

DM Bound State Formation in the Sun

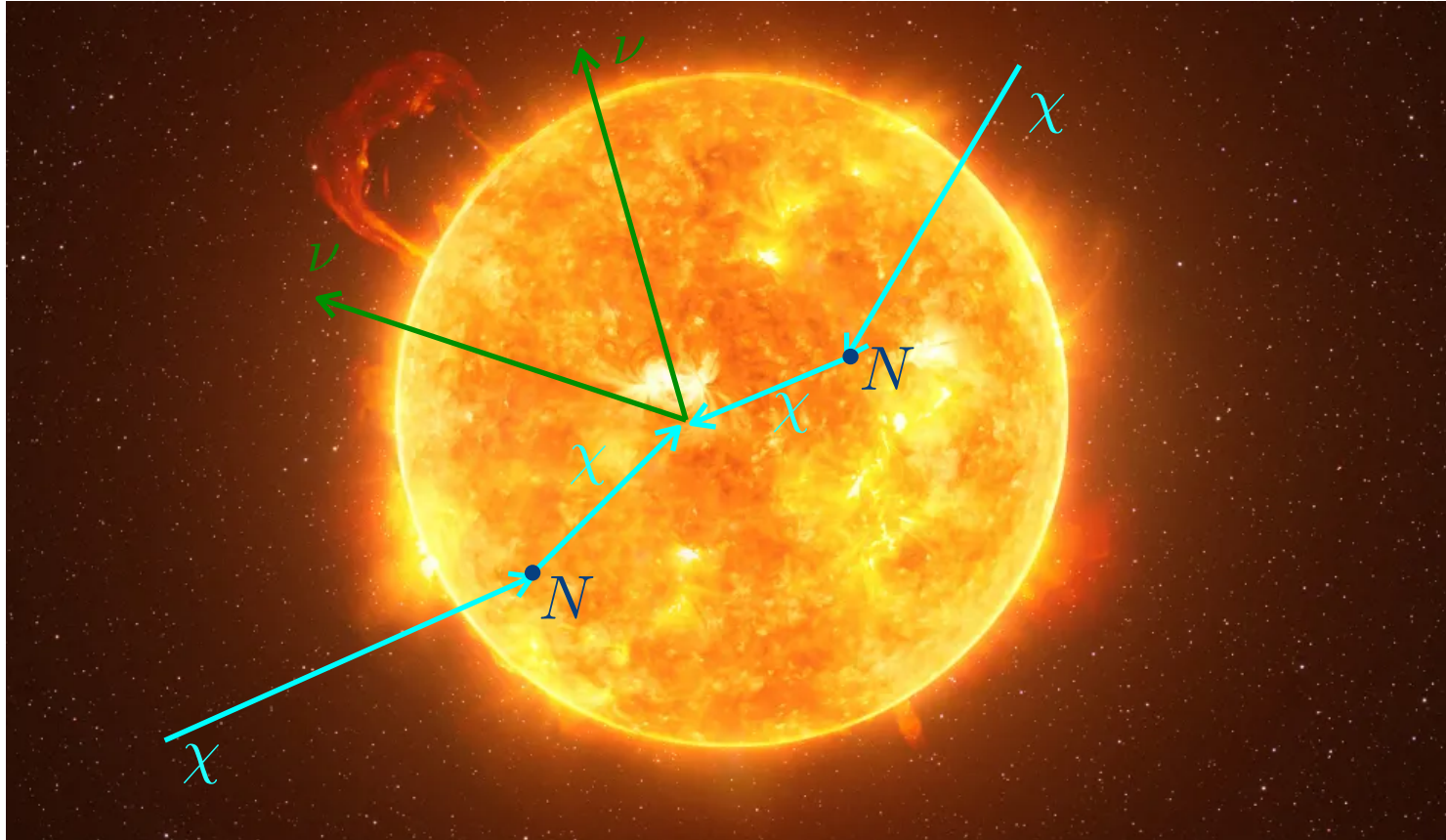
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Work in collaboration with X. Chu, R. Garani and C. Garcia-Cely, arXiv:2402.18535

DSU-Corfu | 2/09/2024

DM capture in the Sun

capture of DM by the Sun through DM-nucleon scatterings, followed by DM annihilation \Rightarrow flux of primary or secondary neutrinos: observable on earth

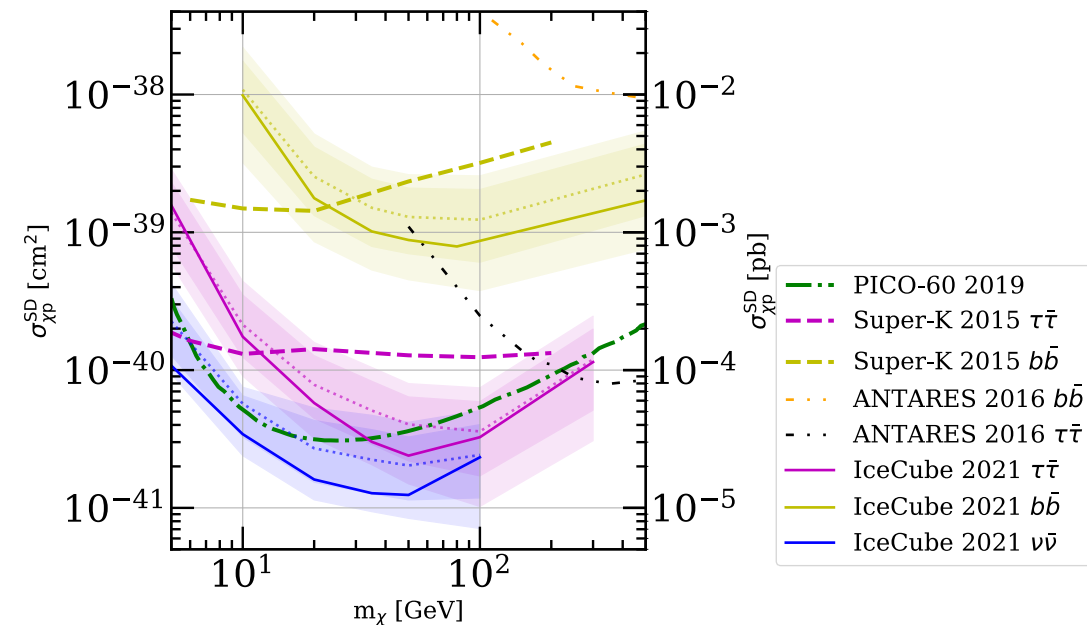
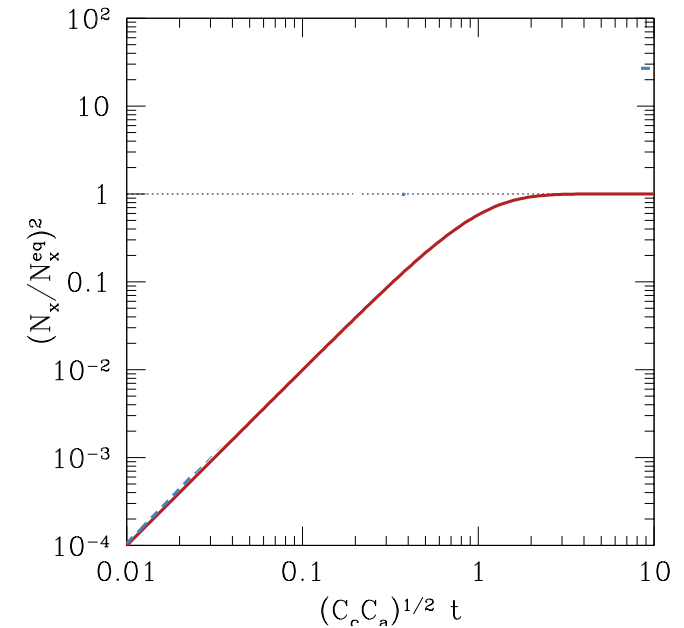


DM capture in the Sun: equilibrium between capture and annihilation

⇒ $\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star - AN_\chi^2$

⇒ annihilation equilibrates the capture $N_\chi = \sqrt{C_\star/A}$
 neutrino flux $f_\nu \propto C_\star$

⇒ upper bound on DM-nucleon elastic cross section from DM capture in the Sun
 (spin-dependent)



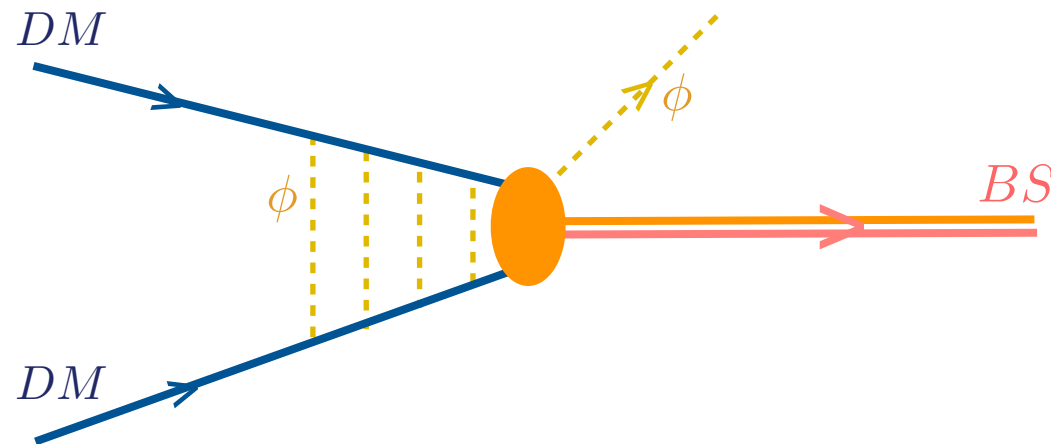
applies to the symmetric DM case because requires annihilation
 limited accumulation of DM due to the annihilation

A possibility to probe capture of asymmetric DM in the Sun with large DM accumulation:
Dark matter bound state formation in the Sun

2 DM particles undergoing an attractive force can form a bound state

↪ for instance from a Yukawa interaction with a light scalar ϕ

↪ BSF proceeds from the emission of this light scalar



↪ allow to emit an observable flux even for the asymmetric DM case!

↪ without destroying the DM particles!

↪ allowing more accumulation of DM particles in the Sun

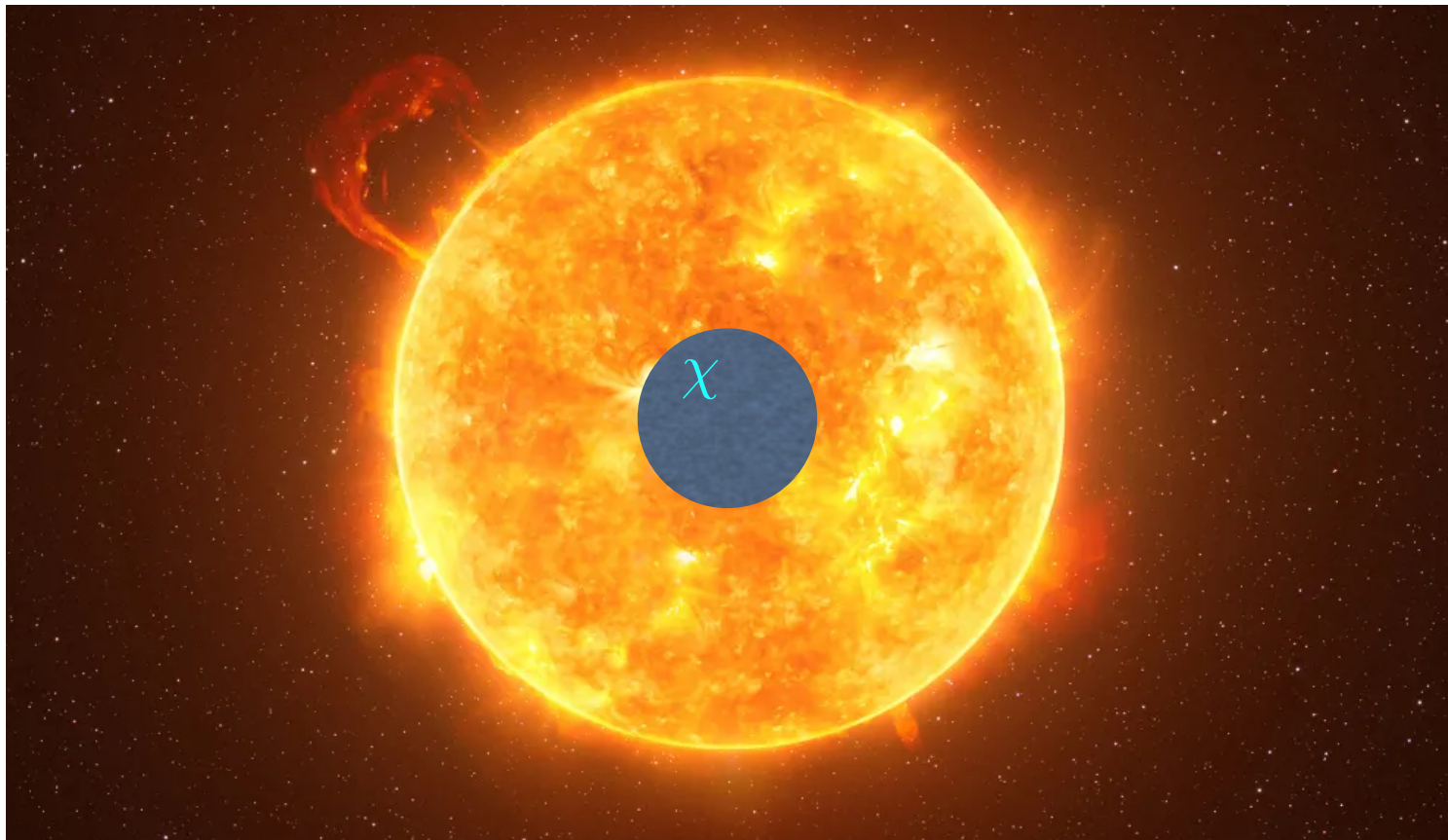
↪ leading to enhancement of the emitted flux

Capture and thermalization of DM within a DM core

DM capture on nucleons: linear grow of N_χ

$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star$$

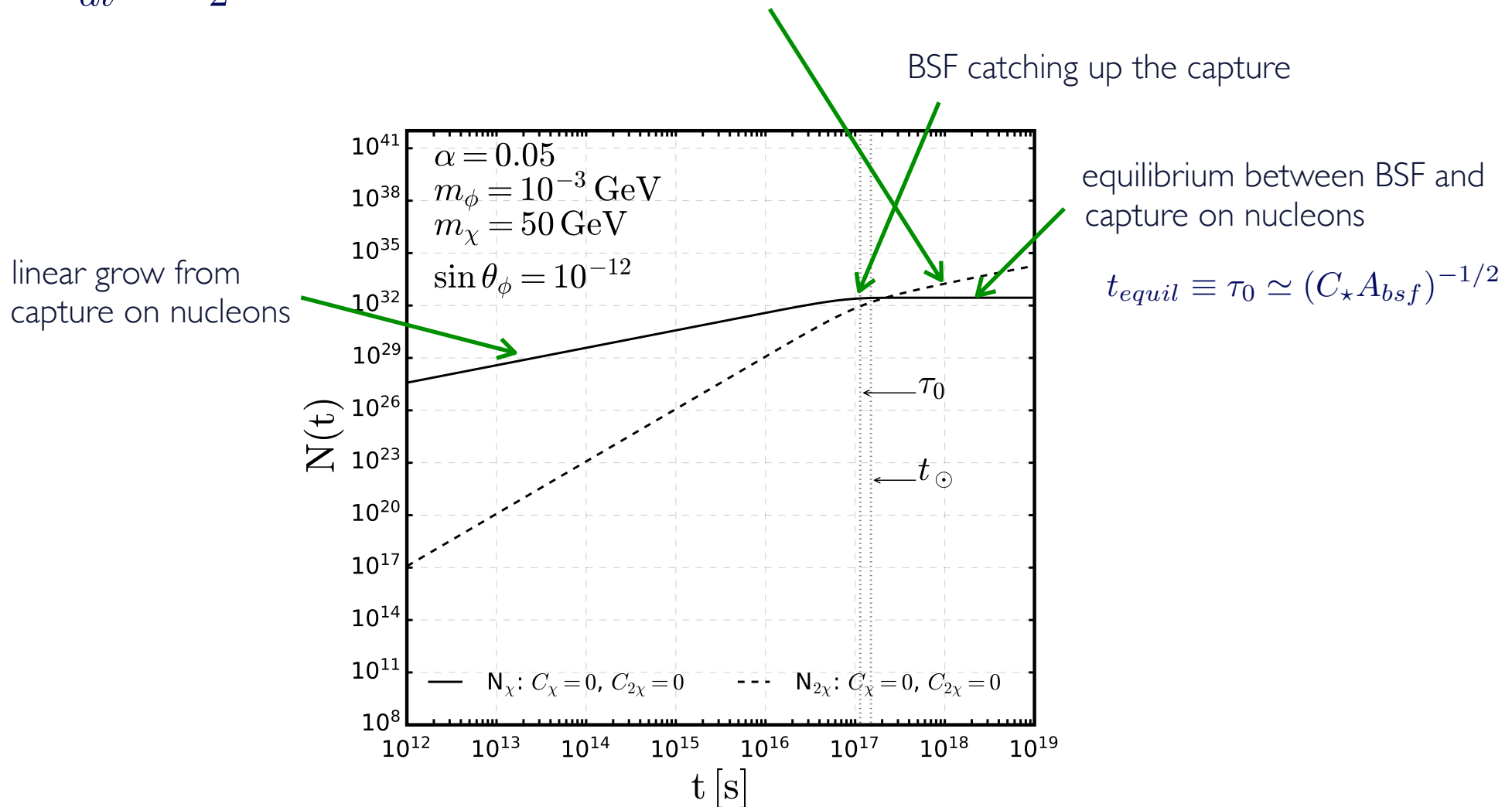
captured DM particles interact with nucleons and thermalize with them forming a thermalized core in the center of the Sun: $E_\chi^{cin} \sim \frac{3}{2}T_{sun}$



BSF catches up the capture on nucleons

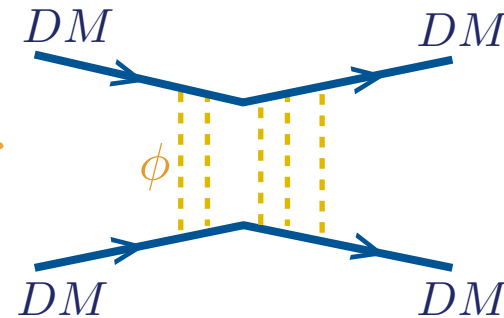
$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star - A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 \Rightarrow \text{equilibrium between BSF and capture on nucleons}$$

$$\frac{dN_{2\chi}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 \Rightarrow \text{BS number do not stop to grow}$$



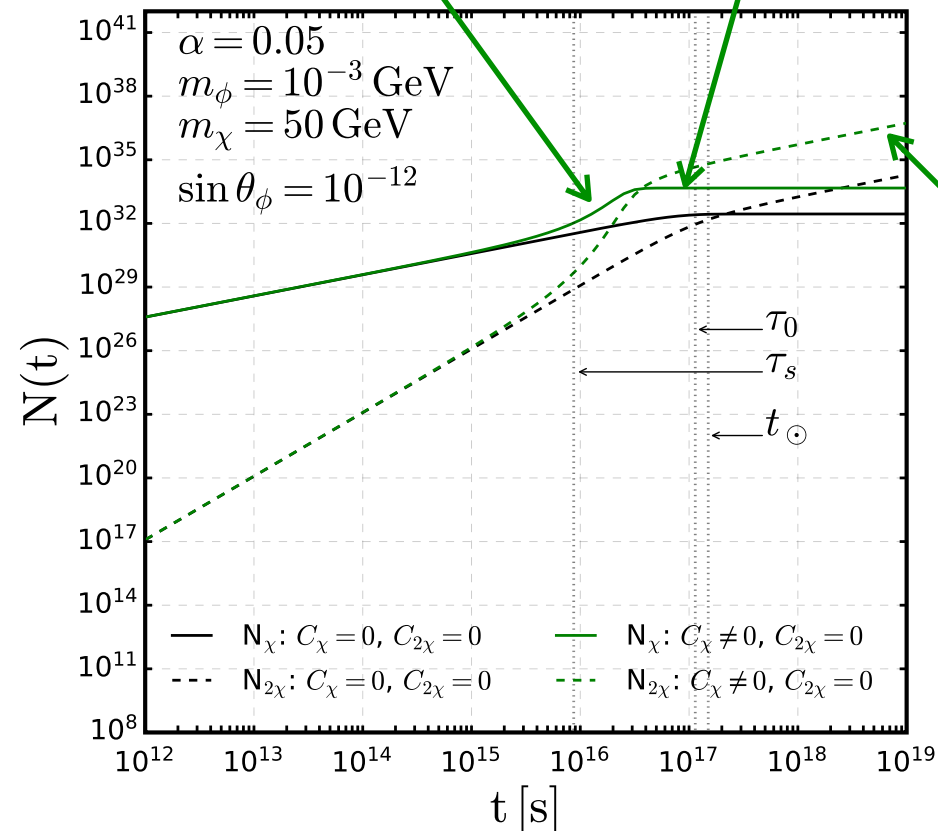
DM capture from DM self-interactions: capture on DM

$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star - A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 + \underbrace{C_\chi N_\chi}_{\text{capture on DM}}$$



exponential increase of N_χ

quick equilibrium with BSF



BS number do not stop to grow

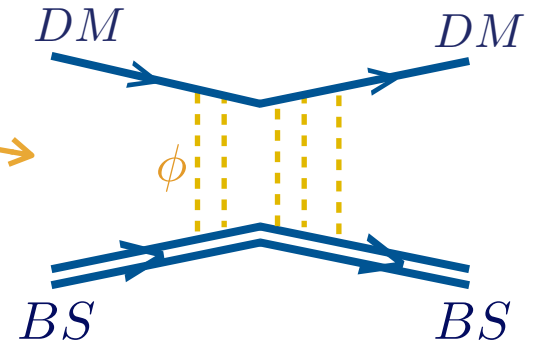
$$\frac{dN_{2\chi}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} A_{bsf} N_\chi^2$$

DM capture from DM self-interactions: capture on BS

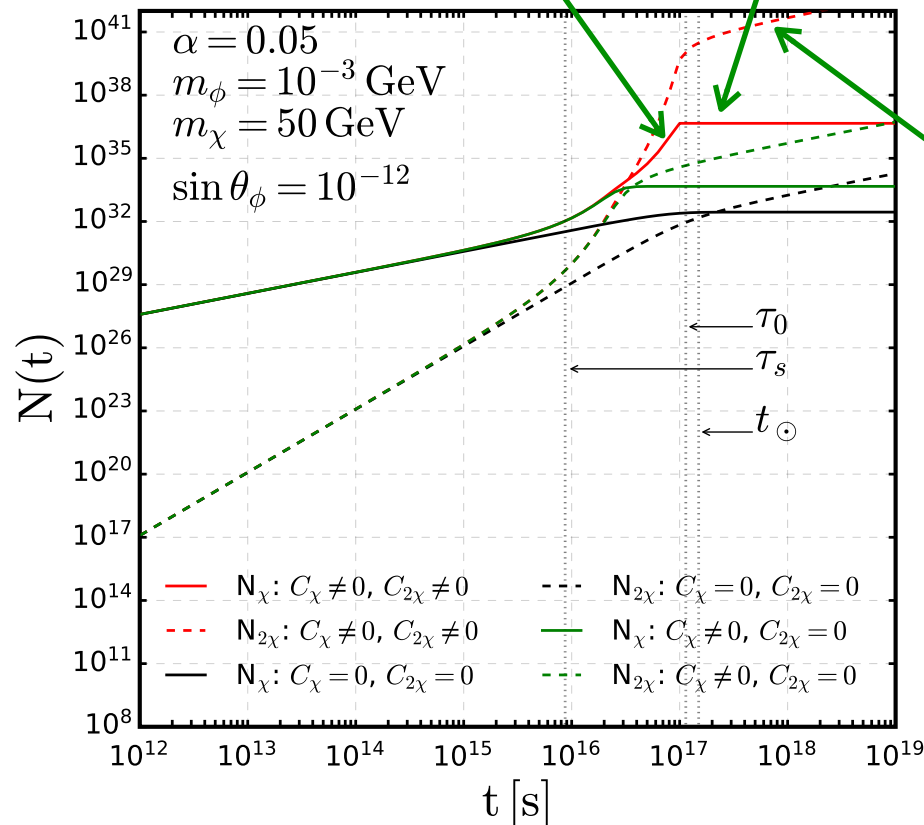
$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star - A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 + C_\chi N_\chi + \underline{C_{2\chi} N_{2\chi}}$$

$$\frac{dN_{2\chi}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} A_{bsf} N_\chi^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 N_\chi}{d^2 t} = (-2A_{bsf} N_\chi + C_\chi) \frac{dN_\chi}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} C_{2\chi} A_{bsf} N_\chi^2$$



enhanced exponential increase of N_χ saturation of the geometric rate



BS number does not stop to grow

$$\frac{dN_{2\chi}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} A_{bsf} N_\chi^2$$

Thermal radius for DM and for BS and geometric rates

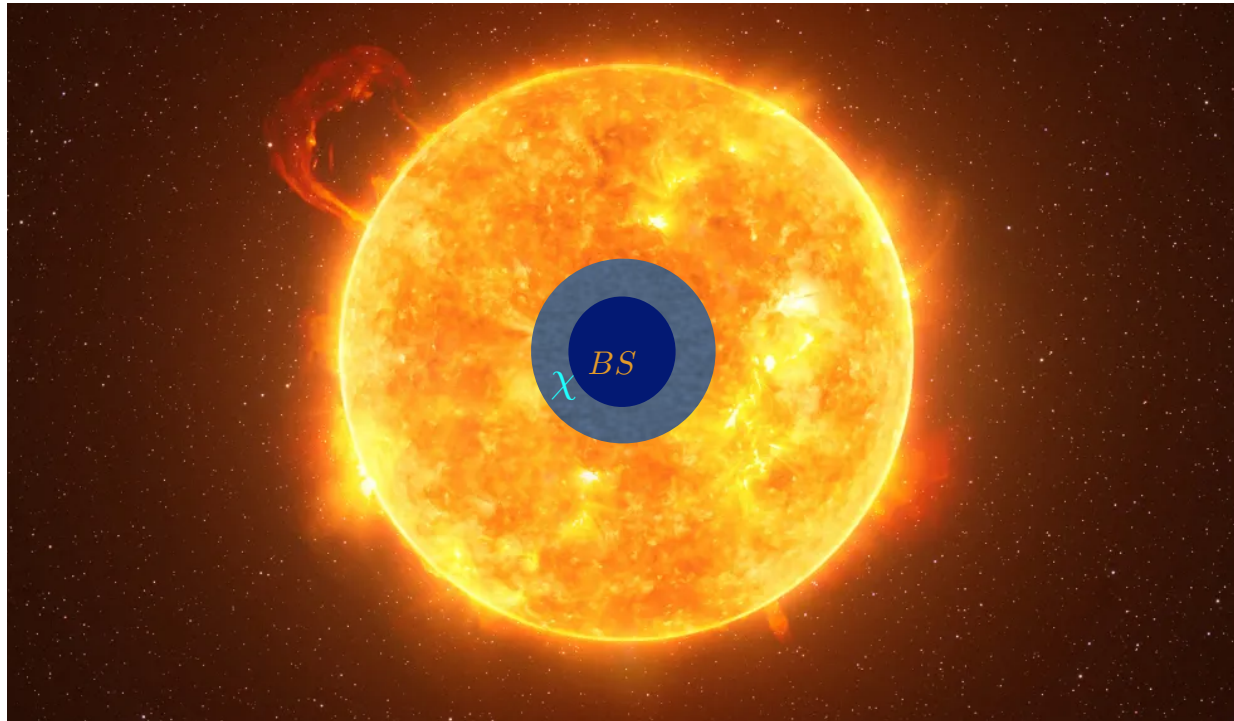
once captured/formed the DM/BS particles thermalize with nucleons

Press, Spergel 85'

↪ orbits within thermal spheres whose radius are

Garani, Palomares-Ruiz 17'

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi G r_{th}^2 \rho_{sun} n m_{\chi} \sim \frac{3}{2} T_{sun} \Rightarrow r_{th} = \left(\frac{9 T_{\odot}}{4\pi G \rho_{\odot} n m_{\chi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.03 R_{\odot} \left(\frac{T_{\odot}}{2.2 \text{ keV}} \frac{150 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}}{\rho_{\odot}} \frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{n m_{\chi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \begin{array}{l} n = 1 \leftarrow \chi \\ n = 2 \leftarrow BS \end{array}$$



capture geometric rate on nucleons: $C_{\star}^g = \frac{\rho_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \pi R_{\odot}^2 \bar{v} \simeq 6 \times 10^{28} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}}{0.3 \text{ GeV/cm}^3} \cdot \frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\chi}} \right)$ never saturates

capture geometric rate on DM: $C_{\chi}^g = 5 \times 10^{25} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\chi}} \right)^2$ never saturates

capture geometric rate on BS: $C_{2\chi}^g \approx 2.6 \times 10^{25} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\chi}} \right)^2$ can saturate

Flux of scalar mediators once the geometric rate is saturated

$$\frac{dN_\chi}{dt} = C_\star - A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 + C_{2\chi} N_{2\chi} = C_\star + C_{2\chi}^g - A_{bsf} N_\chi^2 \simeq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{\chi,\text{eq}} \simeq \left(\frac{C_\star + C_{2\chi}^g}{A_{bsf}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{number of } \phi \text{ emitted per second: } \Gamma(t) = \frac{dN_{2\chi}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} A_{bsf} N_{\chi,\text{eq}}^2 \simeq \frac{C_\star + C_{2\chi}^g}{2}$$

Capture on nucleon, BSF, capture on DM and capture on BS rates

capture on nucleon rate:

$$C_{\star} \approx \sum_i \int_0^{R_{\odot}} 4\pi r^2 n_i(r) dr \int_0^{\infty} du_{\chi} \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \right) \times u_{\chi} \omega^2(r) f_{\odot}(u_{\chi}) \int_{E_R^{min}}^{E_R^{max}} \frac{d\sigma_i}{dE_R} dE_R$$

here we assume for definiteness that DM-nucleon scattering proceeds through mixing of ϕ with the SM scalar

BSF rate: binding energy: $E_{\text{bind}} \simeq \frac{m_{\chi}\alpha^2}{4} - \alpha m_{\phi}$: must be larger than m_{ϕ}

$$\sigma_{\text{BSF}v} \simeq \frac{256\pi^2\alpha^5}{5e^4 m_{\chi}^2 v_{\text{rel}}}, \quad A_{\text{bsf}} = \frac{\int n_{\chi}^2 \sigma_{\text{BSF}v} dV}{\left(\int n_{\chi} dV\right)^2} \quad n_{\chi}(r, t) = N_{\chi}(t) \frac{e^{-m_{\chi}\phi(r)/T}}{\int_0^{R_{\odot}} e^{-m_{\chi}\phi(r)/T} 4\pi r^2 dr}$$

Wise, Zhang 14'

Yukawa potential between 2 identical particle is attractive $V(r) = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_{\phi}r}$

capture on DM rate:

Gould 92',...

$$C_{\chi} = \int_0^{r_{th}^{\chi}} dr 4\pi r^2 n_{\chi}(r) \int_0^{\infty} du_{\chi} \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \right) u_{\chi} f_{\odot}(u_{\chi}) \omega^2 \int_{\cos\theta_{\min}}^{\cos\theta_{\max}} \frac{d\sigma_{\chi-\chi}}{d\cos\theta} d\cos\theta$$

integrating only on kinematical cases which allow capture in one scattering
calculated in semi-classical approximation with partial wave expansion...

Chu, Garani, Garcia-Cely, TH 24'

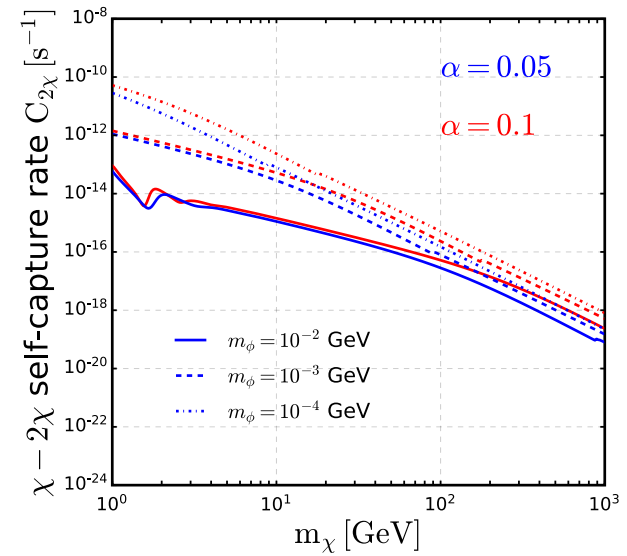
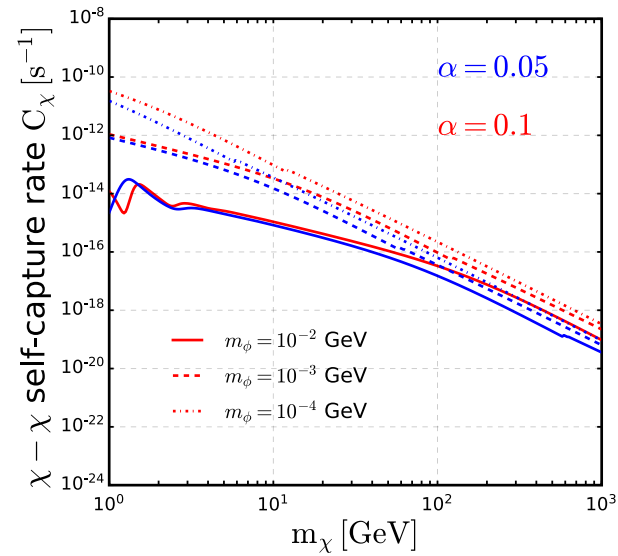
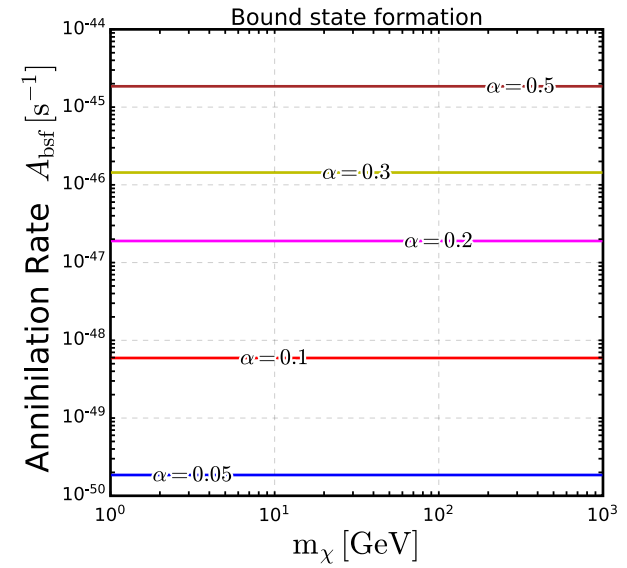
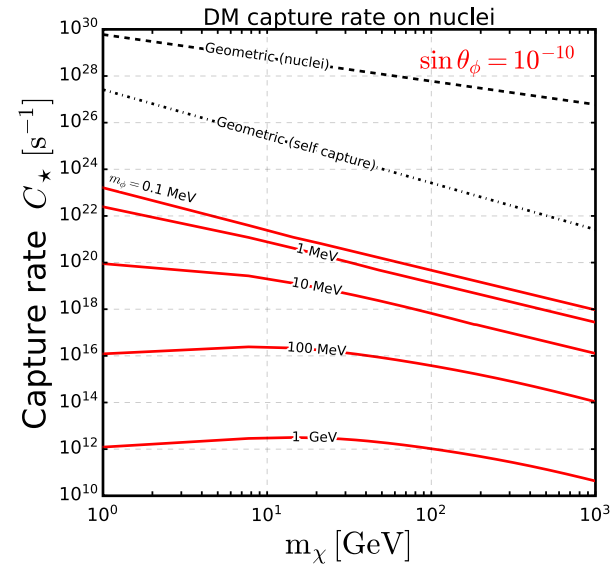
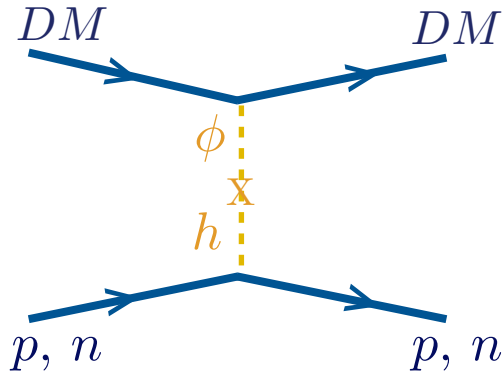
capture on BS rate:

$$C_{2\chi} = \int_0^{r_{th}^{2\chi}} dr 4\pi r^2 n_{2\chi}(r) \int_0^{\infty} du_{\chi} \left(\frac{\rho_{\chi}}{m_{\chi}} \right) u_{\chi} f_{\odot}(u_{\chi}) \omega^2 \int_{\cos\theta_{\min}}^{\cos\theta_{\max}} \frac{d\sigma_{2\chi-\chi}}{d\cos\theta} F_{\chi}^2 \left(\frac{E_r}{Q_{\chi}} \right) d\cos\theta$$

↑
form factor

Chu, Garani, Garcia-Cely, TH 24'

Capture on nucleon, BSF, capture on DM and capture on BS rates

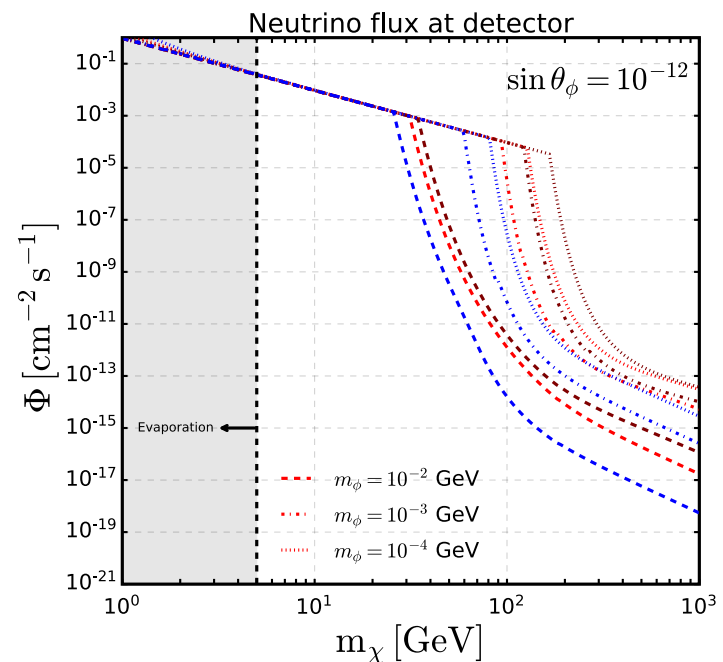
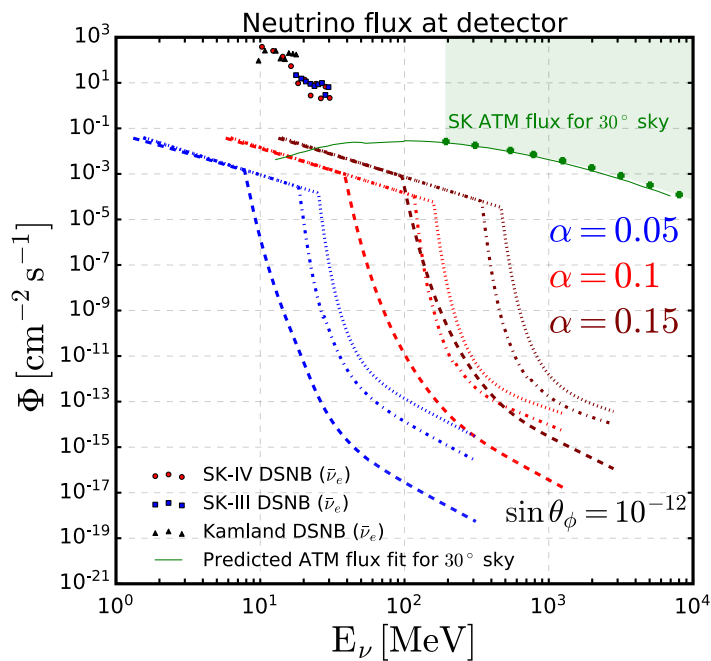


Flux of neutrinos reaching the earth

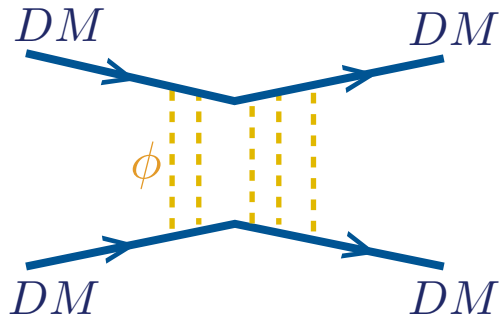
very few parameters entering in all rates, binding energy and many other constraints

$$\rightarrow m_\chi, m_\phi, \alpha = \frac{y_\phi^2}{4\pi}, \sin\theta_\phi$$

here we assume ϕ , once emitted, decays into 2 neutrinos escaping the Sun

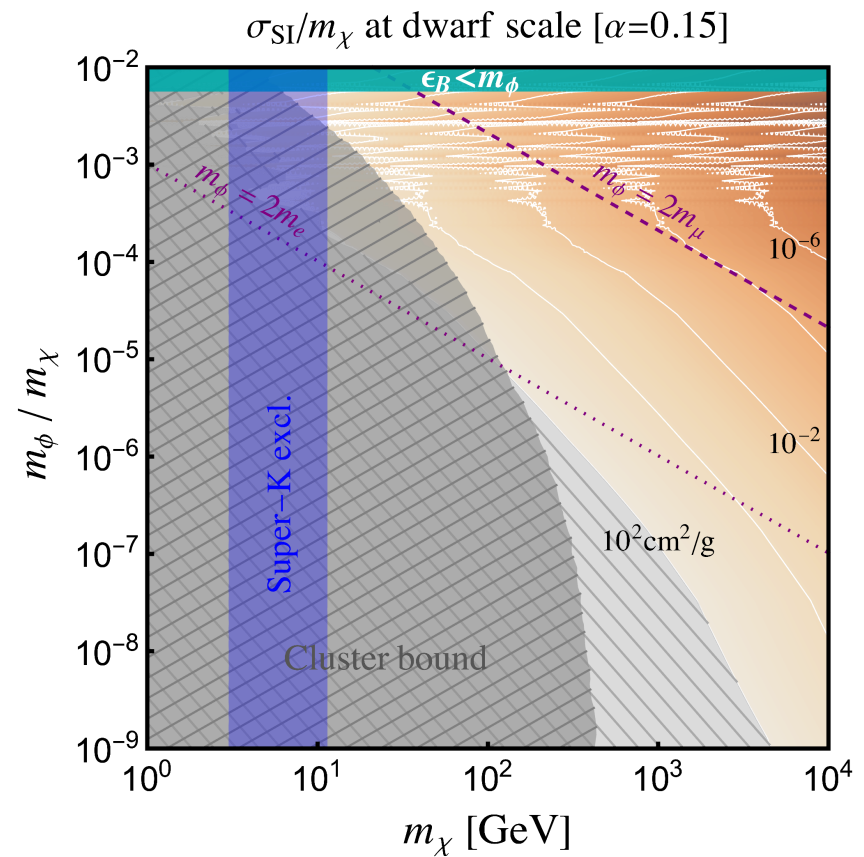
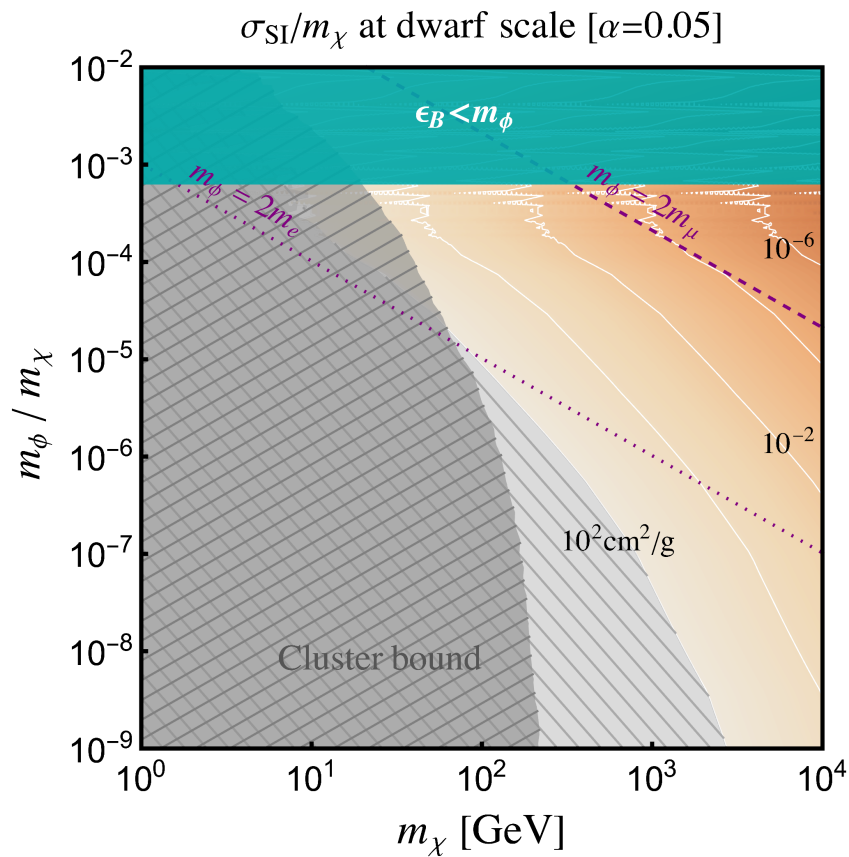


DM self-interactions constraints

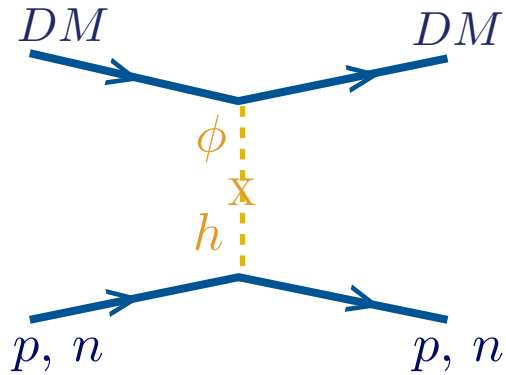


bullet cluster upper bound: $\frac{\sigma_{SI}}{m_\chi} \lesssim 0.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ $v \sim 1000 \text{ km/sec}$

small scale anomalies: $0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g} \lesssim \frac{\sigma_{SI}}{m_\chi} \lesssim 10^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ $v \sim 25 \text{ km/sec}$



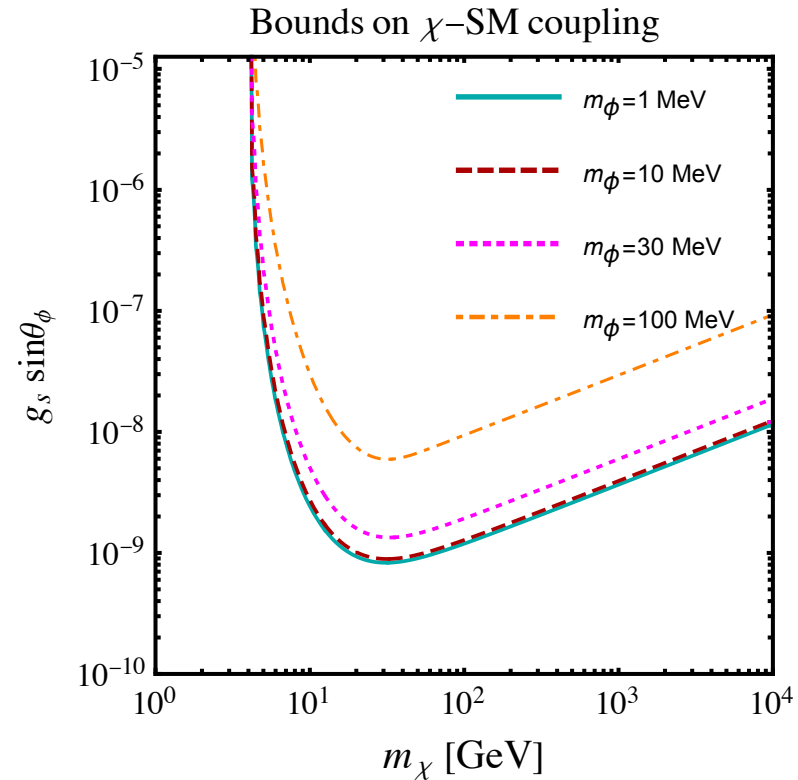
DM direct detection constraints



BSF also in the galactic center

flux of neutrinos from galactic center

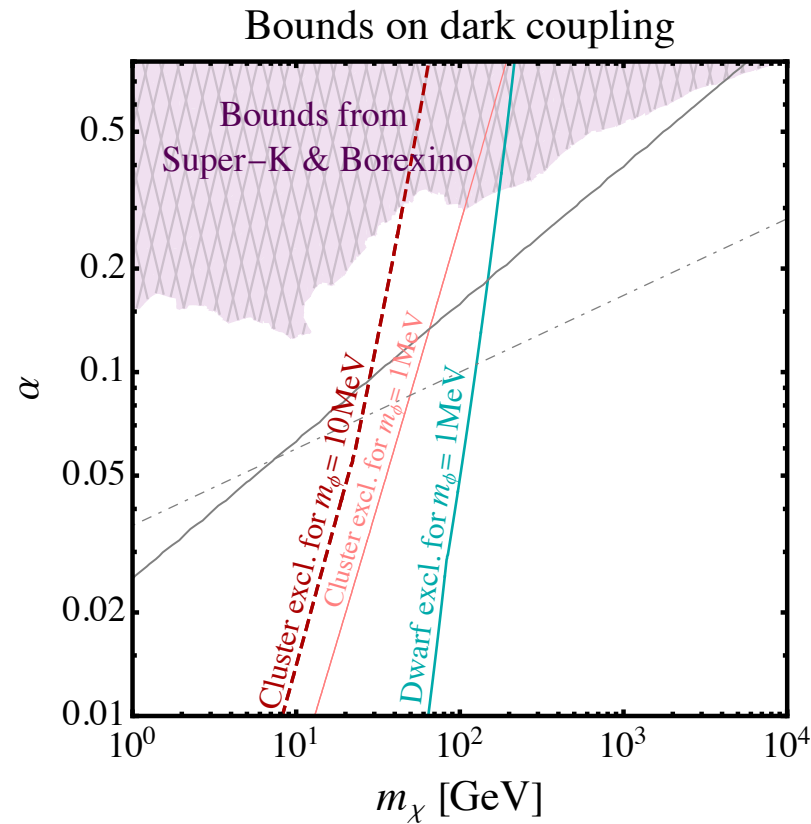
boosted by light
mediator exchange



DM indirect detection constraints (neutrino flux from galactic center)

if BSF in the Sun \Rightarrow unavoidable BSF also in the galactic center

\curvearrowright flux of neutrinos from galactic center



Example of explicit particle physics model

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \mathcal{L}_{N_R} + \bar{\chi} (i\not{\partial} - m_\chi) \chi + \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - g_s \phi \bar{\chi} \chi - \underbrace{V(\phi, H)}_{\phi\text{-}h \text{ mixing}}$$
$$-\mathcal{L}_{N_R} = \underbrace{Y_\nu \bar{N} L \cdot H}_{\nu\text{-}N \text{ seesaw mixing}} + \frac{m_N}{2} \bar{N}^c N + \underbrace{Y_\phi \phi \bar{N}^c N}_{\phi \rightarrow \nu\nu \text{ decay}} + \text{h.c.}$$

Summary

Captured DM could form DM bound states in the center of the Sun

- allow to emit a flux of particles for asymmetric DM and without destroying DM

↪ for instance from DM Yukawa interaction with light scalar

- the BS provide additional targets for capturing DM in the Sun from DM self-interact.

↪ induced by same Yukawa interact.

↪ can allow large exponential increase of DM capture in the Sun

↪ exponentially increased flux of emitted particles

- can lead to observable flux of 10 MeV-1 GeV neutrinos

- rich and around the corner associated phenomenology

↪ DM direct detection

DM self-interactions

DM indirect detection from galactic center

