H.E.S.S. observations of the Galactic Center region and their possible dark matter interpretation

F. Aharonian, 1 A.G. Akhperjanian, 2 A.R. Bazer-Bachi, 3 M. Beilicke, 4 W. Benbow, 1 D. Berge, 1 K. Bernlörner, 1 C. Boisson, 5 O. Bolz, 3 V. Borrel, 3 I. Braun, 1 F. Breitling, 6 A.M. Brown, 7 R. Bühler, 1 I. Büsching, 8 S. Carrigan, 4 P.M. Chadwick, 7 L.-M. Choumet, 9 R. Cornils, 7 L. Costamante, 1 B. Degrange, 9 H.J. Dickinson, 7 A. Djannati-Ataï, 10 L.O'C. Drury, 11 G. Dubus, 9 K. Egberts, 1 D. Emmanoulopoulos, 12 P. Espigat, 10 F. Feinstein, 13 E. Ferrero, 12 A. Fiasson, 13 G. Fontaine, 9 Seb. Funk, 6 S. Funk, 1 Y.A. Gallant, 13 B. Giebels, 9 J.F. Glicenstein, 14 P. Goret, 14 C. Hadjichristidis, 7 D. Hauser, 1 M. Hauser, 12 G. Heinzelmann, 4 G. Henri, 15 G. Herrmann, 1 J.A. Hinton, 1 W. Hofmann, 3 M. Holleran, 9 D. Horns, 1 A. Jacholkowska, 13 O.C. de Jager, 8 B. Khélifi, 9 Nu. Konin, 6 A. Konopelko, 6 K. Kosack, 1 I.J. Latham, 7 R. Le Gallon, 7 A. Lemière, 10 M. Lemoine-Goumard, 19 T. Lohse, 6 J.M. Martin, 5 O. Martineau-Huynh, 16 A. Marcowith, 3 C. Masterson, 1 J.T.L. McComb, 7 M. de Naurois, 16 D. Nedbal, 17 S.J. Nolan, 7 A. Noutsos, 7 K.J. Orford, 7 J.L. Osborne, 7 M. Ouchrif, 16 M. Panter, 1 G. Pelletier, 15 S. Pita, 10 G. Pühlhofer, 12 M. Punch, 10 B.C. Rauhenheimer, 8 M. Raue, 4 S.M. Rayner, 7 A. Reimer, 18 O. Reimer, 18 J. Ripken, 4 L. Rob, 17 L. Rolland, 16 G. Rowell, 1 V. Sahakian, 2 L. Saugé, 7 S. Schlenker, 10 R. Schlickeiser, 18 U. Schwanke, 6 H. Sol, 5 D. Spangler, 7 F. Spangler, 18 R. Steenkamp, 19 C. Stegmann, 6 G. Superina, 9 J.-P. Taverner, 16 R. Terrier, 10 C.G. Théoret, 10 M. Thuczykont, 9 C. van Eldik, 1 G. Vasileiadis, 13 C. Venter, 8 P. Vincent, 16 H.J. Völk, 1 S.J. Wagner, 12 and M. Ward 7

(H.E.S.S. collaboration) 4

1Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, P.O. Box 103980, D 69029 Heidelberg, Germany
2Yerevan Physics Institute, 2 Alikhanian Brothers St., 375036 Yerevan, Armenia
3Centre d’Etude Spatiale des Rayonnements, CNRS/UPS, 9 av. du Colonel Roche, BP 4346, F-31029 Toulouse Cedex 4, France
4Universität Hamburg, Institut für Astrophysik, Jungiusstraße 11, D-20355 Hamburg, Germany
5LUTH, UMR 8102 du CNRS, Observatoire de Paris, Section de Meudon, F-92195 Meudon Cedex, France
6Institut für Physik, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Newtonstr. 15, D 12489 Berlin, Germany
7University of Durham, Department of Physics, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, U.K.
8University of Namibia, Private Bag 13301, Windhoek, Namibia
9Paris Observatory, 61 Avenue de l’Observatoire, F-75014 Paris, France
10APC, 11 Place Marcelin Berthelot, F-75231 Paris Cedex 05, France
11Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 5 Merrion Square, Dublin 2, Ireland
12Landessternwarte, Königstuhl, D 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
13Laboratoire de Physique Théorique et Astroparticules, IN2P3/CNRS, Université Montpellier II, CC 70, Place Eugène Bataillon, F-34095 Montpellier Cedex 5, France
14DAPNIA/DSM/CEA, CE Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, Cedex, France
15Laboratoire d’Astrophysique de Grenoble, INSA/CNRS, Université Joseph Fourier, BP 53, F-38041 Grenoble Cedex 9, France
16Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, IN2P3/CNRS, Université Paris VI & VII, 4 Place Jussieu, F-75252 Paris Cedex 5, France
17Institute of Particle and Nuclear Physics, Charles University, V Holesovickach 2, 180 00 Prague 8, Czech Republic
18Institut für Theoretische Physik, Lehrstuhl IV: Weltraum und Astrophysik, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, D 44780 Bochum, Germany
19University of Namibia, Private Bag 13301, Windhoek, Namibia

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The detection of γ-rays from the source HESS.11745−290 in the Galactic Center (GC) region with the H.E.S.S. array of Cherenkov telescopes in 2004 is presented. After subtraction of the diffuse γ-ray emission from the GC ridge, the source is compatible with a point-source with spatial extent less than 1.2′ (stat.) (95% CL). The measured energy spectrum above 160 GeV is compatible with a power-law with photon index of 2.25 ± 0.04 (stat.) ± 0.10 (syst.) and no significant flux variation is detected. It is finally found that the bulk of the VHE emission must have non-dark-matter origin.

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INTRODUCTION

Recently, the CANGAROO 1, VERITAS 2, H.E.S.S. 3 and MAGIC 4 collaborations have reported the detection of very high energy (VHE) γ-rays in the TeV energy range from the direction of the Galactic Center (GC). The nature of this source is still unknown. The main astrophysical explanations are based on particle acceleration in the region of the Sgr A East supernova remnant 3, in the vicinity of the supermassive black hole Sgr A* located at the center of our galaxy 6, 7, or in a recently detected plerion 8. Another widely discussed
possibility concerns γ-ray emission from annihilation of dark matter (DM) particles \[^9\].

Cosmological simulations of hierarchical structure formation \[^{10,11}\] predict that the DM particles form large scale structures in the Universe, and especially halos with a pronounced density cusp located at their center. Galaxies are predicted to be embedded in such DM halos. Particle physics and cosmology experiments constrain some characteristics of the new particles \[^{12}\]: the new particles should be massive (\(\geq\) some GeV) and have weak interactions with ordinary matter of the order of the electroweak cross sections.

Extensions of the standard model of particle physics provide new particle candidates consistent with cosmological DM and are of main interest to solve both issues. These models include supersymmetric theories (e.g. MSSM \[^{34}\] or AMSB \[^{35}\] or Kaluza-Klein (KK) scenarios with extra-dimensions \[^{15}\]. All DM particle candidates have some common properties that can be used to detect them indirectly, since their annihilation may give rise to γ-rays, but also to neutrinos and cosmic-rays. Their annihilation rate is proportional to the square density of DM. It is thus enhanced in the dense DM regions at the center of DM halos. Cuspy halos may therefore provide detectable fluxes of VHE γ-rays (see \[^{12}\] and references therein). The centers of galaxies are indeed good candidates for indirect DM detection, the closest candidate being the center of the Milky Way. The γ-ray energy spectrum generated by DM annihilation is characterized by a continuum ranging up to the energy threshold. The results described in this paper are derived using the second technique.

For annihilation of DM particles of mass \(m_{\text{DM}}\) accumulated in a spherical halo of mass density profile \(\rho(r)\) and particle density profile \(\rho(\gamma)/m_{\text{DM}}\), the γ-ray flux \(F(E)\) is proportional to the line-of-sight-integrated squared particle density, multiplied by the velocity-weighted annihilation cross section \((\sigma v)\) and the number of photons \(dN_{\gamma}/dE\) generated per annihilation event \[^{10}\]. \(F(E)\) can be factored into a term \(J\) depending on the halo parameters and a term depending on the particle physics model:

\[
F(E) = F_0 \frac{dN_{\gamma}}{dE} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3\text{s}^{-1} \left(\frac{1\text{TeV}}{m_{\text{DM}}}\right)^2 \tilde{J}(\Omega) \Delta \Omega
\]

with \(F_0 = 2.8 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}\). \(\tilde{J}(\Omega)\) denotes the average of \(J\) over the solid angle \(\Delta \Omega\) corresponding to the angular resolution of the instrument, normalized to the local DM density 0.3 GeV cm\(^{-3}\):

\[
J = \frac{1}{8.5\text{kpc}} \left(\frac{1}{0.3\text{GeV cm}^{-3}}\right)^2 \int_{\ell=0}^{\infty} d\ell \rho^2(\ell).
\]

The shape of the measured γ-ray spectrum depends only on the particle properties, embedded in the term \(F(E)\), and especially on the γ-ray multiplicity \(dN_{\gamma}/dE\). The measured angular distribution of the γ-rays depends only on \(\tilde{J}(\Omega)\). The overall γ-ray flux depends on both terms. Close to the GC, halo density profiles are predicted to follow a power-law \(\rho_H(r) \sim r^{-\alpha}\) with \(\alpha\) between 1 \[^{10}\] and 1.5 \[^{11}\]. Recent N-body simulations \[^{17}\] suggest that \(\alpha\) could monotonically decrease to zero towards the GC. Values of \(\alpha\) lower than \(\sim 1.2\) lead to an angular distribution broader than the H.E.S.S. angular resolution and can thus be constrained.

In this letter, we present results on VHE γ-rays from the GC based on a dataset collected in 2004 with the complete H.E.S.S. array of imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes (IACTs).

### The H.E.S.S. Telescopes and the Galactic Center Data Set

H.E.S.S. is a system of four IACTs (see \[^{18}\] and references therein) located in Namibia, close to the Tropic of Capricorn. The telescopes stand at the corners of a square of 120 m side. The Cherenkov light emitted by γ-induced air showers is imaged onto cameras of 960 photomultipliers, covering a field of view of 5° in diameter. The large mirror area of 107 m\(^2\) per telescope results in an energy threshold of 100 GeV at Zenith \[^{18}\] [36]. The stereoscopic imaging of air showers allows the precise reconstruction of the direction and energy of the γ-rays.

The previously published H.E.S.S. results on the GC \[^{3}\] were based on 17 h of data recorded with the first two telescopes in 2003. Here, we report on results obtained with the full four-telescope array, using 48.7 h (live time) of data collected between March 30th and September 4th, 2004. The full array provides higher detection rates than the 2003 data, as well as improved background rejection and angular resolution. The bulk of the data (33.5 h) were obtained in “wobble mode”, where the source region is displaced by typically \(\pm 0.7°\) from the optical axis of the system. An additional 15.2 h dataset was obtained from the Galactic plane survey \[^{19}\], within 2° of Sgr A*. Two different techniques for calibration and image analysis were applied \[^{18,20}\] and give identical results. Both methods provide a typical energy resolution of 15\% and an angular resolution of 0.1° above the analysis energy threshold. The results described in this paper are derived using the second technique.

### TeV γ-Rays from the Direction of the Galactic Center

The data show an excess of 1863 γ-events from HESS J1745−290 within 0.1° from the GC (see Fig. \[^{18}\] [37]). This excess is detected on top of a hadronic background of 1698 events, with a significance of 37.9 standard deviation above background, calculated according to \[^{21}\].
Diffuse $\gamma$-ray emission extended along the galactic plane has been discovered in these data and was reported elsewhere \cite{22}. It was shown that this emission likely originates in cosmic-ray interactions with giant molecular clouds and is thus proportional to the density of cosmic-rays from the putative supermassive black hole Sgr A* \cite{22}. Cosmic-ray density was assumed to have a Gaussian dependence on distance to the GC with scale $\sigma = 0.8^\circ$. The resulting emission model has been smeared with the H.E.S.S. PSF (point spread function, approximately Gaussian with a 68\% containment radius of 0.1\°). The H.E.S.S. central source has been fitted as a superposition of the diffuse component and either a point-like source, a Gaussian source or a DM halo shape. Likelihood fits of these different models to the $\gamma$-ray count-map within a radius of 0.5\° of Sgr A* were made with the flux normalisation of the diffuse emission model as a free parameter. Assuming a point source for HESS J1745–290, folded with the H.E.S.S. PSF, the best fit location of the source is ($\ell = 359^\circ 56^\prime 33.3^\prime\prime \pm 9.7^\prime\prime\prime$, $b = -0^\circ 2^\prime 40.6^\prime\prime \pm 10^\prime\prime\prime$) in Galactic coordinates or ($\alpha = 17^h 43^m 39.44^s \pm 0.6^s$, $\delta = -29^d 00^m 30.3^s \pm 9.7^s$) in equatorial coordinates (J2000.0), within $7^\prime\prime \pm 14^\prime\prime\prime_{\text{stat}} \pm 28^\prime\prime\prime_{\text{syst}}$ from the putative supermassive black hole Sgr A*. Improvements in the pointing accuracy may allow the systematic errors to be reduced in the future. No remaining contribution is found in the $\gamma$-ray map after subtraction of the fitted emission, indicating that this model is consistent with the data. The distribution of the angle $\theta$ between the $\gamma$-ray direction and the position of Sgr A* after subtraction of the fitted diffuse emission is shown in Fig. 1 and is consistent with the H.E.S.S. PSF. The diffuse emission is found to contribute to 16\% of the total signal of HESS J1745–290 within 0.1\°. Assuming a azimuthally symmetric Gaussian brightness distribution centered on the best fit position given above, folded by the H.E.S.S. PSF, an upper limit on the source size of 1.2\′ (95\% CL) was derived (including statistical errors only).

The compatibility of the spatial extension of HESS J1745–290 with a DM halo centered on Sgr A* and with density following $\rho(r) \propto r^{-\alpha}$ was also tested. Different values of the logarithmic slope $\alpha$ were assumed. The diffuse component and the DM halo were both folded with the H.E.S.S. PSF. Leaving both normalisations free, the fit likelihood is compared to the point-like source hypothesis discussed above in order to derive a lower limit on the slope $\alpha$ of 1.2 (95\% CL).

The spectral energy distribution (SED) of $\gamma$-rays $F(E)$ of the GC source is determined using a 0.1\° integration radius and assuming a point source. As the flux contamination of the diffuse emission (16\%) is of the same order as flux systematic errors, it is not subtracted in this analysis. Moreover, as the shape of the diffuse emission spectrum is compatible with that of the central source \cite{22}, the measured spectral shape is not altered. The SED is shown in Fig. 2 (together with the spectrum derived from the H.E.S.S. 2003 data). Although a $\gamma$-ray excess is seen at energies as low as 100 GeV, the spectrum shown is calculated only above 160 GeV to eliminate systematic errors arising from an energy reconstruction bias close to threshold. Over the energy range 160 GeV – 30 TeV the energy spectrum can be characterized by a power-law, $F(E) \sim E^{-\Gamma}$ with $\Gamma = 2.25 \pm 0.04(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst.})$ (with a fit probability of 39\%).

The 2003 and 2004 spectra are consistent in shape and normalization, with an integral flux above
DARK-MATTER INTERPRETATION

The location of the TeV $\gamma$-ray signal and its temporal stability are consistent with a DM annihilation signal from a halo centered Sgr A$^*$. In a first step, it is assumed that all $\gamma$-rays from HESS J1745-290 are due to DM annihilations. The hypothetical DM halo centered on Sgr A$^*$ was found in the previous section to be very cuspy, with a logarithmic slope $\alpha$ higher than 1.2. This value is consistent with the DM halo shapes predicted by some structure formation simulations. The energy spectrum provides another crucial test concerning a possible DM origin for the detected VHE emission. The extension of the spectrum beyond 10 TeV requires masses of DM particles which are uncomfortably large MSSM. The annihilation spectra of phenomenological MSSM neutralinos depend on the gaugino/higgsino mixing, but also exhibit a curved spectrum, which in a $E^2dN/dE$ representation rises for $E \ll m_{\text{DM}}$, plateaus at $E/m_{\text{DM}} \approx 0.01 – 0.1$, and falls off approaching $m_{\text{DM}}$. AMSB models lead to similar spectra. Such a spectral shape is inconsistent with the measured power-law as seen in Fig. 2. H.E.S.S. data from 2003, with restricted energy range and lower statistics, were still marginally consistent with DM spectra, but it appears impossible to generate a power-law extending over two decades from the quark and gluon fragmentation spectra of neutralino decays, also considering radiative effects. As an alternative scenario, mixed $\tau^+\tau^-$, $b\bar{b}$ final states have been proposed, with DM masses in the 6–30 TeV range, generating a flatter spectrum. Non-minimal SUSY models can be constructed which allow such decay branching ratios, combined with neutralino masses of tens of TeV. KK DM discussed in [31] also give harder spectra. PYTHIA 6.225 [32] was used to compute the contributions from all annihilation channels [40]. However, all the tested model spectra still deviate significantly from the observed power-law spectrum as shown in Fig. 2.

On the other hand, if the bulk of the VHE emission has non-DM origin, there is still the possibility of a DM signal hidden under an astrophysical spectrum. To search for such a contribution, we fitted the experimental spectrum as the sum of a power-law with free normalization and index, and a MSSM (or KK) spectrum. Leaving the normalisation of the DM signal free, the range of $m_{\text{DM}}$ is scanned. For the MSSM, annihilation spectra $dN_{\gamma}/dE = N_0/m_\chi^- (E/m_\chi^-)^\gamma \exp(-cE/m_\chi^-)$ are used with three different sets of parameters, one approximating the average annihilation spectrum ($(N_0, \Gamma, c) = (0.081, 2.31, 4.88)$) the other two ($(N_0, \Gamma, c) = (0.2, 1.7, 10)$ and $(0.4, 1.7, 3.5)$) roughly encompassing the range of model spectra generated using Dark Susy [16, 41]. No significant DM component is detected with this procedure, the DM component flux upper limit being of the order of 10% of the source flux. Assuming a NFW profile, 99% CL upper limits on the velocity-weighted annihilation cross section $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ are of the order of $10^{-24} – 10^{-23}$ cm$^3$ s$^{-1}$, above the predicted values of the order of $3 \times 10^{-26}$ cm$^3$ s$^{-1}$. These limits can vary by plus or minus three orders of magnitude if one assumes other DM halo shapes. In the case of adiabatic compression of DM due to the infall of baryons to the GC, the flux could be boosted up to a factor 1000 [33]. The H.E.S.S. data might then start to exclude some $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ values.

In conclusion, the power-law energy spectrum of the source HESS J1745-290 measured using the H.E.S.S. telescopes show that the observed VHE $\gamma$-ray emission is not compatible with the most conventional DM particle annihilation scenarios. It is thus likely that the bulk of the emission is provided by astrophysical non-DM processes. However, due to high density of candidate objects for non-thermal emission within the source region the nature of the source is not clear.
Also at Institut für Astronomie und Astrophysik, Universität Tübingen, Sand 1, 72076 Tübingen, Germany

Also at Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, P.O. Box 103980, D 69029 Heidelberg, Germany

Also at Purdue University, Department of Physics, 525 Northwestern Avenue, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2036, USA

† Electronic address: ripkenj@mail.desy.de

‡ Electronic address: rollandl@in2p3.fr

§ URL: http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/hfm/HESS/HESS.html

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[34] MSSM: Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model.

[35] AMSB: Anomaly Mediated Supersymmetry Breaking.

[36] The energy threshold is defined as the peak of the differential reconstructed energy distribution for a γ-ray source with a power-law energy spectrum with photon index 2.6.

[37] From a dN/dθ excess distribution, the χ-values have been divided by 2θ (θ being the bin center).

[38] dN/dE ≥ 0 above the cut-off energy.

[39] The monoenergetic γ-ray line shape is estimated as the H.E.S.S. energy resolution. Its variation related to the line-energy, zenith angle, and position of the source in the field of view, are taken into account.

[40] Comparison of different versions of PYTHIA has shown that there are systematic uncertainties of the order of 10% in the fluxes and the spectral shapes.

[41] DarkSUSY version 4.1.