

THE SEARCH OF DARK SATELLITES WITH GAMMA RAYS

Miguel A. Sánchez-Conde

['Atracción de Talento' senior fellow]

Instituto de Física Teórica IFT UAM/CSIC & Departamento de Física Teórica
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

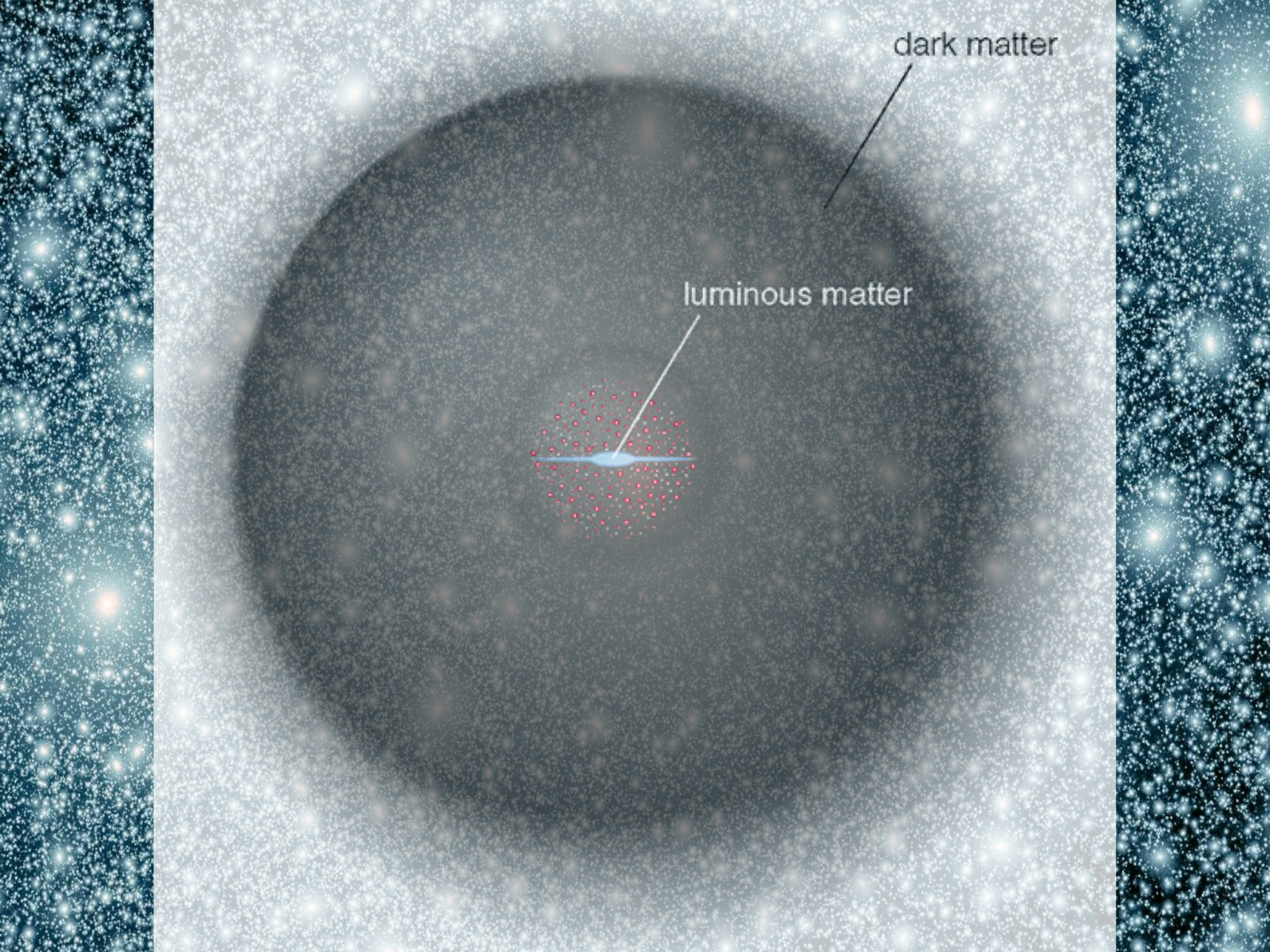
'A rainbow of dark sectors' – ACP Winter Workshop

Zoom, March 22 – April 1 2021

CDM HALO SUBSTRUCTURE

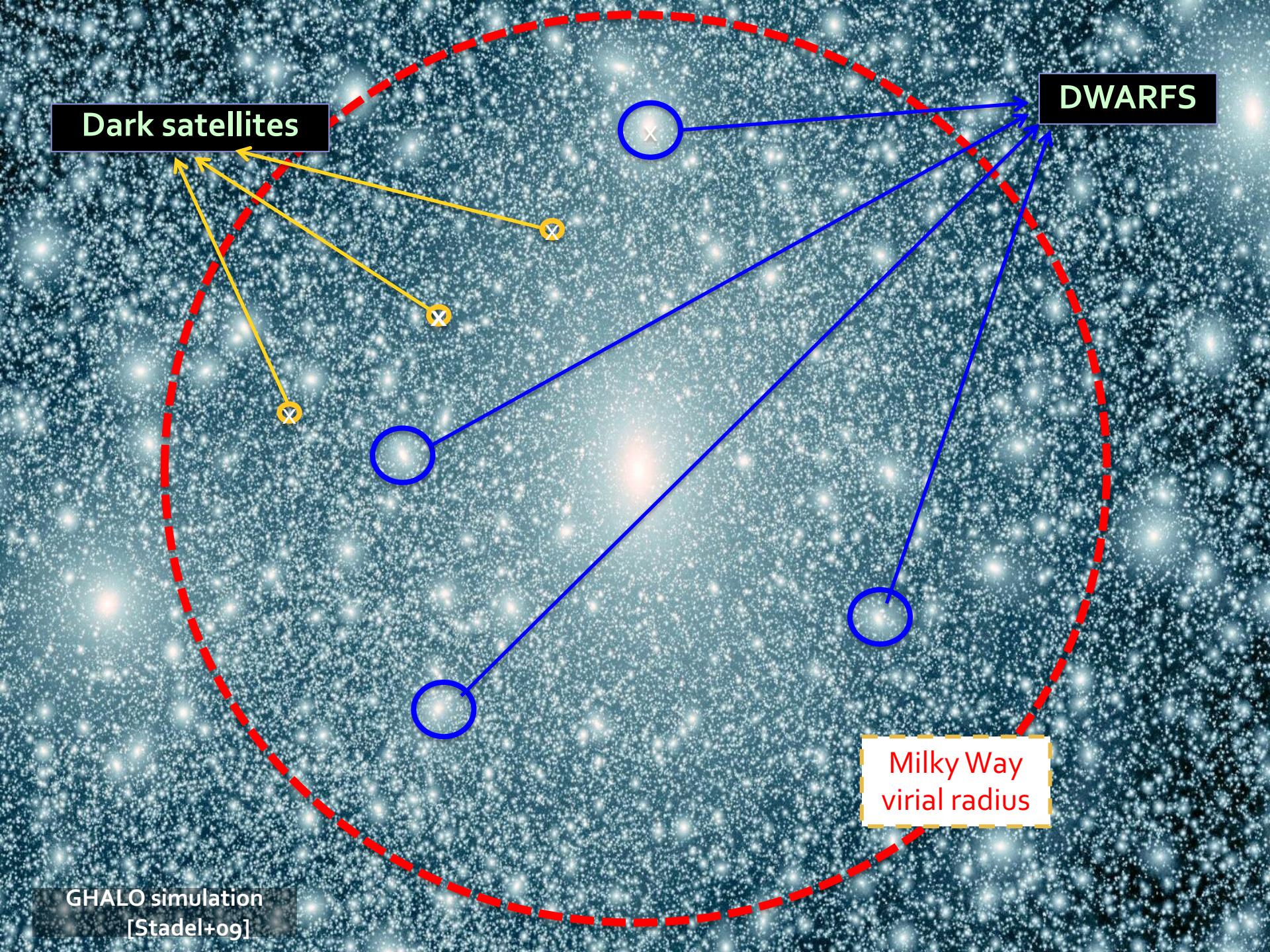
The background of the slide is a dense field of particles, likely representing a dark matter halo simulation. The particles are small, bright blue and white dots, scattered across the frame. There is a slight concentration of particles in the center, suggesting a central mass concentration. The overall appearance is that of a complex, multi-scale structure.

GHALO simulation
[Stadel+09]



dark matter

luminous matter



Dark satellites

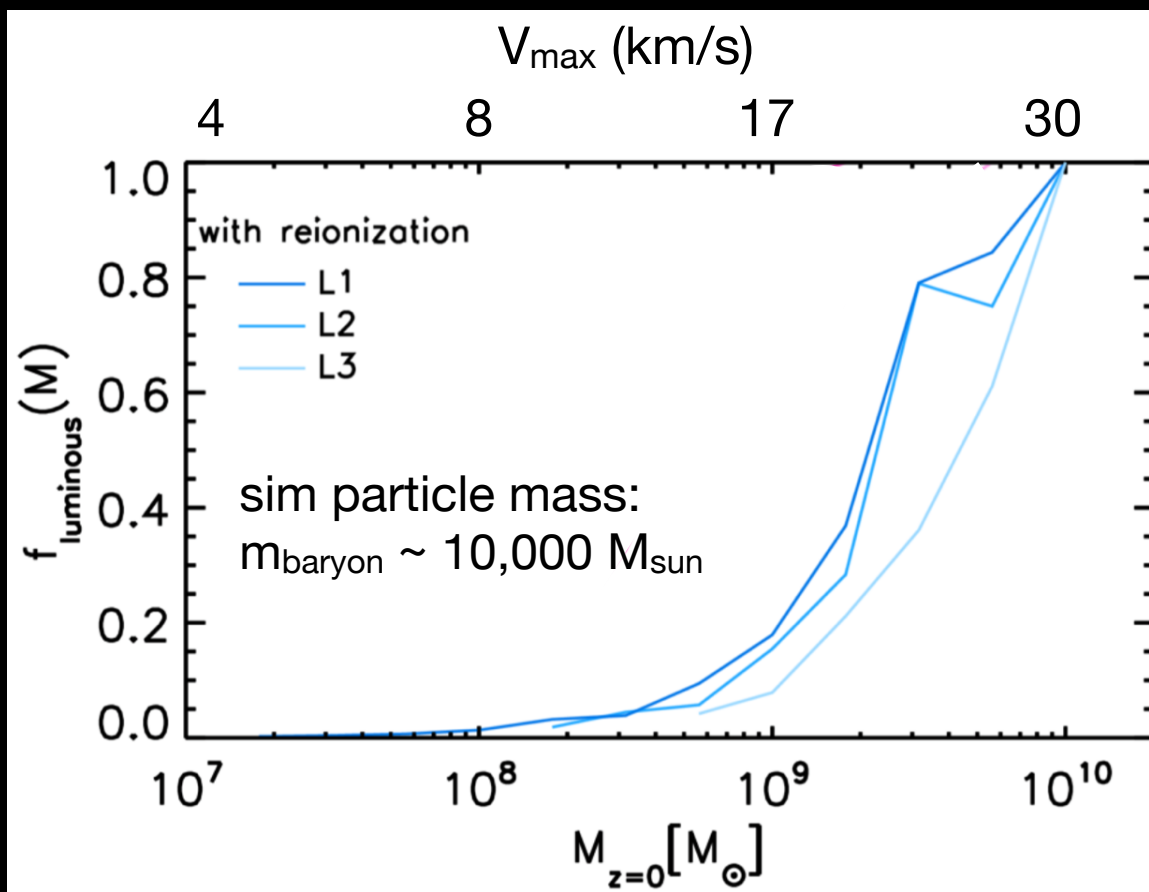
DWARFS

Milky Way
virial radius

GHALO simulation
[Stadel+og]

DM subhalos (a.k.a. 'dark satellites')

The most massive subhalos will host visible satellite galaxies
Light subhalos expected to remain completely dark.



Every **halo** is dark
below $\sim 8 \text{ km/s} \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$

Subhalos can lose $>90\%$ of its
mass due to tidal forces
 \rightarrow **dark subhalos** $< 10^7 M_{\text{sun}}$

Similar results by Gnedin'00; Hoefl+06;
Okamoto+08; Ocvirk+16; Fitts+17; etc

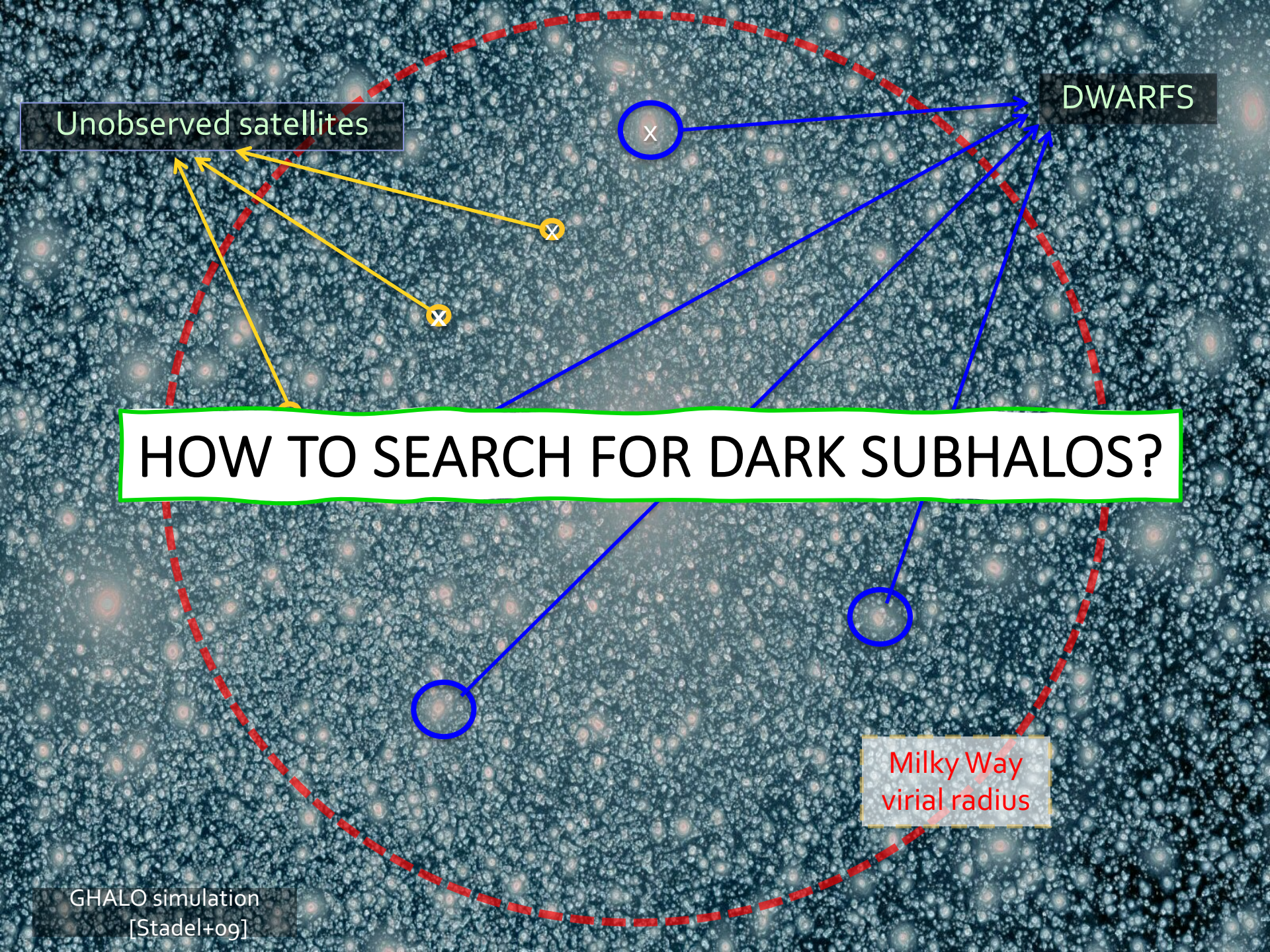
Unobserved satellites

DWARFS

HOW TO SEARCH FOR DARK SUBHALOS?

Milky Way
virial radius

GHALO simulation
[Stadel+09]

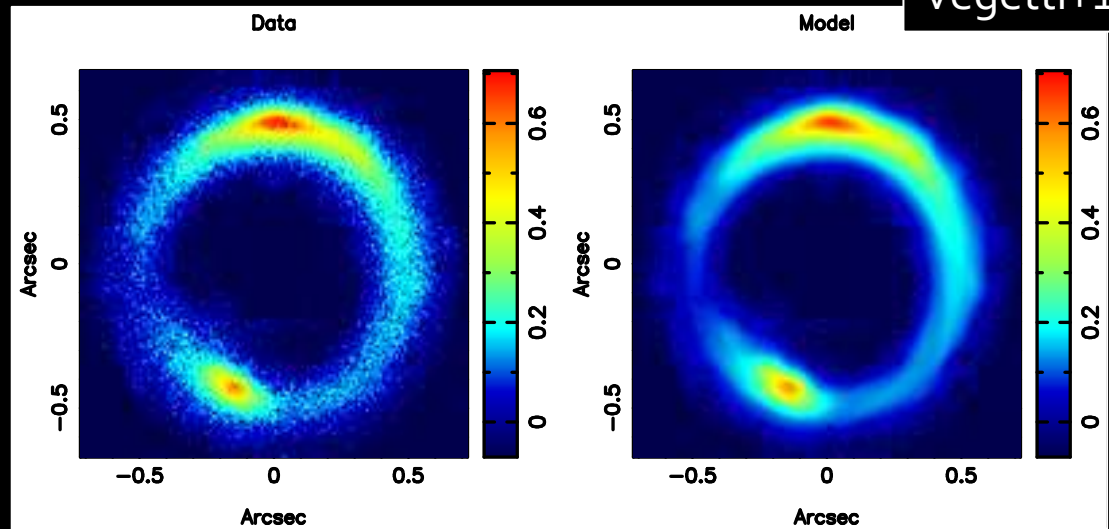


Dark subhalo searches

Vegetti+12

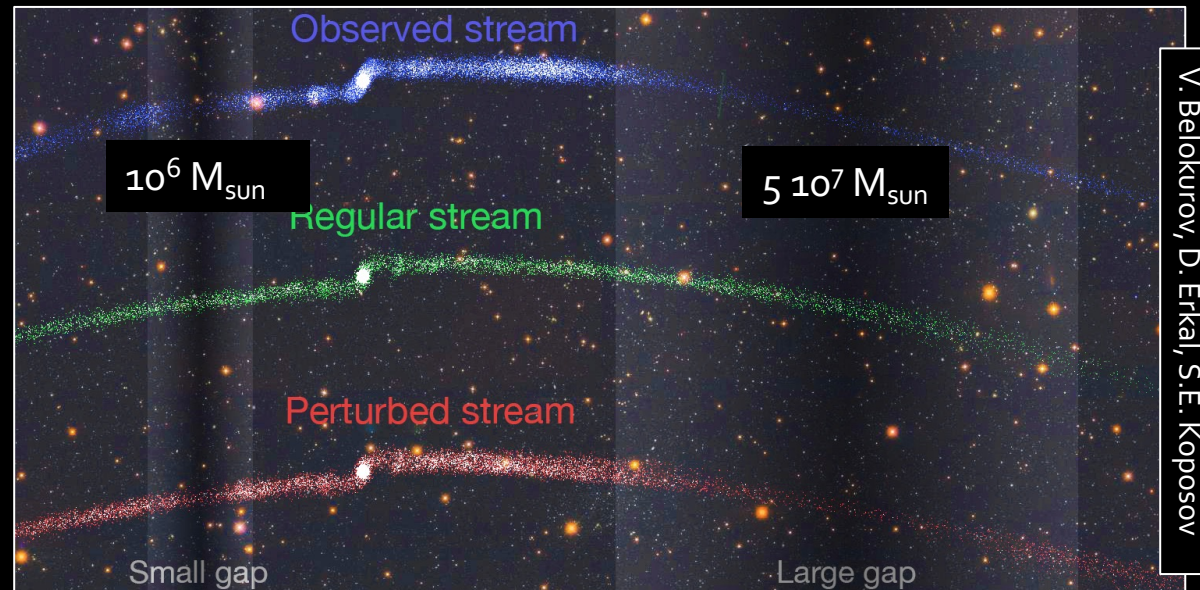
I. (Strong) LENSING

[Vegetti+10,12,18;
Hezaveh+16;
Nierenberg+14,17;
Birrer+17;
Alexander+19; Varma+20;
Meneghetti+20]



II. STELLAR GAPS

[Carlberg 12,15;
Erkal+15, 16, 17;
Price-Whelan+18
Boer+18; Banik+19;
Bonaca+19; Malhan+19]



V. Belokurov, D. Erkal, S.E. Koposov

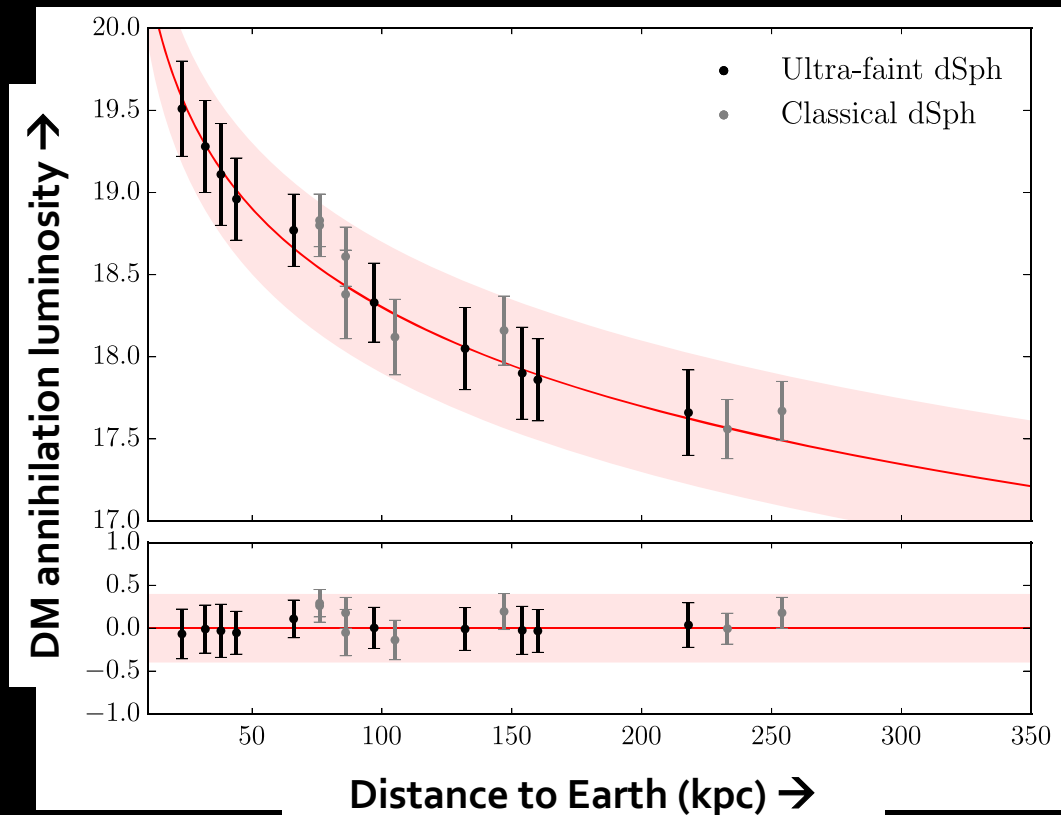
DARK SUBHALO SEARCHES:

III. GAMMA RAYS

- If dark matter (DM) is made of **WIMPs** → subhalo annihilates → gamma rays
- Maybe the only way to probe subhalo masses below $\sim 10^7$ solar masses
→ critical to **differentiate LCDM** from e.g. **WDM** cosmology.
- The only subhalo search that **provides info on the nature of the DM particle.**

DARK SUBHALO SEARCHES: III. GAMMA RAYS

- If dark matter (DM) is made of WIMPs \rightarrow annihilates \rightarrow gamma rays
- Maybe the only way to probe subhalo masses below $\sim 10^7$ solar masses
- The only subhalo search that **provides info on the nature of the DM particle.**

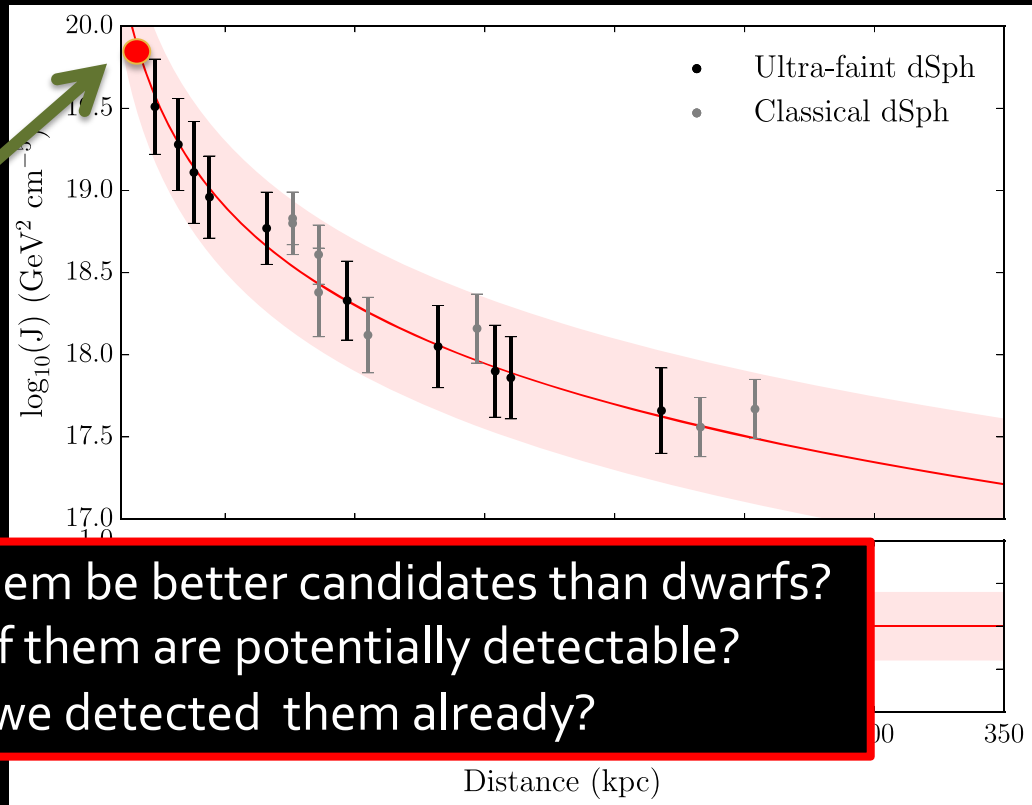


Adapted from Albert+15

DARK SUBHALO SEARCHES: III. GAMMA RAYS

- If dark matter (DM) is made of WIMPs \rightarrow annihilates \rightarrow gamma rays
- Maybe the only way to probe subhalo masses below $\sim 10^7$ solar masses
- The only subhalo search that provides info on the nature of the DM particle.

Should we expect any dark subhalo e.g. here?



Could some of them be better candidates than dwarfs?
How many of them are potentially detectable?
Have we detected them already?

Dark subhalo search with gammas: general methodology

Around 1/3 of sources in gamma-ray catalogs are unidentified (**unIDs**)
(e.g., ~1700 unIDs in the latest '4FGL-DR2' Fermi-LAT catalog)

Exciting possibility: some of them may be subhalos annihilating to gammas!

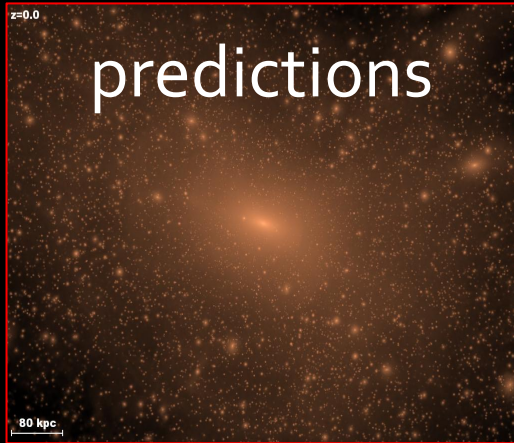
Search for potential DM subhalo candidates by identifying those unIDs compatible with DM subhalo annihilation.

→ Apply a series of '*filters*' based on expected DM signal properties.

Possible results:

1. A few **VIP** candidates → dedicated data analyses, follow-up campaigns...
2. A few more subhalo **candidates** (yet uncertain) → set DM constraints
3. **No unIDs compatible** with DM → best achievable constraints

DM constraints from gamma-ray unID sources?



dark subhalo J-factors, number density, spatial extension...

VS



instrument sensitivity to DM annihilation, pool of unID sources

Number of predicted detectable subhalos VS. number of unIDs compatible with DM

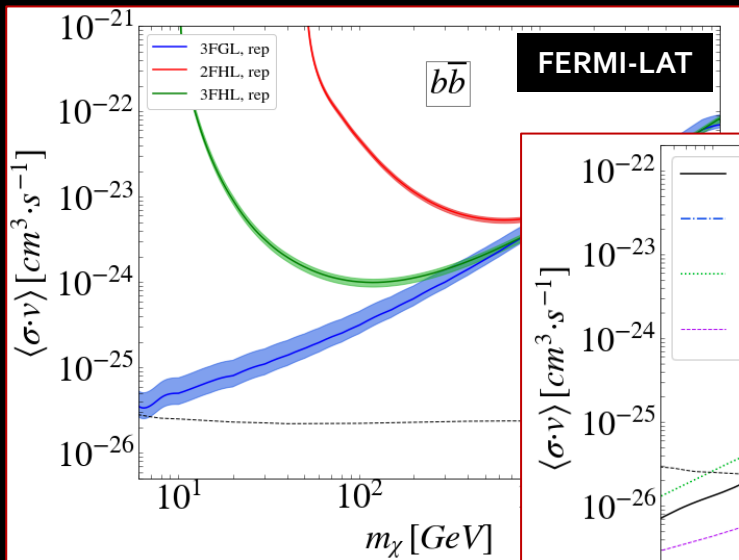


DM CONSTRAINTS

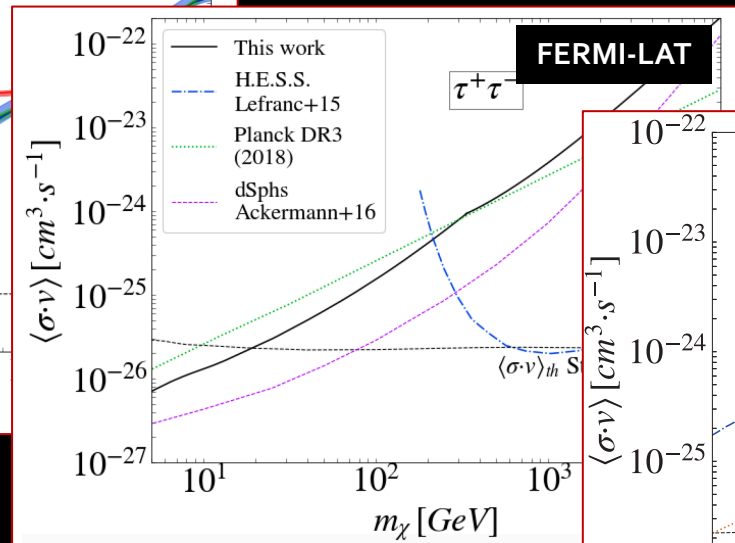
[The less DM candidates among unIDs the better the constraints]

Latest search in gamma-ray catalogs

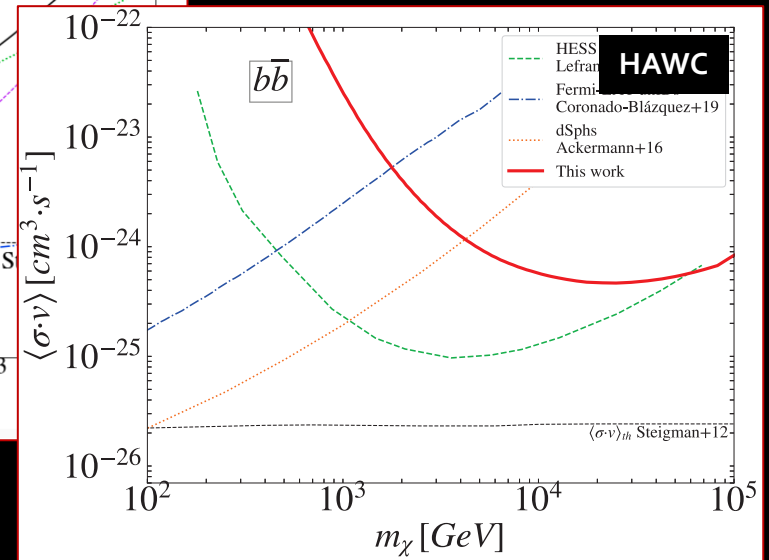
- Previous methodology already proposed and used in several of our papers.
- List of O(1) VIP candidates in the 2FGL+2FHL+ 3FGL Fermi LAT catalogs.
- DM limits competitive with other targets, reach thermal cross section.
- 4FGL search ongoing (Coronado-Blazquez, MASC+, in prep.)



[Coronado-Blázquez, MASC+19]

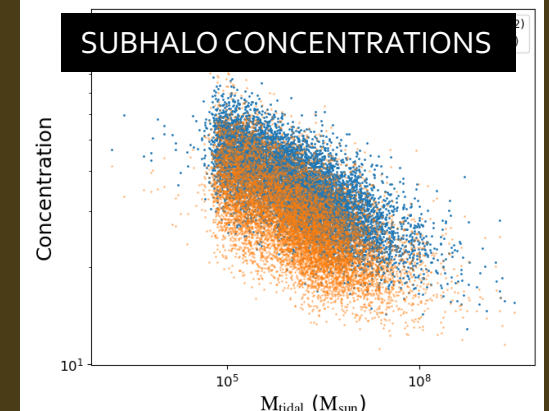
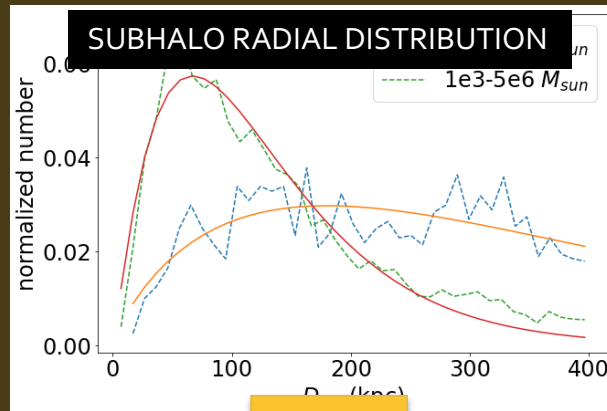
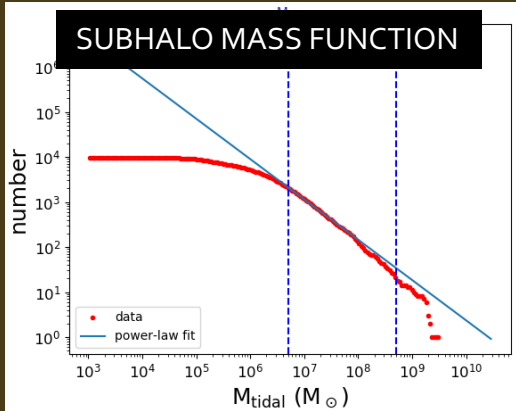


[Coronado-Blázquez, MASC+19b]

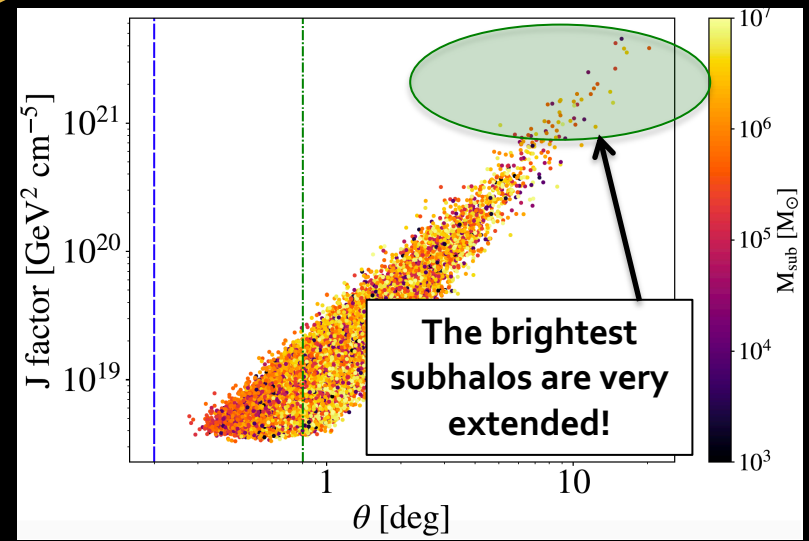
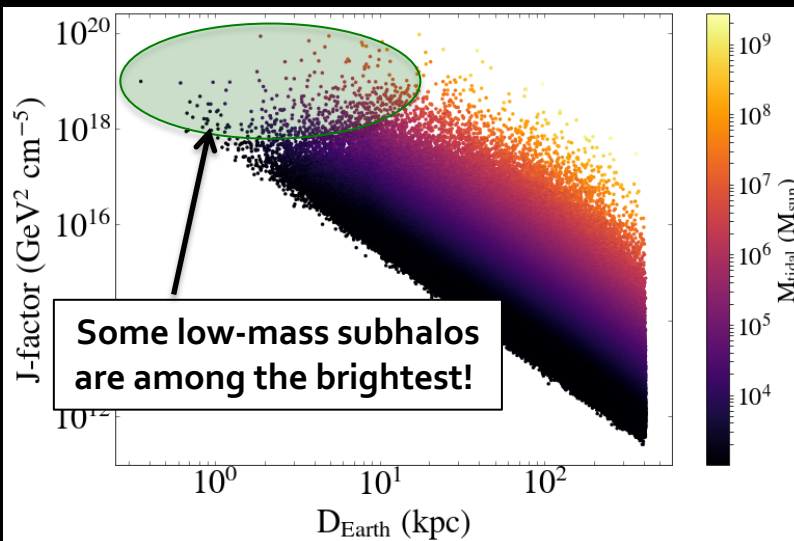


[Coronado-Blázquez, MASC+20]

N-body simulation work is critical



[A. Aguirre-Santaella, MASC, et al., in prep.]



Some OPEN ISSUES on subhalo population (most relevant for gamma-ray searches)

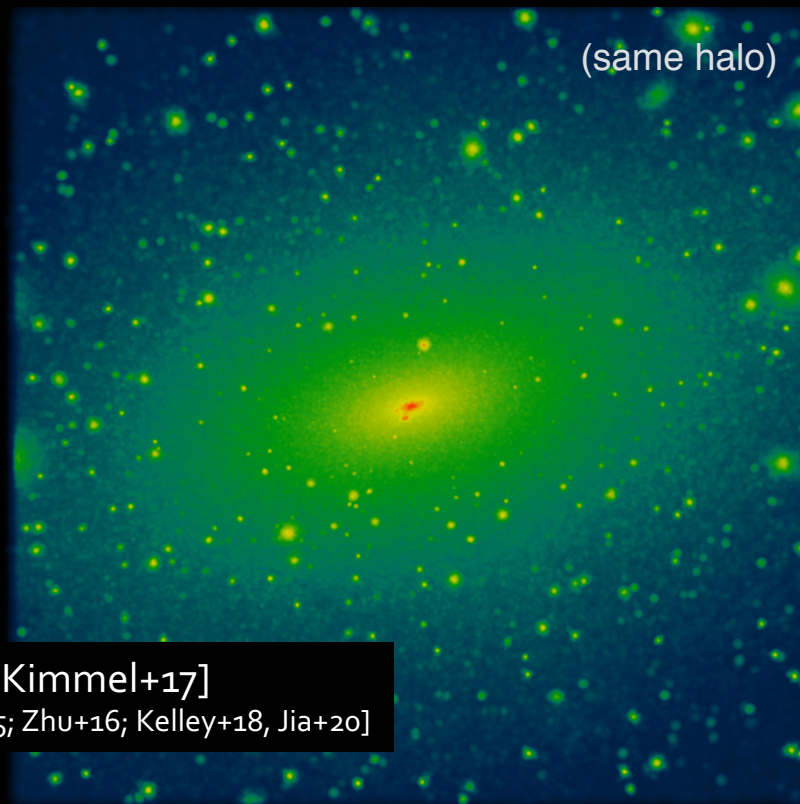
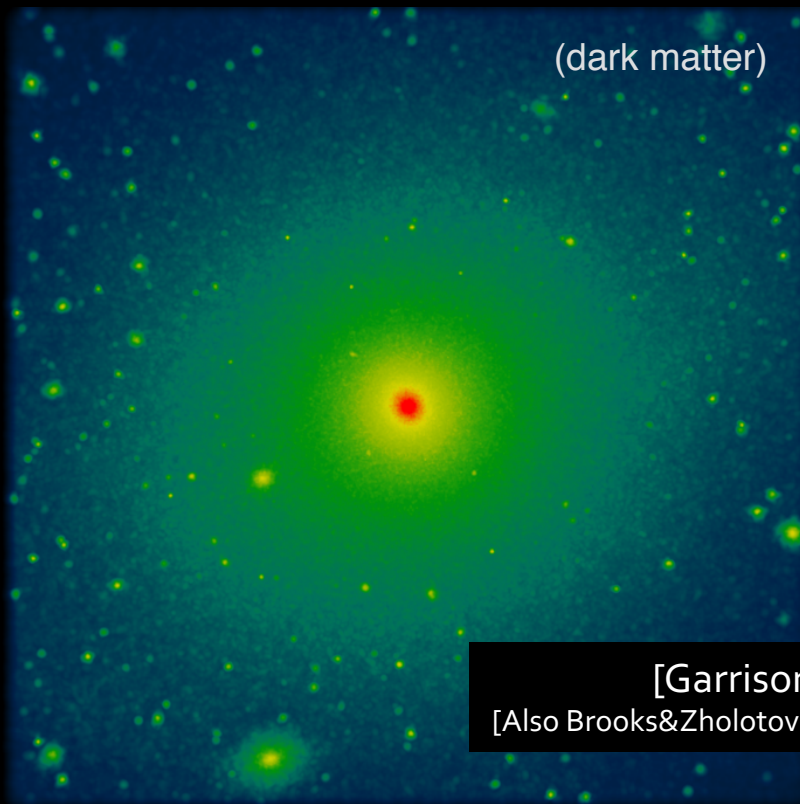
- Precise subhalo **structural** properties
- Subhalo **survival** (to tidal stripping; baryons; dynamical friction).
- Role of **baryons** on:
 - Subhalo abundance.
 - Subhalo structure.
- Dependence on **distance to host halo center and mass**.

[In particular at Solar Galactocentric radius and for < 10 million solar masses]

OPEN ISSUES (I): Role of baryons

FIRE Hydrodynamics

Pure N-Body

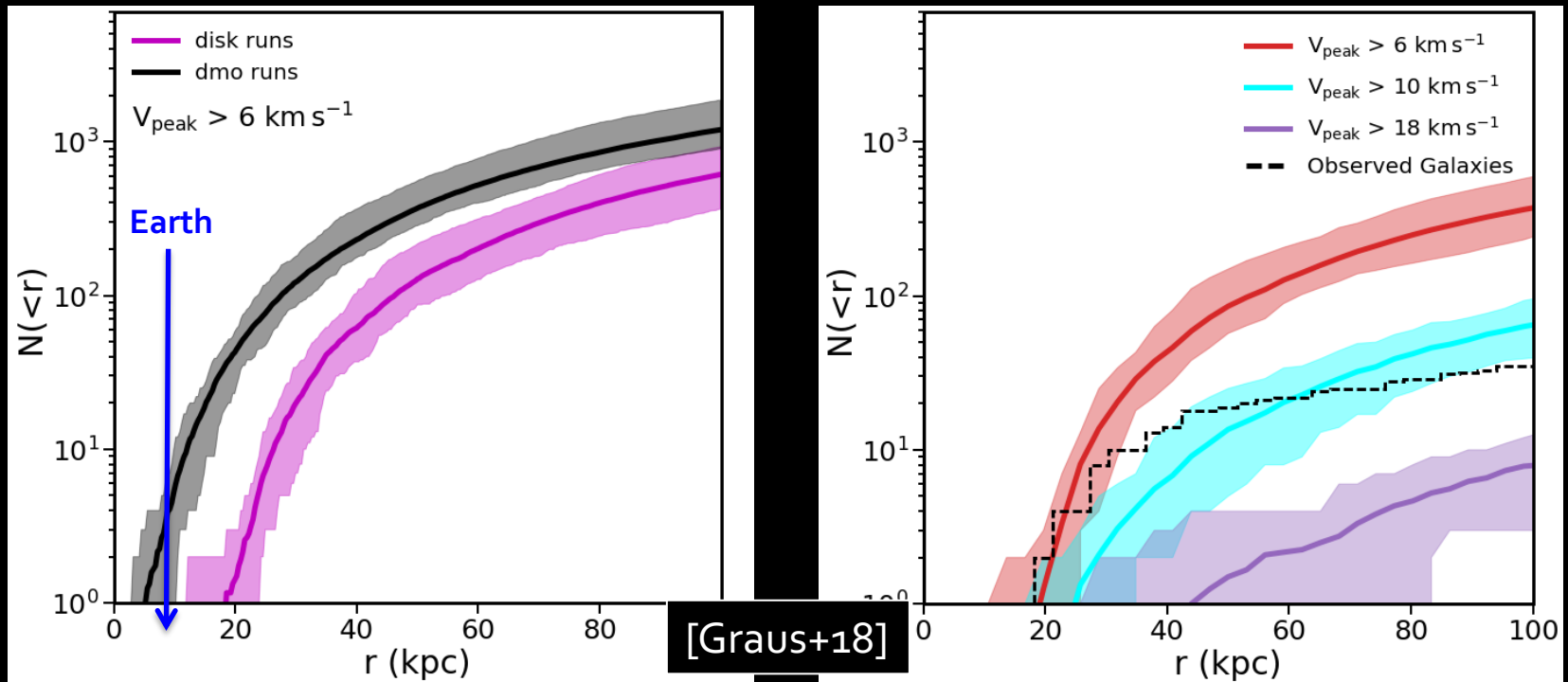


100 kpc

100 kpc

Up to a factor ~ 2 reduction in substructure within ~ 100 kpc
A factor ~ 10 within ~ 25 kpc.

OPEN ISSUES (II): Subhalo survival



No substructure within ~ 20 kpc with $V_{\text{max}} > 5 \text{ km/s}$.

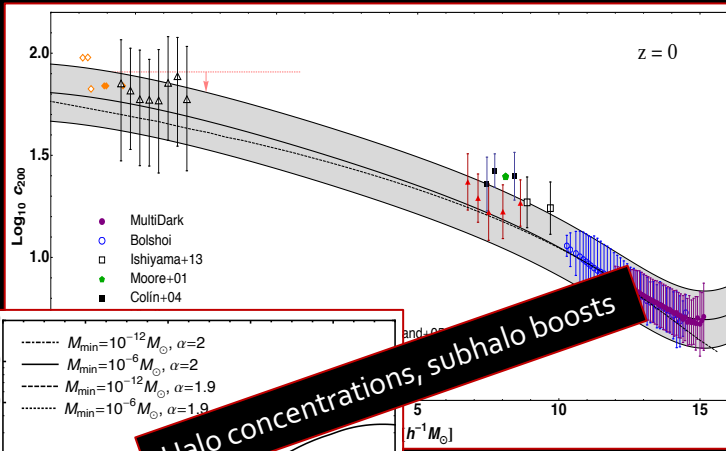
Yet, radial distribution in hydro simulations do not match observations.

Van den Bosch+18; van den Bosch&Ogiya 18:

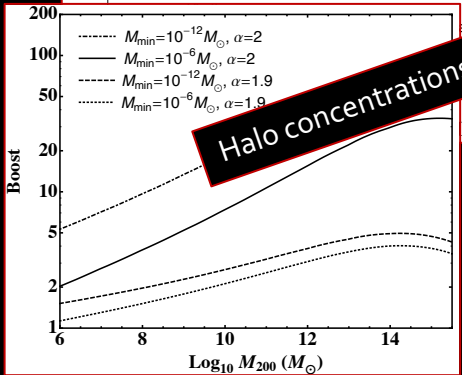
- Subhalo disruption is numerical in origin
- Bound remnant survives provided it is well resolved in the simulation

→ What is the actual subhalo radial distribution?

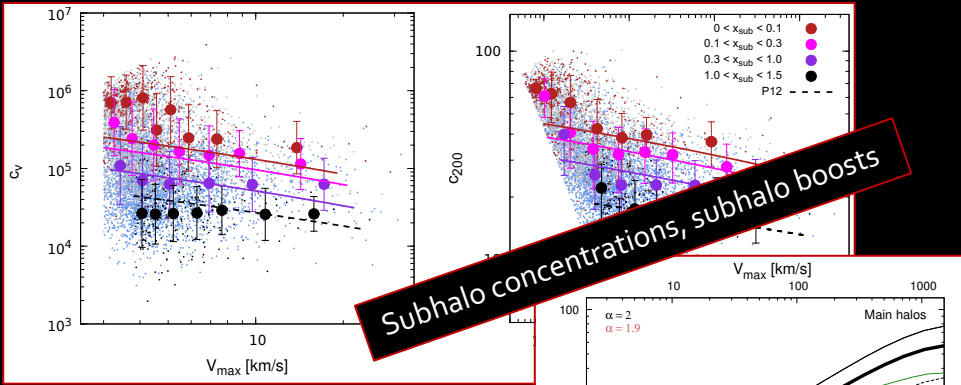
Already on it...



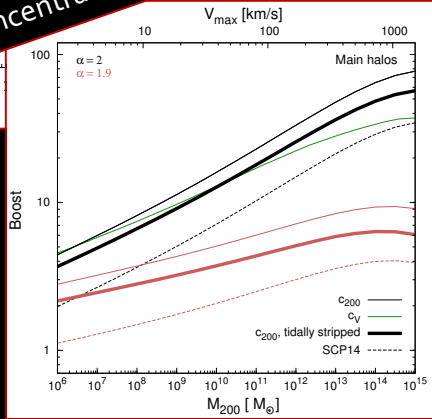
Halo concentrations, subhalo boosts



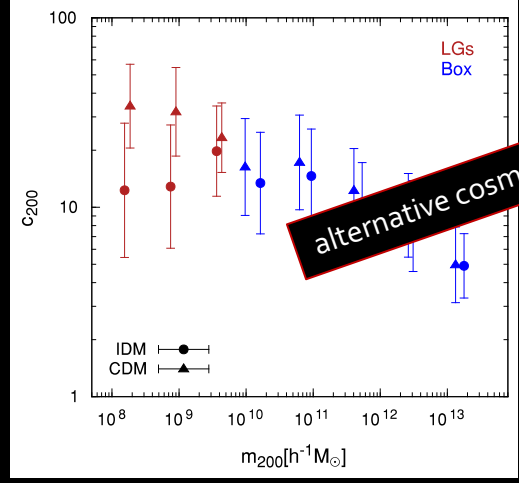
[MASC & Prada 2014]



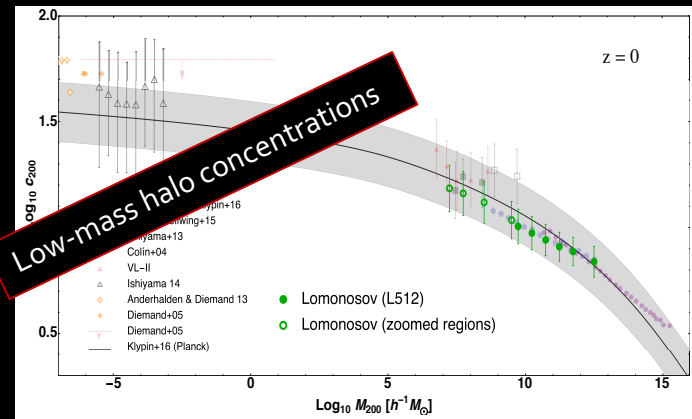
[Moliné, MASC+17]



[Moliné, Schetwchenko, MASC+19]



alternative cosmologies



Low-mass halo concentrations

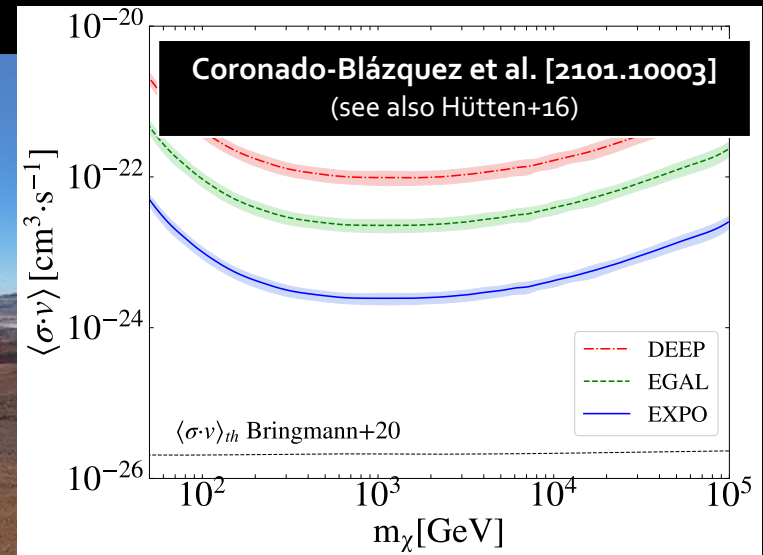
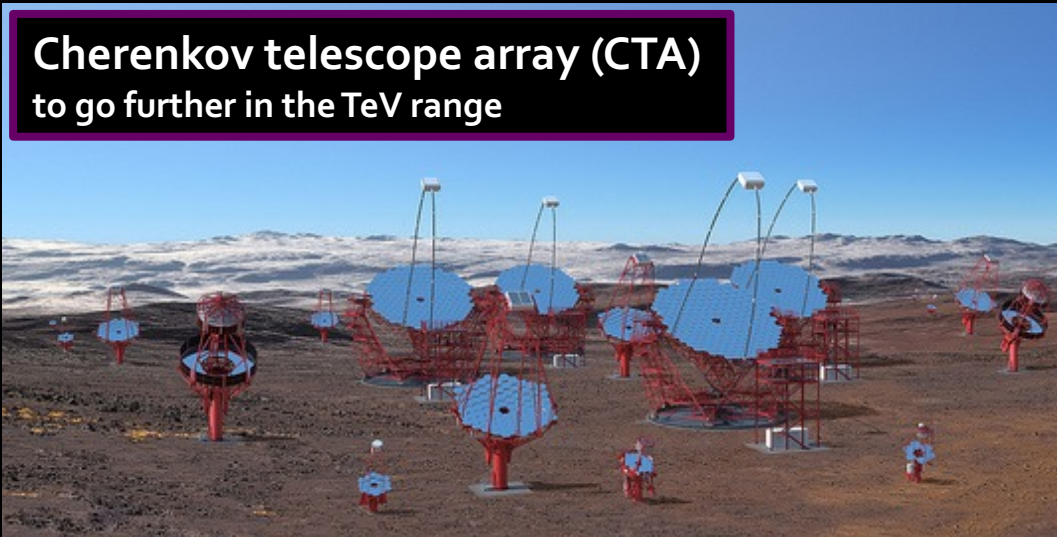
[Pilipenko, MASC+17]

... but further work needed and ongoing

Future

- Dedicated **observing proposals** at other wavelengths for VIP candidates.
- More **refined** spectral/spatial unID ‘filters’ and analyses.
- Search in upcoming gamma-ray catalogs.
- Further **numerical work** to refine predictions and constraints.
- Use of **future gamma-ray facilities** (CTA, AMEGO, e-ASTROGRAM...)
- Use of new techniques (e.g., **Machine Learning**) to disentangle true source type.

Cherenkov telescope array (CTA)
to go further in the TeV range



Thanks!

Miguel A. Sánchez-Conde
miguel.sanchezconde@uam.es
<https://projects.ift.uam-csic.es/damasco/>