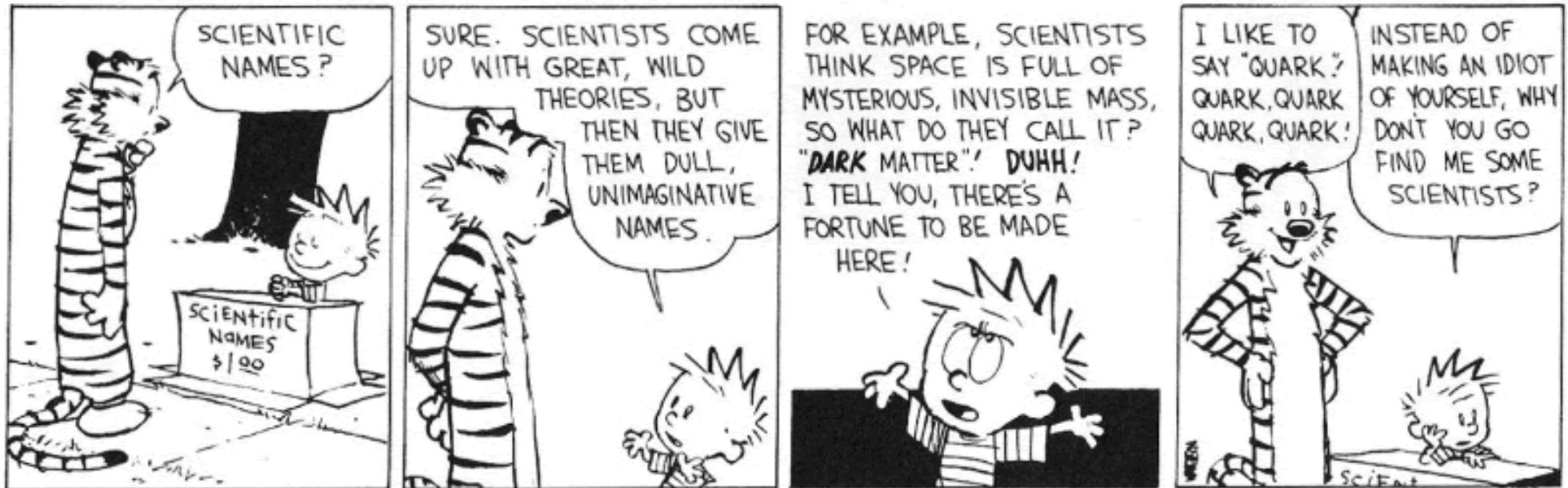


The Impact of the Phase-space Density on the Indirect Detection of Dark Matter



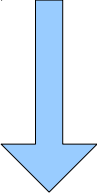
Daniel R. Hunter
Washington Univ. in St. Louis
ISAPP 2013
August 2, 2013

The Problem and Goal

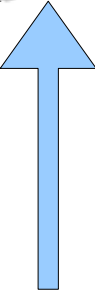
- Galactic dark matter (DM) halos
 - Velocity measurements
 - Structure formation
- Indirectly detect?
- WIMPs may self-annihilate into SM particles
- The interaction rate depends on the velocity of annihilating particles
- What can we know, or what should we assume about the velocity distribution?

Flux from Annihilation

Interaction rate



J-factor
The “where”


$$\Phi_{\gamma}(\psi) = \underbrace{\frac{N_{\gamma} \langle \sigma v \rangle}{4\pi m_{\chi}^2}}_{\text{Particle physics
The “what”}} \times \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Delta\Omega} \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_{\text{los}} \rho^2[r(s)] ds}_{\text{J-factor
The “where”}}$$

Particle physics
The “what”

Spatial density

Importance of Velocity

- The interaction rate is a thermal average of a function of velocity

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \simeq a + b \langle v^2 \rangle + O(\langle v^4 \rangle)$$

- Sommerfeld enhancement arises if there is a light boson that mediates a force between DM particles
 - Multiplicative change of somewhere between v^{-1} and v^{-2}
- Calculating averages in general requires knowledge of the relative velocity distribution

Standard Method

- We do not know the velocity distribution of the DM particles; we assume only the density
- Standard to assume a Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution (MB)

$$f_{MB}(v) = (2\pi\sigma_v)^{-3/2} e^{-v^2/2\sigma_v^2}$$

- Velocity dispersion σ_v may be taken as constant but is generally a function of position
 - Given by Jeans equation
 - Robertson & Zentner (arXiv:0902.0362)
- Velocity distribution is MB only for a very particular density profile (singular isothermal sphere)

Calculating the Distribution Function

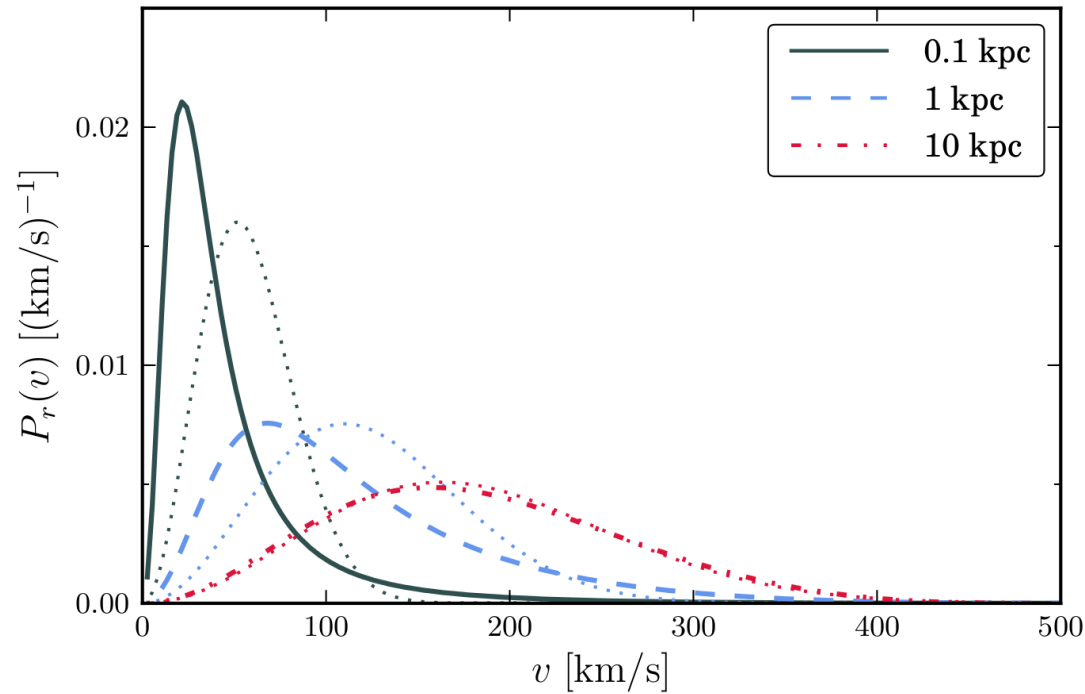
- The phase-space density tells us everything
- Assuming a density profile and equilibrium (and isotropy, but...), Eddington's formula offers a way to calculate the DF
- We also take a model of the galactic disk and bulge
 - Contributes to potential seen by DM particles

Eddington's Formula

$$f(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi^2}} \int_0^{\mathcal{E}} \frac{d\Psi}{\sqrt{\mathcal{E} - \Psi}} \frac{d^2\rho}{d\Psi^2}$$

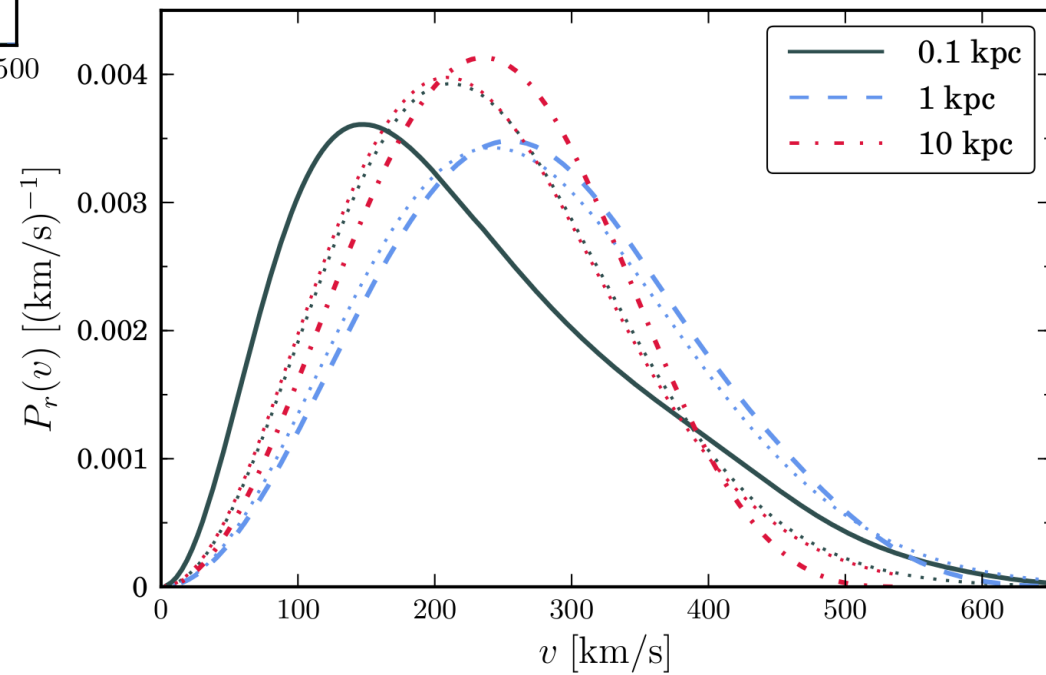
$$\rho(r) \equiv \int d^3v f(\Psi(r) - v^2/2)$$

Galactic NFW Halo – DM Vel. Dist.



Deviation from MB
at small radii

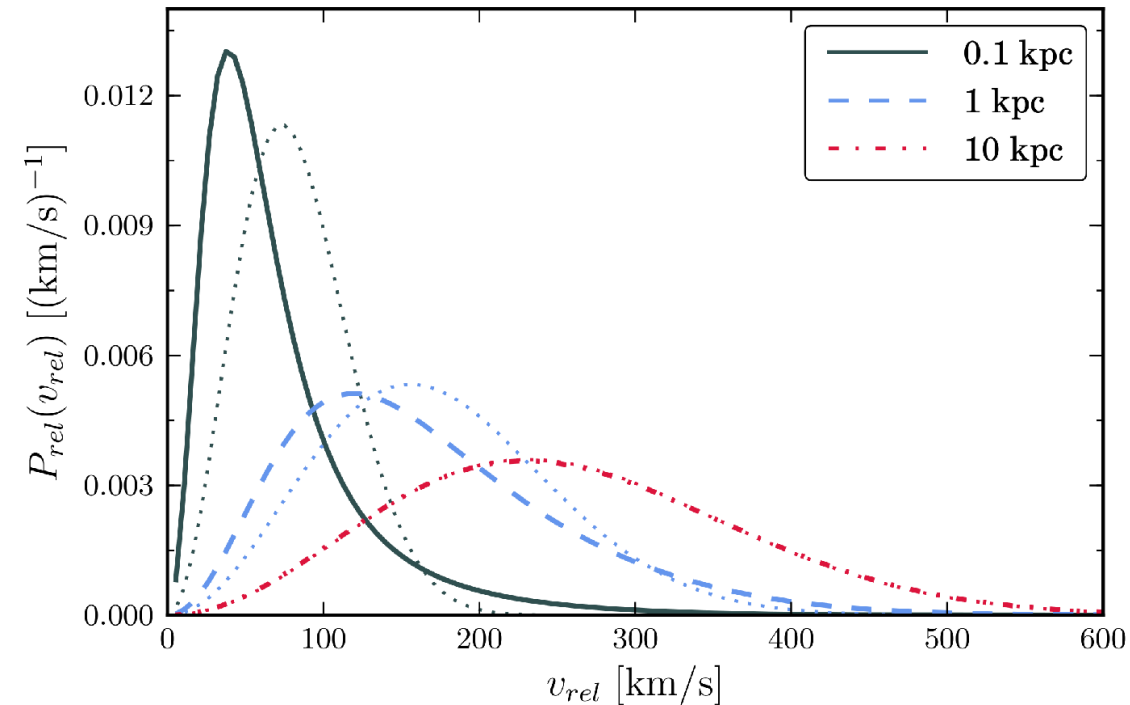
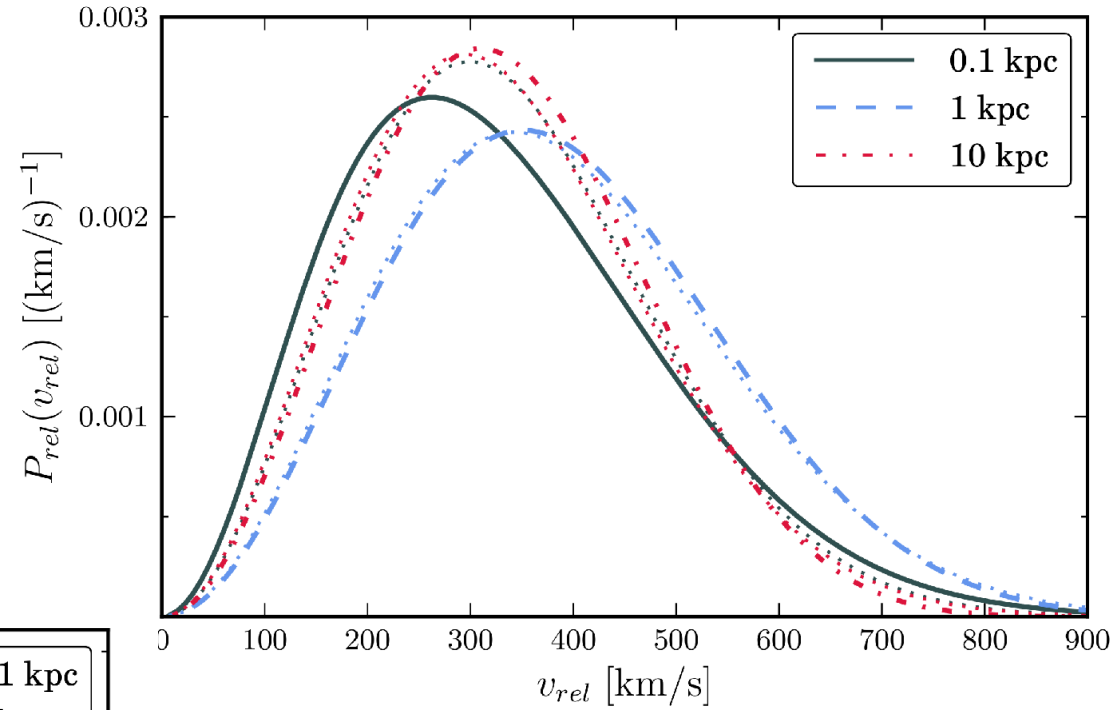
Baryonic potential
lessens the departure



Relative Velocity Distribution

$$f_{rv}(v_{\text{rel}}) = 4\pi v_{\text{rel}}^2 2\pi \int_0^\infty dv_{\text{cm}} v_{\text{cm}}^2 \int_{-1}^1 dz \cdot \\ \cdot f_v(|\mathbf{v}_{\text{rel}}/2 + \mathbf{v}_{\text{cm}}|) \cdot f_v(|\mathbf{v}_{\text{rel}}/2 - \mathbf{v}_{\text{cm}}|)$$

Relative Velocity Distribution

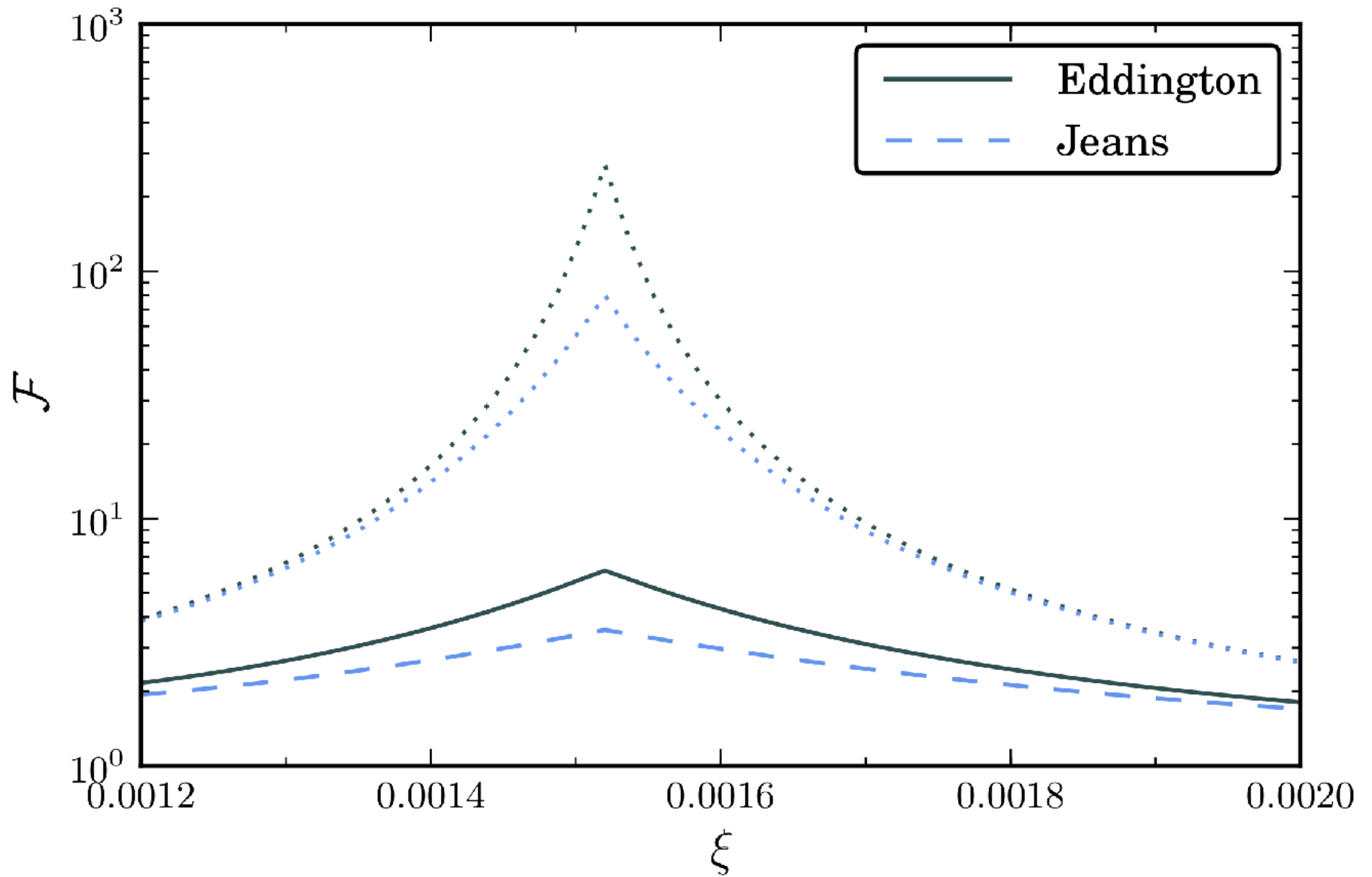


J -factors

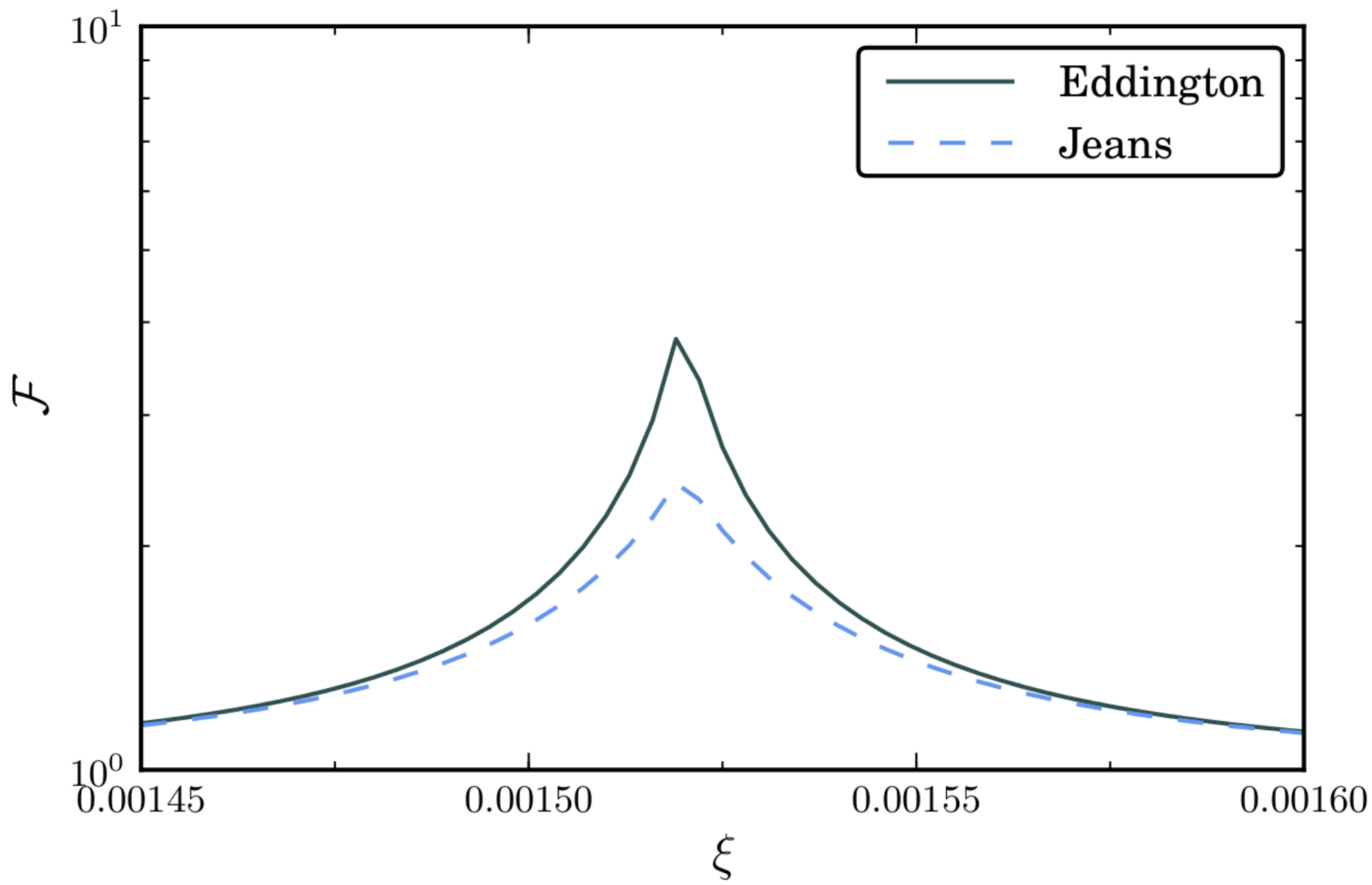
- With the relative velocity distribution, we can calculate an arbitrary interaction rate:
 - Relative velocity dispersion (p-wave)
 - Pure s-wave interactions unchanged except at resonances
 - **Sommerfeld enhancement**
- Radial dependence of $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ means it must enter the line-of-sight integral

$$J(\psi) \propto \int dl \frac{\langle \sigma(v)v \rangle(l)}{\langle \sigma v \rangle_0} \rho_\chi^2(l)$$

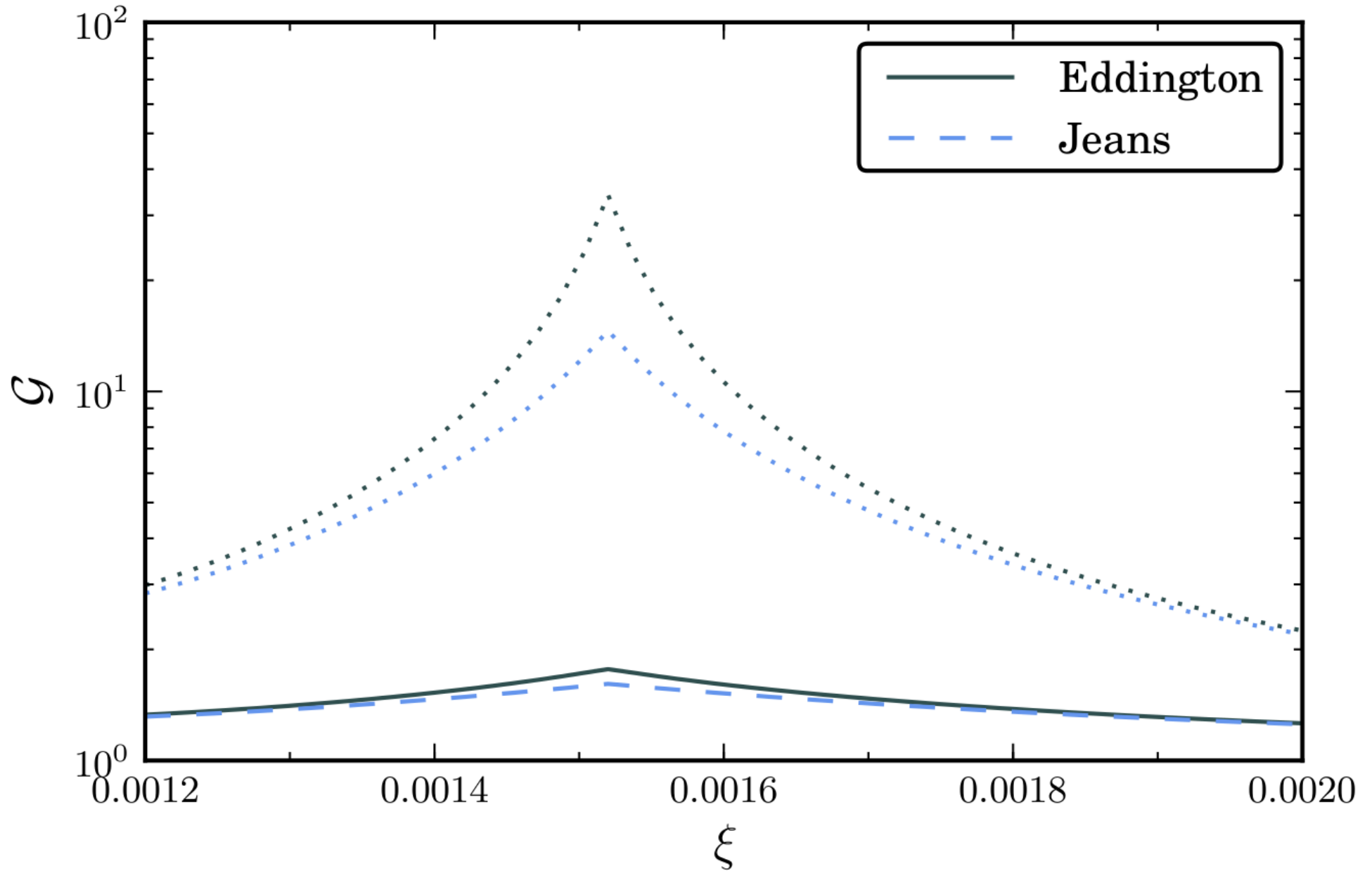
Galactic Center



Dwarf Spheroidal Draco (NFW)



Synchrotron/IC Signal



Other Enhancements

- s -wave resonance in NMSSM
 - Exchange of a pseudoscalar Higgs
 - Little variation at low velocities, so a weak dependence on the (galactic) distribution shape
- p -wave interaction may not require this detailed analysis
 - Relative velocity dispersion seems to follow same relation to single-particle dispersion that MB does
 - Jeans equation suffices

Further details and future work

- Einasto and Burkert profiles also considered
- Central black hole – arXiv:1305.2619
- An extragalactic diffuse DM signal?
 - Add up luminosities of halos of all shapes, sizes, distances
- Anisotropy
 - Eddington-like equations derived for some forms of $\beta(r)$
- Pseudo-phase-space density follows a power law?
 - Dehnen & McLaughlin
 - Campbell & Dutta

Thank You!

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- arXiv:1306.6586 – Accepted by JCAP on 31 Aug!

“All models are wrong, but some are useful.”
-- G.E.P. Box