



Dark Matter Searches with Wide-field TeV Observatories

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GeV Gamma-ray
Wide FoV



e.g. HAWC, LHAASO, SWGO
TeV Gamma-ray Wide FoV



IACTs (e.g. HESS)
TeV Gamma-ray
Small FoV

	Ground-particle Arrays	IACT Arrays
Field of view	90°	3°–10°
Duty cycle	>95%	10%–30%
Energy range	~500 GeV – >100 TeV	30 GeV – >100 TeV
Angular resolution	0.4°–0.1°	0.05°–0.02°
Energy resolution	60%–20%	~7%
Background rejection	90%–99.8%	>95%

The High Altitude Water Cherenkov Gamma-ray Observatory (HAWC)

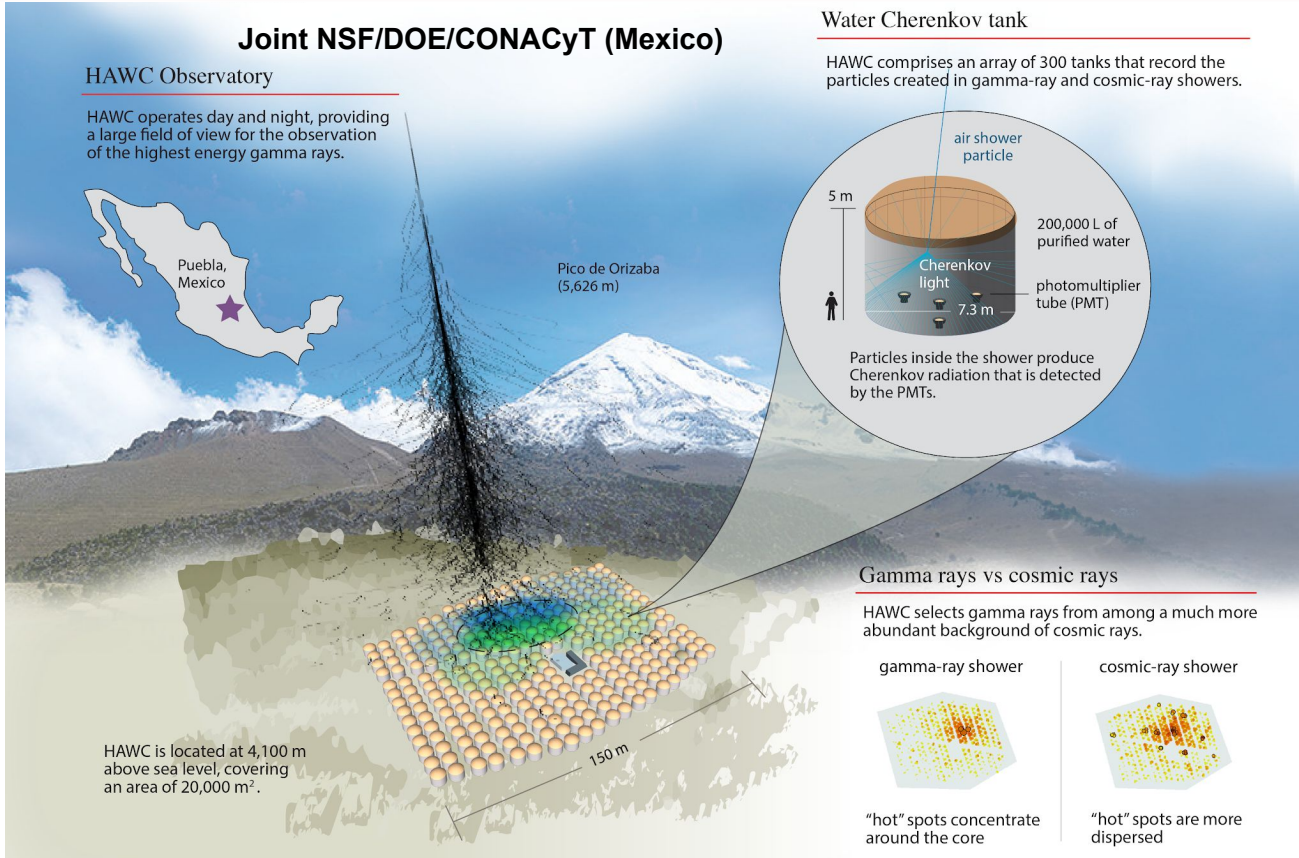
Joint NSF/DOE/CONACyT (Mexico)

HAWC Observatory

HAWC operates day and night, providing a large field of view for the observation of the highest energy gamma rays.



Pico de Orizaba
(5,626 m)

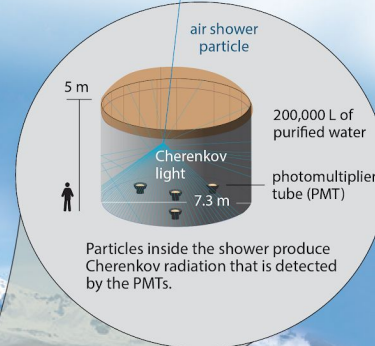


HAWC is located at 4,100 m above sea level, covering an area of 20,000 m².

150 m

Water Cherenkov tank

HAWC comprises an array of 300 tanks that record the particles created in gamma-ray and cosmic-ray showers.

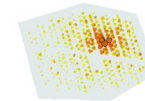


Particles inside the shower produce Cherenkov radiation that is detected by the PMTs.

Gamma rays vs cosmic rays

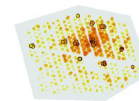
HAWC selects gamma rays from among a much more abundant background of cosmic rays.

gamma-ray shower



"hot" spots concentrate around the core

cosmic-ray shower



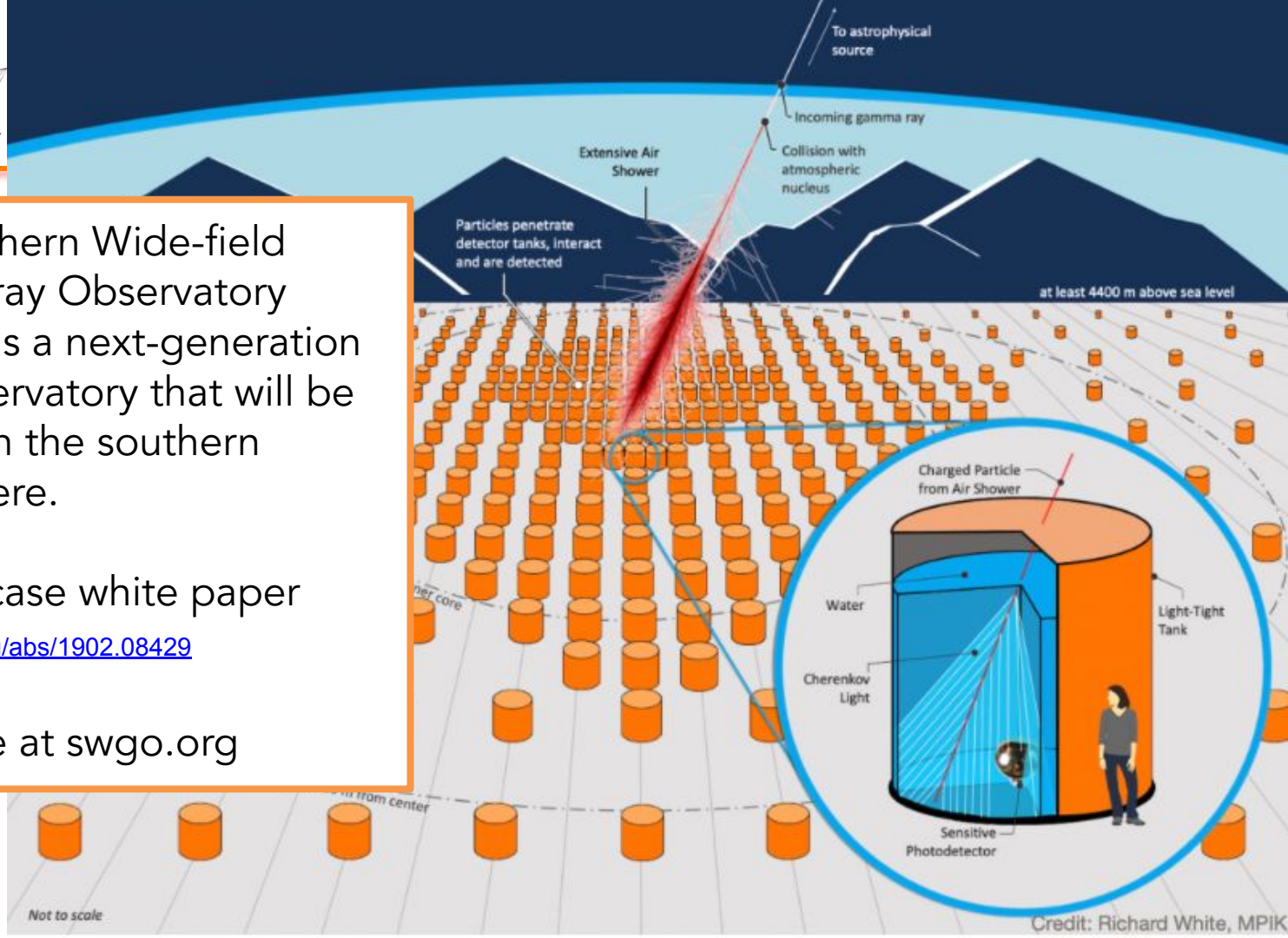
"hot" spots are more dispersed

The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory (SWGO) is a next-generation TeV Observatory that will be located in the southern hemisphere.

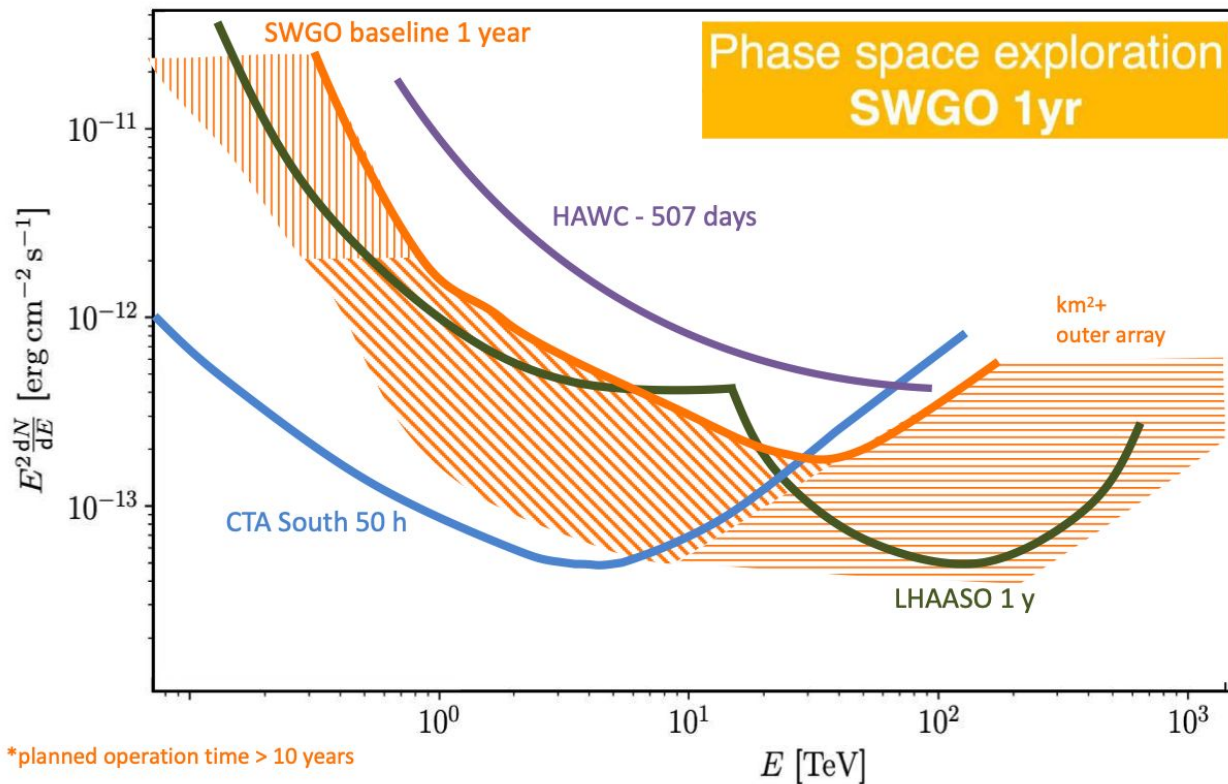
Science case white paper

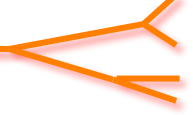
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.08429>

See more at swgo.org



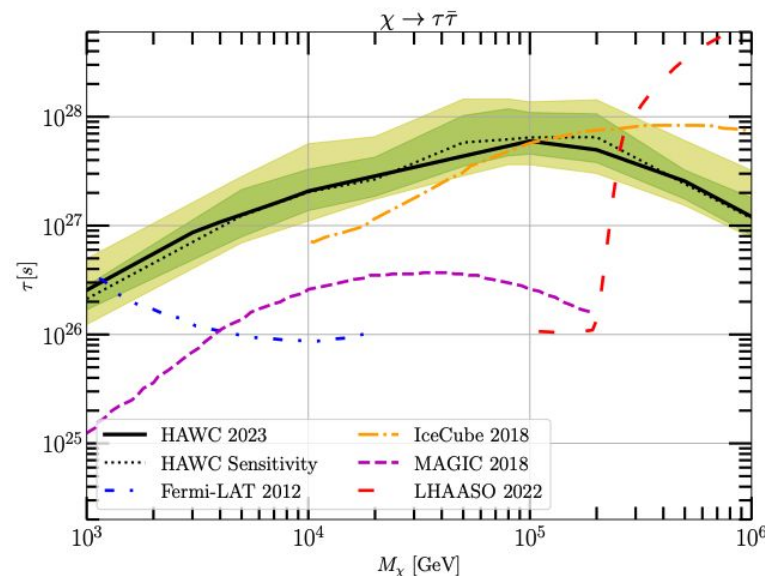
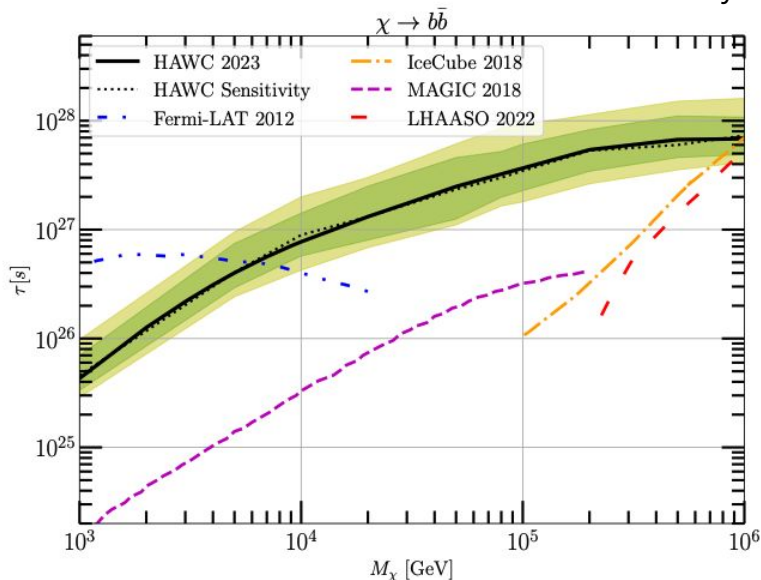
Gamma-ray Sensitivity





- ◉ Gamma rays maintain directionality so we search for gamma ray sources in dark matter rich regions from dark matter annihilation/decay
- ◉ Wide FoV advantage
 - Wide field of view -> daily monitoring of several DM regions
 - ✓ Galactic Center, dwarf galaxies, galaxy clusters, undiscovered dwarfs, dark subhalos
 - ✓ Which sources you are sensitive to depends on your location! (e.g. northern or southern hemisphere)
 - Wide field of view -> good sensitivity to extended sources
 - ✓ e.g. the Galactic Center, Virgo Cluster
 - High energy reach -> most sensitive for DM mass above ~ 20 TeV
 - ✓ Better sensitivity at high energies than CTA
 - ✓ More overlap with IceCube DM search parameter space
 - Multimessenger studies!

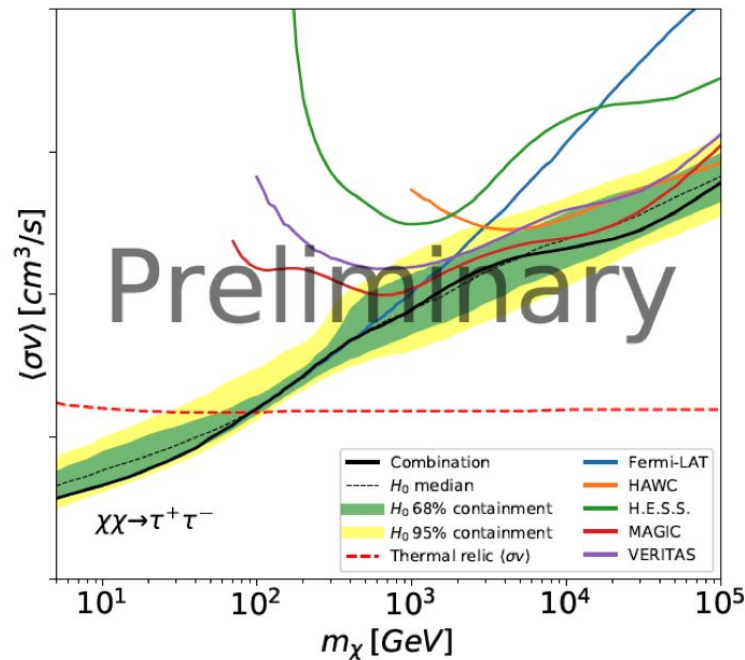
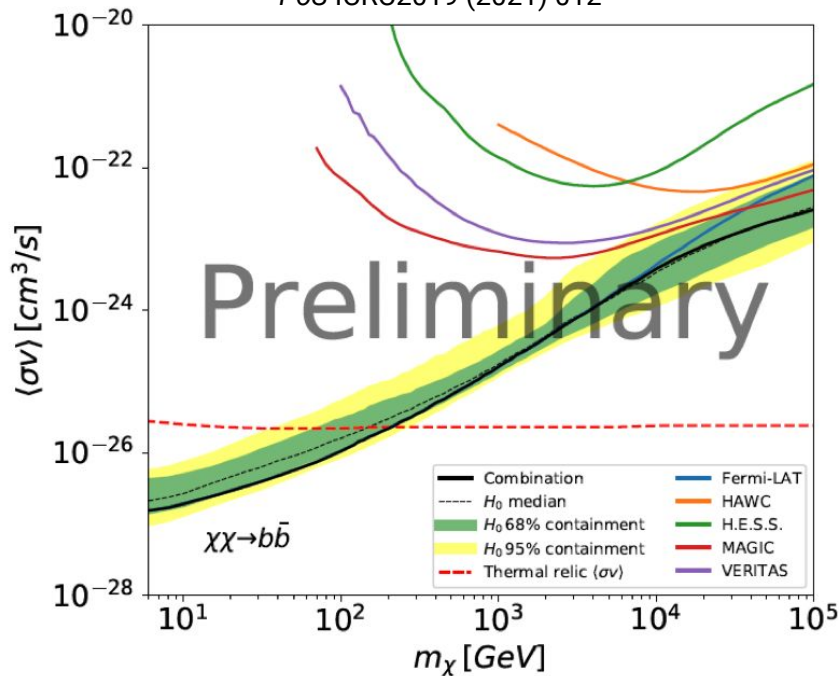
DM Decay Lifetime Lower Limits



HAWC Collaboration submitted to PRD (2023)

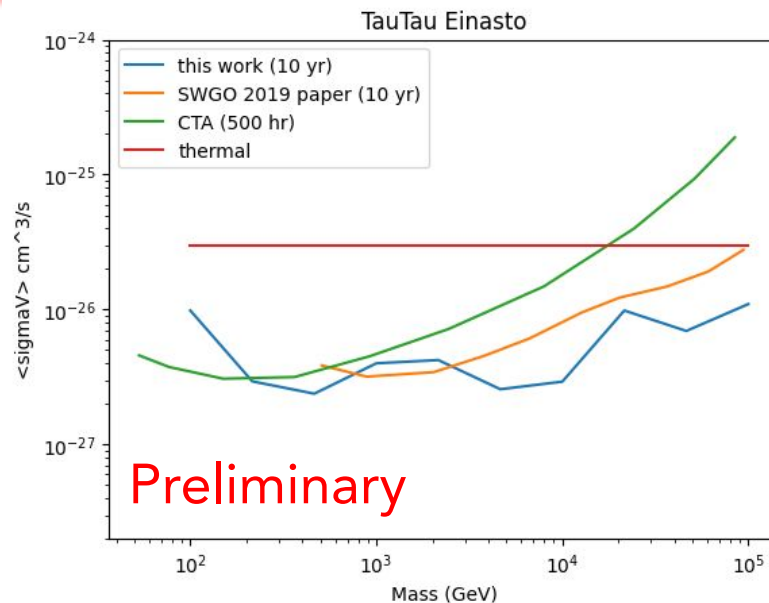
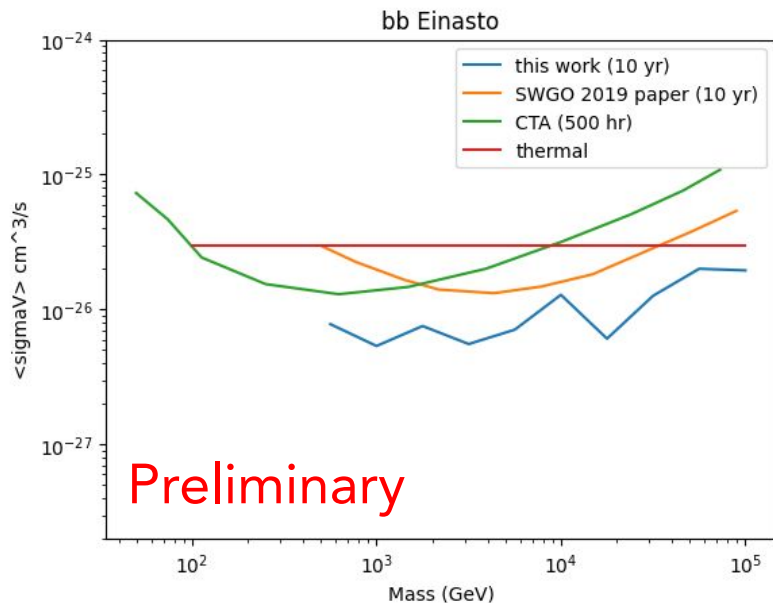
- Extended source (8°)
- HAWC has best decay limits above ~ 10 TeV
- Highest energy (mass) overlaps with IceCube \rightarrow multimessenger searches

PoS ICRC2019 (2021) 012



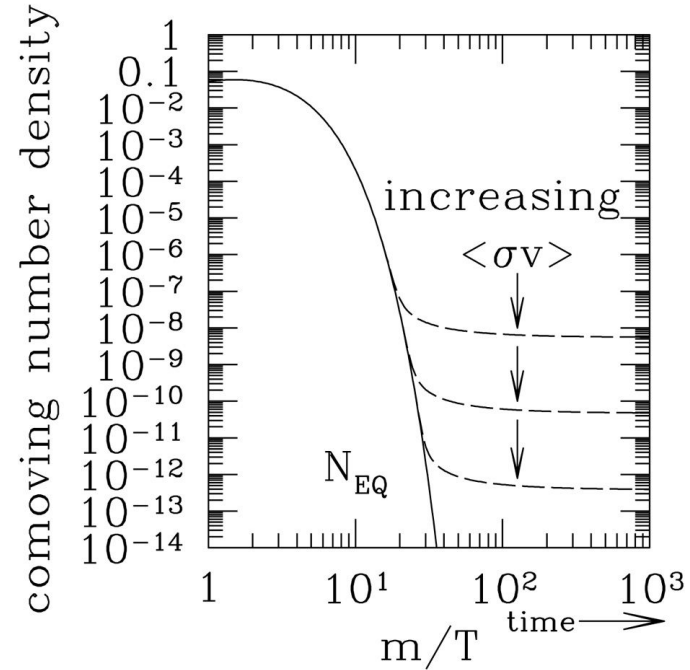
- Joint analysis using 5 gamma-ray observatories
- Mass 5 GeV – 100 TeV probed

Next Generation Wide FoV Observatory Galactic Center Expected Limits



- Results from a preliminary study of DM sensitivity for a future wide FoV observatory
- Template fitting using GammaPy (limits are averaged over 200 simulations/fits); previous 2019 study masked the GP
- Used publicly available “strawman” IRFs <https://github.com/harmscho/SGSOSensitivity>
 _ see SWGO science white paper for details <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1902.08429.pdf>
- Background Sources were: Sgr A* (HESS J1745-290), SNR 0.9+0.1, IEM, Galactic Ridge
 _ See backup slides for detailed background info; used `$GAMMAPY_DATA/cta-1dc/index/gps/`

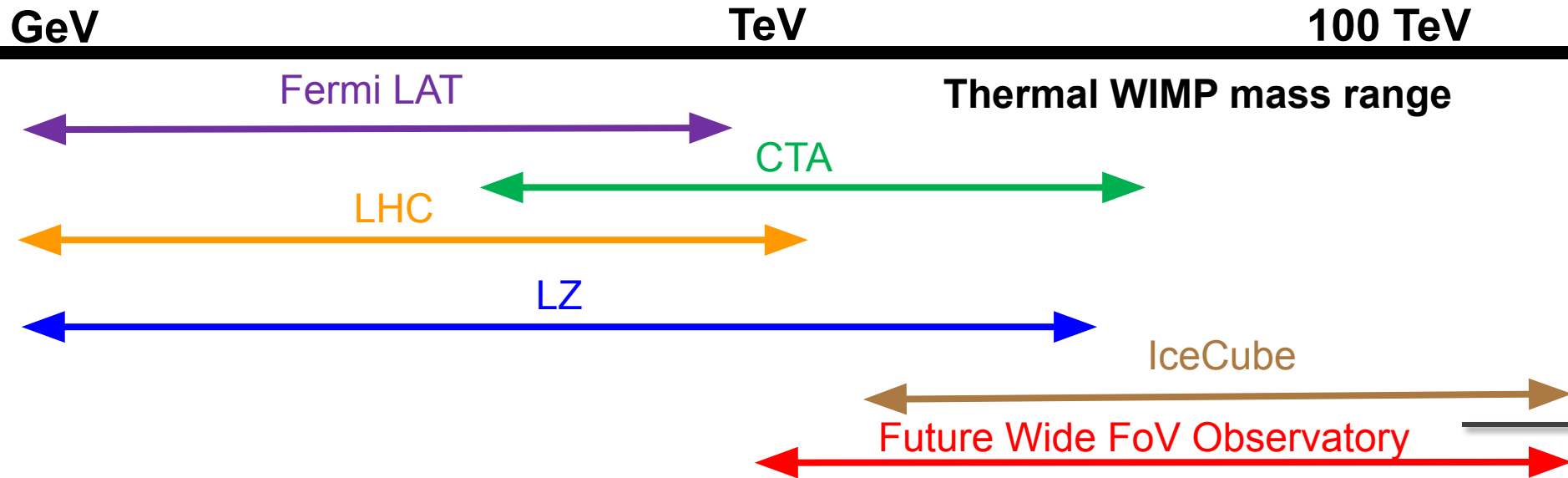
- ⊙ Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP)
5 GeV - 100 TeV mass scale
- ⊙ A thermally-coupled ~ 100 GeV particle in the early Universe with weak scale σ_{ann} independently produces the observed dark matter abundance today measured by the CMB
- ⊙ Several WIMP candidates from independently motivated theories like SUSY
- ⊙ Thermal WIMPs aren't the only dark matter candidates, but are a **well-motivated hypothesis we must test!**
 - We have only just begun to probe WIMP phase space. e.g. Fermi LAT dwarf spheroidal limits exclude mass $< \sim 100$ GeV (in bb and $\tau\tau$ chs)
 - Heavy (> 100 TeV) models also exist
 - ✓ e.g. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.11740>



E. Kolb and M. Turner, [*The Early Universe*](#), Westview Press (1994)

Sensitivities to thermal WIMPs

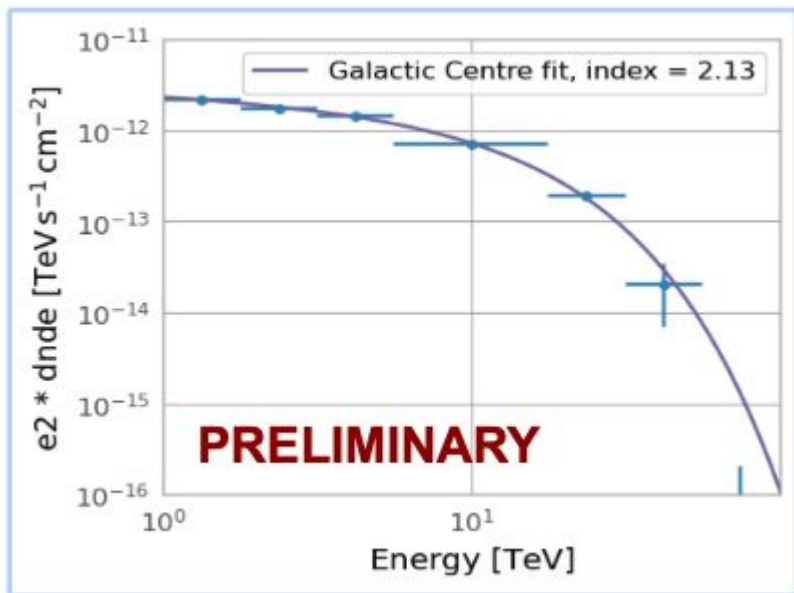
- Wide FoV is the **only** future gamma-ray experiment that probe up to 100 TeV in mass
- Wide FoV is the **only** future gamma-ray experiment with significant overlap with IceCube
→ Multimessenger!
- Indirect (astrophysical) detection is the **only** way to probe >20 TeV WIMPs



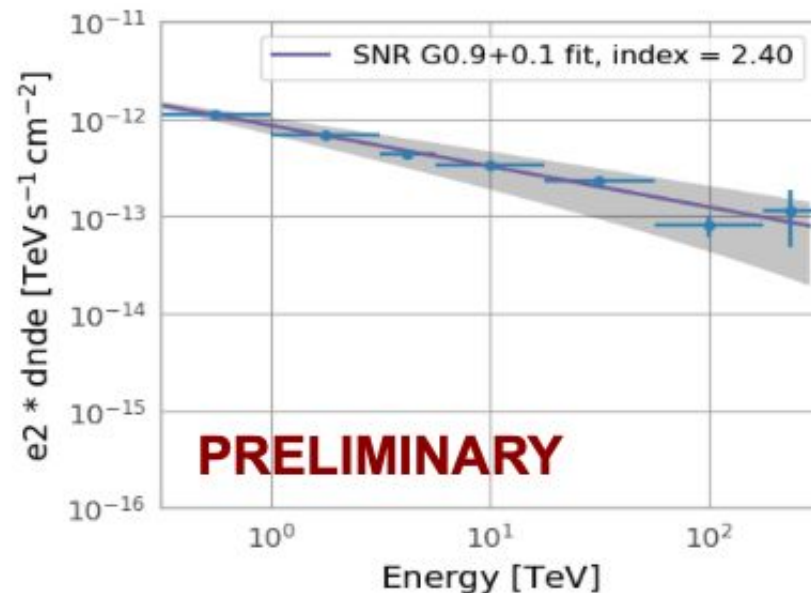
- Wide FoV TeV Observatories offer an exciting and unique view of the gamma-ray sky
- They are able to probe heavy mass dark matter models other experiments cannot
 - Next generation observatories are expected to reach up to 100 TeV for thermal relic WIMPs
- HAWC has set strong constraints from observations of >20 sources
- Design and sensitivity studies for the next generation Wide FoV TeV Gamma-ray Observatory in the southern hemisphere are underway.
 - Preliminary results show it will open up new regions of DM discovery space

Background Point Sources

- ⊙ Sgr A* (HESS J1745-290)
 - Power law with exponential cutoff



- ⊙ SNR 0.9+0.1
 - Power law with exponential cutoff



- Galactic Ridge IEM default models with GammaPy
 - cta-gps-simulation-paper/skymodel/iem/gcridge_map.fits
 - IEM_base_v2.fits (based on Fermi diffuse gll_iem_v06_cutout)

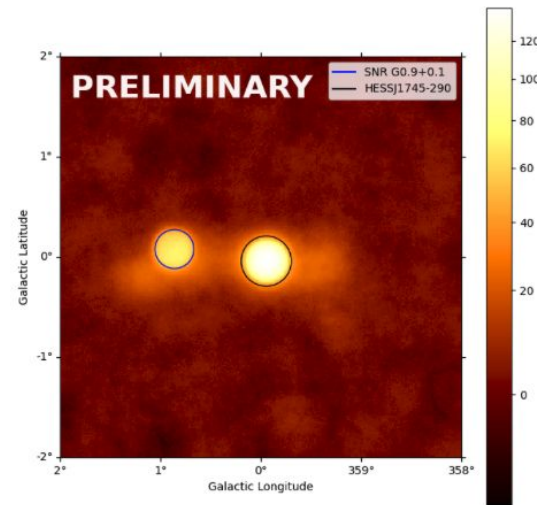
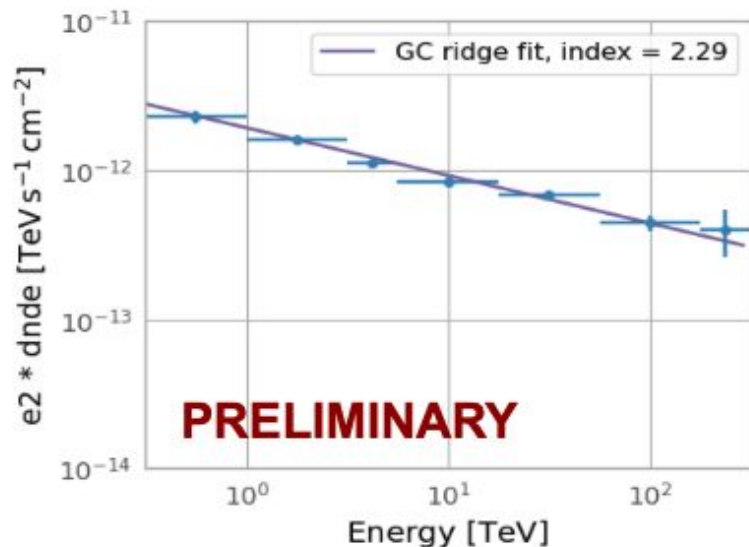
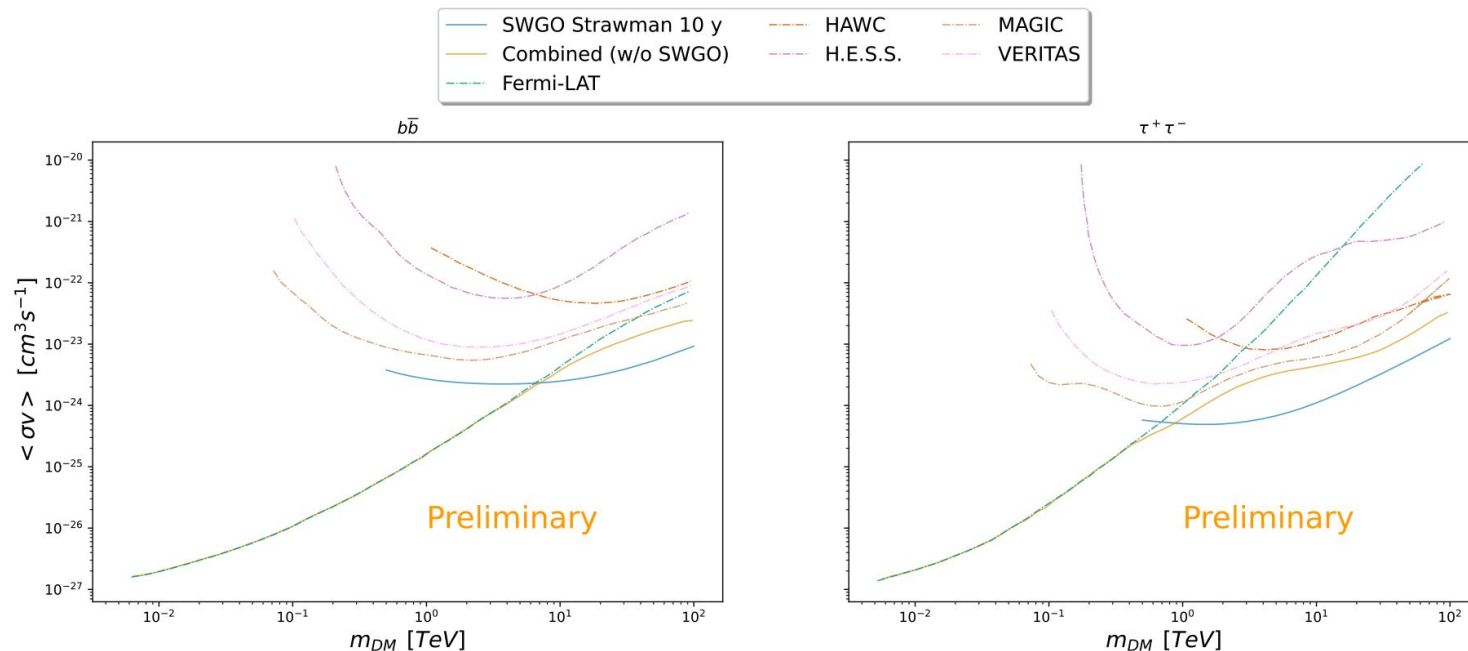


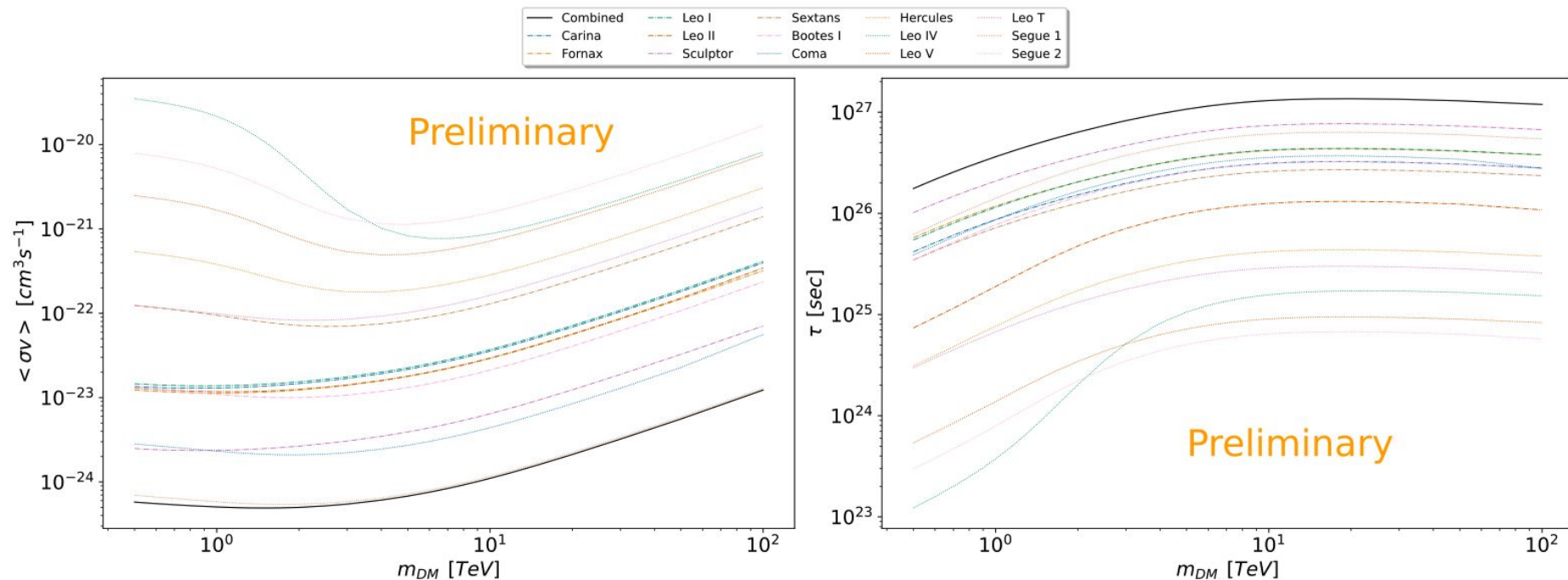
Fig 1: The significance map (correlation radius of 0.1 degrees) of the simulated GC region: the central source, SNR 0.9+0.1, the GC ridge and the diffuse background. Energy ranges from 100 GeV to 200 TeV and observation time is 1 year (365 transits).

Galactic Center Background Sources

- ⊙ Sgr A* (HESS J1745-290)
 - Power law with exponential cutoff
 - Index free
 - Amplitude free
 - $\Lambda = 0.1 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ fixed
- ⊙ SNR 0.9+0.1
 - Power law with exponential cutoff
 - Index = 2.4, fixed
 - Amplitude free
- ⊙ IEM default models with GammaPy
 - PowerLawNorm
 - Norm free
 - Tilt = 0, fixed
- ⊙ Galactic Ridge (from GammaPy)
 - PowerLaw
 - Index = free
 - Amplitude = free



- Combined limits using 14 dSphs
- Used publicly available "strawman" IRFs <https://github.com/harmscho/SGSOSensitivity>
- Andrade et al ICRC 2023



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Dark Matter Targets

