Dark Matter Heating vs. Rotochemical Heating in Old Neutron Stars

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Based on Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, KY [arXiv: 1904.04667, 1905.02991]

June 21th, 2019 @ Nagoya Univ.

Introduction/Motivation

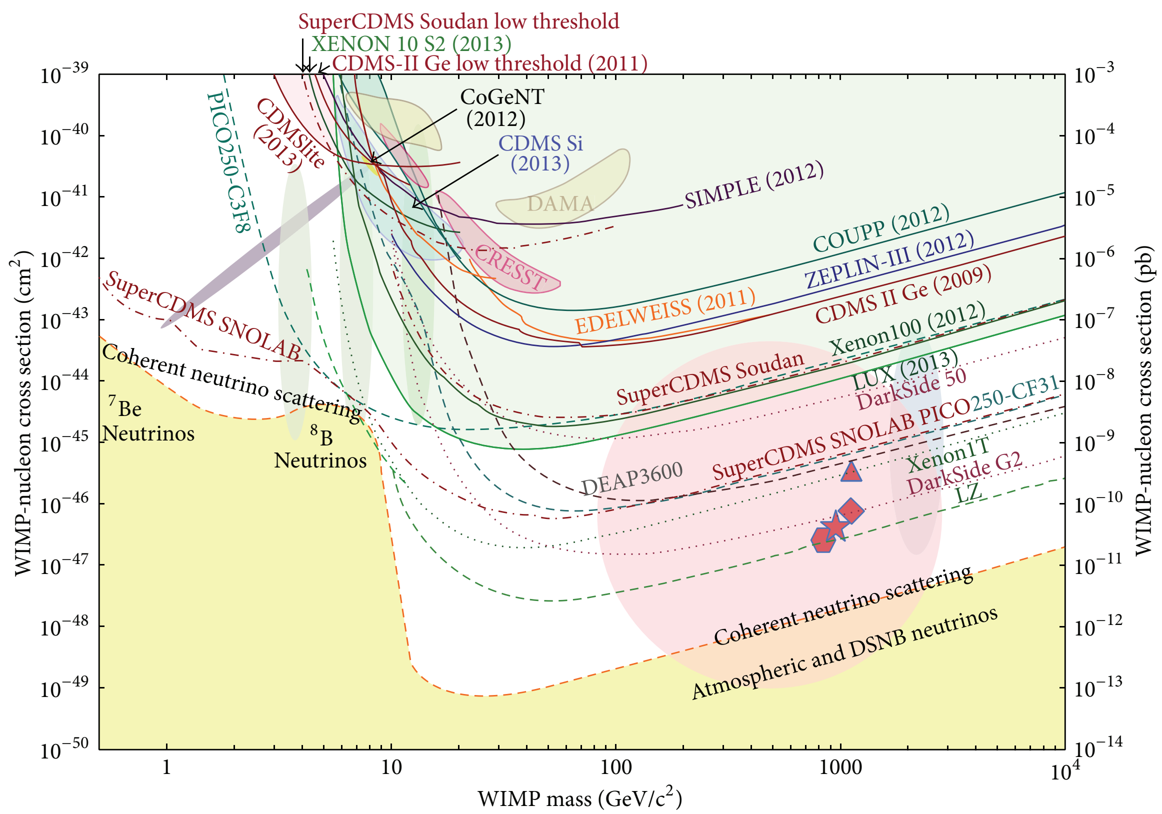
Dark matter search

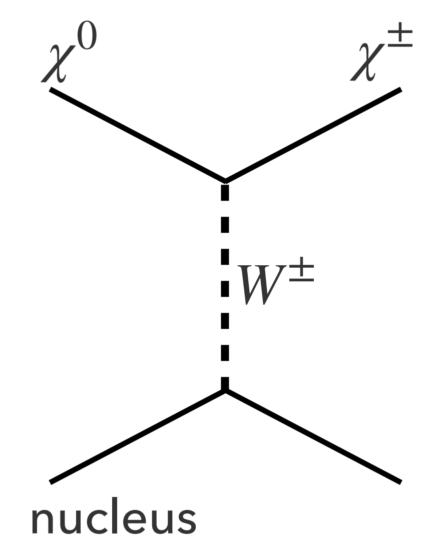
Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP)

- DM candidate which has standard model weak interaction
- Typical mass range: m ~ 100 GeV - 1 TeV

Limitation of DM direct detection

- DM + nucleus → DM + nucleus
- **Neutrino floor limits ultimate sensitivity**
- **Insensitive to Inelastic scattering (ΔM < 100 keV)** ⟷ $\Delta M \sim O(100)\,\mathrm{MeV}$ for pure Higgsino/Wino

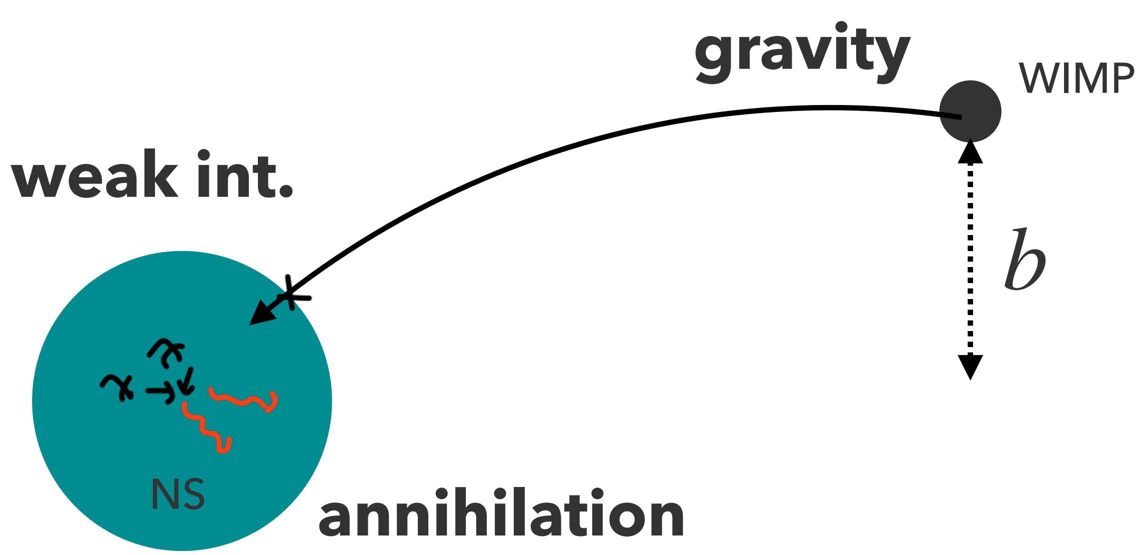




Dark matters accrete in neutron stars

- Consider weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs)
- WIMPs scatter with nucleons and lose their kinetic energy
- Then they are trapped by a NS, and annihilate to SM particles

[Kouvaris, 0708.2362]



Energy injection

$$L_{\rm WIMP} = \text{(Energy flux)} \quad \text{x} \quad \text{(Capture probability)}$$

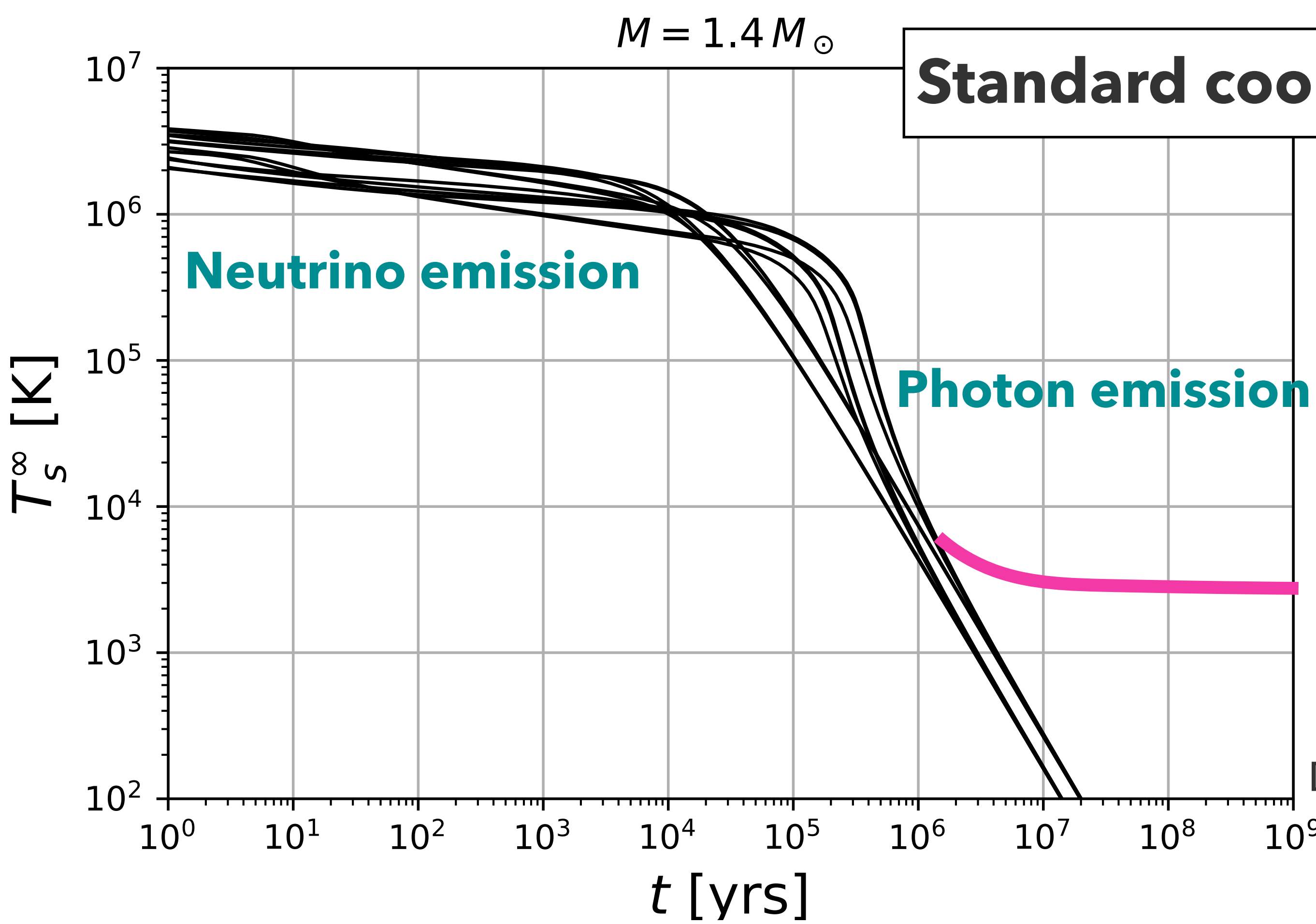
$$\sim \rho_{\rm DM} v_{\rm DM} \pi b_{\rm max}^2 \qquad \sim 1 \text{ for } \sigma_n \gtrsim 10^{-45}\,{\rm cm}^2$$

Dark matter kinetic/mass energy heats NS

DM scattering/annihilation deposits energy in NS

$\longrightarrow$ Late time heating!

Standard cooling scanario vs. DM heating



T_s ~ 3000 K by DM heating
(balance btw. photon cooling and DM heating)

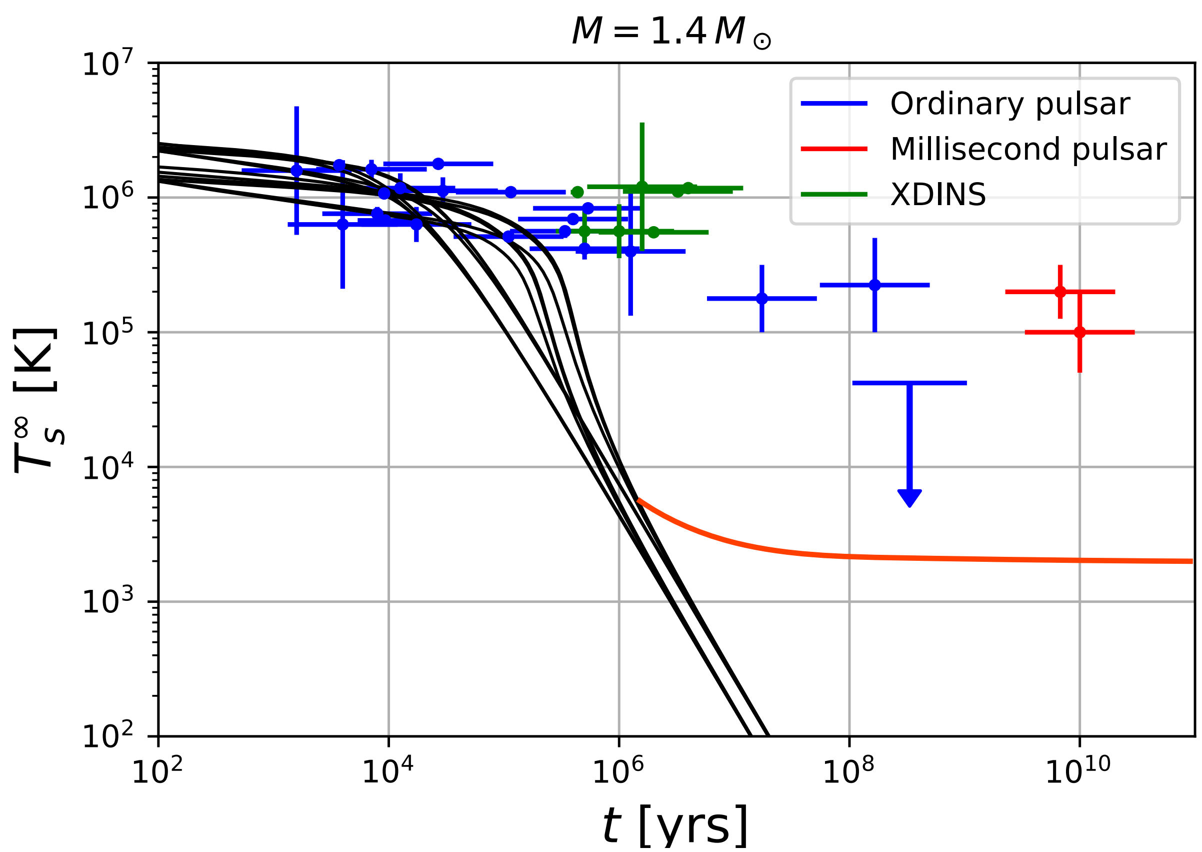
Different lines correspond to different NS models

- w/o WIMP : T_s < 1000 K @ t > 10 Myr
- w/ WIMP : **T_s ~ 3000 K** @ t > 10 Myr
- Sensitive to $\Delta M \lesssim 1\,\mathrm{GeV}$

[Kouvaris, 0708.2362 ;Baryakhtar+, 1704.01577]

Can we really see DM heating?

The observation suggests presence of **other heating mechanisms**



- Old NSs can be hotter than the cooling prediction or DM heating prediction
  - Several old (t > 10 Myr) pulsars have $T_s \sim 10^5$ K
  - WIMP cannot heat up a NS to $T_s \sim 10^5$ K
- An old NS is **not always warm**; it sometimes remains cold
  - PSR2144-3933: $T_s < 4\times10^4$ K @ $t \sim 100$ Myr

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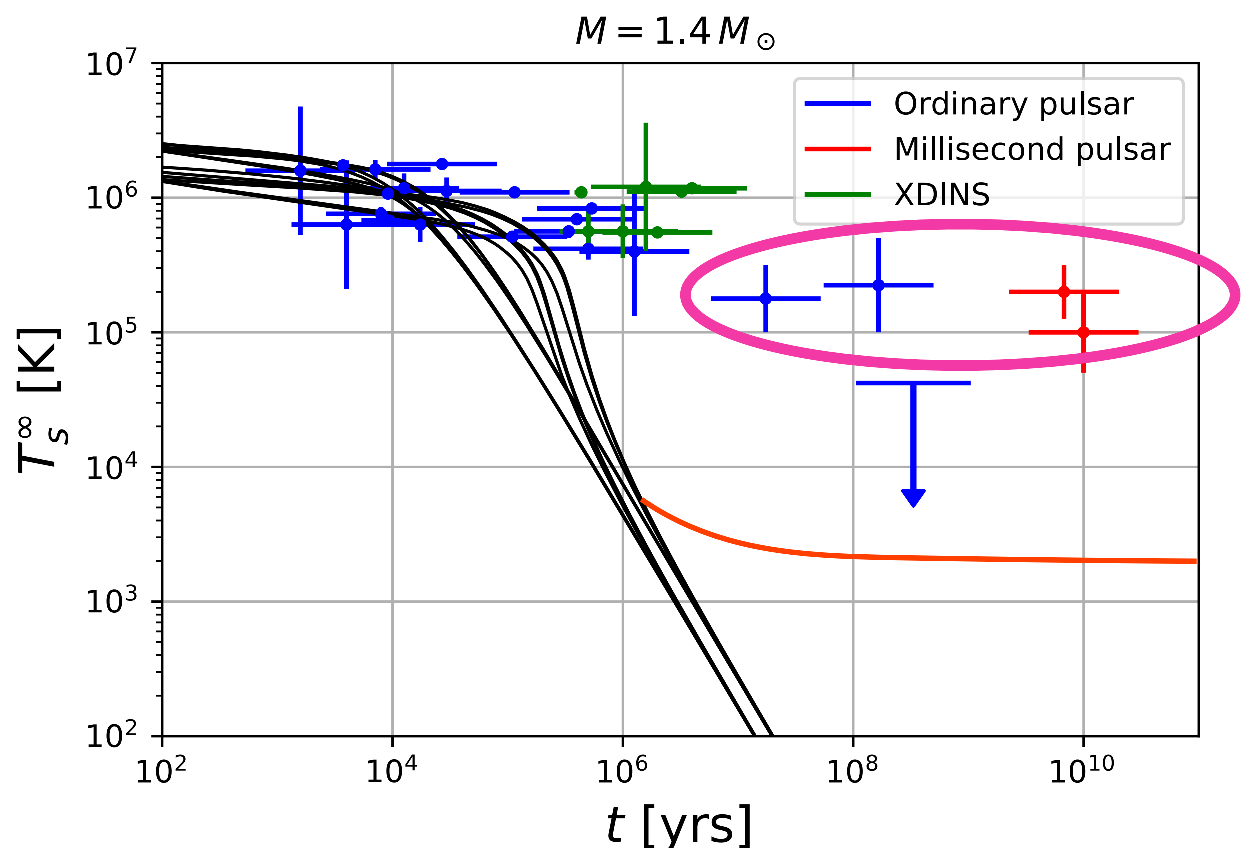

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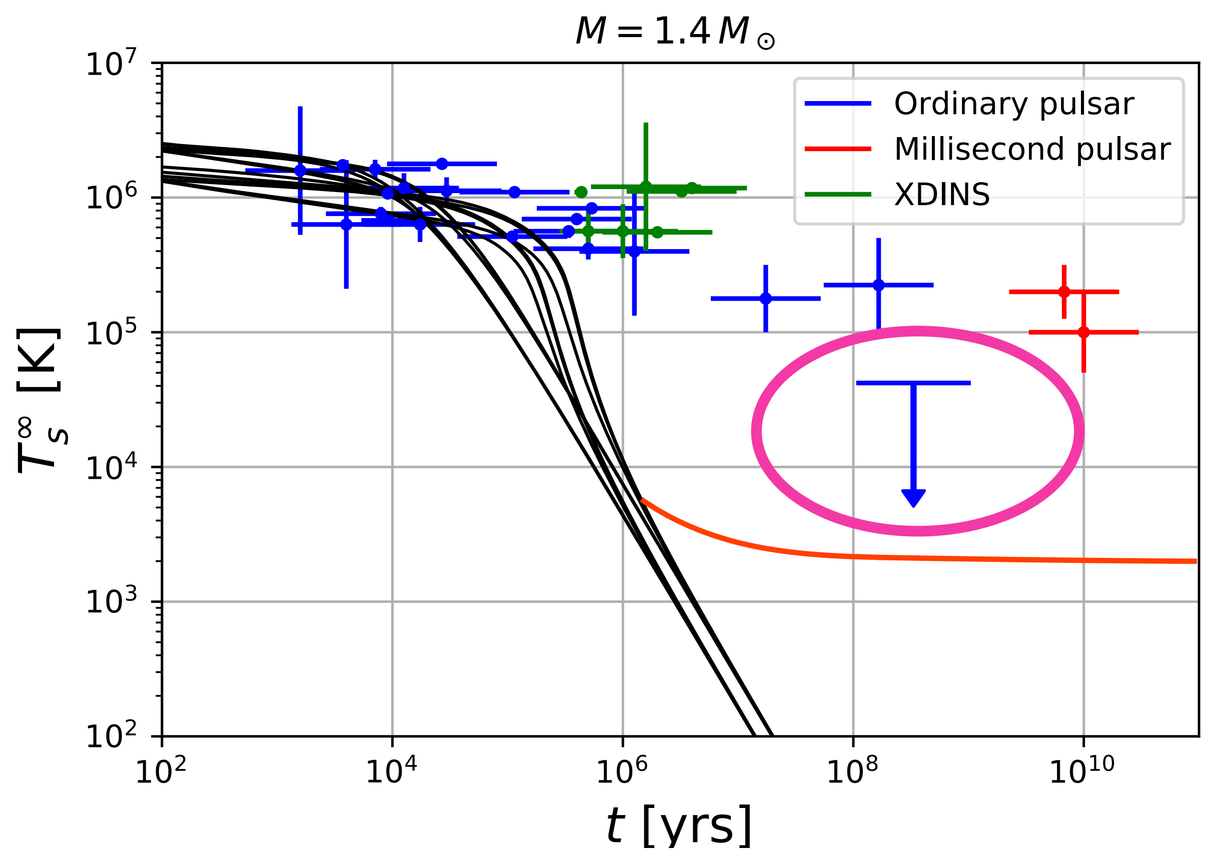

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Can we really see DM heating?

Theoretically, several heating mechanisms are suggested

[Gonzalez & Reisenegger, 1005.5699]

- **Non-equilibrium beta process (rotochemical heating)**

  ← Inevitable for pulsars, our focus

- Superfluid vortex heating
- Decay of magnetic field
- e.t.c…

Maybe responsible, but theoretically less clear…

If these mechanisms keep NS at $T_s \sim 10^5$ K, DM heating may be hidden…

Can we really see the DM heating? If so, we want to clarify the condition!

Outline

- Minimal cooling theory
- Rotochemical heating
- Results
  - We compare theory and observation including rotochemical heating **[KY, Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, arXiv: 1904.04667]**
  - We discuss the possibility to search DM under the rotochemical heating **[Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, KY, arXiv: 1905.02991]**

Minimal cooling of a neutron star

Basics of NS

- NS core consists of n, p, e, μ
- They are Fermi-degenerate

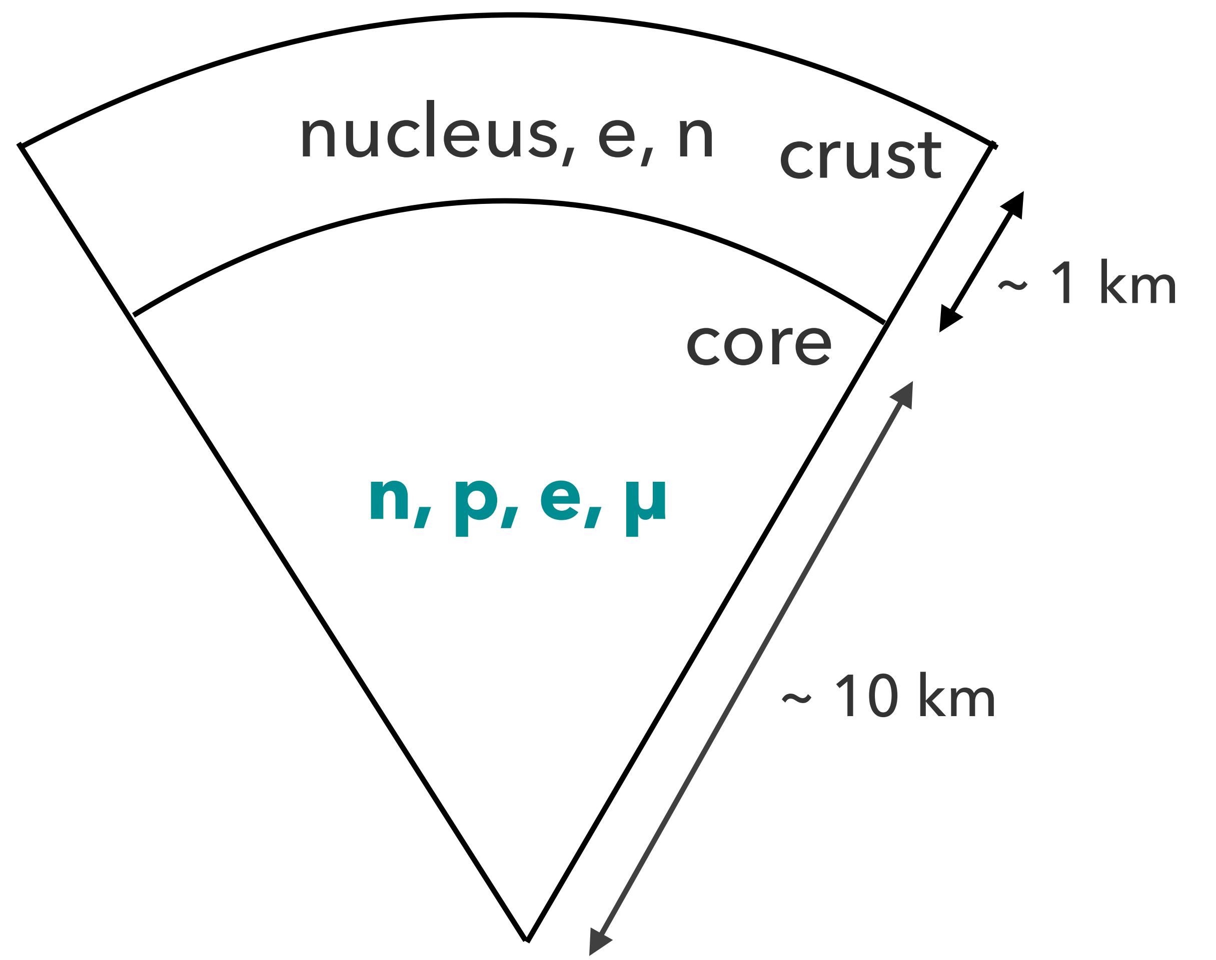
$$p_{F,n} \sim O(100)\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

$$p_{F,e,p,\mu} \sim O(10)\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

- Birth temperature ~ 10^{11} K, and

  quickly cools to T < 10^{10} K

- **NS is cold system**



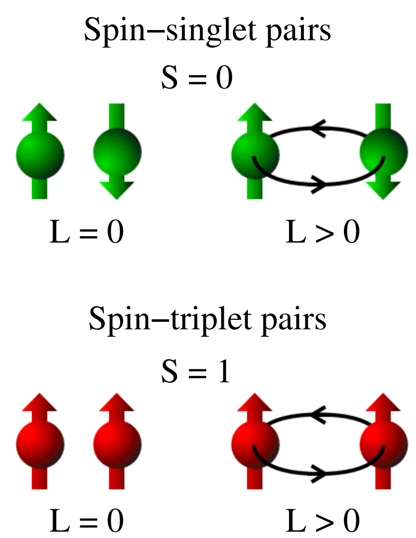
Nucleon superfluidity in NS

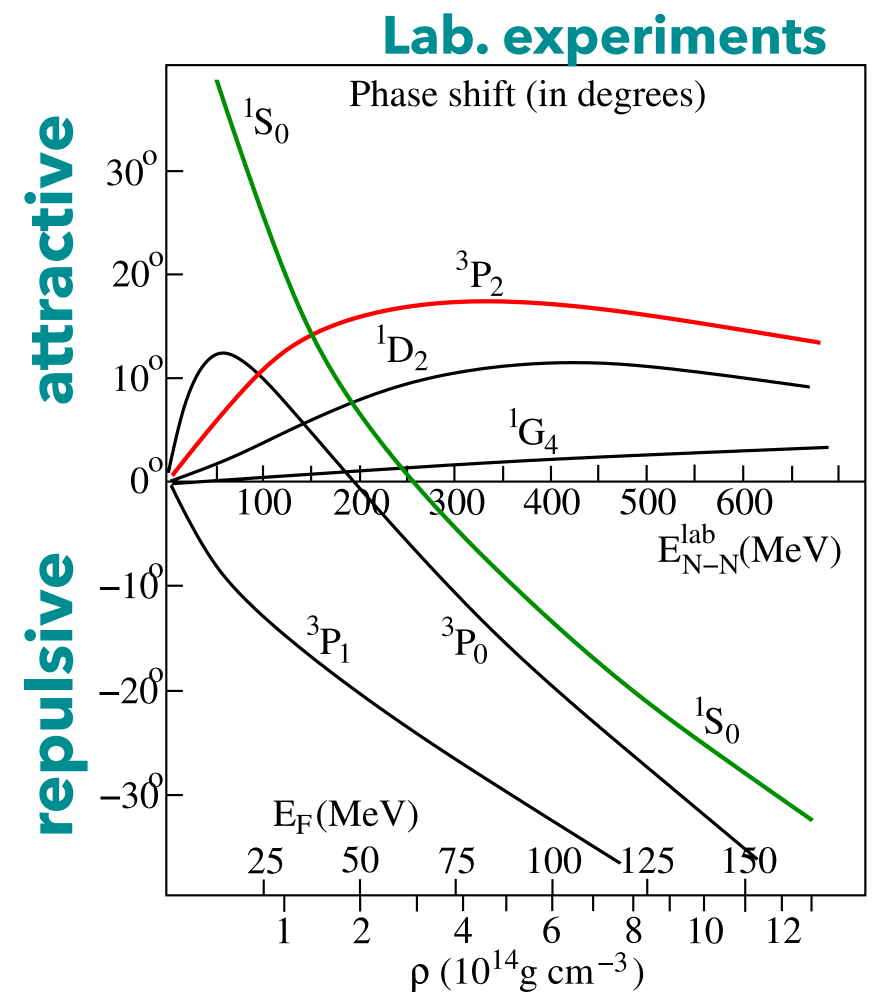
Cooper pairing occurs due to the attractive nuclear force

At $T < T_c^{(N)} \sim 10^{8-9}\,\mathrm{K}$

Superfluid in NS core

- Proton singlet pairing ($^1S_0$)
- Neutron triplet pairing ($^3P_2$)





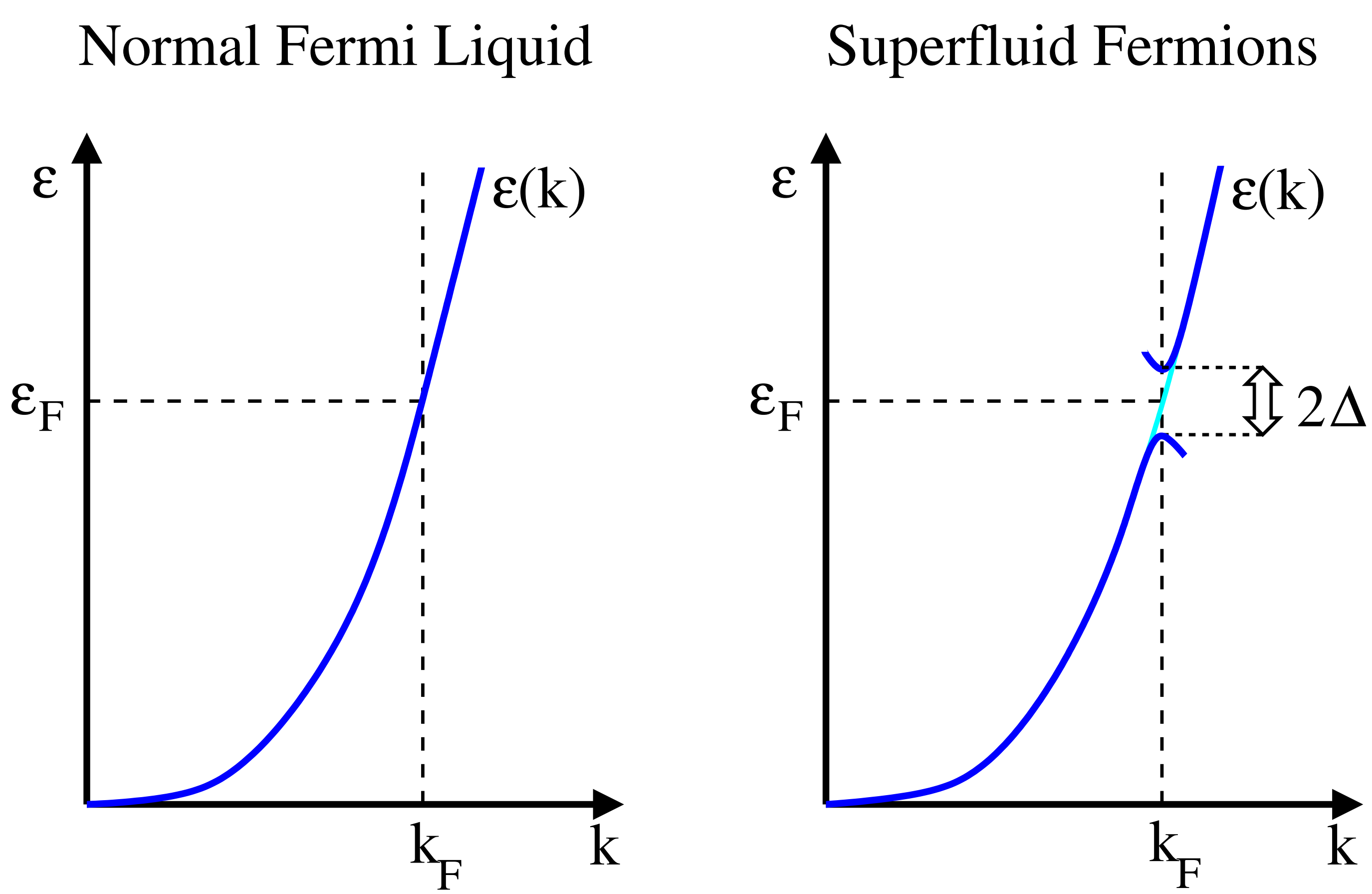
Superfluid in NS crust (not important for thermal evolution)

- Neutron singlet pairing ($^1S_0$)

[Figures from Page et al. (2013)]

Energy gap

Once Cooper paring occurs, the **energy gap** appears in the spectrum



No particle excitation

$$f(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon(\mathbf{k})-\mu)/T} + 1}$$

[Figures from Page et al. (2013)]

Energy spectrum near Fermi surface

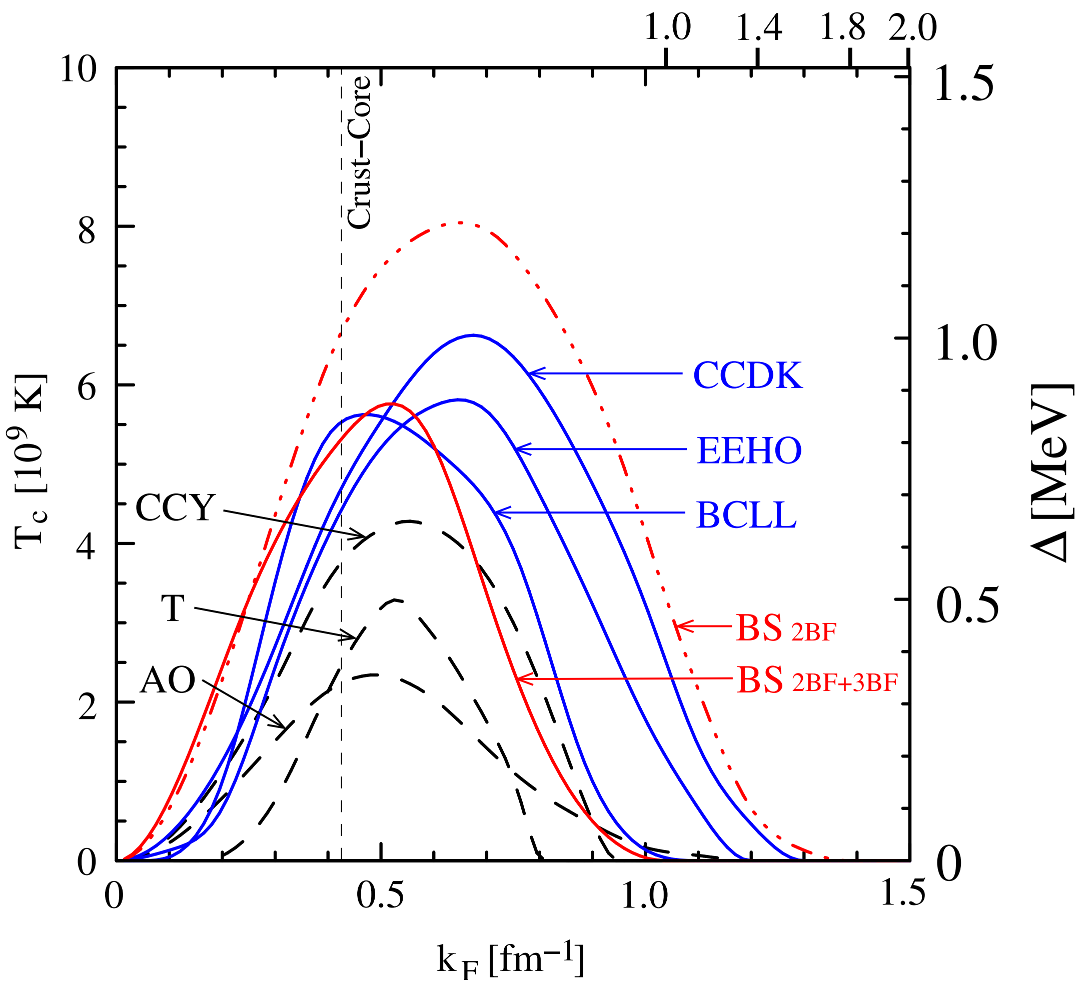
$$\epsilon_N(\mathbf{p}) \simeq \mu_N + \mathrm{sign}(p - p_{F,N})\sqrt{\Delta_N^2 + v_{F,N}^2(p - p_{F,N})^2}$$

Pairing gap models

The effects of superfluidity depends on momentum dependence of gap

$\Delta_N = \Delta_N(\mathbf{k}_F, T = 0)$

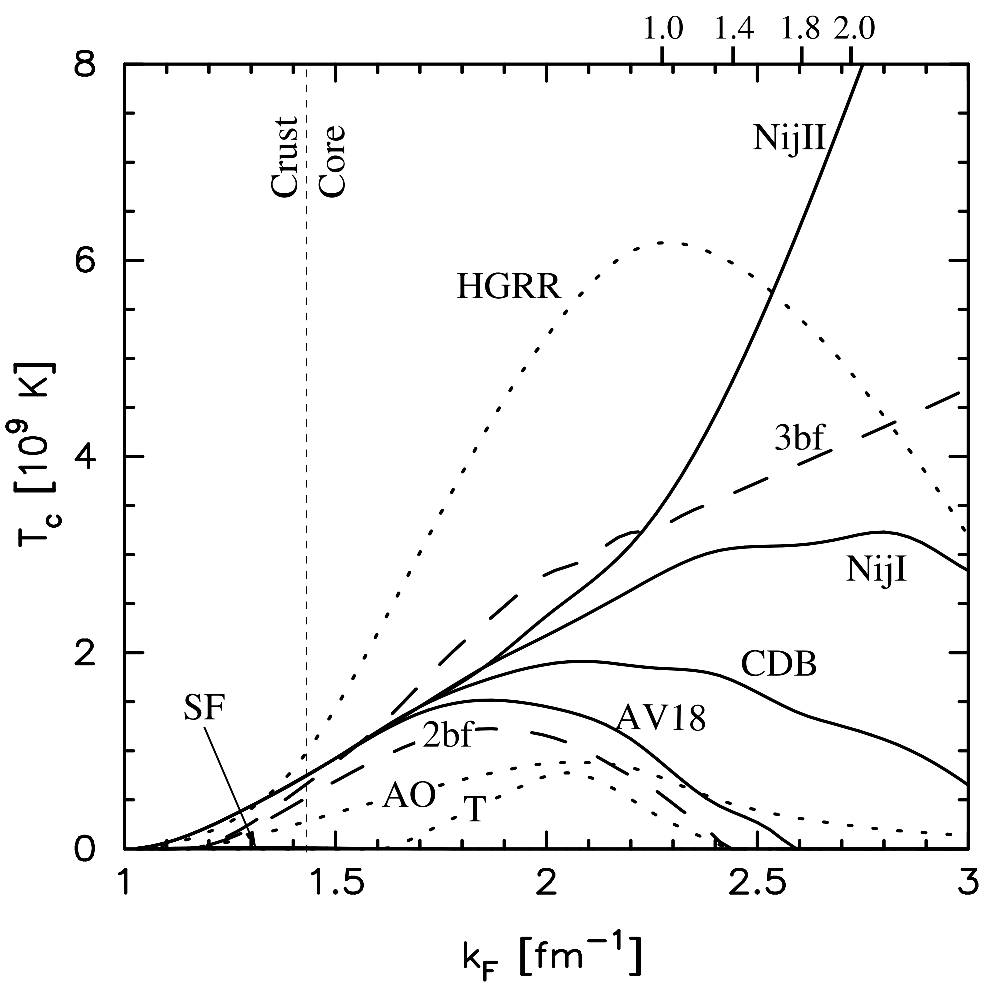
Proton $^1S_0$ pairing models



$T_c^{(p)} = O(1) \times 10^9\,\mathrm{K}$

$\Delta_N(k_F, T = 0) \simeq 1.764\, k_B T_c^{(N)}$

Neutron $^3P_2$ pairing models



[Figures from Page et al. (2013)]

$T_c^{(n)} \sim 10^8 - 10^9\,\mathrm{K}$

$\Delta_N(k_F, \cos\theta = 0, T = 0) \simeq 1.188\, k_B T_c^{(N)}$

Thermal evolution

Thermal evolution is governed by the energy conservation law

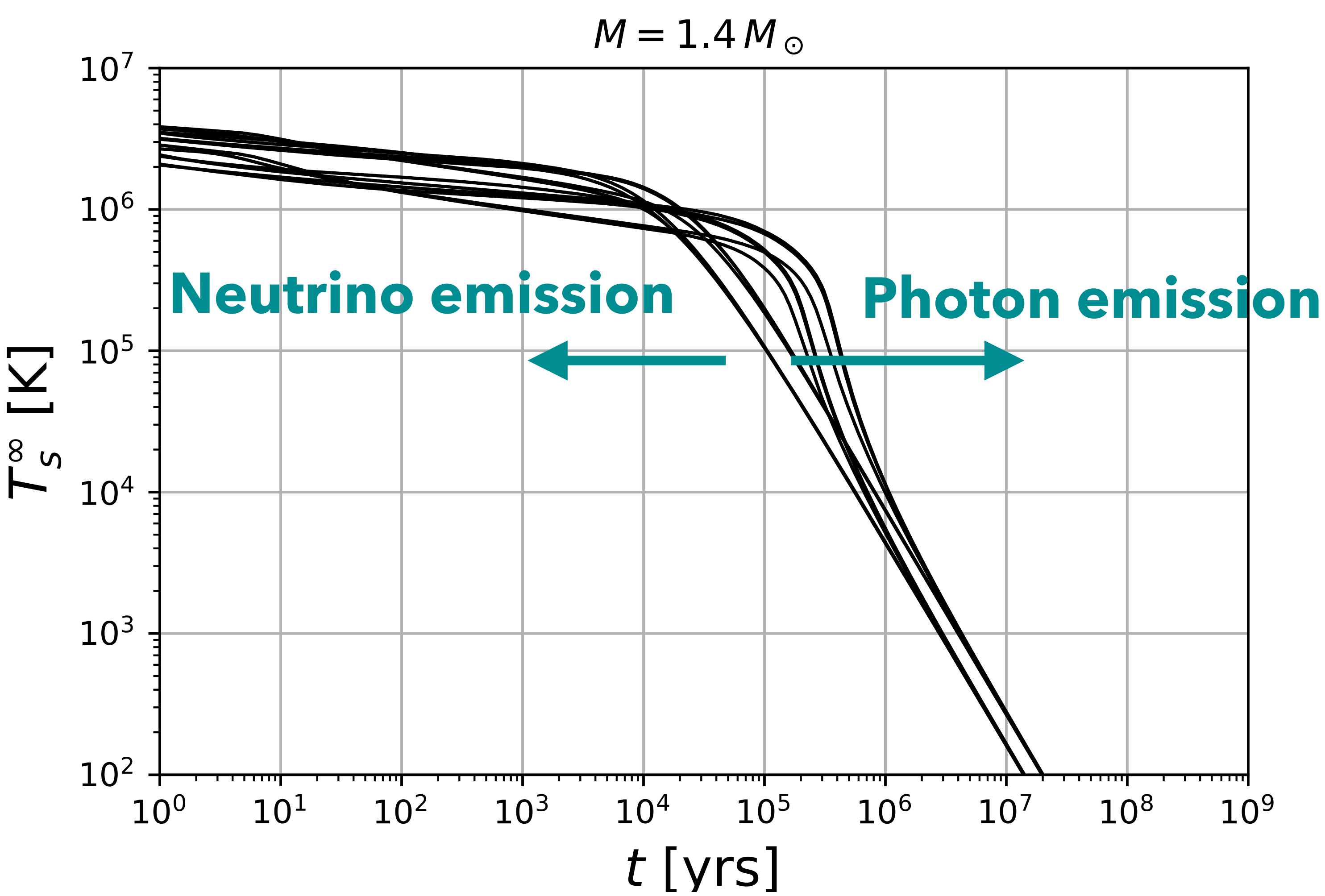
$$C\frac{dT}{dt} = -L_\nu - L_\gamma$$

Heat capacity (n, p, e, μ)

Neutrino luminosity

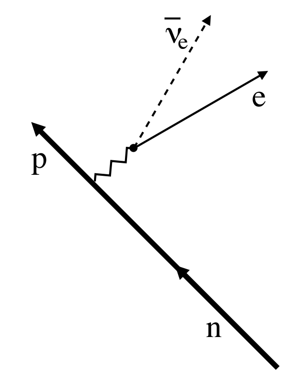
Photon luminosity:

$$L_\gamma = 4\pi R^2 \sigma_B T_s^4$$



Direct Urca process

Neutrino emission from beta decay and its inverse **on Fermi surface**



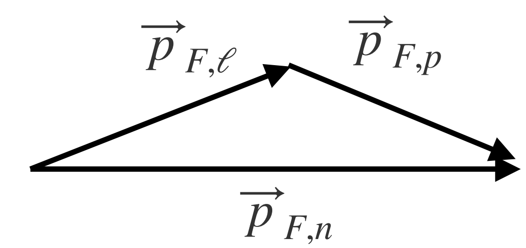
$$n \to p + \ell + \bar{\nu}_\ell \qquad p + \ell \to n + \nu_\ell \qquad \ell = e, \mu$$

$$L_\nu^{\mathrm{DU}} \propto T^6$$

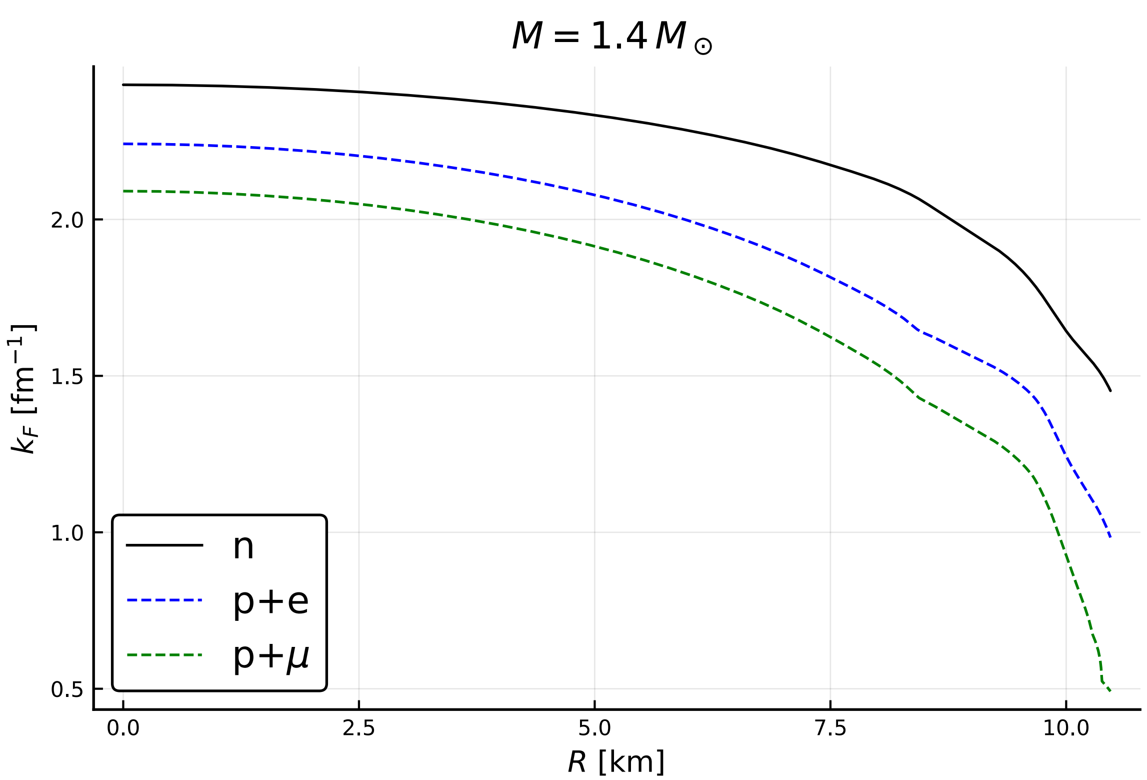
Direct Urca does not operate unless the NS is very heavy

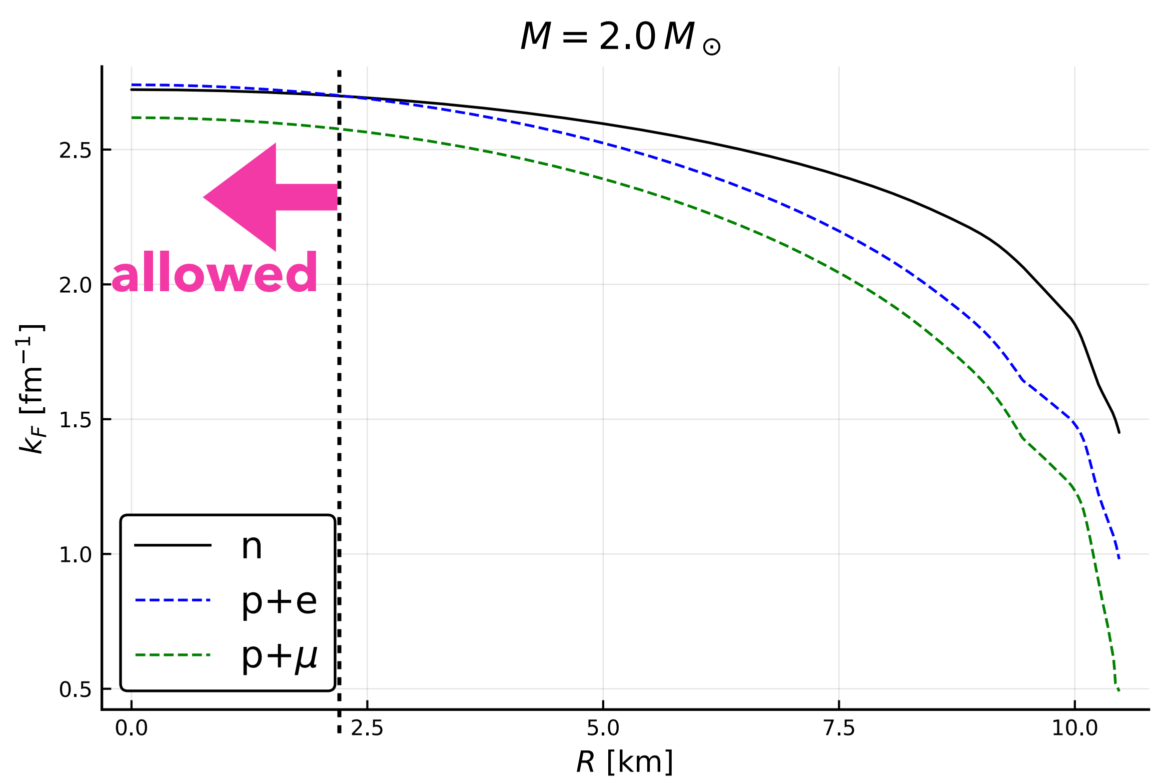
- Nucleons and leptons are strongly degenerate; $p_\nu \sim T \ll p_{F,n,p,\ell}$
- Momentum conservation requires

$$p_{F,p} + p_{F,\ell} > p_{F,n}$$



- Since $p_F^3 \propto n$, direct Urca requires **high p, e, μ density** $(M \gtrsim 2\,M_\odot$ for APR EOS)



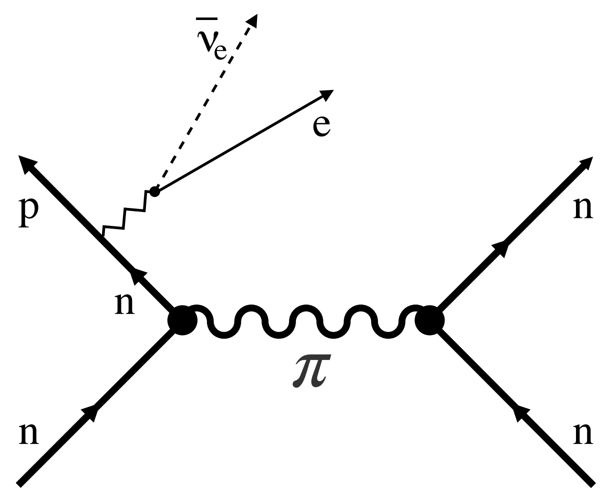


Modified Urca process

Threshold of direct Urca is relaxed by spectator nucleon

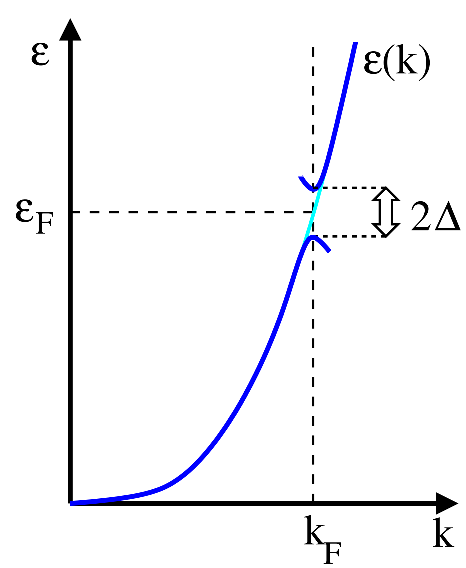
$$n + N \to p + N + \ell + \bar{\nu}_\ell$$

$$p + N + \ell \to n + N + \nu_\ell$$



$N = n \text{ or } p$

- **Beta equilibrium** is usually assumed: $\mu_n = \mu_p + \mu_\ell$
- Before Cooper pairing: Luminosity = $L_\nu^{\rm MU} \propto T^8$
- After Cooper pairing: modified Urca is highly suppressed



$f \sim e^{-\Delta_N/T}$ for

$$Q_{M,N\ell} = \int \left[\prod_{j=1}^{4} \frac{d^3 p_j}{(2\pi)^3}\right] \frac{d^3 p_\ell}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_\nu}{(2\pi)^3} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(P_f - P_i) \cdot \epsilon_\nu \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\rm spin} |\mathcal{M}_{M,N\ell}|^2$$
$$\times \left[f_1 f_2 (1 - f_3)(1 - f_4)(1 - f_\ell) + (1 - f_1)(1 - f_2) f_3 f_4 f_\ell\right] ,$$

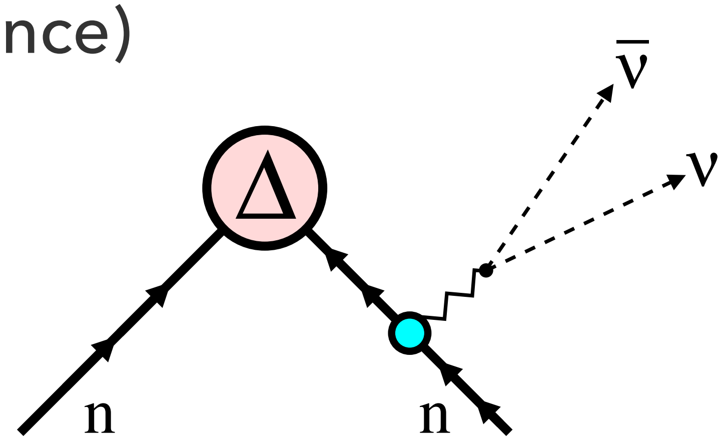
Cooper pair-breaking and formation (PBF)

The Cooper pairing triggers rapid neutrino emission (called PBF)

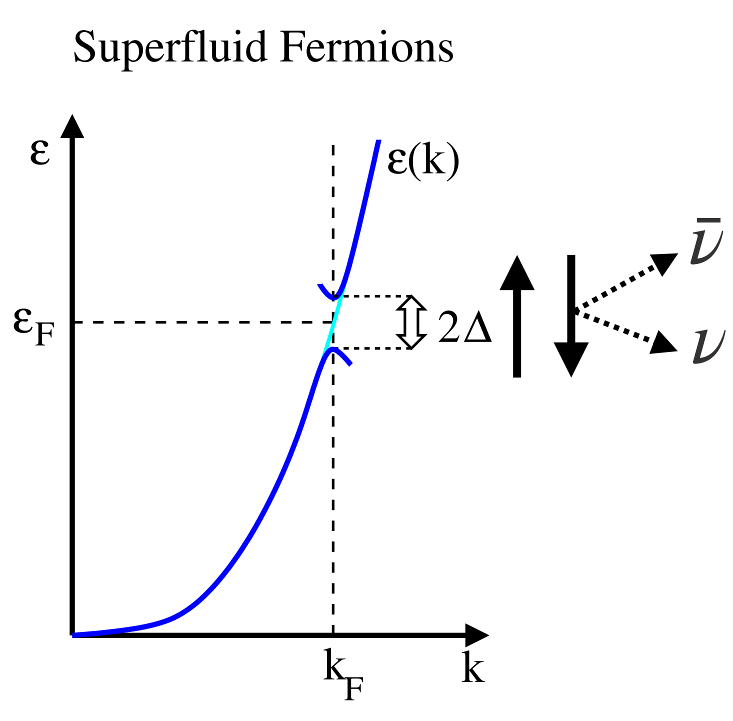
[Flowers et al. (1976)]

- **Pair-breaking** $[\tilde{N}\tilde{N}] \rightarrow \tilde{N} + \tilde{N}$ (thermal disturbance)

Cooper pair **Single (quasi-)nucleon**



- **Pair-formation** $\tilde{N} + \tilde{N} \rightarrow [\tilde{N}\tilde{N}] + \nu + \bar{\nu}$



Pair breaking occurs by thermal disturbance

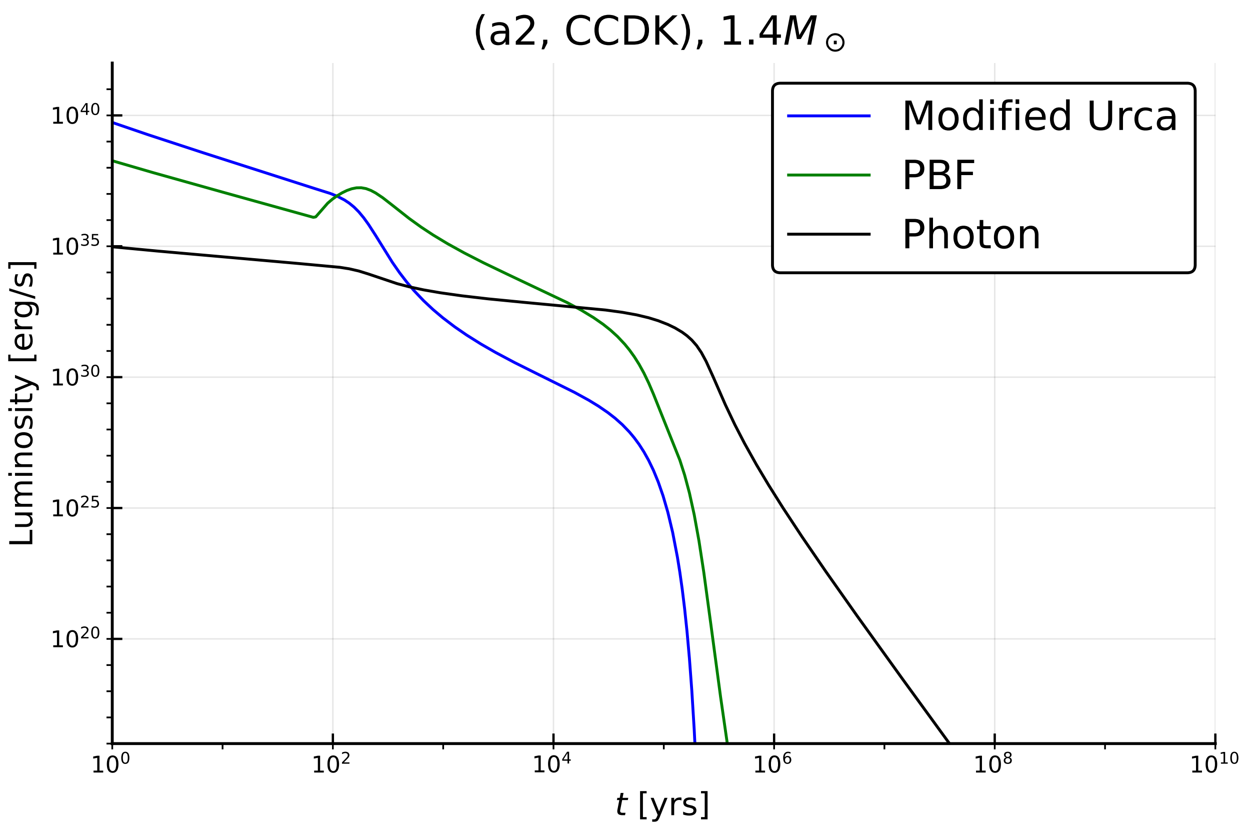
⟶ efficient while T ~ Δ

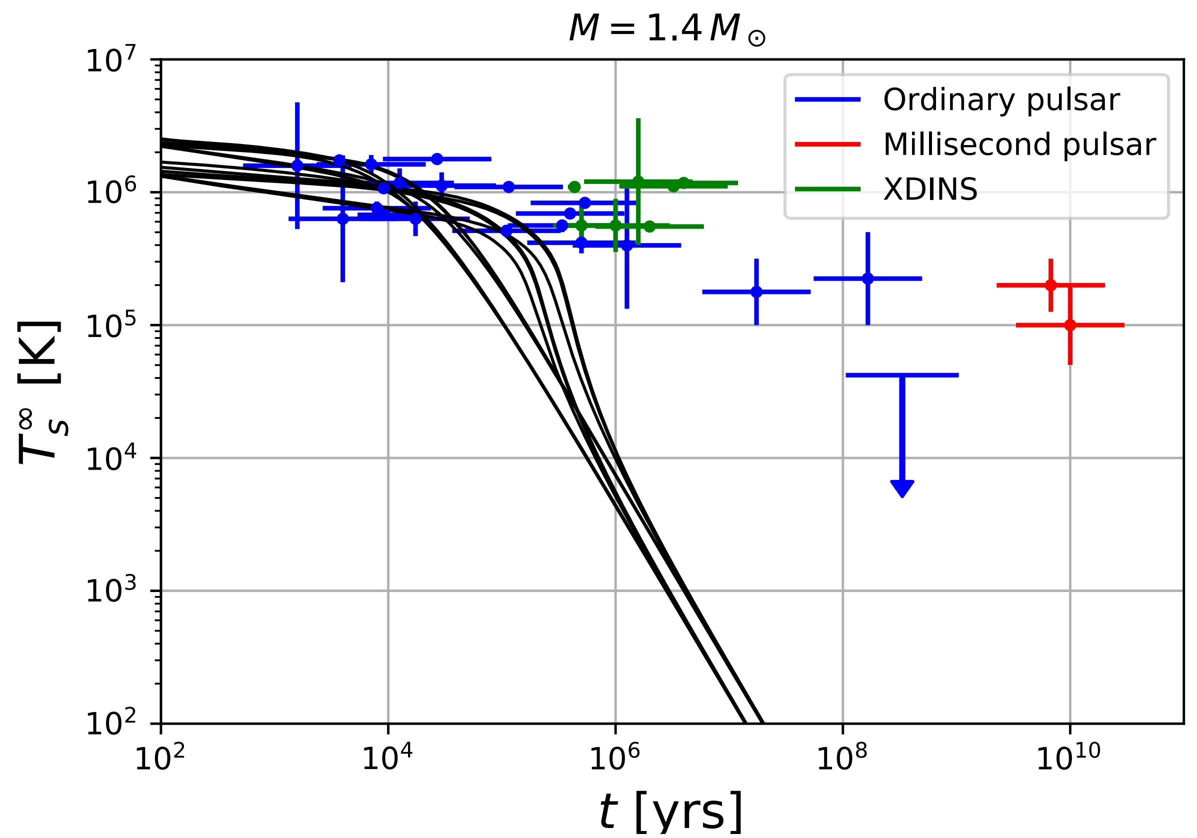
PBF dominates L_ν for $T < T_c$

Minimal cooling

Minimal cooling paradigm explains many NSs surface temperatures

[Page et al., astro-ph/0403657; Gusakov et al., astro-ph/0404002; Page et al., 0906.1621]





- Direct Urca is not included

Different lines = Different gap/envelope model

- t < 10 - 100 yr: Equilibrium modified urca $n + N \leftrightarrow p + N + \ell \pm \bar{\nu}_\ell$
- 10 - 100 yr < t < 10^5 yr: PBF $[\tilde{N}\tilde{N}] \to \tilde{N}\tilde{N} \quad \tilde{N}\tilde{N} \to [\tilde{N}\tilde{N}] + \nu\bar{\nu}$
- t > 10^5 yr : Photon emission $L_\gamma = 4\pi R^2 \sigma_B T_s^4$

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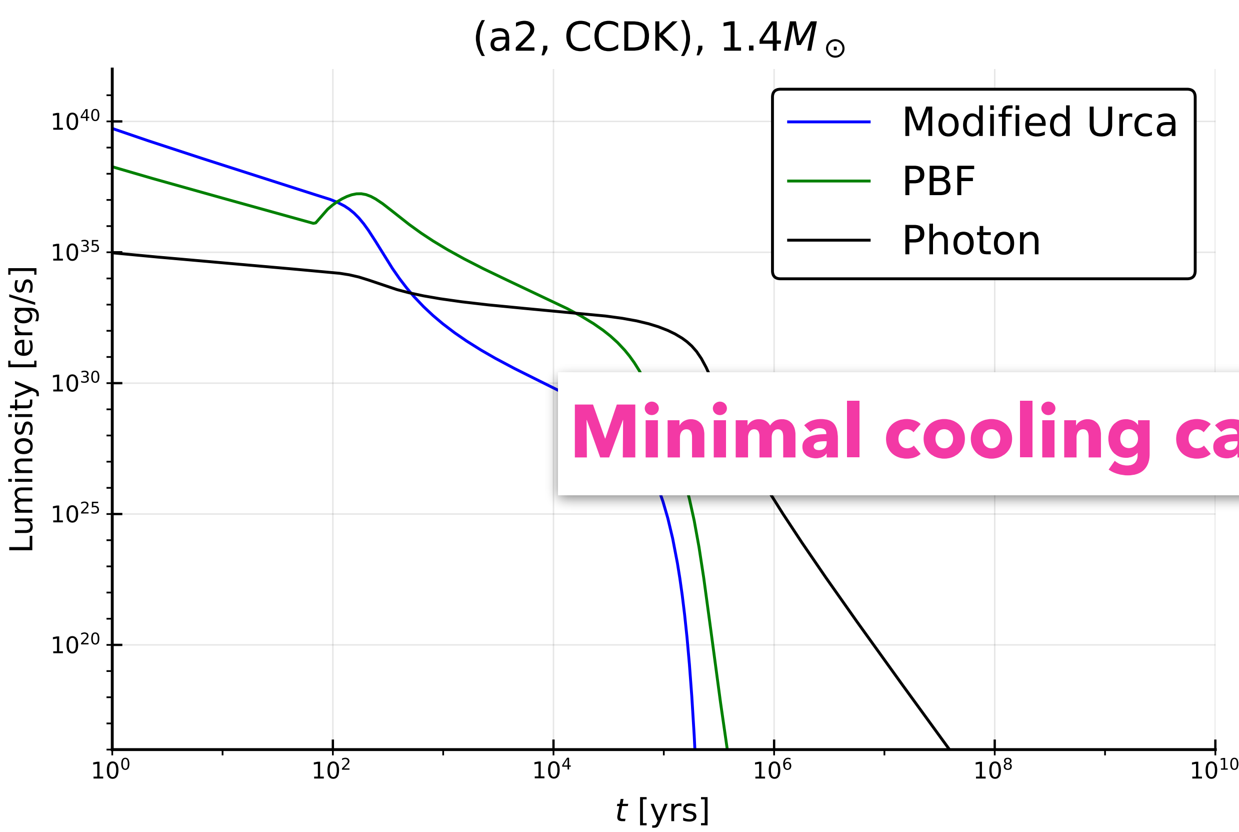

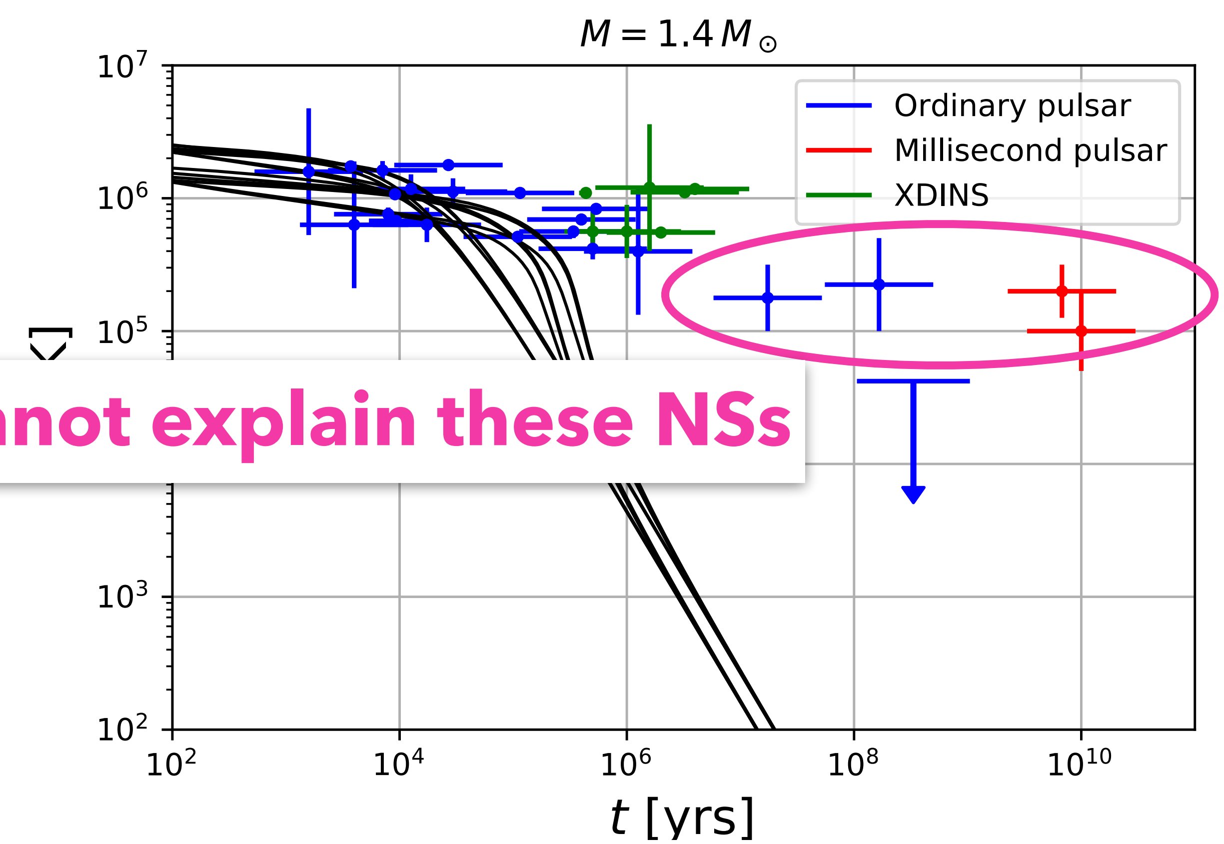

Minimal cooling cannot explain these NSs

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Rotochemical heating

Pulsar spin-down

Spin-down: pulsar is rotating, and its rotation is gradually slowing down

$P \sim 10^{-3} - 1\,\mathrm{s}$ $\qquad$ $\dot{P} \sim 10^{-20} - 10^{-13}$

- Spin-down is caused by the **magnetic dipole radiation**

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = -k\Omega^3 \longrightarrow \Omega(t) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{P_0^2 + 2P\dot{P}t}}$$

$$k \propto B^2 \propto P\dot{P}$$

$$B \sim 3.2 \times 10^{19} (P\dot{P}/s)^{1/2}\,\mathrm{G}$$

- Centrifugal force is continuously decreasing

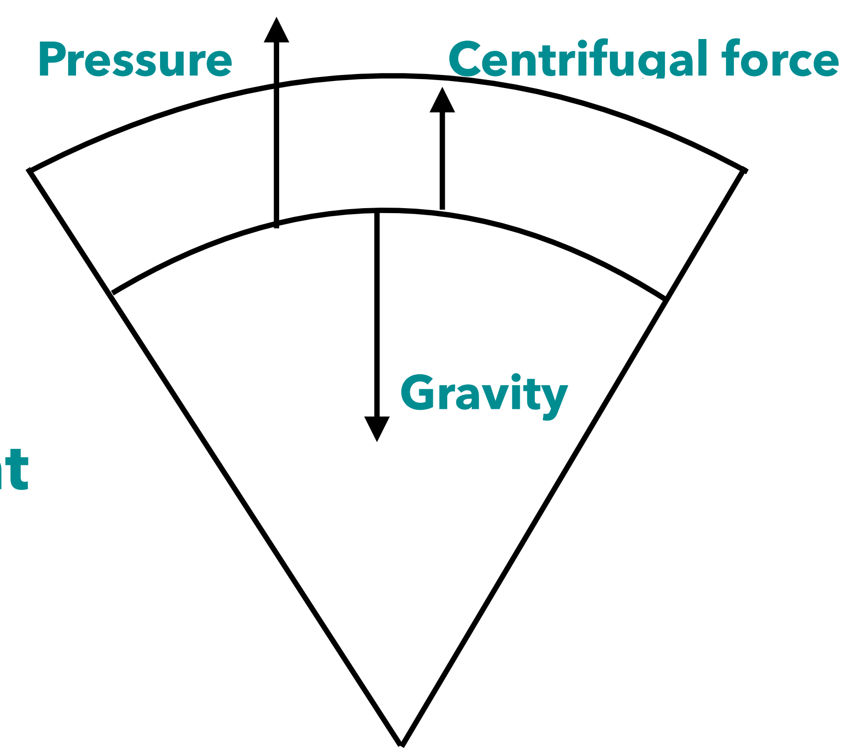
→ NS tries to change local pressure $P(r)$

→ Number density of each particle has to be rearranged

→ **(Hydrostatic) Equilibrium density is time-dependent**

$$n_i^{\mathrm{eq}} = n_i^{\mathrm{eq}}(t)$$

$$i = n, p, e, \mu$$



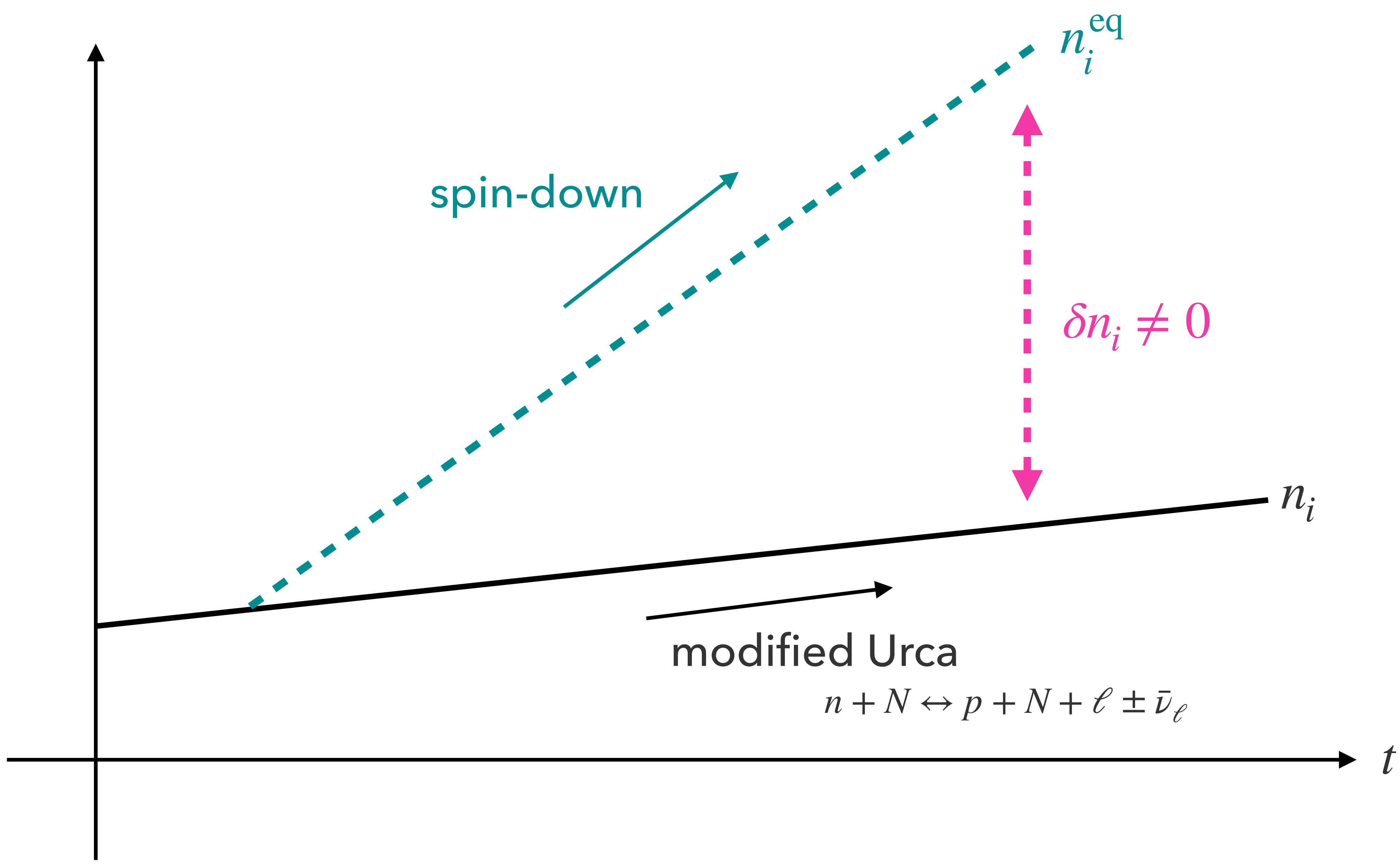
Hydrostatic equilibrium is not guaranteed

Each particle goes to new equilibrium $n_i^{\rm eq}(t)$ by Urca process

If (modified) Urca is too slow, it cannot catch up with change of $n_i^{\rm eq}(t)$

(Schematic picture)

$$n_i = n_i^{\rm eq} + \delta n_i$$



Heat production through entropy production

- (Hydrostatic) equilibrium density is changing, so **chemical (or beta) equilibrium is also not guaranteed**

  Measure of departure from beta equilibrium:

$$\eta_\ell = \mu_n - \mu_p - \mu_\ell = \delta\mu_n - \delta\mu_p - \delta\mu_\ell$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_i^{\mathrm{eq}} + \delta\mu_i$$

- Departure from chemical equilibrium generates heat

$$C\frac{dT^\infty}{dt} = -L_\nu^\infty - L_\gamma^\infty + L_H^\infty$$

$$L_H^\infty = \sum_{\ell=e,\mu}\sum_{N=n,p}\int dV\,\eta_\ell \cdot \Delta\Gamma_{M,N\ell}e^{2\Phi(r)}$$

$$dE^\infty = T^\infty dS + \sum_{i=n,p,e,\mu}\mu_i^\infty dN_i = -(L_\nu^\infty + L_\gamma^\infty)dt$$

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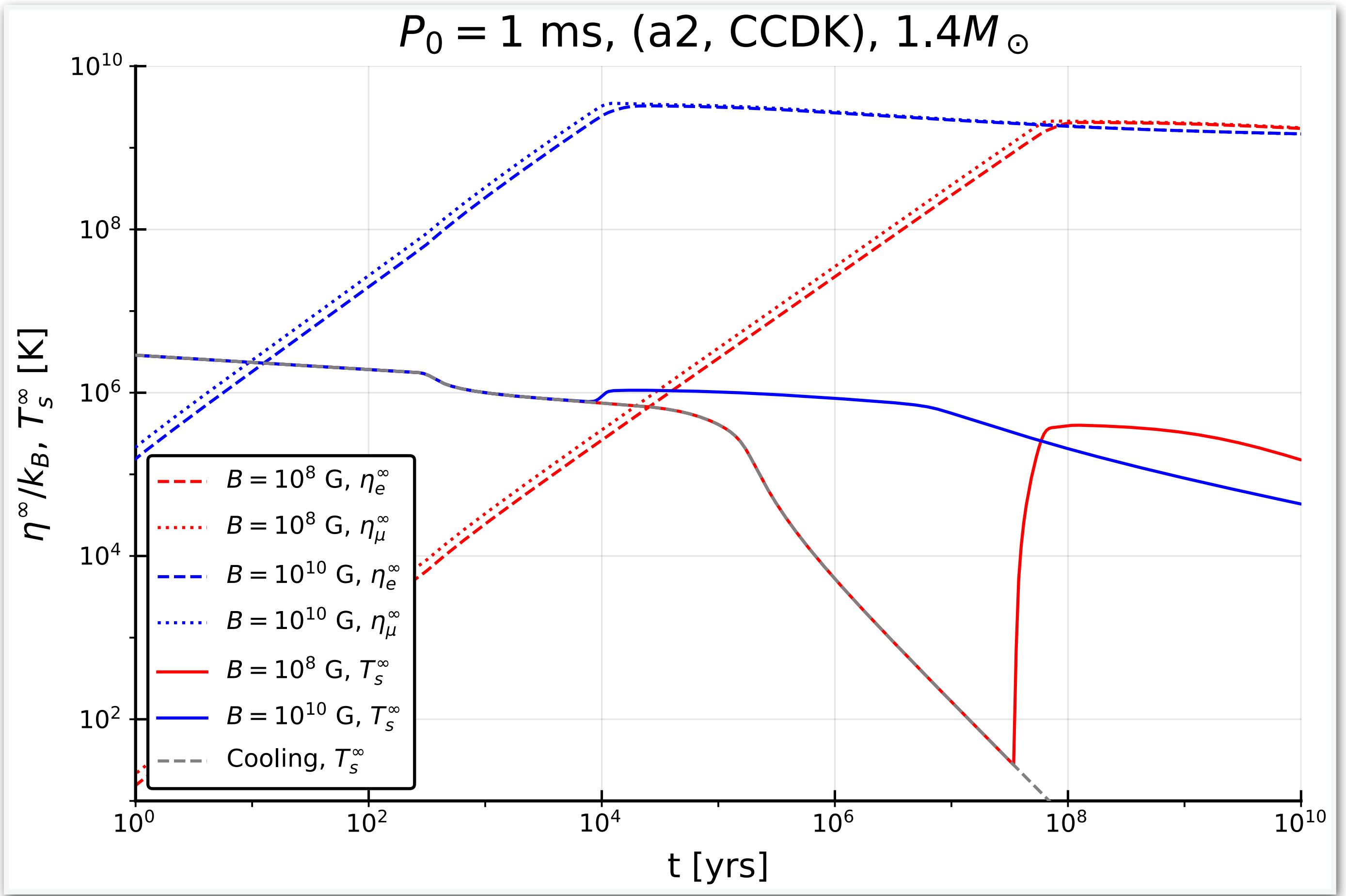


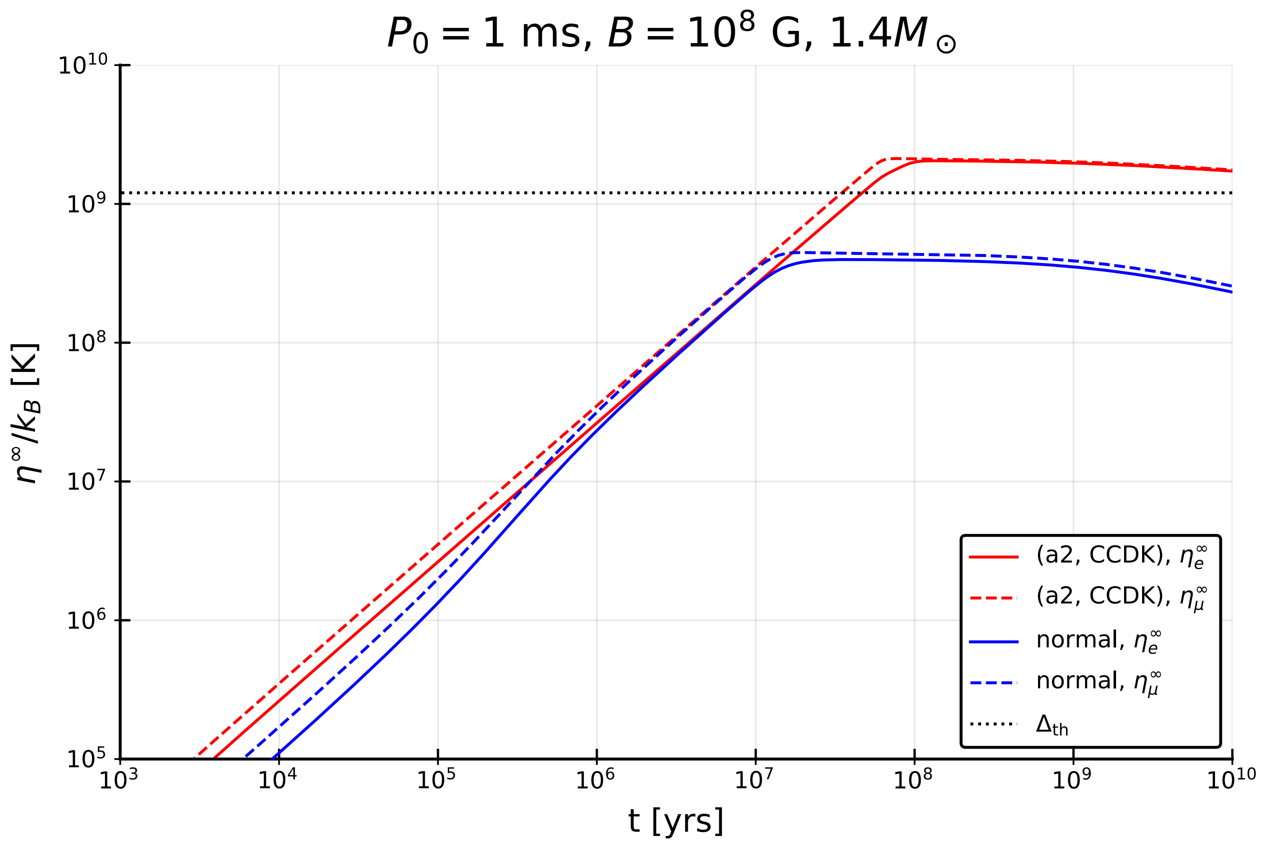
Effect of superfluidity

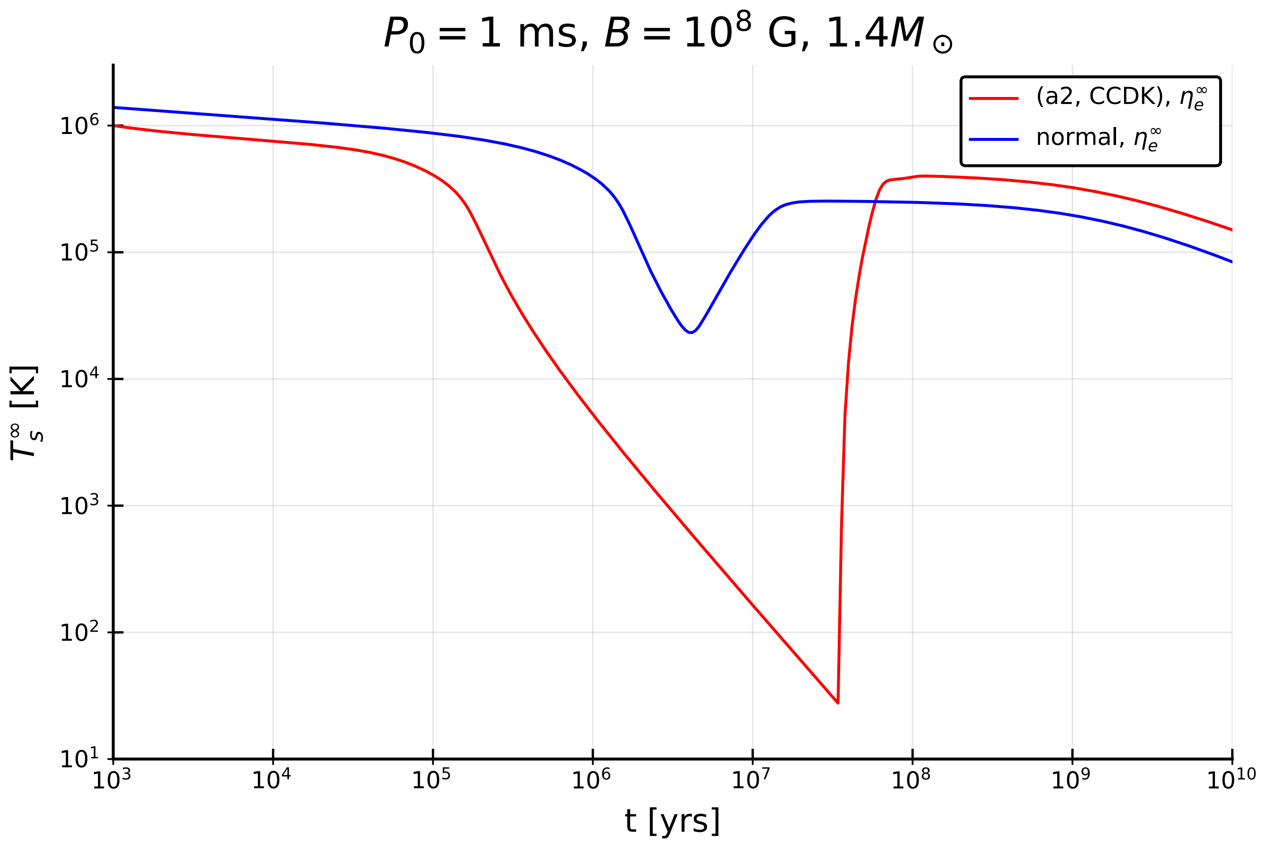
Nucleon superfluidity generates threshold [Petrovich & Reisenegger, 0912.2564]

$$\Delta_{\rm th} = \min\{3\Delta_n + \Delta_p, \Delta_n + 3\Delta_p\}$$

$\eta_\ell > \Delta_{\rm th}$: heating begins

Larger Δ ~ larger η → hotter NS





Previous work incorporates only neutron triplet pairing [González-Jiménez et al, 1411.6500]

We include both neutron and proton pairing

Rotochemical heating vs. observation

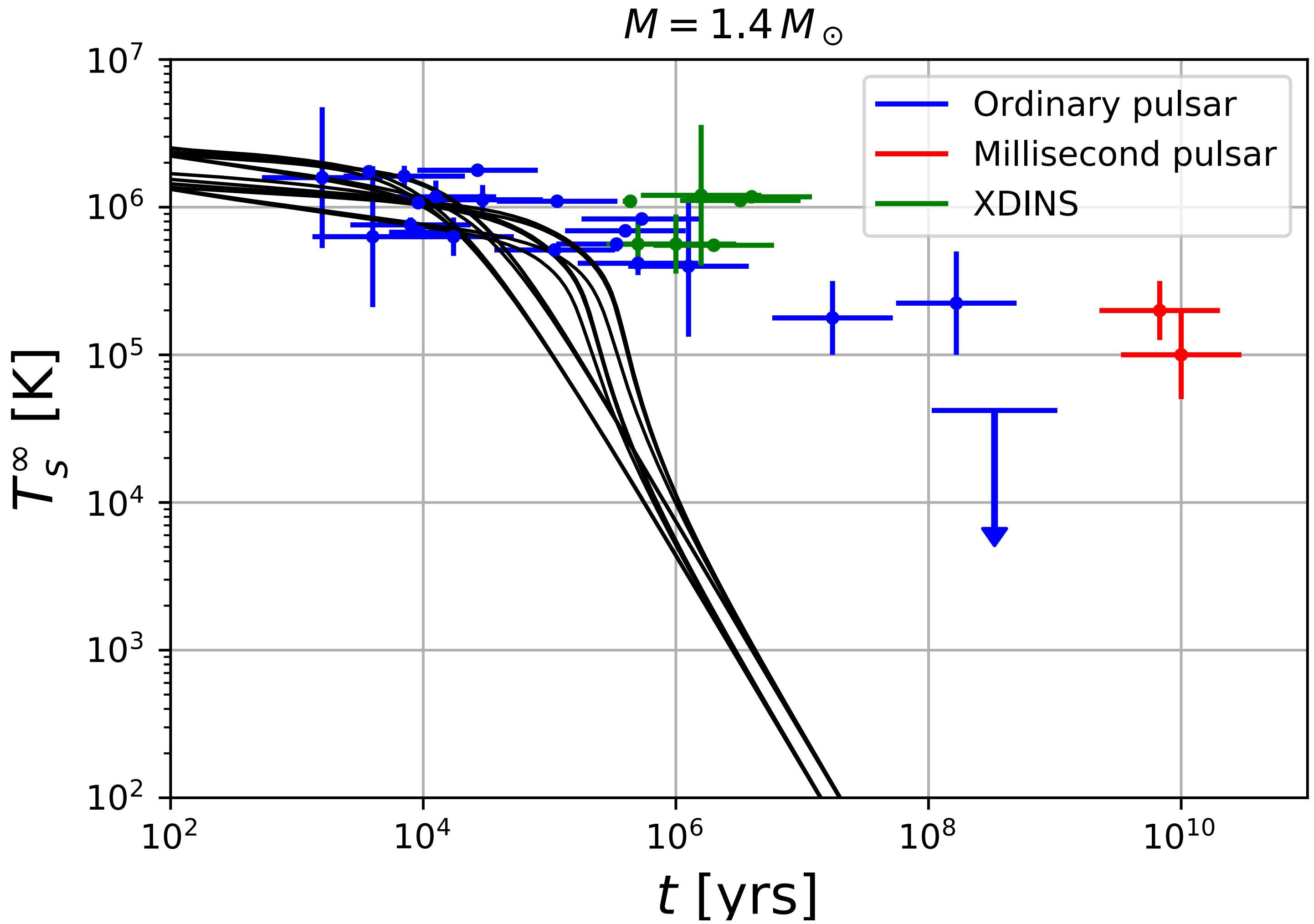
Two categories of observed pulsars

Ordinary pulsars and XDINSs $P \sim 1 - 10\,\mathrm{s}\,, \dot{P} \sim 10^{-(15-13)}$

- Ordinary pulsars : most NSs belong to this class
- XDINSs (X-ray dim Isolated Neutrons Stars) : large magnetic field, thought to be remnants of magneter

Millisecond pulsars $P \sim 1\,\mathrm{ms}\,, \dot{P} \sim 10^{-20}$

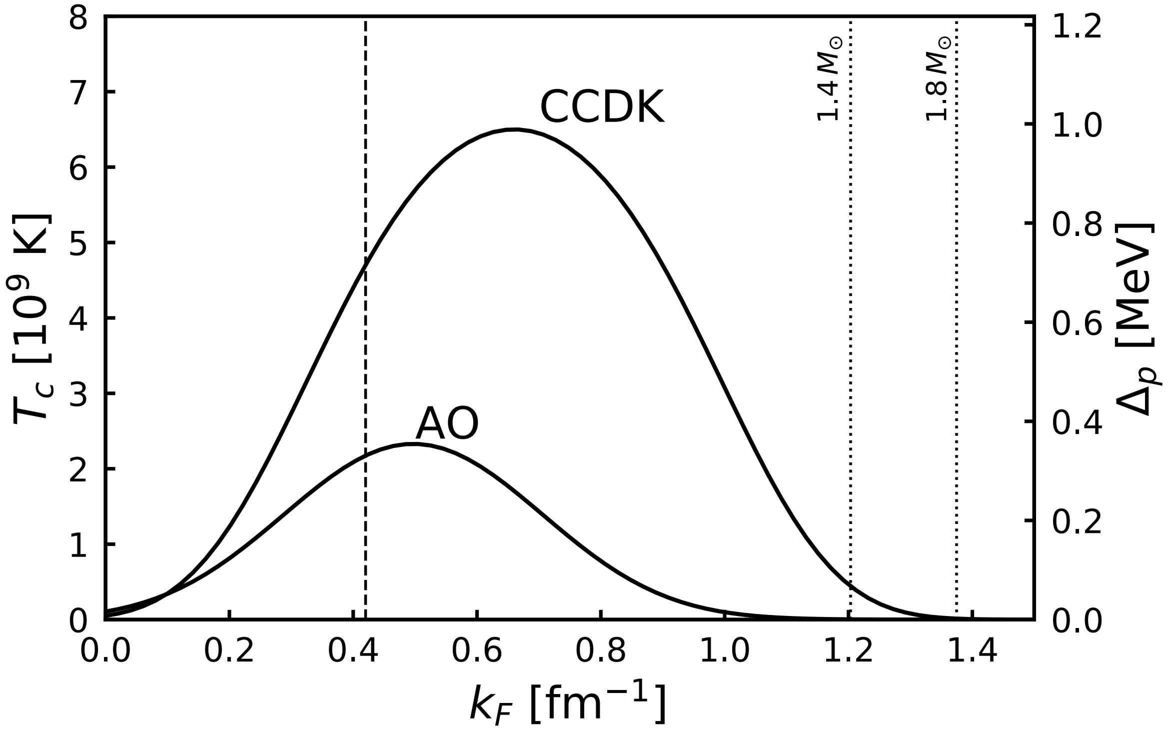
- Millisecond pulsars : small rotational period and its derivative, formed by recycle of a binary system

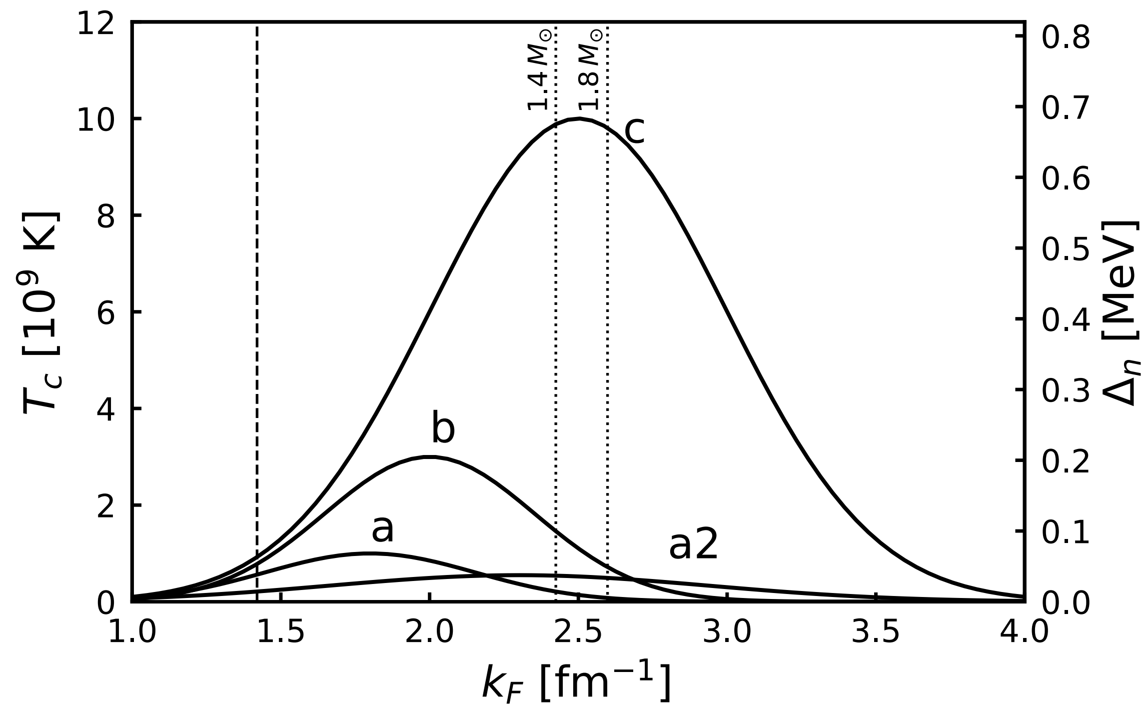


$$B \sim 3.2 \times 10^{19} \left(\frac{P\dot{P}}{s} \right)^{1/2} \mathrm{G}$$

Gap models we use

The profile of pairing gap is one major source of uncertainty





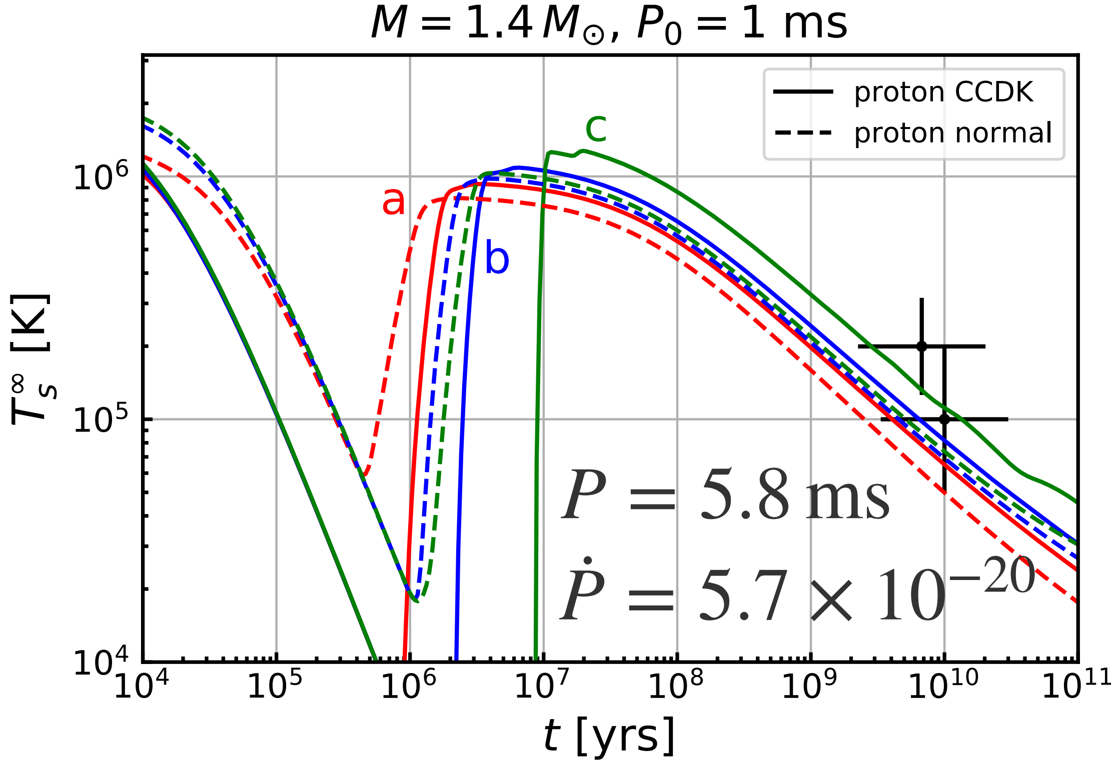
$$\Delta_{\rm th} = \min\{3\Delta_n + \Delta_p, \Delta_n + 3\Delta_p\}$$

- Large gap delays the beginning of rotochemical heating
- Heating power is stronger for larger gap

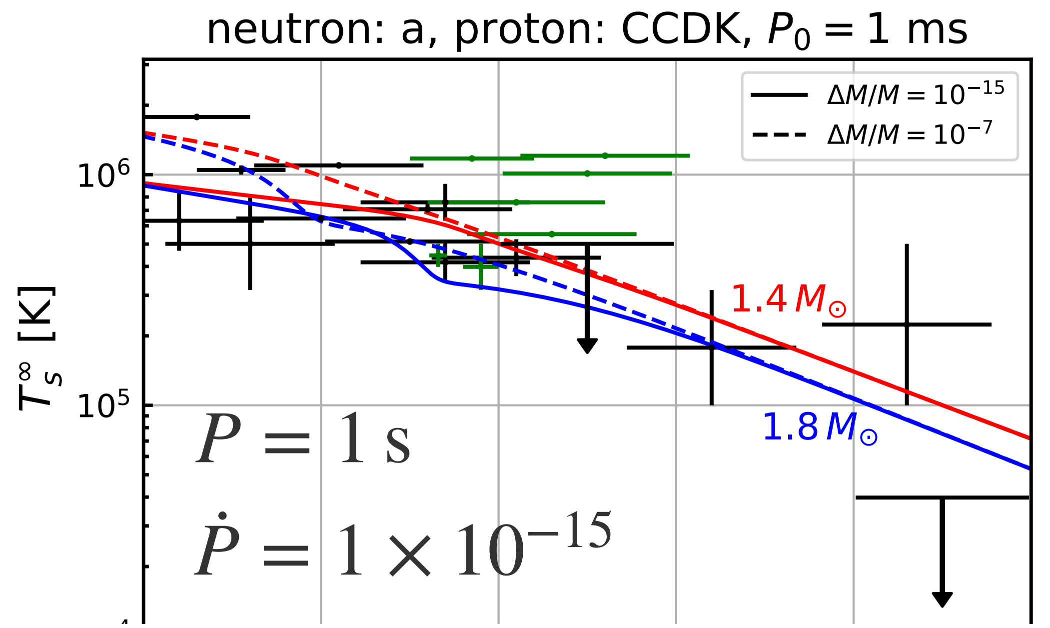
Results

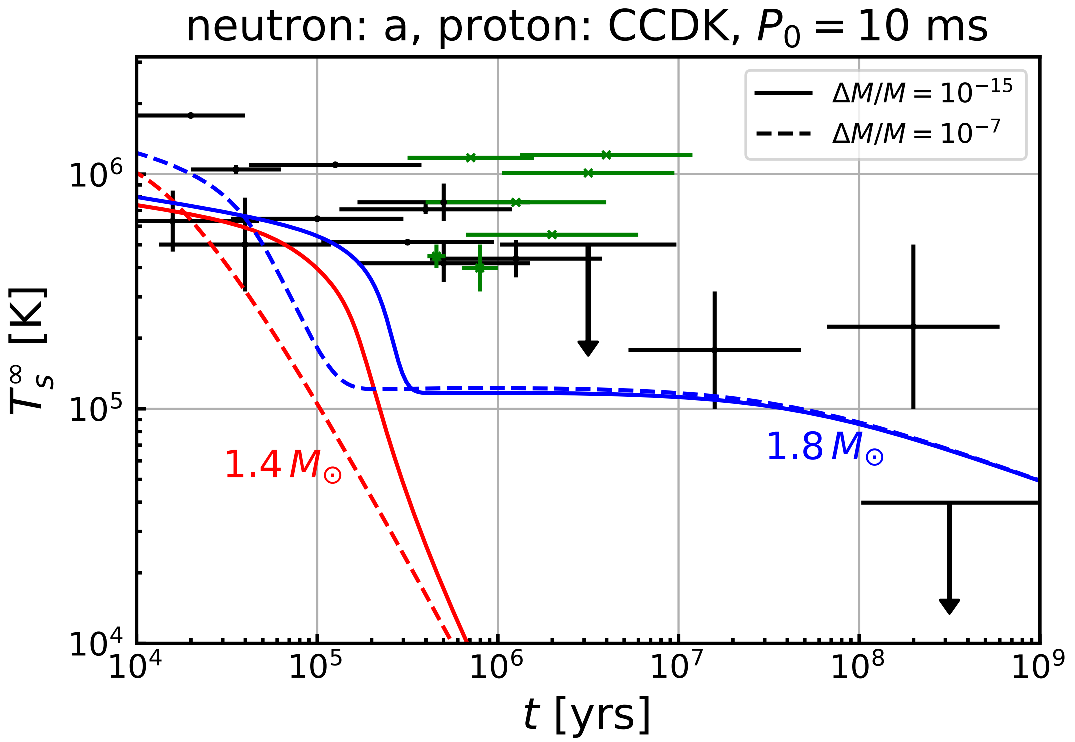
Observed pulsars are explained for various choice of gap models

MSP



Ordinary pulsars & XDINSs





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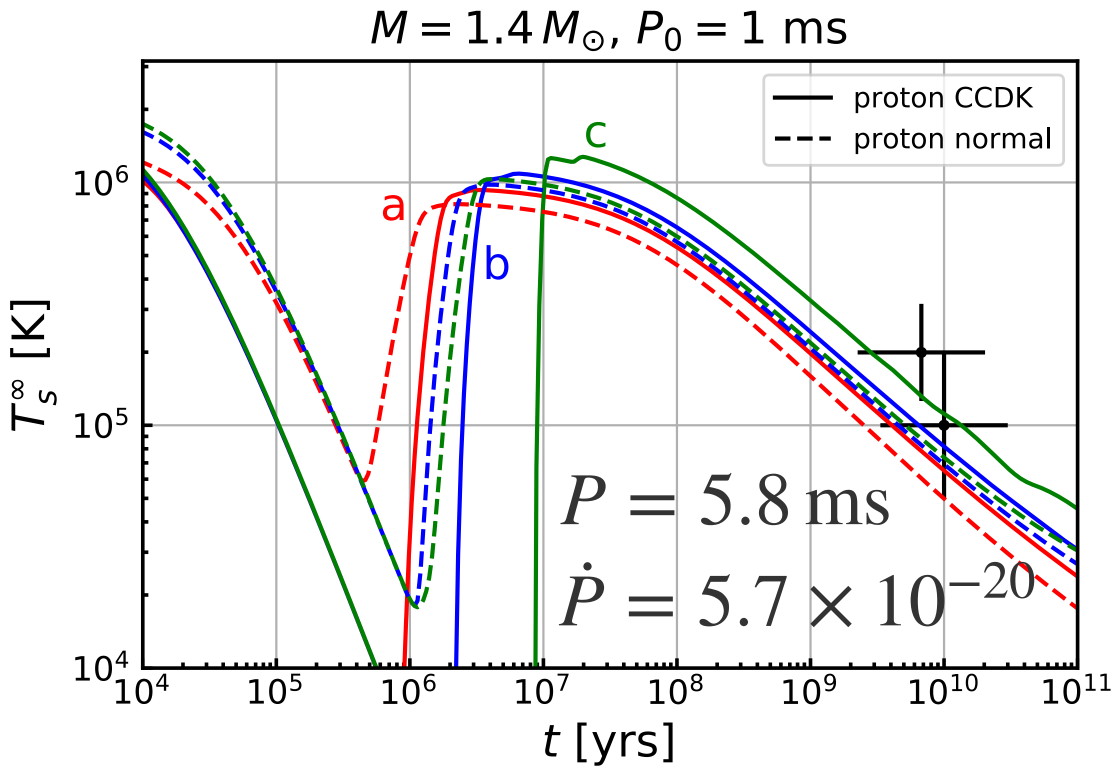
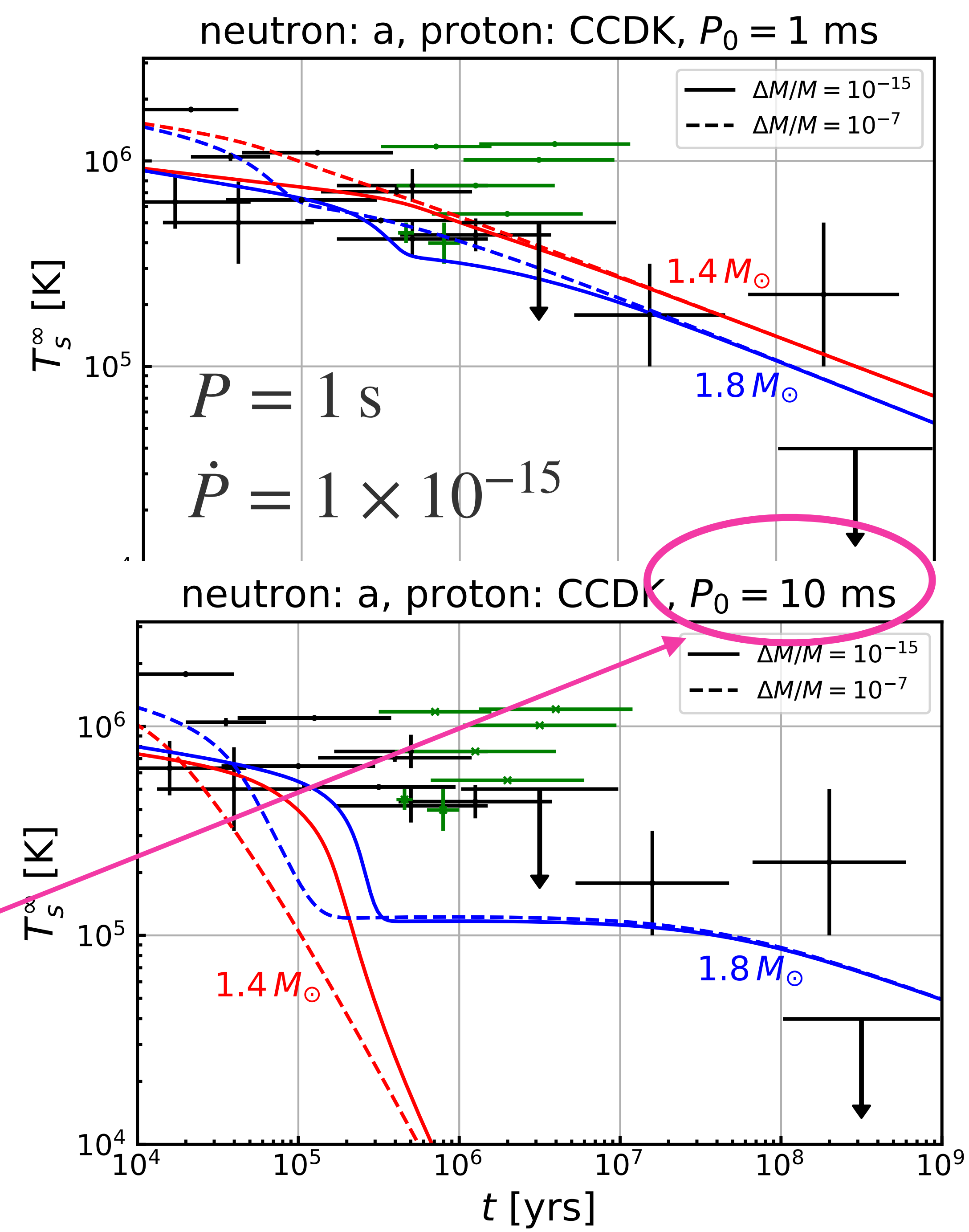
Observed pulsars are explained for various choice of gap models

MSP



Ordinary pulsars & XDINSs

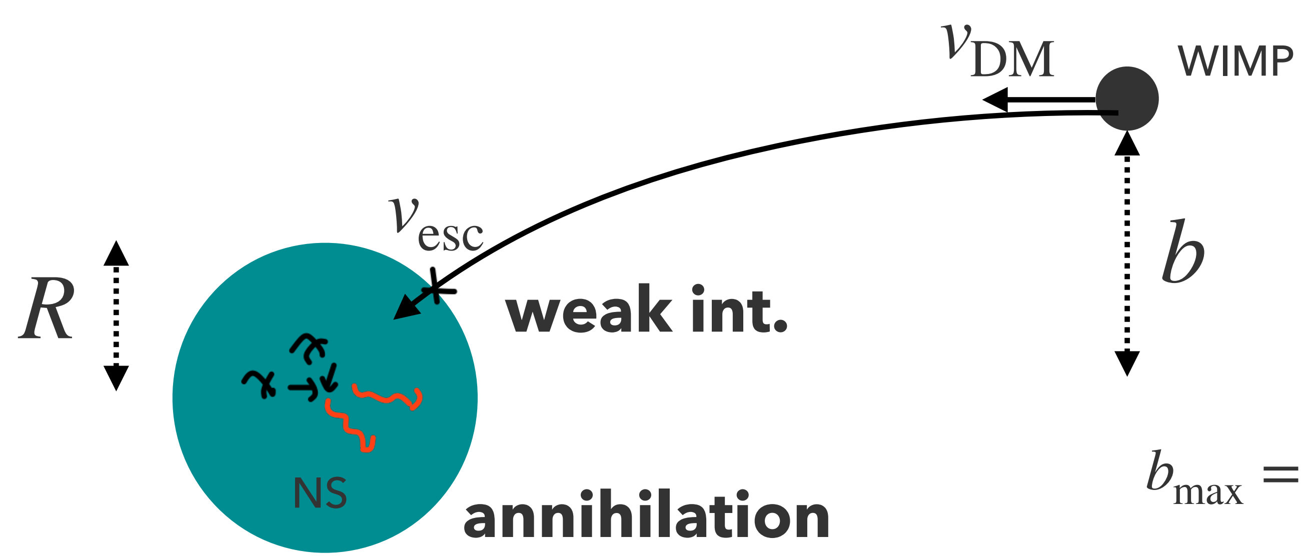


Increasing P_0 significantly suppresses rotochemical heating

DM heating vs. rotochemical heating

DM heating rate

DM accretion



$$b_{\rm max} = R(v_{\rm esc}/v_{\rm DM})e^{-\Phi(R)} \gg R$$

$$v_{\rm esc} = \sqrt{2GM/R} \sim O(0.1) \gg v_{\rm DM}$$

Rate of DM hitting the NS

$$\dot{N} \simeq \pi b_{\rm max}^2 v_{\rm DM}(\rho_{\rm DM}/m_{\rm DM})$$

Heating luminosity

$$L_H^\infty = e^{2\Phi(R)}\dot{N}m_{\rm DM}[\chi + (\gamma - 1)]$$

gravitational redshift factor

fraction of ann. energy into heat

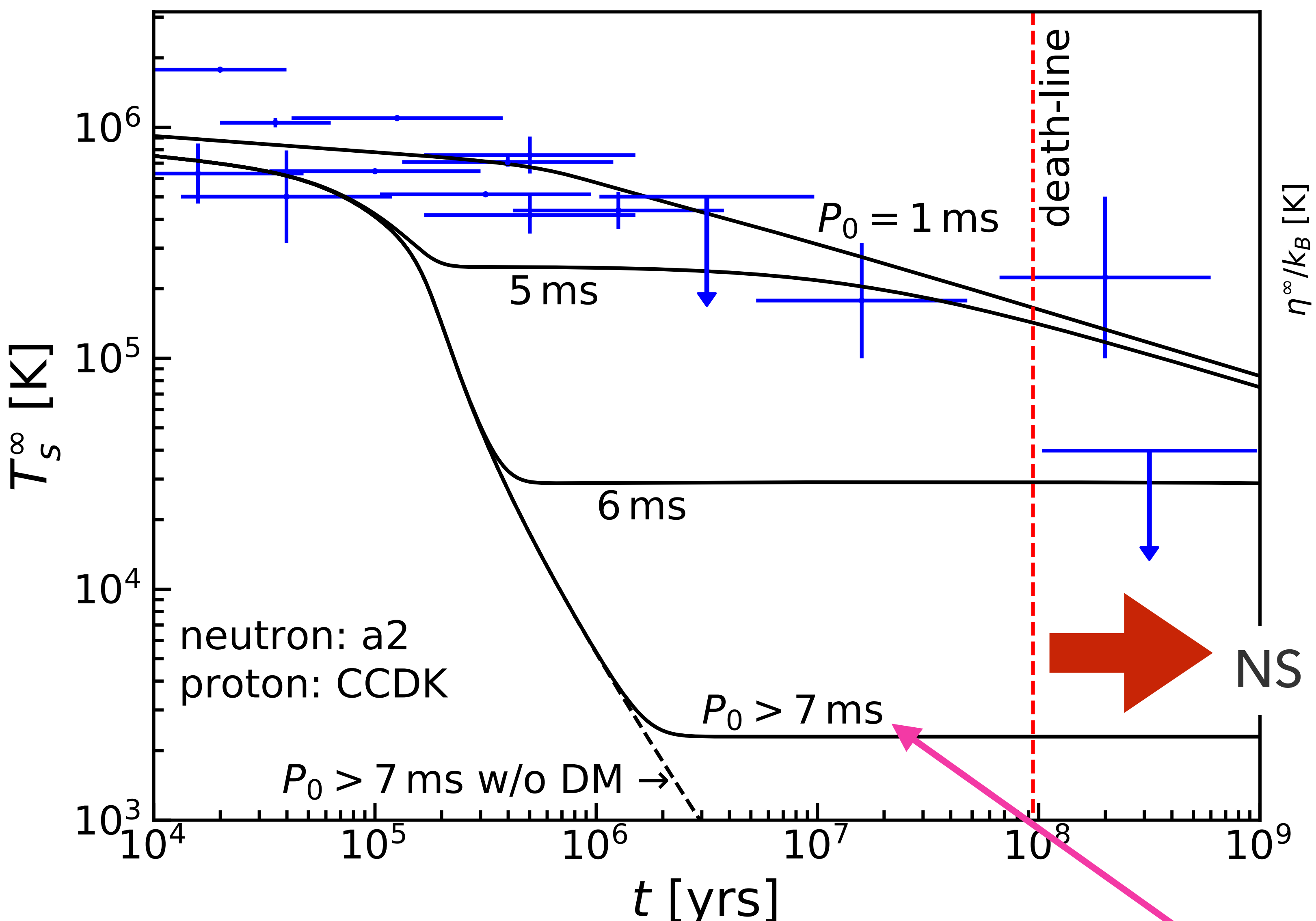
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_{\rm esc}^2}}$$

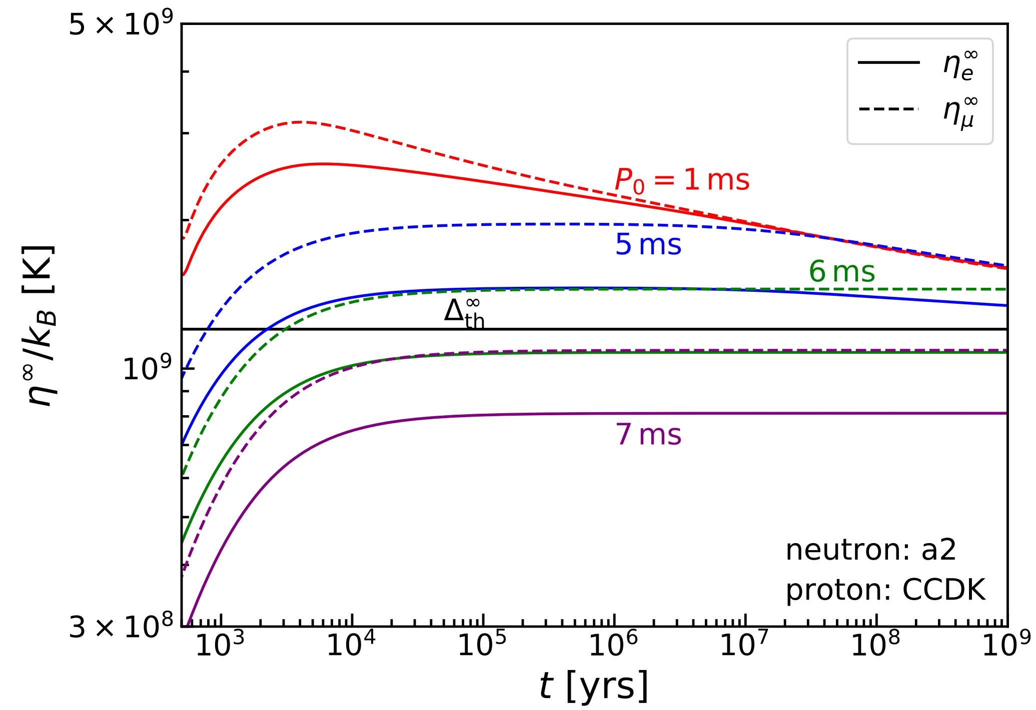
$$\begin{cases} = 1 \text{ for all annihilation into heat} \\ = 0 \text{ for no annihilation or all DM ann. into (e.g.) neutrinos} \end{cases}$$

DM heating vs. rotochemical heating

DM heating effect is visible if the initial period is sufficiently large!

Ordinary pulsar: $P = 1\,\mathrm{s} \quad \dot{P} = 10^{-15}$





NS pulsation stops

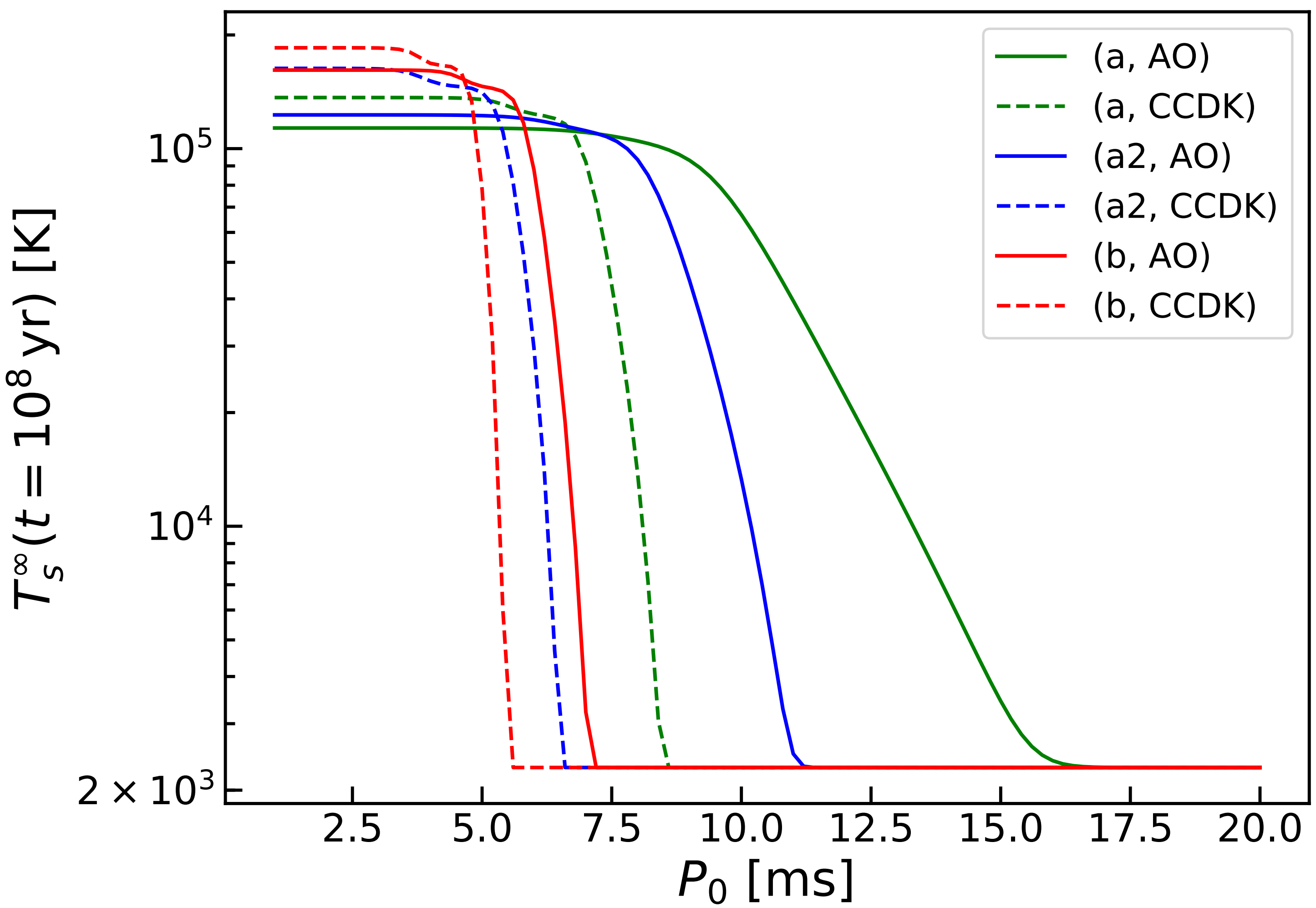
We can see the DM effect!

$P_0 \lesssim 7\,\mathrm{ms}$: DM heating < rotochemical haeting

Uncertainty from superfluid gap models

- Critical P_0 depends on the choice of gap models
- **(DM heating) >> (rotochemical heating) for $P_0 \gtrsim 100\,\mathrm{ms}$ indep. of gap models**
- Recent studies of NS birth period suggest $P_0 = O(100)\,\mathrm{ms}$

[Popov & Turolla, 1204.0632; Noutsos et.al., 1301.1265; Igoshev & Popov, 1303.5258; Faucher-Giguere & Kaspi, astro-ph/0512585; Popov et al., 0910.2190; Gullo´n et al., 1406.6794, 1507.05452; Mu¨ller et al., 1811.05483]



(neutron gap, proton gap)

Summary

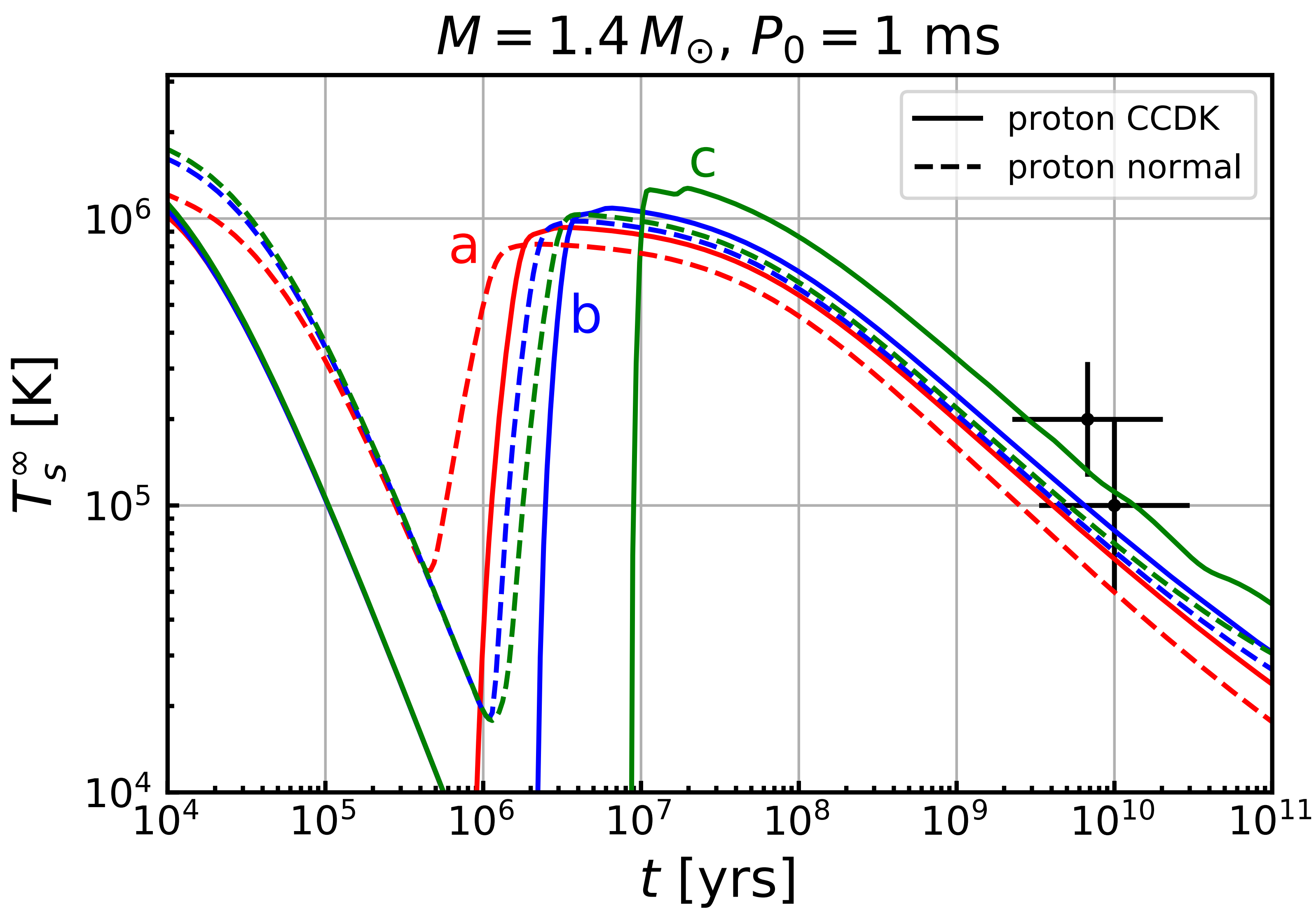
Summary

- It is known that DM heating can heat up a old NS
- We point out that DM heating may be hidden by other NS heating mechanisms
- Among proposed heating mechanisms, rotochemical heating is inevitable for any pulsar
- We compare the prediction of rotochemical heating to observations including both neutron and proton pairing gaps
- We then find that if the initial spin period is long enough, DM heating is stronger than rotochemical heating

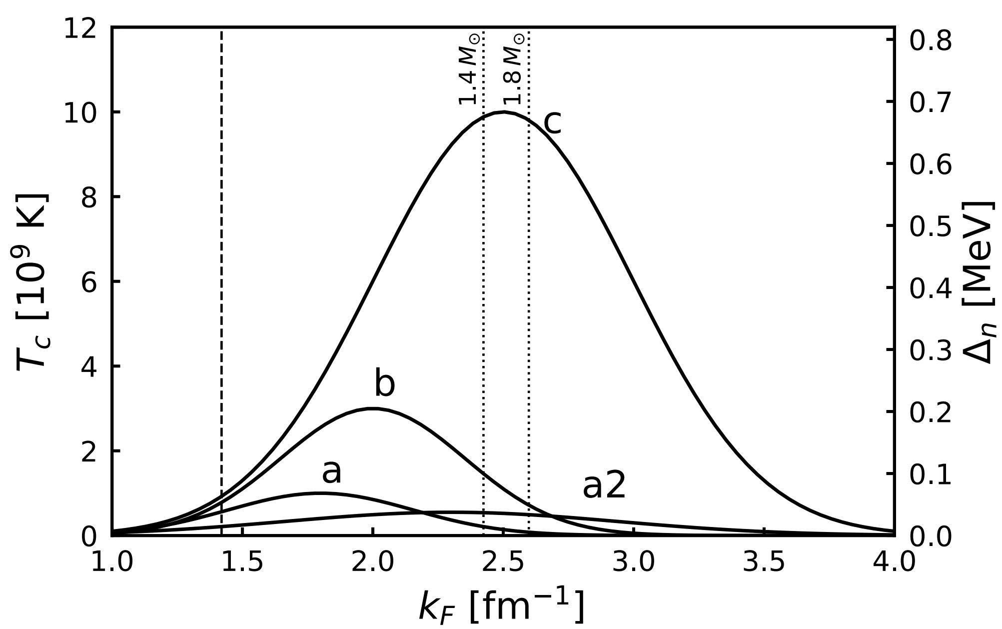
Backup

Millisecond pulsars

Can we explian hot MSPs?



- $P = 5.8\,\mathrm{ms}.$
- $\dot{P} = 5.7 \times 10^{-20}.$



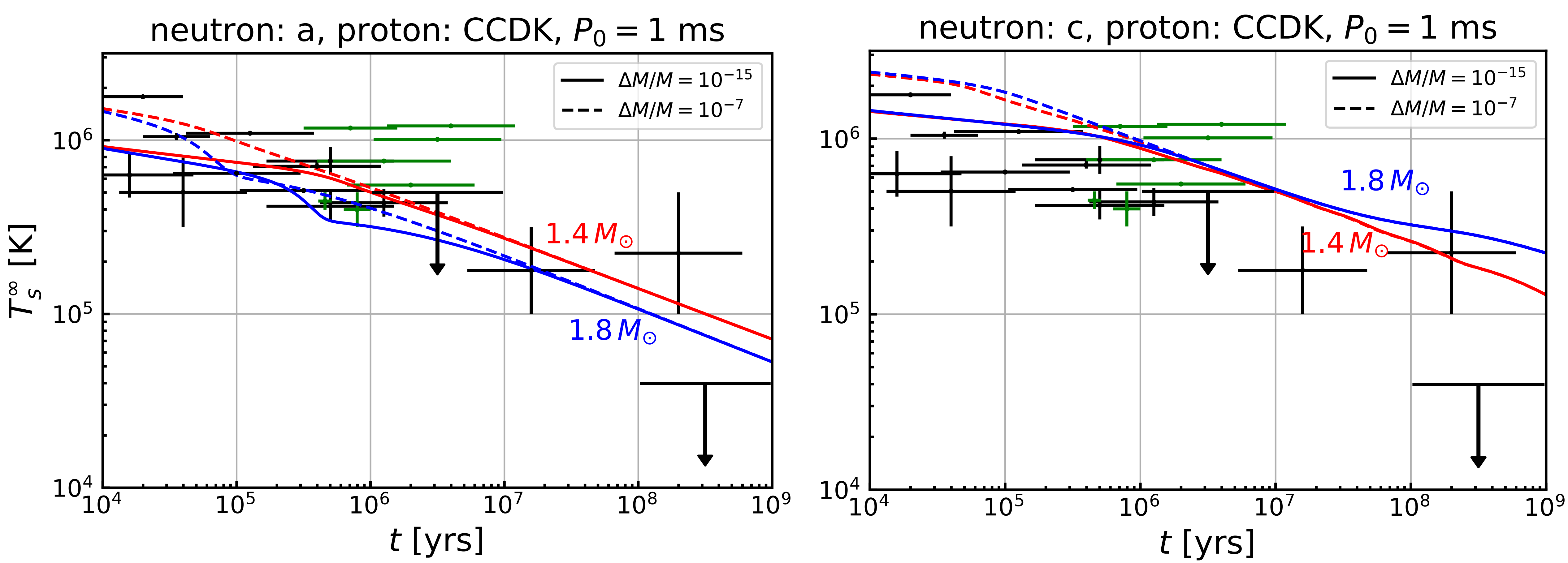
- Two old hot MSPs are explained for various choice of gap models
- **Including both proton and neutron gap enhances heating**

[KY, Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, arXiv: 1904.04667]

Ordinary pulsars and XDINSs

Can the same setup explain other NS temperatures?

- $P = 1\,\mathrm{s}$.
- $\dot{P} = 1 \times 10^{-15}$.

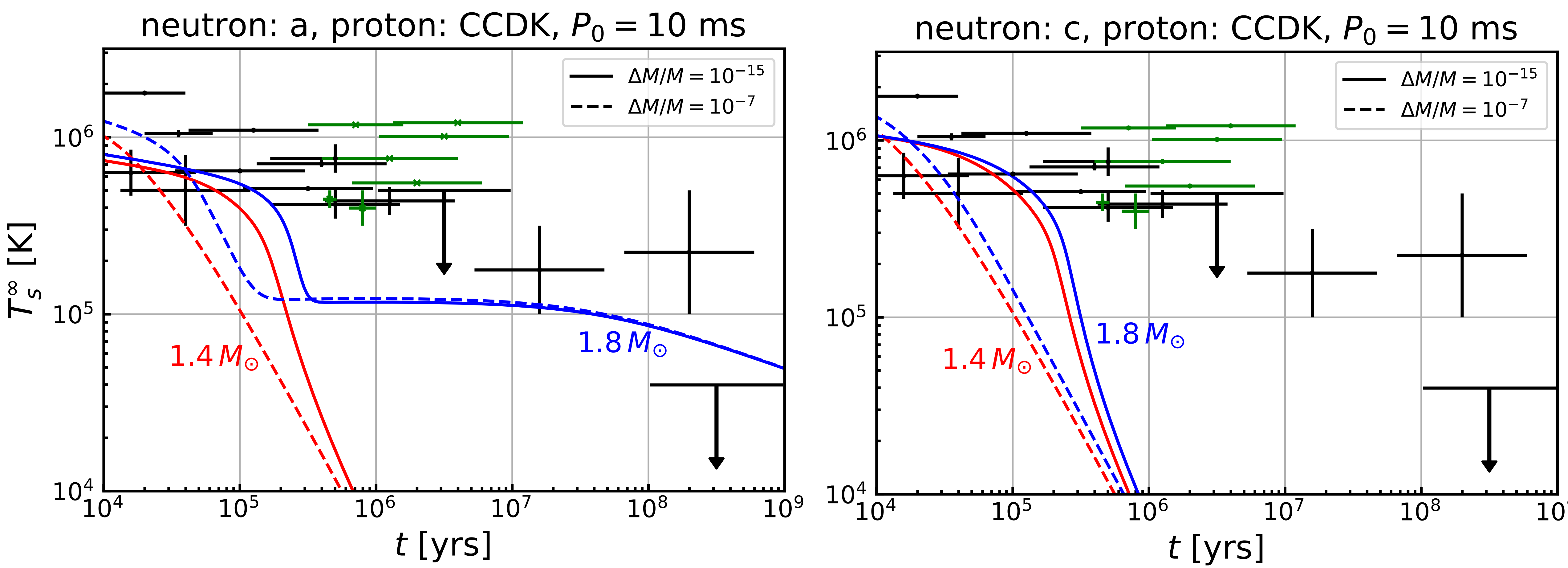


- Many ordinary pulsars and XDINSs are also explained
- XDINSs are warmer, but may be explained by systematic uncertainties or heating caused by strong magnetic field

[KY, Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, arXiv: 1904.04667]

Initial spin period is a key parameter

$P_0 = 10\,\mathrm{ms}$



[KY, Koichi Hamaguchi, Natsumi Nagata, arXiv: 1904.04667]

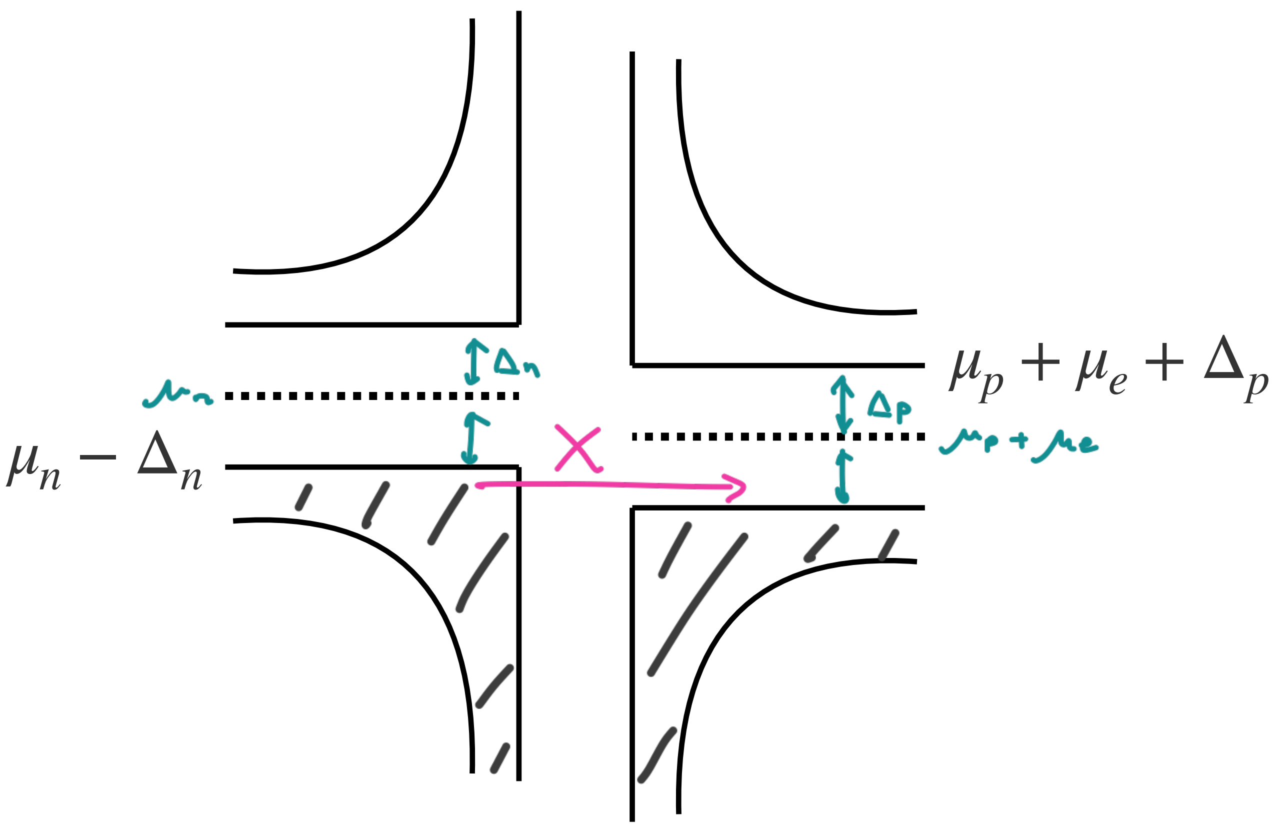
- Heating is weakened for longer initial period
- Old and cold NS is explained by assuming they had long initial period

Threshold of heating

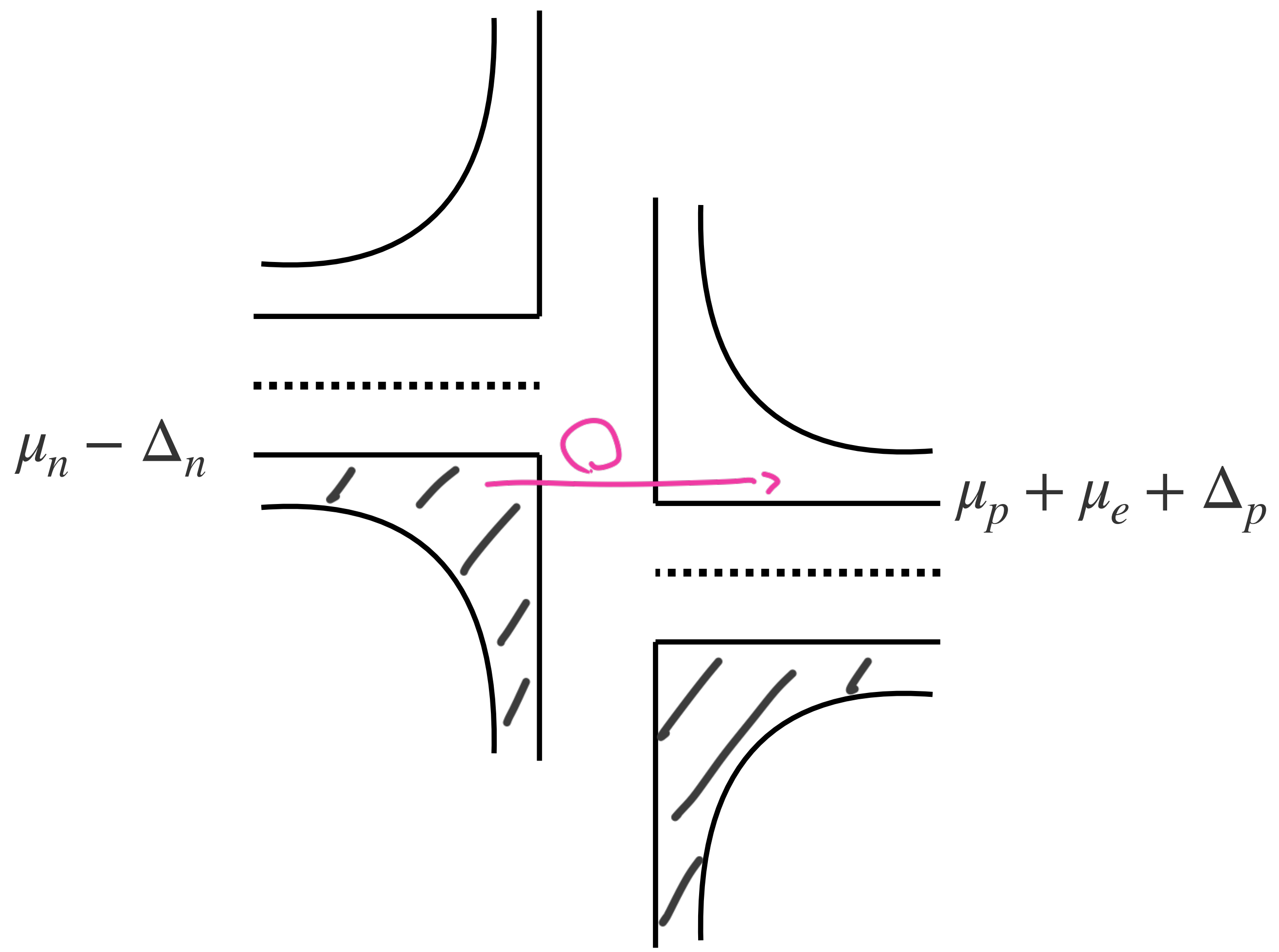
Superfluidity makes threshold for rotochemical heating

For simplicity, consider direct Urca: $n \to p + e + \bar{\nu}_e \qquad p + e \to n + \nu_e$

$\eta_e < \Delta_n + \Delta_p$



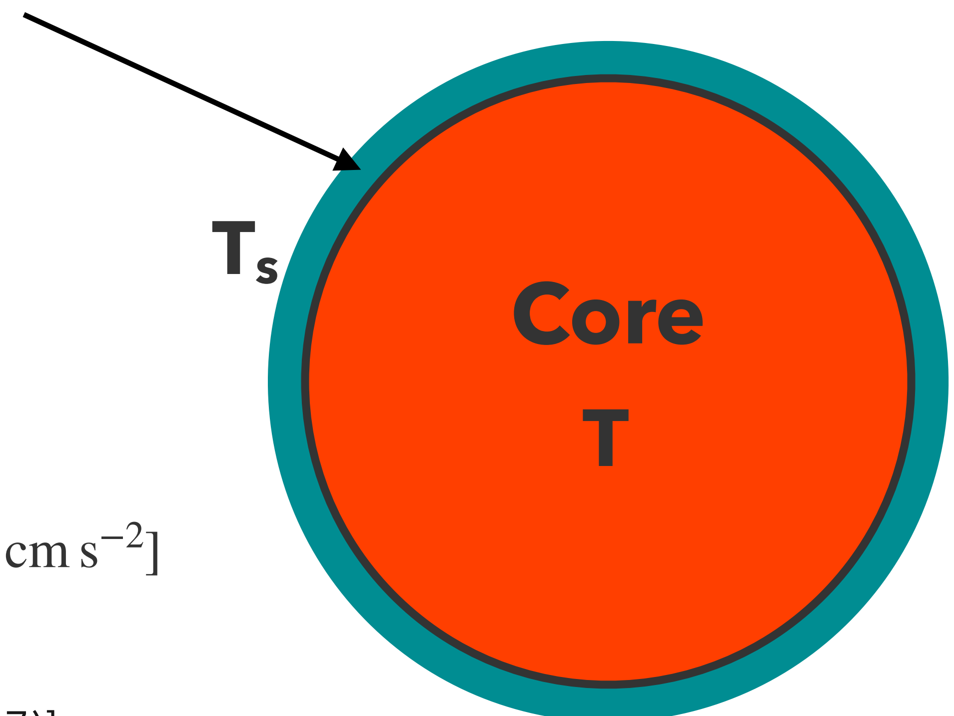
$\eta_e > \Delta_n + \Delta_p$



For modified Urca $\Delta_{\text{th}} = \min\{3\Delta_n + \Delta_p, \Delta_n + 3\Delta_p\}$

Neutron star envelope

Envelope: composed of light elements (H, He, C,…) and heavy elements (Fe)



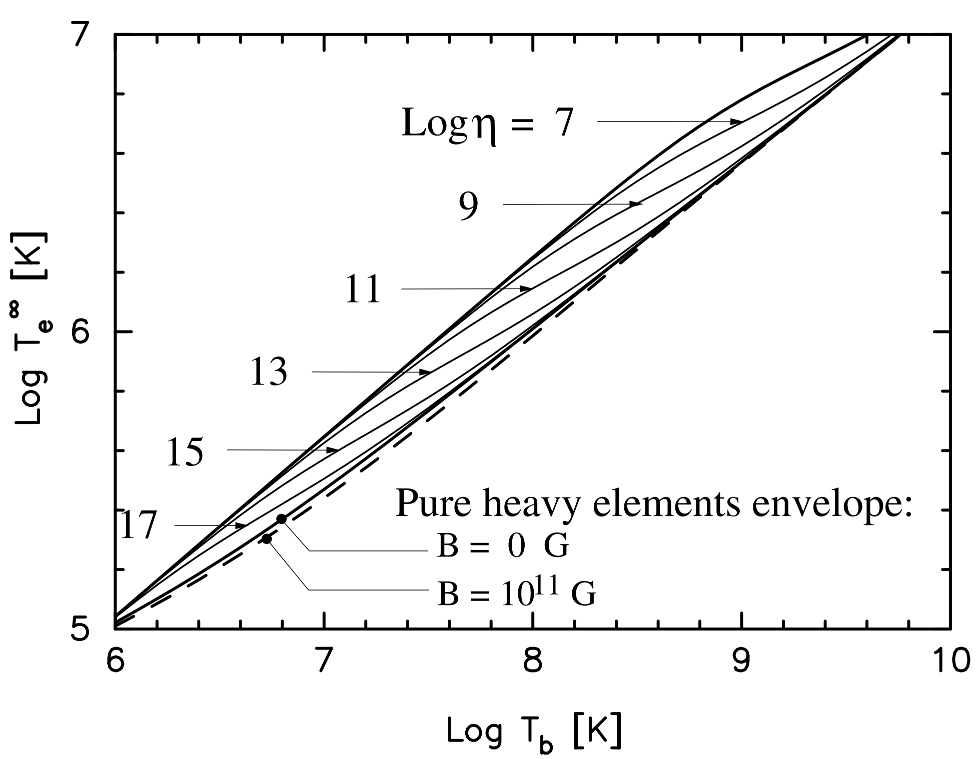
Large temperature gradient exists

$$\frac{T}{10^9\,\mathrm{K}} \sim 0.1288 \times \left(\frac{(T_s/10^6\,\mathrm{K})^4}{\underline{g_{14}}} \right)^{0.455}$$

[Gudmundsson et al. (1983)]

surface gravity $[10^{14}\,\mathrm{cm\,s^{-2}}]$

More accurate relation is available [Potekhin et al. (1997)]



[Figure from Page et al. (2004)]

Characterized by

$$\eta = g_{14}^2 \underline{\Delta M}/M$$

mass of light elements