

# New Developments in the Galactic Center Gamma-Ray Excess

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A New Mask for An Old Suspect

w/ McDermott, Cholis & Fox, [PRL 124 \(2020\) 23, 231103](#)

The Return of the Templates

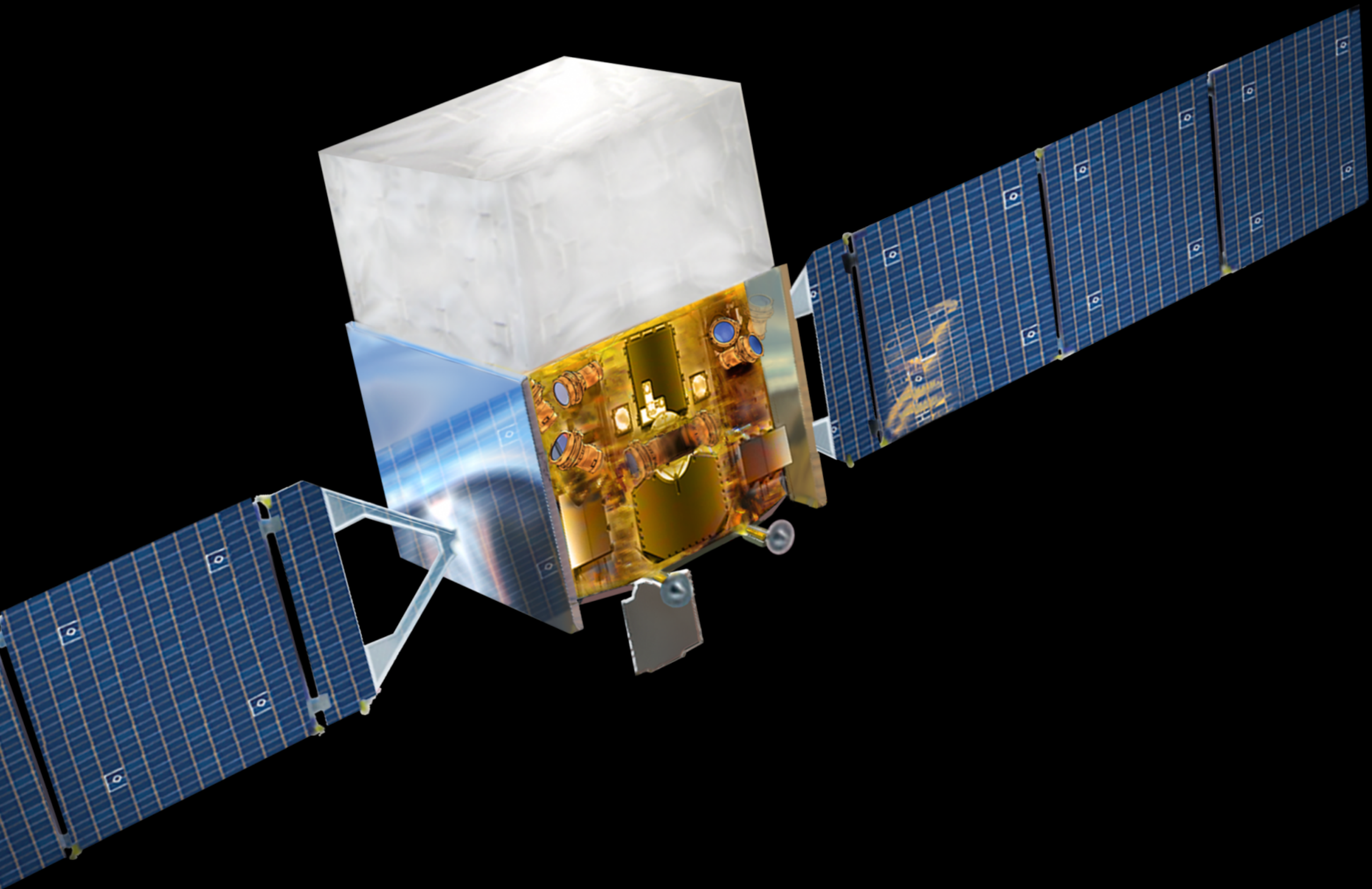
w/ Cholis, McDermott & Surdutovich, [arXiv:2112.09706](#), accepted by PRD

Pheno 2022, 05/09/2022

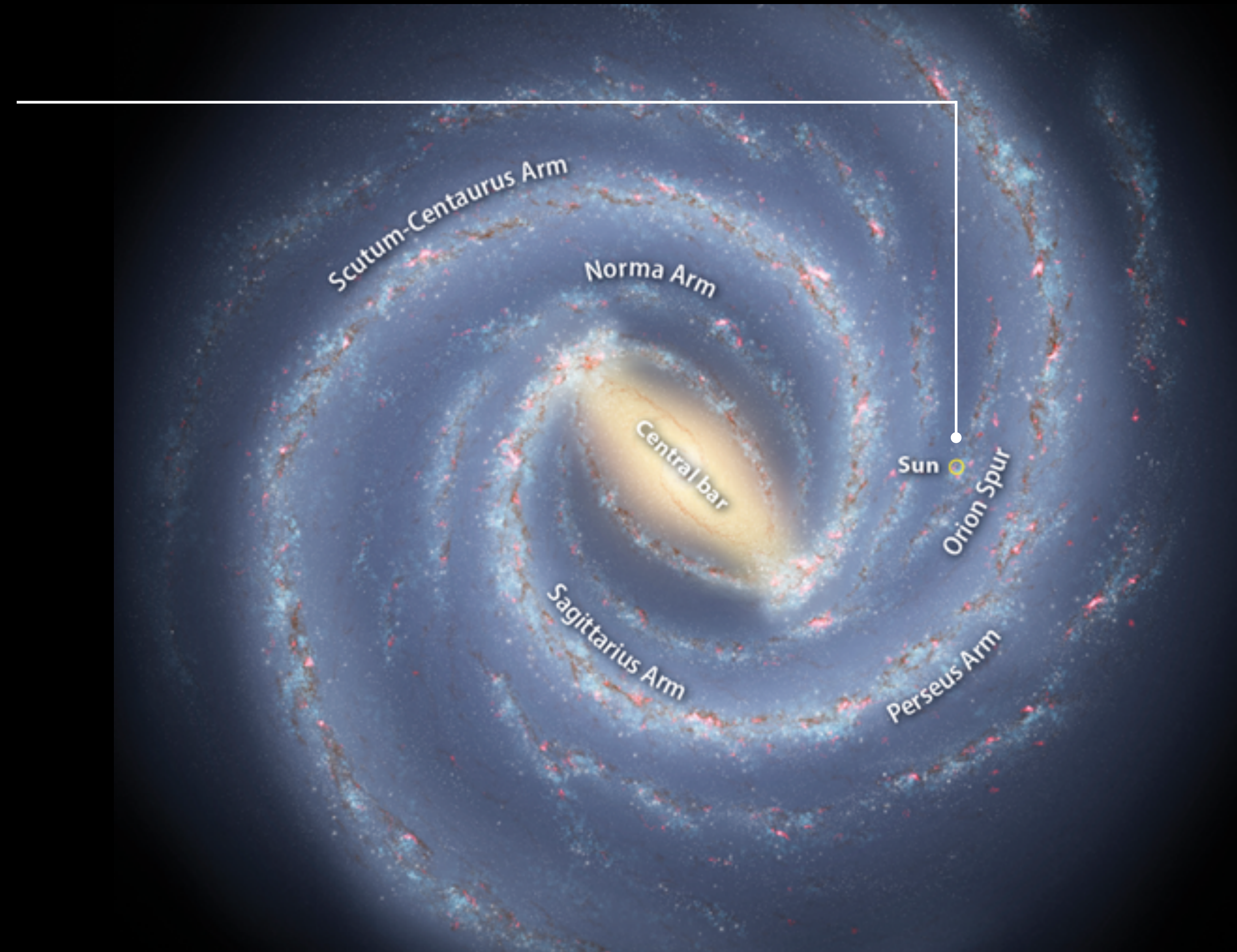
# Outline

- Introduction
  - The Galactic Center  $\gamma$ -ray Excess (GCE)
  - Templates
- Developing a new set of templates
- Revisiting the characteristics of the GCE
- Summary

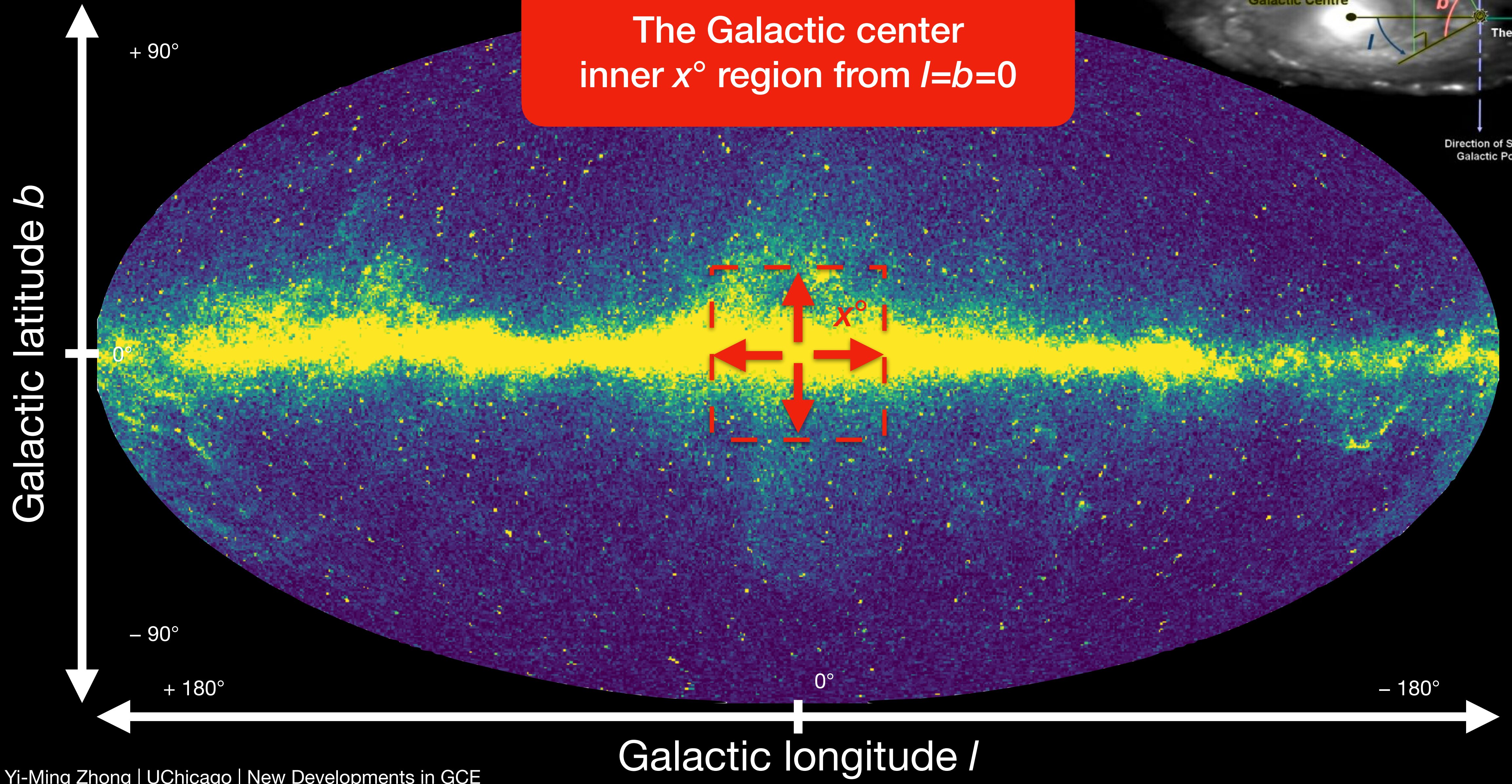
# The Fermi Large Area Telescope (Fermi-LAT)



2008 — present

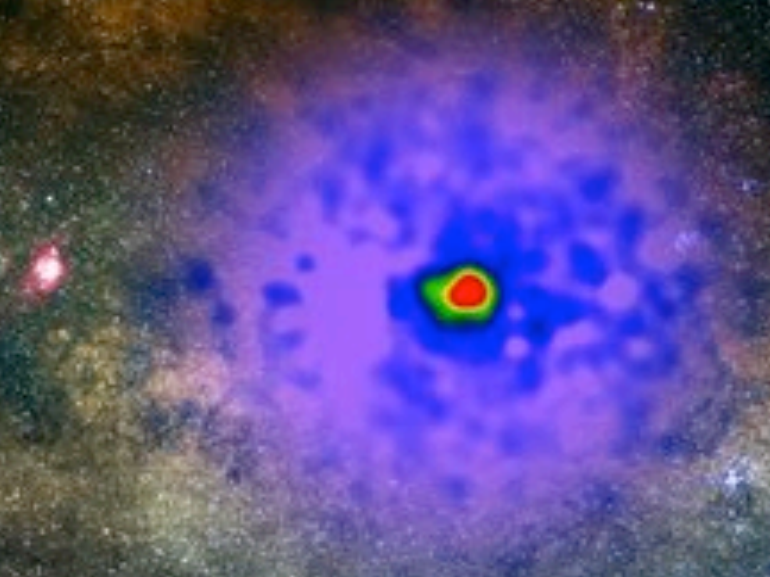


Milky Way (top view)

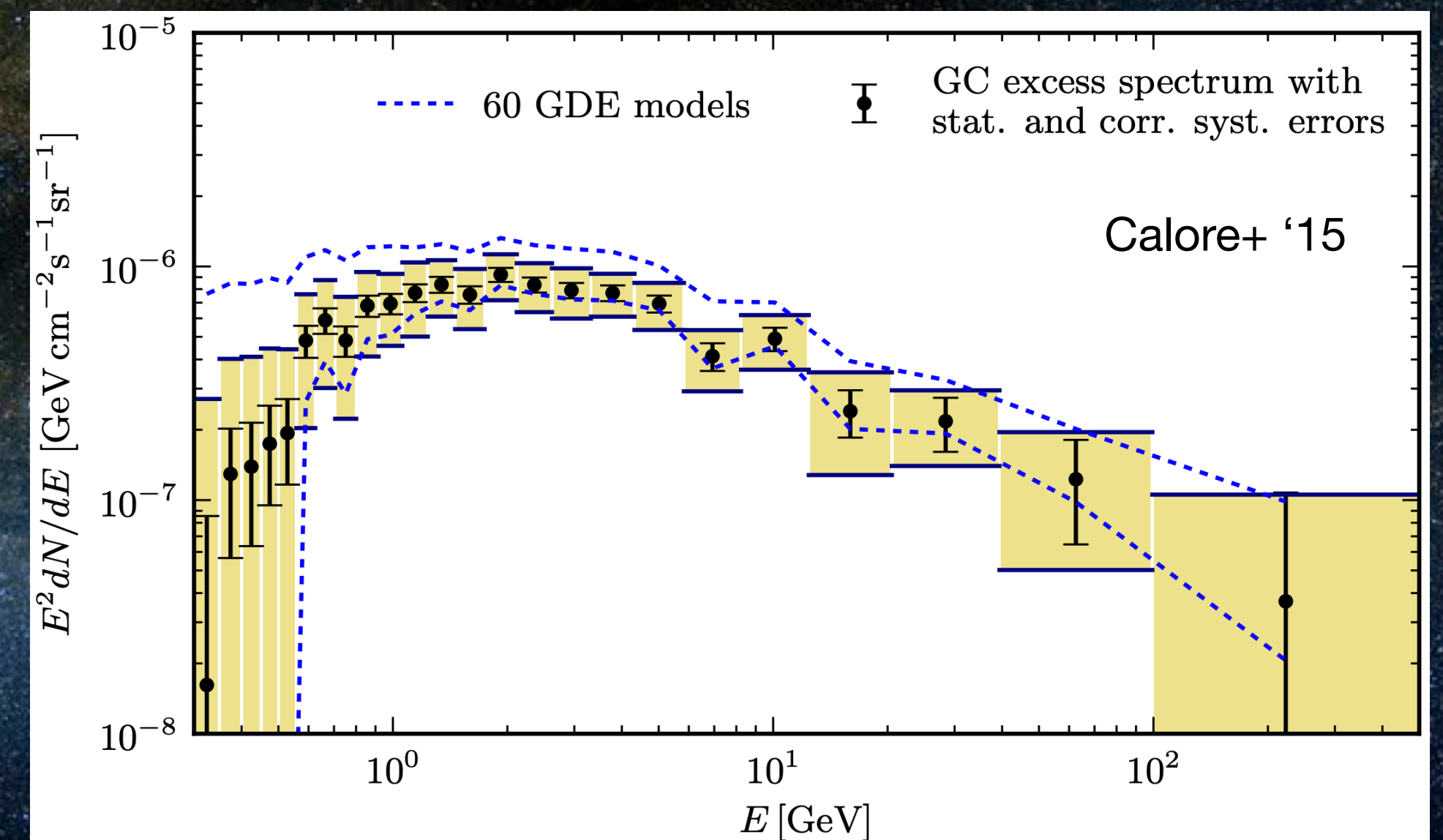


# The excess

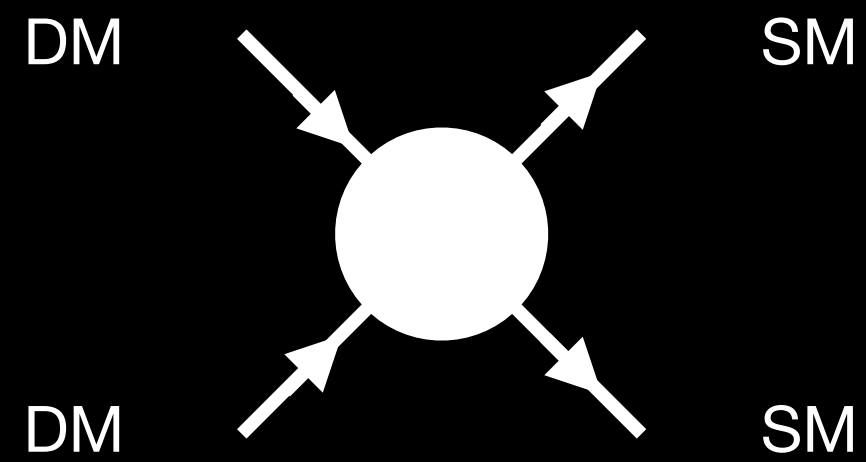
- Excess of  $\gamma$ -ray photos, peaked around 1–4 GeV at  $\sim$ inner  $10^\circ$  regions.
- Discovered by Goodenough & Hooper '09. Later confirmed by Fermi-LAT collaboration (+ many other groups).



flux  $N$ : photons per area per sec per solid angle

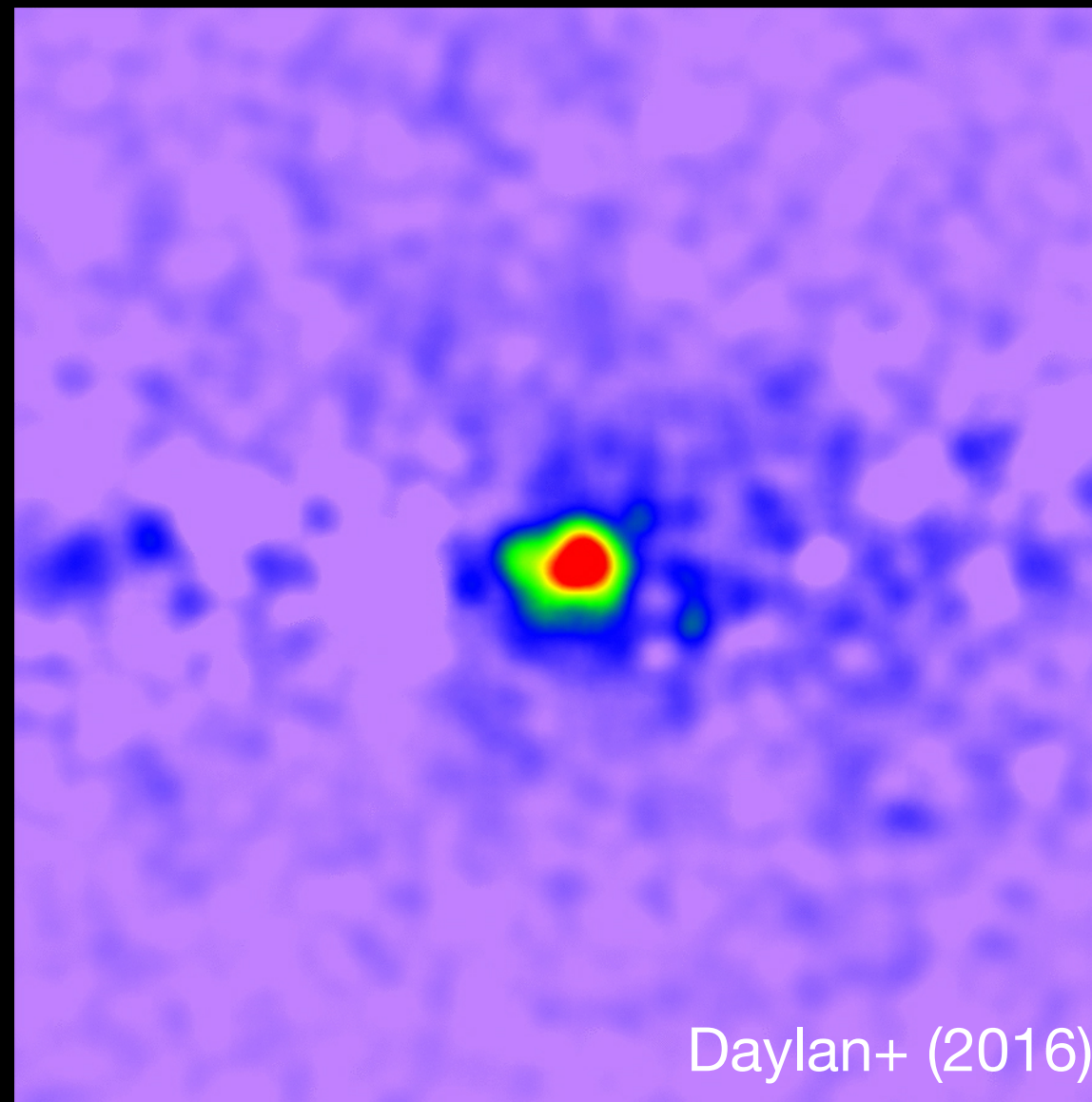
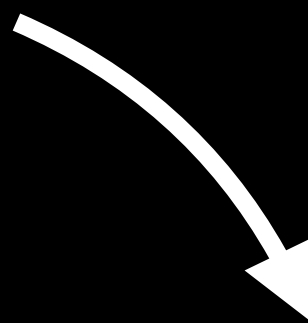


# What is the origin of GCE?

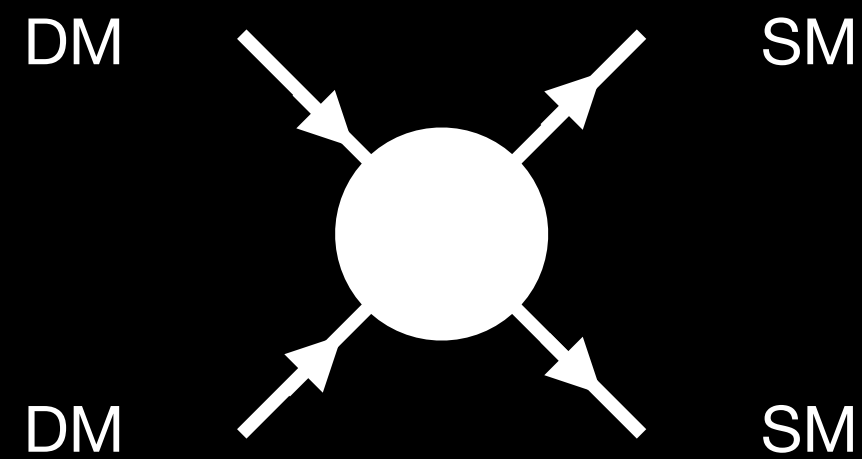


Dark matter (WIMP)  
annihilation

$$m_\chi \sim 10-100 \text{ GeV}$$
$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

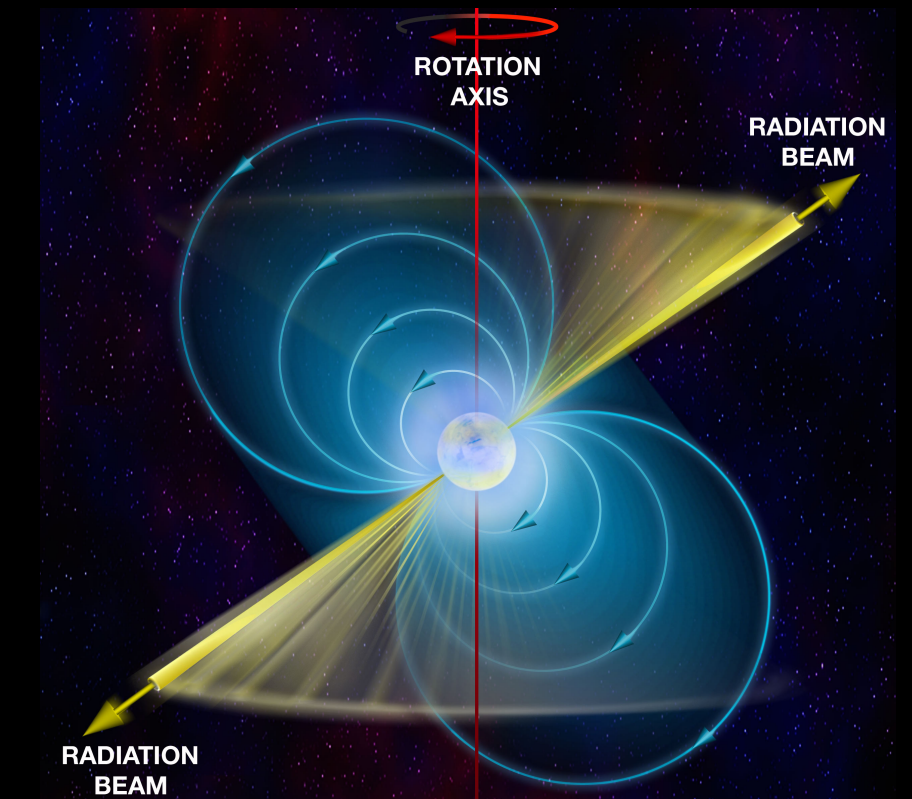
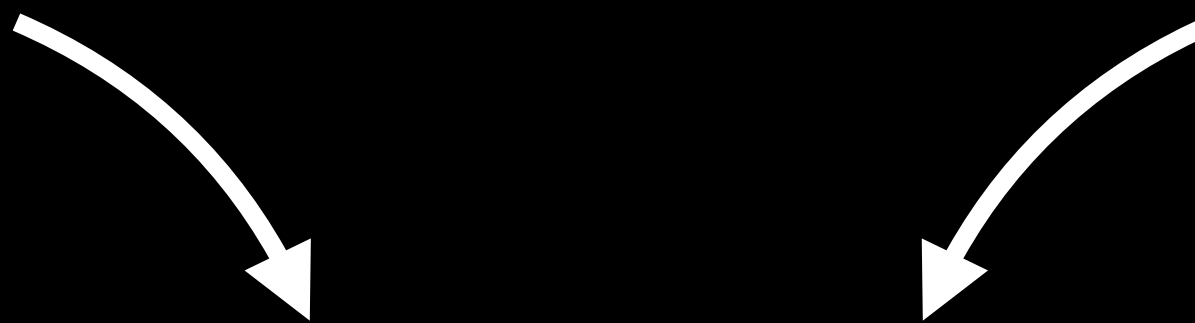


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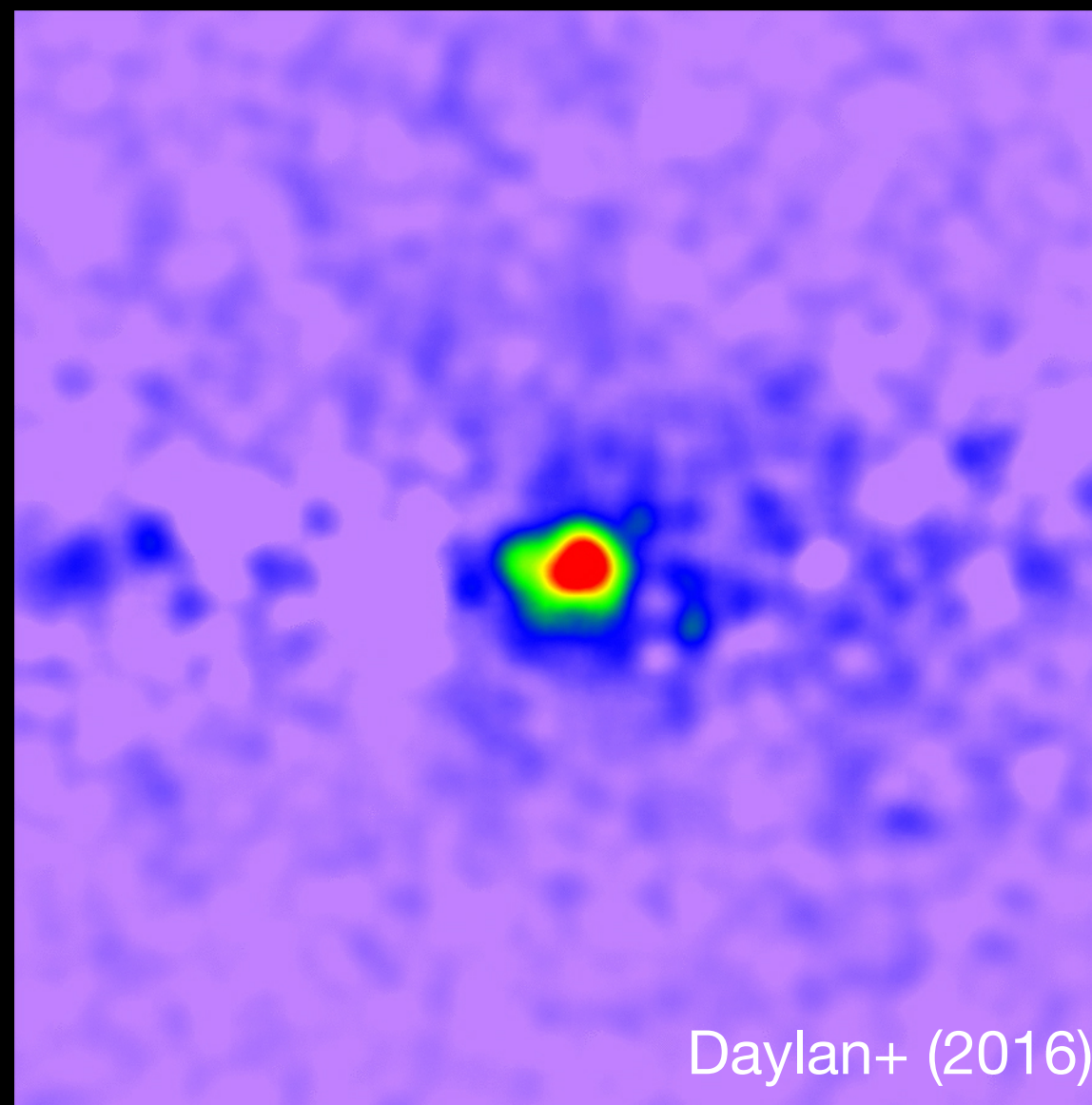


Dark matter (WIMP) annihilation

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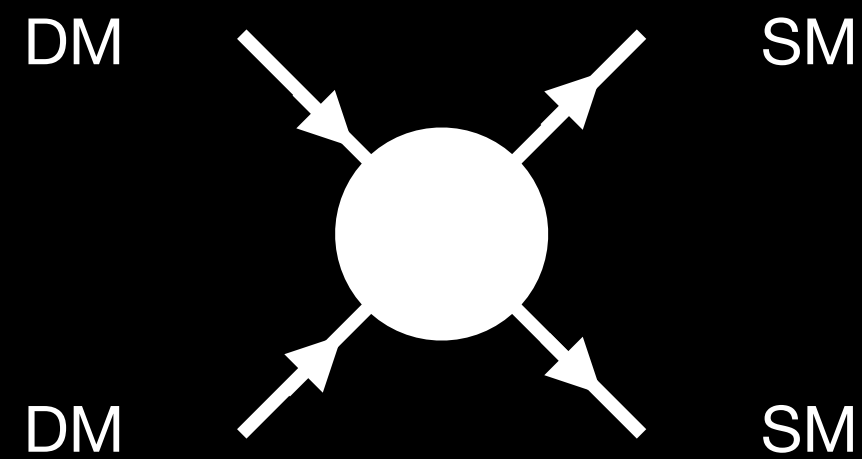
A new population of millisecond pulsars



Daylan+ (2016)

Not yet  
been observed at GC

# How to distinguish the two?



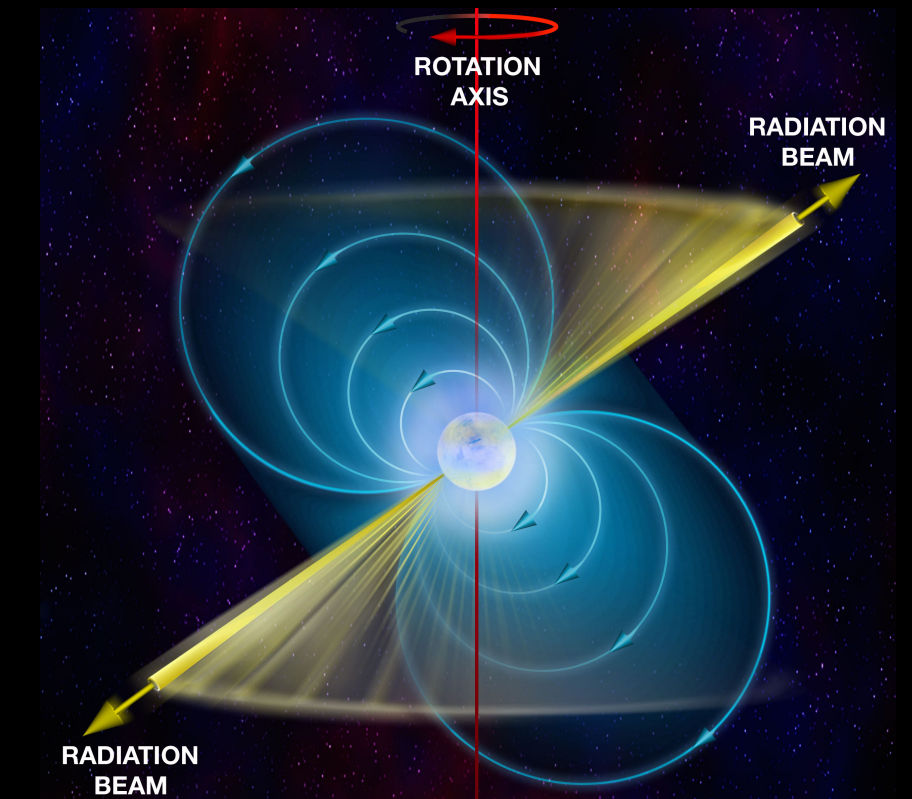
Dark matter (WIMP) annihilation

Spectrum

Morphism

Small-scale power

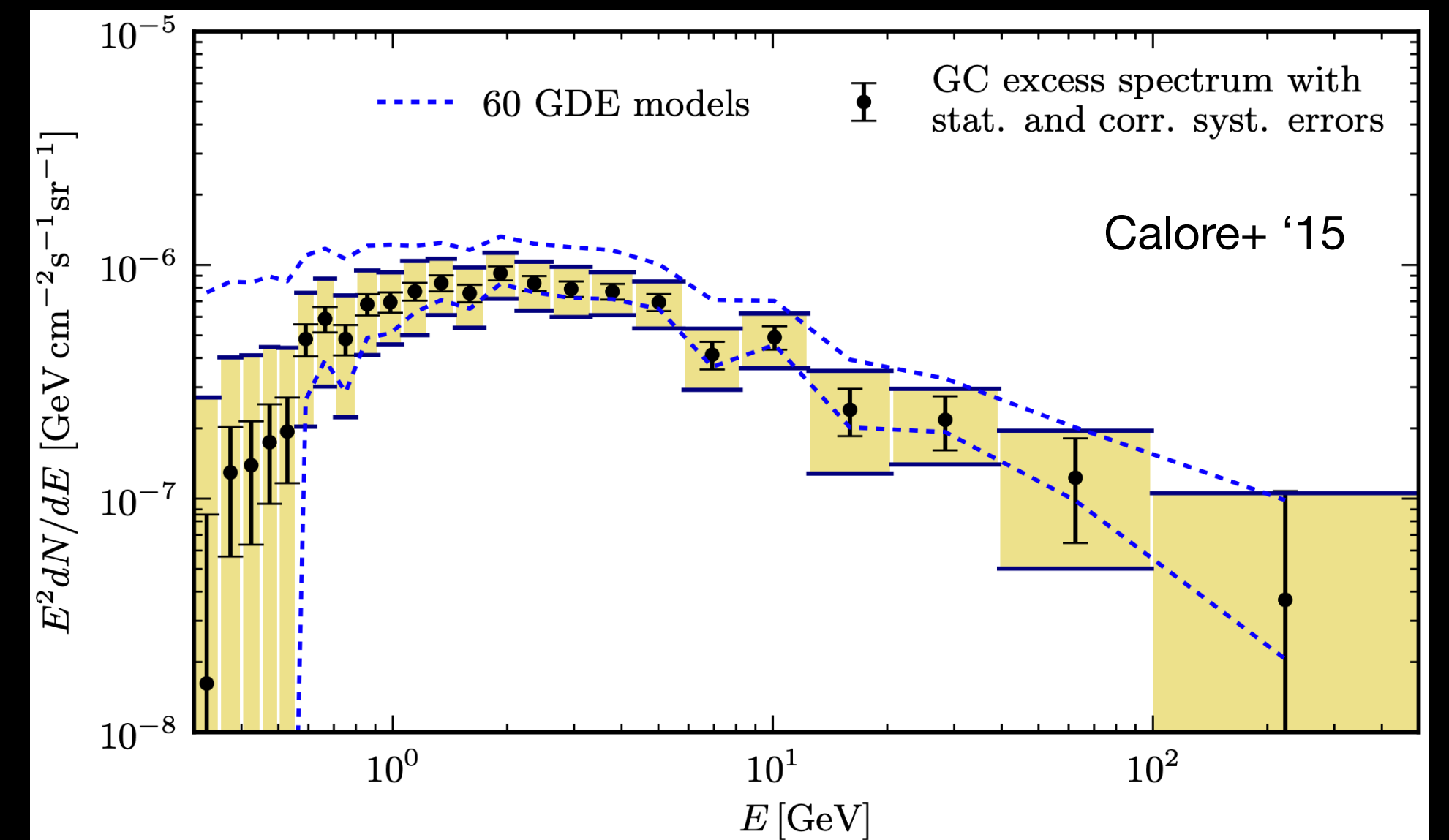
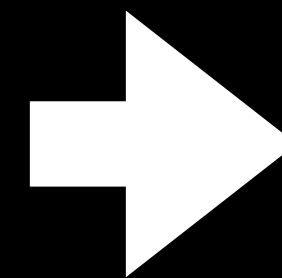
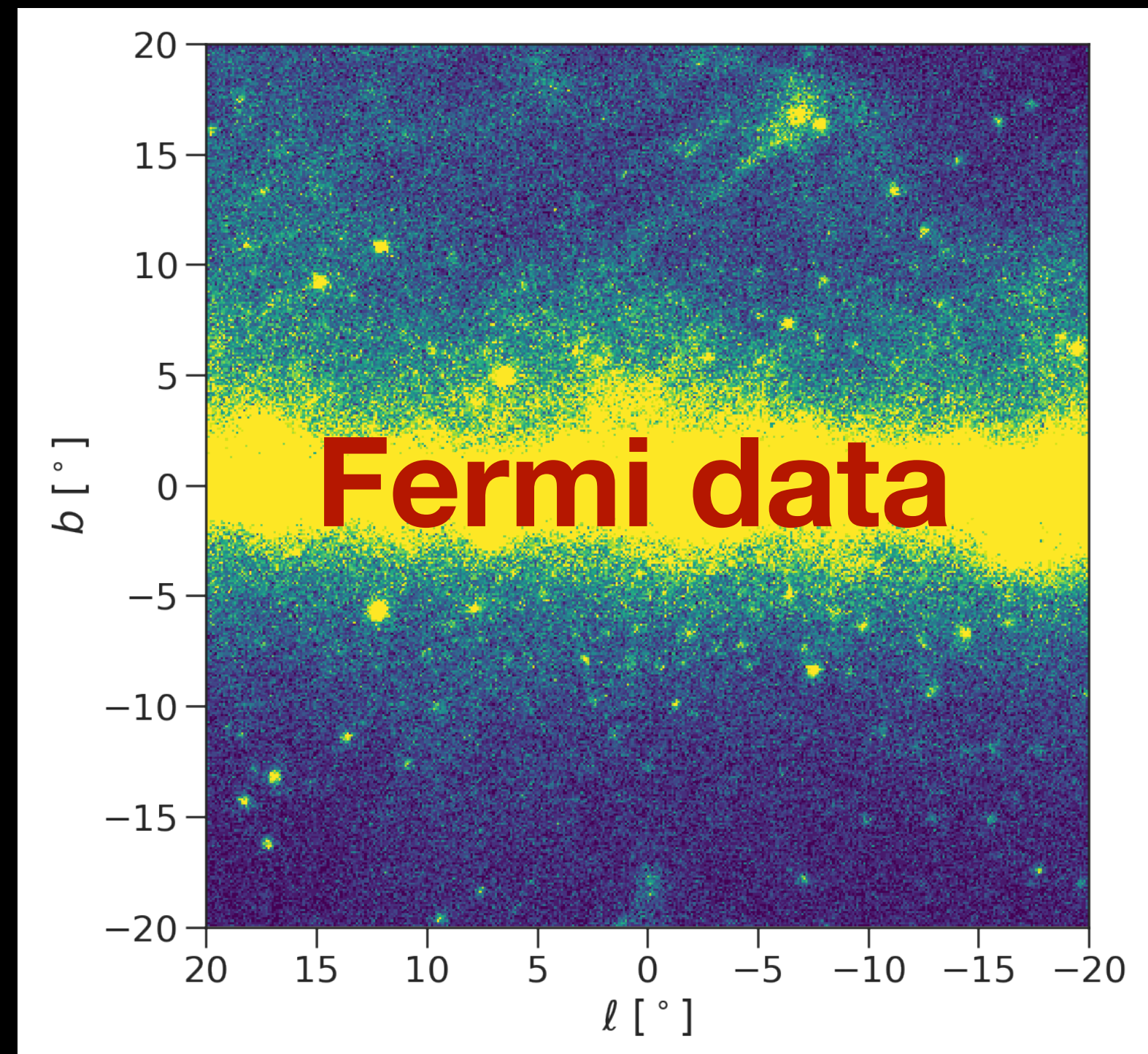
.....



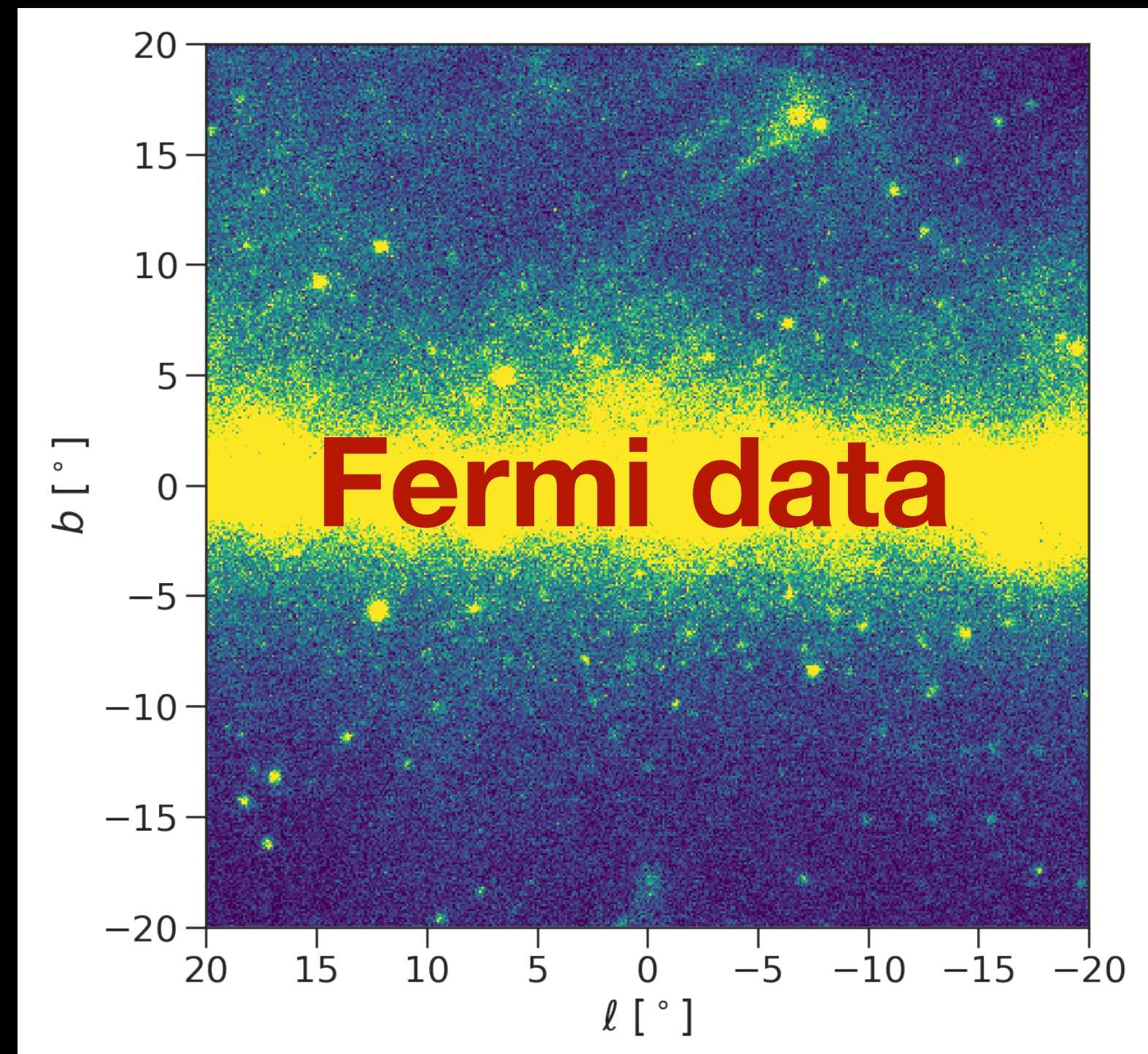
A new population of millisecond pulsars



# Template fitting



# Template fitting

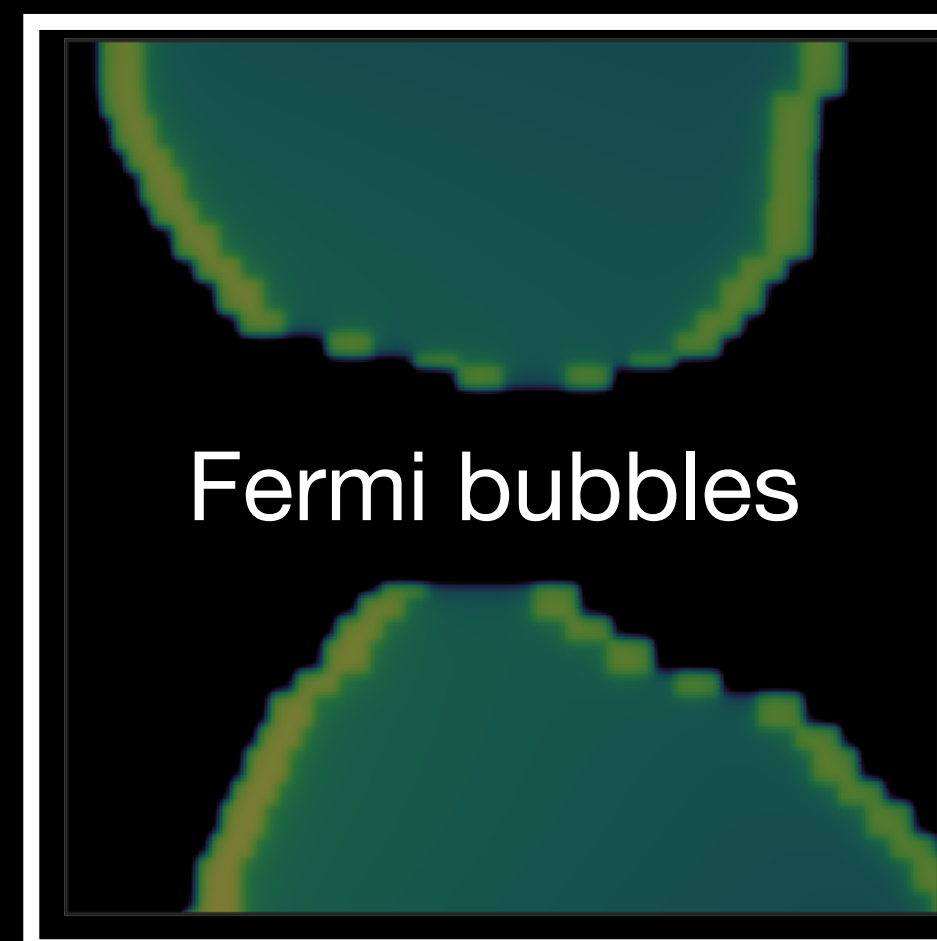
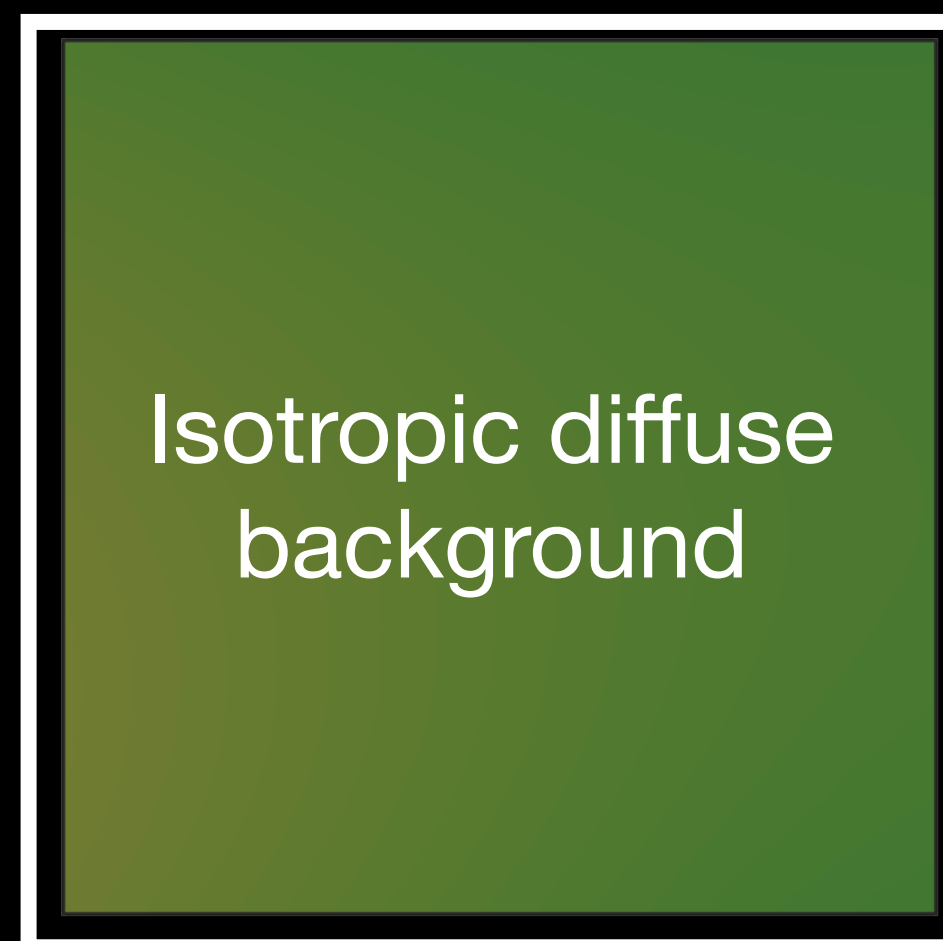
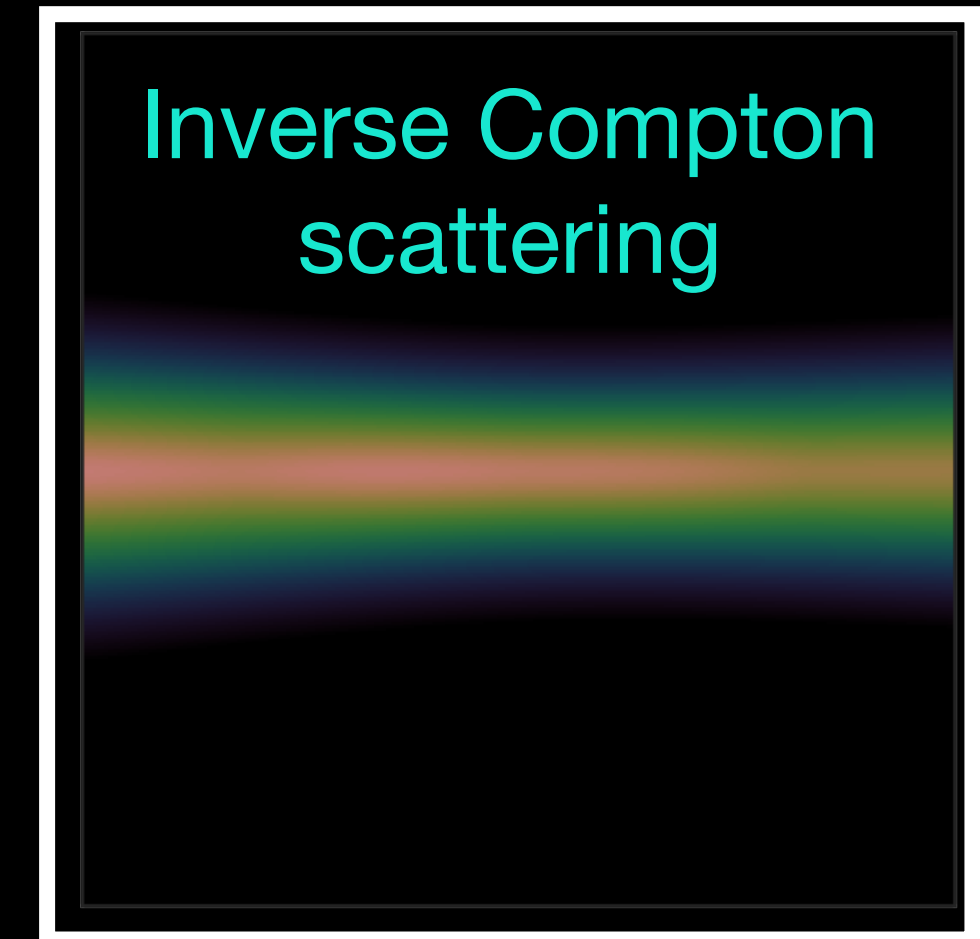
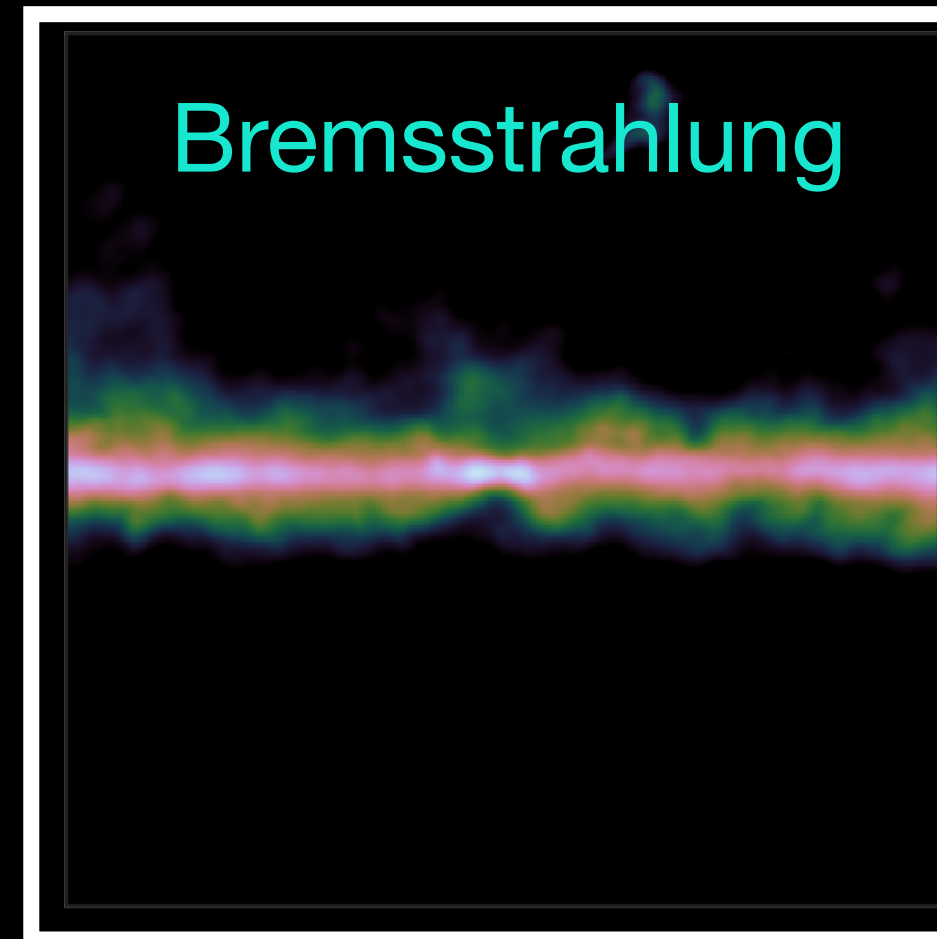
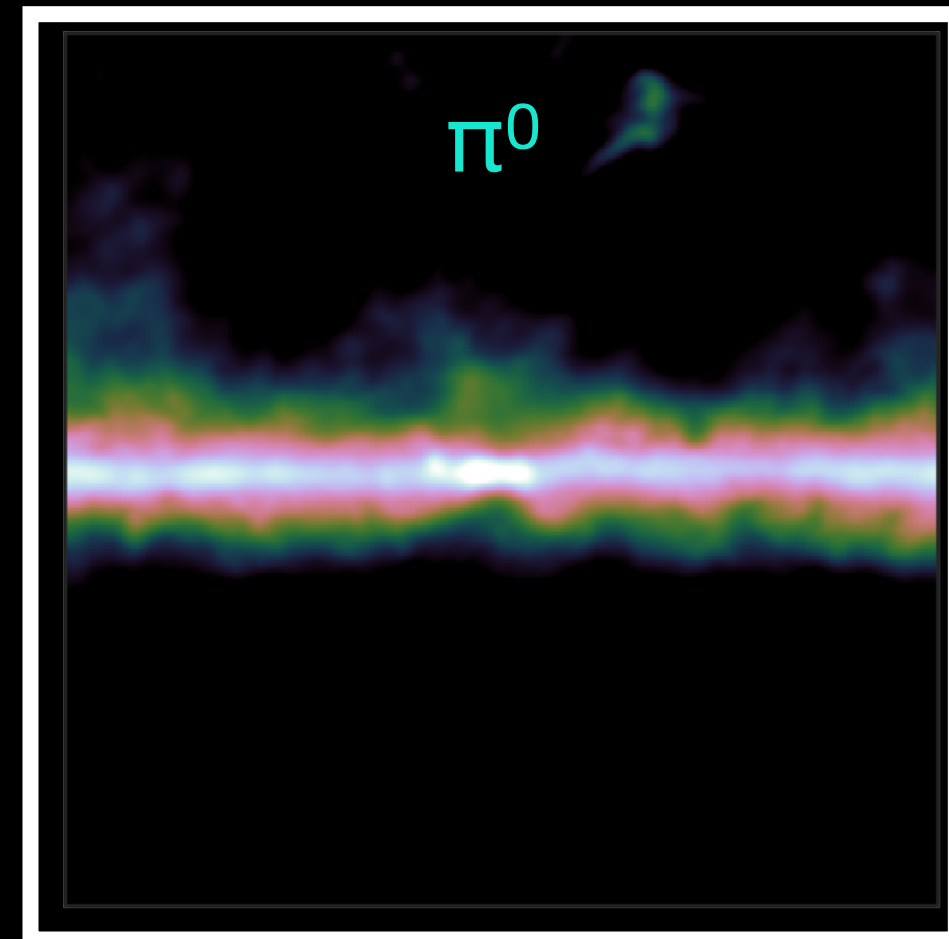


vs.

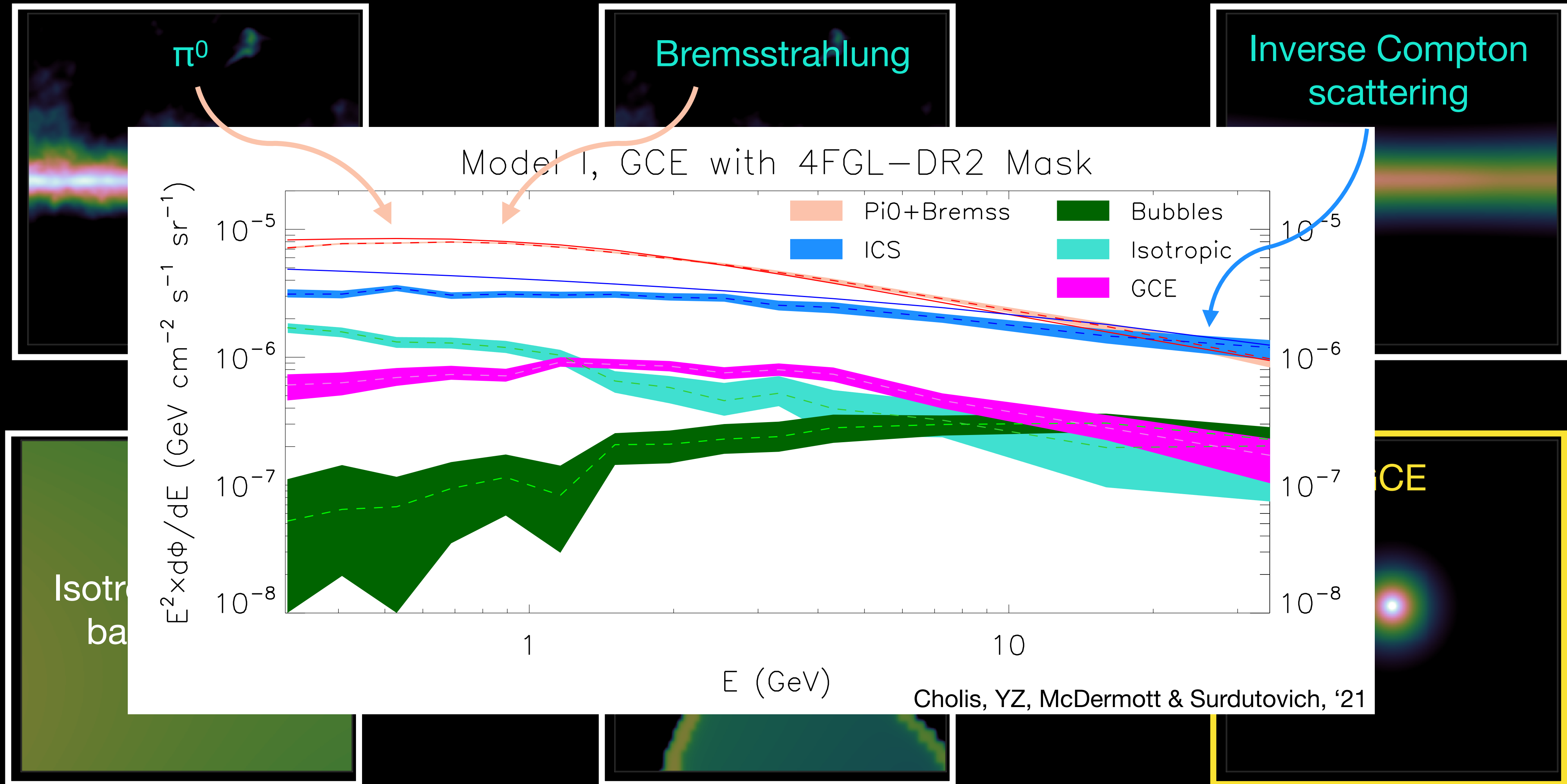
**Sum of  
foregrounds & GCE  
templates**

Do the comparison  
energy-bin by energy-bin

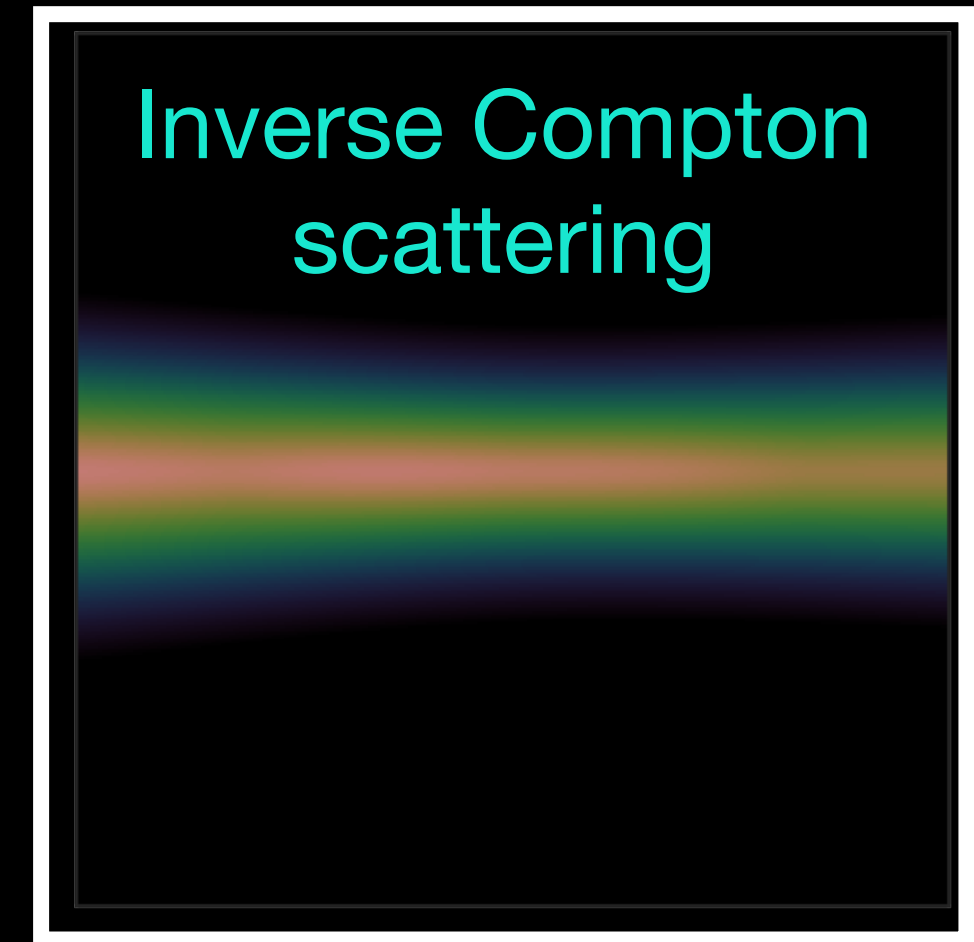
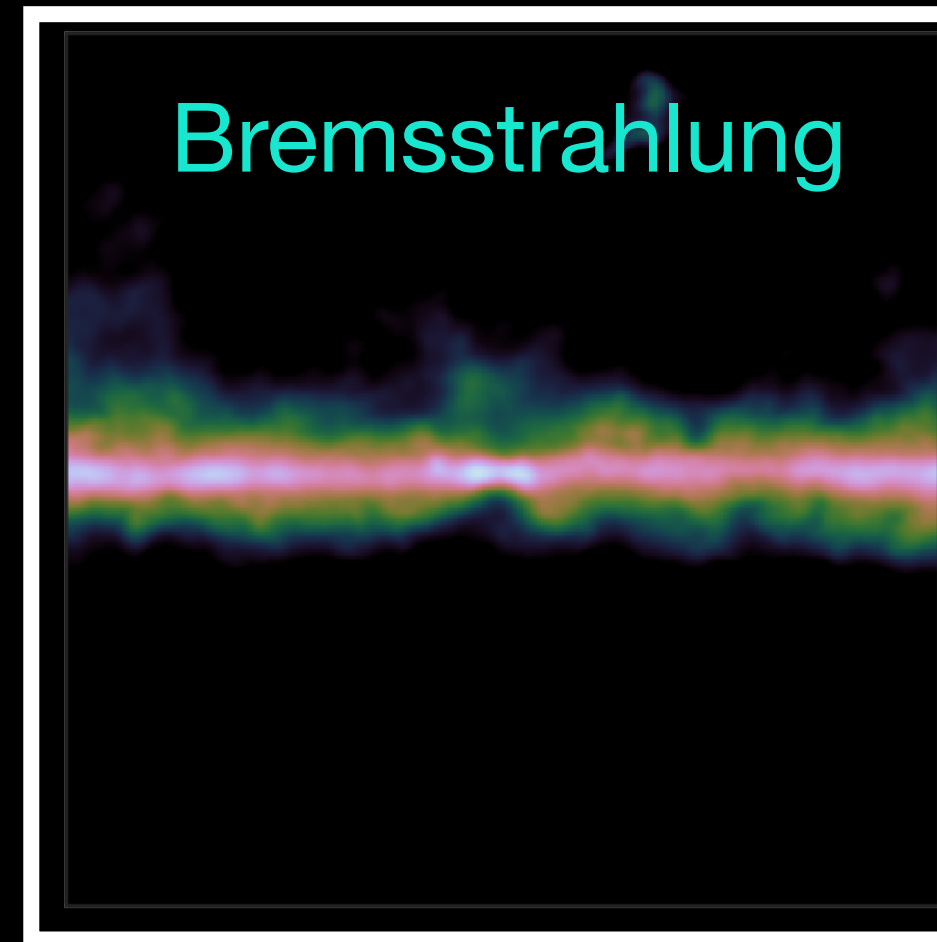
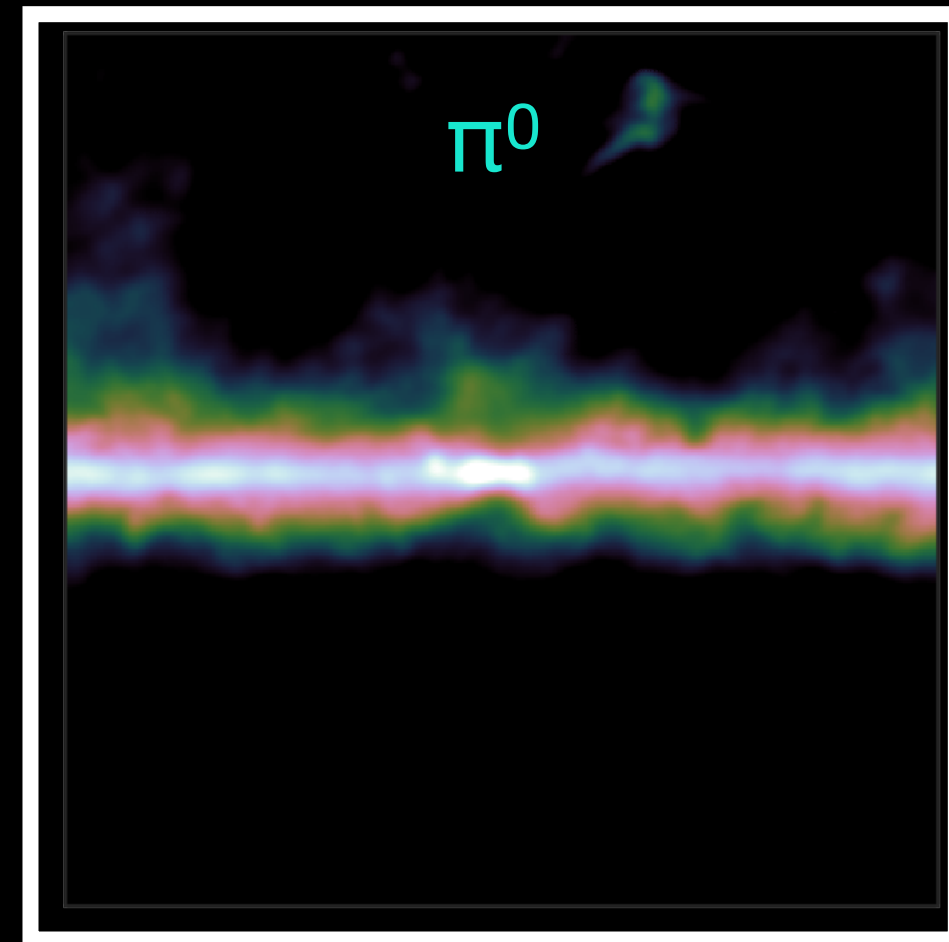
# Templates



# Templates



# Templates



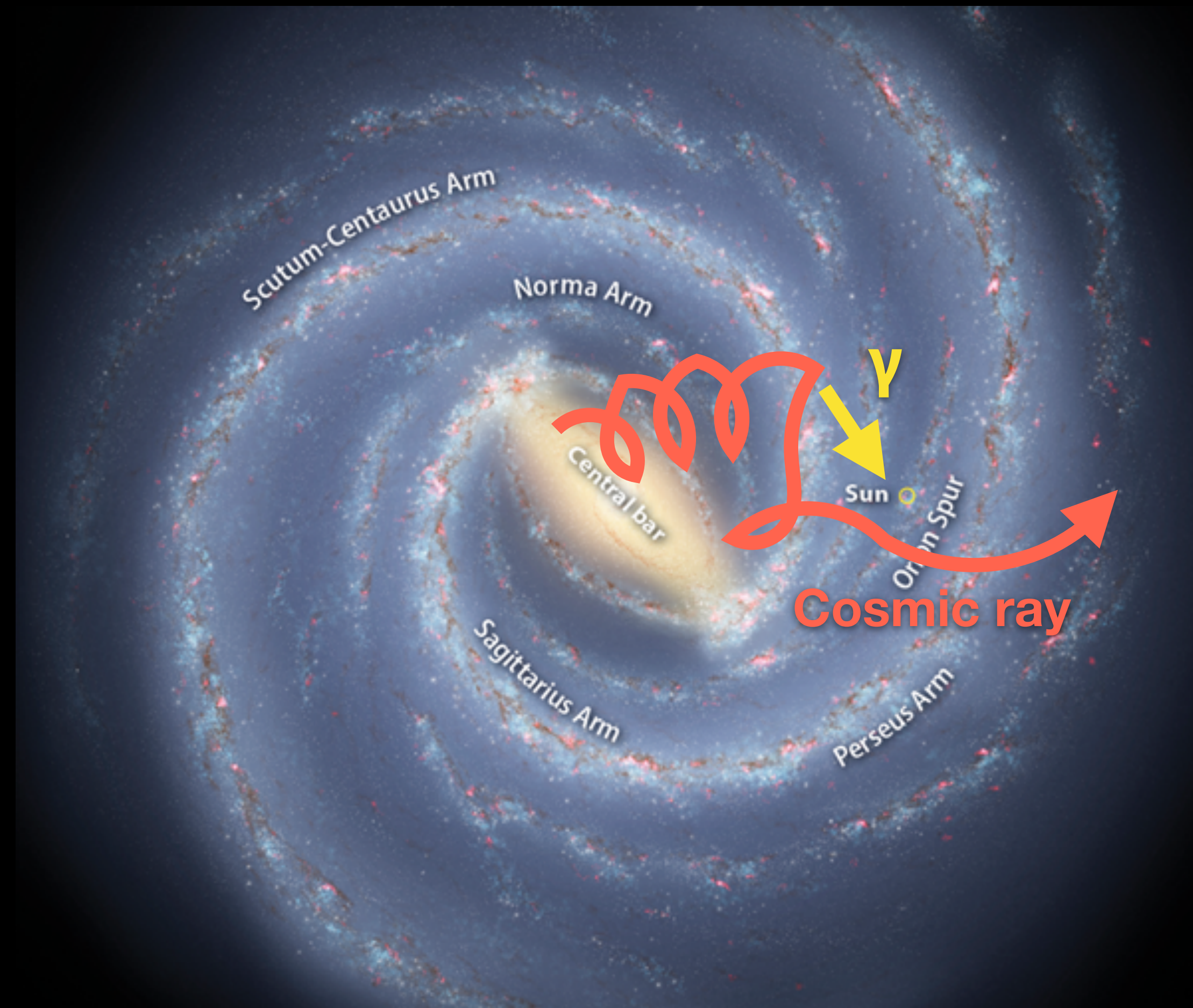
## Galactic Diffuse $\gamma$ -ray Emissions

- Dominate the  $\gamma$ -ray energy spectrum.
- Understanding them is important to understand the GCE origin.

**Our work**

# Modeling the diffused $\gamma$ -ray emission

- Two steps:
  1. Propagation of the cosmic ray (CR)
  2.  $\gamma$ -ray produced from the cosmic rays interacting w/ interstellar medium (ISM)
- Need to control systematic uncertainties well. Observations of CR could help.



# CR observation

AMS-02



CR hydrogen (H), helium (He), carbon (C), beryllium (Be), boron (B), and oxygen (O) **near earth.**

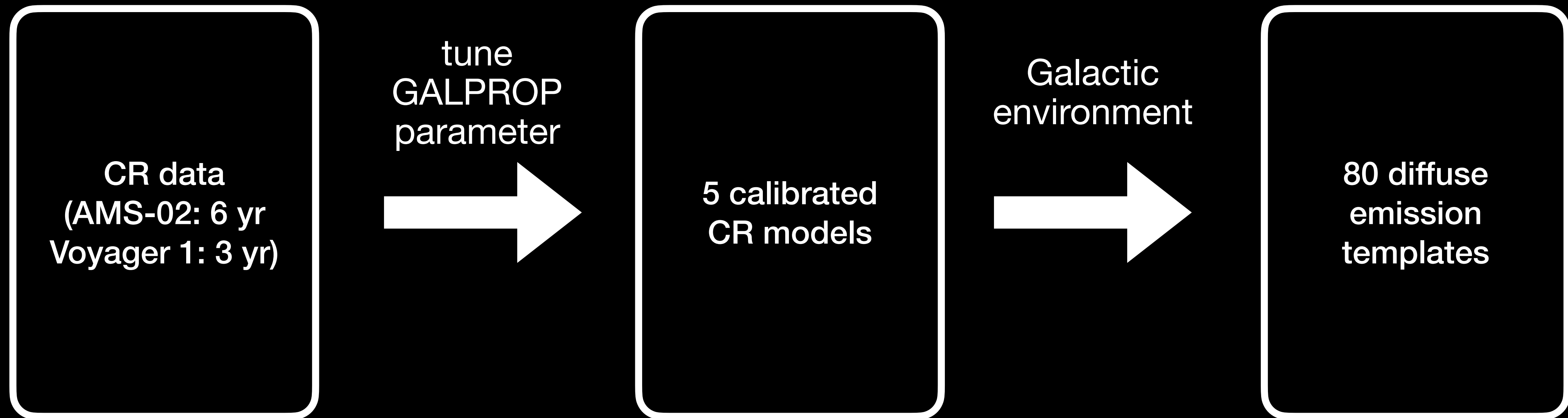
Voyager 1



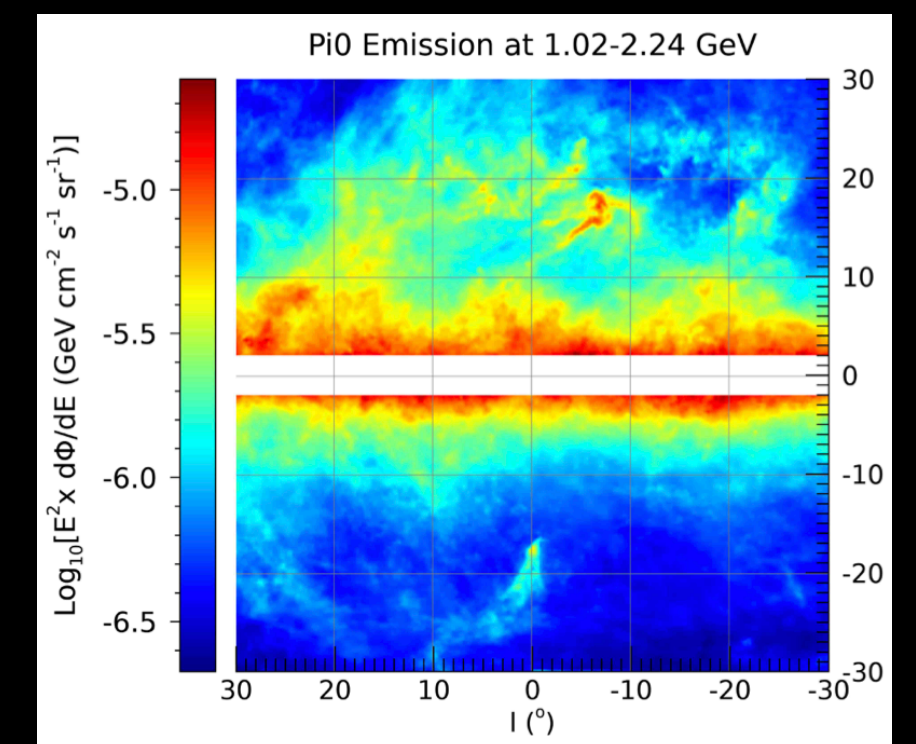
CR proton **outside the Heliosphere.**



# New templates calibrated w/ CR data

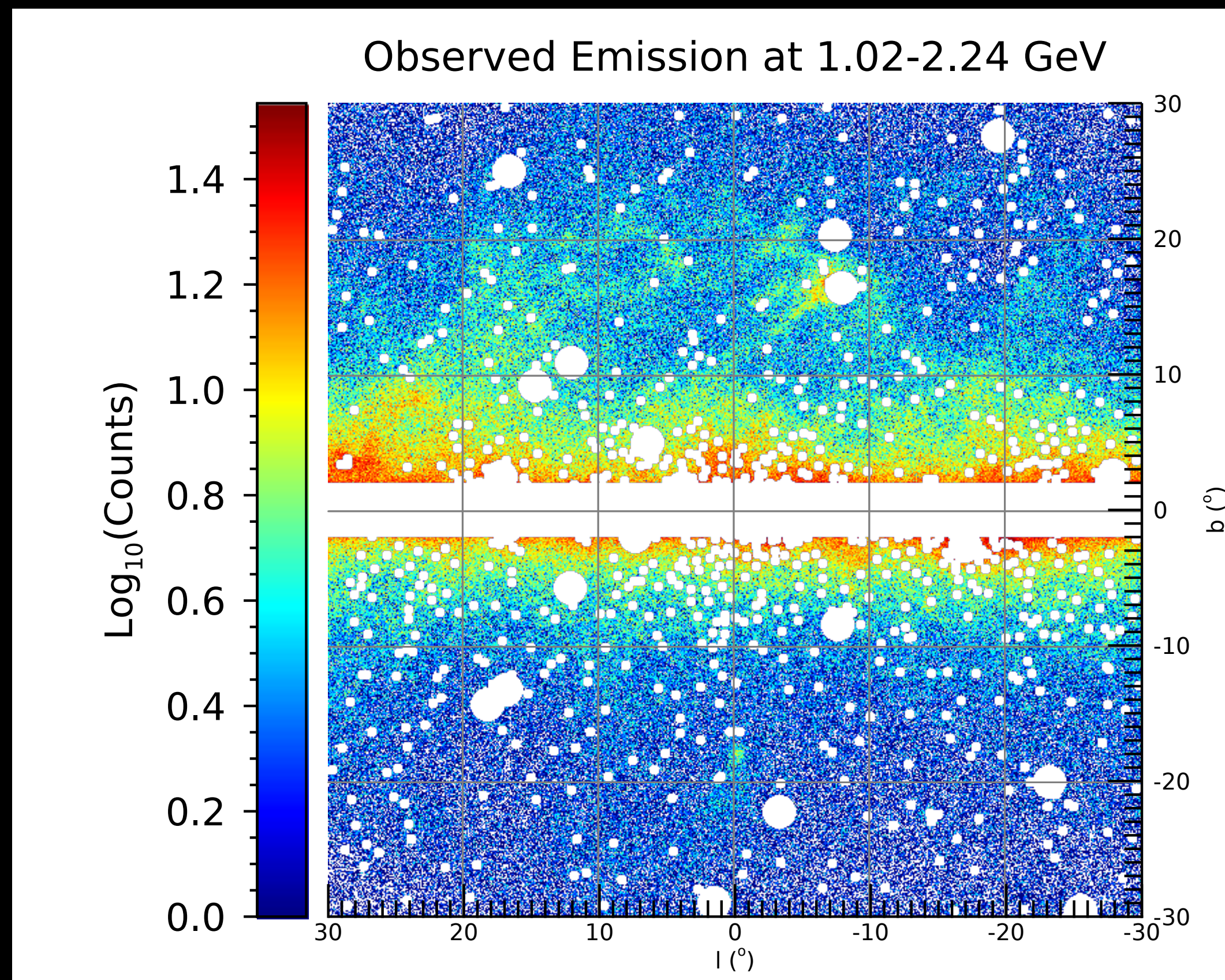


All templates are publicly available at <https://zenodo.org/record/5787376>



# Template fitting

Fermi data [12.5 years of obs.]  
masking 4FGL-DR2 sources + disk [white regions]

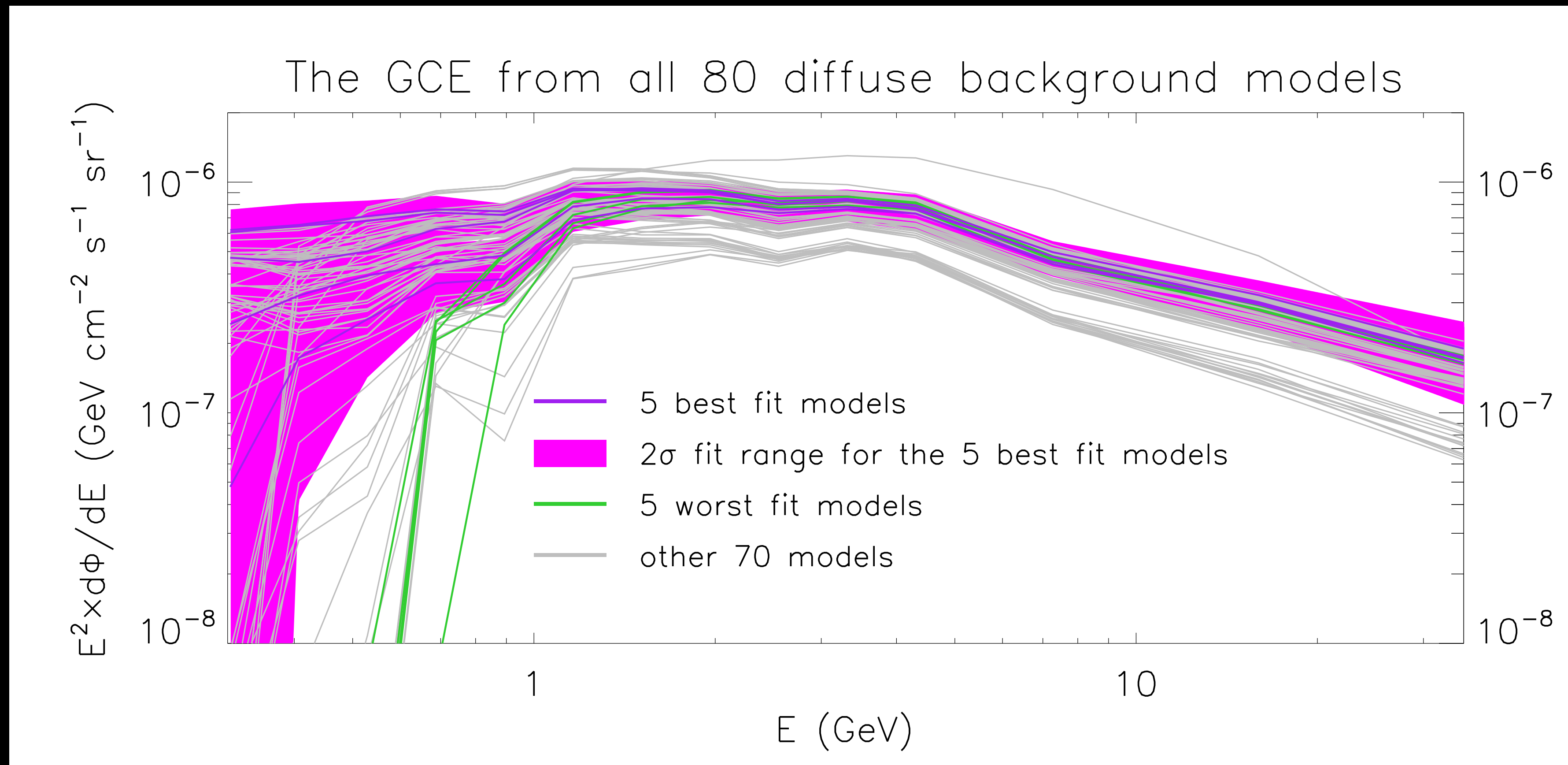
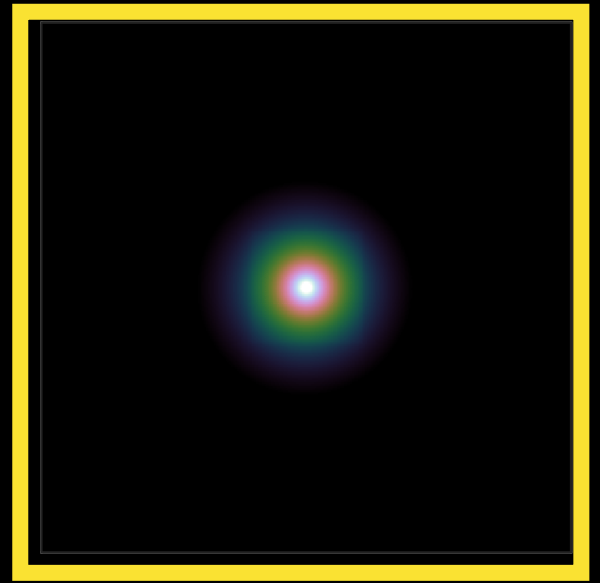


vs.

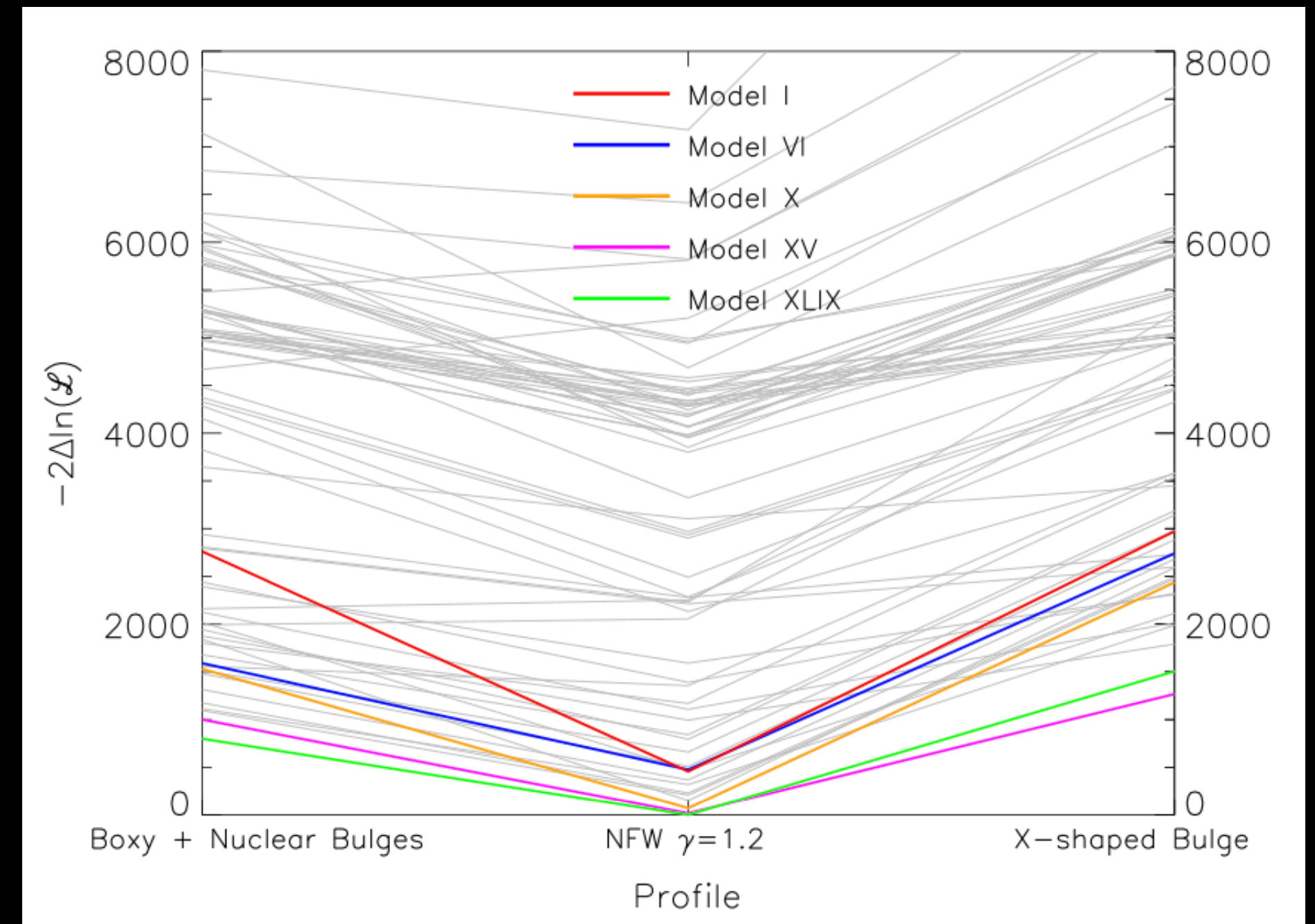
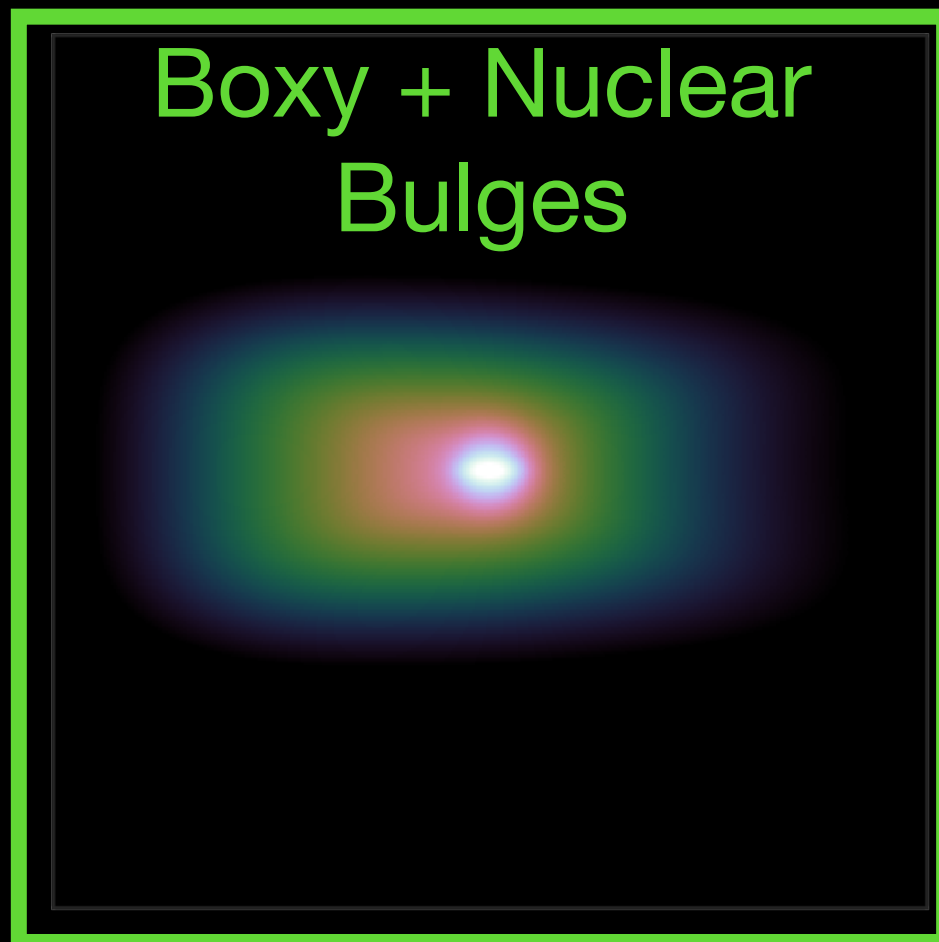
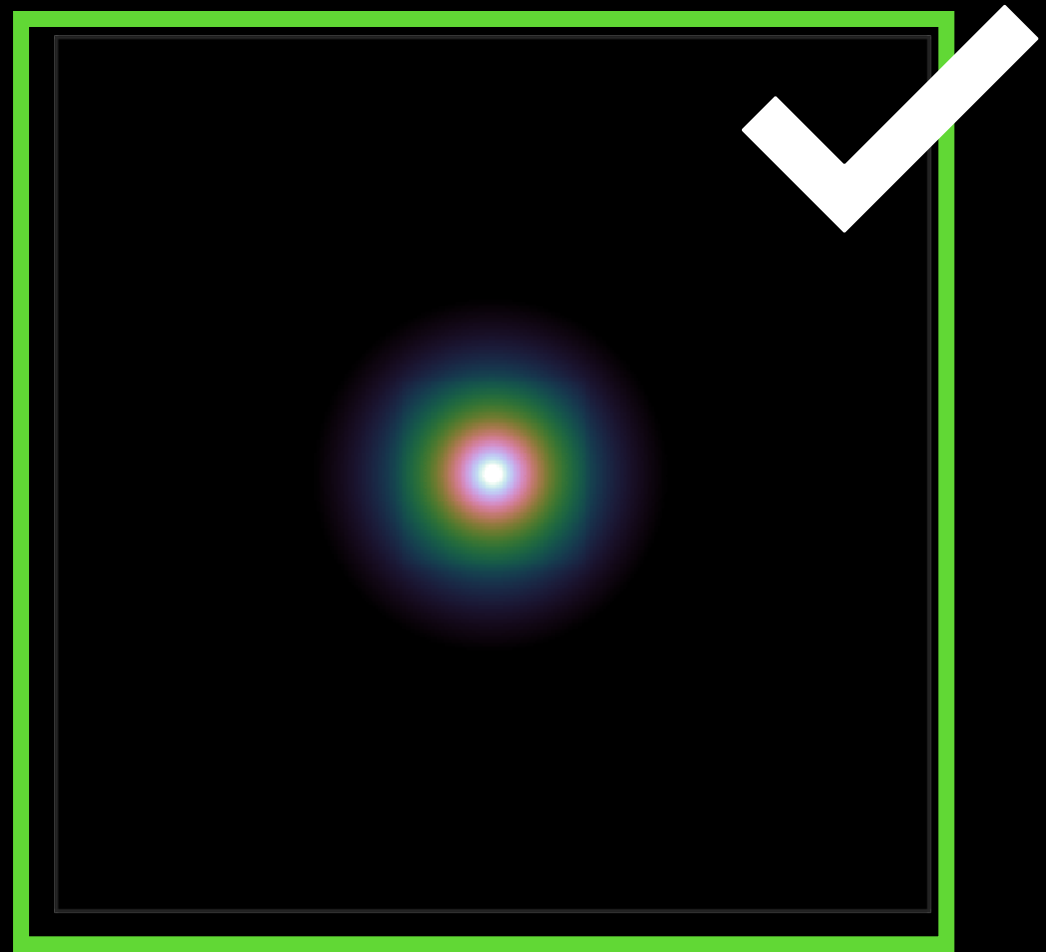
**New templates for  
the diffuse emission**  
+  
**Templates for isotropic &  
Fermi bubbles**  
+  
**Template for GCE**

(Also masking the sources + disk)

# The GCE is still there

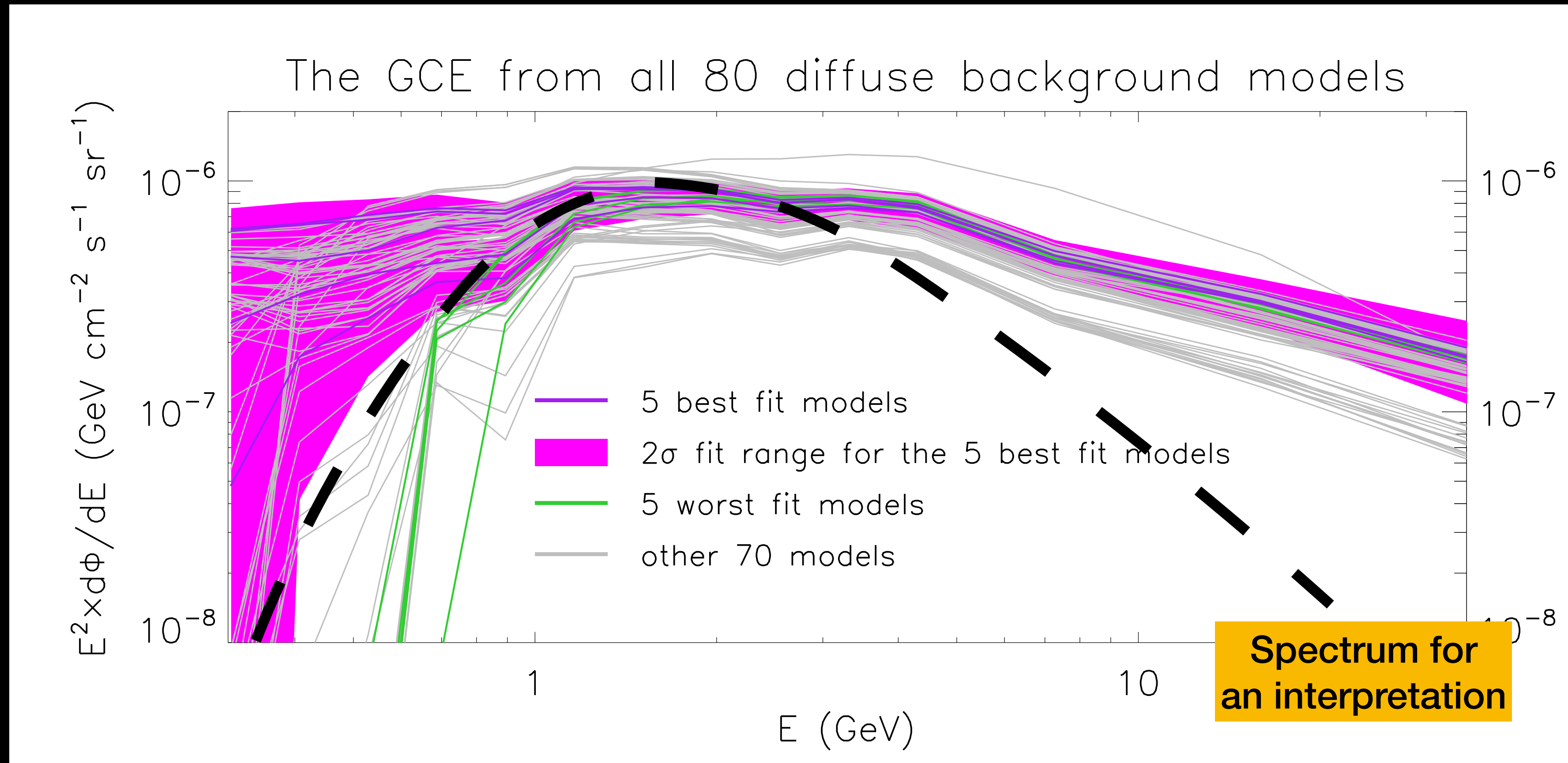


# Test the morphism of GCE



↑  
Prefer round shape

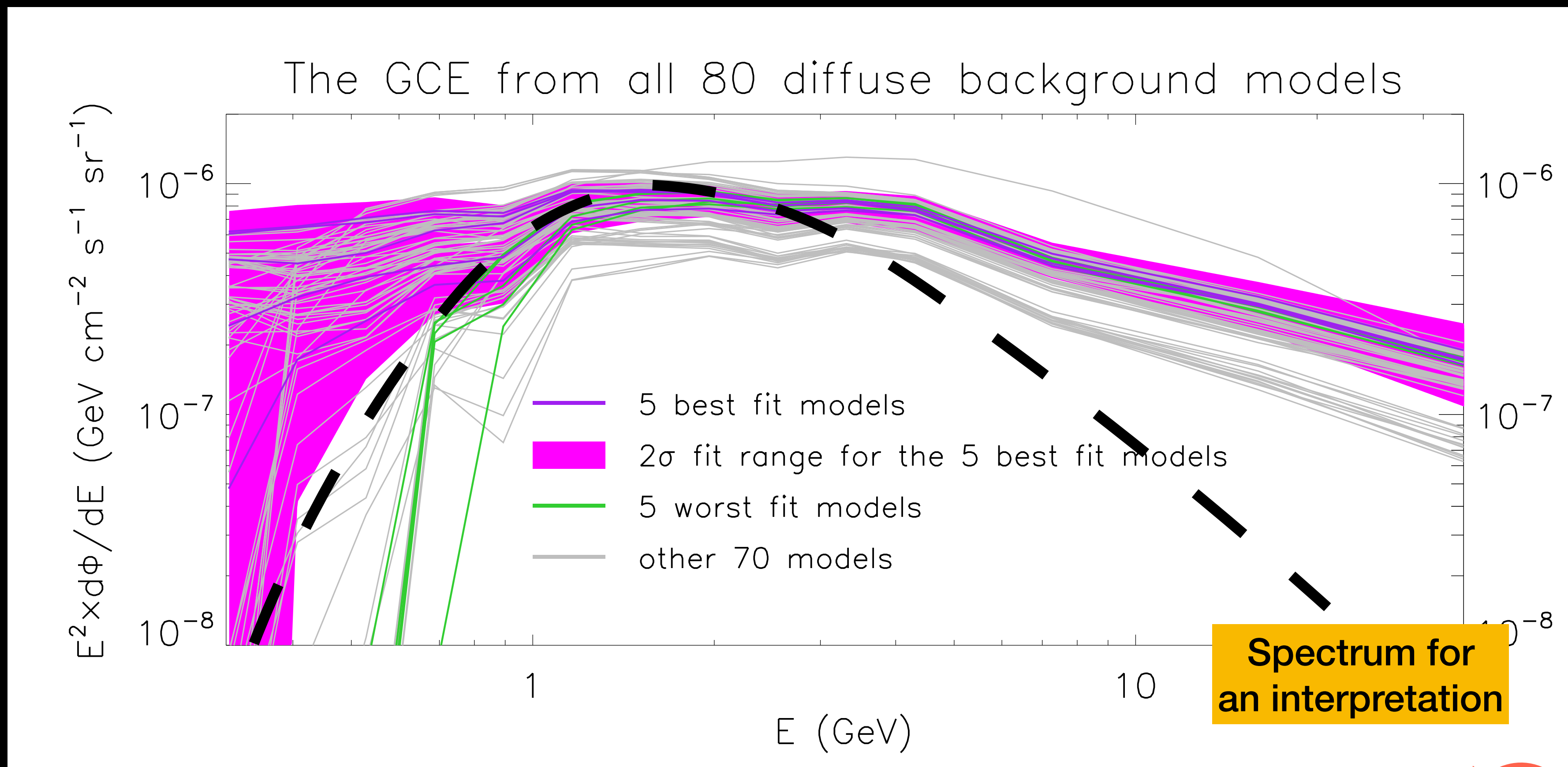
# Ready for interpretation?



$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{energy bins}} (\text{GCE}_i - \text{Interp}_i) C_{ij}^{-1} (\text{GCE}_j - \text{Interp}_j)$$

# Ready for interpretation?

available at <https://zenodo.org/record/5787376>



Stat.  
+  
Sys.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{energy bins}} (\text{GCE}_i - \text{Interp}_i) C_{ij}^{-1} (\text{GCE}_j - \text{Interp}_j)$$

# WIMP or Millisecond pulsars?

- For WIMP, we consider, e.g.,

$$\text{DM DM} \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

- For millisecond pulsars, we consider spectrum from known pulsars (Ploeg+ '18, Cholis+ '14).

- We found millisecond pulsar cannot fit the hard high-energy tail well.

**WIMP wins.**

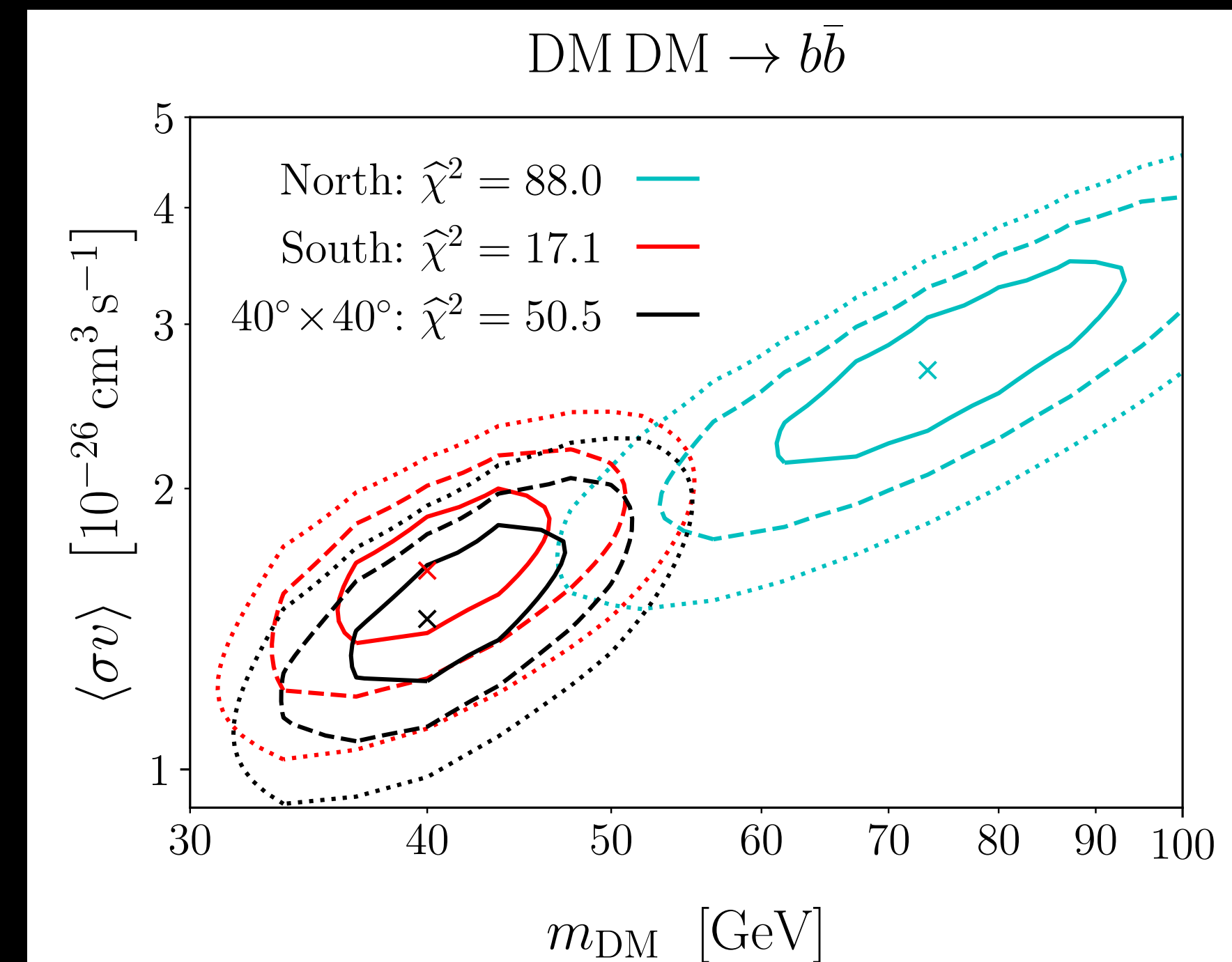
| Model                        | $\hat{\chi}^2/\text{dof}$ | $\hat{p}$ -value     | ROI                        |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| MSPs                         | 76.6/13                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | $40^\circ \times 40^\circ$ |
|                              | 34.5/13                   | $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | southern sky               |
|                              | 194.5/13                  | $< 10^{-6}$          | northern sky               |
| DM DM $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | 50.5/12                   | $1.1 \times 10^{-6}$ | $40^\circ \times 40^\circ$ |
|                              | 17.1/12                   | 0.15                 | southern sky               |
|                              | 88.0/12                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | northern sky               |

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- We found millisecond pulsar cannot fit the hard high-energy tail well.  
**WIMP wins.**





# Summary

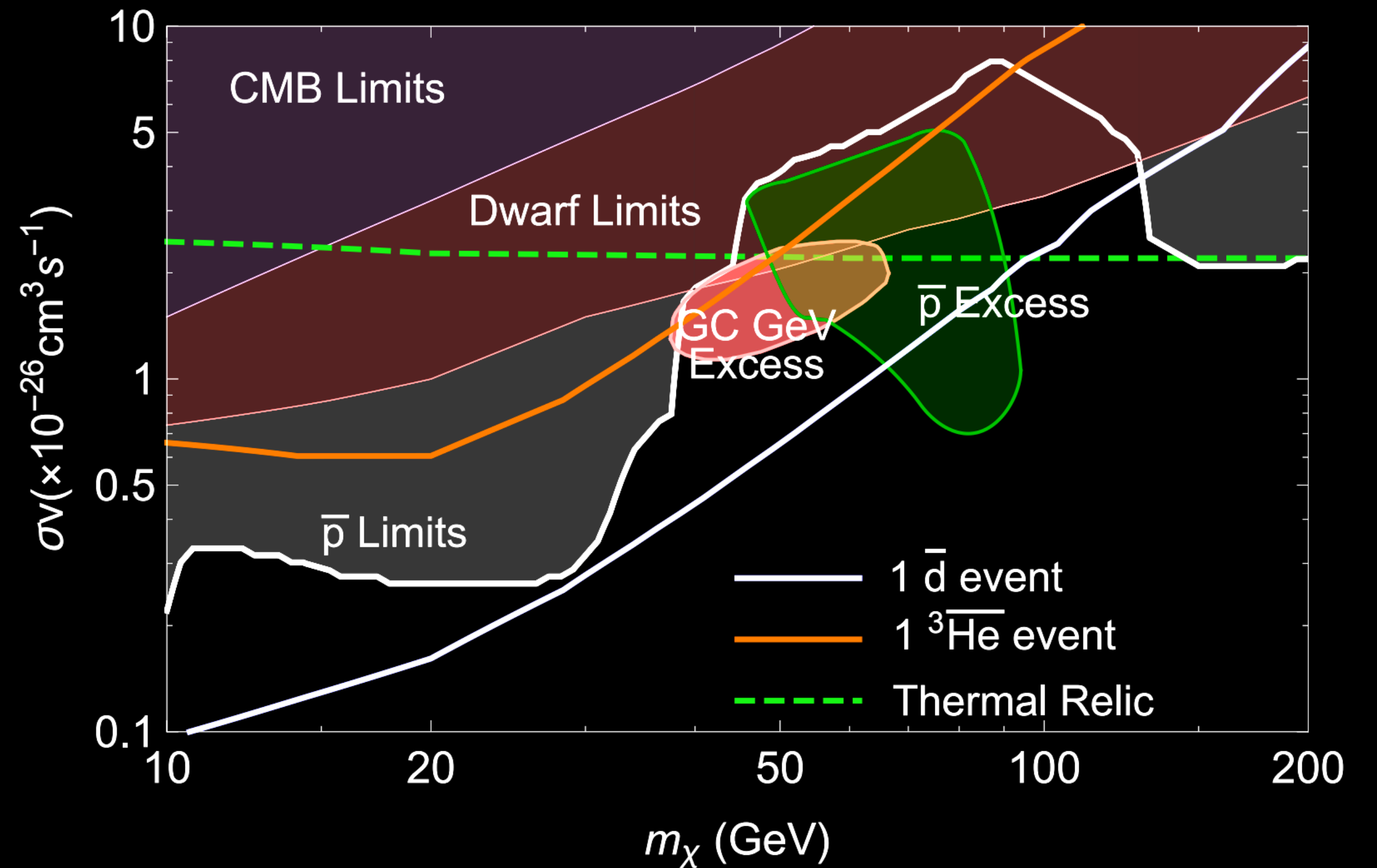
- The GCE remains one of the most intriguing discoveries from Fermi telescope.
- With the new diffuse emission templates calibrated w/ CR data, the characteristics of the GCE remains mostly unchanged.
- We find a high-energy tail at higher significance than previously reported, which favors the DM interpretation over millisecond pulsars.

<https://zenodo.org/record/5787376>

**Backup**

# Current status for WIMP

- No  $\gamma$ -ray excess observed in dwarf galaxies [tension w/ GCE is dominated by J-factor uncertainties].
- The parameter space still exists



Cholis+, '20

# Source catalog

| Catalog  | Exposure | Date released |
|----------|----------|---------------|
| 1FGL     | 1 year   | 2010          |
| 2FGL     | 2 year   | 2011          |
| 3FGL     | 4 year   | 2015          |
| 4FGL-DR1 | 8 year   | 2019          |
| 4FGL-DR2 | 10 year  | 2020          |
| 4FGL-DR3 | 12 year  | 2022          |

# Template fitting

- We consider the Fermi data for 14 energy bins from 0.275 GeV to 51.9 GeV
- For each energy bin, we run MCMC to get the statistics of the weights of the templates

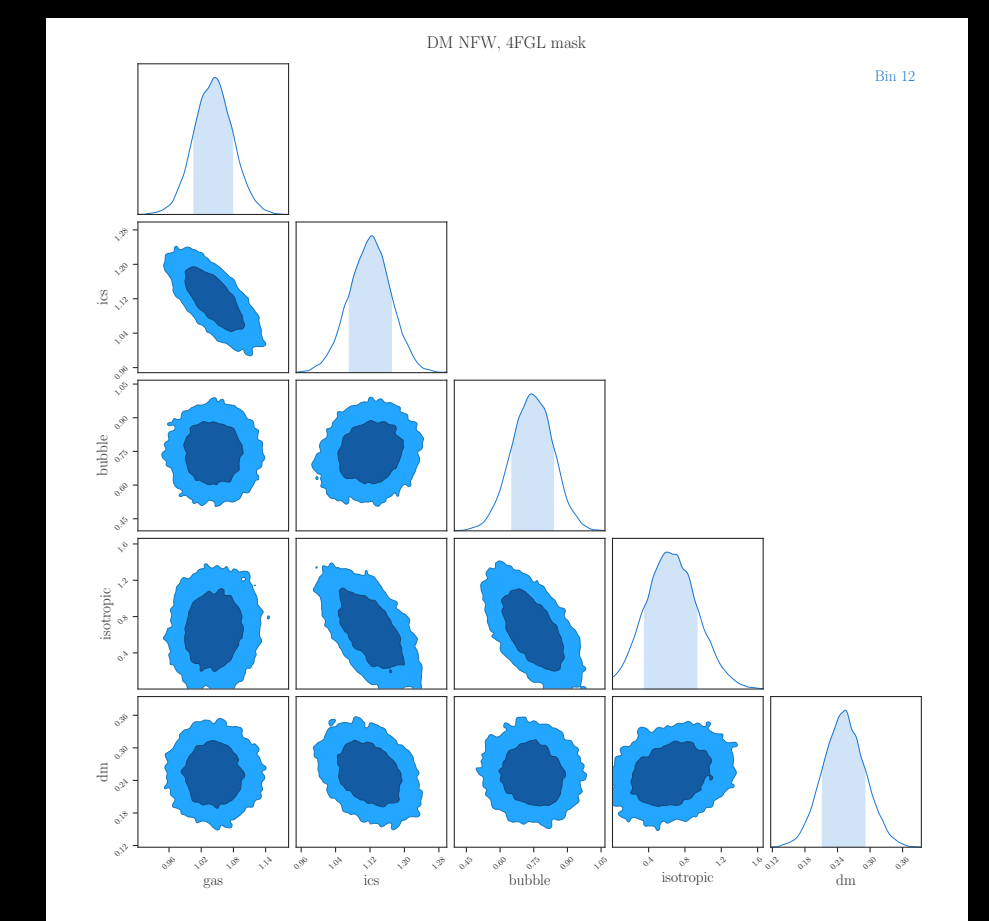
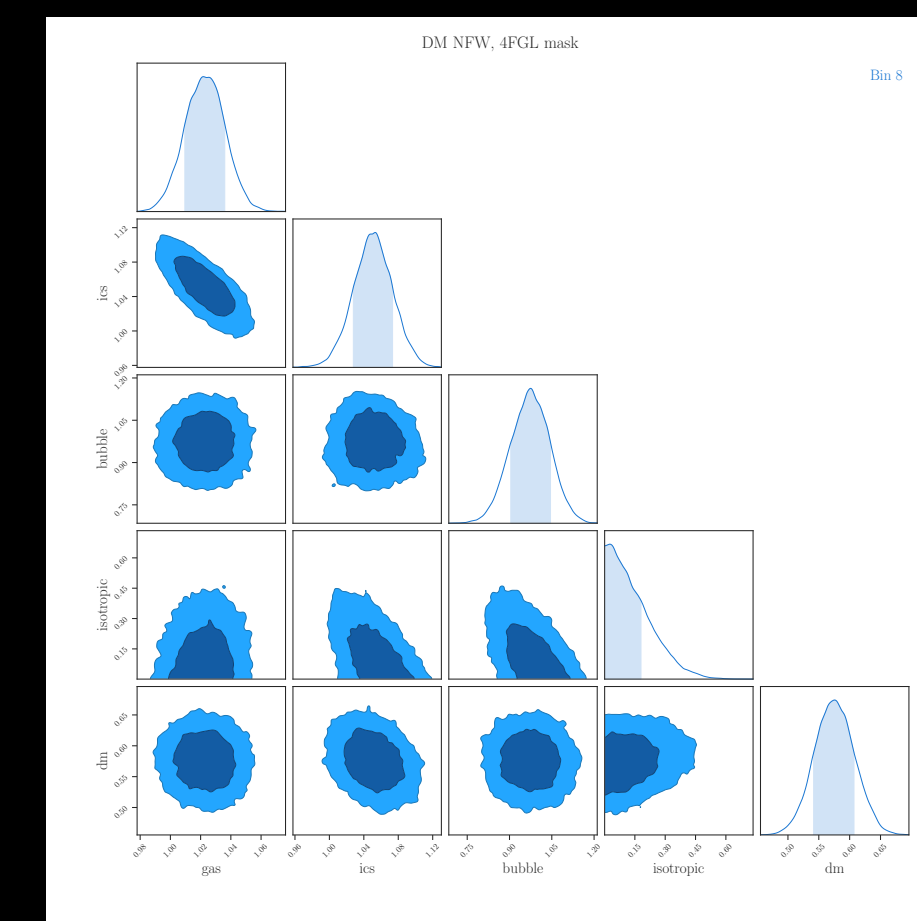
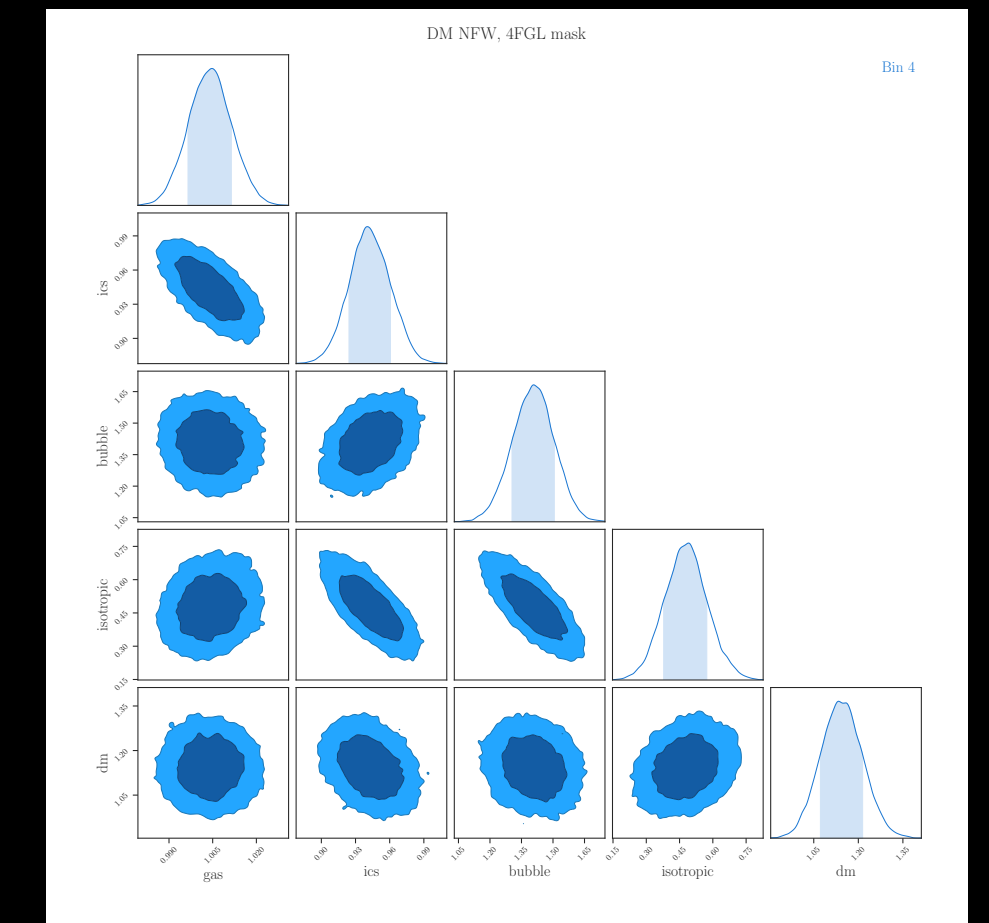
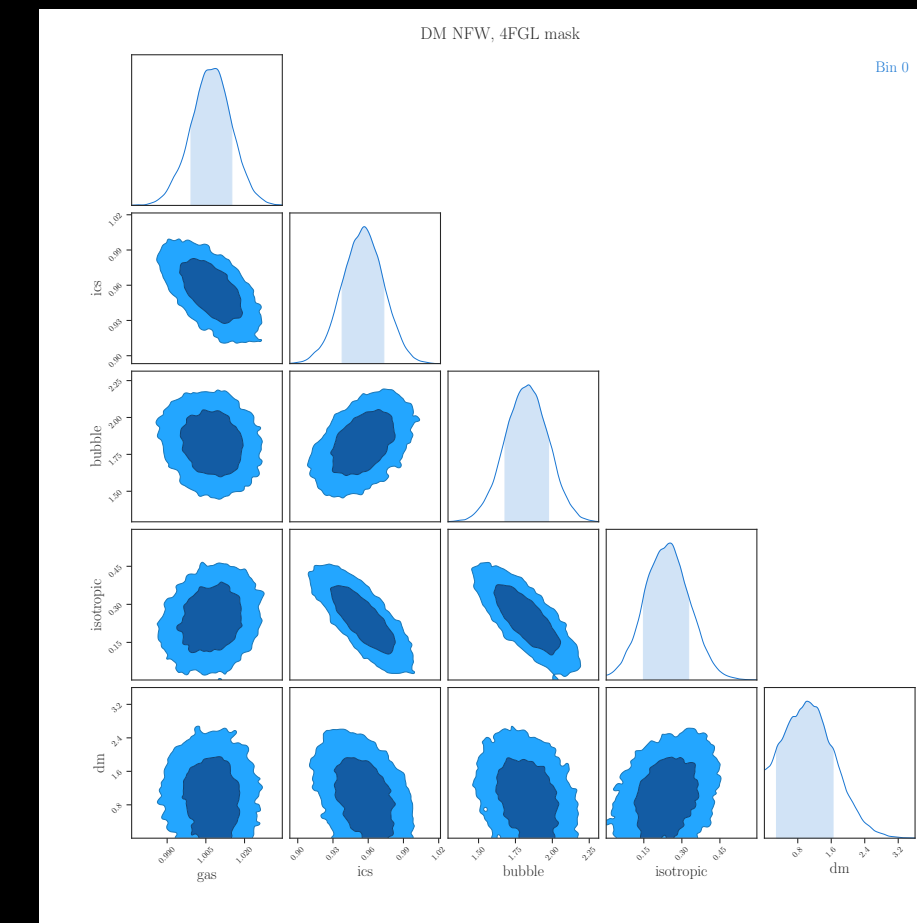
Weighted sum of templates

↓

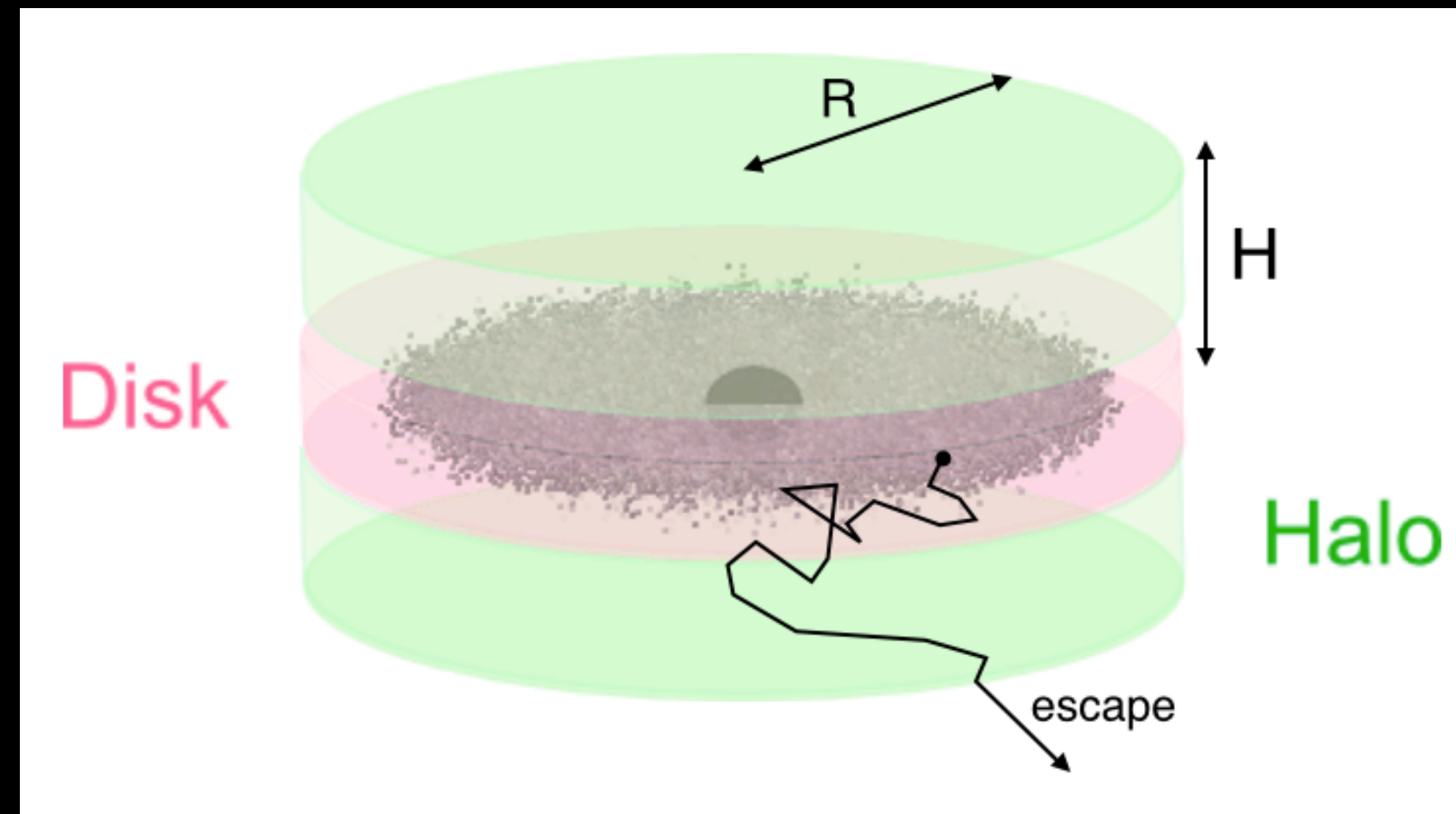
$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L} = 2 \sum_{\text{pix}} [C + \ln D! - D \ln C] + \chi_{\text{ext}}^2$$

↑

Fermi data

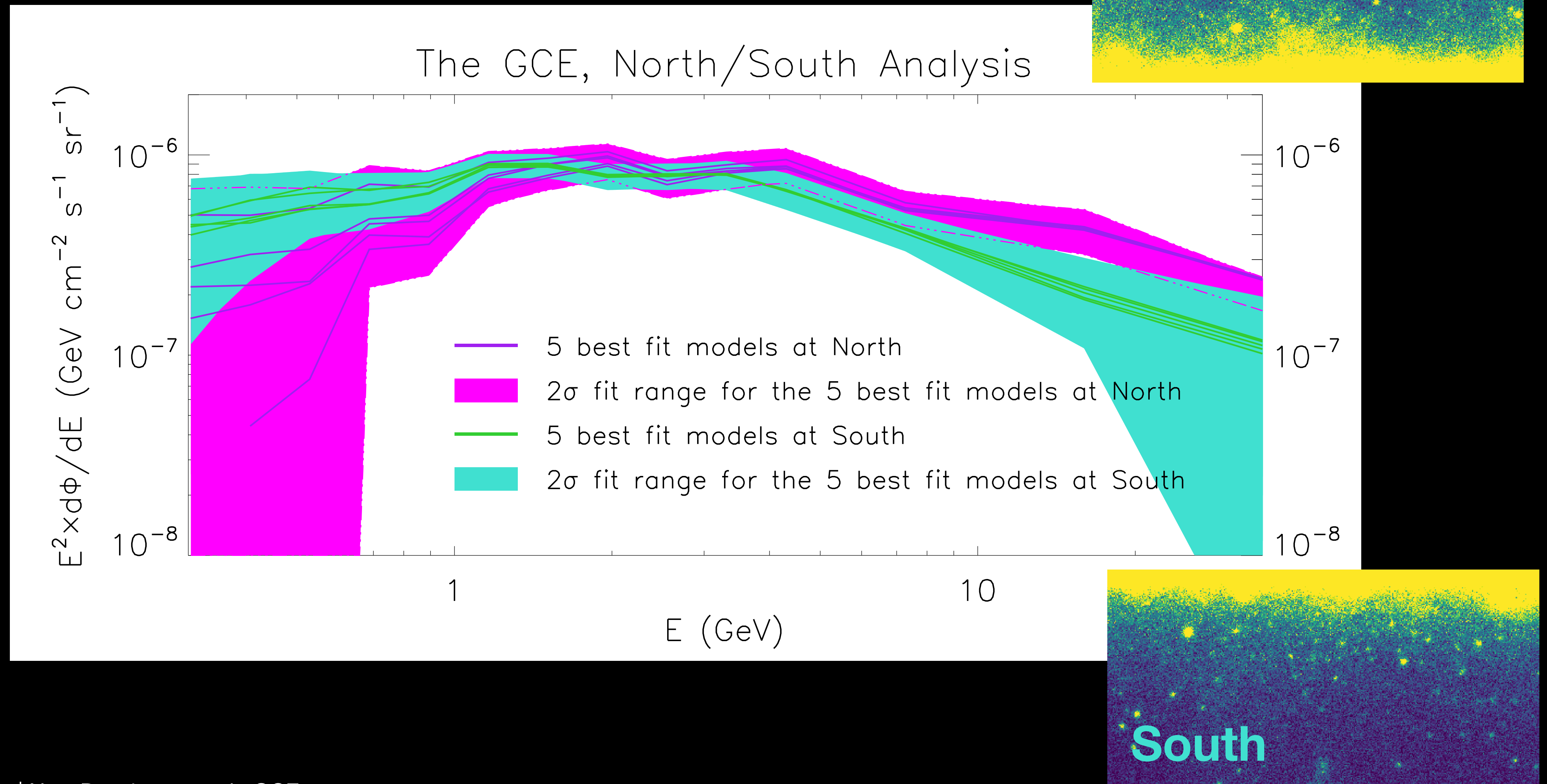


# GALPROP (leaky-Box model)

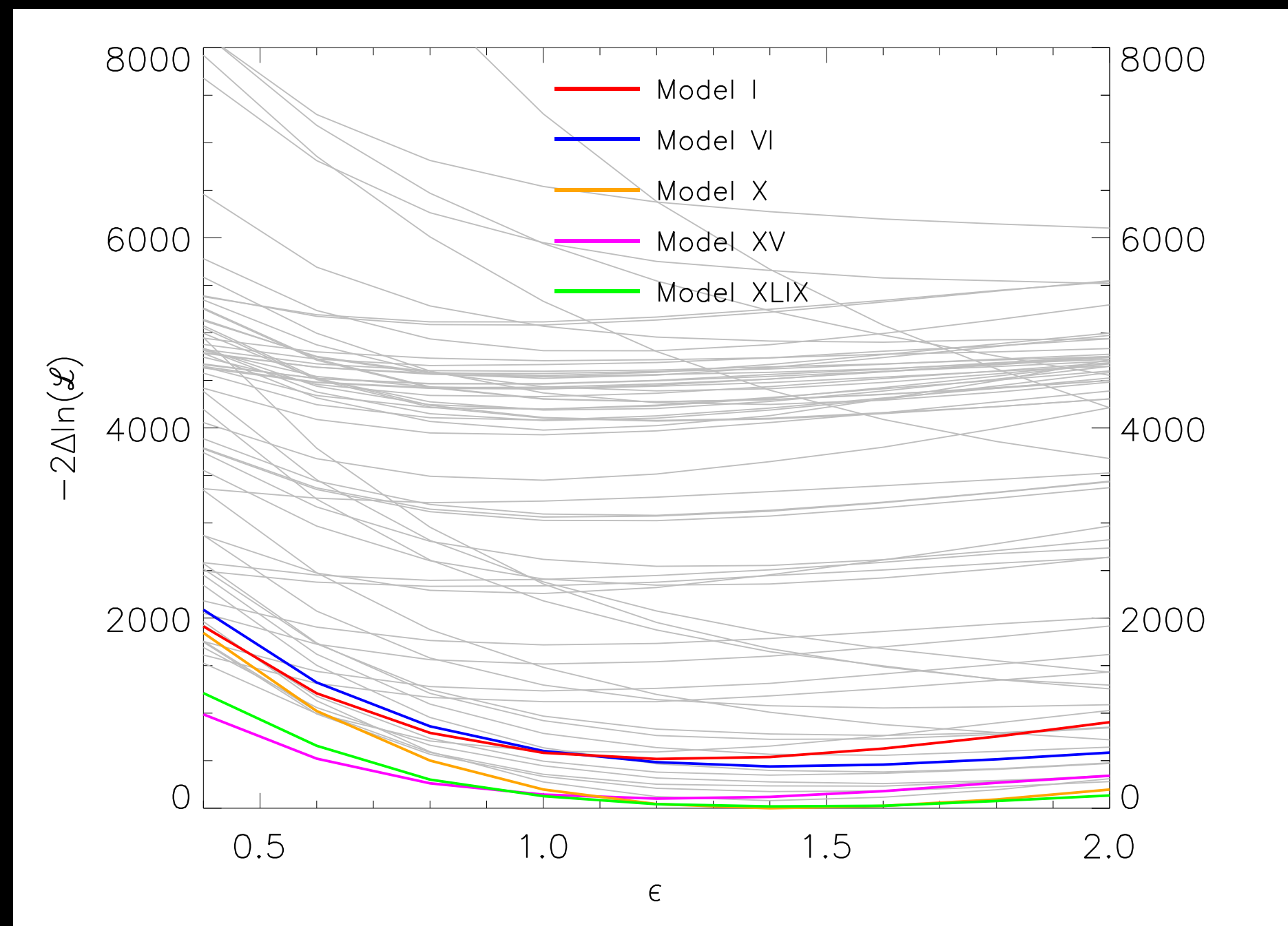


credit: J. Aguilar

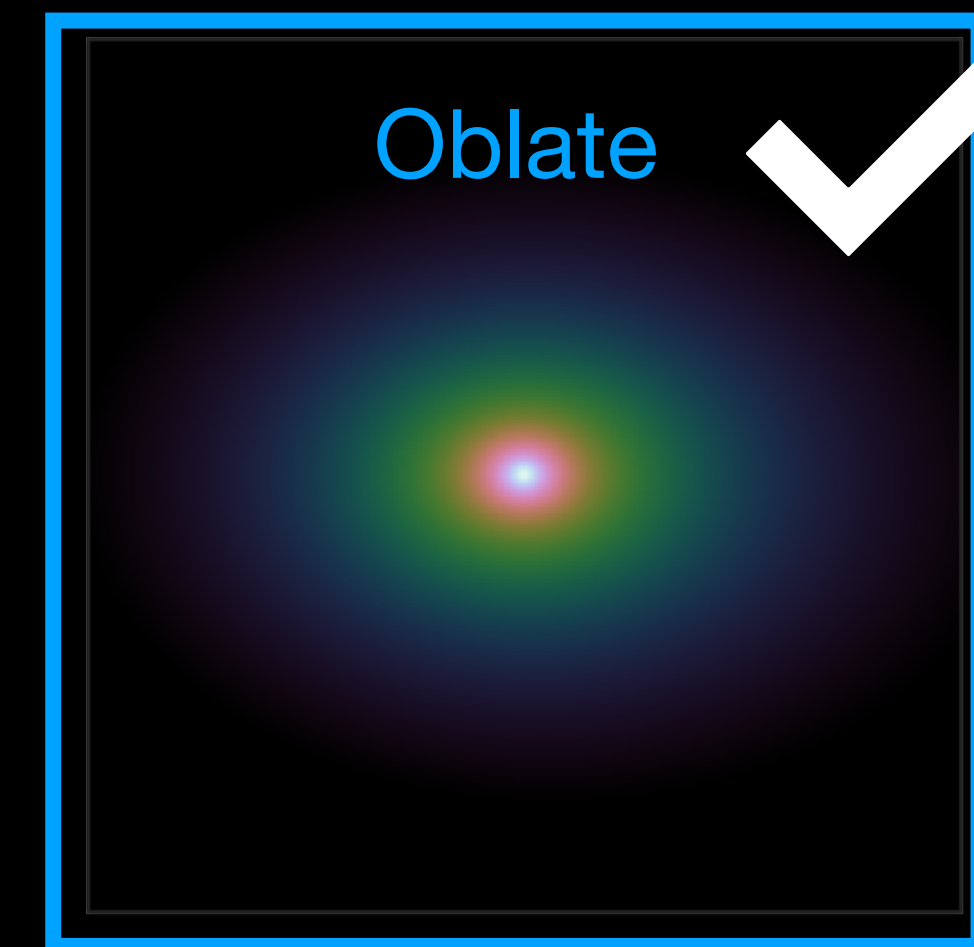
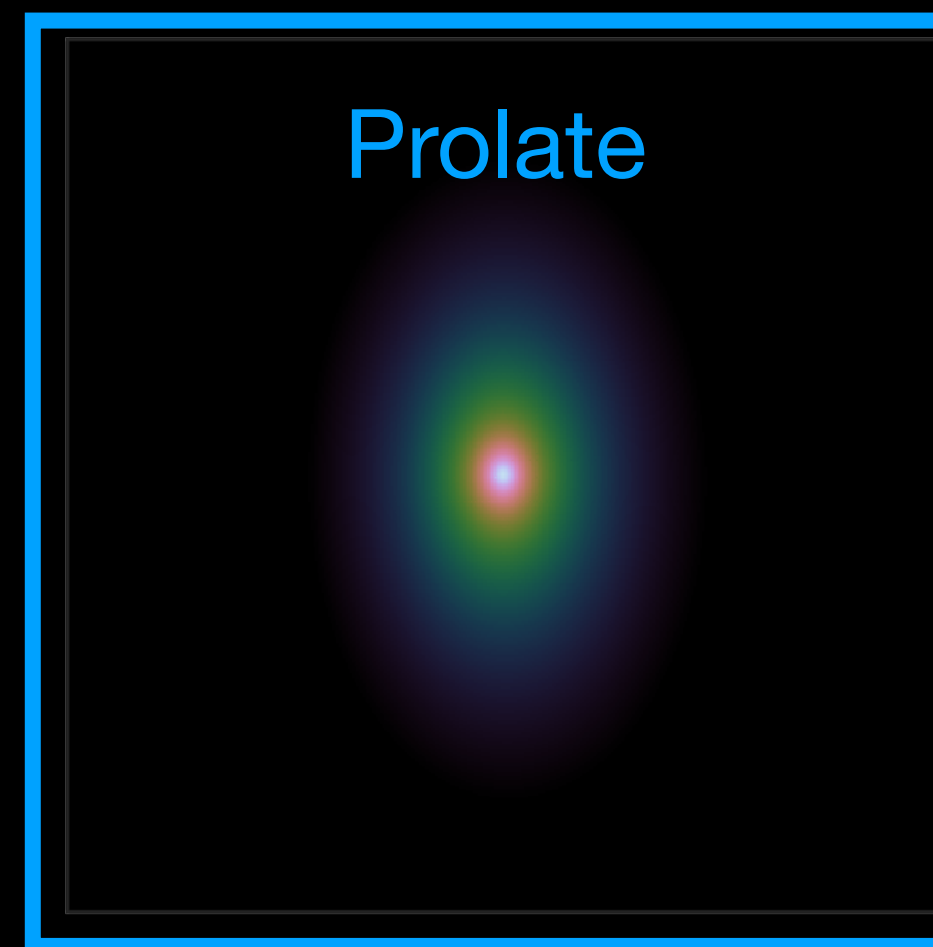
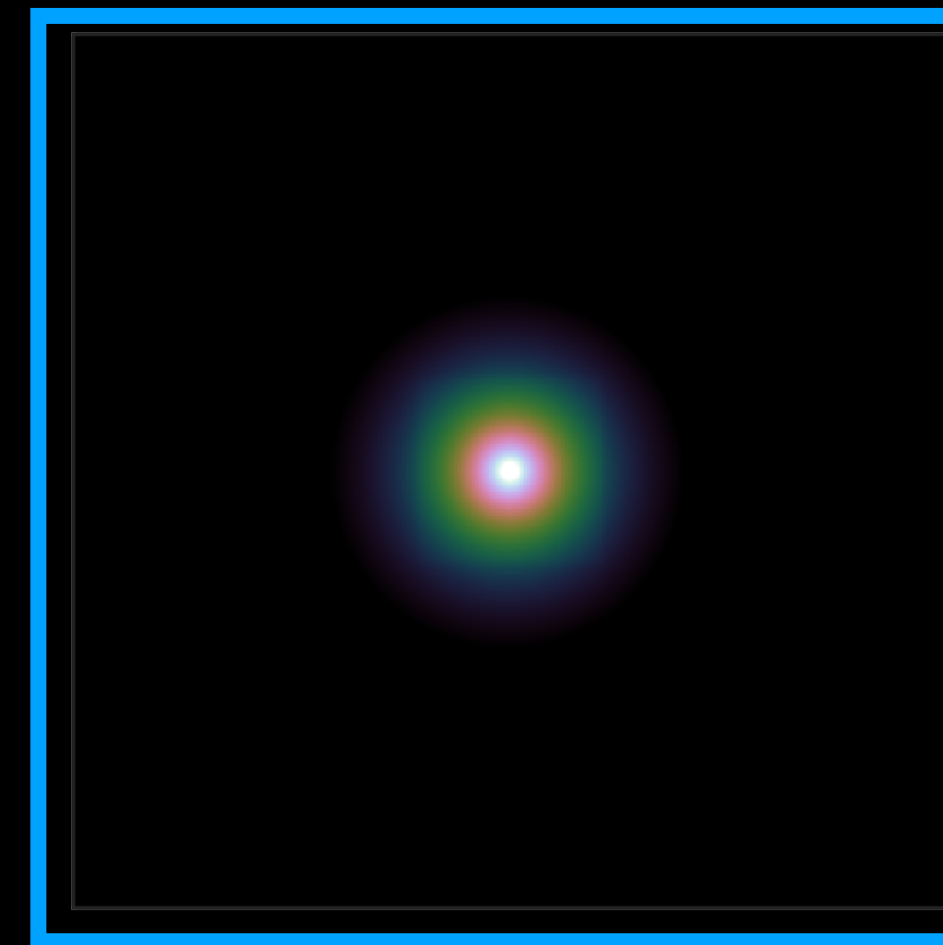
# Northern vs southern sky



# Test the morphism of GCE



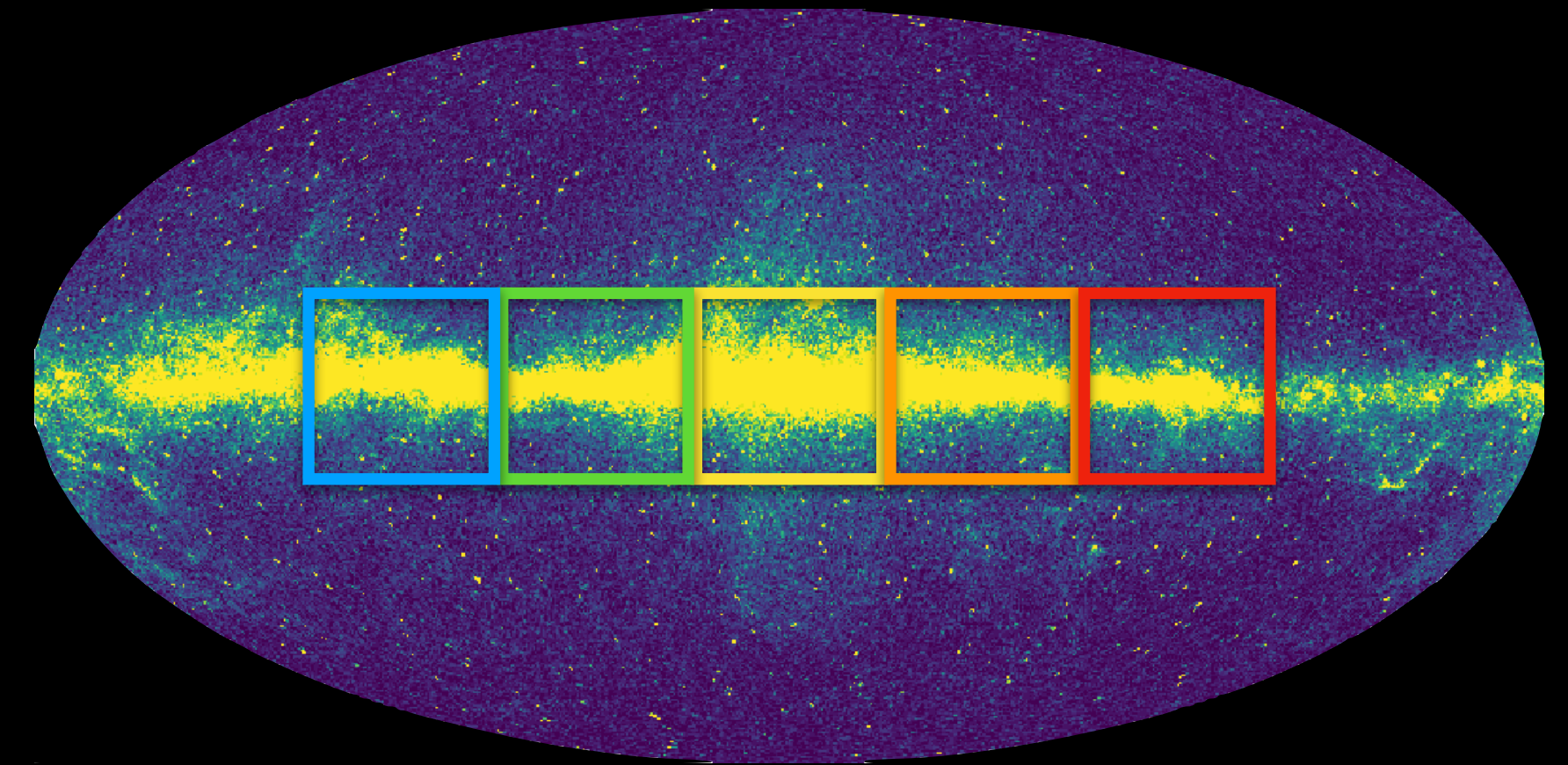
↑  
Prefer slightly oblate shape





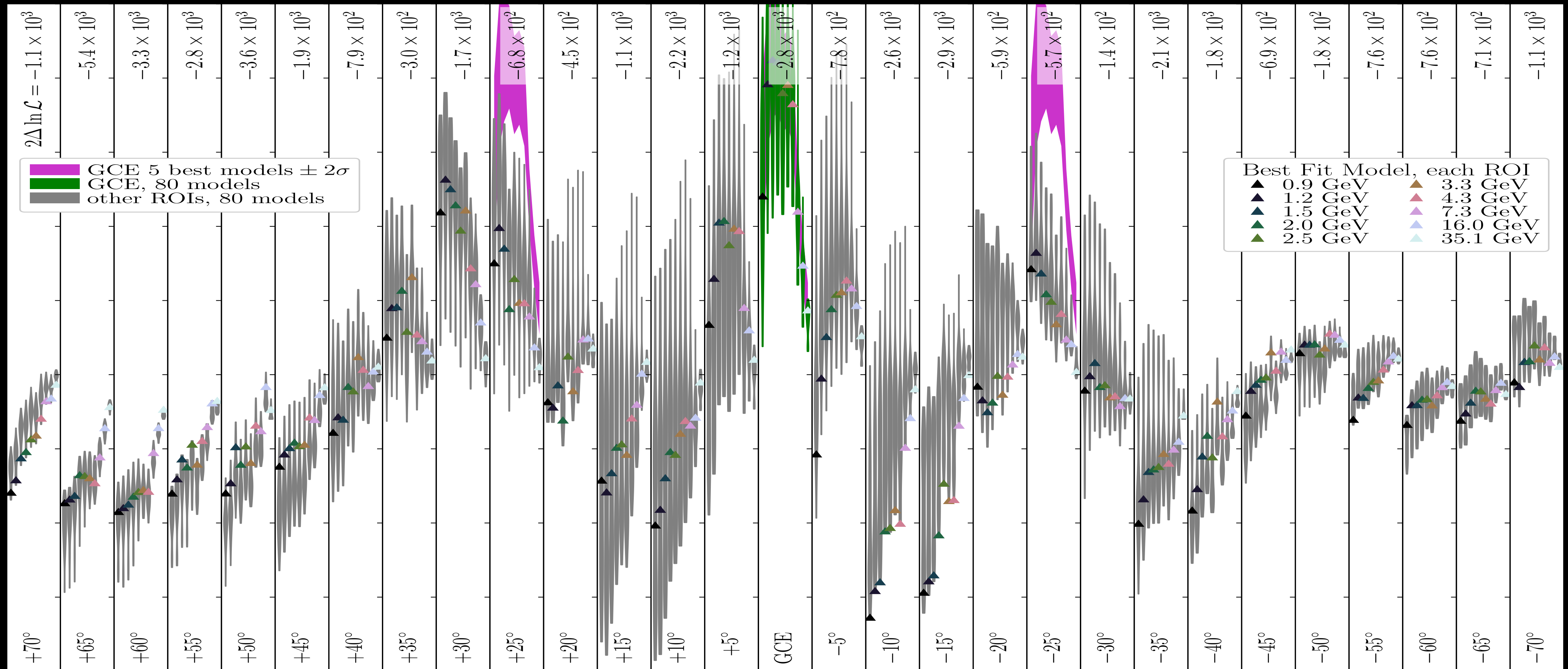
# Covariance matrix for the GCE spectrum

- We perform the GCE analysis for 22 different region of interest along the Galactic disk and use observed residues to estimate systematics.
- The final covariance matrix (sys.) is available at <https://zenodo.org/record/5787376>



$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j}^{\text{energy bins}} (\text{GCE}_i - \text{Interp}_i) C_{ij}^{-1} (\text{GCE}_j - \text{Interp}_j)$$

# Fit for 22 translated regions-of-interest (ROI)



# WIMP + MSPs for northern sky?

| Model                             | $\hat{\chi}^2/\text{dof}$ | $\hat{p}$ -value     | ROI                        |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| MSPs                              | 76.6/13                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | $40^\circ \times 40^\circ$ |
|                                   | 34.5/13                   | $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | southern sky               |
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| DM DM $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$      | 50.5/12                   | $1.1 \times 10^{-6}$ | $40^\circ \times 40^\circ$ |
|                                   | 17.1/12                   | 0.15                 | southern sky               |
|                                   | 88.0/12                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | northern sky               |
| MSPs+DM DM $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | 50.5/11                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | $40^\circ \times 40^\circ$ |
|                                   | 16.7/11                   | 0.12                 | southern sky               |
|                                   | 60.2/11                   | $< 10^{-6}$          | northern sky               |

