Boosting Asymmetric Charged DM via Thermalization

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[2210.03126]

Motivation

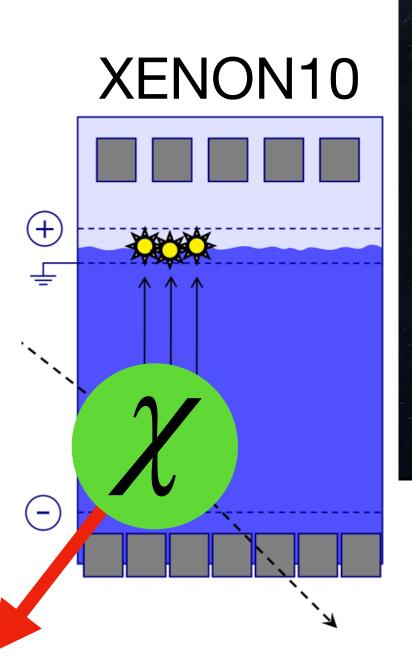
The DM velocity distribution — taken as a truncated Maxwellian distribution, with DM escape velocity $v_{\rm esc} \sim 10^{-3}c$

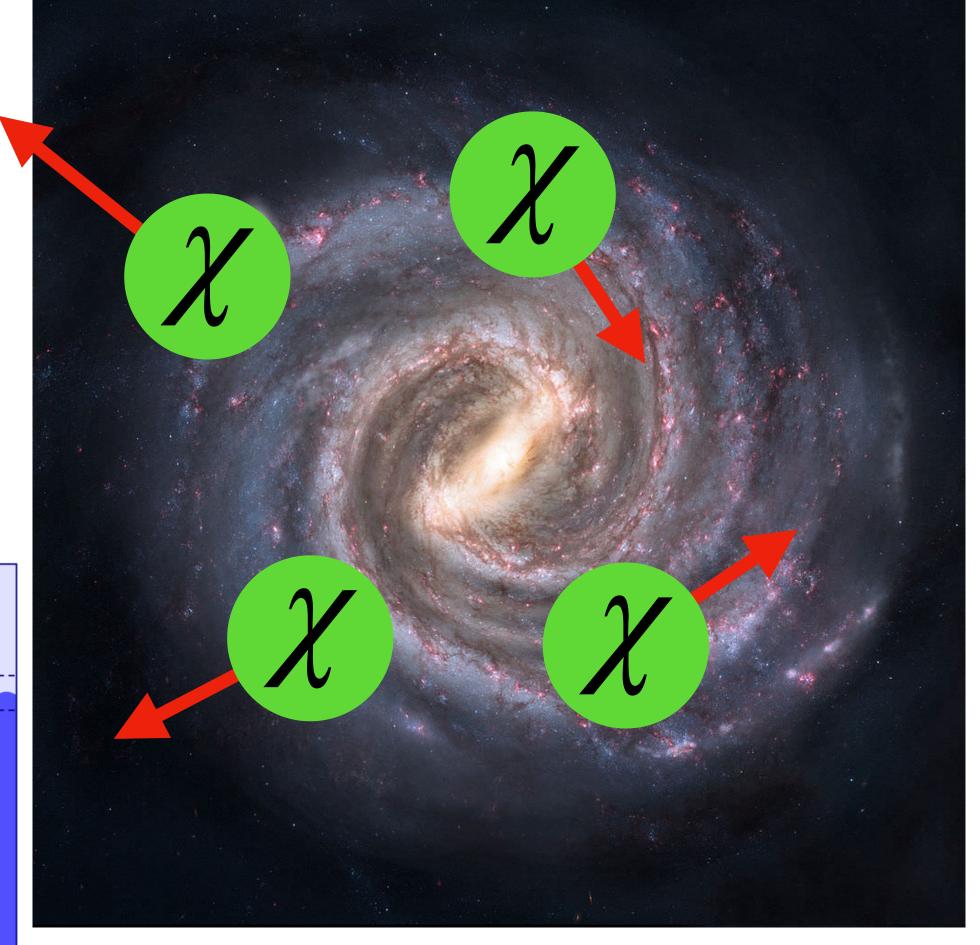


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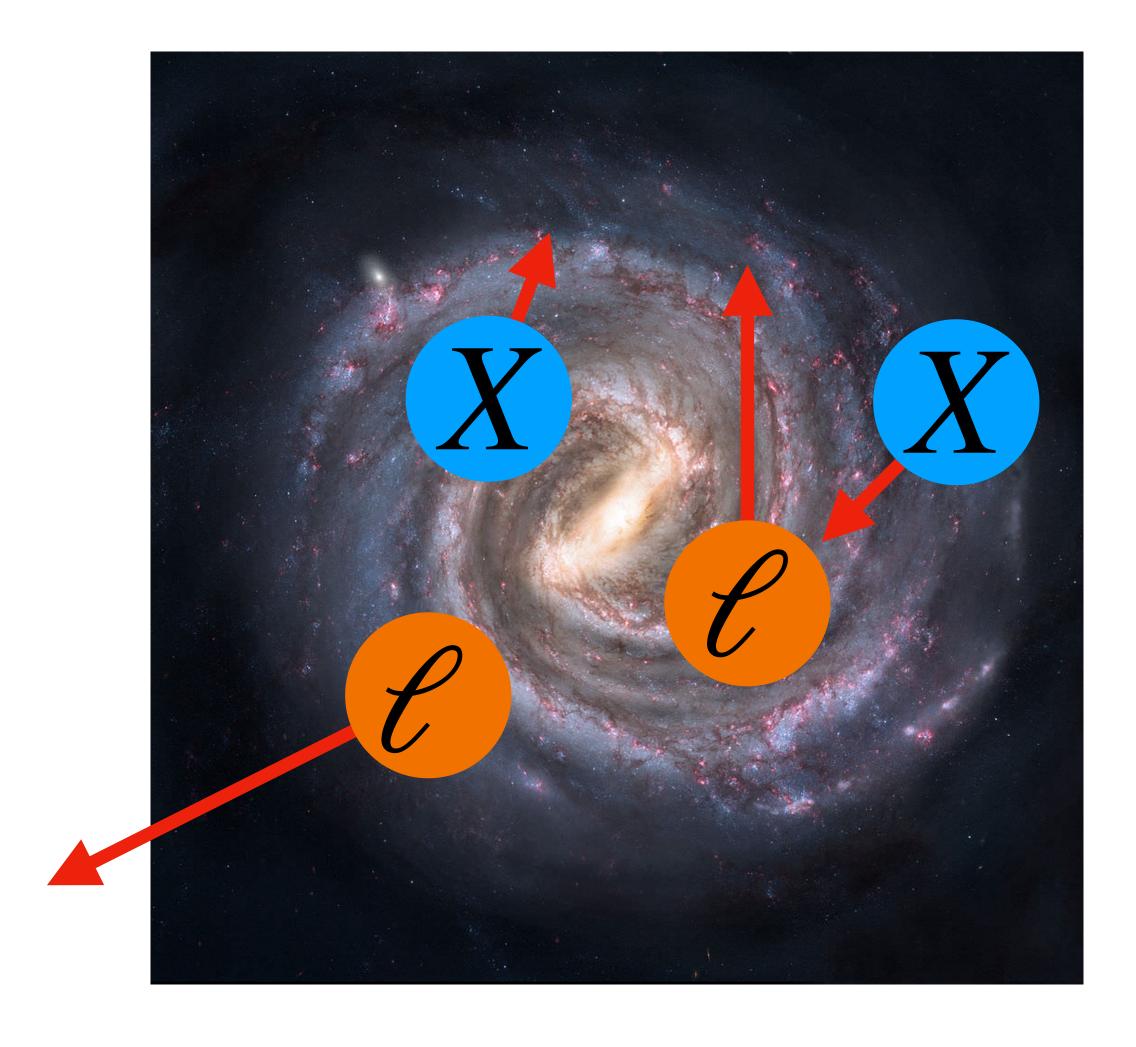
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Direct-detection experiments are limited by the $v_{\rm esc}$, preventing lighter DM to pass the detection threshold. Lighter DM masses are difficult to probe!

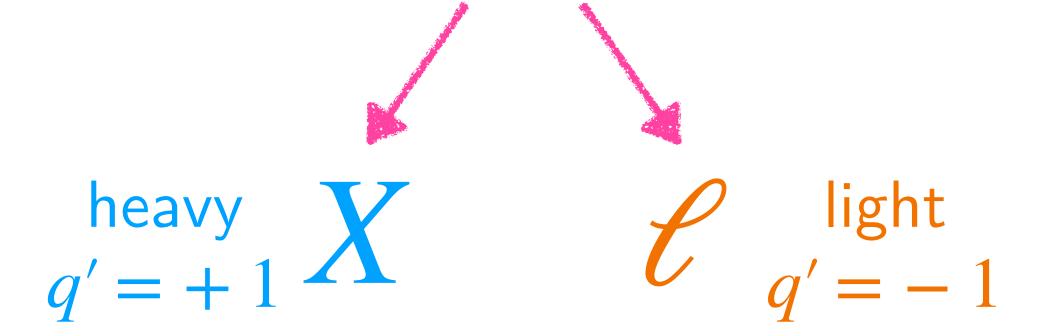


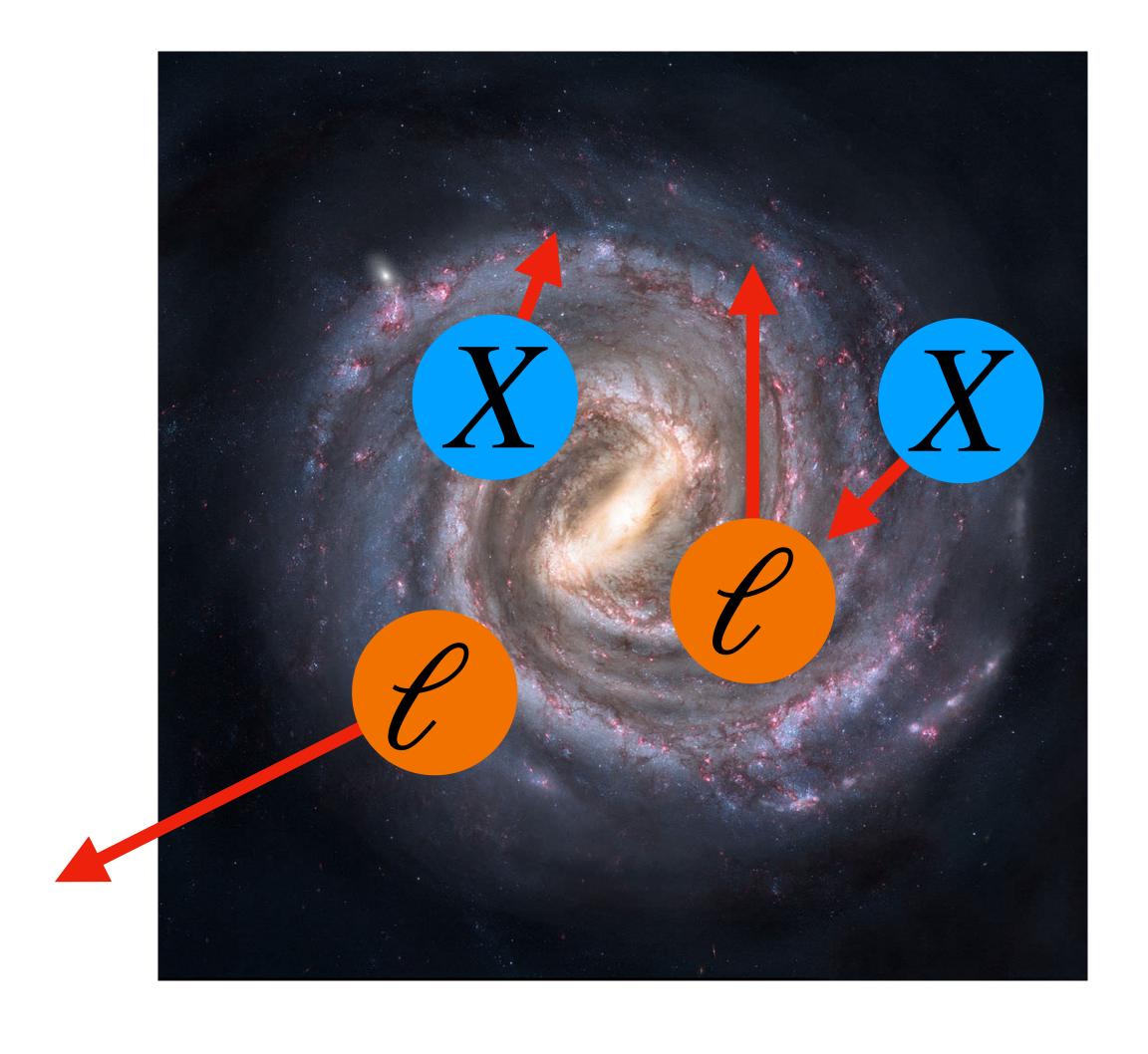


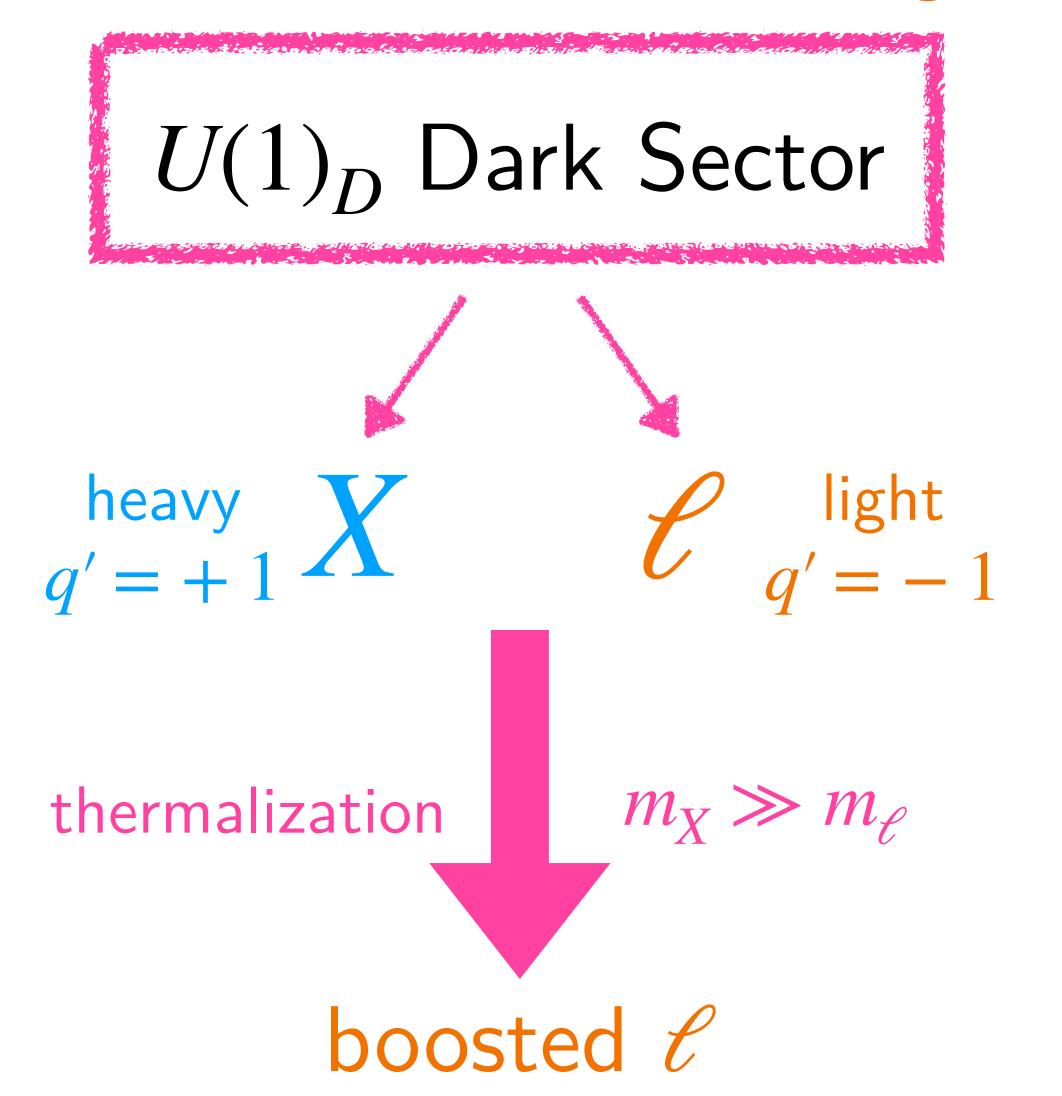
 $U(1)_D$ Dark Sector

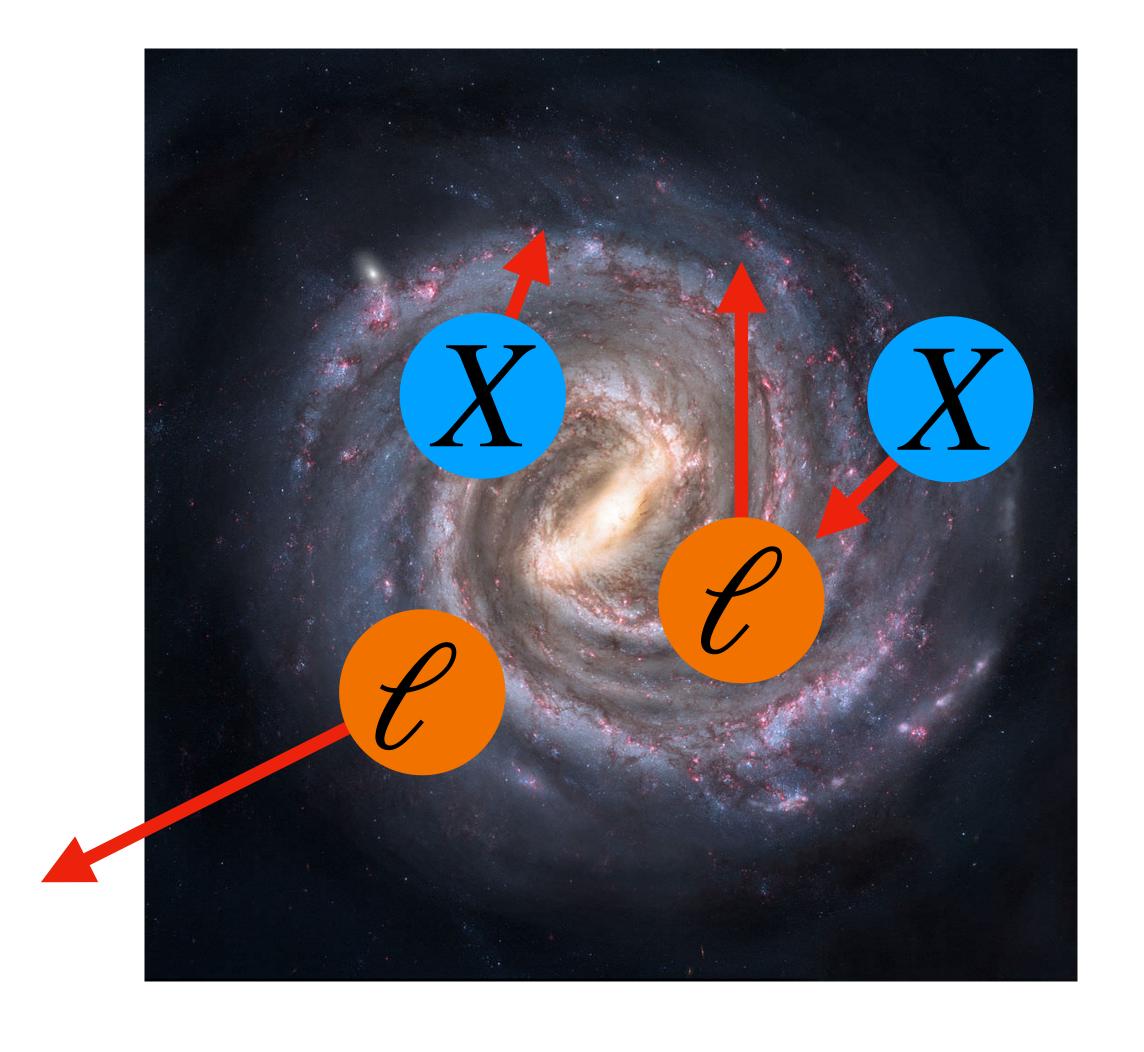


 $U(1)_D$ Dark Sector

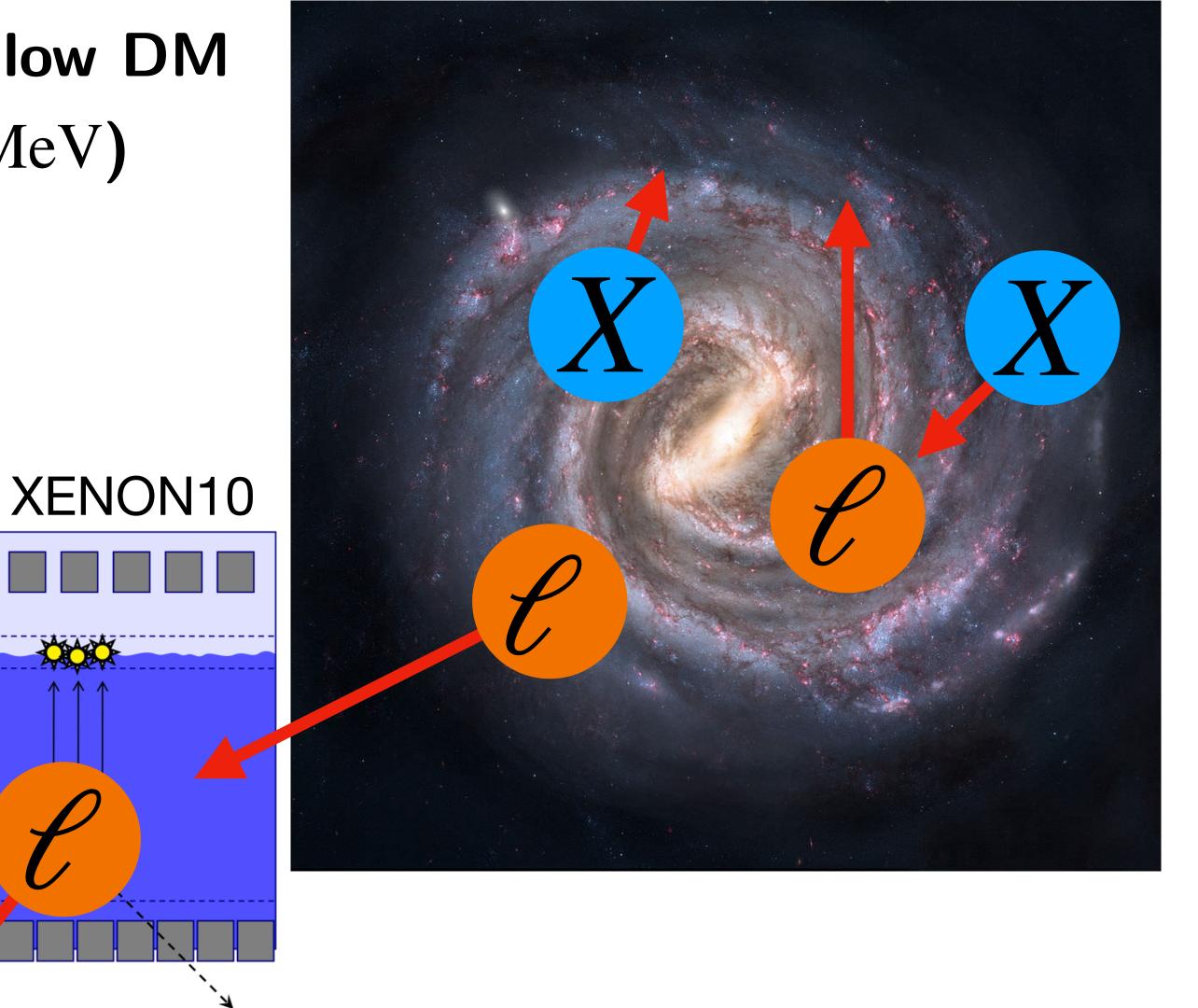






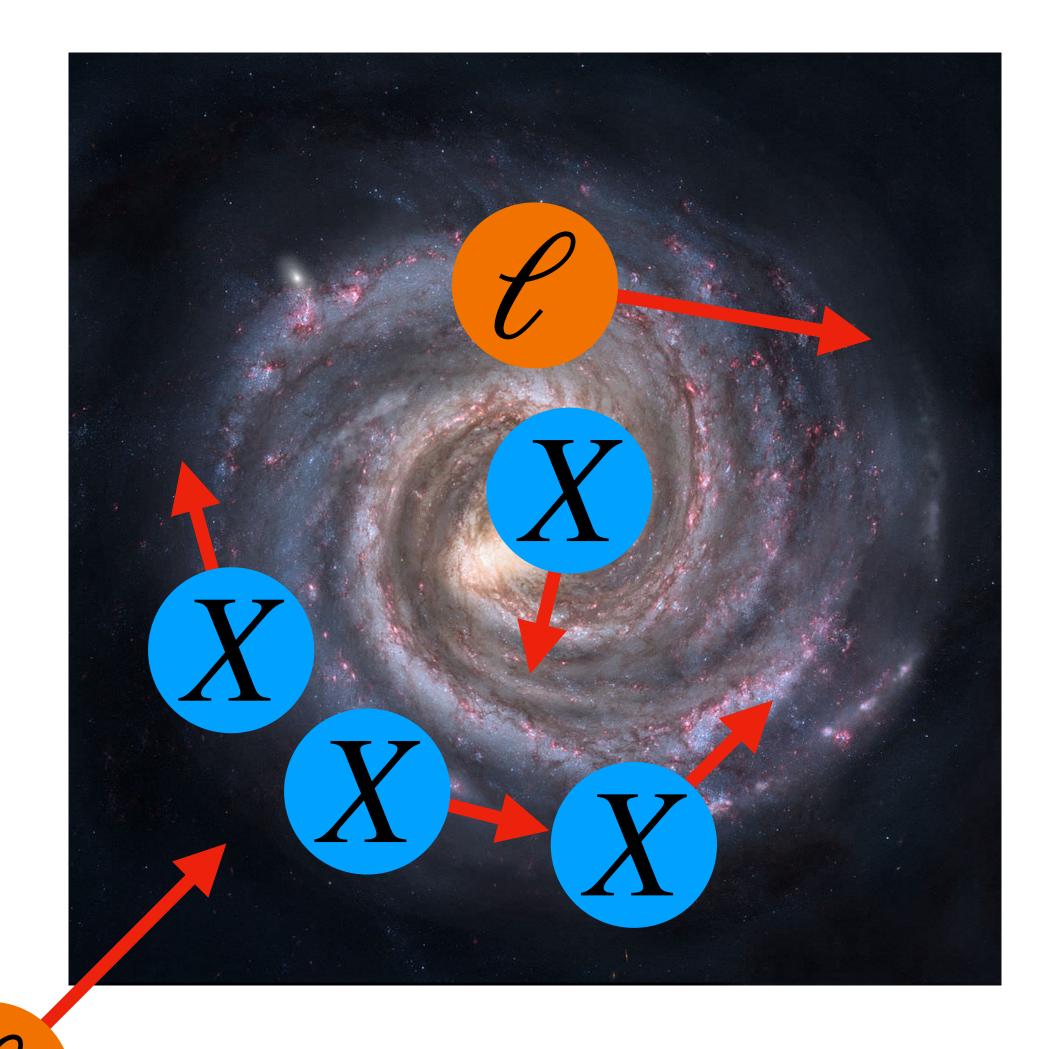


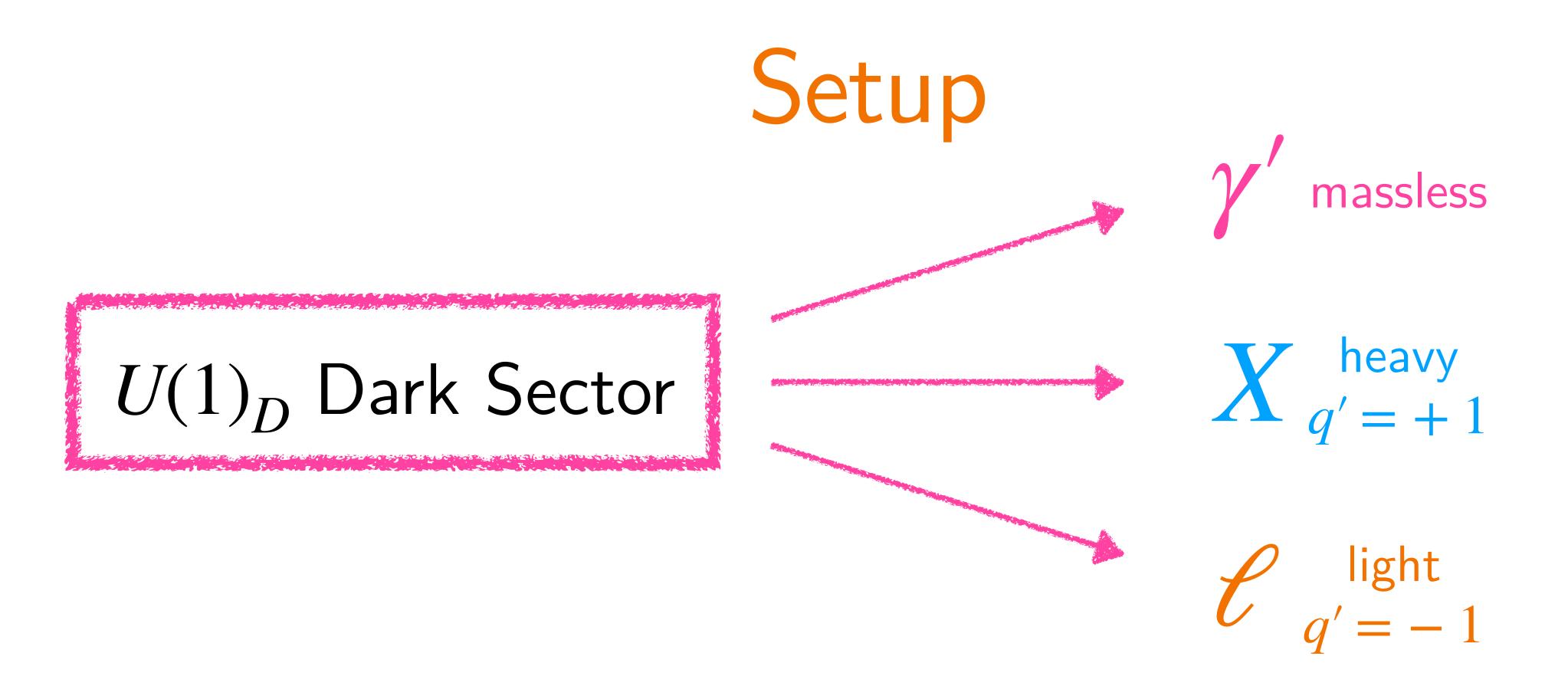
boosted $\mathscr{C} \longrightarrow \text{detectable at low DM}$ masses (sub-MeV)

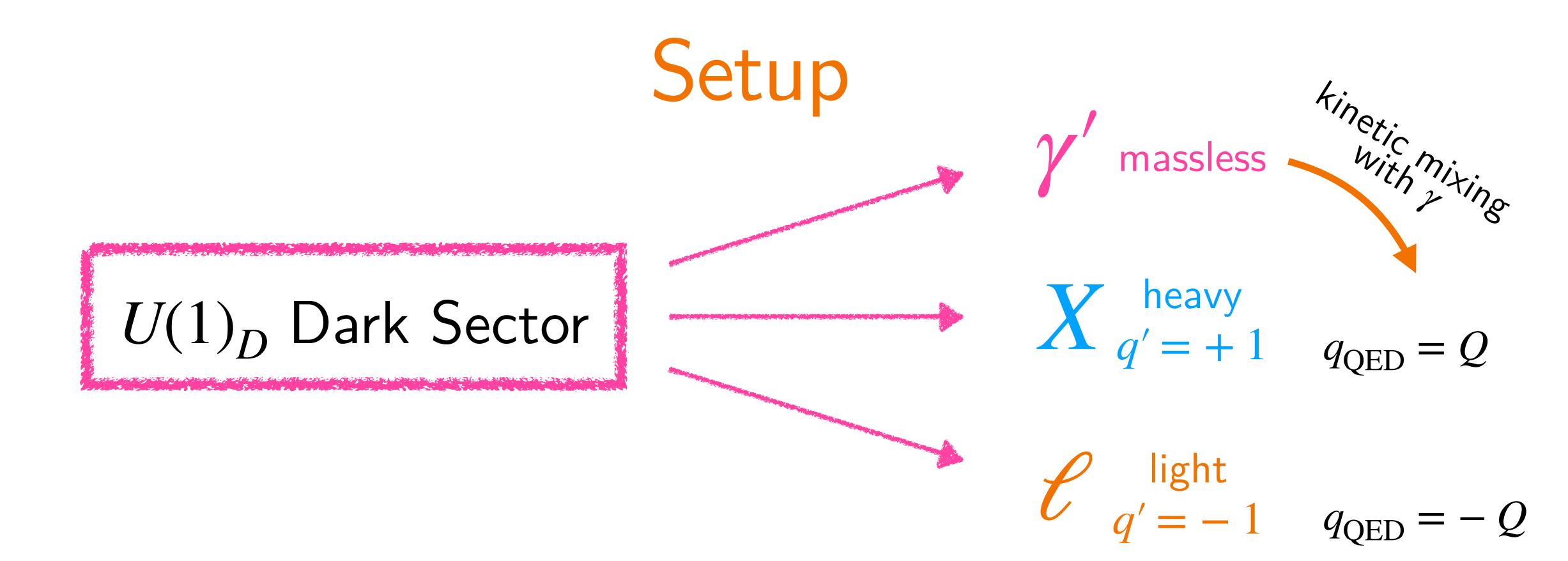


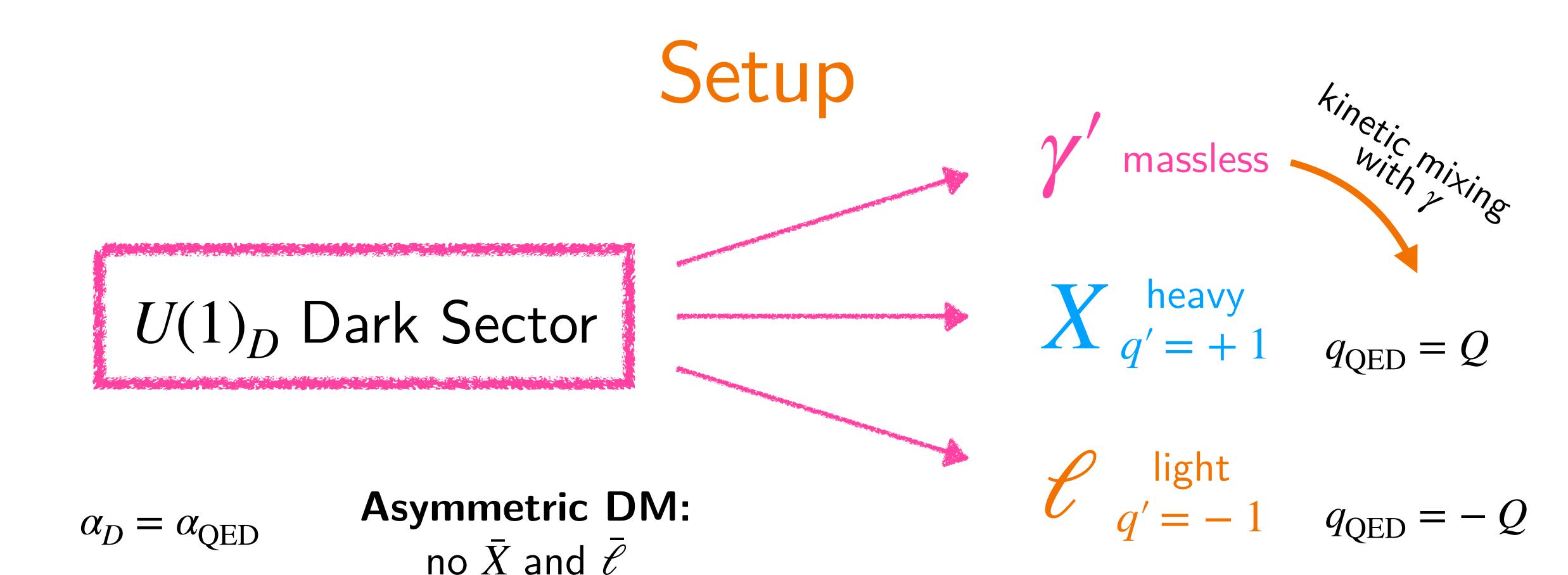
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 $\begin{array}{c} \text{charged} \; \ell \longrightarrow \\ \text{galaxy} \end{array}$

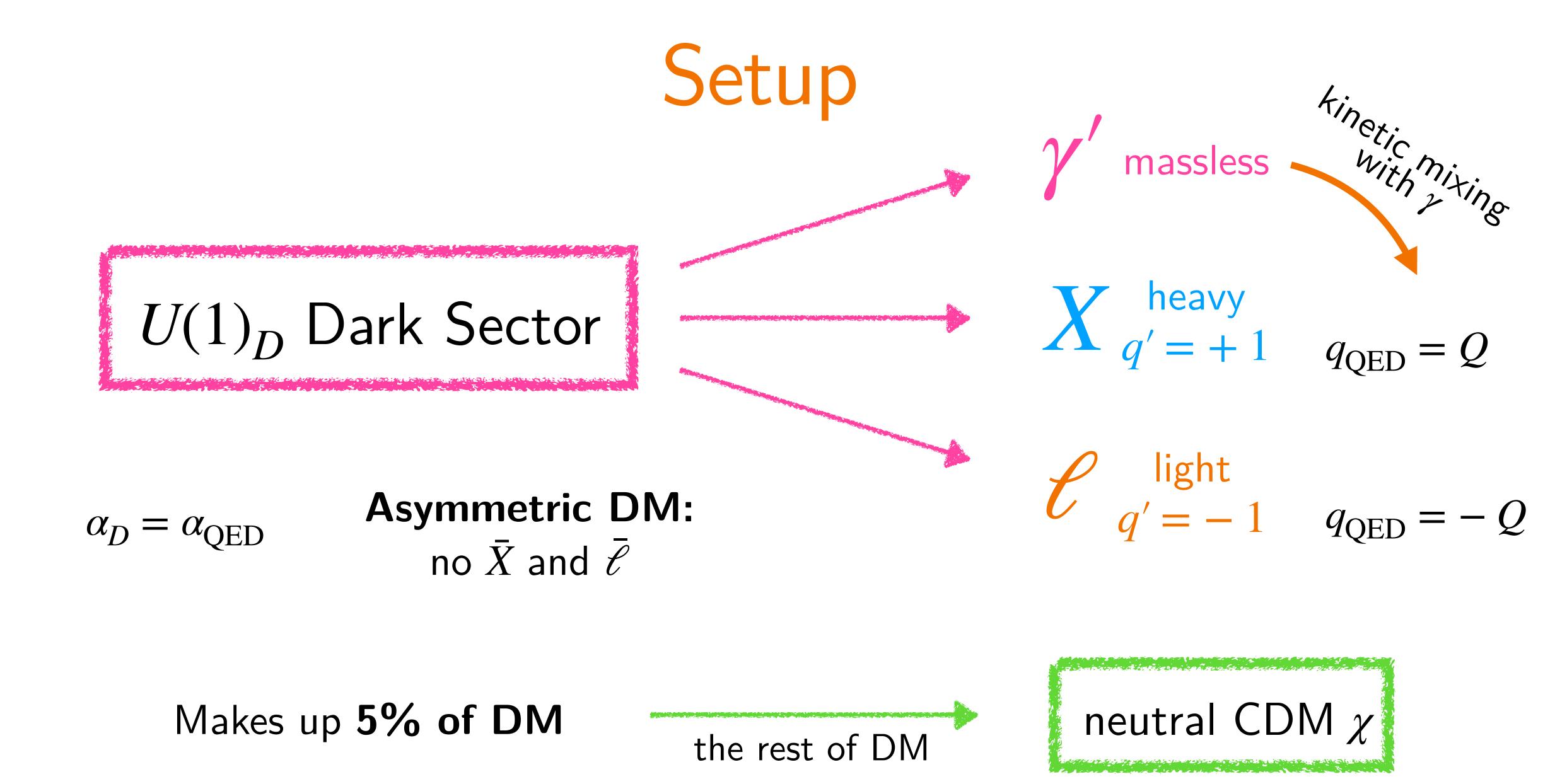








5



Galactic MCP Distribution

We treat the X and $\mathcal C$ plasmas as ideal gases in thermal and hydrostatic equilibria.

CDM potential

Hydrostatic equilibrium:

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(P_X + P_{\ell} \right) = -\rho_{\text{MCP}} \nabla \Phi$$

Ideal gas law:

$$P_i = \rho_i \theta_i$$

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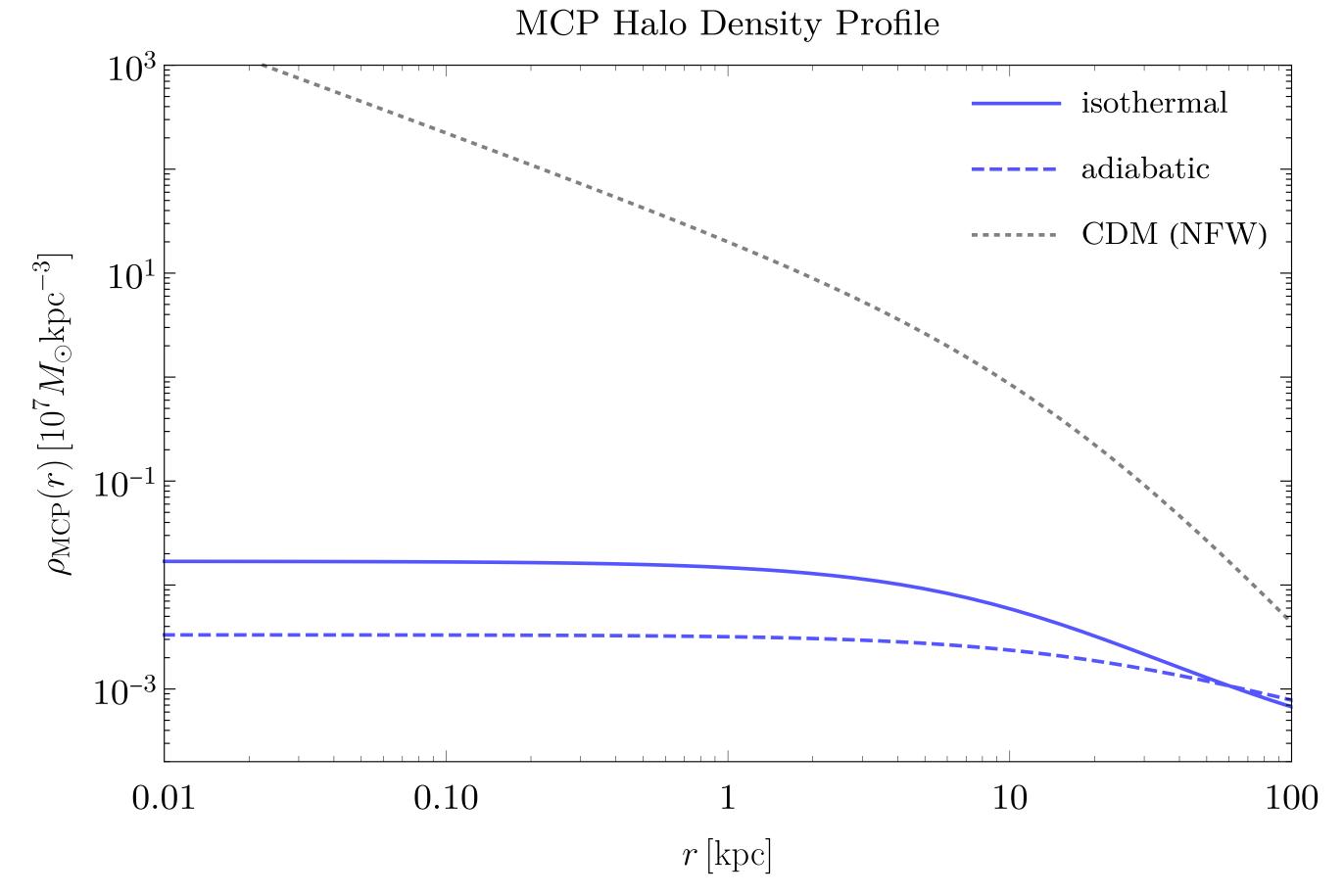
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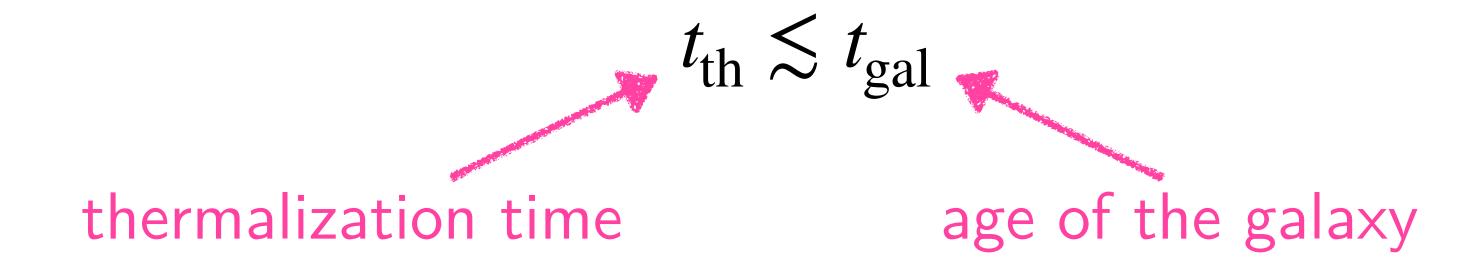
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6

Efficient thermalization:



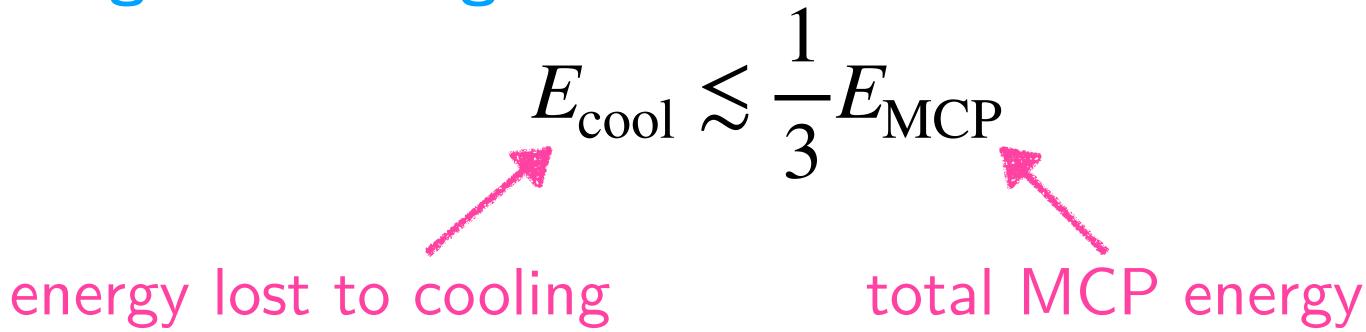
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Neglect cooling effects:



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Direct-detection Prospects

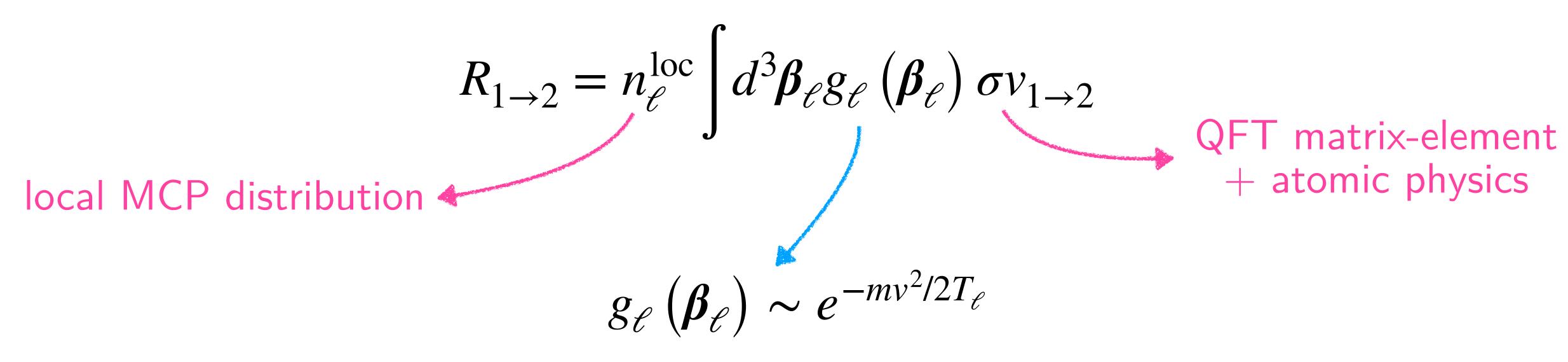
Scattering rate in electron-recoil based experiments (XENON10, SENSEI):

$$R_{1\to 2} = n_\ell^{\rm loc} \int d^3 \beta_\ell g_\ell \left(\beta_\ell\right) \sigma v_{1\to 2}$$
 QFT matrix-element + atomic physics

local MCP distribution

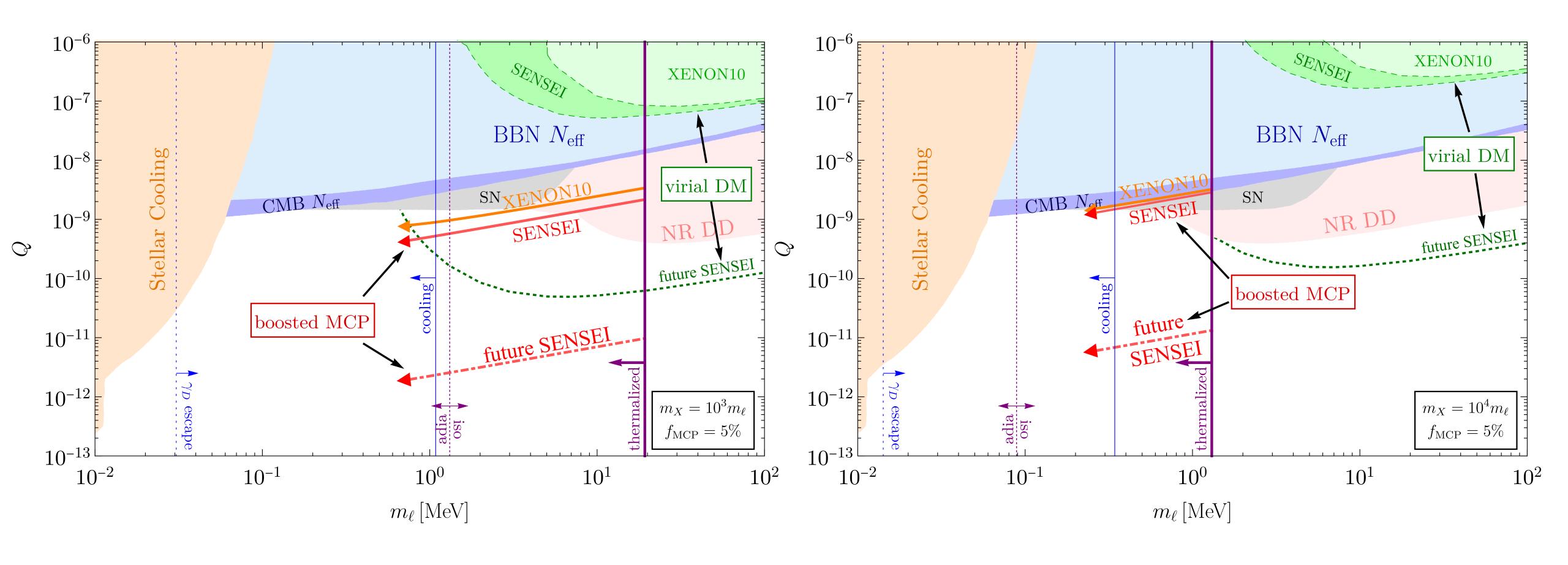
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MB velocity-distribution with no escape velocity cutoff!

Detector Reach and Predictions



Thank you for your attention