

Indirect detection of dark matter

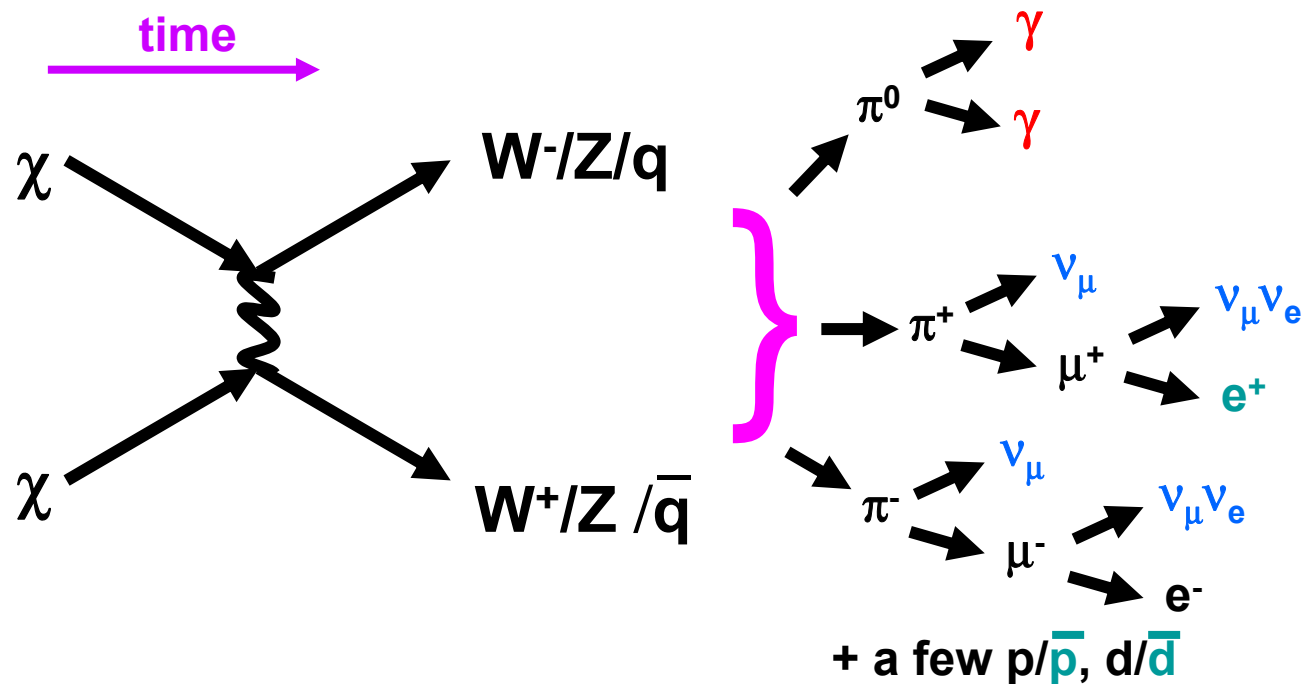


Indirect detection – a complementary way to observe dark matter signals!

<i>DM Experiment Class</i>	<i>Dark matter source location</i>	<i>Dark matter interaction</i>
Direct Detection	Earth's Surface	WIMP-nucleus scattering
Particle Beam Collider	Irrelevant	WIMP pair production
Indirect Detection	Earth, Sun, Galaxy, extragalactic	WIMP pair annihilation

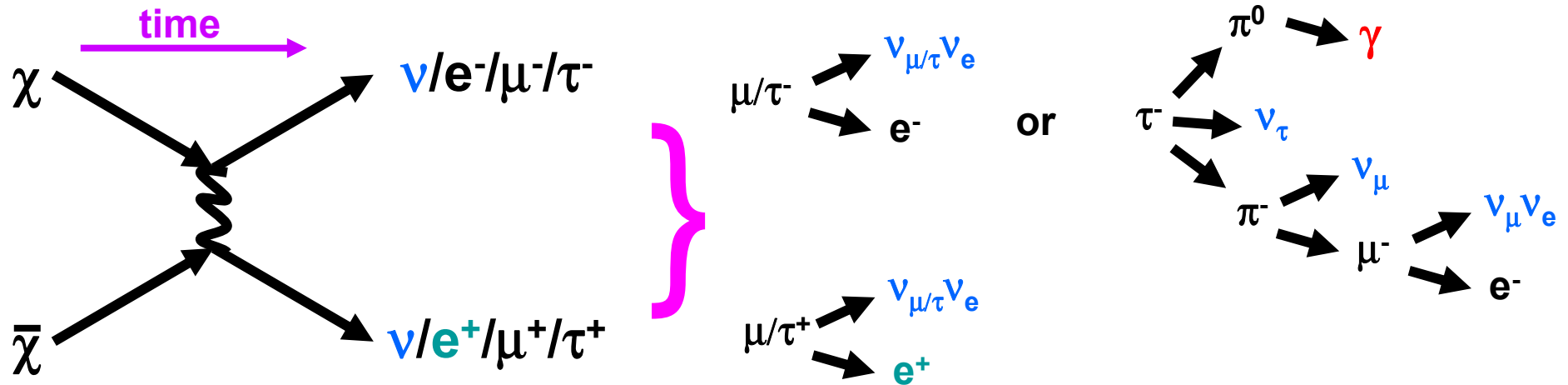
Particles used for indirect detection of dark matter

WIMP pair annihilation
hadronic final states

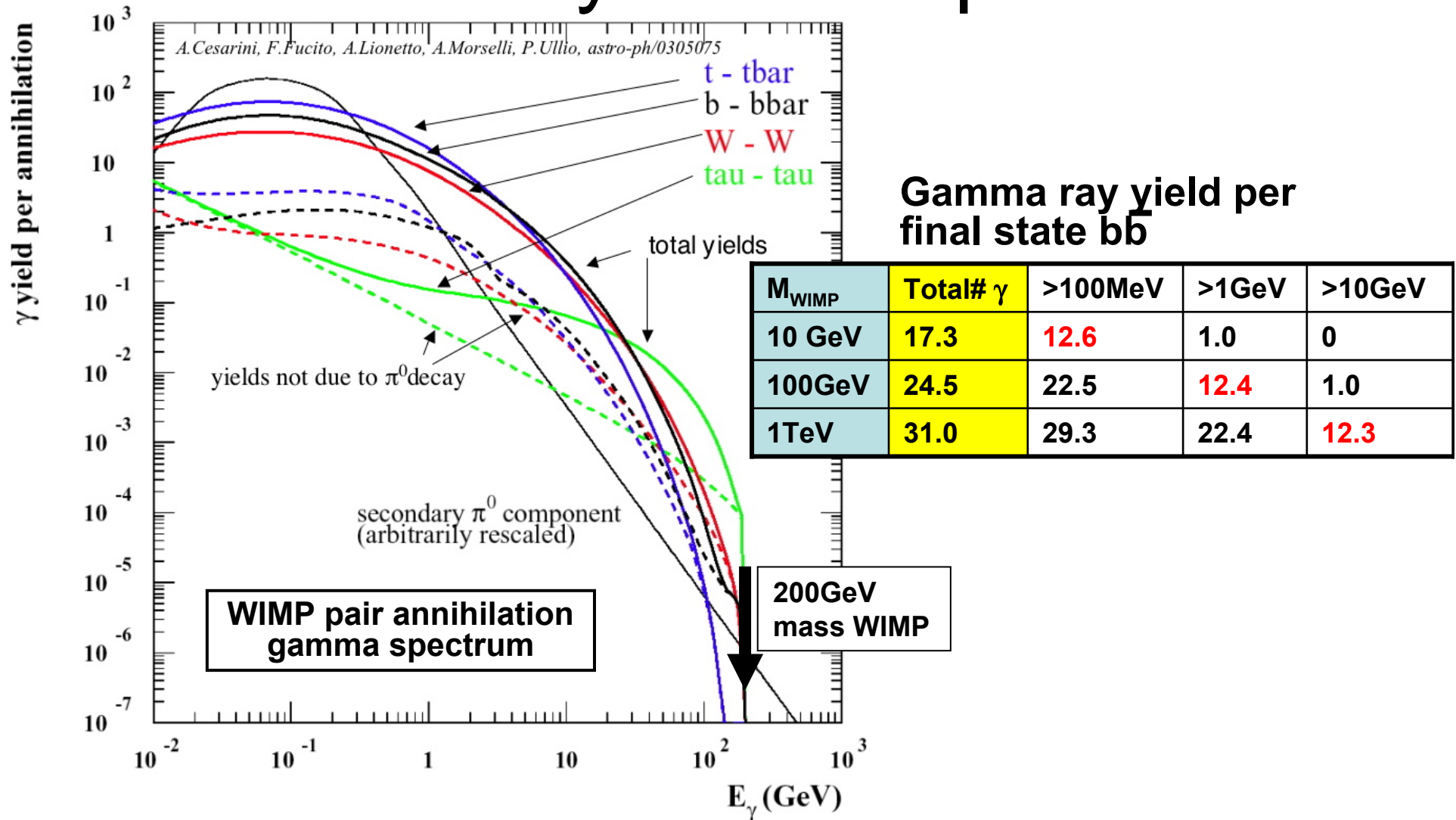


Particles used for indirect detection of dark matter

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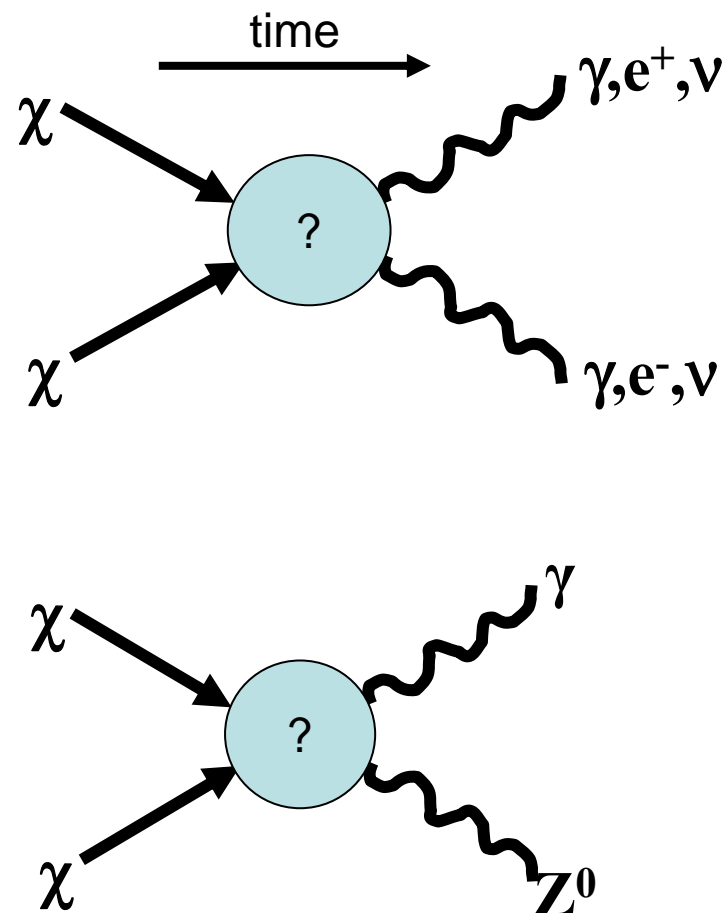


Particle yields & spectra



Spectral lines

- For $\gamma\gamma$ lines, energy = WIMP mass; branching fraction is suppressed
- e^+e^- , $\nu\nu$ lines are possible at tree level (especially for Dirac fermion or boson WIMPs)
- For WIMP masses $> M_Z/2$ can also have γZ^0 line
- **Measurement of line branching fractions would constrain particle theory**



Annihilation flux

$$\int (\sum_i dN/dE B_i) dE$$

x

$$4\pi \int \rho^2(r) r^2 dr / M_{WIMP}^2$$

x

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle / 2$$

x

$$1/4\pi d^2$$

**spectrum
(particle physics)**

x

**number density²
(astrophysics)**

x

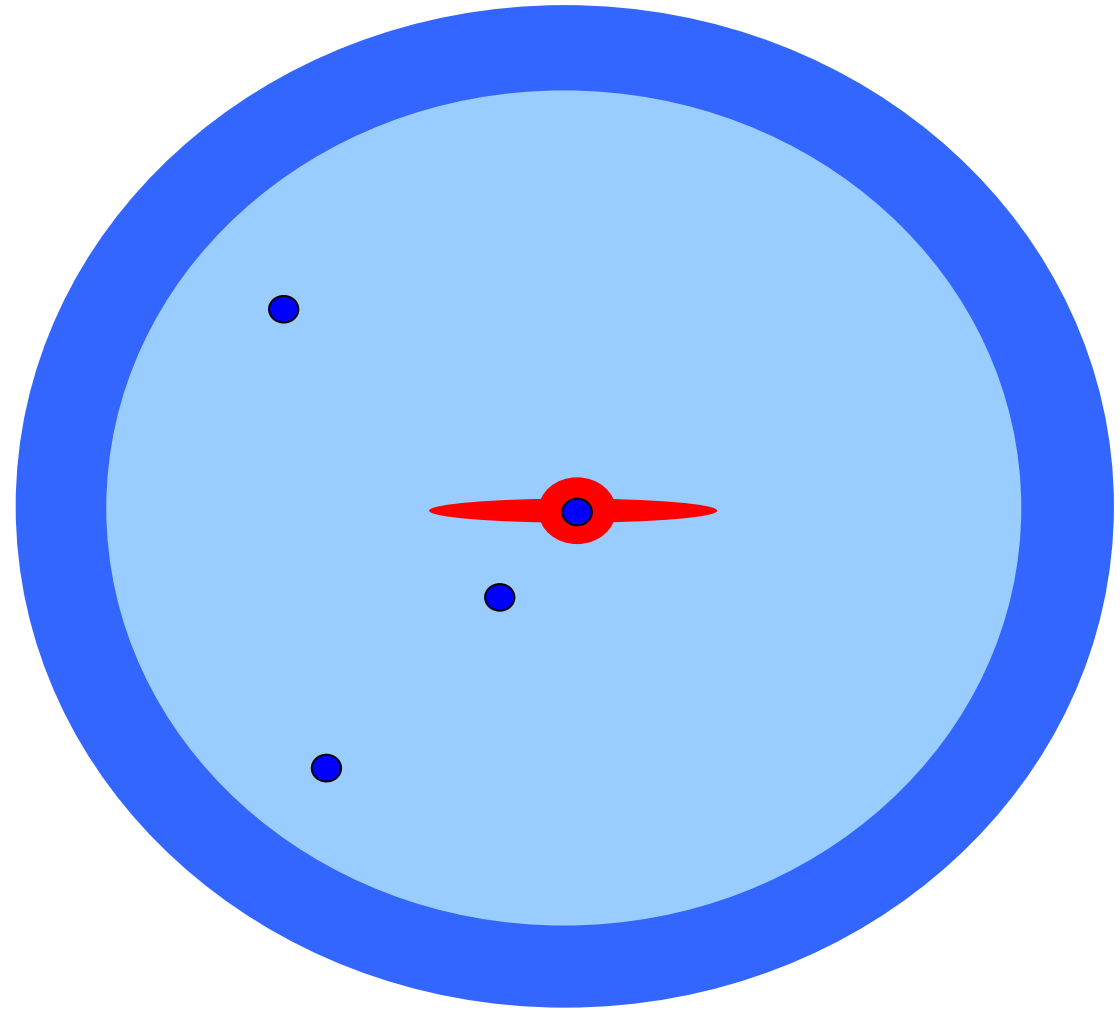
**ann. cross-section
(cosmology, particle physics)**

x

distance⁻²

Where should we look for indirect signals?

- ◇ Galactic satellites
- ◇ Galactic halo
- ◇ Extra-galactic
- ◇ Galactic center
- ◇ Stars



Current experiments

Gamma ray detectors

- **Space (20MeV-300GeV)**
 - **GLAST**
- **Ground (>100GeV)**
 - **VERITAS**
 - **HESS**
 - **MAGIC**

Neutrino detectors

- **Underground (>5MeV)**
 - **Super-Kamiokande**
- **Undersea / ice (>5GeV)**
 - **AMANDA/ ICECUBE**
 - **ANTARES**

Anti-Matter detectors

- **Space**
 - **PAMELA**
 - **AMS**

Gamma ray detection

~ 10 km

Particle Shower

effective area $\sim 4 \times 10^5 \text{m}^2$
field of view $\sim 0.01 \text{sq. rad.}$
particle bkgd $< 100 \text{GeV}$
 $\sigma_E \sim 15\%$

Ground based

~ 100 m

1.8 m

1.0 m

565 km
altitude

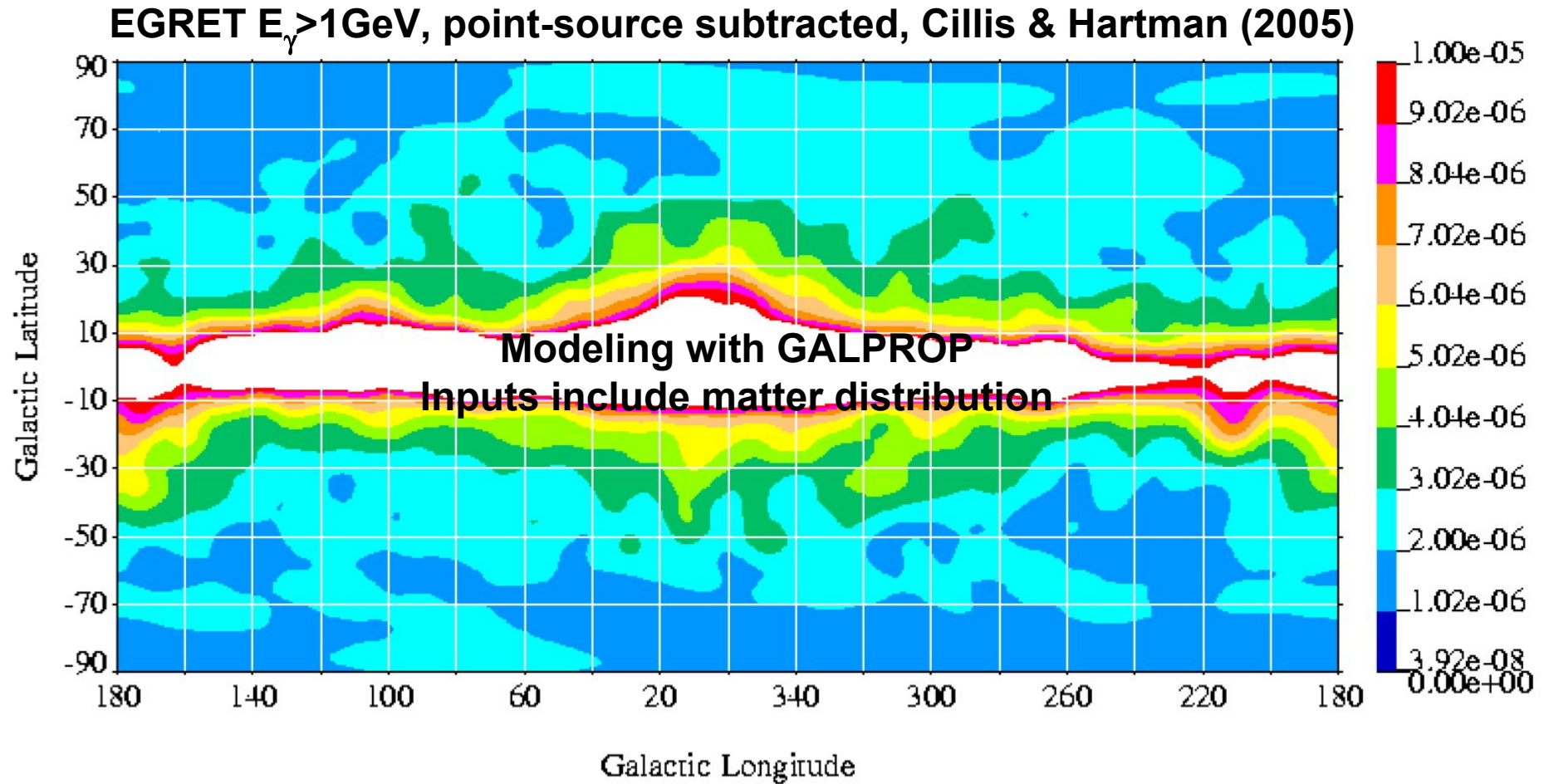
Space based

effective area $\sim 1 \text{m}^2$
field of view $\sim 2.5 \text{sq. rad.}$
particle bkgd $< 100 \text{MeV}$
 $\sigma_E \sim 10\% (E > 100 \text{MeV})$

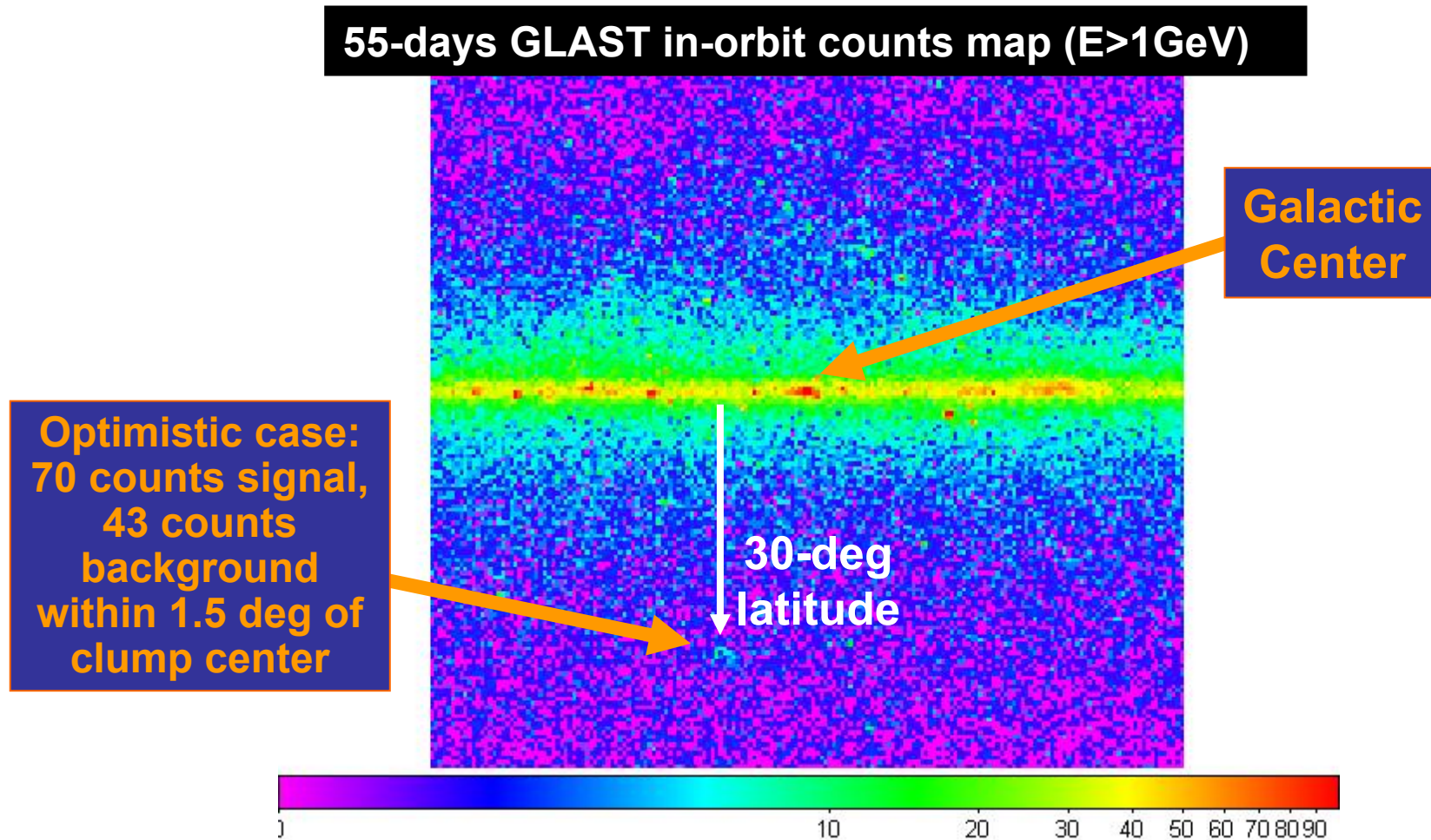
Gamma Ray Detectors



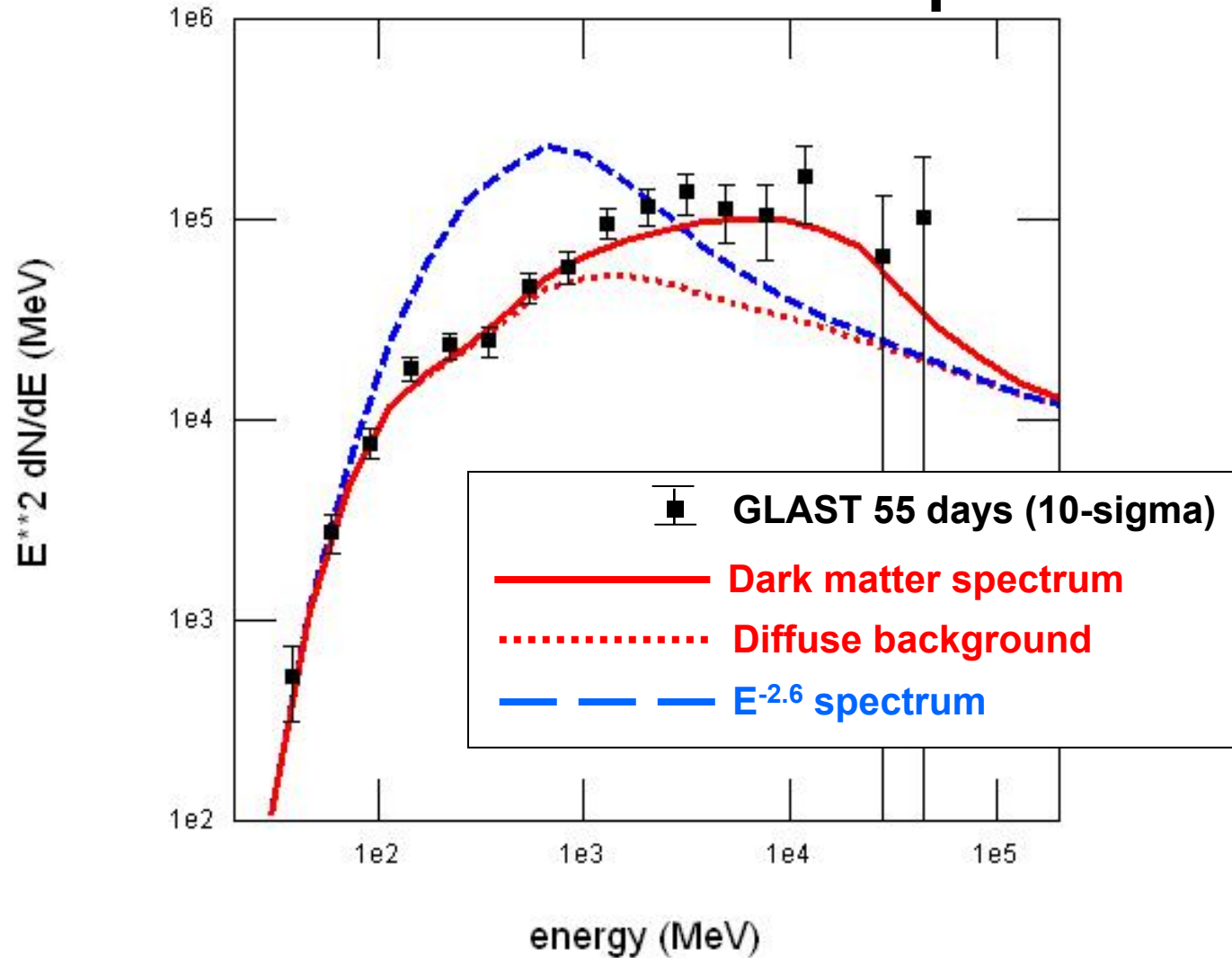
Diffuse gamma ray background



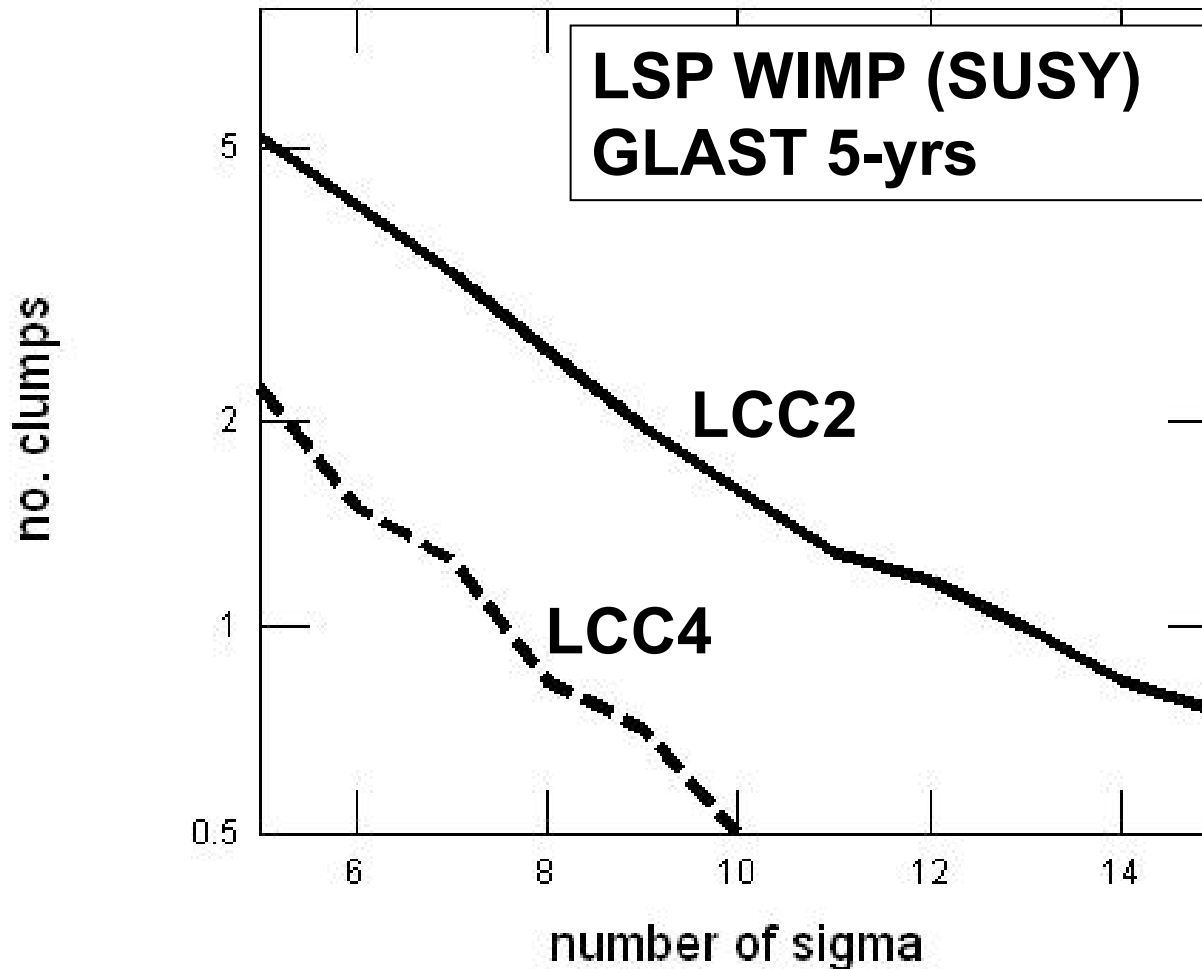
Example A. dark matter satellite



Dark matter source spectrum



How many observable dark matter sources?



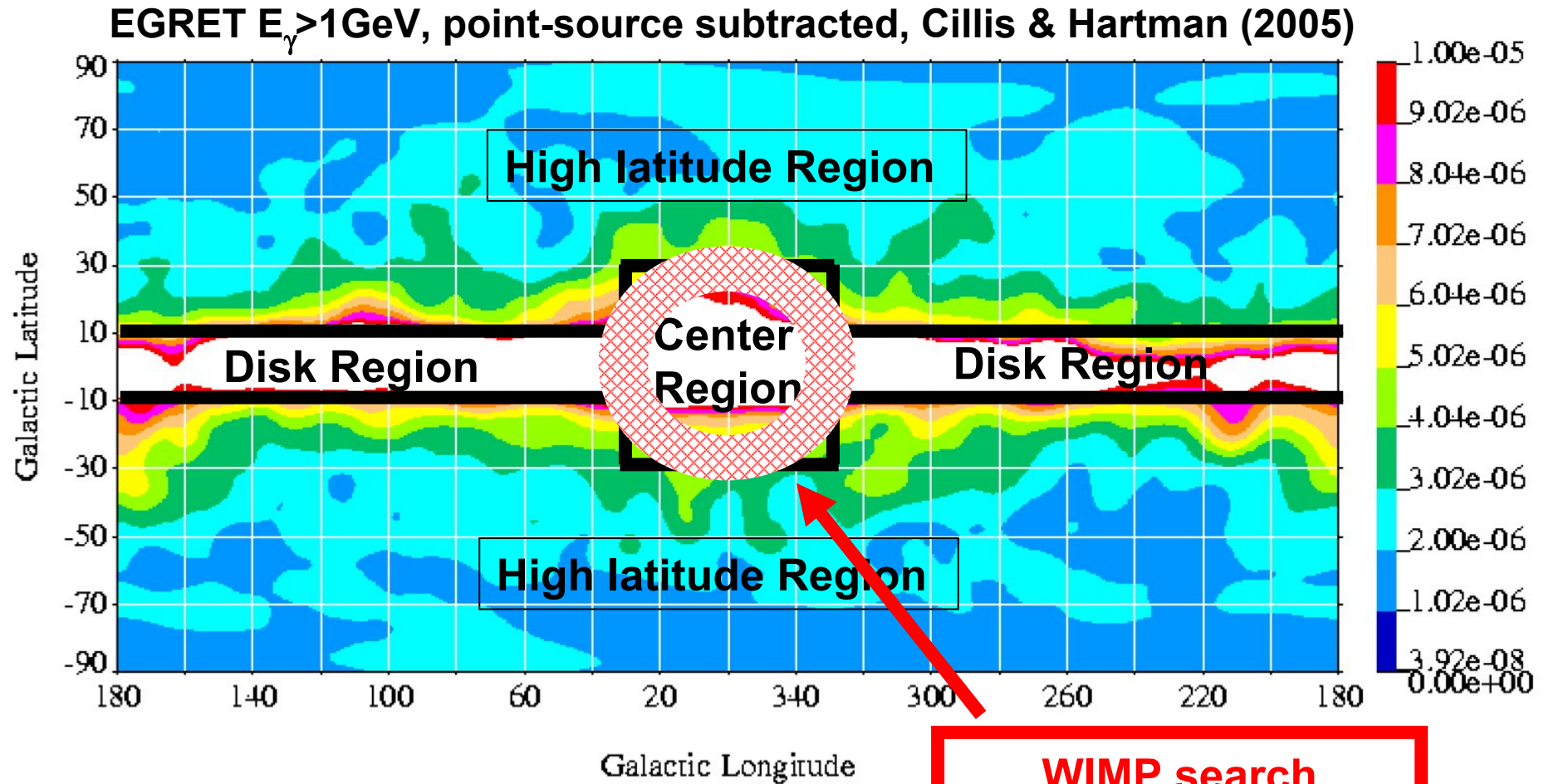
Simulation of Milky Way dark matter satellites from Taylor & Babul (2004,2005)

SUSY model definitions from Baltz, et.al. (2006); LCC2 and LCC4 are favorable to GLAST compared to LCC1 and LCC3.

Example: GLAST-IACT search strategy

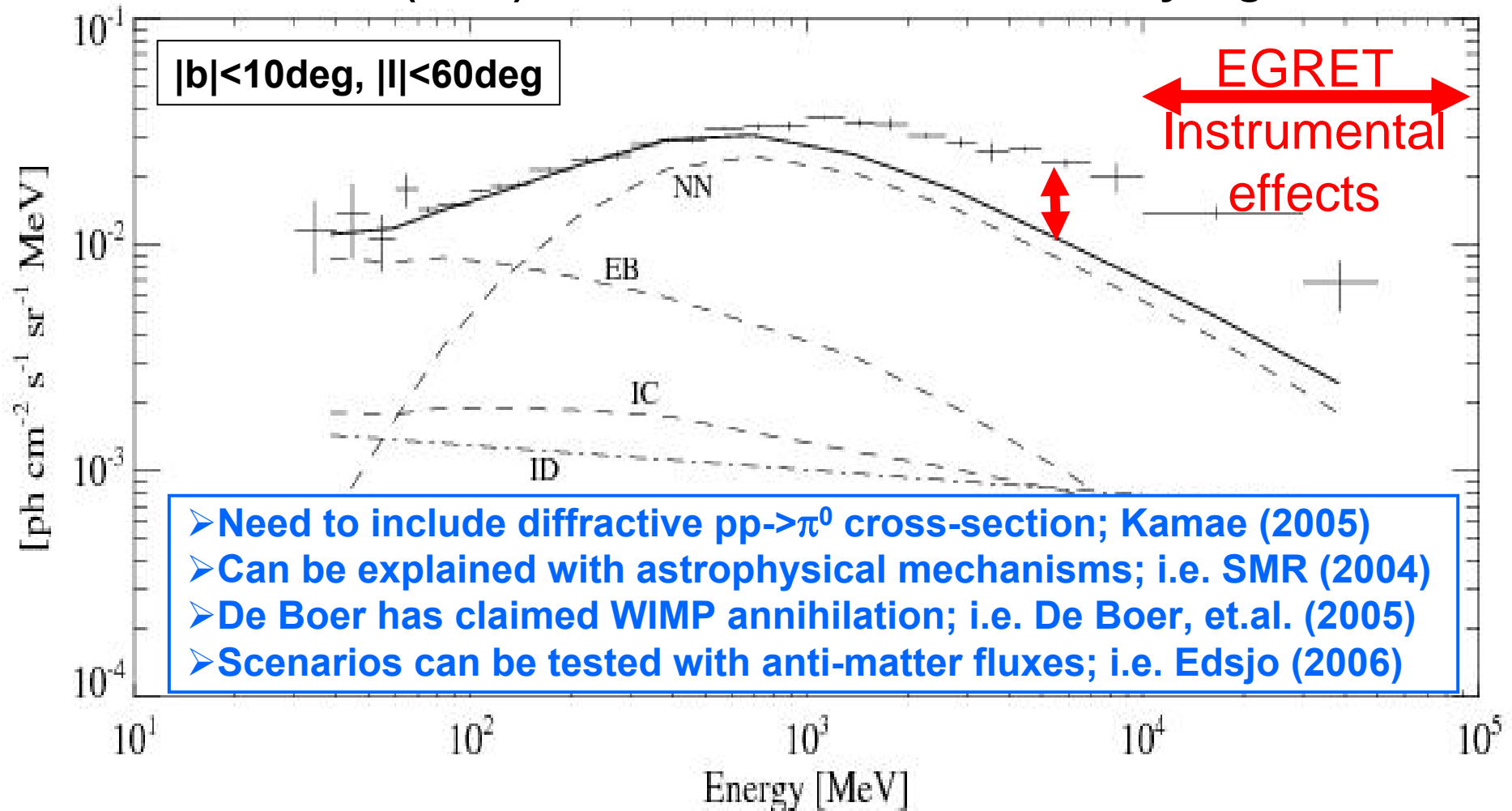
- **Assume GLAST finds some high latitude dark matter point sources consistent with WIMP mass $\sim 100\text{GeV}$**
- **Assume IACTs learn how to eliminate all of the charged particle background $< 150\text{ GeV}$ while retaining 20% gamma efficiency**
- **Example: 10-sigma high latitude GLAST WIMP source (5-yr exposure) would have ~ 100 counts background (0.5-deg radius circle, $E > 1\text{GeV}$), ~ 100 counts signal; follow-up by IACT would have ~ 40 line gammas for a line branching fraction $\sim .003$. The IACT extragalactic gamma background would be ~ 60 (100GeV mass WIMP).**

Example B. Milky Way dark matter halo



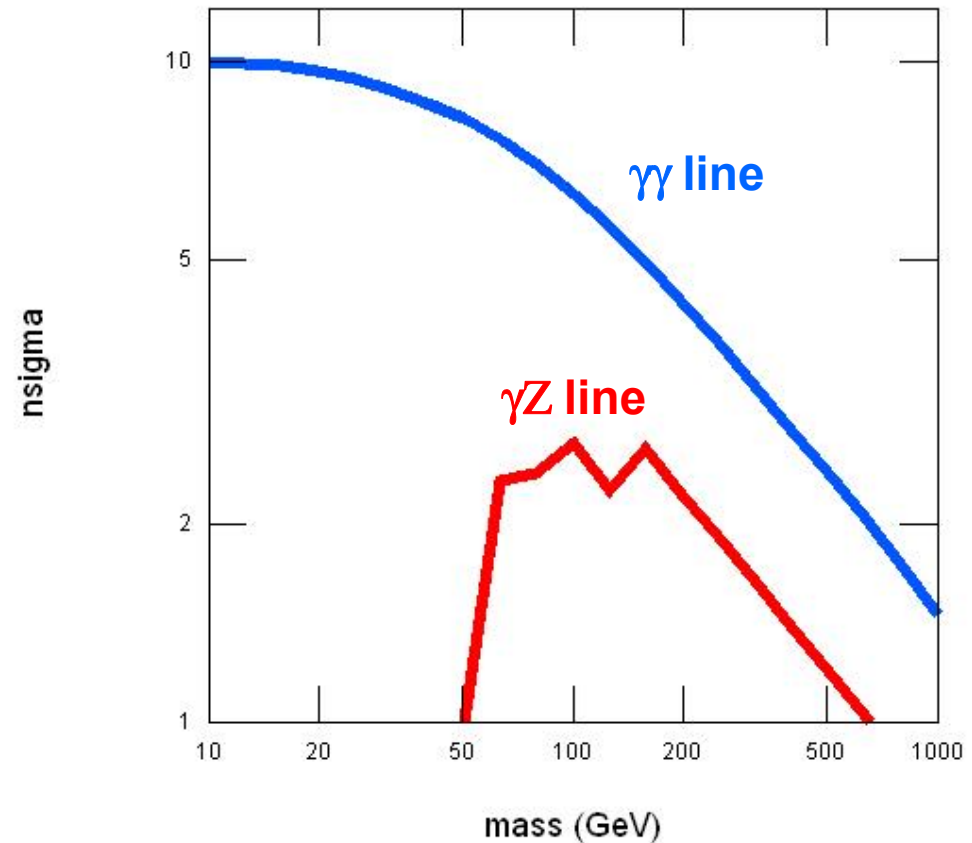
EGRET diffuse “GeV excess” -still up for grabs!

Hunter et al (1997); similar “GeV excess” in all sky regions



Back-of-the-envelope line significance

- Consider high latitude region $|b| > 10^\circ$ ($|b| > 30^\circ$ for $|\ell| < 30^\circ$), 5 years GLAST on-orbit
- line background is flux within $\Delta E/E = 0.235$ at M_{WIMP} , γZ line
 - Assume WIMP continuum is 30% of galactic diffuse flux for $E > .01 M_{\text{WIMP}}$
 - Assume 0.1% branching fraction to line
 - # sigma is no. line counts/sqrt(no. bkgd counts)



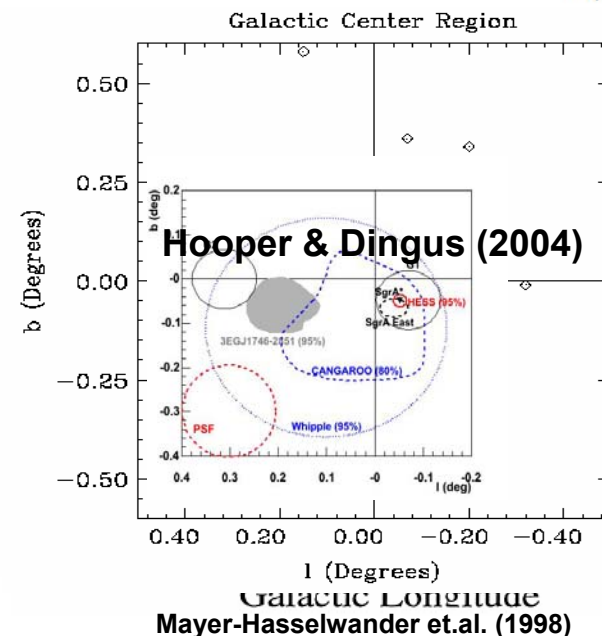
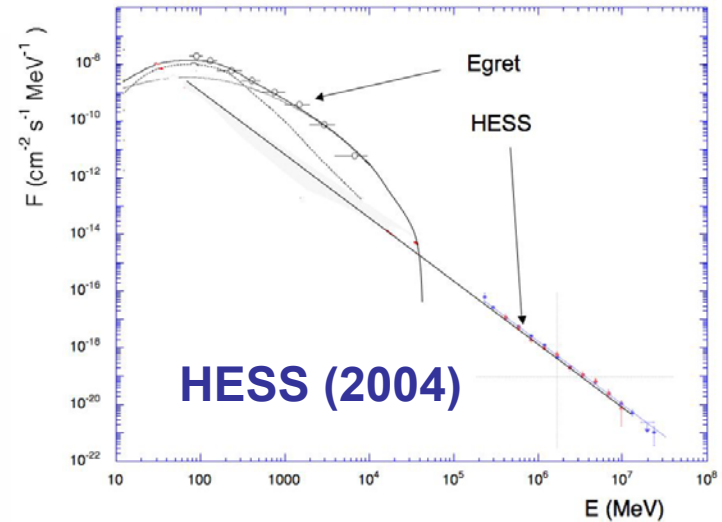
Example C: Galactic Center

Mayer-Hasselwander (1998)
- EGRET point source

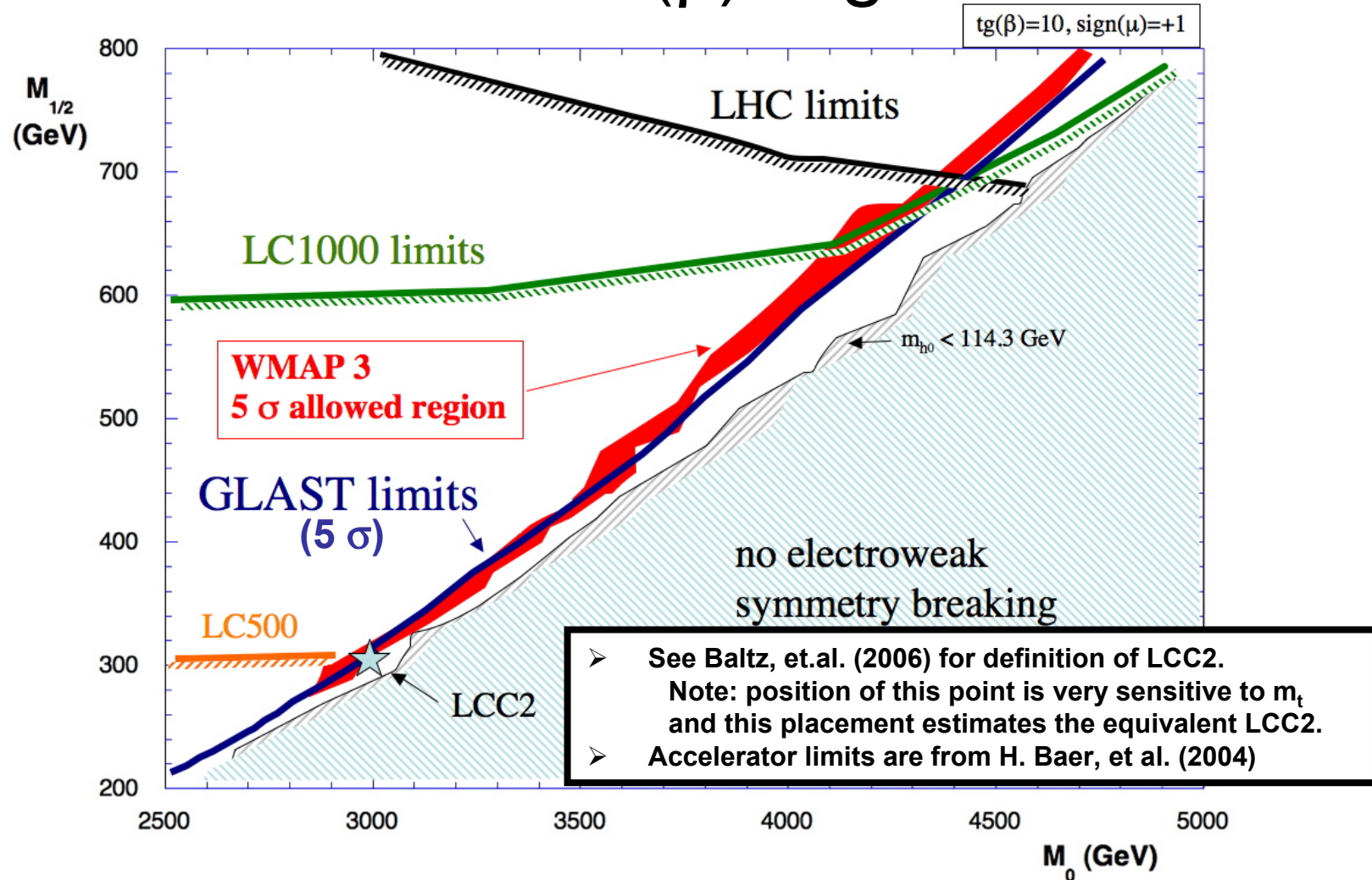
Spatial analysis

- 100MeV-300MeV ($l \sim -0.75\text{deg}$)
- 300MeV-1GeV ($l \sim -0.30\text{deg}$)
- $> 1\text{GeV}$ ($l \sim 0.05\text{deg}$)
- $> 5\text{GeV}$ ($l \sim 0.20\text{deg}$)

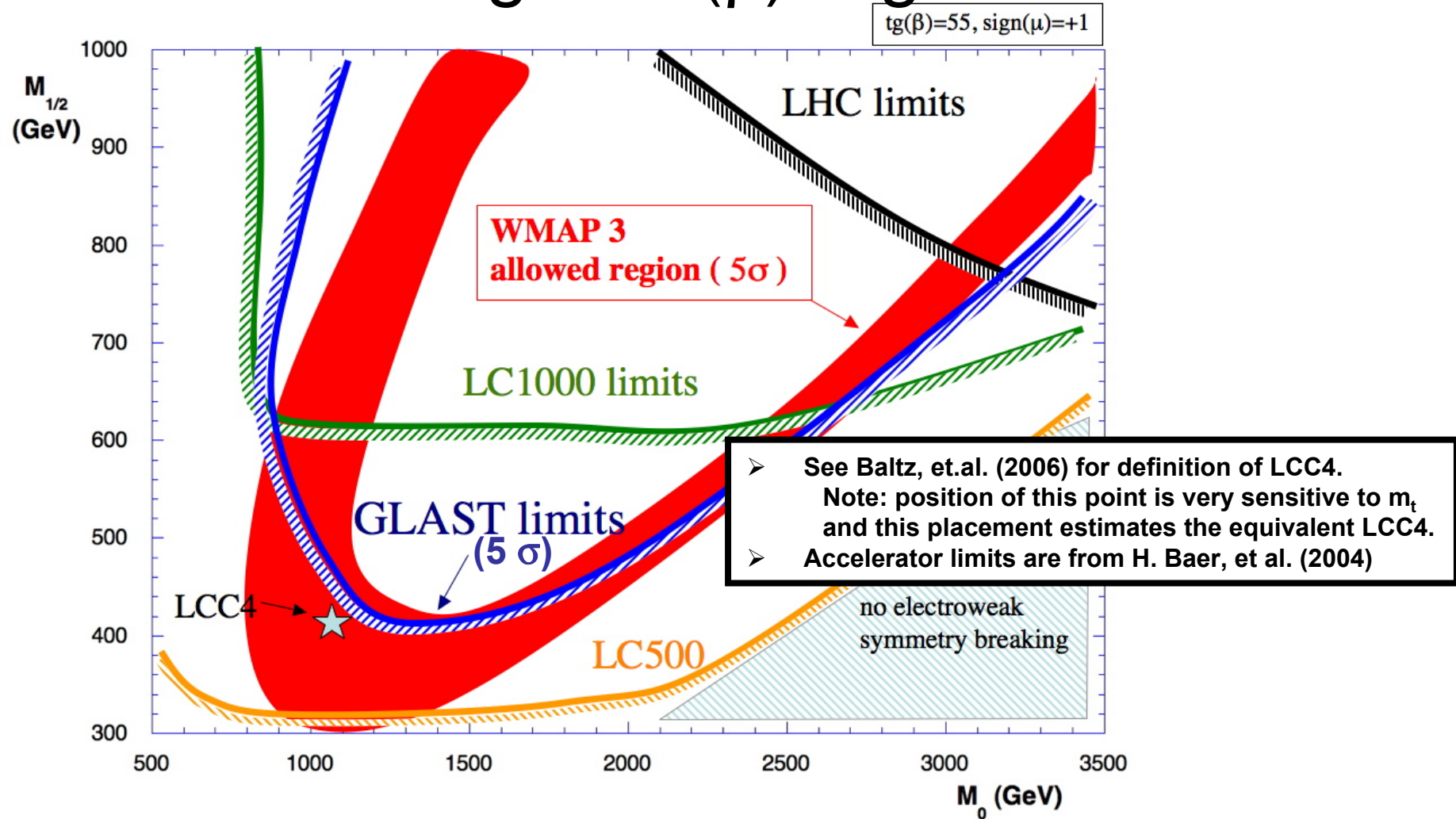
New diffuse component in
the galactic center region,
HESS (2006)



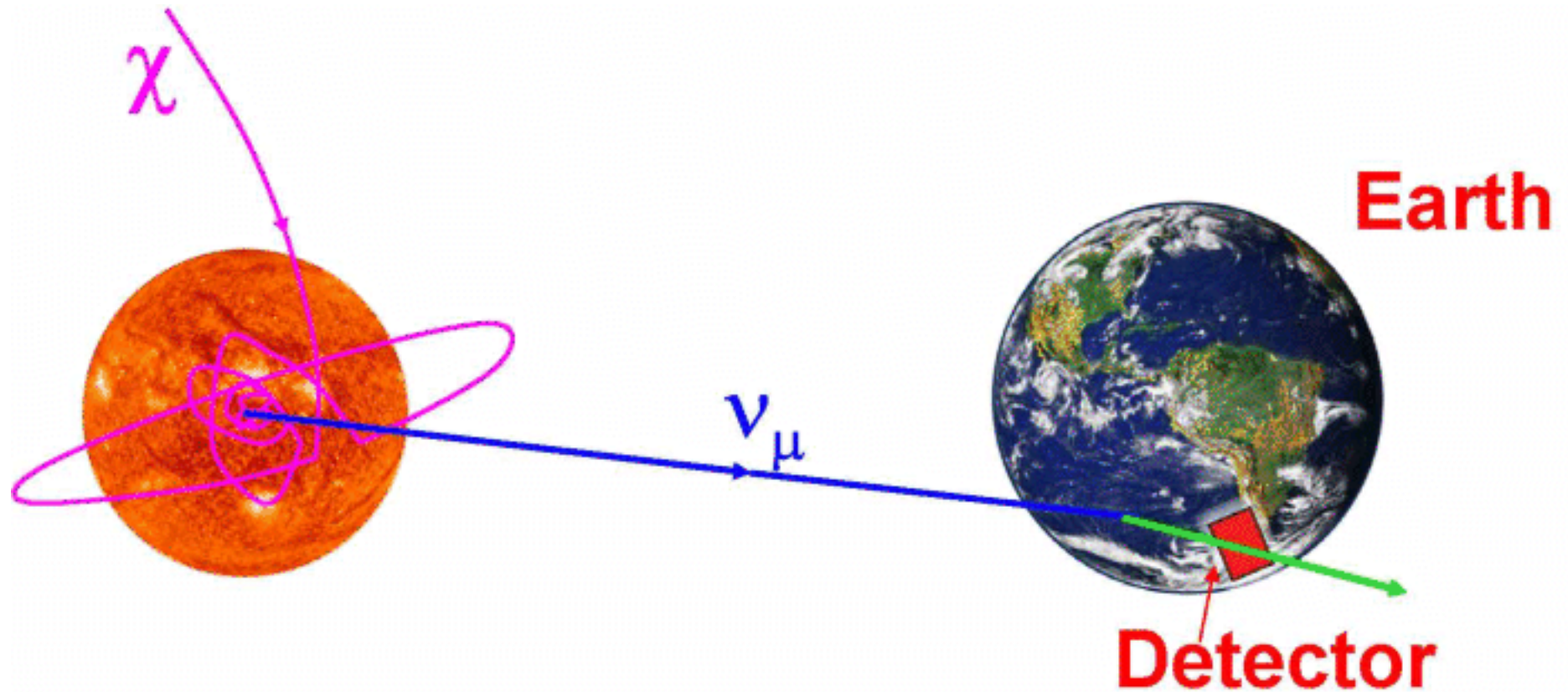
Galactic center mSUGRA sensitivity: small $\tan(\beta)$ regime



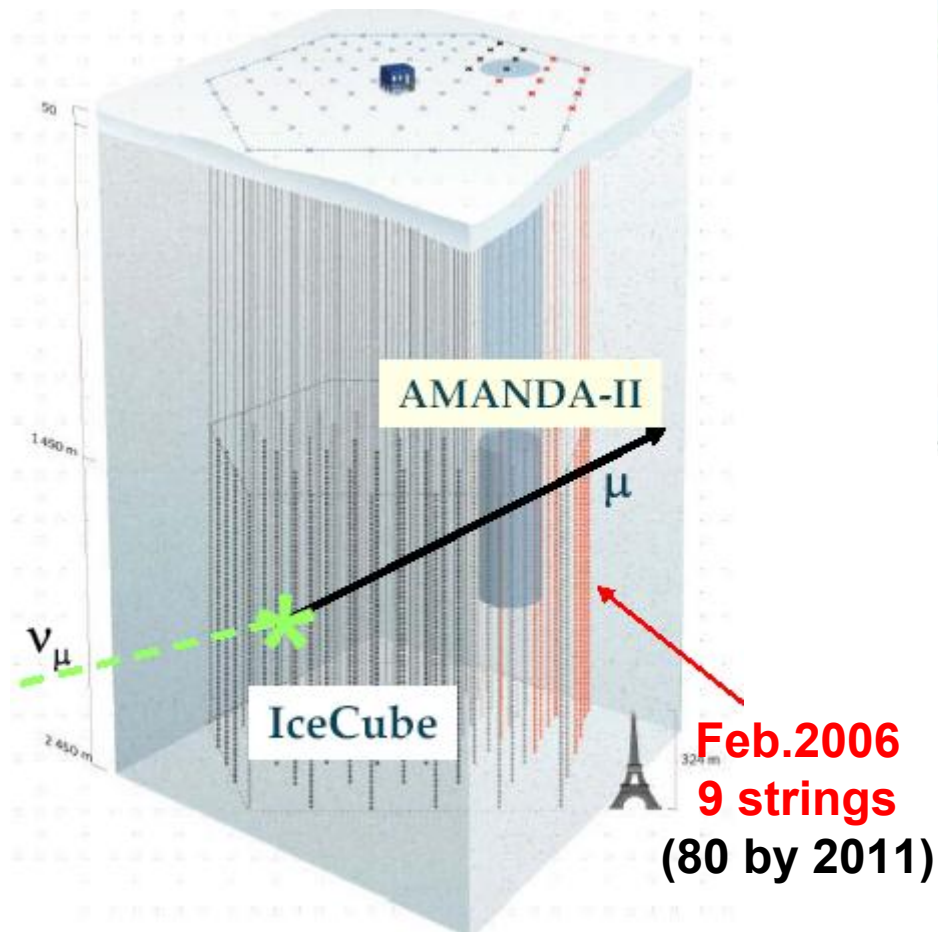
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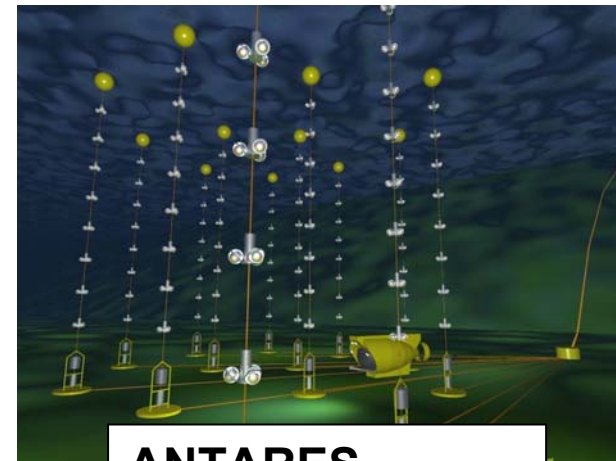
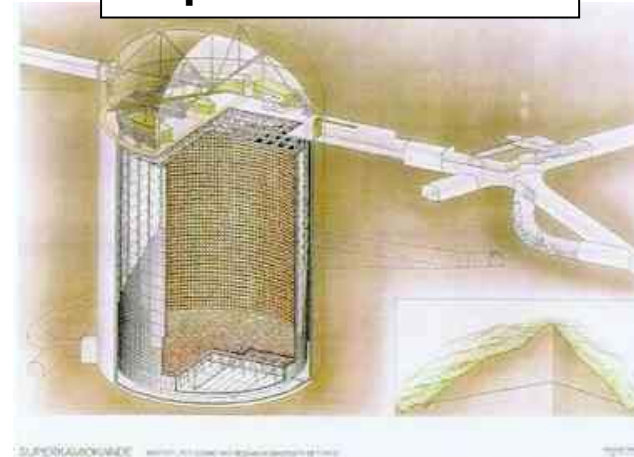
Dark matter neutrino detection technique



Neutrino detectors

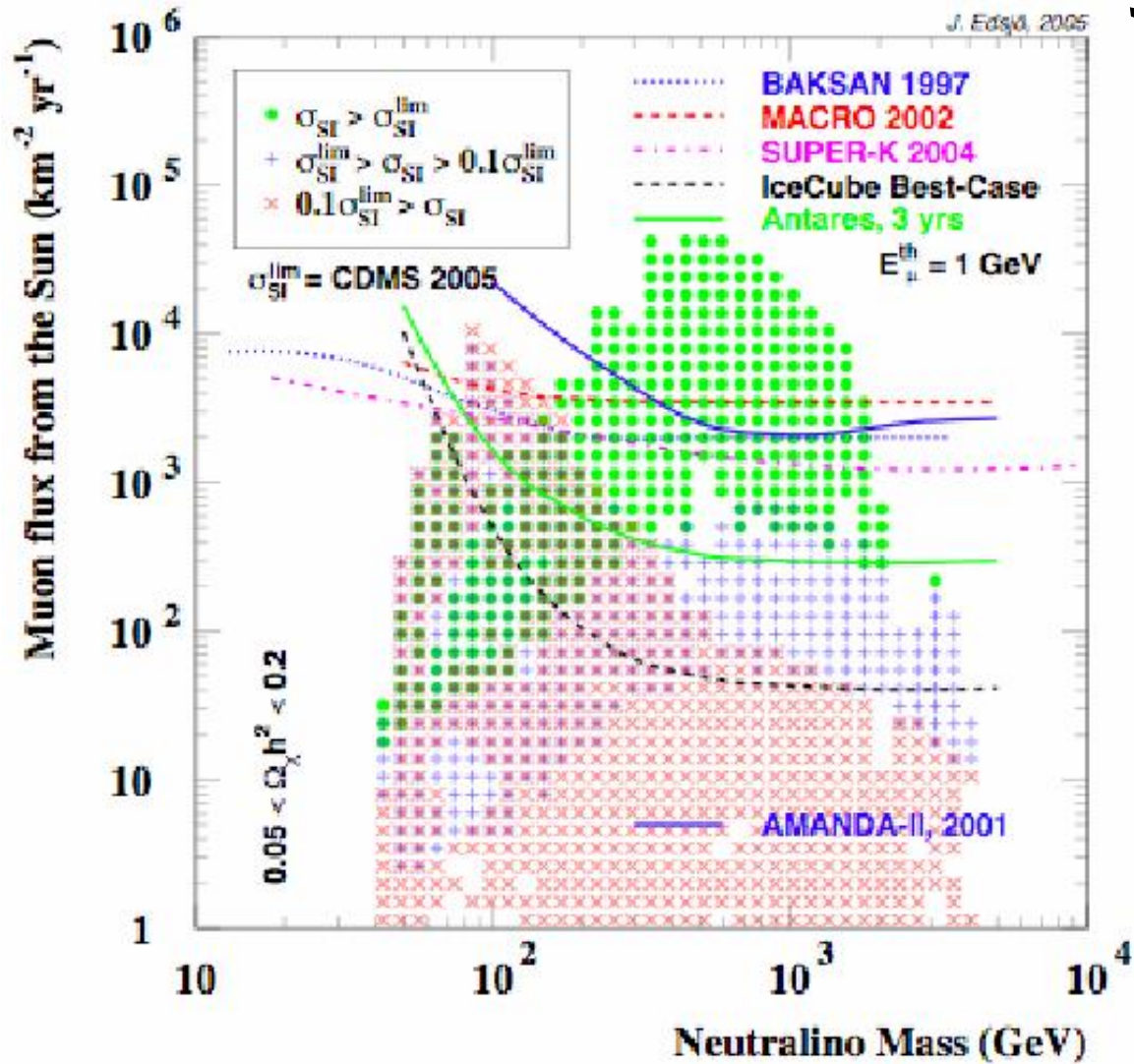


Super-Kamiokande

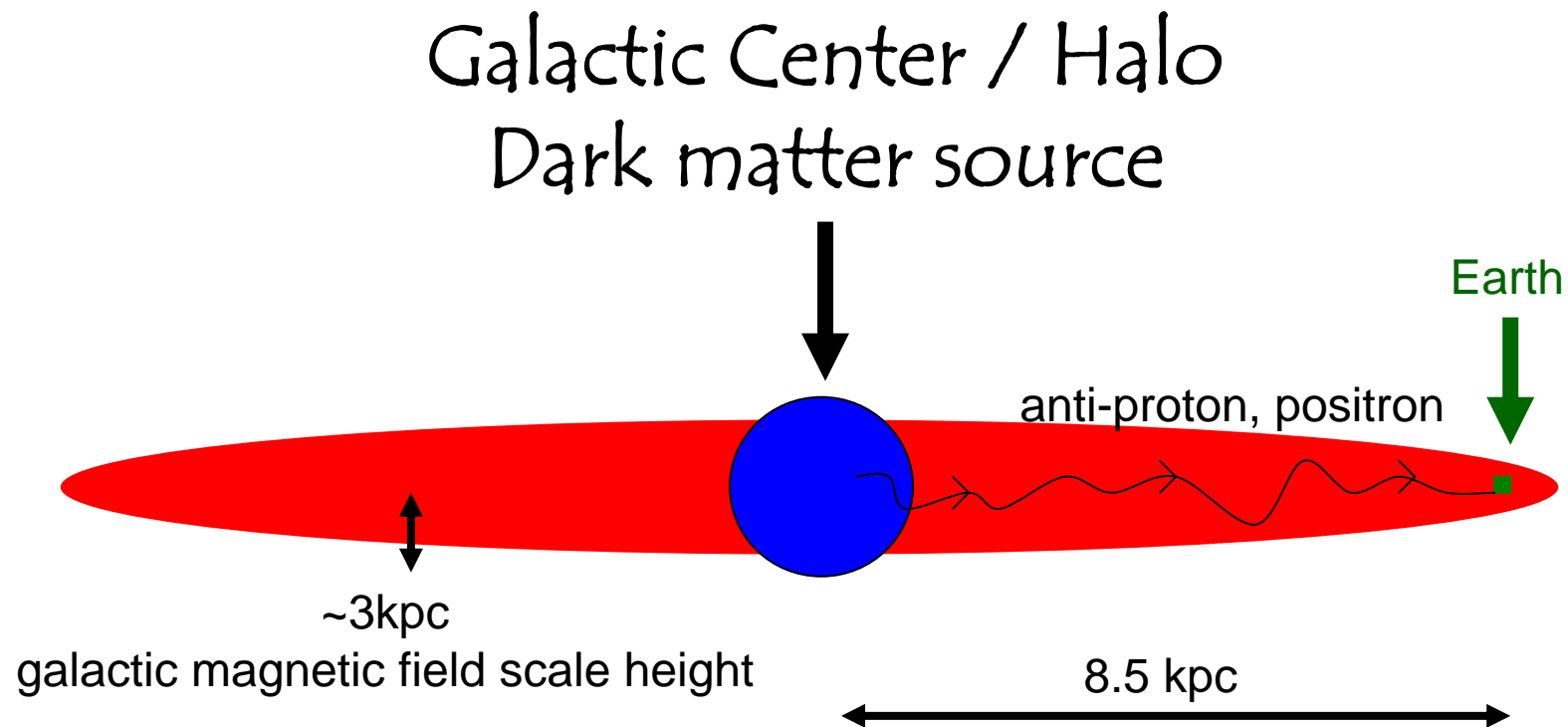


ANTARES
Feb.2006 – 1 line
(12 lines by 2007)

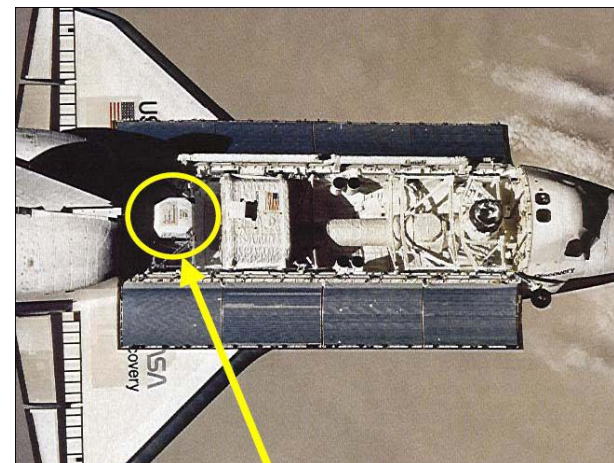
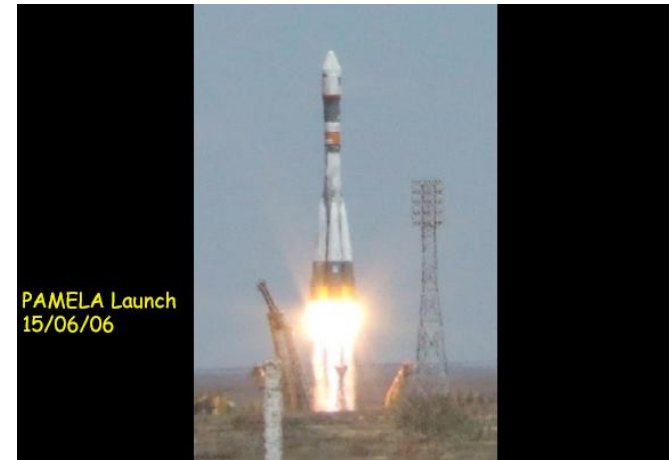
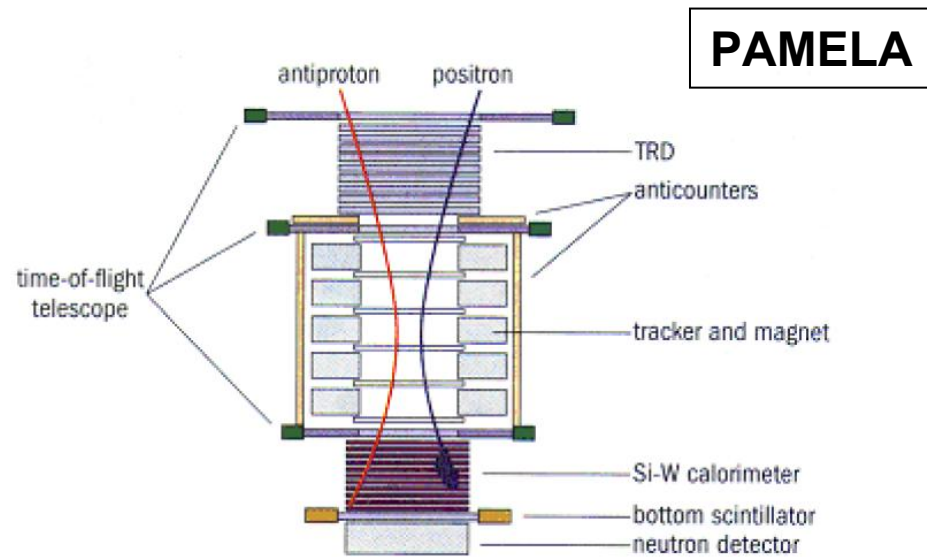
Solar WIMP sensitivity



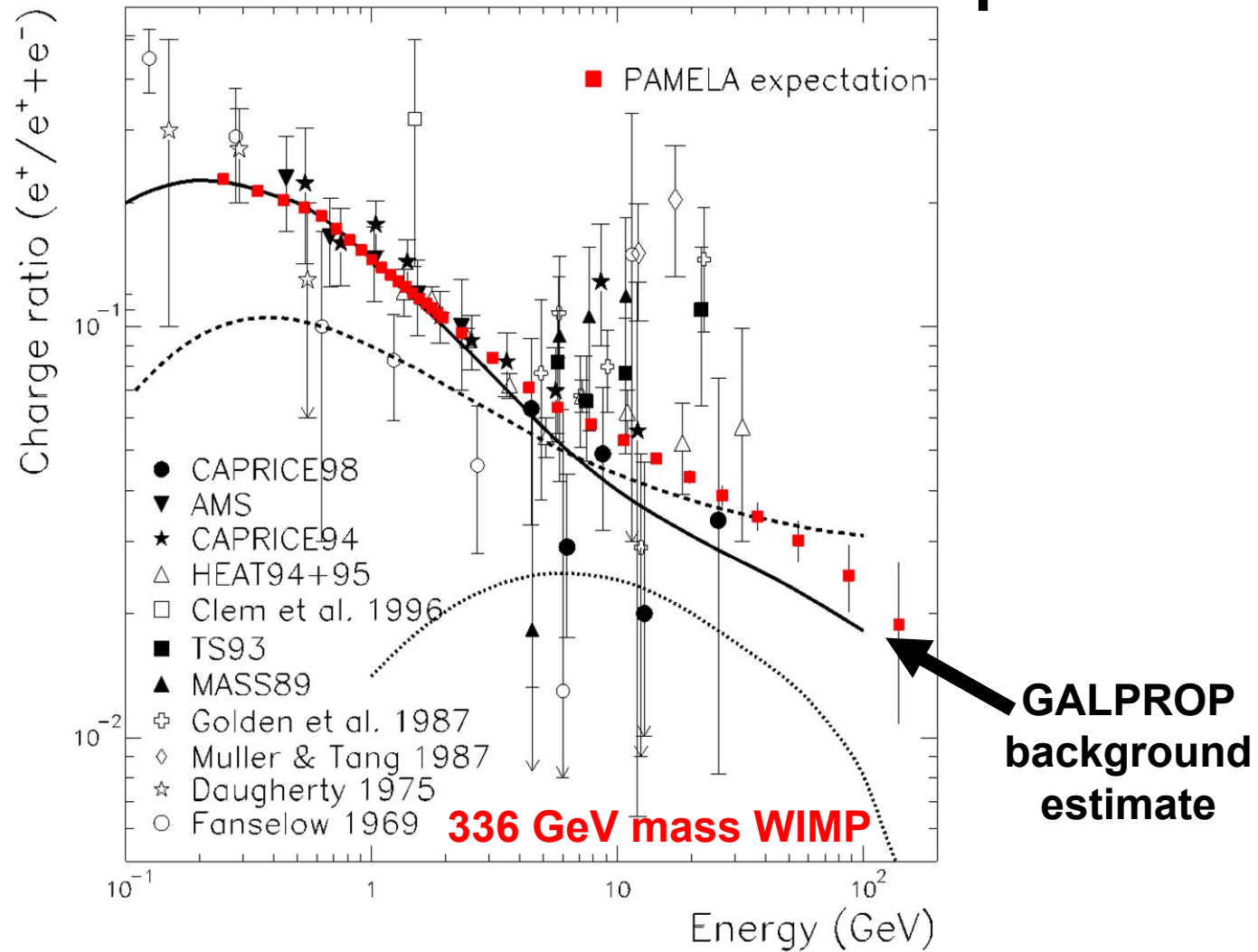
dark matter anti-matter sources



Anti-matter detectors



Dark matter anti-matter spectra



Future of indirect detection

Impact of new information

- ***Direct detection results on cross-section will impact expected neutrino flux from solar WIMP accumulation***
- ***WIMP mass measurements (from direct, LHC, GLAST?) will impact expected annihilation spectrum; i.e. what threshold do we need for IACT line measurements?***
- ***Location of WIMP annihilation sources by GLAST would dramatically alter the landscape; i.e. tell IACTs where to look!***

Indirect experiments

- ***ICECUBE, PAMELA, AMS-2 – discovery potential for large mass, large lepton branching fraction scenarios***
- ***GLAST, IACTs, & Beyond VERITAS – accurate line branching fraction measurements would constrain particle theory***

Indirect detection summary

