

# X-Ray Constraints on Sterile Neutrino Dark Matter

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**Collaborators:** E. Bulbul, F. Civano, N. Cappelluti, C.S. Reynolds, M. Moschetti  
Sicilian, D., et al. 2020, *The Astrophysical Journal*, 905, 146



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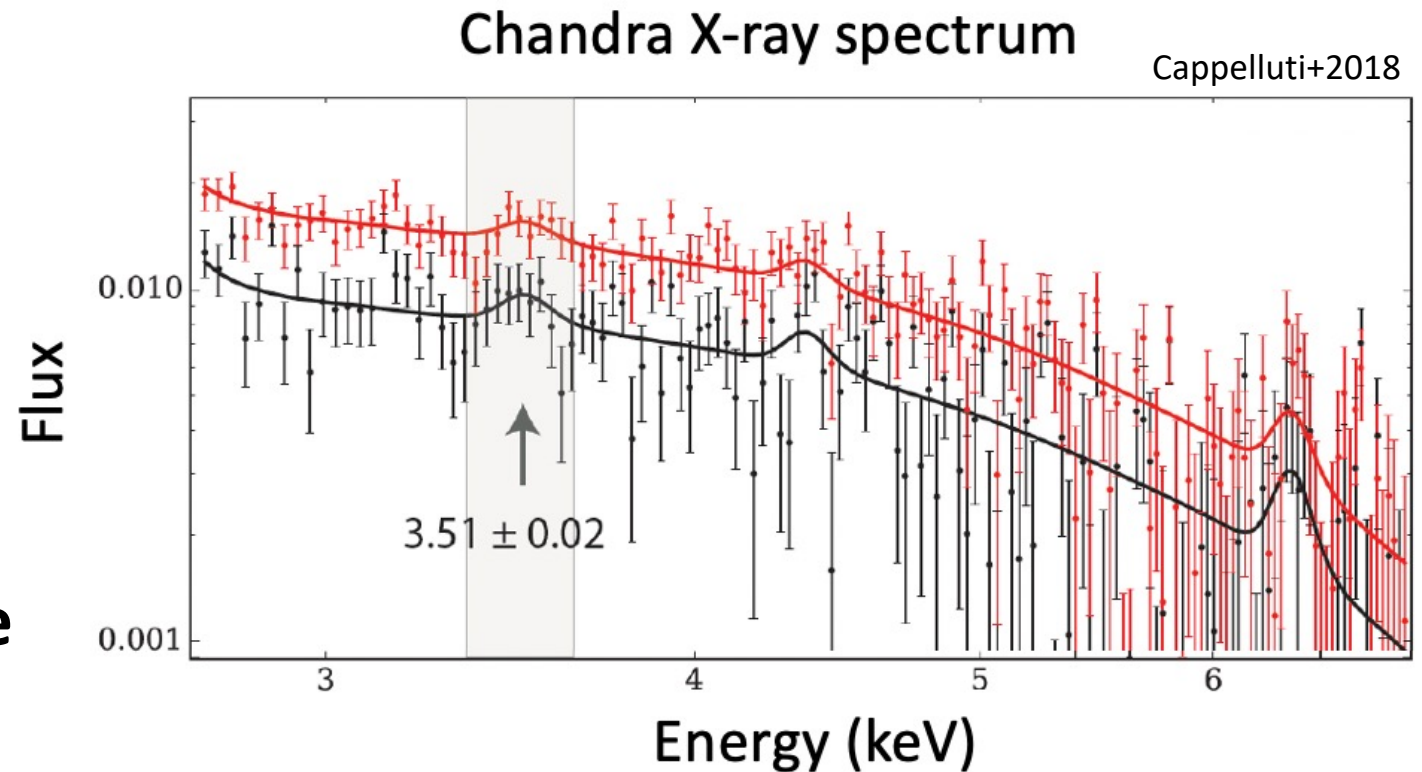
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# A Strange Feature in the X-Rays...

- **3.5 keV**: Unidentified emission line
  - Dark matter dominated objects
  - 9 works, 4 telescopes
- Thought to be evidence of **Sterile Neutrino dark matter**



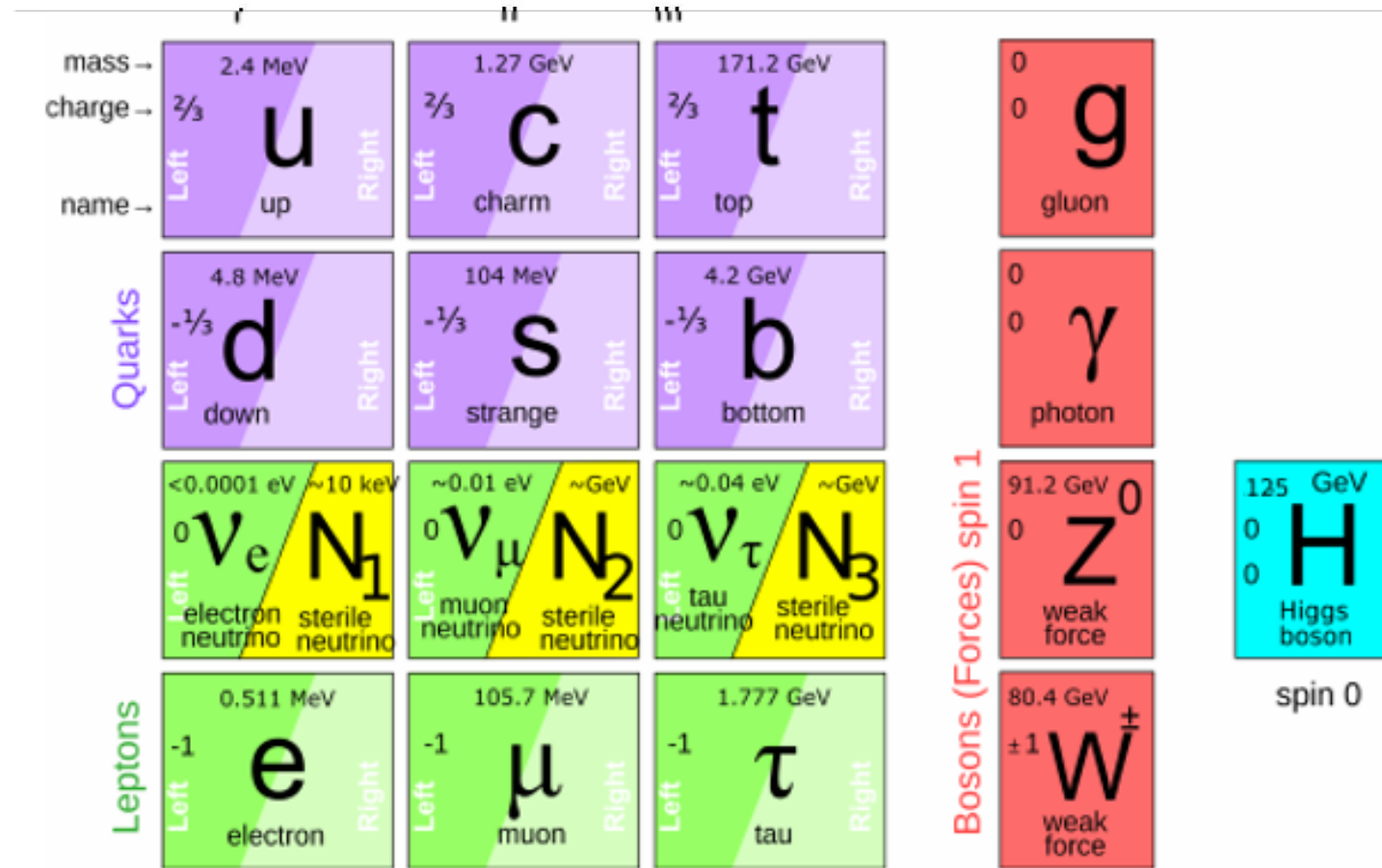
# *Probing The Milky Way's Dark Matter Halo for the 3.5 keV Line*

- ***The Astrophysical Journal*** (December 2020)
- ~51 Ms of archival *Chandra* data
  - Peering through the Milky Way's Dark Matter Halo
- Objectives:
  - Investigate the 3.5 keV line and the sterile neutrino dark matter hypothesis
  - Constrain the parameter space

# Sterile Neutrino Dark Matter

# Standard Model (and beyond)

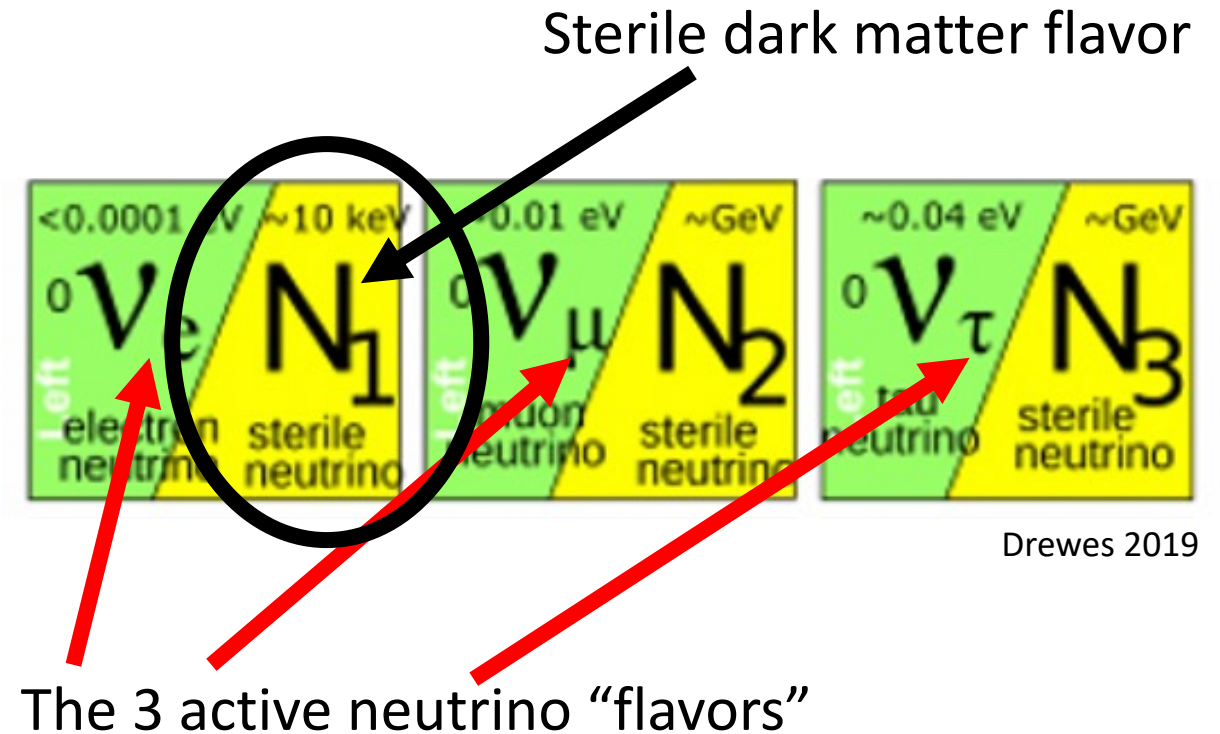
- No particle meets dark matter criteria
  - New particle must be added
- Fermions: **right-** and **left-handed** chirality
  - **Exception:** Neutrinos
- **Right-handed** neutrinos—logical addition to Standard Model
- Could help solve several mysteries
  - Neutrino mass
  - Matter-antimatter asymmetry
  - **Dark Matter**



Drewes 2019

# Right-Handed Neutrinos

- Do **not** couple to weak interaction
  - Dubbed “**Sterile**” Neutrinos
  - **Left**-handed: “**active**” neutrinos
- Neutrino flavor “mixing”
  - Probability: depends on **Mixing Angle**  $\theta$
- $\theta \sim 0.5$  for Standard Model mixing
  - Common between active flavors
- $\theta \sim 10^{-6}$  for sterile dark matter flavor
  - **Little to no mixing with active neutrinos**



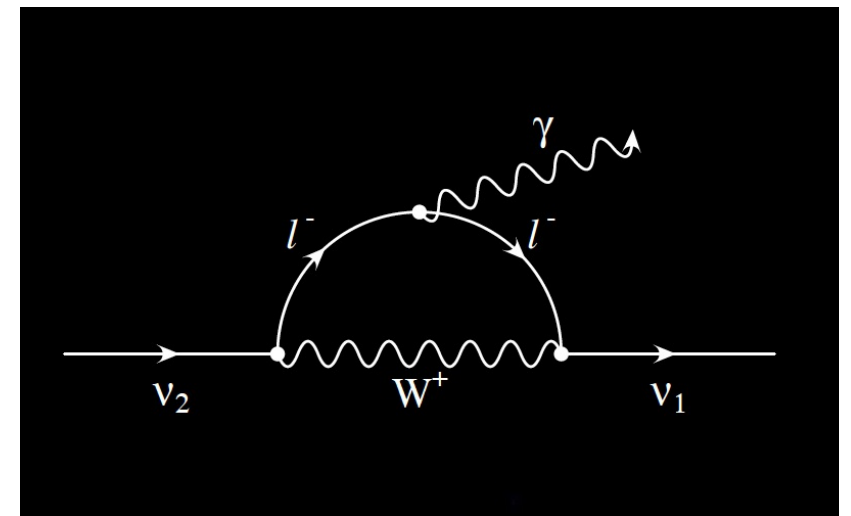
# Sterile Neutrino Decay (“ $\theta$ –suppressed”)

- Sterile neutrino decay rate:

$$\Gamma_{\gamma}(m_s, \theta) = 1.38 \times 10^{-29} \text{ s}^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin^2(2\theta)}{10^{-7}} \right) \left( \frac{m_s}{1 \text{ keV}} \right)^5$$

Mixing Angle term ( $\sim 10^{-11}$ )      Mass ( $\sim 10 \text{ keV}$ )

- Products: **active neutrino** and **photon**
  - **Each** has **half** the total sterile neutrino mass-energy
  - $m_s \sim 10 \text{ keV}$  gives photon  $E \sim 5 \text{ keV}$
- ***Decay should be detectable by X-ray observatories***



# The 3.5 keV Line



# 3.5 keV line detections

## *XMM-Newton:*

- 73 galaxy clusters,  $\sim 4.5\sigma$  (Bulbul+2014)
- Andromeda (M31),  $3\sigma$  (Boyarsky+2014)
- Galactic Center of Milky Way,  $5.7\sigma$  (Boyarsky+2015)

## *Suzaku:*

- Perseus cluster,  $\sim 5\sigma$  (Urban+2015; Franse+2016)
- Galactic Bulge of Milky Way,  $>3\sigma$  (Hofmann+2019)

## *Chandra:*

- Perseus cluster,  $\sim 4.5\sigma$  (Bulbul+2014)
- Dark Matter Halo of Milky Way,  $\sim 3\sigma$  (Cappelluti+2018)
- Galactic Bulge of Milky Way,  $>3\sigma$  (Hofmann+2019)

## *NuSTAR:*

- Bullet cluster,  $>3\sigma$  (WIK+2014)
- Dark Matter Halo of Milky Way,  $11\sigma$  (Neronov+2016)
- Earth's Dark Side,  $>3\sigma$  (Perez+2017)

*Suggests NuSTAR  
detections are  
instrumental features*

## Prior constraints (2014-2020)

### ***3.5 keV Non-Detections:***

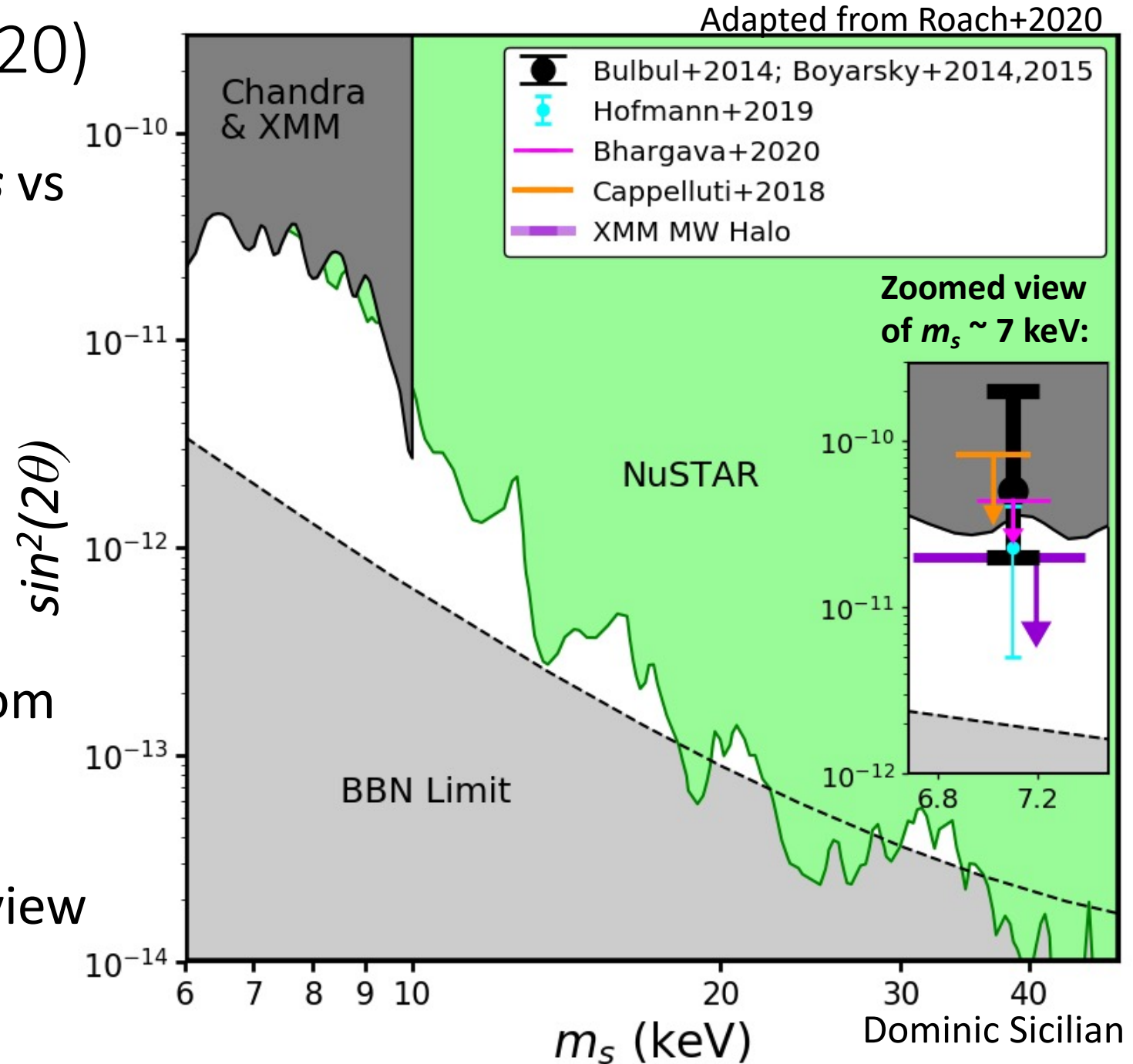
- **Galaxy clusters**, *Suzaku* (Bulbul+2016)
- **Draco dwarf galaxy**, *XMM-Newton* (Ruchayskiy+2016)
- **Perseus cluster**, *Hitomi* (Hitomi+2017)
- **Galaxy clusters**, *XMM-Newton* (Bhargava+2020)
- **Dark Matter Halo** of Milky Way, *XMM-Newton* (Dessert+2020)

### **All show at least marginal consistency with detections**

- *Science goal #1*: Investigate possible  $m_s \sim 7$  keV sterile neutrino dark matter particle

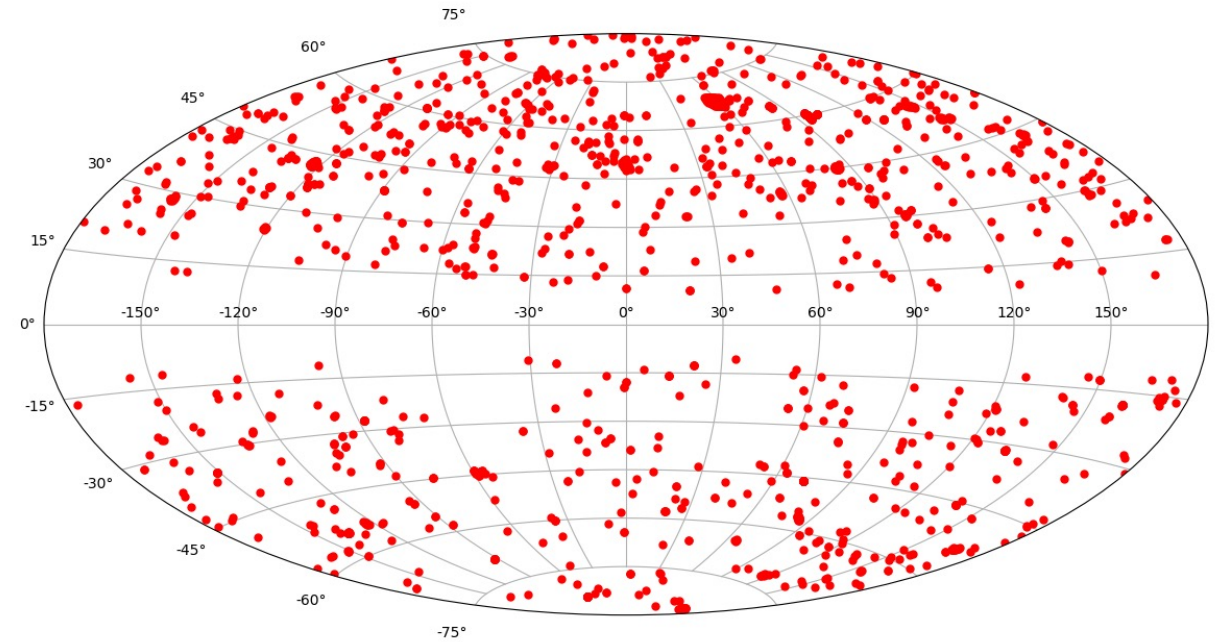
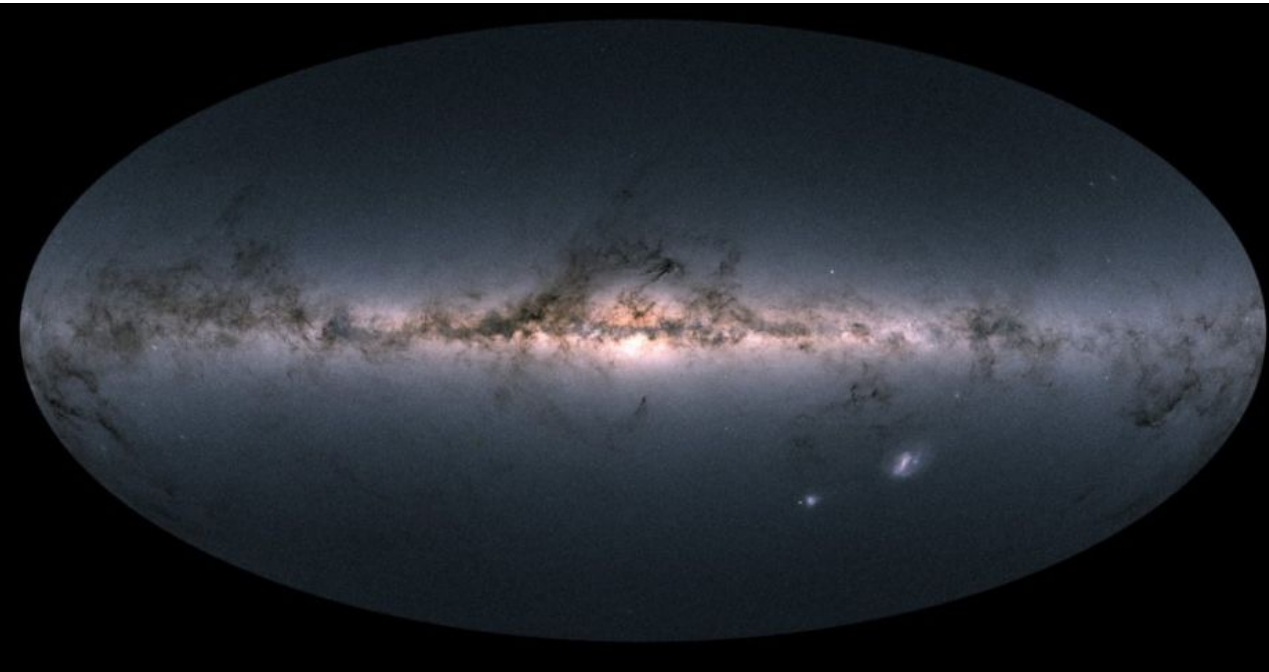
# Prior constraints (2014-2020)

- *Science goal #2: Constrain **Mass** vs **Mixing Angle** parameter space*
- Use non-detections of new lines across spectrum
  - *Mass*: twice the line Energy
- Mixing Angle term: Compute from decay rate using
  - Line Flux
  - Total dark matter in field of view



# Looking for the 3.5 keV Line in archival *Chandra* data

# The Ultimate 3.5 keV Line Search

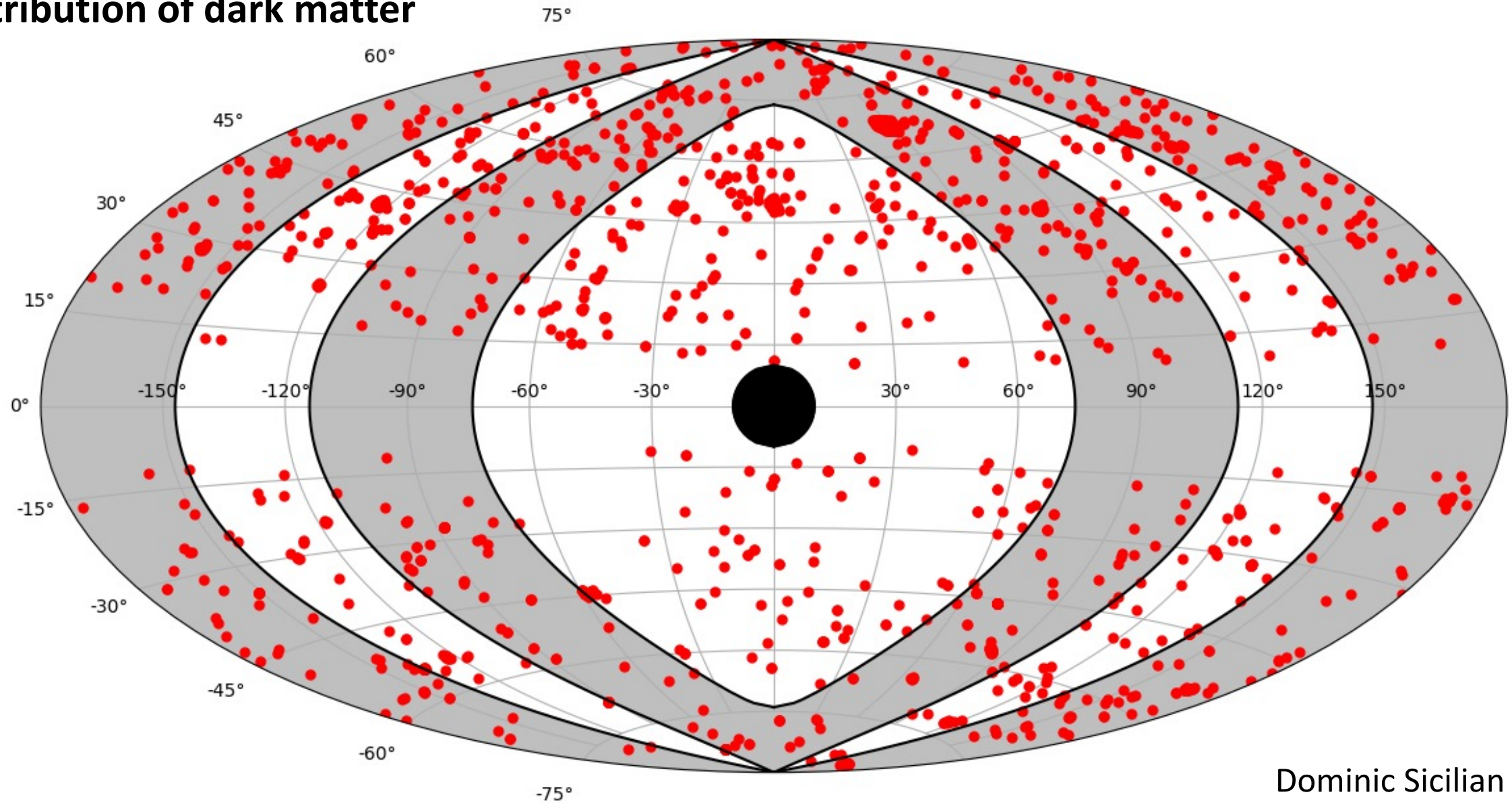


- Isolate possible dark matter signal
  - Eliminate all baryonic X-ray sources

51 Ms of archival *Chandra* Source Catalog data; ~1900 observations from 2000-2014



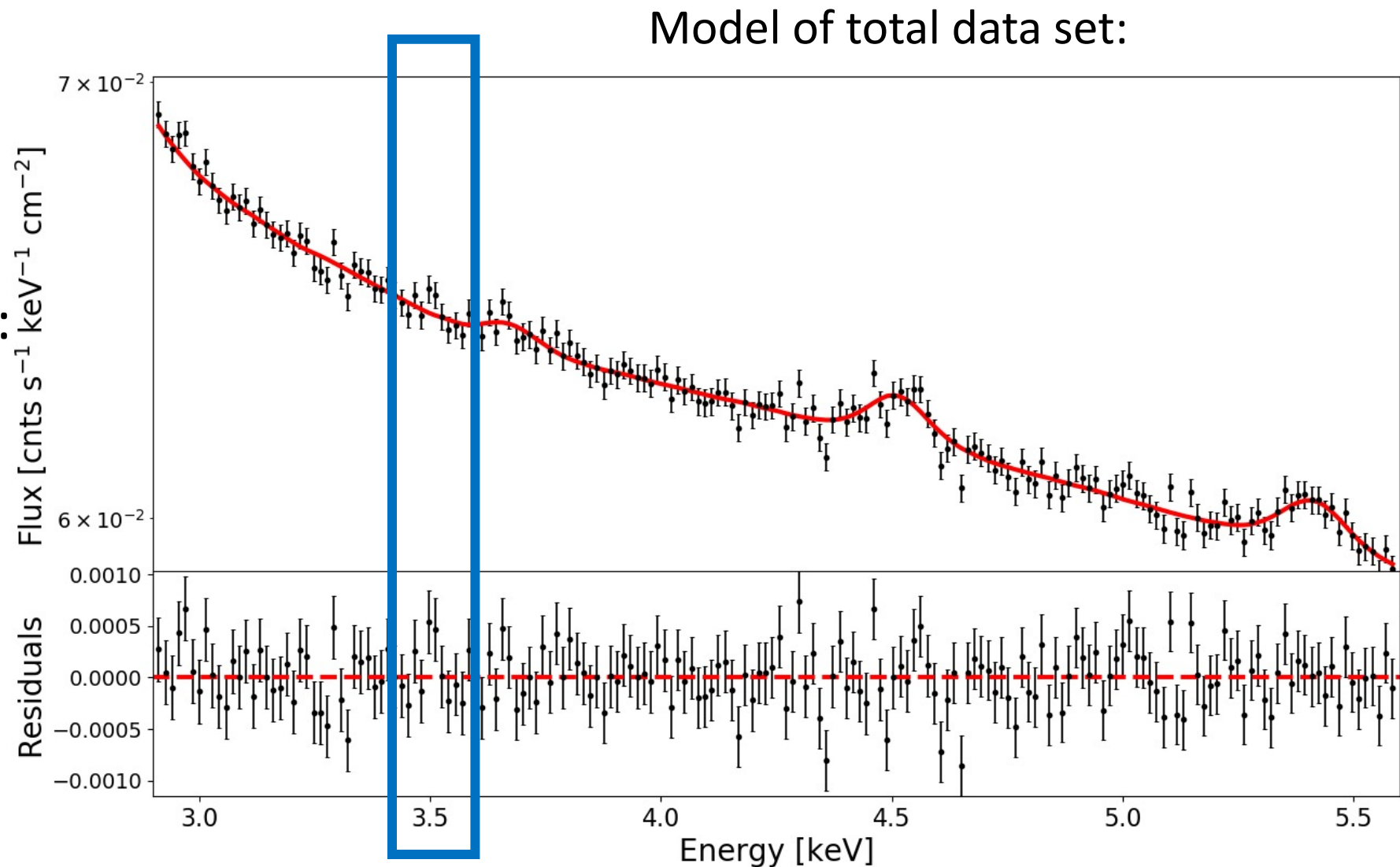
- Wide spatial distribution
  - Compare **line flux/upper-limits** with **Navarro-Frenk-White (NFW) distribution of dark matter**



# Results

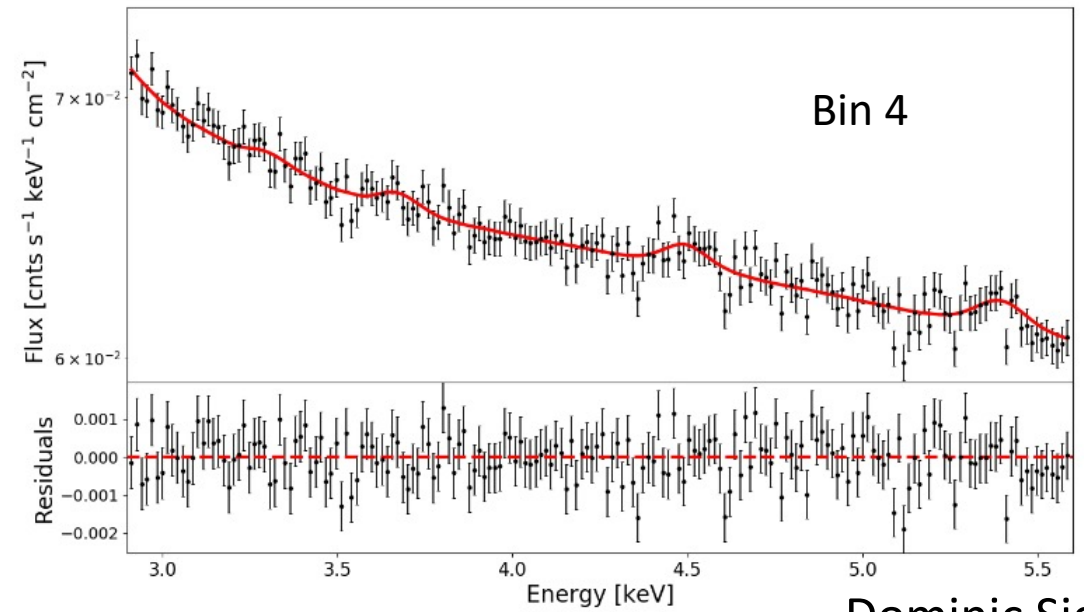
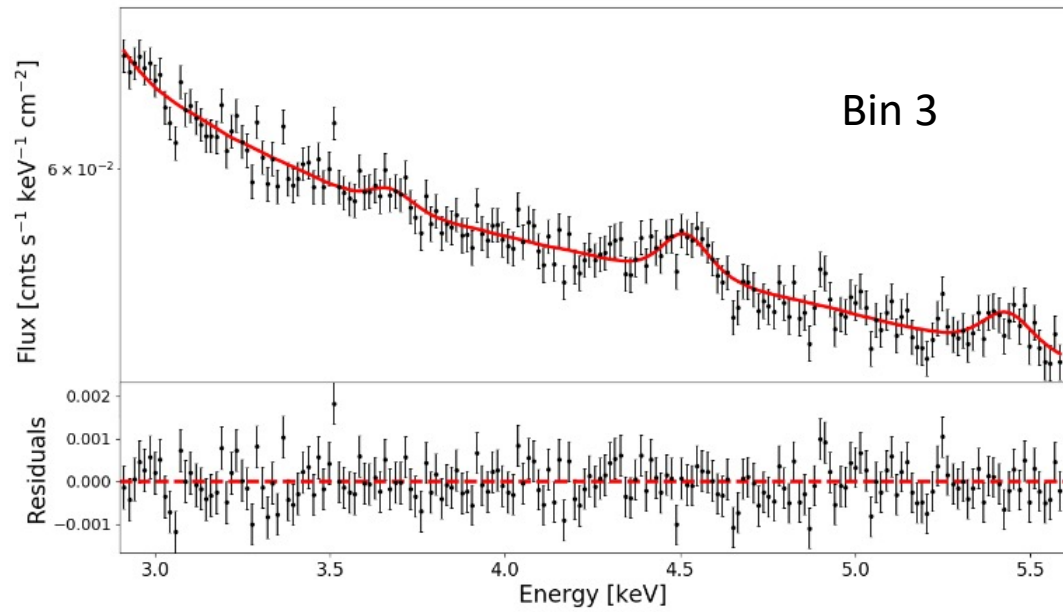
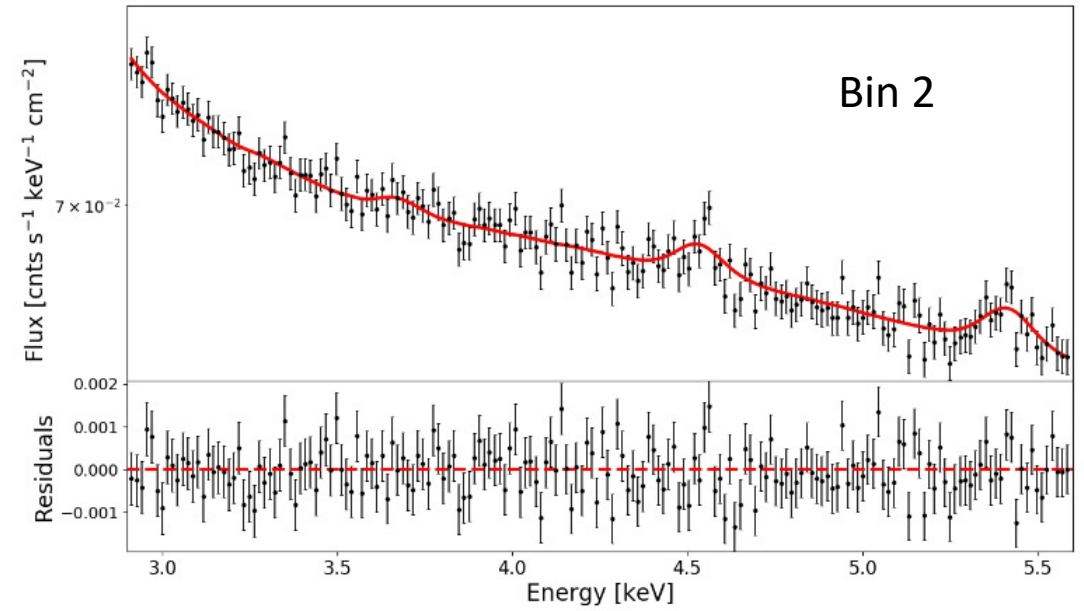
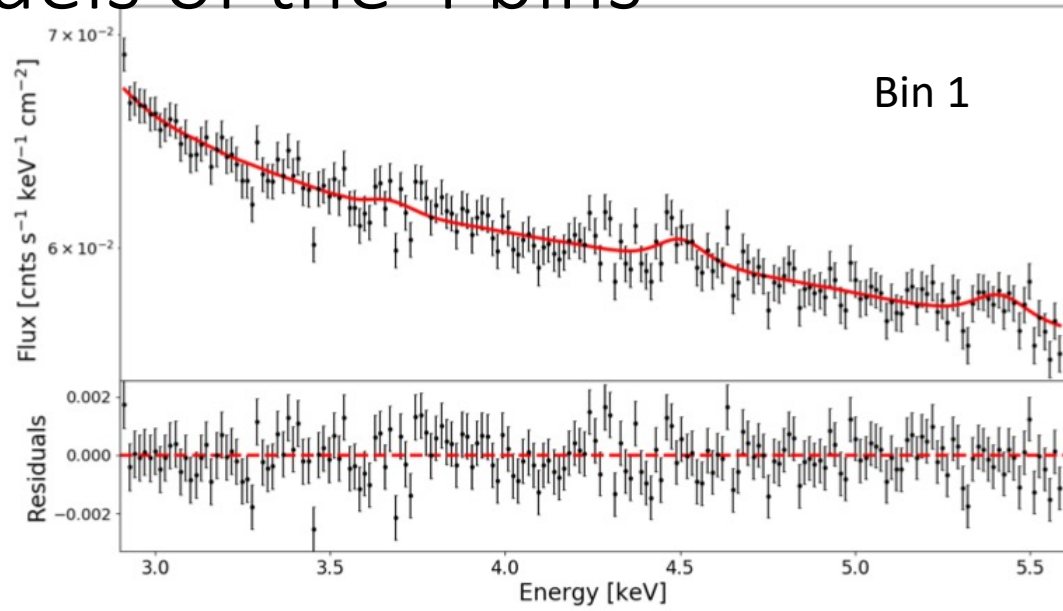
# Modeling 51 Ms of *Chandra* Data

- **CXB:** absorbed powerlaw
- **Particle background:** powerlaw plus emission features
- All fitting: Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)





# Models of the 4 bins



# 3.5 keV Line Upper Limits

- Added a  $\sim 3.5$  keV emission component on top of model
- Tested significance with two methods
  - $\chi^2$
  - Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC)
- Both confirm **non-detection**

Bin	$I_{3.51}$ <b>Upper-Limit</b> [ $10^{-7}$ ph cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ ]
1	4.45
2	4.67
3	4.54
4	3.42
ALL	2.34

# Data without Source Removal

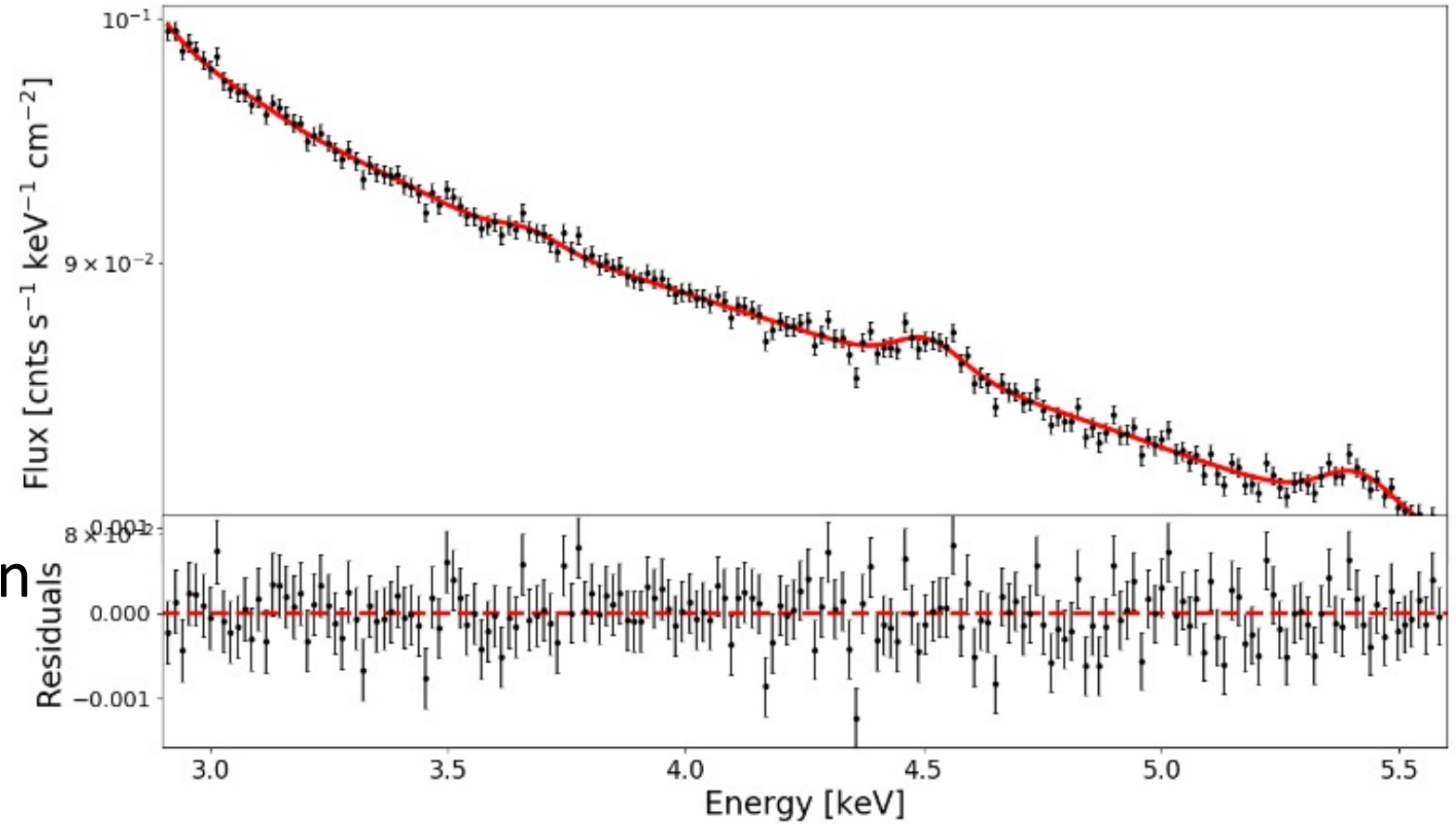
- Point-source removal process reduces statistics

Data	Total Counts	Particle Background Counts	Signal-to-Noise
Full fields	151177565	139226685	971.98
Source-removed	126560247	118028924	758.35

Bin	$\theta_{GC}$ [deg]	$t_{exp}$ [Ms]	ObsIDs	Counts (w/sources)	Counts (w/out)	$A_i$ [deg <sup>2</sup> ]	$A_f$ [deg <sup>2</sup> ]
1	10–74	8.00	306	1569344	1224559	19.18	13.44
2	74–114	14.07	715	3540528	2666281	57.96	43.98
3	114–147	17.58	473	4374038	2785435	36.24	19.57
4	>147	11.00	413	2466970	1855048	27.63	19.05
TOTAL		50.65	1907	11950880	8531323	141.01	96.04

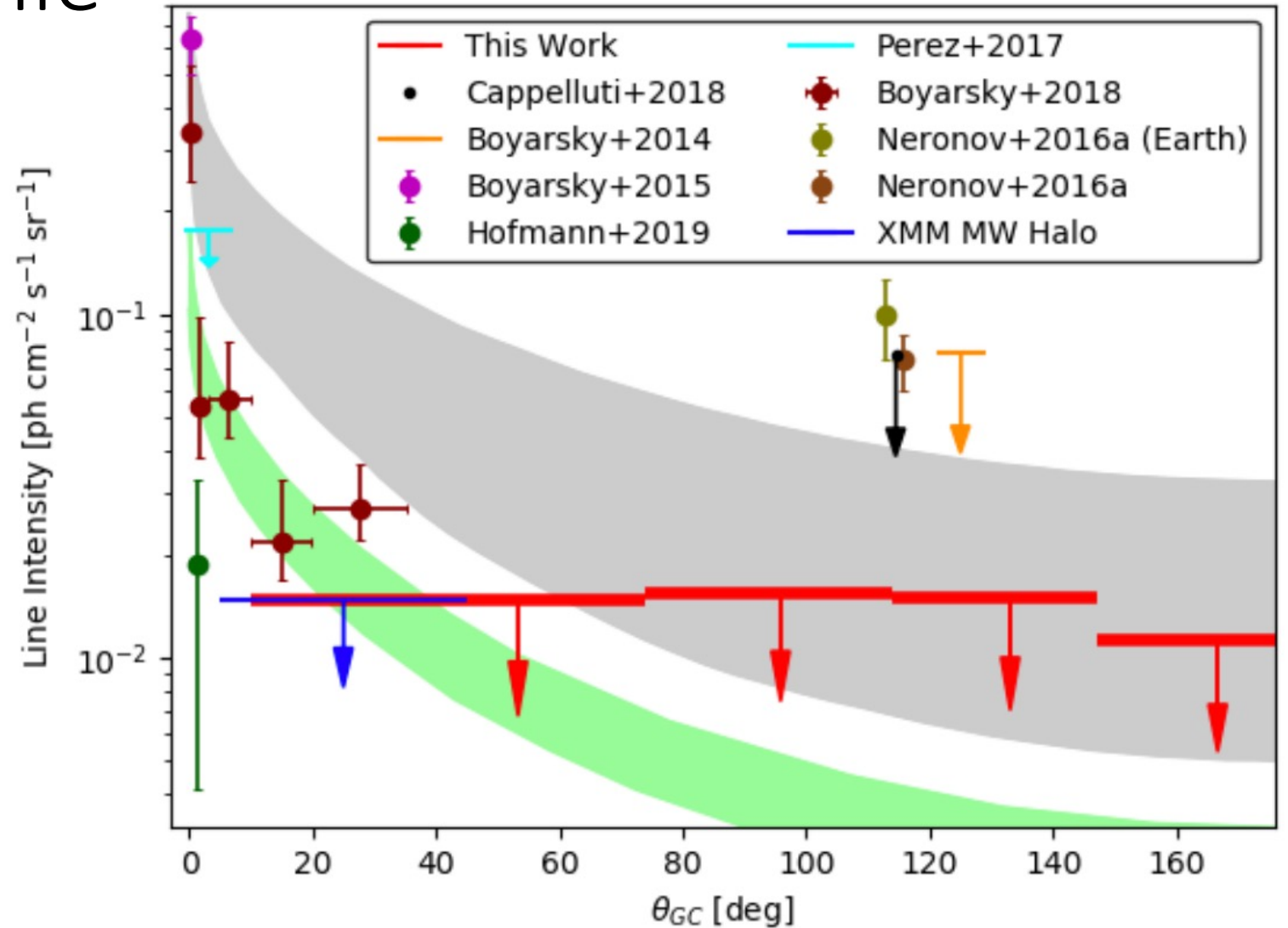
# Source-intact models

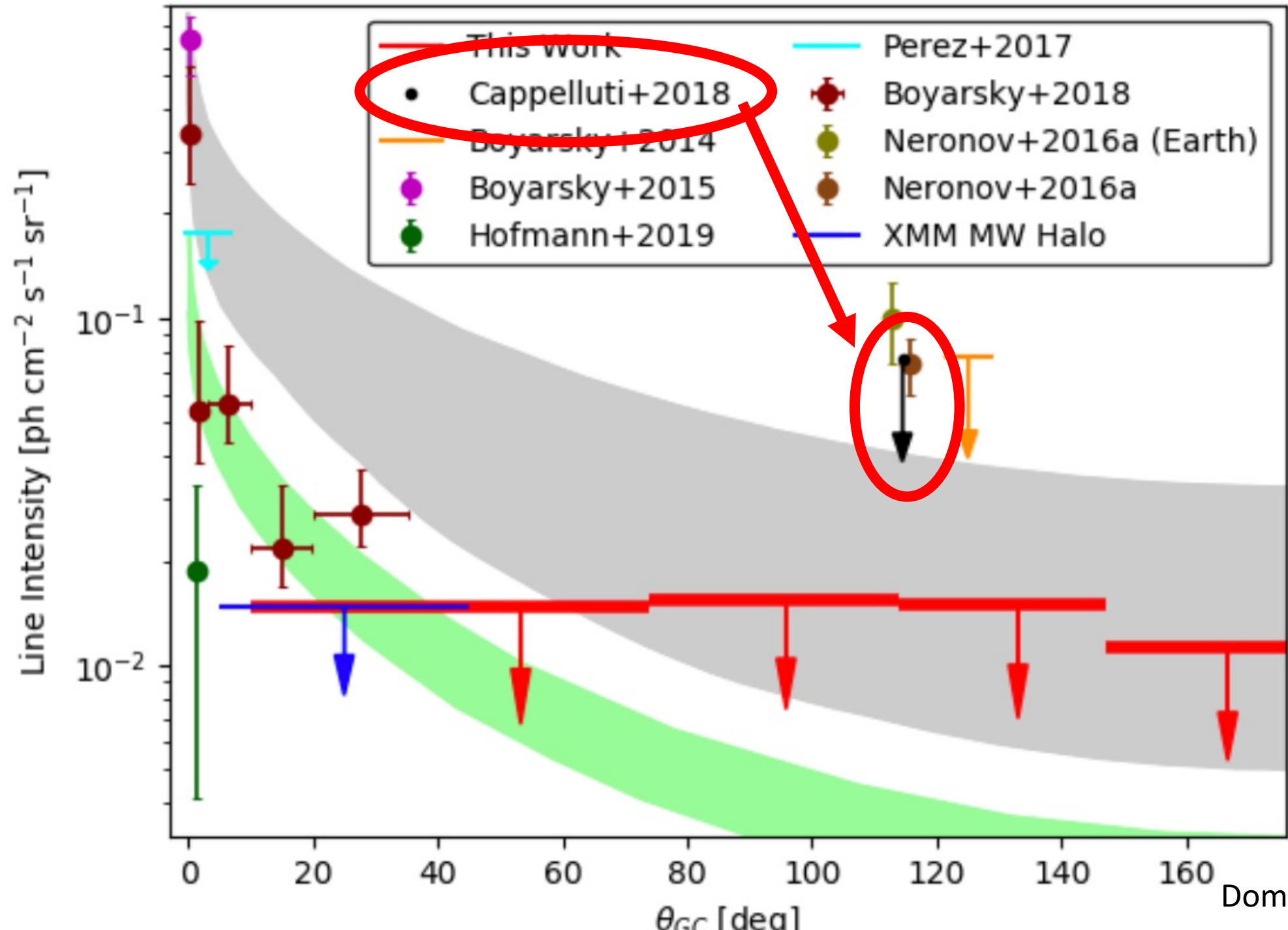
- Same methodology as main data set
- Contains more dark matter **and** more baryons
- Yields stronger non-detection than main data set



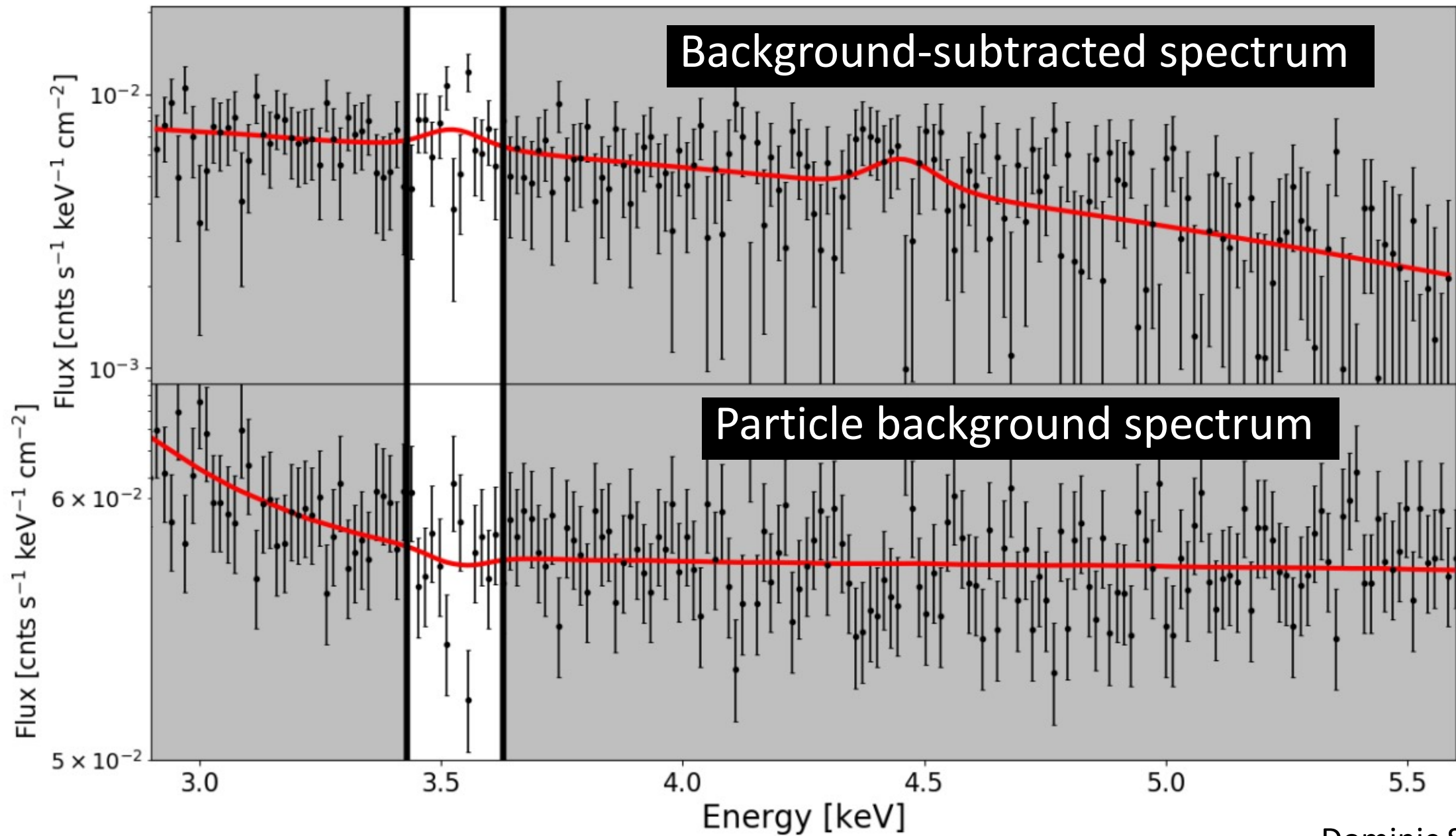
# 3.5 keV Line Profile

- Shown: Upper-limits compared to two NFW profiles
- Exact match with XMM Halo constraints
- *NuSTAR* detections excluded
- Correspondence to NFW profile ***not*** fully excluded



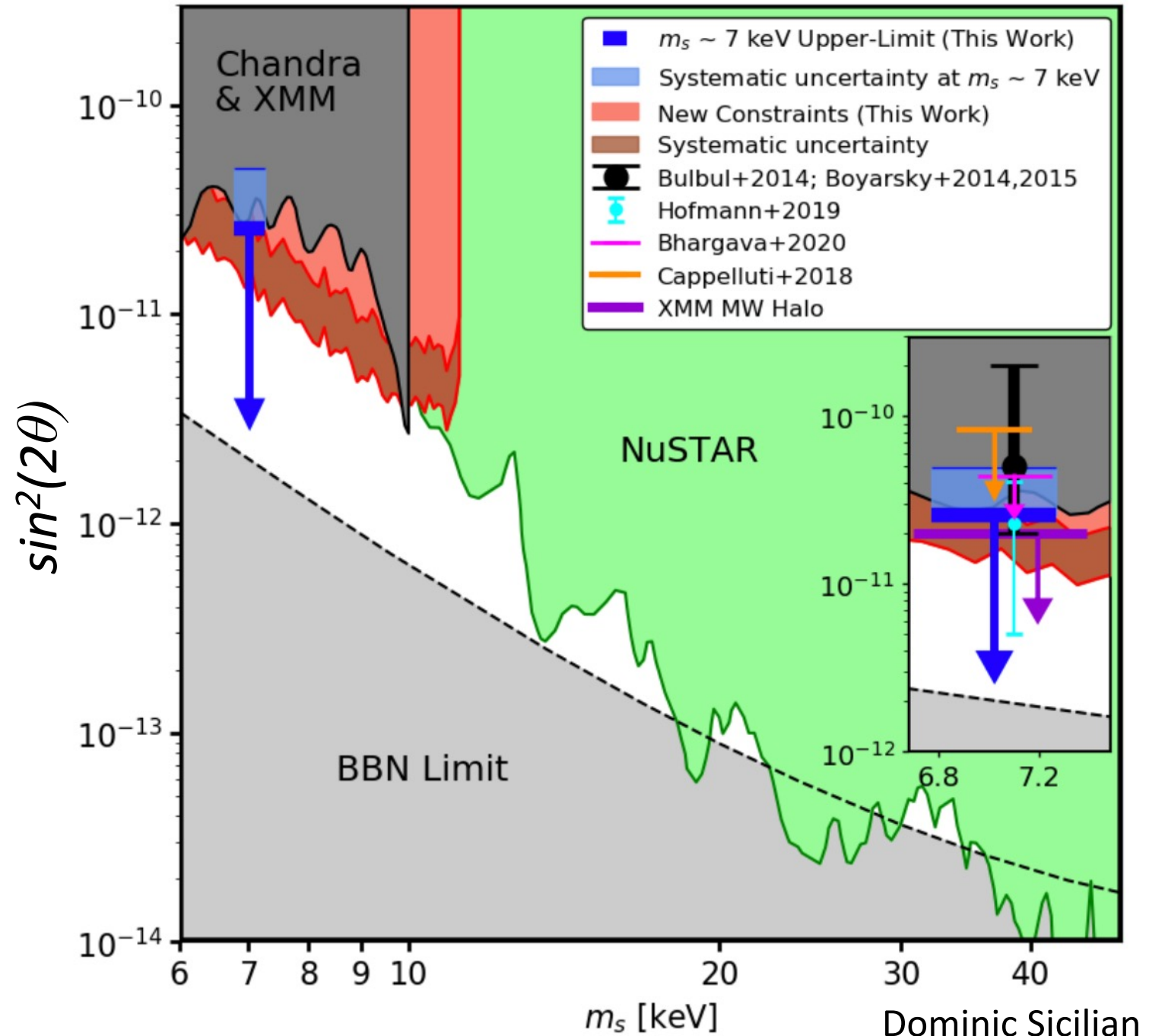






# Parameter space

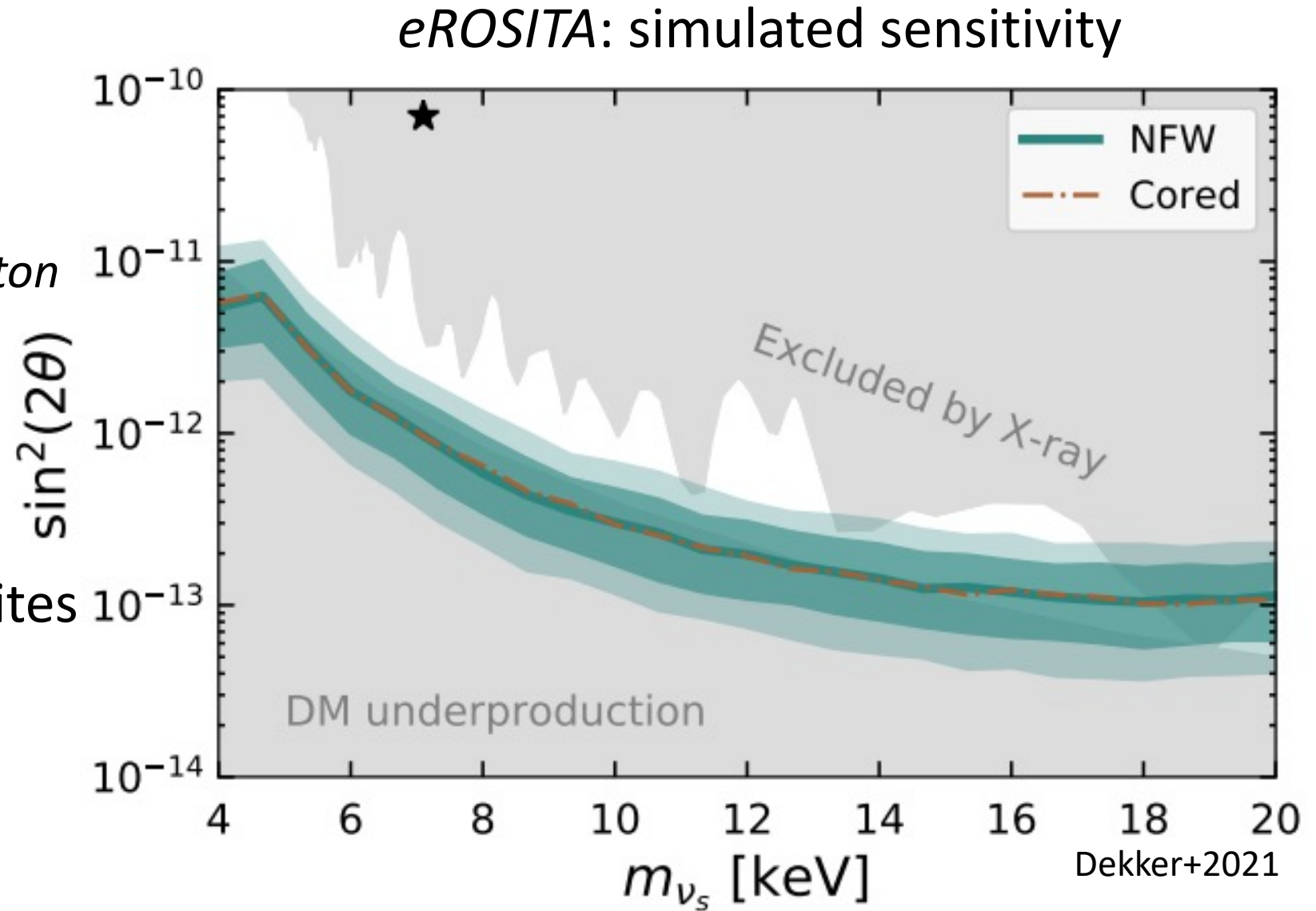
- **Blue:**  $\sim 7$  keV sterile neutrino constraint
- **Red:** New continuum constraints
- Systematic uncertainty reflects two extreme NFW profiles





# Recent Works

- New constraints:  
Foster+2021
  - 547 Ms (!!!) of *XMM-Newton* data
  - See Abazajian 2021
- Dekker+2021 *eROSITA* simulations on MW satellites can constrain  $m_s < 20$  keV space
  - Only 2.5 ks exposure



# Conclusions

- 3.5 keV line's decaying dark matter interpretation has been heavily constrained; not wholly ruled out
- Sterile neutrino dark matter parameter space has been strongly constrained
- Other insights from current/future missions
  - *XRISM*'s spectral resolution will allow us to resolve & disentangle 3.5 keV emission from nearby features
  - *eROSITA*'s all-sky coverage will improve understanding of 3.5 keV line's radial profile
  - *eROSITA* may also rule out the rest of the  $m_s < 20$  parameter space

Thank you!

# References

Abazajian+2001 · Abazajian 2020 · Abazajian 2021 · Barger+1995 · Bulbul+2014 · Bulbul+2016 · Boyarsky+2014 · Boyarsky+2015 · Boyarsky+2018 · Boyarsky+2020 · Cappelluti+2018 · Dekker+2021 · Dessert+2020 · Drewes+2013 · Drewes 2019 · Franse+2016 · Hitomi Collaboration+2017 · Hofmann+2019 · Navarro+1997 · Neronov+2016 · Pal & Wolfenstein 1982 · Perez+2017 · Philips & Sarkar 1995 · Roach+2020 · Ruchayskiy+2016 · Shrock 1974 · Sicilian+2020 · Urban+2015 · Wik+2014 · Zwicky 1933