Constraining Dark Matter Properties and the Milky Way Dark Matter Density Profile with Fermi-LAT

based on NB and S. Palomares-Ruiz
arXiv:1006.0477
arXiv:1103.2377

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Gamma-rays: general features

The differential intensity of the gamma-ray signal

Prompt gamma-rays produced by annihilation of DM particles:

$$\left(\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}\right)_{\rm prompt}(E_\gamma,\Delta\Omega) = R_\odot\,\rho_\odot^2\,\overline{J}(\Omega)\,\frac{\Delta\Omega}{4\,\pi}\,\frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{2\,m_\chi^2}\,\sum_i {\rm BR}_i\,\frac{dN_\gamma^i}{dE_\gamma}\,,$$

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* Particle physics:

- m_x dark matter mass
- $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ thermally averaged annihilation cross section
- Br_i branching ratio into photons for the i-th annihilation channel
- dN/dE differential gamma ray yield of SM particles into photons

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* Astrophysics:

$$\overline{J}(\Omega) = \frac{1}{\Delta\Omega}\,\frac{1}{R_\odot\,\rho_\odot^2}\int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_{\rm los} \rho\big(r(s,\Omega)\big)^2\,ds$$

- ρ(r) dark matter density profile
- ρ_0 local DM density
- R_0 distance Sun – galactic center
- ΔΩ solid angle of observation

DM halo profiles

From N-body simulations

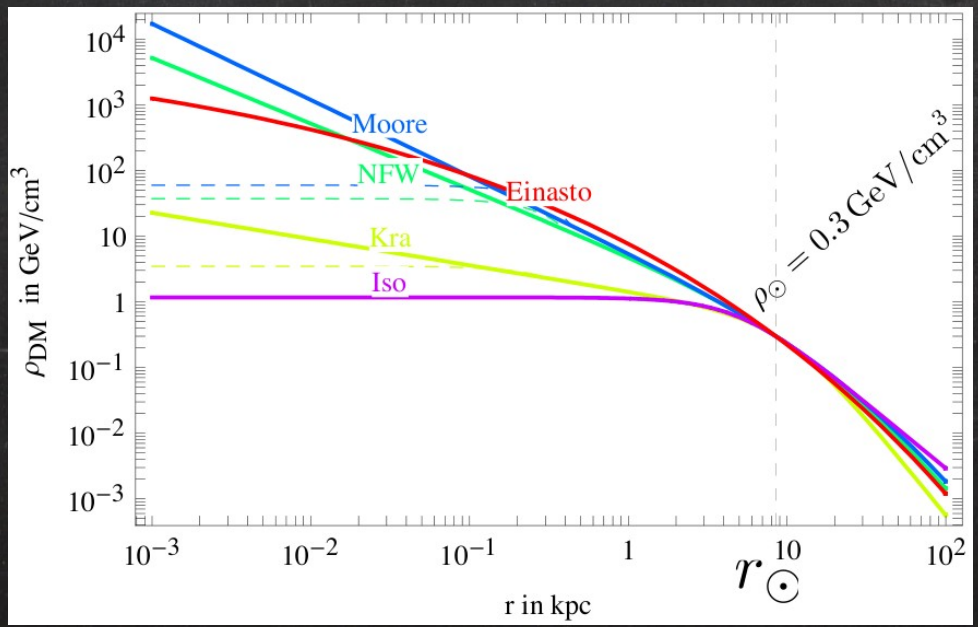
NFW profile

$$\rho(r) = \rho_\odot \frac{(R_\odot/r_s)\,[1+(R_\odot/r_s)]^2}{(r/r_s)\,[1+(r/r_s)]^2}$$

Einasto profile

$$\rho(r) = \rho_\odot \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}\left(\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^\alpha - \left(\frac{R_\odot}{r_s}\right)^\alpha\right)\right]$$

Free parameters: ρ_0 , r_s ρ_0 , r_s and α



Galactic backgrounds

* Diffuse galactic emission:

GALPROP v54: 'conventional' model

- Pions decay
- Bremsstrahlung
- Inverse Compton scattering of CR

* Resolved point sources:

AA Abdo [Fermi-LAT Collaboration], Astrophys. J supp . 188:405, 2010

* Isotropic background:

AA Abdo [Fermi-LAT Collaboration], Phys. Rev. Lett. 104,101101, 2010

* Statistical error

* Systematical error $\sigma_{sys} = 3\,\sigma_{stat}$

AA Abdo [Fermi-LAT Collaboration], Phys. Rev. Lett. 104,101101, 2010

Constraining DM properties and the DM density profile

Default setup

* We consider the energy range [1, 300] GeV
  20 energy bins

* 10 concentric 1º x 1º angular bins around the GC

* 5 years data taking

* DM profile: Einasto or NFW

* $\langle\sigma v\rangle = 3\ \ 10^{-26}\ \ cm^3 / s$
* $R_0 = 8.3$ kpc
* $\rho_0 = 0.4$ GeV/cm^3
* $\alpha = 0.17\ \ r_s = 20$ kpc

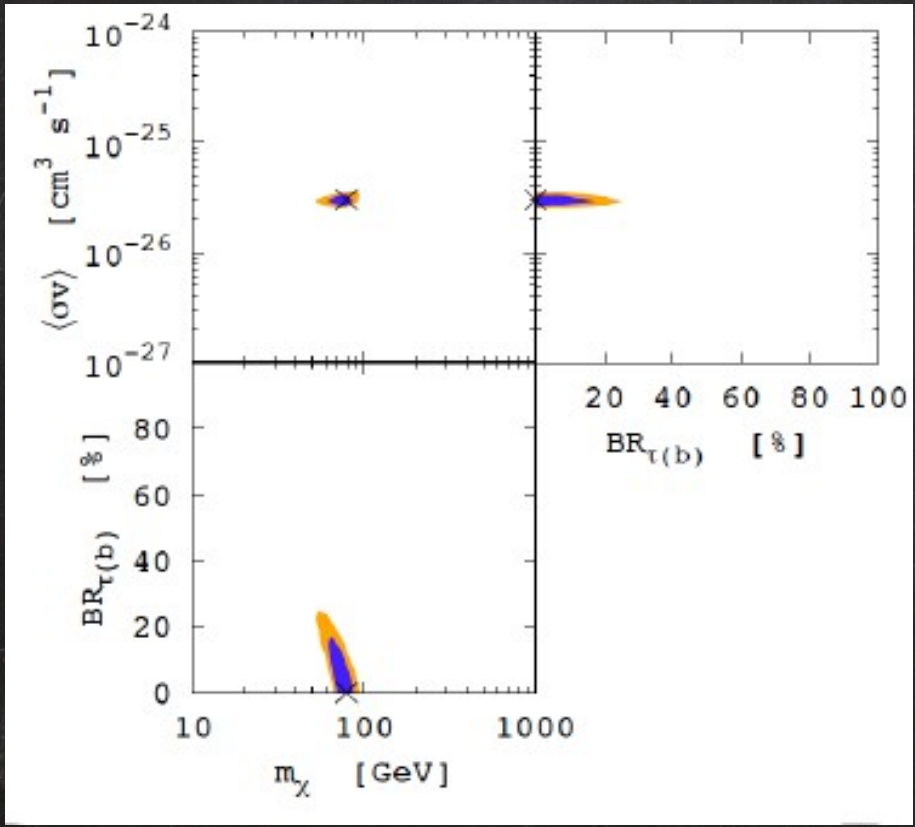
* "Real data": b b pairs

* Signal reconstructed with $\tau^+ \tau^-$ and b b pairs

* Background error: statical + systematics

m_x = 80 GeV and Einasto assuming a known DM profile!

DM properties...



NB and S Palomares-Ruiz, arXiv:1006.0477

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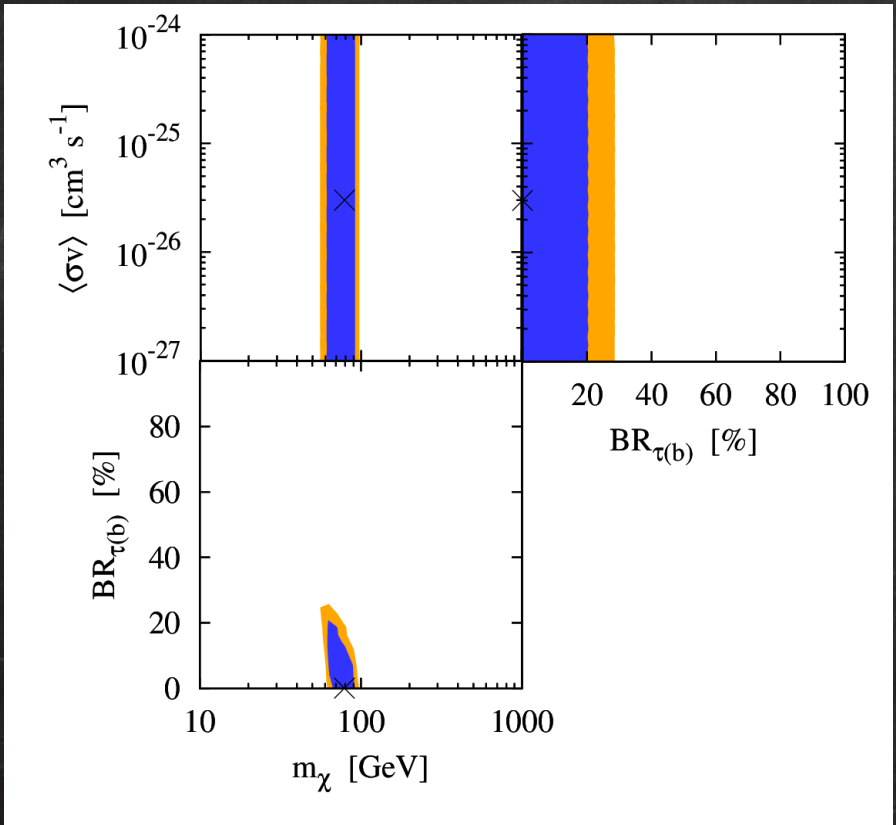

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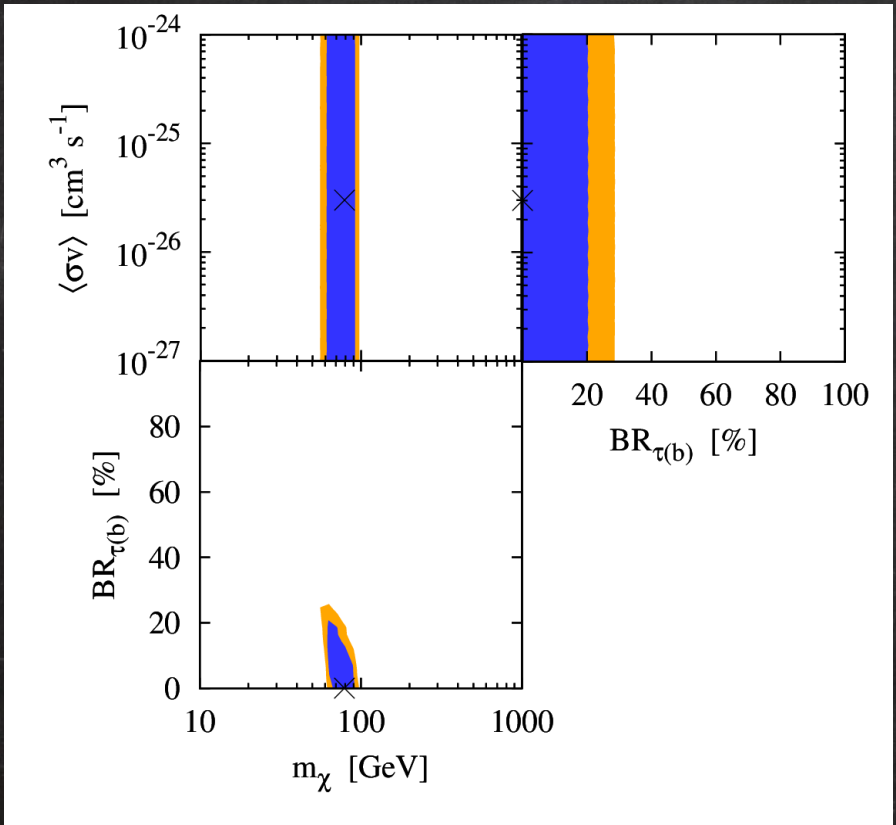

* Remember: flux normalization proportional to $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ and $J(\alpha, \rho_0, r_s)$

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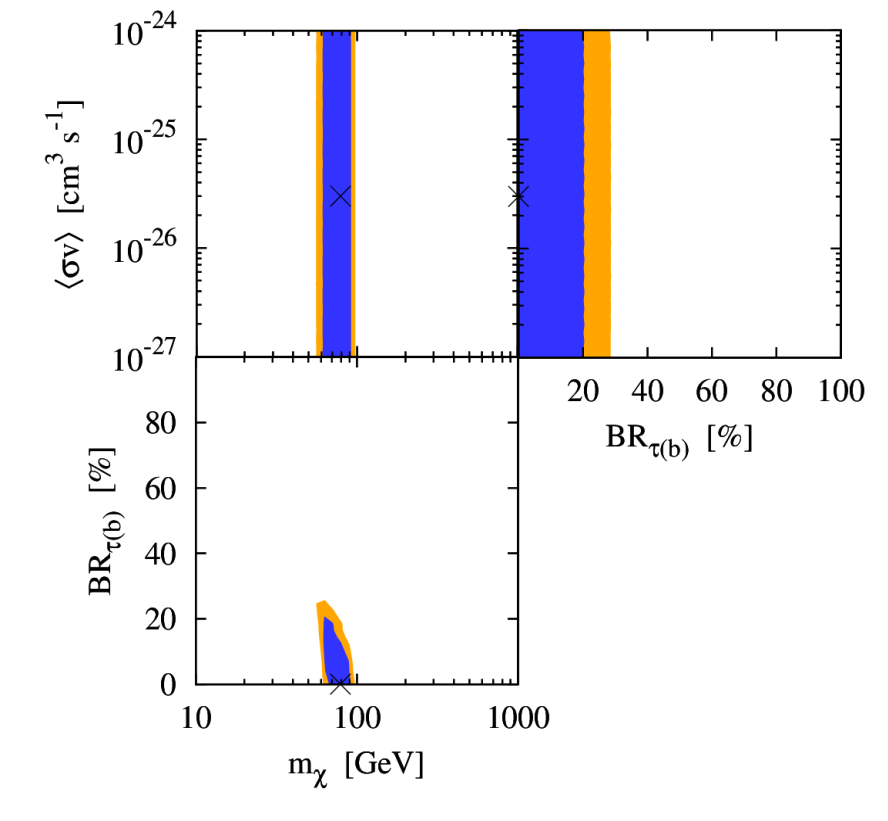
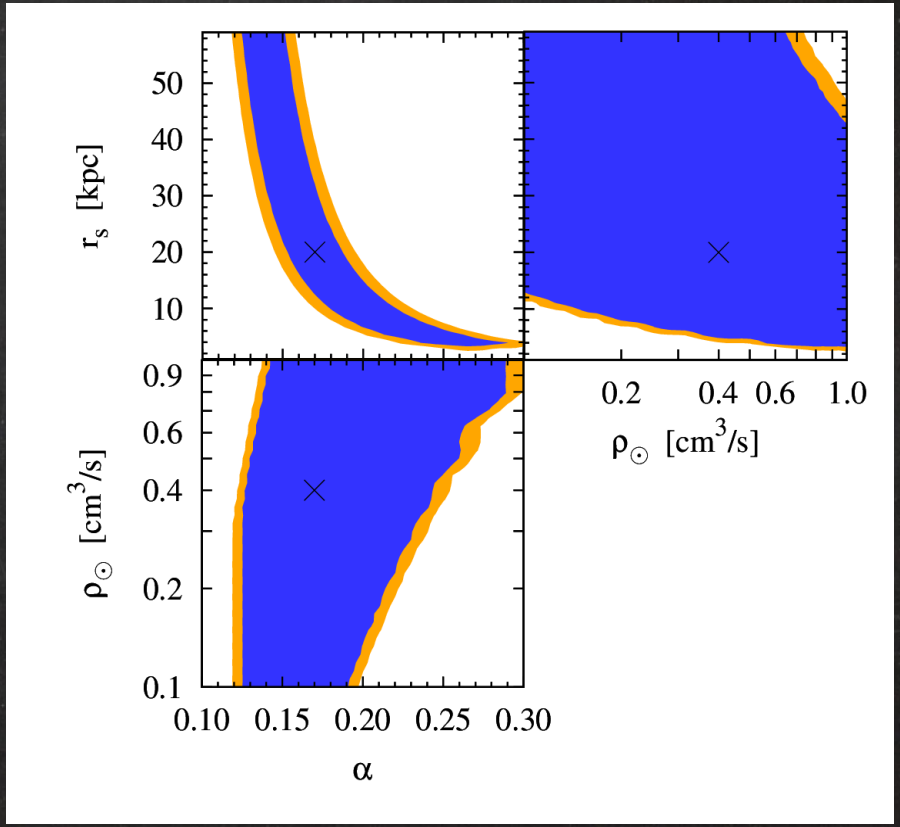


and DM density profile



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m_x = 25 GeV and Einasto DM profile unknown

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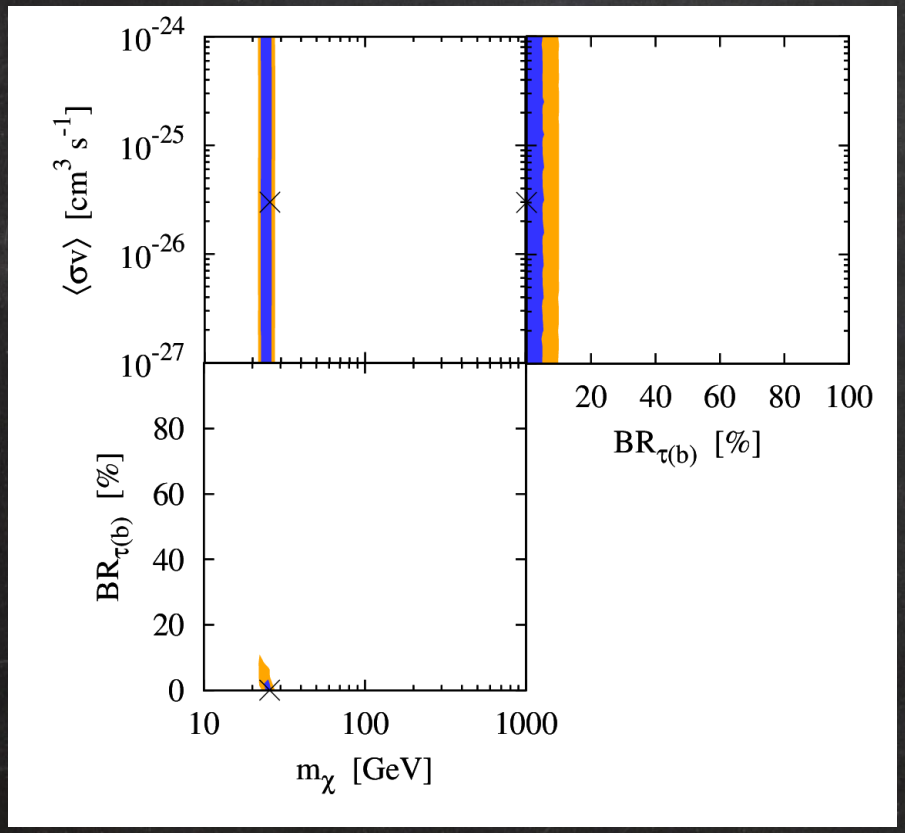

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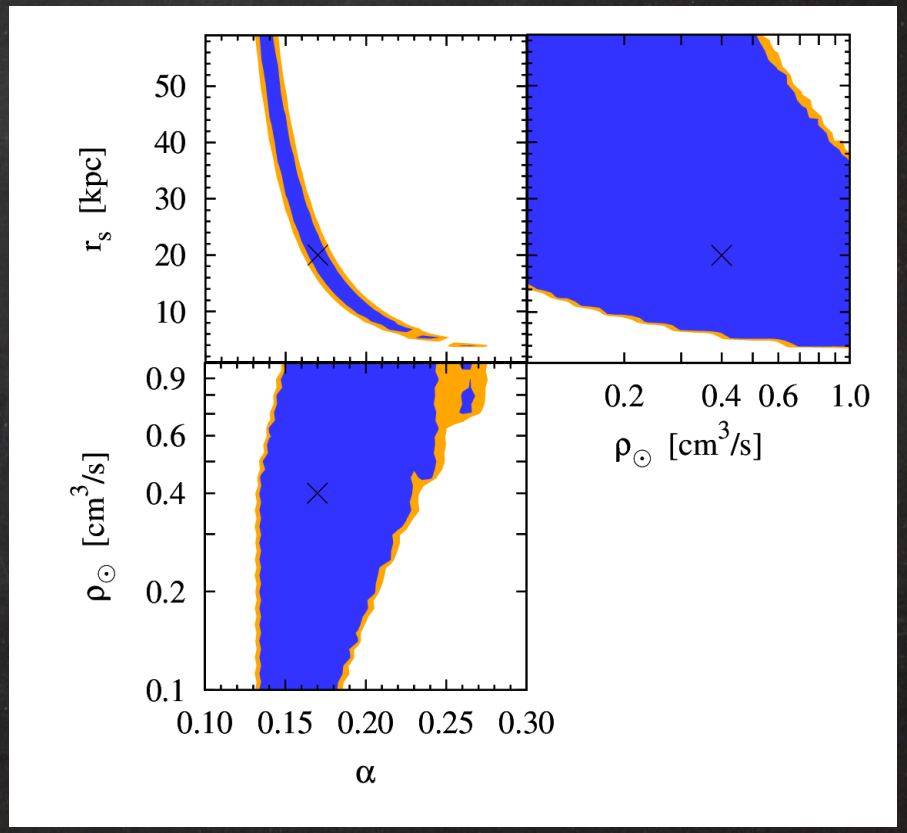

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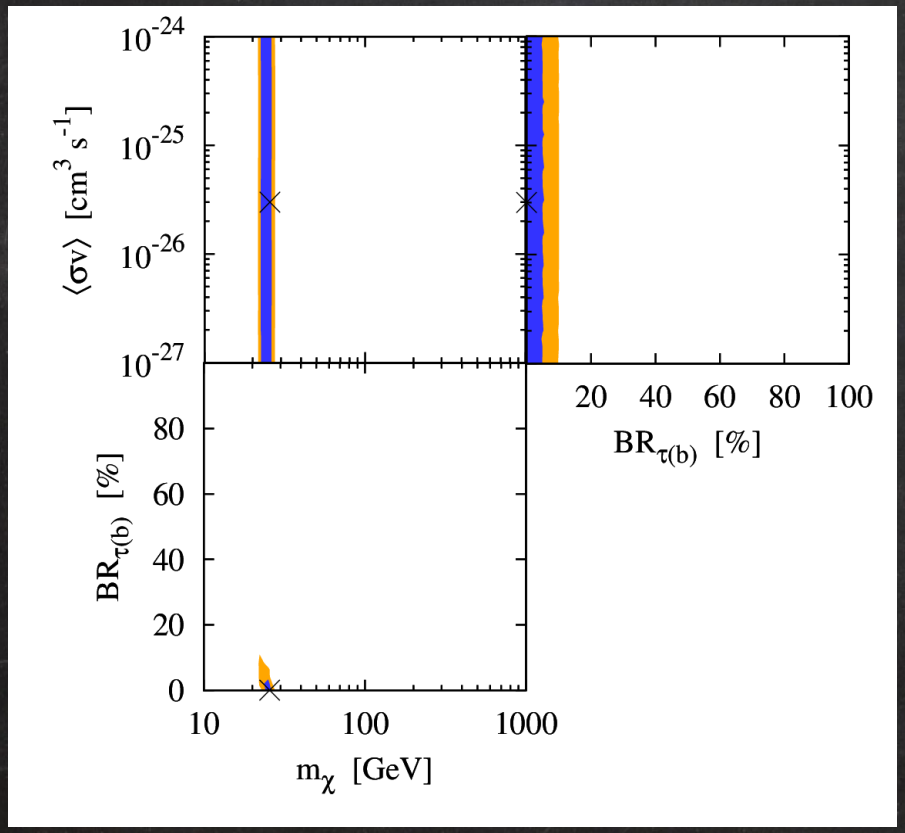

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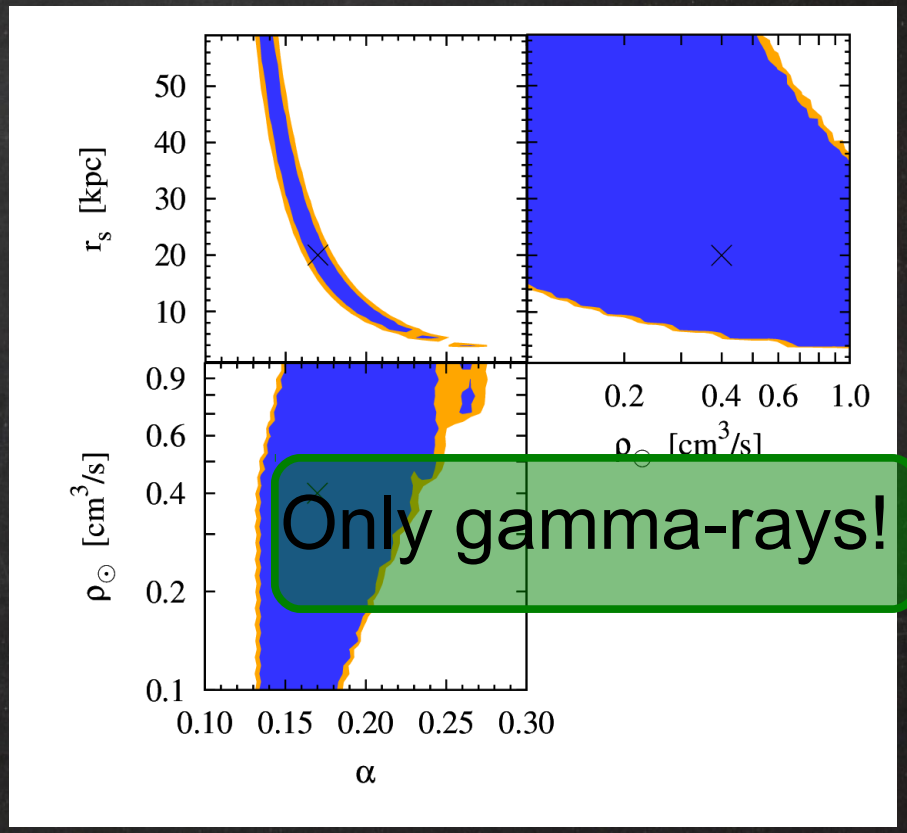


Only gamma-rays!

NB and S Palomares-Ruiz, arXiv:1103.2377

Constraining DM properties and the DM density profile, assuming information on ρ_0 and $\langle\sigma v\rangle$

DM halo profiles

So far, we have shown results by just using gamma-rays observations

However...

Local DM density:

$\rho_0 = 0.39 \pm 0.03$ GeV/cm^3 (Catena & Ullio '09)

$\rho_0 = 0.40 \pm 0.04$ GeV/cm^3 (McMillan '11)

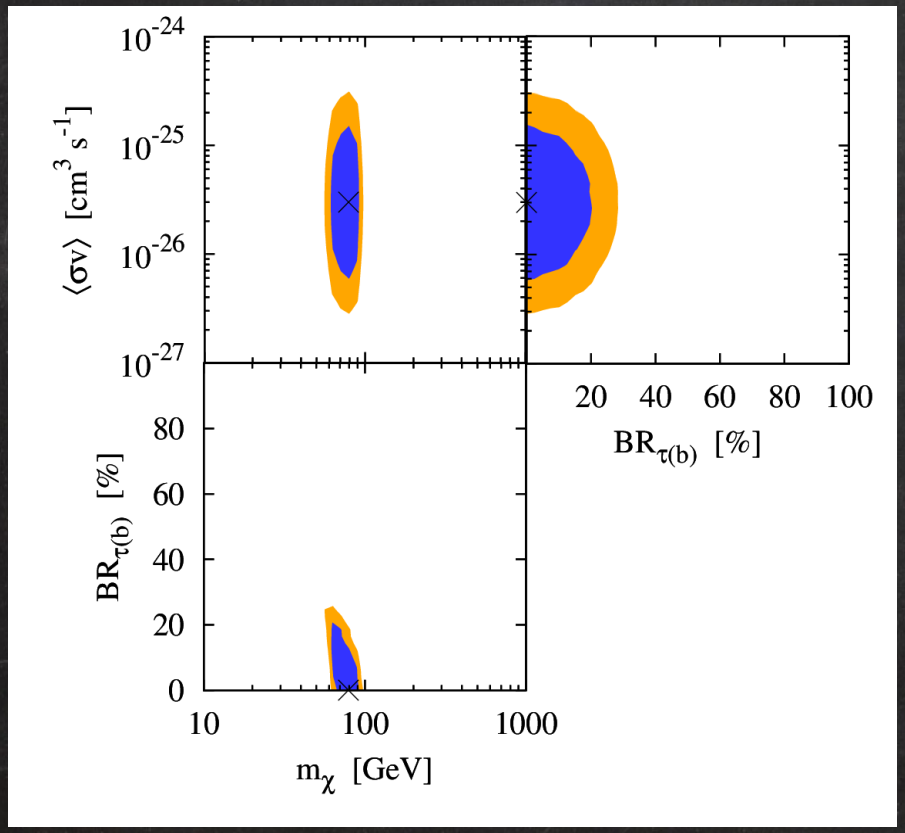
ρ_0 determined with an error of 50% or 10%

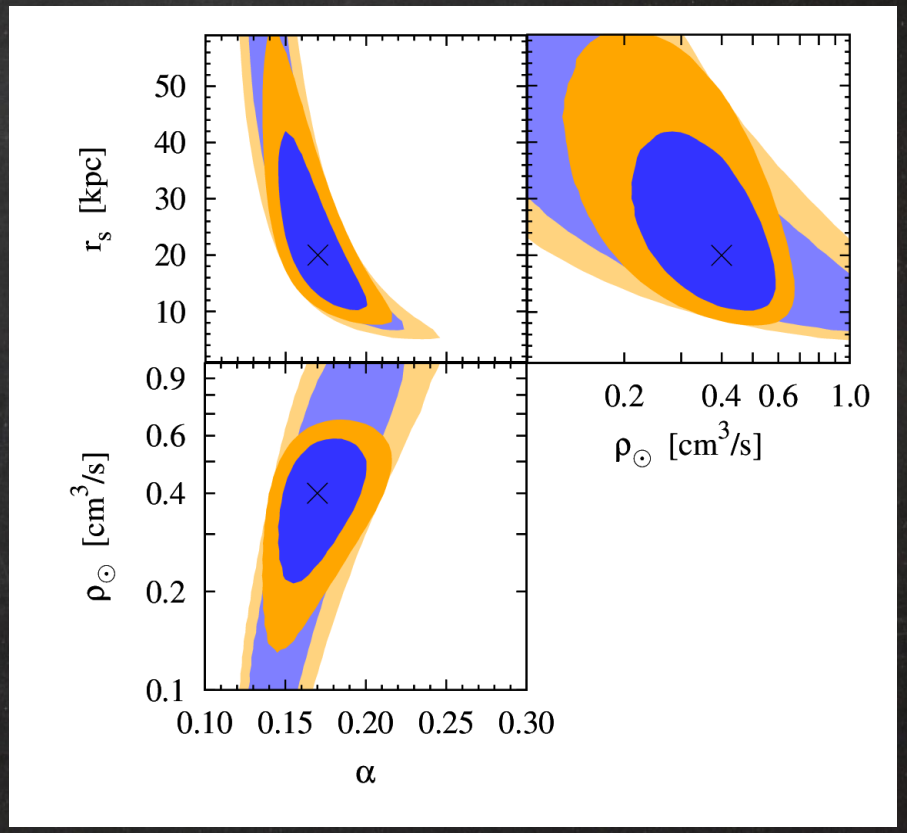
Annihilation cross section:

$\langle \sigma v \rangle$ is determined within
an order of magnitude at 3σ (Baltz *et al* '06)

$m_x = 80$ GeV and Einasto

* $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ is determined within an order of magnitude at 3σ
* ρ_0 determined with an error of 50% or 10%





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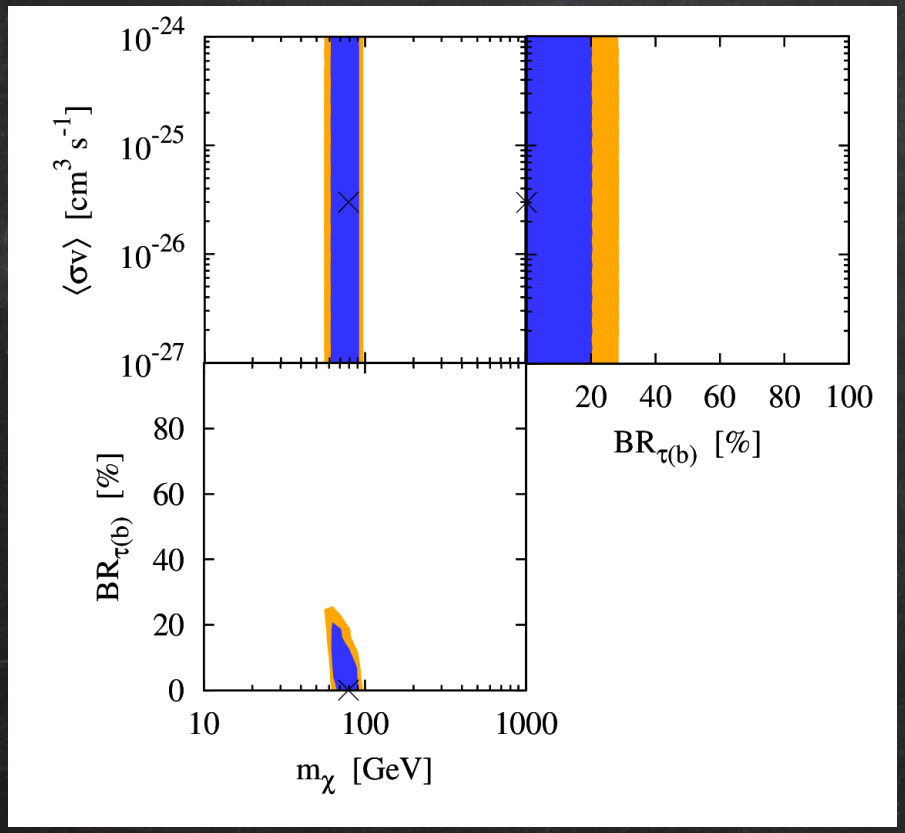
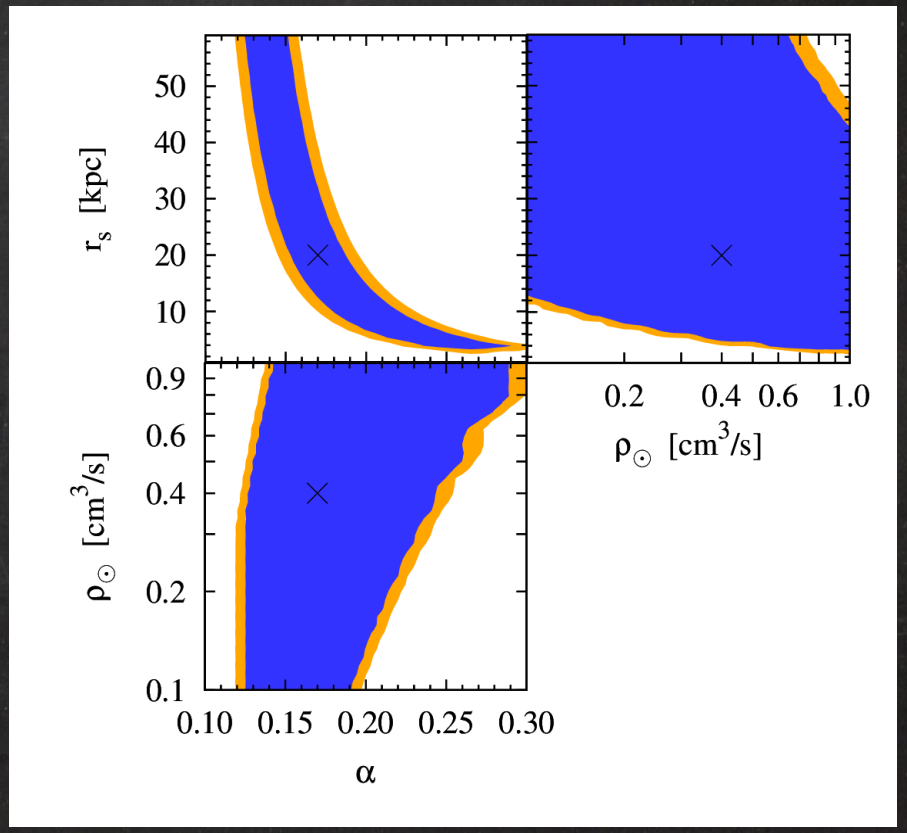
$m_x = 80$ GeV and Einasto

* Without priors





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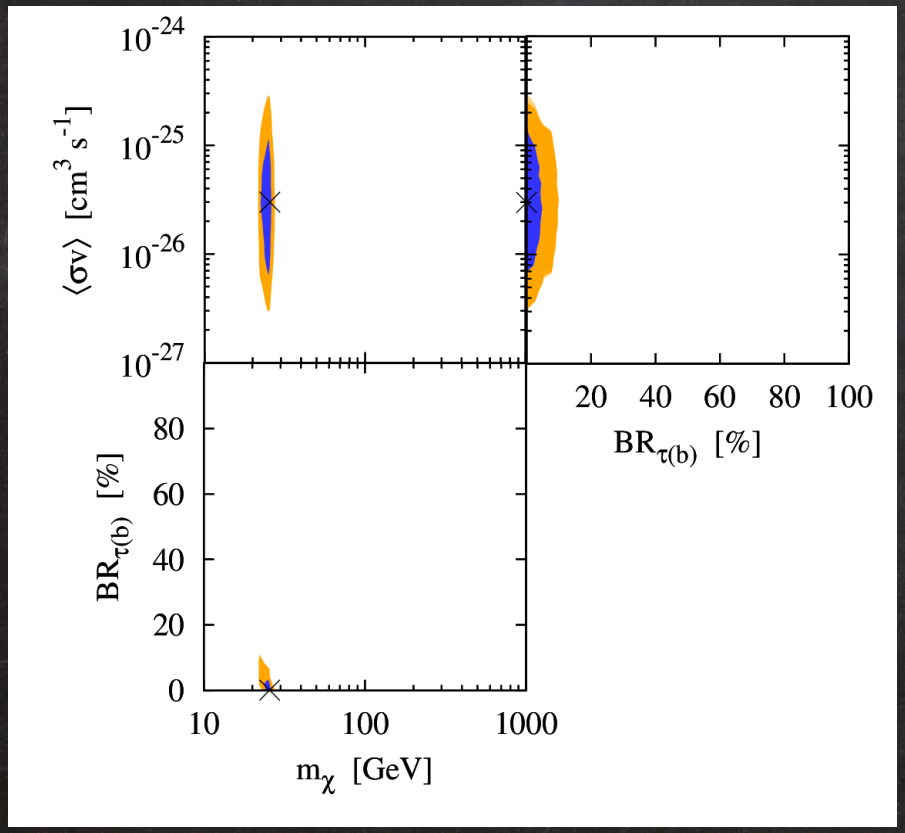

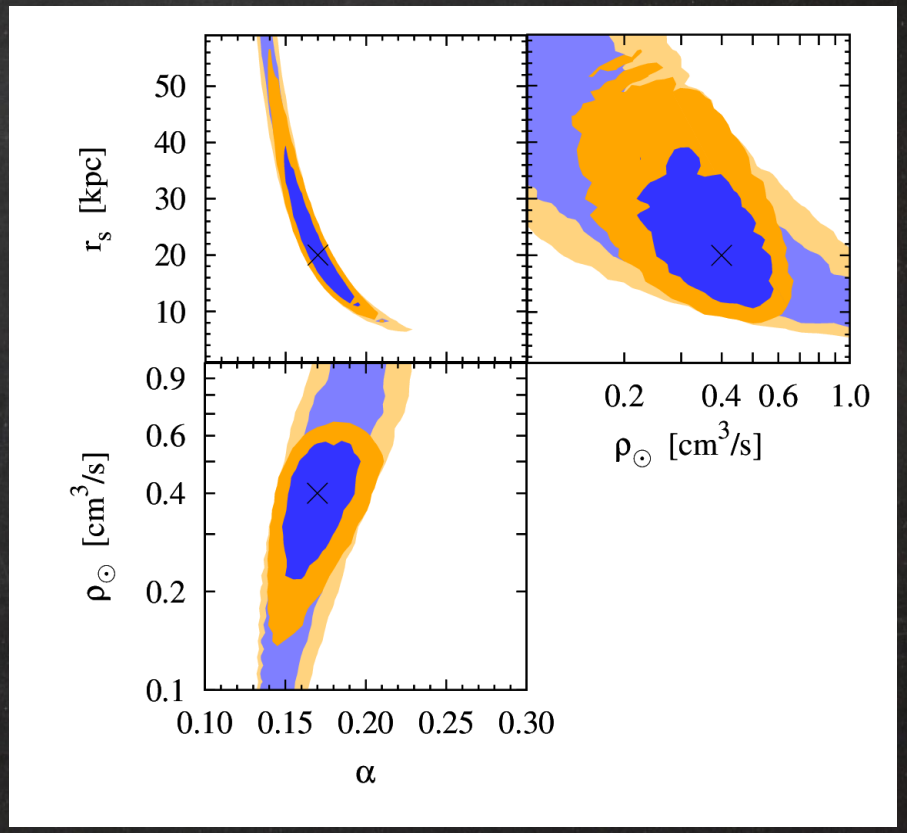

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Constraining DM properties and the DM density profile: comparison with N-body simulations

Comparison with simulations

* We consider the NFW density profile
  determined by the parameters ρ_0 and r_s

* It's convenient to rewrite these parameters using
  the virial mass M_{vir} and the concentration parameter c_{vir}

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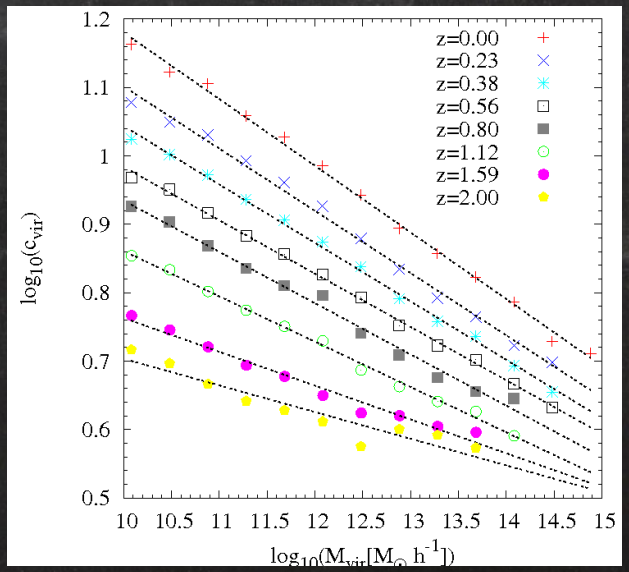
* Structural properties of DM halos depend on the halo mass

At z=0 and for relaxed halos:

$$c_{\rm vir} = 10^{2.155} \left(\frac{M_{\rm vir}}{h^{-1}{\rm M}_\odot} \right)^{-0.097}$$

This eq. Represents the mean concentration for a given M_{vir}

→ MW could be a quite atypical galaxy!!



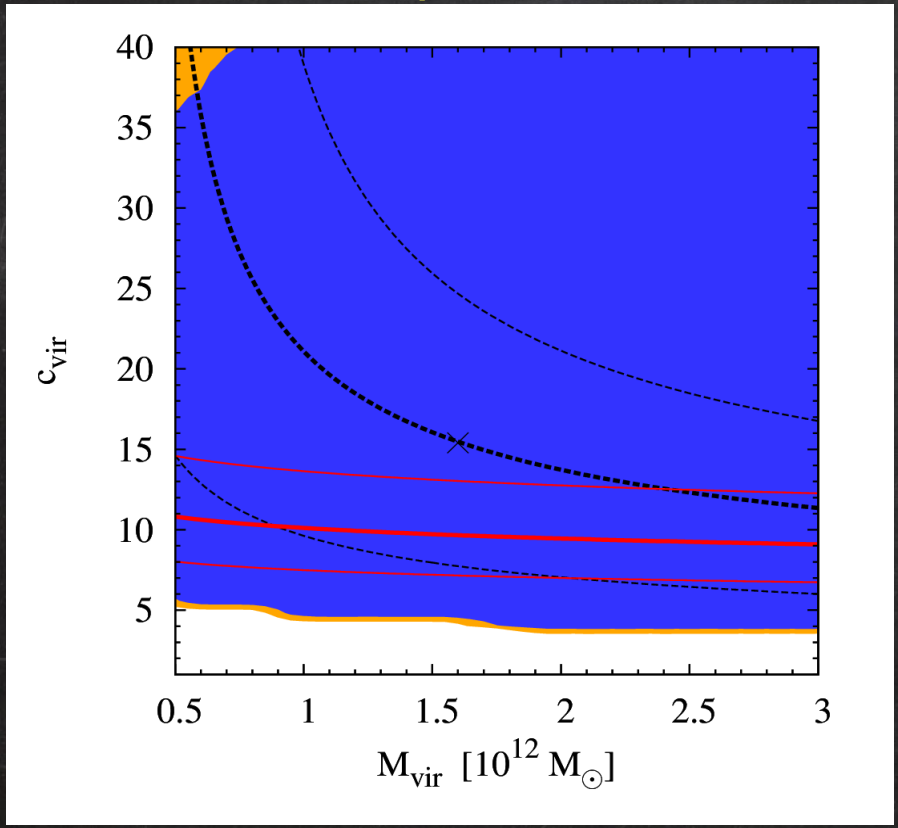
Muñoz-Cuartas *et al* '10

$m_x = 25$ GeV and NFW

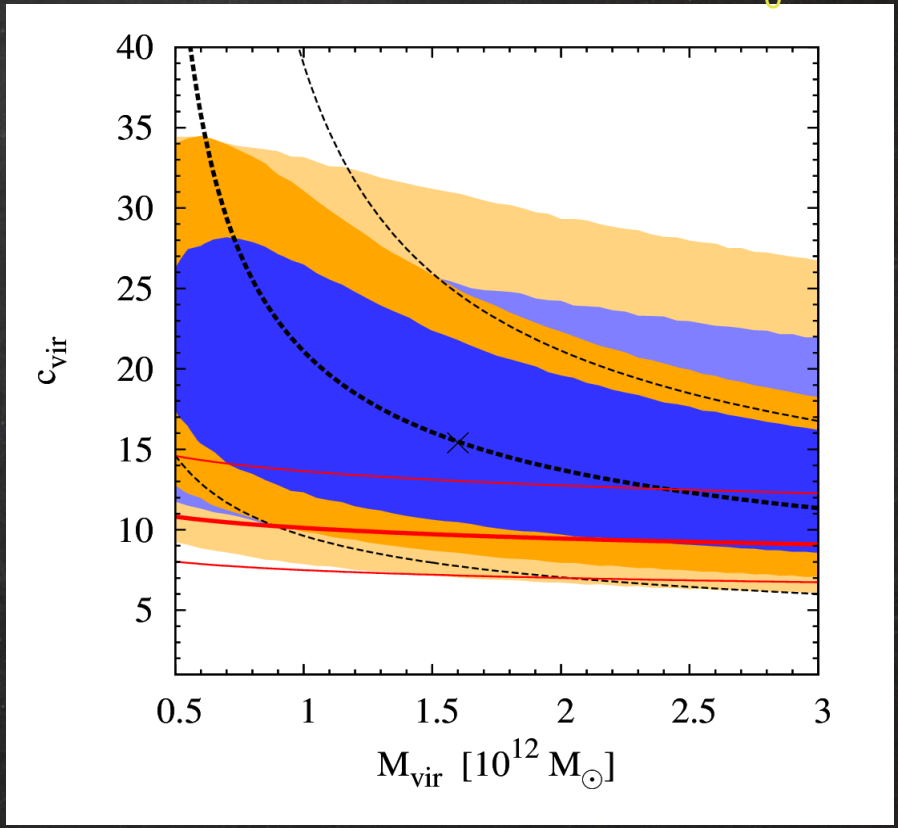
* $\rho_0 = 0.4$ GeV/cm^3 & $r_s = 20$ kpc → ($M_{vir} = 1.6\ 10^{12}\ M_\odot$, $c_{vir} = 15.2$)

(PJ McMillan '11)

No priors



Priors over $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ and ρ_0



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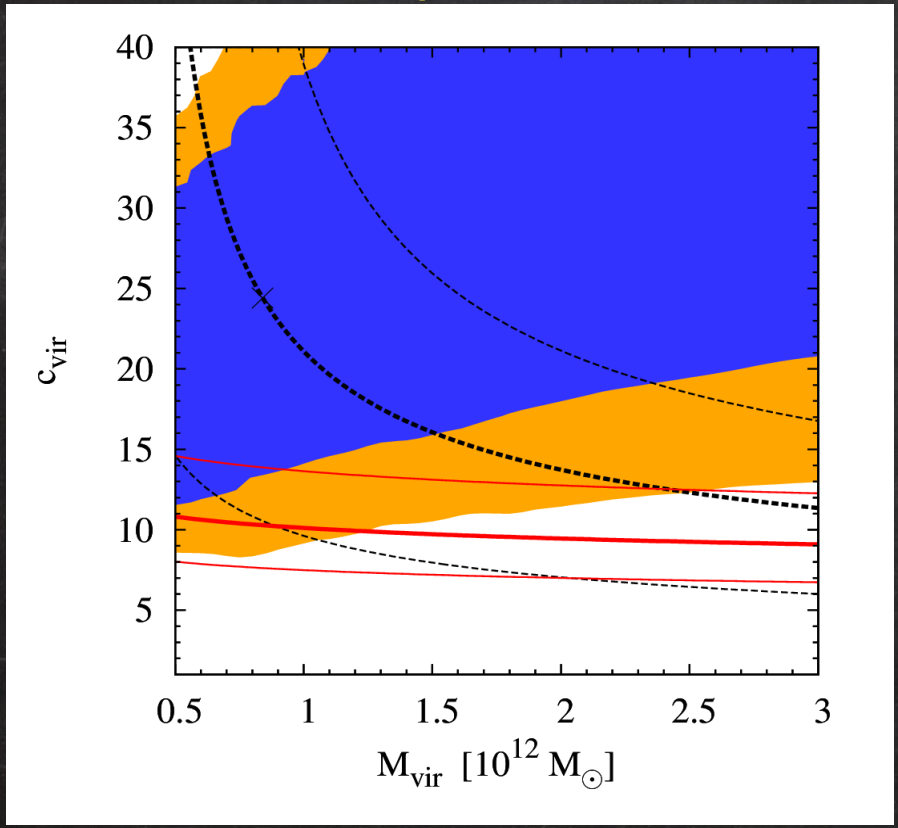
$m_x = 25$ GeV and NFW

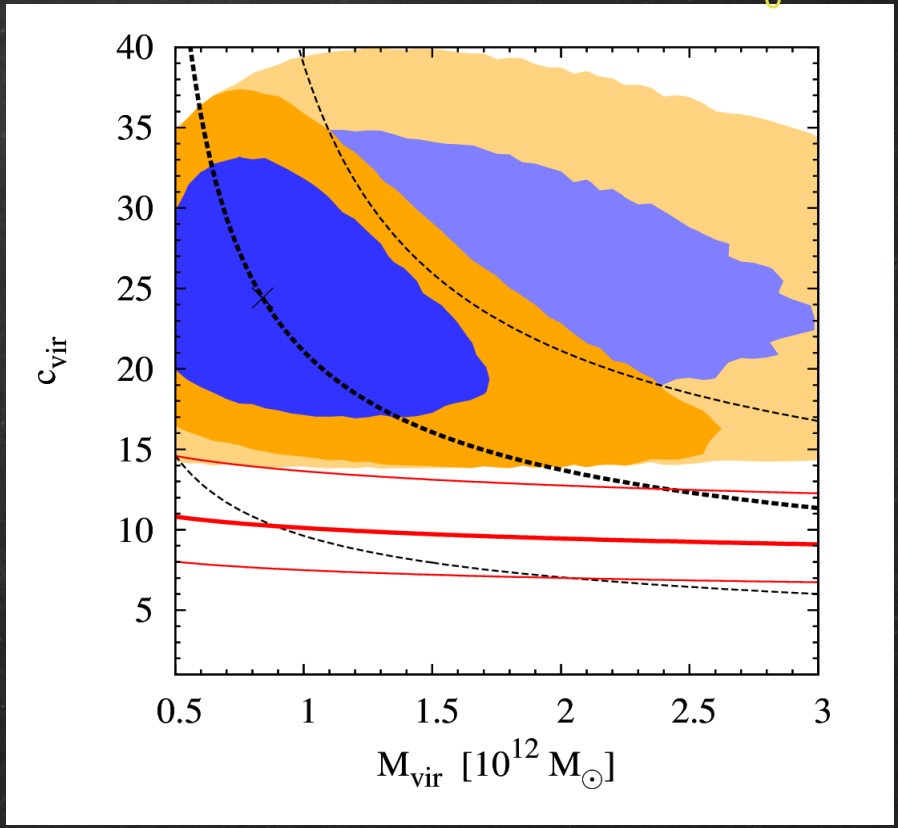
* $M_{DM}(60\ \text{kpc}) = 4\ 10^{11}\ M_\odot$, $\rho_0 = 0.4\ \text{GeV/cm}^3$ → $r_s = 10$ kpc

(SDSS Collab. Xue et al '08)

No priors



Priors over $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ and ρ_0



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Conclusions

* We have studied the abilities of Fermi-LAT, by using current observation of gamma-rays from the GC, to constrain some DM properties as annihilation cross section, mass and branching ratio into dominant annihilation channels

* Conversely, gamma-ray searches could also be used to learn about the structure of the Milky Way DM halo

* We have studied the effect of astrophysical uncertainties on the determination of some DM particle properties

* We have used the latest Fermi measurements to simulate the galactic backgrounds

* we also consider the improvement in these results when external information on $<\sigma v>$ and ρ_0 is included

DM halo profiles

From N-body simulations

NFW profile

$$\rho(r) = \rho_\odot \frac{(R_\odot/r_s)\,[1+(R_\odot/r_s)]^2}{(r/r_s)\,[1+(r/r_s)]^2}$$

Einasto profile

$$\rho(r) = \rho_\odot \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}\left(\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^\alpha - \left(\frac{R_\odot}{r_s}\right)^\alpha\right)\right]$$

Distance Sun - GC

R_0= 8.5 kpc old recommendation by the International Astronomical Union '86!

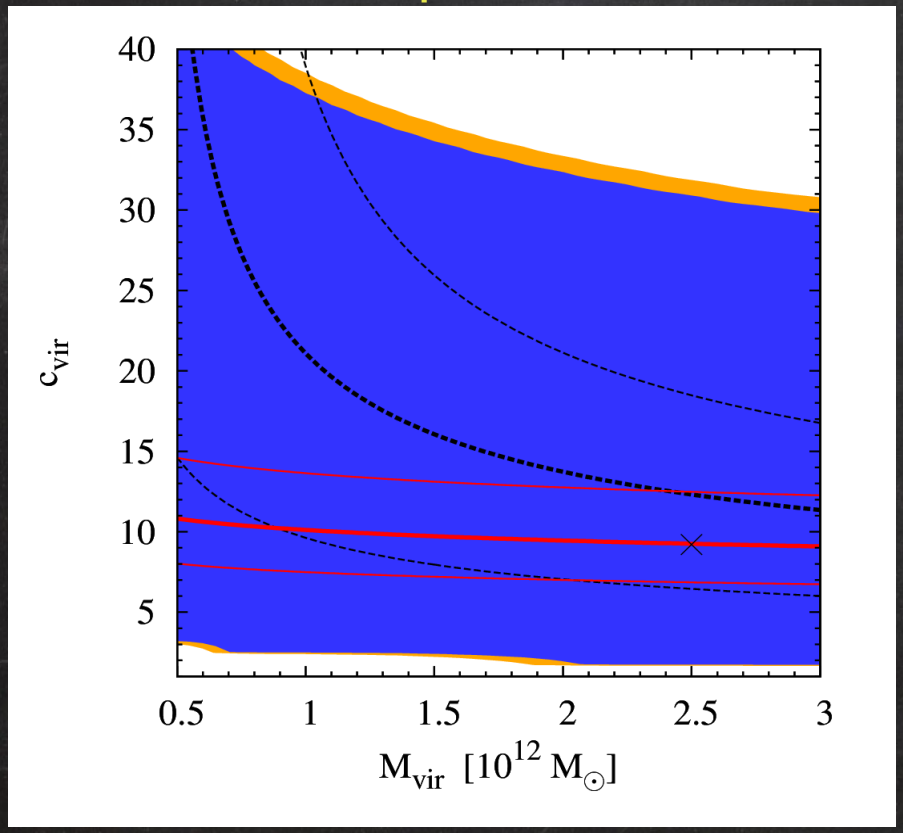
R_0= 7.2 ± 0.3 kpc (Bica *et al* '05)
R_0= 8.2 ± 0.5 kpc (Bovy *et al* '09)
R_0= 8.33 ± 0.35 kpc (Gillessen *et al* '08)
R_0= 8.4 ± 0.6 kpc (Reid *et al* '09)
R_0= 8.7 ± 0.5 kpc (Vanhollebeke *et al* '09)...

→ we are assuming R_0= 8.3 kpc as our default value

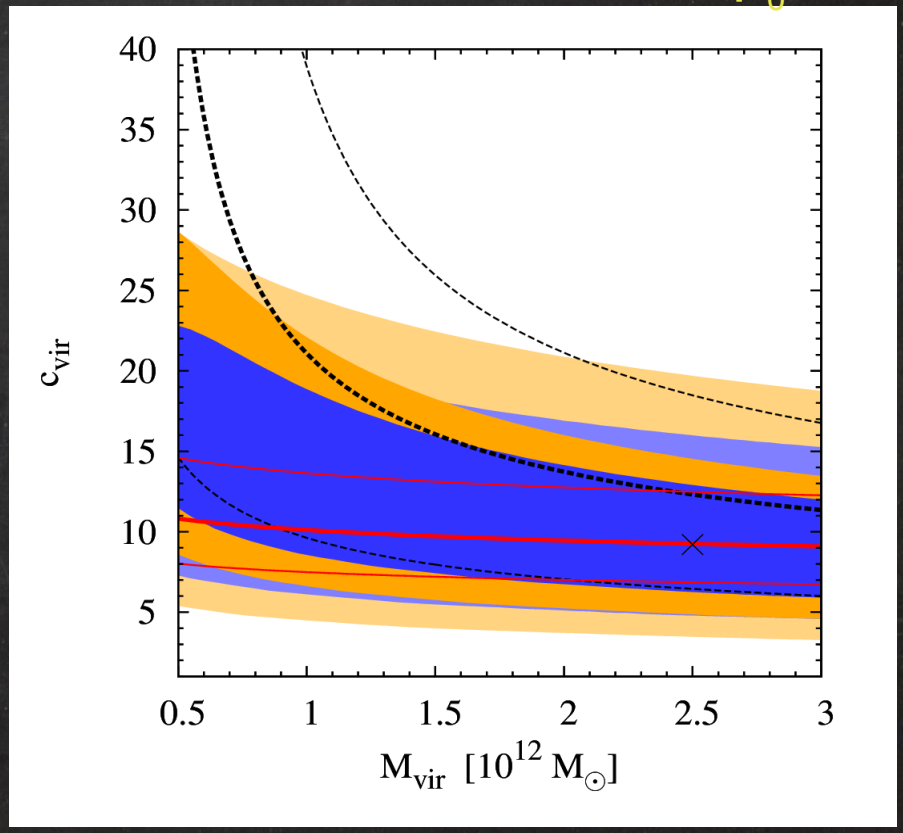
$m_x = 25$ GeV and NFW

* $\rho_0 = 0.3$ GeV/cm^3 → $r_s = 38.6$ kpc ($M_{vir} = 2.5\ 10^{12}\ M_\odot$, $c_{vir} = 9.2$)

No priors



Priors over $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ and ρ_0



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$$R_{\rm vir} = \left[\frac{3\,M_{\rm vir}}{4\pi\,\Delta_{\rm vir}\,\rho_{\rm crit}}\right]^{1/3}$$

$$\Delta_{\rm vir} = 18\pi^2 + 82\,(\Omega_{\rm m} - 1) - 39\,(\Omega_{\rm m} - 1)^2$$

$$c_{\rm vir} \equiv \frac{R_{\rm vir}}{r_s}$$

Statistical method

$$\chi^2(\theta) = \sum_{j=1}^{10}\sum_{i=1}^{20} \frac{\left(S_{ij}(\theta) - S_{ij}^{\rm th}(\theta^0)\right)^2}{(\sigma_{\rm stat})_{ij}^2 + (\sigma_{\rm sys})_{ij}^2} ,$$

$$(\sigma_{\rm stat})_{ij}^2 = S_{ij}^{\rm th}(\theta^0) + B_{ij} ,$$

$$\sigma_{\rm sys} = 3\,\sigma_{\rm stat}$$

$$\chi^2_{\rm prior}(\theta) = \sum_{j=1}^{10}\sum_{i=1}^{20} \frac{\left(S_{ij}(\theta) - S_{ij}^{\rm th}(\theta^0)\right)^2}{(\sigma_{\rm stat})_{ij}^2 + (\sigma_{\rm sys})_{ij}^2} + \left(\frac{\rho_\odot - \rho_\odot^0}{\sigma_{\rho_\odot}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\log\langle\sigma v\rangle - \log\langle\sigma v\rangle^0}{\sigma_{\log\langle\sigma v\rangle}}\right)^2$$

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Local DM density:

ρ_0= 0.3 GeV/cm^3 it's usually assumed but...

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ρ_0= 0.43 ± 0.15 GeV/cm^3 (Salucci *et al* '10)

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