

Dark stars

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There are strong indications that dark matter might exhibit self-interactions. In the case of asymmetric dark matter, such interactions might lead under certain conditions to the collapse of dark matter and the formation of compact objects. These dark stars can be probed in various ways. Firstly they have a different gravitational waveform from black holes and neutron stars in merger events. Secondly, they can produce photon outbursts due to trapped protons and electrons in their core. Dark stars can also affect the 21 cm radiation.

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