Signals and Constraints from Gamma-ray Observations of the Galactic Center on Weakly-Interacting Massive Particle Dark Matter

Exploring the Dark Side of the Universe Tools 2024

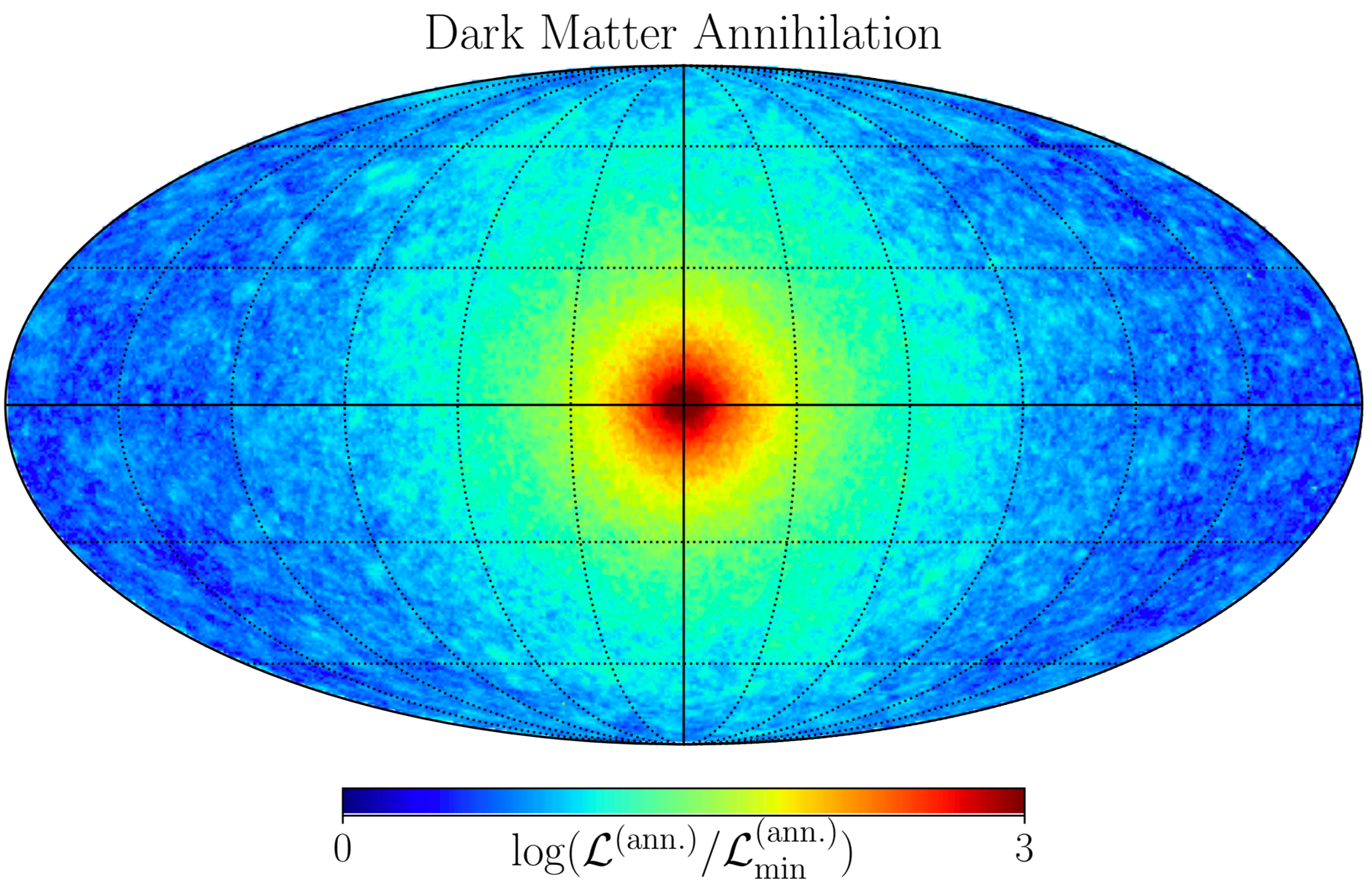
Kevork Abazajian
University of California, Irvine

June 3, 2024

Overall Profile & Small Scale Structure:
for WIMPS, all of this should be annihilating today...

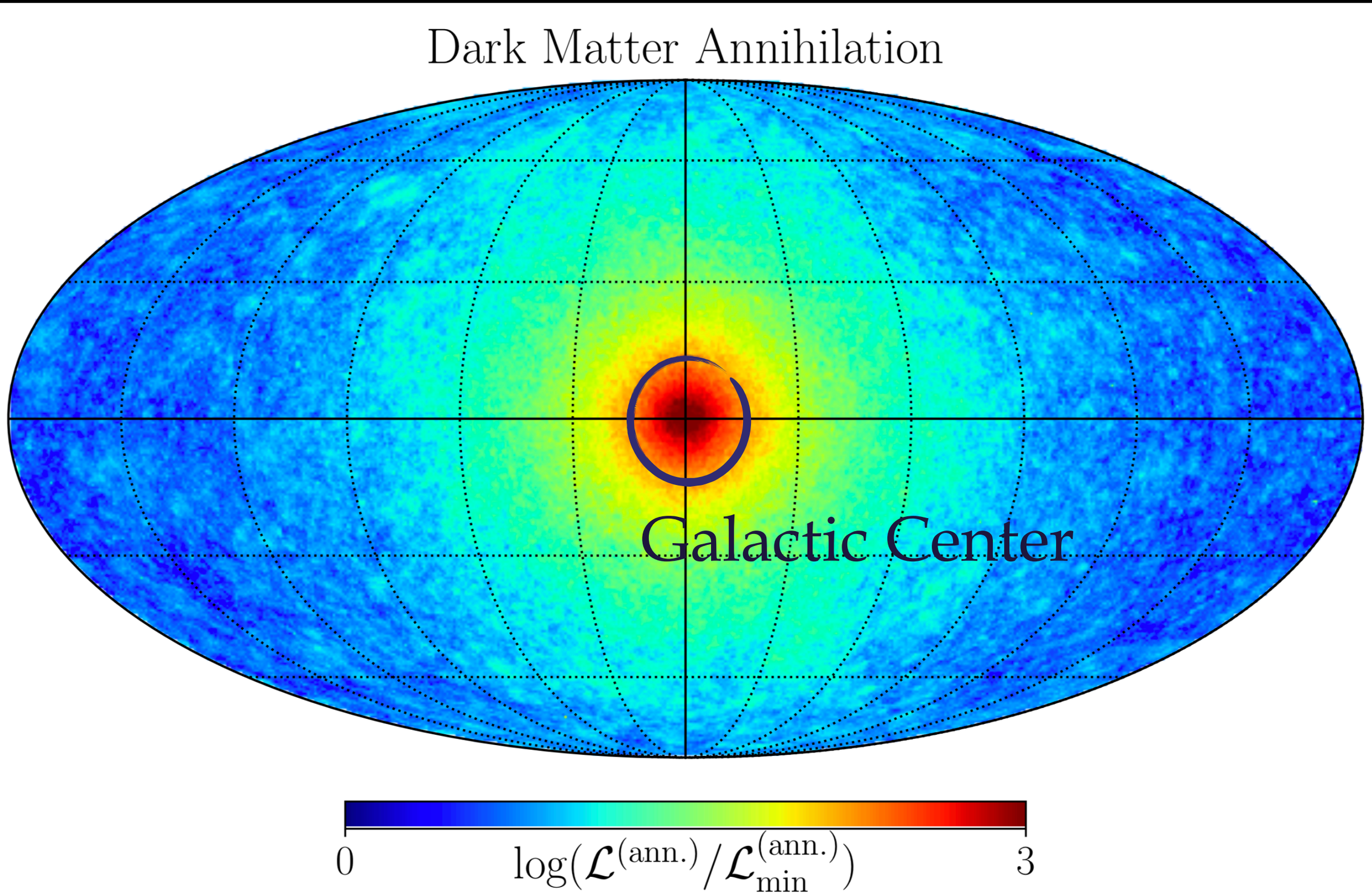
Need a line-of-sight integral through the dark matter…

The Signal Projected in Galactic Coordinates



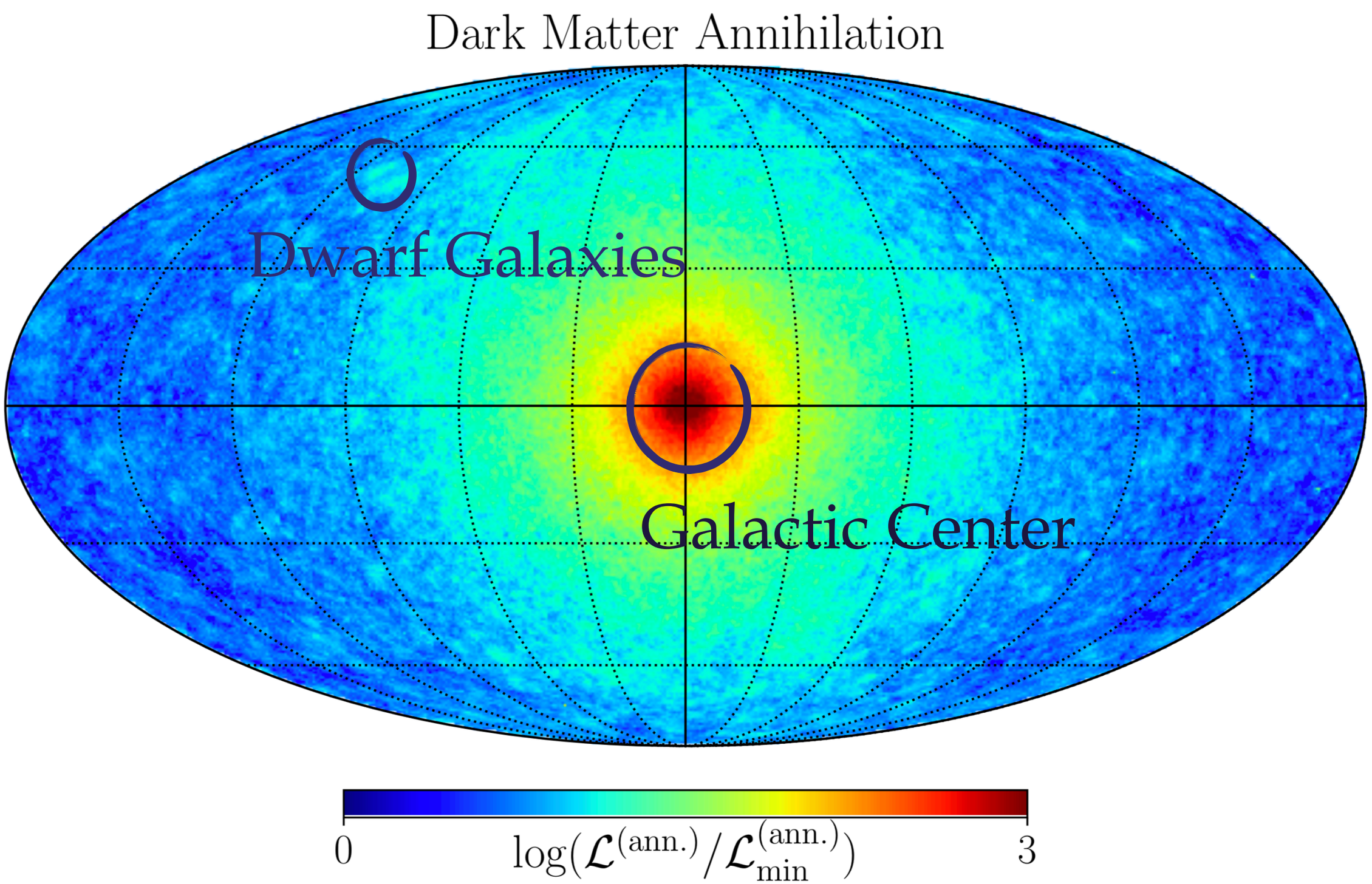
Zhong, Valli & Abazajian arXiv:2003.00148

The Signal Projected in Galactic Coordinates



Zhong, Valli & Abazajian arXiv:2003.00148

The Signal Projected in Galactic Coordinates

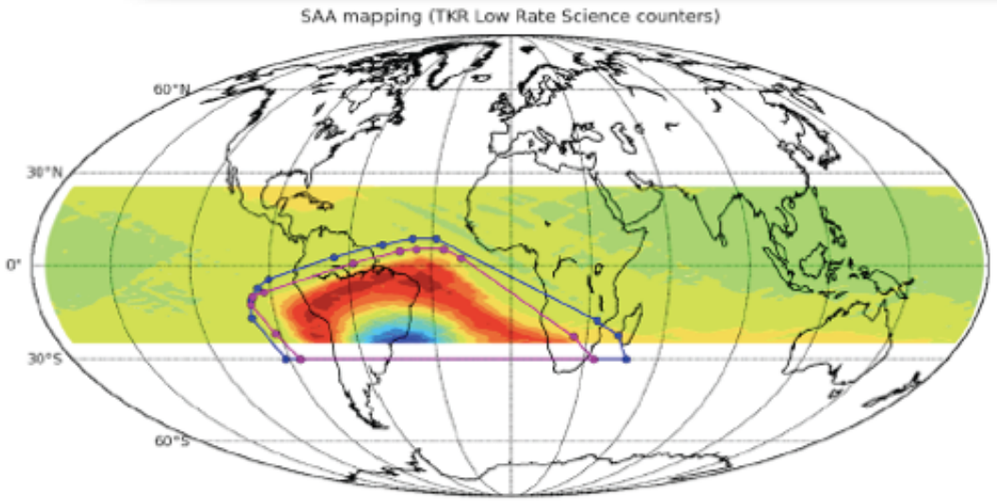


Zhong, Valli & Abazajian arXiv:2003.00148

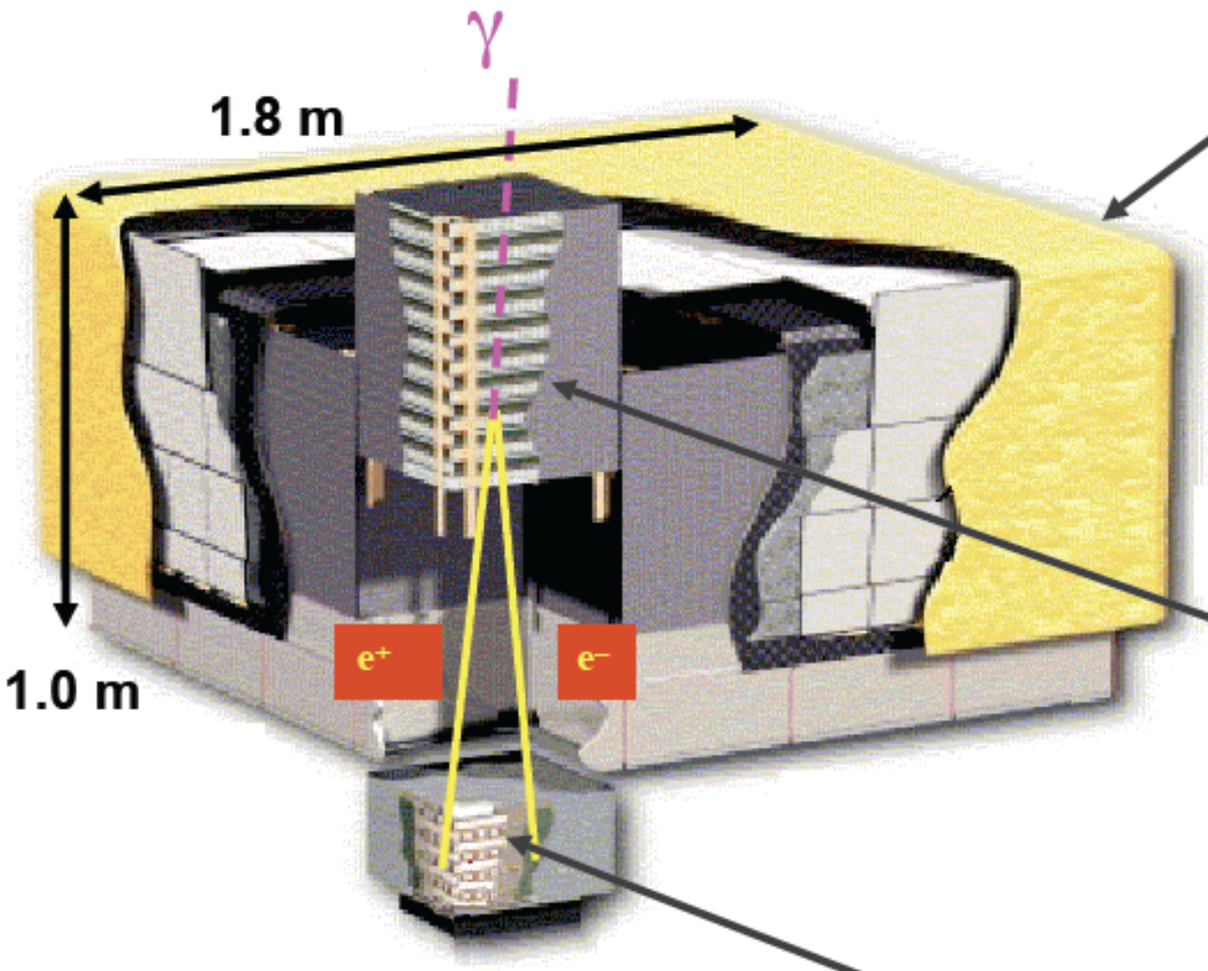
Let's just go ahead and look…The Sky in Gamma Rays

Launch of Fermi

- Very Successful Launch!
- Orbit:
  - ⋆ Altitude: 565 km
  - ⋆ Inclination: 25.6 deg
  - ⋆ Period: ~90 min
- Turn off through SAA
- Lifetime: 5 years min.
  - ⋆ No expendable



Fermi Large Area Telescope: Particle Detector in Space



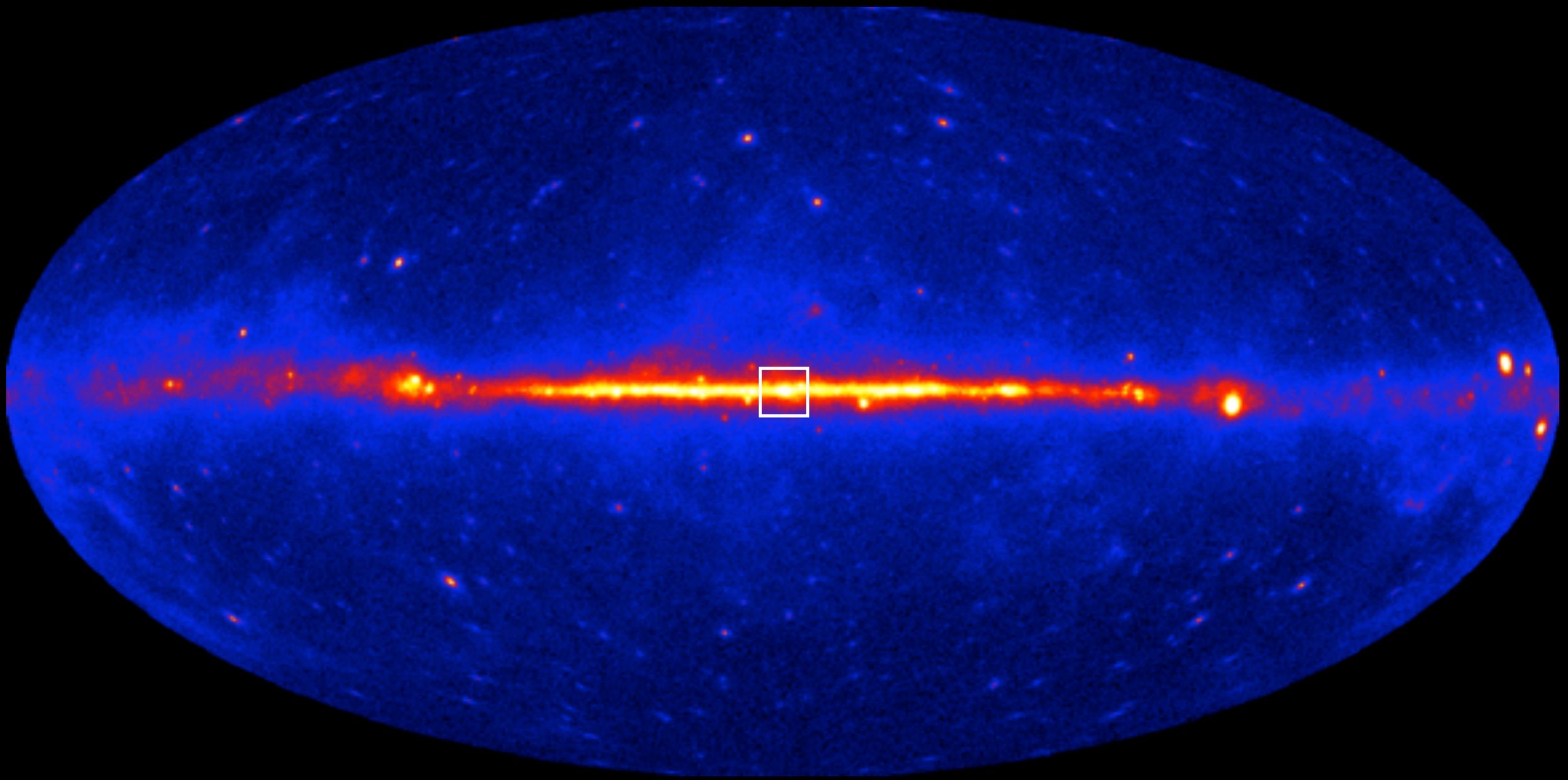
Anti-Coincidence Detector
- 4% R.L.
- 89 scintillating tiles
- efficiency (>0.9997) for MIPs

Tracking detector
- 16 tungsten foils (12x3%R.L.,4x18%R.L.)
- 18 pairs of silicon strip arrays
- 884736 strips (228 micron pitch)

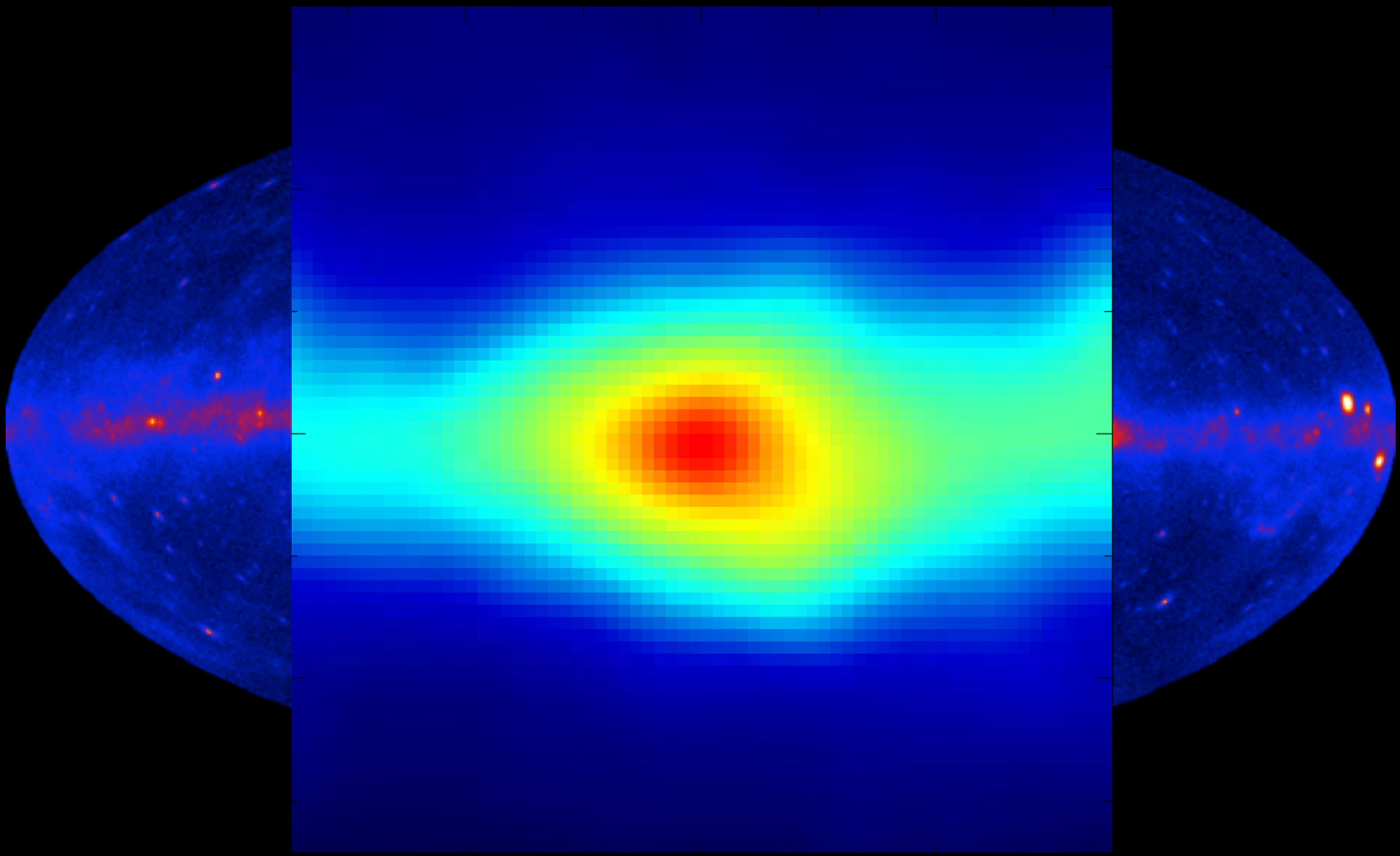
Trigger
- Overall HW Trigger Rate ~few KHz
- Software Filters Reduce Rate
- Downlink: ~400-500 Hz
- Rate after Ground Cuts: ~few Hz

Calorimeter
- 8.5 radiation lengths
- 8 layers cesium iodide logs
- 1536 logs total (1200kg)

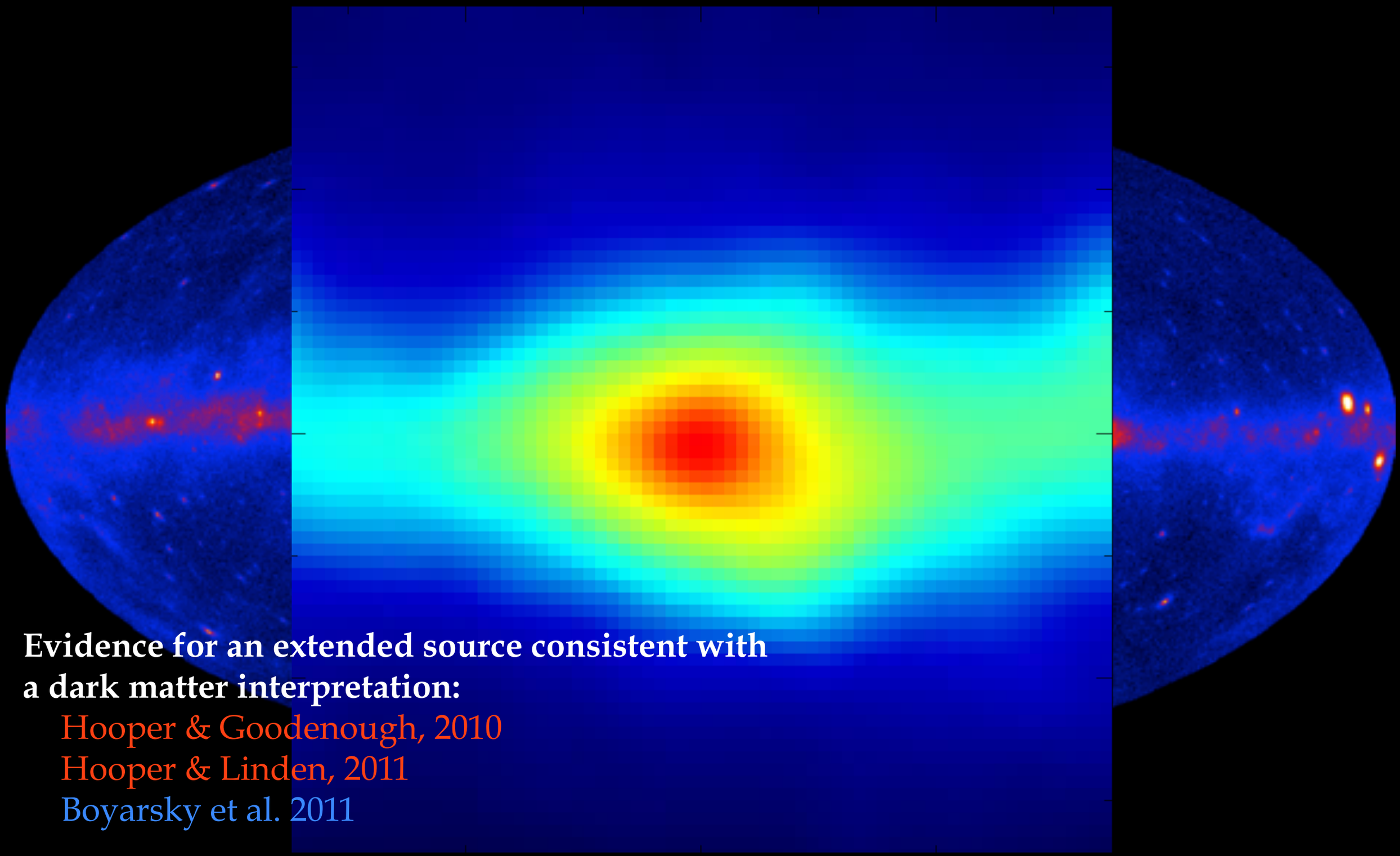
Let’s just go ahead and look…



Let’s just go ahead and look…



Let's just go ahead and look…



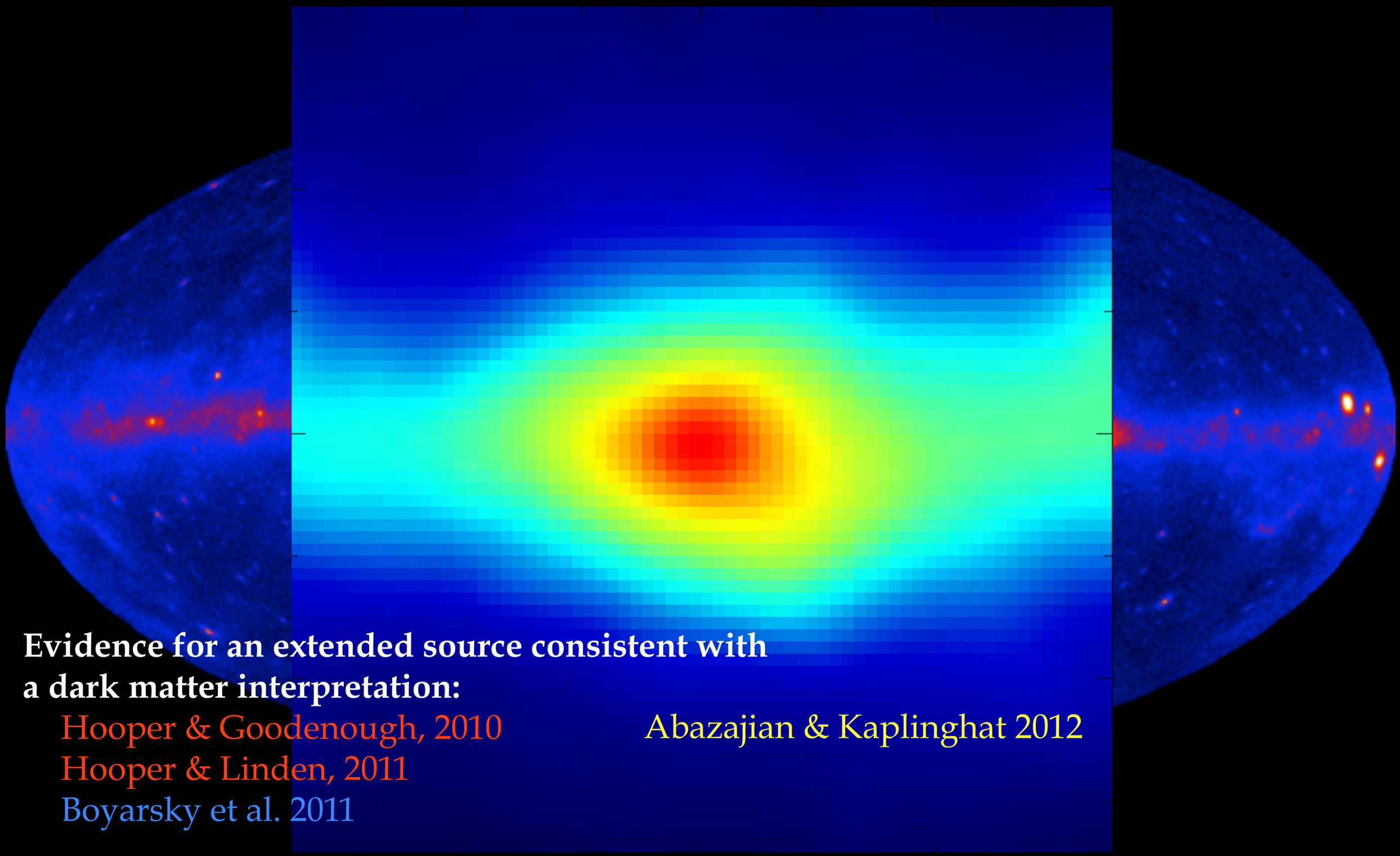
Evidence for an extended source consistent with a dark matter interpretation:

Hooper & Goodenough, 2010

Hooper & Linden, 2011

Boyarsky et al. 2011

Let's just go ahead and look…

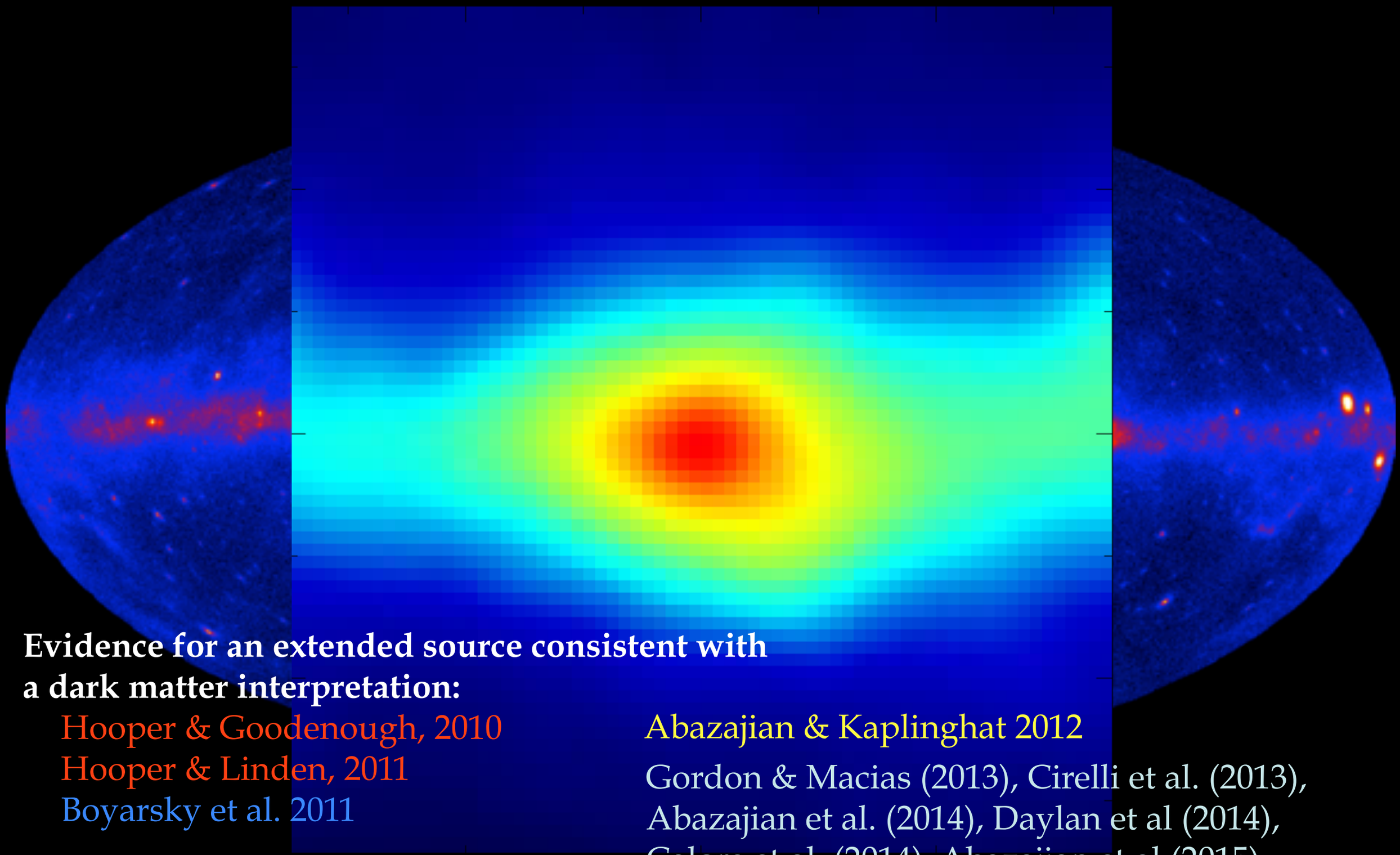


Evidence for an extended source consistent with a dark matter interpretation:

Hooper & Goodenough, 2010
Hooper & Linden, 2011
Boyarsky et al. 2011

Abazajian & Kaplinghat 2012

Let's just go ahead and look…



Evidence for an extended source consistent with a dark matter interpretation:

Hooper & Goodenough, 2010
Hooper & Linden, 2011
Boyarsky et al. 2011

Abazajian & Kaplinghat 2012

Gordon & Macias (2013), Cirelli et al. (2013), Abazajian et al. (2014), Daylan et al (2014), Calore et al. (2014), Abazajian et al (2015), Ackermann et al (2015)

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:

   a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:

   a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$

   b. interstellar radiation ➡️ inv. Comp. $e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm low} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm high}$

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:

   a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$

   b. interstellar radiation ➡️ inv. Comp. $e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm low} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm high}$

   c. bremsstrahlung from $e^{\pm}$

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:
   a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$
   b. interstellar radiation ➡️ inv. Comp. $e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm low} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm high}$
   c. bremsstrahlung from $e^{\pm}$
2. Point like and extended sources: Fermi catalog

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

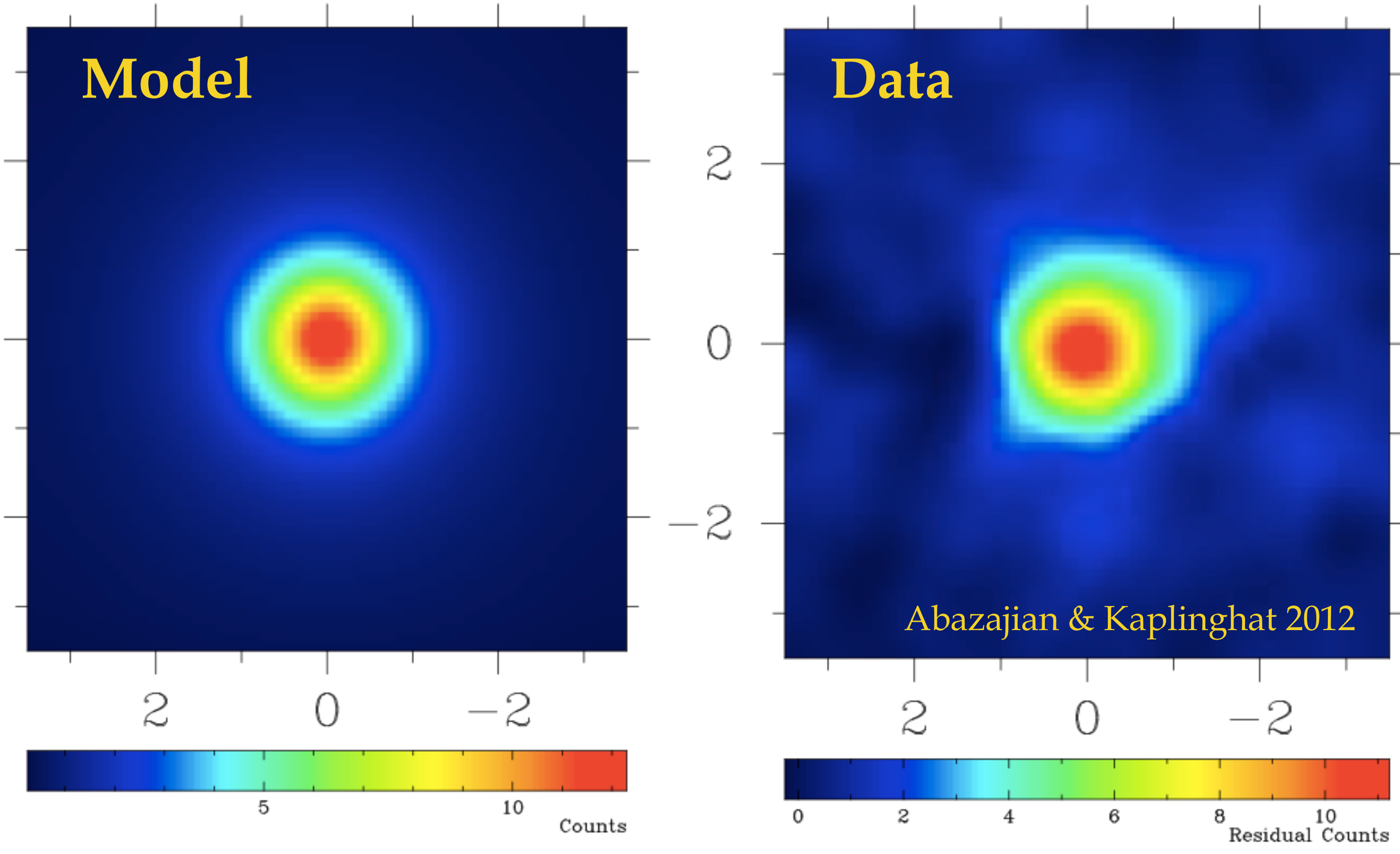
1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:
   a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$
   b. interstellar radiation ➡️ inv. Comp. $e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm low} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm high}$
   c. bremsstrahlung from $e^{\pm}$
2. Point like and extended sources: Fermi catalog
3. Isotropic diffuse gamma-ray background

Emission Components Toward GC

in gamma rays

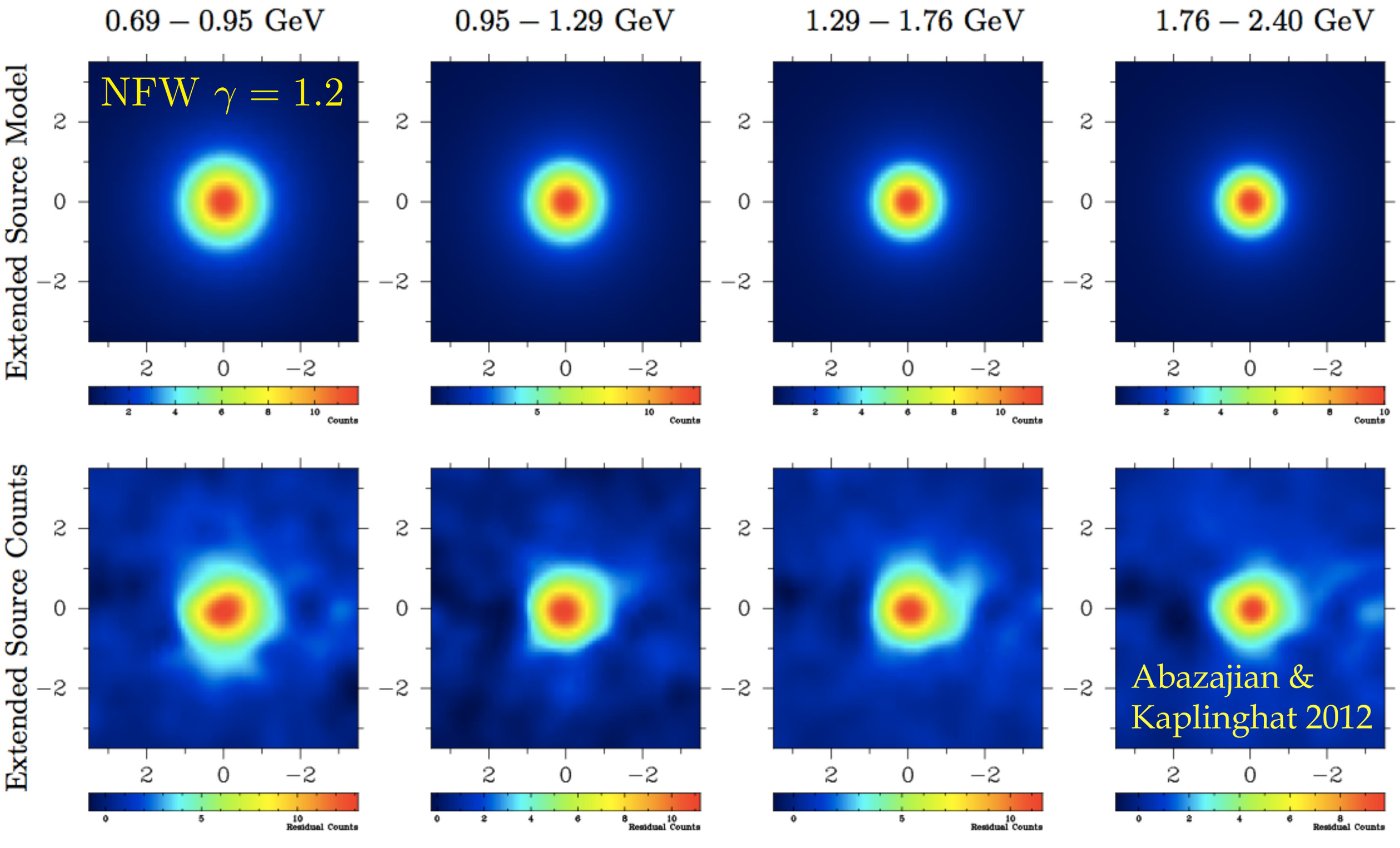
1. Galactic diffuse emission via cosmic rays interacting with:
    a. gas ➡️ pion production, $\pi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\,\gamma$
    b. interstellar radiation ➡️ inv. Comp. $e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm low} \rightarrow e^{\pm}\,\gamma_{\rm high}$
    c. bremsstrahlung from $e^{\pm}$
2. Point like and extended sources: Fermi catalog
3. Isotropic diffuse gamma-ray background
4. Galactic Center Excess

Looks *so much* like dark matter…



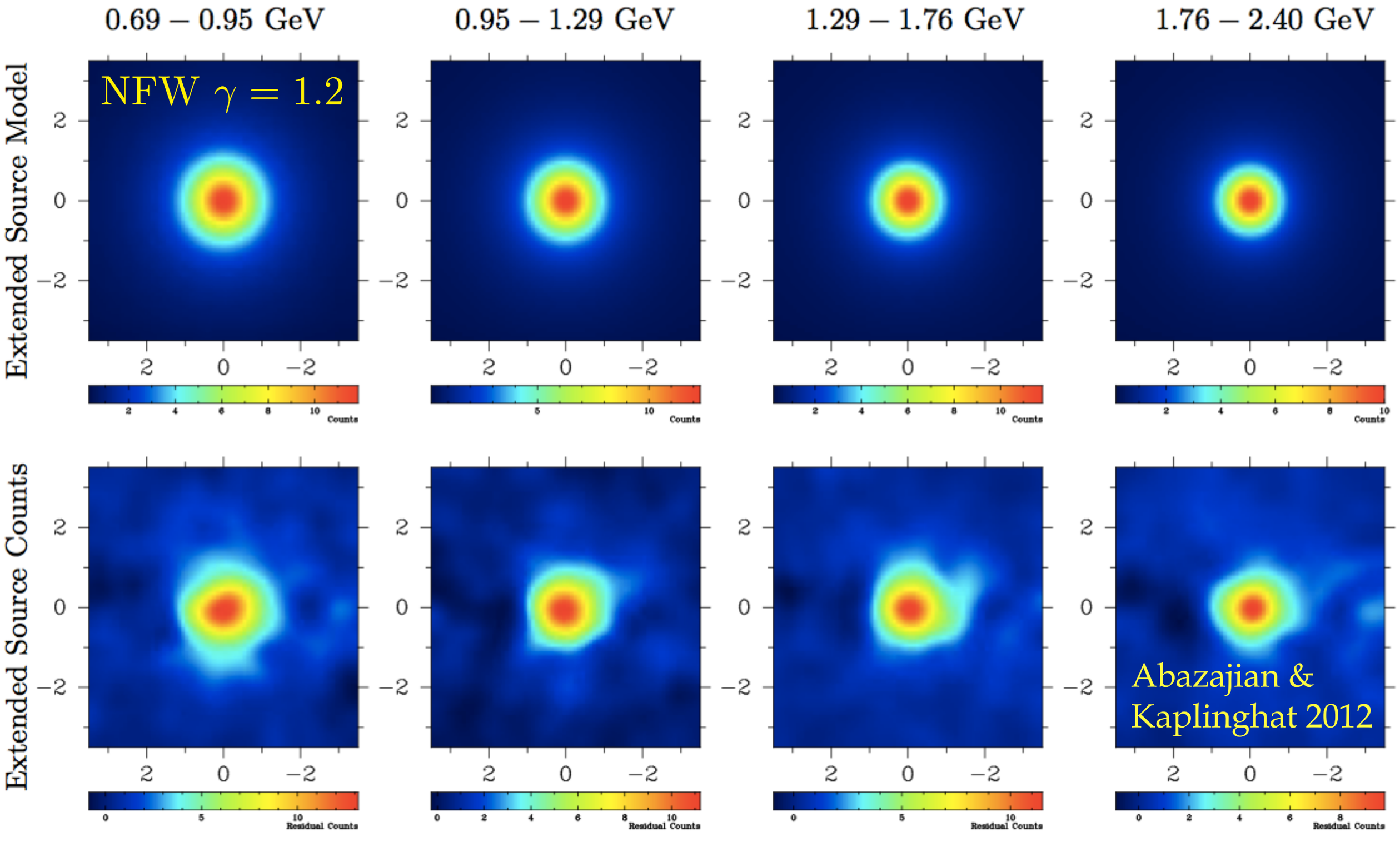
WIMP Dark Matter in the Galactic Center?!

$m_\chi = 30$ GeV

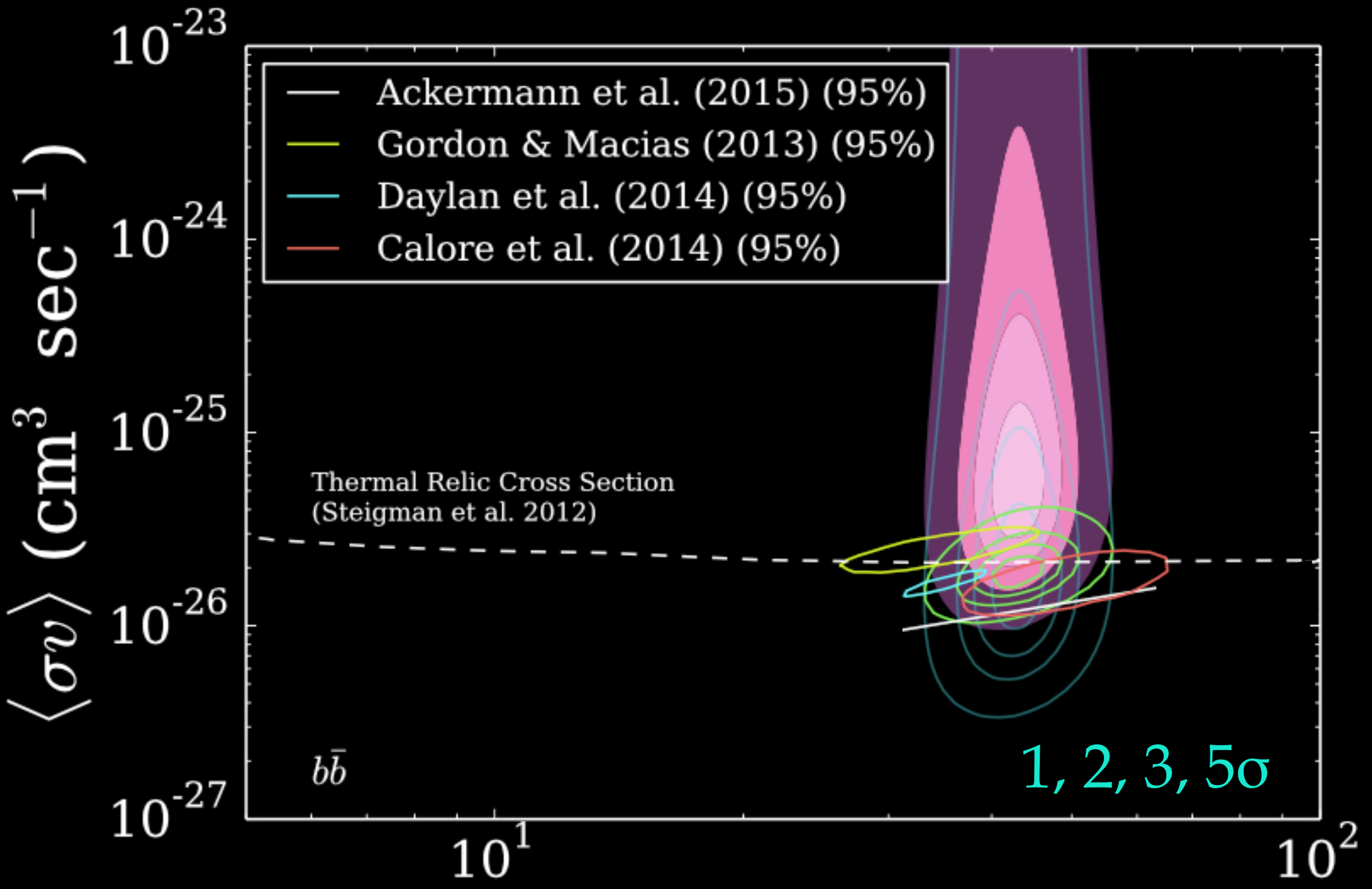


WIMP Dark Matter in the Galactic Center?!

$m_\chi = 30$ GeV $\quad \mathrm{TS}_{\mathrm{true}} = 2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} = 824,\ 28.7\sigma,\ p = 4 \times 10^{-181}$

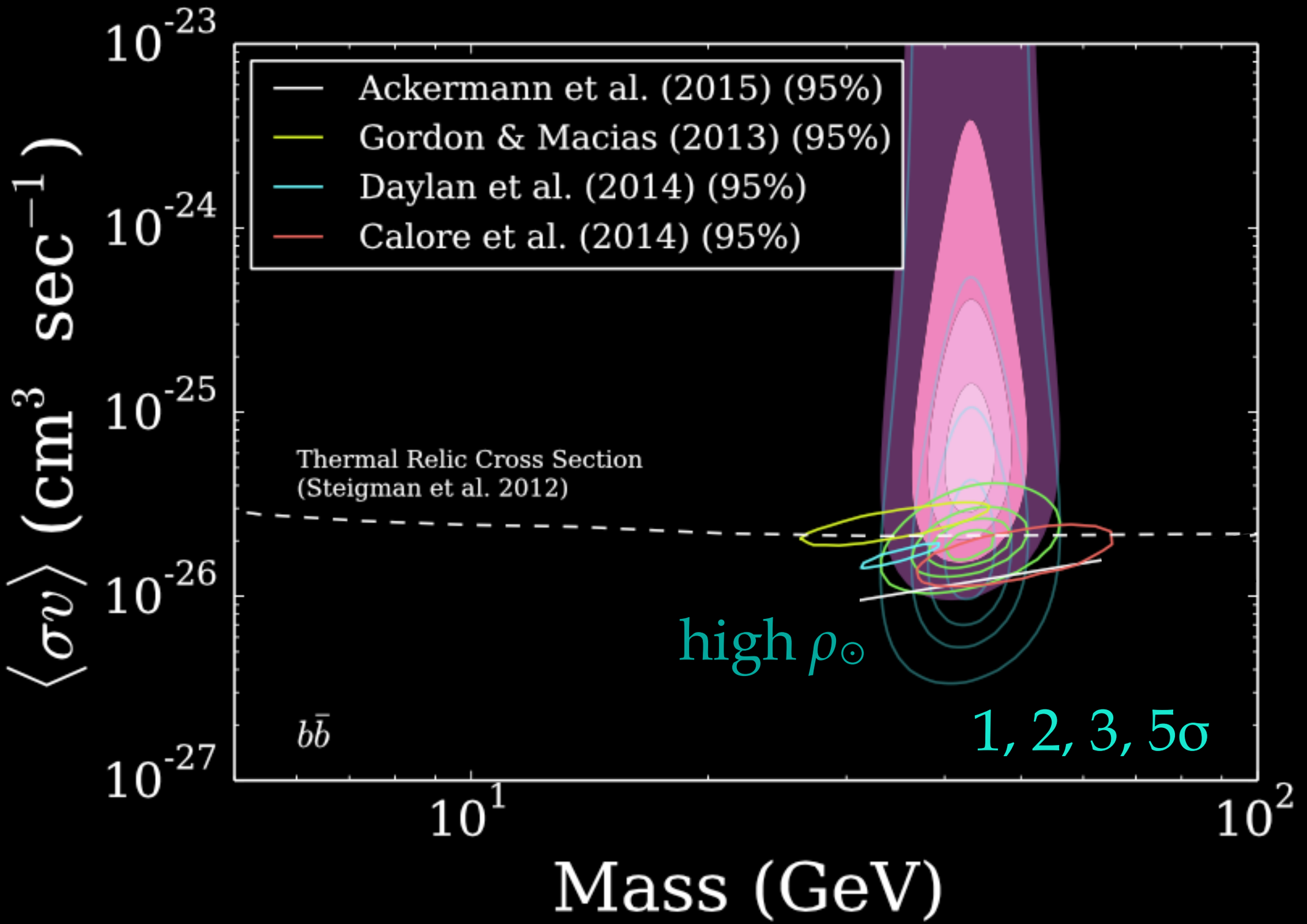


Thermal WIMP Dark Matter!



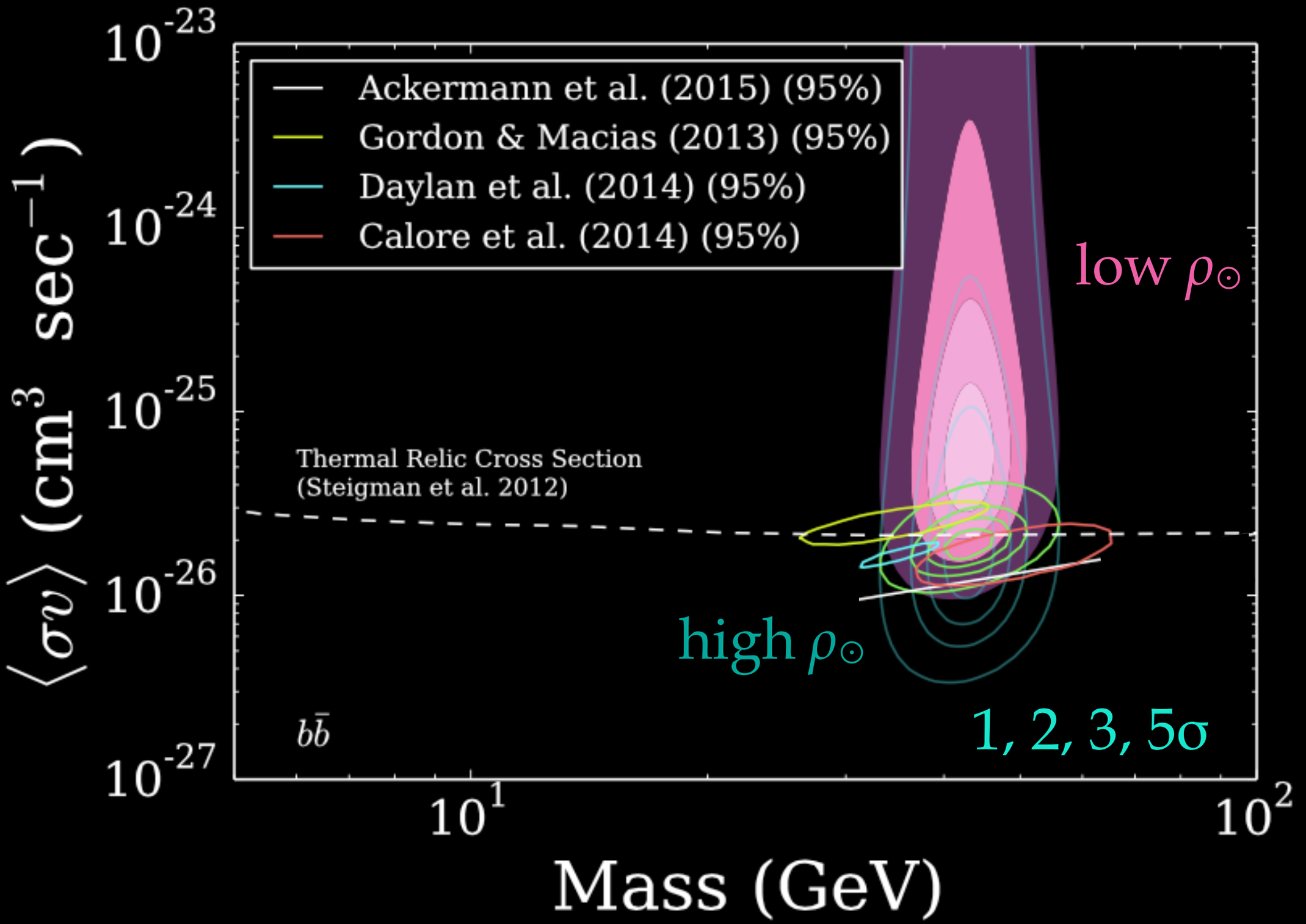
Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

Thermal WIMP Dark Matter!



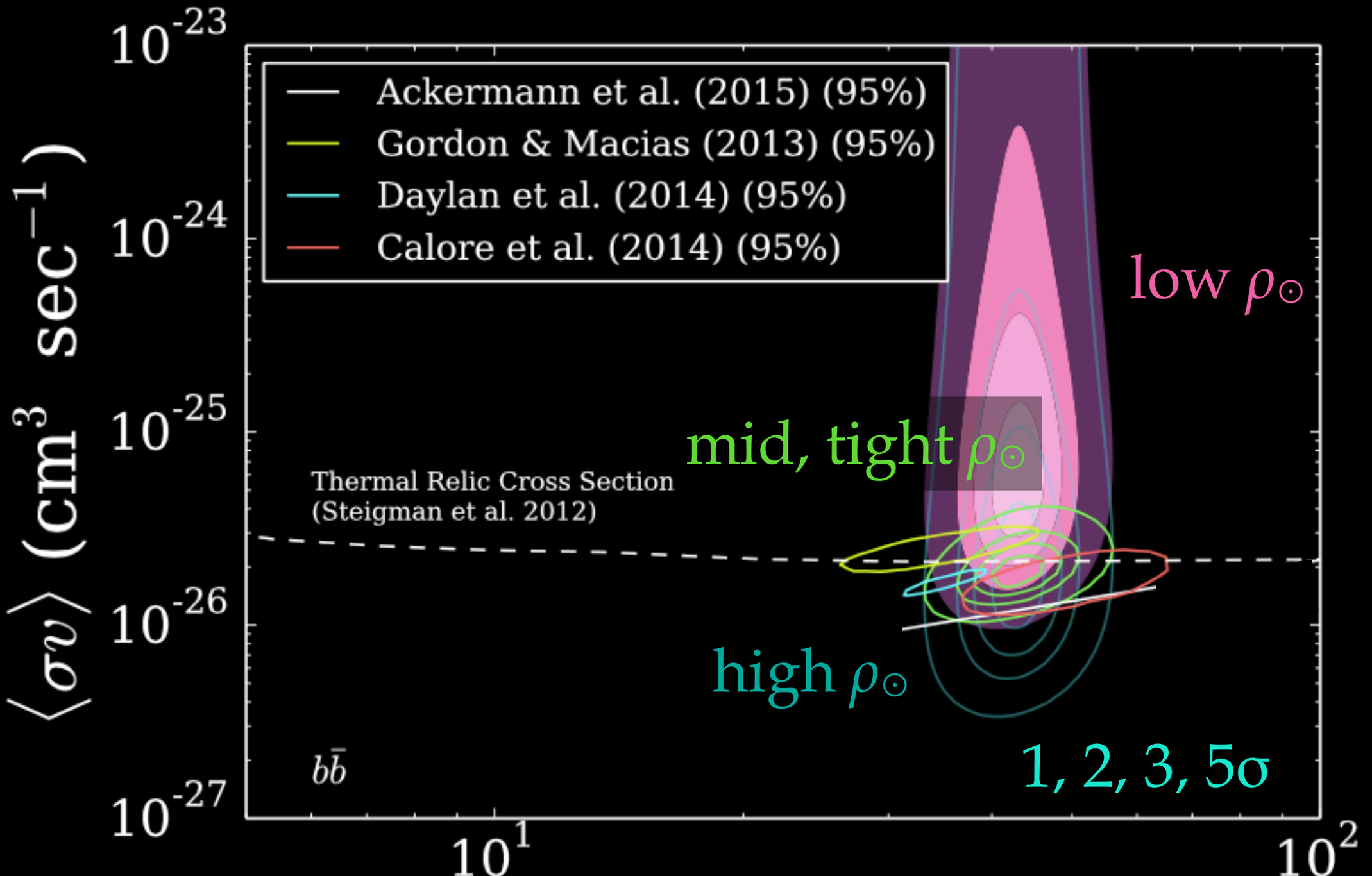
Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

Thermal WIMP Dark Matter!



Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

Thermal WIMP Dark Matter!

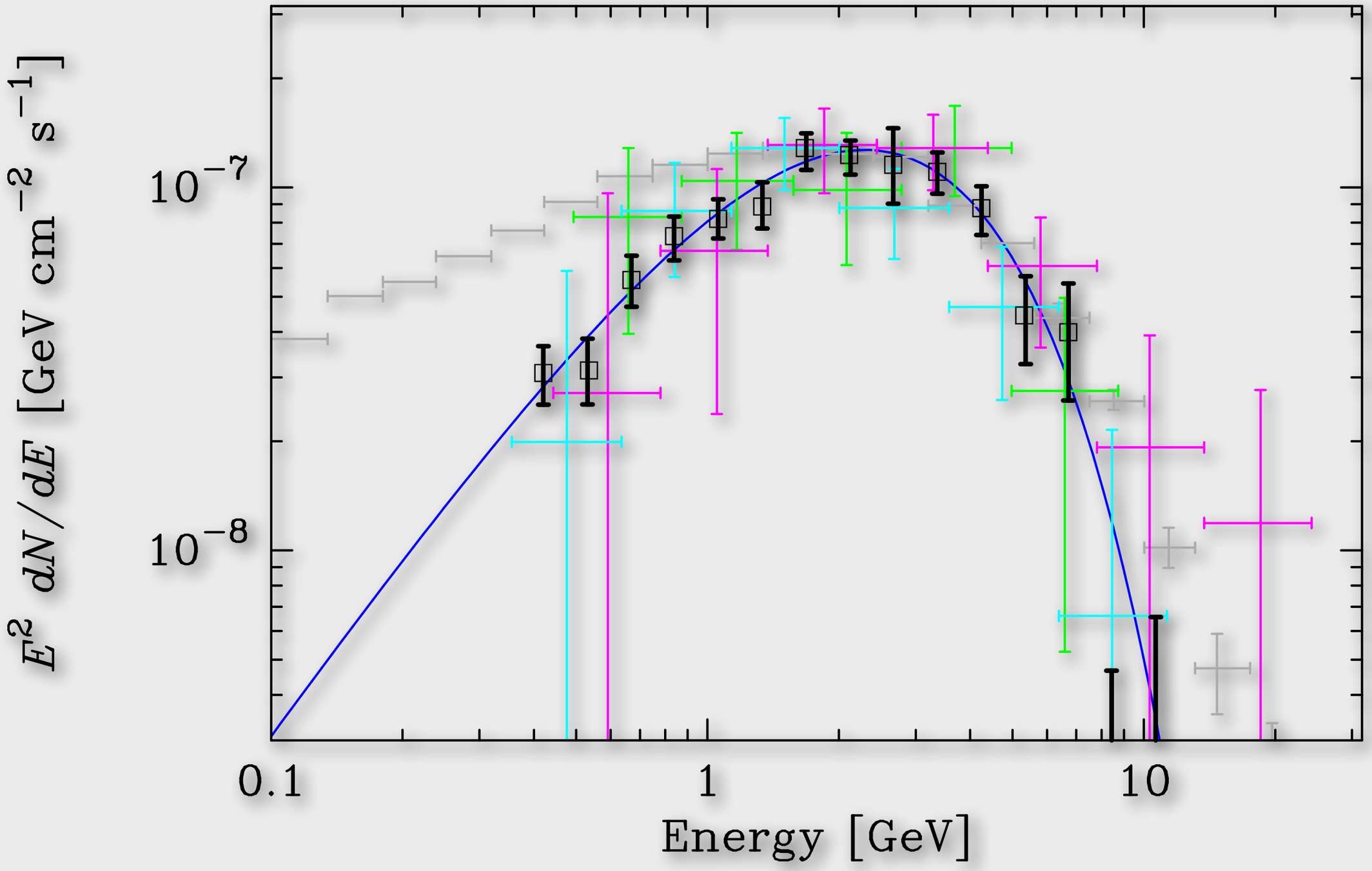


Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison

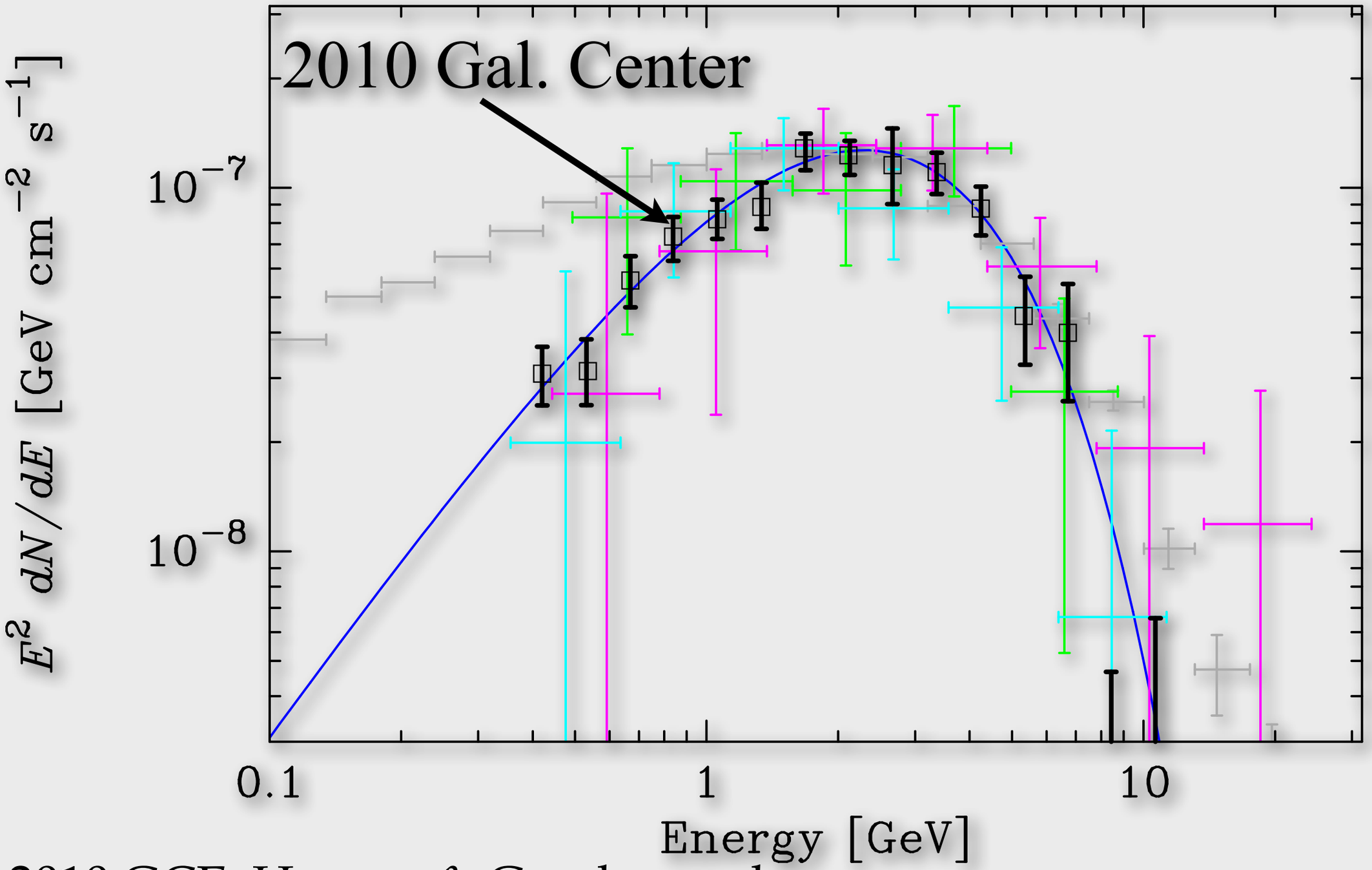
GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

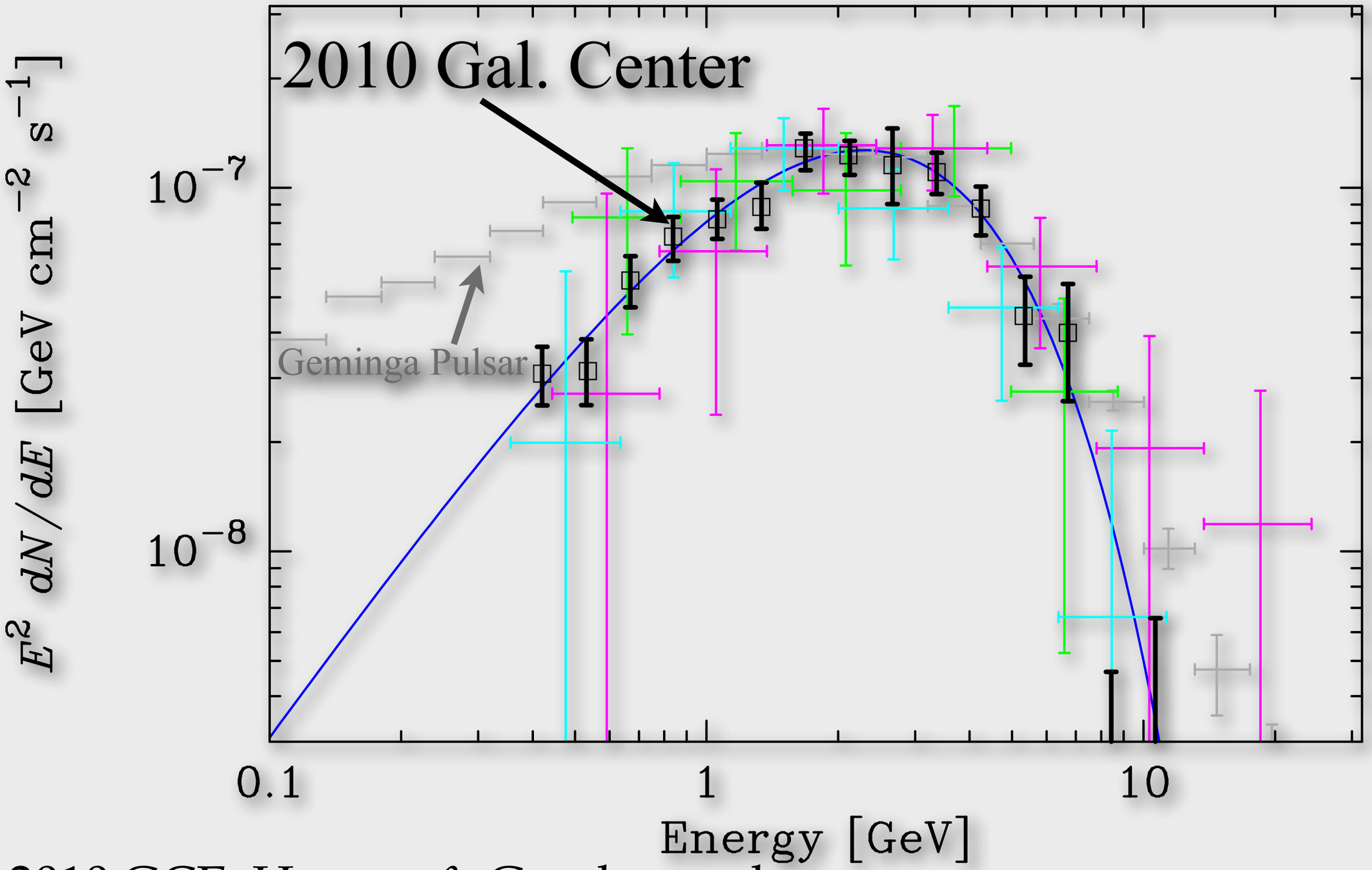
GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



2010 GCE: Hooper & Goodenough

GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

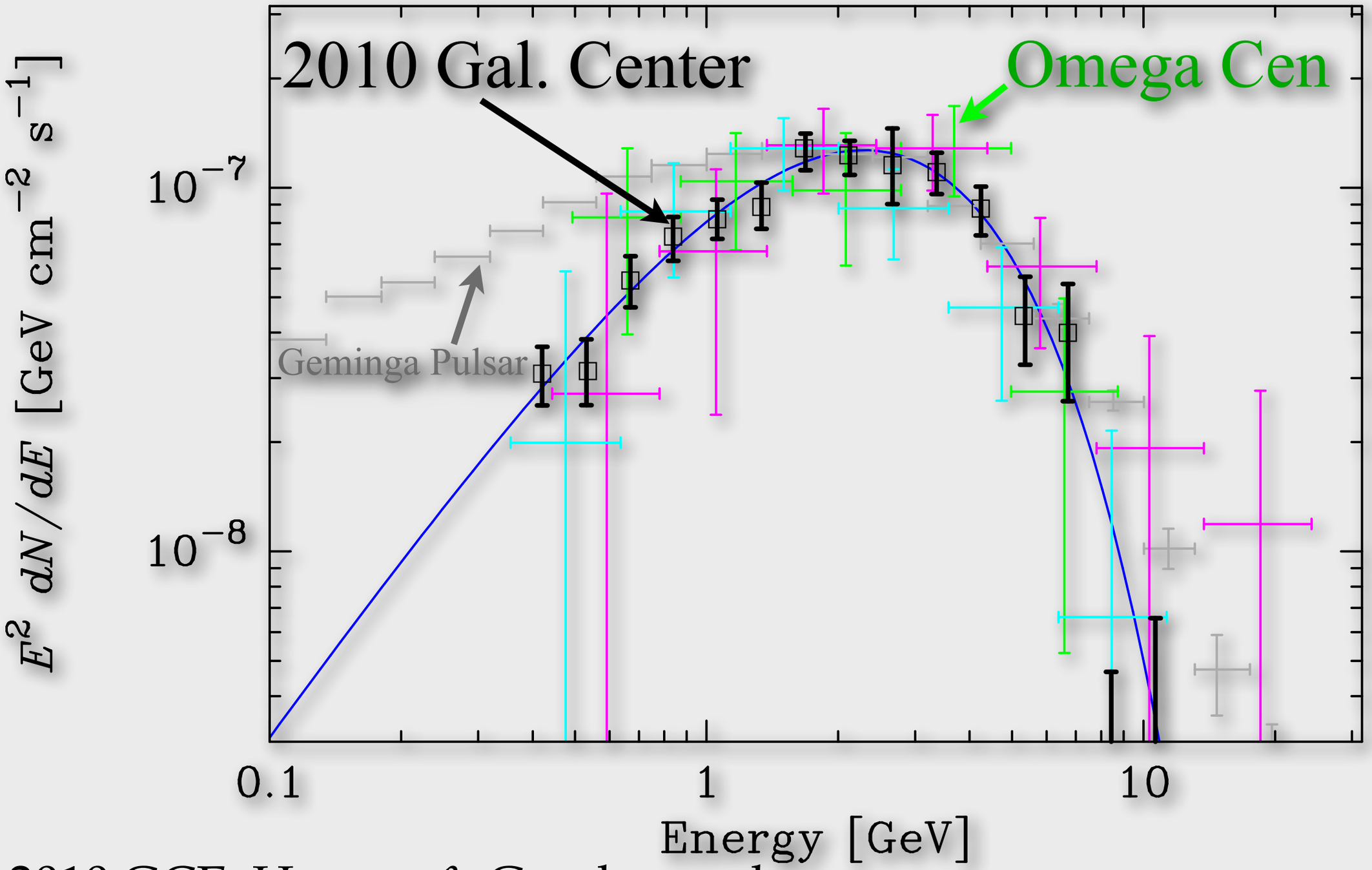
GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



2010 GCE: Hooper & Goodenough

GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

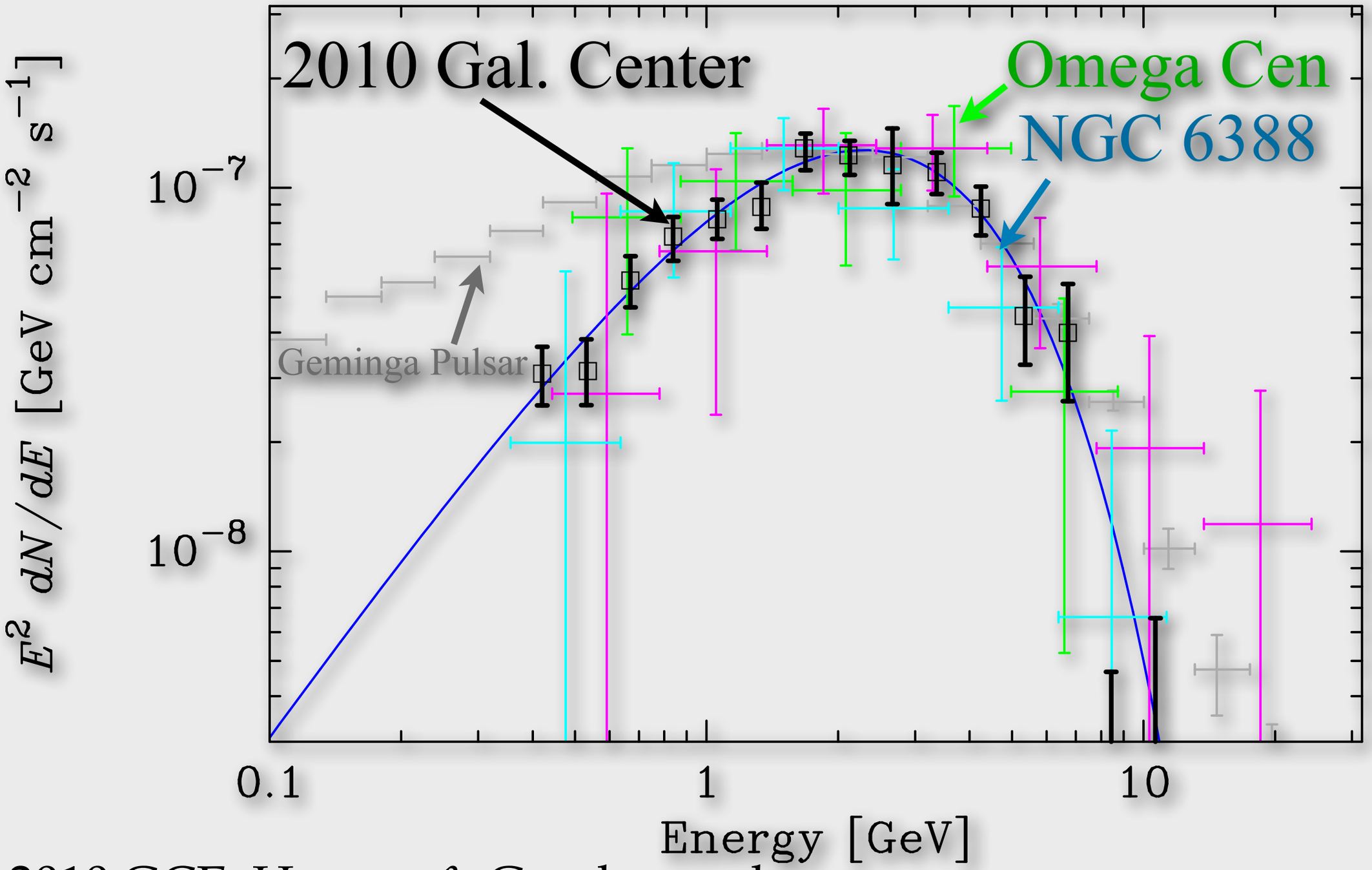
GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



2010 GCE: Hooper & Goodenough

GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

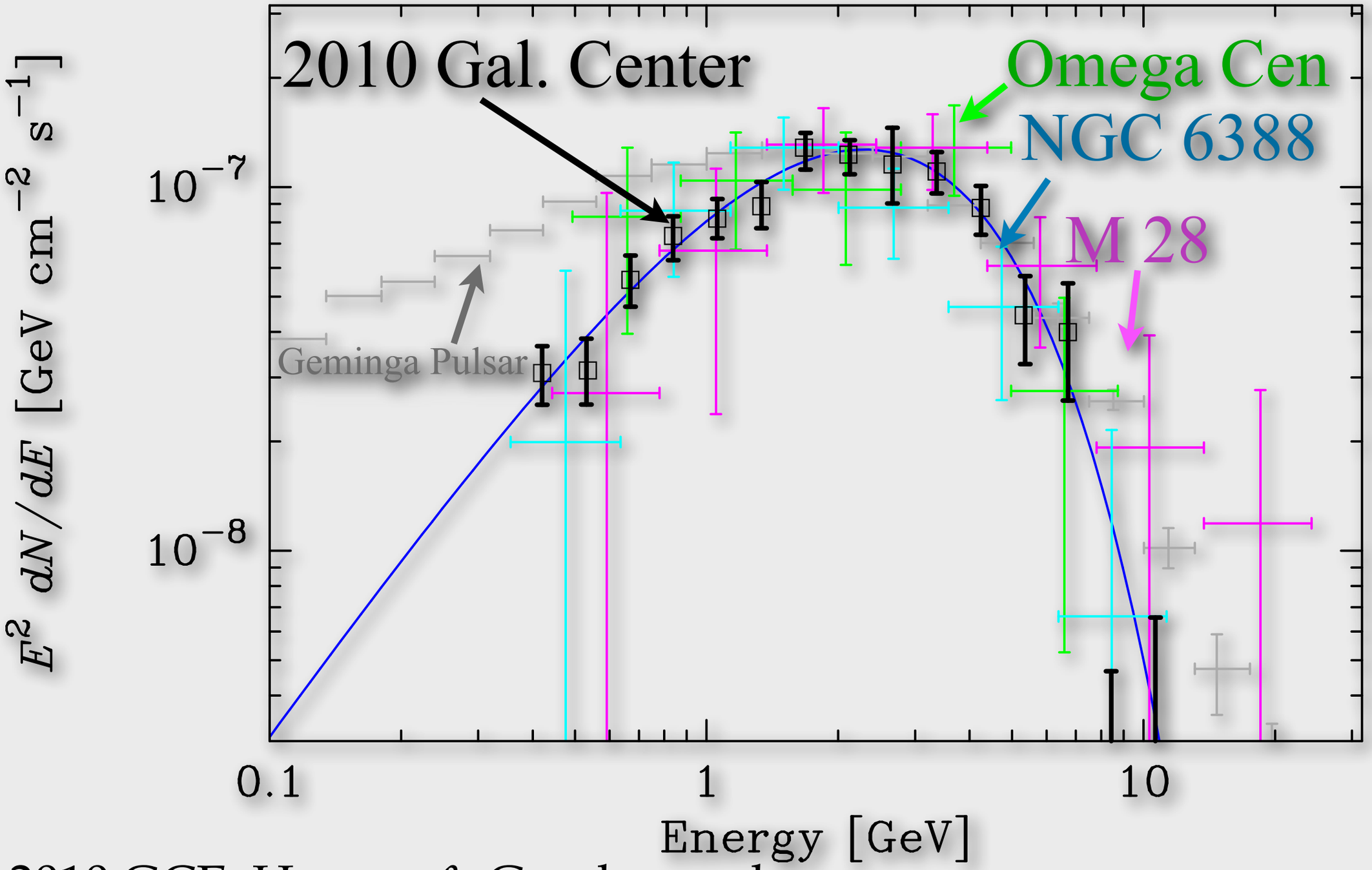
GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



2010 GCE: Hooper & Goodenough

GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

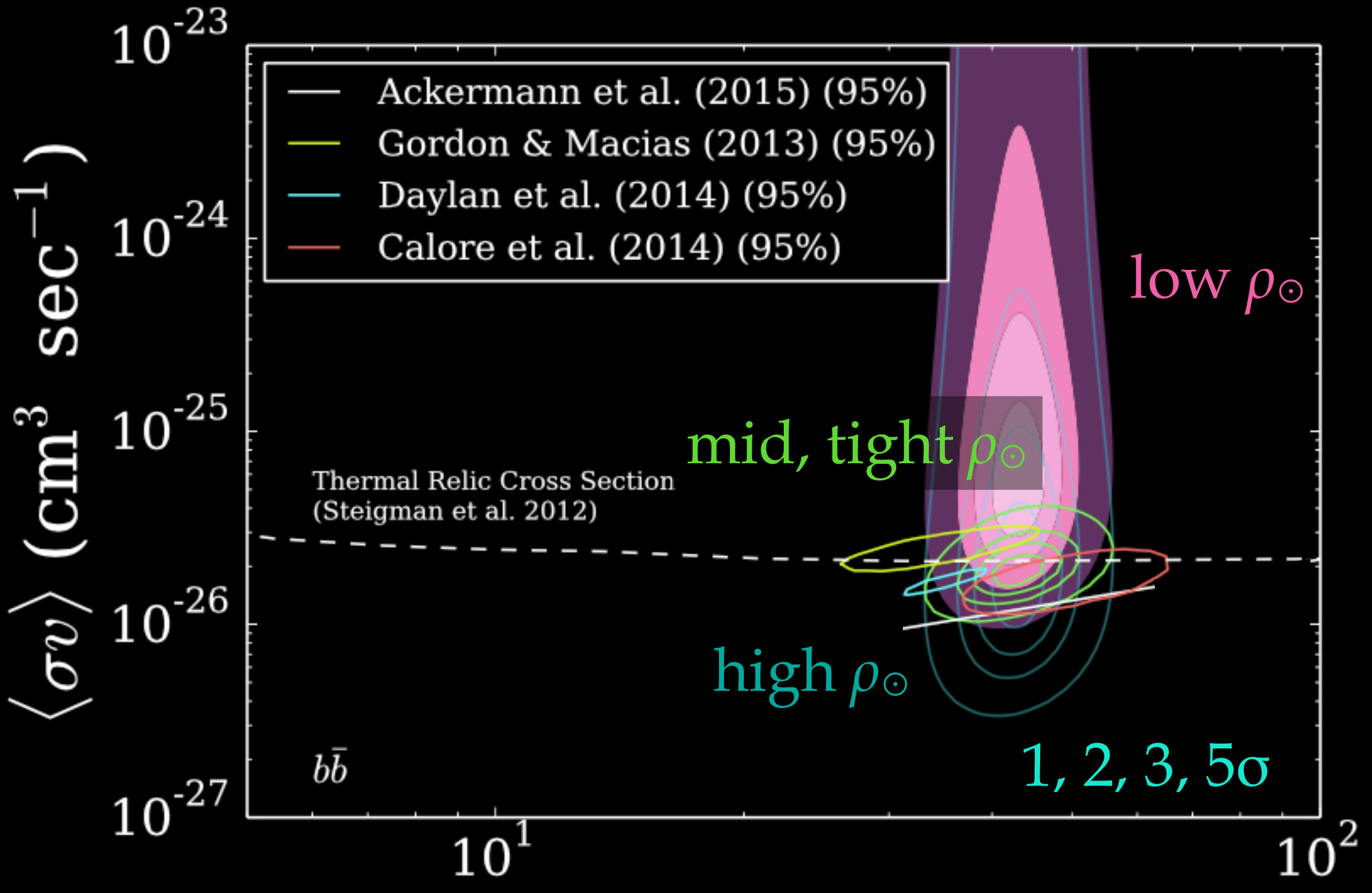
GCE as MSPs: Spectral Comparison



2010 GCE: Hooper & Goodenough

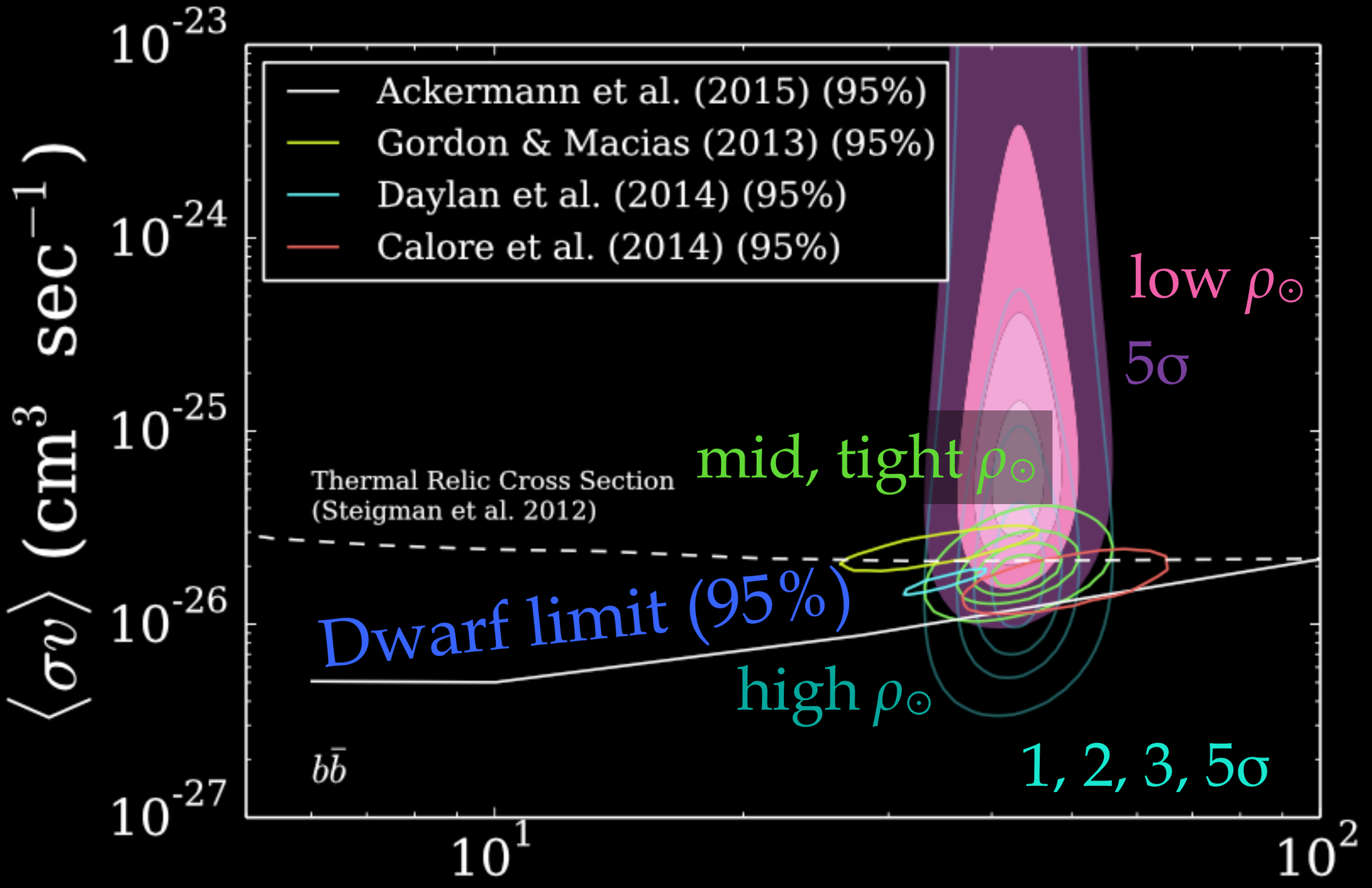
GCE-MSP Spectral Equivalence & Stellar Population Match: Abazajian ***2010***

Thermal WIMP Dark Matter!



Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

Bright GCE, Dim Dwarfs: *Strong Tension!*

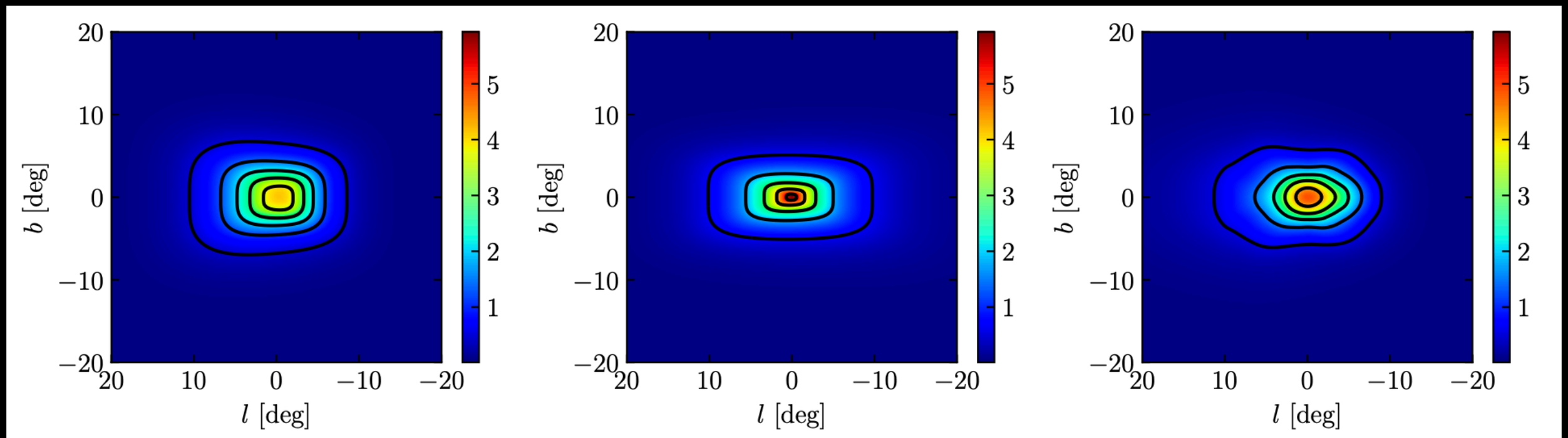


Abazajian & **Ryan Keeley** arXiv:1510.06424

DM Analysis

⬇️

Stellar Bulge Gamma-rays Analysis

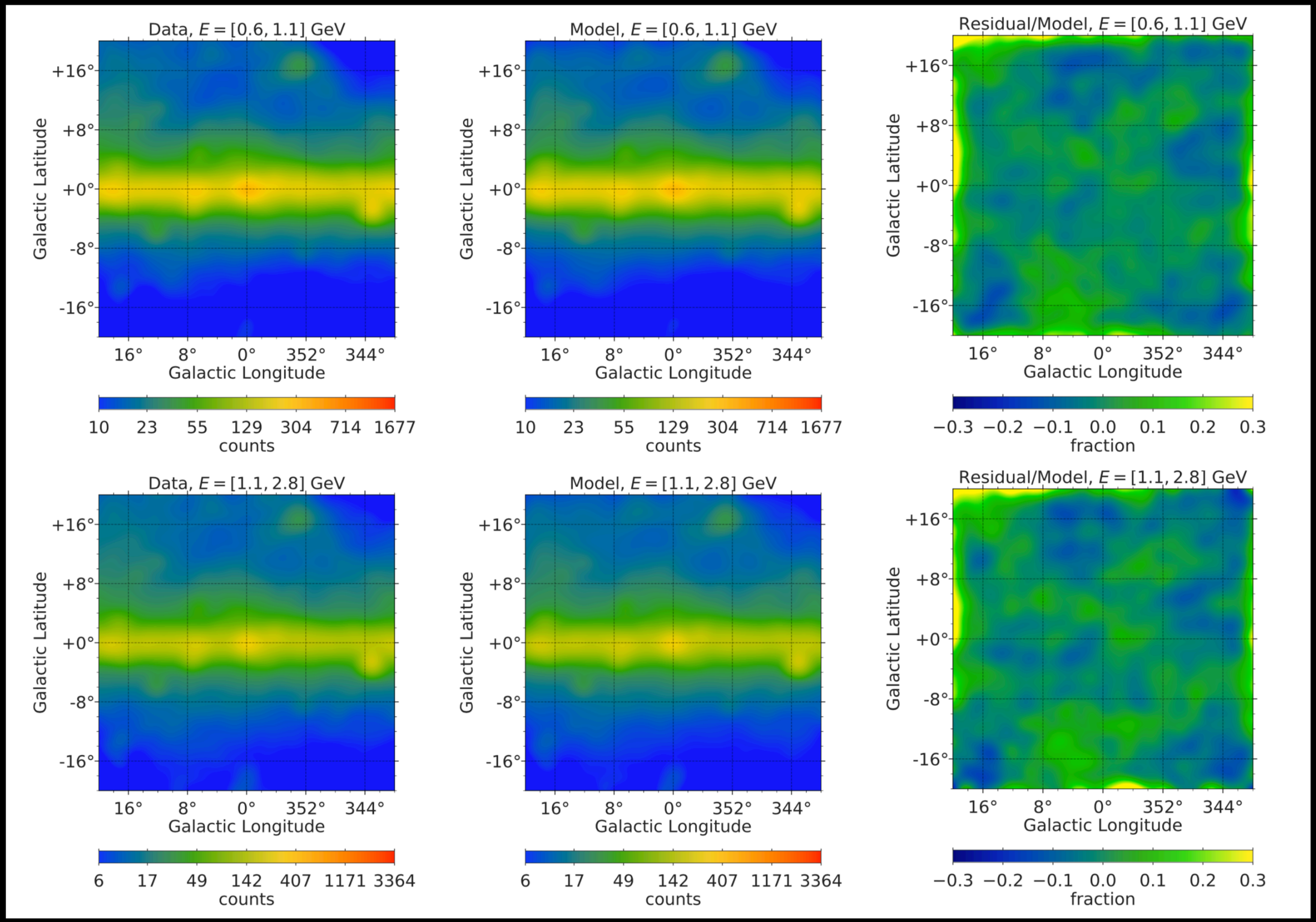


Freudenreich (1998)
COBE DIRBE

Cao+ (2013)
OGLE-III Survey

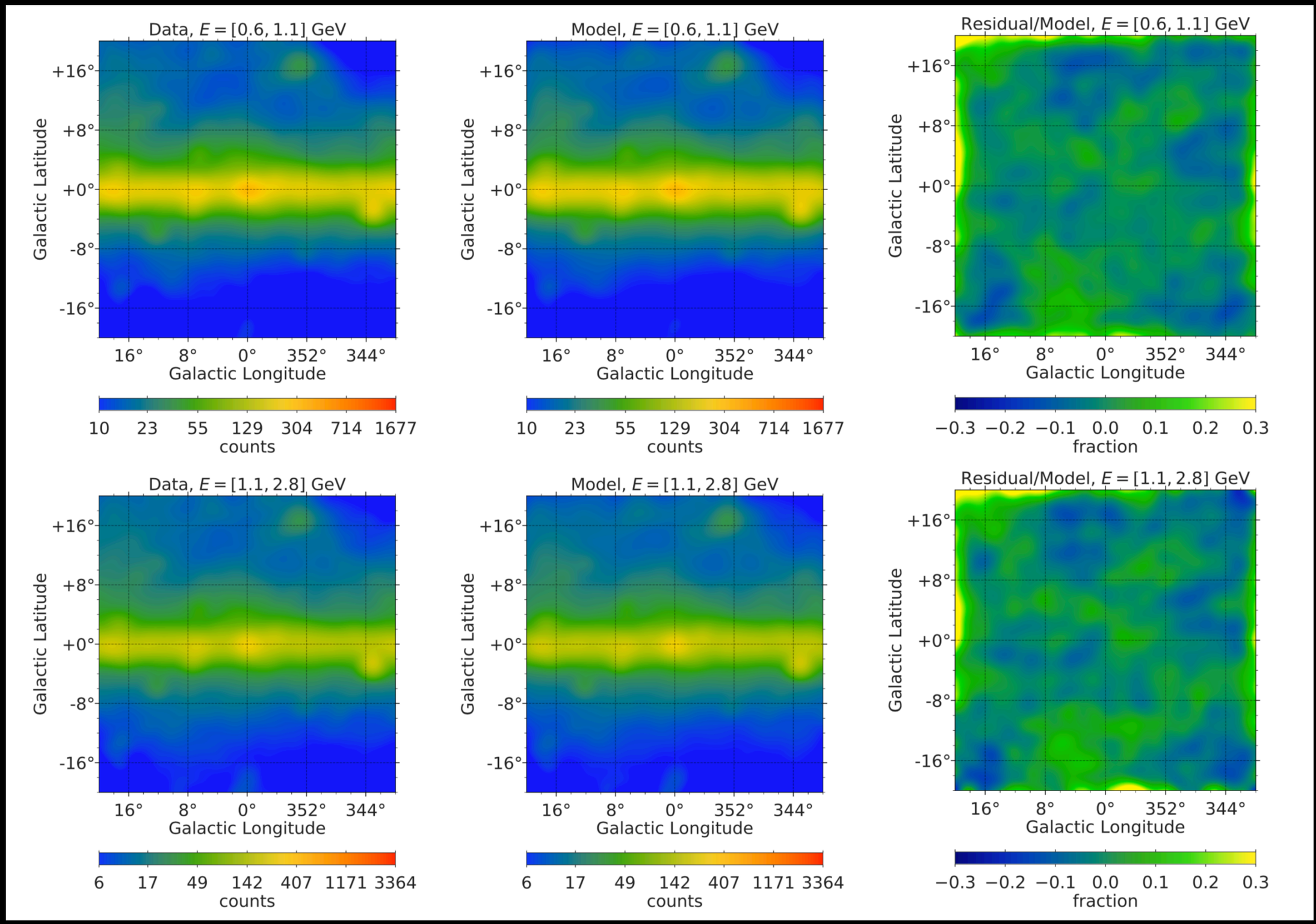
Coleman+ (2020)
VVV Survey

How much better are stellar maps than DM?



How much better are stellar maps than DM?

Bulge Maps are ***> 10σ Better Fit:*** Macias+ 1901.03822



New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that
  - of those, the Di Mauro (2021) did not use ring subdivision binning that is the standard (Fermi Collab. & beyond) for analyses of the GC (Pohl et al. 2022)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that
  - of those, the Di Mauro (2021) did not use ring subdivision binning that is the standard (Fermi Collab. & beyond) for analyses of the GC (Pohl et al. 2022)
- Cholis et al (2022)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that
  - of those, the Di Mauro (2021) did not use ring subdivision binning that is the standard (Fermi Collab. & beyond) for analyses of the GC (Pohl et al. 2022)
- Cholis et al (2022)
  - Claimed better fits for DM than Bulge models for masked data from the GC, using their diffuse models

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that
  - of those, the Di Mauro (2021) did not use ring subdivision binning that is the standard (Fermi Collab. & beyond) for analyses of the GC (Pohl et al. 2022)

- Cholis et al (2022)
  - Claimed better fits for DM than Bulge models for masked data from the GC, using their diffuse models
  - They claimed their diffuse models were better fits than Macias et al (2017), and was the reason for their DM preference, but did not explicitly test this claim

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

- Di Mauro (2021)
  - claimed that dark-matter templates were preferred for all the diffuse emission models considered, but only 2 of 7 of those considered actually did that
  - of those, the Di Mauro (2021) did not use ring subdivision binning that is the standard (Fermi Collab. & beyond) for analyses of the GC (Pohl et al. 2022)

- Cholis et al (2022)
  - Claimed better fits for DM than Bulge models for masked data from the GC, using their diffuse models
  - They claimed their diffuse models were better fits than Macias et al (2017), and was the reason for their DM preference, but did not explicitly test this claim
  - Didn't specify their bulge model source

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed
- These both combined to lead to their erroneous conclusions that

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed
- These both combined to lead to their erroneous conclusions that
  - ✳ non-ring-based Galactic diffuse models fit better than ring-based ones (reversed with correction of artificial upper limit)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed
- These both combined to lead to their erroneous conclusions that
  - ✳ non-ring-based Galactic diffuse models fit better than ring-based ones (reversed with correction of artificial upper limit)
  - ✳ DM fit better than the stellar bulge model(s)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed
- These both combined to lead to their erroneous conclusions that
  - ✳ non-ring-based Galactic diffuse models fit better than ring-based ones (reversed with correction of artificial upper limit)
  - ✳ DM fit better than the stellar bulge model(s)

New Claims that DM is better than Stellar Distributions

McDermott et al (2022) [follow on to Cholis et al (2022)]:

- Shared their models via github
- Used same ring-based diffuse models as Pohl et al (2022)
- Our analysis [Song+ 2402.05449] found that:
  - McDermott+ had an artificial upper limit in their fits on some ring normalizations that was maximized so that the diffuse model did not fit properly, which the authors confirmed
  - their bulge model (same as Cholis+) was not centered on GC, which the authors confirmed
- These both combined to lead to their erroneous conclusions that
  - ✳ non-ring-based Galactic diffuse models fit better than ring-based ones (reversed with correction of artificial upper limit)
  - ✳ DM fit better than the stellar bulge model(s)

Stellar-Associated Sources Remain Strongly Preferred Over Dark Matter

Stellar-Associated Sources Remain Strongly Preferred Over Dark Matter

Our work, Song+ 2402.05449, used data provided by McDermott+ to test previously mentioned problems

Stellar-Associated Sources Remain Strongly Preferred Over Dark Matter

Our work, Song+ 2402.05449, used data provided by McDermott+ to test previously mentioned problems

- Use previous work's diffuse models to show that Pohl et al (2022) provide much better fits to GC diffuse emission than used in McDermott+ by a level of $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} = 3510$ (driven by upper-limit issue)

Stellar-Associated Sources Remain Strongly Preferred Over Dark Matter

Our work, Song+ 2402.05449, used data provided by McDermott+ to test previously mentioned problems

- Use previous work's diffuse models to show that Pohl et al (2022) provide much better fits to GC diffuse emission than used in McDermott+ by a level of $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} = 3510$ (driven by upper-limit issue)
- Bulge Models—3 different ones — are preferred over DM by $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} \approx 200$ to $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} \approx 500$ *using the Cholis+ diffuse models*

Stellar-Associated Sources Remain Strongly Preferred Over Dark Matter

Our work, Song+ 2402.05449, used data provided by McDermott+ to test previously mentioned problems

- Use previous work's diffuse models to show that Pohl et al (2022) provide much better fits to GC diffuse emission than used in McDermott+ by a level of $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} = 3510$ (driven by upper-limit issue)
- Bulge Models—3 different ones — are preferred over DM by $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} \approx 200$ to $-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L} \approx 500$ *using the Cholis+ diffuse models*

Baseline model	Additional source	TS	Significance
ring-based	Coleman20	77.5	7.3 σ
ring-based	gNFW^2	80.7	7.5 σ
ring-based	NB	299.7	16.2 σ
ring-based+NB	gNFW^2	21.0	2.8 σ
ring-based+NB	Coleman20	90.9	8.1 σ
ring-based+NB+Coleman20	gNFW^2	3.5	0.3 σ

Oscar Macias Visits Irvine: April 18, 2017

How much room can be left for dark matter?

Not much!

Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416

DM Halo Models ⟷

Diffuse Models ⟷

NFW | Ellipsoidal NFW | Cored | Ellipsoidal Cored

95% CL flux upper limits

$E^2 dN/dE$ [GeV cm^{-2} s^{-1}]

10^{-6}, 10^{-7}, 10^{-8}, 10^{-9}

Baseline

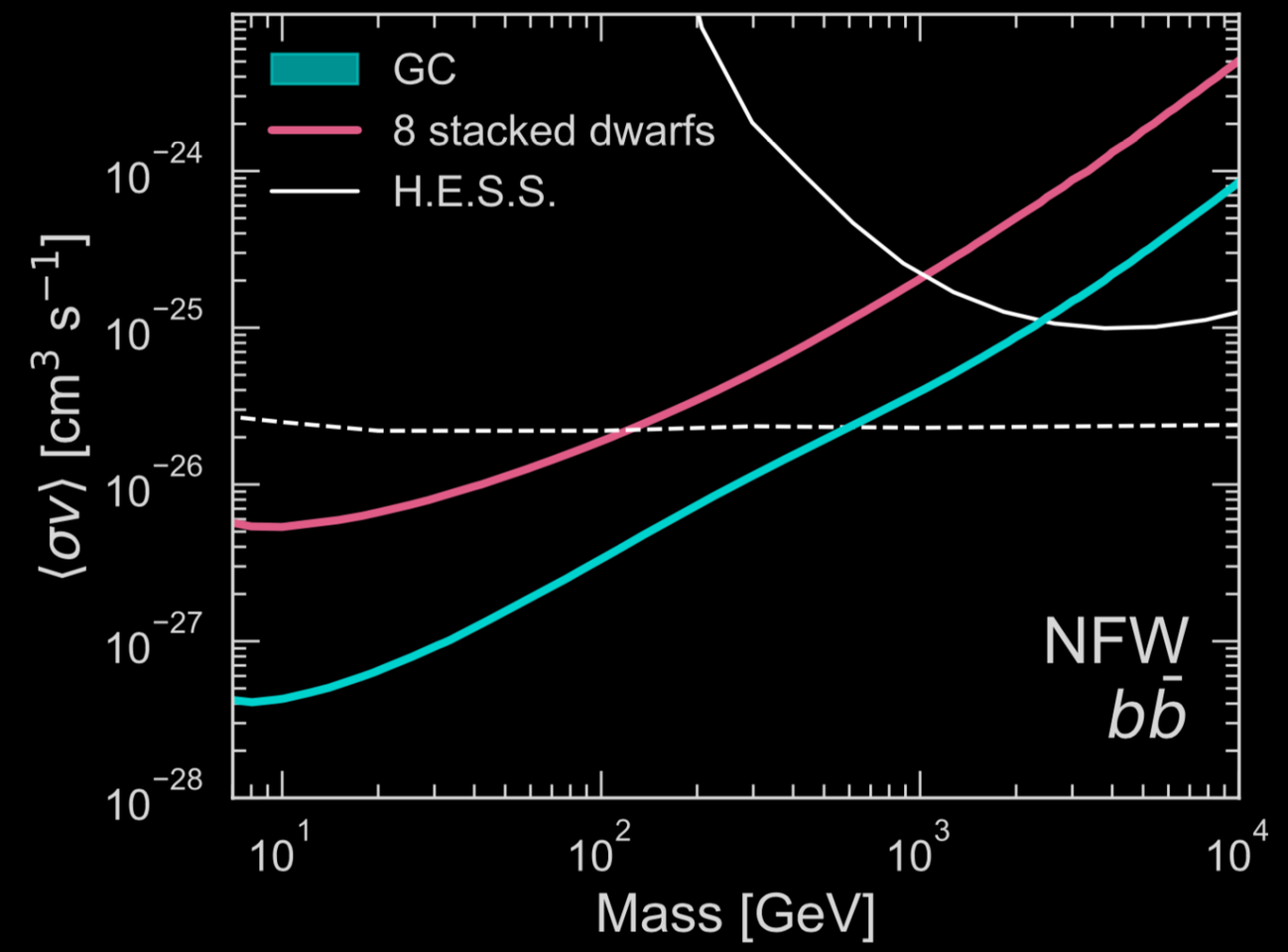
E(B-V) with 2 mag cut

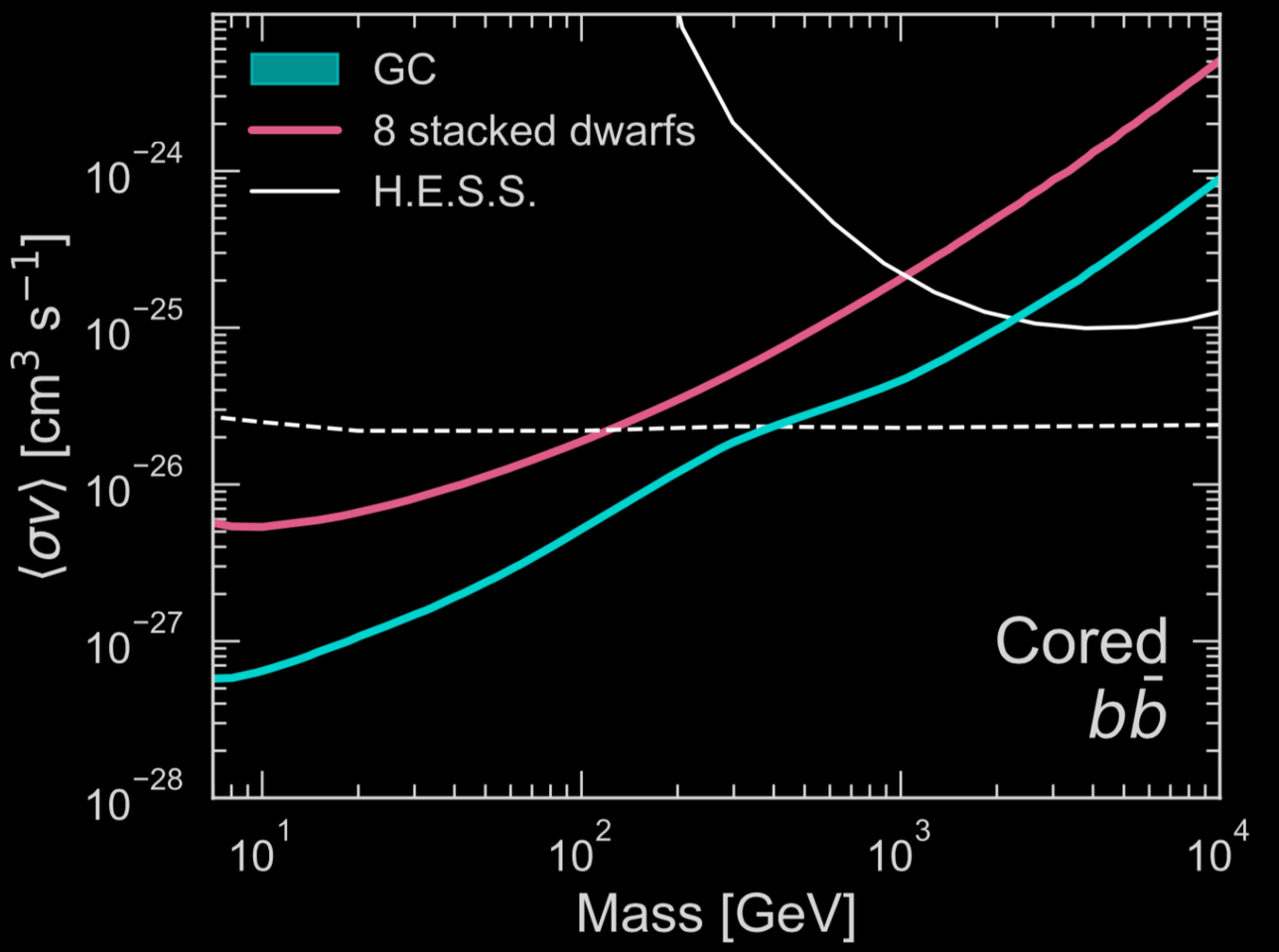
IC (2d ISRF, central source of e^-)

How much room can be left for dark matter?

Not much!

Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416

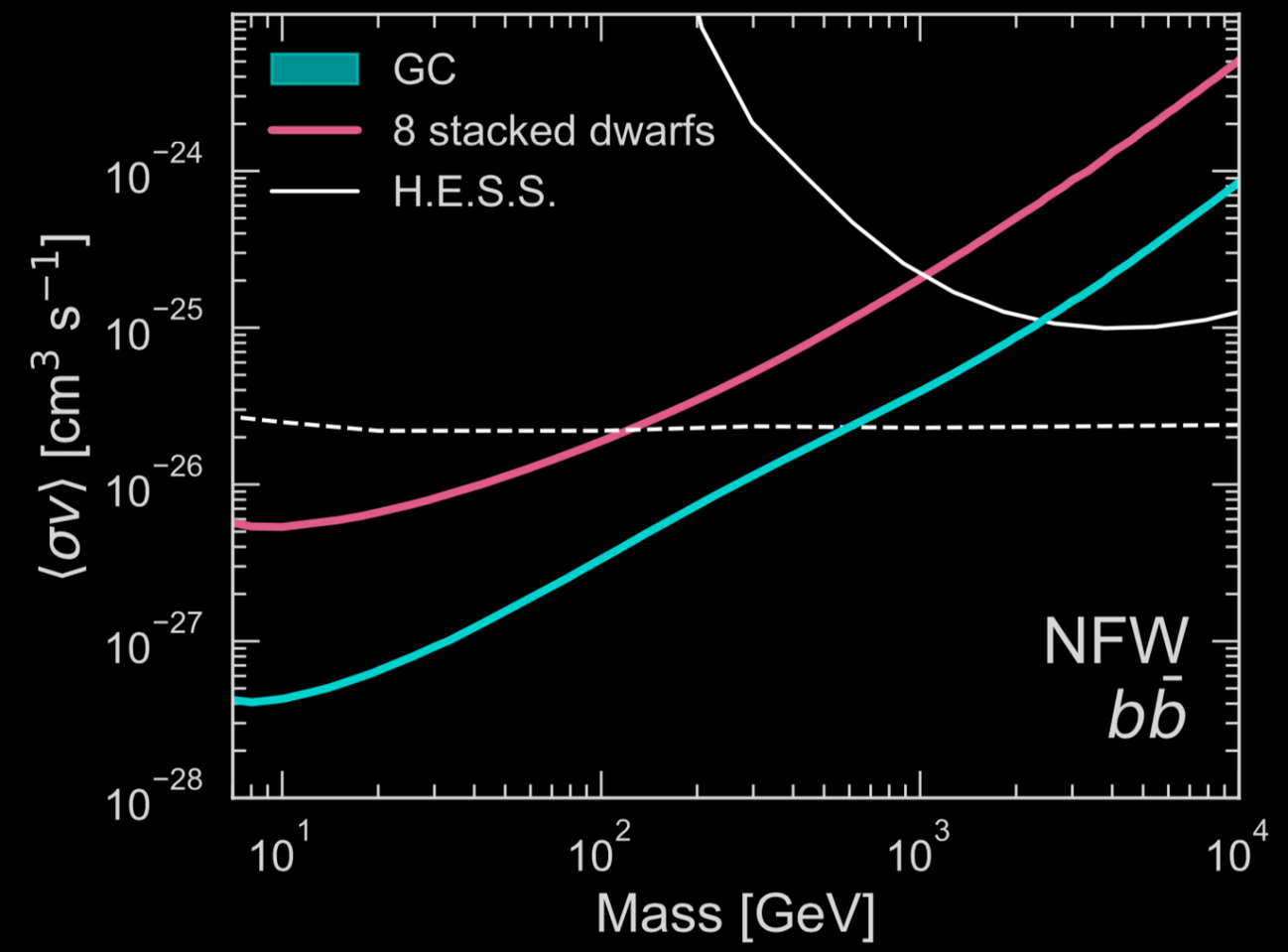


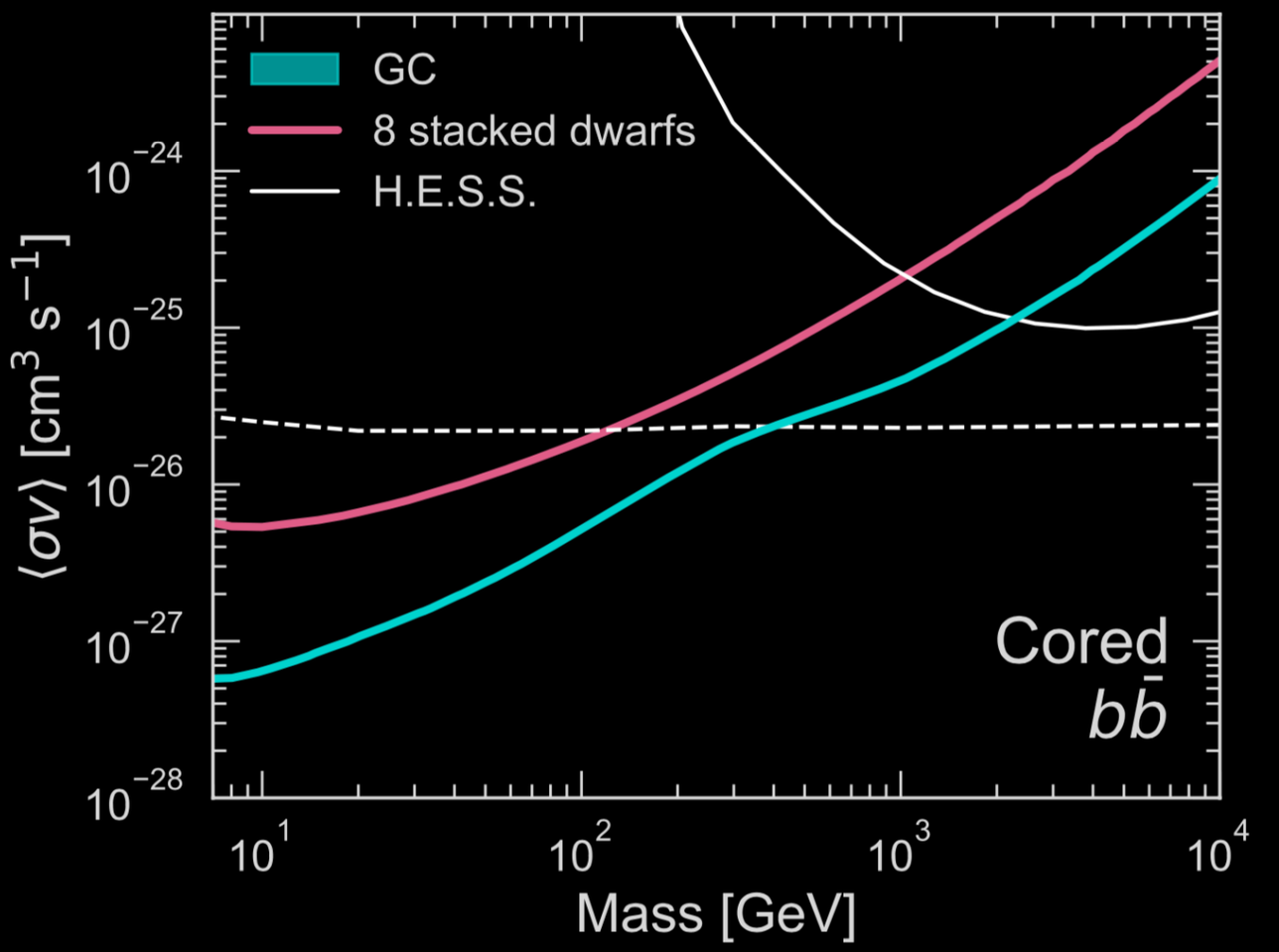


How much room can be left for dark matter?

Not much!

Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416



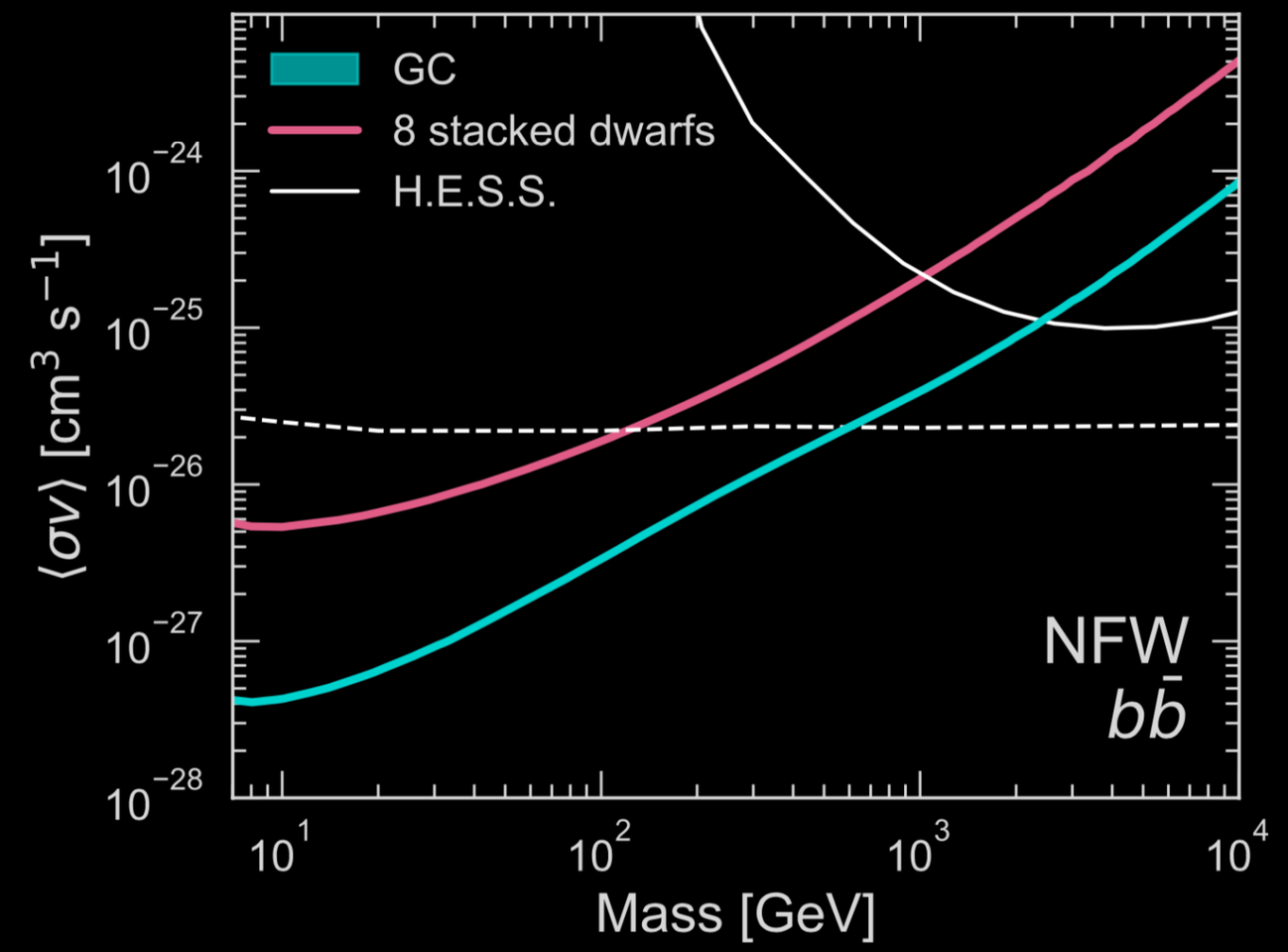


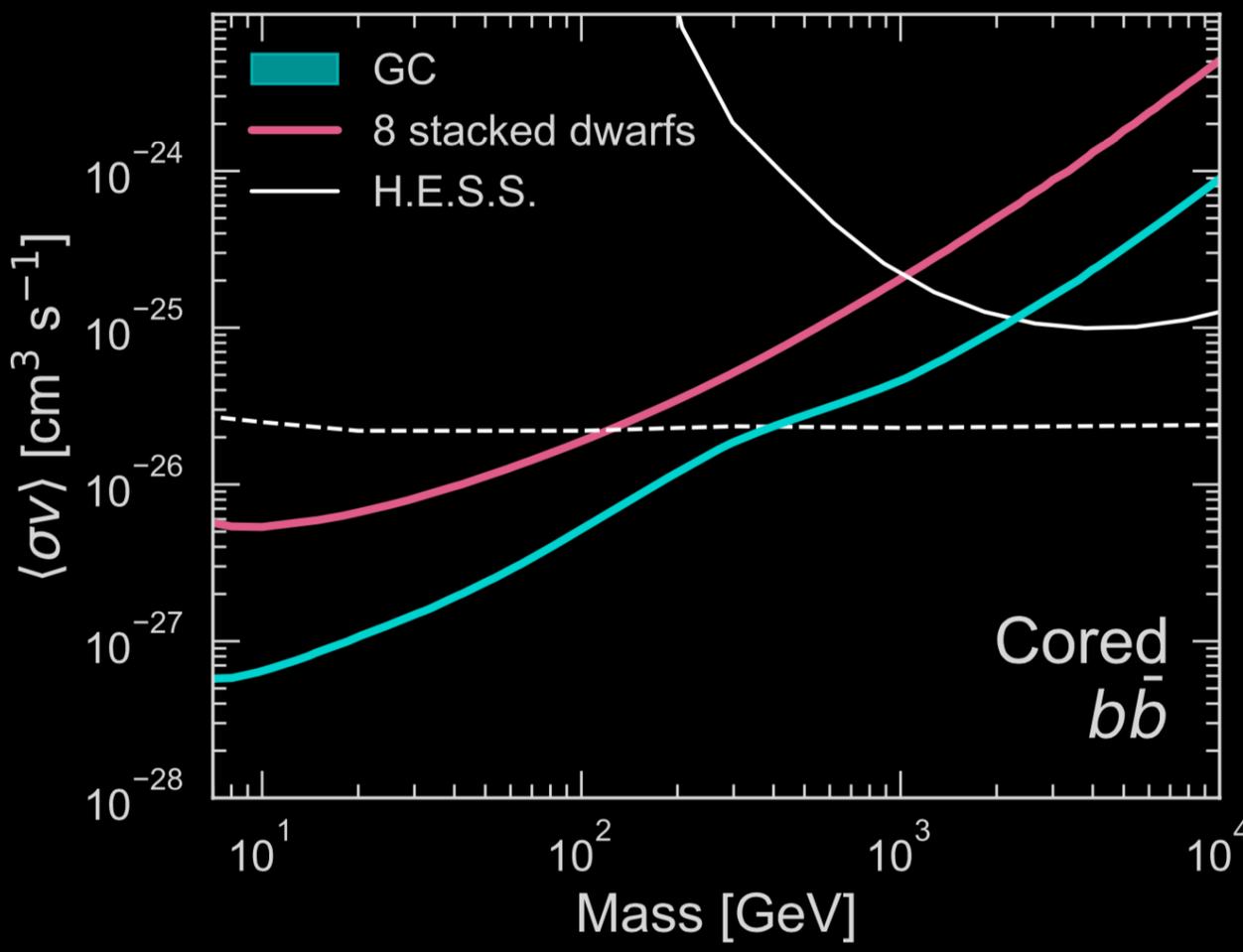
➜We use the most conservative local density determinations, marginalize over them, as well as the most physical, conservative DM profiles

How much room can be left for dark matter?

Not much!

Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416

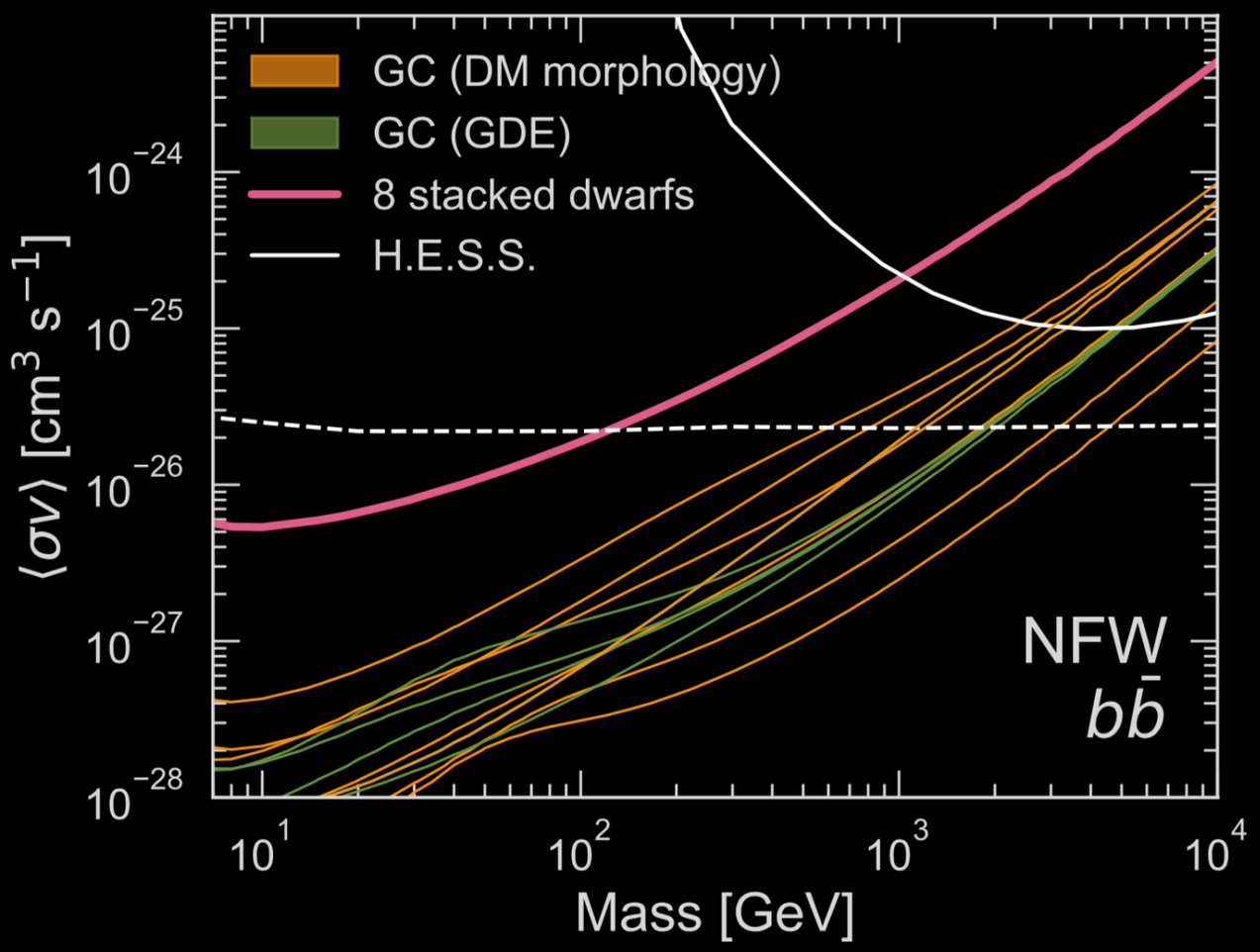


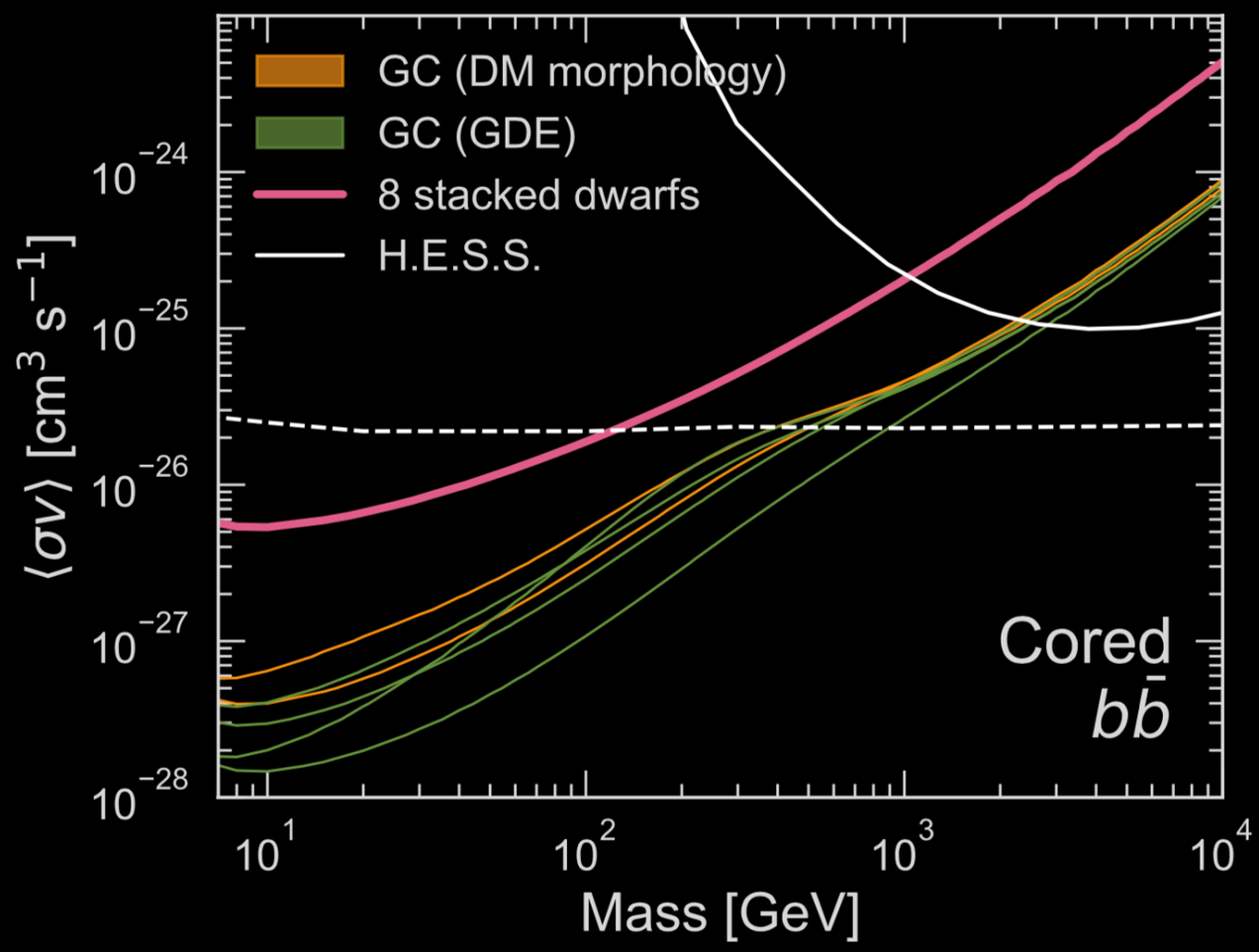


➜We use the most conservative local density determinations, marginalize over them, as well as the most physical, conservative DM profiles

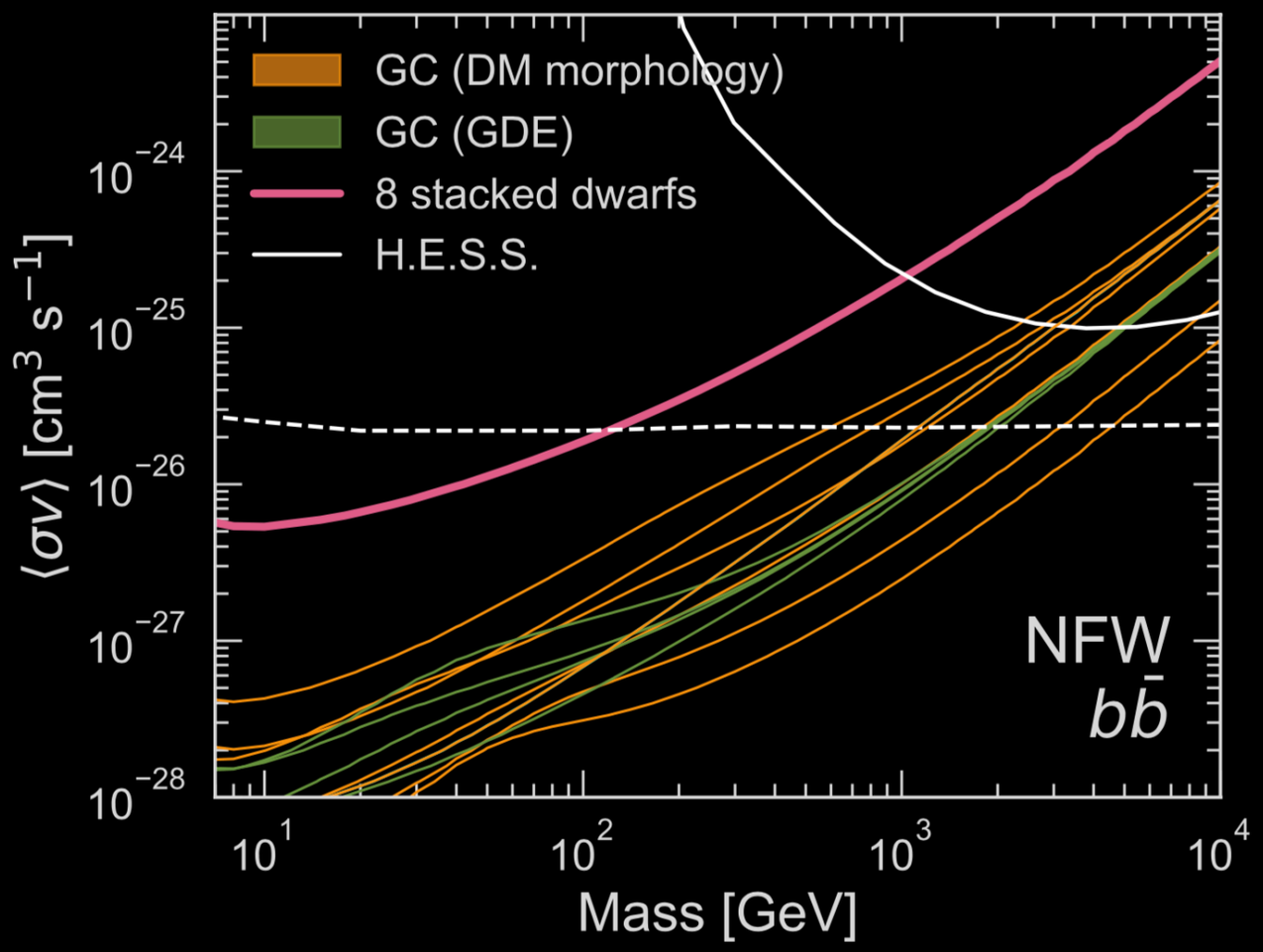
Limits are close to that expected from GC by Fermi-LAT Collaboration (Charles+ arXiv:1605.02016)

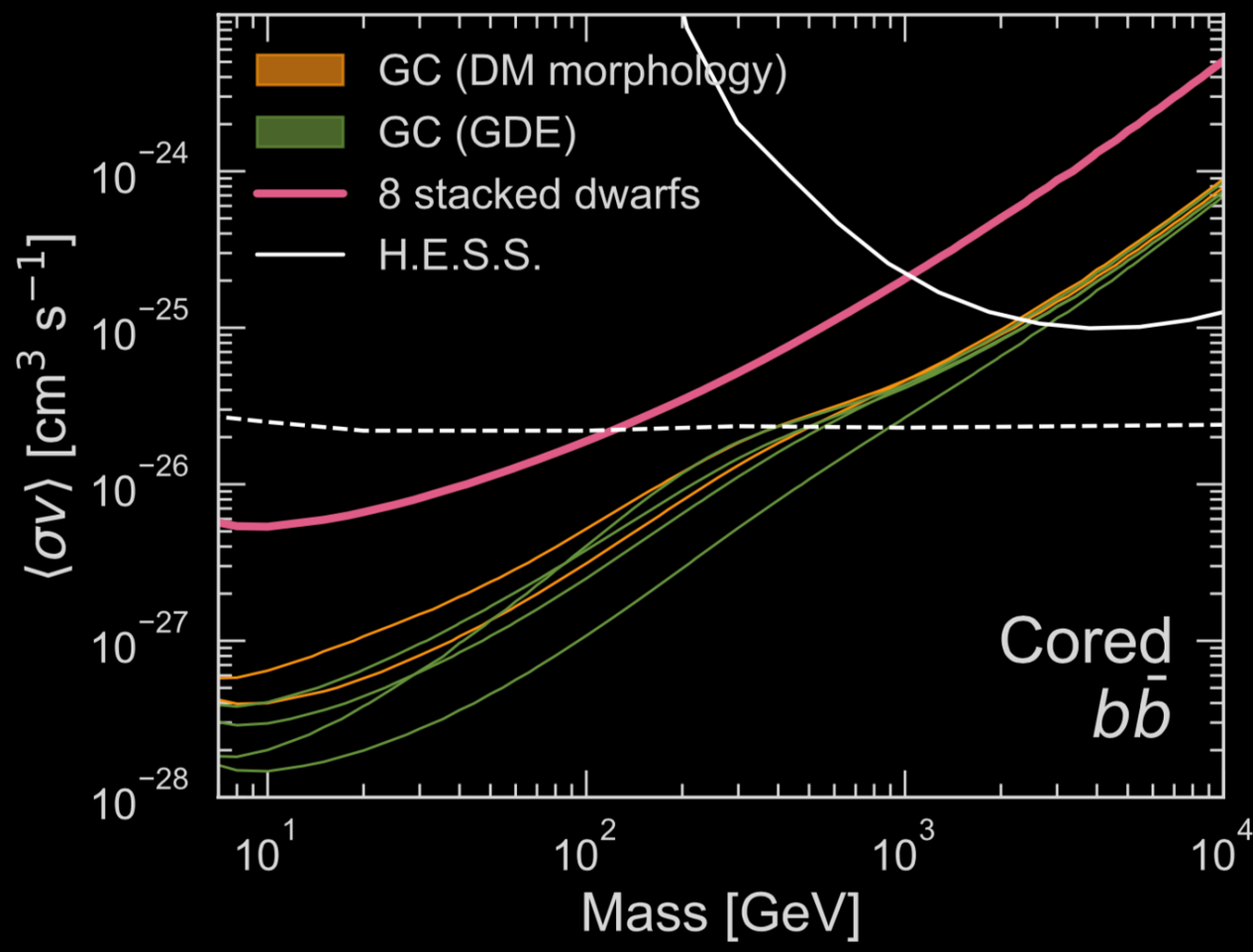
But what about Diffuse Model Uncertainties??





But what about Diffuse Model Uncertainties??





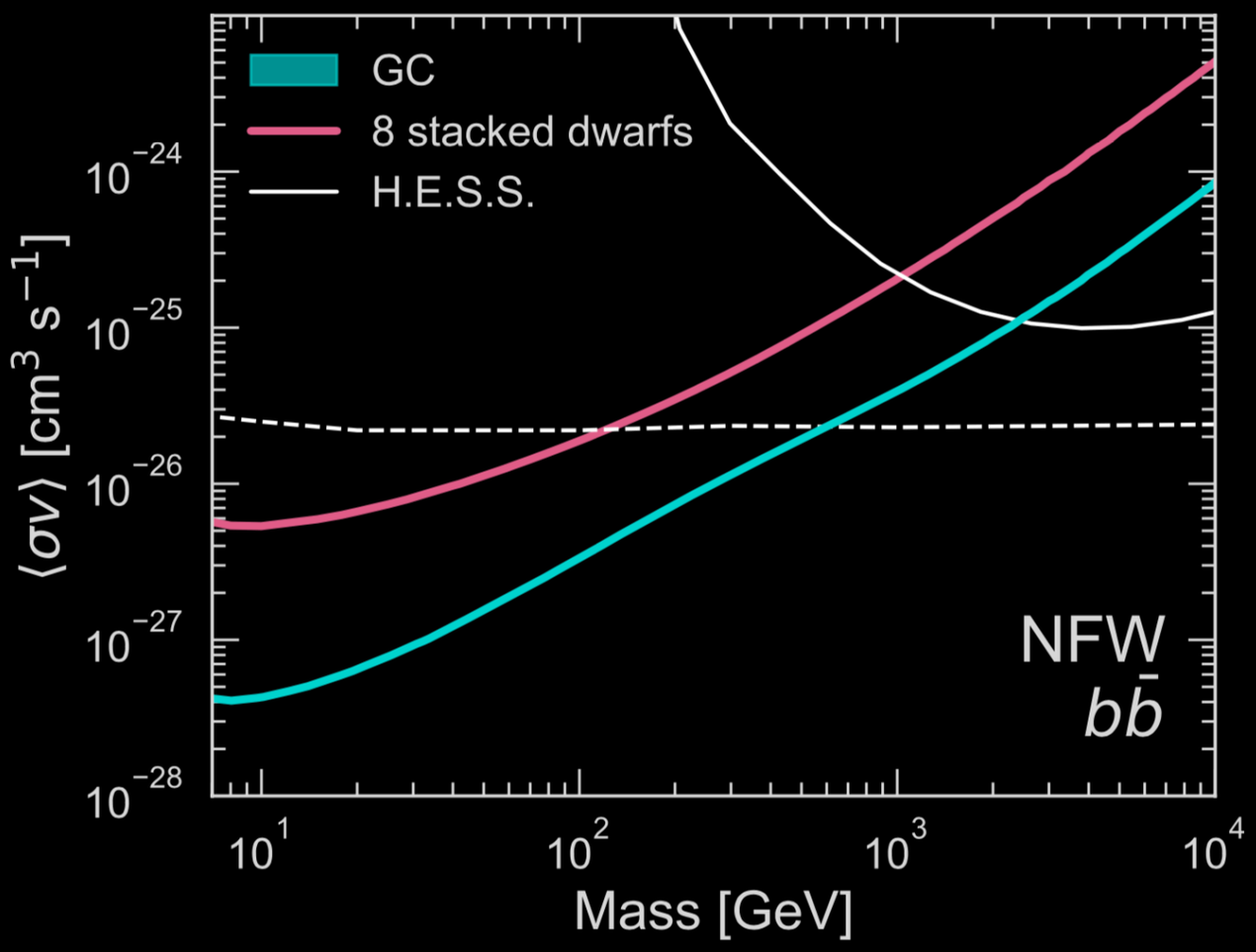
We took all diffuse models used in GCE analyses into account…

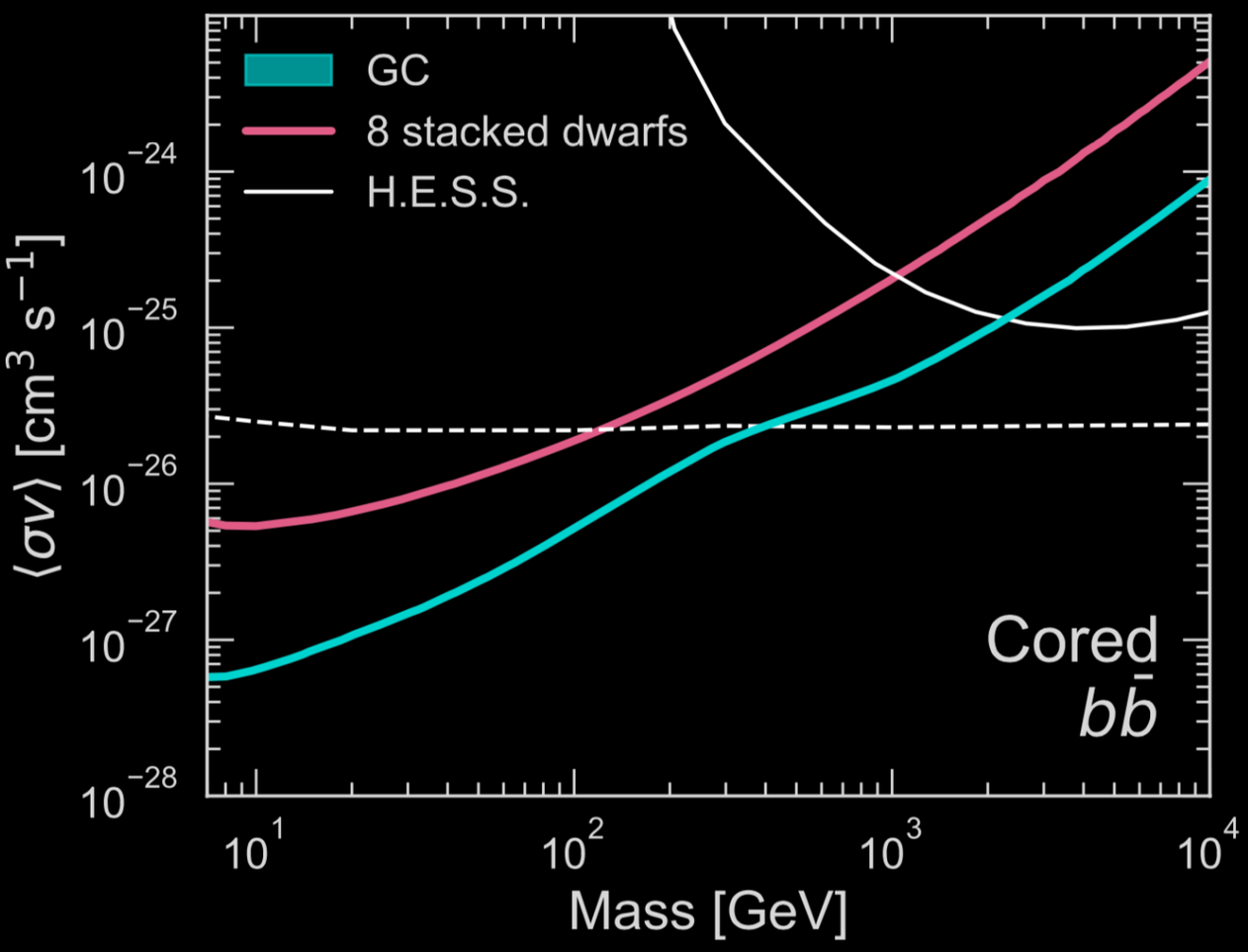
some much better fits than others…

still report ***most conservative*** limit

Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416

The *Most Stringent,* Robust Constraint on WIMP Annihilation from Fermi-LAT





Abazajian, Horiuchi, Kaplinghat, **Keeley,** Macias 2003.10416

Future Space-Based Indirect Detection?

Constellation γ!

Effective area,
effective area,
effective area…

Future Space-Based Indirect Detection?

Constellation γ!

Effective area,
effective area,
effective area…

SWGO
The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

Future Space-Based Indirect Detection?

Constellation γ!

Effective area,
effective area,
effective area…

SWGO
The Southern Wide-field Gamma-ray Observatory

CTA

Conclusions

Conclusions

- The Galactic Center is the best place to look for thermal WIMP annihilation

Conclusions

- The Galactic Center is the best place to look for thermal WIMP annihilation
- The GC is a busy place, but understandable

Conclusions

- The Galactic Center is the best place to look for thermal WIMP annihilation
- The GC is a busy place, but understandable
- The GCE in gamma rays is due to stellar remnants, likely MSPs (Song et al. 2024)

Conclusions

- The Galactic Center is the best place to look for thermal WIMP annihilation
- The GC is a busy place, but understandable
- The GCE in gamma rays is due to stellar remnants, likely MSPs (Song et al. 2024)
- Given this, the GC places the most stringent indirect detection limits on WIMP DM (Abazajian et al 2020)

Conclusions

- The Galactic Center is the best place to look for thermal WIMP annihilation
- The GC is a busy place, but understandable
- The GCE in gamma rays is due to stellar remnants, likely MSPs (Song et al. 2024)
- Given this, the GC places the most stringent indirect detection limits on WIMP DM (Abazajian et al 2020)
- *But the GC in gamma rays remains very interesting* (e.g. 2σ evidence for higgsino WIMP DM in GC data analyzed by Dessert+ arXiv:2207.10090)