

# **Hunting dark matter in TeV region by VHE gamma-ray**

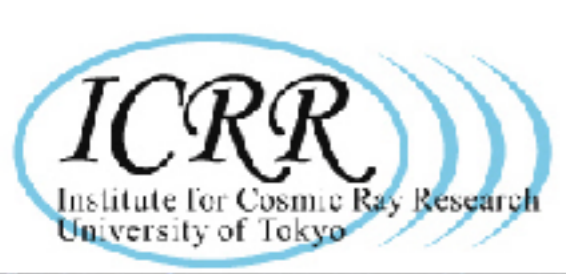
**ICRR, University of Tokyo  
Tomohiro Inada**

The workshop

"The extreme Universe viewed in very-high-energy gamma rays 2018"

La Palma, 12/10/2018





# **Hunting TeV dark matter in the Galactic Center with VHE gamma-rays in the northern hemisphere**

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# Motivation

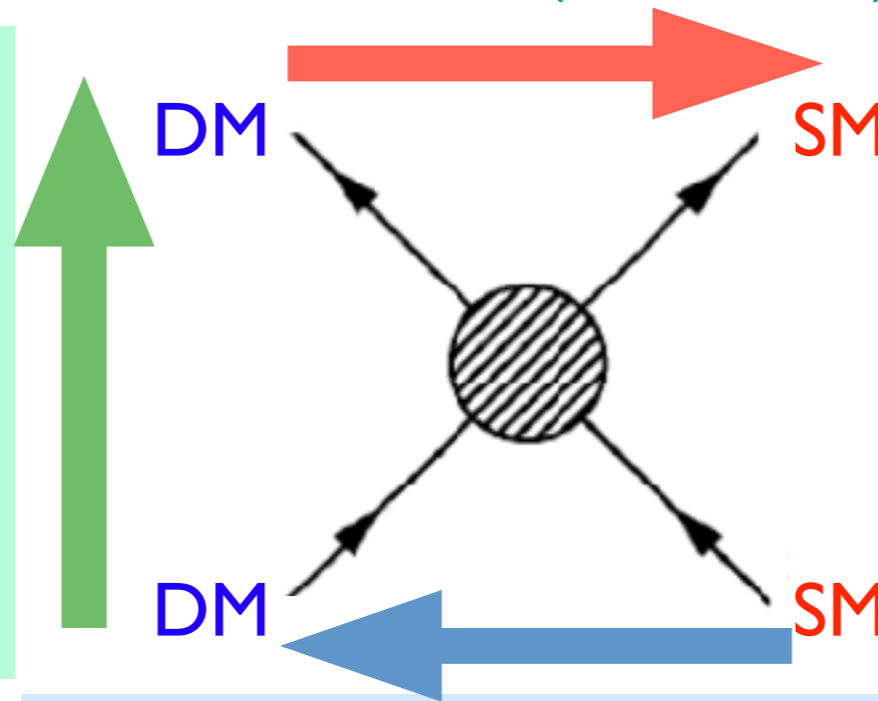
# Dark Matter Search

- ★ Dark matter dominates  $\sim 23\%$  of mass-energy of the universe.
- ★ Good candidate : Weakly Interactive Massive Particle, **WIMP**
- ★ “WIMP Miracle” : expects DM mass,  $O(\text{GeV} - \text{TeV})$  range

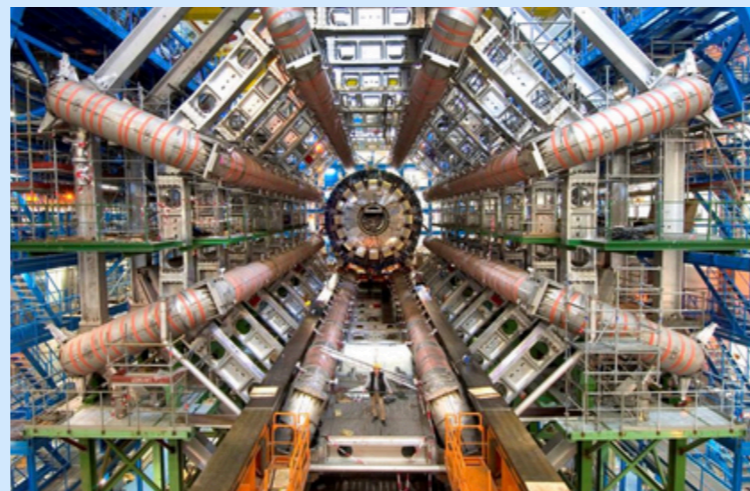
## Direct Search



© XENON collaboration



## Production at Collider

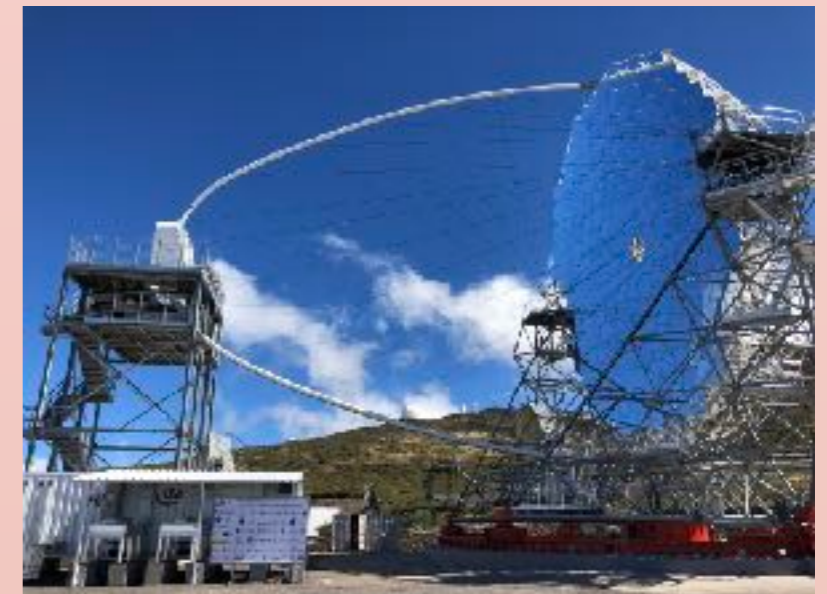


© ATLAS collaboration

## Indirect Search



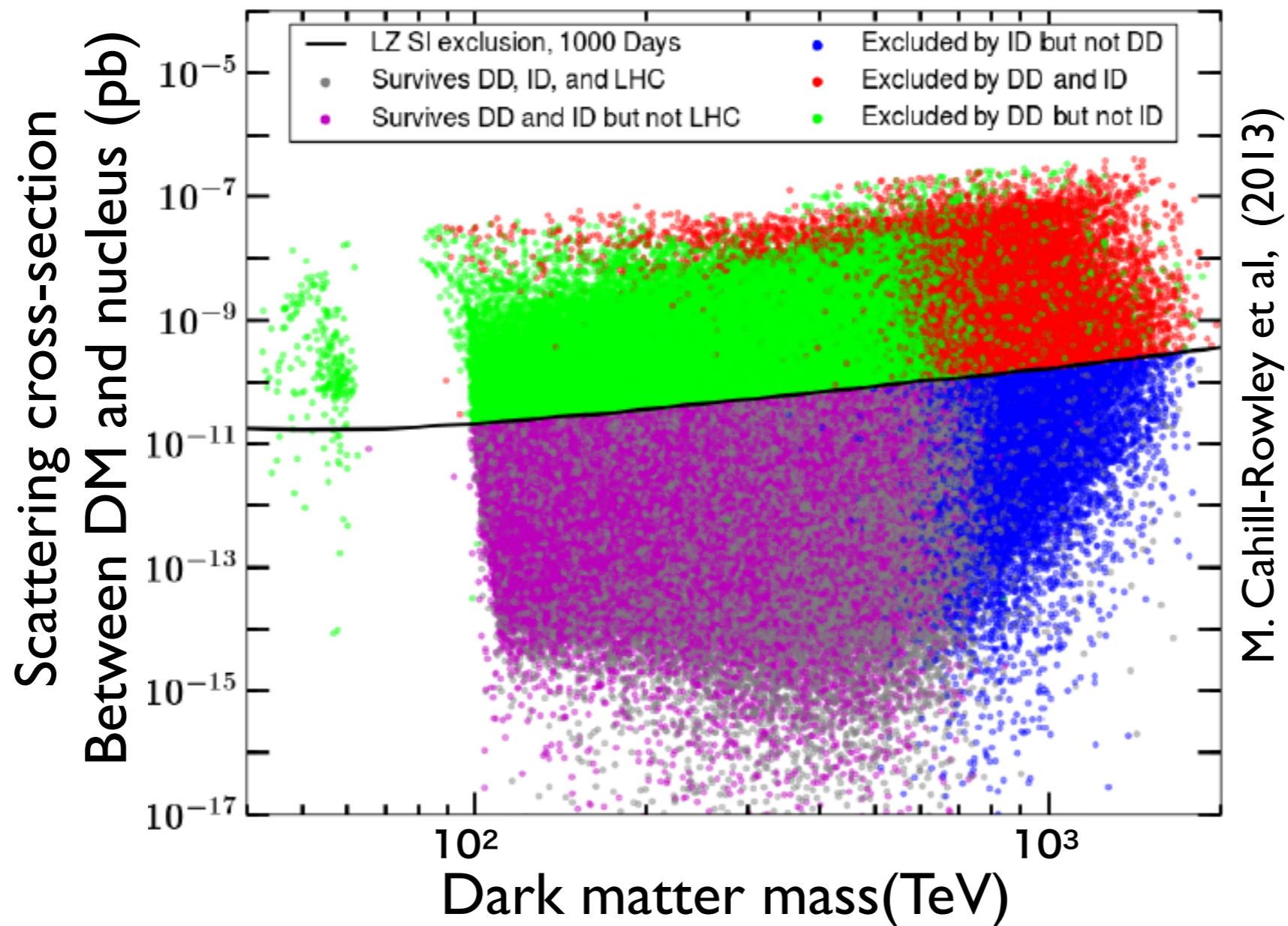
© Fermi collaboration



Many experiments are trying, but **no evidence** for detection yet...

# Where is a “next frontier”?

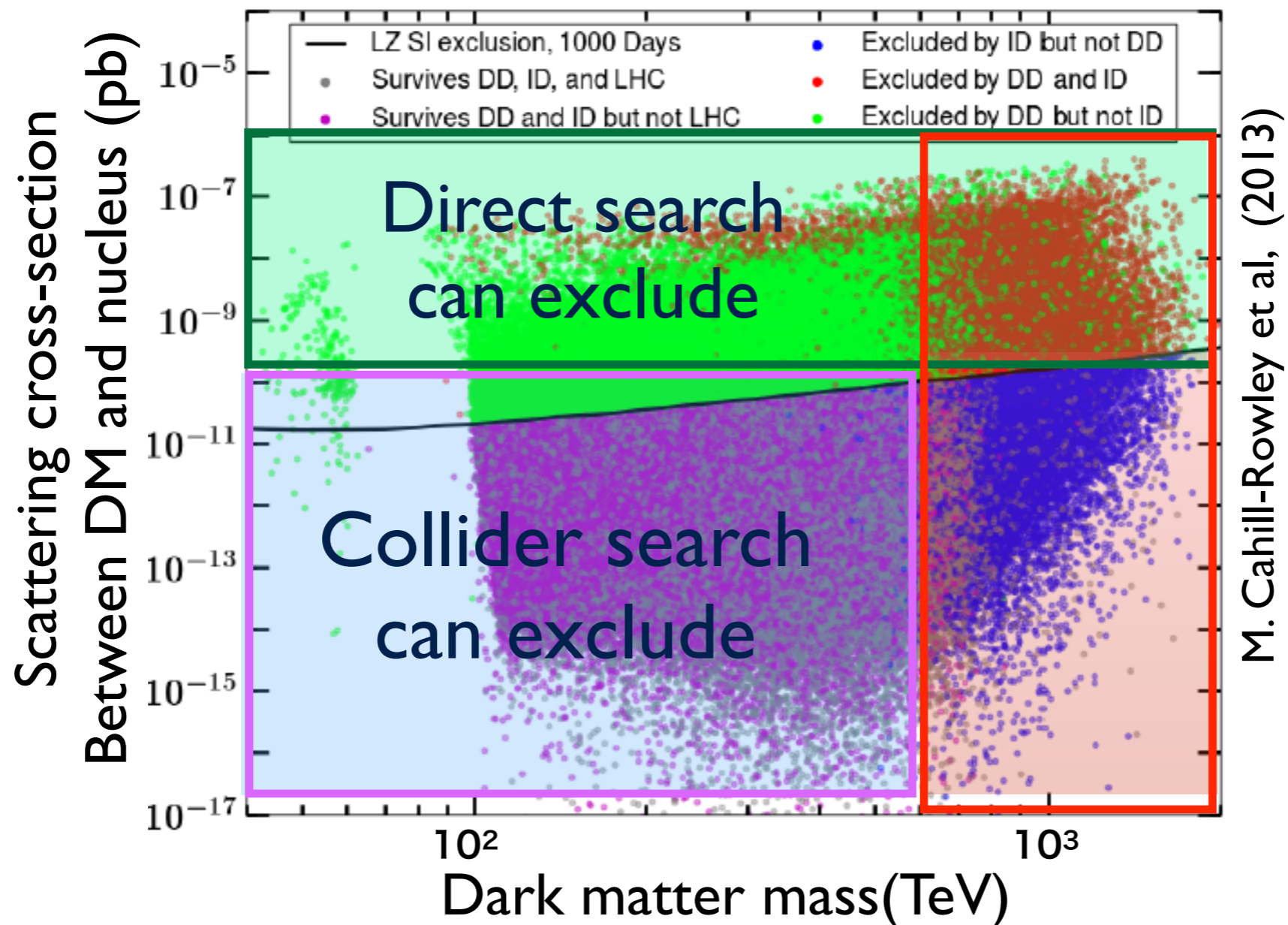
pMSSM model parameter space  
(phenomenological minimum supersymmetric model)





# Where is a “next frontier”?

pMSSM model parameter space  
(phenomenological minimum supersymmetric model)



A. DM in the TeV range by indirect search

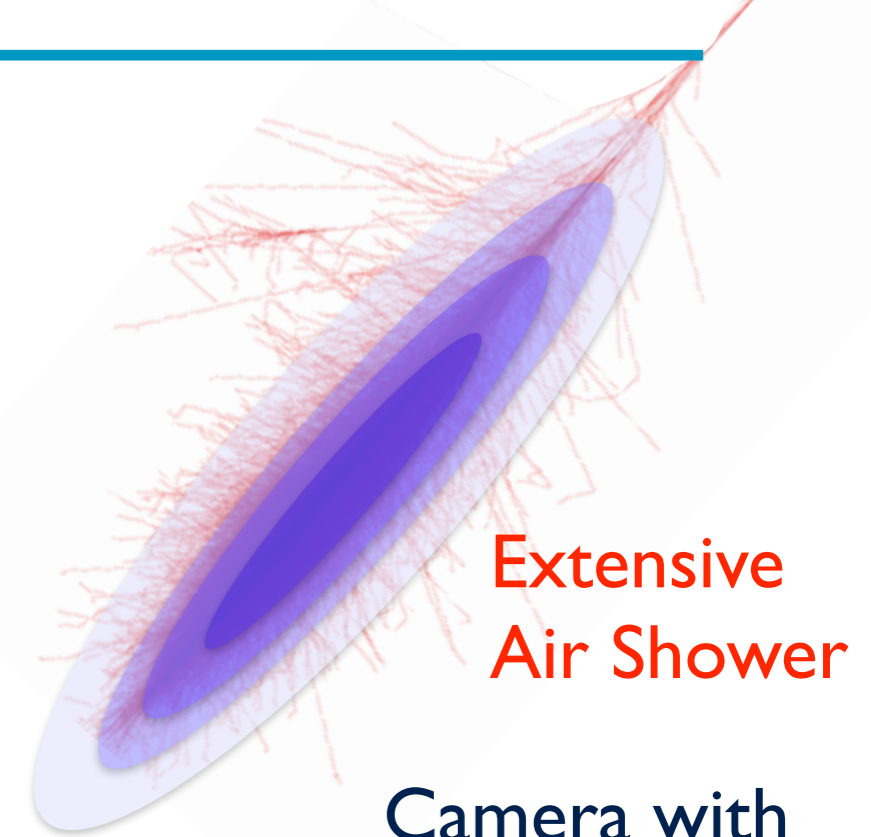
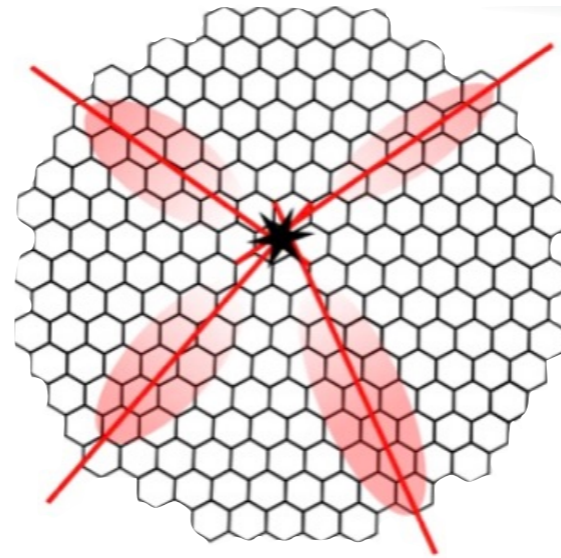
# **DM search by Cherenkov telescope**



# Imaging Cherenkov Technique

- ★ Image intensity
- Energy of primary
- ★ Image orientation
- Direction of primary
- ★ Image shape
- Kind of primary

Reconstructed direction of primary particle



Extensive Air Shower

Camera with PMT pixel

Air Shower Image with Cherenkov telescopes





# Current Cherenkov Telescopes

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- Effective area :  $10^4 \sim 10^5 \text{ m}^2$
- Energy range :  $O(100) \text{ GeV} - O(100) \text{ TeV}$
- Energy resolution : between  $\sim 10\%$  and  $\sim 20\%$
- Angular resolution :  $\sim 0.06 \text{ deg @ } 1 \text{ TeV}$
- FoV :  $3 \sim 5 \text{ deg}$
- Stereoscopic system : 2 - 5 telescopes





# Why VHE gamma-ray ?

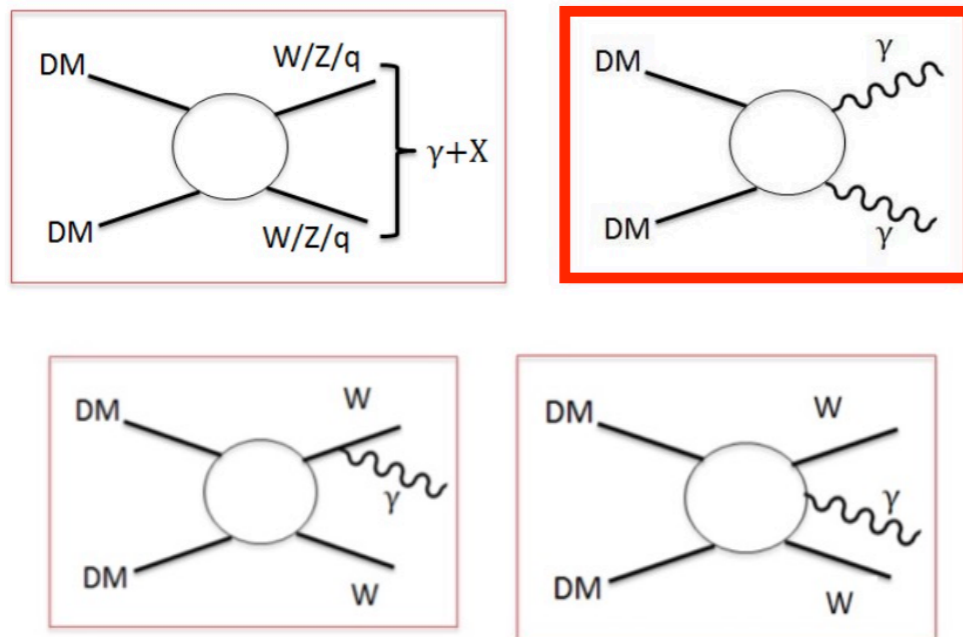
## ★ DM annihilating into gamma-rays

### ★ Point back to the source

★ Can determine DM abundance and distribution in the universe

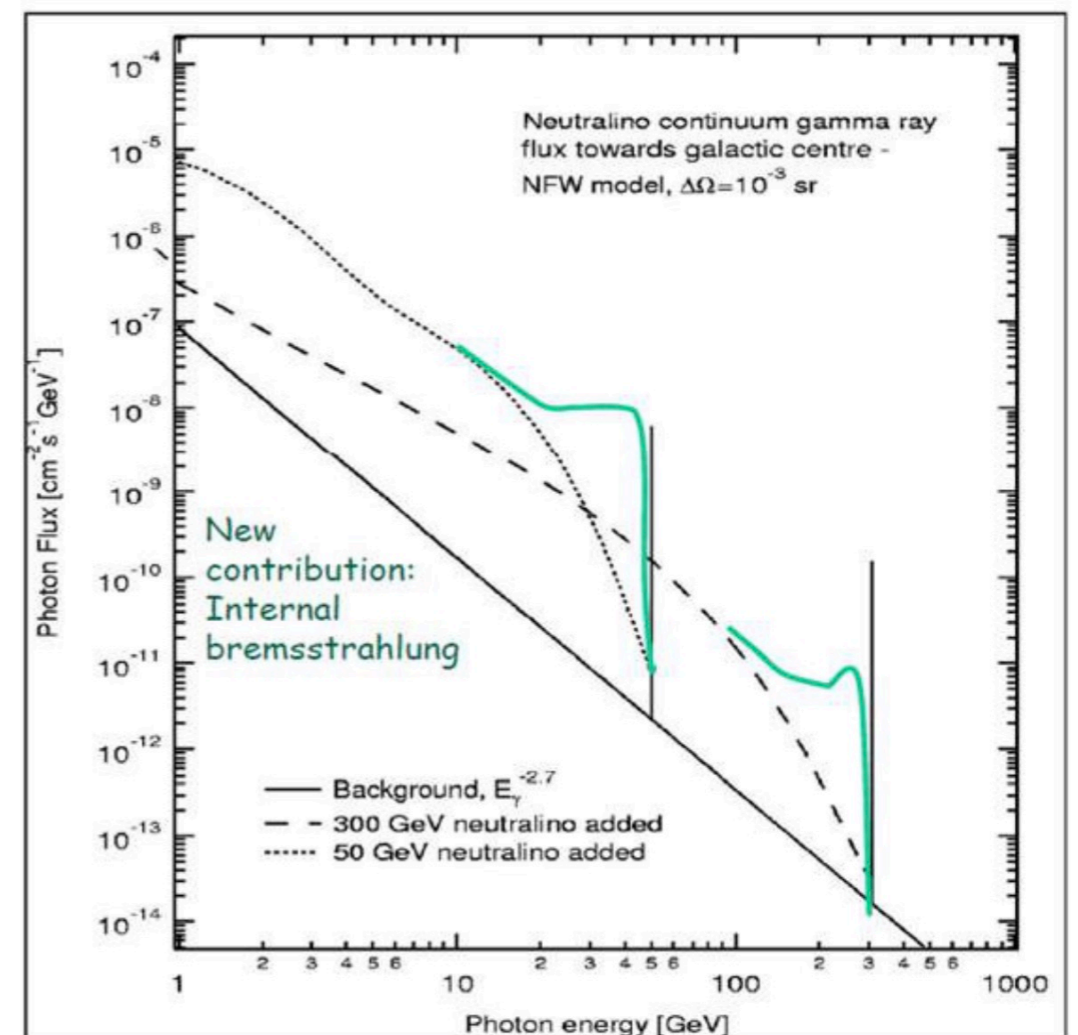
### ★ Characteristics spectral features

★ Can identify the characteristics of particle, mass, cross-section/lifetime



## ★ Focus on line search !

★ Line emission easily distinguishable from astrophysical and cosmic-rays backgrounds



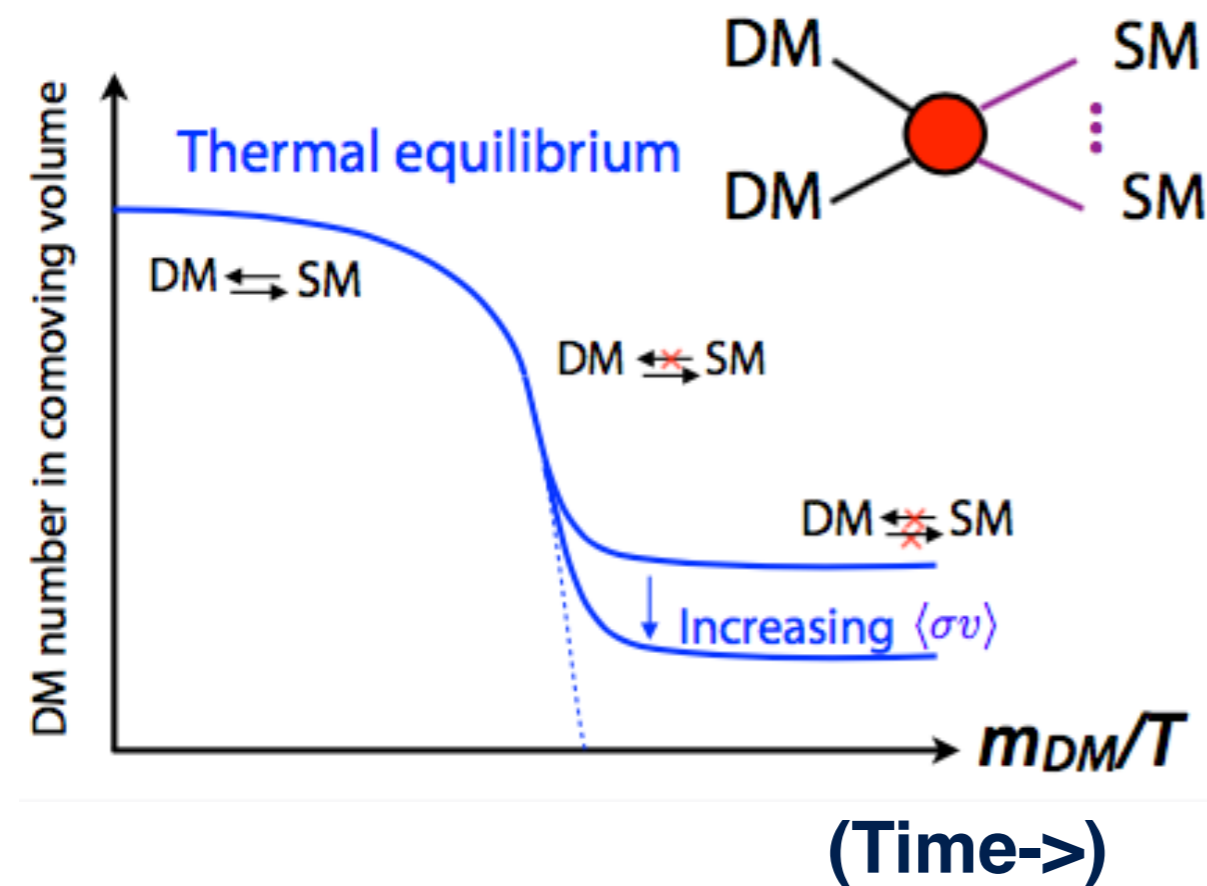
L.B., P.Ullio & J. Buckley 1998

T. Bringmann, L.B., J. Edsjö, 2007



# Benchmark for DM line search

## ◆ Test of DM production via thermal freeze-out



- DM is in thermal equilibrium
- DM is diluted by the cosmic expansion
- DM cannot find each other and stop annihilating
- DM number in comoving volume is **frozen**
- The expected relic abundance is:

$$\Omega h^2 \simeq \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}}{\langle\sigma v\rangle}$$

- Correct dark matter abundance,  $\Omega_{DM} h^2 \sim 0.1$

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle = \langle\sigma v_{\tau\tau}\rangle + \langle\sigma v_{bb}\rangle + \langle\sigma v_{\gamma\gamma}\rangle \dots$$

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle \simeq 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- ◆  $DM \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  is suppressed by factor  $\alpha^2$ .

Several models suggest  $\sigma v$  increases by quantum effects (Sommerfeld enhancement)

$$\langle\sigma v_{\gamma\gamma}\rangle \leq 10^{-32} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

increase

$$\langle\sigma v_{\gamma\gamma}\rangle \leq 10^{-28} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



# Gamma ray Flux from DM

Gamma ray flux

$$\frac{d\Phi(\Delta\Omega)}{dE} = \frac{d\Phi^{PP}}{dE} \times J(\Delta\Omega).$$

Particle physics term  
in case of annihilation

$$\frac{d\Phi^{PP}}{dE} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \frac{dN}{dE}$$

$M_\chi$  : Mass of DM particle

$\langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle$  : cross-section times velocity

$dN/dE$  : differential gamma-ray yield per annihilation

Astrophysical term

$$J_{\text{ann}}(\Delta\Omega) = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\text{los}} \rho^2(l, \Omega) dl d\Omega.$$

$\rho$  : dark matter density

$\Delta\Omega$  : solid angle

$l$  : line of sight

In case of line search, spectral  
shape is delta function at  $M_\chi$

$$\frac{dN}{dE} = 2\delta(E - m_\chi)$$

Depends on the given source, on DM  
distribution and on the instrument



# Observational targets

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## ★ Condition to choose targets for DM search

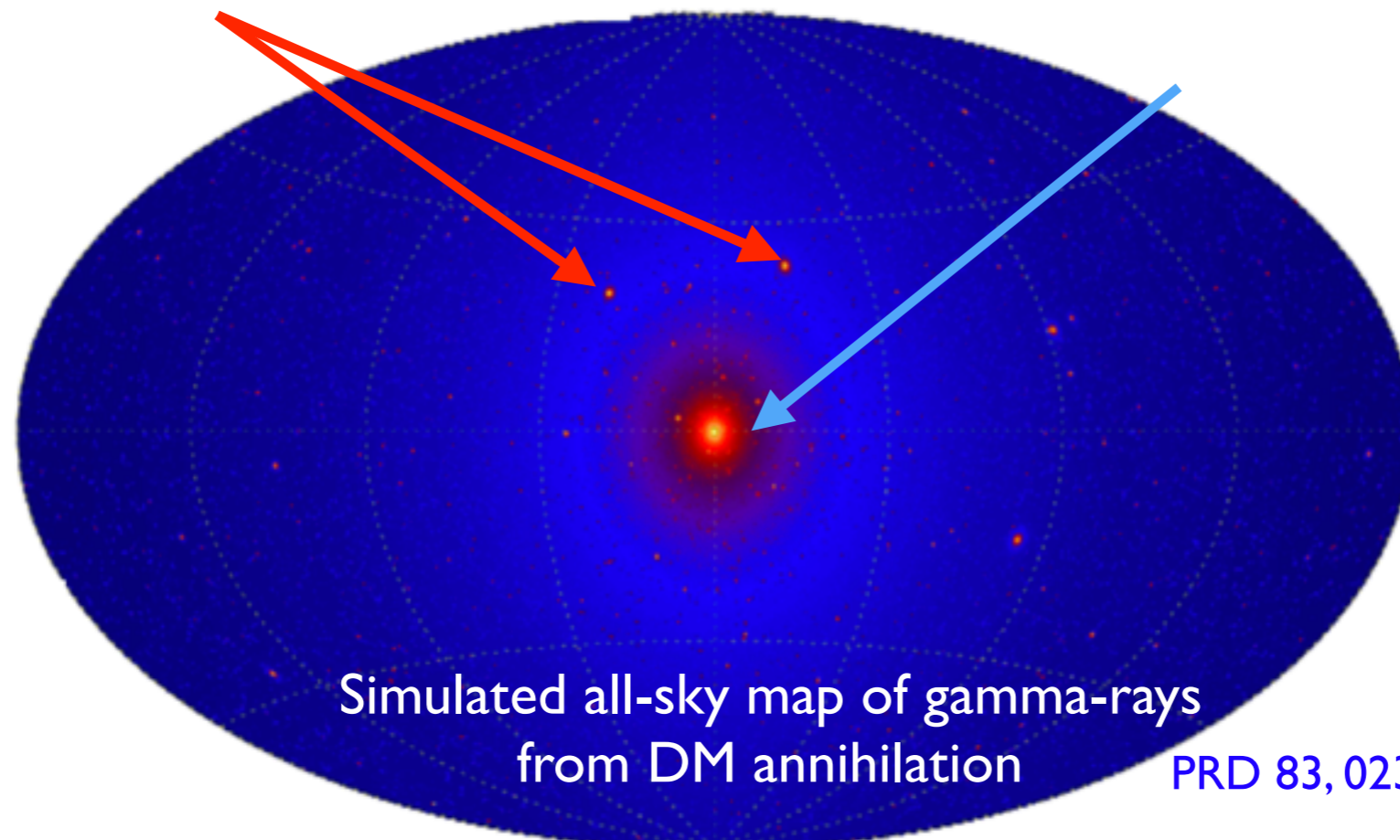
- ◆ Maximize the quantity of DM signal (close distance and large DM density)

### ★ Dwarf-Sph galaxies

- ◆ Galaxy satellites of the Milky Way
  - Close (approximately 100 kpc from GC)
- ◆ High J-Factor :  $10^{18} - 10^{19} \text{ GeV}^2/\text{cm}^5$
- ◆ Much less astrophysical background
- ◆ "Point-like" source

### ★ Galactic Center

- ◆ Proximity ( $\sim 8 \text{ kpc}$ )
- ◆ Highest J-Factor :  $\sim 10^{20} - 10^{21} \text{ GeV}^2/\text{cm}^5$
- ◆ High astrophysical background and source confusion.
- ◆ Extended source



Simulated all-sky map of gamma-rays  
from DM annihilation

PRD 83, 023518 (2011)



# Observed targets

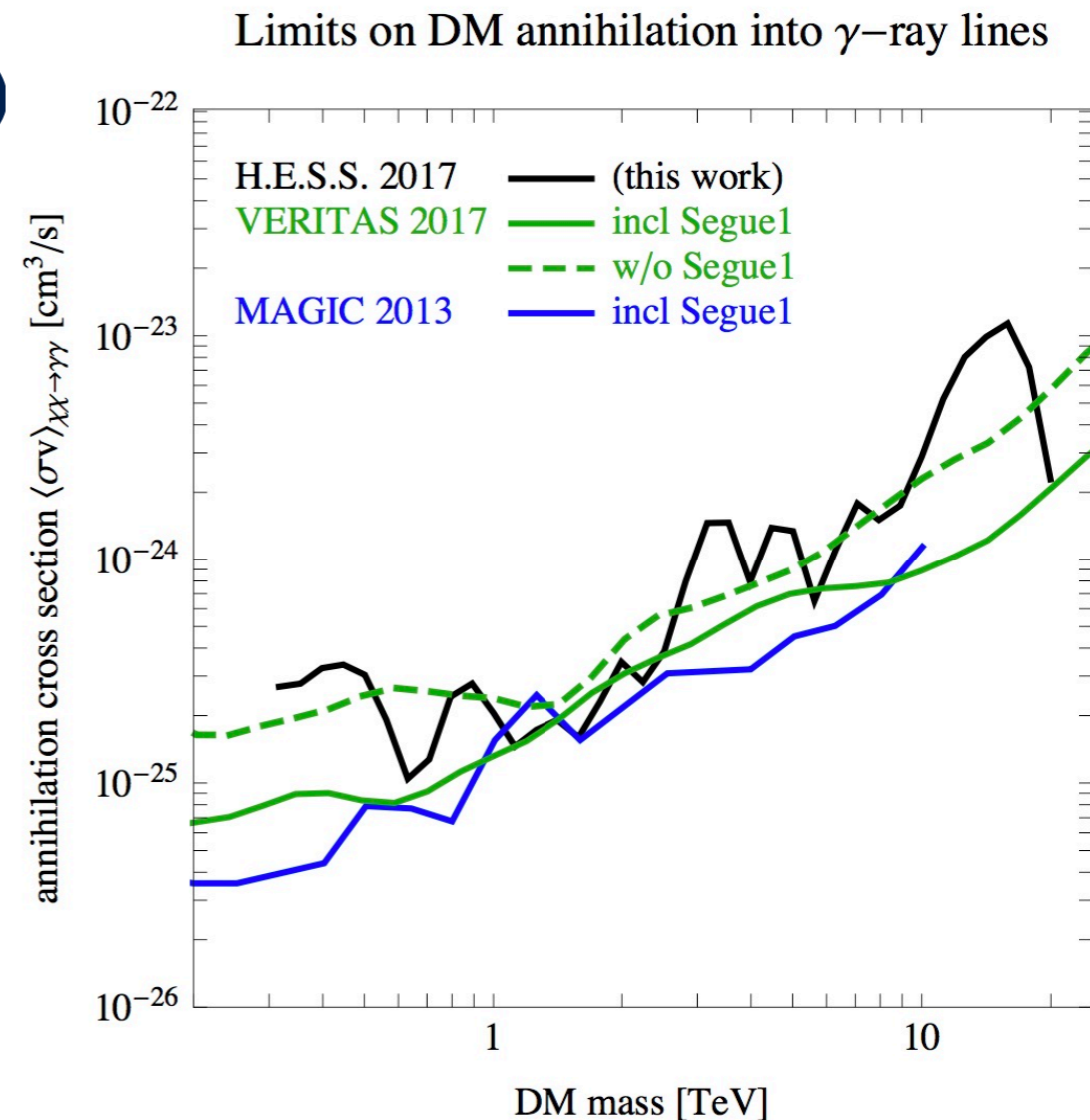
## ★ Most popular targets

- ◆ dwarf-Sph galaxies
- ◆ Galactic Centre region

Deep observation by IACT (recently published)

Source	Telescope	Year	T[h]	$\log_{10} J$ [ $\text{GeV}^2/\text{cm}^5$ ]
Fornax	HESS	2010	6.0	17.72
Coma Berenices	HESS	2010-2013	10.9	19.52
Sculptor	HESS	2008	11.8	18.36
Carina	HESS	2008-2010	22.9	17.86
Sagittarius	HESS	2006-2012	85.5	18.34
Segue I	VERITAS	2007-2013	92.0	19.04
Ursa Minor	VERITAS	2007-2013	60.4	18.9
Draco	VERITAS	2007-2013	49.8	18.8
Boötes	VERITAS	2007-2013	14.0	18.2
Segue I	MAGIC	2010-2013	160	19.04
Ursa Major II	MAGIC	2014-2016	100	19.04
GC halo	HESS	2004-2014	254	20.92

Ref : PRD 95, 082001 (2017), arXiv:1810.00995v1,  
 JCAP 02 (2014) 008, JCAP03(2018)009, PRL120, 201101 (2018)  
 PRL 120, 201101 (2018)



arXiv:1810.00995v1

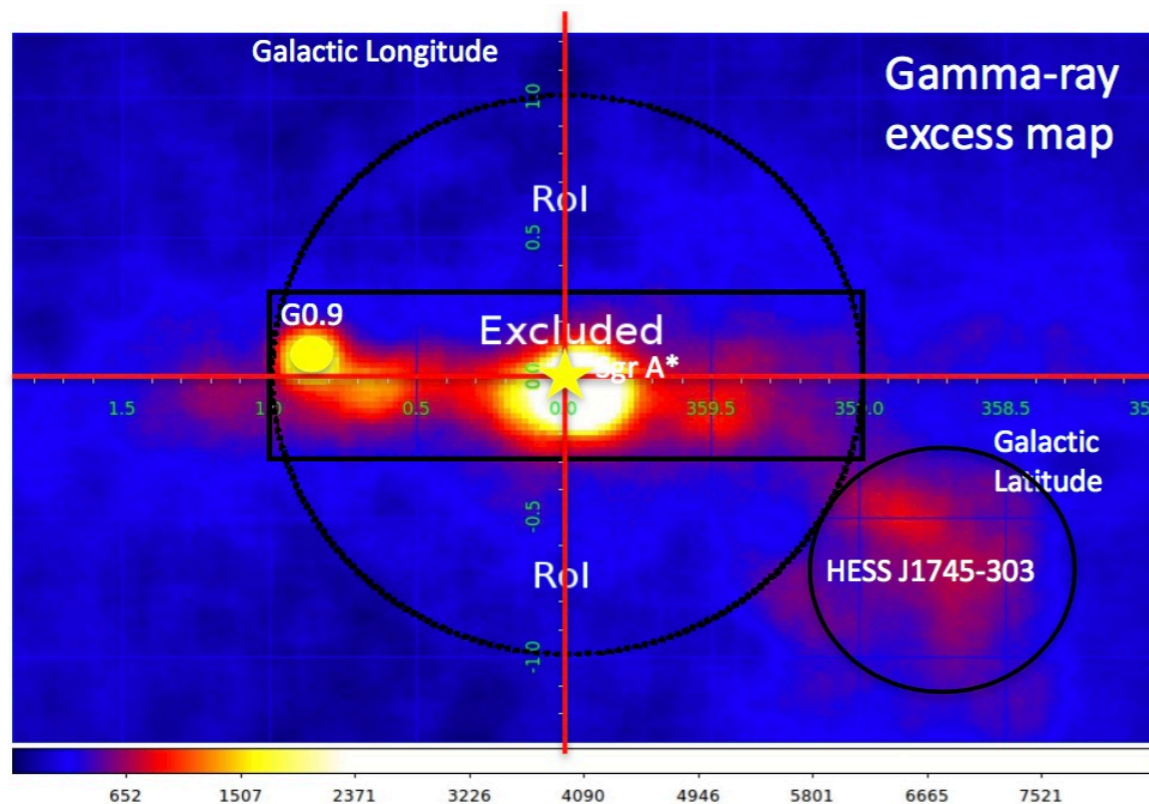
Many telescopes are observing dwarf-sph galaxies.  
**But** from a point of view about DM search in G.C.,  
 results are published **only by H.E.S.S.**



# Galactic Centre

## ★ Current Status

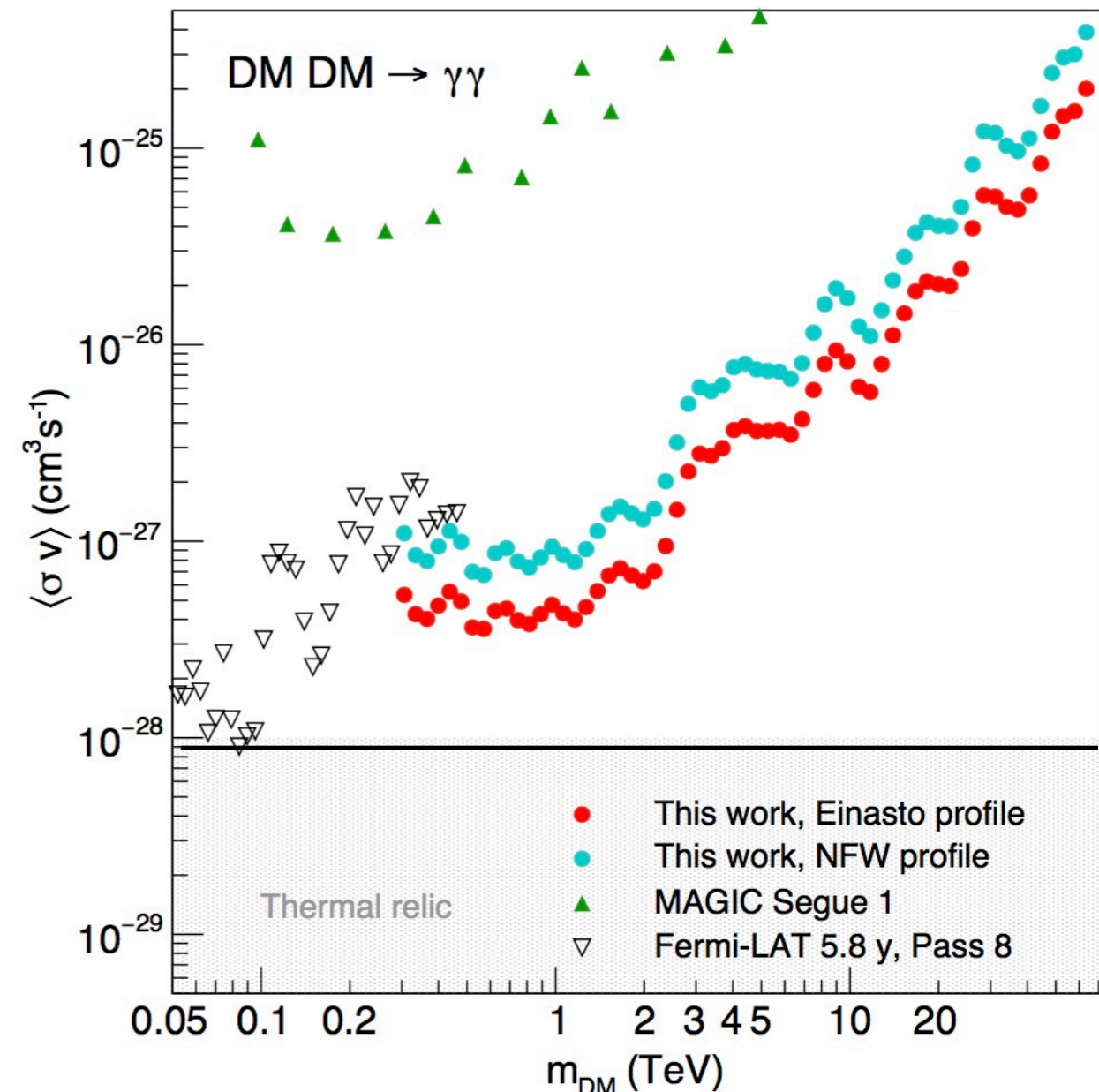
- ◆ Galactic Centre in GeV - TeV range is occupied by H.E.S.S...
- ◆ because of good observability
  - ◆ Zenith angle  $\sim 20$  [deg] (average)
  - ◆ Observation time : 254 h (10 years)



GeV range is excellent!

But what about the TeV range...?

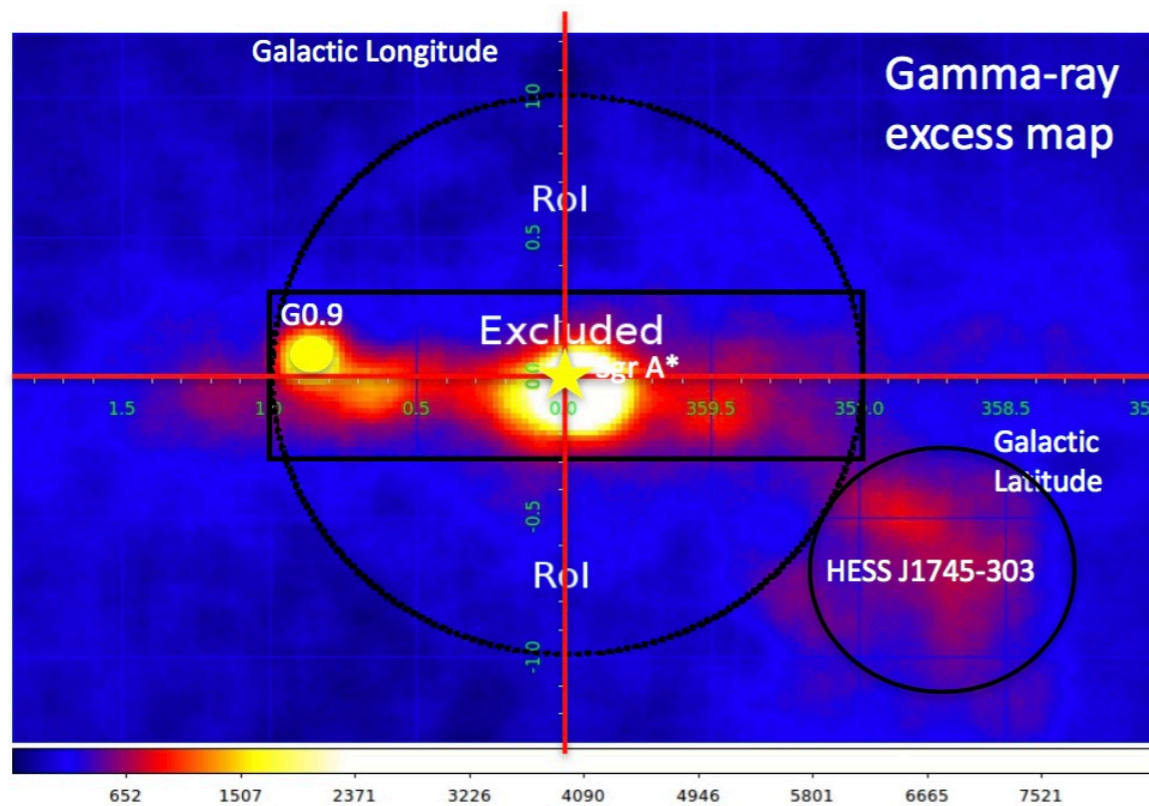
The limit is getting worse rapidly.



# Galactic Centre

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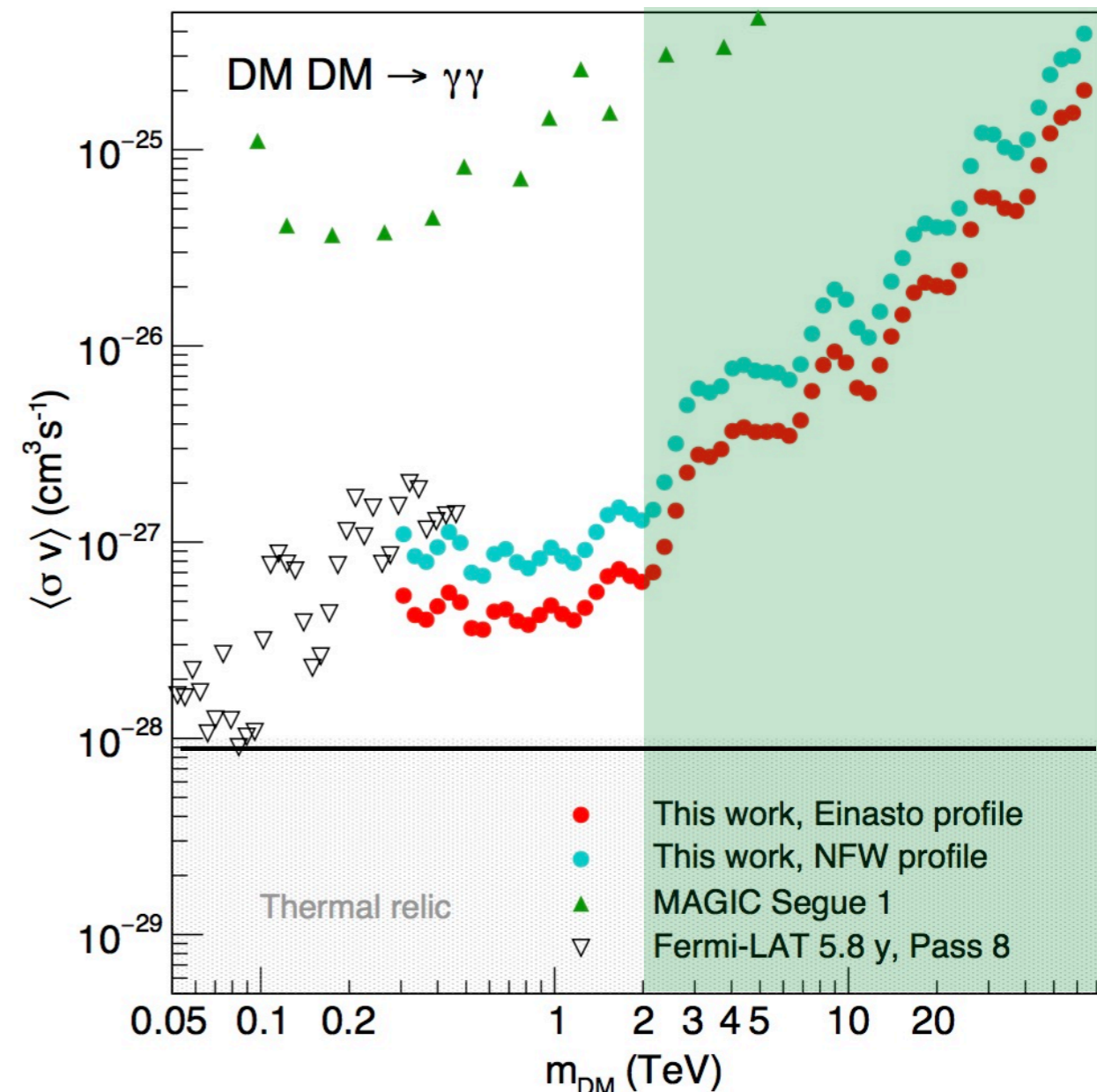
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# What is the situation for MAGIC?

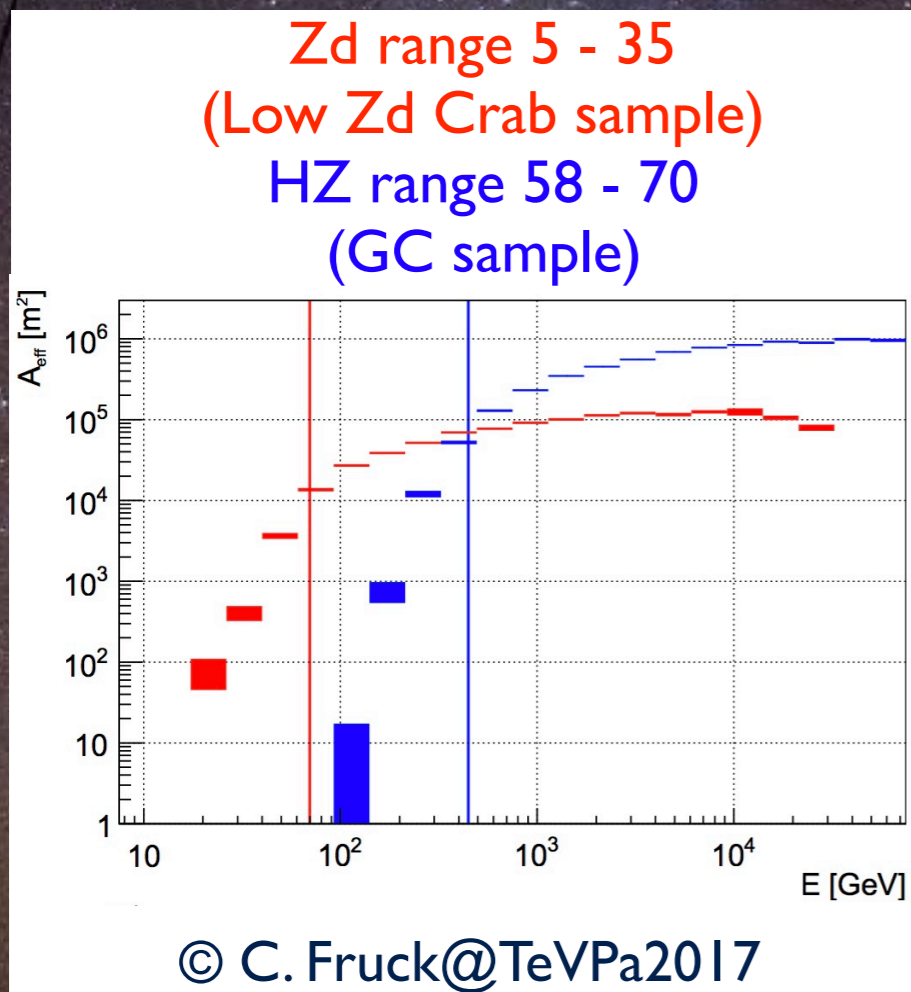
- **G.C observation in La Palma.**
  - Zenith Angle :  $\sim 60$  [deg] (High Zenith, HZ)





# What is the situation for MAGIC?

- **G.C observation in La Palma.**
  - Zenith Angle :  $\sim 60$  [deg] (High Zenith, HZ)



- **Merit and demerit HZ observation**
  - **Effective area** : increasing
    - by factor  $\sim 10$  in TeV range
  - **Threshold** : increasing
    - $\sim 500\text{GeV}$  (MAGIC case)

OK, I have to dismiss GeV range..., but what is the situation in TeV range???



# Observability of G.C. from La Palma

Let's estimate observation time to be competitive with H.E.S.S !!

## Gamma-rays rate from DM

$$N_{DM}^{\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2m_{DM}^2} \int \frac{dN}{dE'} R(E, E') T_{obs} A_{eff}(E) dE' \times J(\Delta)$$

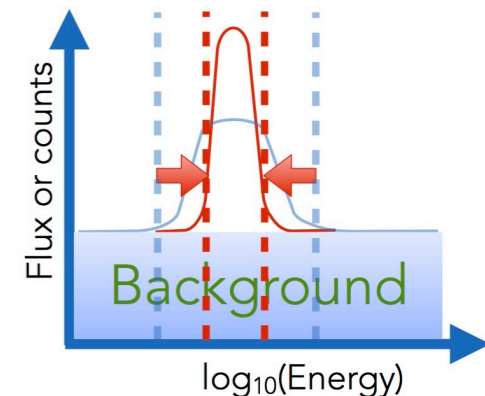
## Realistic values

- R(E, E') : Energy Resolution
  - HESS : ~ 10 %
  - MAGIC : ~ 15 % in HZ observation
    - Recently  $\Delta E/E$  of MAGIC is improved very well by K. Ishio(MPP) *ref. DPG 2018*
  - $T_{obs}$  : observation time
    - HESS : 254 h
    - **MAGIC : ??? h**
- $A_{eff}$  : effective area
  - MAGIC / HESS ~ 10

## Significance calculation

MAGIC case

- R(E, E') : factor 1.5 worse
- $A_{eff}$  : factor 10 is better.



$$\sqrt{\frac{10}{1.5}} \times S = \frac{N_s \times 10}{\sqrt{N_b \times 1.5 \times 10}}$$

$$2.58 \times S = \frac{T_{HESS}}{T_{MAGIC}}$$

$$T_{MAGIC} \sim 100 \text{ hours}$$

Looks not so bad ???

# Future Prospect

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- Problems to be solved
  - Systematics from atmosphere by High Zenith observation.
    - Ld : 16 - 20%, Hz : 20 - 30% for absolute energy scale in MAGIC
      - cf : J.Aleksic et al. (2012), C.Fruck Ph.D thesis(2015)
    - LIDAR of MAGIC can correct the energy bias in event by event
      - ref. C.Fruck Ph.D theis(2015)
    - It can reduce the effect by atmosphere, estimation in detail is needed.
  - Astrophysical background in G.C. region.
    - Assume the simple background model or just comparison between ON and OFF while observing far points from galactic plane like H.E.S.S.
- But once we establish the method in MAGIC, we can do with CTA-LSTs !
  - We will have “the fast pass” to reach TeV DM.
- Science in G.C. region is fruitful, in any case, it is worth observing!!



# Summary

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- Many experiments are trying to search DM, but not detected yet.
- TeV region is next frontier for DM search.
- Cherenkov telescope are very strong tools to search DM in TeV range.
  - It has a chance to detect DM or finally “kill” the WIMP paradigm.
- Most popular targets
  - dwarf spheroidal galaxies :
    - low background & high DM density. many telescopes are observing.
  - Galactic Center :
    - High background & Very high DM density.
    - So far, results about DM search are published only by H.E.S.S.
- Strong tool for northern site : High zenith observation.
  - MAGIC is possibly competitive with H.E.S.S. in TeV range
  - We can get “fast pass” to reach TeV DM.
- Stay tuned!!

Back

Up