

Exploring light dark matter boosted by supernova neutrinos in the present and past Universe

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It has been recently proposed that the boosted dark matter (BDM) by supernova neutrinos (SN ν) from SN1987a or from the next Galactic supernova (SN) can serve as a novel component to probe nonvanishing interaction between dark matter (DM) and the standard model leptons. In this talk, I will introduce the relevant concept and evaluate the present-day *diffuse* flux of SN ν BDM originated from all galaxies at higher redshifts. We show that by considering this diffuse BDM (DBDM) component, the best sensitivity on the product of the energy-independent DM- ν and DM-electron cross sections, $\sqrt{\sigma_{\chi\nu}\sigma_{\chi e}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(10^{-37})$ cm² for sub-MeV DM, can be obtained with large-size neutrino experiments such as Super-Kamiokande or Hyper-Kamiokande, surpassing the estimated SN ν BDM bound from SN1987a. We also examine the impact due to the presence of DM spikes around the supermassive black holes in galaxies on SN ν BDM and DBDM. Our results suggest that both the DBDM and the SN ν BDM probes are robust to the uncertain properties of DM spikes, unless the next Galactic SN happens to occur at a location extremely close to or right behind the Galactic Center along the SN line of sight.

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