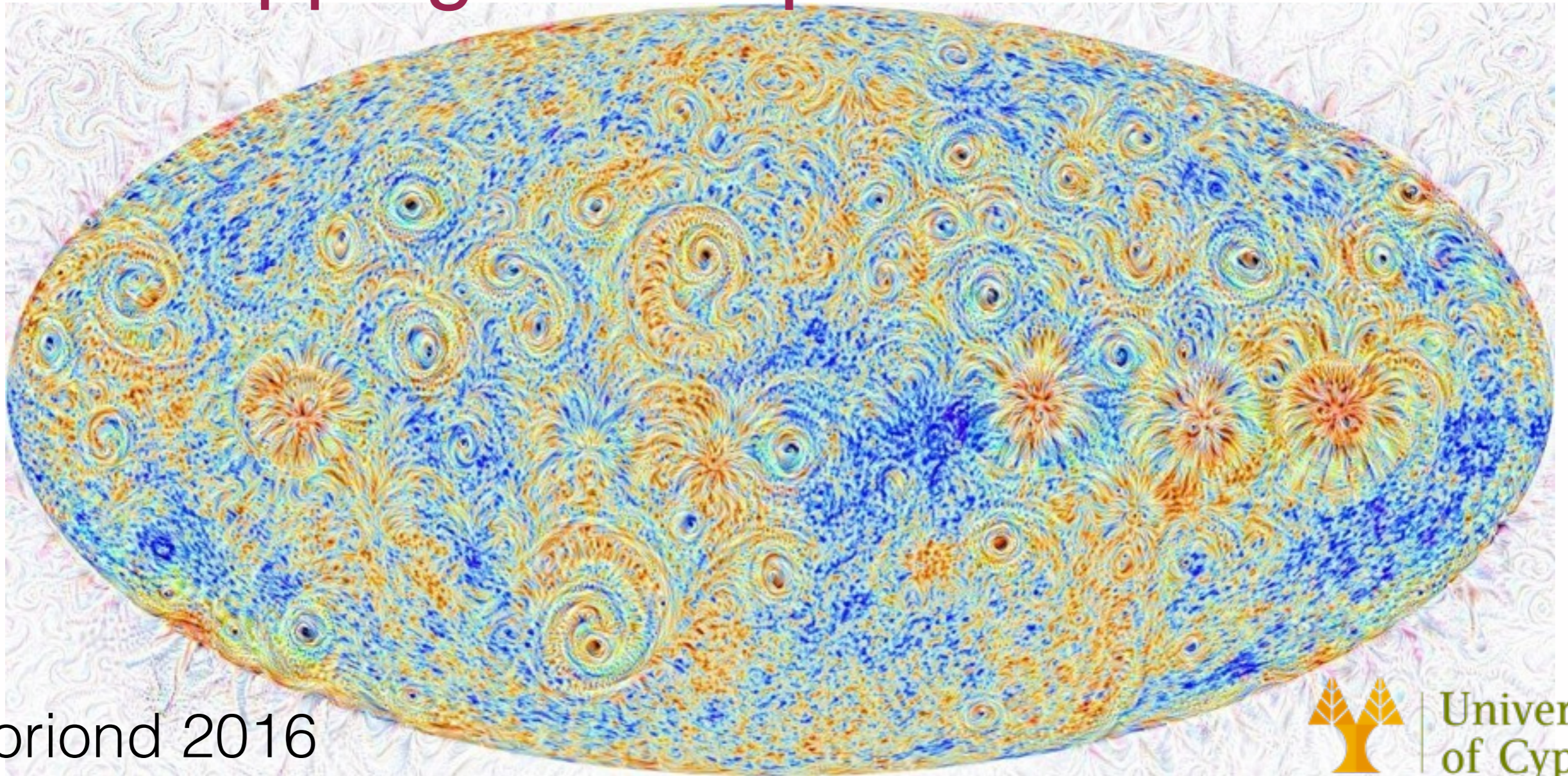


# Generalised Dark Matter: Imprints on the CMB and mapping to non-perturbative models



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Thomas et al, **1601.05097**      Kopp et al, 1604.xxxxx

# Outline

- Generalised dark matter (GDM), 3 new parameters
- CMB with  $\Lambda$ -GDM and constraints from Planck
- Connection to warm dark matter, EFTofLSS, and mapping to non-equilibrium thermodynamics and EFT of fluids.

# Believing in dark matter

- Extensions of the standard model of particle physics (SM)
- Cold dark matter (CDM) gives concordant picture within General Relativity (GR)
- Modified gravity?:
  - ◆ GR's success for a century
  - ◆ Lack of working alternatives

Axions  
Wimps  
Sterile  $\nu$  } natural extensions of SM

Internal galaxy and cluster dynamics  
Expansion history  
Large scale structure  
Lensing CMB BBN

no modified gravity theory yet to explain all those phenomena

# Dark matter fluid

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \rho u_\mu u_\nu + P(g_{\mu\nu} + u_\mu u_\nu) + \Sigma_{\mu\nu}$$

- Cold and Collisionless particles in the continuum limit are described before shell crossing as **pressureless perfect fluid (=CDM in camb and class)**

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Planck 2015 XX, 1502.02114} & \beta_{c,\text{iso}} < 0.038 \\ \text{Planck 2015 XIII, 1502.01589} & \omega_c = 0.12 \pm 0.0027 \end{array}$$

- A general fluid can have **pressure**  $P = P(\rho, S, \nabla_\mu u^\mu, \dots)$ . We allow for **non-adiabatic**, but exclude **bulk viscosity**
- Shear  $\Sigma_{\mu\nu}(\rho, \nabla_\mu u_\nu, g_{\mu\nu}, \dots)$ , spatial and traceless

No heat flux.  $u_\mu$  is wlog defined as Landau-Lifshitz frame:  $u_\mu T^\mu{}_\nu = -\rho u_\nu$

$$T^\mu{}_\nu = T_g^\mu{}_\nu + T_\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu + T_{\text{SM}}^\mu{}_\nu = (8\pi G_N)^{-1} G^\mu{}_\nu$$

↙ g for GDM

# Generalised Dark Matter

Linear scalar perturbation

- Perturbed stress-energy-momentum tensor

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \rho u_\mu u_\nu + P(g_{\mu\nu} + u_\mu u_\nu) + \Sigma_{\mu\nu}$$

g for GDM

$$\delta_g = \delta\rho_g / \bar{\rho}_g$$

$$w = \bar{P}_g / \bar{\rho}_g$$

$$\Sigma_{g^i j} = \bar{\rho}_g (1 + w) (\partial_i \partial_j \Sigma_g)^{\text{tracefree}}$$

$$u_{g^i} = -a \partial_i \theta_g$$

$$\Pi_g = \delta P_g / \bar{\rho}_g$$

- Perturbed conservation equation  $\nabla_\mu T_g^\mu{}_\nu = 0$

- GDM closure relations

derived for neutrinos: Blas et al 2011 JCAP 7

$$\Pi_g = c_a^2 \delta_g + \underbrace{(c_s^2 - c_a^2)}_{\text{non-adiabatic}} \hat{\Delta}_g^{\text{rest frame}}$$

$$\dot{\Sigma}_g = -3\mathcal{H}\Sigma_g + \frac{4}{(1+w)} c_{\text{vis}}^2 \hat{\Theta}_g^{\text{Newtonian}}$$

made-up by W. Hu 1998 ApJ 506

non-adiabatic

pressure  $\Pi_{\text{nad}}$  vanishes if  $P=P(\rho)$

- GDM parameters  $w(\tau)$   $c_s^2(k, \tau)$   $c_{\text{vis}}^2(k, \tau)$

$$c_a^2 = \frac{\dot{\bar{P}}_g}{\dot{\bar{\rho}}_g} = w - \frac{\dot{w}}{3\mathcal{H}(1+w)}$$

'equation of state' 'sound speed' 'viscosity' 'adiabatic sound speed'

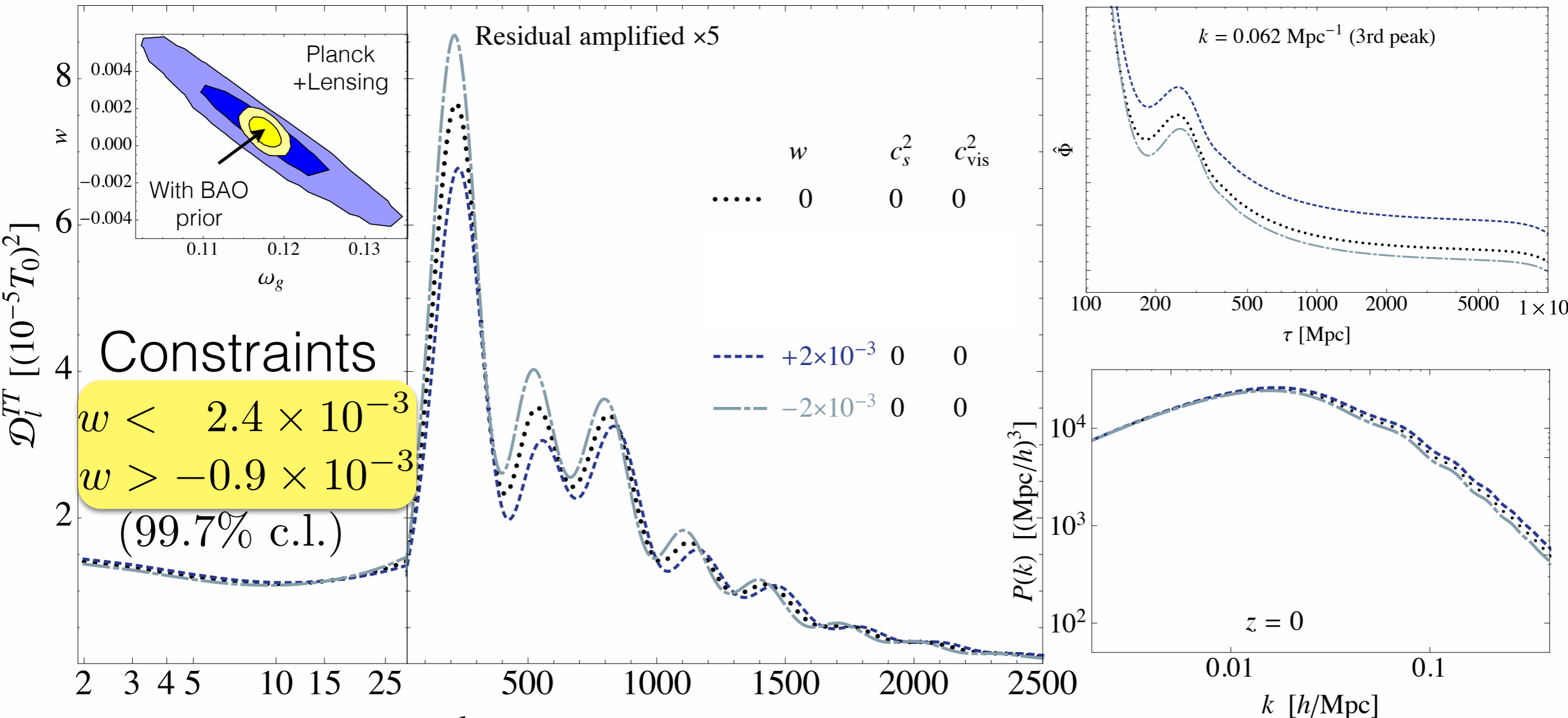
# Extending $\Lambda$ CDM into $\Lambda$ -GDM: imprints on the CMB and constraints from Planck

$$a^3 \rho_g \propto \omega_g (1 + 3w \ln(1 + z))$$

$$k_{\text{decay}}^{-1} \mathcal{H} \simeq \sqrt{c_s^2 + 0.5 c_{\text{vis}}^2}$$

# CMB and constraints

Based on a modified `class` code Lesgourgues 2011, MCMC 6+3 params with `montepython`

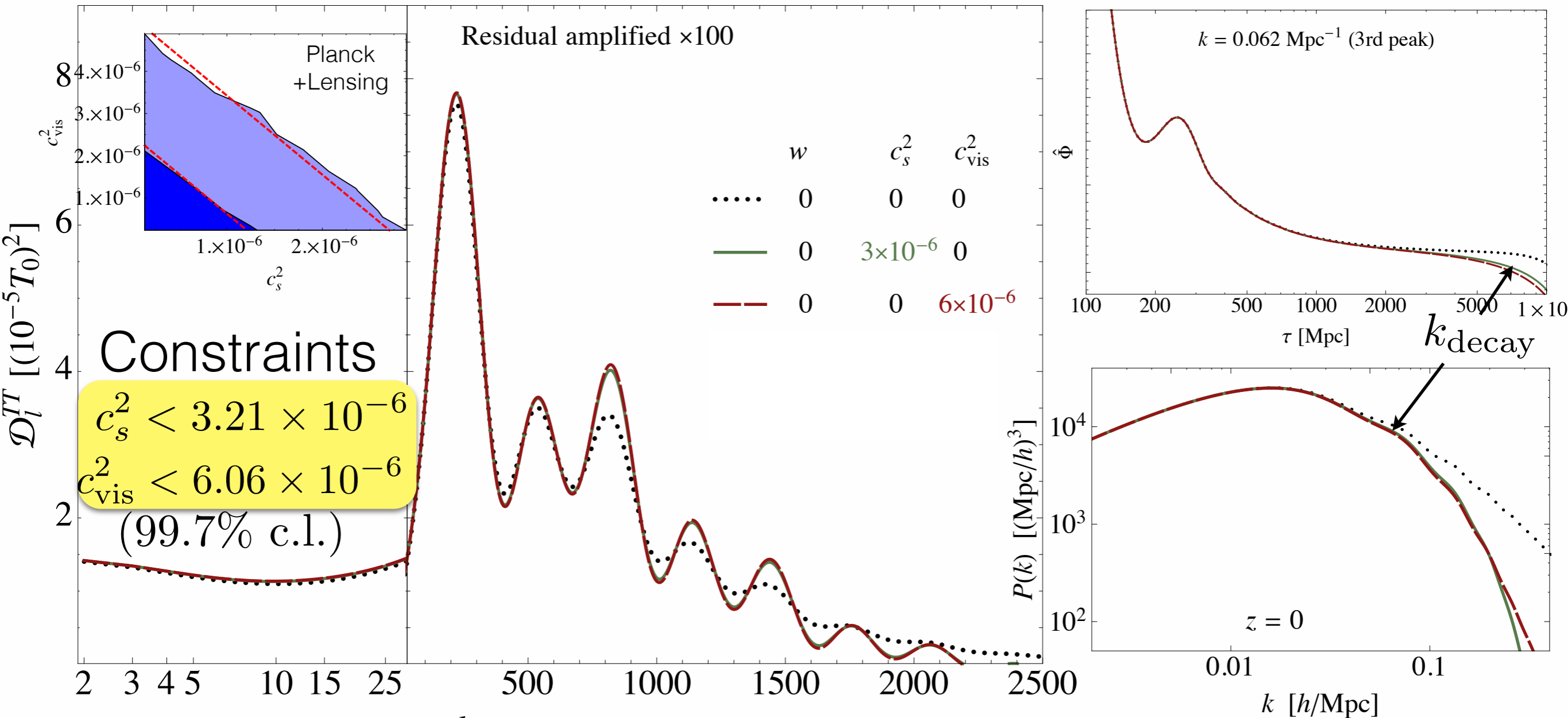


- $w \nearrow$  means  $\rho_g \nearrow$  and  $\rho_{\text{rad}}/\rho_{\text{matter}} \searrow$  during recombination
- $w$  is anticorrelated with  $\omega_g$ , correlated with  $H_0$
- $w$  is not correlated with  $c_s^2$ ,  $c_{\text{vis}}^2$

Xu, Chang, PRD 88, 2013  
 Calabrese et al, PRD 80 2009  
 Thomas et al, 1601.05097  
 Kopp et al, 1604.xxxxx

# CMB and constraints

Based on a modified class code Lesgourgues 2011, MCMC 6+3 params with montepython



- $c^2$   $\rightarrow$  means  $\Phi$   $\rightarrow$  decays at late times: *less lensing*
- $c_s^2$  is anticorrelated with  $c_{\text{vis}}^2$  because  $k_{\text{decay}}^{-1} = \tau \sqrt{c_s^2 + 0.5 c_{\text{vis}}^2}$
- Not correlated with primary parameters but with  $\Sigma m_\nu$

Mueller, PRD 71 2005

Calabrese et al, PRD 80 2009

Thomas et al, 1601.05097

Kopp et al, 1604.xxxxx



GDM: connection to  
specific DM models and  
mapping to  
non-equ.-thermodynamics  
and  
effective theory of fluids

# Rough estimates

$$w \simeq c_s^2 \simeq c_{\text{vis}}^2$$

GDM with constant parameters

Thomas et al, 1601.05097

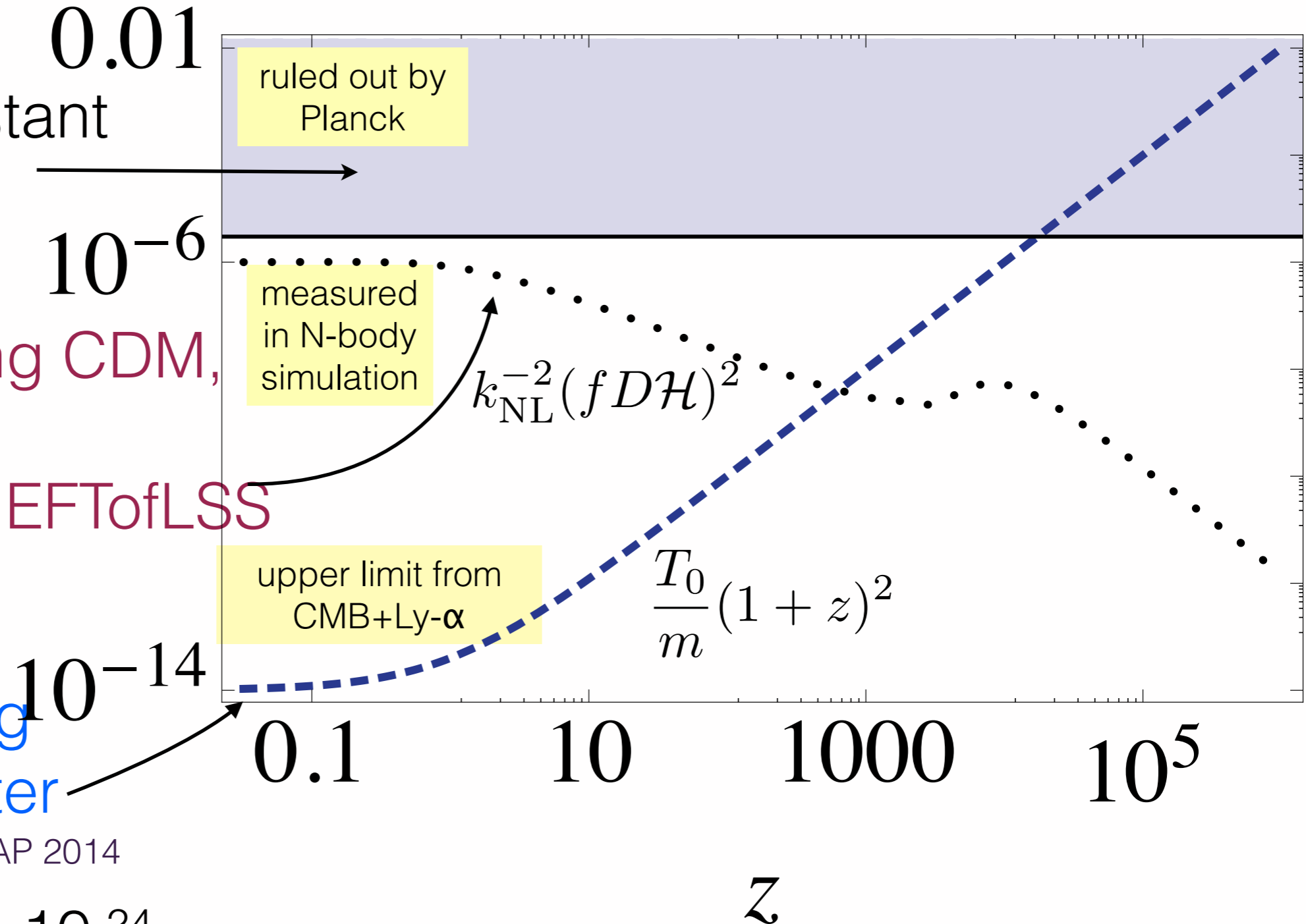
Freely streaming CDM, warmed-up by non-linearities, EFTofLSS

Baumann et al, JCAP 2012

Freely streaming warm dark matter

Armendariz-Picon et al, JCAP 2014

CDM neutralino  $10^{-24}$



# GDM from...

## Particles (Boltzmann equation)

- Freely streaming **warm dark matter**  
Armendariz-Picon, Neelakanta, JCAP 2014
- Specific models, like **self interacting massive neutrinos** and **dark atoms + dark photons**  
Oldengott et al JCAP 2015  
Cyr-Racine, Sigurdson, PRD 2013

## Fields (effective or fundamental)

- **Axion condensates.**  
Sikivie, Yang, PRL 2009  
Hlozek, et al, PRD 2015
- **Effective theory of large scale structure** (scales larger than the non-linear scale): Leads to Landau-Lifshitz type energy momentum tensor for **CDM**  
Baumann et al, JCAP 2012
- **Mimetic dark matter** and more general **constrained-norm scalar field theories.**  
Mirzaghali, Vikman, arXiv 2015  
Ballesteros, JCAP 2015

# GDM mapping

Linear scalar perturbations

## Non-equil. thermodynamics

Landau and Lifshitz, Vol.6 1987

- Principle: thermodynamics

4 free functions  $p, \zeta, \eta, \kappa(\rho, S)$

- no bulk viscosity  $\zeta = 0$

- equation of state  $w = \frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{\rho}}$

- non-adiabatic  $\Pi_{\text{nad}}$   $\kappa$   
 algebraic function of  $\hat{\Delta}_g$   
 if  $\blacktriangleright \kappa = 0$   $\blacktriangleright \kappa \rightarrow \infty$   
 $c_s^2 - c_a^2 = 0$   $c_s^2 - c_a^2 \propto \partial_S p|_\rho$

- shear  $\Sigma_g$   $c_{\text{vis}}^2 \propto \eta$   
 algebraic function of  $\hat{\Theta}_g$  ✓

## Effective theory of fluids

Ballesteros, JCAP 2015

volume-preserving 3D-diffeos

$F, m^2, \alpha, \gamma(b)$

$m^2 = 0$

$$w = -1 + \frac{d \ln(-\bar{F})}{d \ln b}$$

- $\gamma$   
 $\hat{\Delta}_g$   
 always  $c_s^2 - c_a^2 \propto (\bar{\gamma} - 1)k^2$   
 Hu, et al, PRL 85, 2000  
 same for axions

- $c_{\text{vis}}^2 \propto \bar{\alpha} - 1, \dot{\bar{\alpha}}$   
 $\hat{\Theta}_g, \hat{\Delta}_g, \hat{\Psi}$  ✗

# Summary

- ‘Generalized dark matter’ GDM with 3 new parameters offers the possibility to **test dark matter properties** in a wide class of models: *warm + free streaming*, *interacting*, *condensate*, *mimetic dark matter*, *EFTofLSS*...
- GDM parameter estimation with **Planck** likelihood + BAO prior: strong constraints and **consistent with  $\Lambda$ CDM**.
- GDM mapping to *thermodynamics* and *EFT of fluids* defined **non-perturbatively**

## Ongoing

- Extend GDM into *nonlinear regime*.
- Add large scale structures data: *WiggleZ*, *CFHTLenS*, *Ly- $\alpha$*
- Constrain *scale and time dependent GDM parameters*, add *bulk viscosity*.  
Constrain *isocurvature modes*.
- Map specific models to GDM parameters