

Polarized solitons in higher-spin dark matter

Mudit Jain



Based on

[PRD 105 \(2022\) 5, 056019](#)

MJ and M. Amin

[PRD 105 \(2022\) 9, 096037](#)

H.Y. Zhang, MJ, and M. Amin

[arXiv:2203.11935](#) (to appear in JCAP)

M. Amin, MJ, R. Karur, and P. Mocz

[arXiv:2205.03418](#) (submitted to PRD)

MJ

- More work in progress. Stay tuned

PPC 2022

dark matter mass ?

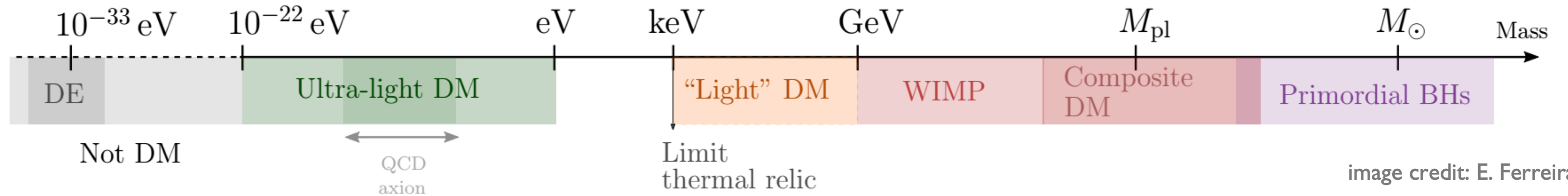


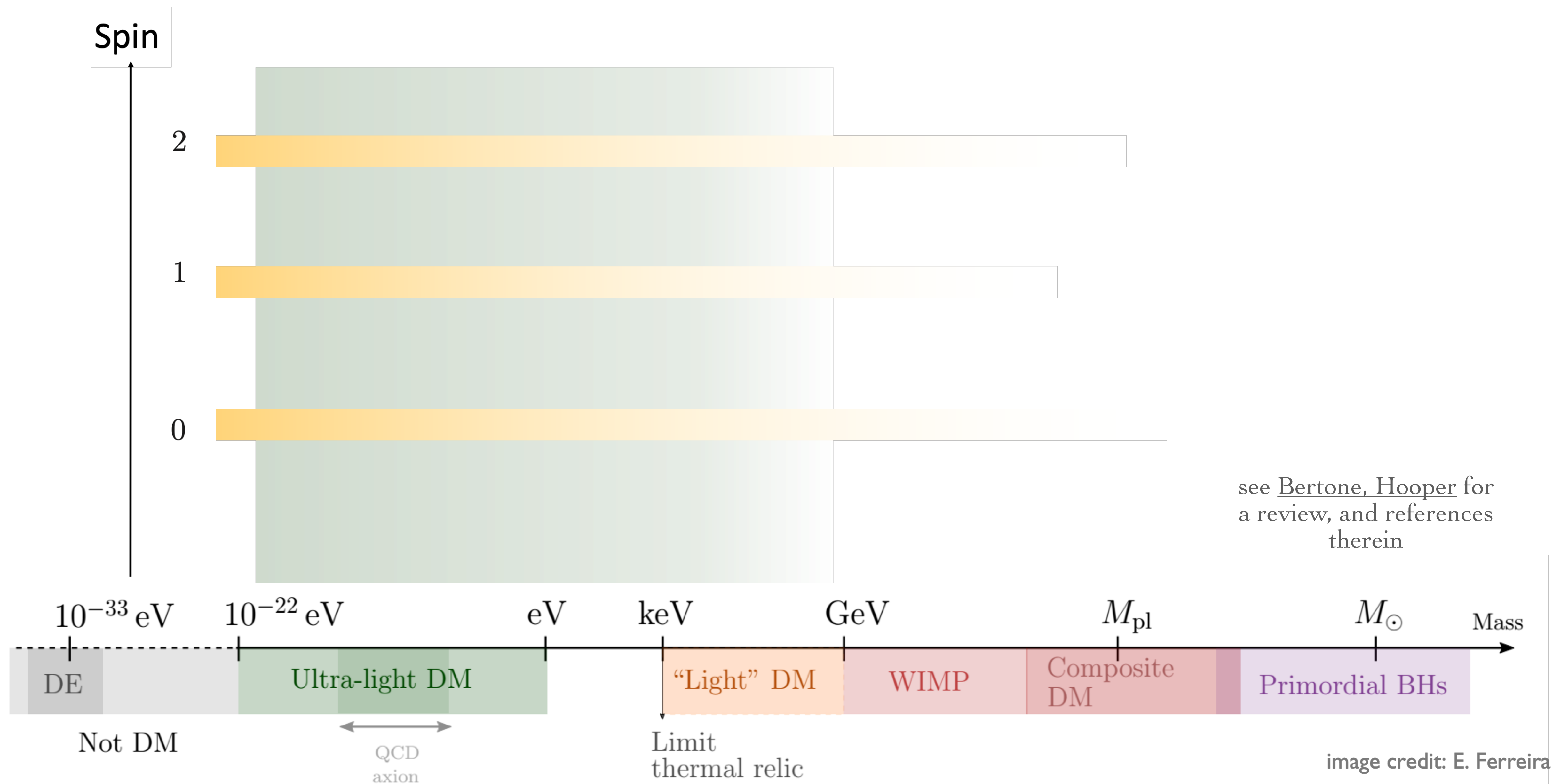
image credit: E. Ferreira

dark matter mass ?

spin ?

self-interactions ?

huge dark sector ?

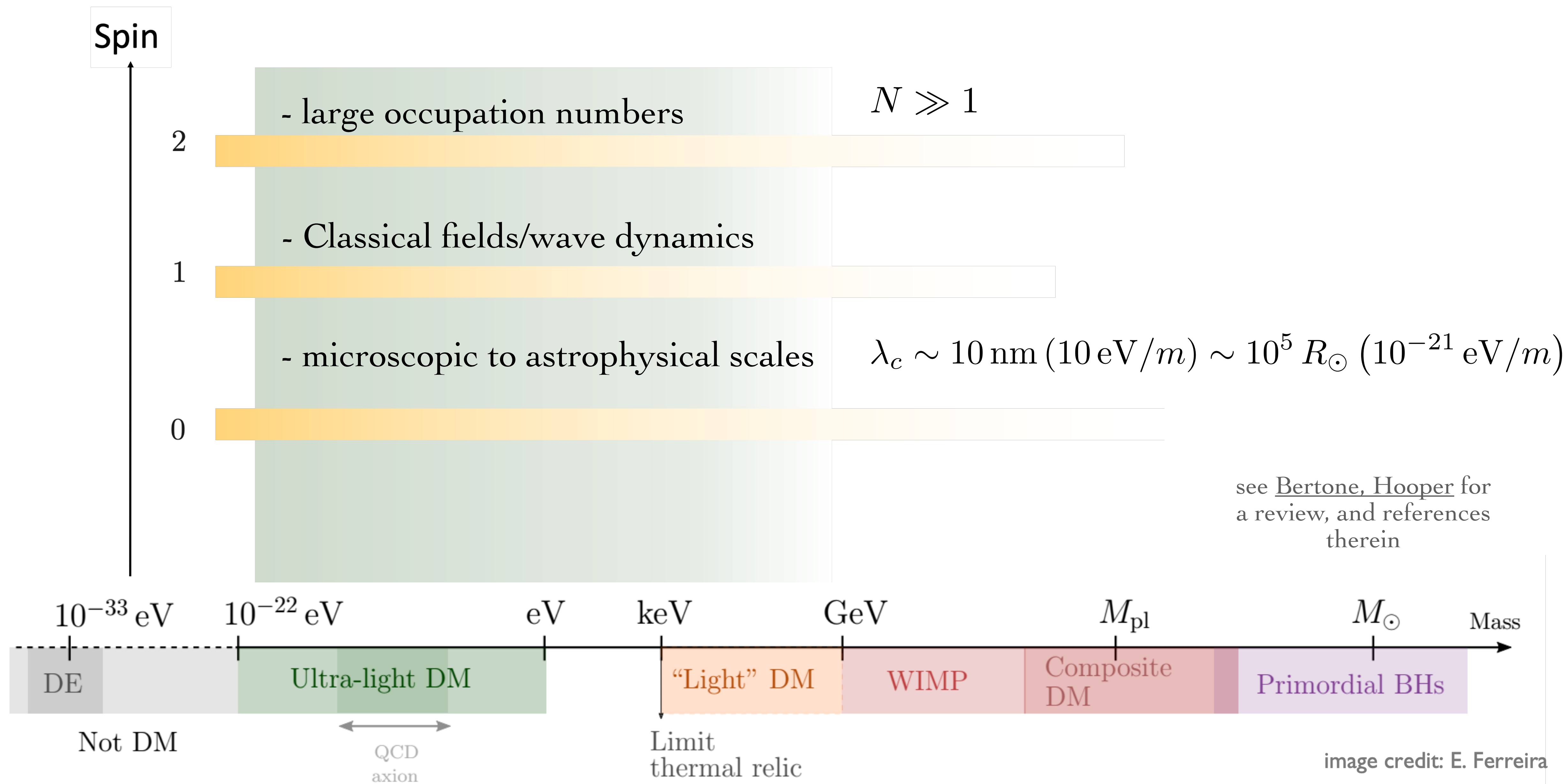


dark matter mass ?

spin ?

self-interactions ?

huge dark sector ?

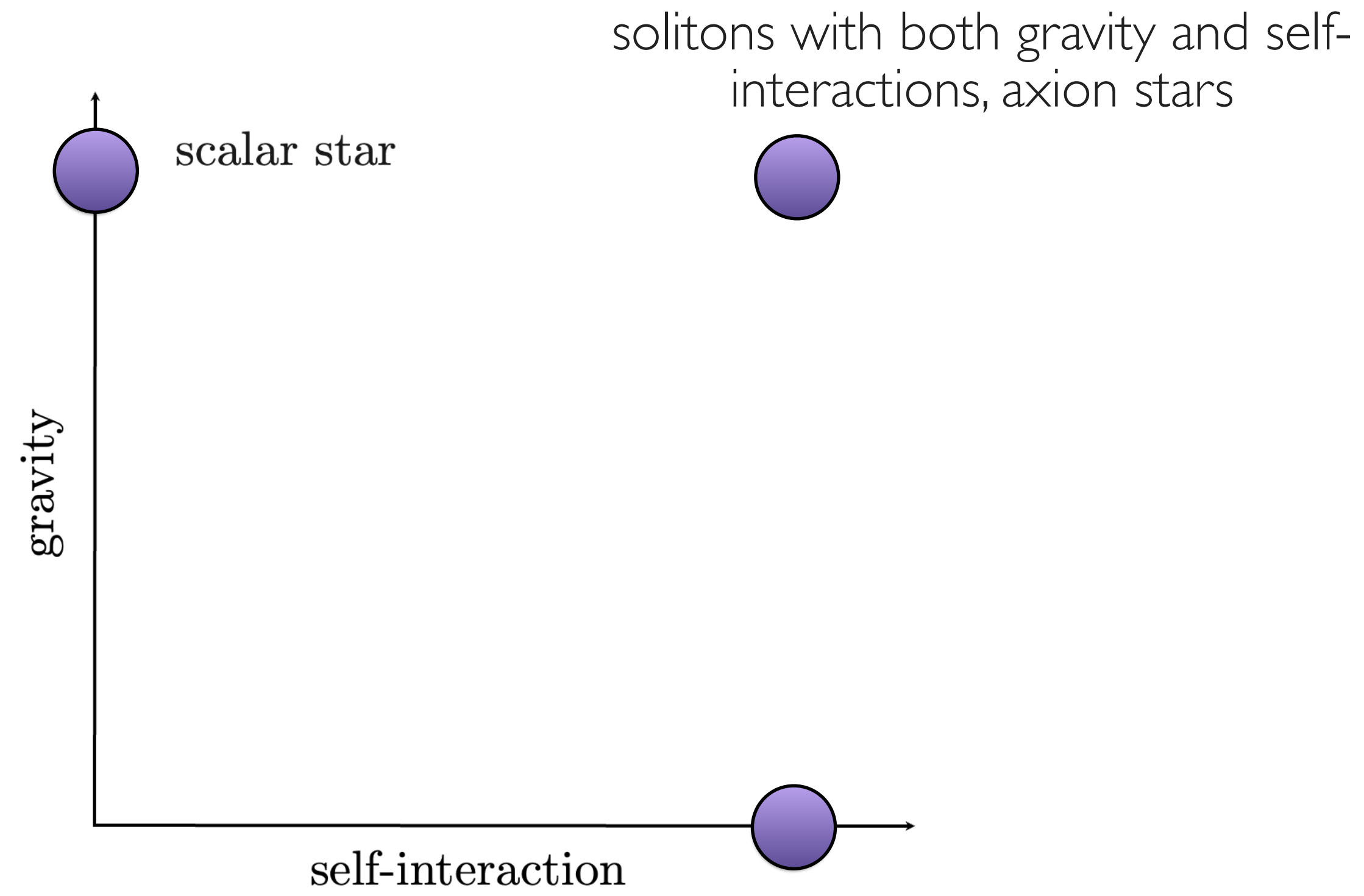


(non-topological) soliton

long lived, coherent states of a field, formed due to a balance between nonlinearities and/or dispersion



- discovered in nonlinear waves in water in canals (John Scott Russell, 1834)
- optics, hydrodynamics, BECs, high energy physics, and cosmology

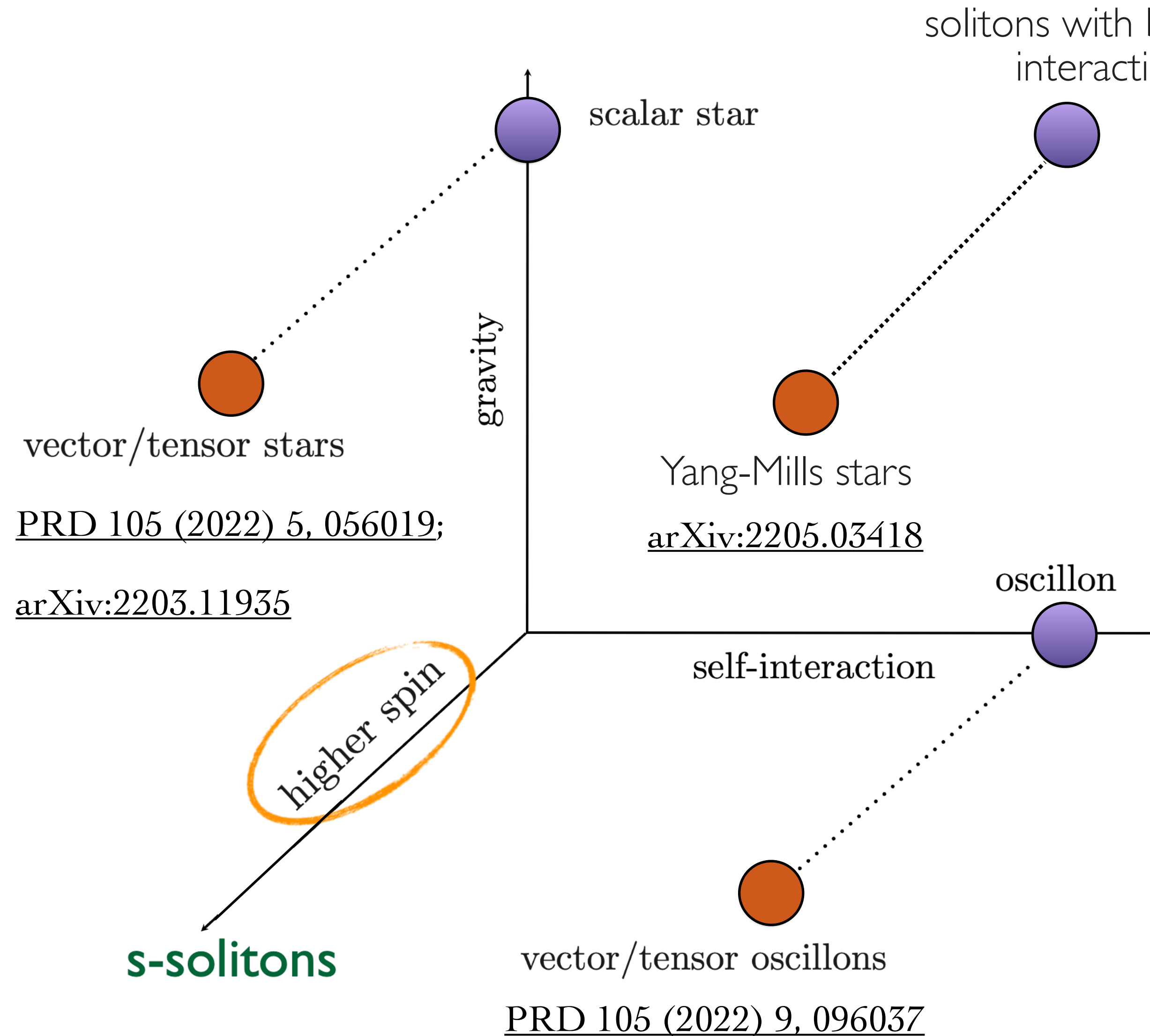


non-topological solitons

spatially localized, coherently oscillating, long-lived

Executive Summary

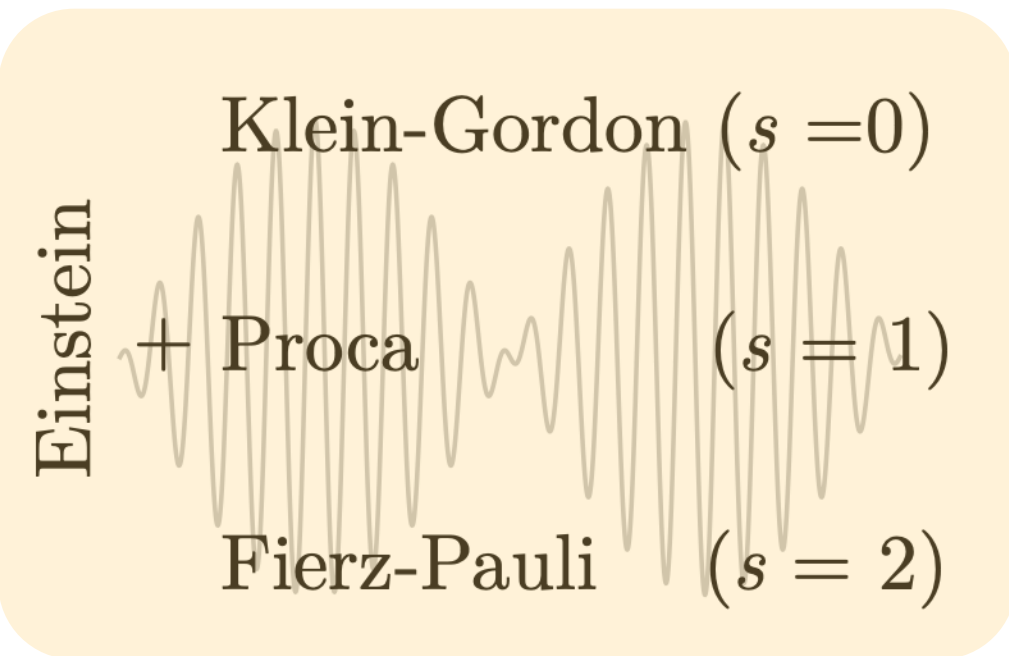
huge (macroscopic)
intrinsic spin!



- Couplings with the Standard Model, signatures due to intrinsic spin polarization;
- Source gravitational waves?
- Cores of galaxies
- so much more

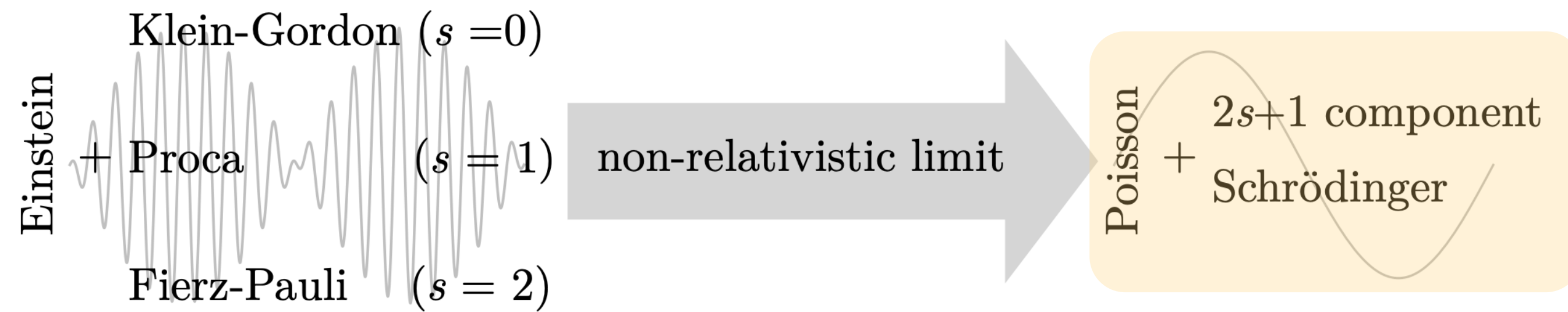
non-topological solitons
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spin- s field as dark matter



non-relativistic limit = multicomponent Schrödinger-Poisson

spin- s fields as dark matter



scale separation
- phenomenology/numerical simulations

extremally polarized solitons

(focus on lowest energy states, no orbital angular momentum)

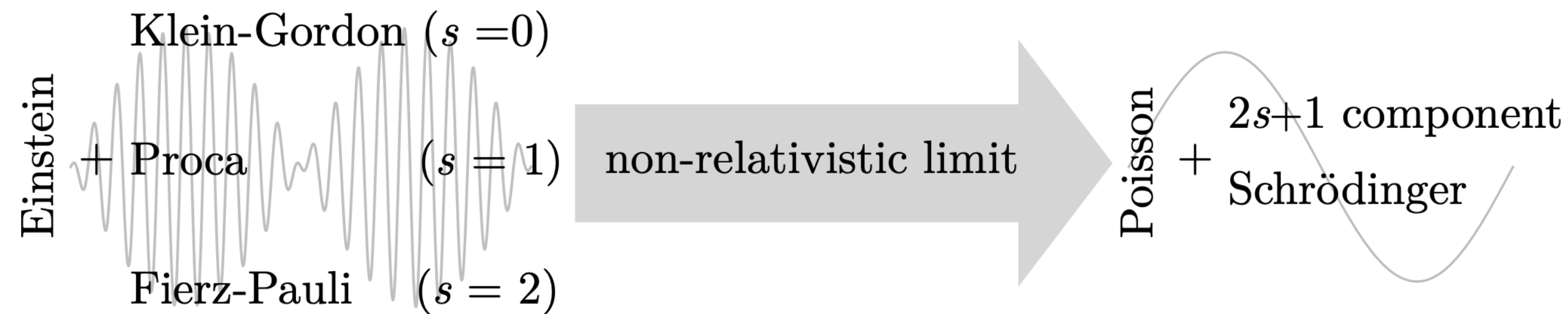
PRD 105 (2022) 5, 056019

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = -\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + m \Phi \Psi$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = \frac{m}{2m_{\text{pl}}^2} \text{Tr}[\Psi^\dagger \Psi].$$

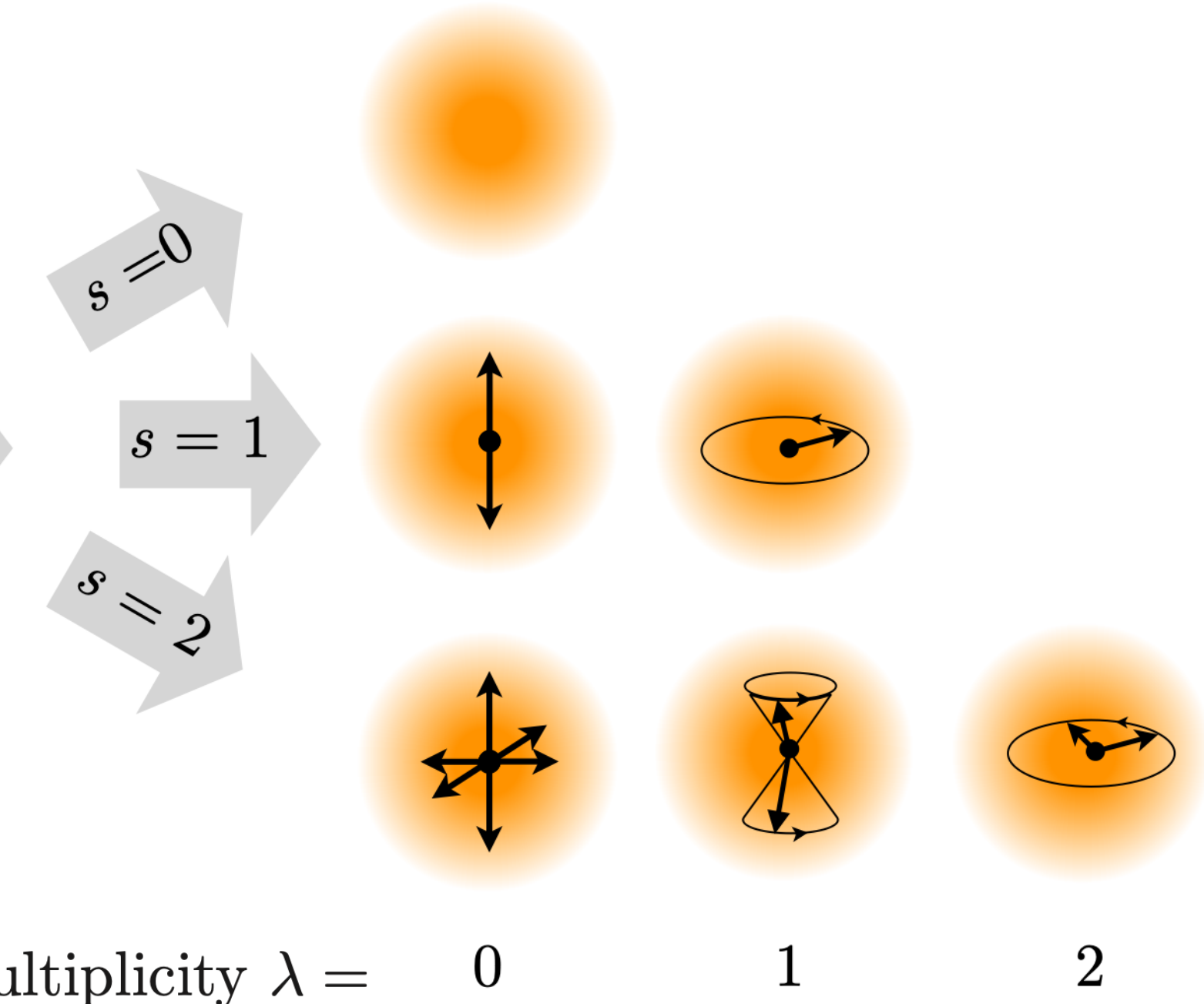
extension to FRW: $\partial_t \rightarrow \partial_t + 3H/2, \nabla \rightarrow \nabla/a$

spin-s fields as dark matter



Macroscopic/Astrophysical intrinsic spin

Degenerate; can form infinitely many partially polarized solitons



scale separation
- phenomenology/numerical simulations

macroscopic spin $\mathbf{S}_{\text{tot}}/\hbar = \lambda N \hat{z}$
N = # of particles in soliton

- also see [Salesian et al](#), [Adshead et al](#), [Aoki et al](#).

extremally polarized solitons

(focus on lowest energy states, no orbital angular momentum)

[PRD 105 \(2022\) 9, 096037](#)

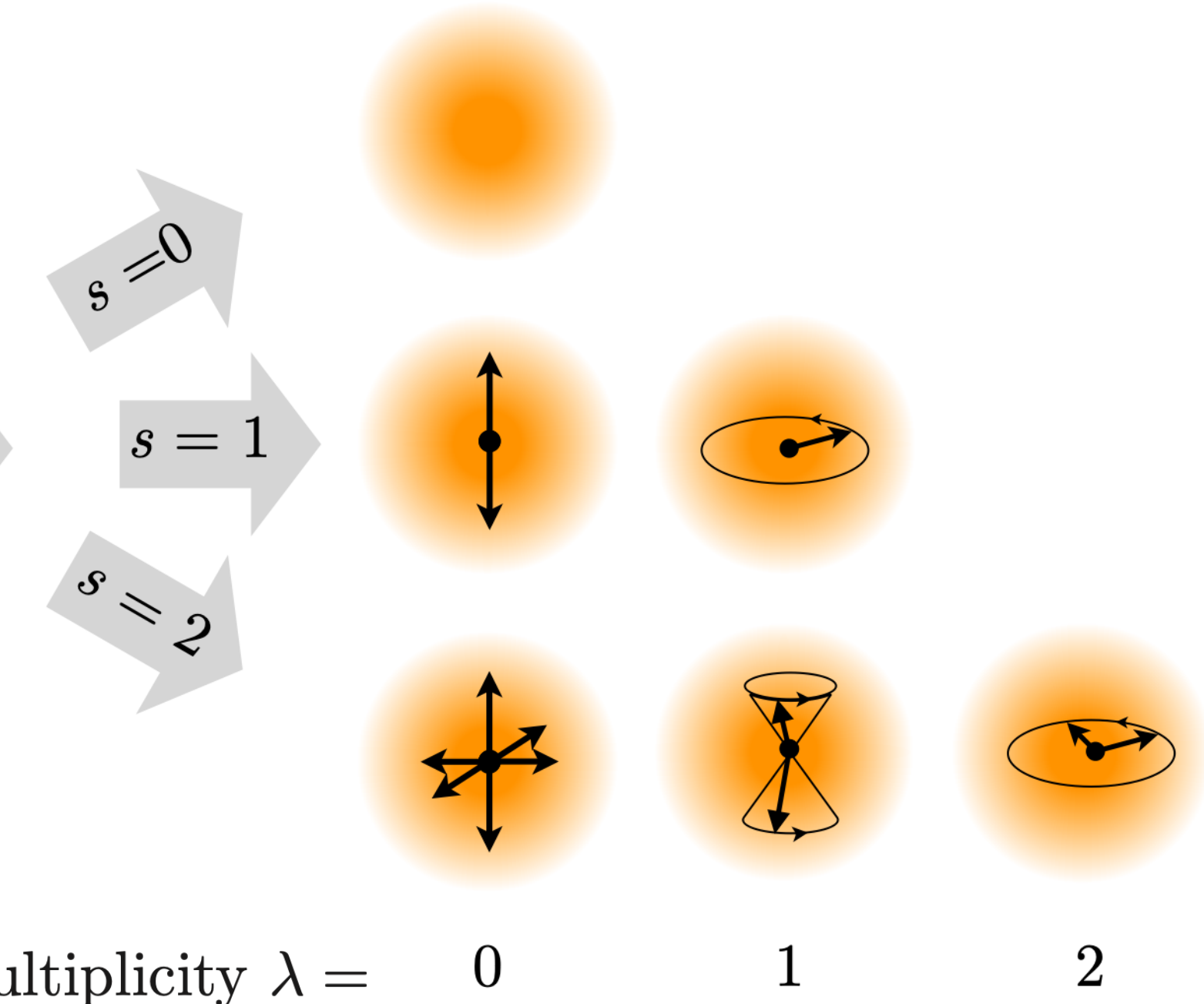
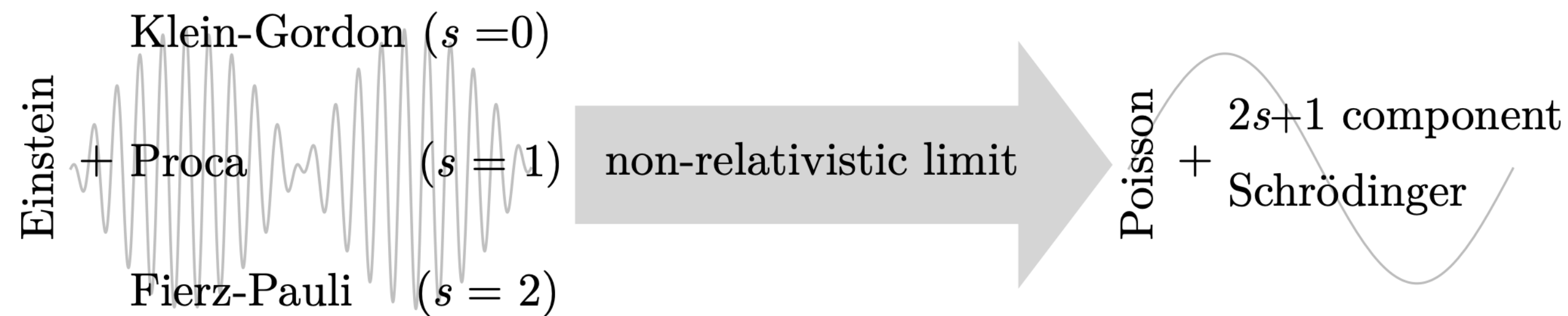
[arXiv:2205.03418](#)

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = -\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + m \Phi \Psi + \partial_{\Psi^\dagger} V_{\text{self}}$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = \frac{m}{2m_{\text{pl}}^2} \text{Tr}[\Psi^\dagger \Psi].$$

extension to FRW: $\partial_t \rightarrow \partial_t + 3H/2, \nabla \rightarrow \nabla/a$

spin-s fields as dark matter

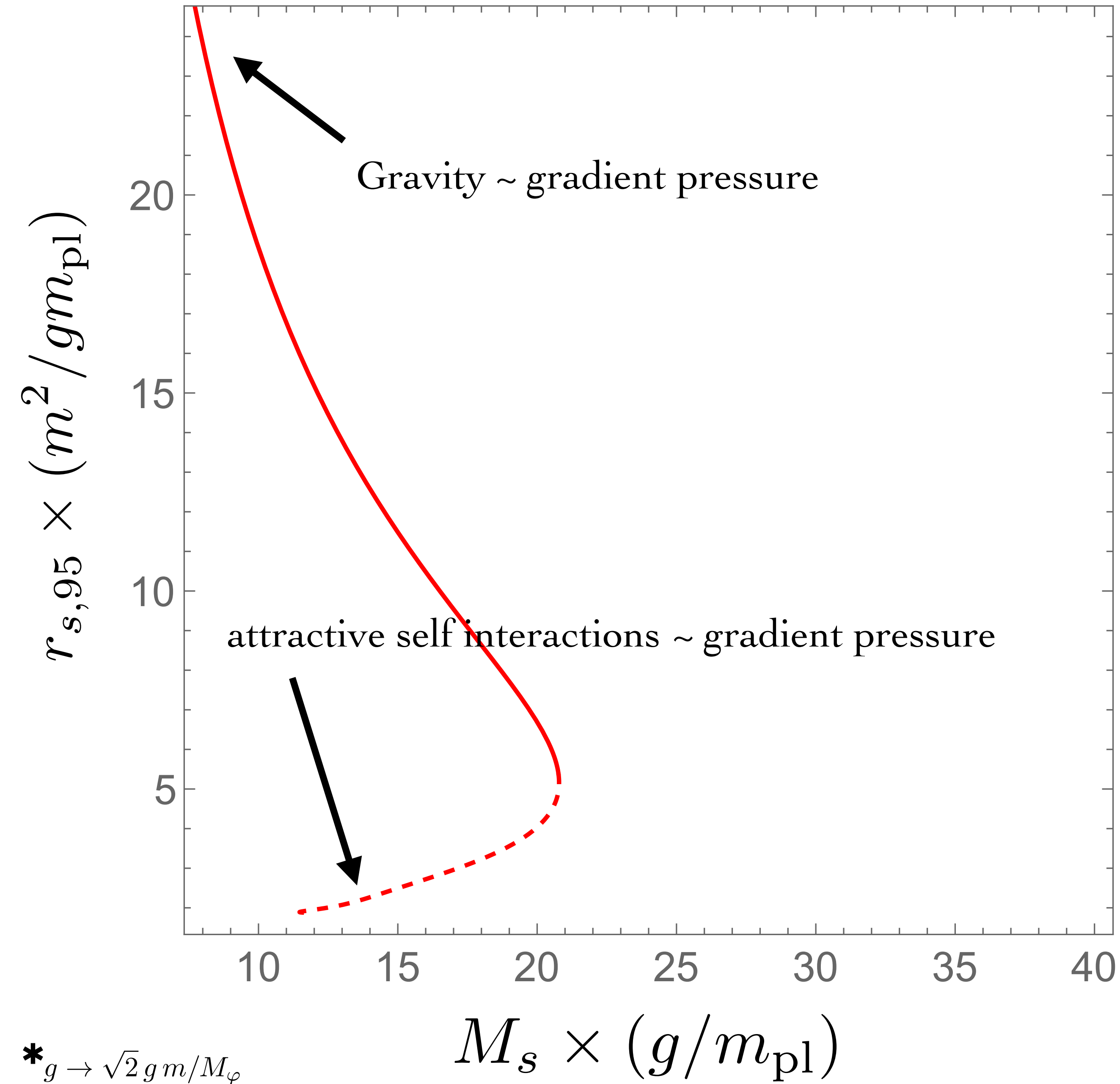


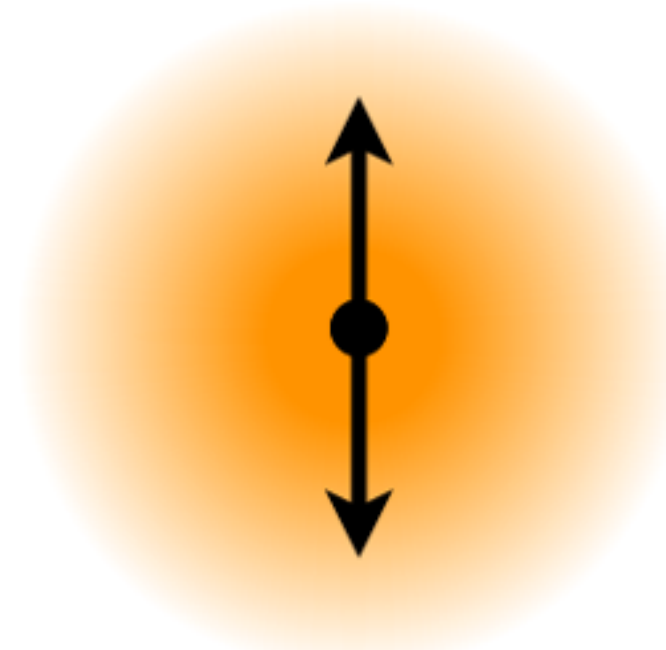
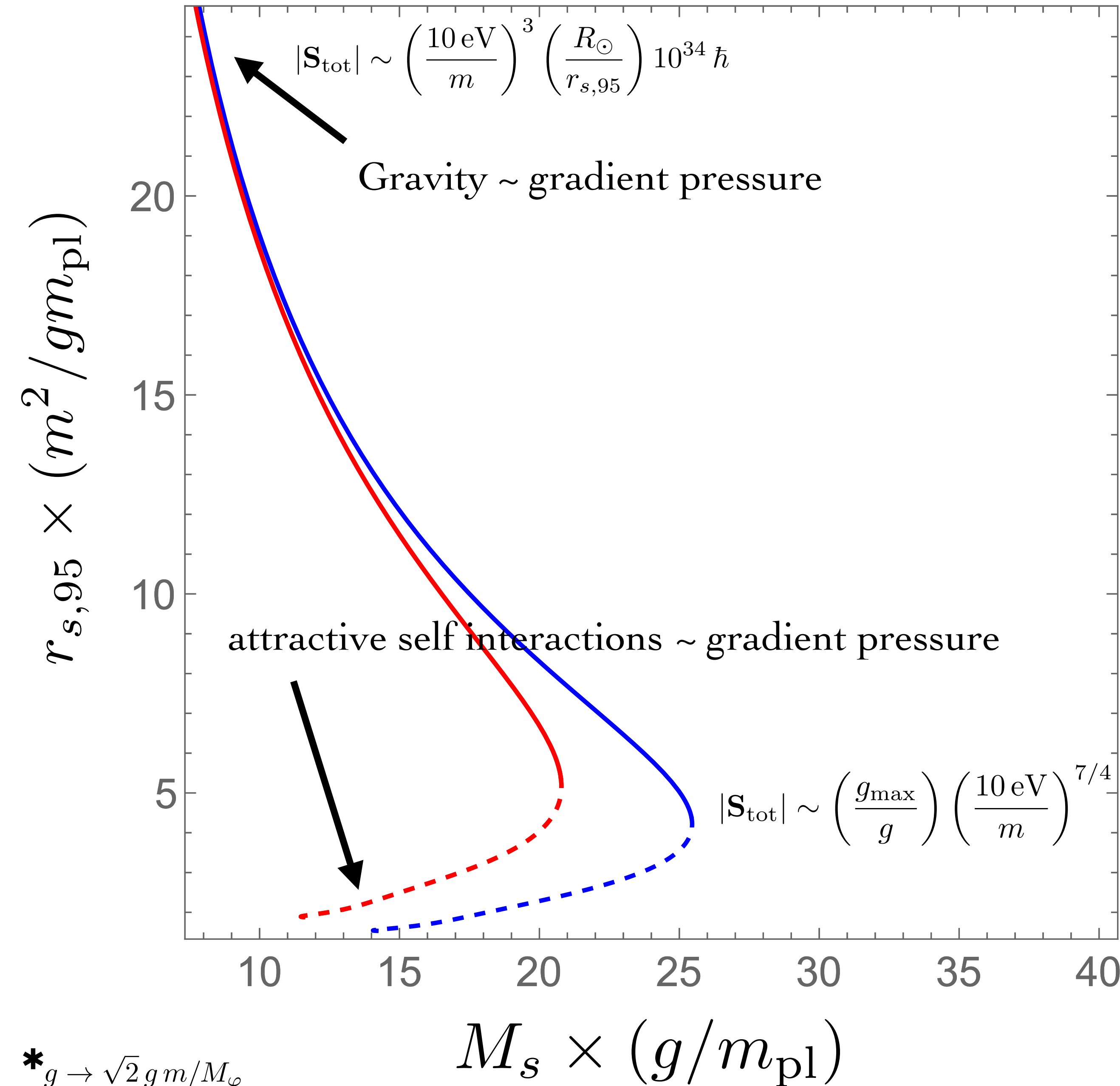
Macroscopic/Astrophysical intrinsic spin

~~Degenerate; can form infinitely many partially polarized solitons~~

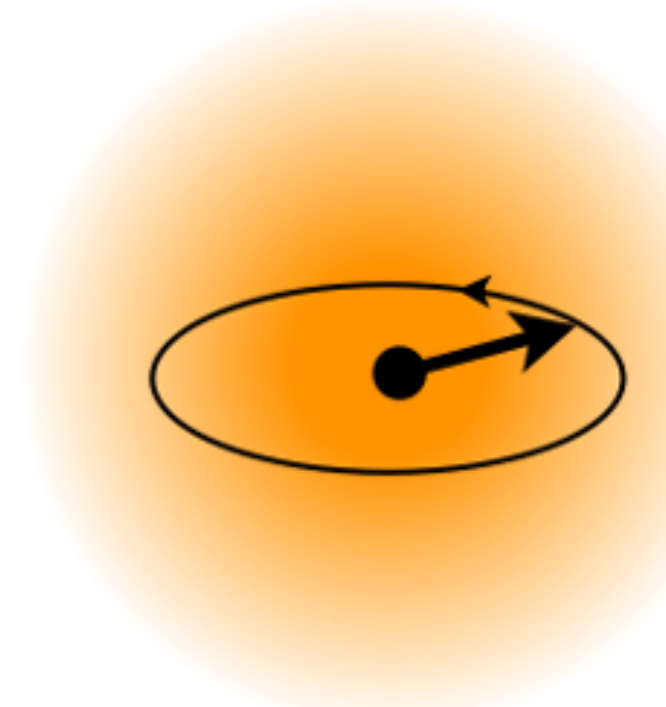
scale separation
- phenomenology/numerical simulations

macroscopic spin $S_{\text{tot}}/\hbar = \lambda N \hat{z}$
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Linearly polarized

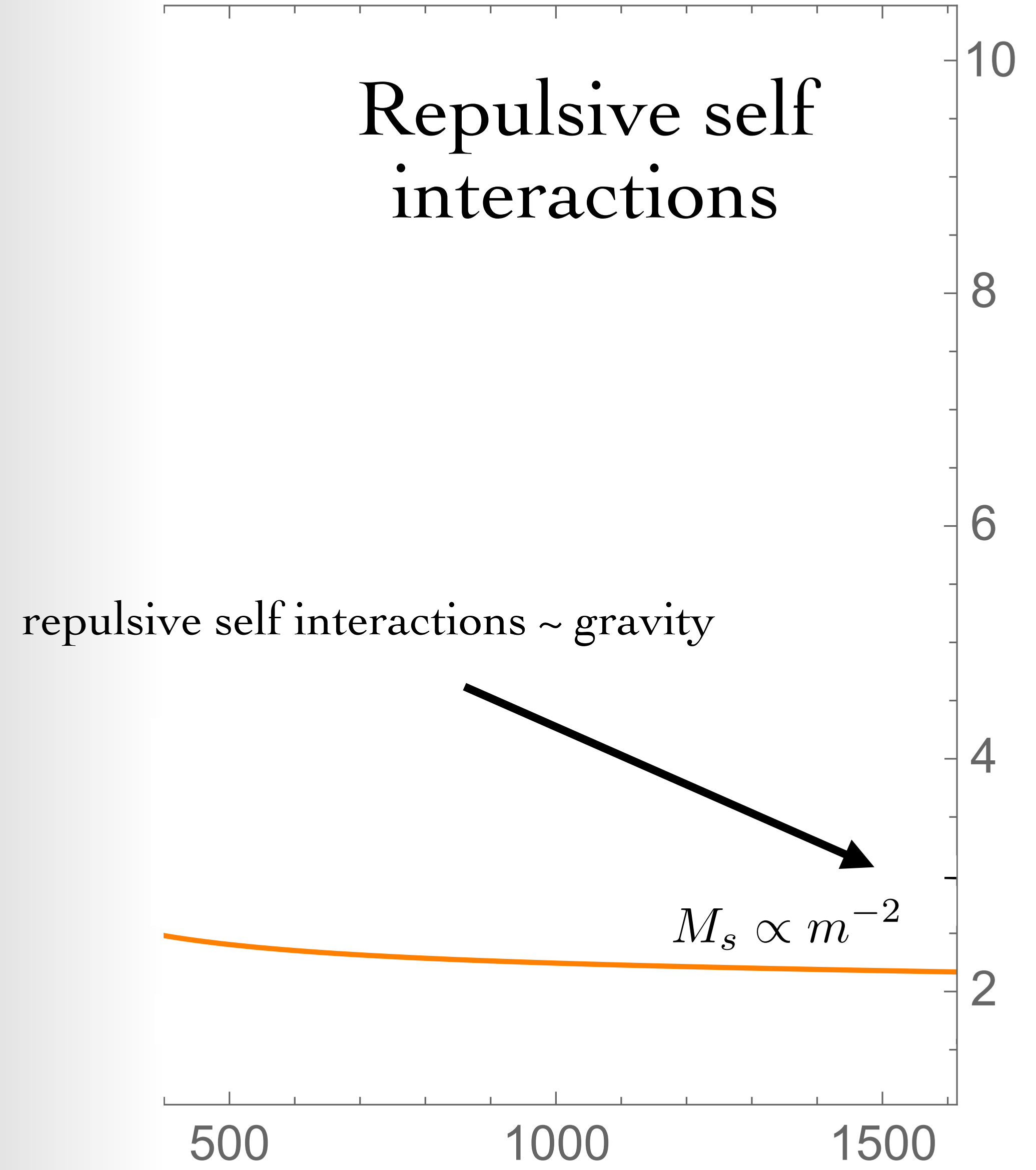
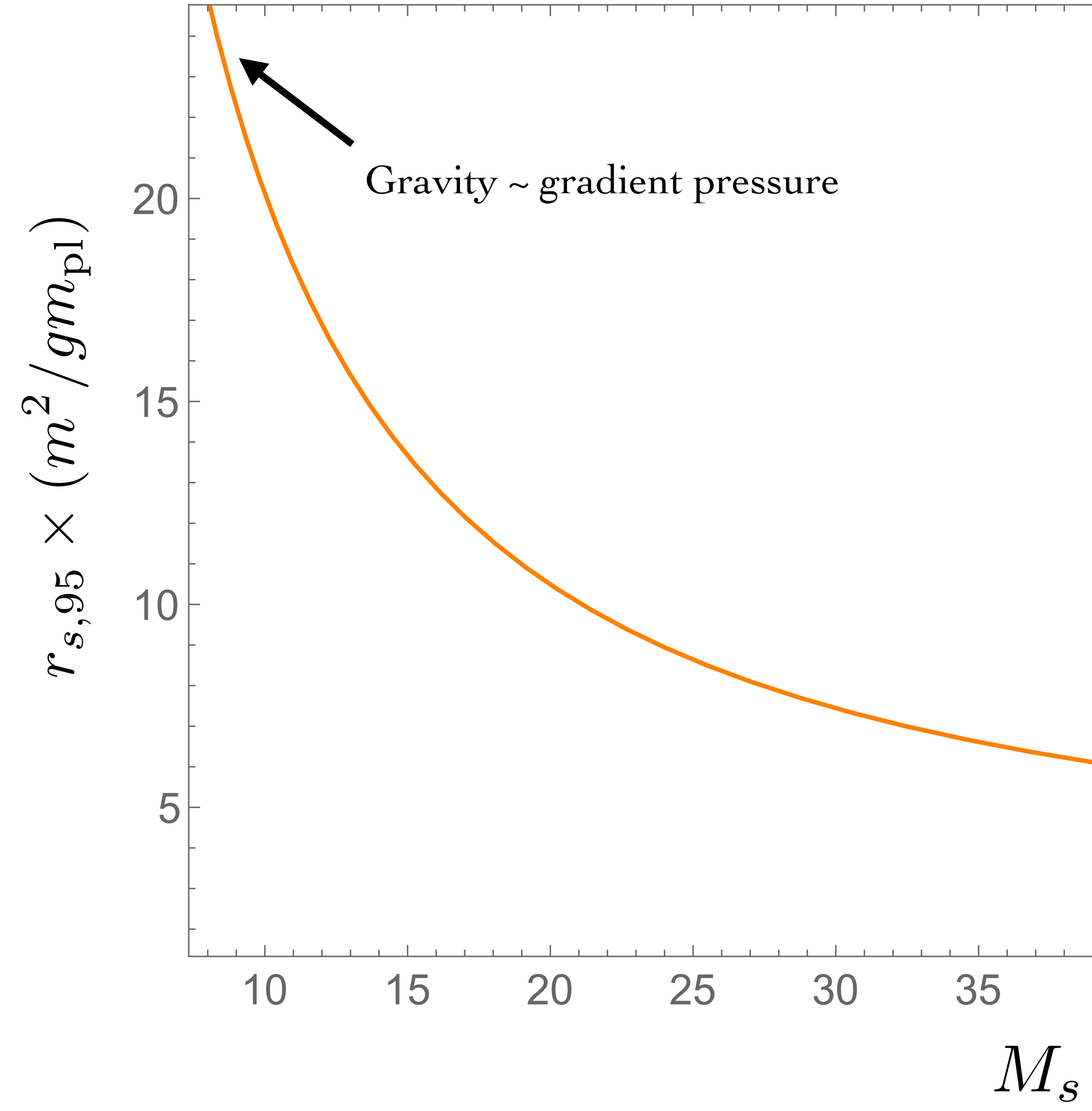


Circularly polarized

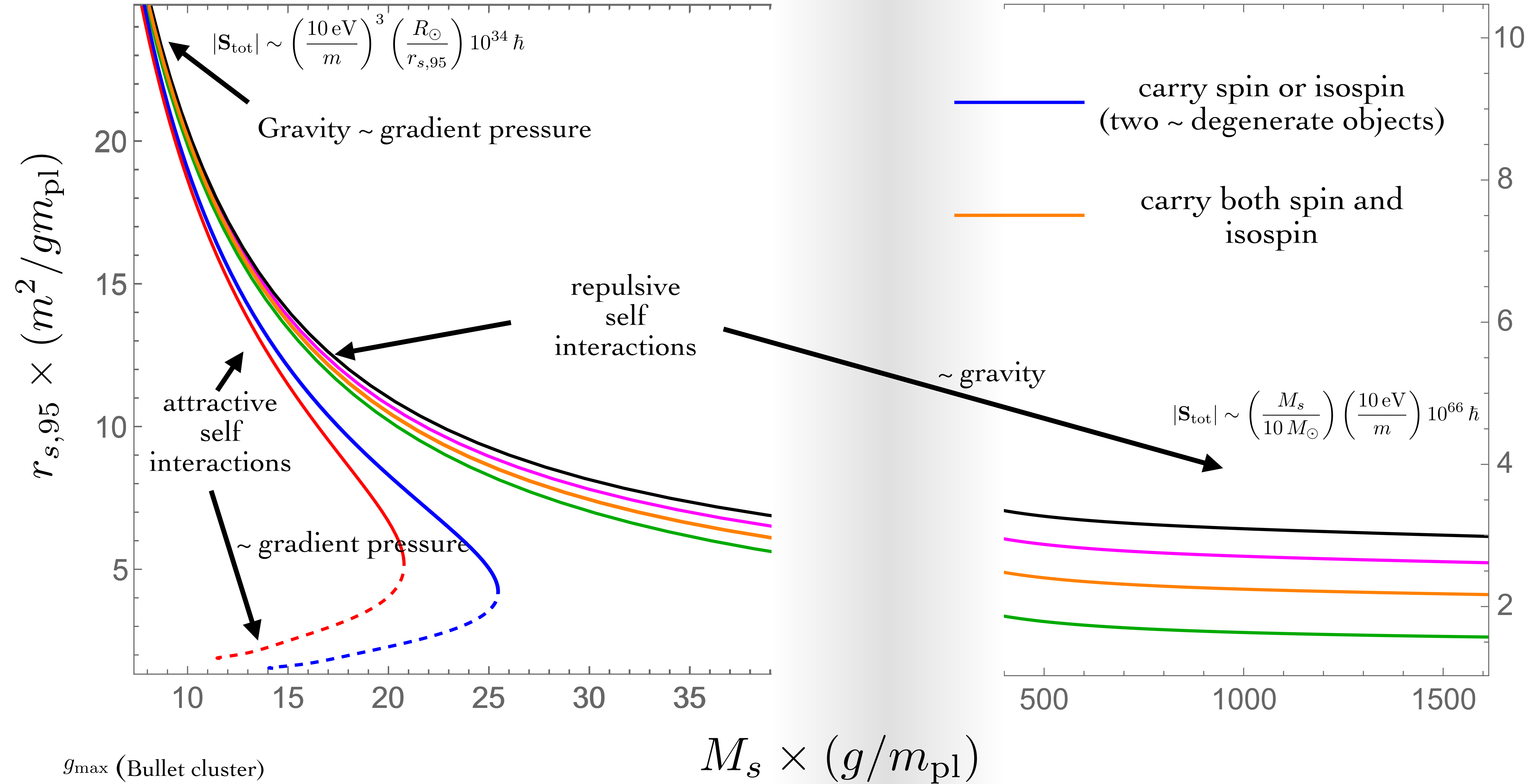
g_{\max} (Bullet cluster)

* $g \rightarrow \sqrt{2} g m / M_{\phi}$

see [2111.08700](#) for vector Oscillons (w/o gravity)



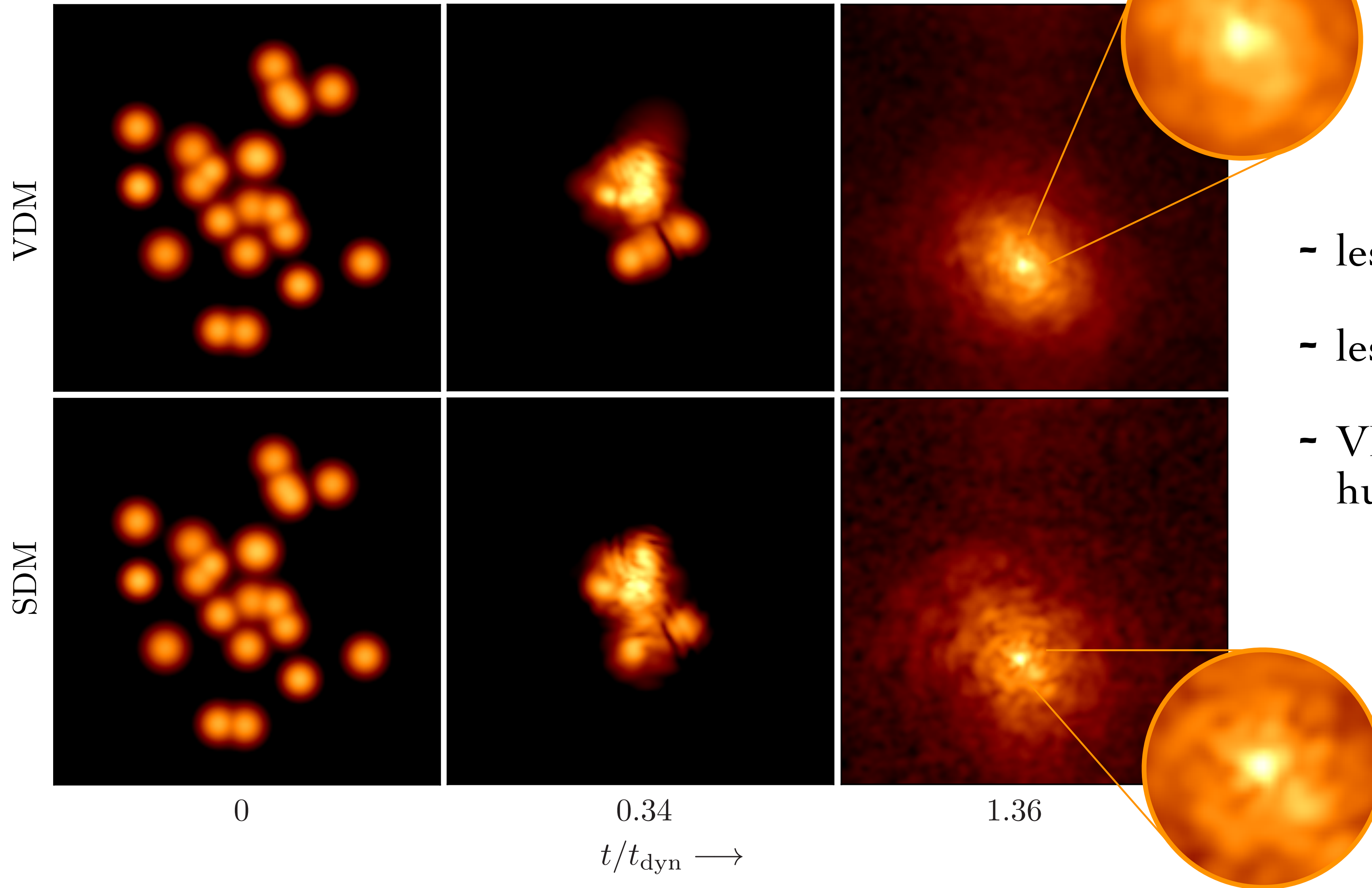
Higgsed SU(2) Yang-Mills, heavy Higgs



Phenomenology

2203.11935

Gravity \sim gradient pressure (no/negligible self interactions)



- less interference in VDM
- less dense granules in VDM
- VDM Halo cores can have huge spin

- also see Gorghetto et al

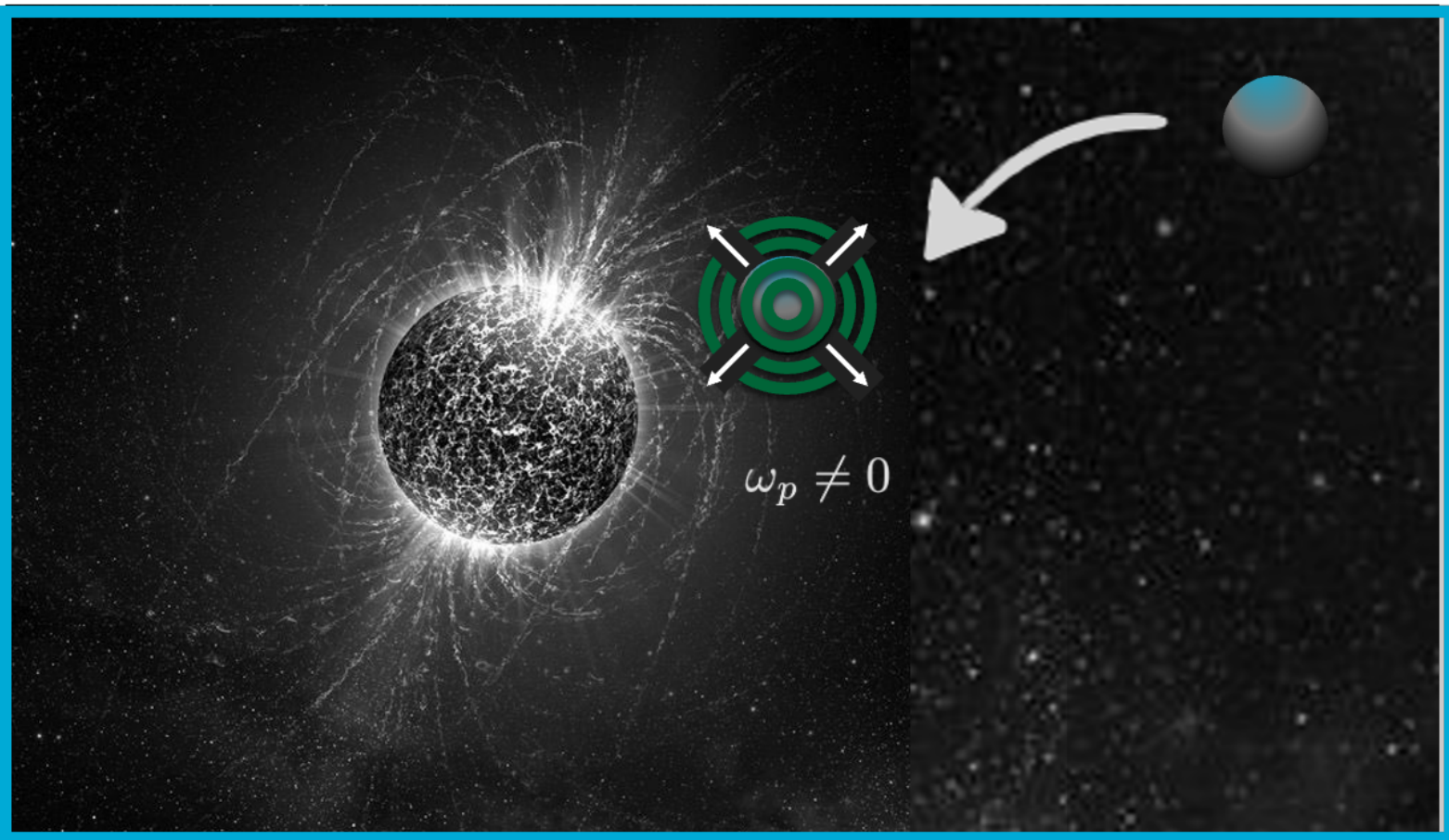
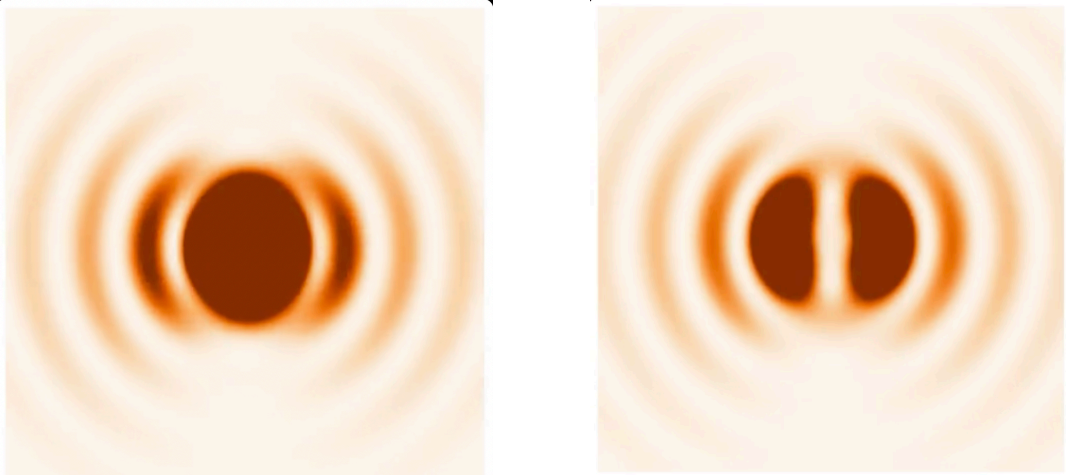
SM coupling and radiation

electromagnetic coupling and radiation (axion + photons)

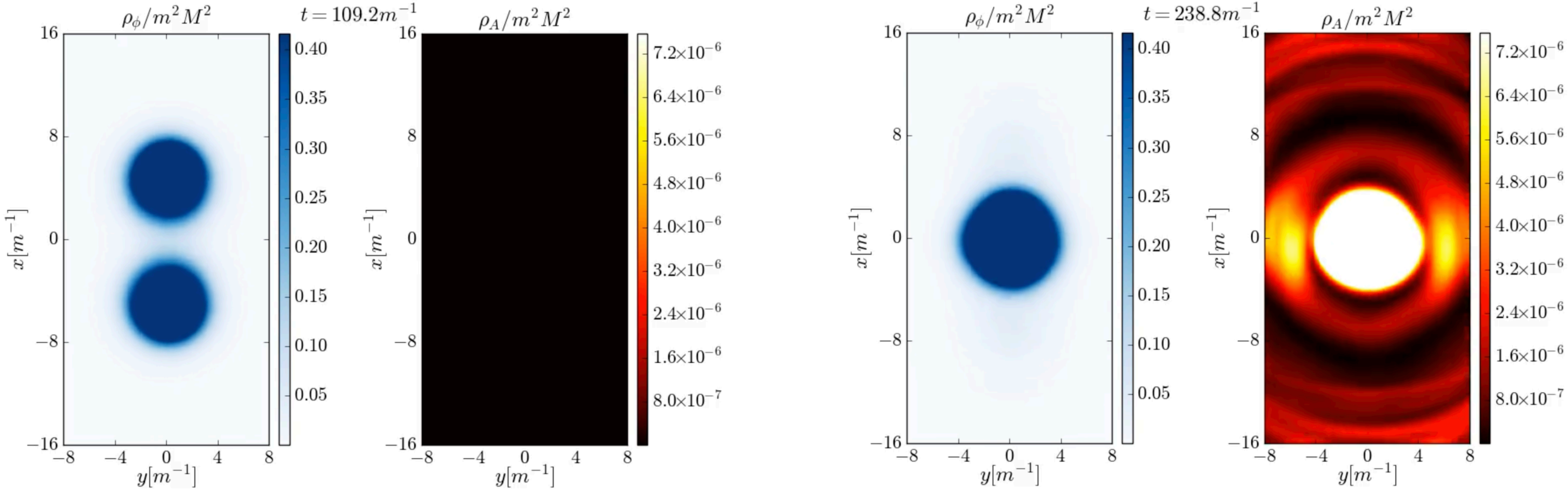
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim g_{\phi\gamma}\phi F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

“Searching for axions at Magnetic White Dwarfs”

- [Dessert et al](#)



- [Amin et al](#)



- [Amin et al](#)

SM coupling and radiation

electromagnetic coupling and radiation

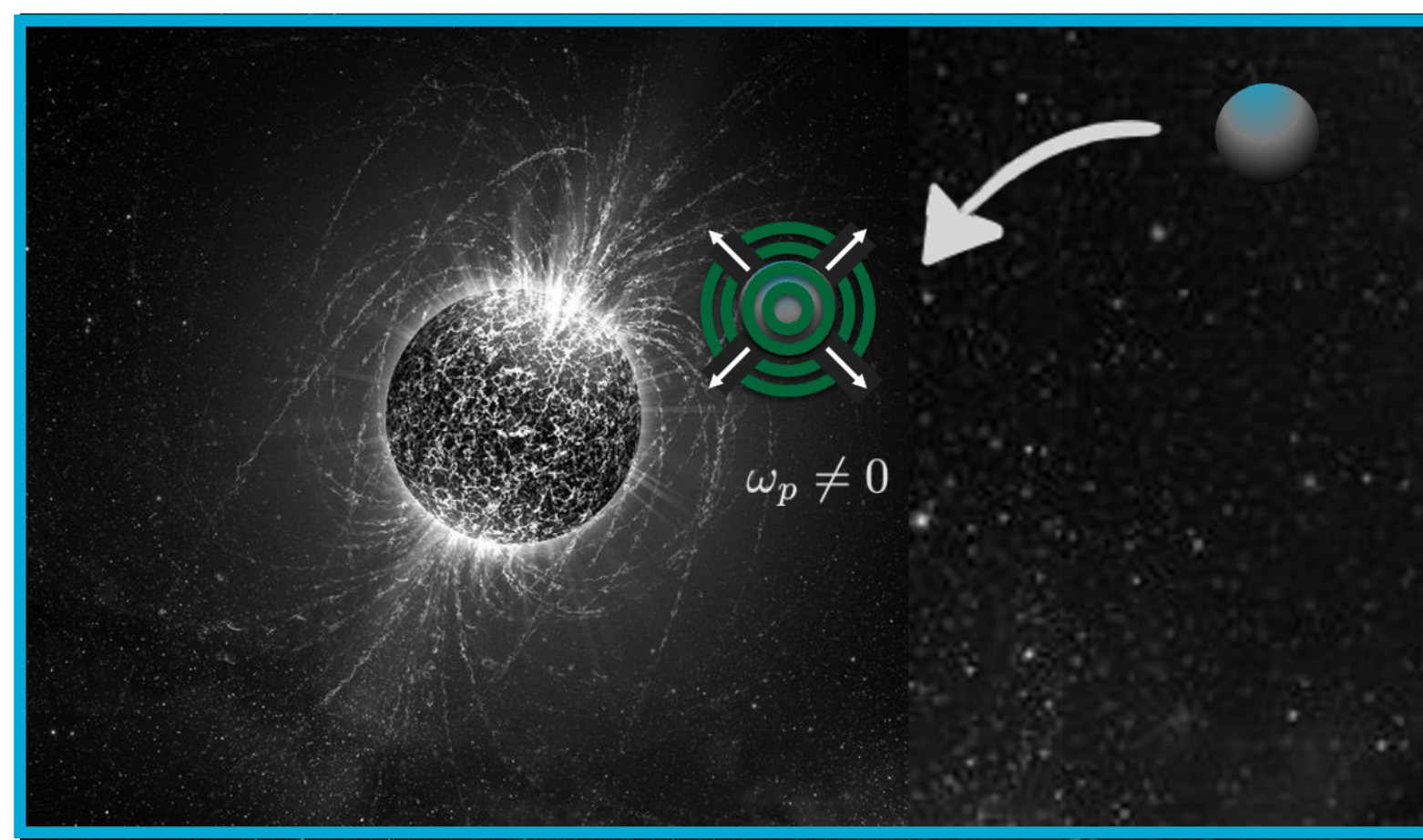
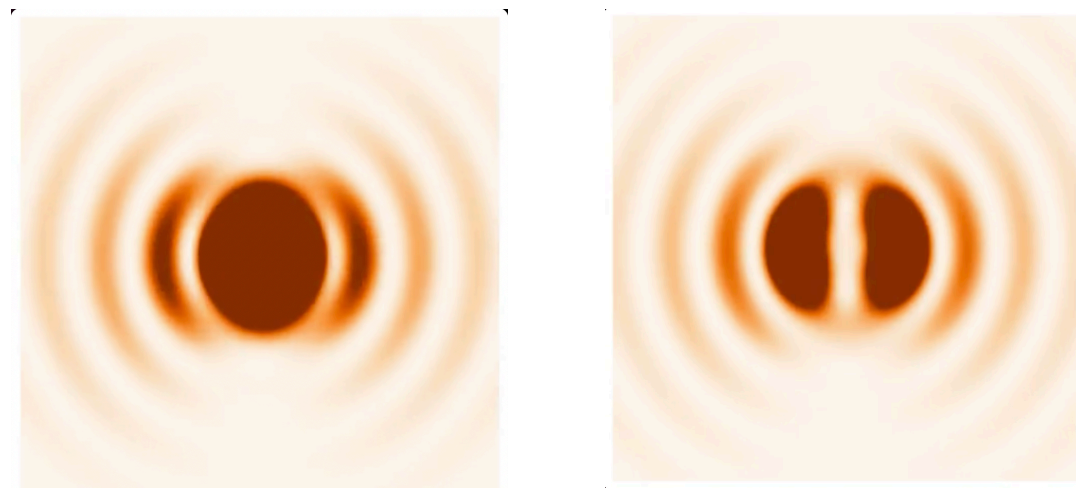
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim \begin{cases} g_{W\gamma}^2 W_\mu W^\mu F_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{F}^{\alpha\beta} & \text{spin-1} \\ g_{H\gamma}^2 (H_{\mu\nu} H^{\mu\nu} - H^2) F_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{F}^{\alpha\beta} & \text{spin-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sim g_{\mathcal{F}\gamma}^2 \text{Tr}[\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}] F_{\alpha\beta} \tilde{F}^{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{NR limit}$$

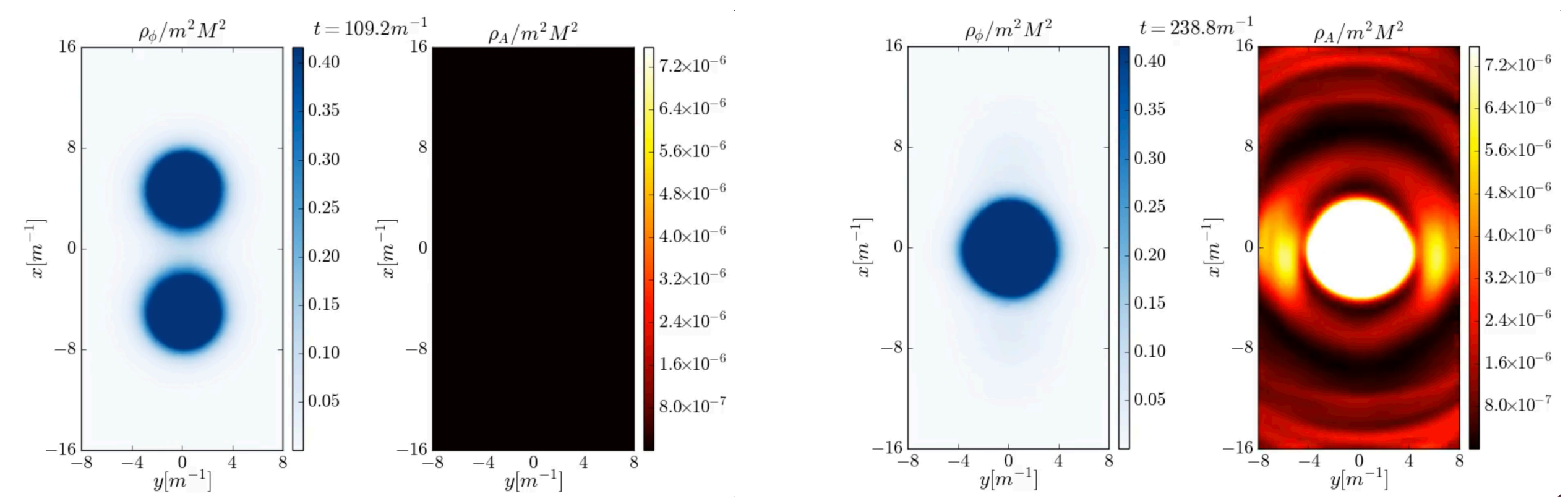
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim g_{\phi\gamma} \phi F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim \lambda_{\varphi h} H^\dagger H \Phi^\dagger \Phi$$

“Searching for axions at Magnetic White Dwarfs”
 - [Dessert et al](#)



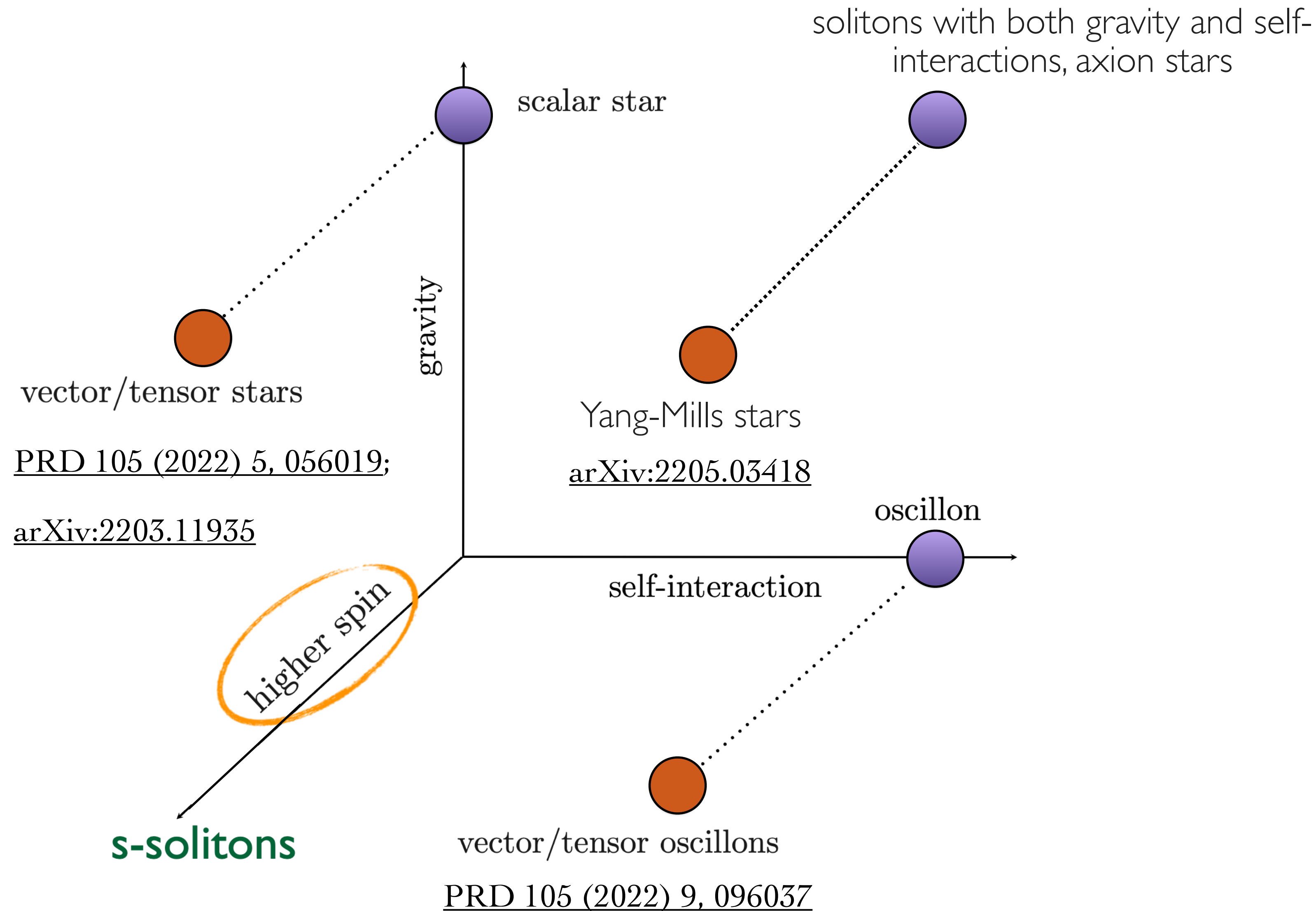
- [Amin et al](#)



- [Amin et al](#)

non-topological solitons

spatially localized, coherently oscillating, long-lived



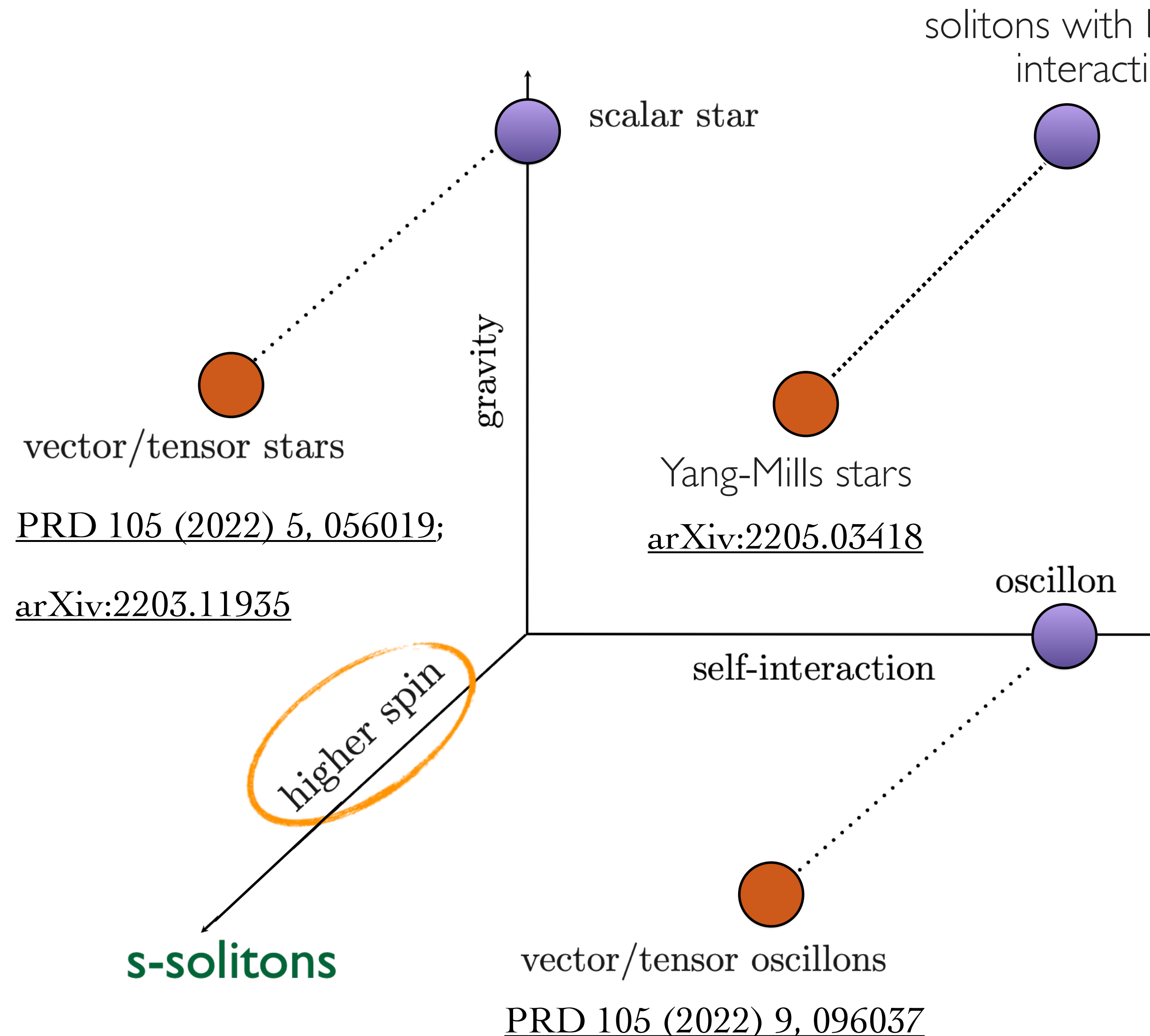
Summary

huge (macroscopic)
intrinsic spin!

non-topological solitons

spatially localized, coherently oscillating, long-lived

Many phenomenological implications



- Relativistic corrections (also see [PRD 105 \(2022\) 9, 096037](#)); Post Newtonian corrections \leftrightarrow sourcing gravitational waves
- Couplings with the Standard Model, signatures due to intrinsic spin polarization;
- Dwarf galaxies core radius vs density relationship
- so much more

Thanks!