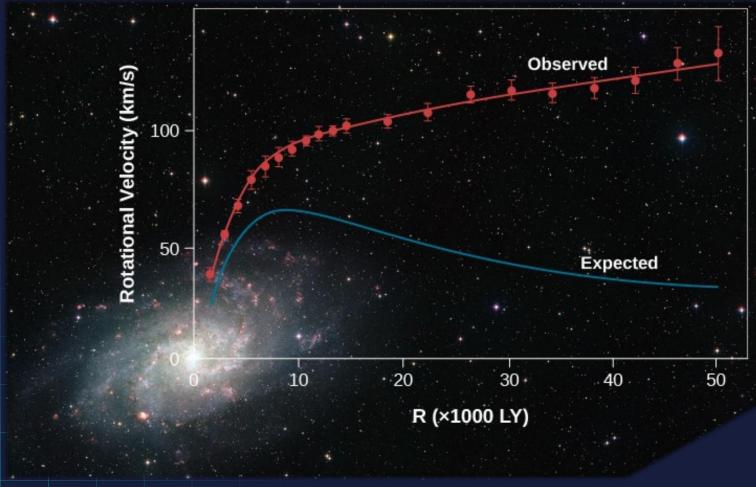
Stellar Evolution as a Probe for Light Dark Matter Particles

Kaleb Anderson Summer 2024 REU University of Oklahoma Under the Supervision of Dr. Kuver Sinha

Why is dark matter necessary?

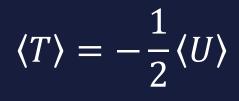


Virial Theorem

• Friz Zwicki - 1933

Rotation Curves

- Horace Babcock 1939
- Vera Rubin 1970s

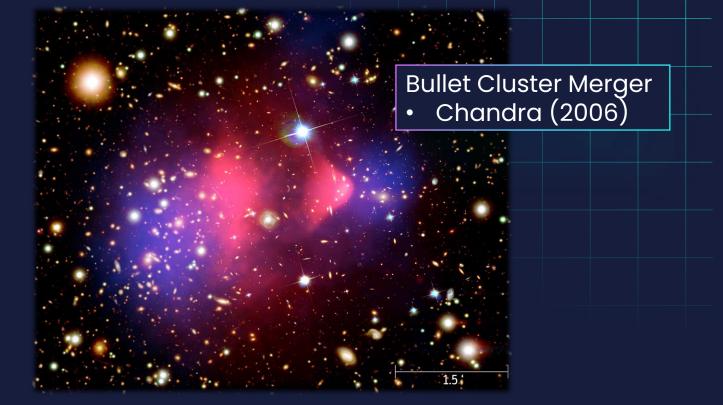


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Why is dark matter necessary?



Gravitational lensing. (n.d.). HubbleSite.

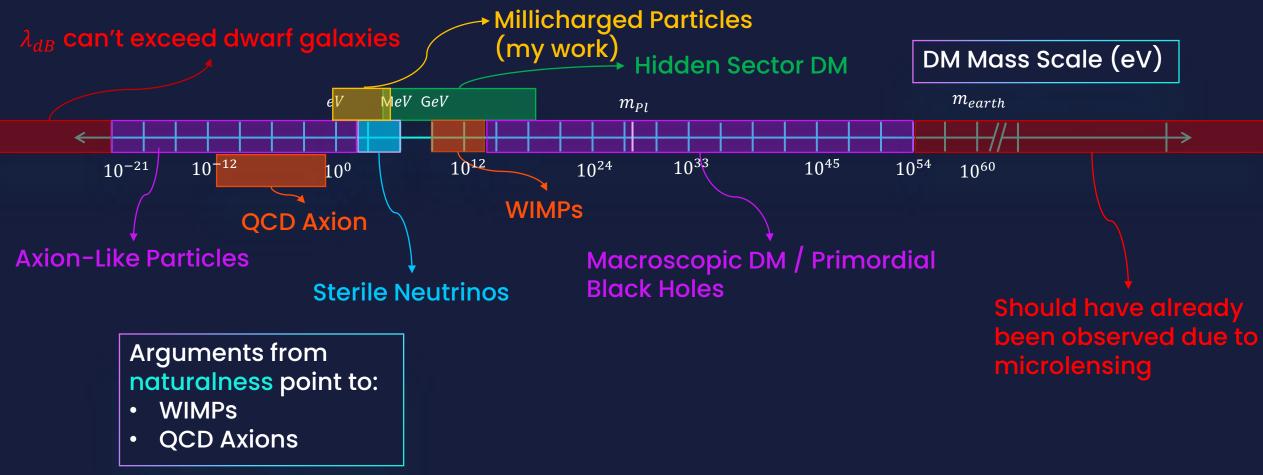


X-ray: NASA/CXC/CfA/M.Markevitch et al.; Optical: NASA/STScI; Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.; Lensing Map: NASA/STScI; ESO WFI; Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al

Early Structure Formation

Radiation pressure prevents early structure formation

Dark Matter Candidates?



Is it time for a different approach?

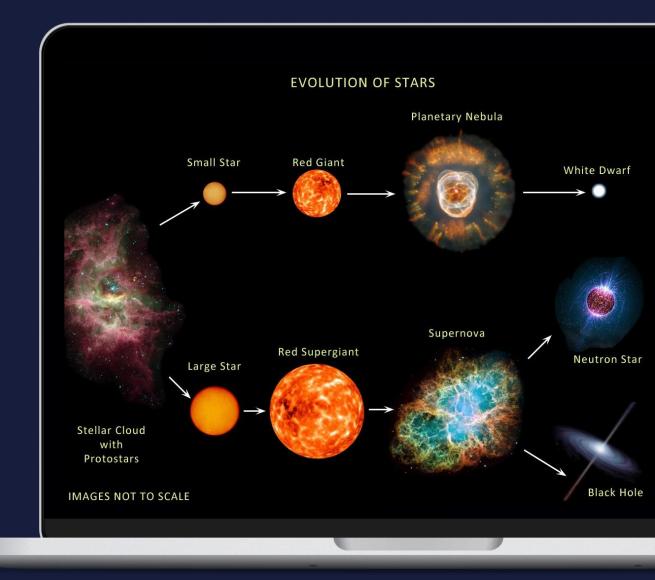
How can we use Stellar Evolution to Probe Dark Matter?

Indirect Detection at Population Level:

- White Dwarf Cooling
- Helium Flash
- Horizontal Branch and Cepheid Variable Stars

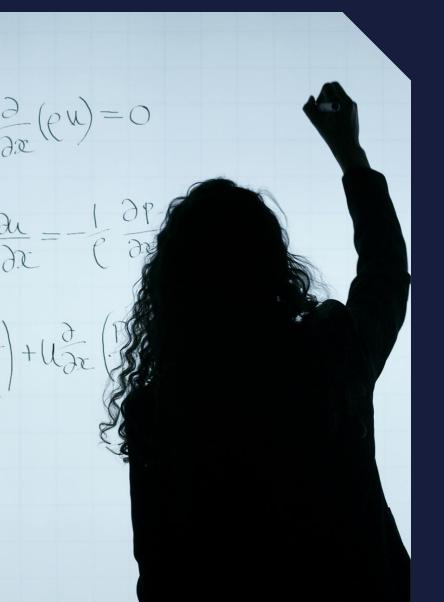
Raffelt, Georg G. Stars as laboratories for fundamental physics: The astrophysics of neutrinos, axions, and other weakly interacting particles. University of Chicago press, 1996.

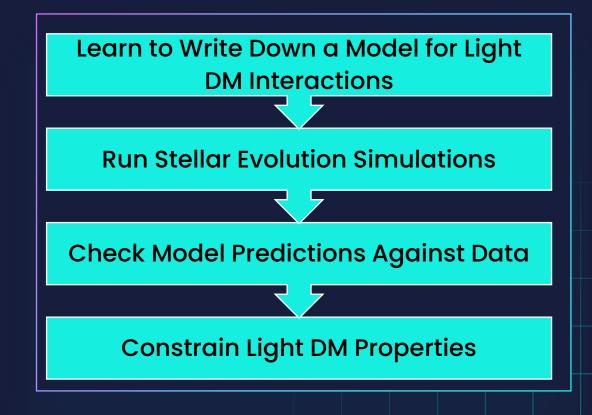
Ground Up Approach



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What is my role? —





What is an effective model?

✓ Extension of the Standard Model Lagrangian

✓ Effective Interaction Term

Applicable below some energy scale

What does an interaction term look like?

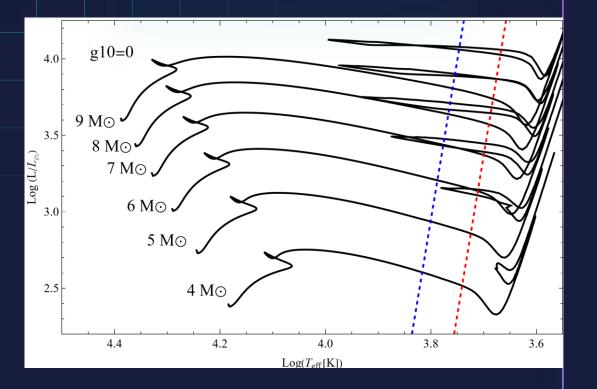
$$\mathcal{L}_{int,axion} \supset -ig\psi_e\gamma_5\psi_e\phi$$

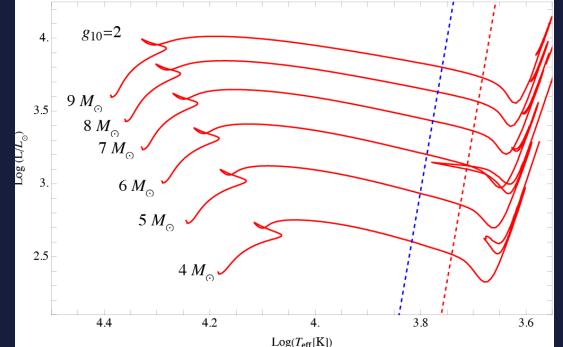
- Three or more fields
- Coupling is related to the energy cutoff scale



Axion Constraints from Cepheid Variable Stars

Current work by Dr. Sinha's group, and specifically TJ German





$$\mathcal{L}_{int} \supset -ig_{a\gamma\gamma}aF_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

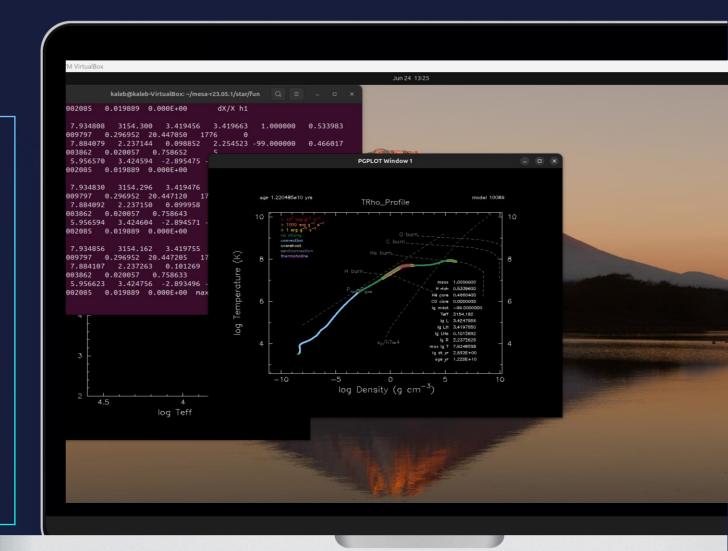
Sufficient energy loss would prevent the increase in temperature that occurs during helium burning

How is the work accomplished?

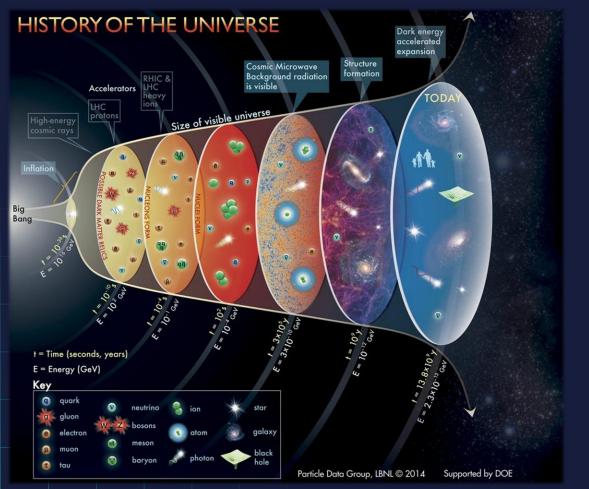
Using Modules for Experiments in Stellar Astrophysics (MESA):

- Work within $4M_{\odot} 9 M_{\odot}$
- Match the stellar properties of the desired population
- Extend the model to include additional energy loss mechanisms
- Extend the data collection mechanisms
- Run a simulation
- Vary relevant stellar parameters

The development of MESA was led by Bill Paxton at UC Santa Barbara (one of the founders of Adobe Systems)



Millicharged Particles



What are they?

- Dark Matter Candidate
- Fermions
- Low-Mass (not ultralight)
- Couple to photons through small fractional charge
- Possibly produced in early universe

 $\mathcal{L}_{int,mcp} = q e \bar{\chi} \gamma_{\mu} \chi A^{\mu}$

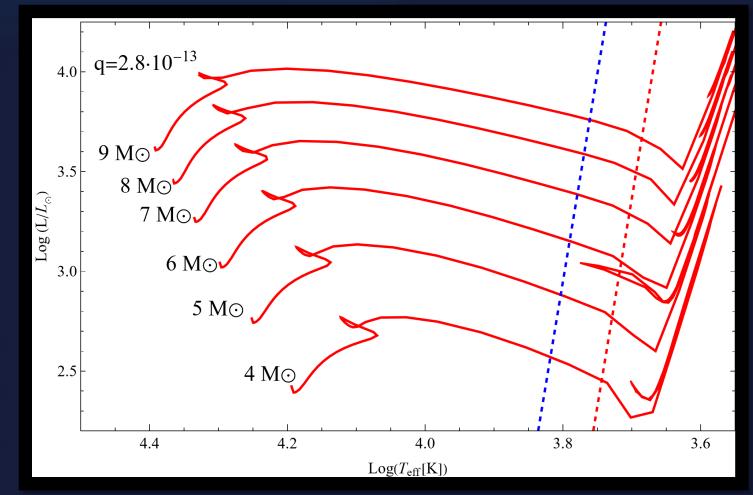
MCPs

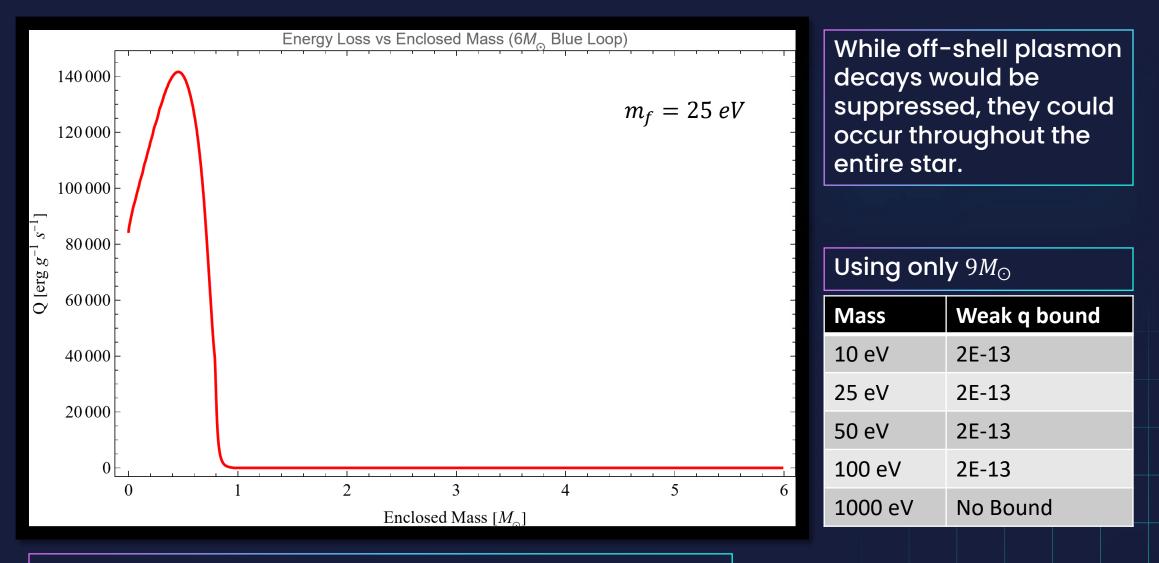
My Results-

Weak Bounds on Light Millicharged Particles

- Extend TJ German's work to millicharged particles
- MCPs produced through the on-shell decay of plasmons
- Relied heavily on work by Fung et al. as well as Vinyoles and Vogel

For this plot, $m_f = 25 \ eV$





Where are MCPs produced?



Significance and Implications

Preliminary results provide weak limits that are an order of magnitude worse than the most competitive bounds.

Cepheid Variable Stars may or may not be competitive with other methods of providing bounds on MCP charge

Previous limits by Fung et al.

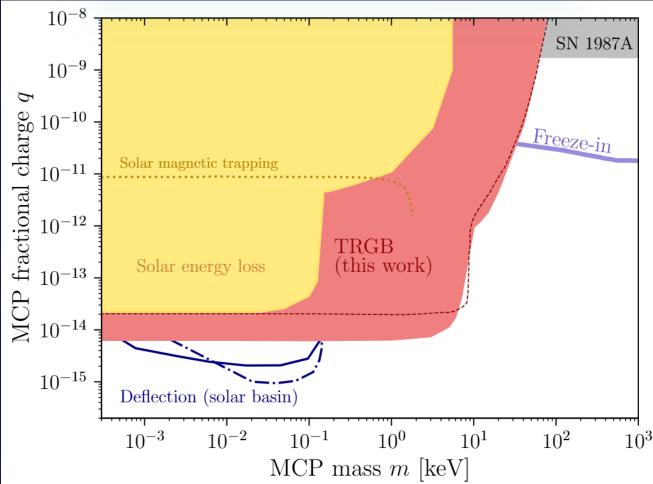


Fig. 1, Fung et al.



Possible Future Work

Improve bounds by introducing off-shell production

Improve bounds through mass loss constraints

Apply statistical methods

Extend this work with MCPs to rotating models

Attempt alternative methods of constraining MCP properties

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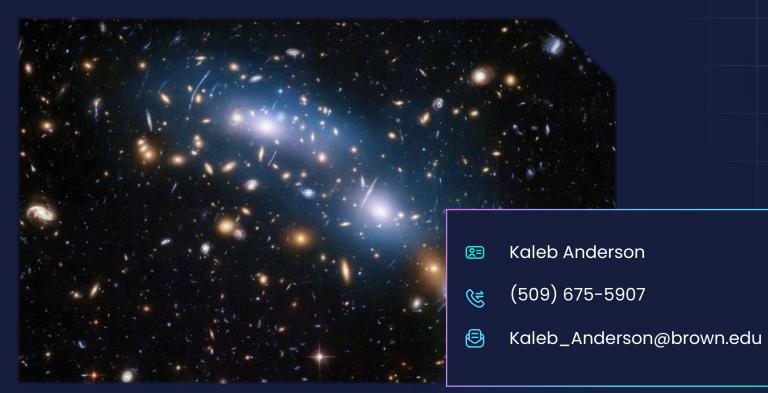
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Thank You for Listening

Please let me know if you have any questions.



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