

Milky Way White Dwarfs as Sub-GeV to Multi-TeV Dark Matter Detectors

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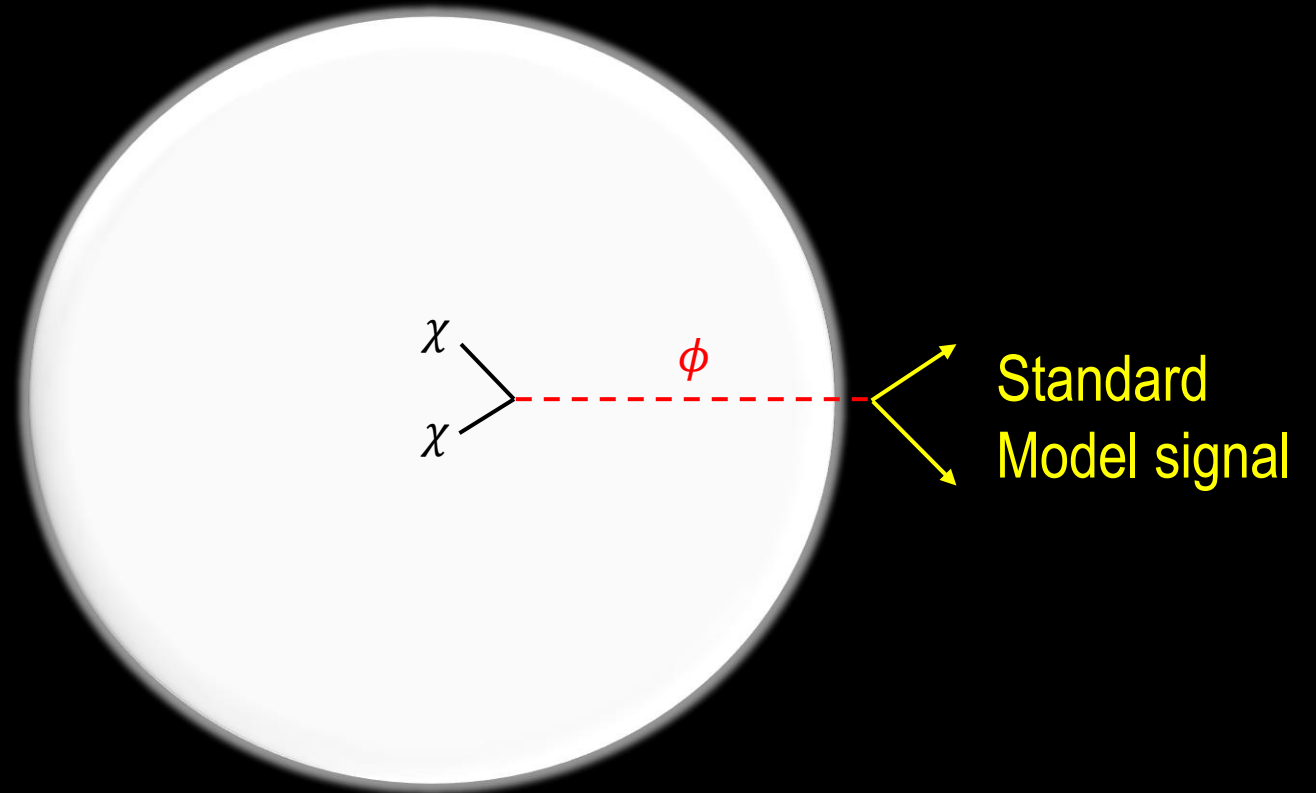
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DM capture by celestial objects

- DM scatters off of particles inside the object and loses energy
- DM accumulates and annihilates into detectable signature



Previous work

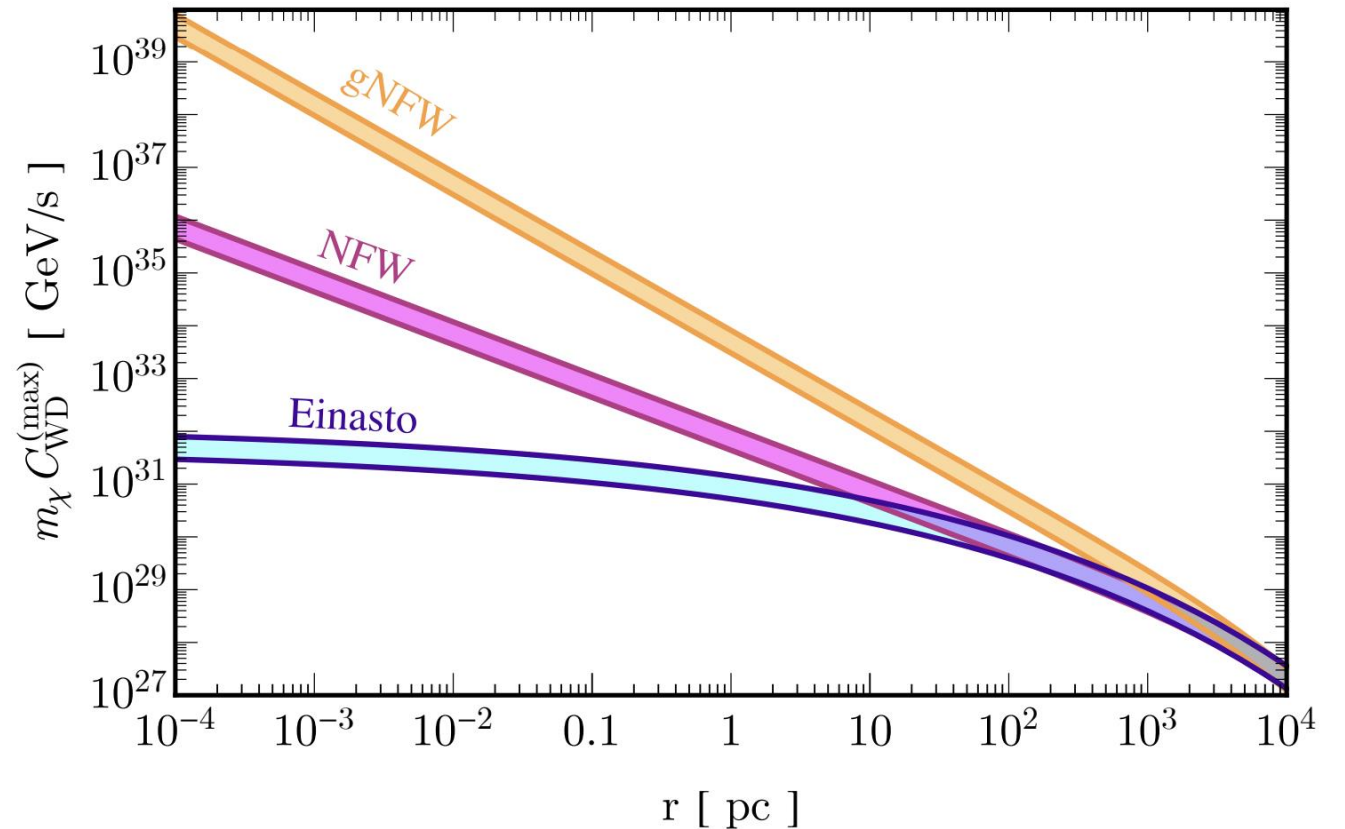
- Neutron stars and white dwarfs (WDs) are good celestial objects for DM searches
 - Both have high density \rightarrow more DM captured \rightarrow greater flux
- WDs are larger and more numerous than neutron stars
- WD heating in globular clusters studied in the past
 - Suspected high DM density, but with large uncertainty

This work

- Use WDs in Galactic center because DM density is high and better understood there
- Set limits on dark matter-nucleon cross section using Galactic center gamma-ray data
- Improve capture rate calculation in WDs

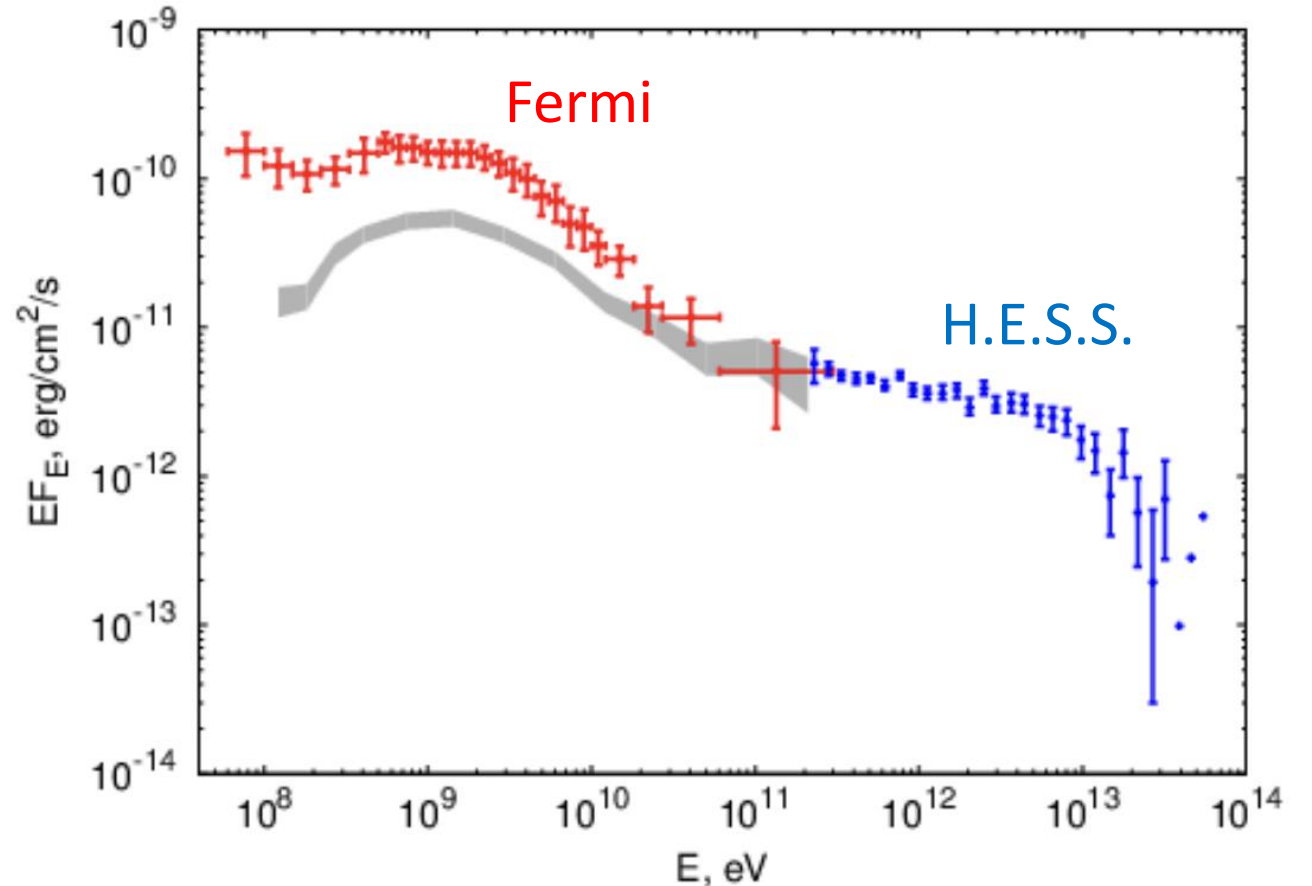
Dark matter density profiles

- Conservative (cored):
Einasto
- Intermediate: Navarro-Frenk-White (NFW)
- Optimistic (cuspy):
generalized NFW (gNFW)



Galactic center gamma-ray data

- Telescopes:
 - Fermi Gamma-Ray Space Telescope (Fermi): sensitive to gamma rays up to order 100 GeV
 - High Energy Stereoscopic System (H.E.S.S.): sensitive to gamma rays of order 10 GeV to 100 TeV
- Both telescopes have good exposure to the Galactic center



D. Malyshev, M. Chernyakova, A. Neronov, R. Walter (1503.05120)

Total gamma-ray flux

$$\underbrace{\left(E^2 \frac{d\Phi}{dE} \right)_{\text{tot}}}_{\text{Total gamma-ray flux from Galactic center}} = \int_{r_{\text{min}}}^{r_{\text{max}}} \underbrace{n_{\text{WD}}(r)}_{\text{WD number density}} \underbrace{\left(E^2 \frac{d\Phi}{dE} \right)_{\text{WD}}}_{\text{Gamma-ray flux from individual WD}} 4\pi r^2 dr$$

Position relative to Galactic center
↓

Individual gamma-ray flux

$$\left(E^2 \frac{d\Phi}{dE} \right)_{\text{WD}} \sim \frac{\Gamma_{\text{ann}}}{D^2} \times \underbrace{E^2 \frac{dN}{dE}}_{\text{Gamma-ray spectrum per DM annihilation}}$$

Annihilation rate

Distance between WD and Earth

$$\Gamma_{\text{ann}} = C(m_\chi, \sigma_{n\chi}, \rho_\chi, \mathcal{F}_{\text{SM}}, \dots) / 2$$

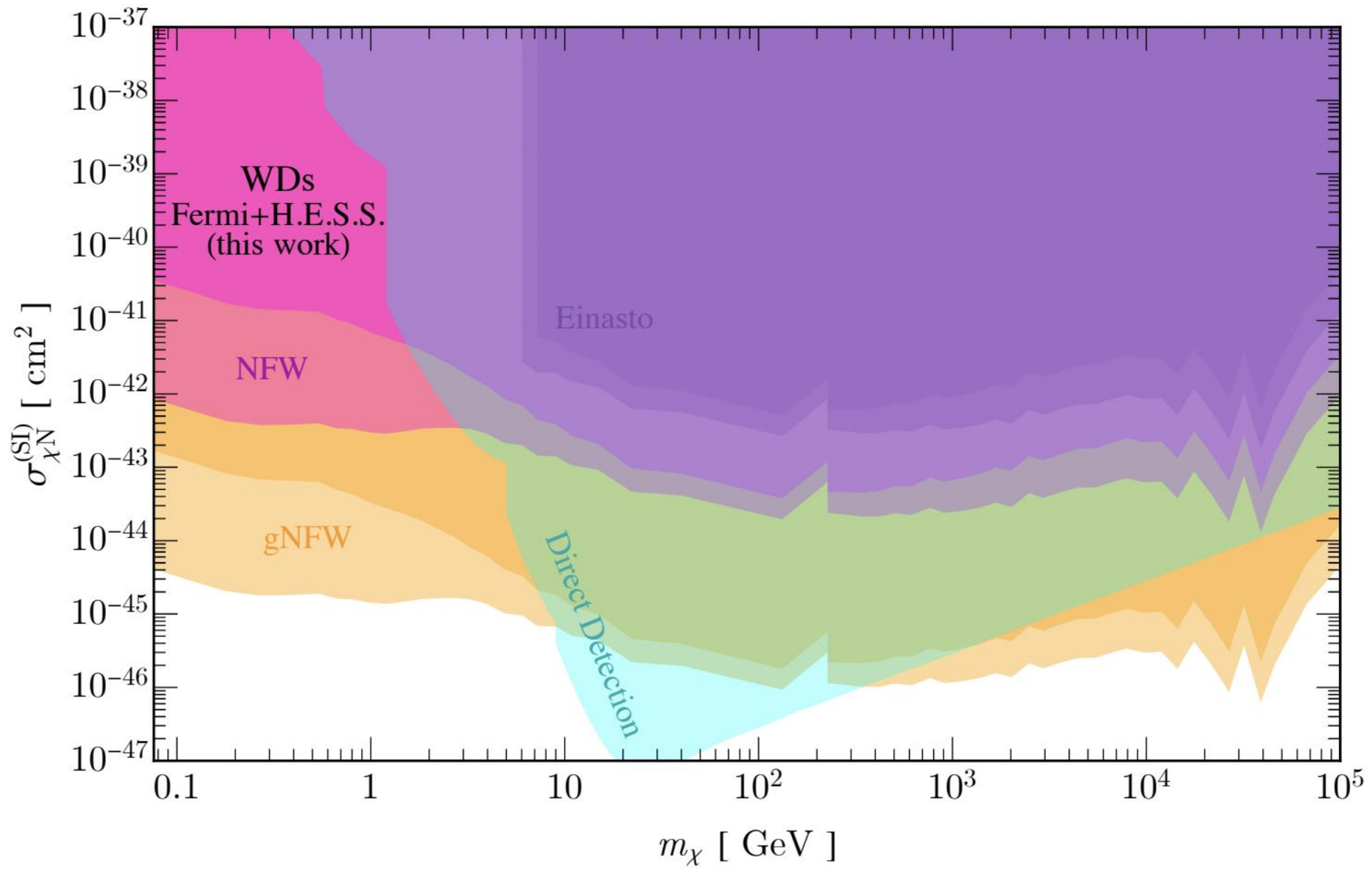
Capture rate

DM density

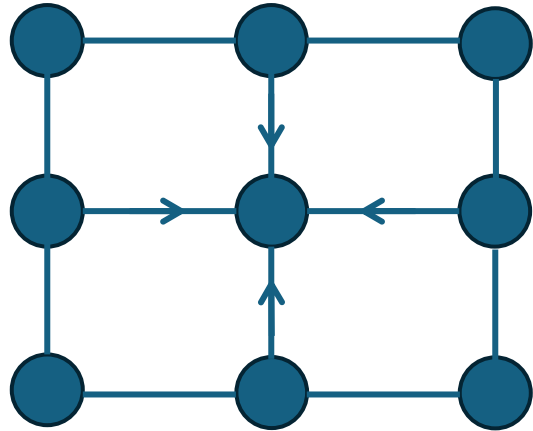
SM velocity distribution

DM mass

DM-nucleon cross section



Improved capture framework for WDs



The WD ions feel an approximate harmonic oscillator potential with frequency ω_p

Previous treatment: $\langle v_N^2 \rangle \sim \frac{T_{WD}}{m_N}$

Our treatment: $\langle v_N^2 \rangle \sim \frac{\omega_p}{m_N}$

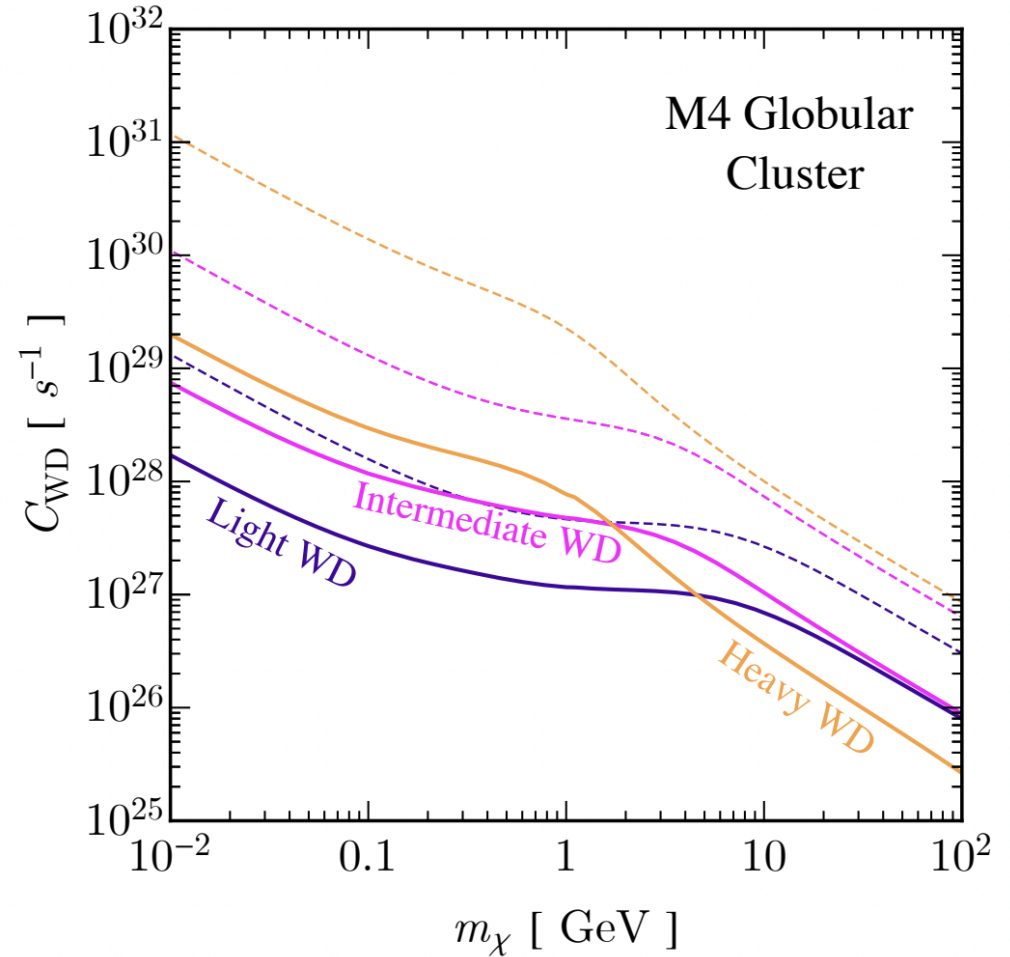
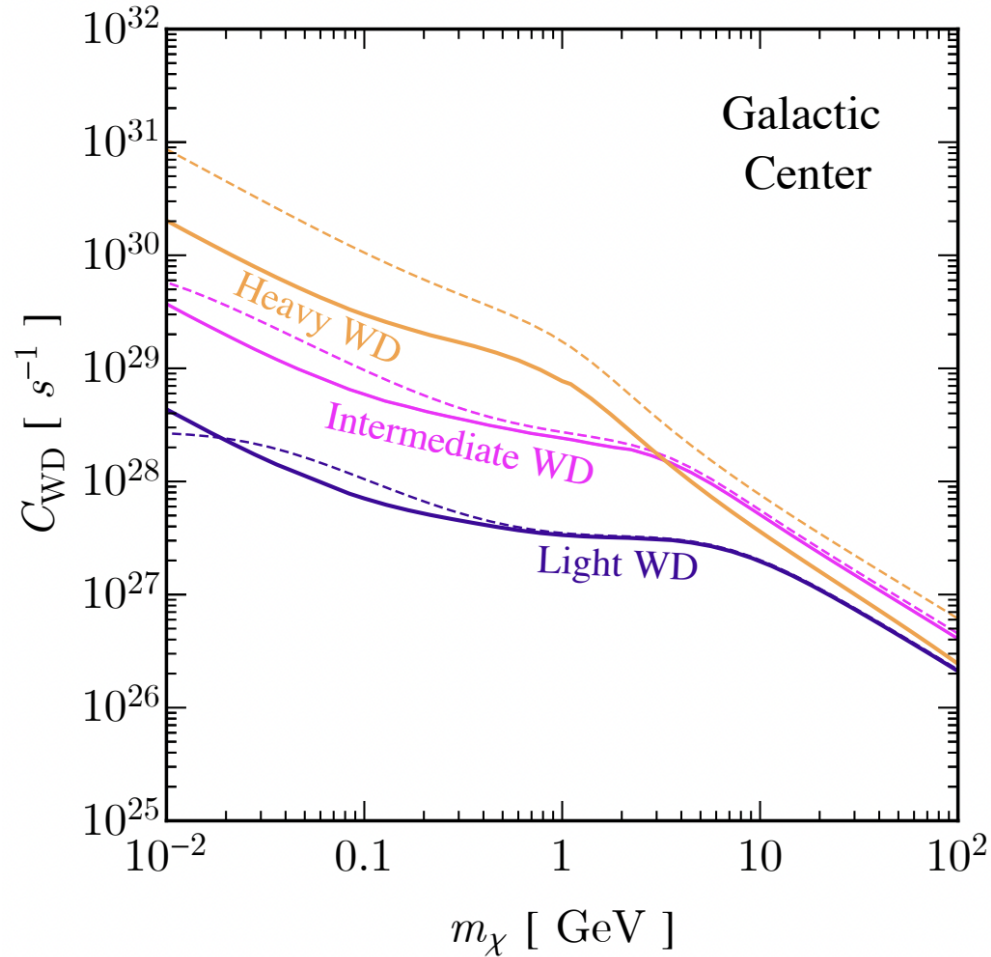
Ion mean squared velocity

WD temperature

Ion mass

In volume relevant for capture,
 $\omega_p \gg T_{WD}$

Improved capture framework for WDs



Summary

- White dwarfs are good celestial objects for DM searches because of their density and size, so they can capture a lot of DM
- We constrain the DM-nucleon cross section using gamma-ray data from the Galactic center
- Constraints from Galactic center WDs are stronger than existing limits by several orders of magnitude in the sub-GeV mass range
- We develop a new WD capture framework with an improved calculation of the ion velocity distribution