Indirect detection of Dark Matter with radio observation

C.Kawai, S.Asai, T.Namba^A^, K.Kohno, T.Takekoshi^B^, T.Oshima^C^,B.Hatsukade^C^

School of Science UTokyo, ICEPP UTokyo^A, Kitami Institute of Technology^B, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan^C

Introduction



- A few hundred GeV Neutralino DM is motivated from the muon g-2 anomaly.
- WIMP model predicts that SM particles are produced through the Self-Annihilation of DM and finally decay into high-energy electrons. Such electrons emit a radio signal through synchrotron radiation.
- Our goal is to detect such a signal by observing the Draco dSph by using radio interferometry.

Expected signal

Dwarf spheroidal galaxy:

- Dark Matter dominated
- low background
 → promising target

Draco

- Half Light Radius:10[arcmin]
- Location:17h20m12.4s +58d54m55s
- Large J-factor

The expected flux densities were calculated by assuming two benchmark scenarios.

	Magnetic Field[µG]	DM mass[GeV]	Diffusion coefficient[c m ² /s]
Model 1	5.0	300	1027
Model 2	1.0	500	3*10 ²⁸



- The expected emission is 10[µJy]~A few[mJy] and on a few [arcmin] scale.
- $(1Jy = 10^{-26} \text{ W/m^2/Hz})$

Radio Interferometry

• Radio Interferometry measures "visibility," which is related to the brightness of the sky through Fourier transformation.

Baseline Length short long Spatial Large spatial scale Small spatial scale Frequency (Diffuse emission) (point source)

• Missing flux: By the limitations of minimum baseline length, a flux of extended emission could be lost because of the lack of large scale information.

GMRT(@India Pune) -15 Array configuration (N.N.Patra et al., MNRAS -483, 3007-3021 (2019))



Analyzed Data

- Observation(GSB)
- Date: 2019/09/22
- Project Code : 36_065
- On source time : 150 [min]
- Bandwidth : 33.3 [MHz]
- Central Frequency : 607.7[MHz]

10

[arcmin]

Declination

J2000

- Analysis :
- Calibration and Imaging was done by using CASA.
- **Bright nearby sources in the ROI** (AGN, star forming galaxy and so on)



Point Sources

• Nearby bright sources in the ROI → main background

10

 Position and flux of point sources were detected by using PyBDSF. (2015ascl.soft02007M)

 $\rightarrow \sim 50$ sources detected in the FoV

• After detecting these sources, we subtract them from the data



Resulting image (Preliminary Result)

0.02

0.01

5

0



Synthesized Beam: Major Axis = 61.7 [arcsec] Minor Axis = 33.7 [arcsec]

• Subtracting point 0.025 sources and imaging again with Gaussian taper (down-weighting 0.015 long baseline) (Jy/bea

• Resulting image
sensitivity
$$\sigma_{\rm rms} = 1.28$$

 $(mJy/beam]^{-5 \times 10^{-3}}$

• Ripple-like artifact caused by bright source on upper-right

Radial distribution (Preliminary Result)



The radial distribution of brightness was modeled with a Gaussian and statistical significance at which null detection case is rejected were calculated.

FWHM [arcmin]	5.0	7.5	10.0
Statistical significance	2.06 σ	1.34 σ	0.87 σ

\rightarrow No firm evidence of diffuse emission

Upper Bounds(Preliminary Result)



The limits on the flux were calculated and results are summarized in the table below.

Same Gaussian shape assumed as a brightness distribution.

We have not evaluated the effect of missing flux yet. (This could worsen upper bound on flux)

→ This limit cannot exclude even Model1.

+Missing Flux

Summary and Future

AN ULTRA-DEEP SEARCH FOR DARK MATTER ANNIHILATING SIGNAL IN THE DSPH DRACO

- A search for DM-induced signal have been conducted.
- We find no diffuse emission.
- Future :

• Summary :

- We are calculating upper bound on flux including the effect of Missing Flux.
- We have submitted the observing proposal to VLA to conduct a deeper search for DM annihilation signal. (waiting for result now!)

Observing Application

Date: Feb 01, 2023 Proposal ID: VLA/23B-173 Legacy ID: AK1109 PI: Chikara Kawai Type: Regular Category: Normal Galaxies, Groups, and Clusters Total time: 40.0