

Testing the cold dark matter model with cluster mass distributions

**EWASS 2106, Athens, Symposia 6:
Exploring the outskirts of galaxy clusters**

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Distribution of DM

Mass in clusters

OBSERVATION
GAS TEMPERATURE
GAS DENSITY

Hydrostatic
EQ

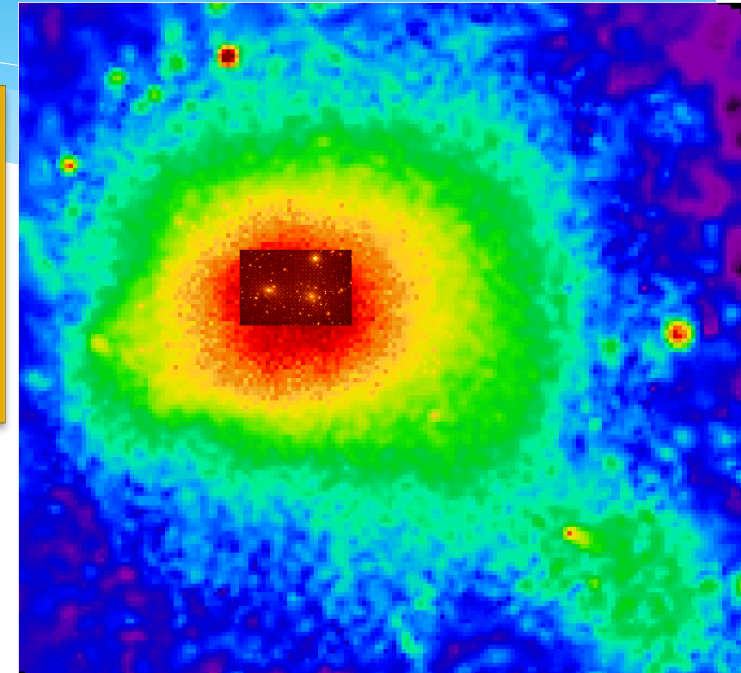
Total
dynamical
Mass
(Vikhlinin+06)

Baryon
subtraction

THEORY
DM model
SFDM, CDM

Predicted
by model

DM mass

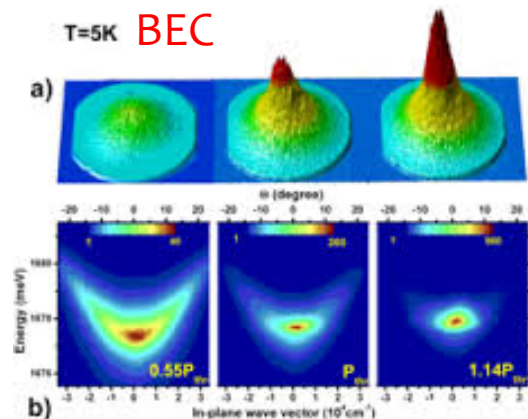


e.g. Coma cluster
ROSAT X-ray image from NASA
HEASARC

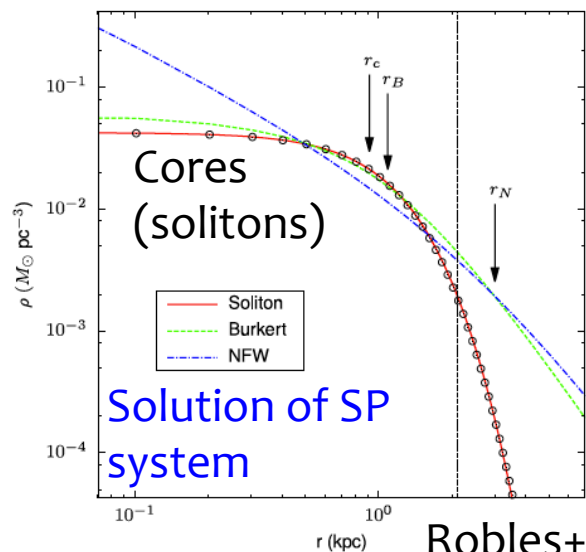
Scalar Field Dark Matter (SFDM) model (review Robles+2013)

Basic Properties:

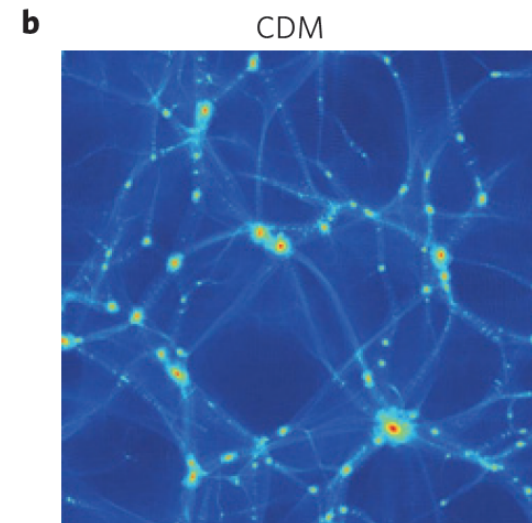
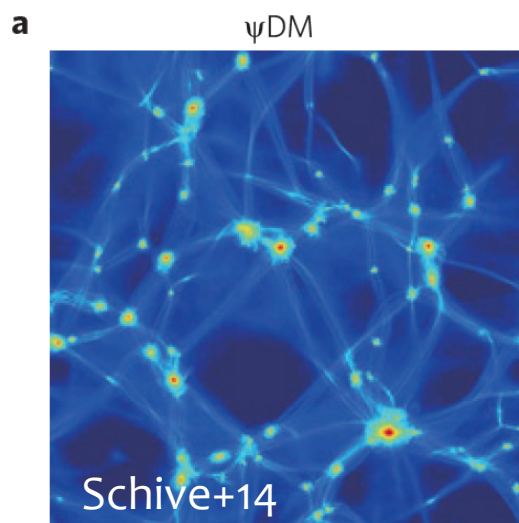
- DM is a spin-0 scalar field of $m_\psi < \sim 10^{-14} \text{ eV}/c^2$ ($m_\psi \sim 10^{-22} \text{ eV}/c^2$)
 - High condensation temperature imply a cosmological BEC
- Compton wavelengths overlap: “particles” are of sizes $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$
- DM candidate: **PSYON**



Discrepancies	CDM	SFDM
Cusp-core issue	Requires baryons	DM only
Satellite abundance	Many halos but no galaxies?	No low mass halos, no gal.!
Too big to fail	MW w disk + baryons	Is it present?



Robles+12,13,15



SFDM: Modeling DM in halos

Analytical solution (Robles & Matos 2012, 2013)

$$\rho(r) \propto |\psi(r)|^2$$

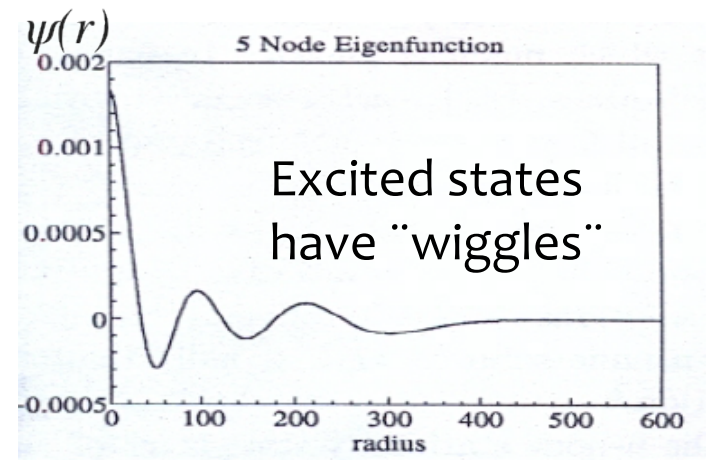
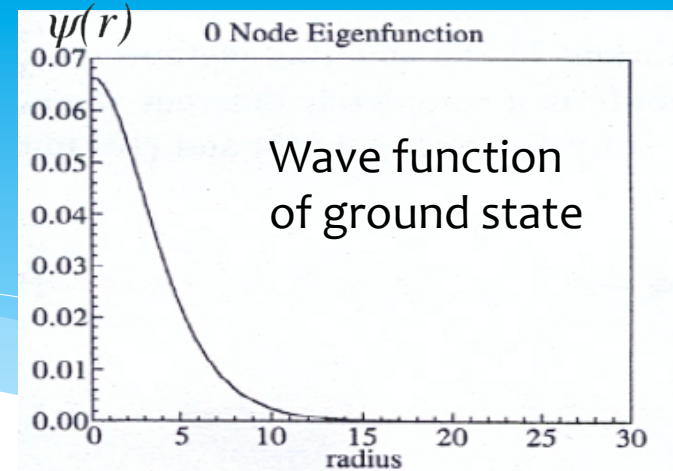
$$\rho_j(r) = \rho_0^j \frac{\sin^2(k_j r)}{(k_j r)^2}, \quad k_j = \pi j / R$$

R_j is halo size: $\rho(r=R)=0$

$$M_j(r) = \frac{2\pi\rho_0}{k_j^2} \left[r - \frac{\sin(2k_j r)}{2k_j} \right]$$

CDM: NFW profile

$$M_{\text{NFW}}(r) = 4\pi\rho_s r_s^3 \left[-\frac{r}{r+r_s} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{r}{r_s}\right) \right]$$

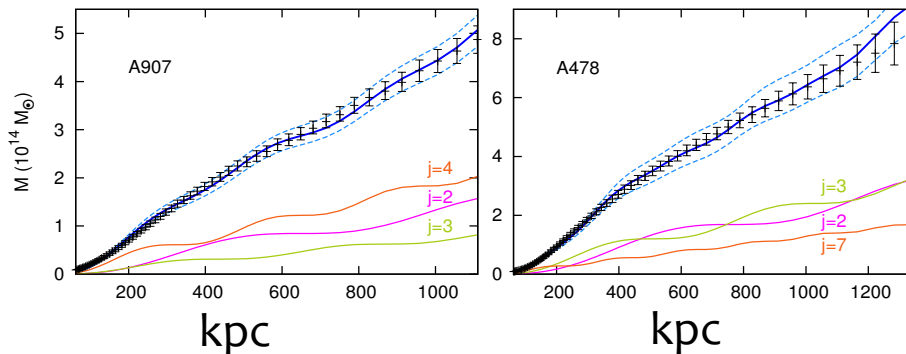
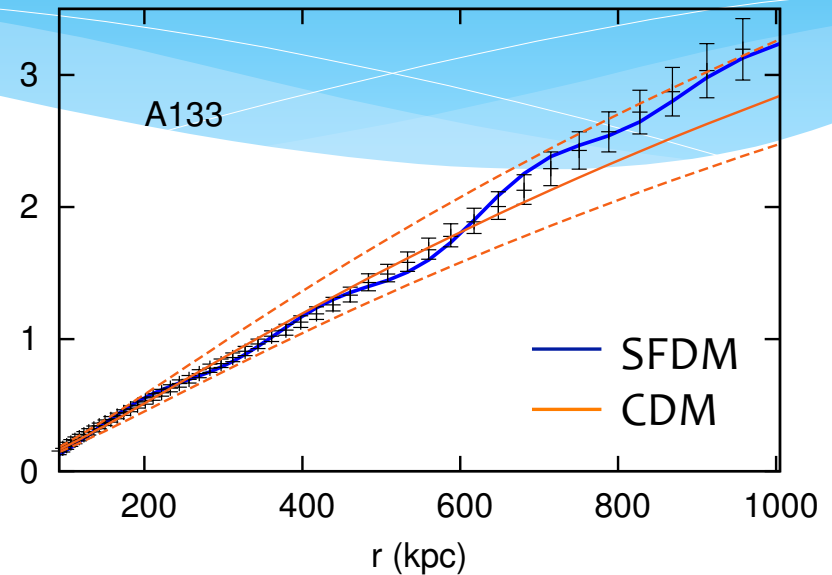
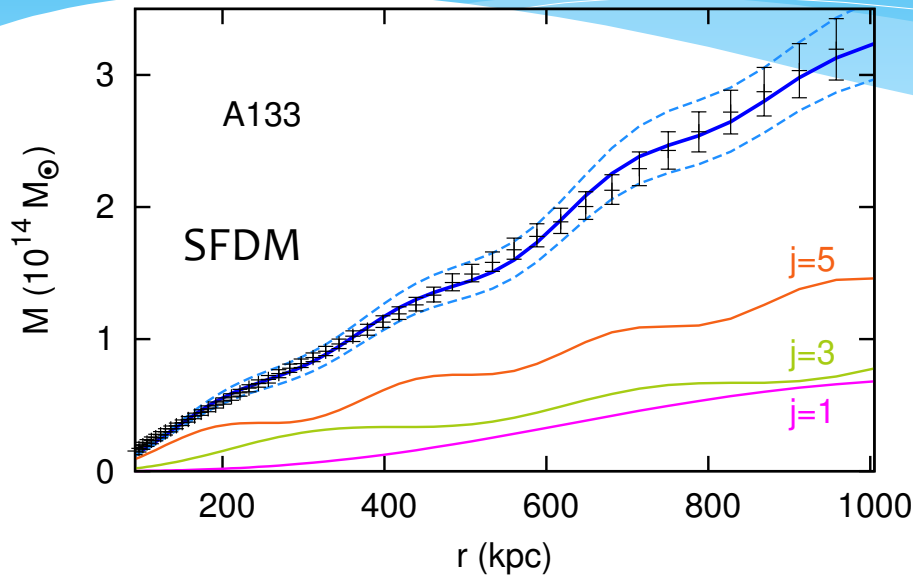


In general we could get a superposition of states

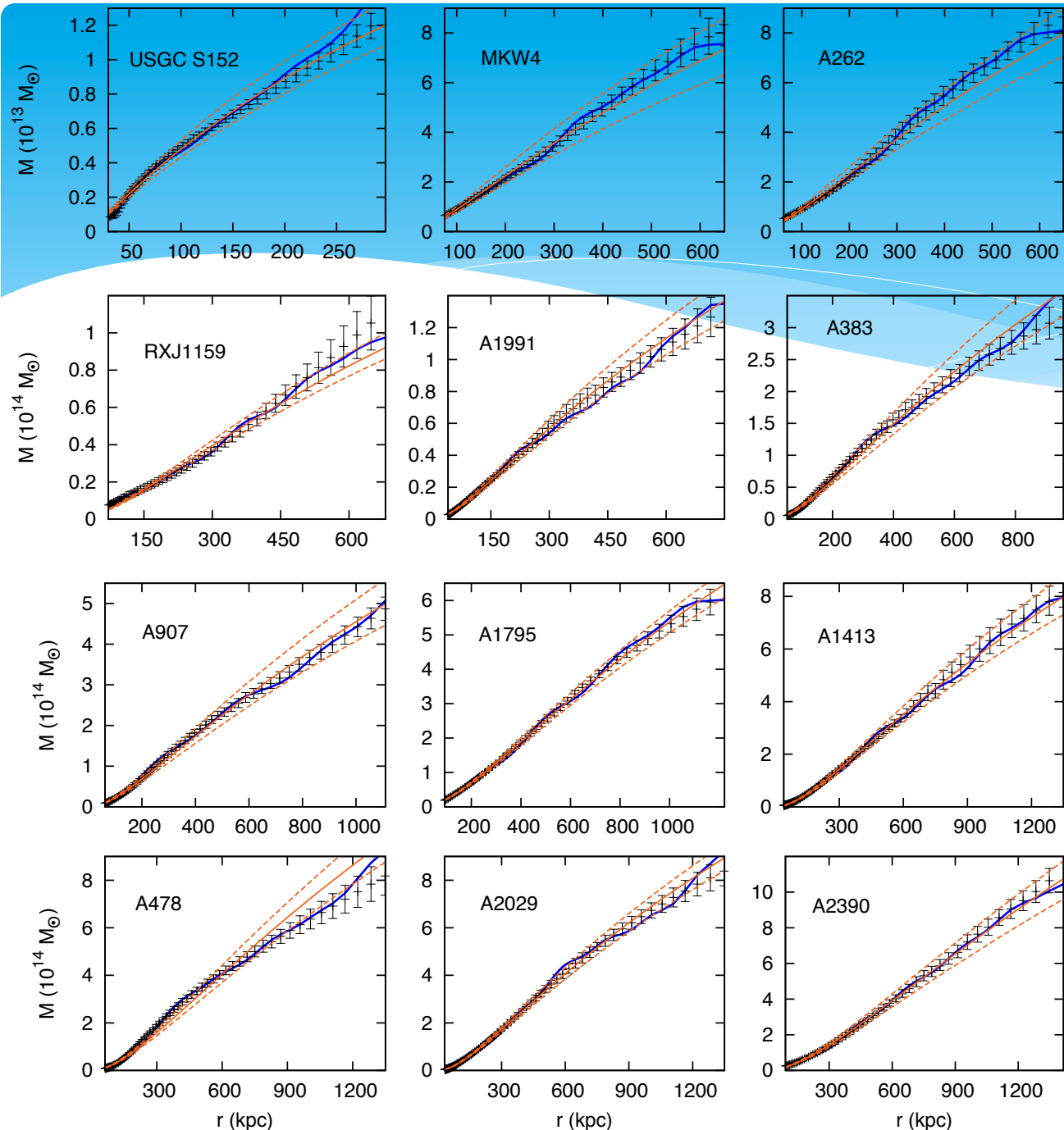
Results: Fits to inferred cluster DM mass

SFDM(Robles,Bernal&Matos16)

CDM (Vikhlinin+06)



- Superposition of states in a halo reproduce the observed DM profile.
- SFDM predicts features in the mass profile & improves the fit.
- Excited states also necessary for large individual galaxies (Robles+13,15)



Main conclusions:

- Excited states of SFDM account for a wide range of Cluster profiles

- Their average contribution is ~60% of the total DM mass

- Mass profile fits in SFDM slightly better than CDM

- Weak lensing could disentangle these models