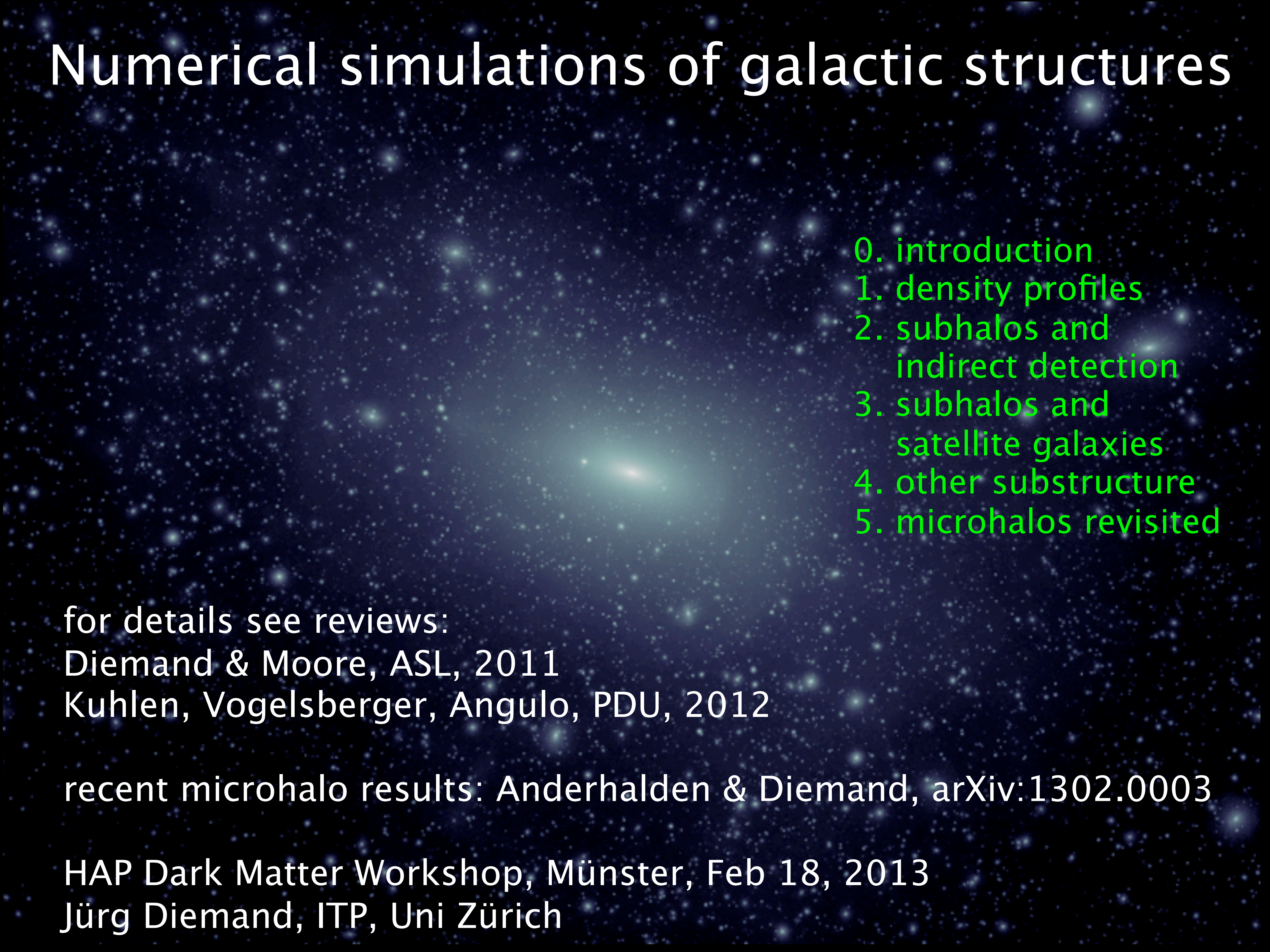
Numerical simulations of galactic structures



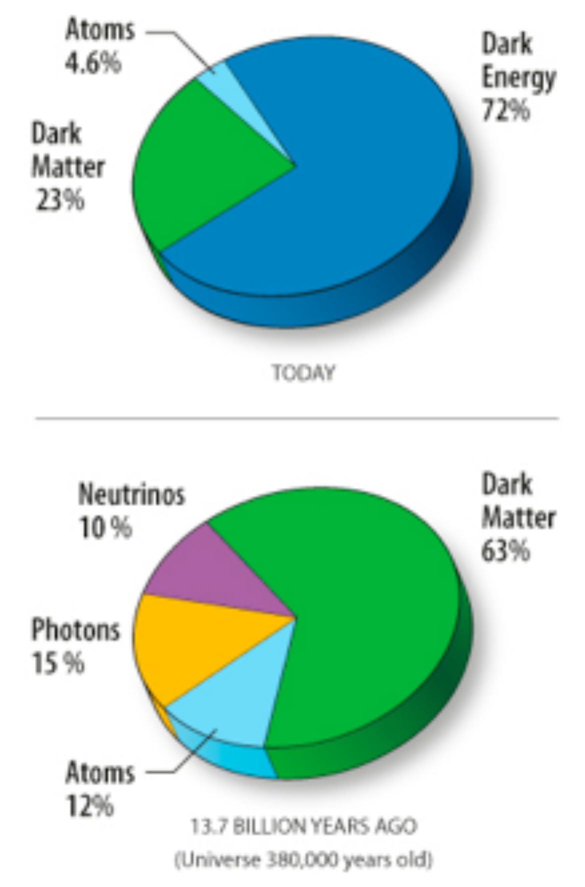
0. introduction
1. density profiles
2. subhalos and
   indirect detection
3. subhalos and
   satellite galaxies
4. other substructure
5. microhalos revisited

for details see reviews:
Diemand & Moore, ASL, 2011
Kuhlen, Vogelsberger, Angulo, PDU, 2012

recent microhalo results: Anderhalden & Diemand, arXiv:1302.0003

HAP Dark Matter Workshop, Münster, Feb 18, 2013
Jürg Diemand, ITP, Uni Zürich

Dark matter dominates structure formation



NASA / WMAP Science Team

collision-less simulations
(pure N-body, dark matter only)
treat all matter like dark matter

no free parameters
high resolution, good scaling

good approximation for dwarf galaxy halos and for smaller, dark halos and subhalos

not accurate near centers of galaxies

accurate solution of idealized problem

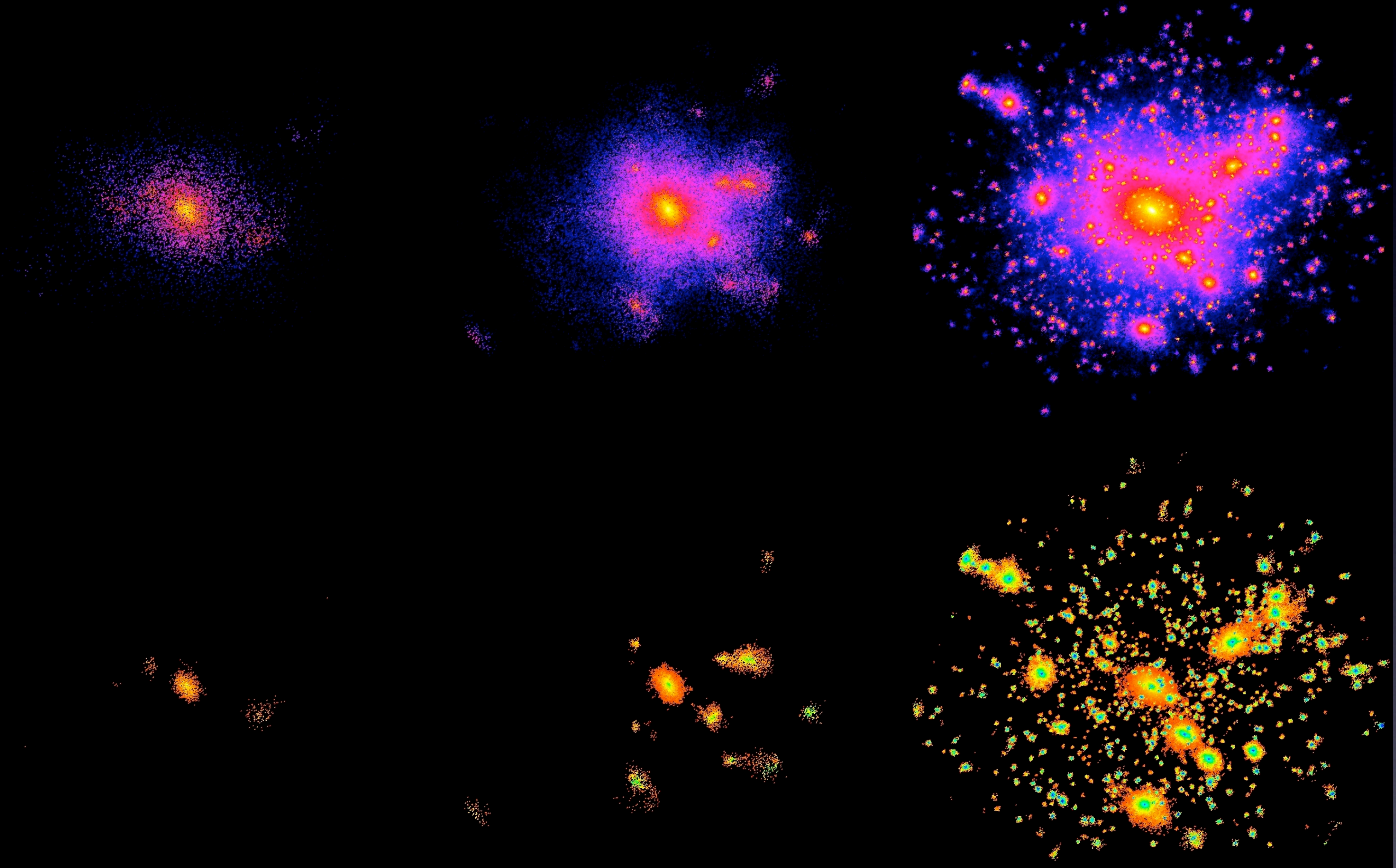
one main motivation:
DM annihilation signal ~ density^2
i.e. structures on all scales increase the signal

Simulating structure formation

N-body models approximating CDM halos (about 1995 to 2000)

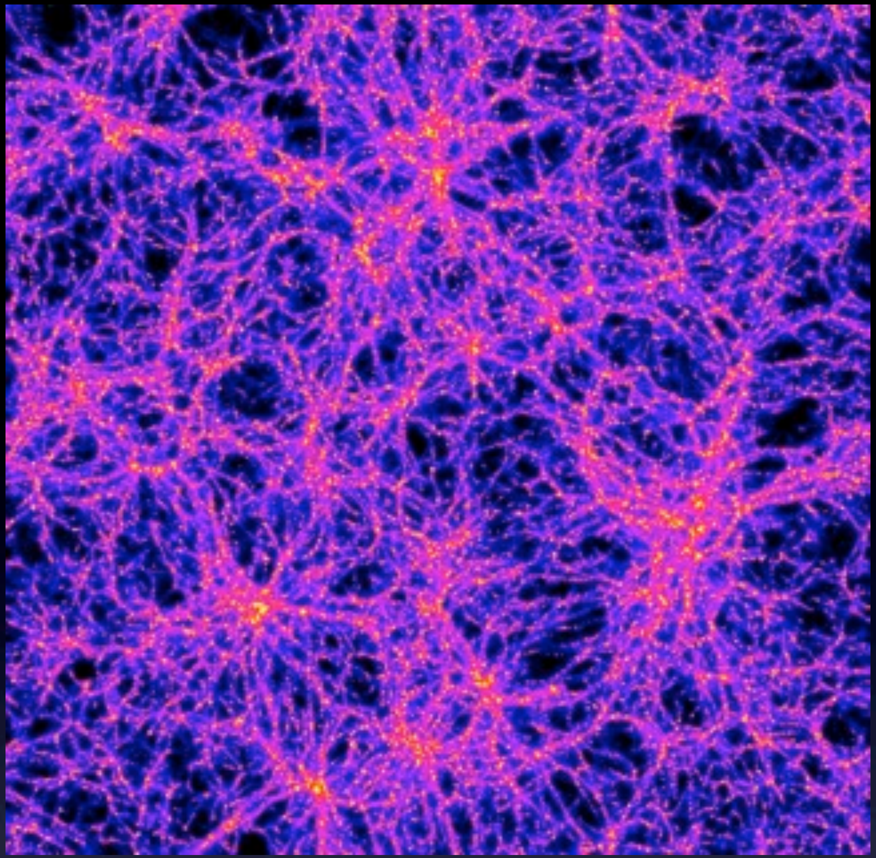
log density

N_halo from about 10k to a million



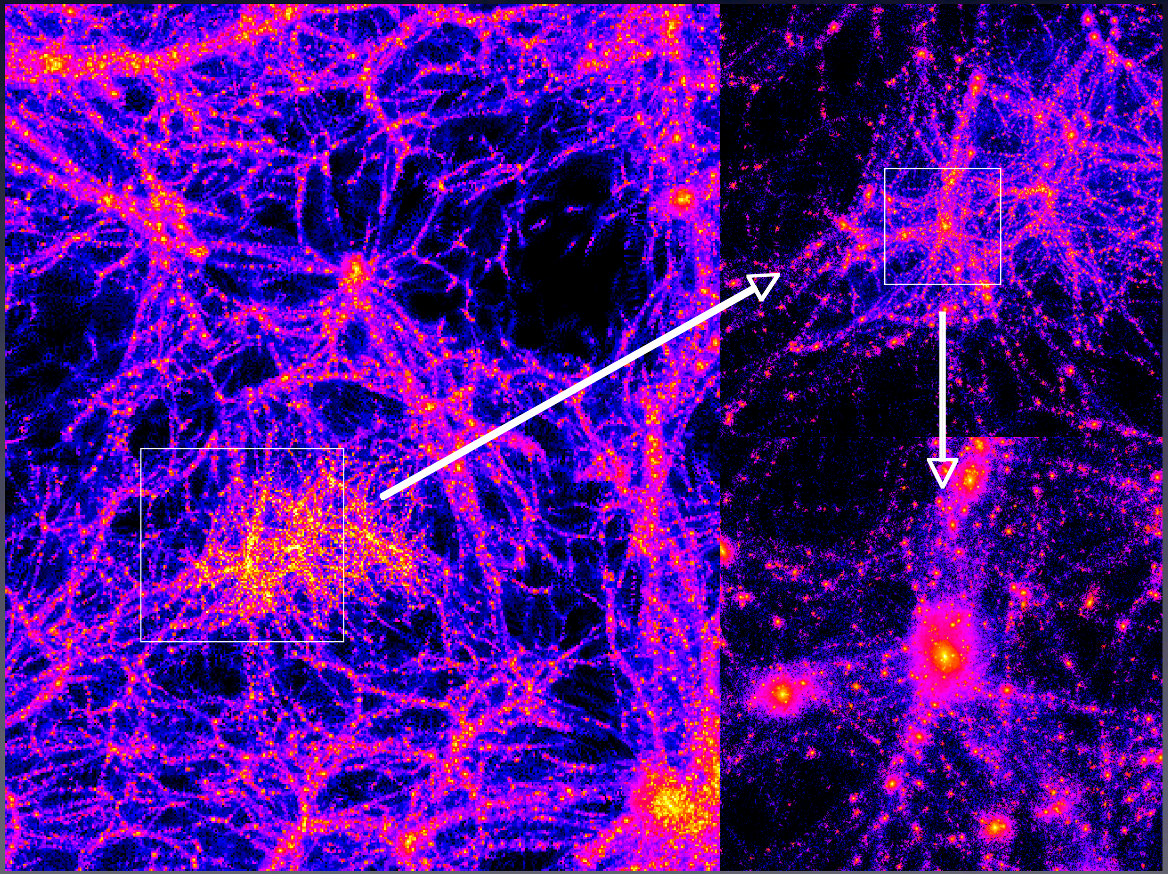
log phase space density

from Ben Moore : www.nbody.net



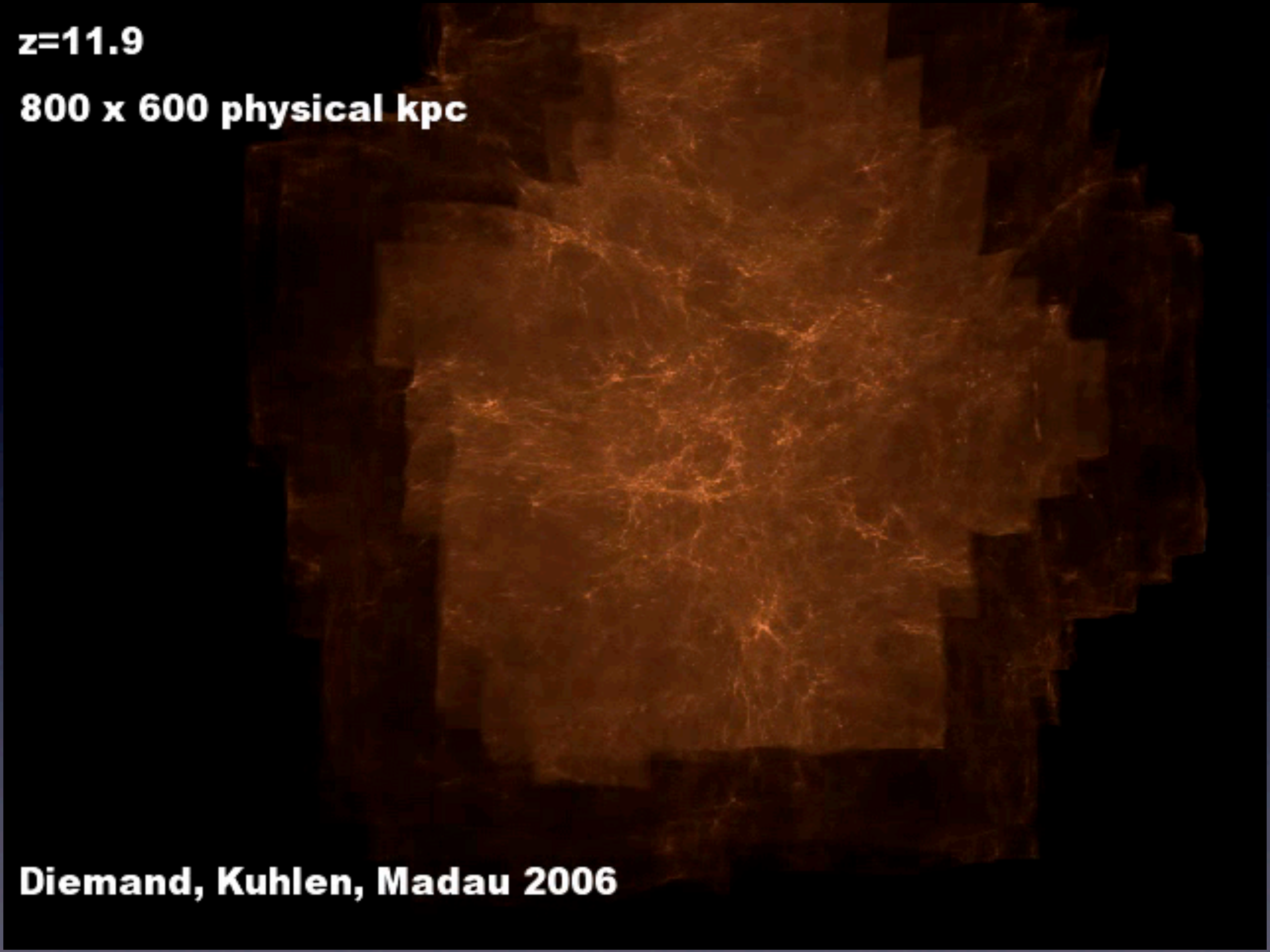
uniform resolution, periodic cubes

- good statistics, lower resolution
- large scale structure
- fair sample of halos and environments



refined, re-simulations of individual halos

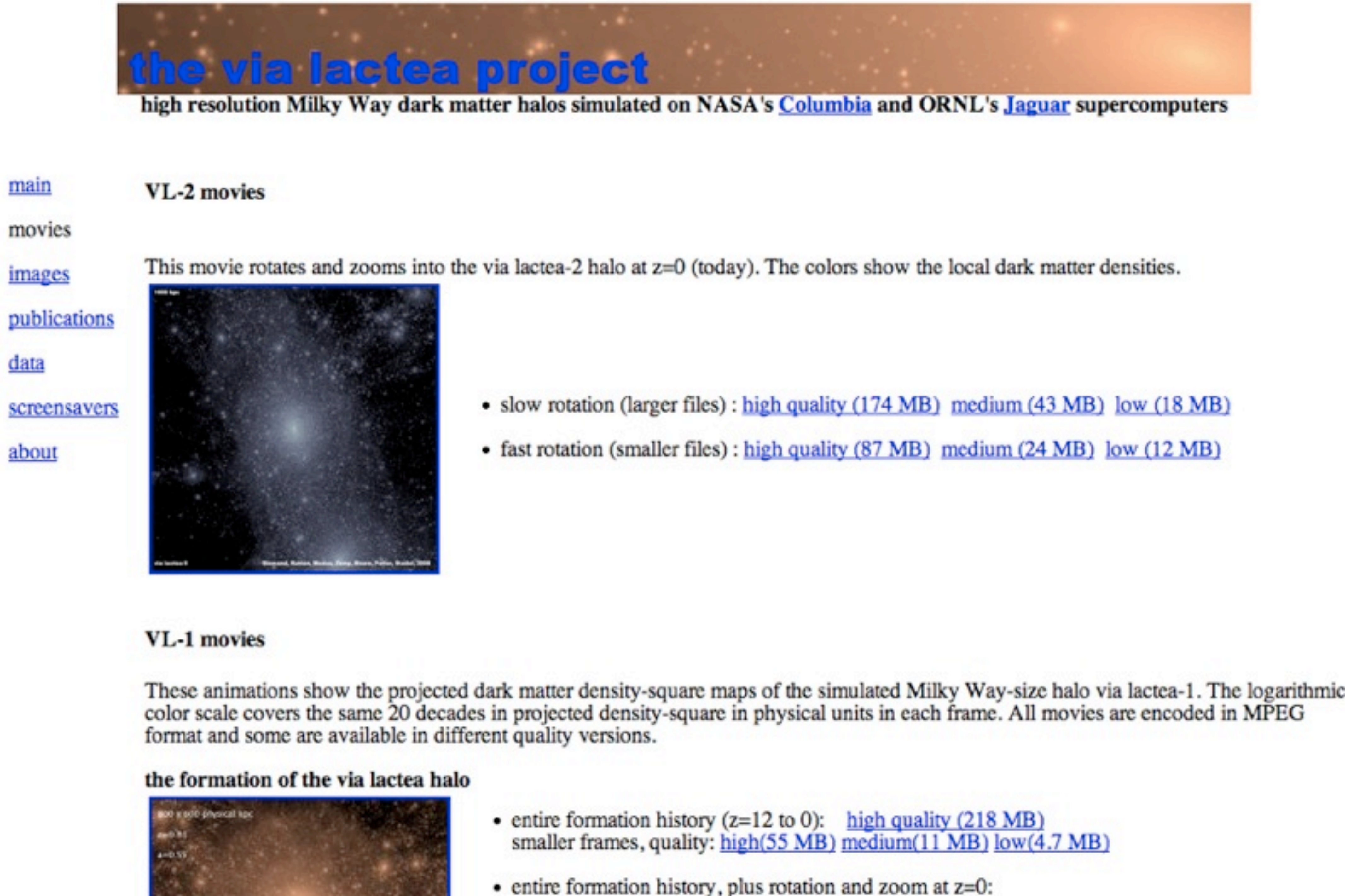
- low statistics, high resolution
- selection effects?
  see e.g. Ishiyama et al 2008



Diemand, Kuhlen, Madau 2006

via lactea II at redshift zero

www.physik.uzh.ch/~diemand/vl



the via lactea project

high resolution Milky Way dark matter halos simulated on NASA's Columbia and ORNL's Jaguar supercomputers

- main
- movies
- images
- publications
- data
- screensavers
- about

VL-2 movies

This movie rotates and zooms into the via lactea-2 halo at z=0 (today). The colors show the local dark matter densities.

- slow rotation (larger files) : high quality (174 MB) medium (43 MB) low (18 MB)
- fast rotation (smaller files) : high quality (87 MB) medium (24 MB) low (12 MB)

VL-1 movies

These animations show the projected dark matter density-square maps of the simulated Milky Way-size halo via lactea-1. The logarithmic color scale covers the same 20 decades in projected density-square in physical units in each frame. All movies are encoded in MPEG format and some are available in different quality versions.

the formation of the via lactea halo

- entire formation history (z=12 to 0): high quality (218 MB)
  smaller frames, quality: high(55 MB) medium(11 MB) low(4.7 MB)
- entire formation history, plus rotation and zoom at z=0:

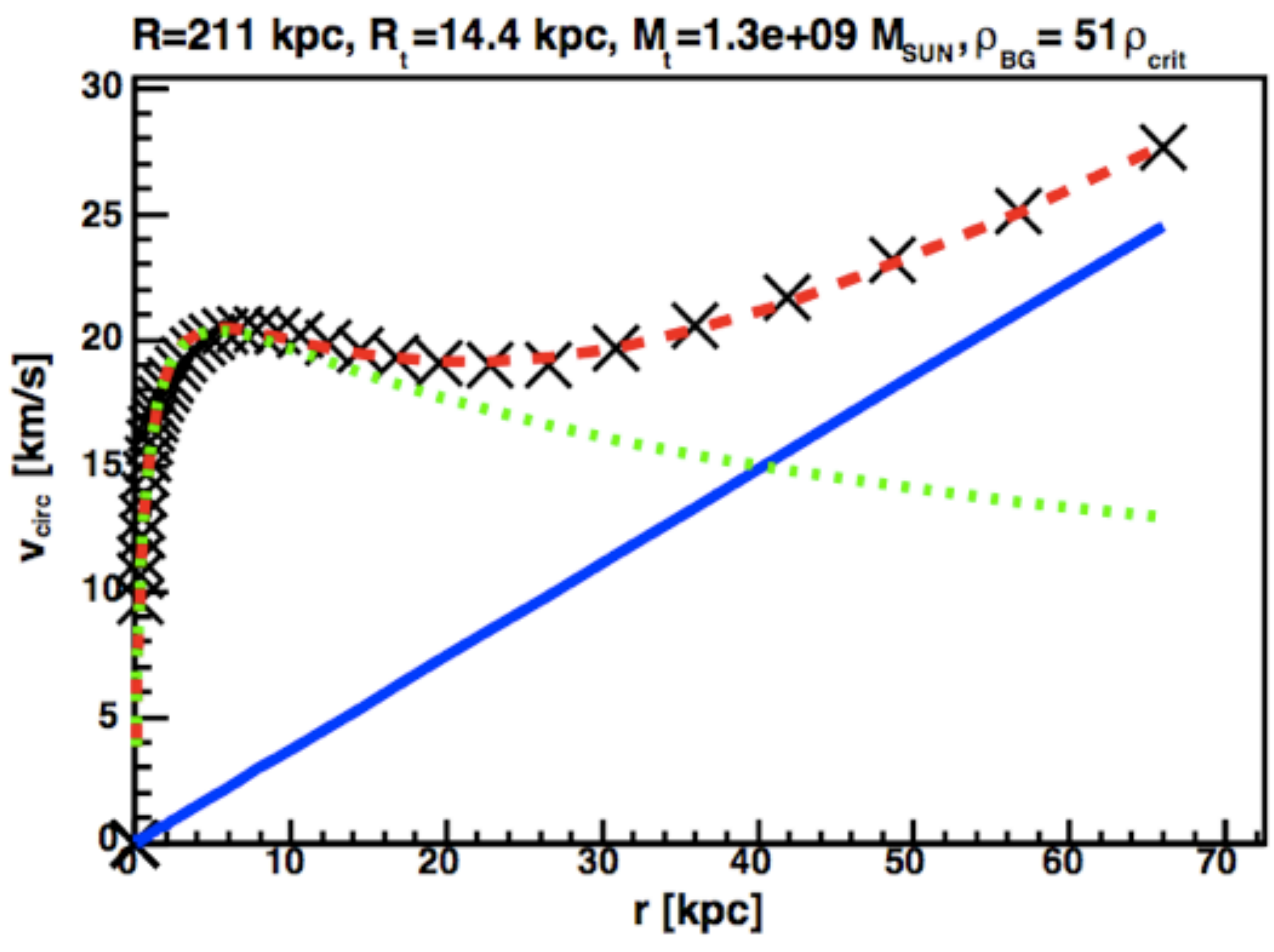
What is a (sub)halo? Operational definitions

mass profiles around peaks in (phase-space) density

$V_{circ}^2 = GM(<r)/r$
has a well defined peak:
V_{max} at r_{Vmax}

no clear outer boundary:
"virial" radius is a simple, but arbitrary scale
Anderhalden&JD 2011

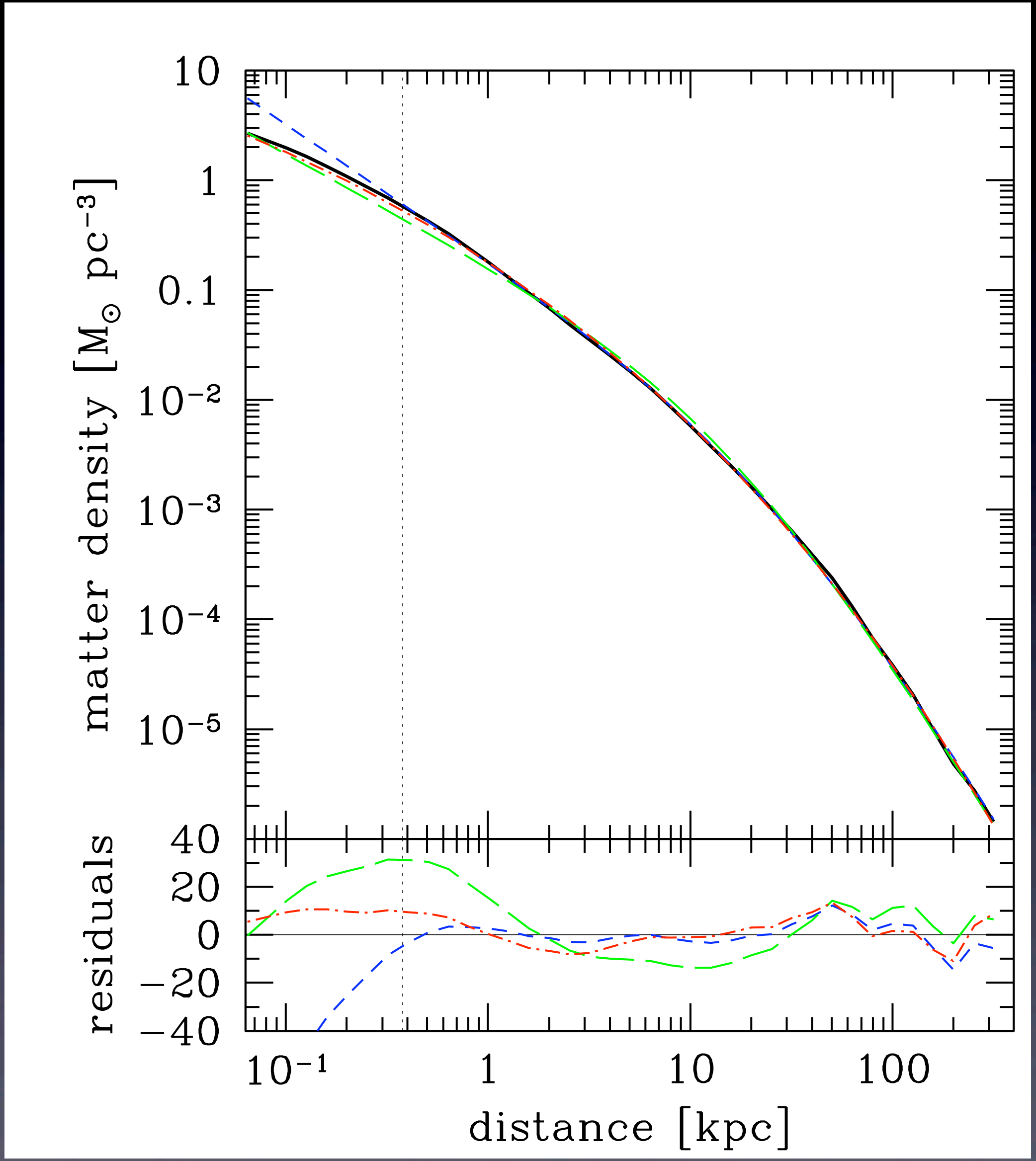
halos with the virial radius of another are called subhalos



(sub)halo concentrations:
$c_V = \text{rho}(<r_{Vmax}) / \text{rho}_{crit,z=0}$
$c_{NWF} = r_{vir} / r_s \quad , \quad r_s = r_{Vmax} / 2.16$

1. density profiles

main halo density profile



NFW

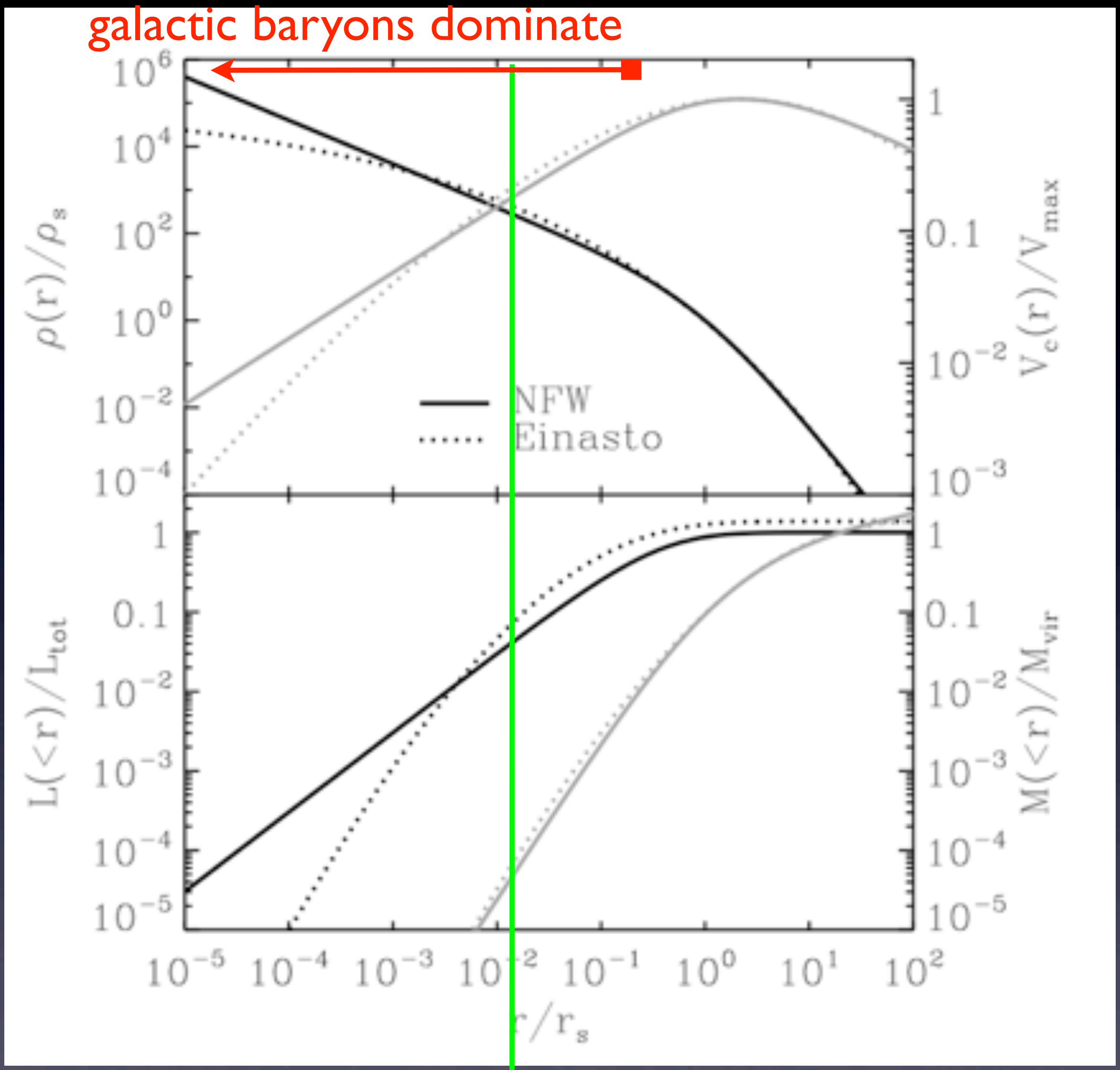
Einasto

$r^{-1.24}$ inner profile

JD et al. Nature 2008

inner region is denser than NFW: Einasto and $r^{-1.24}$ fit well down to 400 pc.
probably shallower than $r^{-1.24}$ on very small scales (scatter / convergence?).

main halo density profile



Kuhlen, AdAst 2010

comparison of NFW and Einasto (alpha=0.17) profiles

normalized at Vmax and rVmax

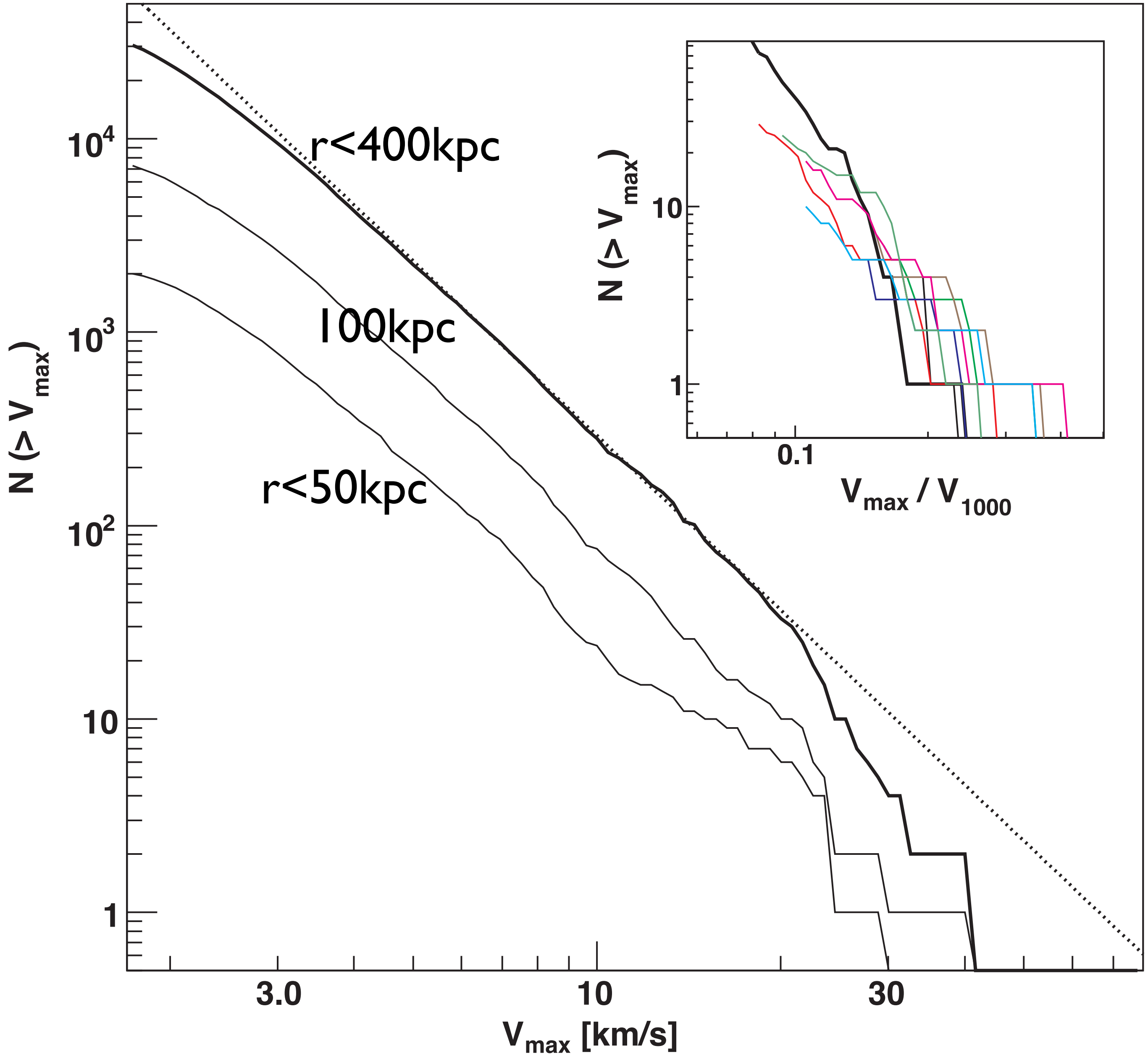
$L_{Einasto} = 1.41\ L_{NFW}$

well resolved region in pure dark matter simulations contains > 99 percent of the annihilation luminosity L (Einasto and $r^{-1.24}$ inner profile are very similar here)

2. subhalos and indirect detection

subhalo and sub-subhalo abundance

$$L \propto \rho_s^2 r_s^3 \propto V_{\max}^4 / r_{V\max} \propto V_{\max}^3 \sqrt{c_V}$$



velocity function
$N(>V) \sim V^{-3}$

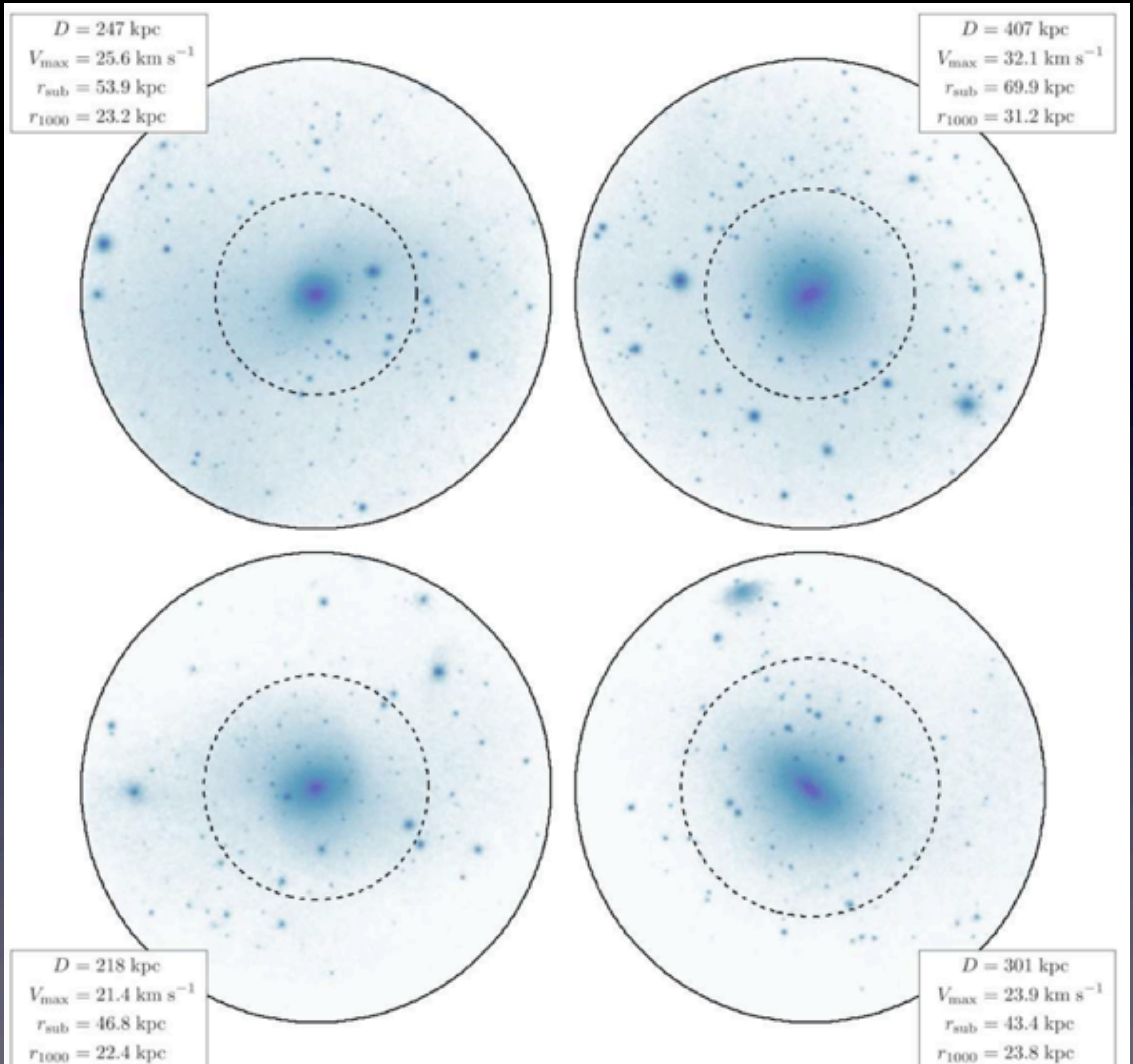
annihilation signal has not converged yet in simulations

both for main halos and for subhalos

mass functions
$N(>M) \sim M^{-(0.9 \text{ to } 1.0)}$
give same conclusion

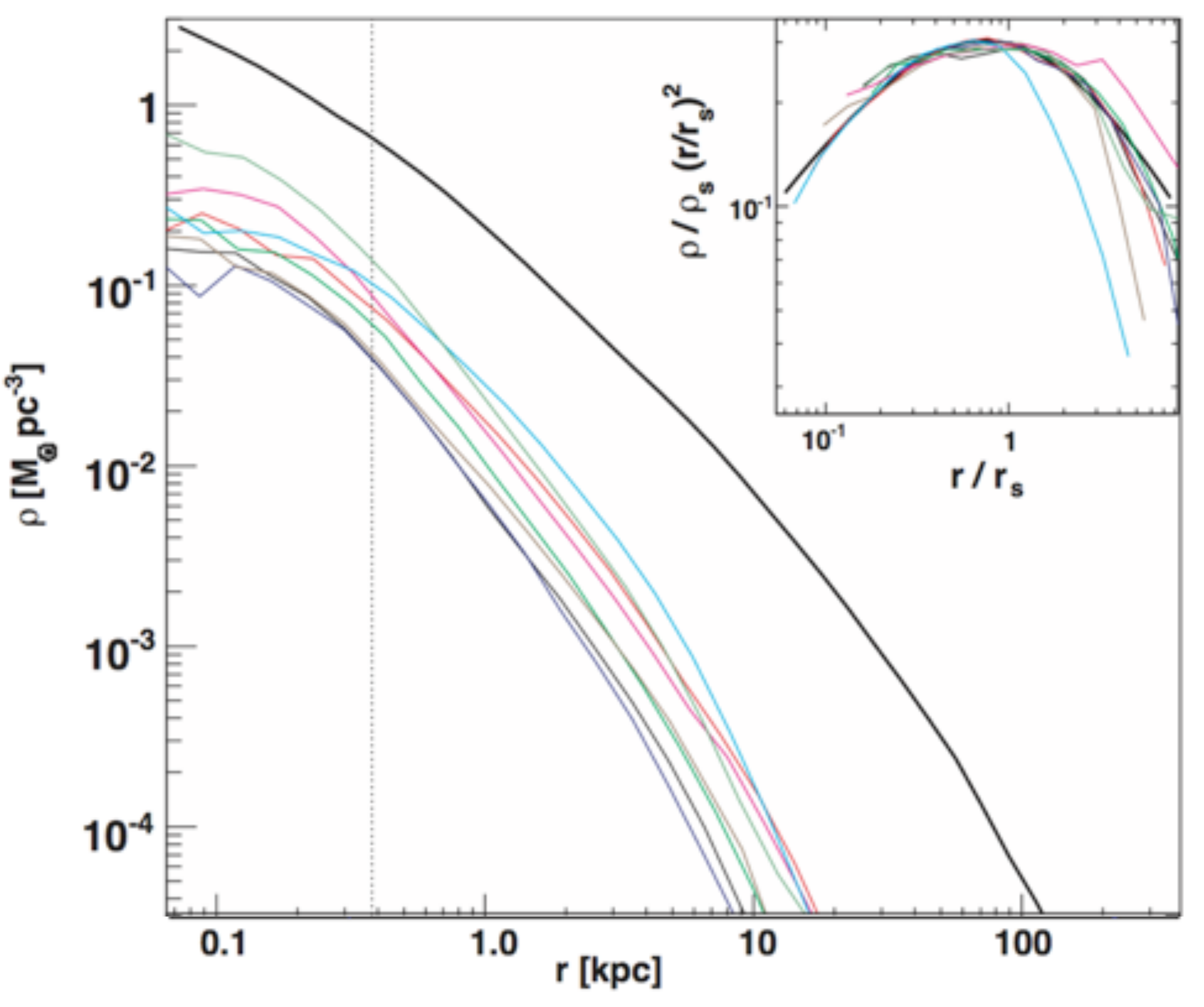
JD et al. Nature 2008

sub-subhalos in all well resolved subhalos



Kuhlen, JD, Madau ApJ 2008

inner subhalo density profiles resemble main halo profiles



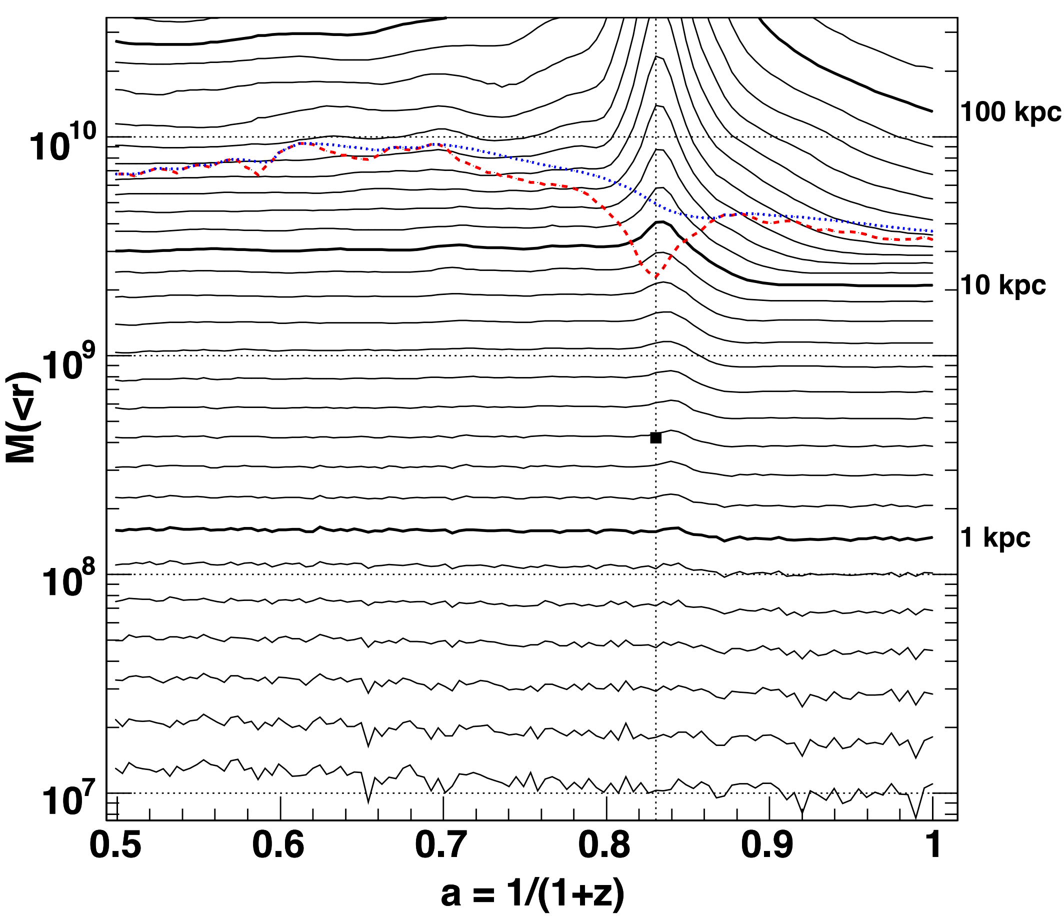
JD et al. Nature 2008

normalized profiles

overlap in inner regions

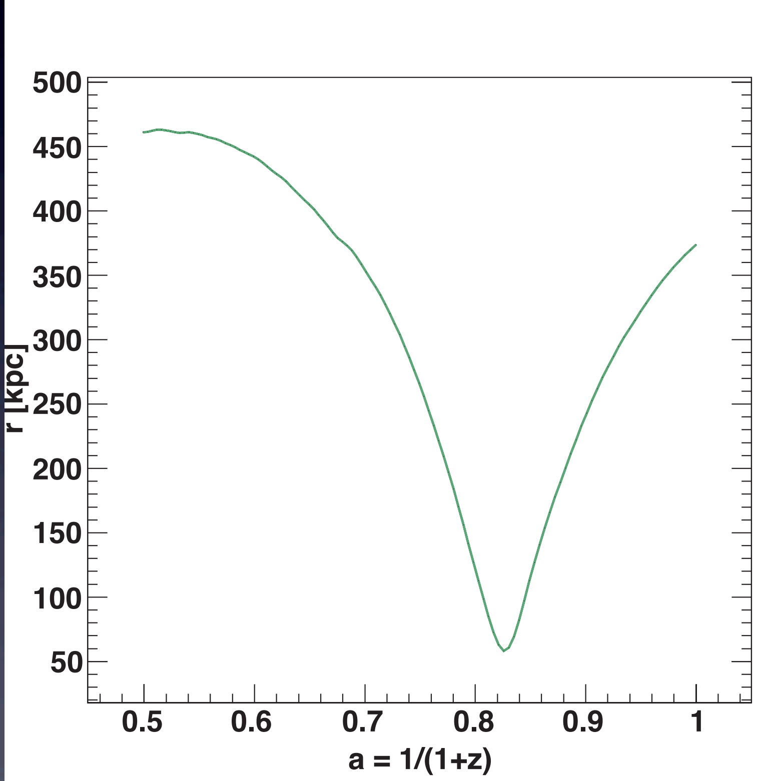
subhalos fall off steeper in the outer parts

subhalo evolution (JD, Kuhlen, Madau, ApJ, 2007)



total mass in spheres around subhalo center

this subhalo has one pericenter passage at 56 kpc

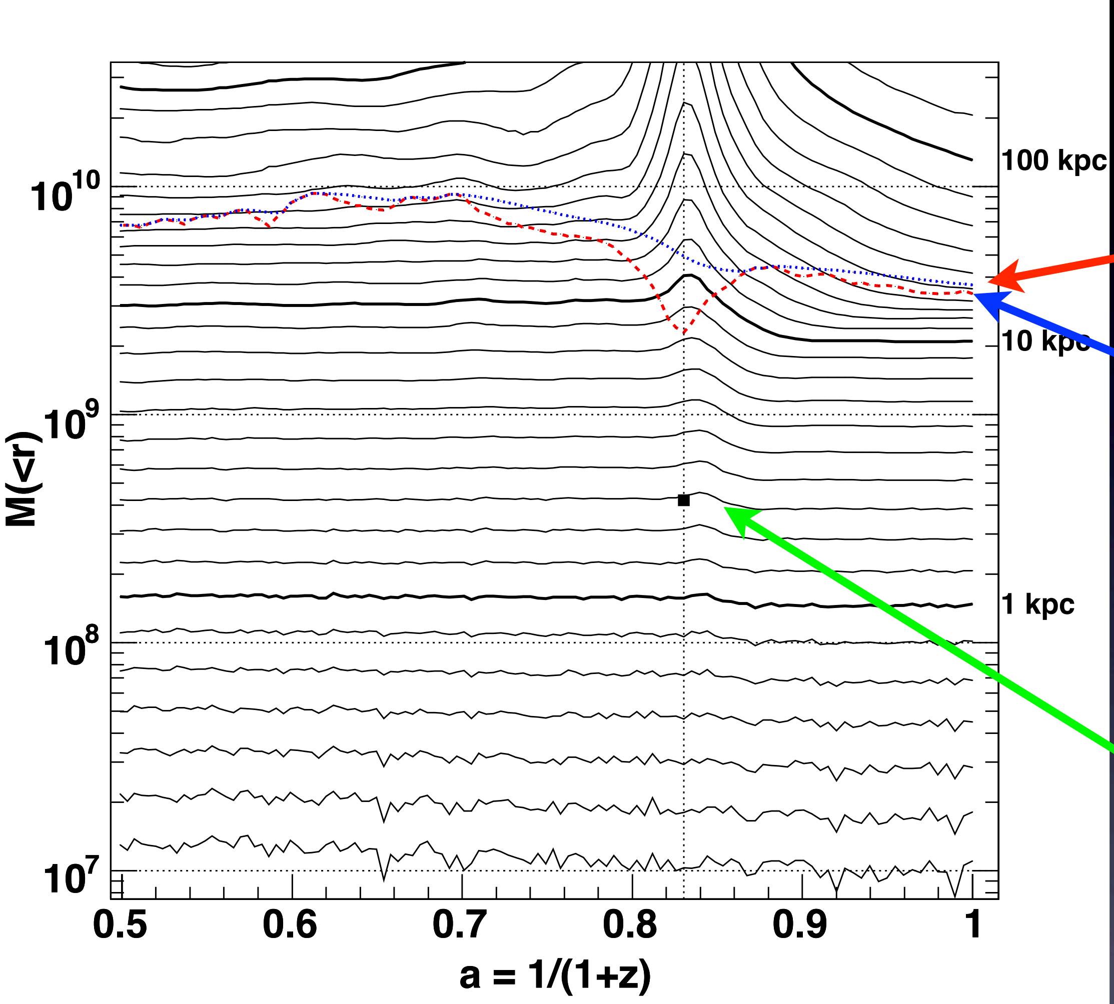


weak, long tidal shock

duration :

$$\tau = \pi(56\,\mathrm{kpc})/(423\,\mathrm{km/s}) = 406\ \mathrm{Myr}$$

subhalo evolution (JD, Kuhlen, Madau, ApJ, 2007)



total mass in spheres around subhalo center

tidal mass, smaller than the bound mass at pericenter

“delayed” tidal mass

$$\Delta m = M(> r_t)\delta t/T_s$$

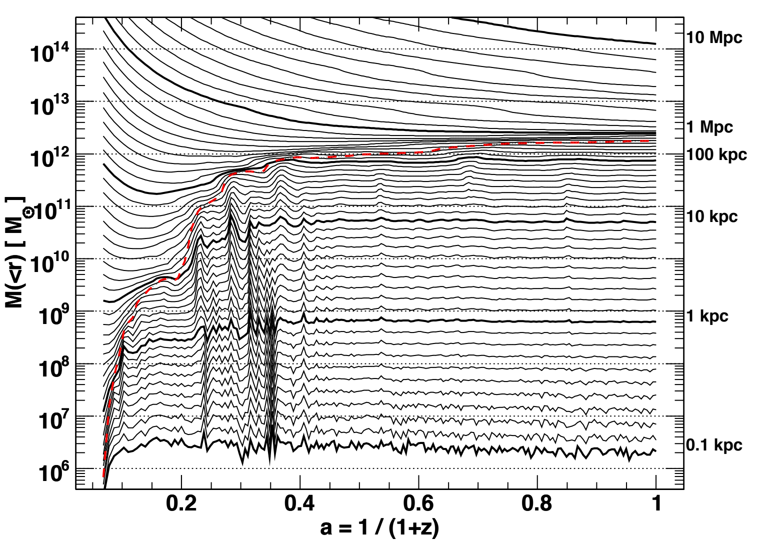
with $T_s = T_{\rm orbit}/6$

shock duration = internal subhalo orbital time

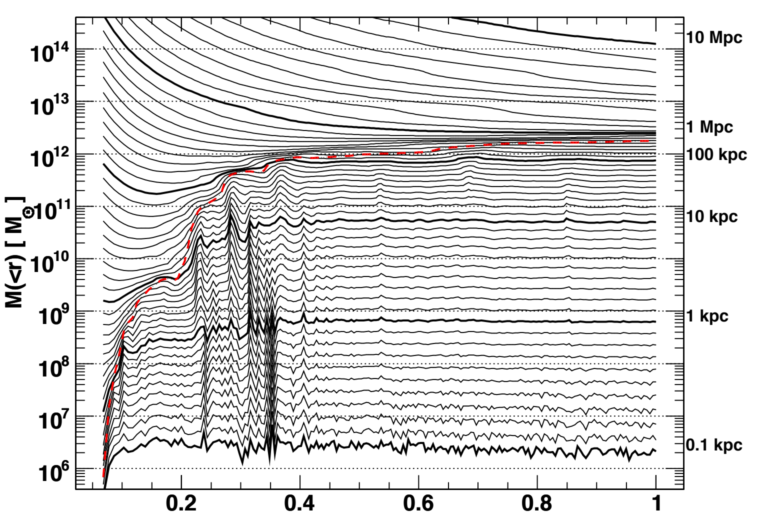
weak, long tidal shock
causes quick compression followed by expansion

mass loss increases with radius, subhalo inner regions remain unaffected

isolated halo

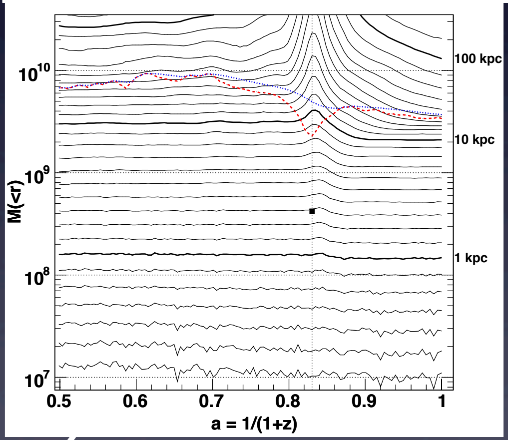


subhalo



formation

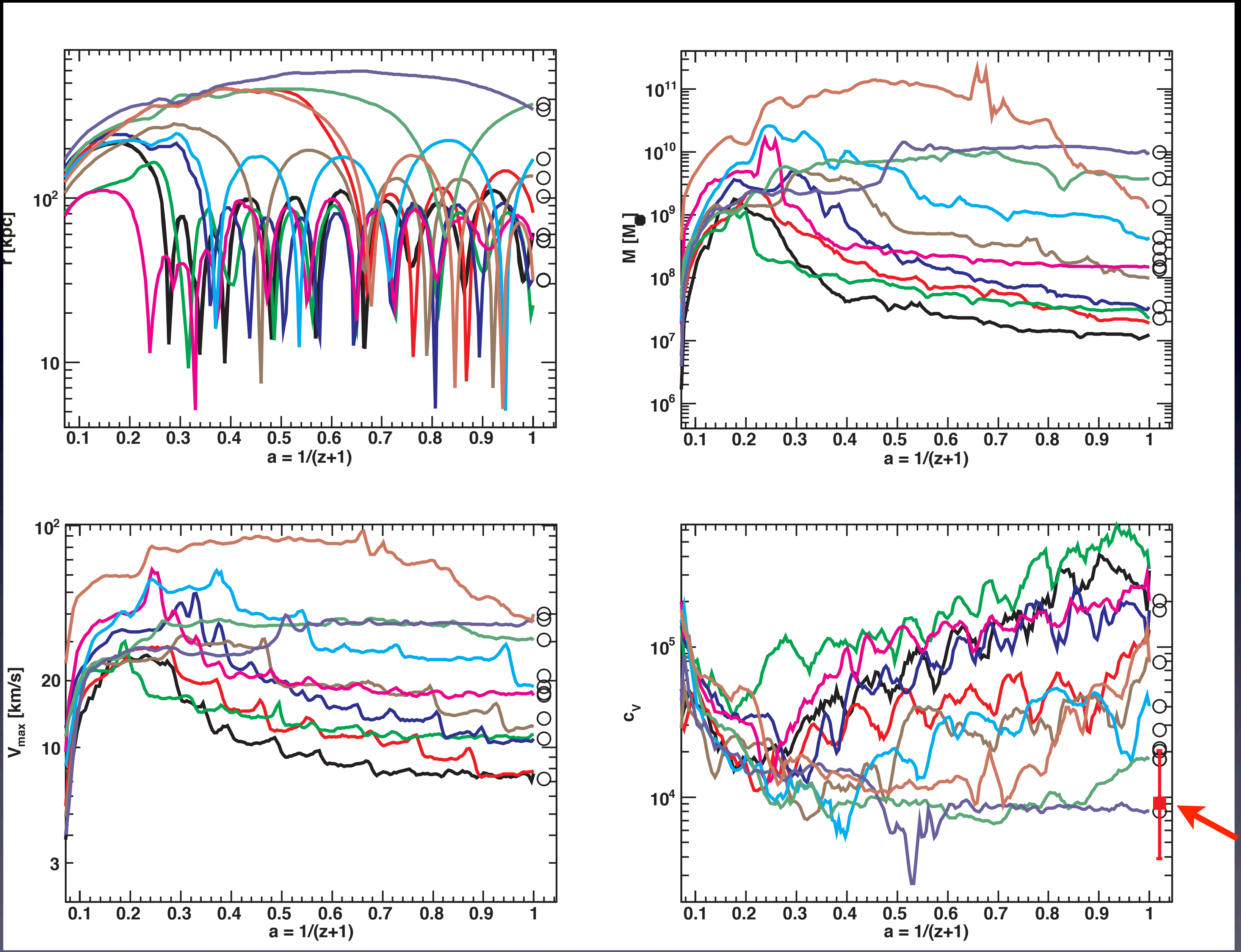
passive evolution



tidal stripping

same mass and substructure distribution in the inner parts

subhalo evolution (JD, Kuhlen, Madau, ApJ, 2007)



diverse histories:

0 to 11 pericenters
inner subhalos tend to have more of them and starting earlier

none to very large mass loss

concentrations increase during tidal mass loss

field halo concentrations

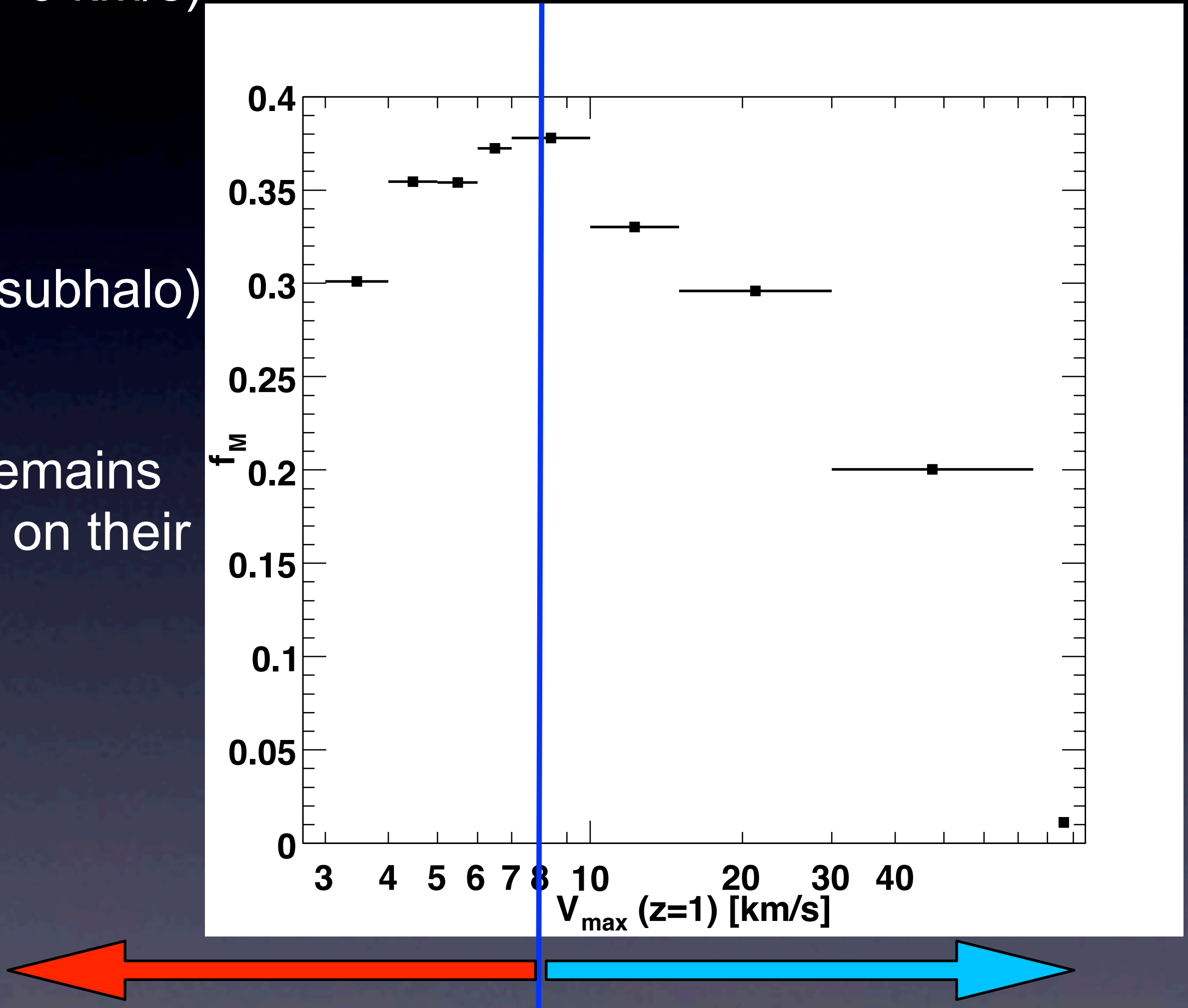
subhalo survival and merging (JD, Kuhlen, Madau, ApJ, 2007)

out of 1542 well resolved (Vmax >5 km/s) z=1 subhalos:

97 % survive until z=0

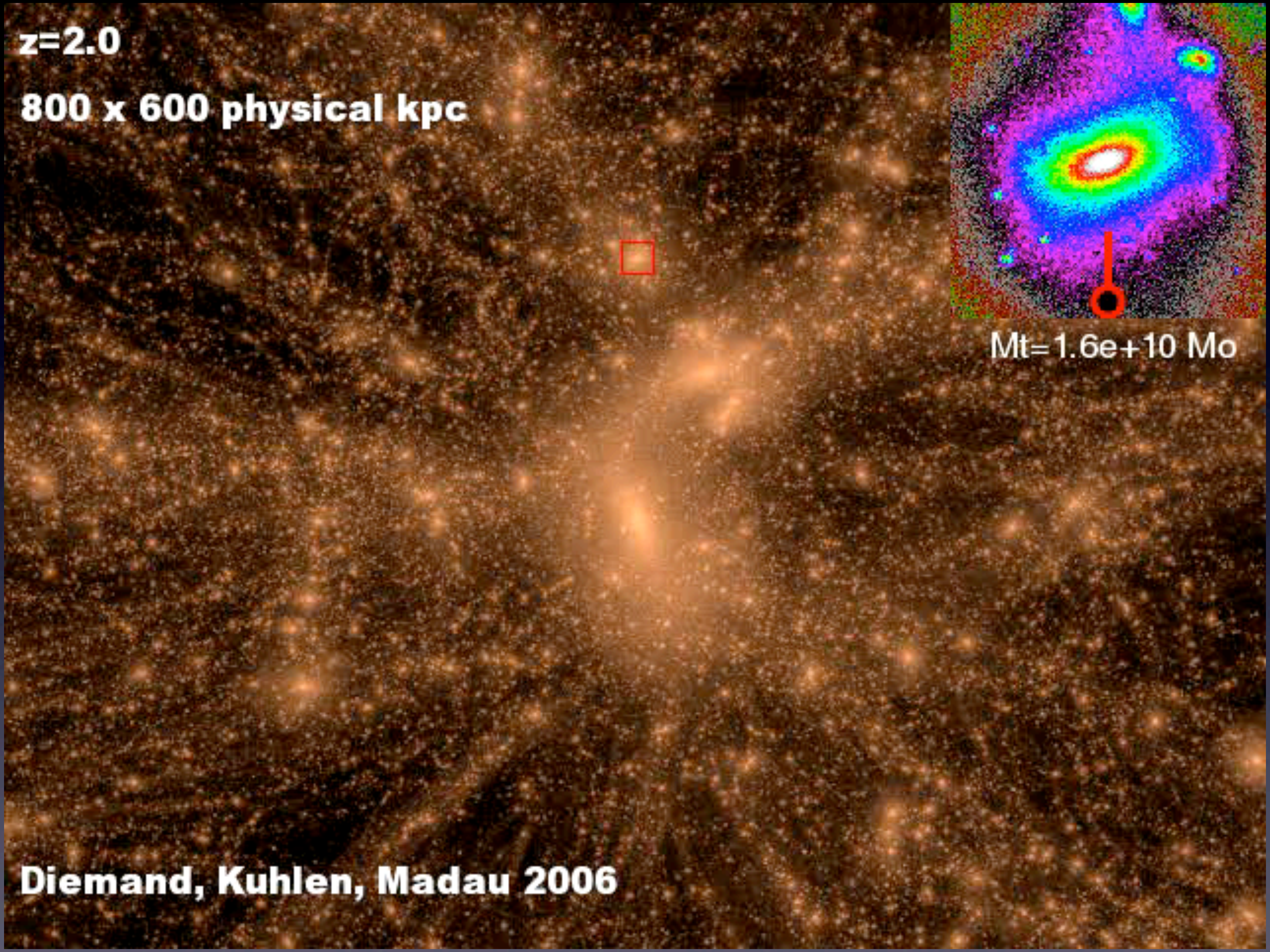
(only 1.3% merge into a larger subhalo)

The average mass fraction that remains bound to them until z=0 depends on their (inital) size



affected by
numerical limitations

stronger dynamical
friction


z=2.0
800 x 600 physical kpc
Mt=1.6e+10 Mo
Diemand, Kuhlen, Madau 2006

where are the subhalos?

spatial distribution **depends strongly** on how the subhalo sample is **selected**

mass selected subhalos
are found at larger radii than
the dark matter
this ‘anti-bias’ is smaller in V_{max} selected
samples

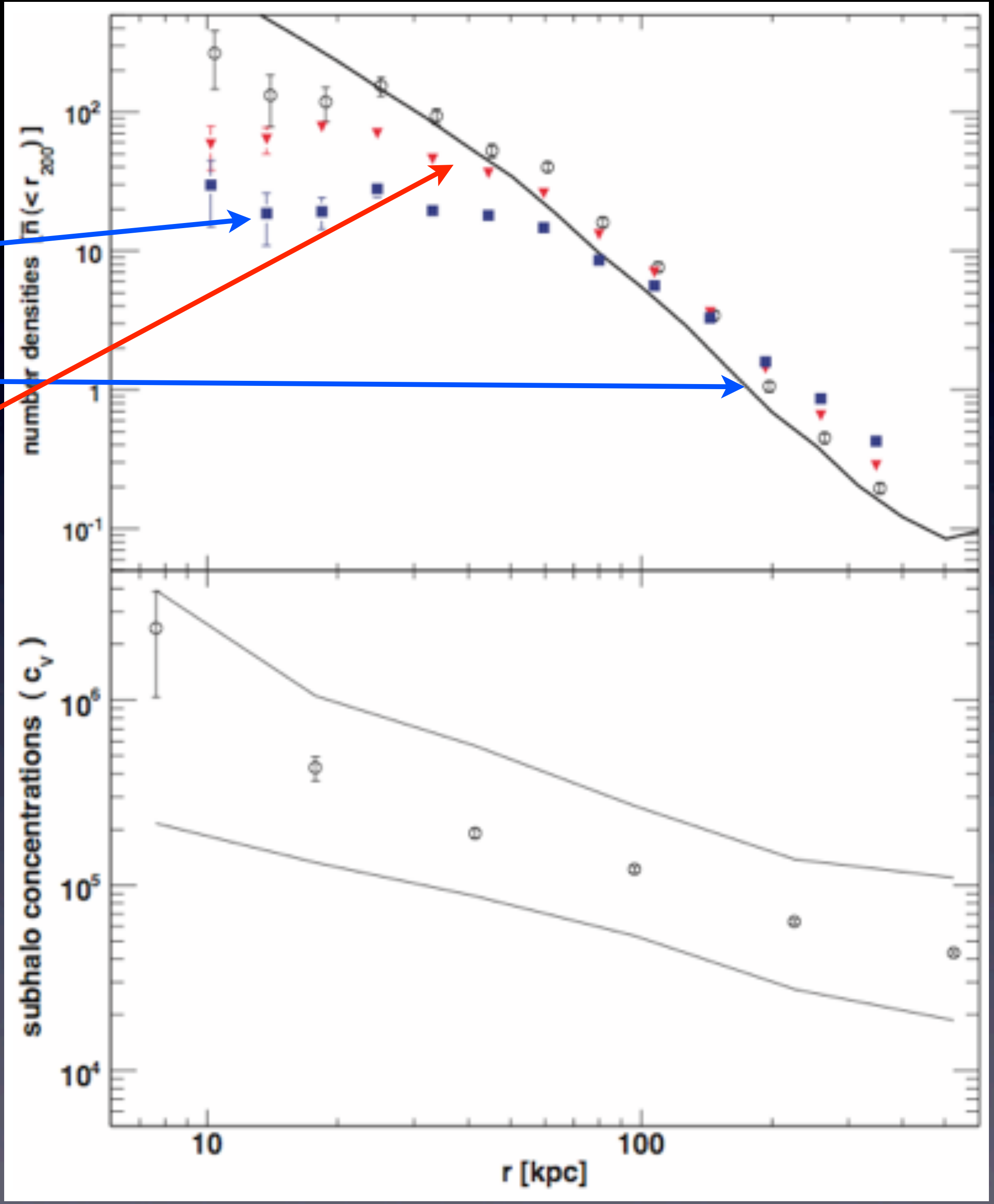
no bias when size at accretion is used
Faltenbacher & JD 2005

denser parts survive, subhalo concentrations
increase towards the galactic center

subhalo luminosity

$$L \propto \rho_s^2 r_s^3 \propto V_{\mathrm{max}}^4 / r_{V\mathrm{max}} \propto V_{\mathrm{max}}^3 \sqrt{c_V}$$

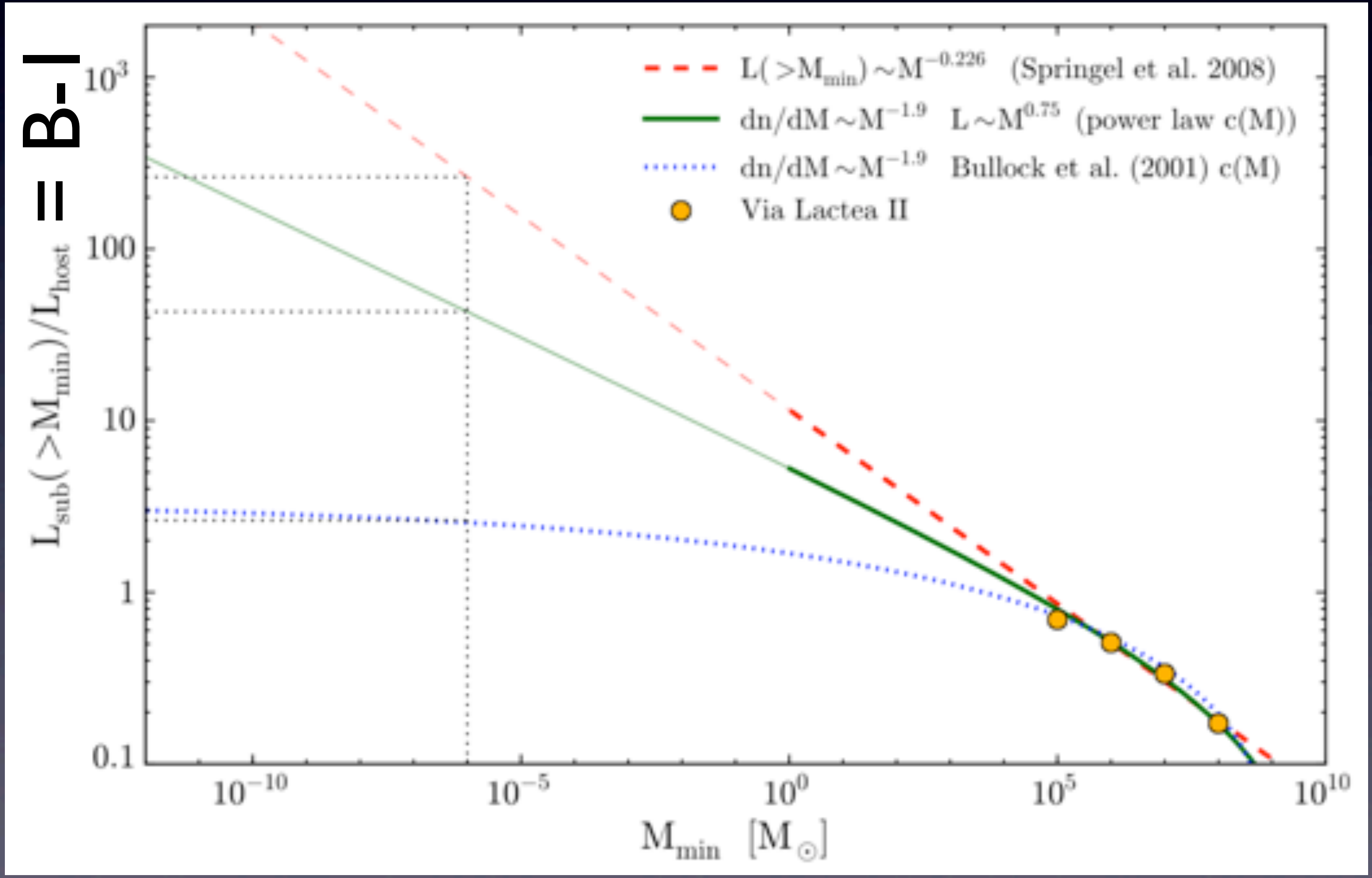
is practically unbiased,
i.e. proportional to DM density



JD&Moore, ASL 2011

galaxy halo boost factor

halo boost factor: $B = \dfrac{\text{total halo luminosity}}{\text{spherical, smooth halo luminosity}}$



from Kuhlen et al. PDU, 2012

B ~ 4 - 15
JD et al ApJ 2006 and Nature 2008

maybe as high as B ~ 30
Kamionkowski et al. PRD 2010

not ~1.7
Stoehr, White, Springel et al. 2003

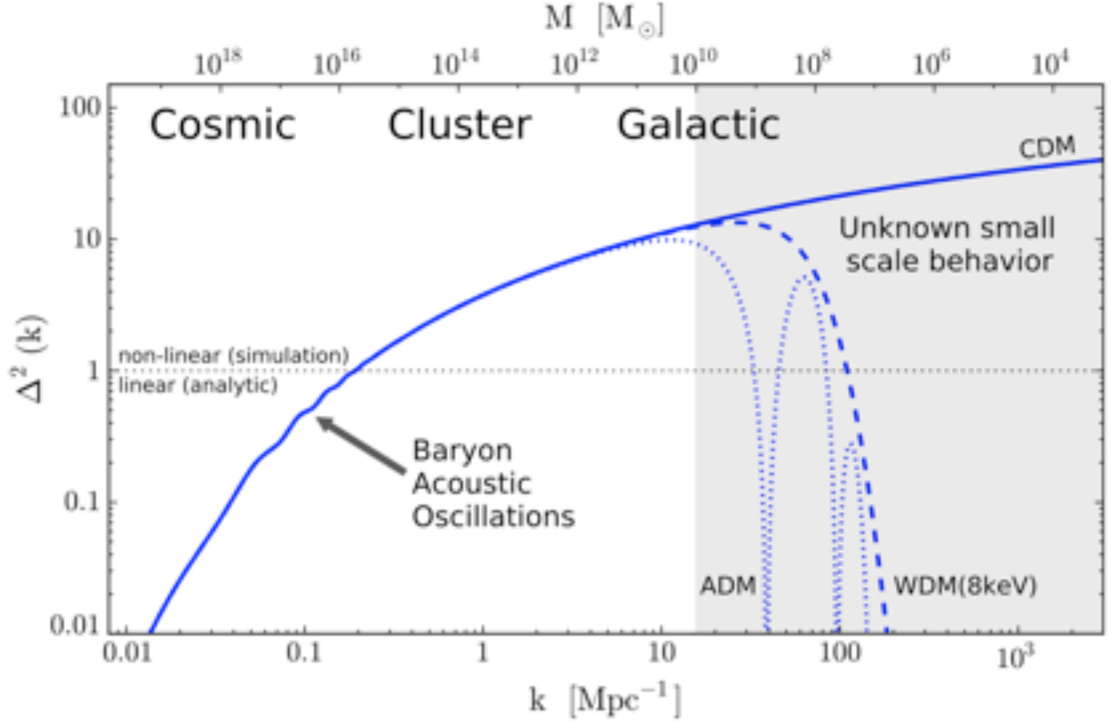
certainly not 232
Springel et al. Nature, 2008

certainly not 100 to 5000
Gao, Frenk et al. 2012

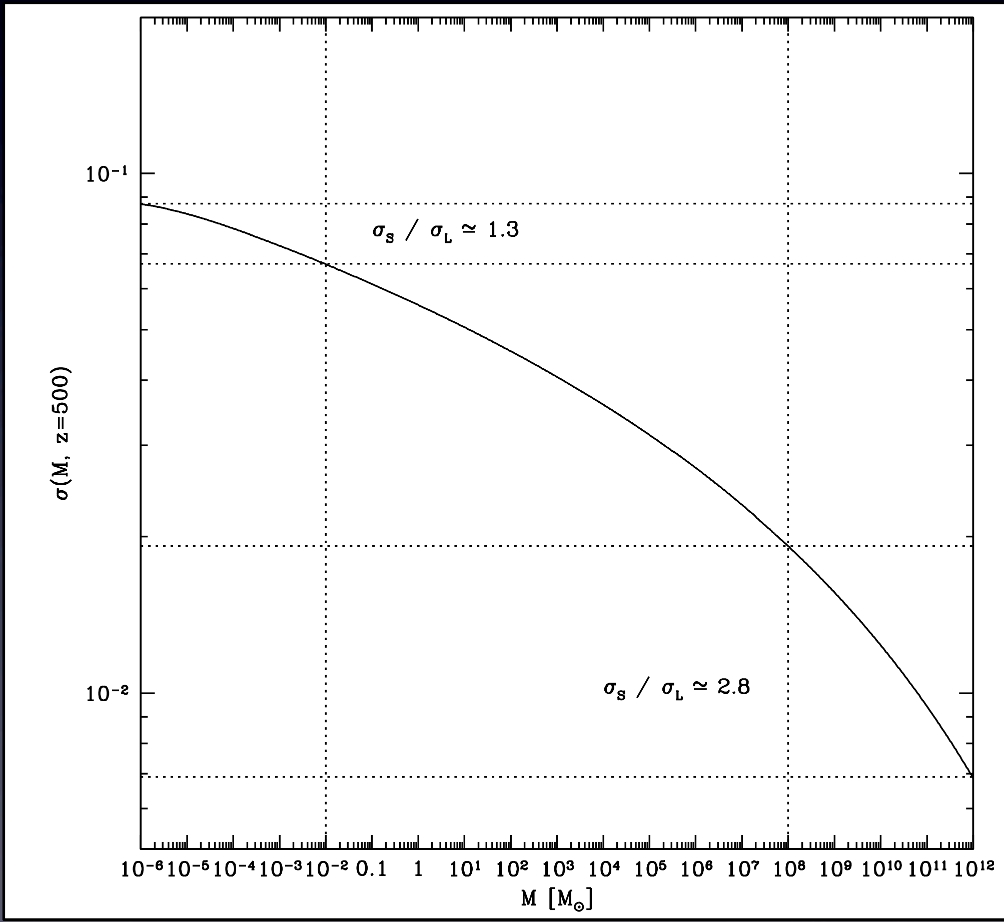
galaxy halo boost factor

$L_{sub}(>M_{min})$ and c(M) are not simple power laws,

CDM power spectrum → mass fluctuations → formation times



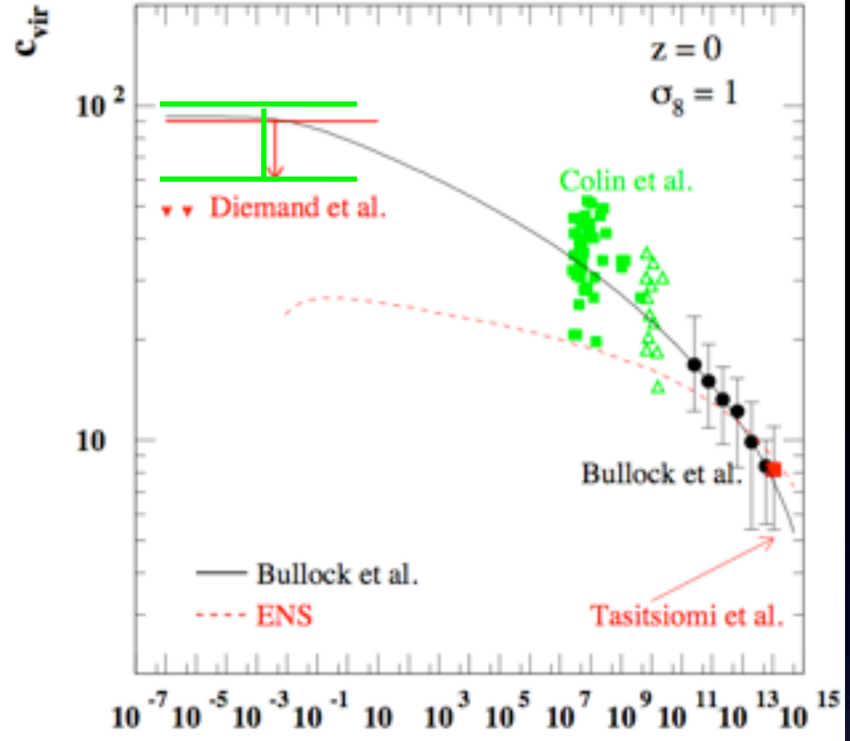
from Kuhlen et al. 2012



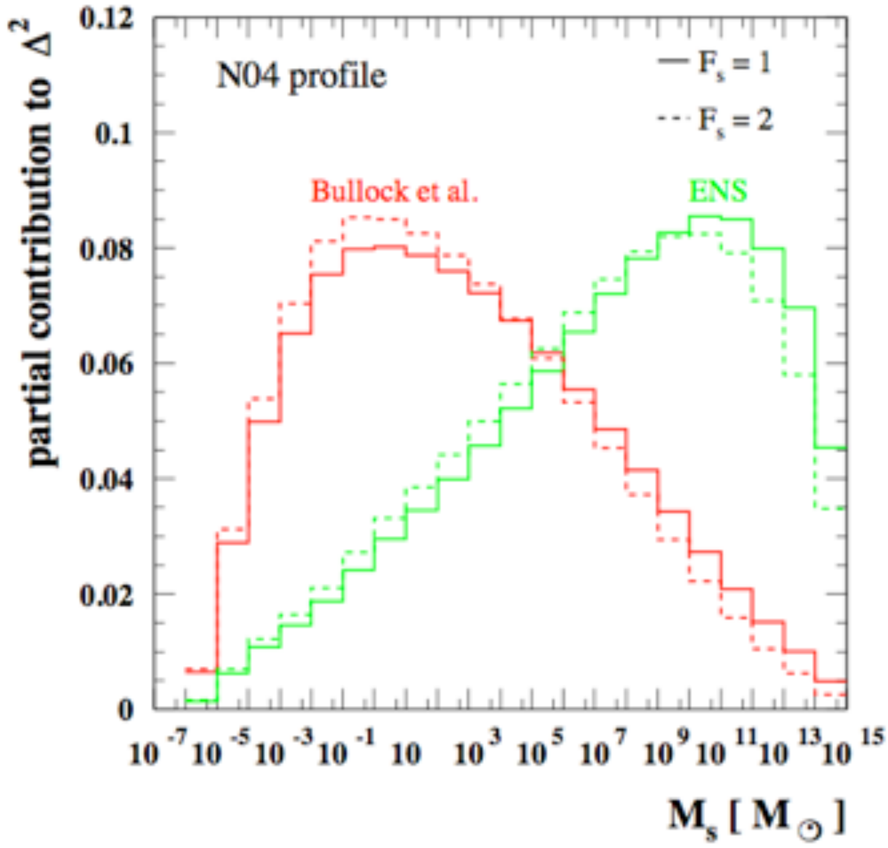
because p(k), sigma(M) and a_{form}(M) are not power laws.

boost factors

extrapolations to smallest
CDM subhalos depends on
the concentration - mass relation
Bullock et al. 2001 fits simulations well



subhalos in mass decade
around one solar mass
contribute most to
total boost



moderate boost: B ~ 10
weak dependence on cutoff

adapted from
Colafrancesco, Profumo, Ullio AA 2006

Colafrancesco, Profumo, Ullio AA 2006
JD et al. 2006/08
Kamionkowski, K PRD 2010
Anderhalden & JD, 2013; Sanchez-Conde+2013

boost factors depend on location

$$\text{halo boost factor} = \frac{\text{total halo luminosity}}{\text{spherical, smooth halo luminosity}}$$

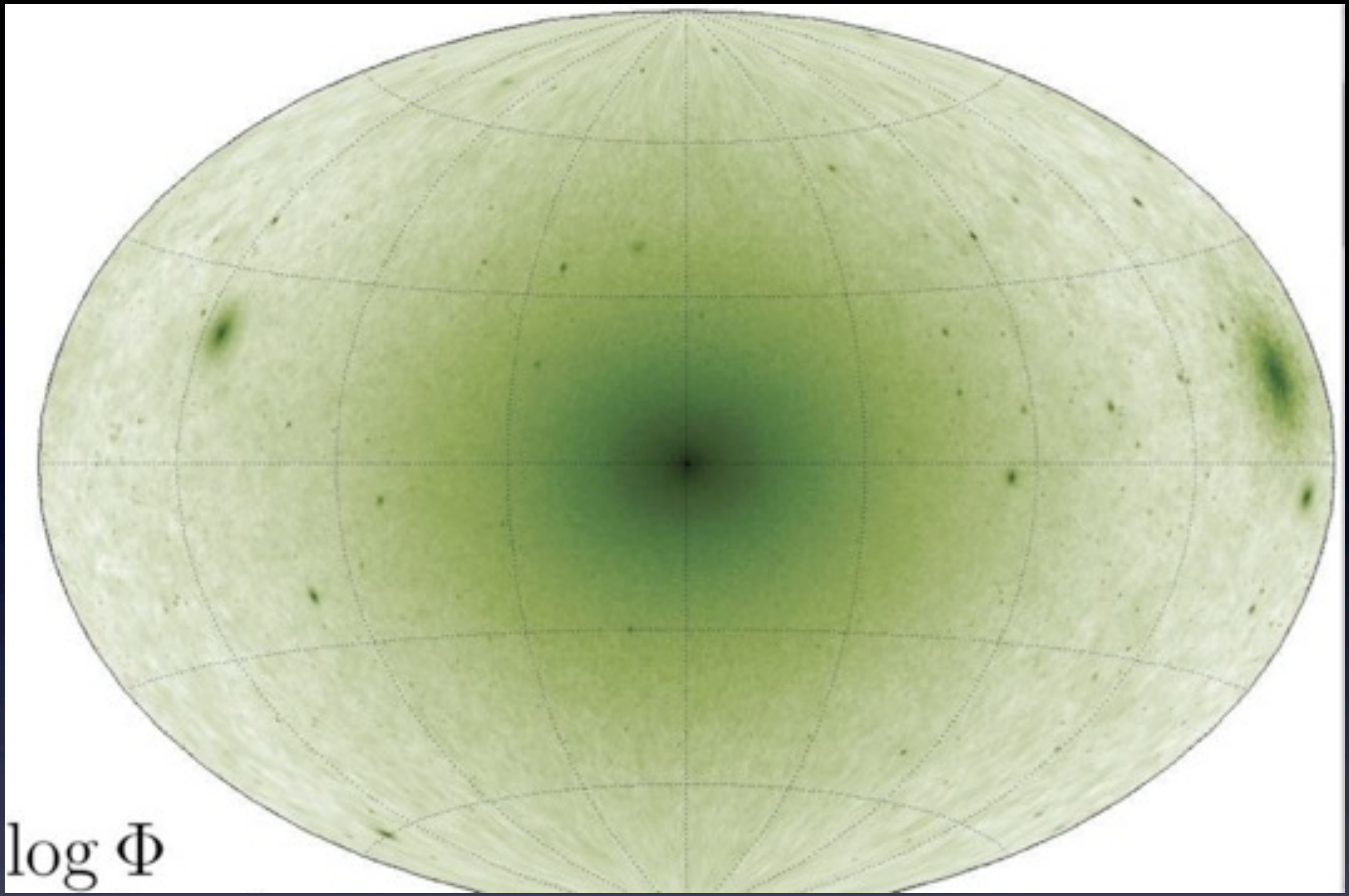
~ 4 - 15 JD et al ApJ 2006 and Nature 2008

$$\text{local boost factor} = \frac{\text{total local luminosity}}{\text{smooth local halo luminosity}} \quad \sim 1.4 \pm 0.2$$

larger than 10 in only 1% of all locations at 8 kpc
too low to explain HEAT/PAMELA e+ excess with DM

JD et al, Nature 2008, Brun et al 2010

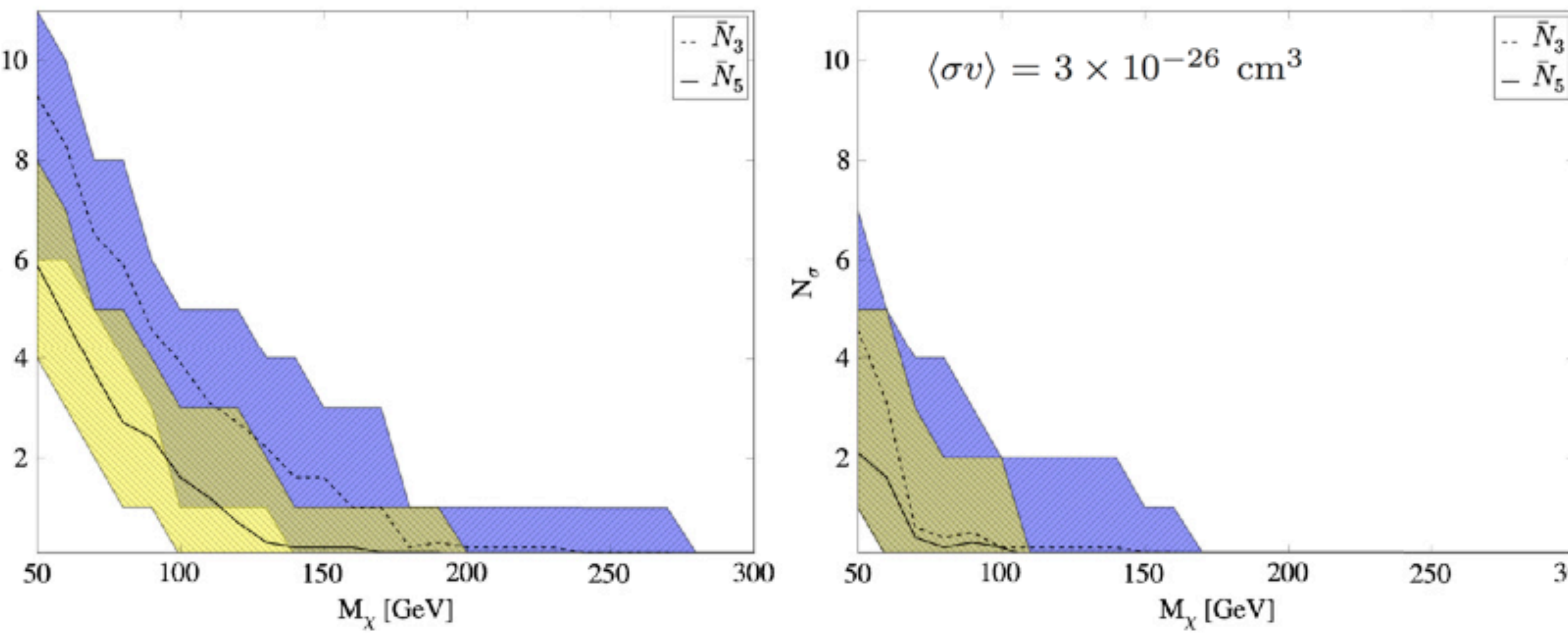
Allsky map of DM annihilation signal from via lactea II



the main halo is obviously the brightest source

but due to poorly constrained, diffuse, astrophysical foregrounds
(e.g. Strong,Moskalenko,Riemer 2004),
subhalos are the more promising gamma ray sources (Baltz et al. 2008)

number of 3 and 5 sigma subhalo detection by GLAST/Fermi over 10 years



including unresolved small sub-subhalos

assuming no sub-subhalos

small scale sub-sub-structure is not crucial for detection, but it helps.

promising numbers typical WIMP properties

Anderson, Kuhlen, JD, Johnson, Madau, ApJ 2011

3. subhalos and satellite galaxies

missing satellites

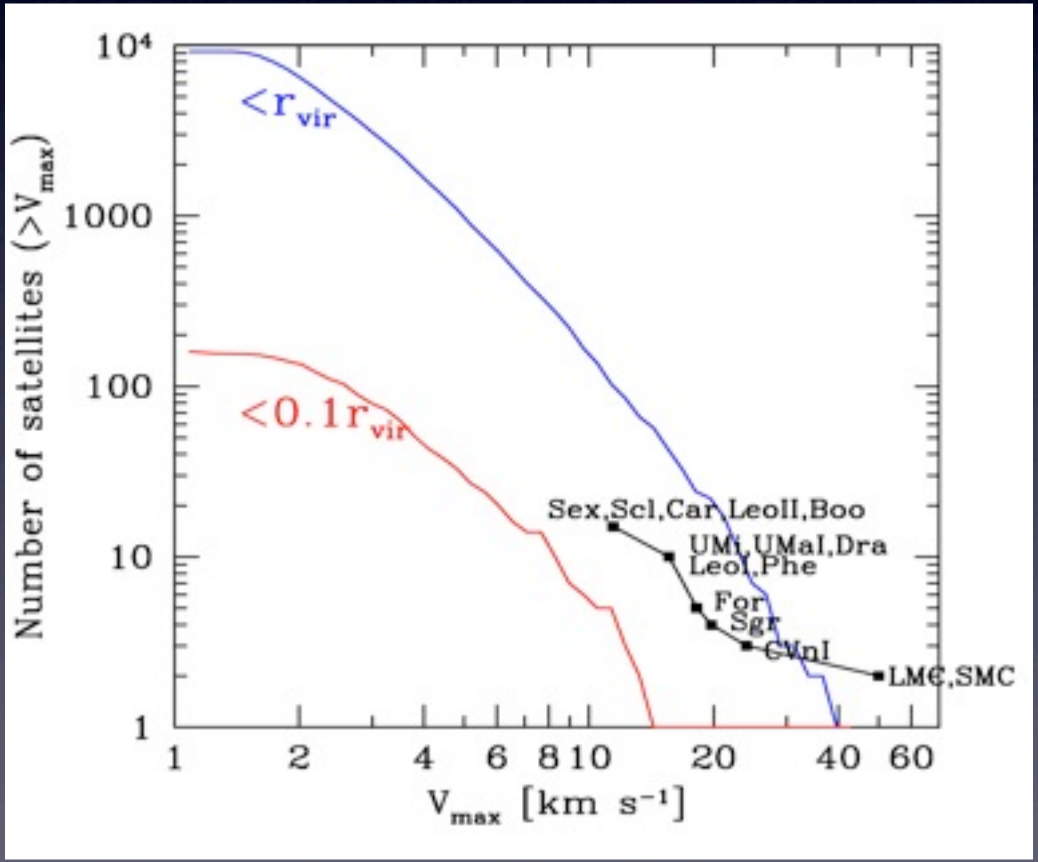
“too big too fail” problem

missing satellites (Moore+99, Klypin+99)

CDM only predicts subhalos, not dwarf galaxies. Luckily, CDM predicts (more than) enough structures to host all satellites (could be up to 1000, Tollerud et al. 2008)

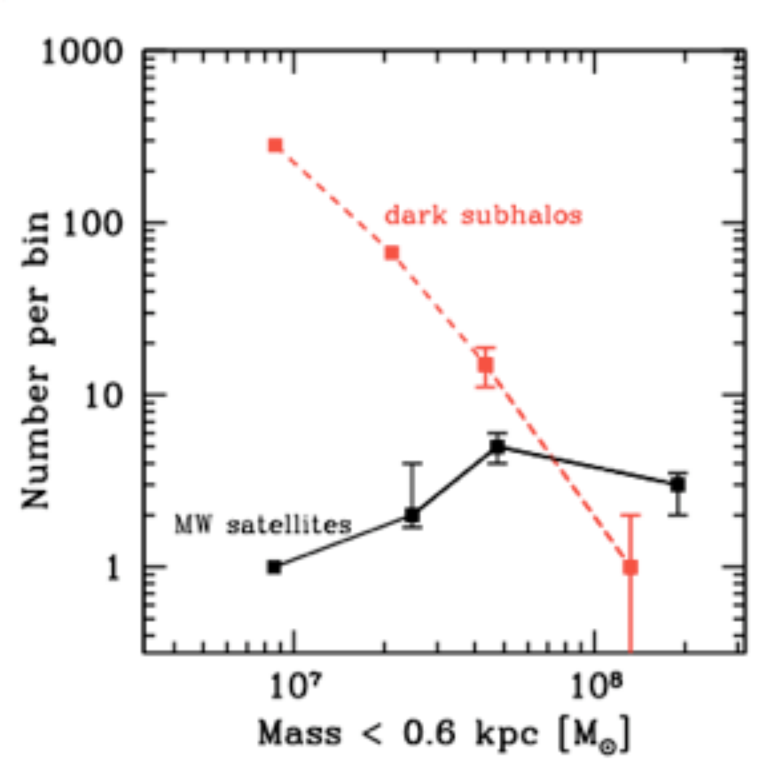
Plausible galaxy formation models roughly reproduce the observed numbers of dwarfs. Many CDM subhalos remain dark (Governato+2007)

like the original comparisons (Moore+99, Klypin+99) here we assumed $\sqrt{3}\ \sigma^*_{1D} = V_{max}$:



Madau, JD, Kuhlen 2008

this seems to be roughly right (Strigari+2007):



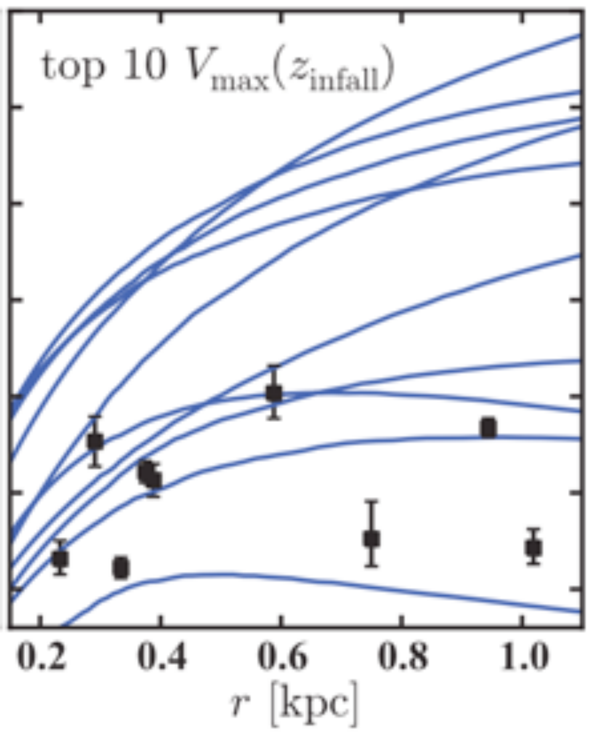
the “too big to fail” problem (Boylan-Kolchin,Bullock,Kaplinhat, 2011/2012)

higher resolution DM simulations and better observational constraints now allow for more detailed comparisons:

dwarf satellite mass within the half light radius is well constrained (Wolf+2009)

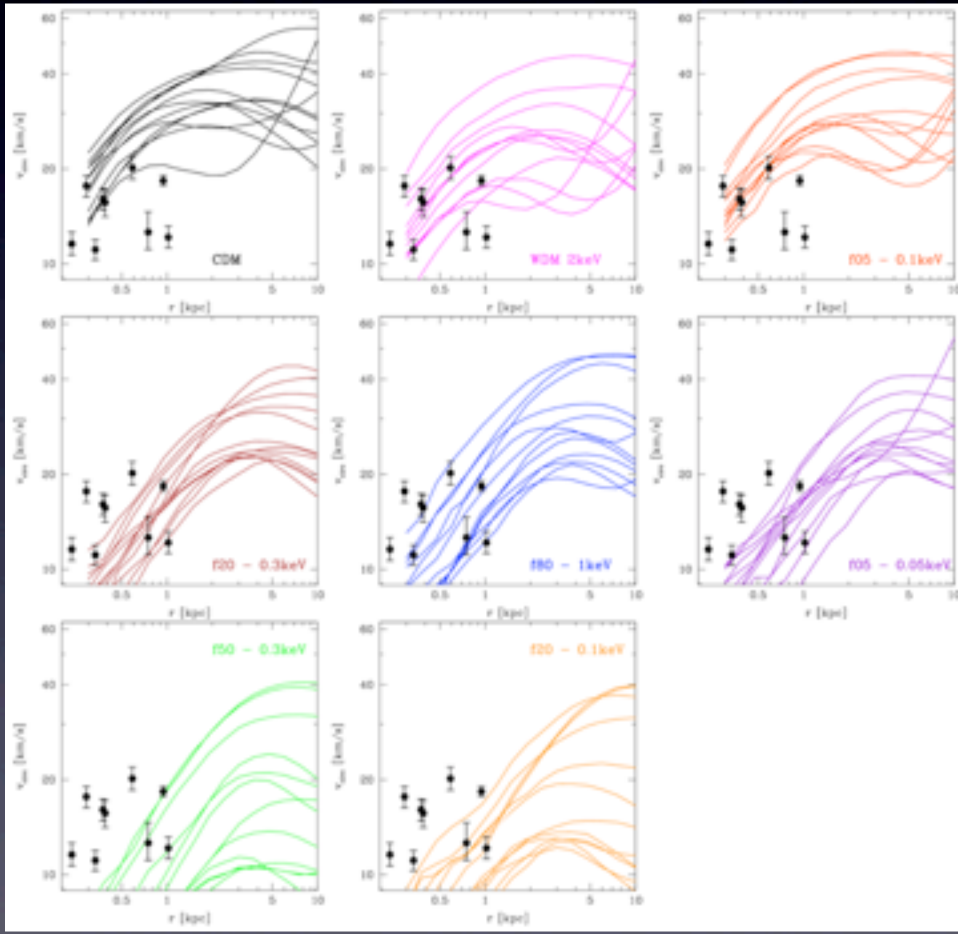
cosmological simulations can now resolve the corresponding scales directly

mock observations confirm mass estimates, with small scatter due to subhalo shapes (Rashkov+2012)



Boylan-Kolchin+2012

Anderhalden&JD,2013



most (but not all, Purcell&Zentner,2012) CMD halos have too many dense subhalos

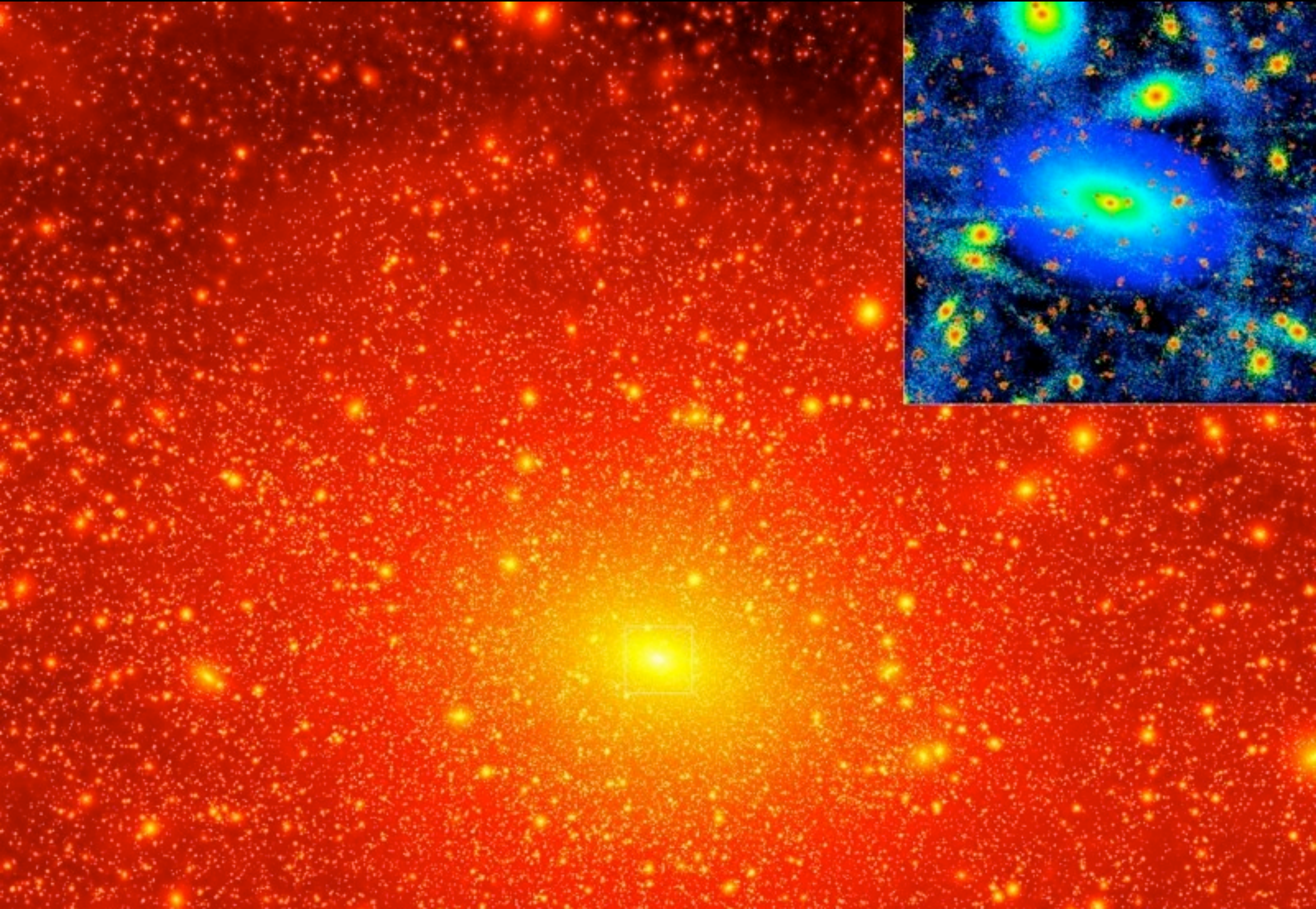
WDM or mixed C+WDM halos give a better match (Lovell+2011, Anderhalden+2013)

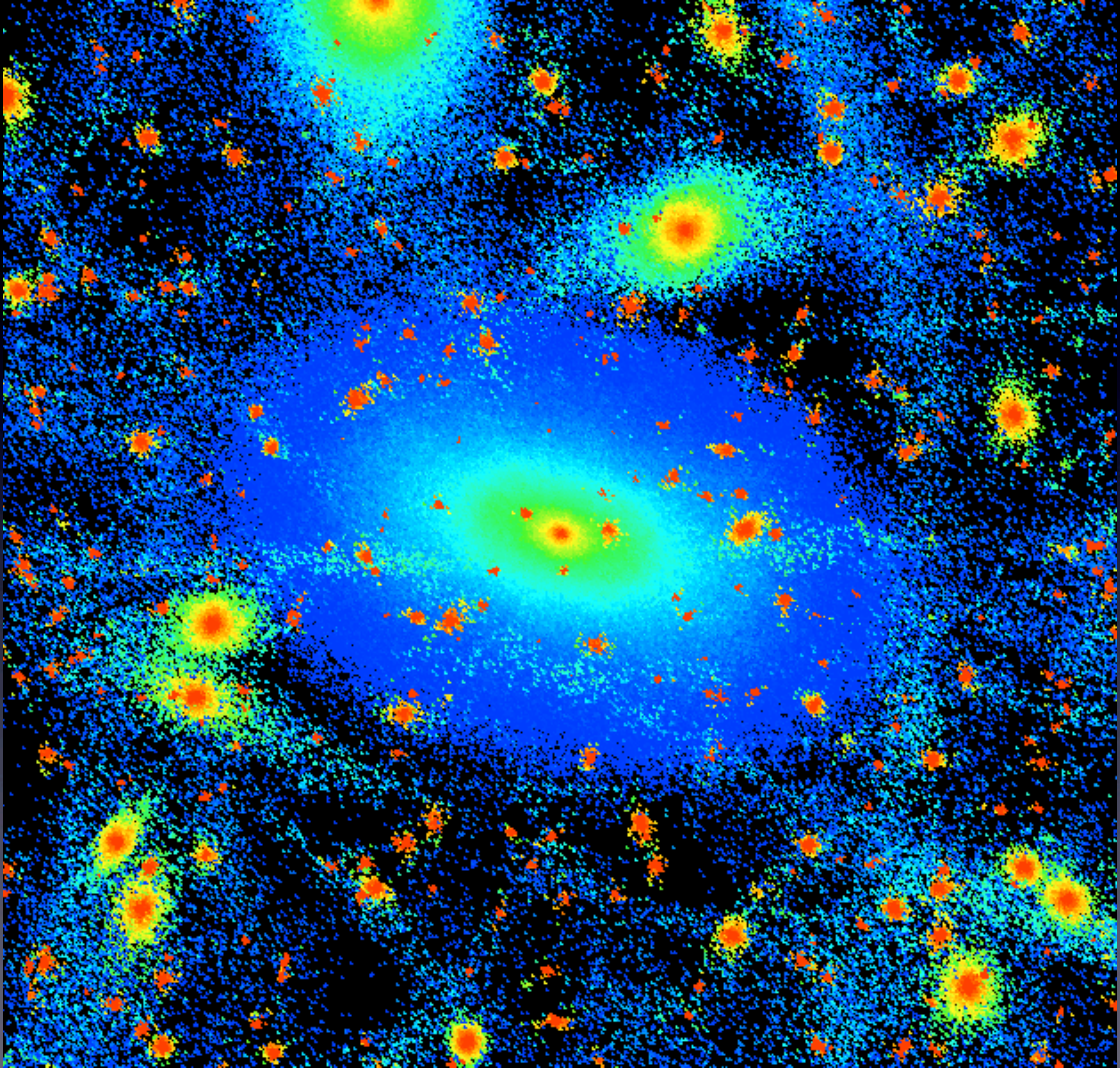
4. other substructure

everything but subhalos,

e.g.
streams
graininess
caustics

via lactea II : local density phase-space density

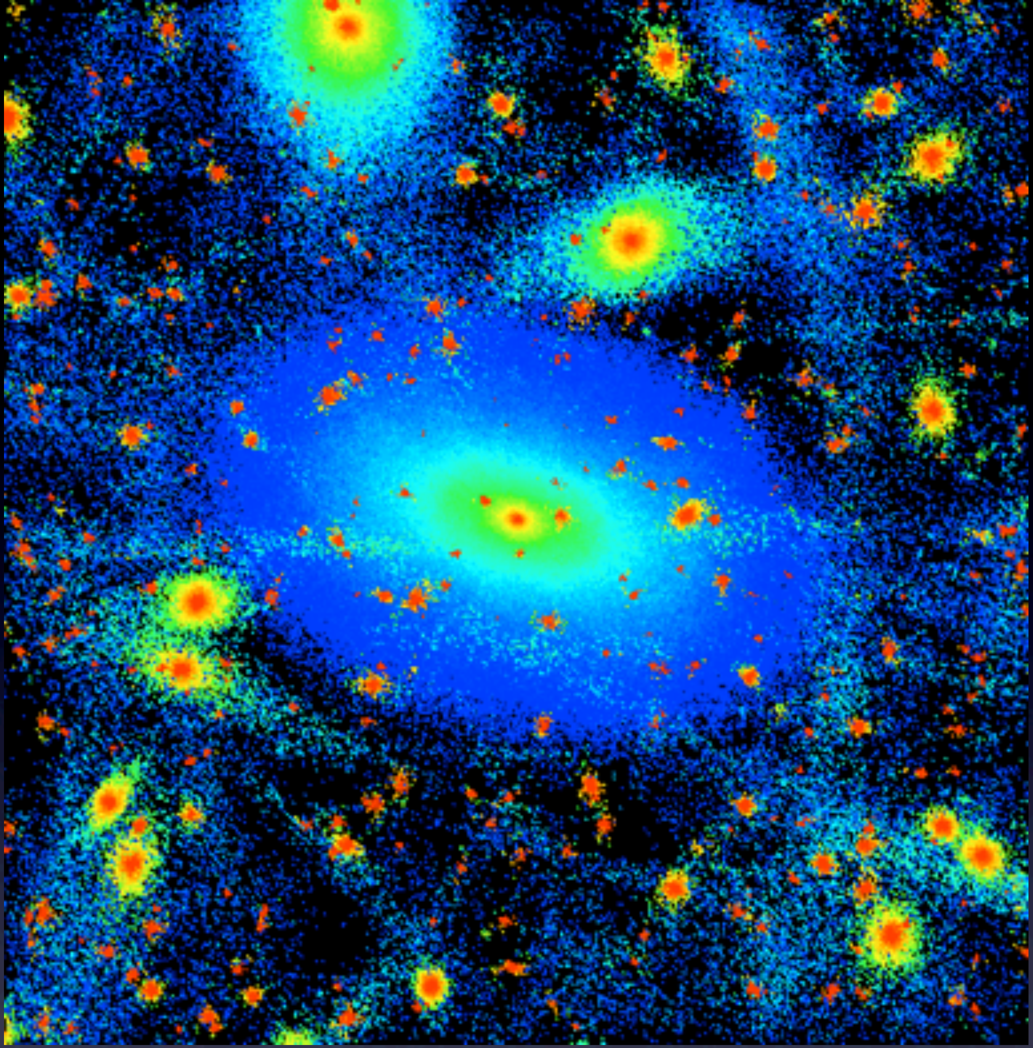




direct detection

at 8 kpc VL-II is almost smooth, there is little mass in subhalos

‘local’ kpc-scale velocity distributions are close to Gaussians



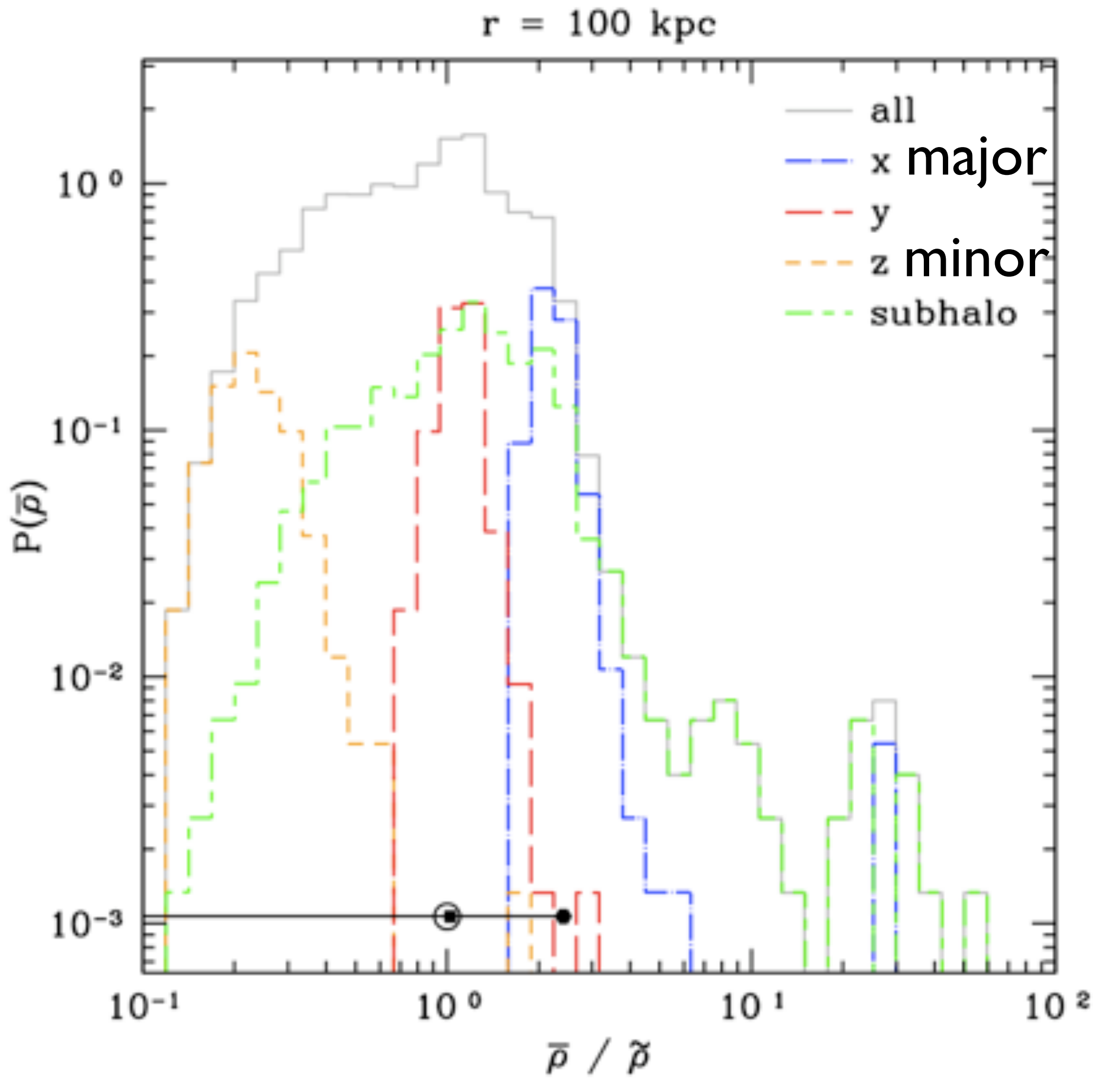
some obvious streams visible
in phase space density,
but they contain less than
0.01 of the local density
JD et al Nature 2008

additional lumpiness from tidal streams

streams are poorly mixed in the **outer** halo

additional fluctuations in local densities; more than just a smooth triaxial halo plus subhalos

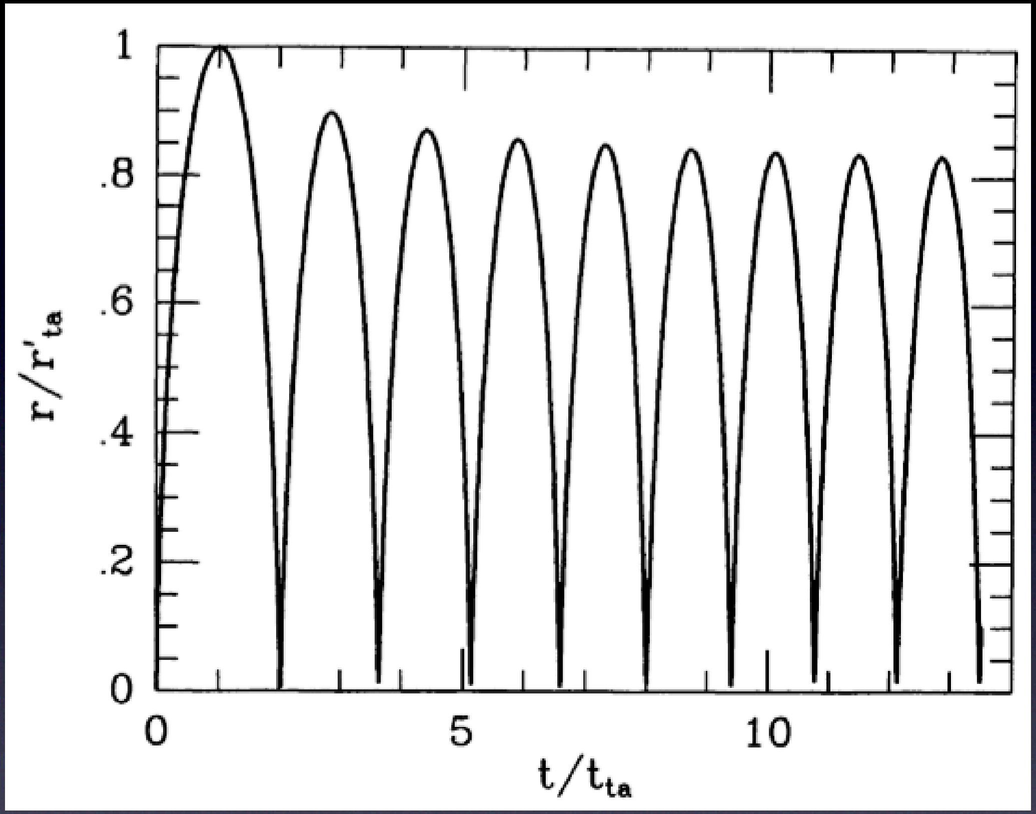
but clumpiness is still dominated by subhalos, i.e no significant extra annihilation boost from streams (see also Afshordi et al. 0811.1582)

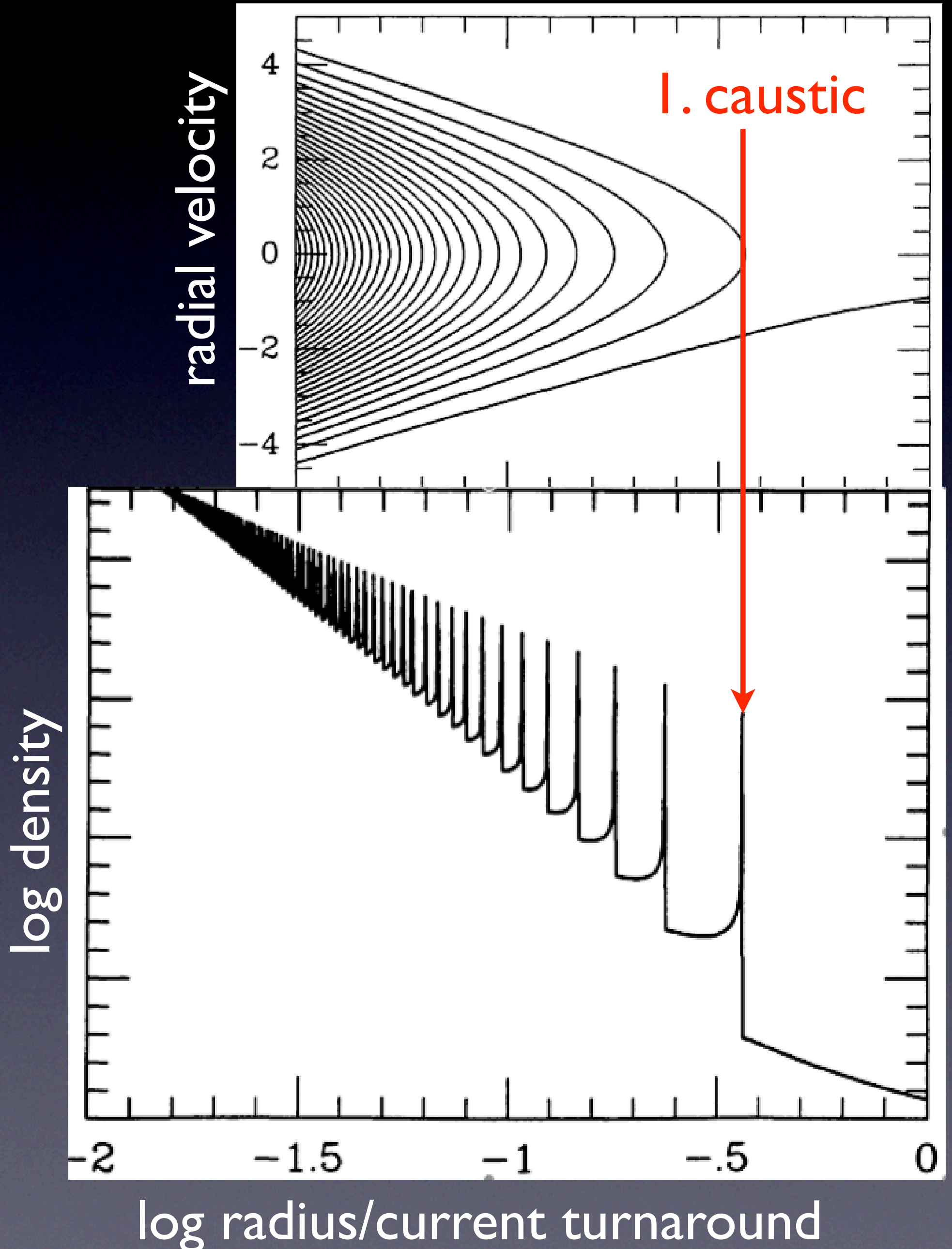


Zemp, JD et al, 2009

infall caustics

self-similar secondary spherical radial infall model:

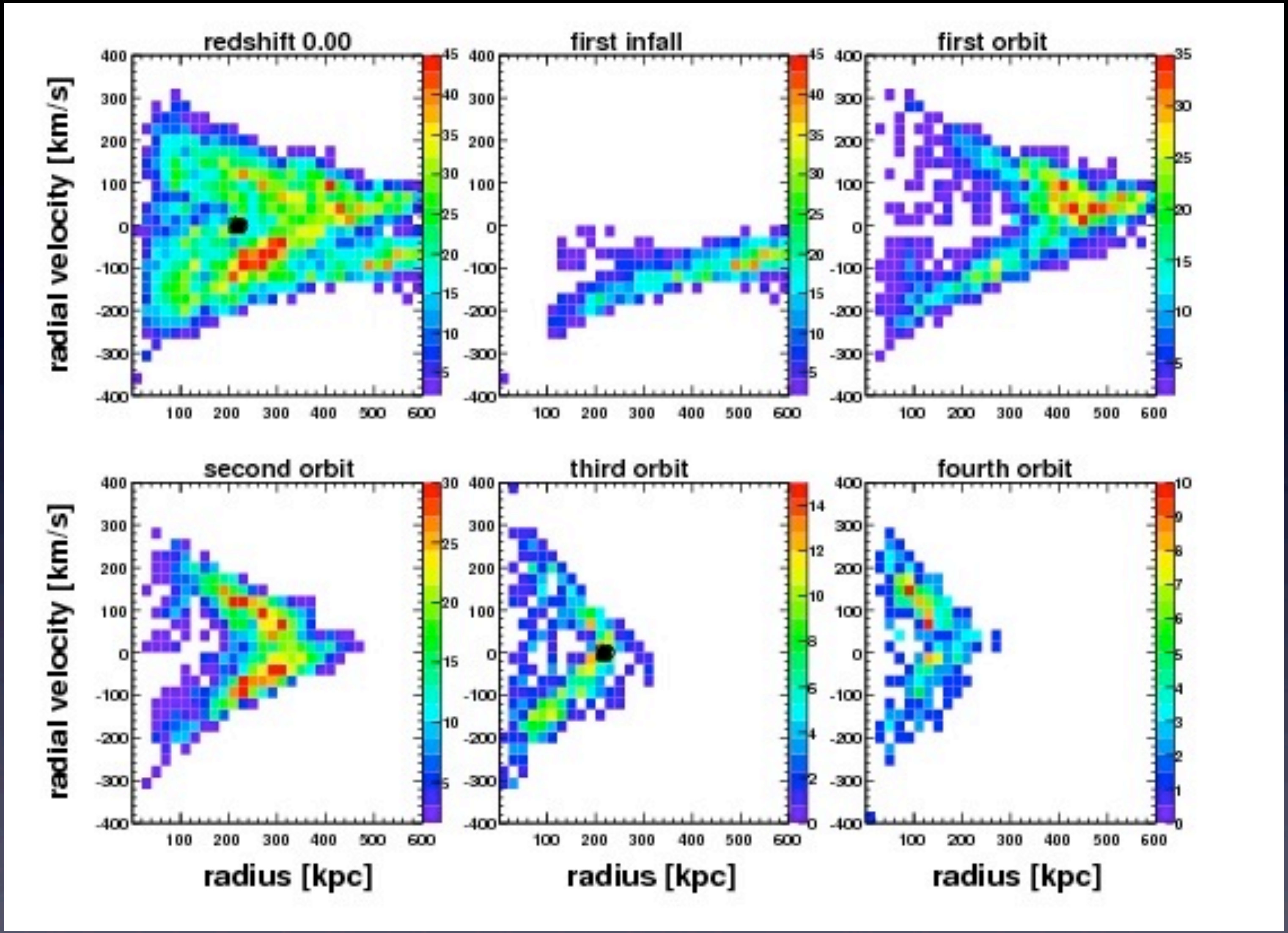




Fillmore&Goldreich1984;Bertschinger1985

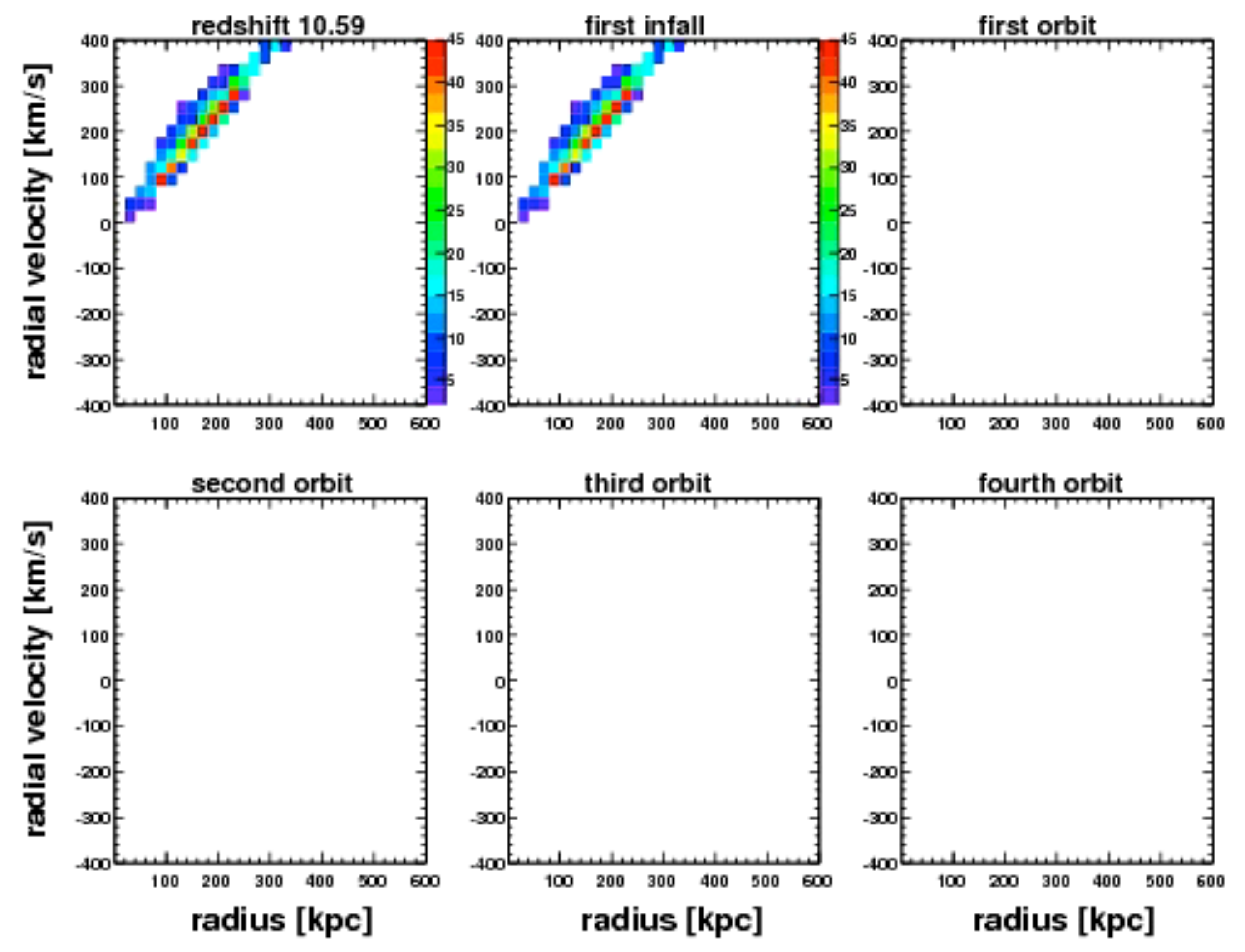
small collapse factors of 12% to 18%
rho ~ r^-2.25 with infinite density caustics

infall caustics



JD, Kuhlen, ApJL 2008

infall caustics



JD, Kuhlen, ApJL 2008

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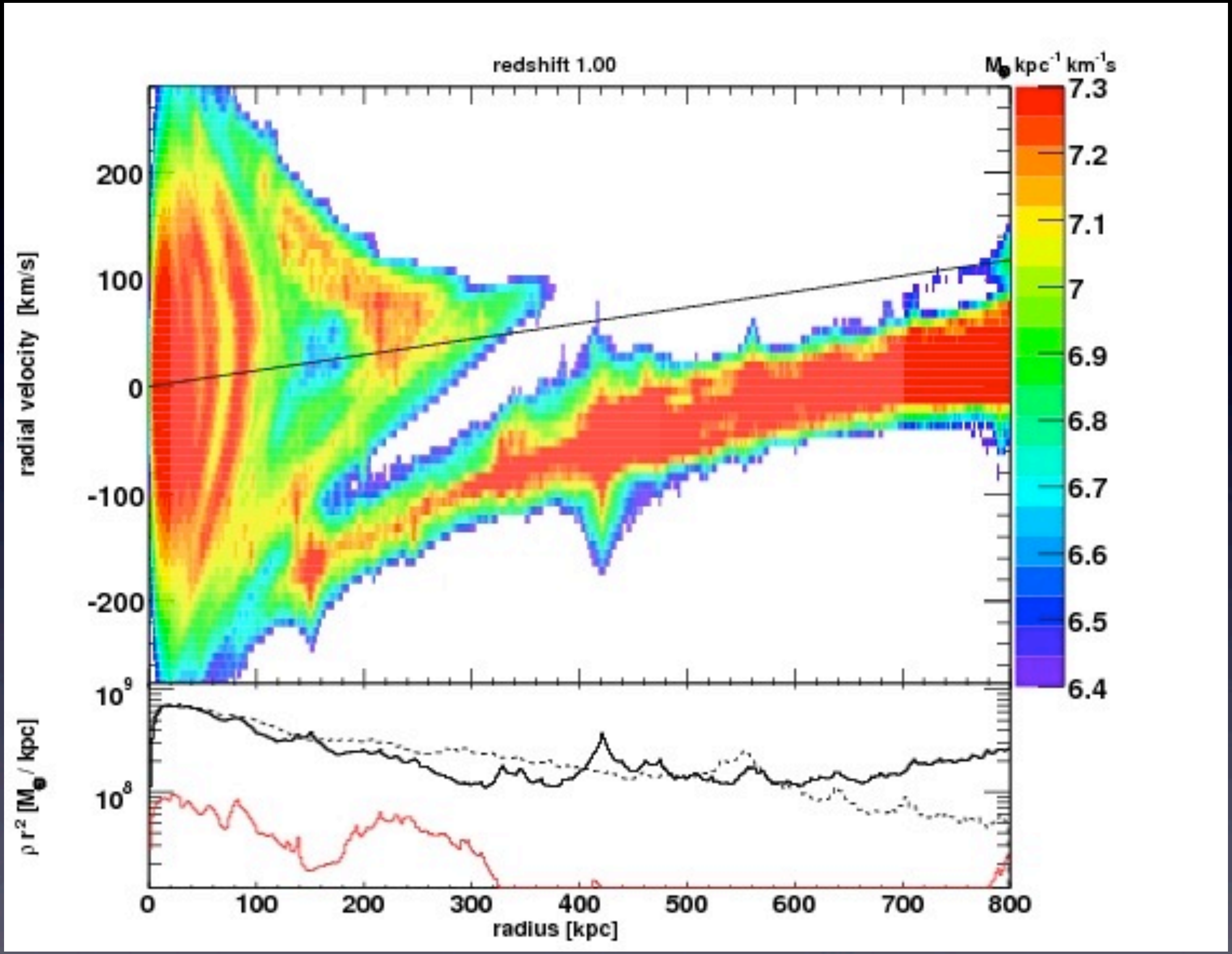

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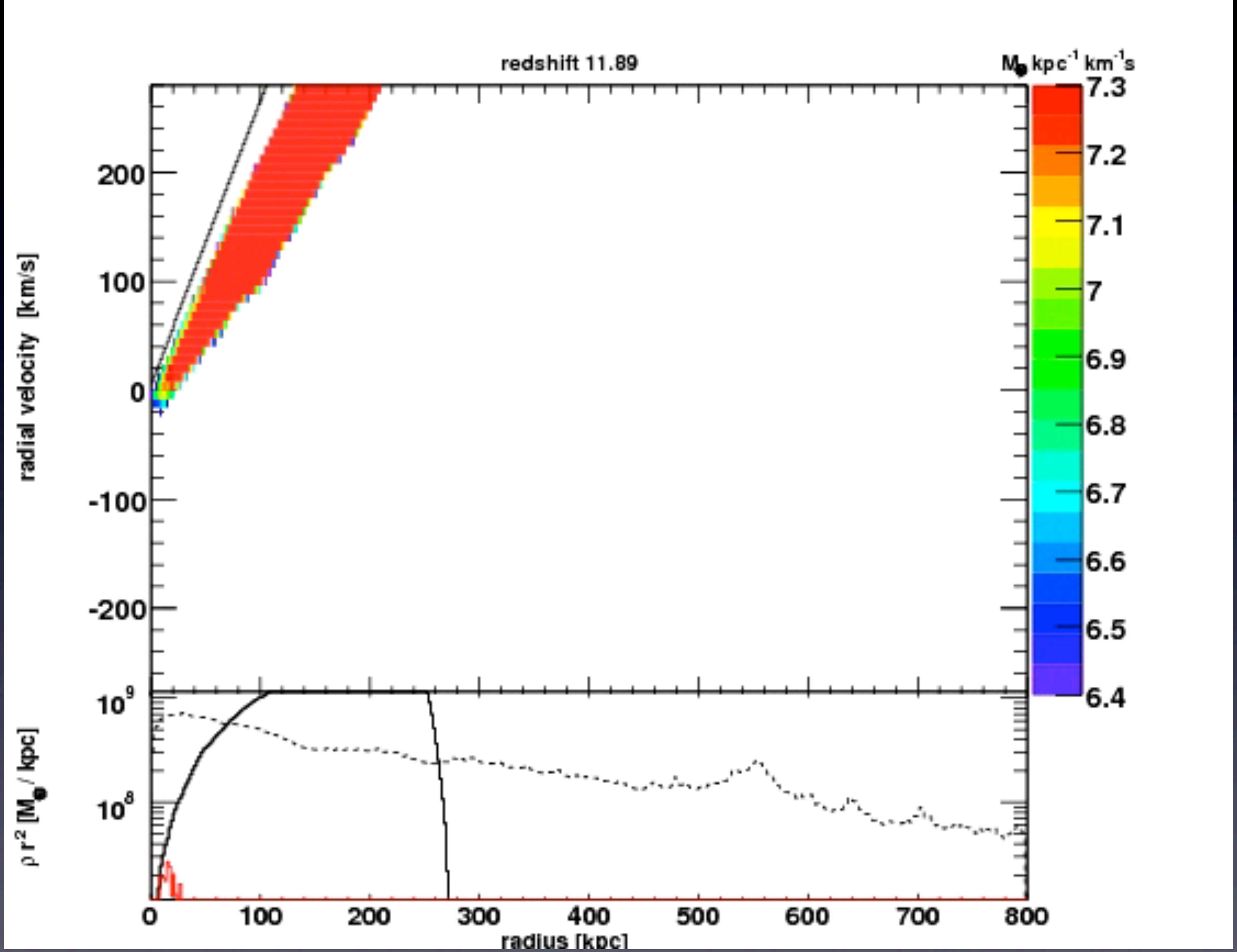
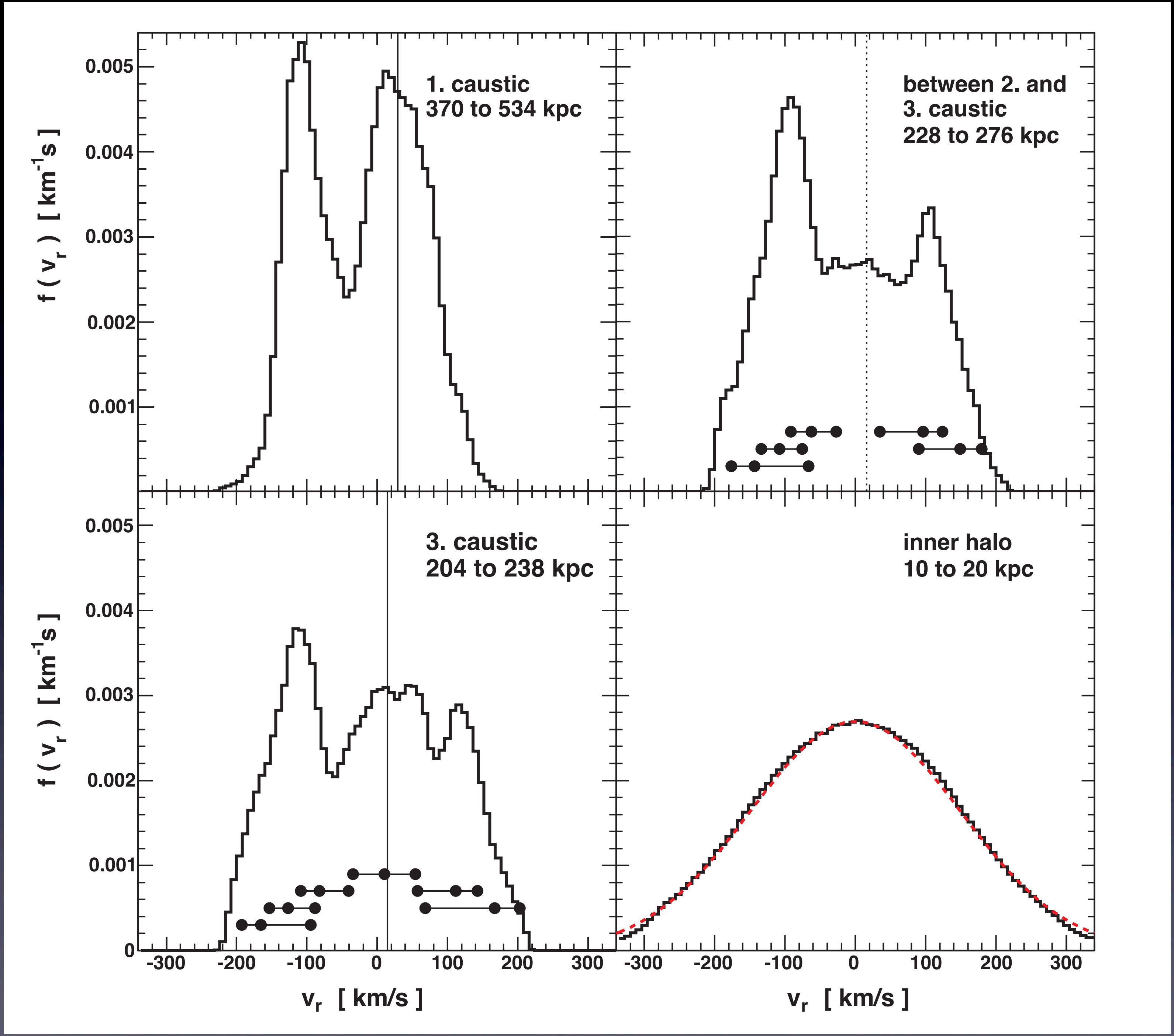
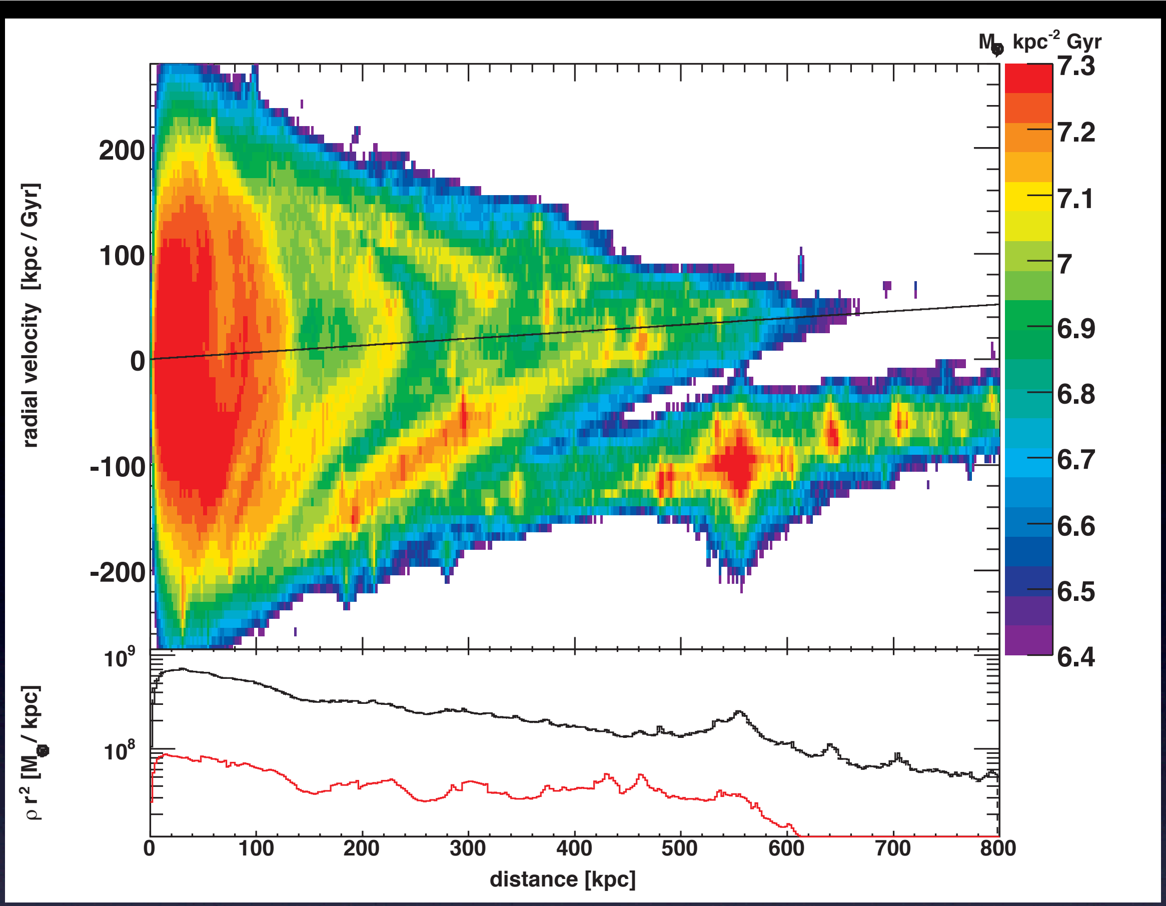


JD, Kuhlen, ApJL 2008



JD, Kuhlen, ApJL 2008

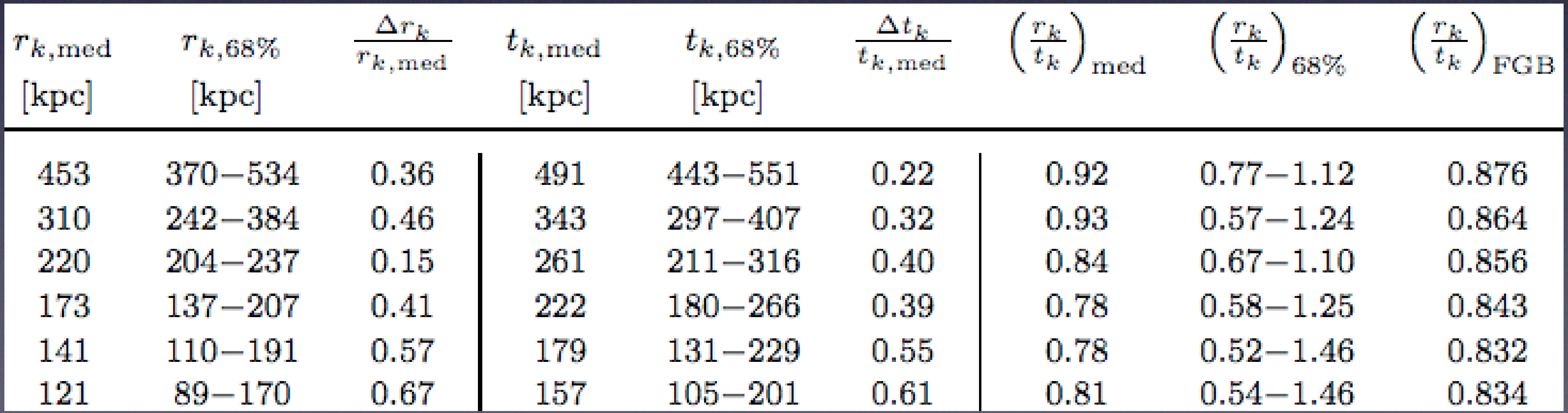


typical particles and subhalos go out to 0.8 to 0.9 of where they turned around, as in the FGB model

But the scatter is too large to allow the formation of high density caustics

only weak features in v_r - r plane detection extremely challenging!

note r_vir = 289 kpc



$r_{k,\mathrm{med}}$ [kpc]	$r_{k,68\%}$ [kpc]	$\frac{\Delta r_k}{r_{k,\mathrm{med}}}$	$t_{k,\mathrm{med}}$ [kpc]	$t_{k,68\%}$ [kpc]	$\frac{\Delta t_k}{t_{k,\mathrm{med}}}$	$\left(\frac{r_k}{t_k}\right)_{\mathrm{med}}$	$\left(\frac{r_k}{t_k}\right)_{68\%}$	$\left(\frac{r_k}{t_k}\right)_{\mathrm{FGB}}$
453	370–534	0.36	491	443–551	0.22	0.92	0.77–1.12	0.876
310	242–384	0.46	343	297–407	0.32	0.93	0.57–1.24	0.864
220	204–237	0.15	261	211–316	0.40	0.84	0.67–1.10	0.856
173	137–207	0.41	222	180–266	0.39	0.78	0.58–1.25	0.843
141	110–191	0.57	179	131–229	0.55	0.78	0.52–1.46	0.832
121	89–170	0.67	157	105–201	0.61	0.81	0.54–1.46	0.834

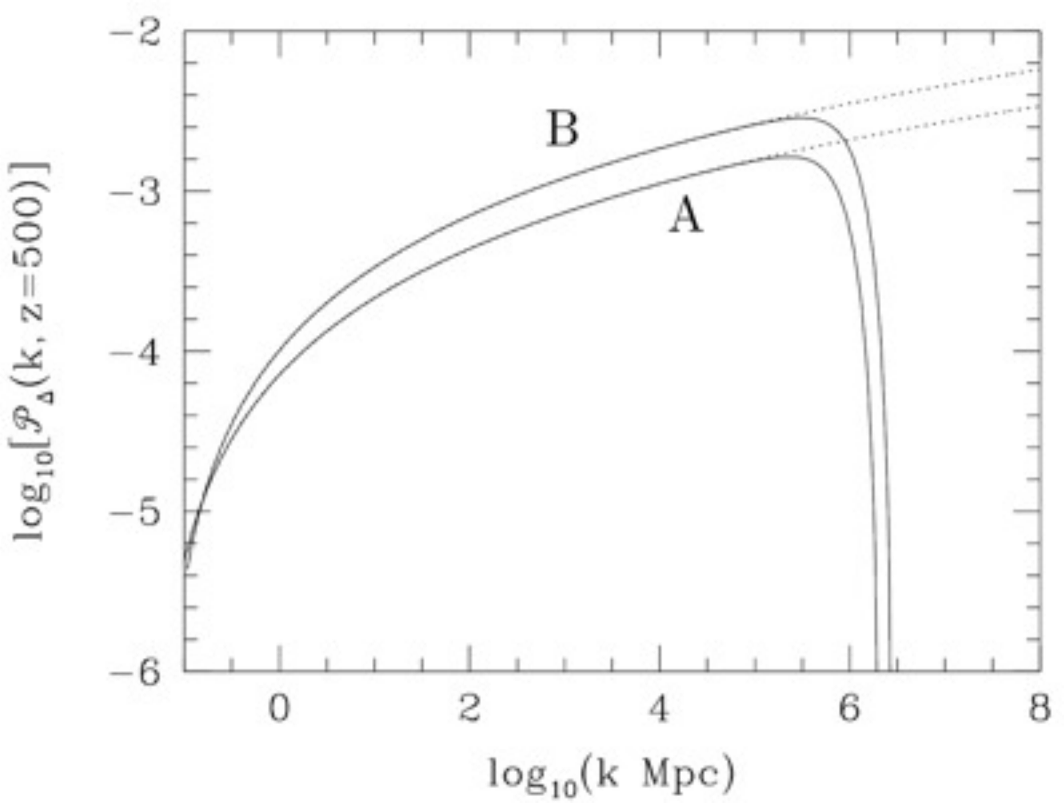
5. microhalos revisited

smallest scale CDM structures

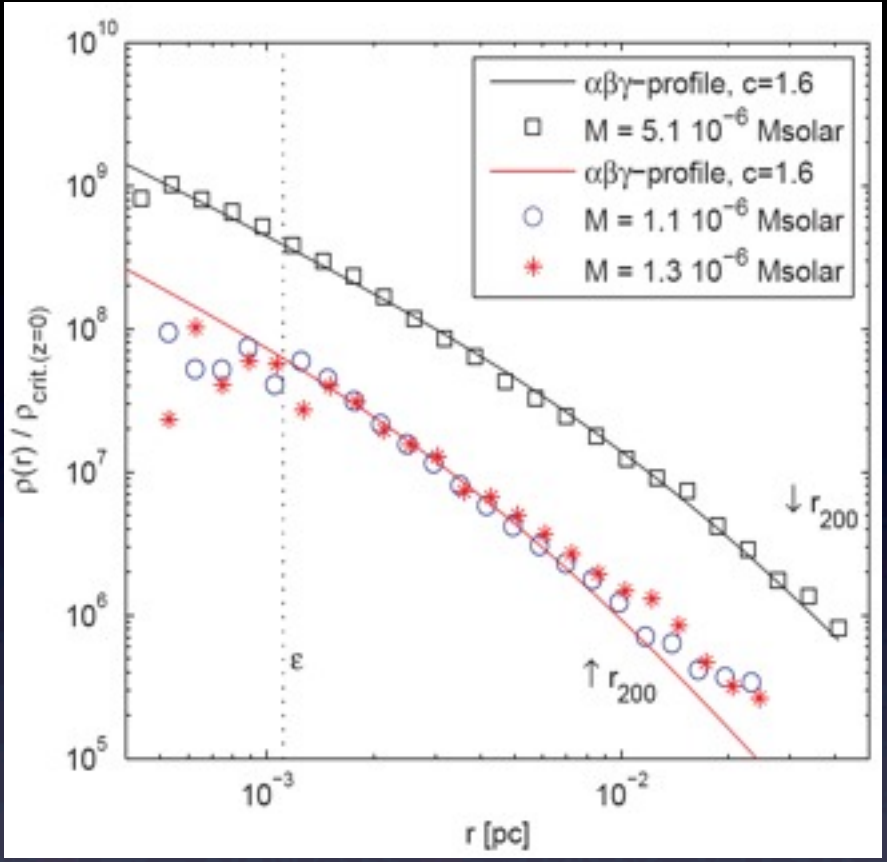
For a 100 GeV SUSY neutralino (a WIMP) there is a cutoff at about 10^{-6} Msun due to free streaming

→ small, “micro”-halos should forming around z=40 are the first and smallest CDM structures

from Green, Hoffmann & Schwarz 2003



smallest scale CDM structures



CDM microhalos seem to be about as cuspy as the larger halos that formed in mergers

their concentrations c ~ 3.3 at z=26
evolve into c ~ 90 by z=0
consistent with Bullock etal model

-> they are stable against tides caused by the MW potential if the live more than about 3 kpc form the galactic center

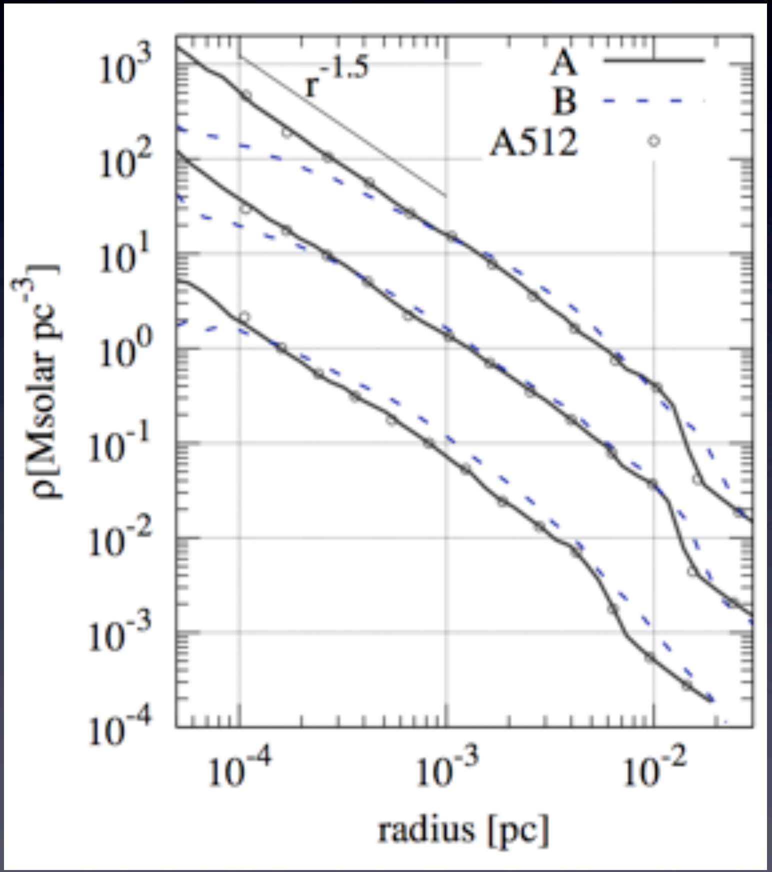
i.e. a huge number ~ 5×10^{15} could be orbiting in the MW halo today

(JD, Moore,Stadel, Nature 2005)

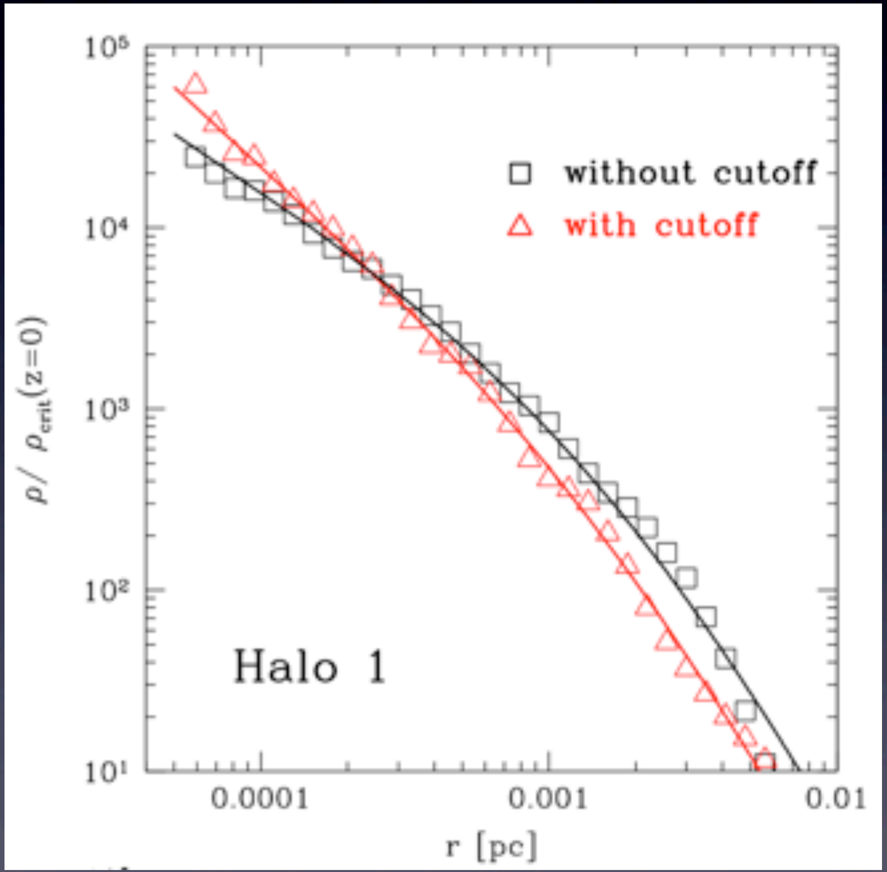
some tidal mass loss and disruption due to encounters with stars (see Goerdt etal astro-ph/0608495)

microhalo profiles depend on power spectrum

surprising result from Ishiyama et. al, ApJL, 2010:
cutoff leads to steeper profiles!

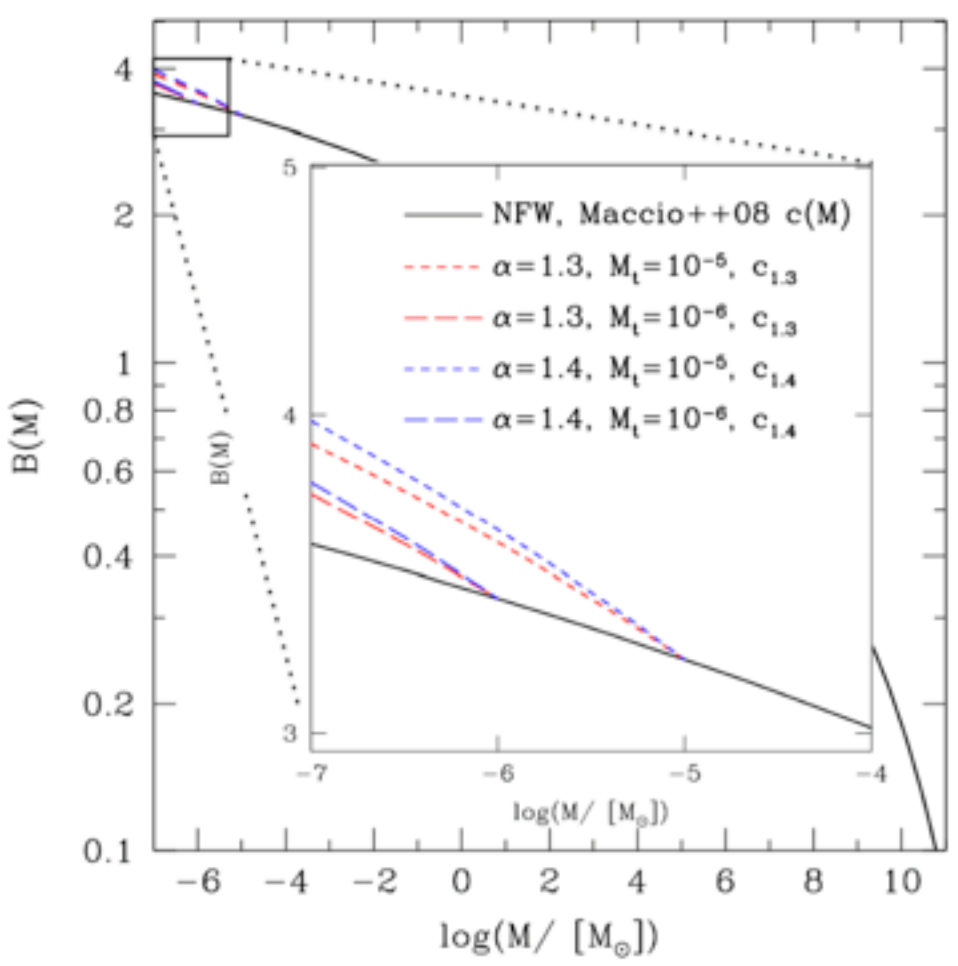


Ishiyama+, ApJL, 2010



Anderhalden & JD, arXiv:1302.0003

microhalo profiles depend on power spectrum

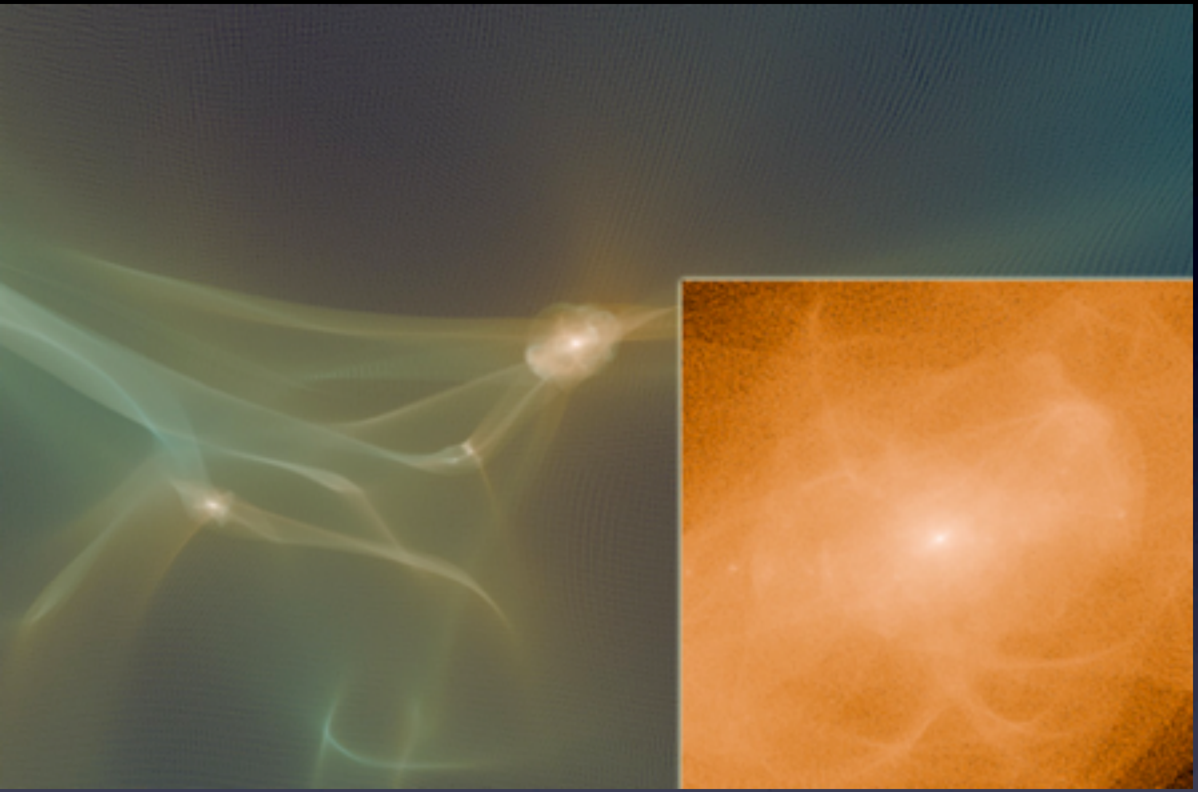


Anderhalden & JD, arXiv:1302.0003

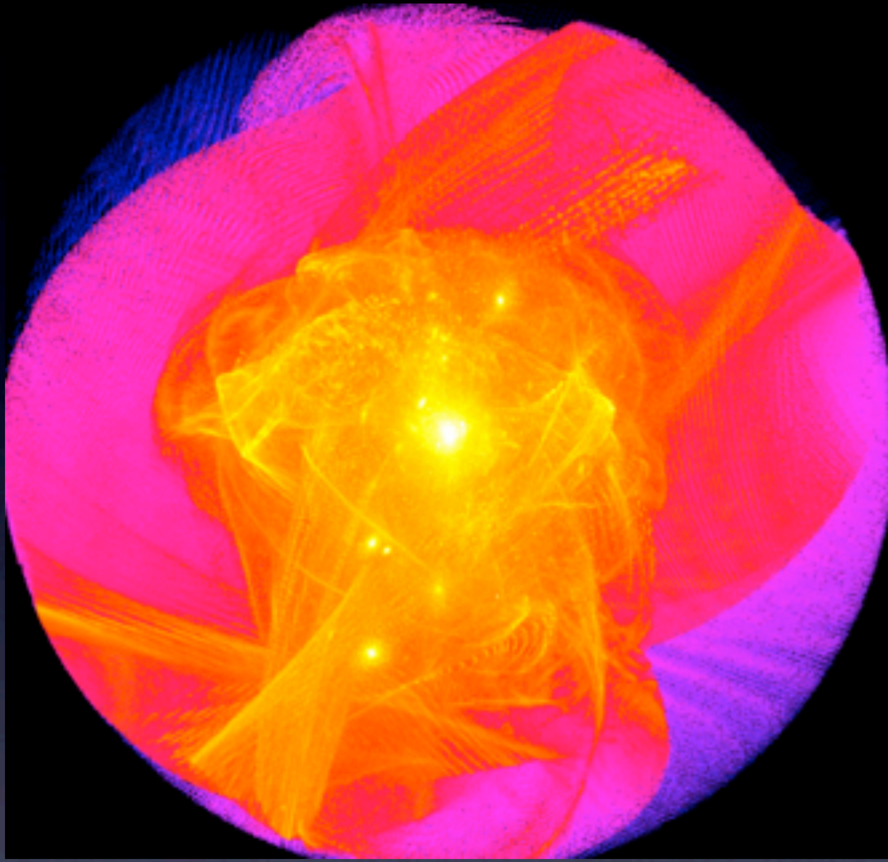
new, steeper microhalo profiles lead to larger boost factors

the effect is quite small: galactic halo boost increases from 3.5 to up to 4.0

high redshift microhalos show clear infall caustics



Ishiyama+, ApJL, 2010



Anderhalden & JD, arXiv:1302.0003

resolved caustics at z=30 increase the halo annihilation signal by 50%.
the effect decreases with time, unclear how much would be left at z=0.

summary

- tides remove subhalo mass from the outside in and lead to higher concentrations for subhalos. the effect is stronger near the galactic center

- identical density profiles and substructure abundance in the inner regions of field halos and subhalos

- small halos and subhalos contribute significantly to the total DM annihilation signal. Largest contributions per mass decade come form around solar mass scales.

- astrophysical factors in pure CDM annihilation rates are now well constrained (within a factor of two). baryons increase the uncertainty in some regions

- subhalo annihilation signals might be detectable by GLAST/Fermi

- “too big to fail” problem: tension between **cold** DM and observations

- other substructures like infall caustics and tidal streams have little effect on direct and indirect DM detection

- microhalos near the cutoff have surprisingly steep inner profiles. this increases galactic halo boost factors by a small amount (up to 15 percent)