

# Gamma Rays from Dark Matter Annihilations

Michael Gustafsson

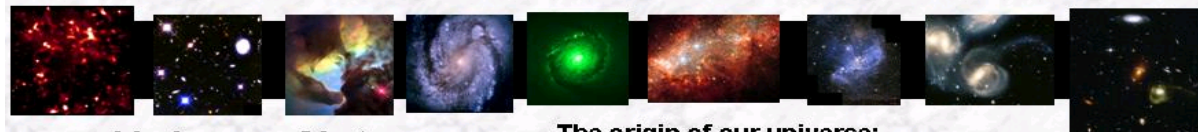
22 September 2008



Stockholm  
University

The second network school and meeting

Oxford, UK, 22 to 26 September 2008



UniverseNet

The origin of our universe:  
Seeking links between fundamental physics and cosmology



Padova

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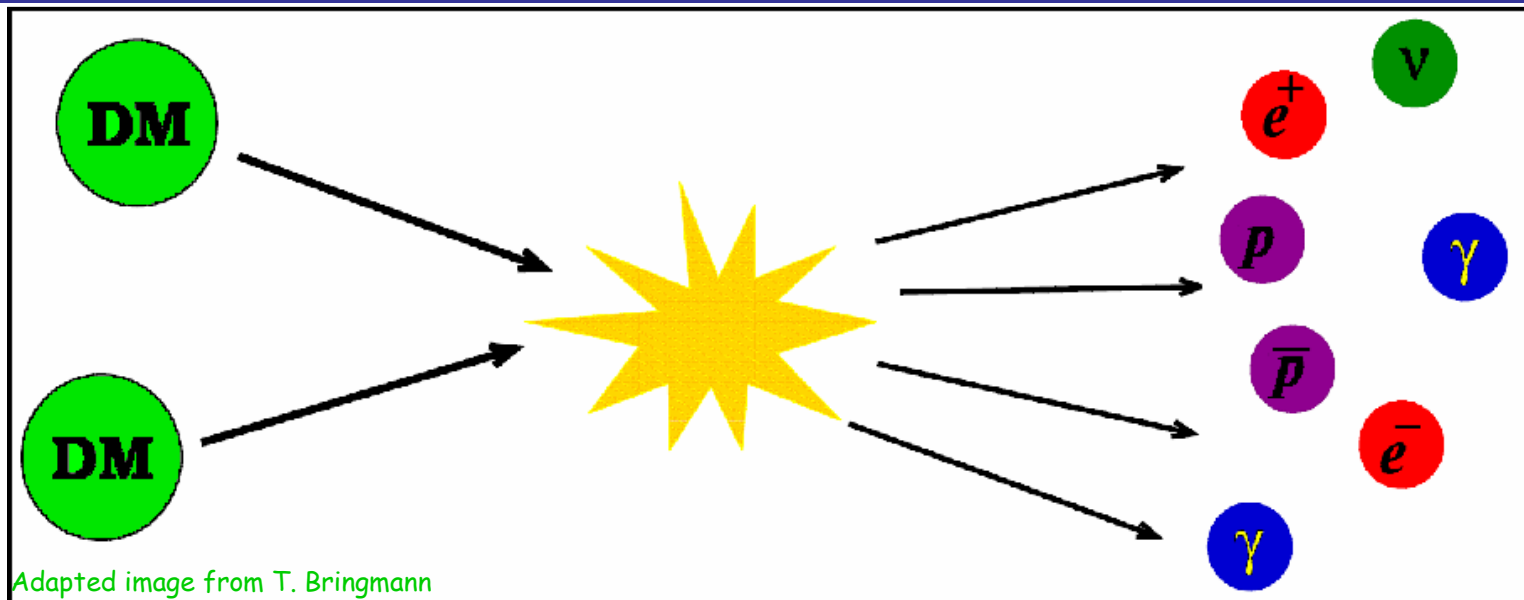


Padova

# Basic idea

– indirect detection of particle dark matter

Two dark matter particles annihilate ...

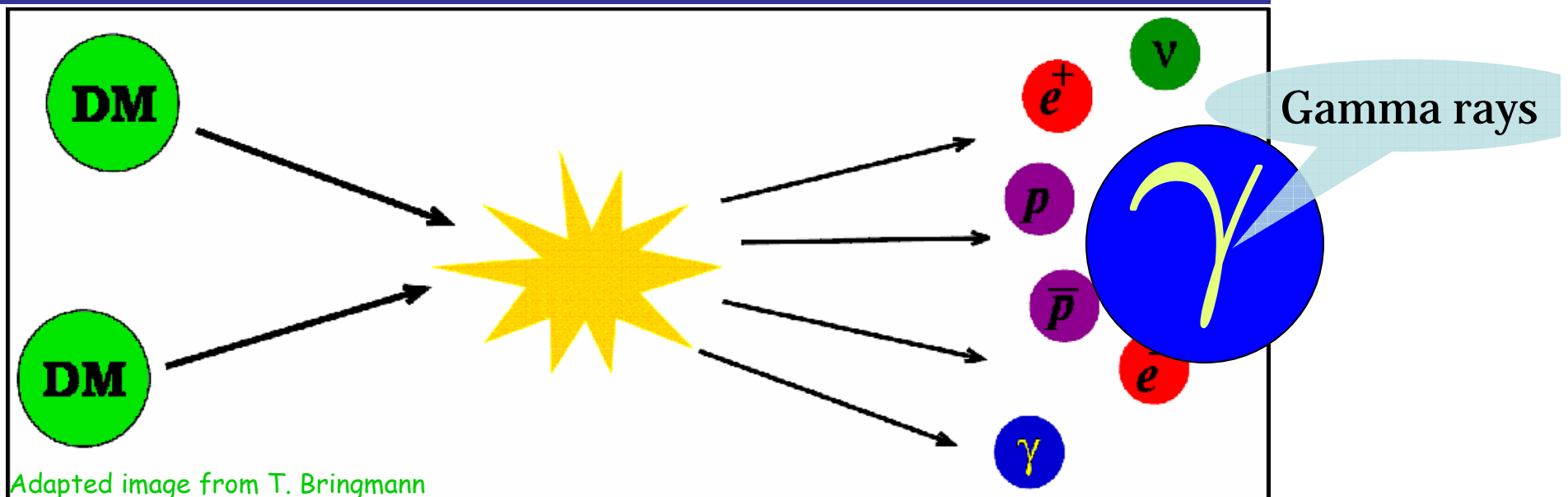


... and the products can then be detected

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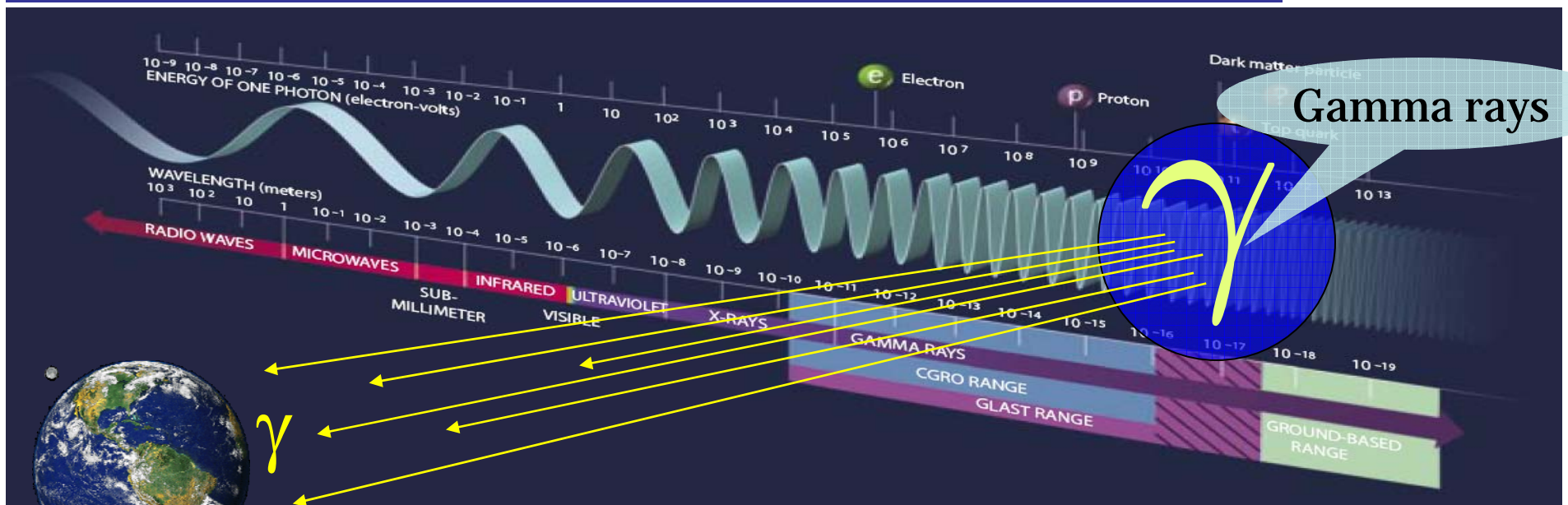


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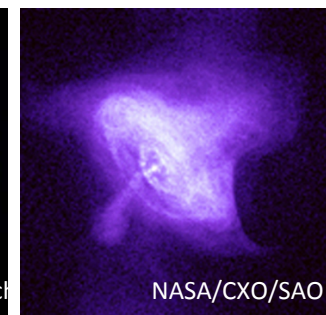
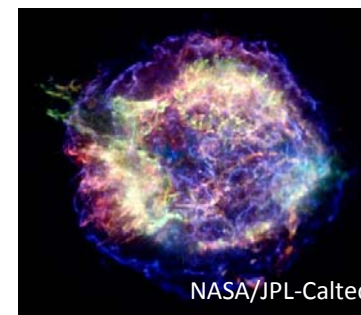
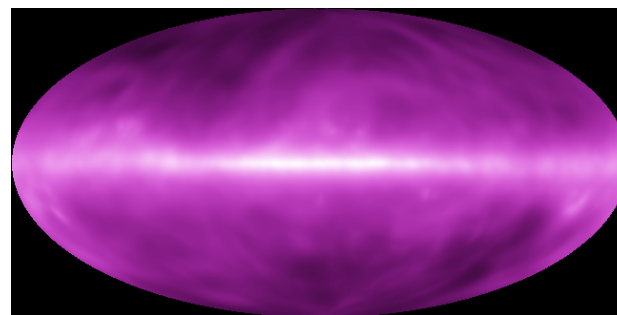
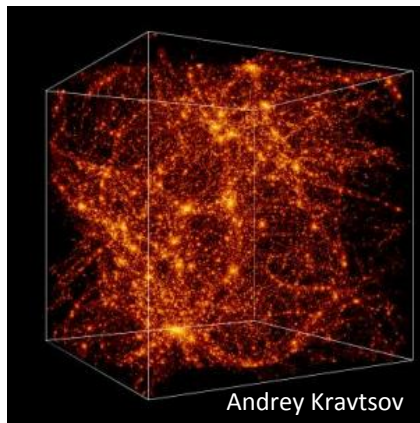
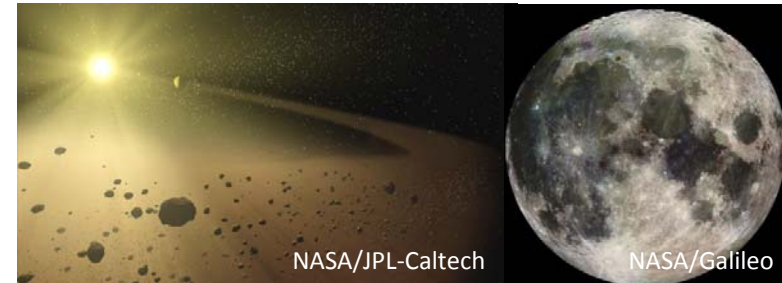
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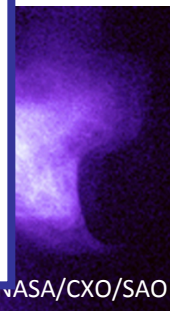
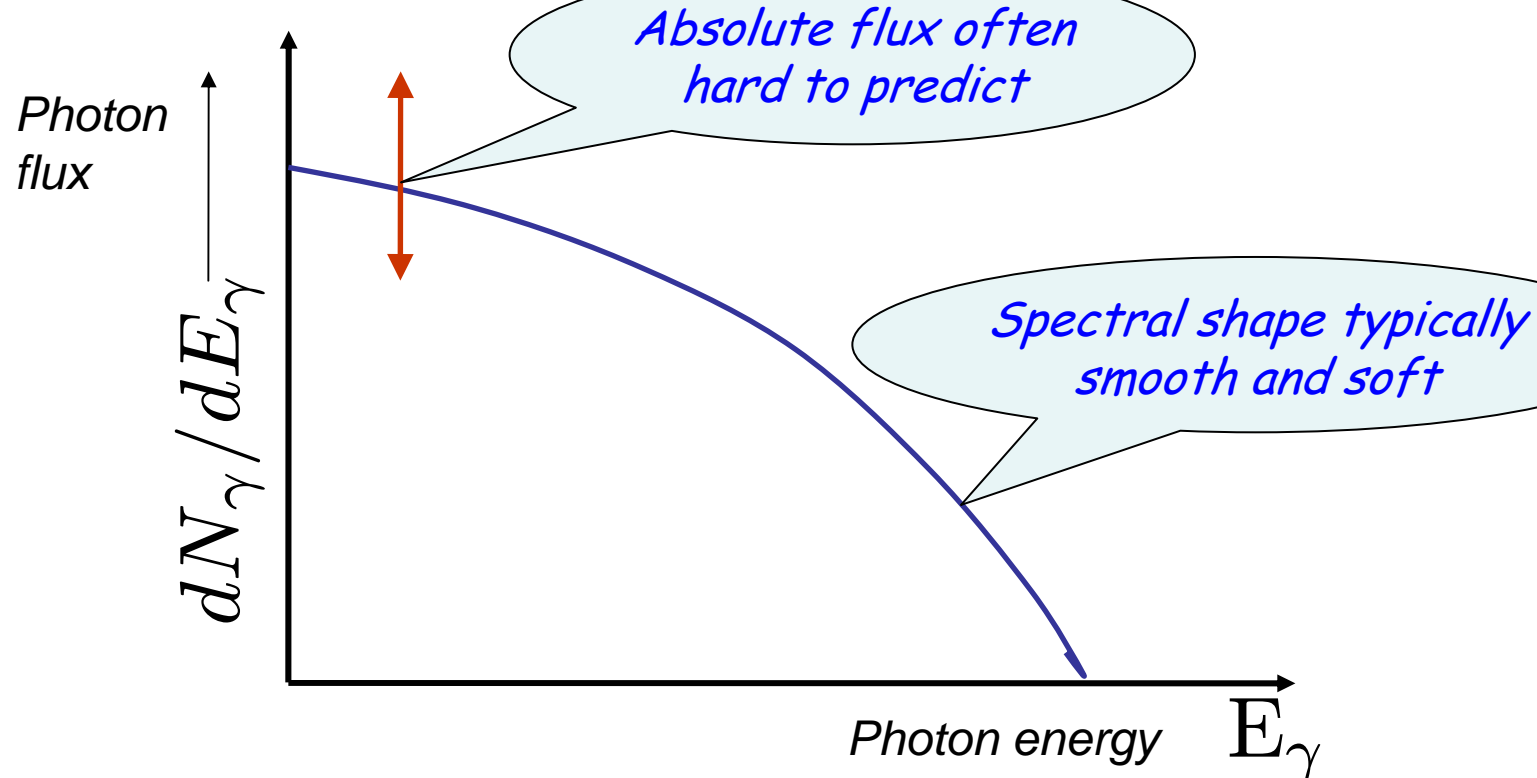
# Can gamma rays provide a clear signature of DM?

- Gamma-ray Backgrounds:
  - Solar system
  - Galactic
  - Extragalactic



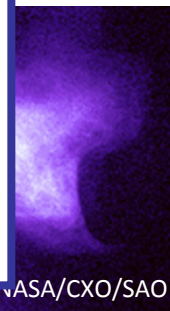
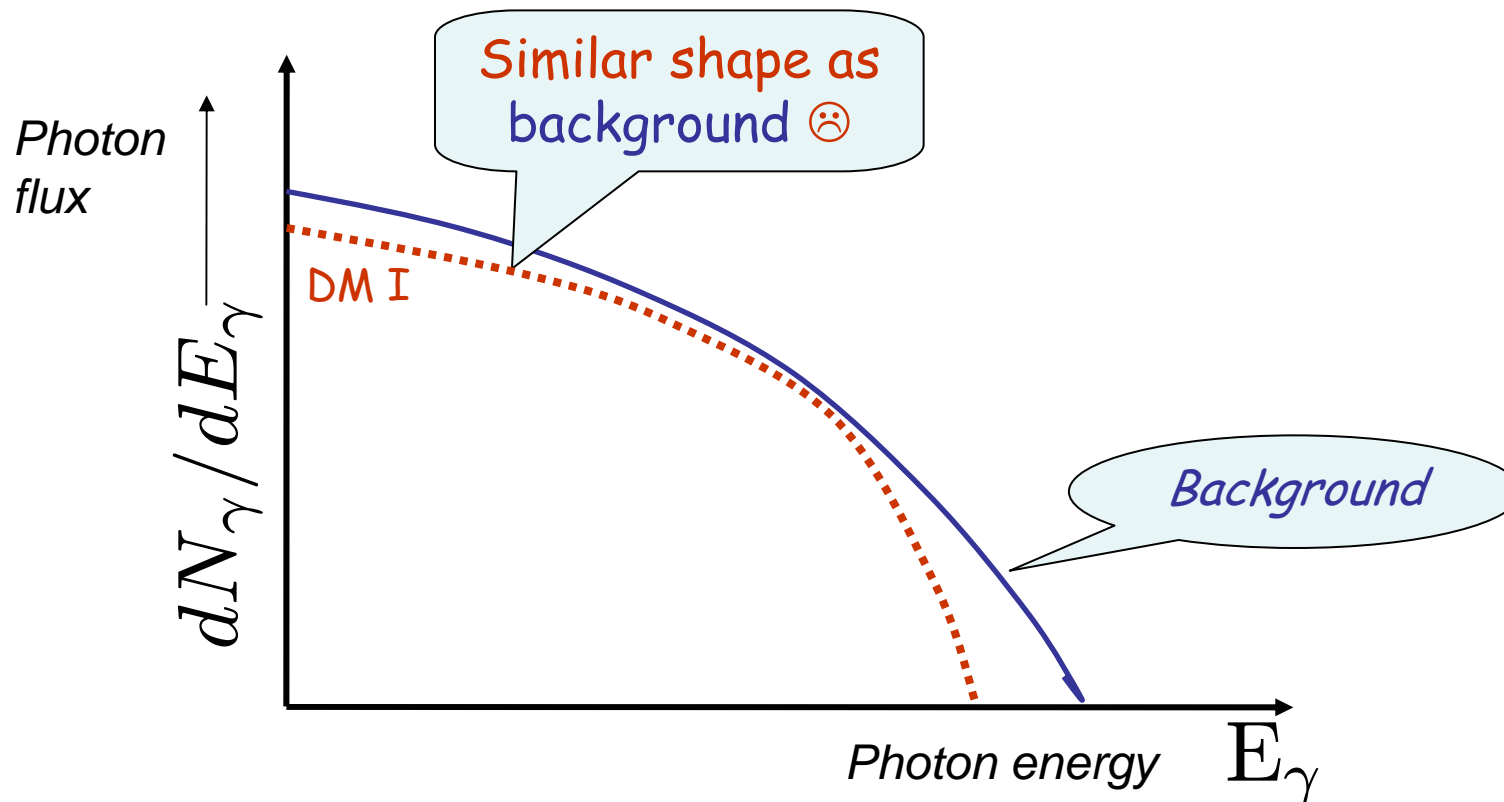
# Can gamma rays provide a clear signature of DM?

## Gamma-ray Backgrounds:



# Can gamma rays provide a clear signature of DM?

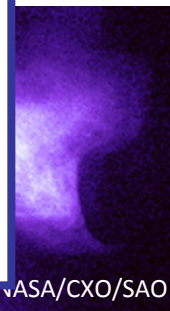
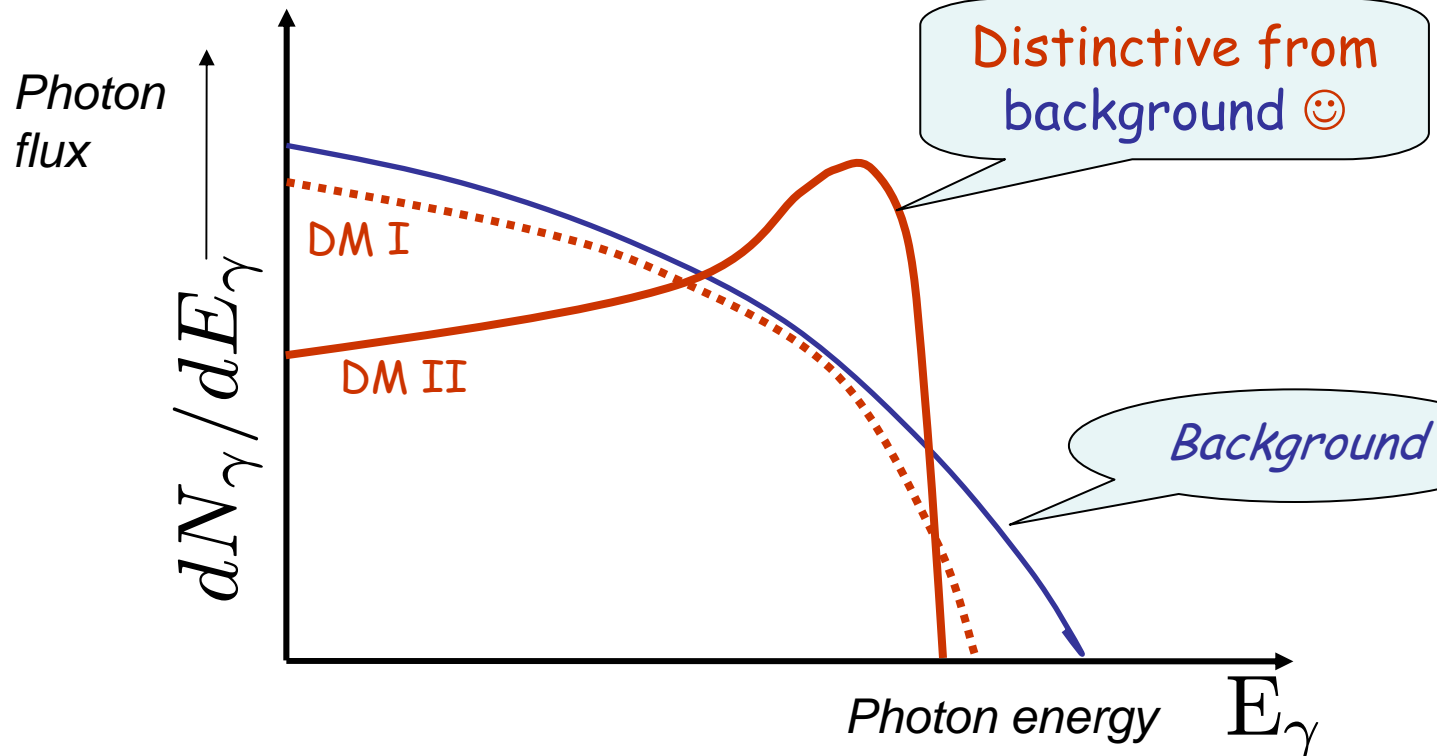
- Dark matter I - signal not clear





# Can gamma rays provide a clear signature of DM?

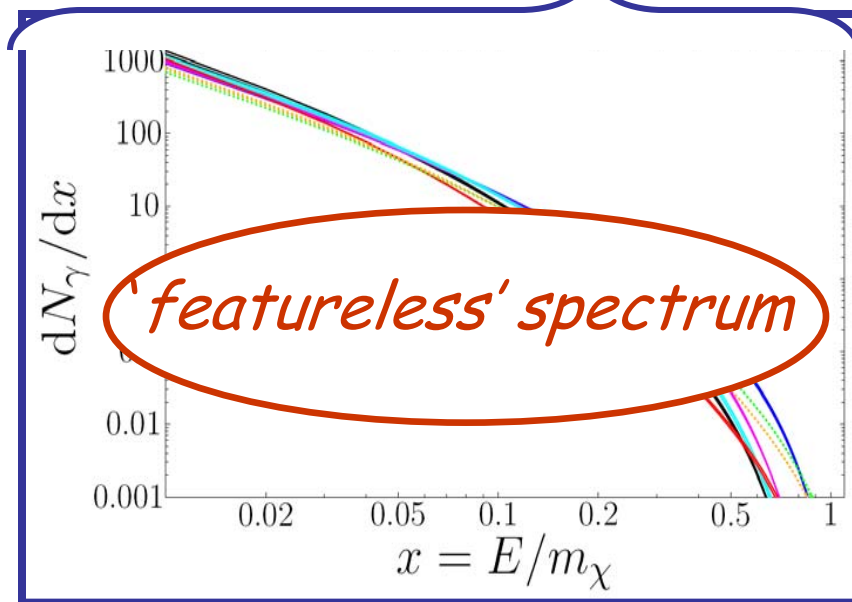
- Dark matter II - clear signal!



# DM gamma-ray spectrum

*Note: Details determined by the microphysics of DM candidate*

$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{dN^{sec}}{dE_\gamma} + \frac{dN^{IB}}{dE_\gamma} + \frac{dN^{line}}{dE_\gamma}$$

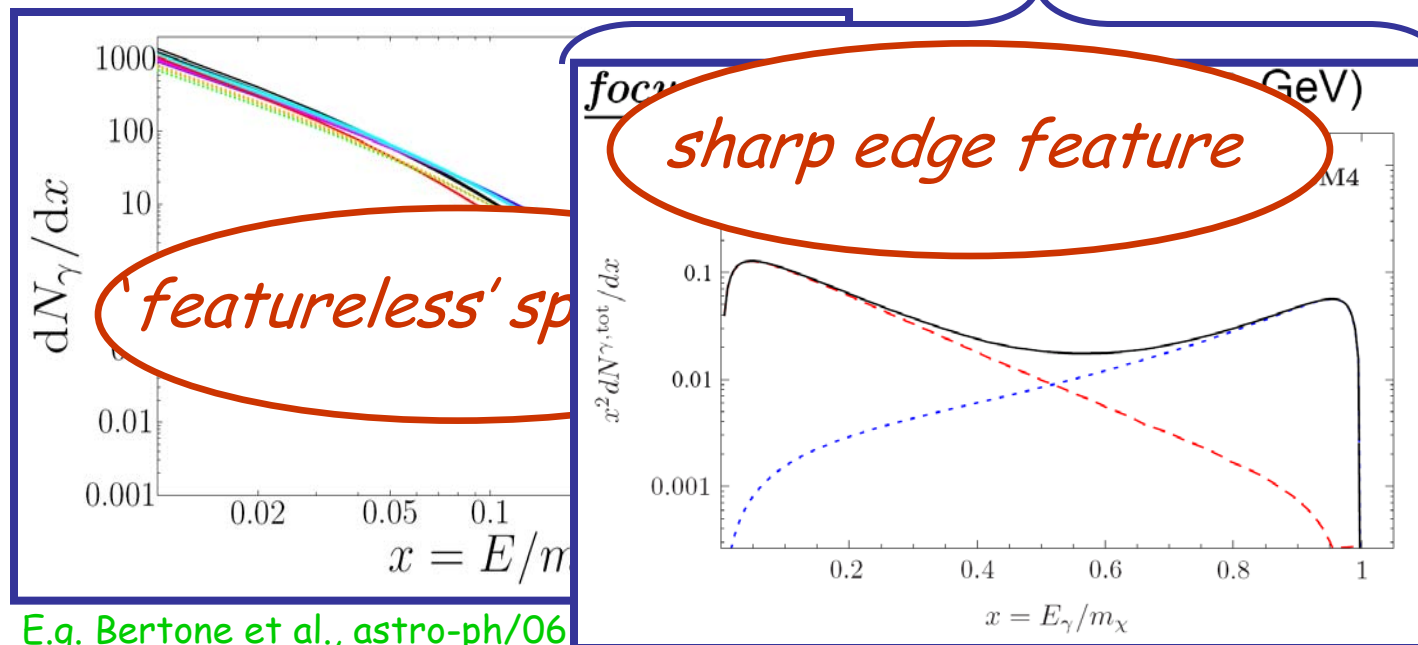


E.g. Bertone et al., astro-ph/0612387

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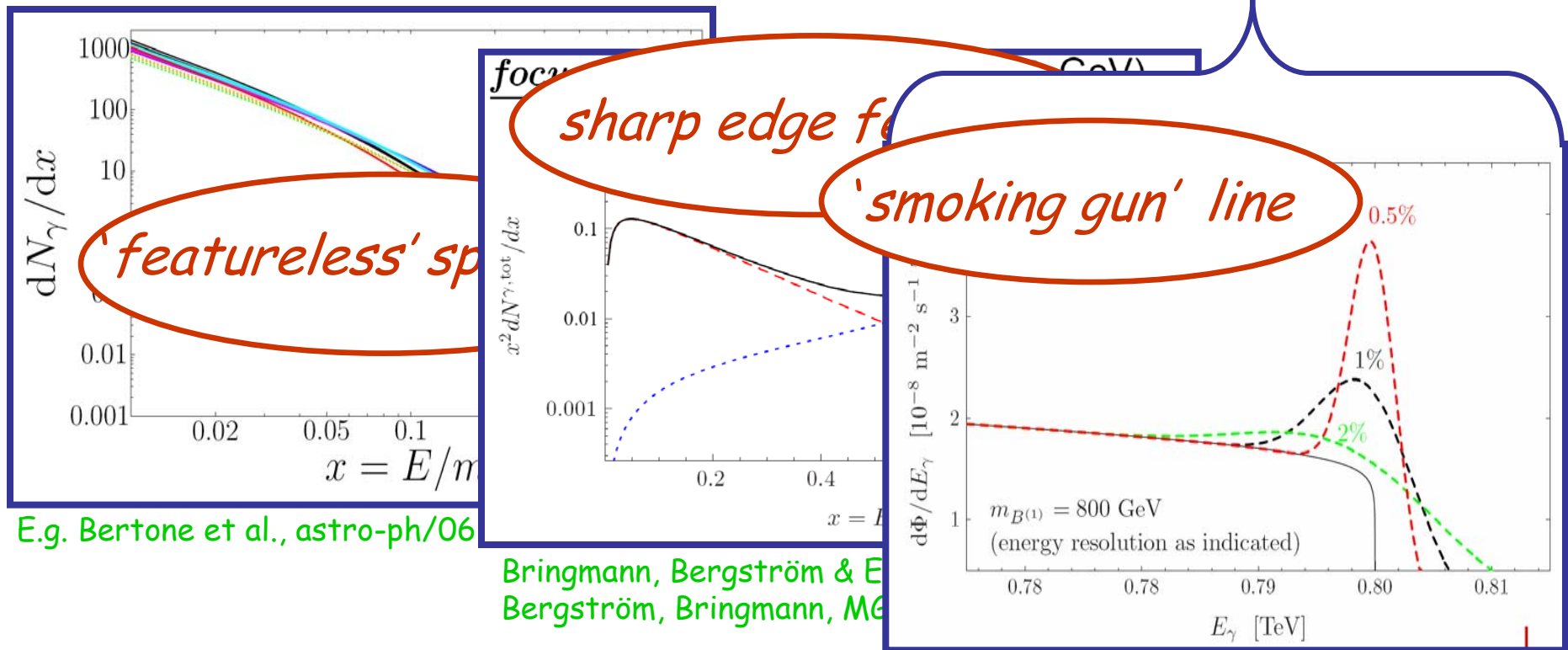
Bringmann, Bergström & Edsjö '08

Bergström, Bringmann, MG & Eriksson '04

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# Standard model

	Fermions			Bosons	
Quarks	$u$ up	$c$ charm	$t$ top	$\gamma$ photon	Force carriers
	$d$ down	$s$ strange	$b$ bottom	$Z$ Z boson	
Leptons	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino	$W$ W boson	
	$e$ electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau	$g$ gluon	



$\phi_1$     $\phi_2$

Scalar doublets

**2HDM**  
= Two Higgs  
doublet model

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Scalar doublets

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# Inert Doublet model (IDM)

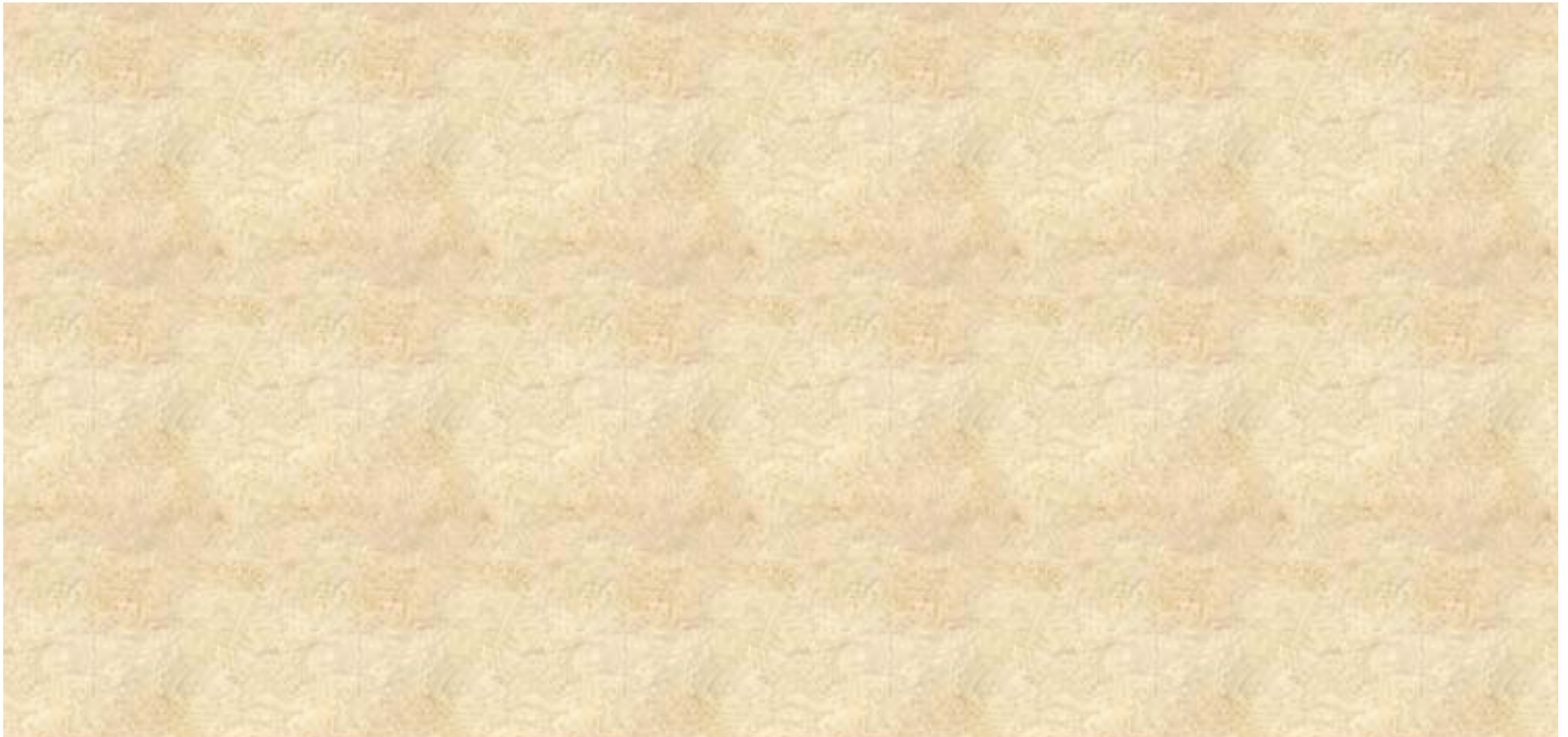
Deshpande & Ma 1978 , Barbieri *et al.* 2006,  
Honorez *et al.* 2007

- 2HDM with an imposed  **$Z_2$ -symmetry**:  $\phi_2 \rightarrow -\phi_2$   
and even  $Z_2$ -parity for all SM fields.
- Implications for  $\phi_2$  :
  - No direct couplings to fermions, i.e. **inert**
  - Allows for a **heavy SM Higgs**, up to about 500 GeV
  - Provide a **dark matter** candidate  **$H^0$**  with a mass  $\sim 50 - 80$  GeV (without fine tuning)

# IDM gamma-ray spectrum

Inert Doublet Model

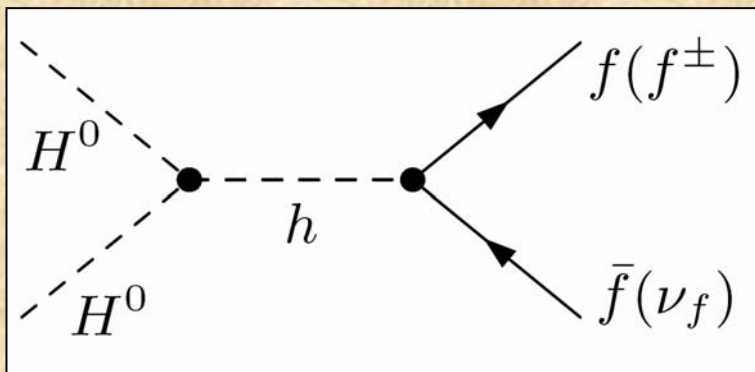
$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{dN^{sec}}{dE_\gamma} + \frac{dN^{IB}}{dE_\gamma} + \frac{dN^{line}}{dE_\gamma}$$



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$$\sigma v \propto \frac{\lambda_L \alpha^2 m_f^2}{(4m_{H^0}^2 - m_h^2)^2}$$

Three-level annihilation are typically very weak for this dark matter candidate in the halo.

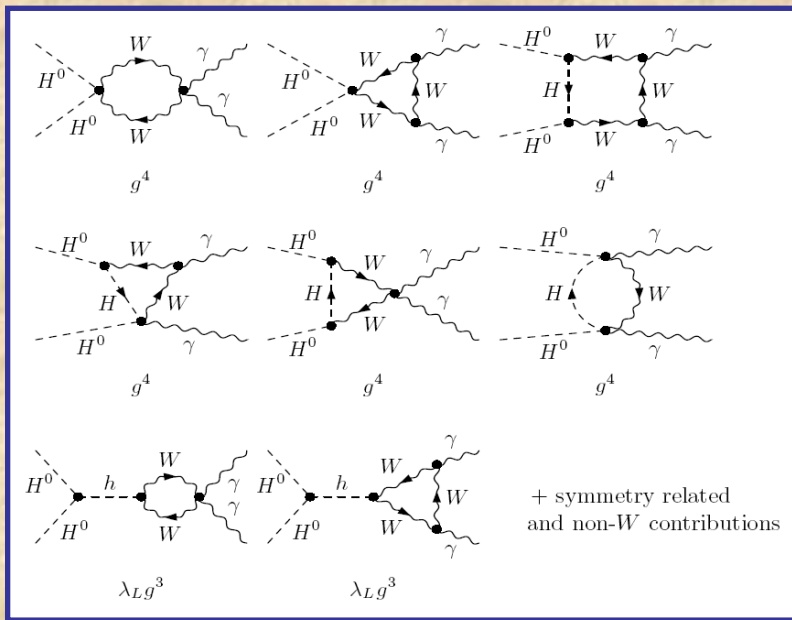
⇒ **Low continuum spectra**  
(especially for heavy SM Higgs)



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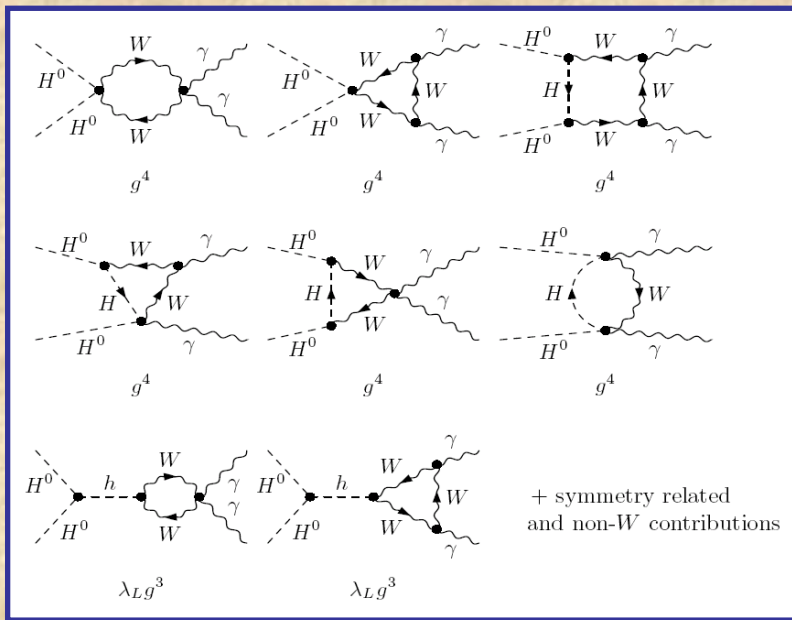


M.G., Lundström, Bergström, Edjö '07

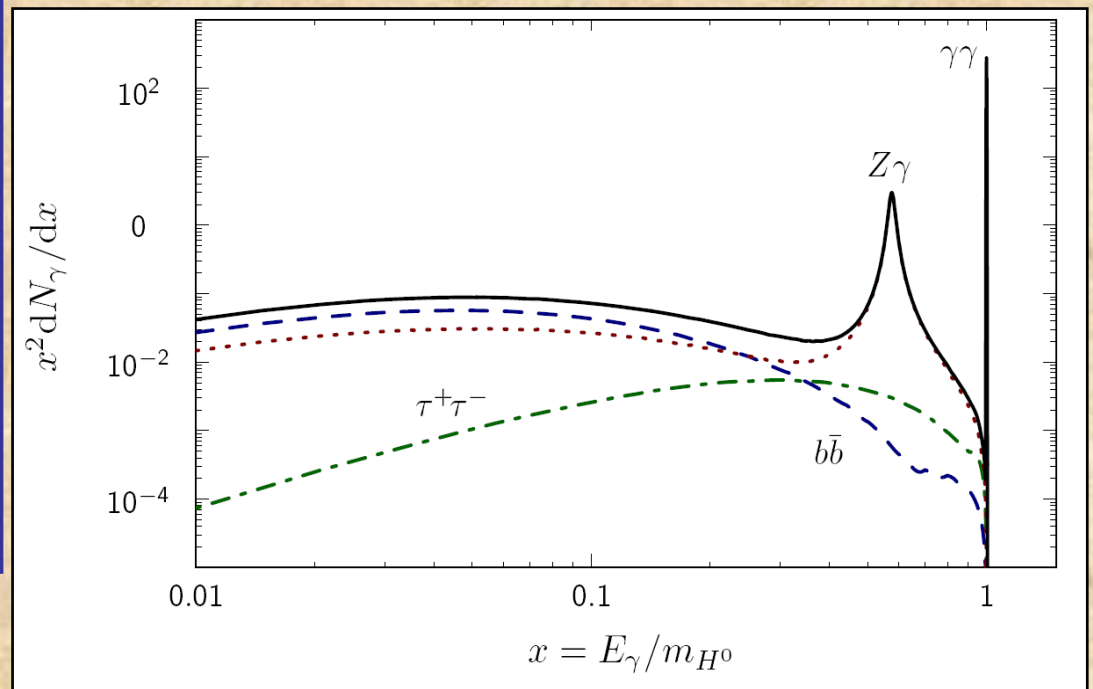
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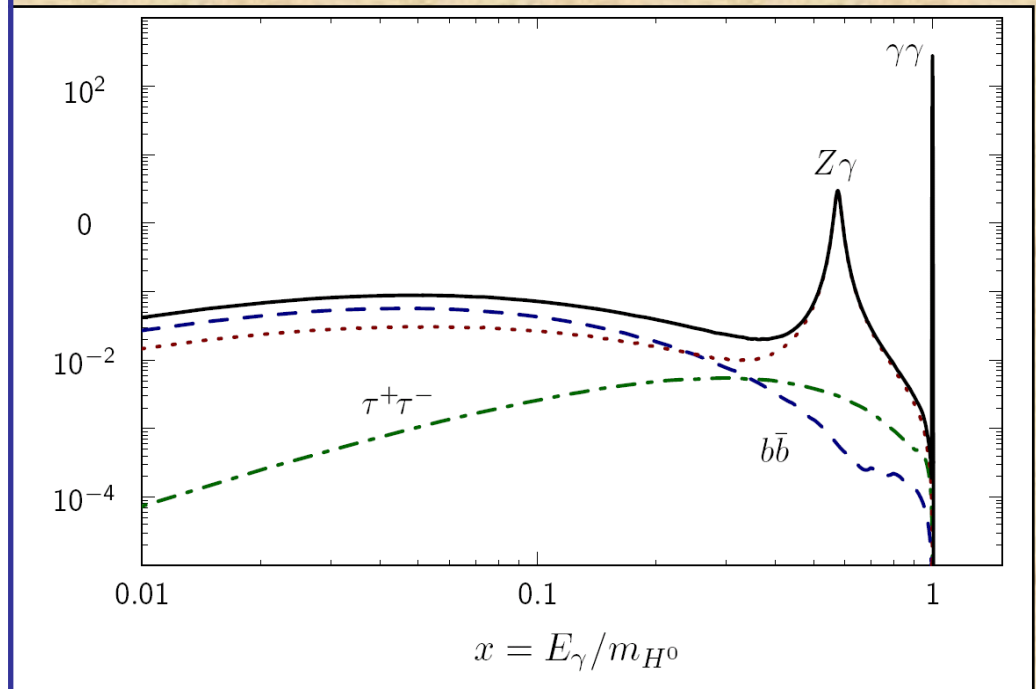
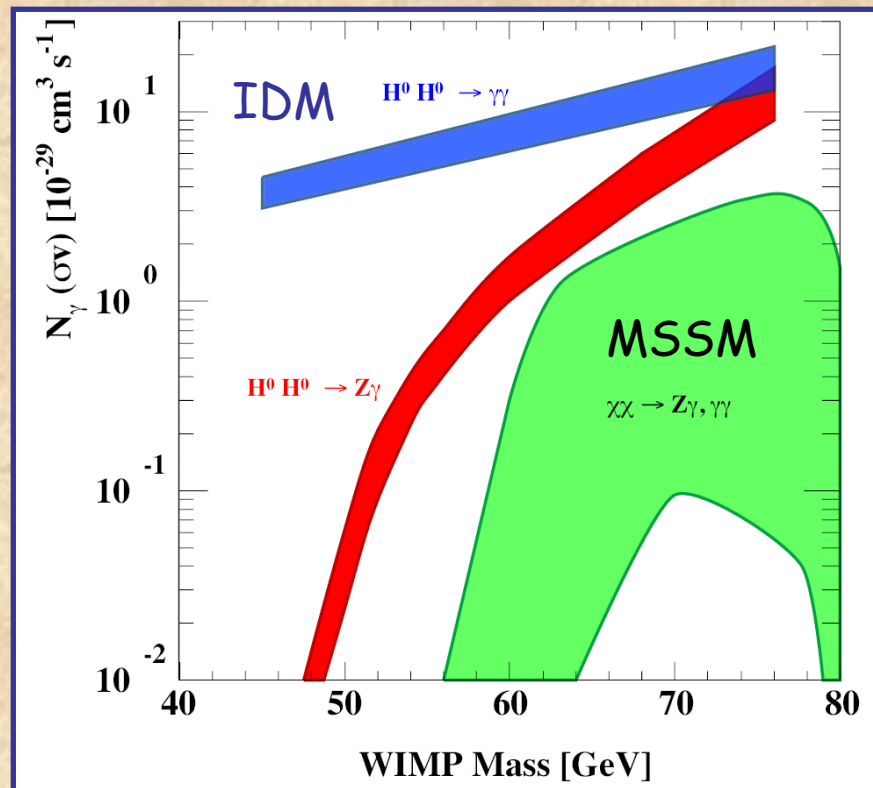
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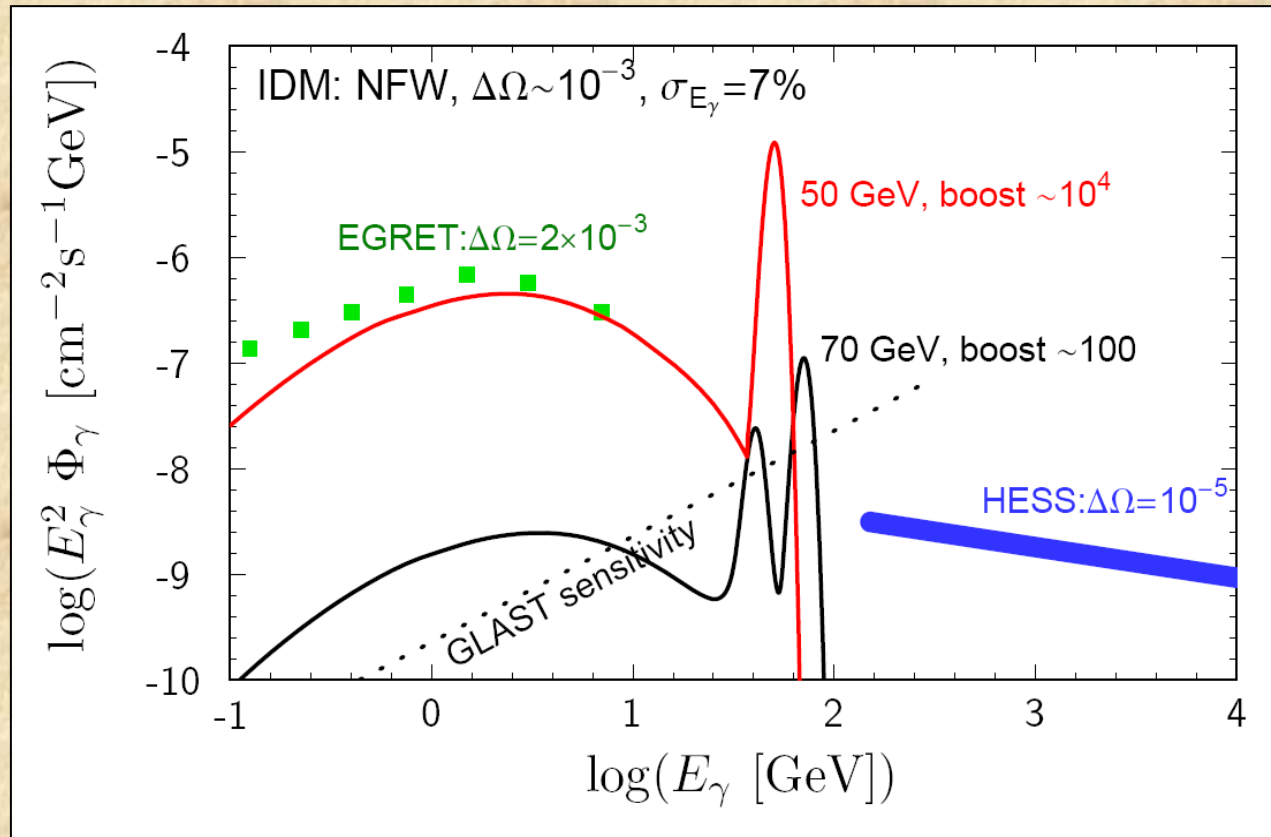
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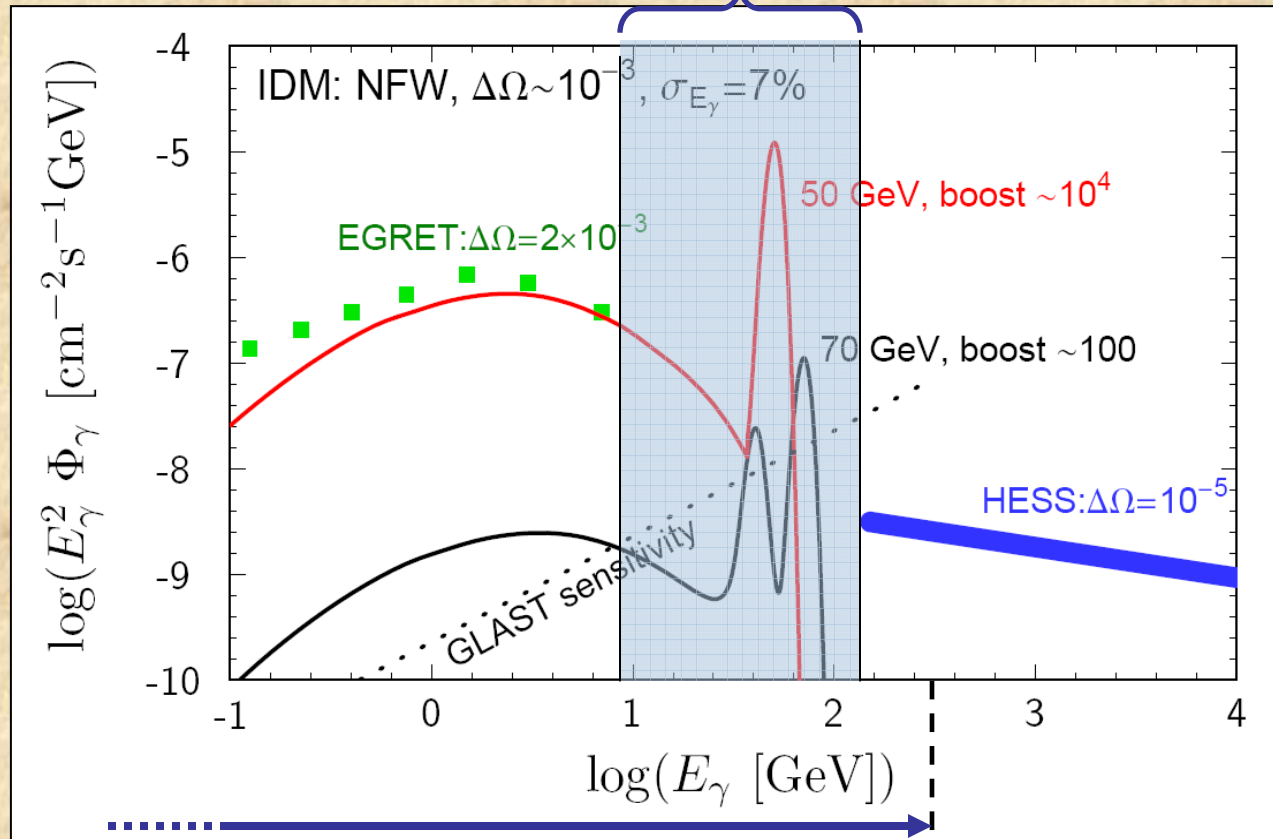
⇒ Spectacularly strong line(s)!

Inert Doublet Model

M.G., Lundström, Bergström, Edjö '07

Inert Doublet Model

Unexplored energy window

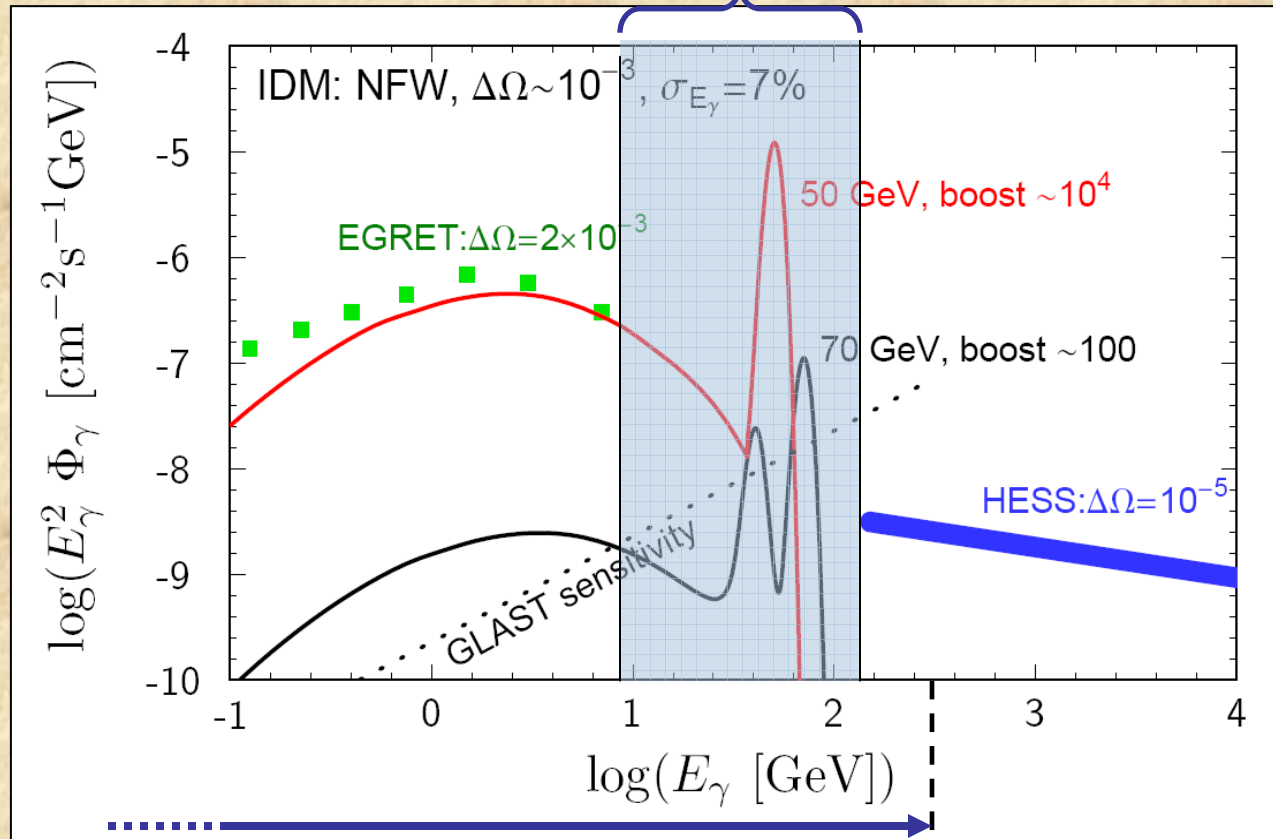


Energy range for the Fermi satellite

M.G., Lundström, Bergström, Edjö '07

Inert Doublet Model

Unexplored energy window



M.G., Lundström, Bergström, Edjö '07

Energy range for the Fermi satellite

Perfect DM candidate for detection with Fermi!

(GLAST/Fermi launched June 2008)