# Thermal Relics and Galactic Dynamics of Dark Matter with Sommerfeld Enhancement

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Feng, Kaplinghat and Yu (2009) PRL **arXiv:0911.0422** [hep-ph] Feng, Kaplinghat and Yu (2010) **arXiv:1005.XXXX** [hep-ph]

# Outline

- Motivations for dark matter with Sommerfeld enhancement
- Maximal enhancements with relic constraints

   Increased annihilation cross section
   possible non-thermal distribution
   Chemical re-coupling
- Galactic dynamics and halo shape constraints
- Conclusions

#### Dark Matter and WIMP miracle



 $m_X \sim 250 \text{GeV}, \ \alpha \sim 0.01, \ \langle \sigma_A v \rangle \sim 1.9 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{s}$ 

# PAMELA and Fermi Results



Astrophysical reasons?

Pulsar, Supernova explosions, Cosmic ray propagation...

#### Dark matter

Advantages: Weak scale WIMP Challenges: large annihilation cross section. one needs ~100- $1000 \times (3.0 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{s})$ . Lepton modes.

The Fermi LAT Collaboration (2009)

#### Sommerfeld-enhanced annihilation



- Sommerfeld (1931), Hisano, Matsumoto and Nojiri (2003), Cirelli, Strumia and Tamburini (2007), Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner, Slatyer and Weiner (2008)...
- Introduce ~MeV-1GeV force carrier,
  Cross section is enhanced
  Hardronic modes are suppressed by kinematics

Image: Feng



### Fitting and tensions



Feng, Kaplinghat and Yu (2009)

### Careful treatment

- Annihilation is enhanced after freeze out Before Tkd  $v \sim \sqrt{T}$  after Tkd  $v \sim T$
- Resonance effects  $S \sim \left(\frac{\alpha}{v}\right)^2$

$$\frac{dn_X}{dt} + 3Hn_X = -\langle \sigma_{\rm an} v_{\rm rel} \rangle \left( n_X^2 - n_X^{\rm eq\,2} \right)$$

• Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution?

Slow particles annihilate with larger cross section.



This preferentially depletes the low velocity population and may distort the phase space distribution.

#### Self-Scattering and thermal distribution



•The Light force carrier also mediates dark matter selfscattering.

•Self-scattering can maintain dark matter thermal distribution in early Universe.

•Bounds from observed elliptical halo shape. Feng, Kaplinghat and Yu (2009), Buckley and Fox (2009).

 $T_{\rm nt} \sim 20 \ \text{keV} \left[ \frac{m_{\phi}}{250 \ \text{MeV}} \right] \left[ \frac{m_X}{1 \ \text{TeV}} \right]^{\frac{3}{4}} \left[ \frac{T_{\rm kd}}{250 \ \text{MeV}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[ \frac{\kappa}{800} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 

#### **Resonance and Chemical Recoupling**



maximized by sitting exactly at resonance.

# Maximal enhancement with optimized parameter choices



- •Different modes (4e, 2mu+2e...)
- •Astrophysics uncertainties
- •Different sources for PAMELA and Fermi
- •More complicated models

## Astrophysical consequences of selfinteraction of dark matter

• Kinetic decoupling, small scale formation, bound state formation, the Bullet Cluster, halo shape [see Feng, Kaplinghat, Tu and Yu (2009)].

Morphology of dark matter halo with self-interacting dark matter:

- If self-interactions are rapid enough, they lead to
  - isotropic velocity dispersion.
  - spherical halo.
  - isothermal halo.



- These expectations are from simulations of scattering in the hard sphere limit. [Dave et al. (2000), Yoshida et al. (2000), Moore et al. (2000), Craig et al (2001), Kochanek et al. (2001)]
- Many elliptical galaxies show clear evidence for flattened, tri-axial dark matter halos.

 $m_{\phi} > 30 \text{ MeV}$ 

Feng, Kaplinghat and Yu (2009)



From wikipedia.com

# Summary

- Cosmic ray excesses motivate dark matter with Sommerfeld enhancement.
- It has interesting thermal history and galactic dynamics.
- Thermal relic constraints disfavor this explanation.