



JOHNS HOPKINS  
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# Dark matter from scalar field fluctuations

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Talk based on [PRL 123, 061302 \(2019\)](#) (1905.01214)  
(+ 1811.02586 & 1904.11917)

Online Newton 1665 Seminar  
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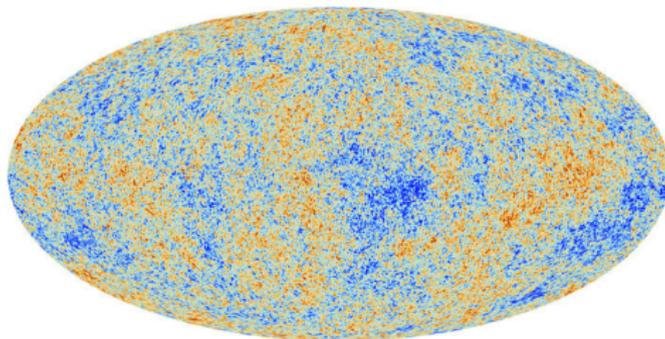


Image: Planck/ESA

- ▶ Must explain the observed curvature perturbations (+ several fine-tuning problems)  $\Rightarrow$  Cosmic inflation

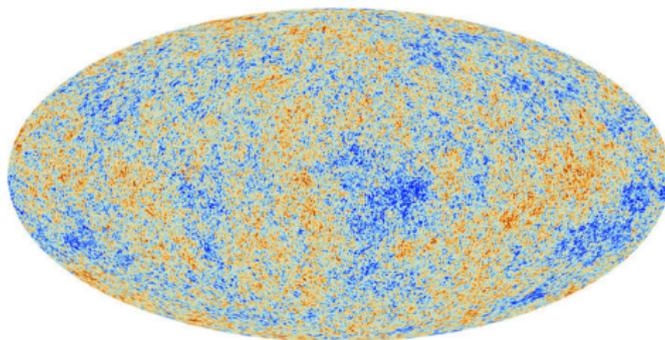


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- ▶ Must explain the observed curvature perturbations (+ several fine-tuning problems)  $\Rightarrow$  Cosmic inflation
- ▶ Assume standard cosmology: inflation, reheating, hot Big Bang epoch

# Scalar fields in de Sitter space

- ▶ Assume there is a scalar field  $\chi$  with the Lagrangian

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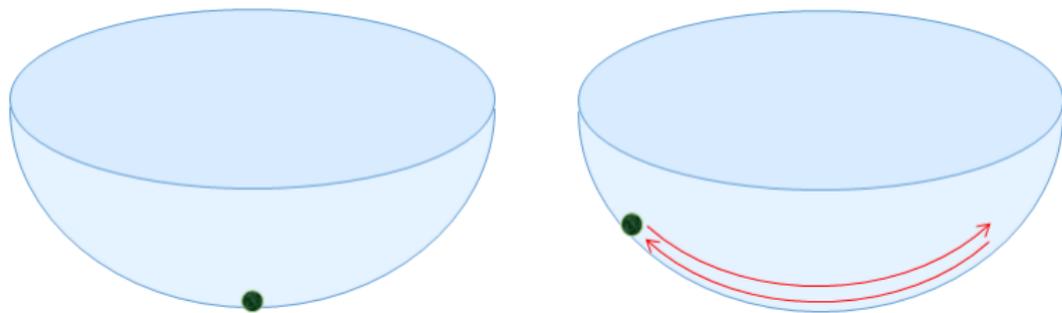
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \chi \partial_\mu \chi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \chi^2$$

- ▶ Assume the field is not the inflaton field but a **spectator field**

- ▶ If the field is light ( $m < H_*$ ) it acquires fluctuations during inflation

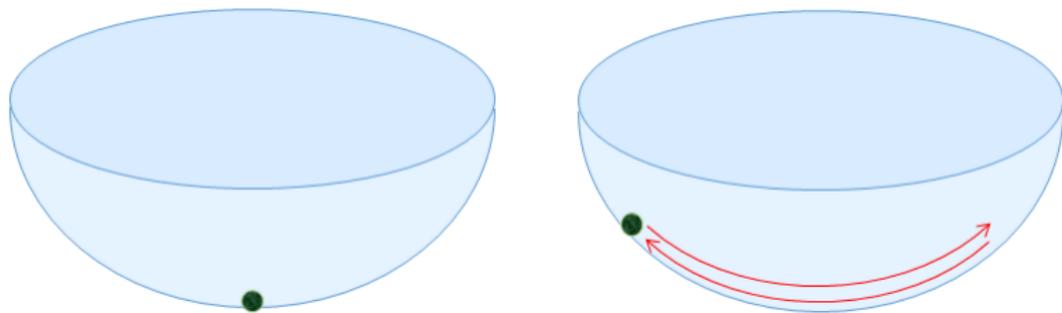
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- ▶ The scalar field starts to perform **random walk**

# Distribution of field values



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- ▶ What is the **distribution** of field values at the end of inflation?

- ▶ Using the **stochastic approach**<sup>1</sup> it can be shown that the (equilibrium) distribution of field values is

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$$P(\chi) = C e^{-\frac{8\pi^2}{3} \frac{V(\chi)}{\chi^4}}$$

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- ▶ **Relaxation time scale:**  $N \sim \frac{H_*^2}{m^2}$

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# Relaxation time

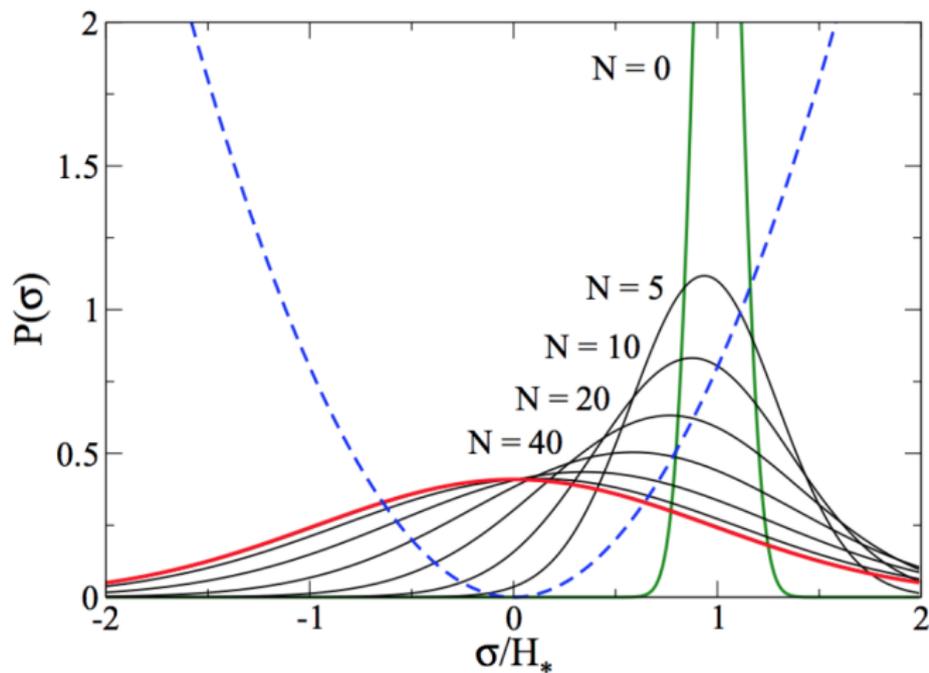


Image: Enqvist et al. (1205.5446)

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# Evolution after inflation

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- ▶ The field had the **energy density**

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- ▶ This is a **generic initial condition for non-thermal dark matter models with scalar fields**
- ▶ Note that the energy density is a **position-dependent** quantity

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- ▶ **The simplest possible dark matter model**

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$$\Omega_\psi h^2 = \Omega_\psi h^2 \left( \chi_*, m, m_\psi, \Gamma_{\chi \rightarrow \psi\bar{\psi}} \right)$$

- ▶ Other sources (such as **freeze-in**<sup>2</sup>) can contribute to the final DM abundance, too

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# Dark matter perturbations

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- ▶ Do the perturbations overlap with those in radiation?
- ▶ Are the DM perturbations **adiabatic** or **isocurvature**?

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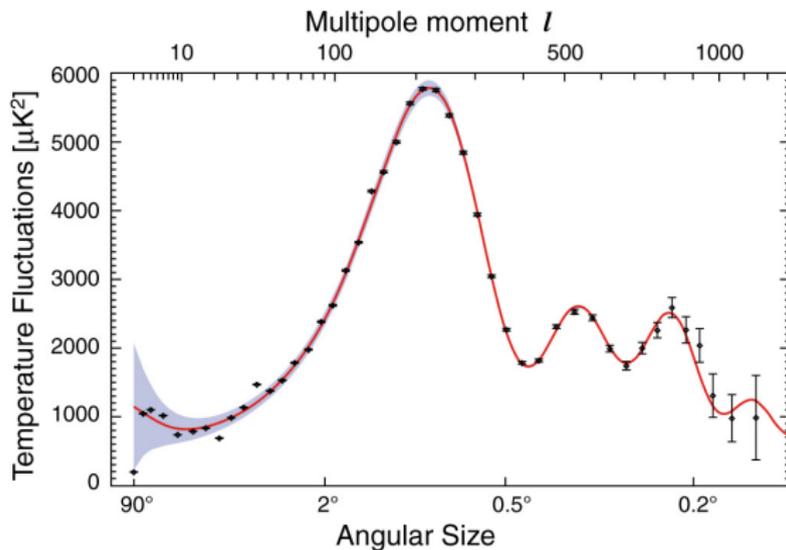
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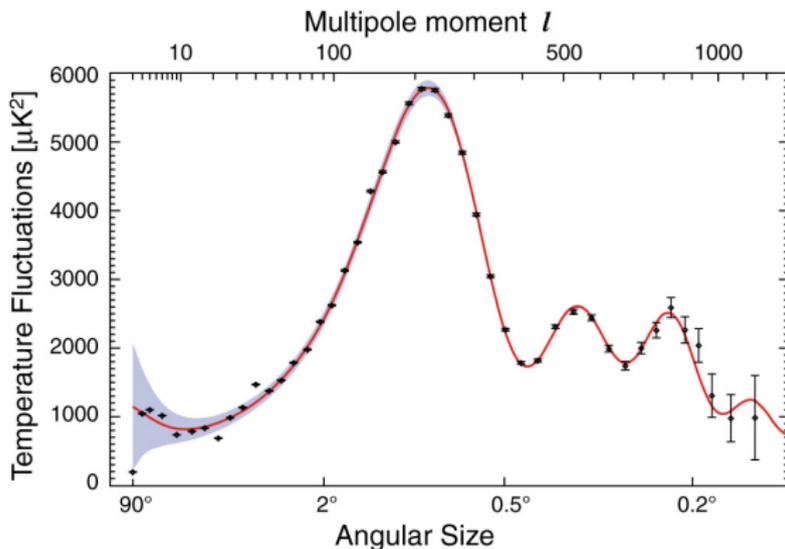
$$S \equiv \frac{\delta\rho_{\text{CDM}}}{\rho_{\text{CDM}}} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{\delta\rho_{\gamma}}{\rho_{\gamma}}$$

- ▶ This quantity describes how much the CDM perturbations differ from those in radiation

# DM isocurvature vs. observations



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- ▶ Non-observation of DM isocurvature places **stringent constraints** on this type of scenarios

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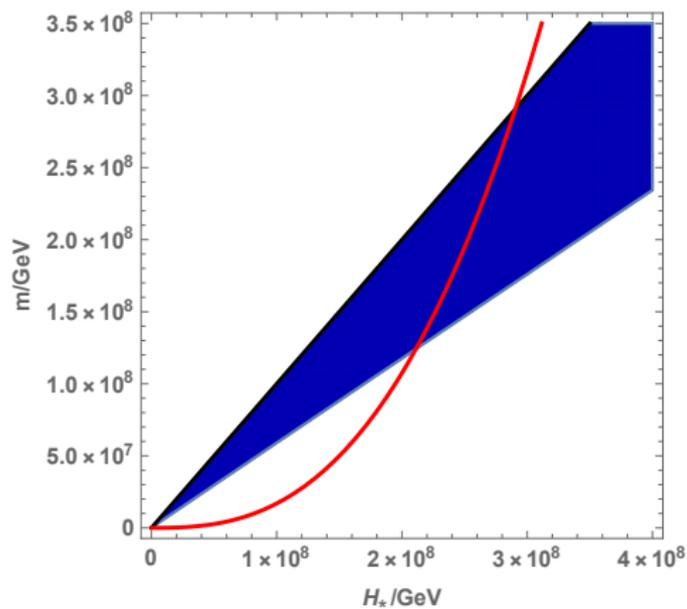
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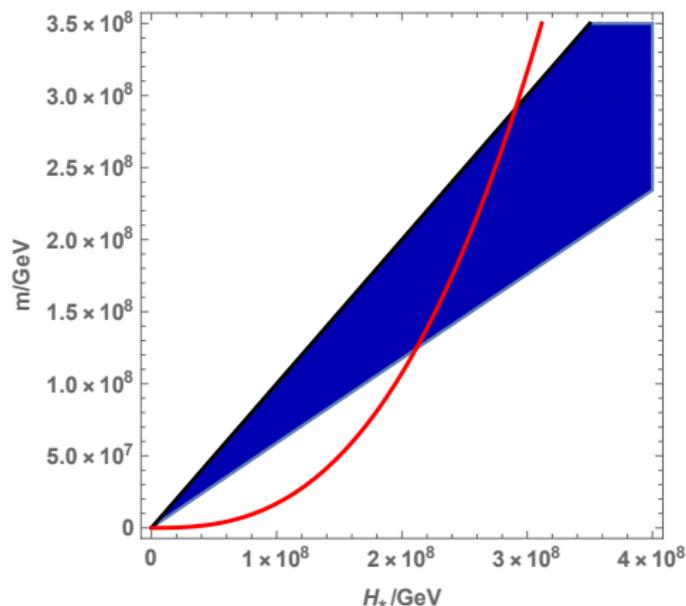
$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{iso}} = 4 (n_{\text{iso}} - 1) e^{-2N(k_*)} (n_{\text{iso}} - 1)$$

$$n_{\text{iso}} - 1 = \frac{2 m^2}{3 H_*^2}$$

# Simplest scenario vs. observations



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► The constraints can be satisfied  $\Rightarrow$  [See more: 1905.01214](#)

# Implications for observations

- ▶ Dark matter isocurvature affects the evolution of curvature perturbation

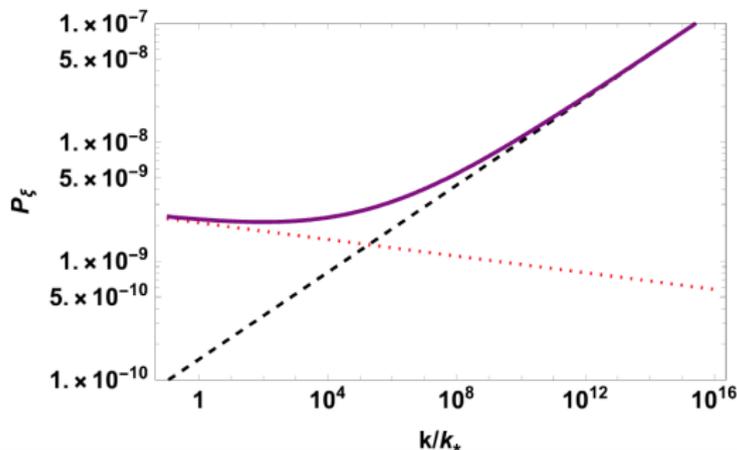
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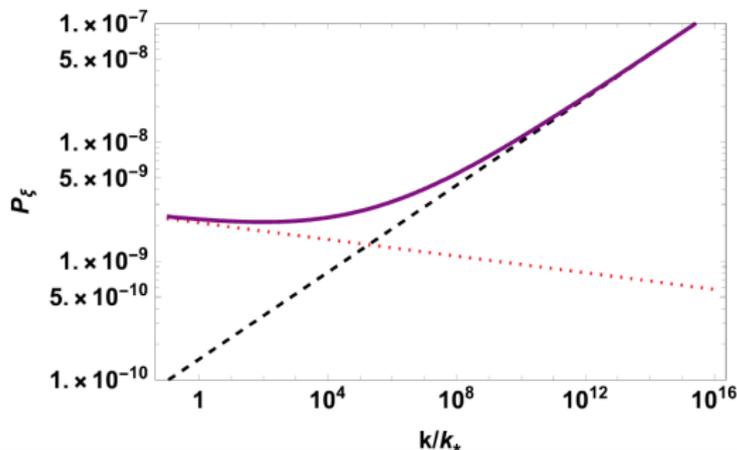
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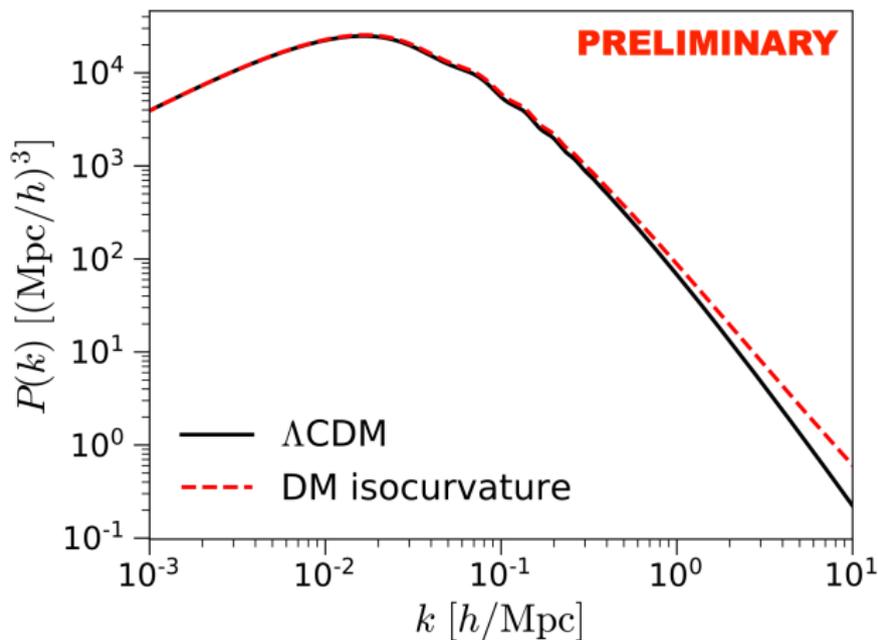
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More structure at small scales!

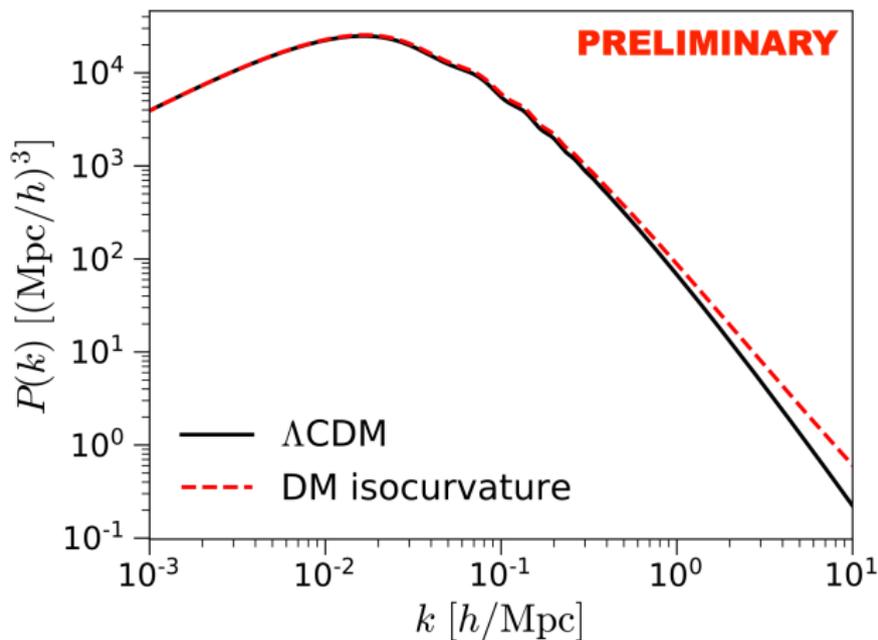
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Work in progress!

# Conclusions

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- ▶ The scenario can be tested with observations of the large scale structure