

What Is the Evidence? #2

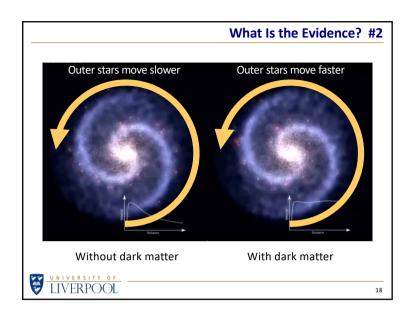
Stars in Galaxies

It's as if there is some additional mass, that is not luminous, that is providing the extra gravity that is needed to keep the stars (or gas) orbiting at high velocities, even a long way outside the visible "edge" of the galaxy.

"Dark Matter" again?



17



What Is the Evidence? #3

Gravitational Lensing

This body of evidence is quite unlike the previous two

We can calculate mass from its gravitational effect,

- ... not on galaxies in a cluster, or stars in a galaxy
- ... but on light itself

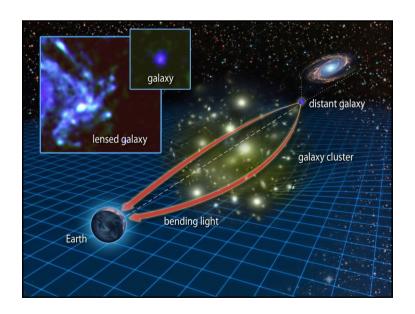
But dark matter does not interact with light, right?

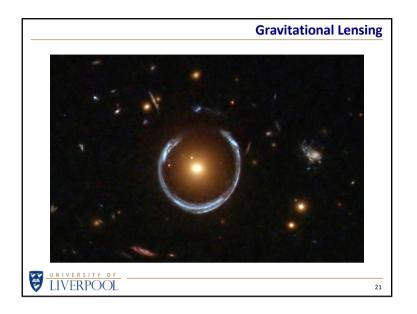
It does not emit or absorb light, that is true

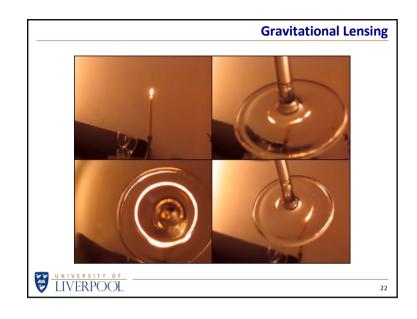
However, dark matter has mass \Rightarrow gravity \Rightarrow bend light

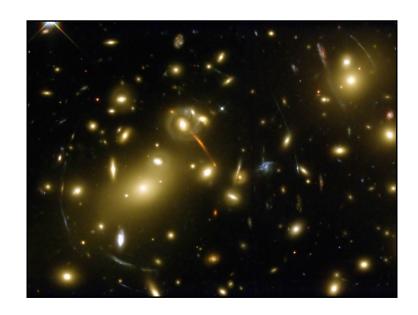


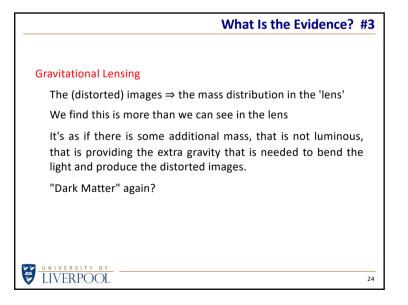
19

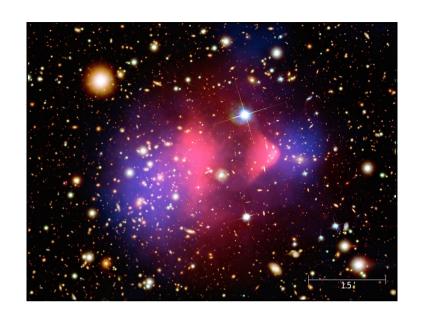


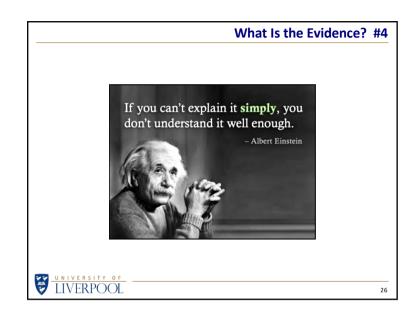


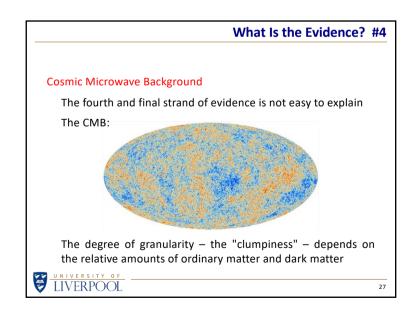


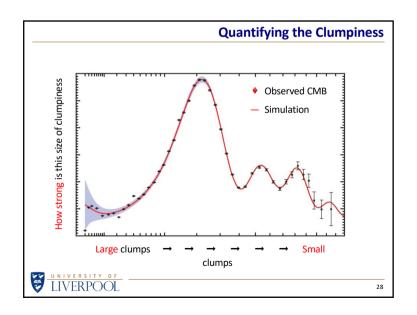












What Is It?

OK, I'm convinced.

There's a lot of evidence that there is something dark out there. But... what *is* it?

There are two main candidates for the composition of DM...

MACHOs

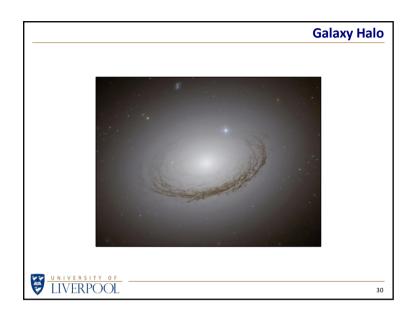
Massive Astrophysical Compact Halo Objects

WIMPs

Weakly Interacting Massive Particles



29



MACHOs

MACHOs

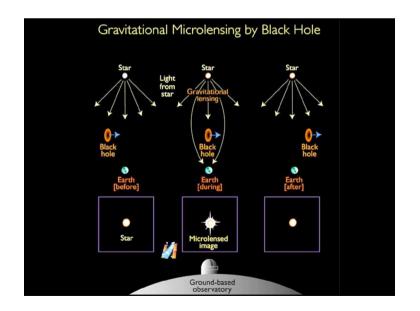
Massive Astrophysical Compact Halo Objects

Bodies composed of 'normal' matter that emits no light Black holes, neutron stars, white dwarf stars

How can they be detected? Gravitational microlensing



31



MACHOs Massive Astrophysical Compact Halo Objects Bodies composed of 'normal' matter that emits no light Black holes, neutron stars, white dwarf stars How can they be detected? Gravitational microlensing At most, MACHOs account for a few % of Dark Matter

LIVERPOOL

