

Dark Matter Searches

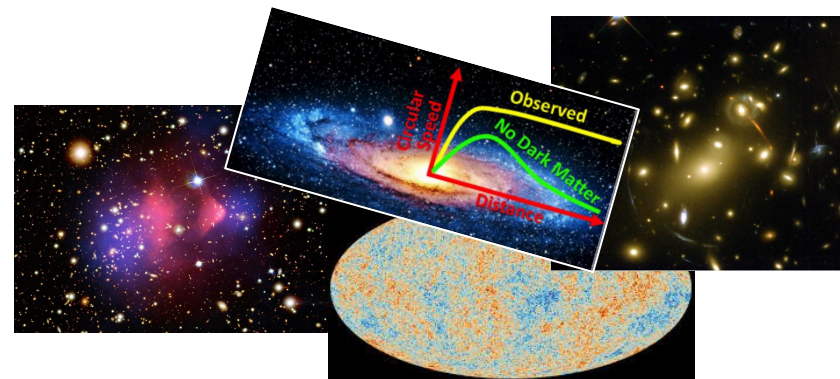
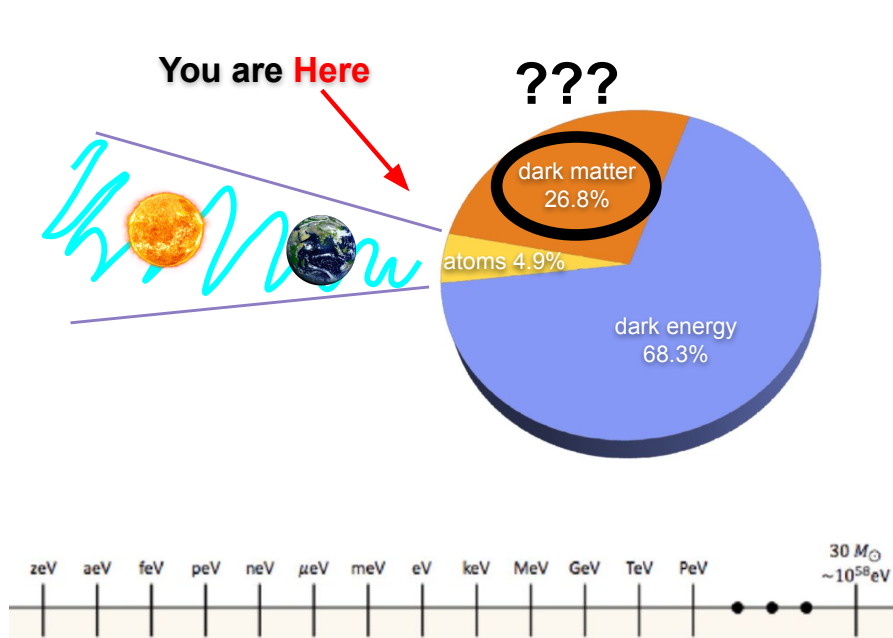
with Water Cherenkov Experiments

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What is the Universe Made of? What's Dark Matter (DM)?

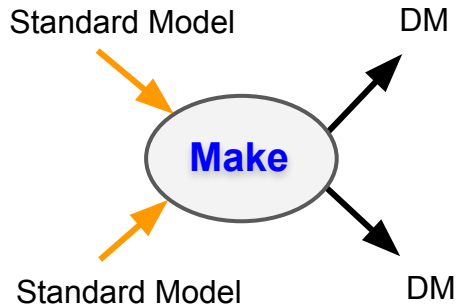


- *All evidence astronomical*
- What is the origin? type and mass of particle(s)? interactions beyond gravity? ...

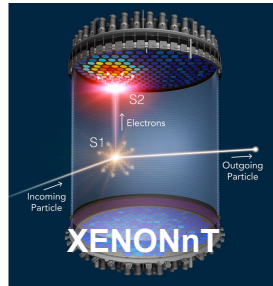
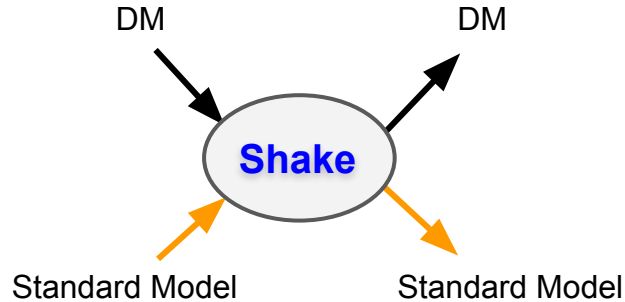
→ **Myriad of possibilities:** *Delve Deep, Search Wide* (Snowmass-2021)

Traditional DM Searches: “Make, Shake, Break”

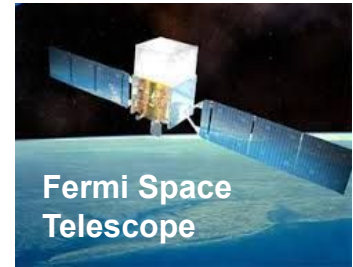
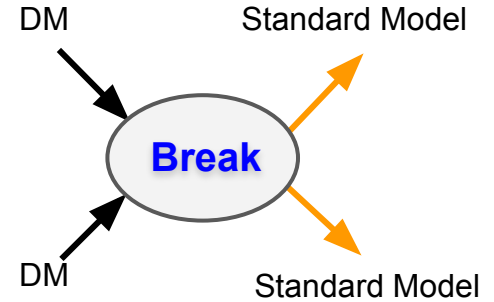
Production



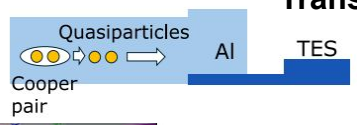
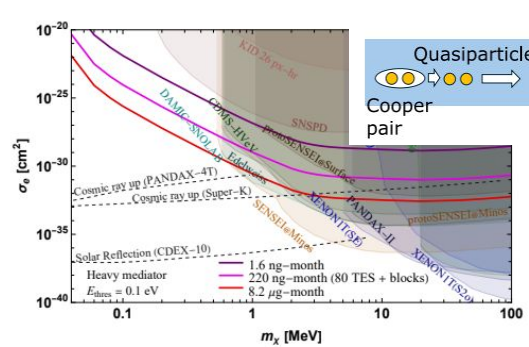
Direct Detection



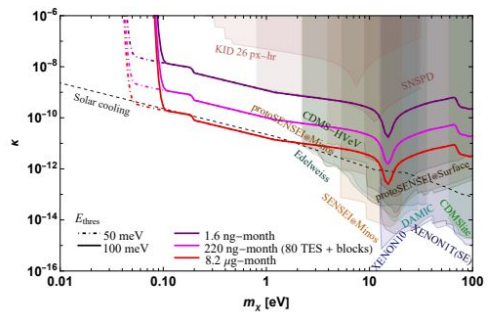
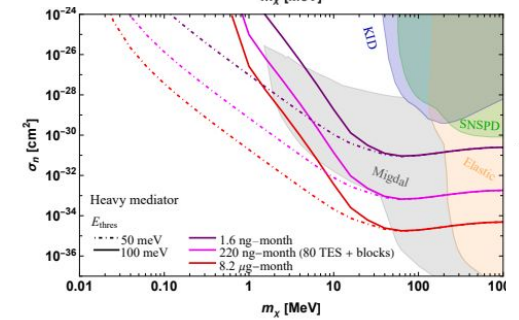
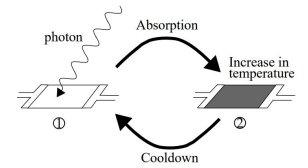
Indirect Detection



Many New Tech Ideas, Example: Sub-eV Quantum Sensors @ Kamioka



Transition-Edge Sensors (TES)
~0.1 eV TES threshold achieved in lab
[Hattori+, 2022]



QUP-Kamioka DM Cryolab
(partnership with Tohoku U. RCNS,
+ collab. LBNL, MIT ...)

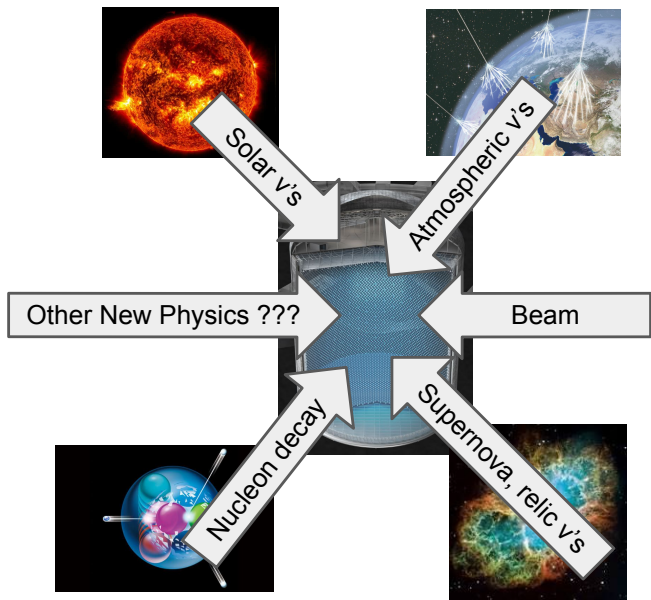


multiple upcoming experiments

- TES show excellent sensitivity for low-mass DM searches, sub-eV thresholds feasible
→ probe new parameter space w/ quantum sensors, multiple upcoming QUP experiments

[Chen, Takhistov, Nakayama, Hattori, (2025) 2506.10070]

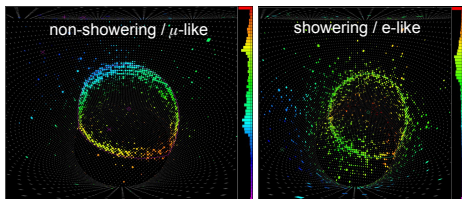
Water Cherenkov (WC) Experiments as DM Discovery Machines



- **Super-K/SK (~50 kt):** >25 years of operation, leading neutrino physics and DM limits
- **Hyper-K/HK (~260 kt):** x8.4 SK fiducial mass, start 2028

→ *spectacular multipurpose experiments*

- Advantages of WC detectors for DM searches:
 - Huge exposure compared to conventional direct DM detection, multi-megaton*year feasible
 - Low possible detection thresholds to $\sim O(\text{few x MeV})$
 - Directional capabilities
 - Broad coverage of signatures
 - probe wide range of DM theories



Broad DM Program in WC Detectors: Selected Highlights

Dark Matter	Dark Matter Mass	(Super) Hyper-Kamiokande Signatures
PBH evaporation to ν (GC, halo)	$M_{\text{PBH}} \lesssim 10^{15} \text{ g}$	ν scattering, diffuse ν background
Q-ball DM (catalysis)	$M_Q \gtrsim 10^{12} - 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$	catalyzed nucleon decay
Baryon-charged DM (e.g. hylogenesis)	$m_\chi \sim \text{GeV--TeV}$	scattering-induced nucleon decay
DM annihilation (GC)	$m_\chi \sim 10 \text{ MeV--}100 \text{ GeV}$	ν scattering
DM annihilation (Earth, Sun, Jupiter capture)	$m_\chi \sim 1 - 10^3 \text{ GeV}$	ν scattering
Cosmic-ray upscattered (boosted) DM	$m_\chi \sim \text{MeV--GeV}$	ν scattering
Millicharged DM (dark cosmic rays)	$m_\chi \sim 1 - 10^3 \text{ GeV}$	ionization, ν -like e-scattering
Dark stars (powered by DM annihilation)	$m_\chi \sim 1 - 10^5 \text{ GeV}$	energetic diffuse ν background

Galactic Center DM Annihilation

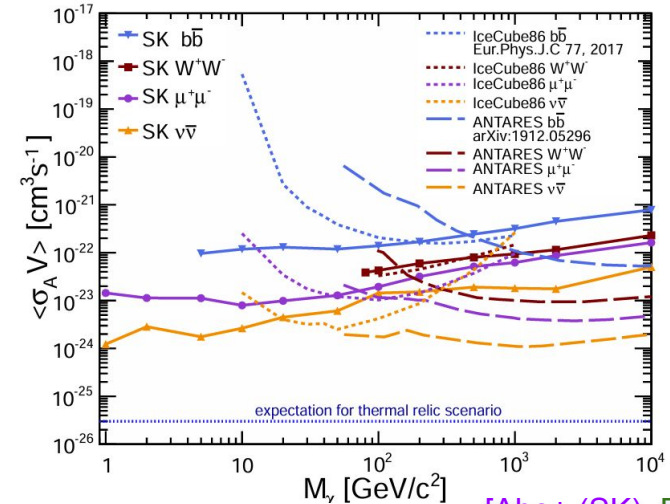
- For DM signals look where large DM concentration, prime is Galactic Center
- WIMP DM annihilation: $\chi\chi \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}, W^+W^-, b\bar{b}, \mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow \dots \nu_{e/\mu/\tau}$



$$\frac{d\Phi_\nu}{dE} = \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\nu}{dE} J$$

$$J = \int_{\text{l.o.s.}} \rho_\chi^2(r) dr$$

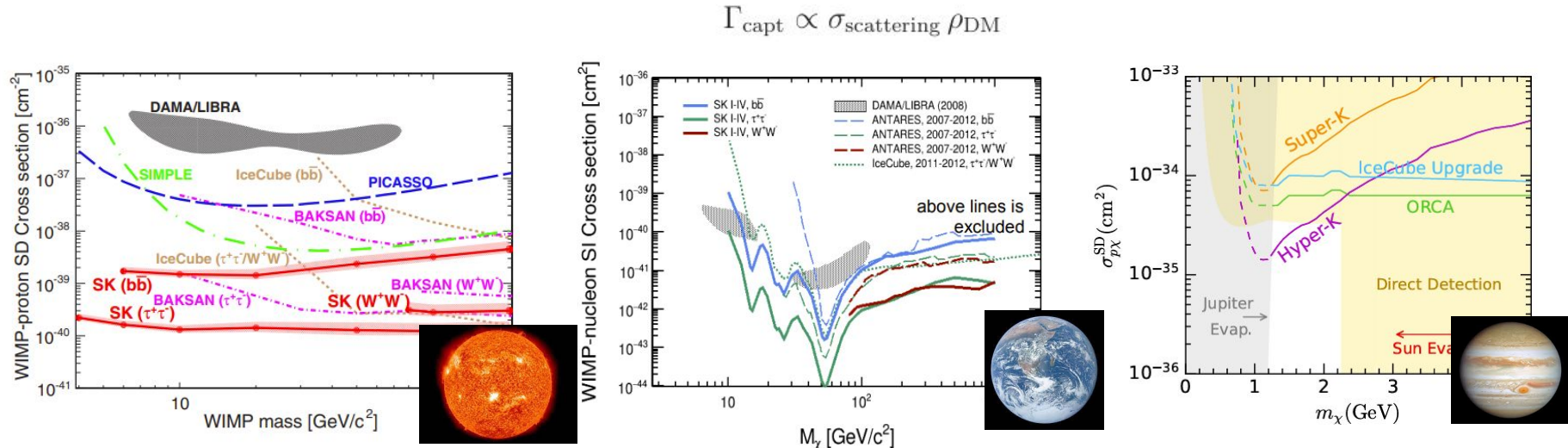
J-factor



- HK will improve over SK by factor x(few) for variety of channels, excellent sub-GeV DM reach e.g. [Bell+, 2020; ...], [Hernandez, Ramos, Martinez-Soler, Takhistov, in prep]

DM Capture and Annihilation in Celestial Bodies

- Halo DM can be captured by celestial bodies through interactions, observable signals then depend on capture–annihilation–evaporation dynamics (temperature, composition, grav.)



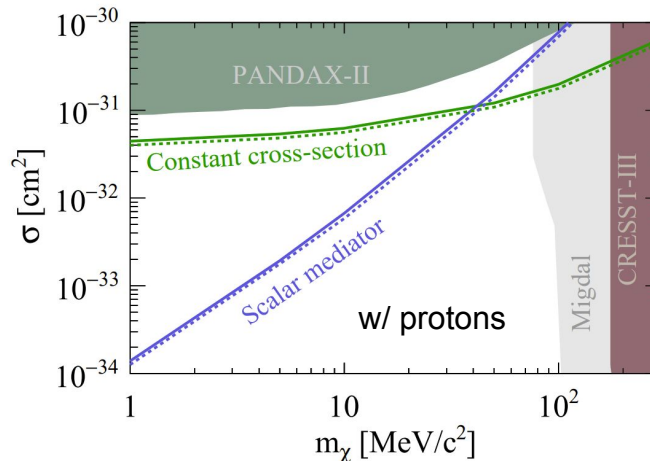
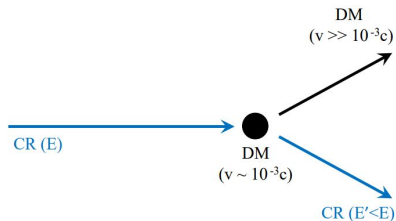
[Choi+ (SK), PRL, (2015)]

[Frankiewicz (SK),
PhD Thesis, (2018)]

[Robles, Meighen-Berger, 2025]

Boosted DM and Cosmic-Ray Upscattering

- Cold DM ($v \sim 10^{-3}c$) can be “boosted” to relativistic energies, probe new distinct regimes
- Prominent examples include
 - Galactic Center decays of heavy DM \rightarrow light boosted DM [Agashe+, 2014]
 - Cosmic-ray DM upscattering [Beacom+, 2019; Pospelov+, 2019; ...]



DM Interaction with protons
 \rightarrow same interaction in detector

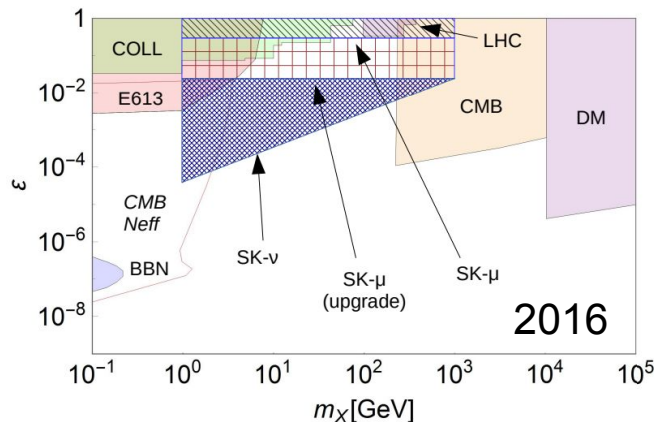
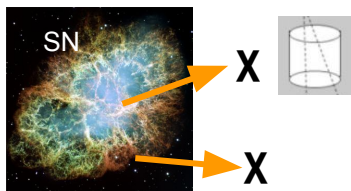
[Abe+ (SK), PRL, 2023]

- Various possibilities, such as blazar-boosted DM (assume DM “spike”) [Granelli+, 2022]

Millicharge DM and Dark Cosmic Rays

- DM with small (milli)charge can be accelerated in cosmic accelerators like cosmic rays
- First proposal to re-use DSNB analysis range for DM searches, many follow ups

cosmic accelerator



$\epsilon \sim 1$ *muon-like*

$\epsilon \ll 1$ *neutrino-like*

“astrophysical” DM flux $\sim E^{-\alpha}$

[Hu, Kusenko, Takhistov, PLB, (2016)] (also later [Dunsky+, 2019; Li, Lin, 2019])

*** *Can probe millicharges at SK/HK also from atmospheric collisions [Plested, Takhistov+, PRD, (2020)]*

Macroscopic DM: Q-balls Catalyzing Nucleon Decay

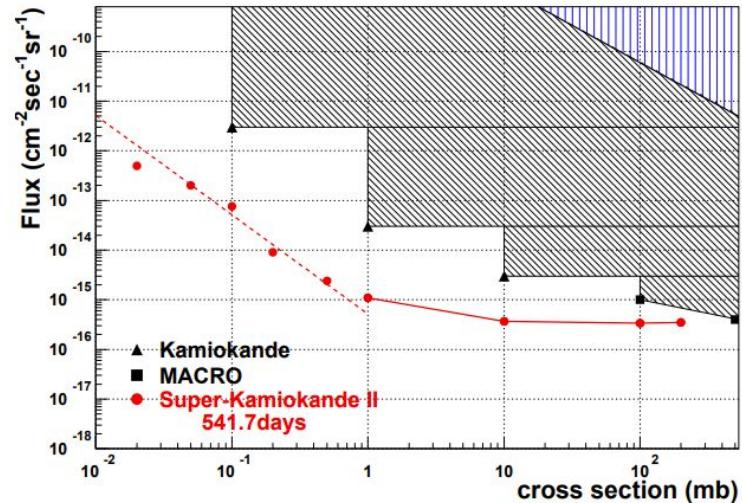
- Q-ball solitons can form naturally from scalar field instabilities in e.g. supersymmetric models
- If Q-balls carry baryon number (B), can catalyze nucleon decay–like events in exp., SK/HK

mass-radius relation depends on theory (potential),
for gauge-mediated SUSY

$$M_Q = \frac{4\pi\sqrt{2}}{3} M_S Q^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$R_Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} M_S^{-1} Q^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

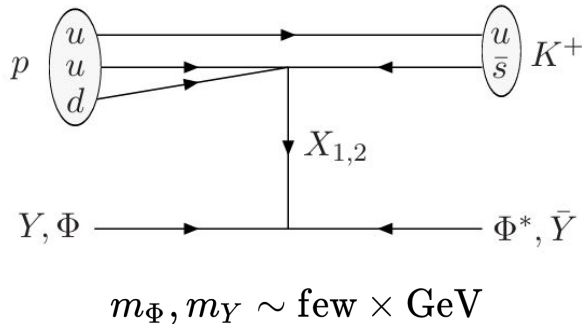
$$\text{Q-ball DM flux} \sim \Phi_Q \sim \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}}{M_Q} v$$



[Takenaga+ (SK), *PLB*, (2007)]

DM with Baryon (B) Charge

- DM with (anti-)B charge can naturally link visible and dark sectors
- Hylogenesis: DM carries B, visible and dark baryon asymmetries generated together
- DM can interact in detector and induce nucleon decays, with distinct kinematics



Decay mode	p_M^{SND} (MeV)	p_M^{IND} (MeV)
$N \rightarrow \pi$	460	800 - 1400
$N \rightarrow K$	340	680 - 1360
$N \rightarrow \eta$	310	650 - 1340

[Davoudiasl+, PRL, 2010]

- Various other related proposals, e.g. mesogenesis: DM coupled to mesons and baryon asymmetry arises via baryon–meson–DM interactions [Berger, Ely, PRL, 2024]

New Broad Program of Non-Canonical Nucleon Decays

Test light new physics: axions, dark photons, sterile ν 's, scalar DM ...

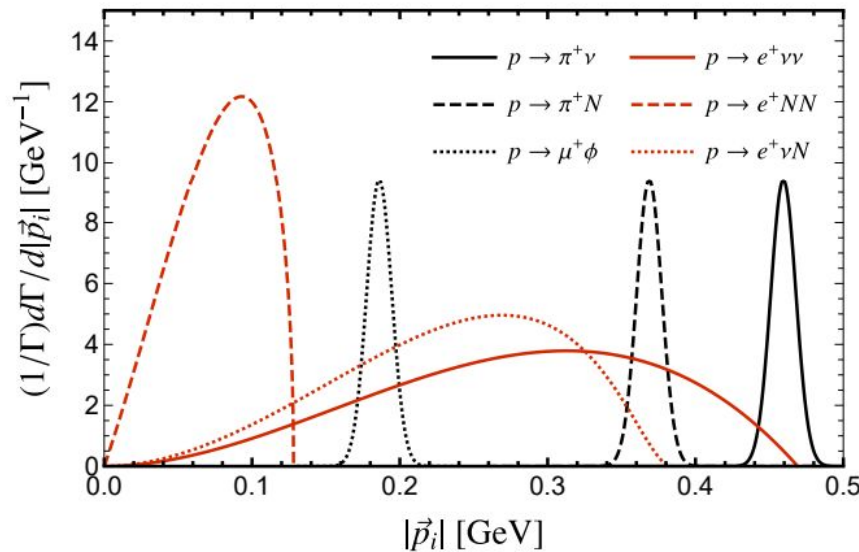
\mathcal{O}	Operator	$(\Delta B, \Delta L)$	Dim	Decay modes	New Field(s)
$\mathcal{O}_{d^2 u N}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (d_a N) (d_b u_c)$	(1, 1)	6	$p(n) \rightarrow \pi^{+(0)} N$	sterile neutrinos
$\mathcal{O}_{D d^2 u \bar{N}}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (d_a \sigma_\mu N^\dagger) (d_b D^\mu u_c)$	(1, -1)	7	$n \rightarrow N \gamma$ $p(n) \rightarrow \pi^{+(0)} N \gamma$	sterile neutrinos
$\mathcal{O}_{d u^2 e \phi}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (d_a u_b) (e u_c) \phi^\dagger$	(1, 1)	7	$p \rightarrow e^+ \phi$ $p(n) \rightarrow e^+ \pi^{0(-)} \phi$	dark scalars, majorons
$\mathcal{O}_{d^2 Q \bar{L} X}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (Q_a^i \sigma^\mu d_b) (d_c L_i^\dagger) X_\mu$	(1, 1)	7	$n \rightarrow \nu X$ $p(n) \rightarrow \nu \pi^{+(0)} X$ $n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^- X$	dark photons
$\mathcal{O}_{d Q^2 \bar{L} \bar{H} \phi}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (Q_a^i Q_b^j) (L_i^\dagger d_c) H_j^\dagger \phi^\dagger$	(1, 1)	8	$n \rightarrow \nu \phi$ $n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^- \phi$	dark scalars, majorons
$\mathcal{O}_{D d^2 Q \bar{L} a}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (\partial^\mu a) (Q_a^i \sigma^\mu d_b) (d_c L_i^\dagger)$	(1, 1)	8	$n \rightarrow \nu a$ $p(n) \rightarrow e^+ \pi^{0(-)} a$ $p(n) \rightarrow e^+ \pi^{0(-)} a$	axion-like particles
$\mathcal{O}_{D d^2 u \bar{N} a}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (\partial^\mu a) (d_a \sigma_\mu N^\dagger) (d_b u_c)$	(1, -1)	8	$n \rightarrow N a$ $p(n) \rightarrow \pi^{+(0)} N a$	axion-like particles with sterile neutrinos
$\mathcal{O}_{d u Q e \bar{L} \bar{N}}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (e u_a) (Q_b^i \sigma_\mu d_c) (N^\dagger \sigma^\mu L_i^\dagger)$	(1, 1)	9	$p \rightarrow e^+ \nu N$ $n \rightarrow e^+ e^- N$	sterile neutrinos
$\mathcal{O}_{d u^2 e N^2}$	$\epsilon^{abc} (d_a u_b) (e u_c) (N N)$	(1, 3)	9	$p \rightarrow e^+ N N$	sterile neutrino

- Many novel possibilities mediated by motivated BSM particles
- Multi-nucleon decays possible
- Mixed scenarios possible (e.g. axion + sterile N, ν + dark photon \rightarrow new minimal invisible mode)
- New tests of light new physics over decades in mass below \sim few GeV

* don't require external interactions like "induced" nucleon decays

[Fridell, Hati, Takhistov, PRD Lett. (2023), 2312.13740]

Unusual Kinematic Signatures, Many Opportunities



going beyond searches with just
Standard Model final states

In SK thus far only: $p \rightarrow e(\mu)X$

[Takhistov+ (SK), PRL, (2015);
+ ongoing analysis]

Example: $m_N = 400$ MeV and dark scalar mass $m_\phi = 700$ MeV.

→ **conventional searches can misinterpret or even completely miss**

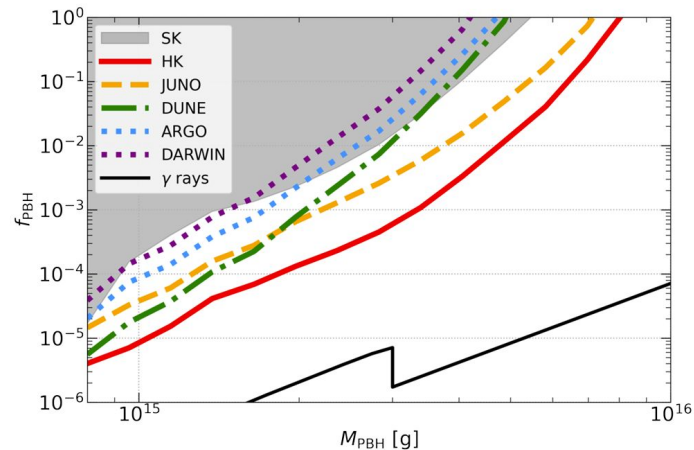
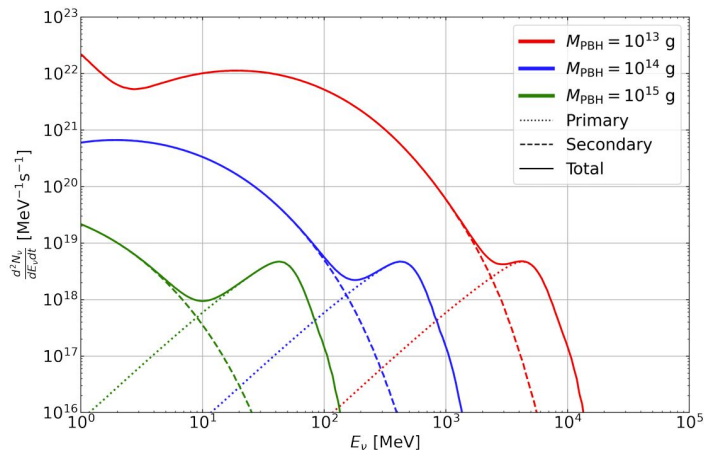
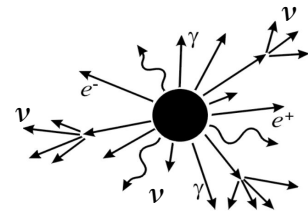
[Fridell, Hati, Takhistov, PRD Lett. (2023), 2312.13740]

Evaporation of Primordial Black Hole (PBH) DM

- Black holes could have formed in early Universe and can contribute to DM
- PBHs $\lesssim 10^{15}$ g are efficiently undergoing Hawking evaporation today
- Neutrinos produced via primary, secondary emission

→ diffuse background and point-sources

$$T_{\text{PBH}} \sim 1/M_{\text{PBH}}$$



[Bernal+, 2022]

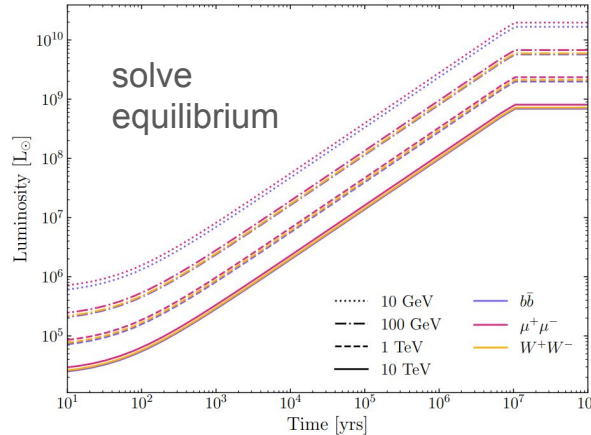
*** Complementary to other PBH tests, e.g. interstellar gas heating [Laha, Lu, Takhistov, PLB, 2021; Kim, 2020]

DM-powered Earliest (Dark) Stars

- Earliest stars could be “dark stars” fueled by DM annihilation heating instead of nuclear fusion [Spoylar, Freese, Gondolo, *PRL* (2008)]
- Dark stars can be significantly bigger ($\sim 10^6 M_\odot$) than Population III stars
- Upon collapse \rightarrow early massive seeds for galactic supermassive black holes
- Possible candidates seen in JWST, redshifts $z \sim 11-14$? [Ilie, Paulin, Freese, *PNAS* (2023)]

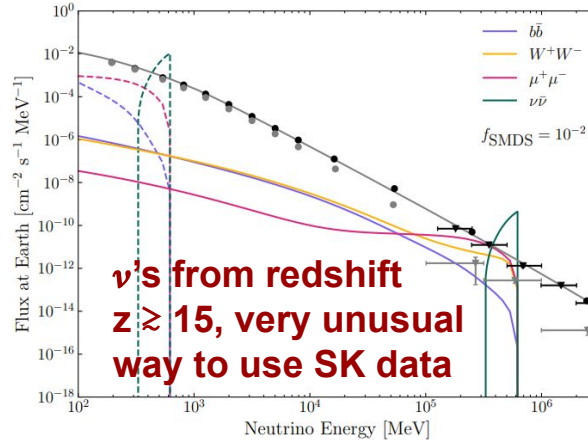


Dark Star Luminosity

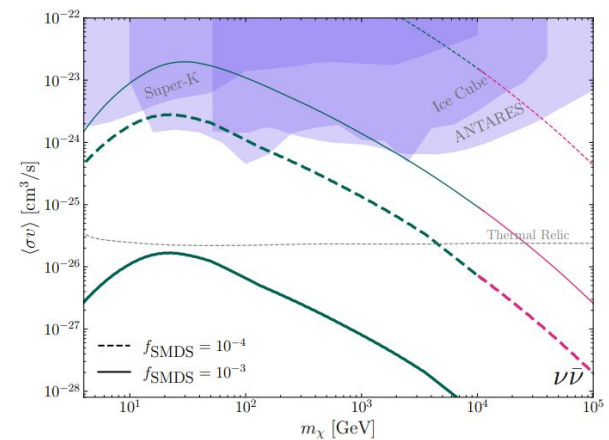


$$L_{\text{DM}} \simeq (1 - f_\nu) \int_0^R dr 4\pi r^2 \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle \rho_\chi^2}{m_\chi}$$

SK Neutrino Flux



DM Annihilation



[Schwemberger, Takhistov, *ApJ. Lett.* (2025), 2412.18654]

* consistent with JWST

Summary

- WC SK and HK are truly discovery machines: multipurpose detectors, unique DM sensitivity
- SK already set world-leading limits across diverse DM scenarios
- HK, with larger fiducial mass, low thresholds, etc. will broadly open new DM parameter space
→ annihilation sub-GeV DM, boosted DM, novel DM B-violation channels, PBH evaporation, diffuse signals from dark stars + much more....
- WC detectors provide a complementary and indispensable probe of DM — synergistic with conventional direct detection, colliders, astrophysical and emerging quantum-sensor approaches
- The coming decade can be transformative for DM searches with WC experiments

