### N-body Halo Models and Dark Matter Direct Detection

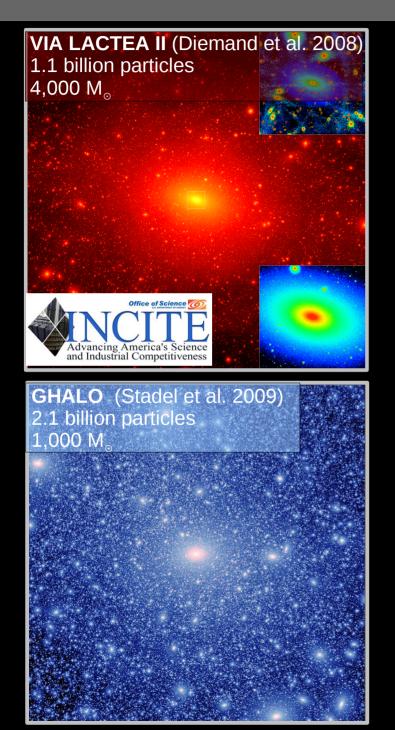
#### Michael Kuhlen

Theoretical Astrophysics Center UC Berkeley

With: Neal Weiner

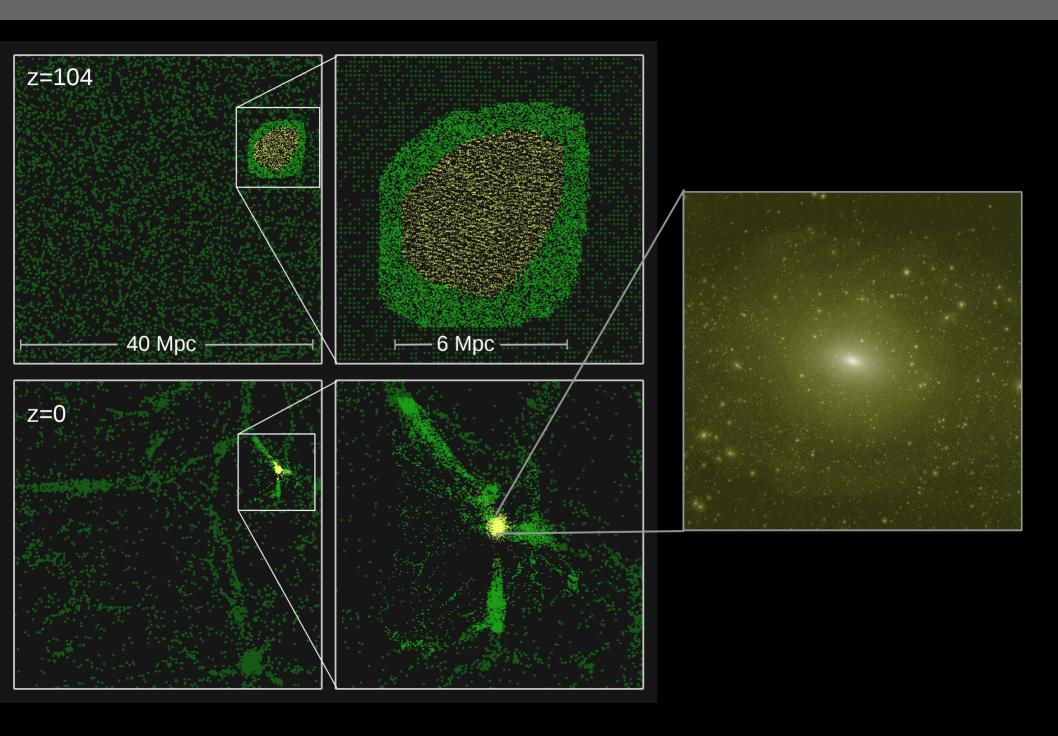
P. Madau, J. Diemand, M. Zemp, B. Moore, J. Stadel, D. Potter (Simulations: Via Lactea, GHALO)

### The State-of-the-art in Cosmological DM-only N-Body Simulations



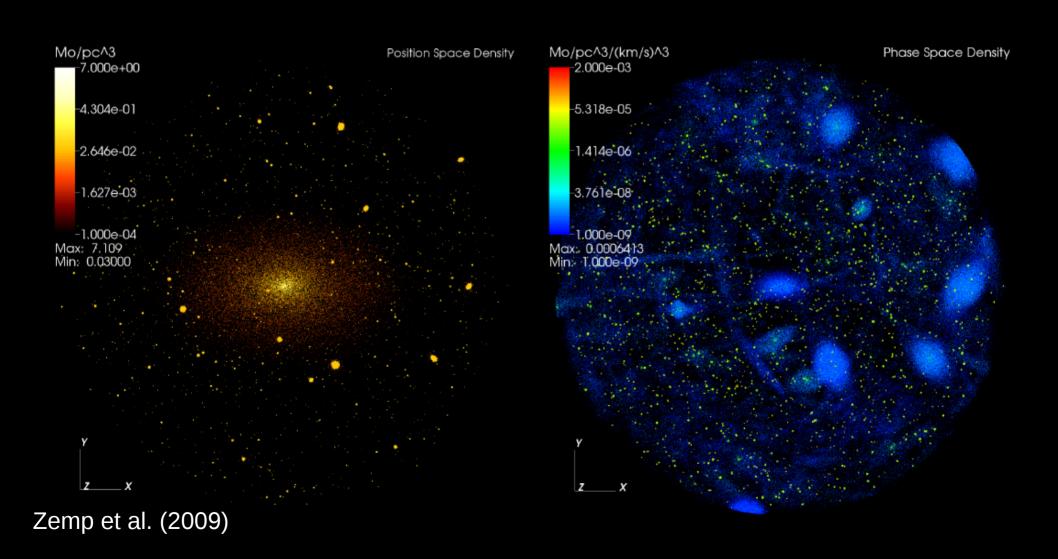


### Multi-mass initial conditions



### Via Lactea II – the inner 100 kpc

Whereas previous simulations were almost completely smooth in the central region, with VL-II we resolve lots of subhalos and tidal streams even down to 8 kpc.



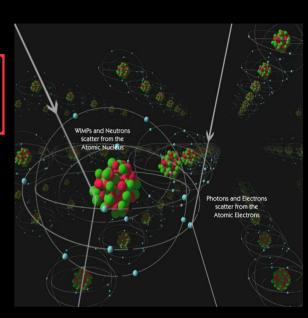
### **Direct Detection**

The scattering event rate (events/recoil energy) is given by:

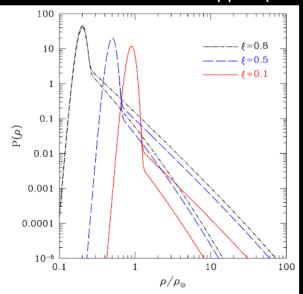
$$\frac{dR}{dE_R} = N_T M_N \frac{\rho_{\chi} \sigma_n}{2m_{\chi} \mu_{ne}^2} \frac{(f_p Z + f_n (A - Z))^2}{f_n^2} F^2[E_R] \int_{\beta_{min}}^{\infty} \frac{f(v)}{v} dv$$

This depends on the local DM density  $\rho_x$  and the velocity distribution function f(v).

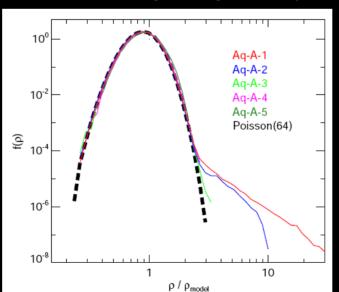
A typical assumption is  $\rho_{y}$ =0.3 GeV/cm<sup>3</sup> and f(v) a Maxwellian with  $v_p = 220$  km/s truncated at an escape speed of 500-600 km/s.

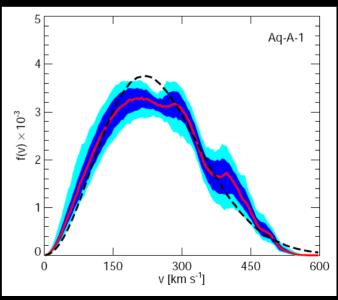


Kamionkowski & Koushiappas (2008)

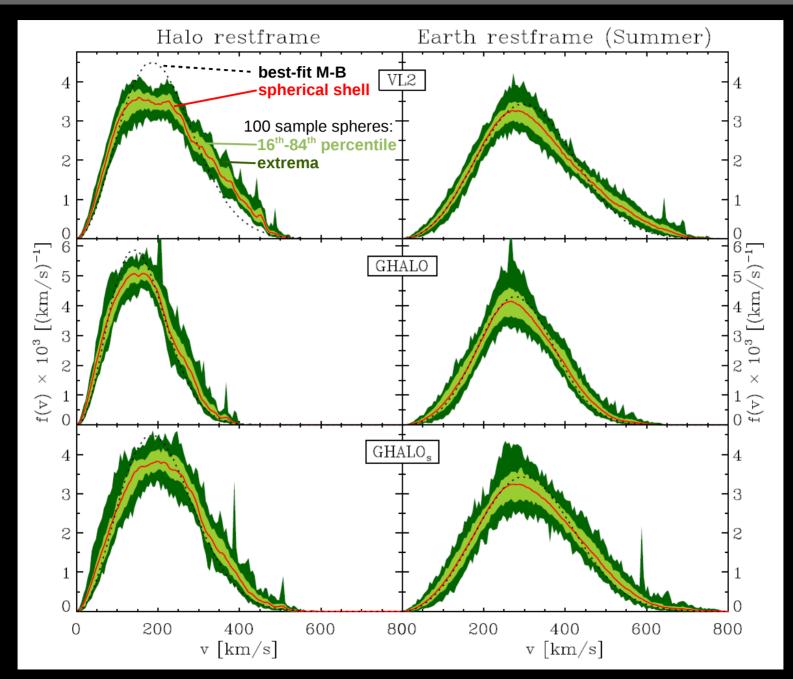


Vogelsberger et al. (2009) Aquarius Simulations

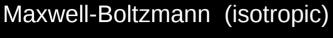


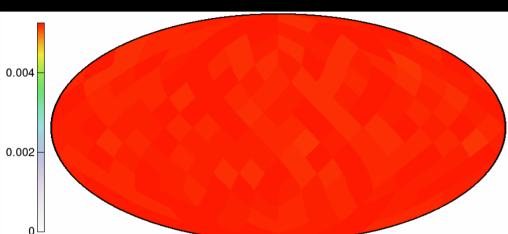


# Velocity Distribution in Via Lactea/GHALO

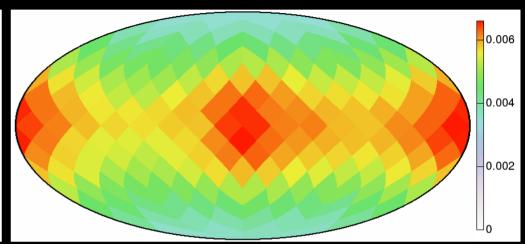


# Velocity Direction in Halo Rest Frame

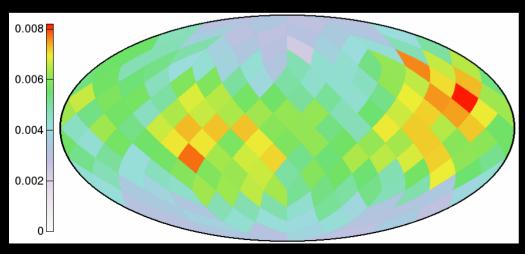




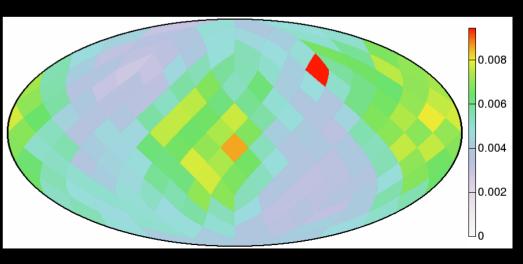
Spherical Shell (8 kpc < R < 9 kpc)



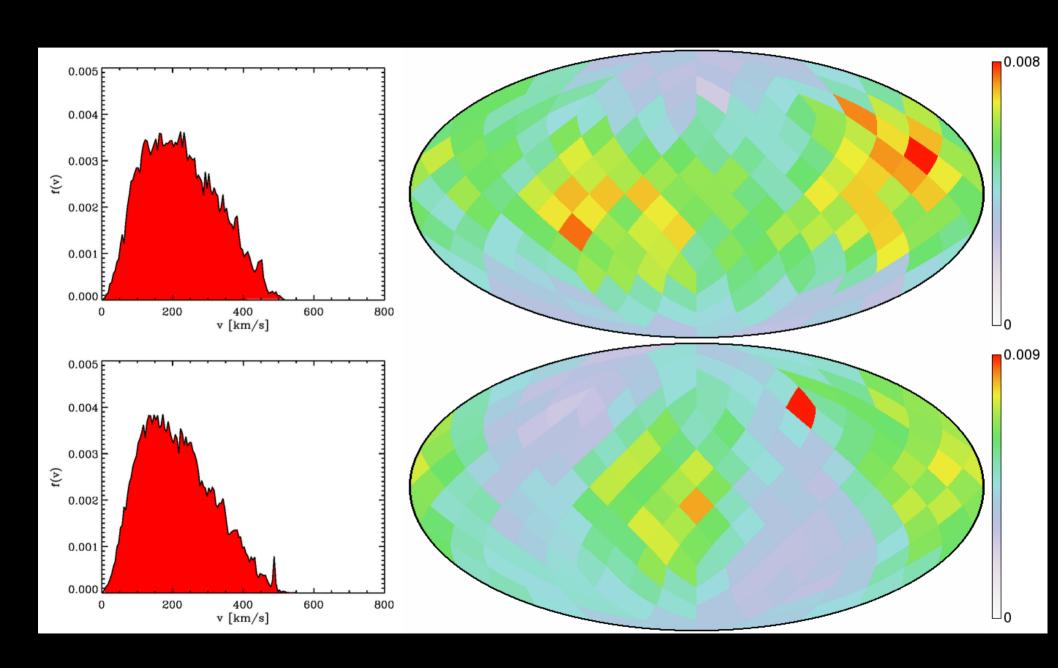
Sample Sphere #001



Sample Sphere #004 (containing a subhalo)

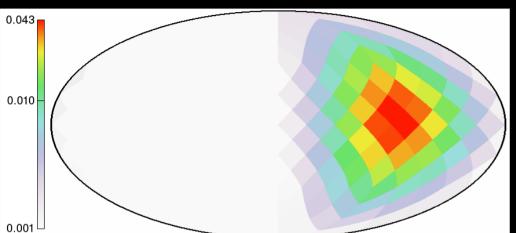


# Velocity Direction in Halo Rest Frame

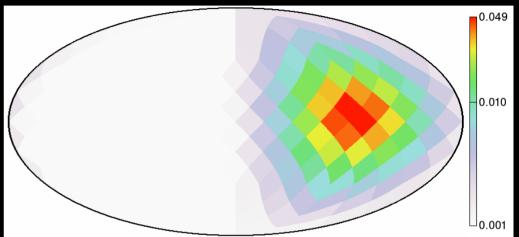


# ... in Earth Rest Frame $v_{min}$ = 0 km/s

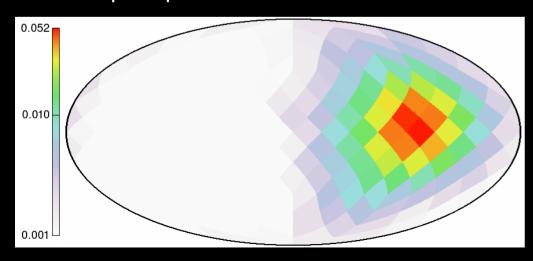




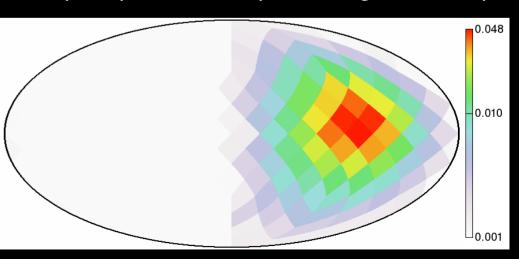
Spherical Shell (8 kpc < R < 9 kpc)



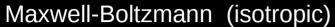
Sample Sphere #001

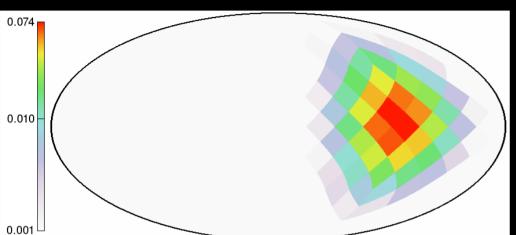


Sample Sphere #004 (containing a subhalo)

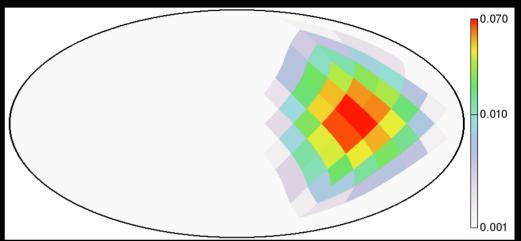


# ... in Earth Rest Frame $v_{min}$ = 500 km/s

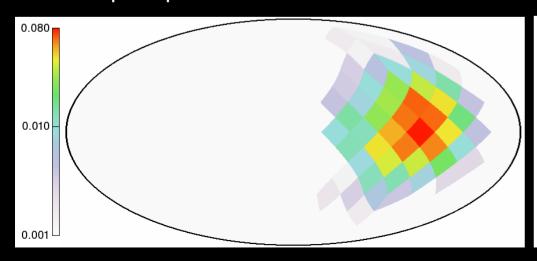




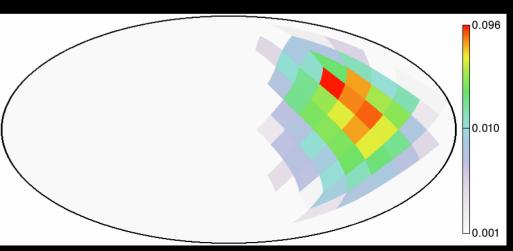
Spherical Shell (8 kpc < R < 9 kpc)



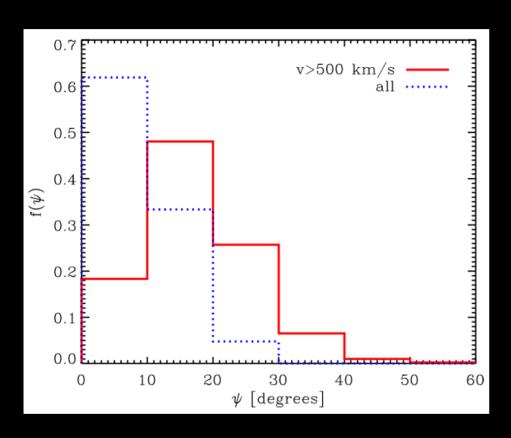
#### Sample Sphere #001



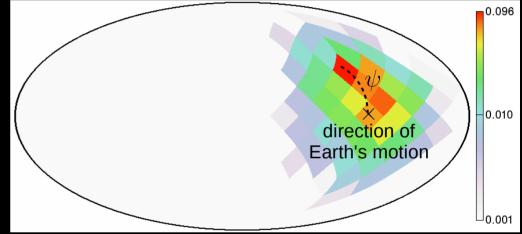
#### Sample Sphere #004 (containing a subhalo)



# ... in Earth Rest Frame $v_{min}$ = 500 km/s



Sample Sphere #004 (containing a subhalo)



At  $v_{min}$ =500 km/s the hotspot is more than 10° away from the direction of Earth's motion in ~80% of all cases!

## Focus on High Velocity Structure

#### Directionally sensitive experiments

• often require high recoil energies to determine direction and to distinguish head from tail.

#### Inelastic Dark Matter

- higher  $v_{min}$  for a given  $E_{R}$
- lower  $E_R \rightarrow higher \ V_{min}$

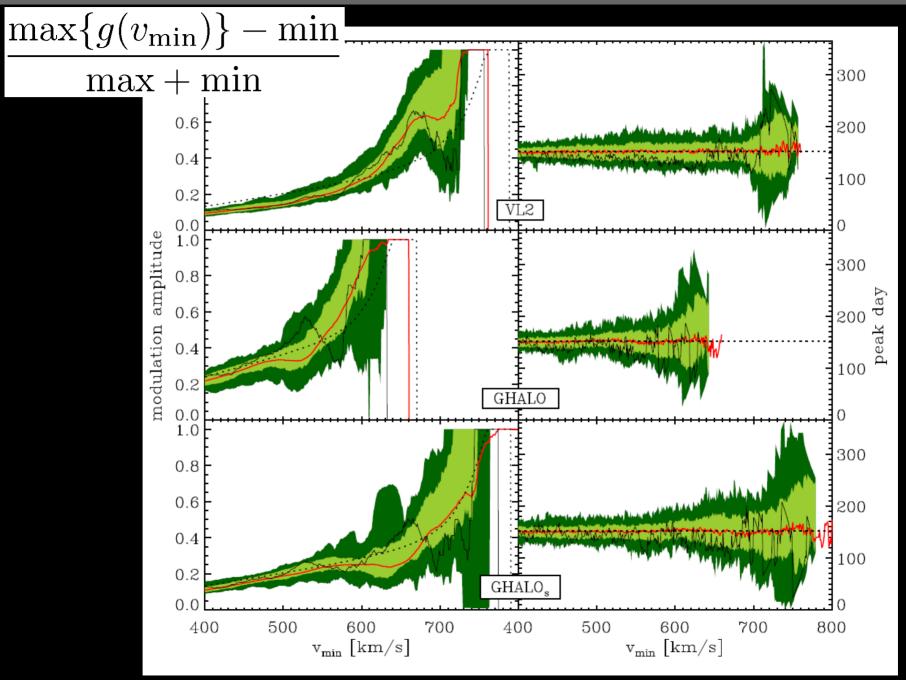
$$\beta_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2m_N E_R}} \left( \frac{m_N E_R}{\mu} + \delta \right)$$

• "heavy inelastic": scattering of Iodine,  $m_\chi \gtrsim 100$  GeV,  $\delta \gtrsim 100$  keV

#### Light Dark Matter

- relies on "channeling" effect
- light particle ( $m_\chi \lesssim 10$  GeV) requires higher speed to get a given  $E_R$

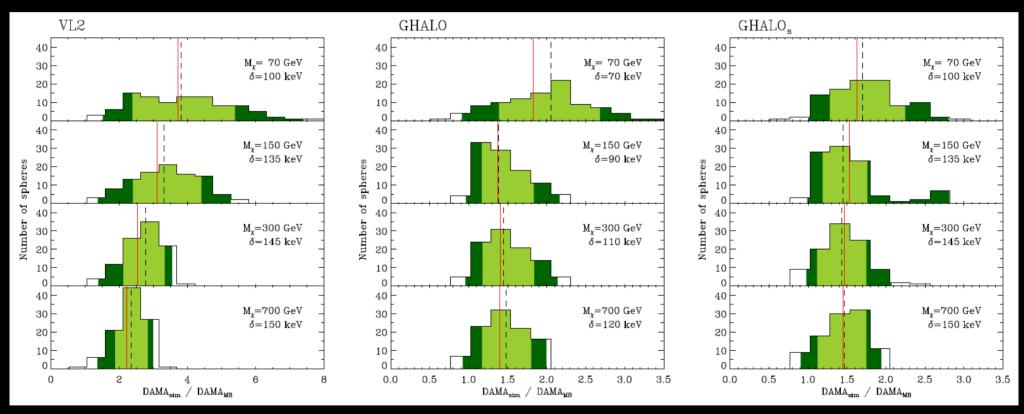
# Annual Modulation and Peak Day



Kuhlen, Weiner et al. (arXiv/0912.2358)

### **DAMA Modulation Amplitude**

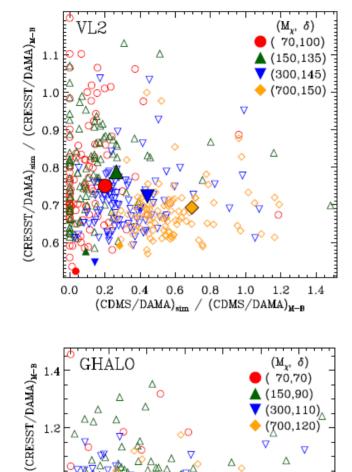
DAMA reports a modulation signal in the 2 – 6 keVee range. We assume a quenching factor of q=0.08, corresponding to  $E_R$  = 25 - 75 keV.

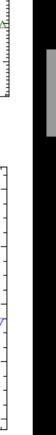


Kuhlen, Weiner et al. (arXiv/0912.2358)

For iDM, the DAMA modulation is larger by factor of a few in the simulations than in the best-fitting Maxwell-Boltzmann model.

### CRESST and CDMS vs. DAMA





(CDMS/DAMA)<sub>sim</sub> / (CDMS/DAMA)<sub>M-B</sub>
Kuhlen, Weiner et al. (arXiv/0912.2358)

(CRESST/DAMA)<sub>sm</sub>

Calculate signal at CDMS and CRESST normalized by the DAMA modulation amplitude: (CDMS/[DAMA]) (CRESST/[DAMA])

Look at variation of this ratio in the simulation to the best-fit Maxwellian case:

 $\frac{{
m (CDMS/[DAMA])}_{
m sim}}{{
m (CDMS/[DAMA])}_{
m MB}}$  vs.  $\frac{{
m (CRESST/[DAMA])}_{
m sim}}{{
m (CRESST/[DAMA])}_{
m MB}}$ 

When this Ratio-of-Ratios is <1, the departure from M-B weakens CDMS and CRESST limits relative to DAMA.

DAMA: Iodine, A=127

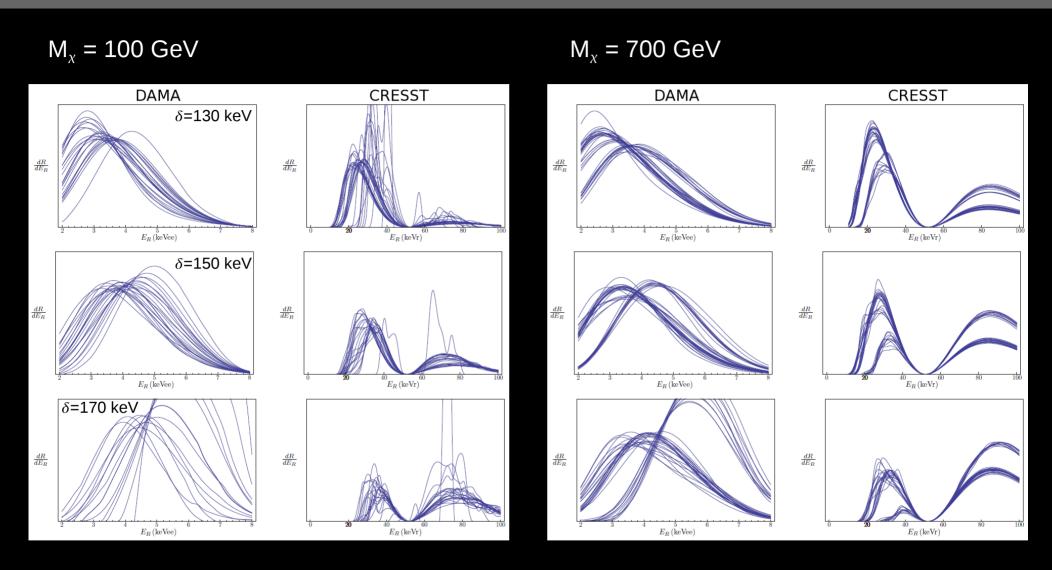
E = 25 - 75 keV

CDMS: Germanium, A=73

CRESST: Tungsten, A=184

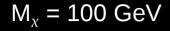
E = 10 - 100 keV

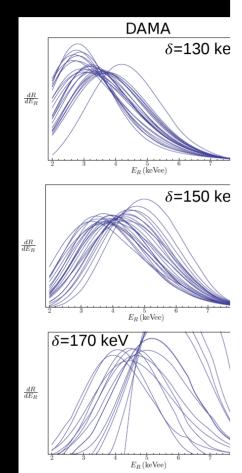
# Effect on iDM Recoil Spectrum



Velocity substructure can substantially change the shape and the peak location of the recoil spectrum.

### Effect on iDM Recoil Spectrum





Velocity subst

#### S. YELLIN PHYSICAL REVIEW D 66, 032005 (2002)

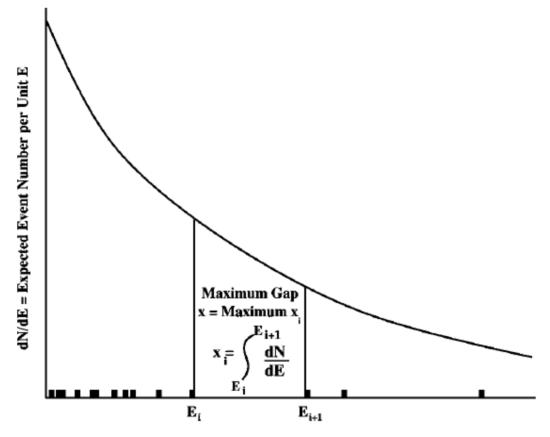
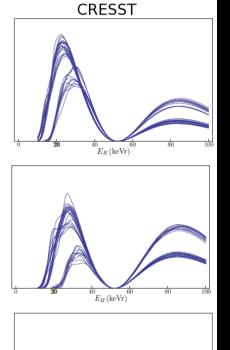


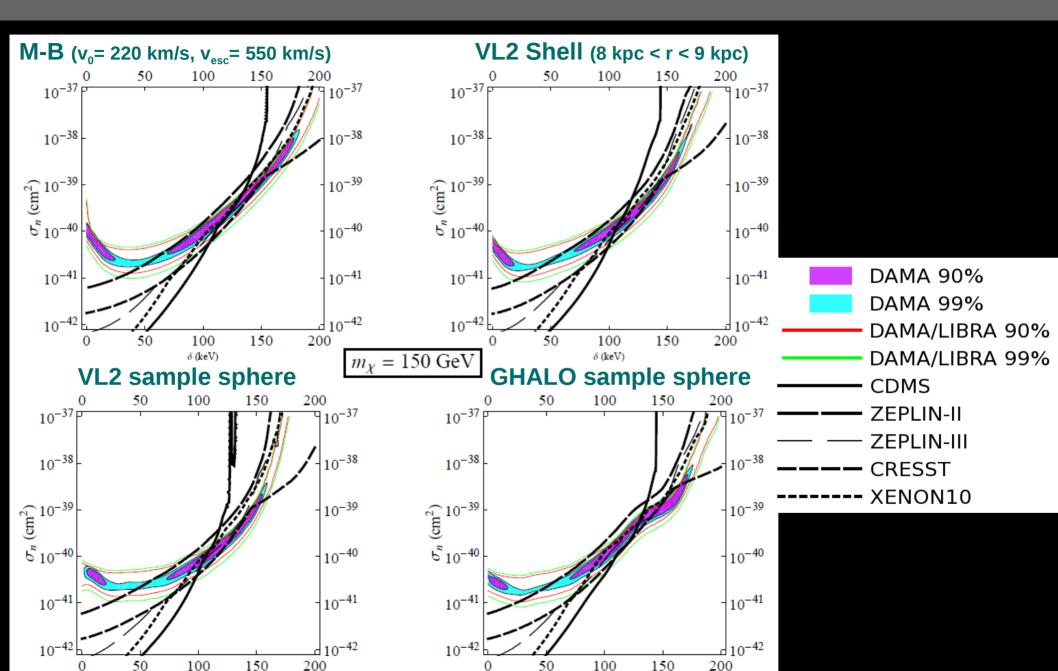
FIG. 1. Illustration of the maximum gap method. The horizontal axis is some parameter "E" measured for each event. The smooth curve is the signal expected for the proposed cross section, including any known background. The events from signal, known background, and unknown background are the small rectangles along the horizontal axis. The integral of the signal between two events is " $x_i$ ."



pe and the

 $E_R (\text{keVr})$ 

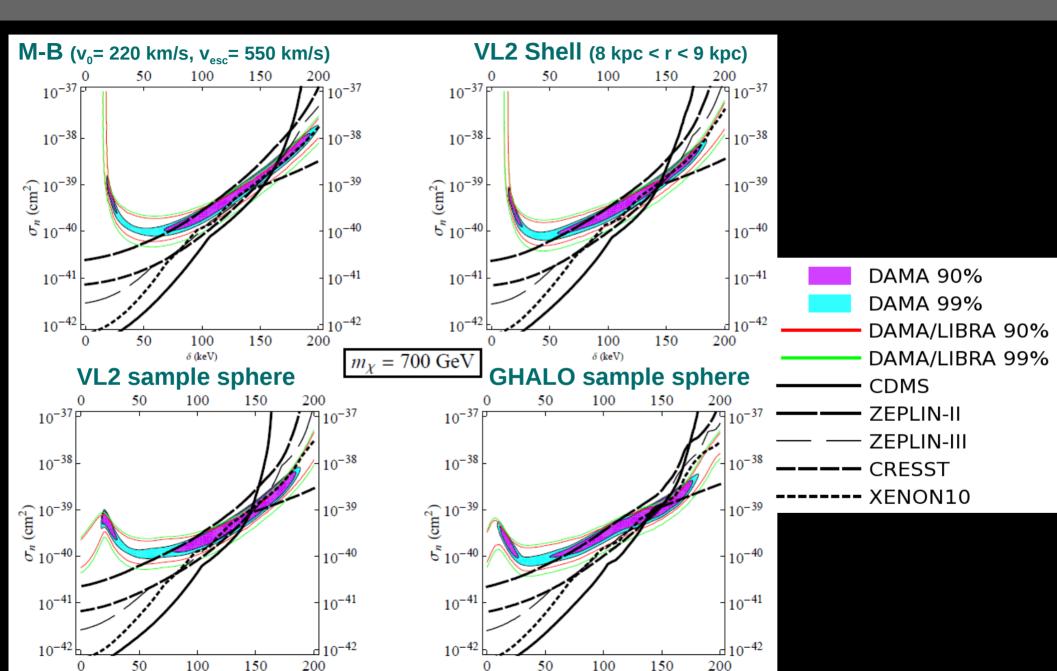
### Inelastic DM and Via Lactea/GHALO



 $\delta$  (keV)

 $\delta$  (keV)

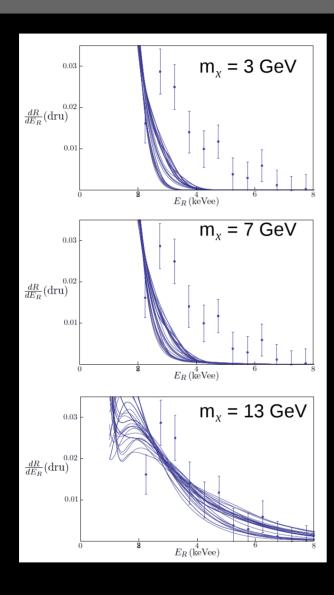
### Inelastic DM and Via Lactea/GHALO



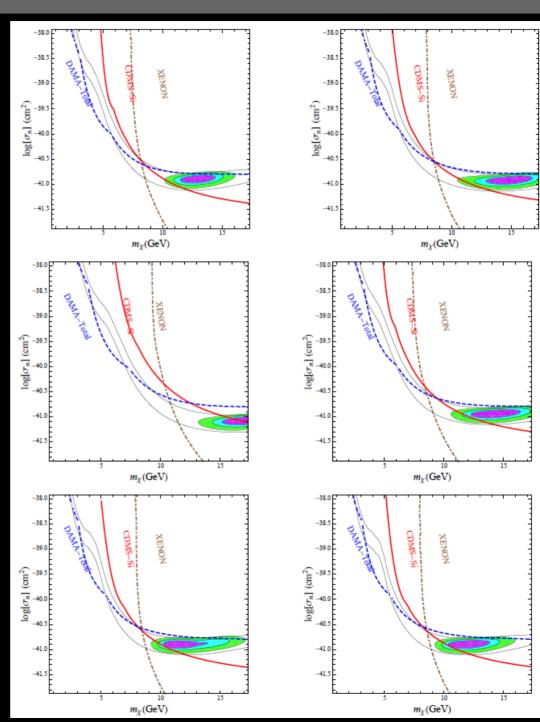
 $\delta$  (keV)

 $\delta$  (keV)

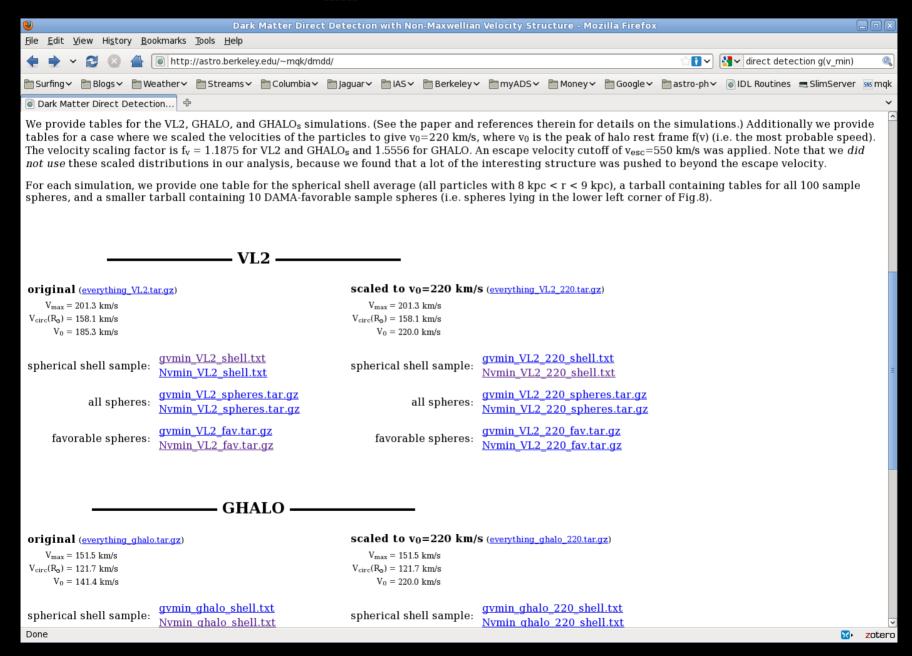
# Effects on Light DM Constraints



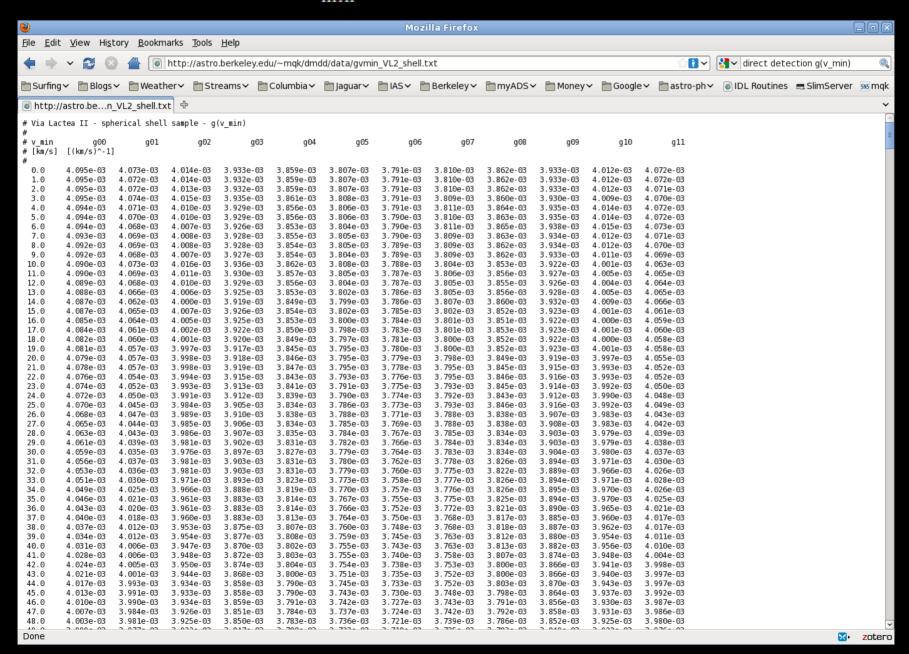
The simulations improve agreement, but still tension with CDMS and XENON.



# Tables of $g(v_{\min}) = \int_{v_{\min}}^{\infty} \frac{f(v)}{v} dv$ are available for download, at:



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### Conclusions

- Numerical simulations with  $O(10^9)$  particles are beginning to resolve the phase-space structure even at 8 kpc  $\ll R_{vir}$ .
- The inner halo is smoother than the outskirts, but there is residual substructure, both in density and velocity. Probably not converged...
- The velocity modulus distribution function f(v) shows marked departures from the standard Maxwell-Boltzmann assumption.
- > Both global (bumps, wiggles) and local (spikes) velocity substructure.
- This is especially important at high v<sub>min</sub>, so for directional detection, inelastic DM, light DM (for example).
- Possible effects of velocity substructure:
  - change the direction of scattering particles
  - increase the DAMA modulation amplitude
  - change the recoil spectrum (with implications for "maximum gap" technique)
- Drawback: must marginalize of halo model uncertainty ? [make use of my g(v<sub>min</sub>) tables...]
- Advantage: In the future maybe we can learn something about the Galaxy halo