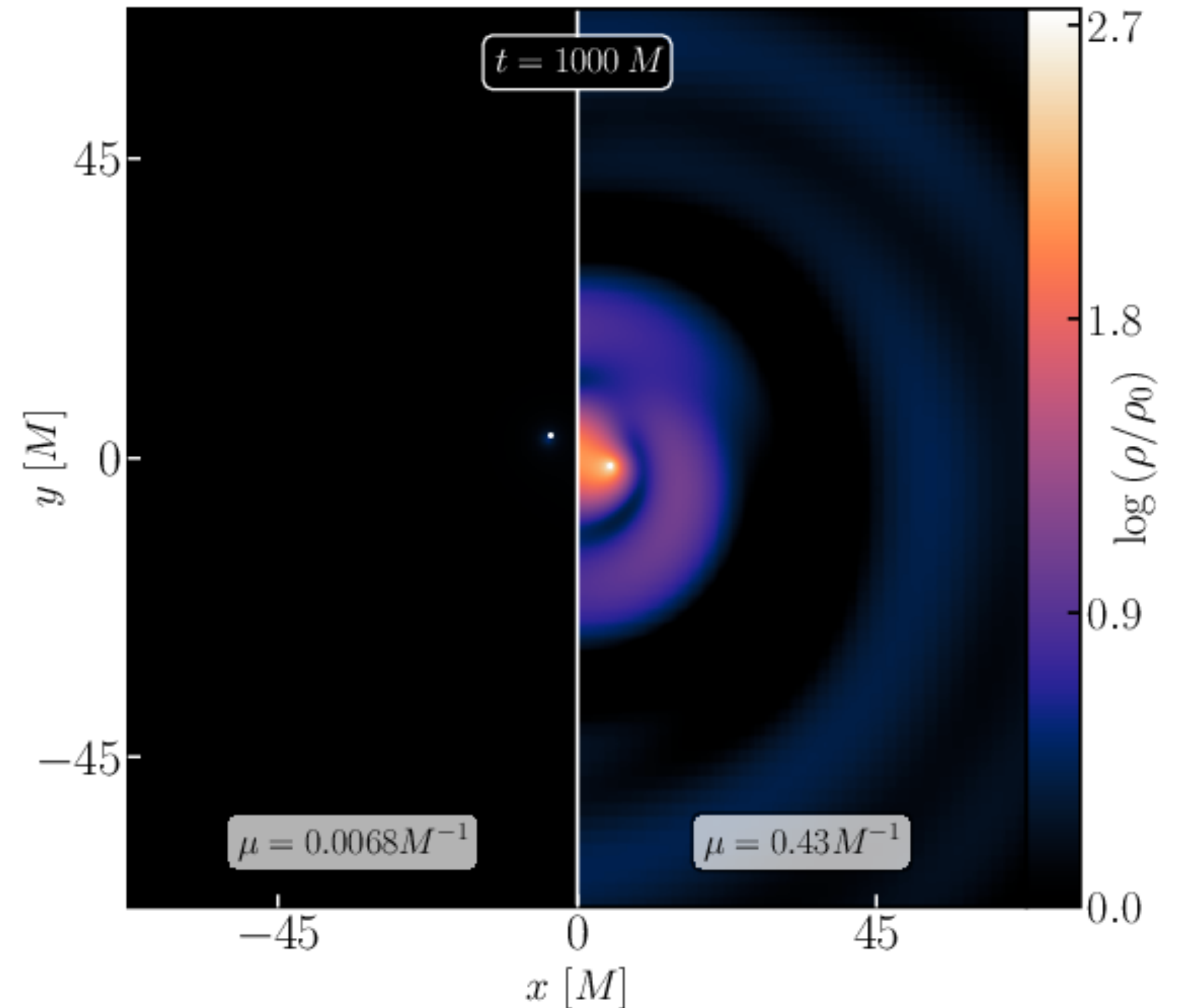


Impact of self interactions in wave dark matter environments

Katy Clough

In work with Josu Aurrekoetxea, Jamie Bamber, James Marsden and Pedro Ferreira

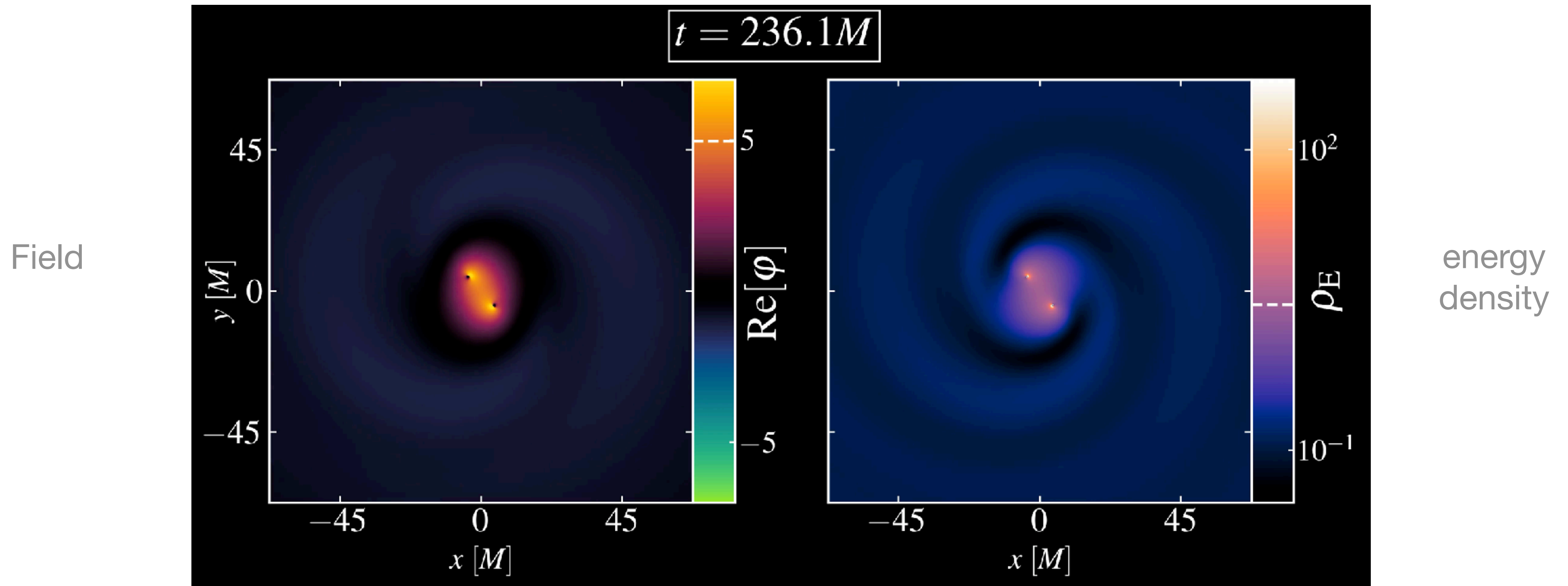


J. Aurrekoetxea, K.C., J. Bamber, P. Ferreira 2023
Phys. Rev. Lett. 132 (2024) 21, 211401

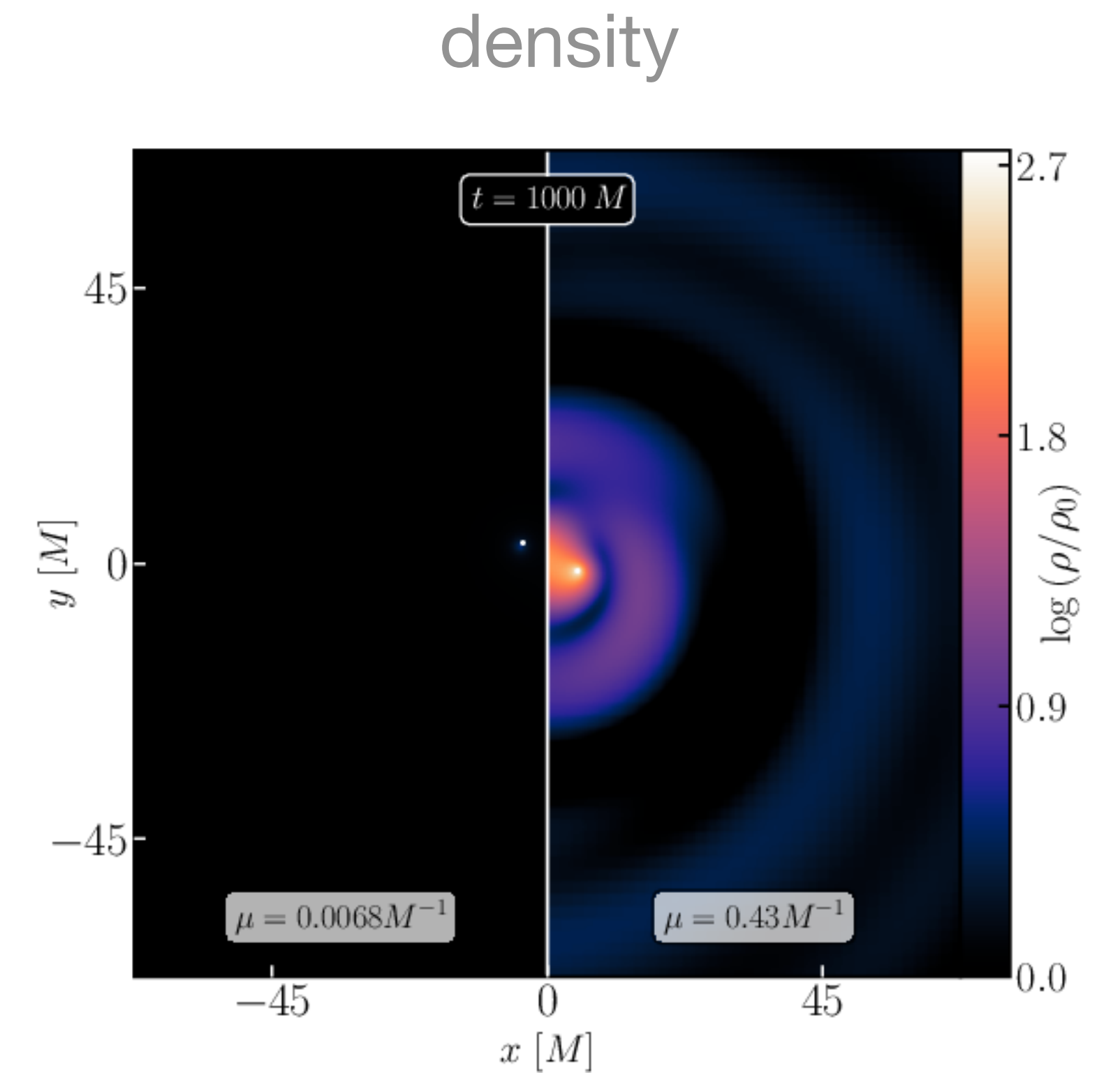
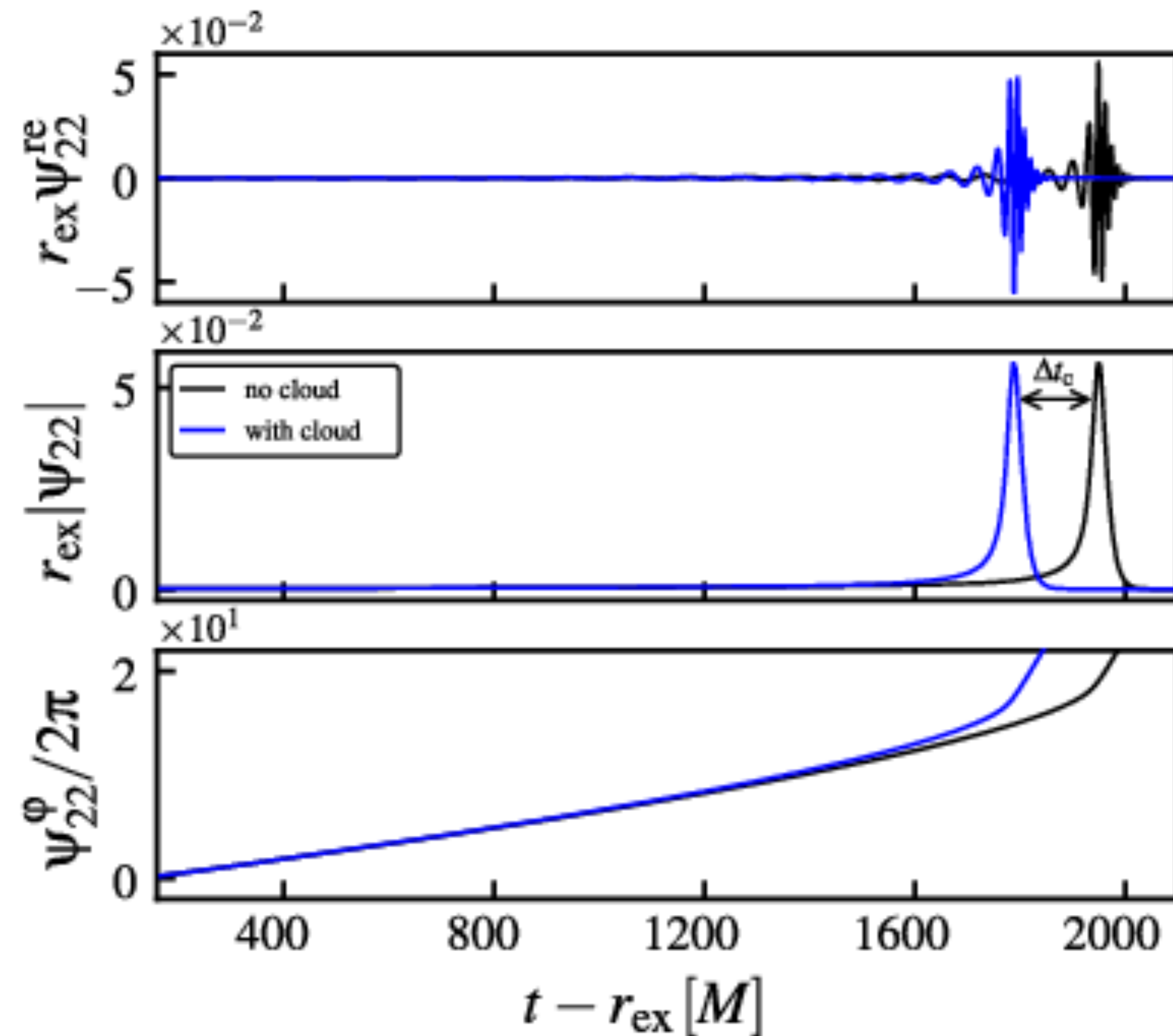
J. Marsden, J. Aurrekoetxea, K.C., P. Ferreira 2024
e-Print: 2403.17595 [gr-qc]

J. Aurrekoetxea, J. Marsden, K.C., P. Ferreira 2024
e-Print: 2409.01937 [gr-qc]

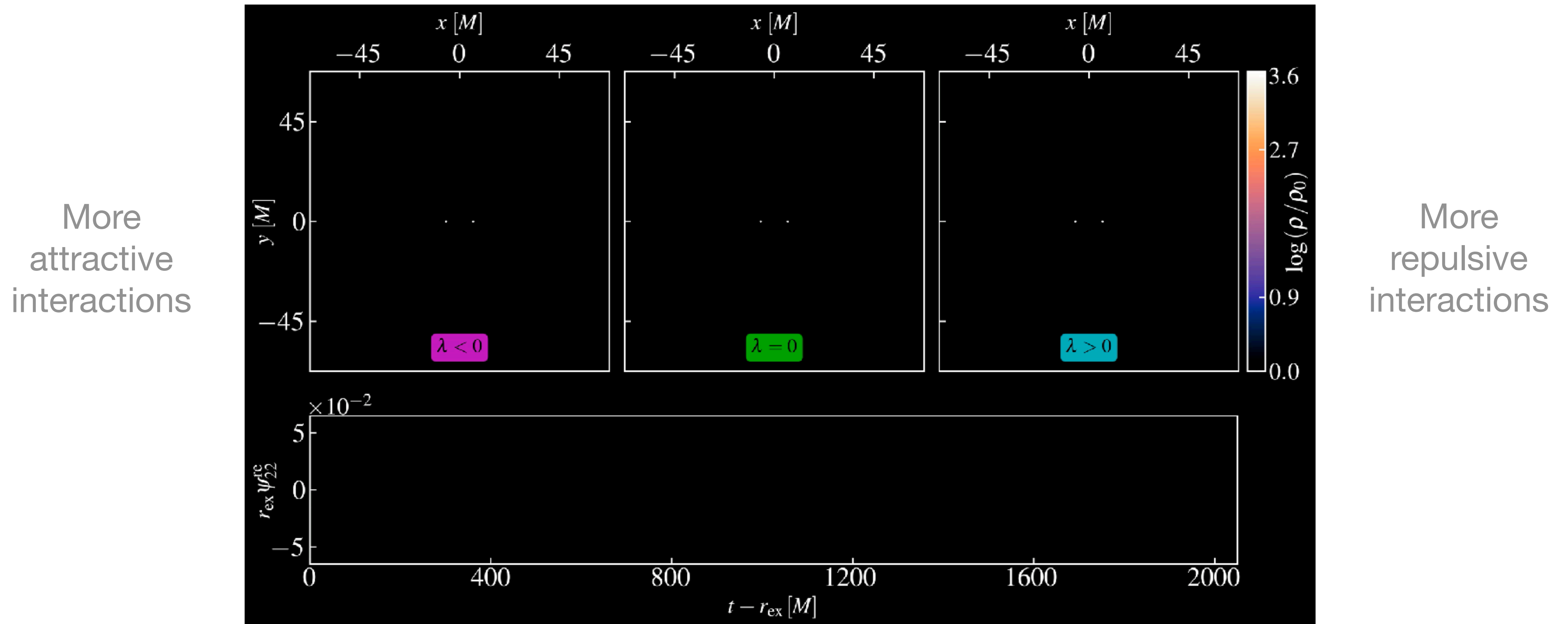
The story so far...



The story so far...



How do self interactions change things?



Preliminaries

Does dark matter give signatures in strong gravity environments?

$$\rho \sim 1 \text{ GeV/cm}^3 \text{ or } 1 M_{\odot}/\text{pc}^3$$

(Particle physicist)

(Astrophysicist)

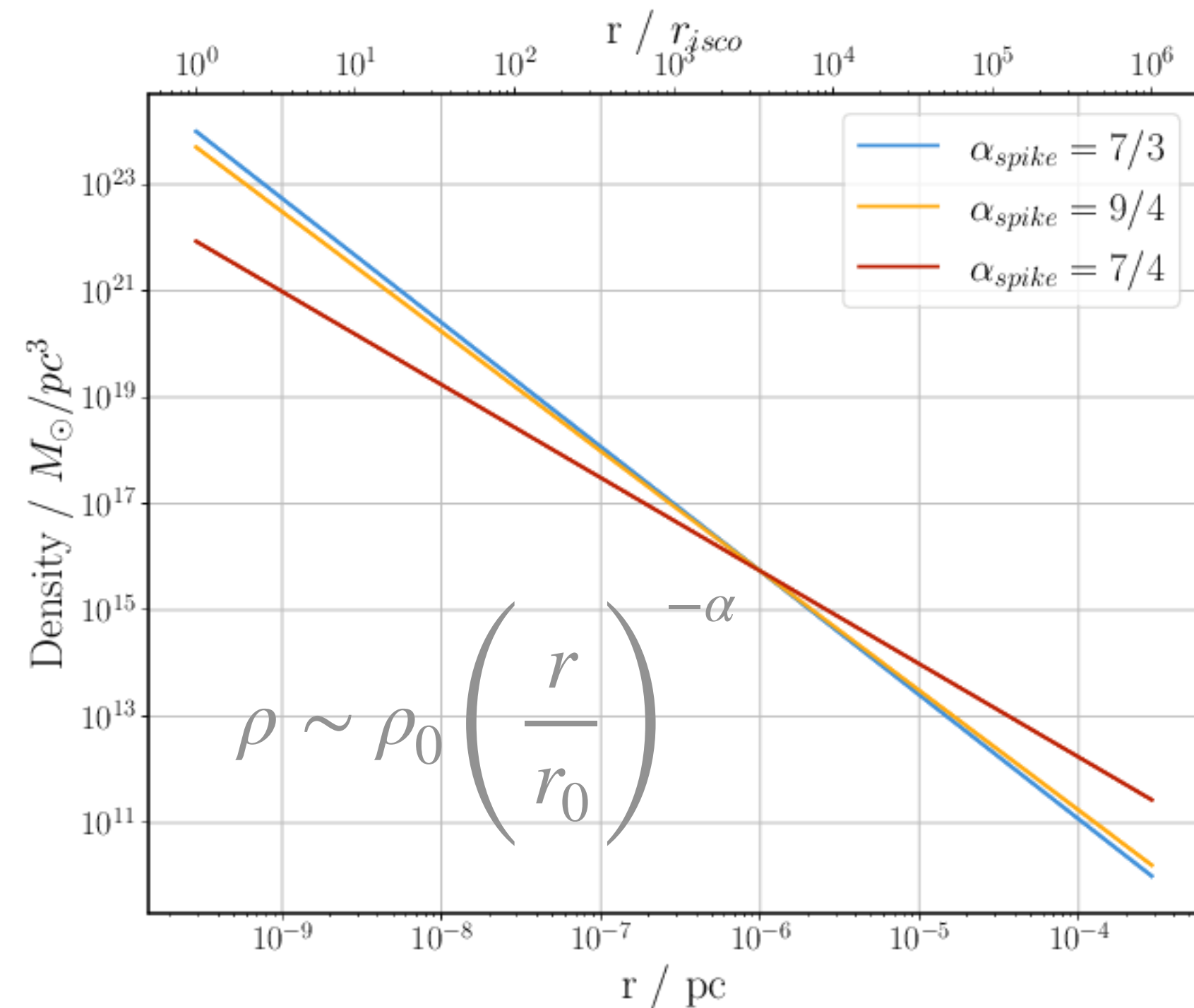
Does dark matter give signatures in strong gravity environments?

Tiny effect at average galactic densities

$$\frac{\rho}{1/R_s^2} \sim 10^{-30} \left(\frac{M_{BH}}{10^6 M_\odot} \right)^2$$

(Numerical relativist)

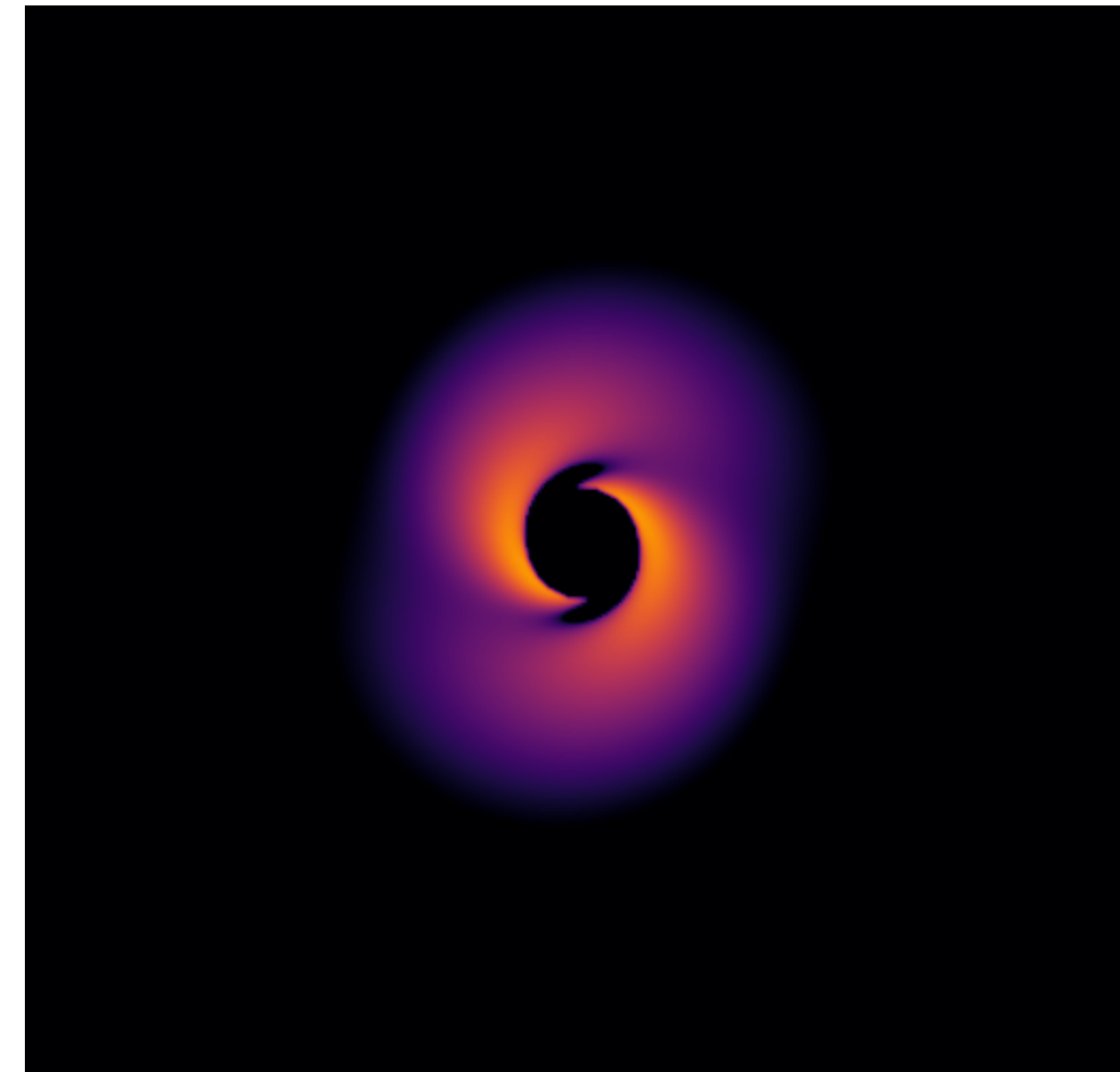
However, potential for significant enhancements around BHs



Accretion

Becker et.al. 2021

Circularization vs. Eccentrification in Intermediate Mass
Ratio Inspirals inside Dark Matter Spikes

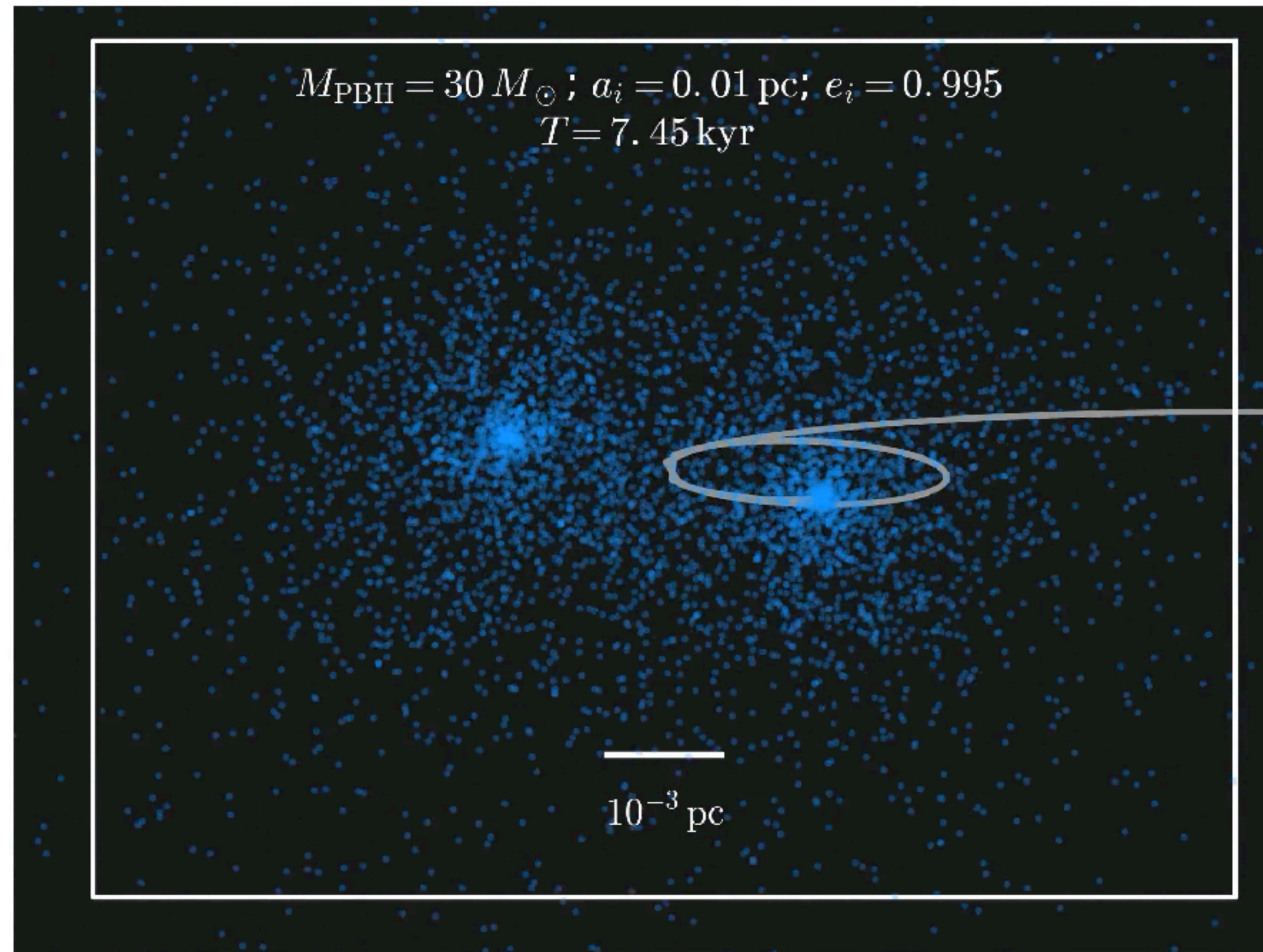


Superradiance

Review by Brito et. al. (updated 2020)

Superradiance: New Frontiers in Black Hole Physics

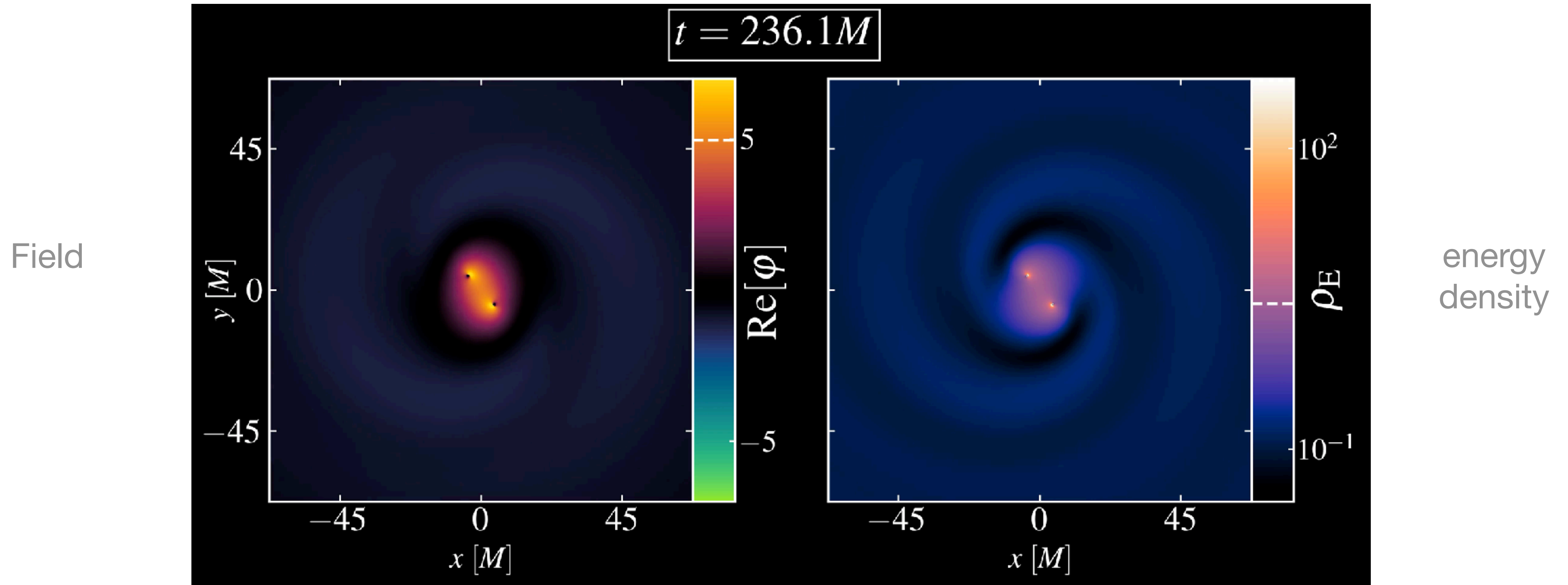
Equal mass binaries have been thought to be an unlikely candidate due to DM dispersal



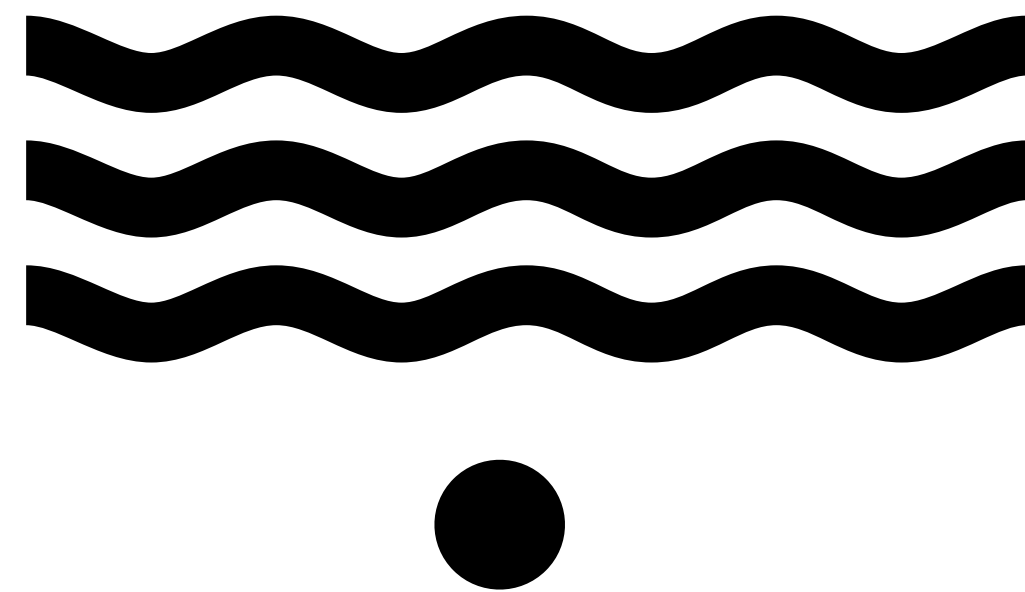
Bertone et. al. 2020

Gravitational wave probes of dark matter: challenges and opportunities

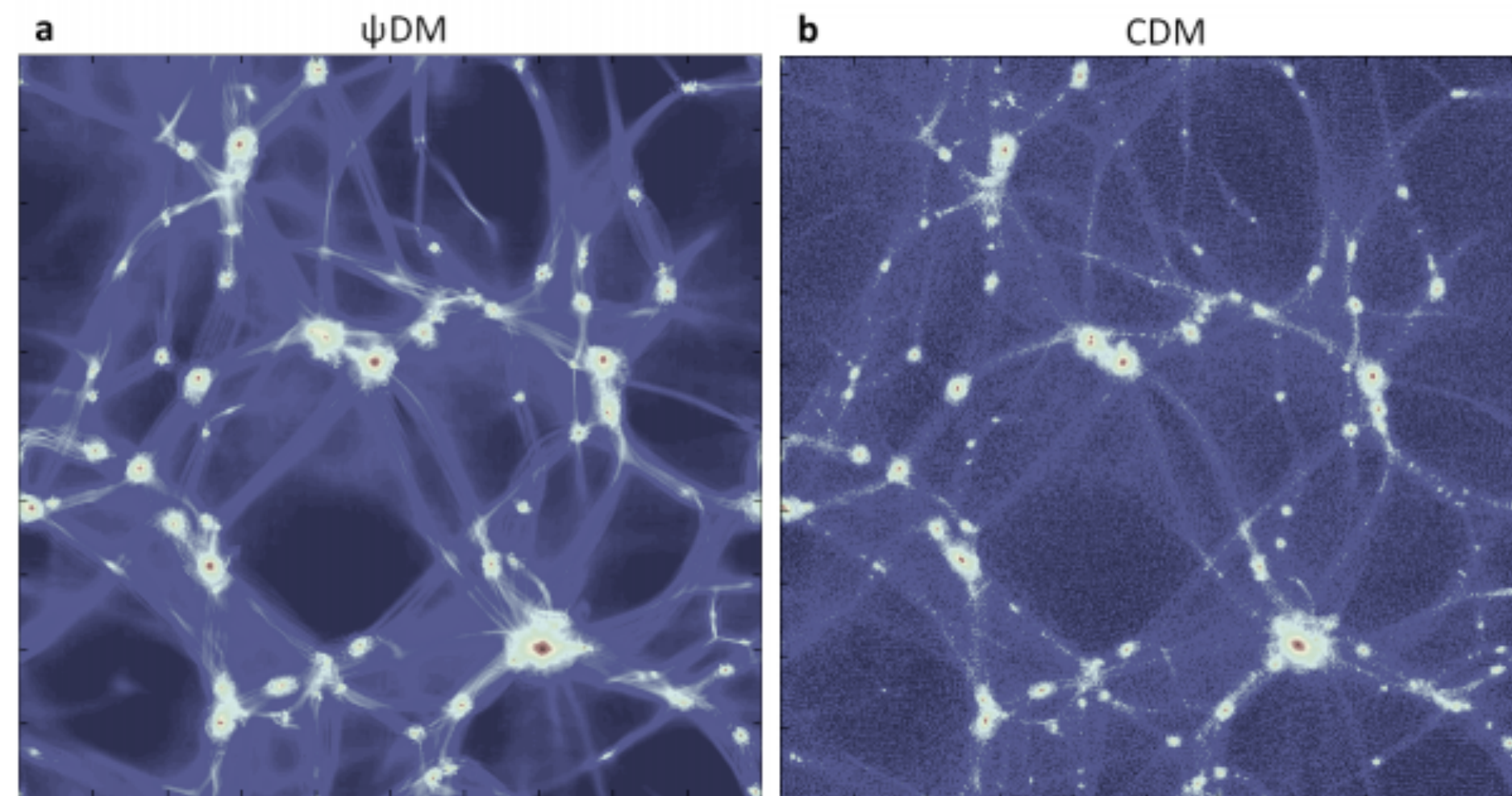
However, wave like case seems to resist dispersal, and forms a central overdensity



Wave versus particle: the strong gravity perspective



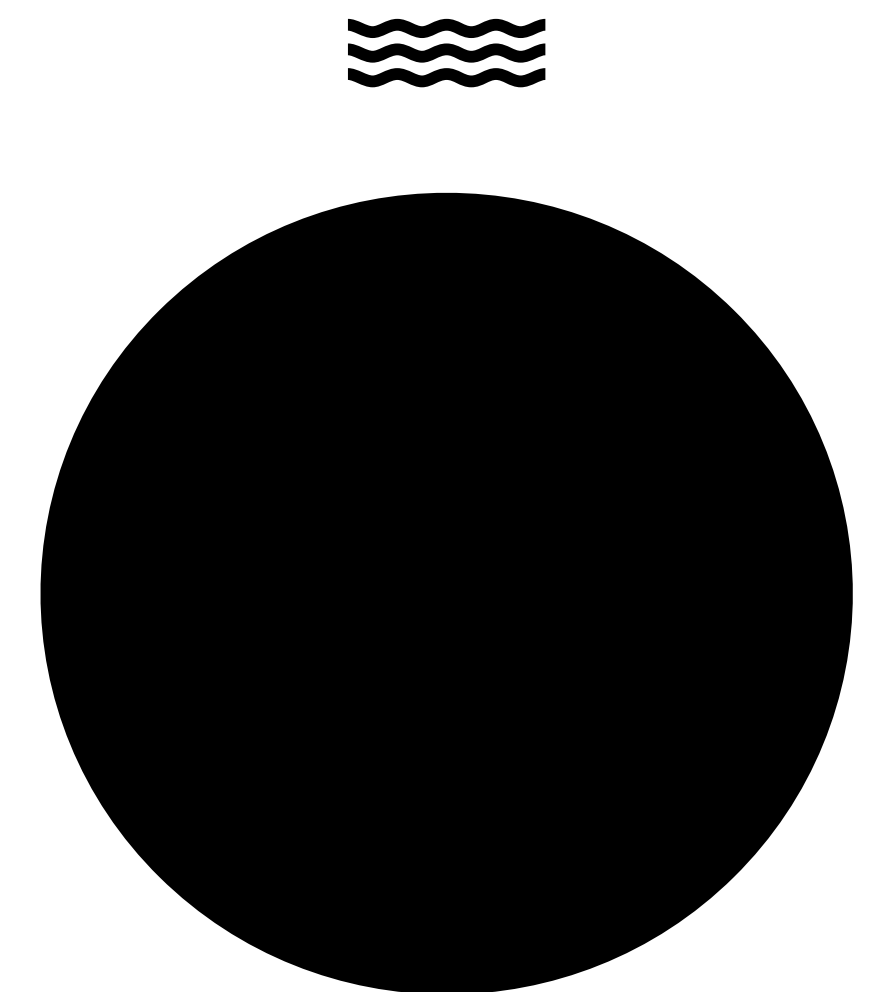
Wave



Schive et al. 2014

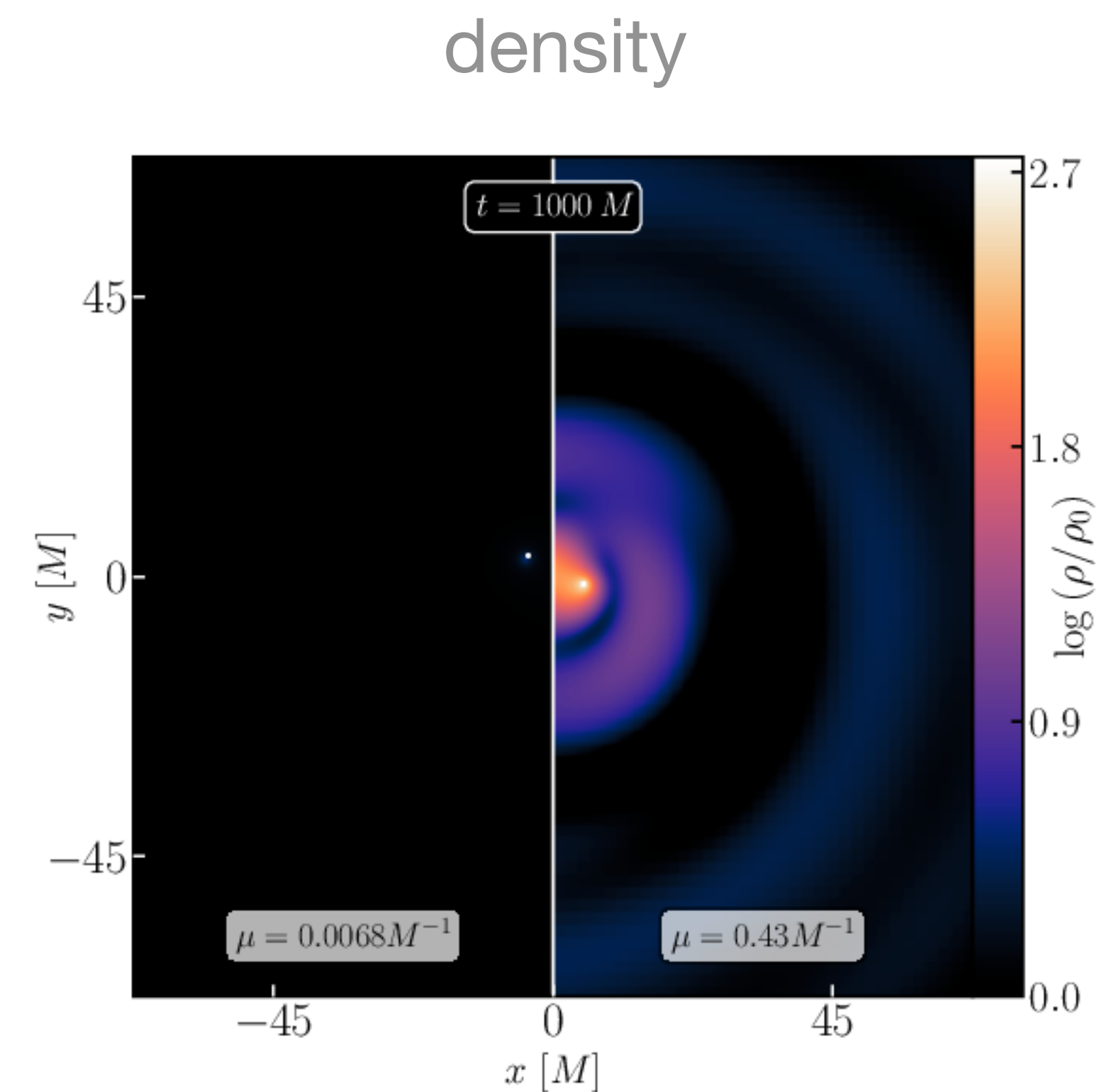
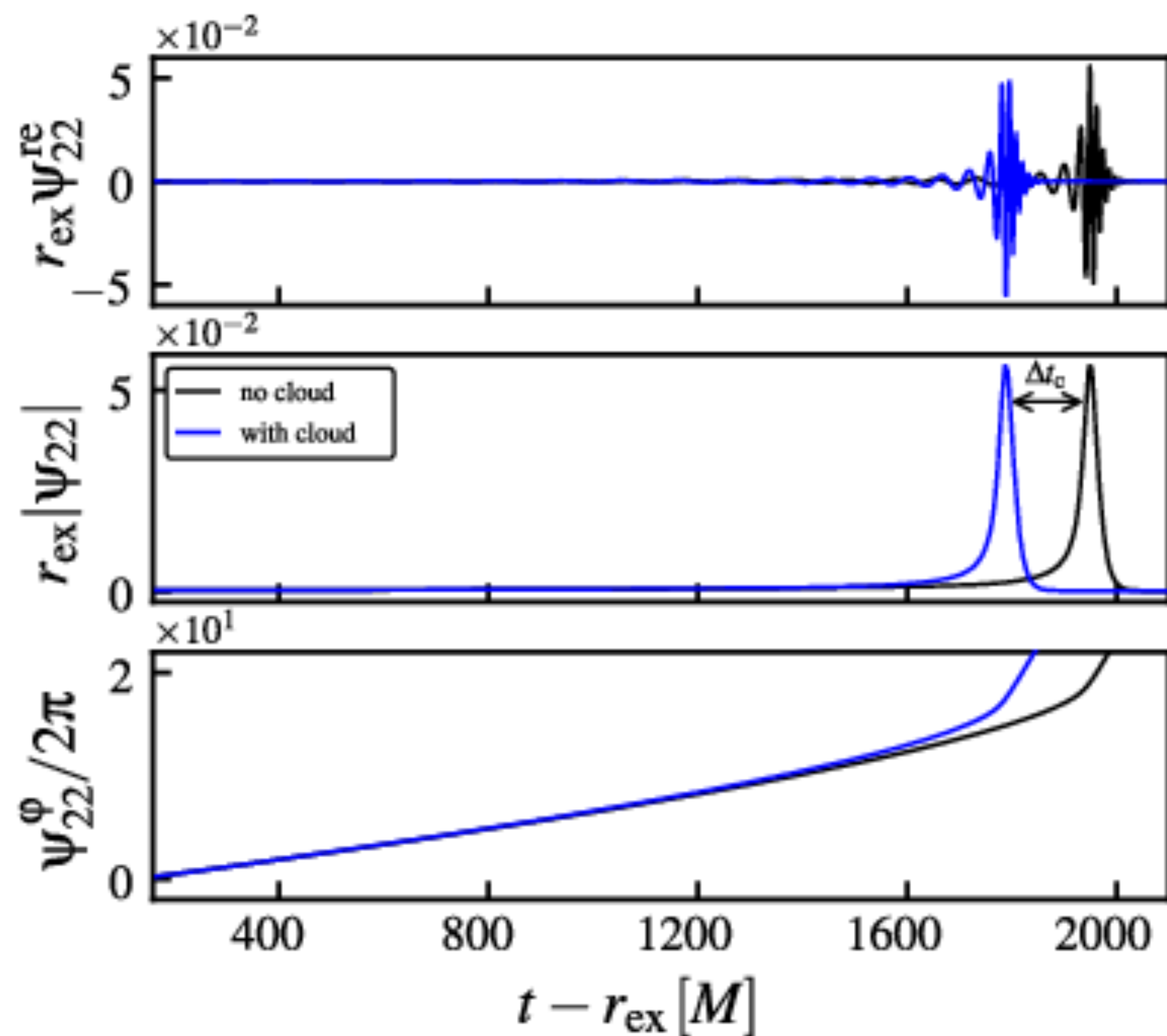
Cosmic structure as the quantum interference of a
coherent dark wave

See also Wave Dark Matter review by Lam Hui
Ann.Rev.Astron.Astrophys. 59 (2021) 247-289



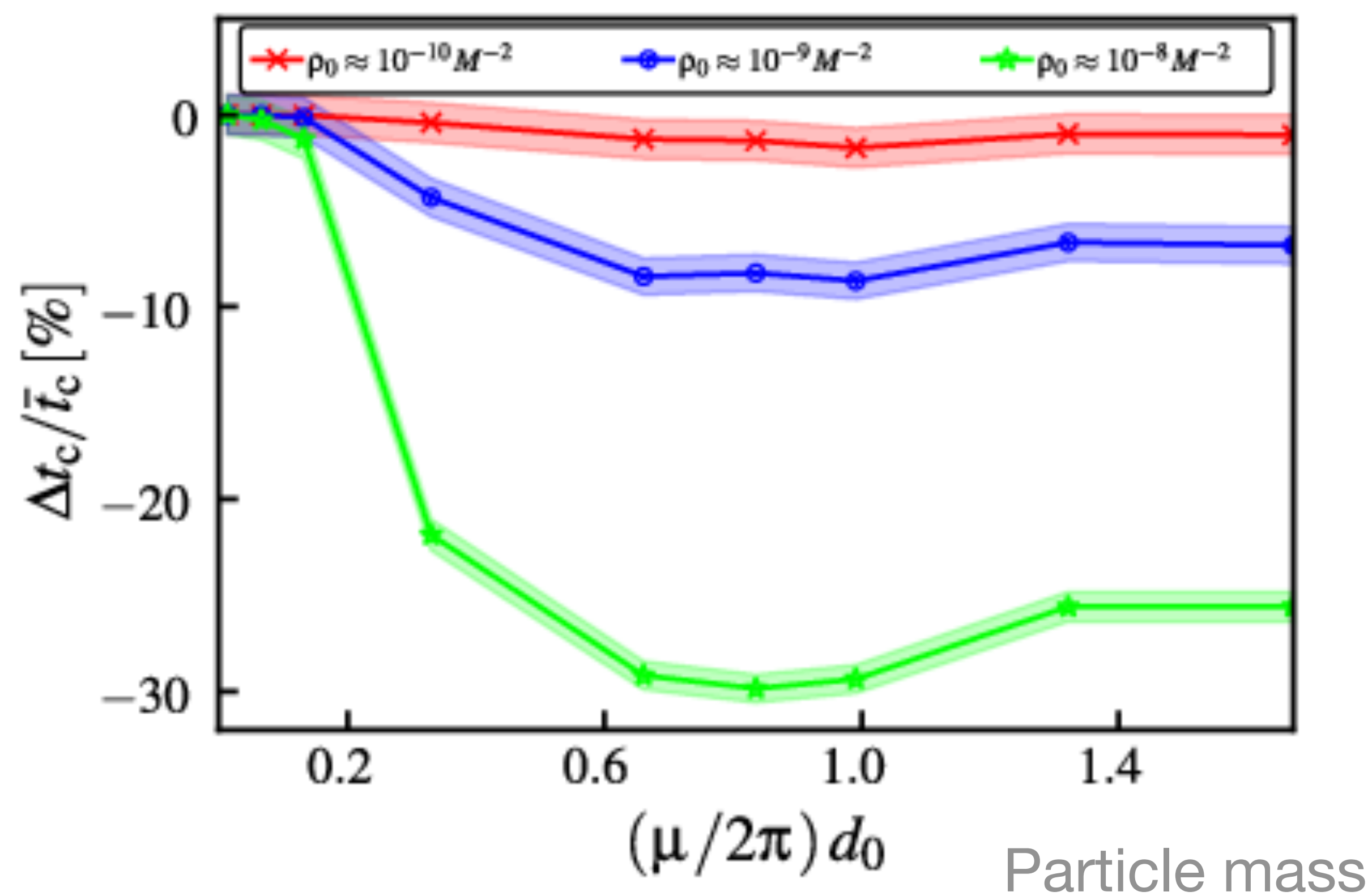
Particle

Potentially significant dephasing

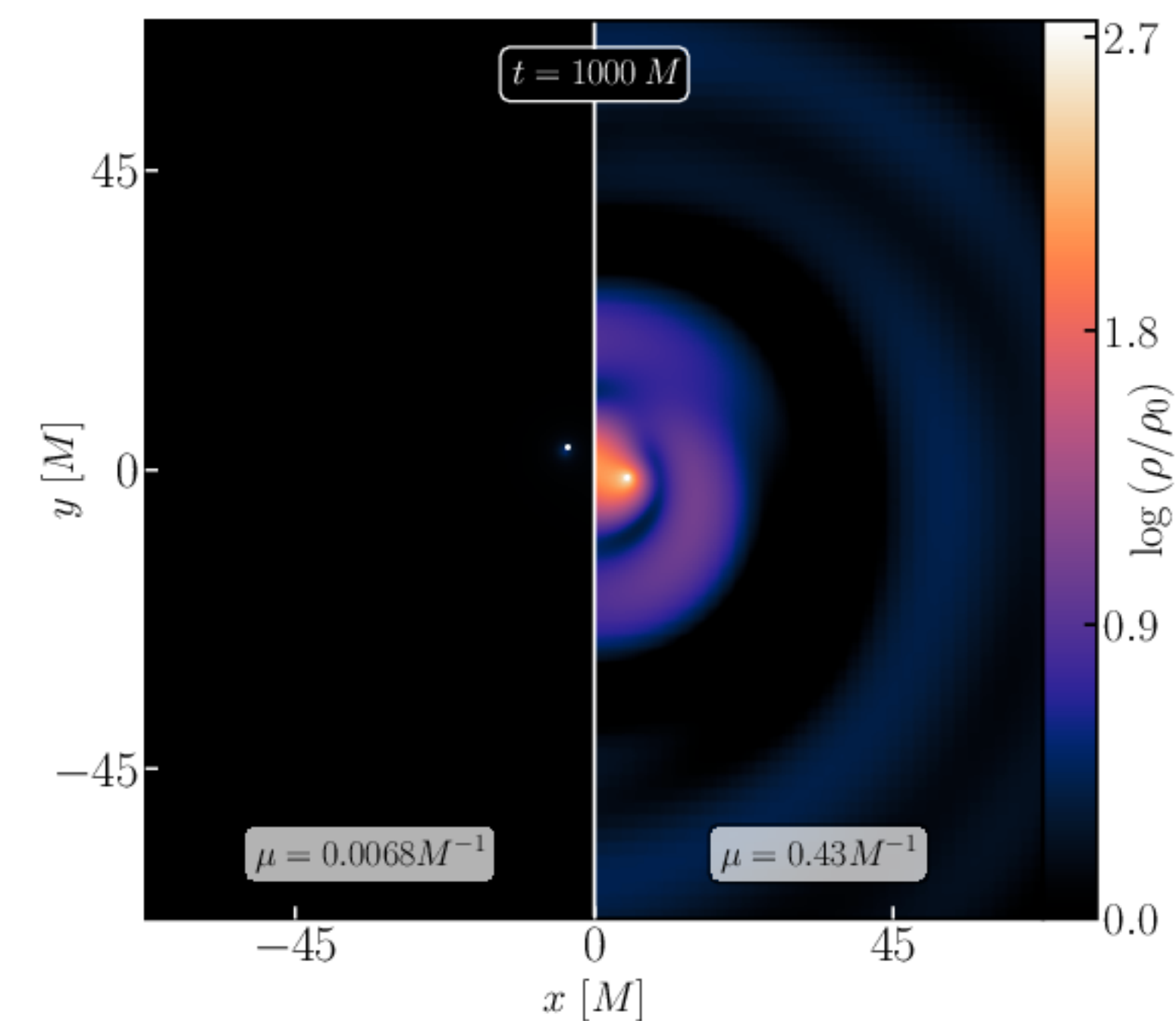


Surprisingly persistent effect at higher masses

dephasing



density



Self interactions

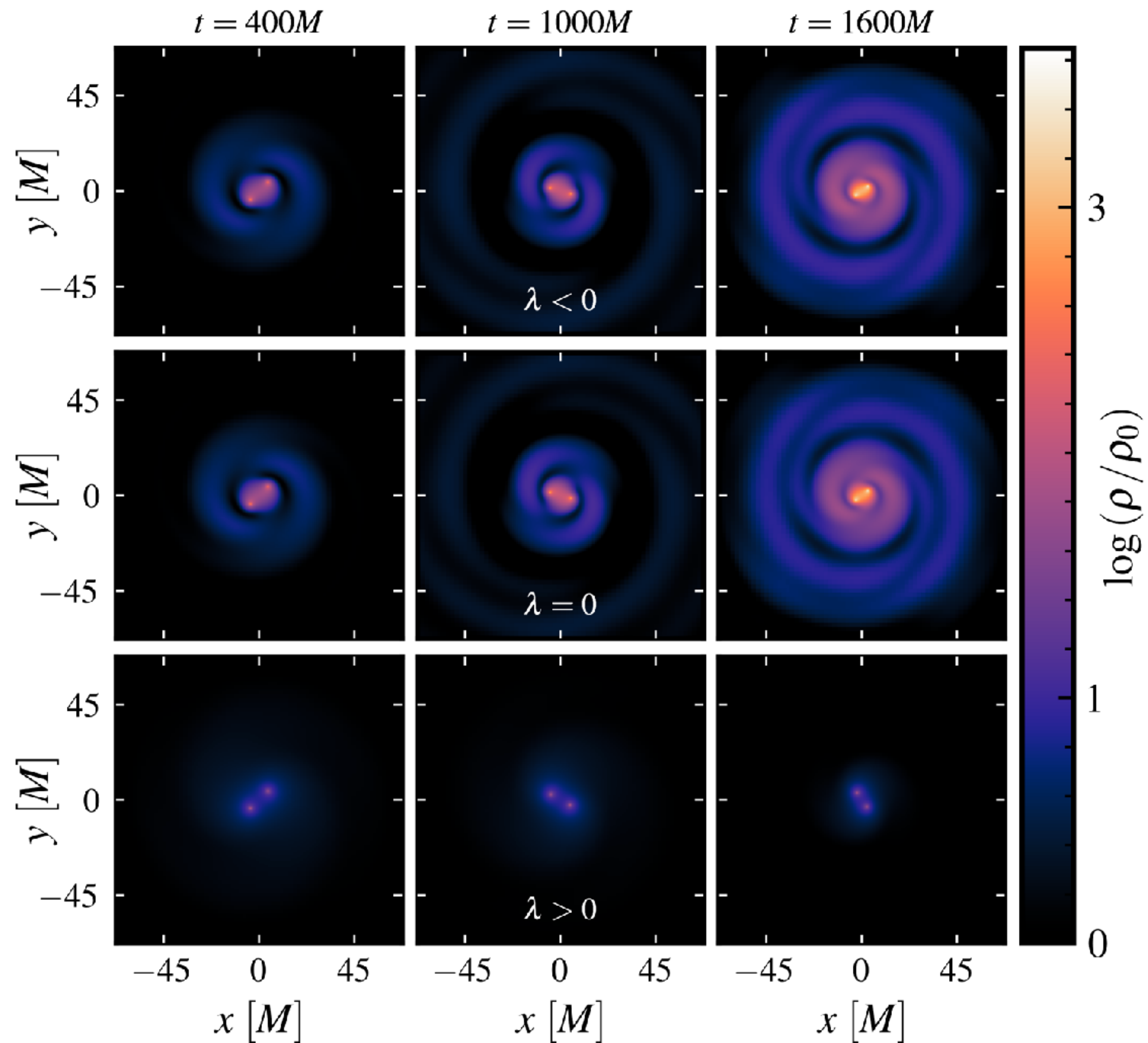
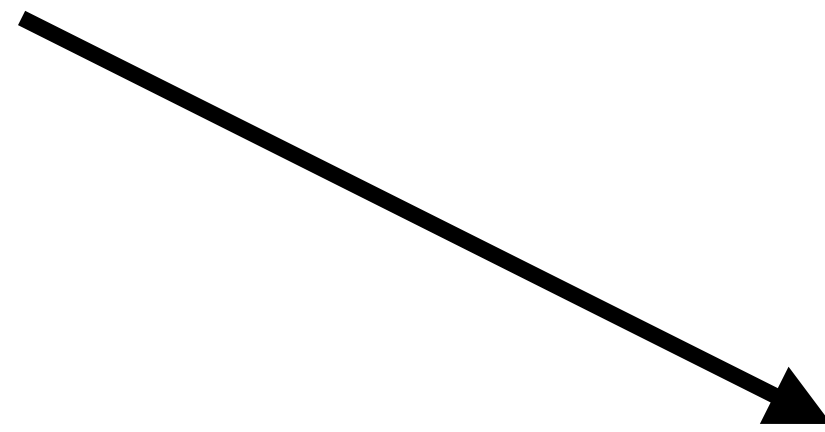
How do we add the self interaction?

$$g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \phi = V'(\phi)$$

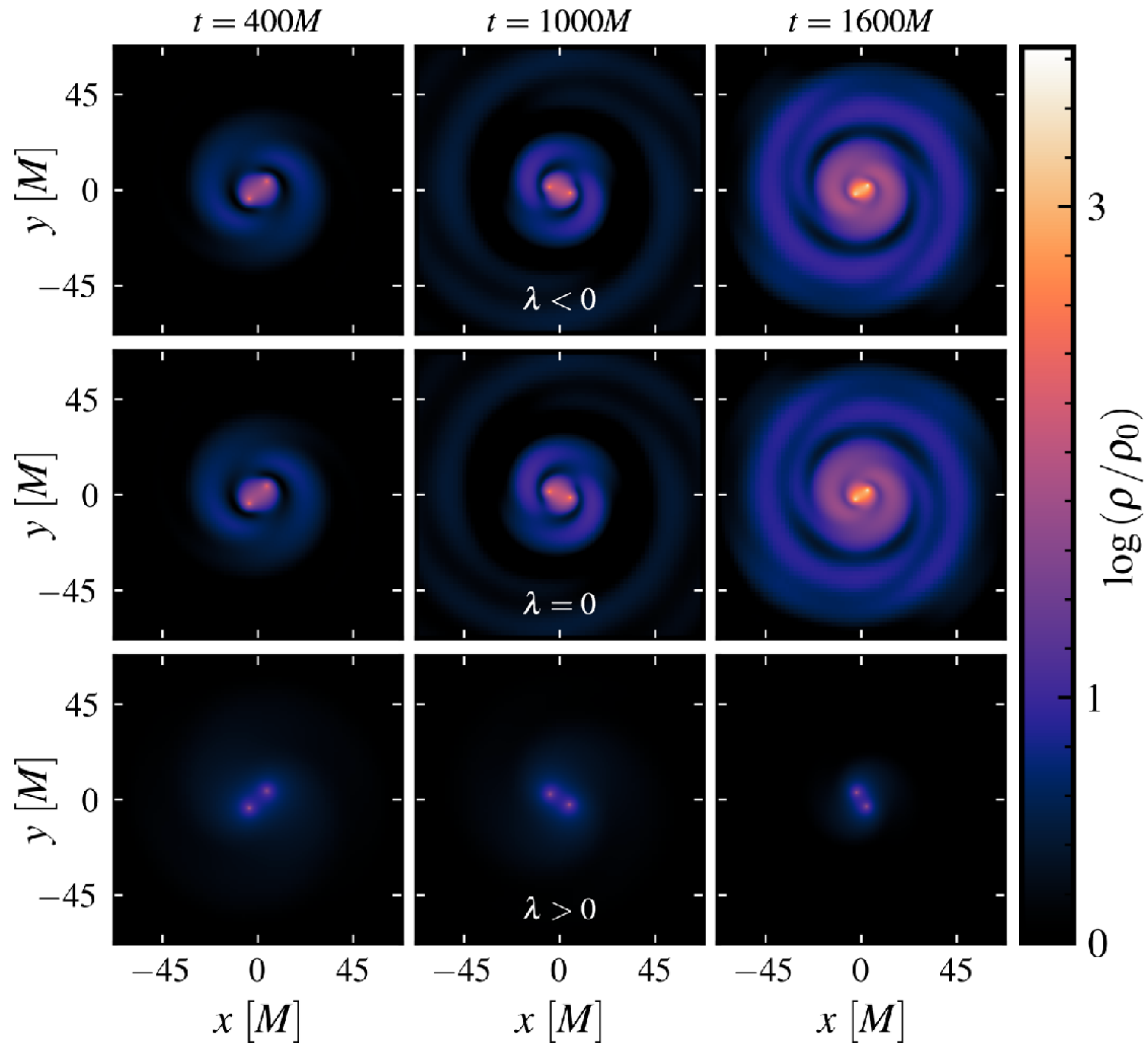
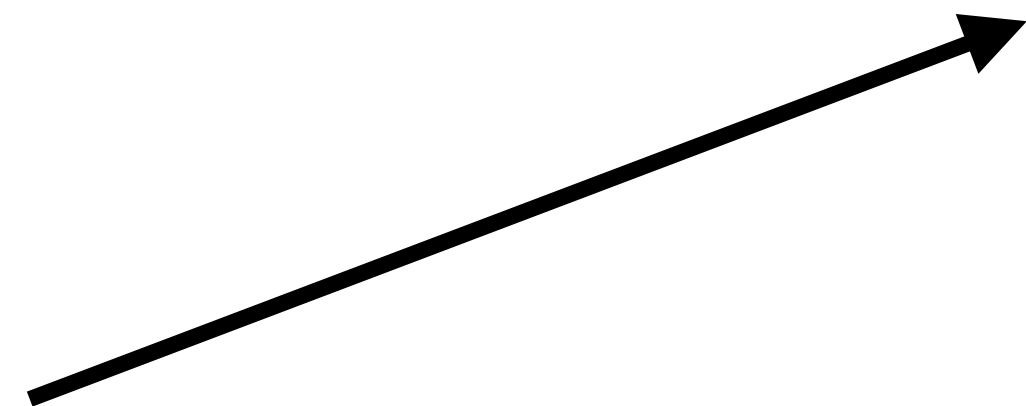
$V(\phi)$



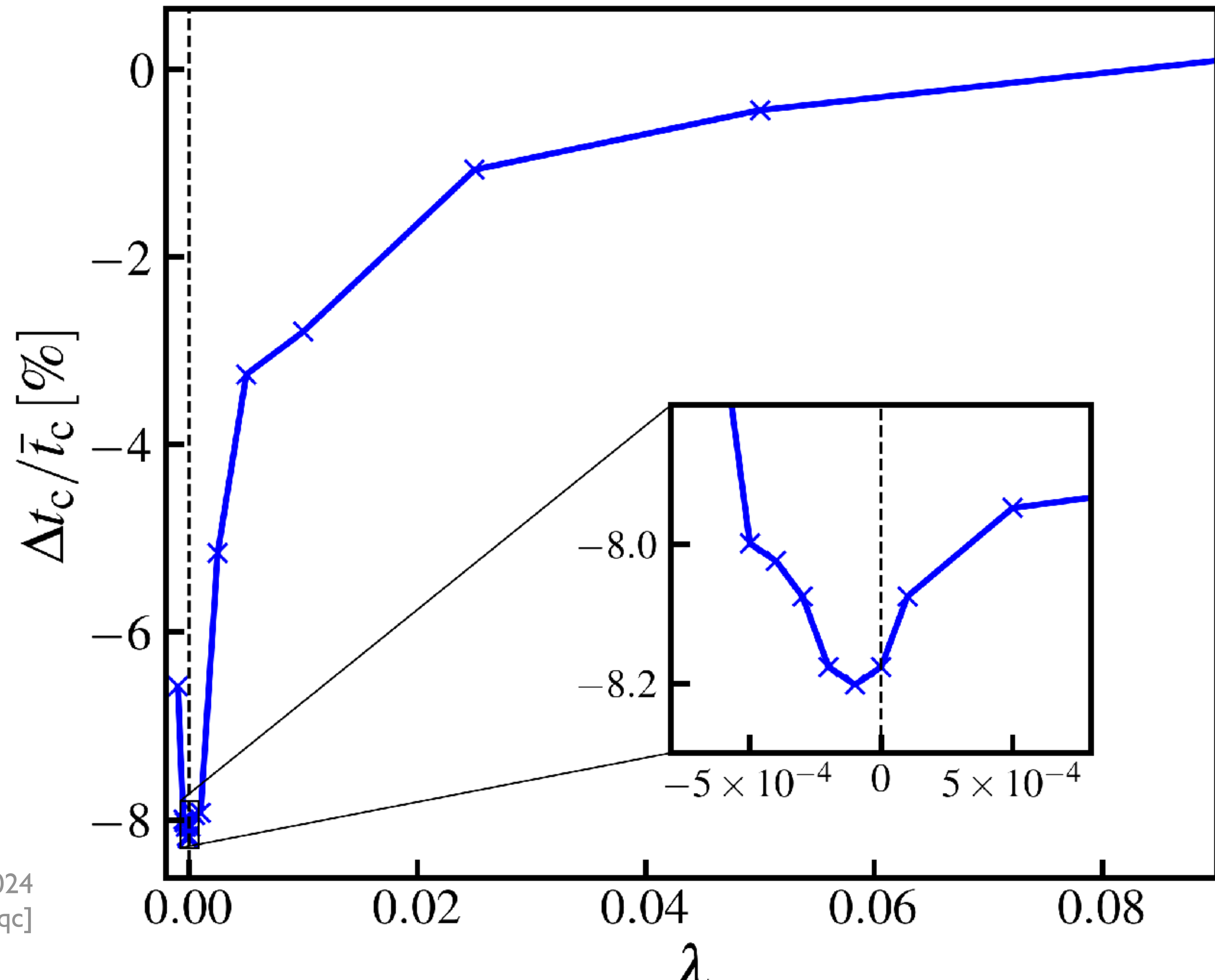
**Cloud
suppressed by
repulsive self
interactions, so
dephasing
reduced**



**Cloud (slightly)
enhanced by
attractive self
interactions, so
dephasing
increased**

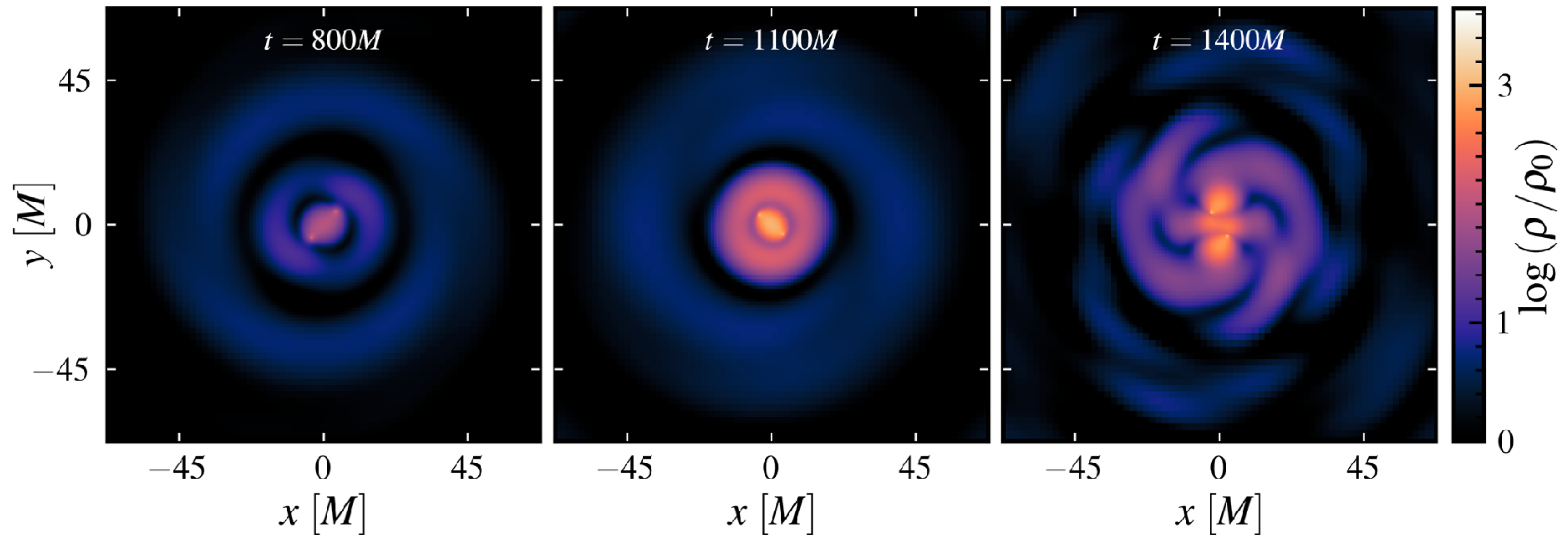


**Attractive
self
interaction
increases
dephasing,
up to a point**

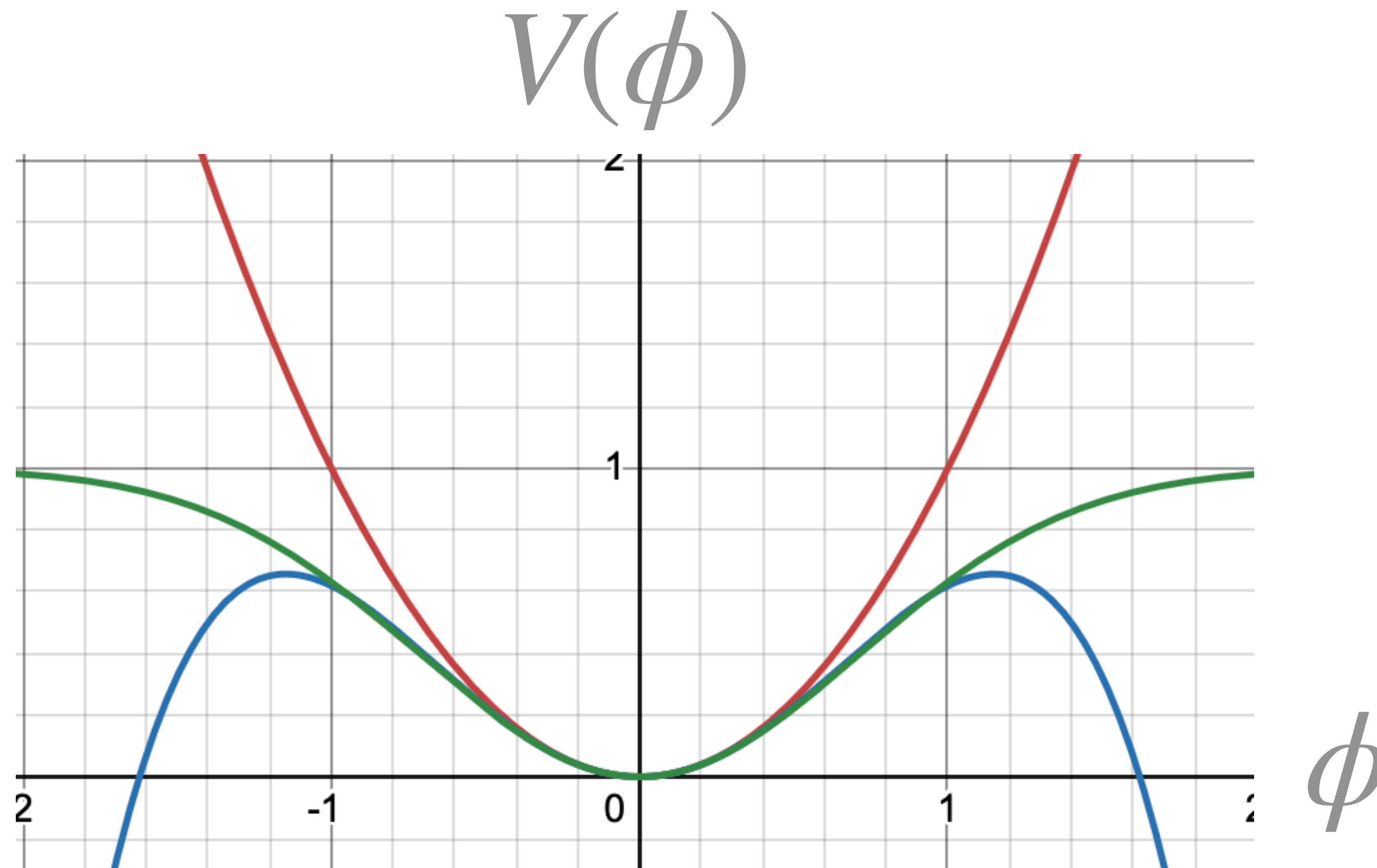


Above this the field exhibits “bosenova” like bursts

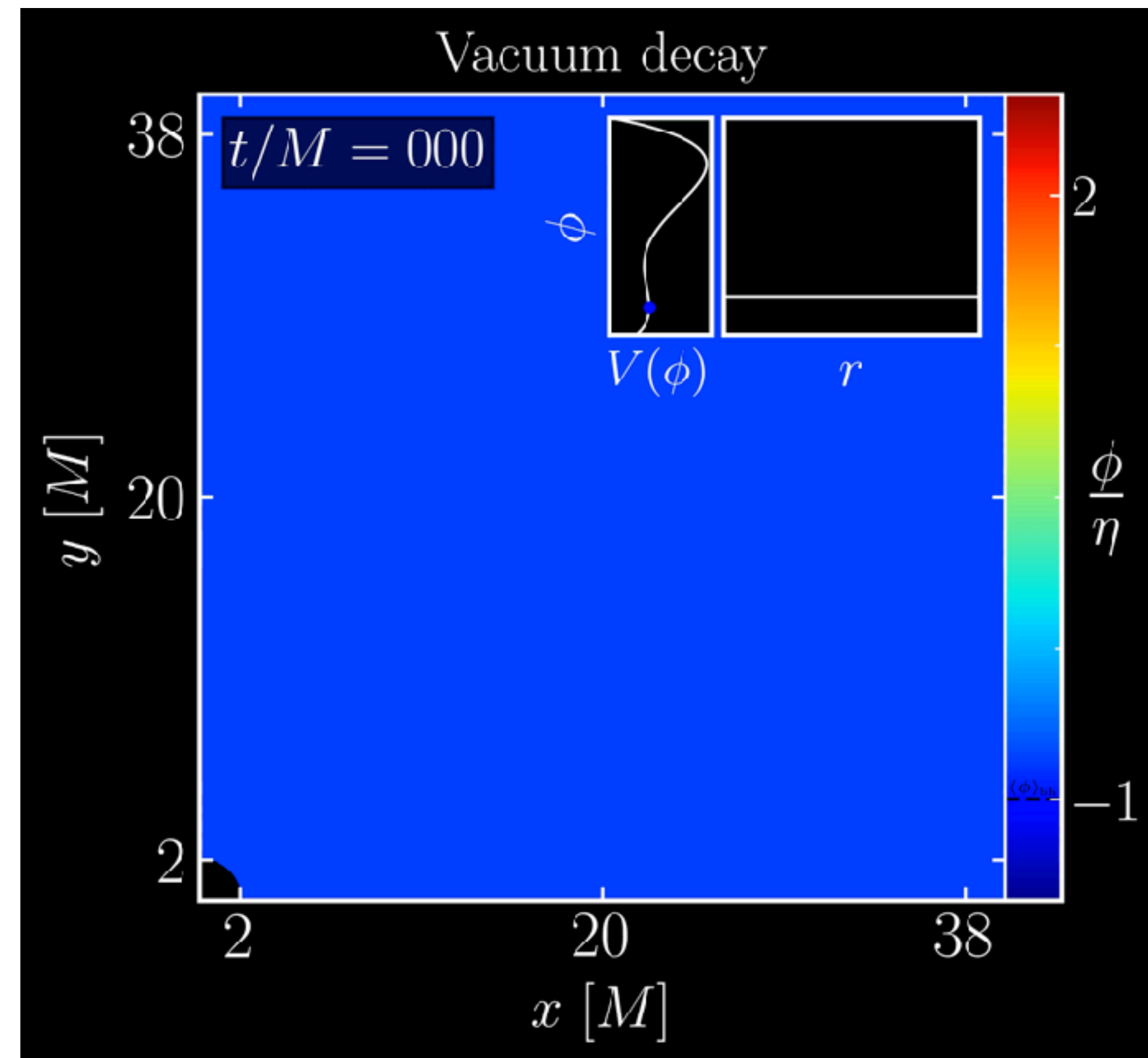
J. Aurrekoetxea, J. Marsden, KC, P Ferreira 2024
e-Print: 240x.xxxxx [gr-qc]



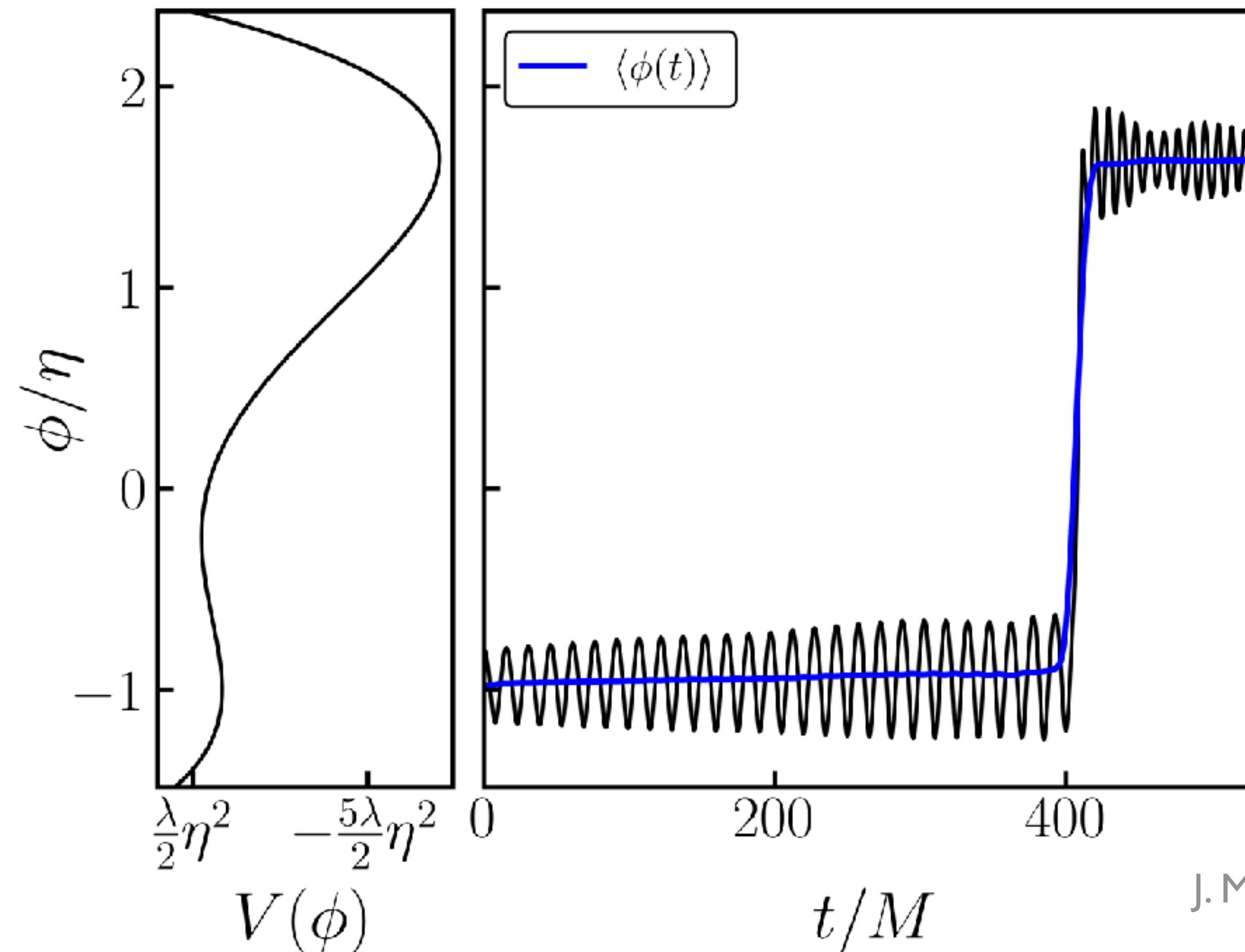
End state will depend on the form of the potential beyond the lambda phi⁴ term



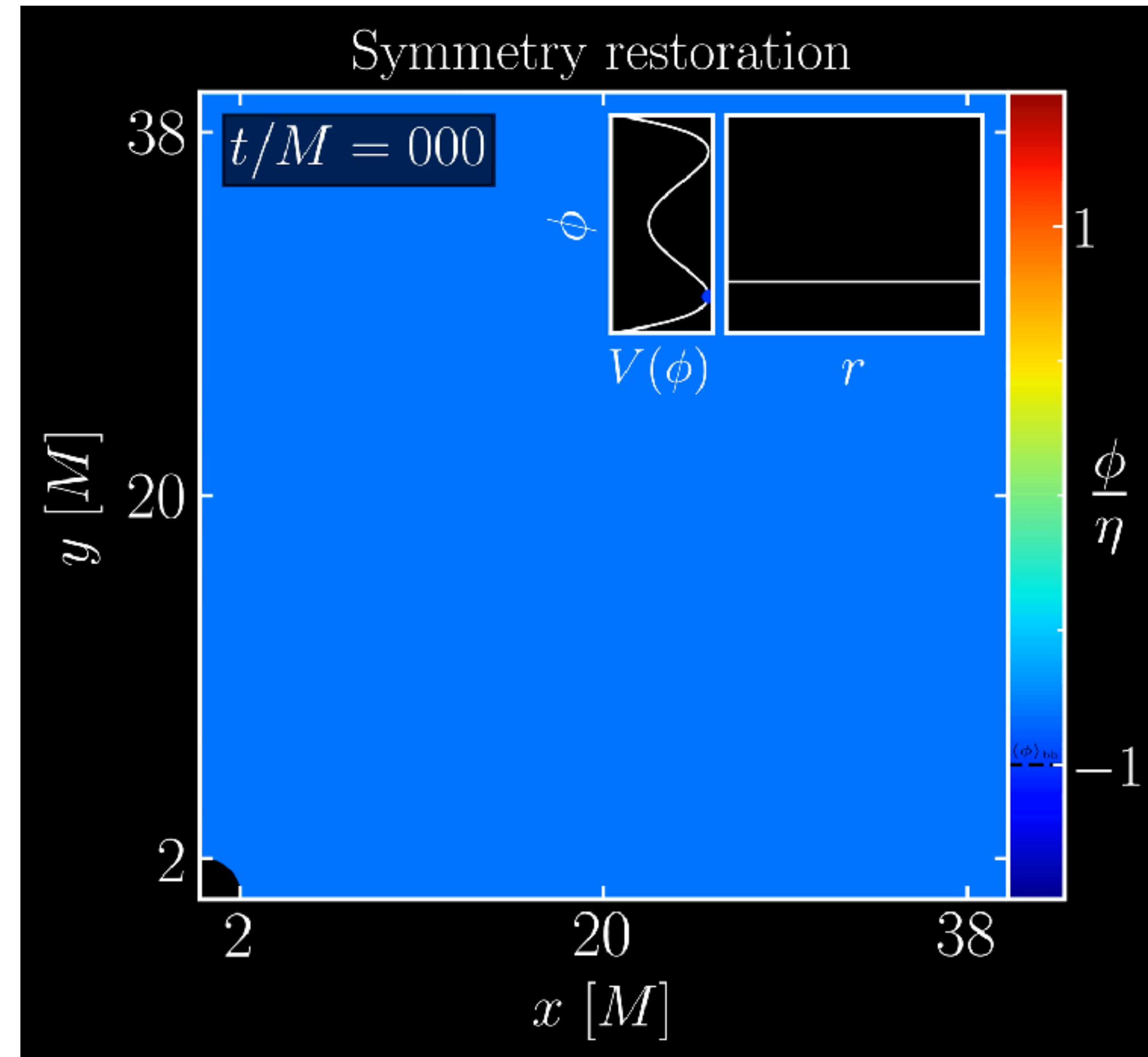
Overdensities from accretion around black holes may lead to phase transitions



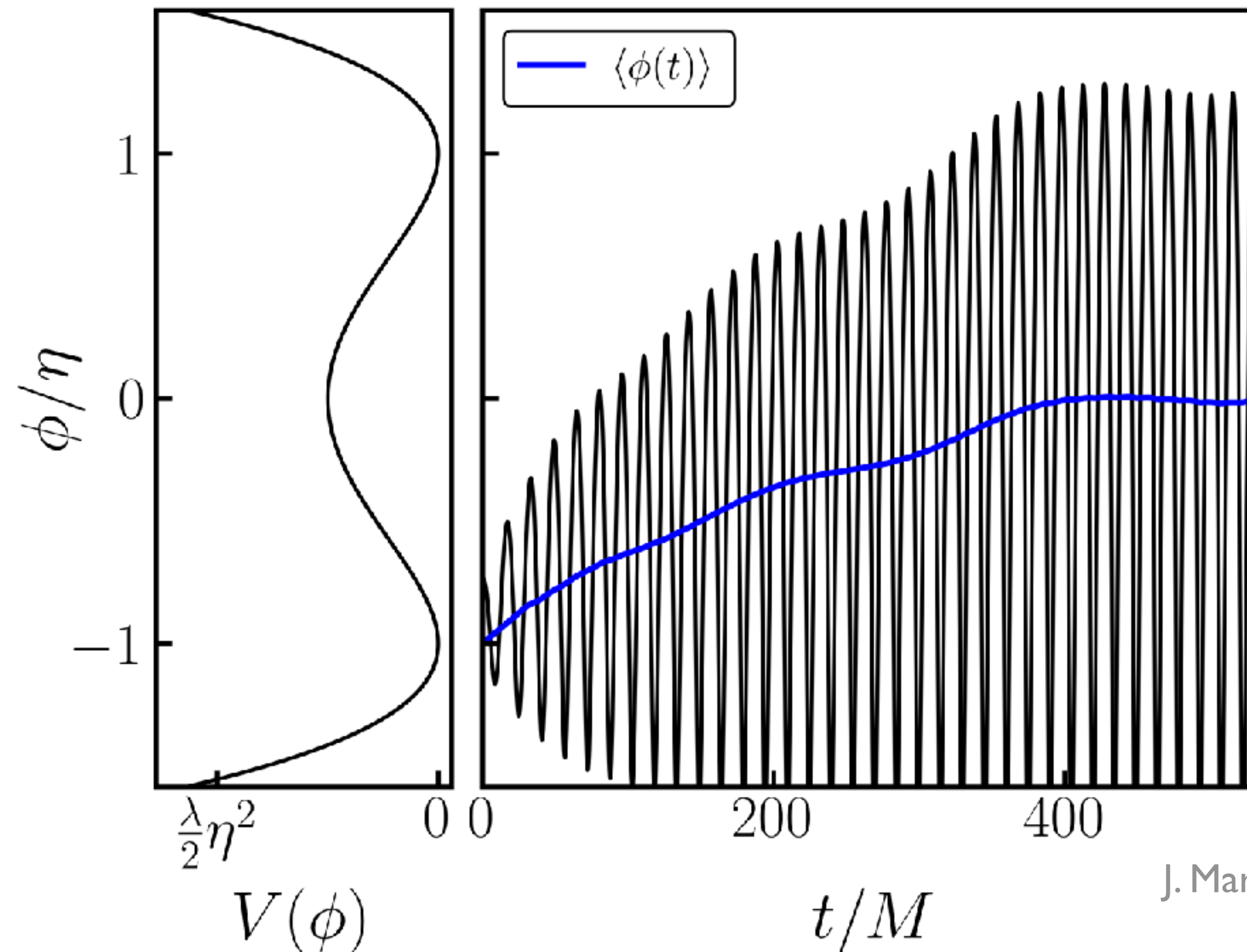
Overdensities from accretion around black holes may lead to phase transitions



Overdensities from accretion around black holes may lead to symmetry restoration



Overdensities from accretion around black holes may lead to symmetry restoration



How big are we talking about for these self interactions?

$$V(\phi) \sim m^2 \phi^2 \left(1 \pm \frac{\phi^2}{f^2} \right)$$

For most of our simulations

$$f \sim M_{pl} \quad \mu M \sim 1 \quad \rho \sim 10^{-9} M^{-2}$$

S2 star constraints on DM around Sag A are $\rho \sim 10^{-15} M^{-2}$*

Next steps

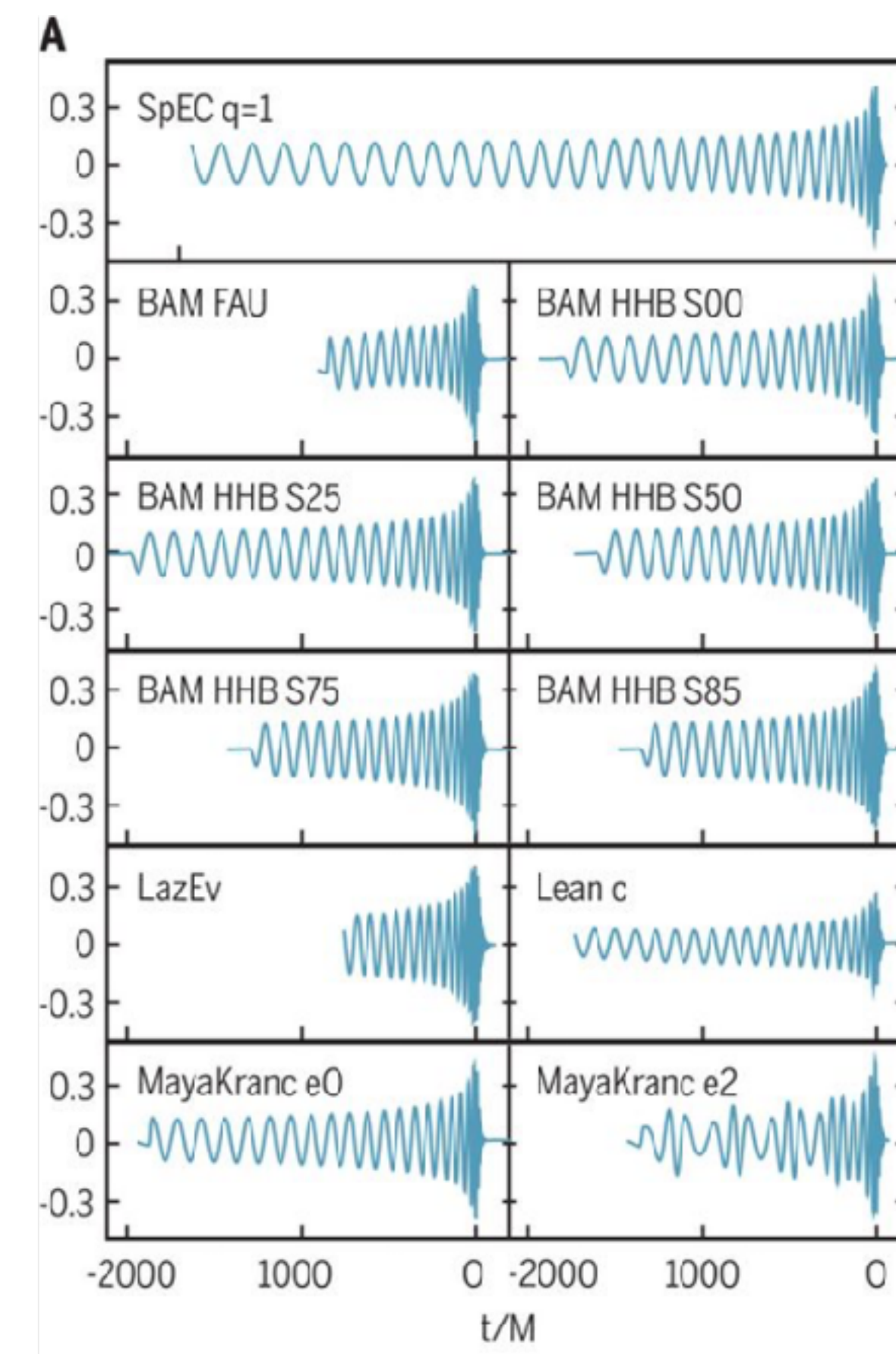
- **How to model this?**

With help from Rodrigo Vicente

- **Study cases with precession / unequal masses**

With help from Shrobana Ghosh

- **Study environments with angular momentum e.g. arising from superradiance**



Next steps

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