# Indirect Dark Matter search in dwarf spheroidal galaxies

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## Introduction

Dark

24%

Observational evidence indicates

that dark matter is:

Non-baryonic

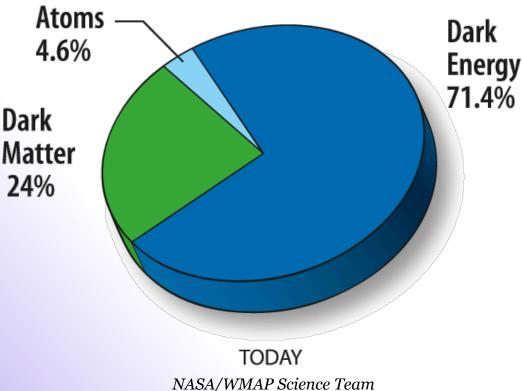
Cold (non-relativistic)

Neutral

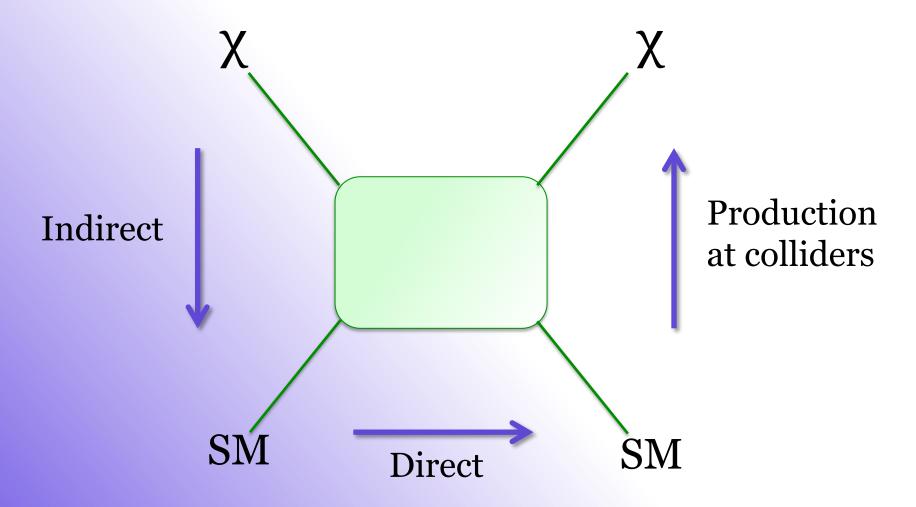
Interacts only via gravitatonal and weak forces

- Massive
- Stable





## DM searches



# Dwarf spheroidal galaxies

- Satellite galaxies of the Milky Way (and M31)
- Largest galactic substructures
- Most dark matter dominated objects in the Universe

• Very low background

• Will Boo III Boo II Leo IV Seg 1

• UMa II • UMi
• Dra

• Boo III • Leo IV • Seg 1

• Car

• Seg 2
• Pse II

• Ackermann et al.

## Flux from DM annihilation

Expected γ-ray flux:

$$\phi_{\text{WIMP}}(E, \Delta\Omega) = J(\Delta\Omega) \times \Phi^{\text{PP}}(E)$$

Particle physics factor:

$$\Phi^{\rm PP}(E) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{4\pi m_{\rm WIMP}^2} \sum_f \frac{dN_f}{dE} B_f$$

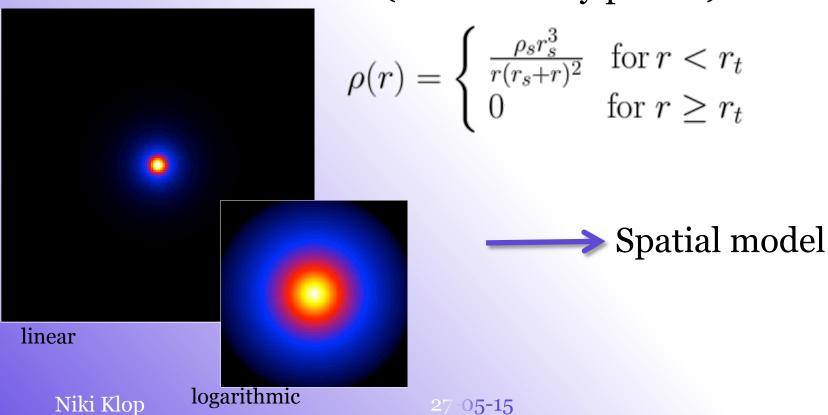
**Astrophysical factor:** 

$$J(\Delta\Omega) = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{l.o.s} \rho^2(l) dl d\Omega$$

## Astrophysical J-factor

$$J(\Delta\Omega) = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\text{l.o.s}} \rho^2(l) dl d\Omega$$

Dark matter distribution (NFW density profile):



6

## Diffuse DM background

Extragalactic γ-ray intensity produced in DM annihilations:

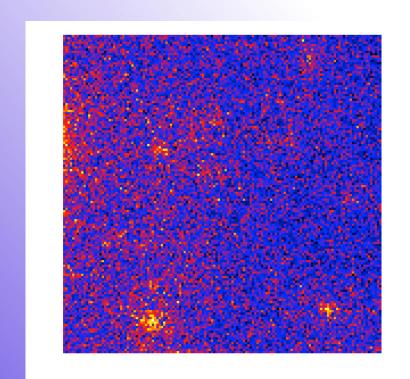
$$I_{\rm DM} \sim \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle c}{8\pi} \left(\frac{\Omega_{DM} \rho_c}{m_{\rm DM}}\right)^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}E} \xi$$

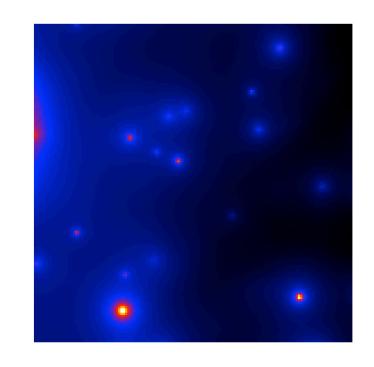
$$\xi = \int^{z} \frac{H_o}{H(z)} (1+z)^3 \langle \delta^2(z) \rangle$$

Flux multiplier: related to the variance of DM density in the Universe

— Take  $\langle \sigma v \rangle \xi$  as a combined free parameter.







## Summary

- ~80% of the matter in the Universe consists of DM
- Dwarf spheroidal galaxies are attractive targets for indirect DM search
- No detected excess so far
- constraints on cross section