# Phase-space of dark matter particles in the Galaxy halo

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- Knowledge of DM phase-space distribution is a key for the interpretation of direct search experiments.
- But
  - Different galaxies have different histories
  - Violent relaxation after major merging may give rase to isothermal distribution.
  - Phase-space may be very different for isolated galaxy like MW.

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#### Outline

- Phase-space in a semi-analytical model of self-similar infall.
- Emerging phase-space in N-body simulations.

#### Hubble diagramm





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#### Phase space around isolated perturbation



#### Infall model

Position of each particle in the halo obey

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = -\frac{G\,M(r,t)}{r^2}$$

For initial perturbations with power-law profiles

$\delta M_i$	_	$(M_0)^\epsilon$	5
$\overline{M_i}$	_	$\left(\overline{M_i}\right)$	

the halo evolves in a self-similar manner, e. g.

 $M(r,t) = M(t)\mathcal{M}(r/R(t))$ 

 $r(r_i,t) = R(t)\lambda(t/t_*)$ 

$$ho(r,t) = rac{M(t)}{R^3(t)} imes F\left(rac{r}{R(t)}
ight)$$

$$\frac{\delta M_i}{M_i} = \left(\frac{M_0}{M_i}\right)^\epsilon$$

For the point-like mass excess,  $\epsilon=1.$ 



Value of the shape parameter  $\epsilon$  as a function of scale in  $\Lambda$ CDM.



Phase-space for  $\epsilon=0.2$  and zero angular momentum.



Rotational velocity curves for different values of  $\epsilon=0.2$  and j=0.Sikivie, Yun Wang & I.T., 1996



Phase-space for  $\epsilon=0.2$  and angular momentum j=0.2. Sikivie, Yun Wang & I.T., 1996

#### Infall model



Rotational velocity curves for different values of j and  $\epsilon = 0.2$ . Sikivie, Yun Wang & I.T., 1996



 $ho \propto r^{-2}~$  between first inner and outer caustics

 $ho \propto r^{-\gamma}$  inside first inner caustics, where

$$\gamma = rac{9\epsilon}{3\epsilon + 1}$$

 $\gamma pprox 1.1$  for  $\epsilon = 0.2$ 

NFW cusps are derived analytically.

#### Infall model



Velocity distribution at Sun position,  $\epsilon=0.2$  and angular momentum j=0.2

#### Singnature of infall in the Local Group.



Best fit:  $R = 1.07 \pm 0.14$  Mpc,  $h = 0.71 \pm 0.5$ 

G. Steigman & I.T., 1998





Diemand and Kuhlen, 2008



Vogelsberger and White, 2010

- We employed cosmological N-Body code Gadget with the gravitational softening 0.2 kpc/h.
- "Milky Way"-like halo was selected from cosmological simulation of LSS.
- Cosmological parameters

 $\Omega_m=0.3,\,\Omega_\Lambda=0.7,\,h=0.7$  and  $\sigma_8=0.9.$ 

- Selected halo:
  - suffered its last major merger at z > 2.
  - has rotation velocity similar to MW.
  - was resolved by  $10^7$  particles within virial radius.
  - total mass of the halo withing this radius was  $M_{vir} = 2.3 imes 10^{12} \; M_{\odot}/h.$

Dolag, Dolgov & I.T., 2013



Phase-space after averaging over all angles in conguration space

Dolag, Dolgov & I.T., 2013



Phase-space after averaging over solid angle with opening  $heta=40^\circ$ .

Dolag, Dolgov & I.T., 2013



Velocity distribution at r=150 kpc. Averages are for  $\Delta r=2$  kpc and solid angles with openings  $\theta=40^\circ$  (solid line) and  $\theta=20^\circ$  (dotted line).

Dolag, Dolgov & I.T., 2013



Phase-space after averaging over solid angle with opening  $\theta = 40^{\circ}$ . However, now  $|\vec{v}| \cdot \mathrm{sign}(v_r)$  insted of  $v_r$  is used.

Dolag, Dolgov & I.T., 2013

- Infall picture do captures main features of the phase space of Dark Matter for a galaxy like the Milky Way.
- Extensive and dedicated simulations are needed to very the extent of its validity