Title: The First Stars in the Universe as Dark Matter Laboratories

Speakers: Cosmin Ilie

Collection: Dark Matter, First Light

Date: February 26, 2024 - 11:00 AM

URL: https://pirsa.org/24020070

The First Stars in the Universe as Dark Matter Laboratories

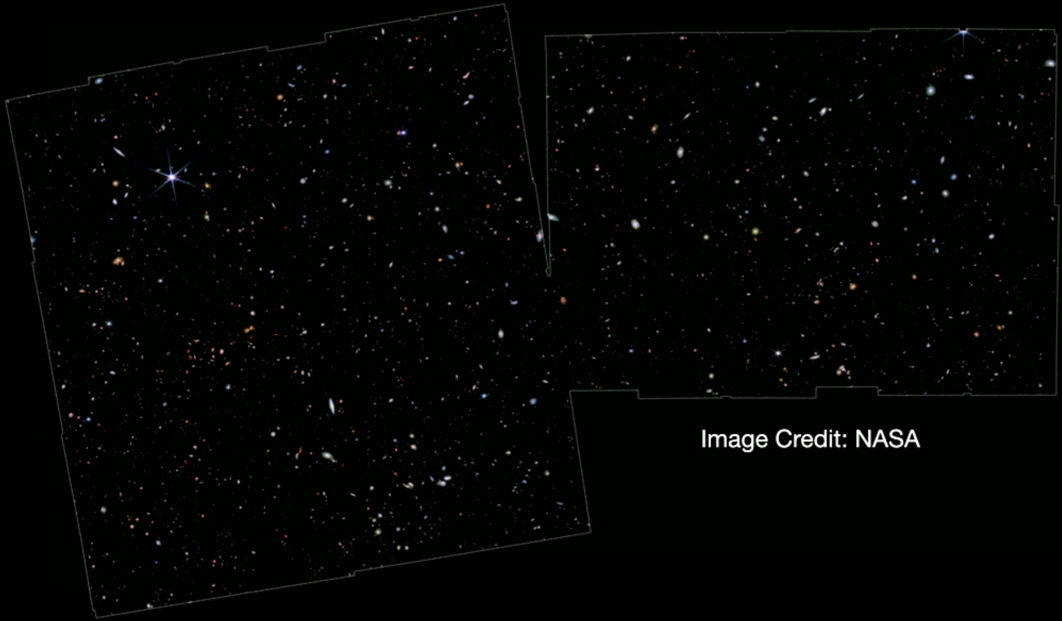
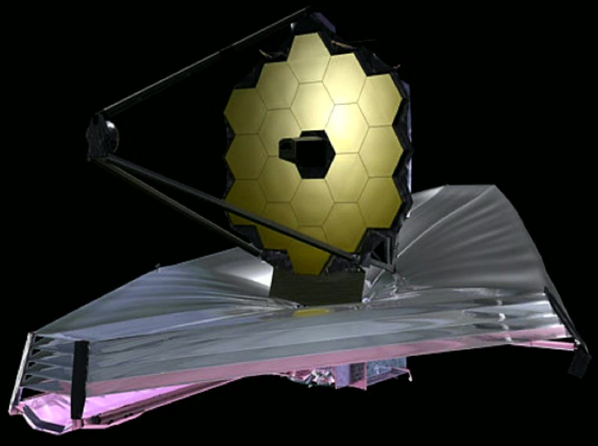
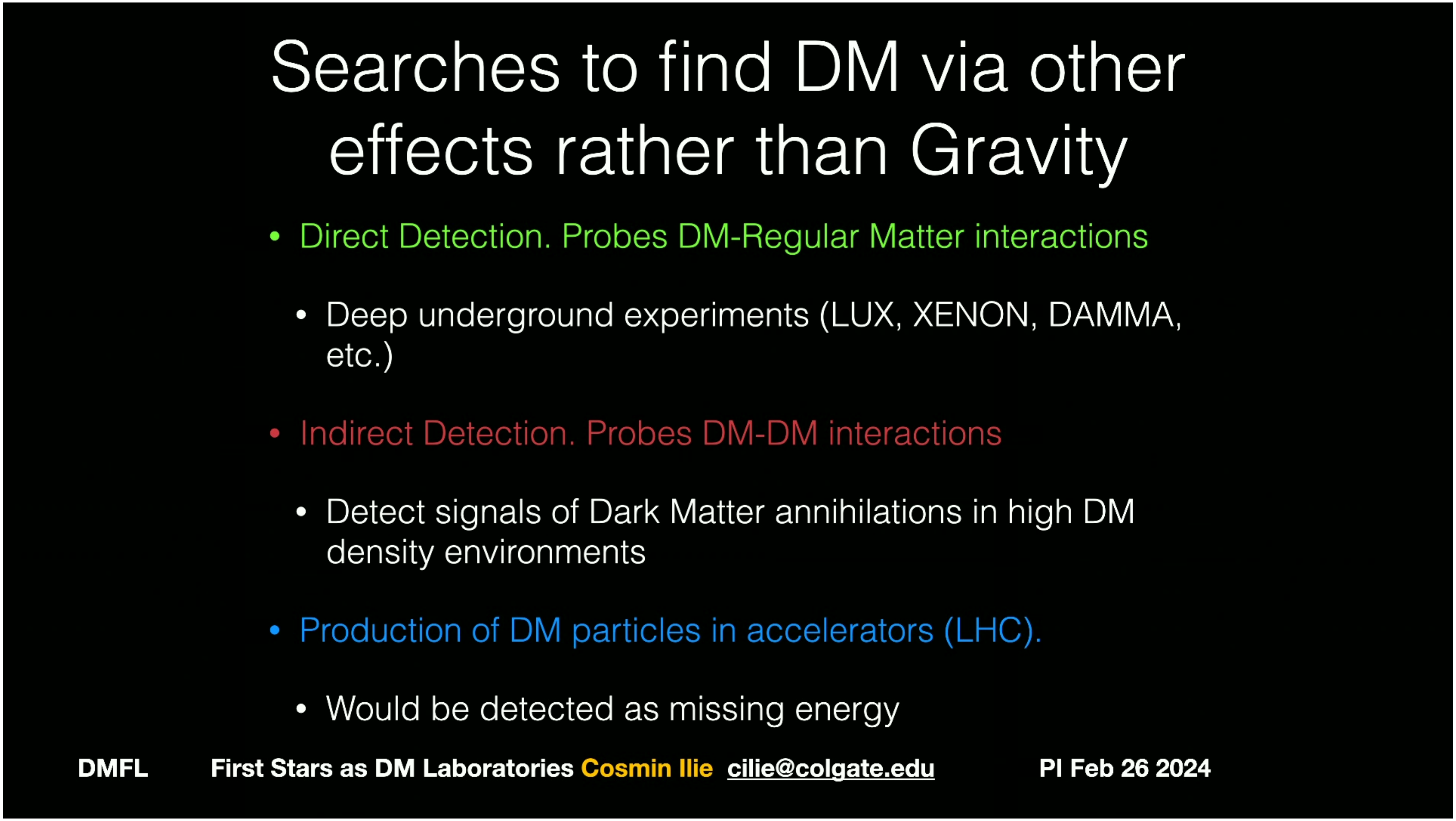


Image Credit: NASA





Searches to find DM via other effects rather than Gravity

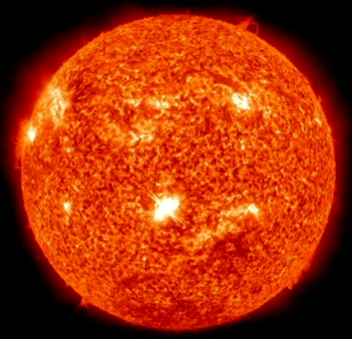
- Direct Detection. Probes DM-Regular Matter interactions
  - Deep underground experiments (LUX, XENON, DAMMA, etc.)
- Indirect Detection. Probes DM-DM interactions
  - Detect signals of Dark Matter annihilations in high DM density environments
- Production of DM particles in accelerators (LHC).
  - Would be detected as missing energy

DMFL **First Stars as DM Laboratories Cosmin Ilie** **cilie@colgate.edu** **PI Feb 26 2024**

Astrophysical Objects as DM Probes

Earth

Moon

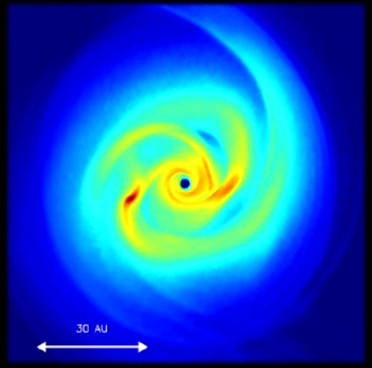


Sun

Neutron Stars

Exoplanets

White Dwarfs

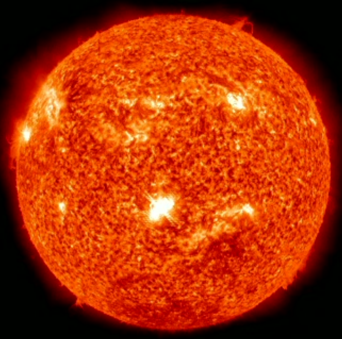


The First Stars

Astrophysical Objects as DM Probes

Earth

Moon



Sun

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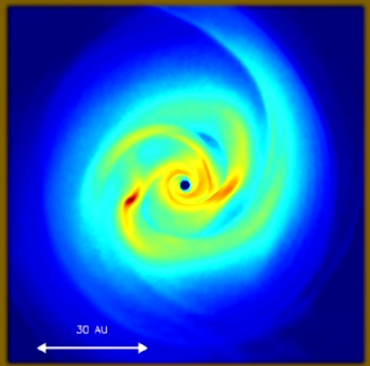


The First Stars

The first Stars, bird's-eye view

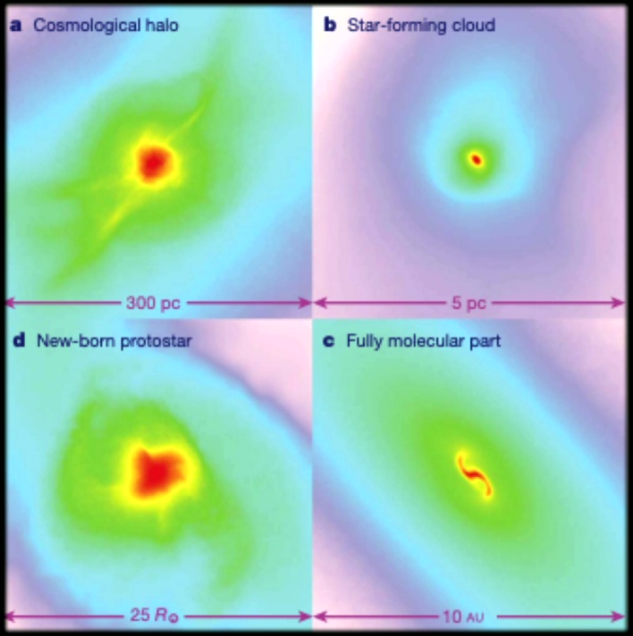


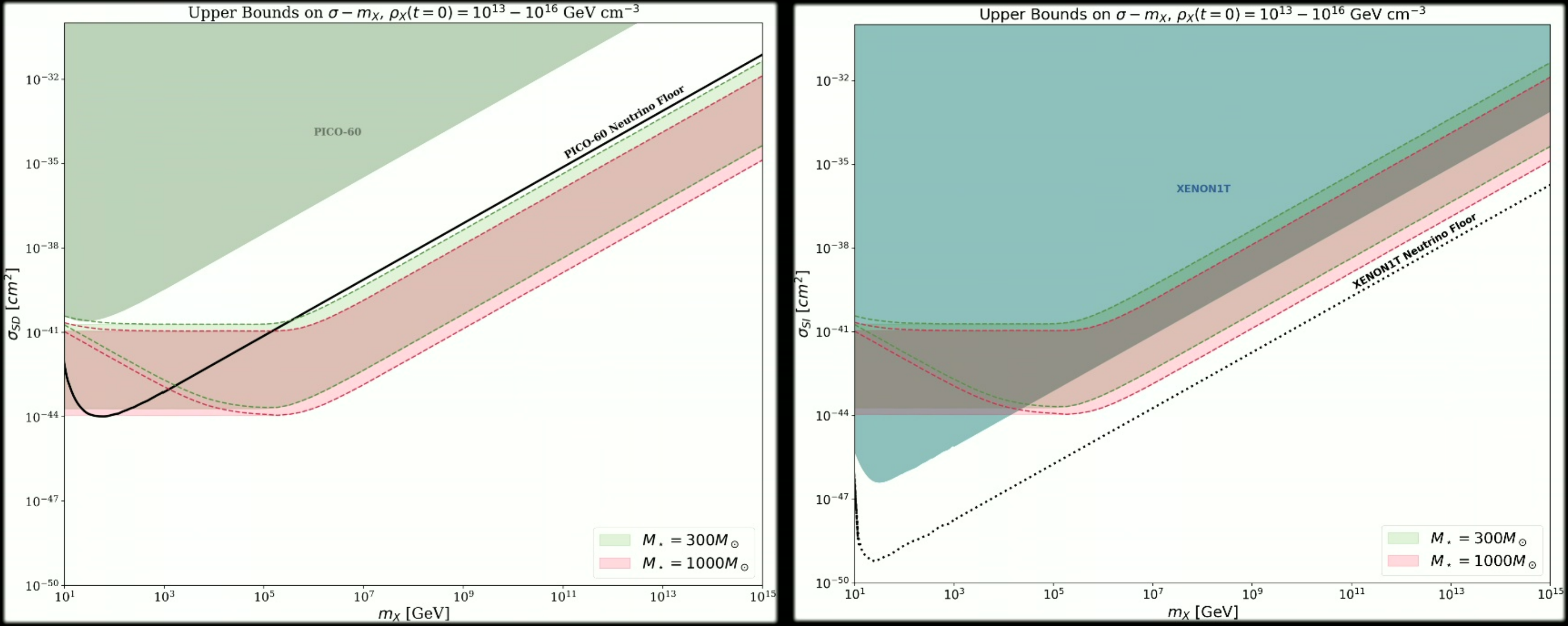
Figure From: Bromm et al. Nature 459 (2009)

- The form at high redshift (z~10-40) from pristine BBN H and He gas
- In very DM rich environments, at the center of DM microhalos
- Usually in isolation, or with few companions
- They can grow as massive as $1000M_\odot$ (Population III aka PopIII stars: zero metallicity stars powered by H fusion)

PopulationIII stars as DM probes

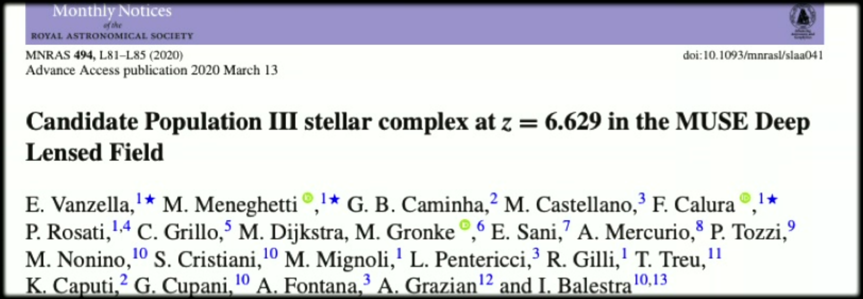
Bounds from imposing sub-Eddington Luminosity:

$$L_{DM}(M_\star, R_\star; DM\ params) \leq L_{Edd}(M_\star) - L_{nuc}(M_\star)$$



Ilie et al. PhysRevD.104.123031 (2021) (arXiv: 2009.11474)

PopIII stars Observational Status



Monthly Notices of the ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

MNRAS **494,** L81–L85 (2020)
Advance Access publication 2020 March 13

doi:10.1093/mnrasl/slaa041

Candidate Population III stellar complex at $z = 6.629$ in the MUSE Deep Lensed Field

E. Vanzella,[1★] M. Meneghetti,[1★] G. B. Caminha,[2] M. Castellano,[3] F. Calura,[1★] P. Rosati,[1,4] C. Grillo,[5] M. Dijkstra, M. Gronke,[6] E. Sani,[7] A. Mercurio,[8] P. Tozzi,[9] M. Nonino,[10] S. Cristiani,[10] M. Mignoli,[1] L. Pentericci,[3] R. Gilli,[1] T. Treu,[11] K. Caputi,[2] G. Cupani,[10] A. Fontana,[3] A. Grazian[12] and I. Balestra[10,13]

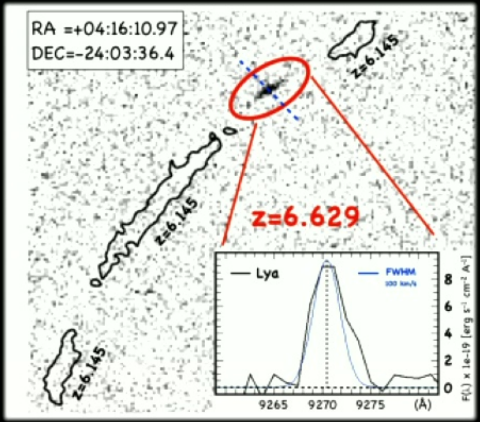
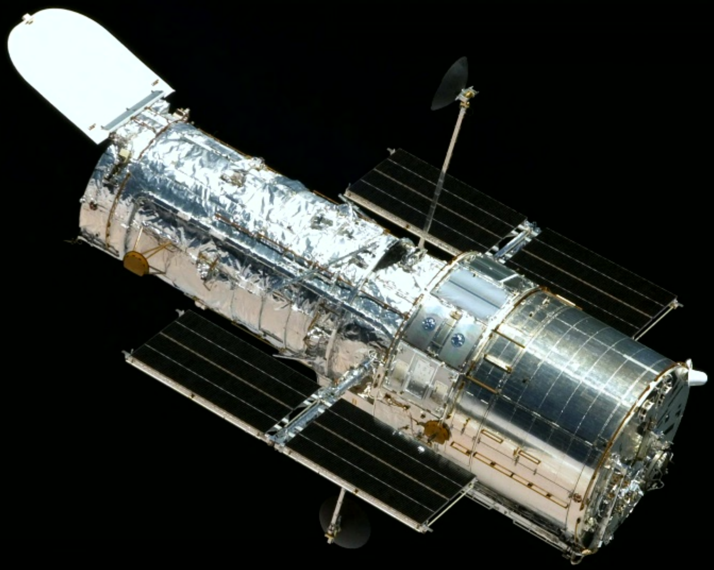
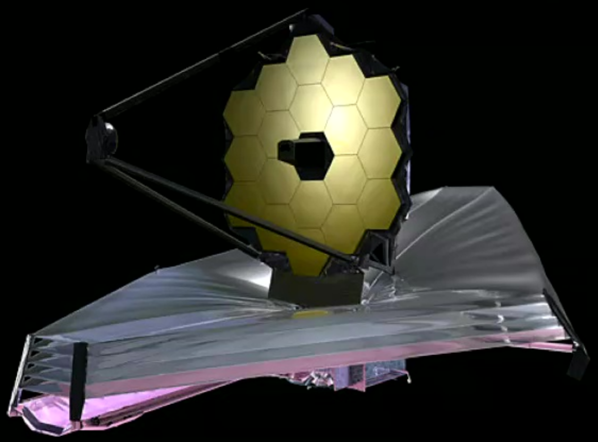


Fig. From Vanzella et al. MNRAS Lett. 294 (2020)

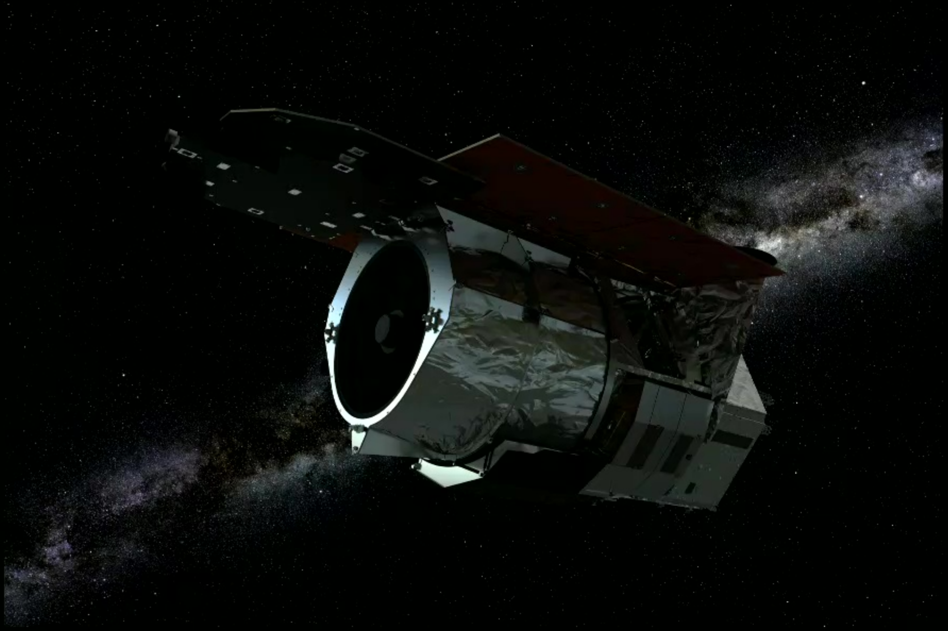


Hubble Space Telescope. Image credit: NASA

Observational Prospects

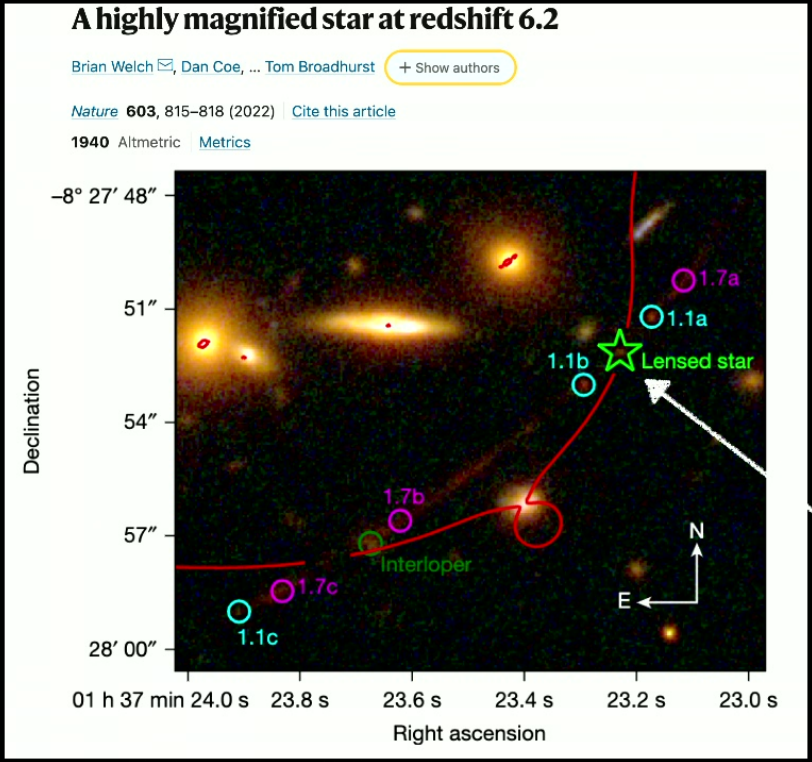


JWST



Roman (WFIRST)

PopIII stars Observational Status



A highly magnified star at redshift 6.2

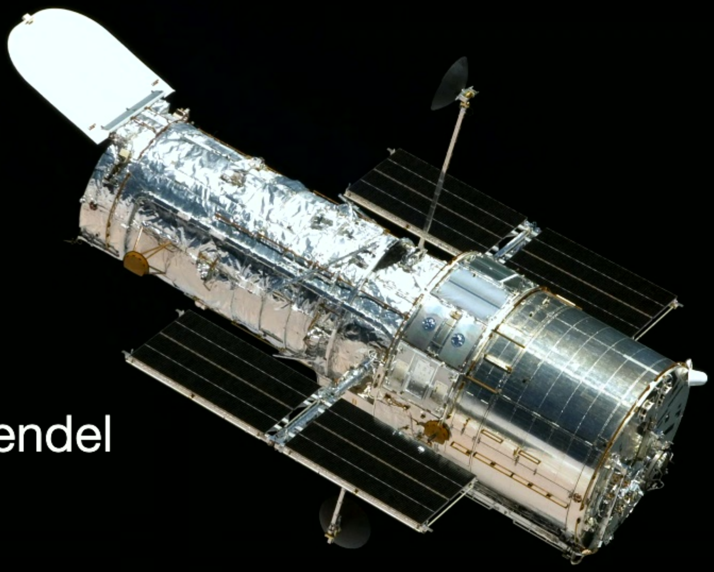
Brian Welch, Dan Coe, … Tom Broadhurst + Show authors

Nature **603**, 815–818 (2022) Cite this article

1940 Altmetric Metrics

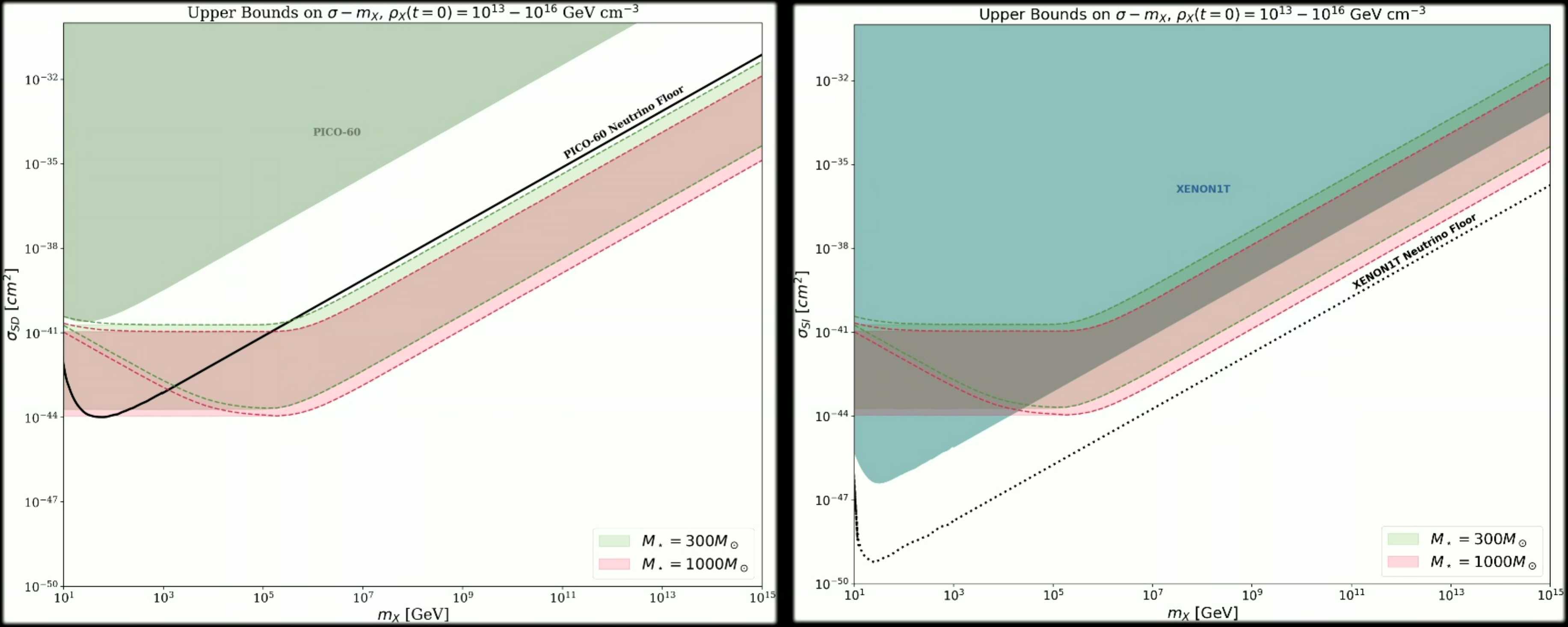
Fig. From Welch et al. Nature **603**, 815-818 (2022)

Earendel



Hubble Space Telescope. Image credit: NASA

Why are PopIII stars such powerful DM probes?

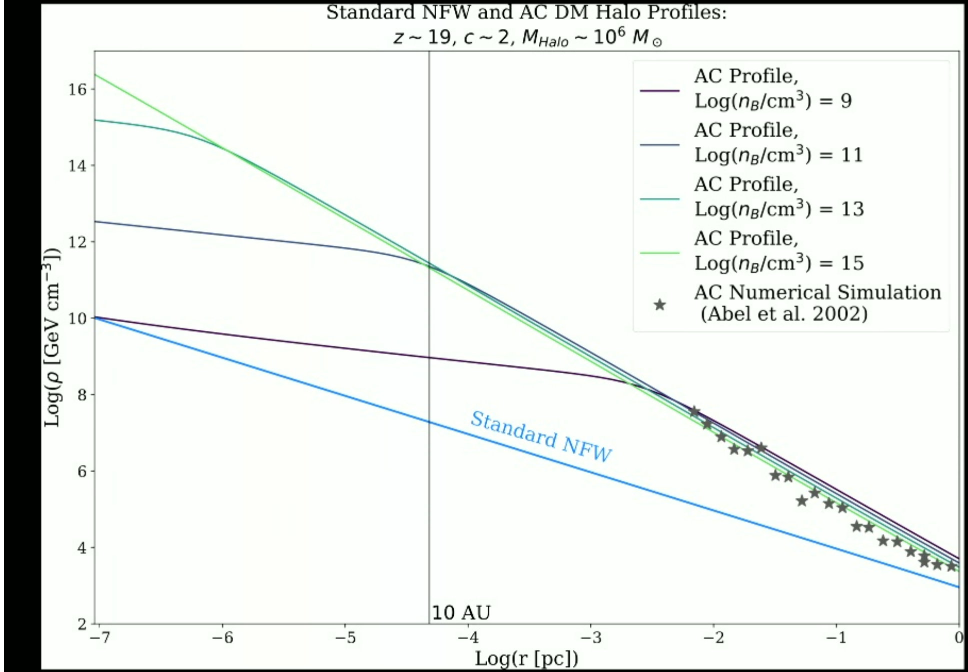


Ilie et al. PhysRevD.104.123031 (2021) (arXiv: 2009.11474)

Why are PopIII stars such powerful DM probes?

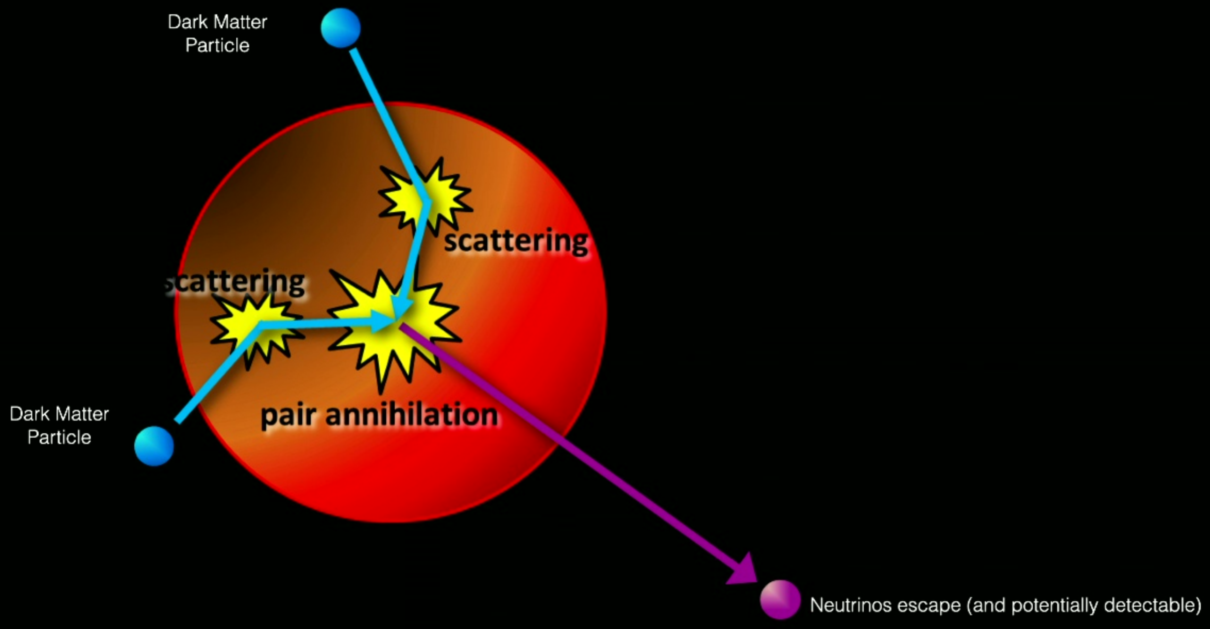
- They form in very DM rich environments (at the center of high z DM halos)
- They are quite large, and, as such, great Dark Matter “captors”
- They shine close to the Eddington limit even if one includes only nuclear fusion power

DM Densities enhancement: AdiabaticCompression


Standard NFW and AC DM Halo Profiles:
$z \sim 19$, $c \sim 2$, $M_{Halo} \sim 10^6\ M_\odot$

Blumenthal AC formalism vs Abel et al Science (2002) Simulation

A Star burning Captured Dark Matter



Dark Matter Particle

scattering

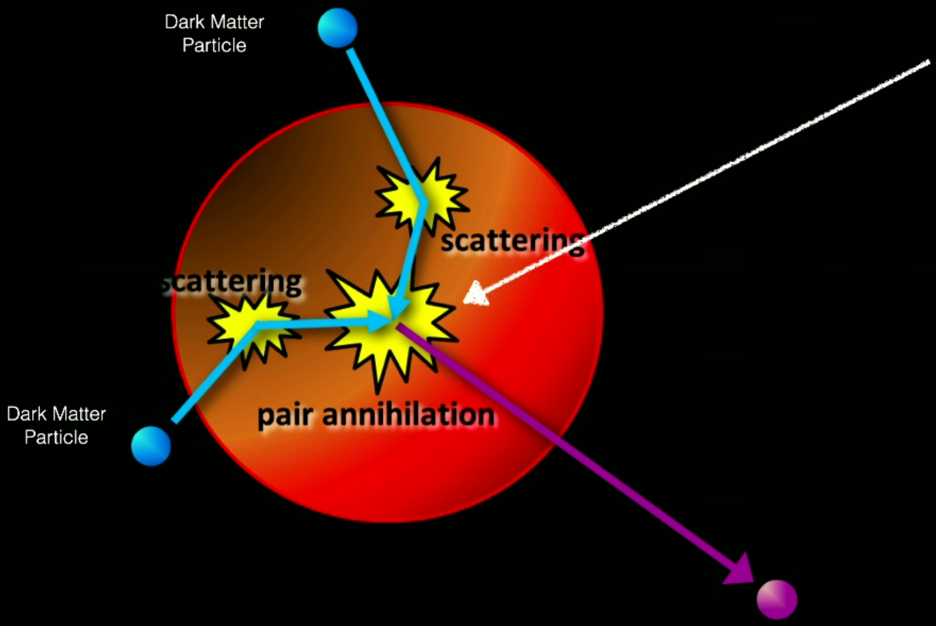
scattering

pair annihilation

Dark Matter Particle

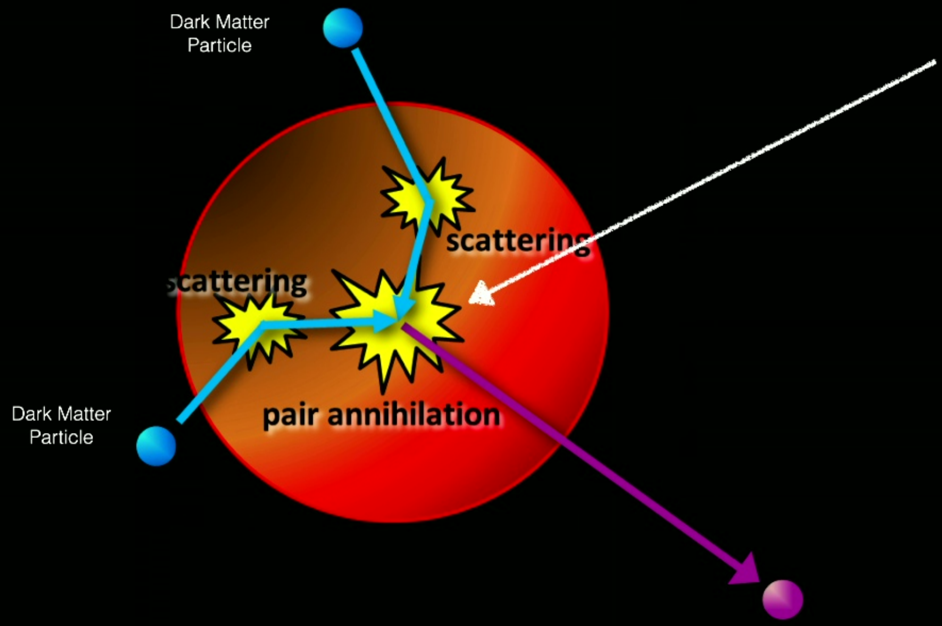
Neutrinos escape (and potentially detectable)

A Star burning Captured Dark Matter



DM Luminosity can increase brightness

A Star burning Captured Dark Matter

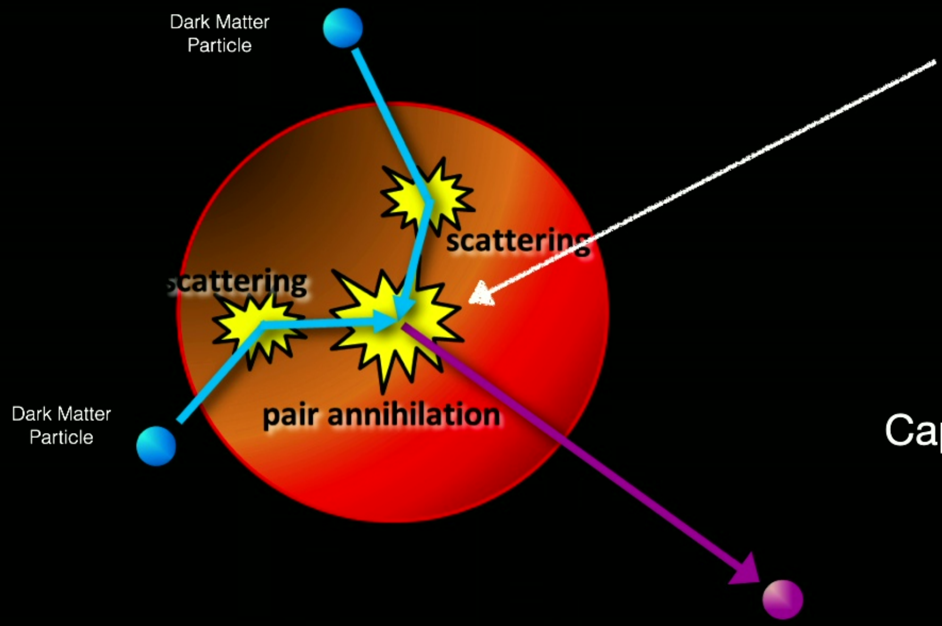


DM Luminosity can increase brightness

$$L_{DM} = f \cdot \Gamma_A \cdot m_X$$

$$\Gamma_A \xrightarrow[\text{Capture-Annihilation Equilibrium}]{\text{2 Captured DM annihilated each event}} \frac{C}{2}$$

A Star burning Captured Dark Matter



DM Luminosity can increase brightness

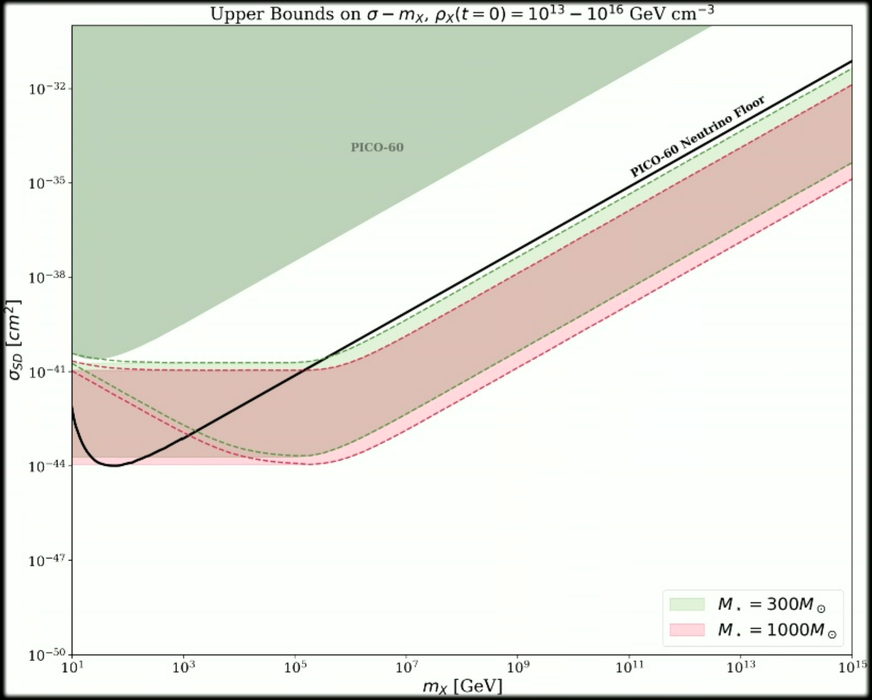
$$L_{DM} = f \cdot \Gamma_A \cdot m_X$$

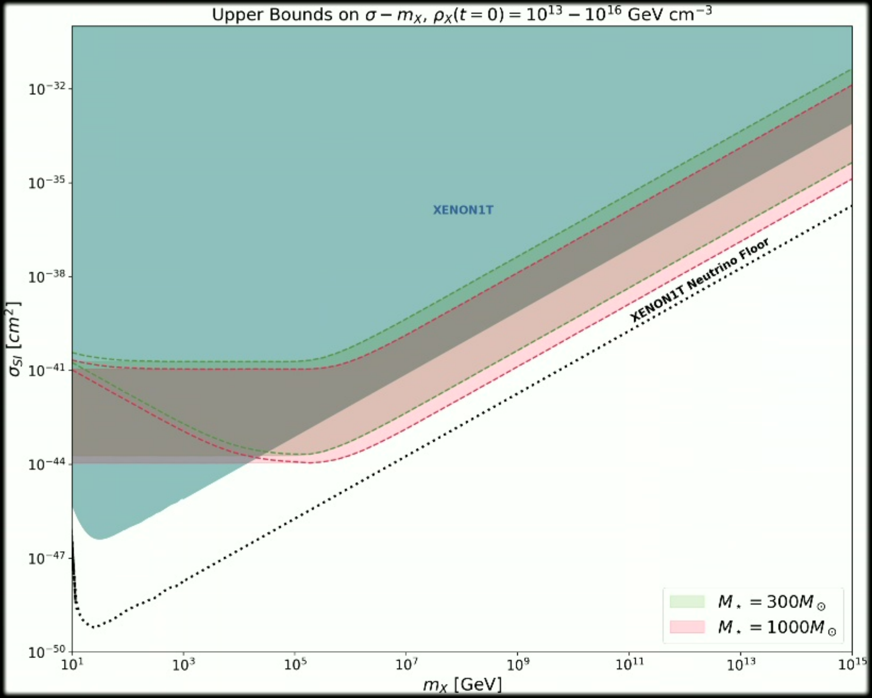
Capture & Annihilation $\downarrow$ Equilibrium

$$\boxed{L_{DM} \propto C_{tot} \propto \sigma \times \rho_X}$$

Bounds from imposing sub-Eddington Luminosity:

$$L_{DM}(M_\star, R_\star; DM\ params) \leq L_{Edd}(M_\star) - L_{nuc}(M_\star)$$





Conclusion for PopIII stars as DM probes

- PopIII stars could tell us about what DM cannot be

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The first Stars, bird's-eye view

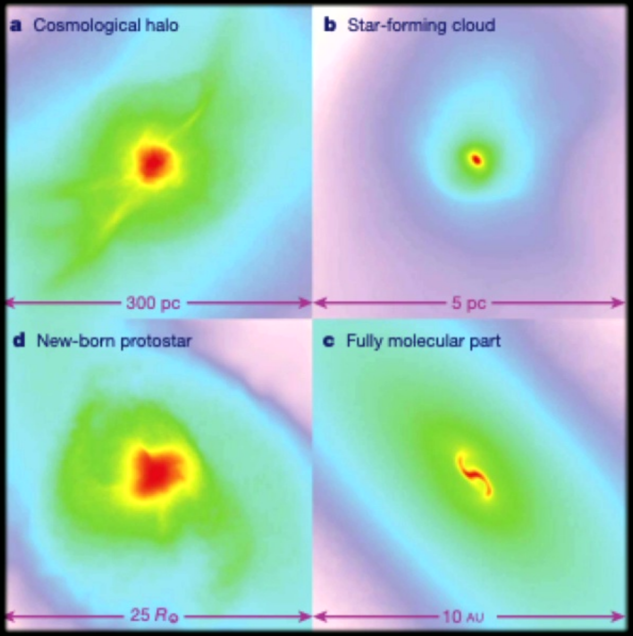


Figure From: Bromm et al. Nature 459 (2009)

- The form at high redshift (z~10-40) from pristine BBN H and He gas
- In very DM rich environments, at the center of DM microhalos
- Usually in isolation, or with few companions
- DM annihilations can lead to formation of Dark Stars (DS) powered solely by DM annihilations [Spolyar, Freese, Gondolo PRL 2007]

The three conditions for the formation of a Dark Star

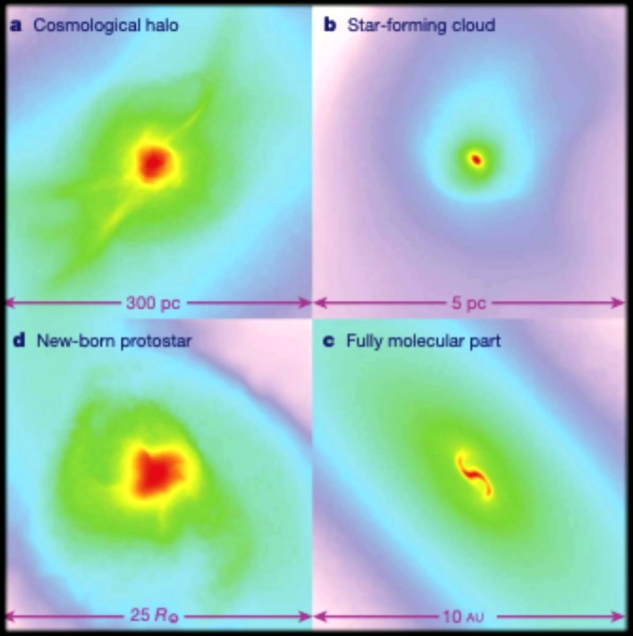
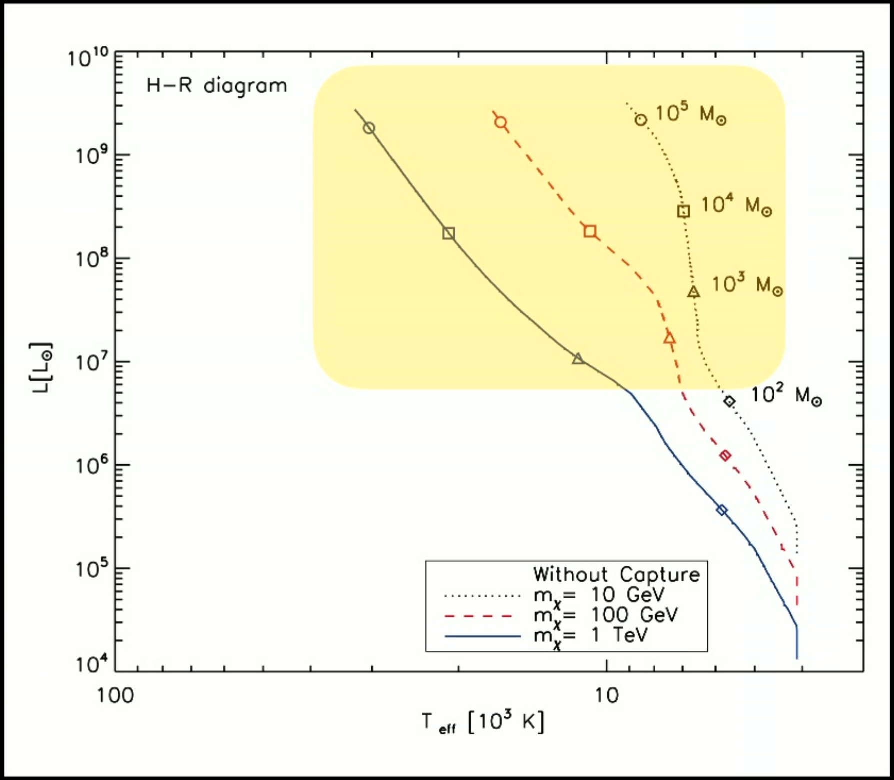


Figure From: Bromm et al. Nature 459 (2009)

- Sufficiently high DM densities
- Poor cooling mechanisms for the collapsing molecular cloud
- DM annihilation products can thermalize efficiently with the baryons in the cloud

Growth of DS to Supermassive Status: via Extended AC

- In triaxial DM halos (expected from simulations) a large population DM orbits are centrophilic (chaotic and box orbits)
- Those orbits can continue to supply DM to provide a heat source for the DS for a prologued time



Freese, CI, Spolyar, et al. 2010 ApJ

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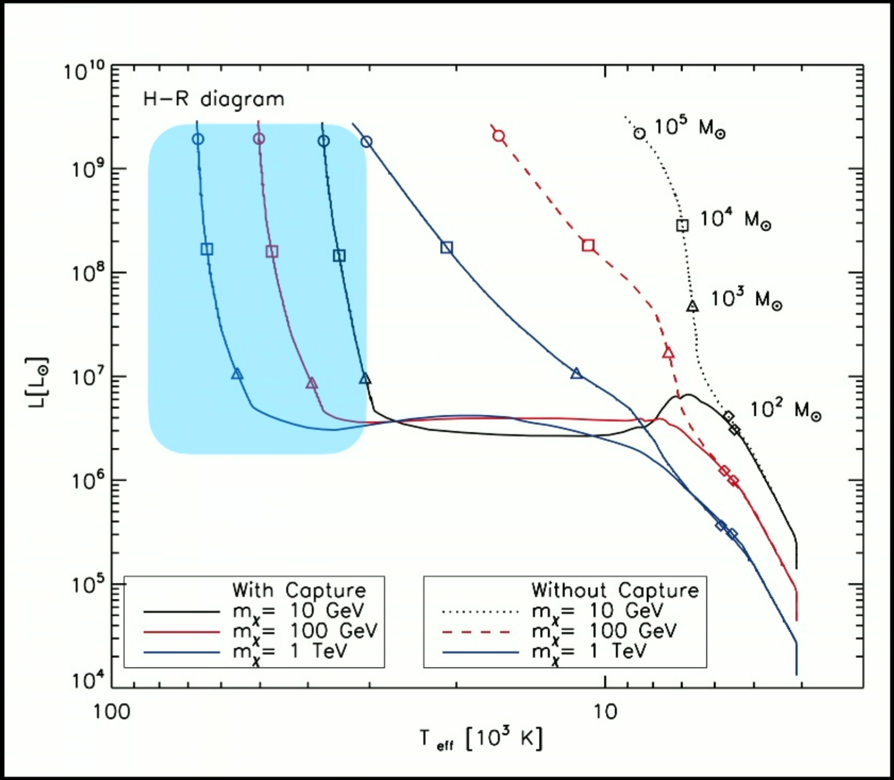
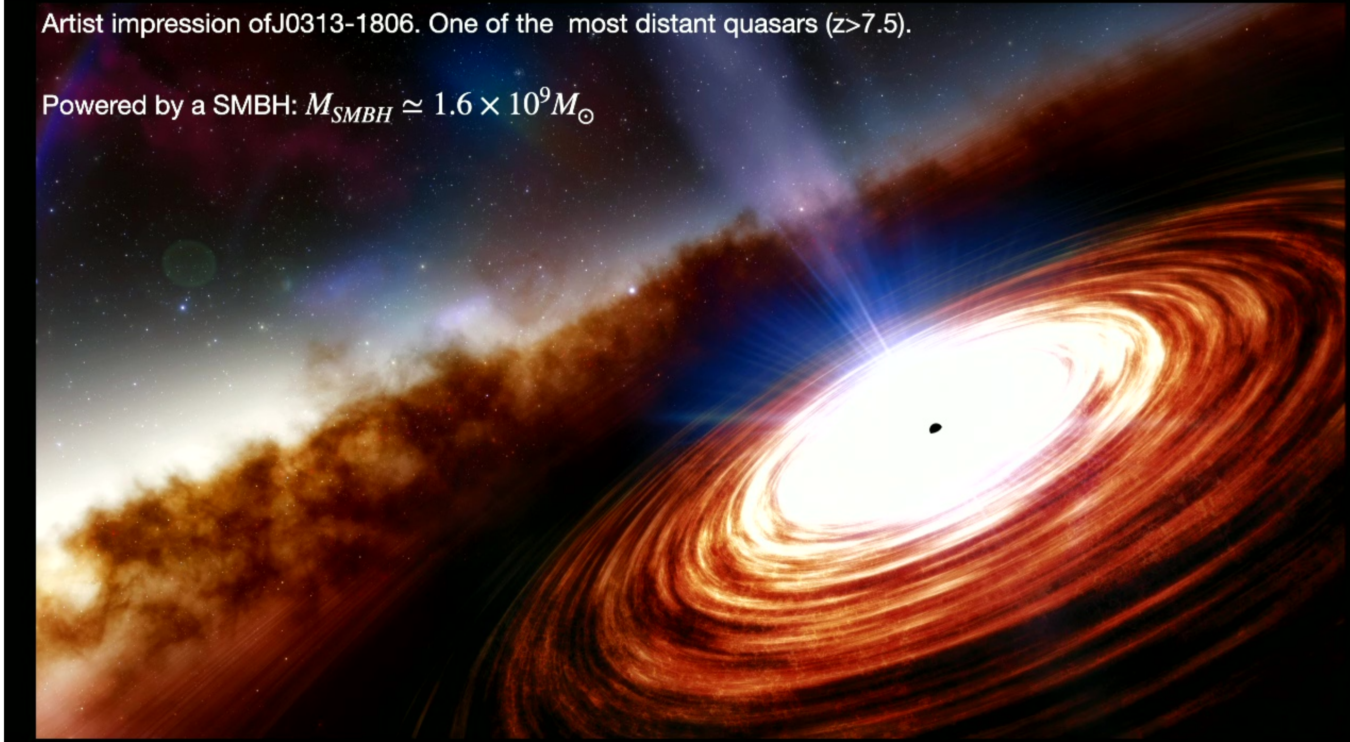
Growth of DS to Supermassive Status: via DM capture

- If DM interacts with baryons inside a star it can get trapped (Captured)
- Same basic physics as that exploited by Direct Detection experiments: elastic collisions of DM with nuclei
- Plot on Right for the assumes $\rho_\chi \sigma = 10^{14}$ GeVcm$^{-3} \times 10^{-40}$cm^2



Freese, CI, Spolyar, et al. 2010 ApJ

Observational puzzles SMDS can solve



Artist impression ofJ0313-1806. One of the most distant quasars (z>7.5).

Powered by a SMBH: $M_{SMBH} \simeq 1.6 \times 10^9 M_\odot$

Image Credit: NOIRLab/NSF/AURA/J. da Silva

- The many Supermassive Black Holes powering observed quasars at z>6 for which either a heavy seed is necessary, or sustained Super Eddington Accretion.

SMDS solution to the UHZ1 puzzle

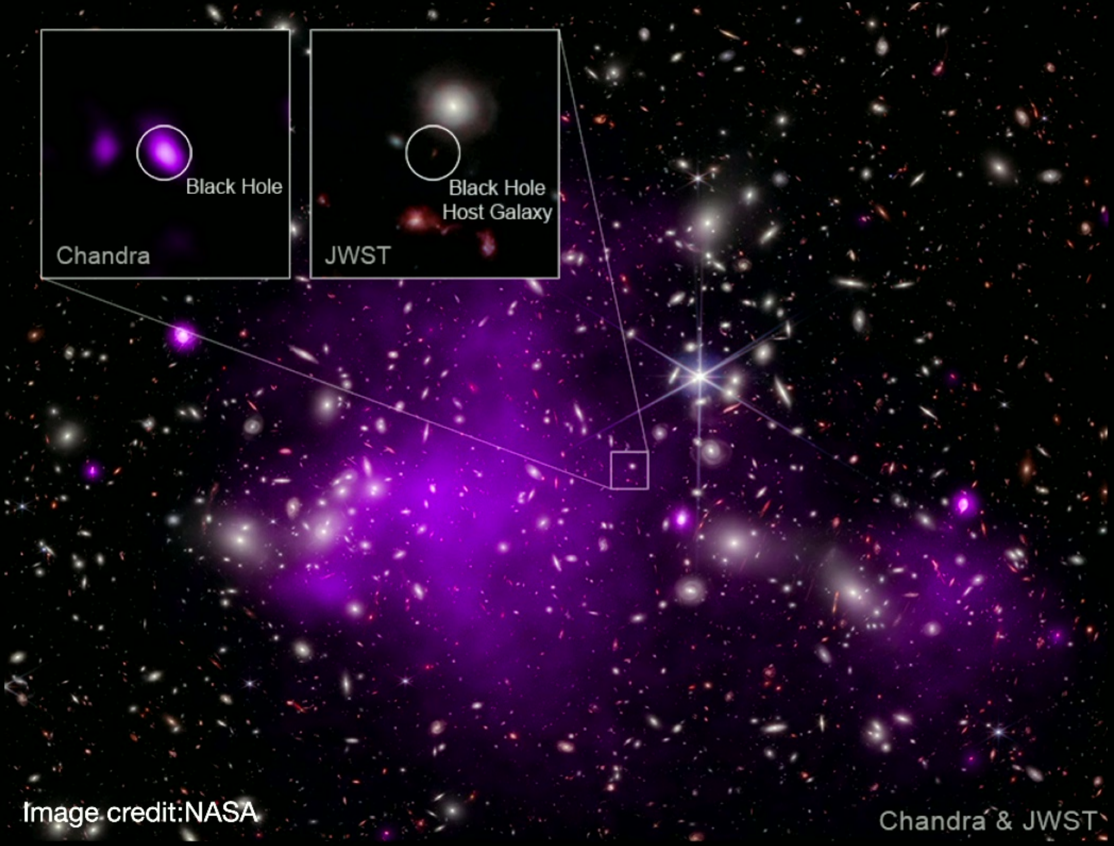


Image credit:NASA

- UHZ1: a system at z~10
- Observed with JWST/ Chandra
- Contains a quasar of powered by a BH $\sim 10^7 M_\odot$
- Significant stellar population, $M_\star \sim 10^7 M_\odot$

SMDS solution to the UHZ1 puzzle

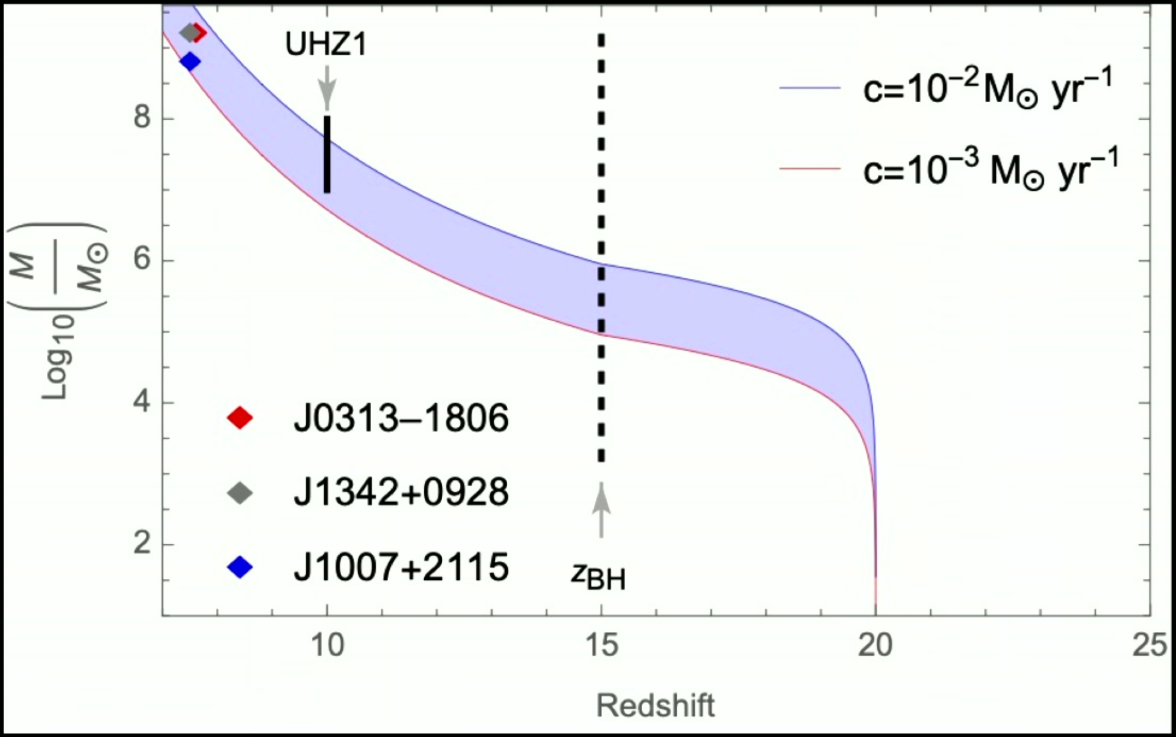


Figure from: CI et al. ArXiV: 2312.13837

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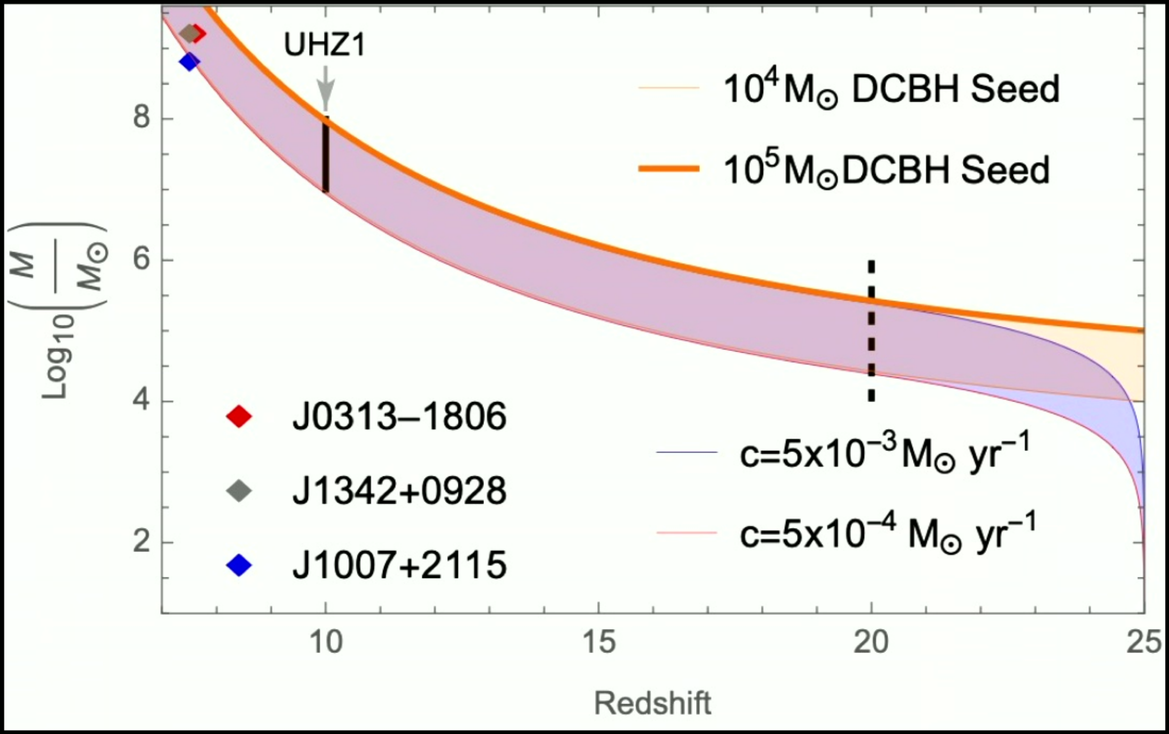
SMDS vs DCBH solution to the UHZ1 puzzle



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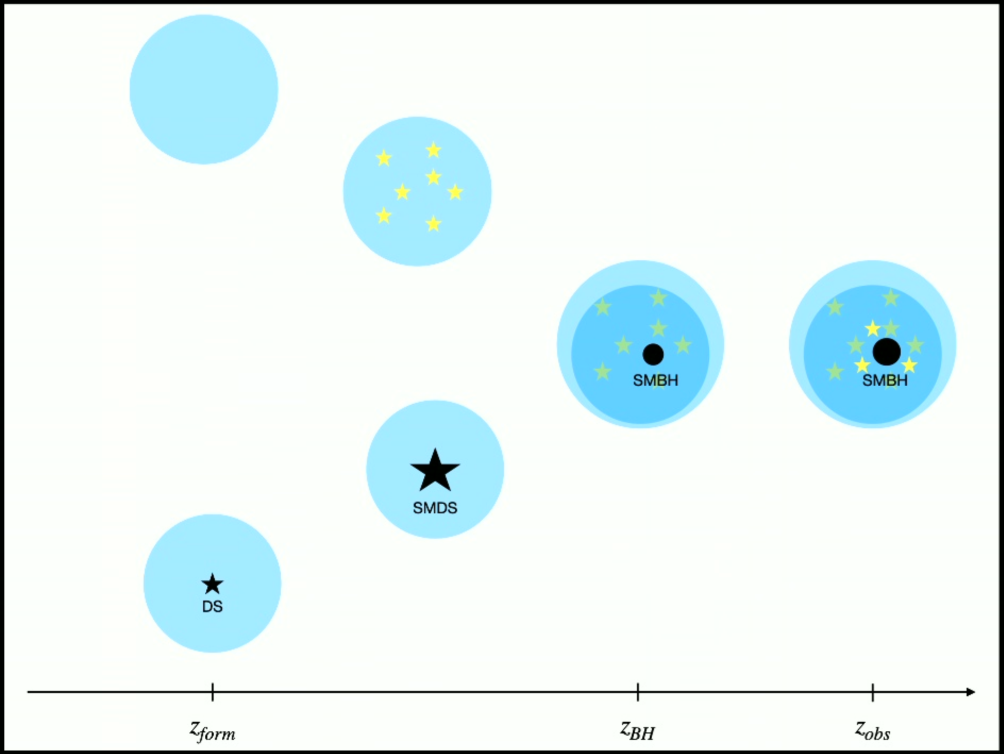

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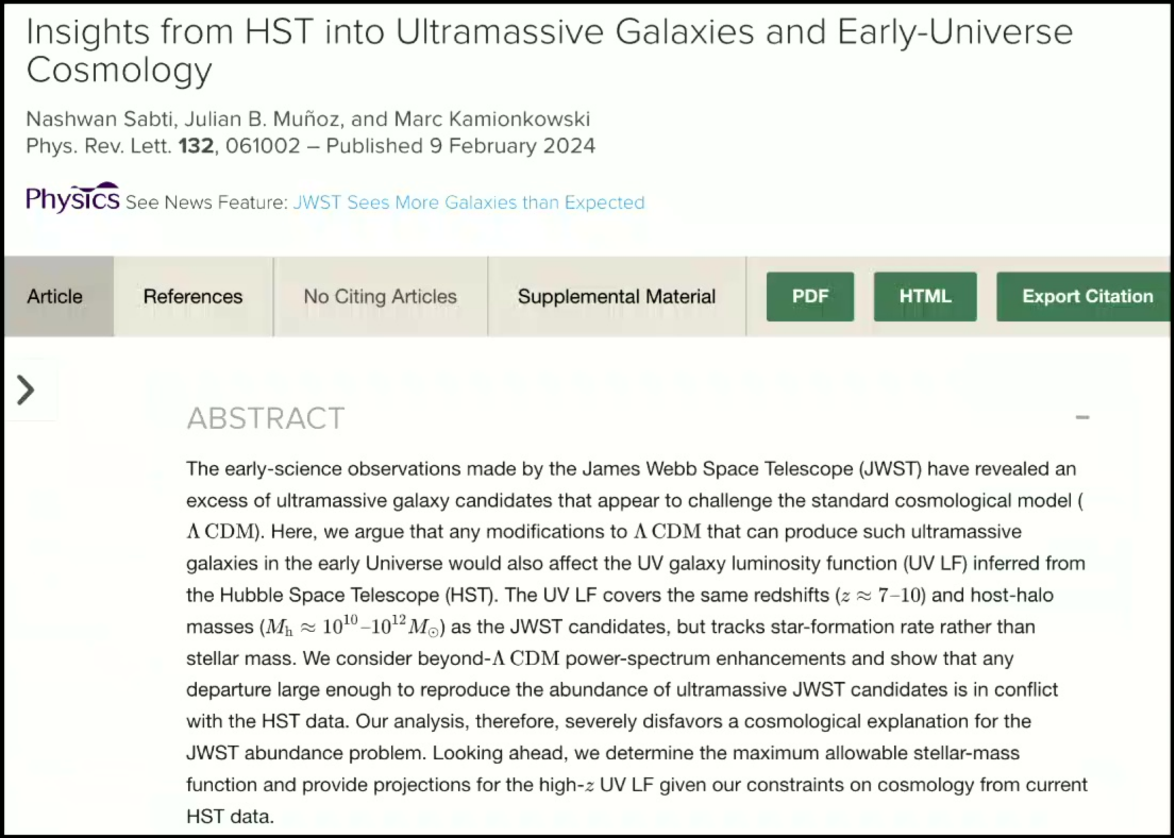
JWST Observational motivations for SMDS



Insights from HST into Ultramassive Galaxies and Early-Universe Cosmology

Nashwan Sabti, Julian B. Muñoz, and Marc Kamionkowski
Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 061002 – Published 9 February 2024

Physics See News Feature: JWST Sees More Galaxies than Expected

ABSTRACT

The early-science observations made by the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) have revealed an excess of ultramassive galaxy candidates that appear to challenge the standard cosmological model (Λ CDM). Here, we argue that any modifications to Λ CDM that can produce such ultramassive galaxies in the early Universe would also affect the UV galaxy luminosity function (UV LF) inferred from the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). The UV LF covers the same redshifts ($z \approx 7\text{–}10$) and host-halo masses ($M_{\mathrm{h}} \approx 10^{10}\text{–}10^{12} M_{\odot}$) as the JWST candidates, but tracks star-formation rate rather than stellar mass. We consider beyond-Λ CDM power-spectrum enhancements and show that any departure large enough to reproduce the abundance of ultramassive JWST candidates is in conflict with the HST data. Our analysis, therefore, severely disfavors a cosmological explanation for the JWST abundance problem. Looking ahead, we determine the maximum allowable stellar-mass function and provide projections for the high-z UV LF given our constraints on cosmology from current HST data.

- "Universe breaker" type "galaxies:" too many too massive too soon
- They would require almost 100% efficiency of gas to star conversion.
- HST data highly disfavors LCDM modifications as a solution to this puzzle

JWST Observational motivations for SMDS

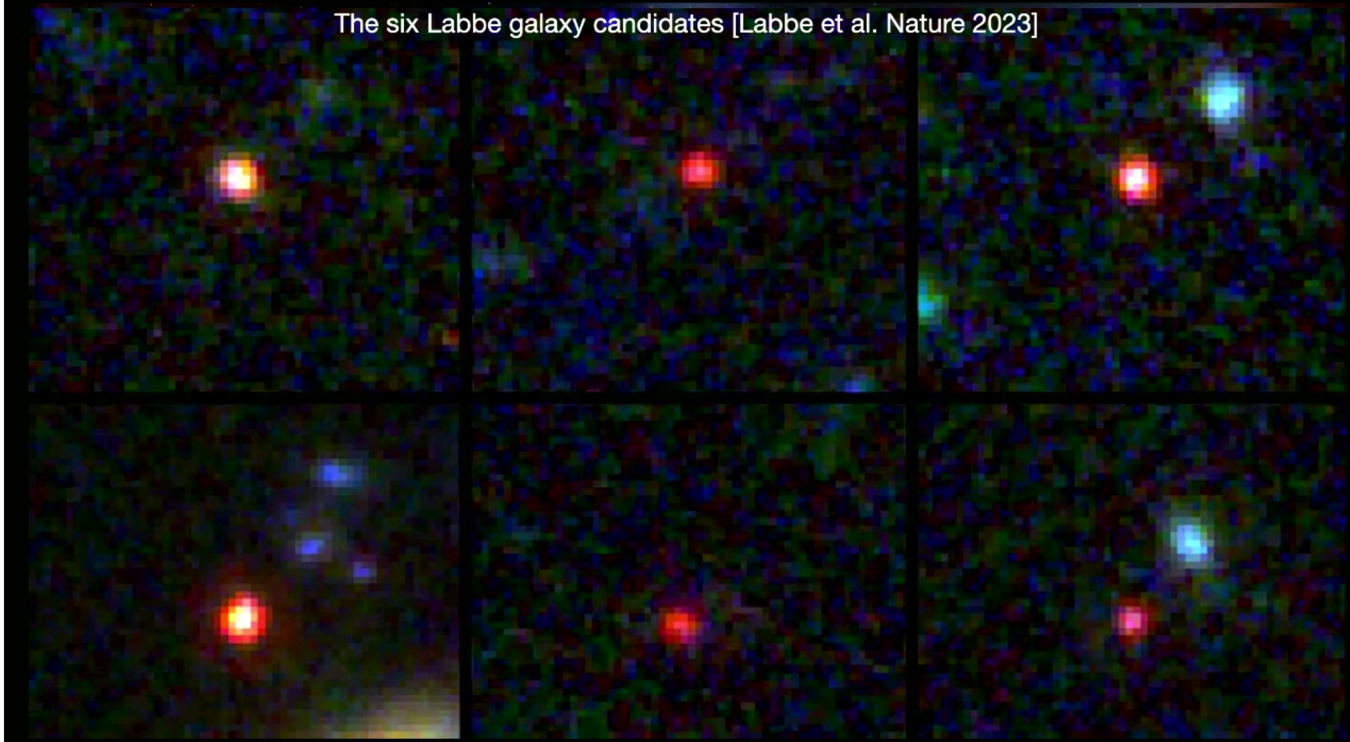
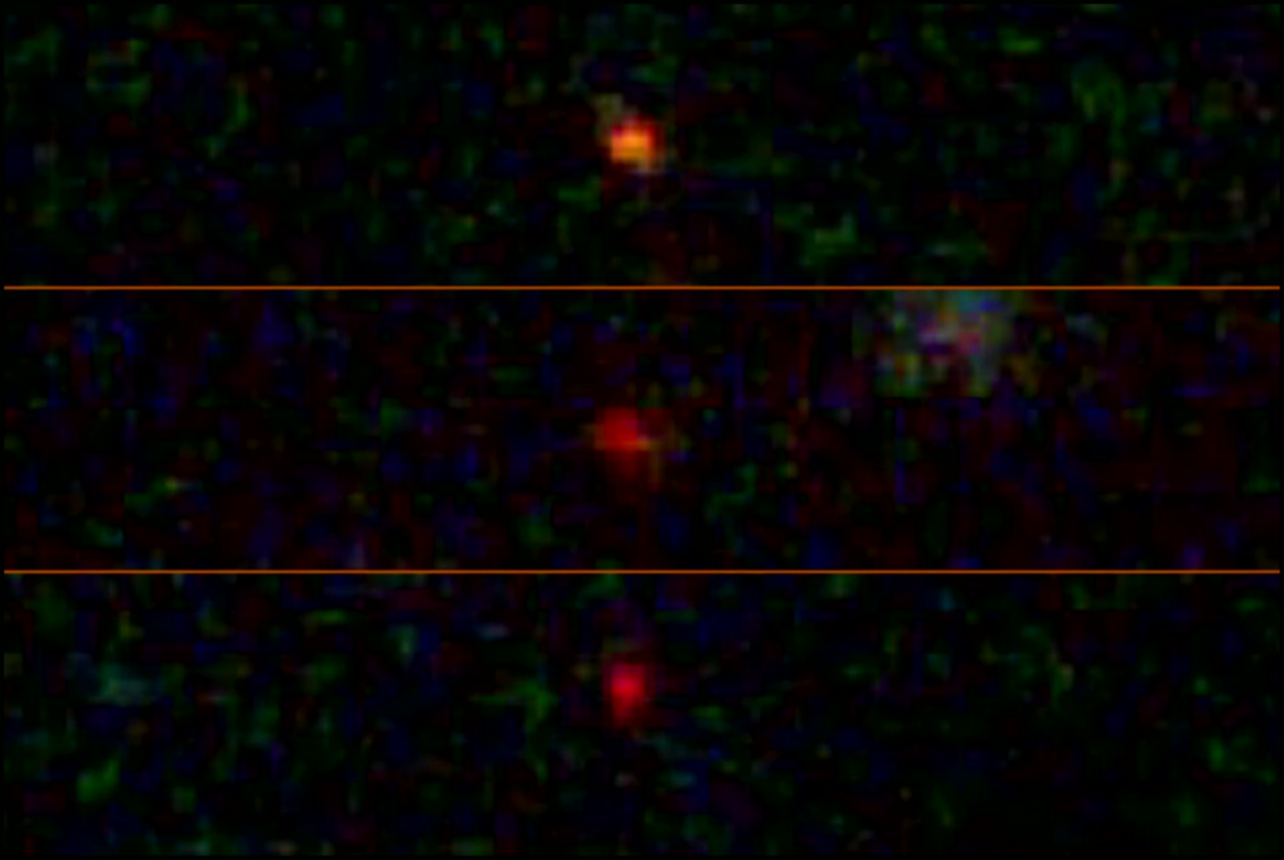

The six Labbe galaxy candidates [Labbe et al. Nature 2023]

Image Credit: NASA/JWST/STScI

- Too many too massive too soon galaxies observed by JWST
- They would require almost 100% efficiency of gas to star conversion.

Supermassive Dark Stars: Observational Status



First three SMDS Candidates identified:

CI, Paulin and Freese PNAS 120 (30) 2023

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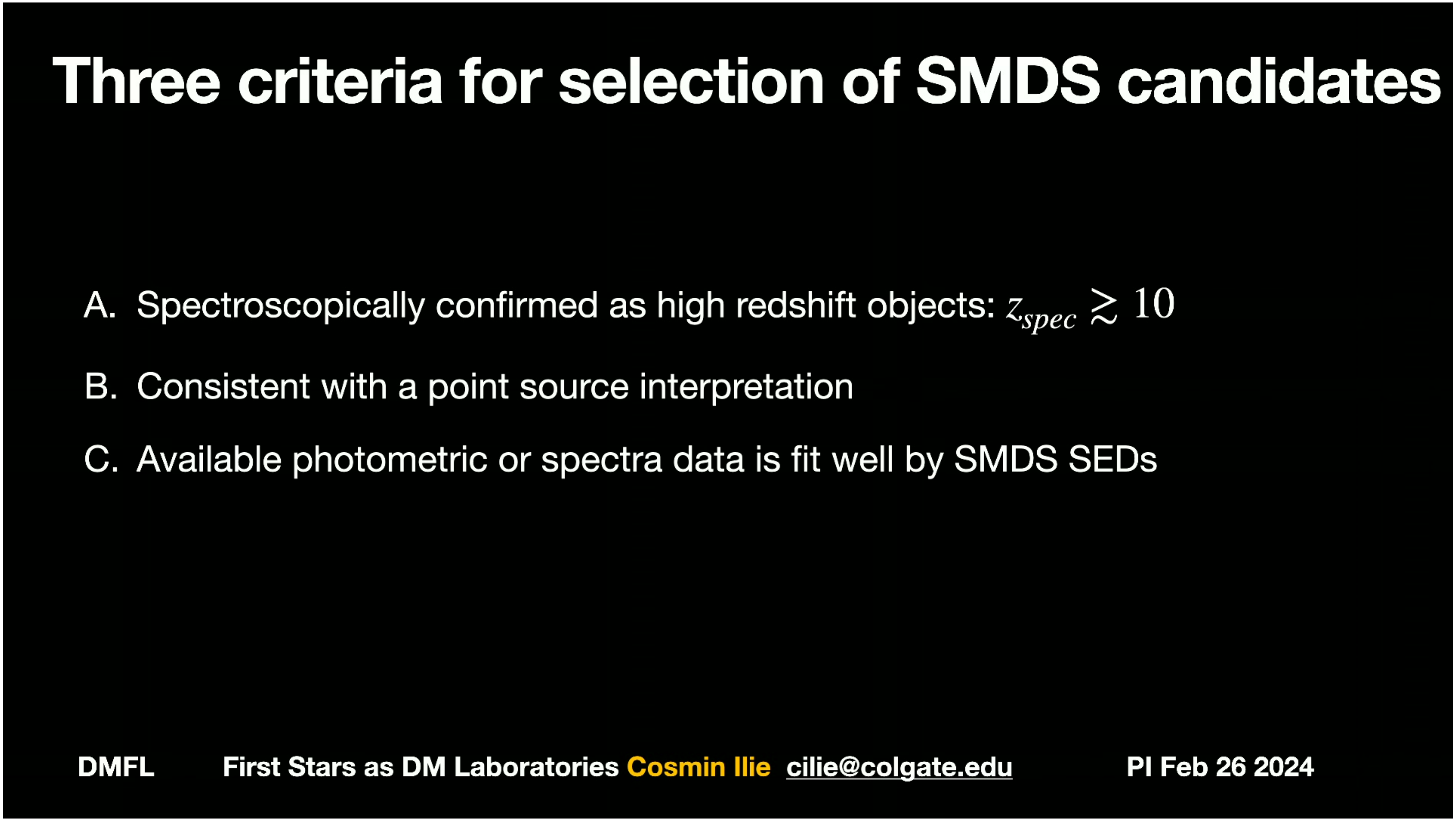
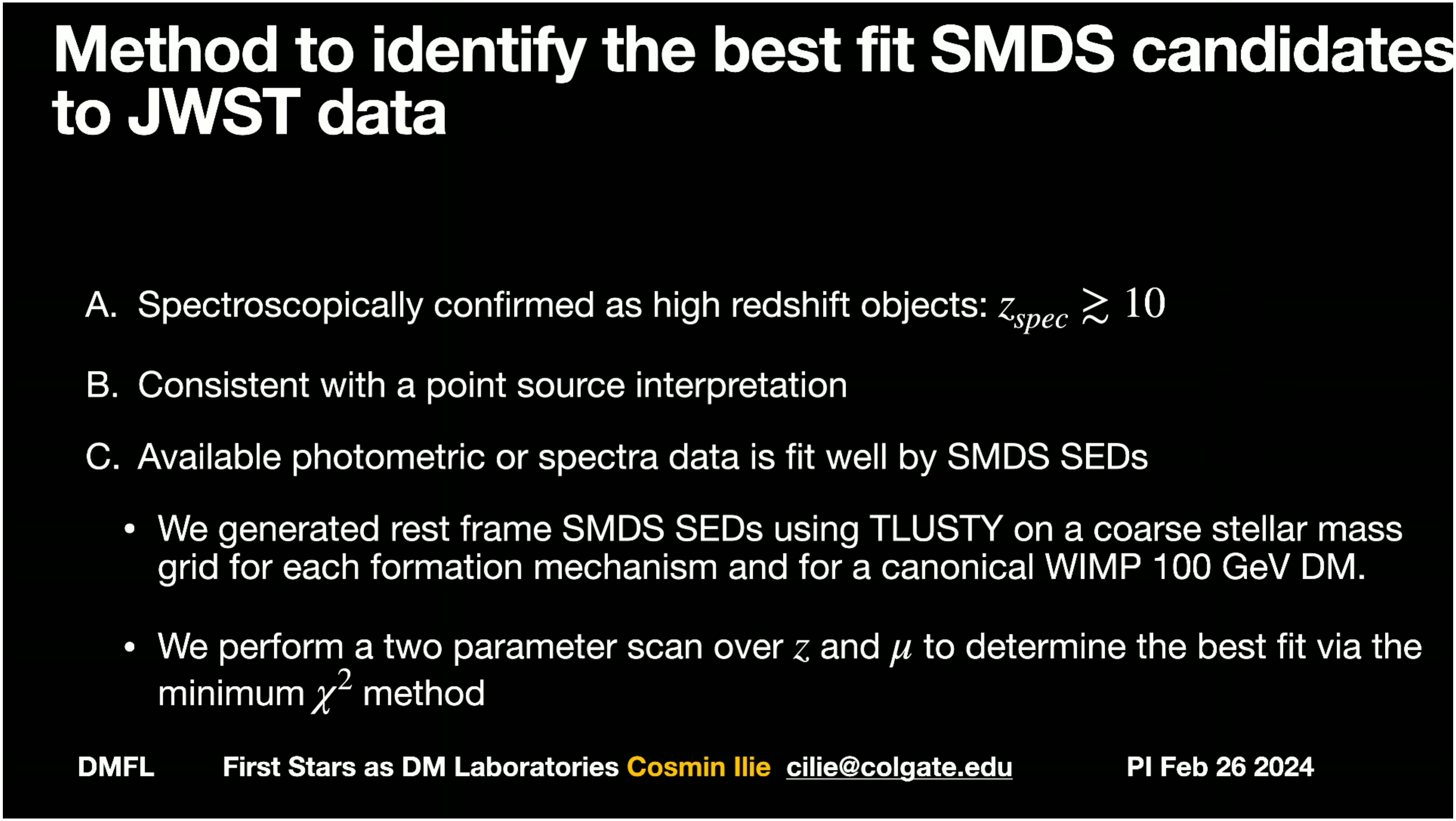


Three criteria for selection of SMDS candidates

A. Spectroscopically confirmed as high redshift objects: $z_{spec} \gtrsim 10$

B. Consistent with a point source interpretation

C. Available photometric or spectra data is fit well by SMDS SEDs



Method to identify the best fit SMDS candidates to JWST data

A. Spectroscopically confirmed as high redshift objects: $z_{spec} \gtrsim 10$

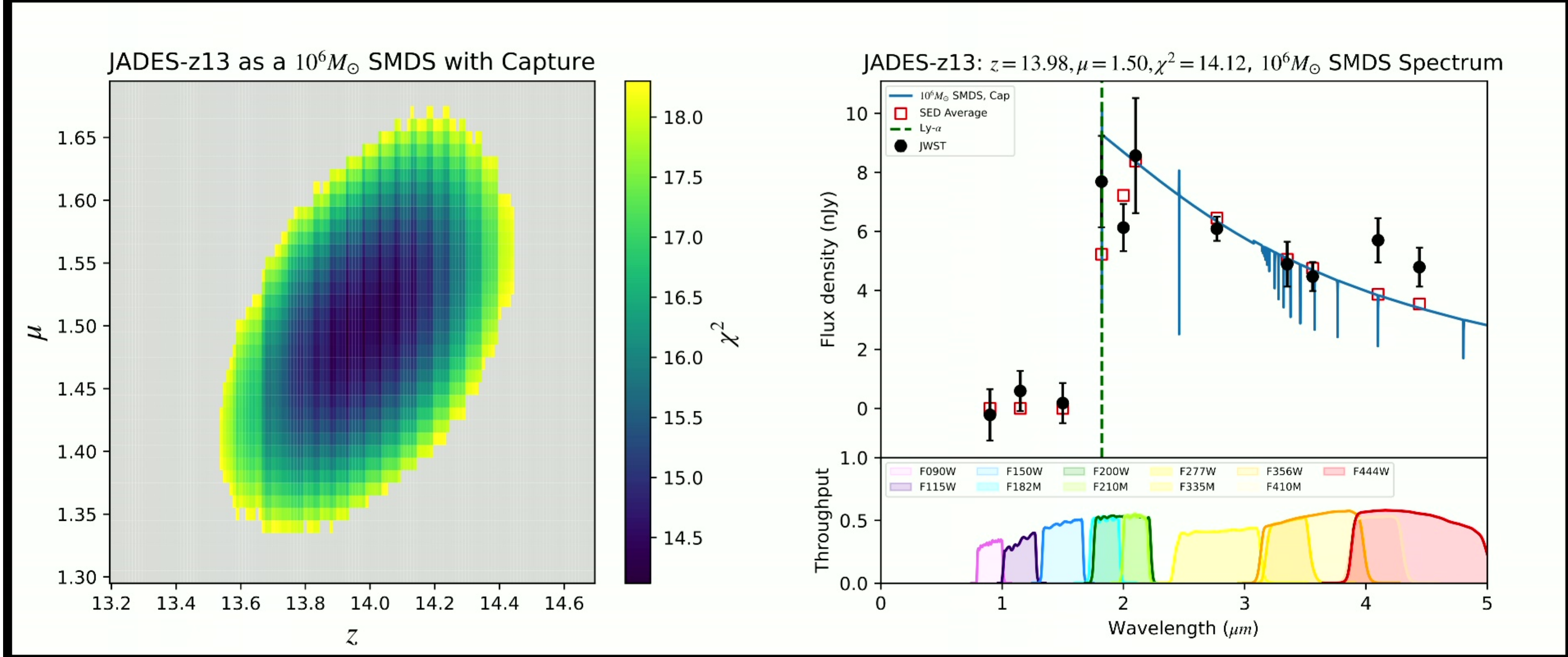
B. Consistent with a point source interpretation

C. Available photometric or spectra data is fit well by SMDS SEDs

- We generated rest frame SMDS SEDs using TLUSTY on a coarse stellar mass grid for each formation mechanism and for a canonical WIMP 100 GeV DM.

- We perform a two parameter scan over z and μ to determine the best fit via the minimum χ^2 method

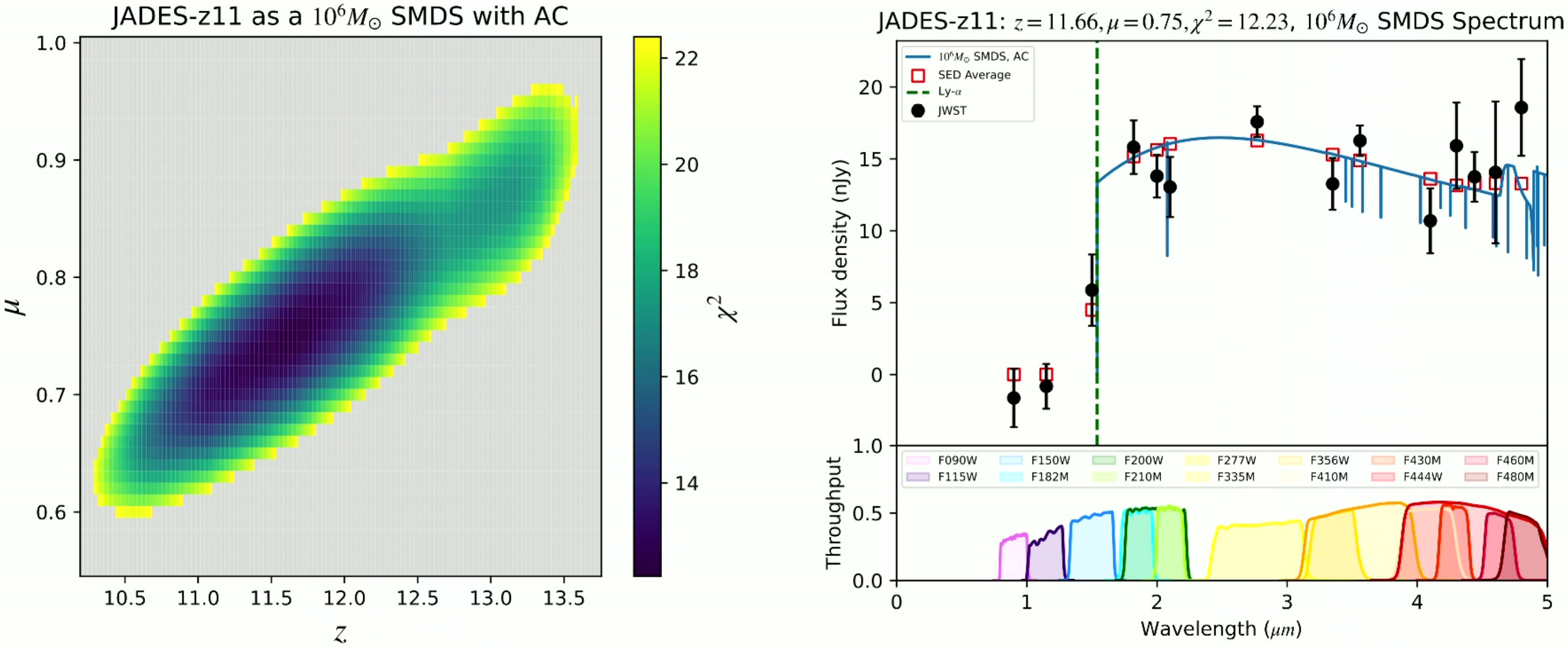
JADES-GS-z13-0 as a SMDS candidate



JADES-z13 as a $10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS with Capture

JADES-z13: $z = 13.98, \mu = 1.50, \chi^2 = 14.12$, $10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS Spectrum

JADES-GS-z11-0 as a SMDS candidate


JADES-z11 as a $10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS with AC

JADES-z11: $z = 11.66, \mu = 0.75, \chi^2 = 12.23$, $10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS Spectrum

Conclusions and outlook

- We identified three SMDS candidates out of the four JADES objects selected
- SMDS are generically very good fits for photometric data for z>10 point sources in JWST data
- A Lyman break spectroscopic detection is no longer sufficient to confirm an unresolved object as a galaxy at z>10, even if it is photometrically consistent with a galactic fit.

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- We need high S/N spectra to differentiate a SMDS form an early galaxy
- Promising smoking gun signature of SMDSs is the HeII 1640 absorption line (JADES-GS-z13-0 already shows tentative signs of this feature)

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- We need high S/N spectra to differentiate a SMDS form an early galaxy
- Promising smoking gun signature of SMDSs is the HeII 1640 absorption line (JADES-GS-z13-0 already shows tentative signs of this feature)
- Once a statistically sufficient sample of SMDSs is identified we can infer particle DM parameter likelihood fits

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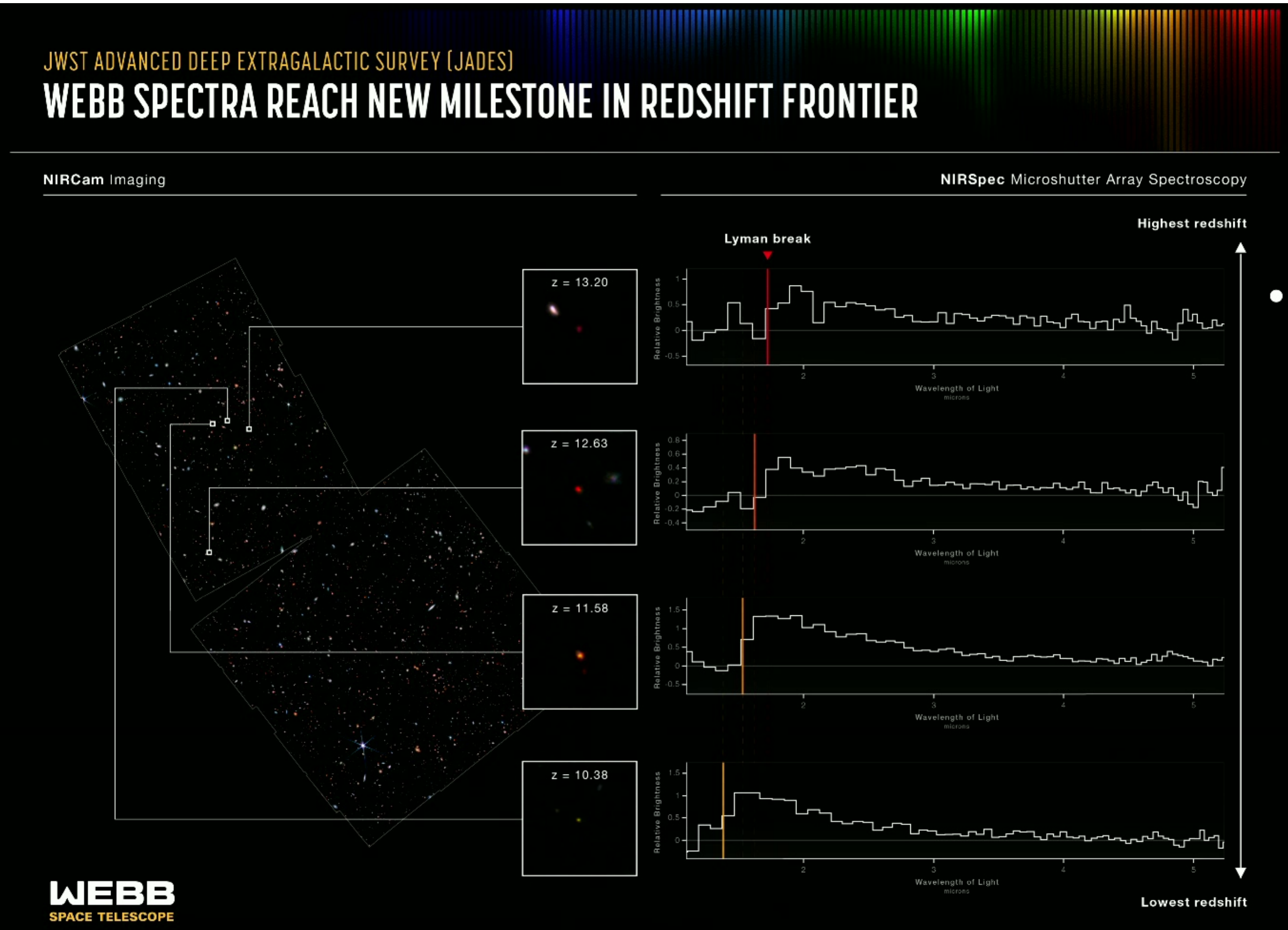
Summary

- JWST is poised to find observe the first stars
- Population III stars (i.e. zero metallicity H burners) can be used to constrain the Spin Dependent DM-proton interaction cross section (σ) below the neutrino floor
- Supermassive Dark Stars provide natural Heavy BH Seeds required by the most distant quasars data
- Supermassive Dark Stars can be part of the solution to the too many too massive early galaxies observed by JWST



JWST ADVANCED DEEP EXTRAGALACTIC SURVEY (JADES)

WEBB SPECTRA REACH NEW MILESTONE IN REDSHIFT FRONTIER

- The four JADES objects identified by Robertson et al. 23 and spectroscopically confirmed by Curtis-Lake et. al 23 were selected based on criteria A and B.

Three SMDSs candidates

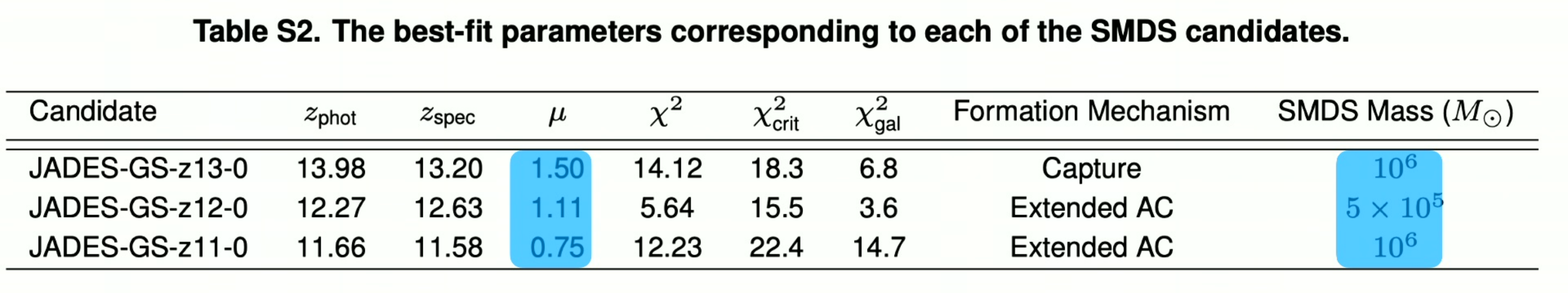


Table S2. The best-fit parameters corresponding to each of the SMDS candidates.

Candidate	z_{phot}	z_{spec}	μ	χ^2	χ^2_{crit}	χ^2_{gal}	Formation Mechanism	SMDS Mass ($M_\odot$)
JADES-GS-z13-0	13.98	13.20	1.50	14.12	18.3	6.8	Capture	10^6
JADES-GS-z12-0	12.27	12.63	1.11	5.64	15.5	3.6	Extended AC	5×10^5
JADES-GS-z11-0	11.66	11.58	0.75	12.23	22.4	14.7	Extended AC	10^6

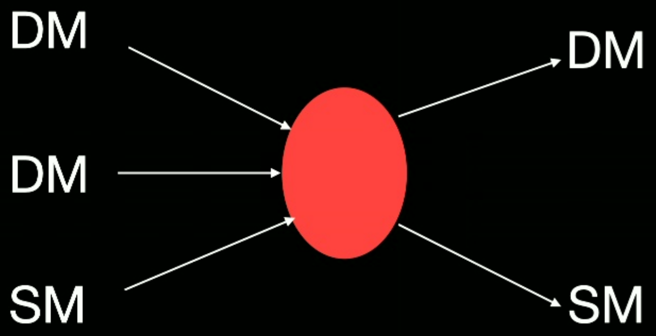
Notes:

- There is a strong degeneracy between the gravitational lensing factor (μ) and the SMDS Mass

Conclusions and outlook

- We identified three SMDS candidates out of the four objects selected
- SMDS are generically very good fits for photometric data for z>10 point sources in JWST data
- A Lyman break spectroscopic detection is no longer sufficient to confirm an unresolved object as a galaxy at z>10, even if it is photometrically consistent with a galactic fit.
- We need high S/N spectra to differentiate a SMDS form an early galaxy
- Promising smoking gun signature of SMDSs is the HeII 1640 absorption line (JADES-GS-z13-0 already shows tentative signs of this feature)
- Once a statistically sufficient sample of SMDSs is identified we can infer particle DM parameter likelihood fits

Other sub GeV DM Models

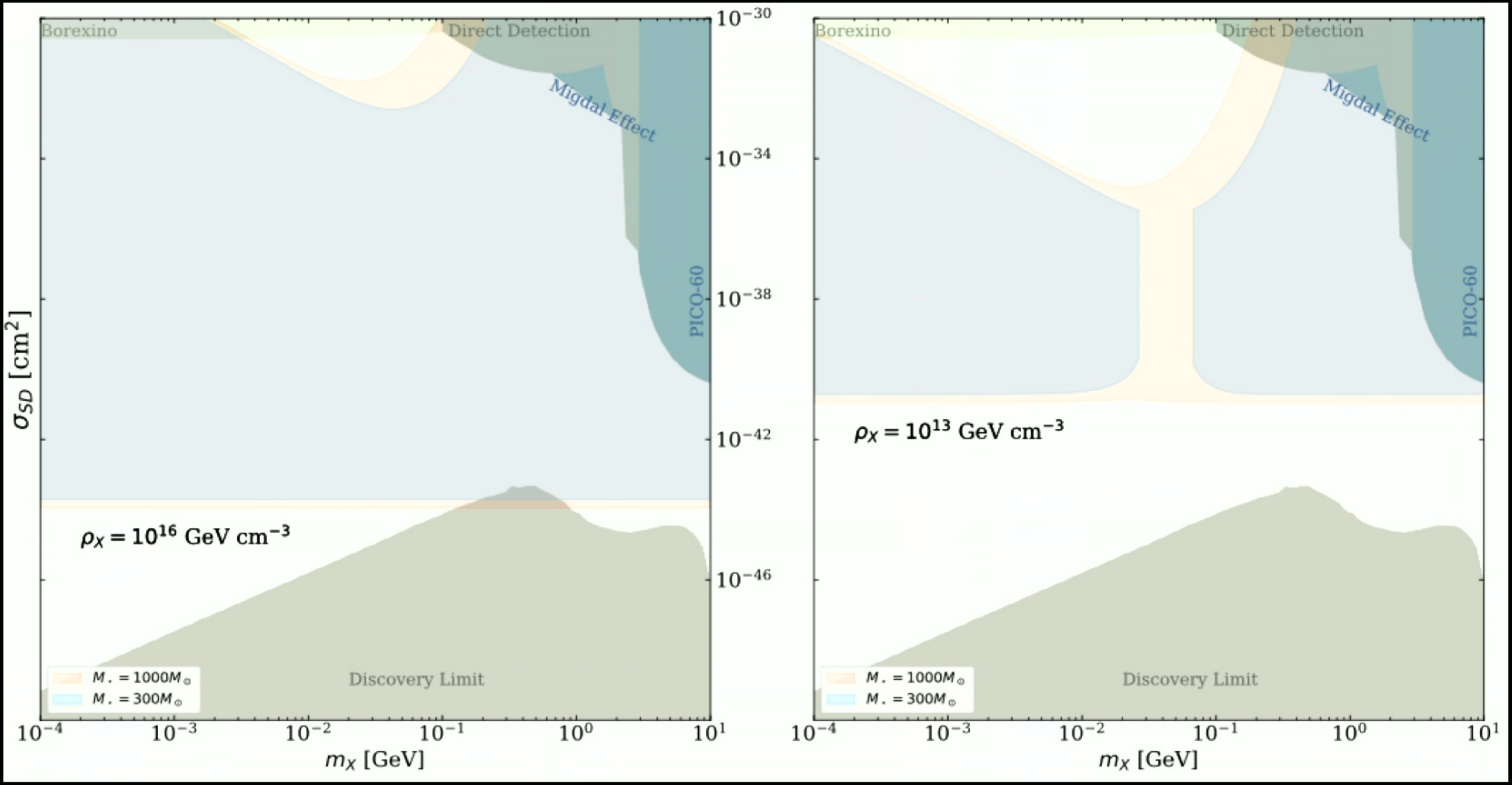


$$\langle \sigma_{CoSIMP} v^2 \rangle \sim 10^{12} \left(\frac{\text{MeV}}{m_X}\right)^3 \left(\frac{0.12}{\Omega_X h^2}\right)^2 \ \text{GeV}^{-5}$$

CoSIMP DM

J. Smirnov and J. Beacom PRL 125 (2020)

SD Bounds on Co-SIMP sub GeV DM



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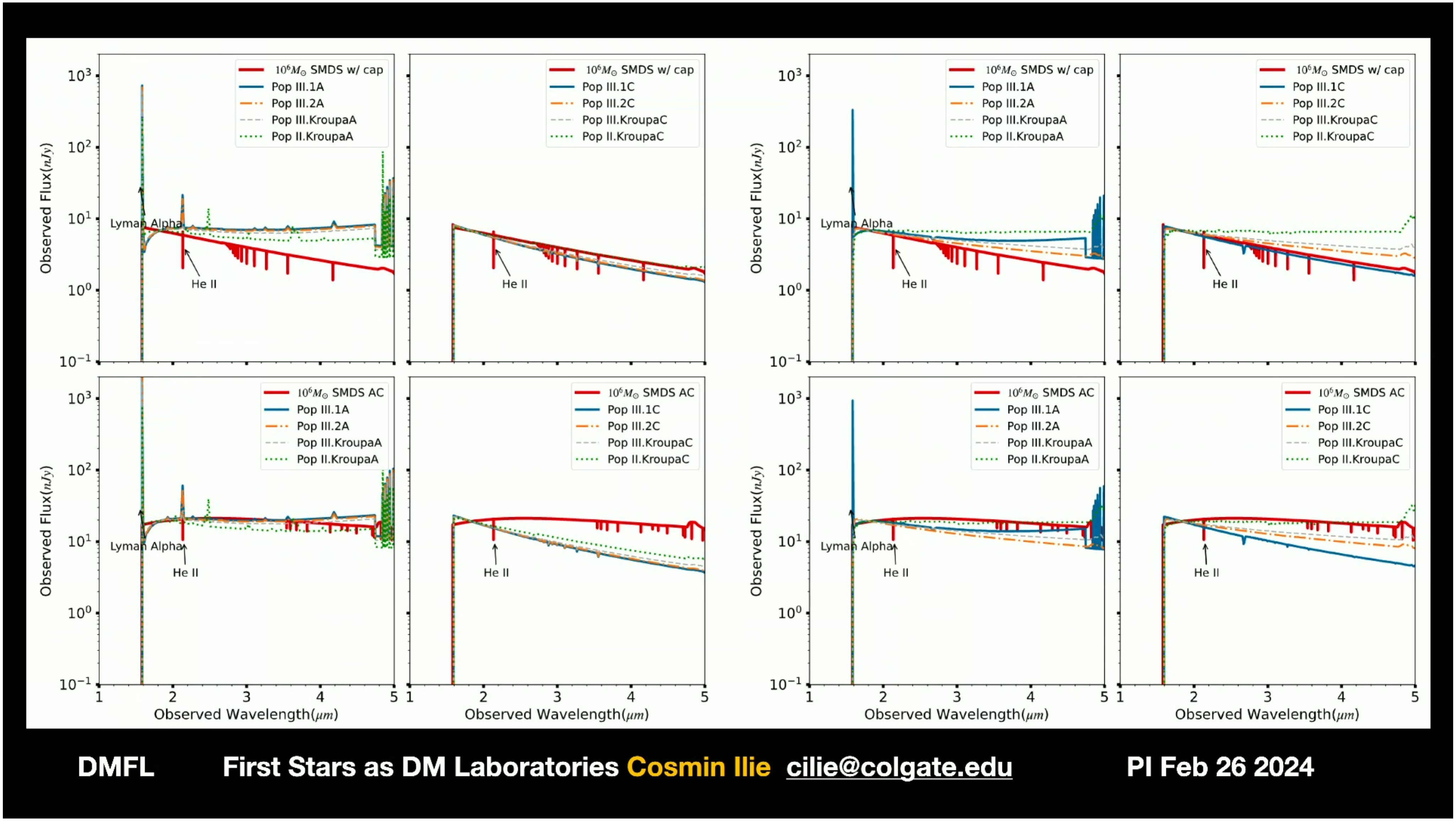
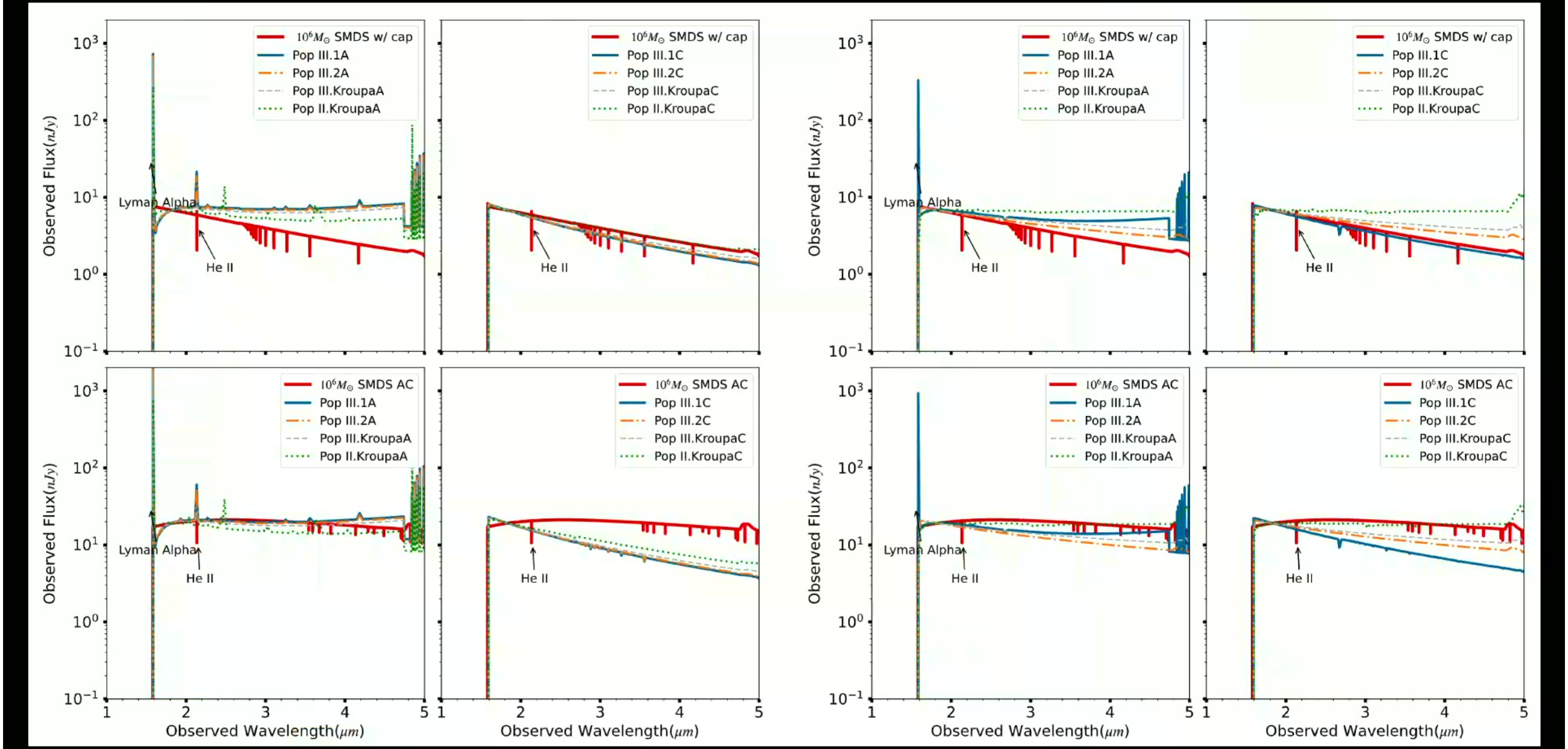


$10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS w/ cap
$10^6 M_\odot$ SMDS AC
Pop III.1A
Pop III.2A
Pop III.KroupaA
Pop II.KroupaA
Pop III.1C
Pop III.2C
Pop III.KroupaC
Pop II.KroupaC
Lyman Alpha
He II
Observed Flux(nJy)
Observed Wavelength(μm)
10^3
10^2
10^1
10^0
10^{-1}
1
2
3
4
5



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