

Φ -Dwarfs: White Dwarfs Probe Quadratically Coupled Scalars

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Interested in BSM and Astroparticle Physics



Technical University of Munich

BSM Odyssey 2025, Cargèse 29/07/25

My supervisor



with K. Springmann, S. Stelzl, A. Weiler, D. Koester, R. Kudritzki

2508.xxxxx, 2508.xxxxx



Motivation and setup

- Light scalars are very common in BSM theories:

- (QCD) axions
- ULDM
- ...



- Consider generic scalar coupling to electrons

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}_e (\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_e) \psi_e + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^2 - \frac{\phi^2}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{\text{SM}}$$

The term $\frac{\phi^2}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_{\text{SM}}$ is circled in red in the original image. A red line points from this circled term to the term $-\frac{d_{m_e}^{(2)}}{2M_{pl}^2} \phi^2 m_e \bar{\psi}_e \psi_e$ in the equation below.

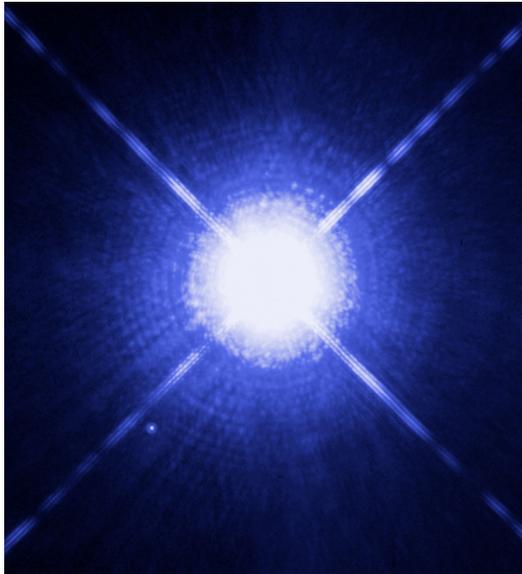
- linear couplings are tightly constrained \implies impose \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry

- scattering, production are strongly suppressed: $\sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}$



White Dwarfs

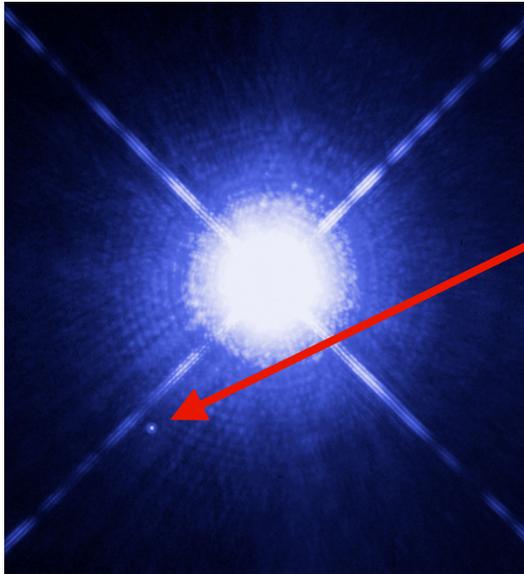
Willhelm Bessel, 1841:
Sirius has a companion



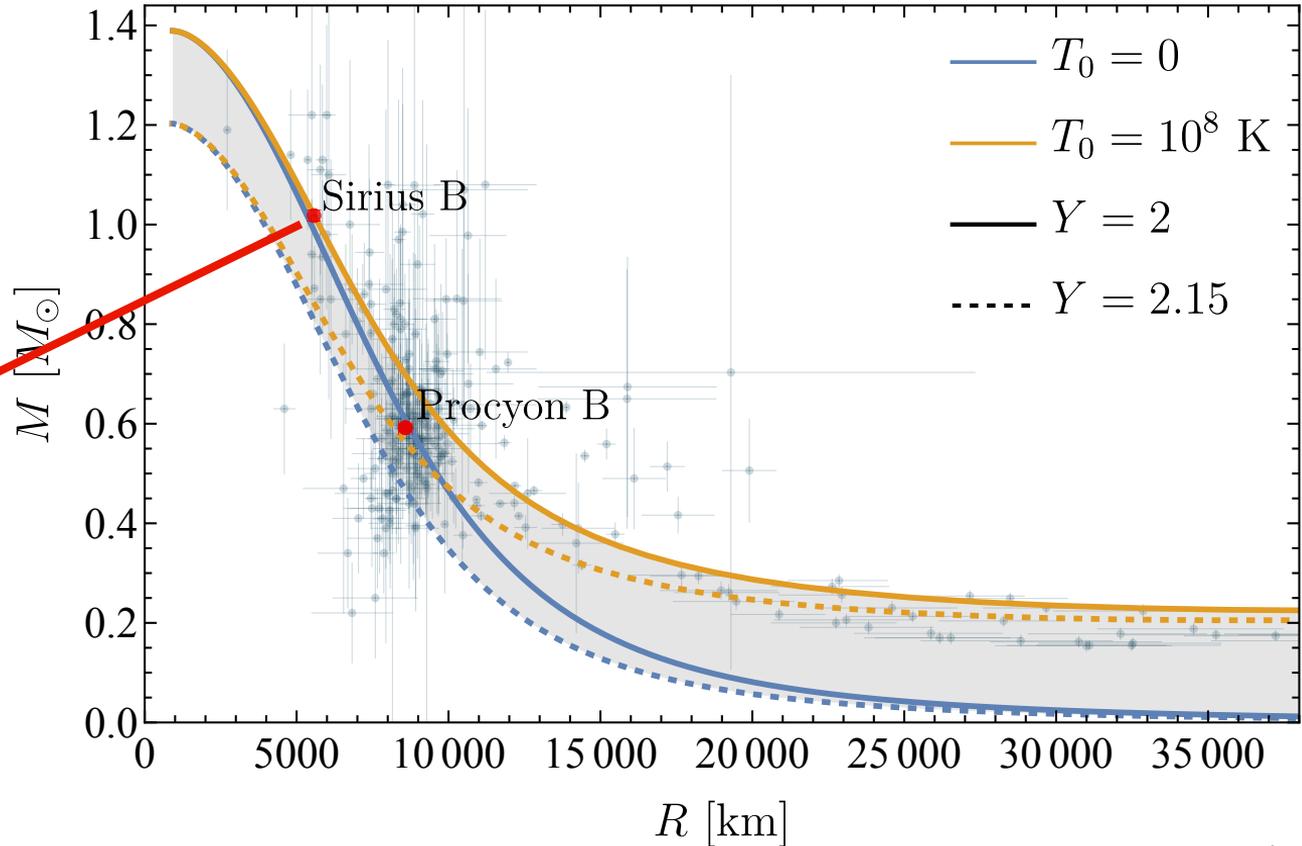
By NASA, ESA, H. Bond (STScI), and M. Barstow (University of Leicester) - <http://www.spacetelescope.org/images/heic0516a/>

White Dwarfs

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Scalar sourcing

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2\phi^2 - \frac{d_{m_e}^{(2)}}{2M_{pl}^2}\phi^2 m_e \bar{\psi}_e \psi_e$$

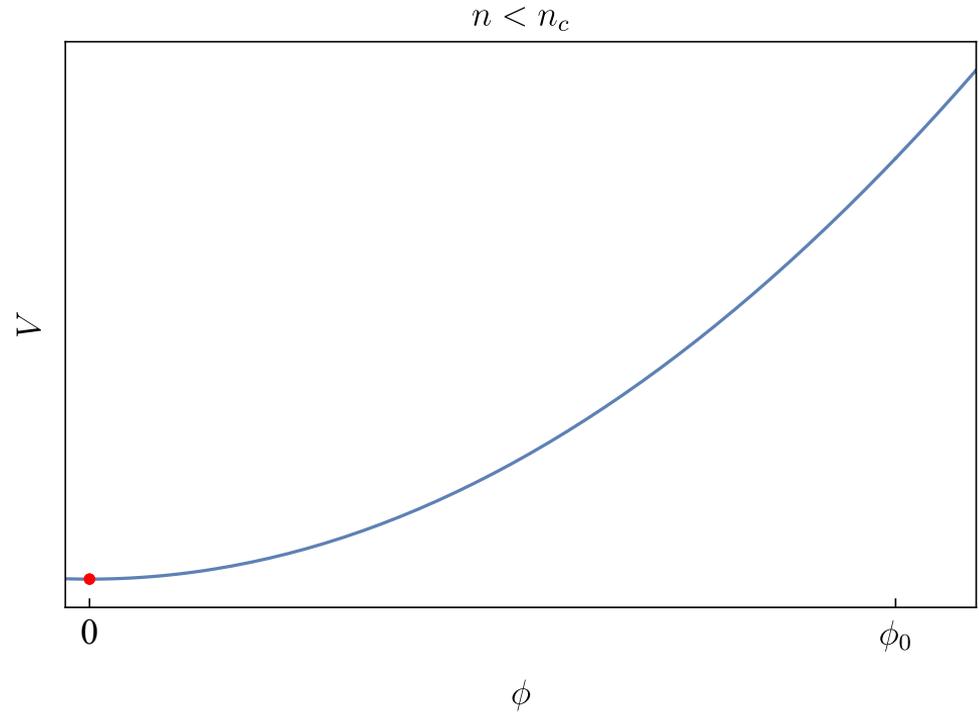


$$\langle \bar{\psi}_e \psi_e \rangle \approx n_e$$



$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2\phi^2 - \frac{d_{m_e}^{(2)}}{2M_{pl}^2}\phi^2 m_e n_e$$

$$\Rightarrow (m_\phi^{\text{eff}})^2 = m_\phi^2 - \frac{(-d_{m_e}^{(2)})}{M_{pl}^2} m_e n_e$$



Scalar sourcing

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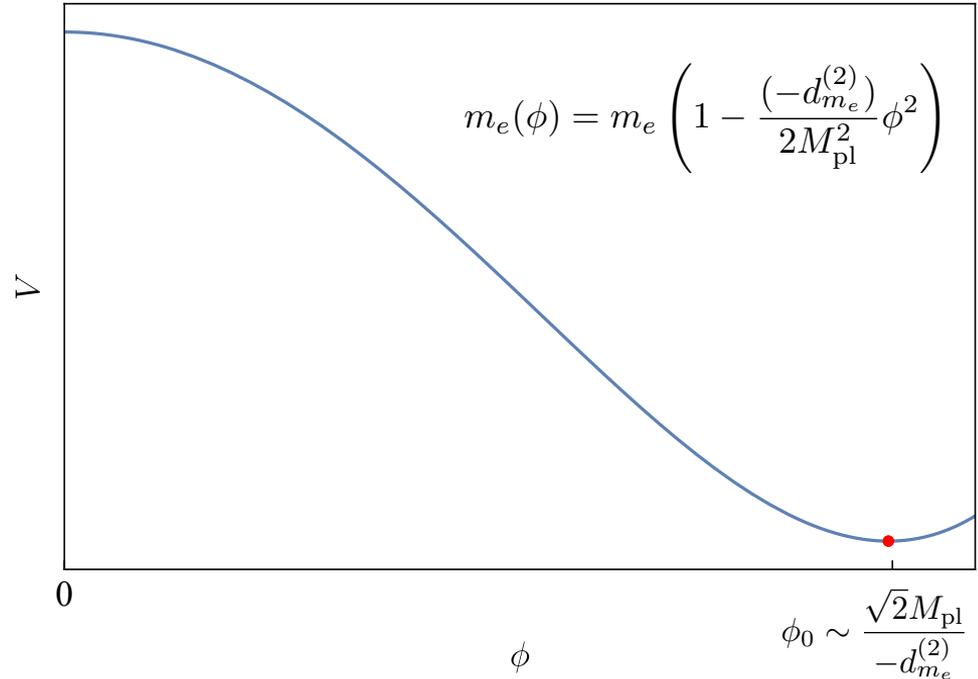


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$$\Rightarrow (m_\phi^{\text{eff}})^2 = m_\phi^2 - \frac{(-d_{m_e}^{(2)})}{M_{pl}^2} m_e n_e$$

mass can become tachyonic

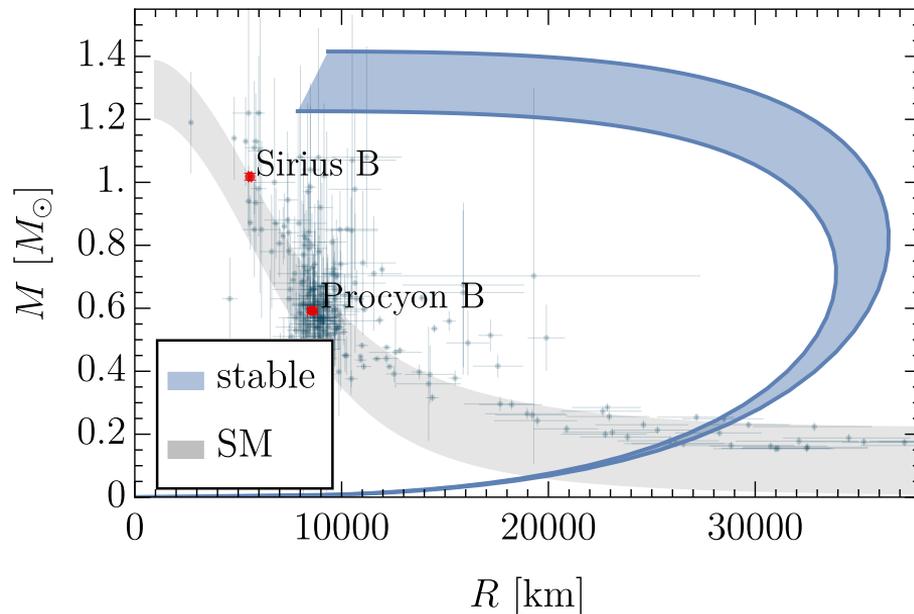
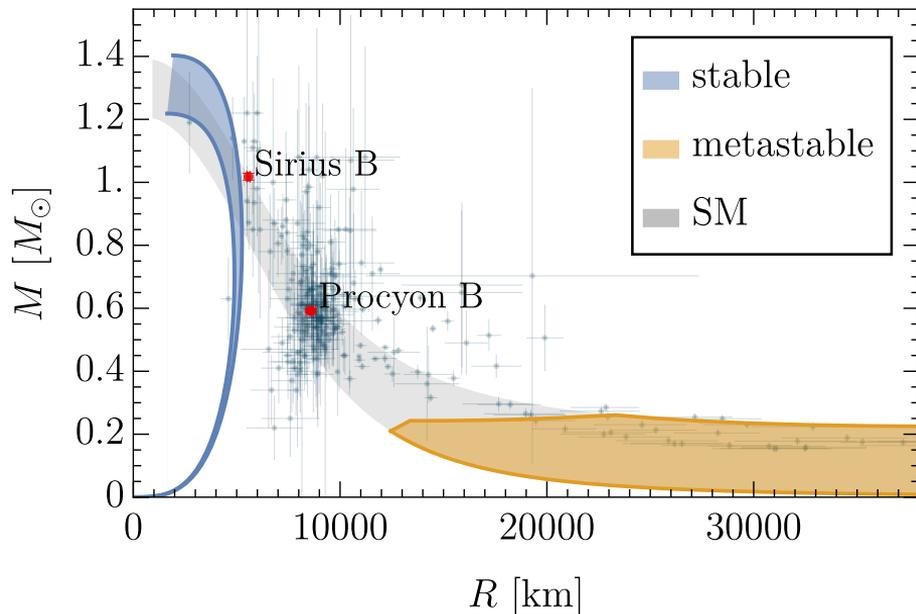
$$n > n_c$$



Φ -Dwarfs

$$c_m = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}, c_\lambda = 0$$

$$c_m = 2 \cdot 10^{-6}, c_\lambda = 0$$

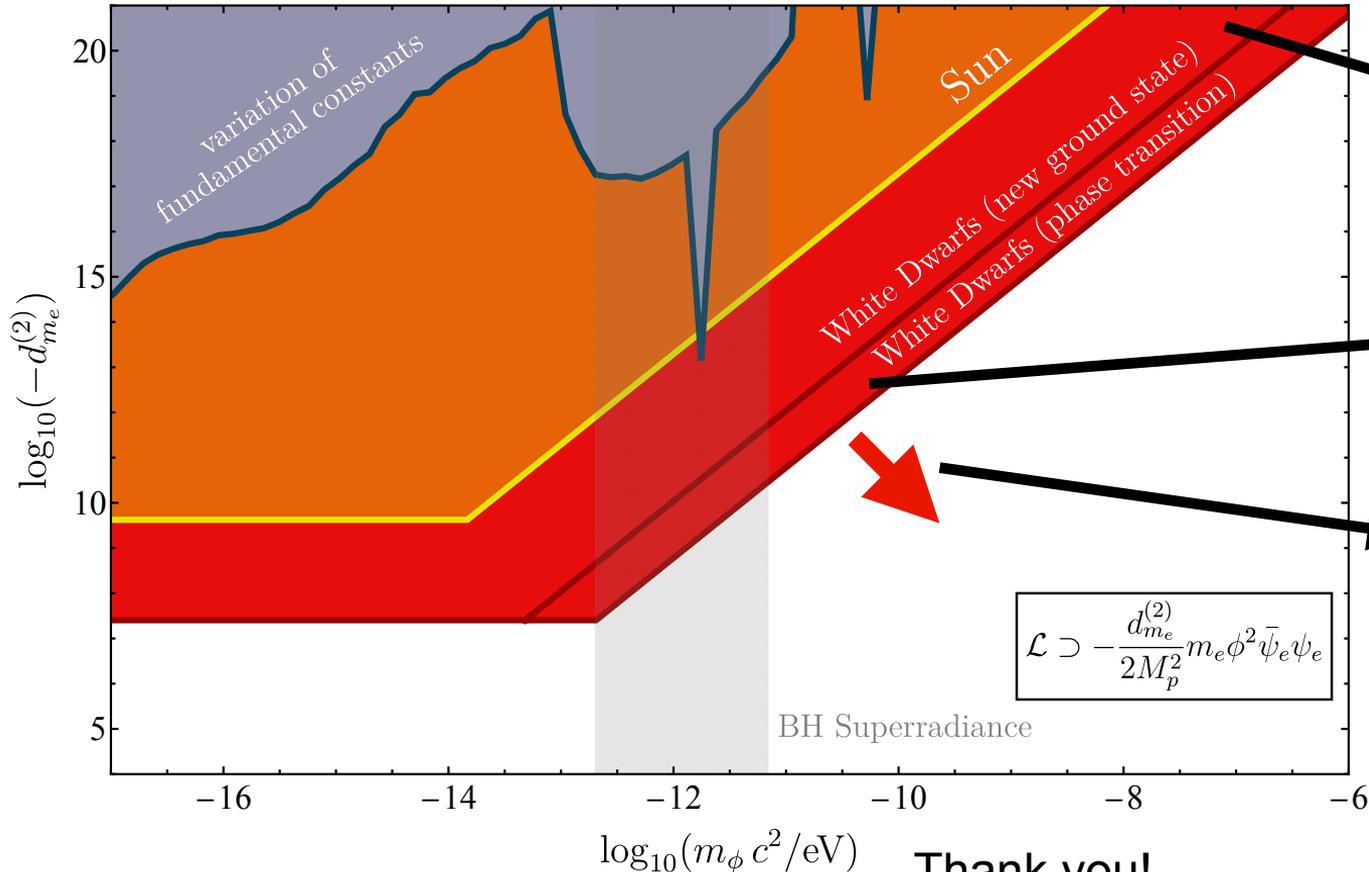


with

$$c_m = \frac{m_\phi^2 M_{\text{pl}}^2}{d_{m_e}^{(2)} m_e^4}$$

$$c_\lambda = \frac{2M_{\text{pl}}^2}{d_{m_e}^{(2)} f_\phi^2} c_m$$

Parameter Space



[KB, Springmann, Stelzl, Weiler: 2508.xxxxx]
QCD axions: [Balkin, Serra, Springmann, Stelzl, Weiler, 2211.02661]

[KB, Koester, Kudritzki, Springmann, Stelzl, Weiler: 2508.xxxxx]

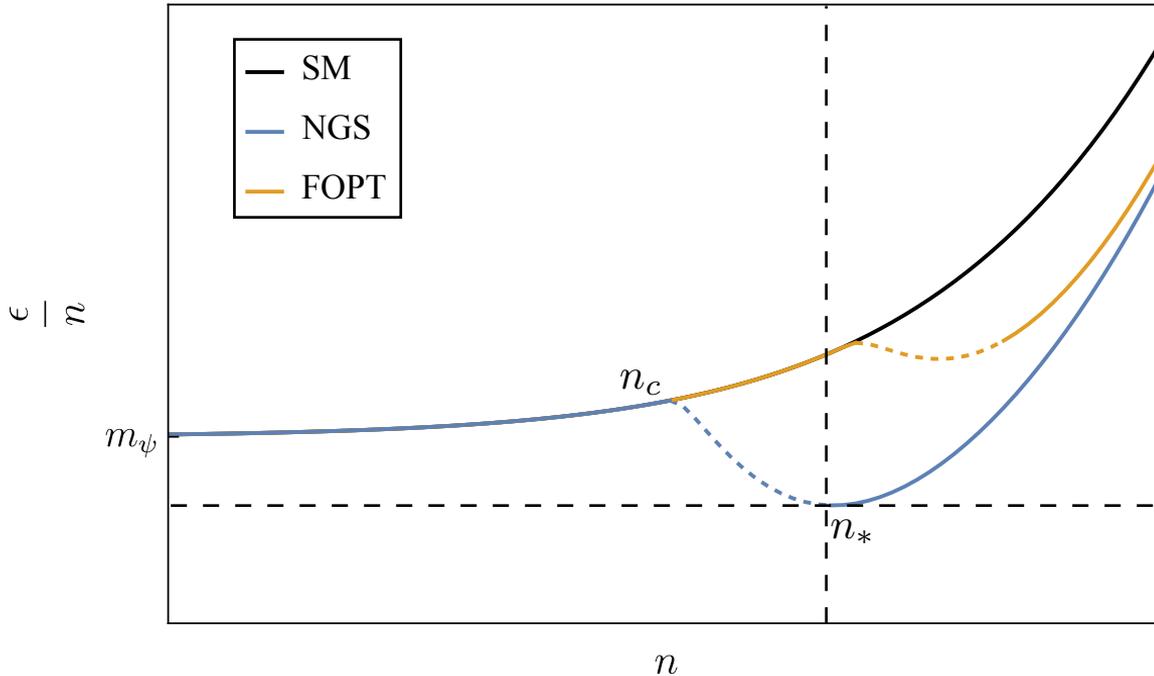
Need to consider neutron stars (coupling to nucleons):
[Gómez-Bañón, KB, Springmann, Pons, 2408.07740]
see also [Kumamoto, Huang, Drischler, Baryakhtar, Reddy, 2410.21590]

Backup

Scalar Induced Phase Transition

Phase structure best understood by looking at energy per particle $\frac{\epsilon}{n}$

[Balkin, Serra, Springmann, Stelzl, Weiler, 2211.02661]
[Balkin, Serra, Springmann, Stelzl, Weiler, 2307.14418]



New Ground State (NGS):

lowest $\frac{\epsilon}{n}$ at n_*

\implies ground state of matter

$n < n_c$: metastable