Probing sterile neutrinos and axion-like particles from the Galactic halo with eROSITA





GRavitation AstroParticle Physics Amsterdam

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A Dekker, E Peerbooms, F Zimmer, K Ng, S Ando arXiv: 2103.13241 Accepted by PRD



Indirect dark matter searches

SM SM Warm dark matter Sterile neutrinos & axion-like particles



X-ray searches for dark matter

Where to look? Highest flux from Galactic Halo













Indirect dark matter searches

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SM

Warm dark matter Sterile neutrinos & axion-like particles



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Where to look? Highest flux from Galactic Halo













- Mix with standard neutrinos through mixing angle heta

$\nu_s \rightarrow \nu_a + \gamma$

$$E_{\gamma}=m_{\nu_s}/2$$

- 3,5 keV line?
- Rate of decay $\Gamma_{\nu_s} \propto m_{\nu_s}^5 \sin^2(2\theta)$





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1 keV

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Axion-like particles



- Monochromatic X-ray line with $E_{\gamma} = m_a/2$
- Rate of decay $\Gamma \propto g^2$
- XENON1T detector observed excess in recoil events. ALP explanation at 3σ with best-fit mass 2.3 keV
- Consider $g_{a\gamma\gamma}, g_{ae}$

Indirect dark matter searches





X-ray searches for dark matter

Where to look? Highest flux from Galactic Halo



X-rays eROSITA 4yr survey











Dark matter flux

Largest observable flux from the Galactic halo

$$\frac{dF}{dE} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi m_{\chi}} \frac{dN}{dE} \int d\Omega \int d\ell \rho_{\chi}[r(\ell)]]$$





Dark matter flux

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X-ray counts $N(l,b) = T \int dEA_{eff}(E) \int dE'P(E,E') \frac{dF}{dE'}$

13 Energy bins around m/2 ΔE fixed to angular resolution ~0.35 keV

Normal distribution for the energy resolution



X-ray count sky maps 2.5 ks eROSITA exposure



Remove Galactic plane with |b|<20

X-ray bubbles (Predehl et al. 2020)

Isotropic components • Cosmic X-ray background • eROSITA's detector • Extragalactic dark matter signal

X-ray count sky maps 2.5 ks eROSITA exposure

Mock data sets

Generate mock data sets Joint likelihood analysis — Obtain upper limits at 95% CL

Sensitivity on mixing angle sterile neutrino

Excluded regions

Axion-like particle dark matter Photon coupling

Median, 68% and 95% Best-fit region XENON1T Stellar cooling anomalies

Axion-like particle dark matter Electron coupling

XENON1T excess explained by ALP at 30 Photon production needs to be suppressed due to existing x-ray limits

Anomaly free symmetry model

Take-home message

Studied diffuse emission from Galactic halo from decaying sterile neutrino & ALP Probe a large parameter space of sterile neutrino with eROSITA Improve on current limits for ALP Possibly confirm parameter space of interest for the XENON1T excess Poster by Fabian Zimmer discussing similar analysis based on analysing Milky-Way satellite galaxies.

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Thank you for watching!

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