

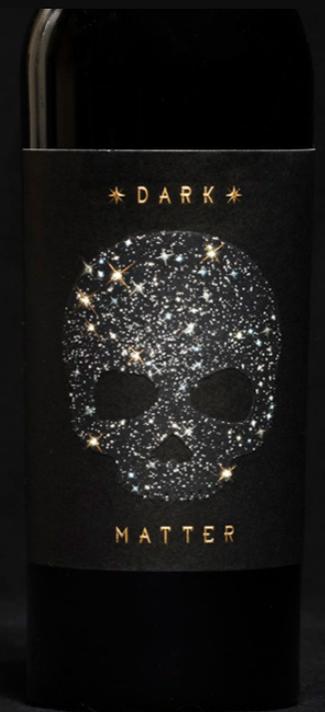
Expectation from the gamma-ray sky of the next decade

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CONTACT



<https://www.darkmatterwines.com/>

★ DARK MATTER ★



VINEYARDS

CONTACT

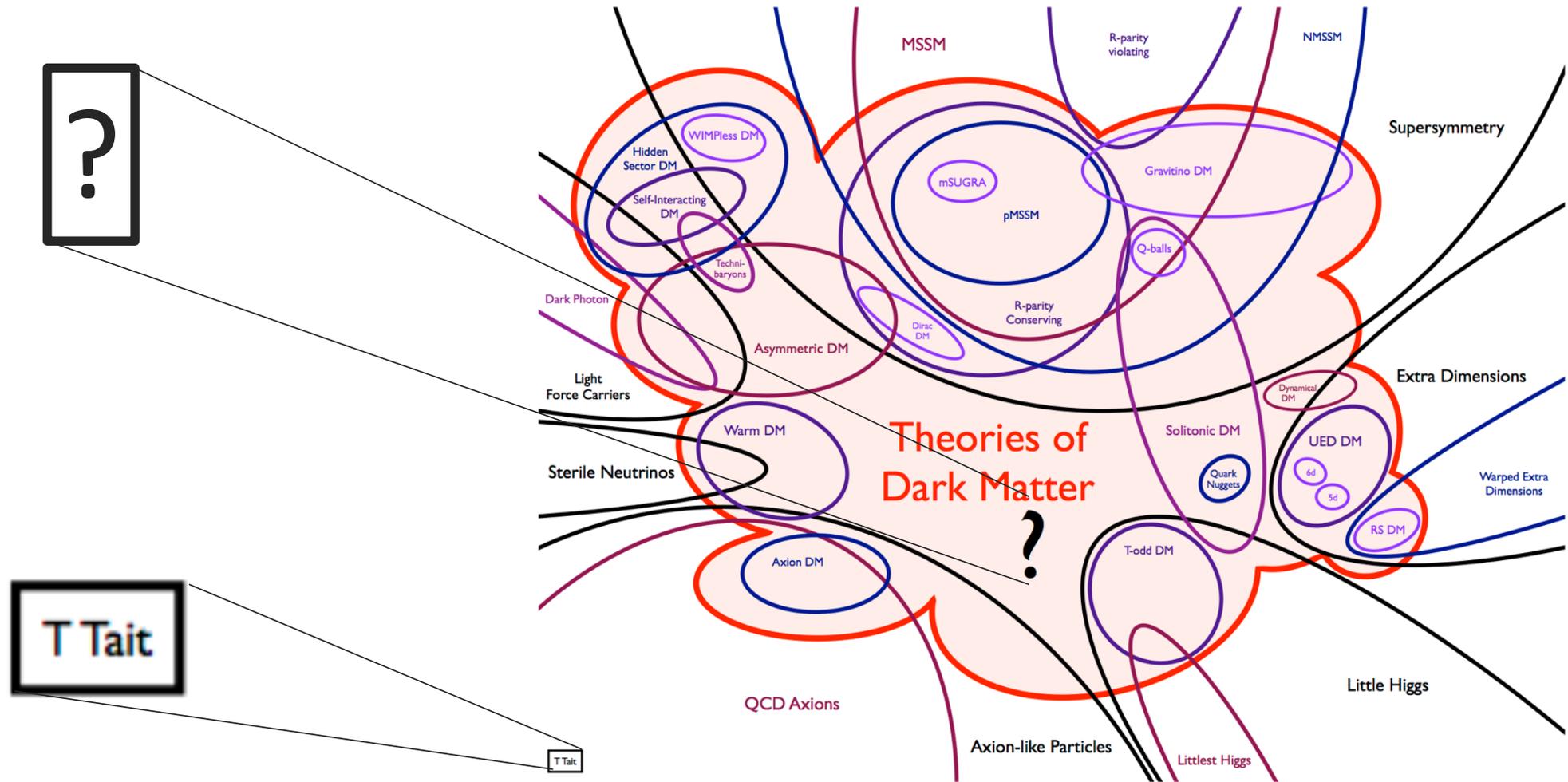
2013 DARK MATTER LIMITLESS CABERNET
SAUVIGNON

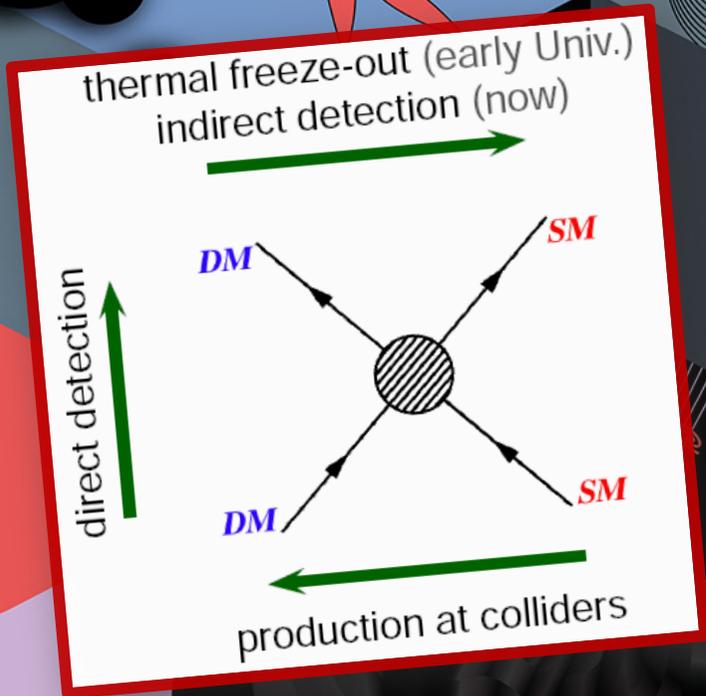


Introduction

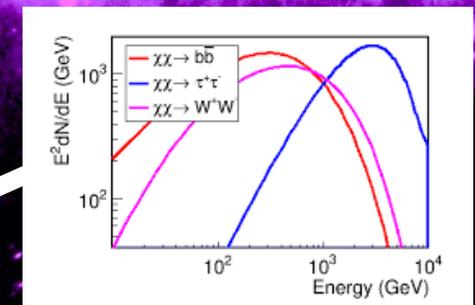
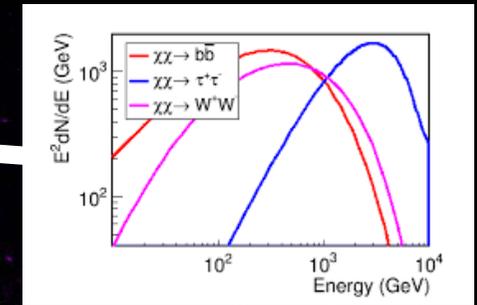
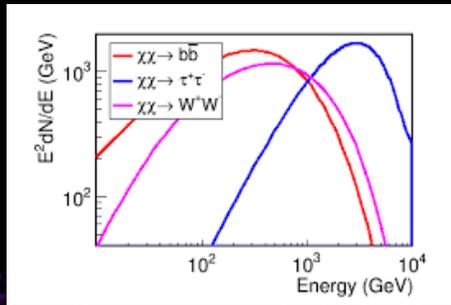


Our heads in the clouds

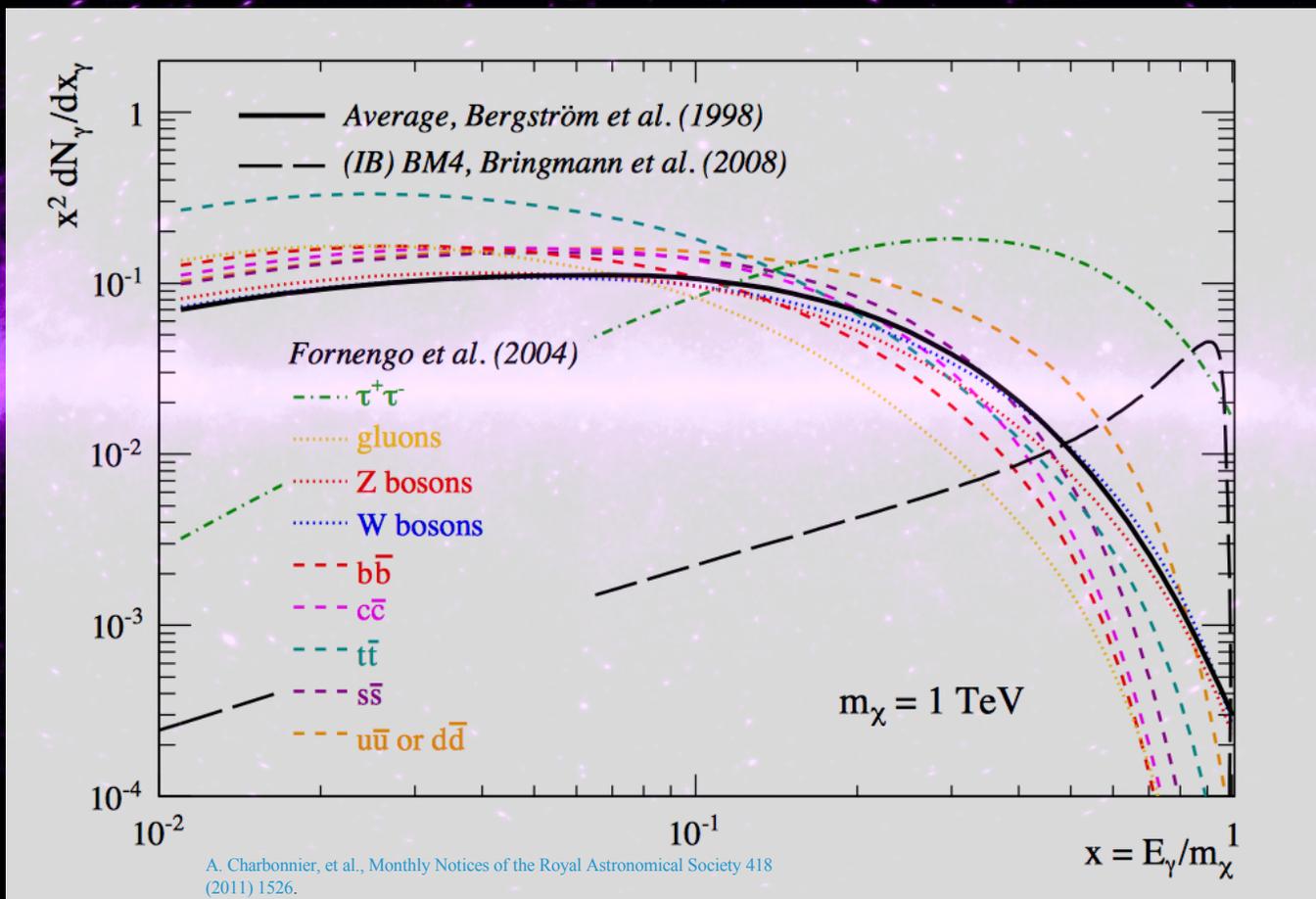




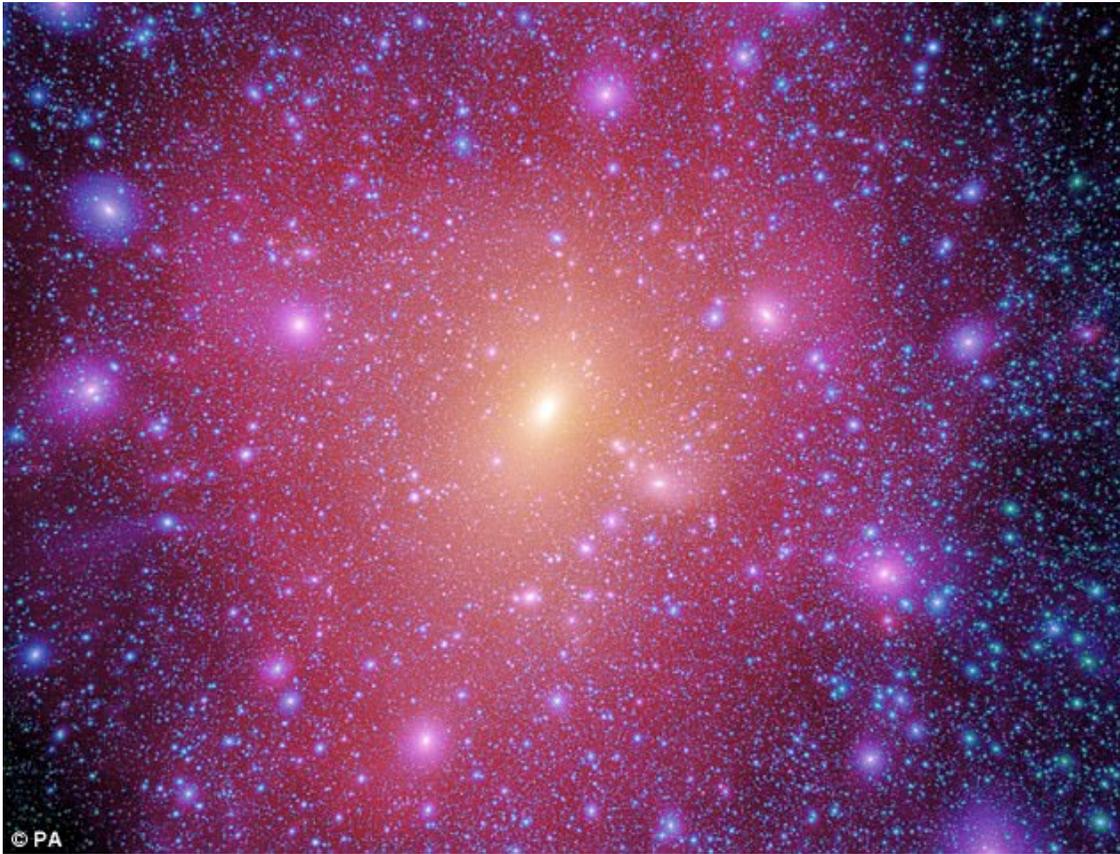
1/ Universality of Dark Matter Spectra



2/ Dark Matter mass (cutoff position) & Dark matter branching ratios (spectral shape)



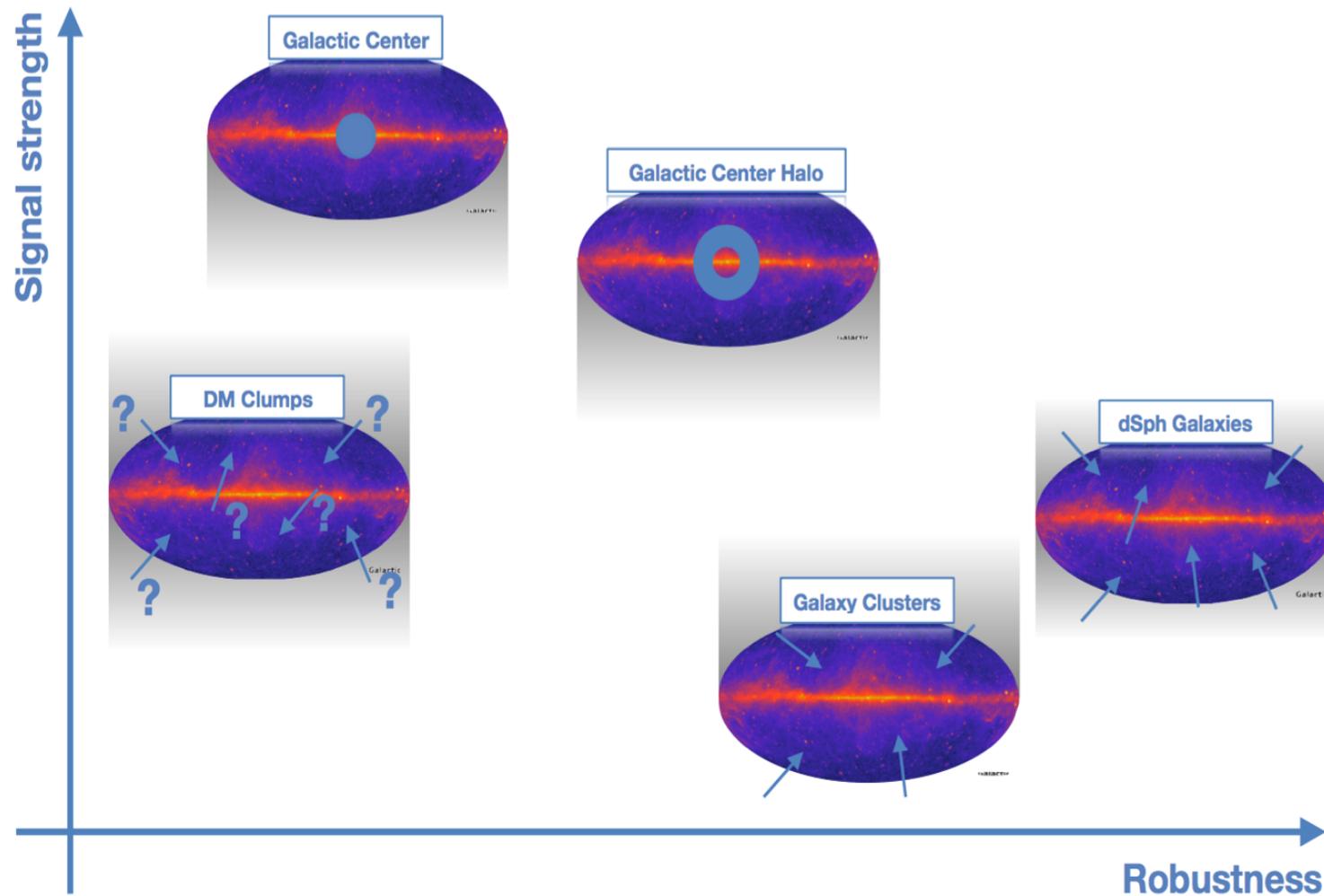
Golden channel



- Important to look where DM is
- Gamma-rays can do it (Neutrinos too)

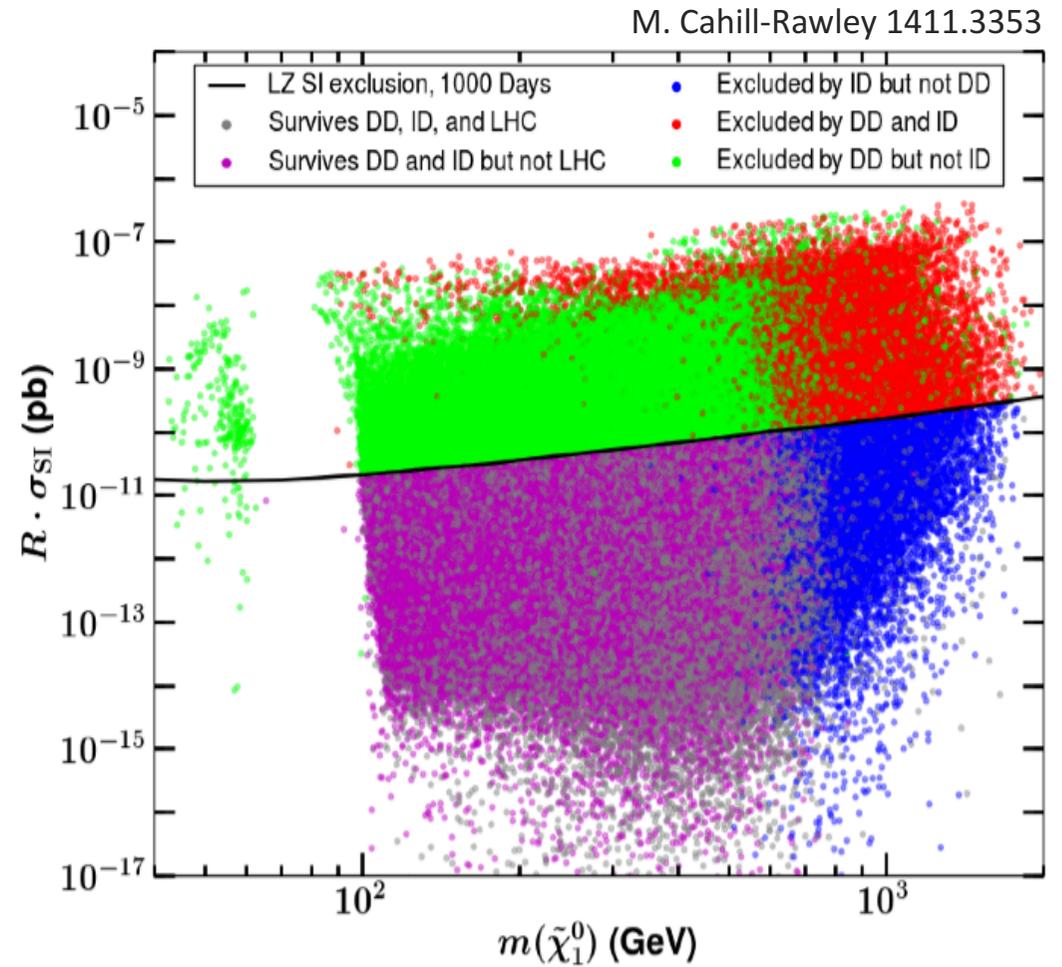
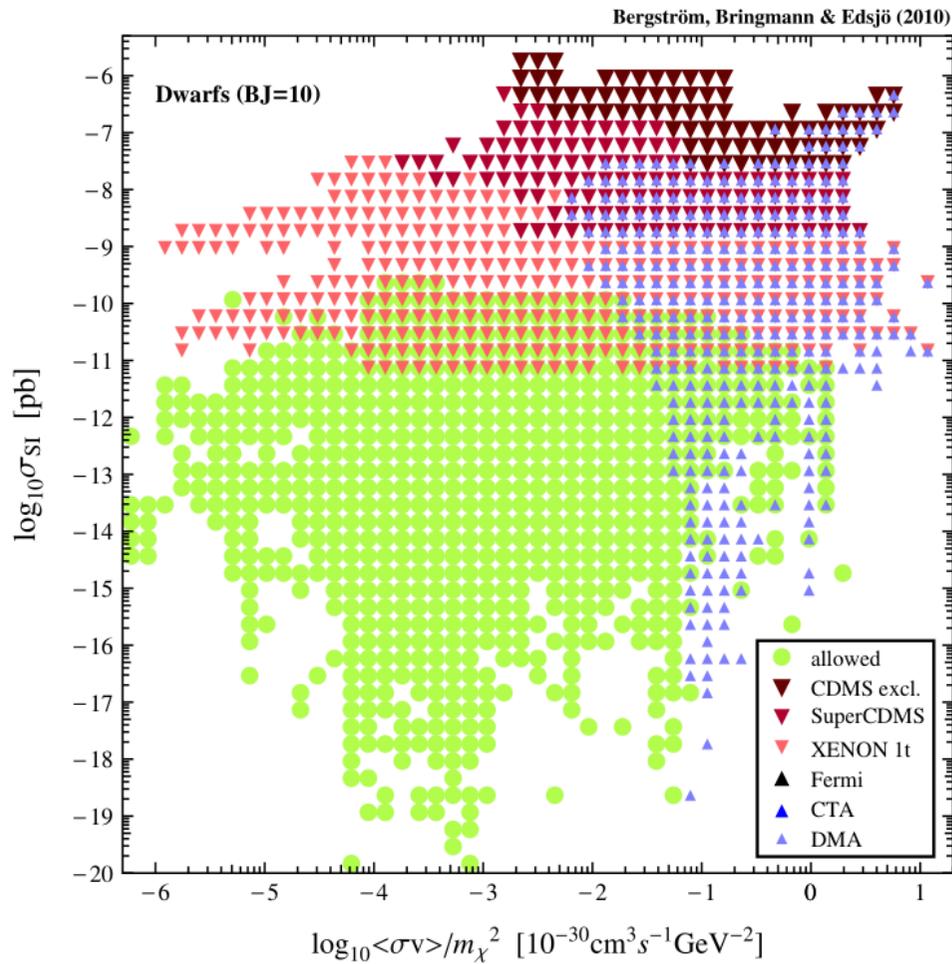
What other probe can give us that?

If you need to point, where to point?



Zechlin+

Complementarity



* DARK MATTER *

Do gamma-rays
provide a good
path toward DM
discovery?

Let's first briefly
see what we've
accomplished



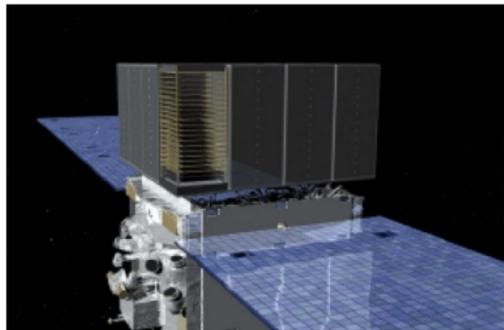
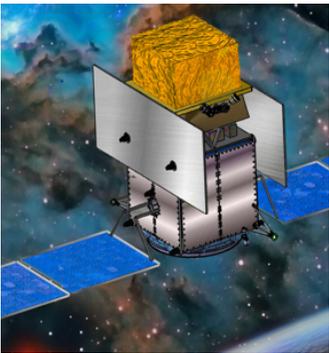
Techniques

Compton
(in space)
10 MeV →

Pair-production
(in space)
100 MeV—100 GeV

Cherenkov
(ground)
10 GeV—100 TeV

Shower front
(ground)
1 TeV—100 TeV+



Small area
Background-free
Large field of view
High duty cycle
Bad angular pos.

Small area
Background-free
Large field of view
High duty cycle

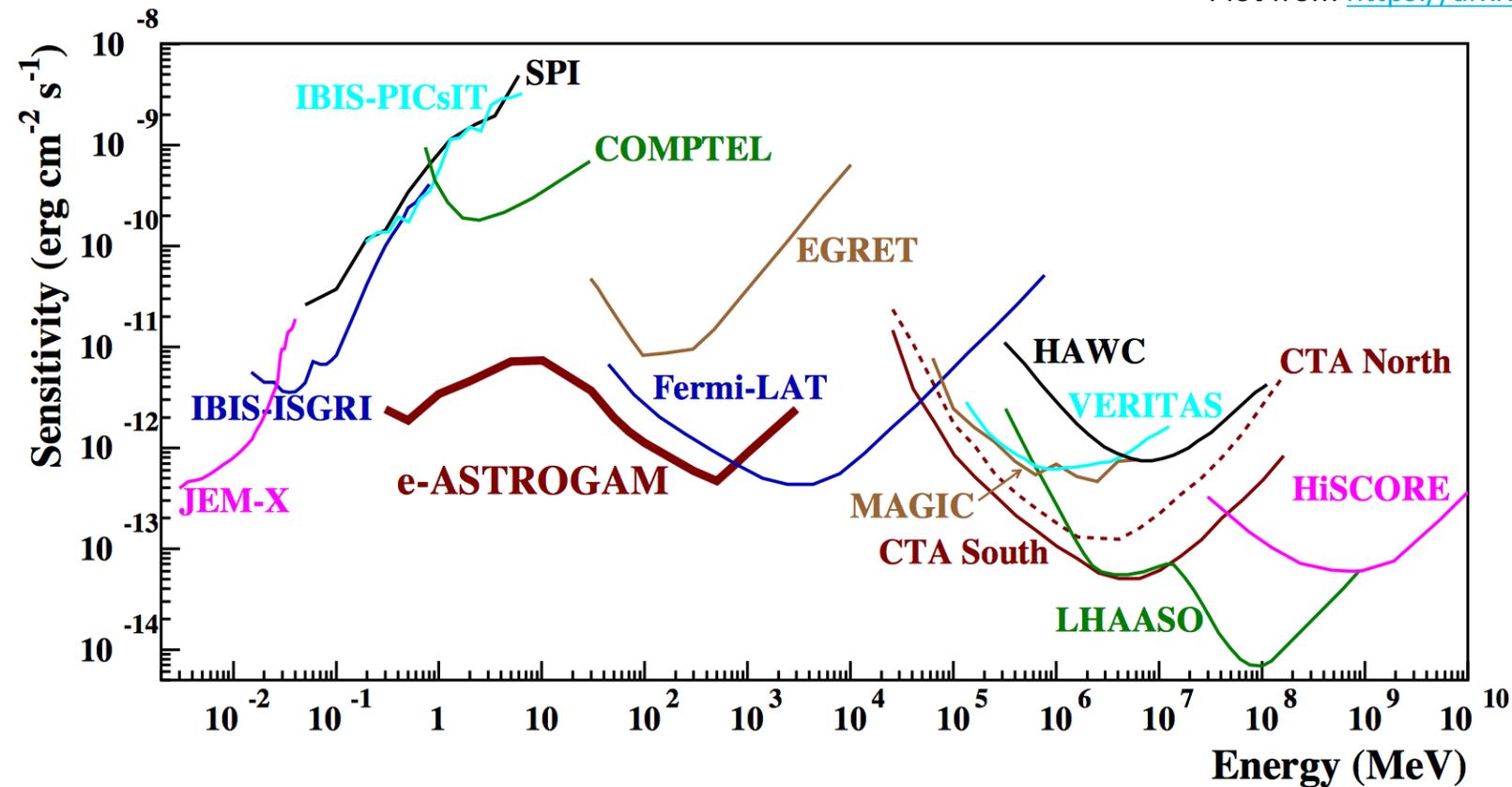
Large area
Excellent bg rejection
Small field of view
Low duty cycle

Large area
Good bg rejection
Large field of view
Large duty cycle

Modified from: Hofmann 2012

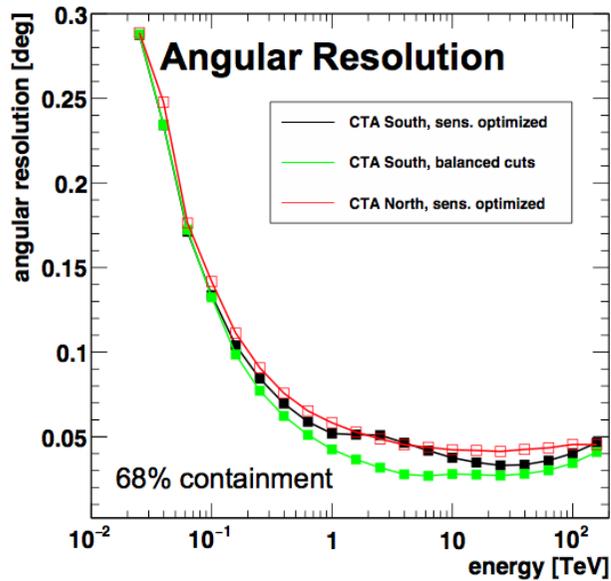
Comparing experiments

Plot from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.02232>

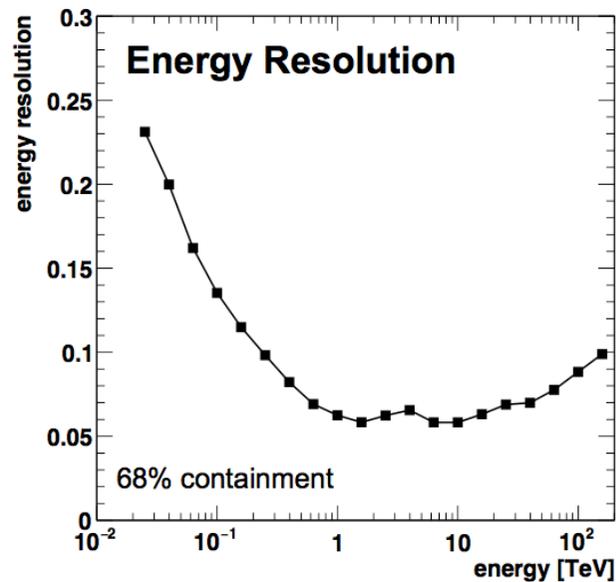


Sensitivity is not the only thing that matters

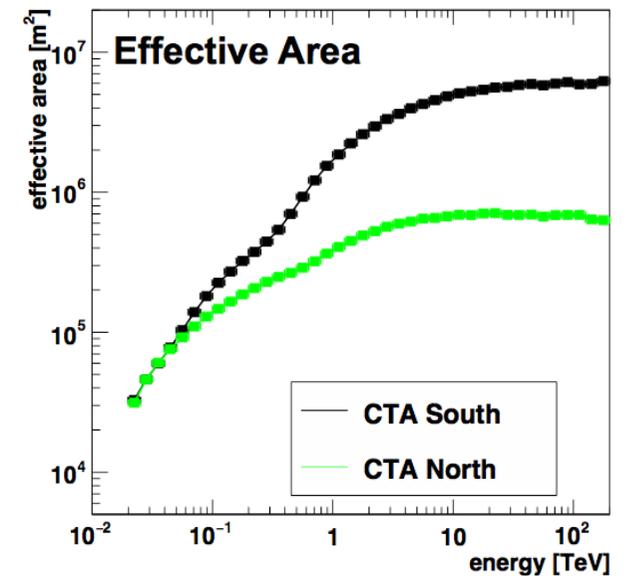
Ingredients to discovery



- Compton: 10 deg
- Lat/MeV: >1 deg
- Lat/GeV: 0.5 deg
- IACT: <0.1 deg
- EAS: 0.5-1deg



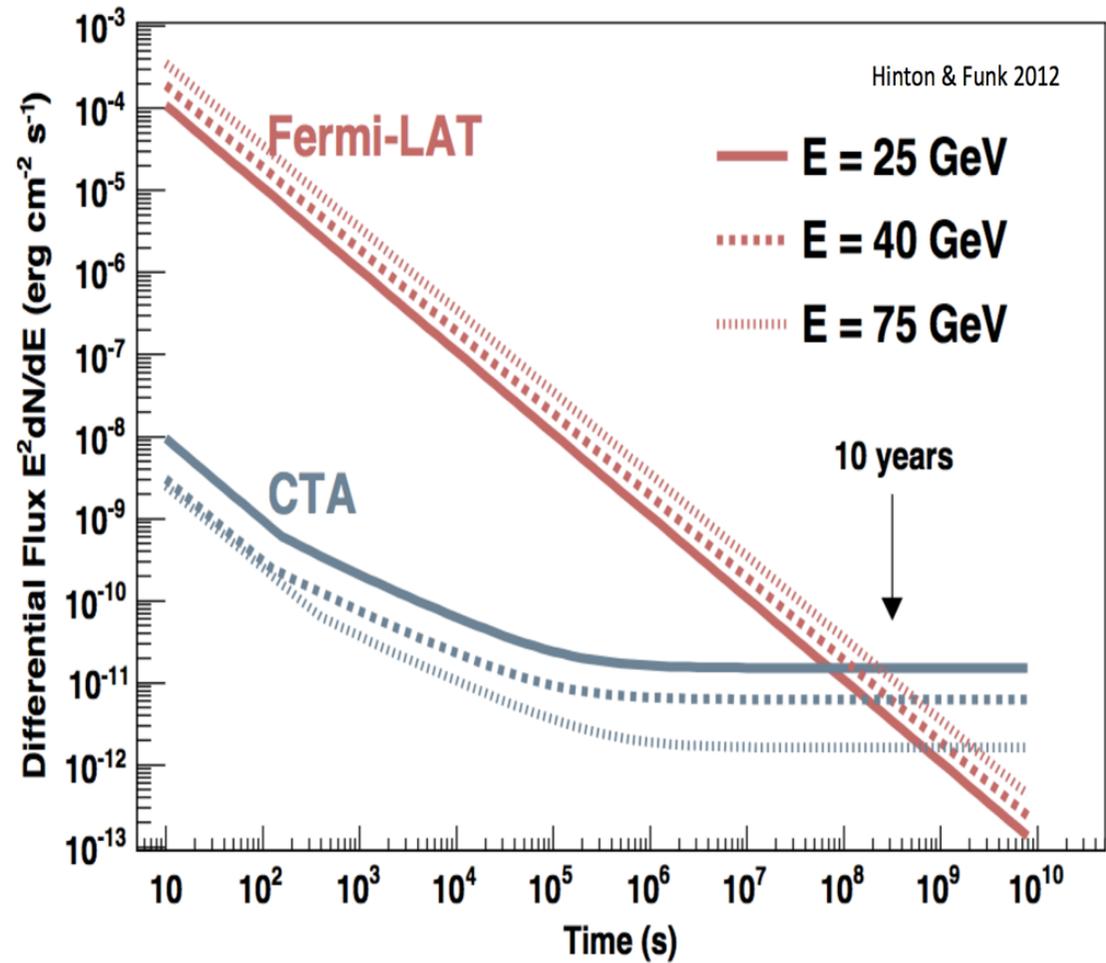
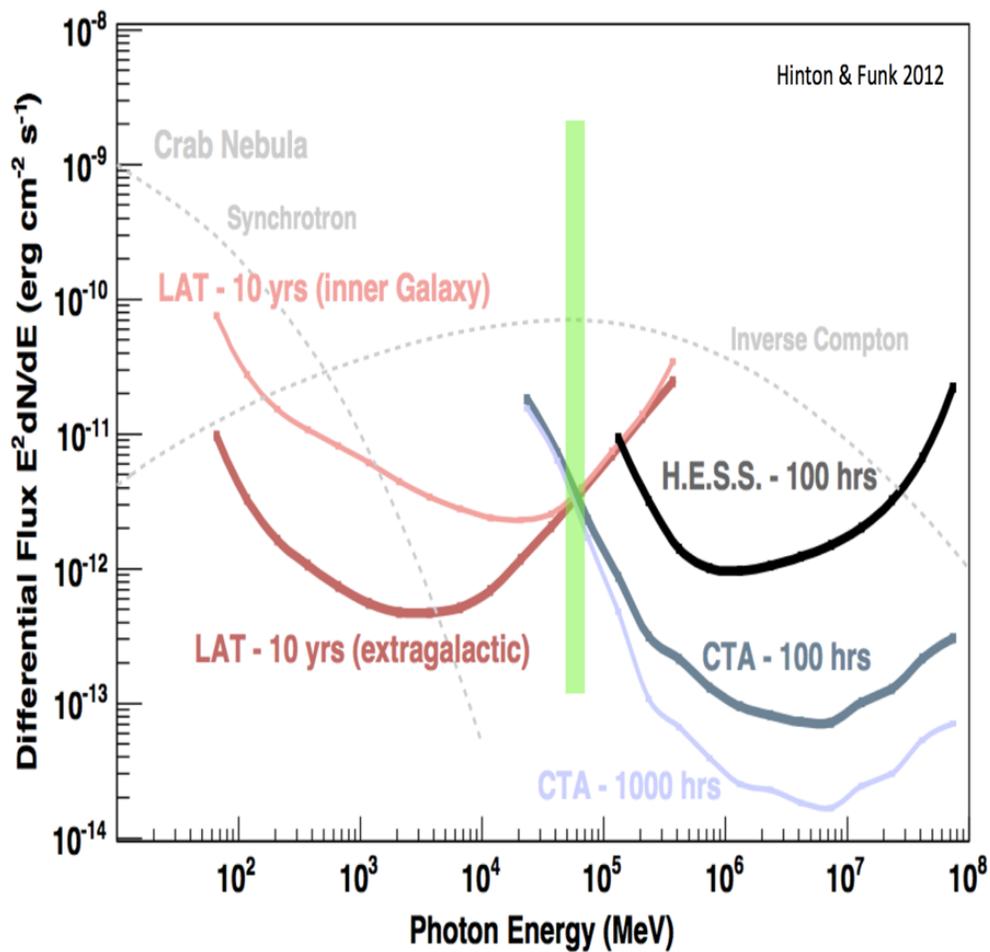
- Compton:
- Lat/MeV:
- Lat/GeV:
- IACT: 10-20%
- EAS: 100%



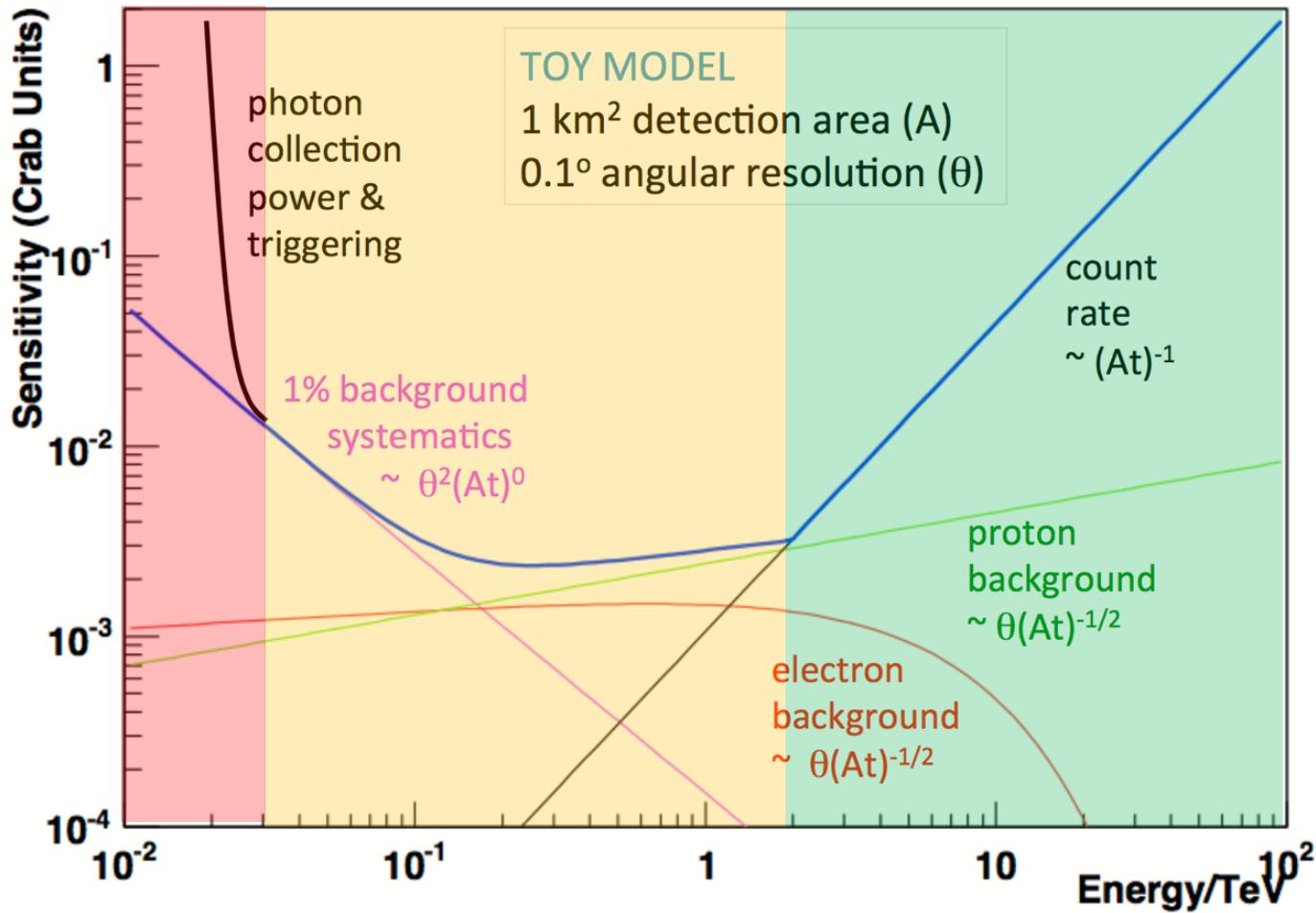
- Similar information than sensitivity for non-transient sources
- Do not take constant eff. area

And also FOV & Duty cycle

Steady or not



Performance limitations in IACTs



You can use some brute force

You need to use your brain

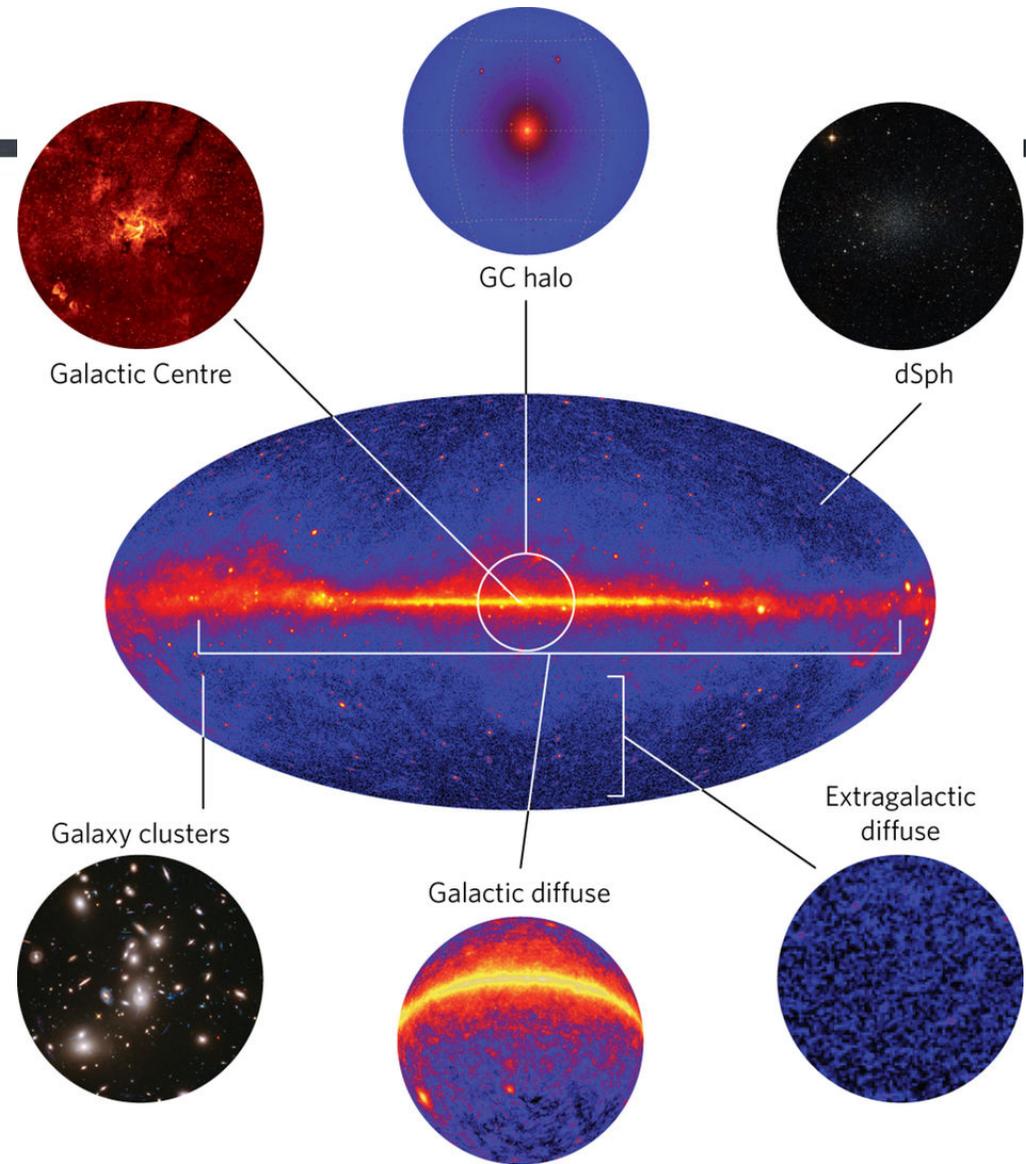
You are not (a) God

Hofmann 2012

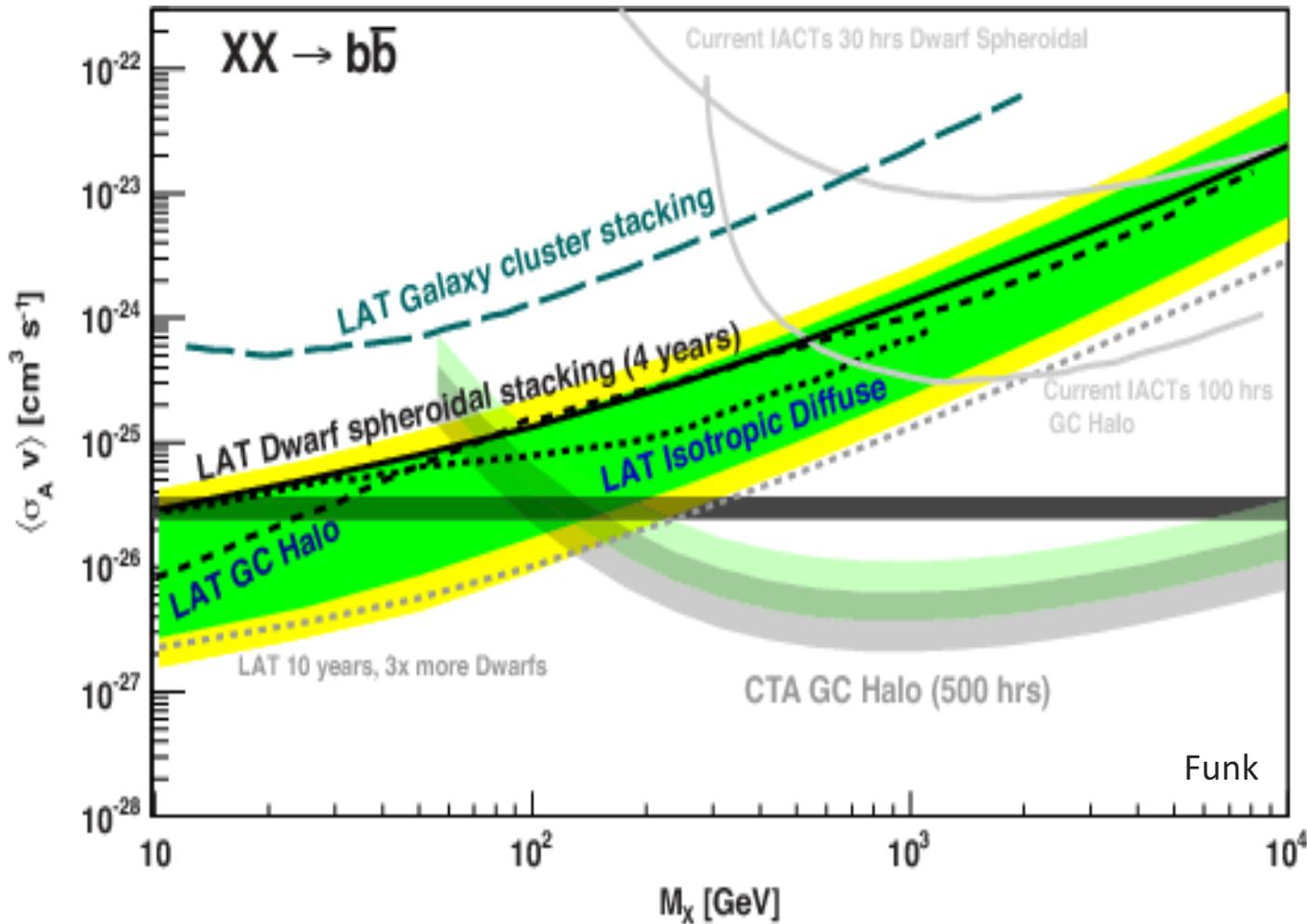
Fermi/LAT (& AGILE)



- Fermi is always looking at DM



Compilation of Fermi Dark Matter UL



- dSphs stacking provide strongest constraints

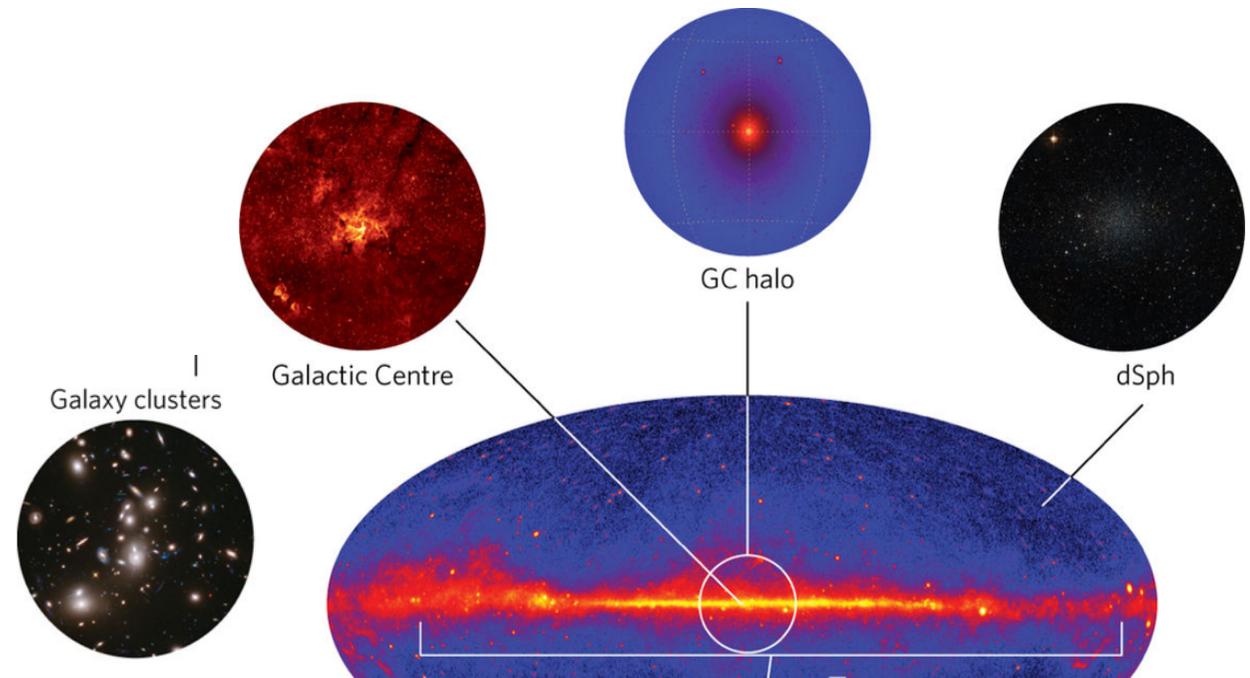
IACTs (FOV <math><5\times 5</math>)



HESS, MAGIC and VERITAS (in 2012)

IACT	Year	Nr. tels & diameter	Location
Whipple	1968	1×12 m	Arizona, USA
H.E.S.S.	2003	4×12 m+1×28 m	Gambserg, Namibia
MAGIC	2004	2×17 m	La Palma, Spain
VERITAS	2007	4×12 m	Arizona, USA

Table 1: Current major operating ground-based Cherenkov telescopes. Given are the starting year, the array multiplicity and dish diameter *in the latest configuration*, and the location.



IACTs: tested several target classes

Target	Year	Time	Experiment	Ref.
Globular Clusters				
M15	2002	0.2	Whipple	[5]
	2006 – 2007	15.2	H.E.S.S.	[6]
M33	2002 – 2004	7.9	Whipple	[5]
M32	2004	6.9	Whipple	[5]
NGC 6388	2008 – 2009	27.2	H.E.S.S.	[6]
Dwarf Satellite Galaxies				
Draco	2003	7.4	Whipple	[5]
	2007	7.8	MAGIC	[7]
	2007	18.4	VERITAS	[8]
Ursa Minor	2003	7.9	Whipple	[5]
	2007	18.9	VERITAS	[8]
Sagittarius	2006	11	H.E.S.S.	[9]
Canis Major	2006	9.6	H.E.S.S.	[10]
Willman 1	2007 – 2008	13.7	VERITAS	[8]
	2008	15.5	MAGIC	[11]
Sculptor	2008	11.8	H.E.S.S.	[12]
Carina	2008 – 2009	14.8	H.E.S.S.	[12]
Segue 1	2008 – 2009	29.4	MAGIC	[13]
	2010 – 2011	48	VERITAS	[14]
	2010 – 2013	158	MAGIC	[15]
Boötes	2009	14.3	VERITAS	[8]

Galaxy Clusters				
Abell 2029	2003 – 2004	6	Whipple	[16]
Perseus	2004 – 2005	13.5	Whipple	[16]
	2008	24.4	MAGIC	[17]
Fornax	2005	14.5	H.E.S.S.	[18]
Coma	2008	18.6	VERITAS	[19]
The Milky Way central region				
MW Center	2004	48.7	H.E.S.S.	[20]
MW Center Halo	2004 – 2008	112	H.E.S.S.	[21]
Other searches				
IMBH	2004 – 2007	400	H.E.S.S.	[22]
	2006 – 2007	25	MAGIC	[23]
Lines	2004 – 2008	112	H.E.S.S.	[24]
	2010 – 2013	158	MAGIC	[15]
UFOs	–	–	MAGIC	[25]
	–	–	VERITAS	[26]
All-electron	2004 – 2007	239	H.E.S.S.	[27, 28]
	2009 – 2010	14	MAGIC	[29]
Moon-shadow	–	–	MAGIC	[30]

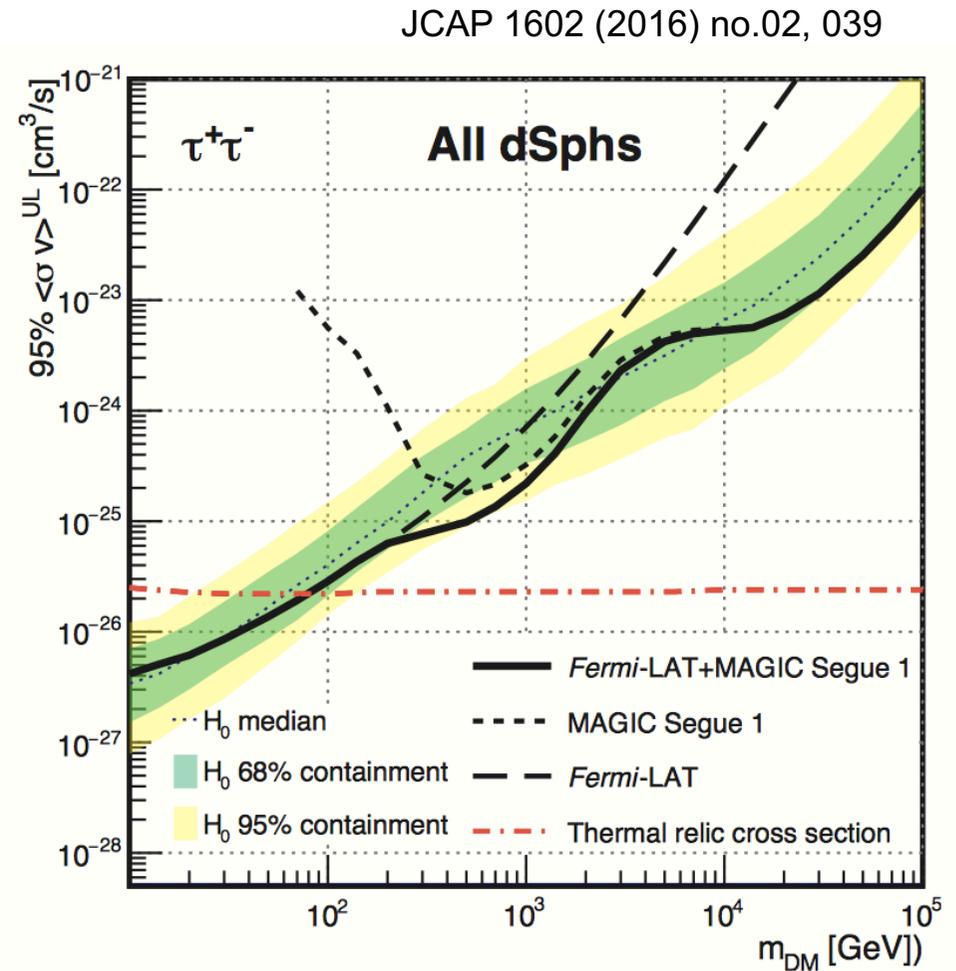
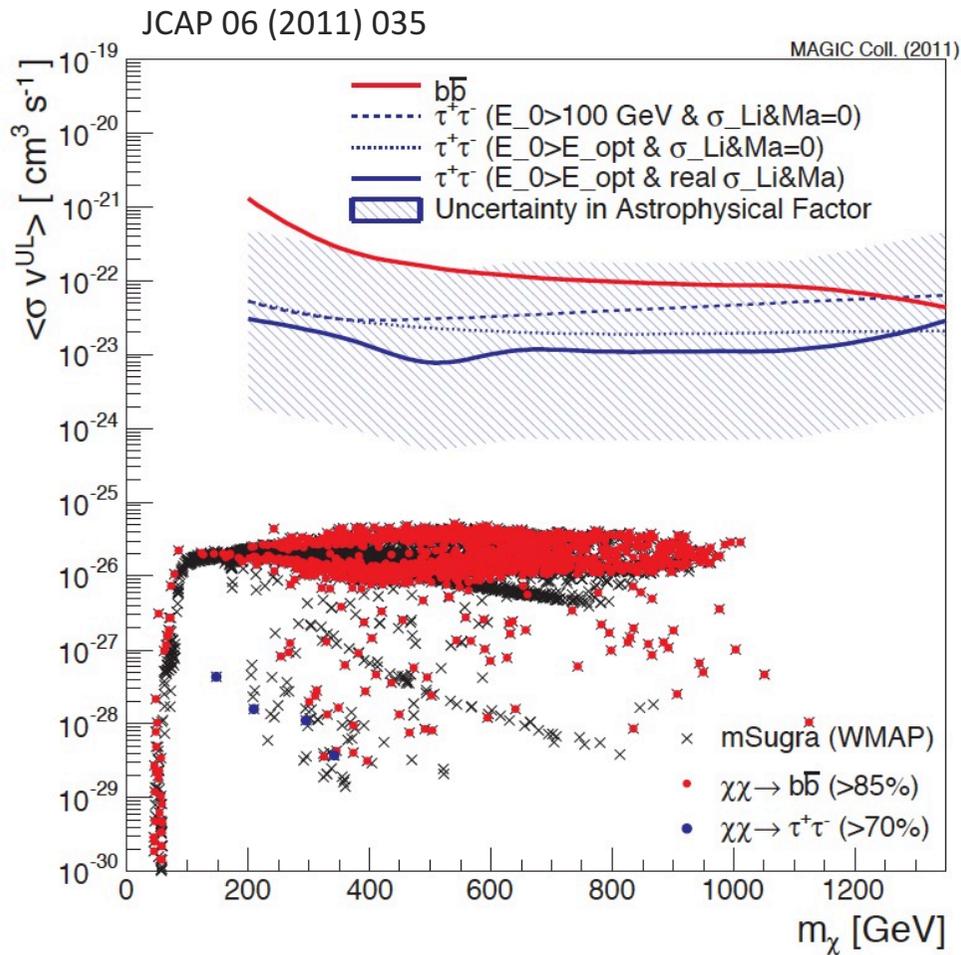
MD, NIM A 742 (2014)

Time devoted

MAGIC	Class	Target	Year	Obs. Time	Ann. Decay		Ref.	Comments
Mono	MW	Galactic Center	2006/07	25	-	-	[33]	
	DSG	Draco	2007	7.8	X	-	[19]	
		Willman 1	2008	15.5	X	-	[20]	
		Segue 1	2008/09	29.4	X	-	[21]	
	Unid	3EG1835	2007	25	X	-	[11]	
	GC	Perseus	2008	24.4	-	-	[15]	
	CR	All-electrons	2009/10	14	-	-	[17]	
Stereo	Unid	Many	2009/12	71.3	F	-	[31]	Paper in prep.
	DSG	Segue 1	2010/13	158	X	X	[34]	
	GC	Perseus	2009/14	253	F	F	[30]	Paper in prep.
	CR	All-electrons	2012/14	40	-	-	[18]	
		Positrons			F	-	[22]	Paper in prep.
	MW	Galactic Center	2012/16	67	F	F	[32]	Paper in prep.

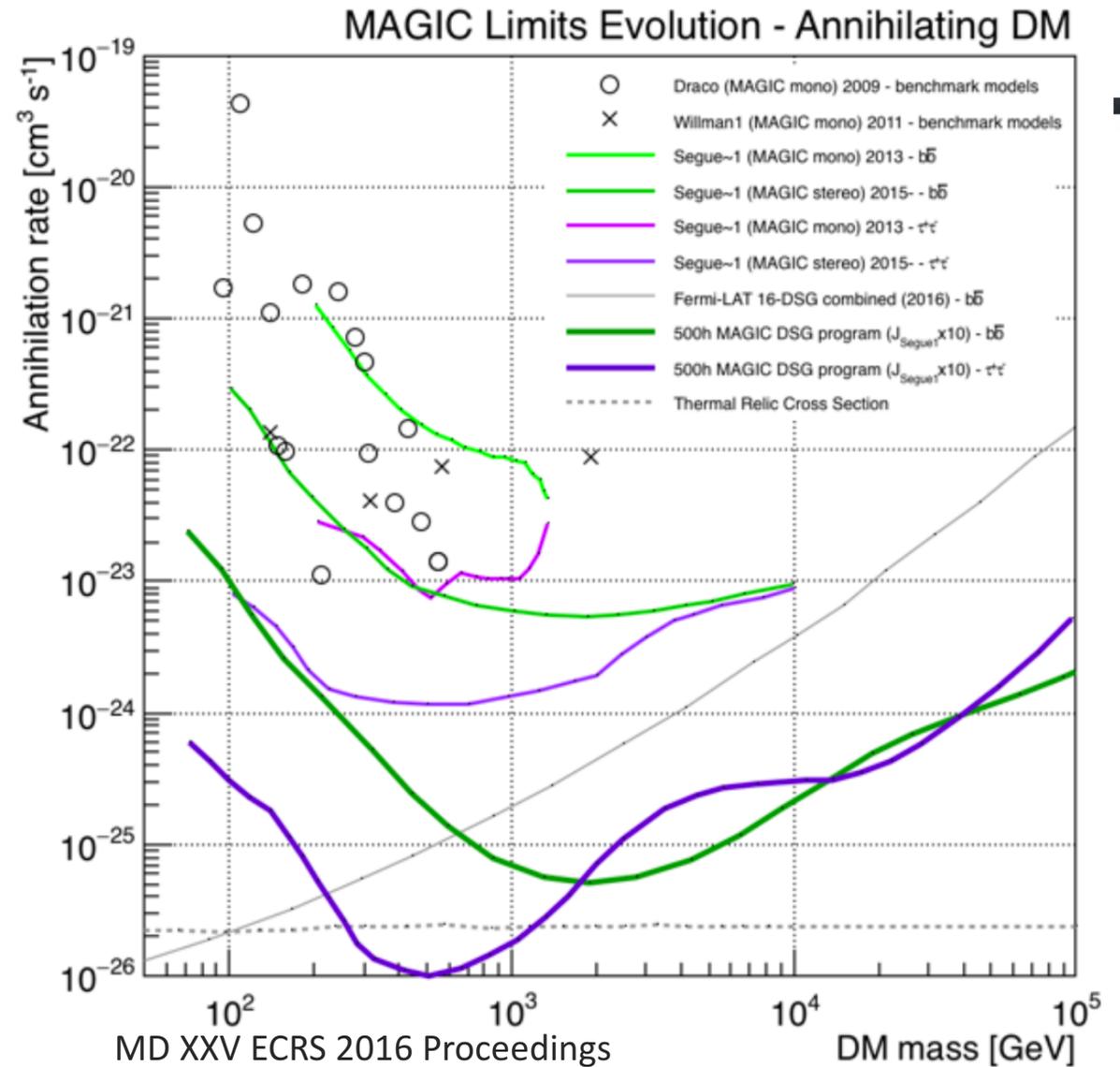
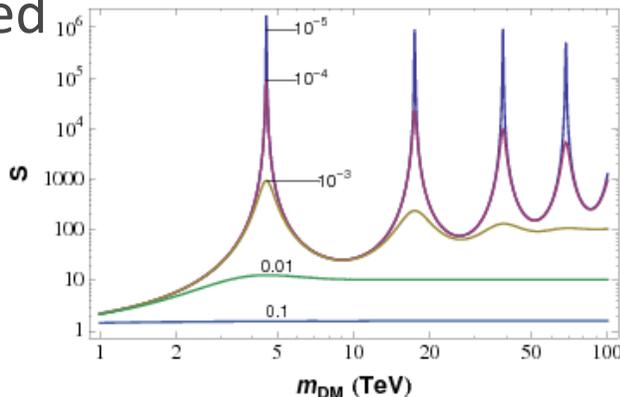
About 1000 h in a decade ←

We learnt some things



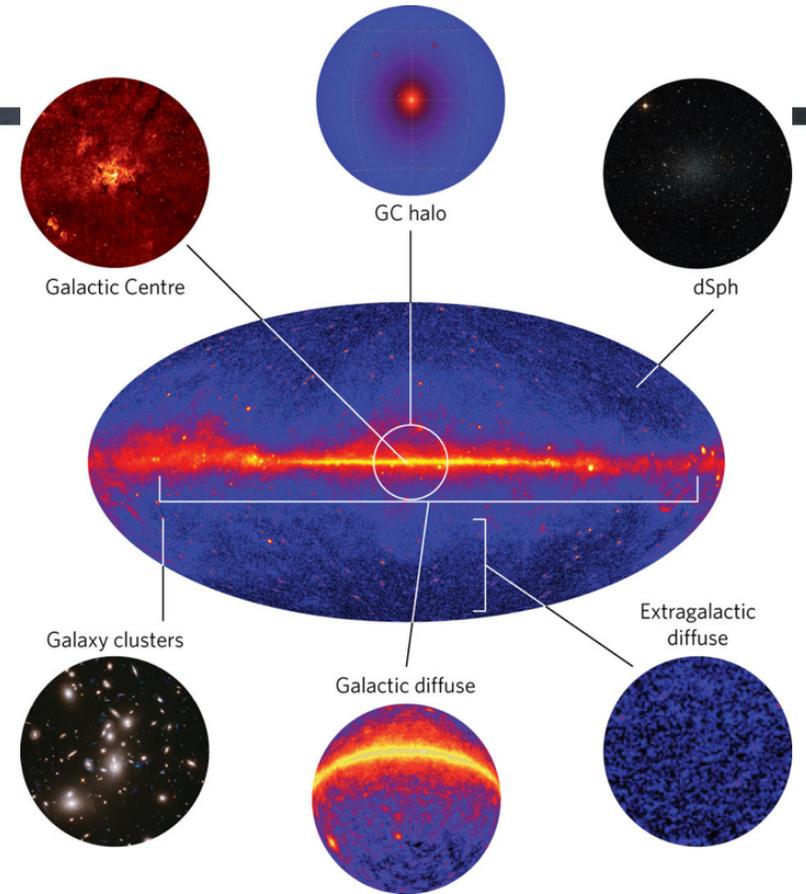
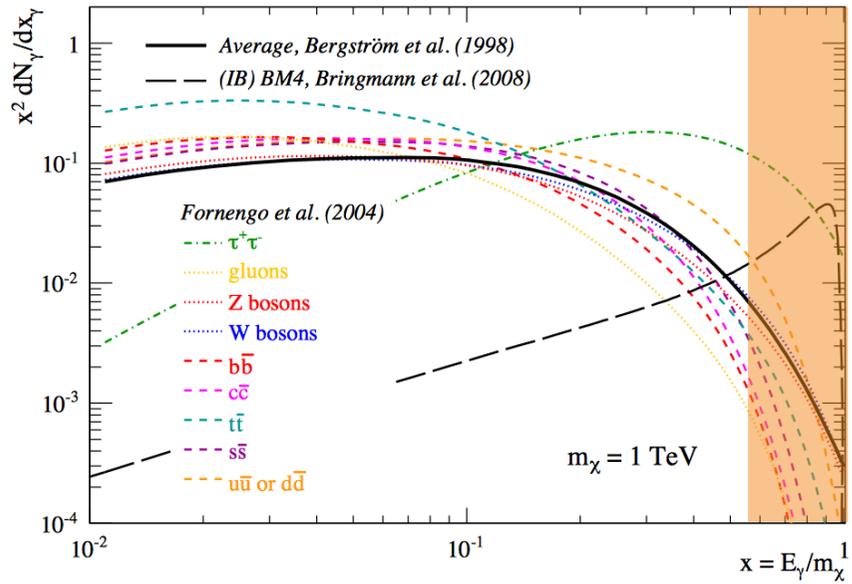
Are we close or far?

- If we find a dSph with $J=10x J_{\text{Segue}}$, in 500h we barely start to enter the holy region
- Useless? I believe as experimentalist we need to provide those limits
- Some intrinsic boost cannot be excluded



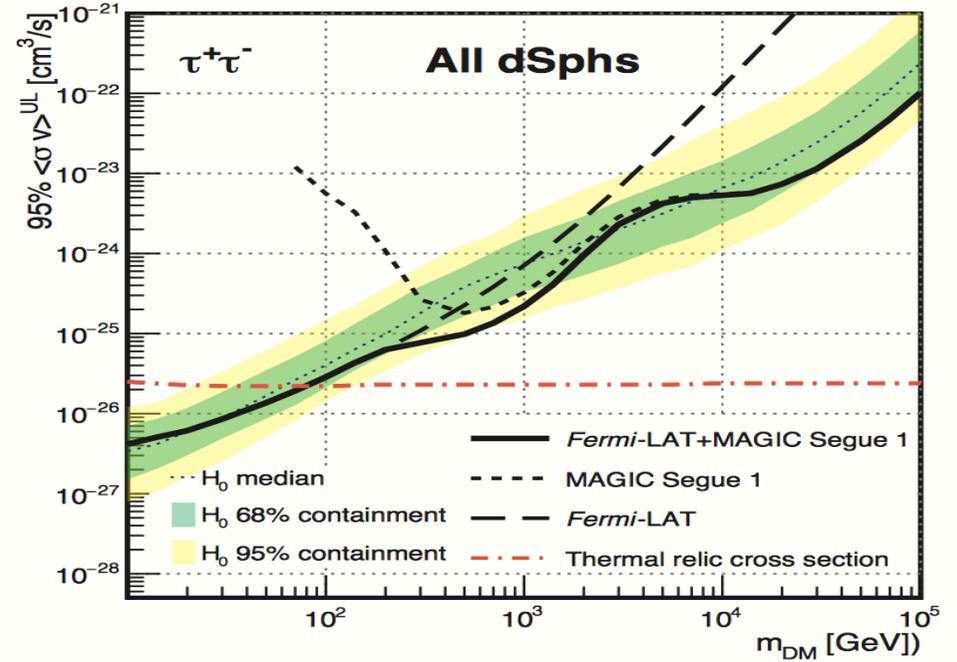
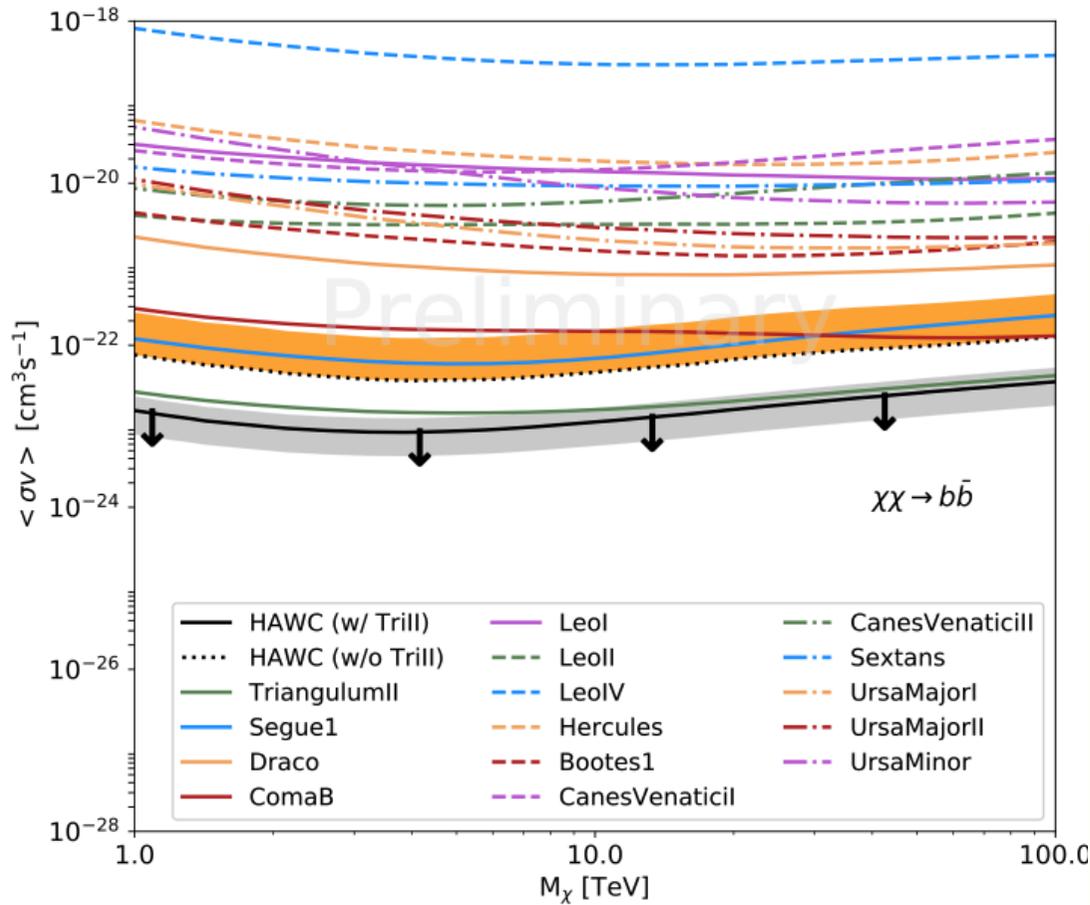
Shower front detectors

if $m = 10 \text{ TeV}$



- HAWC (left)
- 2015
- LHAASO (right)
- in construction (2019?)

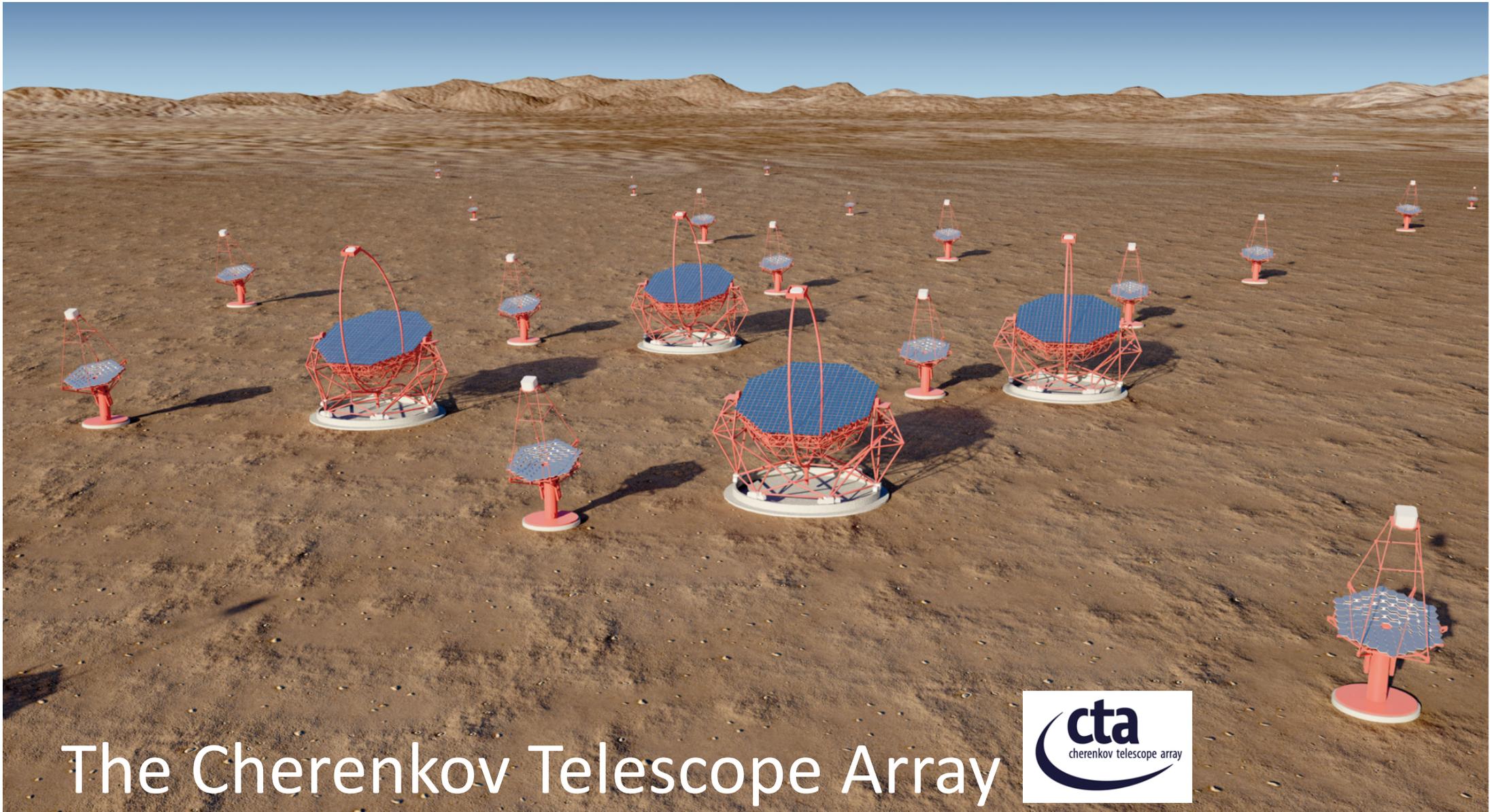
HAWC



✧ D A R K M A T T E R ✧

A look ahead:
CTA, HAWC and
CONDORs, e-Astrogam

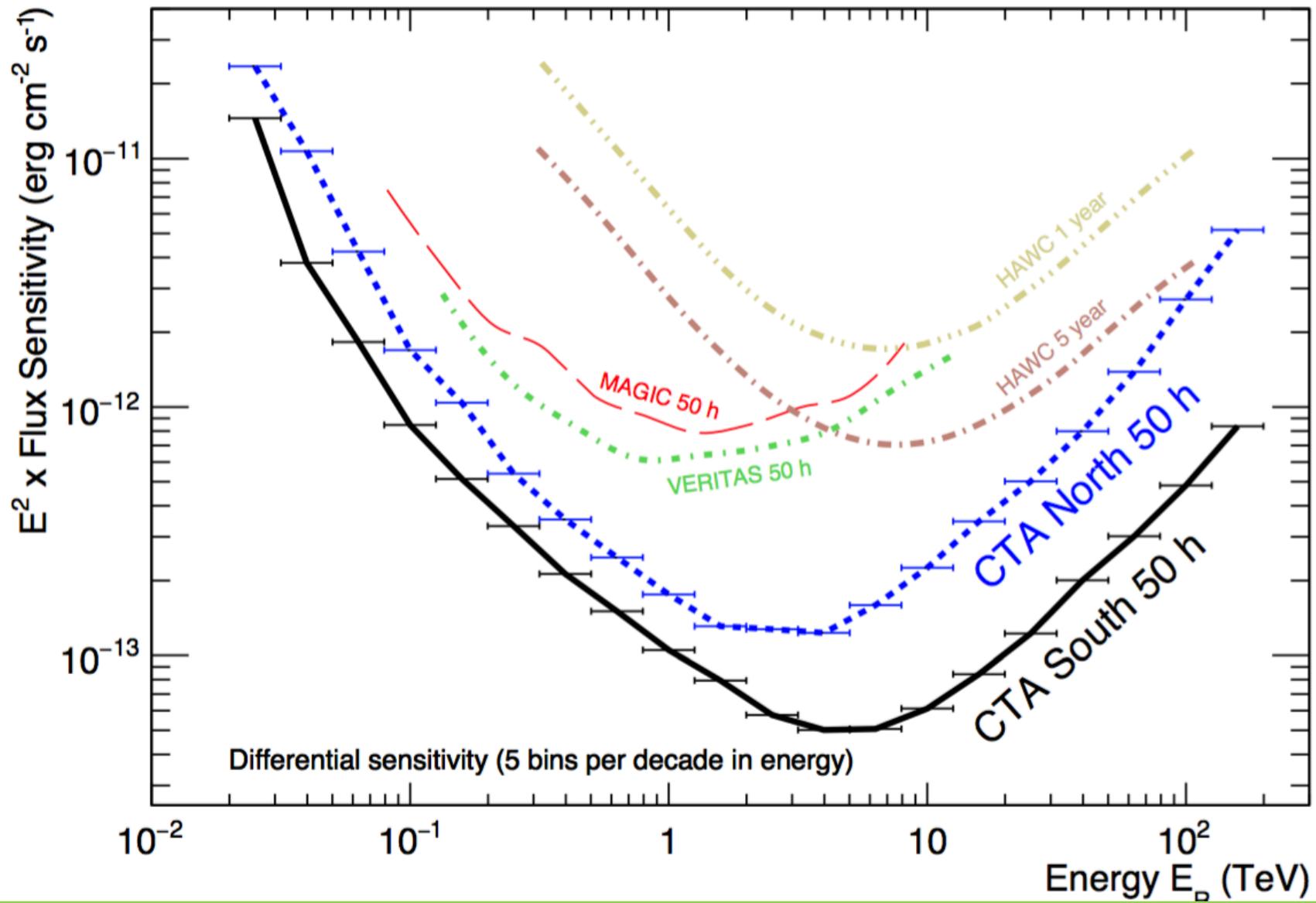




The Cherenkov Telescope Array



Michele Doro - Expectation from the gamma-ray sky of the next decade - Barolo Astroparticle Meeting 2017



Dark Matter on CTA television

Featuring:

Improved sensitivity
Better energy and angular resolution
Two hemispheres for hunt
Open observatory

Plot:

500h on the GC region (first year(s))
100h/dSph/year?
LMC

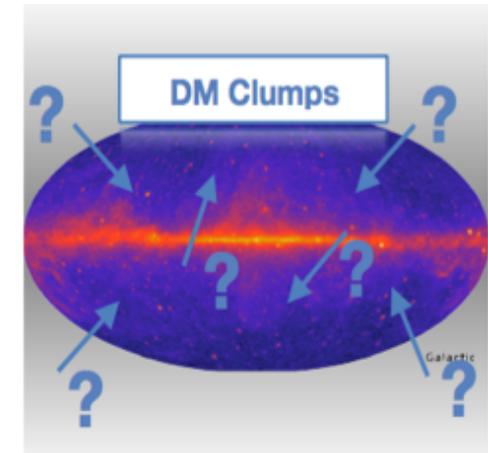
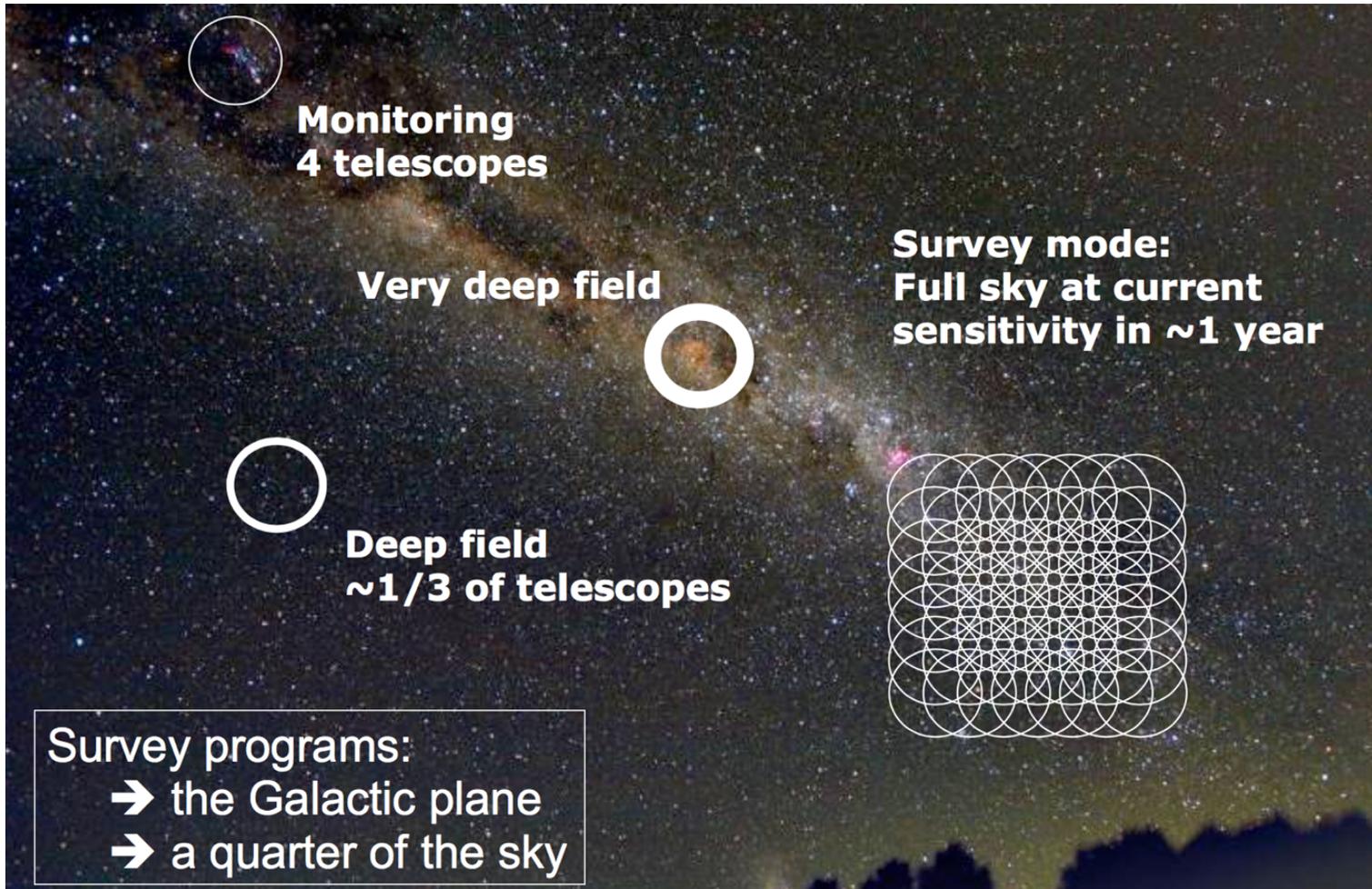
**DARK
MATTER**

CREATED BY
JOSEPH MALLOZZI
&
PAUL MULLIE

Can CTA make a change?

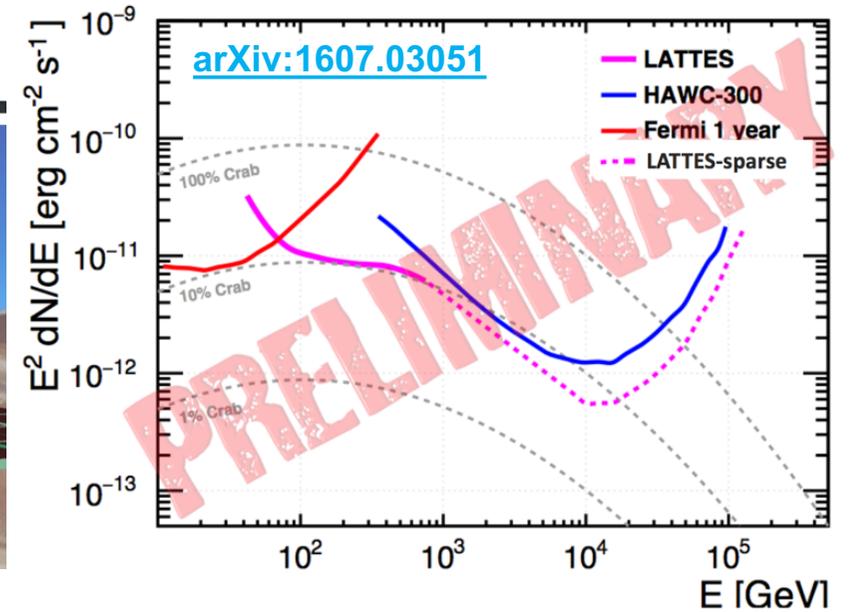
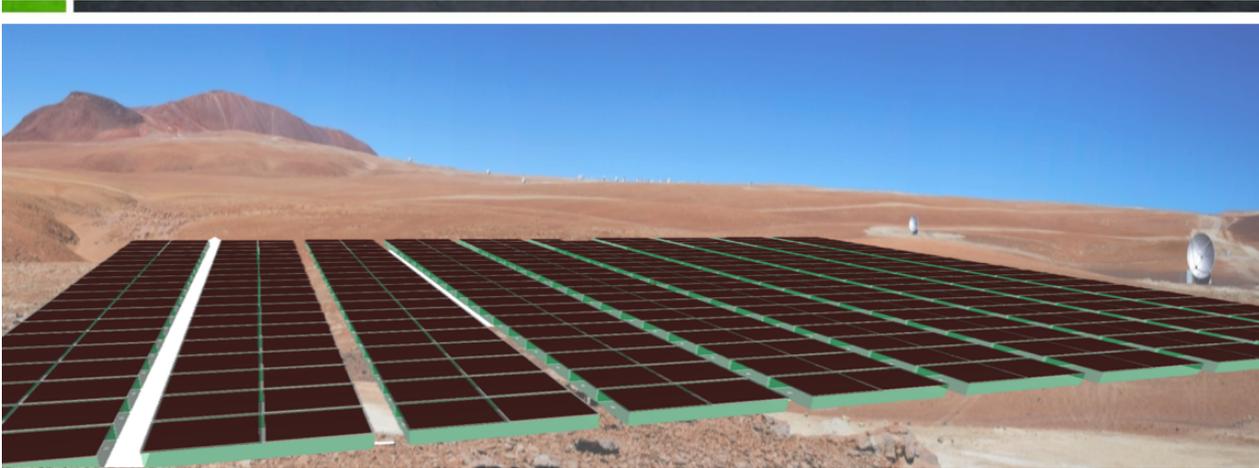


CTA with in survey mode (divergent pointing)



Particle Shower Detectors @ Southern Hemisphere

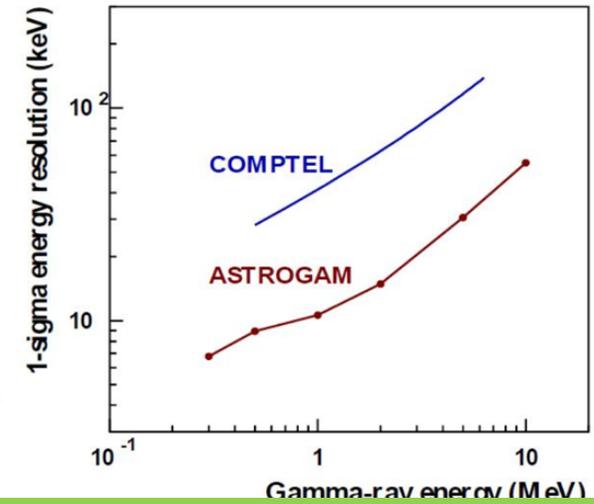
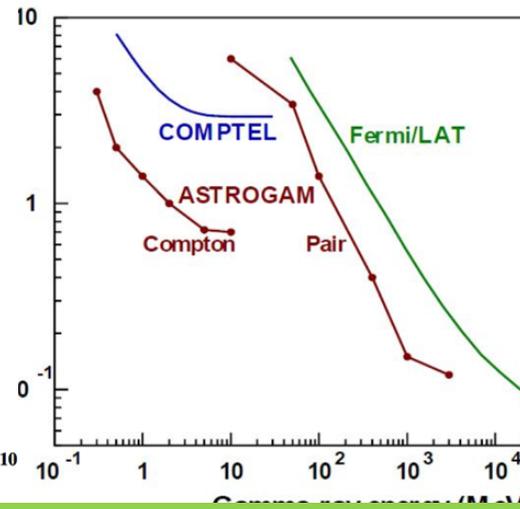
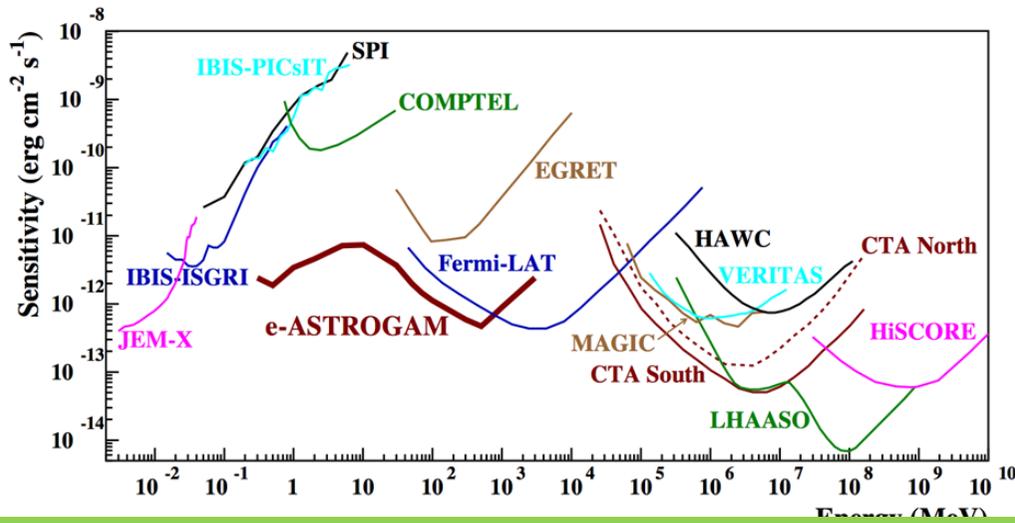
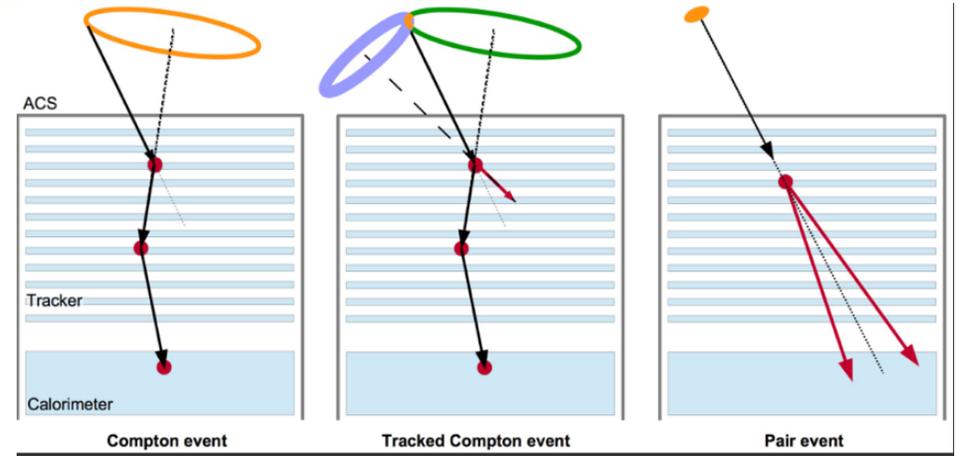
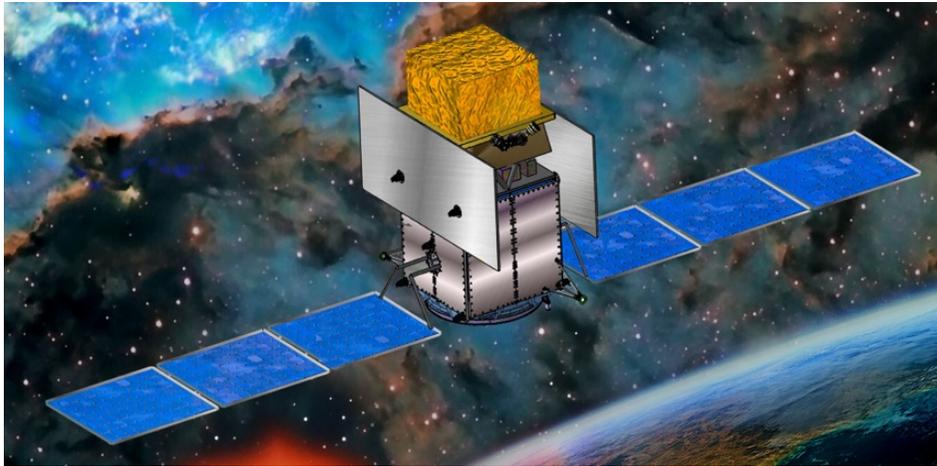
LATTES concept



e-Astrogam

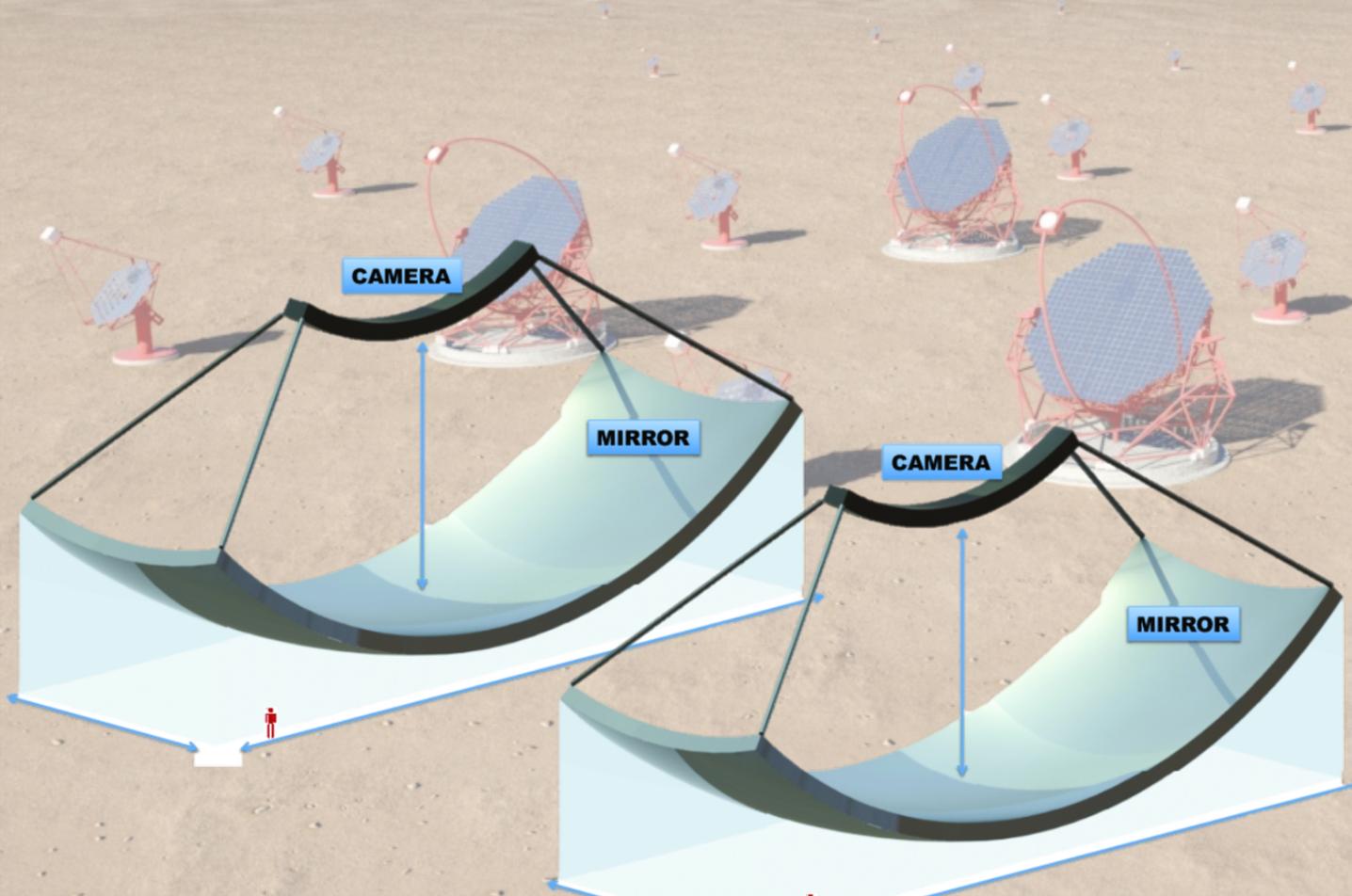


<http://astrogam.iaps.inaf.it>, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.02232>



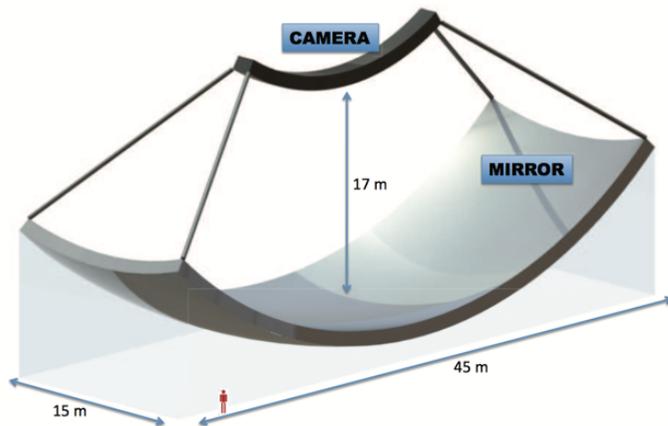
Machete (Meridian Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope)

Astropart.Phys. 72 (2016) 46-54

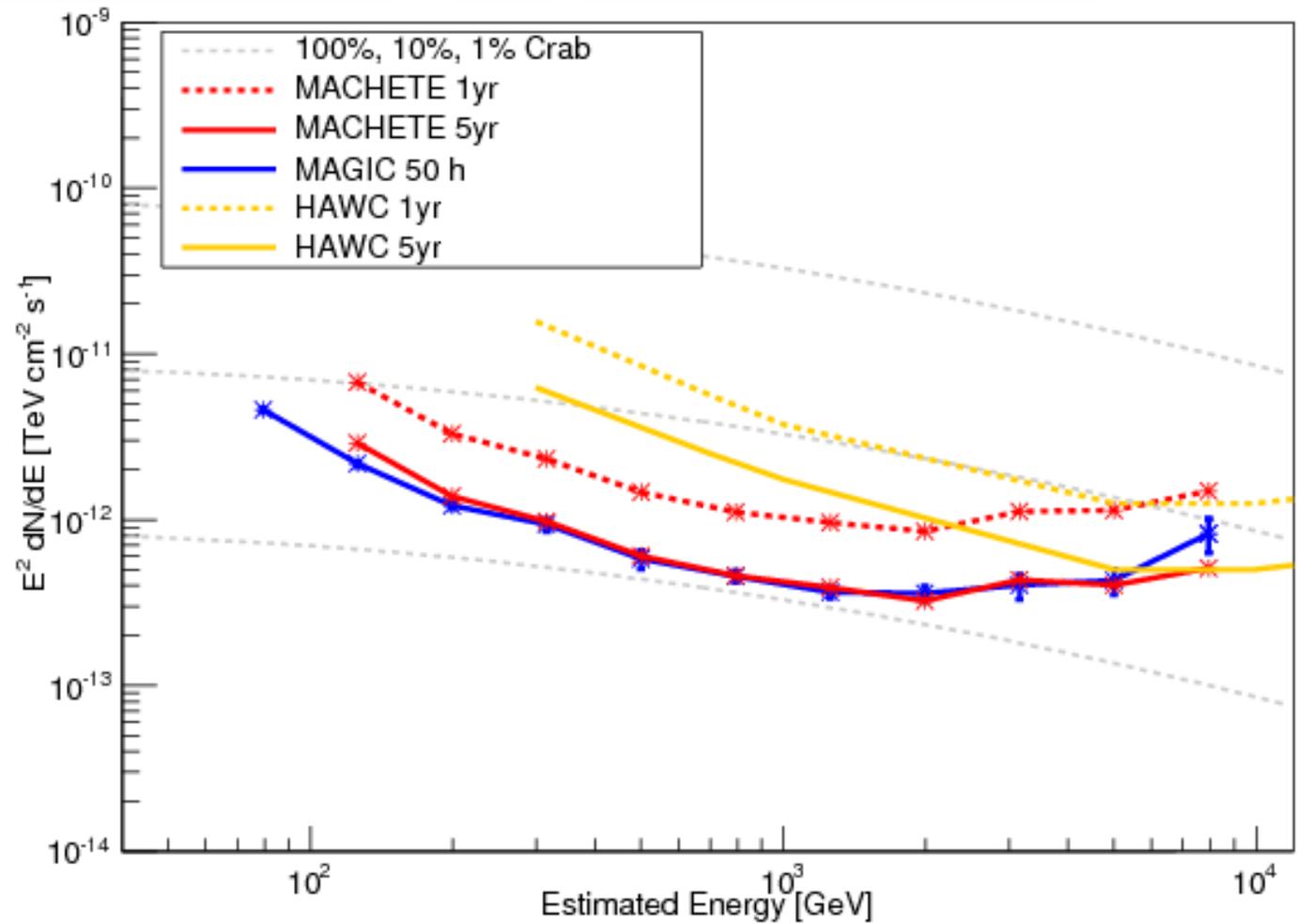


- Fixed (no steering)
- Elongated: 45m x 17m
- FOV: strip of 60 square deg
- Energy threshold and sensitivity similar to MAGIC (<100 GeV)

Sensitivity



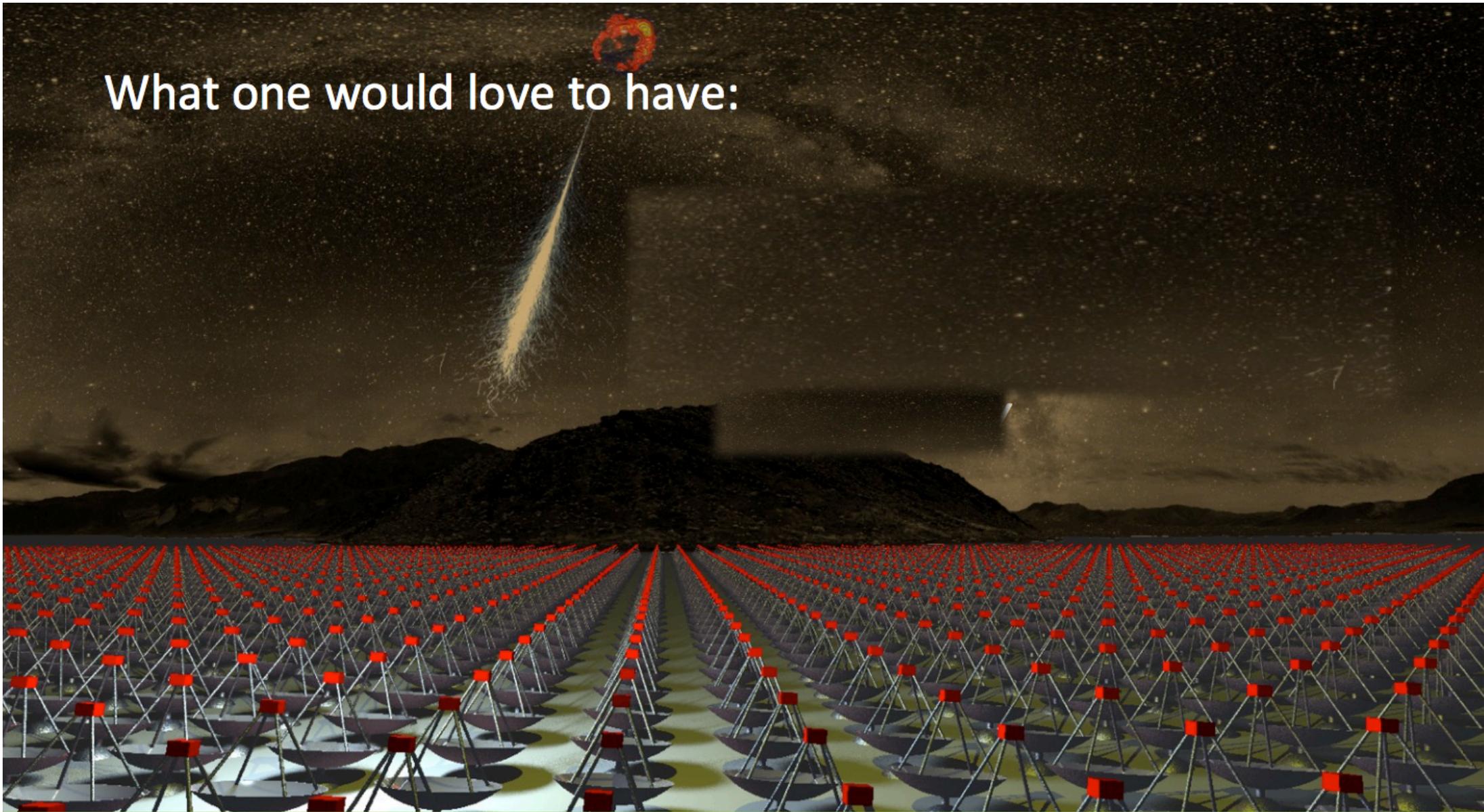
- Current design, a source in the FOV for 20min/day.
- 1500 h on target reached in 5y...



*Is there a better
(or dedicated)
gamma-ray
instrument for
dark matter?*



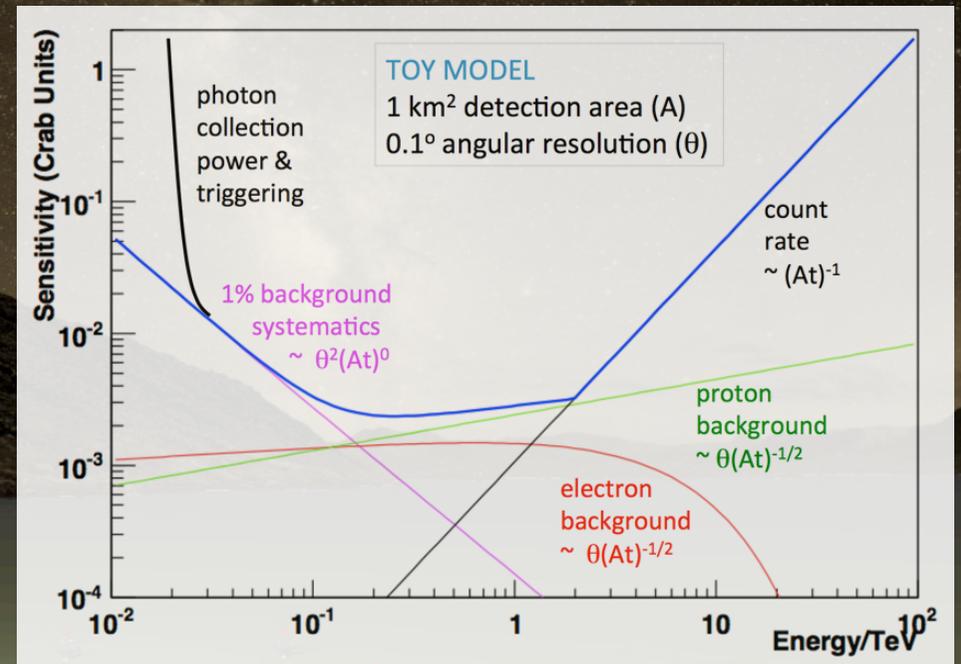
What one would love to have:



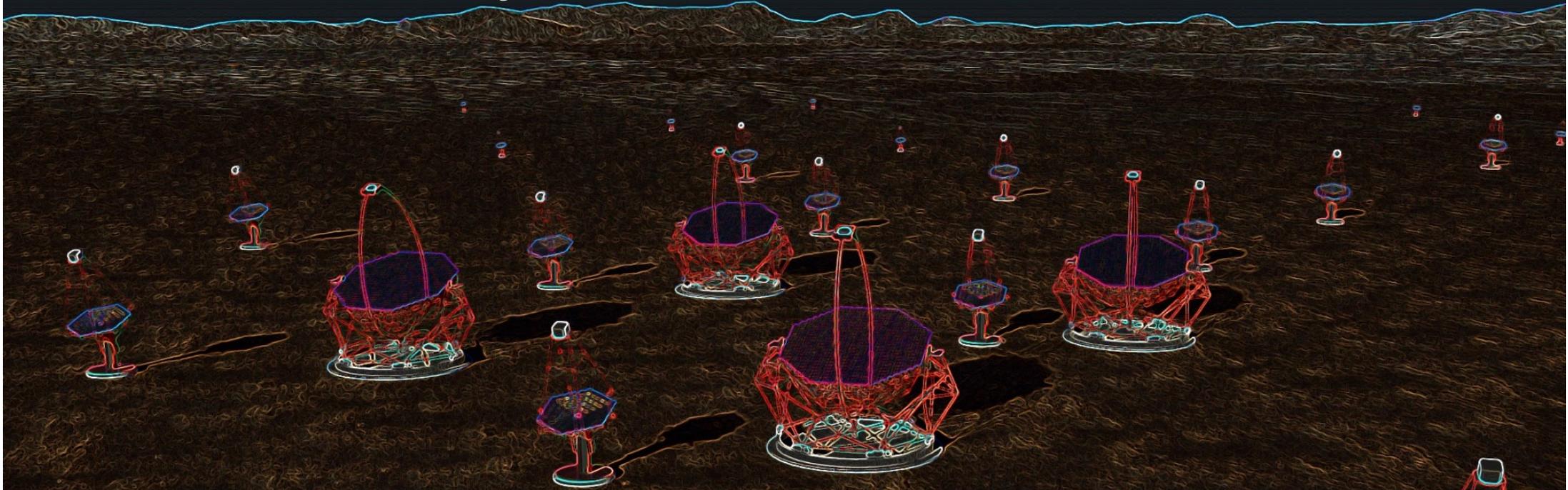
Michele Doro - Expectation from the gamma-ray sky of the next decade - Barolo Astroparticle Meeting 2017

What one can (hopefully) afford:

What one should remember

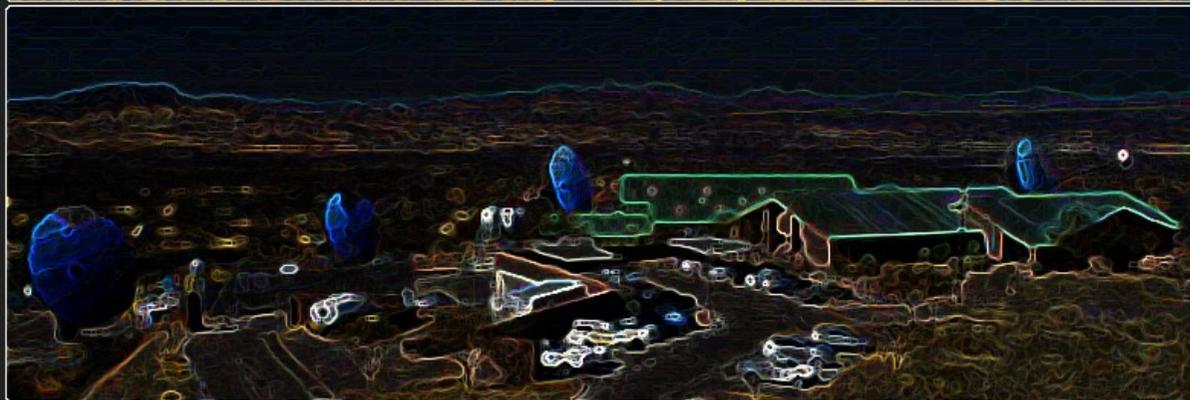
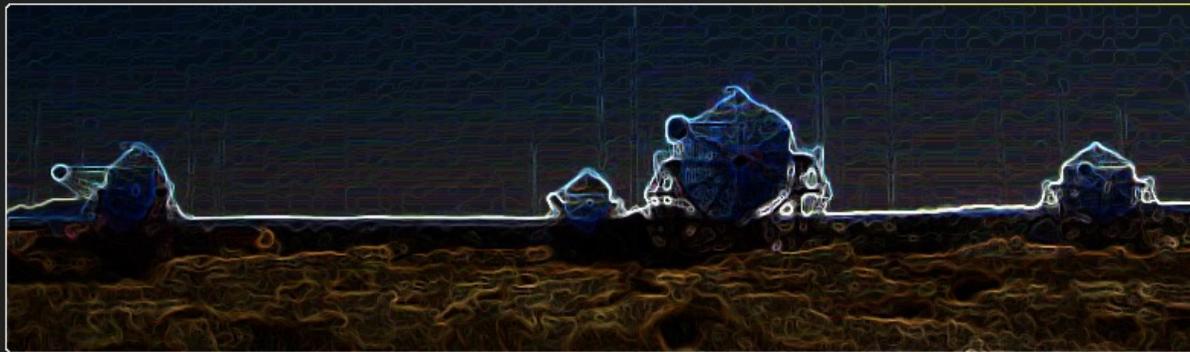


Dark Matter Array



Phys.Rev.D83:045024,2011	Fermi	CTA	DMA
Energy resolution	0.1	0.1	0.1
Angular resolution [sr]	10^{-4}	$4 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ (10^{-5} for $E_\gamma < 40$ GeV)
Energy threshold [GeV]	1	40	10
Effective Area [m ²]	0.7	10^6	10^7
Observation time [h]	10^4	50	5000

Did this make sense?



Before their death...



Use MAGIC VERITAS and HESS
for dSph deep field?

Conclusions



Contact

Dark Matter is not open to the public;
therefore we do not offer tours or tastings.

Gamma rays are a powerful probe,
but so far nothing

Still one of best, maybe unique,
messenger toward dark matter
discovery and identification

We need to orientate this future,
with CTA and other instruments

Thanks