CTAO and fundamental physics with gamma rays



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REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING SLOVENIAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



Detection strategies per mass range



Detection strategies per mass range

THIS TALK: Focus on γ rays



What tools?



What tools?





LAT source catalogue, >300 MeV (4FGL)

LAT source catalogue, >10 GeV (3FHL)

+90 sources in the 1st LHAASO catalogue [Cao+,AjS 271 (2024) 25]

TeVCat,

GeV - TeV sky



LAT source catalogue, >300 MeV (4FGL) LAT source catalogue, >10 GeV (3FHL)



is the photon flux per annihilation in the state of the smological DM had to be moveligatizen heunalternijihrinna ongruihinternehinternigihen and and and and and and alterne and alterne denter has dente dently been WERENER STOLE AND THE fight fille babalar and the should optically GeV, **Hical** While Do which the particular in the particular the state es are tel hencest sends and ser vanis rainings limits r the integrat iothe devek low agrew \$103 FERS STESS. 10 MAGIG CHWITH STRENT WERE KEINS INSERVED SO POURS COURSE SO THE SOUTH AND A STRENT SOUTHER VERSE AND SOUTHER VERSE 13d F4 in the state of th arios fo Capter Winds and Rhand Box age Miassociated VIMPs), wh Even those they in LAGTs limits sather freams hat is atellite mention the inclusion of subhalos s [see, e. Local group and the existence of a 'Sommerfeld enhancement' of the crossd in proposed extensions of the section at low velocity regimes in models where the DM parti-(SUSY) [19, 20], but also Lit-M31 orce. All numerical N-body a Dimensions [22], and Techcles interact simulations ne presence of subg others. Their present velocipotential in the Galactic halo at halos popula efs. 5, 26]. Such M33 d of light. WIMPs which were density enha ved, can contribute rly Universe would have a relic substantially x from a given object. This e he target: in dwarf their velocity-weighted annihispheroidal g oost factor is only -wave annihilation): $\Omega_{\rm CDM} h^2 =$ Hence for a weak-scale crossof O(1) [27 s the boost can be $m^3 s^{-1}$, they naturally have the spectacular, by up to a factor of several hundreds [29, 30, 31 $= 0.113 \pm 0.004$, where h =Galaxy Clusters rameter in units of 100 km s⁻¹ MPs to naturally yield the DM thermal processes in the early DOOS Cumulative ExtraGal signal ining is sometimes termed the

cay, and as a side-effect, also lightest SUSY particle (LSP), ate for a WIMP. WIMPs can nd have hadron or leptons in tion. Thus from cosmic DM emission of neutrinos, charged electromagnetic radiation from amma-rays [25]. The detectic

. Gamma-rays are not deflecte thus trace back to their origi amma-ray signal from cosm ould prove conclusive about i

astronomy, the differential flust solid angle $\Delta\Omega$ around a give is expected, can be written as: 💈 20



on cross-section (times the rela-

a symmetry called '*R*-parity' mediator particle mass. This effect can enhance the annihi cross-section by a few orders of magnitude [27, 28] The current generation of IACTs is actively searching for WIMP annihilation signals. dSphs are promising targets for DM annihilation detection being among the most DM dom nated objects known and free from astrophysical backgrour Constraints on WIMP annihilation signals from dSphs been reported towards Sagittarius, Canis Major, Sculptor and

rds Draco, Willman 1 and help to identify DM - this Spectral signatures vards Draco, Ursa Minor, by VERITAS [39, 40]

Galactic center



are weaker than those obtained from the Fermi-LAT satellite

MW satellites: LMC/SMC dSphs

Dark sub halos

Larger sky coverage needed

State-of-the-art constraints

All Indirect Detection constraints



State-of-the-art constraints

Latest: Legacy Analysis of Dark Matter Annihilation from the Milky Way Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies with 14 Years of Fermi-LAT Data (30-50 dSphs)







1) **CTAO is arguably the only experiment in a position to close the TeV gap**. AMS-02 complementary, systematics due to CR propagation significant.





2) CTAO + LHAASO, Ice Cube etc.

Note: TeV+ DM mass range - theoretical dragon-land

- at mDM ≥ few TeV expect **long-range behavior** with **bound states** playing a role
- there is **no model-independent unitarity limit** on mass of thermal relic DM
- **ovrel** ~ 1/vrel and rich resonance structure expected



Mind the gap: the fact that reality is not part of the (background) model is a limiting factor of many (all?) current works. **Which current results trustable?**

ML (Deep SVDDs) offer a possibility to test severity of the reality gap [Caron+, JCAP 06 (2023) 013]



these mail state particles can help to identify the provide the point of the point of the particle can help to identify the provide the point of the particle can help to identify the provide the point of the provide the ne cosmological DM had to be movacque lagales congenitation and a second state of the second state of the second state of the second s c-outi) in order to reproduce the idea of interregisted and preside in the state of on the is a second a leave the interval and the second second second the second s

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and tl sectic [CTA Consortium, 2309.03712]

Galaxy Clusters

cles interact via a new long-range lorce. Air numerical in-body the presence of sub-

On the other hand, the Sommerfeld enhancement effect can

in gamma-ray flux which increases with decreasing

simulations halos populat density enhar substantially ject. This eff spheroidal ga of O(1) [27, 2

sic fli

Refs. 5, 26]. Such olved, can contribute lux from a given obthe target: in dwarf e boost factor is only , whereas in galaxy clusters the boost can be spectacular, by up to a factor of several hundreds [29, 30, 31].

significantly boost the DM annihilation cross-section Galactic center This non-relativistic effect arises when two DM part act in a long-range attractive potential, and result

[CTA Consortium, JCAP 01 (2021) 057]

M31/M33

[Michailidis+, JCAP 08 (2023) 073]

CTA exposure



ne tuning is sometimes termed the

es (WIMPs), which includes a large

ctions [see, e.g., Refs. 17, 18]. Nat-

found in proposed extensions of the

etry (SUSY) [19, 20], but also Lit-Extra Dimensions [22], and Tech-

mong others. Their present veloci-

onal potential in the Galactic halo at

speed of light. WIMPs which were

he early Universe would have a relic

ly as their velocity-weighted annihire *s*-wave annihilation): $\Omega_{CDM}h^2 =$

19]. Hence for a weak-scale cross-

 v^{-26} cm³ s⁻¹, they naturally have the

 $h_{\rm DM}h^2 = 0.113 \pm 0.004$, where h =

le parameter in units of 100 km s⁻¹

WIMPs to naturally yield the DM

outed thermal processes in the early

idates with mass typical utboty coss-section to ere (open v) (isatine and in the lation cross-section ew Tevand an annihilation cross-







CTA likelihood tables for smoothDM spectra available at zenodo.org (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4057987)

Results

[The CTA Consortium, JCAP 01 (2021) 057]



Results

Know thy 'backgrounds'

- diffuse emission (IC in particular) the most important background for DM search at the GC
- Determination of IC —> GCE



Target 1: Galactic Center, spectral features

excellent energy resolution of CTA $\Delta E/E \sim 5 - 8\%$ (E >1 TeV)

Studies of:

- annihilation (loop suppressed)
- virtual internal Bremsstrahlung
- decay of long-lived mediators (box-shaped)

TeV]⁻¹

0.5

1.0

1.5

E [TeV]

2.0

2.5

VIB



0.5

1.5

E [TeV]

1.0

2.0

2.5

Target 1: Galactic Center, spectral features

Results



CTA likelihood tables for line-like DM spectra available at zenodo.org (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10792466)

Target 2: dSphs



Target 3: Galaxy Clusters

Most massive virialized halos Large reservoirs of DM but also hot gas and CRs

Not yet observed in gamma rays - CTA well positioned for a discovery

Focus on Perseus Cluster







Target 3: Galaxy Clusters

Perseus cluster

Most massive virialized halos Large reservoirs of DM but also hot gas and CRs

Not yet observed in gamma rays - CTA well positioned for a discovery

Likelihood fitting, 8 parameters $\vec{ heta} \equiv \left(A_{\chi}, A_{\mathrm{CR}}, A_{\mathrm{PS}}^{(1,2)}, \alpha_{\mathrm{PS}}^{(1,2)}, A_{\mathrm{bkg}}, \alpha_{\mathrm{bkg}}\right)$ Decaying DM $\mathcal{T}^{\dagger}\mathcal{T}^{\dagger}$ 10^{27} 10²⁶ Dec $\tau_{\chi} [s]$ Gal Clusters among the most sensitive 10^{25} targets This work MAGIC (Acciari + 18), Perseus 10²⁴

 m_{χ} [TeV]

300h

0.1

Huang + 11, Clusters combined

100

Cirelli + 12, Fornax

10





CTAOs sensitivity to ALPs



Strong mixing regime: $P_{\gamma\gamma}(E,m_a,g_{a\gamma},\mathbf{B}_j)$

Where to look?

- strong magnetic fields
- large distances



CTAOs sensitivity to ALPs

Galaxy clusters excellent target

Perseus cluster hosts NGC 1275 AGN at its center

and harbours a strong magnetic field, ~25 µG, modeled as a random field with Gaussian turbulence

Planned 300h observation

Quiescent or flaring state



[The CTA Consortium; JCAP 02 (2021) 048]





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[The CTA Consortium; JCAP 02 (2021) 048]





Outlook

CTAO will observe the TeV+ sky with unprecedented sensitivity:

- Unique experiment capable of testing thermal DM in TeV range (where PP phenomenology expected to be rich)
 - Excellent sensitivity spectral features
 - Should be able to address the origin of DM signal hints from Fermi LAT

Poster: Glicenstein

- Promising sensitivity to DM ALP models (and PBHs!)
- Not only DM tests of LIV together with other HE instruments (LHAASO, Pier Auger...)
 Poster: Pland





EXTRA SLIDES

Many QG models that lead to a vacuum velocity of light that is energy dependent

$$c^2 p^2 = E_{\gamma}^2 \sum_{\alpha} \pm \xi_{\alpha} (E_{\gamma}^{\alpha} / E_{\rm QG}^{\alpha})$$

Dispersion measure ξ_{α} - correction factor, with the leading linear ($\alpha = 1$) and quadratic ($\alpha = 2$) terms

For measuring dispersion due to LIV there are three criteria that an ideal probe should meet:

- emit very high energy photons (>10 TeV, SSTs!)
- be very distant,
- exhibit variability with good statistics

—> energy-dependent time delay AGNs, GRBs, ...

LHAASO, Phys.Rev.Lett. 128 (2022) 5, 051102

Consider LHAASO J0534+2202 and LHAASO J2032+4102 - two sources with the highest energy γ -like events up to PeV energies. The ultra-high-energy γ events are used to constrain the LIV effect, which is predicted to give hard cutoff to the energy spectra of γ -ray sources due to the MDR-induced photon decay or splitting.

the superluminal LIV case:

- photons can decay into a pair of electron and positron, $\gamma \rightarrow e-e+$, as long as the threshold condition is satisfied - leads to a sharp cutoff in the γ -ray spectrum

- photon splitting into multiple photons, $\gamma \rightarrow N\gamma$ (3 γ), also results in a hard cutoff



[The CTA Consortium; JCAP 02 (2021) 048]

potential of CTA to detect or constrain LIV with two blazars, Mrk 501 and 1ES 0229+200 flaring state of Mrk 501 and a long-term observation of 1ES 0229+200 are simulated for 10 hours and 50 hours

CTA potential to test LIV-induced modifications of the pair-production threshold in γ -ray interactions with the EBL.



[The CTA Consortium; JCAP 02 (2021) 048]

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The first-order LIV energy-scale is constrained to be higher than 105 Mpl, and the second-order LIV energy-scale should exceed 10–3 Mpl.



[HESS, JCAP 04 (2023) 040]



PBHs

PBHs



Search for TeV gamma-ray bursts with a timescale of a few seconds to a few minutes, as expected from the final stage of PBHs evaporation $Q \simeq 40 \text{ TeV}(1 \text{ s}/\Delta t)^{1/3}$ H.E.S.S. is sensitive to PBH evaporations up to distances of order r0 = 0.1 pc [HESS, JCAP 04 (2023) 040]



Searches in astrophysical/cosmological data



Brito+ Lect. Notes Phys. '15

Searches in astrophysical/cosmological data

Signatures?

3. Purely gravitational interactions with visible matter

- gravitational lensing

Micro lensing (asteroid to solar masses)



- stellar tidal stream disruptions

- stellar wakes...

Particle DM ('Tait') landscape





Detection strategies per mass range



 γ rays - straight lines, high statistics

- u straight lines, lower statistics but catching up
- **CRs** complex diffusion and energy loss processes

THIS TALK: Focus on γ rays -> WIMP and ALPs (PBHs)

