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# 矮小楕円銀河のガンマ線観測に基づく 暗黒物質探査における空間構造の効果

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Nagisa Hiroshima, Masaaki Hayashida,  
and Kazunori Kohri, in prep

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# Motivation

# DM: evidence & candidates

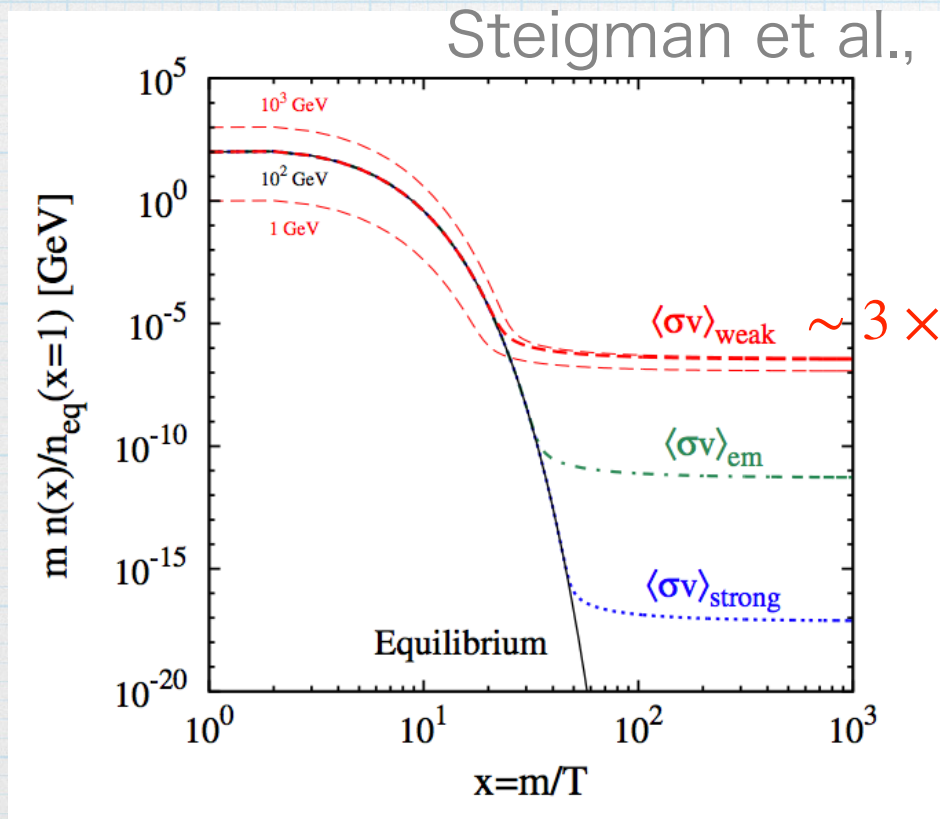
- structure formation
- rotation curves
- bullet clusters
- ...

- WIMP
- SIMP
- axion, ALP
- sterile neutrino
- PBH
- ...

証拠はいろいろあるが未だ正体不明

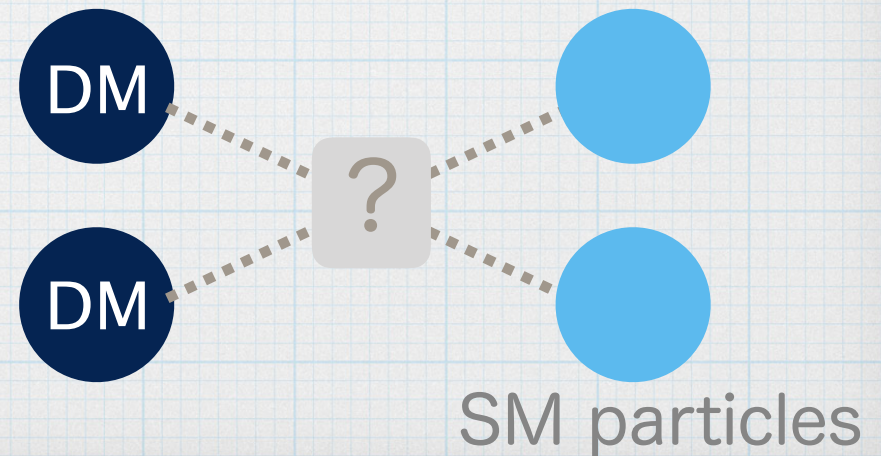
# Weakly Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP)

- 質量  $m_{\text{DM}} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)\text{GeV} - \mathcal{O}(1)\text{TeV}$
- thermal freeze-out で現在のDM量を実現



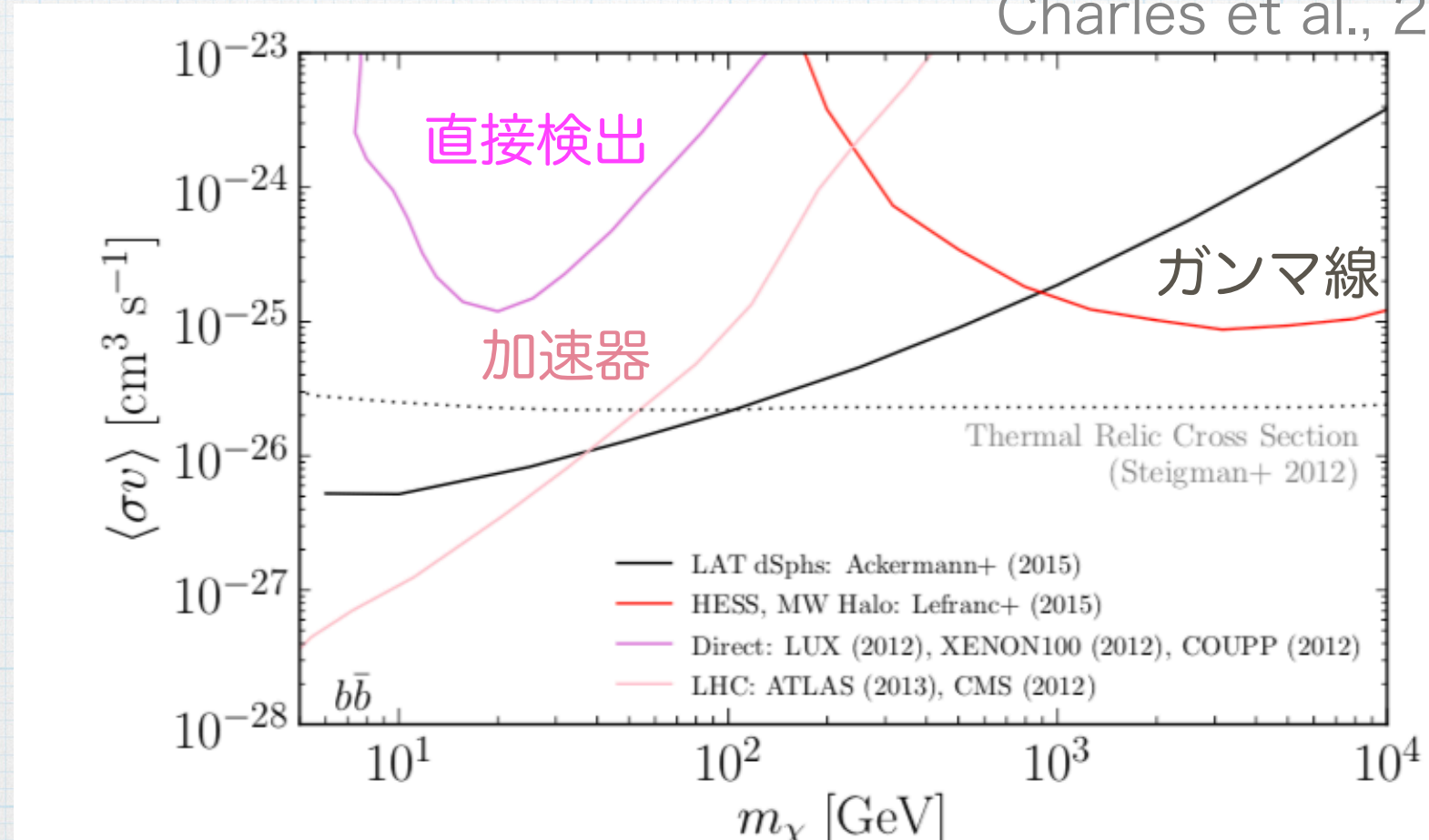
$$\frac{dn}{dt} + 3Hn = \langle\sigma v\rangle (n_{\text{eq}}^2 - n^2)$$

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\text{weak}} \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{s}$$



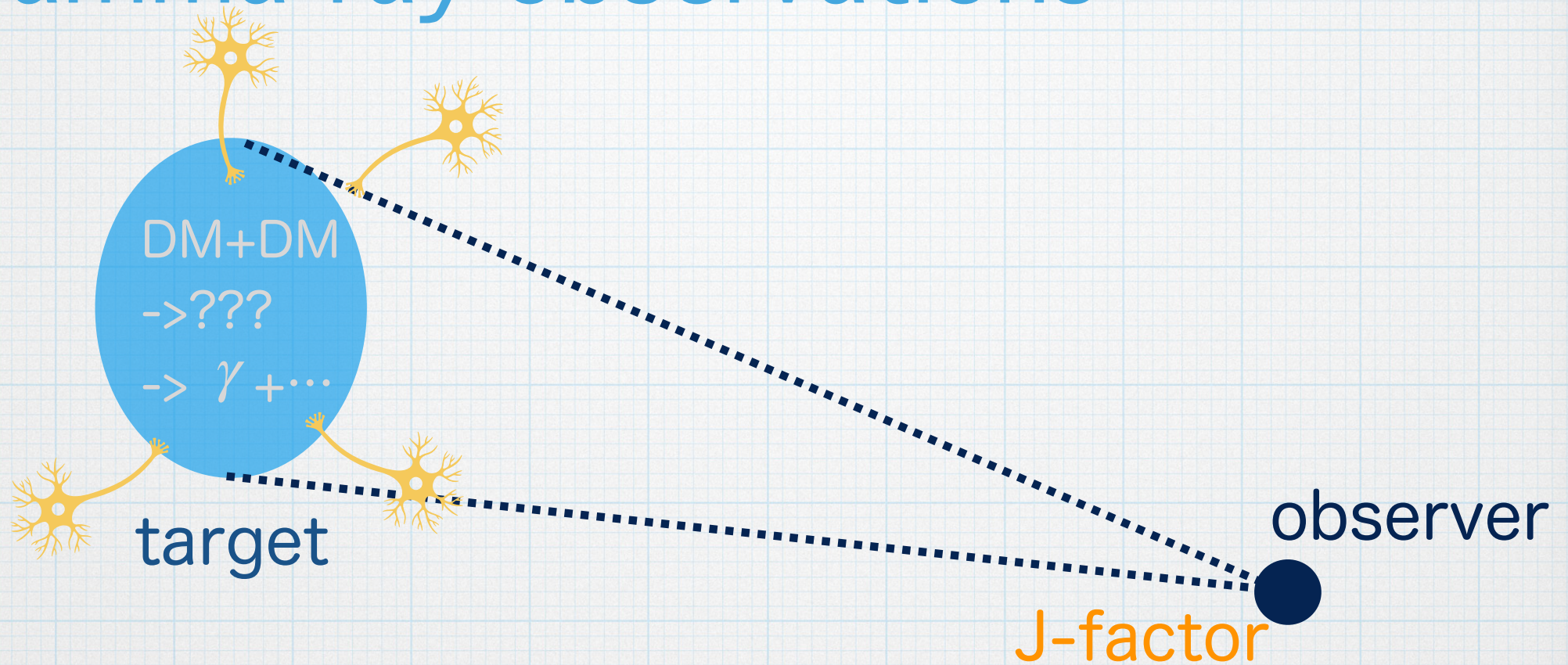
# Current Limits

Charles et al., 2016



100GeV以上の制限はガンマ線観測から

# Gamma-ray observations



$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2m_{\text{DM}}^2} \int_{E_{\text{th}}}^{m_{\text{DM}}} dE \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dE} \cdot \int d\Omega \int ds \rho_{\text{DM}}^2.$$

DMの”濃い”ところを見るのが得

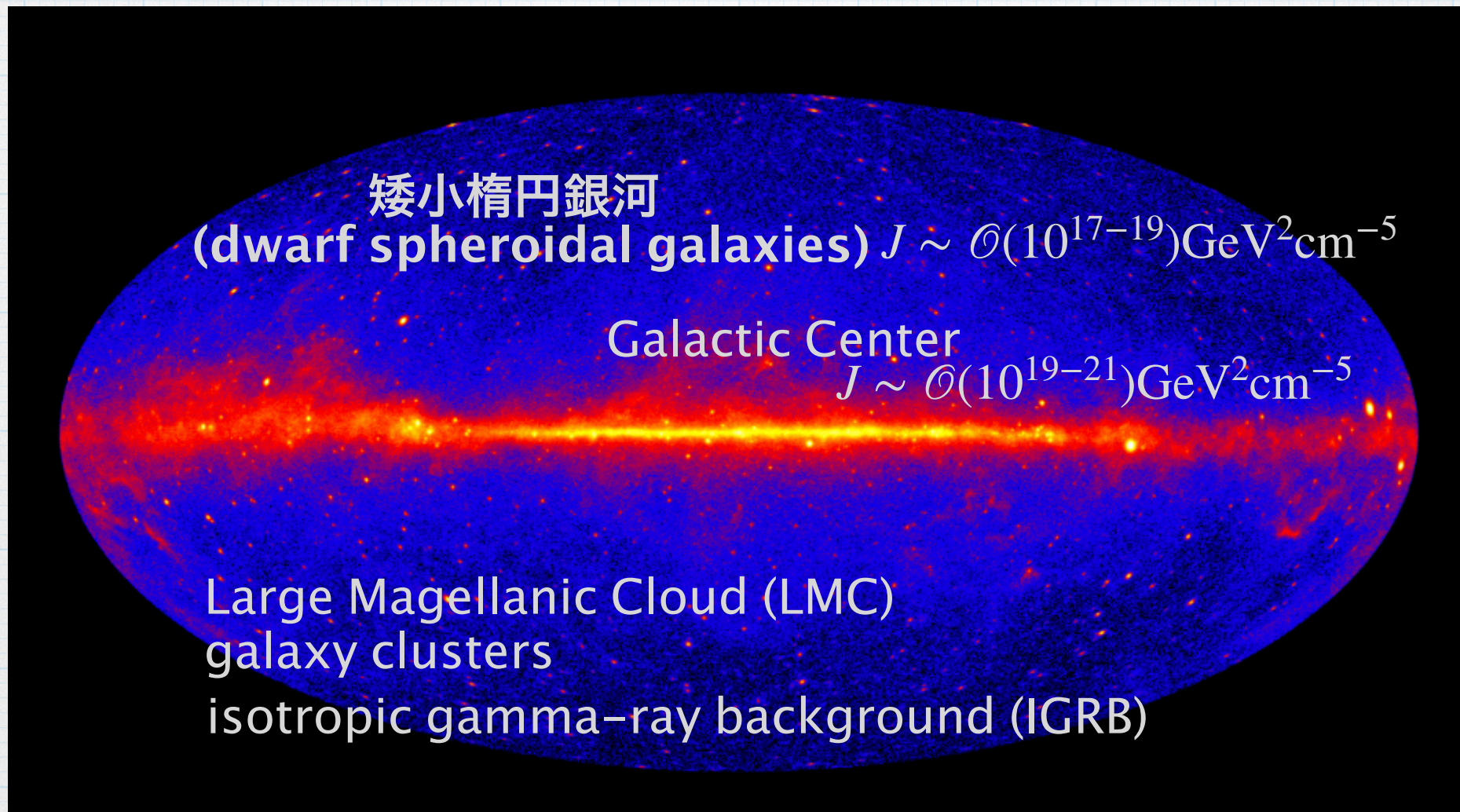
Strategy



# Targets

Fermi-LAT, 5yr,  $E_\gamma > 1$  GeV

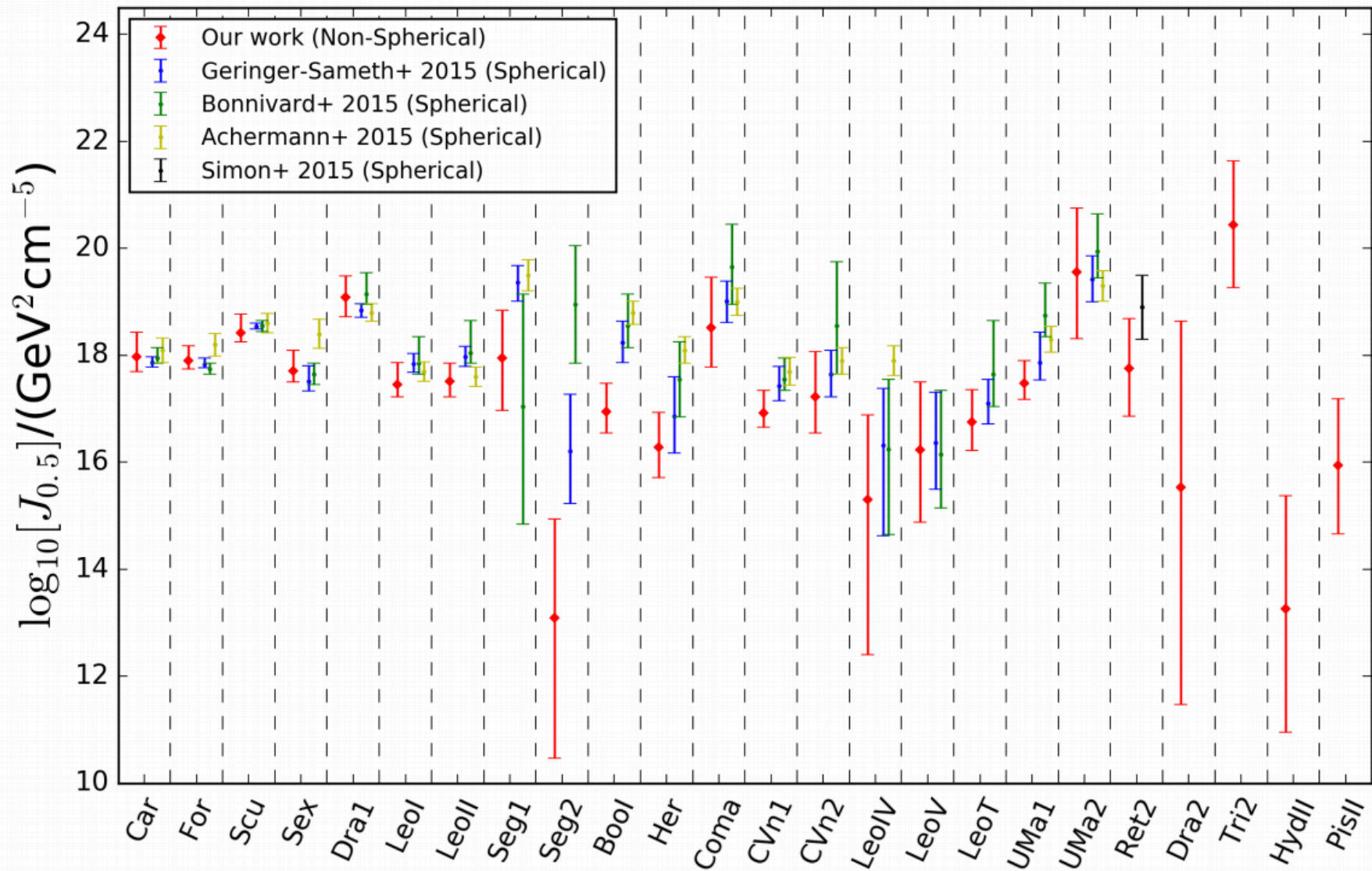
<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a010000/a011300/a011342/>



dSphに着目

# J-factor of dSph

Hayashi et al., 2016



# dwarf spheroidal galaxy (dSph)

- ・天の川の衛星銀河
- ・質量光度比  $M/L \sim 10^3 M_{\odot}/L_{\odot}$
- ・角度広がり  $\Delta\theta \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1)$  degree
- ・40個程度これまでに発見
- ・J-factor  $J \sim 10^{16-19} \text{GeV}^2 \text{cm}^{-5}$
- ・ガンマ線源となる天体がない

DMが多くて天体の少ない理想的な系

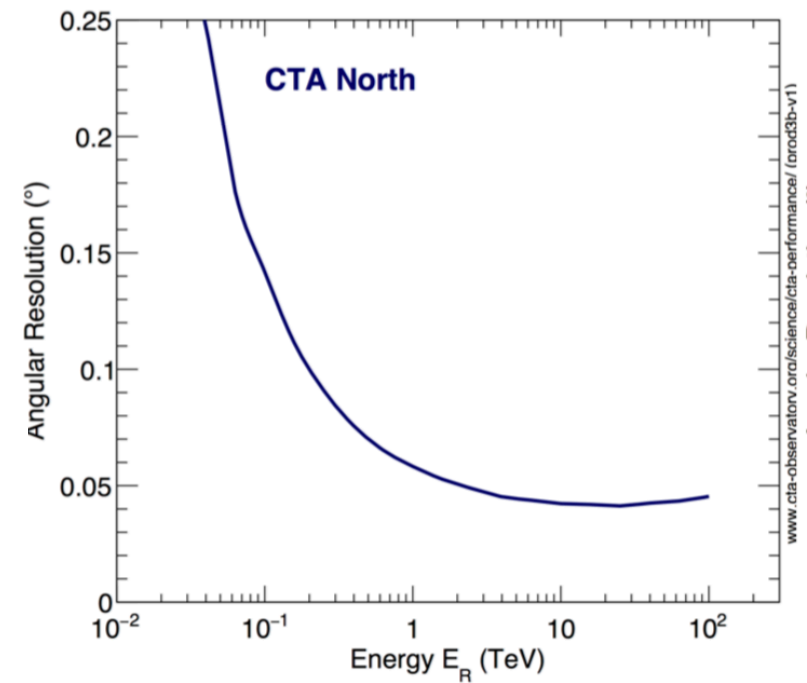
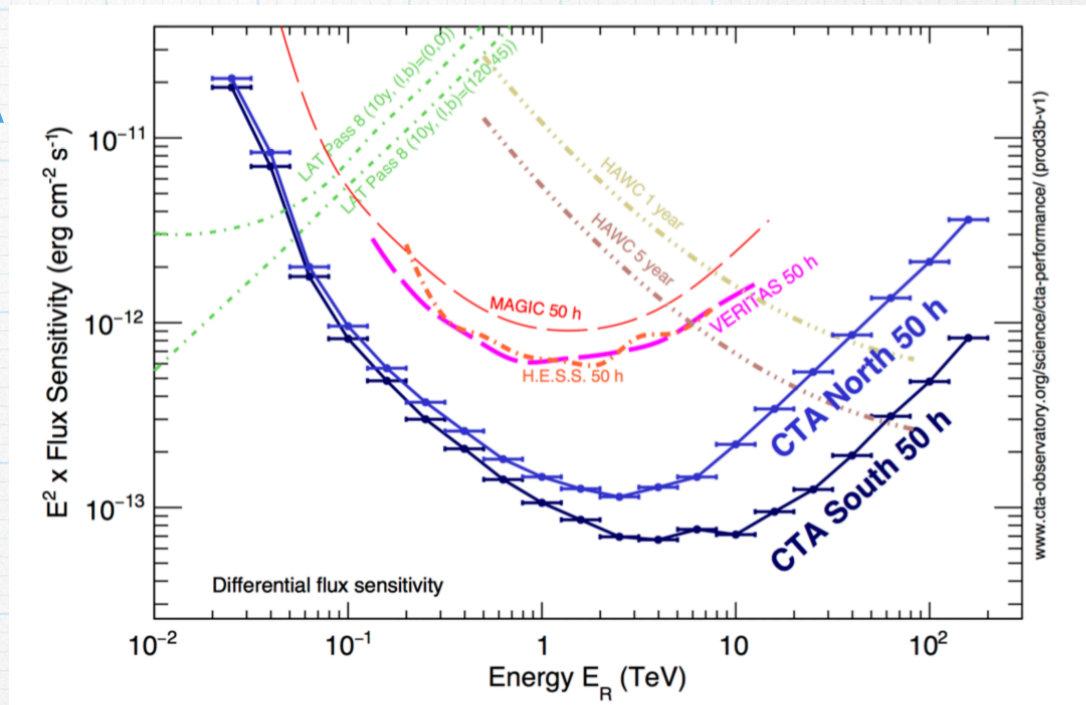
# dSph with CTA

- TeV領域の感度up
- 角度分解能が良い



dSph内部での  
DM分布が識別可能

**dSphでのDM空間分布の  
検出可能性への影響は？**



# Story

1. dSphのDM分布モデルを集める

Draco dSph [ $J \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{19}) \text{GeV}^2 \text{cm}^{-5}$ ], 16モデル

2. CTAでの観測をシミュレーション

CTA North, full-array, 500h

3. 感度評価

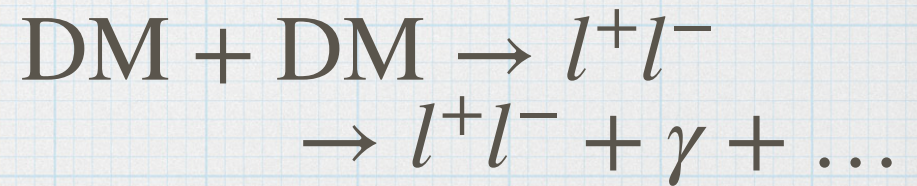
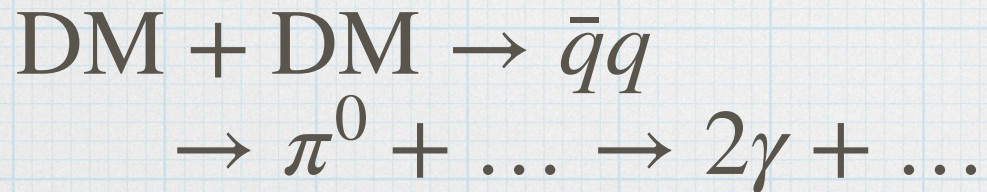
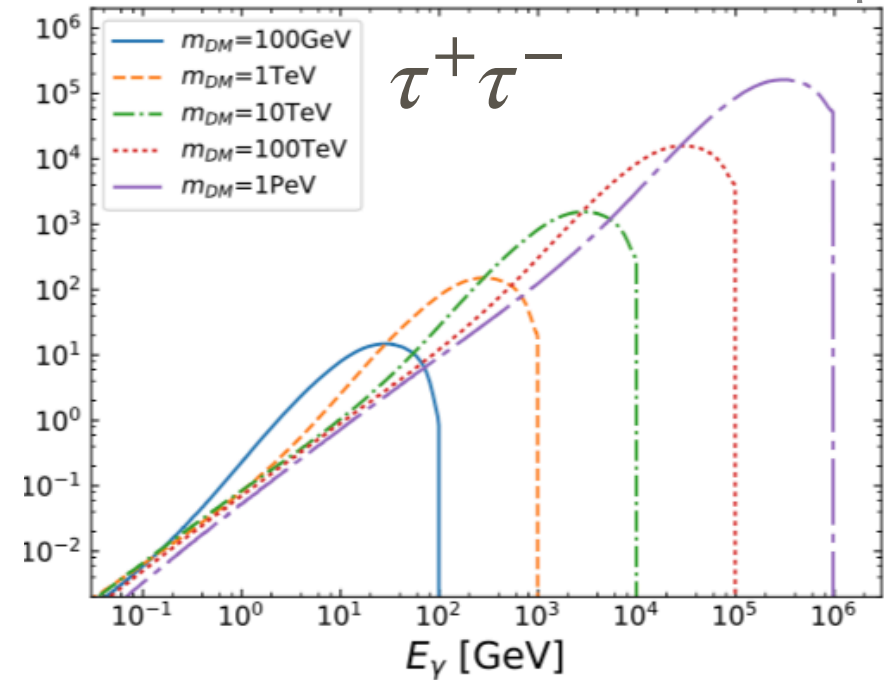
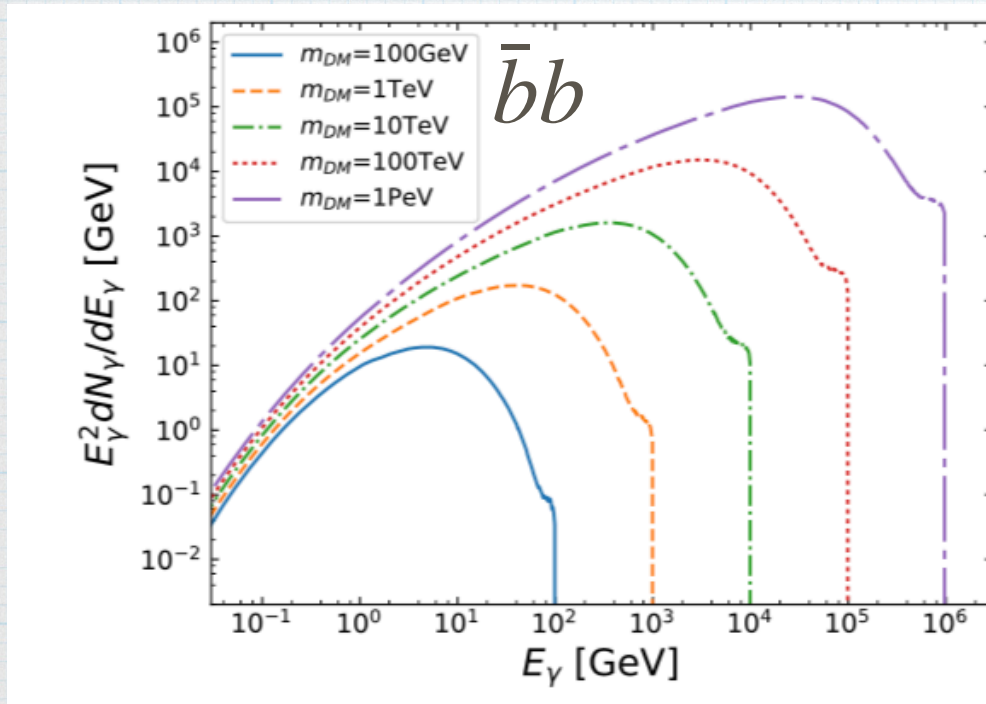
DM空間分布(16) × 対消滅スペクトル(3)

DM+DM

→  $\bar{b}b$  or  $W^+W^-$  or  $\tau^+\tau^-$

# Flux from DM annihilation

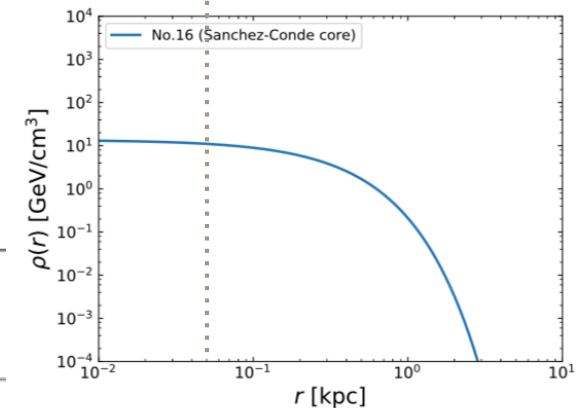
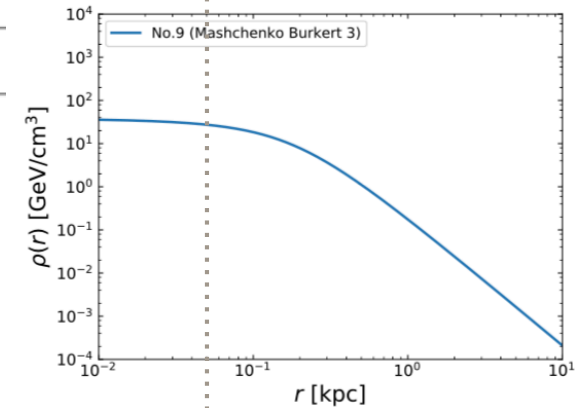
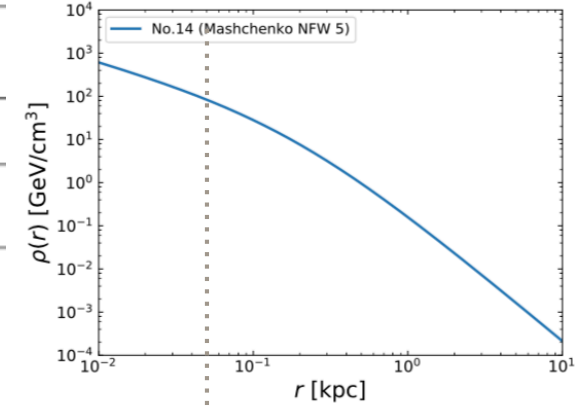
Hiroshima et al., in prep



# density profiles

Hiroshima et al., in prep

No.	expression	type	$\log_{10} J_{<0.5^\circ}$ $\log[\text{GeV}^2 \text{cm}^{-5}]$
1	$\left(\frac{1.7\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{0.79\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.79\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.40
2	$\left(\frac{0.69\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{3.7\text{kpc}}\right)^{-0.71} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{3.7\text{kpc}}\right)^{2.01}\right)^{-2.80}$	gNFW	19.00
3	$\left(\frac{16.3\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.67\text{kpc}}\right)^{-3}$	g NFW	19.08
4	$\left(\frac{1.23\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{1.30\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{1.30\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.80
5	$\left(\frac{0.18\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{1.99\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1.5} \left(1 + \frac{r}{1.99\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1.5}$	g NFW	18.88
6	$\left(\frac{5.9\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{0.32\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \exp\left[-\frac{r}{0.32\text{kpc}}\right]$	PL + cutoff	18.53
7	$\left(\frac{4.76\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r}{1.41\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{1.41\text{kpc}}\right)^2\right)^{-1}$	Burkert	19.08
8	$\left(\frac{13.4\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.35\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{0.35\text{kpc}}\right)^2\right)^{-1}$	Burkert	18.65
9	$\left(\frac{37.8\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.18\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{0.18\text{kpc}}\right)^2\right)^{-1}$	Burkert	18.69
10	$\left(\frac{0.60\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{2.82\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{2.82\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.95
11	$\left(\frac{1.70\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{1.00\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{1.00\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.67
12	$\left(\frac{4.76\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{0.50\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.50\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.70
13	$\left(\frac{13.4\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{0.25\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.25\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	18.70
14	$\left(\frac{37.8\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{0.18\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{r}{0.18\text{kpc}}\right)^{-2}$	NFW	19.15
15	$\left(\frac{0.95\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \left(\frac{r}{1.19\text{kpc}}\right)^{-1} \exp\left[-\frac{r}{1.19\text{kpc}}\right]$	PL + cutoff	18.58
16	$\left(\frac{12.7\text{GeV}}{\text{cm}^3}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{r}{0.24\text{kpc}}\right]$	PL + cutoff	18.56



Feasibility



Conclusion

# Conclusion

- ・質量  $m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(1)\text{TeV}$  の WIMP DM 探査には  
ガンマ線観測が有効
- ・矮小楕円銀河(dSph)はガンマ線天体がなく  
DMの濃い魅力的な観測領域
- ・CTAではdSph中のDM分布が分解可能
- ・DM分布の不定性を考慮して対消滅断面積は  
 $\langle\sigma v\rangle = 10^{-23} - 10^{-24}\text{cm}^3/\text{s}$  の範囲に制限できる  
(あるいはDM対消滅シグナルが見つけれられる！)
- ・点源だと思って解析すると感度を過大評価する

観測領域のDM分布の理解が最重要課題