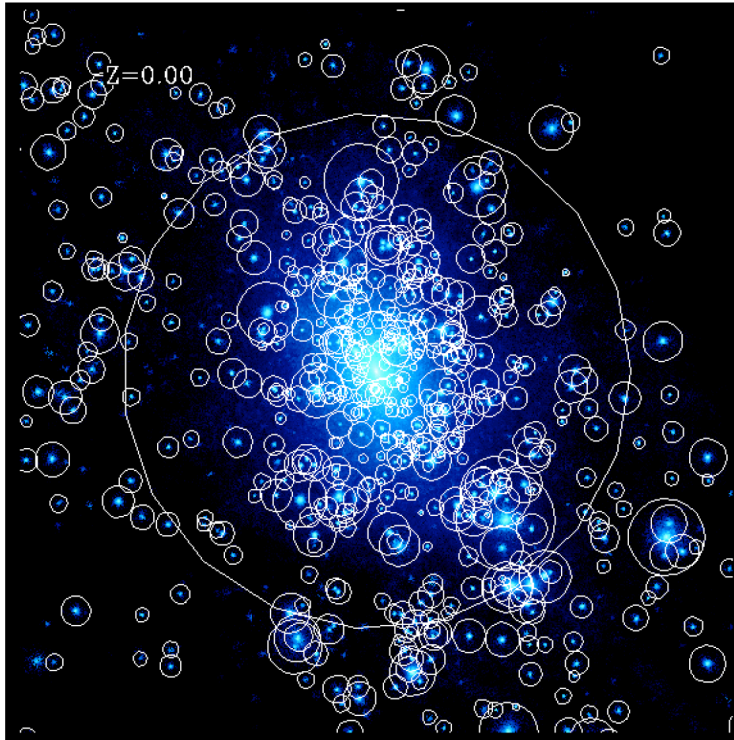
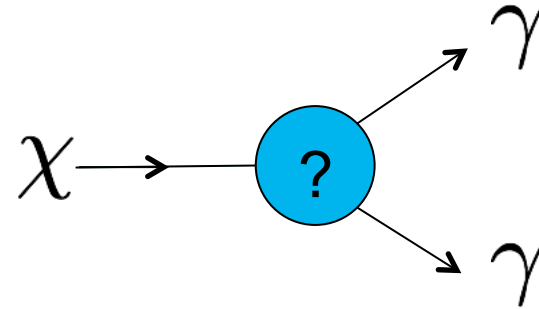


Galactic Dark Matter Subhalos

The Case of Decay



Simulation by A. Kravtsov



Rungployphan Kieokaew

DESY Summer Student Project

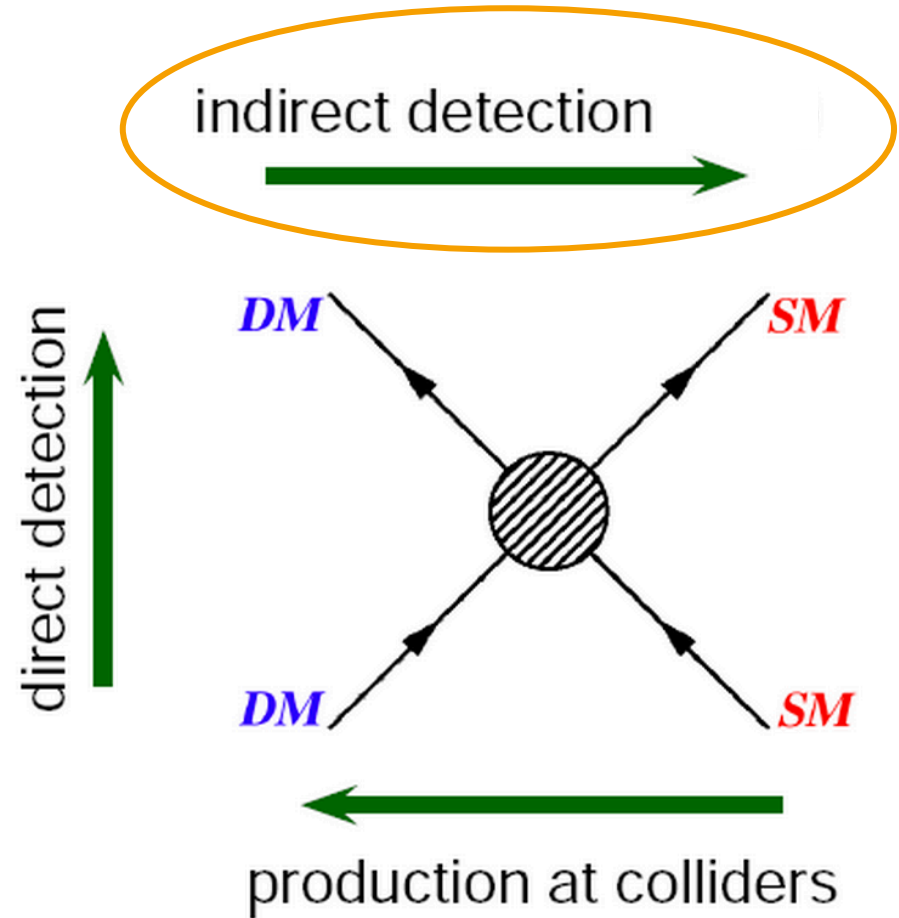
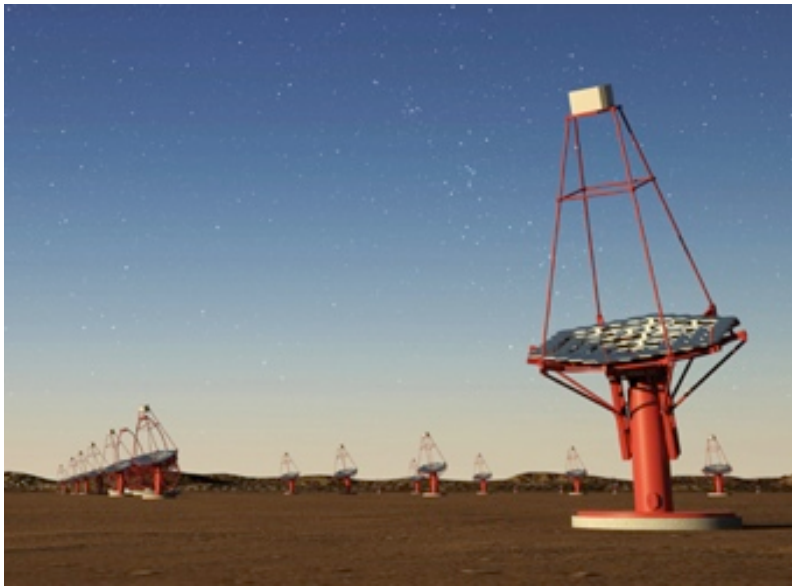
SR1, 10.50 - 11.05, September 9, 2015.

Supervisors

Moritz Hütten

Gernot Maier

Motivation



Contents

> Introduction

- WIMP annihilation/decay
- Gamma-ray fluxes

> Simulation Settings

> Results

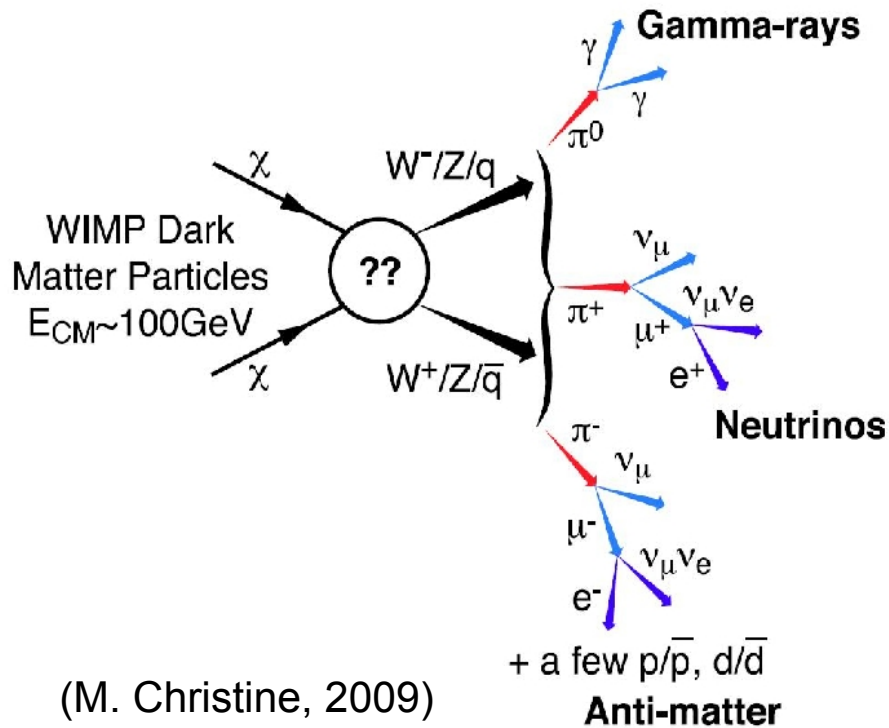
- Source count distribution
- Single field-of-view
- Subhalo properties

> Conclusions



Introduction

> Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP)



> Gamma-ray Flux

$$\gamma\text{-ray flux} = \text{Particle physics} \times \text{Astrophysics}$$

> Astrophysical term

- Annihilation

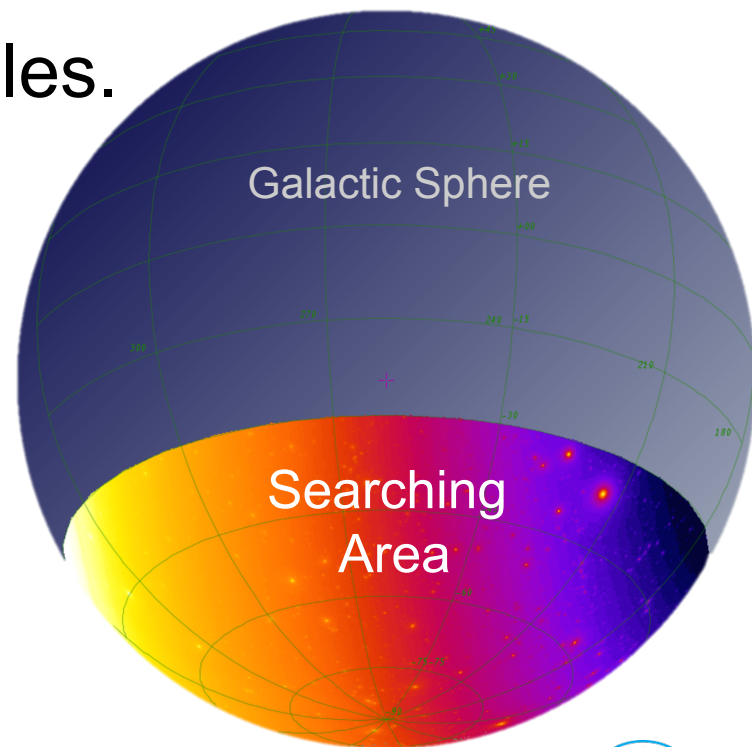
$$J = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{l.o.s.} \rho^2 dl d\Omega$$

- Decay

$$D = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{l.o.s.} \rho dl d\Omega$$

Simulation Settings

- CLUMPY code for flux calculations.
- The DM density profile ρ is taken from the cosmological N-body simulations.
- 16 models of DM density profiles.
- There are 3 prospects:
 - Source count distribution
 - Single field-of-view
 - Subhalo properties



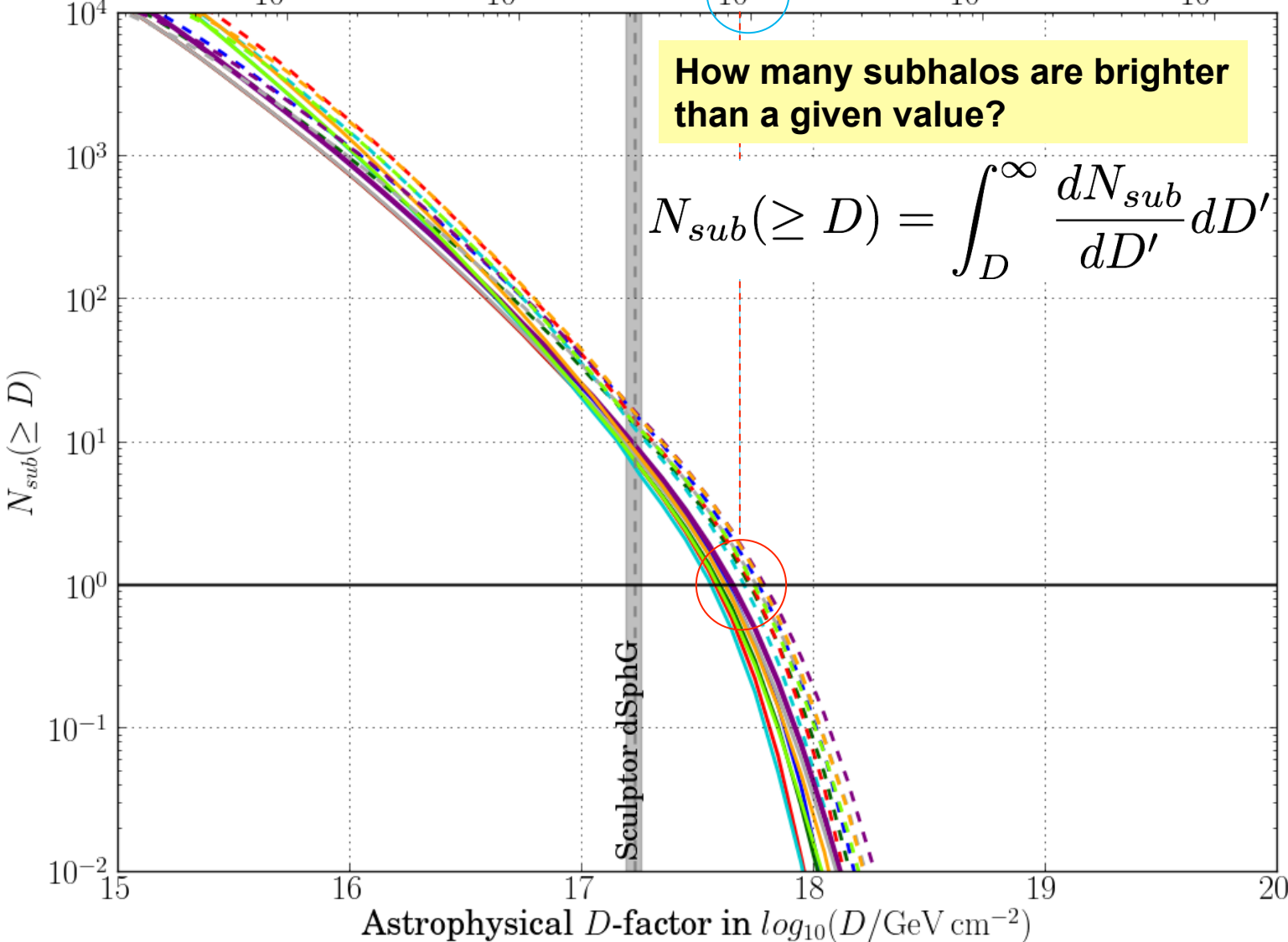
Result 1: Source count distribution

flux > 100 GeV in Crab units for $\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $\tau_\chi = 10^{26} s$, $m_\chi = 500$ GeV

10^{-7} 10^{-6} 10^{-5} 10^{-4} 10^{-3}

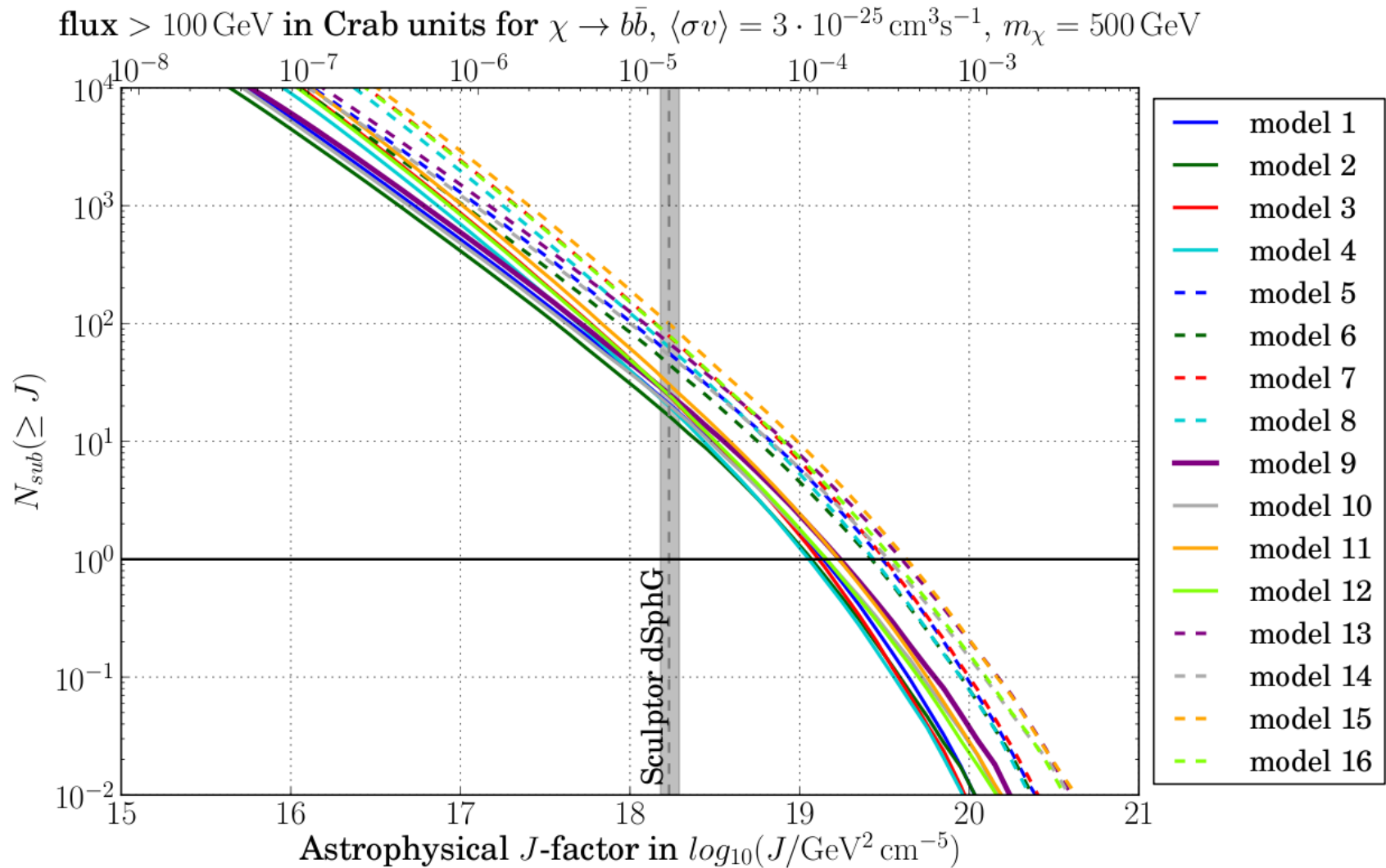
How many subhalos are brighter than a given value?

$$N_{sub}(\geq D) = \int_D^\infty \frac{dN_{sub}}{dD'} dD'$$



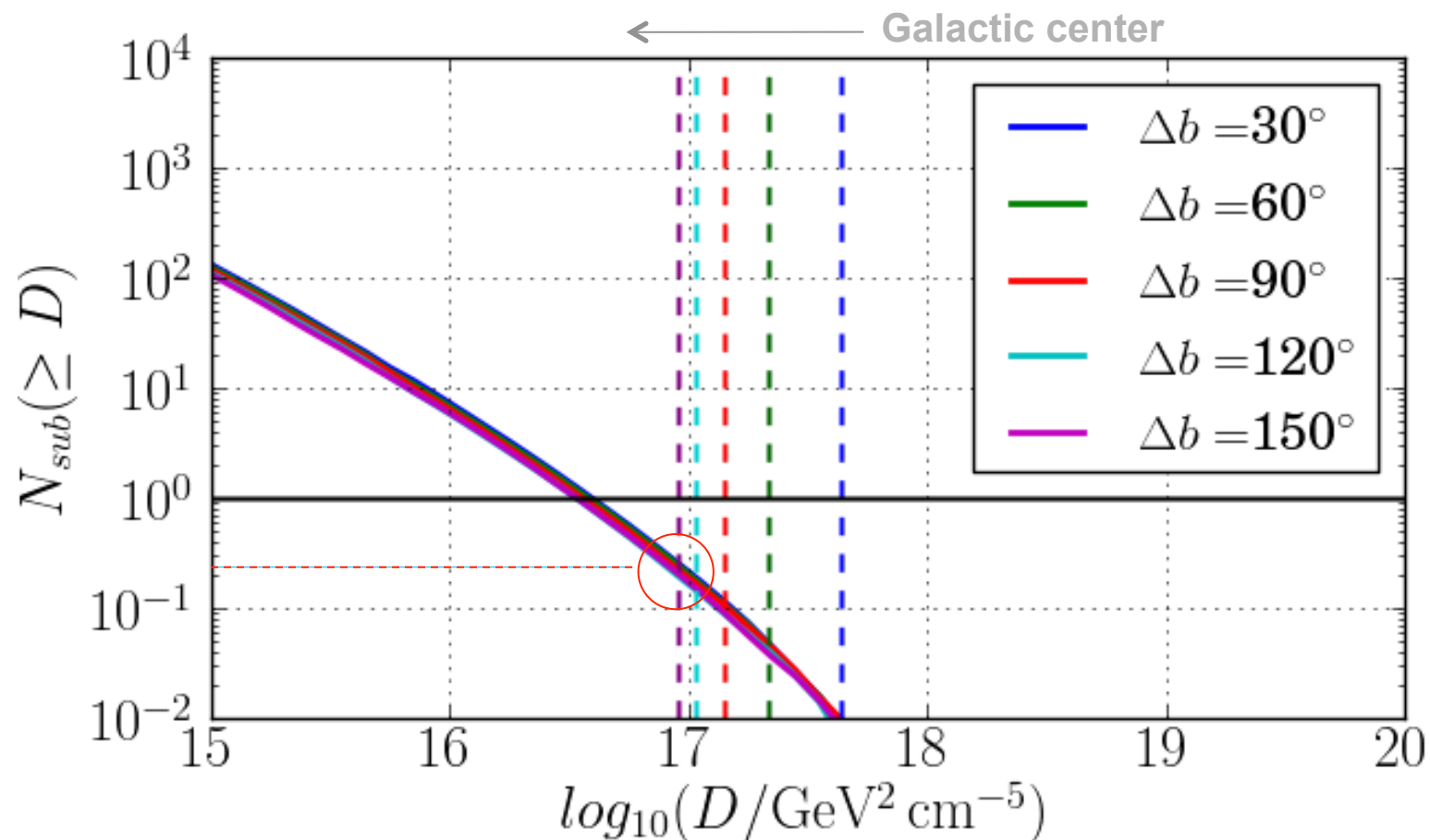
- model 1
- model 2
- model 3
- model 4
- - model 5
- - model 6
- - model 7
- - model 8
- model 9
- model 10
- model 11
- model 12
- - model 13
- - model 14
- - model 15
- - model 16

Source count distribution of annihilation (M. Hütten, 2015)



Result 2: Single field-of-view

- N_{sub} in a single CTA-like FOV of $d = 10^\circ$ compared to the smooth Galactic halo emission (dashed lines).



Result 3: Subhalo properties

> There are 3 processes:

- 1) Find the significance at different aperture angles,

$$\tilde{S} \sim \frac{D}{\sqrt{\pi\theta^2}}$$

- 2) Count the number of subhalos that give the maximum significance at each angle.
- 3) Find a correlation between D-factors and optimum angles.

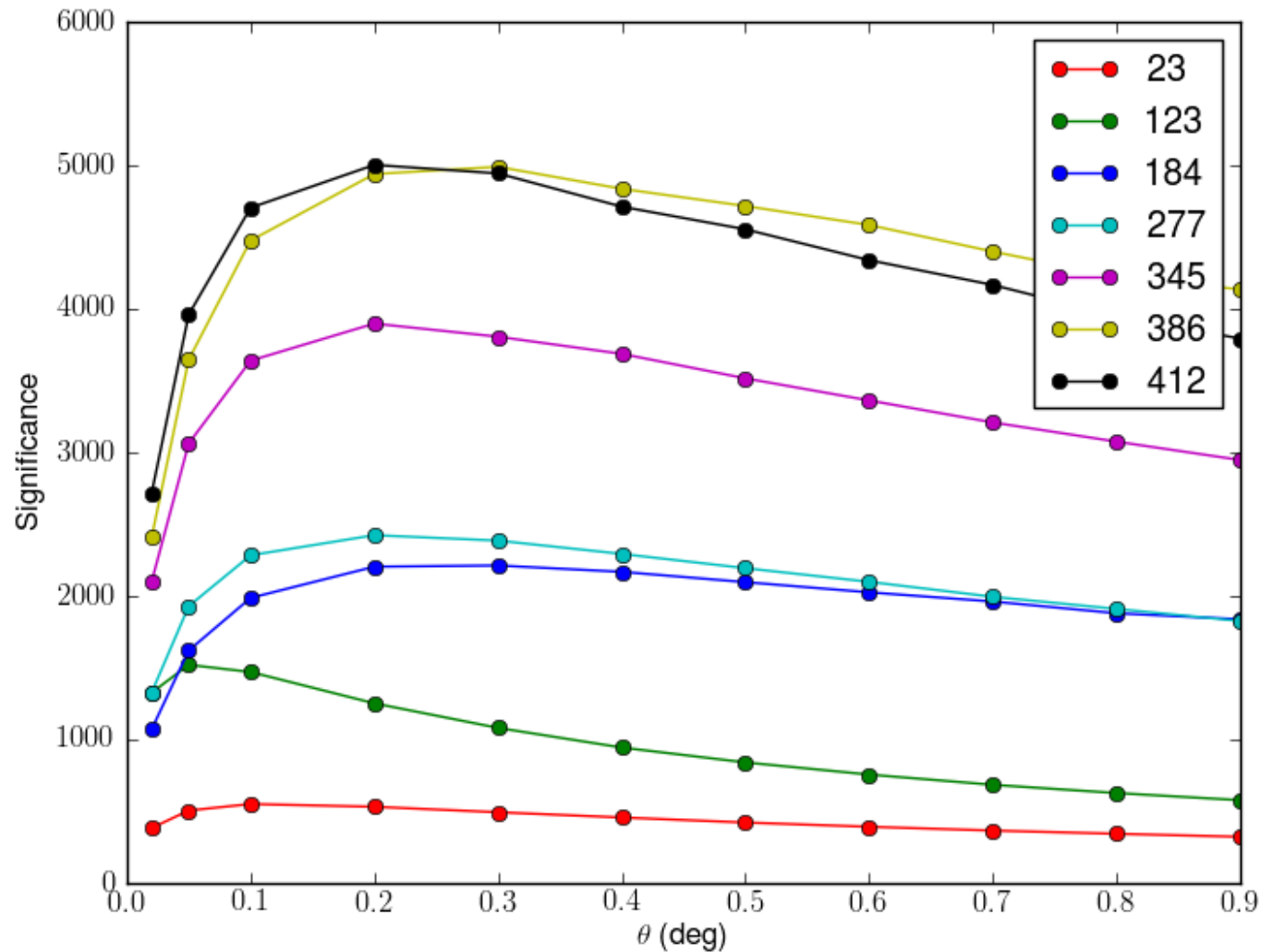
> Population:

- reference model 9
- 460 brightest subhalos.



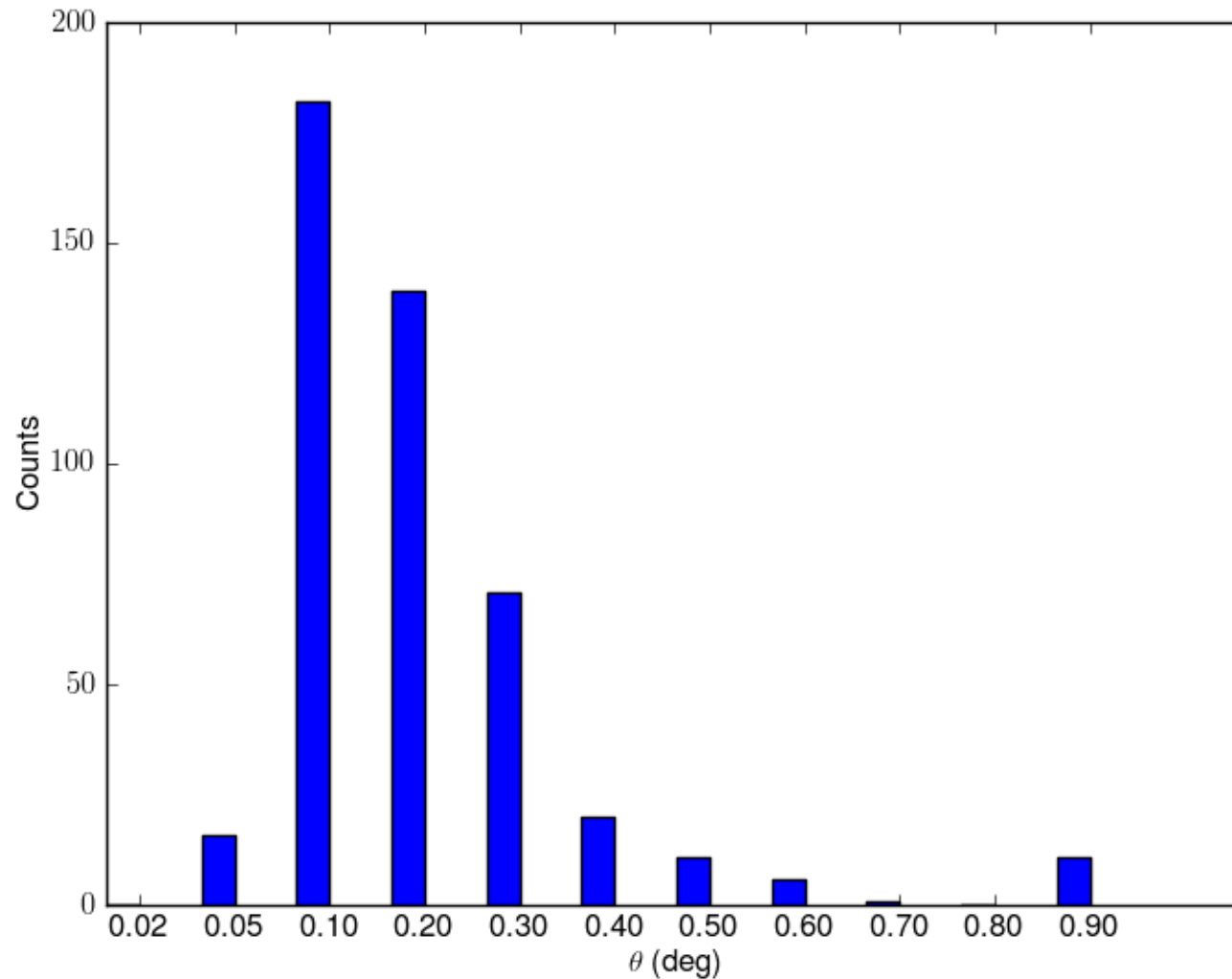
Result 3.1: Significance

➤ Significance of the sampled subhalos,



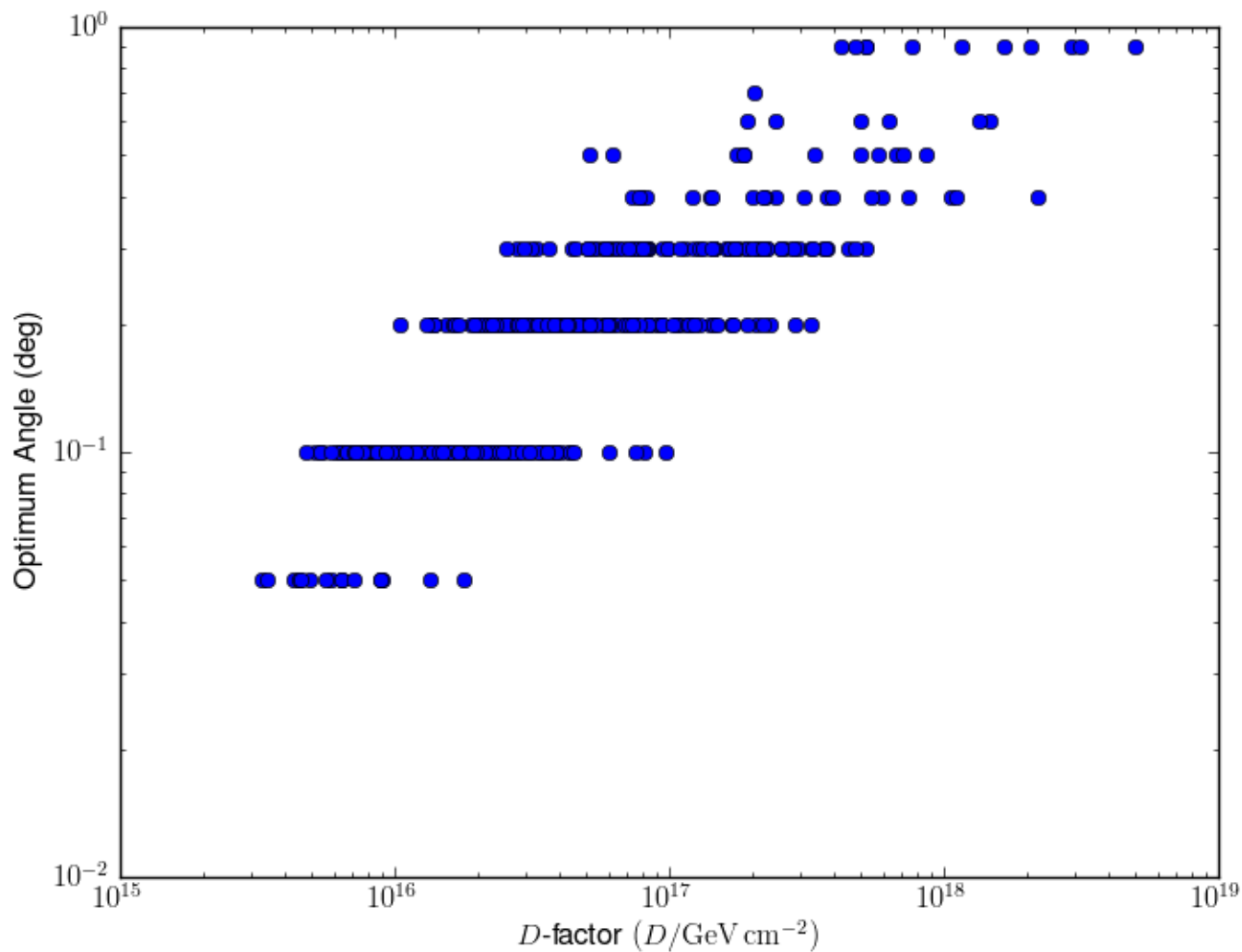
Result 3.2: The optimum angle count

- Most of the subhalos have the optimum angle at 0.10° .



Result 3.3: The correlation

- The brighter the subhalos, the wider the optimum angle.



Conclusions

- > The sensitivity of 10 micro Crab is needed to resolve at least 1 subhalo in the searching area.
- > A single FOV survey has a very low chance to observe a decay signal.
- > The brightest subhalos of decaying dark matter are best observed at an aperture angle of 0.1° .



Acknowledgments

- > My supervisors – Moritz Hütten and Gernot Maier
- > My colleagues – Iftach Sadeh and Stefan Schultz
- > CTA Group
- > National Science and Technology Development Academy, Thailand
- > DESY Summer Student Programme, 2015



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- [2] M. Hütten et al., *Search for Galactic dark matter substructures with Cherenkov telescopes*, *Proceedings to the 34th International Cosmic Ray Conference 2015*, (2015) [arXiv:1508.03464].
- [3] M. Wood et al., *Prospects for indirect detection of dark matter with CTA*, *Proceedings to the 34th International Cosmic Ray Conference 2015*, (2013), [arXiv:1305.0302].



Single FOV of annihilation (M. Hütten, 2015)

