

MODELLING THE DARK MATTER DENSITY DISTRIBUTION AT THE GALACTIC CENTER WITH GAMMA RAYS

Jaume Zuriaga Puig, Viviana Gammaldi

Departamento de Física Teórica, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM)

Instituto de Física Teórica (IFT UAM-CSIC)

In collaboration with Daniele Gaggero (Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC))

AYUDAS PARA EL FOMENTO DE
INVESTIGACIÓN ESTUDIOS
MÁSTER-UAM



OUTLINE

- Dark Matter (DM) indirect detection at the Galactic Center (GC) with gamma rays
- Previous work: TeV-WIMP candidates
- 4 regions of interest: Very Inner Region (VIR), Diffuse, Ridge, Halo
- Preliminary results: J-factors and m_{DM}
- J-factor: constraints on the DM density profile

INDIRECT DETECTION: GAMMA RAYS

$$\frac{d\Phi_{\text{total}}}{dE} = \frac{d\Phi_{\text{DM}}}{dE} + \frac{d\Phi_{\text{Back}}}{dE}$$

$$\frac{d\Phi_{\text{DM}}}{dE} = \sum_i^{\text{channels}} \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle_i}{2} \frac{dN_i}{dE} \frac{\Delta\Omega \langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}}{4\pi m_{\text{DM}}^2}$$

Information about
the DM density
profile

$$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega} = \frac{1}{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_0^{l(\hat{\theta})_{\max}} \rho^2[r(l)] dl(\hat{\theta})$$

Benchmark
Navarro-Frenk-
White profile

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_s}{\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)\right)^2}$$

N.W. Evans et al., PhysRevD.69.123501

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

EVANS:

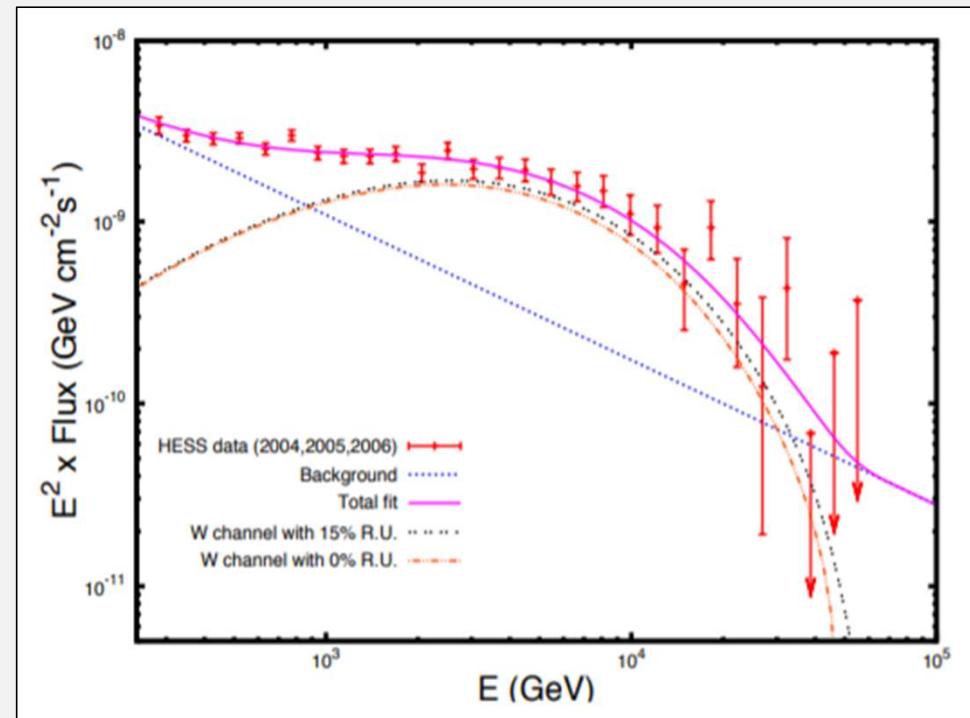
$$\rho_s = 5.38 \cdot 10^6 M_\odot Kpc^{-3}$$

$$r_s = 21.5 Kpc$$

PREVIOUS WORK

- GC observed by HESS within a region of $0,1^\circ$ (Very Inner Region)
- Background + DM annihilation
- Channel W (PYTHIA 6)

$m_{DM} (TeV)$	$48,8 \pm 4,3$
γ	$2,80 \pm 0,15$
$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega} / J_{EVANS}$	1767 ± 416
χ^2 / ddof	0,84



Cembranos, J.A.R, V Gammaldi, and A.L Maroto. JCAP (2013): 051.

REGIONS OF INTEREST

- **Very Inner Region (VIR):**

$\theta < 0,11^\circ$ ($r < 10$ pc)

H.E.S.S. collaboration, Astron.Astrophys 503:817,2009

- **Diffuse:** $0,1^\circ < \theta < 0,45^\circ$

(10 pc $< r < 66$ pc)

H.E.S.S. collaboration, Nature 531, 476 (2016)

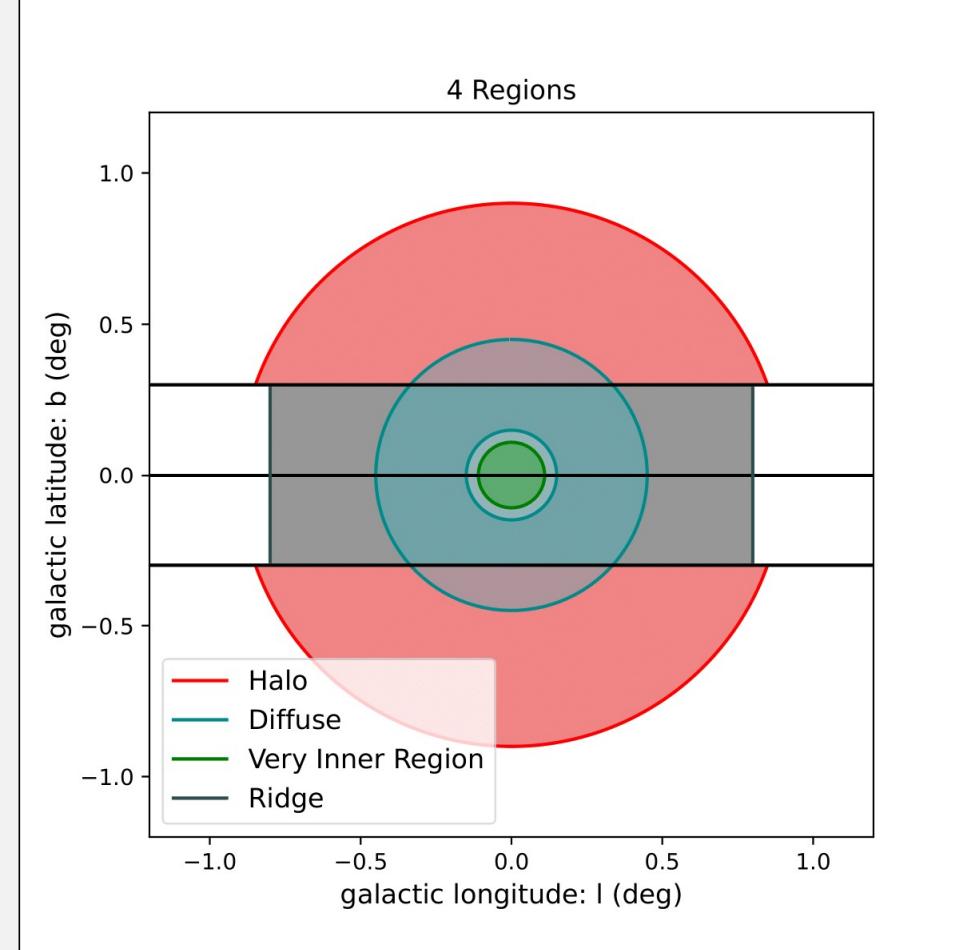
- **Ridge:** $b < \pm 0,3^\circ$ (44 pc),
 $|l| < \pm 0,8^\circ$ (~ 150 pc)

H.E.S.S. collaboration, A&A 612,A9 (2018)

- **Halo:** $0,3^\circ < \theta < 0,9^\circ$, excluding
 $b < \pm 0,3^\circ$ (44 pc $< r < 150$ pc)

H.E.S.S. collaboration, Phys.Rev.Lett.106:161301 (2011)

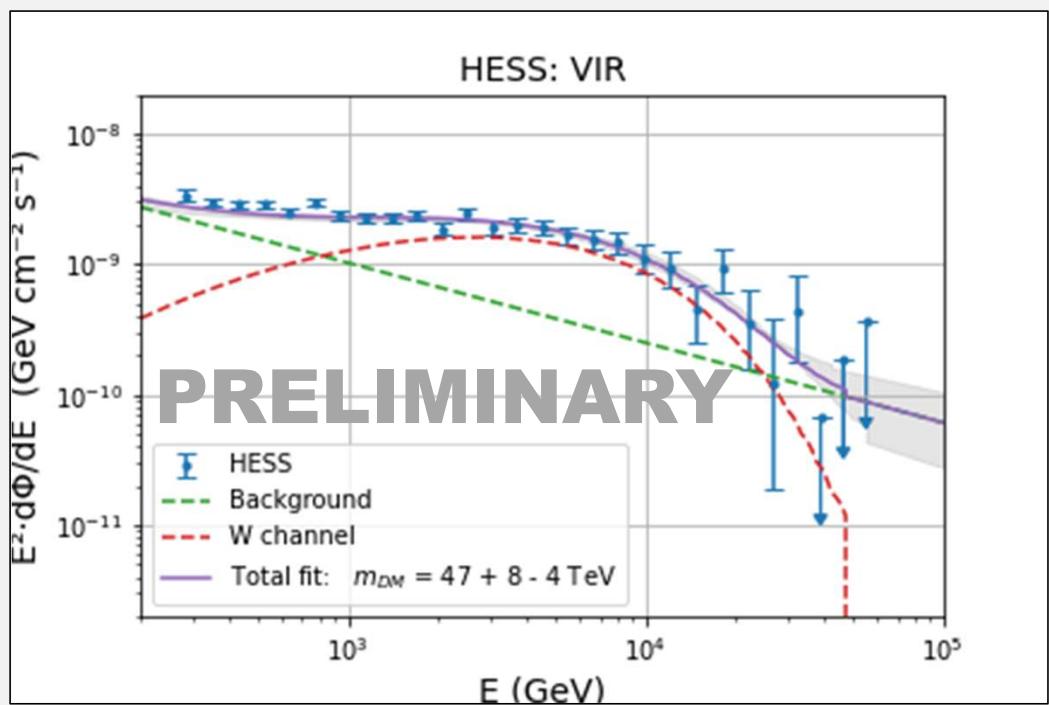
H.E.S.S. collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 111301 (2016)



Taking the center in Sgr A*

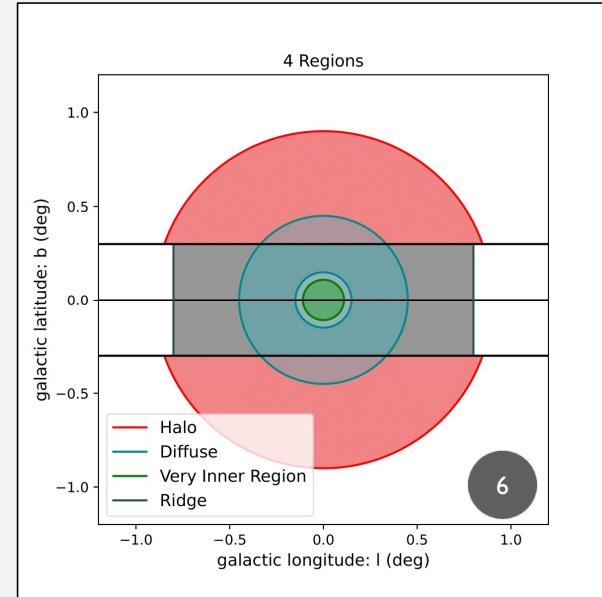
VIR

HESS: VIR

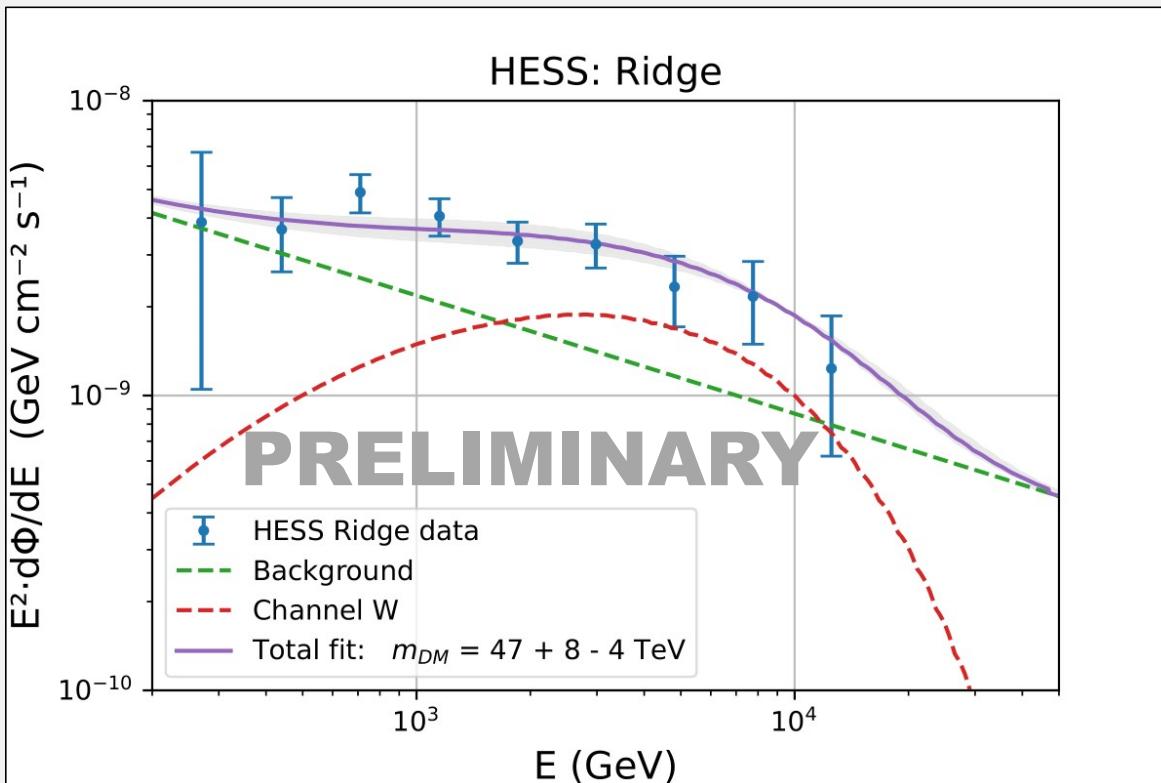


$$\frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} = E^{-\gamma} \quad \frac{d\Phi}{dE} = B^2 \frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} + D^2 \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{DM}^2} \frac{dN}{dE}$$

Parameter	Previous work	This work
$m_{DM}(TeV)$	$48,8 \pm 4,3$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$
γ	$2,80 \pm 0,15$	$2,61^{+0,15}_{-0,11}$
$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}/J_{EVANS}$	1767 ± 416	2748 ± 590
χ^2 / ddof	0,84	1,2
CODE	PYTHIA 6	PYTHIA 8

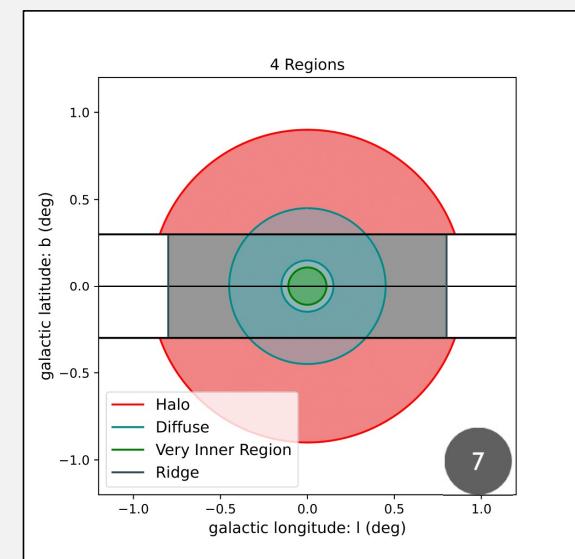


RIDGE



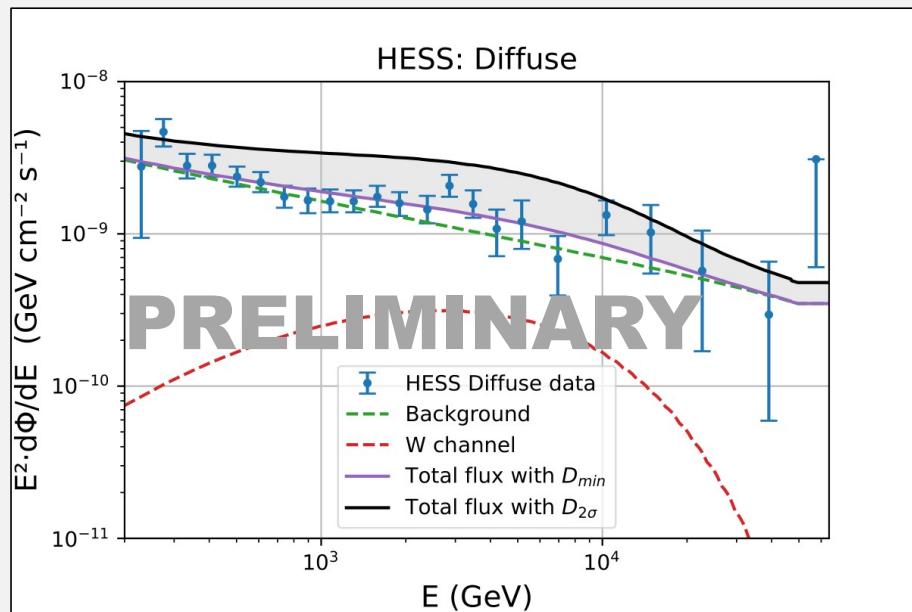
$m_{DM}(\text{TeV})$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$
γ	$2,40^{+0,33}_{-0,33}$
$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}/J_{EVANS}$	539 ± 46
χ^2 / ddof	0,51

$$\frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} = E^{-\gamma} \quad \frac{d\Phi}{dE} = B^2 \frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} + D^2 \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{DM}^2} \frac{dN}{dE}$$



DIFFUSE

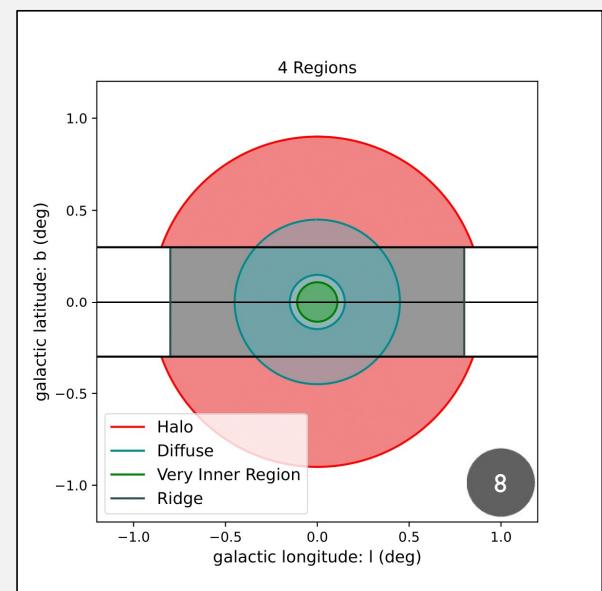
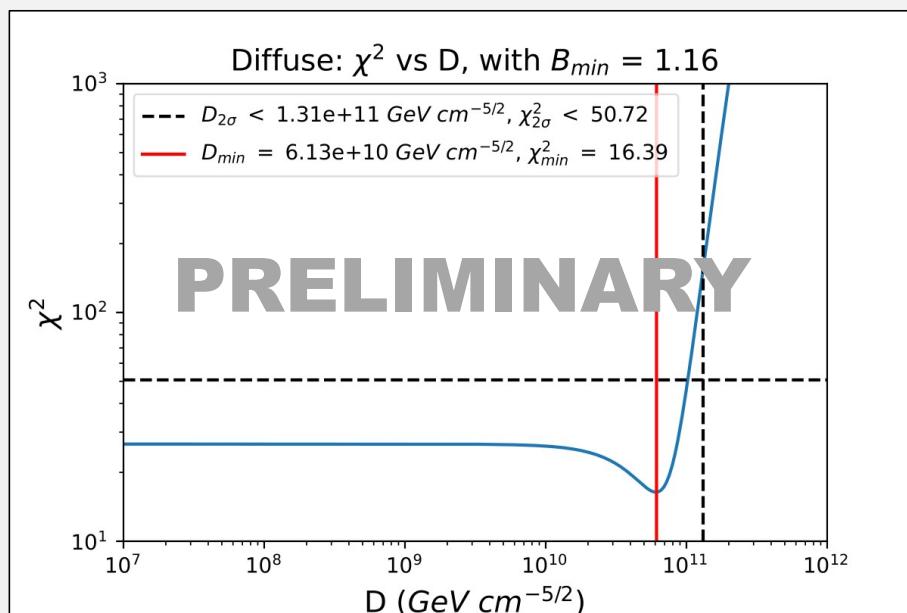
Background DRAGON Model:
Background is the most predominant flux



Parameter	Upper limit	2σ
$m_{DM} (\text{TeV})$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$
$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}/J_{EVANS}$	69	< 315
χ^2 / ddof	0,74	2,3

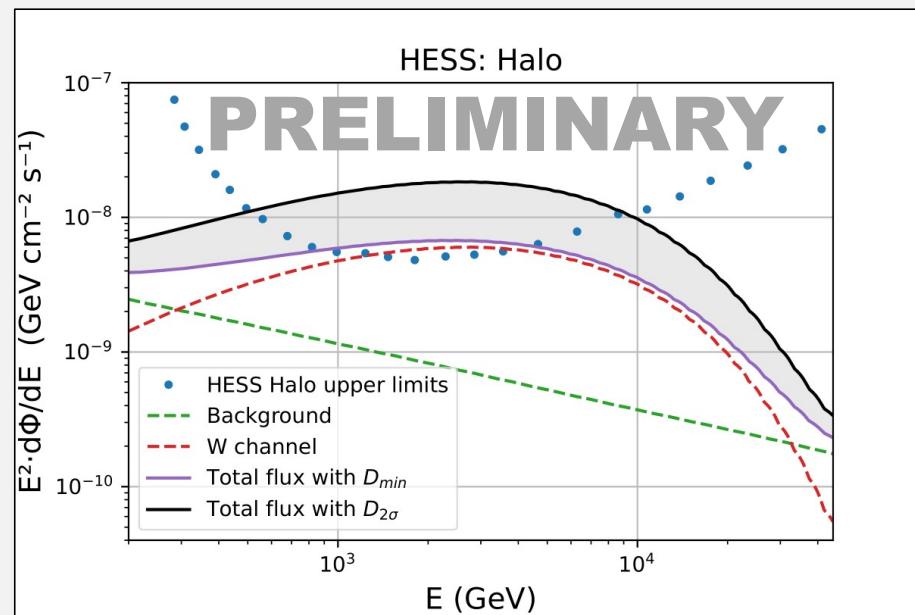
DRAGON model Background

Evoli, Carmelo and Gaggero, Daniele et. al.
JCAP (2008): 18.

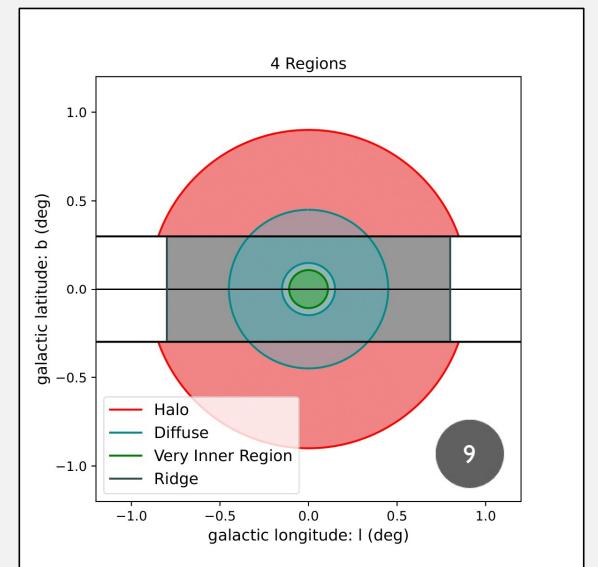
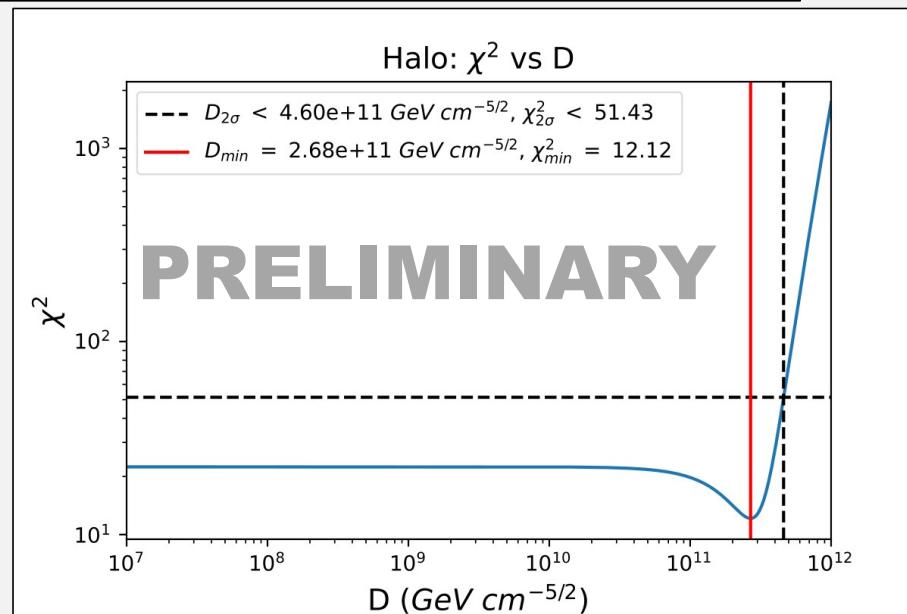


HALO

Background
DRAGON
Model:
Background is
the most
predominant
flux



Parameter	Upper limits	2σ
$m_{DM} (TeV)$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$
$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}/J_{EVANS}$	4412	< 7301
χ^2 / ddof	0,47	1,97



DRAGON model Background

Evoli, Carmelo and
Gaggero, Daniele et. al.
JCAP (2008): 18.

PARAMETERS

$$\frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} = E^{-\gamma}$$

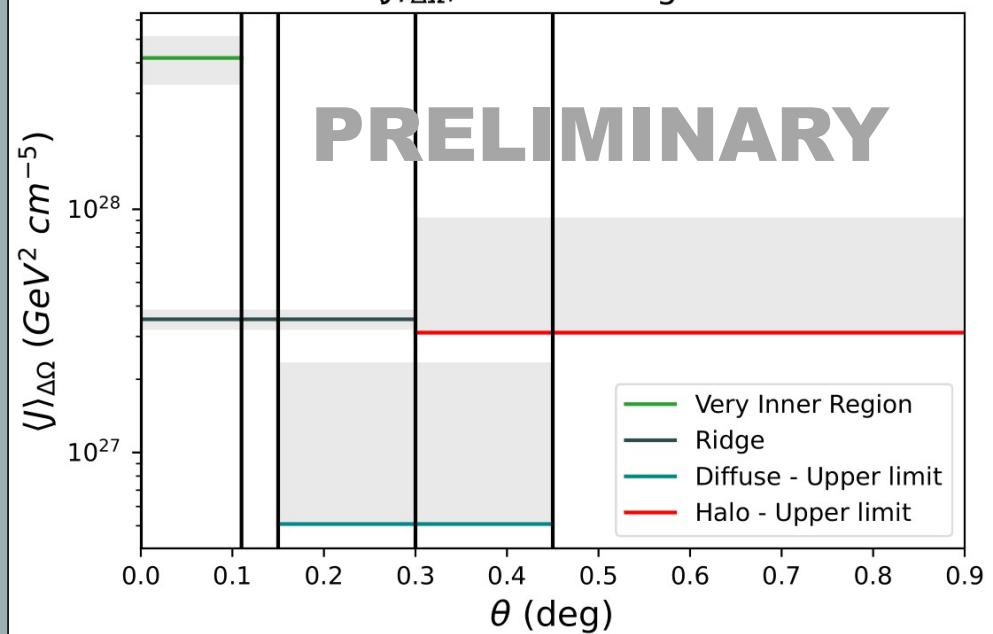
$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE} = B^2 \frac{d\Phi_{Back}}{dE} + D^2 \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{m_{DM}^2} \frac{dN}{dE}$$

Parameter	m_{DM} (TeV)	γ	$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}/J_{EVANS}$	$\chi^2 / ddof$
VIR	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	$2,61^{+0,15}_{-0,11}$	2748 ± 590	1,2
Ridge	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	$2,40^{+0,33}_{-0,33}$	539 ± 46	0,51
Diffuse	Upper limit	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	—	69
	2σ		—	< 315
Halo	Upper limit	$47,0^{+8,5}_{-4,5}$	—	4412
	2σ		—	< 7301

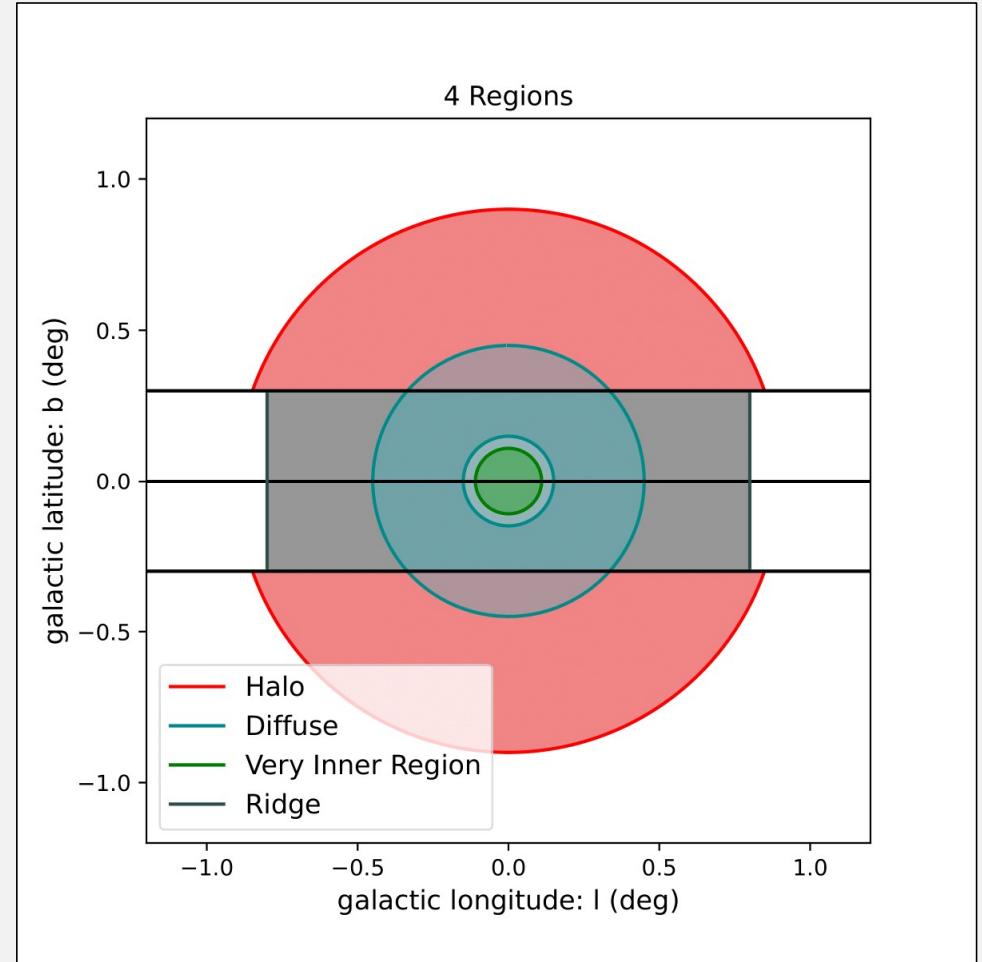
ASTROPHYSICAL FACTOR

PRELIMINARY

$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega}$, for each region



$$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega} = \frac{1}{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_0^{l(\hat{\theta})_{\max}} \rho^2 [r(l)] dl(\hat{\theta})$$



DM DENSITY PROFILES

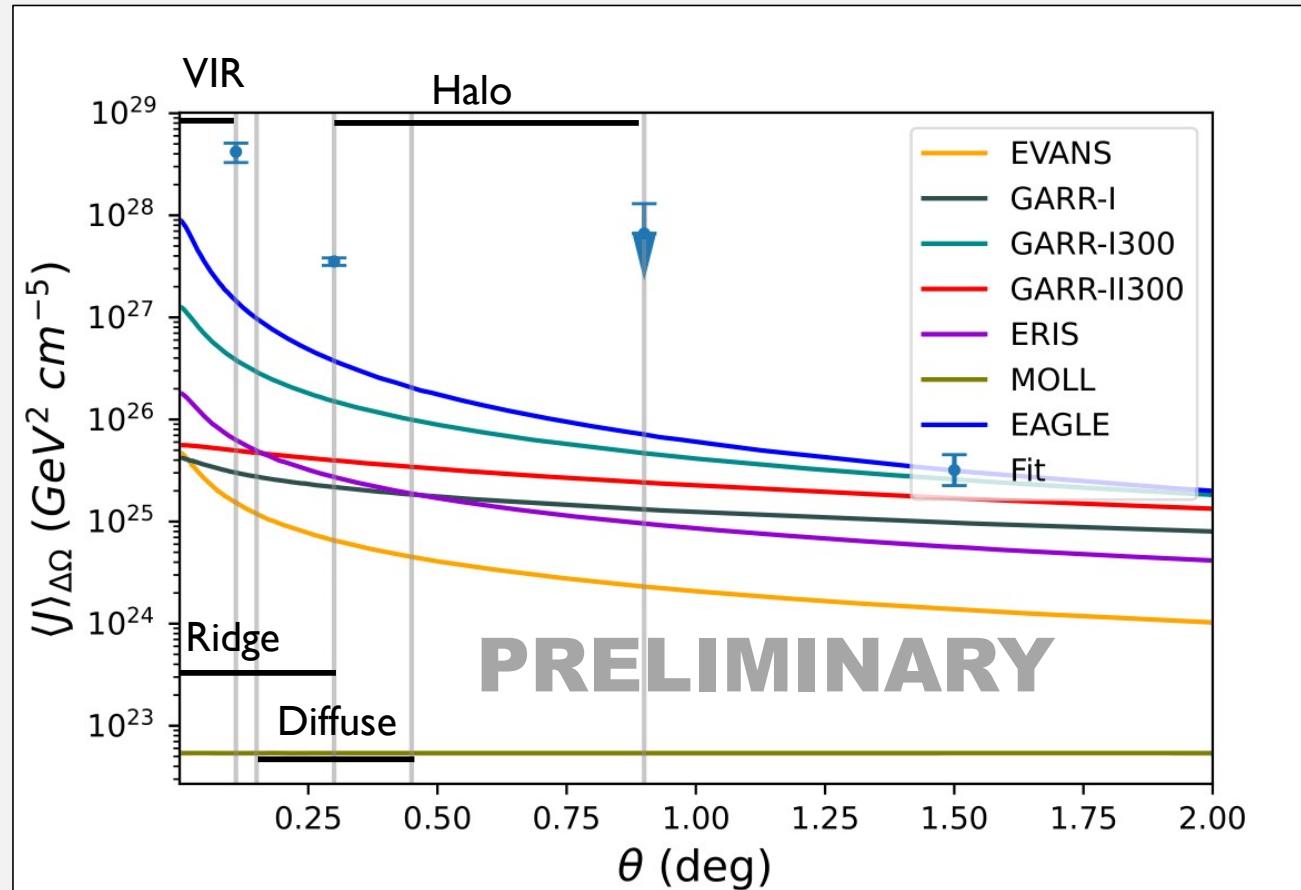
Profile	ρ_s (M_\odot/Kpc^{-3})	r_s (Kpc)	r_{vir} (kpc)	γ	α	β	$\rho_\odot(\text{GeVcm}^{-3})$	R_{sp} (pc)	θ_{sp}° (deg)
EVANS	5.38×10^6	21.5	215	1	1	3	0.27	24	0.16
GARR-I	4.97×10^8	2.3	230	0.59	1	2.70	0.33	16	0.11
GARR-I300	1.01×10^8	4.6	230	1.05	1	2.79	0.33	11	0.07
GARR-II300	2.40×10^{10}	2.5	230	0.02	0.42	3.39	0.34	2.3	0.01
ERIS	2.25×10^7	10.9	239	1	1	3	0.35	16	0.11
MOLL	4.57×10^7	4.4	234	~ 0	2.89	2.54	0.29	0.034	0.0002
EAGLE	2.18×10^6	31.2	239	1.38	1	3	0.31	6.4	0.04

Comparison: EVANS DM-only simulation and hydrodynamical simulations GARR, ERIS, MOLL, and EAGLE

V. Gammaldi et al, Phys. Rev. D 94, 121301 (2016)

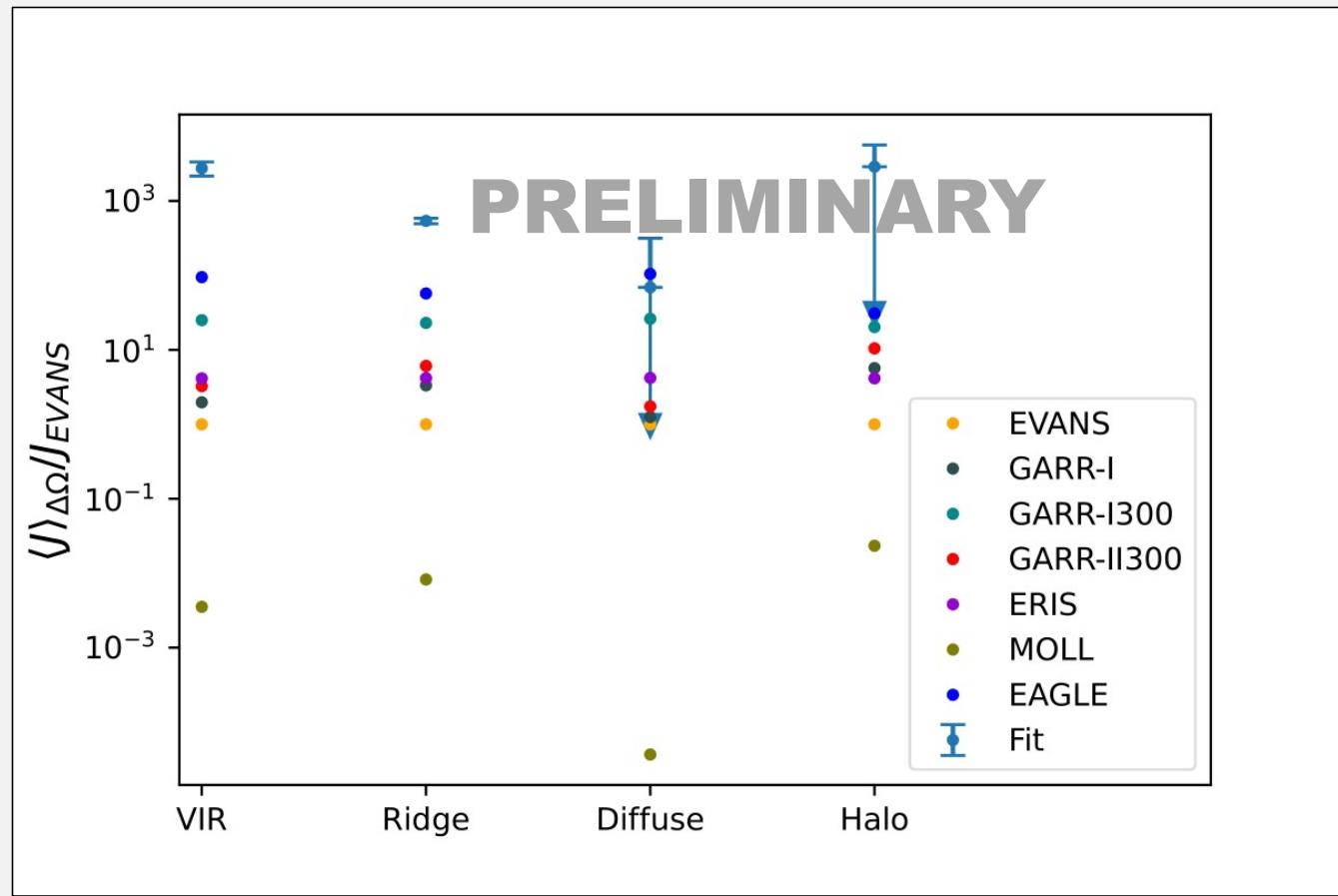
$$\rho = \frac{\rho_s}{\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^\gamma \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\alpha}}}$$

DM DENSITY PROFILES



$$\langle J \rangle_{\Delta\Omega} = \frac{1}{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_0^{l(\hat{\theta})_{\max}} \rho^2 [r(l)] dl(\hat{\theta})$$

DM DENSITY PROFILES



CONCLUSIONS

GAMMA-RAY SPECTRA

- We reproduce the results from the VIR: annihilation of TeV DM candidate
- We analyse 3 new regions: Ridge, Diffuse and Halo
- We use DRAGON to model the background for both Diffuse and Halo regions
- Overall agreement with the hypothesis of TeV DM candidate

NEXT STEPS

- Background model at subparsec scale
- BH dynamics and other dynamical constraints

J-FACTORS

- J-factor obtained at different angular scale
- We reproduce the boost of the previous work in the VIR up to $\sim 10^3$
- Boost factor required in all the regions
- We compare our results with N-body simulations
- EAGLE profile gives the highest J-factor value in VIR, but some boost is still needed

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION