Searching for dark matter with the **Cherenkov Telescope Array** Csaba Balázs, Torsten Bringmann, Abhi Mangipudi MONASH University

images: https://www.cta-observatory.org, https://www.eso.org/public/images/potw1938a

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dark matter: massive electrically neutral stable nearly collisionless

Particles? What particles? How can we tell?

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Pandemic Dark Matter

Torsten Bringmann,¹, Paul Frederik Depta,², Marco Hufnagel,³,

Joshua T. Ruderman,^{4, 2, 5}, and Kai Schmidt-Hoberg²,

¹Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Box 1048, N-0316 Oslo, Norway

²Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, D-22607 Hamburg, Germany

³Service de Physique Théorique, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Boulevard du Triomphe, CP225, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

⁴Center for Cosmology and Particle Physics, Department of Physics, New York University, New York, NY 10003, USA

⁵Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA

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We propose a novel thermal production mechanism for dark matter based on the idea that dark matter particles χ can transform ('infect') heat bath particles $\psi: \chi \psi \to \chi \chi$. For a small initial abundance of χ this induces an exponential growth in the dark matter number density, closely resembling the epidemic curves of a spreading pathogen after an initial outbreak. To quantify this relation we present a sharp duality between the Boltzmann equation for the dark matter number density and epidemiological models for the spread of infectious diseases. Finally we demonstrate that the exponential growth naturally stops before χ thermalizes with the heat bath, corresponding to a triumphant 'flattening of the curve' that matches the observed dark matter abundance.

Introduction. — While the identity and underlying properties of the dark matter (DM) in our Universe remain mysterious, its energy density has been precisely inferred by a series of satellite missions studying the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB). Any theoretical description of DM must therefore include a DM production mechanism which leads to the observed DM relic abundance of $\Omega_{\rm DM}h^2 \simeq 0.12$ [I].

A particularly appealing framework for the genesis of DM, minimizing the dependence on initial conditions, is its creation out of a thermal bath. The most commonly adopted paradigm falling into this category is thermal freeze-out from the primordial plasma of Standard Model (SM, cf. Ref. [2]) particles in the early Universe [3]. However, given the increasingly strong constraints on this setup, as well as the natural productivity of DM phe-



FIG. 1. The transmission process leading to exponential production of DM (χ) from the heat bath (ψ). This illustration of the effective operator was created at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [32].

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DM

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Targeting the Galactic Centre, where most dark matter is located, CTA will search for the gamma ray signal from dark matter.

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image: https://www.cta-observatory.org/the-dark-side-of-the-matter/

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CTA will search for the game

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e: https://www.cta-observatory.org/the-dark-side-of-the-matter/

-4.0 -3.5-3.0 $\log_{10} N$ ian io photon counts

-1.0

-0.0

This is how CTA sees the gamma ray background around the GG.

6 degrees galactic lat/lon, integrated over all energies from ctools.

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image: CTA Collaboration Pre-construction estimates... e-Print: 2007.16129



This is the gamma ray spectrum of the background around the GC. Integrated over an observed area.

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This is how CTA sees the gamma ray signal from the GC. 6 degrees galactic lat/lon, integrated over all energies from ctools.

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image: CTA Collaboration Pre-construction estimates... e-Print: 2007.16129



This is the gamma ray spectrum of a generic DM signal.

2 TeV Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP) annihilating into W^+W^- .

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This is the gamma ray spectrum of a generic DM signal.

Shaded regions show where the signal is most important if the background falls like $E^{-2.7}$.

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This is the projected sensitivity of CTA for a generic WIMP.

WIMP annihilating into W^+W^- . Region above solid curve is observable.

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This sensitivity changes for a specific WIMP.

A specific WIMP produces various final states, thus a different gamma ray signal.

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This is the gamma ray spectrum of an inert Higgs doublet.

The approximate background is shown in dashed.

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We're in the process of reevaluating the CTA sensitivity for this...

...and several other specific WIMP models, such as right-handed neutrinos, Left-Right model, the MSSM...

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CTA will be crucial in the hunt for dark matter.

It will be able to discover or rule out various WIMP candidates.

The CTA sensitivity is highest for 100 GeV - 1 TeV WIMPs.

Results of our analysis are coming soon!

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