

A photograph of the MAGIC (Major Atmospheric Gamma-ray Imaging Cherenkov) telescope at night. The telescope's two main mirrors are visible, each with a grid of red glowing points. A central support structure and a smaller secondary mirror are also visible against a dark sky.

MAGIC searches for Dark Matter

Adrian Biland, ETHZ
MAGIC-Collaboration

CTA/LINK, 12.11.10



The MAGIC Telescope(s)



- Roque de los Muchachos (La Palma, Canary Islands), 2200m asl
- 17m dish with active mirror control, $f/d=1.0$, 3.5deg FoV
- analog signals transferred to counting house (fibres)
- regular data taking:
 - first telescope since 2004
 - second telescope/stereo since Sept. 2009



ETH Institute for
Particle Physics
biland@phys.ethz.ch



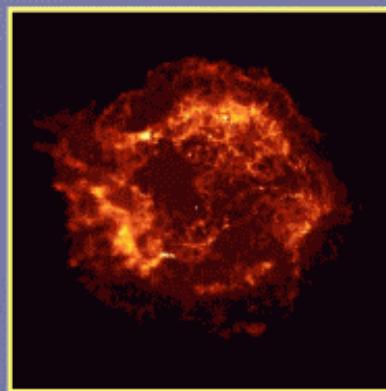
The MAGIC Telescope(s)



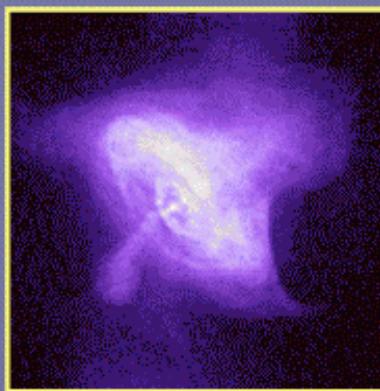
- Trigger threshold ~50 GeV (~25 GeV for Pulsars only)
- Analysis threshold >60 GeV (~50 GeV stereo)
- Energy resolution ~20% (~15% stereo)
- Integral sensitivity 50h: 1.6% Crab (1% Crab stereo)
- Fast repositioning: <20s



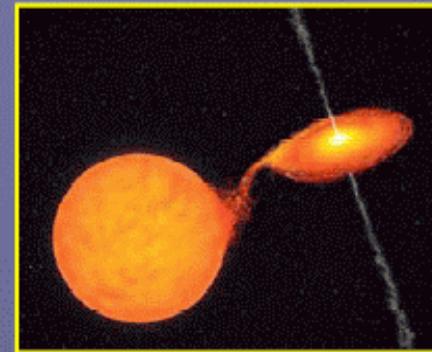
Some Physics Objectives



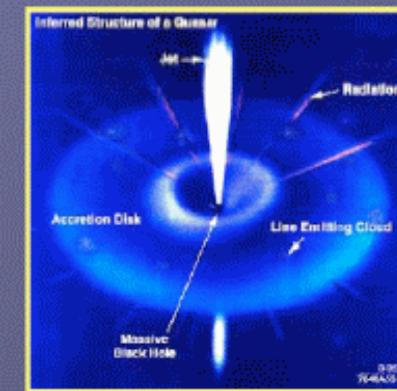
SNRs



Pulsars
and PWNe



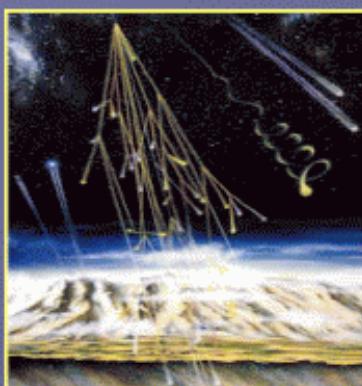
Micro quasars
X-ray binaries



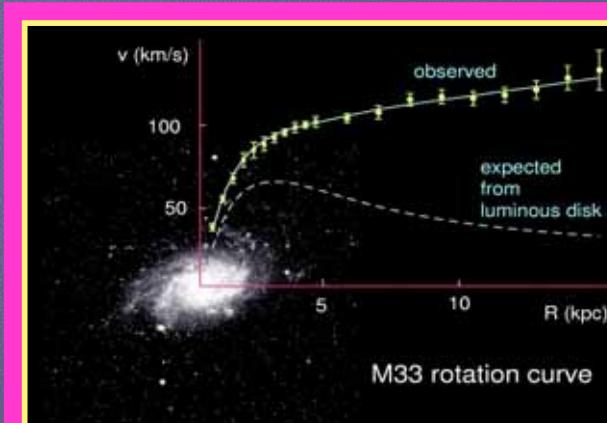
AGNs



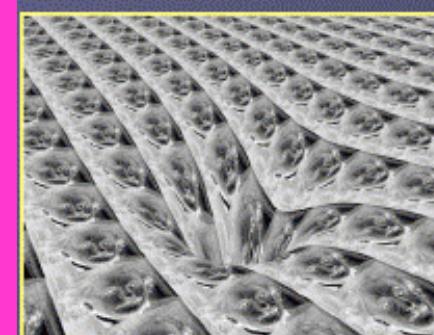
GRBs



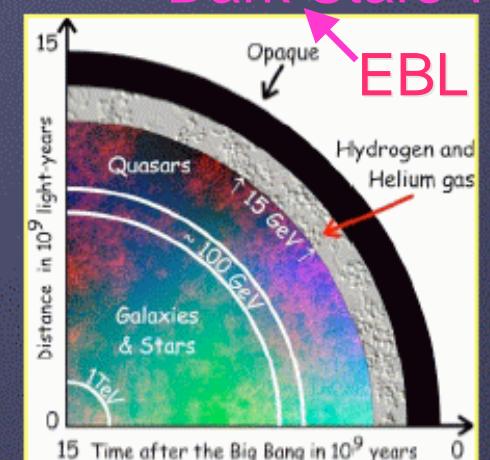
Origin of
cosmic rays



Dark matter



Space-time
& relativity

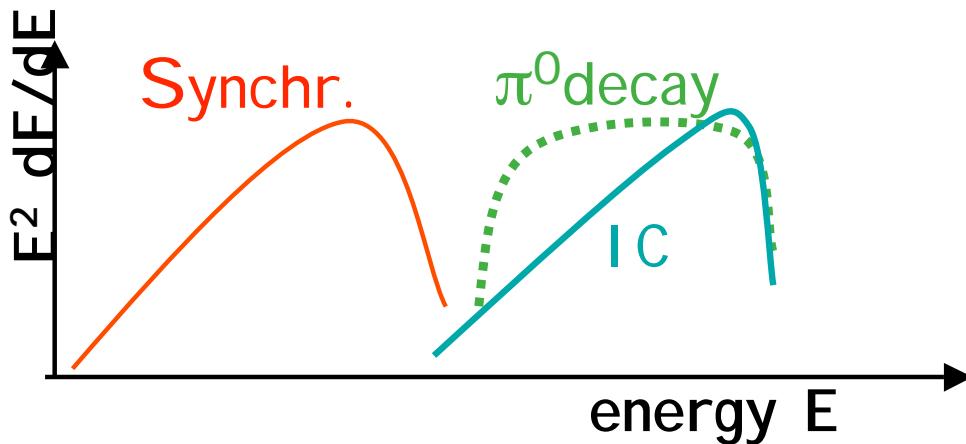


Cosmology

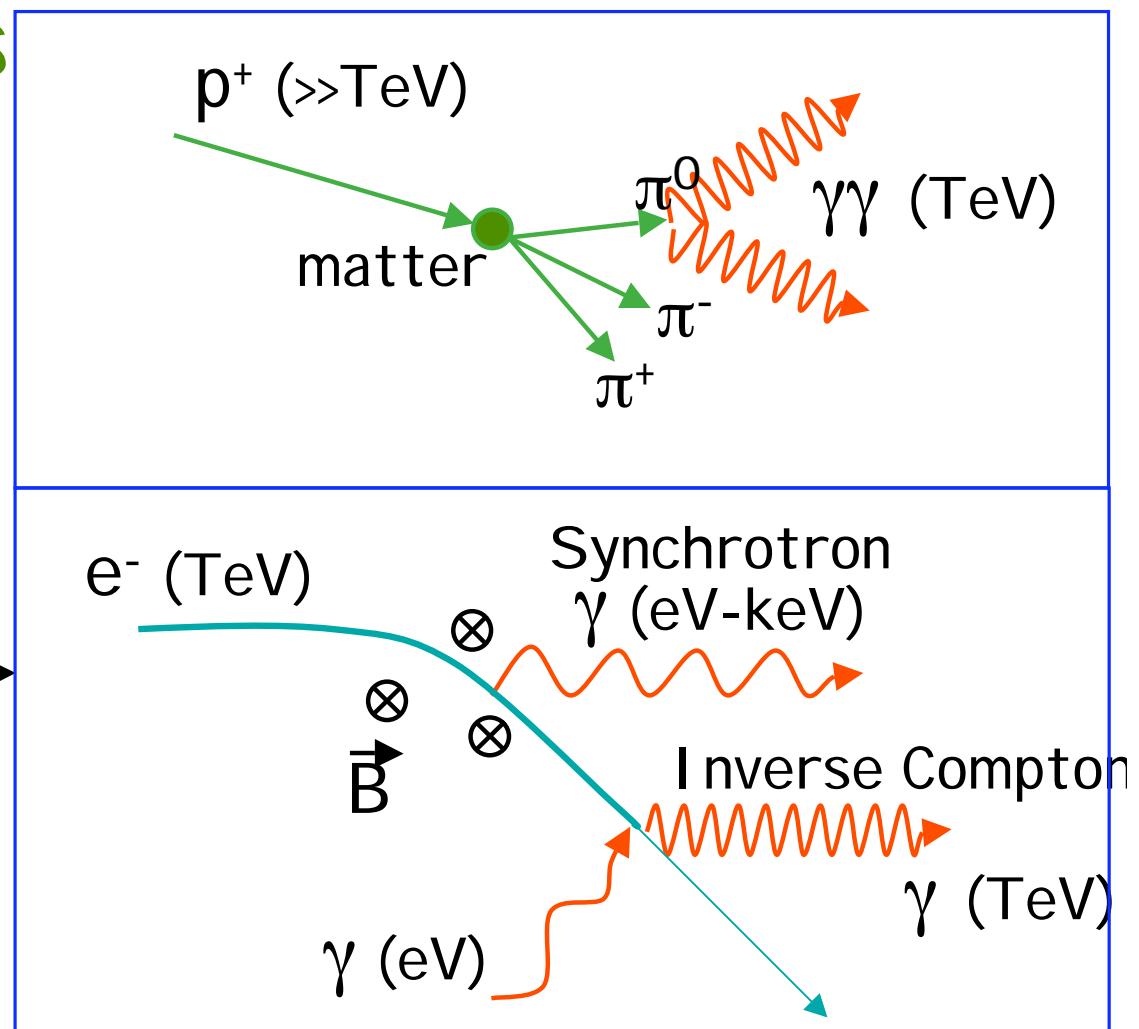
'Standard' Origins of VHE- γ

VHE photons do have non-thermal origin(s)

Do p or e⁻ act as seed particles?

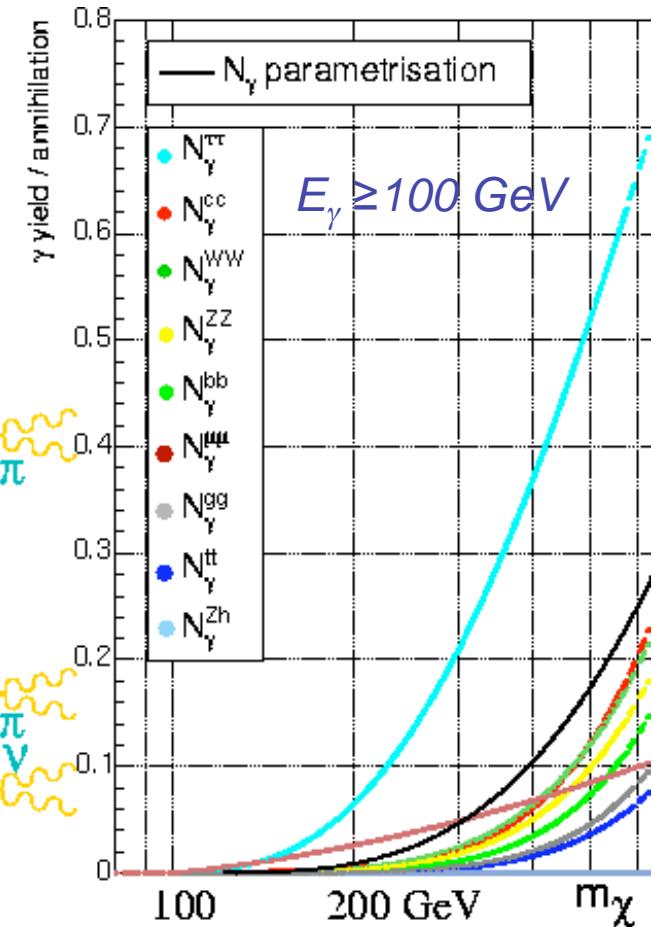
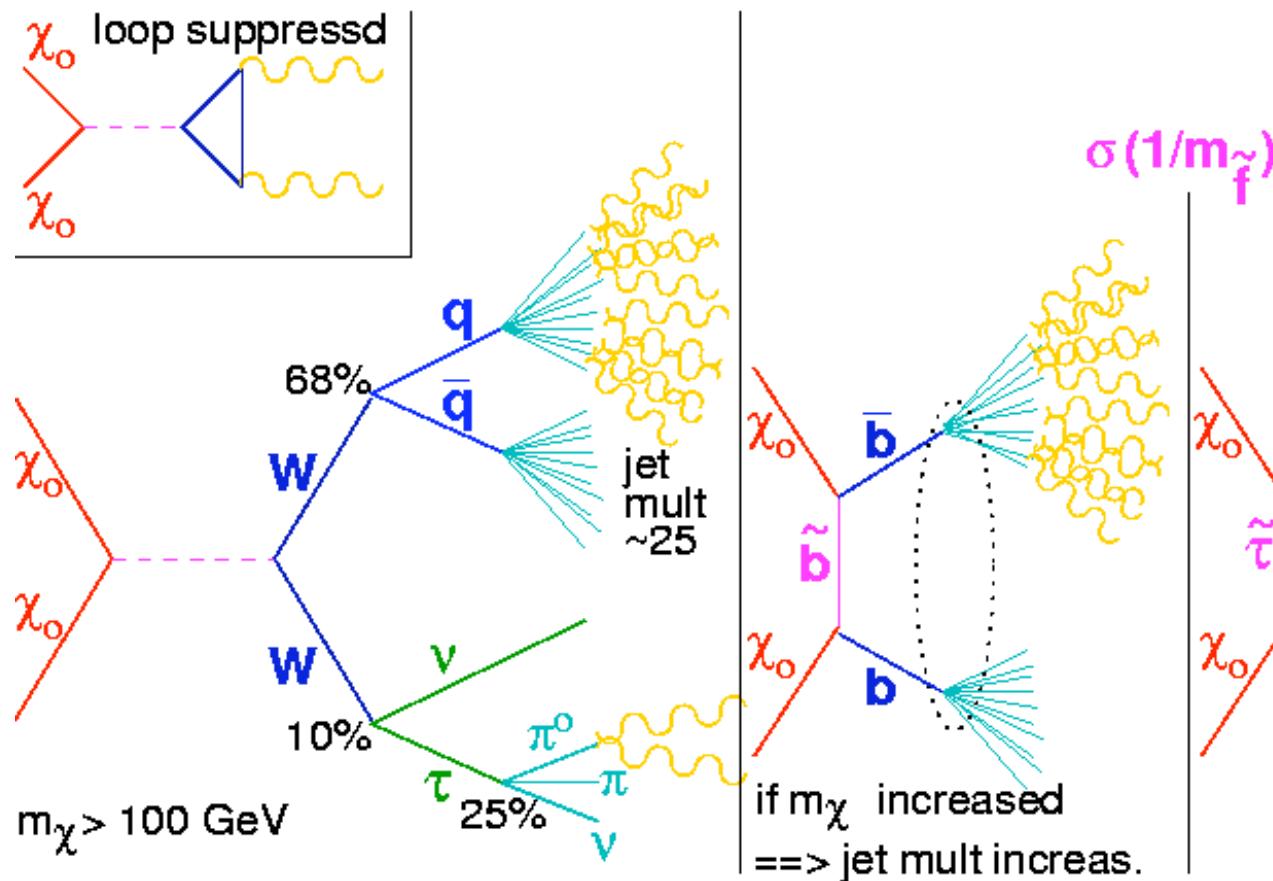


distinguish hadronic vs.
leptonic 'acceleration':
=> shape of spectrum;
Multi-wavelength



VHE- γ from e.g. χ_0 -annihilation

χ_0 does not directly couple to γ (else not 'dark') ==>
Some important processes to produce VHE γ :



q-jets produce much more γ , but τ result in higher energy γ
 ==> VHE γ rare or (rather) low energy



Where to look for DM ?

Flux calculation:

$$\Phi = \underbrace{\frac{N(\sigma v)}{2 \pi m_\chi^2}}_{\text{uncertainties } O(10^x)} \times \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Delta\Omega} \int d\Omega \int \rho^2 ds}_{\text{Particle physics CDM density distribution}}$$

uncertainties $O(10^x)$

Particle physics

CDM density distribution

Particle Physics:

in this talk concentrate on 'mSUGRA'
(subset of SUSY parameter space)

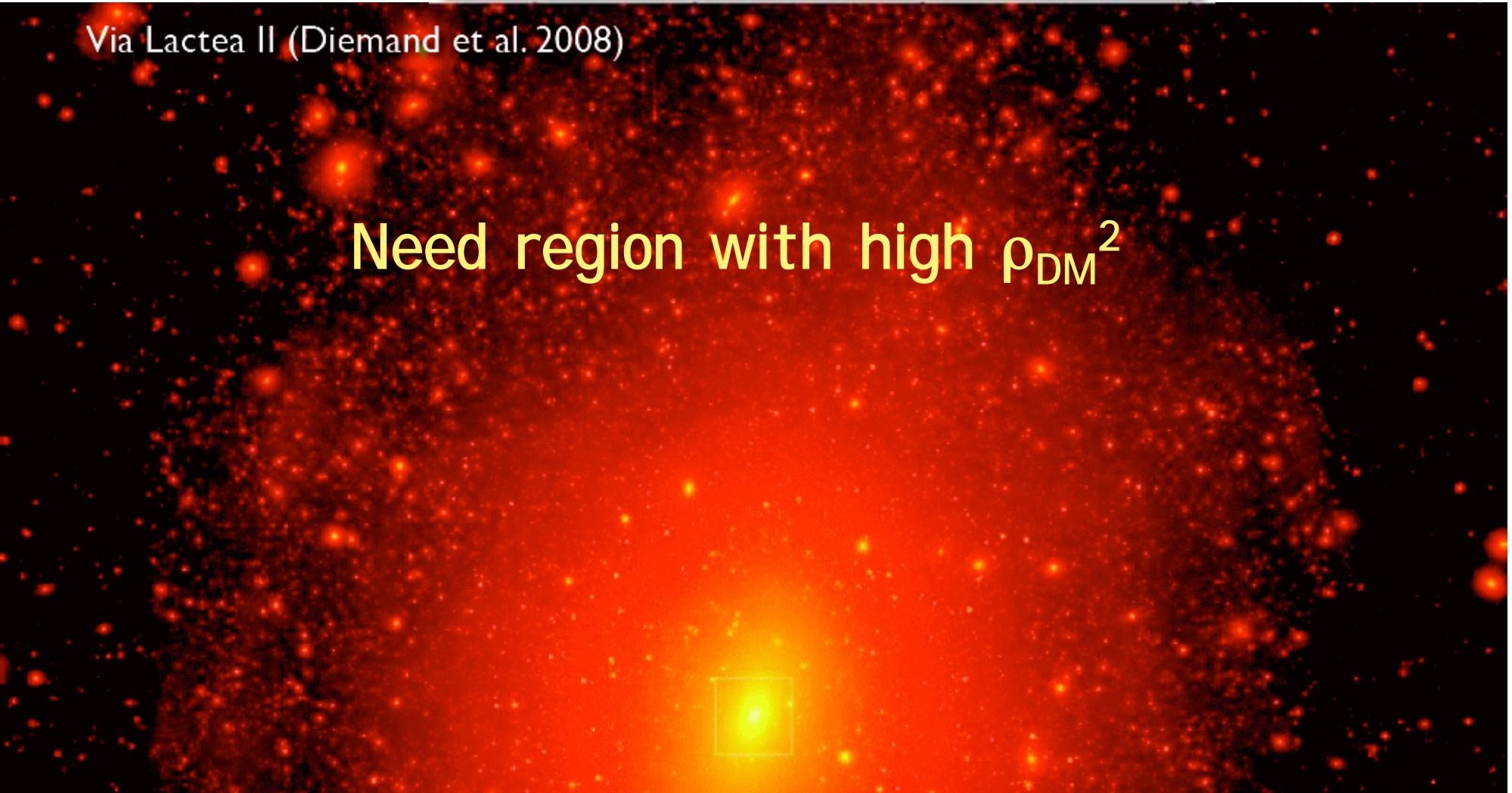
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Flux calculation:

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Via Lactea II (Diemand et al. 2008)

Need region with high ρ_{DM}^2

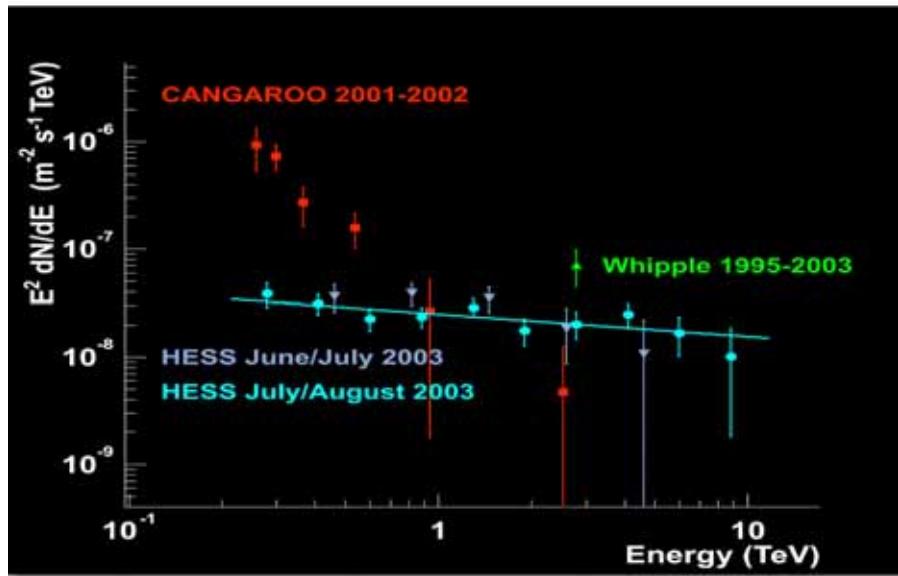


The Usual Suspects

- Galactic Center
- Spheroidal Dwarf Galaxies
- MiniHalos, Intermediate Mass Black Holes...
- Galaxy Clusters

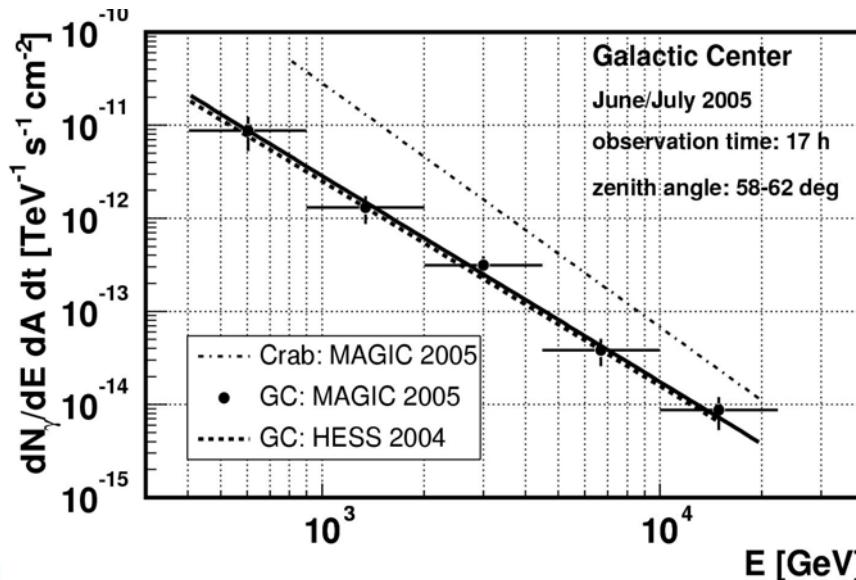
Galactic Center

MAGIC: ApJ 638, L101 (2006)



existed contradicting measurements
 CANGAROO vs. H.E.S.S.

CANGAROO looked more DM-like,
 but (unfortunately) MAGIC showed
 H.E.S.S. to be correct ...



Observed for 17h Jul/Aug.05; ZA: 58° - 63°

- 6σ signal
- $\alpha = -2.2 \pm 0.2$
- 600-15000 GeV
- Excellent agreement with H.E.S.S. ;
 incompatible with CANGAROO

The Usual Suspects

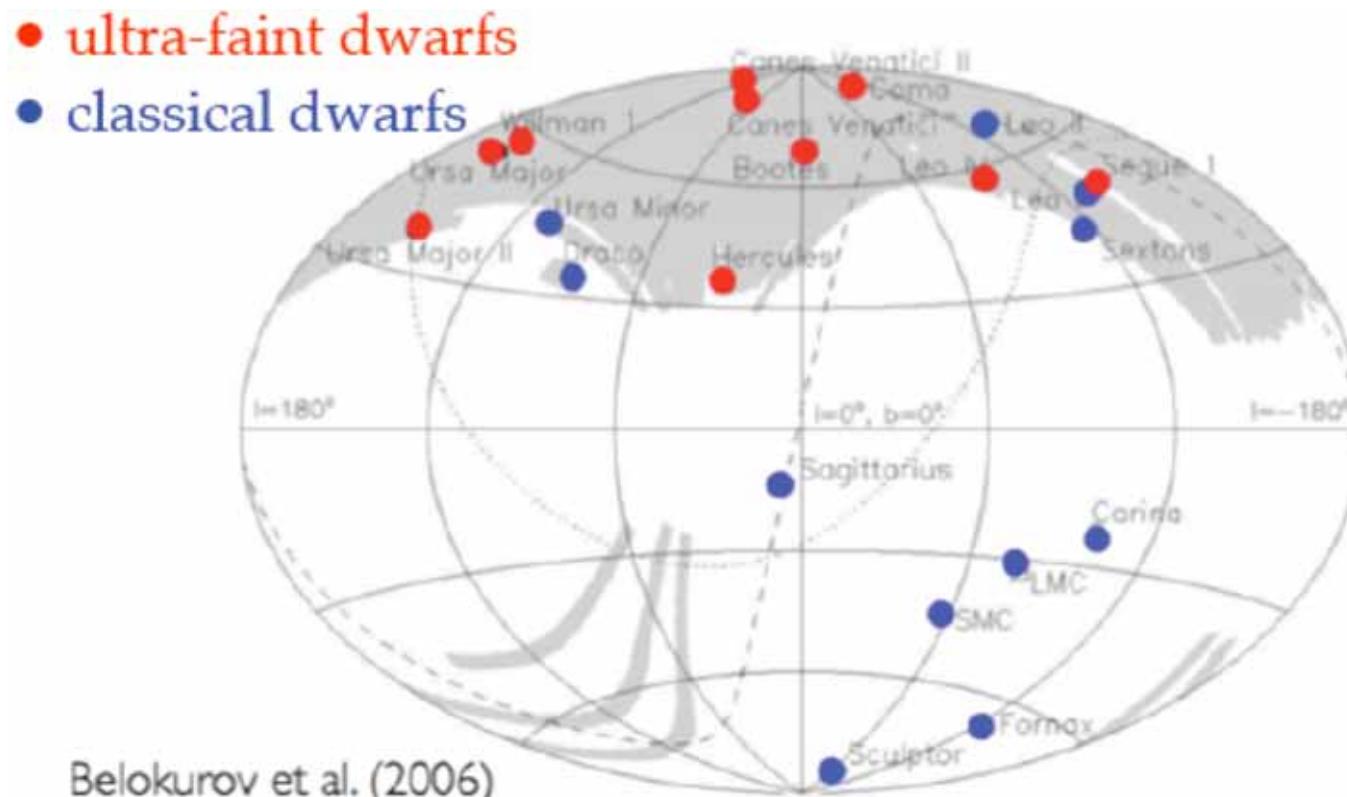
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Spheroidal Dwarf Galaxies

- small companion galaxies of Milky Way
 - ==> rather nearby
- usually have very large M/L ratio
 - ==> high ρ_{DM}^2





e.g. DRACO ('classical Dwarf')

MAGIC: ApJ 679, 428 (2008)

7.8h good observation data in 2007

large zenith angle (37°) ==> high $E_{\text{threshold}} = 140 \text{ GeV}$

u.l. $\sim 10^{-11} \gamma \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (assuming spectral index -1.5)

But upper limit depends on expected spectra
(spectral index and cutoff energy)

==> different for each mSUGRA model

==> not very useful to give a global u.l. value

Better: u.l. for predefined benchmark points

[Battaglia et al., Eur.Phys.J., C33, 273]

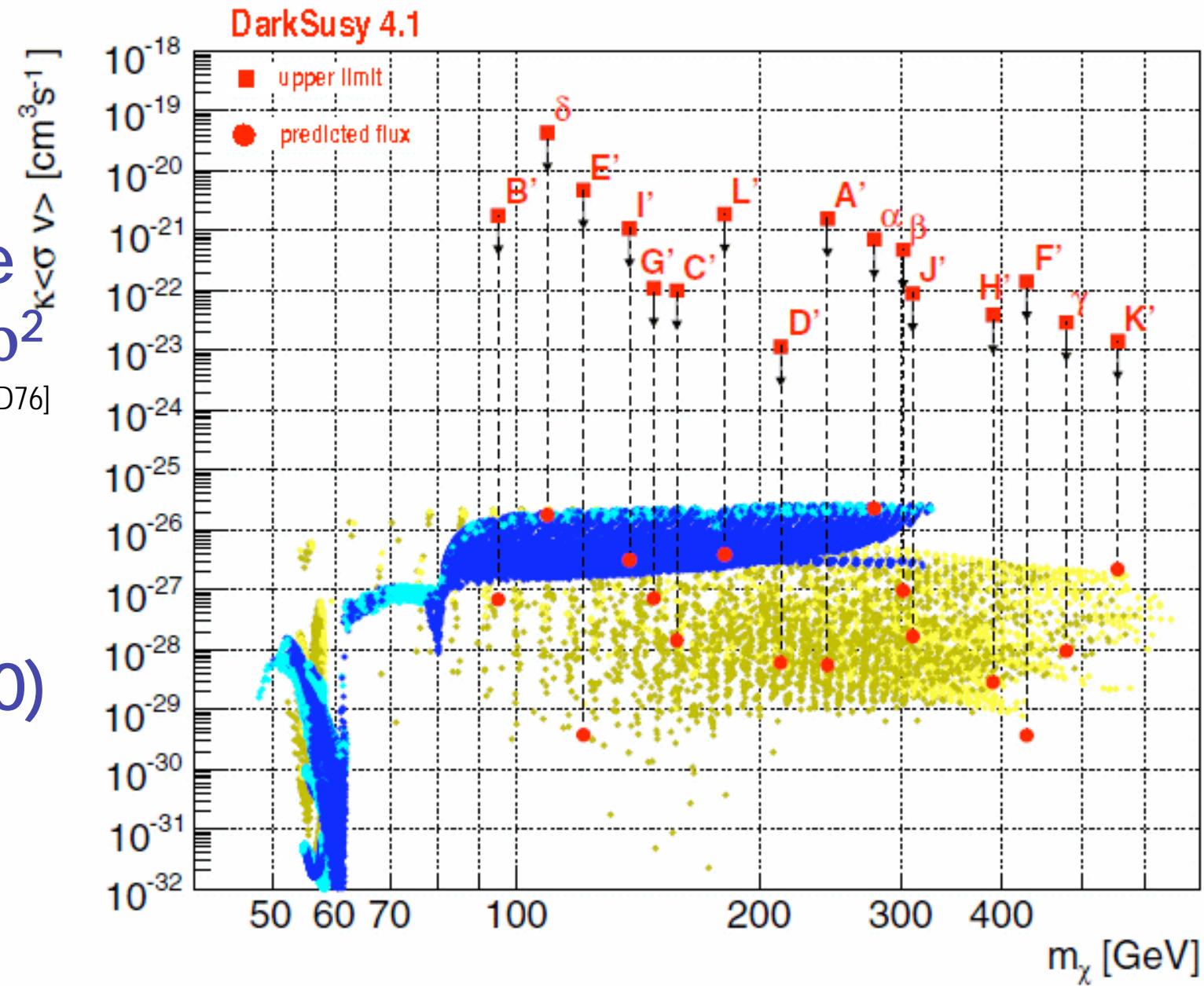
e.g. DRACO ('classical Dwarf')

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u.l. far from
expected
flux if assume
conservative ρ^2

[Sanchez-Conde et al., Phys Rev D76]
and no boost

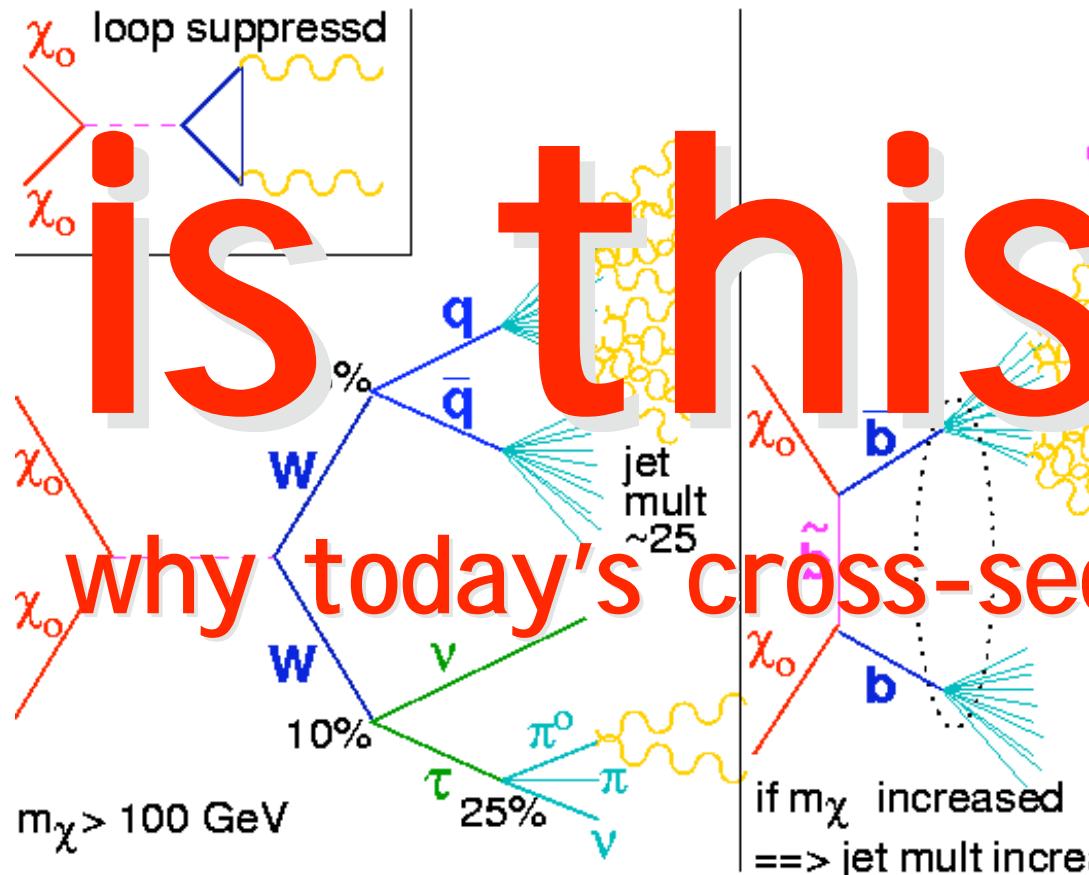
(can exclude
boosts $>> 1000$)



VHE- γ from e.g. χ_0 -annihilation

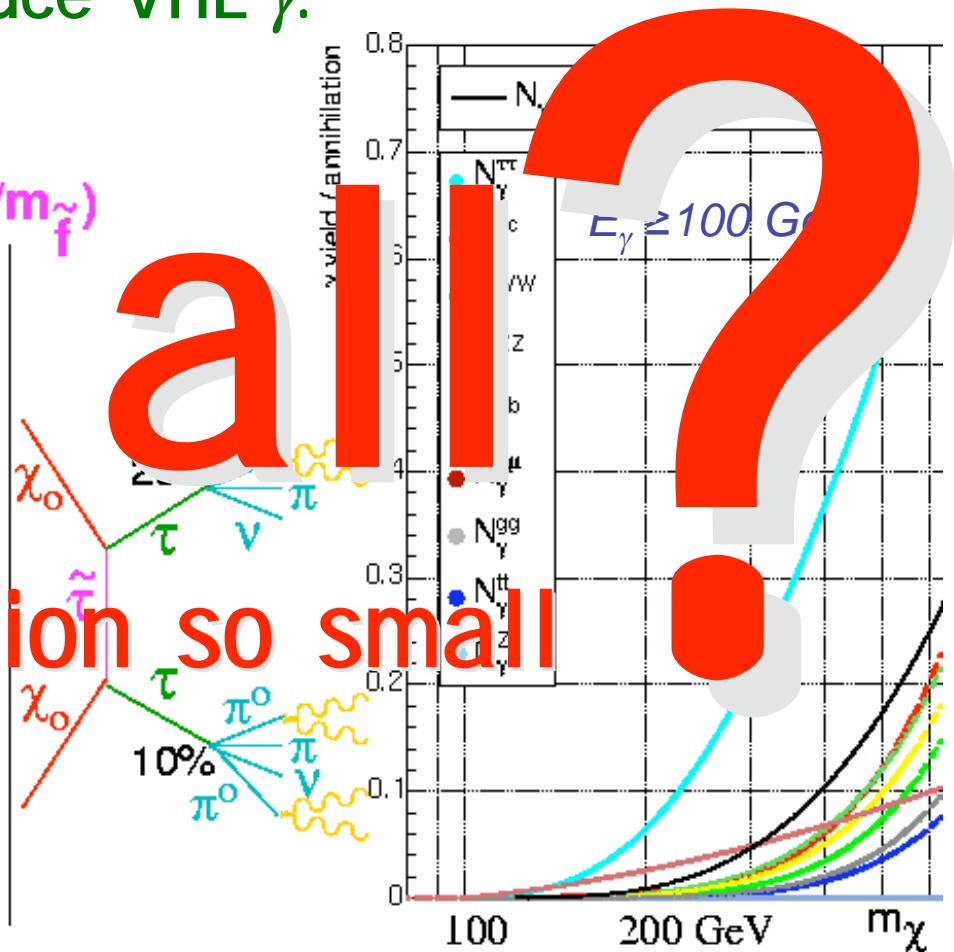
χ_0 does not directly couple to γ (else not 'dark') ==>

Some important processes to produce VHE γ :

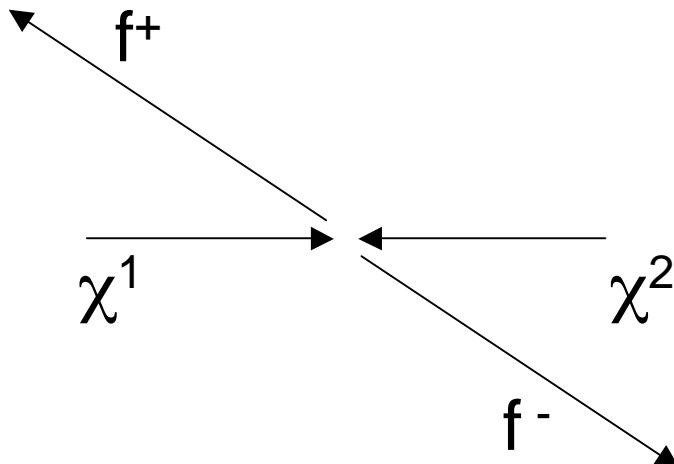
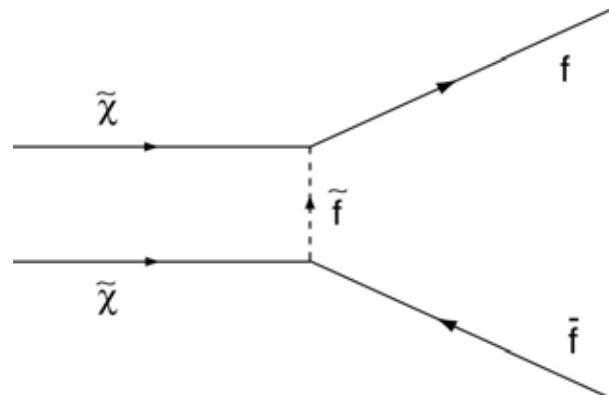


is this a
why today's cross-section so small?

if m_χ increased
==> jet mult increases.



VHE- γ from e.g. χ_0 -annihilation

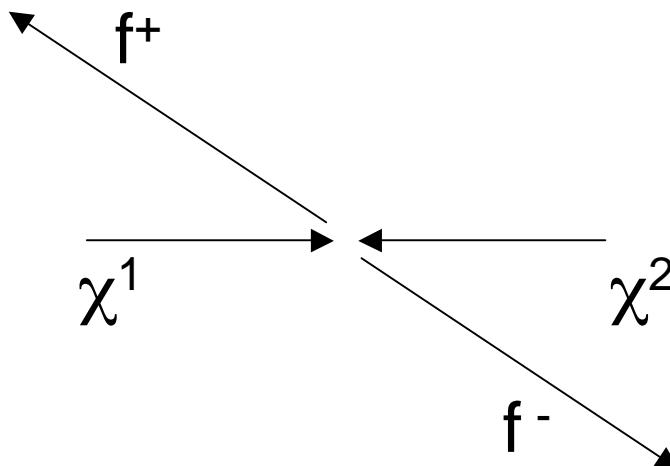
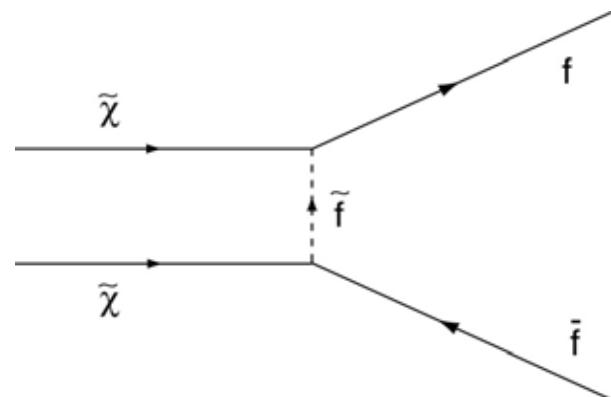


In center of mass system:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{tot}} = 0 \implies p_{f+} &= -p_{f-} \quad ; \quad p_{\chi^1} = -p_{\chi^2} \\ \implies \text{helicity: } s_{f+} &= +s_{f-} \implies s_{\chi^1} = s_{\chi^2} \\ \text{Annihilation: } x_{\chi^1} &= x_{\chi^2} \end{aligned}$$

Early Universe (\Rightarrow relic density): no problem

VHE- γ from e.g. χ_0 -annihilation



In center of mass system:

today

$$p_{\text{tot}}=0 \implies p_{f^+} = -p_{f^-} ; \quad p_{\chi^1} = -p_{\chi^2} = 0$$

$$\implies \text{helicity: } s_{f^+} = +s_{f^-} \implies s_{\chi^1} = s_{\chi^2}$$

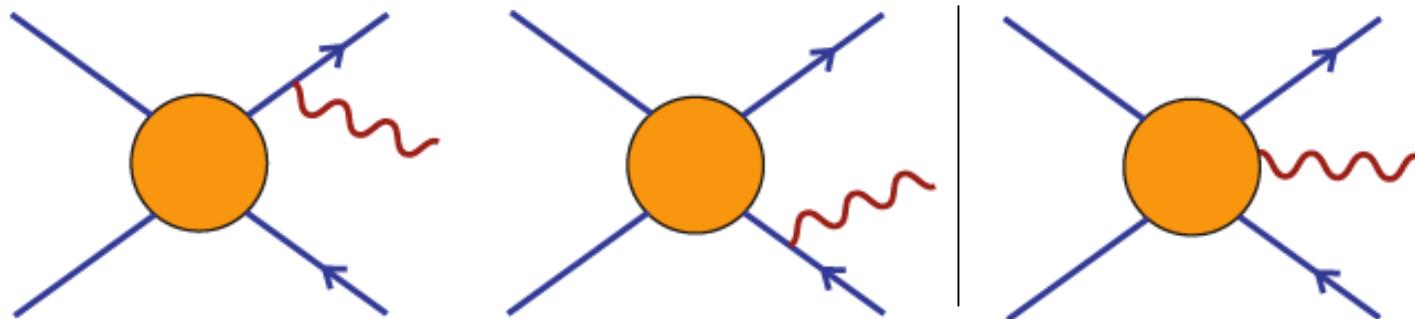
Annihilation:

$$x_{\chi^1} = x_{\chi^2}$$

identical quantum state \implies annihilation suppressed by Pauli-Principle

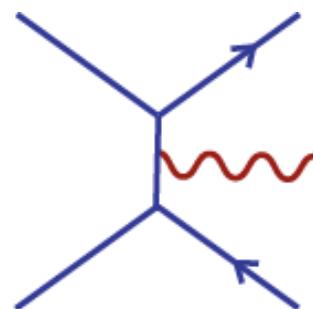
VHE- γ from e.g. χ_0 -annihilation

Bringmann, Bergstrom, Edsjo; JHEP 0801,049 (2008)



Bremsstrahlung: does not help

YES !!!



photon has $s_\gamma=1 \Rightarrow s_{\chi 1}=-s_{\chi 2} \Rightarrow$ allowed
 \Rightarrow much higher cross-section
QED correction $O(10^6)$ instead $O(10^{-2})$

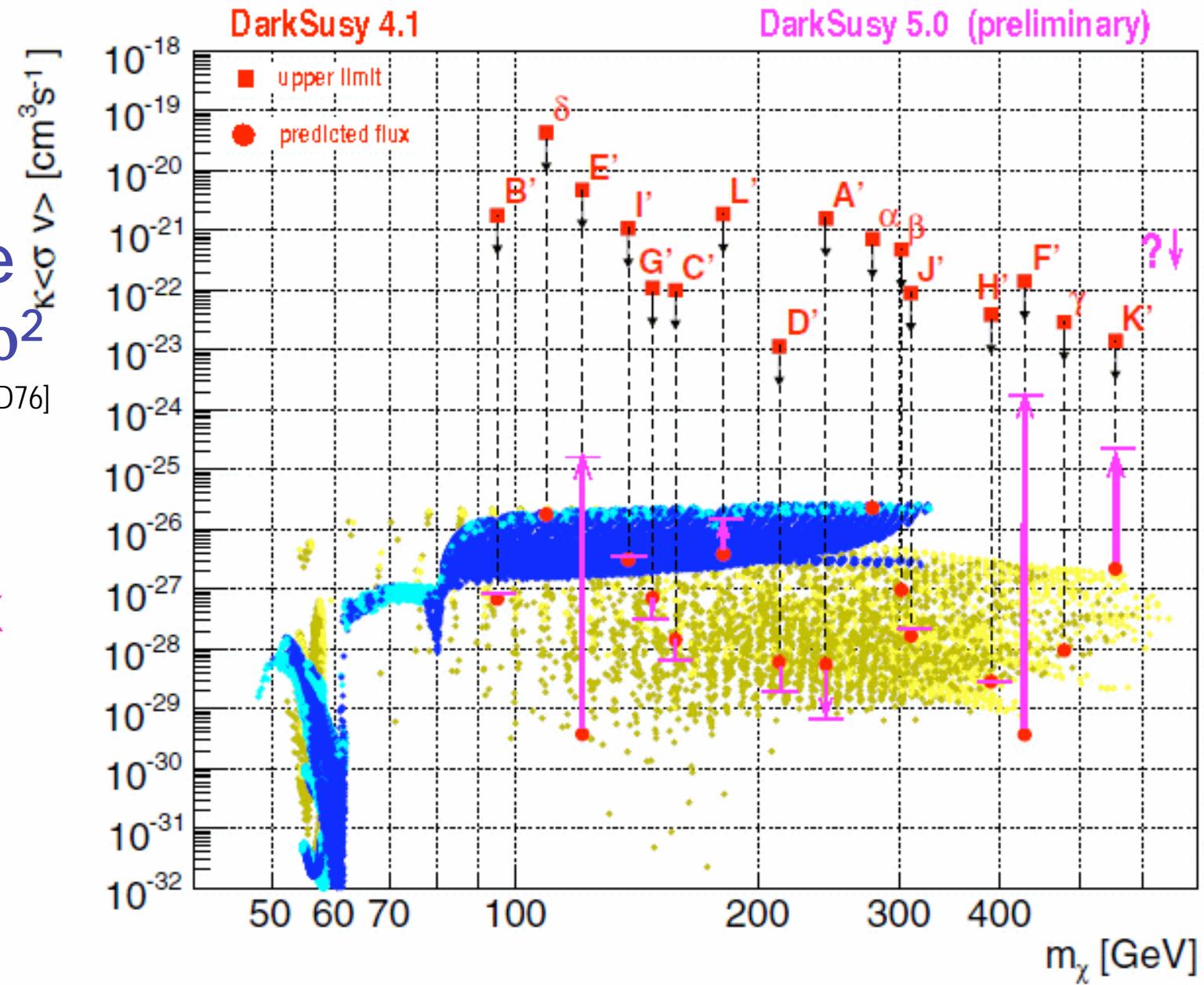
Additionally: typical $E_\gamma > 0.5 m_\chi$
 (perfect for Cherenkov Telescopes)

e.g. DRACO ('classical Dwarf')

MAGIC: ApJ 679, 428 (2008)

u.l. far from
expected
flux if assume
conservative ρ^2
[Sanchez-Conde et al., Phys Rev D76]
and no boost

expected flux
can change
drastically
with DS 5.0

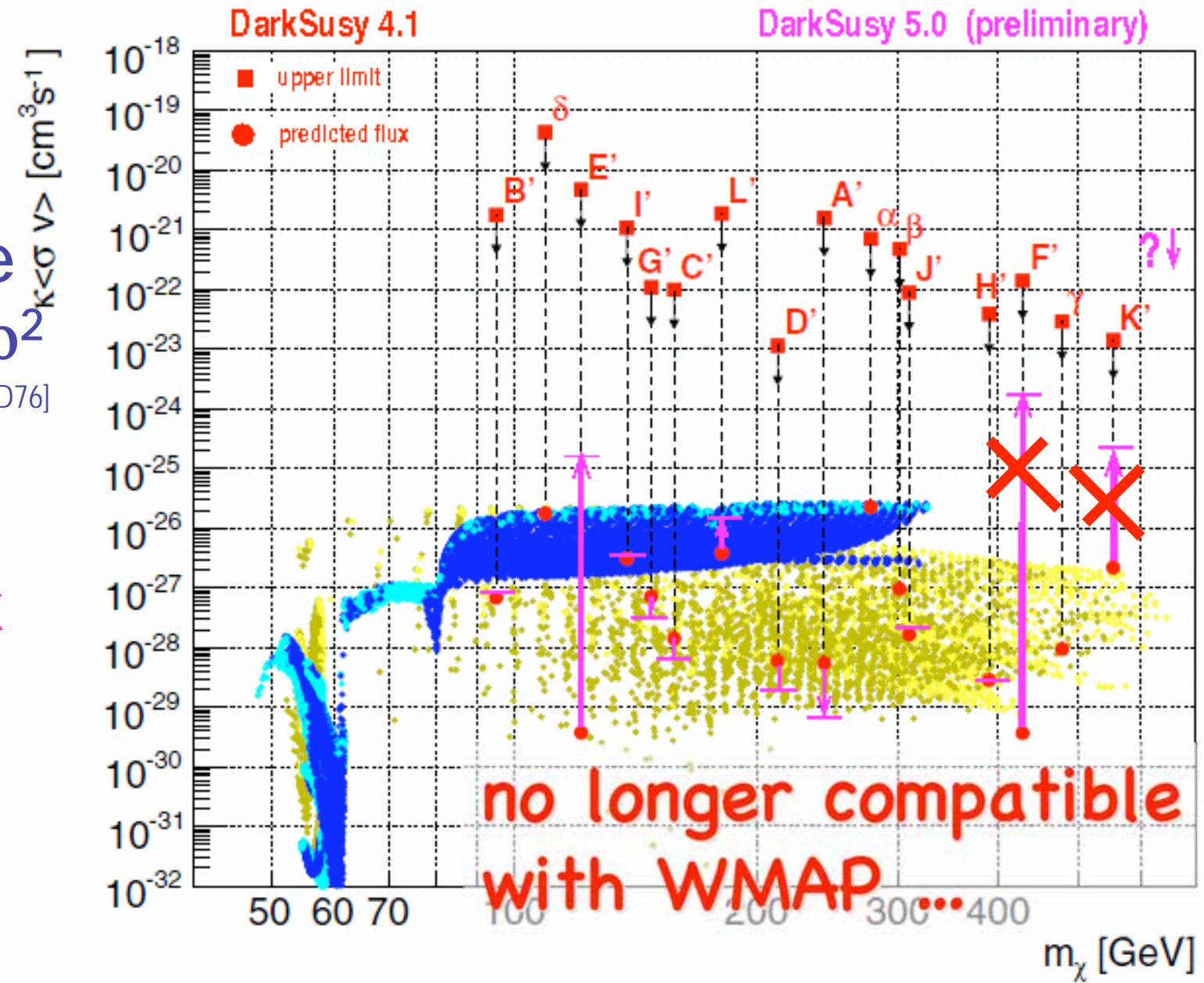


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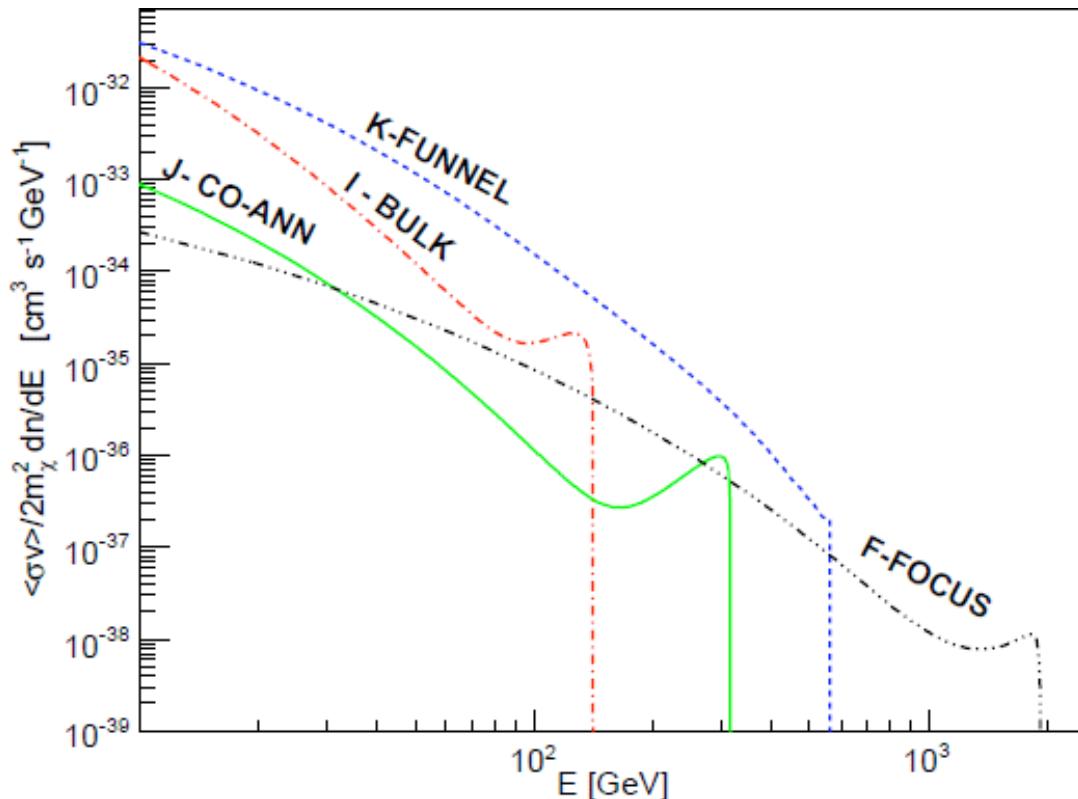
expected flux
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Other Benchmark Points ...

Bringmann, Doro, Fornasa; JCAP01, 016 (2009)

BM	$m_{1/2}$	m_0	$\tan \beta$	A_0	$sign(\mu)$	m_χ	$\langle \sigma v_{\chi\chi} \rangle$	$\Phi^{PP}(> 100)$
I'	350	181	35	0	+	141	3.62×10^{-27}	7.55×10^{-34}
J'	750	299	35	0	+	316	3.19×10^{-28}	1.23×10^{-34}
K'	1300	1001	46	0	-	565	2.59×10^{-26}	6.33×10^{-33}
F^*	7792	22100	24.1	17.7	+	1926	2.57×10^{-27}	5.98×10^{-34}



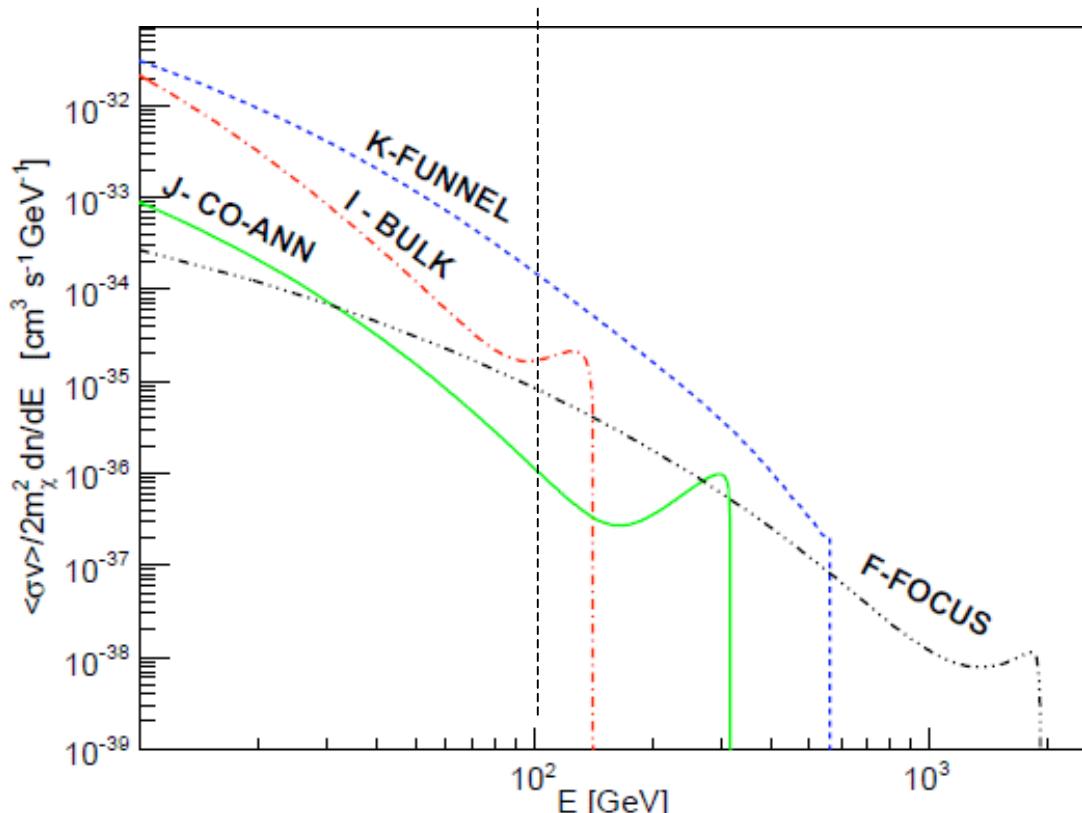
taking into account
'internal Bremsstrahlung'

Willman-I ('ultra-faint Dwarf')

MAGIC: ApJ 697, 1299 (2009)

Observed for 15.5h in 2008

==> upper limit $10^{-12} \text{ ph cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ above 100 GeV



$\Phi^{model}(> 100 \text{ GeV})$	$\Phi^{u.l.}(> 100 \text{ GeV})$	$B^{u.l.}$
2.64×10^{-16}	9.87×10^{-12}	3.7×10^4
4.29×10^{-17}	5.69×10^{-12}	1.3×10^5
2.32×10^{-15}	6.83×10^{-12}	2.9×10^3
2.09×10^{-16}	7.13×10^{-12}	3.4×10^4

again, can only
exclude boosts
>1000 ...

The Usual Suspects

- Galactic Center
 - southern source (==> better suited for H.E.S.S.)
 - strong VHE source obscuring hypot. DM signal
- Spheroidal Dwarf Galaxies
 - too faint to be detectable within reasonable observation time (at least for mSUGRA models)
- MiniHalos, Intermediate Mass Black Holes...
- Galaxy Clusters

The Usual Suspects

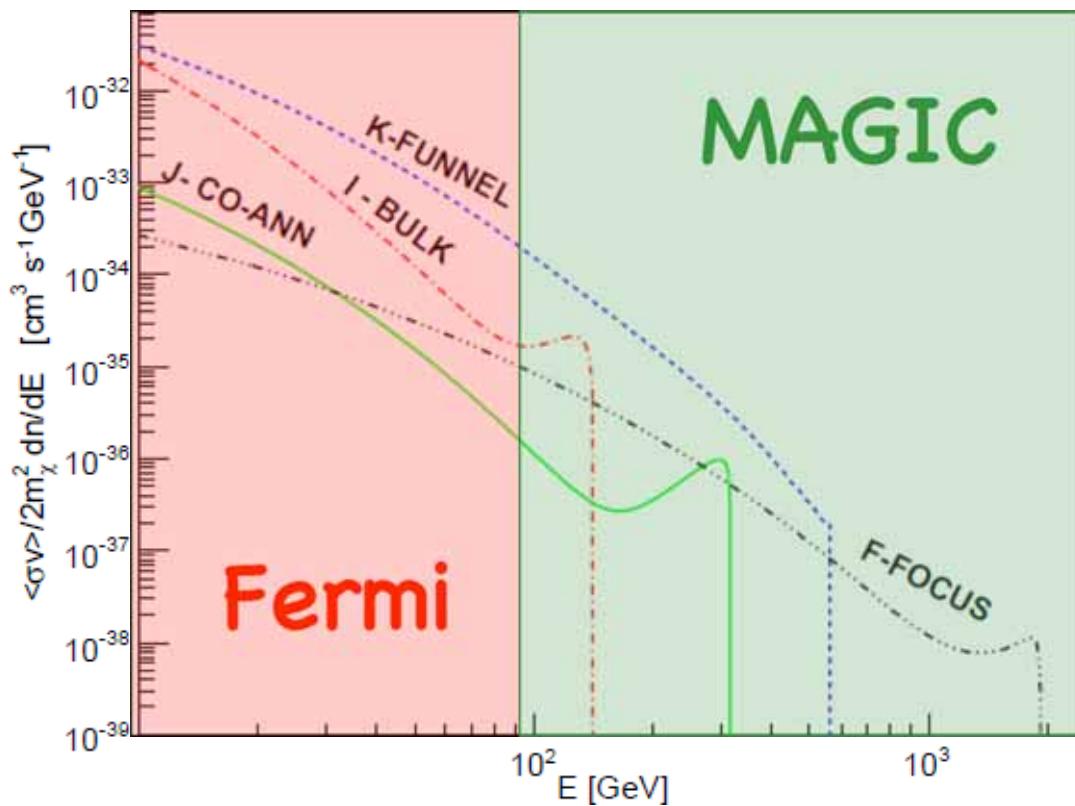
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- Predicted existance of DM-clumps within our galaxy (smaller version of Dwarf Gal.)
 - Hypothetical Intermediate Mass Black Holes within our galaxy could have accreted large amount of DM
- ==> could be very nearby ==> very bright

But only significant emission from DM
==> invisible to 'ordinary Astronomers'
but bright(?) for Fermi or AGILE

smoking gun: Fermi finds several objects

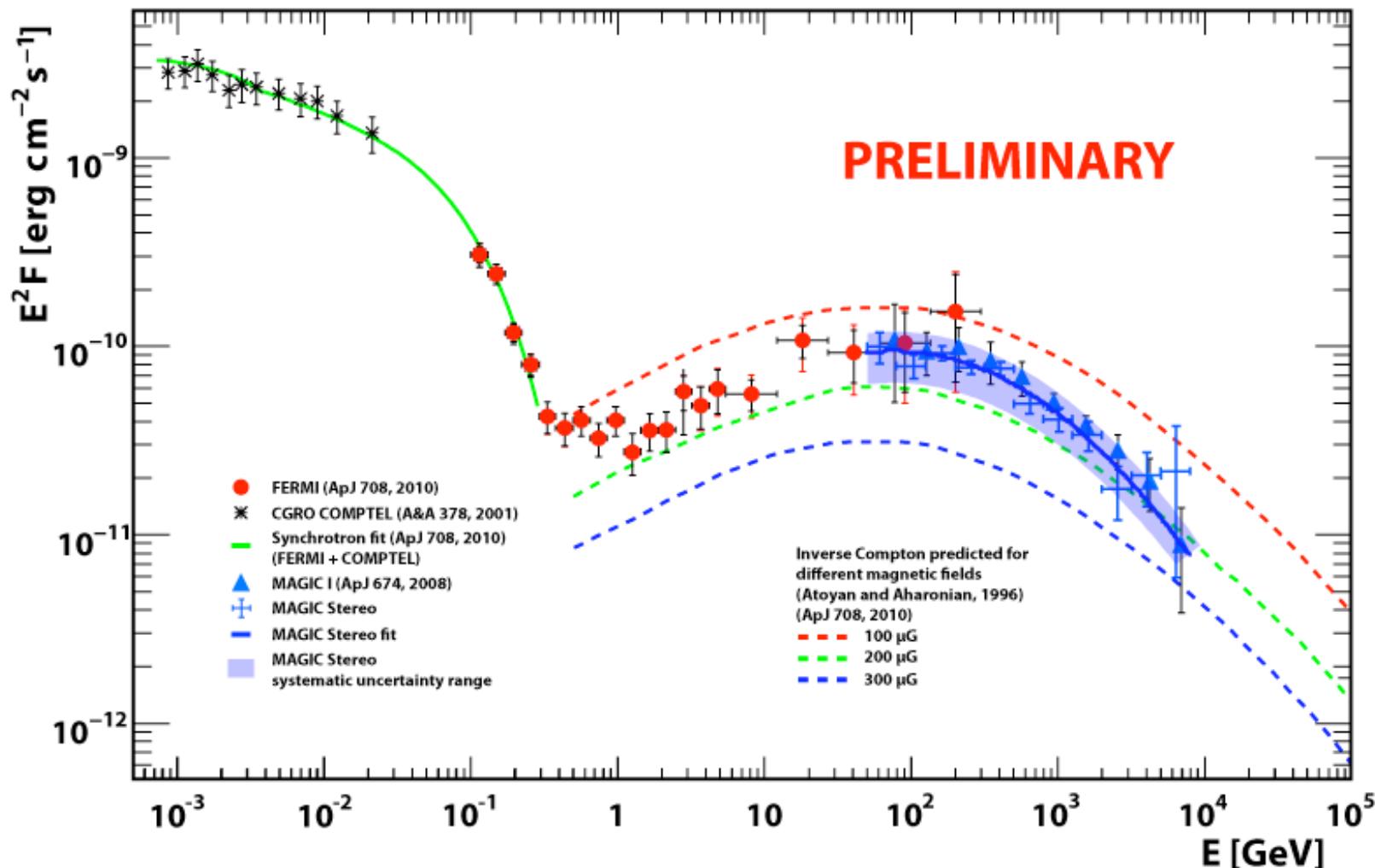
- without counterpart in other wavelengths
 - all having same spectrum
- (spectrum compatible with a DM model ?)



Most probably,
Fermi energy range
not sufficient to
measure spectrum
(especially cutoff)

Crab Nebula Spectrum

MAGIC Stereo in combination with neighbouring wavelengths



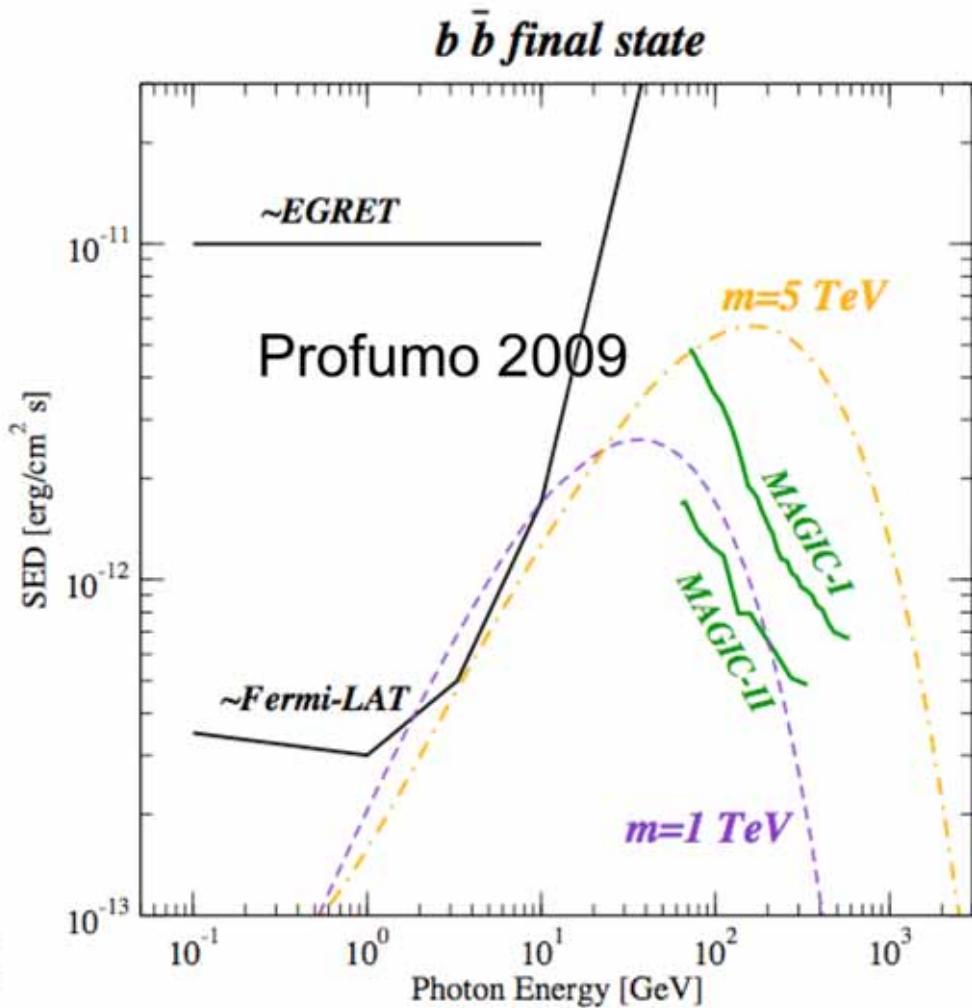
The low energy threshold makes MAGIC ideal partner...

Some potentially interesting(?) Fermi sources

[see talk R.Wagner]

Some potentially interesting(?) Fermi sources [see talk R.Wagner]

but:



Maybe we have
to wait for CTA
all-sky scan ???
UFO -> UCO
(or serendipity
detections...)

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Galaxy Clusters

(Zwicky 'invented' DM in 1933 because Coma Cluster has *not enough mass to be bound* ...)

Some clusters do not have a bright AGN in the center ==> expect less BG

but difficult to get obs. time ?

Cluster	RA	Dec.	z
Fornax	54.6686	-35.3103	0.0046
Ophiuchus	258.1115	-23.3634	0.0280
Coma	194.9468	27.9388	0.0231
Centaurus (A3526)	192.1995	-41.3087	0.0114
Norma (A3627)	243.5546	-60.8430	0.0157
M49	187.4437	7.9956	0.0033
A1060	159.1784	-27.5212	0.0126
NGC 4636	190.7084	2.6880	0.0031
AWM 7	43.6229	41.5781	0.0172

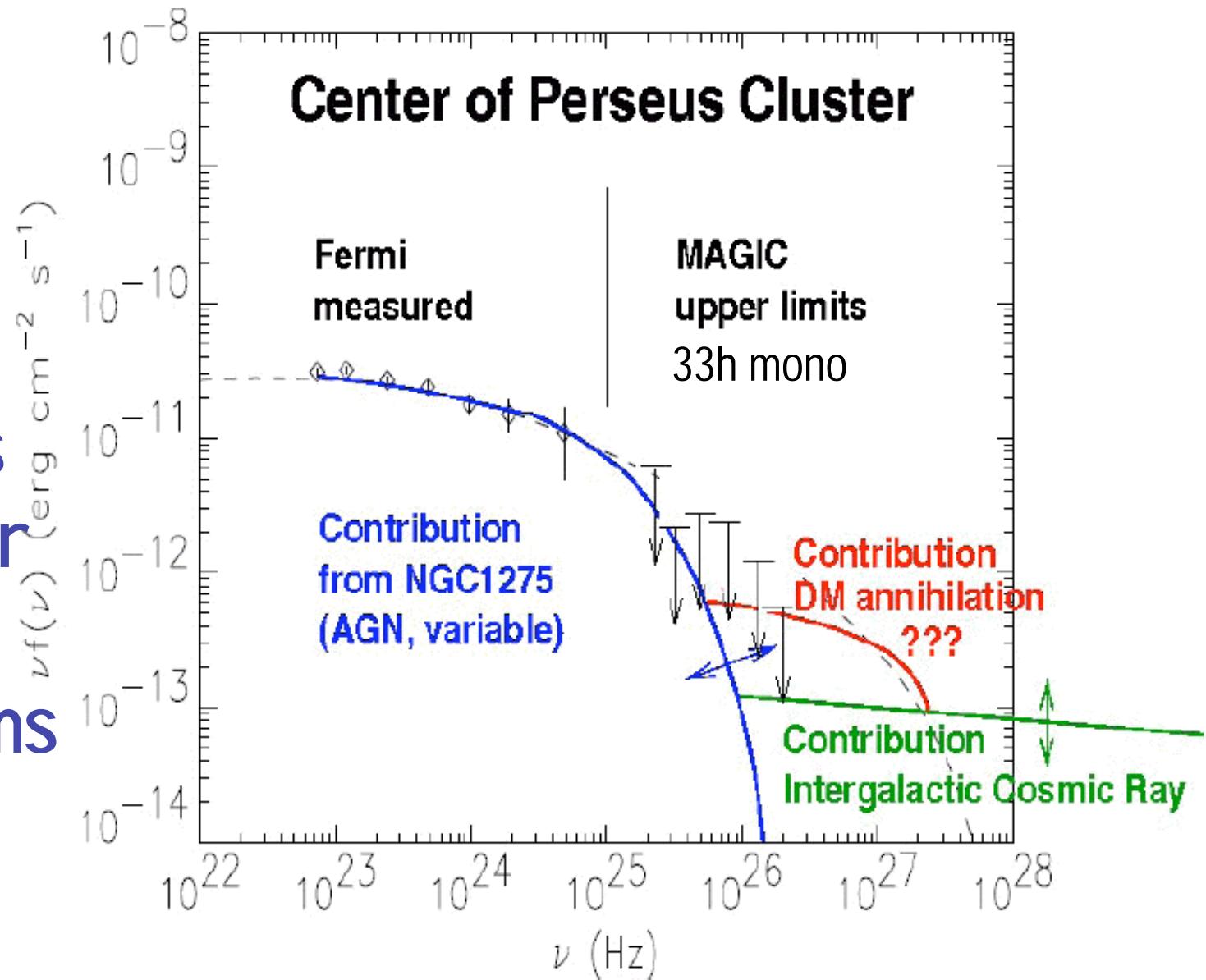
Perseus Cluster / NGC1275

MAGIC: ApJ 710,634 (2010)

Or try to disentangle signal from

- AGN
- Cosmic Rays
- Dark Matter

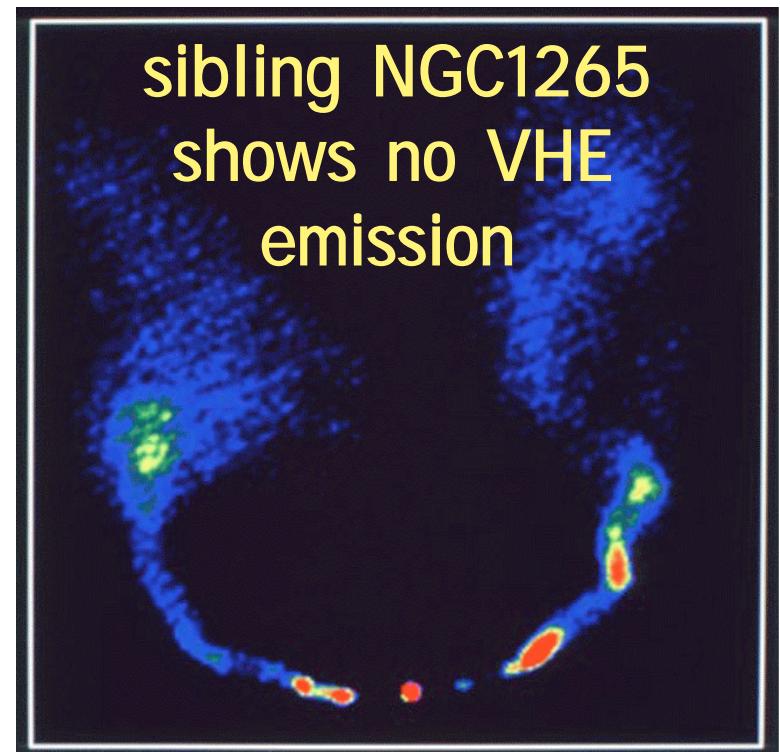
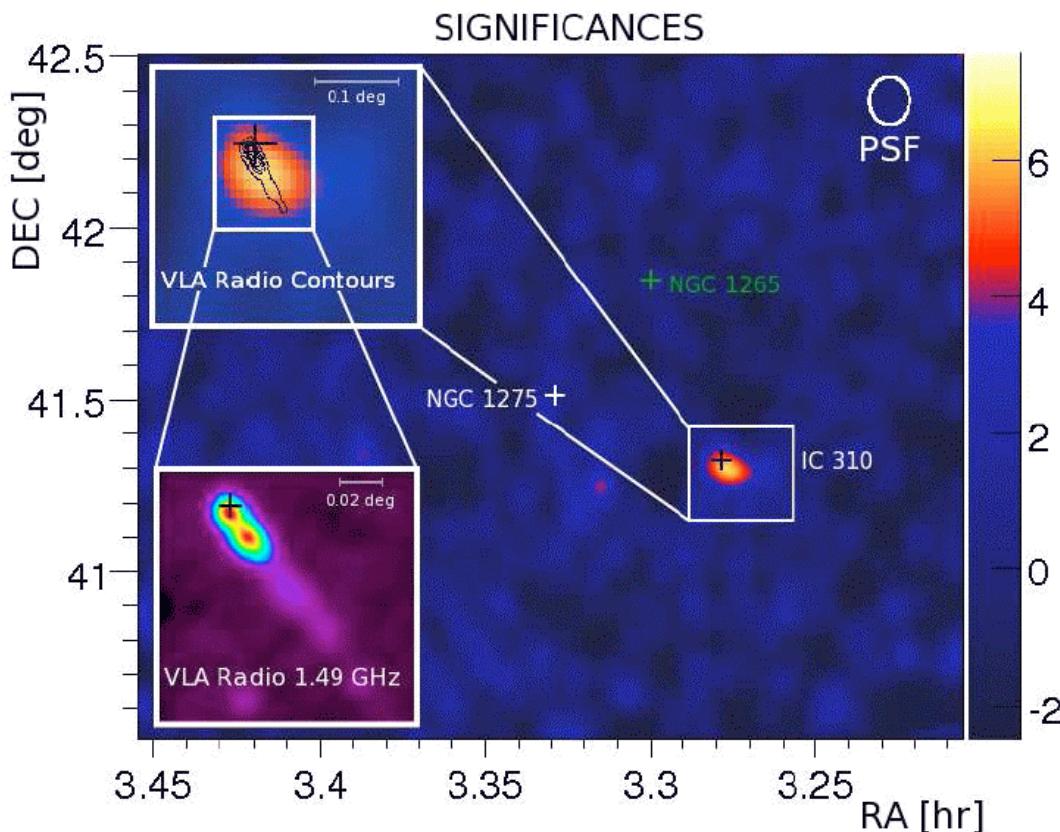
NGC1275 seems to have soft spectrum ...



Perseus Cluster / IC310

MAGIC: ApJ 723, L207 (2010)

2010 Stereo Observation:



serendipity detection of first head-tail galaxy
 (VHE emission from shock-waves or AGN ?)



Perseus Cluster / NGC1275

Discovery of Very High Energy Gamma-Ray Emission from NGC1275 by MAGIC

ATel #2916; *Mosè Mariotti (INFN and Univ. of Padova) on behalf of the MAGIC Collaboration*

on 10 Oct 2010; 15:00 UT

Distributed as an Instant Email Notice (Request for Observations)

Password Certification: Mosè Mariotti (mariotti@pd.infn.it)

Subjects: Gamma Ray, >GeV, TeV, VHE, AGN, Blazars, Cosmic Rays

The MAGIC Collaboration reports the detection of Very High Energy (VHE) gamma-ray emission from a position consistent with NGC 1275, the central radio galaxy of the Perseus cluster of galaxies.

The MAGIC observations were carried out in stereoscopic mode starting from August 2010, accumulating 14 h of good quality data. Preliminary analysis using the standard analysis chain with a energy threshold of 100 GeV, shows an excess of 280 gamma-rays, corresponding to a statistical significance of 5.2 standard deviations. The observed flux is estimated to be ~3% of the Crab nebula flux above 100 GeV, and it decreases rapidly with energy. No signal is detected above 400 GeV.

The MAGIC VHE detection happened during a period of increased high gamma-ray activity of NGC 1275, as reported in July 2010 by the Fermi/LAT collaboration, ATel#[2737](#), and continuing until October, according to an analysis of public Fermi/LAT data.

MAGIC will continue observations of NGC1275. Observations at other wavelengths are encouraged. ==> will 'soon' know spectrum of NGC1275



ETH Inst.
Particle
Physics

Summary

- MAGIC has not yet found any indication of a Dark-Matter signal
- Since one year significantly improved sensitivity by stereo observations

We will not give up !!!

backup

