Title
Neutron stars at the dark matter direct detection frontier

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Neutron stars capture dark matter efficiently. The kinetic energy transferred during capture heats old neutron stars in the galactic halo to temperatures detectable by upcoming infrared telescopes. We derive the sensitivity of this probe in the framework of effective operators. For dark matter heavier than a GeV, we find that neutron star heating can set limits on the effective operator cutoff that are orders of magnitude stronger than possible from terrestrial direct detection experiments in the case of spin-dependent and velocity-suppressed scattering.

I. INTRODUCTION

Astrophysical and cosmological data imply the existence of dark matter (DM), but its particle properties remain hidden from terrestrial experiments. Contact operators are a useful parameterization of the underlying dynamics when the transfer momentum $q$ is small, such as in direct detection experiments where DM scatters off target nuclei. The contact operators highlight the sensitivity of direct detection to the structure of the interaction between the dark and visible sectors.

For example, nuclear coherence enhances a spin-independent cross-section through a vector–vector operator by seven orders of magnitude compared to a spin-dependent axial vector–axial vector operator. Moreover, the spin-dependent pseudoscalar–pseudoscalar operator is suppressed by four powers of the small momentum transfer, $q^4/m^2m_n^2$, relative to the axial–axial operator [1–7]. There is thus a hierarchy of sensitivity in the types of DM dynamics encoded by effective operators that describe DM scattering with nuclear targets.

Neutron stars are efficient targets for dark matter. The dark matter capture rate is largely agnostic to whether an interaction is spin-dependent or spin-independent, and the gravitational acceleration to $O(0.5c)$ speeds washes out velocity-suppression. They were previously examined as laboratories to study DM self-interactions and primordial asymmetries by considering capture followed by either annihilation or stellar implosion [8–21]. More recently, [22] demonstrated that DM scattering alone may kinetically heat neutron stars to infrared temperatures that are detectable by next-generation infrared telescopes such as the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST). This process is depicted in Fig. 1. Measuring the temperature of even a single old, isolated neutron star $\sim$10 parsecs from the Sun is sufficient to obtain bounds on the DM scattering cross-section.

II. DARK HEATING OF NEUTRON STARS

Signals from neutron stars. A typical neutron star has mass and radius

$$M_\star = 1.5 \, M_\odot \quad \text{and} \quad R = 10 \, \text{km}.$$  

(1)
It accelerates dark matter of mass $m_\chi$ to kinetic energies of $(\gamma - 1)m_\chi \sim 0.35m_\chi$. Assuming DM densities and velocities typical of the solar system, $\rho_\chi = 0.4$ GeV/cm$^3$ and $v_{\text{halo}} = 230$ km/s, the flux of dark matter kinetic energy onto the neutron star is 25 g/sec. This maintains the neutron star at an infrared equilibrium blackbody temperature. By comparison, in the absence of this mechanism, a neutron star older than $10^6$ years is expected to have cooled to a temperature that is $O(10)$ lower [23], meaning the “dark kinetic heating” signal from such stars is essentially free of internal backgrounds.

**Energy deposition.** The dark matter contribution to the neutron star temperature is [22],

$$T_{\text{kin}} = 1750 \, f^{1/4} \, K \, ,$$

where $f$ is the DM capture efficiency. It depends on the ratio of the DM–nucleon cross section $\sigma_{\chi n}$ to a threshold cross section $\sigma_t$ above which all transient DM captures,

$$f = \min(\sigma_{\chi n}/\sigma_t, 1) \, .$$

The threshold cross section, in turn, is proportional to the neutron star geometric cross section $\sigma_0 = \pi(m_n/M_n)^2R^2 \simeq 2 \times 10^{-45}$ cm$^2$.

$$\sigma_t = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{GeV}}{m_\chi} \sigma_0 & \text{if } m_\chi < \text{GeV}, \\ \sigma_0 & \text{if } \text{GeV} \leq m_\chi \leq 10^6 \, \text{GeV}, \\ \frac{m_\chi}{10^6 \, \text{GeV}} \sigma_0 & \text{if } m_\chi > 10^6 \, \text{GeV}. \end{cases}$$

The mass-dependence of this relation comes from the typical recoil energy which, in the neutron rest frame, is

$$E_R = \frac{m_n m_\chi^2 v_{\text{esc}}^2}{(m_n^2 + m_\chi^2 + 2m_n m_\chi)} \, .$$

1. For $m_\chi < \text{GeV}$, the typical momentum transfer $\sqrt{2m_n E_R}$ is smaller than the neutron star Fermi momentum $p_F \simeq 0.45$ GeV [$m_{\text{NS}}/(4 \times 10^{38}$ GeV cm$^{-3}$)]. Pauli blocking from the degenerate neutrons restricts scattering to the fraction, $3\sqrt{2m_n E_R}/p_F$, of neutrons that are close enough to the Fermi surface so that $\sigma_t \propto E_R^{1/2} \propto m_\chi^{-1}$.

2. For $\text{GeV} \leq m_\chi \leq 10^6$ GeV, a single scattering with $E_R \simeq m_n v_{\text{esc}}^2/2$ depletes DM of its halo kinetic energy, $m_\chi v_{\text{halo}}^2/2$, and gravitationally binds it to the neutron star. Thus $\sigma_t = \sigma_0$.

3. For $m_\chi > 10^6$ GeV, the DM halo kinetic energy exceeds the recoil energy imparted to the neutron so that capture requires multiple scatters. The threshold cross section is proportional to the number of scatters, $\sigma_t \propto K E_{\text{halo}} / E_R \propto m_\chi$.

The observation of one or more old neutron stars at a given temperature determines $f$ through Eq. 2. Given $f$, one may infer the DM–nucleon cross section as a function of the DM mass through Eqs. 3 and 4, which can, in turn, be recast to model parameters.

**III. CONTACT OPERATORS**

DM scattering with ordinary matter can be parameterized by a set of contact operators when the transfer momentum is small compared to any intermediate particles. We assume that DM is a Majorana fermion that interacts with quarks through a basis of dimension-6 operators. The Lorentz structure of the fermion bilinears determines the spin and velocity dependence of the scattering matrix element [6]. For example, to leading order in the DM velocity, $(n|\bar{q}q|n) = 2m_n$, which is both spin- and velocity-independent, whereas $(n|\bar{q}\gamma_5 q|n) = 2(q\cdot S_n)$, which is spin- and velocity-dependent.

We apply the analysis of Sec. II to the four contact operators in Table I. These operators span the behavior of spin and momentum dependence in DM–nucleus scattering. We assume minimal flavor violation [24–27] to ensure compatibility with stringent bounds on flavor-violating observables. Thus spin-0 Standard Model bilinears are proportional to quark masses and spin-1 bilinears are flavor-universal. Up to this flavor proportionality, the couplings of the contact operators are encoded in the cutoff scale, $\Lambda$.

For a given operator, the DM–neutron scattering cross section is

$$\sigma_{\chi n} = c(q) \mu_{\chi n}^2 |f_n|^2 \, ,$$

where $\mu_{\chi n}$ is the DM–neutron reduced mass, and $c(q)$ encapsulates the transfer momentum dependence, and $f_n$ is the DM–neutron coupling. The $c(q)$ are listed in Table I. The $f_n$ are

$$f_n^{\text{SS}} = \frac{\sqrt{2m_n}}{v\Lambda^2} \left( \sum_{q=u,d,s} f_{Tq}^{(n)} + \sum_{Q=c,b,t} \frac{2}{27} f_{TQ}^{(n)} \right)$$

$$f_n^{\text{AA}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left( \sum_{q=u,d,s} \Delta_q^{(n)} \right)$$

$$f_n^{\text{SP,PP}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v\Lambda^2} \left( \sum_{q=u,d,s} m_q \Delta_q^{(n)} - \sum_{Q=c,b,t} G_0^{(n)} \right) \, ,$$

where $v = 246$ GeV is the electroweak vev, and the matrix element coefficients on the right-hand side, estimated in lattice QCD, are tabulated in many sources, e.g. [3, 7]. Analogous expressions hold for DM–proton scattering in direct detection. In Eq. 6 we fix $q$ to a typical reference momentum transfer $q_{\text{ref}}$ [3]. For direct detection experiments, $q_{\text{ref}} = 2m_T E_R T_r$, where $m_T$ is the mass of the target nucleus and $E_R = \mu_T^2 v_{\text{halo}}^2 / m_T$ is the typical nuclear recoil energy with $\mu_T$ the nuclear target–DM reduced mass. This is in contrast to the recoil energy for scattering in a neutron star, Eq. 5.

In contrast to terrestrial searches, neutron star heating constrains the operators $C_{\text{SS}}, C_{\text{AA}}$ and $C_{\text{SP}}$ with sensitivities comparable to each other. Because DM scatters directly with neutrons, the threshold cross-section
The operators \( O_{\chi\chi} \) and \( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma} \) based on velocity dependence. For the operator comparable to the nucleon mass, and there is no hierarchy based on velocity dependence. For the operator \( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma} \), the sensitivity for \( m_{\chi} \) above the neutron mass must fall as \( q^2/m_{\chi}^2 \) due to the \( \chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma \) bilinear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Coupling</th>
<th>Matrix element</th>
<th>( c(q) )</th>
<th>Nuclear coherence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( O_{\chi\chi} )</td>
<td>( (\chi\chi)(\bar{q}q) )</td>
<td>( y_\chi/\Lambda^2 )</td>
<td>( 4m_\chi m_n )</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{\pi} )</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma} )</td>
<td>( (\bar{\chi}\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma)(\bar{q}\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma q) )</td>
<td>( 1/\Lambda^2 )</td>
<td>( 16m_\chi m_n (S_\chi \cdot S_n) )</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{4\pi} )</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( O_{\chi\chi} )</td>
<td>( (\bar{\chi}\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma\gamma q) )</td>
<td>( y_\chi/\Lambda^2 )</td>
<td>( 4m_\chi (q \cdot S_n) )</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{16\pi m_n^2} )</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma} )</td>
<td>( (\bar{\chi}\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma)(\bar{q}\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma q) )</td>
<td>( y_\chi/\Lambda^2 )</td>
<td>( -4(q \cdot S_\chi)(q \cdot S_n) )</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{64\pi m_n^2 m_n^2} )</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table I. Operators considered in this work. The third column is the effective coupling, with \( \Lambda \) the cutoff scale on which bounds are set and \( y_\chi \) the quark Yukawa coupling as required by minimal flavor violation. The fourth column is the scattering matrix element that encapsulates the spin and momentum dependence of each operator. The fifth column provides the pre-factor in the DM-nucleon cross section in Eq. 6. The sixth column states whether an operator permits coherent scattering across nuclei in direct detection experiments.

Figure 2. Captured dark matter may annihilate and heat a neutron star. This contributes an additional energy flux that raises the neutron star temperature.

in Eq. 4 applies to both spin-independent and spin-dependent scattering. Momentum transfers are typically comparable to the nucleon mass, and there is no hierarchy based on velocity dependence. For the operator \( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma} \), the sensitivity for \( m_{\chi} \) above the neutron mass must fall as \( q^2/m_{\chi}^2 \) due to the \( \chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma \) bilinear.

IV. ANNIHILATION & TIME SCALES

Crossing symmetry relates the elastic scattering cross section to the DM annihilation rate inside the neutron star. The energy released in the process can raise the stellar temperature, Fig. 2,

\[
T_{\text{ann}} = 2480 \, f^{1/4} \, \text{K}. \tag{7}
\]

In order to realize this temperature, the age of the neutron star \( t_{\text{NS}} \) must exceed the combined time for captured dark matter to thermalize with the stellar core \( t_{\text{therm}} \) and to equilibrate with the capture rate \( t_{\text{eq}} \),

\[
t_{\text{NS}} > t_{\text{therm}} + t_{\text{eq}}. \tag{8}
\]

The operators \( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma} \) and \( O_{\chi\chi\chi} \) satisfy \( t_{\text{therm}} \lesssim 10^8 \) years and \( t_{\text{eq}} < 10^6 \) years for \( f \geq 0.025 \) [10, 28]. Since the neutron stars relevant for this study are older than \( 10^8 \) years, these operators produce a stellar temperature of \( T_{\text{ann}} \) as opposed to \( T_{\text{kin}} \) in Eq. 2. In contrast, the velocity-dependent operators \( O_{\chi\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma} \) and \( O_{\chi\chi\chi} \) require a more extensive study beyond the treatment in [28] and we leave it for future work.

The warmer temperature from DM annihilation in addition to kinetic heating shortens the required telescope exposure time \( t_{\text{obs}} \) by a factor of 10 [22]. Observing a \( T_{\text{ann}} = 2480 \) K neutron star using the F200W filter of the NIRCam imager at a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of 2 requires an exposure of \( t_{\text{obs}} = 9000 \) s \((d/10pc)^4\), where \( d \) is the distance from Earth. Using the JWST pocket guide [29], we find that for observing a \( T_{\text{ann}} = 1000 \) K (peak wavelength = 2.9 \( \mu \)m) neutron star, the optimal filter is F356W (centered at 3.6 \( \mu \)m), which gathers 2.2 nJy at 2 SNR in \( 10^4 \) s. This translates to \( t_{\text{obs}} = 6 \times 10^6 \) s \((d/10pc)^4\). Observation times of this scale are obtainable in a potential deep field survey.

V. RESULTS

Neutron star heating sets upper limits on the cutoff scale of the effective operators, \( \Lambda \). We assume that DM–quark interactions are dominated by a single contact operator and take the limit where the neutron is a point particle. The point-like neutron limit reflects the assumption that neutron matrix elements of quark currents are proportional to that of the corresponding neutron currents \( \langle n|\bar{q}\Gamma q|n\rangle = \Delta q^{(n)}\langle n|\bar{n}\Gamma q|n\rangle \), where \( \Delta q^{(n)} \) is determined from experiment or the lattice [7]. It is also a practical limit given the unreliability of the neutron’s parton distribution functions at \( Q^2 \leq (1 \text{ GeV})^2 \) [30, 31]. We quote limits assuming the benchmark neutron star with mass and radius in Eq. 1; varying these properties affects stellar luminosities, and hence apparent temperatures and telescopic detection times [22].

Our results are presented in Fig. 3 as red (pink) regions for \( f = 1 \) (0.025), \( f = 0.025 \) is approximately the smallest capture efficiency for which kinetic heating is observationally distinguishable from the null hypothesis, \( T_{\text{kin}} = 700 \) K, or \( T_{\text{ann}} = 1000 \) K if captured
dark matter annihilates. We compare this observational reach with current and future direct detection and collider searches. The DARWIN experiment projects to probe DM–nucleon cross sections immediately above the neutrino floor \cite{34}. The collider reach is subject to validity of the contact operator treatment; this restricts it to a region $\Lambda \leq m_\chi/2\pi$ \cite{35–39}. One may derive this condition by UV-completing our operators with $s$-channel mediators of mass $m_{\text{MED}}$ and couplings $g_{\text{SM}}$ and $g_{\text{DM}}$. The contact operator cutoff is related to the mediator mass according to $m_{\text{MED}} = g_{\text{SM}} g_{\text{DM}} \Lambda$. Coupling perturbativity limits $m_{\text{MED}} \leq 4\pi \Lambda$ and the mediator dynamics are negligible so long as $m_{\text{MED}} \geq 2m_\chi$. The yellow line is where the observed observed relic abundance, $\Omega_\chi h^2 = 0.12$, is saturated by thermal freeze-out through DM annihilations to quarks. For $O_{44}$ and $O_{pp}$, where the annihilation is $s$-wave, we also plot in dotted blue upper bounds on $\Lambda$ from the Fermi-LAT observations of $\gamma$-rays from dwarf spheroidals assuming only the quark coupling highlighted in each plot.

The qualitative features of Fig. 3 are understood as follows. For low DM mass, direct detection is limited by nuclear recoil thresholds and indirect detection is limited by astrophysical backgrounds. For high DM mass, colliders are limited by their center-of-mass energies and (in-)direct detection is limited by the DM number density. Neutron star heating, on the other hand is sensitive to a range of DM masses, and is limited by Pauli blocking at low masses and the requirement of multiple scatters to capture at high masses. The bumps in the thermal relic and Fermi curves are thresholds where new annihilation final states become kinematically accessible.

**VI. DISCUSSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE**

In this work we examine the reach of neutron star kinetic heating to constrain the cutoff scale of a set of effective contact operators that describe the interactions of Majorana DM and quarks. When spin-independent scat-
tering dominates, neutron star heating and underground direct detection give comparable sensitivities, with the former performing better at high DM masses. When spin-dependent scattering dominates, neutron star heating is sensitive to cutoff scales at least an order of magnitude higher. In the case where spin-dependent scattering is also velocity-suppressed, the difference is even more pronounced because momentum transfers are a factor of 5 larger at neutron stars. Neutron star heating can probe the elusive pseudoscalar–pseudoscalar operator more stringently than the upcoming DARWIN experiment across nine orders of DM mass. The LHC complements all these limits at low DM masses.

Detecting this DM heating mechanism is a compelling astronomical search [22]. Sufficiently faint, old, isolated, and nearby neutron stars must first be discovered by their radio pulsing with radio telescopes such as FAST [41], following which infrared telescopes such as JWST, the Thirty Meter Telescope, or the European Extremely Large Telescope must be pointed at them. These telescopes should then observe neutron stars at temperatures 10–100 times lower than the upper limit on the oldest ($t_{NS} > 10^8$ years) observed neutron stars [11].

There are many opportunities to extend this study. To begin with, one may generalize to all DM spins and corresponding interaction structures, and may investigate the effect of sub-leading terms in the scattering matrix elements [42]. It may also be generalized to include inelastic scattering operators [43]; the recoil energies typical in DM–neutron star scattering can probe GeV mass splittings. Throughout this study we assumed a direct contact operator interaction with quarks. One may alternatively consider leptophilic models where DM interacts primarily with leptons at tree-level [44, 45]. Because roughly a tenth of a neutron star is composed of electrons, one may investigate the role of electron scattering for DM capture. While this scenario leads to weak direct detection or collider bounds, the thermal relic and indirect detection bounds remain important. We leave these investigations for the future and eagerly await first light at Webb.

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