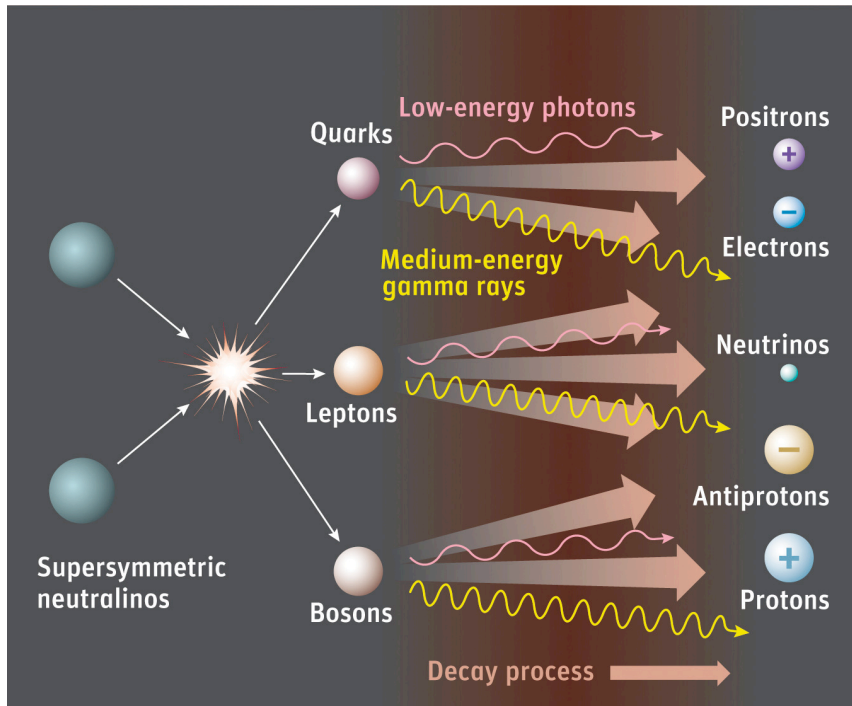


# Indirect Search for Dark Matter in Cosmic Rays

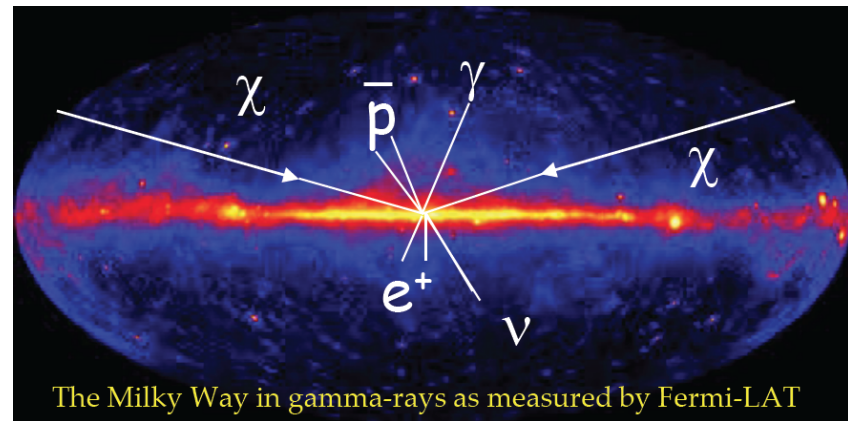
Masahiro Teshima  
ICRR U. Tokyo

# Dark Matter indirect search



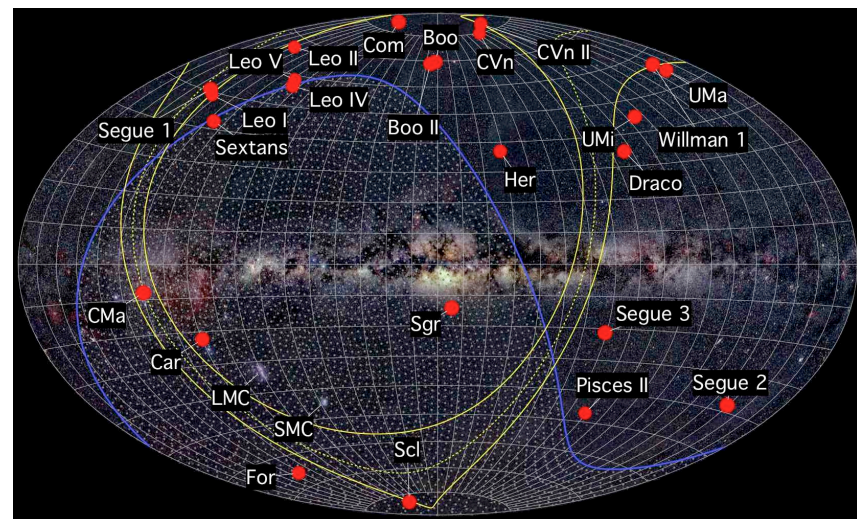
Annihilation rate  $\propto n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle$

Galactic Center



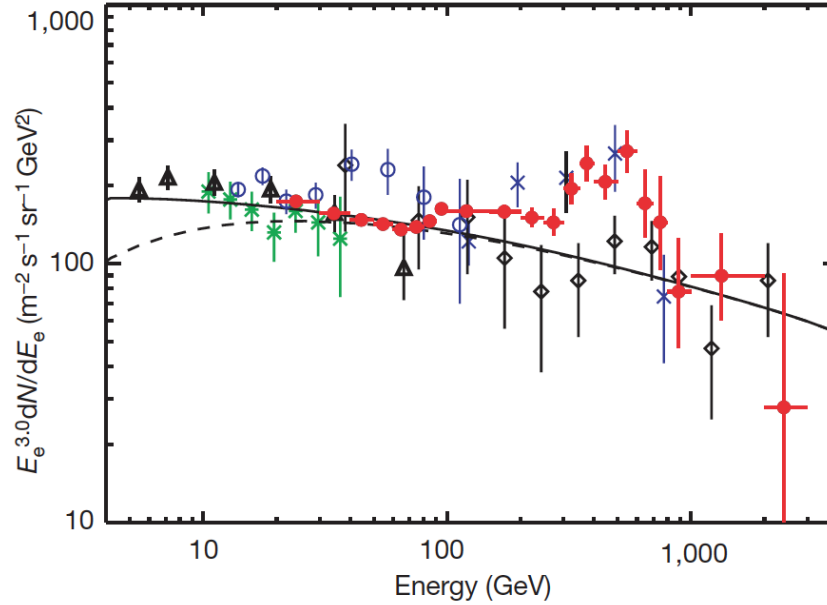
The Milky Way in gamma-rays as measured by Fermi-LAT

Dwarf Sph. Galaxies  
 High M/L ratiion  
 D= a few 10s kpc-100kpc



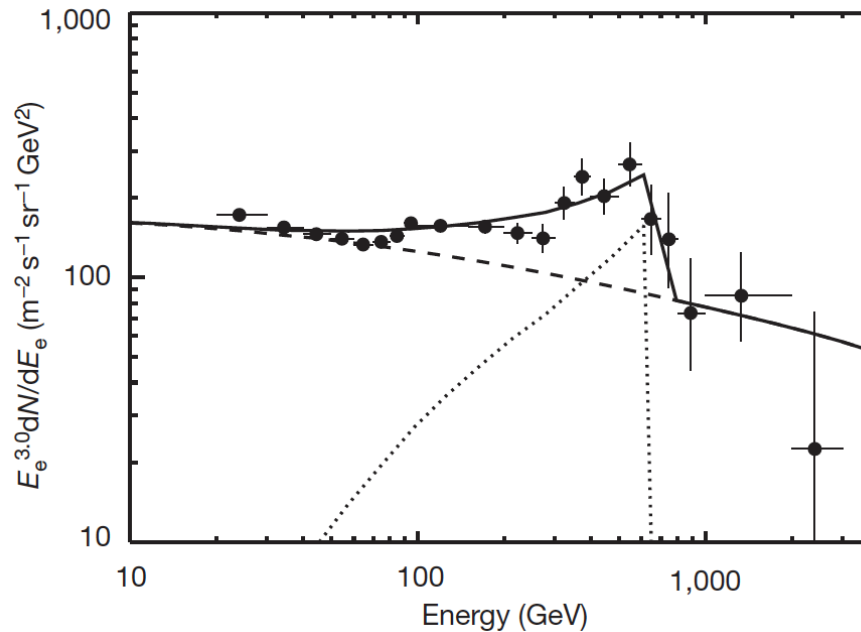
# **Observations of High energy cosmic electrons**

**Electron Anomaly observed ATIC**  
**An excess of cosmic ray electrons at energies of 300-800GeV**



ATIC Electron Spectrum  
 Chang et al. in Nature 2008

ATIC, PPB-BETS



K-K particles annihilation  
 No suppression of  $e+e^-$  pairs

$\sim 0.4 GeV/cm^3$

Mass of KK particles 620GeV

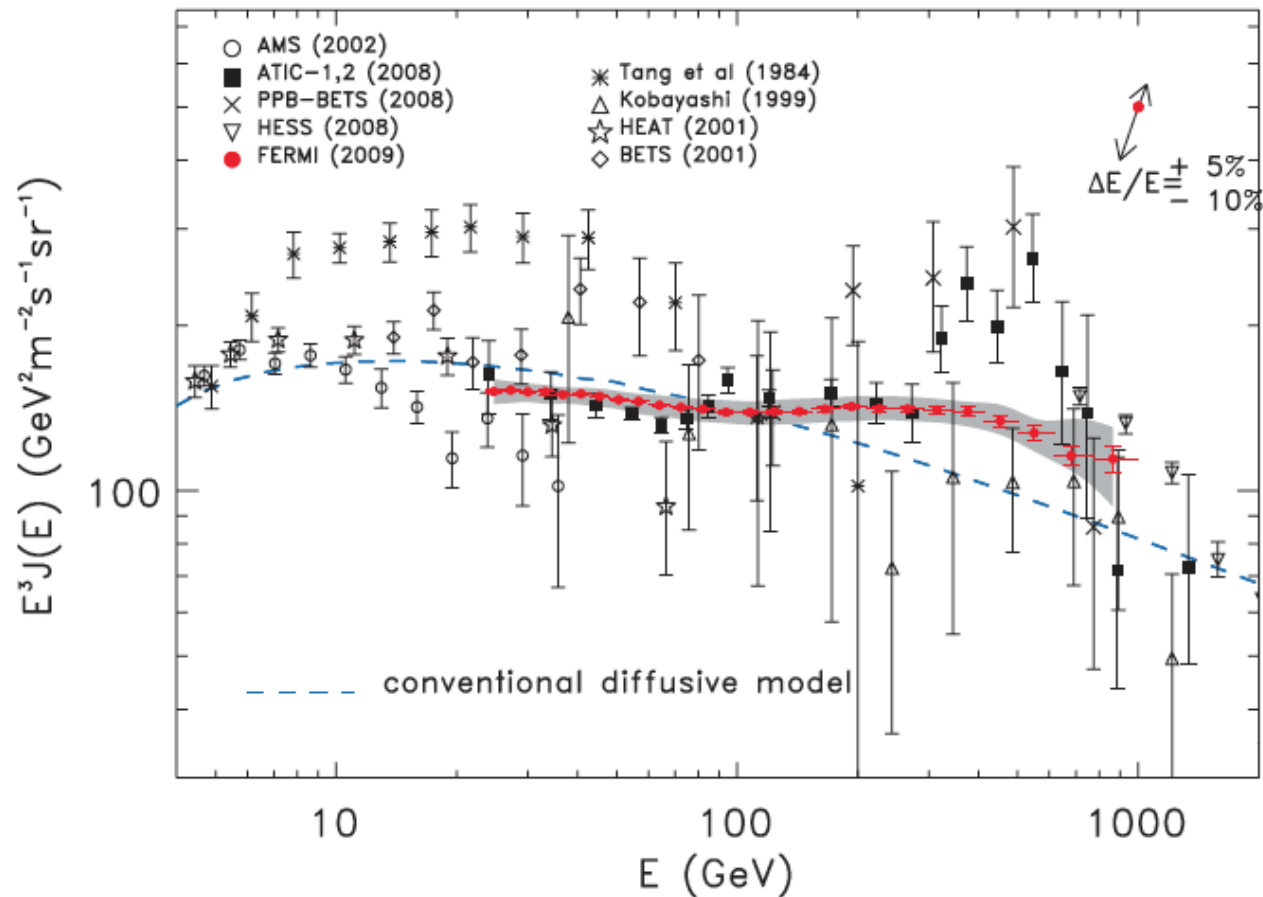
$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-23} cm^3 s^{-1}$

$\sim 300$  times higher than  
 canonical annihilation rate

IC peak at GeV in gamma

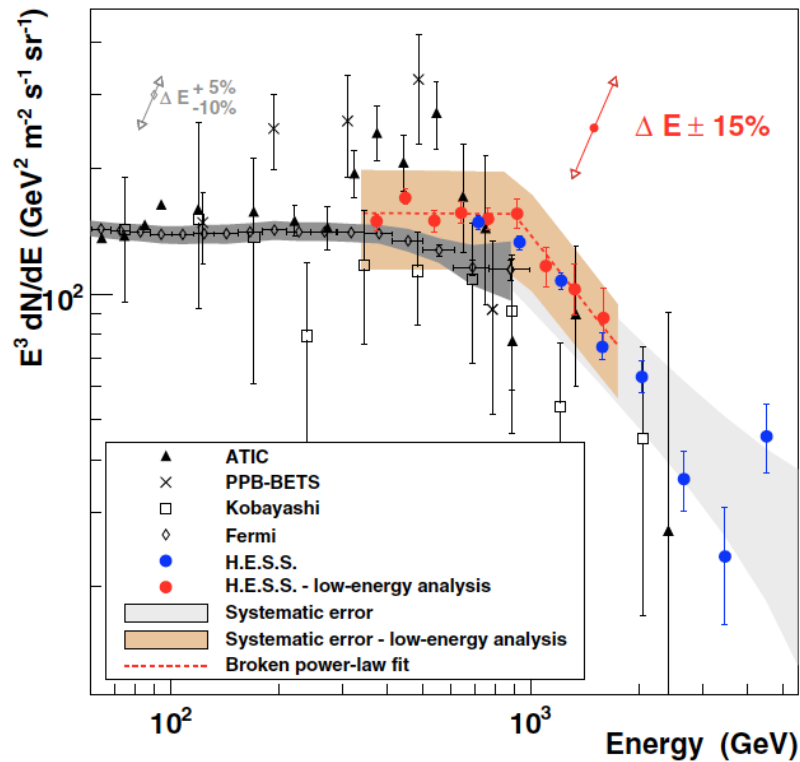
# Electron Energy Spectrum observed by Fermi PRL 2009

Sharp bump in the electron energy spectrum disappeared  
But anomalous broad excess was found/confirmed.

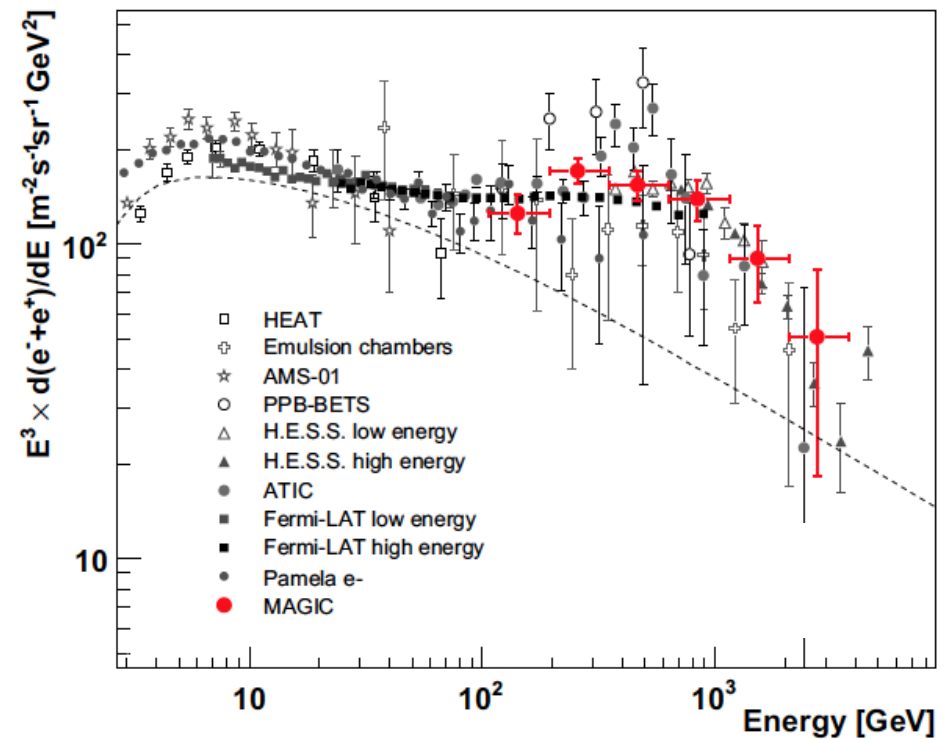


# High energy electron measurements with IACTs

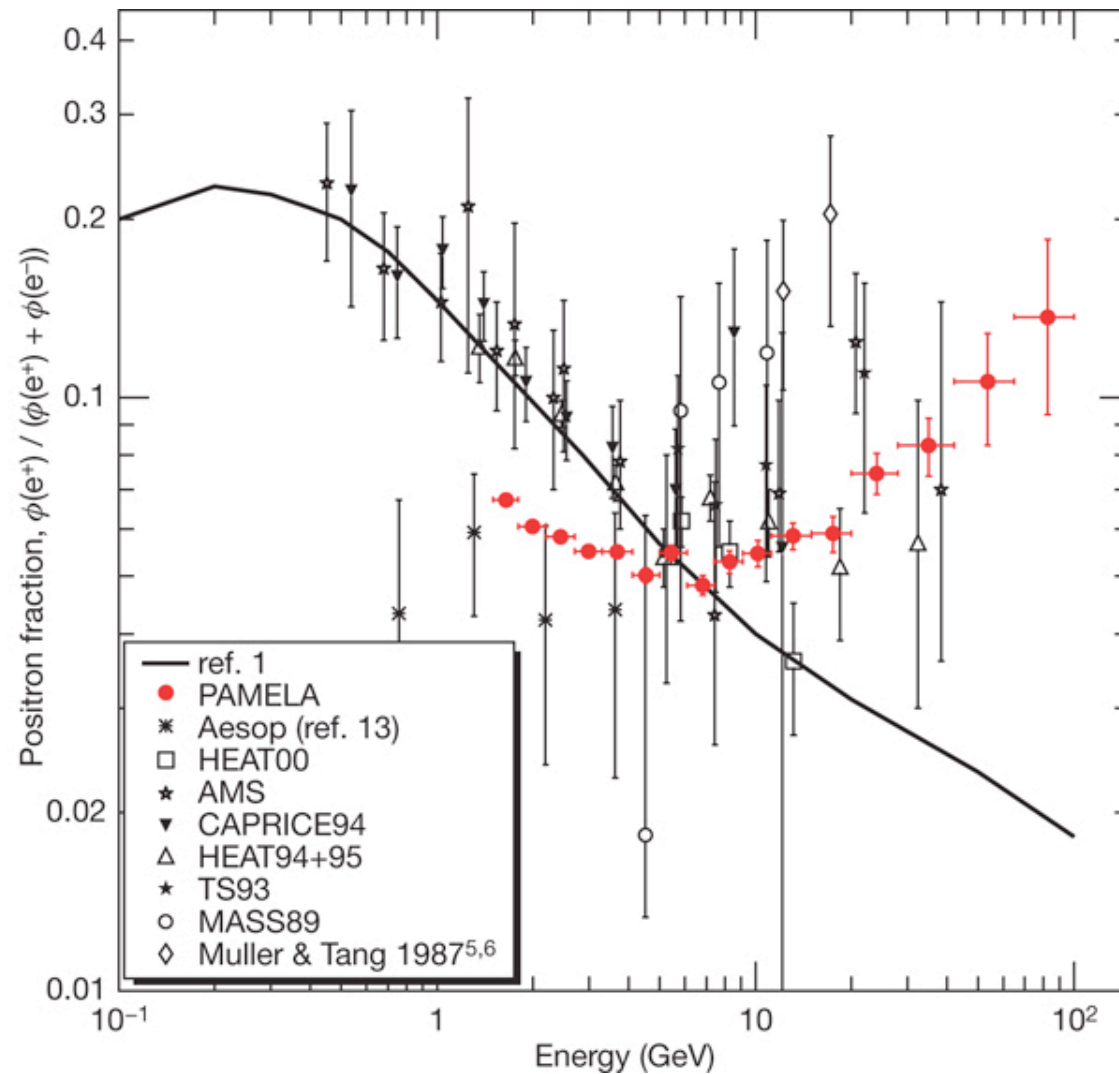
HESS A&A 2009



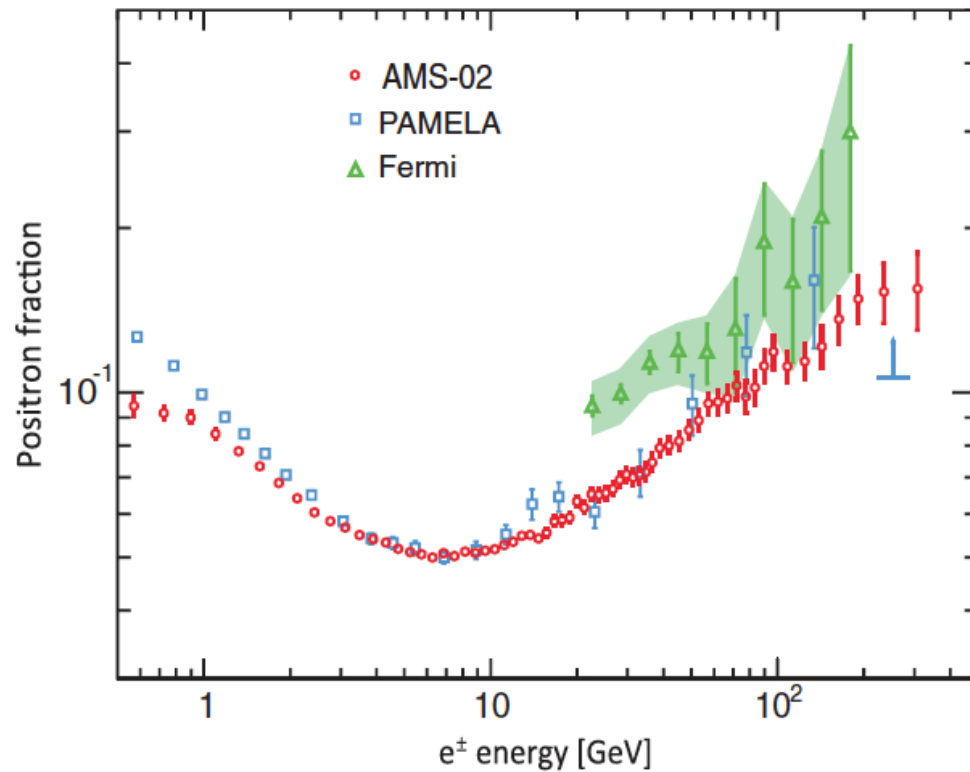
MAGIC 2011



# Anomalous positron fraction observed by Pamela in Nature 2008



# Anomalous positron fraction observed by AMS-02 in PRL 2013



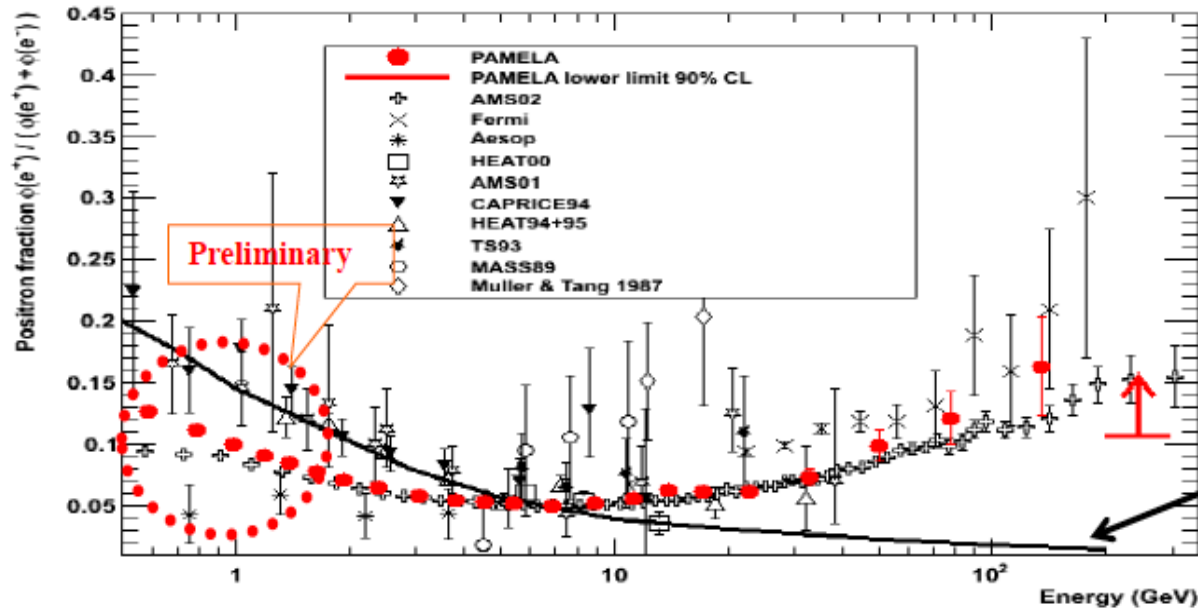
$$\Phi_{e^+} = C_{e^+} E^{-\gamma_{e^+}} + C_s E^{-\gamma_s} e^{-E/E_s}; \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_{e^-} = C_{e^-} E^{-\gamma_{e^-}} + C_s E^{-\gamma_s} e^{-E/E_s} \quad (2)$$

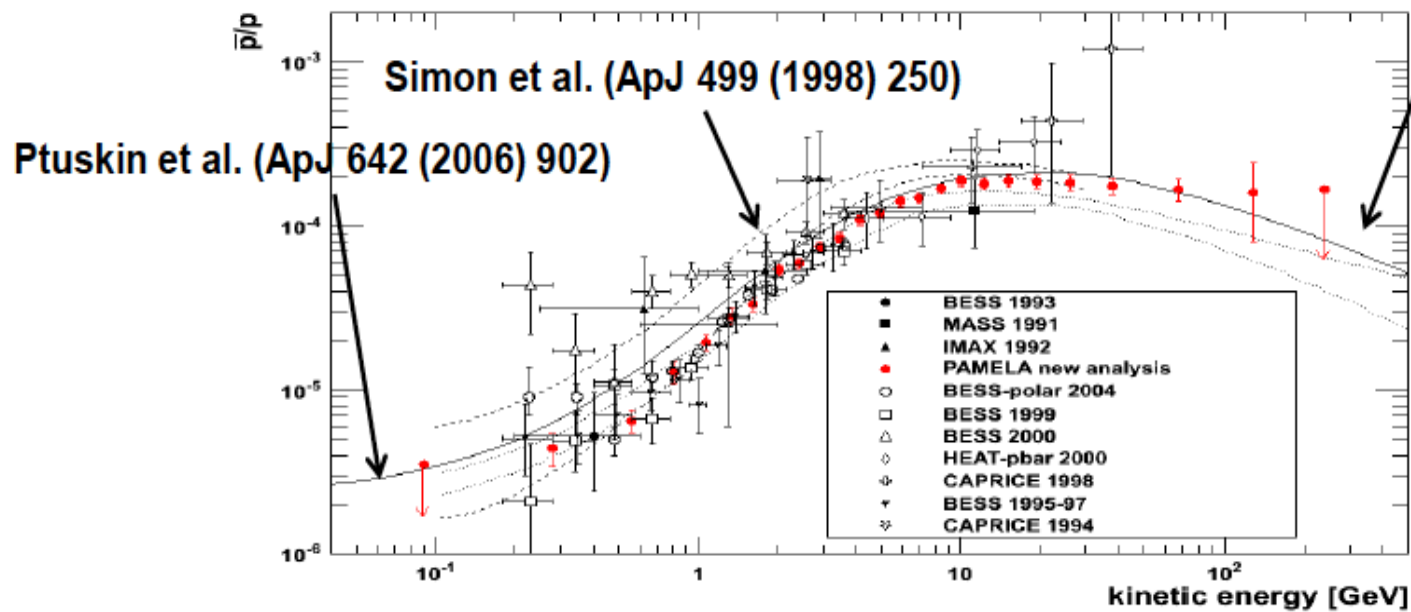
$C_{e^+}, C_{e^-}$ : Diffuse components of  $e^+$  and  $e^-$

$C_s$ : some new source (single source)





**CR Positron spectrum significantly harder than expectations from secondary production  
Moskalenko & Strong 98**

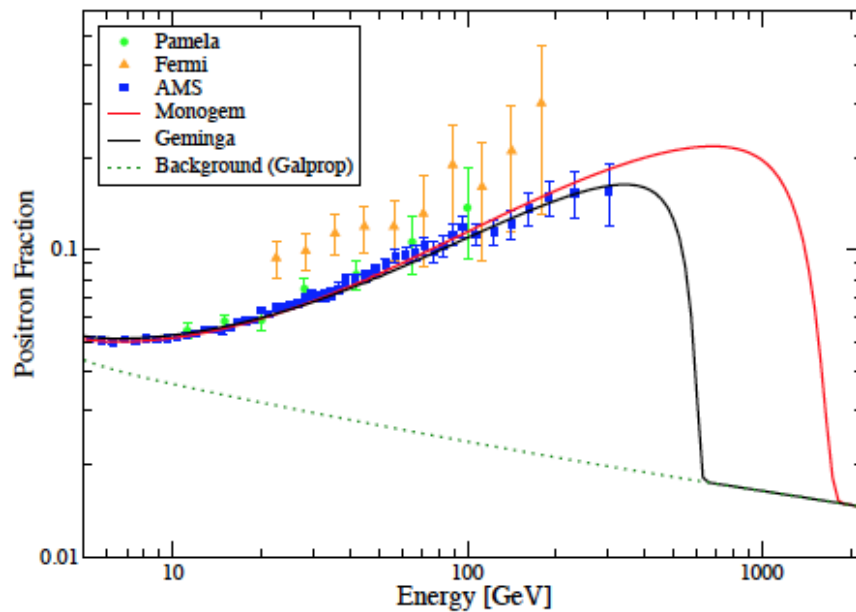


**Donato et al. (PRL 102 (2009) 071301)**

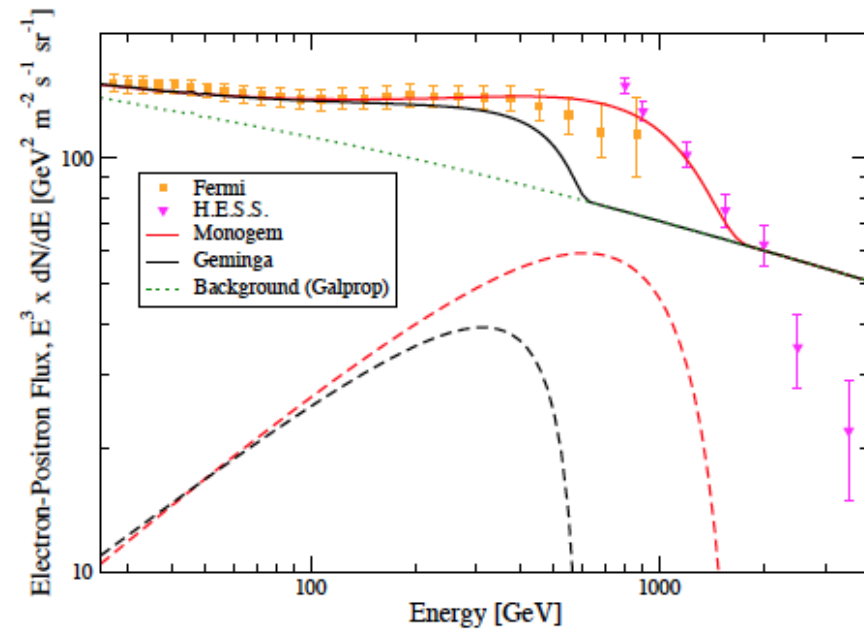
**But antiprotons in CRs are in agreement with secondary production**

# An example of the modeling with the local sources Geminga and Monogem by Linden and Profumo 2013

e<sup>+</sup> fraction anomaly



Electron (e<sup>+</sup>, e<sup>-</sup>) spectrum



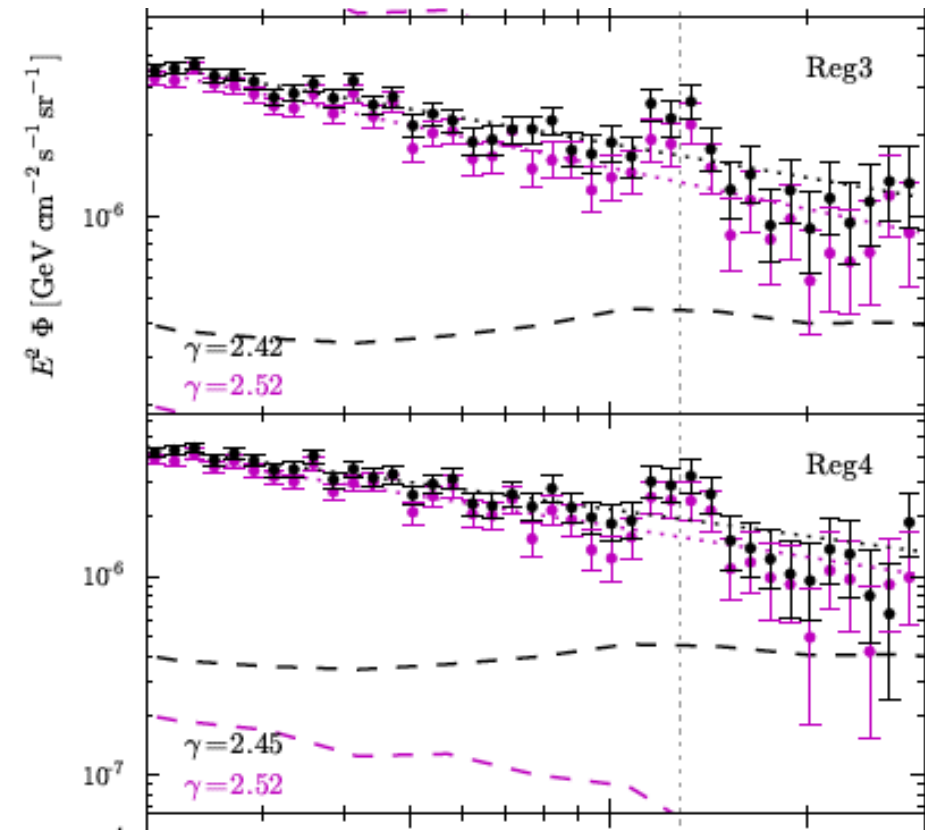
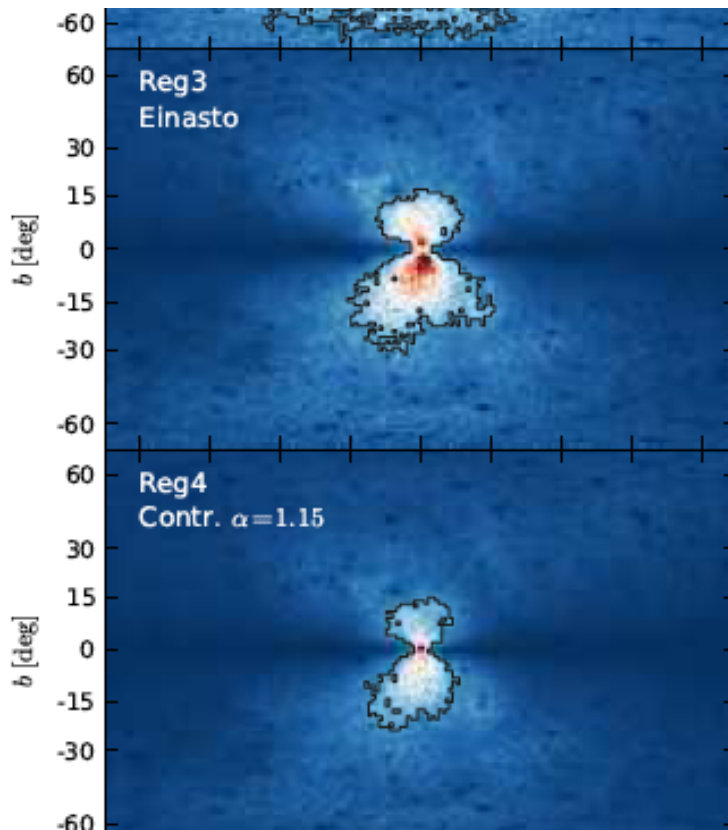
# **Observations of High Energy Gamma Rays**

# 130GeV Line feature in gamma rays from Galactic Center in Fermi-LAT data (43 months), C. Weniger in 2012

4.6 sigma excess (50 photons)

Flux  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$\langle \sigma v \rangle = 1.27 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$



# Upper limit obtained with the refined Analysis by Fermi team (43 months)

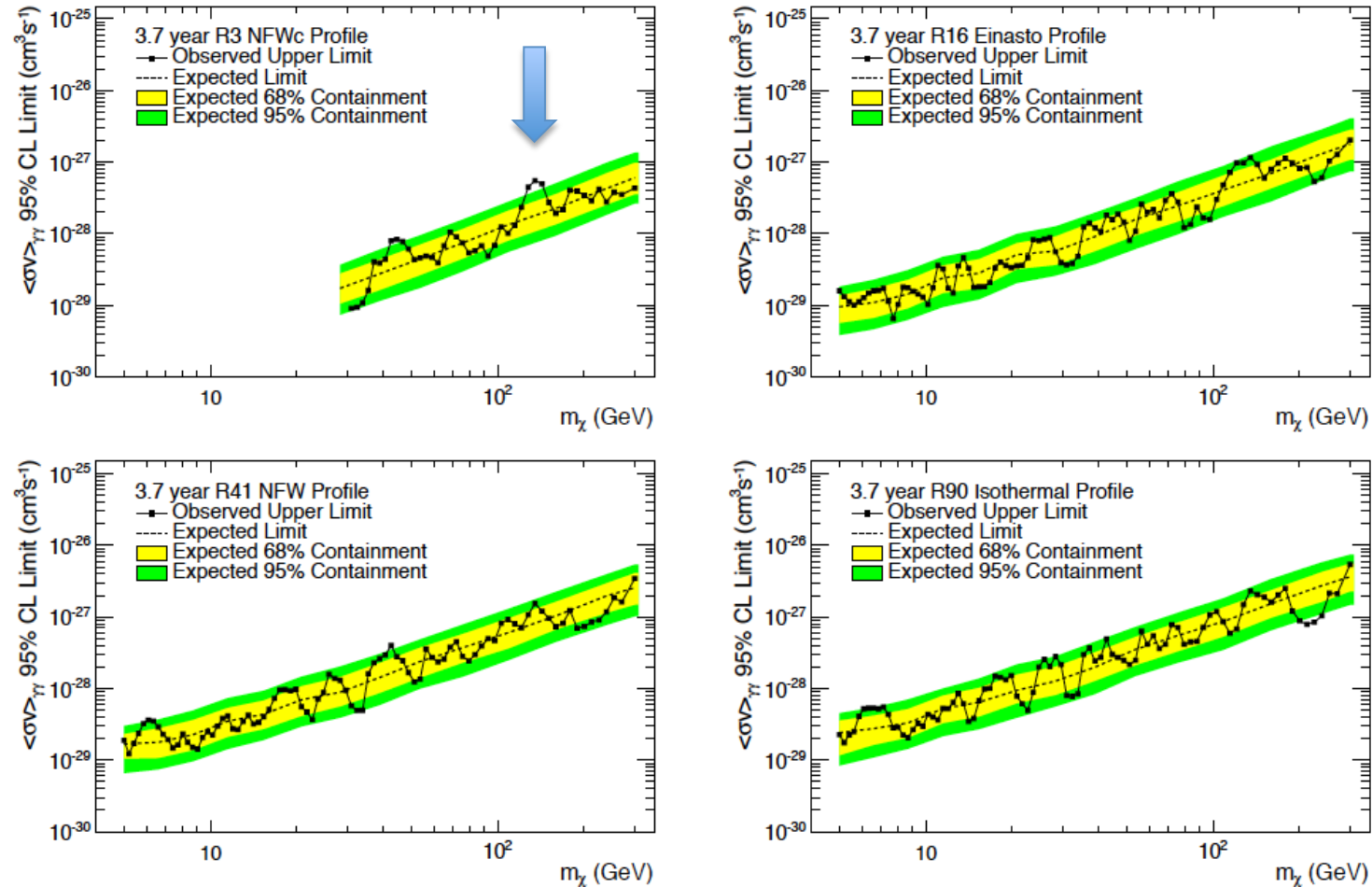
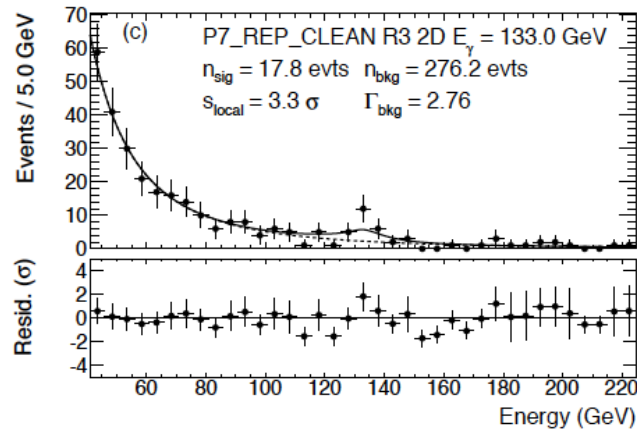
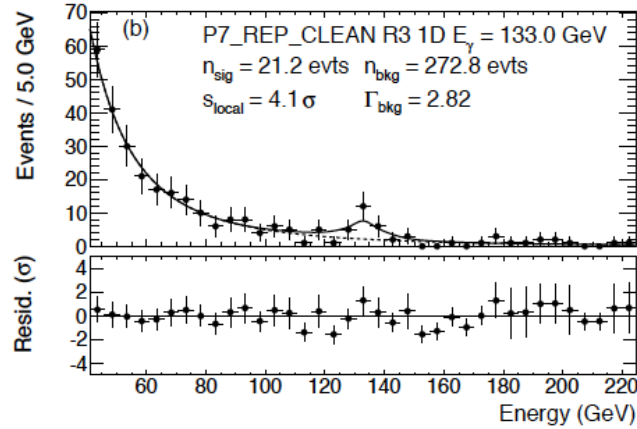
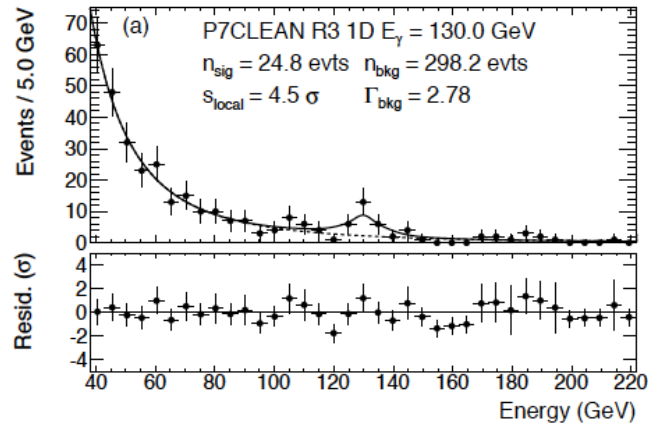


FIG. 9. 95% CL  $\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\gamma\gamma}$  upper limits for each DM profile considered in the corresponding optimized ROI. Yellow (green) bands show the 68% (95%) expected containment derived from 1000 single-power-law (no DM) MC simulations. The dashed lines show the median expected limits from those simulations.

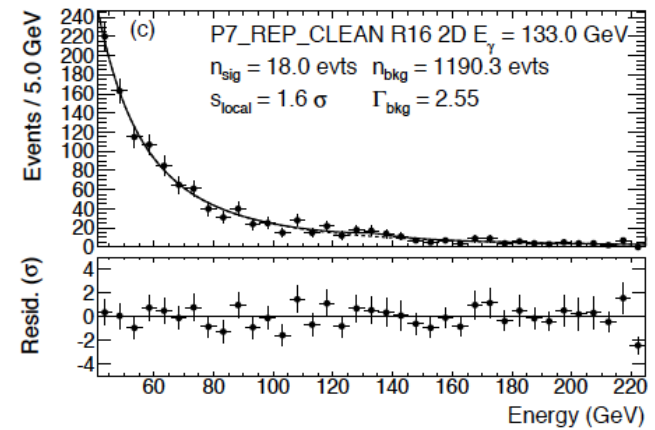
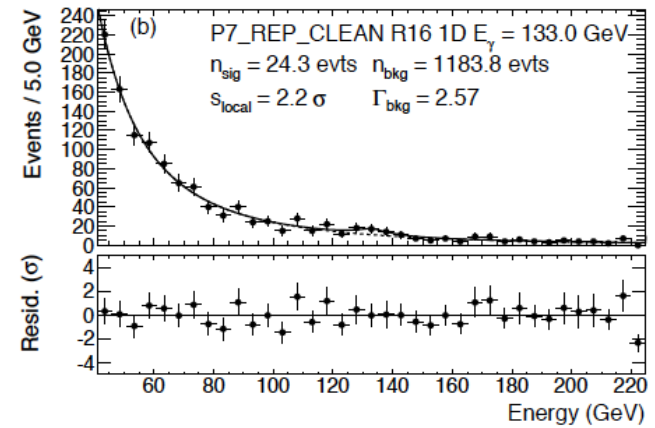
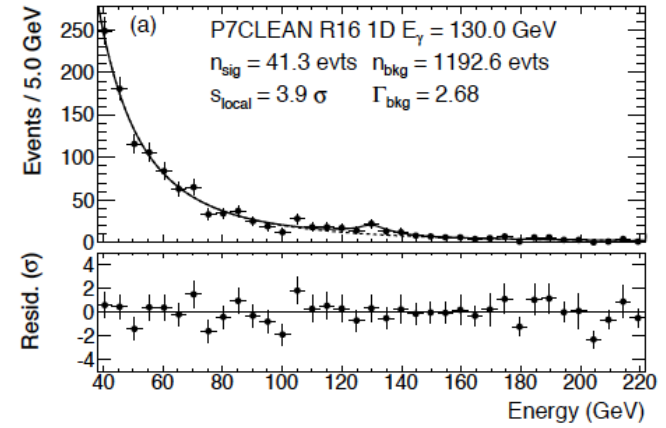
# Galactic Center and Earth Limb

## Fermi Official

### Galactic Center R3

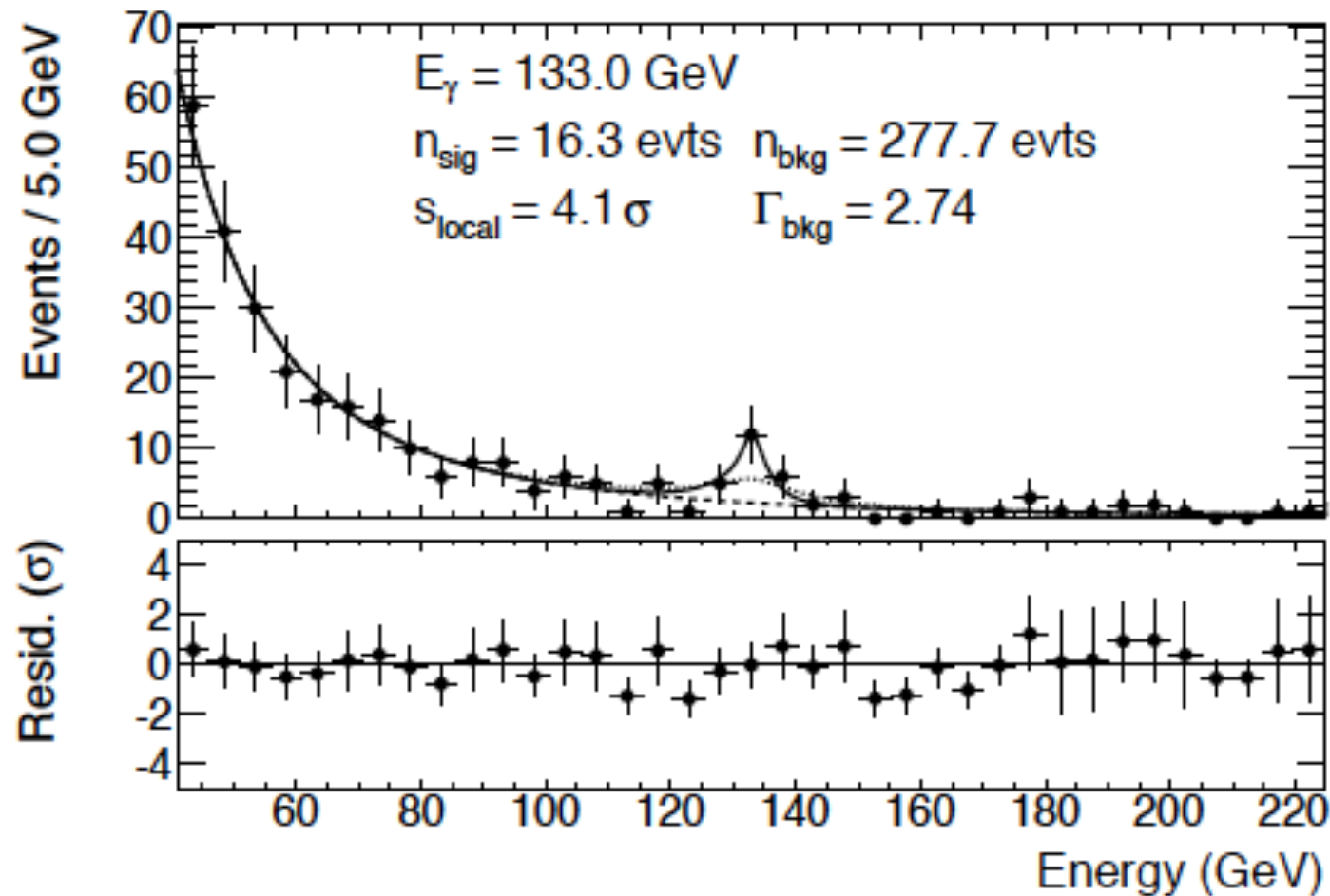


### Earth Limb events



# Analysis with 2D Energy Dispersion Model

Fit to a gamma-ray line at 133 GeV in the P7REP CLEAN R3 data using the 2D model including a scale factor for the width of the energy dispersion.



# Conclusion and Summary in Fermi Paper (PRL 2013)

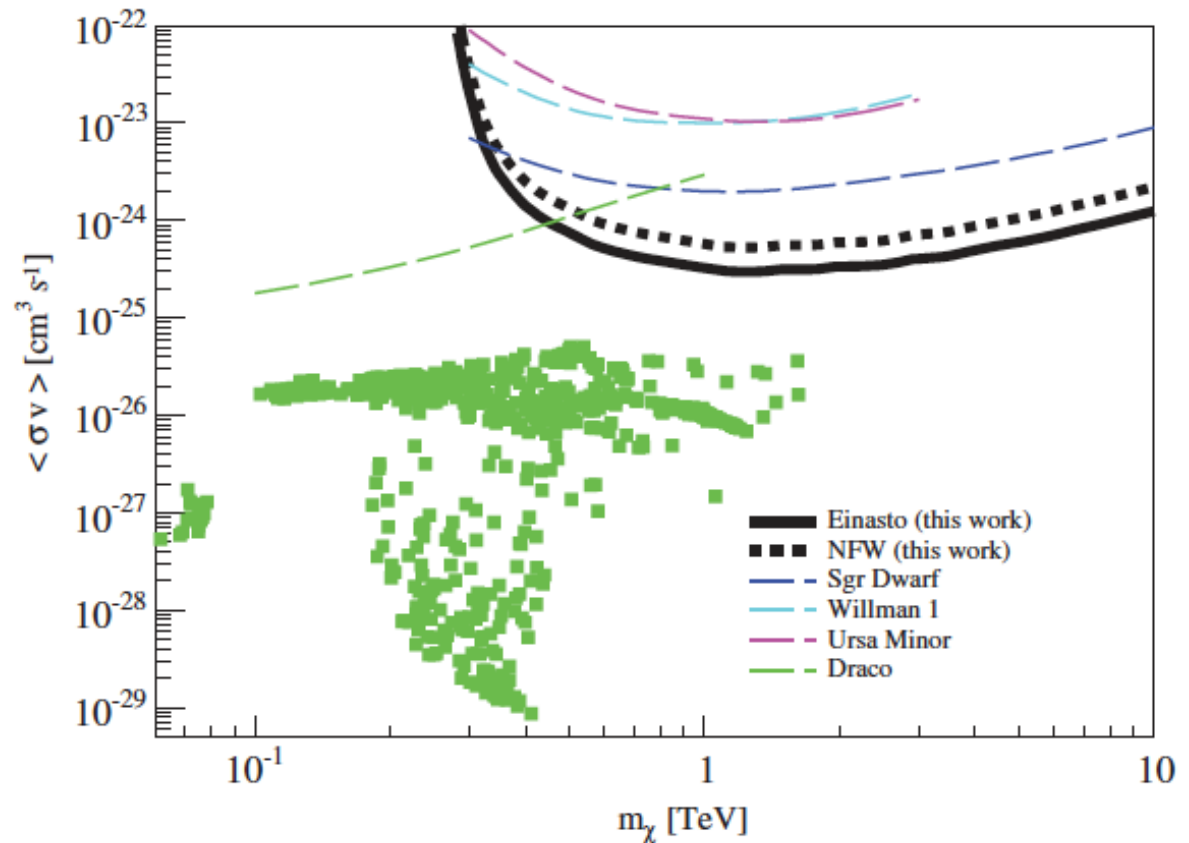
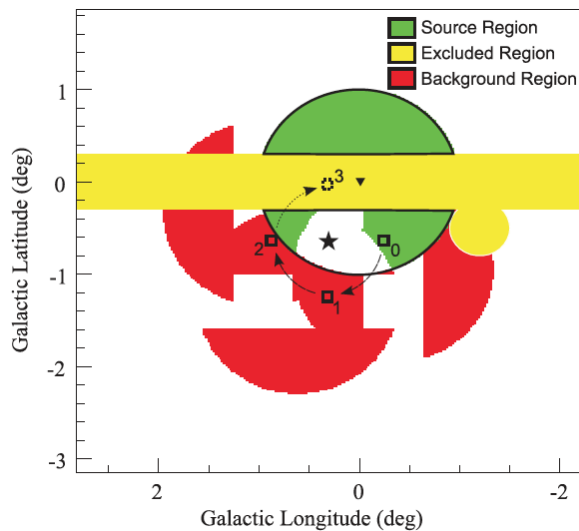
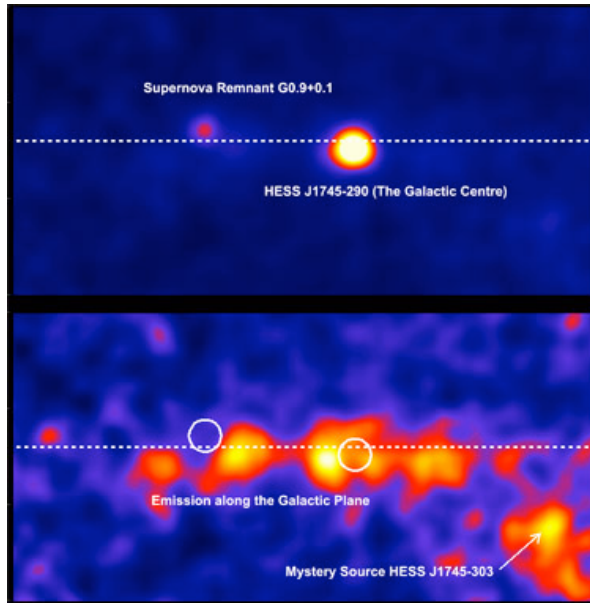
Reports of a line-like feature in the GC using the public data have appeared in the literature [25, 28, 30]. The authors calculated the flux of the source producing the line-like feature to be  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ , which is not ruled out by our 95% CL  $\Phi_{\gamma\gamma}$  limits in R3 ( $3.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  for  $E_\gamma = 135 \text{ GeV}$ , see Tab. IX). Additionally, these reported fluxes are similar to the mean value obtained from our fit at 133 GeV in R3 of  $\Phi_{\gamma\gamma}^{R3}(E_\gamma = 133 \text{ GeV}) = 1.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ .

The fit at 133 GeV in R3 yields  $s_{\text{local}} = 3.3\sigma$  with  $f(133 \text{ GeV})_{R3} = 0.61$ , which is larger than any of the systematic effects summarized in Sec. VI (see Tab. III) and is larger than the feature seen at 133 GeV in the Limb:  $f(133 \text{ GeV})_{\text{Limb}} = 0.14$ . Also, if the feature is due to an instrumental effect, one would have expected it to appear in the spectra of  $\gamma$  rays from the inverse ROI, which it does not. Therefore, the 133 GeV feature in R3 cannot be entirely explained in terms of known systematic effects. However, as discussed in Sec. VIII, the 133 GeV feature does have certain characteristics that disfavor interpreting it as a DM signal. The fit significance reduces when using the 2D energy dispersion model, making the global significance of the feature  $s_{\text{global}} = 1.6\sigma$ . This decrease in significance is in large part due to the 133 GeV feature being much narrower than the LAT energy resolution, and not being present in events with  $\theta > 50^\circ$ . More data and study are needed to clarify the origin of this feature.



# Observation of VHE gamma rays

# Galactic Center observation by HESS in PRL 2011



# Deep observation of Segue-1 by MAGIC

Segue 1: Dwarf Sph. Galaxy  
Discovered by SDSS in 2006

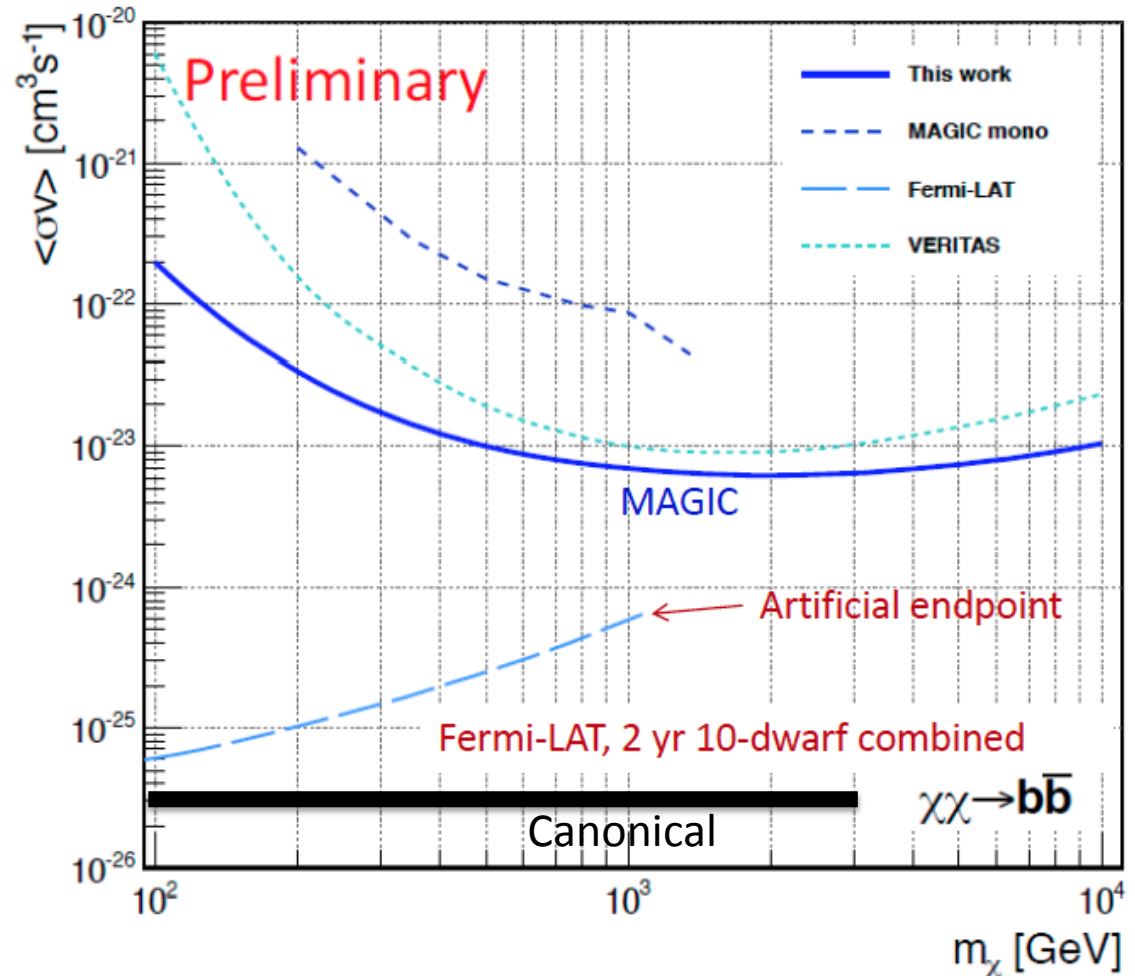
Distance = 23kpc  
M/L = 3400 M<sub>⊙</sub>/L<sub>⊙</sub>  
M = 600,000M<sub>⊙</sub>

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} \times J(\Delta\Omega),$$

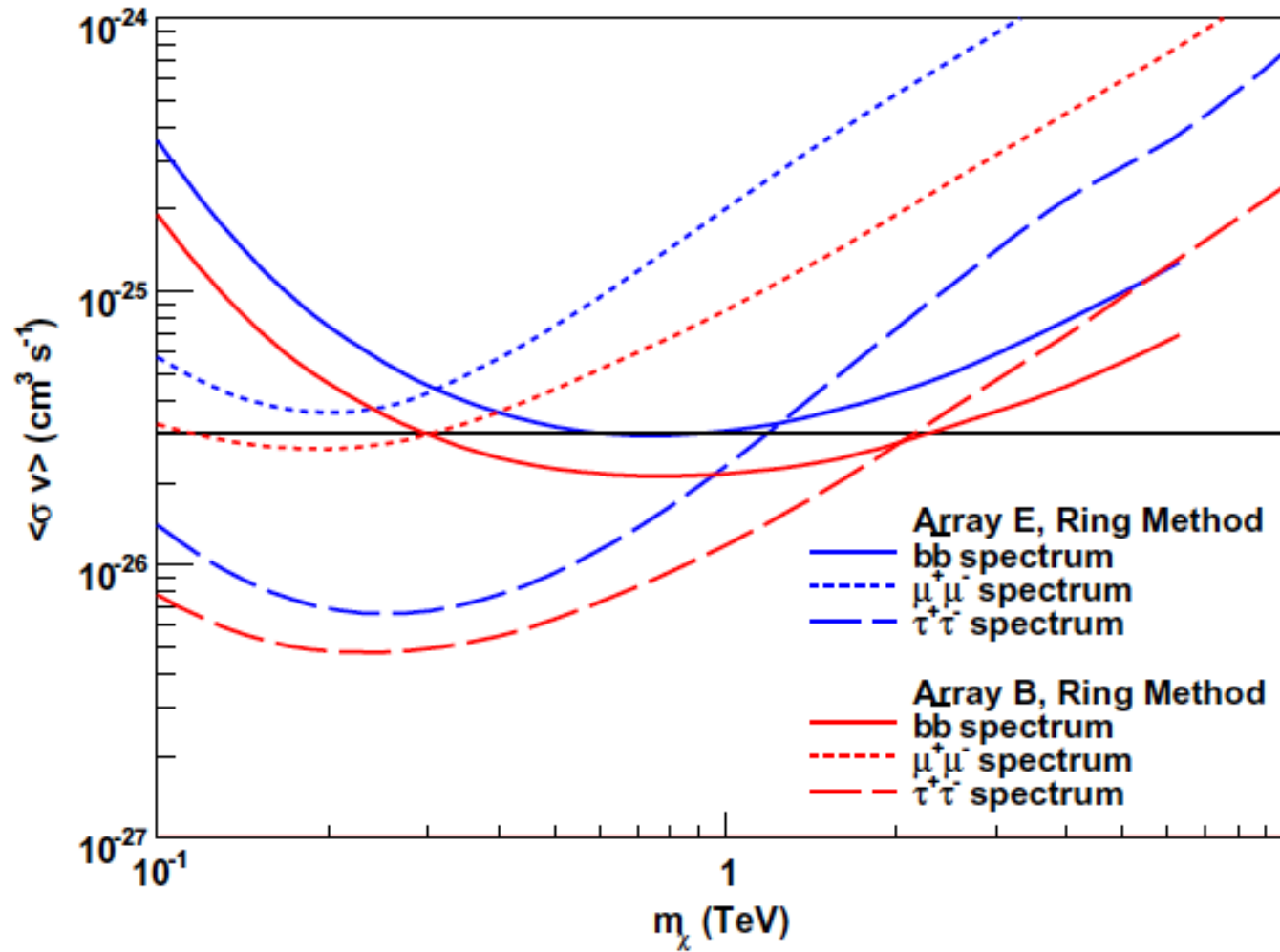
$$J(\Delta\Omega) = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int \rho^2(l, \Omega) dl d\Omega .$$

Name	l deg.	b deg.	d kpc	$\overline{\log_{10}(J)}$ $\log_{10}[\text{GeV}^2\text{cm}^{-5}]$	$\sigma$	ref.
Bootes I	358.08	69.62	60	17.7	0.34	[15]
Carina	260.11	-22.22	101	18.0	0.13	[16]
Coma Berenices	241.9	83.6	44	19.0	0.37	[17]
Draco	86.37	34.72	80	18.8	0.13	[16]
Fornax	237.1	-65.7	138	17.7	0.23	[16]
Sculptor	287.15	-83.16	80	18.4	0.13	[16]
Segue 1	220.48	50.42	23	19.6	0.53	[18]
Sextans	243.4	42.2	86	17.8	0.23	[16]
Ursa Major II	152.46	37.44	32	19.6	0.40	[17]
Ursa Minor	104.95	44.80	66	18.5	0.18	[16]

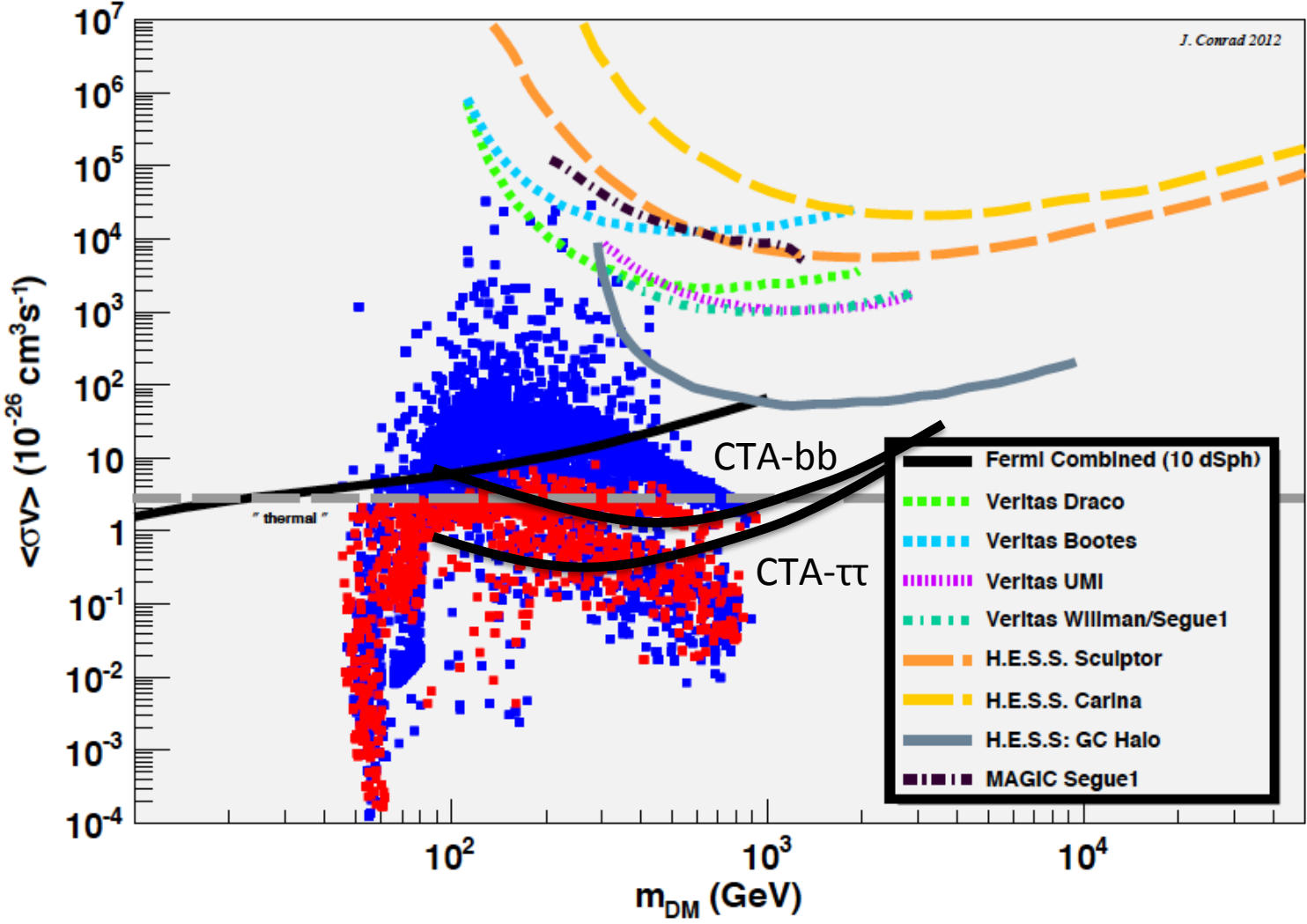
Jelena Aleksic, EPS HEP 2013



# CTA sensitivity for G.C. Halo



# CTA Sensitivities for G.C. Halo in 100 h



# Summary

- Anomaly of the electron spectrum and the fraction of positron is observed.
  - too high  $\langle\sigma v\rangle$
  - well explained by nearby astronomical objects (maybe pulsars)
- Possible 133GeV line in gamma ray emission around G.C. is observed by Fermi
  - Local statistical significance is 3.3 sigma, but can not be explained by systematics of the instrument
  - More data is necessary
- Search for Dark Matter in VHE energy region is getting active.
  - In CTA era, the sensitivity will reach the canonical annihilation cross section.
  - G.C. (133GeV) line will be explored with much higher sensitivity by CTA south

