The Dark Matter Program and Capabilities Beyond 7-Rays: Status and Perspectives

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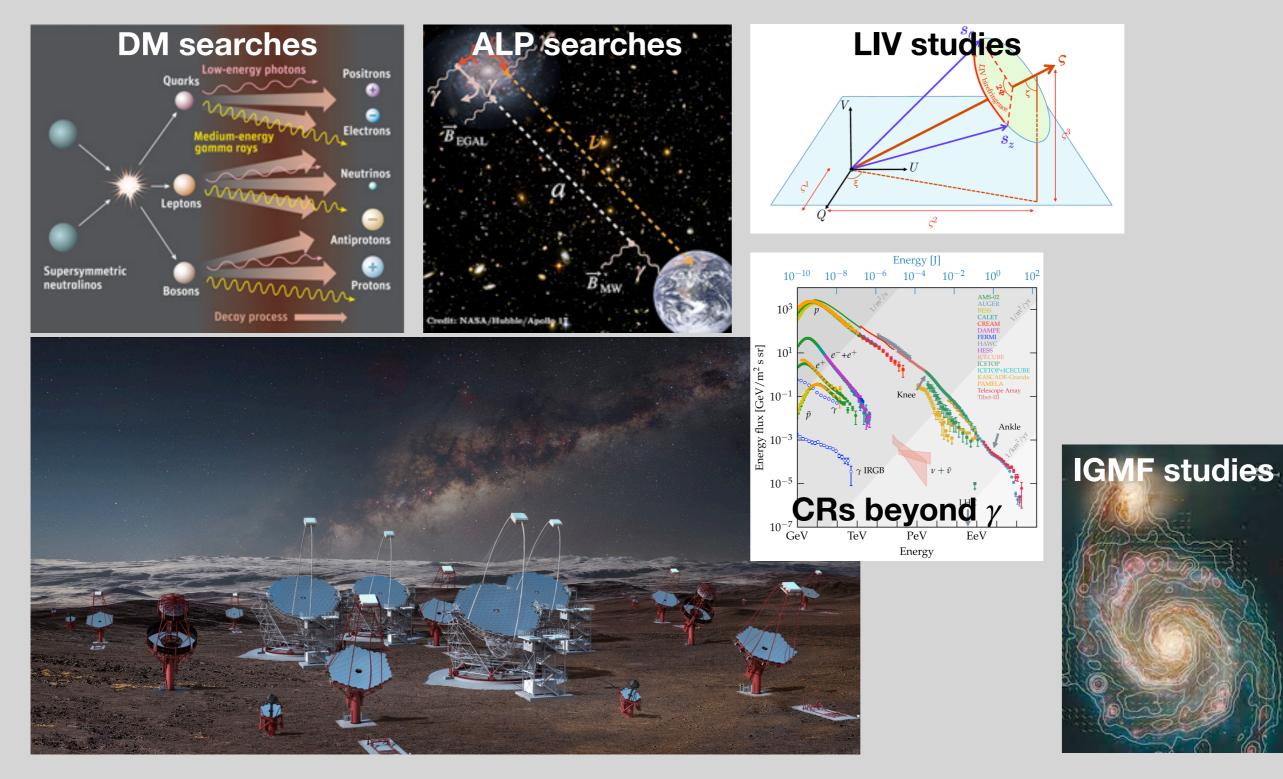
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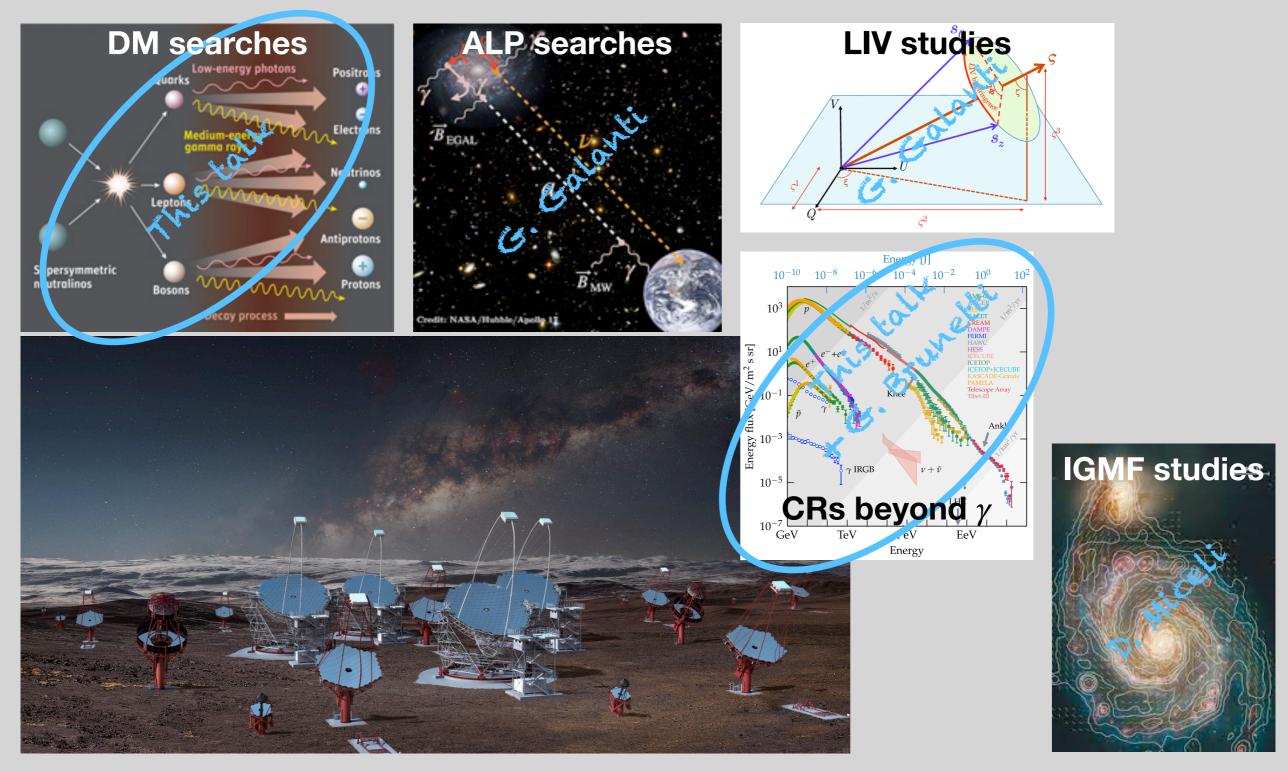
OUTLINE

- Overview on CTA fundamental and exotic physics
- Status and perspectives of the CTA dark matter program
- Status and perspectives of the CTA capabilities beyond $\gamma\text{-rays}$
- Summary

• CTA is a powerful tool for a range of astroparticle, fundamental and exotic physics topics.



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• CTA astroparticle, fundamental and exotic physics organized in 2 main working groups (WGs):

Dark Matter and Exotic Physics (DMEP) WG

- Searches of signatures from particle dark matter (DM) self-interaction
- Searches of axion-like particle (ALP) signatures
- Studies of Lorentz invariance violation (LIV) processes
- Constraints on the intergalactic magnetic field (IGMF) intensity

Cosmic Rays WG

- Construction of the charged cosmic ray (CR) spectra (electrons, protons, nuclei)

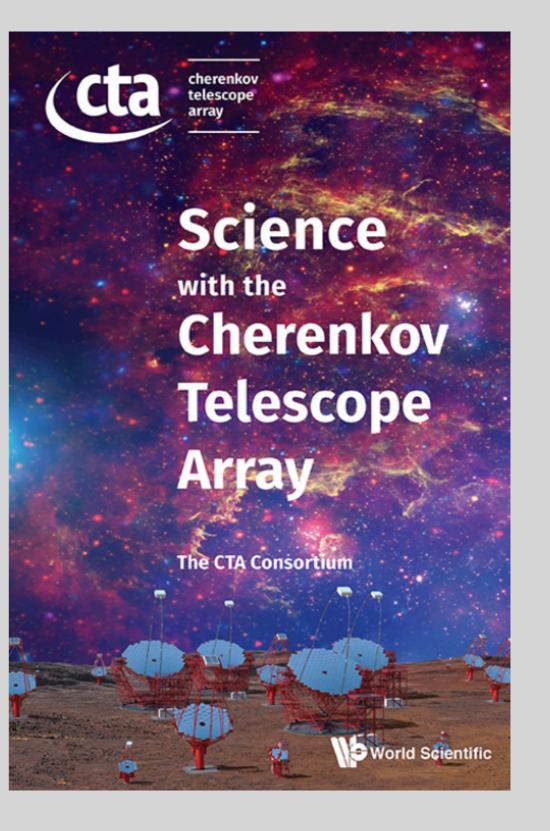
Lots of synergies with other WGs (+ MWL/MM)!

- Particle DM self-interaction: Galactic + Extragalactic
- ALPs: Extragalactic + Transients
- LIV: Galactic + Extragalactic + Transients
- IGMF: Extragalactic + Transients
- CRs: Galactic + Extragalactic

- Every side of the CTA science (including DM program and capabilities beyond γ-rays)
 described in a dedicated book.
- Science with the Cherenkov Telescope Array published in 2019 (World Scientific Pub.).

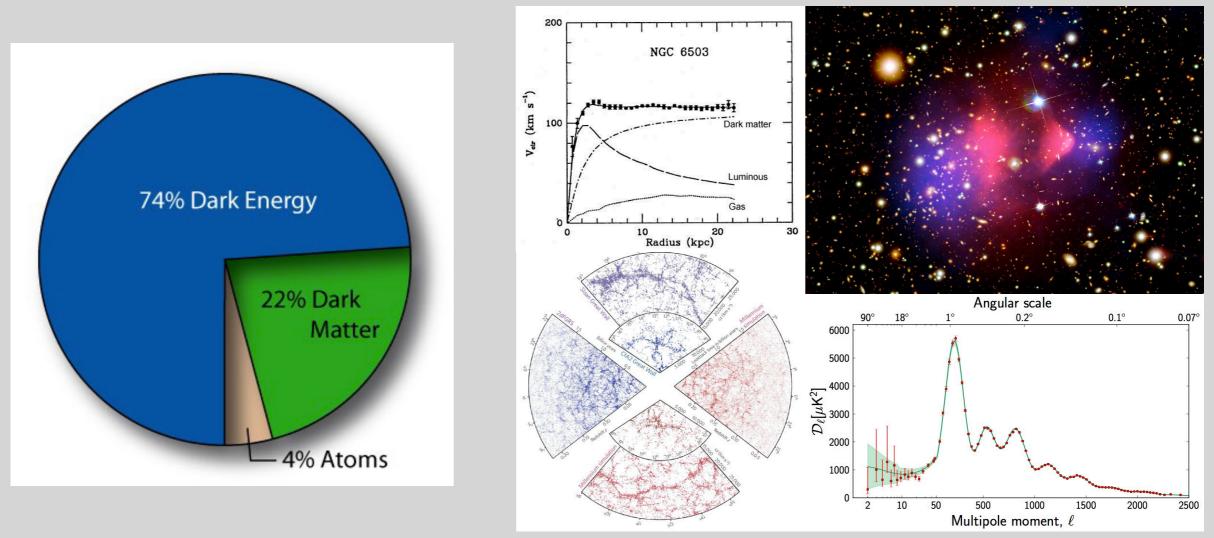
DM program: 38 pages

Capabilities beyond 7: 8 pages

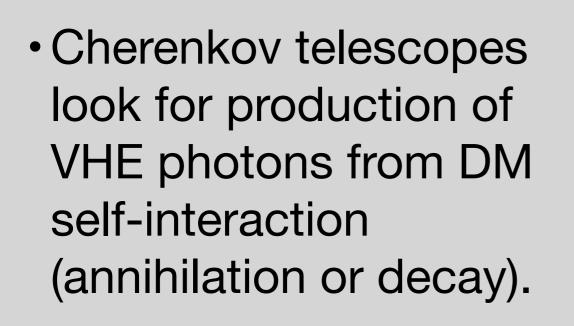


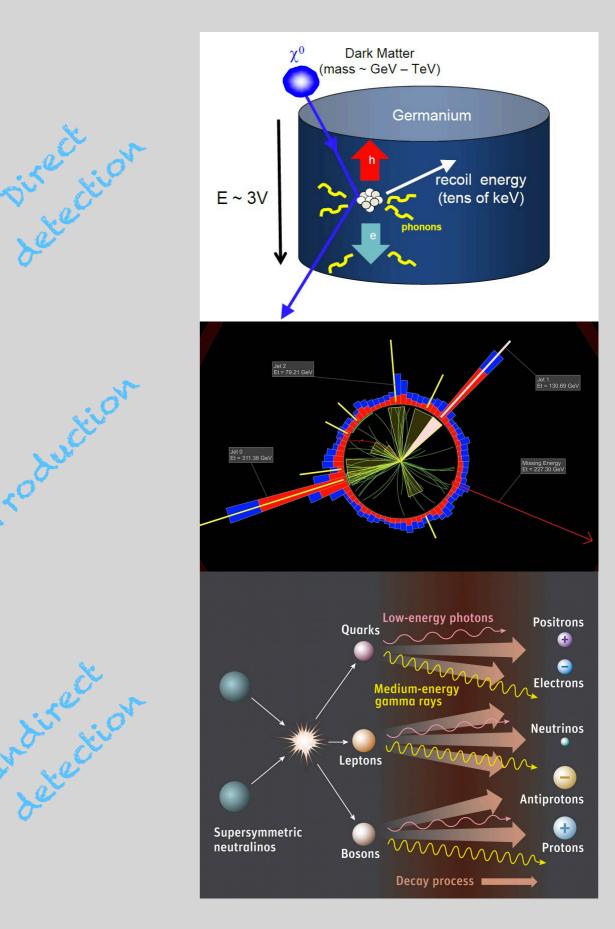
The CTA dark matter program: status and perspectives

- Dark matter (DM) is the major component of the Universe matter content (~22% of the total energy budget);
- its existence only indirectly inferred so far from several astrophysical/cosmological observations.

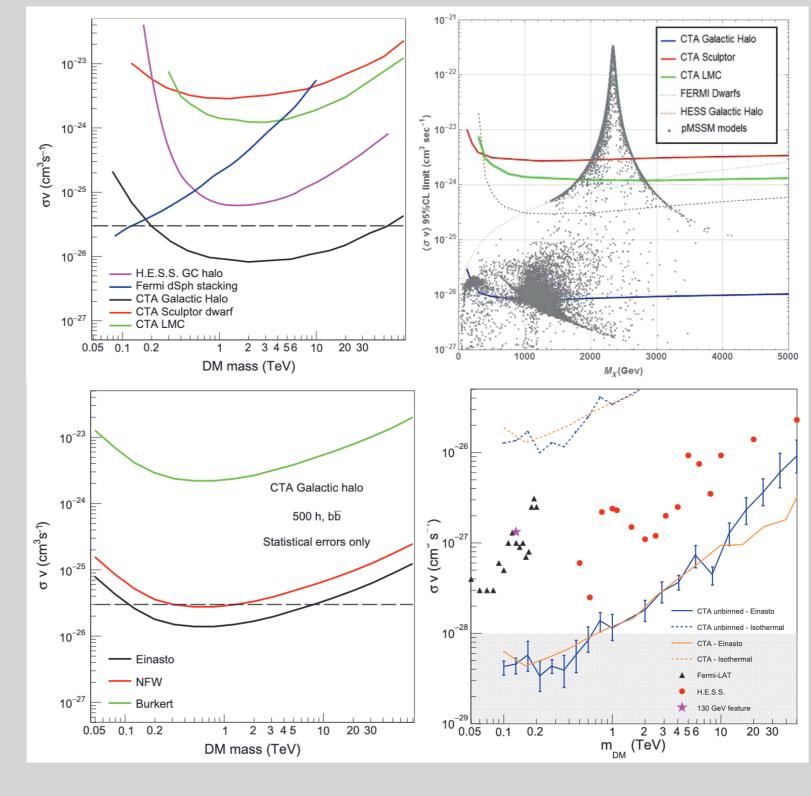


- Particle DM
 characteristics:
 - large masses (from cosmology)
 - small cross sections with baryonic matter (from direct detection and production experiments)

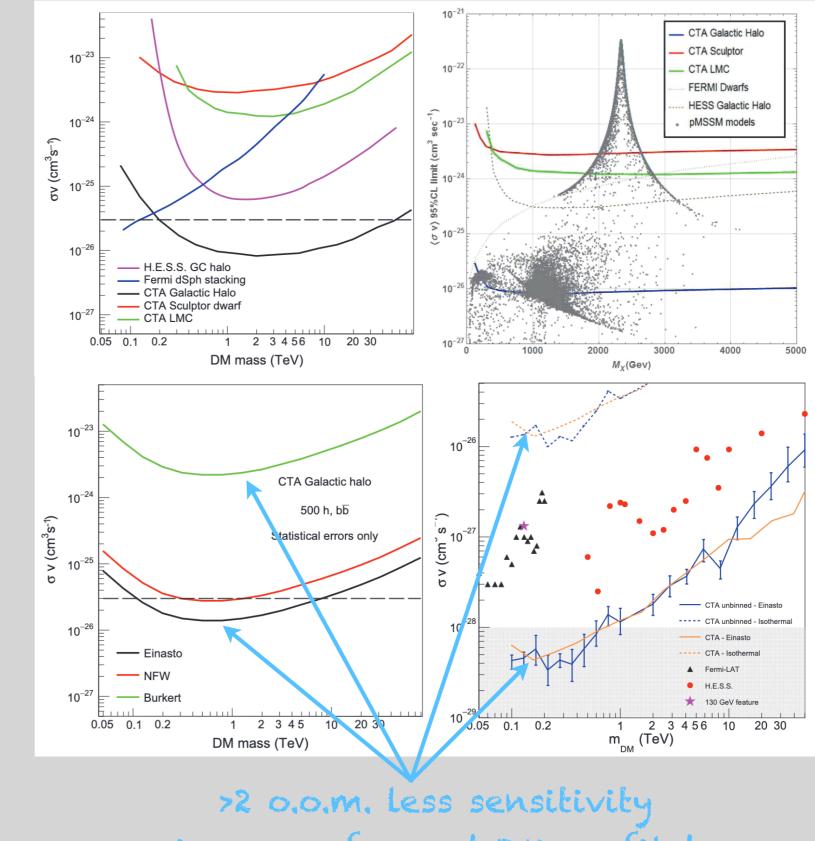




- Science with CTA: large focus on DM annihilation;
- best results will be likely achieved by Galactic Centre (GC) observations;
- GC best region for both continuous emission and monochromatic lines if DM profile is cuspy.



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in case of cored DM profile!

• Open issues:

1. the exact shape of the Milky Way's DM density profile is still unknown (cored or cuspy?) => bias in the expected signal intensity;

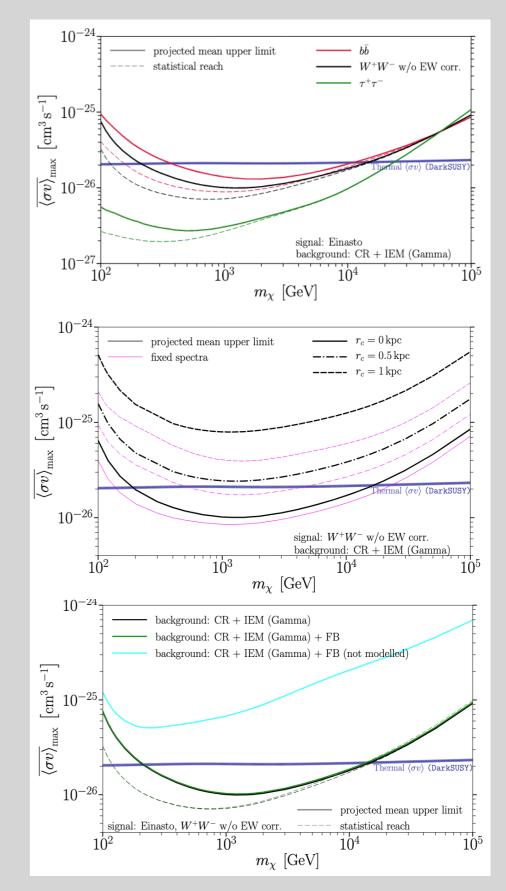
2. the amount of emission from **potential contaminants** in the GC region is **high** (diffuse bkg, unresolved pt-like sources, Fermi bubbles) => **difficult data analysis**.

• Where to intervene:

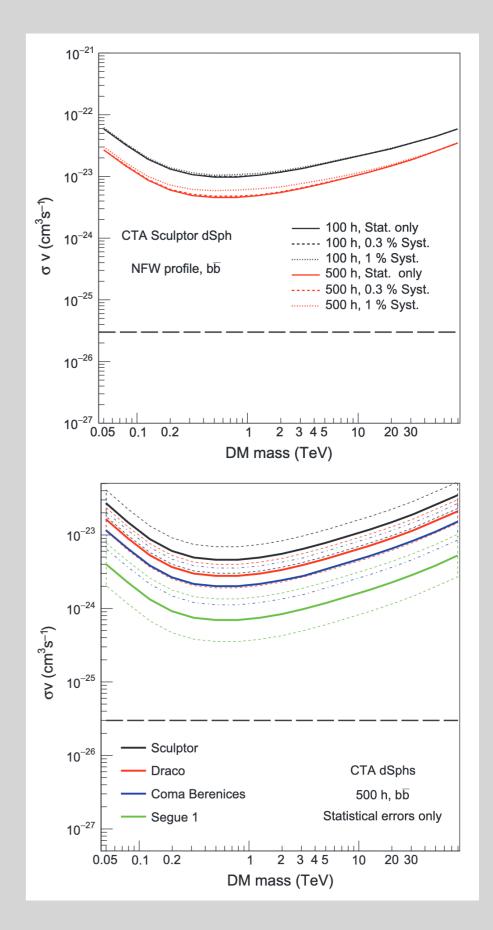
 improve the modeling of the DM density profile in the GC region (simulations/MWL data);

 improve the modeling of the bkg emission to ease its subtraction (deeper/more resolved MWL data).

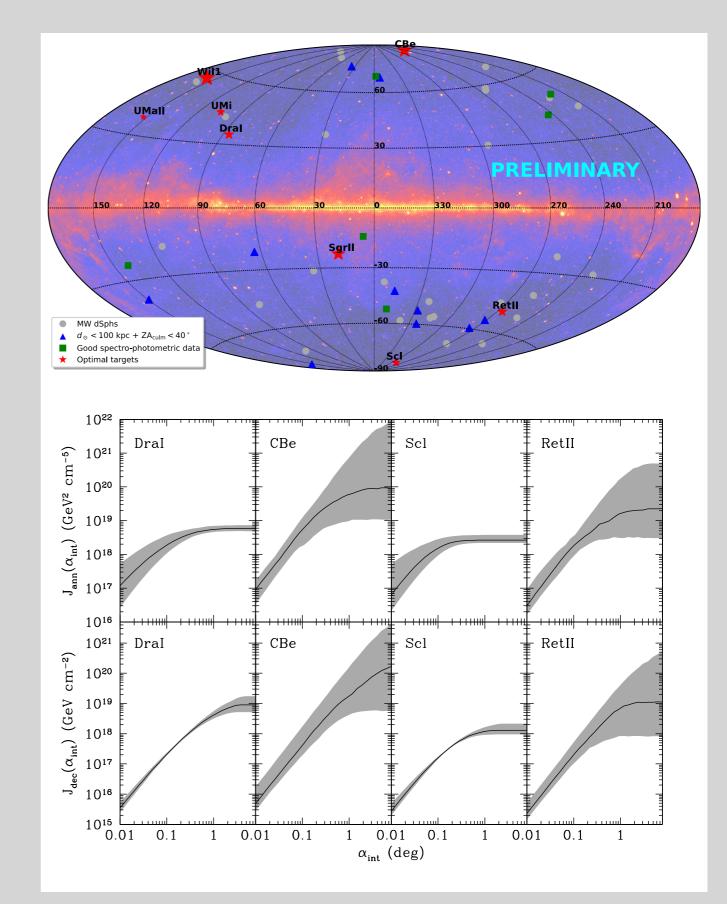
- Paper dedicated to the GC observing simulations published in 2021 (JCAP 01, 057);
- CTA performances substantially confirmed (possibility to explore DM x-sections below thermal relic limit);
- different choices of DM density profile and/or presence of contaminations (e.g., emission from Fermi bubbles emission) can greatly affect the results.



- Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSphs): optimal targets for an unambiguous DM detection;
- less uncertainties in the DM profile shape (cuspy), but also
 less DM amount w.r.t. GC;
- largest drivers of the signal biases:
 - uncertainty on the total
 DM amount (= astrophysical factor)
 - ongoing tidal disruption in some targets



- Paper dedicated to dSph observing simulations close to completion (within 2023);
- thorough reanalysis
 of dSph astrophysical
 factors performed;
- final production of CTA sensitivity curves underway, with several biases taken into account.



• Open issues:

1. the **determination** of dSph **astrophysical factors** can be **challenging** (especially for faint targets) => **biases in the expected signal intensity**;

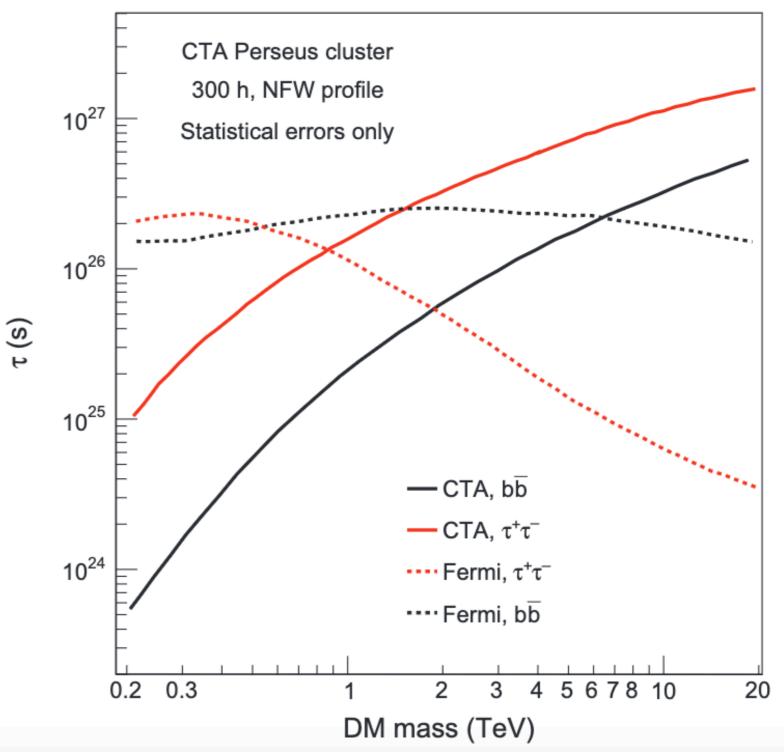
2. an appropriate general treatment of measurement biases (triaxiality, tidal disruption degree) is still missing => biases in the expected signal intensity.

• Where to intervene:

increase the amount of good available dSph data (spectrophotometric observations);

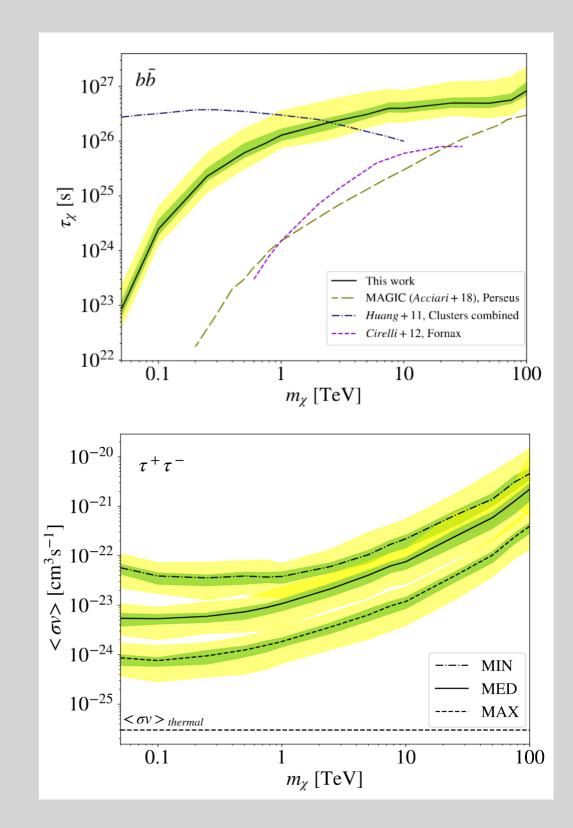
— include the proper treatment of bias sources in codes for astrophysical factor calculations (simulations-driven coding).

- DM decay explored with galaxy clusters only;
- clusters not used for annihilation due to:
 - distance
 - density profile uncertainties
 - substructure
 contributions



 Lifetimes >10²⁷ s probed for multi-TeV DM masses.

- Paper dedicated to the observing simulations of the Perseus cluster open for comments in CTA (until June 13th);
- prospects for both DM annihilation and decay presented;
- results in line with expectations in the case of DM decay, but strongly dependent on the subhalo population for DM annihilation.



• Open issues:

1. the estimate of subhalo contribution to the DM amount of galaxy clusters is still uncertain => biases in the expected signal intensity (DM annihilation only).

• Where to intervene:

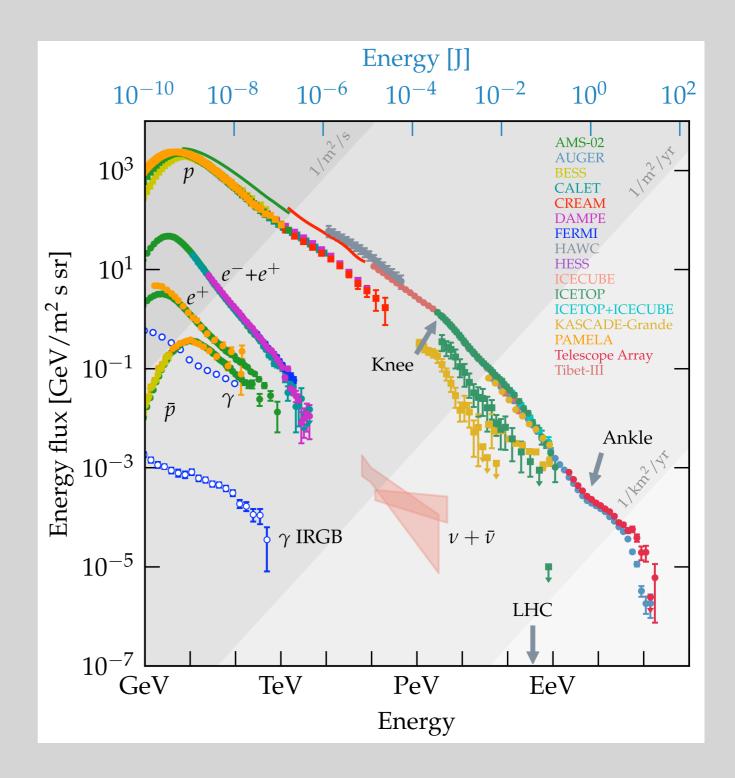
improve the knowledge on DM distribution in galaxy clusters (simulations/MWL data).

See also G. Brunetti's talk!

The CTA capabilities beyond γ-rays: status and perspectives

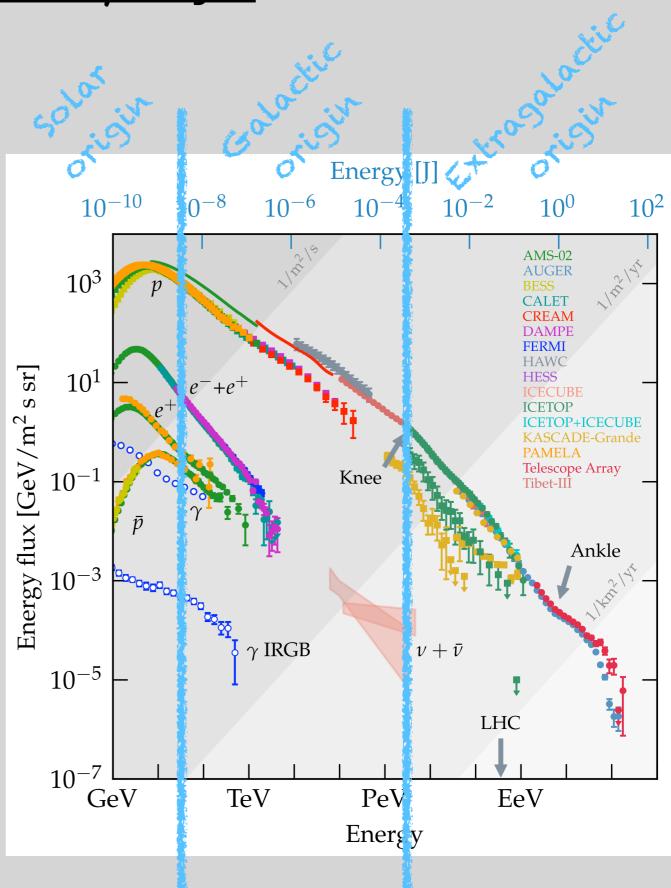
The CTA capabilities beyond γ-rays: status and perspectives

- The origin of cosmic rays (CRs) is still one of the most important open questions in astrophysics;
- Supernova remnants (SNRs) can account for CRs up to ~3 PeV; for higher energies, AGN mechanisms are required.



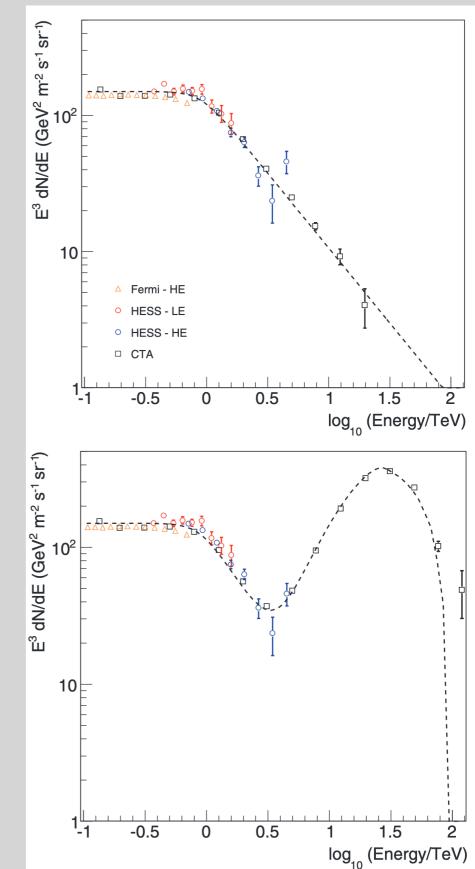
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The CTA capabilities beyond γ **-rays: status and perspectives**

- Science with CTA:
 - focus on CR composition
 measurements above 100
 TeV up to the PeV domain
 - characterization of the electron spectrum at multi-TeV energies
- Best results will be achieved for heavy nuclei (iron spectrum beyond 1 PeV) and for sky directions containing leptonic sources.



<u>The CTA capabilities beyond γ-rays:</u> status and perspectives

- CTA main focus on CR-induced γ-ray signatures (Astropart. Phys. 150, 102850; LMC draft; Perseus draft; SFR project; GC project);
- electron paper in preparation (see PHYS report @ last CTAO/CTAC Meeting in Granada);
- further advances on the direct CR measurements with CTA <u>to be proposed</u> as topic.

Potential big field still to be opened in CTA!

Summary

Summary

- Many topics of astroparticle/fundamental/exotic physics to be explored in detail with CTA observations;
- •several open aspects to be investigated for improvement in the framework of the CTA DM program:
 - better modeling of the DM distribution in astrophysical sources
 - increment of the number of potential targets
 - inclusion of a proper treatment for bias sources in indirect DM searches
- Detailed investigation of the CR spectra still a big open science field in the CTA framework.