

CONSTRAINING THE NATURE OF DARK MATTER WITH SUBSTRUCTURE LENSING: PREDICTIONS FROM THEORY AND SIMULATIONS

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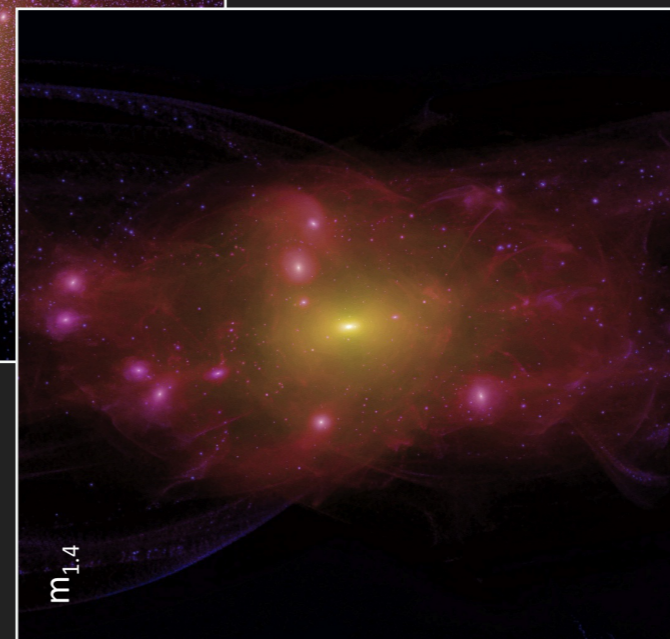
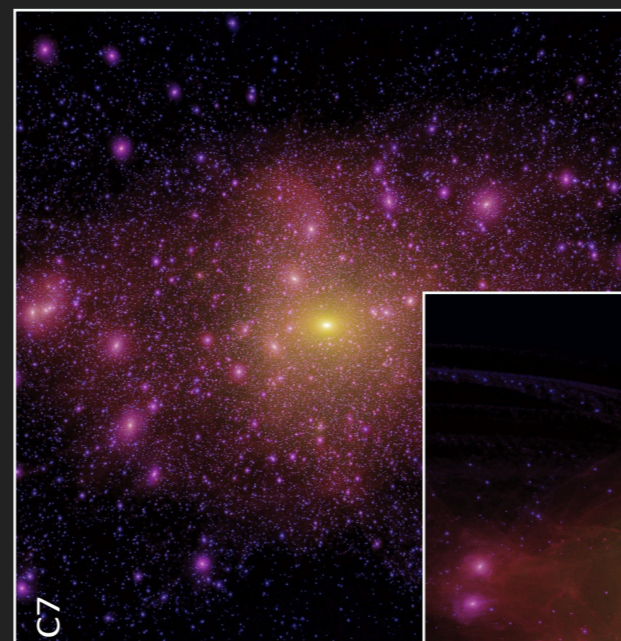
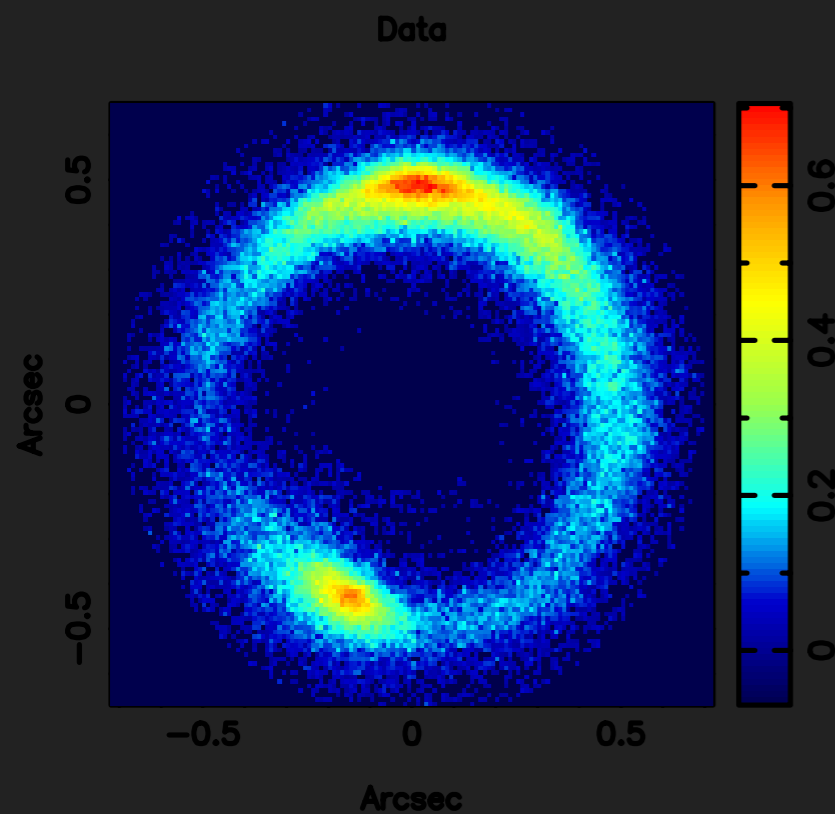
Mark Lovell

Mark Vogelsberger

Martin Sparre

Jesús Zavala

Frank van den Bosch



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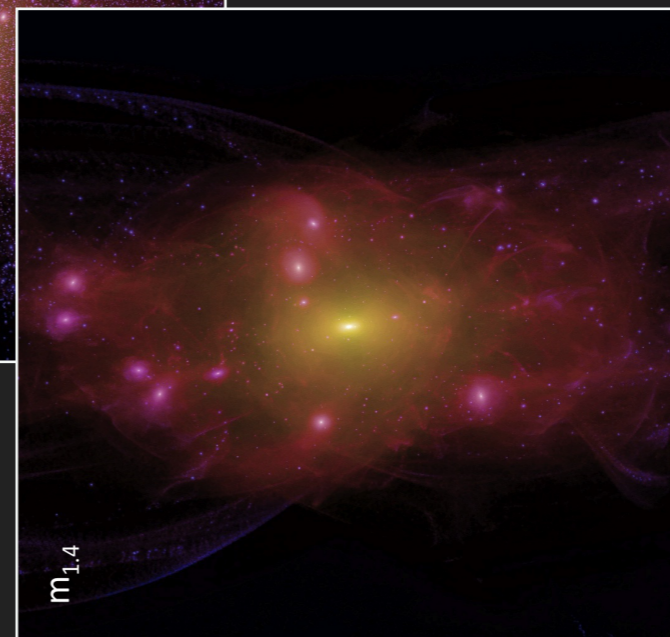
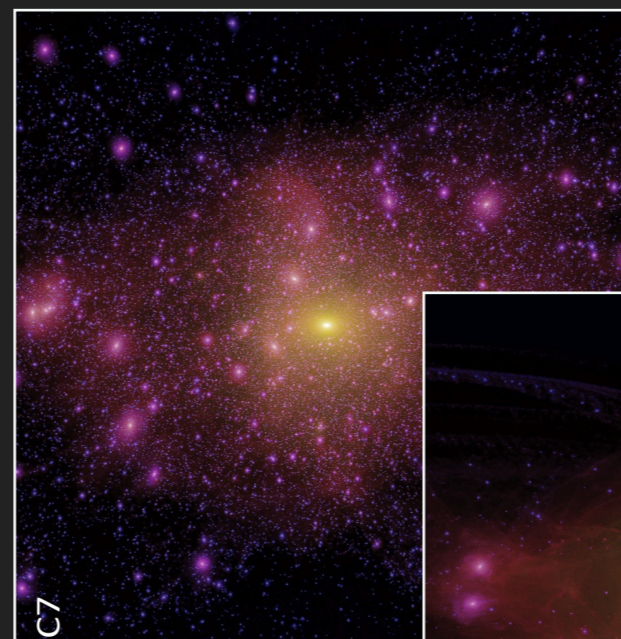
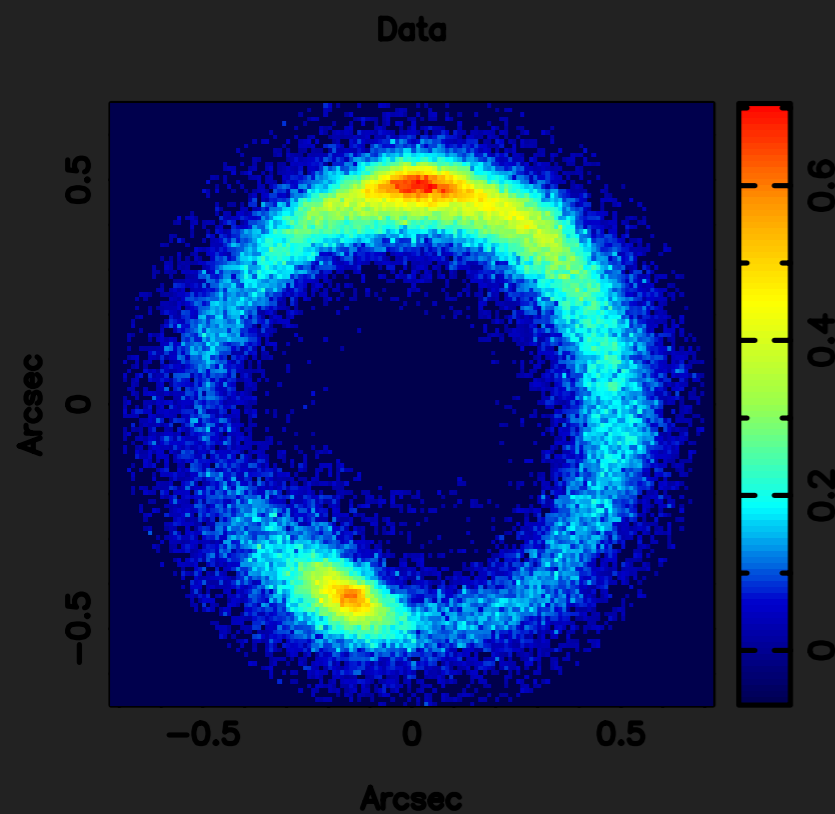
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PREDICTIONS & NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

- > how many LOS haloes we expect vs substructures in the main lens
- > predictions for CDM vs WDM

...see Elisa's talk!

STERILE NEUTRINOS

(Despali, Lovell, Vegetti et al. in prep.)

- > subhalo counts from sterile neutrino WDM zoom simulations
- > subhalo profiles, distribution and lensing power spectrum

SIDM

(Despali, Sparre, Vogelsberger, Zavala, Vegetti et al in prep.)

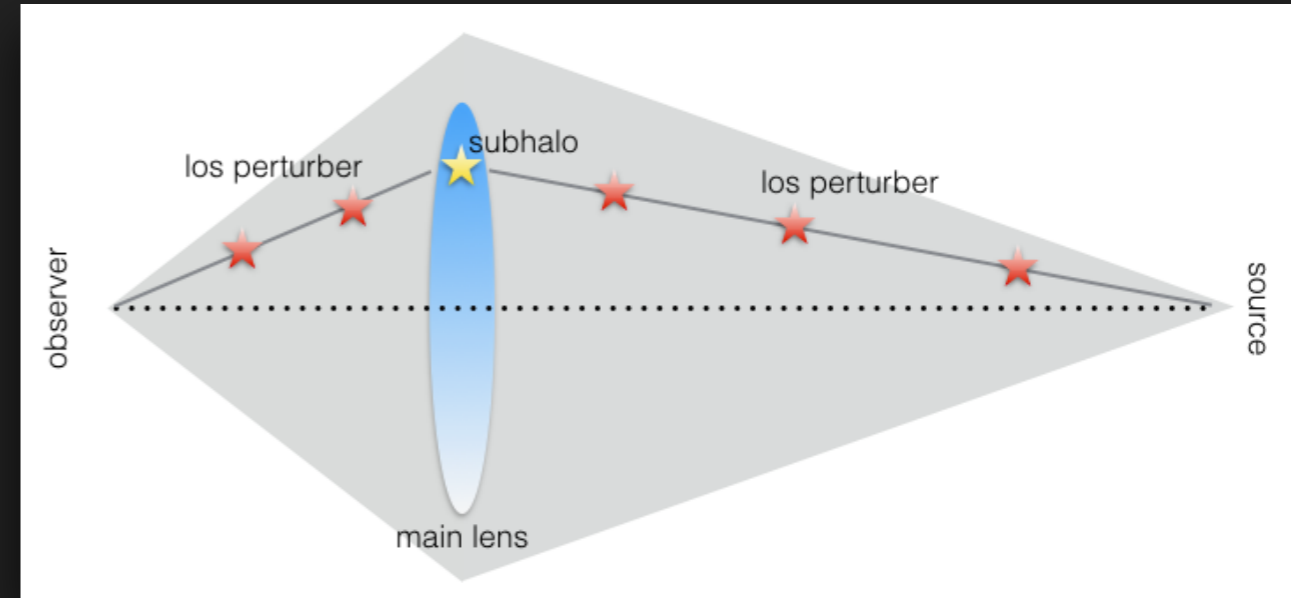
- > impact of SIDM on the main halo properties
- > different distribution of Einstein rings?
- > subhalo counts and profiles

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

lensing is sensitive to the whole mass distribution between the observer and the source

$$N_{LOS} = \int_0^{z_S} \int_{M_{LOW}(z)}^{M_{max}} n(m, z) dm \frac{dV}{dz} dz$$

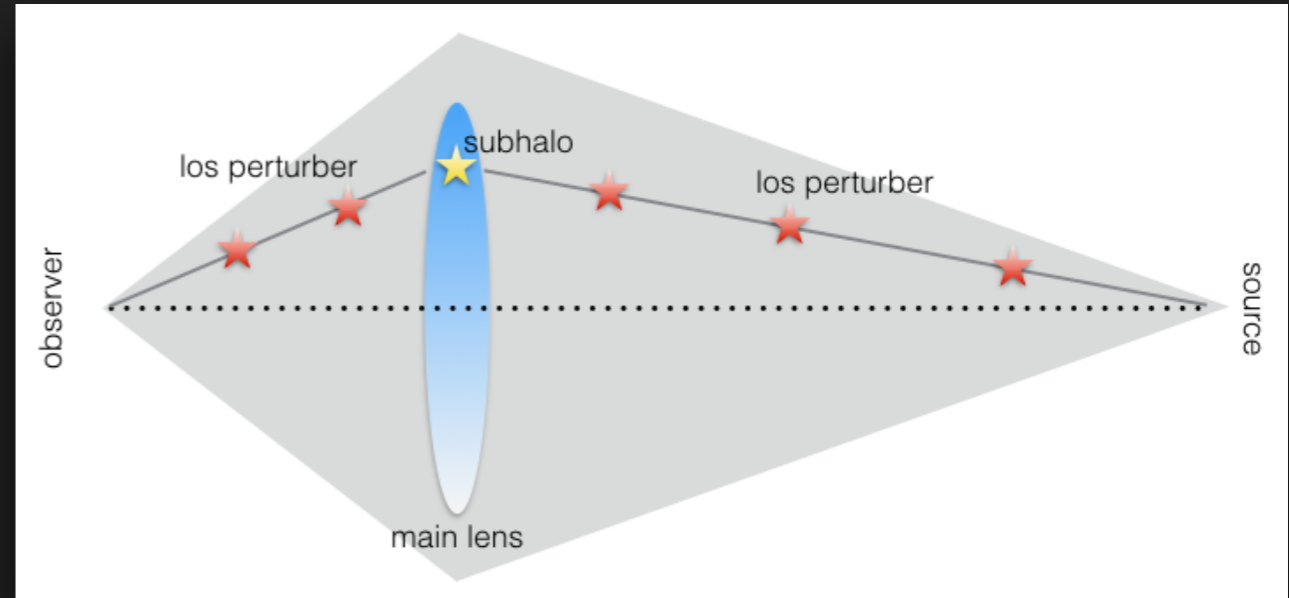


LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

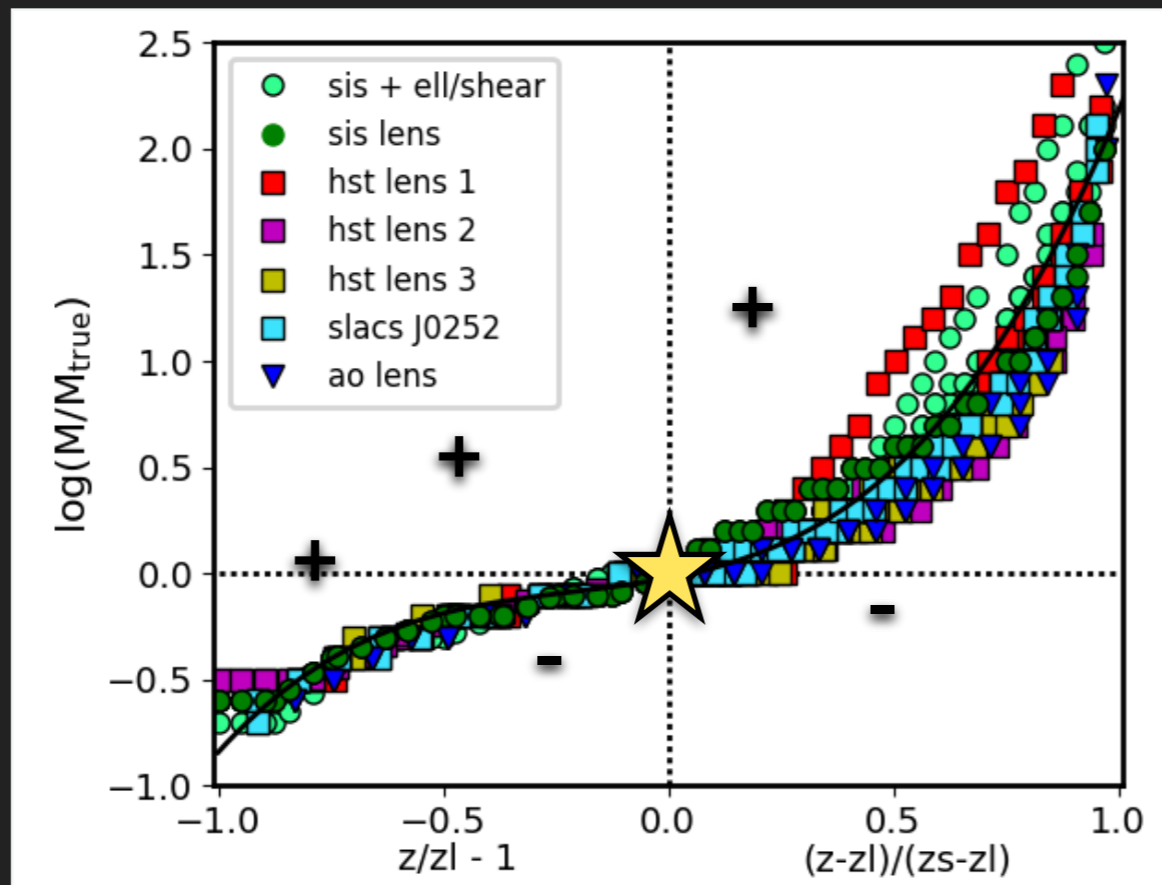
(Despali et al. 2018)

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$$N_{LOS} = \int_0^{z_S} \int_{M_{LOW}(z)}^{M_{max}} n(m, z) dm \frac{dV}{dz} dz$$



“EQUIVALENT LINE-OF-SIGHT”



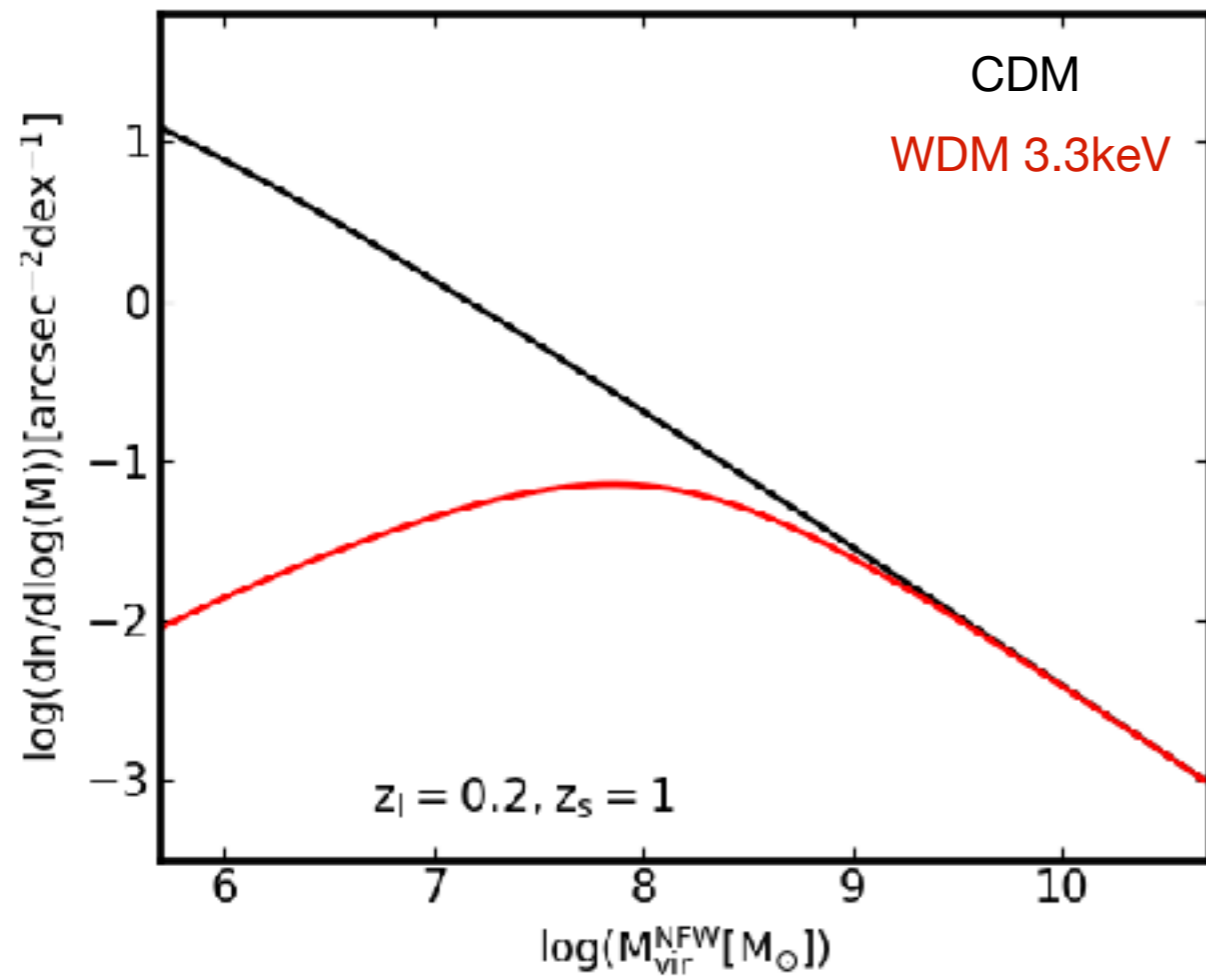
> used to rescale the sensitivity function at $z \neq z_L$

$$\log M_{vir}(z) = (0.41x + 0.57x^2 + 0.9x^3)$$

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

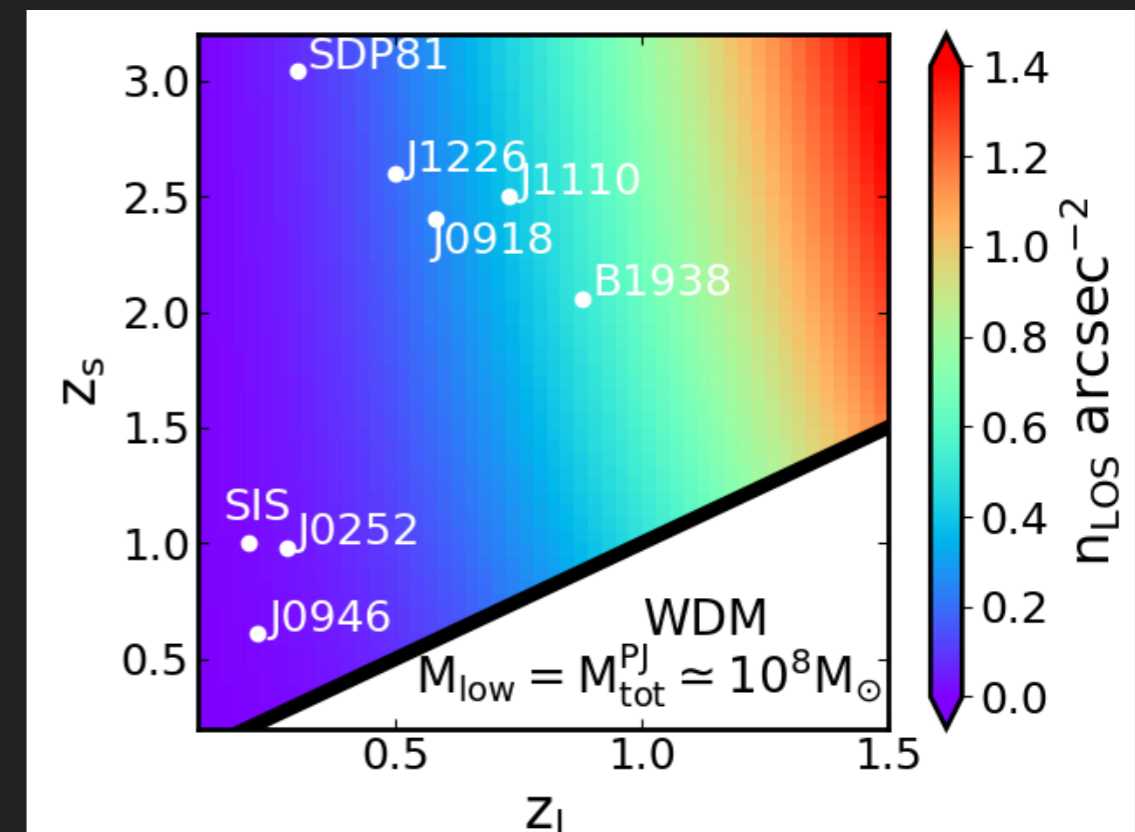
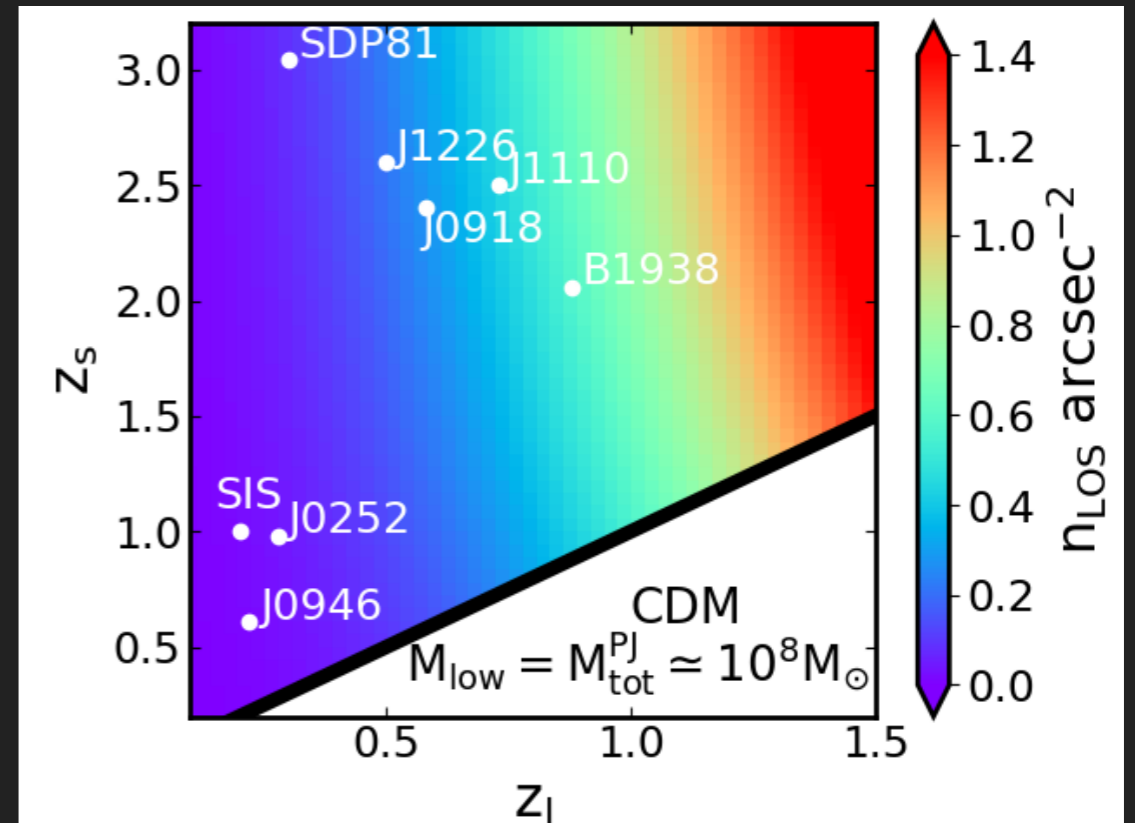
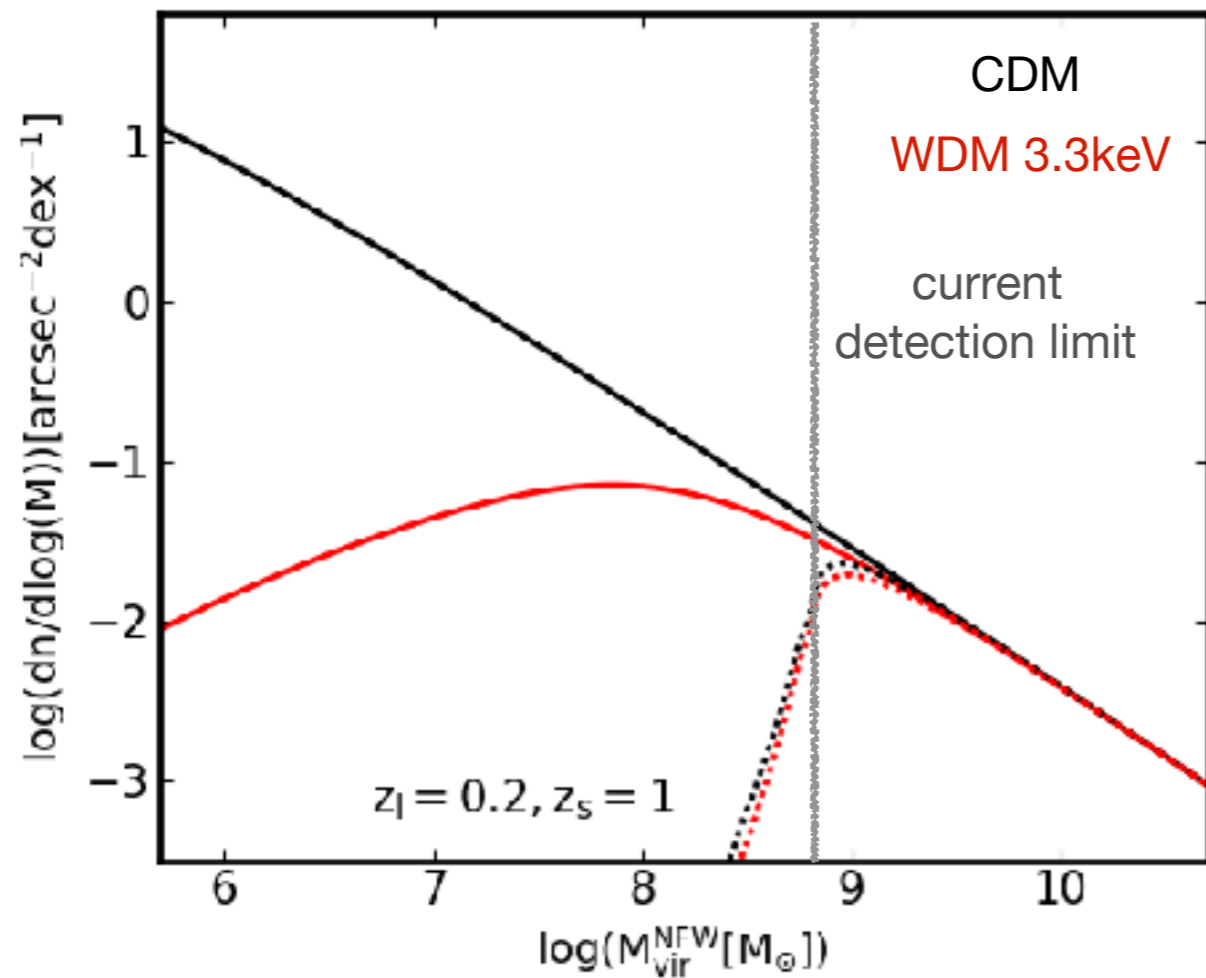
$$\frac{n_{WDM}}{n_{CDM}} = (1 + \gamma M_{hm} M^{-1})^\beta$$



LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

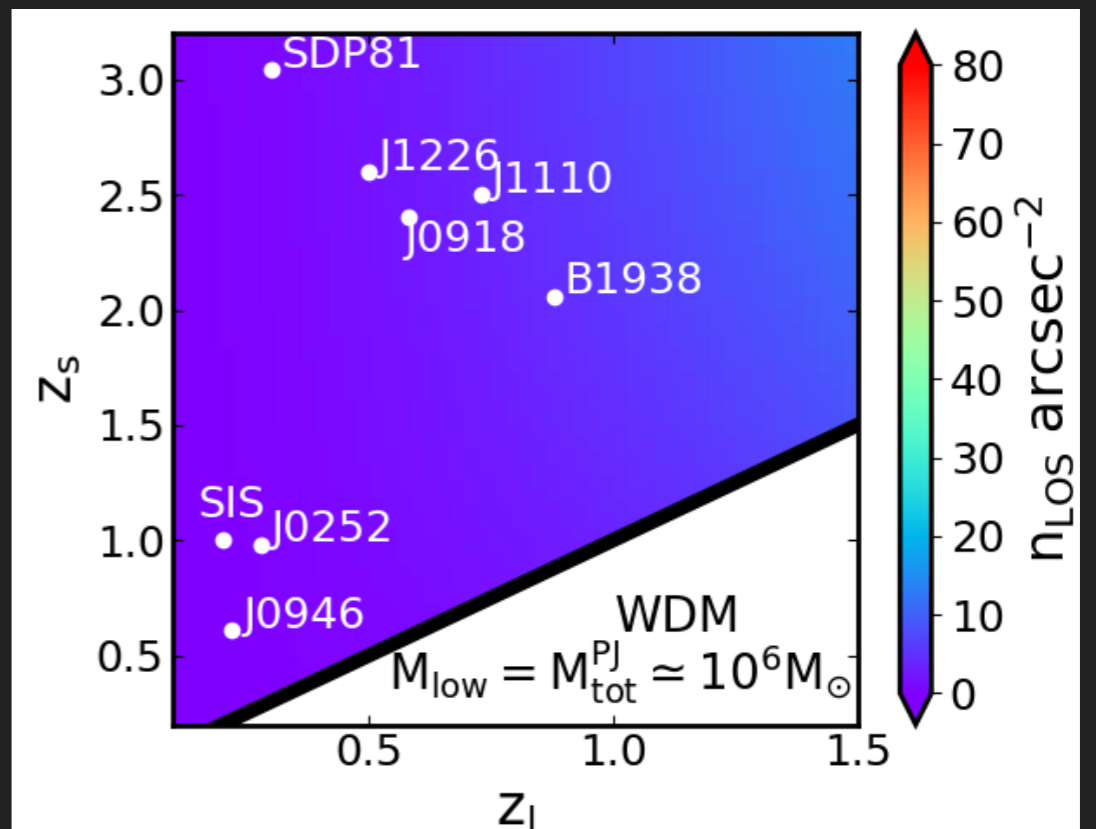
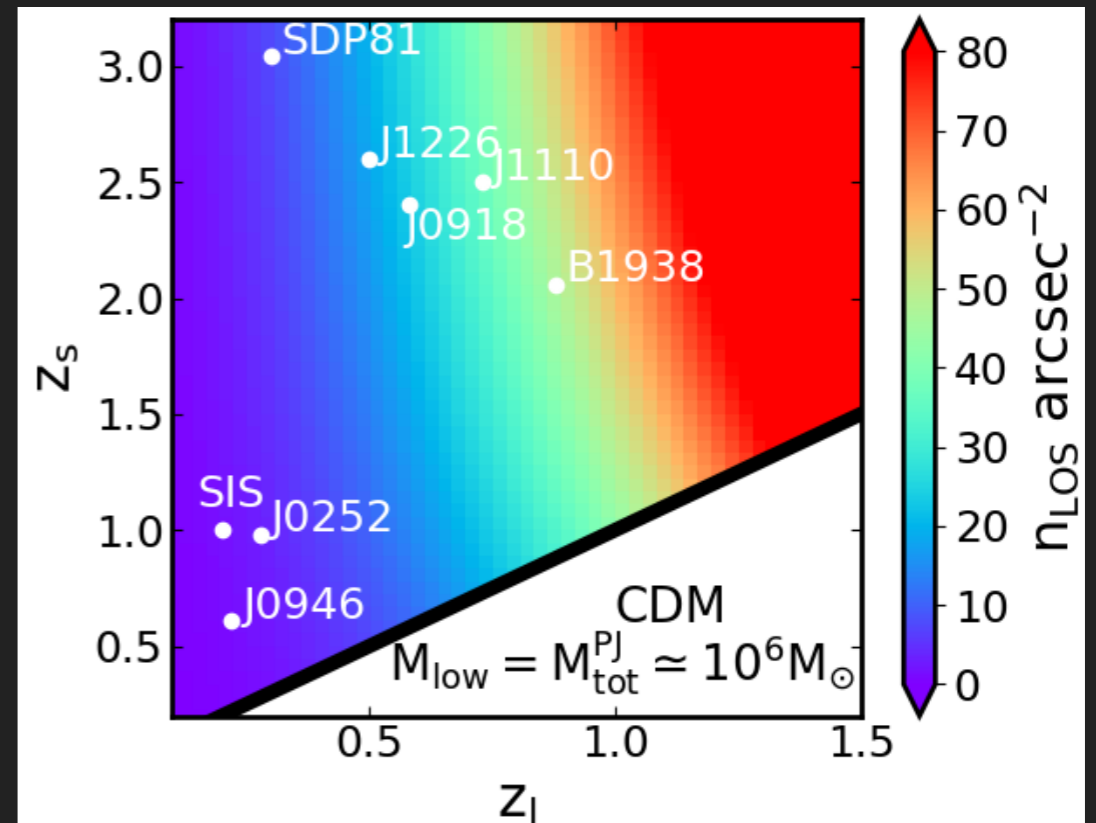
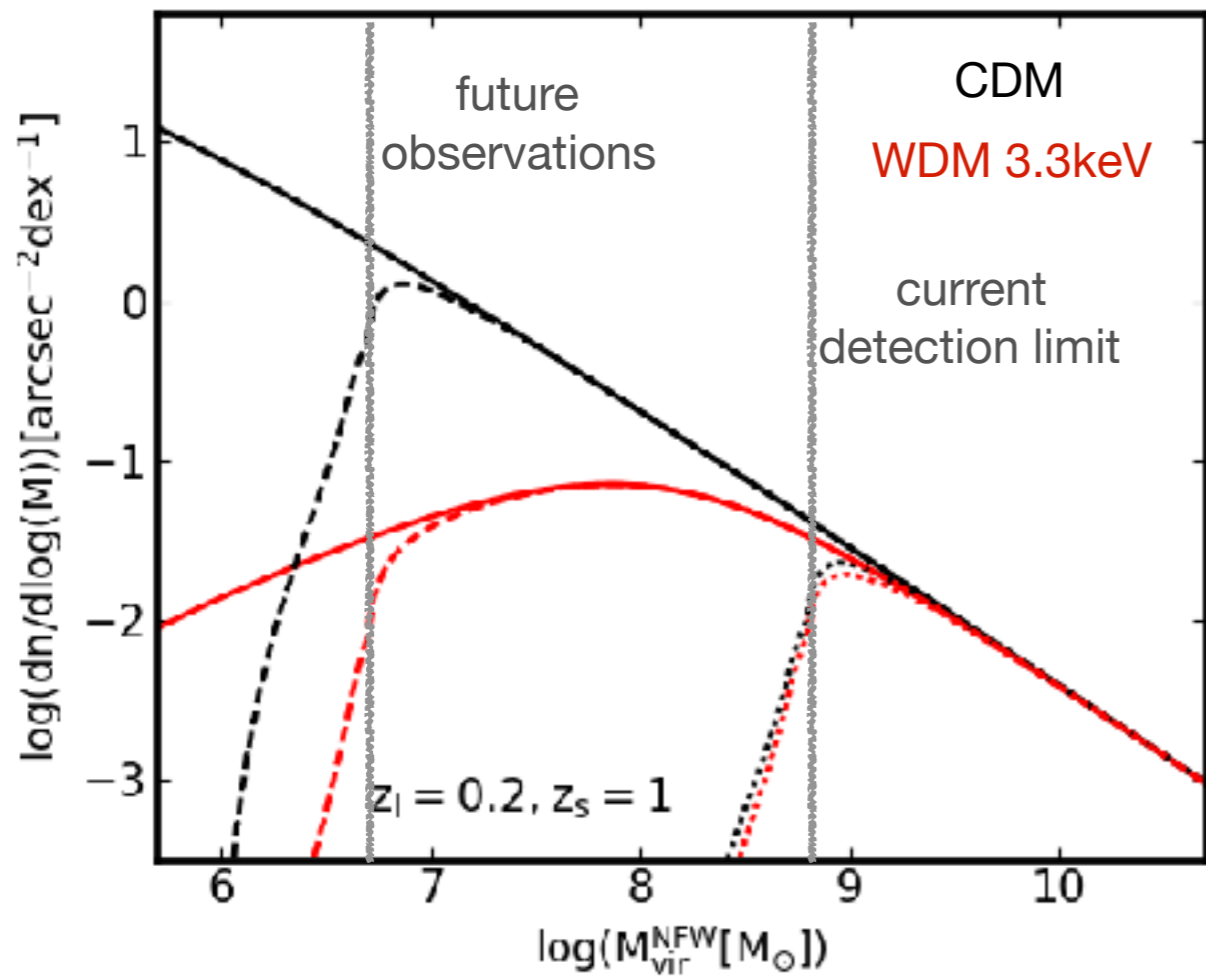
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LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

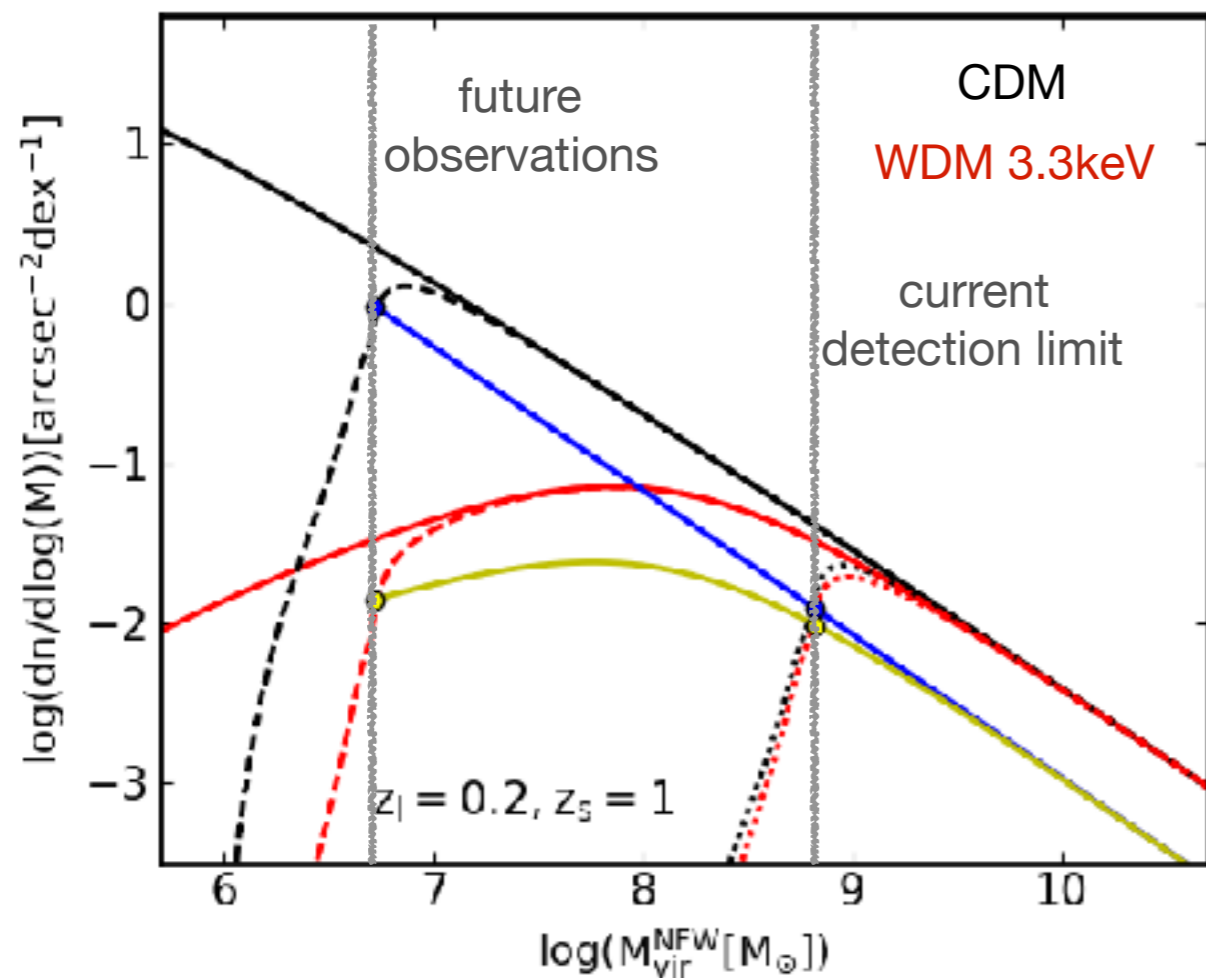
$$\frac{n_{WDM}}{n_{CDM}} = (1 + \gamma M_{hm} M^{-1})^\beta$$



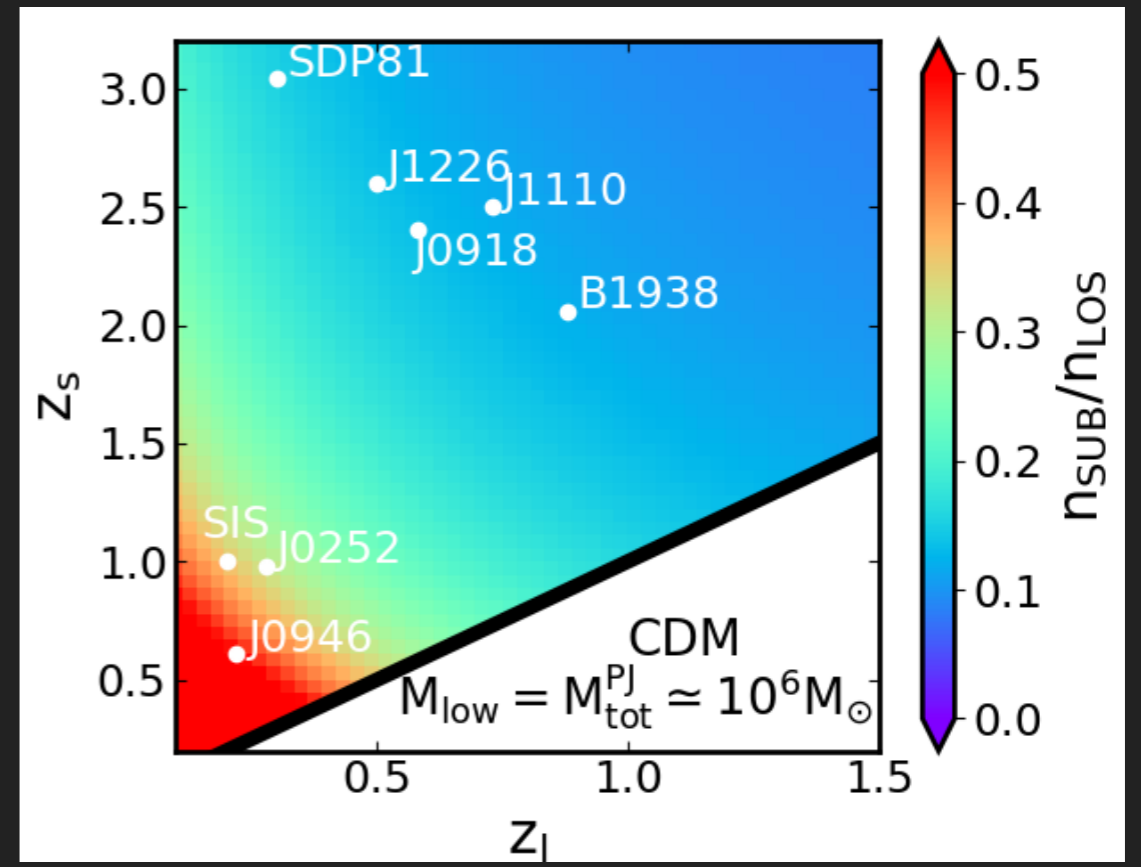
LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

(Despali et al. 2018)

$$\frac{n_{WDM}}{n_{CDM}} = (1 + \gamma M_{hm} M^{-1})^\beta$$



ratio subhaloes/line-of-sight



> the line-of-sight population dominates

PREDICTIONS & NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

SUMMARY

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

- > the LOS population **dominates** and provides **cleaner constrains**
- > with better sensitivities we'll be able to discriminate CDM/WDM
- > we need to be careful with mass definitions

SIDM

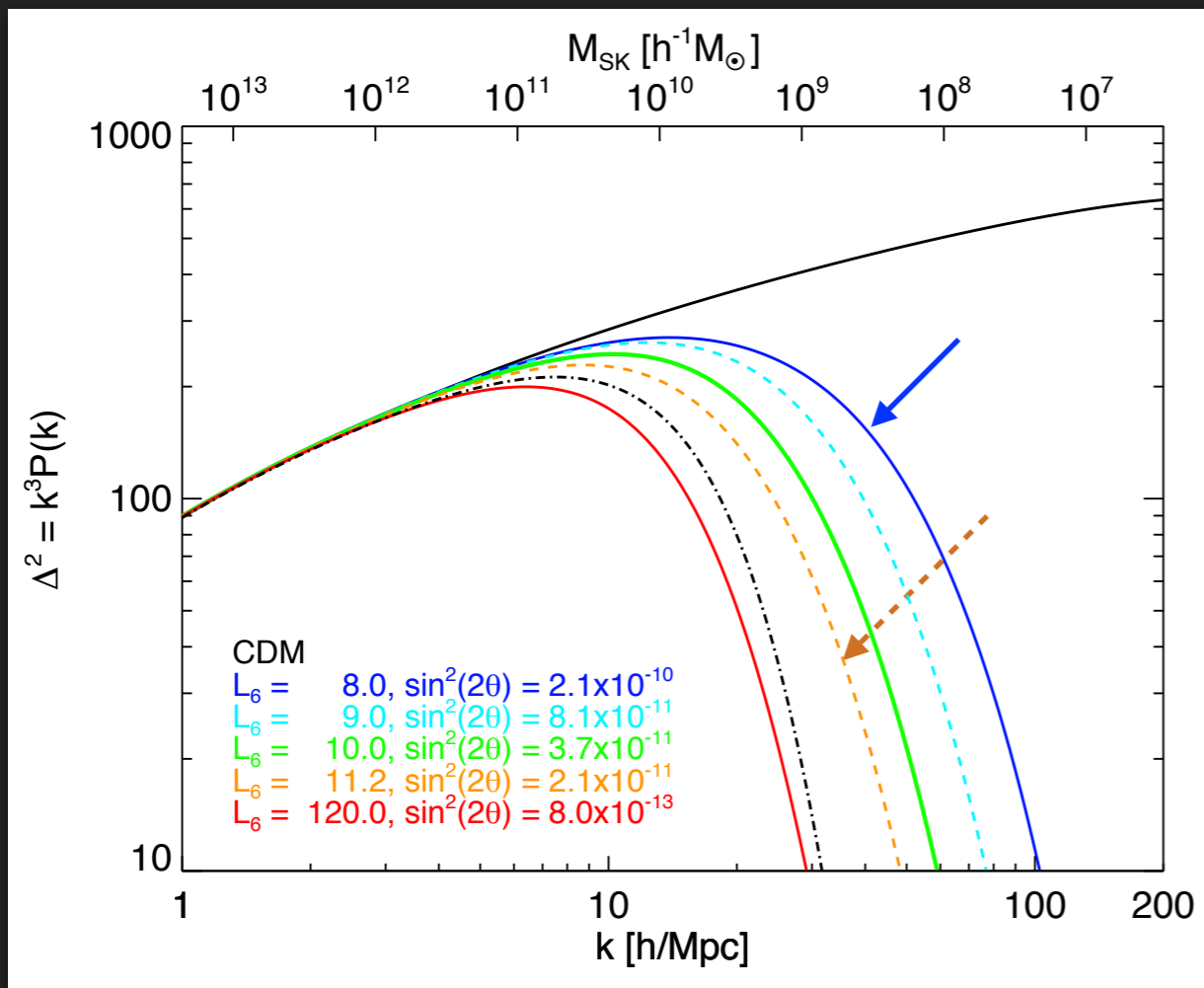
STERILE NEUTRINOS

STERILE NEUTRINO DM

(Despali, Lovell et al. in prep.)

- 4 ETG-analogues selected from the Eagle simulation
- re-simulated with 2 models of **7.1 keV sterile neutrino**: $L_6 = 8, 11.2$
- DMO and **hydro versions**

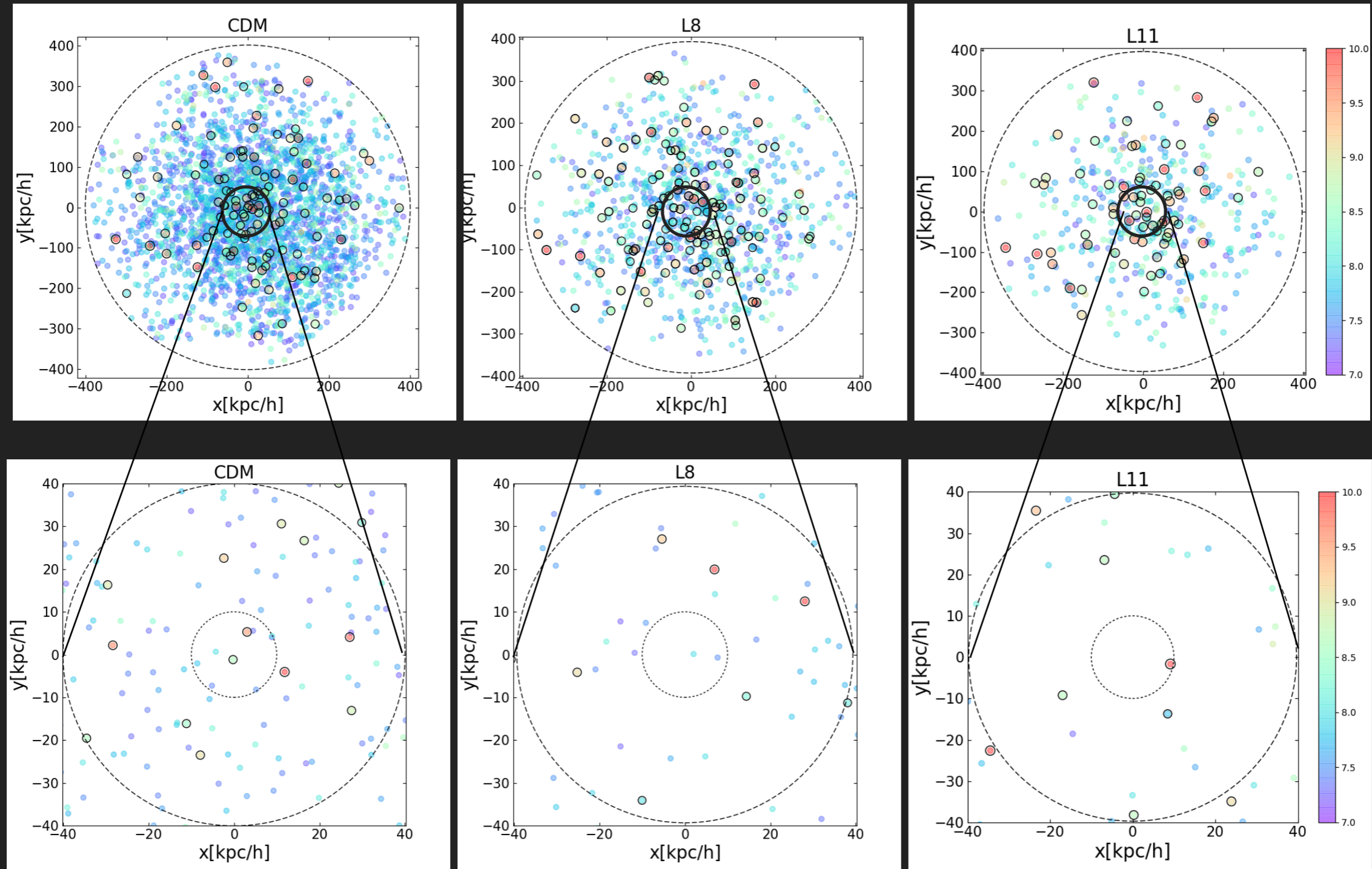
$2 \times 10^{13} M_\odot$
 $1 \times 6 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$
 $1 \times 4 \times 10^{12} M_\odot$



STERILE NEUTRINO DM

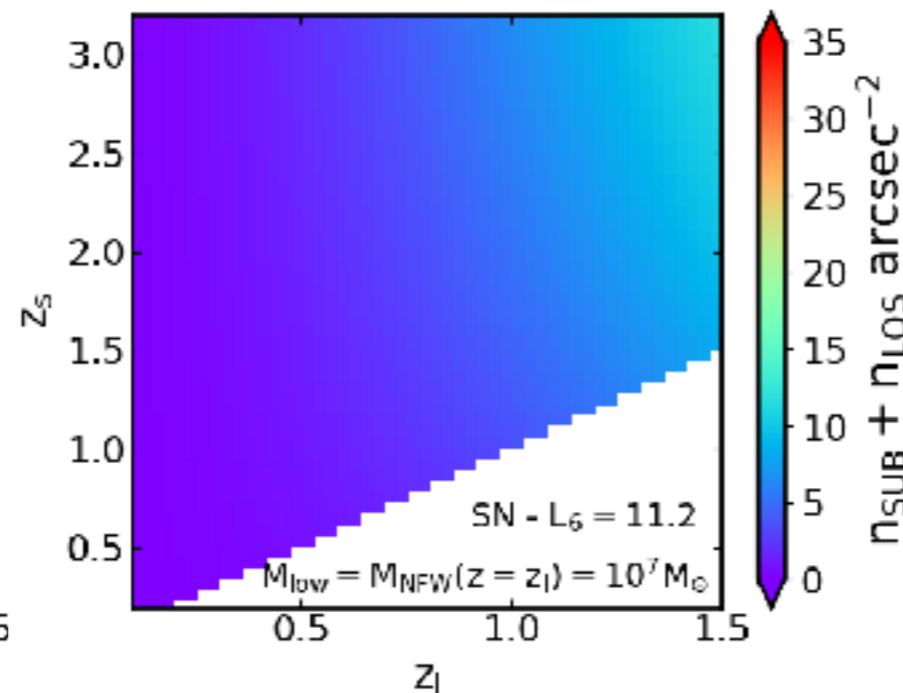
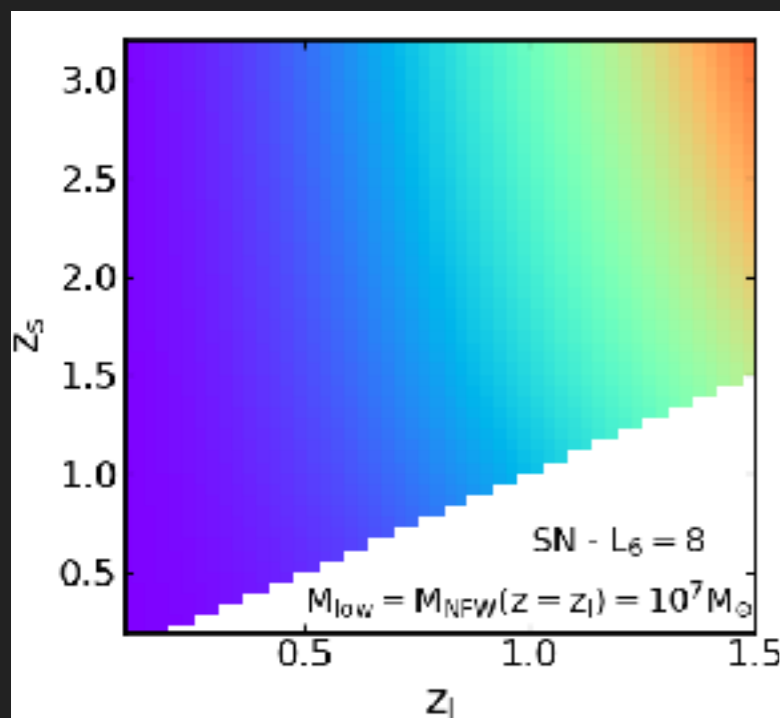
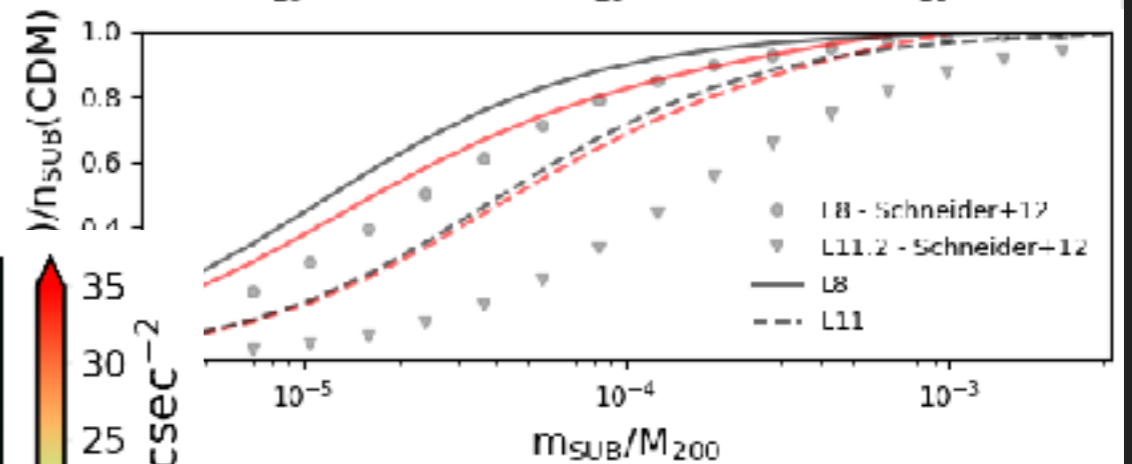
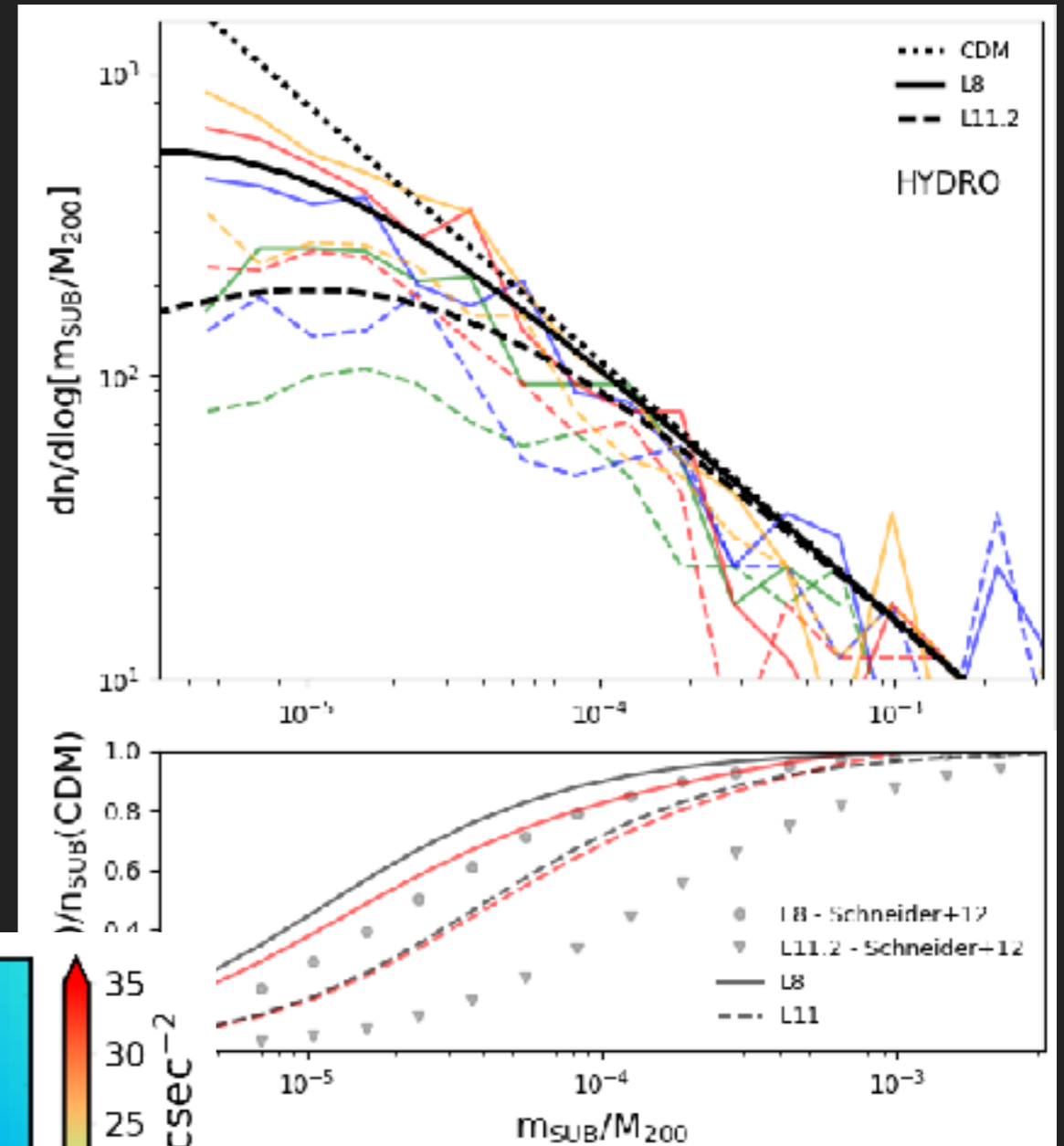
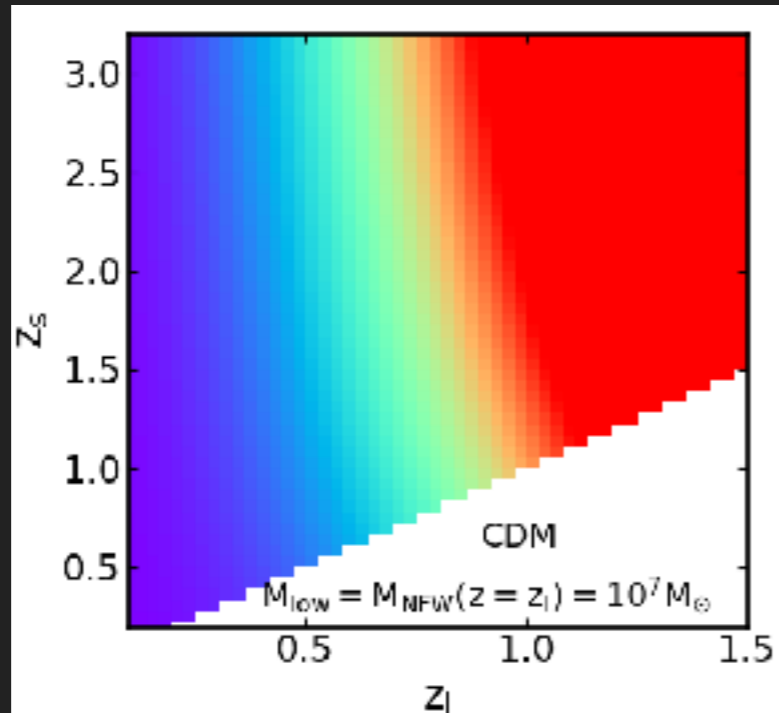
(Despali, Lovell et al. in prep.)

- > same number of “luminous” satellites - as in Lovell+16
- > difference in the “dark” population



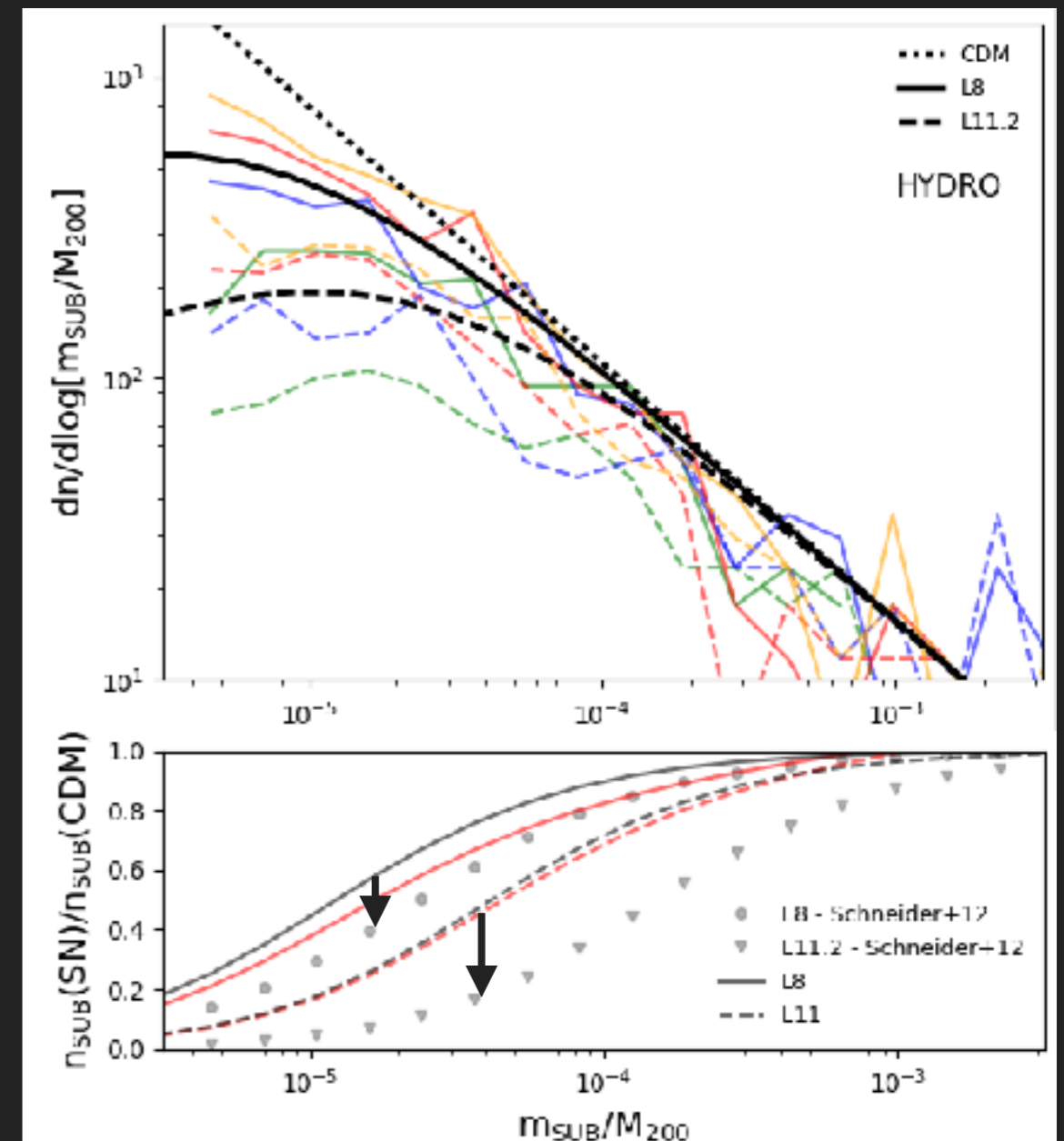
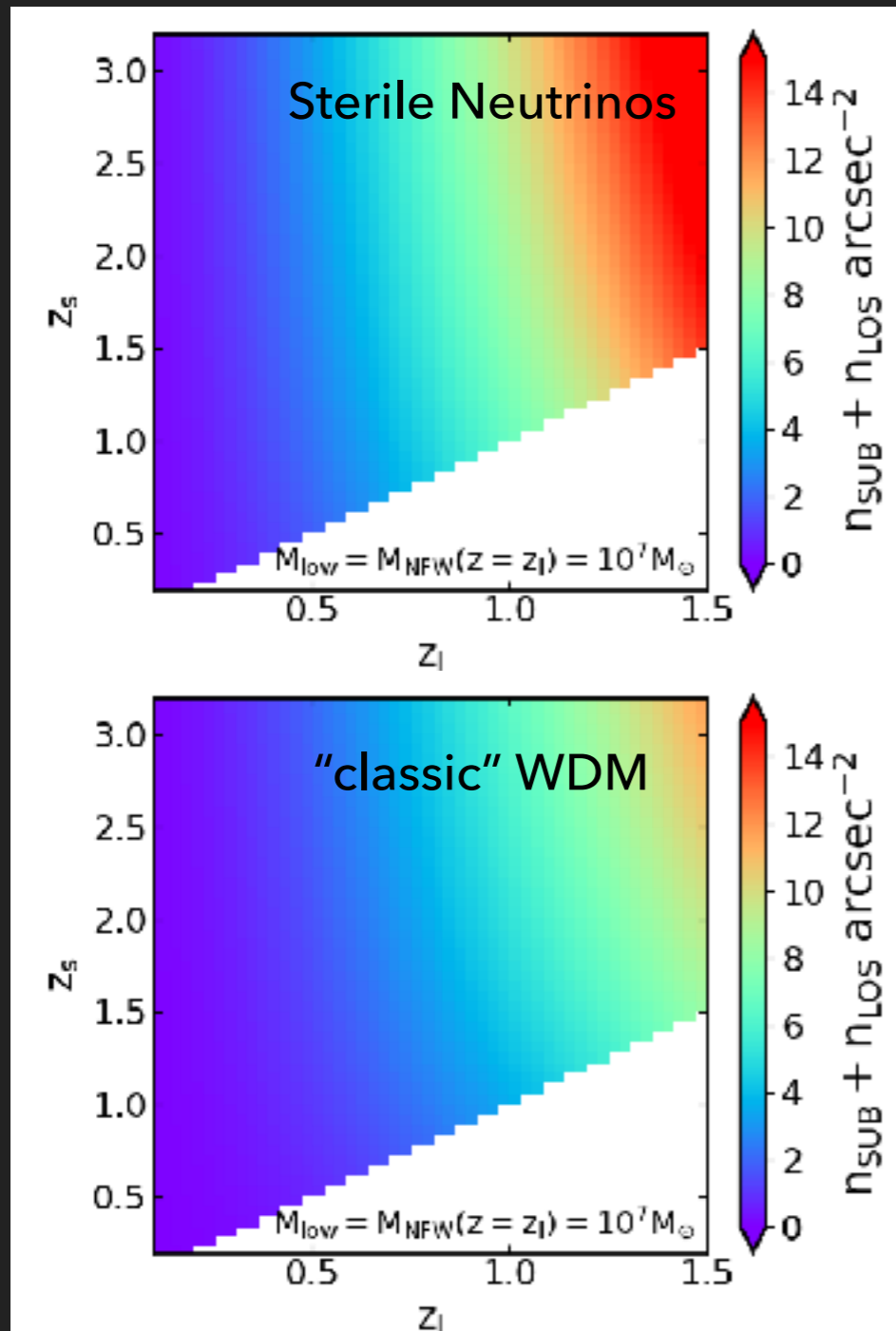
STERILE NEUTRINO DM

(Despali, Lovell et al. in prep.)



STERILE NEUTRINO DM

(Despali, Lovell et al. in prep.)



> colder than the equivalent thermal relic WDM model

$$\frac{n_{\text{WDM}}}{n_{\text{CDM}}} = (1 + \gamma M_{\text{hm}} M^{-1})^{\beta}$$

PREDICTIONS & NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

SUMMARY

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

- > the LOS population **dominates** and provides **cleaner constrains**
- > with better sensitivities we'll be able to discriminate CDM/WDM
- > we need to be careful with mass definitions

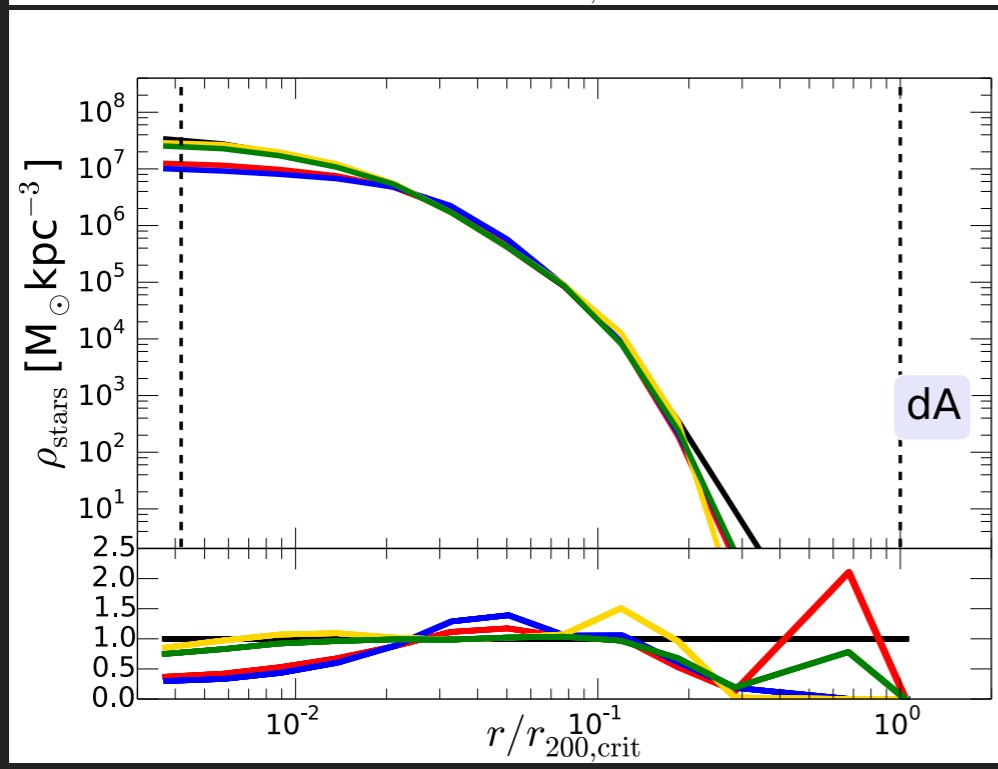
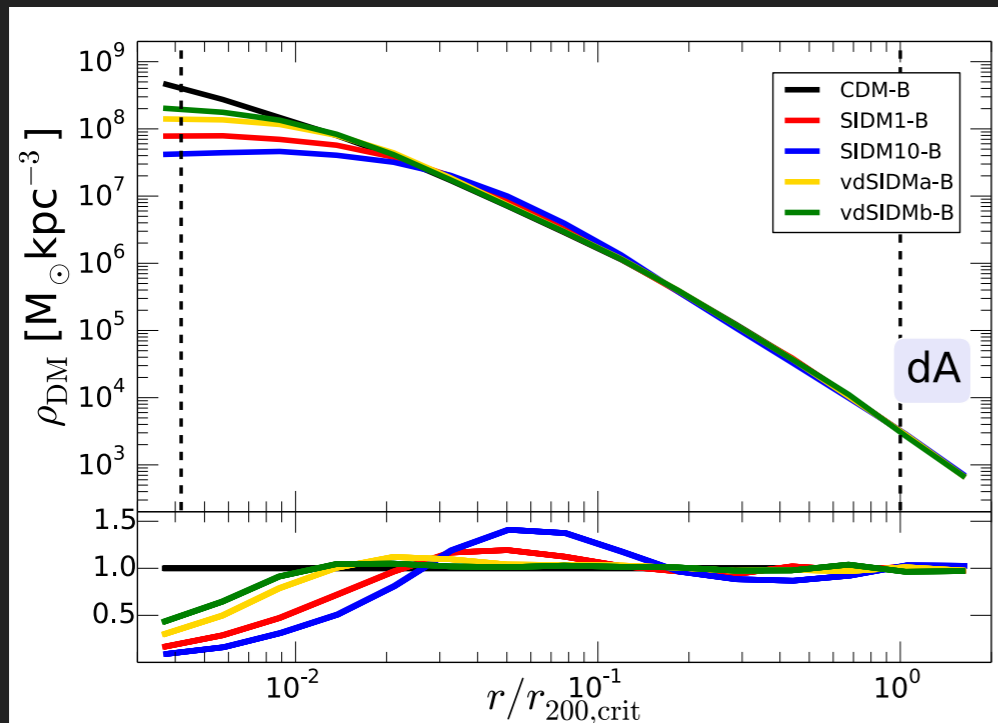
SIDM

STERILE NEUTRINOS

- > the properties of the main lens remain similar
- > slightly colder than the equivalent thermal relic models
- > fewer subhaloes

SELF-INTERACTING DM

(Despali et al. in prep.)



- 10 ETG-analogues selected from the Illustris simulation
- resimulated with SIDM + baryons

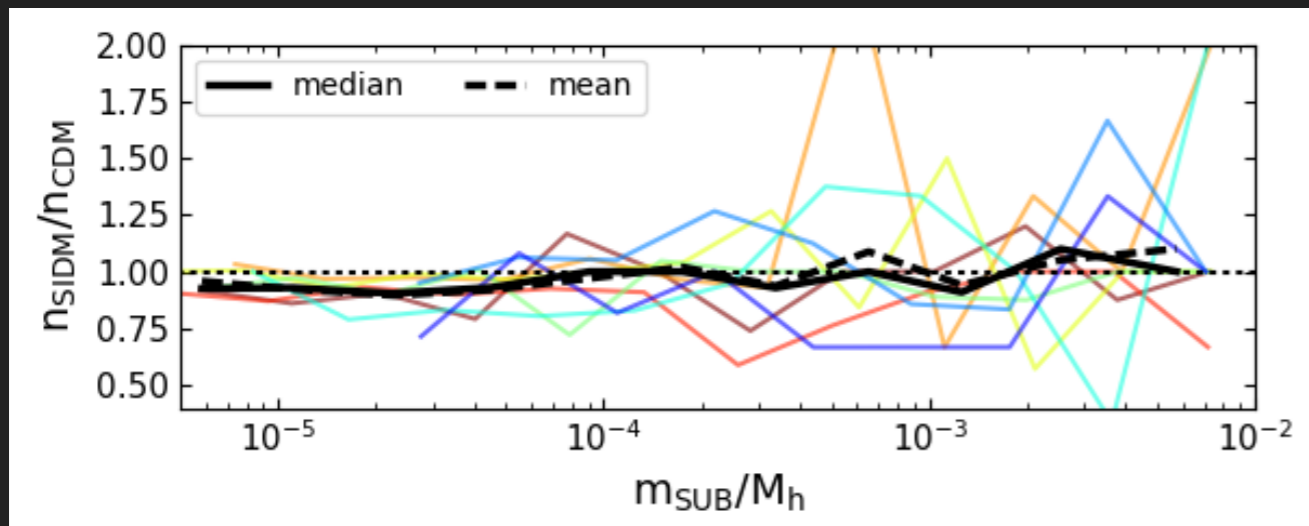
| Name | $\sigma_T^{\text{max}}/m_{\chi} [\text{cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1}]$ | $v_{\text{max}} [\text{km s}^{-1}]$ |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| CDM | – | – |
| SIDM1 | 1 | – |
| SIDM10 | 10 | – |
| vdSIDMa | 3.5 | 30 |
| vdSIDMb | 35 | 10 |

Vogelsberger et al. 2014

SELF-INTERACTING DM

(Despali et al. in prep.)

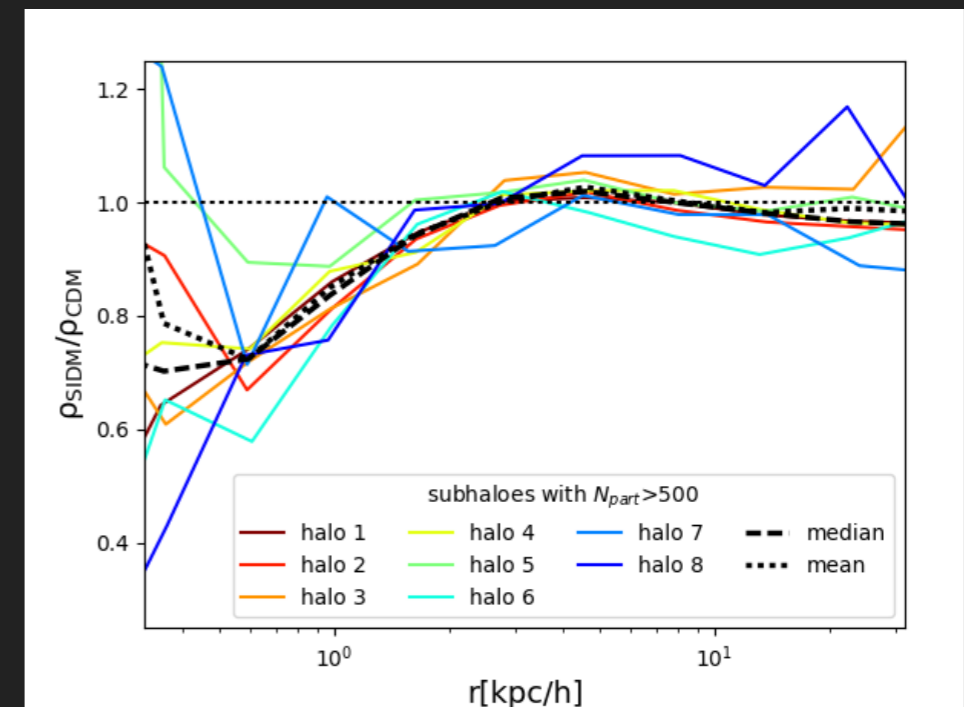
> similar subhalo population



> subhaloes have on average more cored profiles

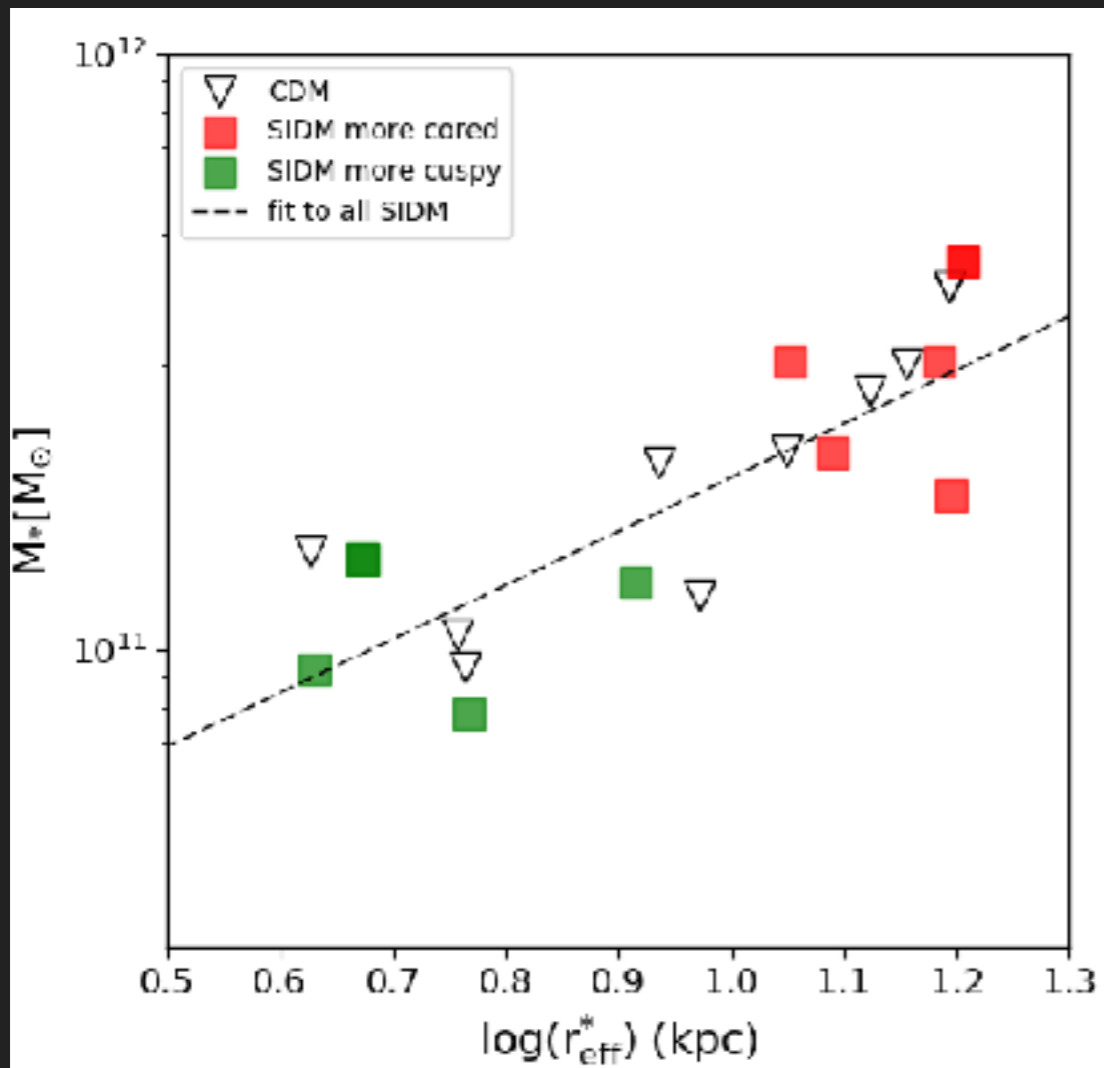


might be degenerate
with WDM abundances



SELF-INTERACTING DM

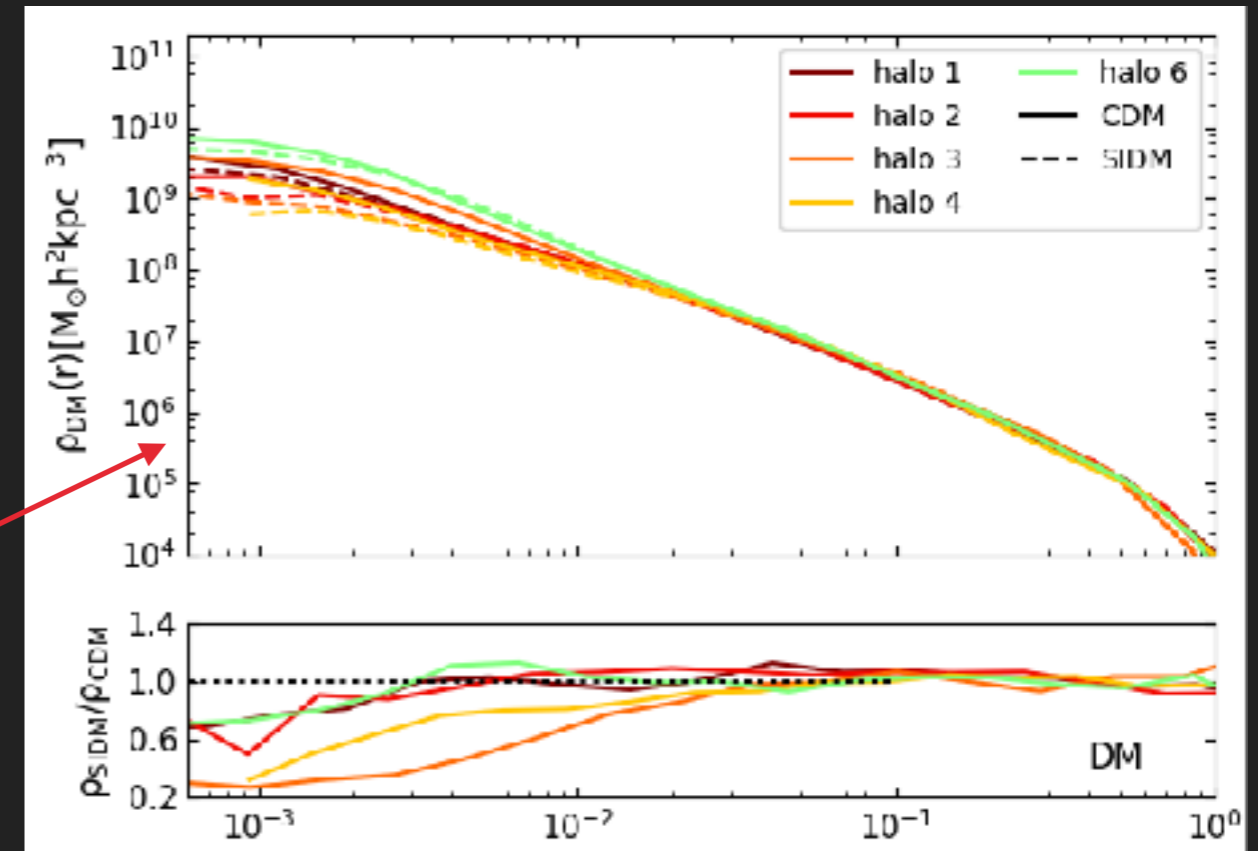
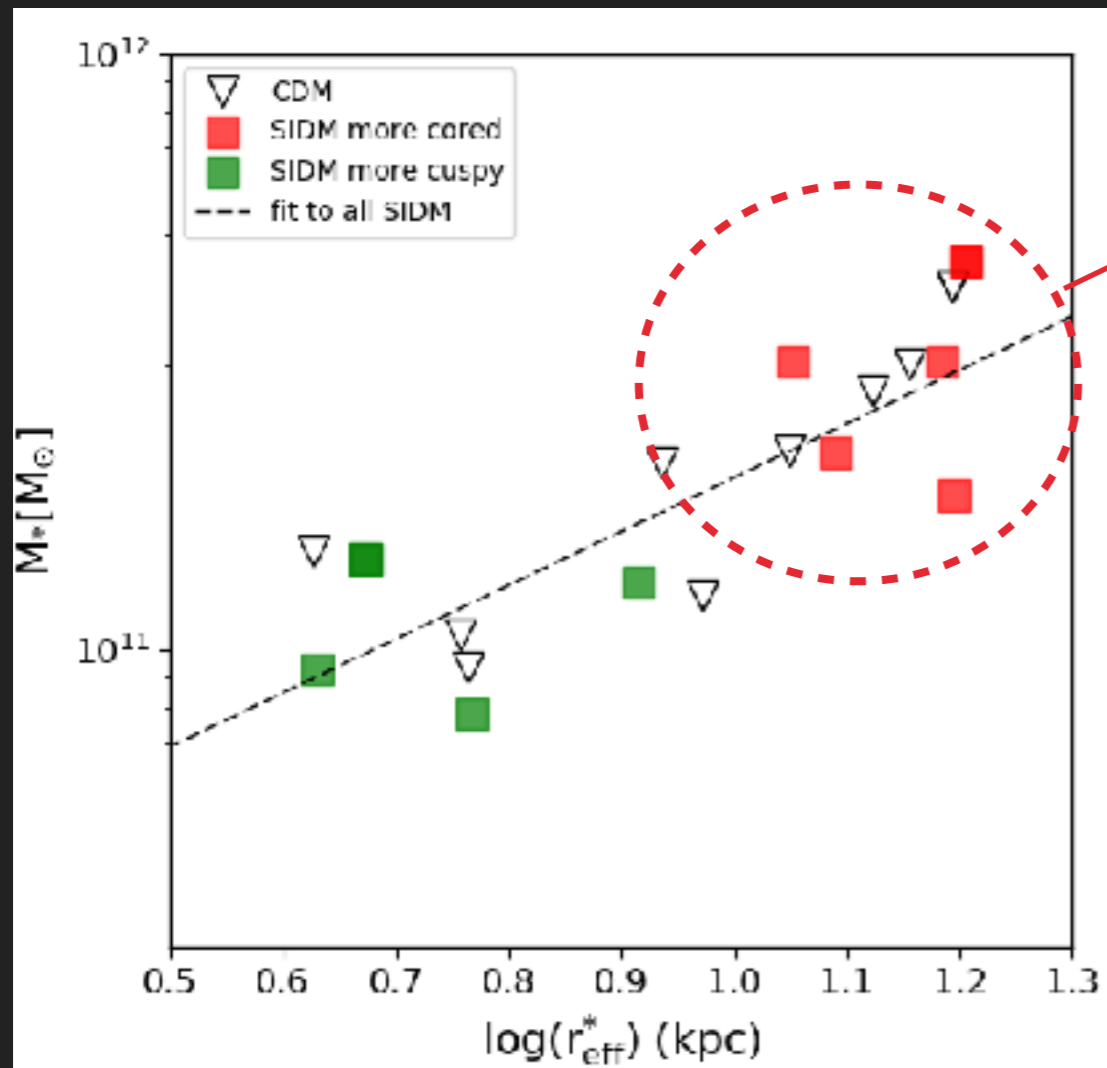
(Despali et al. in prep.)



- > the self-interaction influences the main halo profile

SELF-INTERACTING DM

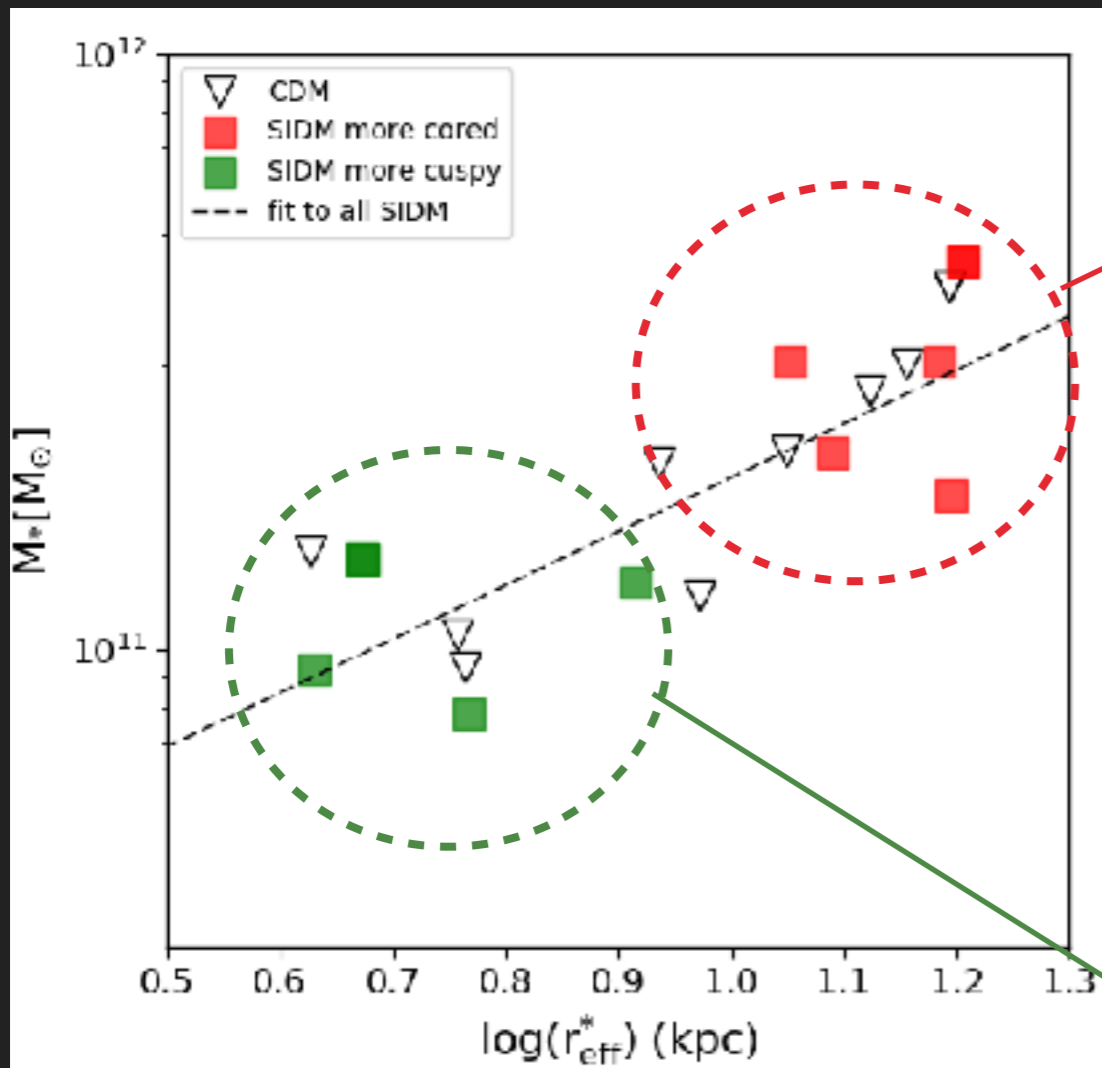
(Despali et al. in prep.)



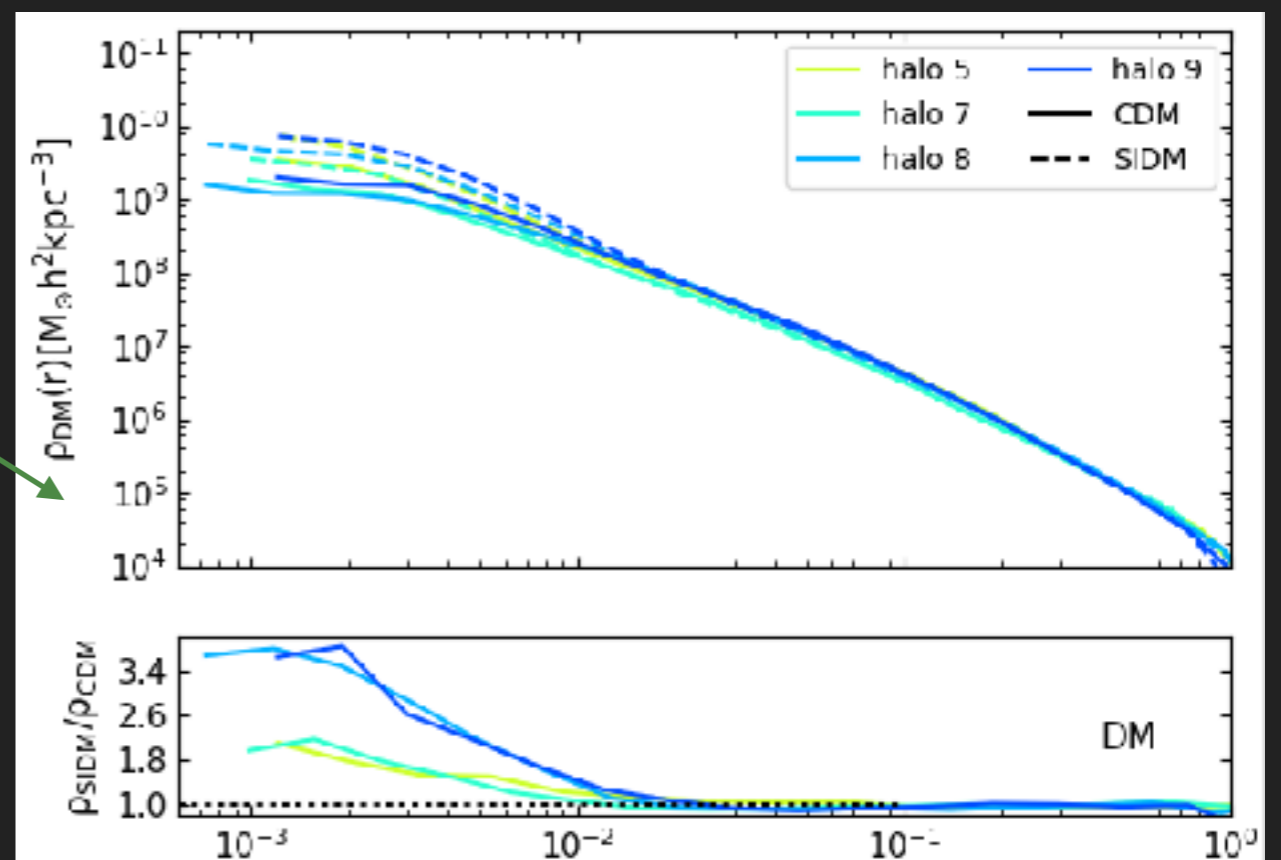
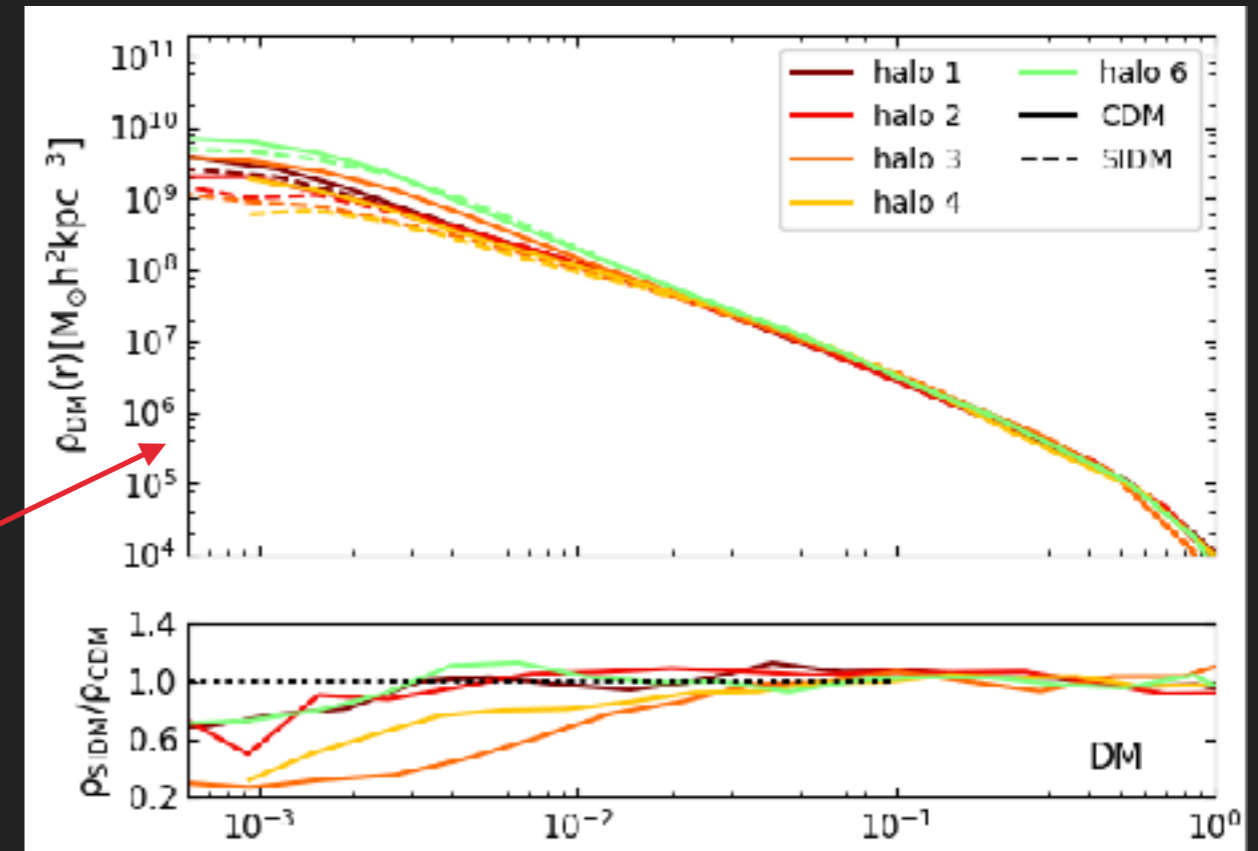
- > the self-interaction influences the main halo profile
- > **in the presence of baryons things are more complicated**

SELF-INTERACTING DM

(Despali et al. in prep.)



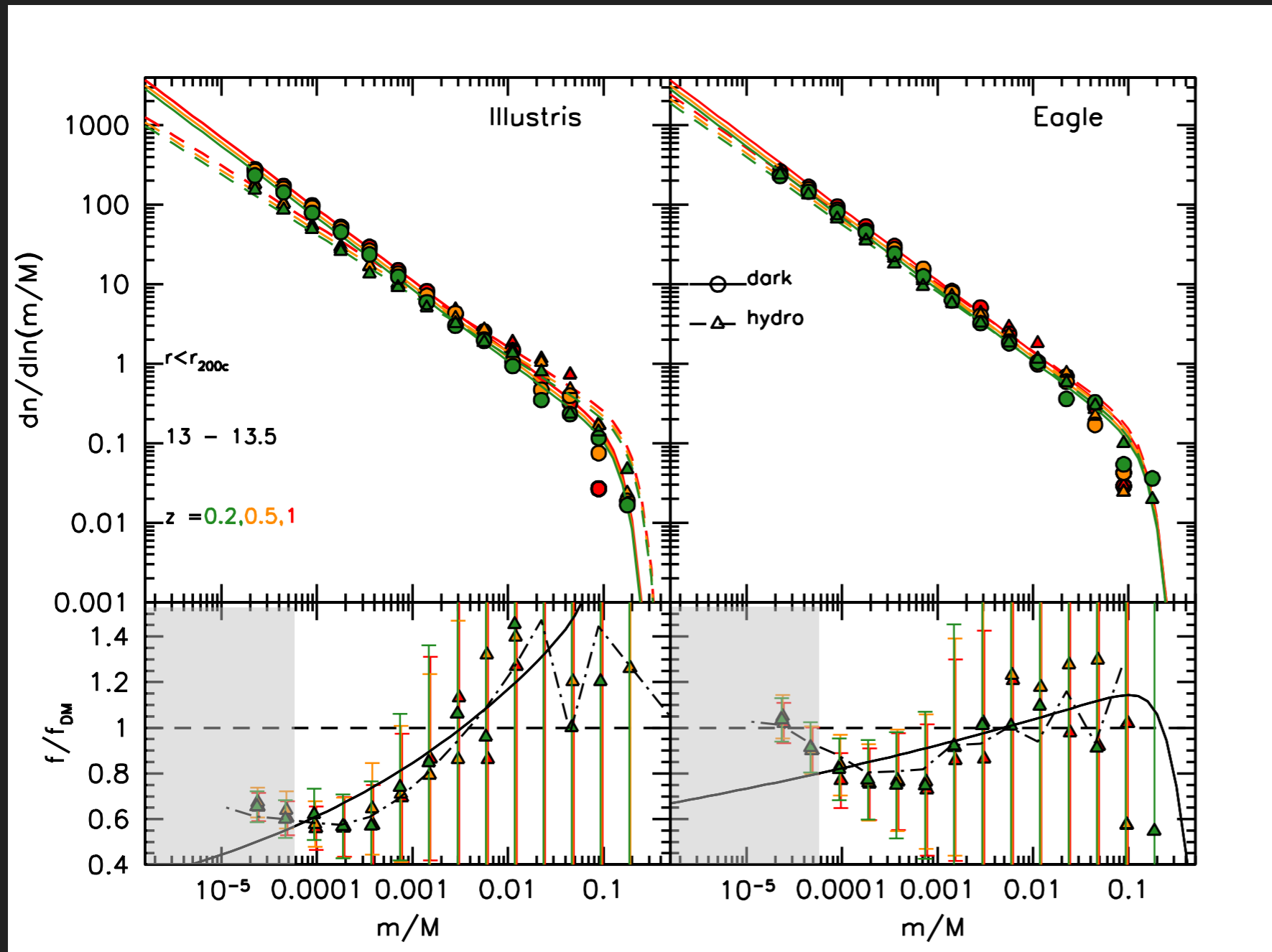
- > the self-interaction influences the main halo profile
- > in the presence of baryons things are more complicated



BARYONIC EFFECTS

(Despali & Vegetti 2017)

- Haloes from the Illustris and EAGLE main runs
- $M \sim 10^{13} M_{\odot}/h$
- $z = 0.2, 0.5, 1$



PREDICTIONS & NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

SUMMARY

LINE-OF-SIGHT CONTRIBUTION

- > the LOS population **dominates** and provides **cleaner constrains**
- > with better sensitivities we'll be able to discriminate CDM/WDM
- > we need to be careful with mass definitions

SIDM

- > similar subhalo population
- > but more cored sub profiles
- > stronger effect on the main lens properties
- > ..depending on morphological type? ..accretion history?
- > possible different Einstein radii distribution

STERILE NEUTRINOS

- > the properties of the main lens remain similar
 - > slightly colder than the equivalent thermal relic models
 - > fewer subhaloes
- > ...we need to be careful the baryonic physics effects!