Contribution ID: **36** Type: **not specified**

Indirect detection of decaying dark matter

Friday 17 June 2011 10:05 (35 minutes)

Present evidence for dark matter in our Galaxy and in the Universe at large does not exclude the possibility that the dark matter particles could be unstable. If this is the case, their decays into positrons, antiprotons or gamma rays might occur at rate sufficiently large to allow indirect dark matter detection through an anomalous contribution to the high-energy cosmic-ray fluxes. In this talk we review the theoretical motivation to consider unstable dark matter particles and the experimental constraints on this scenario.

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