

Short lecture: Observational constraints on Dark Matter models

Les Houches School - "Dark Universe"

30/07/2025

Eric Armengaud

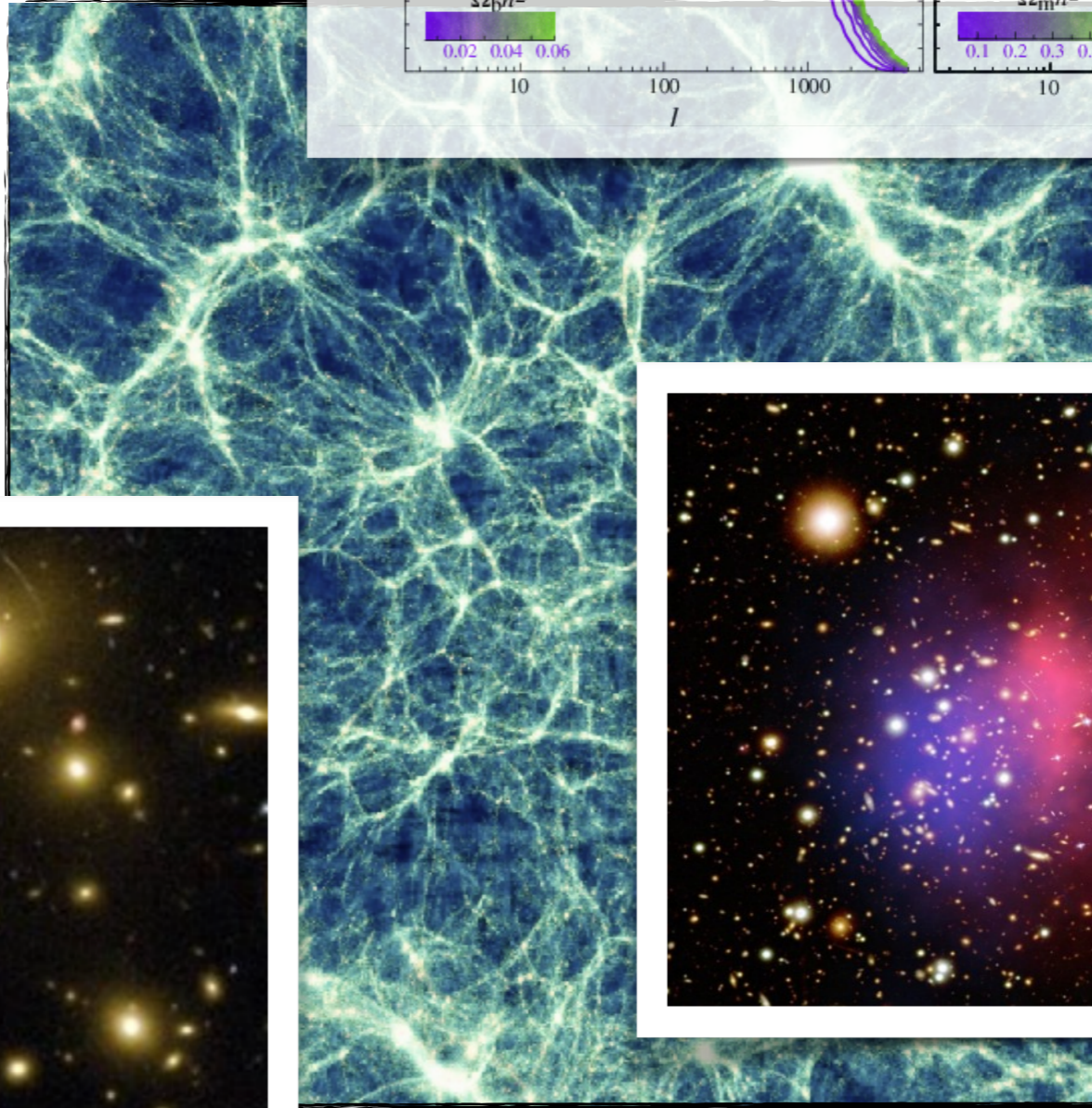
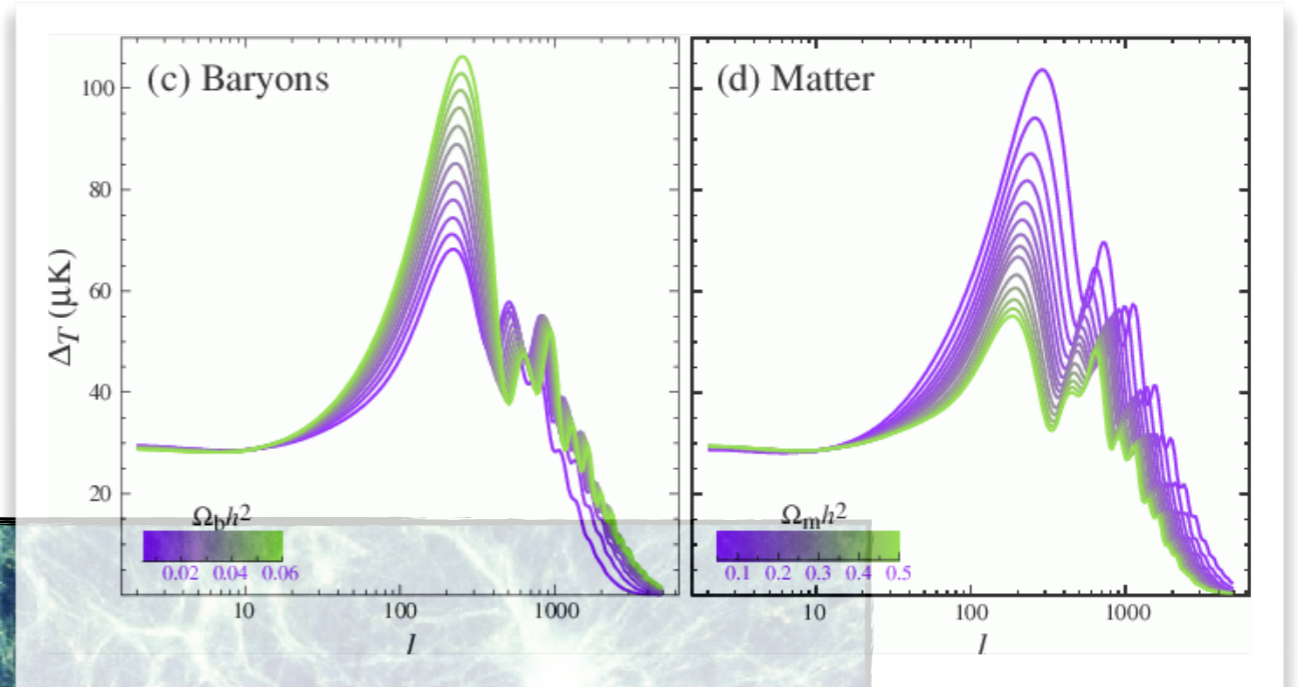
CEA Saclay



Contents

- **Reminder: Dark Matter models**
- **Constraining WIMPs**
 - Direct and indirect detection
 - Also direct detection of QCD axions
- **Using the Lyman- α forest to constrain some DM scenarios**
 - **The Lyman- α forest**
 - Examples: WDM, FDM, PBH

SCIENTISTS
THINK SPACE IS FULL OF
MYSTERIOUS, INVISIBLE MASS,
SO WHAT DO THEY CALL IT?
"DARK MATTER"! DUHH!



Standard Model of Elementary Particles

three generations of matter (fermions)					
	I	II	III		
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 125.09 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0
spin	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	1	0
	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson	

QUARKS

LEPTONS

SCALAR BOSONS

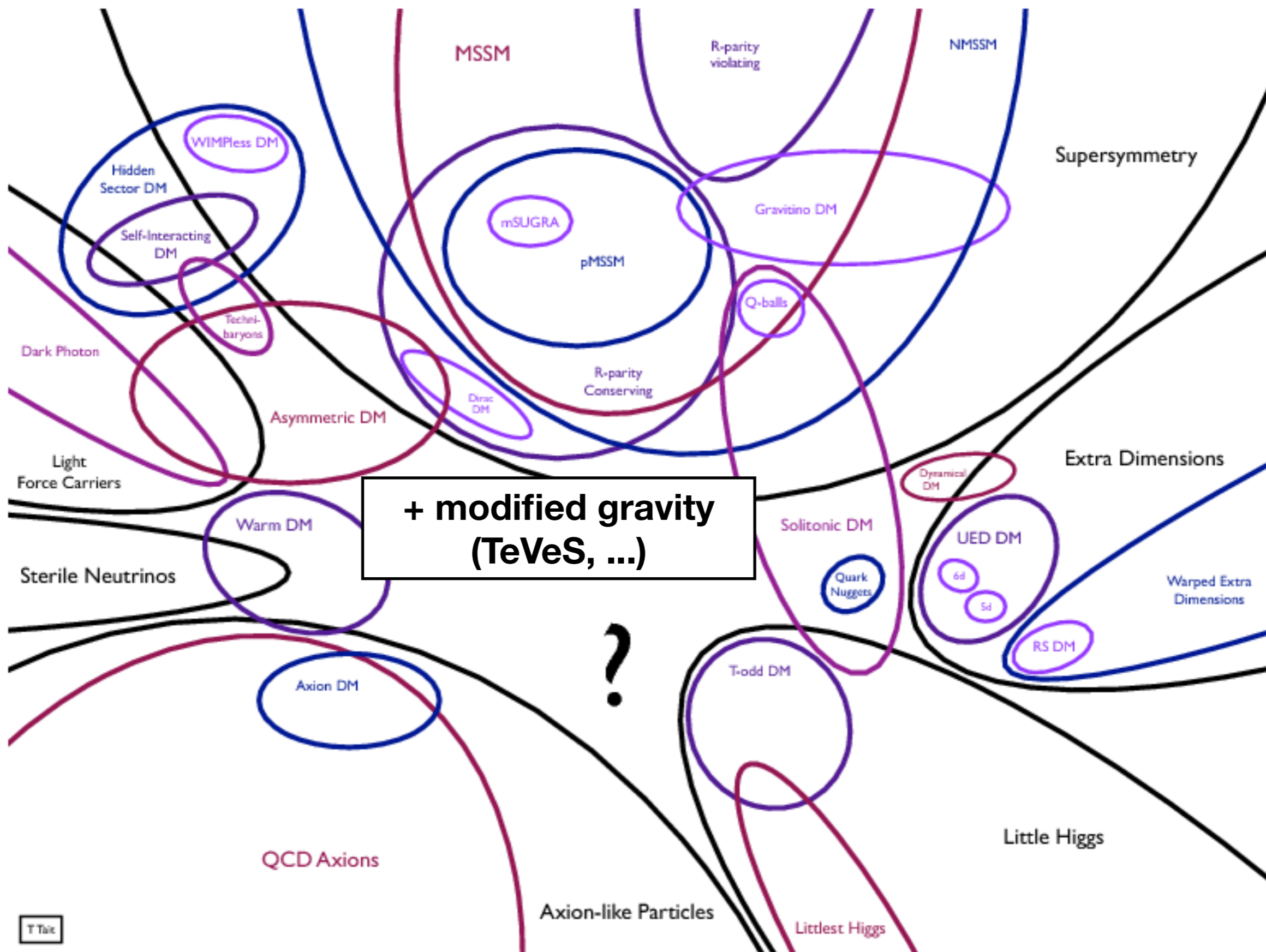
GAUGE BOSONS

Neutrinos ?

No: too light \Rightarrow "hot" relic
(relativistic in the early Universe)

QCD composite state?

The microphysical nature of dark matter is completely unknown, as of 2025.



What can we say about the mass of dark matter ?

An example: dwarf galaxy observations

- Small galaxies (< kpc)
- Large amount of dark matter
(velocities ~10-50 km/s)

a) Heisenberg uncertainty principle: de Broglie wavelength

$$\frac{\lambda}{10 \text{ kpc}} \sim \left(\frac{10^{-22} \text{ eV}}{m} \right) \left(\frac{10 \text{ km/s}}{v} \right)$$

λ_{dB} cannot be larger than the galaxy size

$$m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 10^{-22} \text{ eV}$$



What can we say about the mass of dark matter ?

An example: dwarf galaxy observations

- Small galaxies (< kpc)
- Large amount of dark matter
(velocities ~10-50 km/s)



b) If dark matter is a **fermion**:

Pauli exclusion principle

phase space volume / state: $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \sim h$

⇒ bound on number density

$m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 200 \text{ eV}$ if a fermion [Alvey+ 2010.03572]

What can we say about the mass of dark matter ?

An example: dwarf galaxy observations

- Small galaxies (< kpc)
- Large amount of dark matter
(velocities ~10-50 km/s)

c) If m_{DM} is very large: "granular" structure of the halo
→ tidal forces disrupt the galaxy on short timescale

$$m_{\text{DM}} \approx 10-100 M_{\odot}$$

(primordial black hole)



Fuzzy DM

Sterile
neutrinos

WIMPs

Primordial
black holes

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

$50 M_{\odot}$

QCD
axions

Self-interacting
DM

WIMPzillas

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The WIMP model

Weakly Interacting Massive Particle

Most explored scenario in the 90's - 2010's

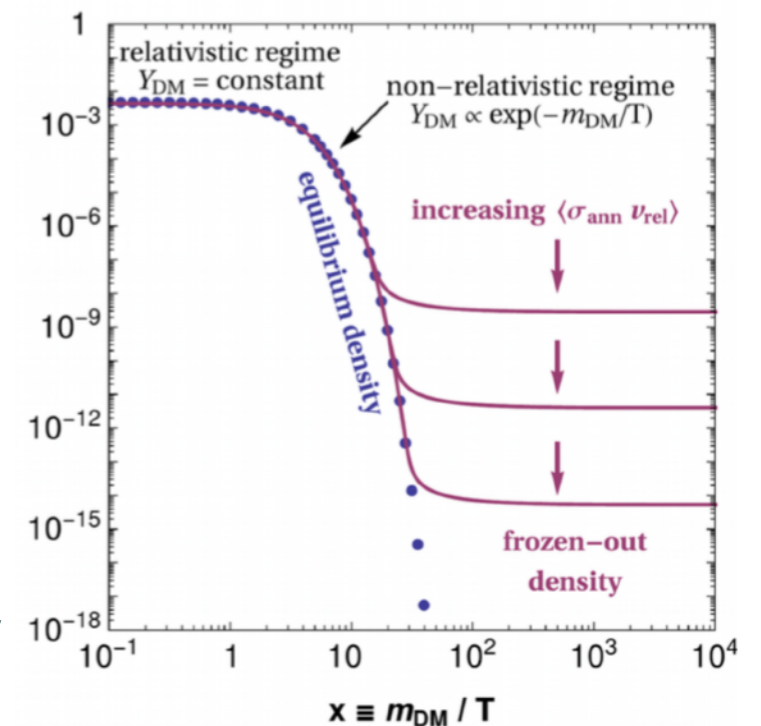
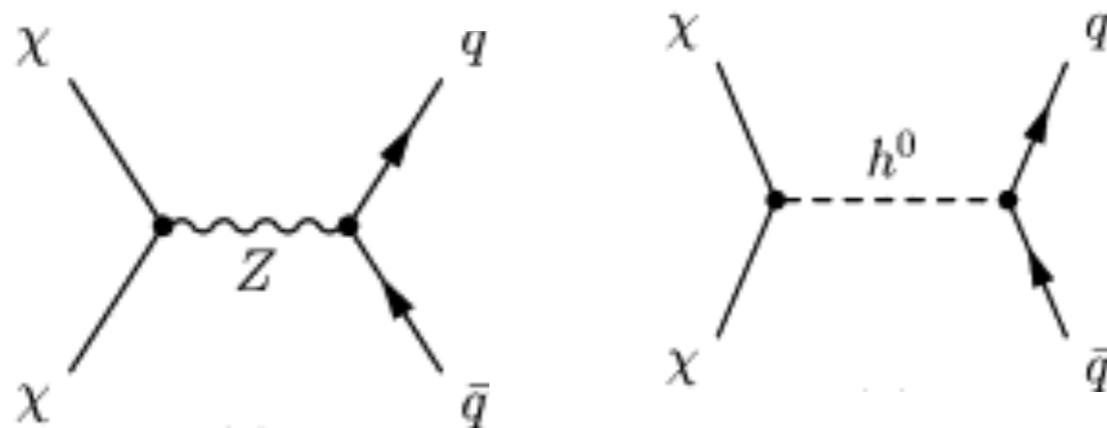
Assume "new physics" at the scale of electroweak phenomena:

Solve the "hierarchy problem", with eg. supersymmetry or extra dimensions

A new, stable particle χ :

Mass \sim "weak scale" \sim 10 GeV - 1 TeV (W, Z, and Higgs masses \sim 100 GeV)

Interacts with Standard Model particles through "weak" couplings:

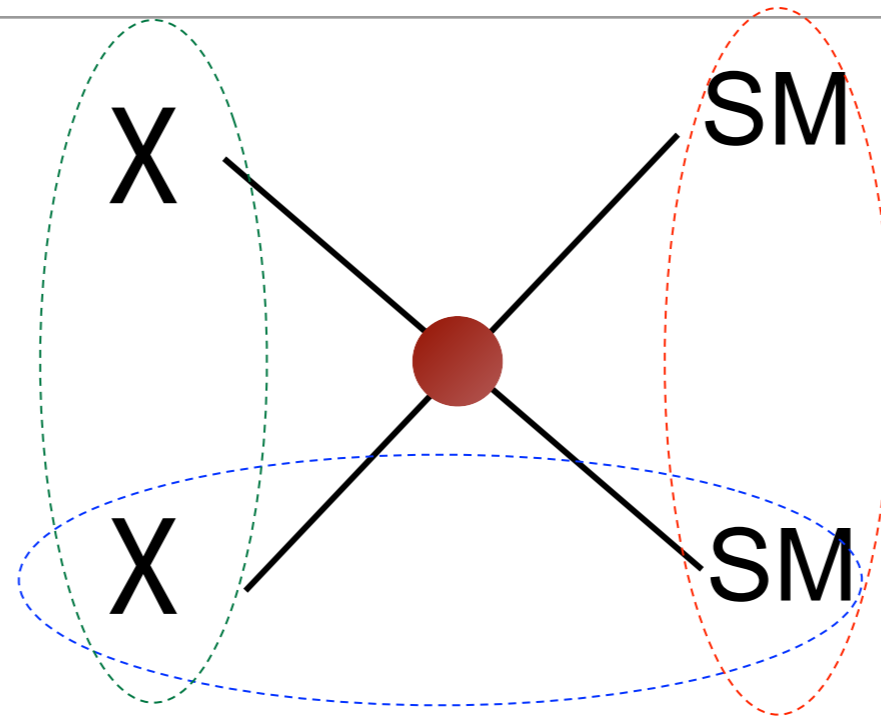
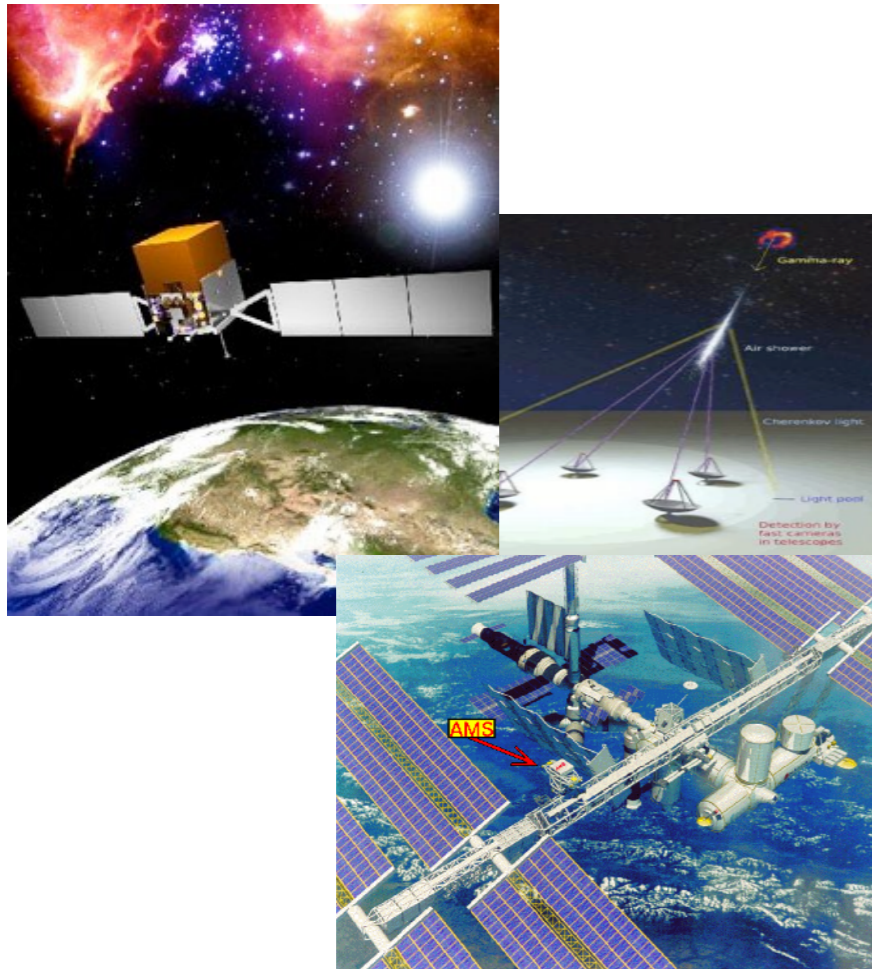


Thermal relic density from the primordial plasma:

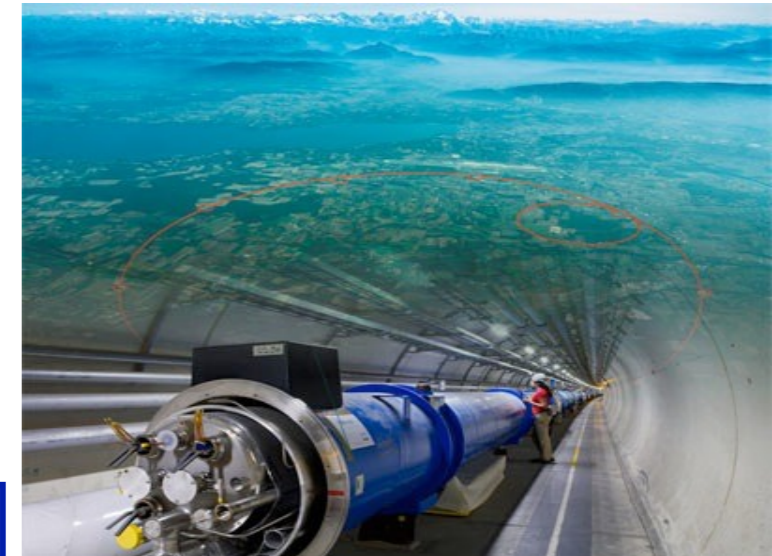
→ **Roughly matches the measured dark matter density**
(WIMP miracle)

WIMP scenarios are testable

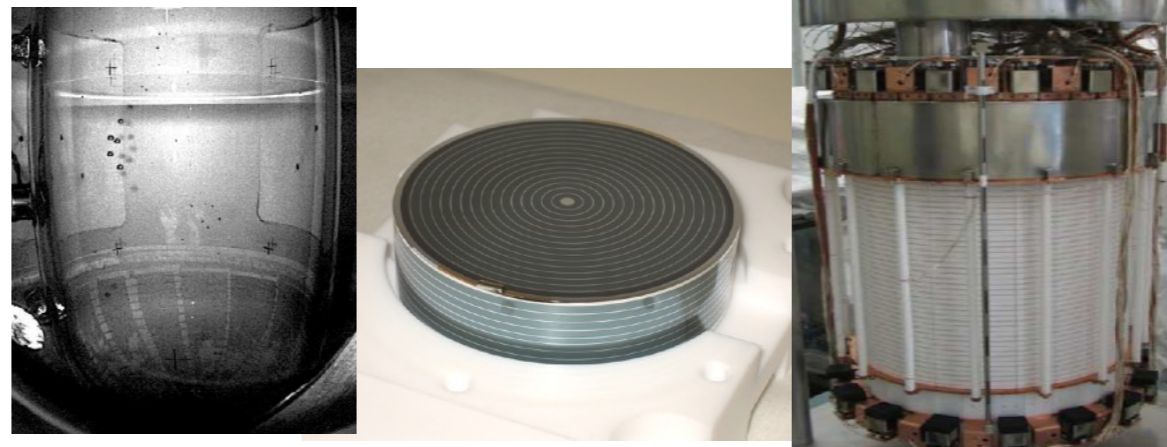
Indirect detection



Colliders

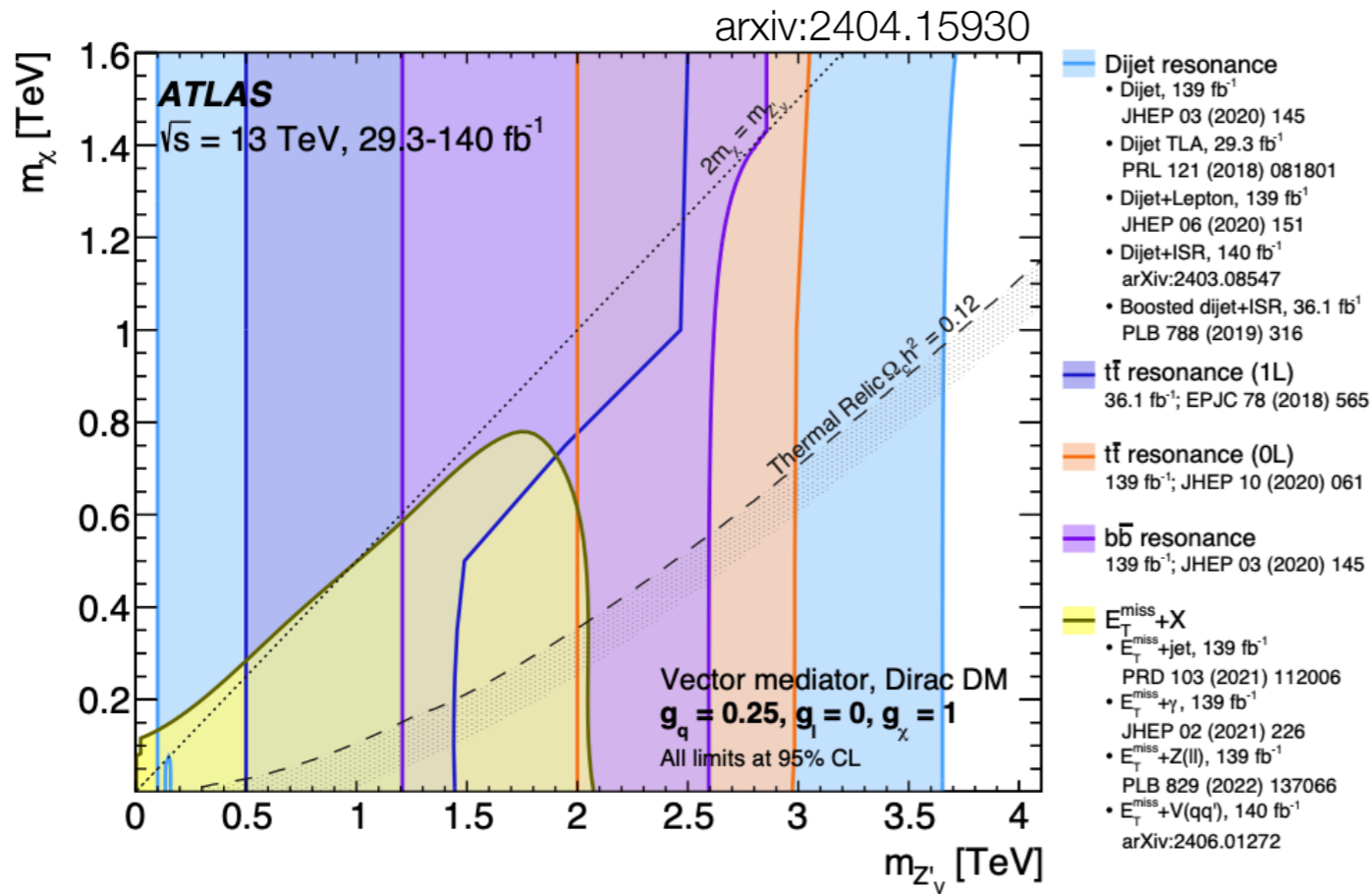


Direct detection

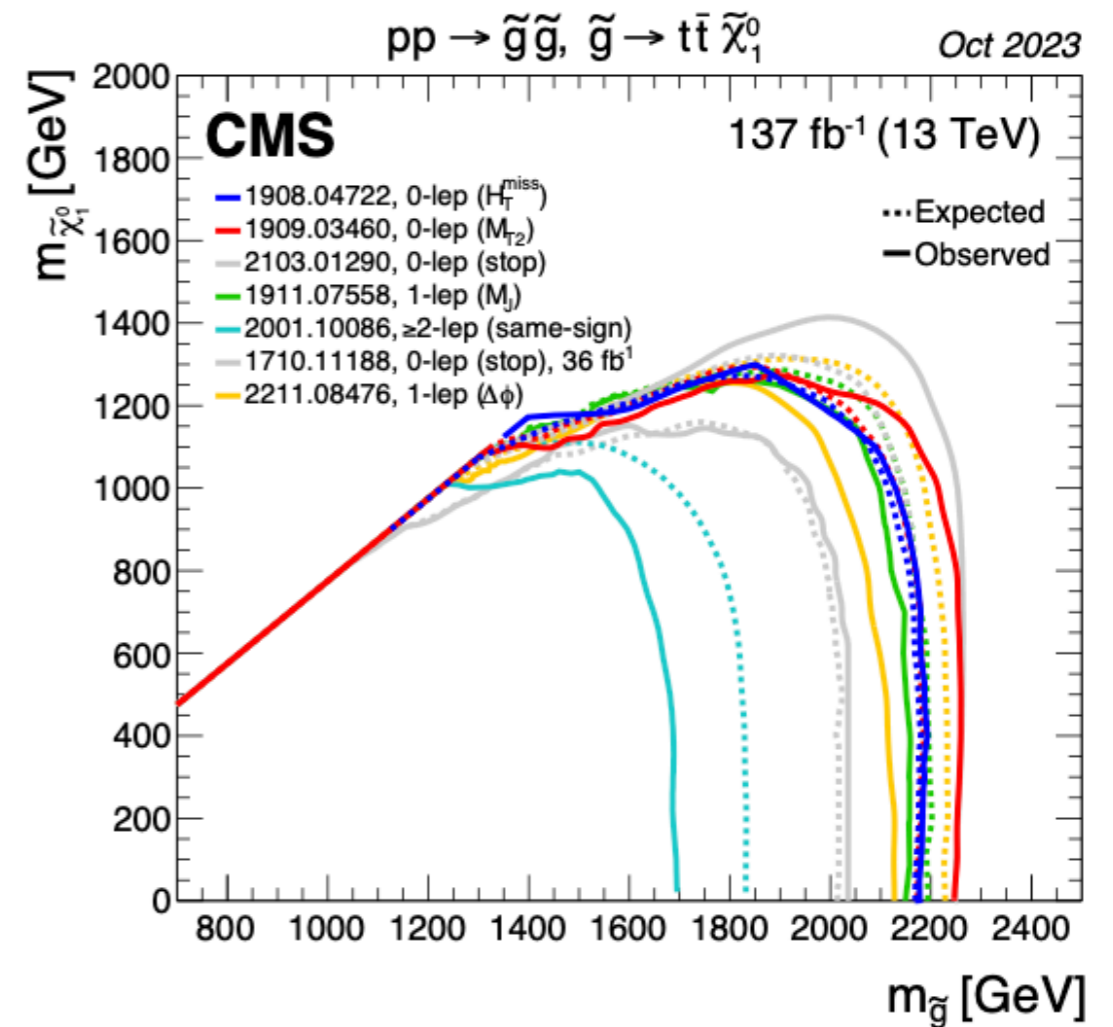


No signs for new physics at LHC

"simplified model"



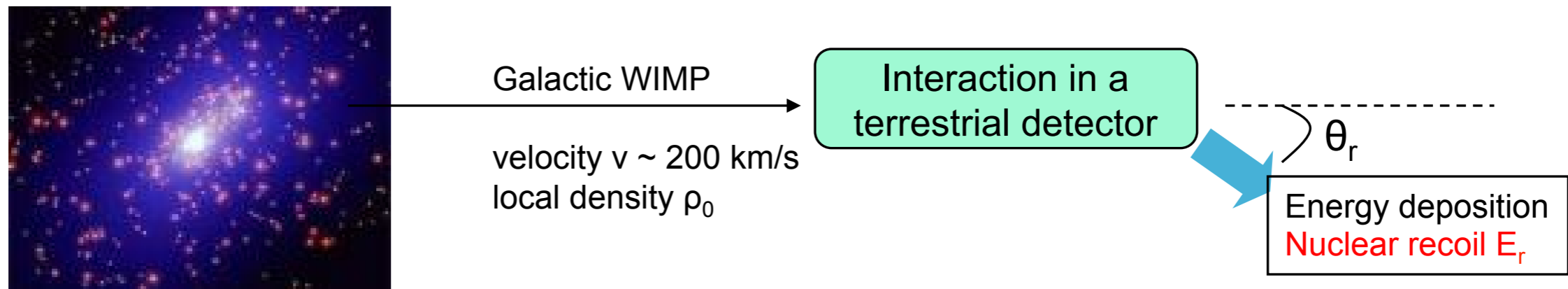
specific SUSY scenario



<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS>

Simplest SUSY scenarios
 severely constrained

Direct detection of WIMP dark matter



$$E_r = \left(\frac{m_\chi v^2}{2} \right) \times \frac{4m_N m_\chi}{(m_N + m_\chi)^2} \times \cos^2 \vartheta_r \sim 1 - 100 \text{ keV}$$

- Kinetics => search for **interactions with nuclei** (nuclear recoil NR)
- **Energy spectrum** \sim exponential
- **Scaling with M_{WIMP}** : low recoil energies at low M_{WIMP}

Particle physics

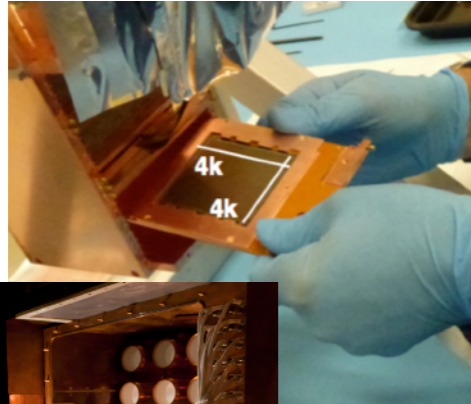
Astrophysics (WIMP velocity distribution and local density)

$$\frac{dR}{dE_r} = \frac{\sigma_0 \rho_0}{2 m_\chi m_r^2} F^2(q) \int_{v_{\min}}^{\infty} dv \frac{f_1(v)}{v}$$

Nuclear physics

~ 1 interaction / ton / day
for $\sigma \sim 3 \times 10^{-32} \text{ cm}^2$

WIMP direct detection: signals from underground



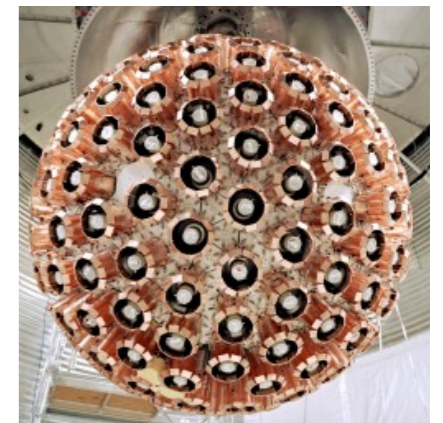
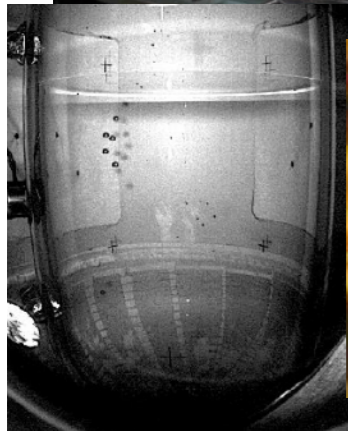
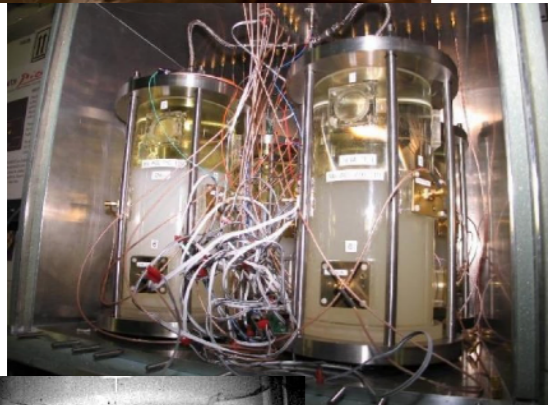
- low energy detection threshold
- ultra-low radioactive background

⇒ Underground shielded infrastructures:

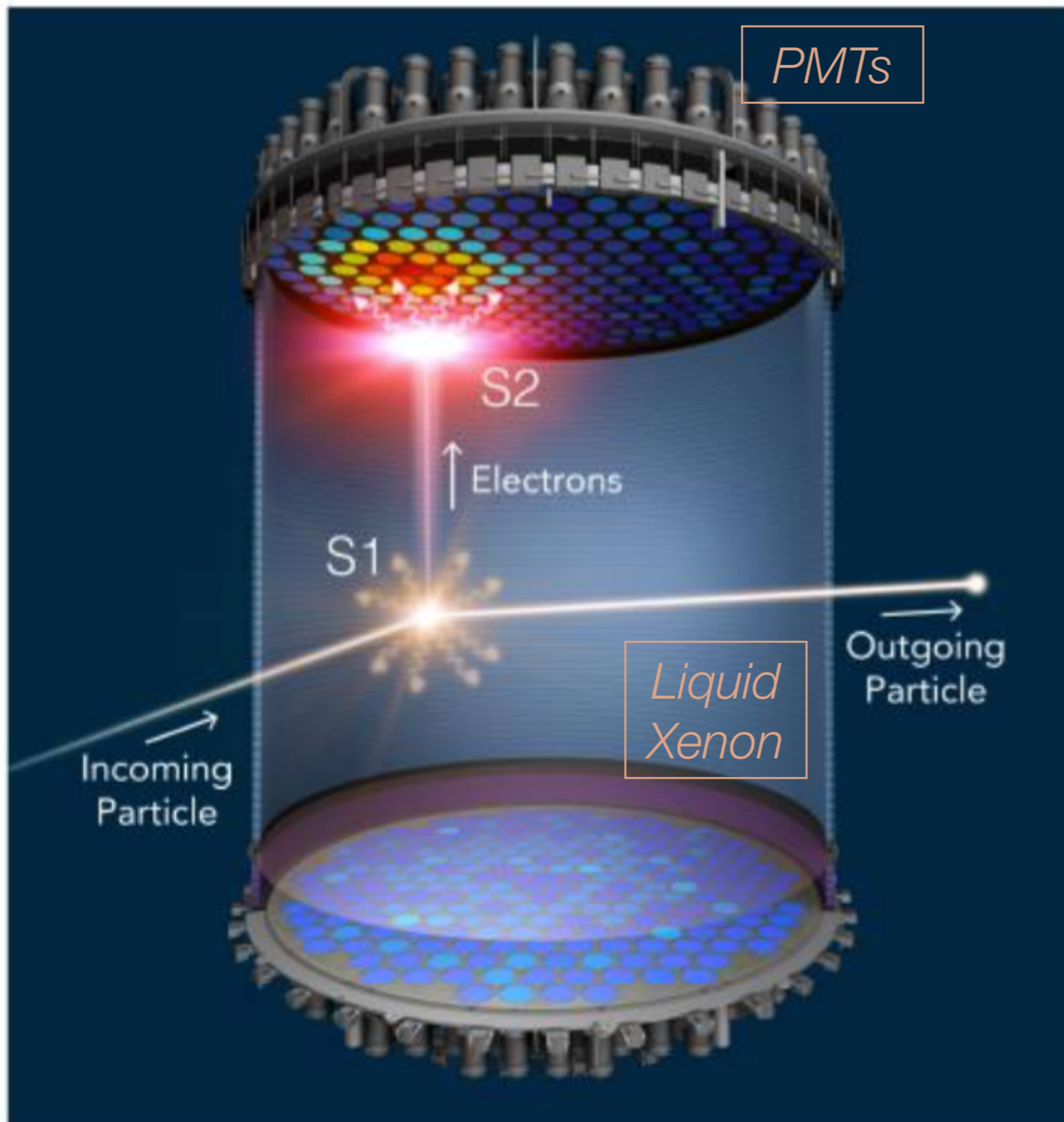
in tunnels, mines, ...
to protect against cosmic-rays

⇒ Dedicated detectors for recoil identification:

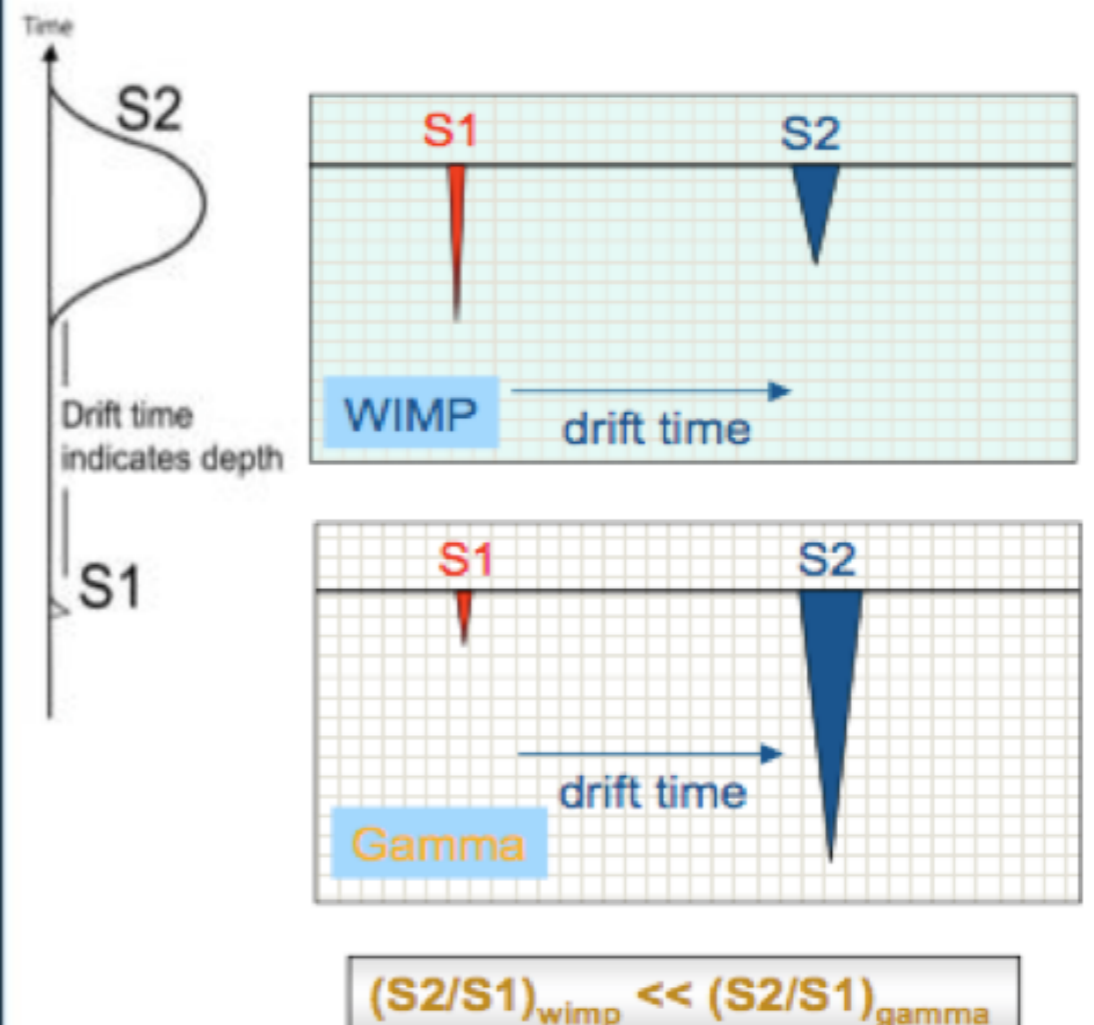
lots of technologies tested !



Dual-phase Xenon TPC



« S1 » = direct light, scintillation
 « S2 » = light emitted when electrons are accelerated in the gas phase, ionization

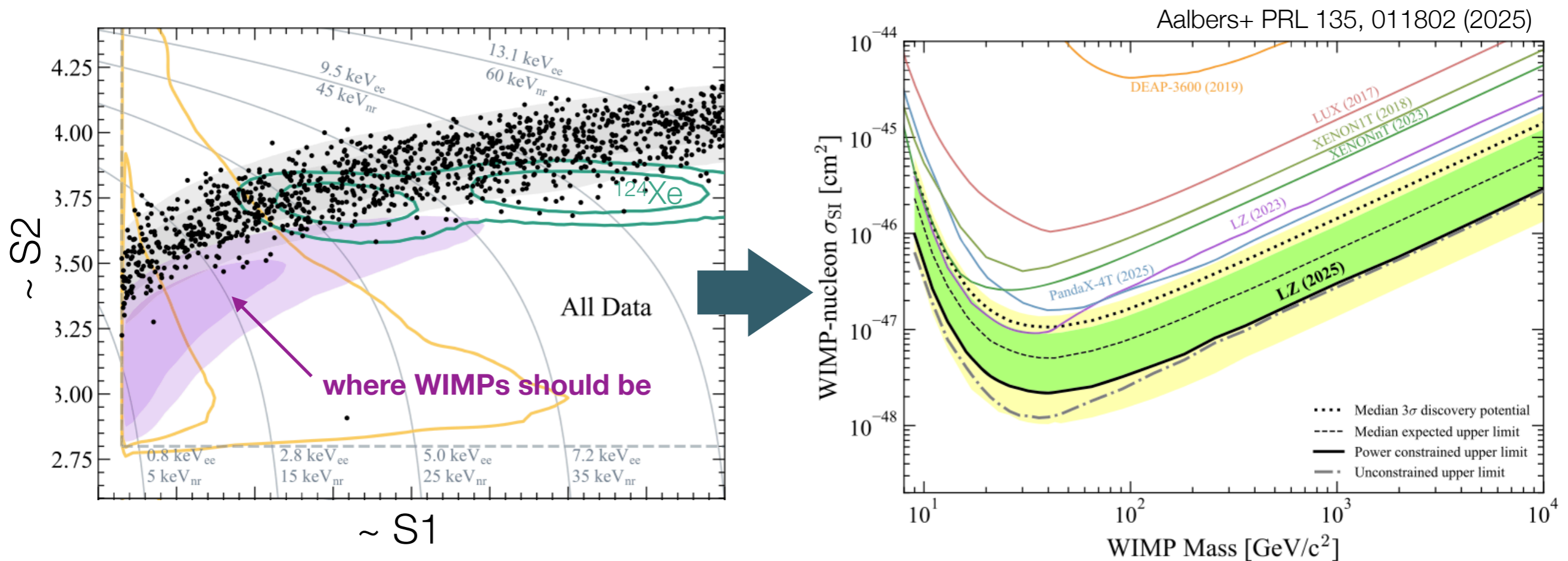


Example result: Lux-Zeplin Experiment

4.2 tonne-years collected in 280 live days

Many interactions recorded but properties compatible with known radioactivity

Upper bound on WIMP-nucleus interaction rate (cross-section),
set from profile likelihood ratio test statistics

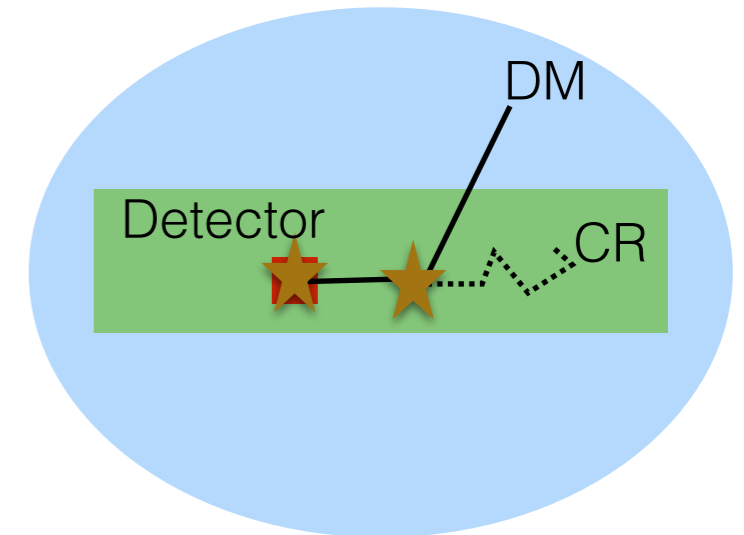


Extending bounds towards lower mass

thermal relic mass range ~ 100 keV (HDM, BBN..) - 100 TeV (unitarity)

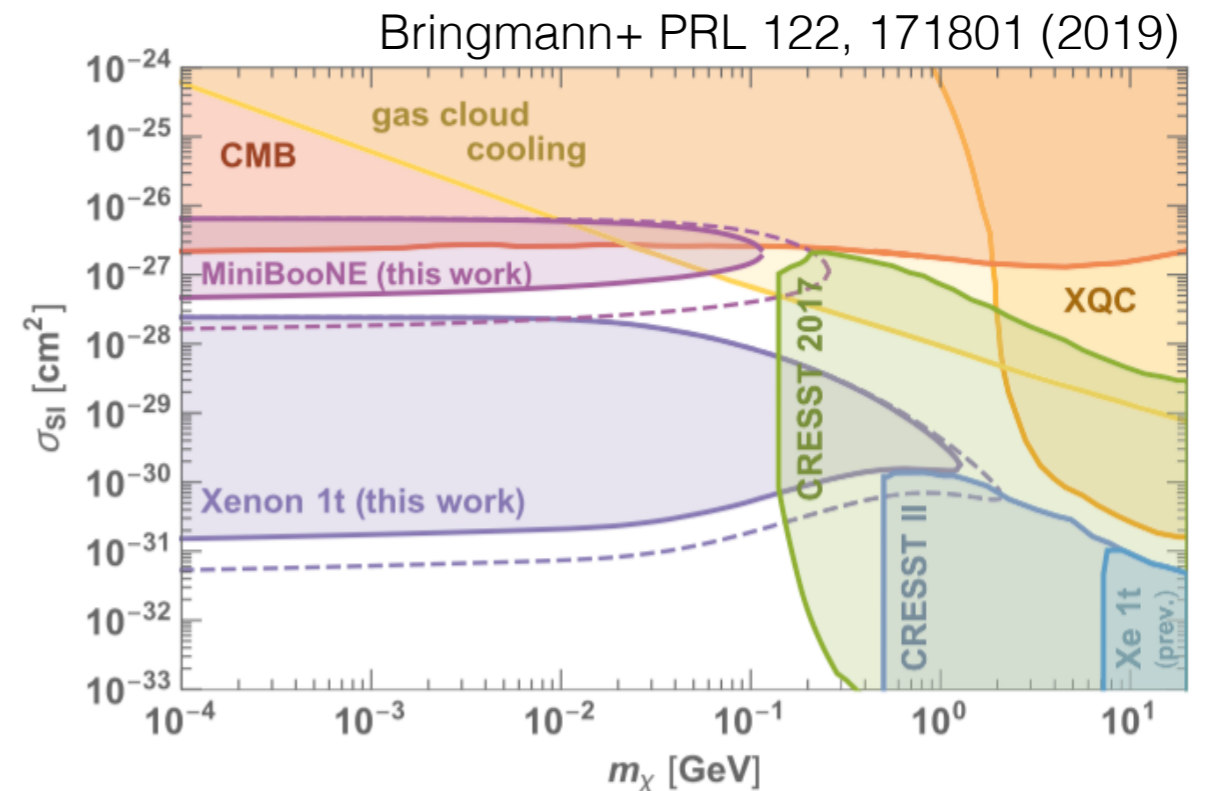
DM - cosmic ray scattering

=> secondary high energy DM flux: easier to detect !



$$\frac{d\Phi_\chi}{dT_\chi} = D_{\text{eff}} \frac{\rho_\chi^{\text{local}}}{m_\chi} \times \sum_i \sigma_{\chi i}^0 G_i^2(2m_\chi T_\chi) \int_{T_i^{\text{min}}}^{\infty} dT_i \frac{d\Phi_i^{\text{LIS}}/dT_i}{T_\chi^{\text{max}}(T_i)}$$

↗ size of CR halo
↘ CR flux
↙ particle physics



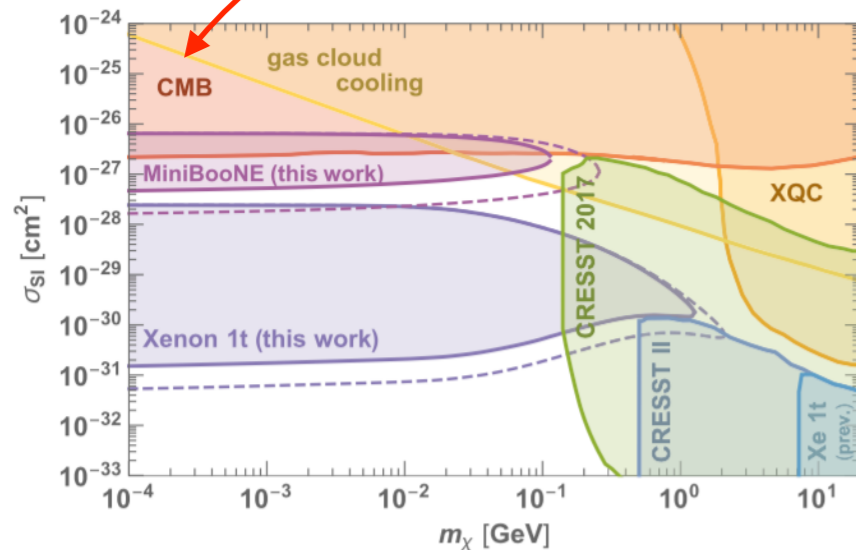
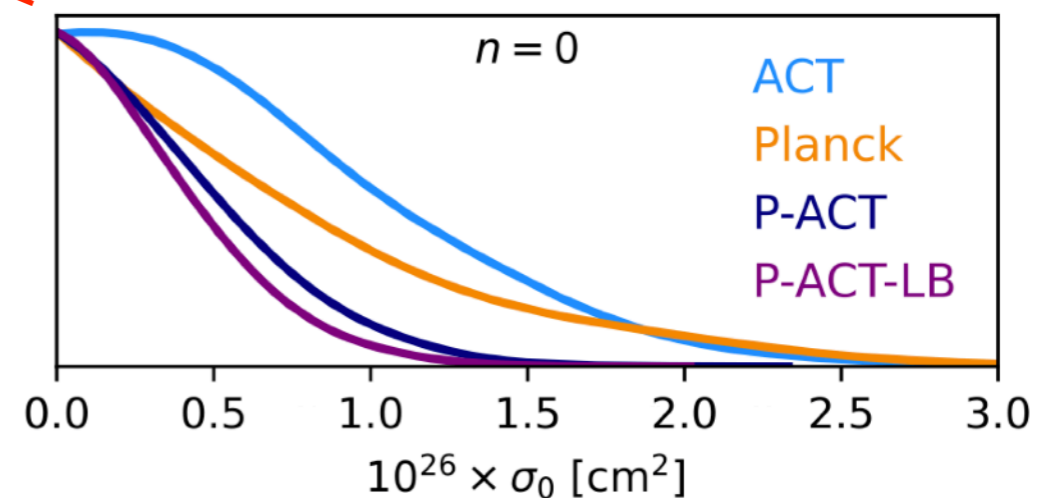
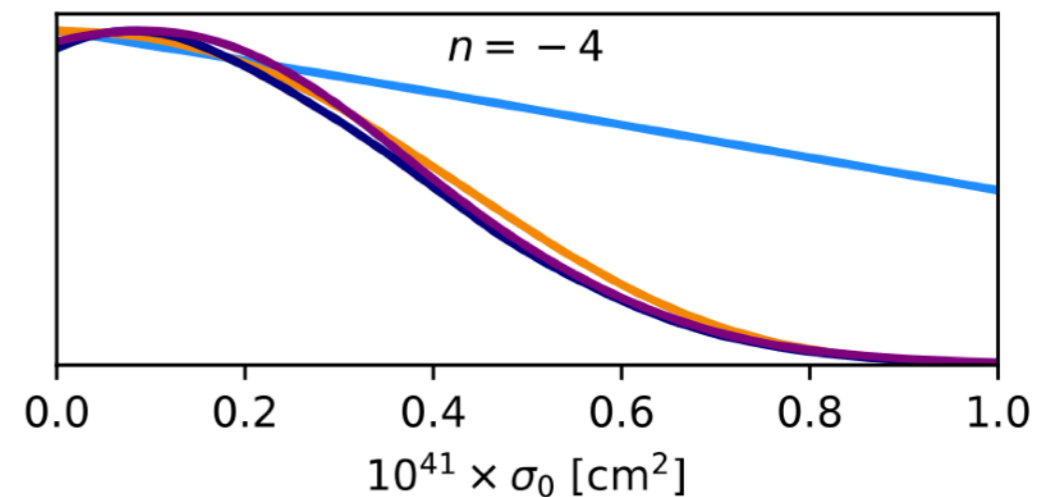
Extending bounds towards lower mass: CMB

DM scattering with baryons \Rightarrow exchange heat + momentum

- CMB: collisional damping of small scales
- also IGM heating

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 v^n$$

ACT DR6 2503.14454
 $m_{\text{DM}} \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$



WIMP indirect detection: signals from the sky



DM dense regions:
 $\chi\chi \rightarrow \underbrace{\gamma, p, e\dots}$

high-energy particles $E \sim m_\chi$,
 detectables :

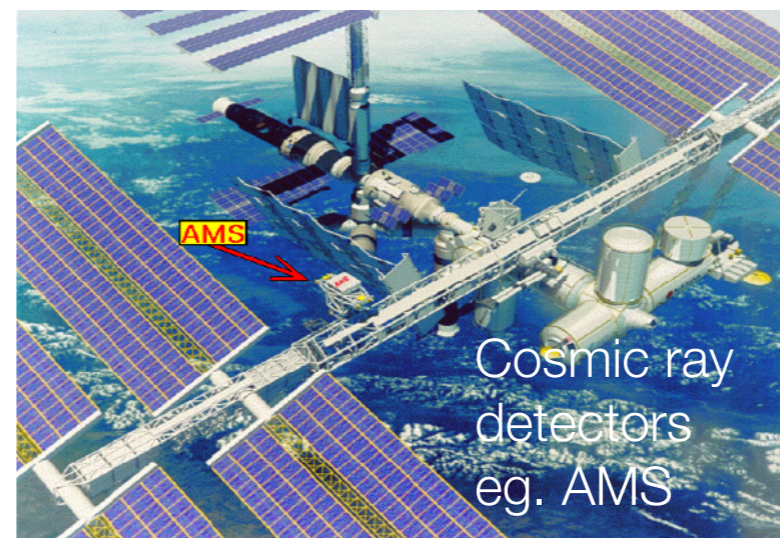
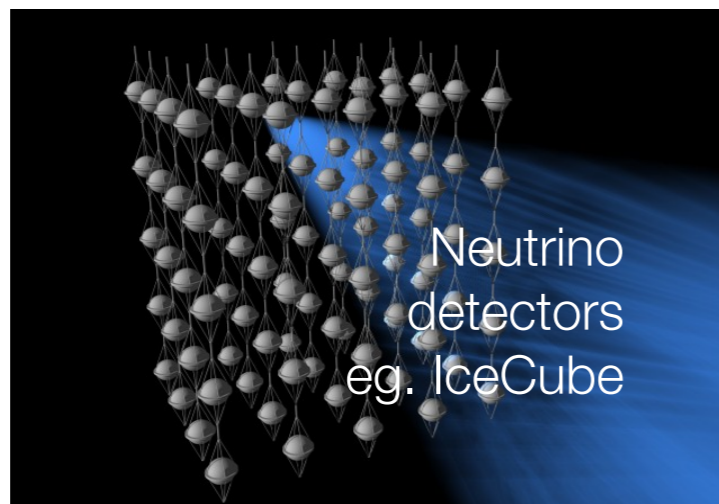
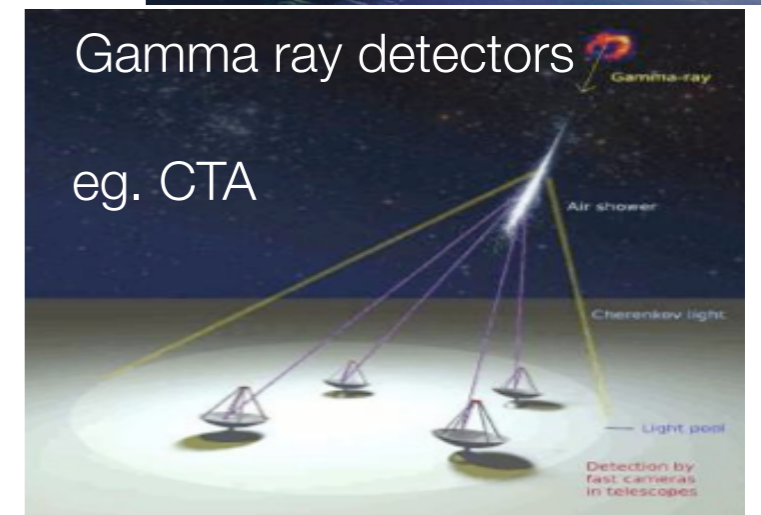


$$\Phi_i(\psi, E) = \sigma v \frac{dN_i}{dE} \frac{1}{4\pi m_{\text{DM}}^2} \int_{\text{line of sight}} ds \rho^2(r(s, \psi))$$

annihilation
 cross section

particle
 physics

astrophysics (DM
 halo) \rightarrow J-factor



Example: Fermi observations from dwarf galaxies

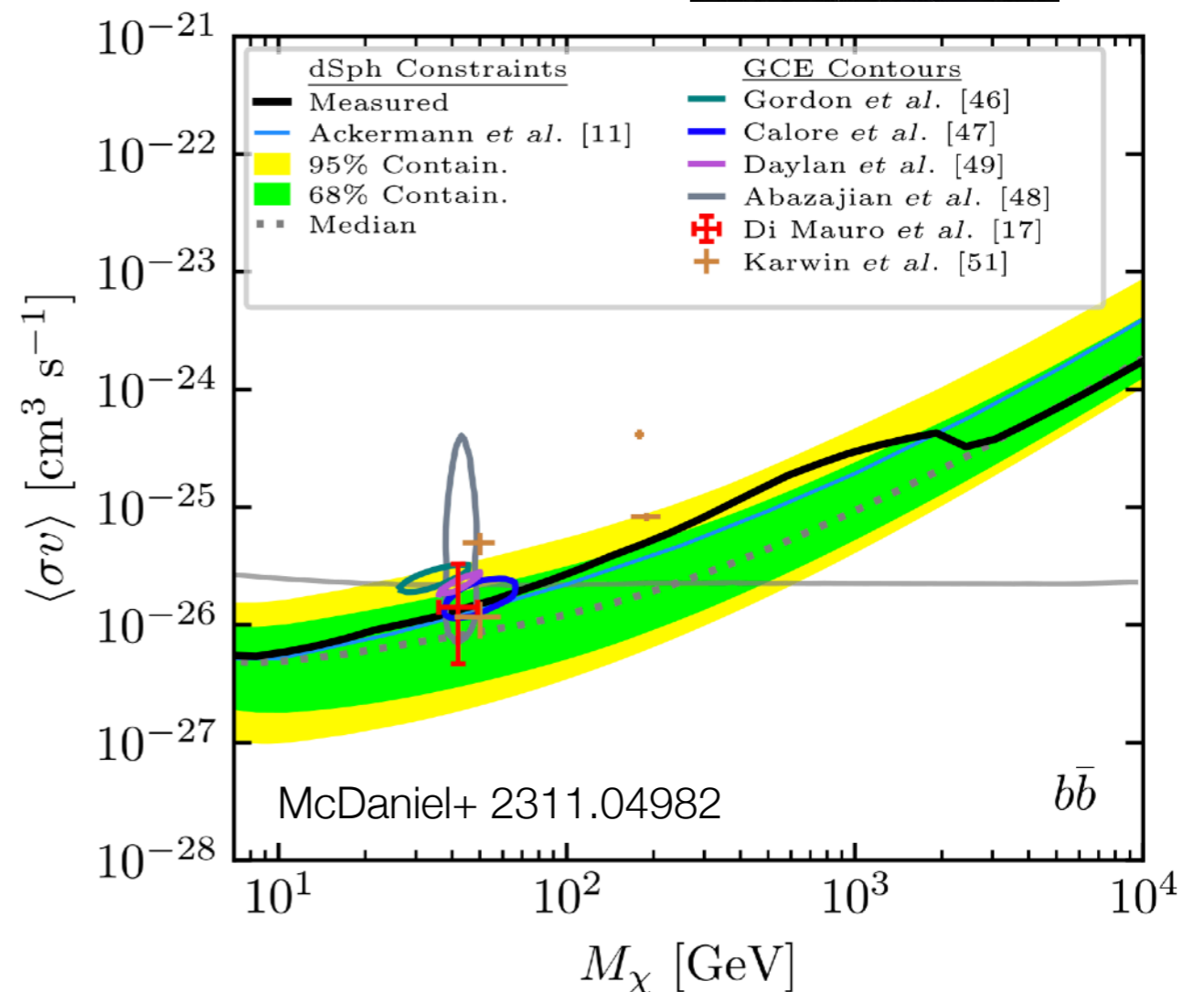
- Stack Fermi signal on 30 dwarfs with measured J-factors
- No signal: $\phi < \sim 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 \Rightarrow bound on $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ (profile likelihood)
- Compare result with thermal relic prediction: **constrain thermal relics up to $\sim 100 \text{ GeV}$**

Similar bound from CMB

alter ionization history (broaden width of last-scattering surface):

$$f_{\text{eff}} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{\text{DM}}} \lesssim 4 \times 10^{-28} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}/\text{GeV}$$

$$J = \int d\Omega \int dl \rho^2$$



Fuzzy DM

**Sterile
neutrinos**

WIMPs

**Primordial
black holes**

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

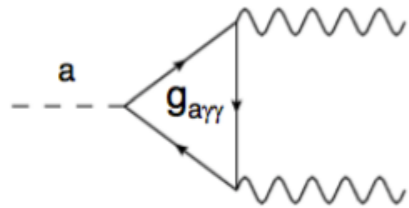
$50 M_{\odot}$

**QCD
axions**

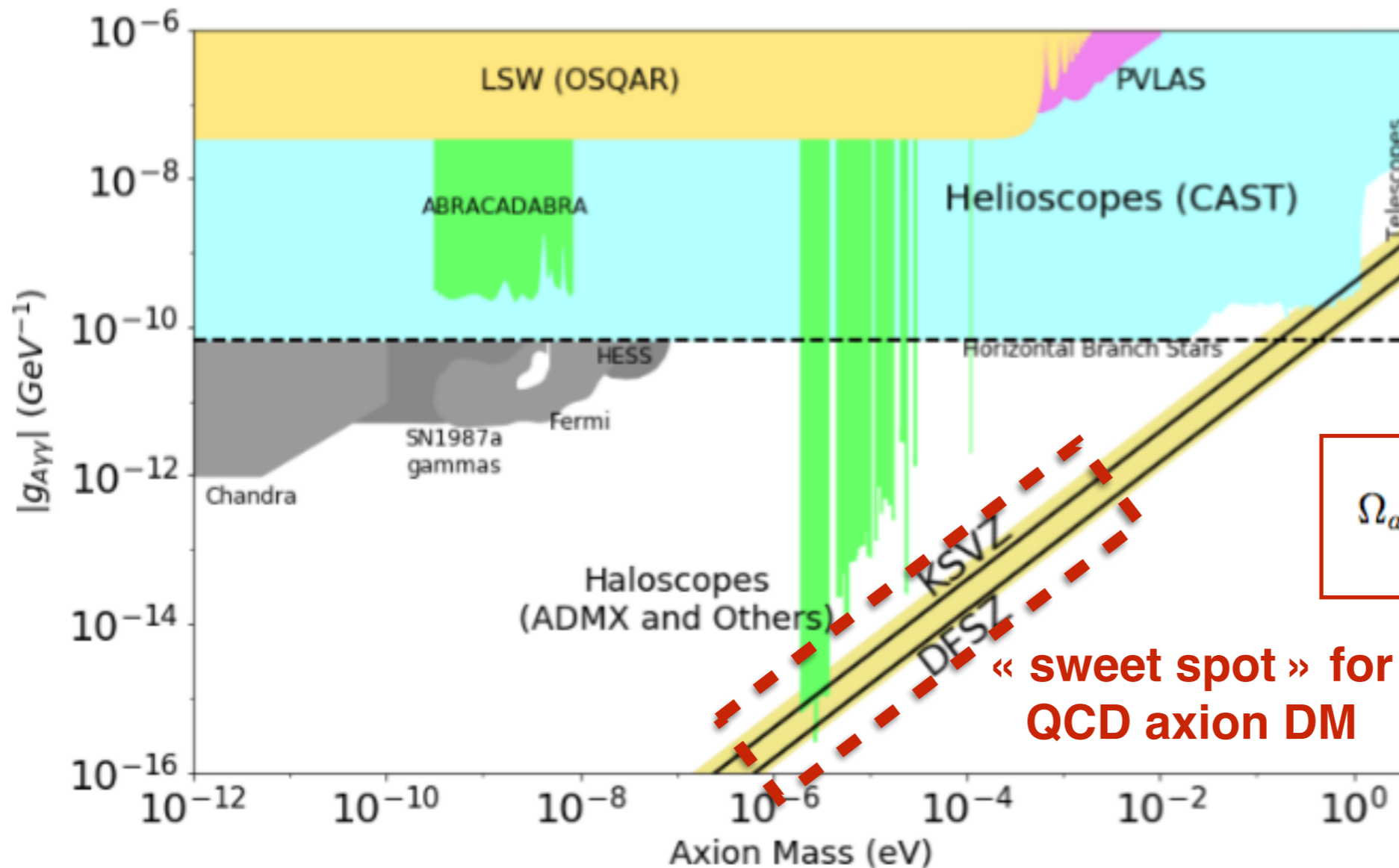
**Self-interacting
DM**

WIMPzillas

QCD axions coupling to photons



Effective coupling $\sim g_{a\gamma\gamma} \cdot a \cdot (E \cdot B)$
for QCD axion: $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \sim 1/f_a \sim m_a$



$$\Omega_a \sim 0.36 \left(\frac{10 \mu\text{eV}}{m_a} \right)^{1.184}$$

(misalignment mechanism)

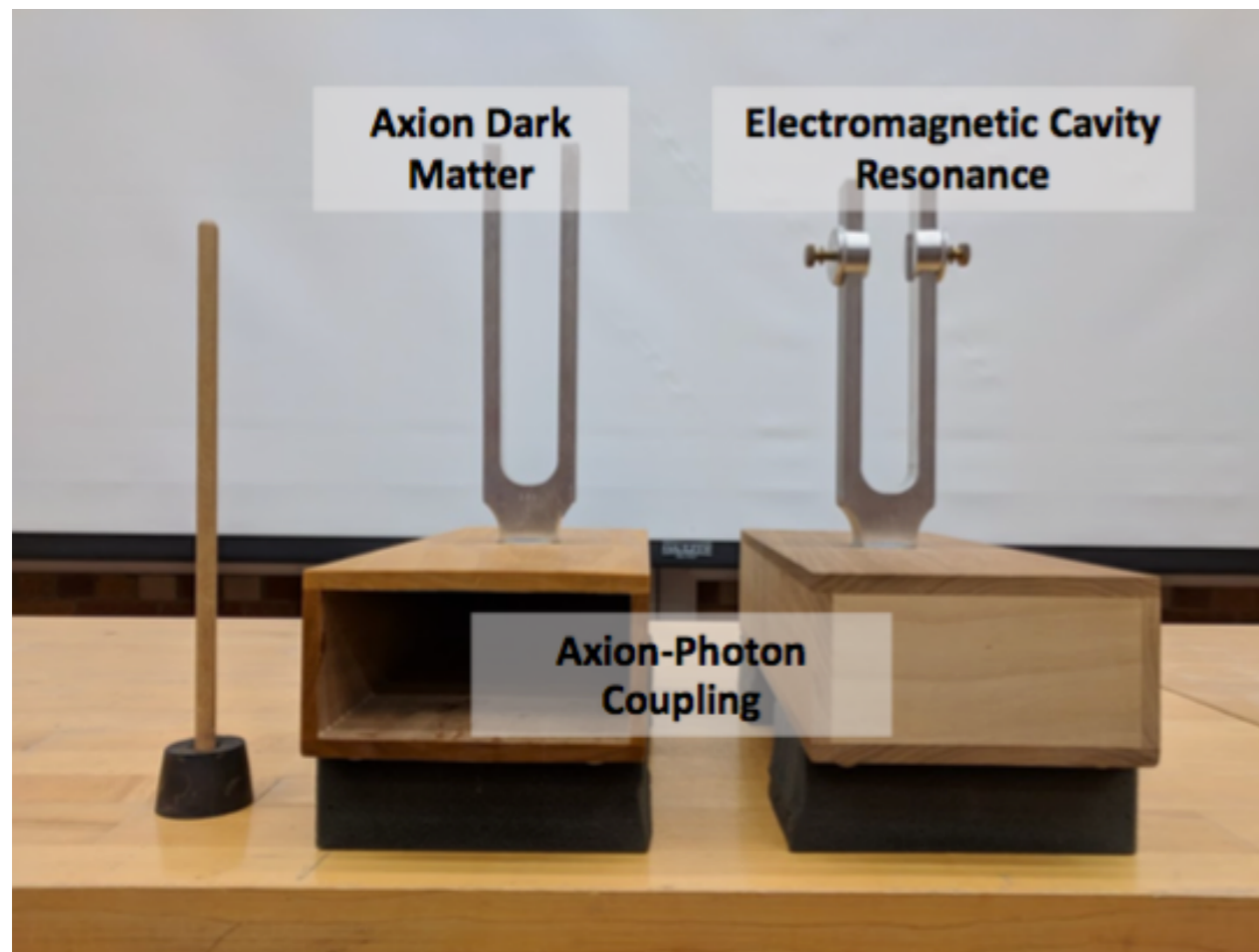
Axion direct detection: « haloscopes »

$$\mathbf{g}_{a\gamma\gamma} \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

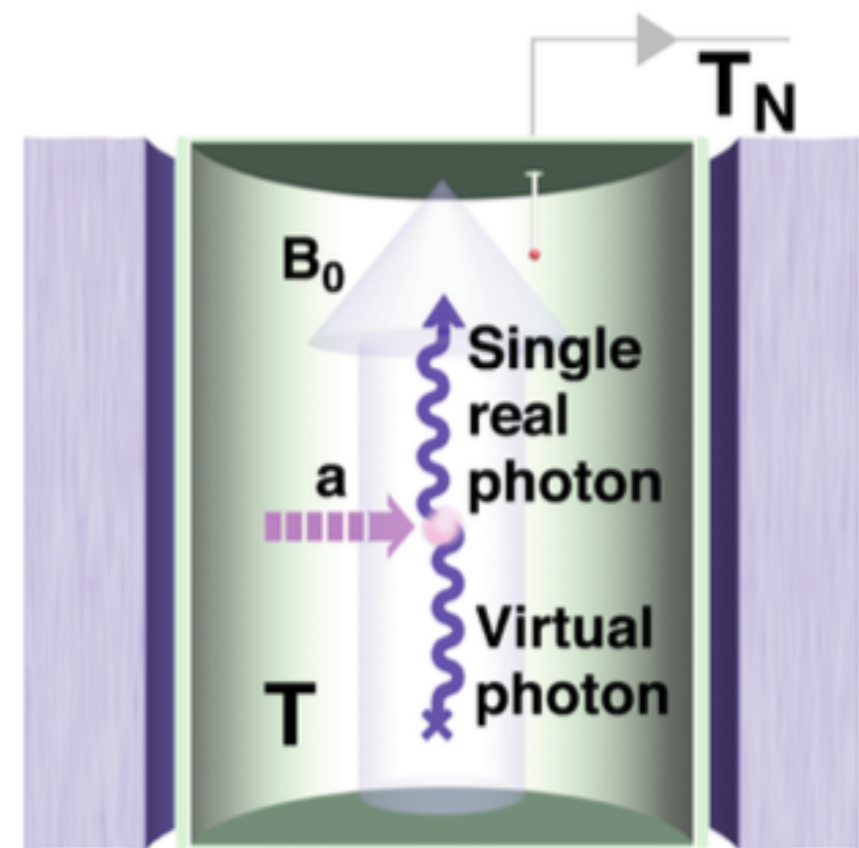
a : axion from DM halo, oscillates @ $\omega = m_a$

B : magnet (static)

resonant cavity \implies detect E @ $\omega = m_a$



field



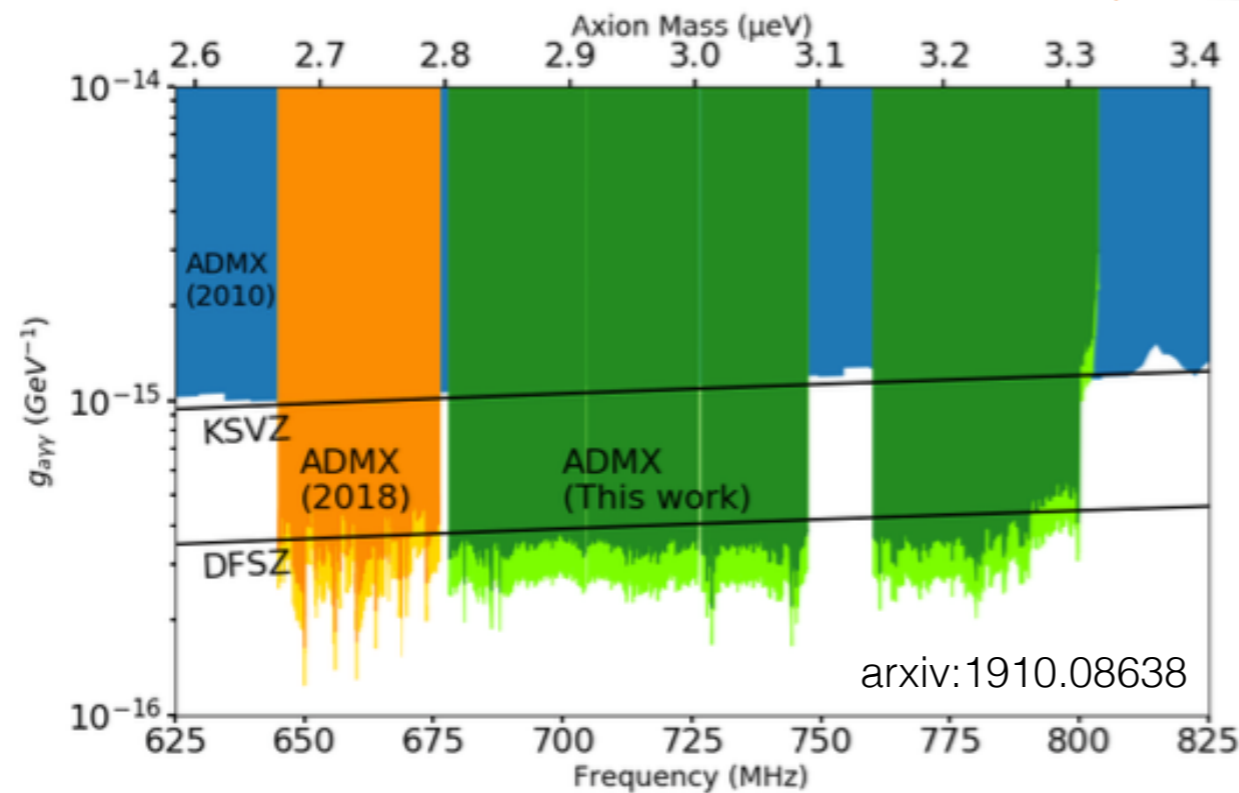
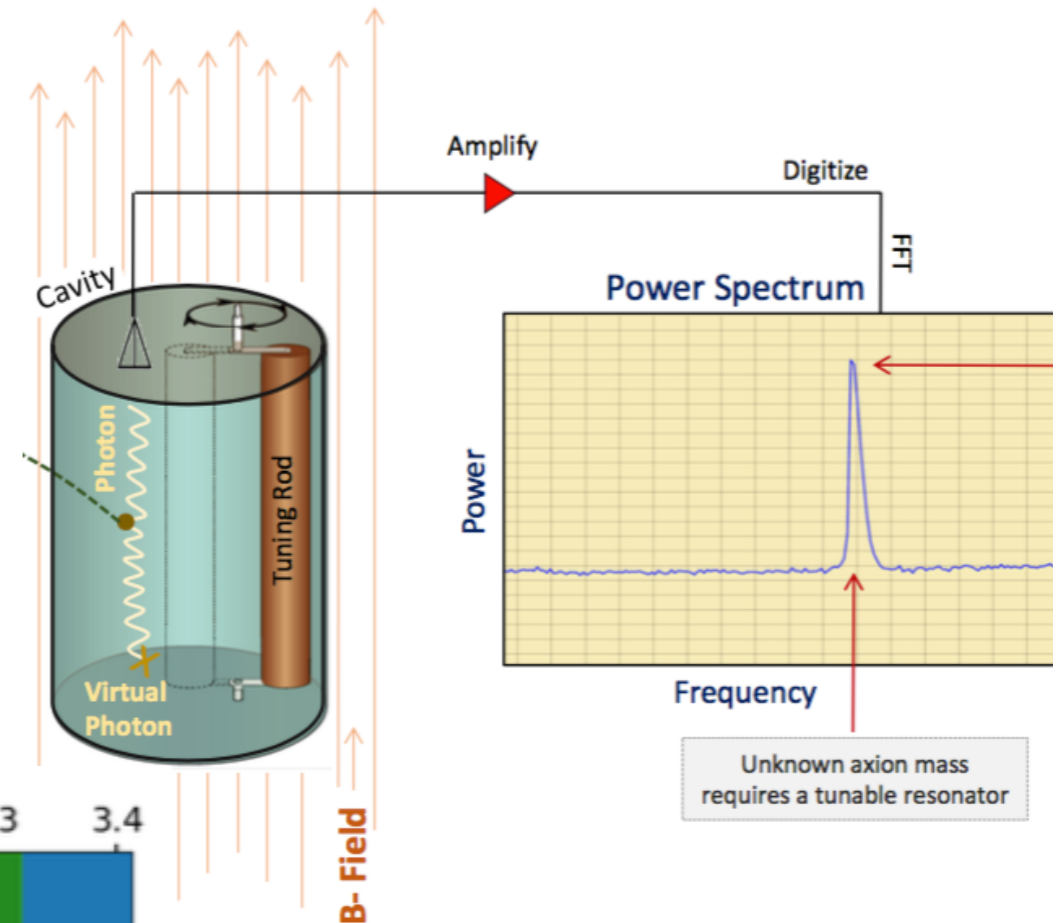
particle

Example result: ADMX experiment



- millikelvin cryogenics
- ultralow noise quantum amplifiers

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{P_{\text{axion}}}{k_B T_{\text{sys}}} \sqrt{\frac{t}{b}}$$



narrow QCD axion mass range excluded

Contents

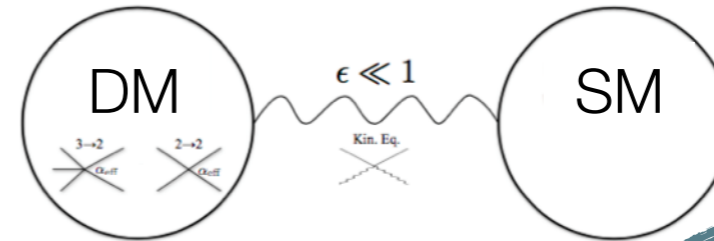
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DM solutions to the « small-scale issues »

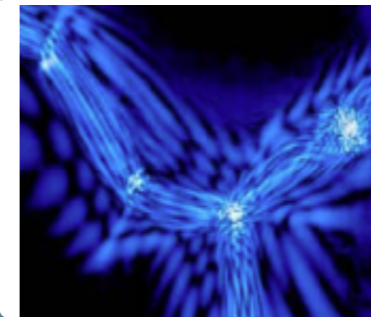
Strongly-Interacting DM (SIDM)

$\sigma/m \sim 0.1-1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$
best solve cusp-core

eg. sub-GeV thermal relic
with $3 \rightarrow 2$ annihilation



Fuzzy Dark Matter (FDM)



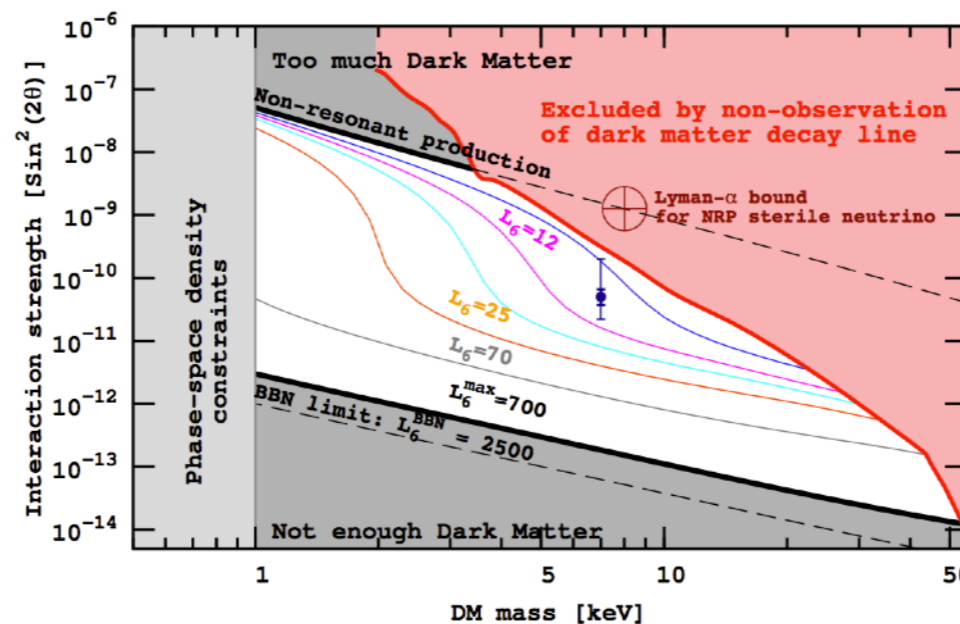
$m \sim 10^{-22} \text{ eV}$
de Broglie wavelength

Warm Dark Matter (WDM)

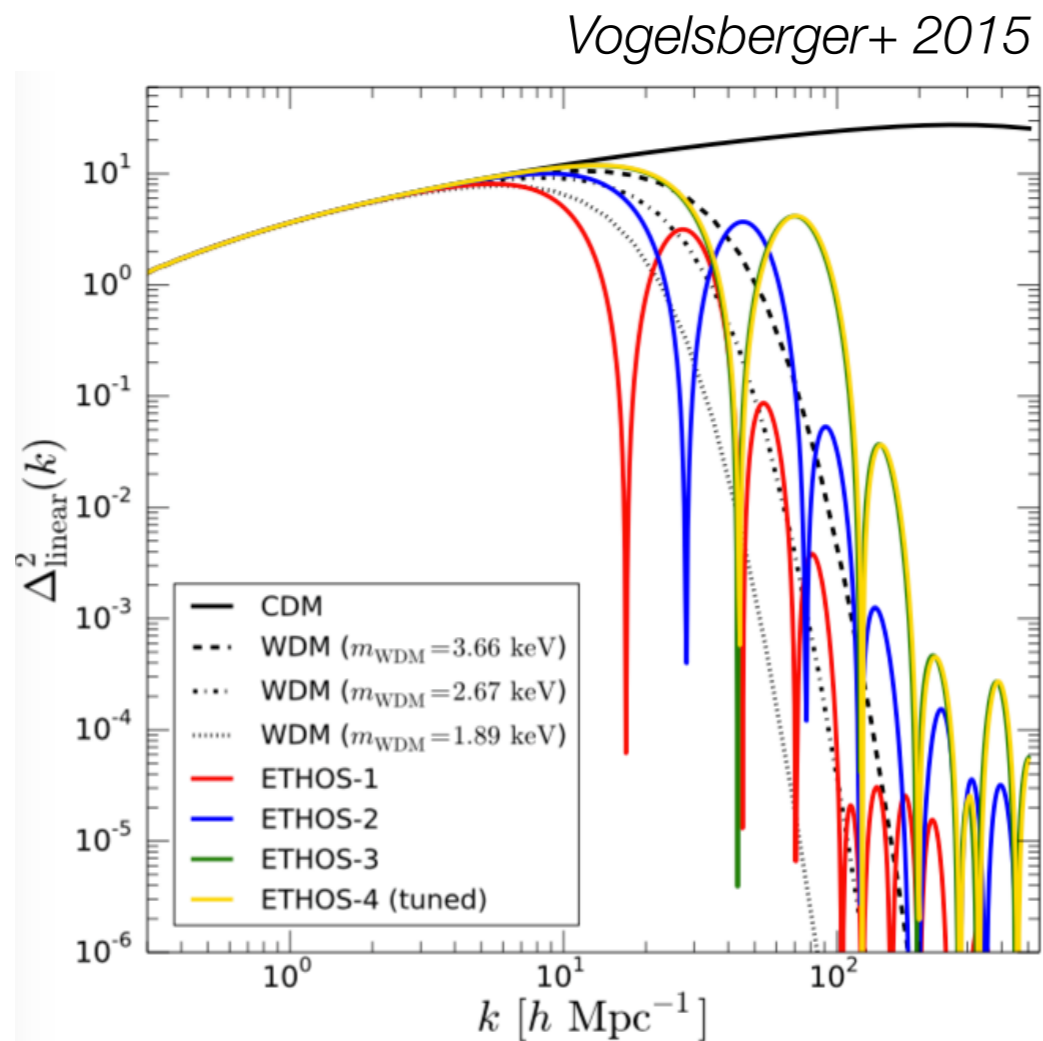
free-streaming
best solve missing satellites

eg. sterile neutrino

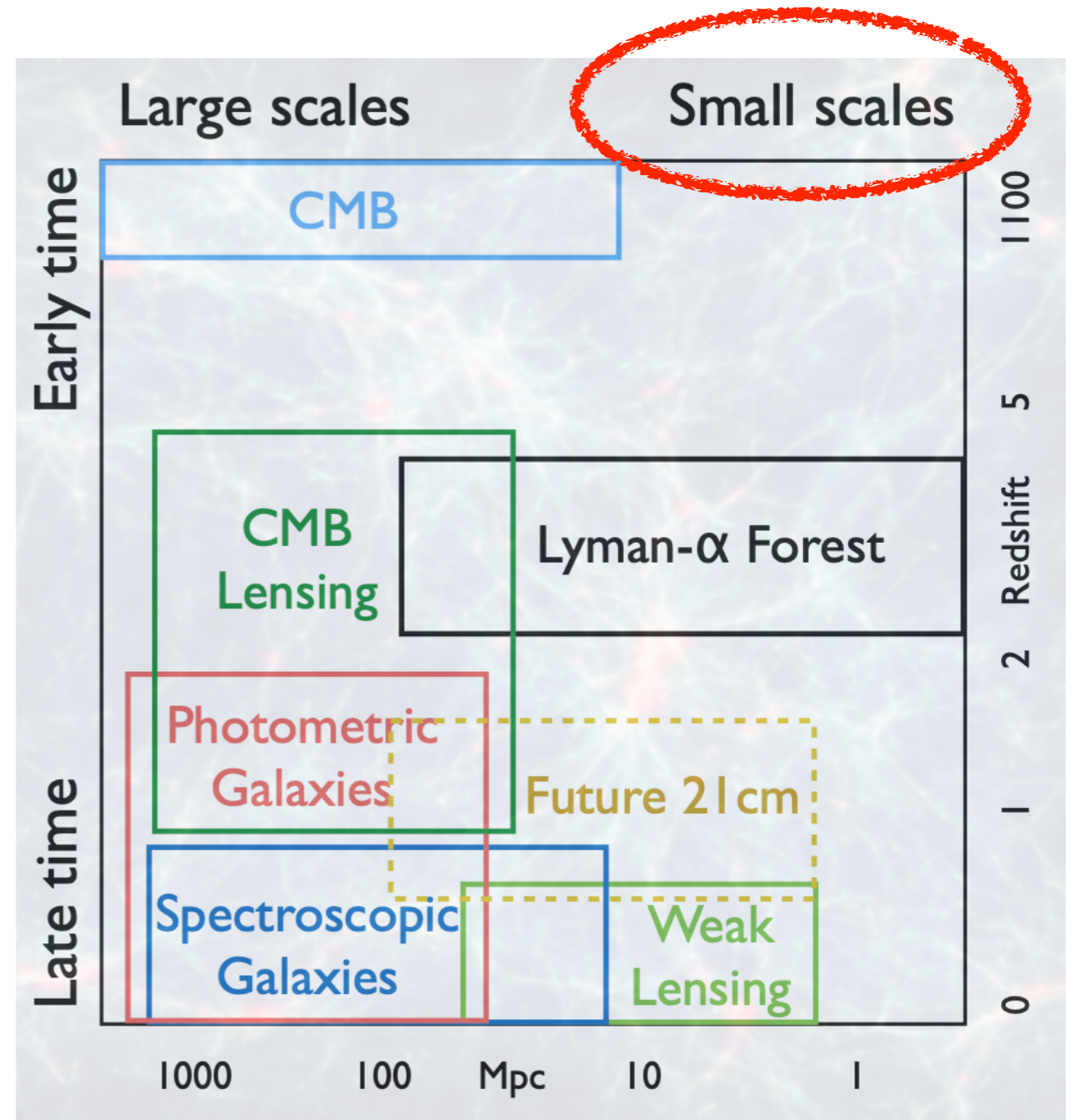
3.5 keV line signal ?



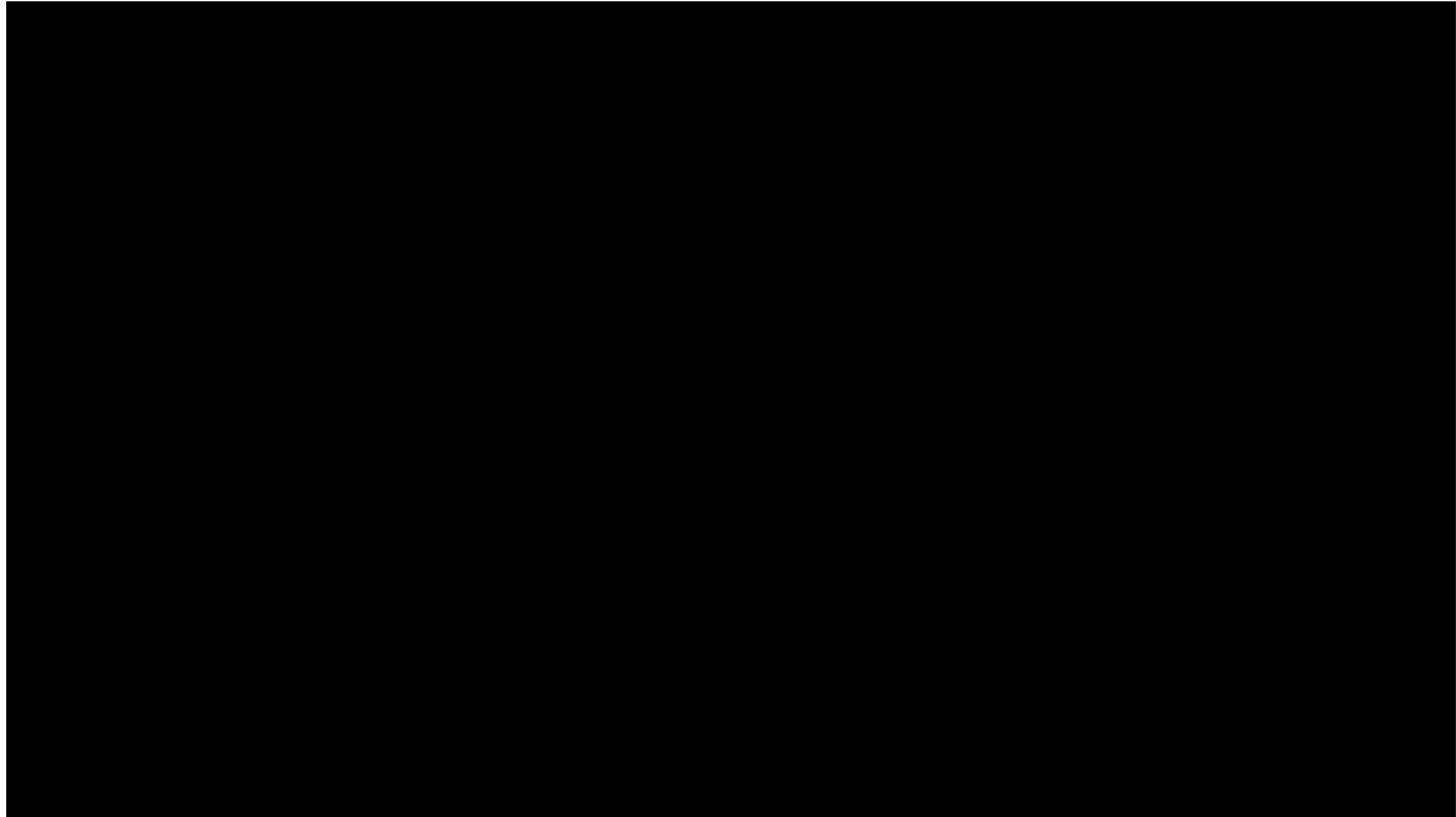
These models predict a suppression of the small scale, linear matter power spectrum



- Need LSS probes sensitive to:
- large wavenumbers k
 - **linear** matter fluctuations



The Lyman- α forest



Resonant absorption of light by neutral hydrogen in the intergalactic medium

- background source: usually quasars (bright)
- $\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1215 \text{ \AA} \Rightarrow$ redshifted absorption in optical waves for $z \sim 2 - 5$

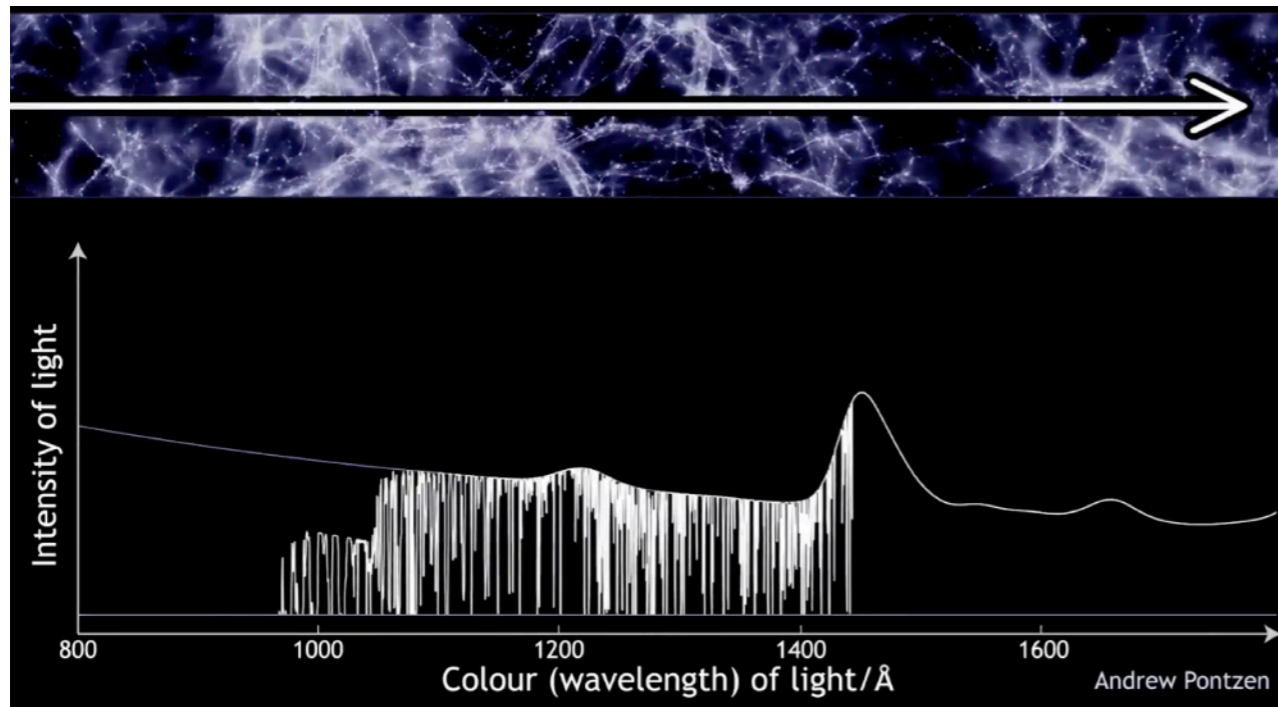
The Lyman- α forest

$$F(\lambda) = e^{-\tau_{\text{IGM}}(z)} \in [0,1]$$

$$\tau_{\text{IGM}}(z_a) \approx 2[1 + \delta(z_a)]^2 \frac{\alpha_{\text{rec}}(T)}{\Gamma} \left(\frac{1 + z_a}{4} \right)^{4.5}$$

$$\left(\Gamma_{e,\text{HI}} n_e + \Gamma_{\gamma,\text{HI}} \right) n_{\text{HI}} = \alpha_{r,\text{HII}} n_e n_{\text{HII}}$$

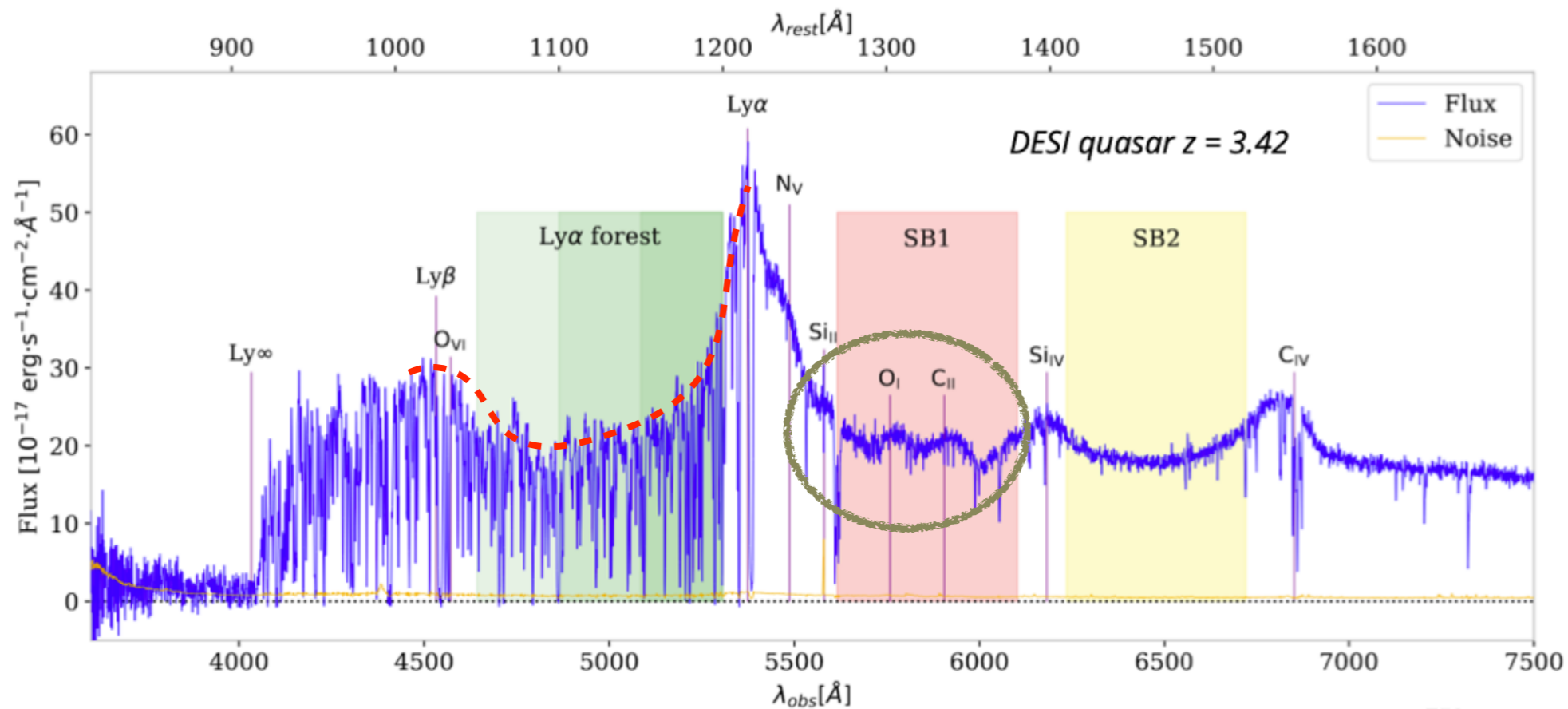
HI fraction $\sim 10^{-5}$



$\tau \sim 1$ for HI in the IGM @ $z \sim 2 - 4$
 \Rightarrow sensitive to mild density fluctuations
 (close to linear)

**Tracer of matter density
 fluctuations at $z > 2$**

DESI Lyman- α forest sample

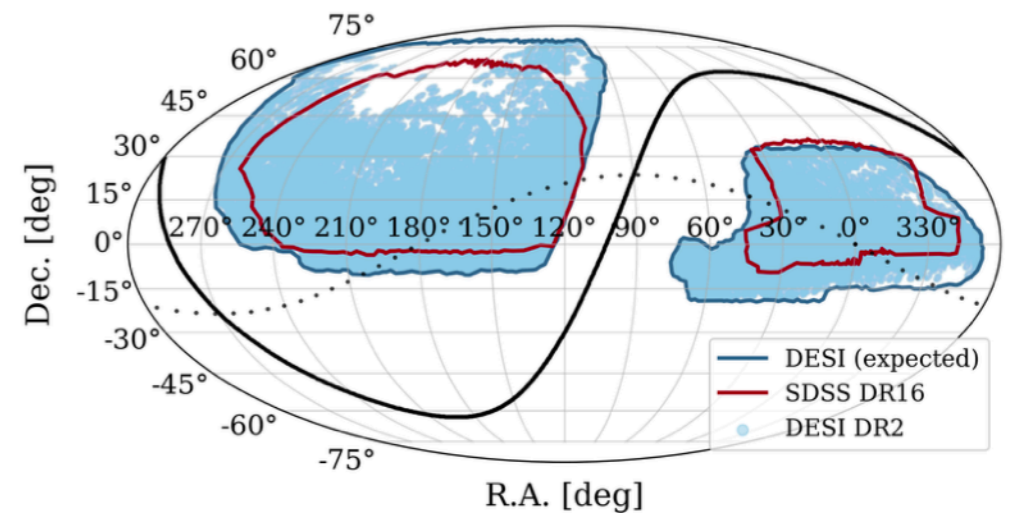


Real-life complications:

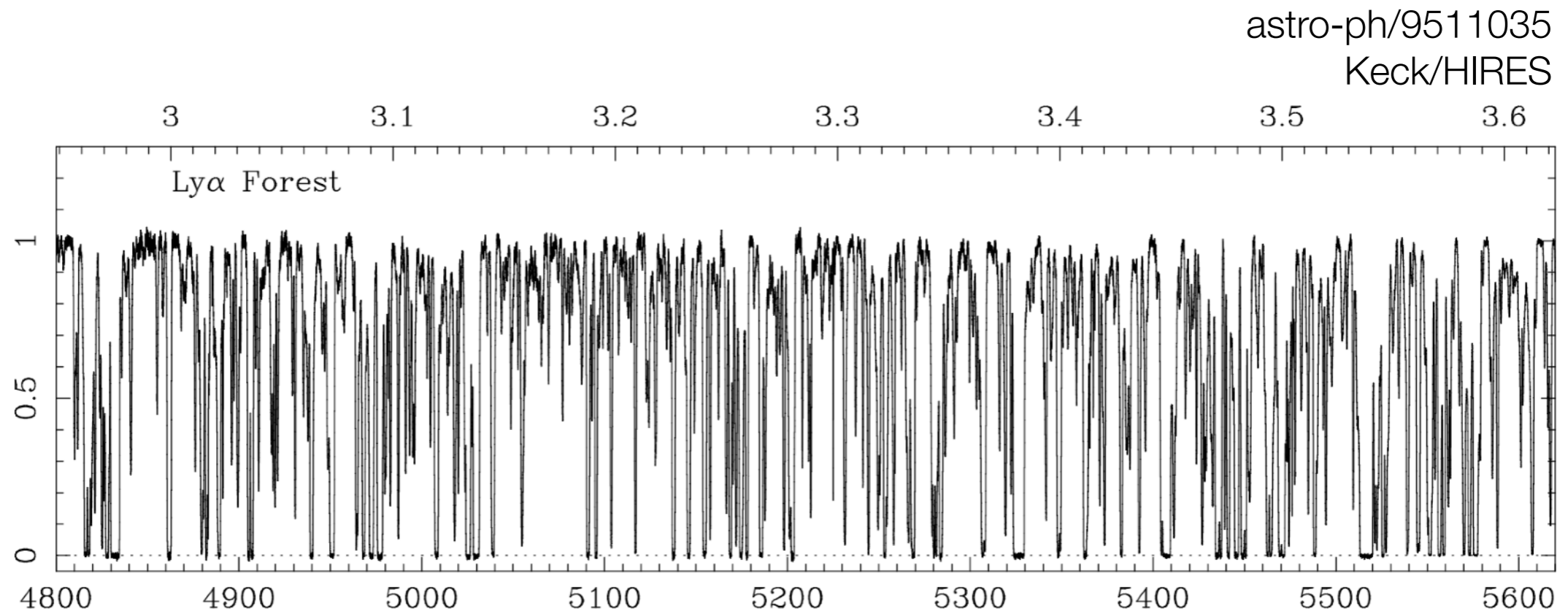
- metals
- quasar's continuum
- strong absorbers (circumgalactic medium)

DESI DR2 sample:

820,000 Ly α spectra ($z_{QSO} > 2.1$) @ $z_{eff} = 2.33$



High-resolution Ly α forest samples



Small sample:

KODIAQ (Keck/HIRES) ~ 300

SQUAD (VLT/UVES) ~ 460

XQ-100 (VLT/XSHOOTER) ~ 100

- High SNR

- High-resolution: ~ sub-Mpc scale

Computing the Ly α forest signal

Non-linear gravitational evolution + hydrodynamics :

cosmo-hydro simulation (GADGET, NYX, Ramses..)

gas from SPH or grid method

includes explicit model for gas thermodynamics (heating rates)

* Do NOT model galaxy formation! *

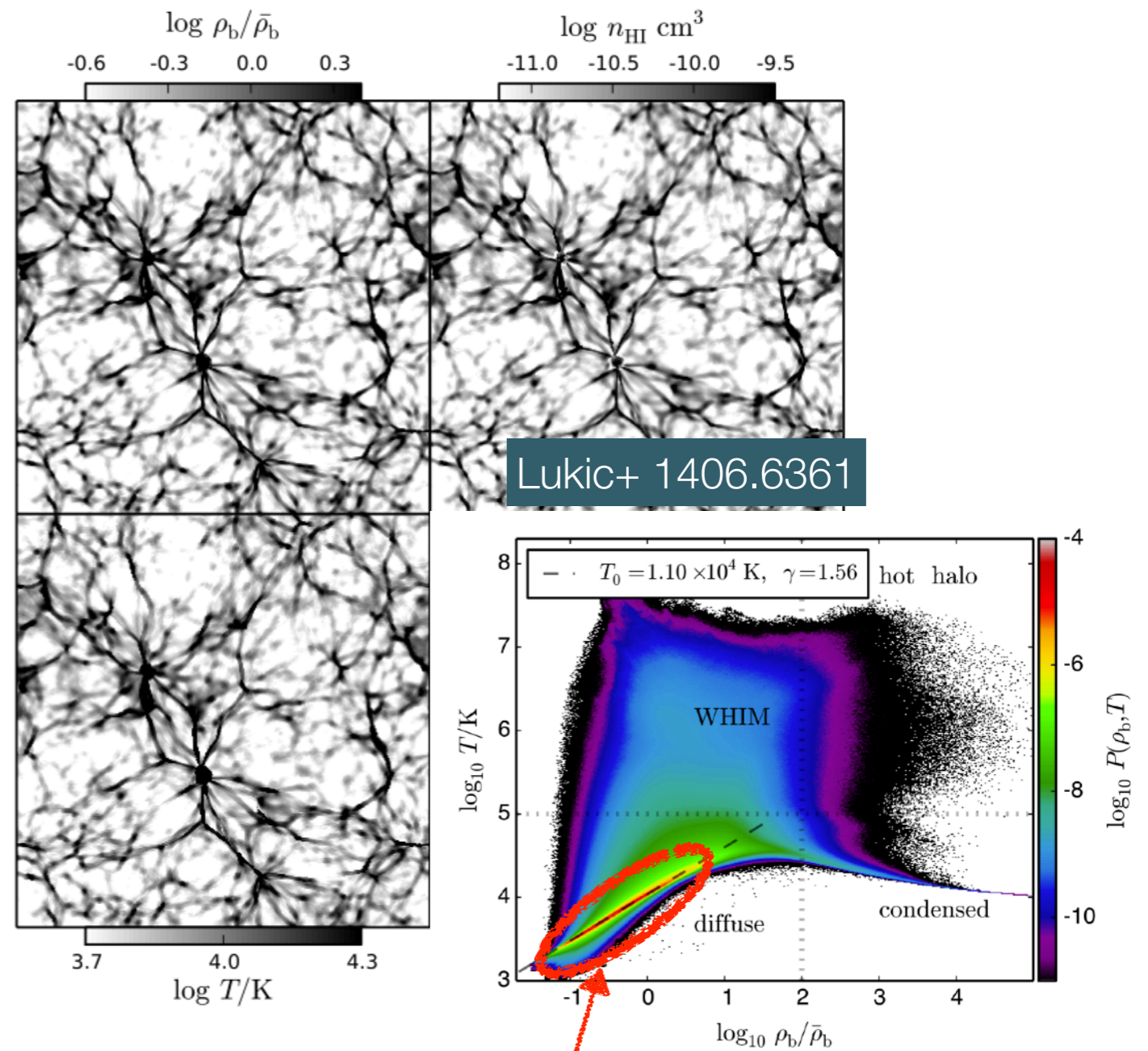
Model Ly α forest:

Draw « lines of sight » in box, compute absorption

Parameters: cosmology,

IGM thermal parameters:

{ T_0 , γ , mean Ly α flux (\sim UV heating) }(z)



$$T = T_0(1 + \delta_b)^\gamma - 1$$

Computing the Ly α forest signal

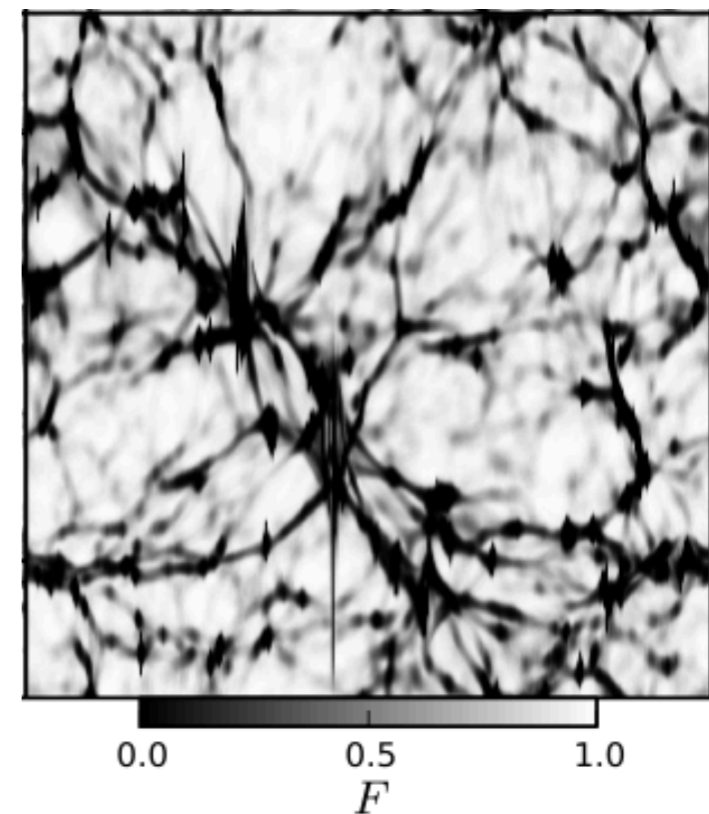
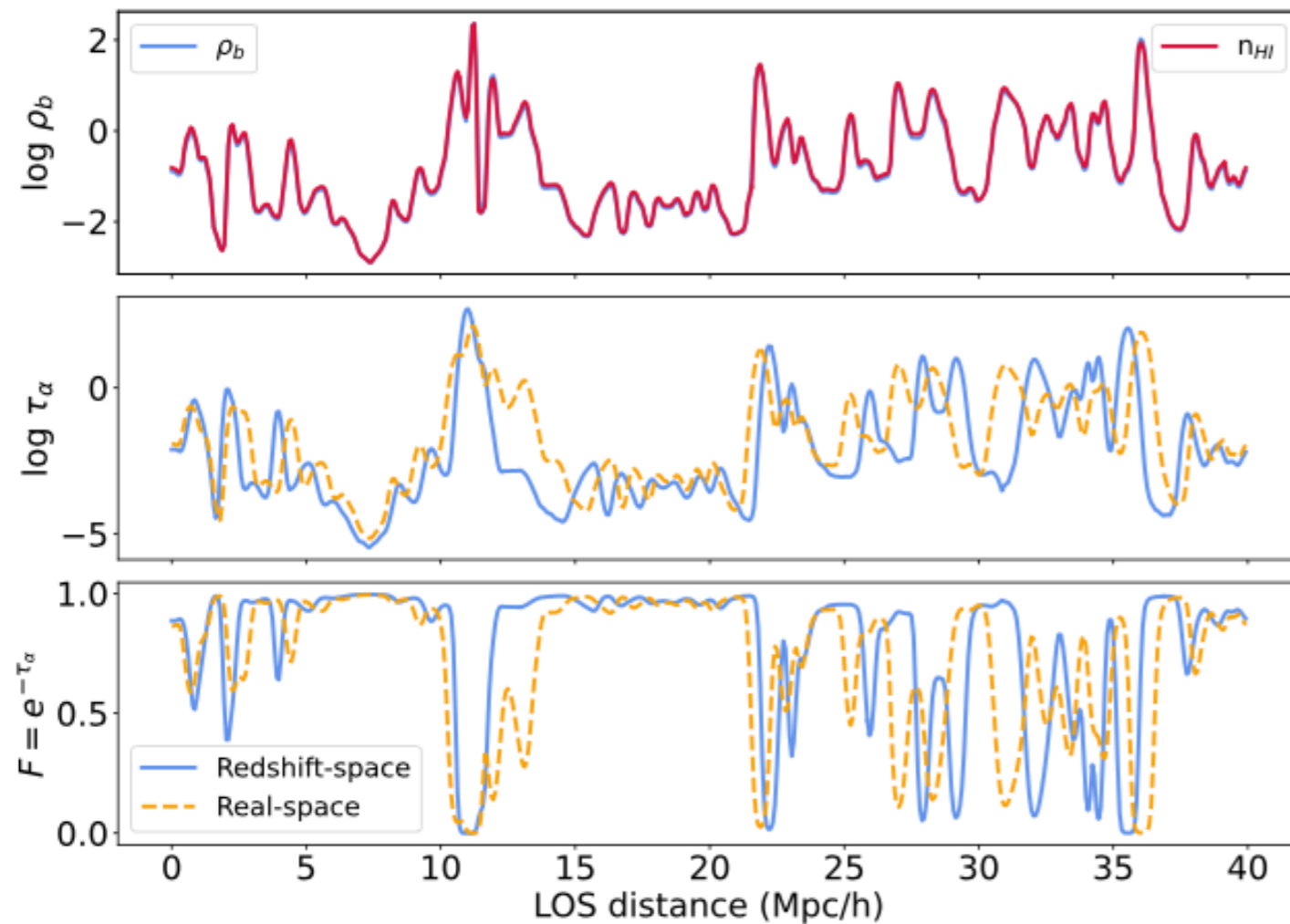
- Model Ly α forest:

Draw « lines of sight » in box,
compute absorption

⇒ 3D field (anisotropic):

$$\delta_F = \frac{F}{\overline{F}} - 1$$

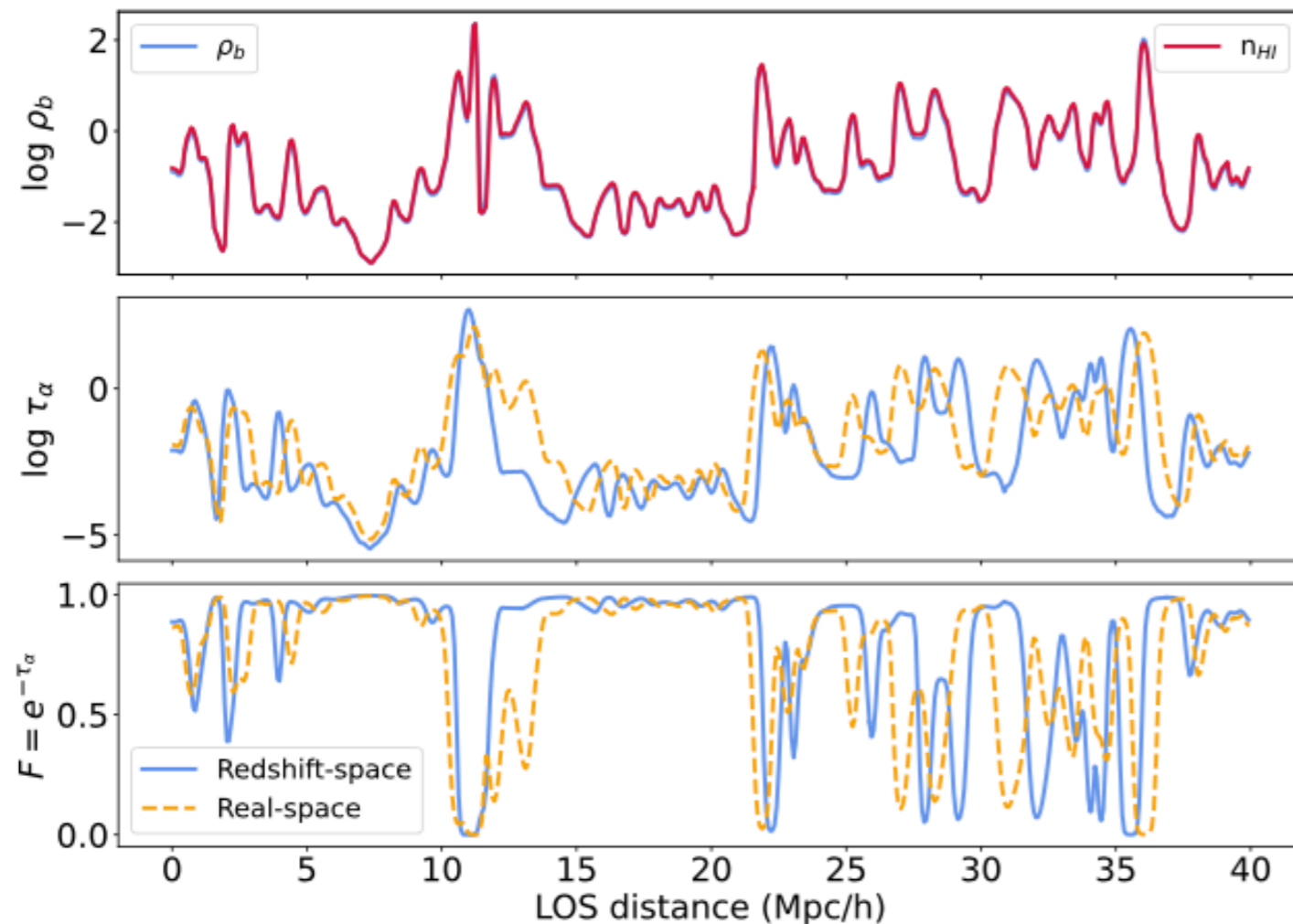
δ_F is the Ly α "density contrast"
A 3D cosmological field



Computing the Ly α forest signal

- Model Ly α forest:

Draw « lines of sight » in box,
compute absorption



\Rightarrow 3D field (anisotropic):

$$\delta_F = \frac{F}{\bar{F}} - 1$$

δ_F is the Ly α "density contrast"

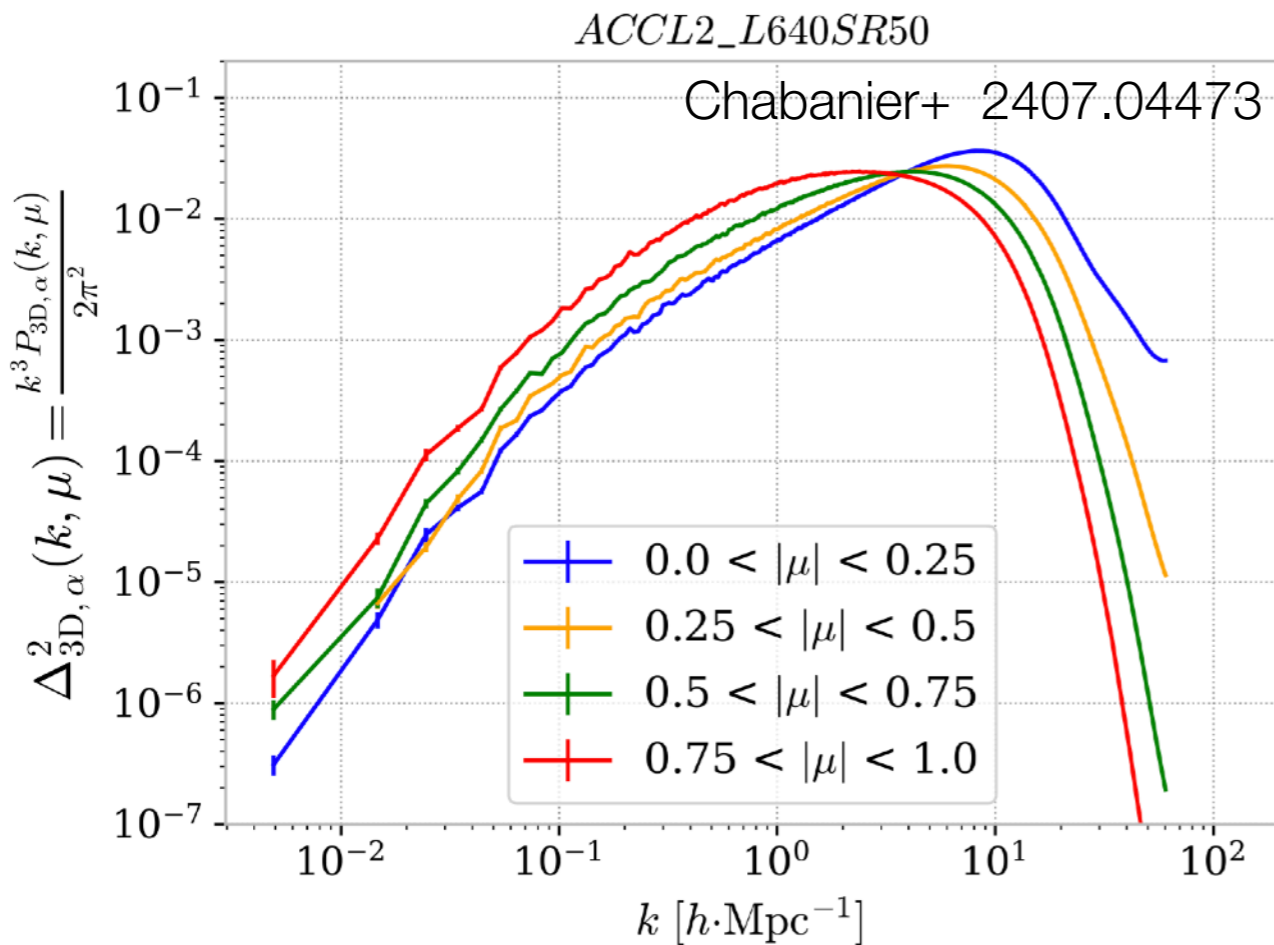
A 3D cosmological field

Compute its correlation function
and (3D) power spectrum

$$\xi(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp}) = \langle \delta_F(\vec{x}) \delta_F(\vec{x} + \vec{r}) \rangle$$

$$P_{3D}(k_{\parallel}, k_{\perp}) = \langle |\tilde{\delta}_F(k_{\parallel}, k_{\perp})|^2 \rangle$$

The Ly α 3D power spectrum



A biased LSS tracer, like galaxies:

$$P(k, \mu) \sim b^2 (1 + \beta \mu^2)^2 P_{\text{lin}}(k) F_{\text{NL}}(k, \mu)$$

linear bias + RSD

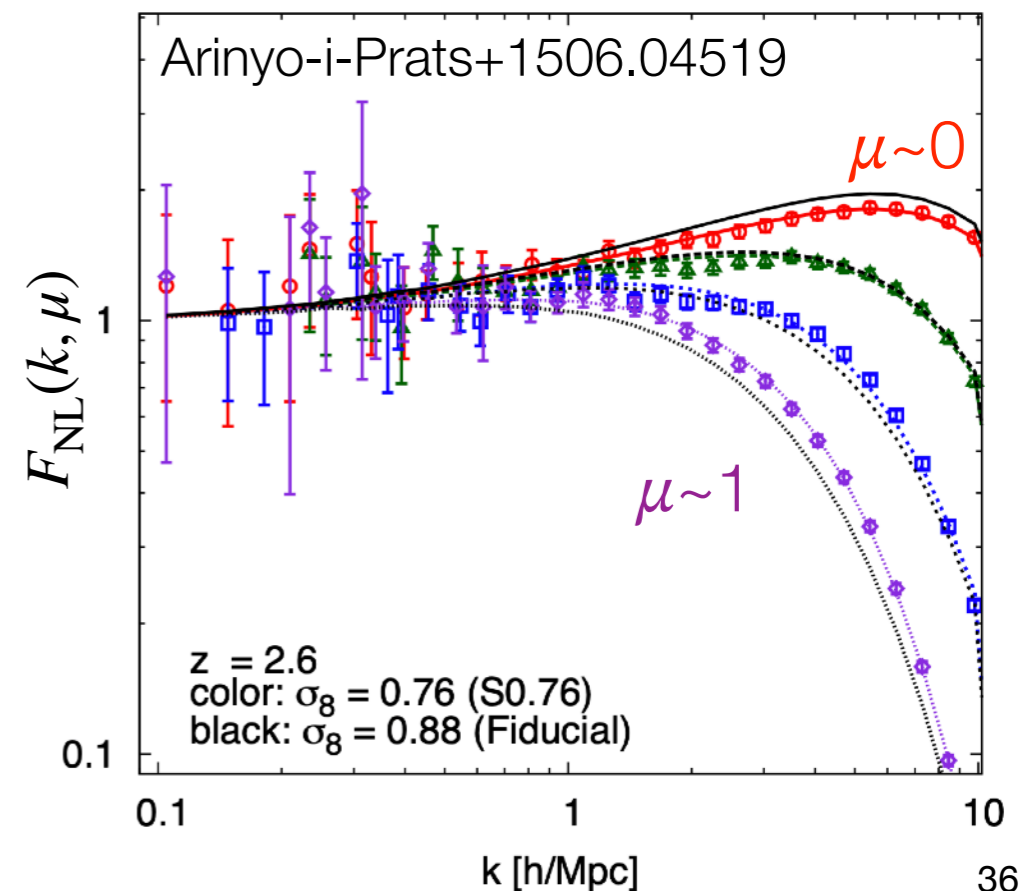
NL effects

simulations / EFT expansion

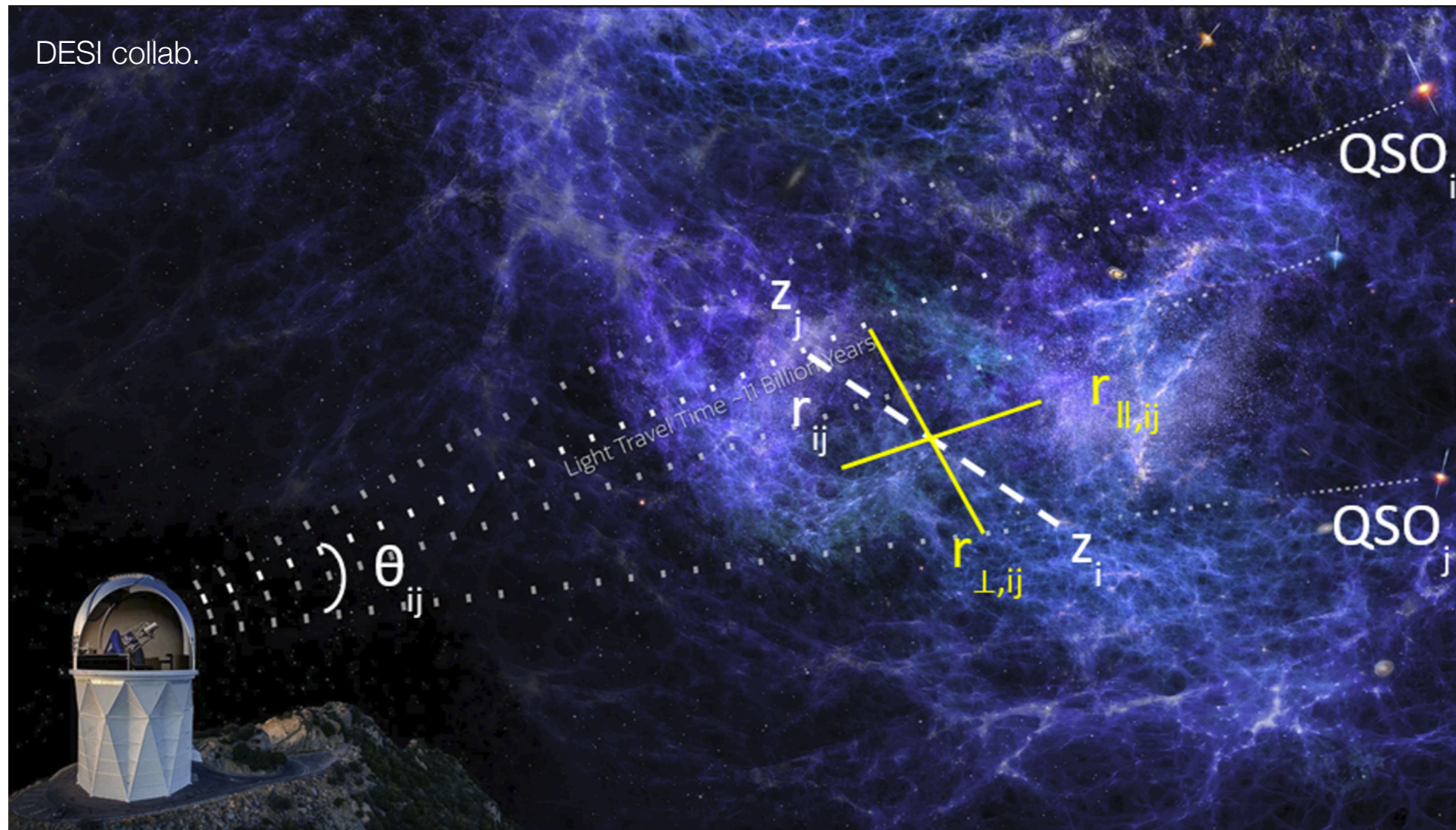
NL effects are relatively small even @ $k \sim 1$ Mpc

Main physical effects:

- Non-linear gravitational growth
- Thermal line broadening
- Jeans smoothing of the gas



Measuring Ly α correlations: large scales



$$\xi(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp}) = \langle \delta_F(\vec{x}) \delta_F(\vec{x} + \vec{r}) \rangle$$

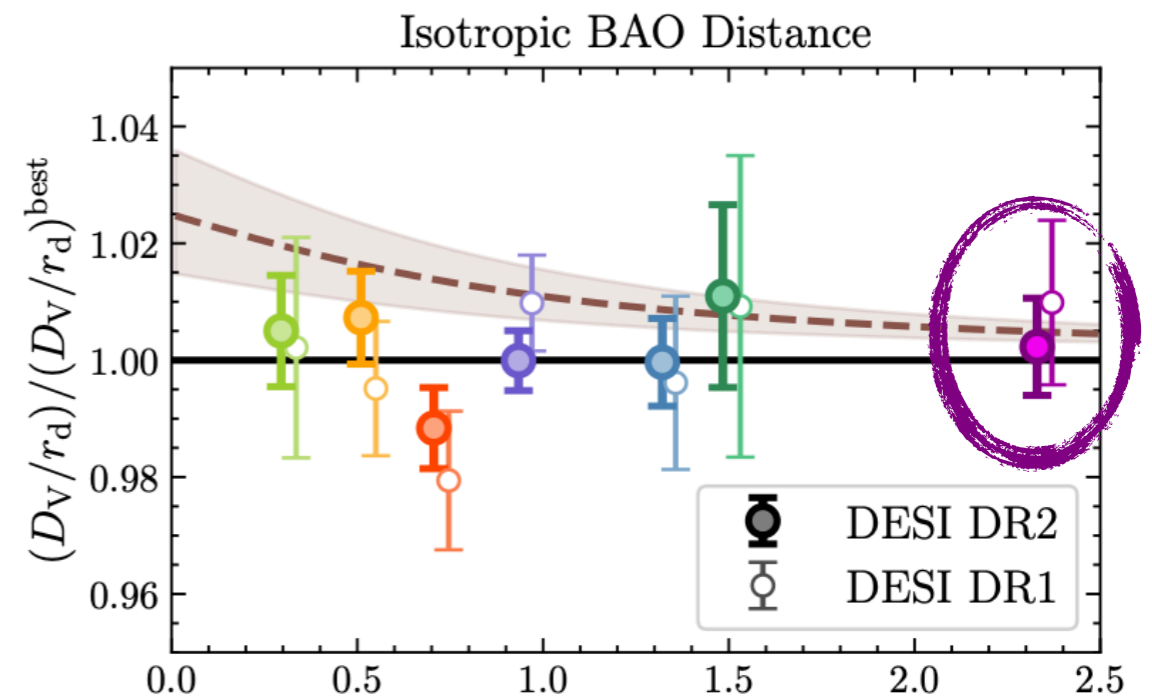
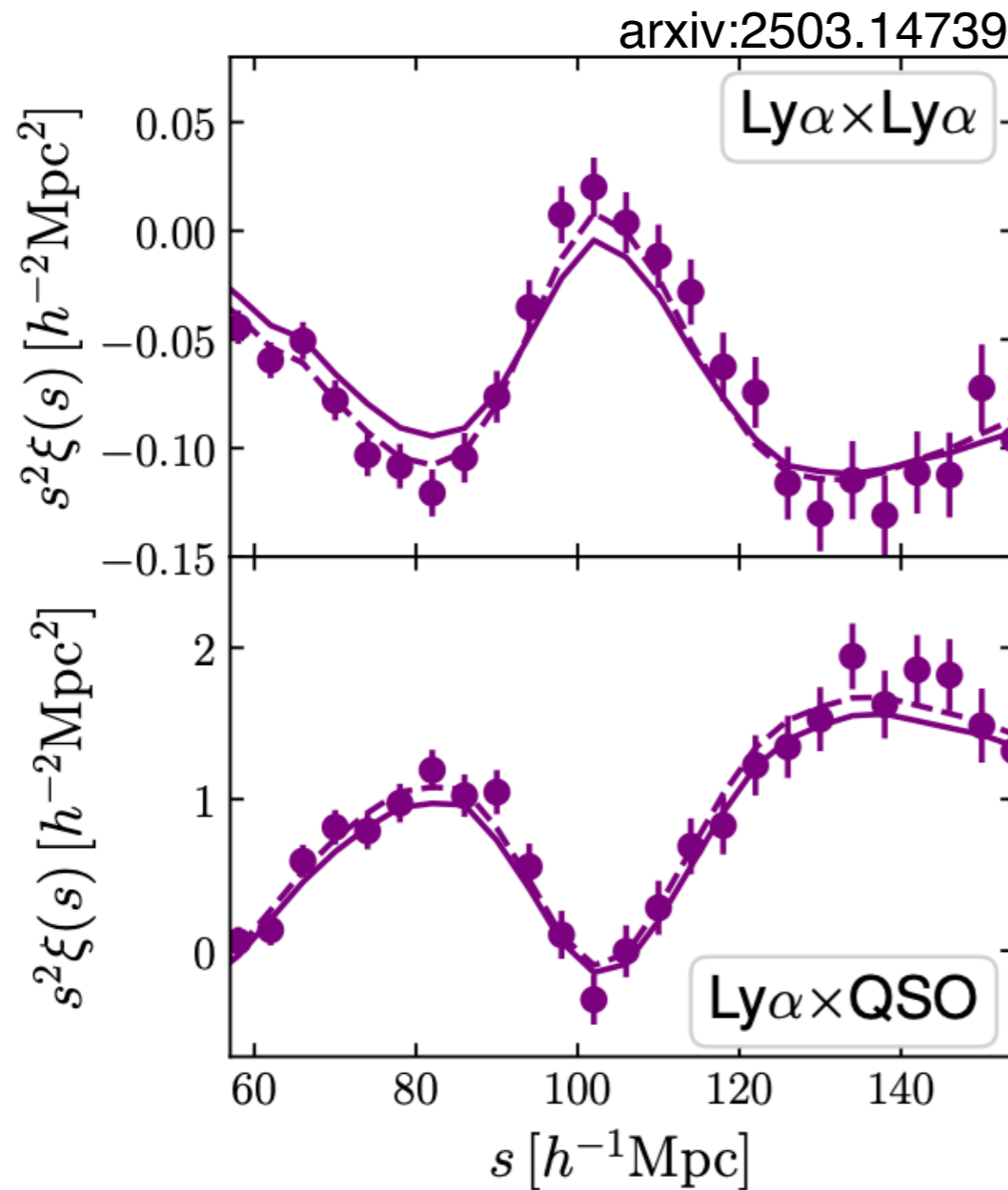
3D correlations:

BAO,

Alcock-Paczynski from large scales

Linear growth of structures

Measuring Ly α correlations: large scales

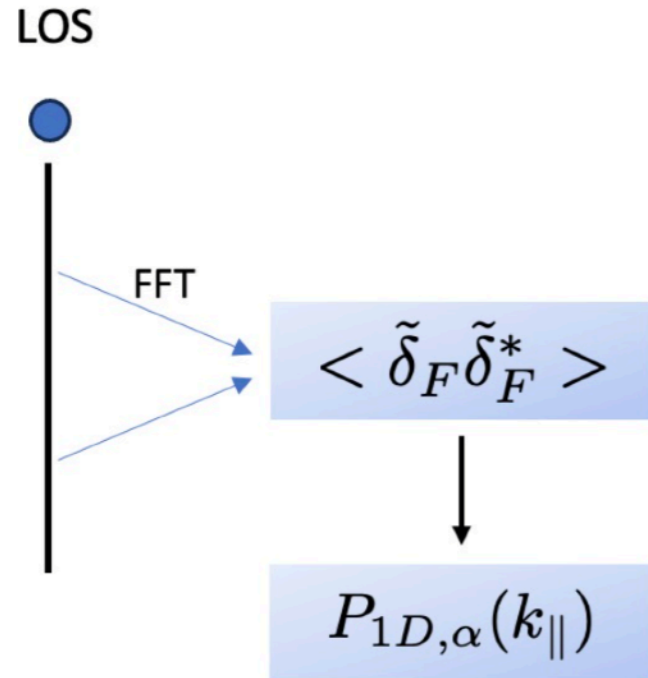


DESI DR2:
**0.7% (stat+syst) precision on
 isotropic BAO @ $z=2.3$**

$$\xi(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp}) = \langle \delta_F(\vec{x}) \delta_F(\vec{x} + \vec{r}) \rangle$$

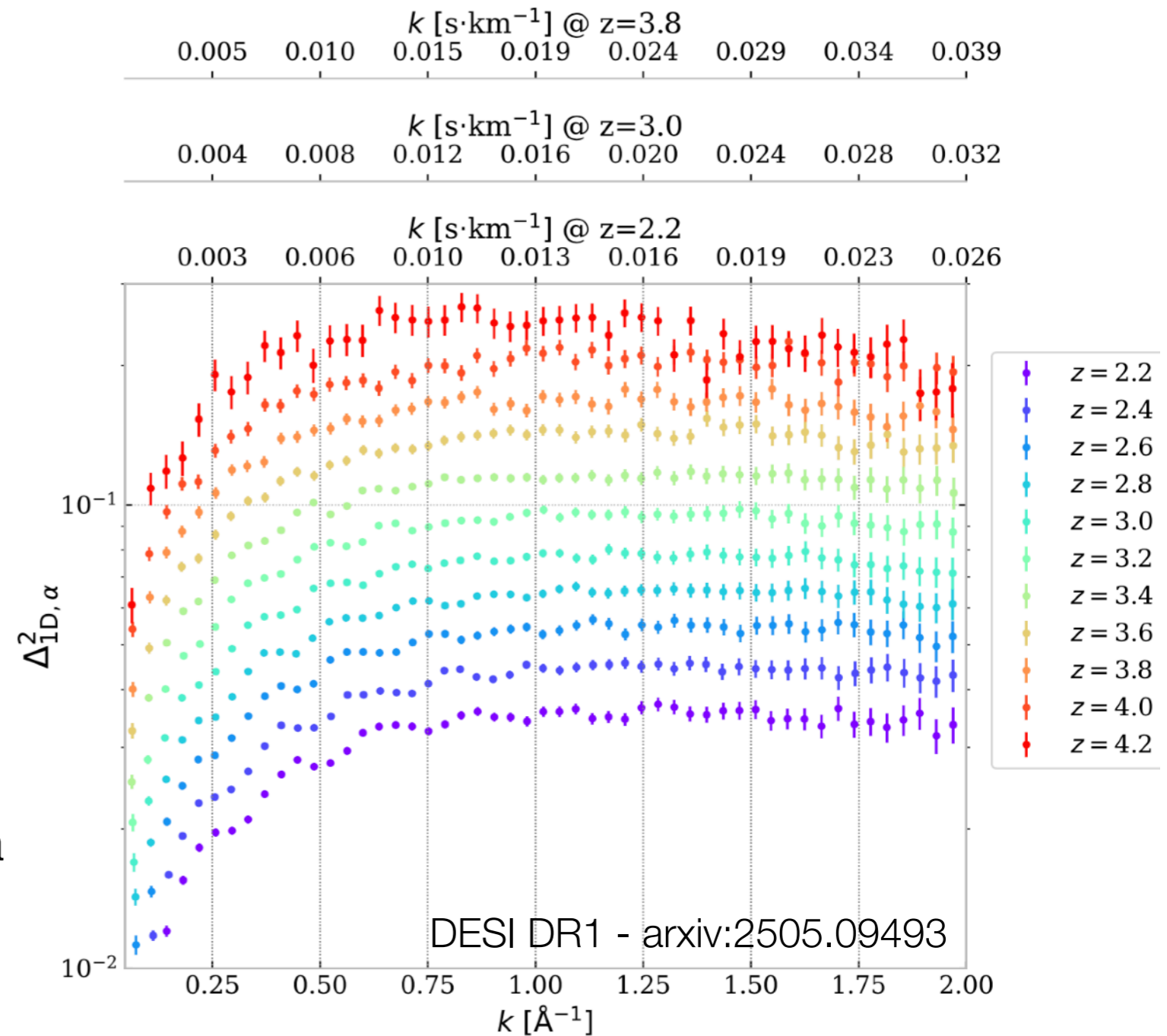
Small scale Ly α correlations: P1D

LOS separation \gg wavelength separation



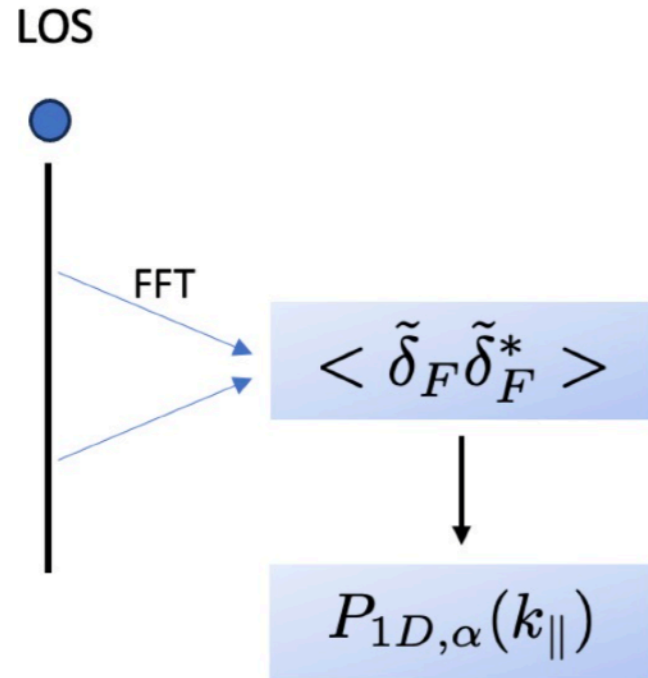
$$P_{1D}(k_{\parallel}) = \int \frac{d^2 k_{\perp}}{(2\pi)^2} P_{3D}(k_{\perp}, k_{\parallel})$$

- "Historical" LSS probe, can be measured even with a few spectra
- Up to $k \sim \text{few Mpc}^{-1}$
- Now %-level precision



Small scale Ly α correlations: P1D

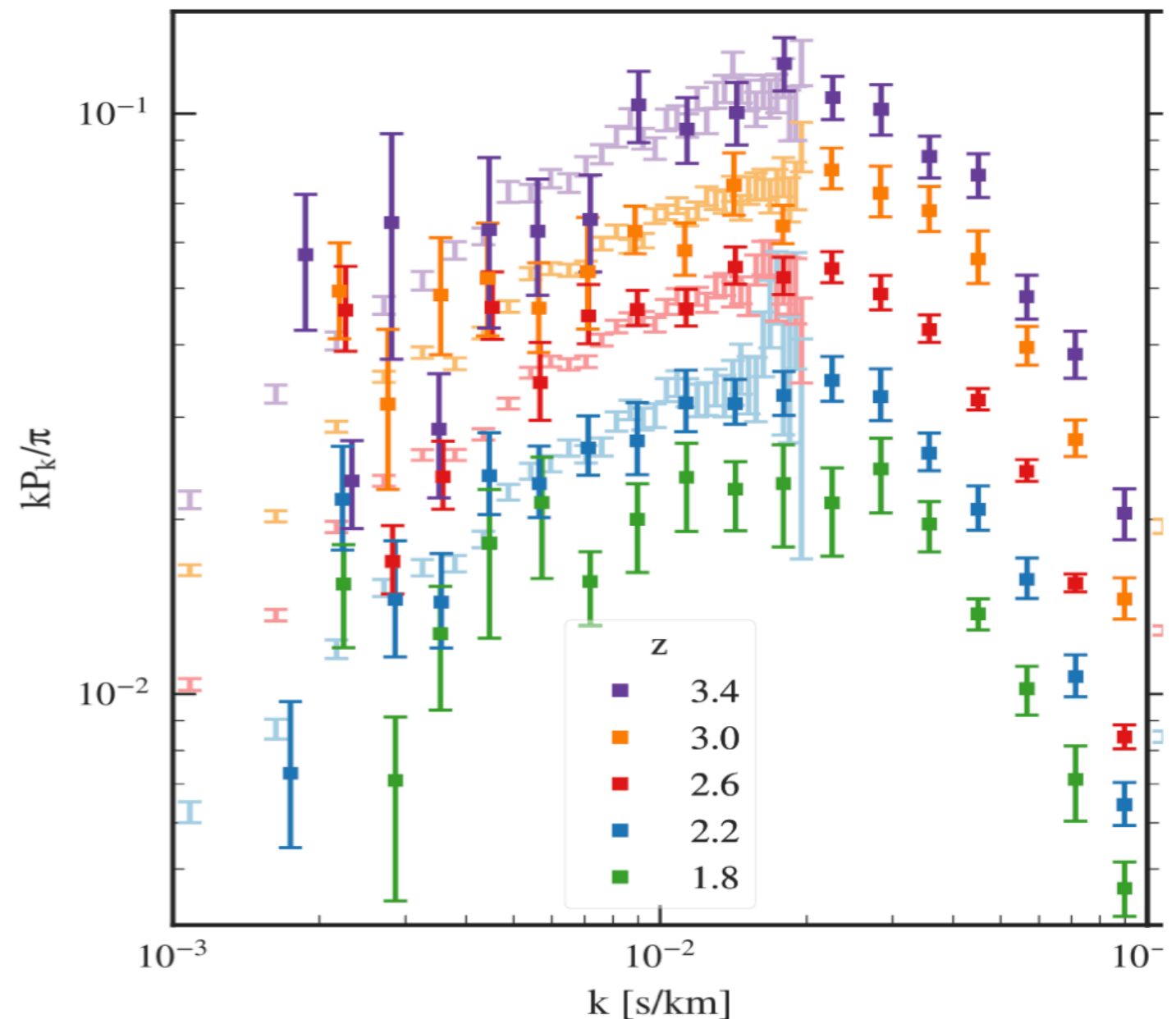
LOS separation \gg wavelength separation



$$P_{1D}(k_{\parallel}) = \int \frac{d^2 k_{\perp}}{(2\pi)^2} P_{3D}(k_{\perp}, k_{\parallel})$$

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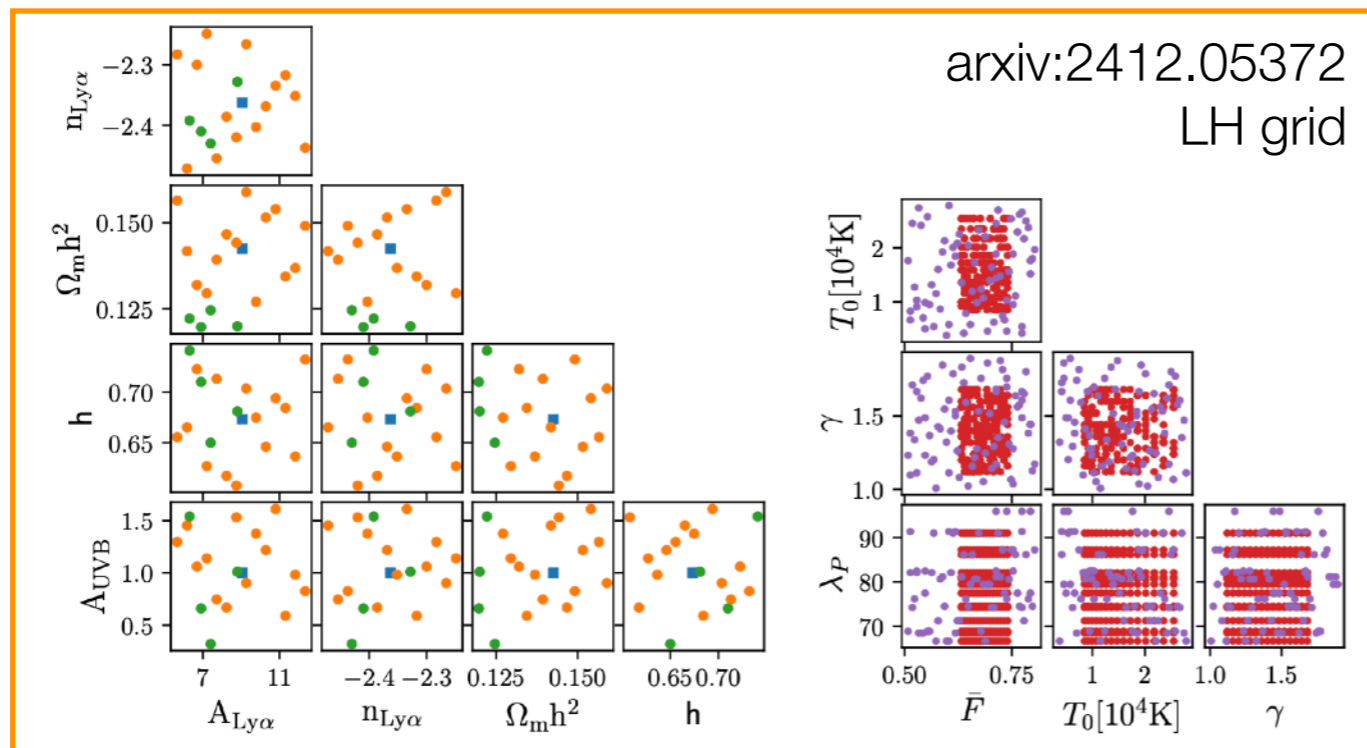
From high resolution data
eg. Walther+ 2018



Fitting P1D data with a model

- Predict P1D from a finite set of simulations
- Interpolation scheme (Taylor expansion; Kriging; emulator..)
- Include other nuisance parameters

Simulation suite	Box size	Resolution	Code
B13* [10]	25 Mpc/h \sim 37.0 Mpc 100 Mpc/h \sim 148 Mpc 100 Mpc/h \sim 148 Mpc	130.2 h^{-1} kpc \sim 193 kpc 130.2 h^{-1} kpc \sim 193 kpc 32.55 h^{-1} kpc \sim 48.2 kpc	GADGET-3
B19* [18]	40 Mpc/h \sim 57.1 Mpc	156.3 h^{-1} kpc \sim 223 kpc	MP-GADGET
THERMAL [19]	20 Mpc/h \sim 29.8 Mpc	19.5 h^{-1} kpc \sim 29.1 kpc	Nyx
P21* [20–22]	\sim 47.3 Mpc/h 67.5 Mpc	\sim 61.4 h^{-1} kpc 87.7 kpc	MP-GADGET
SHERWOOD+ [23, 24]	40 Mpc/h \sim 59.0 Mpc	19.5 h^{-1} kpc \sim 28.8 kpc	P-Gadget3
PRIYA [11, 12]	120 Mpc/h \sim 171 Mpc 120 Mpc/h \sim 171 Mpc	39.1 h^{-1} kpc \sim 55.9 kpc 78.1 h^{-1} kpc \sim 111 kpc	MP-GADGET
Lyssa (this work)	\sim 80.8 Mpc/h 120 Mpc	\sim 19.7 h^{-1} kpc 29.3 kpc	Nyx



Borde+ 2013
"Taylor" grid

Parameter	Central value	Range
n_s	0.96	± 0.05
σ_8	0.83	± 0.05
Ω_m	0.31	± 0.05
H_0	67.5	± 5
$T_0(z=3)$	14000	± 7000
$\gamma(z=3)$..	1.3	± 0.3
A^τ	0.0025	± 0.0020
η^τ	3.7	± 0.4

"Nuisance" parameters: an example

AGN feedback

heating and mass redistribution in the IGM

Need dedicated high-resolution simulations

Currently implemented as a nuisance parameter for inference

Specific redshift evolution

Others:

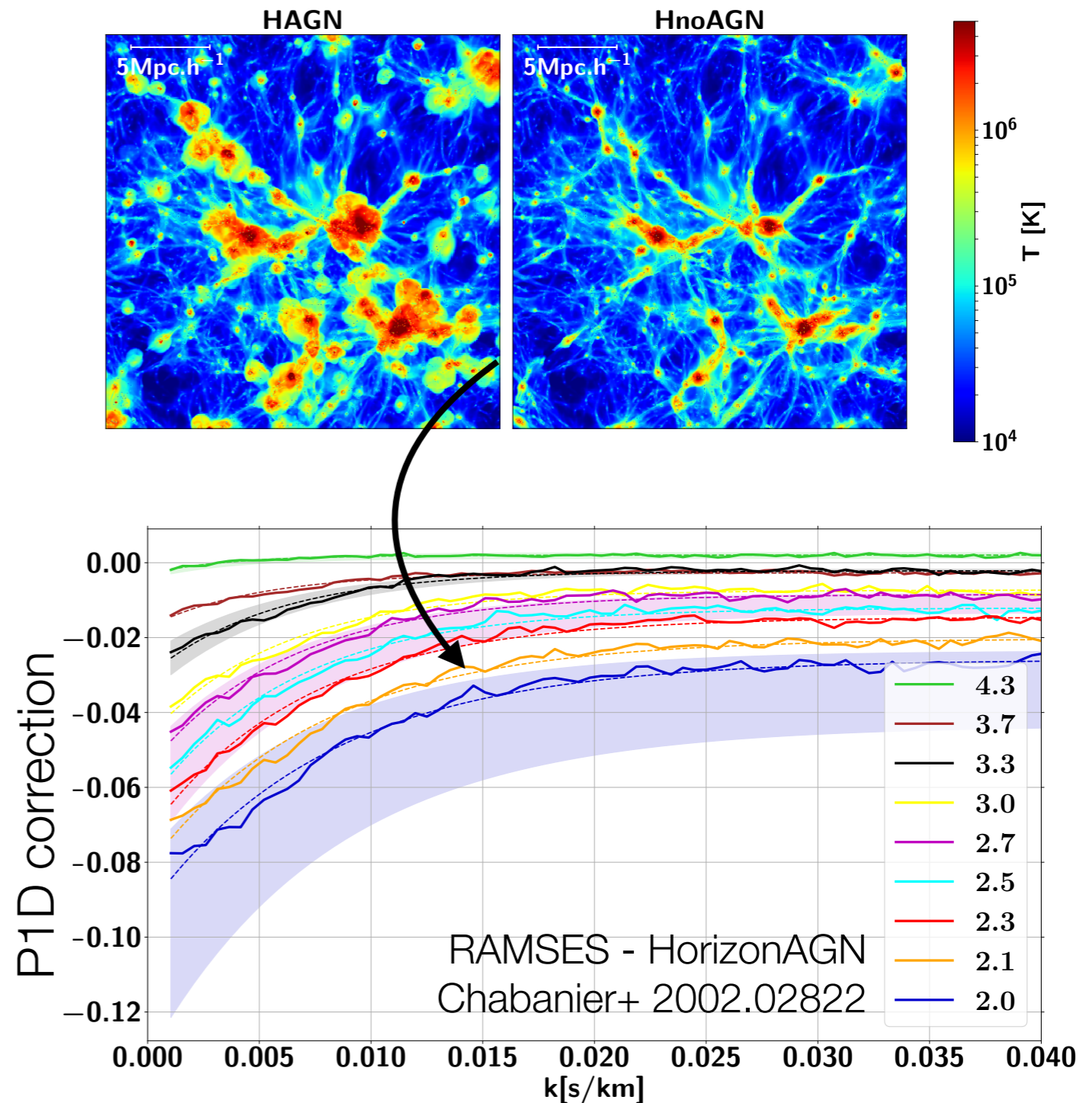
Strong absorbers

Metals

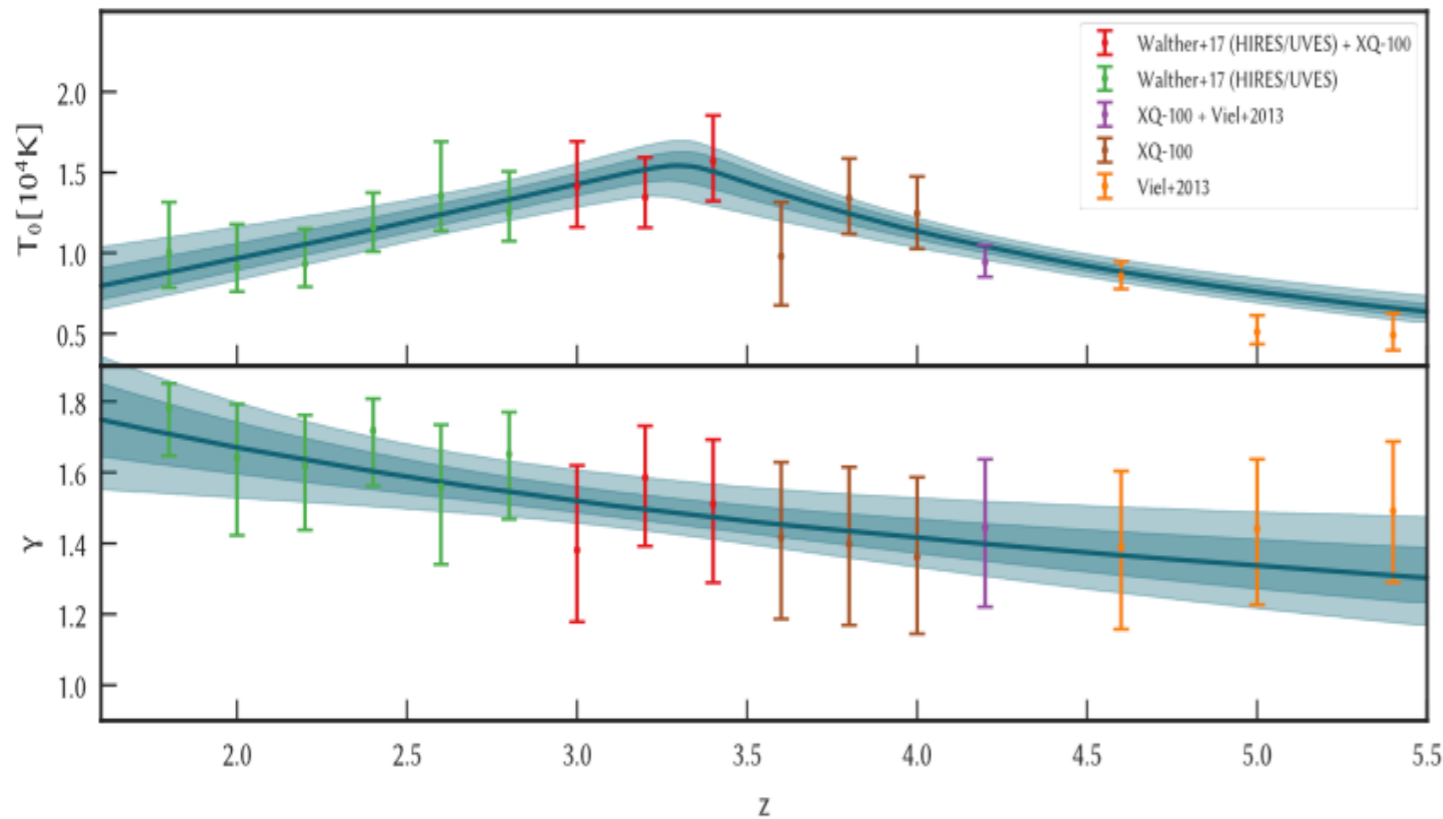
Inhomogeneous UV background

Effect of late reionization

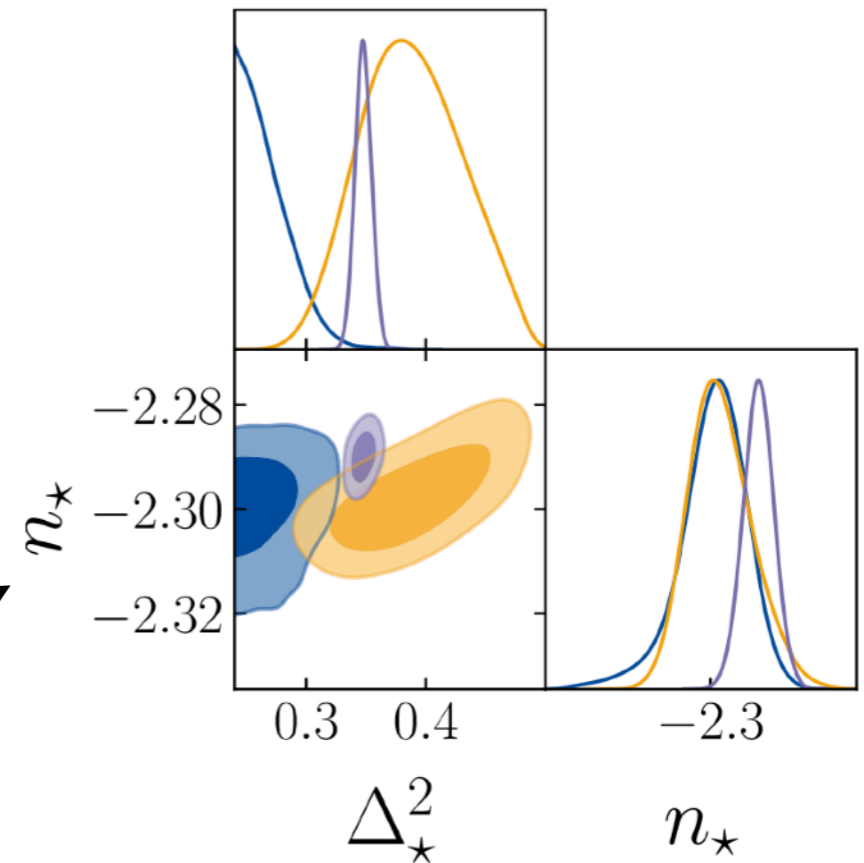
...



Lyman-alpha P1D example fits



IGM thermal properties
mostly from high-k data



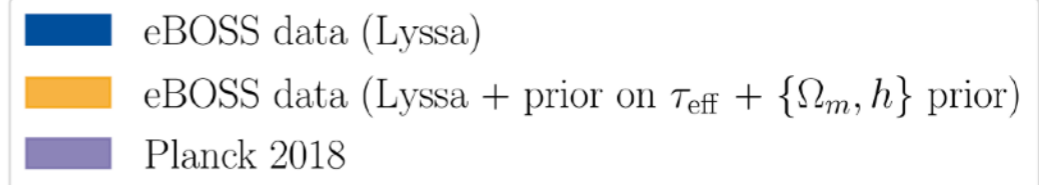
Cosmology

- from low-k data:

(amplitude, slope) of $P_{\text{matter,linear}}$
@ $z \sim 3$, $k \sim 1 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
Difficult!

- from high-k data:

DM physics!



Walther+ 2412.05372

Contents

- **Reminder: Dark Matter models**
- **Constraining WIMPs**
 - Direct and indirect detection
 - Also direct detection of QCD axions
- **Using the Lyman- α forest to constrain some DM scenarios**
 - **The Lyman- α forest**
 - **Examples: WDM, FDM, PBH**

Fuzzy DM

**Sterile
neutrinos**

WIMPs

**Primordial
black holes**

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

$50 M_{\odot}$

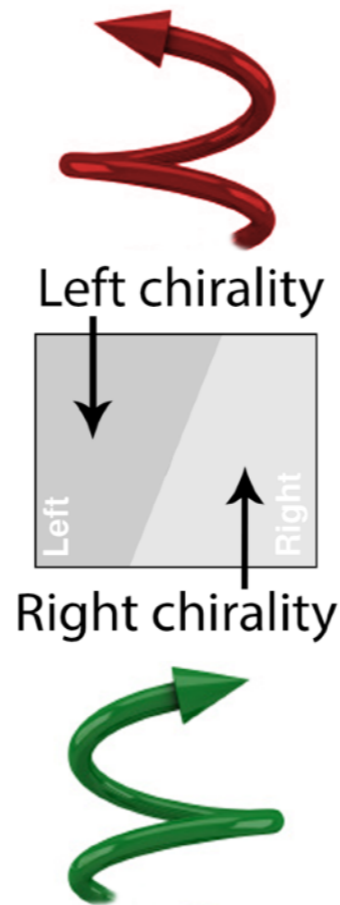
**QCD
axions**

**Self-interacting
DM**

WIMPzillas

Sterile neutrinos

	<p>2.4 MeV</p> <p>$\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>u</p> <p>up</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>1.27 GeV</p> <p>$\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>c</p> <p>charm</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>171.2 GeV</p> <p>$\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>t</p> <p>top</p> <p>Left Right</p>
Quarks	<p>4.8 MeV</p> <p>$-\frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>d</p> <p>down</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>104 MeV</p> <p>$-\frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>s</p> <p>strange</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>4.2 GeV</p> <p>$-\frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>b</p> <p>bottom</p> <p>Left Right</p>
	<p><0.0001 eV</p> <p>0</p> <p>ν_e</p> <p>electron neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>$\sim \text{keV}$</p> <p>$\sim 0.01 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>N_1</p> <p>sterile neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>$\sim \text{GeV}$</p> <p>$\sim 0.04 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>N_2</p> <p>sterile neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>
	<p>$\sim 0.01 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>0</p> <p>ν_μ</p> <p>muon neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>$\sim \text{GeV}$</p> <p>$\sim 0.04 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>N_3</p> <p>sterile neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>$\sim \text{GeV}$</p> <p>$\sim 0.04 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>0</p> <p>ν_τ</p> <p>tau neutrino</p> <p>Left Right</p>
Leptons	<p>0.511 MeV</p> <p>-1</p> <p>e</p> <p>electron</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>105.7 MeV</p> <p>-1</p> <p>μ</p> <p>muon</p> <p>Left Right</p>	<p>1.777 GeV</p> <p>-1</p> <p>τ</p> <p>tau</p> <p>Left Right</p>

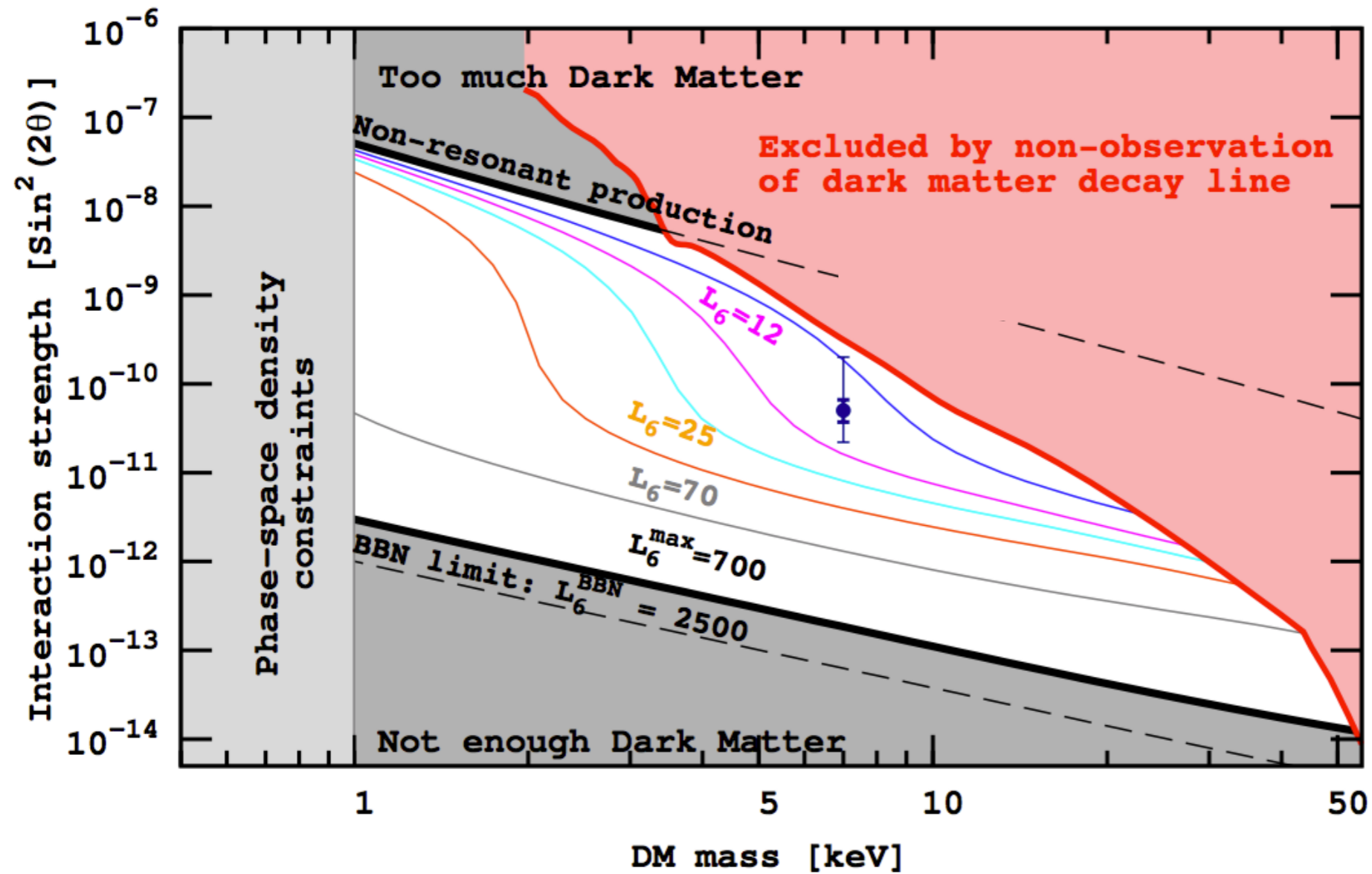


Right-handed counterparts of standard model neutrinos

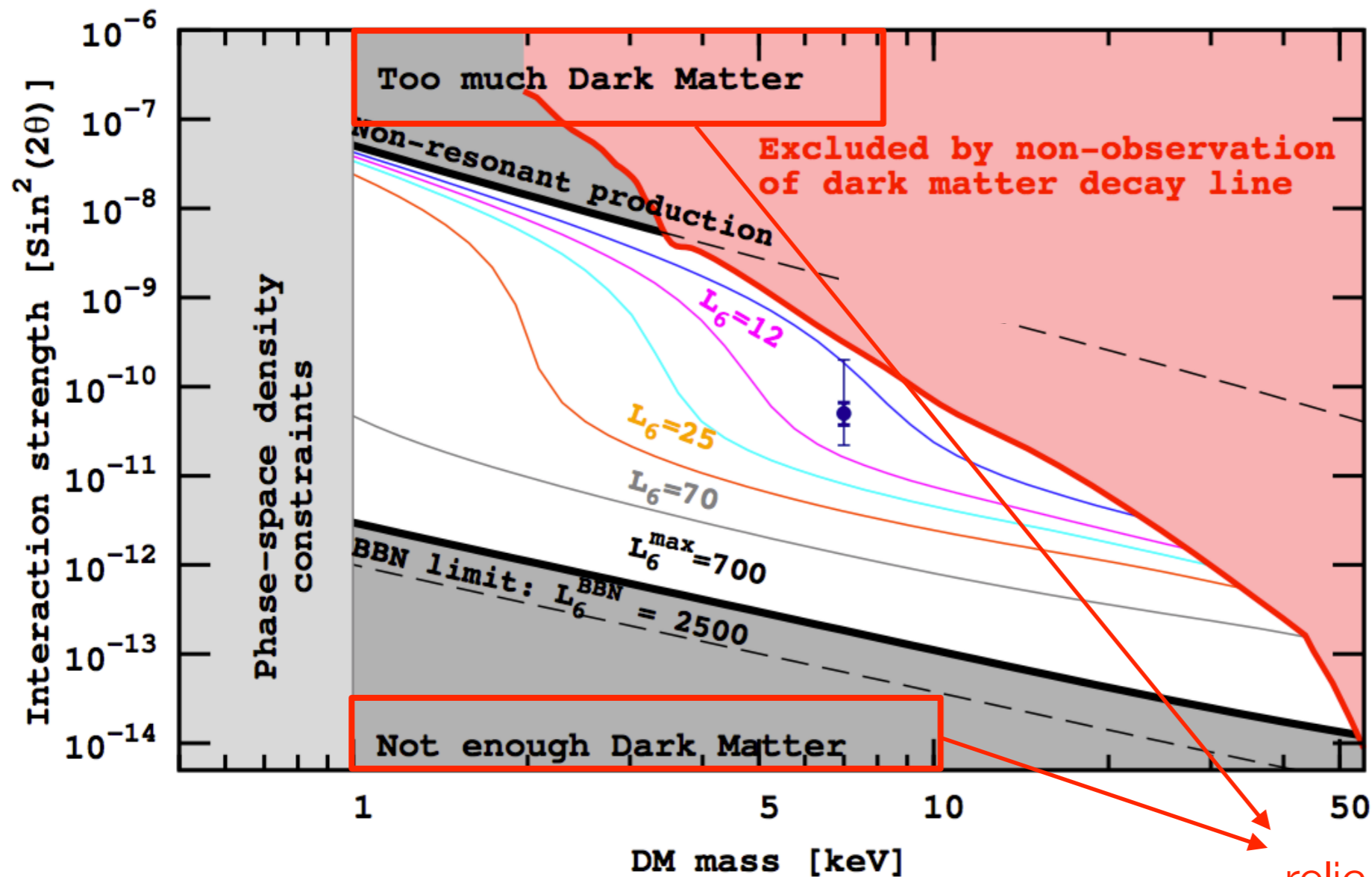
- No direct coupling to standard model gauge fields ("sterile")
- Quantum mixing with active neutrinos: coupling with standard model particles parametrised by "mixing angles" θ
- Unknown masses

There is a (small) window in (mass, θ) parameter space for N_1 to make up dark matter

keV-scale sterile neutrinos as dark matter

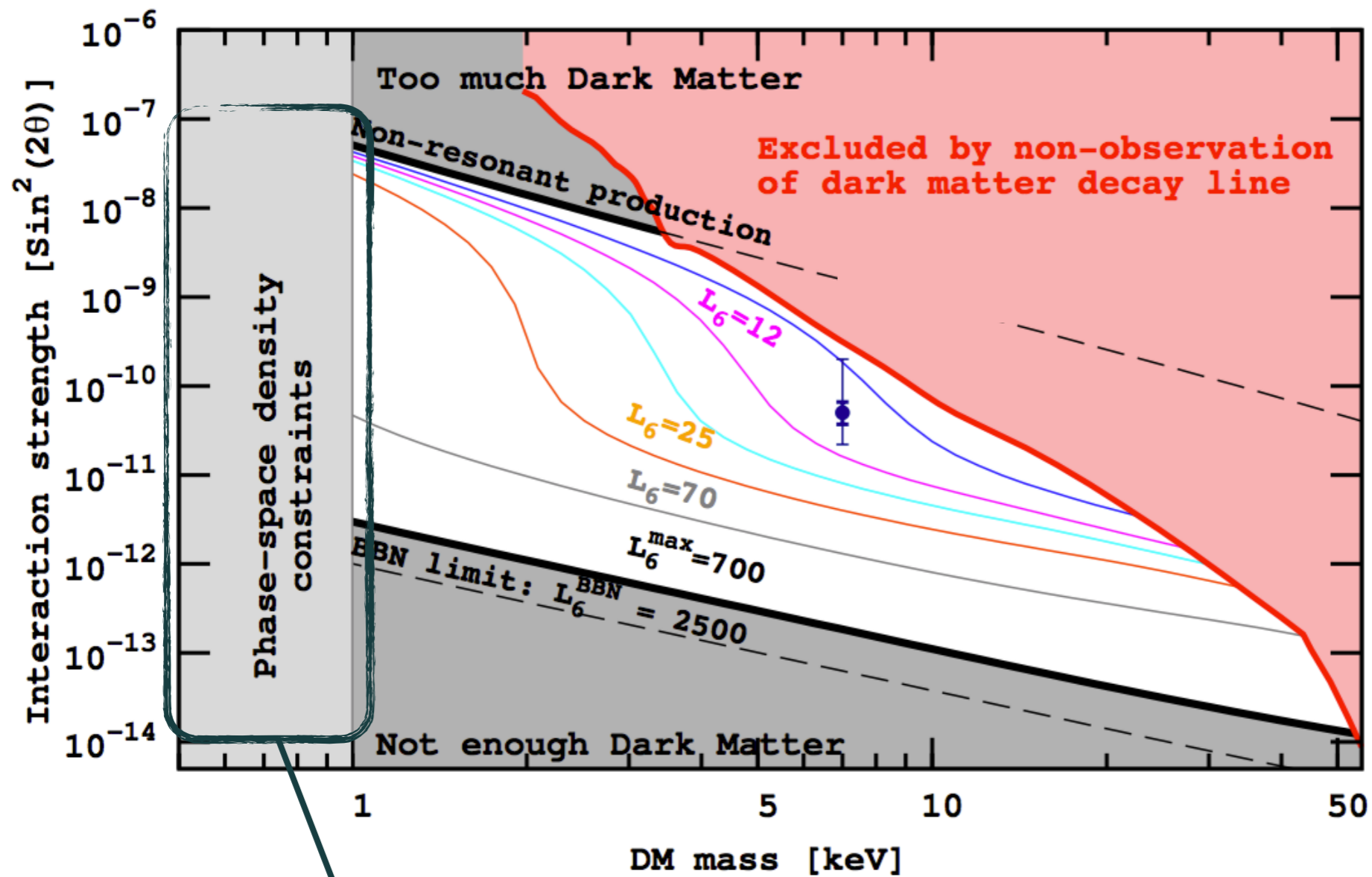


keV-scale sterile neutrinos as dark matter



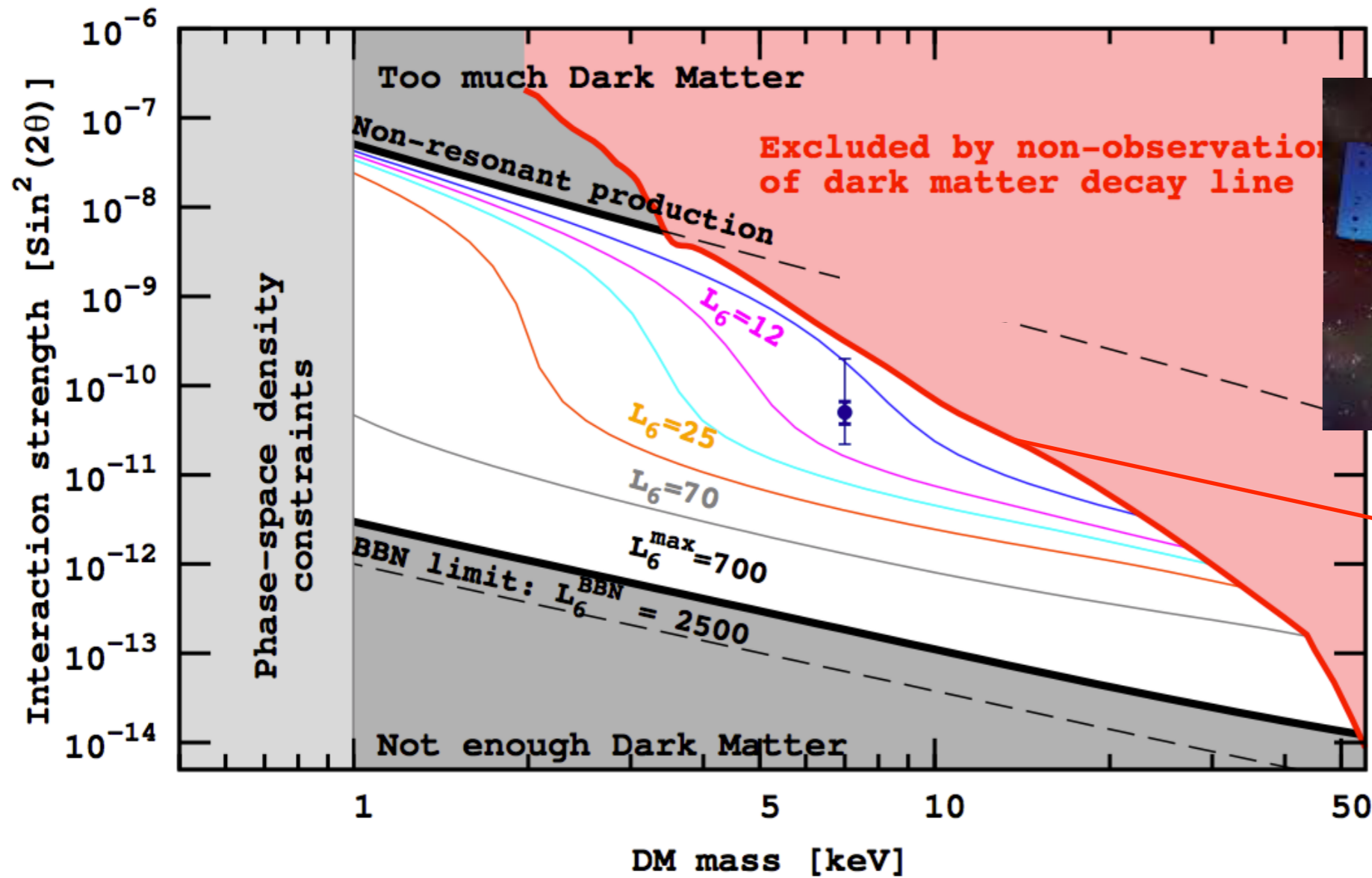
relic abundance of sterile neutrinos scales with mixing θ

keV-scale sterile neutrinos as dark matter



(sterile) neutrinos are fermions

keV-scale sterile neutrinos as dark matter

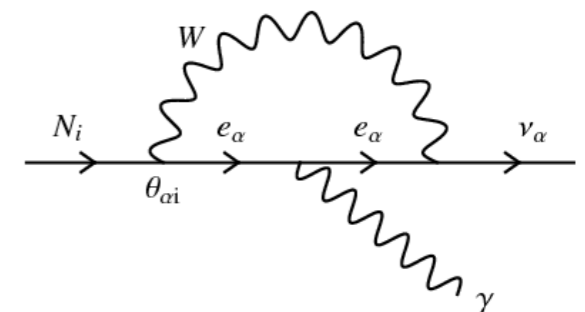


XMM-Newton (ESA, 1999-...)

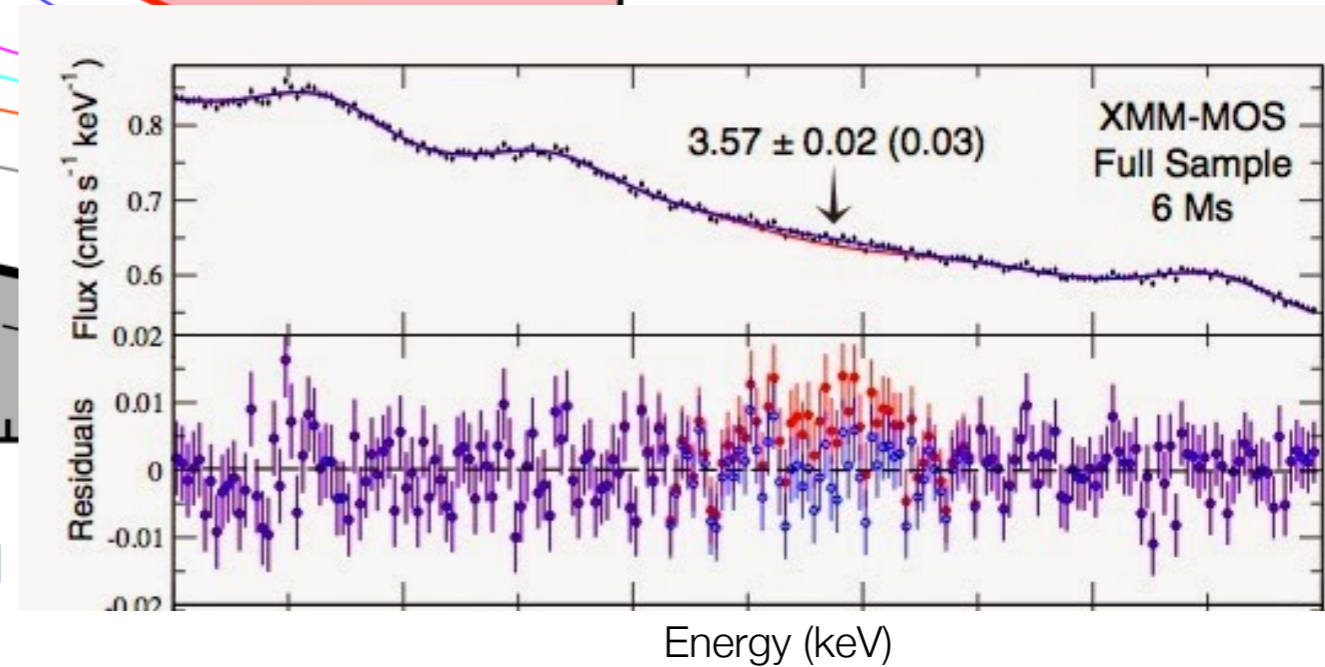
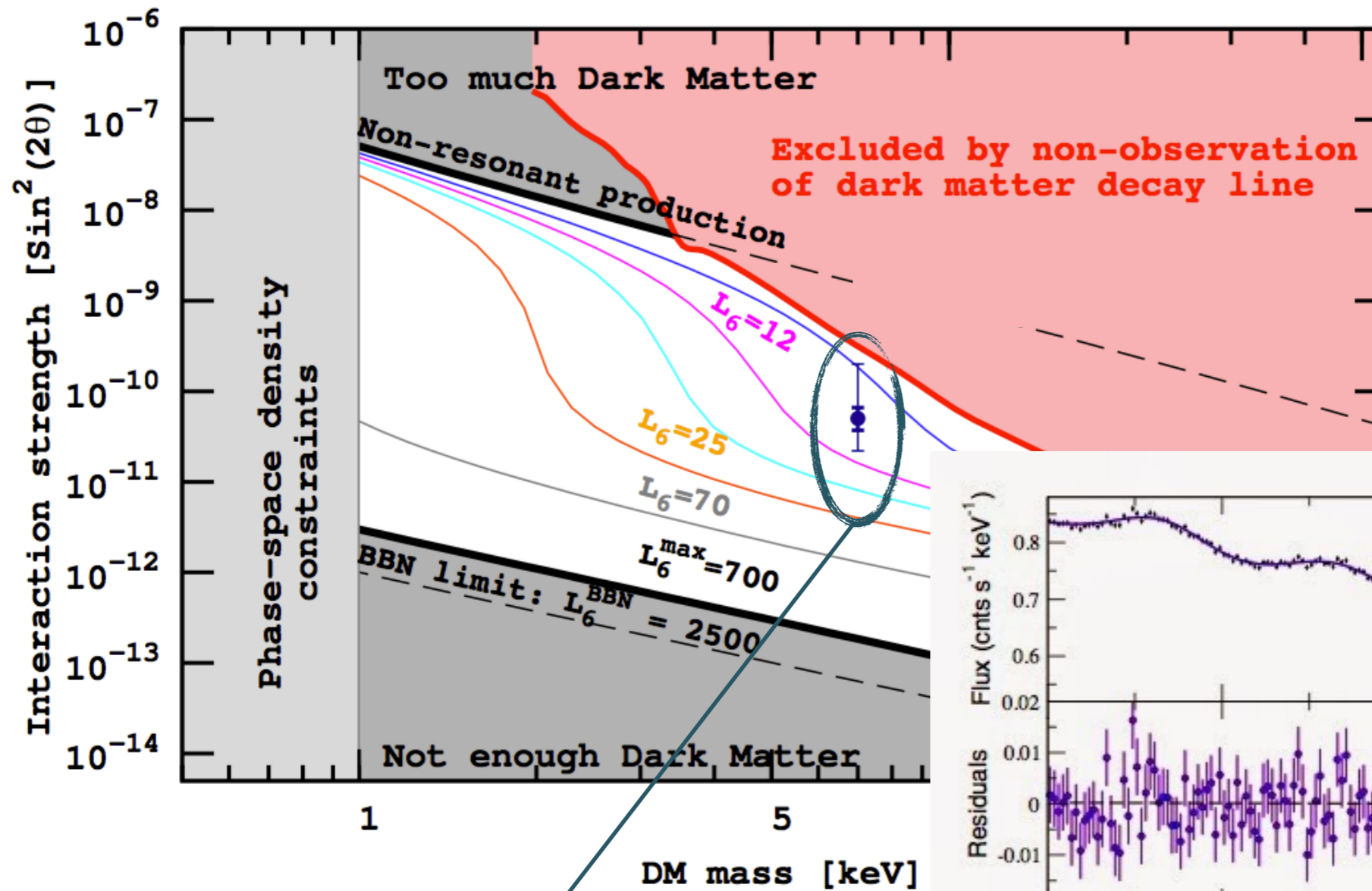


X-ray emission from astrophysical objects with dark matter

Decay process: monochromatic line
 $E_x = m_N/2$



keV-scale sterile neutrinos as dark matter



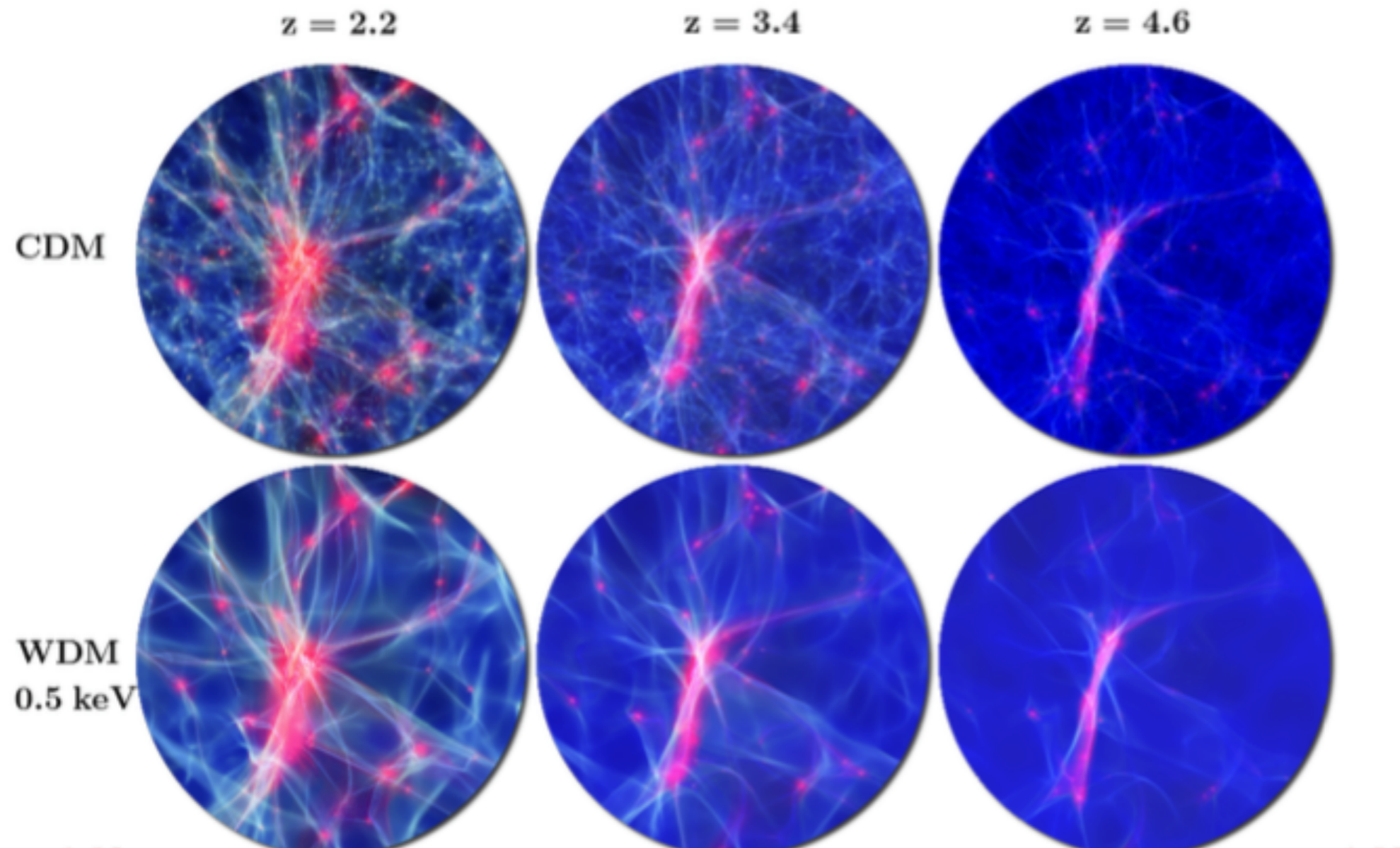
Indications for an X-ray line @ 3.5keV in some astrophysical objects
 7keV sterile neutrinos ?? (controversial)

Impact on large scale structures

Sterile neutrinos: example of **Warm Dark Matter (WDM)**

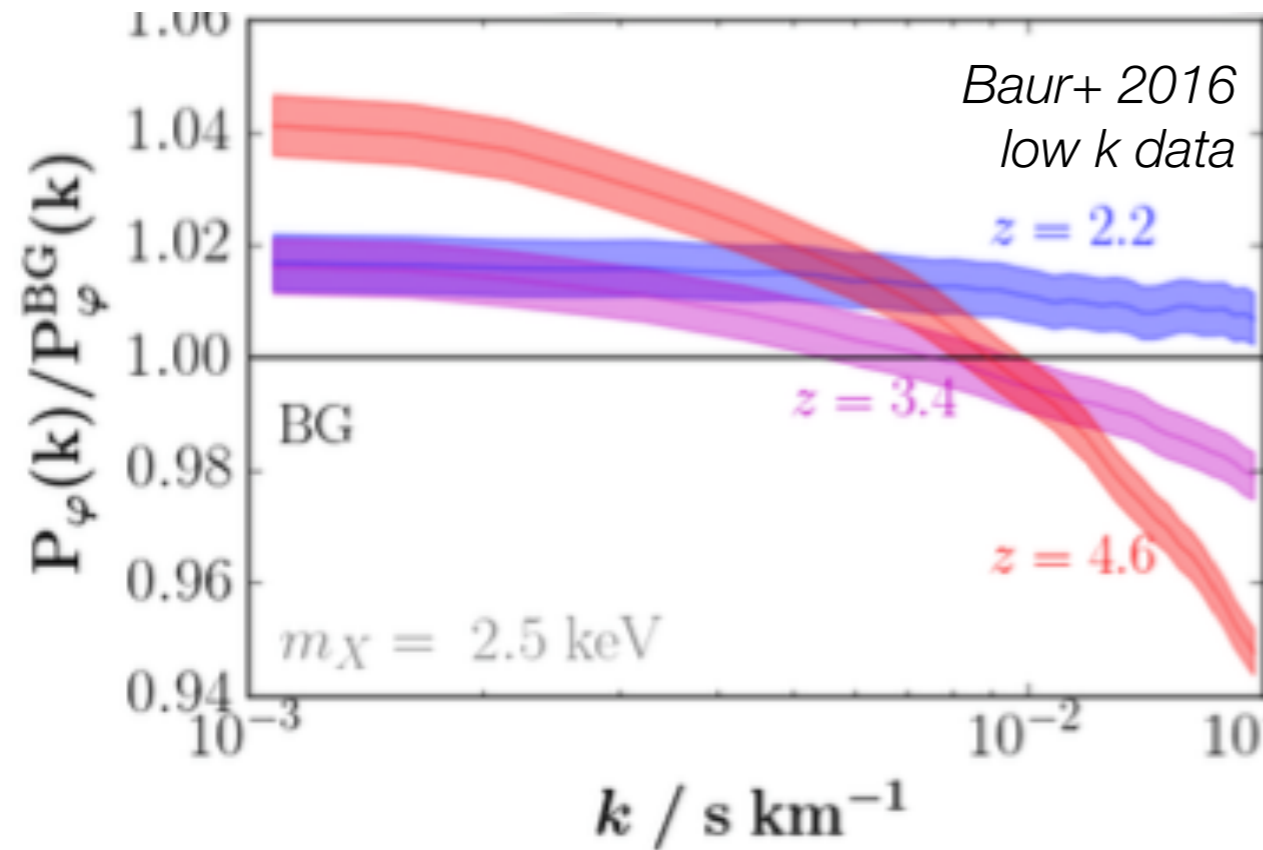
Still mildly relativistic at equality : structures erased at $\lambda \approx \lambda_{\text{free streaming}}$

Exact cutoff position is model-dependent (non-thermal velocity distribution)

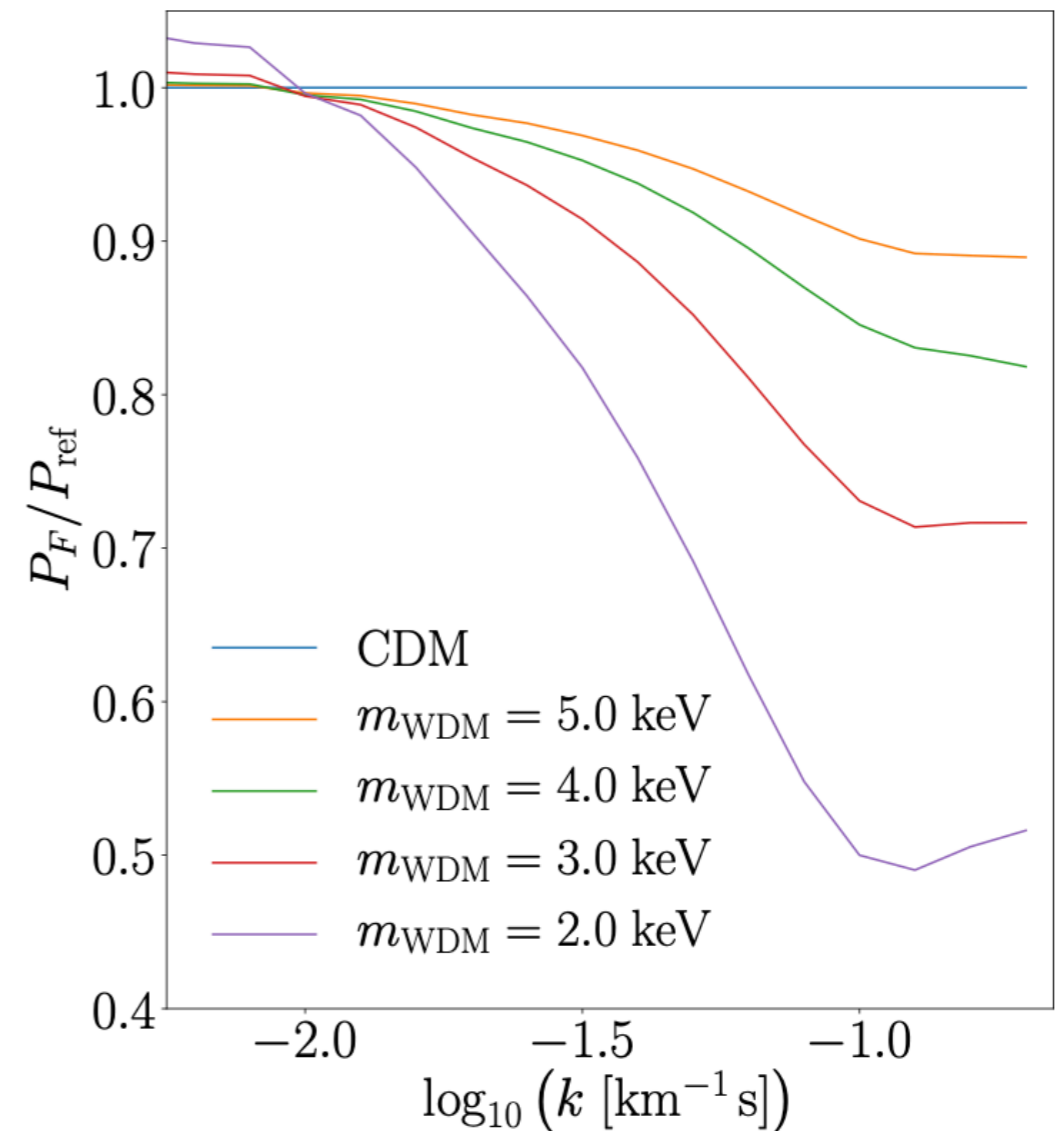


Impact on Lya P1D

$P_{\text{lin}}(k)$ has a cut-off at high $k \Rightarrow P_{1D}$ attenuation

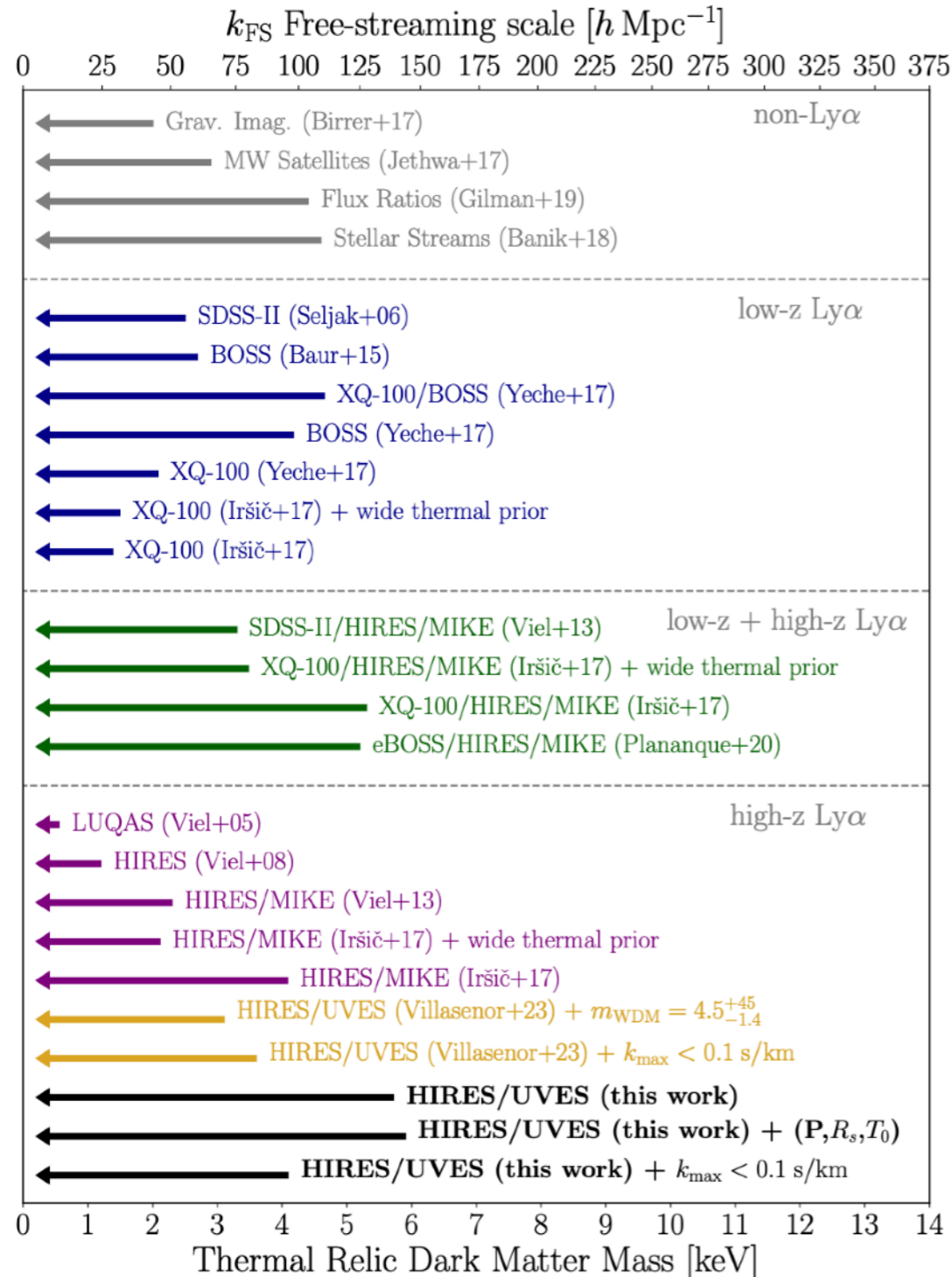


Irsic+ 2309.04533
high k , $z=4.6$



- Fit P1D as before, adding one parameter modelling the cut-off in $P_{\text{lin}}(k)$
- Rely on model for IGM thermal history

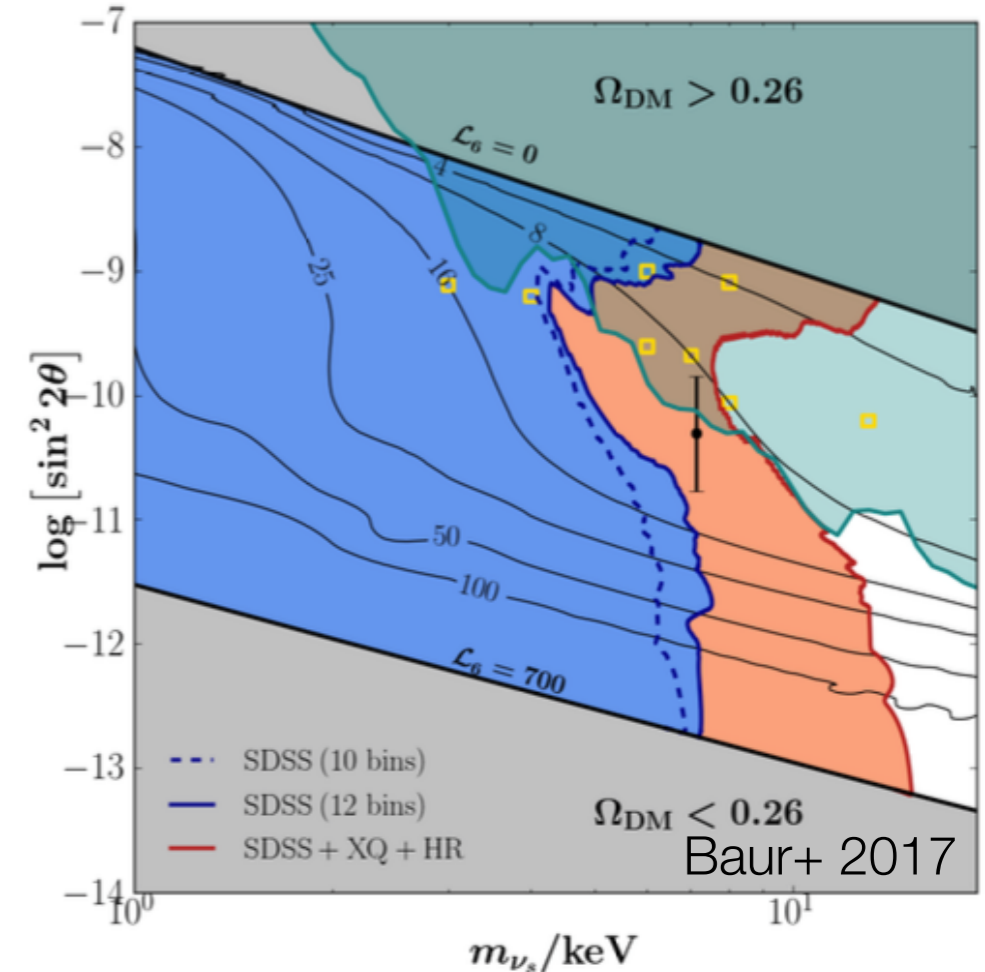
Bounds on WDM from Ly α



$$\lambda_{\text{FS}} \lesssim 70 \text{ kpc}$$

\Rightarrow constraint on physical models

- thermal relic $m_\chi > 4 - 5 \text{ keV}$
- (non thermal) sterile neutrinos: impact on P_{lin}
 \sim mixed CDM+WDM model



Fuzzy DM

**Sterile
neutrinos**

WIMPs

**Primordial
black holes**

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

$50 M_{\odot}$

**QCD
axions**

**Self-interacting
DM**

WIMPzillas

FDM: impact on large scale structures

$m \sim 10^{-22}$ eV - lower bound on the mass of DM

quantum wave effects smooth density fluctuations on scales relevant to structure formation or DM halo dynamics

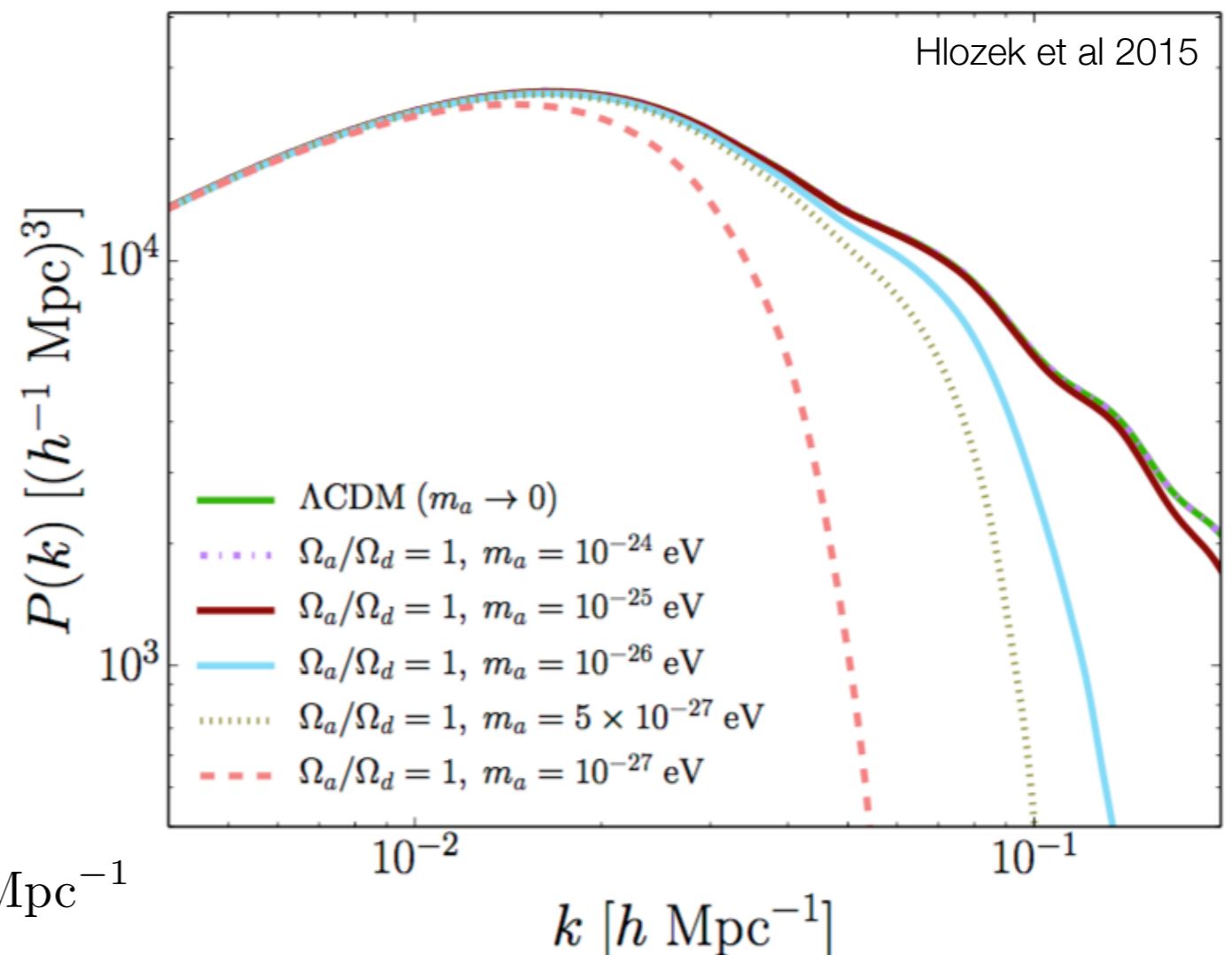
Linear perturbations : FDM \sim fluid with effective speed of sound

$$c_s^2 = \frac{k^2 / 4m_a^2 a^2}{1 + k^2 / 4m_a^2 a^2}$$

Jeans smoothing

Cut-off in linear matter power spectrum for scales smaller than Jeans scale at the time of equality

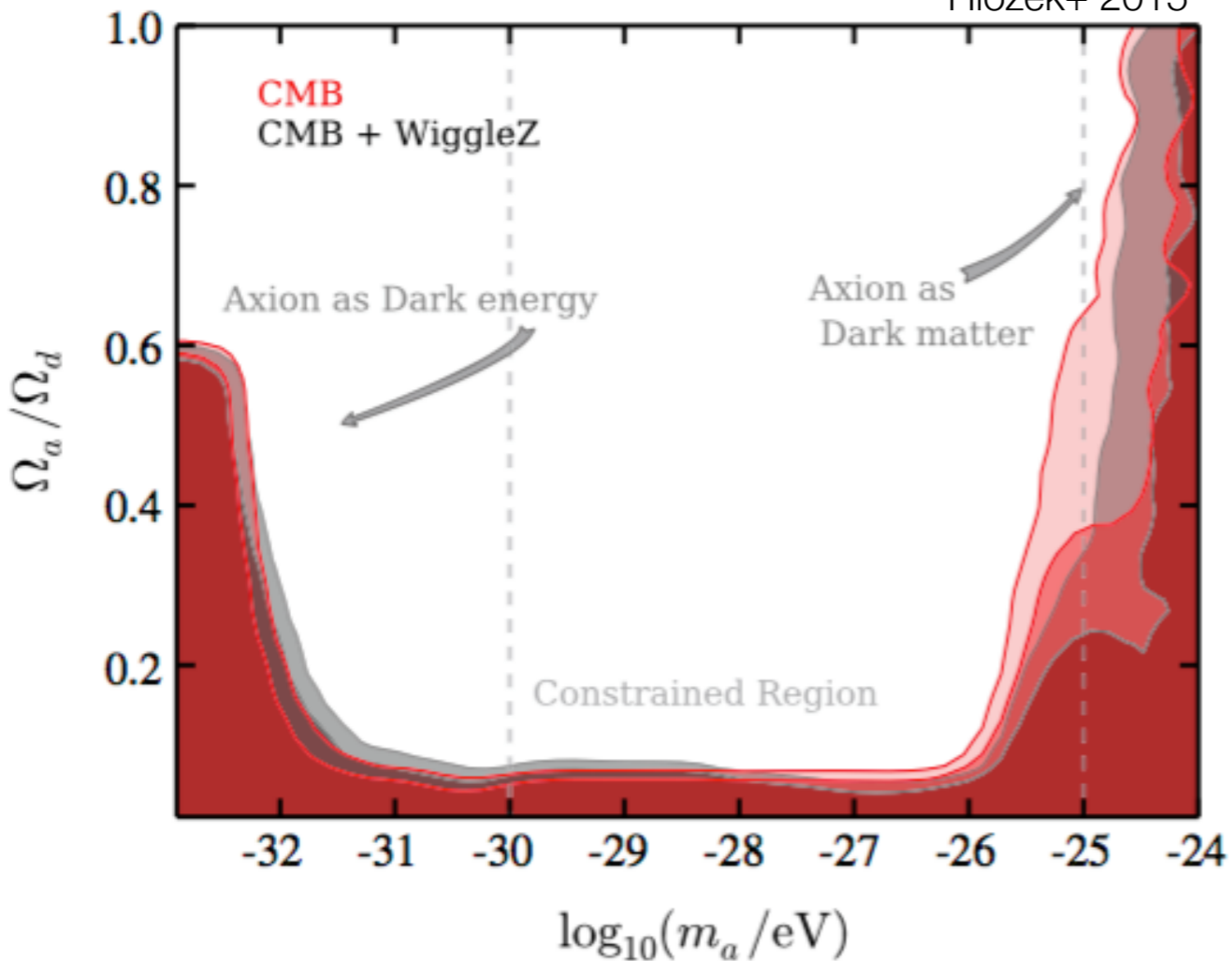
$$k_J = 67 a^{1/4} \left(\frac{\Omega_a h^2}{0.12} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{m_a}{10^{-22} \text{ eV}} \right)^{1/2} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$



Constraints on FDM

CMB: exclude $m_a \sim 10^{-24}$ eV

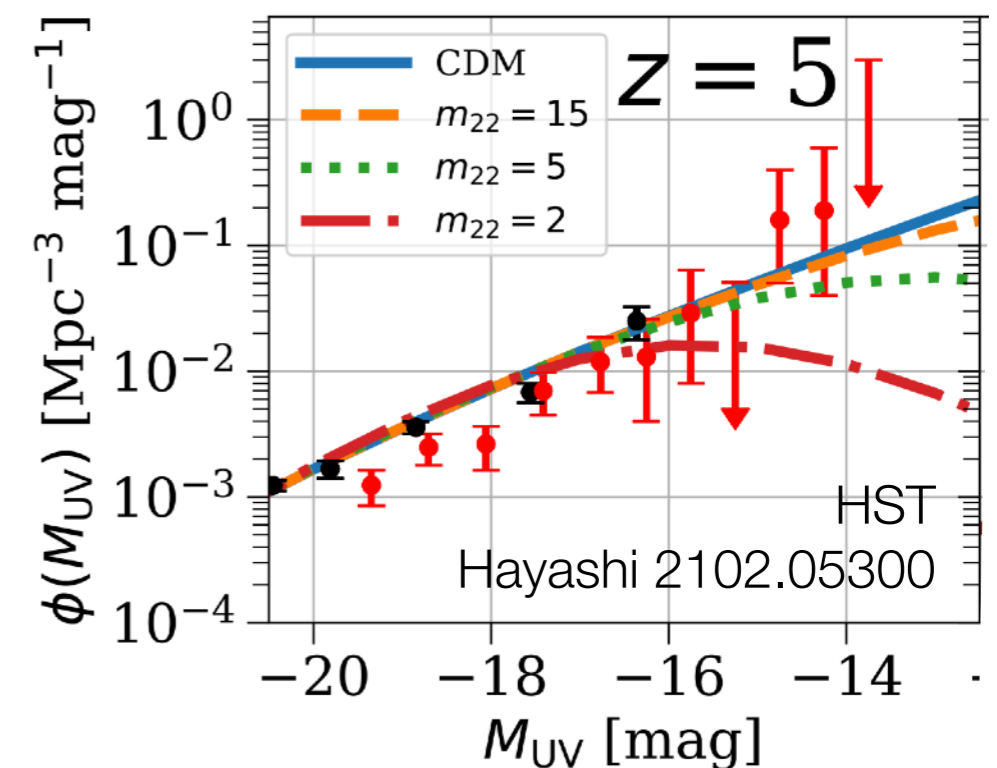
Hlozek+ 2015



+ dynamics of dwarf galaxies

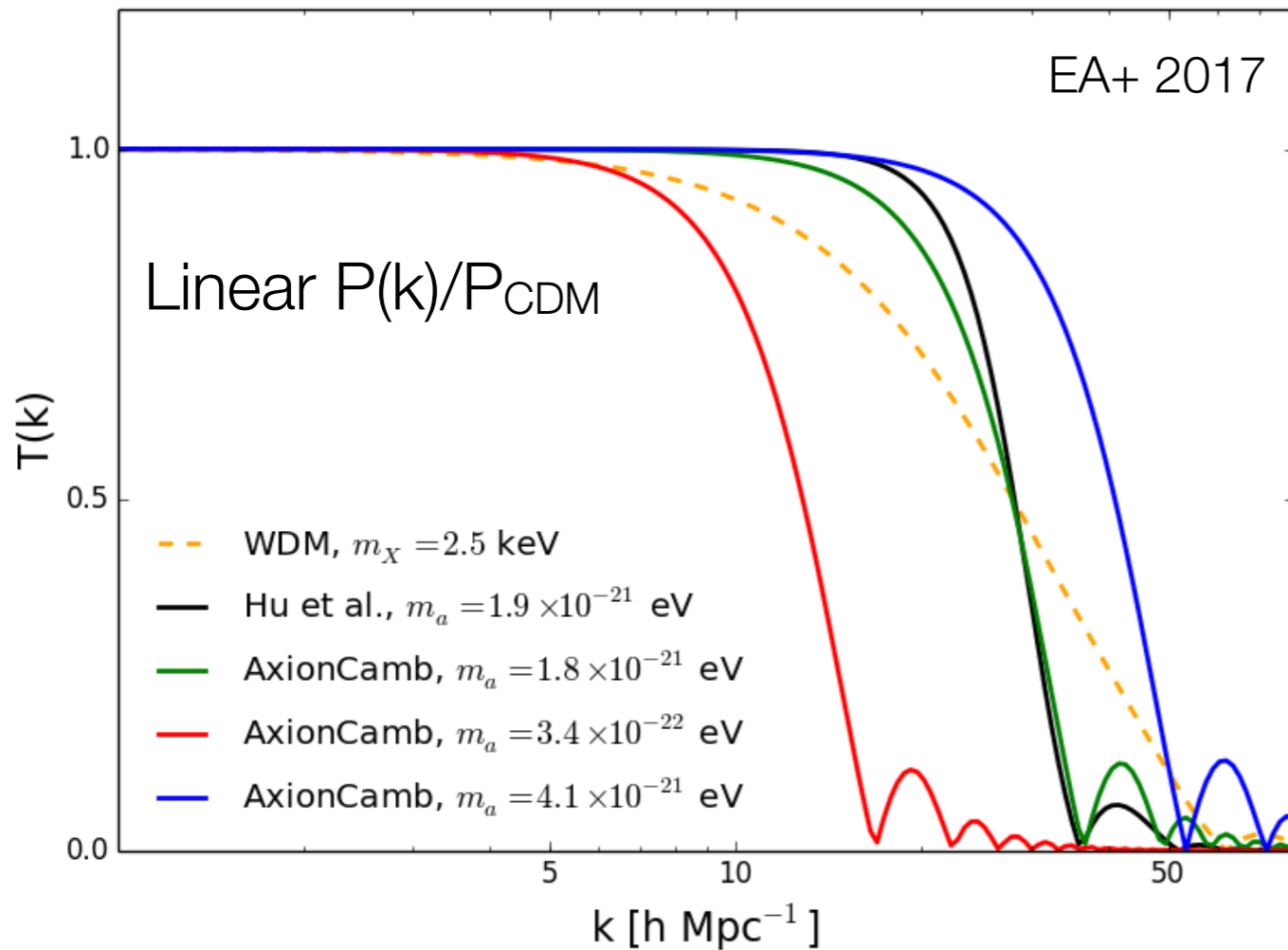
LSS-like probes $\sim 10^{-22}$ - 10^{-21} eV

- Galaxy luminosity function / high-redshift galaxy counts (low-mass halos)
- Reionization, 21cm
- Strong lenses
- Lyman- α forest

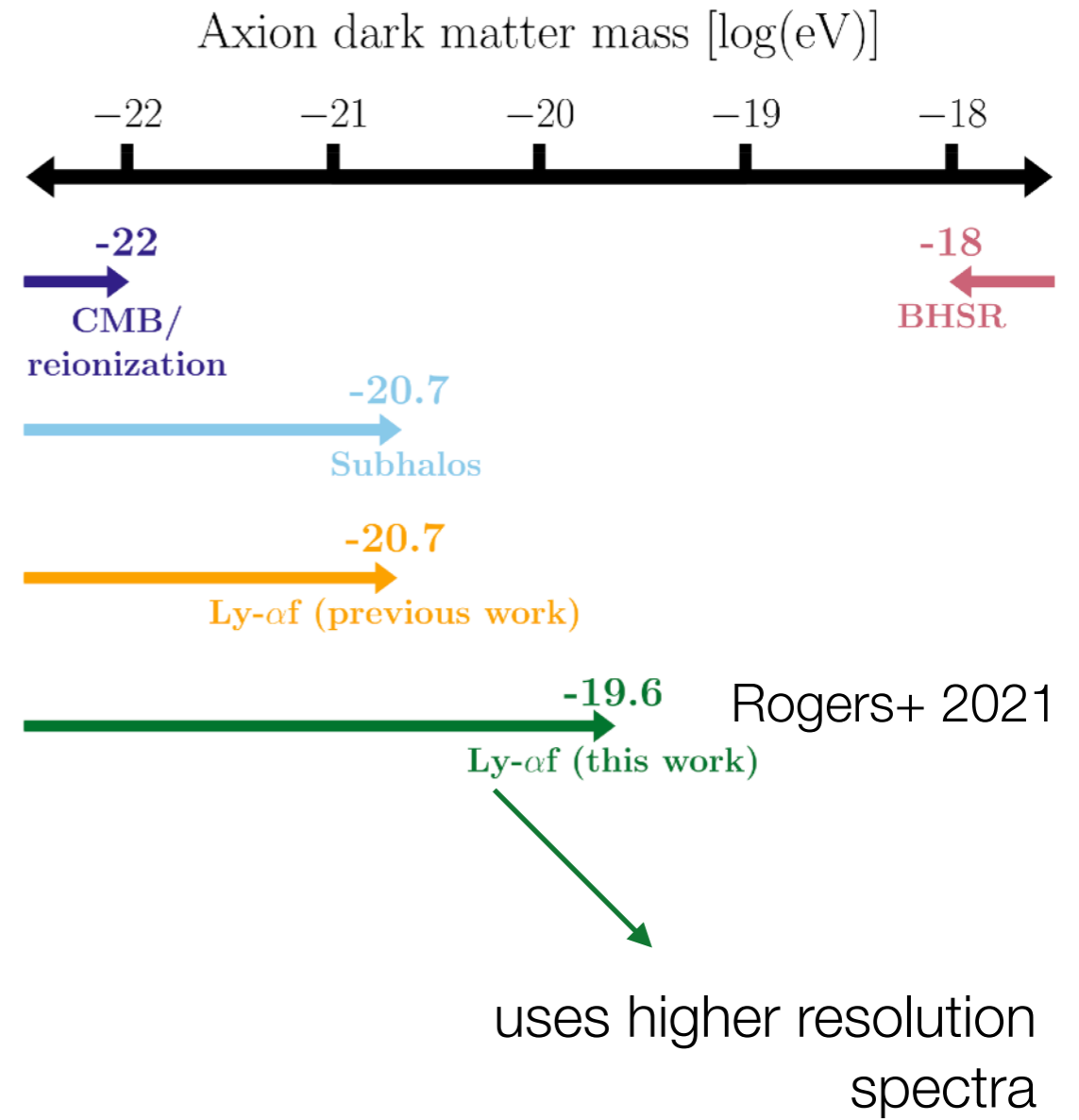


Lyman- α constraints on FDM

~ Same phenomenology as for WDM



exclude up to $m_a \sim 10^{-20} - 10^{-21} \text{ eV}$



Black Hole Super Radiance

Instability of (scalar) field around spinning black hole

Compton wavelength \sim BH ergosphere

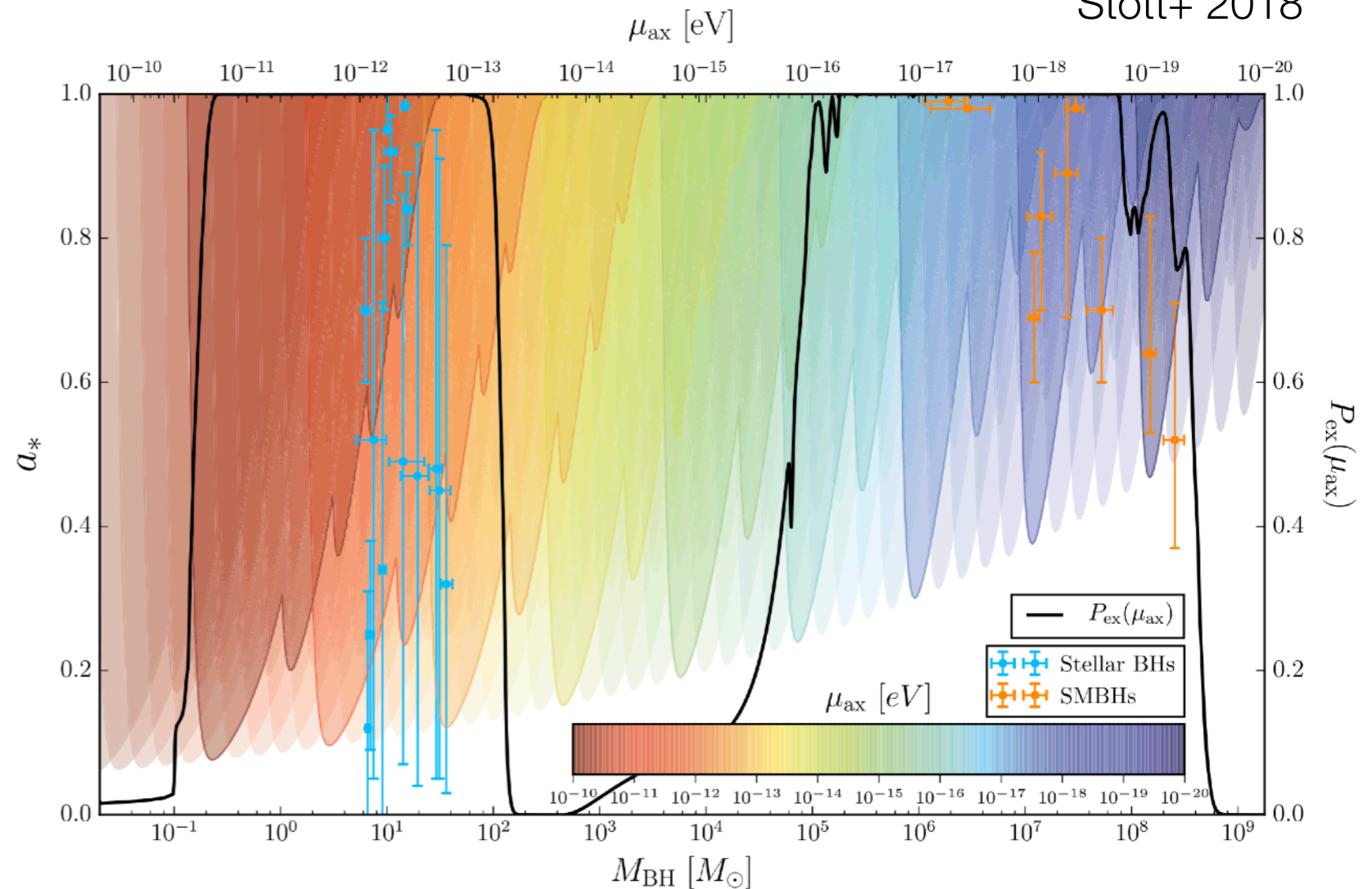
Independent of DM hypothesis

Observe spinning BH \Rightarrow exclude existence of light field

$m_a \sim 10^{-17} - 10^{-19}$ eV
 constrained by
 observation of spinning
 SMBHs

 (X-ray emission spectra
 from inner accretion disk
 of nearby AGNs)

Stott+ 2018



Fuzzy DM

**Sterile
neutrinos**

WIMPs

**Primordial
black holes**

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

$50 M_{\odot}$

**QCD
axions**

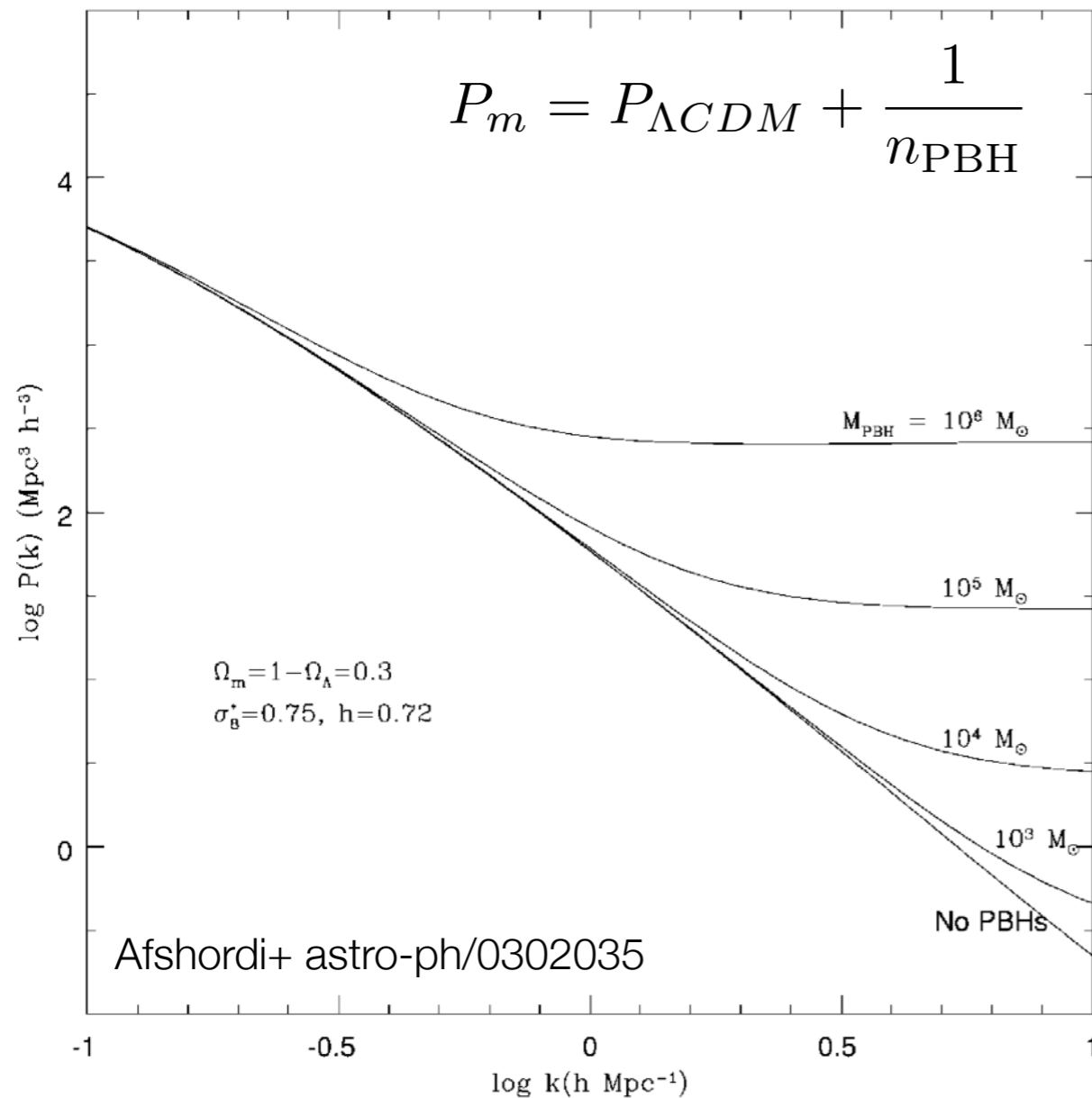
**Self-interacting
DM**

WIMPzillas

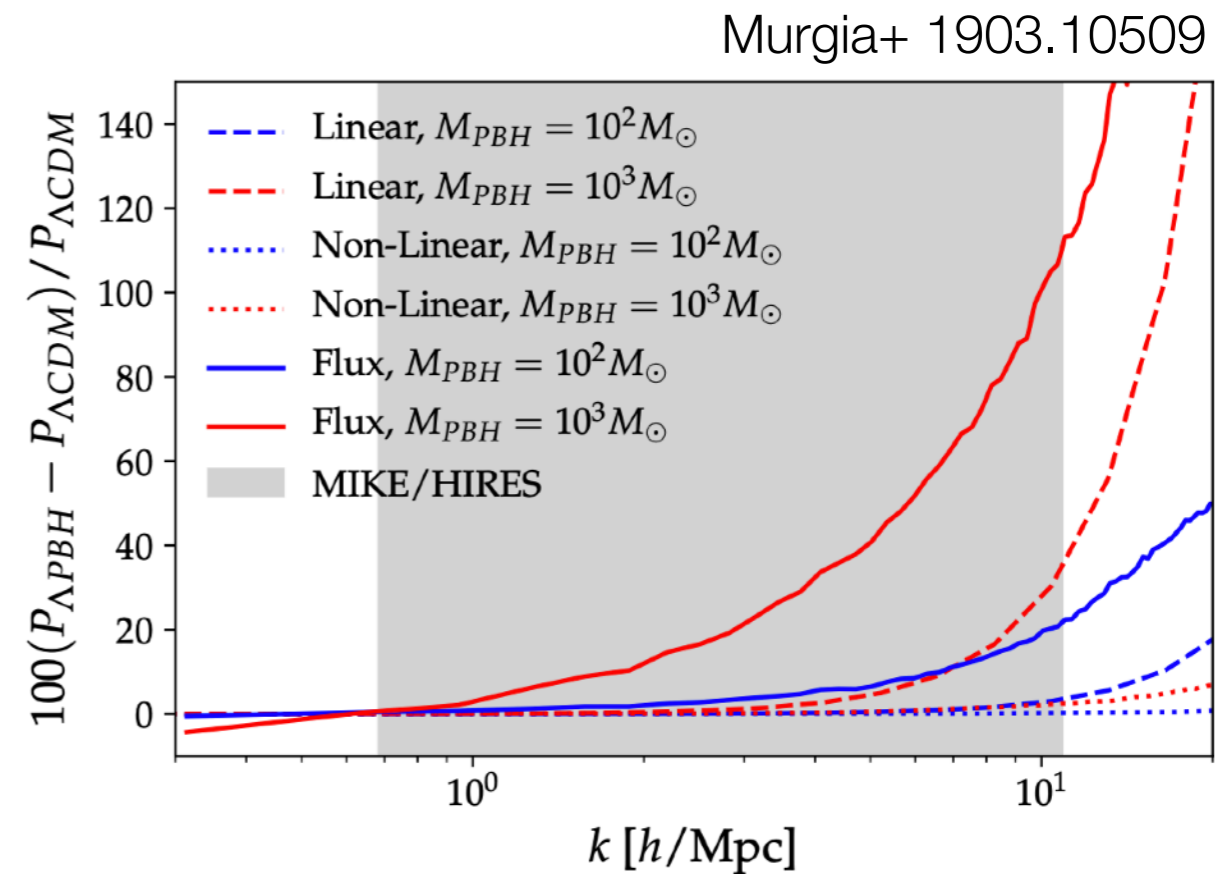
Massive Primordial Black Holes and Ly α

- Very massive DM \Rightarrow low number density

Shot noise



- **Boost** P1D at high k (opposite to free-streaming)



$$f_{\text{PBH}} M_{\text{PBH}} \lesssim 100 M_\odot$$

Fuzzy DM

**Sterile
neutrinos**

WIMPs

**Primordial
black holes**

10^{-22} eV

μeV

keV

MeV

GeV

TeV

M_{Pl}

$50 M_{\odot}$

**QCD
axions**

**Self-interacting
DM**

WIMPzillas

SIDM

Similar to WDM

Better bounds from dynamical observations inside halos

