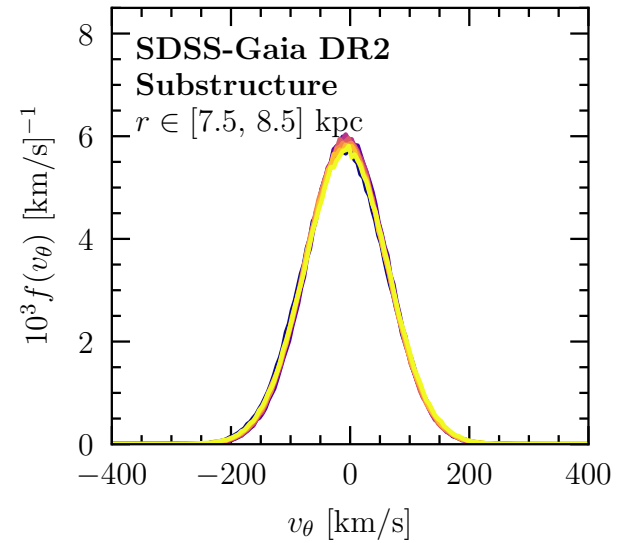
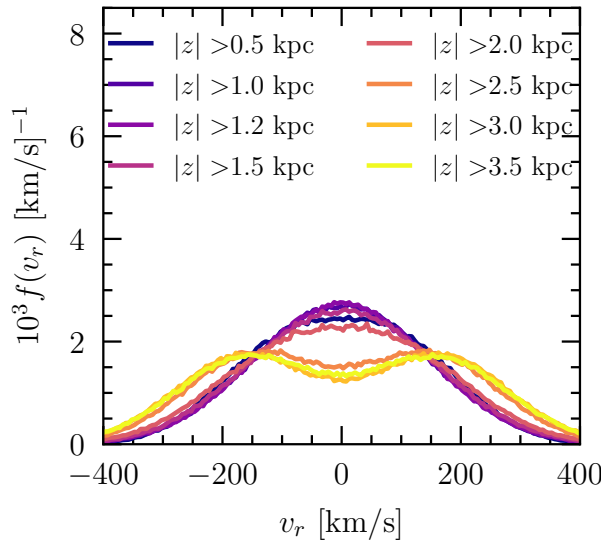
Data!



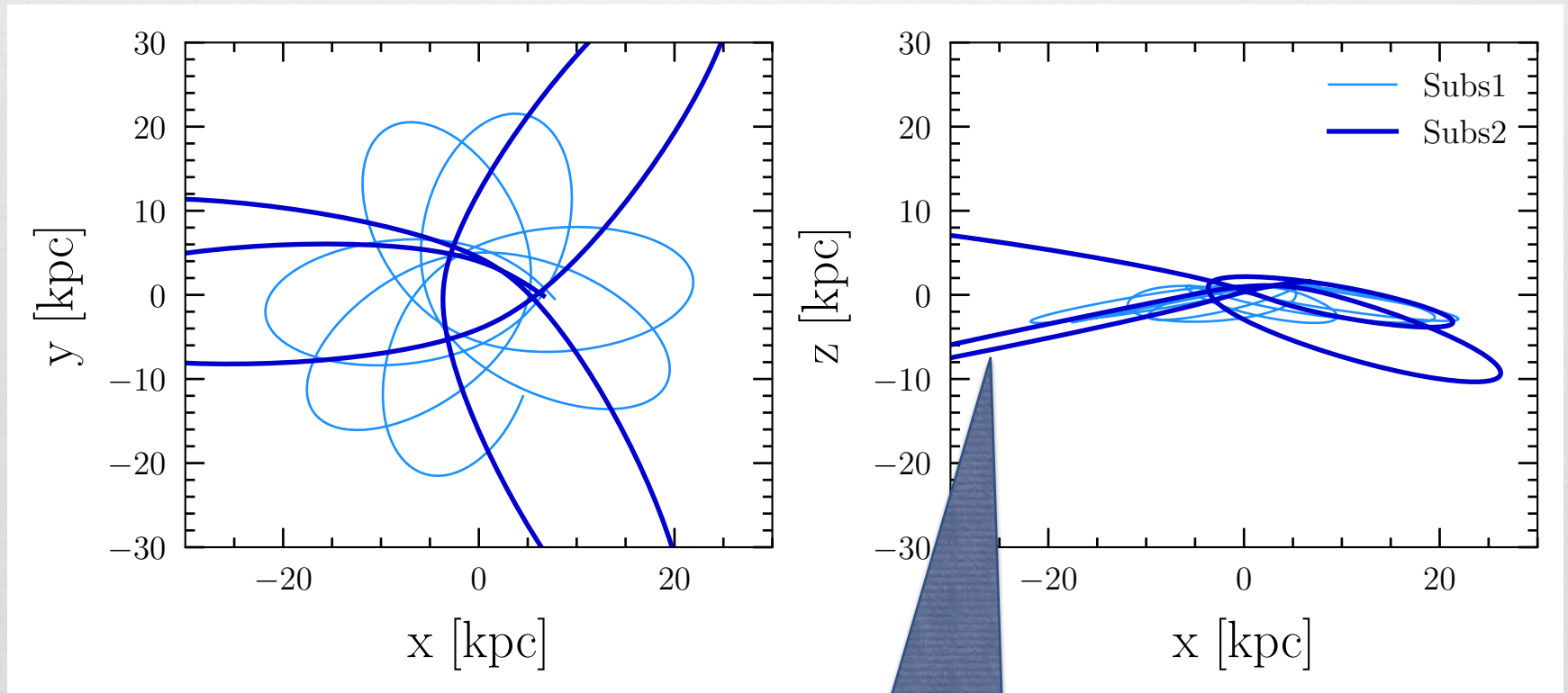
Large fraction!

# Understanding Substructure

Data!



# Understanding Substructure



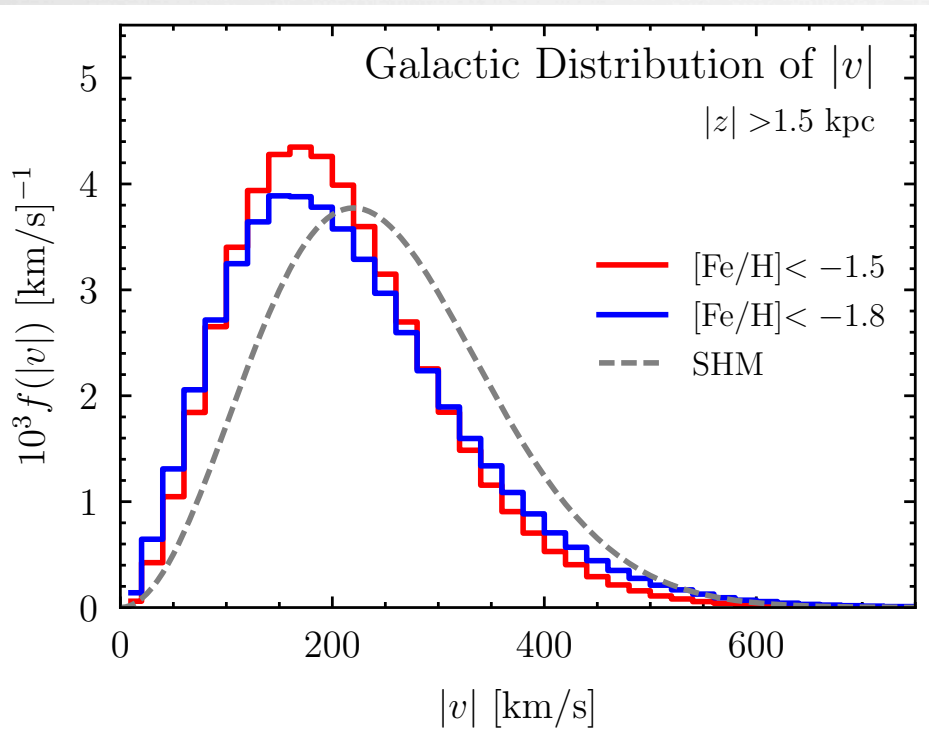
Eccentric orbits at small angles from the disk

# Local Velocity Distribution



**\*\*Drum Roll\*\***

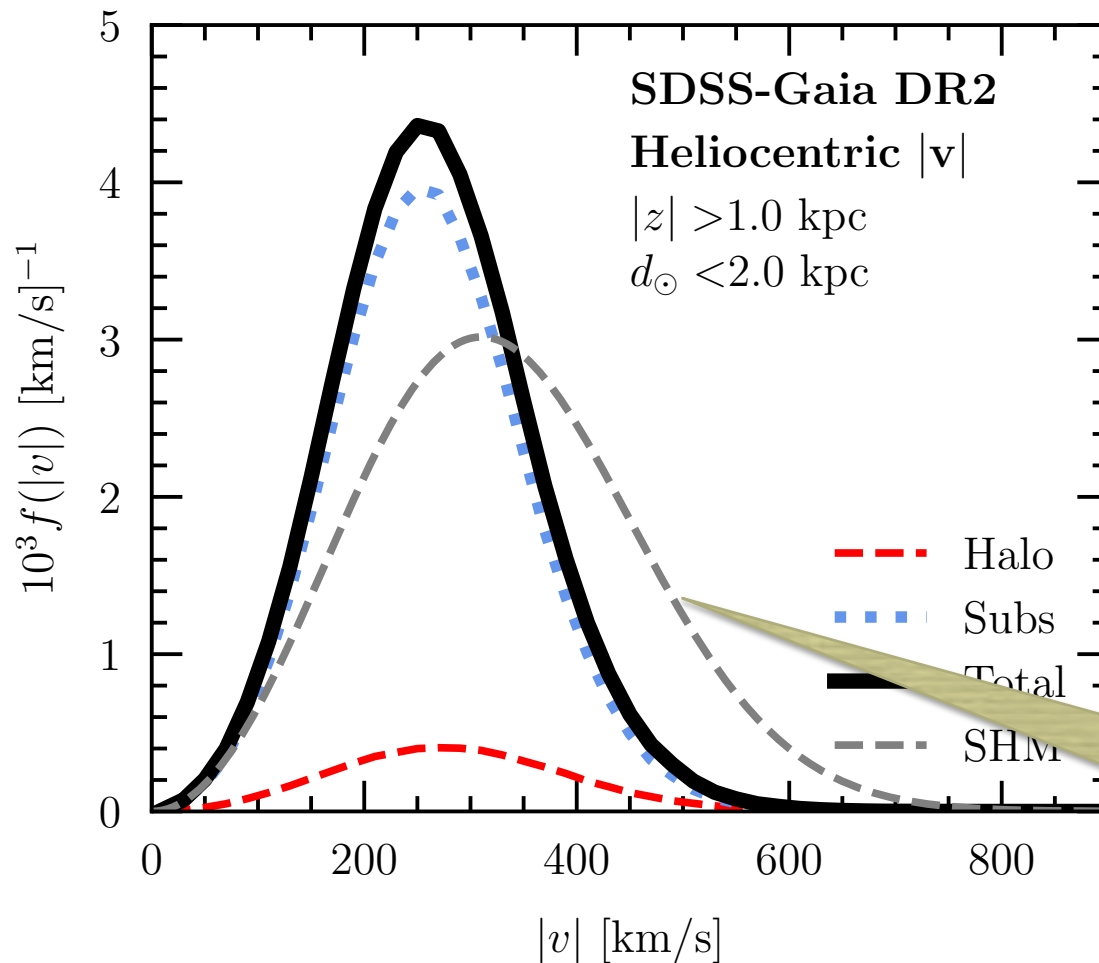
# Posterior Distribution of $|v|$



Old distribution from Gaia  
DR1.  
High metallicity cut, no fit for  
substructure!



# Posterior Distribution of $|v|$



New distribution from Gaia DR2.  
Uncovered  
substructure  
dominating the  
distribution!

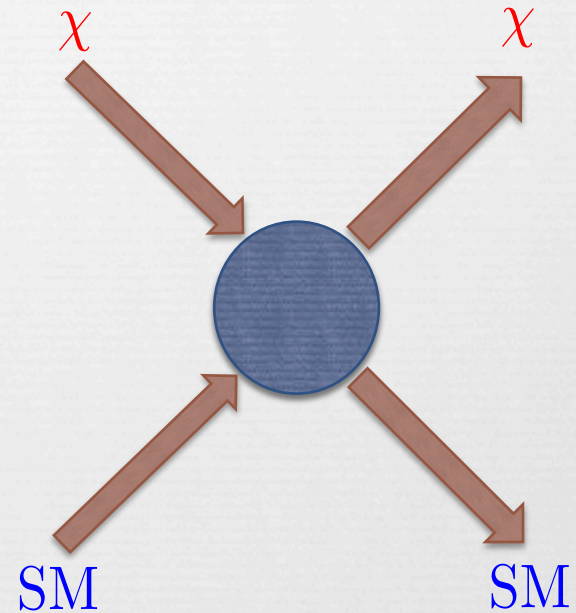
The Maxwell Boltzmann distribution we are taught at school!

# Direct Detection Rate

The DM velocity distribution is part of the computation of the expected direct detection rate.

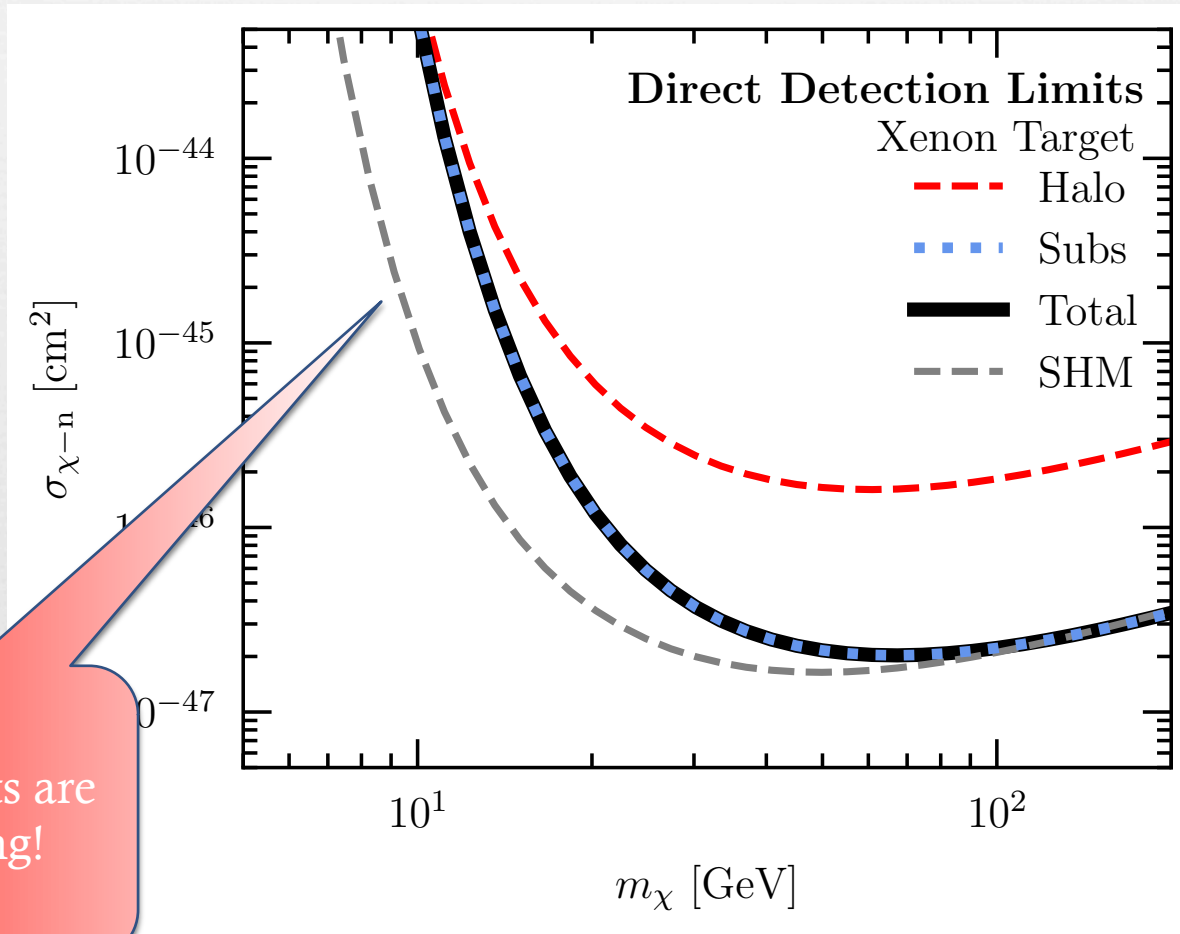
$$\frac{dR}{dQ} \propto \frac{\sigma_0 \rho_0}{m_\chi m_r^2} F^2(Q) g(v_{\min})$$

$$g(v_{\min}) = \int_{v_{\min}}^{\infty} \frac{f(v)}{v} dv$$



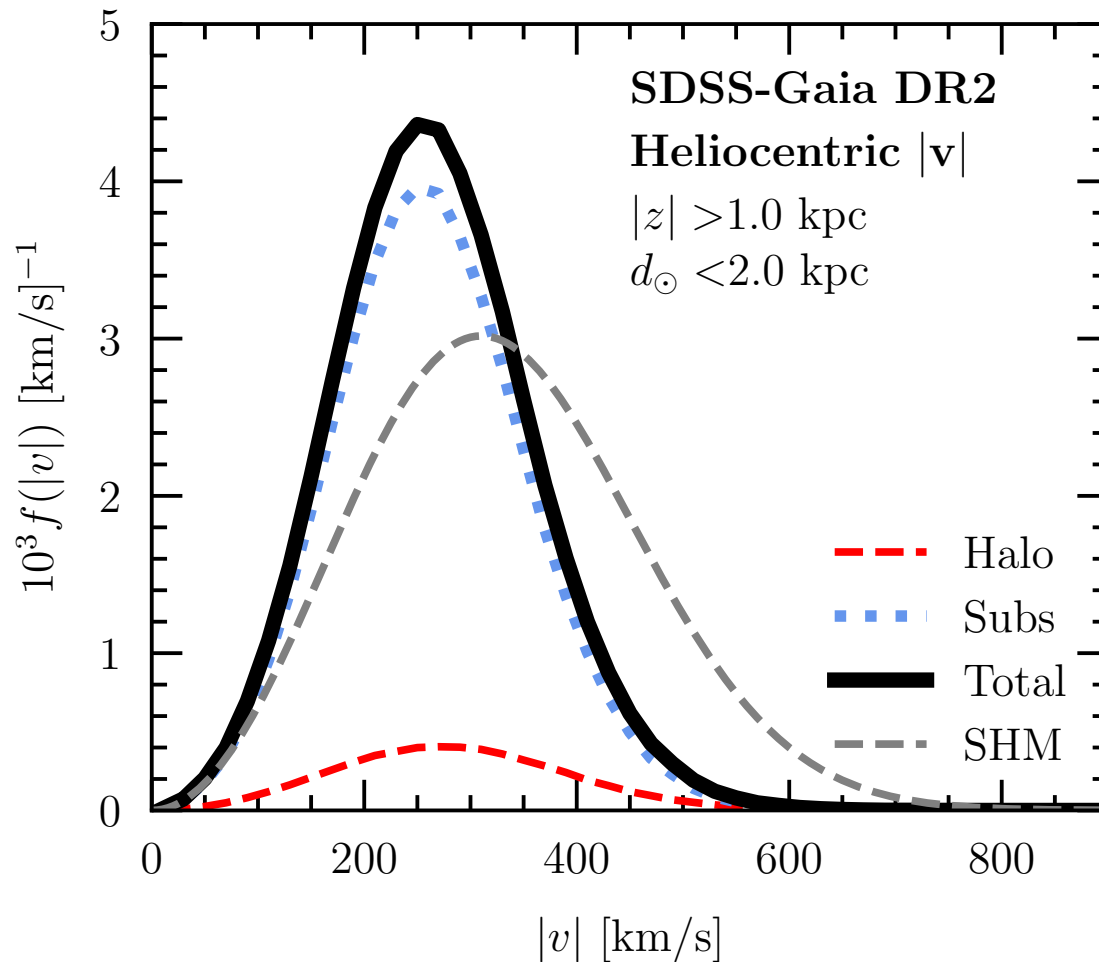
$v_{\min}$  depends on the experimental threshold, and the dark matter mass.

# Direct Detection



Assumes the standard Maxwell Boltzmann velocity distribution.

# The Velocity Distribution of Dark Matter is FAR from Equilibrium!



We need to stop assuming that the Milky Way is in equilibrium!

# The Velocity Distribution of Dark Matter is FAR from Equilibrium!



- ❧ Finalizing the study of mergers in the FIRE simulations
- ❧ Studying more complex dynamics of Milky Way-like galaxies.
- ❧ Looking for a tracer for Self-Interacting Dark Matter.
- ❧ Currently running a simulation for Warm Dark Matter.
- ❧ Stay tuned for more to come!

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Exciting times ahead!

Thank you!