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# XENON1T and Hidden Photon DM

## Stellar Cooling as an Asset

Based on arxiv:2006.11243 in collaboration with
Gonzalo Alonso-Álvarez, Fatih Ertas, Joerg Jaeckel and Felix Kahlhoefer

# KEY QUESTIONS

1. Can hidden photon DM explain the XENON1T excess?
2. Would such a hidden photon be a viable DM candidate?
3. How does it compare with stellar cooling limits and hints?

# SETUP

- HP kinetically mixed with SM photon:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon F^{\mu\nu} X_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m_X^2 (X^\mu)^2 - j^\mu A_\mu$$

- After a suitable field redefinition:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2} m_X^2 (X^\mu)^2 - j^\mu (A_\mu - \epsilon X_\mu)$$

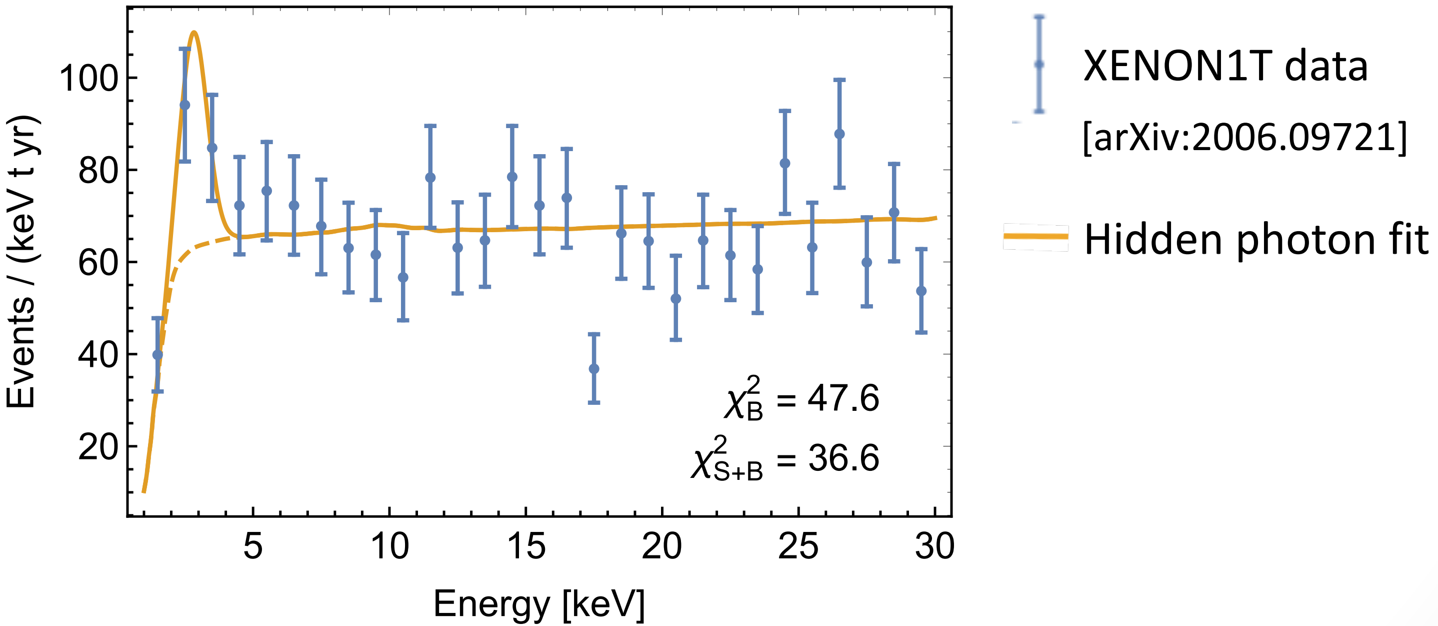
- HP couples to SM electromagnetic current

# Hidden Photons in XENON1T

- Absorption rate of non-relativistic HPs in xenon

$$R = \epsilon^2 \frac{\rho_{DM}}{m_X} \frac{\sigma_\gamma}{m_N}$$

- Monoenergetic peak is smeared out by the detector resolution



# Hidden Photons in XENON1T

- Best fit:

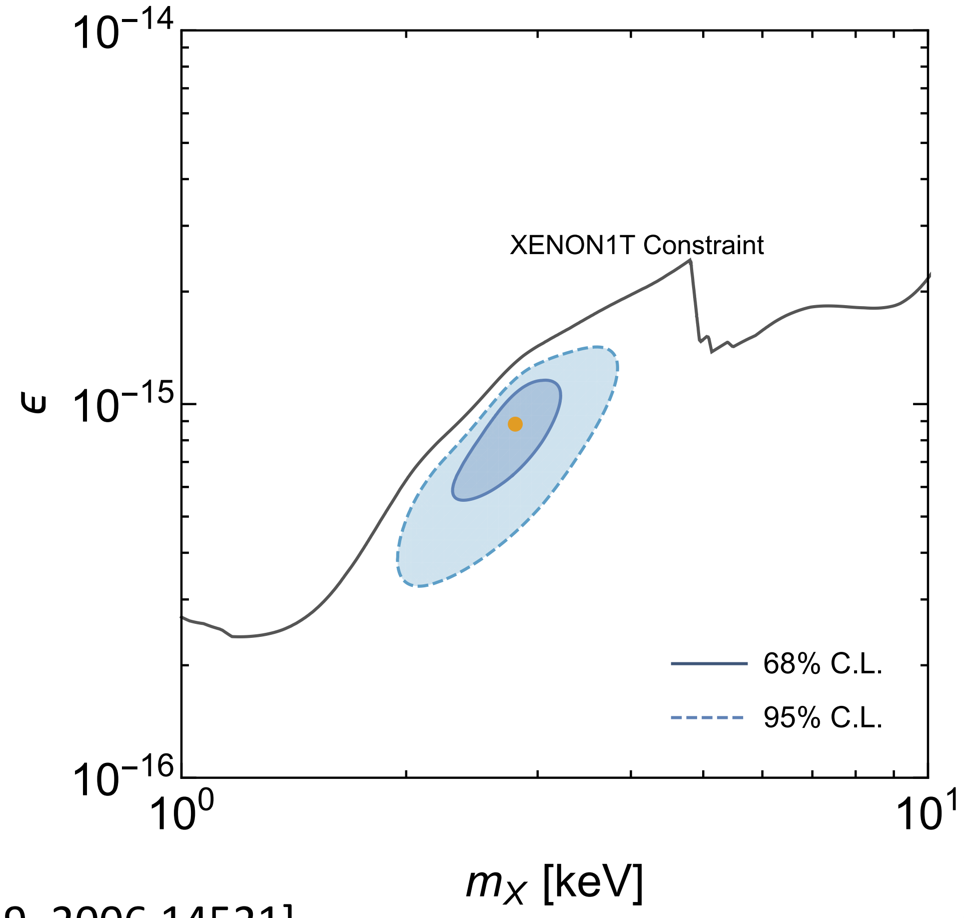
$$m_X = 2.8 \text{ keV}$$
$$\epsilon = 8.6 \times 10^{-16}$$

- Global significance:

$$\sim 2\ \sigma$$

- Lower significance than solar axion in large parts due to look-elsewhere
- Results confirmed by

[arXiv:2006.13159, 2006.13929, 2006.14521]



# Hidden Photons as DM

- Light DM cannot be produced thermally
- Non-thermal production mechanisms:
  a) Misalignment (large initial field values) [arXiv:1201.5902]
  b) Fluctuations during inflation [arXiv:1504.02102]

$$m_X = 2.8 \ \text{keV}, \qquad H_I \sim 7 \times 10^{11} \ \text{GeV}$$

  Higher inflation scales possible by including non-minimal coupling to gravity [arXiv:1905.09836]

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{6}\kappa R(X^\mu)^2, \qquad \kappa \sim 0.6 - 0.8$$

$$m_X = 2.8 \ \text{keV}, \qquad H_I \sim 3 \times 10^{12} \ \text{GeV} - 10^{14} \ \text{GeV}$$

  <u>Strong small scale fluctuations expected!</u>

  c) Decay product of e.g. axion field, dark Higgs, inflaton, cosmic strings etc. [arXiv:1810.07188]

# Hidden Photons as DM

- Stability is ensured
- Dominant decay channels:

a) $X \longrightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$

$$\Gamma_{X\to 3\gamma} = \frac{17\alpha^4\epsilon^2}{11664000\pi^3}\frac{m_X^9}{m_e^8} \simeq 1.4\times 10^{-29}\,\mathrm{Gyr}^{-1}\left(\frac{m_X}{2.8\,\mathrm{keV}}\right)^9\left(\frac{\epsilon}{10^{-15}}\right)^2$$

[arXiv:0811.0326]

b) $X \longrightarrow \nu\nu$

$$\Gamma_{X\to \nu\bar{\nu}} = \frac{\alpha\epsilon^2}{8\cos^4\theta_W}\frac{m_X^5}{m_Z^4} \simeq 2\times 10^{-28}\,\mathrm{Gyr}^{-1}\left(\frac{m_X}{2.8\,\mathrm{keV}}\right)^5\left(\frac{\epsilon}{10^{-15}}\right)^2$$

[arXiv:1912.12152]

$\Longrightarrow$ A hidden photon of 2.8 keV is a viable DM candidate!

# STELLAR COOLING

- Stars can produce new light bosons in large abundances
- Stellar cooling supplies strong constraints **but** anomalous cooling is observed

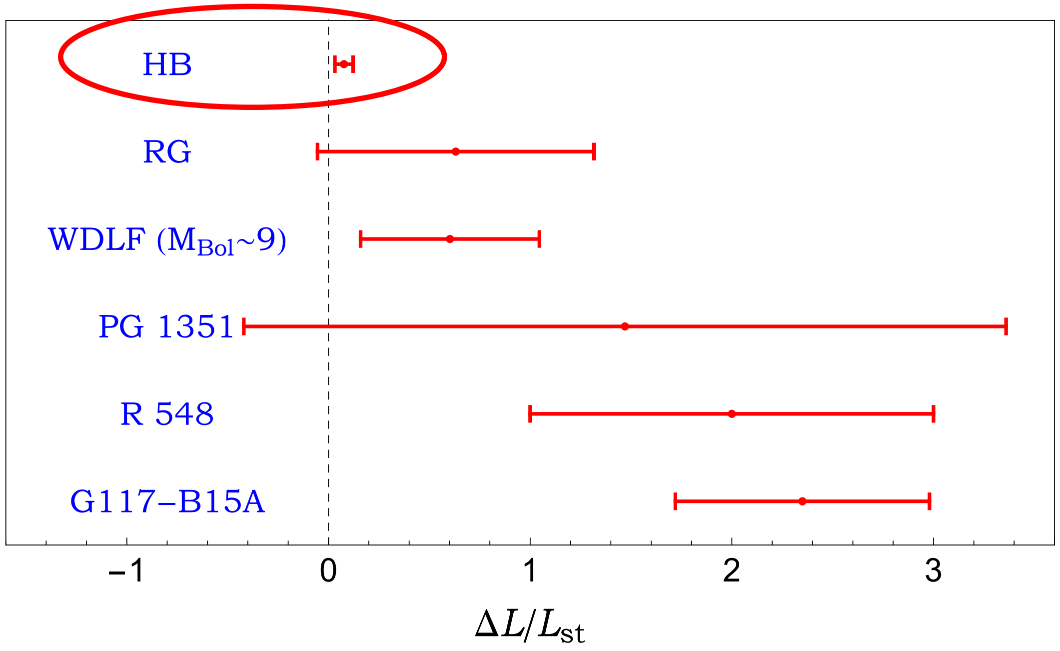



Figure taken from Giannotti, Irastorza, Redondo, Ringwald 2015 [arXiv:1512.08108]

# Hidden Photons and HB Stars

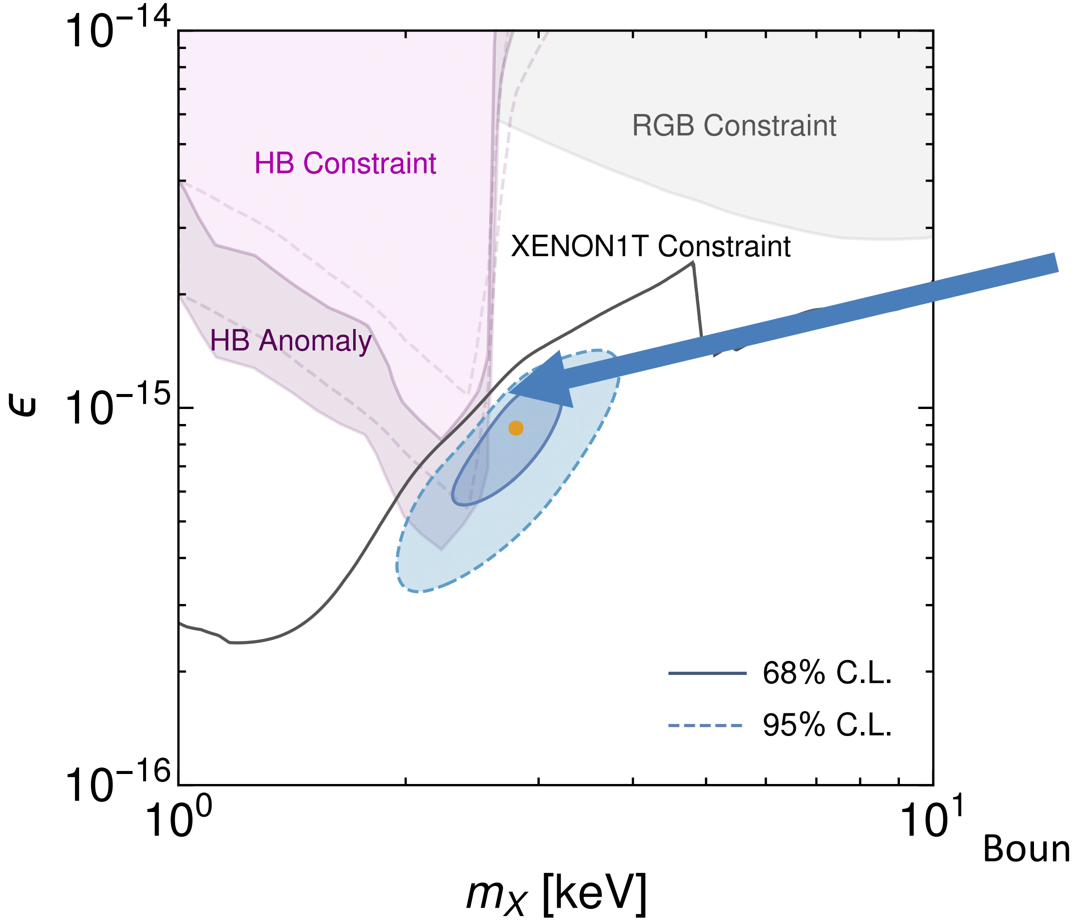
- Transverse modes resonantly convert to HPs if

$$\omega_P \sim m_X$$

- For significant cooling, resonance condition needs to be fulfilled in some spherical shell inside HB stars.

# Hidden Photons and HB Stars

- Hidden photon might explain HB anomaly **and** XENON1T excess



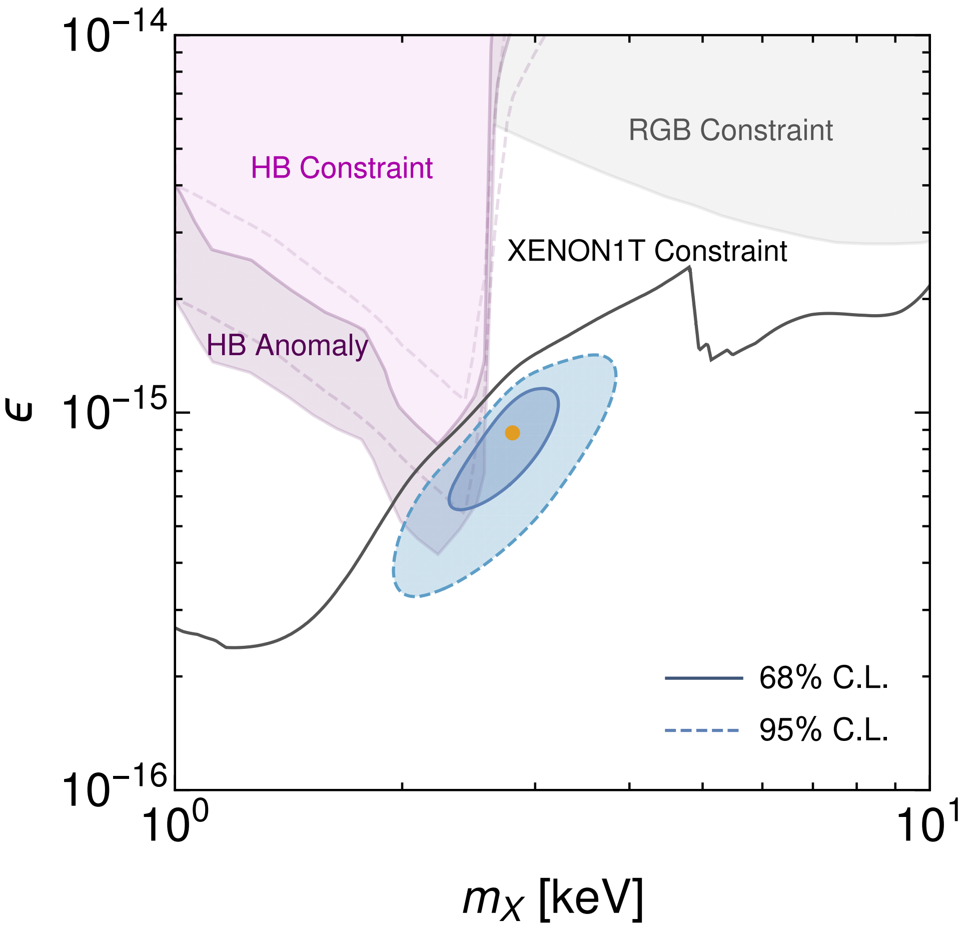

Sharp edge from resonance condition

$$\omega_P(r=0) \sim 2.6 \text{ keV}$$

Bounds and Hints from: [arxiv:1512.08108] & [arxiv:1412.8379]

# Hidden Photons and HB Stars

- Hidden photon might explain HB anomaly **and** XENON1T excess




- So far:
  Axion hint translated to hidden photons
- The hint from the *R*-parameter could be customised for HPs.

Bounds and Hints from: [arxiv:1512.08108] & [arxiv:1412.8379]

# Conclusion

- A hidden photon of 2.8 keV could explain the XENON1T excess.
- Such a particle could constitute all of the dark matter.
- Additional motivation comes from the HB cooling anomaly
- To-Do's:
  - Evaluate HB hint in detail for hidden photons
  - Investigate the time dependence of the signal