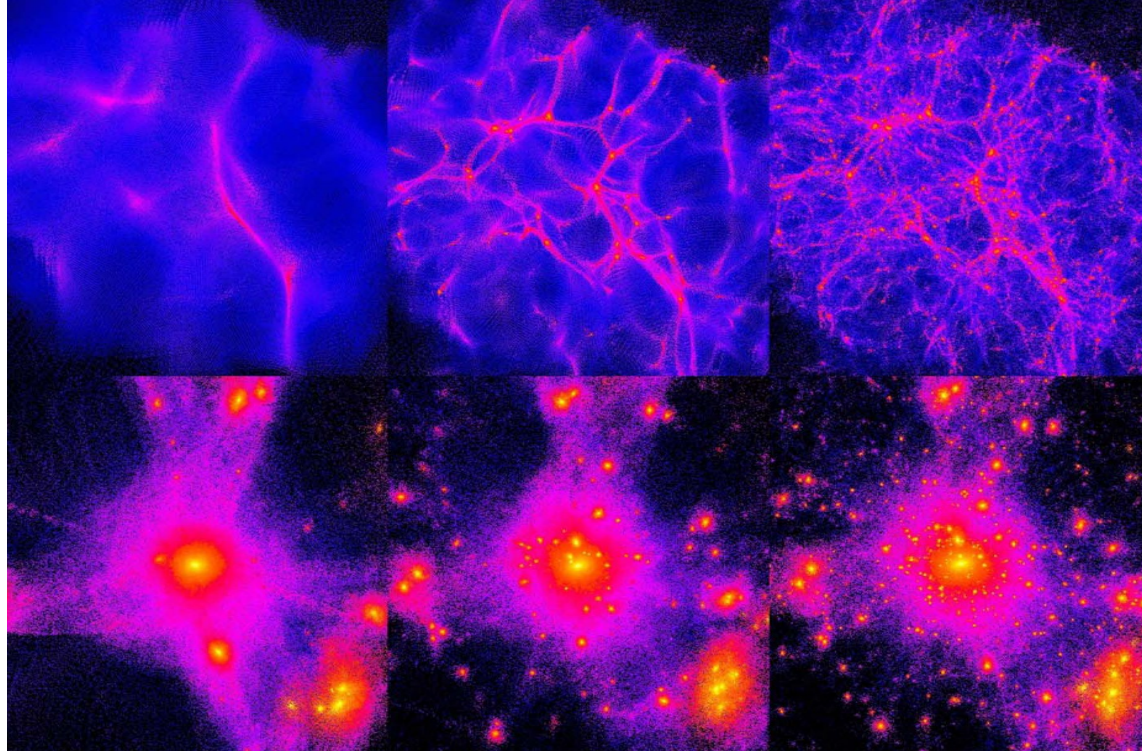


Some like it warm



Andrea V. Macciò

MPIA - Heidelberg

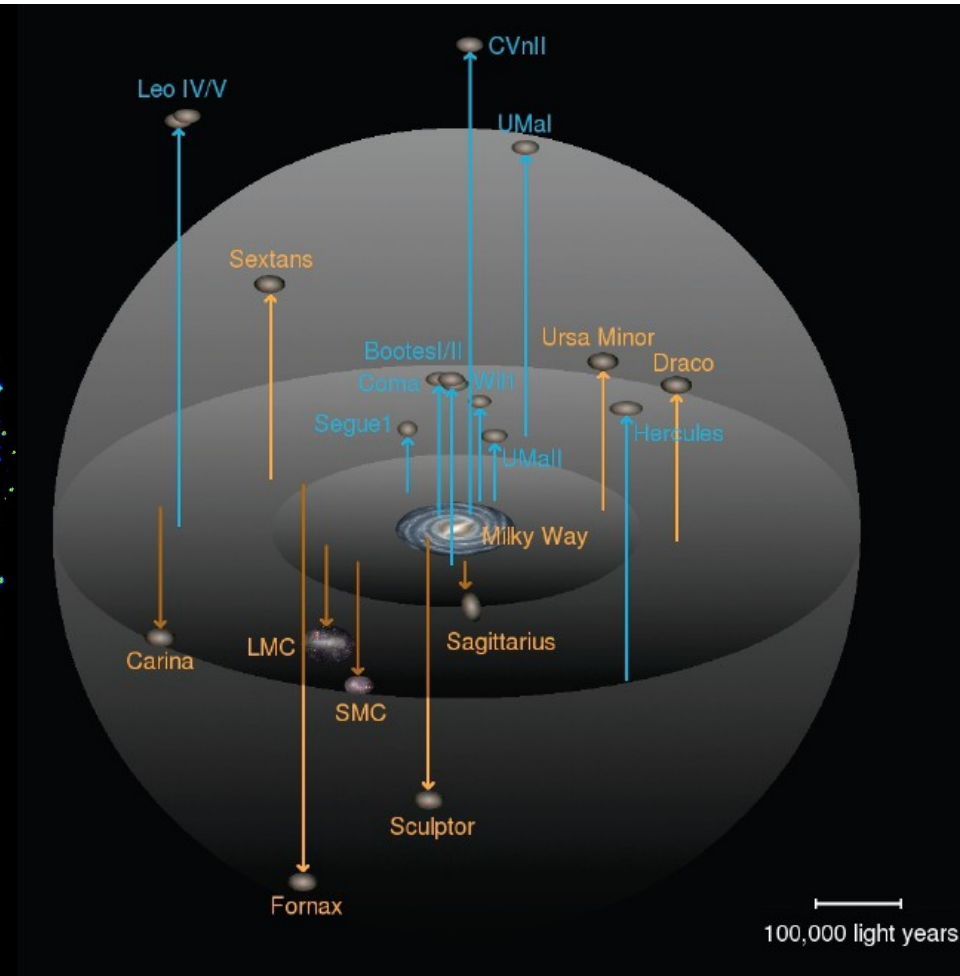
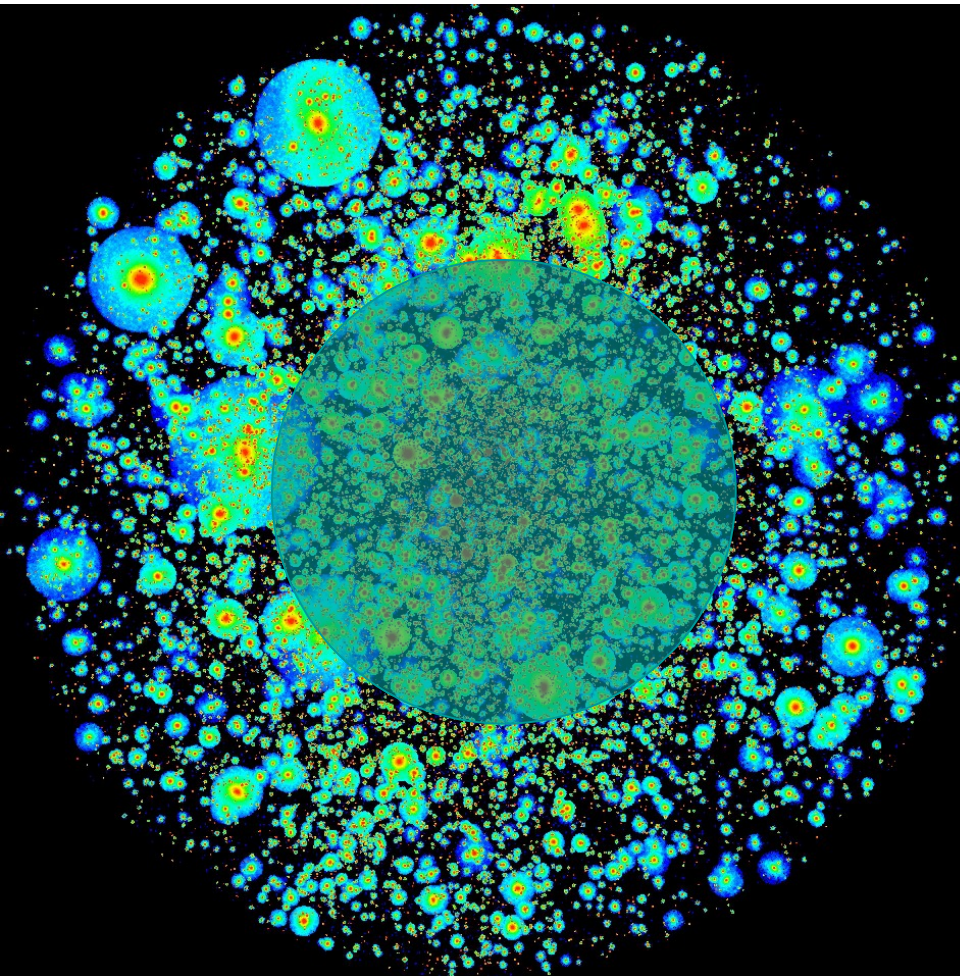
D. Aderhalden, A. Schneider, B. Moore (Zurich),

F. Fontanot (HITS), A. Dutton, J. Herpich, G. Stinson (MPIA), X. Kang (PMO)

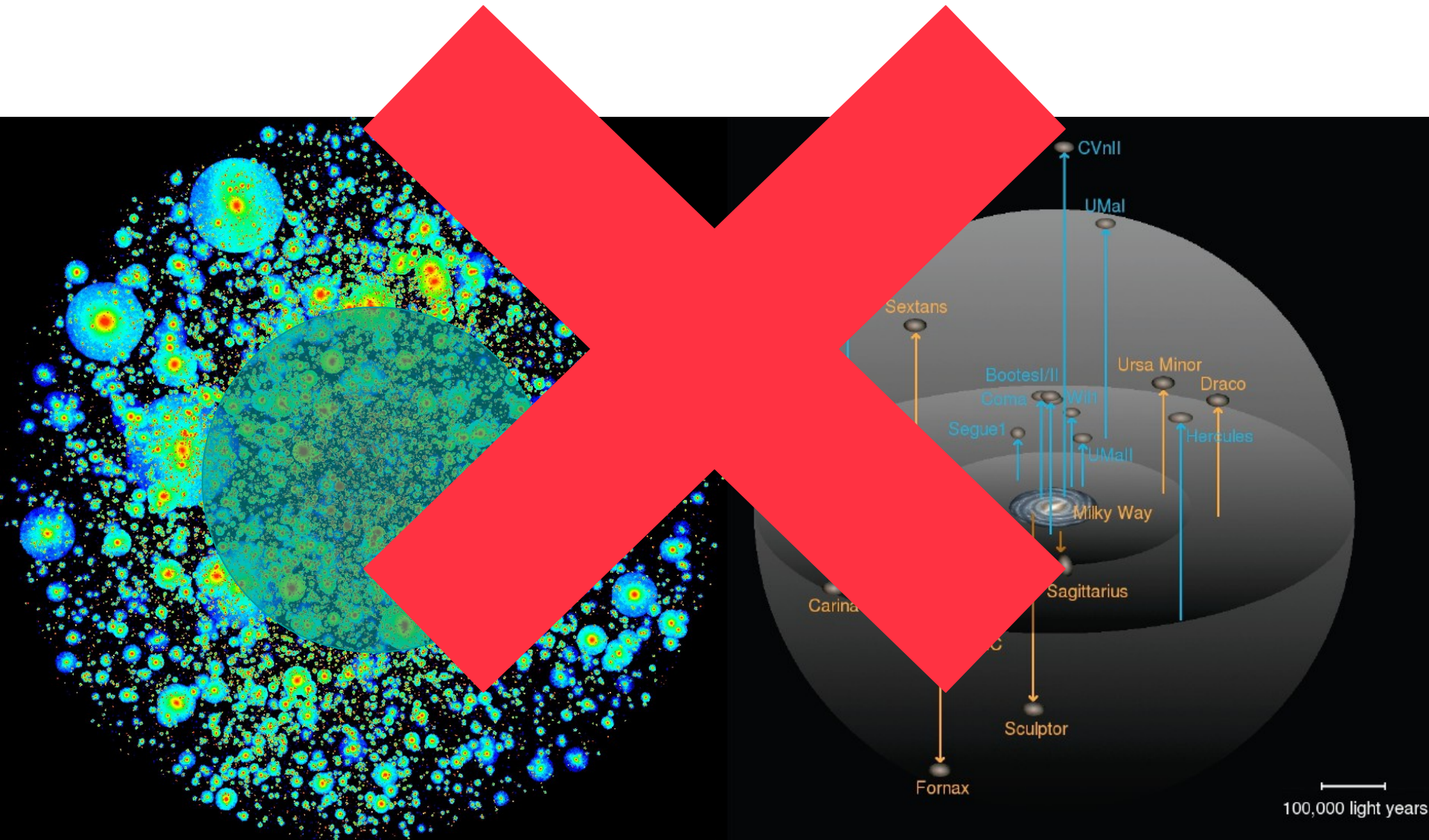


MAX-PLANCK-GESellschaft

CDM problems, hence WDM



CDM problems, hence WDM



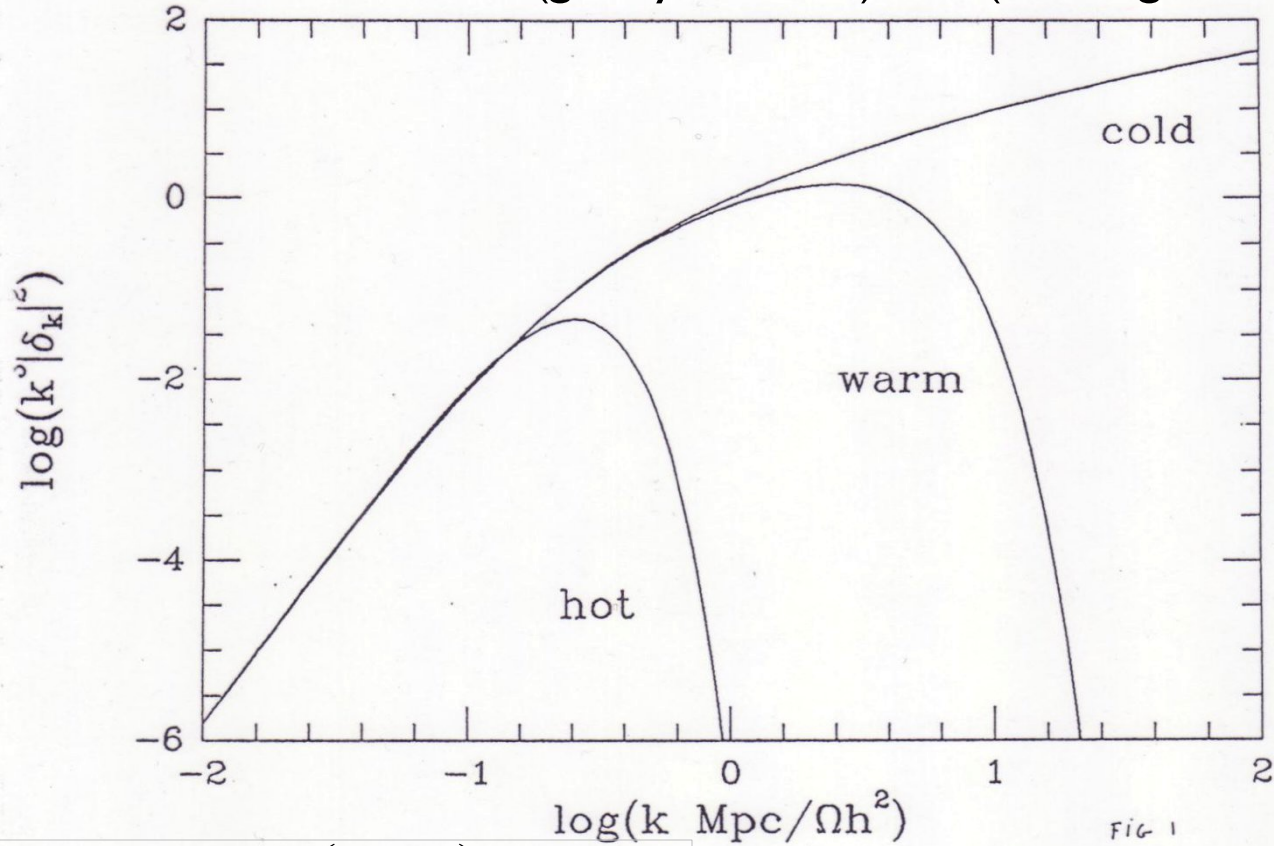
Some like it warm

- What if Dark Matter is WARM?
- What happens to structure formation?
- What happens to galaxy formation?
- What limits can we set on WDM from structure/galaxy formation
- Does WDM improve the agreement between predicted and observed galaxy properties?

CMB

Large scales
(galaxy clusters)

Small scales
(dwarf galaxies)



$$m_{HDM} \sim eV$$

$$m_{WDM} \sim keV$$

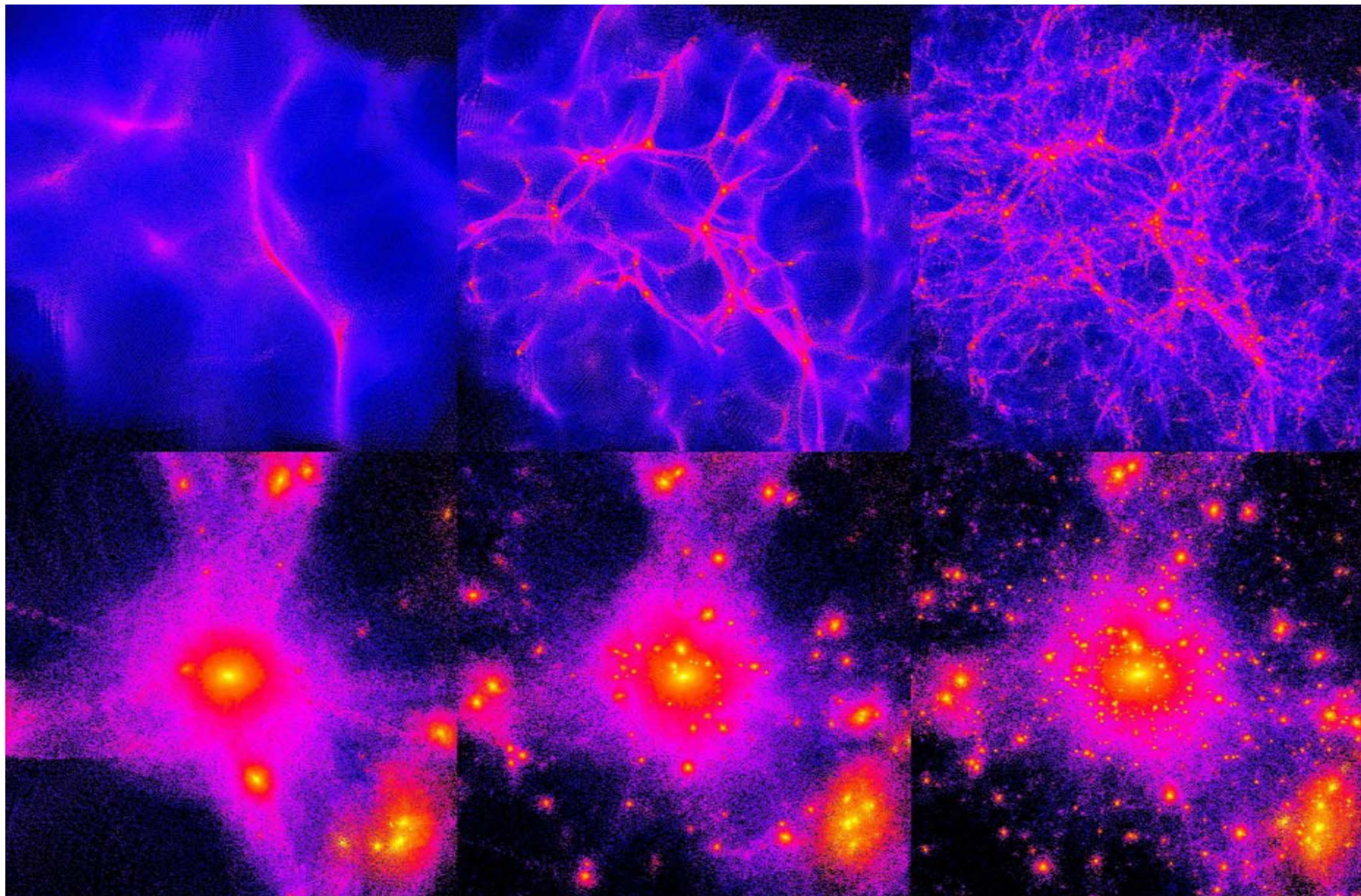
$$m_{CDM} > GeV$$

$$v_0(z) \propto (1+z) \left(\frac{keV}{m_x} \right)^{4/3} km/s$$

$$k_s \approx \left(\frac{0.3}{\Omega_x} \right)^{0.15} \left(\frac{m_x}{keV} \right)^{1.15} Mpc^{-1}$$

$$M_{min} = 10^{-9} M_{sun} \quad CDM$$

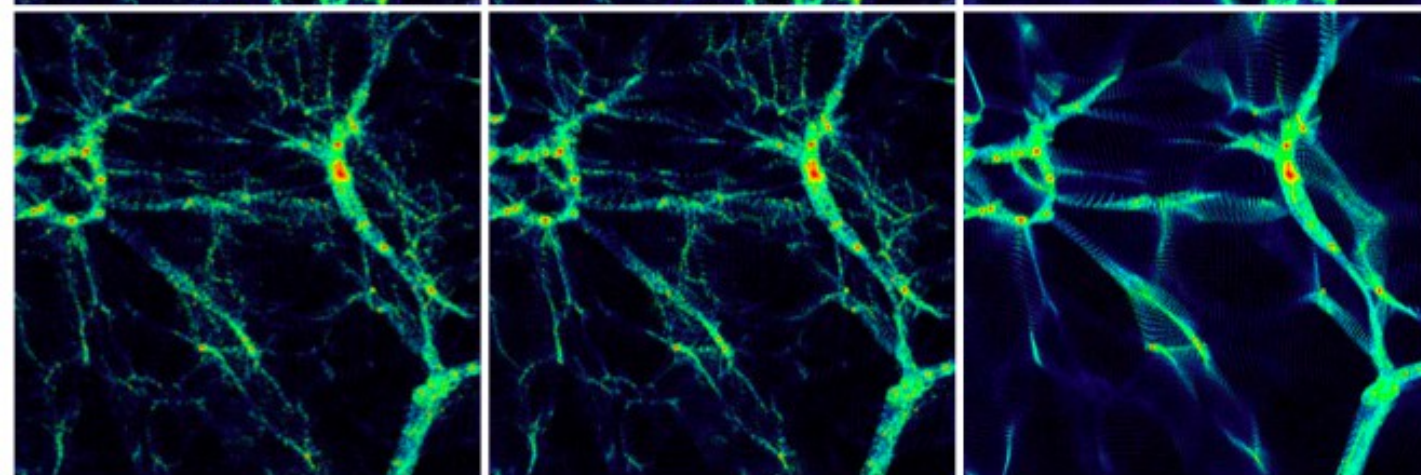
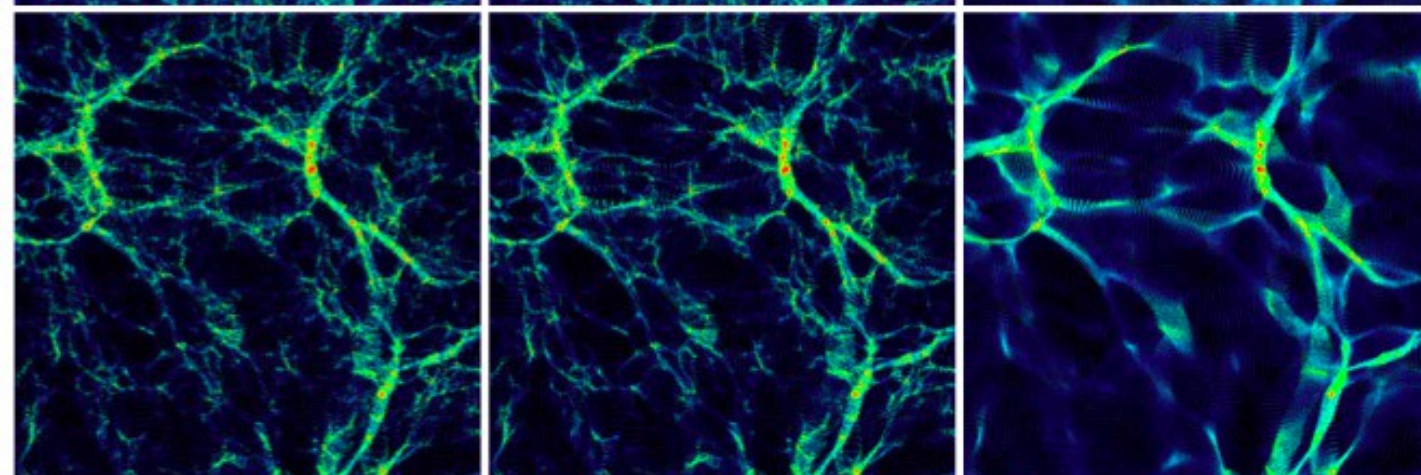
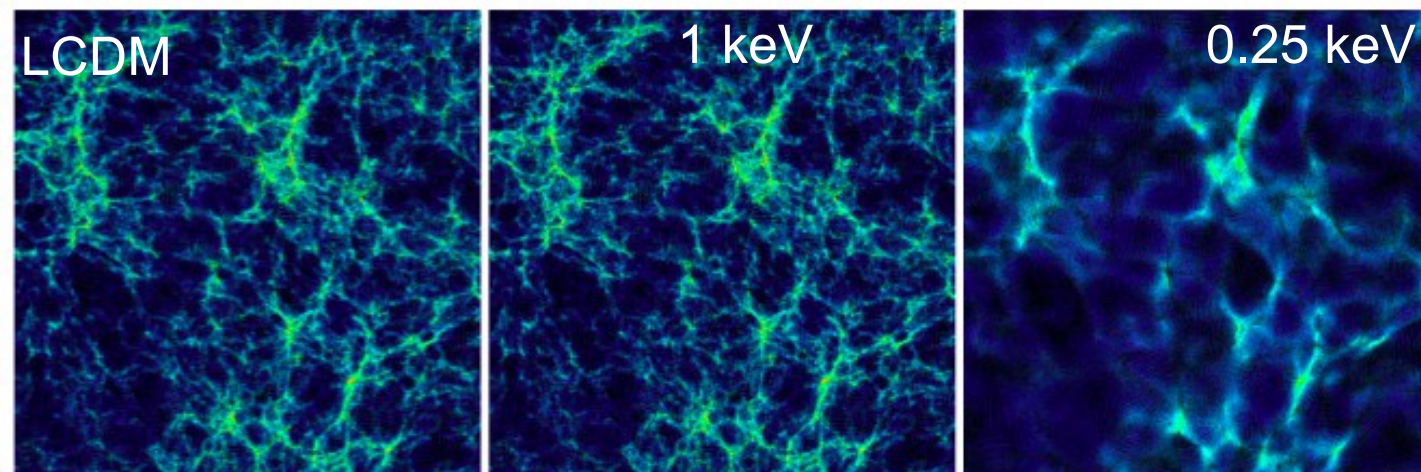
$$M_{min} = 10^9 M_{sun} \quad m_x = 0.1 keV$$



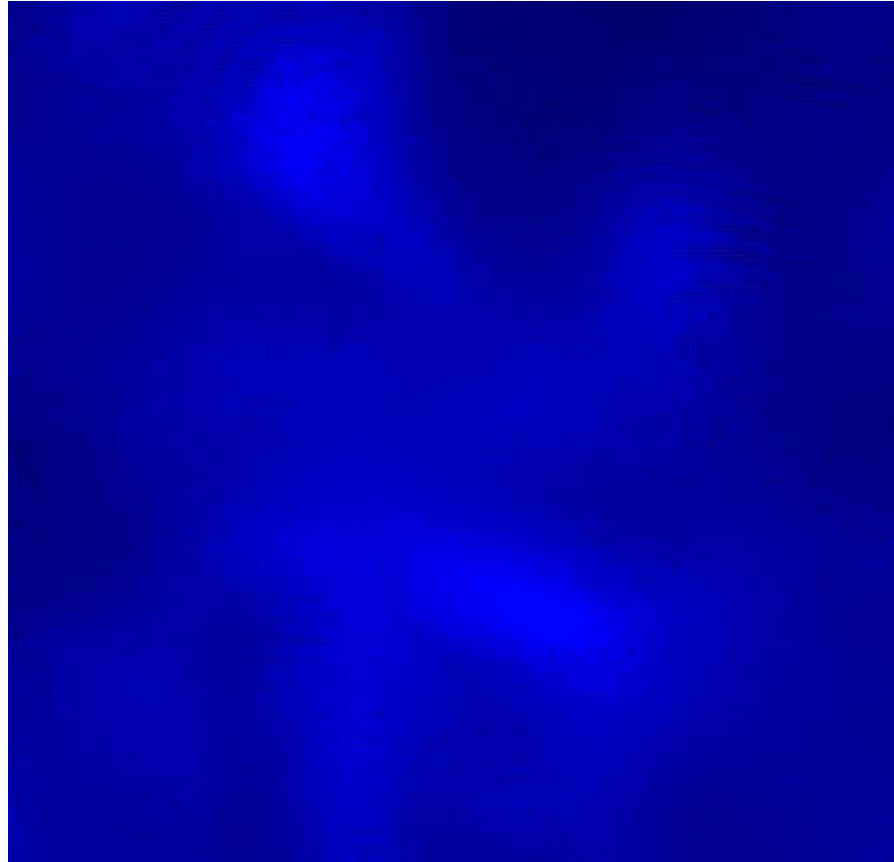
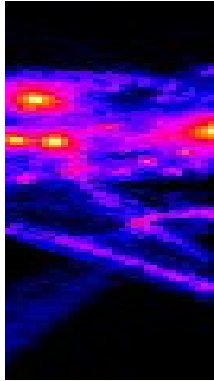
HDM

WDM

CDM



Technical aspects of WDM simulations



WDM 0.05 keV
movies from S. Paduroio

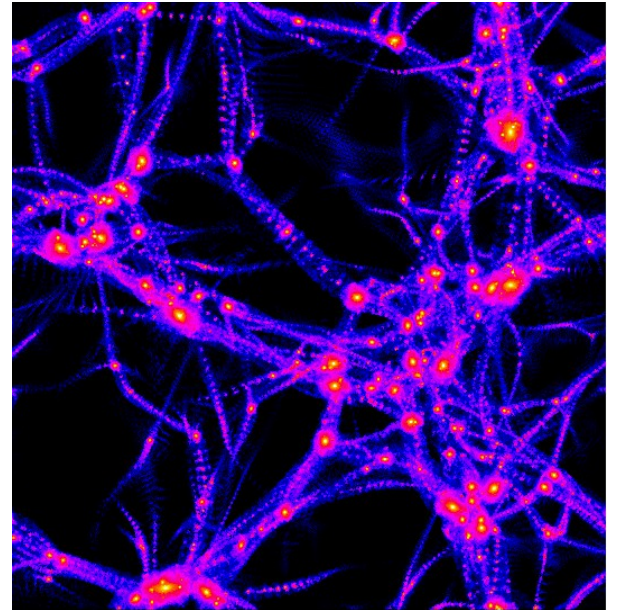
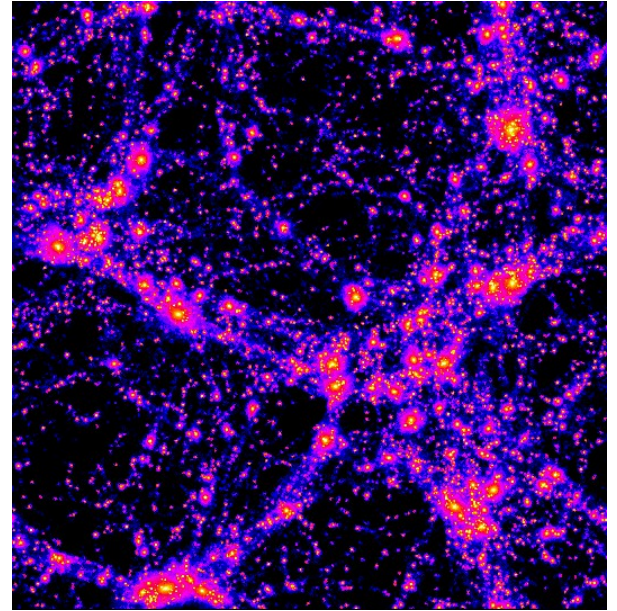
Melott 83, 90, 07

Wang & White 2007

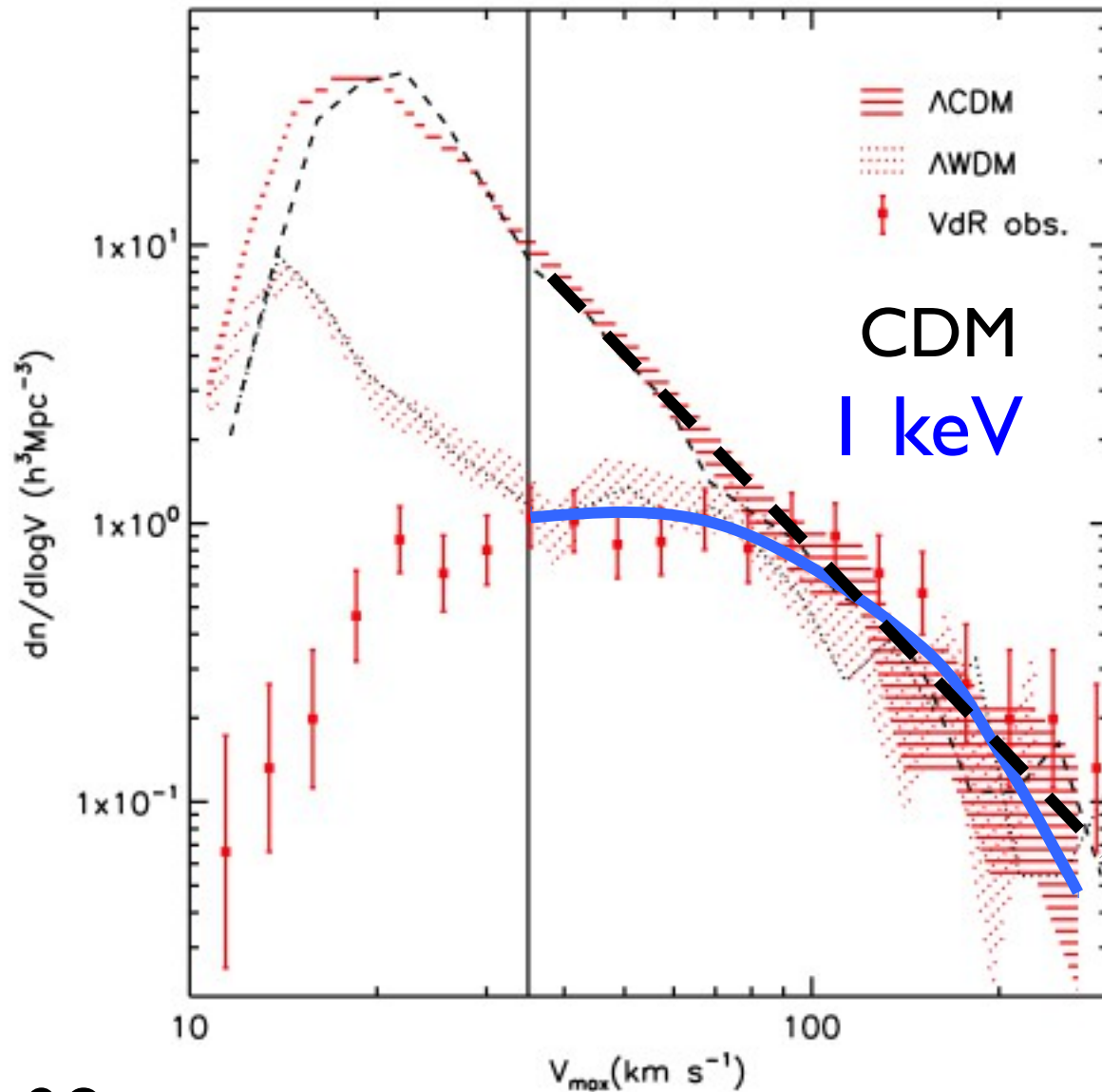
AM+ 2012

WDM “effects” on structure formation

- Reduction of overall number of low mass haloes

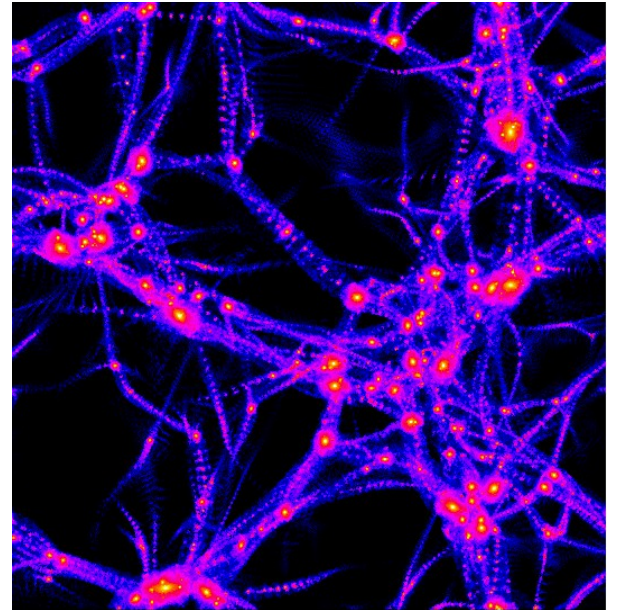
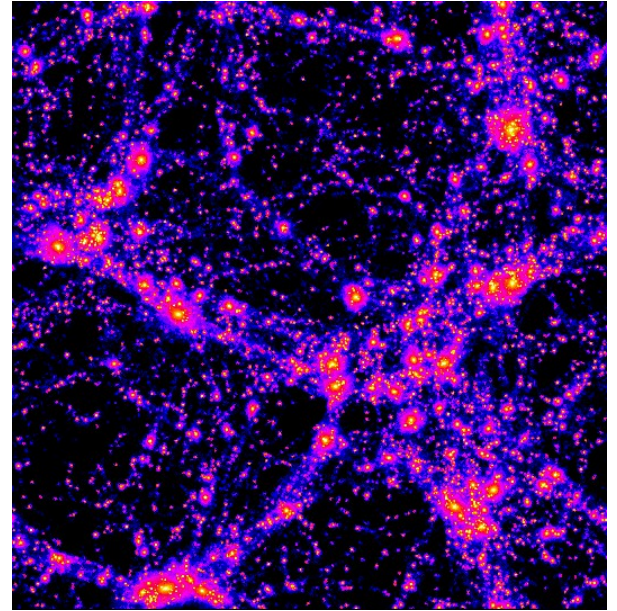


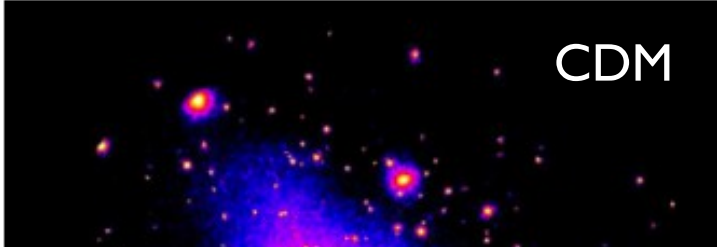
Velocity function in the Local Volume



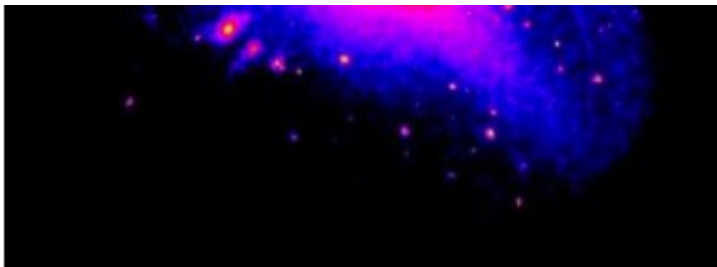
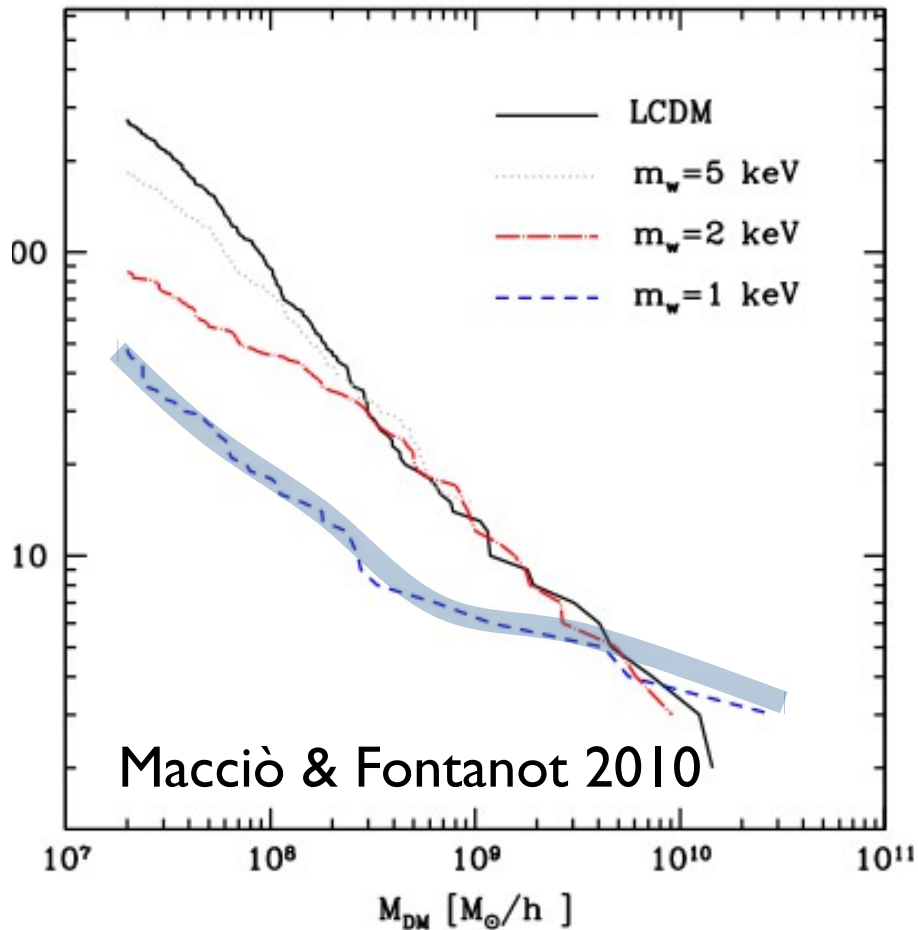
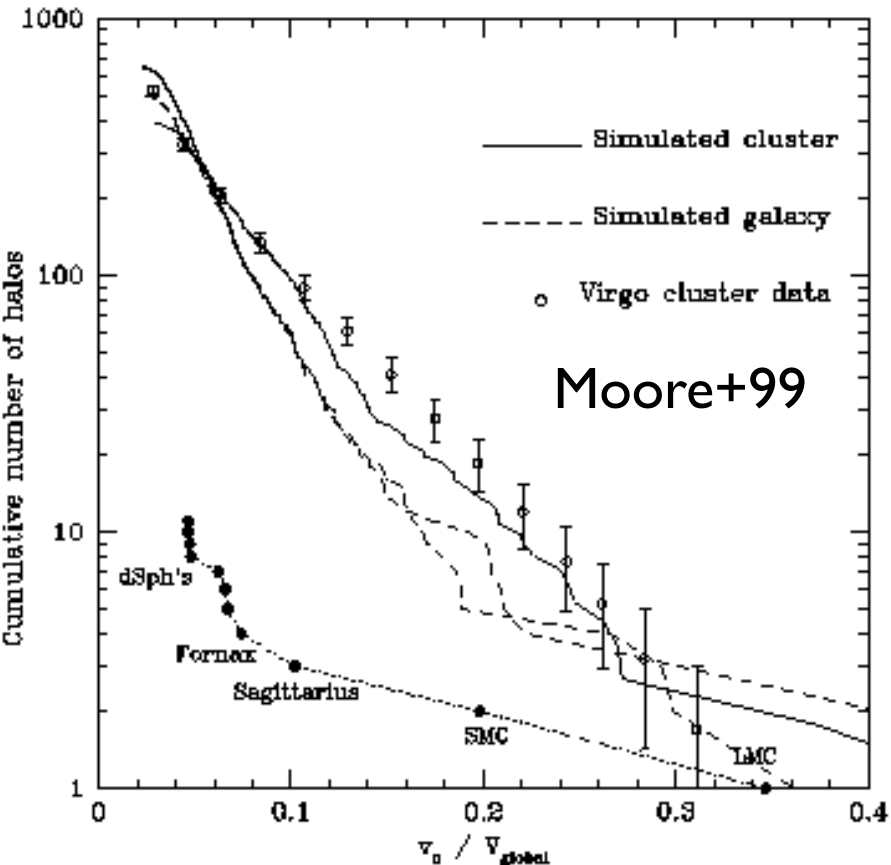
WDM “effects” on structure formation

- Reduction of overall number of low mass haloes
- Suppression of the number of low mass satellites in high mass halos





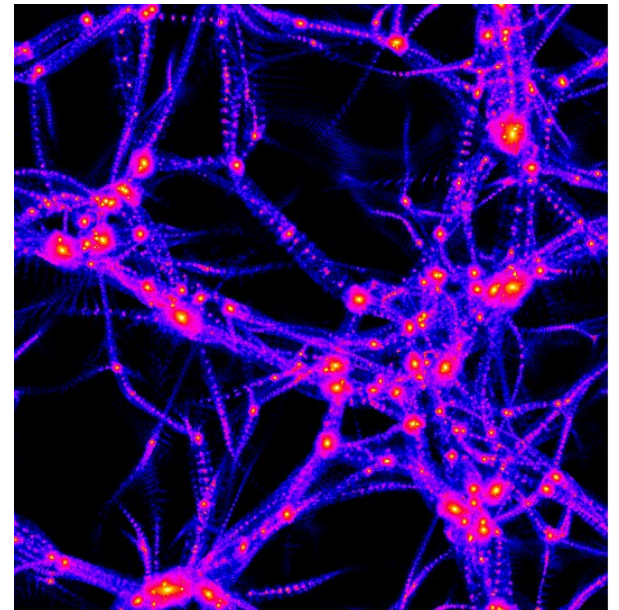
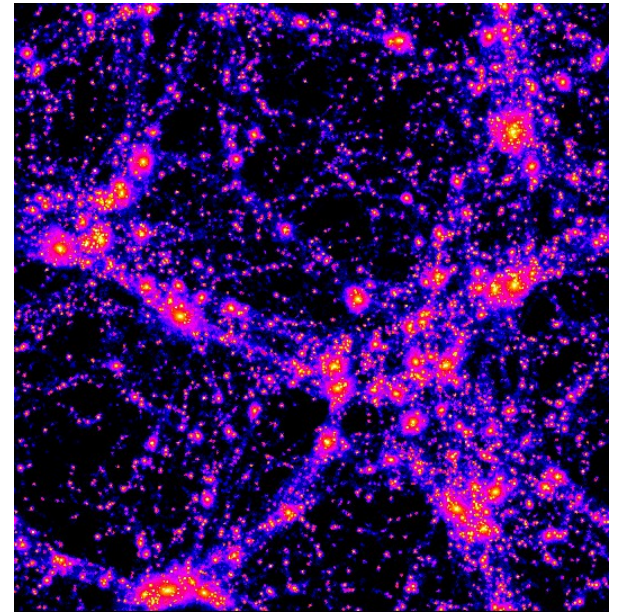
Substructure abundance



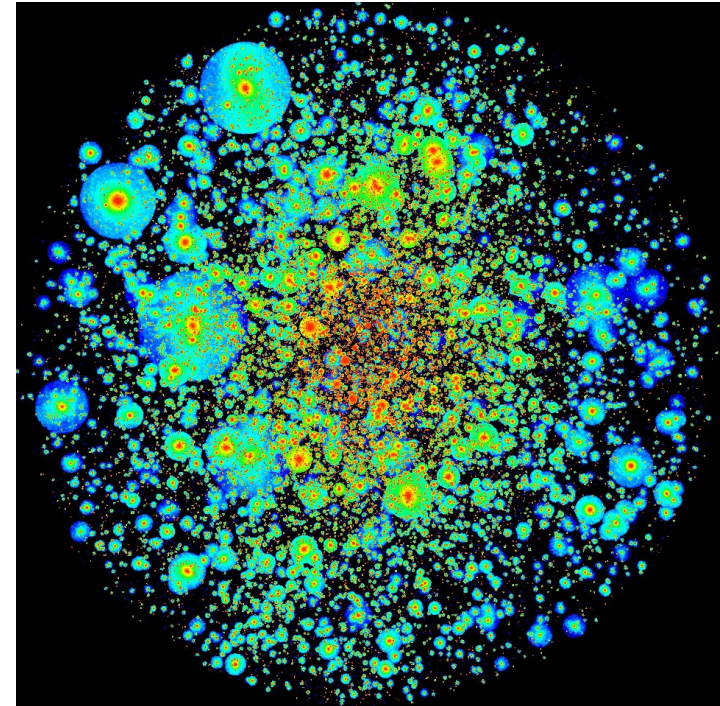
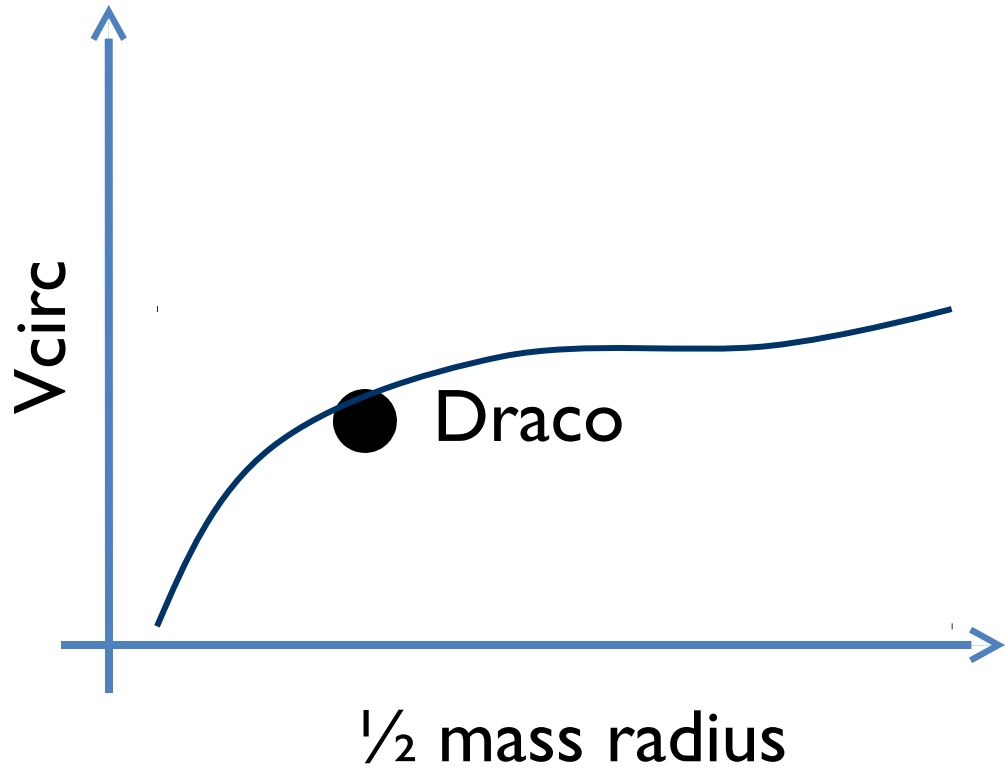
Colin+2000, 2008
 Avila-Reese+2001

WDM “effects” on structure formation

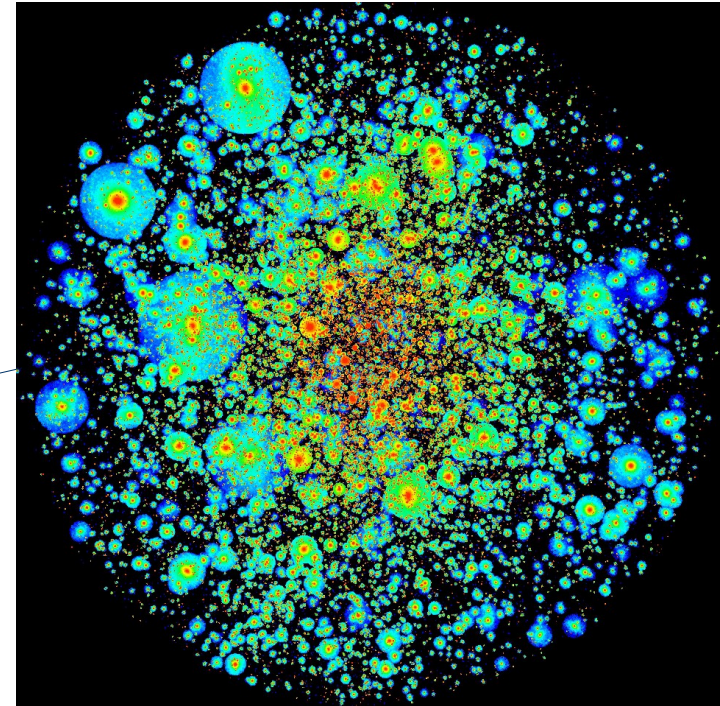
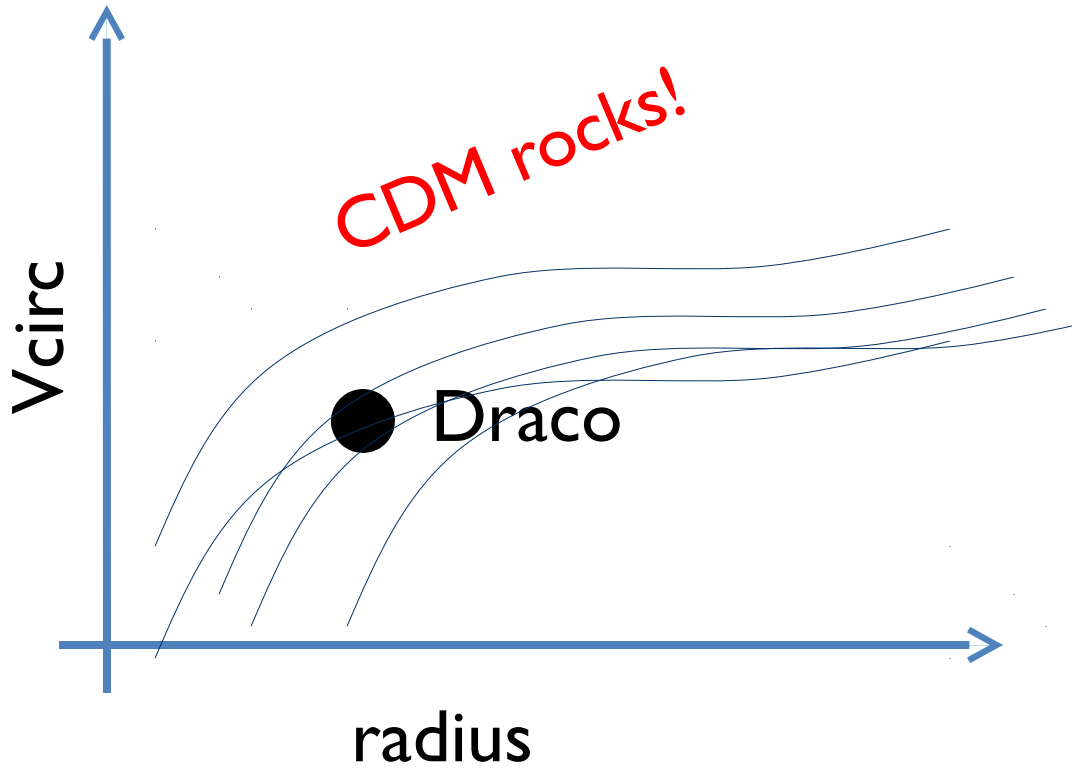
- Reduction of overall number of low mass haloes
- Suppression of the number of low mass satellites in high mass halos
- Delayed structure formation (lower DM halo concentration)



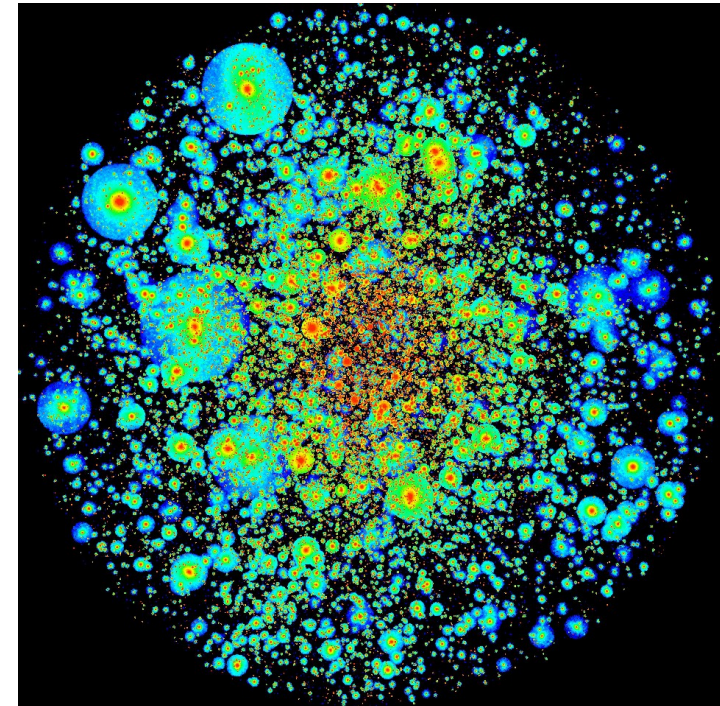
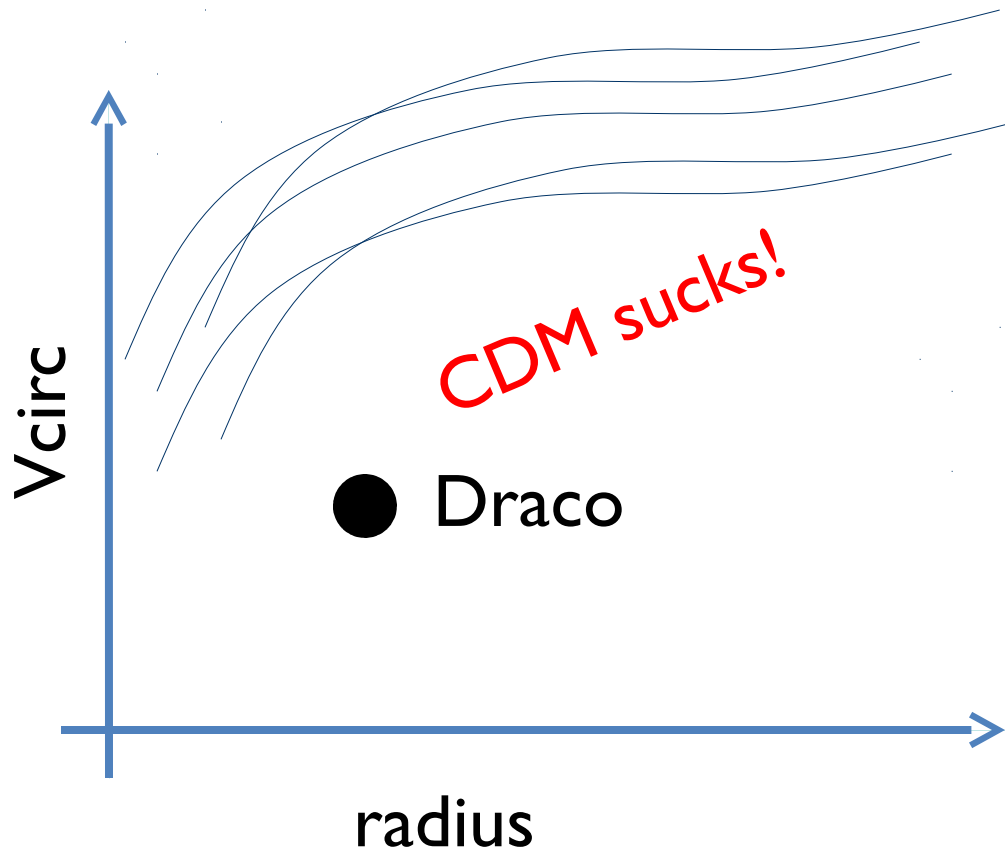
2. MW satellites kinematics



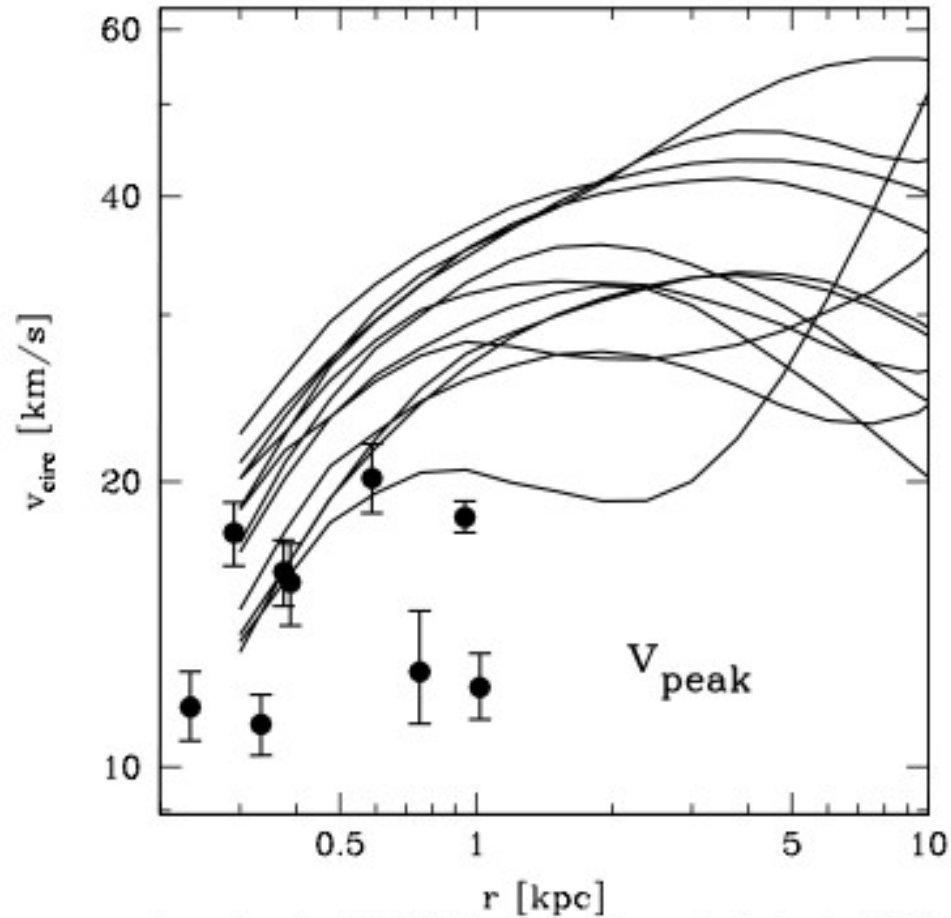
2. MW satellites kinematics



2. MW satellites kinematics

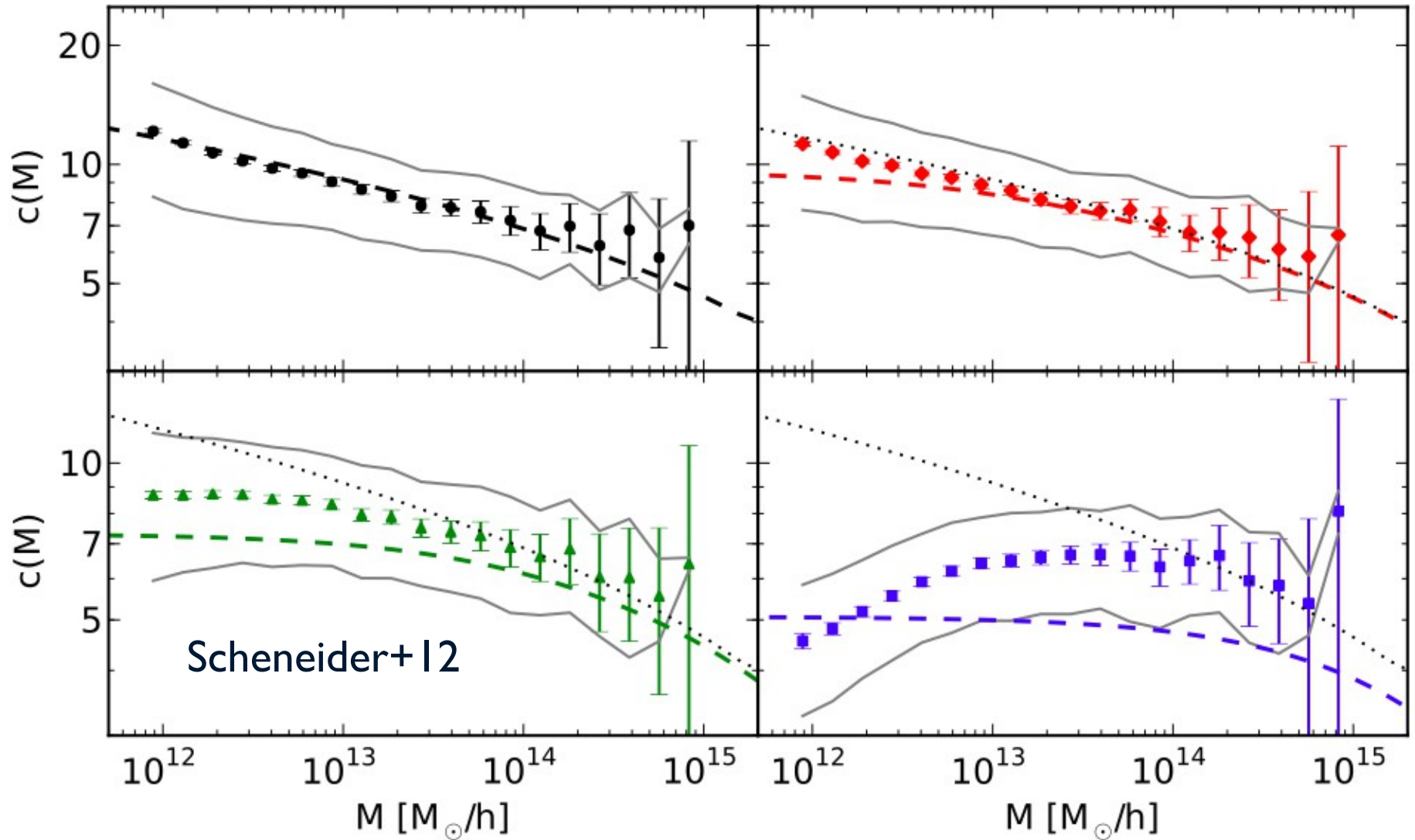


MW satellites Kinematics

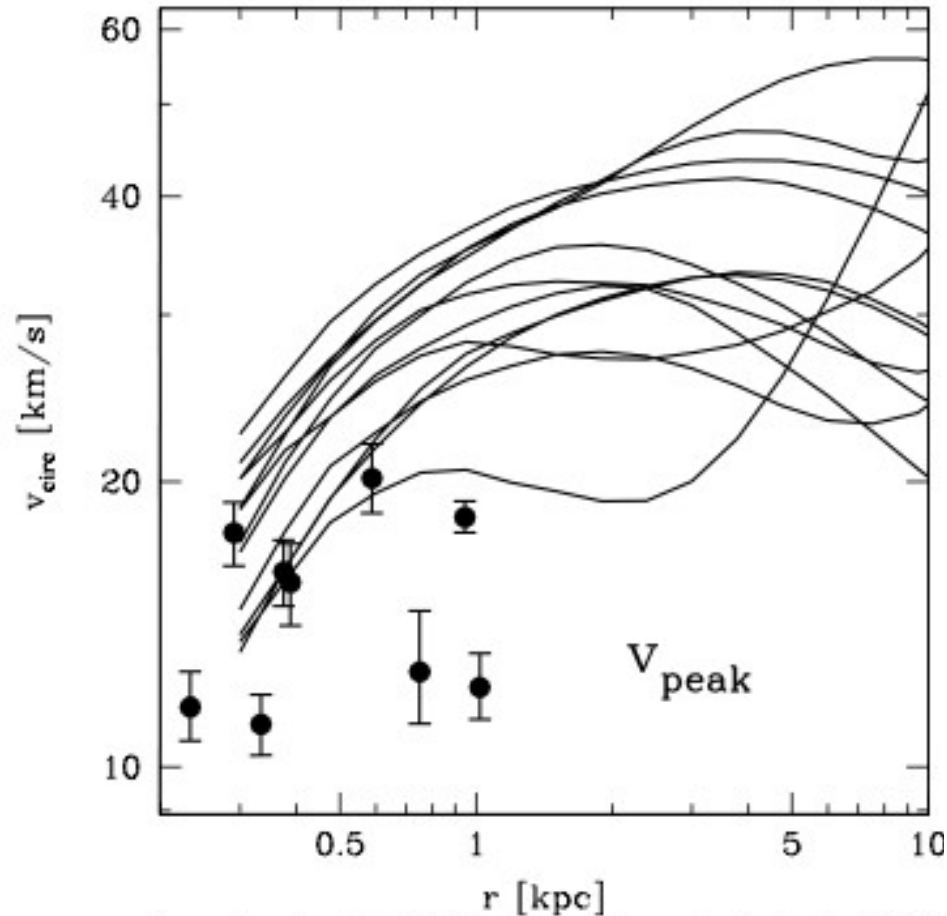


Boylan-Kolchin 2010,2011

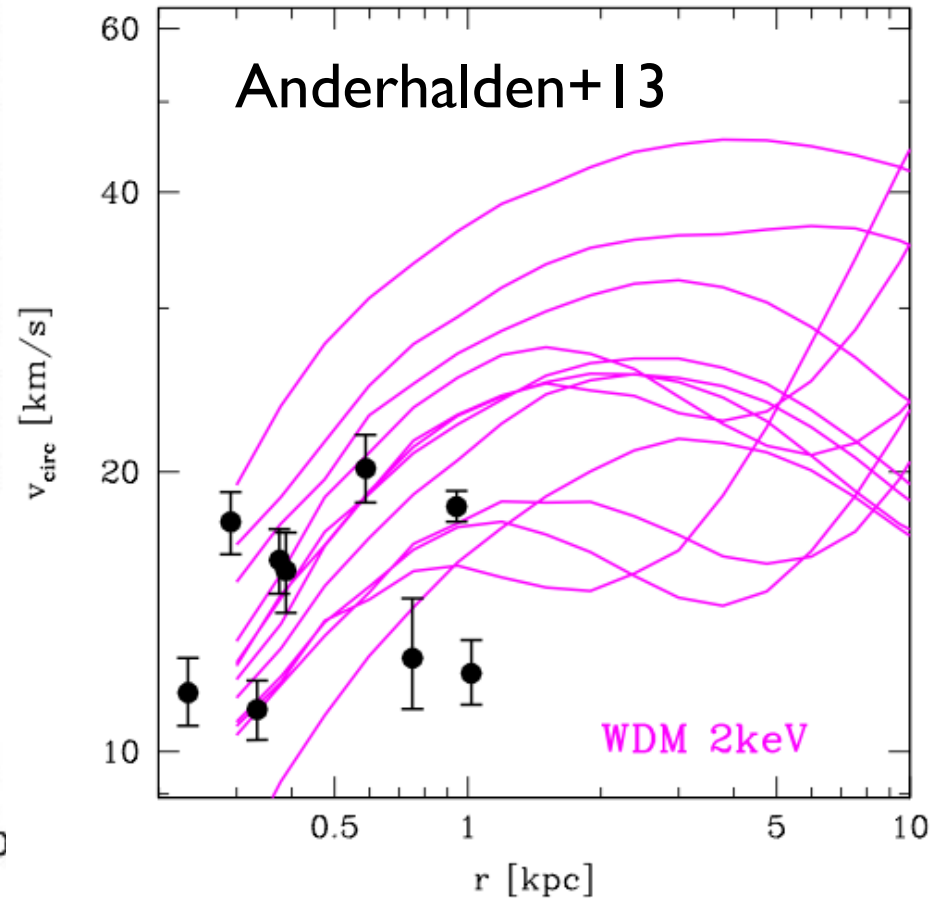
Concentration Mass relation in WDM



MW satellites Kinematics



Boylan-Kolchin 2010,2011



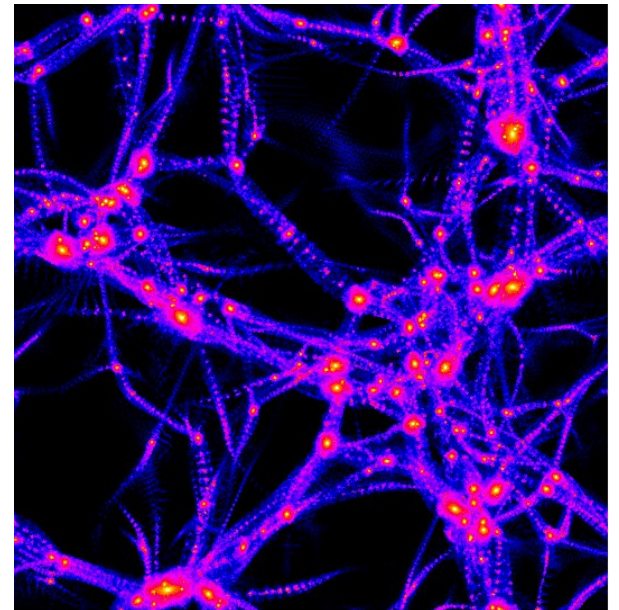
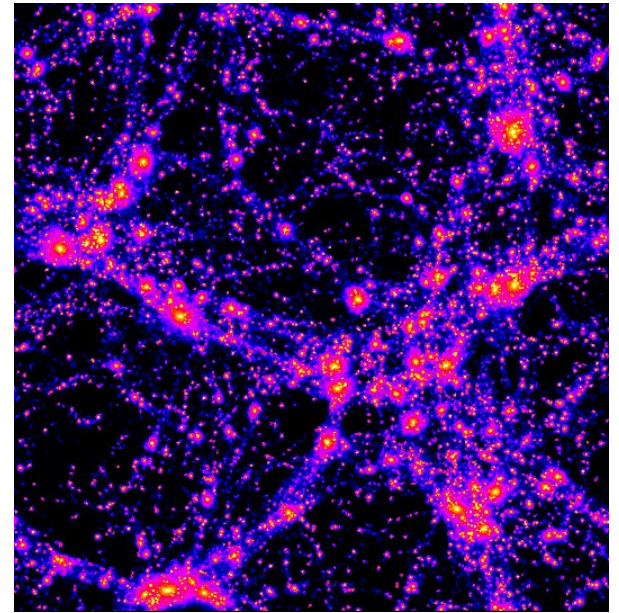
Lovell+12

Kennedy+14

dependence on MW halo mass

WDM “effects” on structure formation

- Reduction of overall number of low mass haloes
- Suppression of the number of low mass satellites in high mass halos
- Delayed structure formation (lower DM halo concentration)
- Upper limit in the density profile of dark matter haloes
 $v_0 + \text{Liouville Theorem } (PS \sim \zeta/\sigma^3)$



Density profiles

- For a collisionless and dissipationless gas the fine-grained value of the phase space density (Q) is conserved.
- Deformation of “phase sheet”: the coarse-grained phase space density can only decrease

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{v}) \approx Q \equiv \frac{\rho}{\sigma^3}$$

$$v_{thermal}(z) \propto (1 + \frac{Qz}{\rho}) \left(\frac{keV}{m_x} \right)^{4/3} km/s$$

$$Q(z = 100) = \frac{\Omega_m \rho_{cr}}{\sigma_{thermal}^3}$$



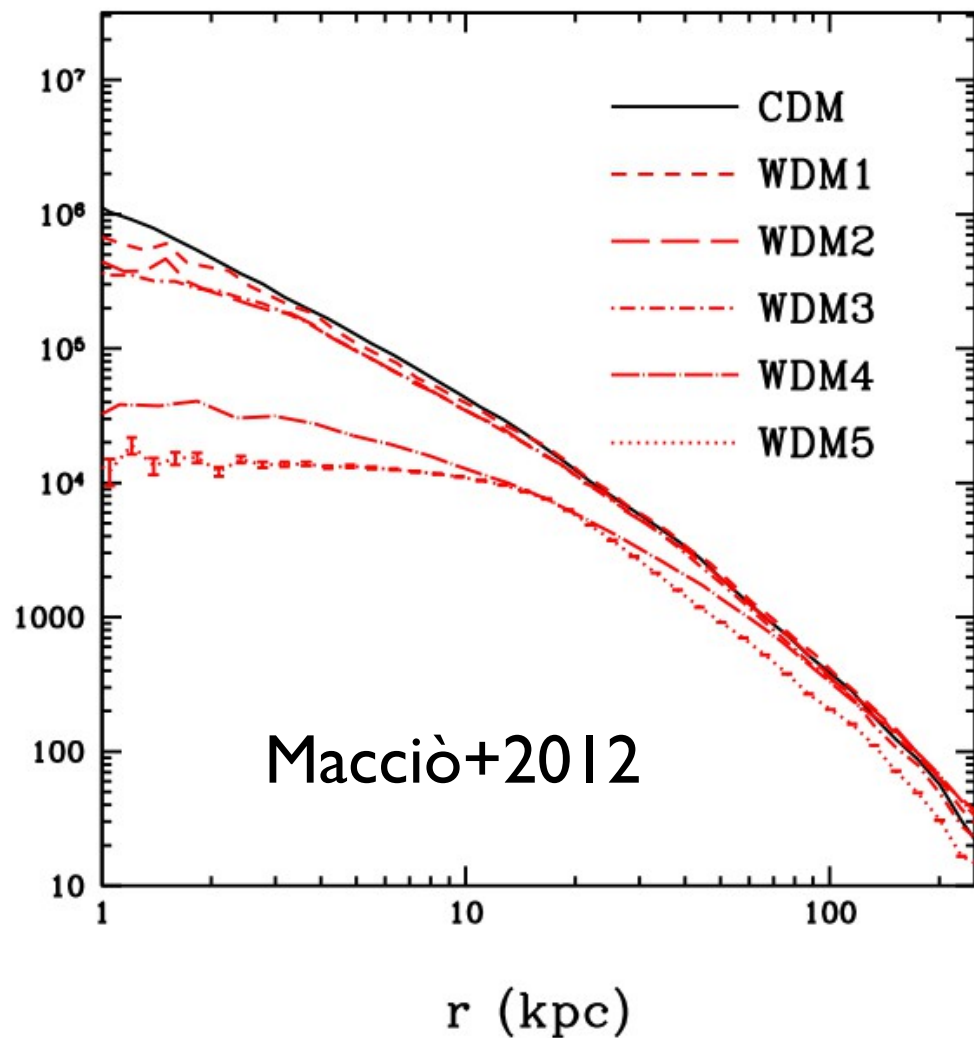
$$Q(z = 0) = \frac{\rho_{central}}{\sigma_{central}^3}$$

Cold $m_x > 10^7 keV \rightarrow \sigma_{th} \sim \dots Q \rightarrow \infty, \rho_{central} \rightarrow \infty$ **Cuspy profile**

Warm $m_x \sim keV \rightarrow \sigma_{th} \sim 5 km/s \dots Q \rightarrow Q_{max}, \rho_{central} \rightarrow \rho_0$ **Cored profile**

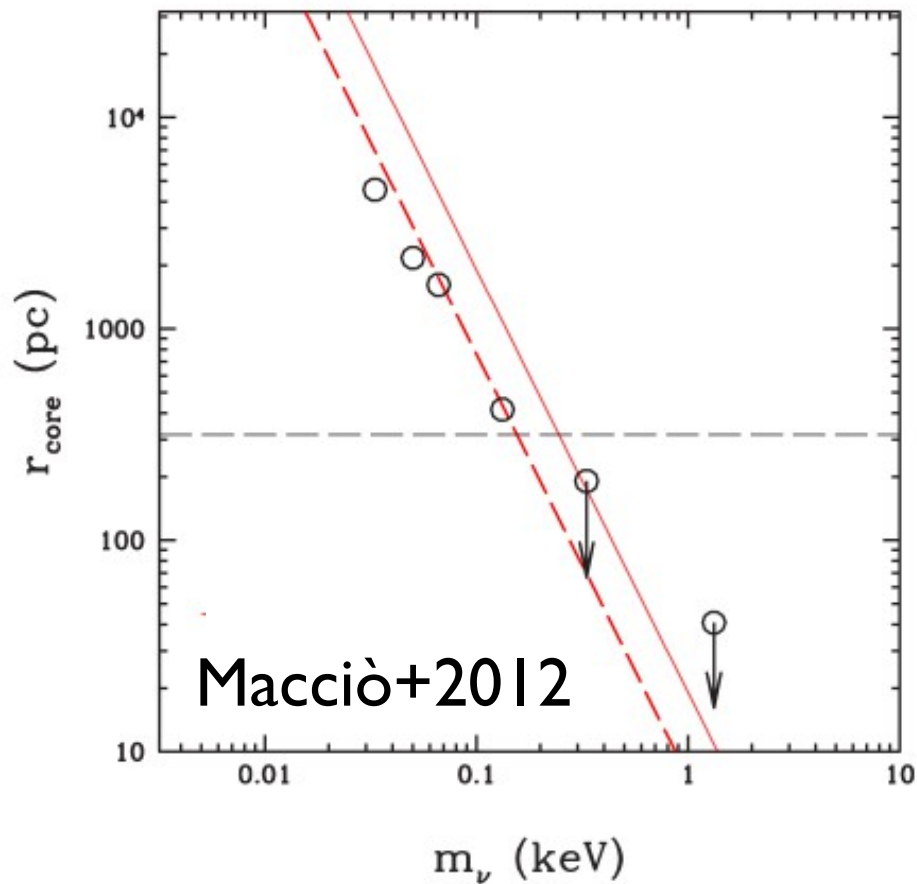
Label	m_ν (keV)	$m_{\nu, \text{vel}}$ (keV)
CDM	∞	
WDM1	2.0	2.0
WDM2	2.0	0.5
WDM3	2.0	0.2
WDM4	2.0	0.1
WDM5	2.0	0.05

WDM & halo profile

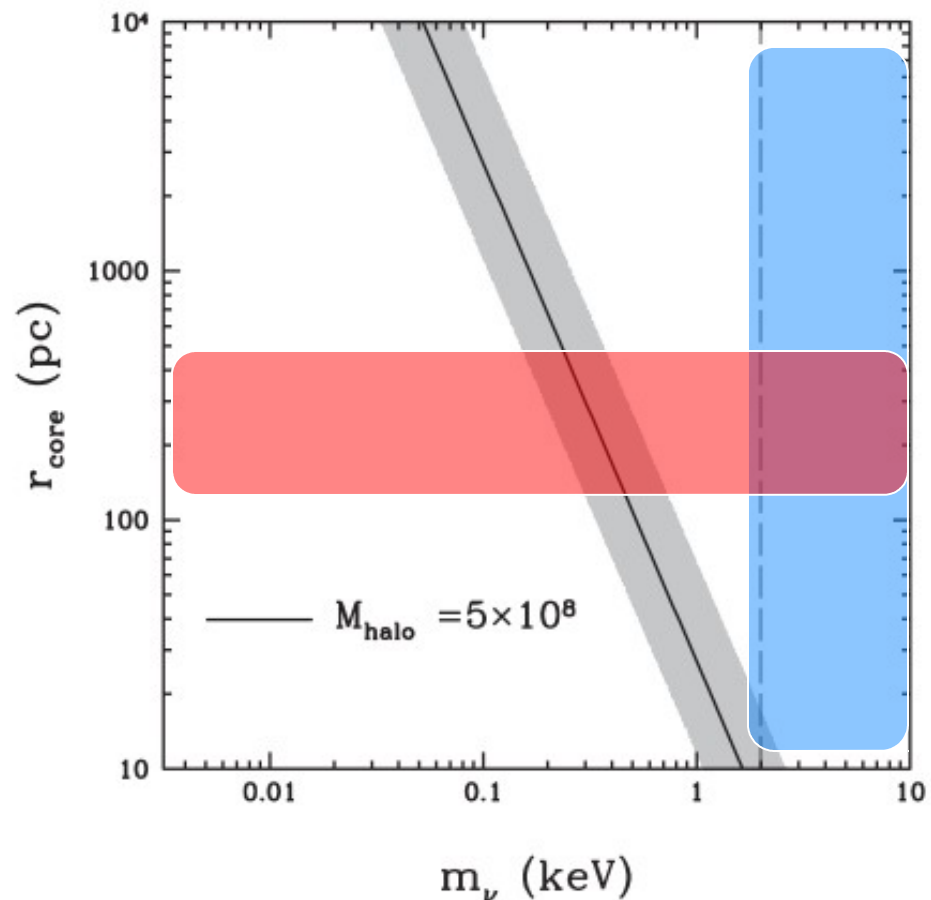
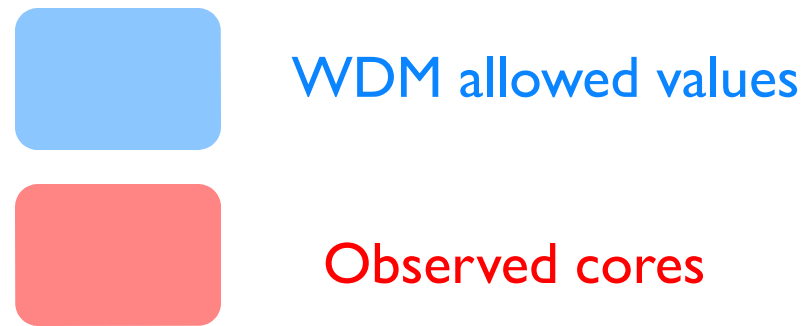


$$v_0(z) \propto (1+z)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\text{keV}}{m_{\nu, \text{vel}}} \right)^{4/3} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}}$$

$$k_s \approx \left(\frac{0.3}{\Omega_X} \right)^{0.15} \left(\frac{\text{keV}}{m_\nu} \right)^{1.15} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$$

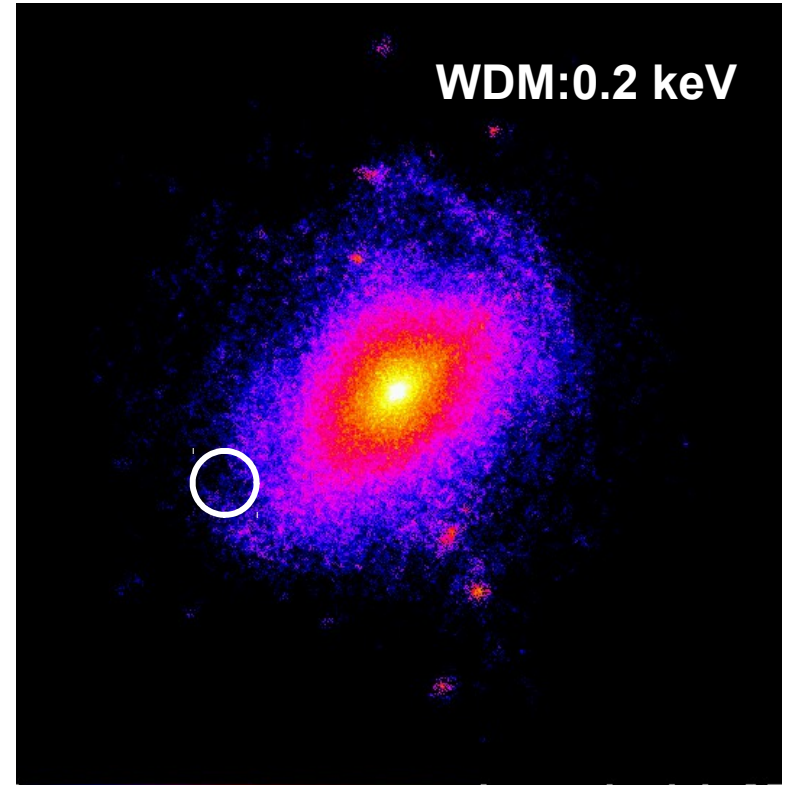
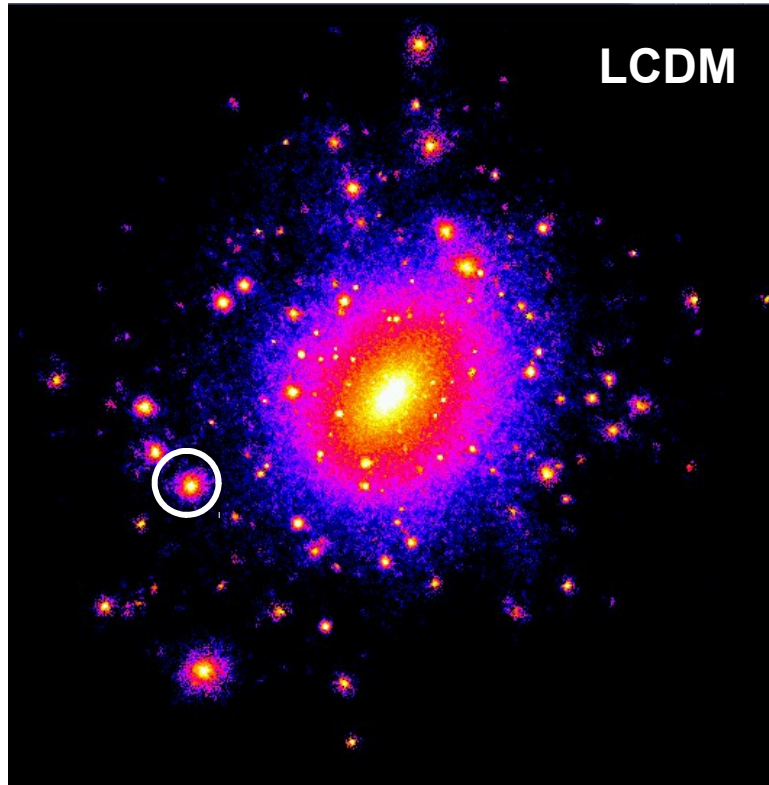


Lyman- α forest
& Lensing:
 $m_\nu > 1-2$ keV



$R_{\text{core}}(\text{Fornax}) \sim 0.5 \text{ kpc} \rightarrow m\nu=0.2 \text{ keV}$

How does the host galaxy (MW like) of Fornax look like if $m\nu=0.2 \text{ keV}$?



Catch 22 problem:

If you want a large core you won't get the dwarf galaxy

If you get the dwarf galaxy it won't have a large core

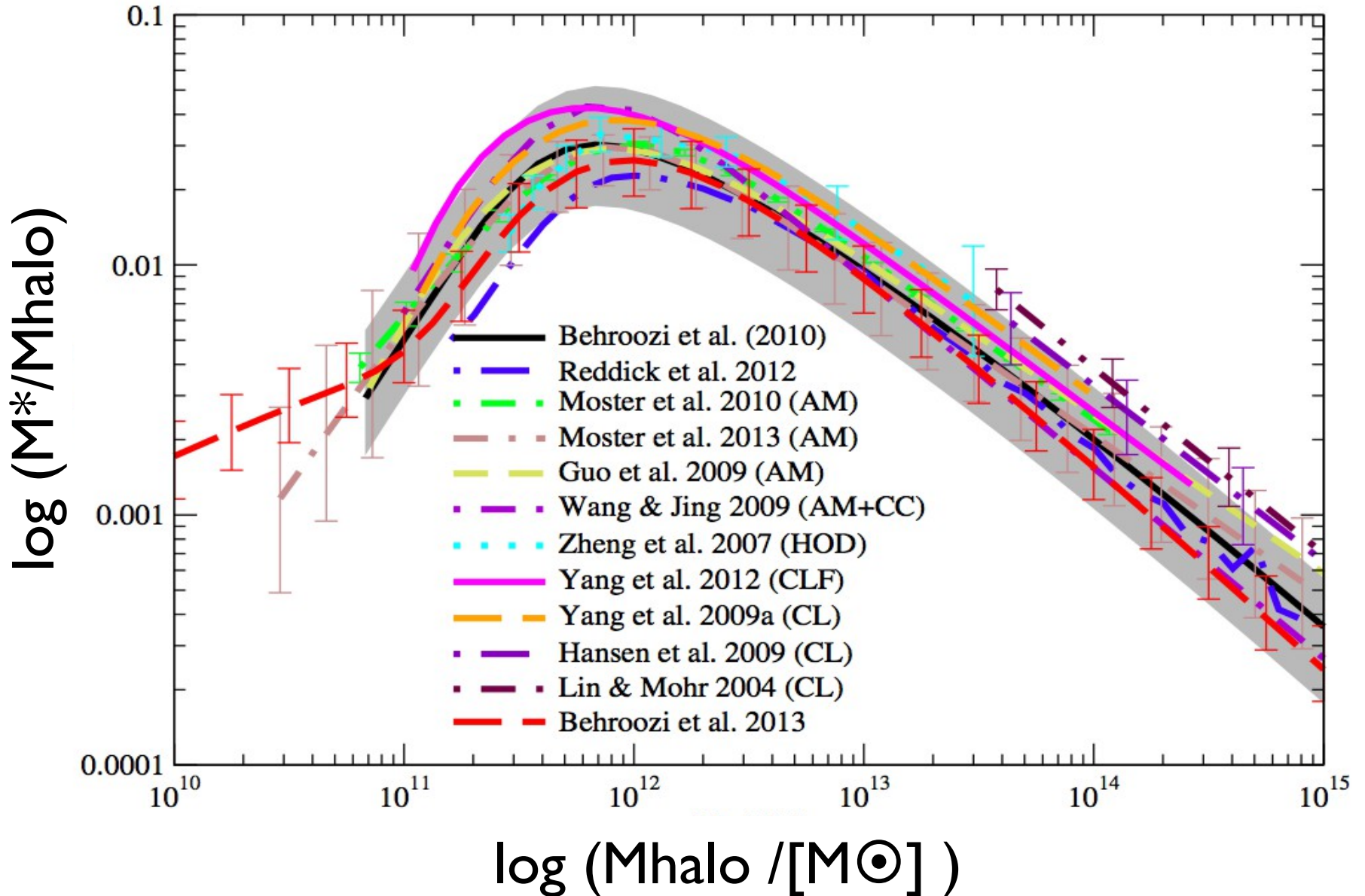
Macciò et al 2012, MNRAS, 458, 34

Structure formation

- WDM reduces the number of Satellites
- WDM reduces Satellites central mass (concentration)
- WDM suppresses low mass galaxies.
- WDM **cannot** create cores larger than 10-50 pc.

Galaxy formation

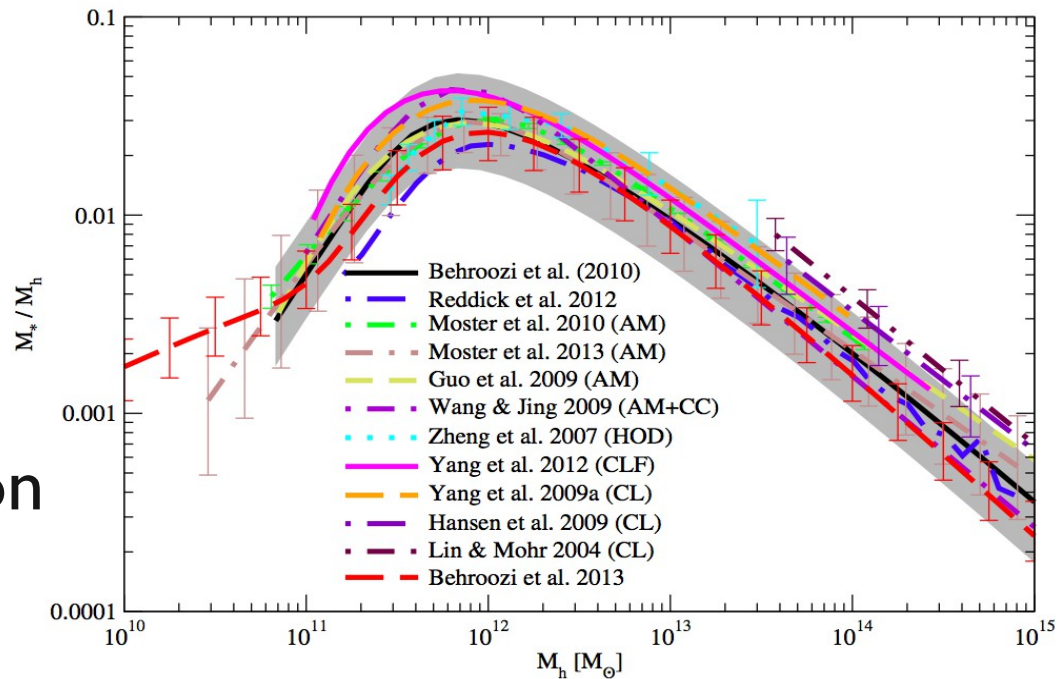
Galaxy formation



Galaxy formation

Galaxy formation
inefficient at low masses
due to feedback
(SN, UV radiation, etc.)

In WDM structure formation
inefficient at low masses



Galaxy formation vs. WDM

CDM + baryons

SN feedback

+

Reionization

+

GAS removal

Bullock+2000

Somerville 2002

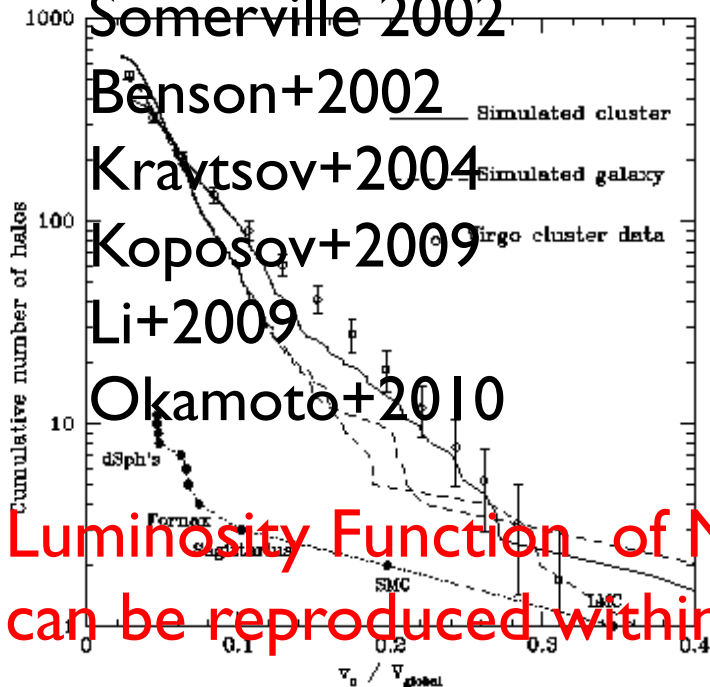
Benson+2002

Kravtsov+2004

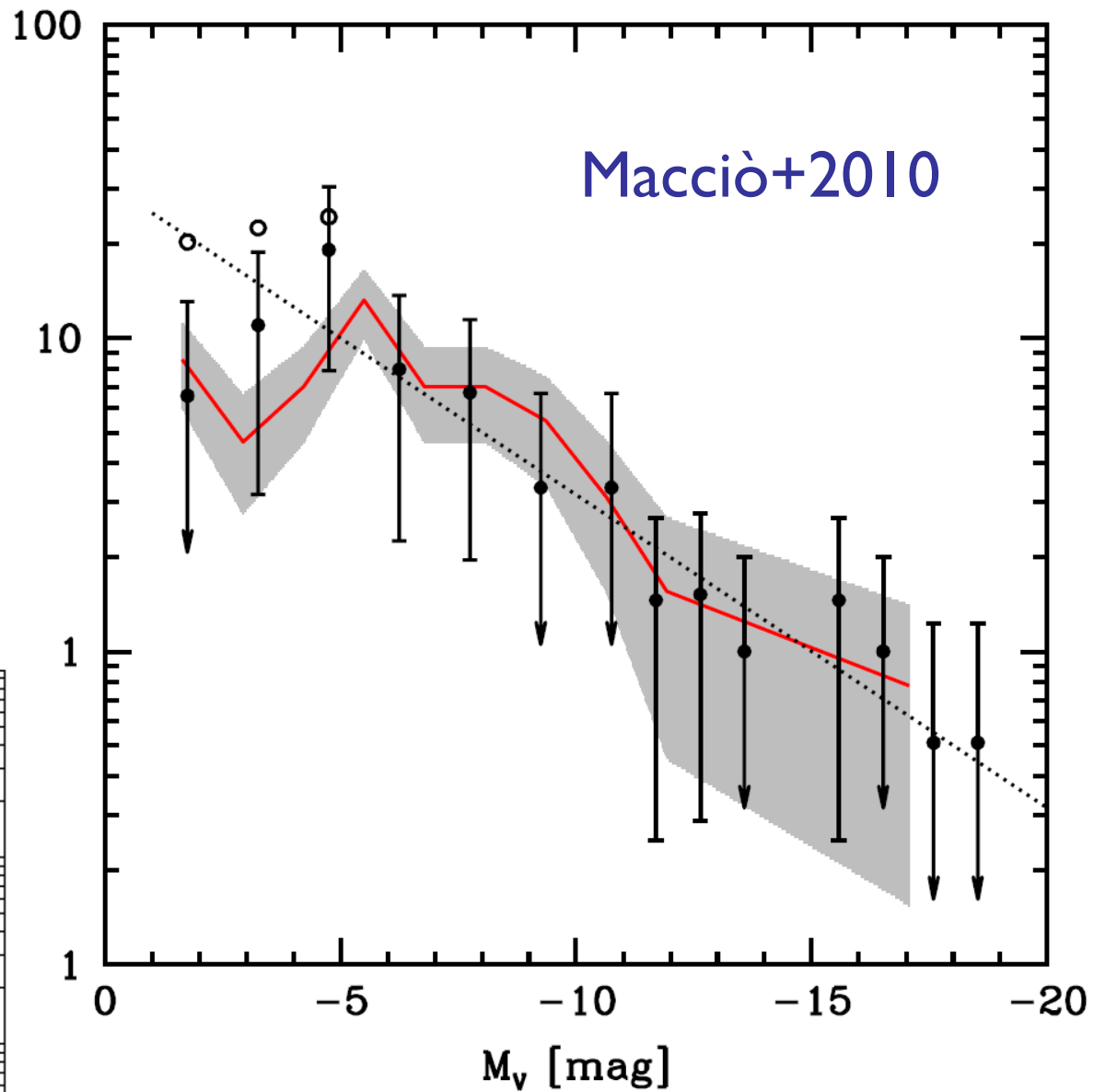
Koposov+2009

Li+2009

Okamoto+2010



dN/dM_V

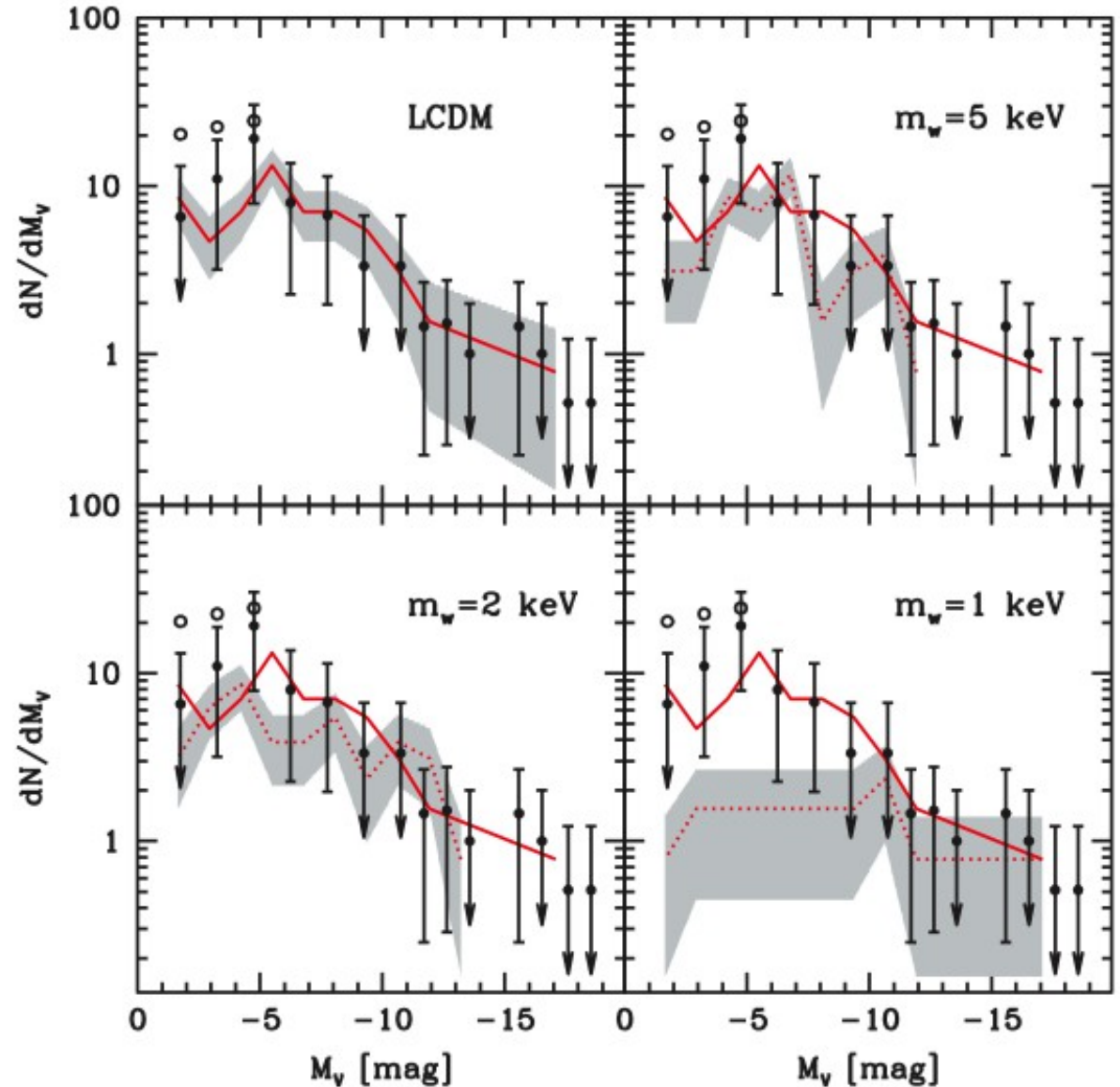
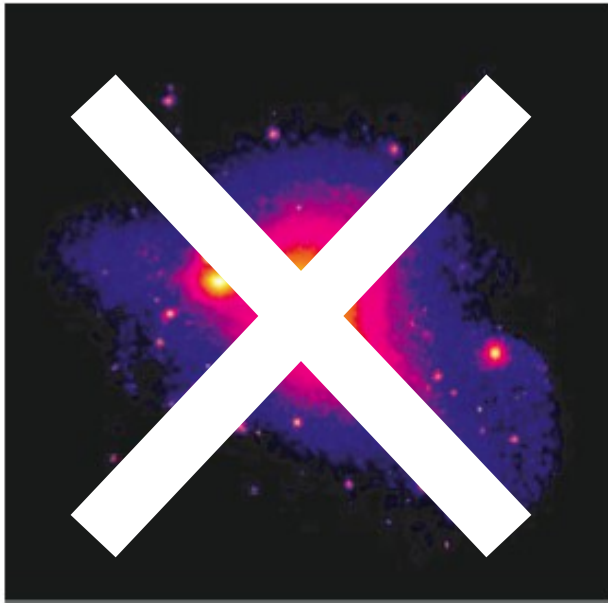


Luminosity Function of Milky Way satellites can be reproduced within the CDM model

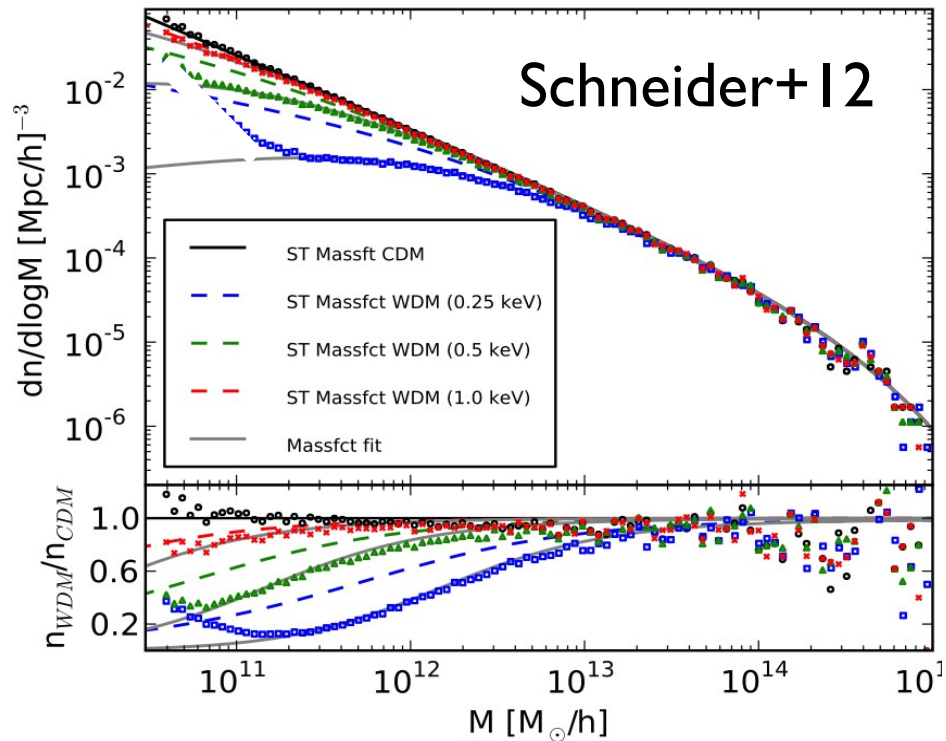
WDM + Baryons

Macciò & Fontanot 2010

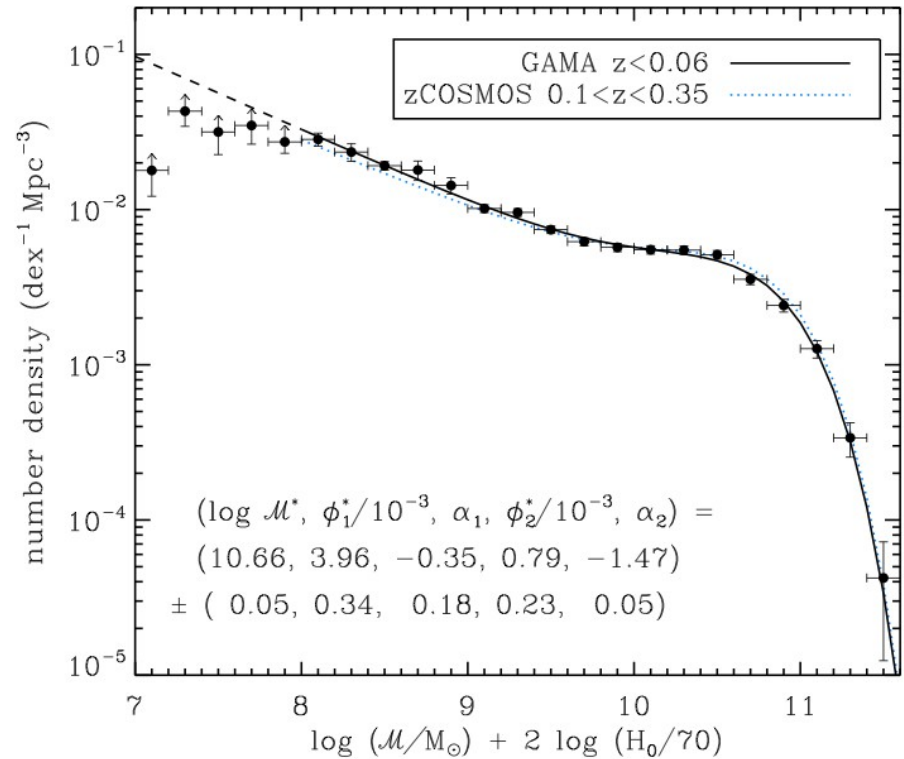
Too few satellites
in WDM to match
observations if
 $M_{\text{wdm}} < 2 \text{ keV}$



WDM and galaxy formation

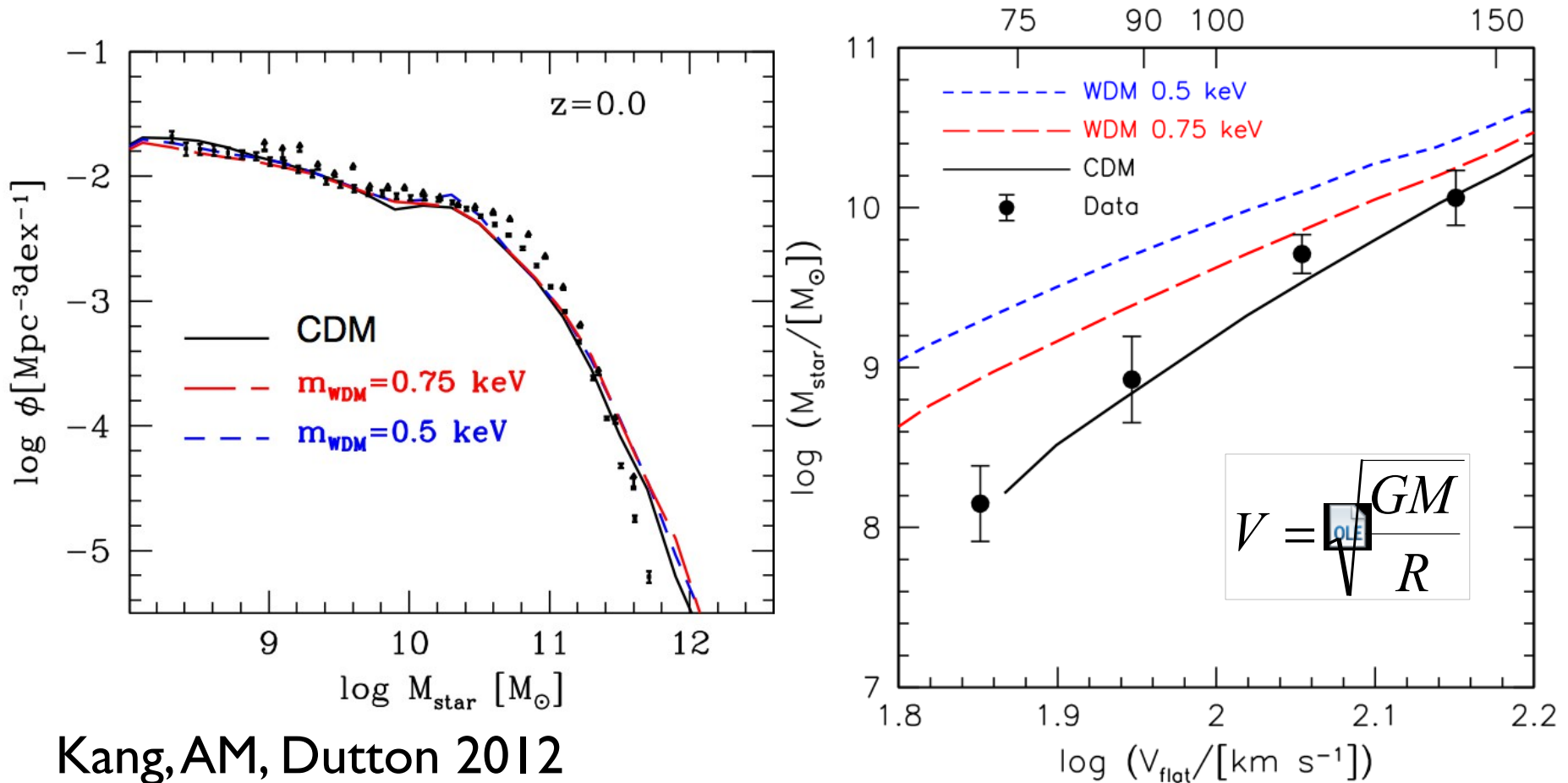


Halo mass
function in WDM



Observed
Stellar mass function

WDM and galaxy formation



Kang, AM, Dutton 2012

Reduced feedback in WDM

More stars per DM halo in WDM w.r.t. CDM

Constraints on WDM from galaxy formation

WDM and galaxy formation

Self-consistent simulations of WDM + baryons
Herpich+14

g1536 CDM 0.000 Gyr



g1536 5keV 0.000 Gyr



g1536 2keV 0.000 Gyr

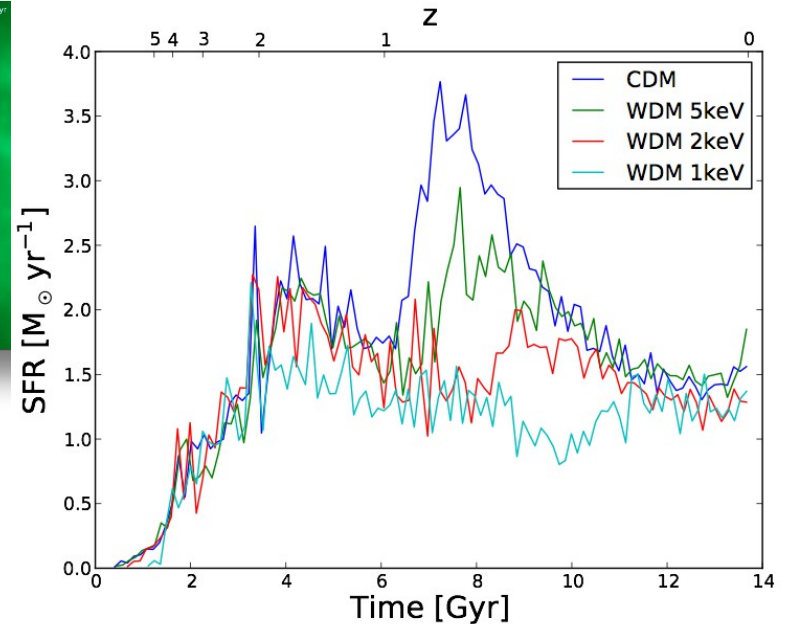
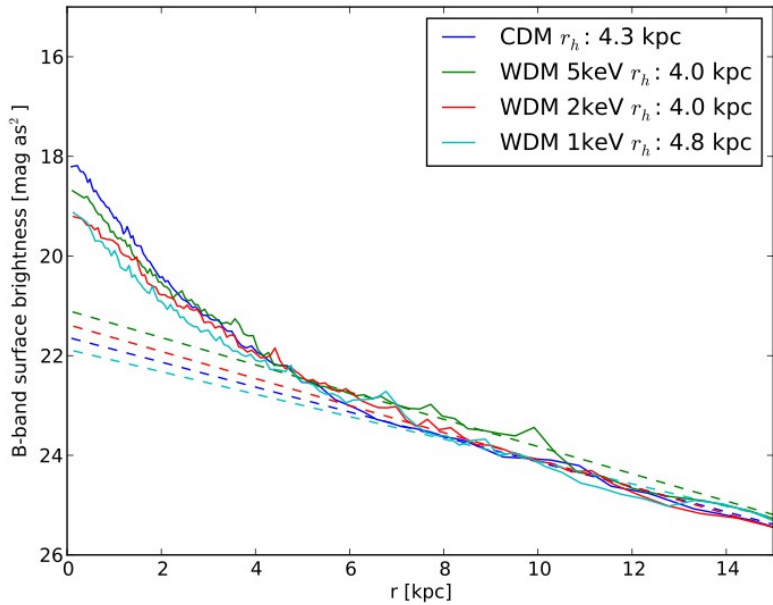


g1536 1keV 0.000 Gyr



WDM and Galaxy formation

Very small differences at MW scale.



Herpich, Stinson, AM+14

Galaxy formation

- Galaxy formation is inefficient at low masses
- Amplifies the effect of WDM
- WDM + Galaxy formation $m_{\text{wdm}} > 1 \text{ keV}$
- WDM acts as “feedback” reducing SF
- No large effects on Milky Way scale

Is WDM “better” than CDM?

It depends on the WDM mass

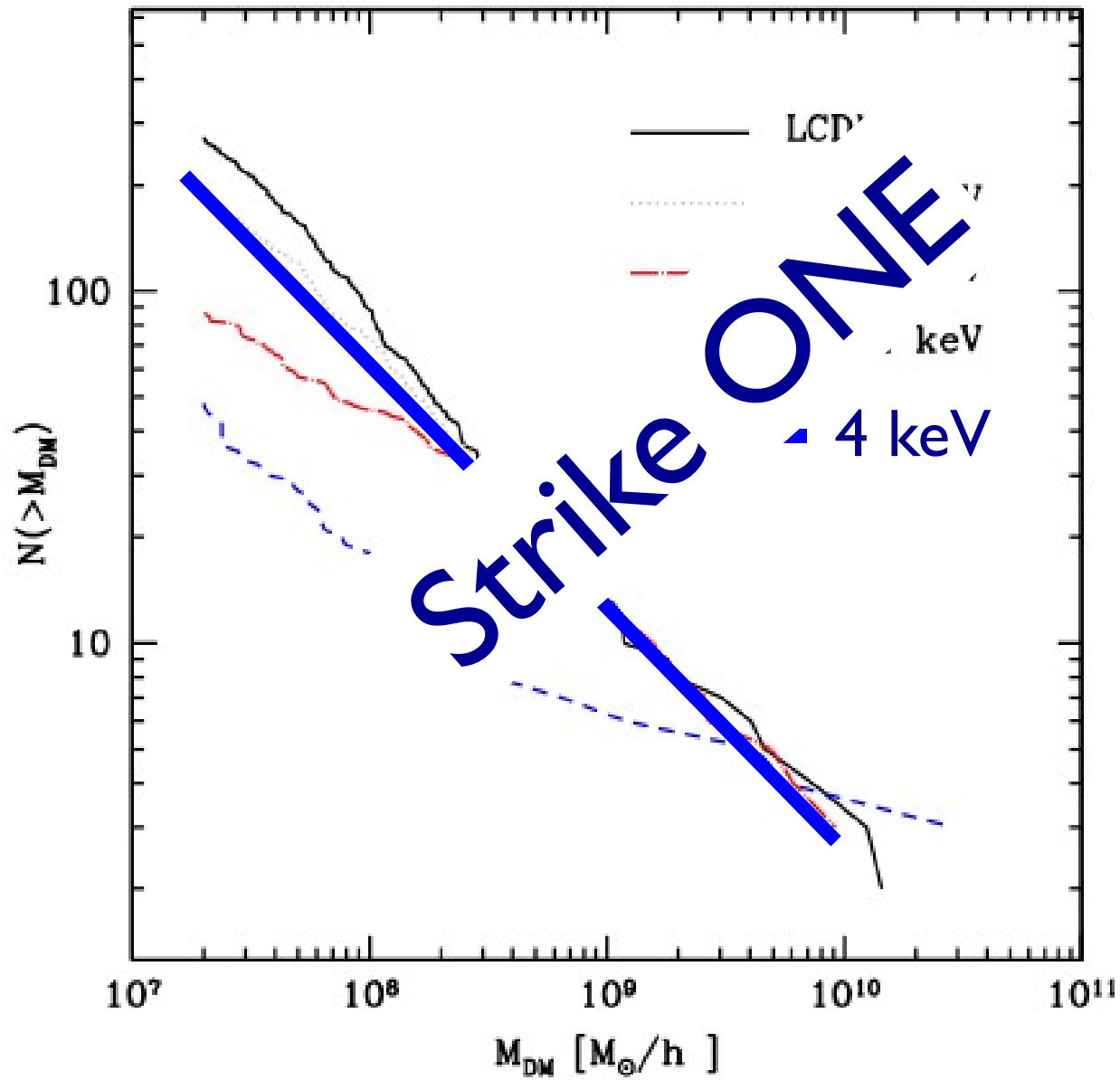
Viel+I3 L-alpha forest: $m_{\text{wdm}} > 3.3$ keV
(with maximum likelihood 4 keV)

Polensky & Ricotti 2013: $m_{\text{wdm}} > 3.5$ keV

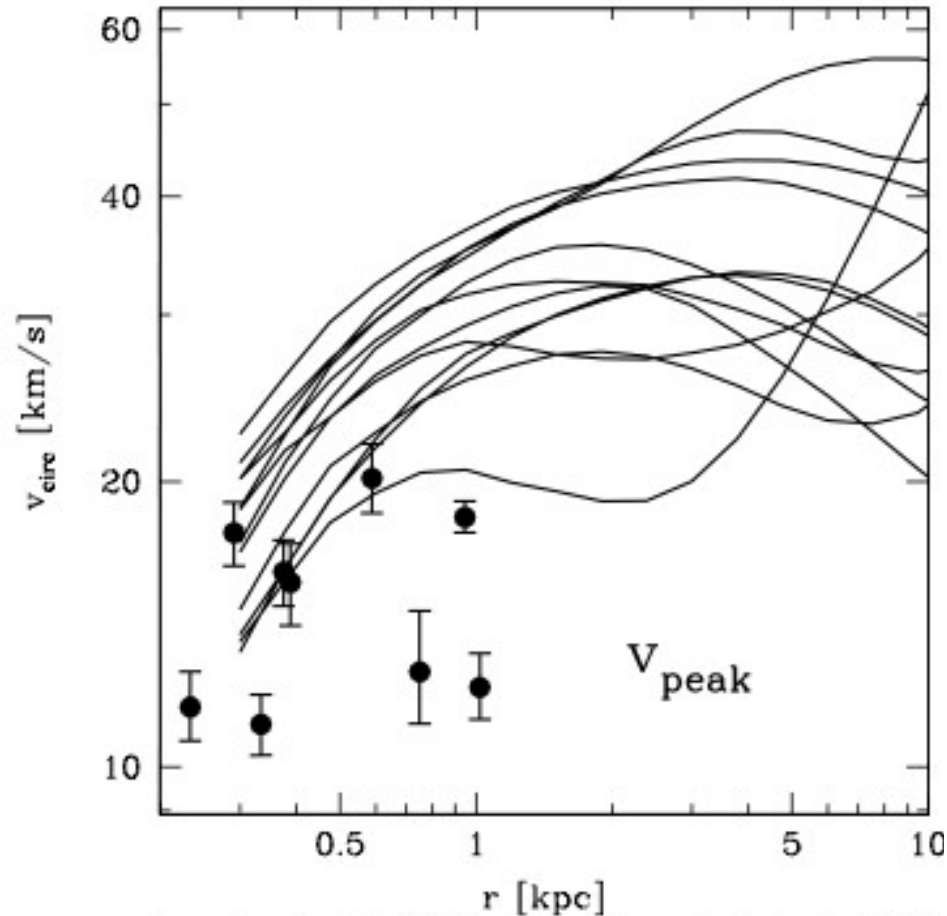
Is a WDM candidate with a mass of 4 keV
different from CDM?

Schneider, Anderhalden, Macciò, Diemand 2014, MNRAS

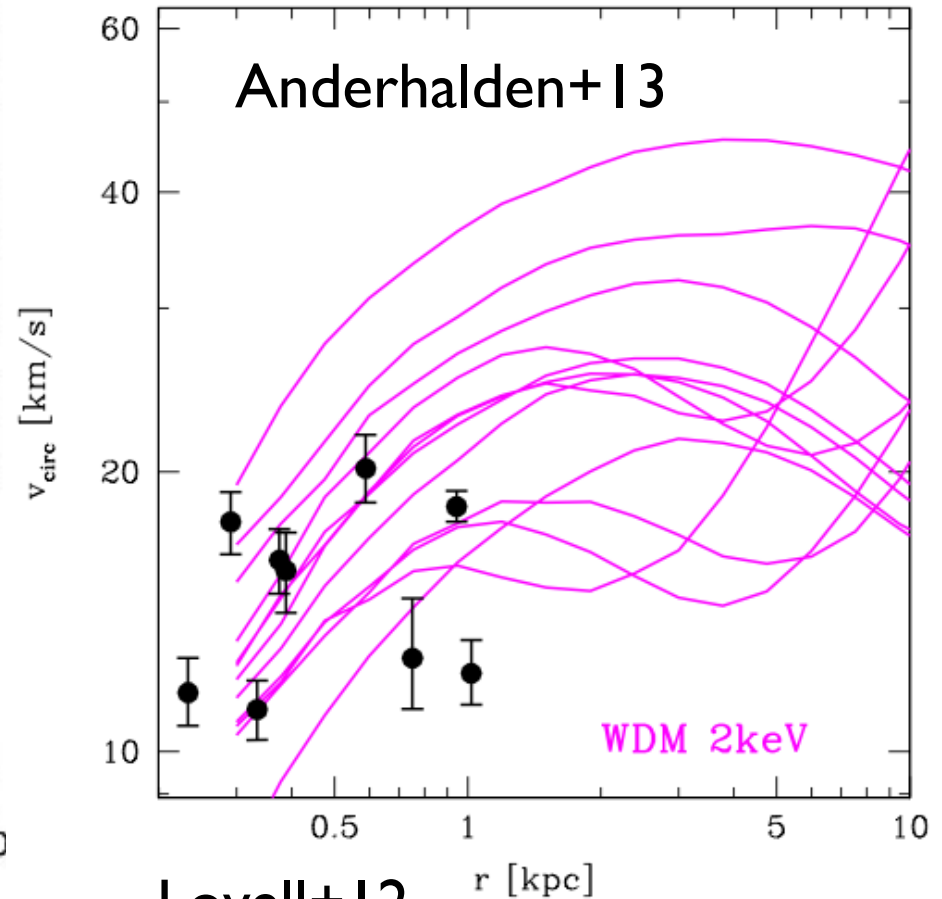
I. Substructure abundance



2. MW satellites Kinematics



Boylan-Kolchin 2010,2011

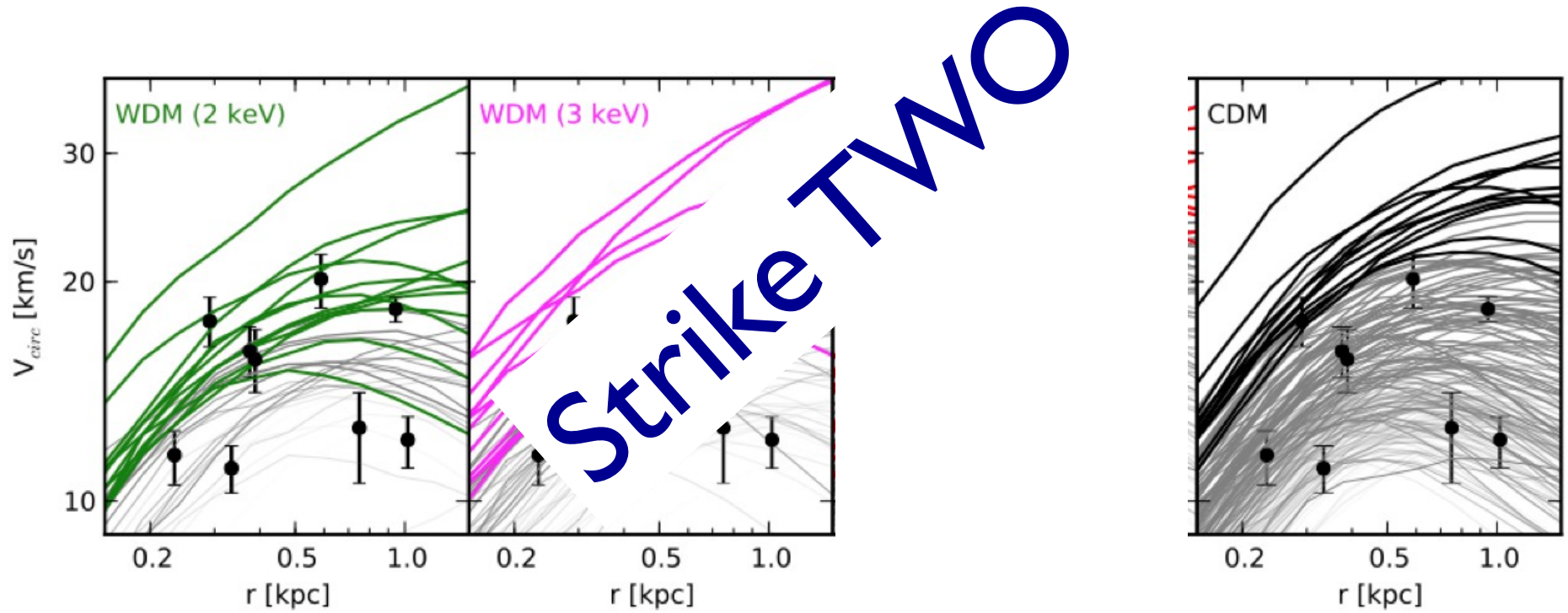


Lovell+12

Kennedy+14

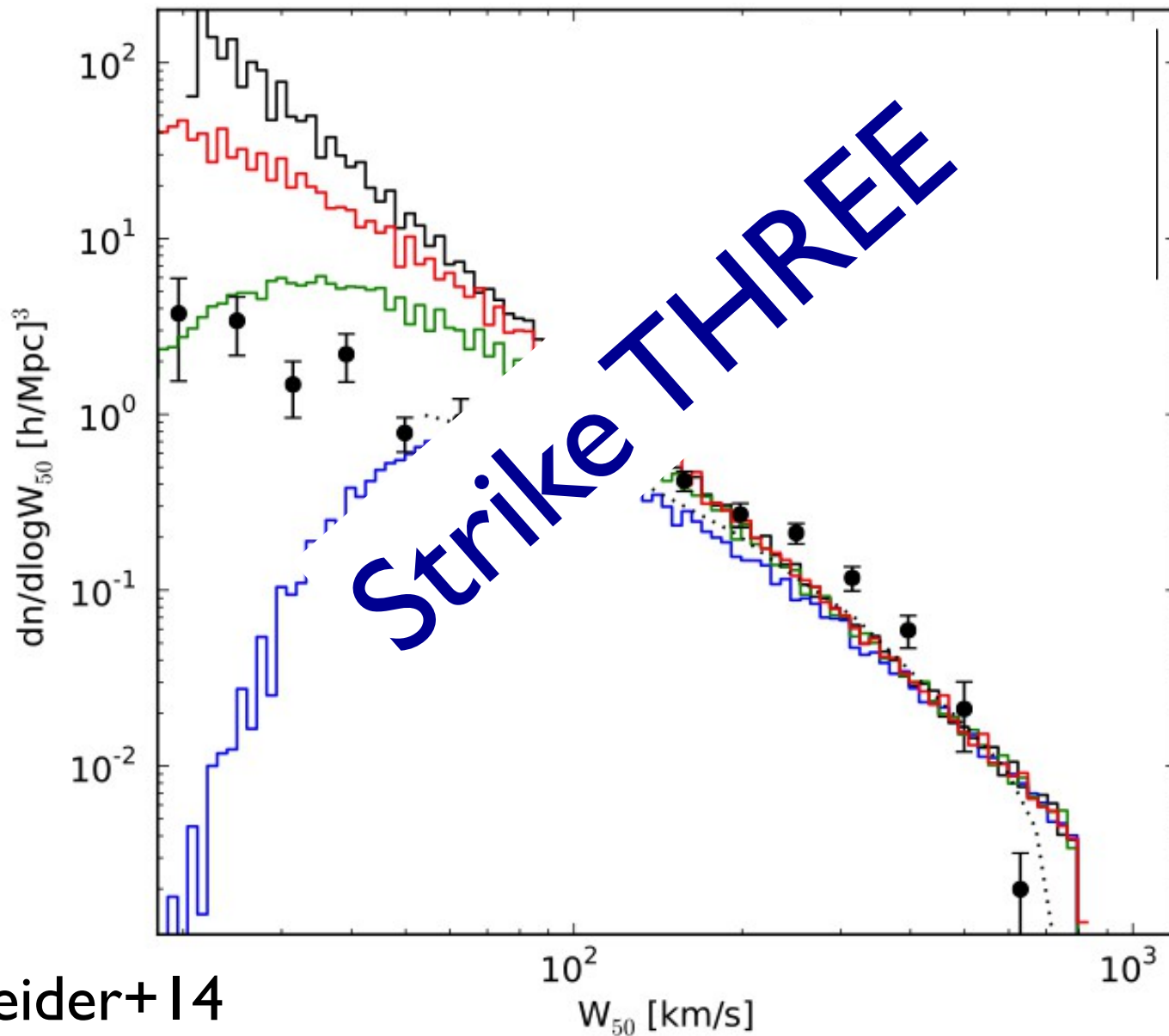
dependence on MW halo mass

2. MW satellites Kinematics



Schneider, Anderhalden, Macciò, Diemand 2014

3. Velocity function in the Local Volume



Is WDM “better” than CDM?

- Viel+13: $m_{\text{wdm}} > 3.3$ keV (m.l. 4 keV)
- Polensky & Ricotti 2013: $m_{\text{wdm}} > 3.5$ keV

A WDM candidate with $m=4$ keV
is practically **not** distinguishable from CDM.

Schneider, Anderhalden, Macciò, Diemand 2014, MNRAS

Conclusions

- WDM is a viable candidate independently on possible CDM issues.
- WDM and galaxy formation must be studied together. Feedback can mimic WDM.
- WDM when restricted to current limits (>4 keV) is astrophysically equivalent to CDM.

Thank you

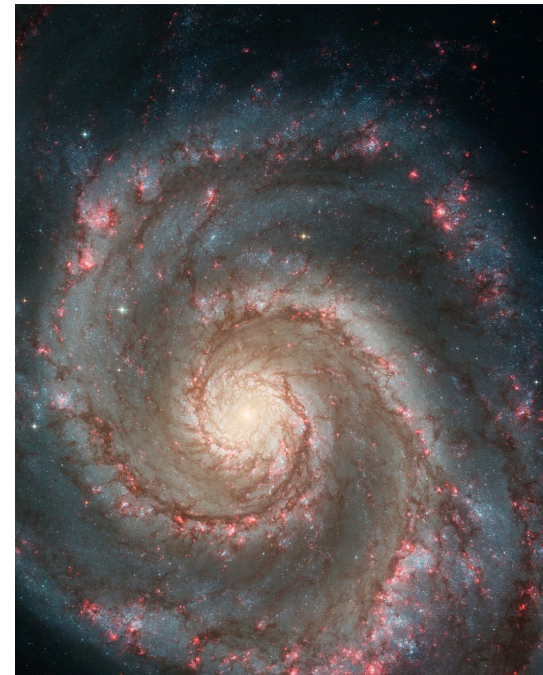
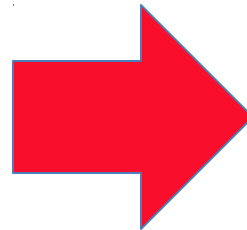
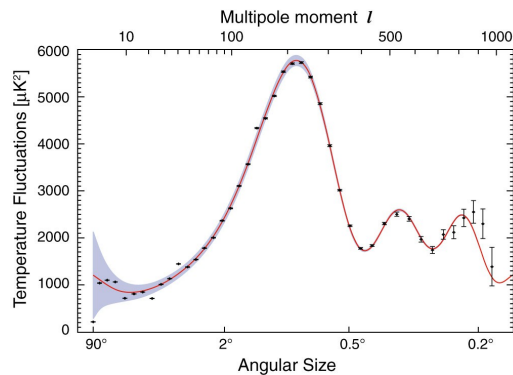
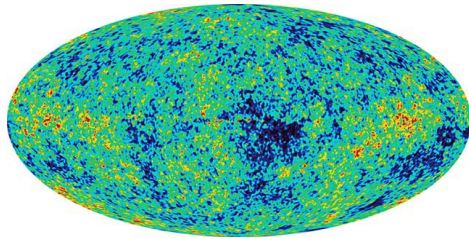
MaGICC



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Making Galaxies in a Cosmological Context


AM, G. Stinson, A. Dutton, N. Fanidakis, R. Kannan, C. Penzo, J. Herpich (MPIA)
C. Brook (Univ. Madrid), M. Baldi (Bologna), S. Gottlöber (AIP)



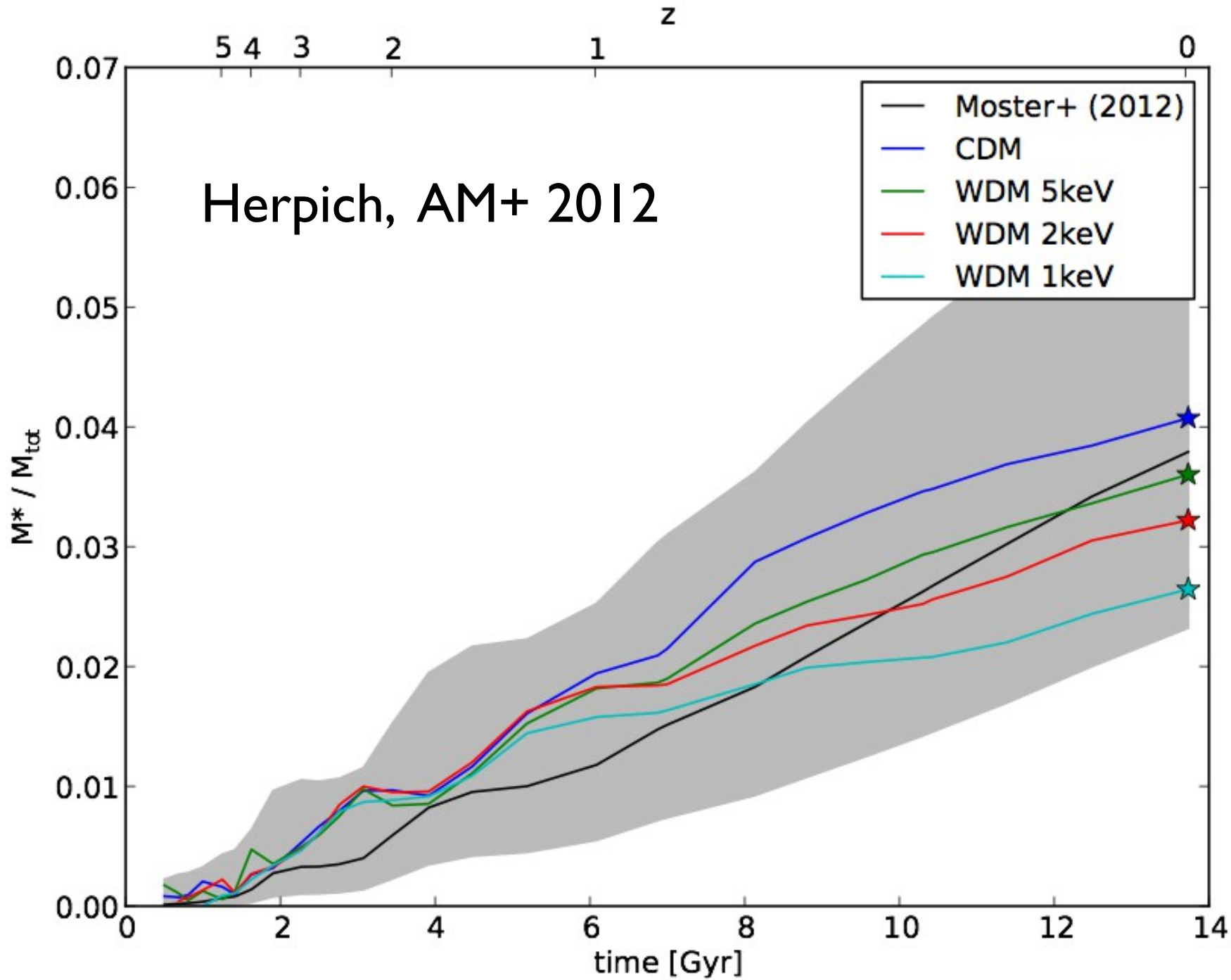
MaGICC galaxy simulation

Stinson, Brook, AM+2012

0.0 Gyr

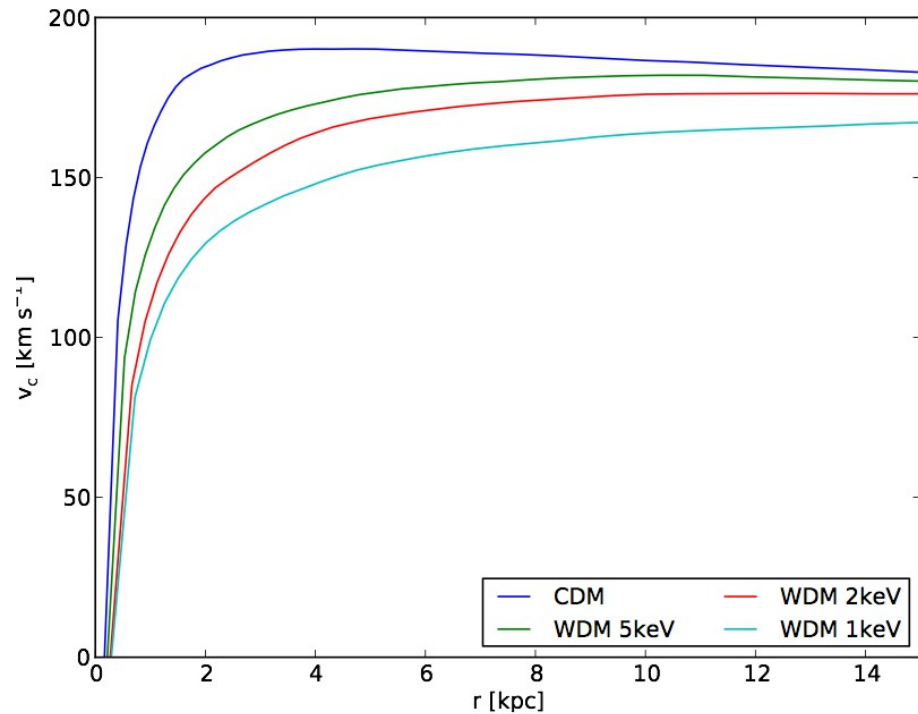
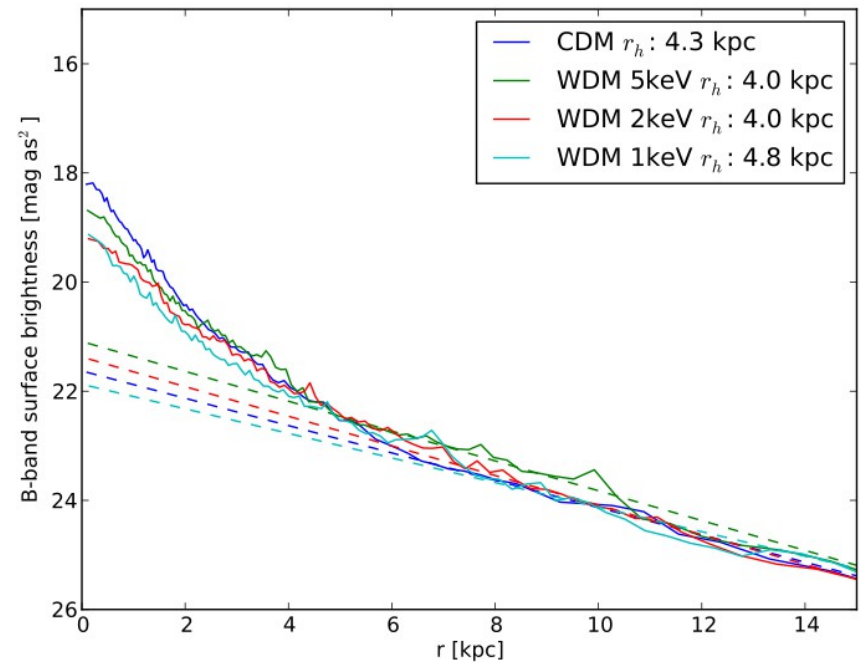
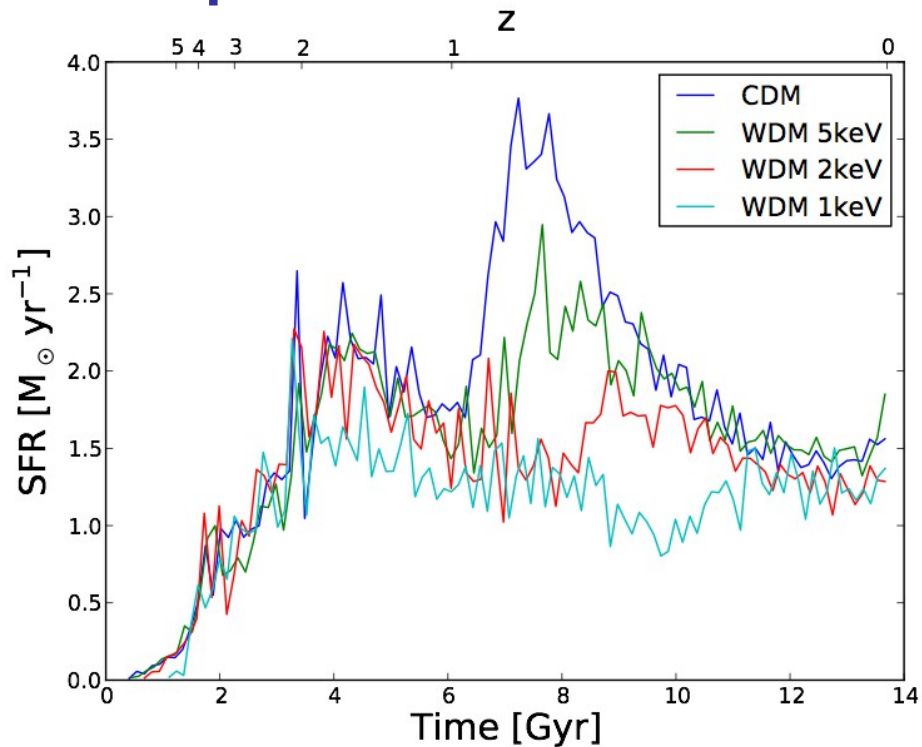


green = GAS red/blue/ = stars (DM not shown)



WDM vs. CDM

Herpich, AM+ 2012



Conclusion: If you like it COLD

1 - Abundance of local satellites does **NOT** require WDM.
Actually it can be used to constrain it.

2 - Flat density profiles can **NOT** be explained by WDM alone.

Baryons + CDM can explain most of the observations

Wait for good SUSY news from LHC

Conclusion: If you like it WARM

- 1 – 2 keV WDM in agreement with all current constraints
- 2 – Better than CDM on small scales (*doesn't solve but helps*)
- 3 – Possible new tight constraints from M^*/M_{dm} ratio

Why WDM?

Cores in very faint MW satellites could require WDM & baryons to act together.

Baryons and WDM must be simulated together

Wait for *no* SUSY evidence from LHC

I am covered in both cases

THANK YOU!

