

Multi-messenger dark matter searches



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

Marco Regis
(Torino)



Indirect detection

Annihilations or decays of DM particles

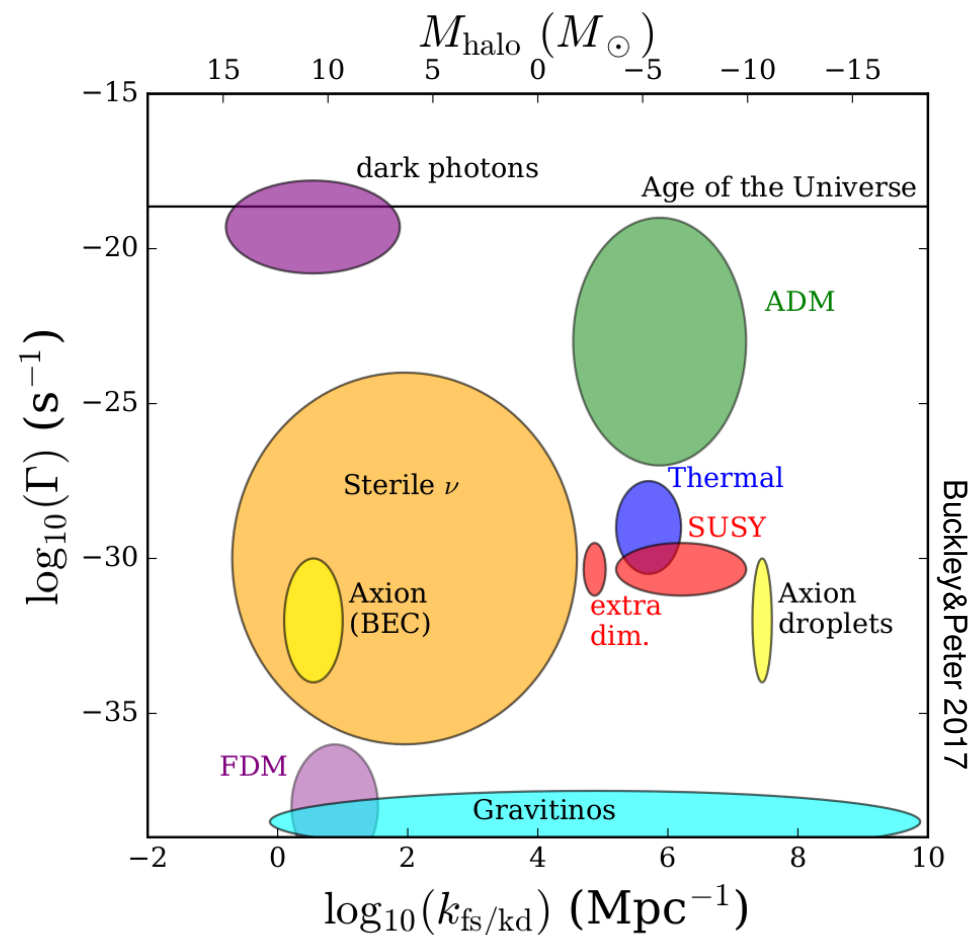
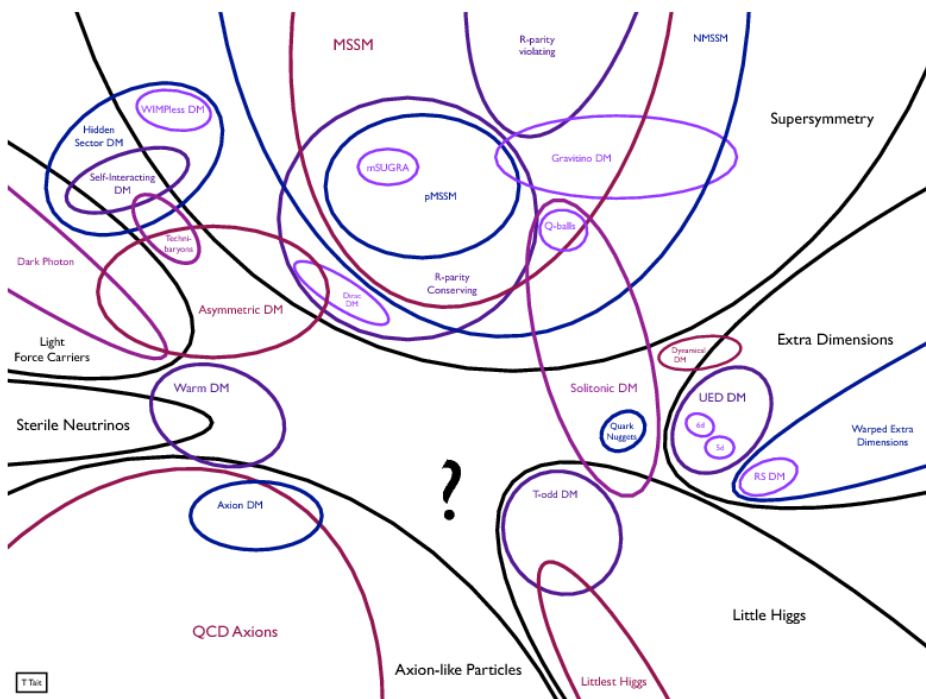
in astrophysical objects

generate fluxes of “standard” detectable particles.



Energy of the process set by the DM mass

Particle DM candidates



SOURCE FUNCTION

Annihilating DM

$$Q_i^a(r, E) = \langle \sigma_a v \rangle \frac{\rho(r)^2}{2 M_\chi^2} \frac{dN_i}{dE}(E)$$

Decaying DM

$$Q_i^d(r, E) = \Gamma_d \frac{\rho(r)}{M_\chi} \frac{dN_i}{dE}(E)$$

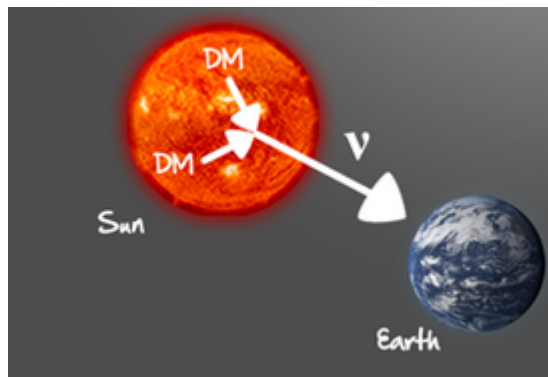
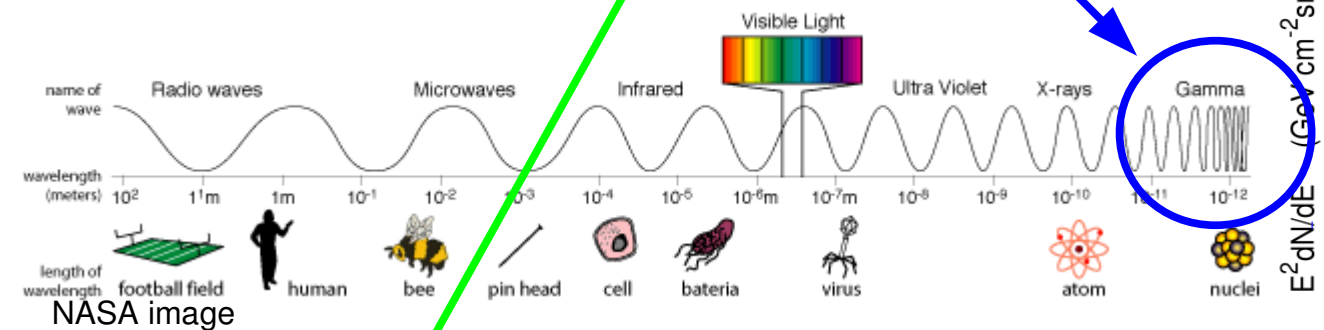
Indirect detection channels

WIMPs are a primary source of
high-energy charged cosmic-rays,

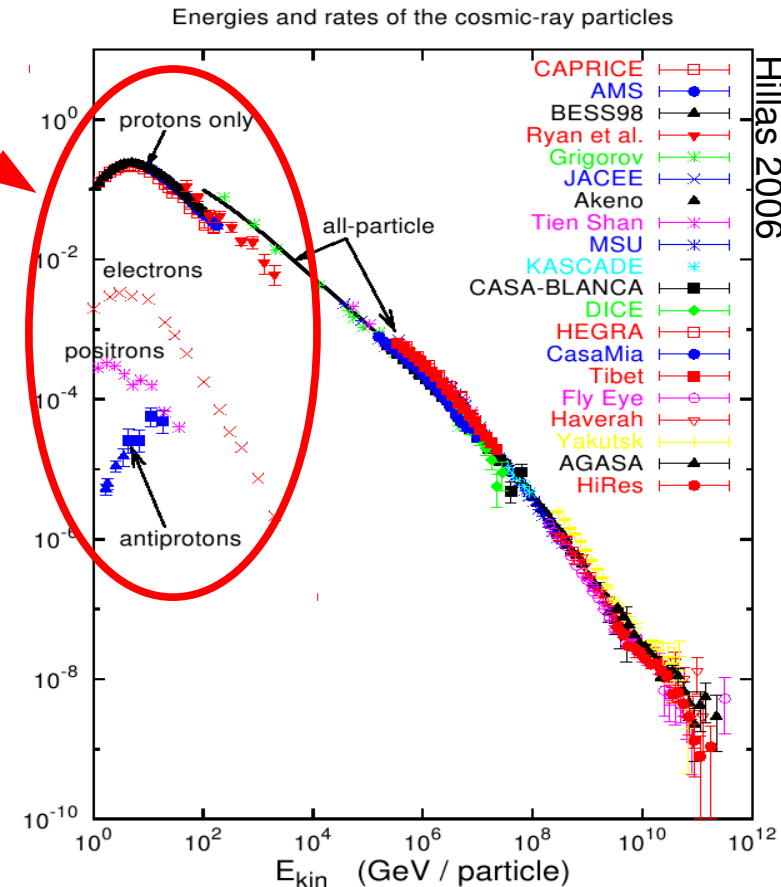
gamma-rays

and

neutrinos

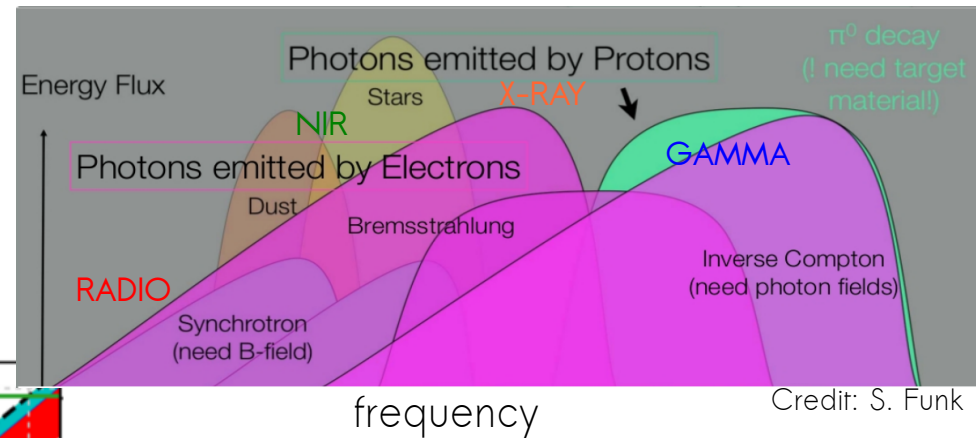


Plus radiative emission in the
radio, X and gamma bands from
WIMP induced e^+e^-

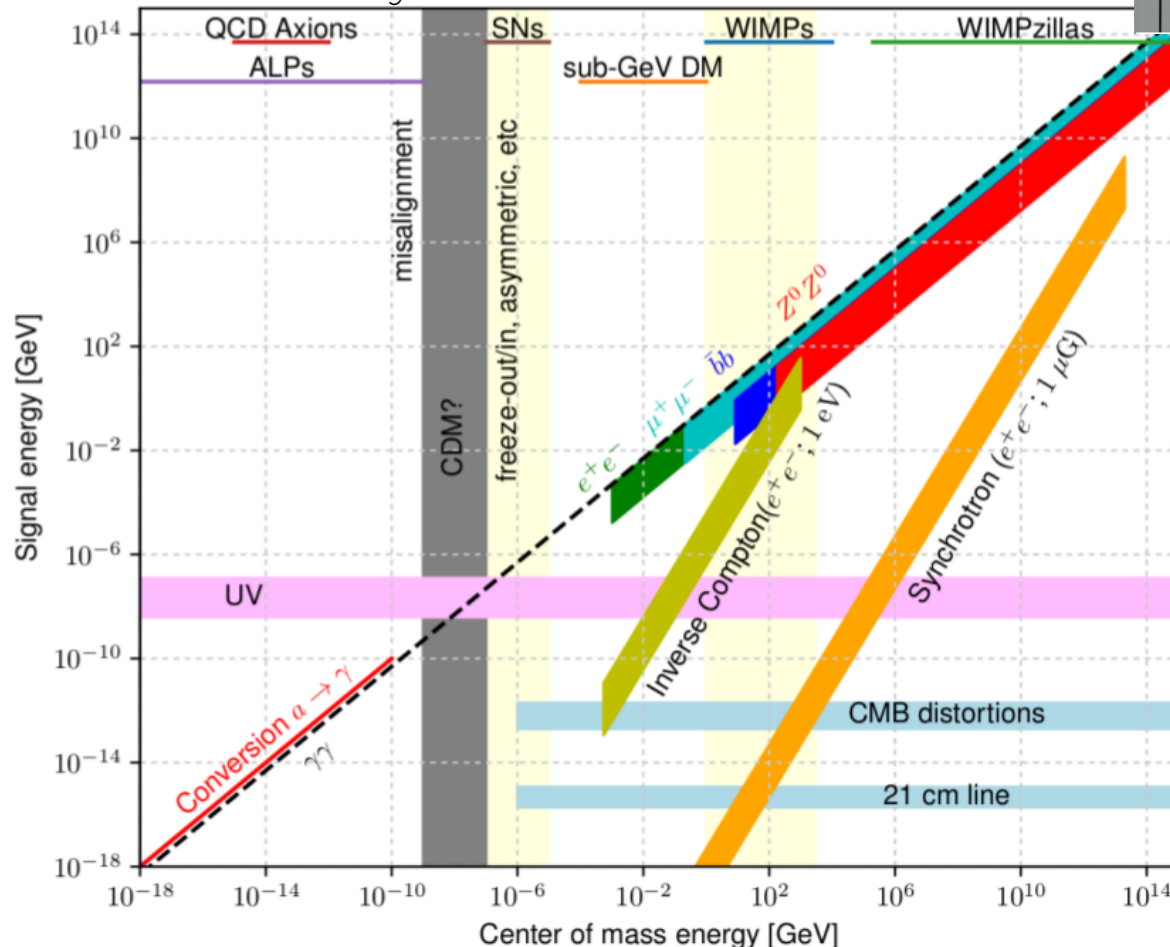


For candidates different from WIMPs
other indirect signatures can arise
(e.g. X-ray line for sterile neutrinos)

Mechanisms of emission



Credit: C. Weniger



UHECRs

Gamma rays & Cosmic rays

X rays

UV

Optical/IR

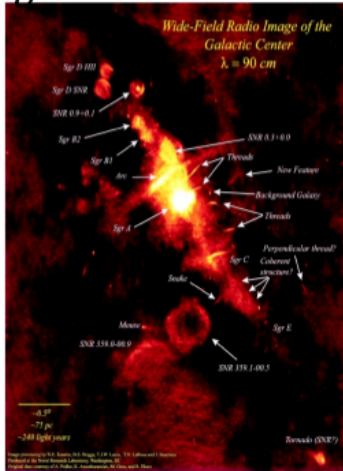
CMB

Radio

Targets

from observations...

Galactic Center



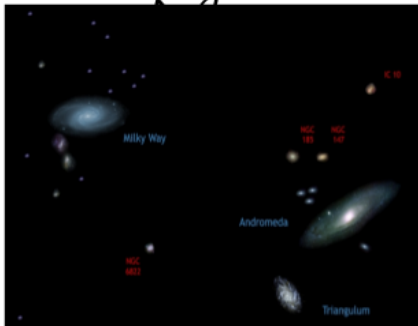
Subhalos / M_W satellites



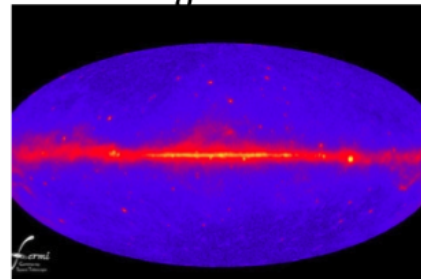
Clusters



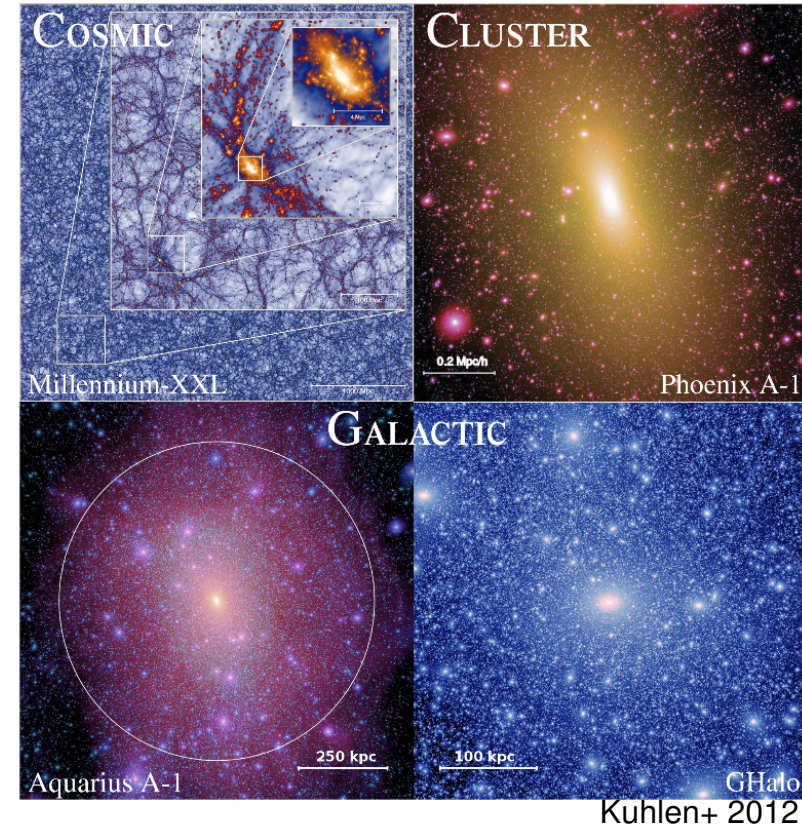
Halo of galaxies



Cosmological emission



from simulations...

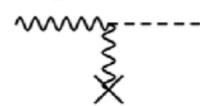


Shrinking the 4D space

Axion-like particles with decay into photon(s)

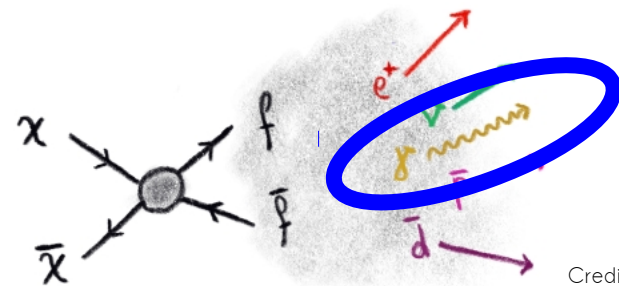
photon coupling

$$-\frac{g_{a\gamma}}{4} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} a$$



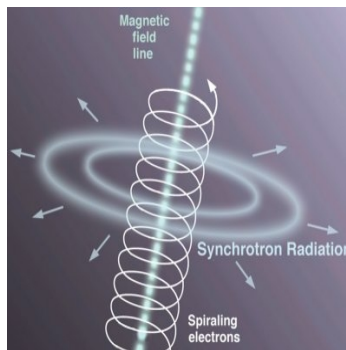
→ see talk by
Javier Redondo

WIMP DM with prompt
and radiative emissions



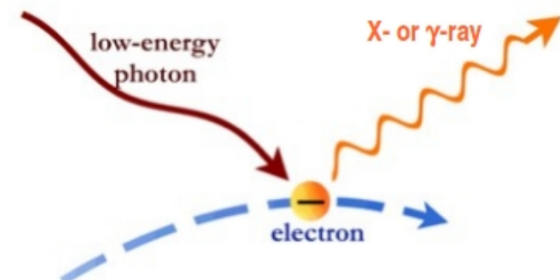
Credit: M. Korsmeier

SYNCHROTRON



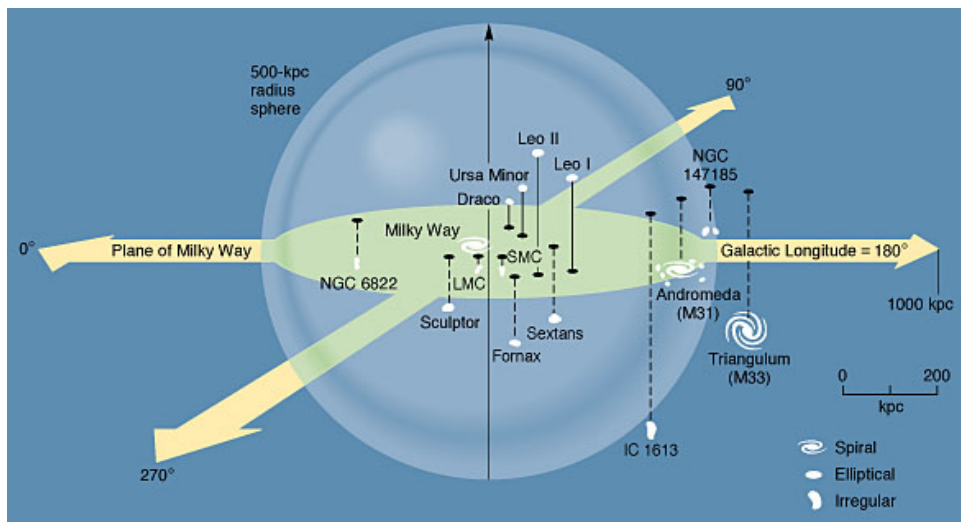
$$E \simeq 15 \sqrt{\nu_{\text{GHz}} / B_{\mu\text{G}}} \text{ GeV}$$

INVERSE COMPTON

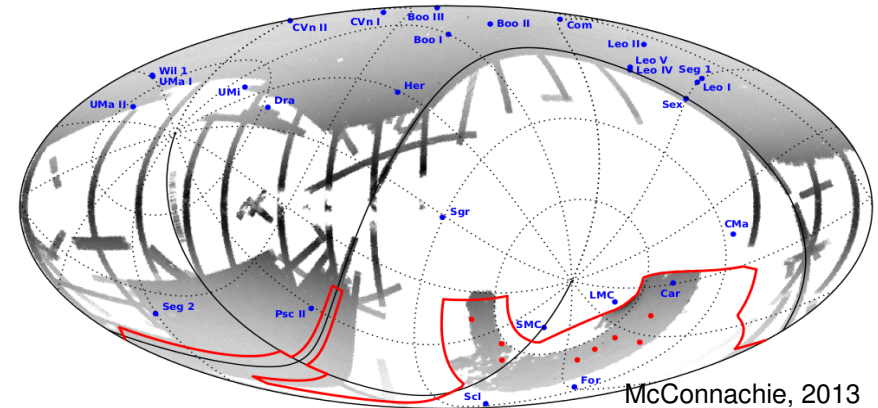


$$E_{IC} = 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{E_e}{\text{GeV}} \right)^2 \frac{\epsilon_0}{\text{eV}} \text{ GeV}$$

Dwarf spheroidal galaxies

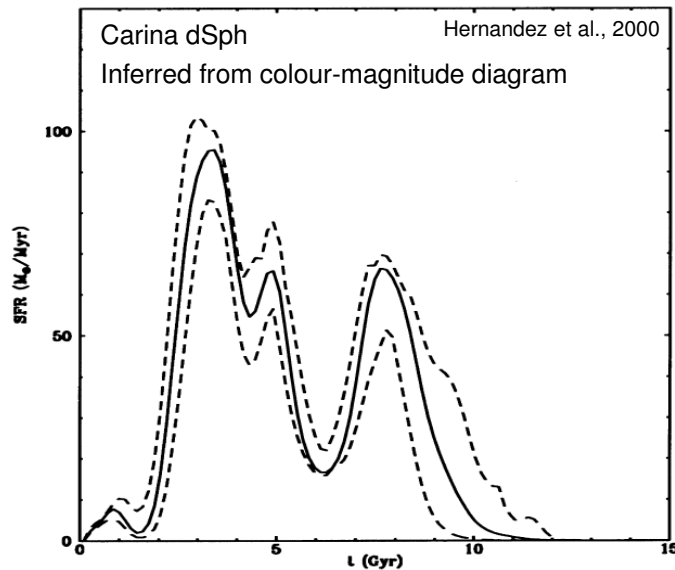


Many dSph discovered with SDSS and DES, and likely many more to come from near-future surveys.

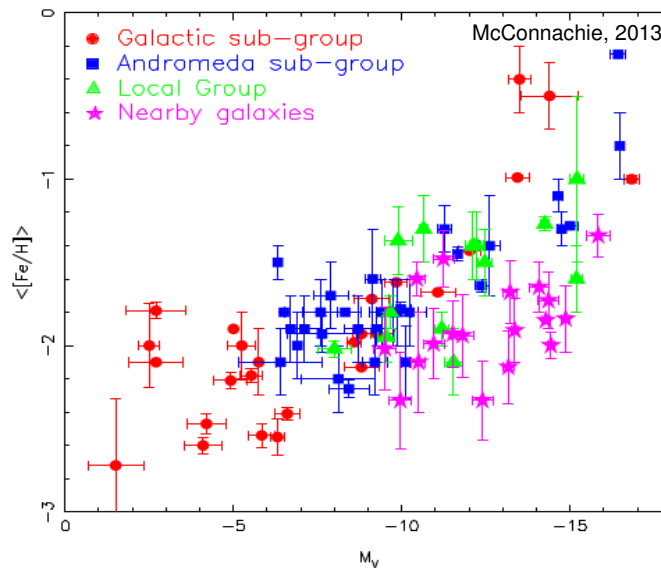


McConnachie, 2013

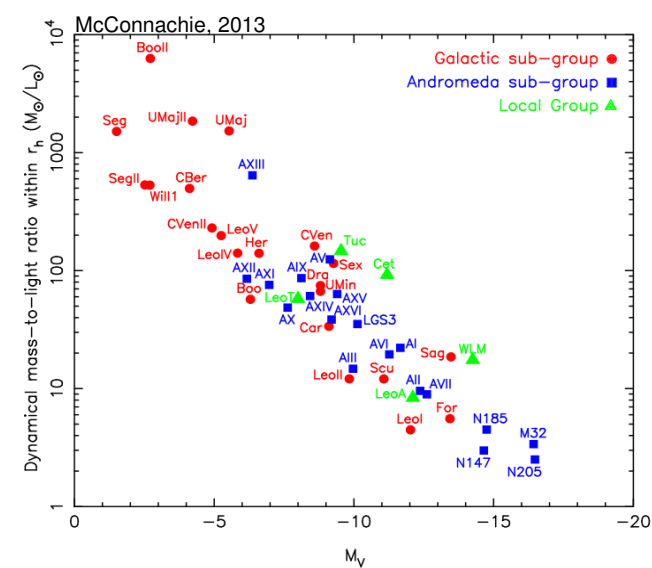
Low level of star formation



Metal-poor stellar systems



High mass-to-light ratio



DM in the unresolved background

Even if DM halos are too

faint to be

individually detected in

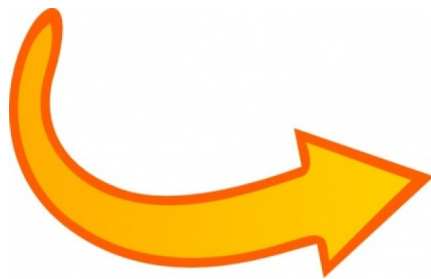
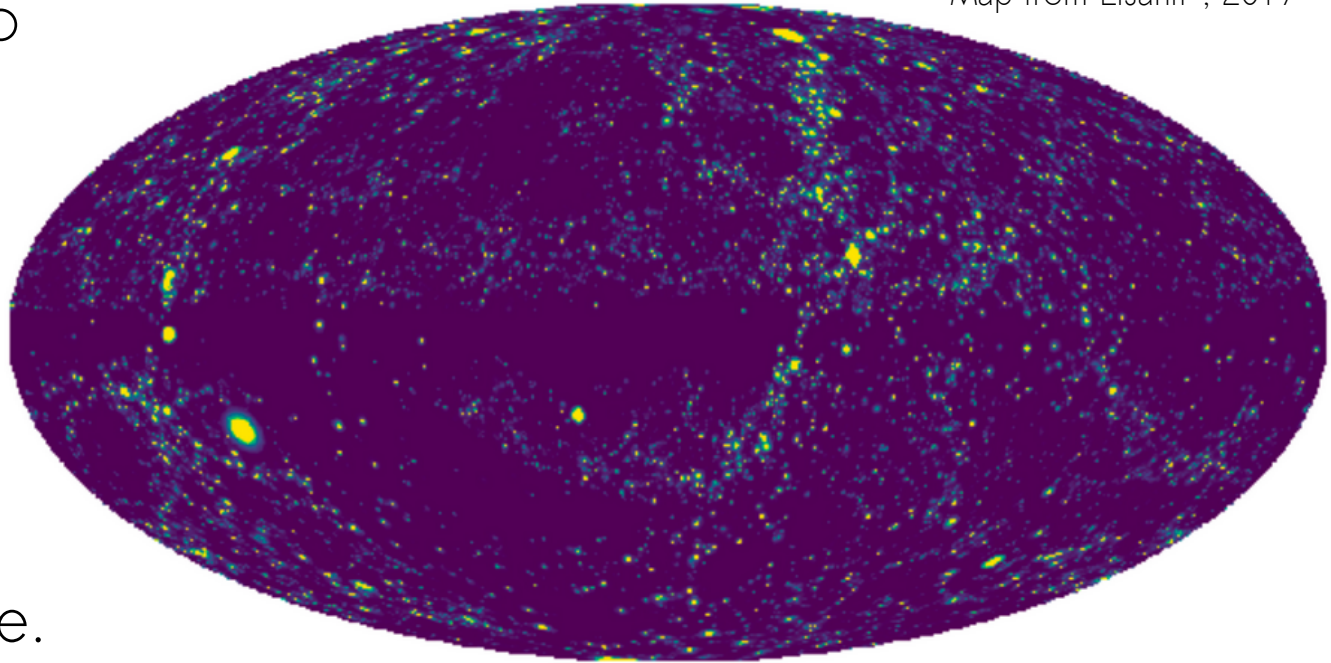
gamma-rays,

they form the most

numerous

population in the Universe.

Map from Lisanti+, 2017

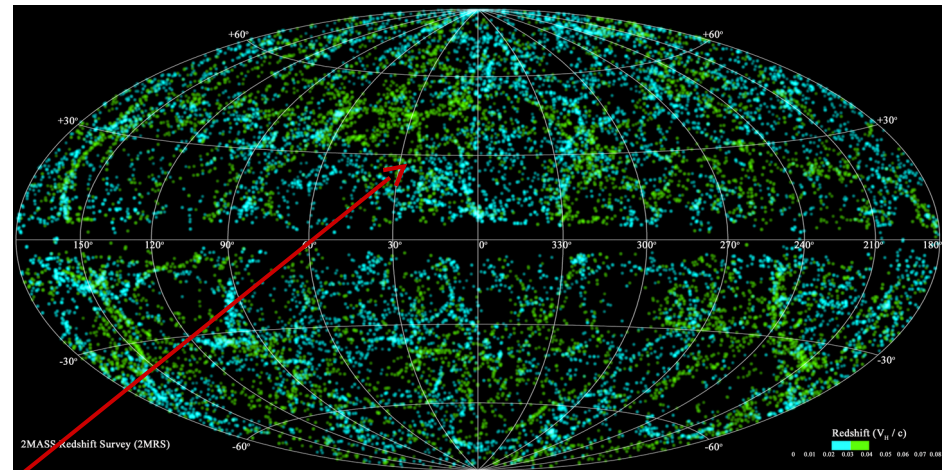
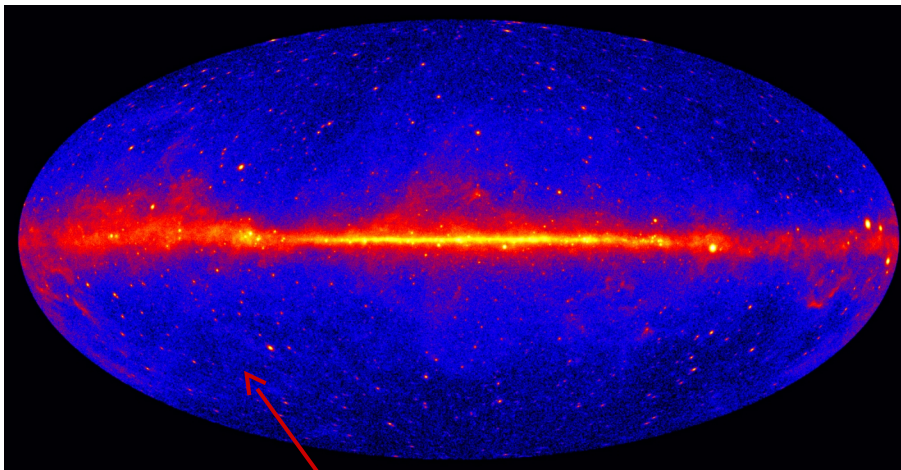


The DM “cumulative” signal and its spatial coherence (angular correlations) might be observable in the **unresolved** extragalactic sky

2-point angular cross-correlation

Map where we believe **DM-induced photons** are present
(e.g. from WIMP DM in the Fermi-LAT map)

Gravitational tracer of the DM distribution in the Universe
(e.g. lensing or galaxy/cluster catalog)

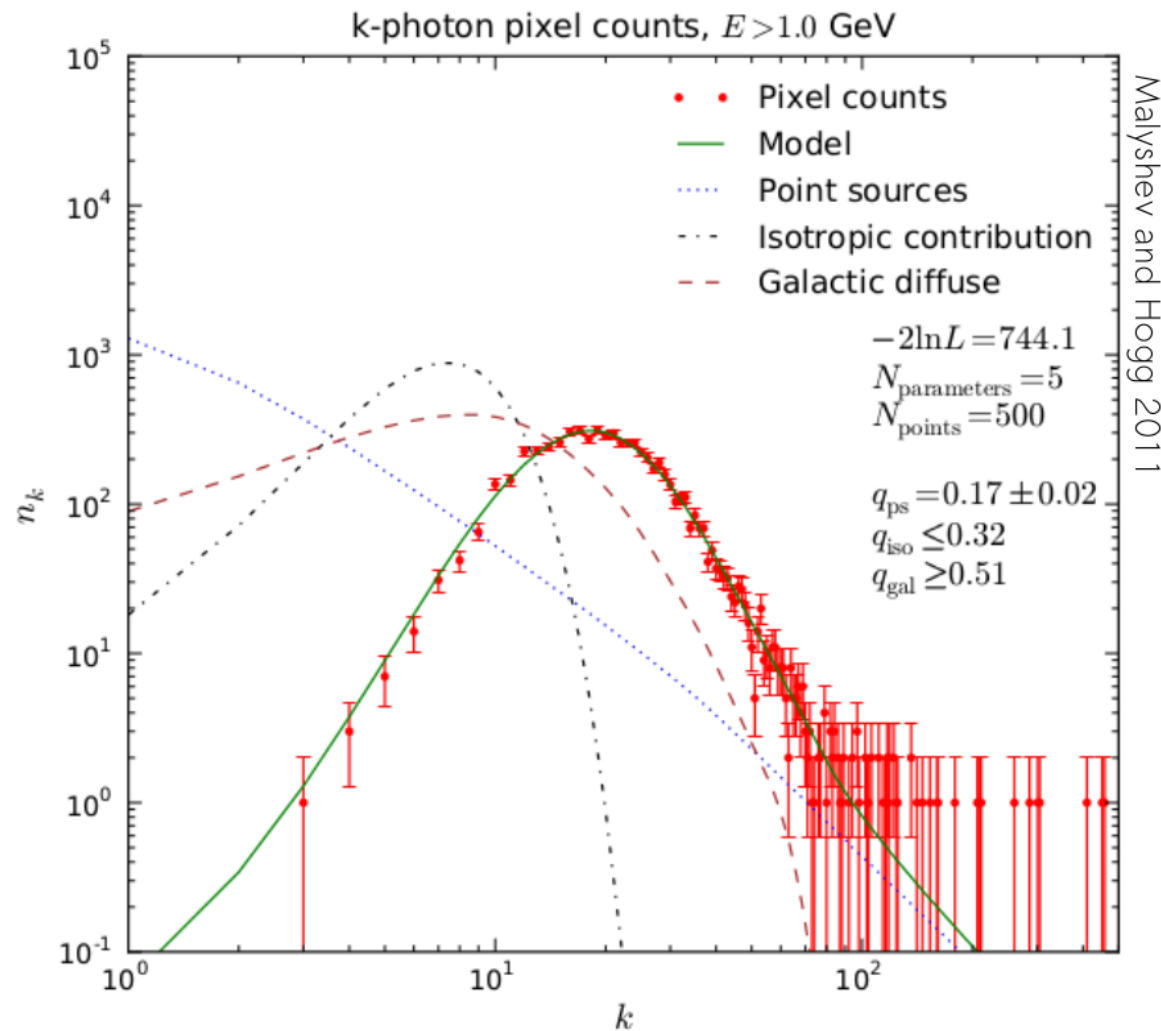


$$\langle \delta_a(\theta_1) \delta_b(\theta_2) \rangle \rightarrow \text{CCF}^{ab}(|\theta_1 - \theta_2|) \rightarrow C_l^{ab}$$

correlation in physical space correlation in harmonic space

1-point probability distribution function

→ number of pixels versus flux (or number of photons) in the pixel
(different components have different pdf)



→ see talk by
Silvia Manconi

Talk at a glance

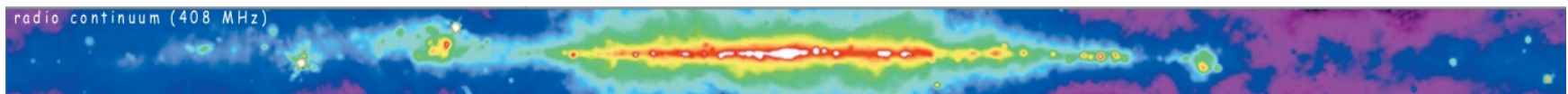
SIGNATURES of
WIMP annihilations and ALP decays

in

dwarf spheroidal galaxies and unresolved backgrounds

@

Radio



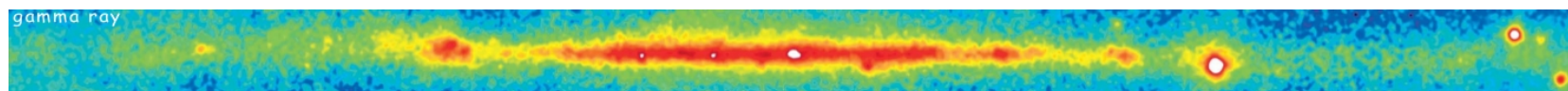
Near-InfraRed



X-rays

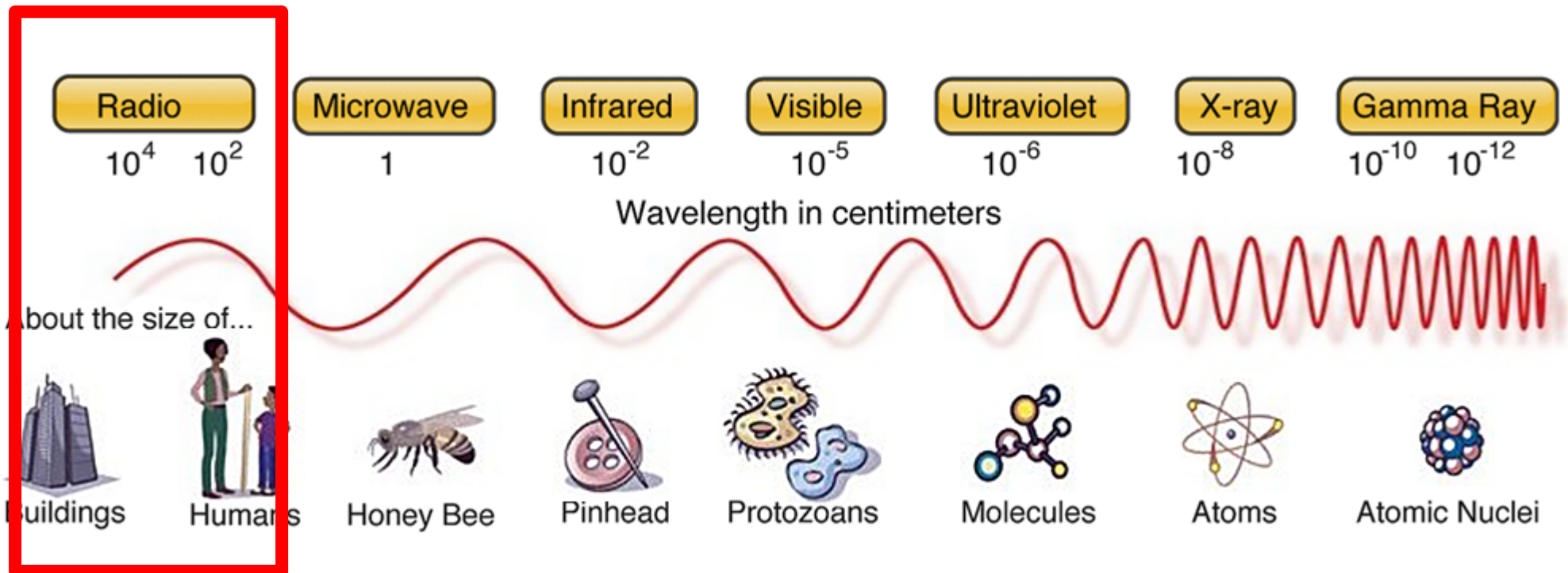


Gamma-rays



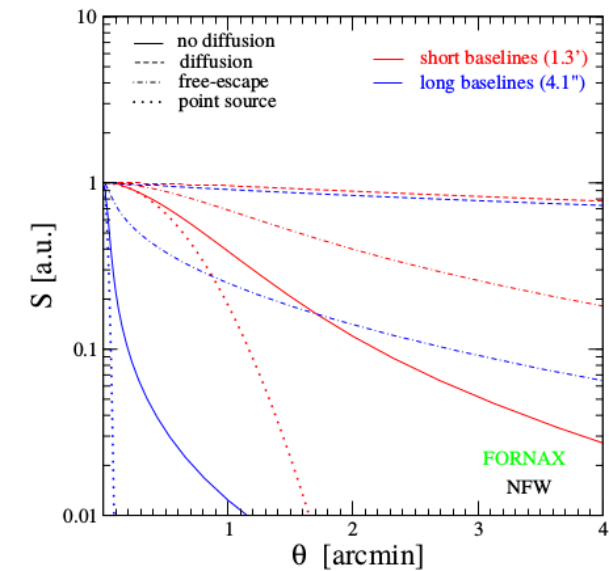
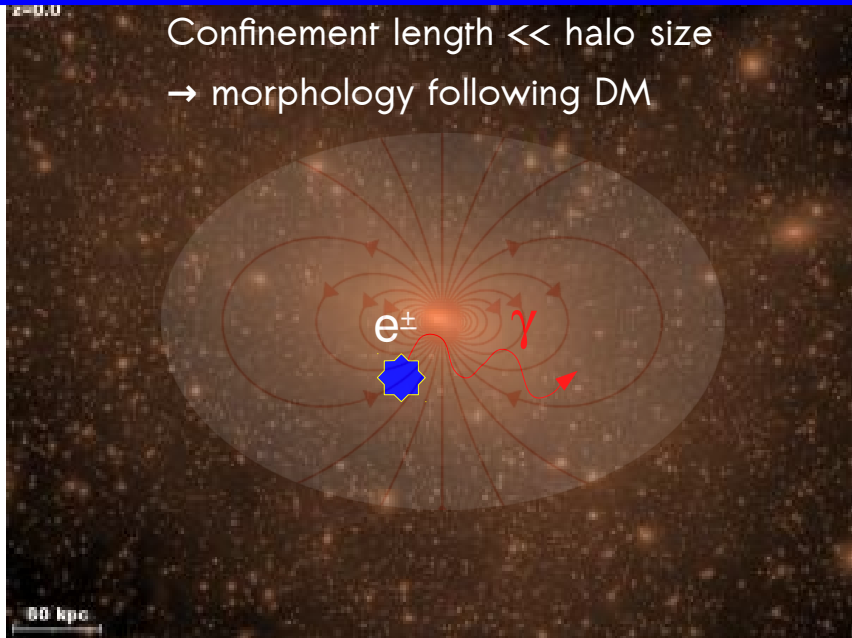
NASA images

RADIO

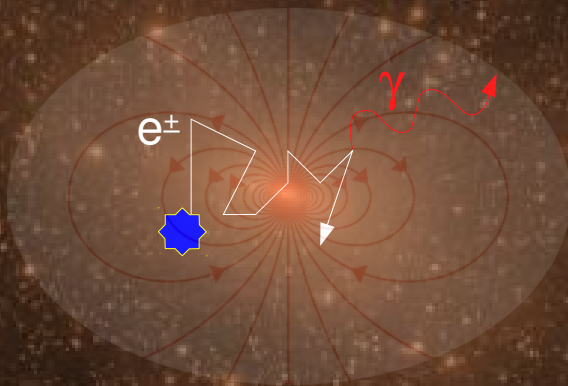


Transport of WIMP-induced e^-/e^+

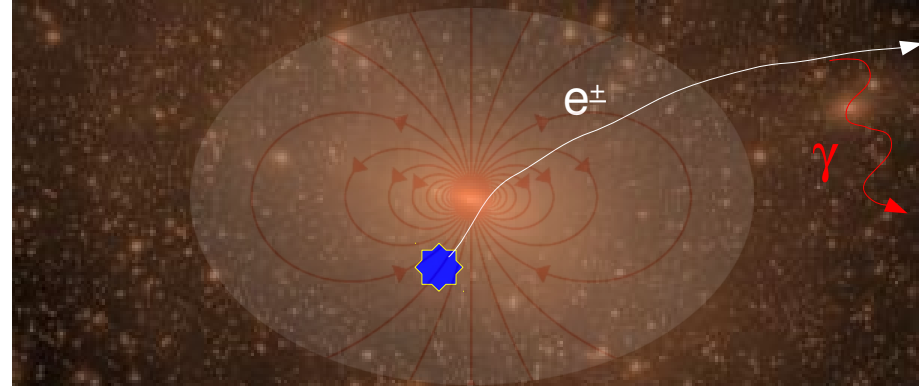
★ = WIMP annihilation



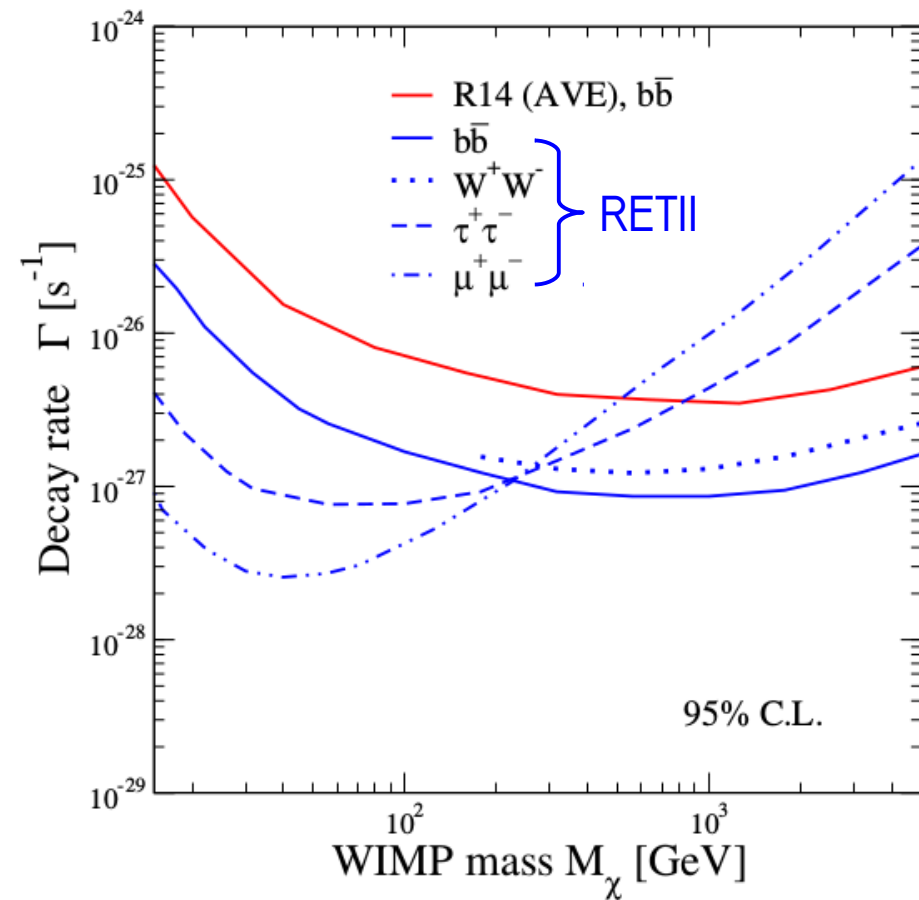
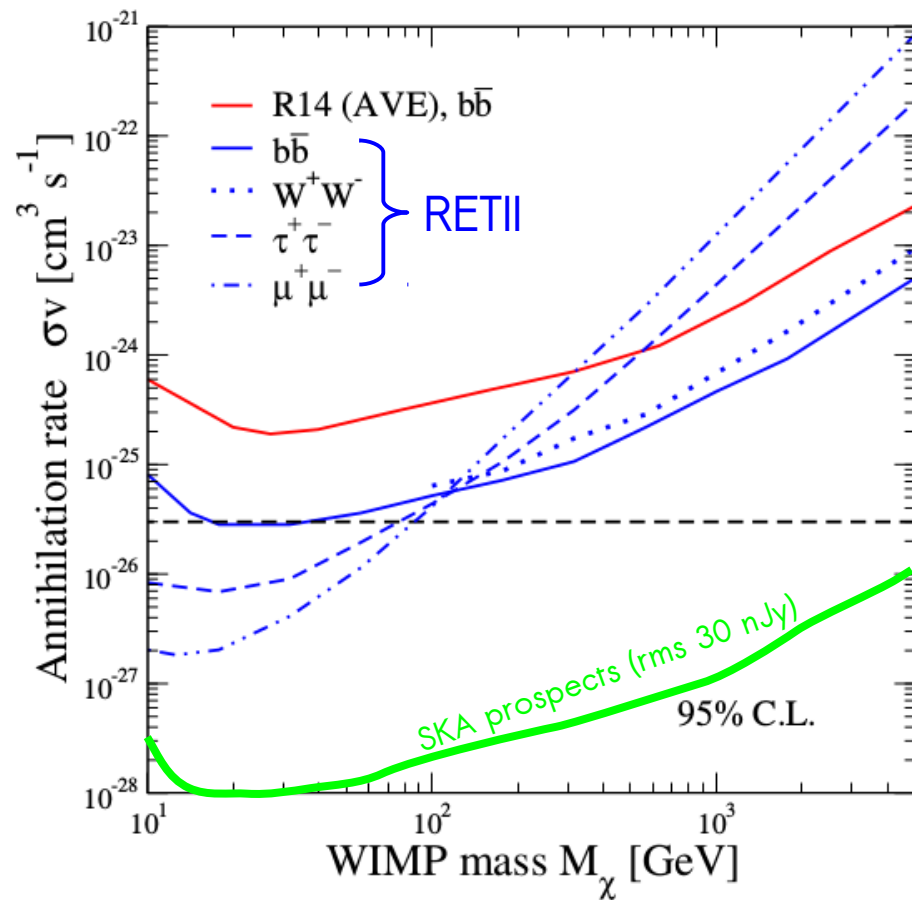
Confinement length $\sim$ halo size
→ morphology reshaped



Confinement length $\gg$ halo size
→ significant fraction of power carried away



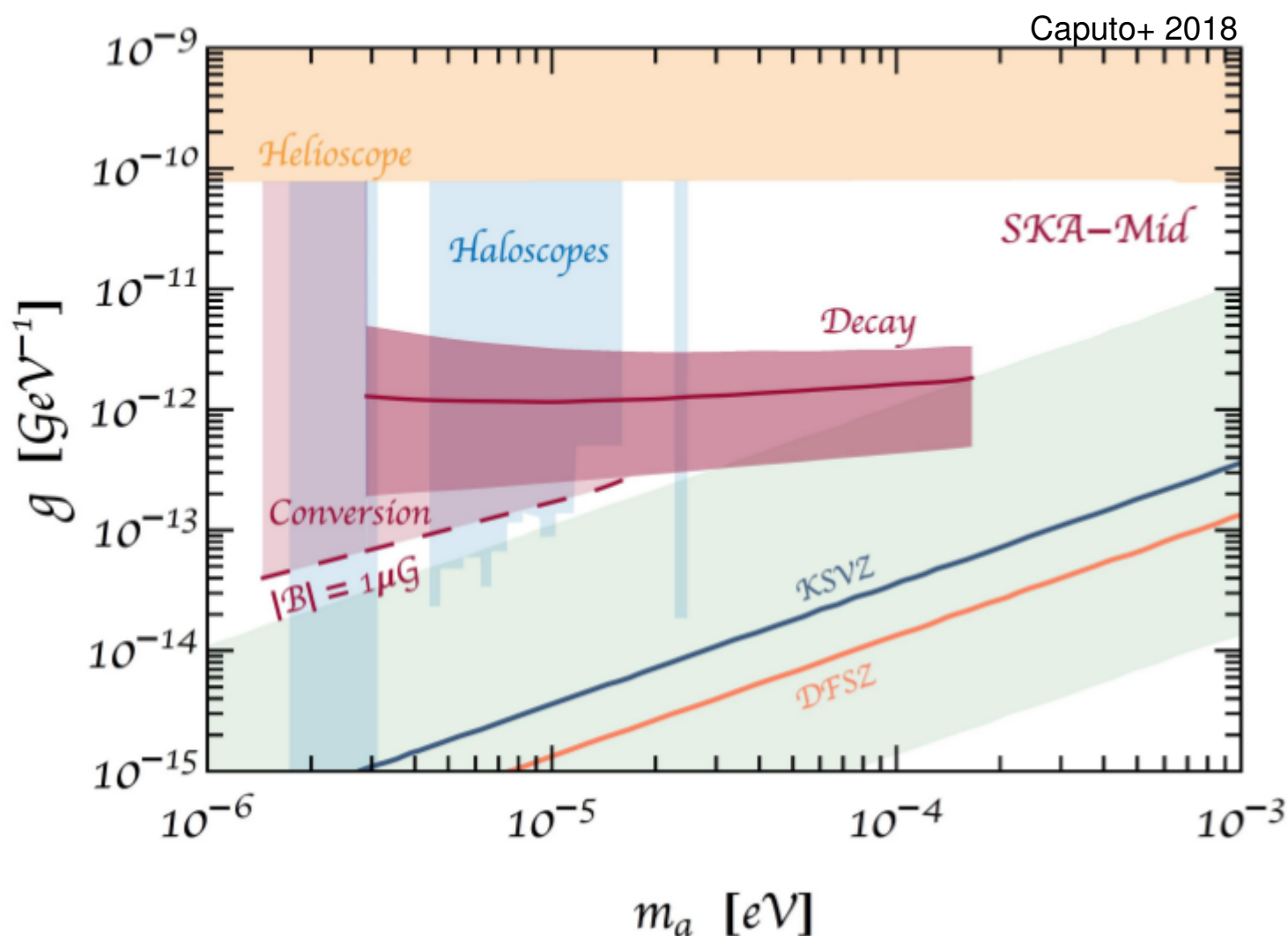
dSph bounds on WIMPs



Within the next 10 years and regardless of the astrophysical assumptions,
it should be possible to **progressively close in on the full parameter space of WIMPs.**

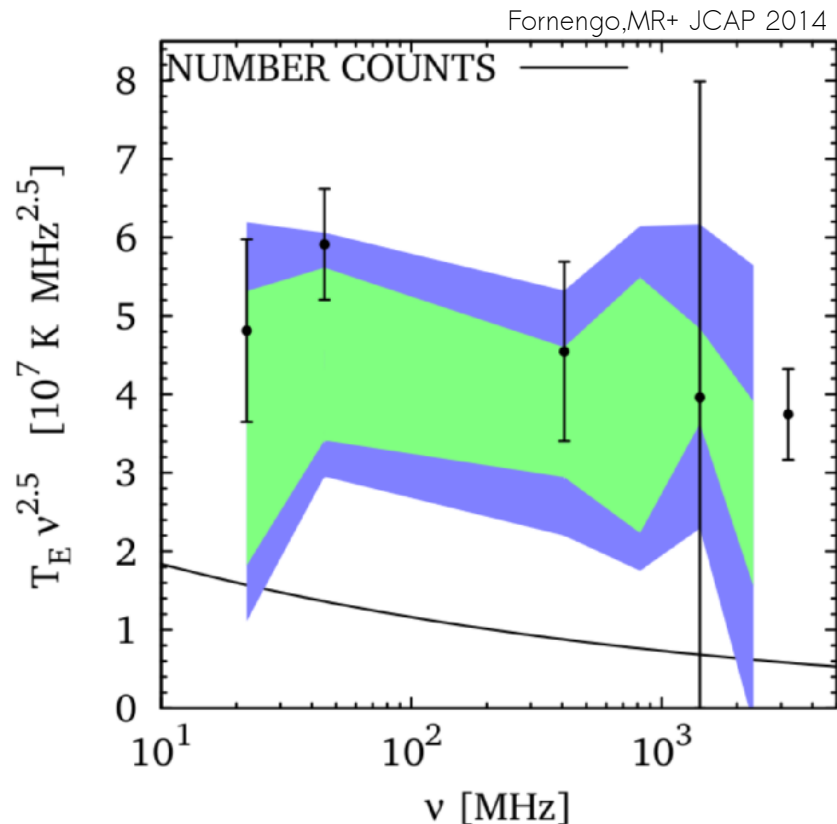
Forecasts for axion like particles

Sensitivity of the SKA to cold dark matter axions in dwarf spheroidal galaxies



The ARCADE excess

The extragalactic radio background appears to be **brighter** than extrapolation from number counts of AGN and SFG (ARCADE-2 Collaboration 2009)



Possible explanations: (Singal, MR+ 2017)

I) Observations: issues on **calibration of zero level** for the low-frequency maps?

disfavoured?

II) **Galactic foreground:** rather peculiar underhanded aspects?

disfavoured?

III) **Extragalactic sources**



faint ($< \mu\text{Jy}$), diffuse (Mpc scale) and/or exceptionally numerous population
(or truly diffuse/high- z cosmological sources)

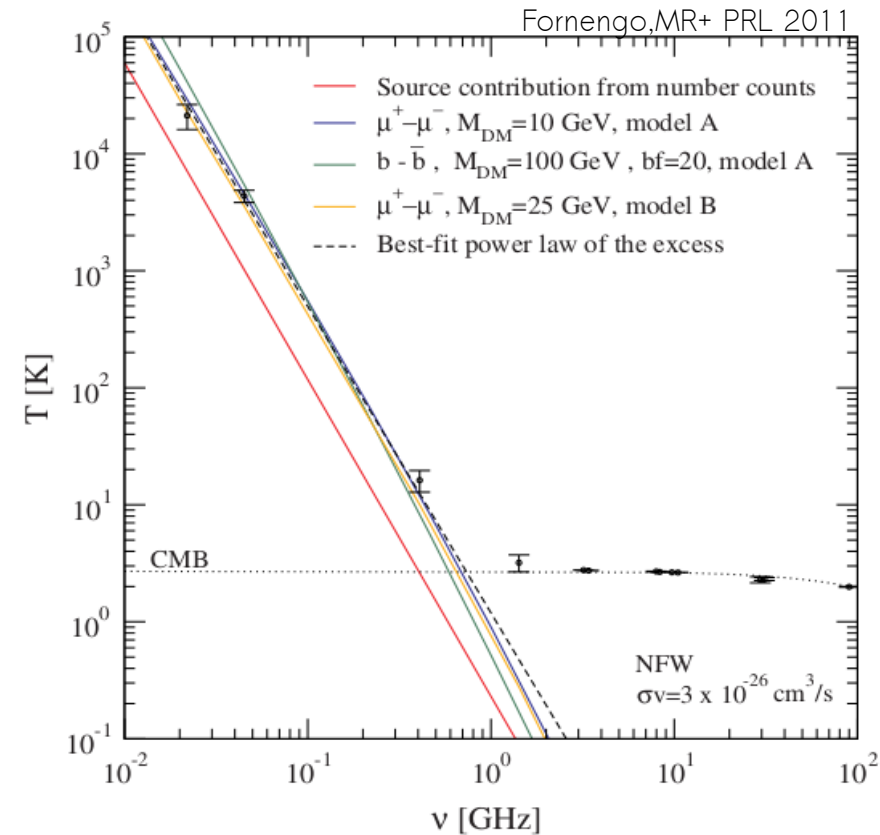
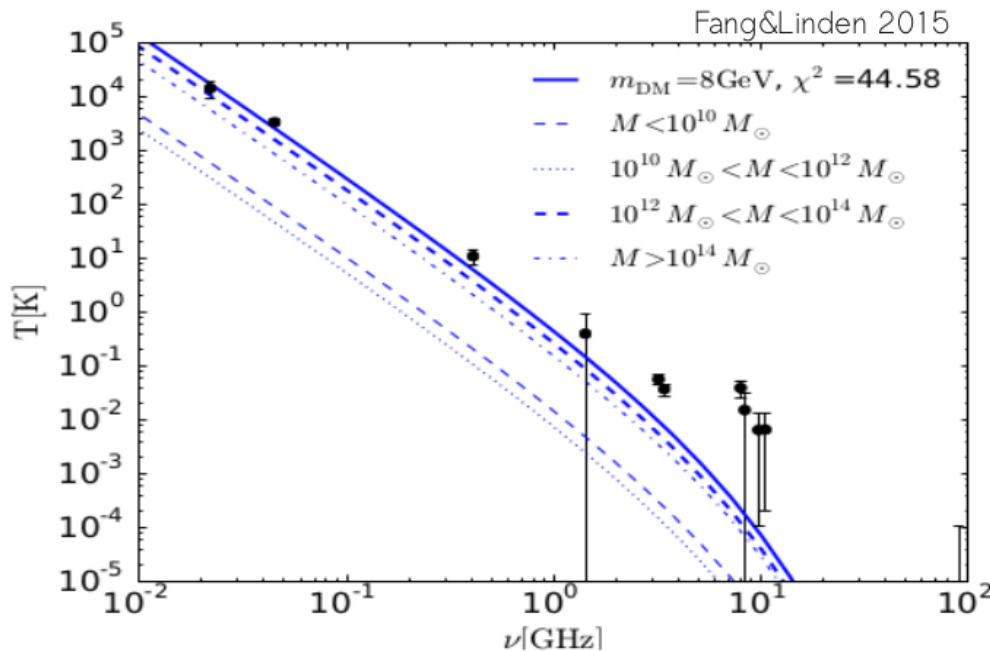
Proposed interpretations

“New” radio source population taking over in the number counts at μJy level

(Singal+ 2010, Ysard&Lagache 2012, ...)

Galaxies would violate **FIR-radio relation**.

Fang&Linden 2015



Requires significant substructure contributions and large-scale magnetic fields.

Where DM solution can work

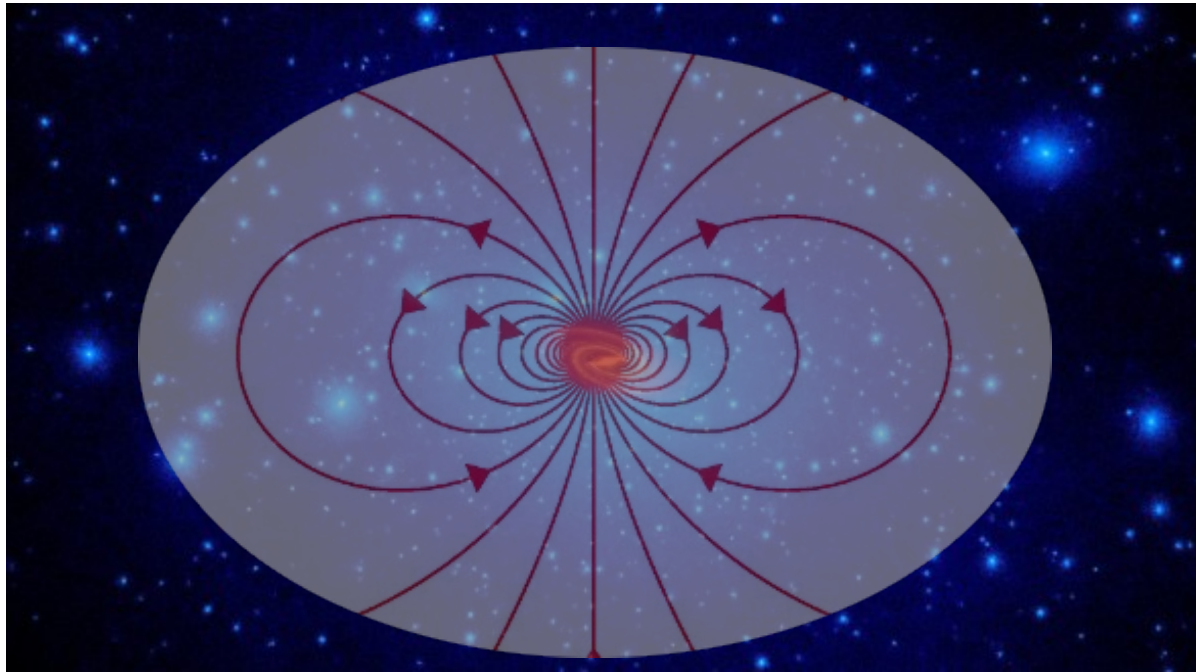


“Traditional” structure
with non-quiescent baryonic distribution

Dark structure

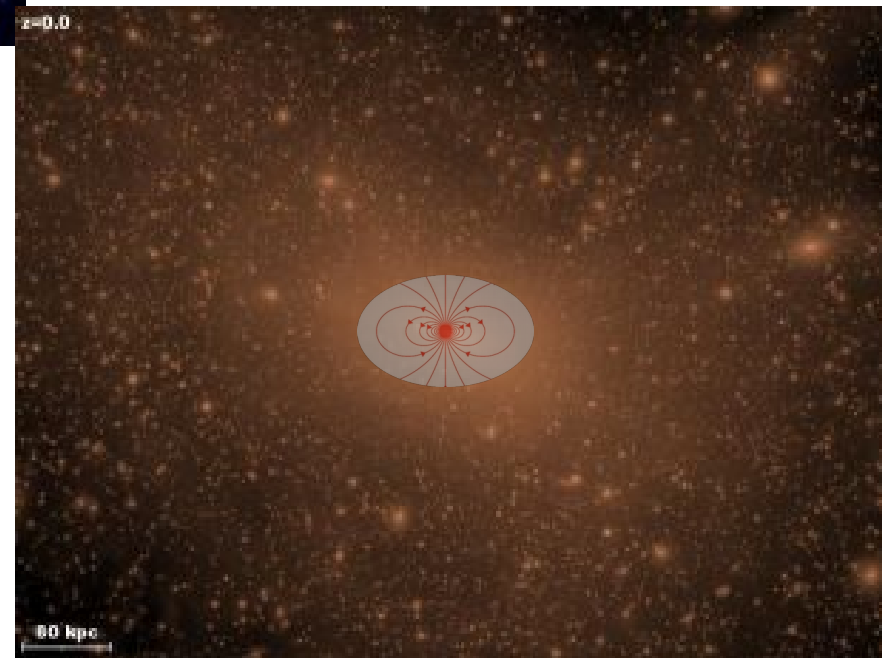


Where DM solution can work

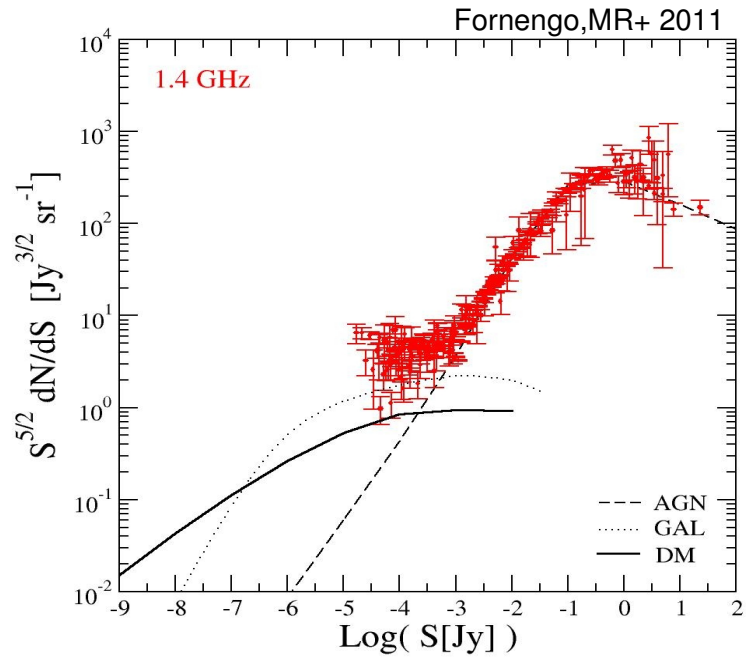


“Traditional” structure
with non-quiescent baryonic distribution
but **large scale magnetic field**

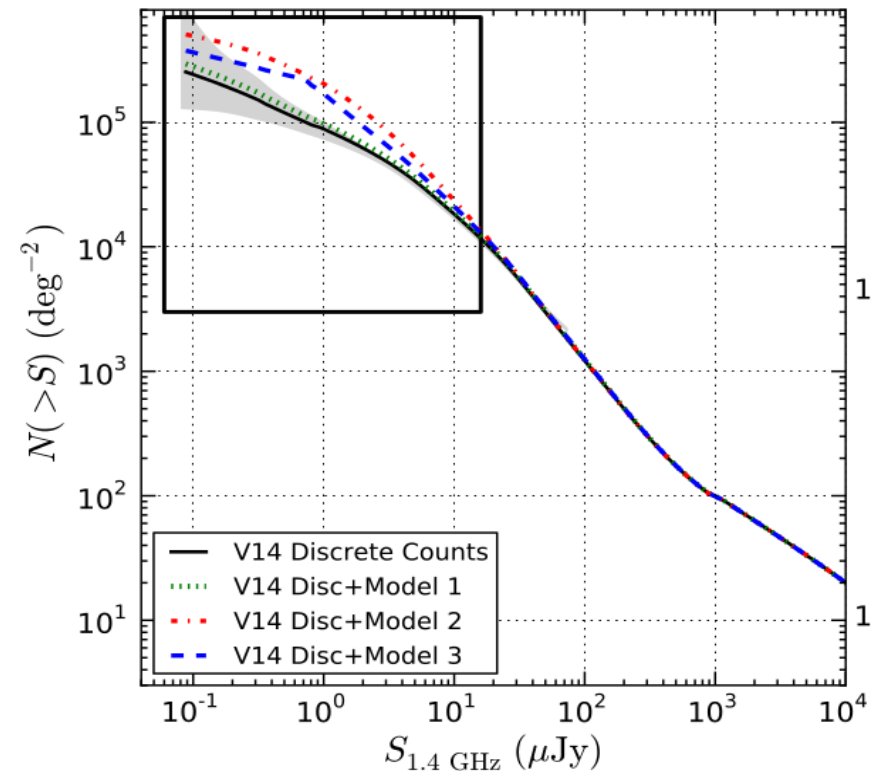
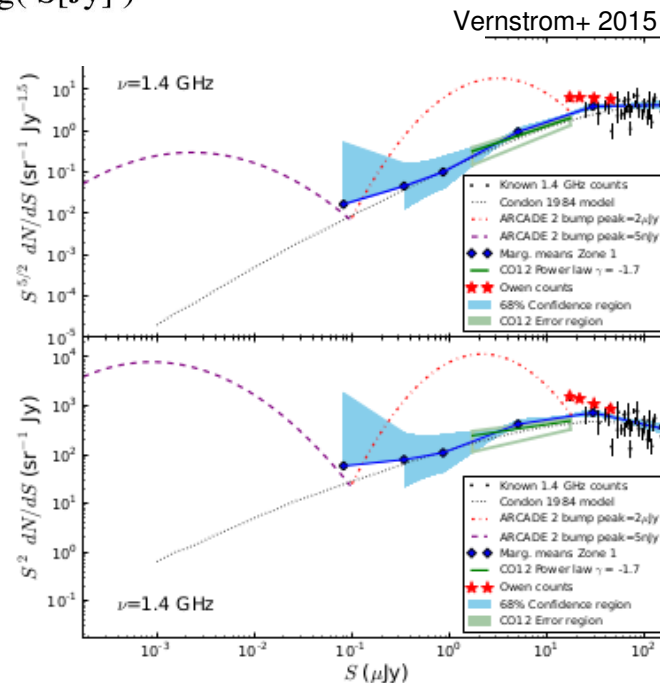
Dark structure
+ magnetic field



P(D)

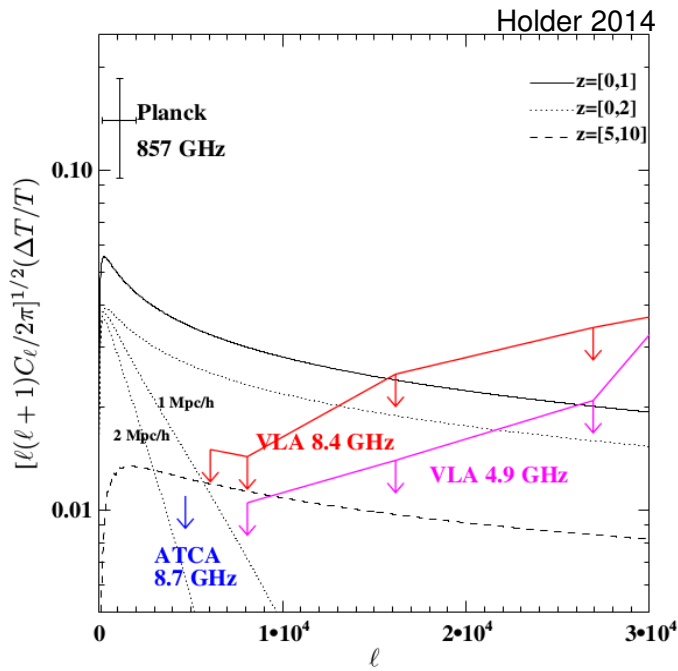


Observations by (Vernstrom+ 2015) suggest a contribution due to diffuse emission above the point-like contribution (at the level of about 40% of the unresolved background)

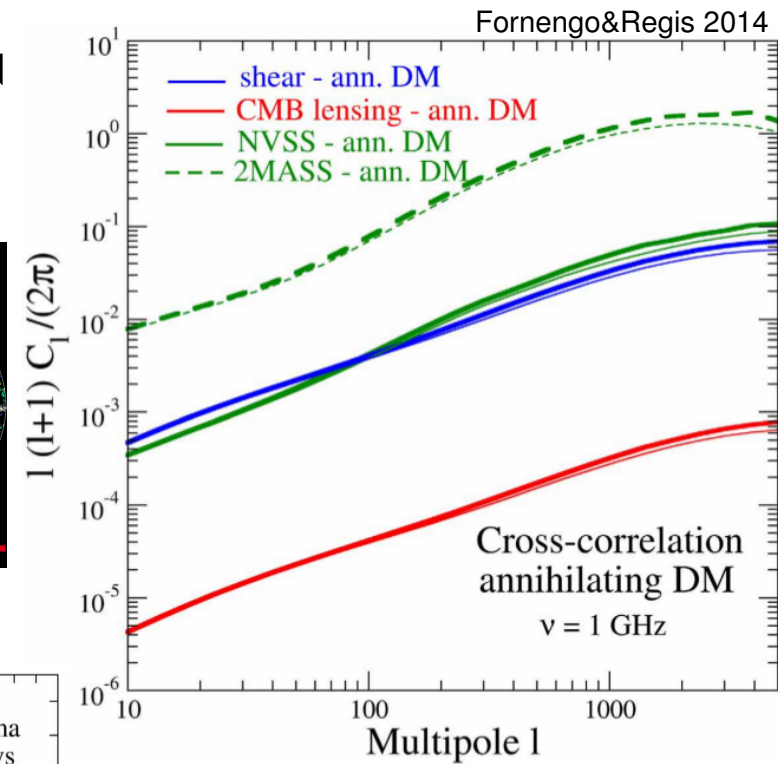
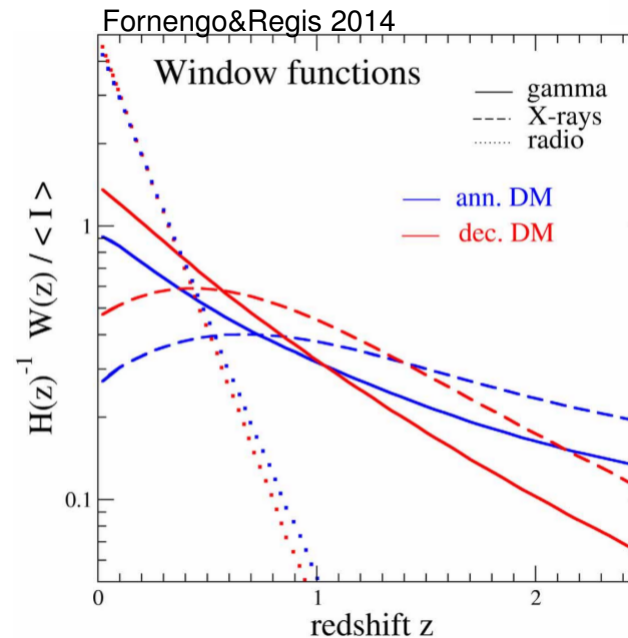
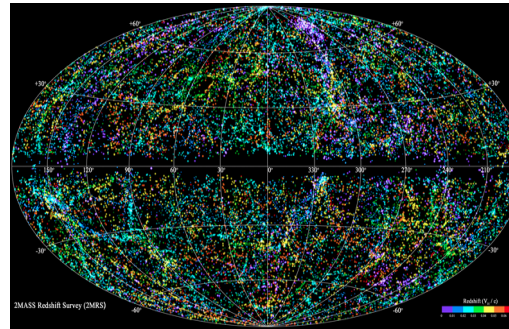


Auto and cross correlations

AUTO CORRELATION

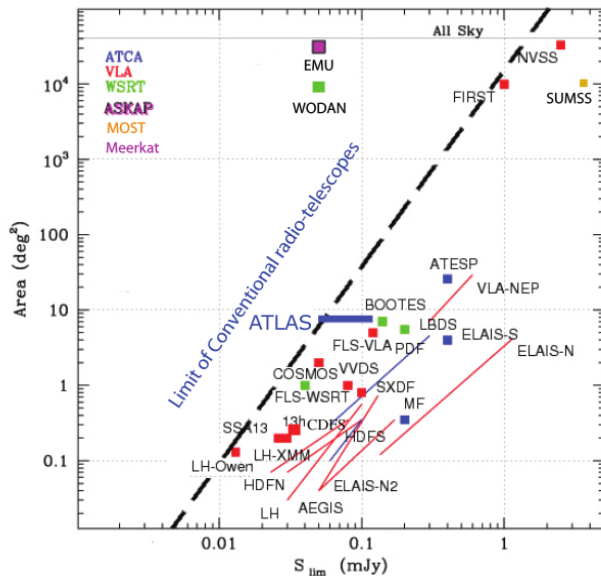


CROSS CORRELATION with tracers of the DM distribution



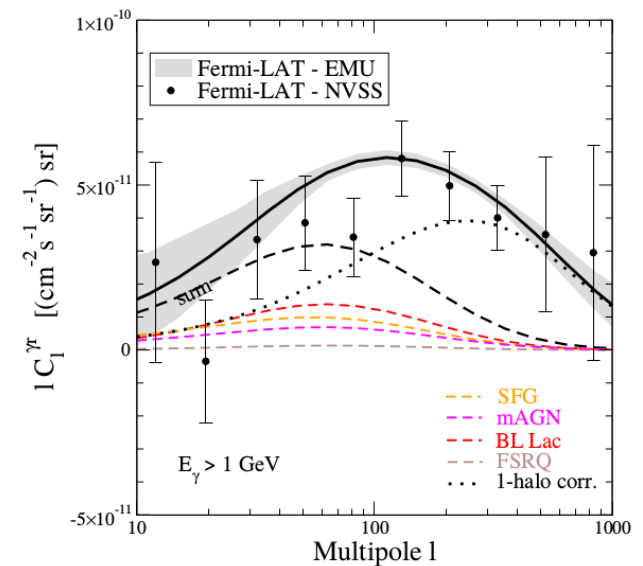
Synchrotron signal from
particle DM is
concentrated at low z

Evolutionary Map of the Universe (EMU)

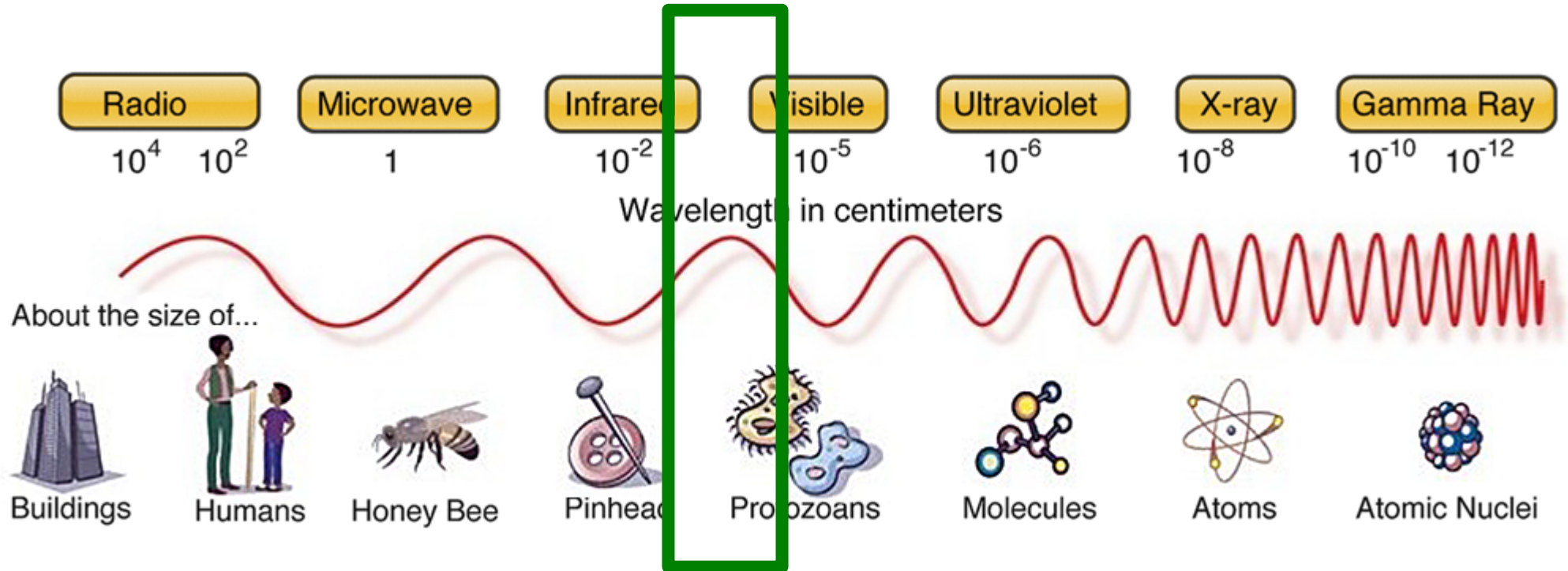


EMU is a deep ($\sim 10 \mu\text{Jy}/\text{beam rms}$) radio continuum survey of the entire Southern Sky (below +30 deg) at 1.4 GHz, with a 10 arcsec resolution and sensitive to scales up to ~ 15 arcmin.

It is expected to detect about
70 million galaxies



Near InfraRed

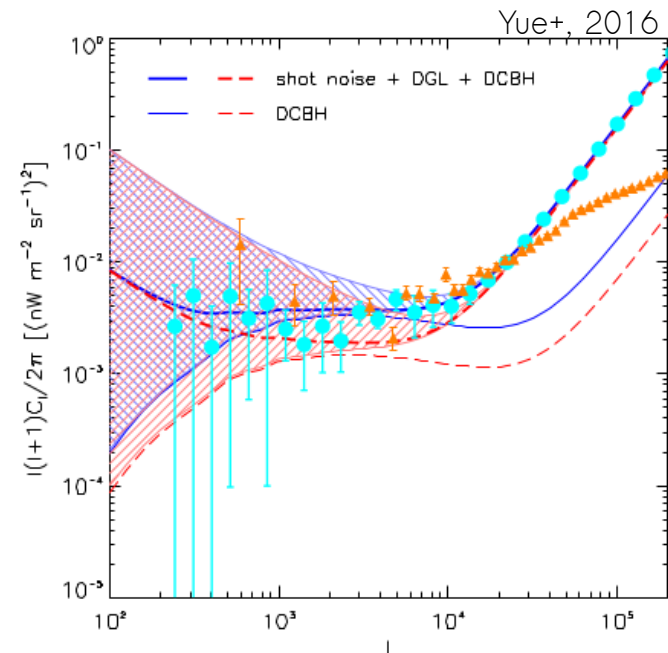
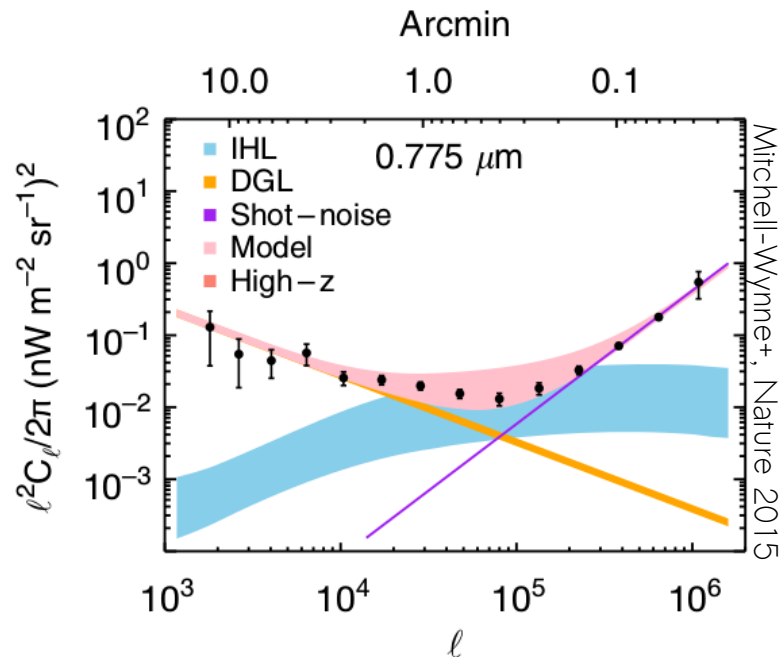
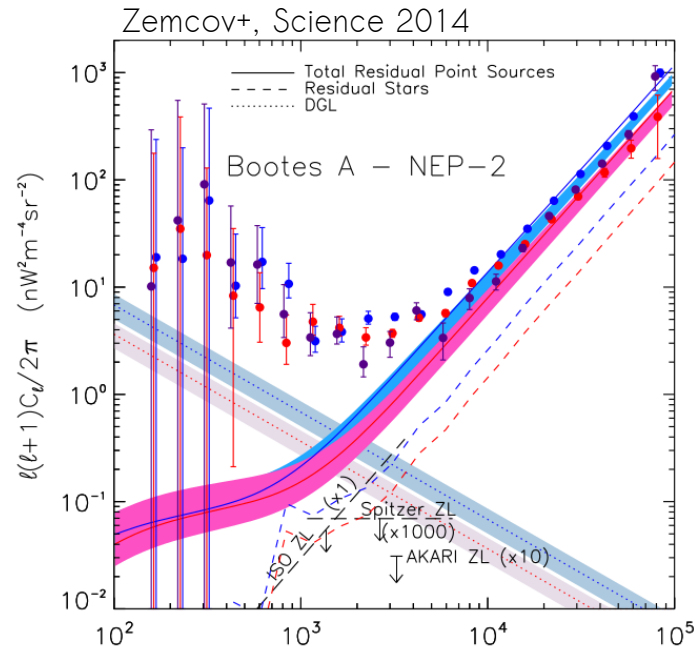


NIRB and Axion Like Particles

Excess in the NIRB autocorrelation
angular power spectrum

Proposed explanations:

- Intra-halo light
- Early ($z > 13$) black holes
- Decay of ALPs of few eV

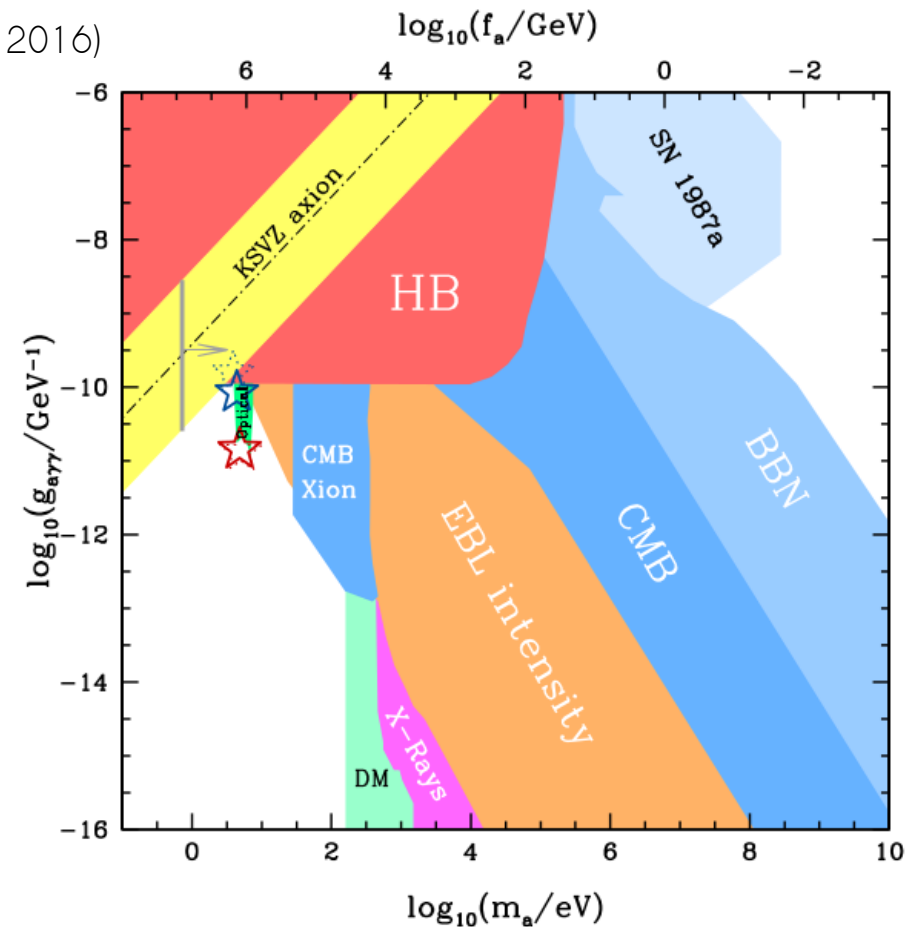
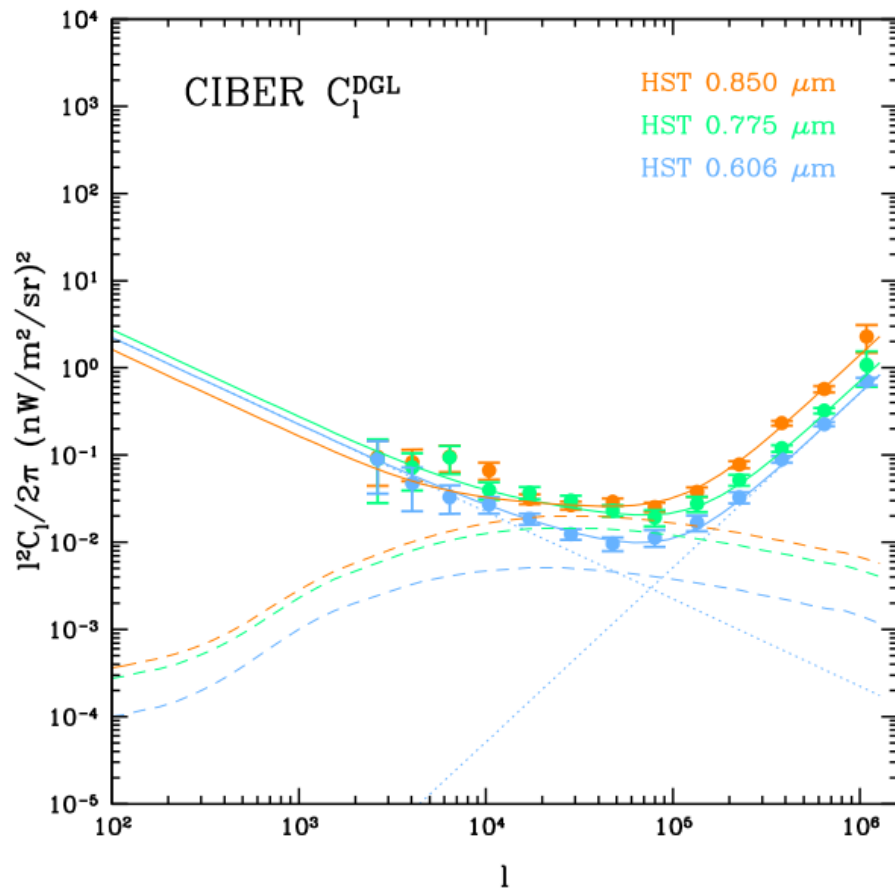


NIRB and Axion Like Particles

Excess in the NIRB autocorrelation angular power spectrum

→ decay of ALPs of few eV?

(Gong+ 2016)

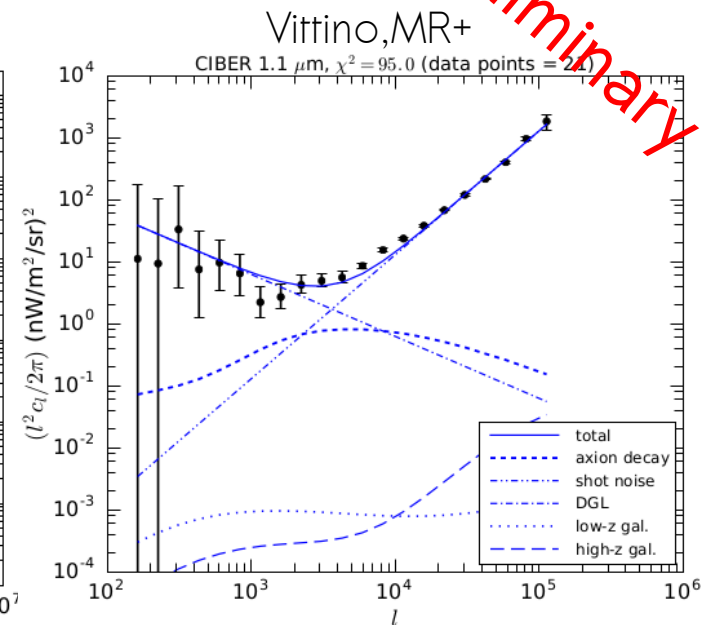
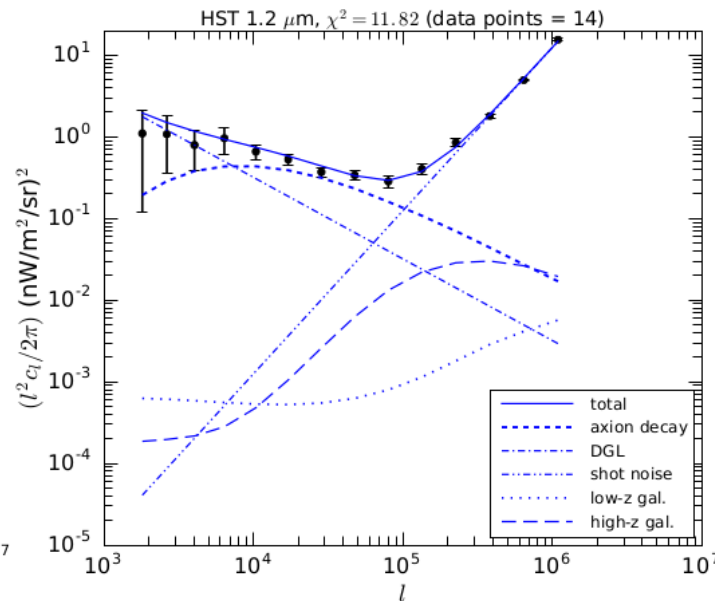
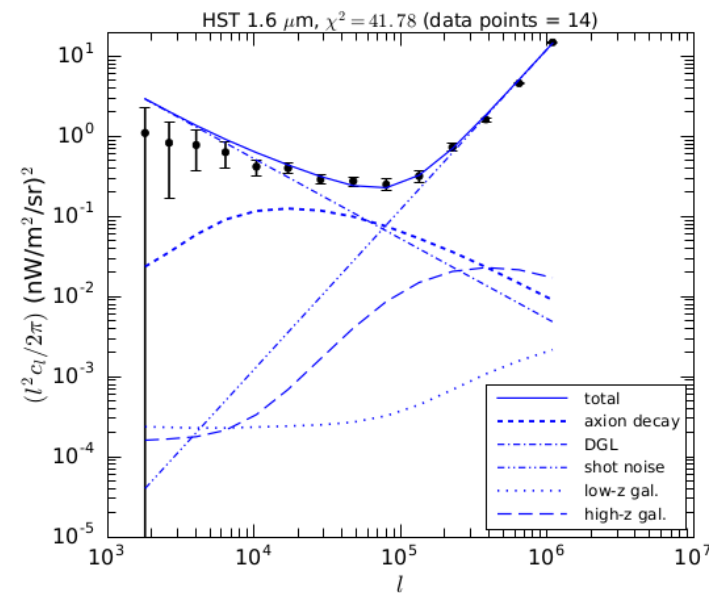


NIRB and Axion Like Particles

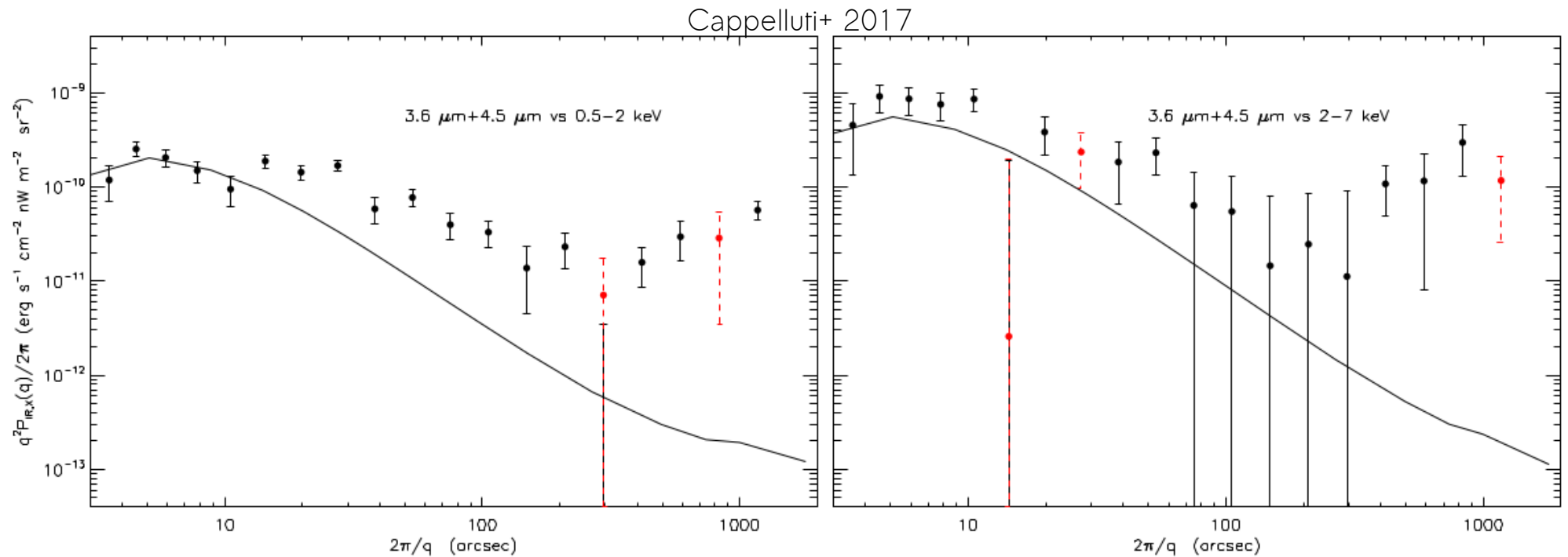
To be checked:

- Determination of the energy spectrum
- Cross correlation between different NIRB bands
- Cross correlation between NIRB and X-rays.

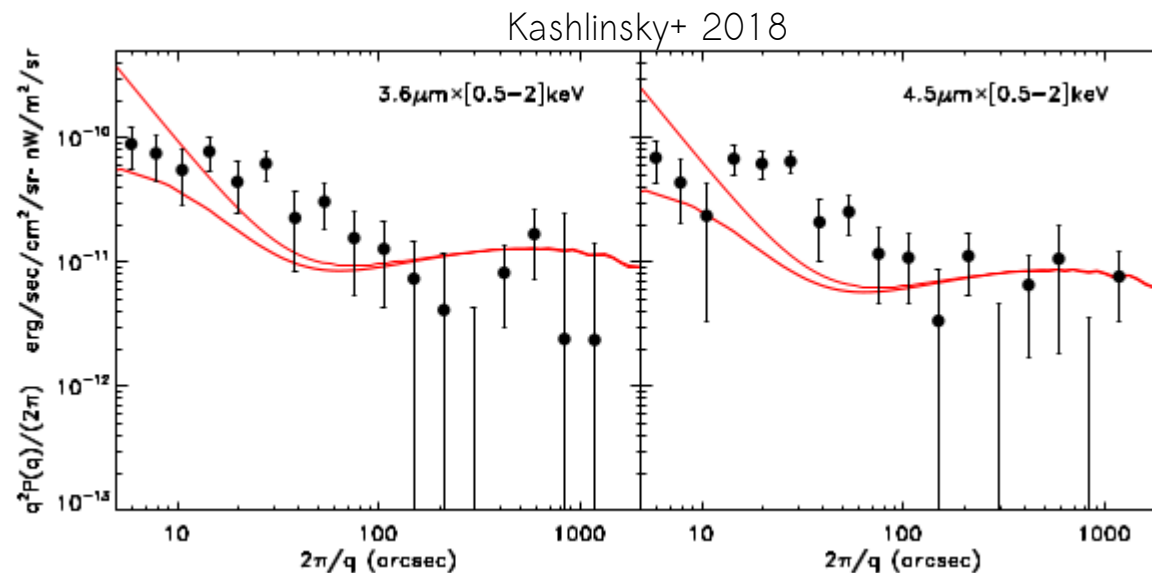
Preliminary



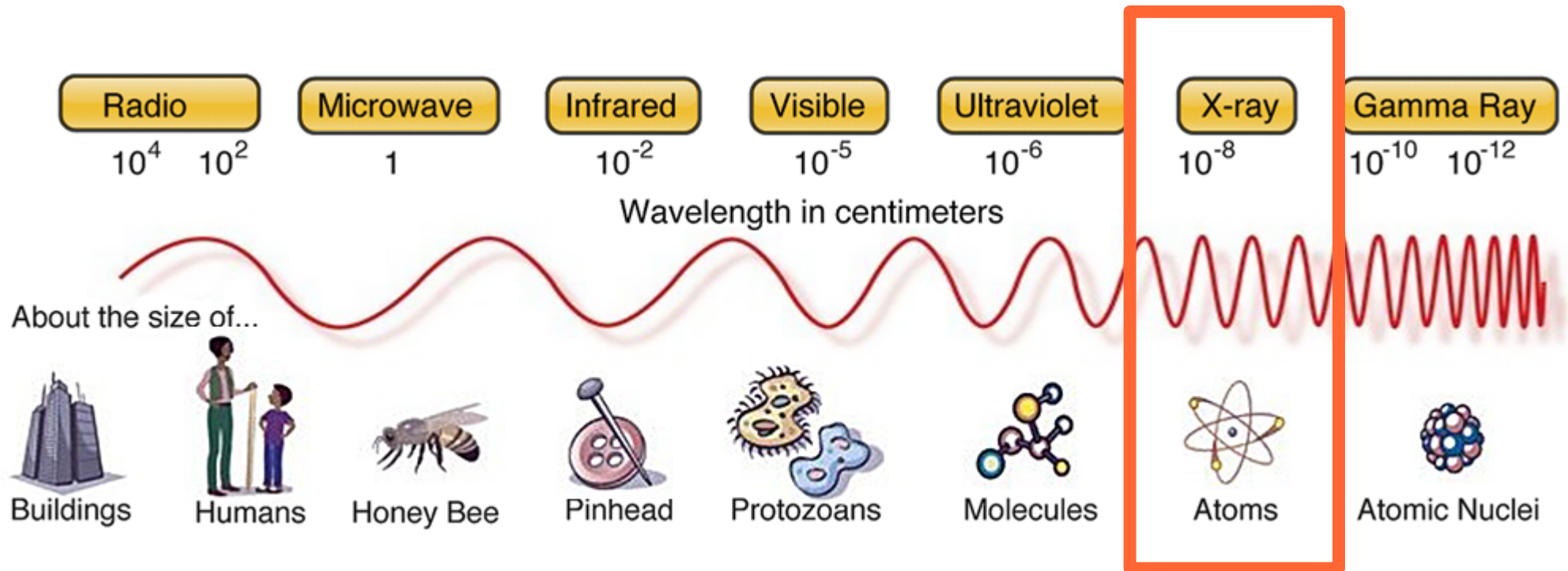
Cross correlation NIRB vs X-ray background



Difficult to be explained by intra-halo light, possible for early black holes.

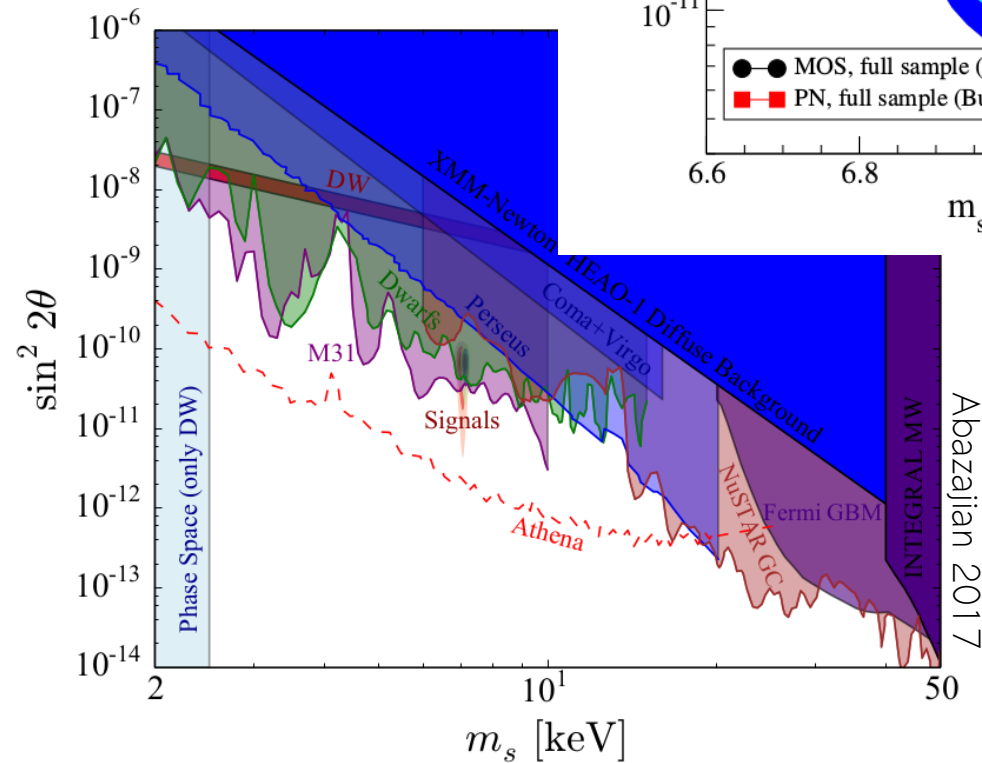
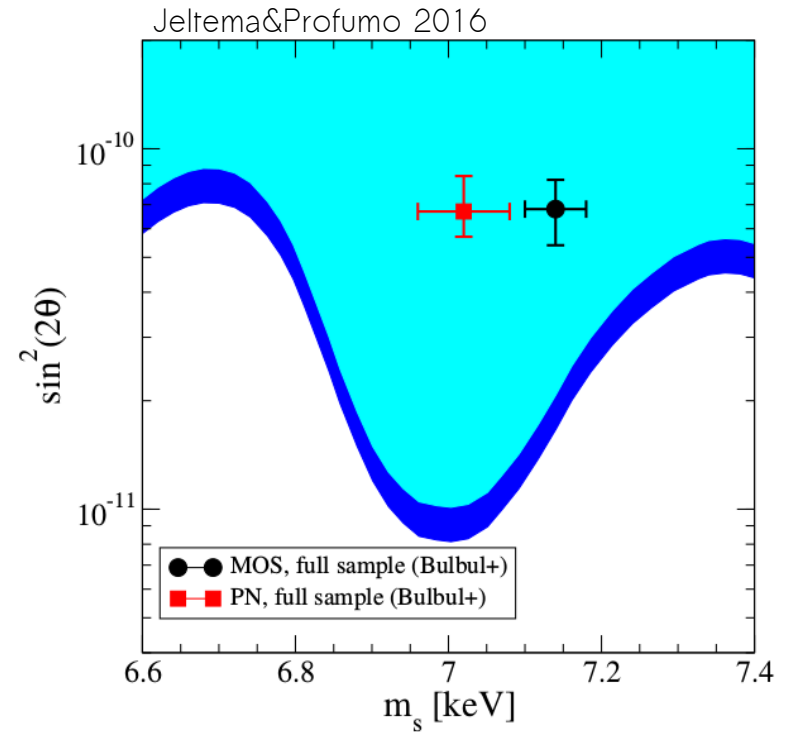
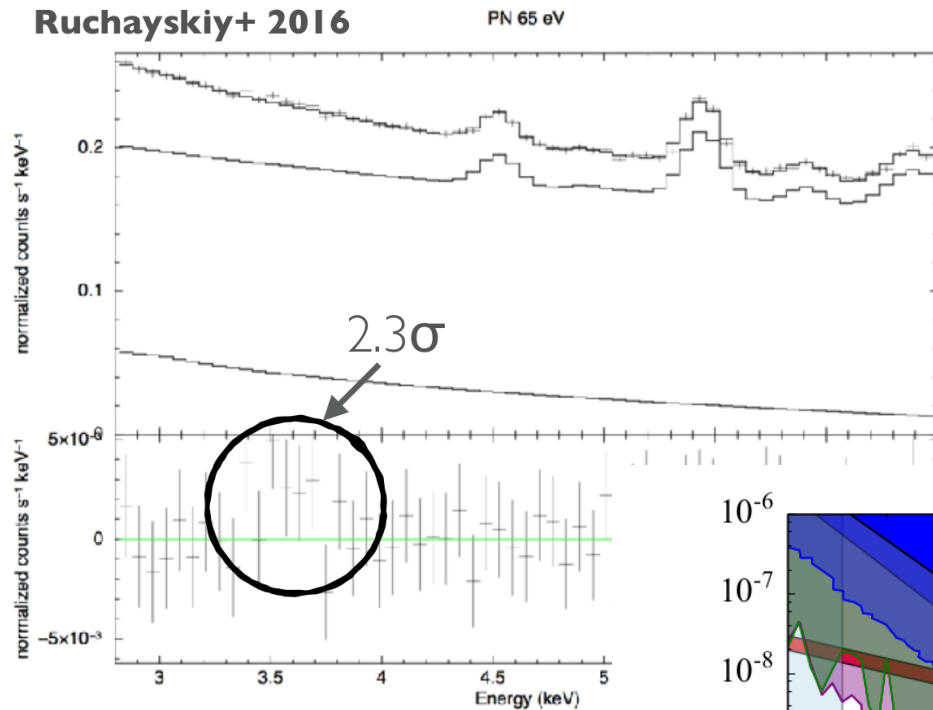


X-rays



X-rays from sterile neutrinos in dSph

deep XMM-Newton observations Draco dSph

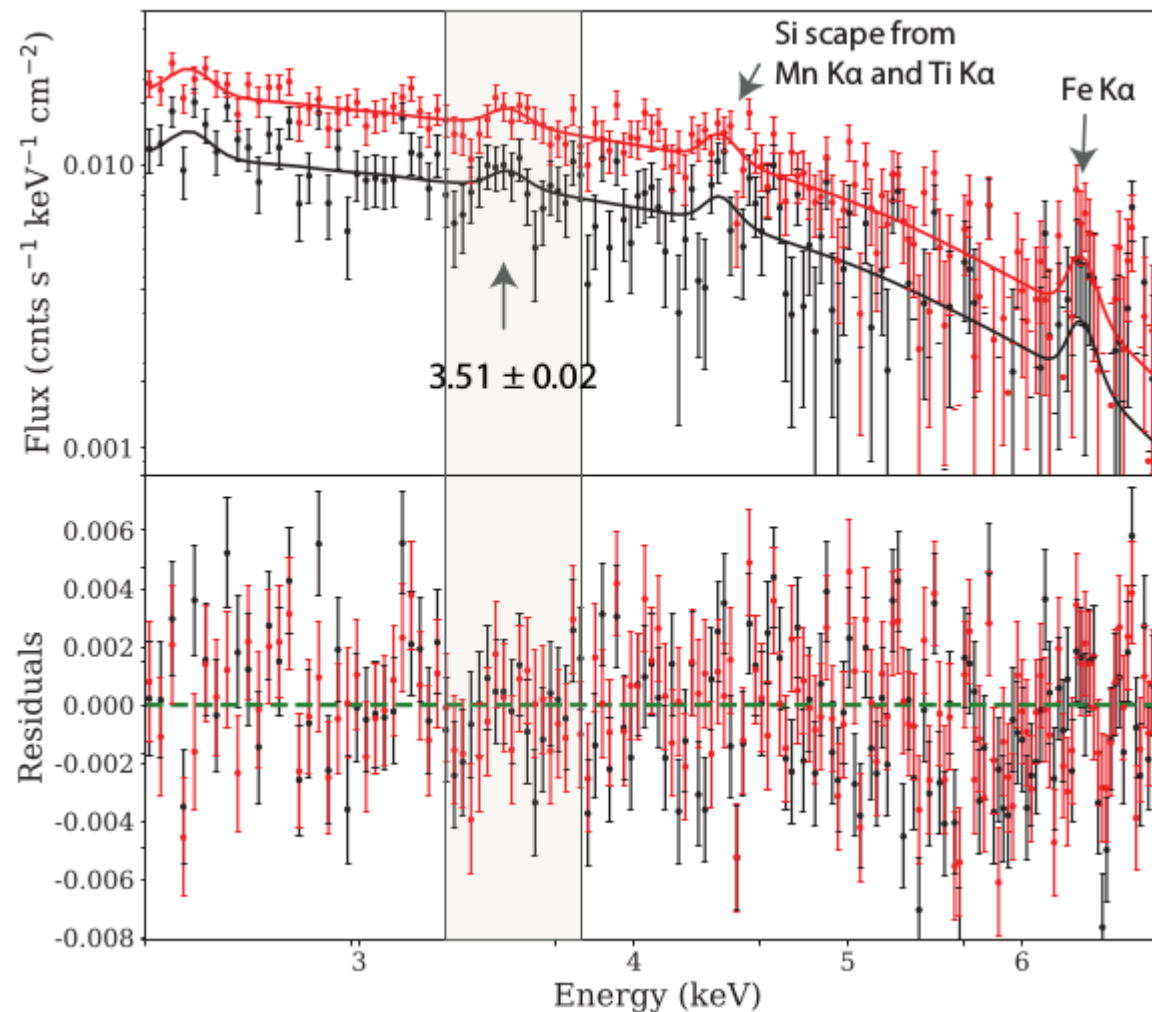


X-rays from sterile neutrinos in the Galaxy

Cosmic X-ray Background observations using Chandra

→ 2.5-3 σ evidence for a 3.5 keV emission line from DM in the Milky Way

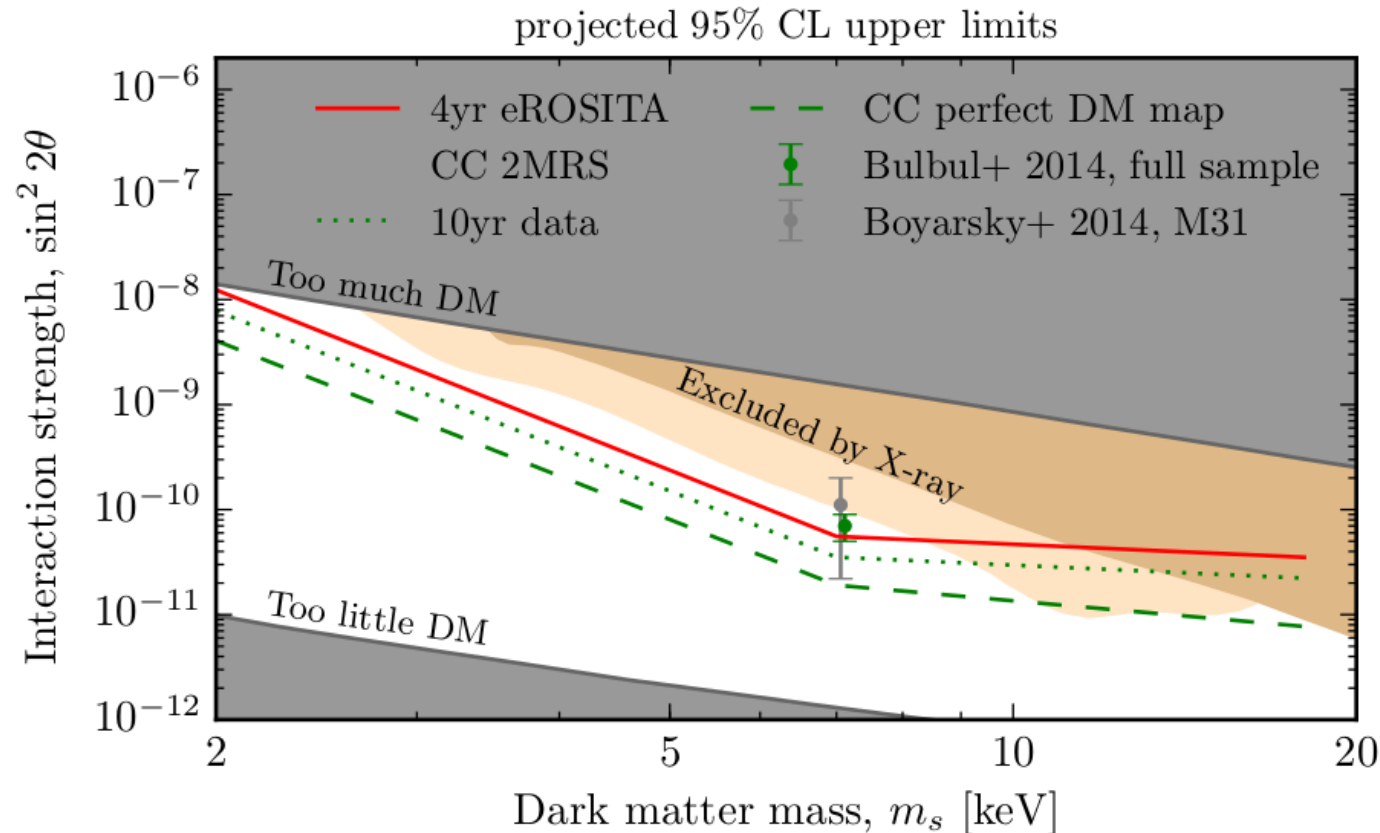
Cappelluti+ 2018



X-rays from extragalactic sterile neutrinos

Interesting projected sensitivity for the cross correlation between
eROSITA and 2MASS

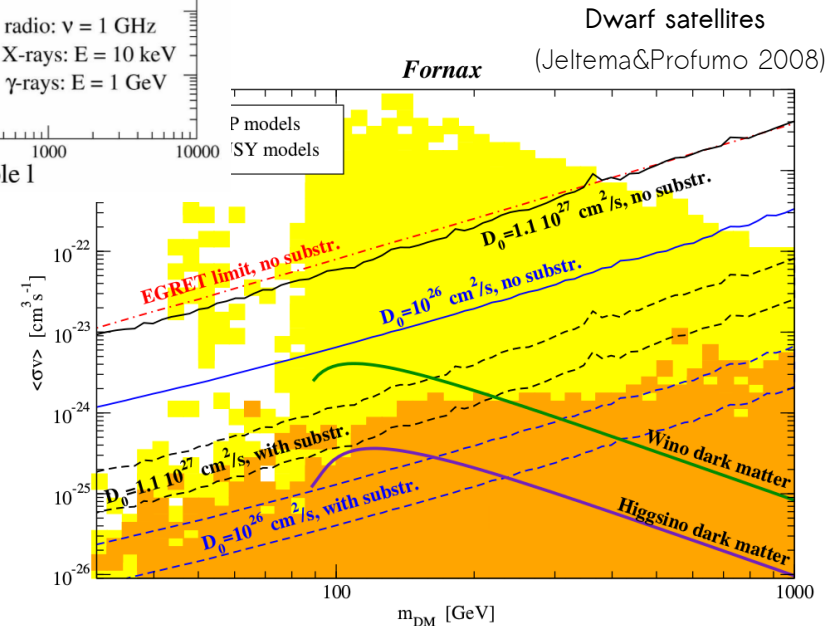
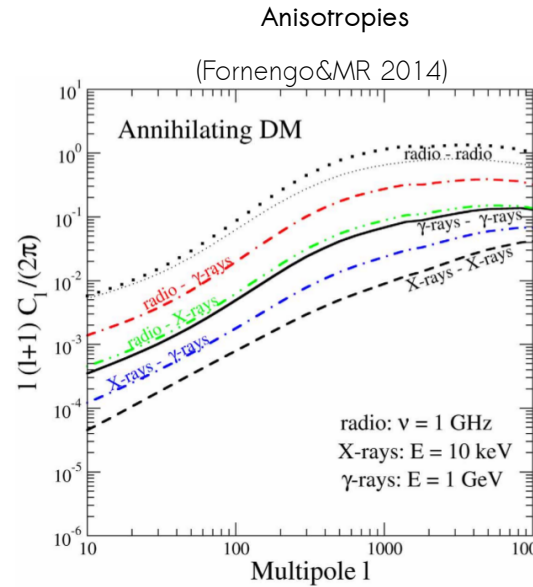
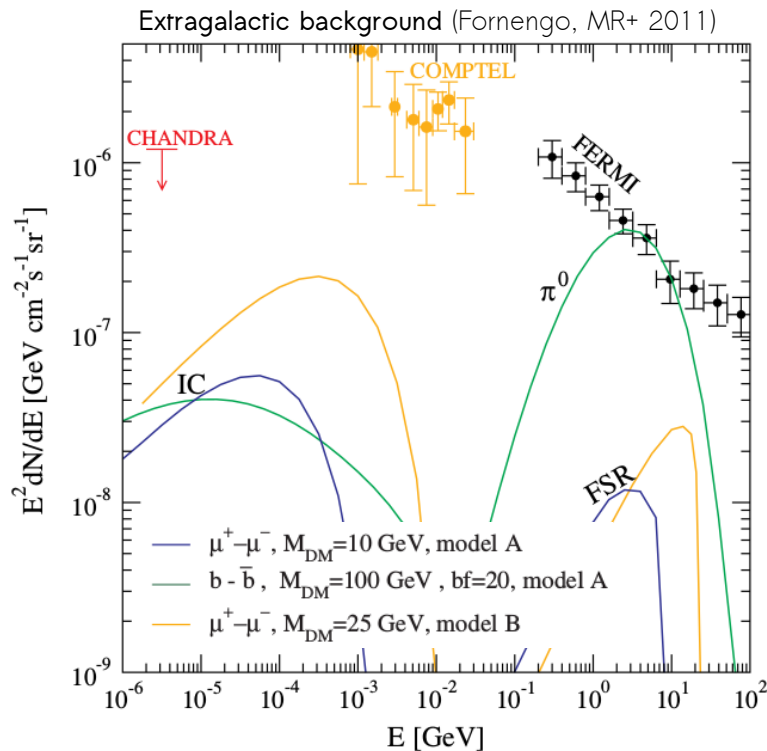
(Zandanel+ 2015)



X-rays from WIMPs

Inverse Compton of DM-induced electrons and positrons on CMB

→ Typically not so constraining



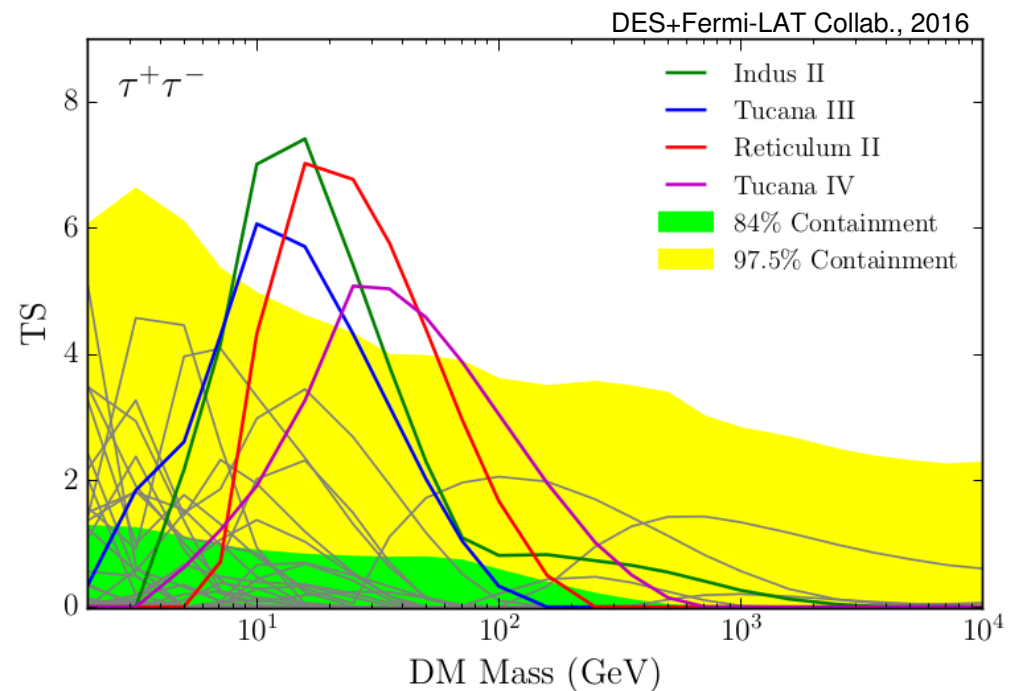
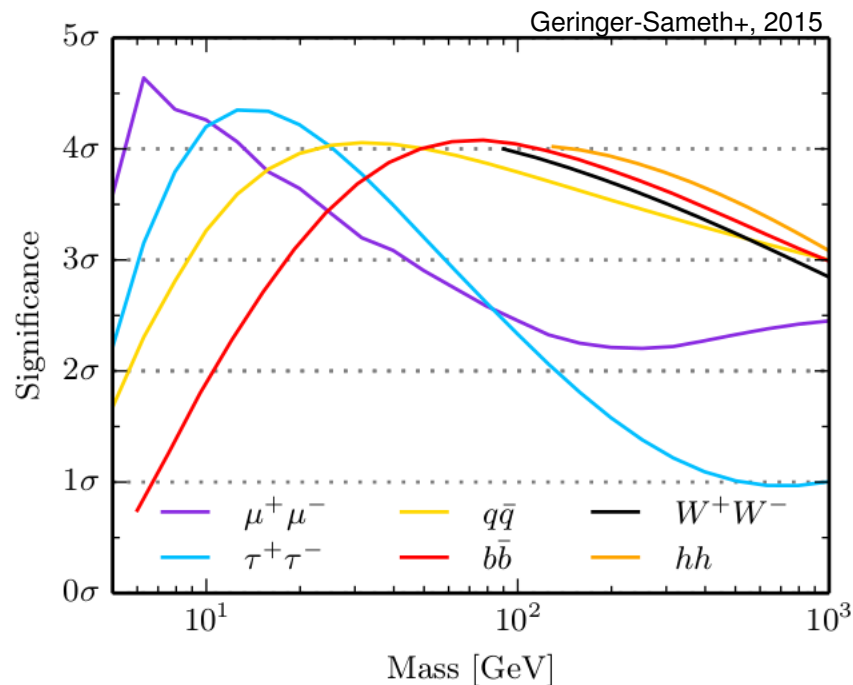
Prediction for gamma-rays from dSph

The detection of γ -ray emission from the direction of a dSph is guaranteed!

Prediction for dSph

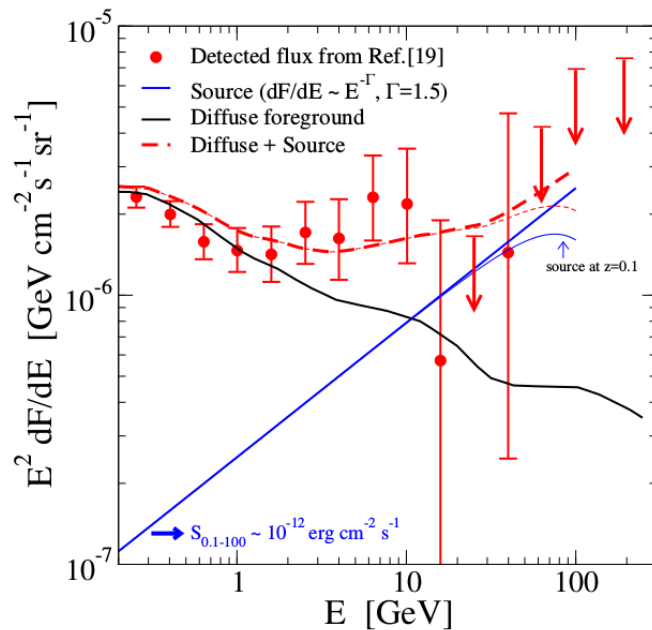
The detection of γ -ray emission from the direction of a dSph is guaranteed!

Are we already witnessing this situation?



Plenty of background sources in the Universe!

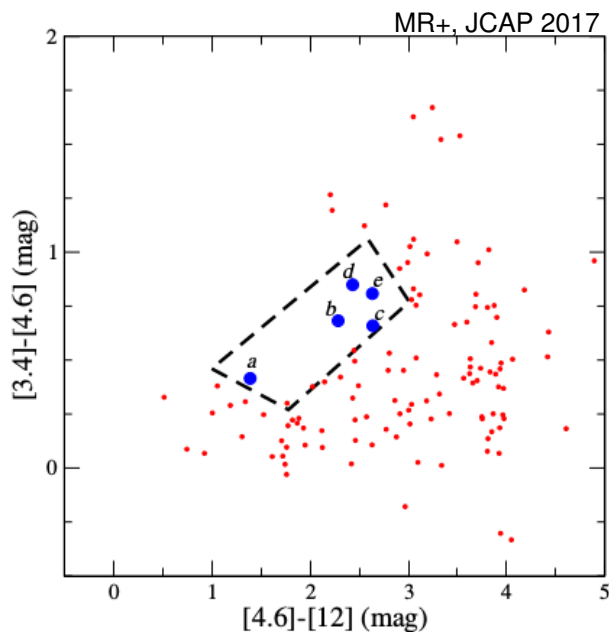
Already observed in Reticulum II ?



Radio counterpart for possible γ -ray excess

id	J2000						Distance arcmin	Flux density mJy
	RA			DEC				
<i>a</i> *	03	34	46.0	−54	08	43.7	9.9	1.26 ± 0.07
<i>b</i>	03	34	29.6	−53	54	44.4	13.3	0.59 ± 0.04
<i>c</i> *	03	35	49.4	−53	52	52.6	10.2	2.39 ± 0.15
<i>d</i>	03	34	52.5	−53	50	19.4	14.5	0.53 ± 0.04
<i>e</i>	03	35	32.4	−54	04	12.1	1.7	0.89 ± 0.05

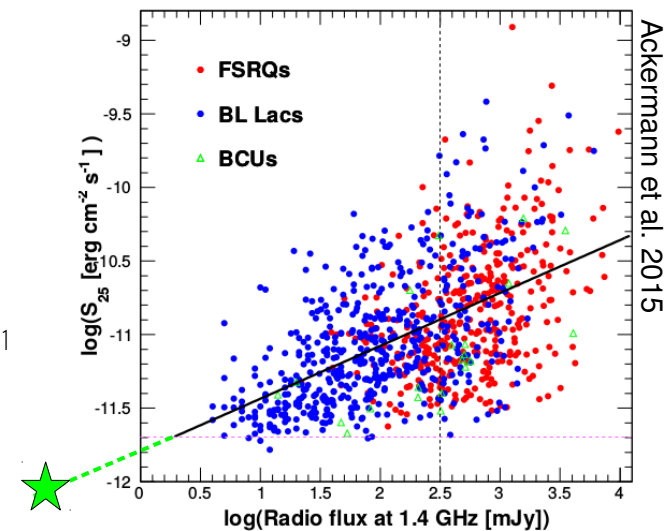
$\beta > -1$



γ -rays:

$\Gamma \sim 1.5 \rightarrow$ BL Lac?

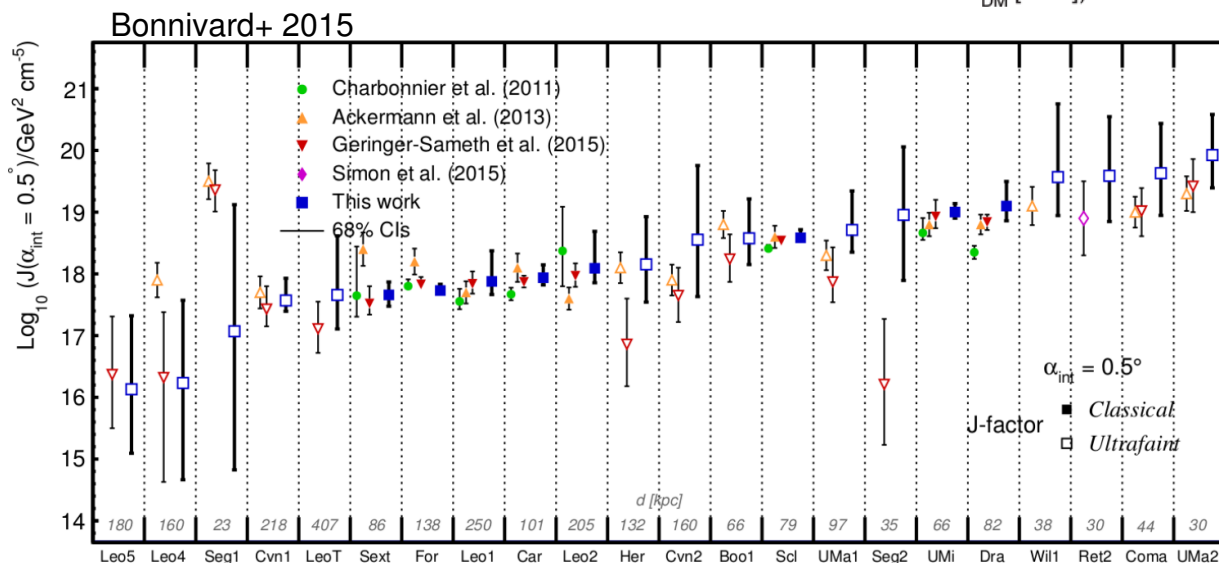
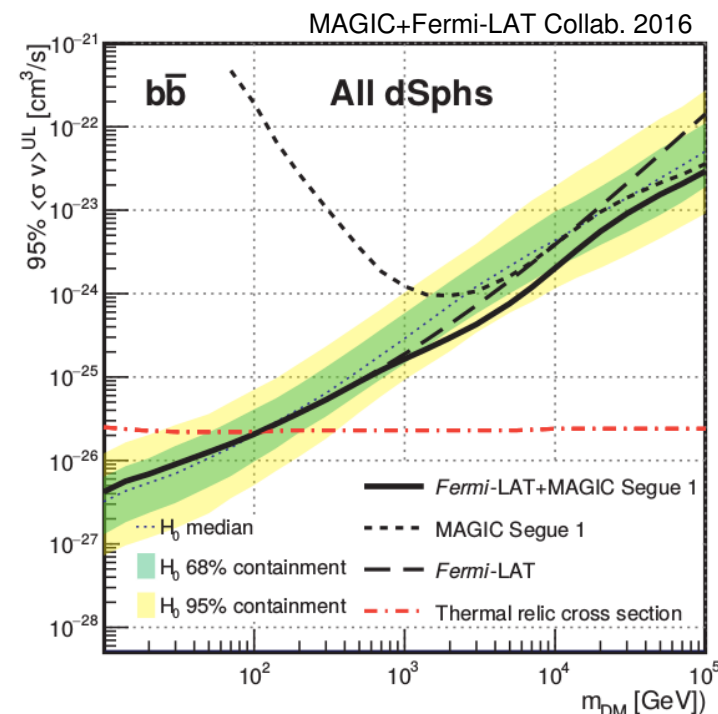
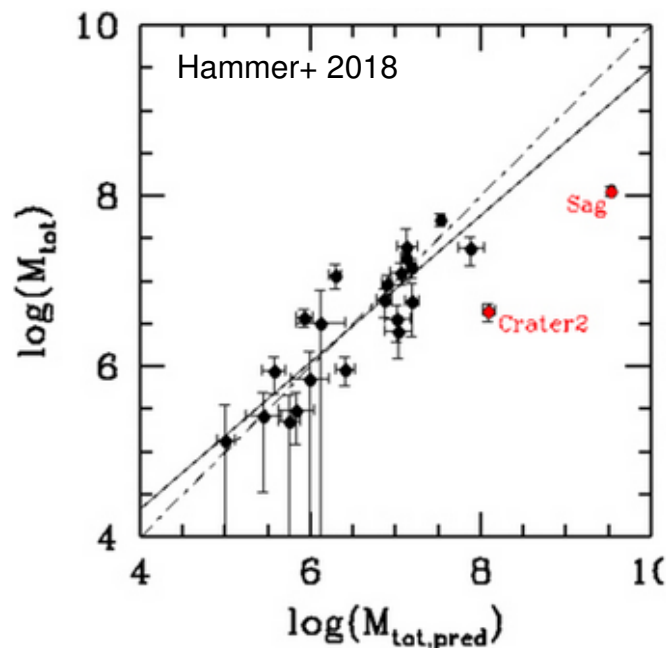
$S_{25} \sim 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



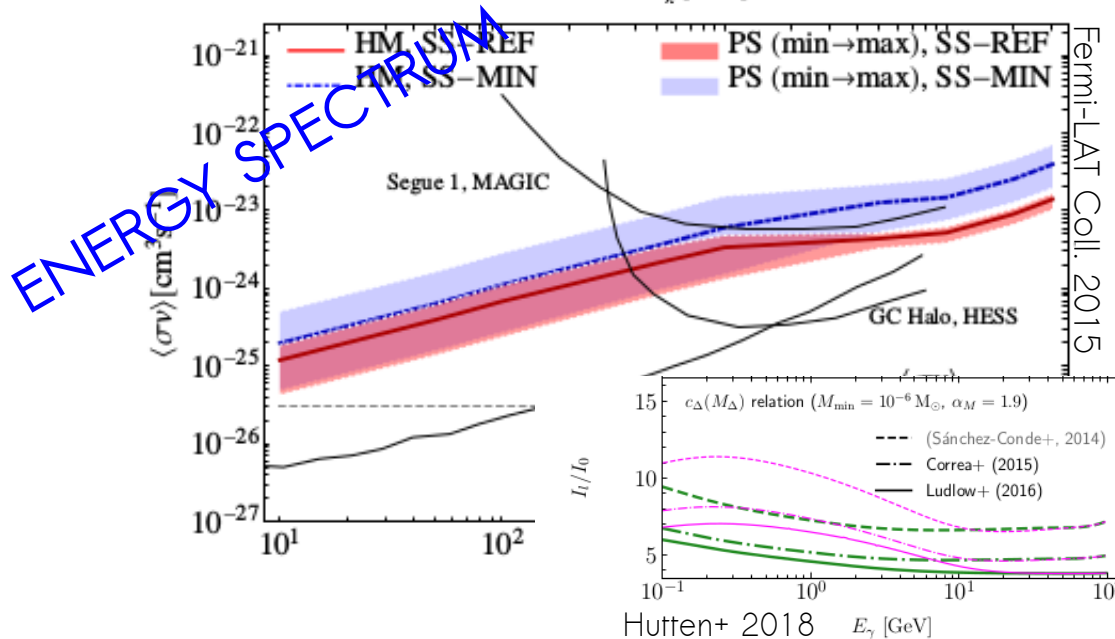
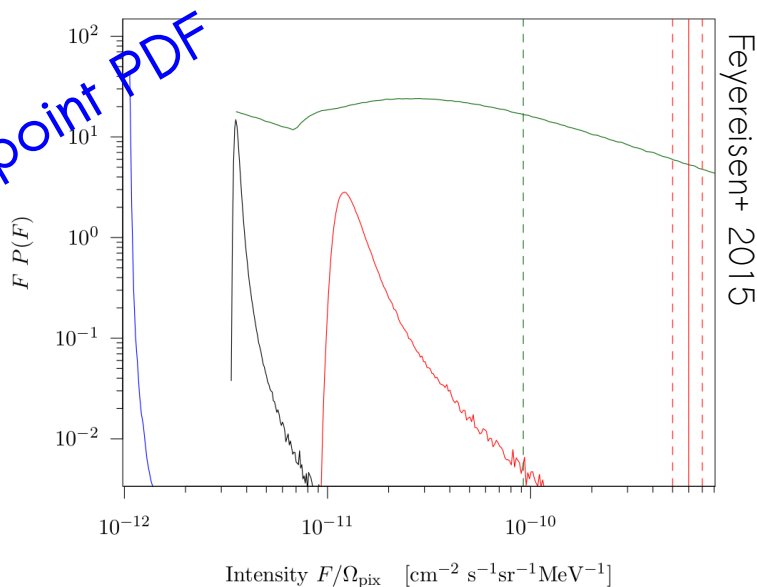
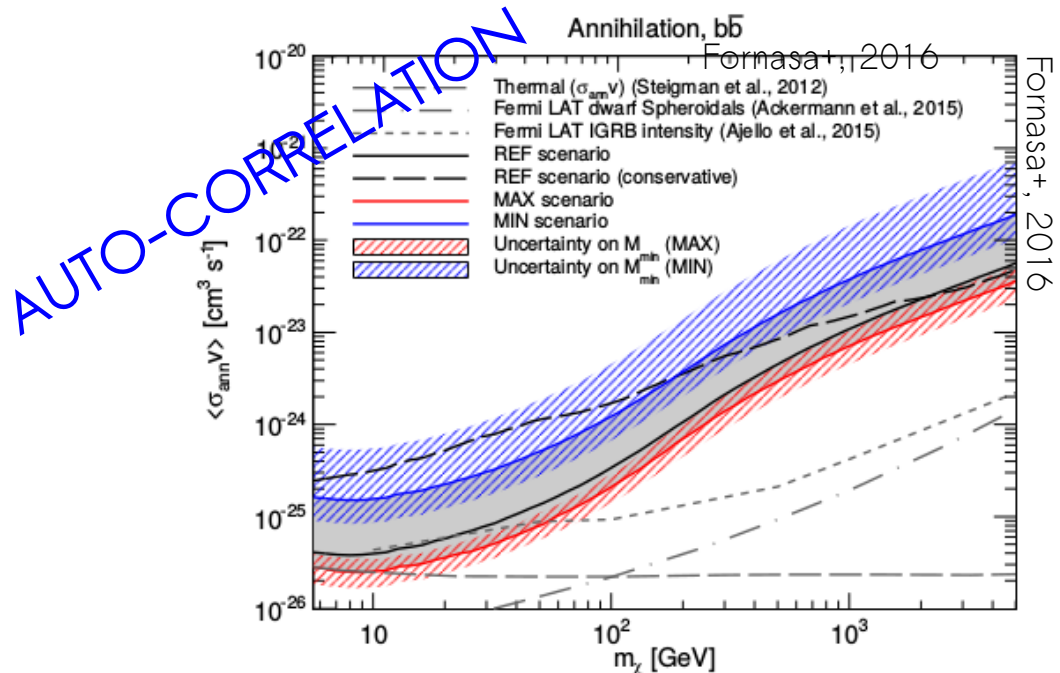
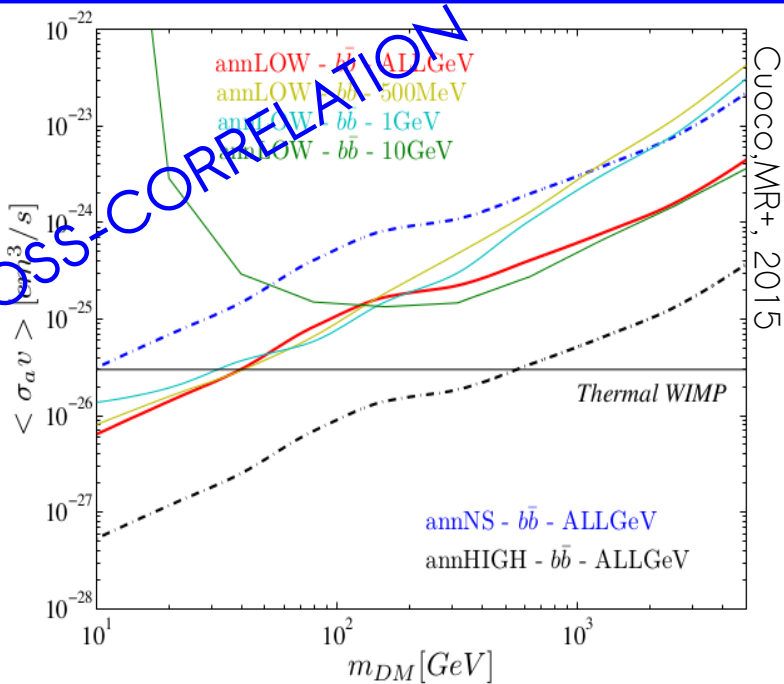
Bounds from dSphs

Typically considered as the most robust bound on WIMPs

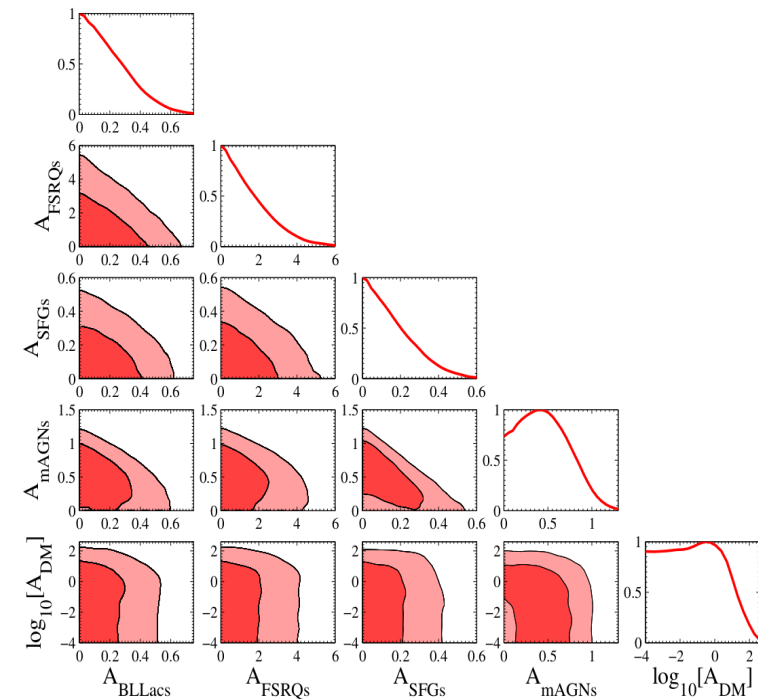
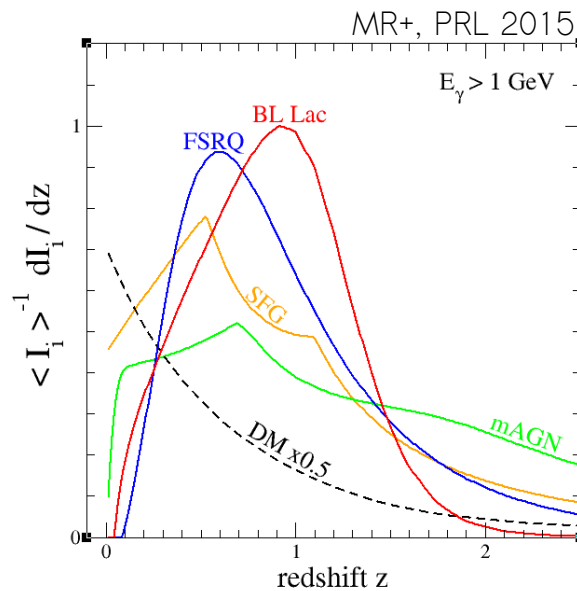
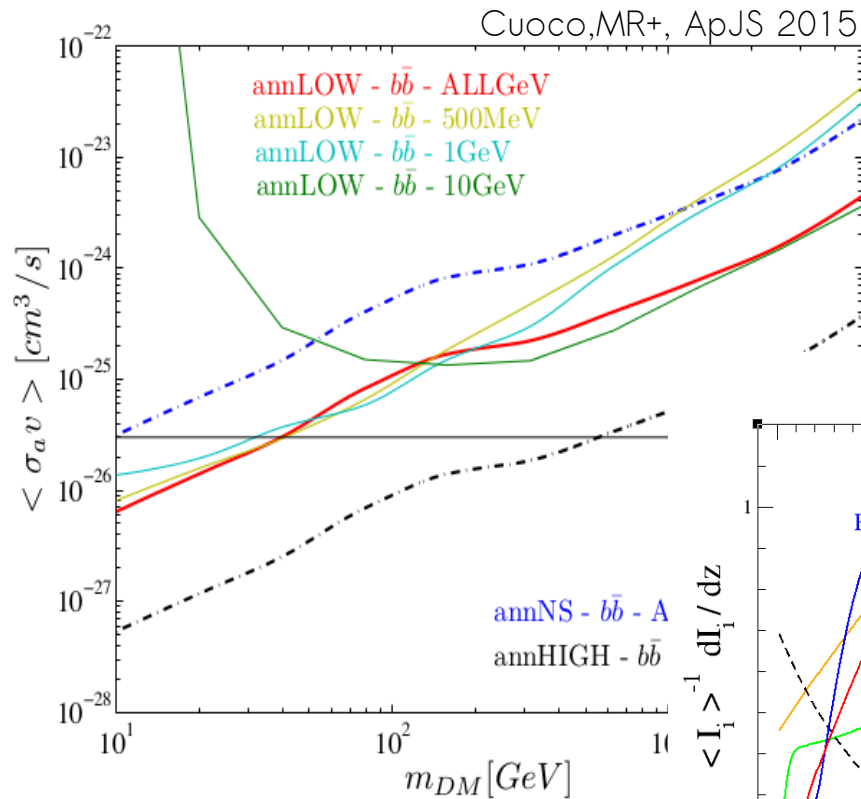
... but some doubts regarding the DM distribution in dSphs



Bounds from UGRB observables



Angular cross-correlation



- Promising technique
- Significant degeneracies are still present in current analyses

Conclusions

(let's hope dark matter has non-gravitational interactions..)

Different **particle DM candidates** can show up with indirect signatures in **different frequency bands**.

Even though it sounds like an oxymoron, particle DM is a **multi-wavelength** business!