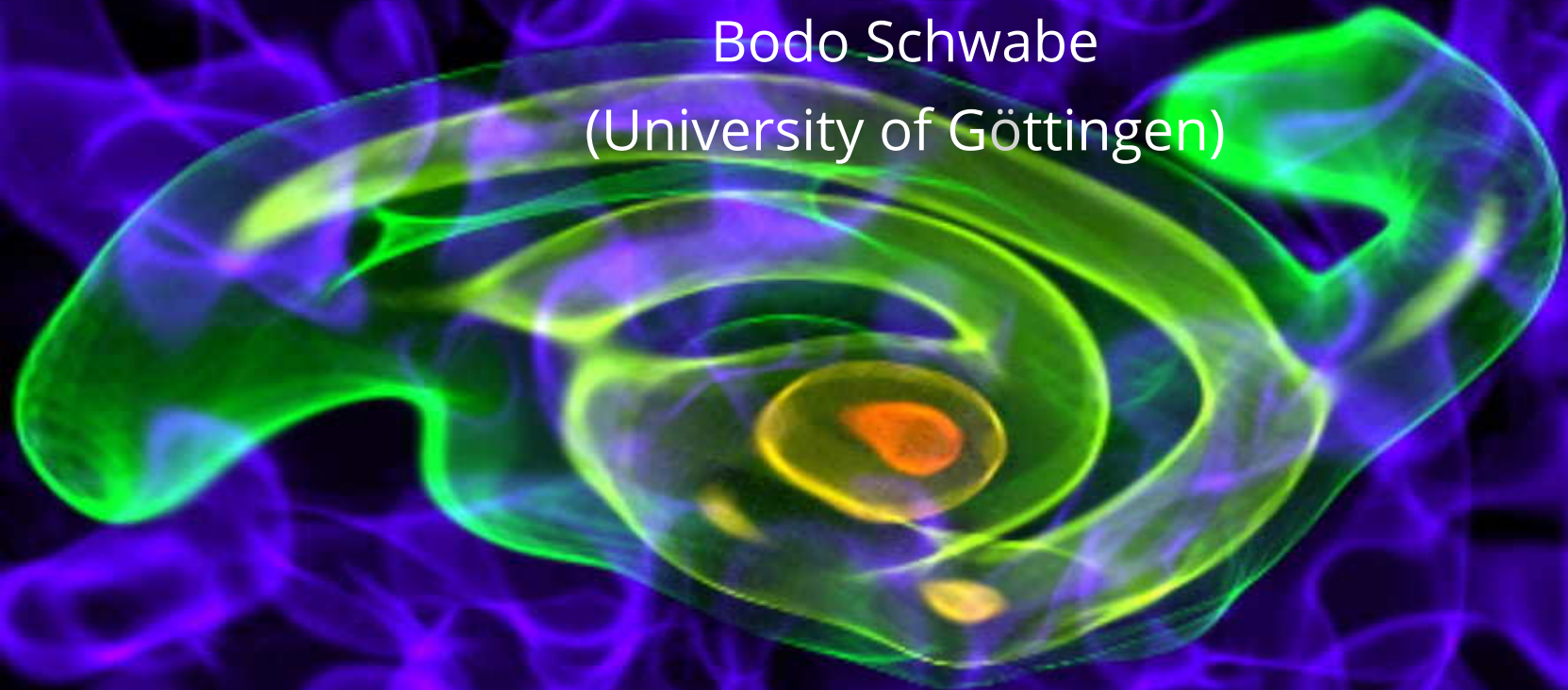


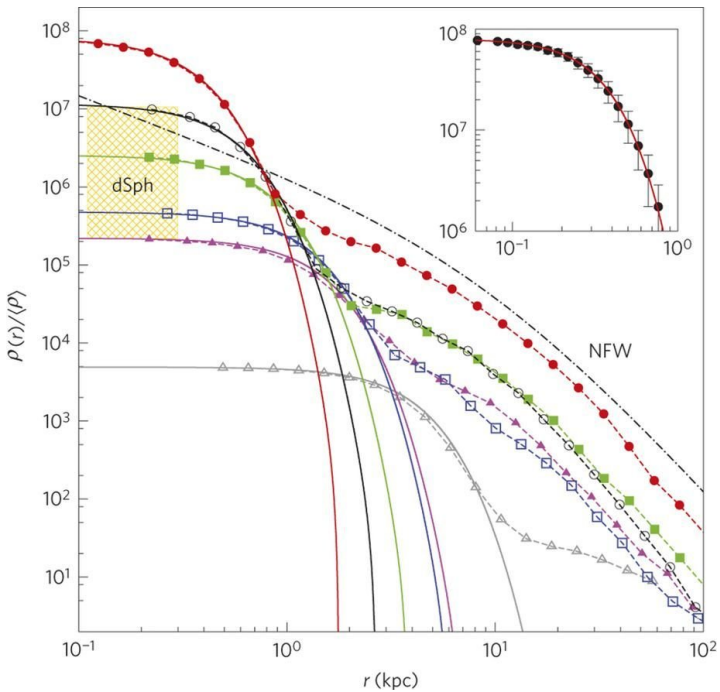
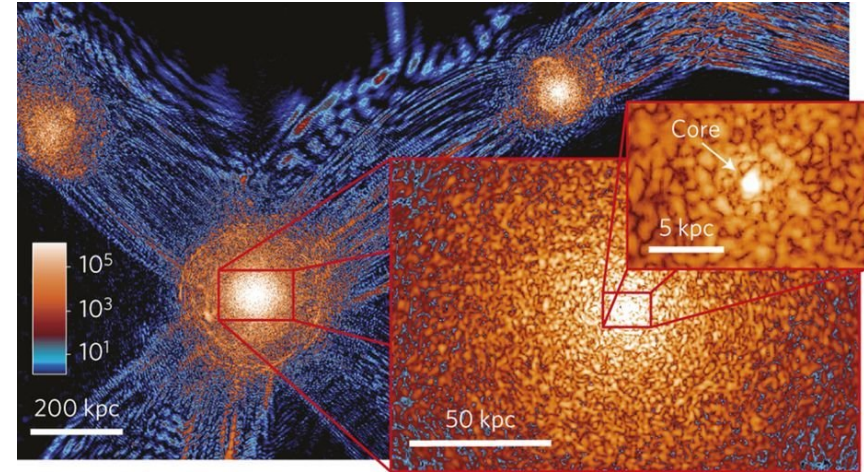
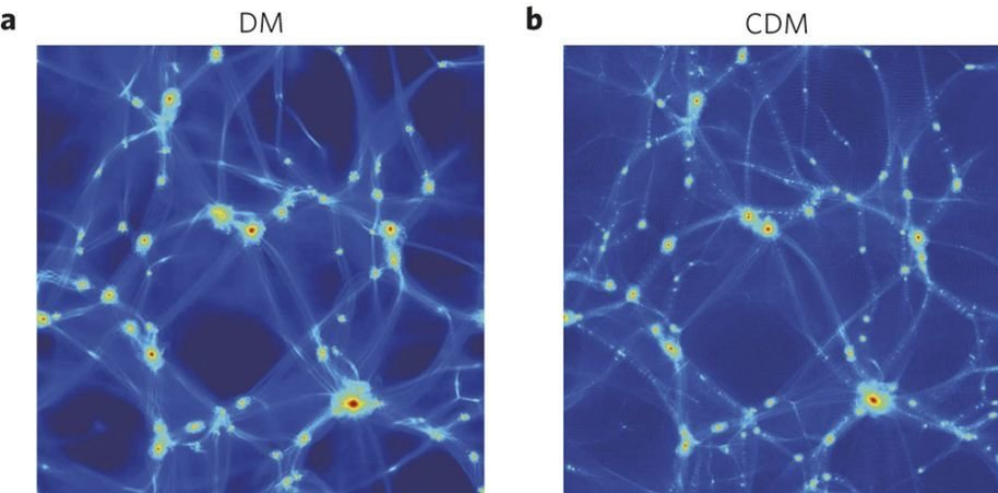
Fuzzy Dark Matter on Galactic Scales

Bodo Schwabe
(University of Göttingen)



FDM Structure Formation

H.-Y. Schive, T. Chiueh, and T. Broadhurst, *Nature Physics*, 2014



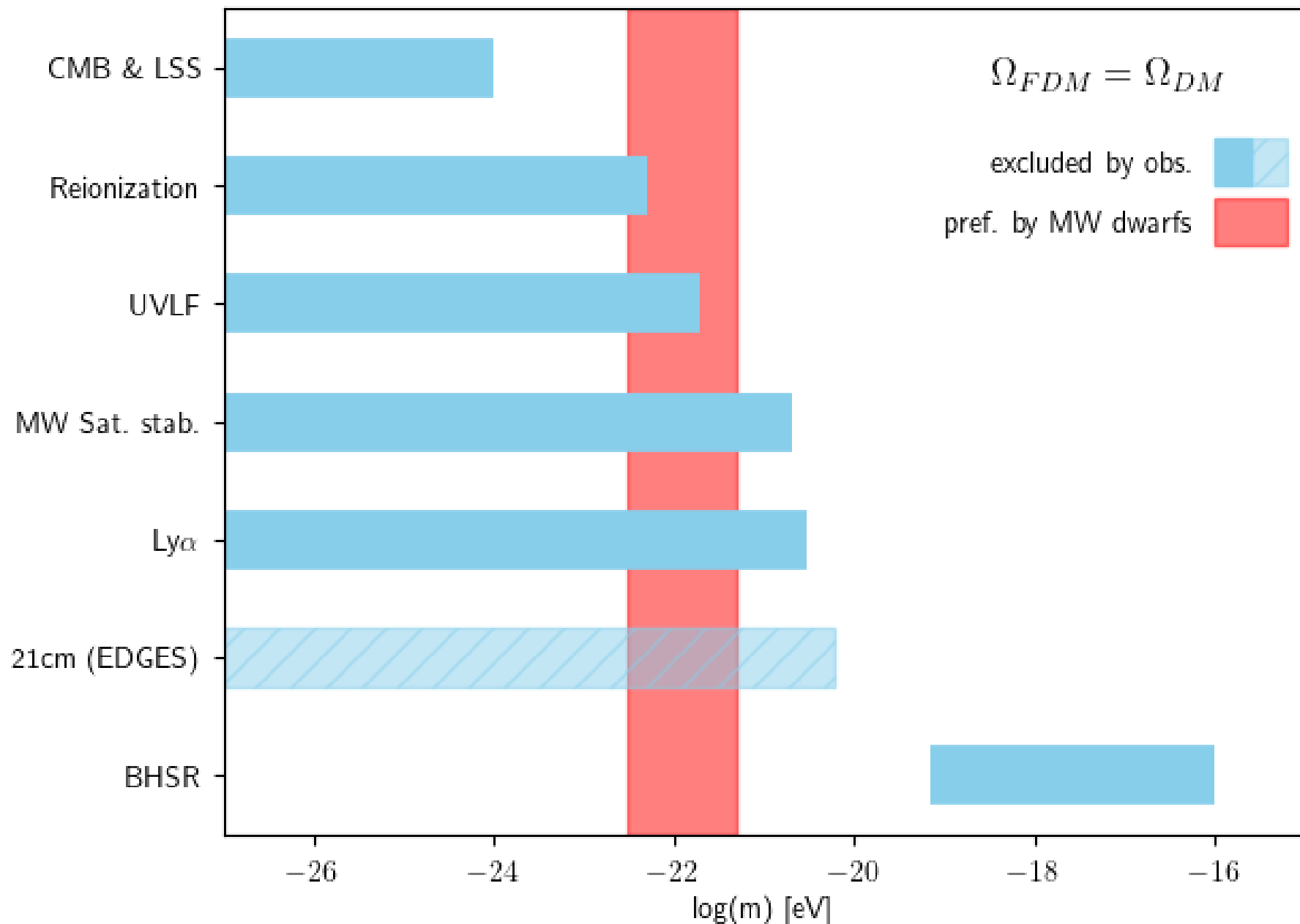
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} \nabla^2 \psi + mV\psi$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{4\pi G}{a} \delta\rho \quad \delta\rho = |\psi|^2$$

$$\lambda_{\text{dB}} \sim \hbar/mv_{\text{vir}} \sim (\hbar/m)(G\rho)^{-1/2}r^{-1}$$

$$\tau_{\text{dB}} \sim \hbar/mv_{\text{vir}}^2$$

FDM mass constraints



Quantifying FDM Halo Dynamics

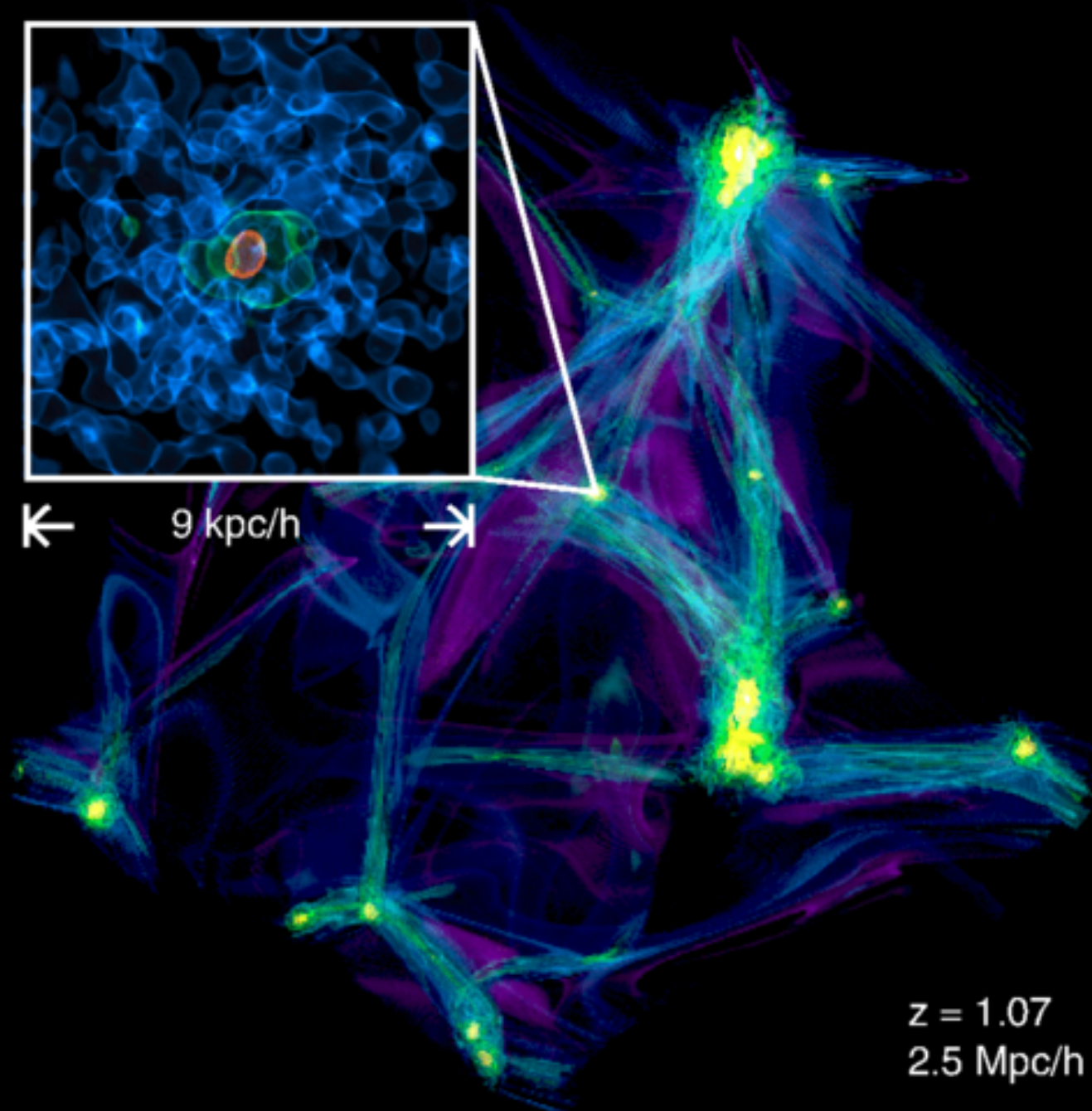
- Radial density profiles
- CDM velocity dispersion vs. FDM granular structure
- Solitonic core dynamics

in three different scenarios

- Pure FDM
- FDM + Baryons
- FDM + CDM

using

- AMR grid structures
- Hybrid particle+grid Methods
- Finite differencing
- Spectral codes
- N-body algorithms



Hybrid Method

Goal:

- AMR simulation
- Particle method on low resolution levels
- Finite-difference method on finest level
- Important: Boundary conditions between methods

Madelung transformation:

$$\Psi = A \exp[-iSm/\hbar]$$

Initial phase:

$$\nabla \cdot v_0 = a^{-1} \nabla^2 S_0$$

Phase evolution:

$$\frac{dS_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} v_i^2 - V(x_i)$$

Construction of wavefunction:

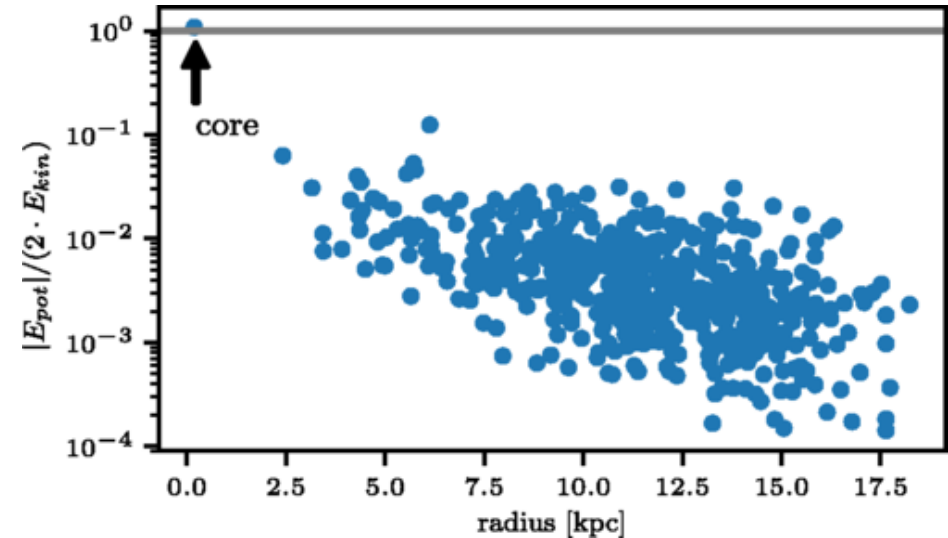
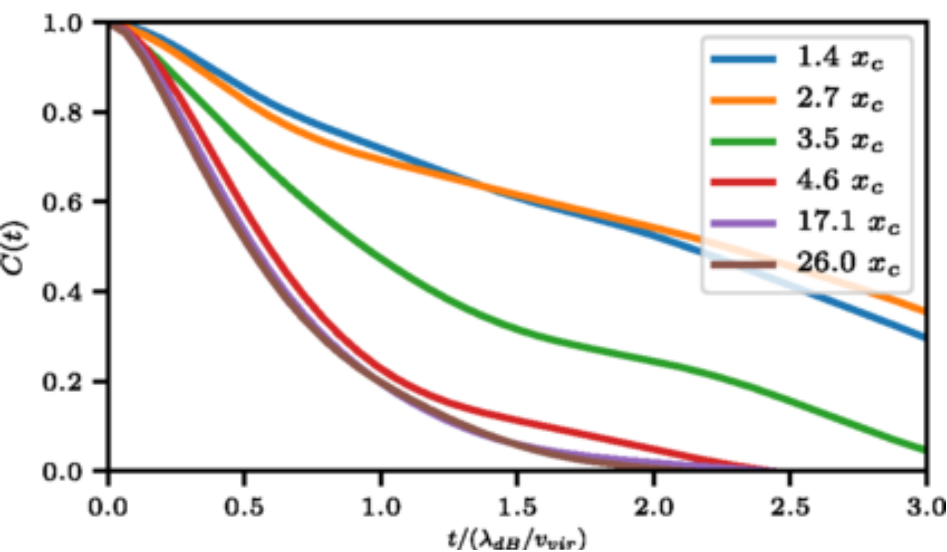
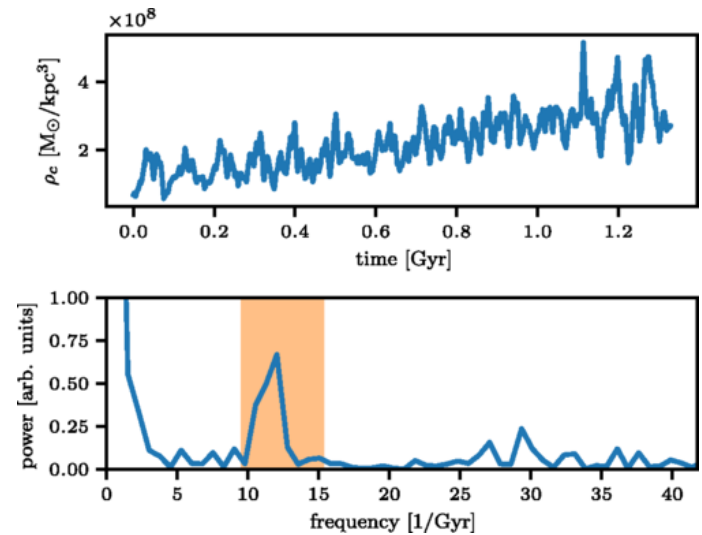
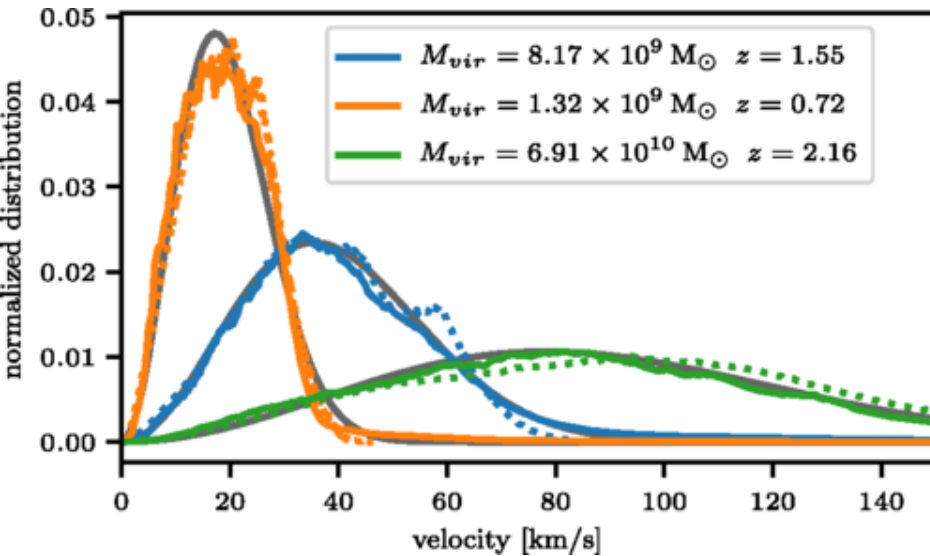
$$A(x) = \sqrt{\sum_i W(x - x_i)}$$

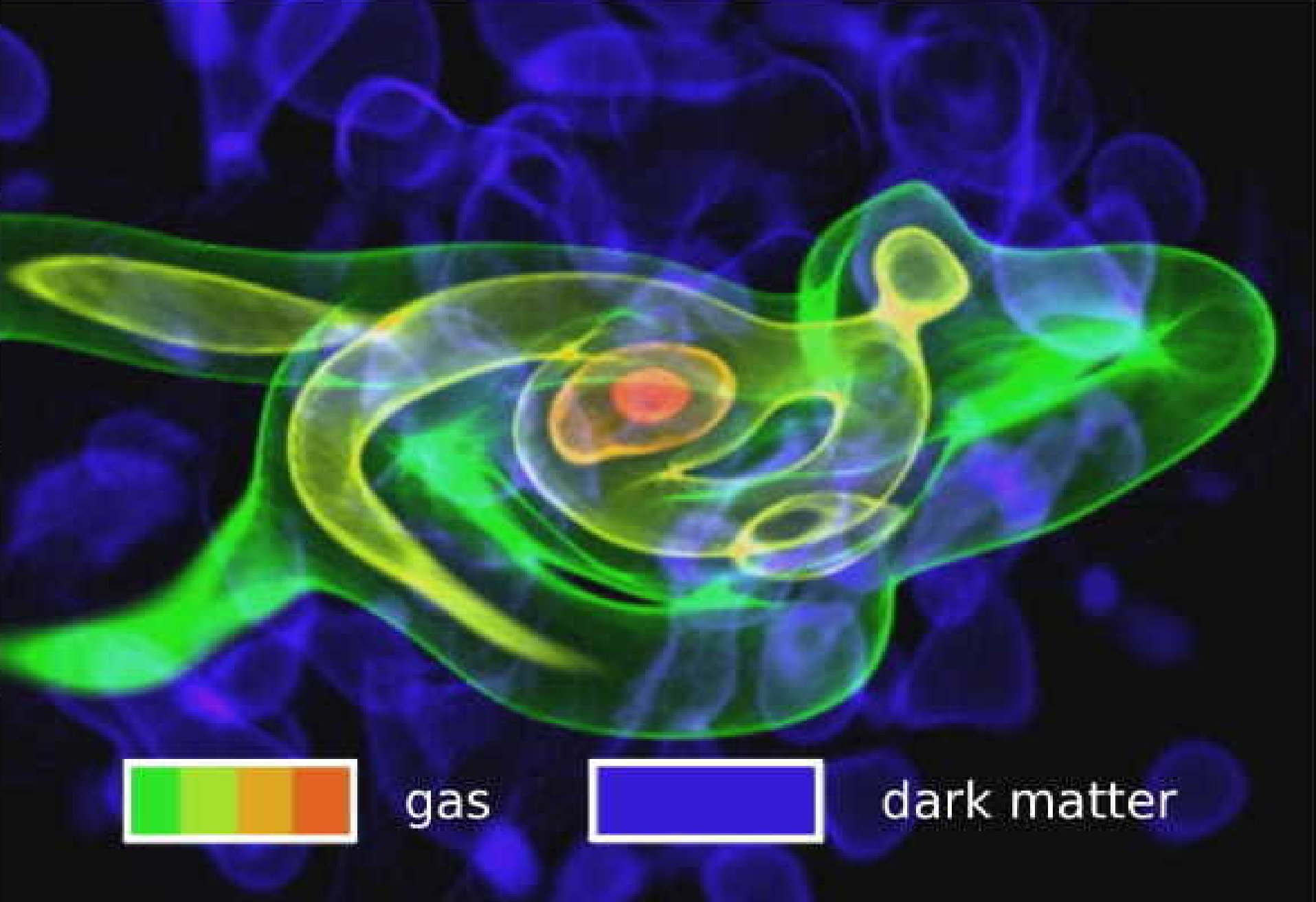
$$S(x) = \frac{\hbar}{m} \arg \left[\sum_i \sqrt{W(x - x_i)} e^{i(S_i + v_i \cdot a(x - x_i))m/\hbar} \right]$$

Note: Classical density -> no gradient energy and interference effects

Structure of FDM Halos

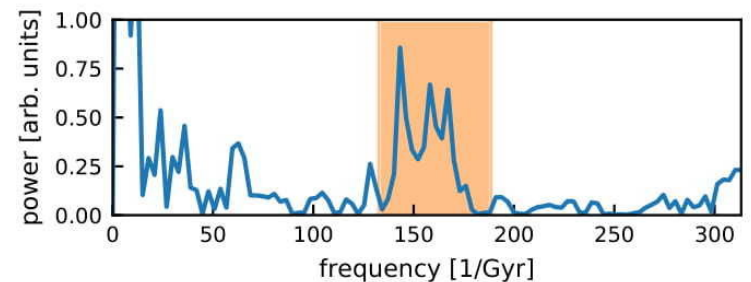
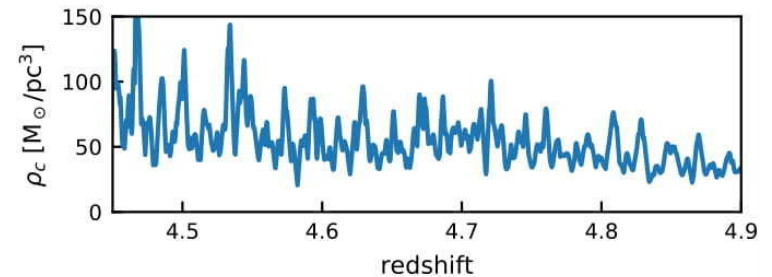
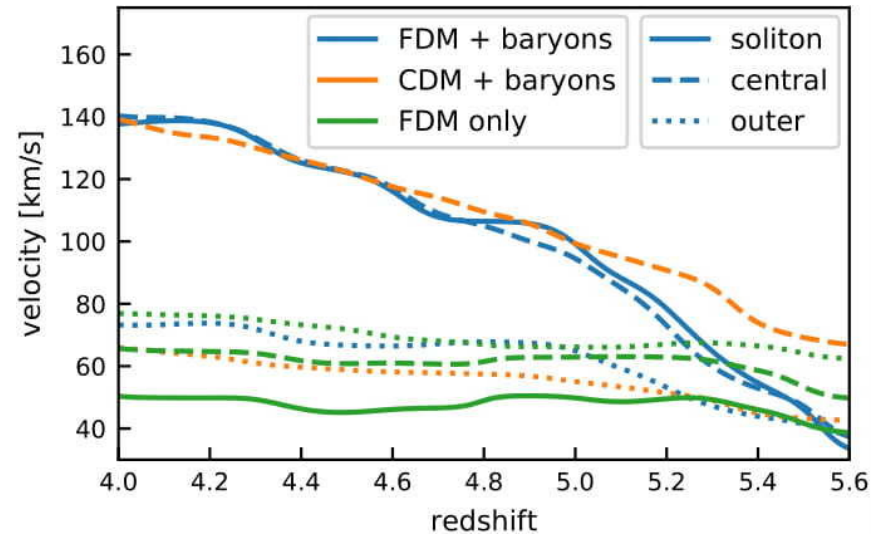
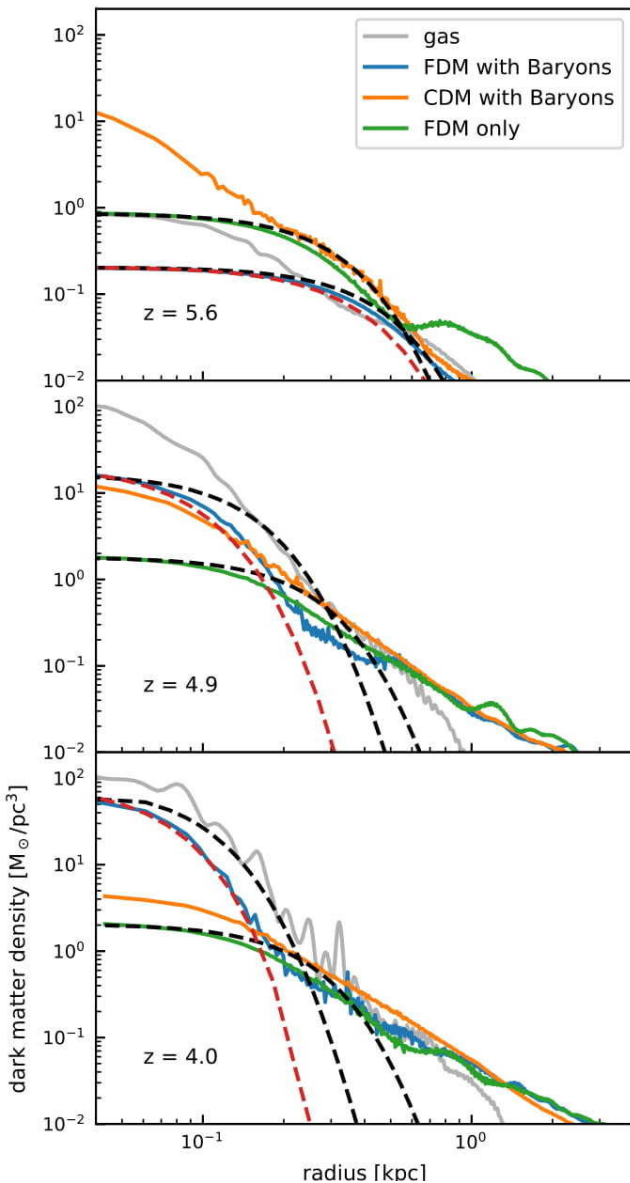
J. Veltmaat, J. C. Niemeyer, and B.S., *Physical Review D*, August 2018.





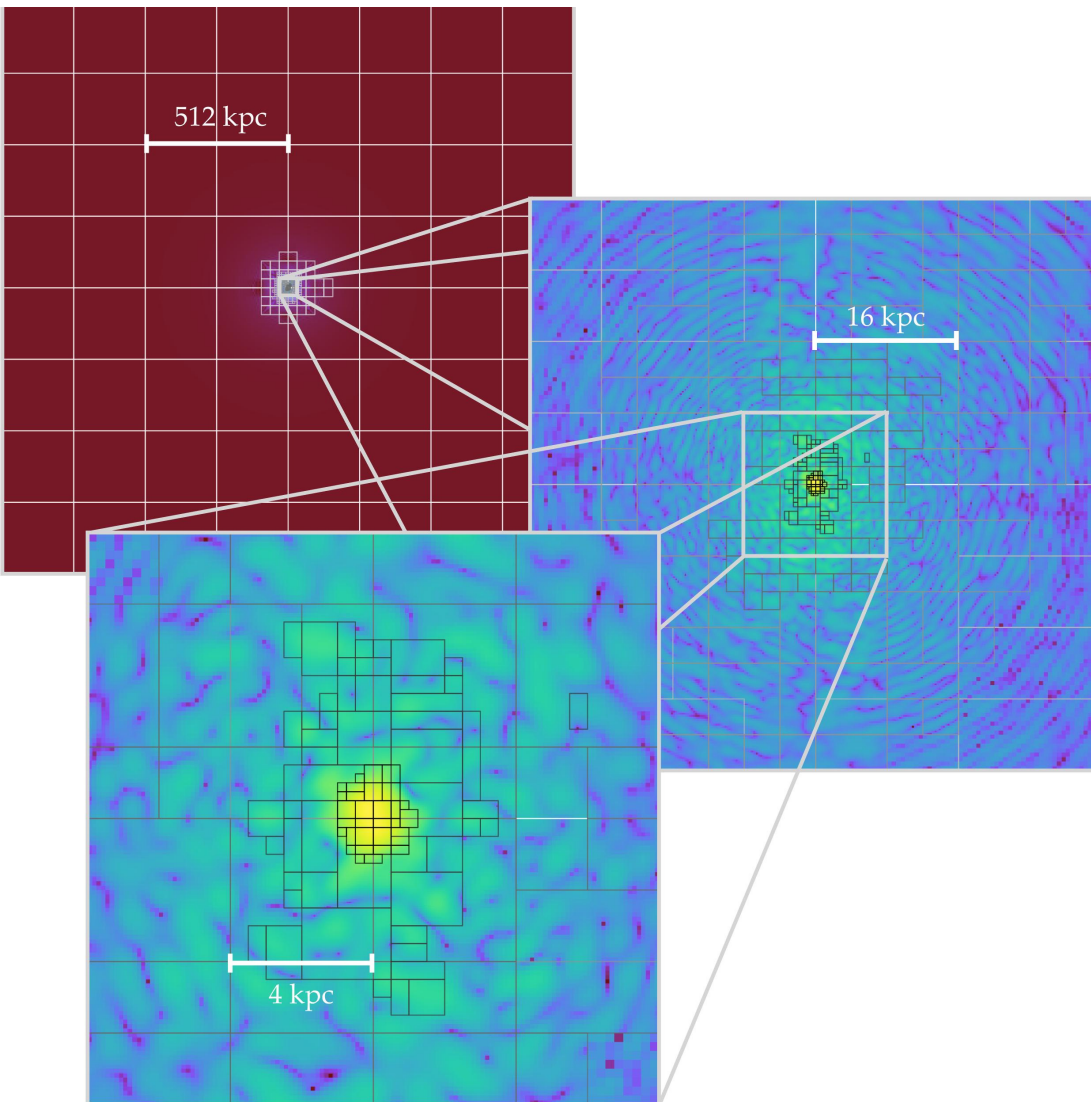
FDM Dwarf Galaxy with Baryons

J. Veltmaat, BS, and J. C. Niemeyer, *Physical Review D*, April 2020.



AxioNyx: Simulating Mixed Fuzzy and Cold Dark Matter

BS, Mateja Gosenca, Christoph Behrens, Jens C. Niemeyer, and Richard Easter, *in prep.*



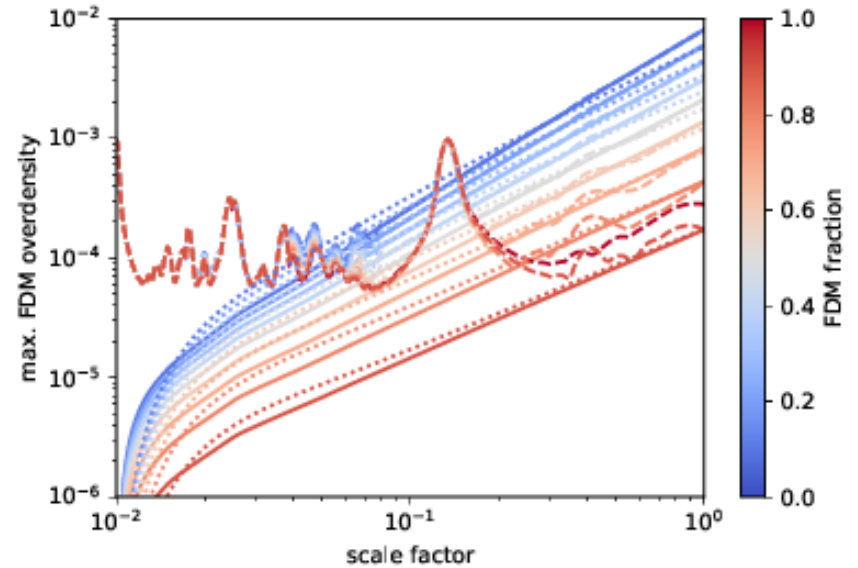
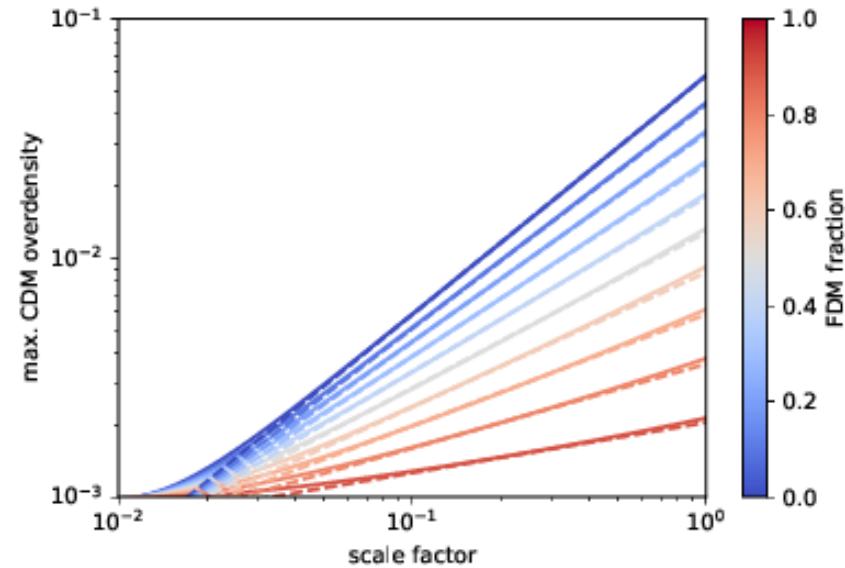
Goal:

- AMR simulations for Mixed Dark Matter
- CDM \rightarrow N-body scheme
- FDM \rightarrow Spectral/Finite-difference method
- Baryonic physics \rightarrow Nyx modules for hydrodynamics and feedback

Spherical Collapse - linear

$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{FDM}} + 2H\dot{\delta}_{\text{FDM}} + \left(\frac{k^4 \hbar^2}{4m^2 a^4} - 4\pi G f \bar{\rho} \right) \delta_{\text{FDM}} = 4\pi G(1-f)\bar{\rho} \delta_{\text{CDM}}$$

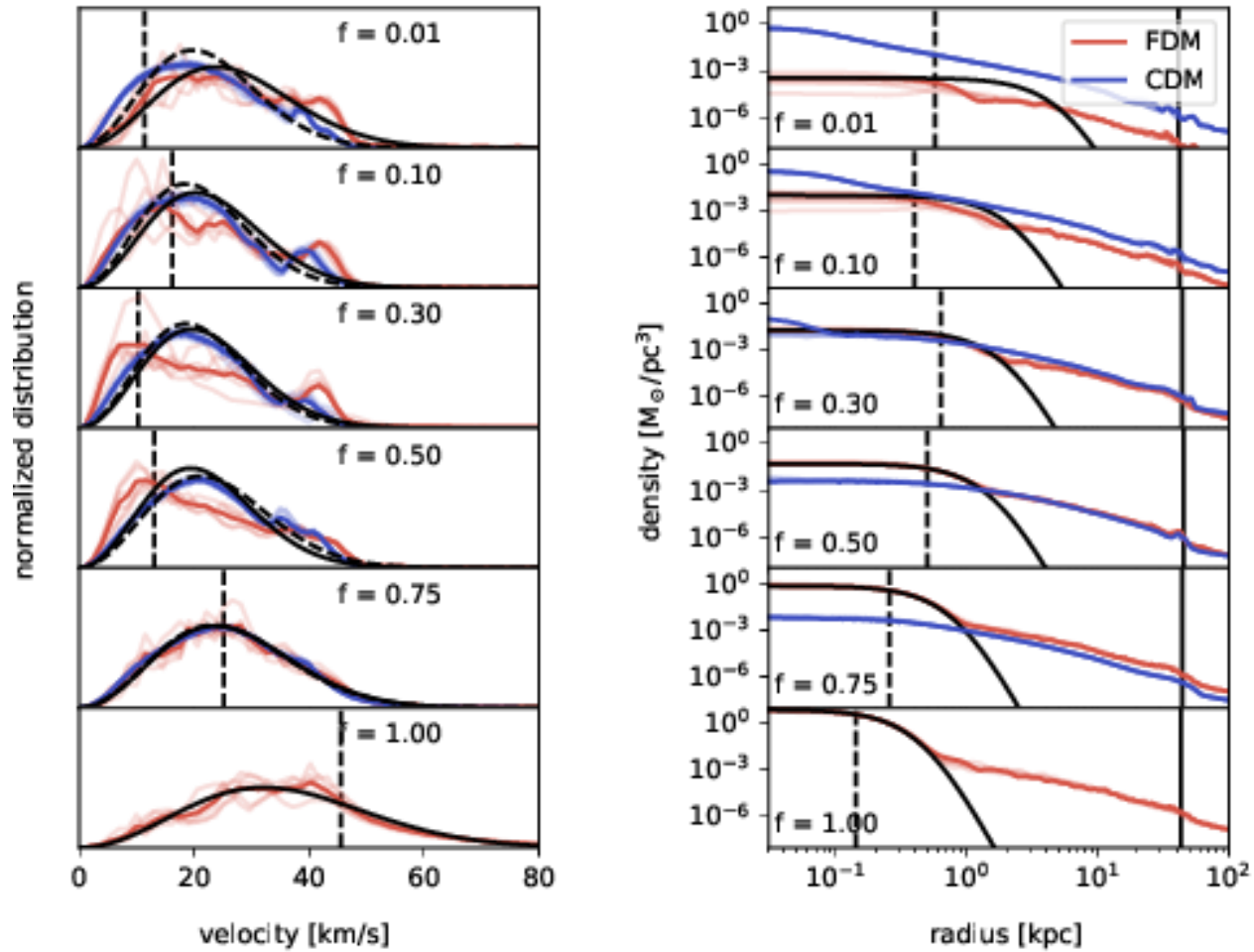
$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{CDM}} + 2H\dot{\delta}_{\text{CDM}} - 4\pi G(1-f)\bar{\rho} \delta_{\text{CDM}} = 4\pi G f \bar{\rho} \delta_{\text{FDM}}$$



$$\delta_{\text{CDM}}(a) \propto a^{(\sqrt{1+24(1-f)}-1)/4}$$

$$\delta_{\text{FDM}}(a) \propto a^{(\sqrt{1+24(1-f)}+3)/4}$$

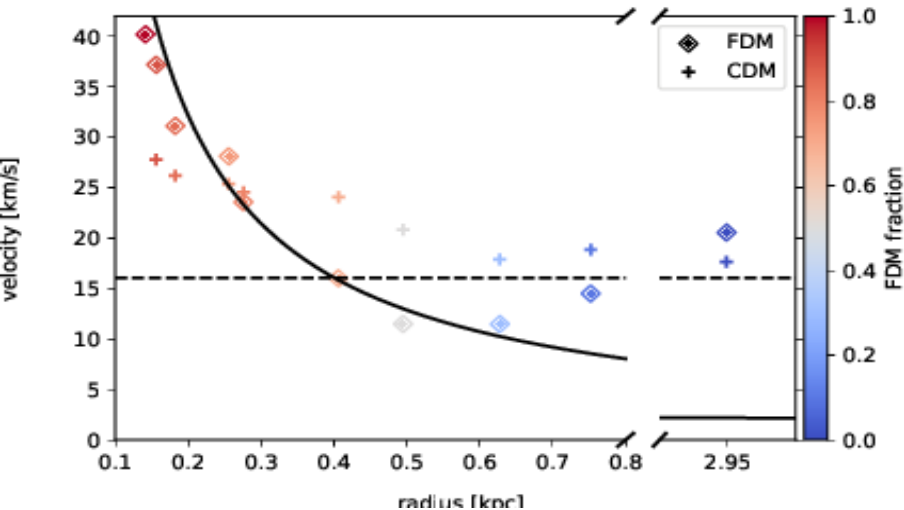
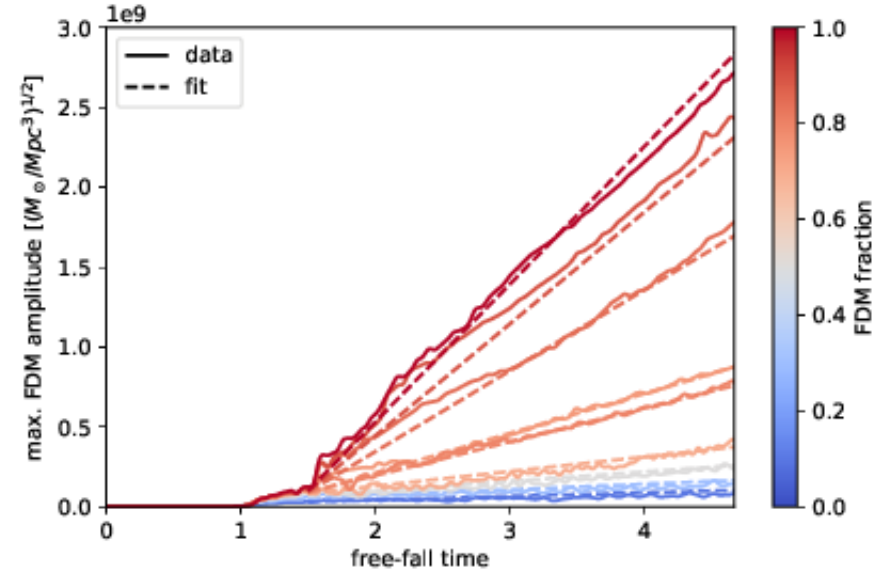
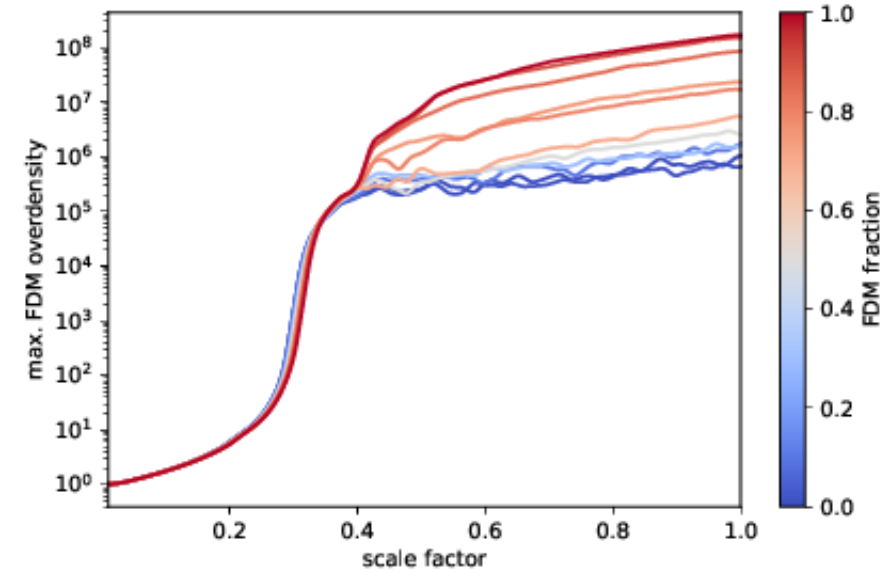
Spherical Collapse - Non-linear



$$f(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{N} \left| \int d^3x \exp \left[-im\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{x} / \hbar \right] \psi(\mathbf{x}) \right|^2$$

$$v_c = \frac{2\pi}{7.5} \frac{\hbar}{mr_c}$$

Spherical Collapse - Non-linear



$$A(t) = A_1 \cdot (t - t_0)/\tau_{\text{gr}} + A_0 f^{1/2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{gr}} = \frac{0.7\sqrt{2}}{12\pi^3} \frac{m^3 v_c^6}{G^2 \rho_c^2 \Lambda} \simeq 0.015 \frac{t_c}{\Lambda}$$

Conclusions

- FDM structure formation similar to CDM on super deBroglie scales (except cut-off in initial power spectrum as for WDM)
 - Weakly non-linear probes like Lyman-alpha exclude
 $m < 10^{-21}$ eV
 - **Distinguishing features of FDM:** Strong stochastic density fluctuations in halos on deBroglie length and time scales and formation of stable, oscillating soliton cores in center of halos
 - Local FDM density important for experiments but not well constraint yet
 - Heavier FDM mass can be best constrained on non-linear, galactic scales (soliton osc., soliton mergers, gravitational heating/cooling, tidal disruption,...)
- Need further dedicated FDM simulations on galactic scales --