Dark Matter in the Milky Way:

distribution, uncertainties, and their impact on the search for new physics

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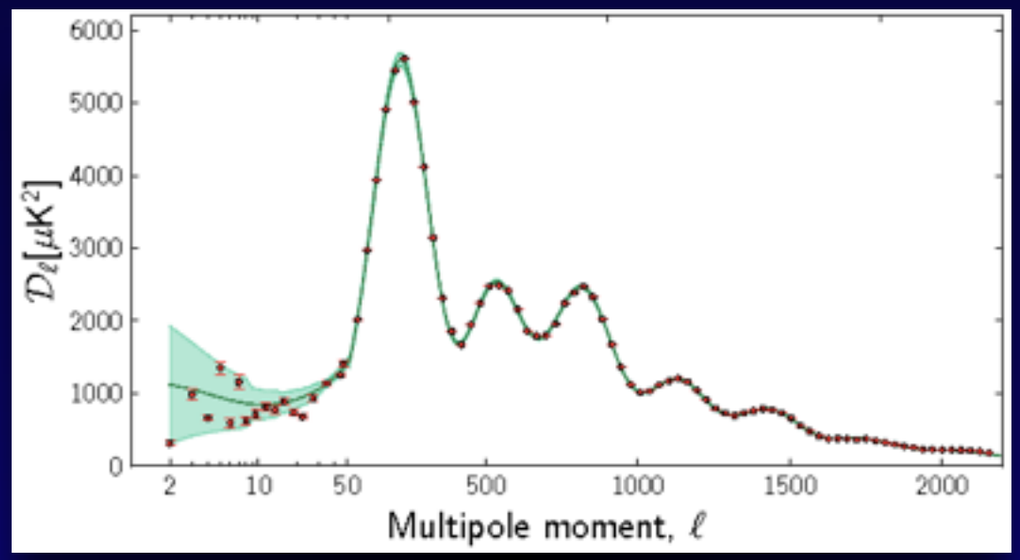
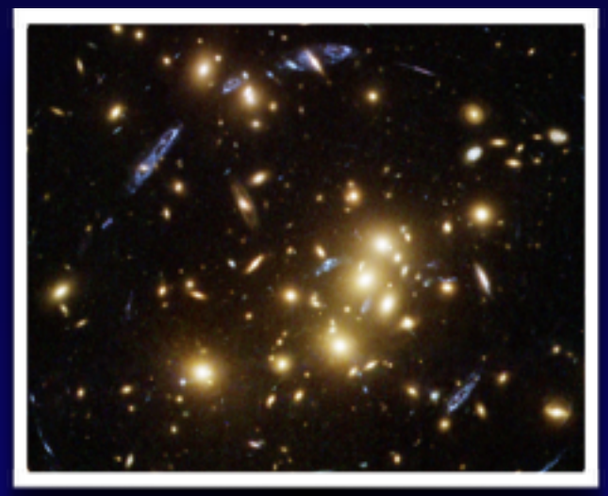
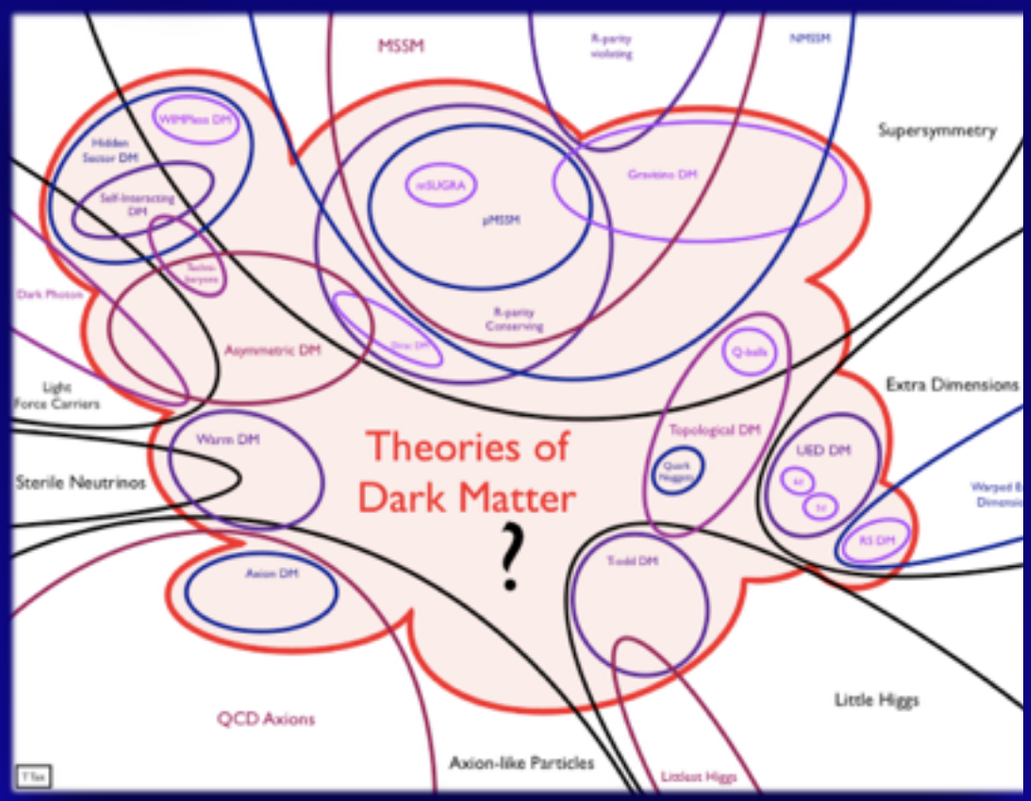
Dark Matter

Evidence over large range of scales



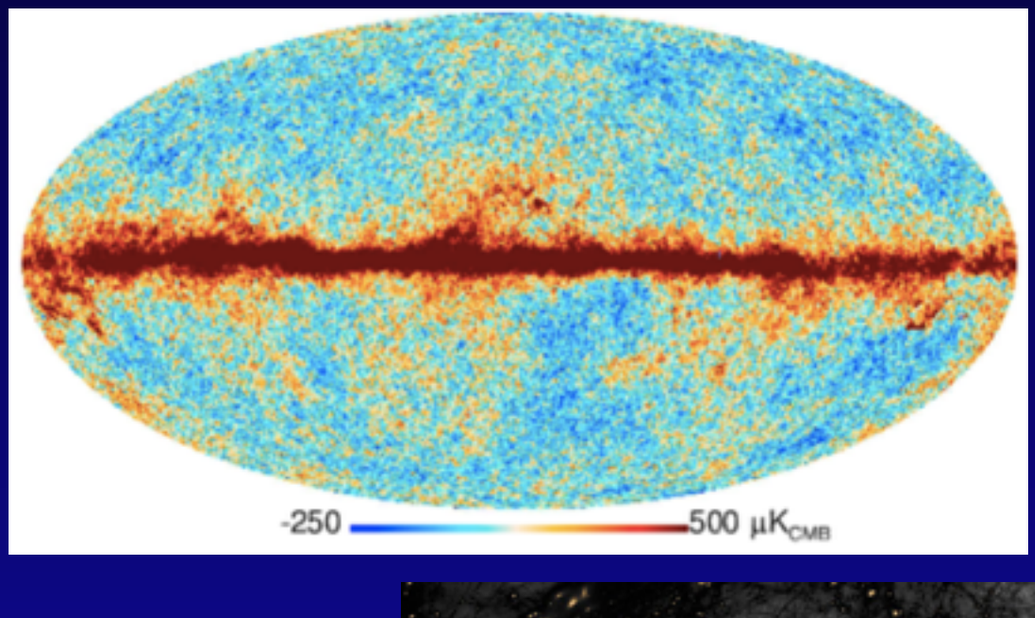


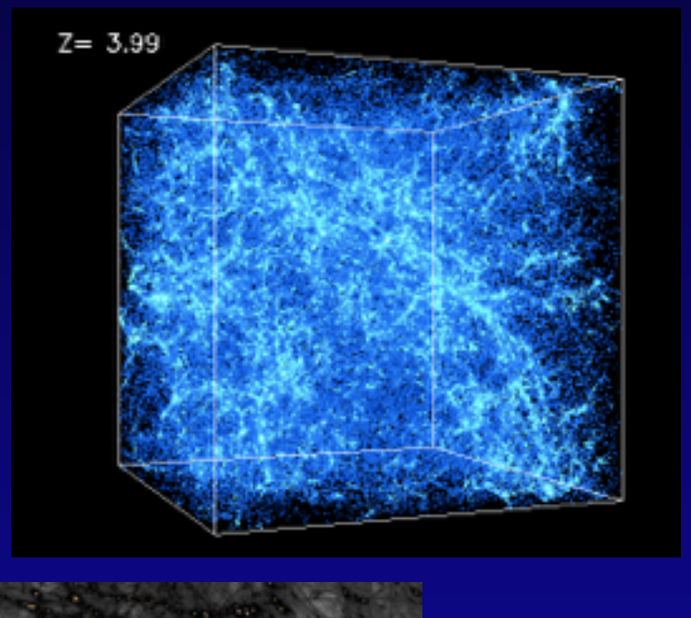


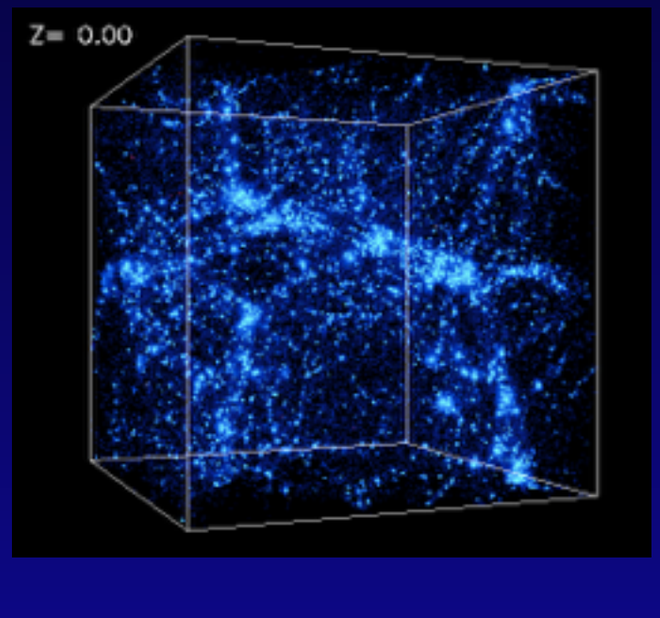
NATURE STILL UNKNOWN

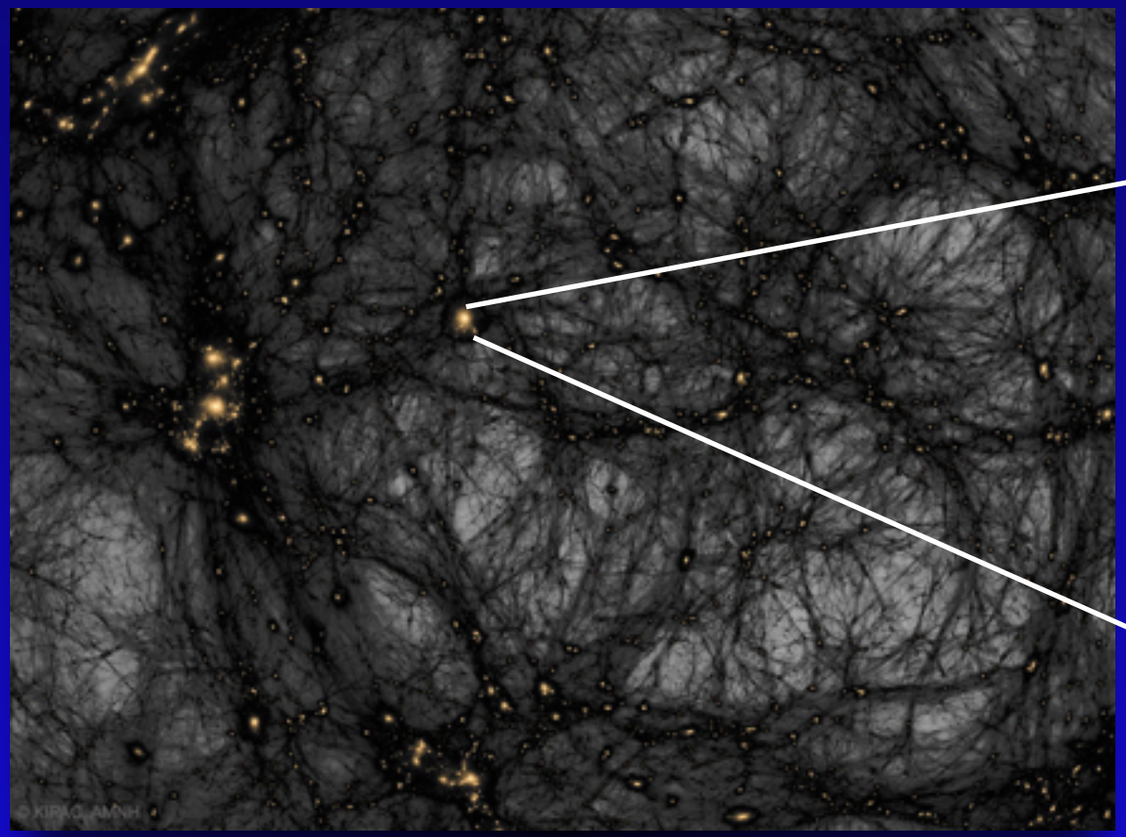
Dark Matter: a crucial brick in structure formation

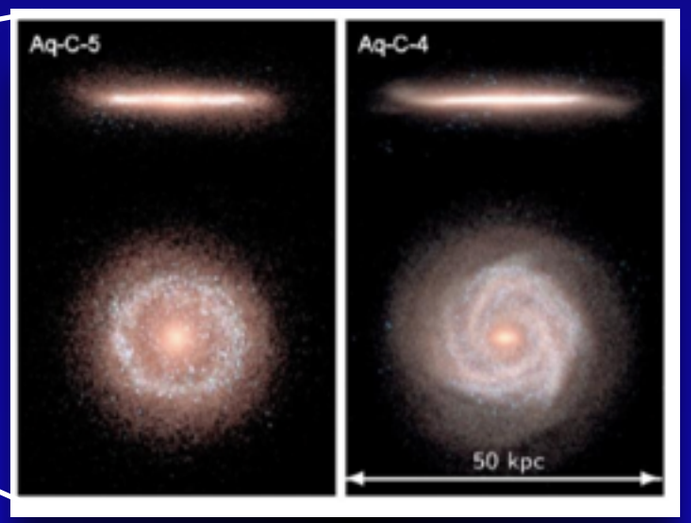
age of Universe





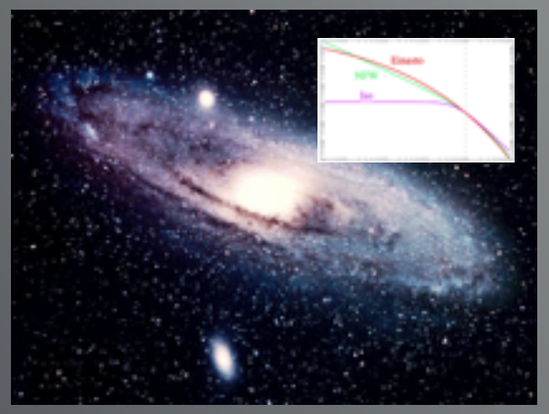




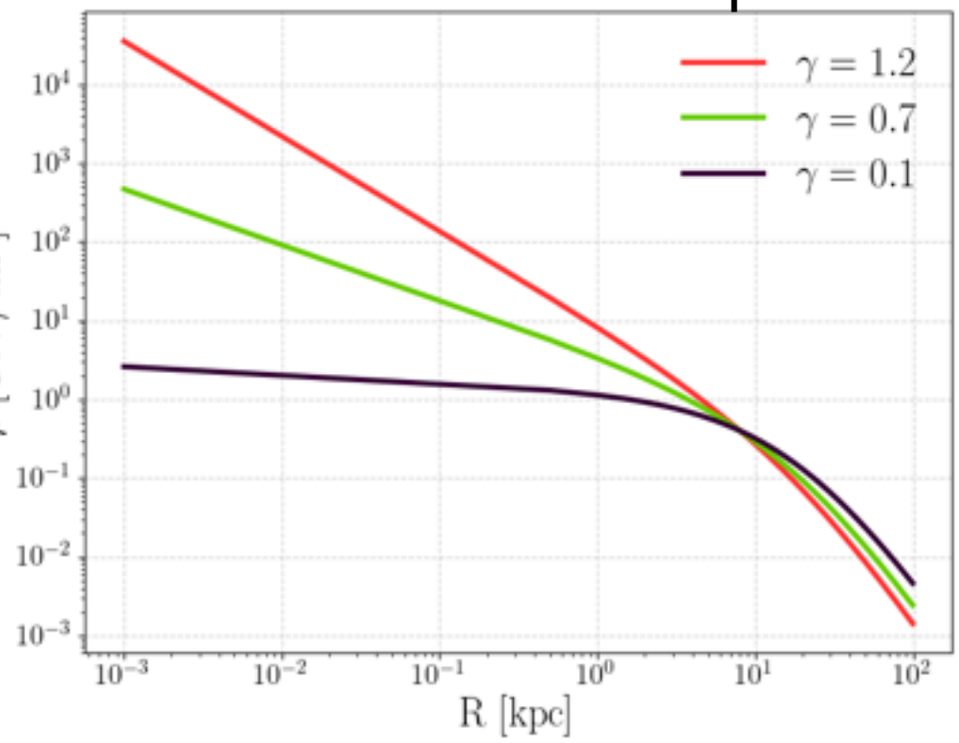


physical size

The halo DM profile



A “universal” DM profile?



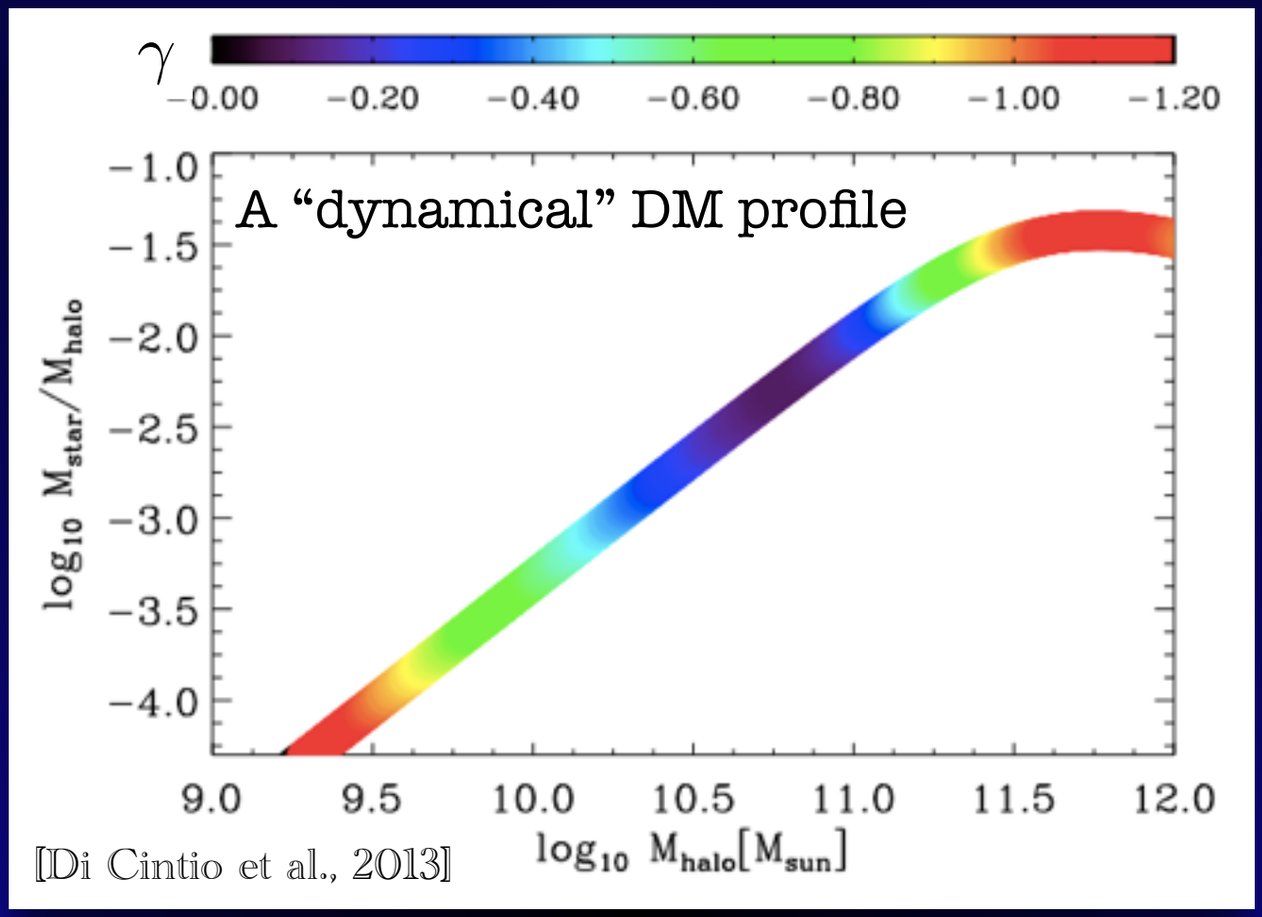
NAVARRO-FRENK-WHITE

$$\rho(R) \propto \frac{R_s}{R}\left(1+\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-2}$$

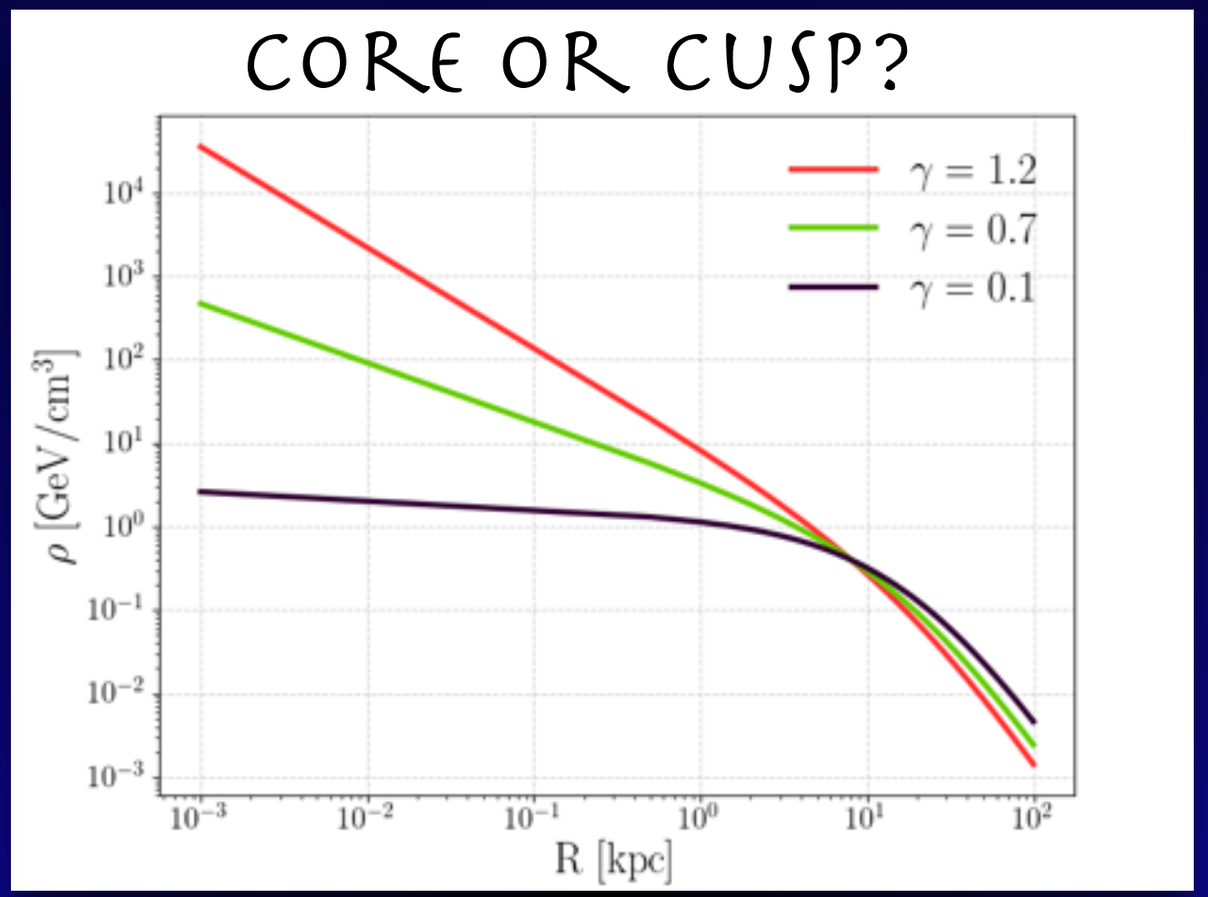
generalized NFW

$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-\gamma}\left(1+\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-3+\gamma}$$

The dark matter distribution: a dynamical quantity



[Di Cintio et al., 2013]

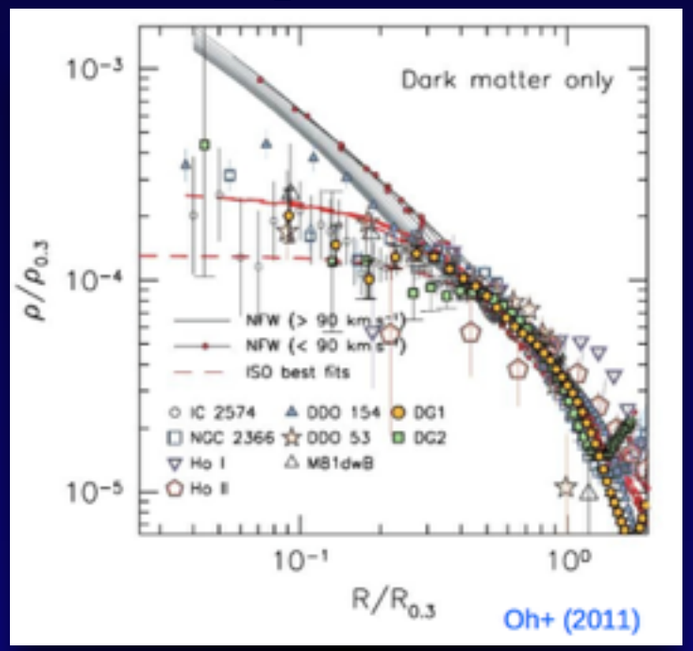


generalized NFW

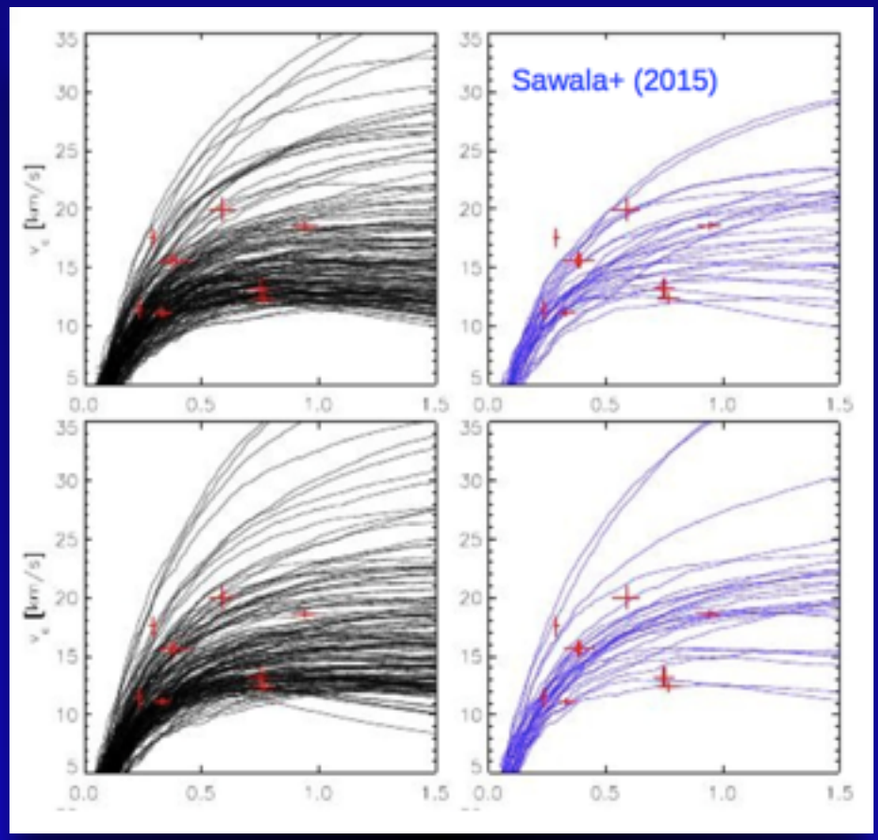
$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-\gamma} \left(1+\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-3+\gamma}$$

LCDM, small scale problems

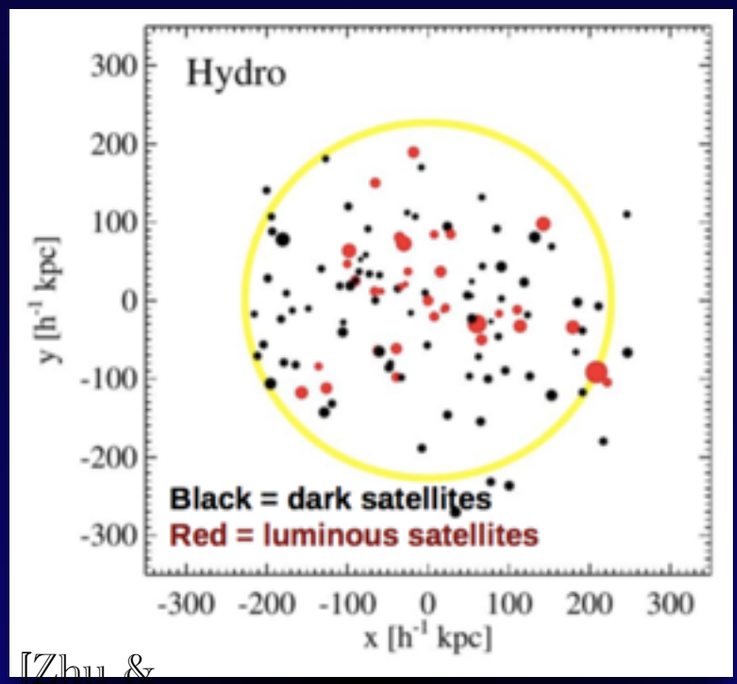
Cusp vs core



Too big to fail



Missing satellite



[Zhu, &

For a solution in terms of SIDM, see

Talk by A. Sokolova

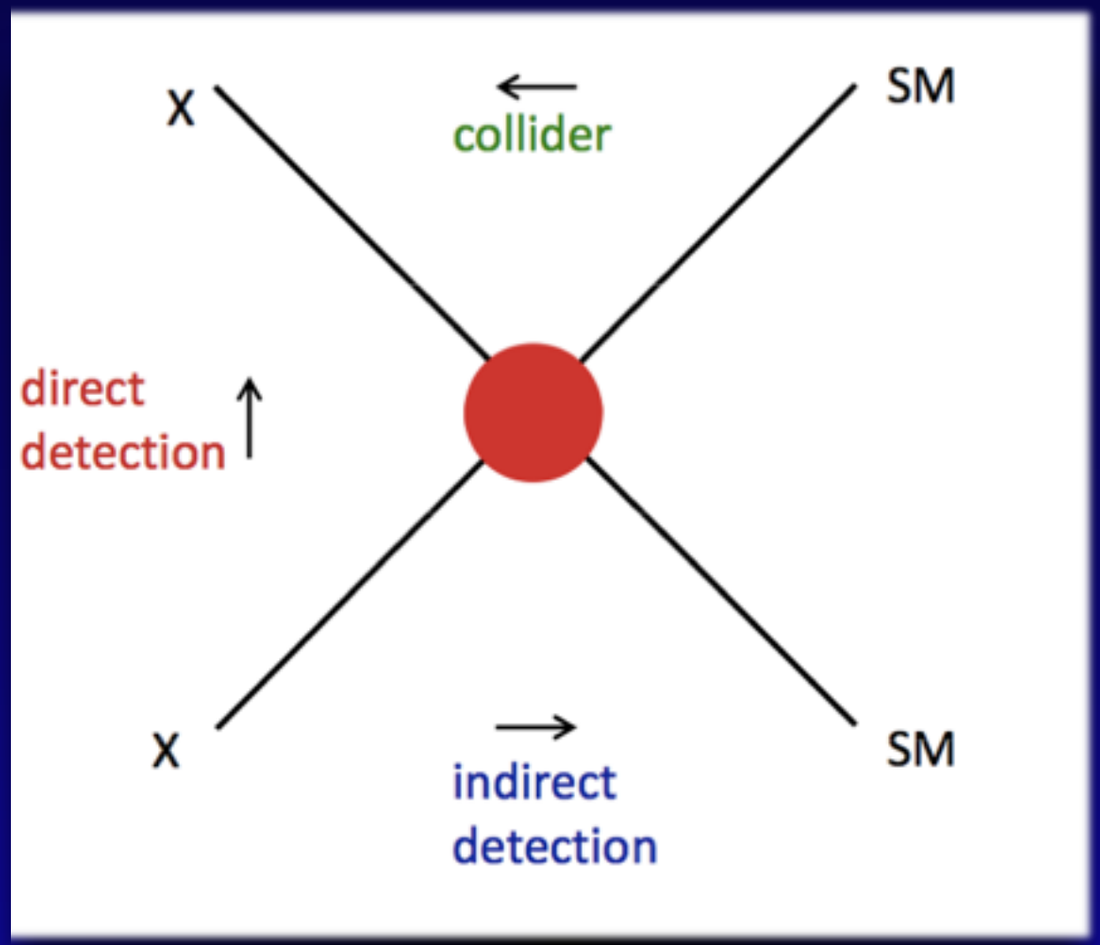
Talk by M.Vogelsbeger

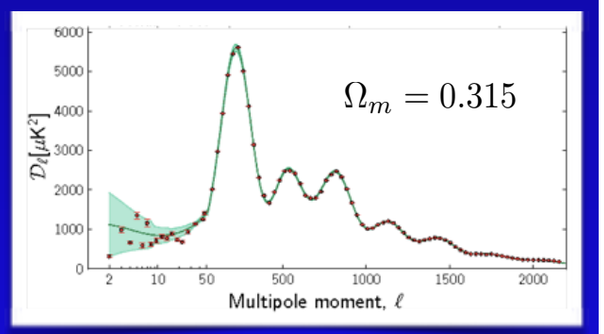
Direct and indirect searches of WIMP DM

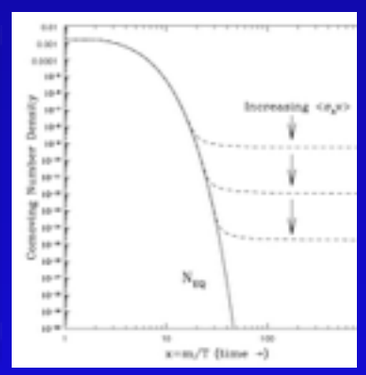
Direct detection:
DM scattering against nuclei, recoil

Indirect detection:
Annihilation in astrophysical envir.
Observation of SM products of annih.

Production at LHC





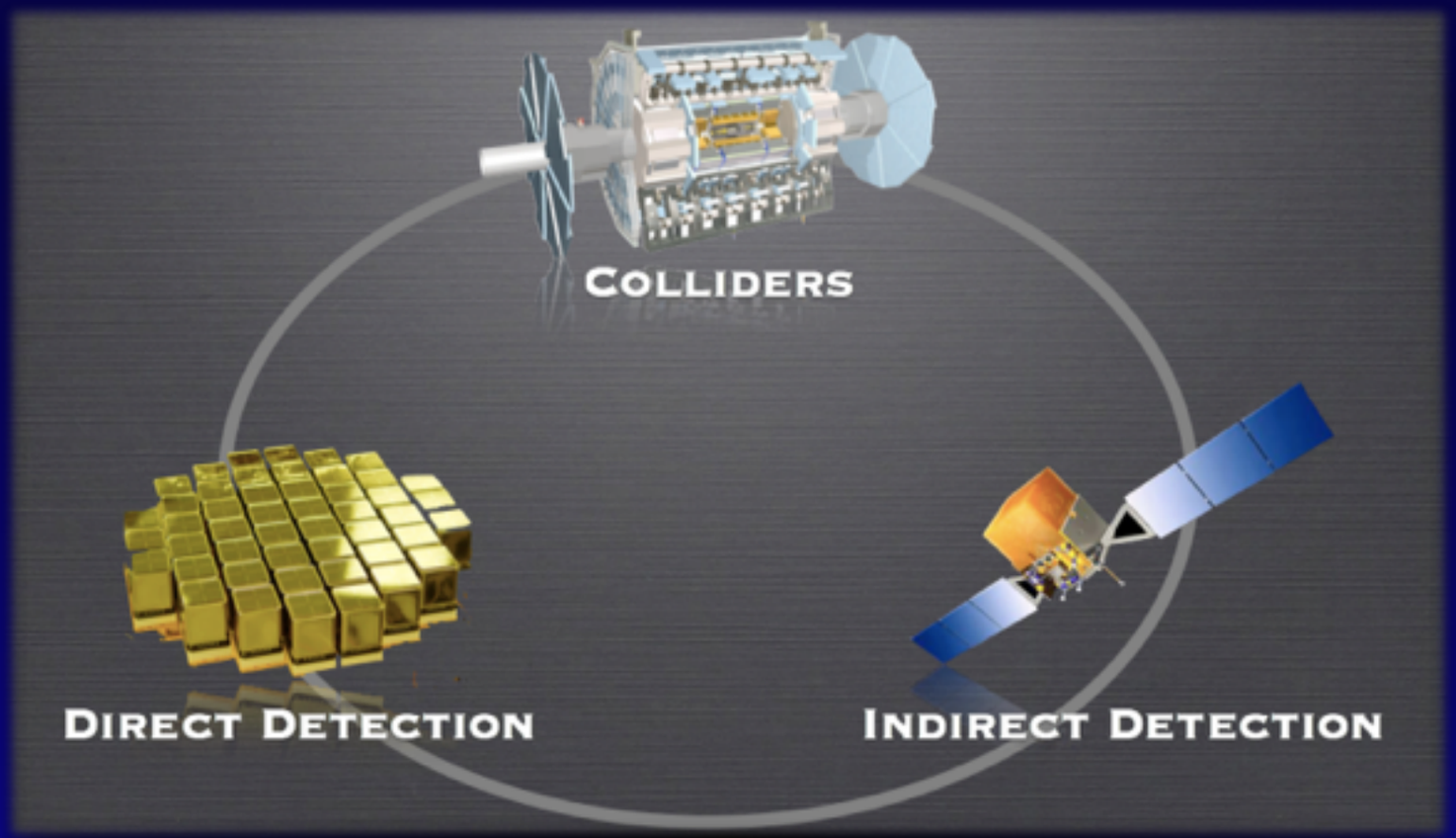


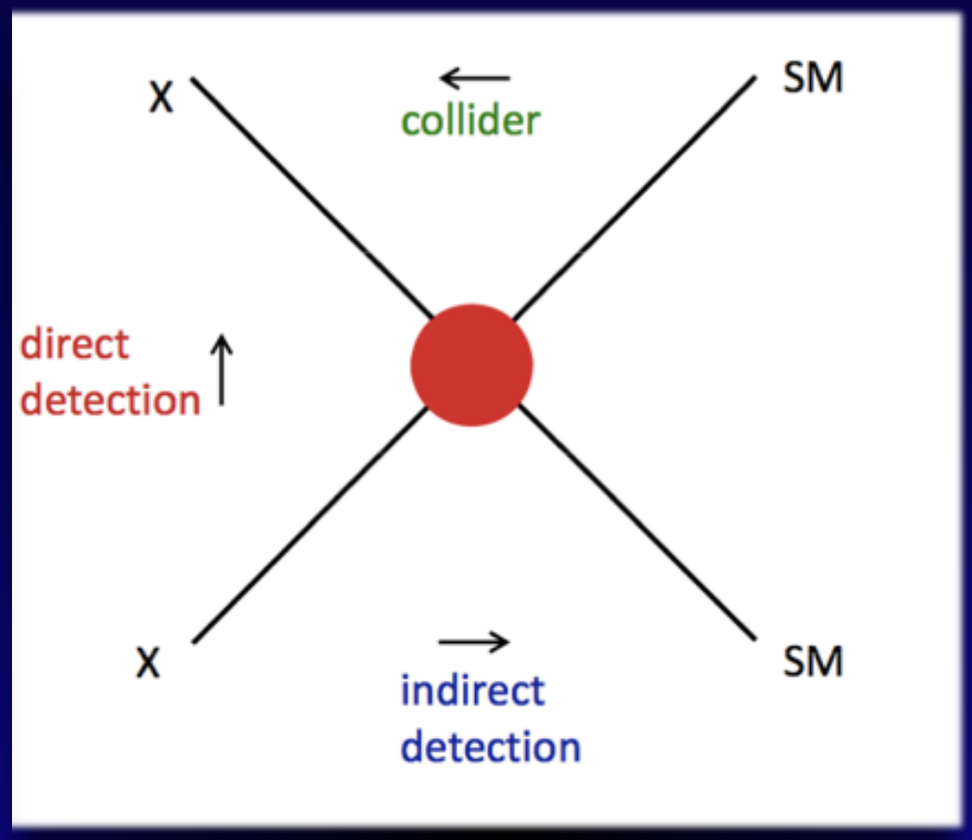
Motivated by cosmological/PP arguments
but not only DM candidate!

Talks by
R. Laha, R. Poettgen, ...

Complementarity

searching for DM from Earth and in Sky





Direct detection:

DM scattering against nuclei, recoil

Indirect detection:

Annihilation in astrophysical envir.

Observation of SM products of annih.

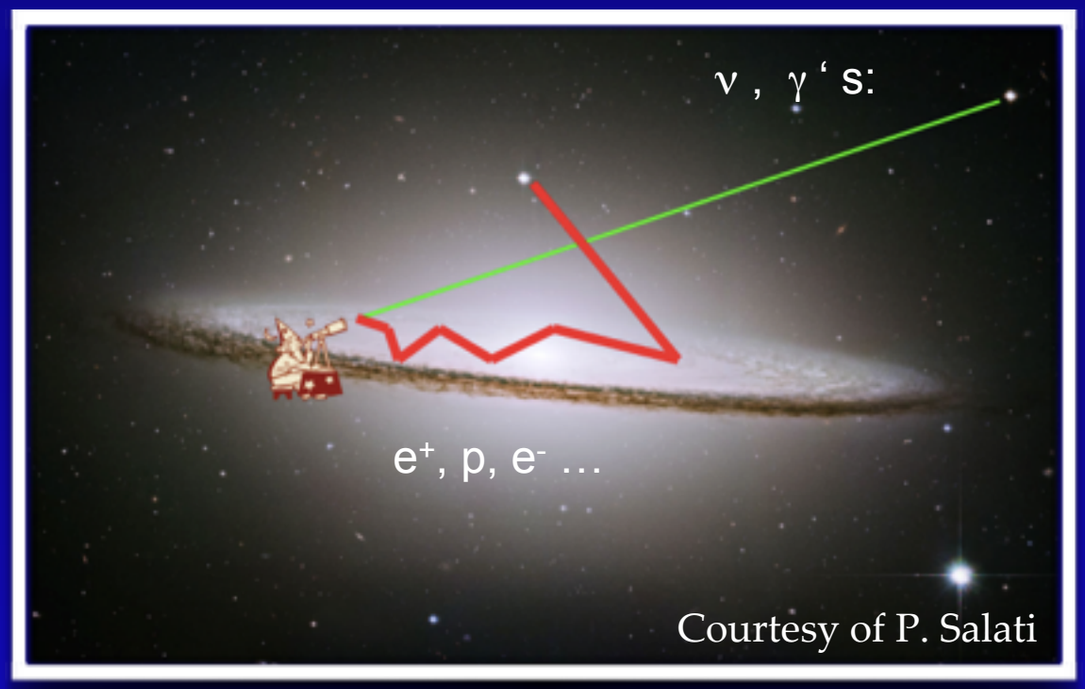
Production at LHC

Indirect Detection: principles and dependencies

Galactic center, Dwarf Galaxies, Galactic Halo…
dependence on density structure
discovery (or constraints) subject to same uncertainty

$$F_i \propto \frac{1}{4\pi d^2} B_i \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_\chi} \int \rho^2(r) dV$$

$$J_{annih} \propto \int_{los} \rho^2(r) dV$$

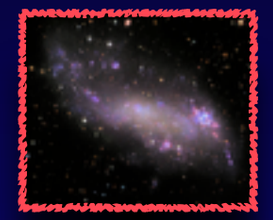


Talk by
F. Calore

Which targets for DM gamma-ray searches?

Clusters

Dwarf Spheroidals
satellites



Spiral satellites

Talks by
K. Hayashi, P. Sandick,
S. Ando, M. Stref

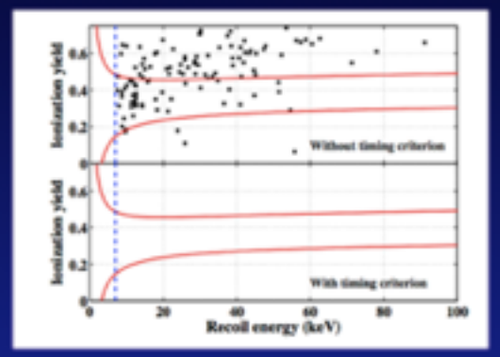
Direct Detection: principles and dependencies

from this

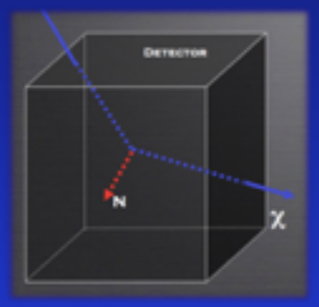
to this

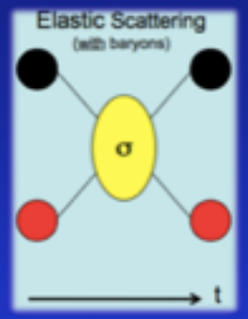
A big mountain
(or a deep mine)

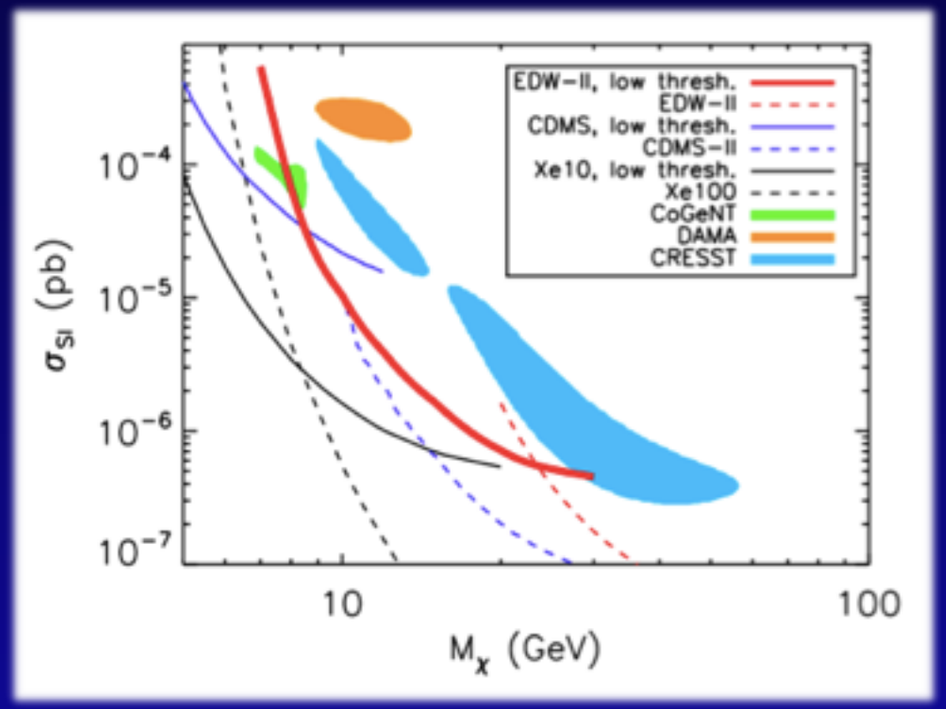
Your observed data



a relatively cheap detector







you need this

$$\frac{dR}{dE} \propto \frac{\sigma_\chi}{m_\chi} \rho_0 f(v)$$

Talk by
T. Marrodan

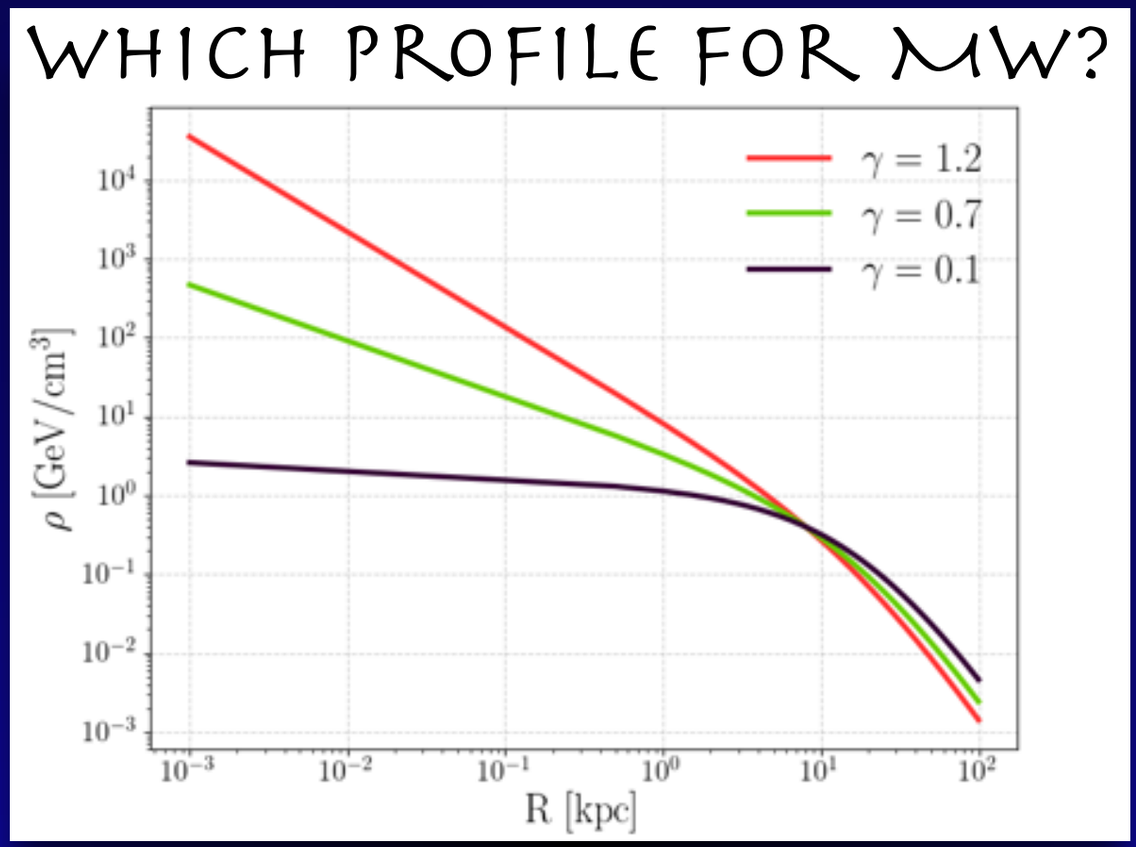
Talk by
N. Bozorgnia

A real case: the Milky Way

The road to Zeus' home on Olympus
The sacred path of Iberian pilgrims
An average-sized 10^12 Msun spiral,
but the truth is…

A real case: the Milky Way

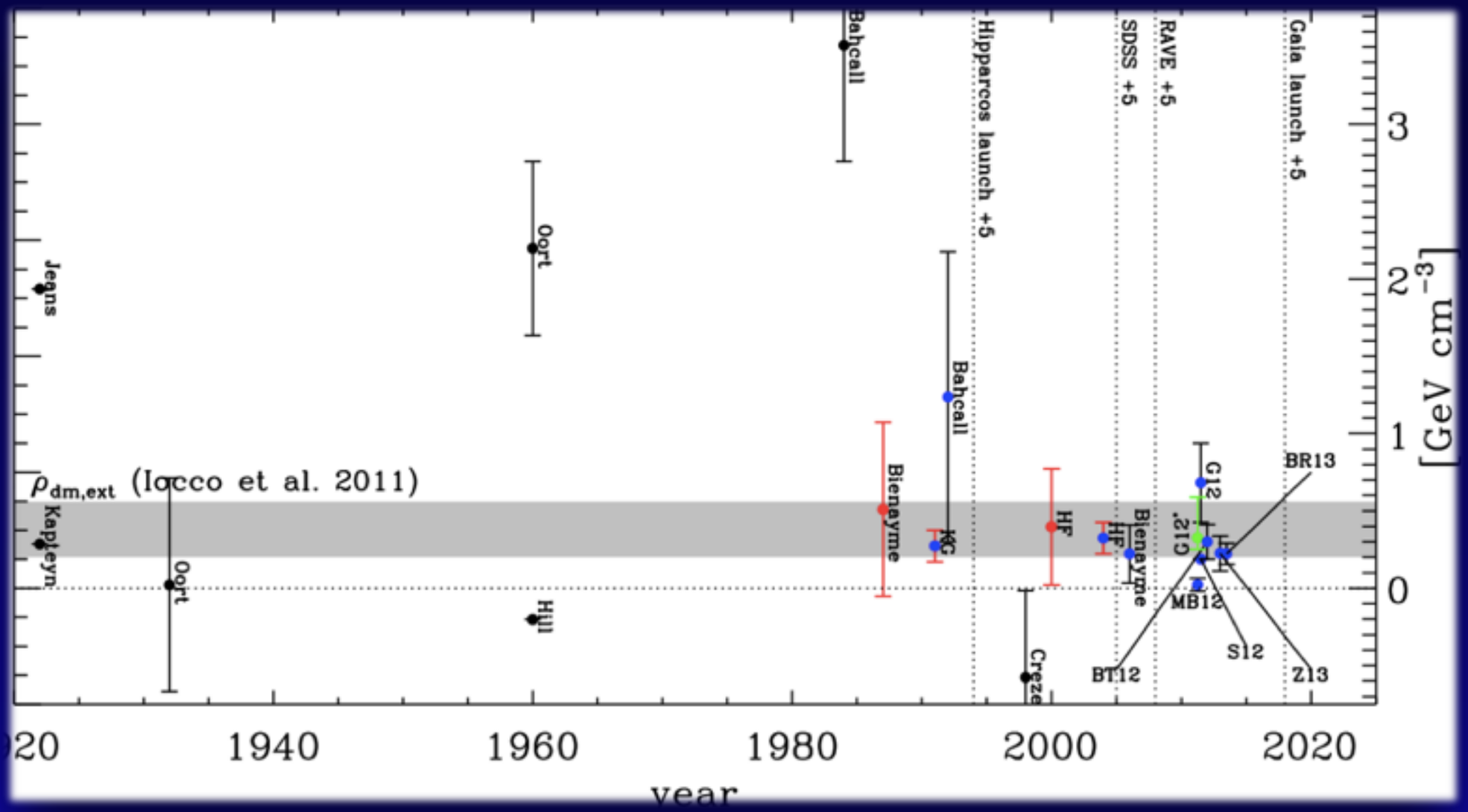
Role of “standard” astrophyiscs



crucial in interpretation of <u>data</u> on “exotic” physics

Inferring DM distribution in the MW

from observations: local DM density

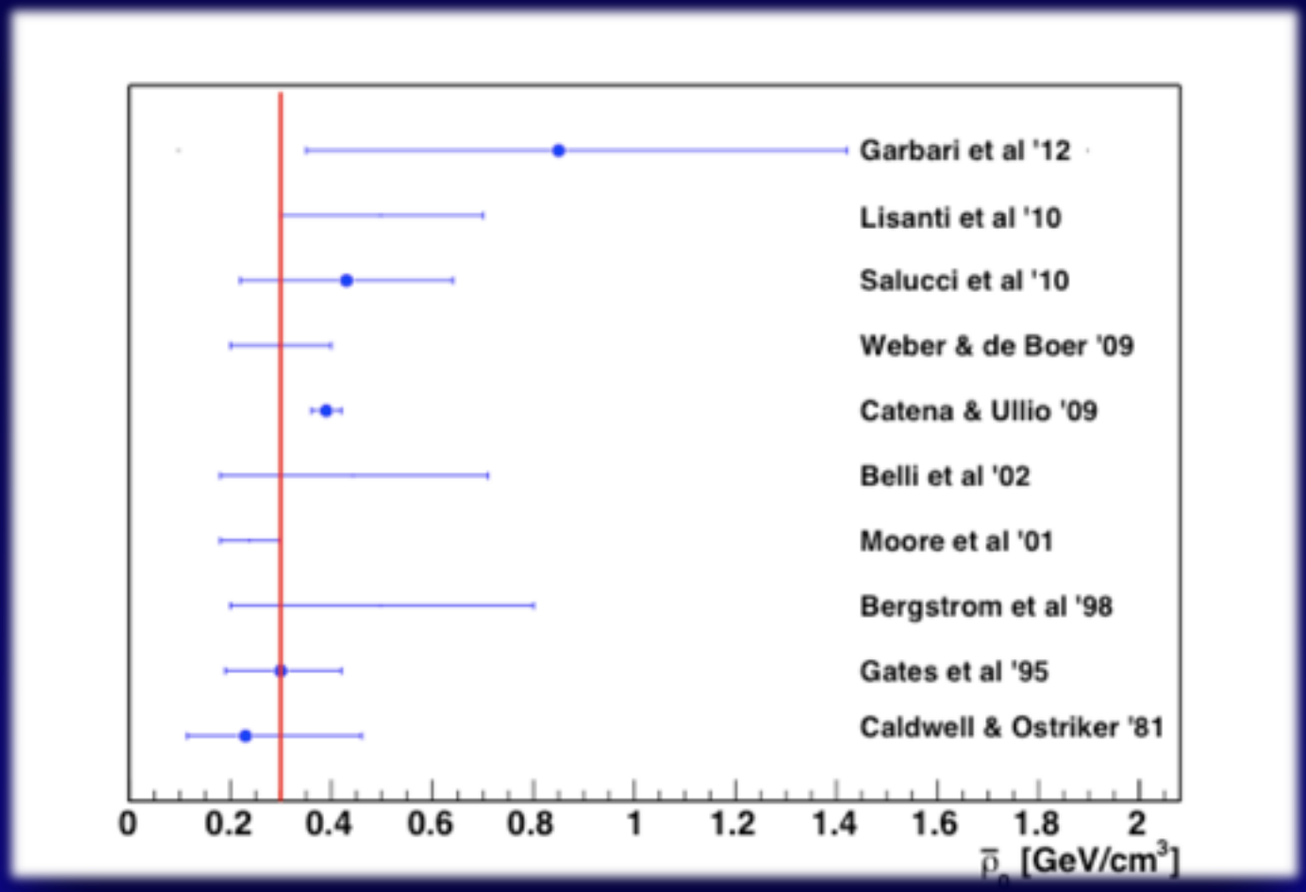


Determinations of local DM density are consistent, but “noisy”

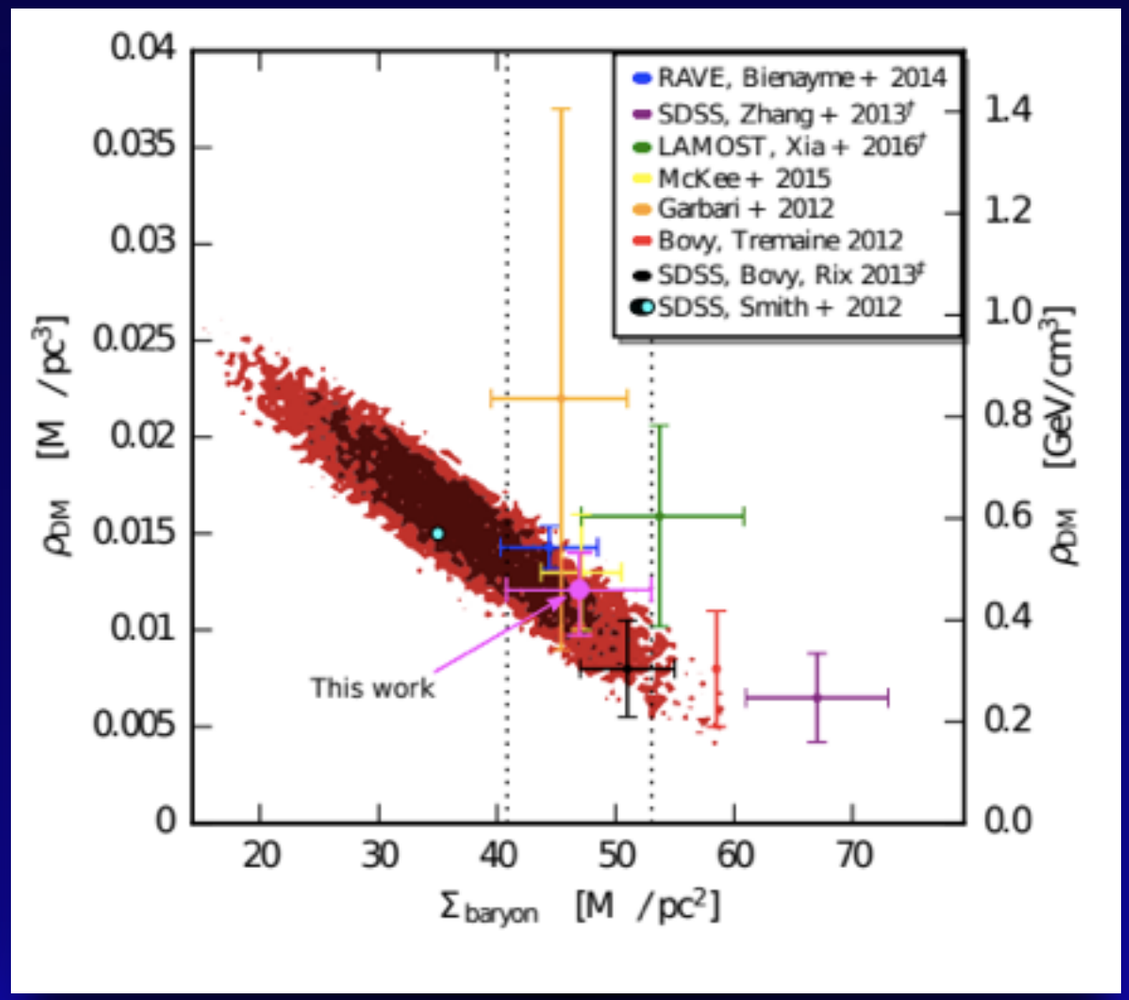
[Read, 2014]

Inferring the DM density structure

from observations: local DM density



[Courtesy of M. Pato]

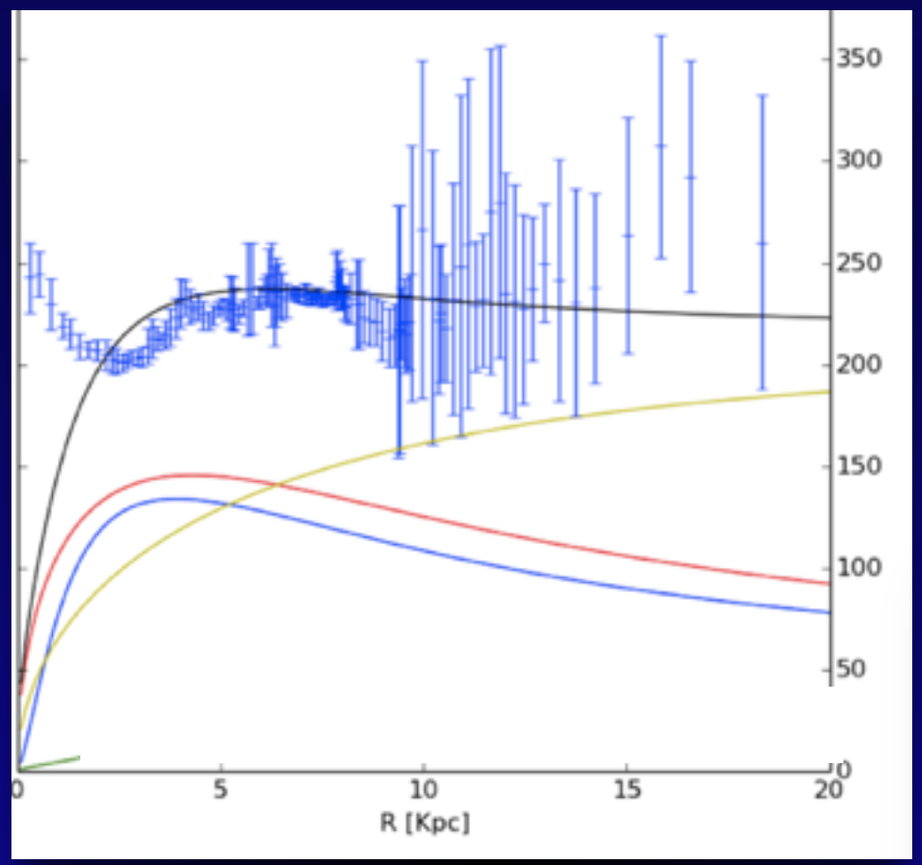


[Sivertsson et al. 2017]

Determinations of local DM density (with different methods)
are consistent, but…

Inferring the DM density structure

Fitting a pre-assigned shape on top of luminous

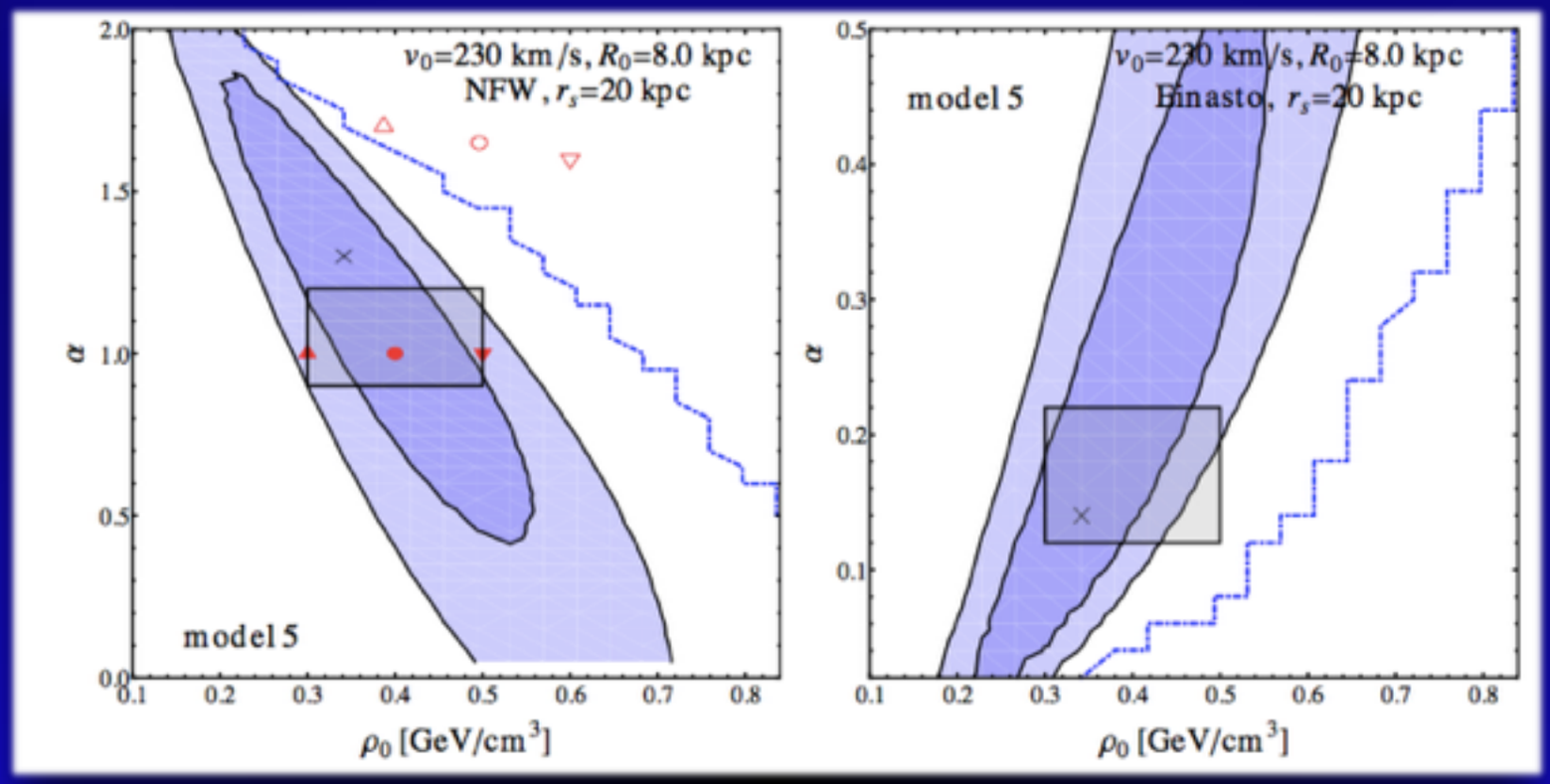


gNFW

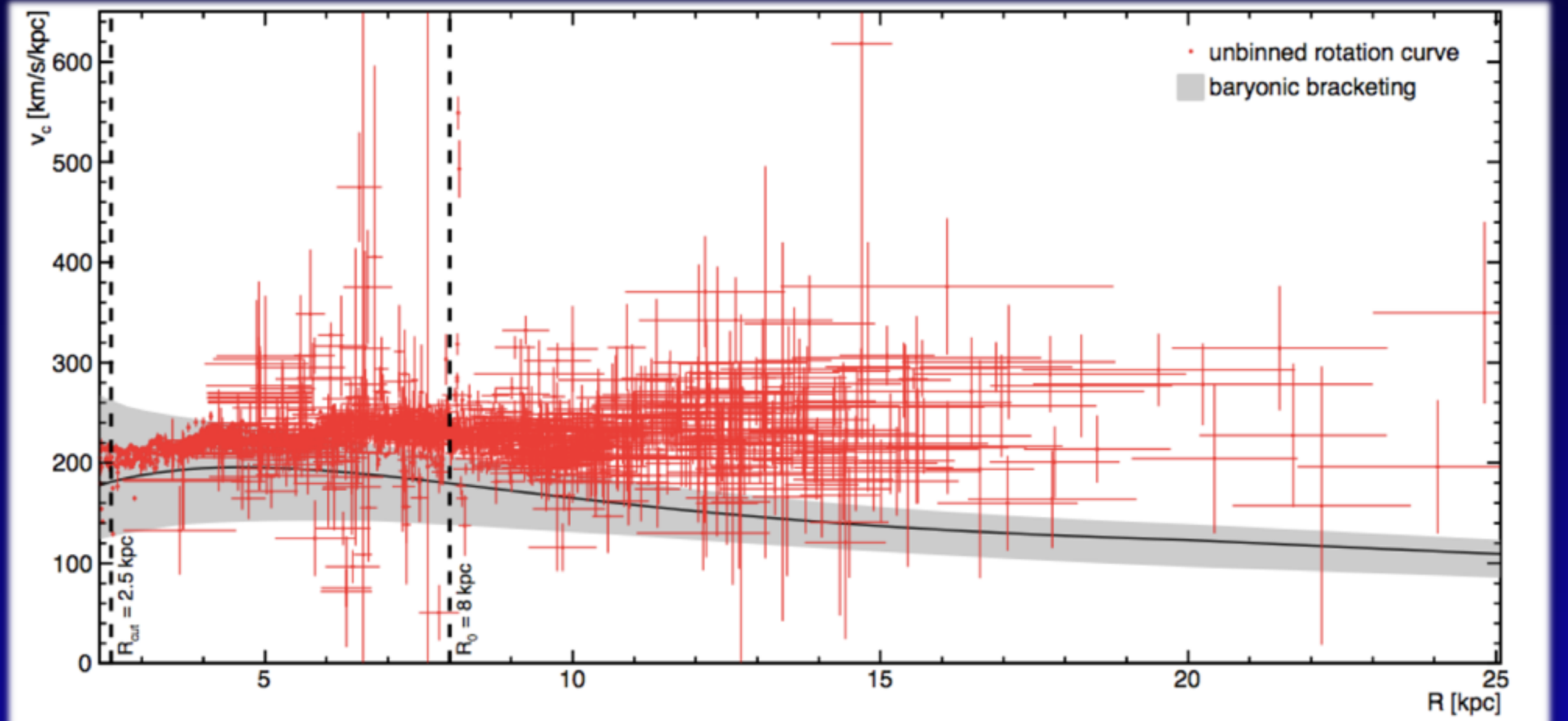
$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-\gamma} \left(1+\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-3+\gamma}$$

Einasto

$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\gamma}\left(\left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{\gamma}-1\right)\right]$$

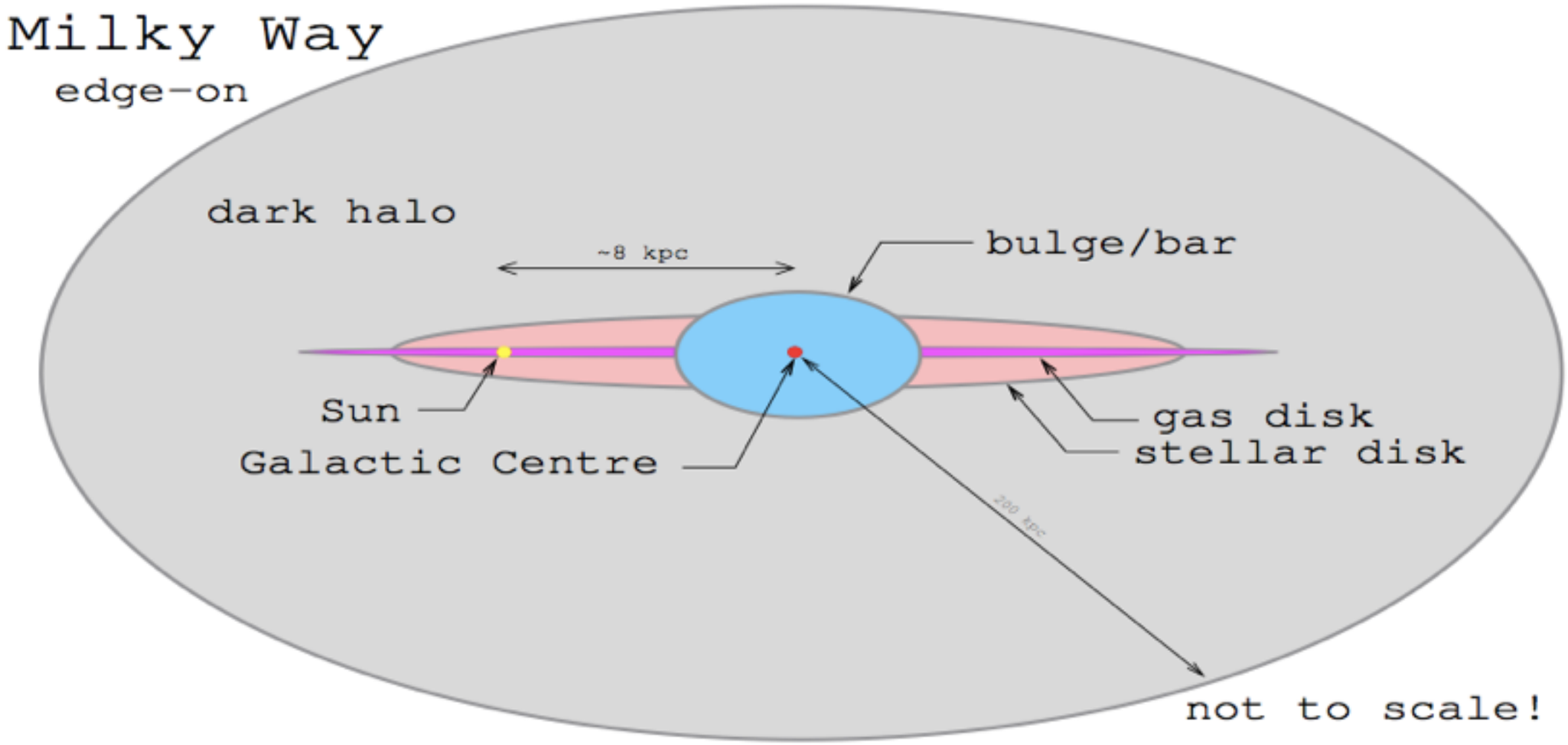


The Milky Way: one spiral Galaxy



[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

The Milky Way
its luminous component

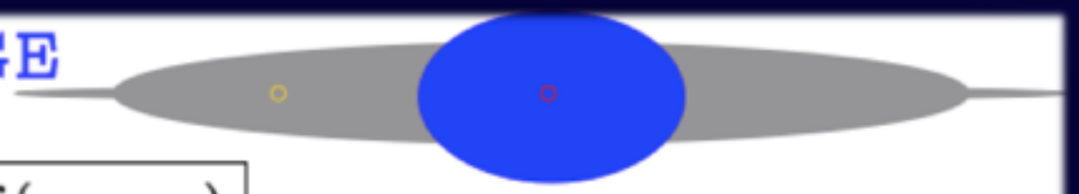


bulge	tilted bar
disk	thin+thick
gas	H_2, HI, HII

[Courtesy of M. Pato]

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR BULGE



$$\rho_{\rm bulge} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

morphology $f(x,y,z)$

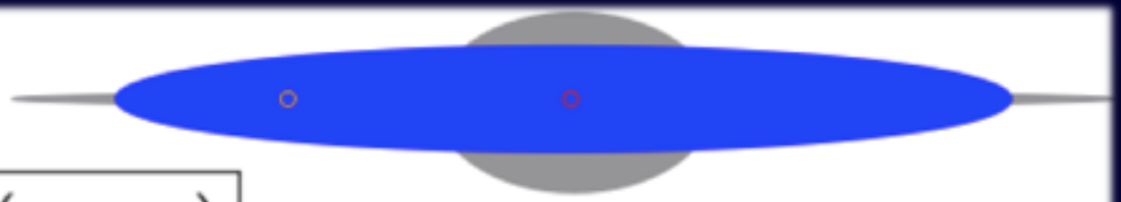
Stanek+ '97 (E2)	e^{-r}	0.9:0.4:0.3	24°	optical
Stanek+ '97 (G2)	$e^{-r_s^2/2}$	1.2:0.6:0.4	25°	optical
Zhao '96	$e^{-r_s^2/2} + r_a^{-1.85} e^{-r_a}$	1.5:0.6:0.4	20°	infrared
Bissantz & Gerhard '02	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.8:0.9:1.1	20°	infrared
Lopez-Corredoira+ '07	Ferrer potential	7.8:1.2:0.2	43°	infrared/optical
Vanhollebecke+ '09	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.6:1.8:0.8	15°	infrared/optical
Robin+ '12	$\mathrm{sech}^2(-r_s) + e^{-r_s}$	1.5:0.5:0.4	13°	infrared

normalisation ρ_0

microlensing optical depth: $\langle\tau\rangle = 2.17^{+0.47}_{-0.38} \times 10^{-6}$, $(\ell, b) = (1.50°, -2.68°)$
(MACHO '05)

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR DISK



$$\rho_{\rm disk} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

morphology $f(x,y,z)$

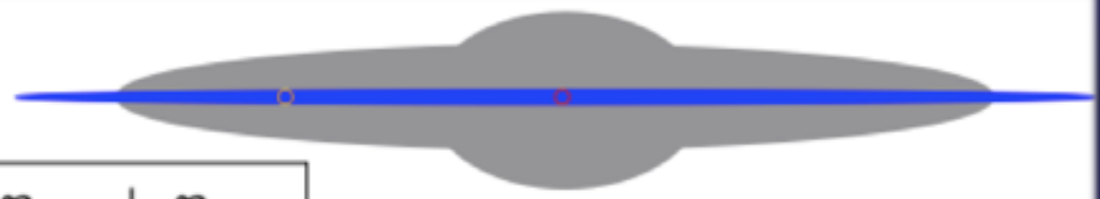
Han & Gould '03	$e^{-R}\mathrm{sech}^2(z)$	2.8:0.27	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.44	thick	
Calchi-Novati & Mancini '11	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
deJong+ '10	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.75/2}$	1.0:0.88	halo	
Jurić+ '08	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	3.3:0.74	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.77/2}$	1.0:0.64	halo	
Bovy & Rix '13	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.40	single	optical

normalisation ρ_0

local surface density: $\Sigma_* = 38 \pm 4 \mathrm{M}_\odot/\mathrm{pc}^2$ [Bovy & Rix '13]

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: GAS



$$n_{\rm H} = 2n_{\rm H_2} + n_{\rm HI} + n_{\rm HII}$$

morphology

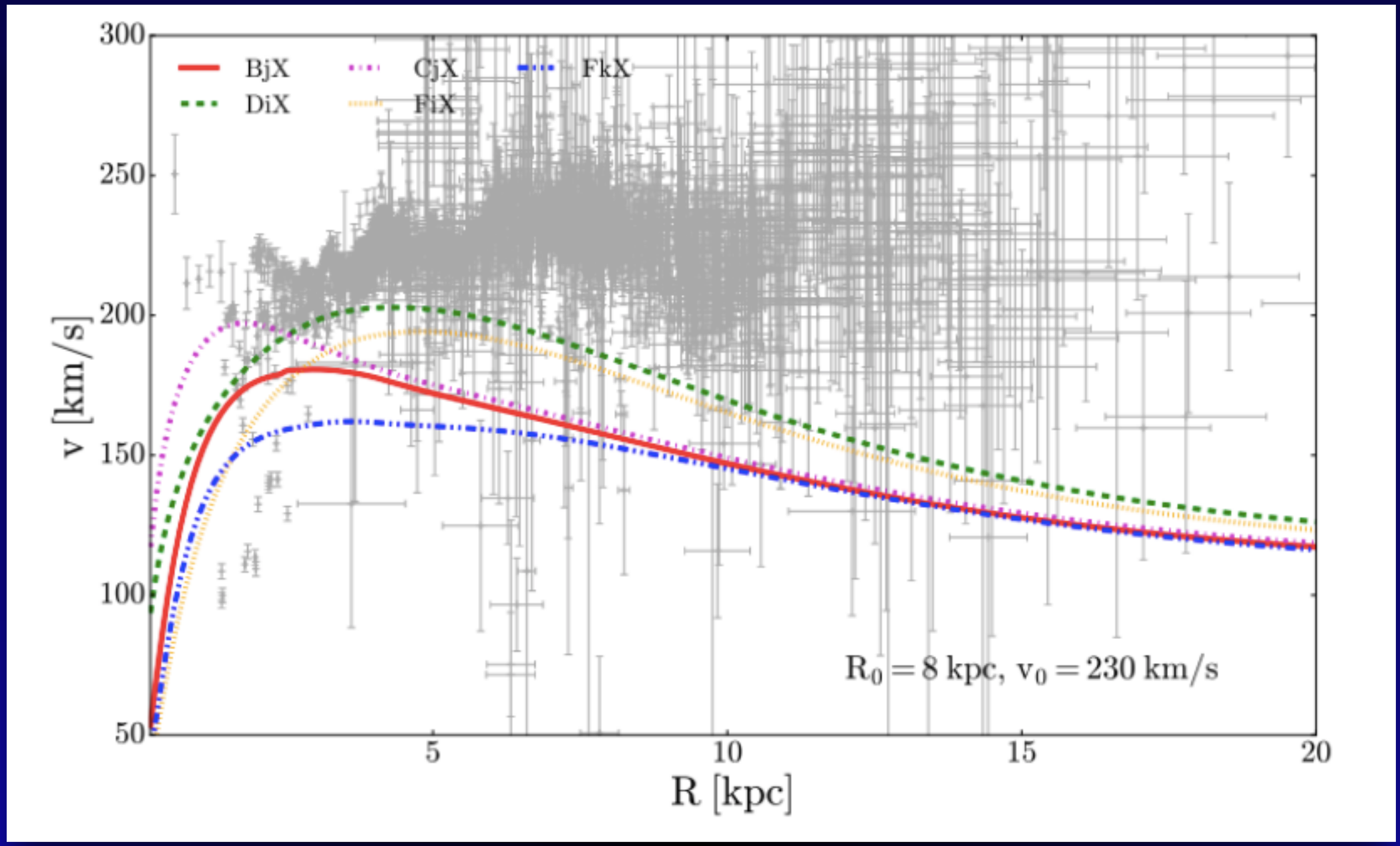
Ferrière '12	$r < 0.01$ kpc	$M_{gas} \sim 7 \times 10^5$ M$_\odot$		CO, 21cm, Hα, ...
Ferrière+ '07	$r = 0.01 - 2$ kpc	CMZ, holed disk	H_2	CO
		CMZ, holed disk	H I	21cm
		warm, hot, very hot	H II	disp. meas.
Ferrière '98	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
		cold, warm	H I	21cm
		warm, hot	H II	disp. meas., Hα
Moskalenko+ '02	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
			H I	21cm
			H II	disp. meas.

uncertainties

CO-to-H_2 factor: $X_{\rm CO} = 0.25 - 1.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r < 2$ kpc
$X_{\rm CO} = 0.50 - 3.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r > 2$ kpc

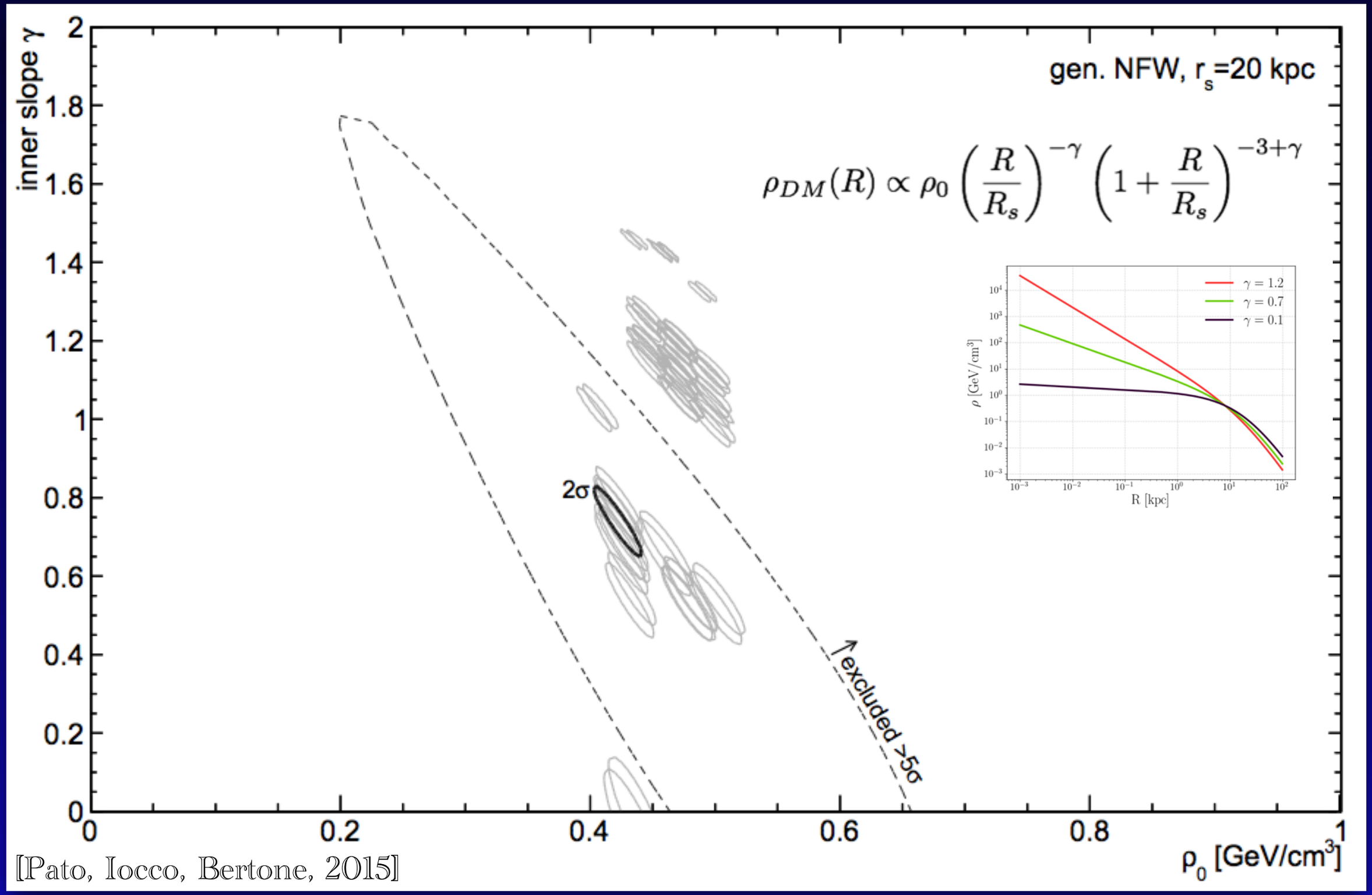
[Ferrière+ '07, Ackermann '12]

Systematic uncertainties
(luminous component)



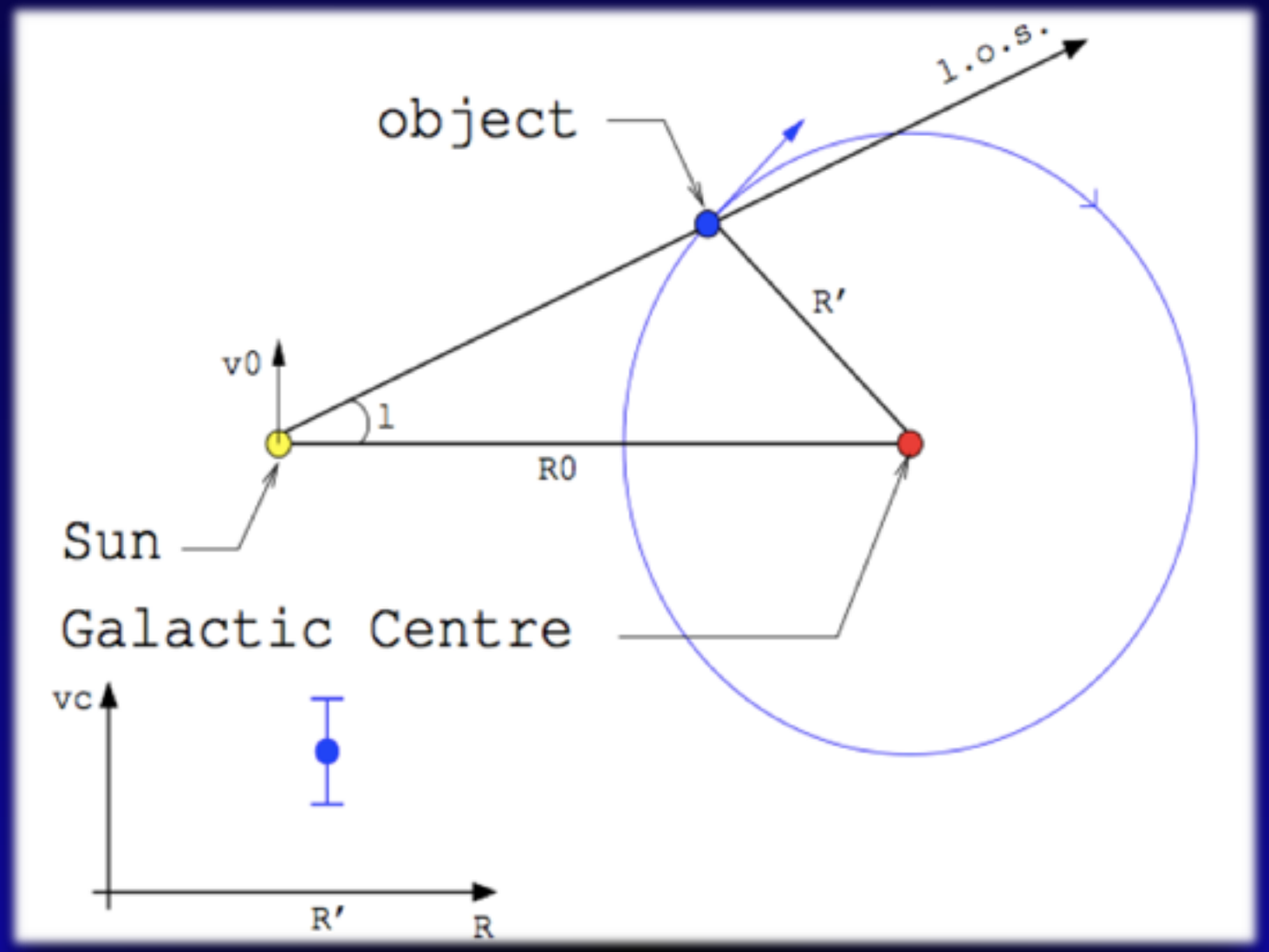
[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017] [Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Extracting the DM density structure



[Pato, Iocco, Bertone, 2015]

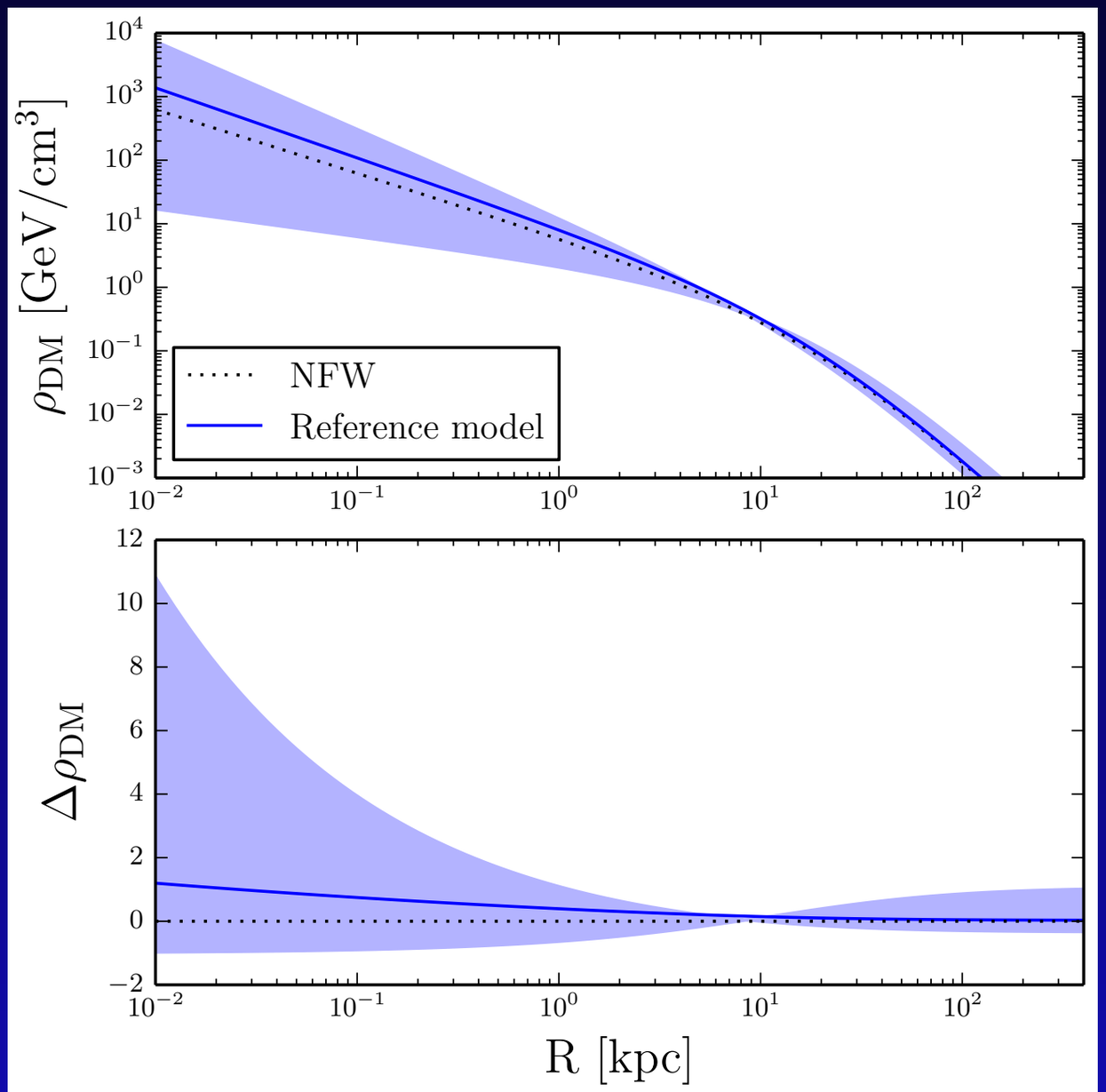
One more source of uncertainty: "Galactic Parameters"

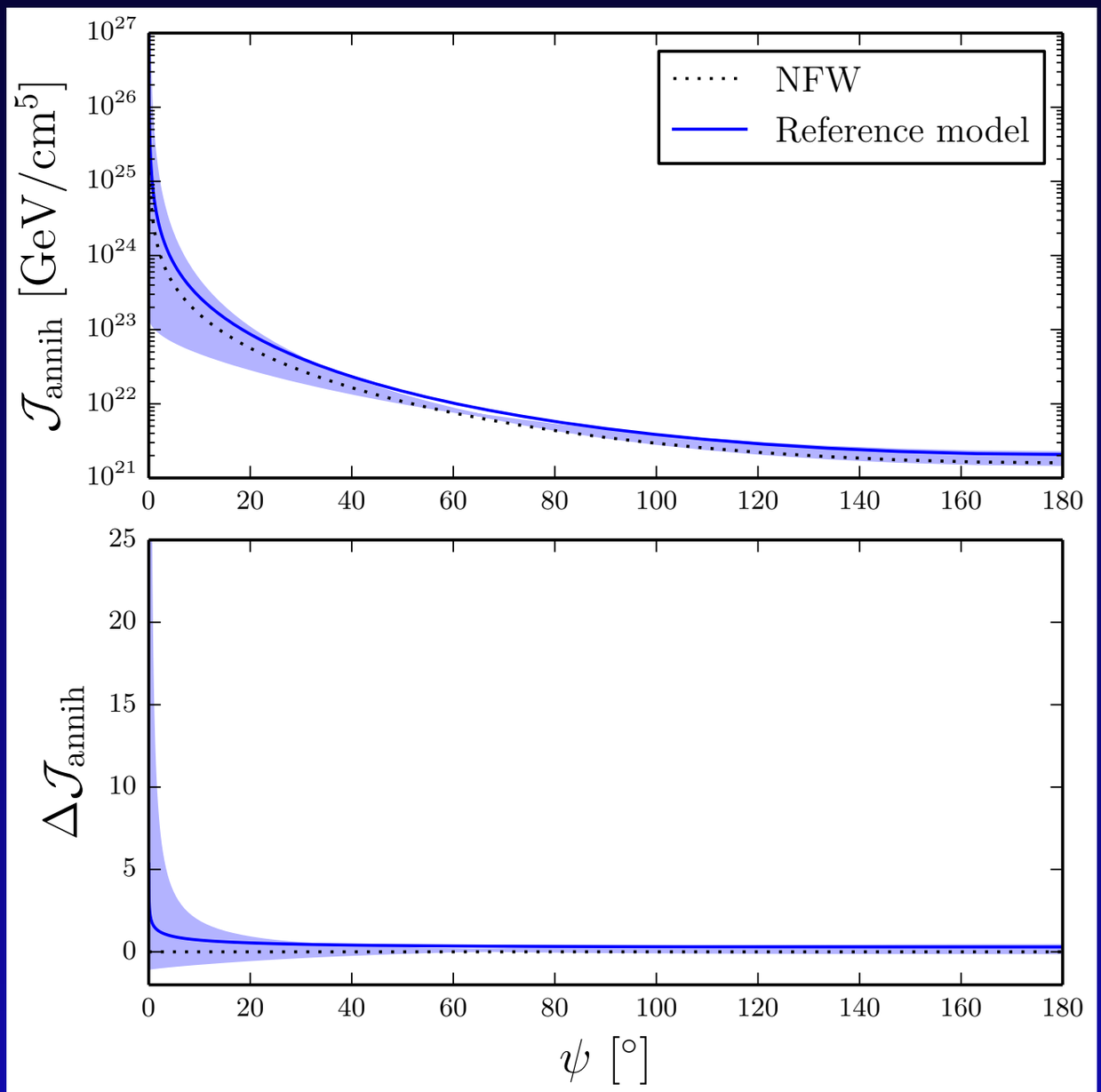


One oft-neglected uncertainty

("No my boy, you are not center of the Galaxy", [my mom, 1984])

But do Galactic uncertainties affect PP, <u>for real</u>?





$$J_{annih} \propto \int_{los} \rho^2(r) dV$$

[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017, arXiv:1612.02010]

Let's quantify this effect in a specific case: Singlet Scalar DM

$$V = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 + \mu_S^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 S^2$$

$$v_H = 246\ \text{GeV} \qquad \langle S \rangle = 0$$

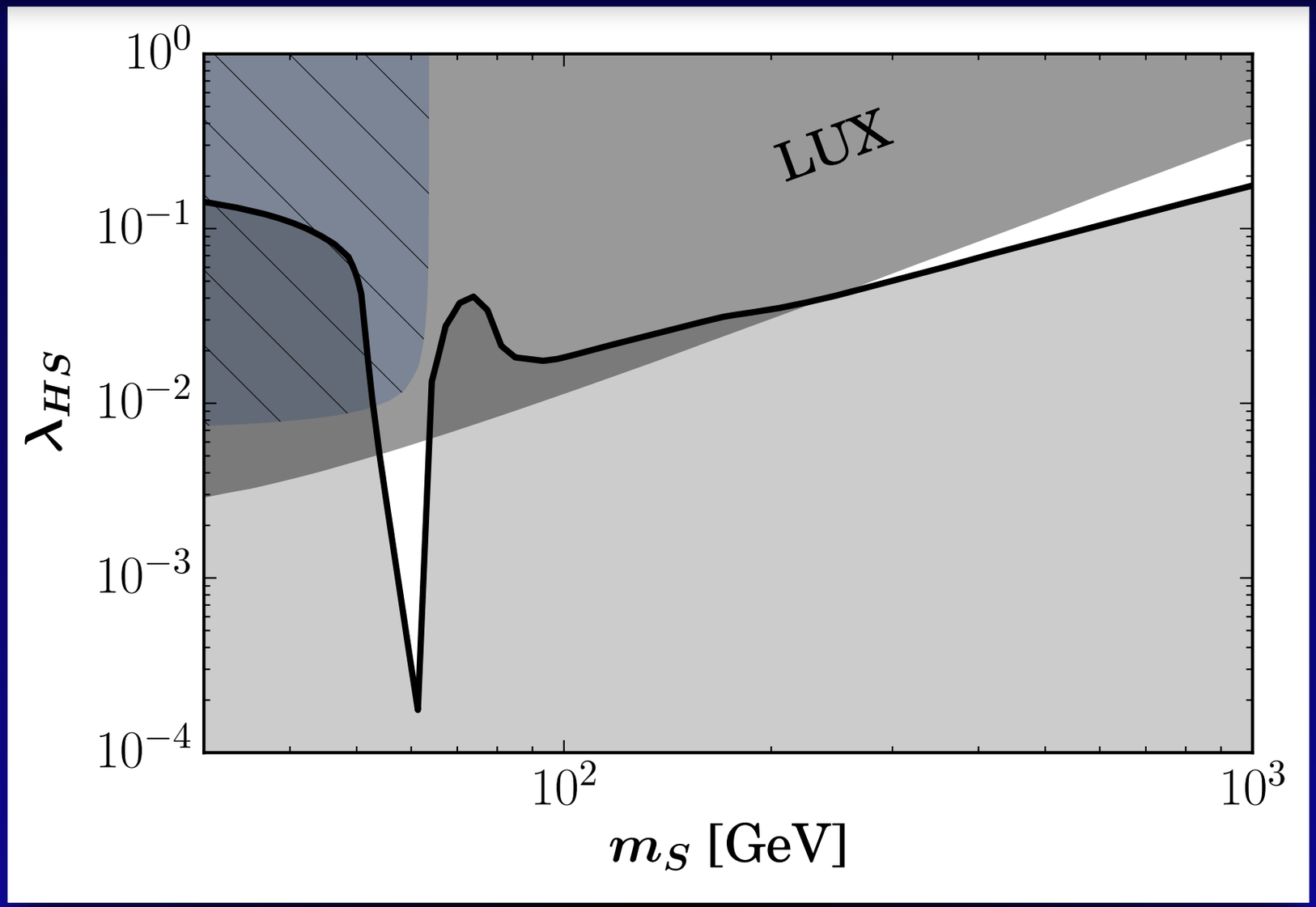
$$m_S^2 = 2\,\mu_S^2 + \lambda_{HS}\, v_H^2$$

"WIMP phenomenology" entirely dictated by the Higgs coupling and physical DM mass.

[Mc Donald, 1994] [Burgess, Pospelov, Velthuis, 2001]

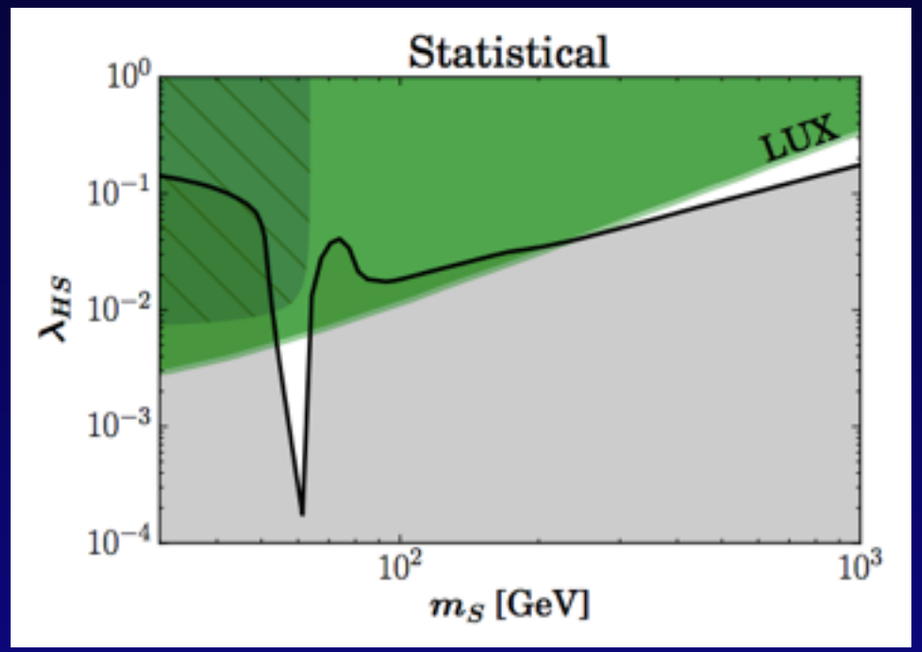
Constraints and interplay of experiments

$$V = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 + \mu_S^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 S^2$$



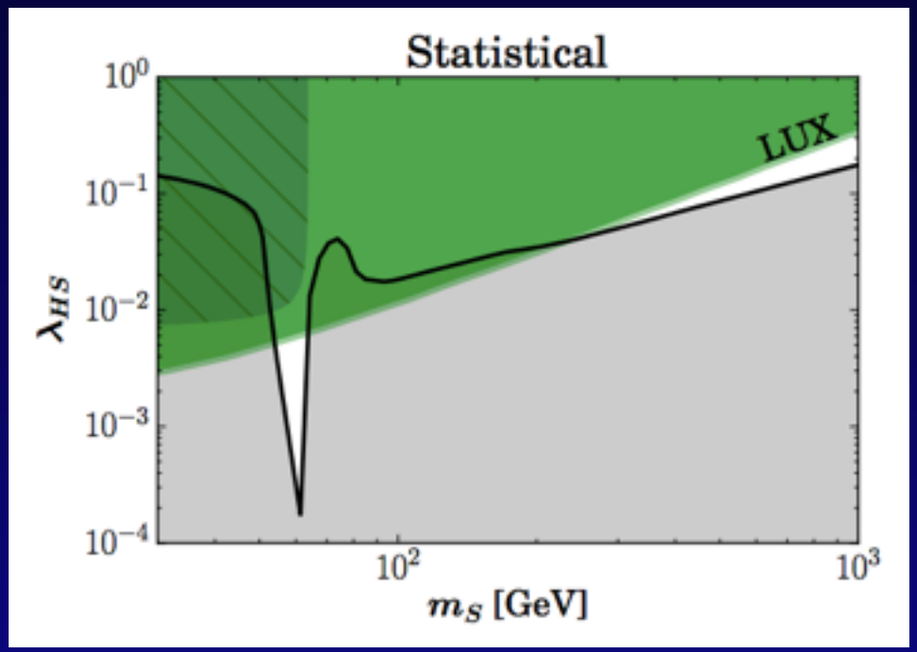
[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017; arXiv:1612.02010]

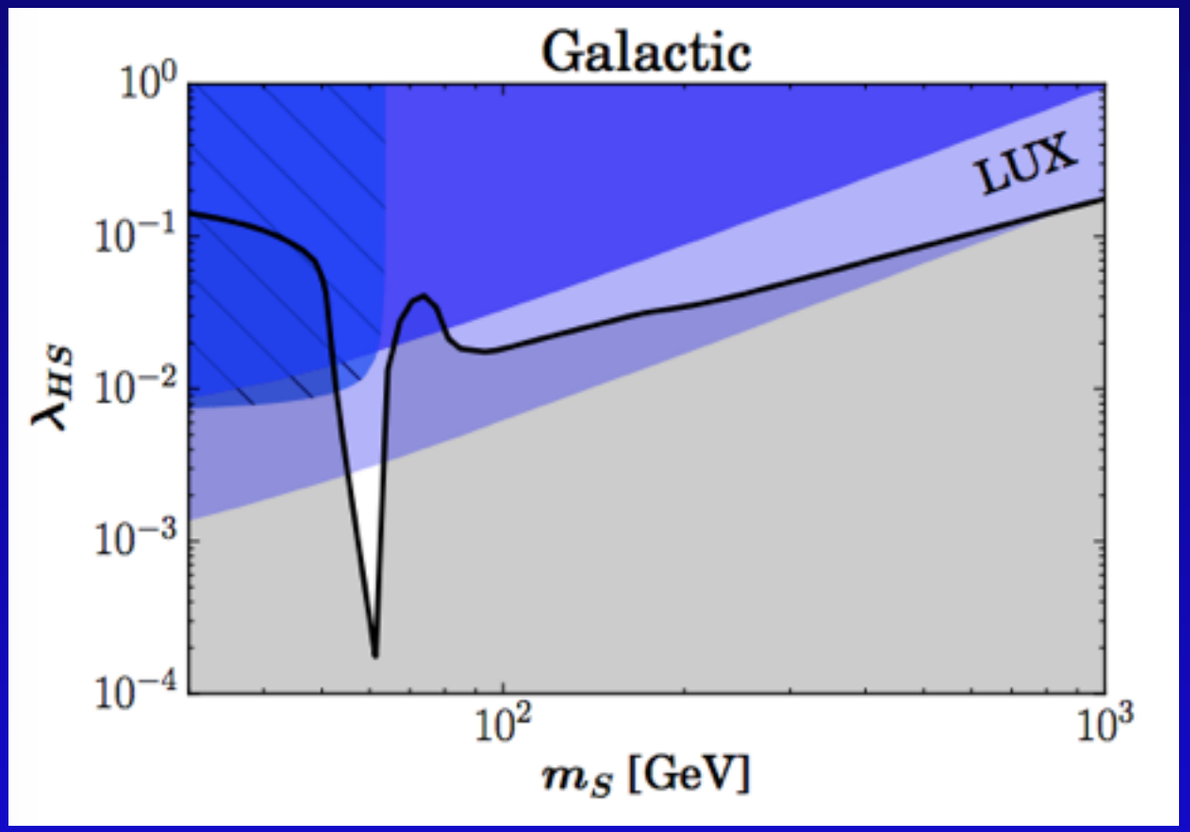
Let's look at the effect of astrophysics uncertainties: Direct Detection

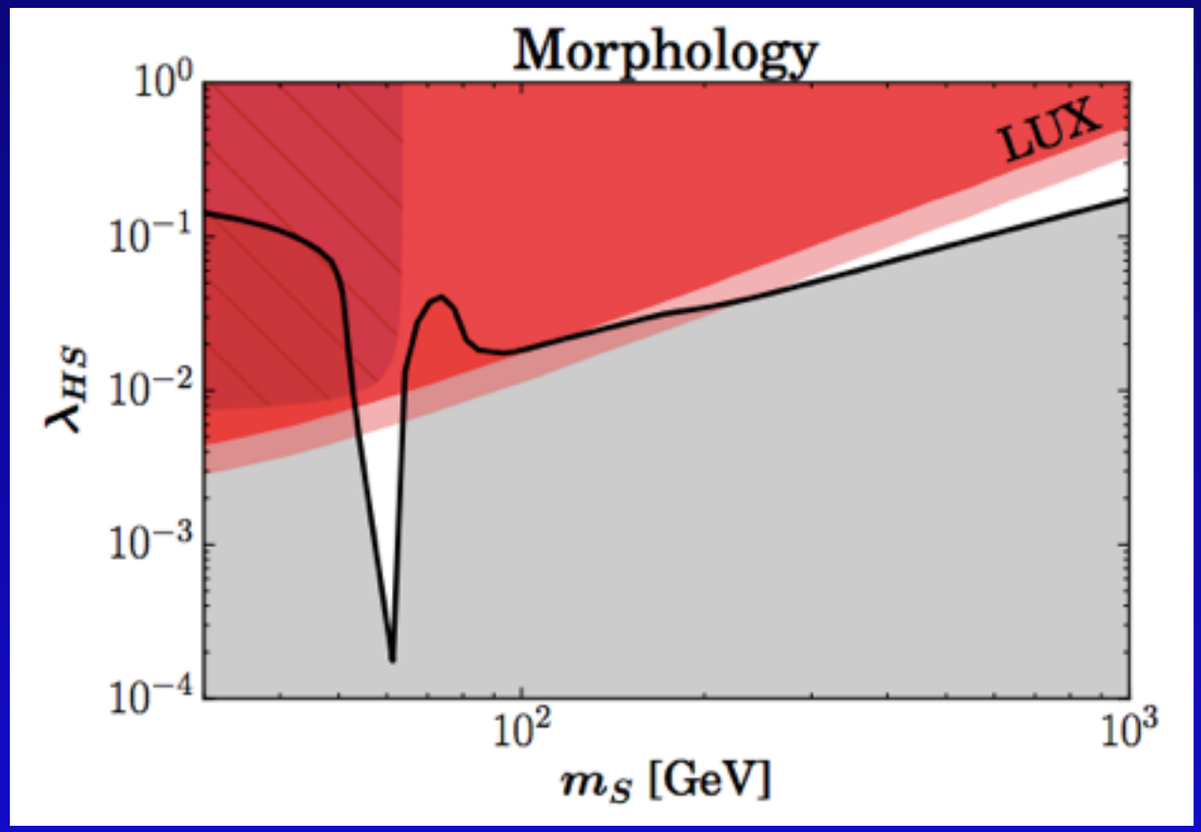


[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017]

Effect of astrophysical uncertainty on interpretation of Direct Detection constraints

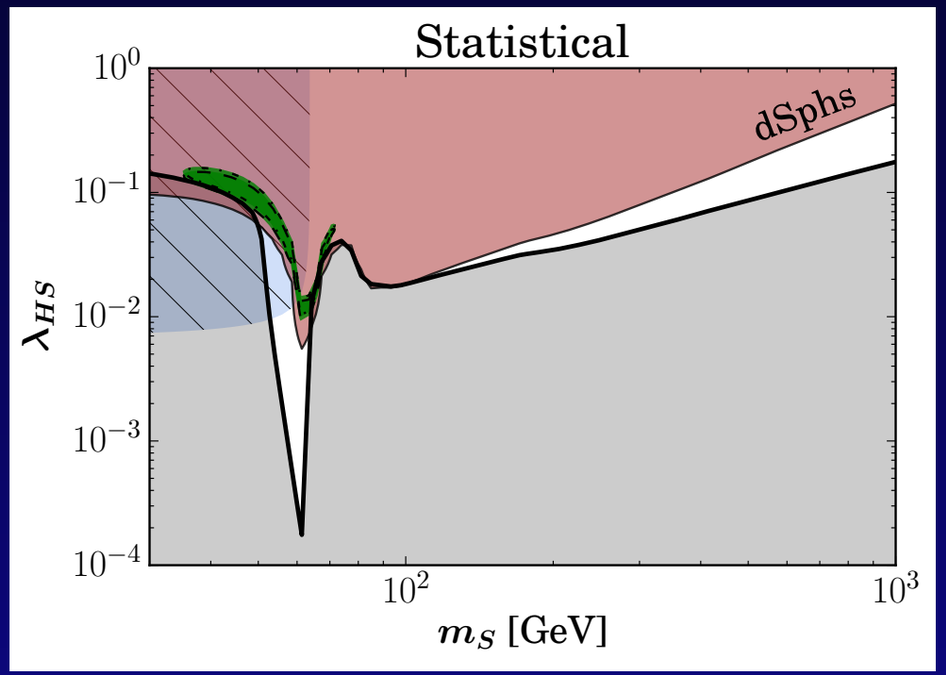


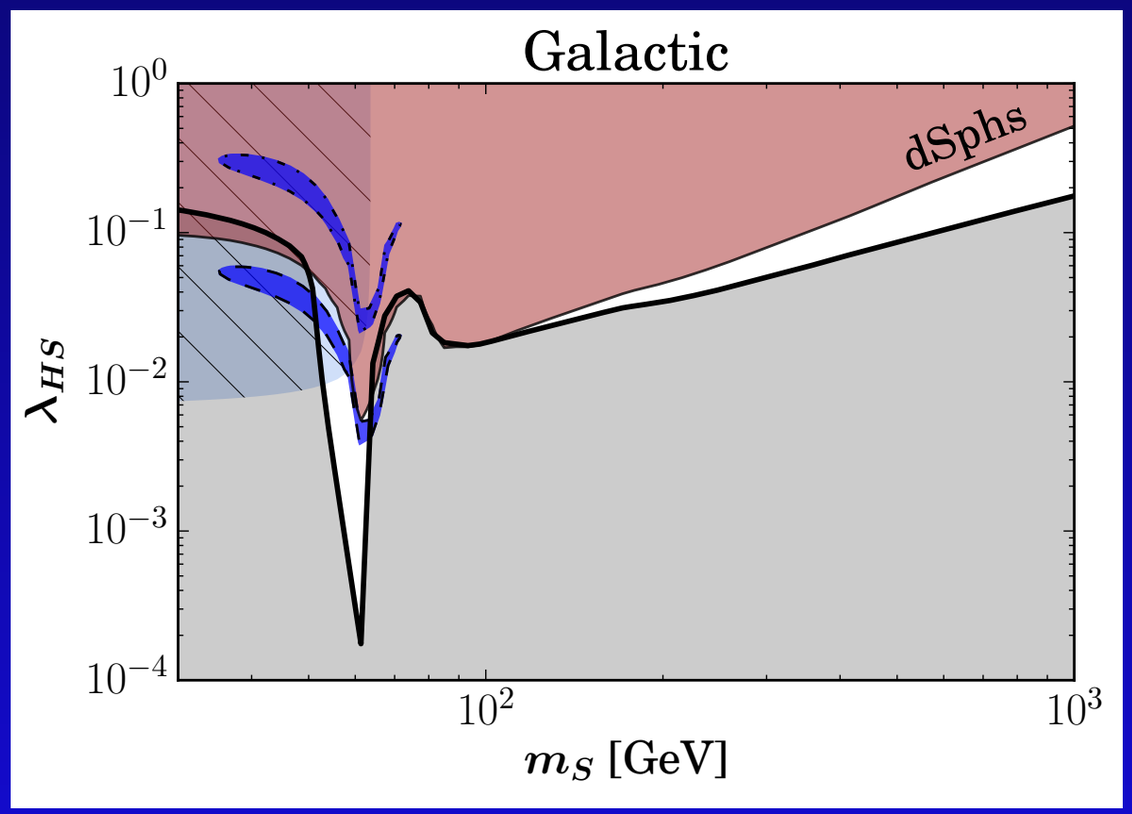


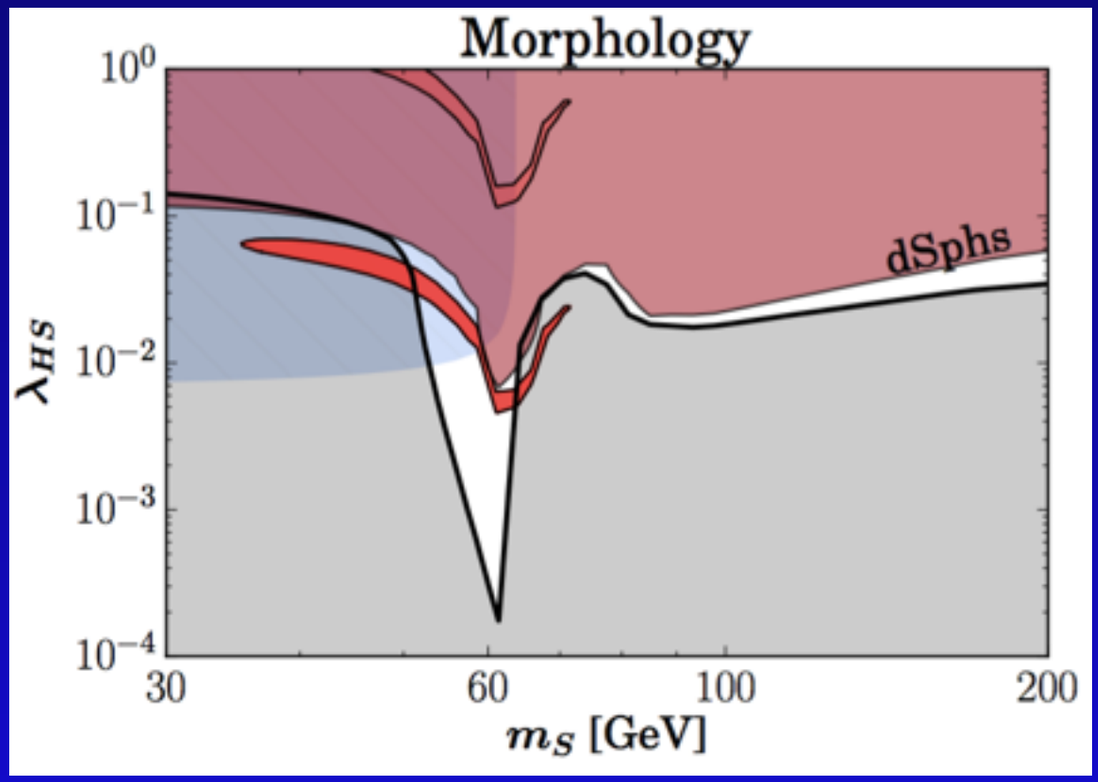


[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017]

Effect of astrophysical uncertainty on interpretation of inDirect searches results





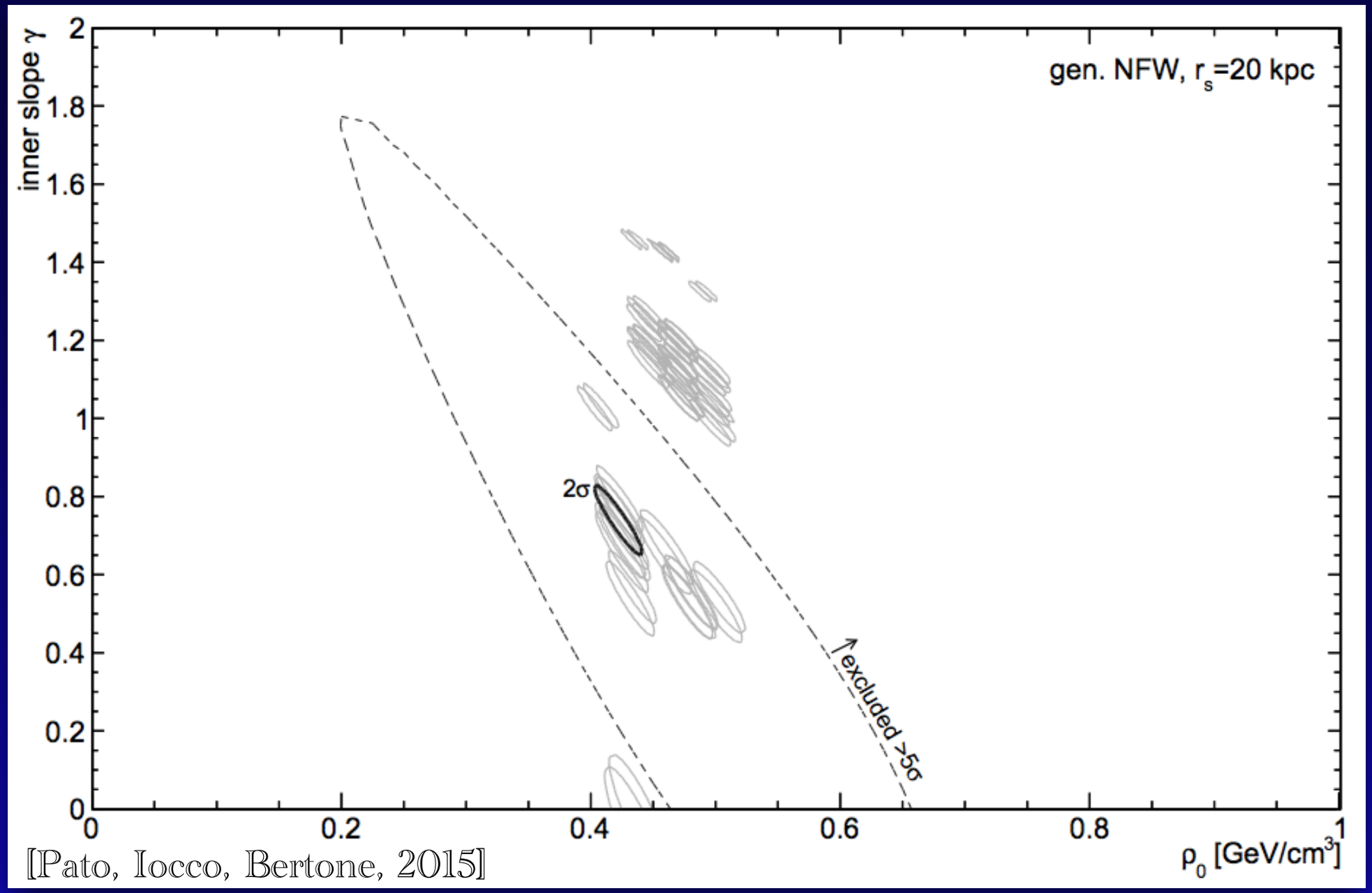


[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017]

or even worse, see [Iocco & Benito 2017]

Is our measurement correct?

Our instrument is very precise. Is it accurate?



[Pato, Iocco, Bertone, 2015]

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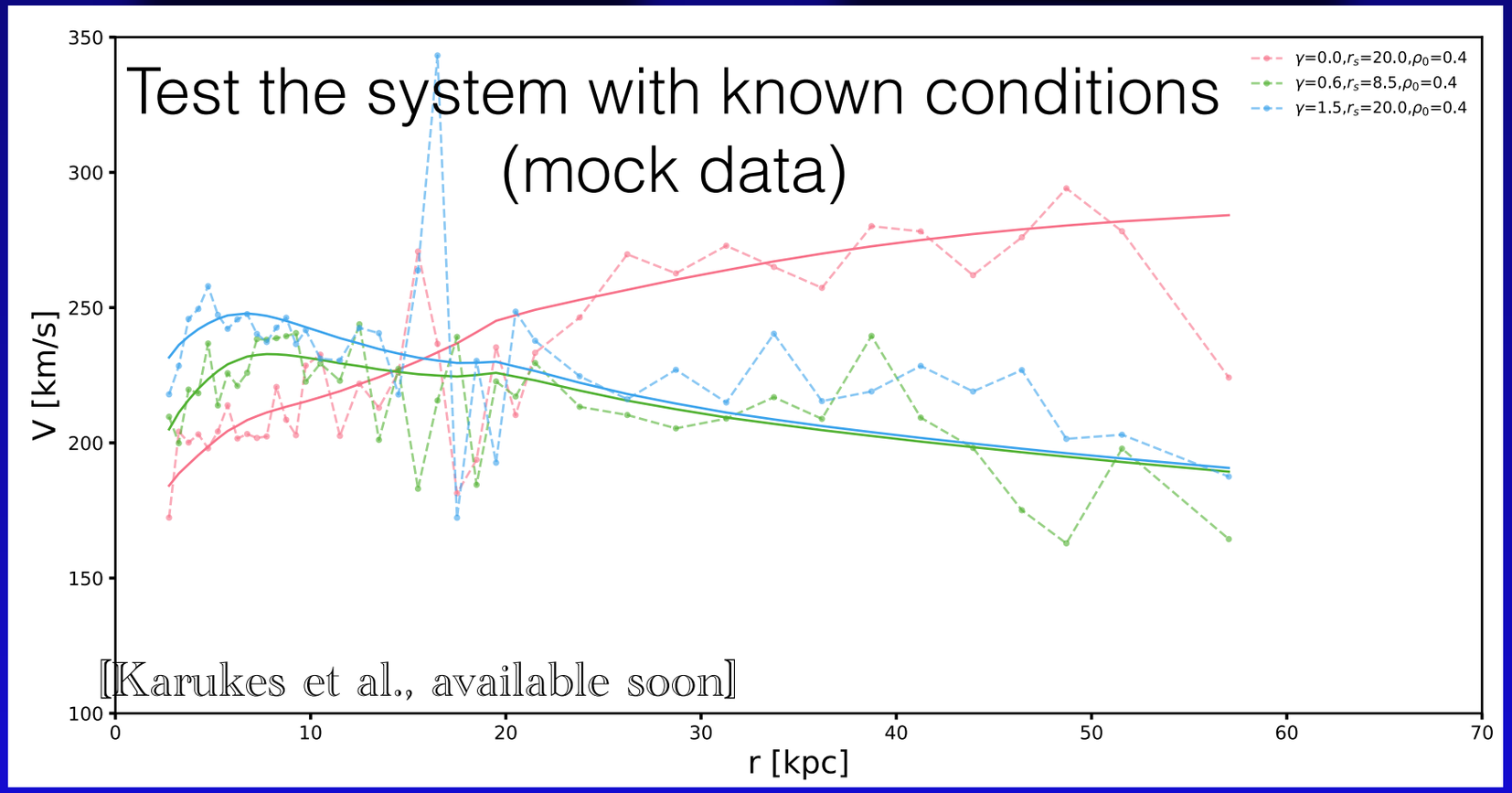

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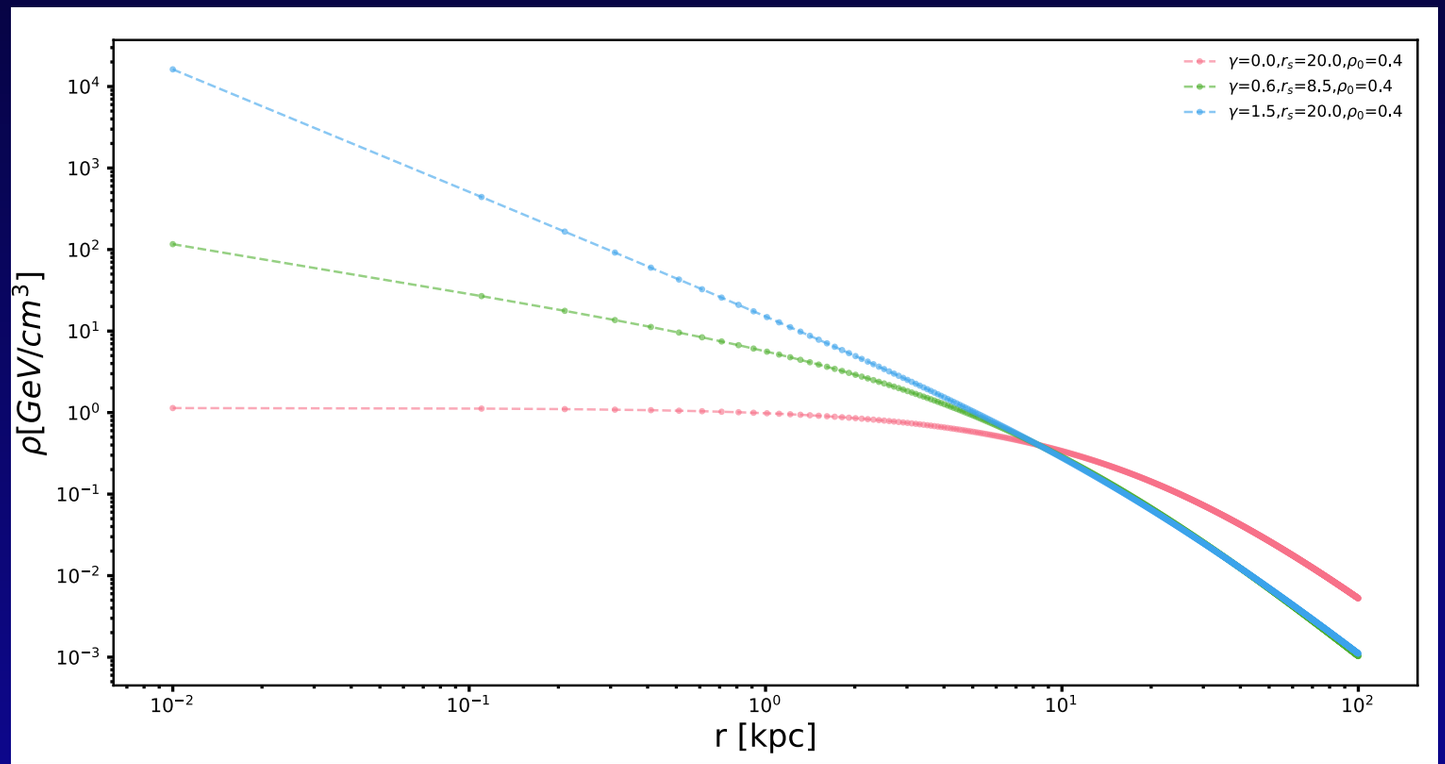

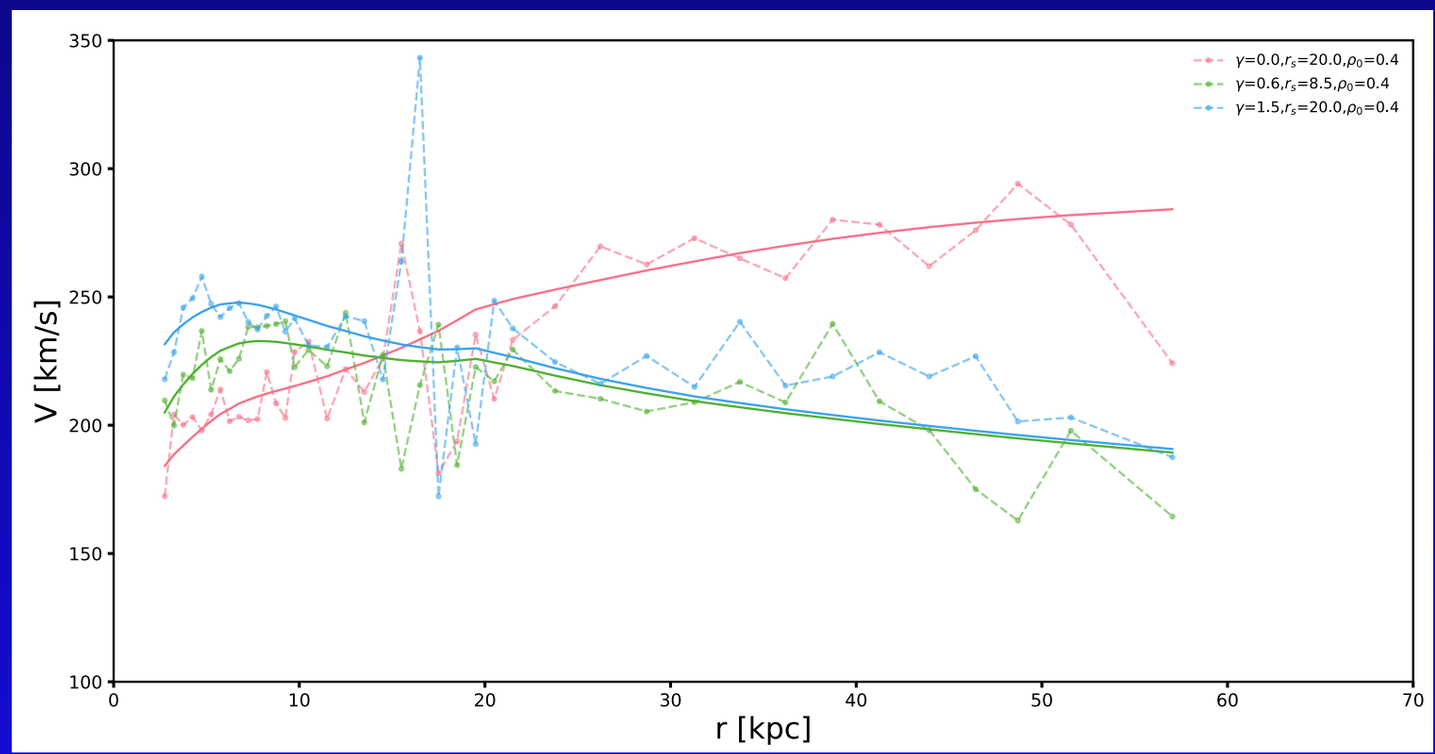

[E. Karukes, M. Benito, A. Geringer-Sameth, FI, R. Trotta]

available soon

Is our measurement correct?

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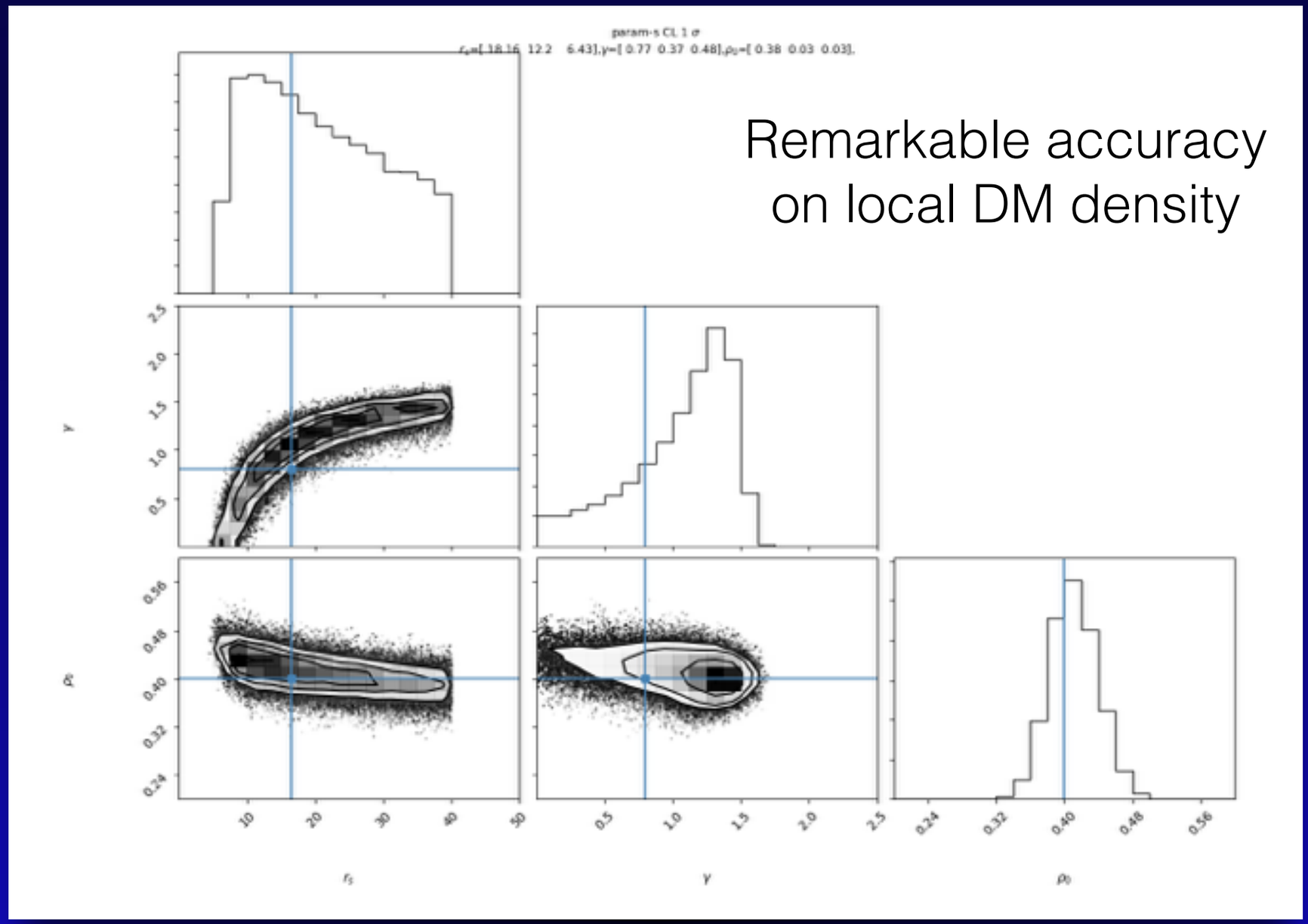

[E. Karukes, M. Benito, A. Geringer-Sameth, FI, R. Trotta]

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School on

Experimental Neutrino Physics

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Jonathan Asaadi, UTA, USA	Ernesto Kemp, UNICAMP, Brazil
Ed Blucher, University of Chicago, USA	Ana Amelia B. Machado, UFABC, Brazil
Mary Bishai, BNL, USA	Franciole Marinho, UFSCAR, Brazil
Carla Bonifazi, UFRJ, Brazil	Celio A. Moura, UFABC, Brazil
Ines Gil Botella, CIEMAT, Spain	Luciano Pandola, INFN-LNS, Italy
Flavio Cavanna, FERMILAB, USA	Laura Paulucci, UFABC, Brazil
Justin Evans, Manchester, UK	Kate Scholberg, Duke University, USA
Renata Funchal, USP, Brazil	Michelle Stancari, FERMILAB, USA
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Organization: APS, SBF, UNICAMP, UFABC, UFSCAR

Funding: São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), APS, UNICAMP

<u>December 3-14</u>, 2018 Campinas, Brazil

Cuncta stricte

- Precision (/ accuracy) era for astrophysical determination of Milky Way DM profile. So good that...

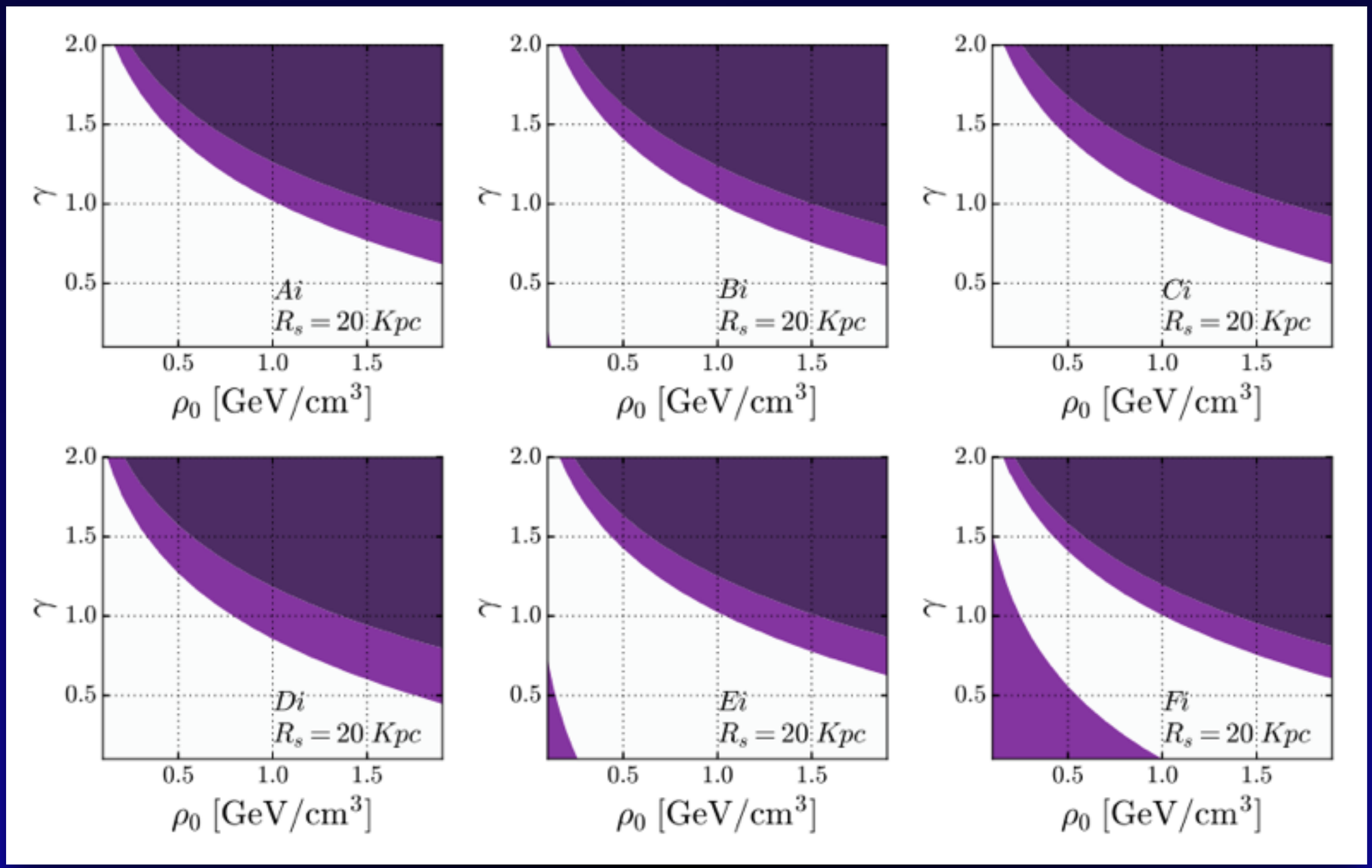
- Astrophysical uncertainties are actually affecting determination of PP bounds/claims.

- Interplay of astro with collider physics, direct and indirect probes even more compelling. Unifying the language is first step toward more thorough multi messenger approach.

- New data, reduction of uncertainties, extension of the method to other astrophysical sources.

About the Galactic Center:

assumptions for Rotation Curve method fail



[Iocco & Benito, 2017]

Adopting different technique, in a baryon dominated region:
huge uncertainties on determination of slope “gamma”

The luminous component

and its gravitational potential

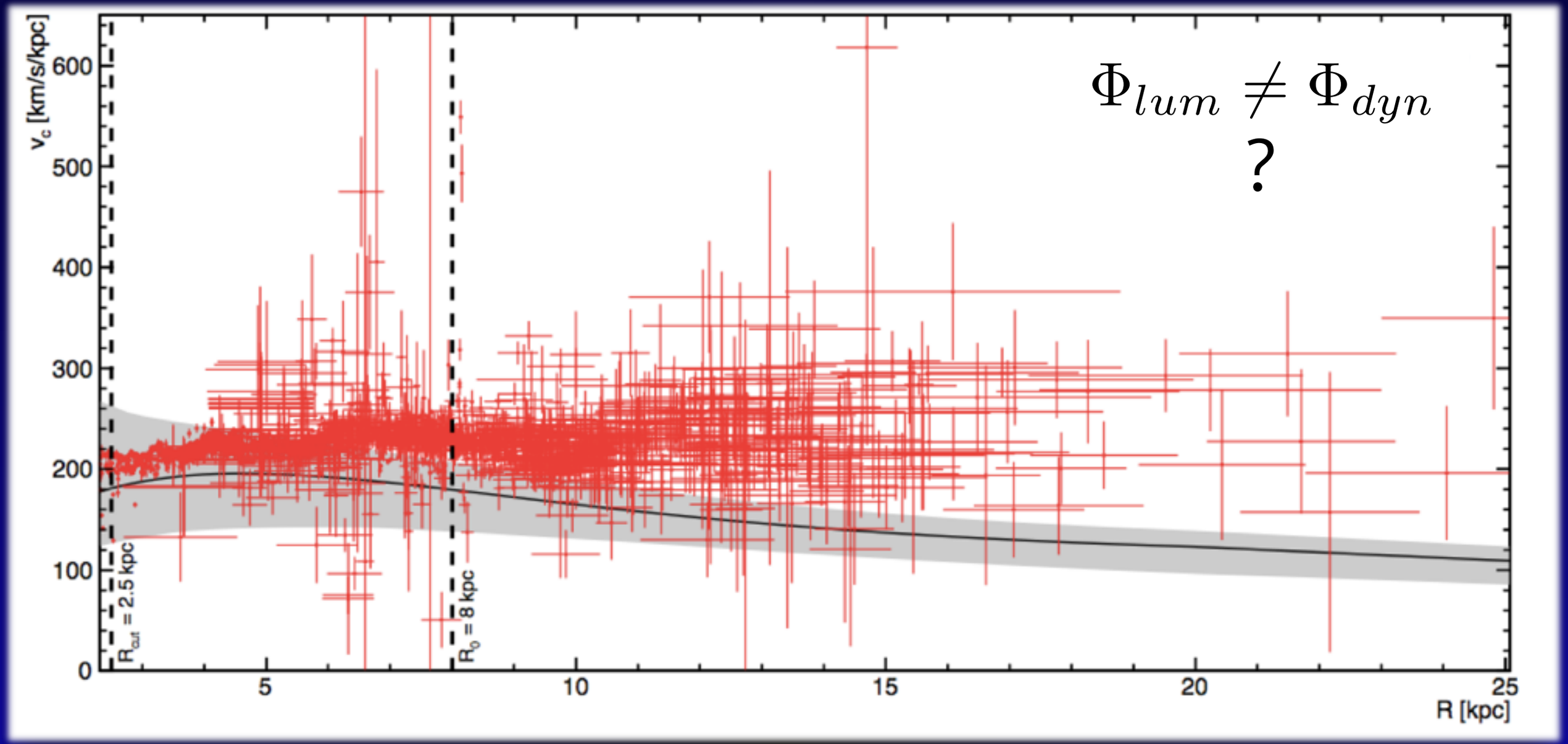
$$\phi_{lum} = \phi_{bulge} + \phi_{disc} + \phi_{gas}$$

$$\rho^i_{lum}(x, y, z) \rightarrow \Phi^i(R, \theta, \phi) \rightarrow v_{lum}(R)$$

Straightforward…

provided one knows the distribution of these components

The dark matter (if any) is in the mismatch



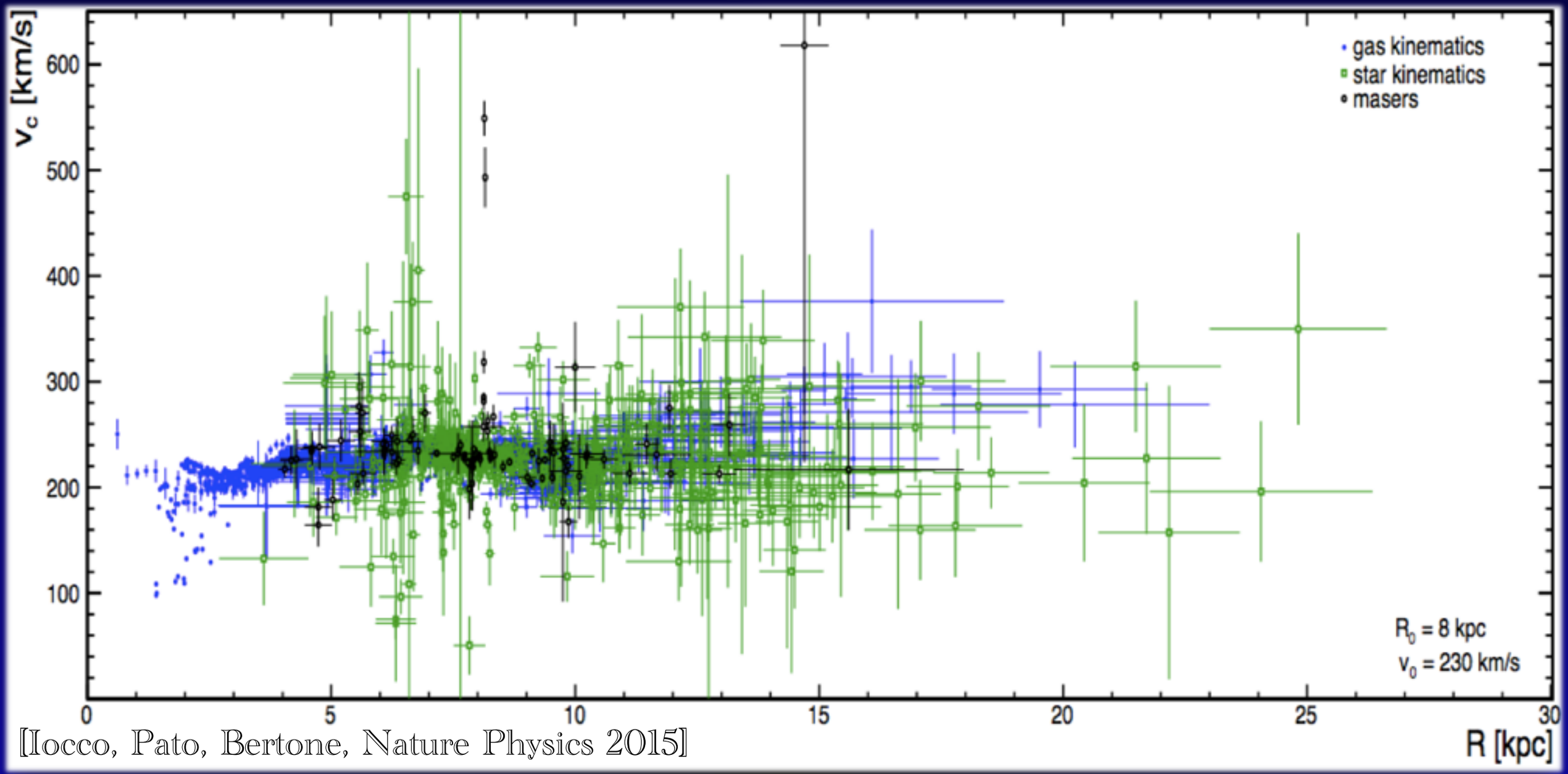
[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Contributing to the subject:

- New compilation of data, Rotation Curve
- Morphologies for visible component
- Estimate of uncertainties in method
- Application to specific theoretical model
- Test of alternative theories of gravity

The Milky Way Rotation Curve

as observed



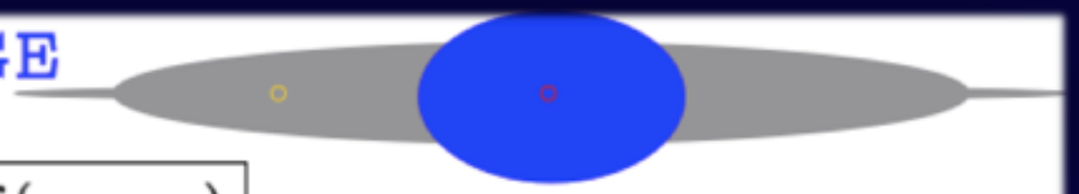
[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

A new compilation of old and new data, publicly available

[Pato & Iocco, Software X (2017)]

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR BULGE



$$\rho_{\rm bulge} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

morphology $f(x,y,z)$

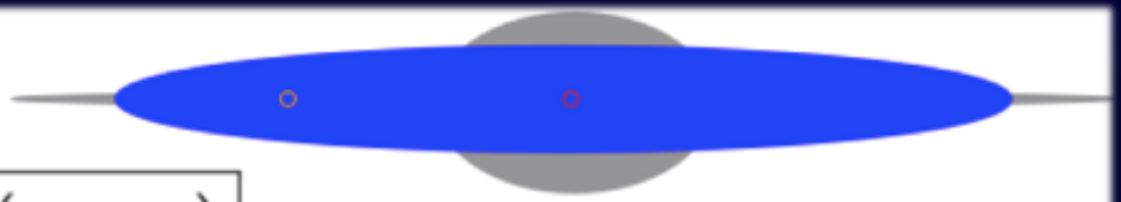
Stanek+ '97 (E2)	e^{-r}	0.9:0.4:0.3	24°	optical
Stanek+ '97 (G2)	$e^{-r_s^2/2}$	1.2:0.6:0.4	25°	optical
Zhao '96	$e^{-r_s^2/2} + r_a^{-1.85} e^{-r_a}$	1.5:0.6:0.4	20°	infrared
Bissantz & Gerhard '02	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.8:0.9:1.1	20°	infrared
Lopez-Corredoira+ '07	Ferrer potential	7.8:1.2:0.2	43°	infrared/optical
Vanhollebecke+ '09	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.6:1.8:0.8	15°	infrared/optical
Robin+ '12	$\mathrm{sech}^2(-r_s) + e^{-r_s}$	1.5:0.5:0.4	13°	infrared

normalisation ρ_0

microlensing optical depth: $\langle\tau\rangle = 2.17^{+0.47}_{-0.38} \times 10^{-6}$, $(\ell, b) = (1.50°, -2.68°)$
(MACHO '05)

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR DISK



$$\rho_{\rm disk} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

morphology $f(x,y,z)$

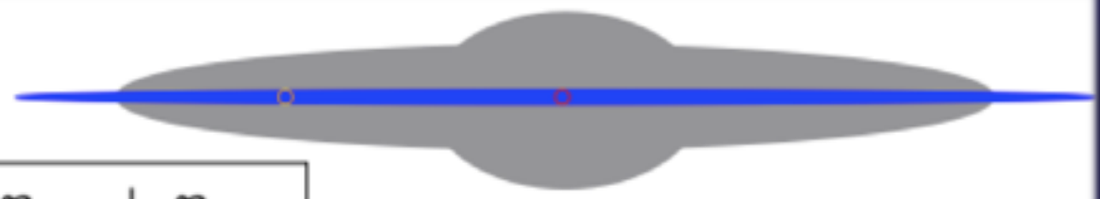
Han & Gould '03	$e^{-R}\mathrm{sech}^2(z)$	2.8:0.27	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.44	thick	
Calchi-Novati & Mancini '11	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
deJong+ '10	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.75/2}$	1.0:0.88	halo	
Jurić+ '08	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	3.3:0.74	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.77/2}$	1.0:0.64	halo	
Bovy & Rix '13	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.40	single	optical

normalisation ρ_0

local surface density: $\Sigma_* = 38 \pm 4 \mathrm{M}_\odot/\mathrm{pc}^2$ [Bovy & Rix '13]

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: GAS



$$n_{\rm H} = 2n_{\rm H_2} + n_{\rm HI} + n_{\rm HII}$$

morphology

Ferrière '12	$r < 0.01$ kpc	$M_{gas} \sim 7 \times 10^5$ M$_\odot$		CO, 21cm, Hα, ...
Ferrière+ '07	$r = 0.01 - 2$ kpc	CMZ, holed disk	H_2	CO
		CMZ, holed disk	H I	21cm
		warm, hot, very hot	H II	disp. meas.
Ferrière '98	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
		cold, warm	H I	21cm
		warm, hot	H II	disp. meas., Hα
Moskalenko+ '02	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
			H I	21cm
			H II	disp. meas.

uncertainties

CO-to-H_2 factor: $X_{\rm CO} = 0.25 - 1.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r < 2$ kpc
$X_{\rm CO} = 0.50 - 3.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r > 2$ kpc

[Ferrière+ '07, Ackermann '12]

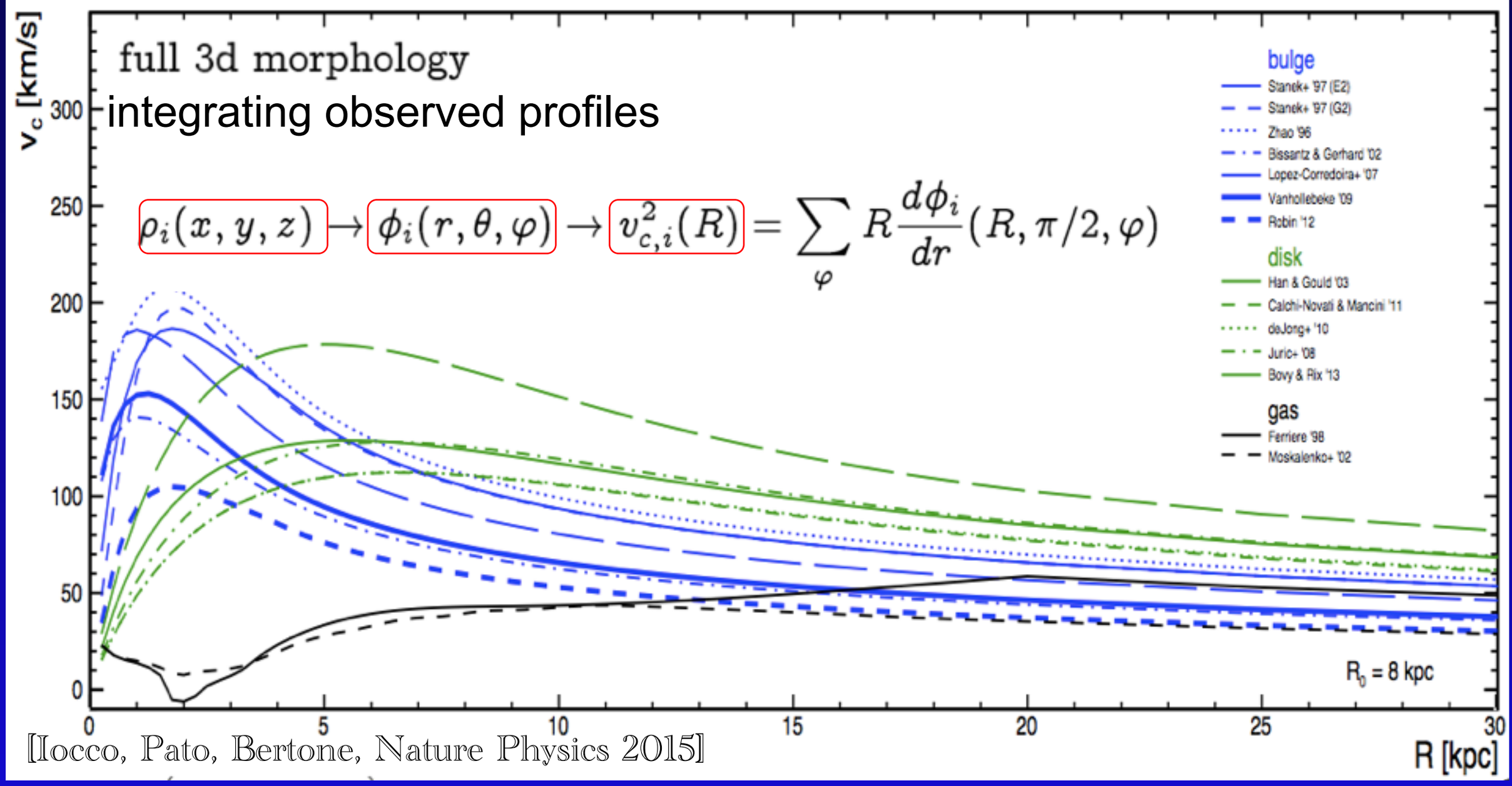
The luminous Milky Way:
expected rotation curve

$$\phi_i(r,\theta,\varphi) = -4\pi G \sum_{l,m} \frac{Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)}{2l+1} \left[\frac{1}{r^{l+1}} \int_0^r \rho_{i,lm}(a)\, a^{l+2}\, da + r^l \int_r^\infty \rho_{i,lm}(a)\, a^{1-l}\, da \right]$$

full 3d morphology

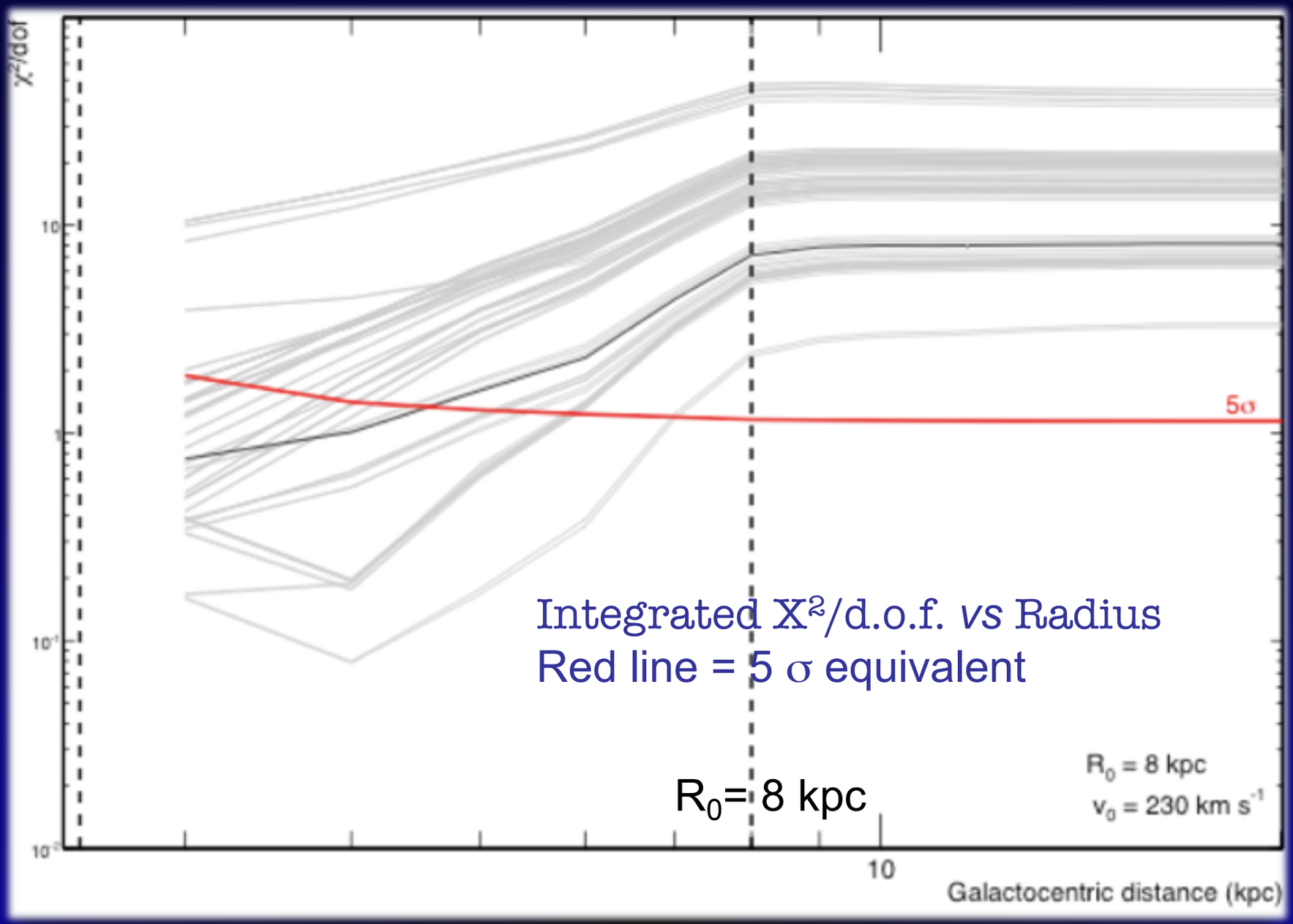
integrating observed profiles

$$\rho_i(x,y,z) \rightarrow \phi_i(r,\theta,\varphi) \rightarrow v_{c,i}^2(R) = \sum_\varphi R \frac{d\phi_i}{dr}(R,\pi/2,\varphi)$$



[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Can luminous matter alone fit the observed dynamical curve?



Answer is NO:
Every single model above 5 σ, already at $R<R_0$!!

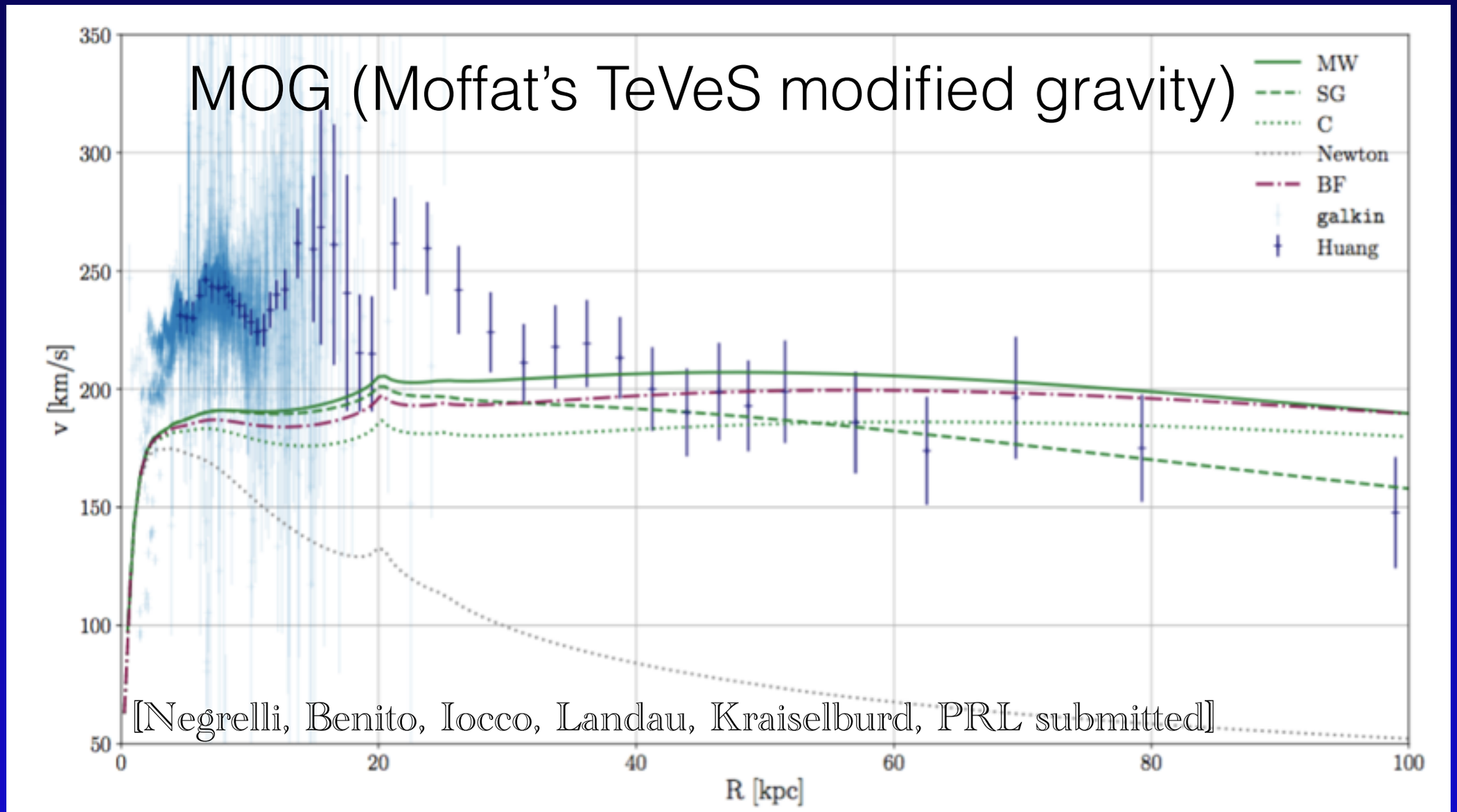
[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Let us test Modified Gravity with the MW

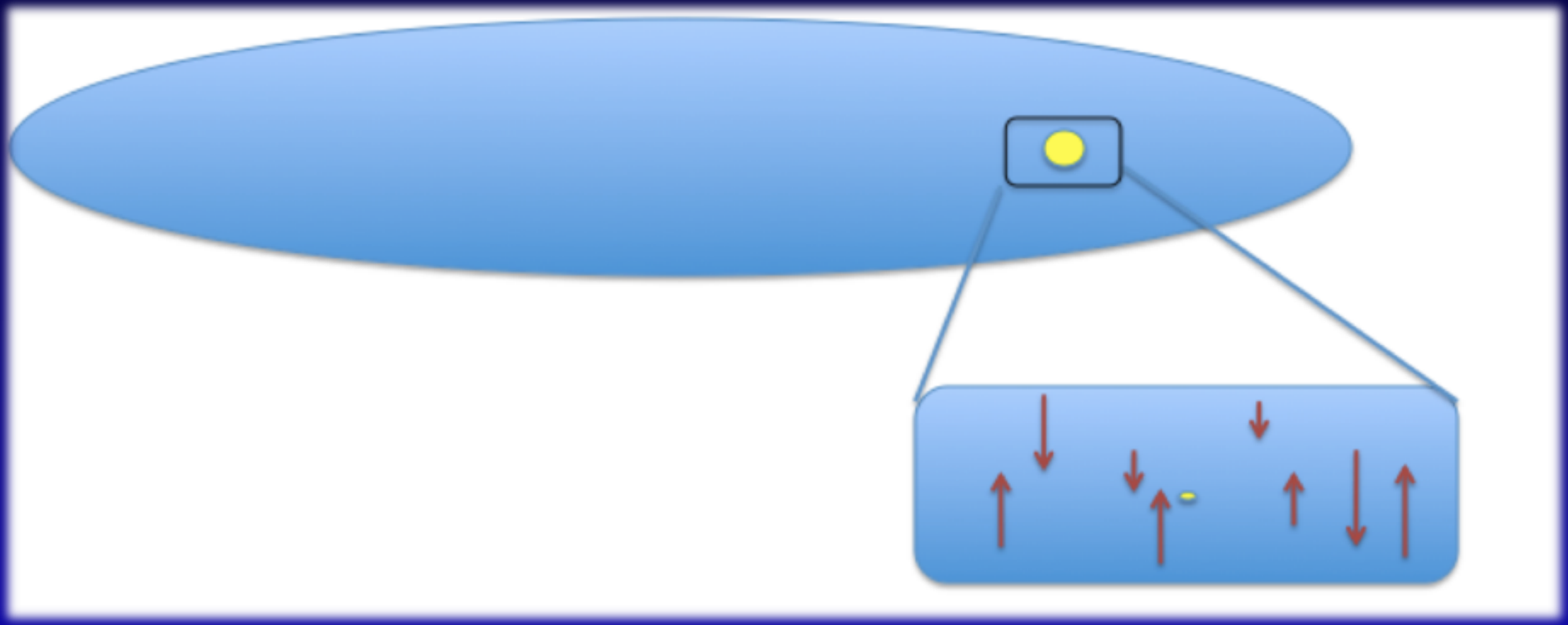
$$\vec{a}(\vec{x}) = -G_N \int \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')(\vec{x}-\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|^3} \times \left[1+\alpha-\alpha e^{-\mu|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|}(1+\mu|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|)\right] d^3\vec{x}'.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M}{(\sqrt{M}+E)^2}\left(\frac{G_\infty}{G_N}-1\right)$$

$$\mu = \frac{D}{\sqrt{M}},$$

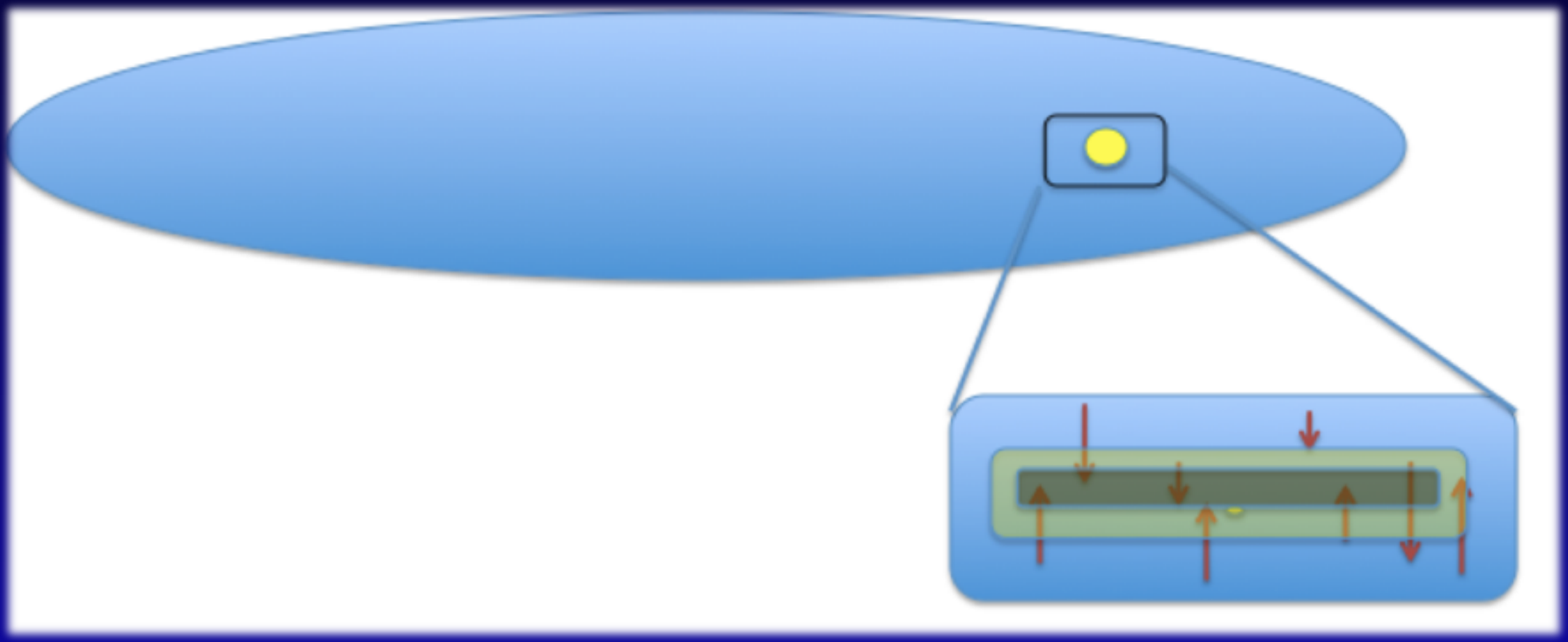


Local determination of ρ_0



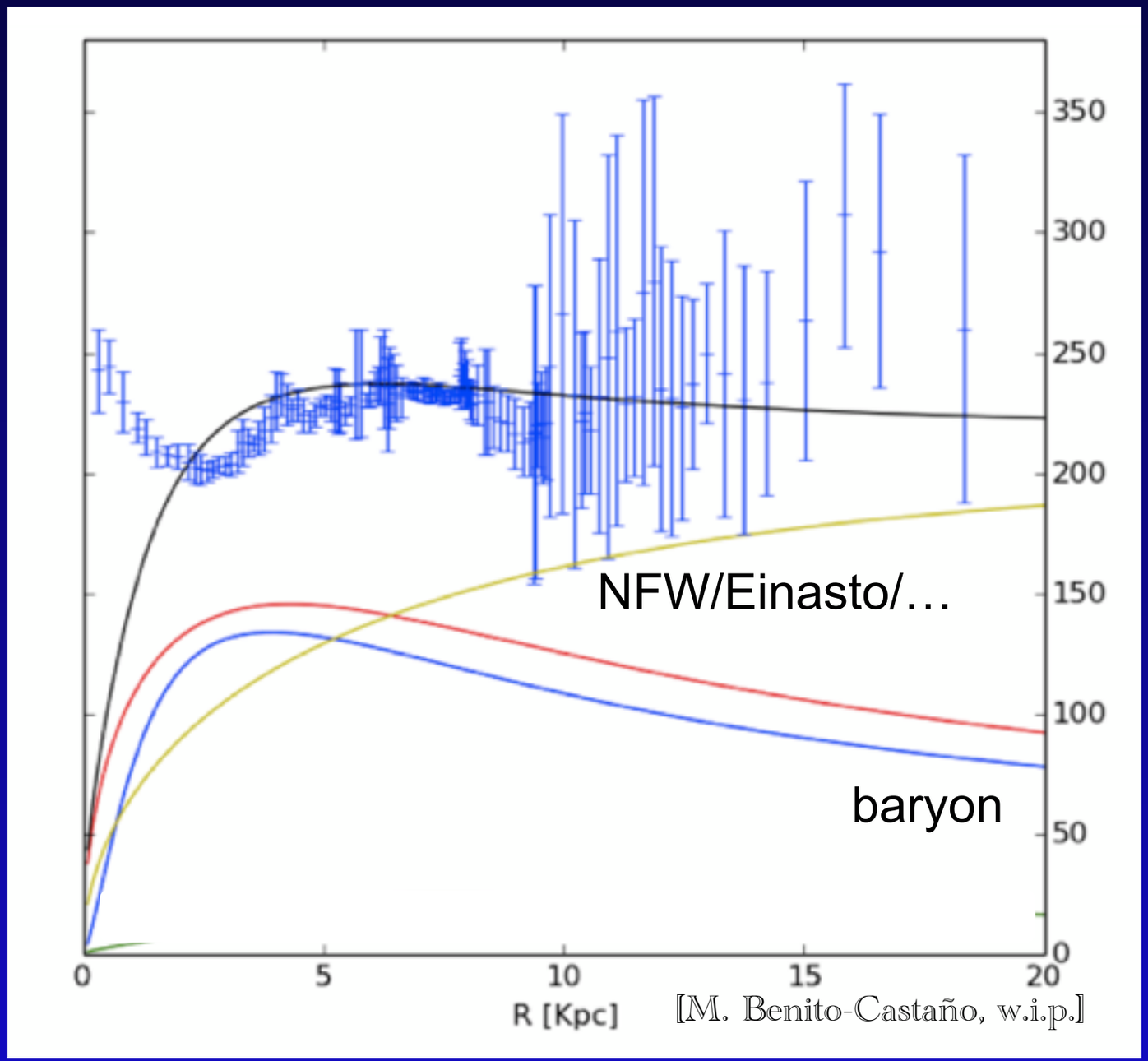
Vertical motion of stars, determining the whole local potential

Local determination of ρ_0



Subtracting local baryonic (stellar) contribution to get DM
(no implicit assumption on DM presence)

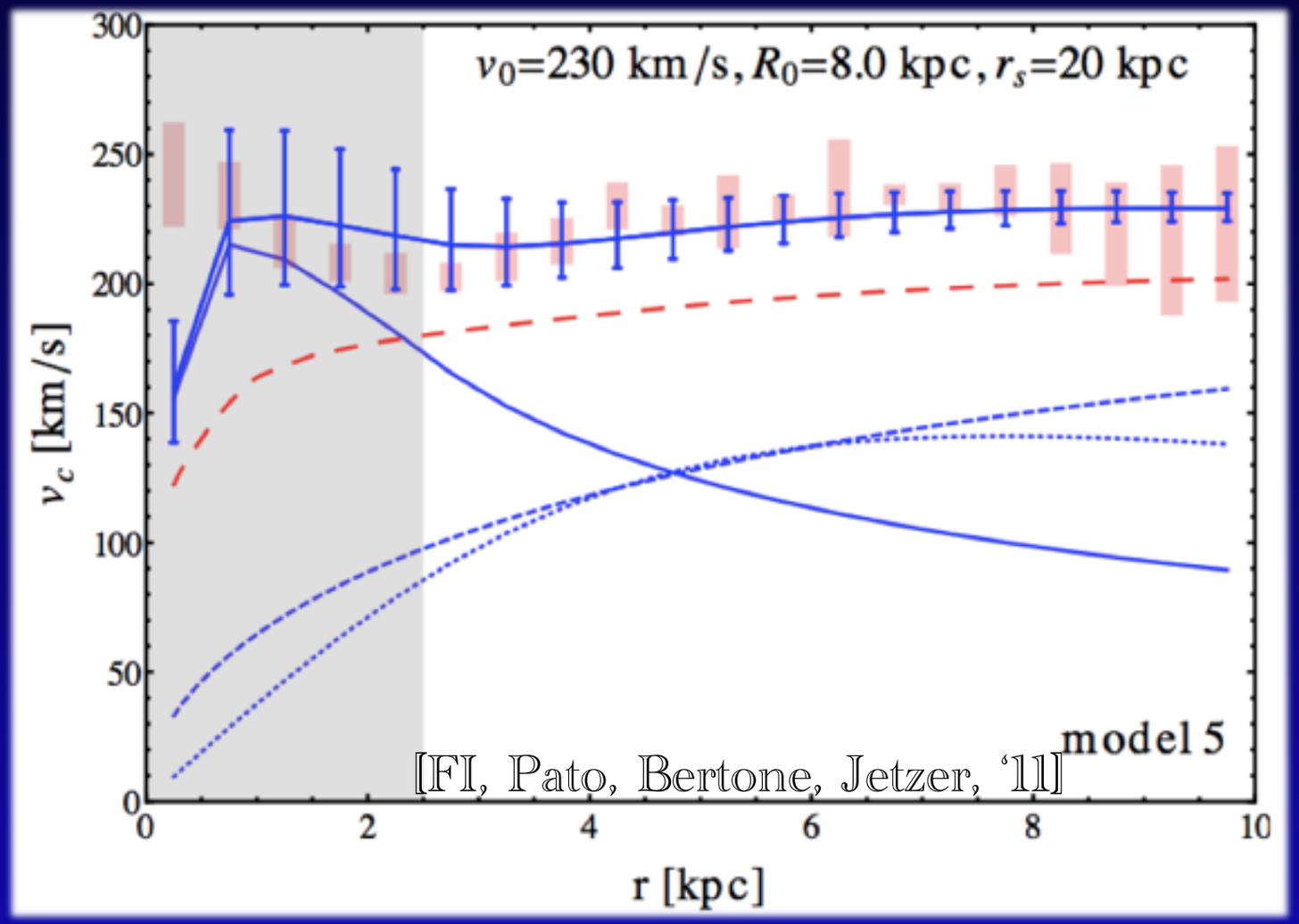
Global kinematic methods: fitting halo shapes



Fitting a DM profile on top of baryons: $\rho_{DM}=\rho_0 R^{\alpha}$

Global determination of ρ(r)

Fitting a DM profile to the Rotation Curve, on top of other components

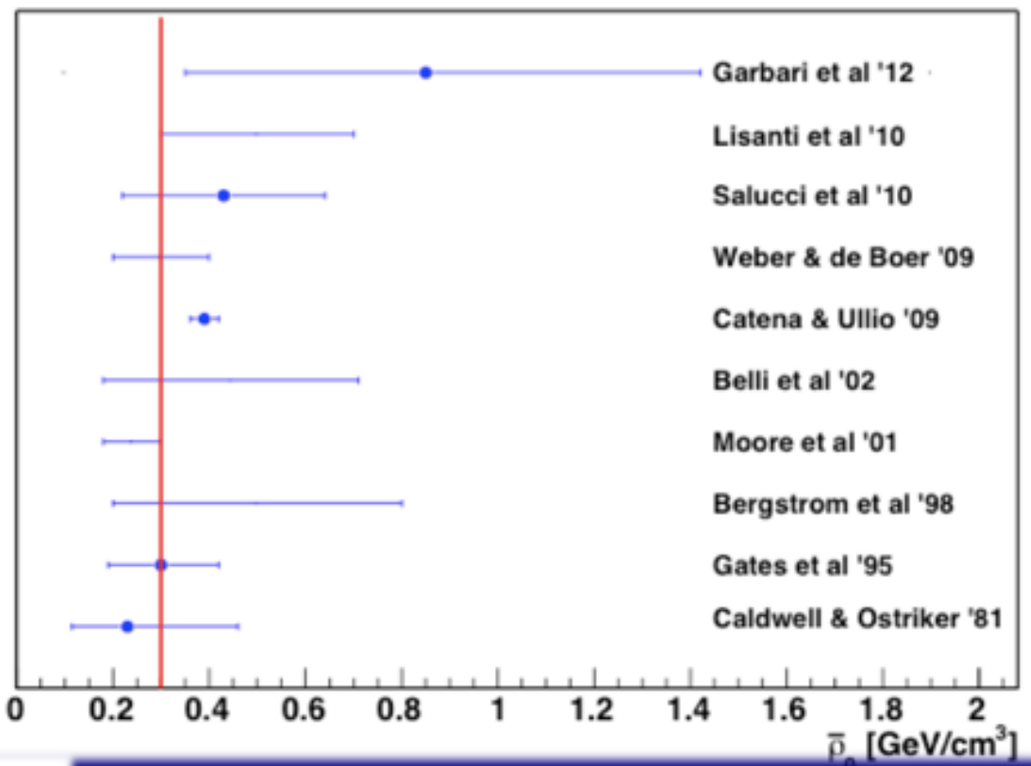


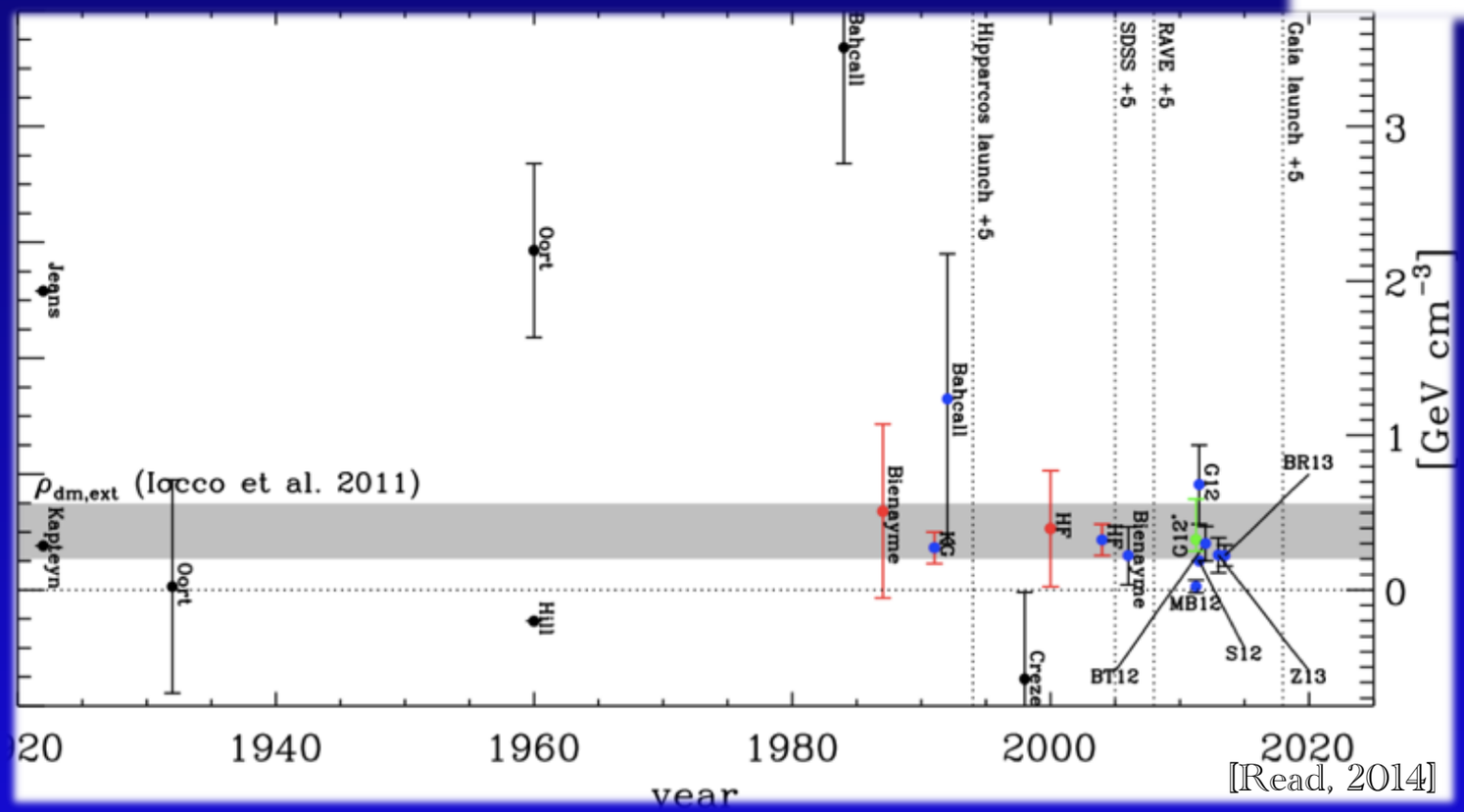
$$\phi_{\rm tot} = \phi_{\rm bulge} + \phi_{\rm disk} + \phi_{\rm gas} + \phi_{\rm dm}$$

Underlying assumption on DM presence and distribution shape

Determining the relevant astrophysical quantities
Local DM density

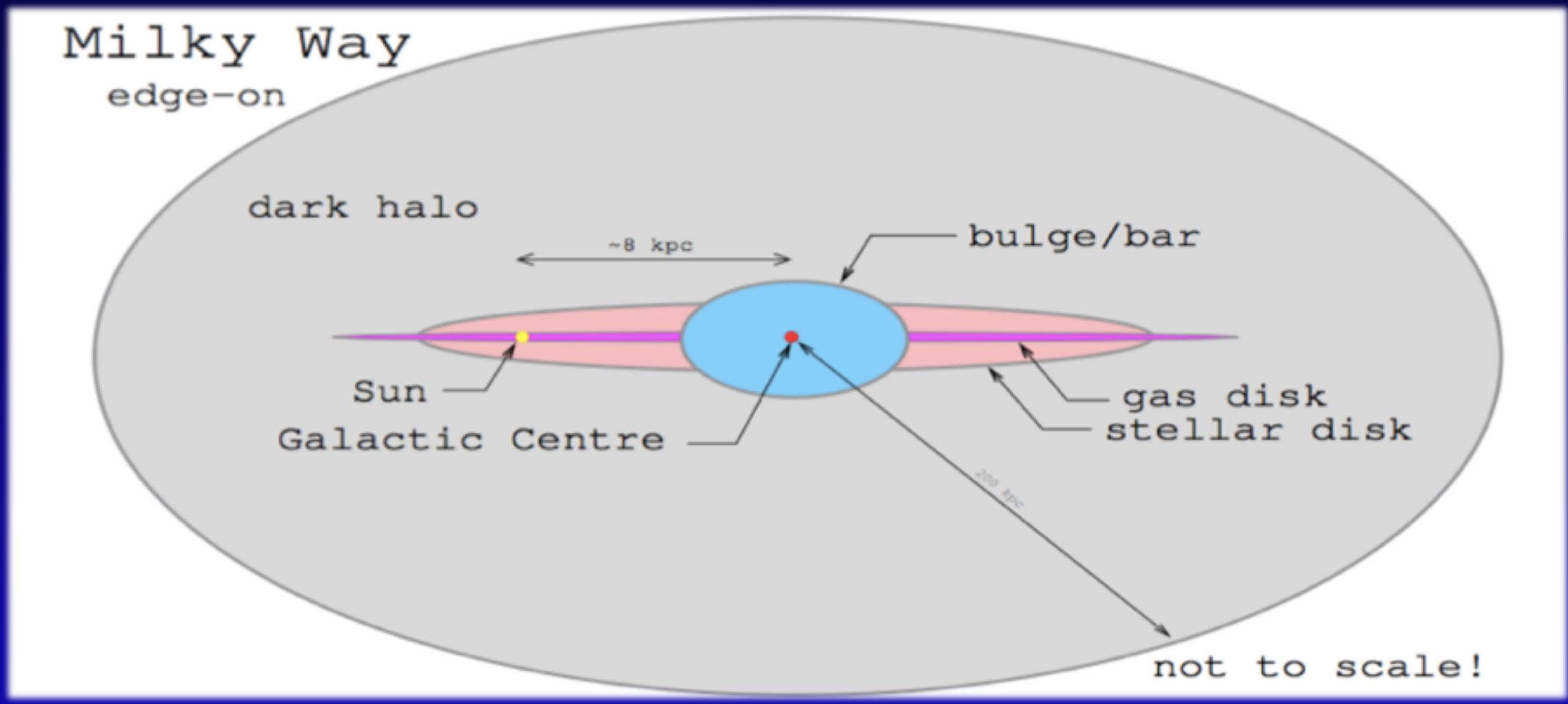
Determinations of
local DM density
are consistent, but noisy





[Read, 2014]

The case of the Milky Way



Courtesy of Miguel Pato

Dark Matter in the Milky Way: a purely observational approach

Fabio Iocco

In collaboration with *Miguel Pato*, *G. Bertone*

The case of the Milky Way: ingredients

- The observed rotation curve
- The “expected” rotation curve

- Some “grano salis”

- Working hypothesis (later on)

The case of the Milky Way: the question

$$\Phi_{tot} = \Phi_{bulge} + \Phi_{disk} + \Phi_{gas} \quad ??$$

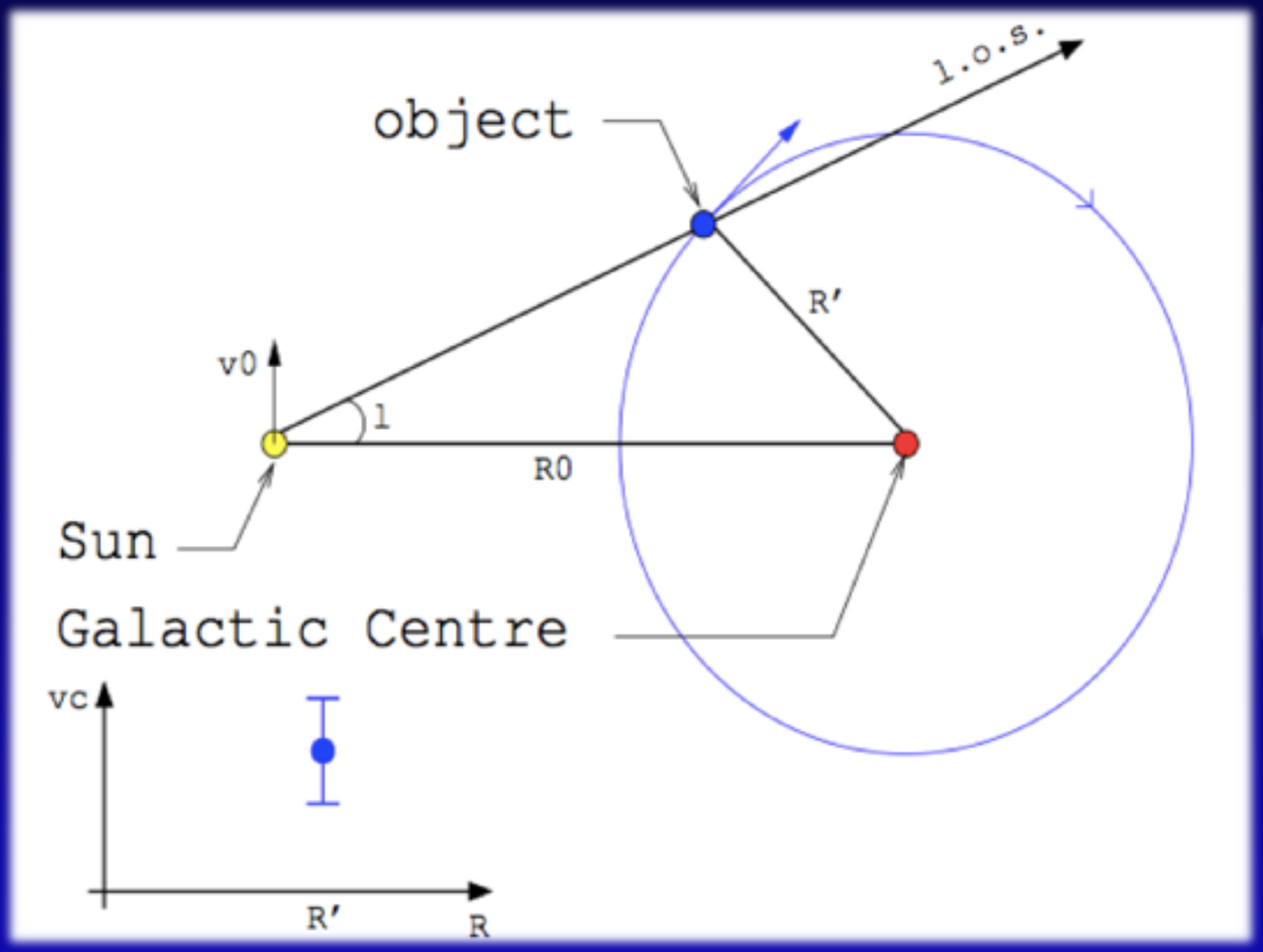
[can the observed, luminous components make up to the whole gravitational potential?]

$$v_c^2 = r \frac{d\phi_{tot}}{dr}$$

Rotation curve as a tracer of the total potential

…and if not…

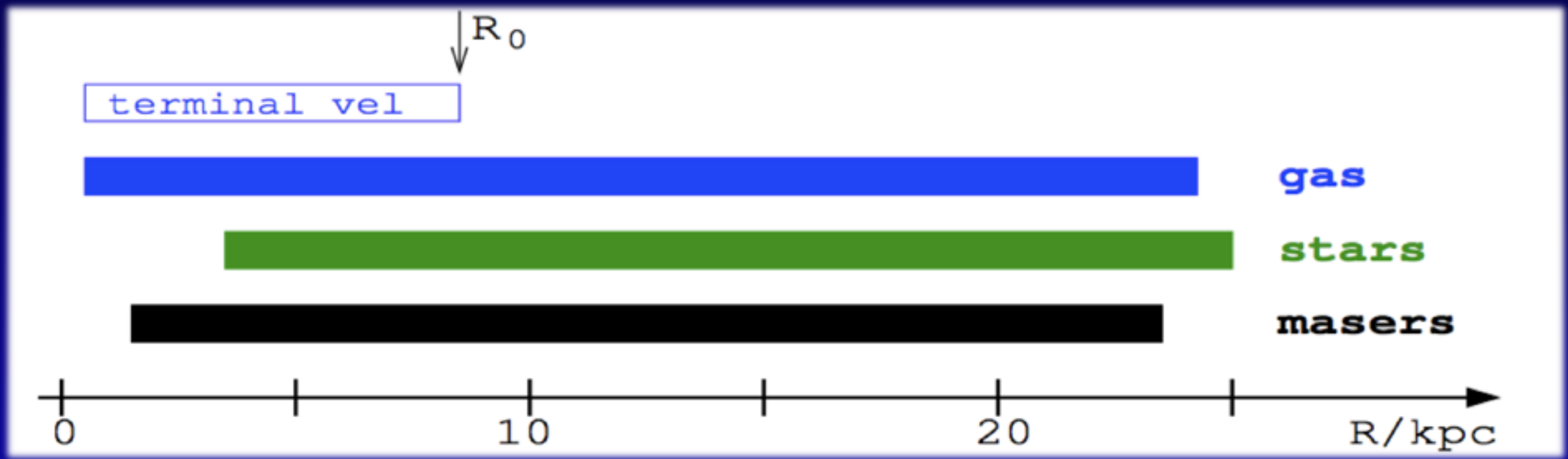
The Milky Way:
observed rotation curve
I. principles



$$v_{\mathrm{LSR}}^{\mathrm{l.o.s.}} = \left(\frac{v_c(R')}{R'/R_0} - v_0 \right) \cos b \sin \ell$$

observing tracers from our own position,
transforming into GC-centric reference frame

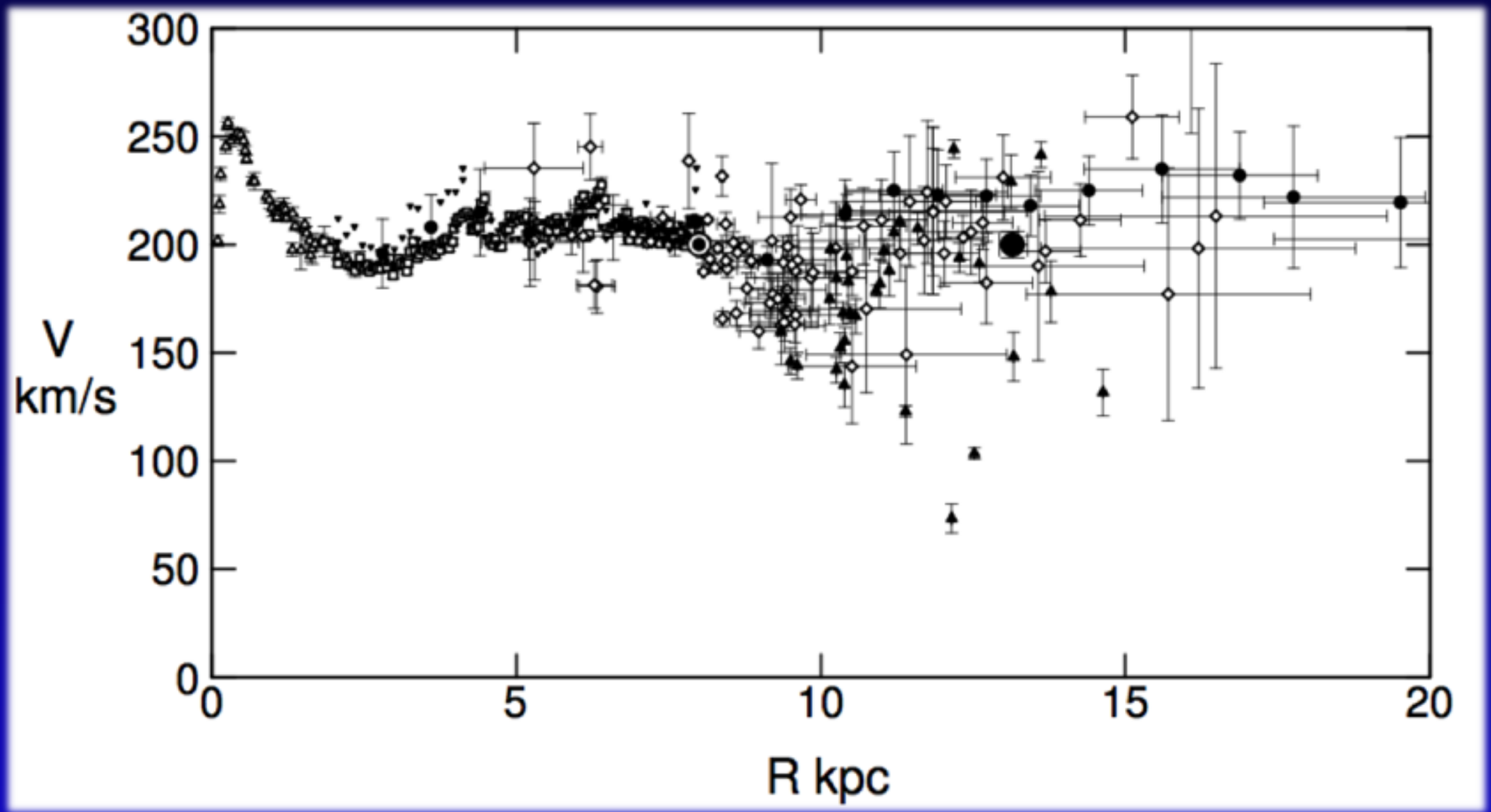
The Milky Way:
observed rotation curve
II. tracers



Doppler shift
1. gas (21cm, Hα, CO)
2. stars (H, He, O, ...)
3. masers (H_2O, CH_3OH, ...)

distance
1. terminal velocities (gas)
2. photo-spectroscopy (stars)
3. parallax (masers)

The Milky Way:
observed rotation curve
III. curve



Data compilation by [Sofue et al, '08]

The Milky Way: observed rotation curve II'. data again (a new compilation)

	Object type	R [kpc]	quadrants	# objects
gas	HI terminal velocities			
	Fich+ '89	2.1 – 8.0	1,4	149
	Malhotra '95	2.1 – 7.5	1,4	110
	McClure-Griffiths & Dickey '07	2.8 – 7.6	4	701
	HI thickness method			
	Honma & Sofue '97	6.8 – 20.2	–	13
	CO terminal velocities			
	Burton & Gordon '78	1.4 – 7.9	1	284
	Clemens '85	1.9 – 8.0	1	143
	Knapp+ '85	0.6 – 7.8	1	37
	Luna+ '06	2.0 – 8.0	4	272
	HII regions			
	Blitz '79	8.7 – 11.0	2,3	3
	Fich+ '89	9.4 – 12.5	3	5
	Turbide & Moffat '93	11.8 – 14.7	3	5
	Brand & Blitz '93	5.2 – 16.5	1,2,3,4	148
	Hou+ '09	3.5 – 15.5	1,2,3,4	274
	giant molecular clouds			
	Hou+ '09	6.0 – 13.7	1,2,3,4	30
stars	open clusters			
	Frinchaboy & Majewski '08	4.6 – 10.7	1,2,3,4	60
	planetary nebulae			
	Durand+ '98	3.6 – 12.6	1,2,3,4	79
	classical cepheids			
	Pont+ '94	5.1 – 14.4	1,2,3,4	245
	Pont+ '97	10.2 – 18.5	2,3,4	32
	carbon stars			
	Demers & Battinelli '07	9.3 – 22.2	1,2,3	55
	Battinelli+ '13	12.1 – 24.8	1,2	35
masers	masers			
	Reid+ '14	4.0 – 15.6	1,2,3,4	80
	Honma+ '12	7.7 – 9.9	1,2,3,4	11
	Stepanishchev & Bobylev '11	8.3	3	1
	Xu+ '13	7.9	4	1
	Bobylev & Bajkova '13	4.7 – 9.4	1,2,4	7

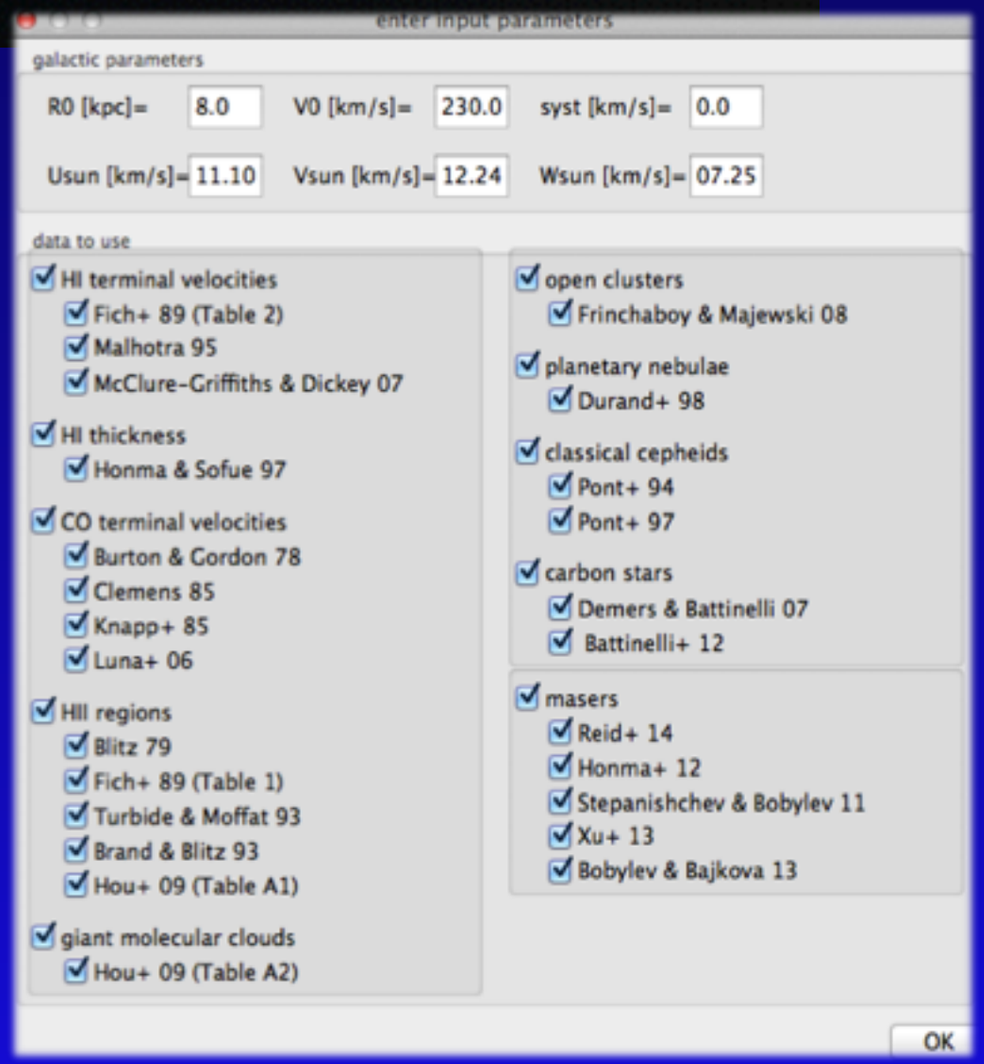
The Milky Way:
observed rotation curve
IV. public tool: galkin

```
##############################################################################
# galkin, version 1.0, by Miguel Pato and Fabio Iocco.
# Last update: MP 02 Jul 2015.
#############
# A tool to handle the available data on the rotation curve of the Milky Way.
##############################################################################
```

Customizable galactic parameters
(R_0,V_0)
peculiar motions, etc…

Finally available:
download your copy now

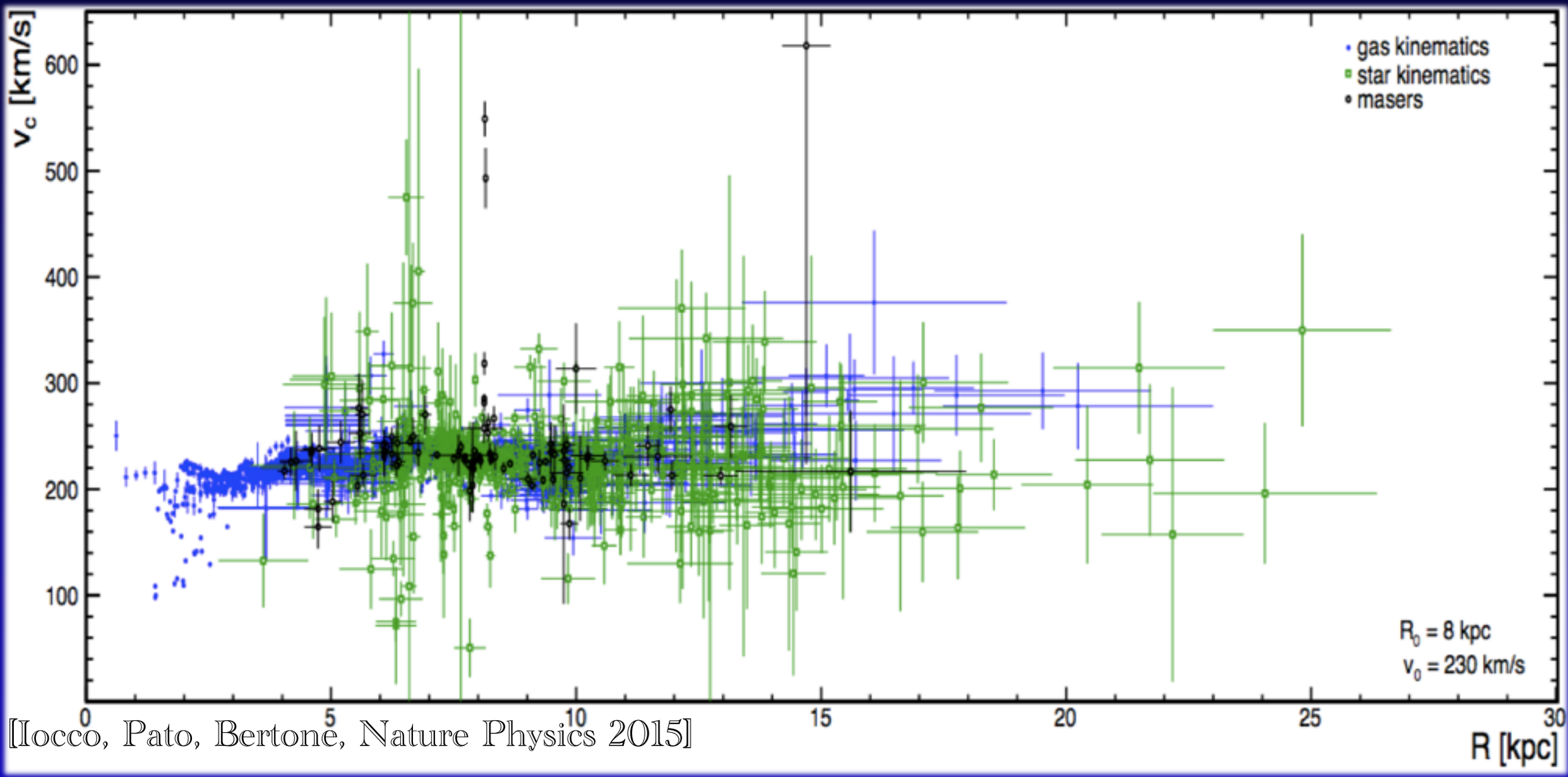
`github.com/galkintool/galkin`



[Pato & FI, arXivV:1703.00020 , Software X (2017)]

The Milky Way Rotation Curve

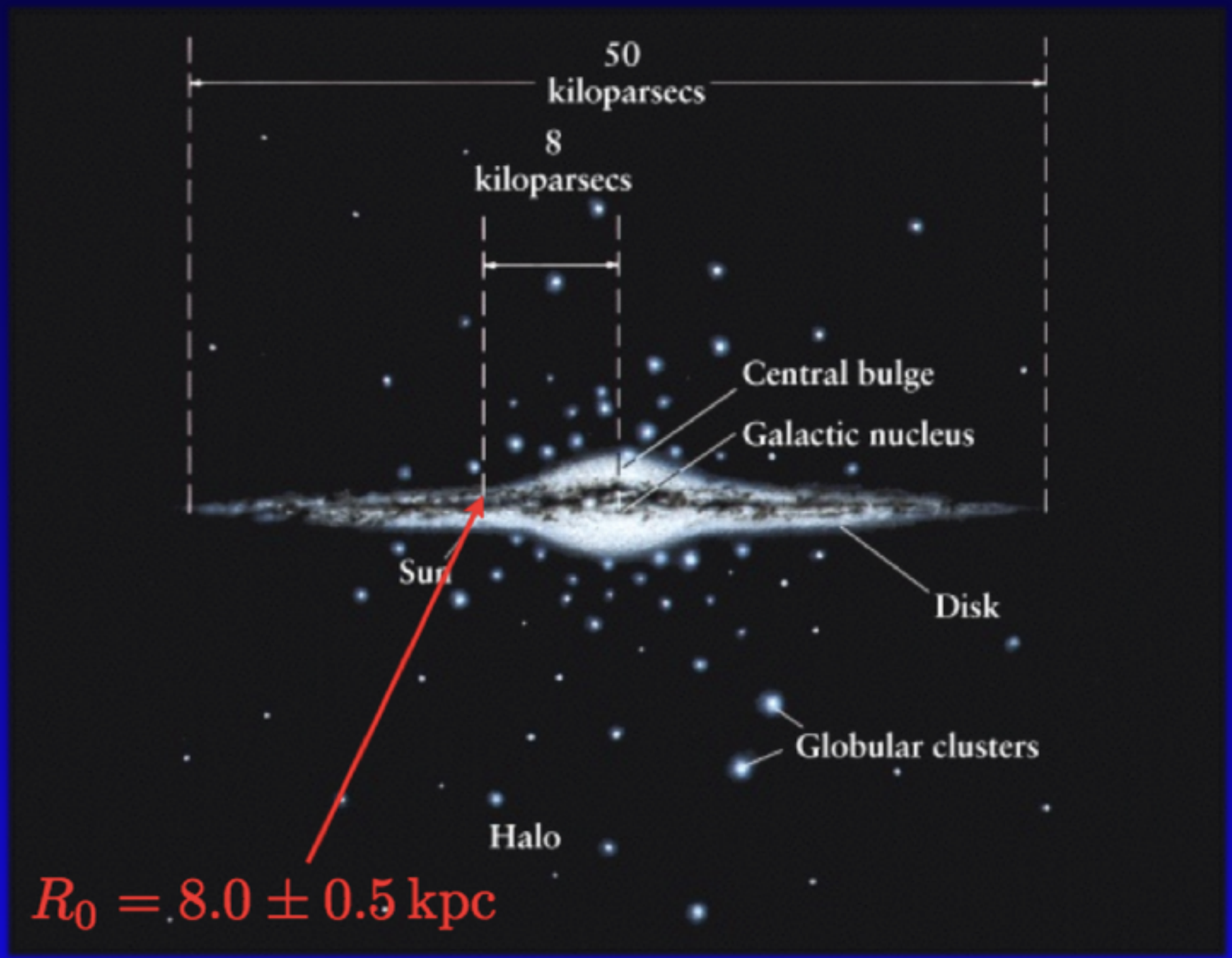
as observed



[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

All tracers, optimized for precision between R=3-20 kpc

Modeling the Milky Way: morphological observations



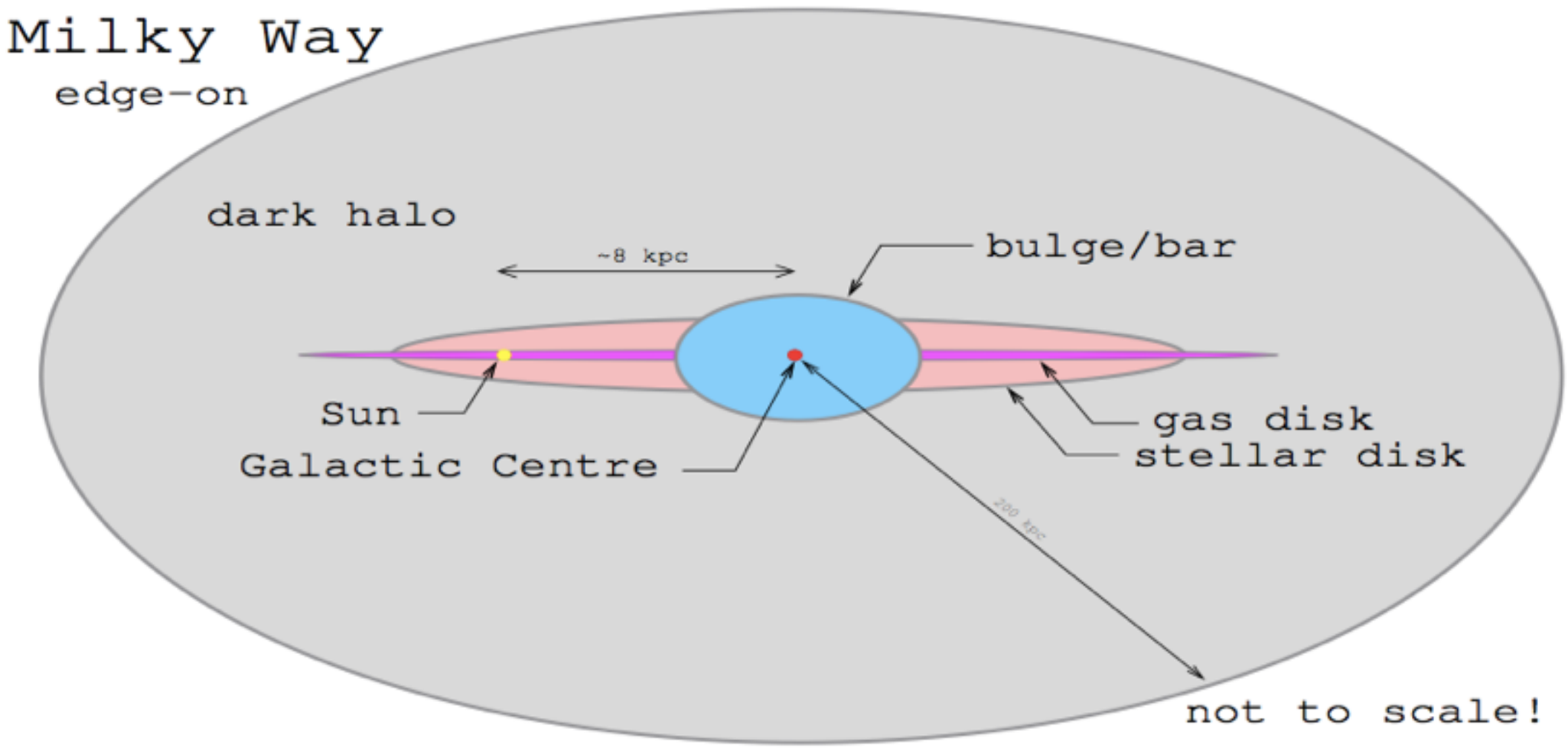
The Milky Way:
expected rotation curve

$$\Phi_{baryon} = \Phi_{bulge} + \Phi_{disk} + \Phi_{gas}$$

$$\rho_i(x,y,z) \rightarrow \phi_i(r,\theta,\varphi) \rightarrow v_{c,i}^2(R) = \sum_{\varphi} R \frac{d\phi_i}{dr}(R,\pi/2,\varphi)$$

Constructing the curve expected from observed mass profiles

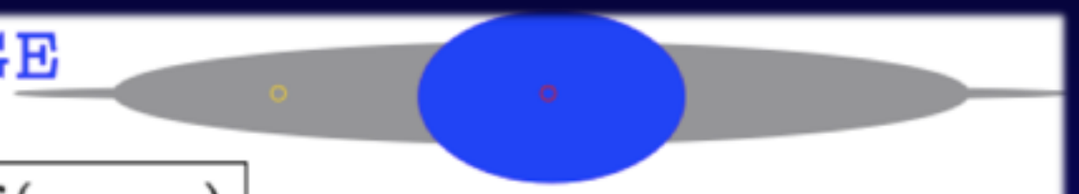
The Milky Way:
expected rotation curve
1. the baryonic components



bulge	tilted bar
disk	thin+thick
gas	H_2, HI, HII

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR BULGE



$$\rho_{\rm bulge} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

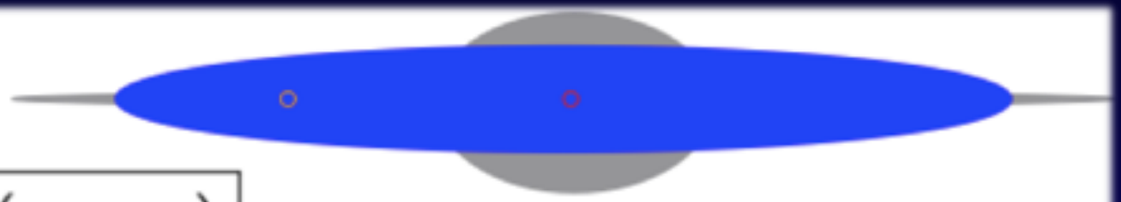
morphology $f(x,y,z)$				
Stanek+ '97 (E2)	e^{-r}	0.9:0.4:0.3	24°	optical
Stanek+ '97 (G2)	$e^{-r_s^2/2}$	1.2:0.6:0.4	25°	optical
Zhao '96	$e^{-r_s^2/2} + r_a^{-1.85} e^{-r_a}$	1.5:0.6:0.4	20°	infrared
Bissantz & Gerhard '02	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.8:0.9:1.1	20°	infrared
Lopez-Corredoira+ '07	Ferrer potential	7.8:1.2:0.2	43°	infrared/optical
Vanhollebecke+ '09	$e^{-r_s^2}/(1+r)^{1.8}$	2.6:1.8:0.8	15°	infrared/optical
Robin+ '12	$\mathrm{sech}^2(-r_s) + e^{-r_s}$	1.5:0.5:0.4	13°	infrared

normalisation ρ_0

microlensing optical depth: $\langle\tau\rangle = 2.17^{+0.47}_{-0.38} \times 10^{-6}$, $(\ell, b) = (1.50°, -2.68°)$
(MACHO '05)

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: STELLAR DISK



$$\rho_{\rm disk} = \rho_0 f(x,y,z)$$

morphology $f(x,y,z)$

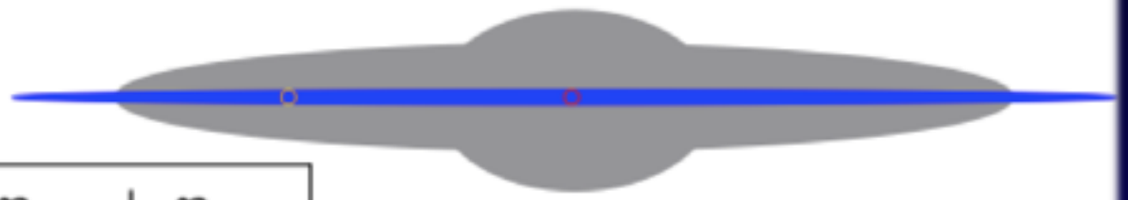
Han & Gould '03	$e^{-R}\mathrm{sech}^2(z)$	2.8:0.27	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.44	thick	
Calchi-Novati & Mancini '11	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
deJong+ '10	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.8:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	4.1:0.75	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.75/2}$	1.0:0.88	halo	
Jurić+ '08	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.25	thin	optical
	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	3.3:0.74	thick	
	$(R^2+z^2)^{-2.77/2}$	1.0:0.64	halo	
Bovy & Rix '13	$e^{-R-\lvert z\rvert}$	2.2:0.40	single	optical

normalisation ρ_0

local surface density: $\Sigma_* = 38 \pm 4 \mathrm{M}_\odot/\mathrm{pc}^2$ [Bovy & Rix '13]

The luminous Milky Way: observations of morphology

2. BARYONS: GAS



$$n_{\rm H} = 2n_{\rm H_2} + n_{\rm HI} + n_{\rm HII}$$

morphology

Ferrière '12	$r < 0.01$ kpc	$M_{gas} \sim 7 \times 10^5$ M$_\odot$		CO, 21cm, Hα, ...
Ferrière+ '07	$r = 0.01 - 2$ kpc	CMZ, holed disk	H_2	CO
		CMZ, holed disk	H I	21cm
		warm, hot, very hot	H II	disp. meas.
Ferrière '98	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
		cold, warm	H I	21cm
		warm, hot	H II	disp. meas., Hα
Moskalenko+ '02	$r = 3 - 20$ kpc	molecular ring	H_2	CO
			H I	21cm
			H II	disp. meas.

uncertainties

CO-to-H_2 factor: $X_{\rm CO} = 0.25 - 1.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r < 2$ kpc
$X_{\rm CO} = 0.50 - 3.0 \times 10^{20}$ cm^{-2} K^{-1} km^{-1} s for $r > 2$ kpc

[Ferrière+ '07, Ackermann '12]

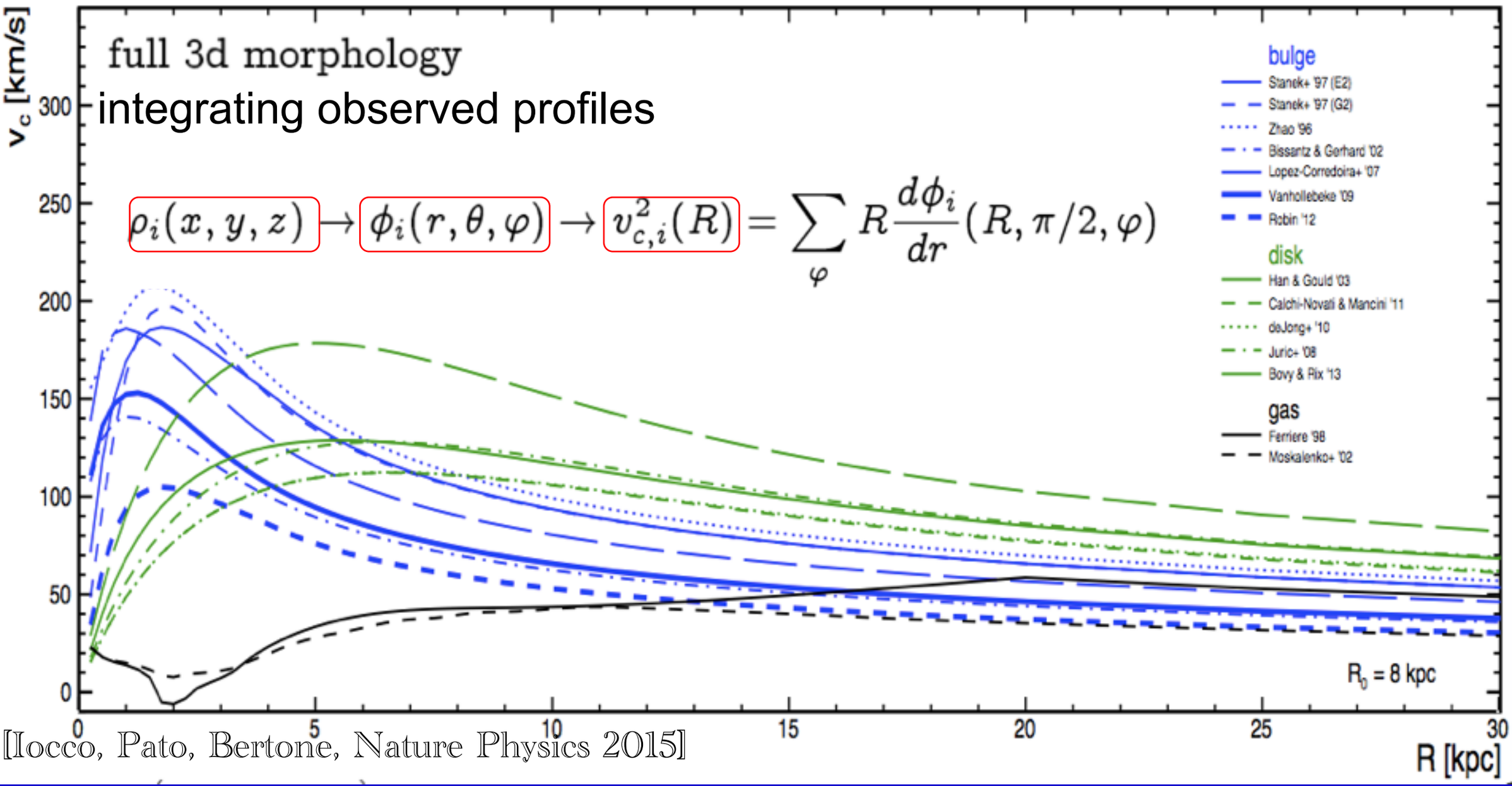
The luminous Milky Way:
expected rotation curve

$$\phi_i(r,\theta,\varphi) = -4\pi G \sum_{l,m} \frac{Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)}{2l+1} \left[\frac{1}{r^{l+1}} \int_0^r \rho_{i,lm}(a)\, a^{l+2}\, da + r^l \int_r^\infty \rho_{i,lm}(a)\, a^{1-l}\, da \right]$$

full 3d morphology

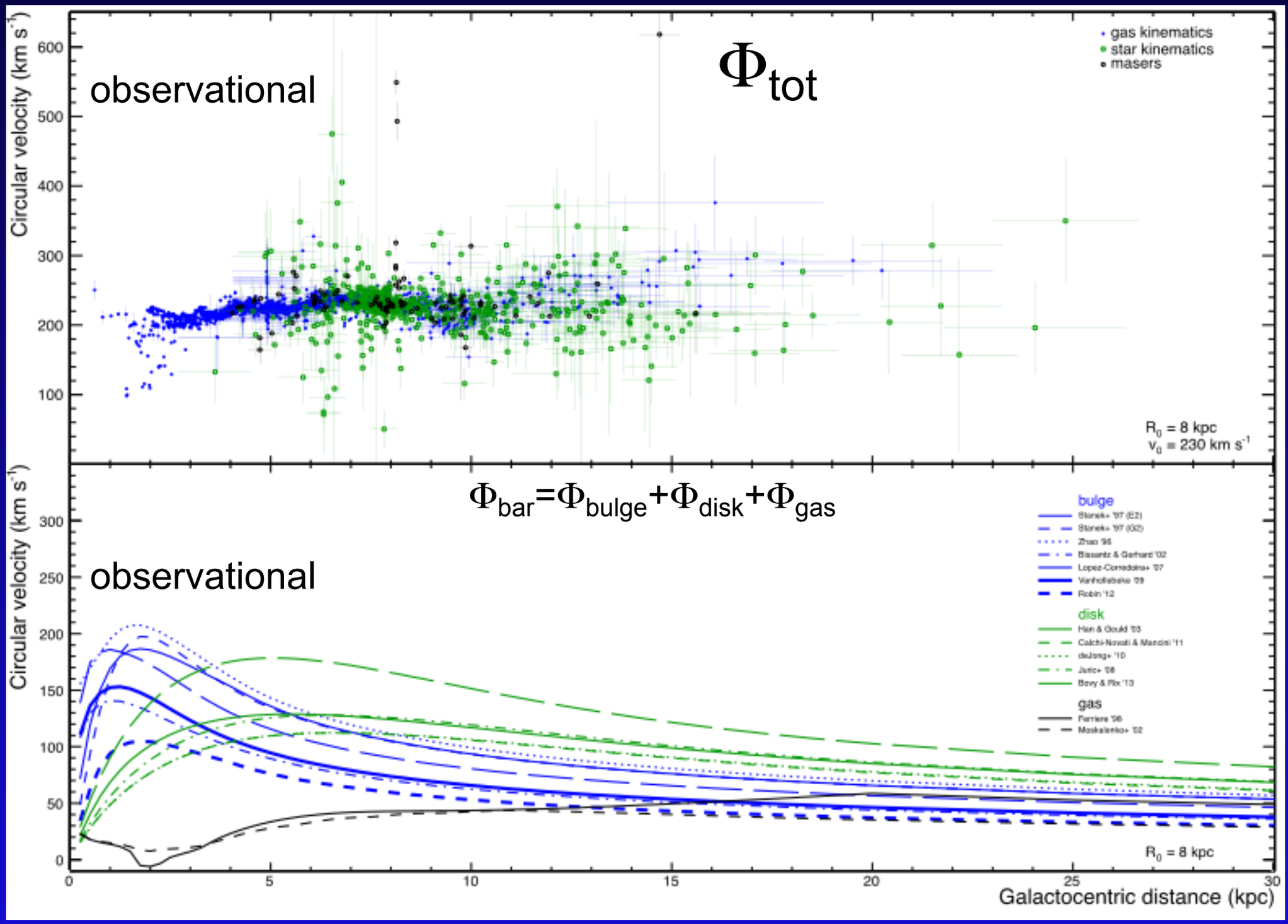
integrating observed profiles

$$\rho_i(x,y,z) \rightarrow \phi_i(r,\theta,\varphi) \rightarrow v_{c,i}^2(R) = \sum_\varphi R \frac{d\phi_i}{dr}(R,\pi/2,\varphi)$$

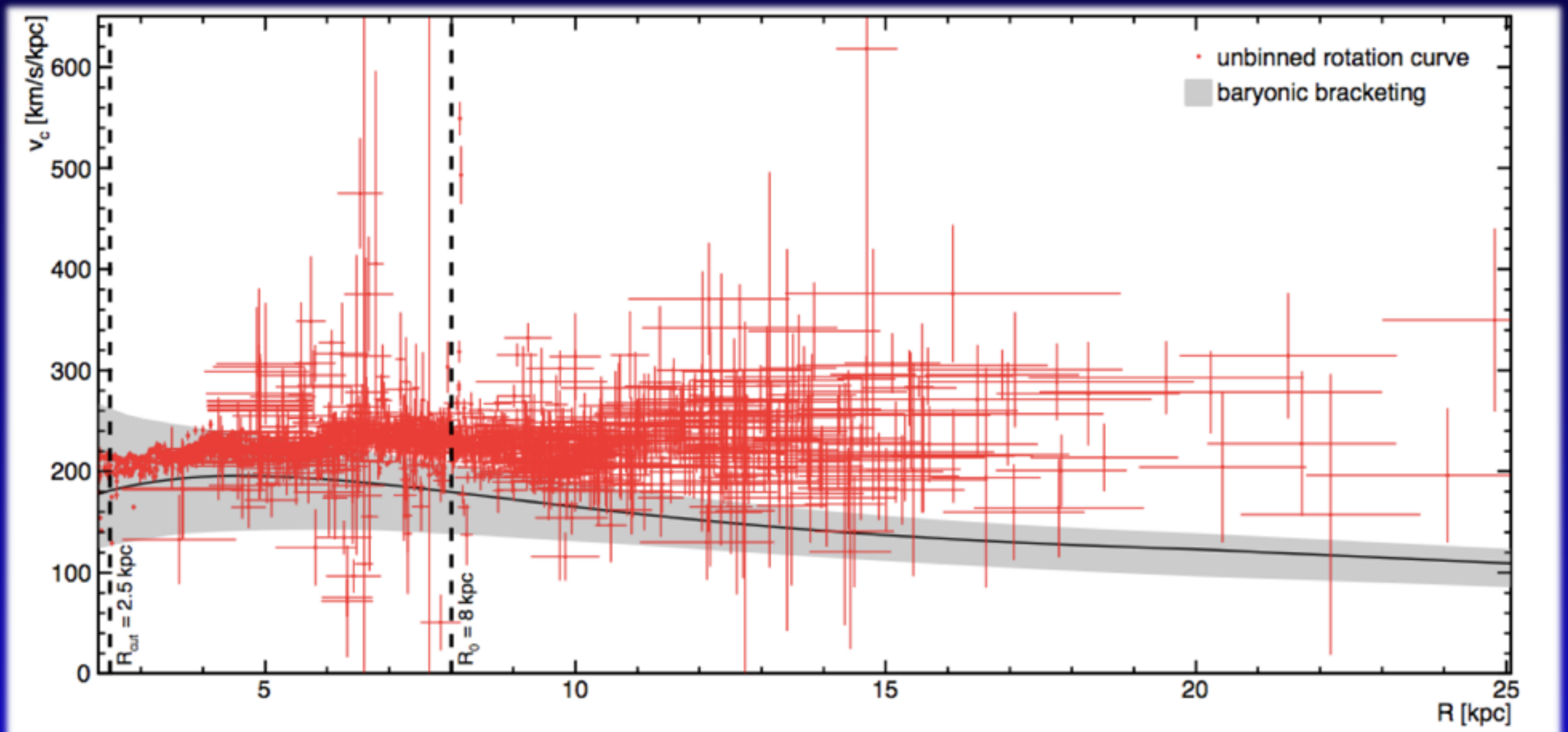


[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

The Milky Way: testing expectactions

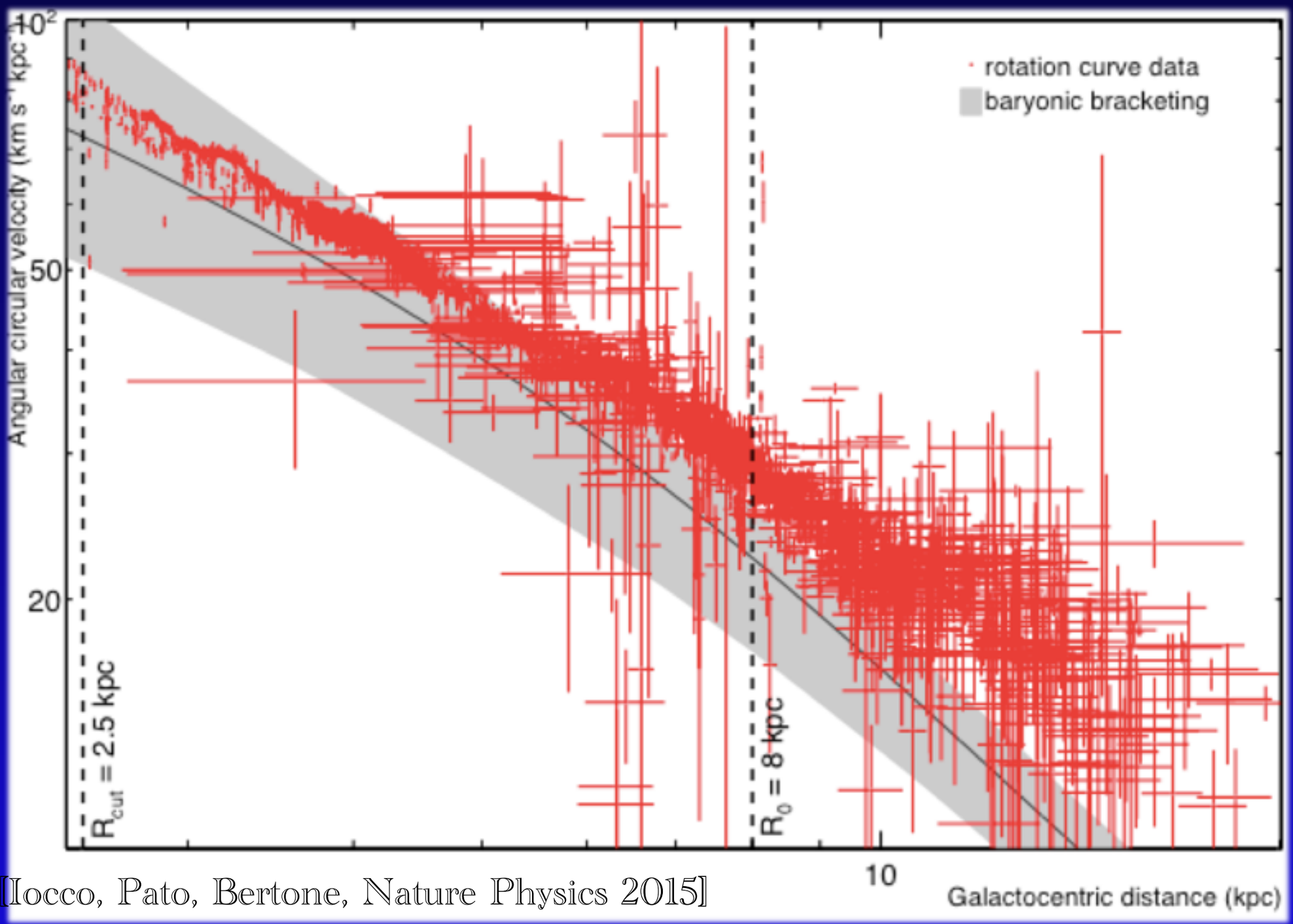


The Milky Way:
testing expectactions
(with no additional assumptions)



[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

The Milky Way:
testing expectactions
(with no additional assumption)
((and some technical detail))



[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

$\omega = V_c / R_c$

Uncorrelated uncertainties

R_0=8 kpc
V_0=230 km/s

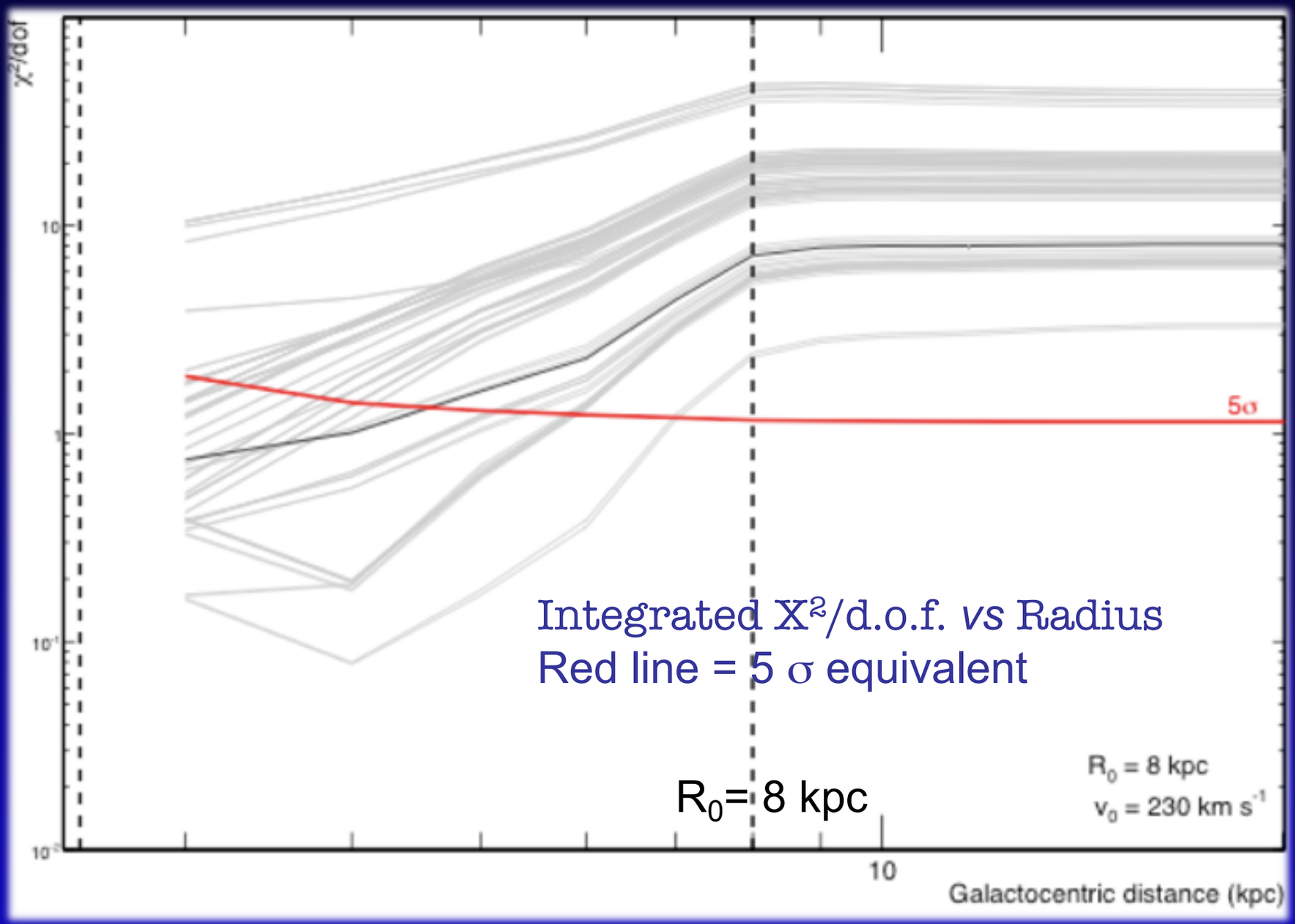
The Milky Way:
testing expectactions
(with no additional assumptions)
((and some technical detail))

- Computing the “badness-of-fit” (discrepancy) of each baryon rot. curve (no DM!!) to observed one

- One COULD bin (and we have done it) but loss of information: using 2D chi-square (uncertainties on R, as well)

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i^2 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\frac{(y_i - y_{b,i})^2}{\sigma_{y,i}^2} + \frac{(x_i - x_{b,i})^2}{\sigma_{x,i}^2} \right]$$

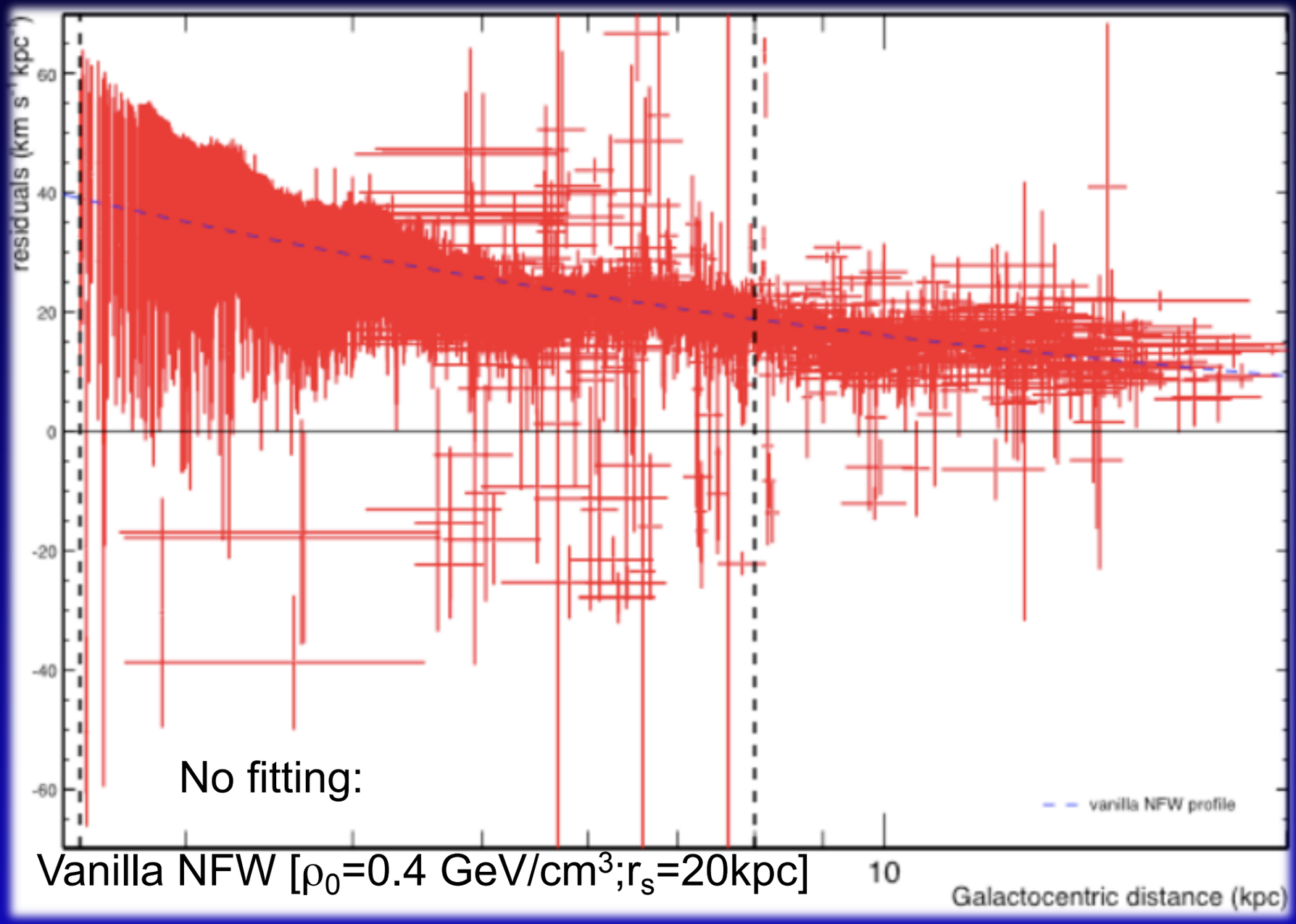
Do the baryon-only curves fit with the observed RC?



Answer is NO:
Every single model above 5 σ, already at $R<R_0$!!

[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Motivating dark haloes

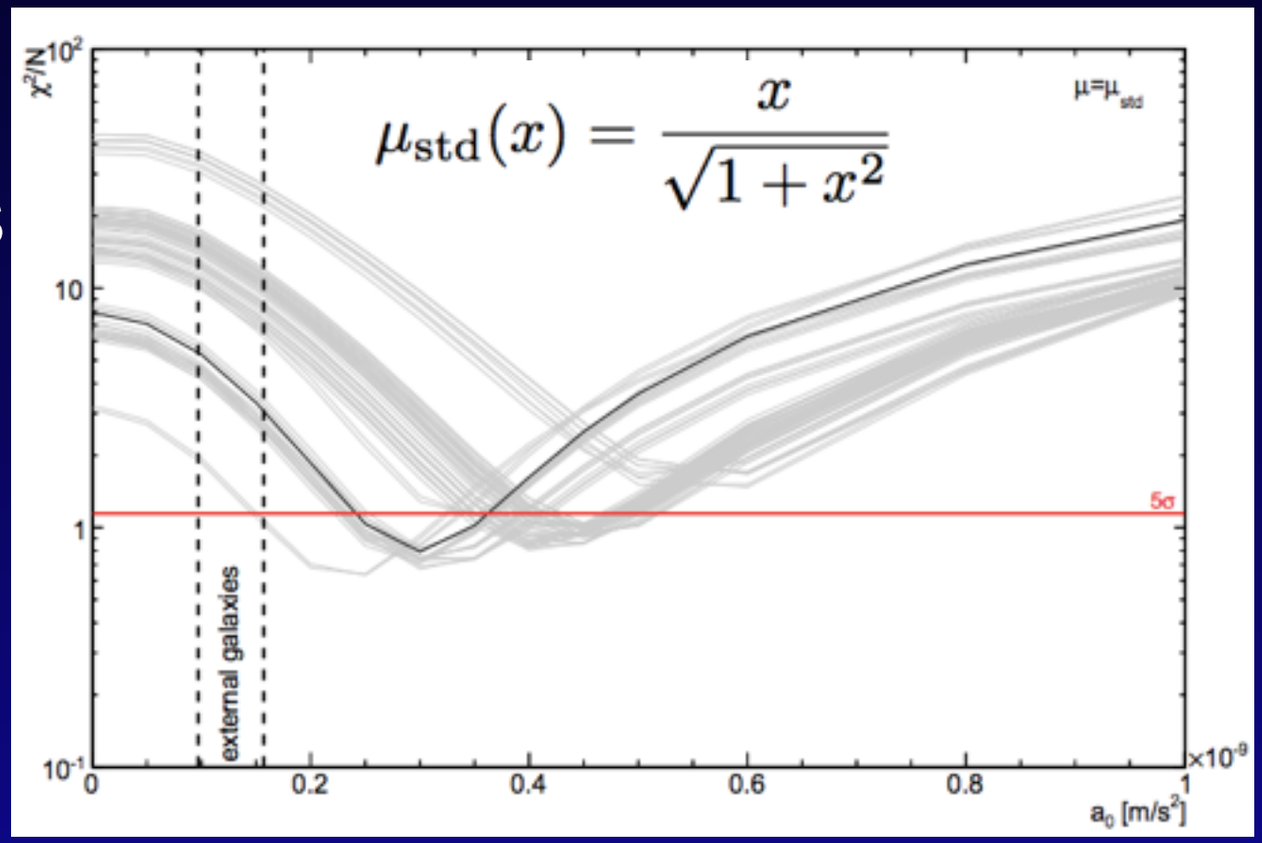


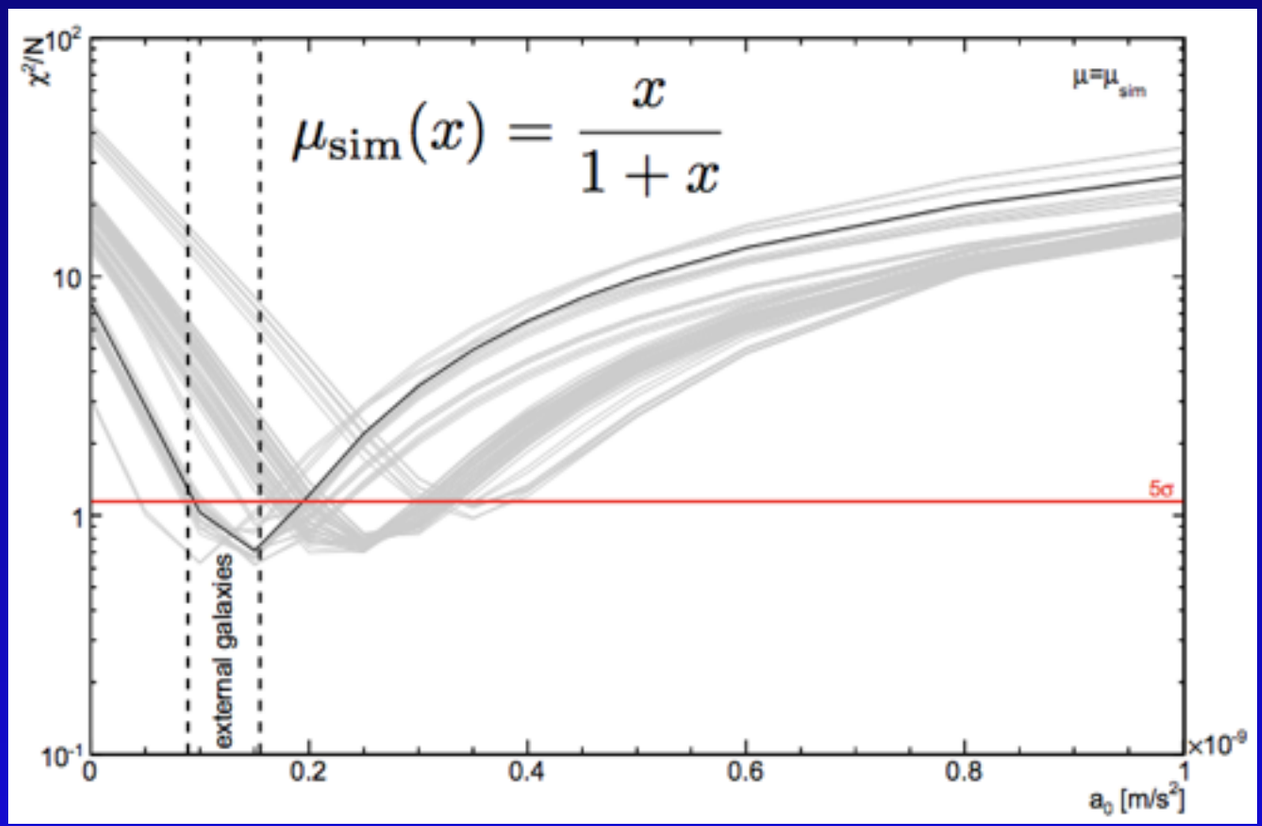
$$v_{Residual} = (v^2_{tot} - v^2_{bar})^{1/2}$$

Let us test Modified Gravity with the MW

Modified Newtonian dynamics
MOND

$$\mu\left(\frac{a}{a_0}\right) a = a_N$$





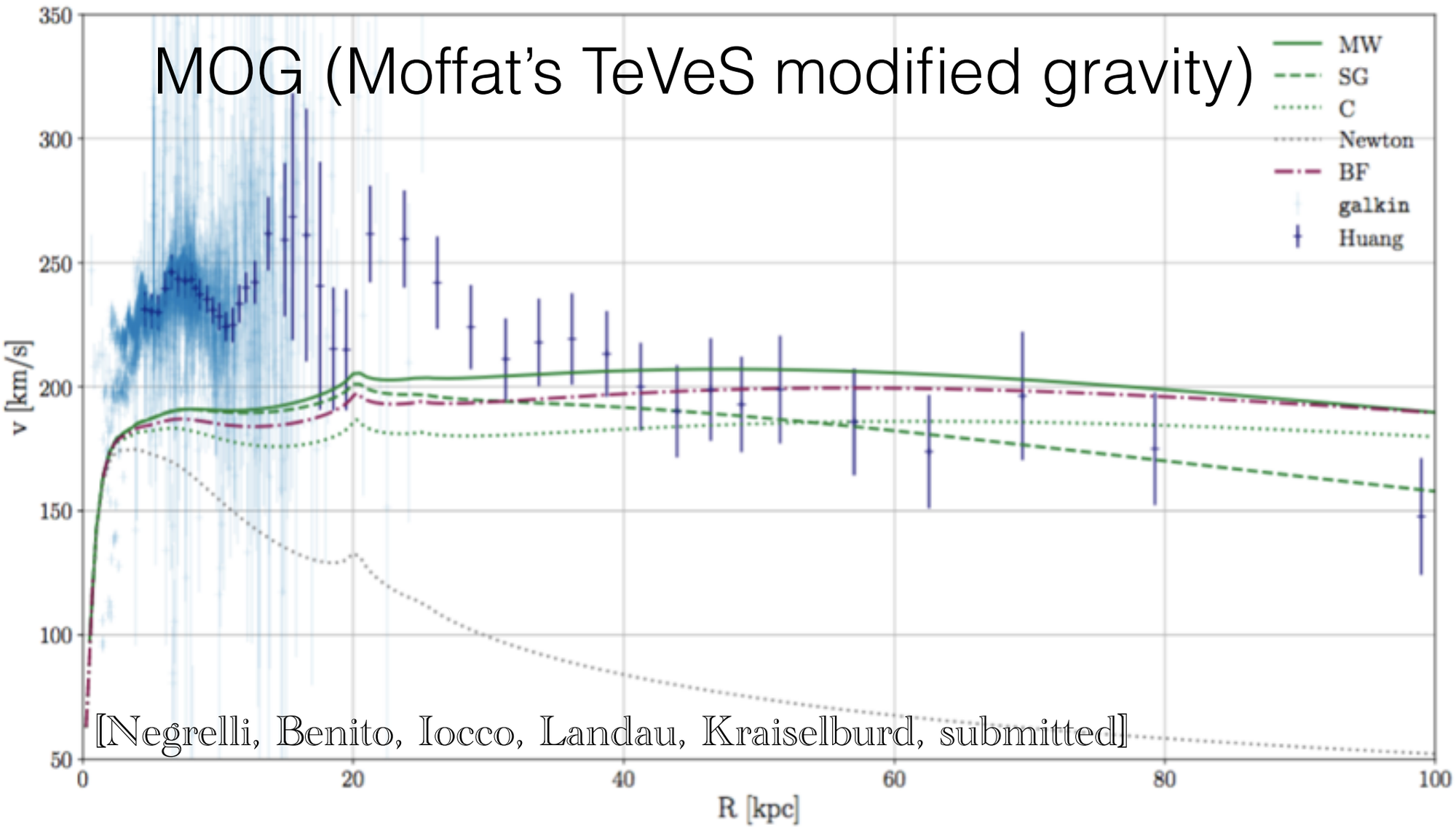
[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, PRD 2015]

Let us test Modified Gravity with the MW

$$\vec{a}(\vec{x}) = -G_N \int \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')(\vec{x}-\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|^3} \times \left[1+\alpha-\alpha e^{-\mu|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|}(1+\mu|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|)\right] d^3\vec{x}'.$$

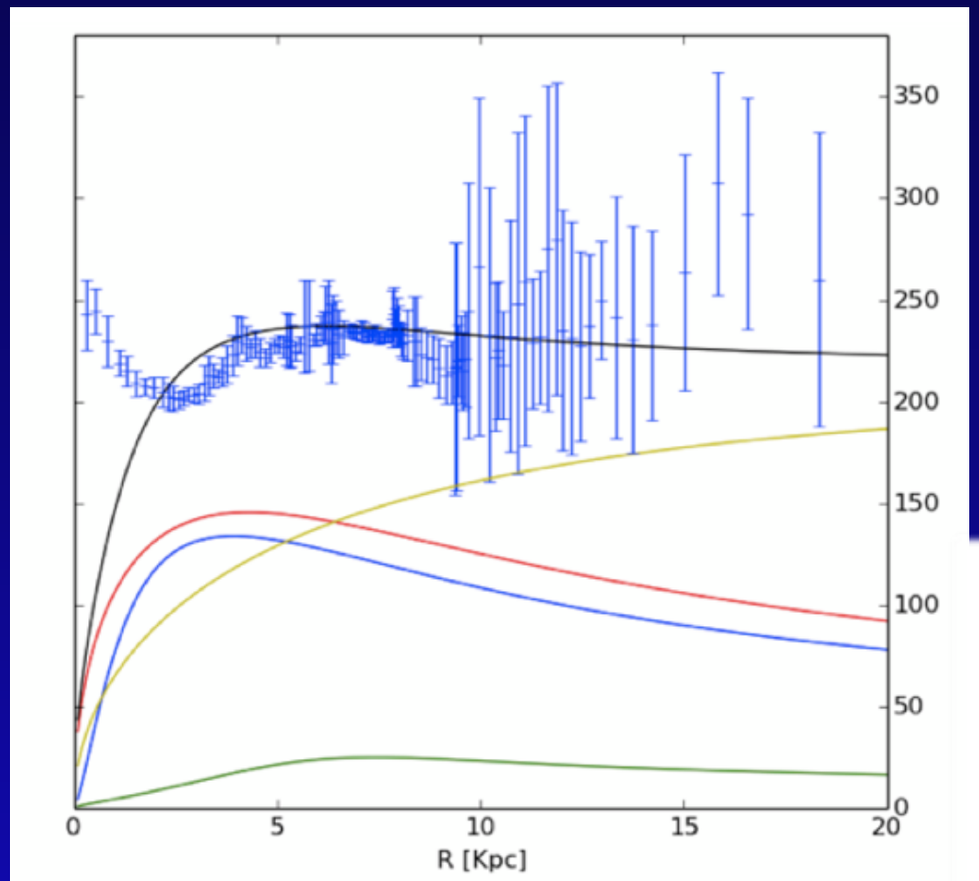
$$\alpha = \frac{M}{(\sqrt{M}+E)^2}\left(\frac{G_\infty}{G_N}-1\right)$$

$$\mu = \frac{D}{\sqrt{M}},$$



The Milky Way
inferring the relevant astrophysical quantities

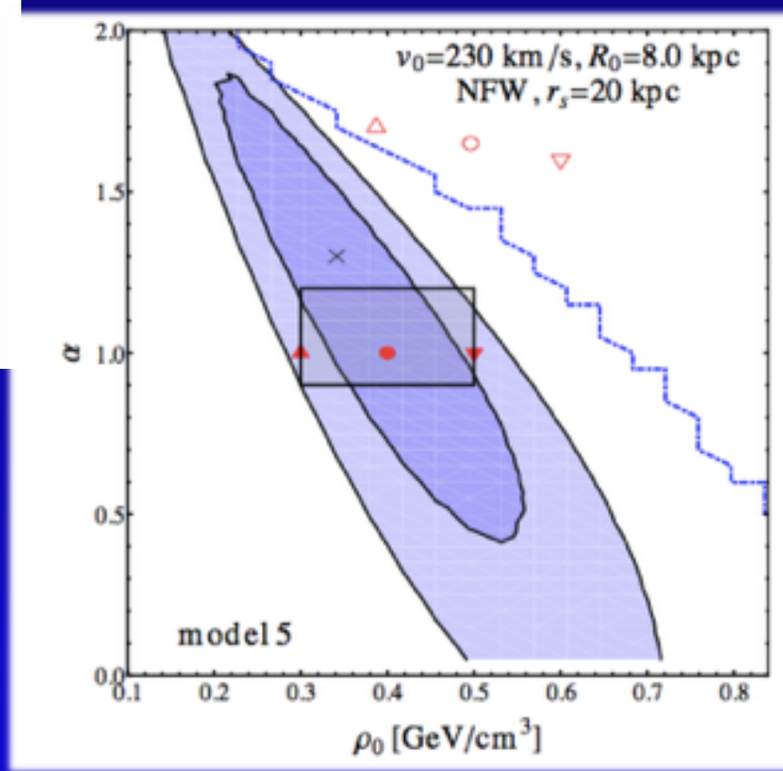
Fitting a pre-assigned shape
on top of baryons

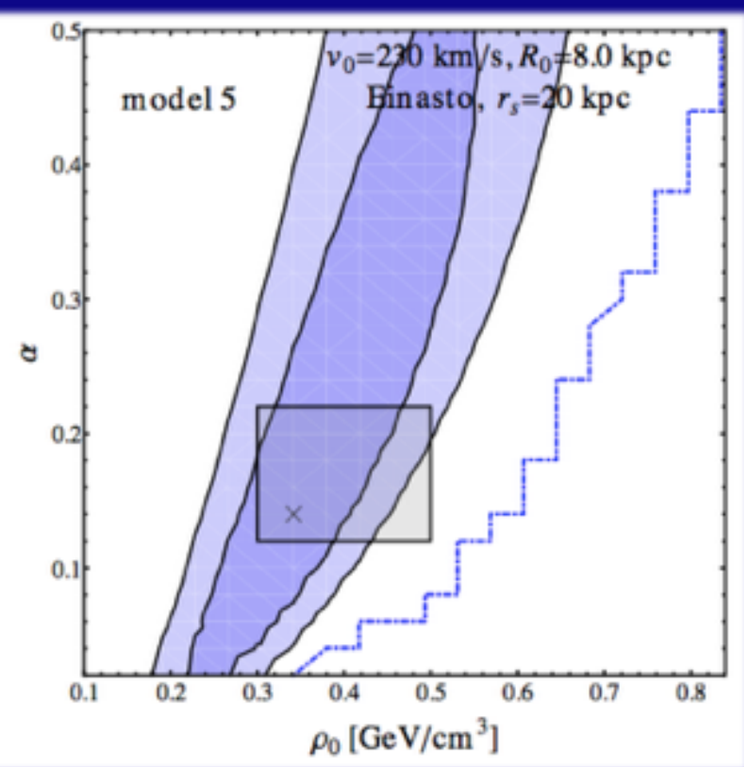


$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-\gamma} \left(1+\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{-3+\gamma}$$

$$\rho_{DM}(R) \propto \rho_0 \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\gamma}\left(\left(\frac{R}{R_s}\right)^{\gamma}-1\right)\right]$$

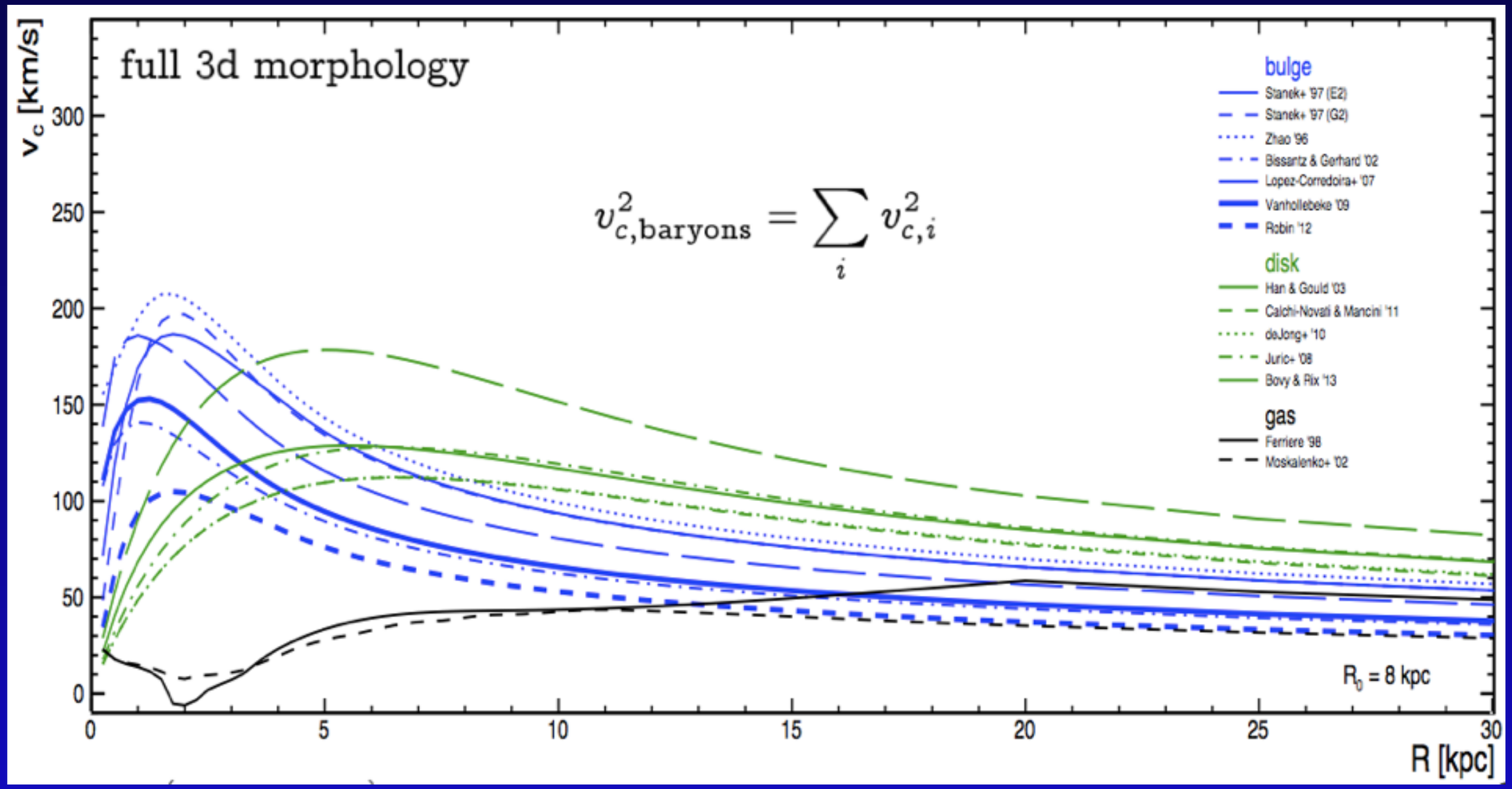
Most popular are
gNFW Einasto





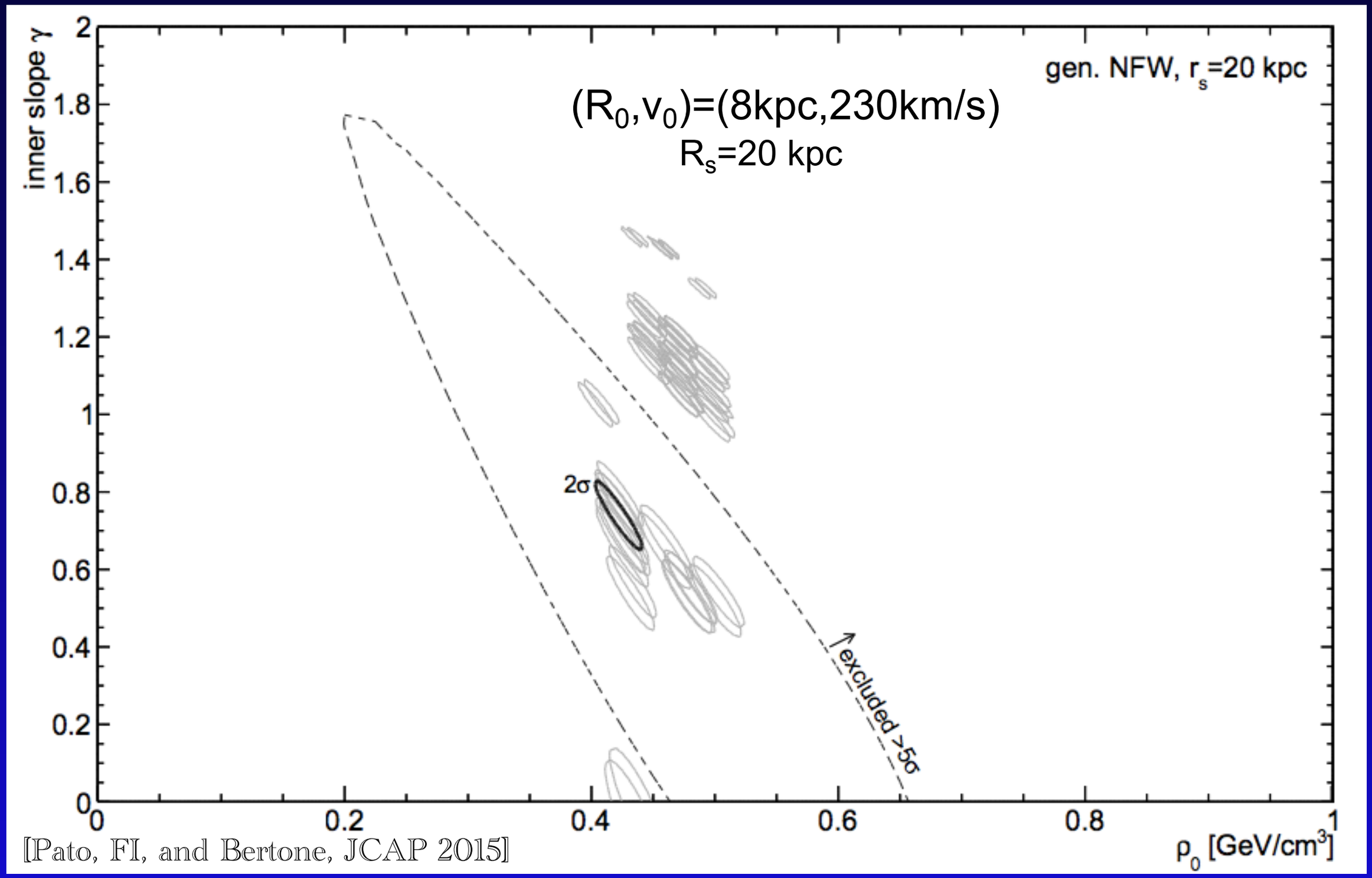
There's more than you are usually told: visible morphology is uncertain

(and don't forget the dependence on GaI Parameters)



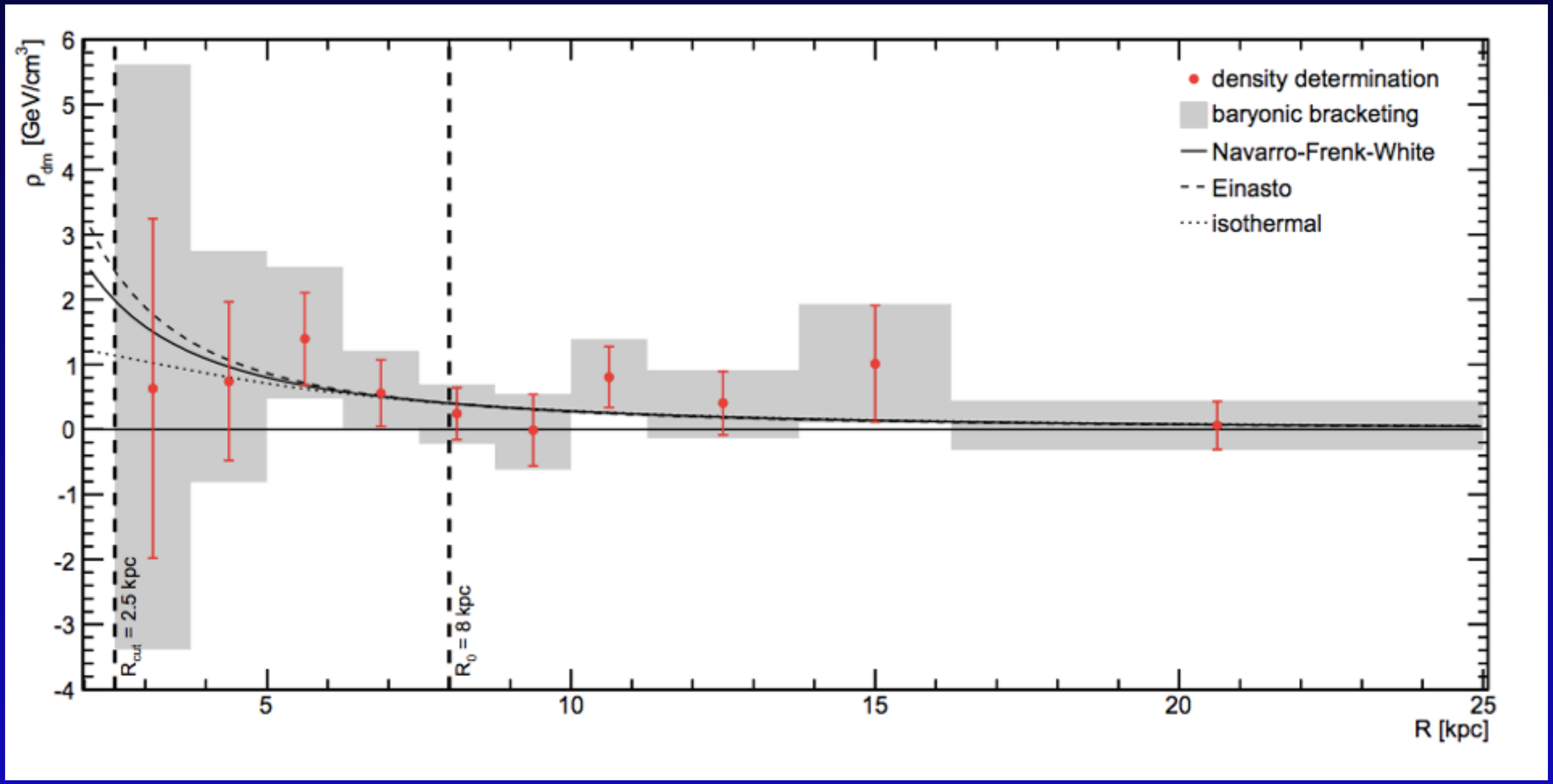
[Iocco, Pato, Bertone, Nature Physics 2015]

Morphology does affect determination of crucial quantities



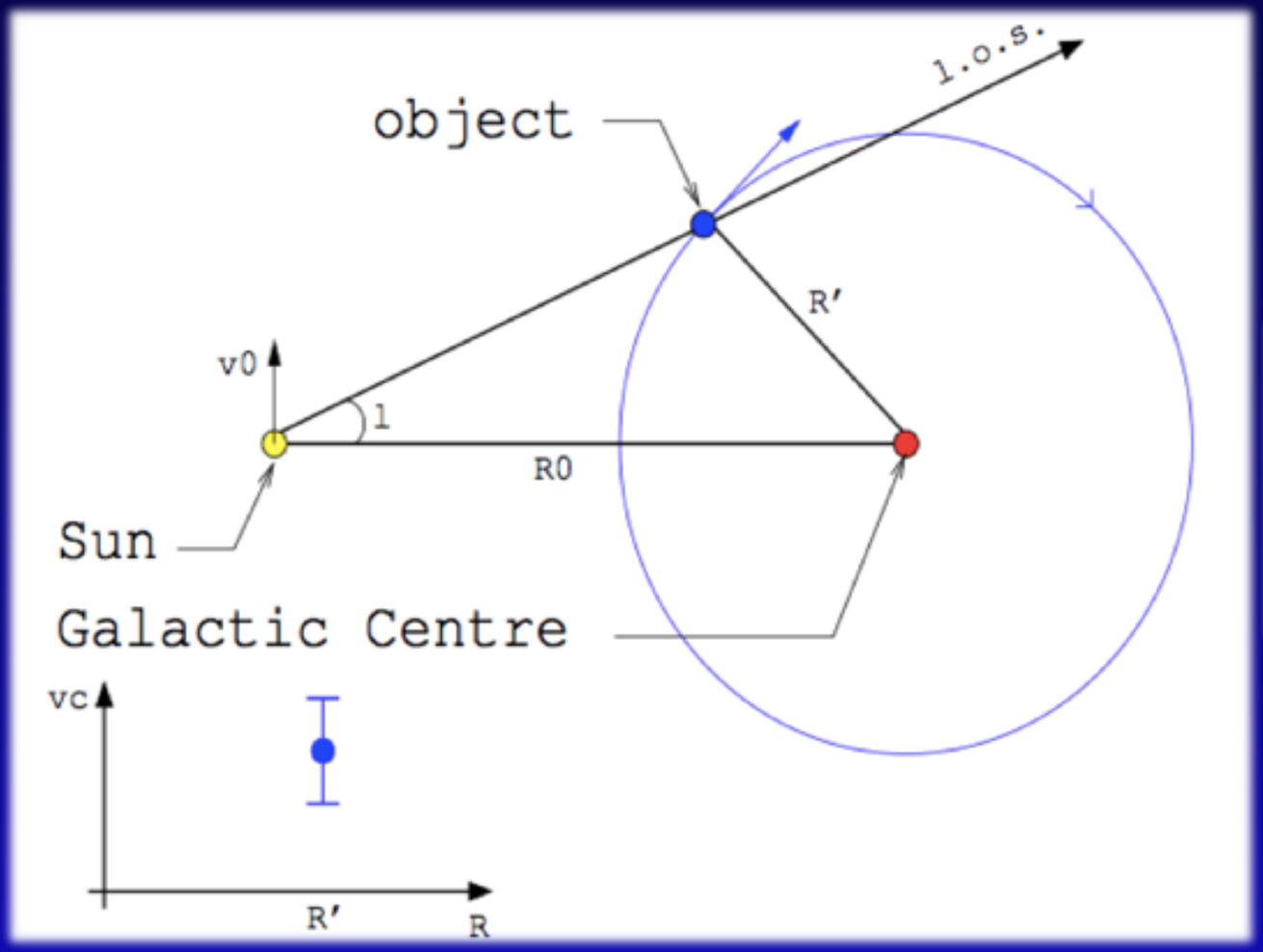
[Pato, FI, and Bertone, JCAP 2015]

“Mom look, no hands!”
A non-parametric reconstruction of the DM profile



[Pato & FI, 2015]

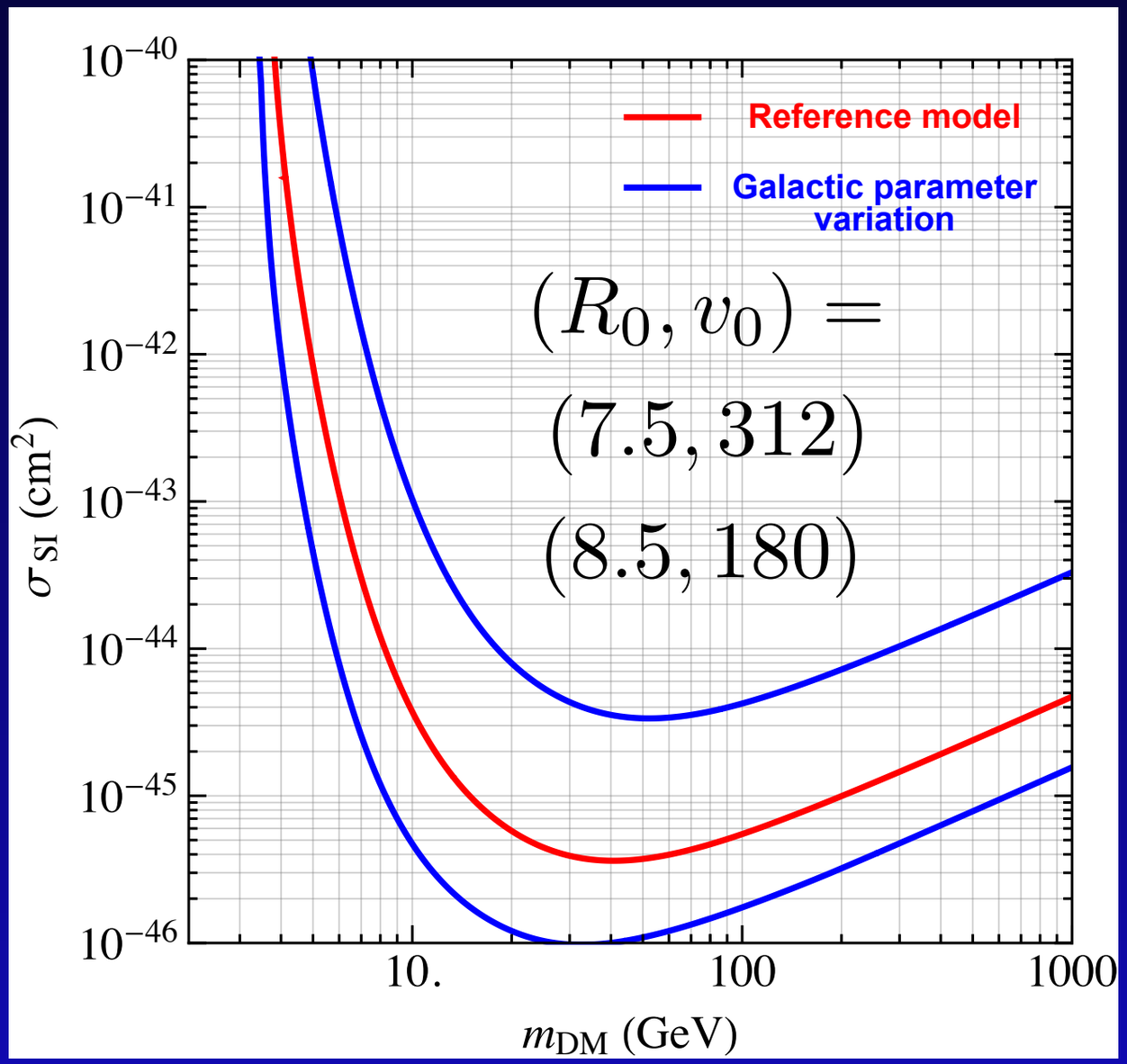
The Milky Way:
observed rotation curve
I. principles



$$v_{\mathrm{LSR}}^{\mathrm{l.o.s.}} = \left(\frac{v_c(R')}{R'/R_0} - v_0 \right) \cos b \sin \ell$$

observing tracers from our own position,
transforming into GC-centric reference frame

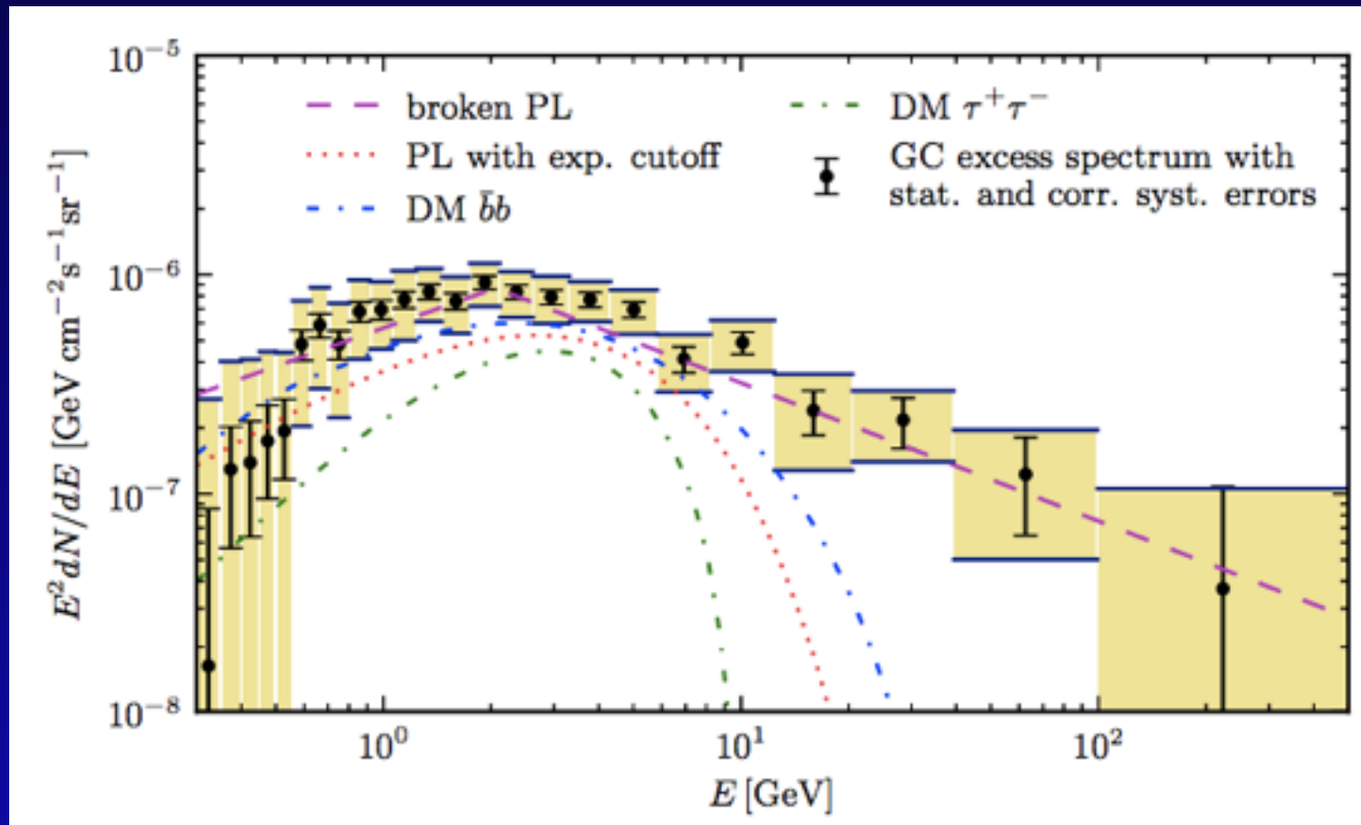
It is well known that uncertainties affect Direct Detection



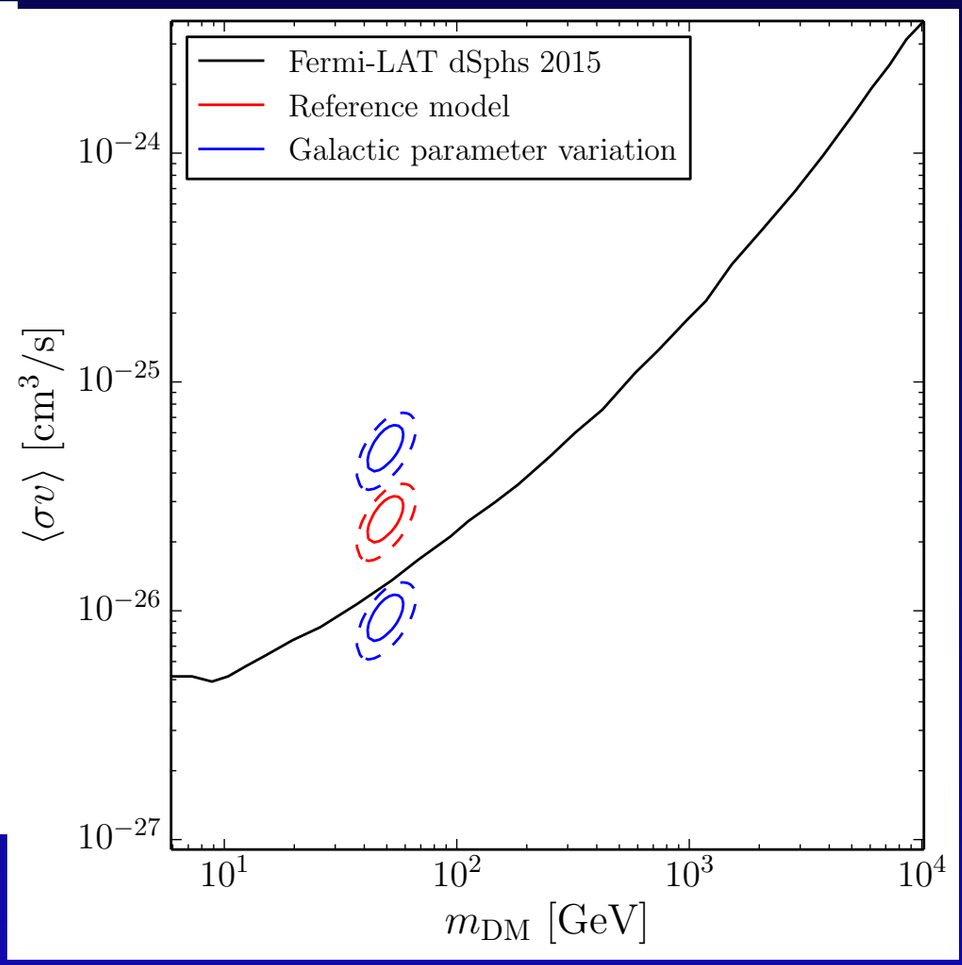
Current LUX limits, varying astrophysical uncertainties

[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017, arXiv:1612.02010]

It is well known that uncertainties affect inDirect (some more, some less) and its interpretation



[Calore et al, 2015]



[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017, arXiv:1612.02010]

Let's quantify this effect in a specific case:
Singlet Scalar DM

$$V = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 + \mu_S^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 S^2$$

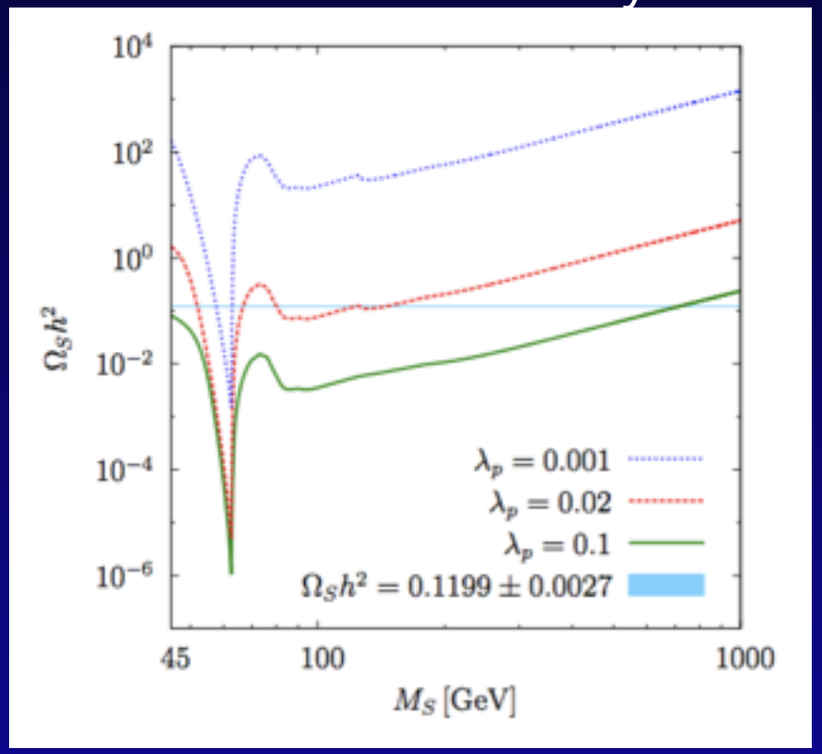
$v_H = 246\ \mathrm{GeV}$ $\langle S \rangle = 0$

$$m_S^2 = 2\,\mu_S^2 + \lambda_{HS}\, v_H^2$$

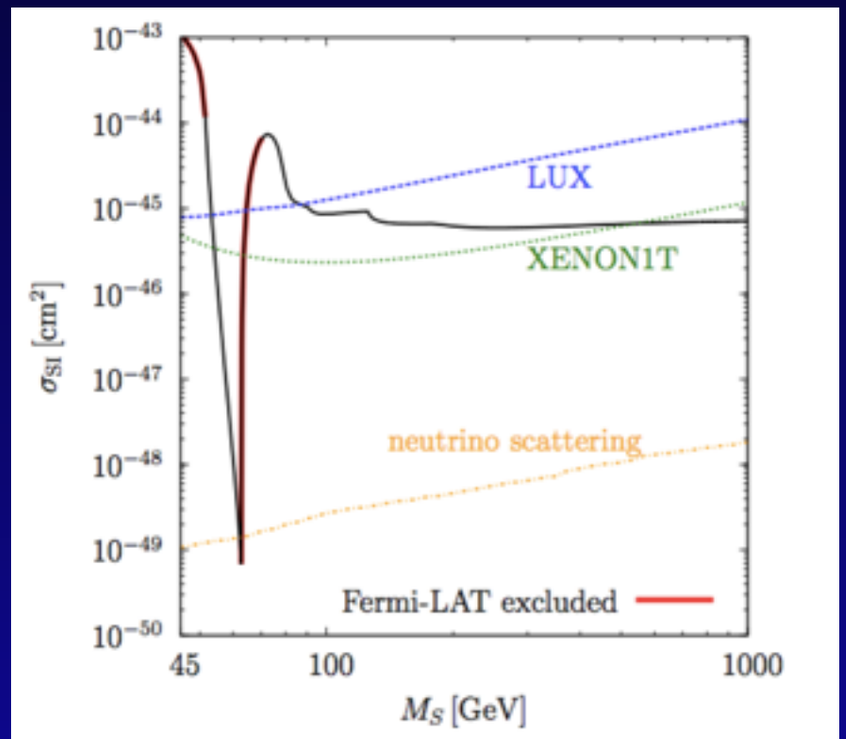
"Wimp phenomenology" entirely dictated by the Higgs coupling and physical DM mass.

Constraints and interplay of experiments

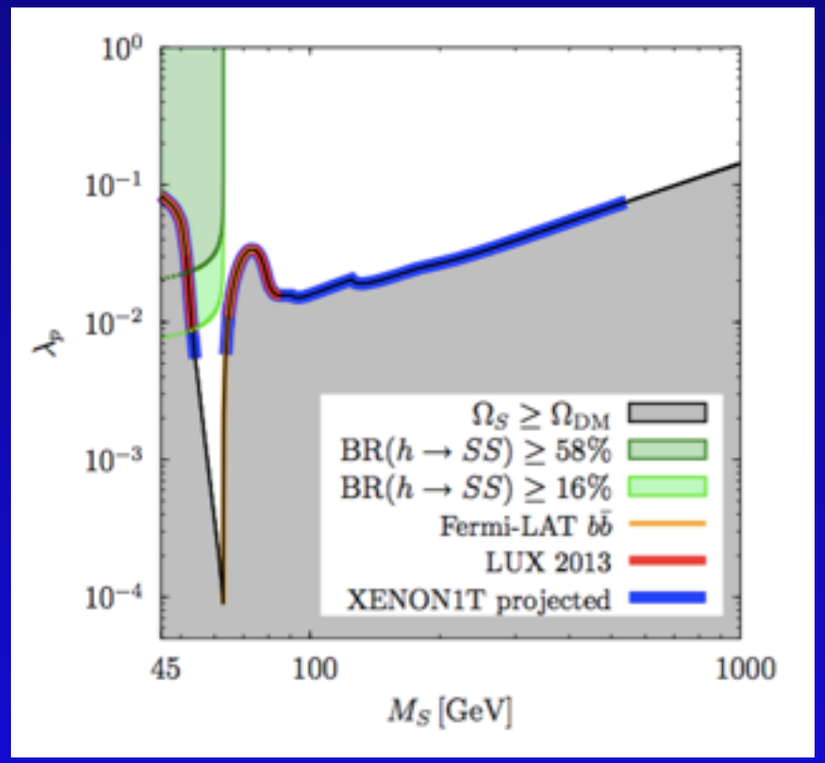
Relic density



Direct detection



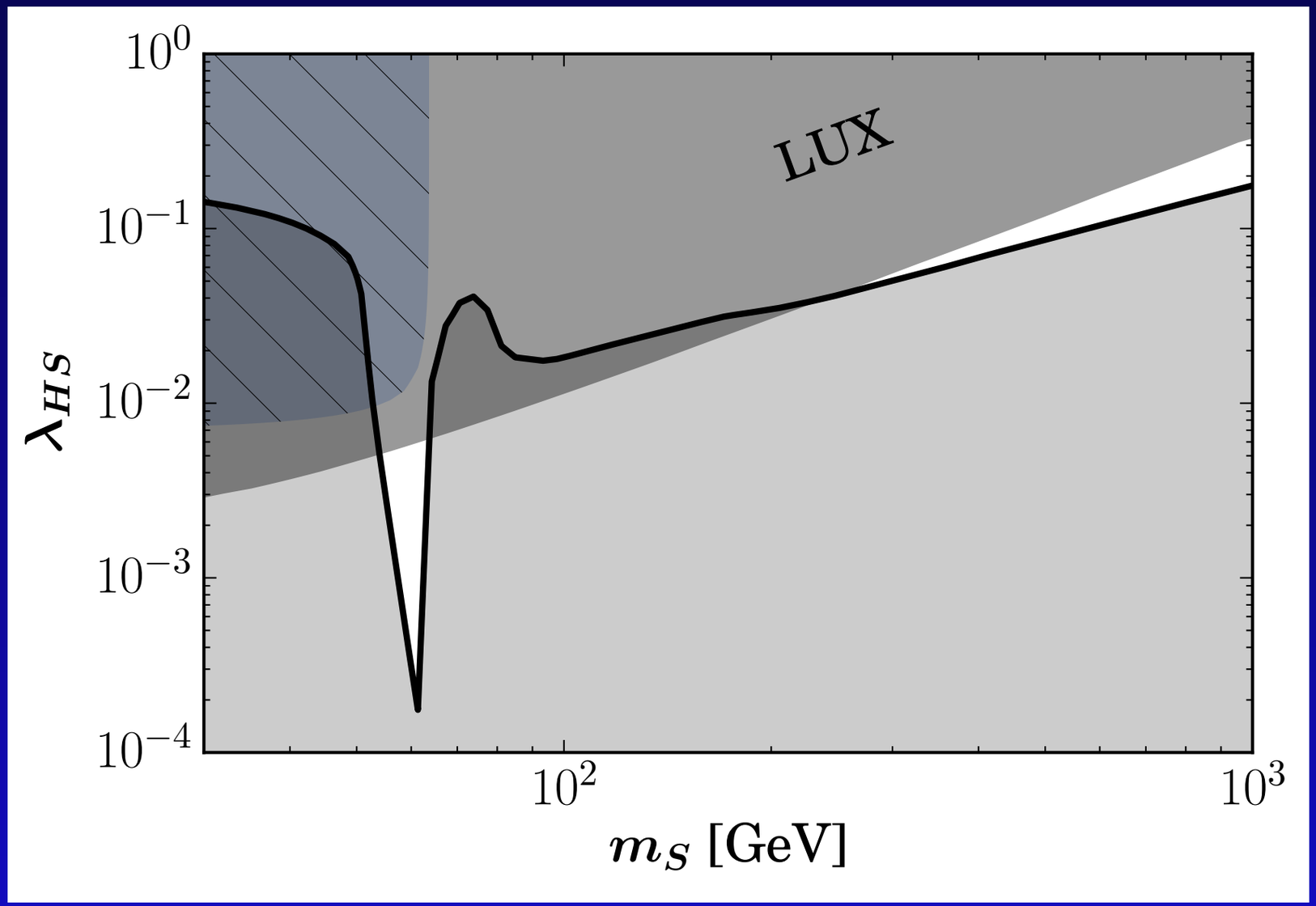
Combined



[Duerr et al, 2015]

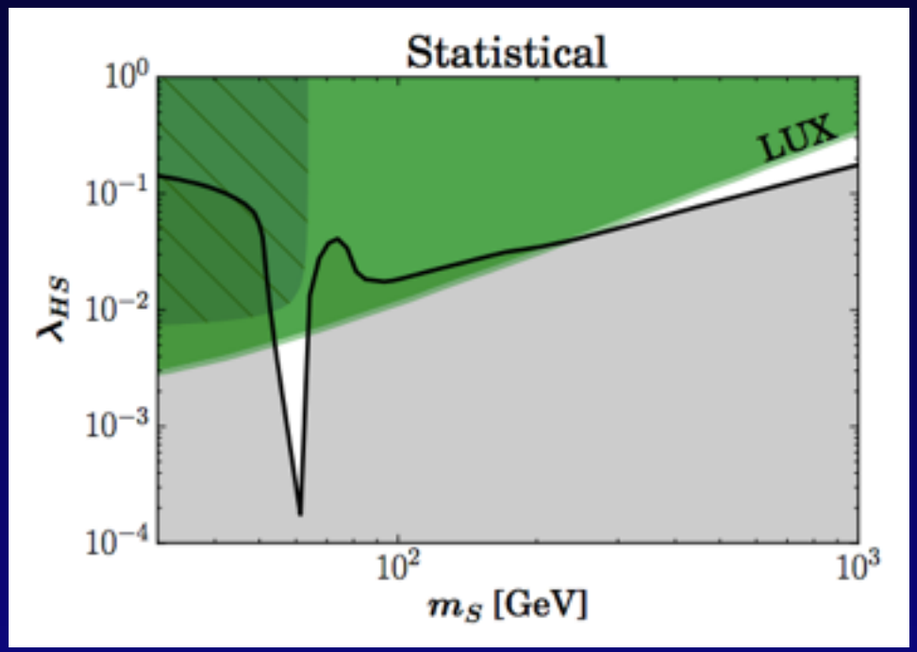
Constraints and interplay of experiments

$$V = \mu_H^2 |H|^2 + \lambda_H |H|^4 + \mu_S^2 S^2 + \lambda_S S^4 + \lambda_{HS} |H|^2 S^2$$



[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017; arXiv:1612.02010]

Let's look at the effect of astrophysics uncertainties: Direct Detection



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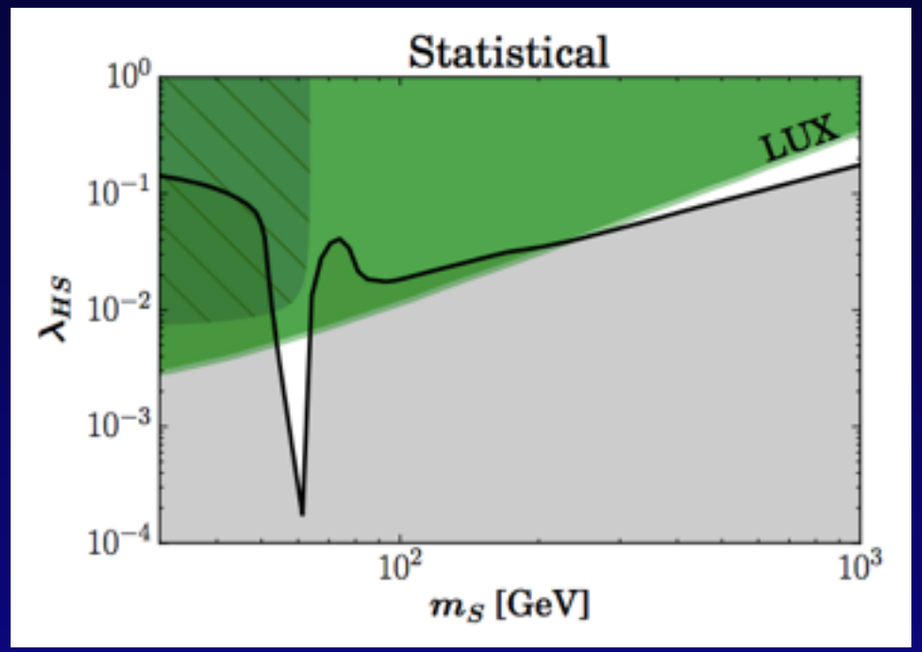
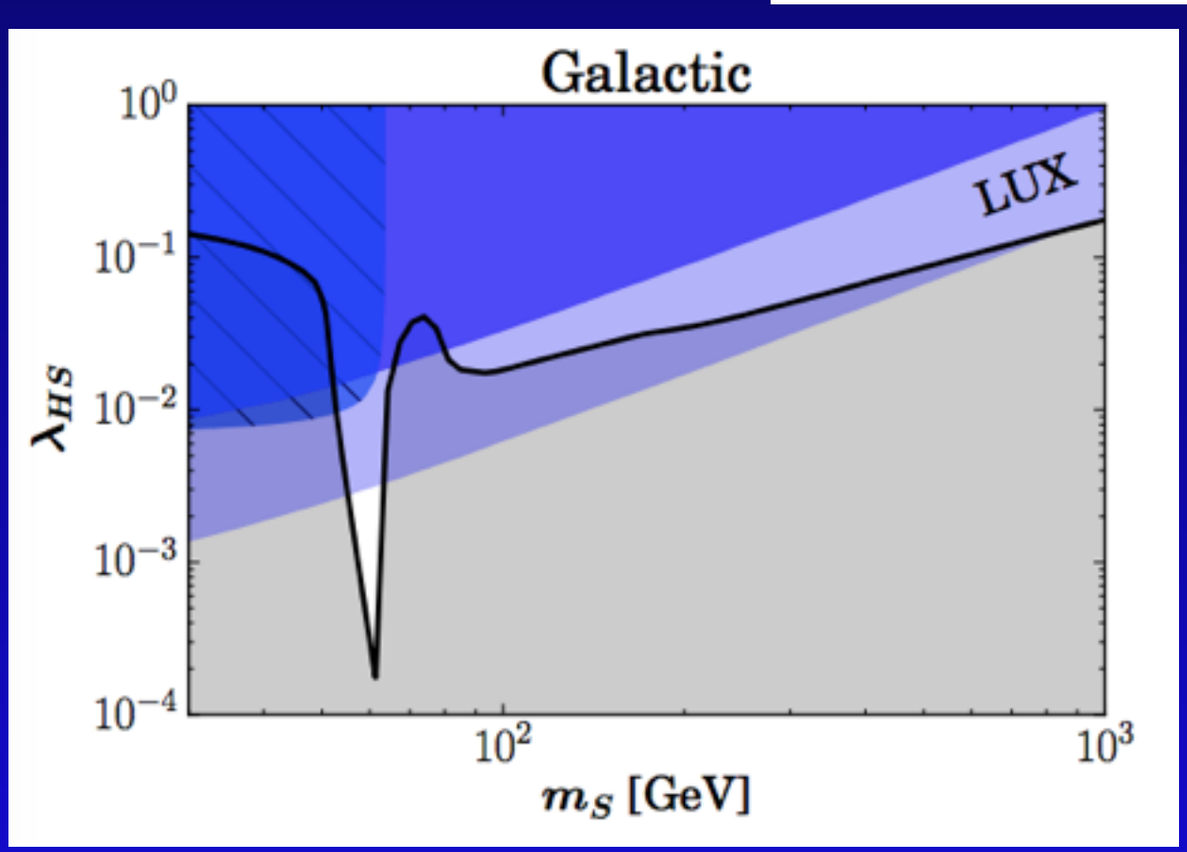
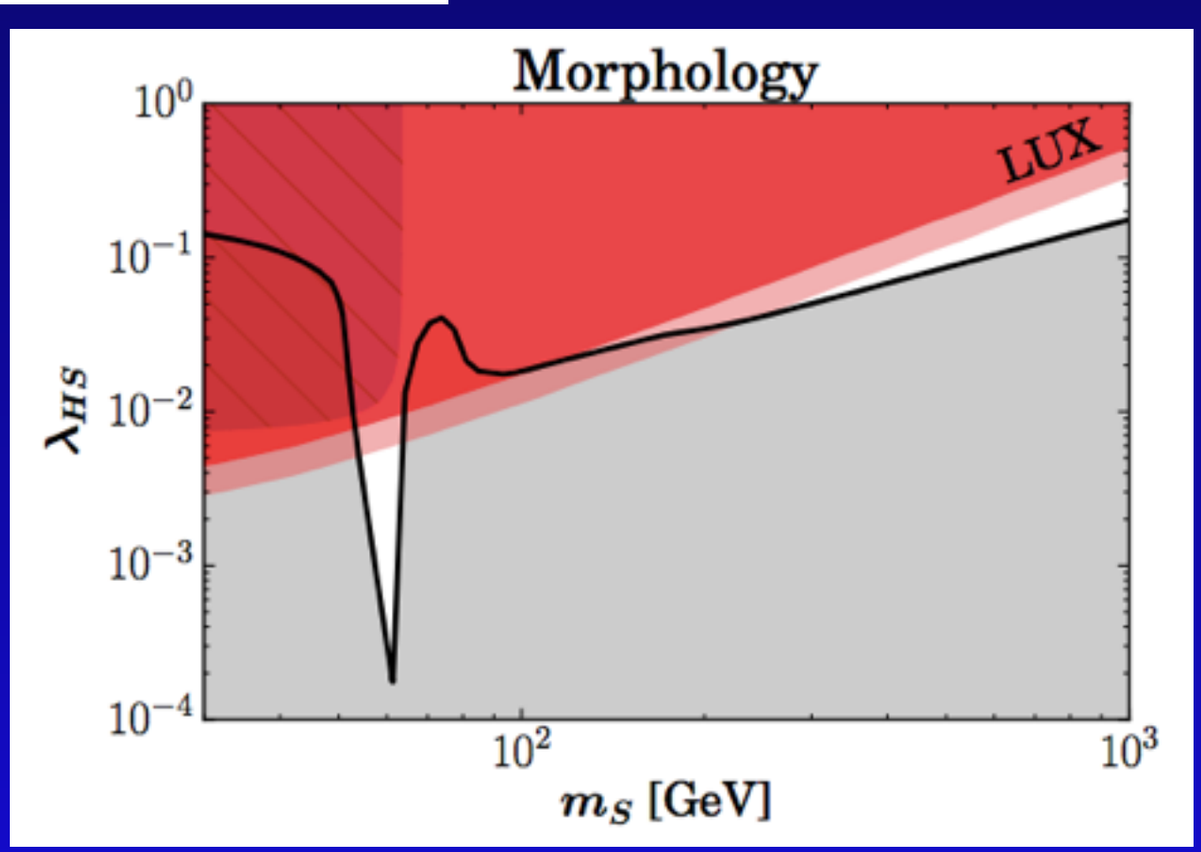
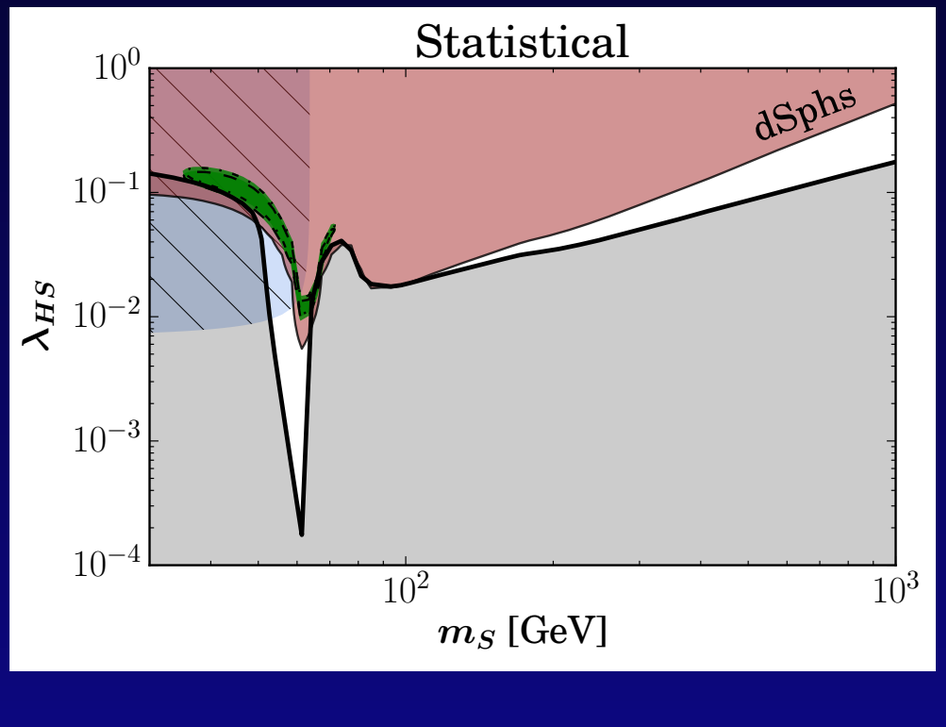


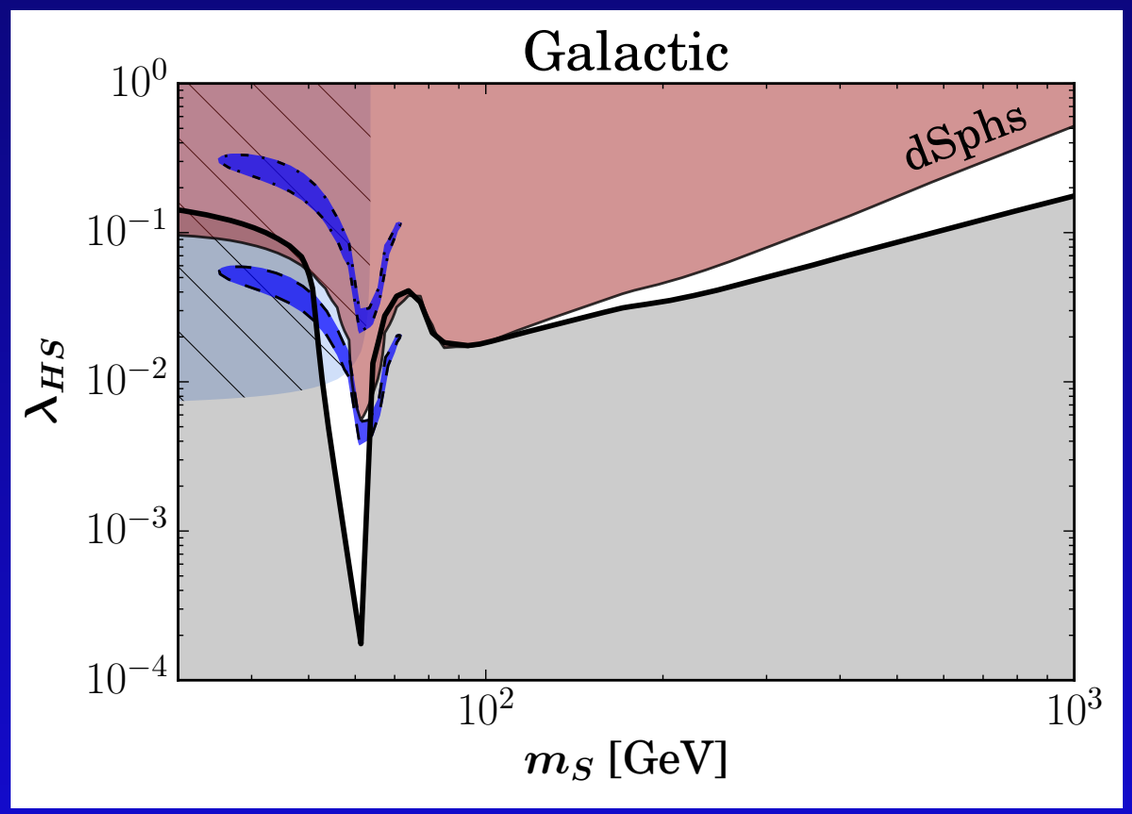


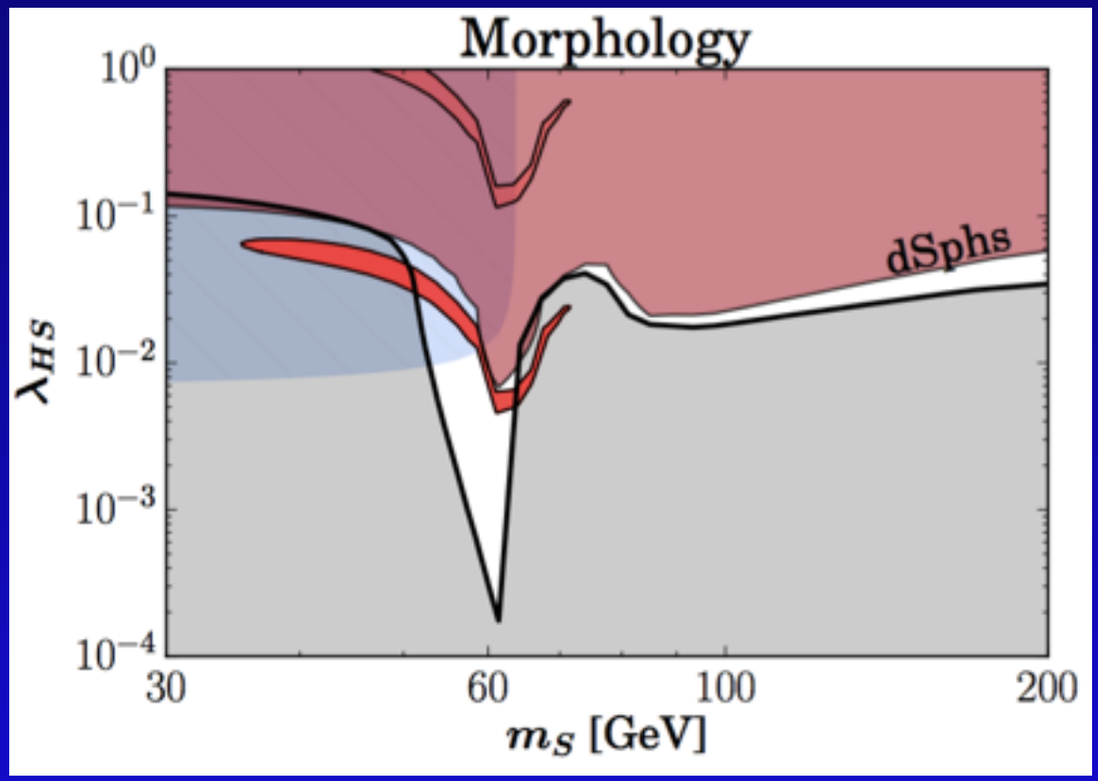


[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017; arXiv:1612.02010]

Let's look at the effect of astrophysics uncertainties: Indirect Detection







[Benito, Bernàl, Bozorgnia, Calore, Iocco, JCAP 2017; arXiv:1612.02010]

Cuncta stricte

- The existence of a gravitational/non-EM interacting species is solid on vaste range of scales.

- Astrophysics and Cosmology are in very good agreement with the scenario of a warm/cold particle constituting the backbone of cosmic structures.

- We are still ignorant over the very nature of this particle(s), but there's plenty of options.

- We are starting now to achieve sensitivity with a host of probes (not only colliders) on the core region of one of the most popular scenarios.

- Astrophysical uncertainties are actually affecting determination of PP, in virtuous interplay with collider physics, direct and indirect probes.

- Much to learn ahead, from Earth and Skies. Working together.

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  July 23-August 3, 2018

http://www.ictp-saifr.org/school-on-dark-matter-and-neutrino-detection/

Alright: Google it

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