

MCDONNELL CENTER
FOR THE SPACE SCIENCES

New Constraints on Neutrino-Dark Matter Interactions

Bhupal Dev

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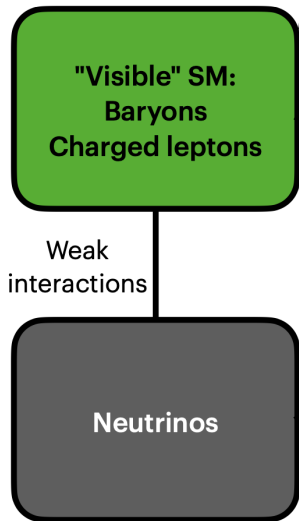
w/ Doojin Kim, Deepak Sathyan, Kuver Sinha & Yongchao Zhang, 2407.abcd



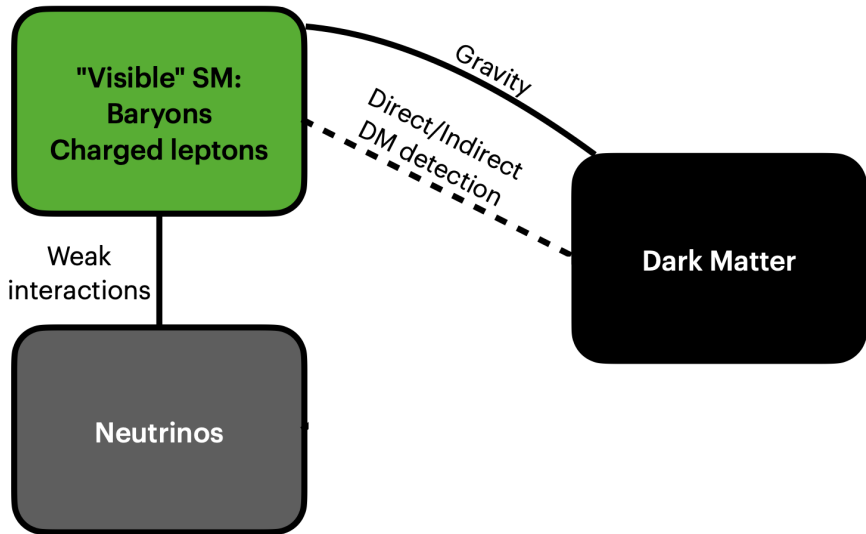
CETUP* 2024, Lead

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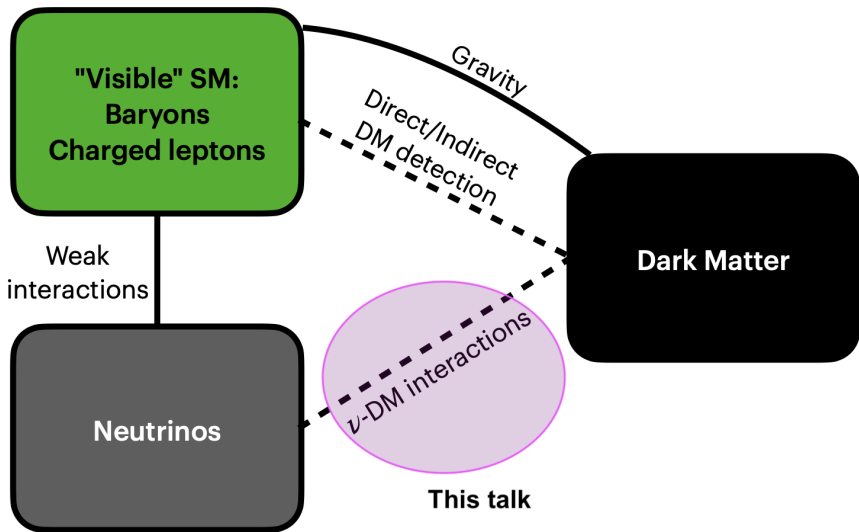
Connecting Two Mostly Unknown Sectors



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How to Observe ν -DM Interactions

$$\text{Opacity : } \tau = \sigma_{\nu\chi} \int dl \frac{\rho_{\chi}(l)}{m_{\chi}}$$

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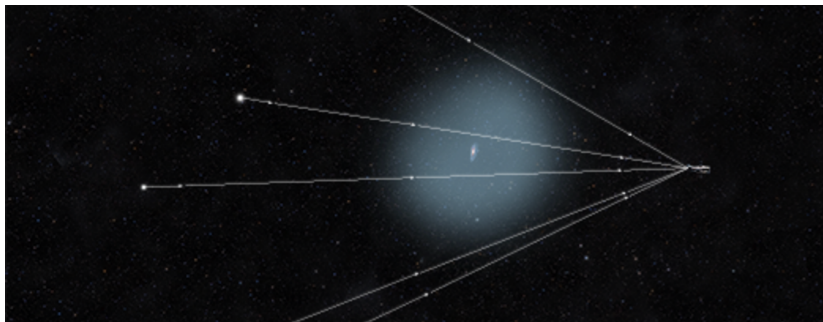
- Large number density \implies **Light DM**.

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For observable effect, need large opacity, which requires

- Large number density \implies **Light DM**.
- Large neutrino travel distance through DM halo \implies **Astrophysical/cosmological sources**.



Existing Constraints

- **Cosmological:**

- **BBN and CMB** [Serpico, Raffelt '04; Bøhm, Dolan, McCabe '13; Escudero '18; Giovanetti, Schmaltz, Weiner '24]
- **Collisional damping** [Bøhm, Fayet, Schaeffer '00; Bertoni, Ipek, McKeen, Nelson '14; Akita, Ando '23; Heston, Horiuchi, Shirai '24]
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- **Astrophysical:**

- SN1987A and future galactic SN [Mangano et al '06; Fayet, Hooper, Sigl '06]
- DSNB (future) [Farzan, Palomares-Ruiz '14]
- AGNs [Arguelles, Kheirandish, Vincent '17; Murase, Shoemaker '19; Cline et al '22; Ferrer, Herrera, Ibarra '22]
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- **Lab constraints?** Answer is YES and can be most stringent.

Setting the Scale

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DUNE DEEP UNDERGROUND
NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT



Setting the Scale

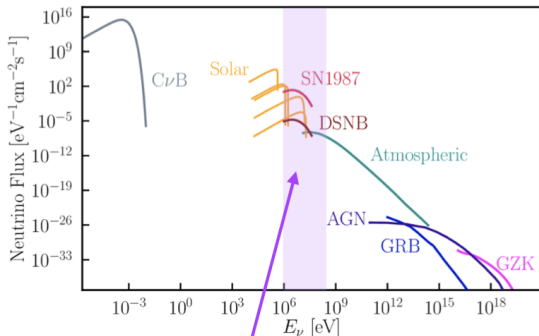


- Sensitive to both galactic SN & DSNB neutrino fluxes.
- Dominantly in the MeV energy range.
- ν -DM signal prefers light DM: $m_\chi \lesssim \text{GeV}$.

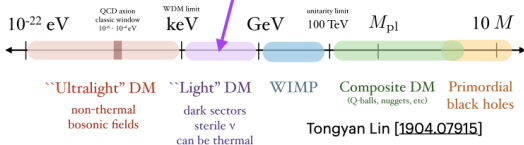
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Mass scale of dark matter
(not to scale)



Modeling ν -DM Interactions

- Simplified EFT approach.

[Olivares-Del Campo, Bøhm, Palomares-Ruiz, Pascoli, 1711.05283;
Blennow, Fernandez-Martinez, Olivares-Del Campo, Pascoli, Rosauero-Alcaraz, Titov, 1903.00006]

- Categorize models into DM and mediator types: Scalar, fermion, vector.

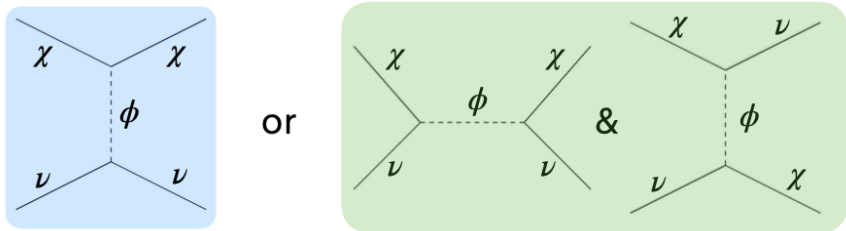
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- Categorize models into DM and mediator types: Scalar, fermion, vector.
- Secondary categorization: t -channel or s and u channel ν -DM scatterings, depending on the mediator type.



Only free parameters: DM and mediator masses and couplings.

Cross Sections

- We computed differential cross sections analytically and *exactly*.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{E_\nu'^2}{4m_\chi^2 E_\nu^2} \sum_{\text{spins}} |\overline{\mathcal{M}}|^2,$$

$$\text{where } \frac{1}{E_\nu'} = \frac{1}{E_\nu} + \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{m_\chi}.$$

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- Previous literature incomplete/inconsistent. E.g. scalar mediator case:

scenario	Lagrangian	channels	amp. sq.	[54]	[32]
complex scalar †	(2.7)	t	(2.8)	–	✓
Dirac fermion	(2.9)	DM- ν : u	(2.10)	✓*	–
		DM- $\bar{\nu}$: s	(2.11)	–	–
Majorana fermion	(2.9)	s, u	(2.12)	✗	–
Dirac fermion †	(2.13)	t	(2.14)	–	✓
complex vector †	(2.15)	t	(2.16)	–	–

[32]: Argüelles, Kheirandish, Vincent, 1703.00451;

[54]: Olivares-Del Campo, Böhm, Palomares-Ruiz, Pascoli, 1711.05283.

Bounds on ν -DM Interactions

- Included three categories of (updated) bounds on ν -DM interactions:
 - **Cosmological:** BBN, CMB, **Collisional Damping**, Relic Density.
 - **Astrophysical:** **SN1987A**, SIDM.
 - **Laboratory:** $0\nu\beta\beta$, **Invisible Z decay**, **Pion and Kaon decays**.

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- Here we show one example scenario:

Dirac fermion DM, (pseudo)scalar mediator.

$$-\mathcal{L} = \phi\bar{\nu}(g_{\nu s} + ig_{\nu p}\gamma_5)\nu + \phi\bar{\chi}(g_{\chi s} + ig_{\chi p}\gamma_5)\chi.$$

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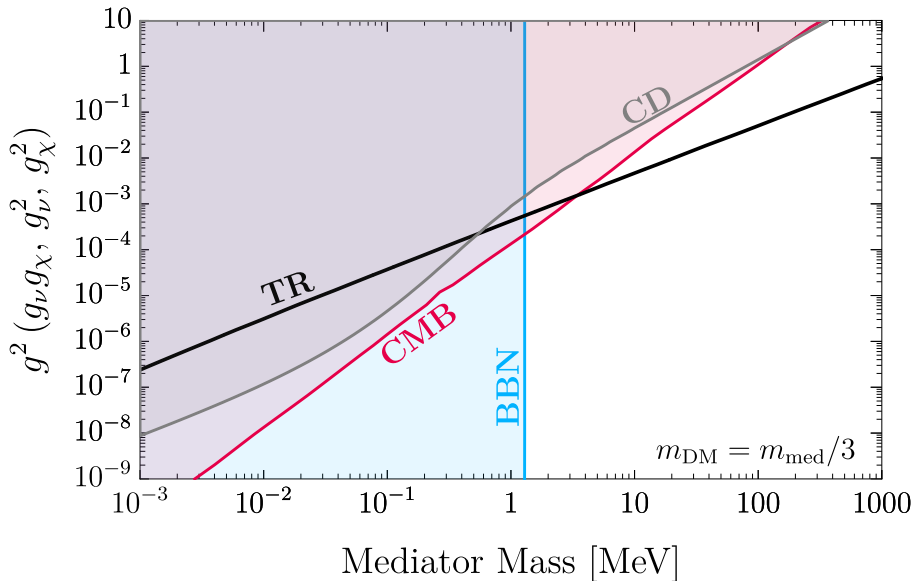
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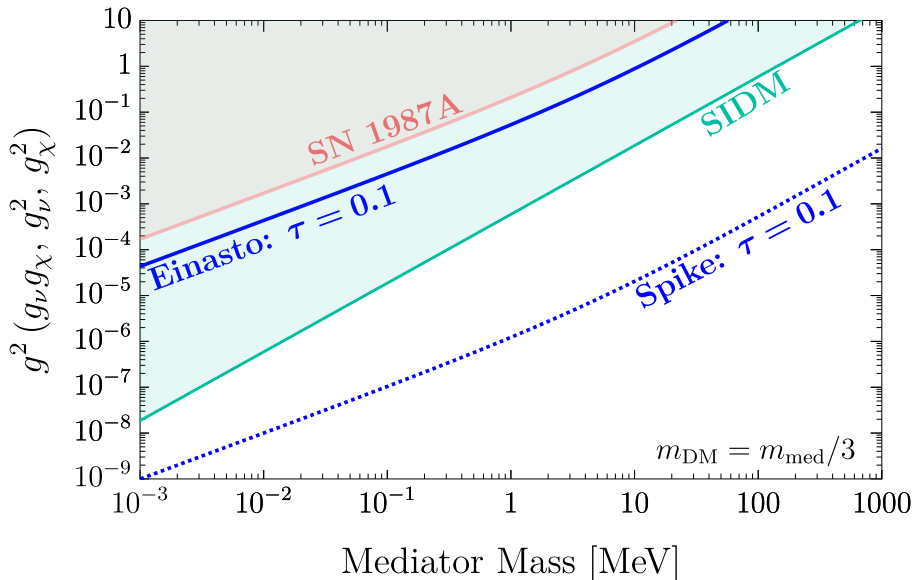
$$\sum_{\text{spins}} |\mathcal{M}|^2 = 4 \left(g_{\nu s}^2 + g_{\nu p}^2 \right) \frac{t \left[g_{\chi s}^2 (t - 4m^2) + g_{\chi p}^2 t \right]}{(t - m_\phi)^2},$$

where $t = -2E_\nu E'_\nu (1 - \cos\theta)$.

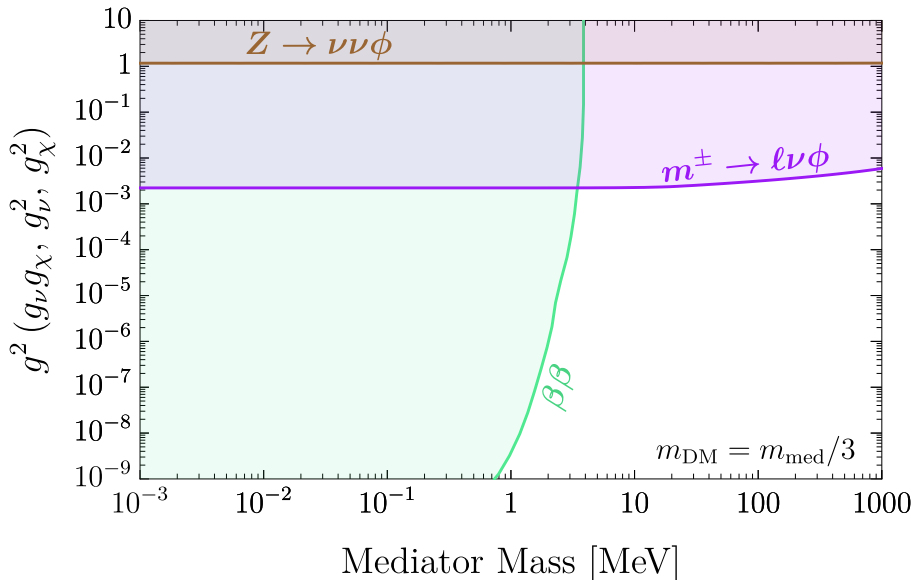
Cosmological Bounds



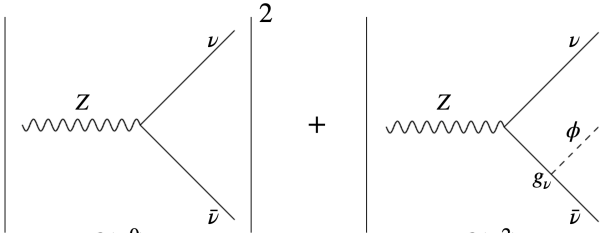
Astrophysical Bounds



Laboratory Bounds



Updated Z Decay Constraints

$$\Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \text{inv}} \sim \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } Z \text{ boson decaying into } \nu \text{ and } \bar{\nu} \\ \text{Order: } \mathcal{O}(g_\nu^0) \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: } Z \text{ boson decaying into } \nu \text{ and } \bar{\nu} \text{ with a } \phi \text{ loop} \\ \text{Order: } \mathcal{O}(g_\nu^2) \\ \text{IR divergence} \end{array} \right|^2$$


[Berryman, de Gouvêa, Kelly, Zhang '18; de Gouvêa, BD, Dutta, Ghosh, Han, Zhang '19]

Updated Z Decay Constraints

$$\Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \text{inv}} \sim \left[\text{Diagram 1} \right] + \left[\text{Diagram 2} \right]$$

$\mathcal{O}(g_\nu^0)$
 $\mathcal{O}(g_\nu^2)$
IR divergence

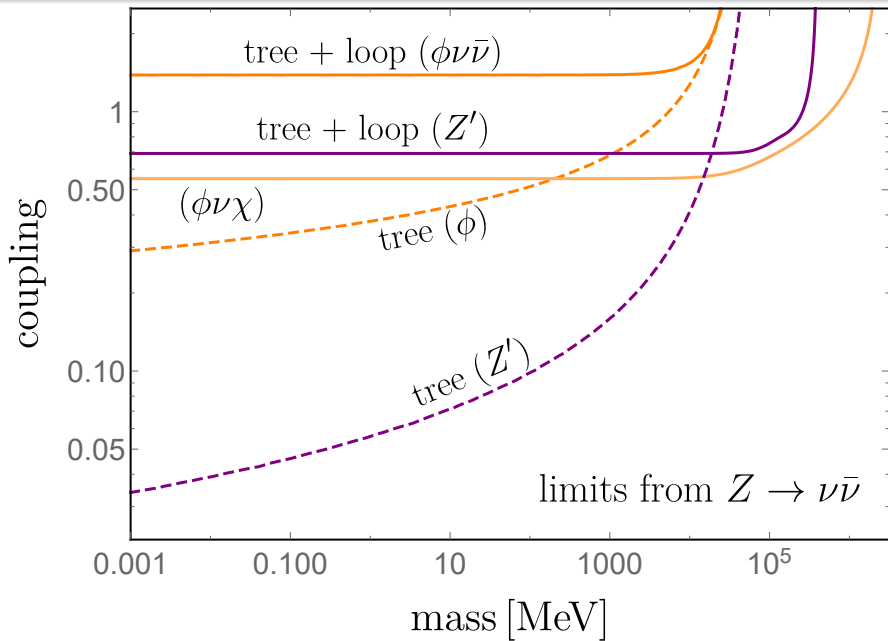
[Berryman, de Gouvêa, Kelly, Zhang '18; de Gouvêa, BD, Dutta, Ghosh, Han, Zhang '19]

$$\left[\text{FD1} \right] + \left[\text{FD2} \right] + \left[\text{FD3} \right] + \dots$$

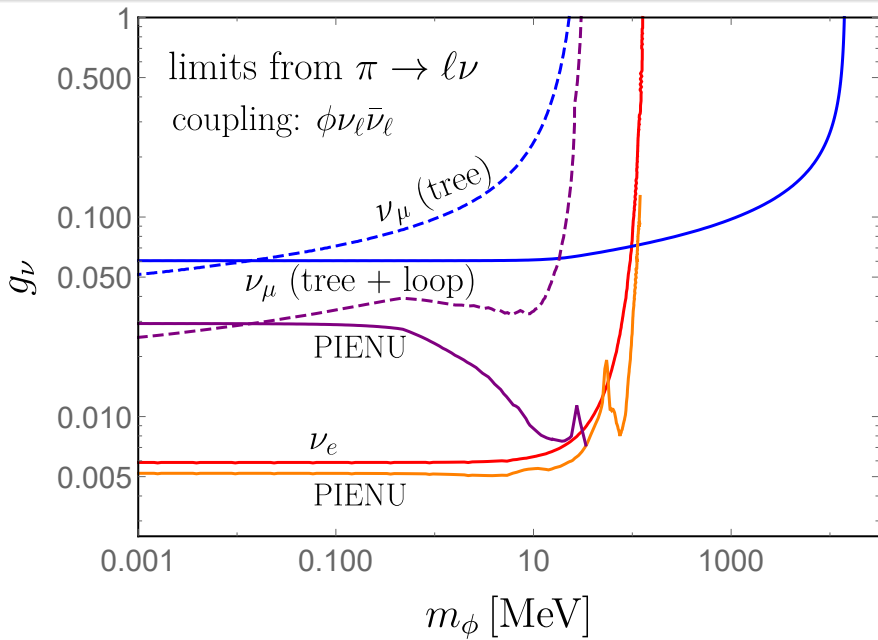
Interference terms $\text{FD1} \text{FD2}$ and $\text{FD1} \text{FD3}$ are $\mathcal{O}(g_\nu^2)$, like tree level $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu\phi$

[BD, Kim, Sathyan, Sinha, Zhang (to appear)]

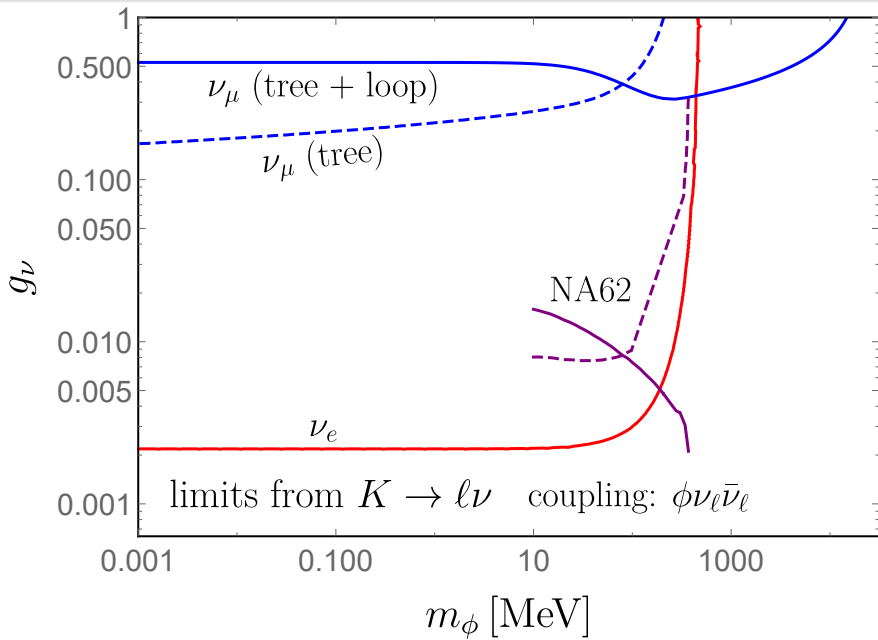
Updated Z Decay Constraints



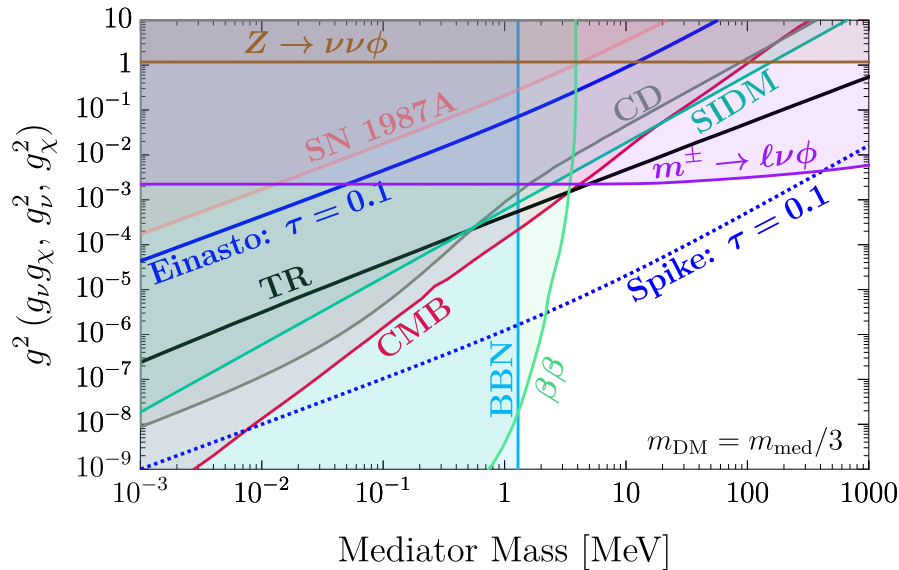
Updated Pion Decay Constraints



Updated Kaon Decay Constraints



Combined ν -DM Constraints



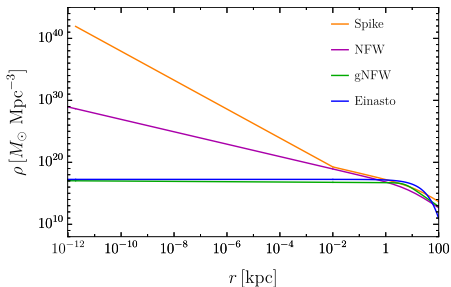
Is ν -DM Interaction Observable in a Galactic SN Event?

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Depends on many things: DM density profile, location of the SN, DM and mediator masses and couplings.

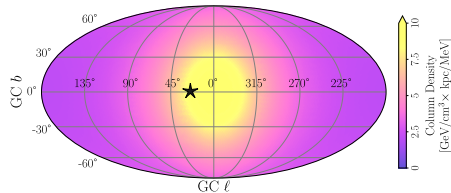
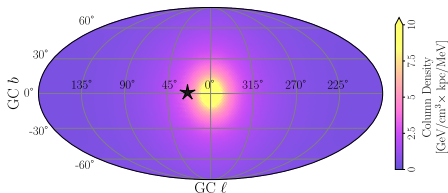
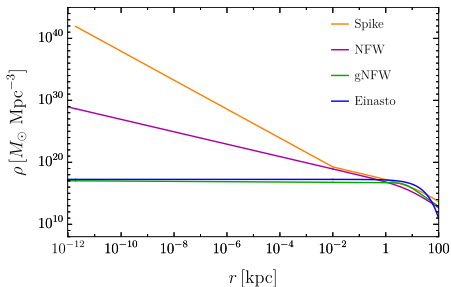
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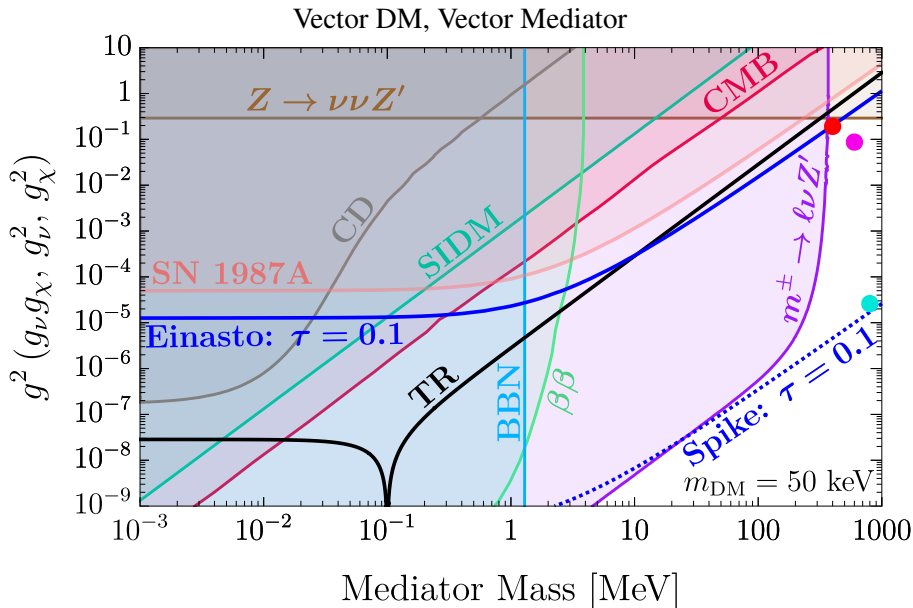
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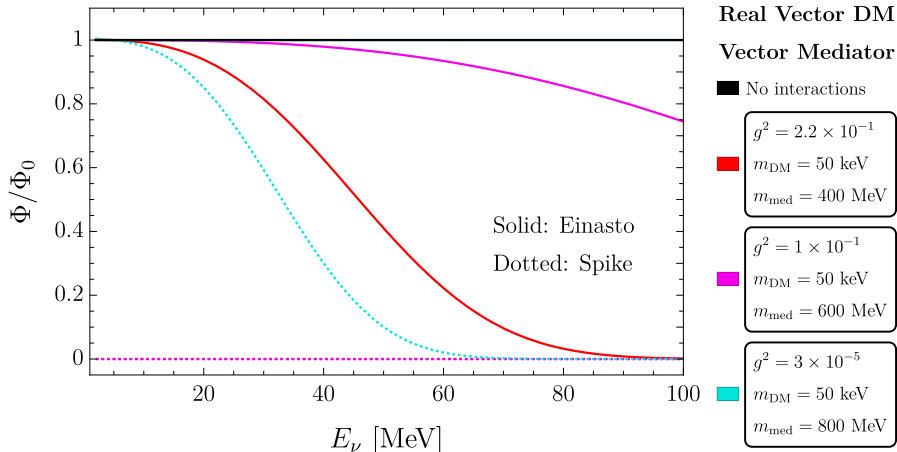
Assume a supernova at $s = 10$ kpc. Near the galactic center would be best.

Best Case Scenario for Local Supernova

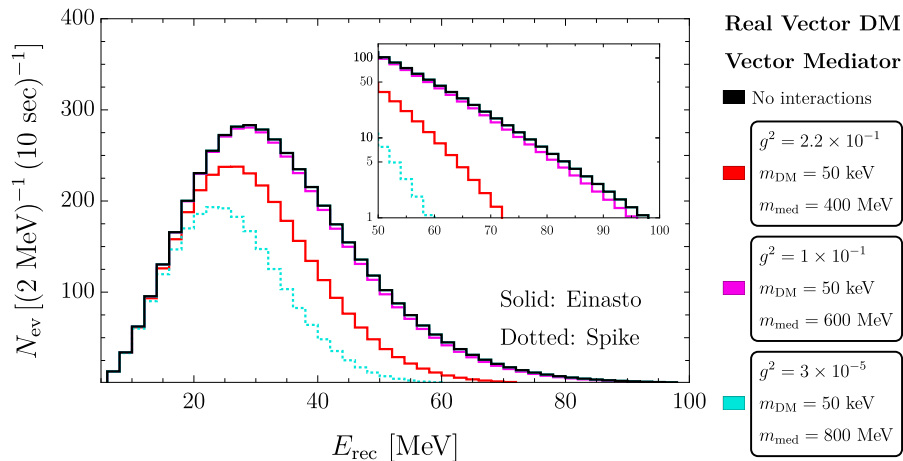


Flux Attenuation

$$\frac{d\Phi(E, \tau)}{d\eta} = -\sigma(E)\Phi(E, \eta) + \int_E^\infty d\tilde{E} \frac{d\sigma(\tilde{E}, E)}{dE} \Phi(\tilde{E}, \eta)$$

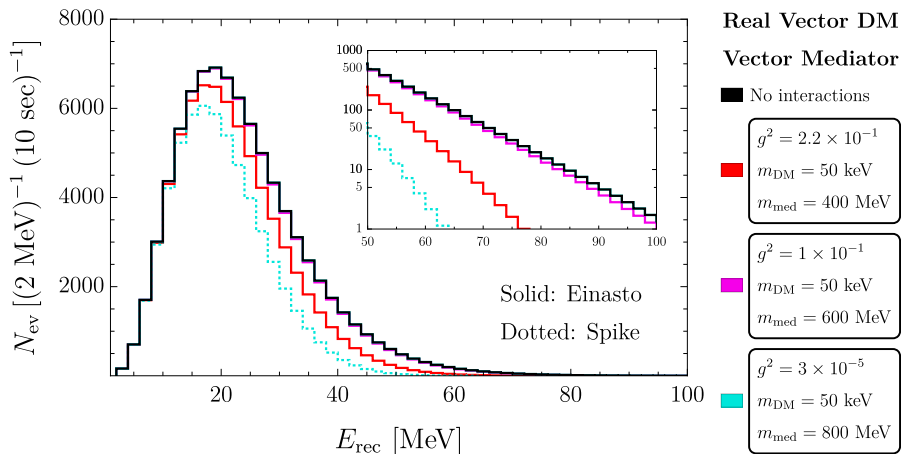


Event Rate at DUNE



Using Warren20 SN neutrino spectrum [Warren, Couch, O'Connor, Morozova, 1912.03328]

Event Rate at Hyper-K

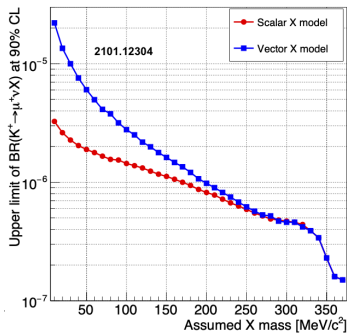
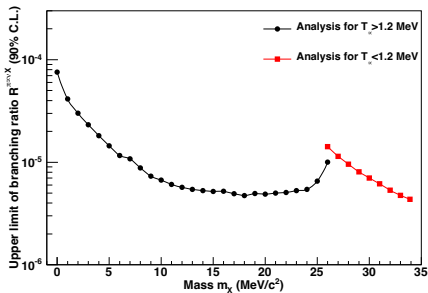
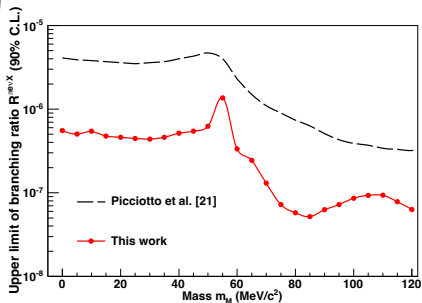


Using Warren20 SN neutrino spectrum [Warren, Couch, O'Connor, Morozova, 1912.03328]

Conclusions

- There exist strong constraints on neutrino-DM interactions from cosmology, astrophysics and lab experiments.
- Must not be overlooked while considering future detection prospects of ν -DM interactions.
- We updated some of these constraints, especially those from Z decay and meson decays, taking into account the one-loop correction.
- Identified benchmarks which pass all constraints and can still give a detectable effect in future neutrino experiments.
- Waiting for the next galactic supernova!

PIENU and NA62



[PIENU, 2101.07381]

[NA62, 2101.12304]

Cancellation of IR Divergence in Meson Decay

$$\Gamma^{\text{tree}}(\text{M} \rightarrow \ell + \chi + \phi) = \frac{G_F^2 m_M^3 f_M^2 |V|^2 g_\nu^2}{128\pi^3} f(x_{\phi\text{M}}, x_{\ell\text{M}}), \quad (1)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) \simeq -x_2(1 + 2x_2 - x_2^2) \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{1 - x_2}{1 + x_2} + \frac{1}{6}(1 - x_2) \\ \times \left[2 - 4x_2(4 - 5x_2) - 3x_2(1 - x_2) \left(2 \log x_1 + \log 2x_2 - 4 \log(1 - x_2) \right) \right]$$

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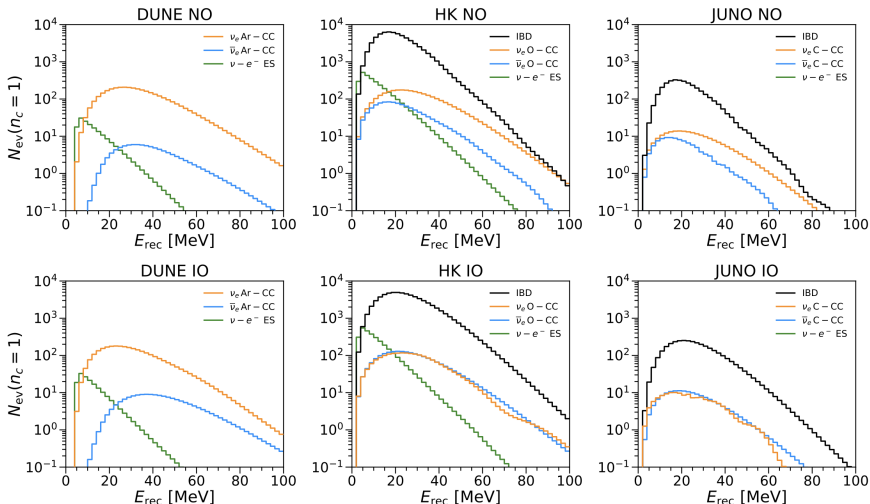
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$$\Gamma^{\text{int.}}(\text{M} \rightarrow \ell + \nu) = \frac{G_F^2 m_M m_\ell^2 f_M^2 |V|^2 g_\nu^2}{128\pi^3} f^{\text{loop}}(x_{\phi\text{M}}, x_{\ell\text{M}}, x_{\chi\text{M}}). \quad (2)$$

$$f^{\text{loop}}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{4(x_1 - x_3)^2} \left[x_1^2(5 + 2 \log 4\pi) \right. \\ \left. + x_3^2 \left(7 + 2 \log \frac{16\pi^2 x_1}{x_3} \right) - 4x_1 x_3 (3 + 2 \log 4\pi) \right. \\ \left. - 2(x_1 - x_3)^2 \log x_1 (1 - x_2)^2 \right].$$

The IR divergent part $x_{\ell\text{M}}(1 - x_{\ell\text{M}})^2 \log x_{\phi\text{M}}$ cancels between (1) & (2).

Event Distributions (No Attenuation Case)



[Hajjar, Mena, Palomares-Ruiz, 2303.09369]