Indirect Detection of Dark Matter at the Galactic Center

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Introduction

Υ-rays in the galactic center

Three Models to Explain this Emission

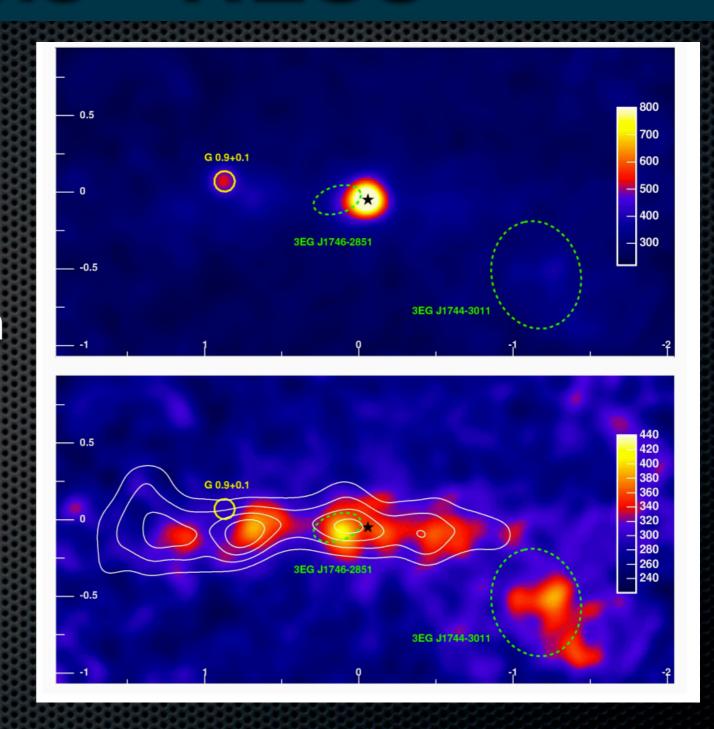
Future Tests

Observations - HESS

Point source to within 1.2' (3 pc)

No variability (even when variable in X-Rays)

Not entirely spherically symmetric



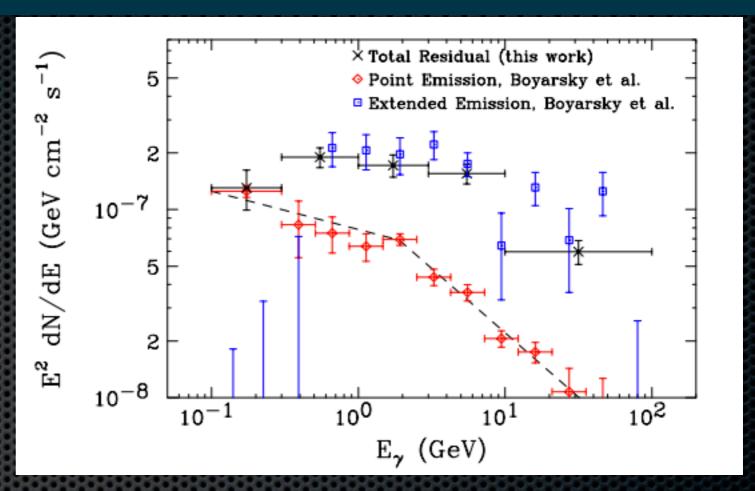
Aharonian et al. (2006)

■ Smooth Power-law spectrum (E⁻²)

Observations - Fermi

Possibly Extended?

No Variability



- "Bump" at ~1 GeV, which is Hooper & Linden (2011) concentrated in the "non point-source" component
- Point source has broken power-law spectrum breaking at ~10 GeV

Matching Observations

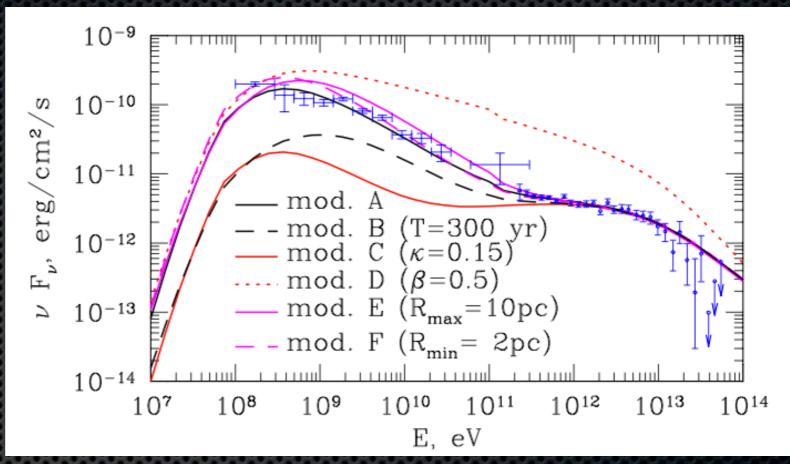
We already know the gamma-ray emission is distinct from the radio and X-Ray emission

BUT - can all gamma-rays be explained by one source class, or do we need two?

Hadronic Model

Explain both the GeV and TeV emission

Requires fine-tuning diffusion constants



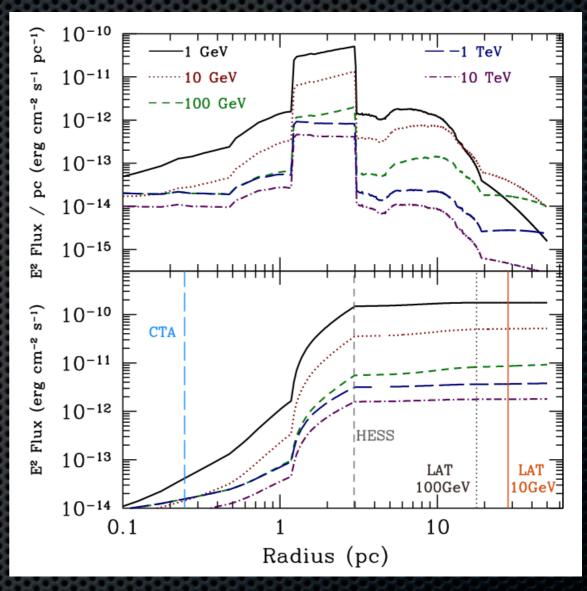
Chernyakova et al. (2011)

Morphology constrained by gas density

Hadronic Model

Explain both the GeV and TeV emission

Requires fine-tuning diffusion constants



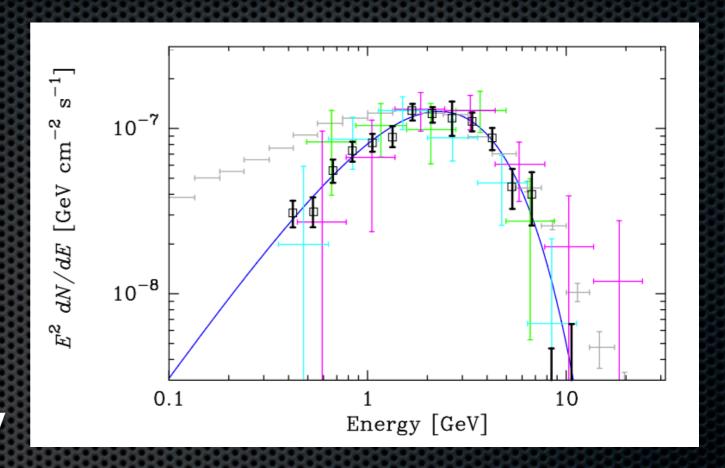
Linden et al. (in prep)

Morphology constrained by gas density

Leptonic Model (MSPs)

Explain GeV signal only

Known MSPs provide a reasonable (disputed) match to the gamma-ray signal



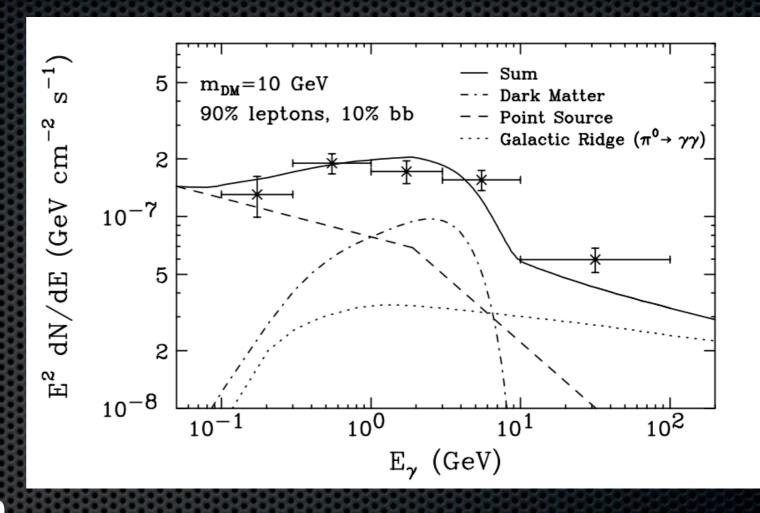
Abazajian (2011)

May be constrained by radio observations (though we won't see pulsations)

Dark Matter Model

 Light dark matter models potentially explain GeV signal

 Cross-section is similar to the WIMP thermal cross-section



Hooper and Linden (2011)

 Leads to predictable (testable) signals in direct DM searches (compatable with CoGeNT/DAMA signals)

Conclusions

Assuming the existence of a power-law background of emission in the galactic center region - all three sources are currently comptable with Fermi/HESS observations

Additional multi-wavelength constraints will be necessary to separate the above sources and determine the cause of the enhanced emission from the GC region.