

Dark Matter Burners



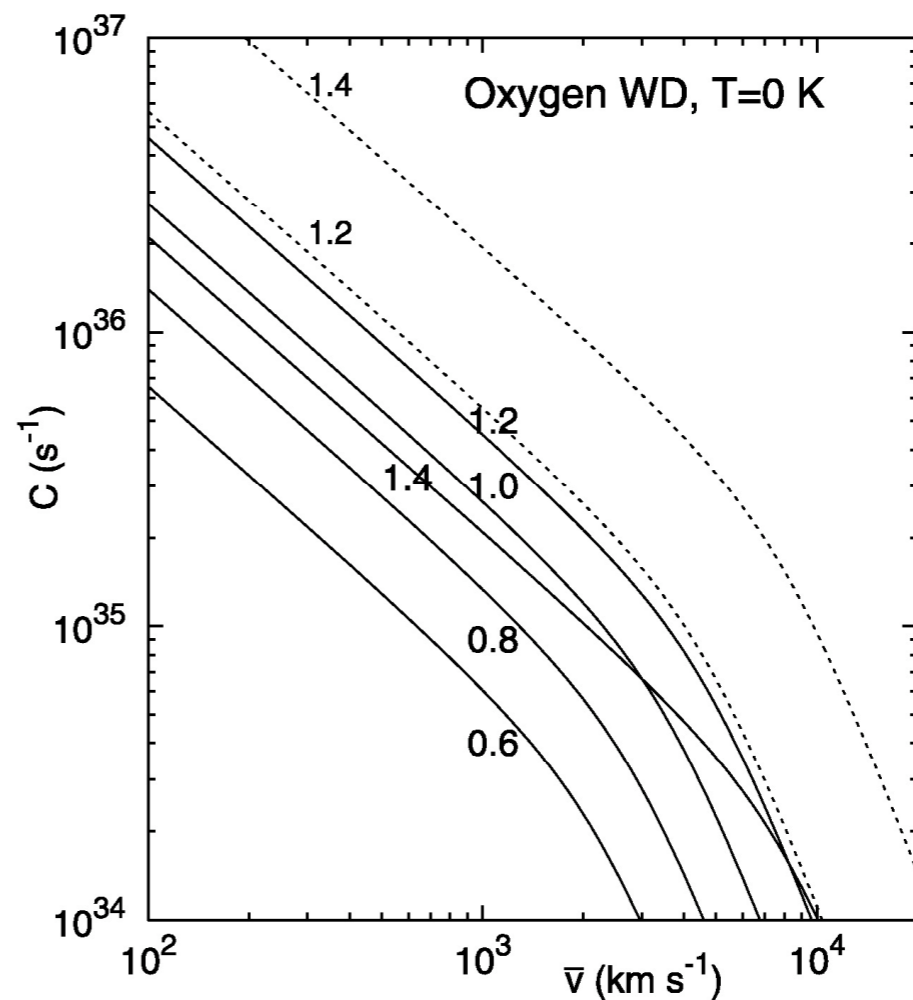
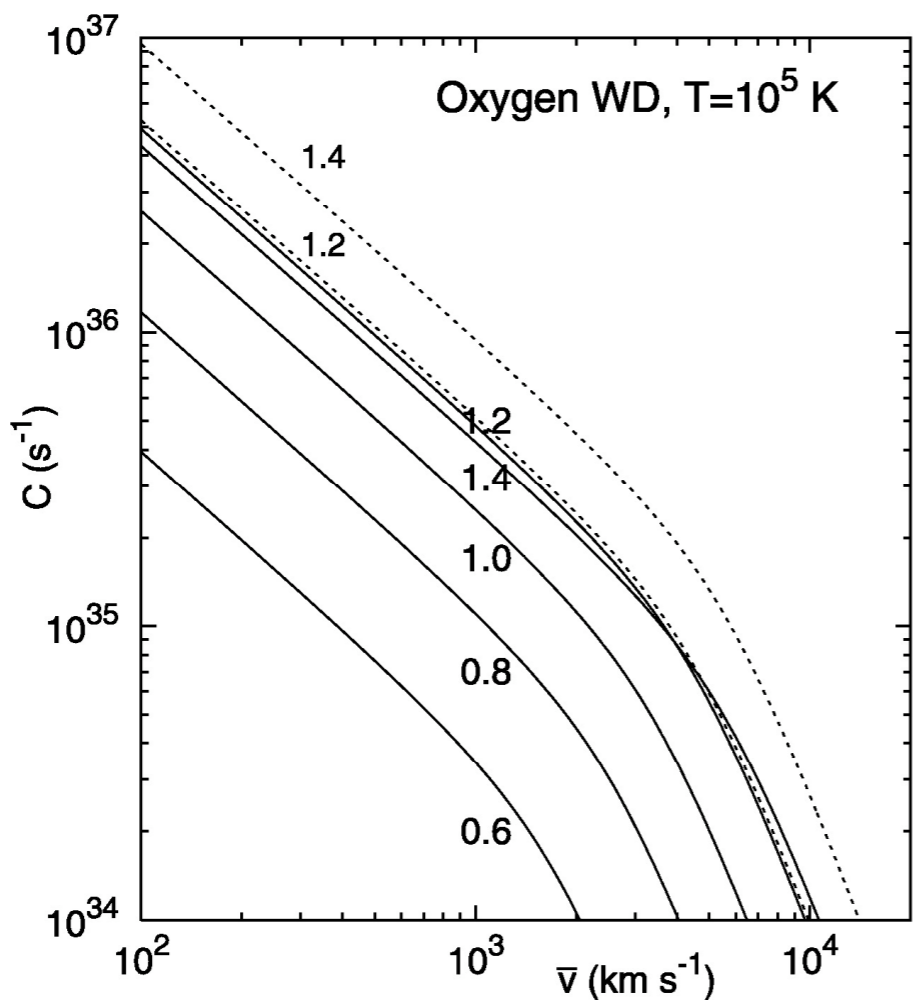
Igor V. Mosalenko & Lawrence L. Wai
The Astrophysical Journal, 2007

Introduction

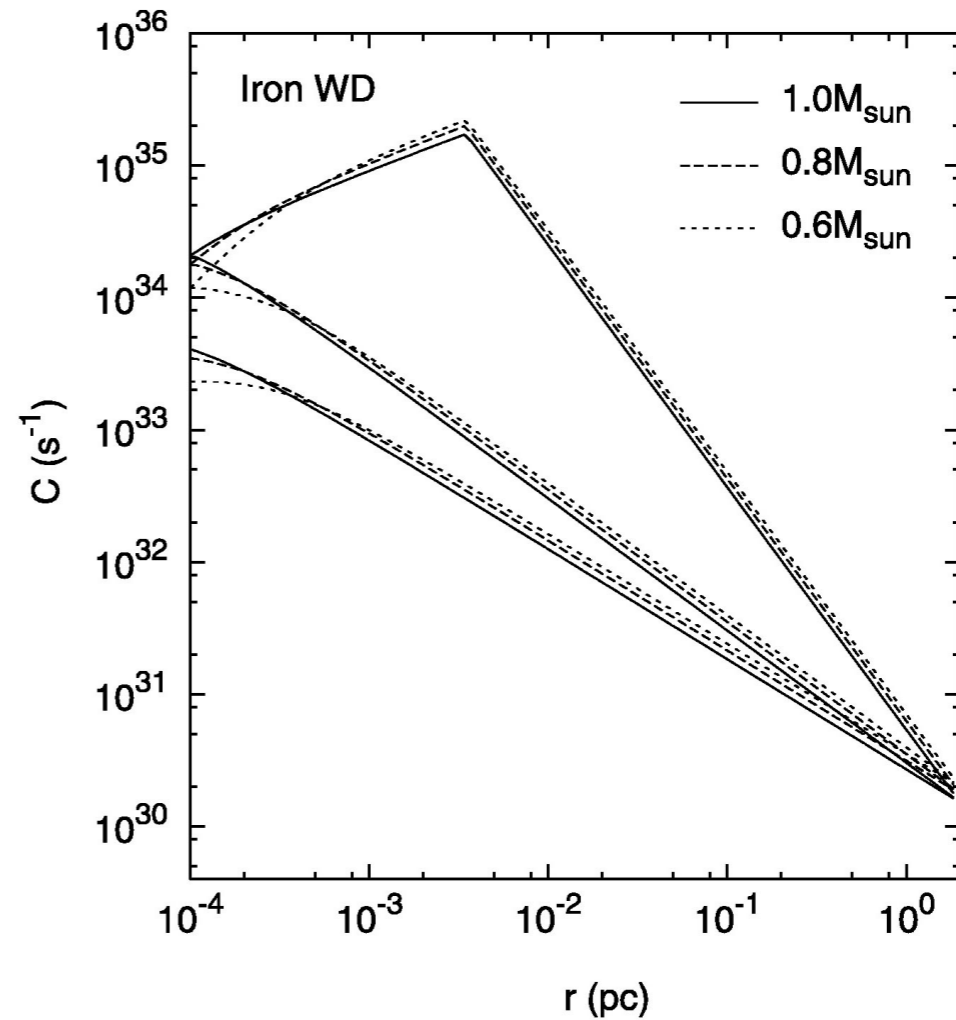
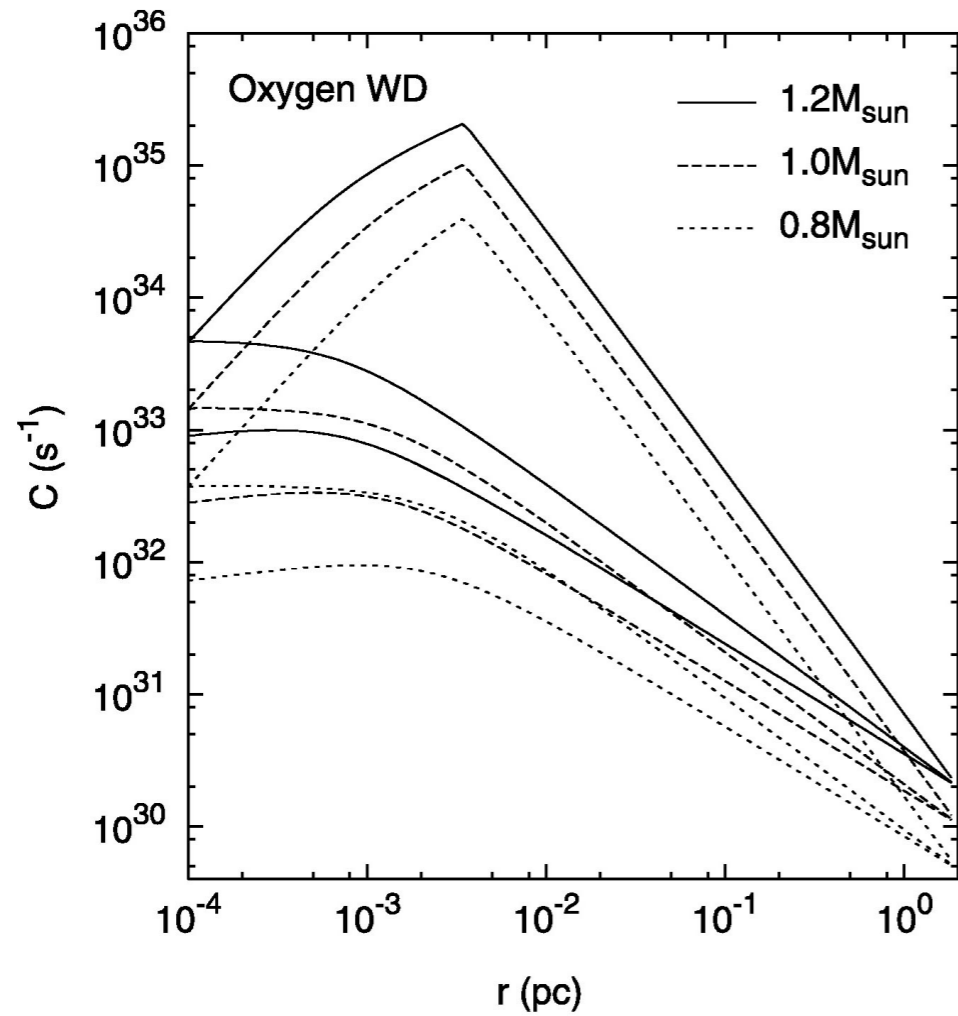
- Dark matter forms clumps
 - Highest density expected in galactic centers
 - Stars near galactic center could gain even higher densities at their cores
- Particle dark matter (WIMPs) could annihilate at such high densities
 - Energy released could affect appearance and evolution of stars
 - White Dwarves should have the highest capture rate

WIMP Accumulation in Stars

- Assumes: steady state, effective radius for WIMP annihilation core, Keplerian velocities, Maxwellian WIMP velocity distribution
- Limit on WIMP-nucleon scattering cross section: $\sigma_0 < 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^2$
- For “heavy” white dwarves the geometrical limit dominates



WIMP Capture Rate: Two White Dwarf Models



WIMP Capture Rate:
vs. Distance to Central Black Hole

Observation Potential

- Radius of WIMP burning core $\ll R_\star$ so annihilation manifests as thermal or neutrino emission
- Estimated that $L \sim 10 L_{\text{sun}}$, $T \sim 140,000 \text{ K}$, peaking in the UV
- Since the population of very hot white dwarves is limited, a concentration near galactic center could indicate dark matter burning