

Astronomically large particle colliders

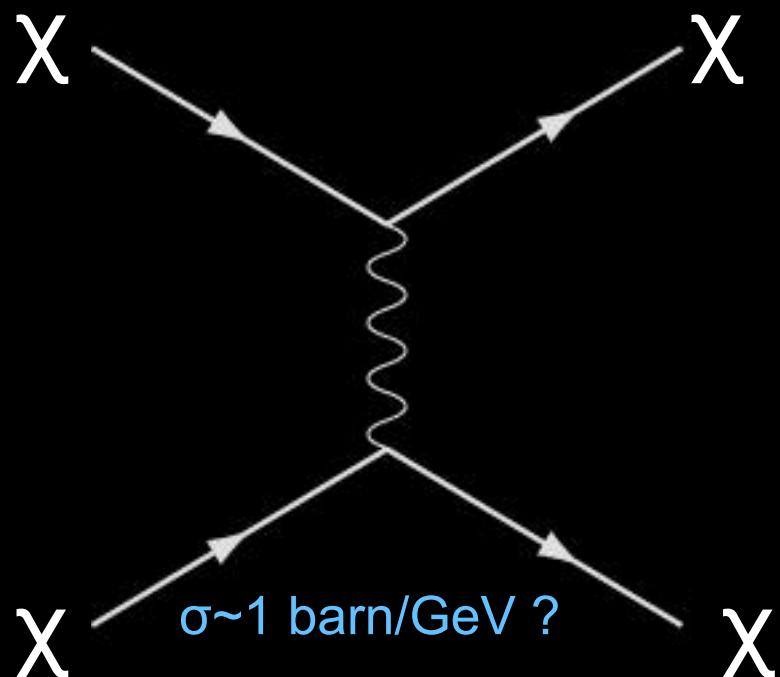


Richard Massey

Andrew Robertson, Vince Eke, Richard Bower, Paul Clark (Durham), David Harvey, Jean-Paul Kneib (EPFL), Barth Netterfield (Toronto), Tom Kitching (MSSL), Eric Tittley, Andy Taylor (Edinburgh), Daisuke Nagai, Erwin Lau (Yale), Scott Kay, Chris Pike (Manchester)

- Clowe et al. 2006, ApJ 848, 109
Bradac et al. 2008, ApJ 648, 109
Jee et al. 2012, ApJ 747, 96
Clowe et al. 2013, ApJ 758, 128
Merten et al. 2011, MNRAS 417, 333

DM-DM interaction unprobed by terrestrial expts



...but naturally predicted by lots of particle physics models:

e.g.

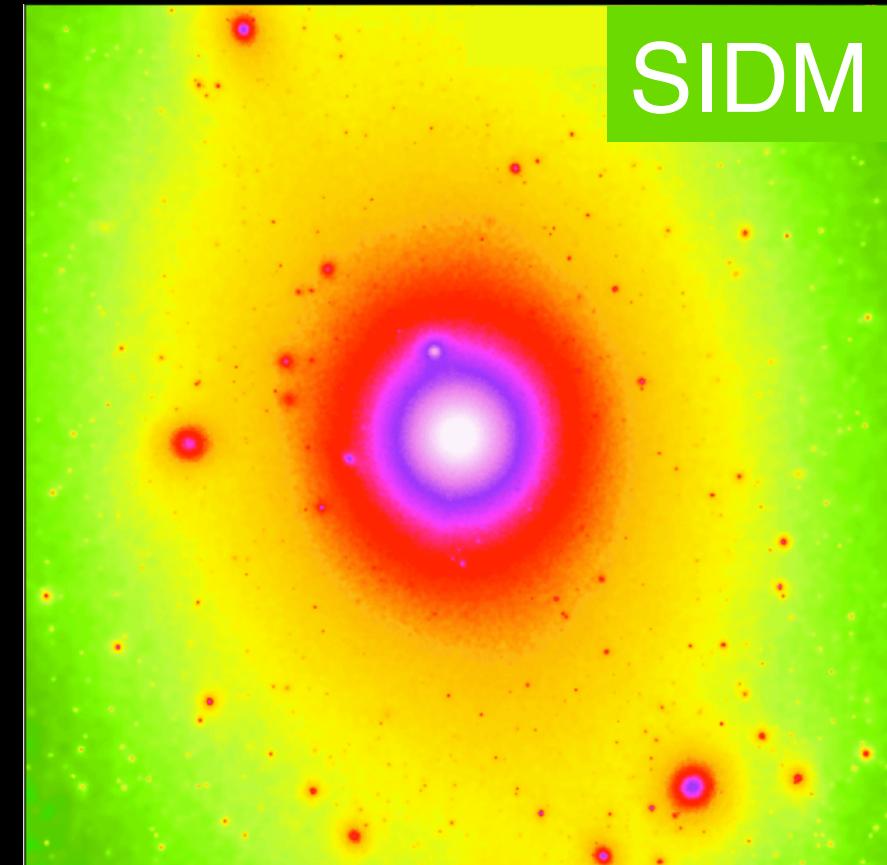
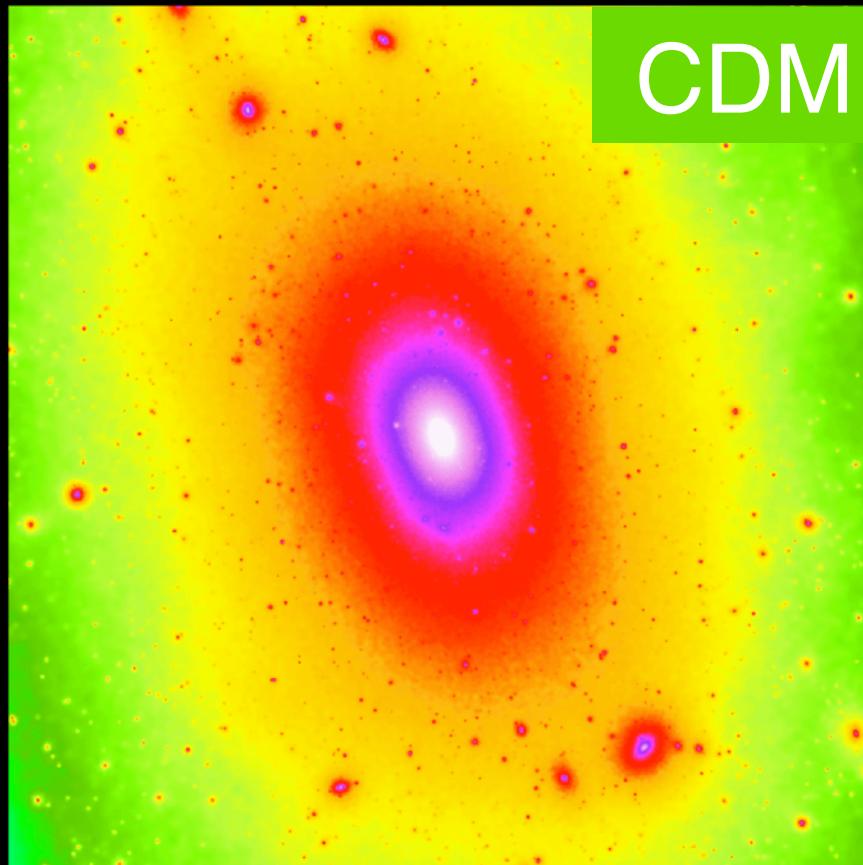
- Supersymmetric neutralino
(Steigman & Turner 1985)
- Kaluza-Klein photon (Griest 1988)
- Gravitino (Jungman+ 1996)
- SIDM (Spergel & Steinhardt 2000)
- SuperWIMP (Feng 2003)
- Axion (Baker 2007)
- Dark photons (Pospelov 2008)
- Glueball/Glueballino (Boddy+ 2014)
- Mirror dark matter (Foot 2014)

...

DM-DM interactions lead to energy transfer

Relaxed clusters become more spherical

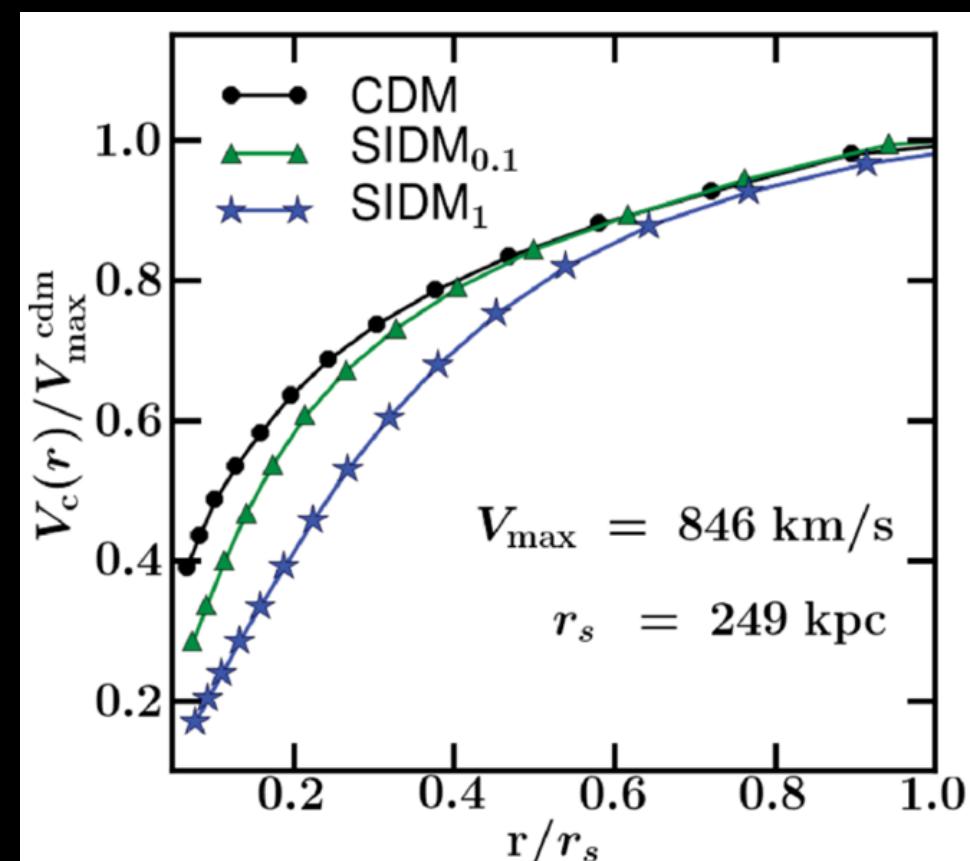
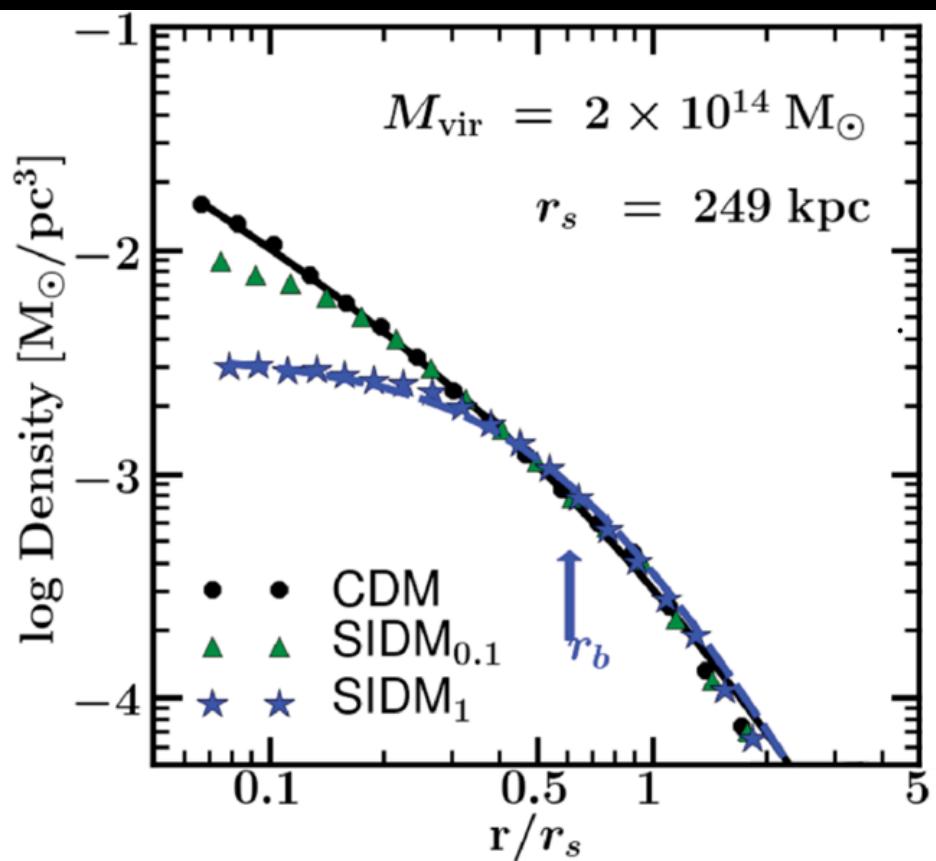
...but (Y2K bug), not much & only in the innermost core



Phenomenological benefits of SIDM

Mass loss from centre → core formation (cusp/core)
removal of small substructure (missing satellites)
reduced circular velocity (too big to fail)

Potentially solves all of CDM's “small-scale” problems in isolated halos

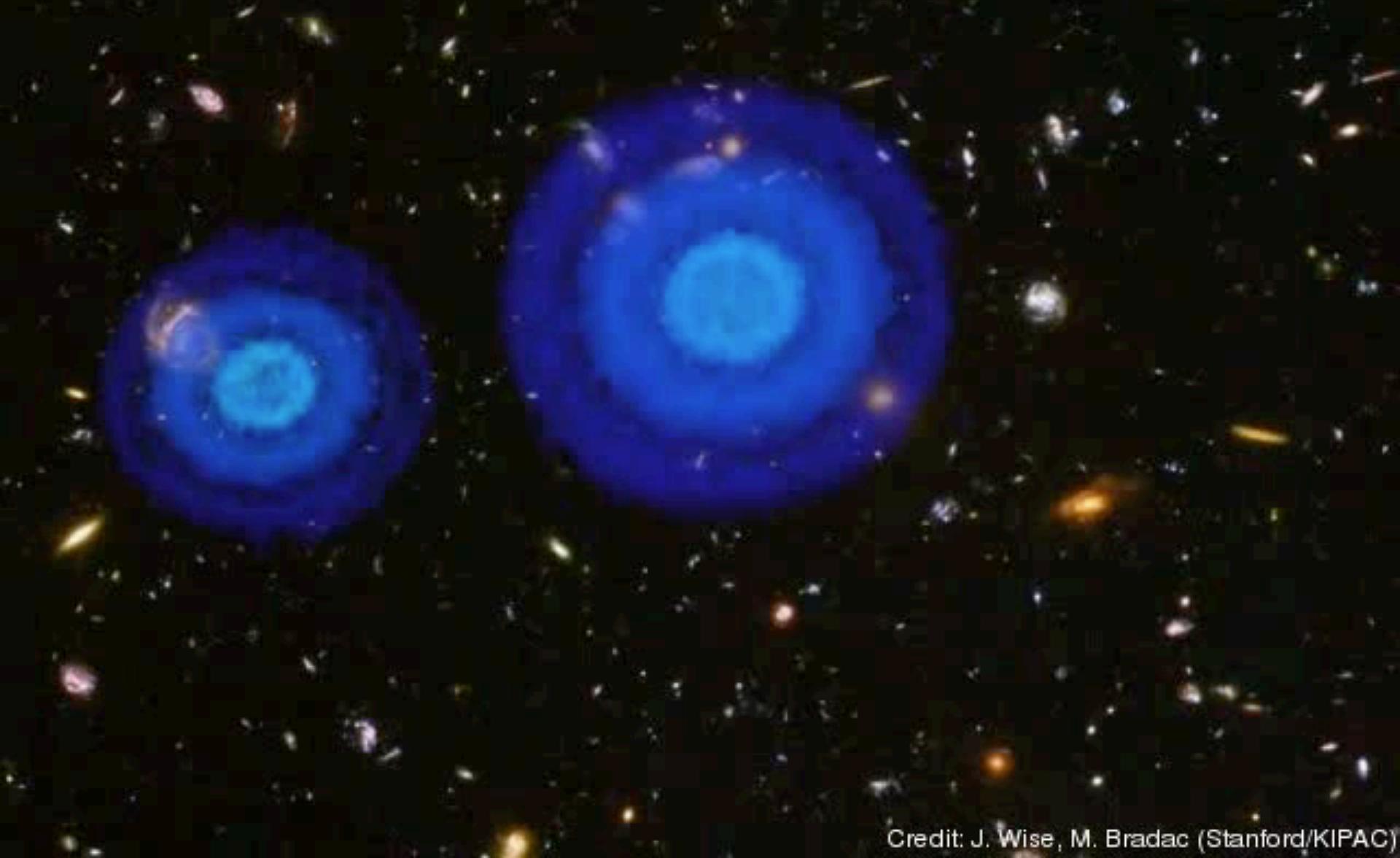


Systems with preferred direction more interesting

Clowe+ 2004

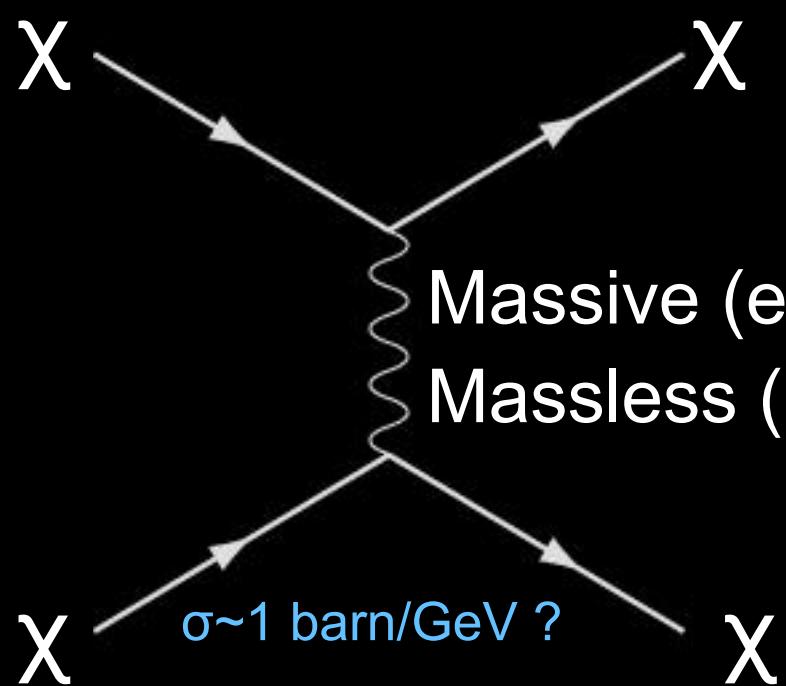
Clowe+ 2006

Bradac+ 2006



Particle physics of DM self-interaction

Kahlhoefer et al. 2014, MNRAS 437, 5865
Boehm et al. 2010, PRL 105, 1301



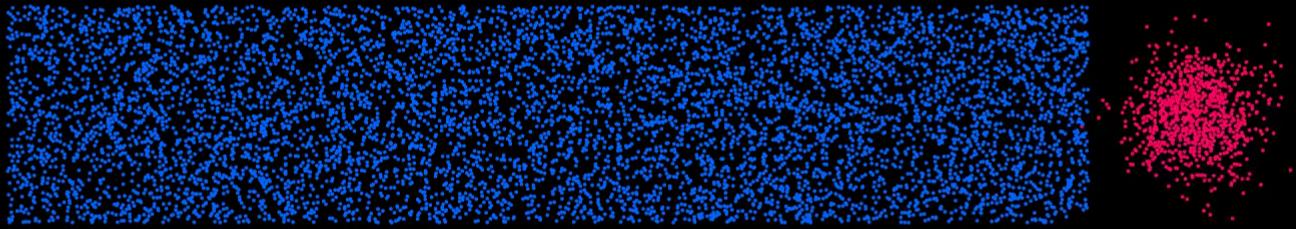
Short range force (like weak force)
Rare, high momentum transfer
(like billiard balls)
Isotropic scattering σ
→ Substructure evaporation

Long range force (like electromagnetism)
Frequent, low momentum transfer
(like Thomson scattering)
Directional scattering $\sigma(\theta, v)$
→ Substructure deceleration

Rare, high momentum transfer -> evaporation

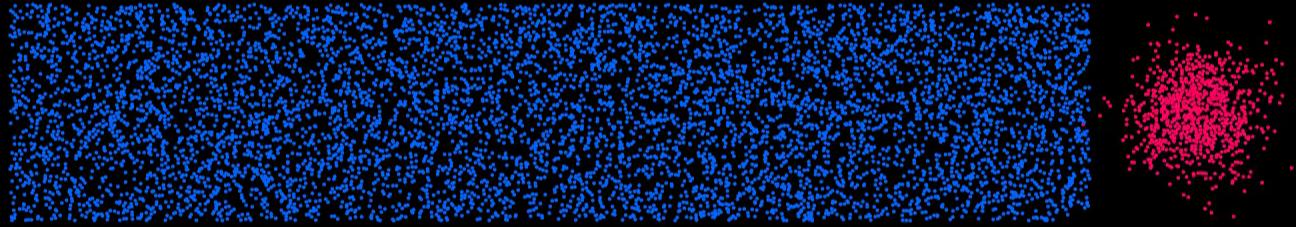
Robertson et al. in prep.

Short range force (like weak force)
Rare, high momentum transfer
(like billiard balls)
Isotropic scattering σ
 \rightarrow Substructure evaporation



Frequent, low momentum transfer -> deceleration

Robertson et al. in prep.

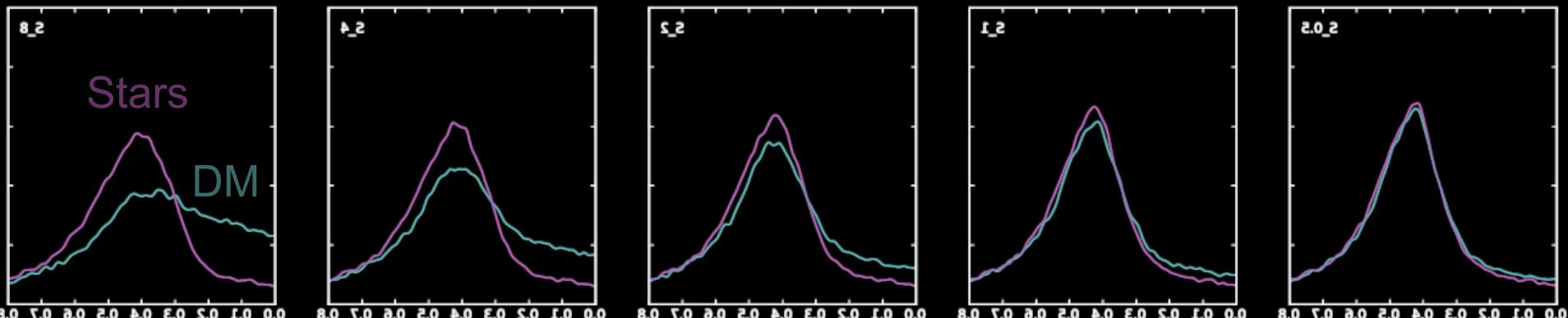


Long range force (like electromagnetism)
Frequent, low momentum transfer
(like Thomson scattering)
Directional scattering $\sigma(\theta)$
→ Substructure deceleration

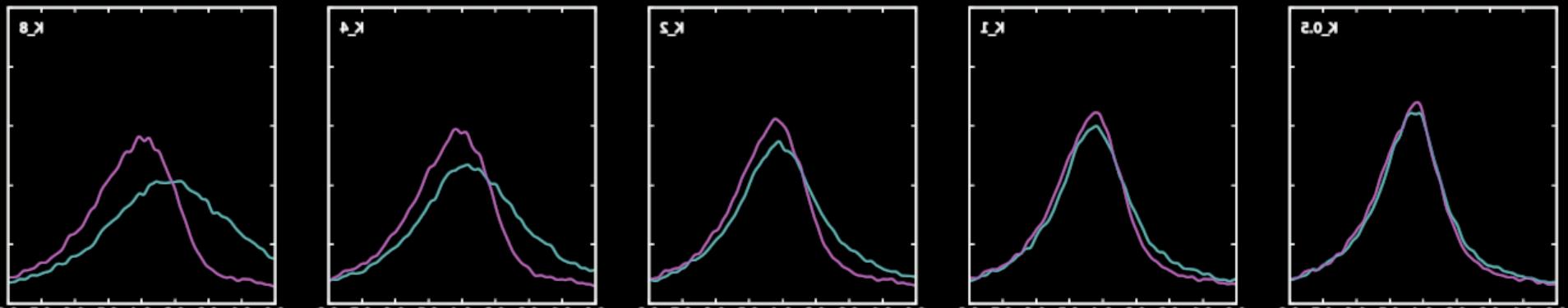
Resulting distribution of DM in the smaller “bullet”

Kahlhoefer+ 2014, Robertson+ in prep

Short range force



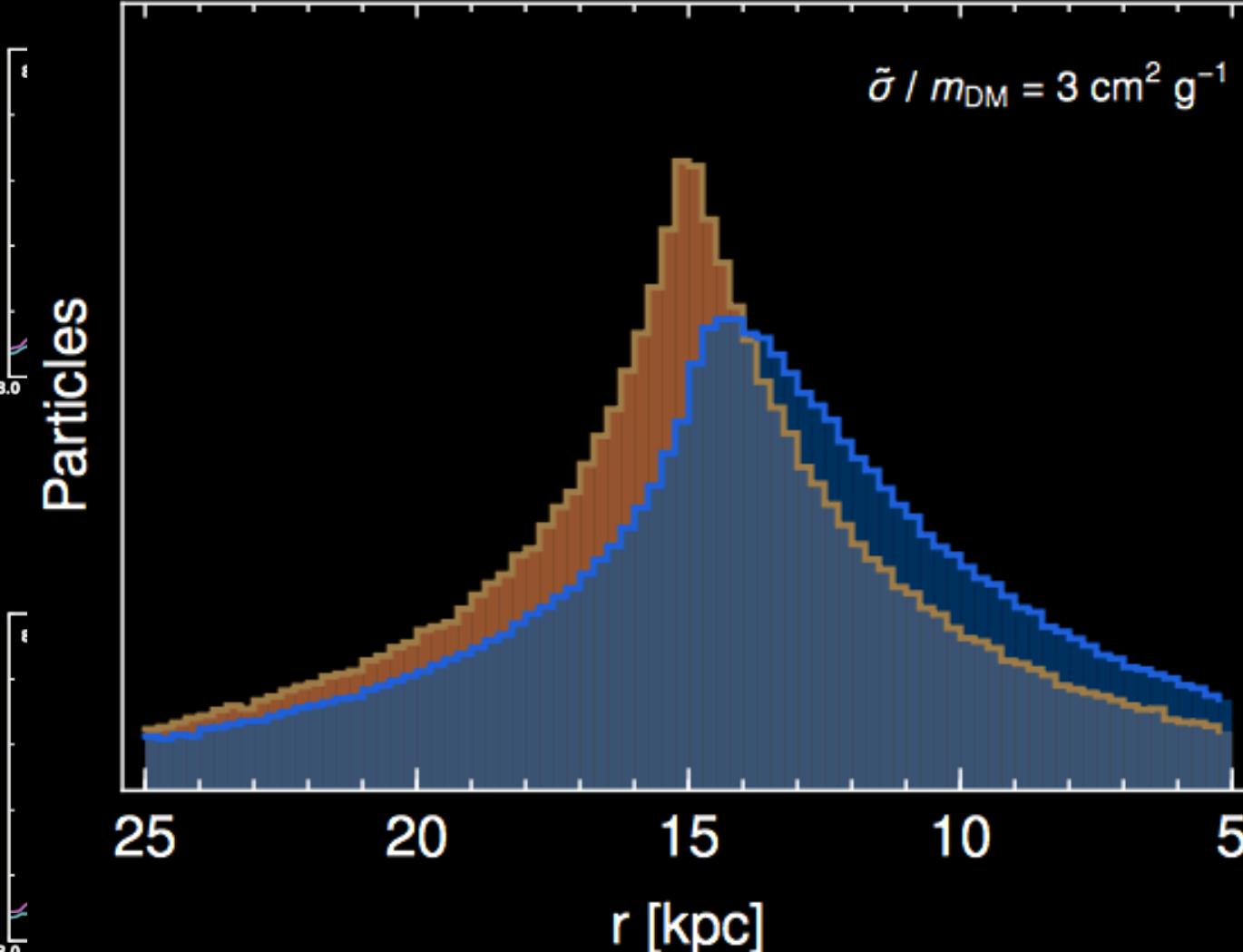
Long range force



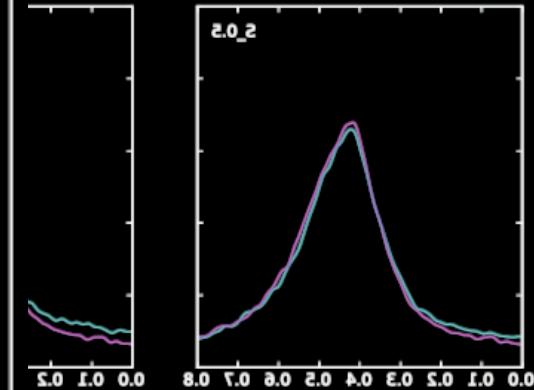
Increasing collisional cross-section (interaction strength)

Resulting distribution of DM in the smaller “bullet”

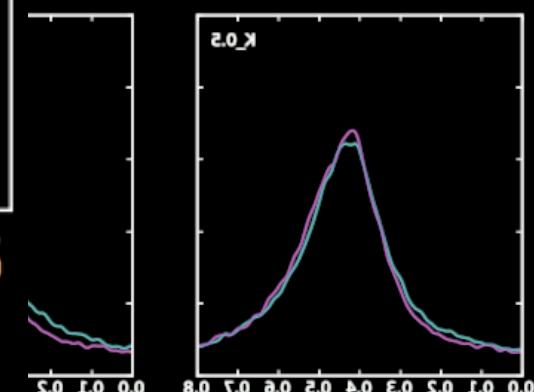
Kahlhoefer+ 2014, Robertson+ in prep



Short range force

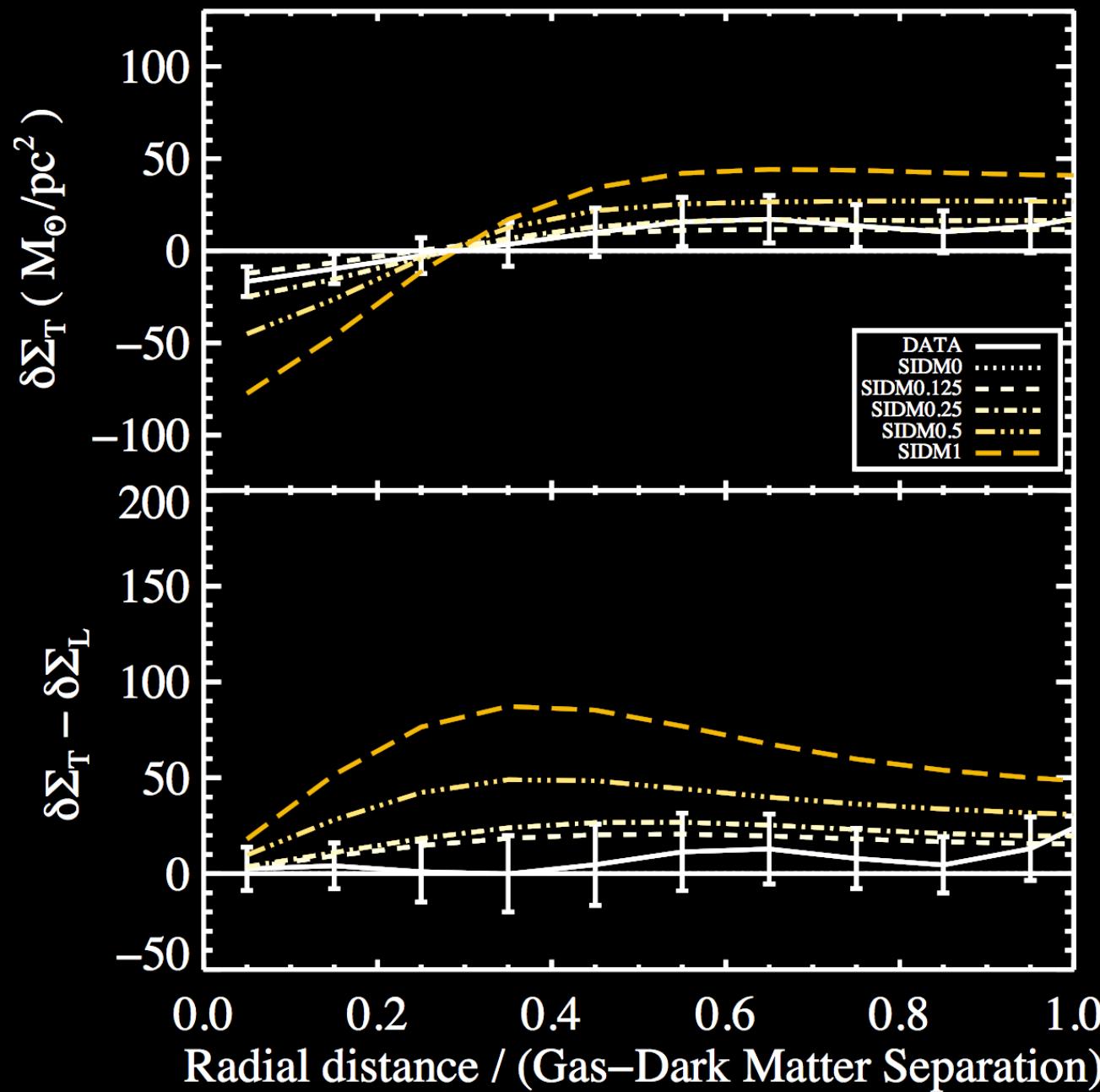


Long range force



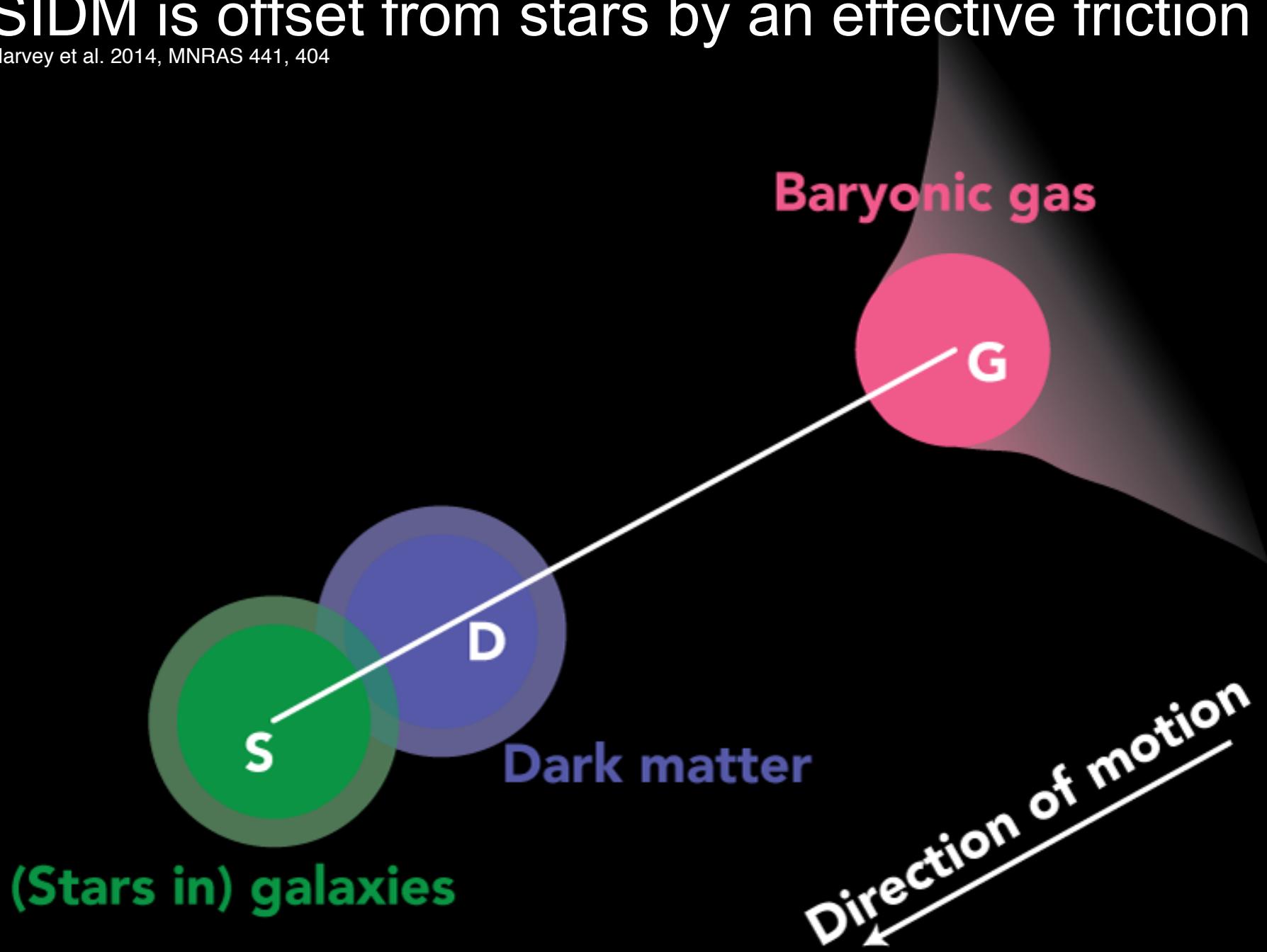
← Increasing collisional cross-section (interaction strength)

SIDM becomes skewed after a collision



SIDM is offset from stars by an effective friction

Harvey et al. 2014, MNRAS 441, 404



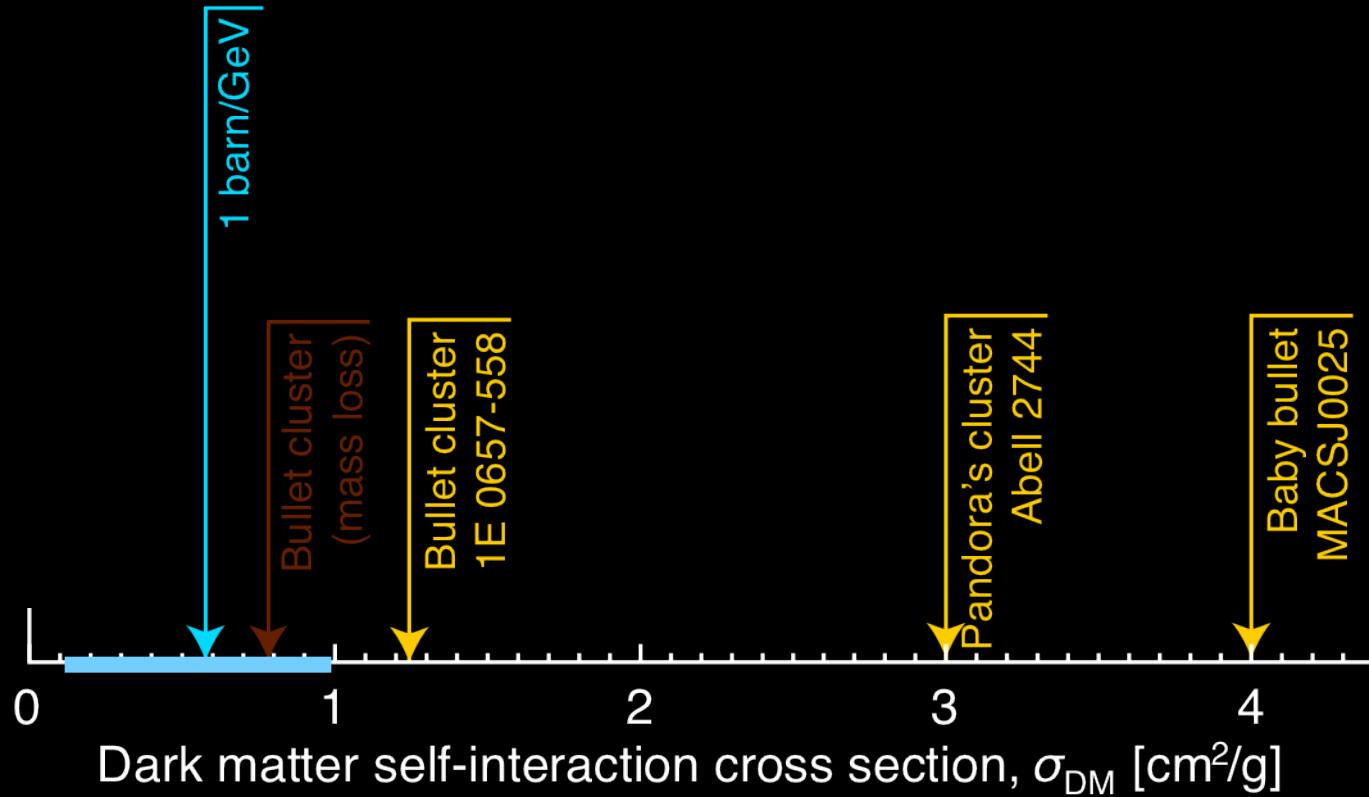
Current constraints from individual major mergers

Clowe et al. 2006, ApJ 848, 109

Bradac et al. 2008, ApJ 648, 109

Merten et al. 2011, MNRAS 417, 333

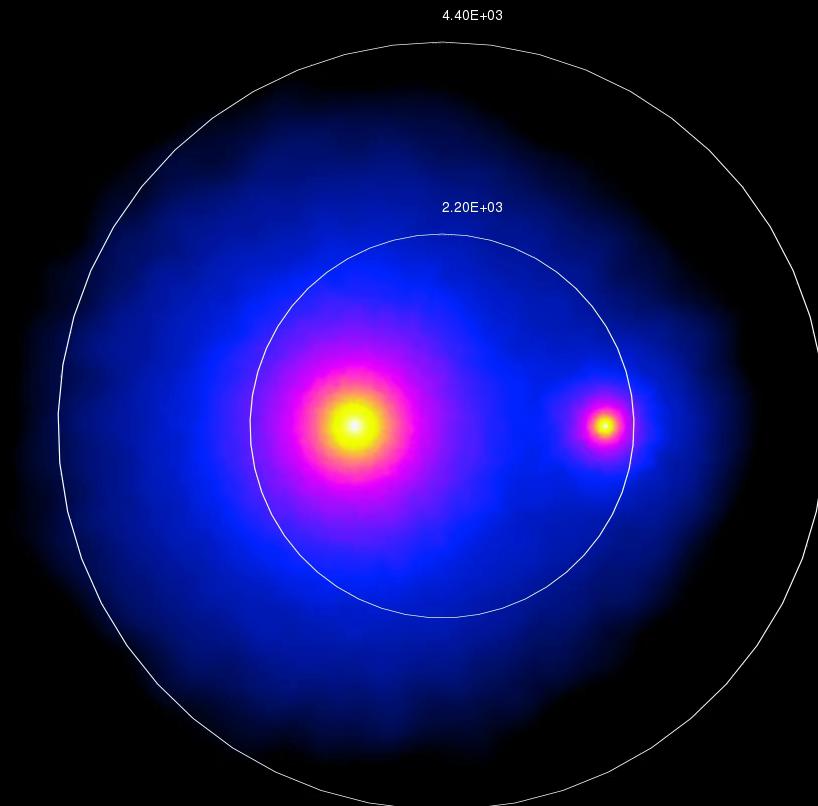
Solves Λ CDM's
“small-scale crisis”



The problem with single collisions

Robertson et al. in prep.

Time: 0.000E+00



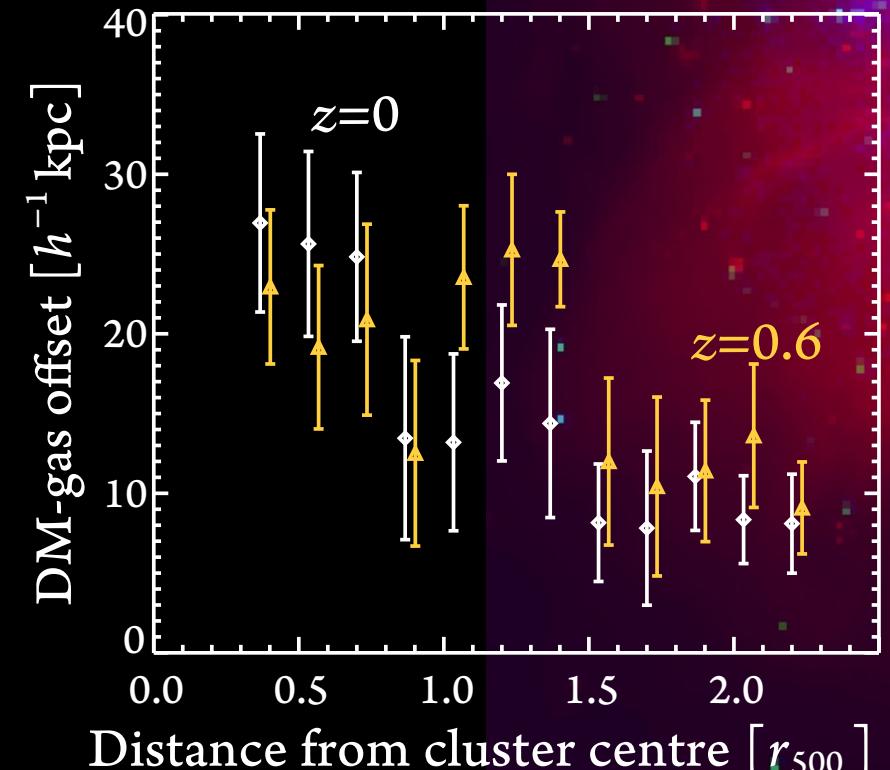
Uncertainty in merger geometry
Uncertainty in (pre-collision) concentration

Minor merger “bulleticity”

Massey, Kitching & Nagai 2010, MNRAS 413, 1709

Harvey et al. 2013, MNRAS 433, 1517

Kahlhoefer et al. 2014, MNRAS 437, 5865



$1 h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$



Nagai et al. 2007, ApJ 655, 98

Kay et al. 2012, MNRAS 422, 1999

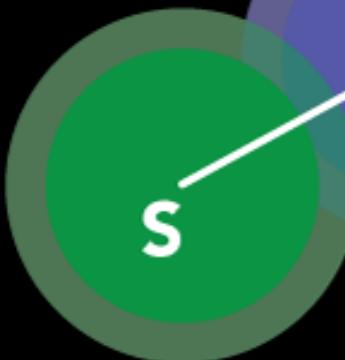
Bulleticity: observable

Harvey et al. 2014, MNRAS 441, 404

$$\beta = \frac{SD}{SG}$$

SG

SD



Dark matter

(Stars in) galaxies

Baryonic gas

G

Drag force on DM, DD

0

Self-interaction cross-section σ_{DM}

σ_G

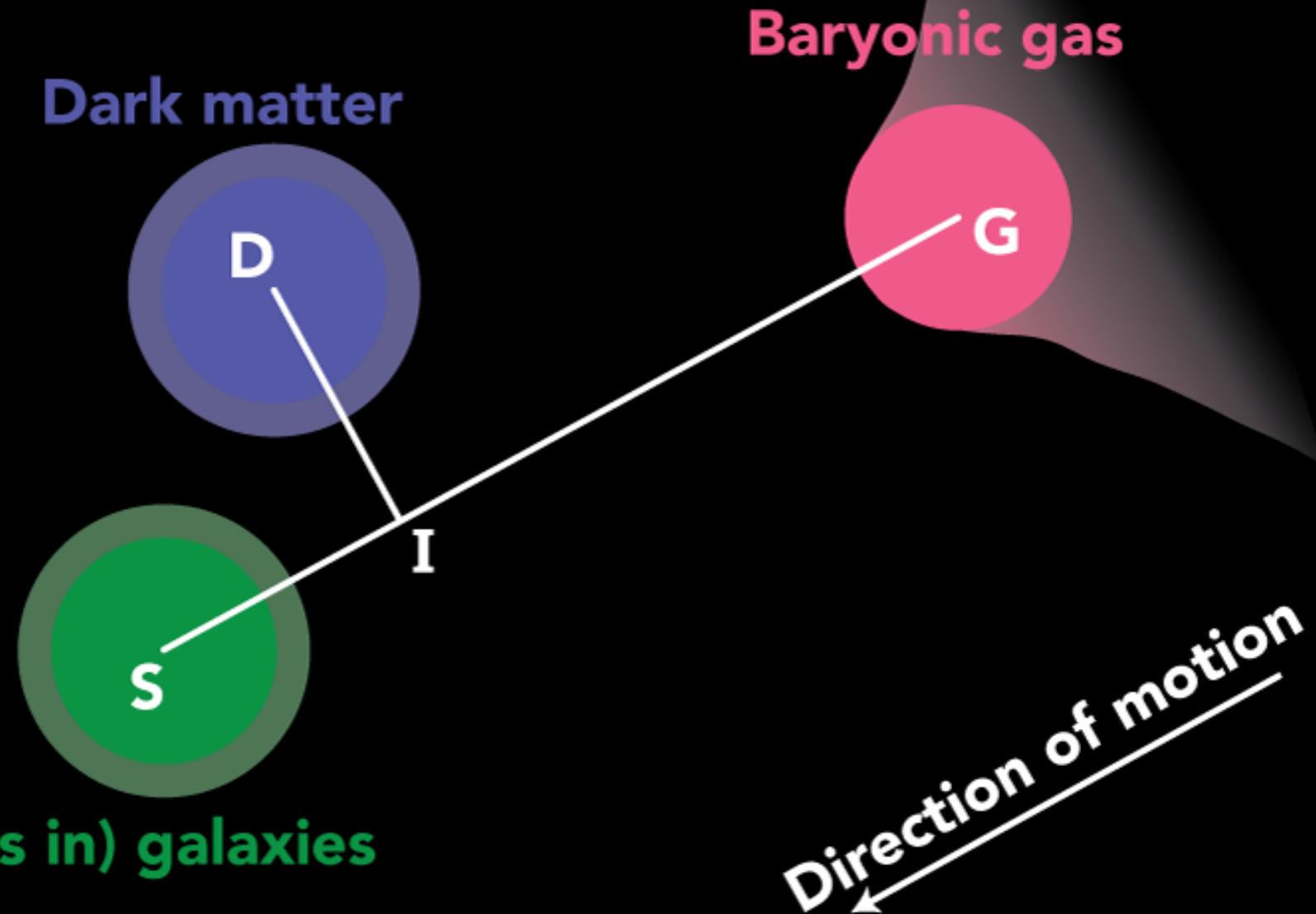
Optically thin:
drag from microscopic
forces $\propto \sigma_{DM}$

Optically thick:
behaves like a fluid, drag
governed only by geometry

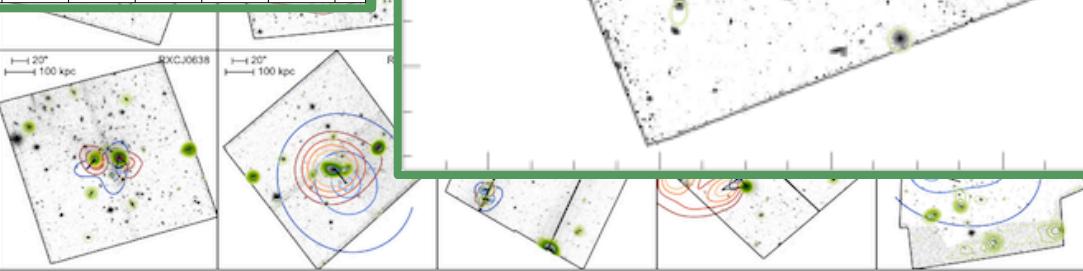
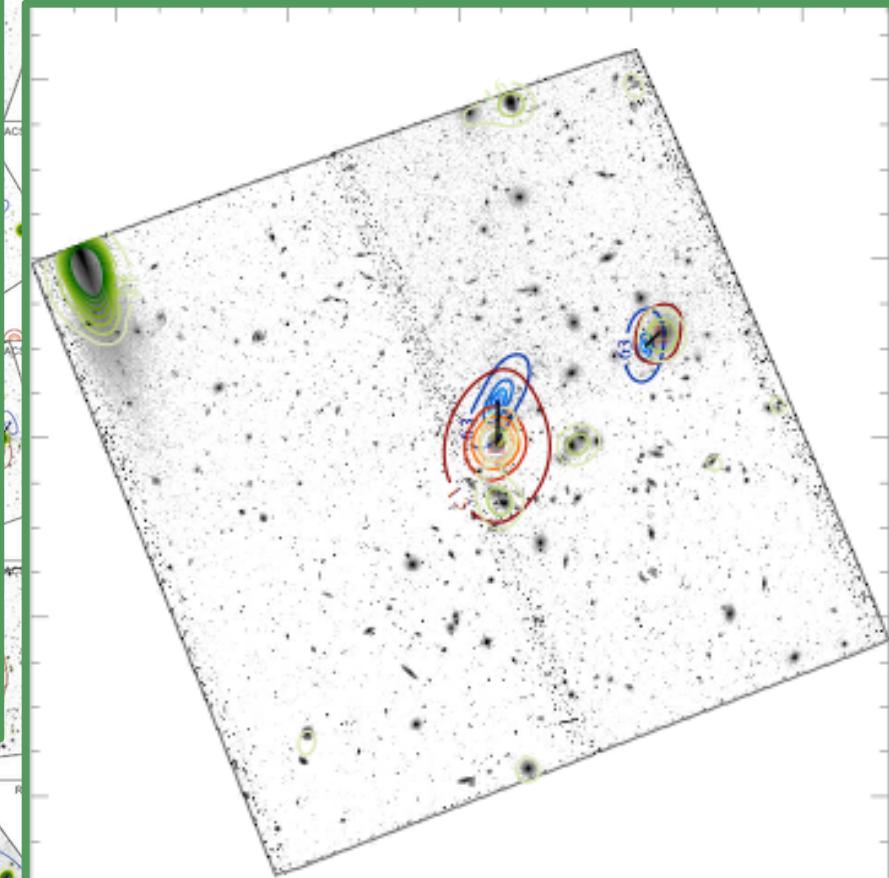
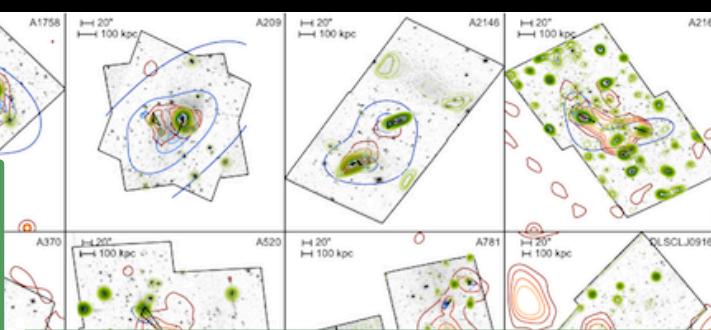
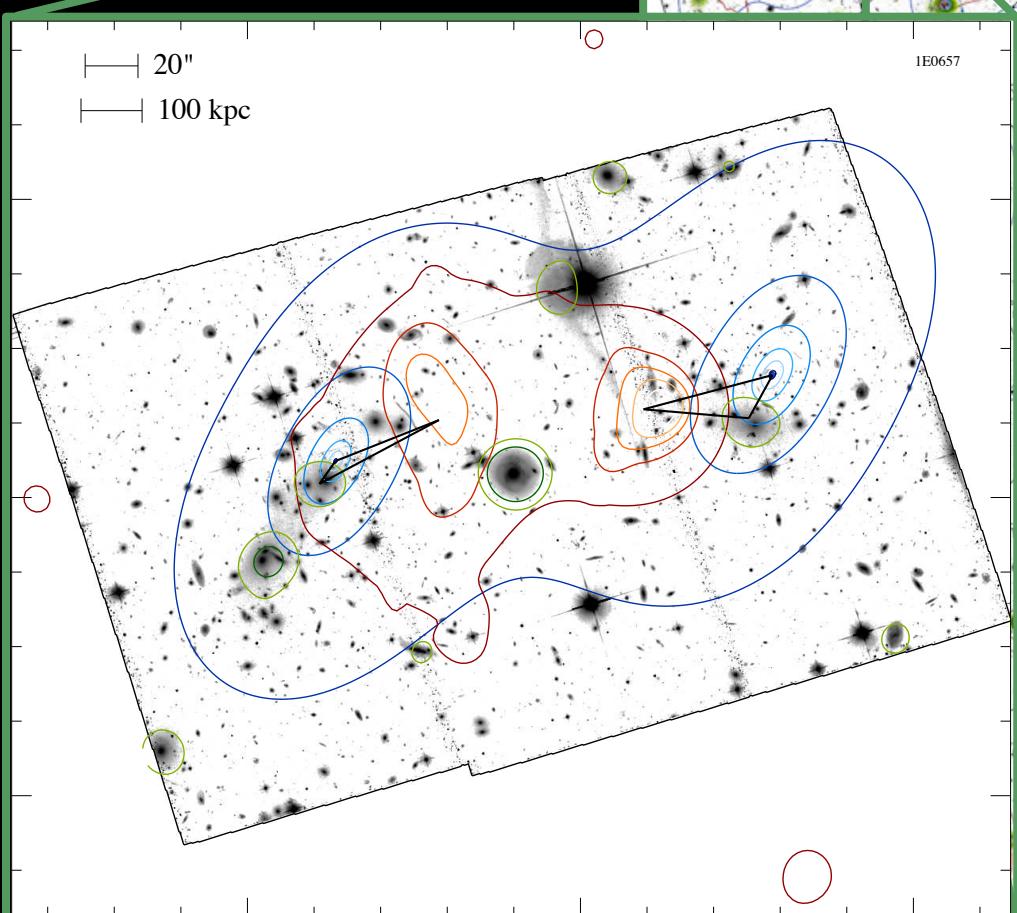
σ^*

Bulleticity: statistical control/null test

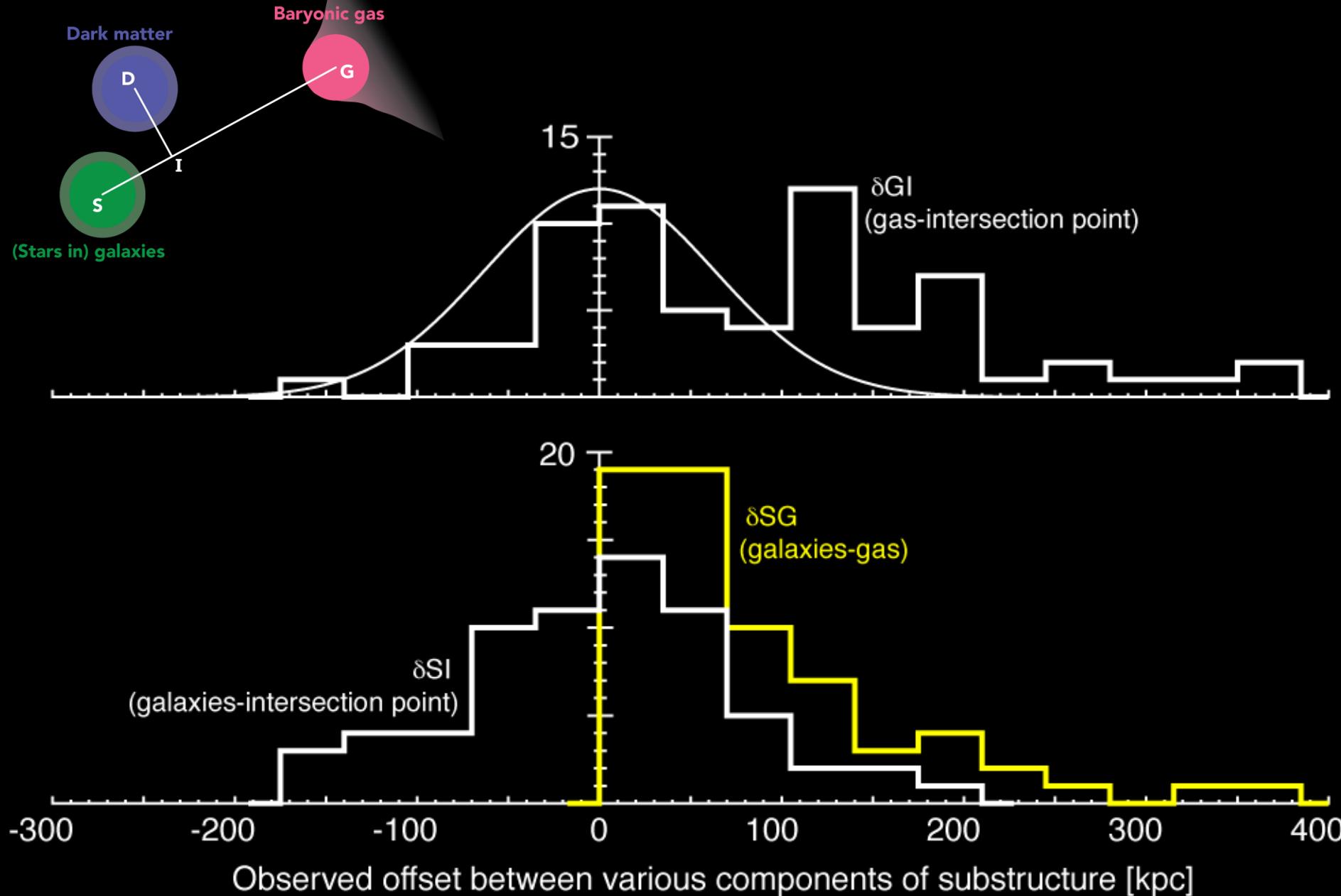
Harvey et al. 2014, MNRAS 441, 404



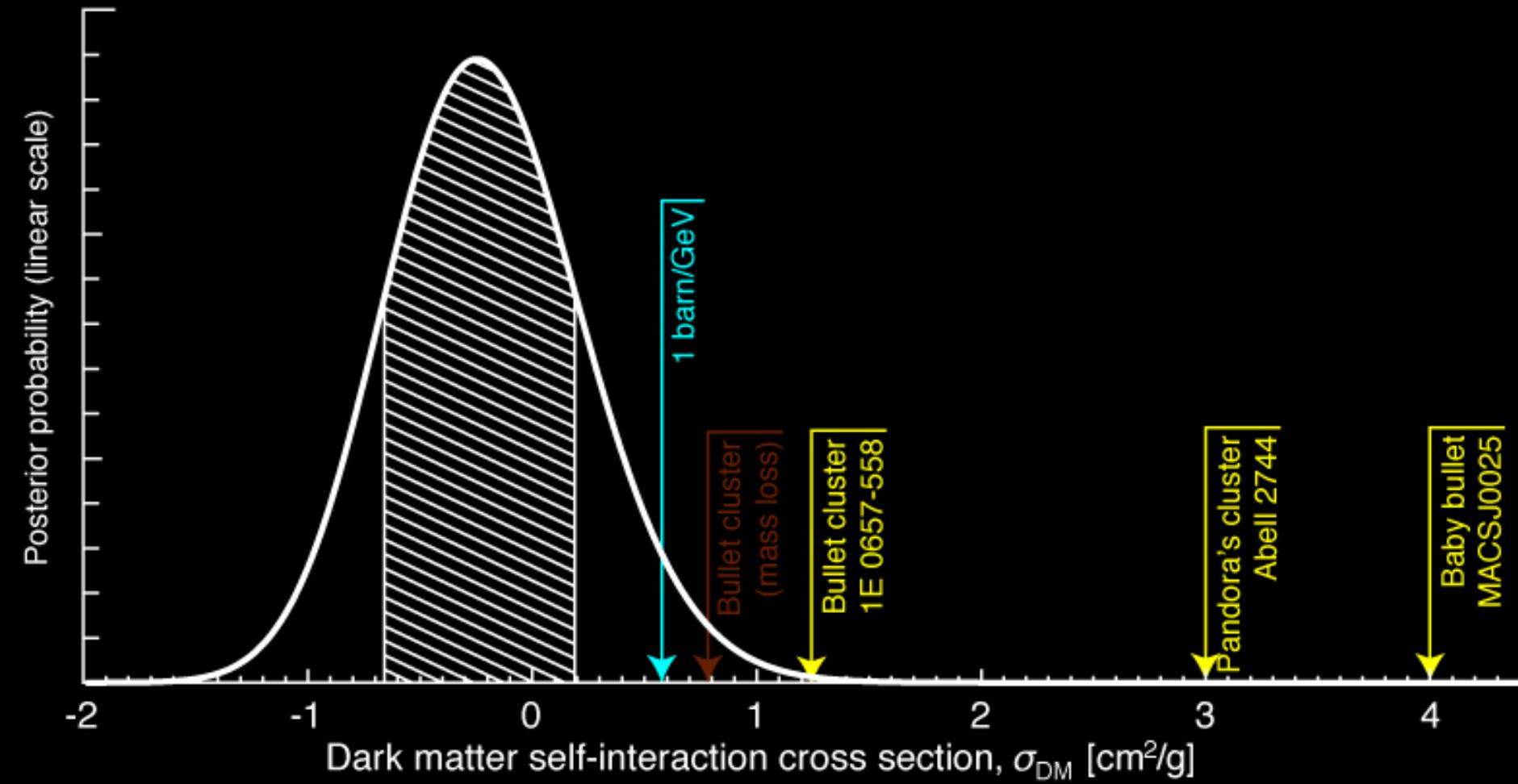
Bulleticity observations in 30 systems (72 bullets)



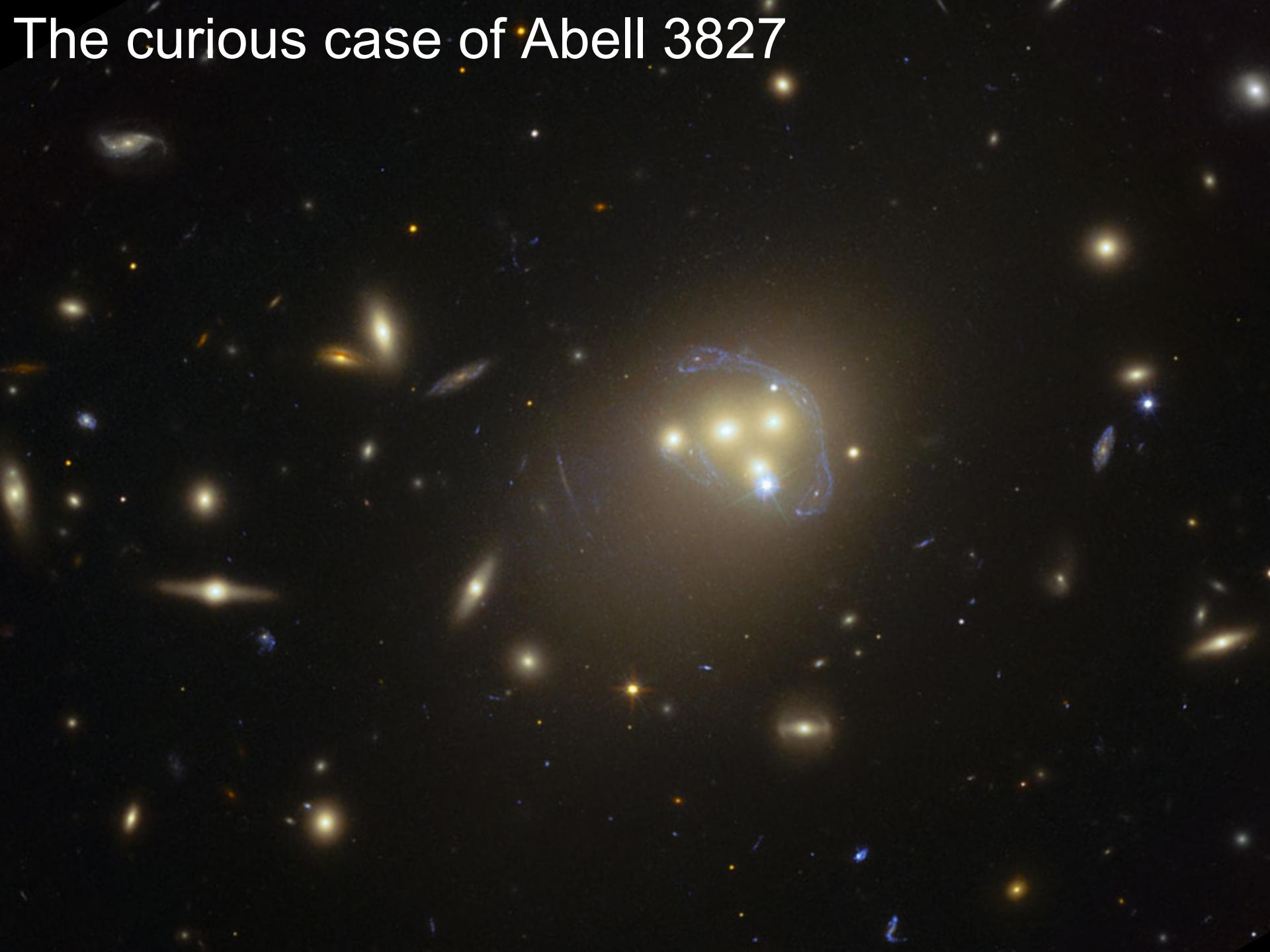
Observed offsets between components [kpc]



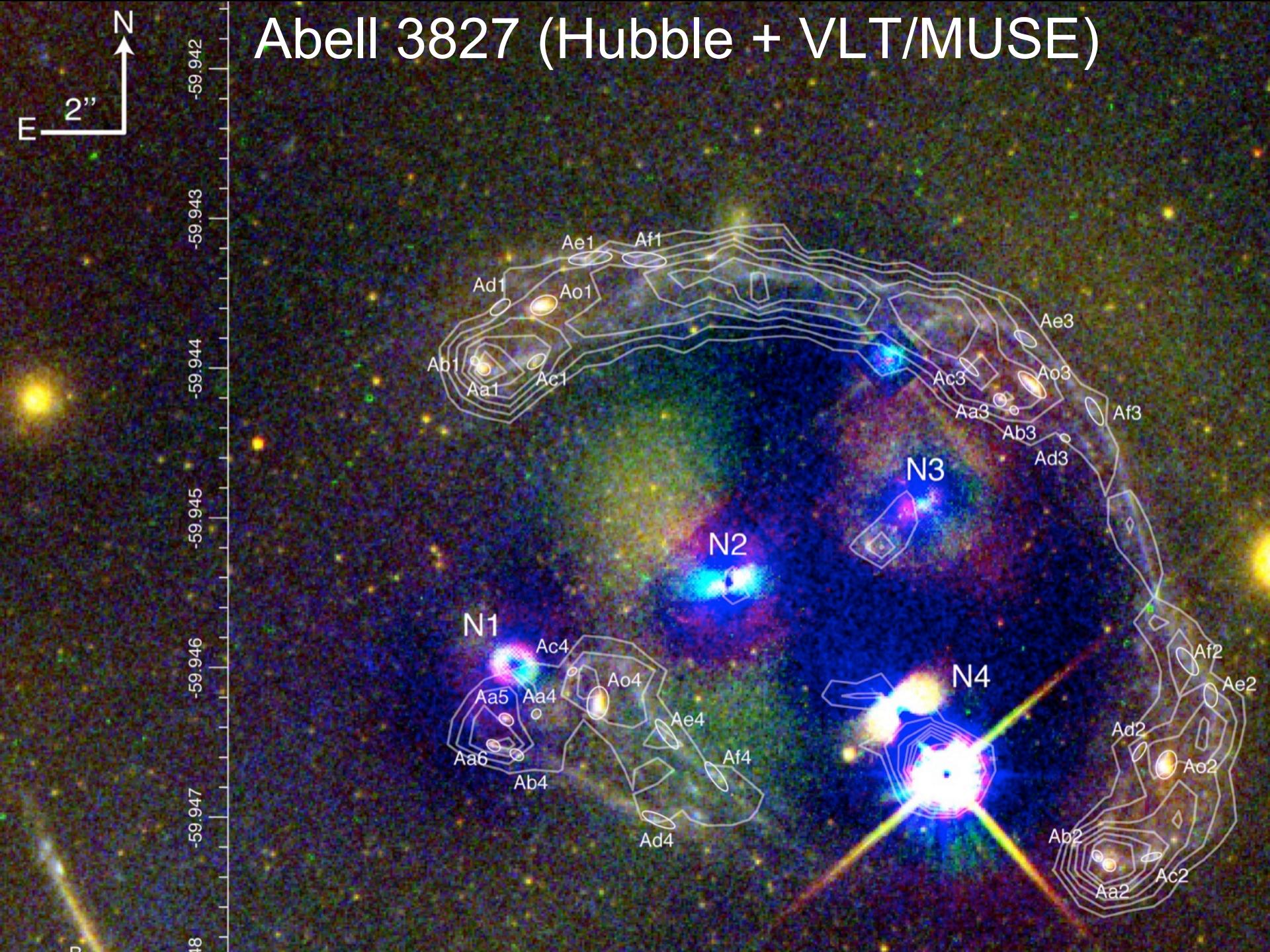
First sub-barn/GeV constraints on cross section



The curious case of Abell 3827



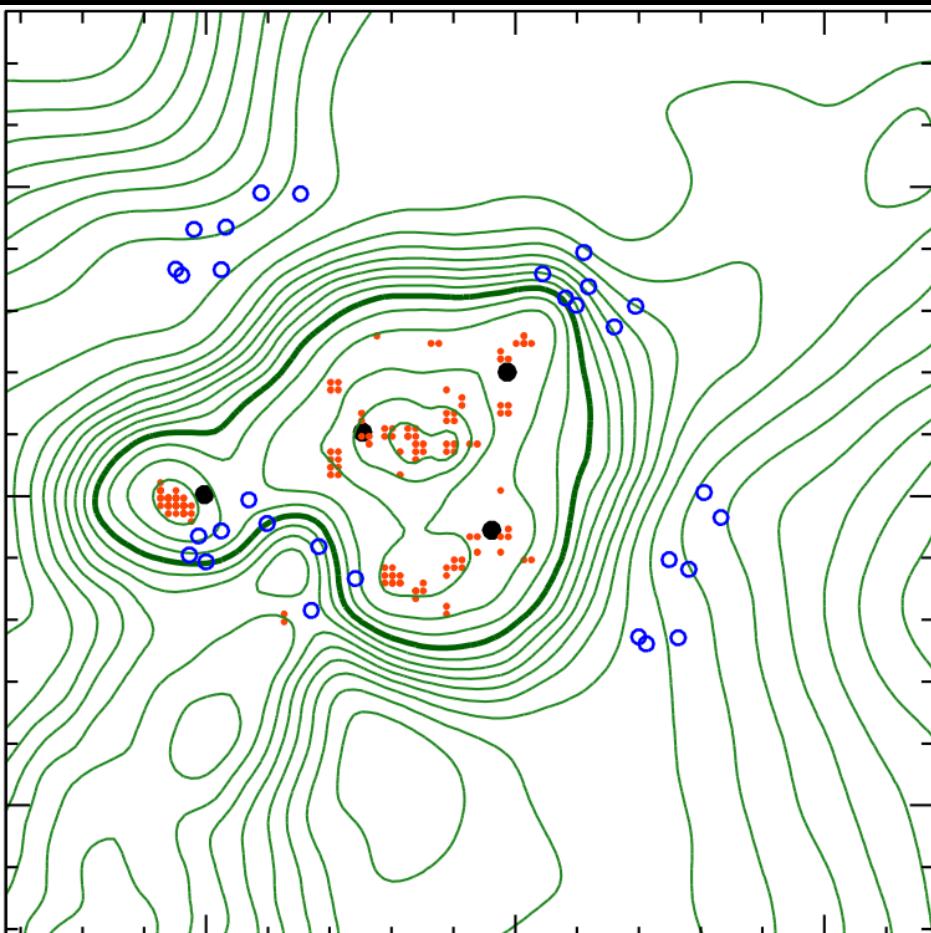
Abell 3827 (Hubble + VLT/MUSE)



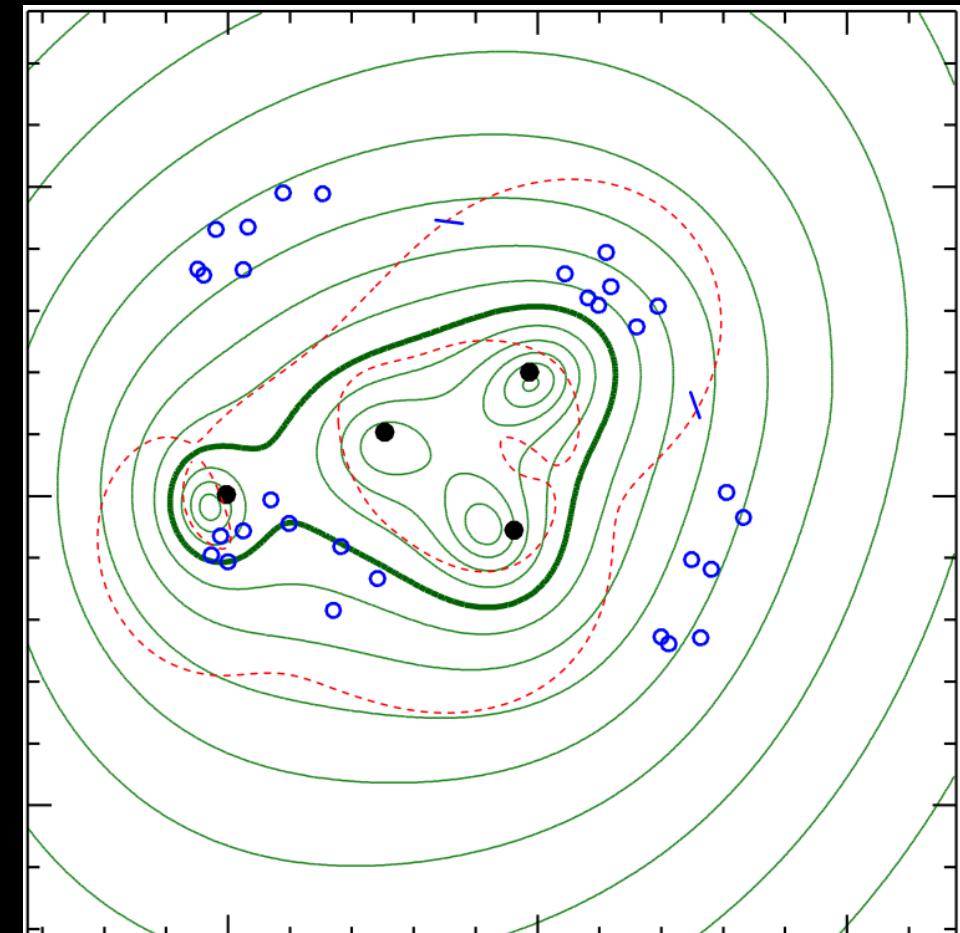
Mass offset from light, regardless of method

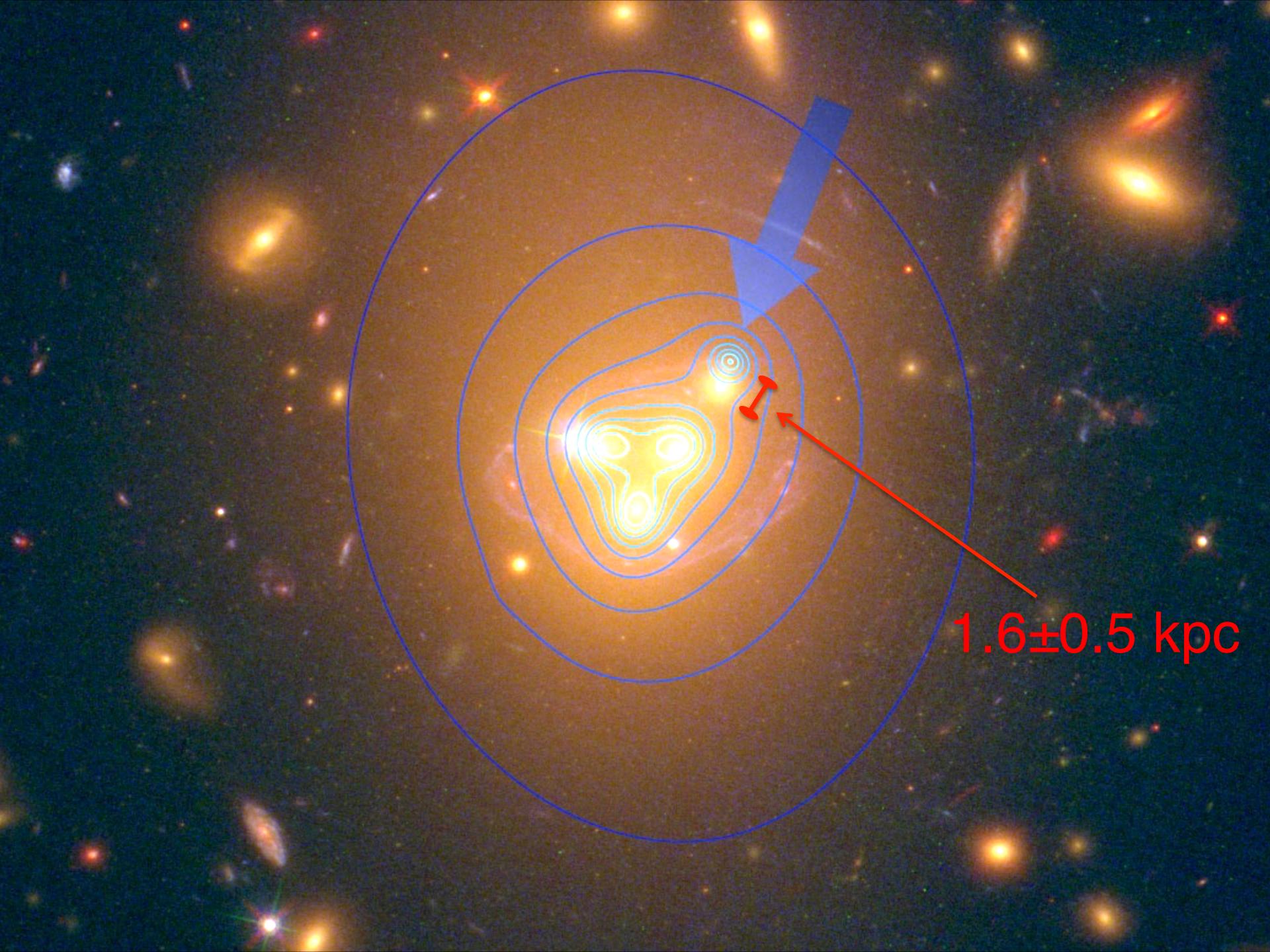
Massey et al. 2015 MNRAS 449, 3393

Non-parametric (GRALE)



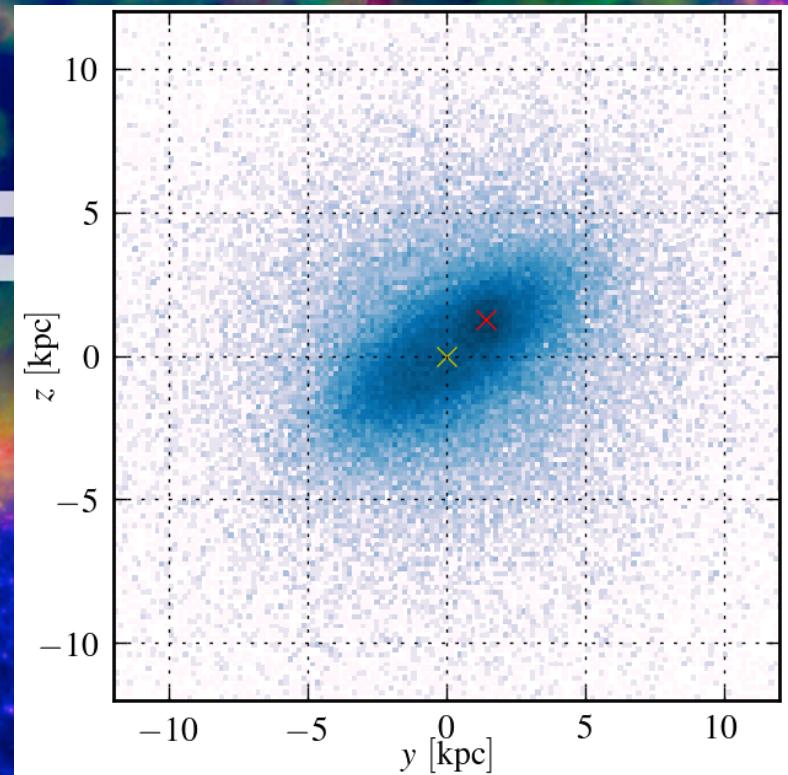
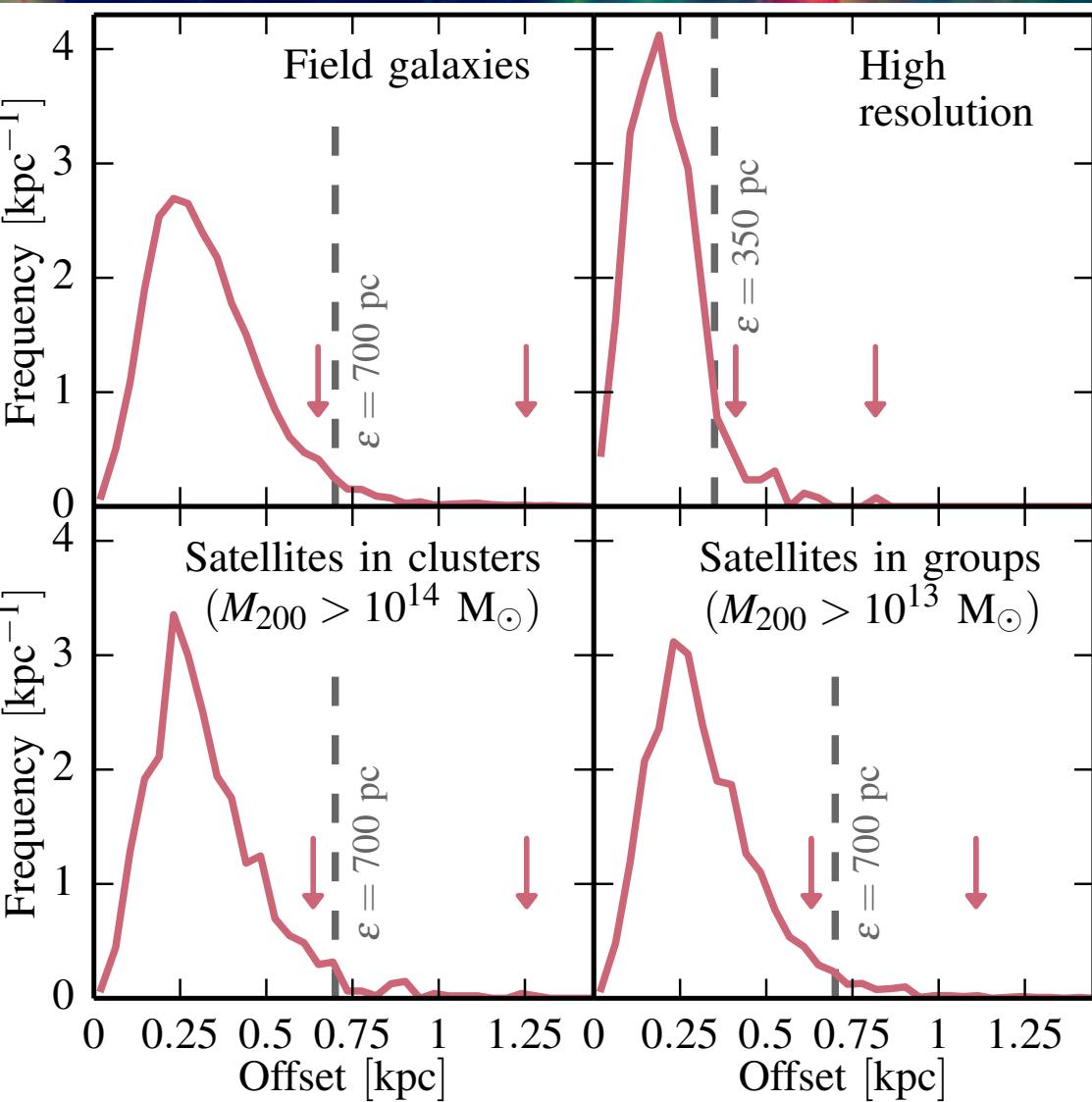
Parametric (LENSTOOL)





CDM+astrophysics doesn't produce large offsets

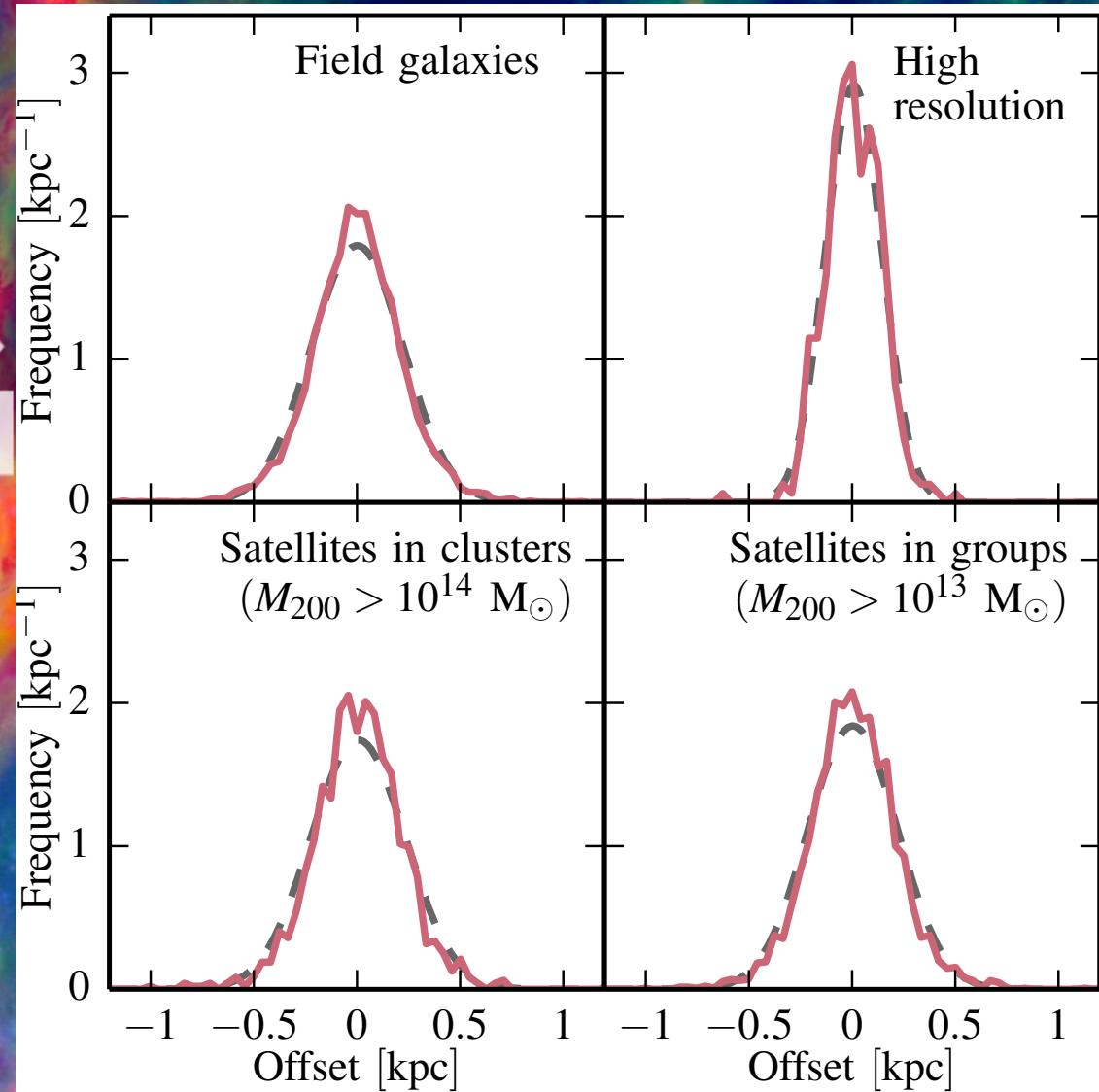
Schaller et al. (2015) MNRAS 453, 58



CDM+astrophysics doesn't produce large offsets

Schaller et al. (2015) MNRAS 453, 58

THE EAG

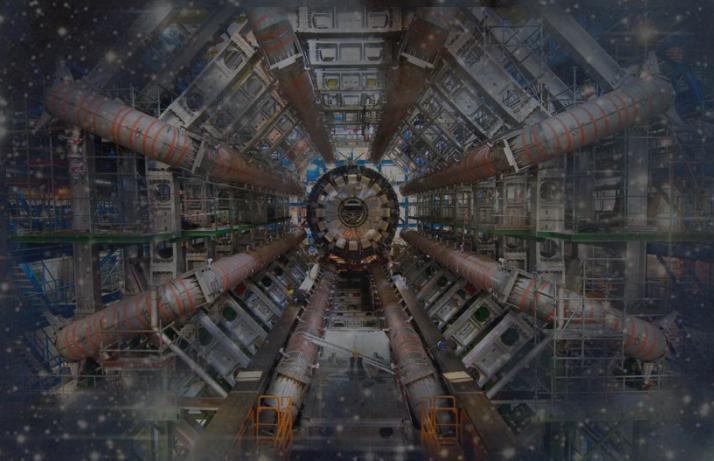


Astronomical particle colliders

Weak lensing, X-ray & optical analysis of 72 minor mergers

- ✓ 7.6 σ detection of dark mass
- ✓ DM and stars aligned within 5.8 ± 8.2 kpc (68% CL)
- ✓ Tightest constraints on $\sigma_{\text{DM}} < 0.47 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ (95% CL)
- ✓ Extendable to whole sky with e.g. eROSITA & Euclid

(other satellite missions are available from your usual retailer)



Strong lensing & optical analysis of 1 infalling galaxy

- ✓ 1.6 ± 0.5 kpc offset from DM to stars (68% CL)
- ✓ Consistent with prediction of SIDM; never created by CDM
- ✓ Lower limit on $\sigma_{\text{DM}} > 1.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$???
- ✗ Empirically, these systems are rare



Two men stand on the far left. The man on the left is wearing a dark grey polo shirt and light-colored cargo shorts, with his arms crossed. He has a name tag around his neck.

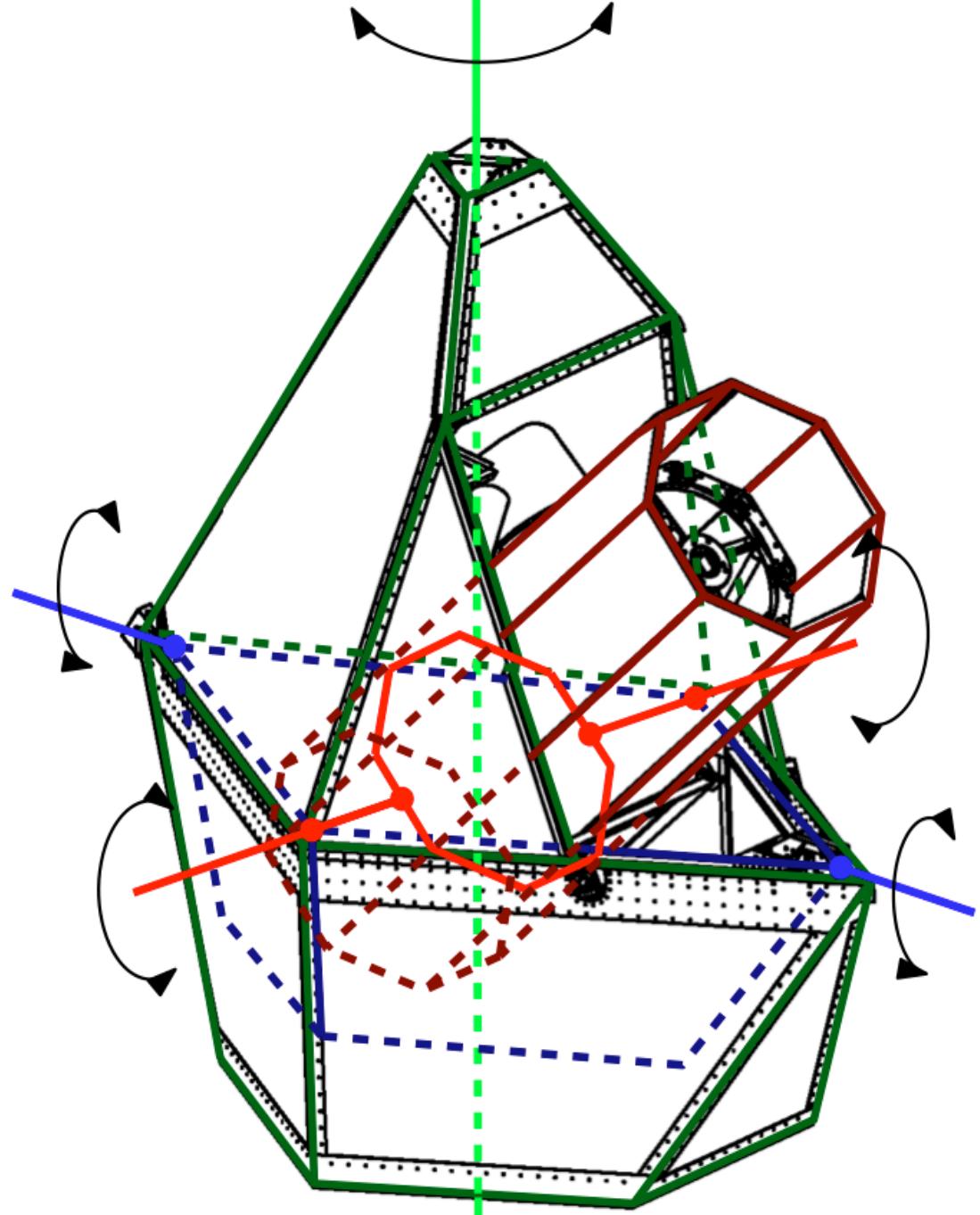
The man in the center-left is wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt and dark pants. He is also wearing a name tag around his neck.

The man in the center is wearing a dark grey polo shirt and dark cargo shorts, with his arms crossed. He has a name tag around his neck.

The man on the right side of the center is wearing a black zip-up jacket over a light-colored shirt and light-colored cargo pants. He is smiling.

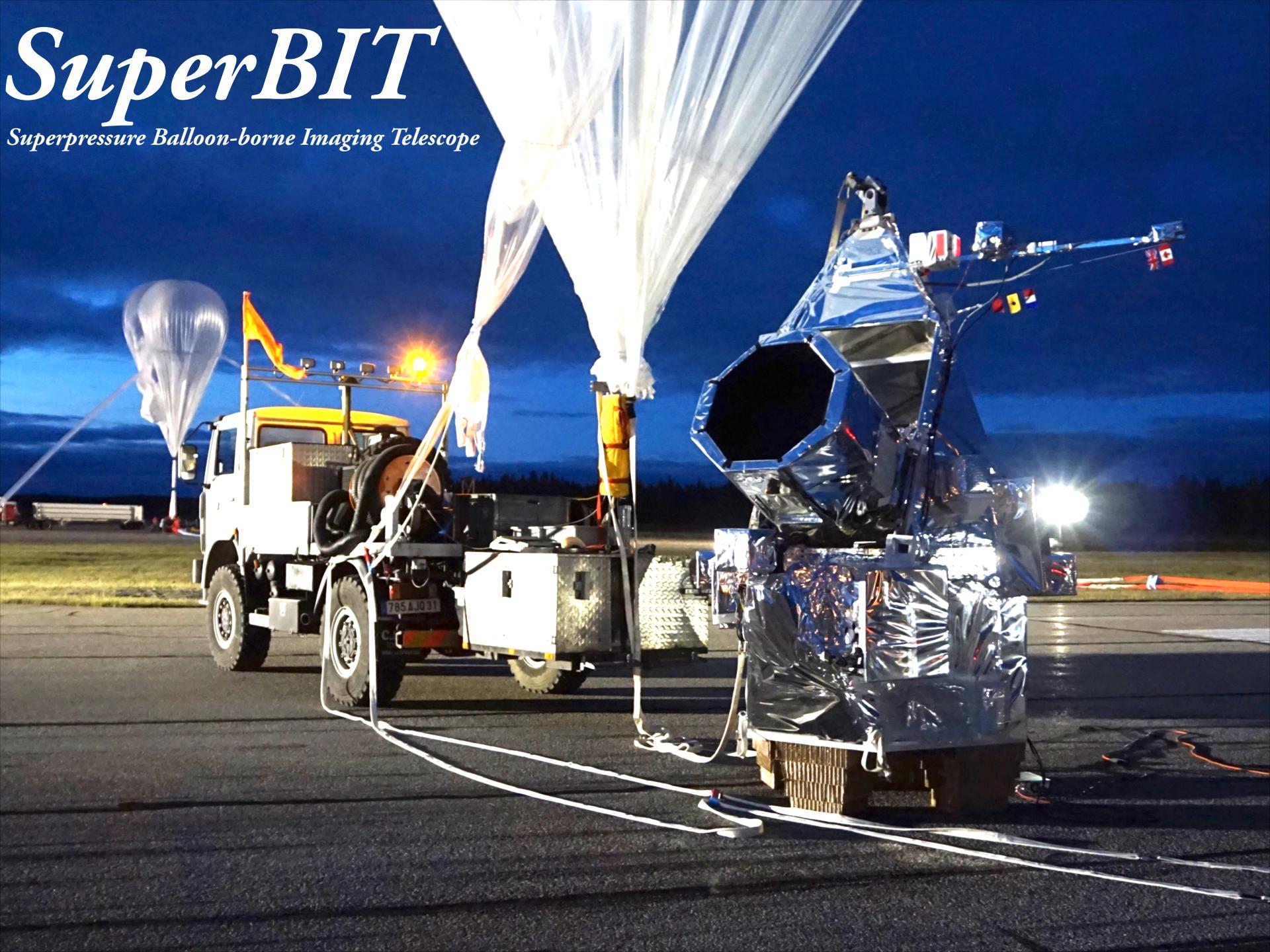
The man on the far right is wearing a light green t-shirt and dark pants, with his hands on his hips. He is wearing glasses.

The man on the far right is wearing a blue and white checkered short-sleeved shirt and dark pants, with his hands in his pockets. He is wearing glasses.



SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope



SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope



PRINCETON
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TORONTO

JPL
Durham
University



Above 99% of Earth's atmosphere, September 2015

SuperBIT

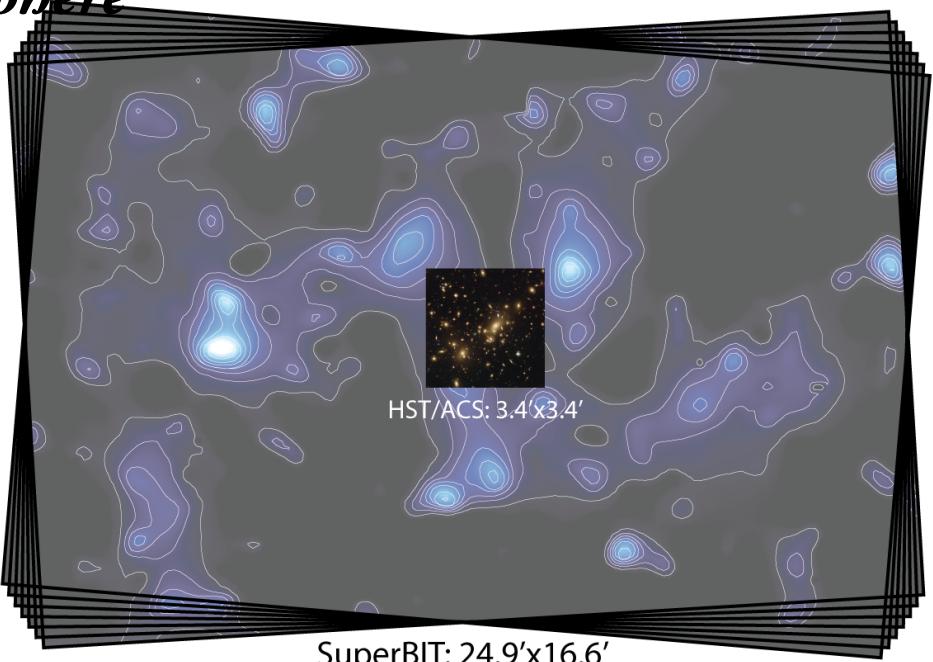
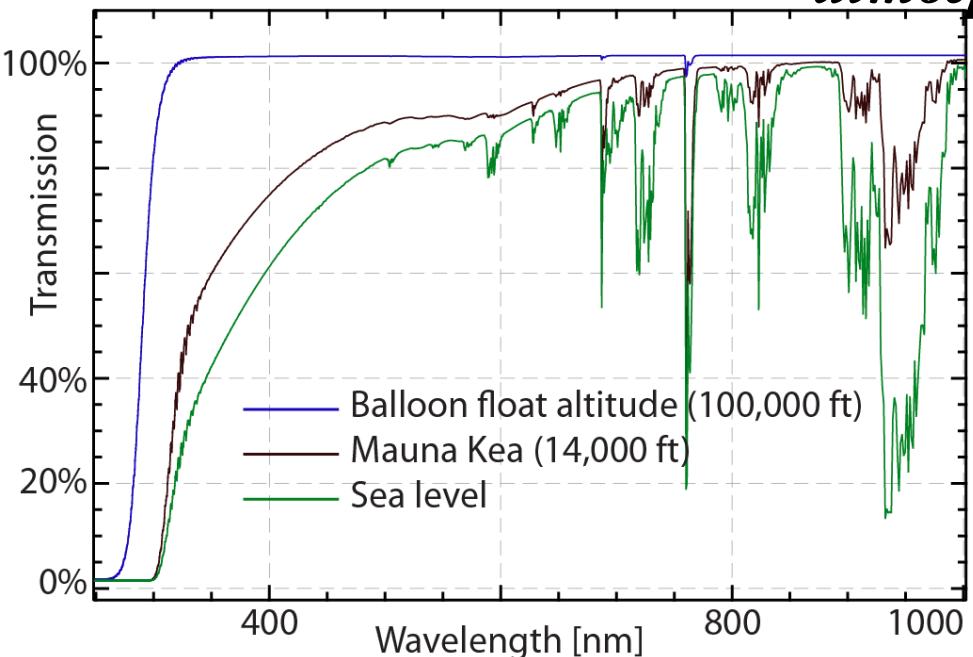
Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope



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UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

JPL
Durham
University

Wide-field, space-quality optical & UV imaging from above the Earth's atmosphere



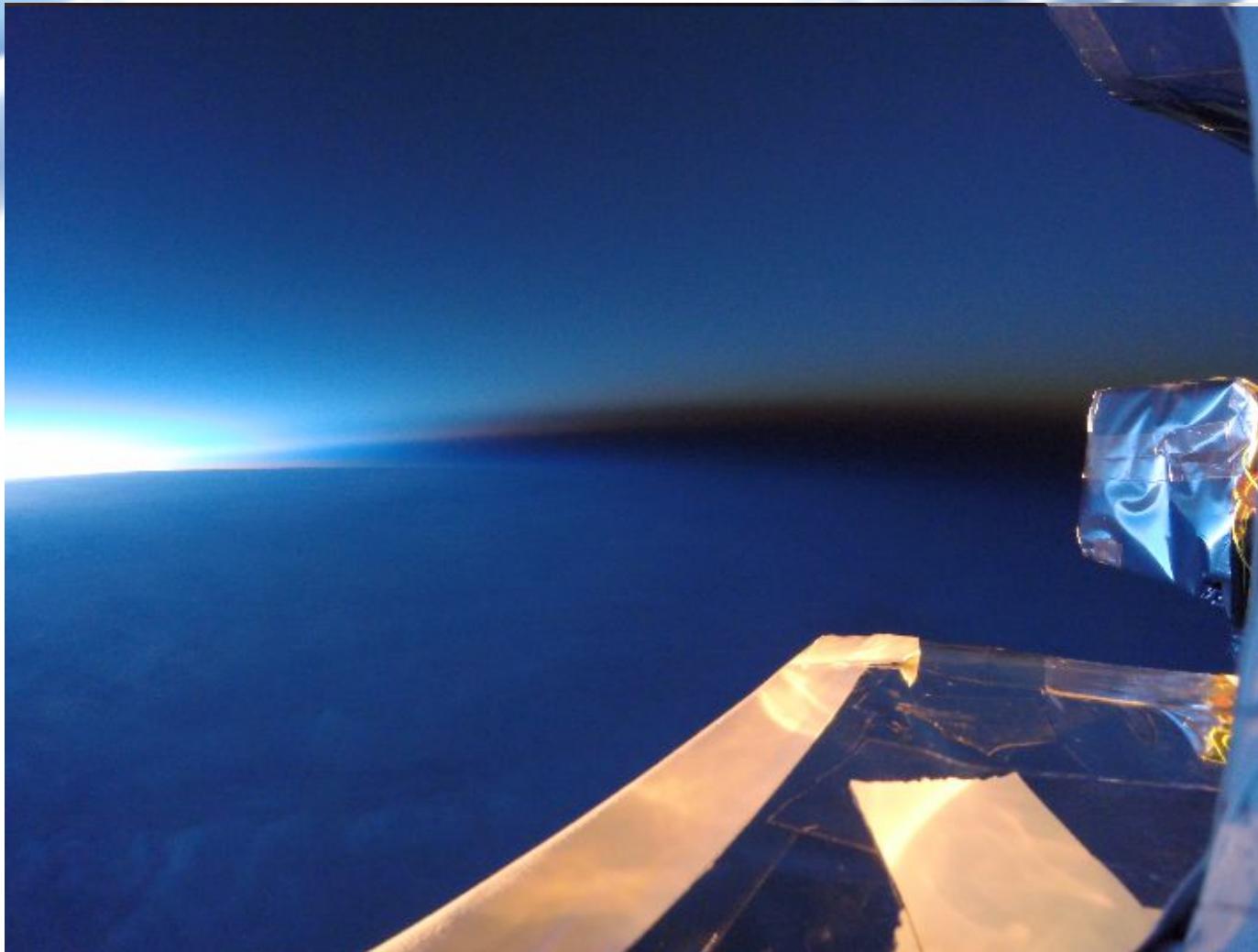
SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope



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Above 99% of Earth's atmosphere, September 2015

SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope

A large, spherical superpressure balloon is shown floating in the upper atmosphere. The balloon has a dark, ribbed surface with vertical stripes of varying shades of grey and black. It is suspended by a thin red tether from a small, dark capsule at the bottom. The background shows the blue sky and white clouds of Earth's horizon.

Size of a small stadium

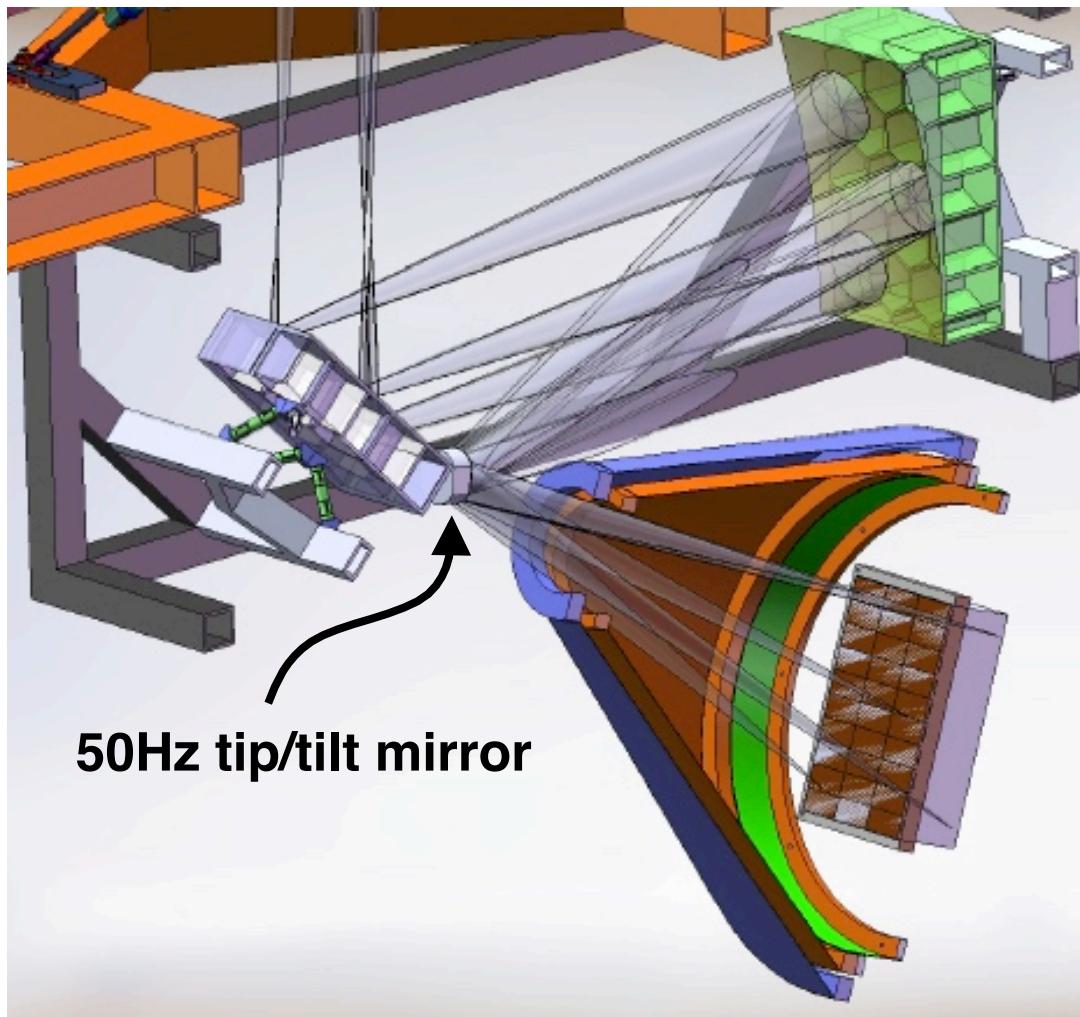
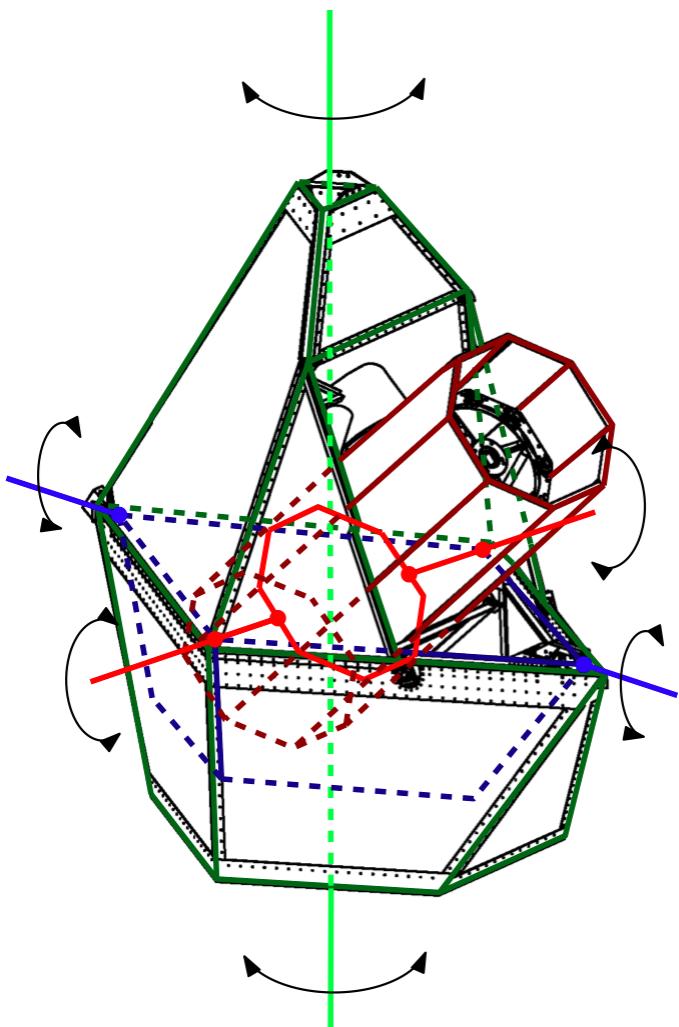
Wobbly

SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope

Three steps to diffraction-limited imaging:

- Passive damping of gondola → 1' rms
- Gyros on 3dof nested gimbals → 1" rms
- Guide star + tip/tilt mirror in optics → 0.1"



SuperBIT

Superpressure Balloon-borne Imaging Telescope



Sep 2015 – 12hr test flight

Sep 2016 – 24hr test flight



Spring 2018 – 3 month science flight