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BH VIII Workshop, IST 21-22 December 2015

# Binary Pulsars as Dark-Matter Probes

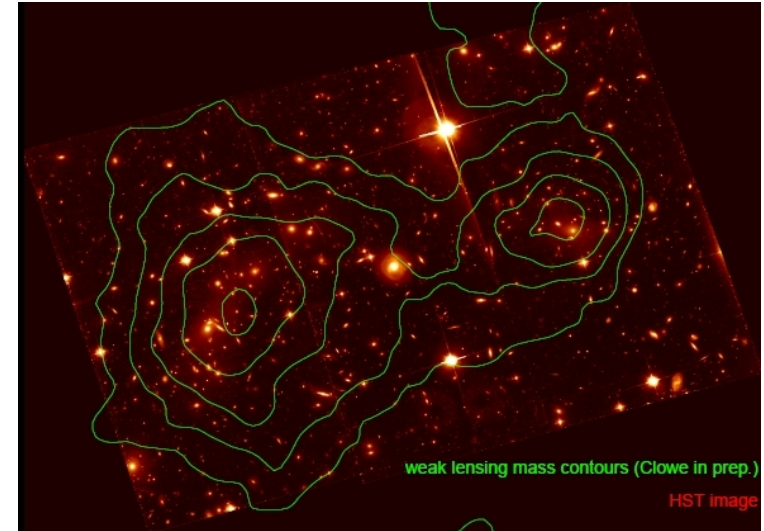
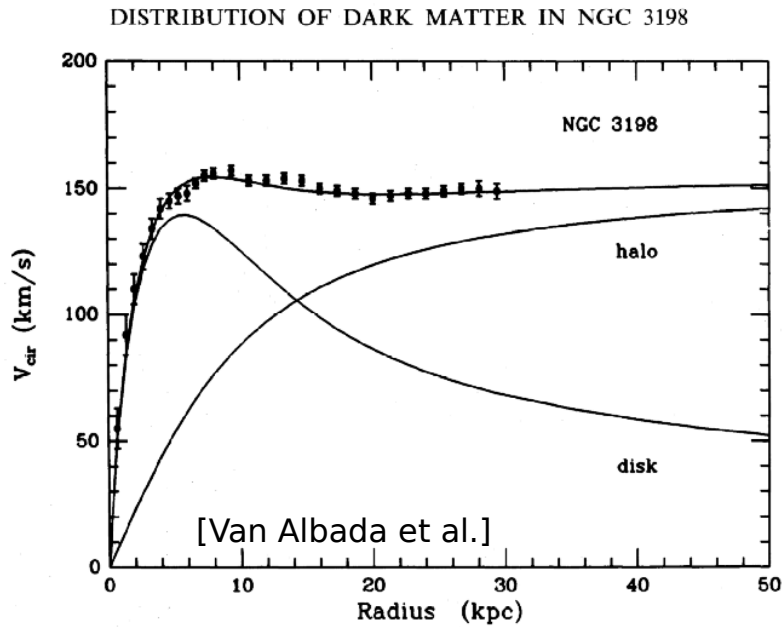
*based on arXiv:1512.01236 (PRD in press)*

**Paolo Pani**

**Sapienza University of Rome & Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon**

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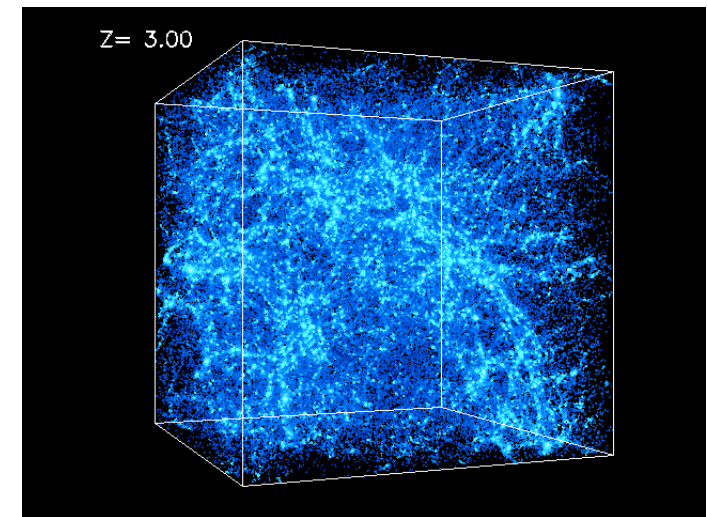
# The Dark-Matter (DM) Problem



- ◆ **Weak lensing**

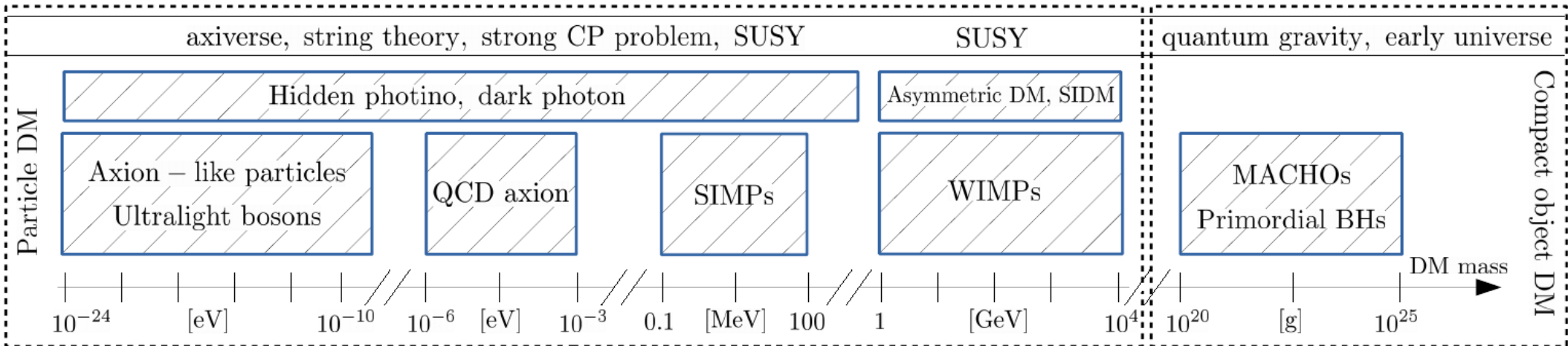


- ◆ **Cosmology**

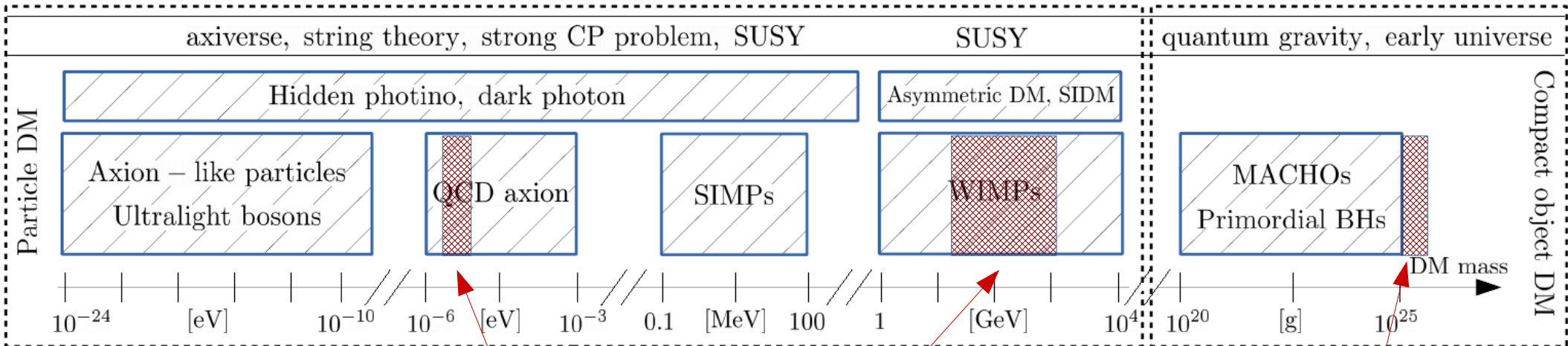


- ◆ **Structure formation**

# The DM candidate problem



# The DM candidate problem

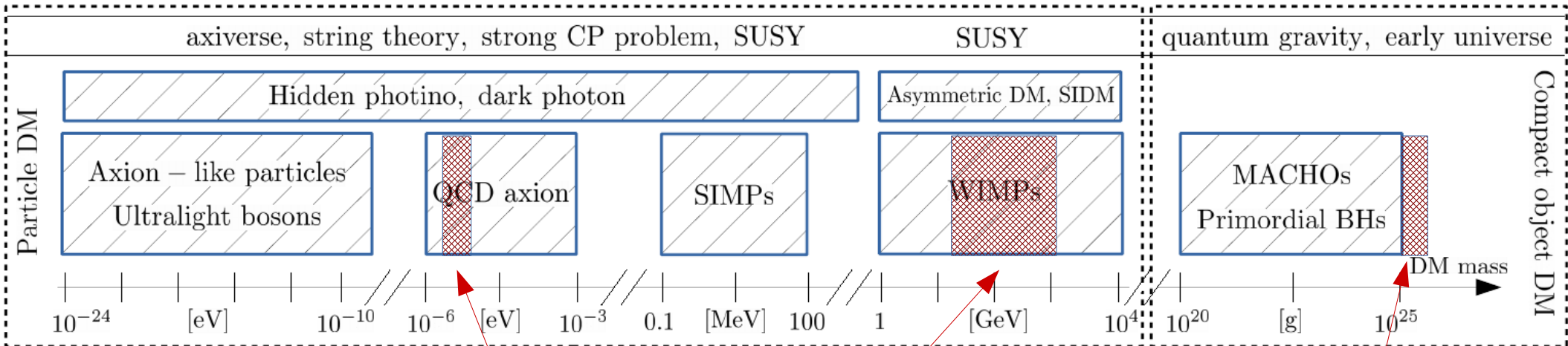


ADMX

XENON

MACHO

# The DM candidate problem



ADMX

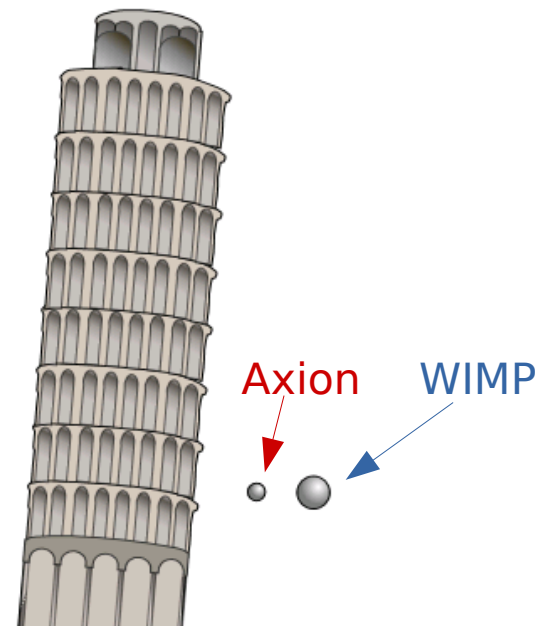
XENON

MACHO

Diverse phenomenology,  
but same gravitational interaction



Model-independent tests

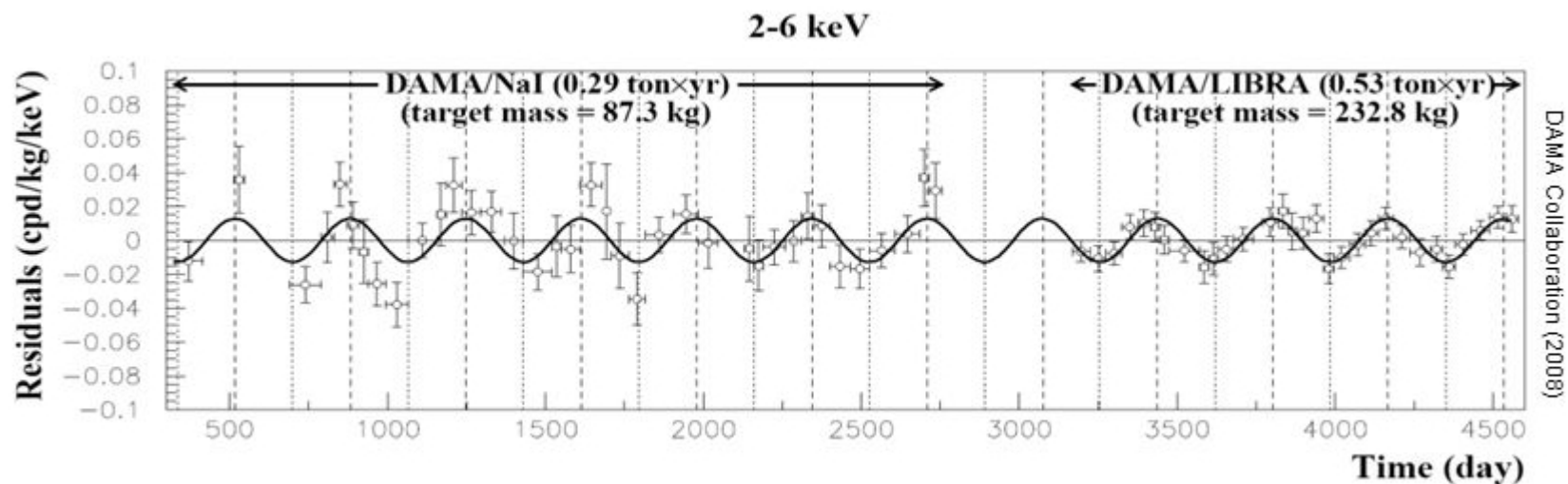
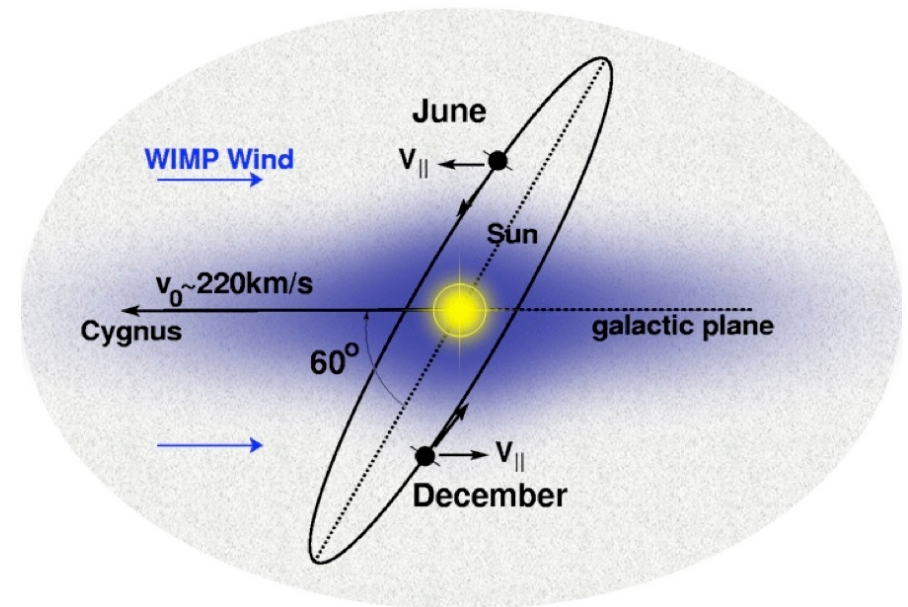




# DM “monsoons” on Earth

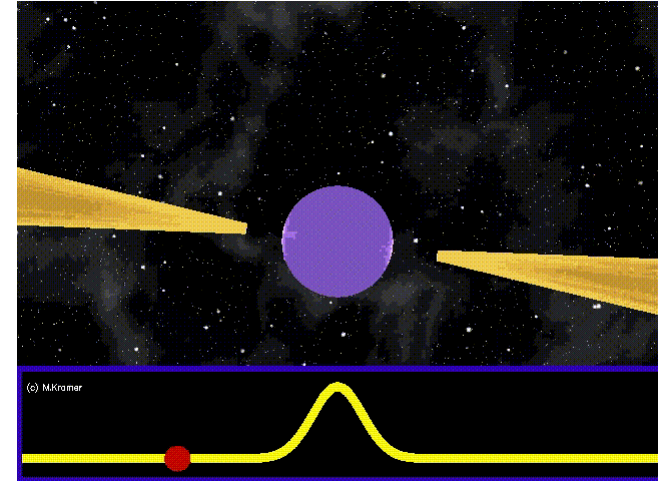
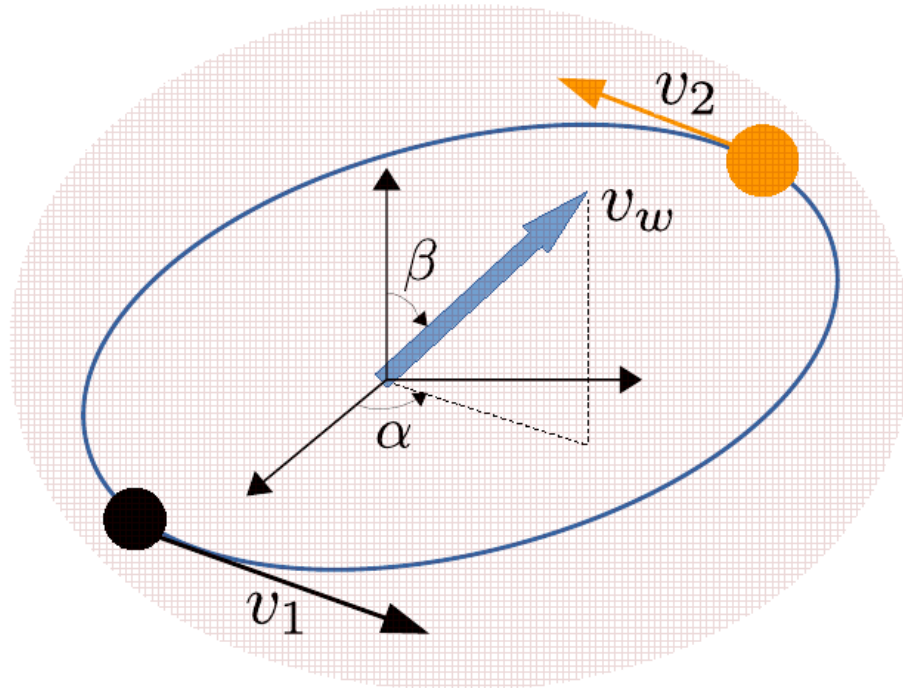
[Drukier, Freese, Spergel, Phys.Rev. D33 (1986) 3495-3508, Freese Rev. Mod. Phys. 85, 1561 2013]

- Seasonal modulation
- Depends on DM distribution
- Velocity dependence



# DM monsoons in pulsar binaries

$$m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \pm \frac{Gm_1 m_2}{r^3} \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{F}_i^{\text{ext}}$$



$$\mathbf{F}_i^{\text{DF}} = -Ab_i \frac{m_i^2}{M} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i = \dot{\mathbf{r}}_i + \mathbf{v}_w$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = -\frac{GM}{r^3} \mathbf{r} + a_1 \eta \mathbf{v} + a_2 (\mathbf{v}_w + \mathbf{V})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = a_2 \eta \mathbf{v} + a_3 (\mathbf{v}_w + \mathbf{V})$$

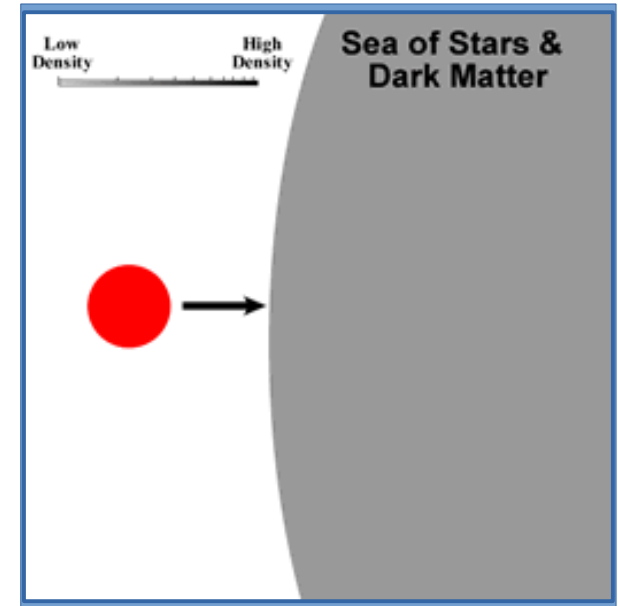
# Dynamical friction

Chandrasekhar, 1940s, Binney & Tremain, "Galactic Dynamics", 1987

$$\mathbf{F}_i^{\text{DF}} = -4\pi\rho_{\text{DM}}\lambda\frac{G^2m_i^2}{\tilde{v}_i^3}\left(\text{erf}(x_i) - \frac{2x_i}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-x_i^2}\right)\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_i,$$

- Linear motion, collisionless medium
- Approximate for binary systems:

Bekenstein & Zamir, ApJ 1990





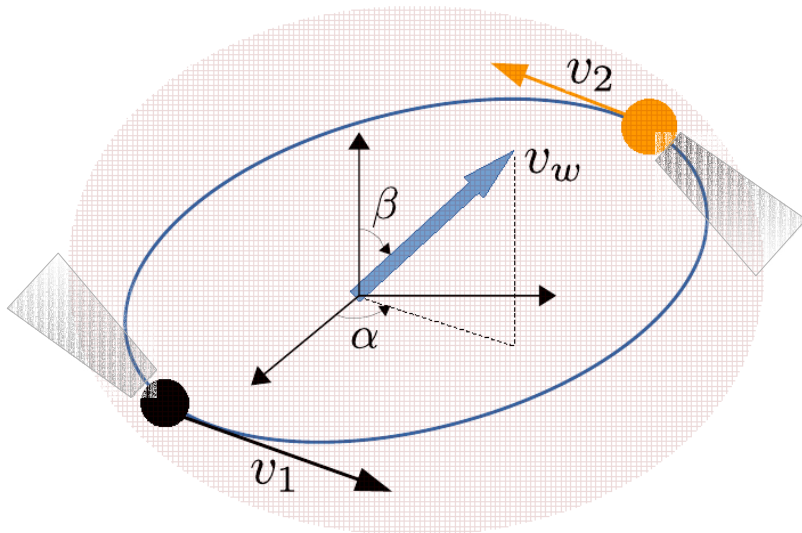
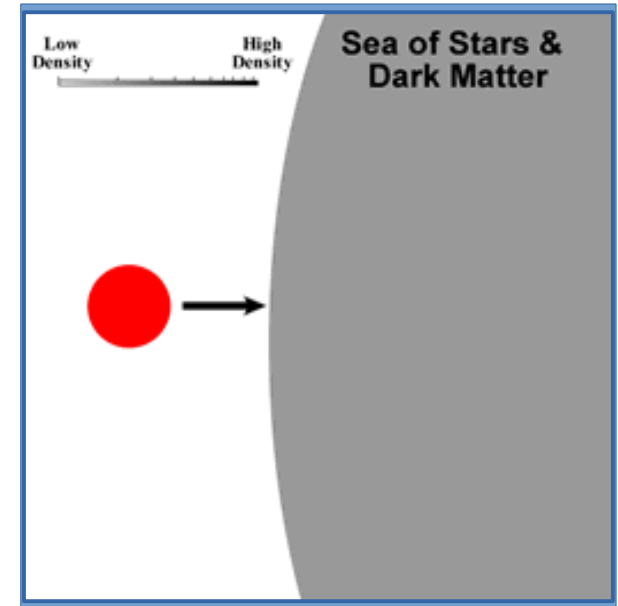
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$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} \sim -4\pi\frac{G^2(m_1 + m_{\text{DM}})m_{\text{DM}}}{v^3}\mathbf{v} \times \left[ \underbrace{\log(qv^2) \int_0^v d^3u f(u)}_{\text{Slow perturbers}} + \frac{2}{3}v^3 \underbrace{\int_v^\infty d^3u \frac{f(u)}{u^3}}_{\text{Fast perturbers}} \right]$$

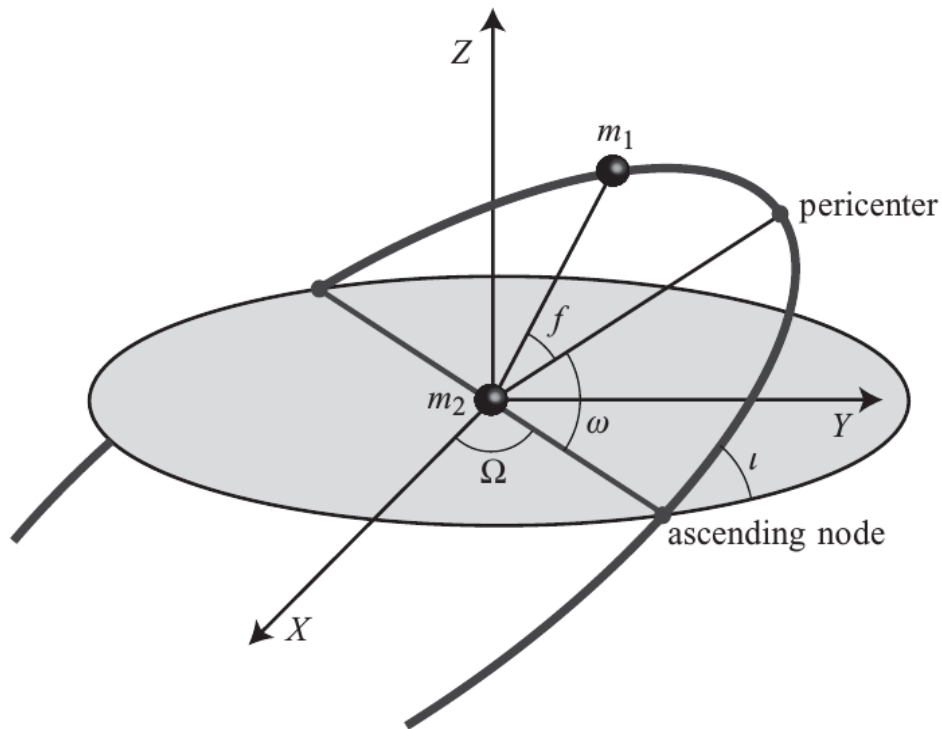
$$P_b \gg \frac{Gm_i}{\sigma^3} \sim 0.6 \left( \frac{m_i}{1.3 M_\odot} \right) \left( \frac{150 \text{ km/s}}{\sigma} \right)^3 \text{ day}$$

# Perturbed Newtonian dynamics

e.g. Poisson & Will "Gravity", 2014

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = -\frac{GM}{r^3}\mathbf{r} + a_1\eta\mathbf{v} + a_2(\mathbf{v}_w + \mathbf{V})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = a_2\eta\mathbf{v} + a_3(\mathbf{v}_w + \mathbf{V})$$



- Osculating orbits:

$$\dot{a} = 2\sqrt{\frac{r_0^3}{GM}}\mathcal{S}(t),$$

$$\dot{e} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{GM}}[\mathcal{R}(t)\sin\Omega_0 t + 2\mathcal{S}(t)\cos\Omega_0 t],$$

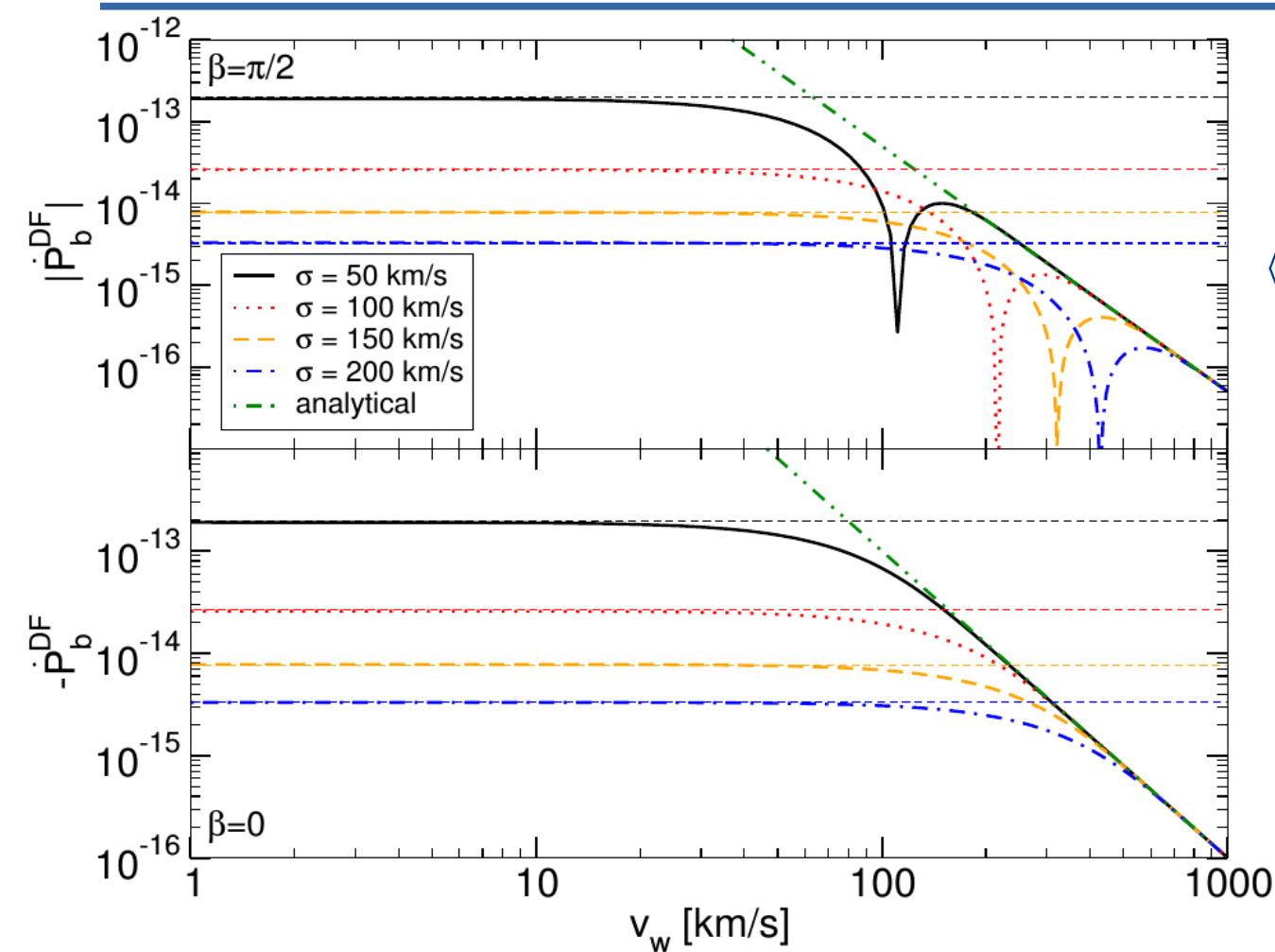
$$\dot{i} = \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{GM}}\mathcal{W}(t)\cos(\Omega_0 t + \omega),$$

$$\dot{\Omega} = \frac{1}{\sin i}\sqrt{\frac{r_0}{GM}}\mathcal{W}(t)\sin(\Omega_0 t + \omega),$$

$$\mathcal{R} := \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \quad \mathcal{S} := \mathbf{f} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad \mathcal{W} := \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z$$

- Secular changes:  $\langle X \rangle := P_b^{-1} \int_0^{P_b} dt X(t)$

# Secular changes of the orbital period



$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DM}} \rangle = f(m_i, P_b, v_w, \alpha, \beta, \sigma)$$

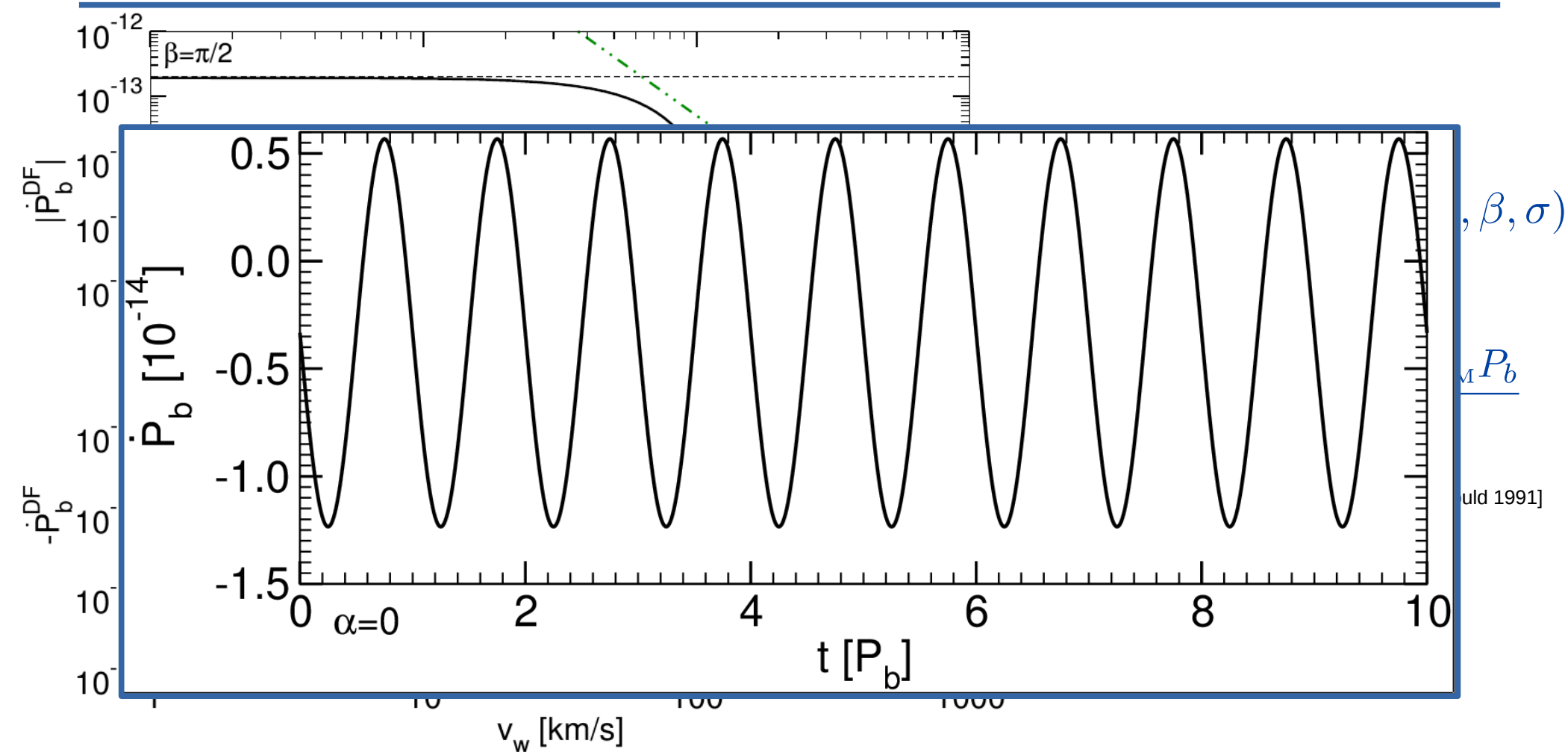
$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} \rangle \sim -8\sqrt{2\pi}G^2 \frac{\mu\lambda\rho_{\text{DM}}P_b}{\sigma^3}$$

in the large-sigma limit

[Gould 1991]

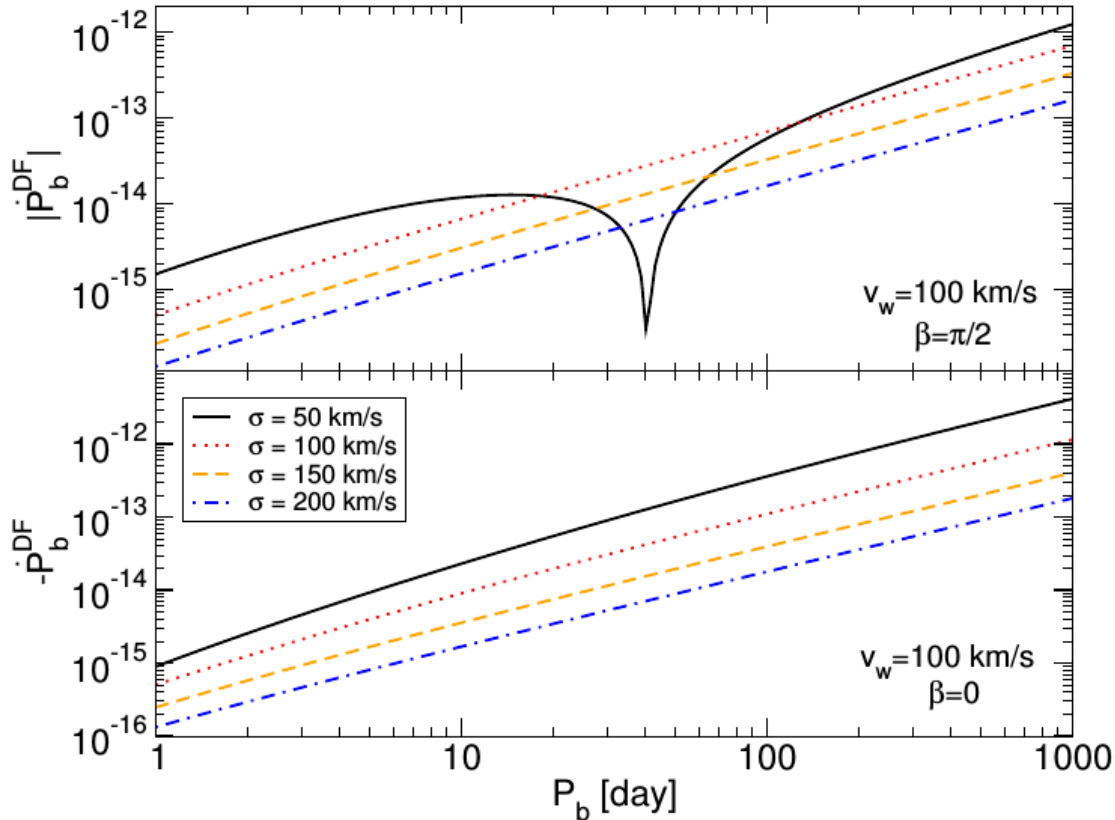
$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} \rangle \approx -3 \times 10^{-14} \left( \frac{\lambda}{20} \right) \left( \frac{\mu}{M_\odot} \right) \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{2 \times 10^3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3} \right) \left( \frac{P_b}{100 \text{ day}} \right) \left( \frac{150 \text{ km/s}}{\sigma} \right)^3$$

# Secular changes of the orbital period



$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{DF} \rangle \approx -3 \times 10^{-14} \left( \frac{\lambda}{20} \right) \left( \frac{\mu}{M_\odot} \right) \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{2 \times 10^3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3} \right) \left( \frac{P_b}{100 \text{ day}} \right) \left( \frac{150 \text{ km/s}}{\sigma} \right)^3$$

# Secular changes of the orbital period



Other contributions:

$$\dot{P}_b^{\text{cm}} = P_b \dot{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \mathbf{e}_Z$$

Center-of-mass acceleration

$$\dot{P}_b^{\iota} = \frac{3}{2} \tan \iota P_b \dot{i}$$

Apparent change due to inclination

$$55^\circ \lesssim \beta \lesssim 125^\circ \Rightarrow \langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} \rangle > 0$$

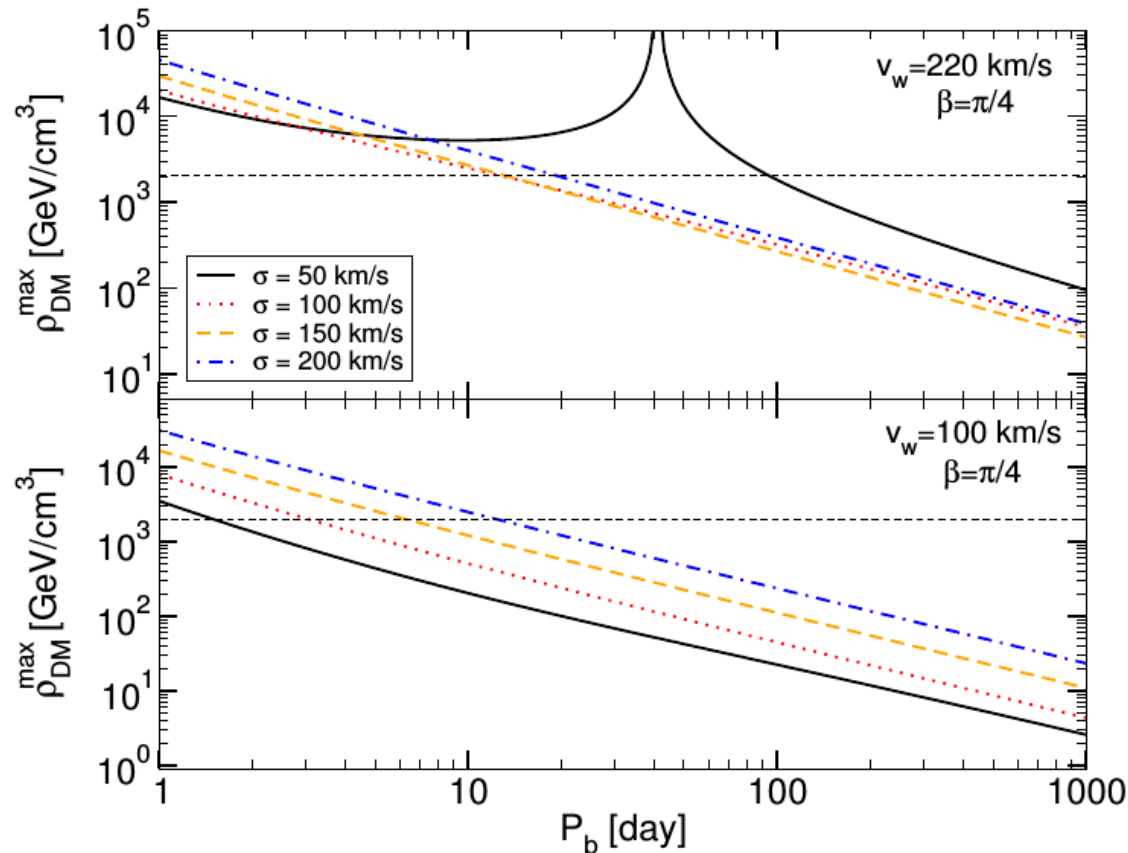
Violation of Heggie's law

“Hard binaries ( $E_b \gg m_{\text{DM}} \sigma^2$ ) get harder, soft binaries get softer”

[Heggie 1975]

# Bounds on DM density at the GC

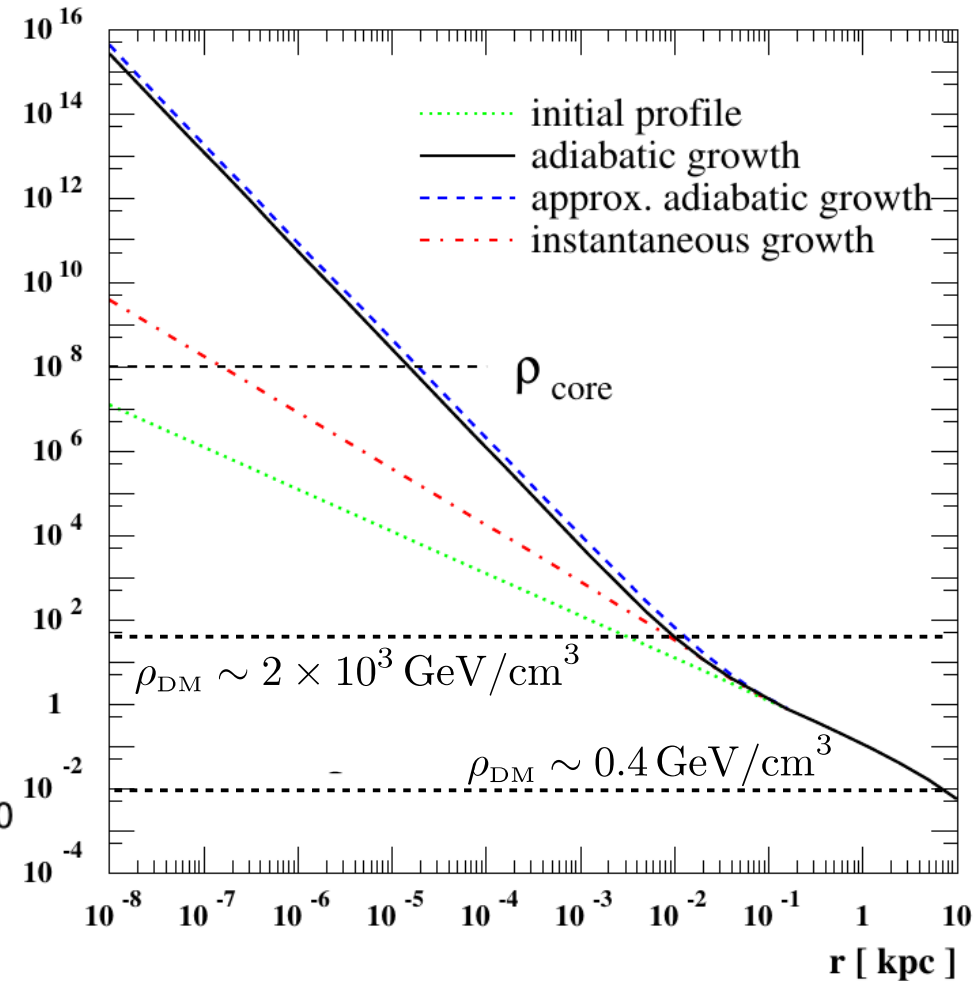
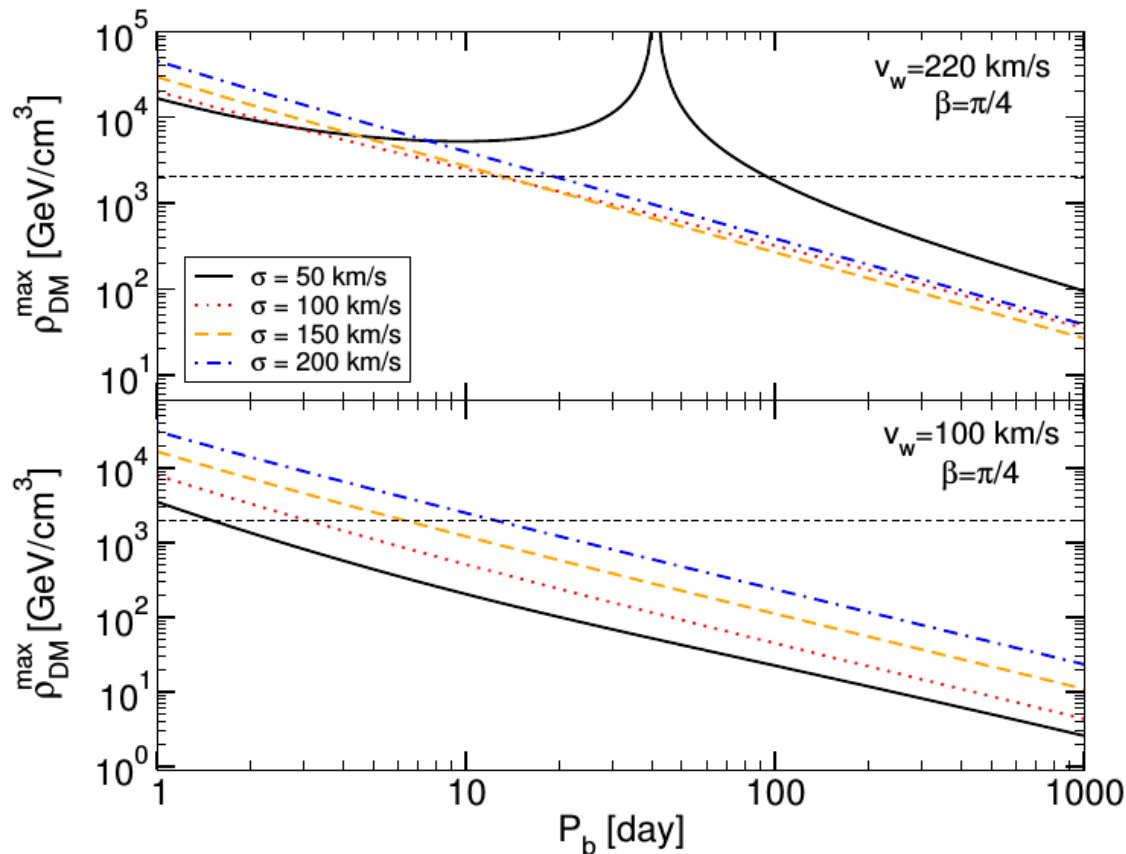
$$|\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{cm}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{L}} \rangle| \lesssim \dot{P}_b^{\text{XS}} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{DM}} < \rho_{\text{DM}}^{\text{max}}$$





# Bounds on DM density at the GC

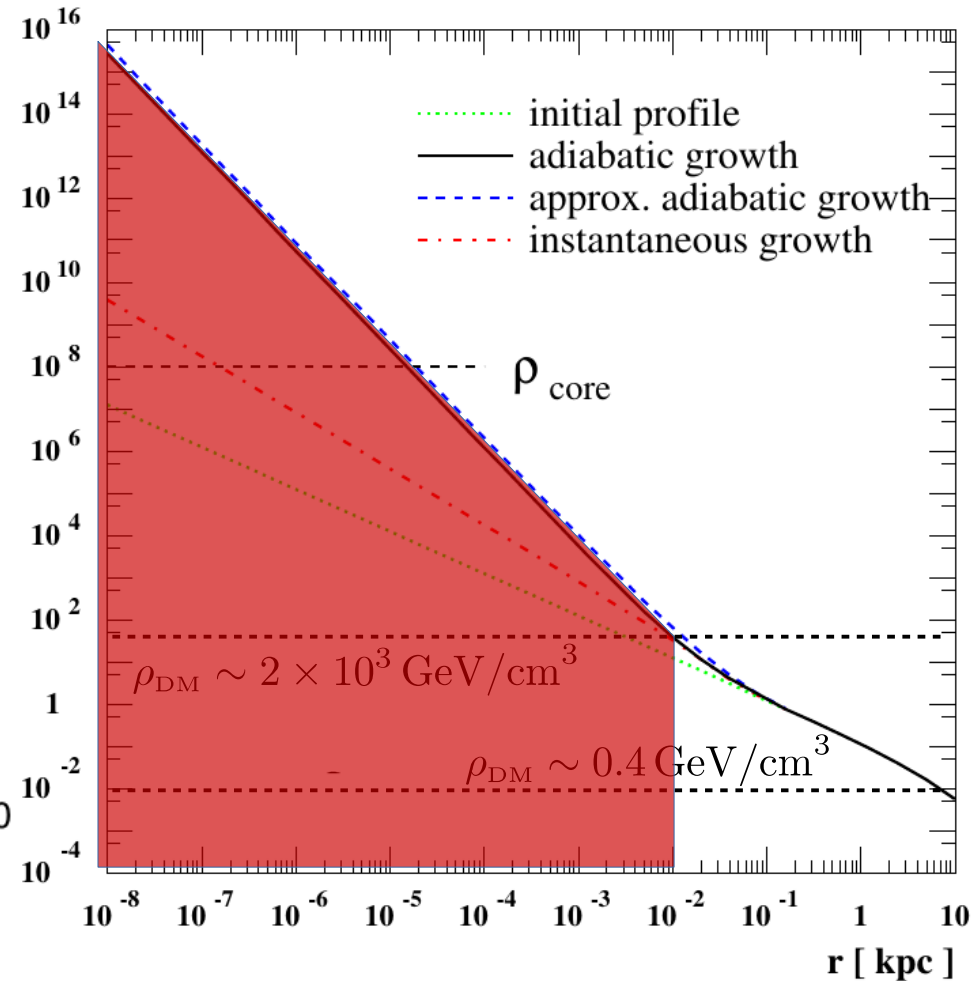
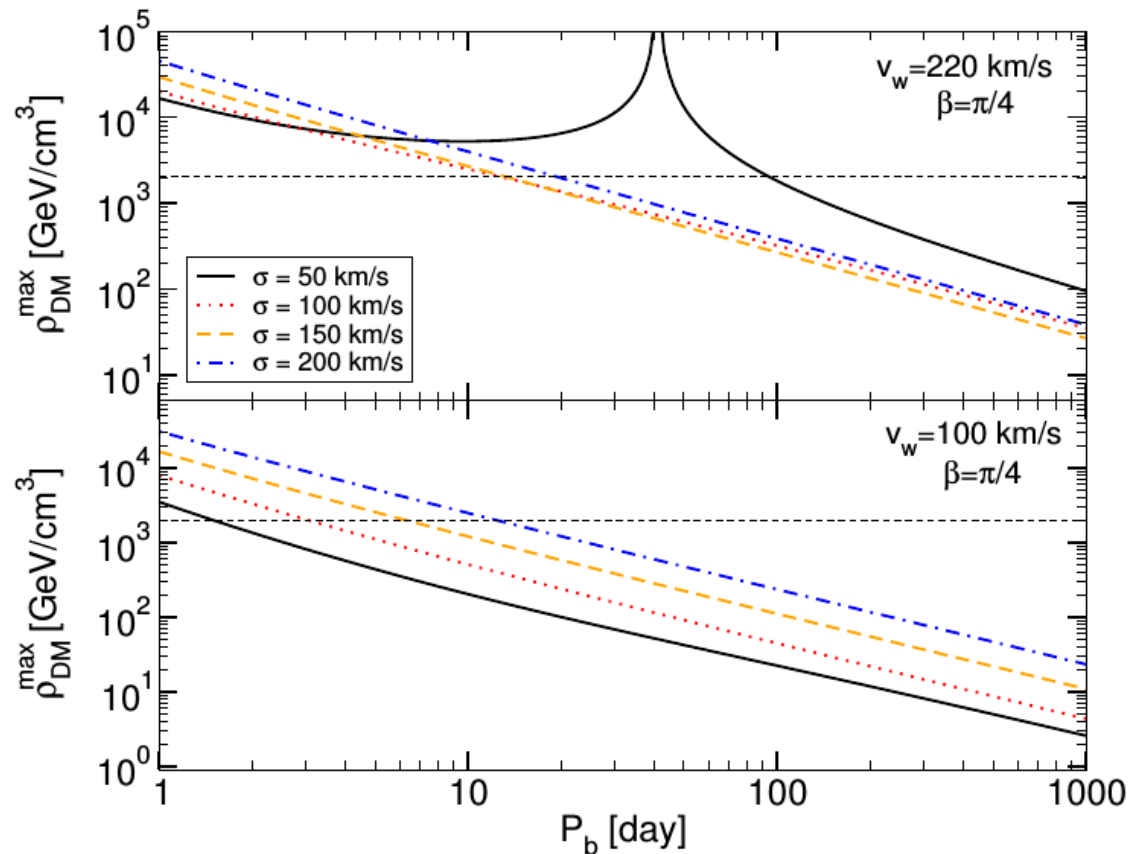
$$|\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{cm}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{t}} \rangle| \lesssim \dot{P}_b^{\text{XS}} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{DM}} < \rho_{\text{DM}}^{\text{max}}$$



Navarro-Frenk-White profile

# Bounds on DM density at the GC

$$|\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{DF}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{cm}} + \dot{P}_b^{\text{t}} \rangle| \lesssim \dot{P}_b^{\text{XS}} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{DM}} < \rho_{\text{DM}}^{\text{max}}$$



Navarro-Frenk-White profile

# Bounds on local DM density

J1738+0333

$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{XS}} \rangle \lesssim 2 \times 10^{-15} \quad [\text{Freire+}, 2012]$$

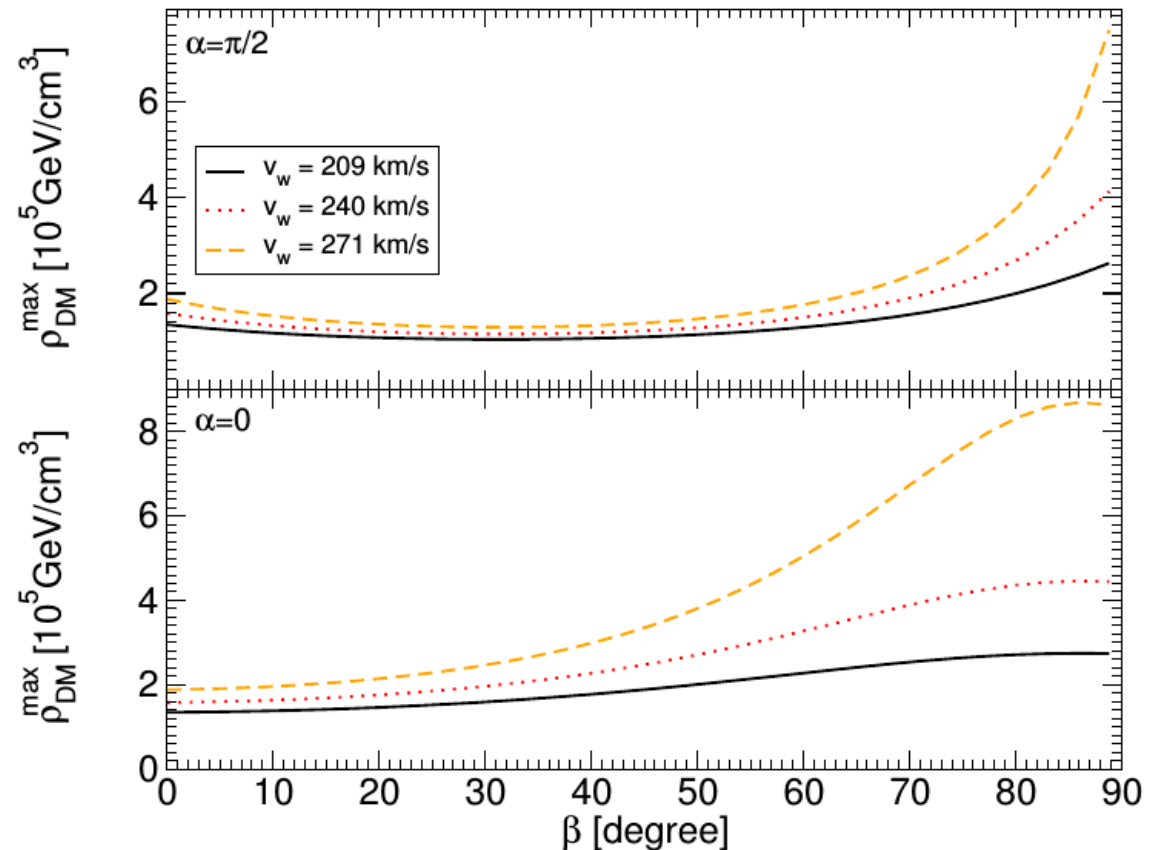
$$P_b \sim 0.3547907398724(13) \text{ day}$$

J1713+0747

$$\langle \dot{P}_b^{\text{XS}} \rangle \lesssim 2 \times 10^{-13} \quad [\text{Zhu+}, 2015]$$

$$P_b \sim 67.82513682426(16) \text{ day}$$

$$\dot{P}_b^{\text{GW}} \approx -6 \times 10^{-18}$$



# Conclusions & work in progress

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- ♦ Probing DM with binary pulsars *is* possible
- ♦ SKA will improve current bounds by 2 orders of magnitude
- ♦ Pulsars near SgrA\*
  - constraints on DM profiles, DM spikes, clumps
  - Model independent
- ♦ Work in progress:
  - Accretion, eccentricity
  - Generic orbital period
  - DM interactions
  - Timing model (e.g. TEMPO)

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