

# MSc Research Presentation

## *Constraining the mass of a fermionic dark matter particle via phase space bounds in dwarf spheroidal galaxies*

Victoria Tiki

14 July 2020



**Universiteit  
Leiden**  
The Netherlands

Dr Alexey Boyarsky  
Dr Kyrylo Bondarenko  
Dr Vadim Cheianov

**Supervisor  
Supervisor  
2<sup>nd</sup> Corrector**

# Introduction

- Evidence for non-luminous matter from galactic rotation curves, large scale structure of the universe, gravitational lensing, etc
- Local Group (LG) dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSphs) = dark matter dominated satellites to the Milky Way or M31



(c) Sextans, flickr/Donatiello

# Structure

- Tremaine-Gunn Bound

A model robust lower mass bound for known dark matter density profile

- Density Profile Models

- Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model

with inconsistencies

- Jeans analysis with Virial parameters

- Read-Steger profiles

based on Jeans+Virial analysis

- Mass bound with Read-Steger profiles

# The Tremaine-Gunn Bound I

- Limiting condition for the phase space density  $f(q,p)$ , derived from the fully degenerate Fermi gas<sup>[1]</sup>

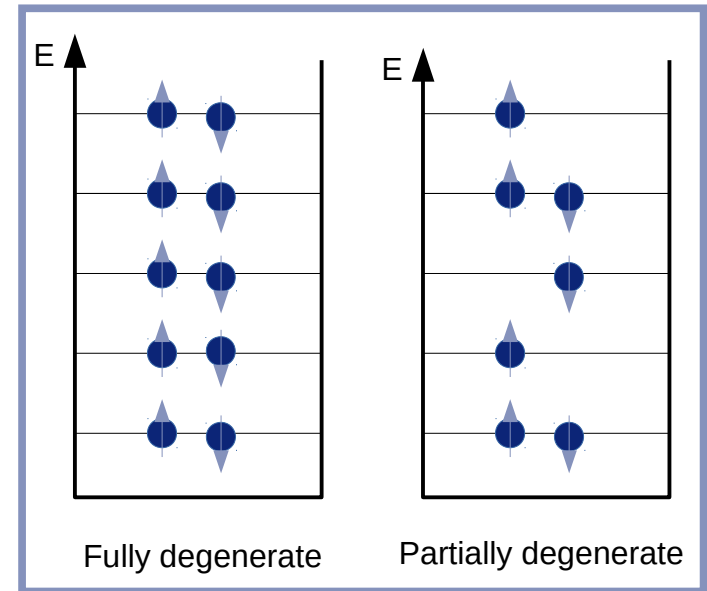
$$(1.1) \quad f(q,p) \leq \frac{g}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}$$

- The phase space density is difficult to access in practice, but coarse-grained phase space densities  $\tilde{f}(r,p)$  obey the same limit<sup>[2]</sup>

$$(1.2) \quad \hat{f}(q,p) = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(\Delta\Pi)} \int_{\Delta\Pi(p,q)} d\Pi' f(p',q')$$

- $\tilde{f}(r)$  as obtained by integrating  $f(r,p)$  over momentum space reads

$$(1.3) \quad \hat{f}(r) = \frac{\rho(r)}{m V(r)_{ms}} = \frac{\rho(r)}{m^4 4/3 \pi v_{max}^3(r)}$$



# The Tremaine-Gunn Bound II

- Together, equations (1.1) and (1.3) yield the condition for the dark matter particle mass

(1.4)

$$m \geq \left( \frac{\hbar^3 6 \pi^2 \rho(r)}{g v_{\max}^3(r)} \right)^{1/4}$$

- Using the escape velocity as an estimate for  $v_{\max}(r)$  we only need to know the density profile  $\rho(r)$ .
- Previous estimation for LG dSphs<sup>[2]</sup>

$$m \geq 269 \text{ eV}$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.1) \quad T^{\mu \nu} = (P + \rho) u^{\mu} u^{\nu} - P g^{\mu \nu}$$

$$(2.2) \quad ds^2 = e^{\nu(r)} dt^2 - e^{\mu(r)} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

$$(2.3) \quad T^{\mu \nu}_{;\mu} = 0$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 (2.1) \quad T^{\mu \nu} &= (P + \rho) u^{\mu} u^{\nu} - P g^{\mu \nu} \\
 (2.2) \quad ds^2 &= e^{\nu(r)} dt^2 - e^{\mu(r)} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2) \\
 (2.3) \quad T^{\mu \nu}_{;\mu} &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} (2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i \nu(r) = 0$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.1) \quad T^{\mu \nu} = (P + \rho) u^{\mu} u^{\nu} - P g^{\mu \nu}$$

$$(2.2) \quad ds^2 = e^{\nu(r)} dt^2 - e^{\mu(r)} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

$$(2.3) \quad T^{\mu \nu}_{;\mu} = 0$$

$$(2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i \nu(r) = 0$$

$$(2.4) \quad dU = T dS - P dV + \mu dN$$

$$(2.5) \quad U = T S - P V + \mu N$$



- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.1) \quad T^{\mu \nu} = (P + \rho) u^{\mu} u^{\nu} - P g^{\mu \nu}$$

$$(2.2) \quad ds^2 = e^{\nu(r)} dt^2 - e^{\mu(r)} (dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2)$$

$$(2.3) \quad T^{\mu \nu}_{;\mu} = 0$$

$$(2.4) \quad dU = T dS - P dV + \mu dN$$

$$(2.5) \quad U = T S - P V + \mu N$$

$$(2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i \nu(r) = 0$$

$$(2.7) \quad 0 = \left( \frac{\rho + P - \mu \eta}{T} \right) \partial_i T - \partial_i P + \eta \partial_i \mu$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i v(r) = 0$$

$$(2.7) \quad 0 = \left( \frac{\rho + P - \mu \eta}{T} \right) \partial_i T - \partial_i P + \eta \partial_i \mu$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.8) \quad \left( \frac{\partial_i T}{T} + \frac{\partial_i v}{2} \right) (\rho + P) + \left( \frac{\partial_i \mu}{\mu} - \frac{\partial_i T}{T} \right) \eta \mu = 0$$

$$(2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i v(r) = 0$$

$$(2.7) \quad 0 = \left( \frac{\rho + P - \mu \eta}{T} \right) \partial_i T - \partial_i P + \eta \partial_i \mu$$

- The Ruffini-Argüelles-Rueda (RAR) model is a dark matter model modified by 3 free parameters.

$$(2.8) \quad \left( \frac{\partial_i T}{T} + \frac{\partial_i v}{2} \right) (\rho + P) + \left( \frac{\partial_i \mu}{\mu} - \frac{\partial_i T}{T} \right) \eta \mu = 0$$

$$(2.9) \quad T = T_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

$$(2.10) \quad \mu = \mu_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

$$(2.6) \quad \partial_i P + \frac{P + \rho}{2} \partial_i v(r) = 0$$

$$(2.7) \quad 0 = \left( \frac{\rho + P - \mu \eta}{T} \right) \partial_i T - \partial_i P + \eta \partial_i \mu$$

$$(2.9) \quad T = T_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}} \quad (2.10) \quad \mu = \mu_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

- Fermi statistics relate density  $\rho(r)$  and pressure  $P(r)$  to temperature  $T(r)$  and chemical potential  $\mu(r)$

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT(r)} - \frac{\mu(r)}{kT(r)} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$(2.9) \quad T = T_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}} \quad (2.10) \quad \mu = \mu_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

- Fermi statistics relate density  $\rho(r)$  and pressure  $P(r)$  to temperature  $T(r)$  and chemical potential  $\mu(r)$

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT(r)} - \frac{\mu(r)}{kT(r)} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

- Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

$$(2.14) \quad \frac{dv}{dr} = 2 \left[ 2GM(r) + 4\pi G r^3 P(r) \right] \left[ r^2 (1 - 2GM(r)/r) \right]^{-1}$$

$$(2.9) \quad T = T_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}} \quad (2.10) \quad \mu = \mu_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

- Fermi statistics relate density  $\rho(r)$  and pressure  $P(r)$  to temperature  $T(r)$  and chemical potential  $\mu(r)$

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT(r)} - \frac{\mu(r)}{kT(r)} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

- Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

$$(2.14) \quad \frac{dv}{dr} = 2 \left[ 2GM(r) + 4\pi G r^3 P(r) \right] \left[ r^2 (1 - 2GM(r)/r) \right]^{-1}$$

- Enclosed mass

$$(2.15) \quad \frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

$$(2.9) \quad T = T_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}} \quad (2.10) \quad \mu = \mu_0 e^{\frac{v_0 - v}{2}}$$

- Fermi statistics relate density  $\rho(r)$  and pressure  $P(r)$  to temperature  $T(r)$  and chemical potential  $\mu(r)$

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT(r)} - \frac{\mu(r)}{kT(r)} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

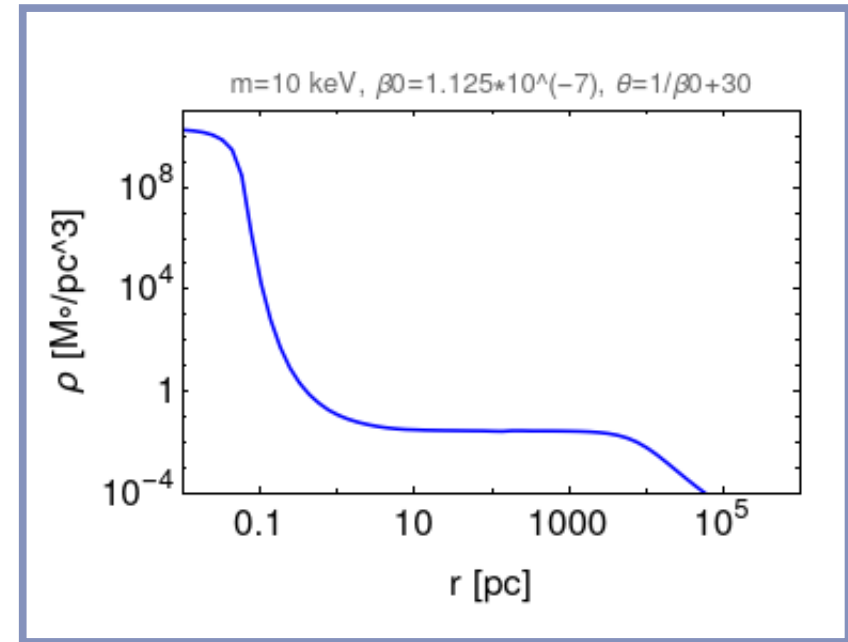
$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

- Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff equation

$$(2.14) \quad \frac{dv}{dr} = 2 \left[ 2GM(r) + 4\pi G r^3 P(r) \right] \left[ r^2 (1 - 2GM(r)/r) \right]^{-1}$$

- Enclosed mass

$$(2.15) \quad \frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$





- Issues in the non-relativistic limit

$$\rho_e(r)=\rho_m(r)=\rho(r)=m \eta(r)$$

$$2\frac{1}{h^3}\int f(p,r)E(p)d^3p\approx 2\frac{m}{h^3}\int f(p,r)d^3p$$

$$\sqrt{m^2+p^2}\approx m \quad p^2\ll 1$$

- Issues in the non-relativistic limit

$$\rho_e(r) = \rho_m(r) = \rho(r) = m \eta(r)$$

$$2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p \approx 2 \frac{m}{h^3} \int f(p, r) d^3 p$$



$$P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$P(r) \ll \rho(r)$$

$$\sqrt{m^2 + p^2} \approx m \quad p^2 \ll 1$$

- Issues in the non-relativistic limit

$$\rho_e(r) = \rho_m(r) = \rho(r) = m \eta(r)$$

$$2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p \approx 2 \frac{m}{h^3} \int f(p, r) d^3 p \quad \longrightarrow \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$\sqrt{m^2 + p^2} \approx m \quad p^2 \ll 1 \quad P(r) \ll \rho(r)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial_i T}{T} + \frac{\partial_i v}{2} \right) (\rho + P) + \left( \frac{\partial_i \mu}{\mu} - \frac{\partial_i T}{T} \right) \eta \mu = 0$$

(2.8) This means that profiles are linearly dependent

$$\left( m \frac{\partial_i T}{T} + m \frac{\partial_i v}{2} + \partial_i \mu - \frac{\partial_i T}{T} \mu \right) \eta = 0$$

Profiles are special cases, resulting from (arbitrary) assumptions

- Issues in the general case

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT_0} \exp \left( \frac{v(r) - v_0}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu_0}{kT_0} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho_e(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$(2.6) \quad \underbrace{\partial_i P}_{\text{"Fermi"}} / \underbrace{\partial_i v(r)}_{\text{"GR"}} = - \frac{P + \rho_e}{2}$$

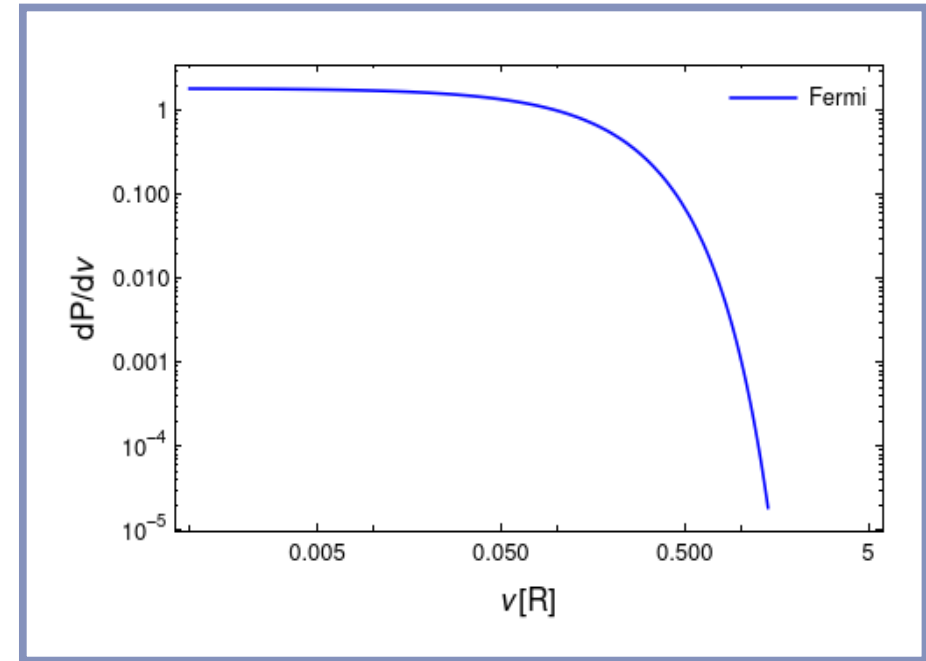
- Issues in the general case

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT_0} \exp \left( \frac{v(r) - v_0}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu_0}{kT_0} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho_e(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$(2.6) \quad \underbrace{\partial_i P / \partial_i}_{\text{"Fermi"}} v(r) = - \underbrace{\frac{P + \rho_e}{2}}_{\text{"GR"}}$$



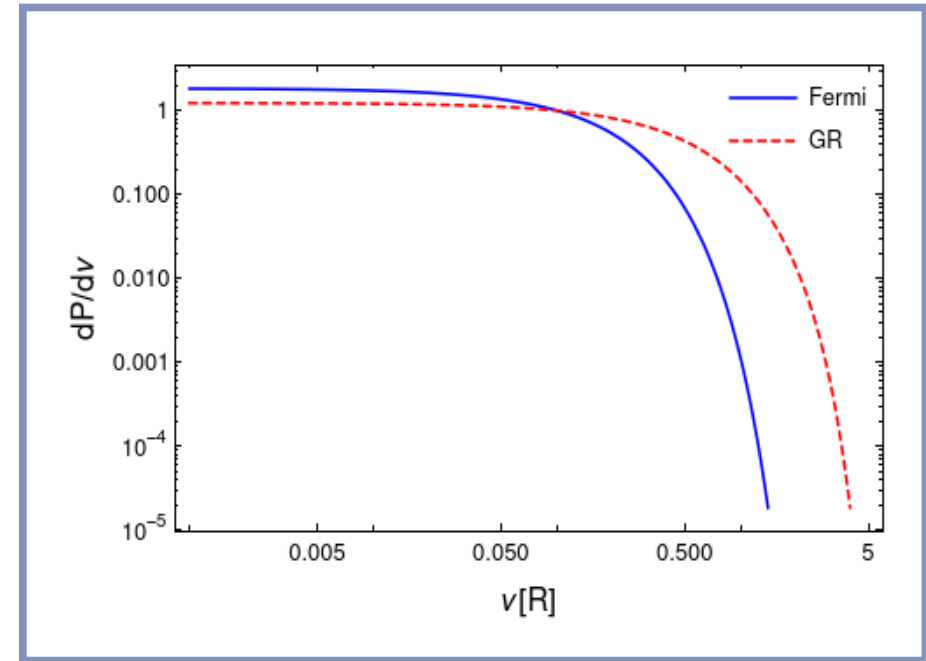
- Issues in the general case

$$(2.11) \quad f(p, r) = \left( 1 + \exp \left( \frac{E(p)}{kT_0} \exp \left( \frac{v(r) - v_0}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu_0}{kT_0} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$(2.12) \quad \rho_e(r) = 2 \frac{1}{h^3} \int f(p, r) E(p) d^3 p$$

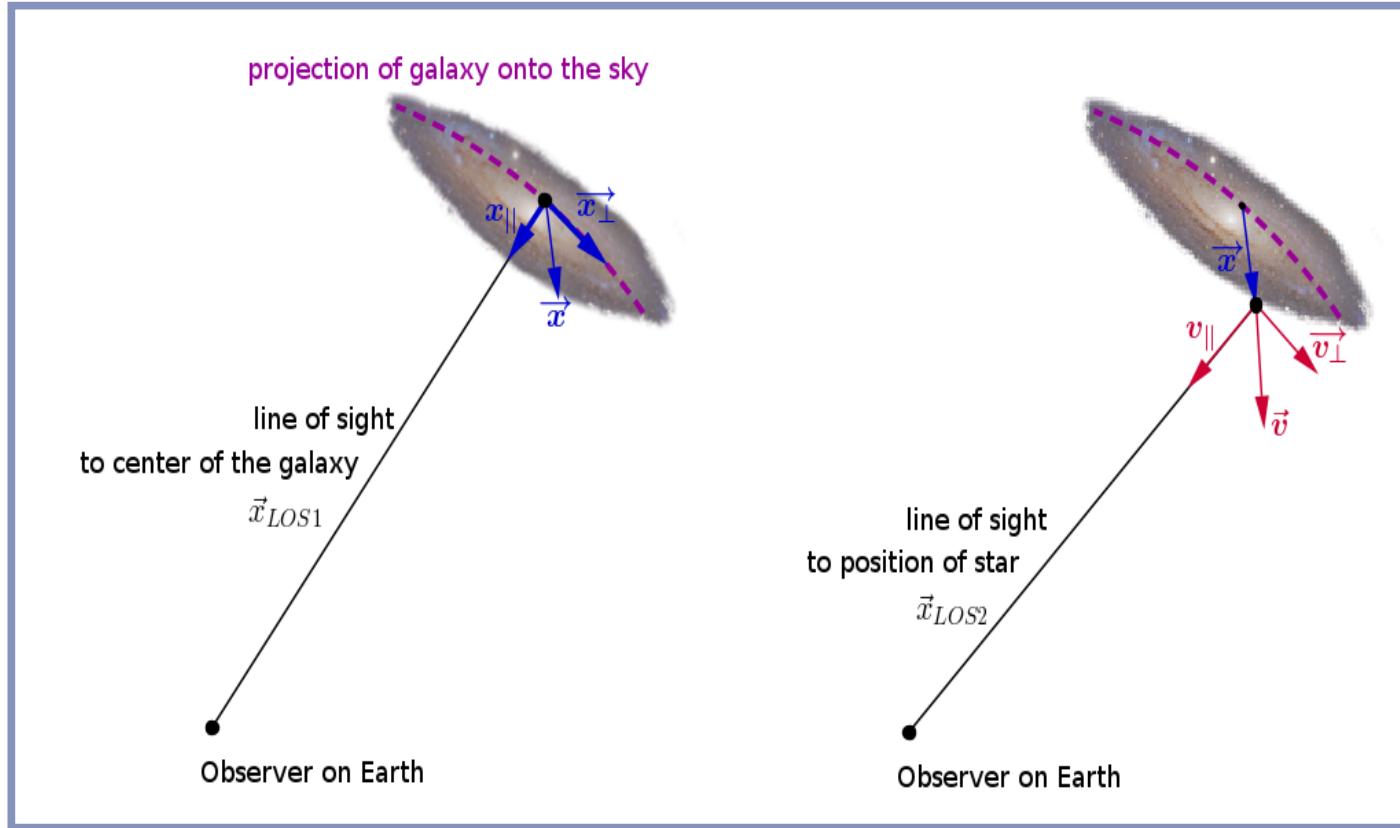
$$(2.13) \quad P(r) = 2 \frac{1}{3h^3} \int f(p, r) \frac{p^2}{E(p)} d^3 p$$

$$(2.6) \quad \underbrace{\partial_i P / \partial_i}_{\text{"Fermi"}} \underbrace{v(r)}_{\text{"GR"}} = - \frac{P + \rho_e}{2}$$



Profiles violate energy-momentum conservation

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis I <sup>[5]</sup>



$$\int_{galaxy} f(q, p) d^3 q d^3 p = 1$$

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$



# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4 \rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3 \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \underline{\overline{v_r^2}} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \underline{\overline{v_r^2}} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \underline{\overline{v_r^4}}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \underline{\overline{v_r^4}} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \underline{\overline{v_r^2}} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \underline{\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \underline{\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \underline{\overline{v_t^2}} r - \rho \underline{\overline{v_t^4}} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Integrals over spatial+momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

→

$$\rightarrow (3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

Virial equations

parameters

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\Rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4 \rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

Integrals over spatial+momentum coordinates

$$\Rightarrow (3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

Virial equations

parameters

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Integrals over spatial+momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

→

$$\rightarrow (3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

Virial equations

parameters

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Integrals over spatial+momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\Rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

Virial equations

$$\Rightarrow (3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow (3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

parameters



# Density profiles – Jeans analysis II <sup>[5]</sup>

- Boltzmann equation in spherical coordinates

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + p_r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{p_\theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{p_\phi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} - \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^3} - \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_r} - \left( \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{p_\phi^2 \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^3 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\theta} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_\phi} = 0$$

Integrals over momentum coordinates

Jeans equations

$$\rightarrow (3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$\nabla (3.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^4}) + \frac{2\beta'}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^4} + 3\rho \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \overline{v_r^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (3.4) \quad 4\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho \overline{v_r^2 v_t^2}) + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \overline{v_t^2} r - \rho \overline{v_t^4} = 0$$

$$\beta = -(\overline{v_\theta^2} + \overline{v_\phi^2}) / (2\overline{v_r^2}) + 1 \quad \beta' = 1 - 3\overline{v_r^2 v_t^2} / (2\overline{v_r^4})$$

profiles

Integrals over spatial+momentum coordinates

$$\rightarrow (3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{5}\beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$\rightarrow (3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{7}\beta \right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

Virial equations

parameters

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis III <sup>[6]</sup>

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$(3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis III <sup>[6]</sup>

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

$$(3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{LOS}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis III <sup>[6]</sup>

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

- Choose parametrizable profiles for  $\rho_{\text{DM}}$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\beta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{\text{DM}} \rightarrow \Phi \\ \rho \\ \beta \end{array} \right\} \text{ with 3.2: } \overline{v_r^2} \rightarrow \text{projecting along LOS: } \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2}$$

- Infer  $\overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2}$  from observation and compare to calculation

$$(3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{6}{7} \beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

## Standard Jeans analysis

# Density profiles – Jeans analysis III <sup>[6]</sup>

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \overline{v_r^2} \rho + \rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \rho \overline{v_r^2} 2\beta = 0$$

- Choose parametrizable profiles for  $\rho_{\text{DM}}$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\beta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{\text{DM}} \rightarrow \Phi \\ \rho \\ \beta \end{array} \right\} \text{ with 3.2: } \overline{v_r^2} \rightarrow \text{projecting along LOS: } \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2}$$

- Infer  $\overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2}$  from observation and compare to calculation

## Standard Jeans analysis

$$(3.5) \quad 3 \int_0^\infty \Sigma(R) \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^2(R)} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho(r) \frac{d\Phi(r)}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^4} R dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5}\beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^3 dr$$

$$(3.7) \quad \int_0^\infty \Sigma \overline{v_{\text{LOS}}^4} R^3 dR = 2 \int_0^\infty \rho \overline{v_r^2} \left(1 - \frac{6}{7}\beta\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dr} r^5 dr$$

- Similarly, with the same parametrized profiles:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rho_{\text{DM}} \rightarrow \Phi \\ \rho \\ \beta \end{array} \right\} \text{ rhs of above equations}$$

- Infer the lhs from observation and compare

## Estimation with Virial parameters

# Density profiles – Read-Steger profiles I <sup>[7]</sup>

- Based on Jeans analysis+Virial shape estimators
- Parametrization:

Stellar velocity-anisotropy

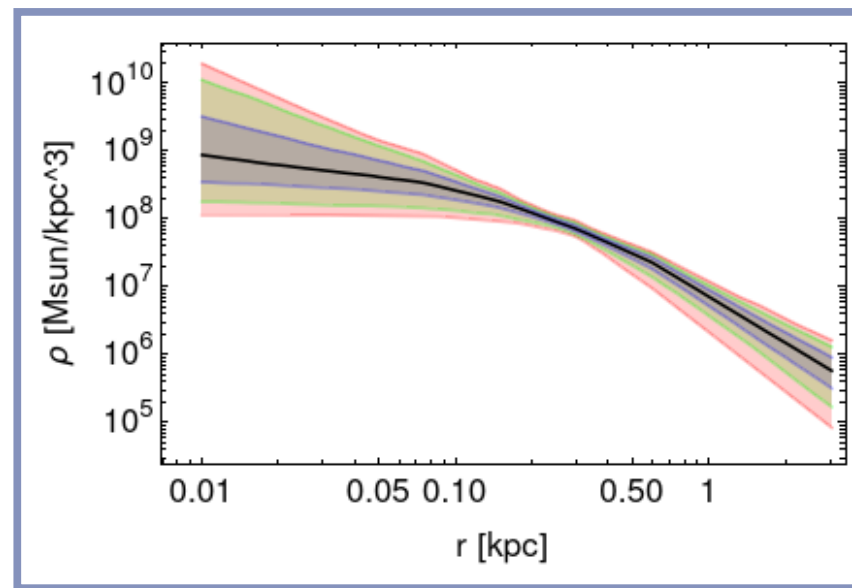
$$(4.1) \quad \beta(r) = (\beta_\infty - \beta_0) \frac{r^2}{r_\beta^2 + r^2} + \beta_0$$

$N_p$  Plummer spheres

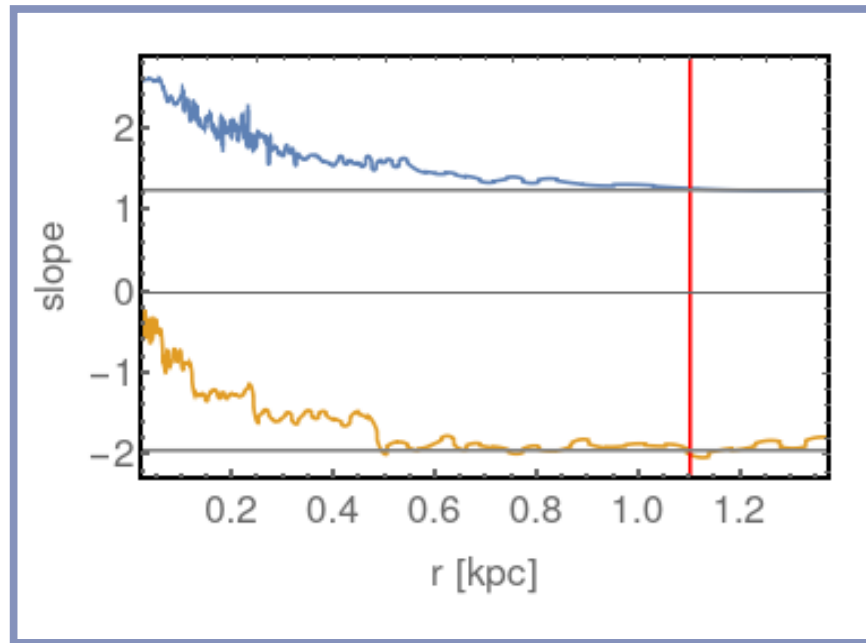
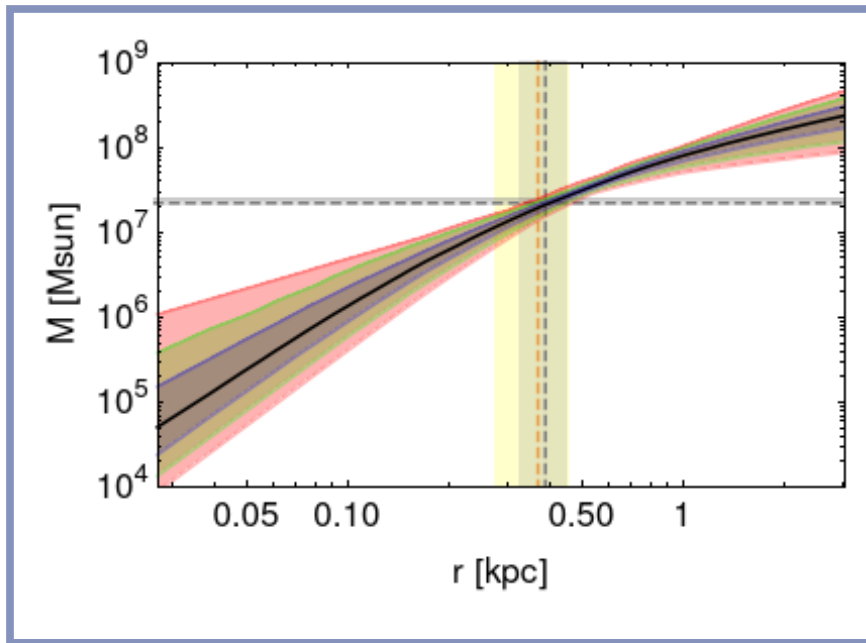
$$(4.2) \quad \rho^*(r) = \sum_j^{N_p} \frac{3 M_j}{4 \pi a_j^3} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{a_j^2} \right)^{-5/2}$$

Sequence of  $N_{dm}$  power laws

$$(4.3) \quad \rho_{DM}(r) = \begin{cases} \rho_0 \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{-\gamma_0} \\ \rho_0 \prod_{n=0}^{j < N_{dm}} \left( \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right)^{-\gamma_n} \left( \frac{r}{r_{j+1}} \right)^{\gamma_{j+1}} \end{cases}$$



# Density profiles – Read-Steger profiles II



- Grey lines represent the half-light radius associated with minimal uncertainty in the mass profile.<sup>[8]</sup>
- We extend the profiles in order to get more accurate escape velocities

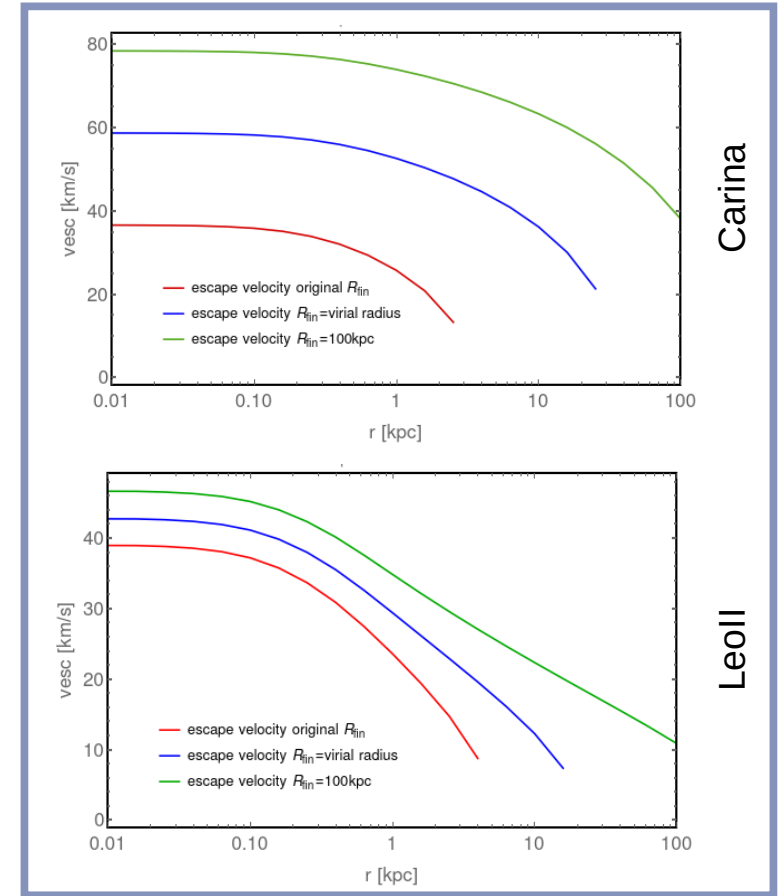
# Mass Bound I

- With the Tremaine-Gunn bound from before

$$(5.1) \quad m \geq \left( \frac{\hbar^3 6 \pi^2 \rho(r)}{g v_{\max}^3(r)} \right)^{1/4}$$

- Calculate escape velocity as

$$(5.2) \quad v_{\text{esc}}^2(r) = 2G \int_r^{R_{\text{edge}}} \frac{M(r')}{r'^2} dr' + \frac{2GM(R_{\text{edge}})}{R_{\text{edge}}}$$





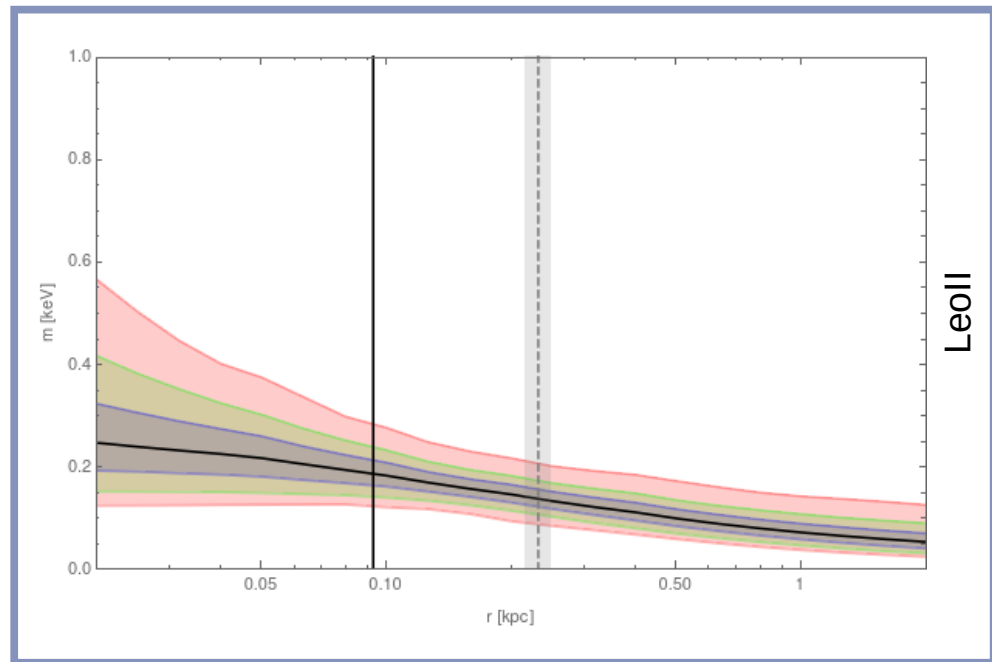
# Mass Bound II

- With the Tremaine-Gunn bound from before

$$(5.1) \quad m \geq \left( \frac{\hbar^3 6 \pi^2 \rho(r)}{g v_{\max}^3(r)} \right)^{1/4}$$

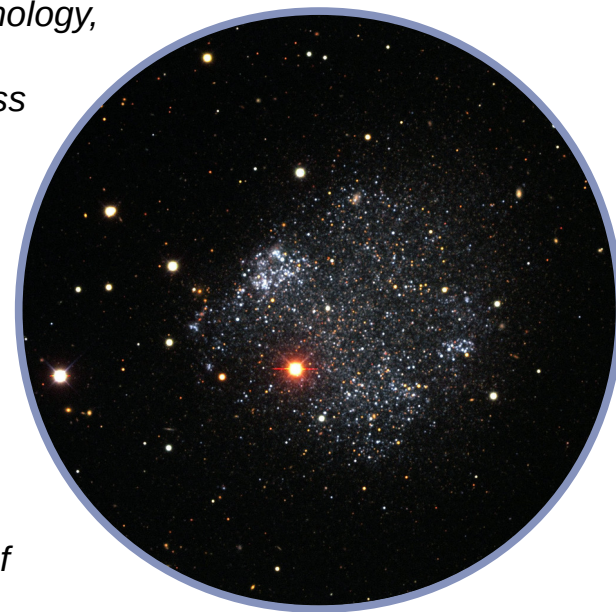
- For LeoII:

$$(5.3) \quad m \geq 187_{45}^{53} \text{ eV}$$

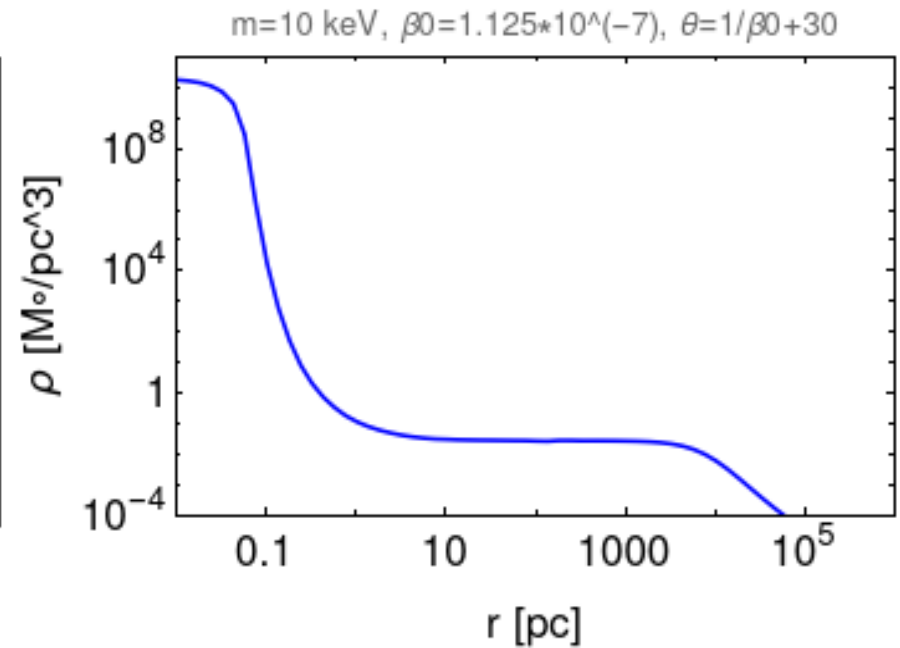
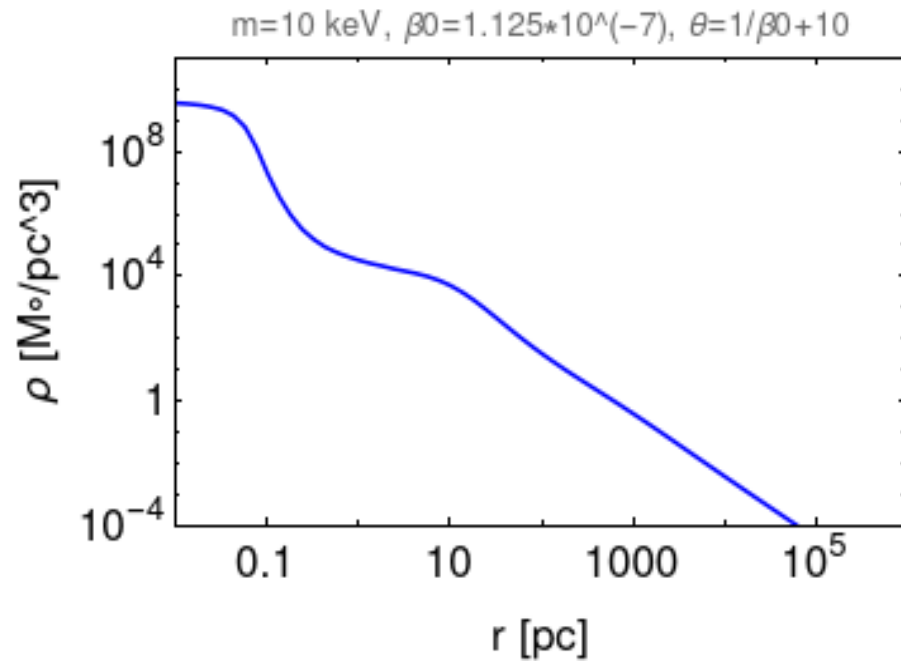


# References

- [1] S. Tremaine and J. E. Gunn, “Dynamical role of light neutral leptons in cosmology,” *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 42, p. 407–410, May 1979
- [2] A. Boyarsky, O. Ruchayskiy, and D. Iakubovskyi, “A lower bound on the mass of dark matter particles,” *Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics*, vol. 2009, p. 005–005, Mar 2009
- [3] O. Klein, “On the thermodynamical equilibrium of fluids in gravitational fields,” *Reviews of Modern Physics*, vol. 21, p. 531–533, Jan 1949
- [4] R. Ruffini, C. R. Argüelles, and J. A. Rueda, “On the core-halo distribution of dark matter in galaxies,” *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 451, no. 1, p. 622–628, 2015.
- [5] S. Tremaine and J. Binney, *Galactic Dynamics*, ch. 4. Princeton University Press, 2 ed., 2008
- [6] T. Richardson and M. Fairbairn, “On the dark matter profile in sculptor: breaking the  $\beta$  degeneracy with virial shape parameters,” *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 441, p. 1584–1600, Dec 2014
- [7] J. I. Read and P. Steger, “How to break the density-anisotropy degeneracy in spherical stellar systems,” *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 471, no. 4, p. 4541–4558, 2017
- [8] J. Wolf, G. D. Martinez, J. S. Bullock, M. Kaplinghat, M. Geha, R. R. Munoz, J. D. Simon, and F. F. Avedo, “Accurate masses for dispersion-supported galaxies,” *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 2010.



# Miscellaneous I

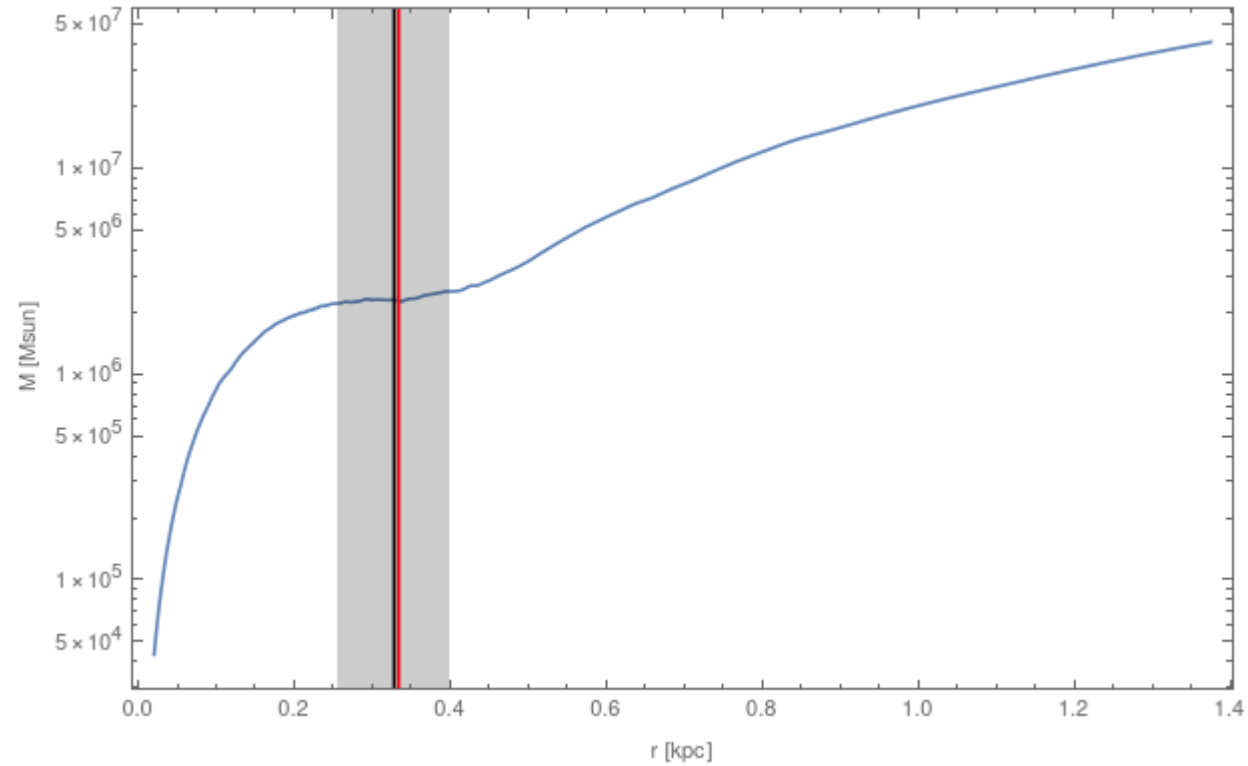


$$\Sigma(R) \overline{v_{LOS}^2(R)} = 2 \int_R^\infty \left( 1 - \beta(r) \frac{R^2}{r^2} \right) \frac{\rho^*(r) \overline{v_r^2(r)} r}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}} dr$$

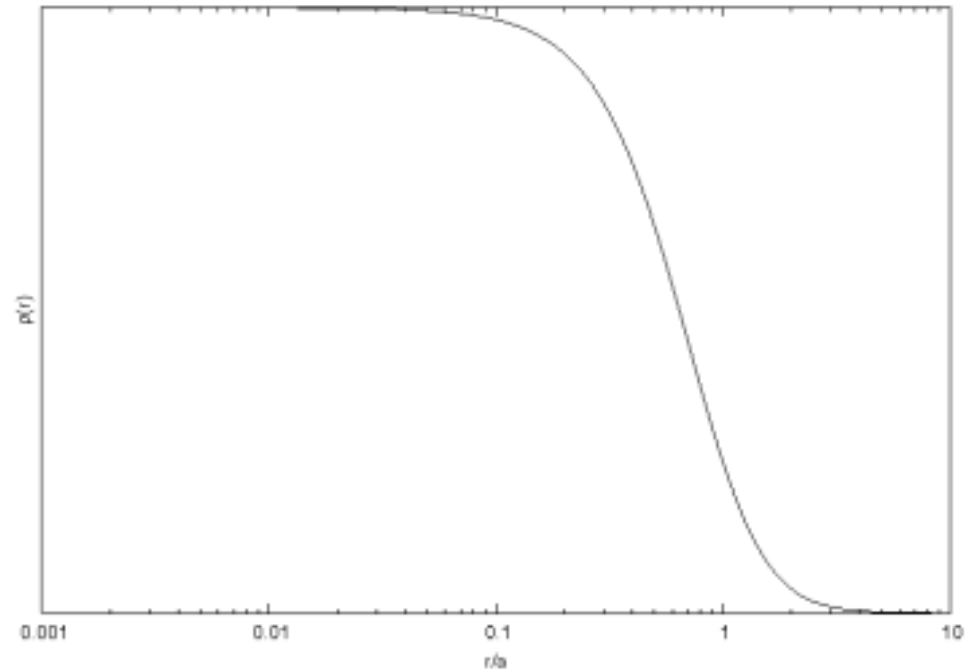
$$\Sigma(R) = 2 \int_R^\infty \rho^*(r) \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(d|p) = \prod_j^{N_b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \text{Var}[S_{2,j}]}} \exp\left( \frac{-[S_{2,j} - \overline{v_z^2}(R_j|p) - b_j]^2}{2 \text{Var}[S_{2,j}]} \right)$$

# Miscellaneous III



# Miscellaneous IV



(c) Plummer, wikipedia/Lipschitz~enwiki