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Search for dark matter annihilation in the dwarf irregular galaxy WLM with H.E.S.S.

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We search for an indirect signal of dark matter through high-energy γ rays from the Wolf-Lundmark-Melotte (WLM) dwarf irregular galaxy. The pair annihilation of dark matter particles would produce Standard Model particles in the final state such as γ rays, which might be detected by ground-based Cherenkov telescopes. Dwarf irregular galaxies represent promising targets as they are dark matter dominated objects with well measured kinematics and small uncertainties on their dark matter distribution profiles. In 2018, the H.E.S.S. five-telescope array observed the dwarf irregular galaxy WLM for 18 hours. These observations are the very first ones made by an imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescope for this subclass of dwarf galaxy. As we do not observe any significant signal excess in the direction of WLM, we interpret the result in terms of constraints on the velocity-weighted cross section for dark matter pair annihilation $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ as a function of the darkmatter particle mass for various continuum channels as well as the prompt emission $\gamma \gamma$. For the $\tau + \tau -$ channel the limits reach a value of $\langle \sigma v \rangle = 4 \times 10 - 22$ cm3 s-1 for a dark matter particle mass of 370 GeV. These limits represent an improvement of up to a factor 200 with respect to previous results for the dwarf irregular galaxies for TeV dark matter search.

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