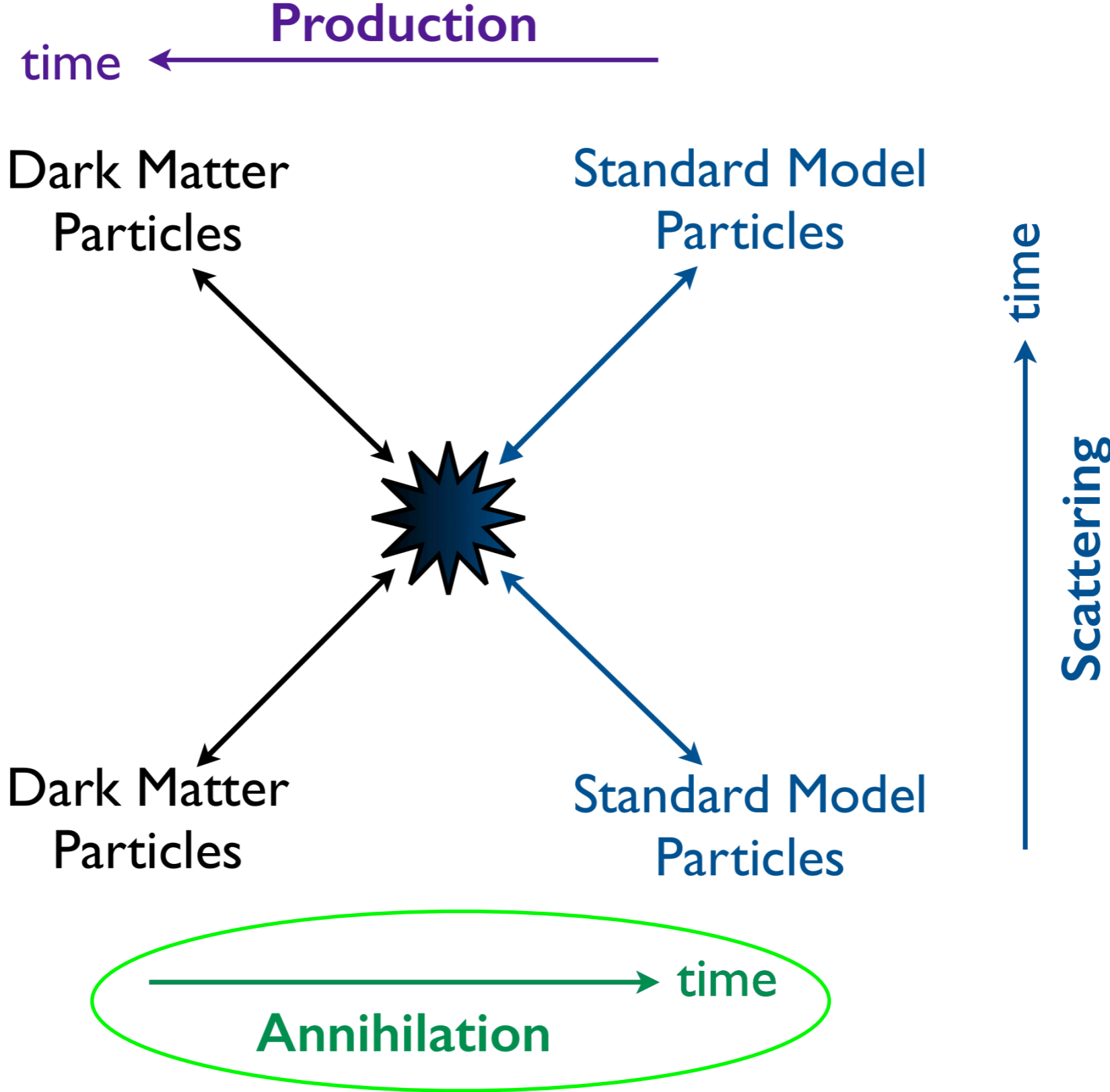


# Indirect detection of dark matter: Cosmic rays and the Galactic center excess in gamma rays

Mattia Di Mauro



# Indirect detection of dark matter



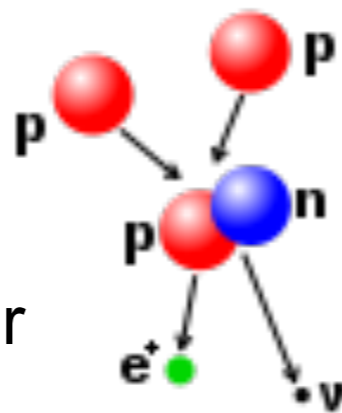
# Origin of cosmic rays (CRs)

Primary CRs

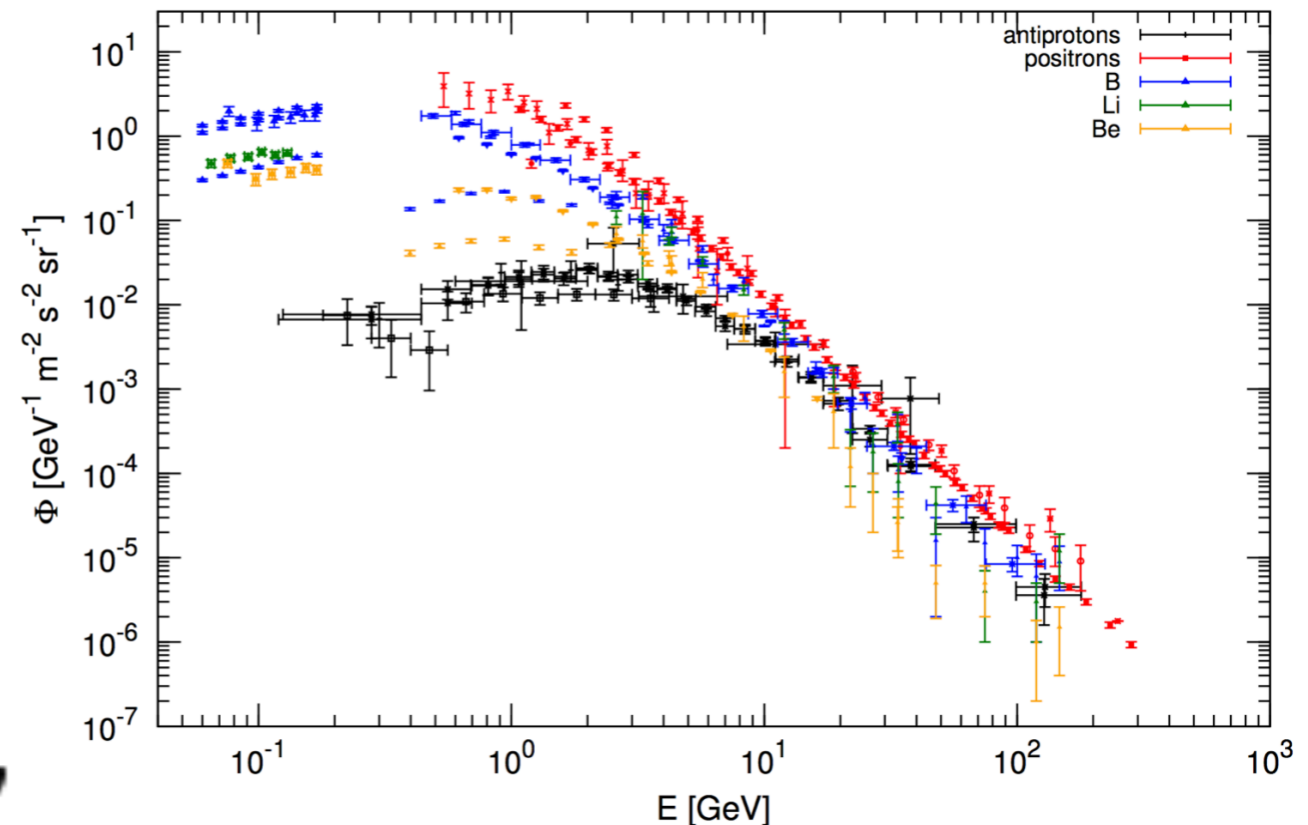
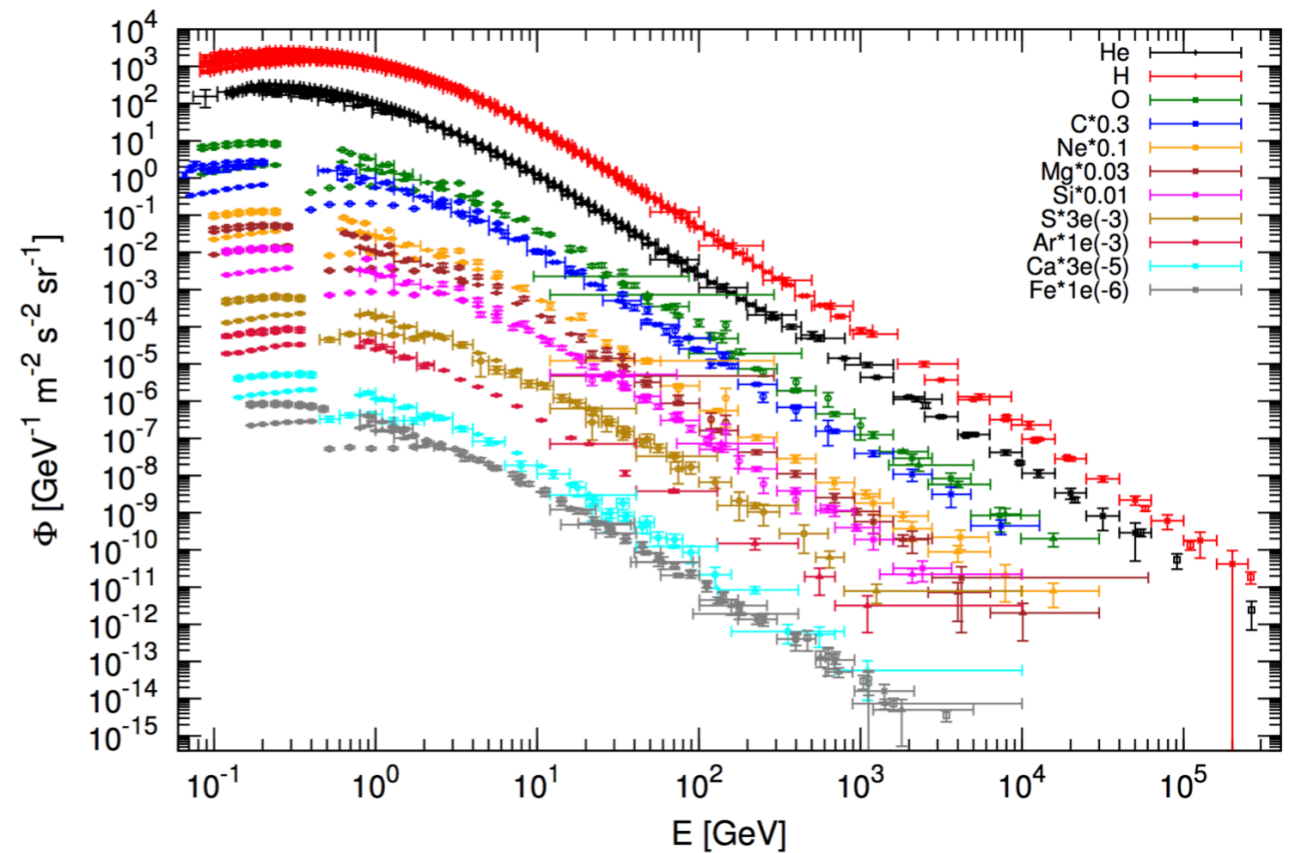
- **Supernova remnants** are believed to be the major accelerators, via a first-type Fermi mechanism.
- **Pulsar wind nebulae (PWNe)**, rapidly spinning neutron stars with a strong surface magnetic field. They are the most powerful sources of positrons.

Secondary CRs

- **Secondary production:** secondary CRs originate from the spallation reactions of primary CR species with the interstellar material.



3



# Cosmic particle detectors

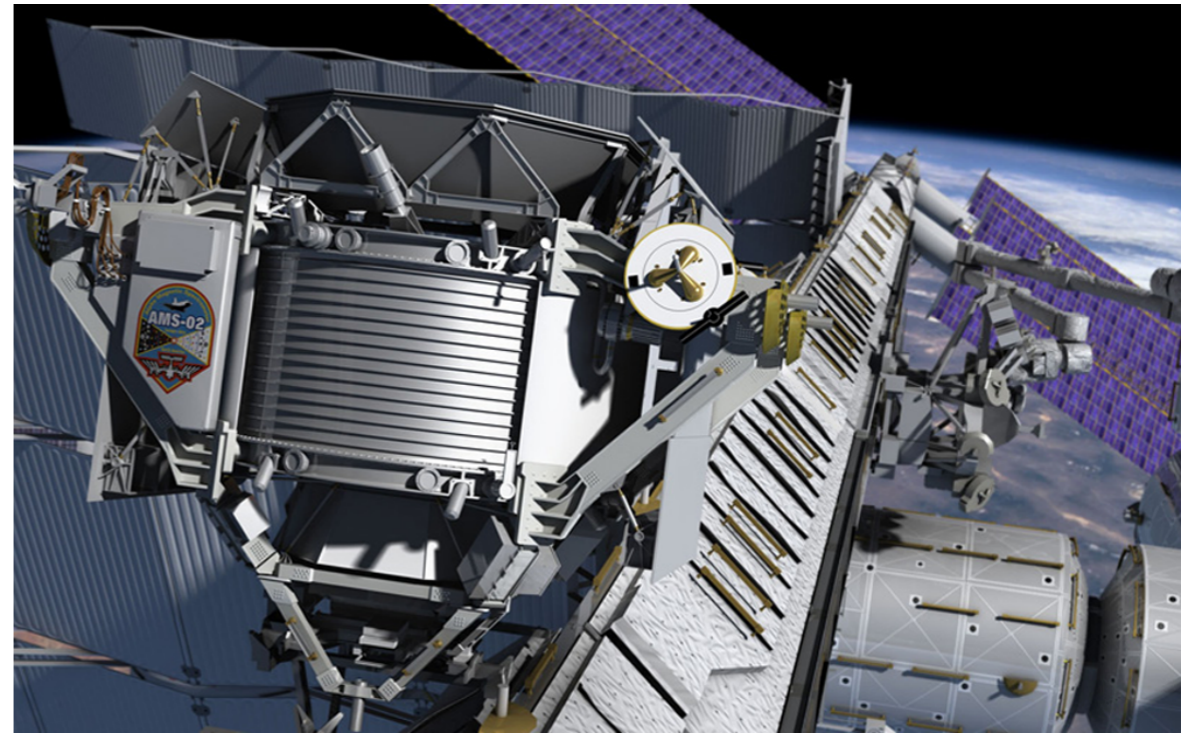
## Cosmic rays

Satellite experiments:  
PAMELA, AMS-02, CALET,  
DAMPE,...

## Gamma rays

**Satellite:** Fermi-LAT (0.1-1000 GeV)

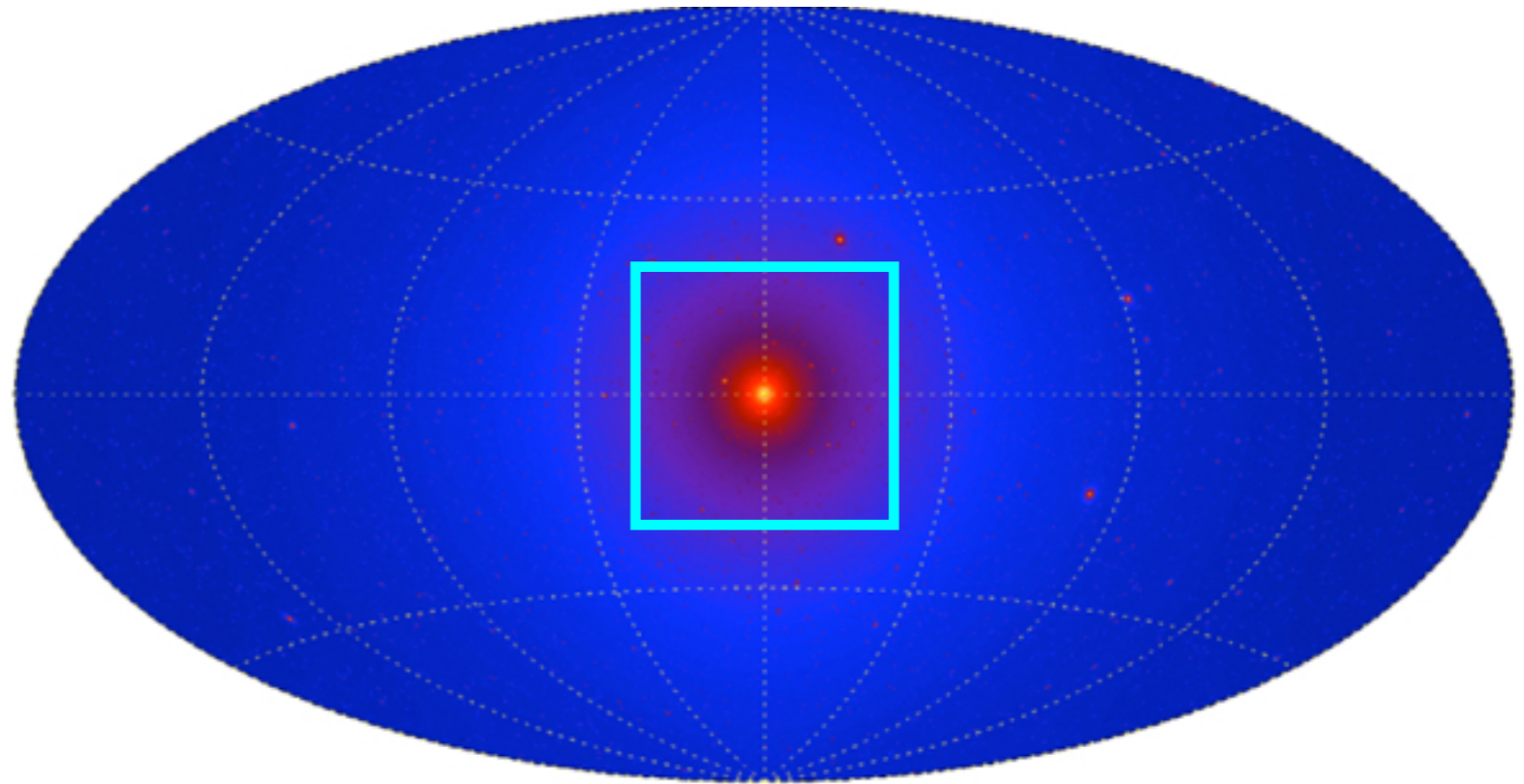
**Ground-based experiments:** HESS  
HAWC VERITAS MAGIC, HAWC  
(multi TeV)



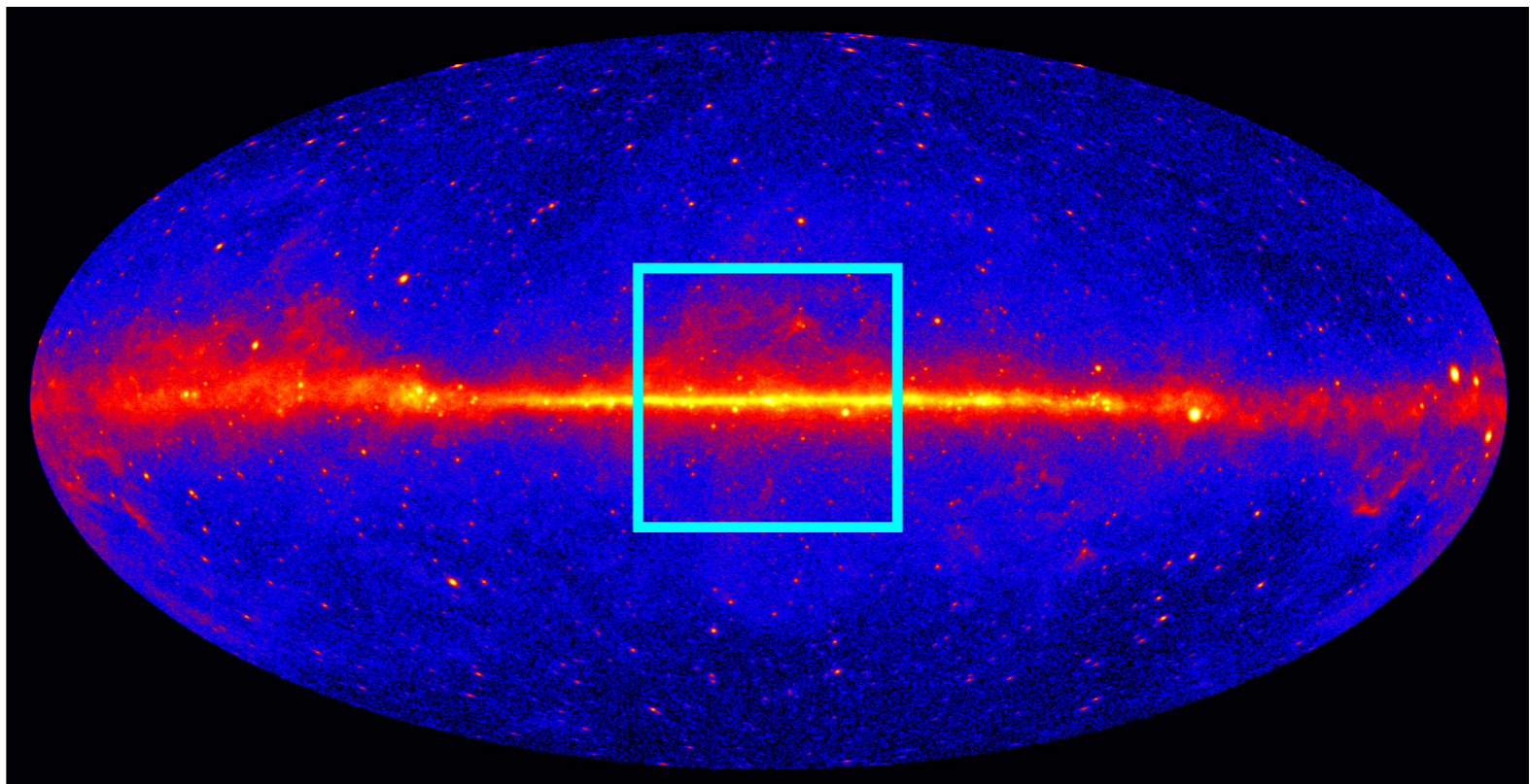
See Ruben Lopez-Coto presentation!

# Fermi-LAT excess in the Galactic center

N-body simulation for the dark matter distribution in the Universe.

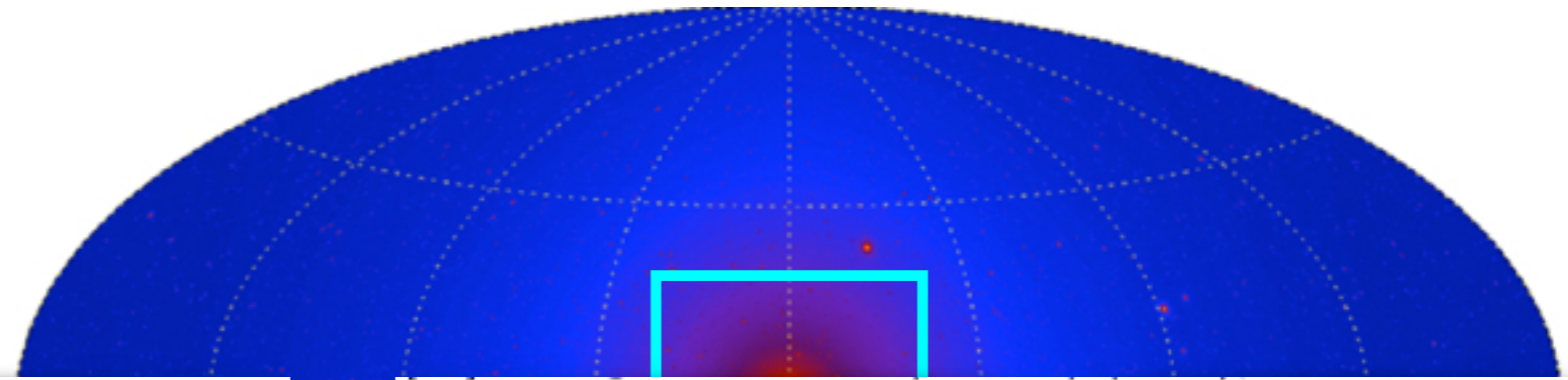


Map of gamma rays detected by Fermi-LAT



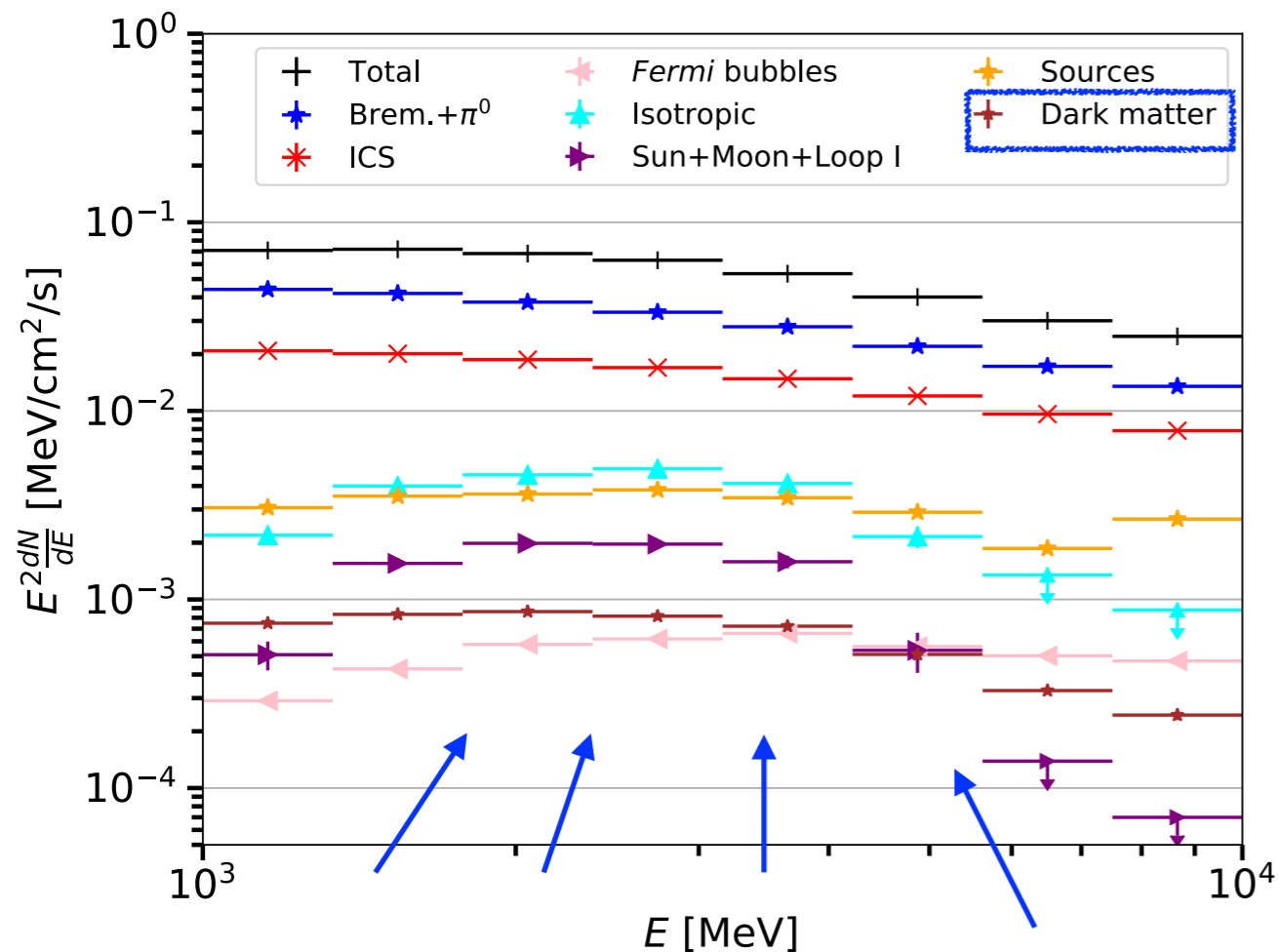
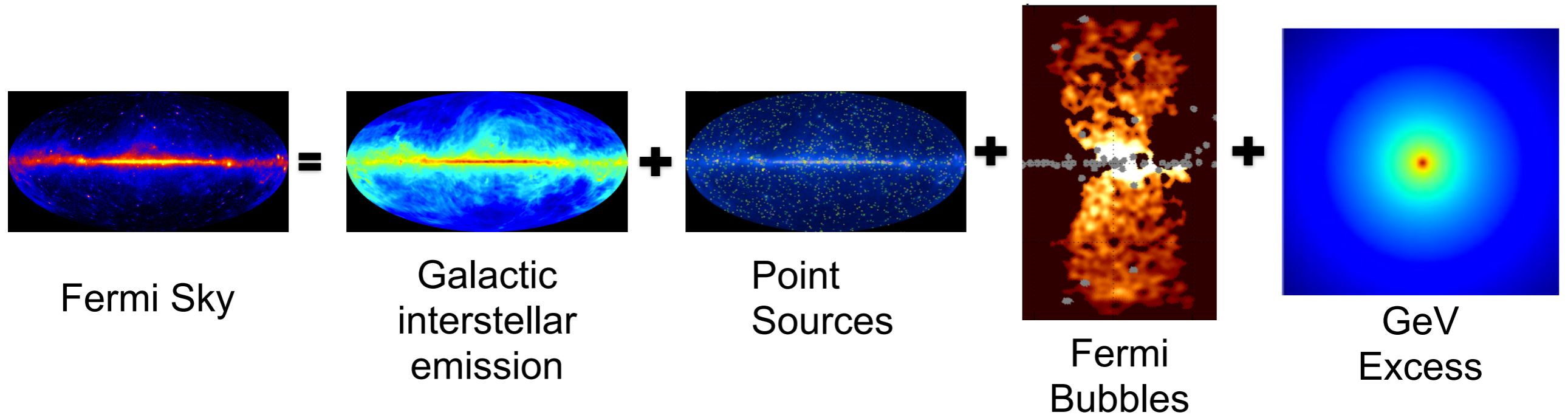
# Fermi-LAT excess in the Galactic center

## N-body simulation for the dark matter



- [1] L. Goodenough and D. Hooper (2009), 0910.2998.
- [2] D. Hooper and L. Goodenough, Phys. Lett. **B697**, 412 (2011), 1010.2752.
- [3] A. Boyarsky, D. Malyshev, and O. Ruchayskiy, Phys. Lett. **B705**, 165 (2011), 1012.5839.
- [4] D. Hooper and T. Linden, Phys. Rev. **D84**, 123005 (2011), 1110.0006.
- [5] K. N. Abazajian and M. Kaplinghat, Phys. Rev. **D86**, 083511 (2012), [Erratum: Phys. Rev.D87,129902(2013)], 1207.6047.
- [6] C. Gordon and O. Macias, Phys. Rev. **D88**, 083521 (2013), [Erratum: Phys. Rev.D89,no.4,049901(2014)], 1306.5725.
- [7] K. N. Abazajian, N. Canac, S. Horiuchi, and M. Kaplinghat, Phys. Rev. **D90**, 023526 (2014), 1402.4090.
- [8] T. Daylan, D. P. Finkbeiner, D. Hooper, T. Linden, S. K. N. Portillo, N. L. Rodd, and T. R. Slatyer, Phys. Dark Univ. **12**, 1 (2016), 1402.6703.
- [9] F. Calore, I. Cholis, and C. Weniger, JCAP **1503**, 038 (2015), 1409.0042.
- [10] M. Ajello et al. (Fermi-LAT), Astrophys. J. **819**, 44 (2016), 1511.02938.
- [11] M. Ackermann et al. (Fermi-LAT), Astrophys. J. **840**, 43 (2017), 1704.03910.
- [12] O. Macias, C. Gordon, R. M. Crocker, B. Coleman, D. Paterson, S. Horiuchi, and M. Pohl, Nat. Astron. **2**, 387 (2018), 1611.06644.
- [13] R. Bartels, E. Storm, C. Weniger, and F. Calore, Nat. Astron. **2**, 819 (2018), 1711.04778.
- [14] R. Bartels, S. Krishnamurthy, and C. Weniger, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 051102 (2016), 1506.05104.
- [15] S. K. Lee, M. Lisanti, B. R. Safdi, T. R. Slatyer, and W. Xue, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 051103 (2016), 1506.05124.
- [16] R. K. Leane and T. R. Slatyer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 241101 (2019), 1904.08430.
- [17] L. J. Chang, S. Mishra-Sharma, M. Lisanti, M. Buschmann, N. L. Rodd, and B. R. Safdi (2019), 1908.10874.
- [18] M. Buschmann, N. L. Rodd, B. R. Safdi, L. J. Chang, S. Mishra-Sharma, M. Lisanti, and O. Macias, Phys. Rev. D **102**, 023023 (2020), 2002.12373.
- [19] F. List, N. L. Rodd, G. F. Lewis, and I. Bhat (2020), 2006.12504.
- [20] Y.-M. Zhong, S. D. McDermott, I. Cholis, and P. J. Fox (2019), 1911.12369.

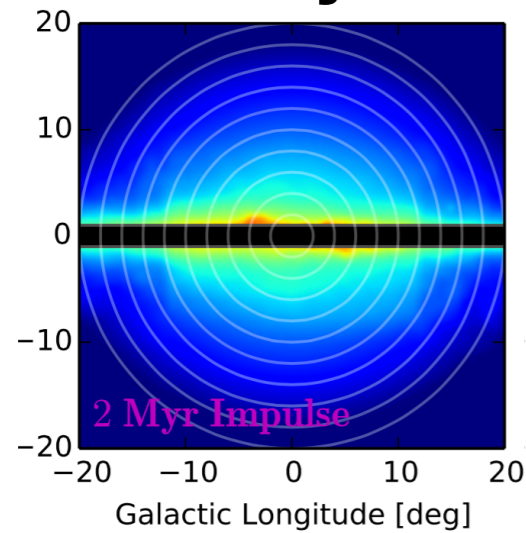
# The GeV Excess in the Galactic Center (GCE)



- **Bright** and highly significant.
- **Energy spectrum peaked at a few GeV.**
- **Spatially symmetric** around the Galactic center.
- Centered on the Galactic center.
- The GCE spectrum is at the **% level** wrt. the data

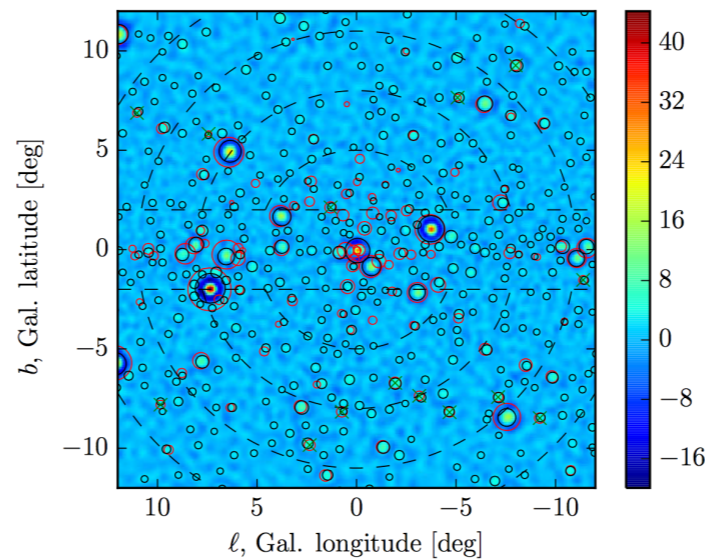
# Current situation about the GCE interpretation

## Cosmic-ray e<sup>-</sup> or p

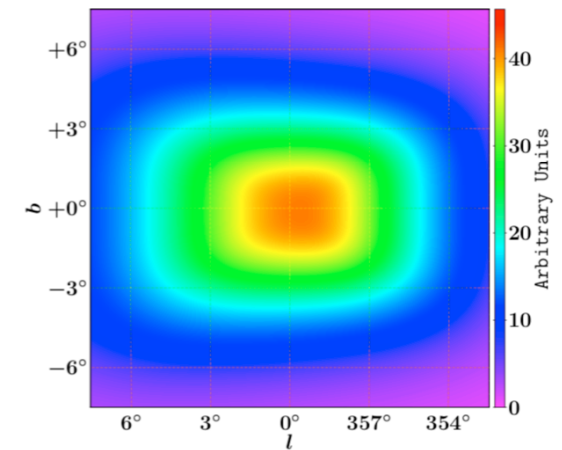


Carlson et al. 2014

## Pulsars in the Galactic bulge

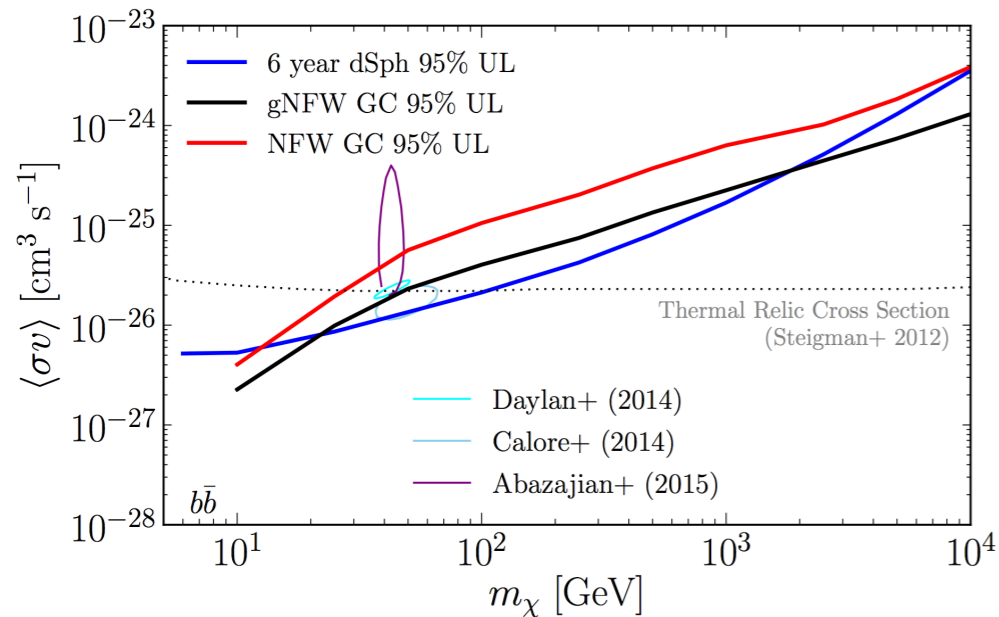


Bartels et al. 2015



Lee et al. 2015

## Dark Matter



Fermi-LAT 2018

- No previous study has searched for DM in the GCE, dwarf spheroidal galaxies and cosmic rays in a consistent way.
- The pulsar interpretation has been recently questioned in recent papers (*Leane et al. 2019, Chang et al. 2019, Zhong et al. 2019, Buschmann et al. 2020...*).
- Cosmic rays injected from the Galactic center cannot be compatible with all the characteristics of the GCE.



# Characteristics of the GCE: Summary

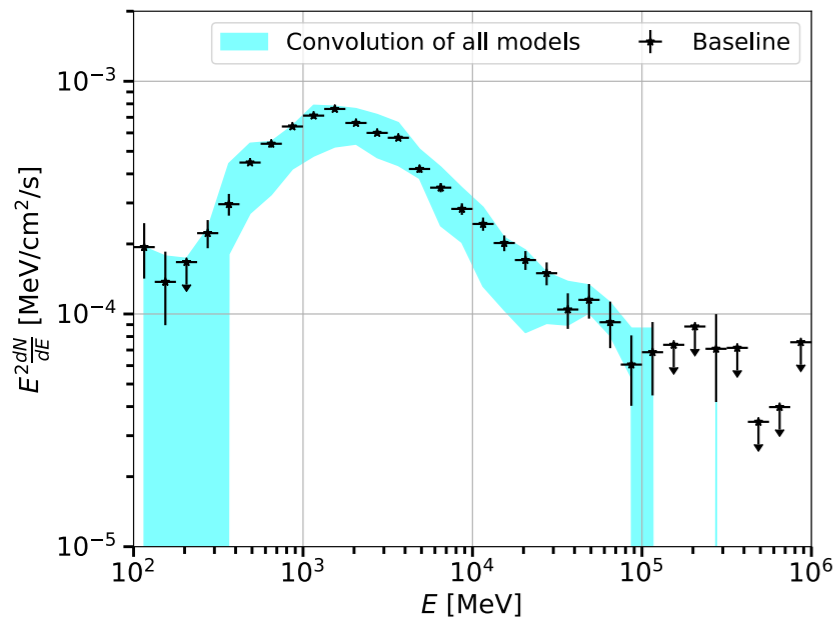
The characteristics of the Galactic center excess measured with 11 years of *Fermi*-LAT data

**Recently accepted by PRD**

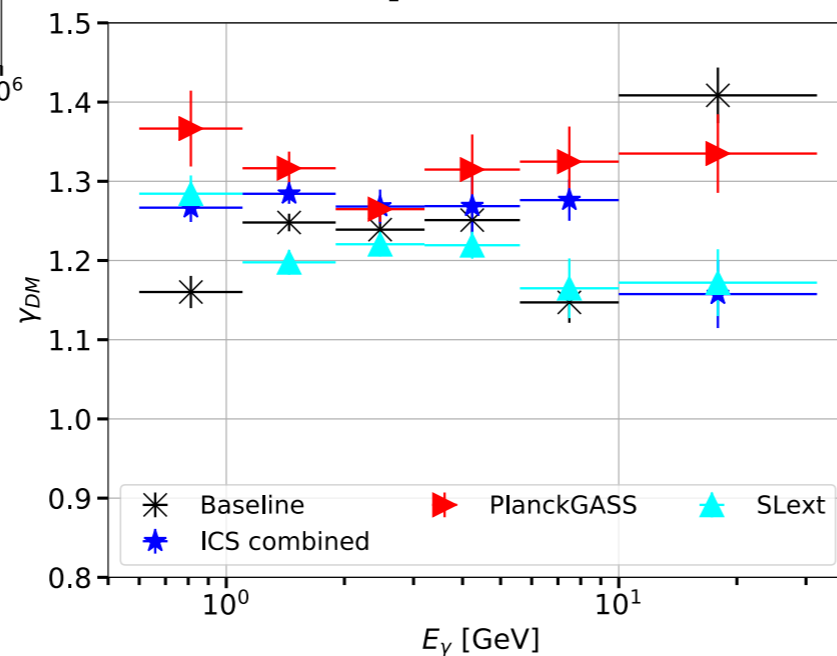
Mattia Di Mauro,\*

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA and  
Catholic University of America, Department of Physics, Washington DC 20064, USA

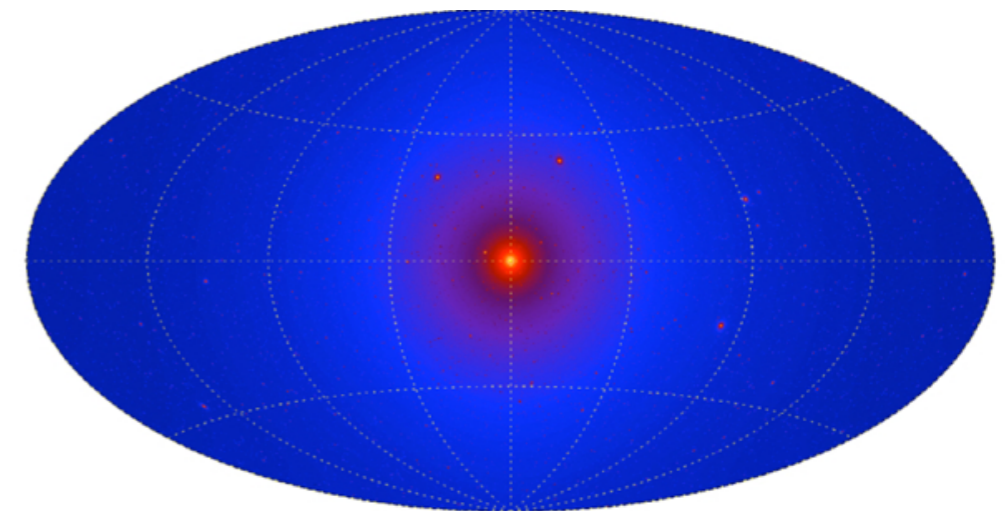
**Spectrum peaked at a few GeV**



**No energy dependence of spatial**



**The GCE is approximately spherically symmetric and located in**



# Multimessenger and Multitarget search for DM

Multimessenger constraints on the dark matter interpretation of the *Fermi*-LAT Galactic center excess

Mattia Di Mauro

*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, via P. Giuria, 1, 10125 Torino, Italy*

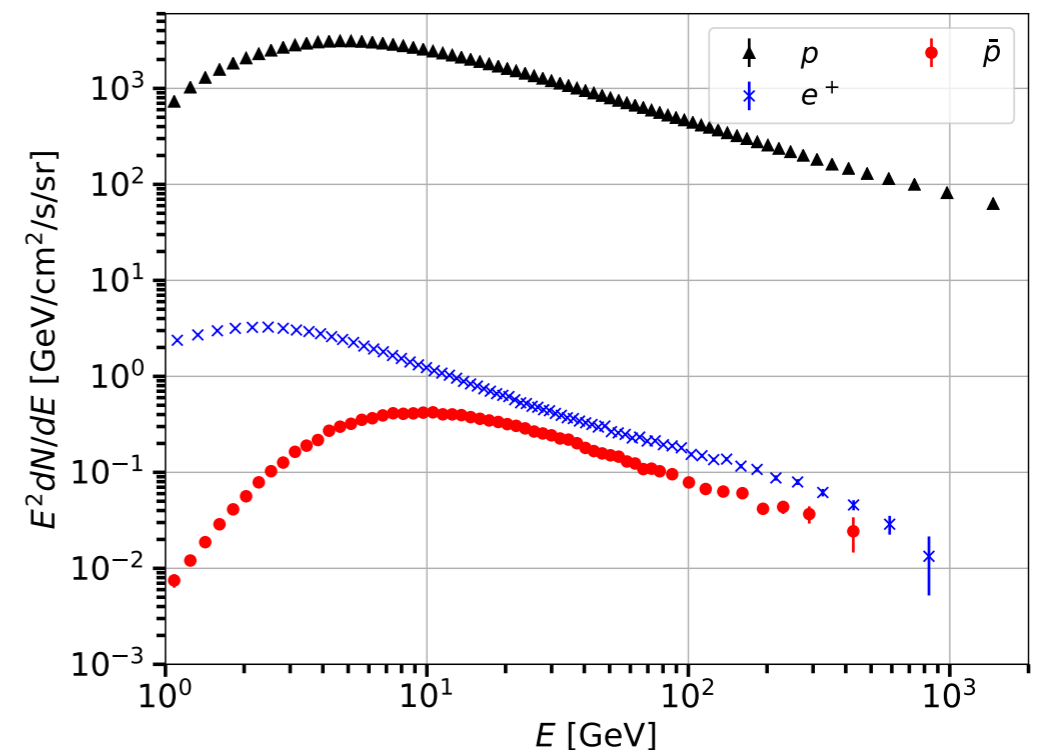
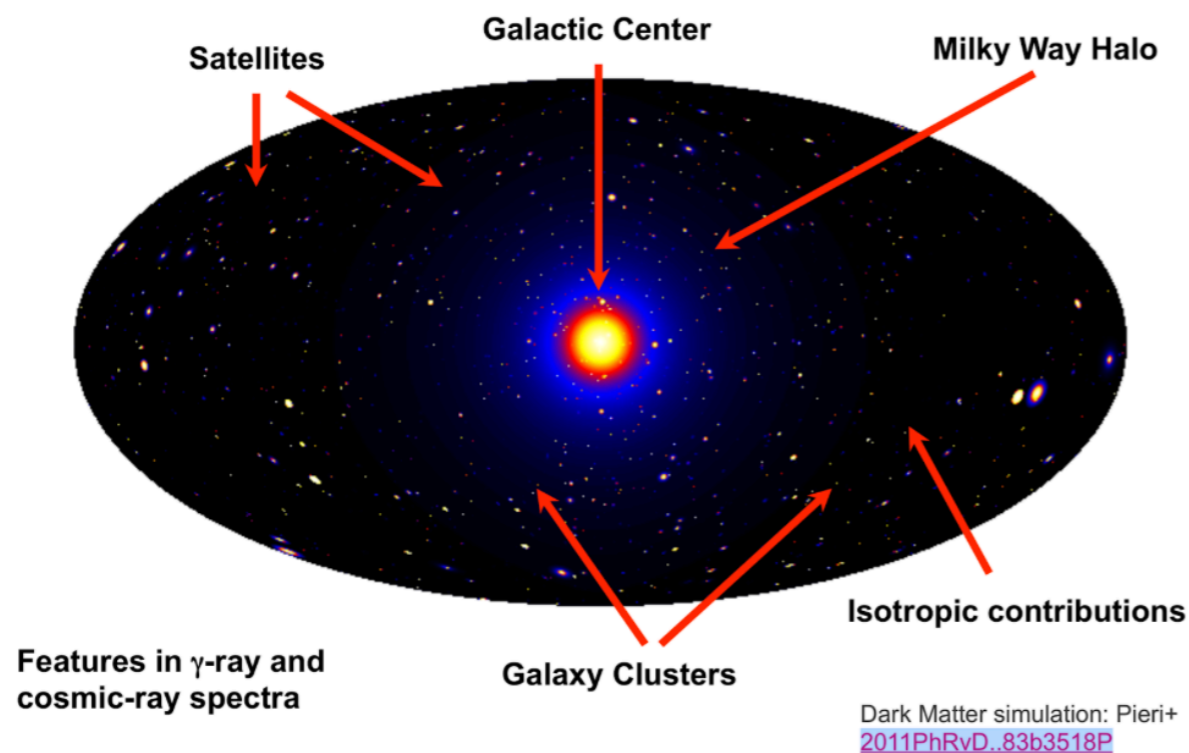
Martin Wolfgang Winkler

*Stockholm University and The Oskar Klein Centre for Cosmoparticle Physics, Alba Nova, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden*

If DM explains the GCE, gamma rays from annihilation of DM particles should also be emitted from other astrophysical sources.

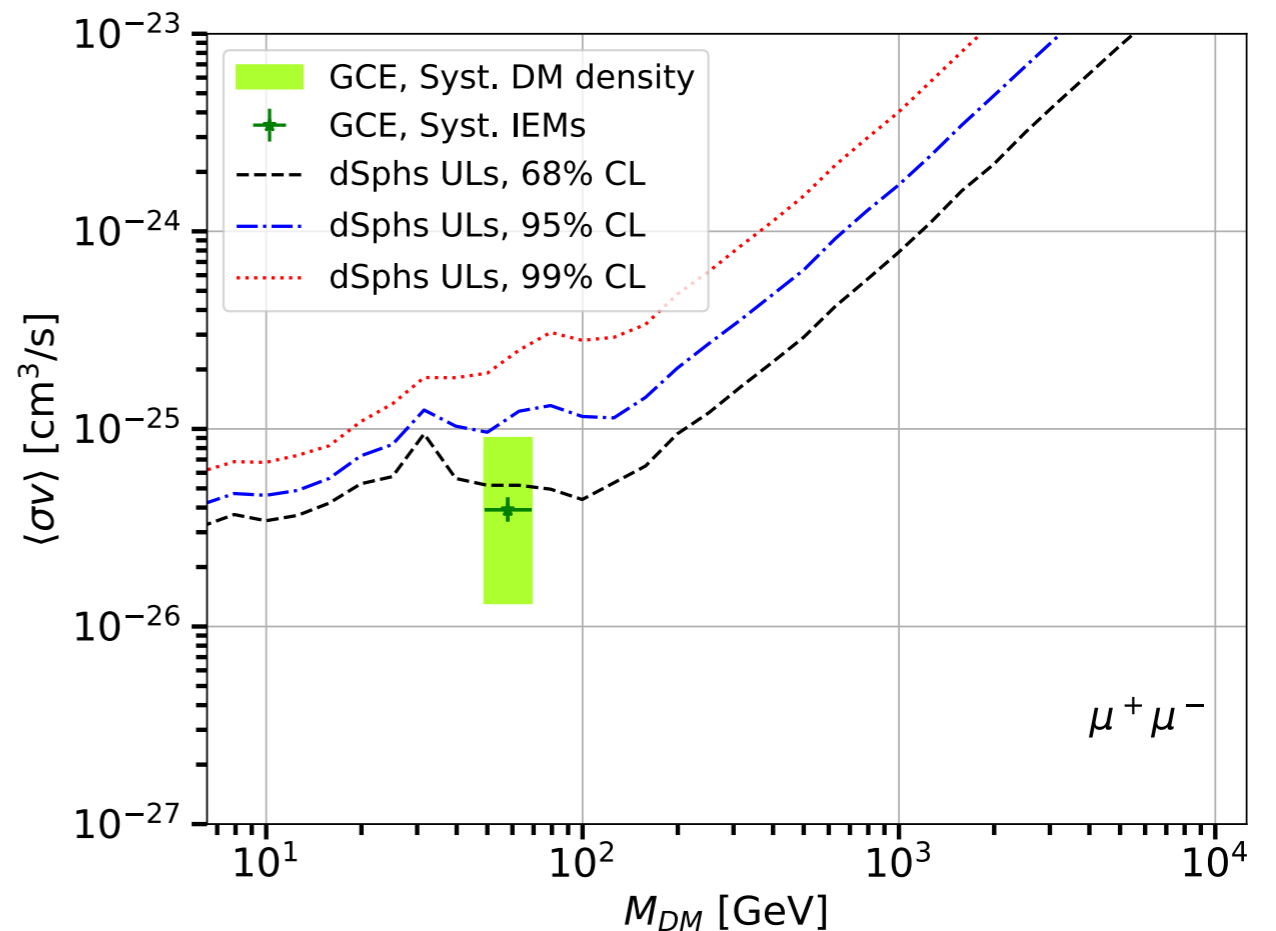
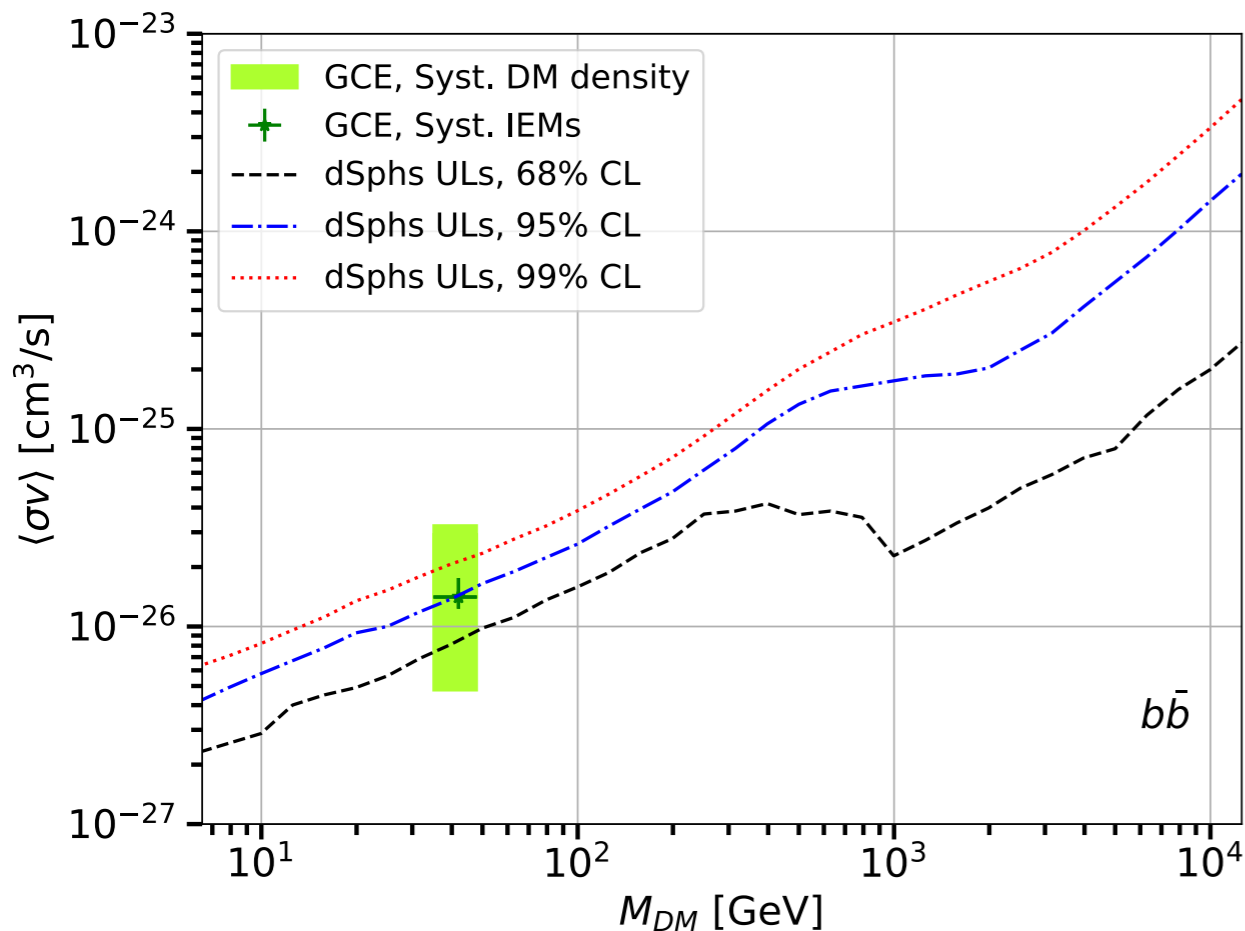


**AMS-02**

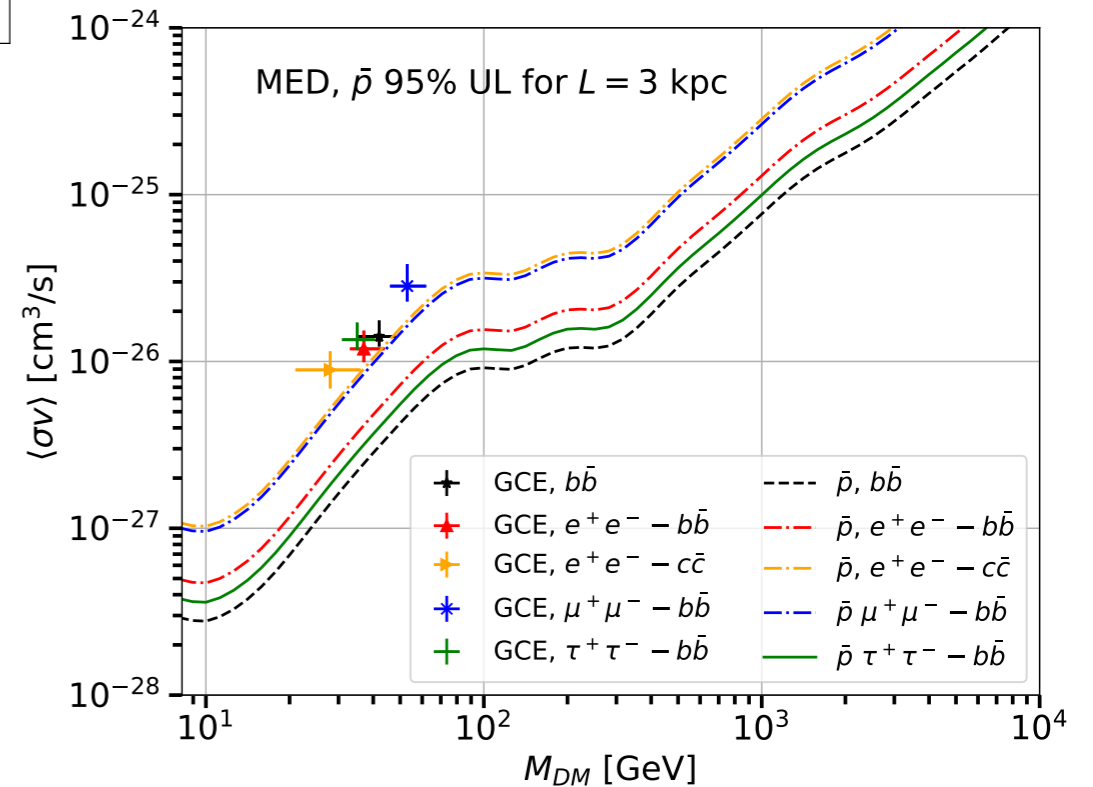
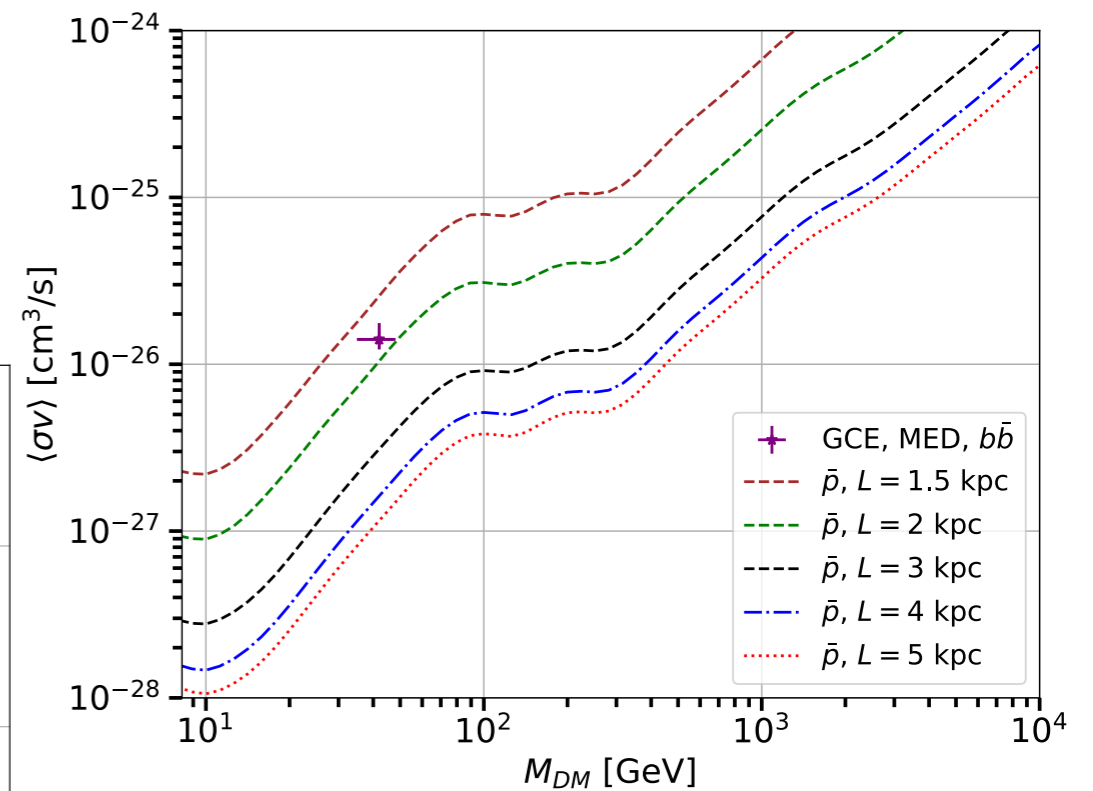
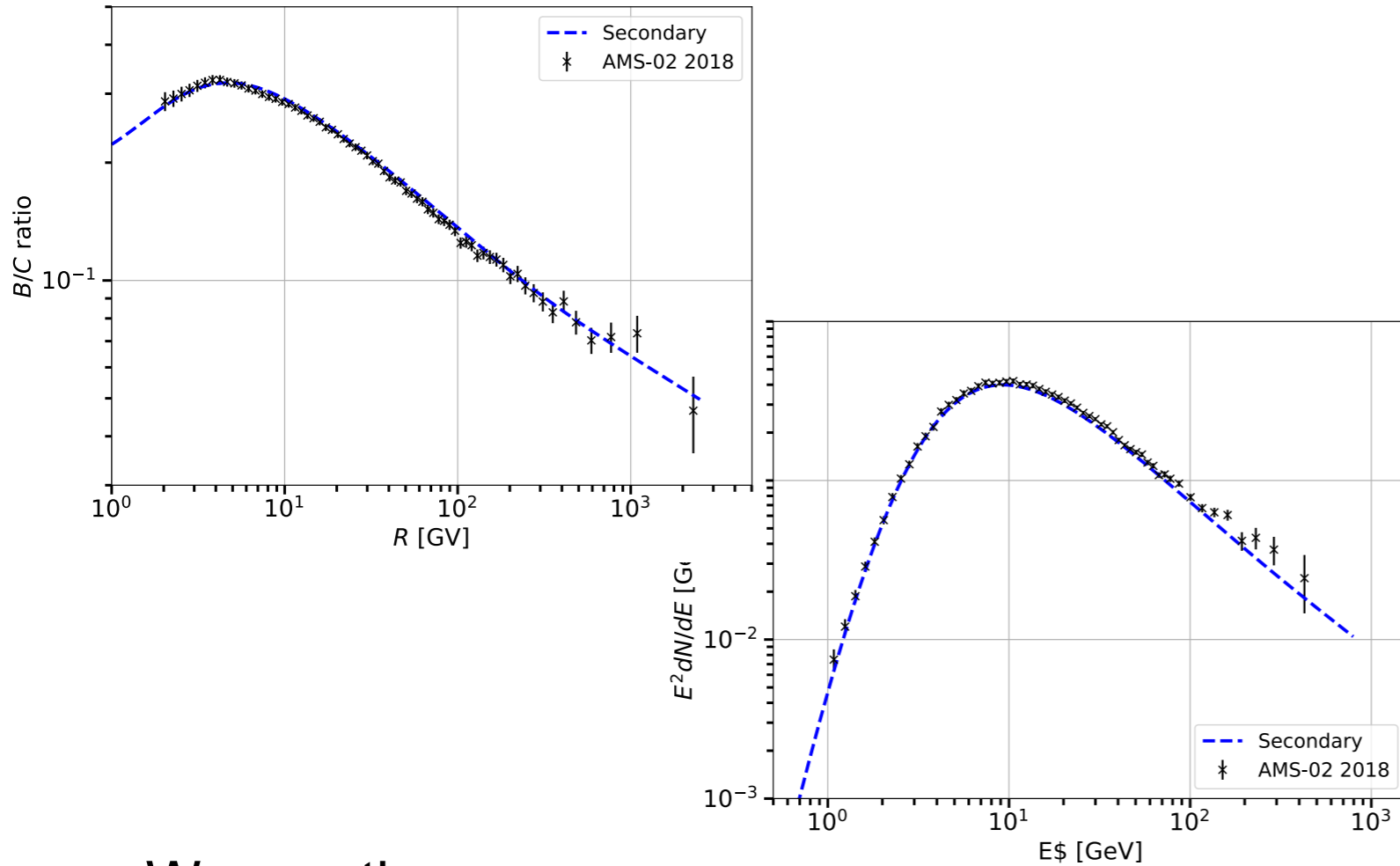


# Combined analysis of dSphs

- We perform a stacking analysis of dSphs using the sample of 48 objects from Pace and Strigari 2018.
  - We also test the sample from Albert et al. 2017.
- The pipeline we use is the one employed in previous *Fermi*-LAT papers.
- There is no significant emission in the stacked sample.



# Antiprotons vs GCE



- We use the same analysis as in **Reinert and Winkler 2018**.
  - A combined fit to AMS-02 and Voyager p, AMS-02 and Pamela anti-p, AMS-02 B/C is performed.
- **The DM interpretation of the GCE is compatible with the GCE for  $L < 2$  kpc and for a few two channels cases.**

# Dark matter search in the AMS-02 positron data

- The conservative upper limits are all compatible with the GCE.
- Instead, the optimistic ones are compatible for the  $bb$ , and mixed channels with muons and tau leptons.
- The channels with electrons are below the GCE DM candidates cross sections.

