Dark Matter and the Galactic Center Radio



Filaments

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Introduction

Y-rays and synchrotron in the galactic center

Non-thermal radio filaments in the Galactic Center

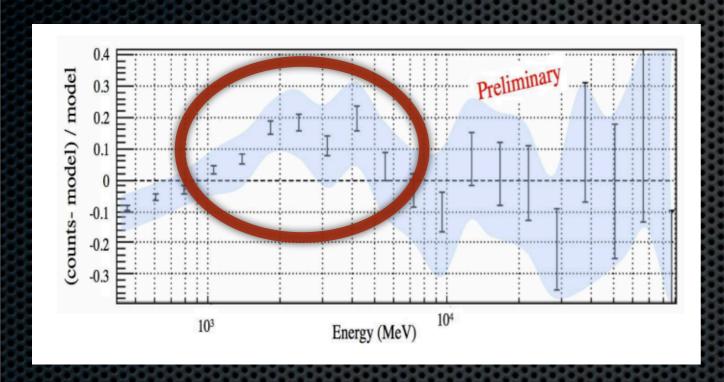
■ Dark matter spectrum in the filamentary arcs

Models of specific filaments

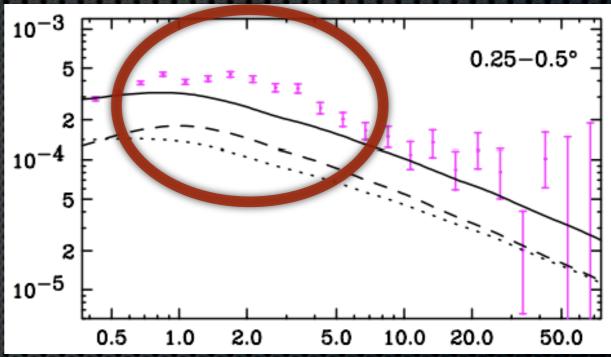
Conclusions and Future Tests

Fermi Galactic Center Observations

- Possible (controversial) excess in the galactic center
 - At energies of 1-5 GeV



Vitale, Morselli et al. (2009)

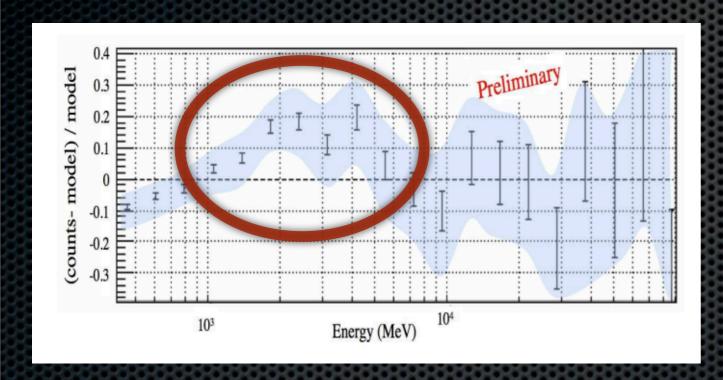


Hooper & Goodenough (2011)

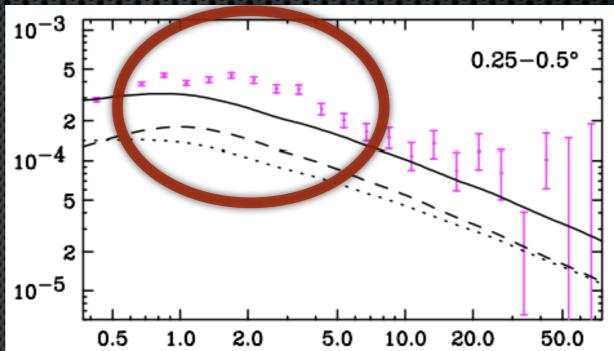
For alternate view see poster by Canadas et al

Fermi Galactic Center Observations

- Possible (controversial) excess in the galactic center
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Vitale, Morselli et al. (2009)



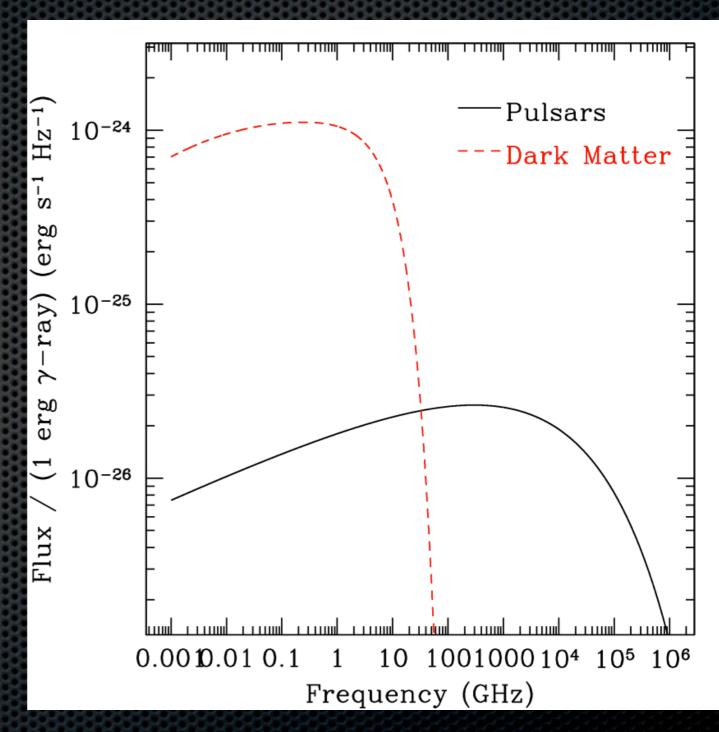
Hooper & Goodenough (2011)

Can we observe this at radio frequencies?

Synchrotron Observations

 Sources that appear identical in γ-rays may have different synchrotron signatures

One example is MSPs
 vs. Dark Matter
 (Abazajian 2011)



8 GeV democratic Dark Matter

Pulsar e⁺e⁻ α E^{-1.5} exp(-E/1 TeV);

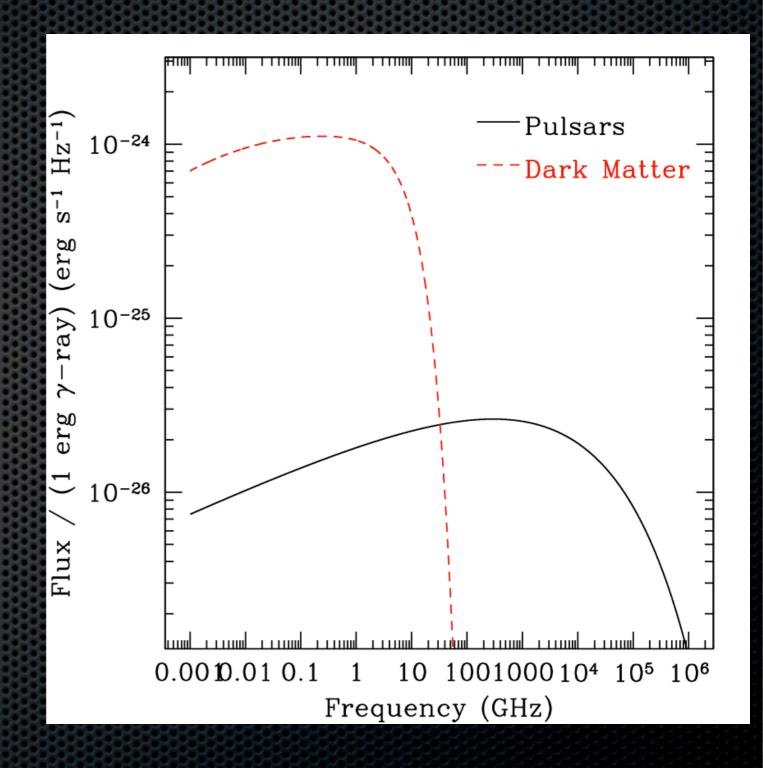
Efficiency = 10%

Synchrotron Observations

Tradeoff:

Synchrotron
 observations have higher angular resolution

Must worry about cosmic ray propagation





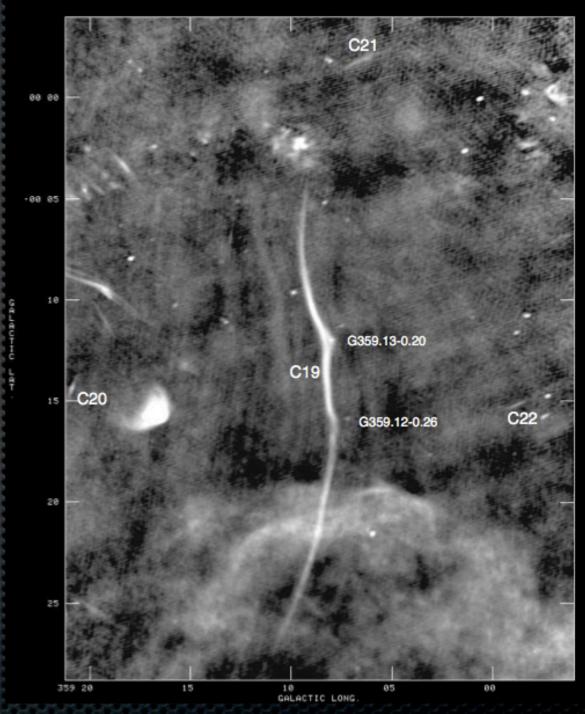
Considerable problem

Long (~30 pc) thin (<1 pc) "tubes" with enhanced, and ordered, magnetic field

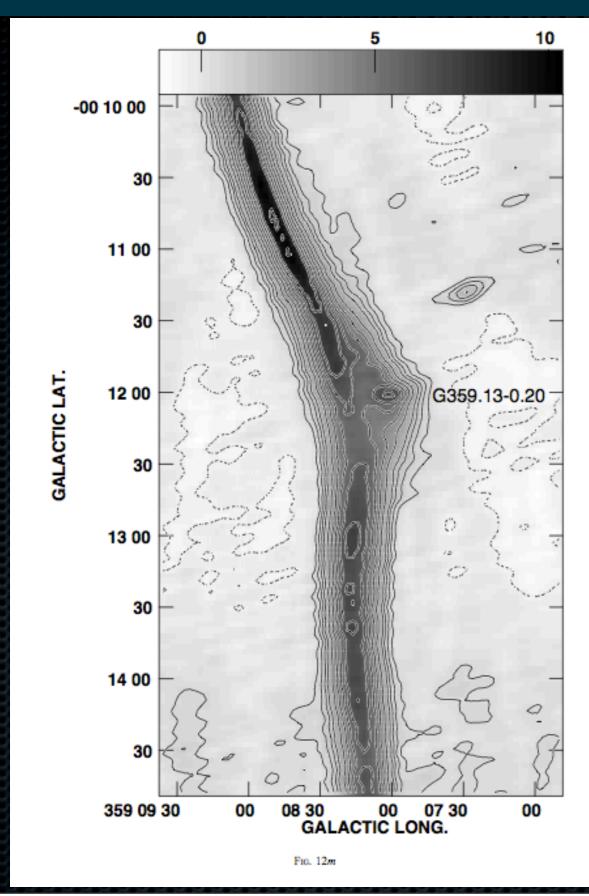
Btot
$$\sim 50-1000 \mu G$$

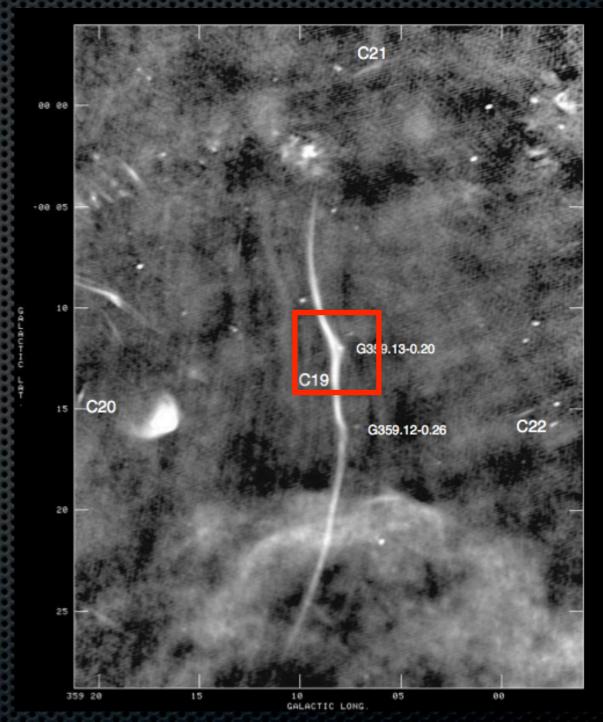
$$\frac{Bord^2}{Btot^2} > 0.6$$

- ~30 known sources within 100 pc of galactic center
- Mechanism for filament creation is unknown



Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2004 Tim Linden - 5/10/11





Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2004 Tim Linden - 5/10/11

Synchrotron Spectrum cannot be explained by power-

law lepton injection spectra

$$p = 2\alpha + 1$$

-p is the power-law index of the electron injection spectrum

-α is the power-law index of the synchrotron radiation spectrum

Astrophysical shock has p > 2 $\alpha > 0.5$

Radio Arc

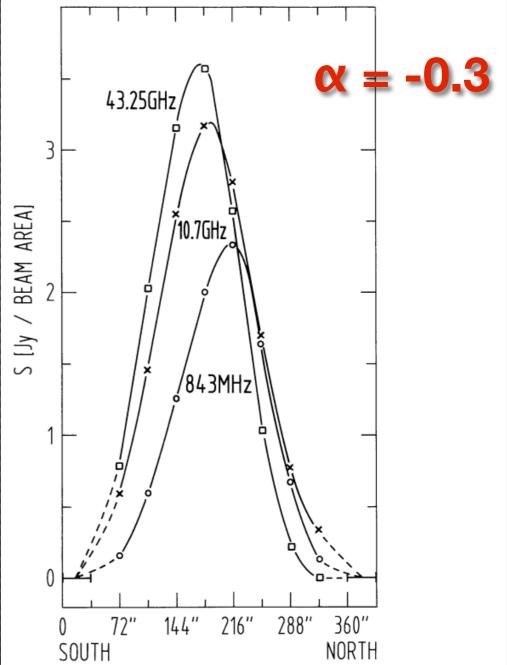
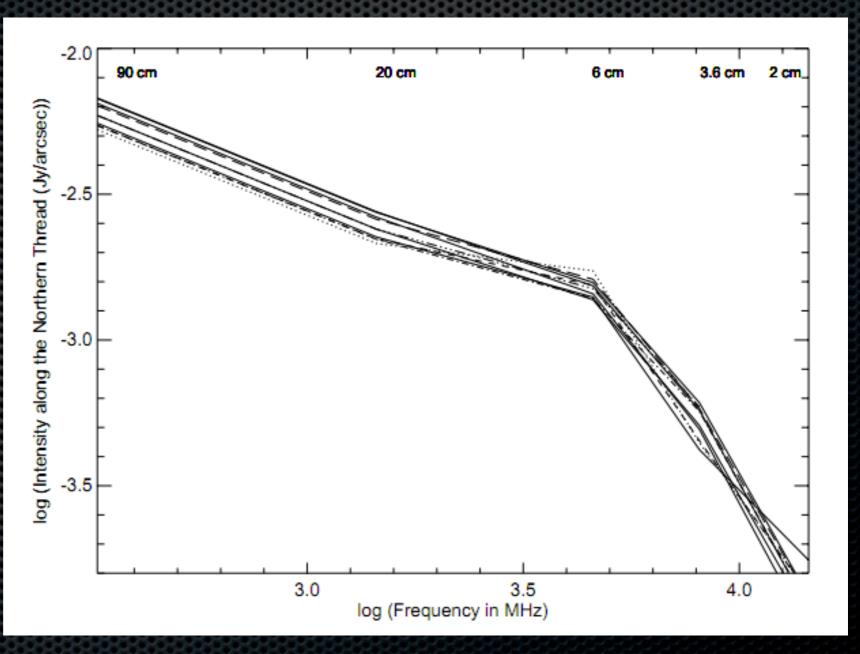


Fig. 10. Average cross cut of the Arc region as obtained by averaging the data at 843 MHz, 10.7 GHz and 43.25 GHz of the field indicated in Fig. 1

Reich et al. 1988

 Synchrotron Spectrum cannot be explained by power-law lepton injection spectra

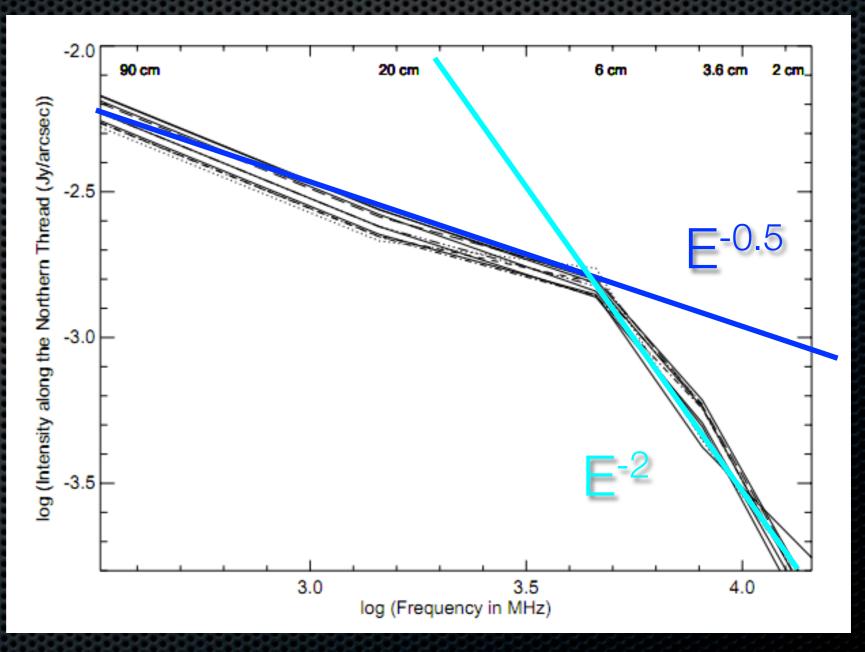
Northern
Thread
G0.08+0.15



Lang et al. 1999

 Synchrotron Spectrum cannot be explained by power-law lepton injection spectra

Northern
Thread
G0.08+0.15



Lang et al. 1999

Synchrotron spectrum is similar in many NRFs

Name	Alternative Name	$lpha_{0.33GHz}^{1.4GHz}$	$lpha_{1.4GHz}^{4.8GHz}$	$lpha_{4.8GHz}^{>}$	References
G0.08+0.15	Northern Thread	-0.5	-0.5	-2.0	Lang et al. (1999b); LaRosa et al. (2000)
G358.85 + 0.47	The Pelican	-0.6	-0.8 ± 0.2	-1.5 ± 0.3	Kassim et al. (1999); Lang et al. (1999a)
G359.1-0.02	The Snake	-1.1	~0.0	*	Nicholls & Gray (1993); Gray et al. (1995)
G359.32-0.16		-0.1	-1.0		LaRosa et al. (2004)
G359.79 + 0.17	RF-N8	-0.6 ± 0.1	-0.9 to -1.3		Law et al. (2008a)
G359.85 + 0.39	RF-N10	0.15 to -1.1**	-0.6 to -1.5**		LaRosa et al. (2001); Law et al. (2008a)
G359.96 + 0.09	Southern Thread	-0.5			LaRosa et al. (2000)
G359.45-0.040	Sgr C Filament	-0.5		-0.46 ± 0.32	Liszt & Spiker (1995); Law et al. (2008a)
G359.54 + 0.18	Ripple		-0.5 to -0.8		Law et al. (2008a)
G359.36+0.10	RF-C12		-0.5 to -1.8		Law et al. (2008a)
G0.15+0.23	RF-N1 (in Radio Arc)		+0.2 to -0.5		Law et al. (2008a)
G0.09-0.09				0.15	Reich (2003)

^{*}Two very different values exist in the literature for the high frequency spectrum of the Snake. Gray et al. (1995) cites a value of -0.2 \pm 0.2, while a more recent analysis by Law et al. (2008b) yields $\alpha_{4.8GHz}^{8.33} = -1.86 \pm 0.64$

^{*}Spectrum is highly position dependent, but shows a clear trend towards steeper spectral slopes at high frequencies for any given position

The origin of monoenergetic electrons in the arc of the galactic center. Particle acceleration by magnetic reconnection

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Abstract. The Arc filaments in the Galactic Center exhibit an inverted radio spectrum with a spectral index $\alpha \sim 0.3$ ($S_{\nu} \propto \nu^{\alpha}$). Such a spectrum can be interpreted as optically thin synchrotron radiation from monoenergetic electrons. We propose magnetic reconnection as the acceleration process for these particles. Quantitative estimates are in agreement with the observed properties of the Arc. The motion of molecular clouds in a strong poloidal magnetic field serves as trigger mechanism for the magnetic reconnection process, which in general is likely an important acceleration process in galactic nuclei.

synchrotron lifetime t_{syn} at an observing frequency of 15 GHz, which is the highest frequency where the filaments have been clearly detected (Inoue et al. 1989)

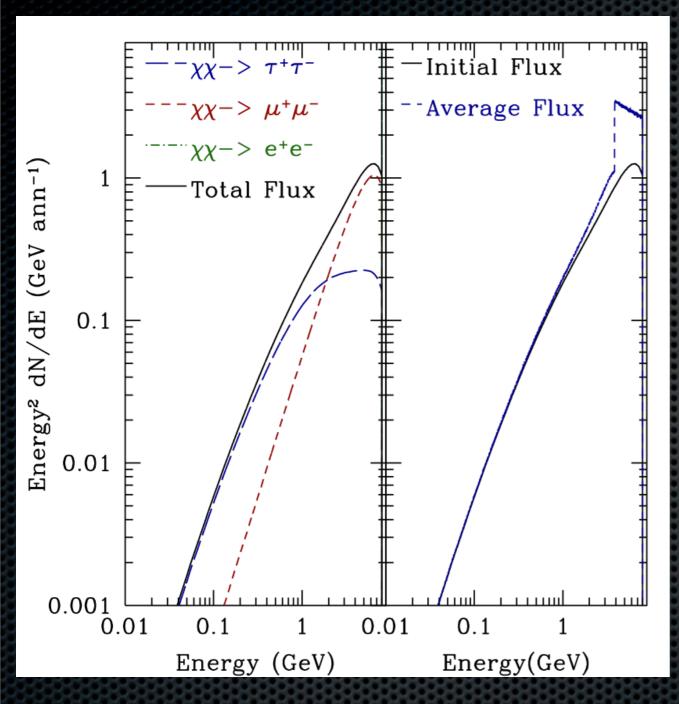
$$t_{syn} \simeq \frac{5 \cdot 10^8}{\gamma B^2} \simeq 7 \cdot 10^3 \text{ years } \left[\frac{\gamma}{2 \cdot 10^3}\right]^{-1} \left[\frac{B}{10^{-3} \text{ Gauss}}\right]^{-2},$$
 (1)

$$E_{M} = \frac{7 \text{ GeV}}{10^{24} \text{ cm}^{2} \text{ sec}^{-1}} \left[\frac{B^{2}/8\pi}{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ erg cm}^{-3}} \right]^{-1}$$

$$\left[\frac{K_{\parallel}}{10^{24} \text{ cm}^{2} \text{ sec}^{-1}} \right]^{-1} \tag{7a}.$$

Lesch et al. 1988

Dark Matter Lepton Spectrum



 Light dark matter model naturally produces ~ 8 GeV leptons

Few adjustable parameters

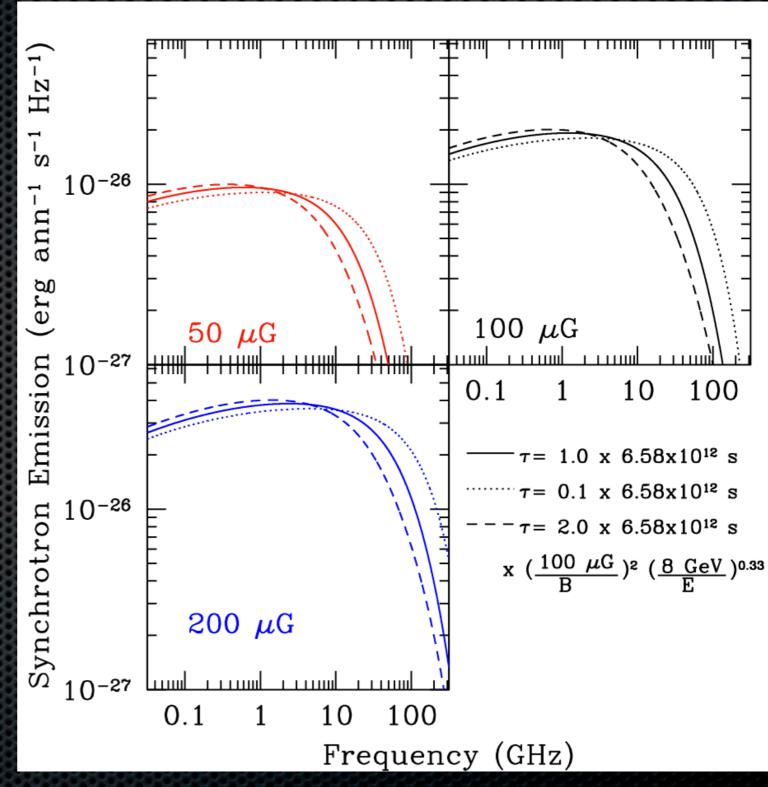
 Ordered magnetic field may contain leptons for a significant time

Dark Matter Synchrotron Spectrum

Produces the flat spectral slope from 1-10 GHz

Cuts off above 10 GHz
 in agreement with observations

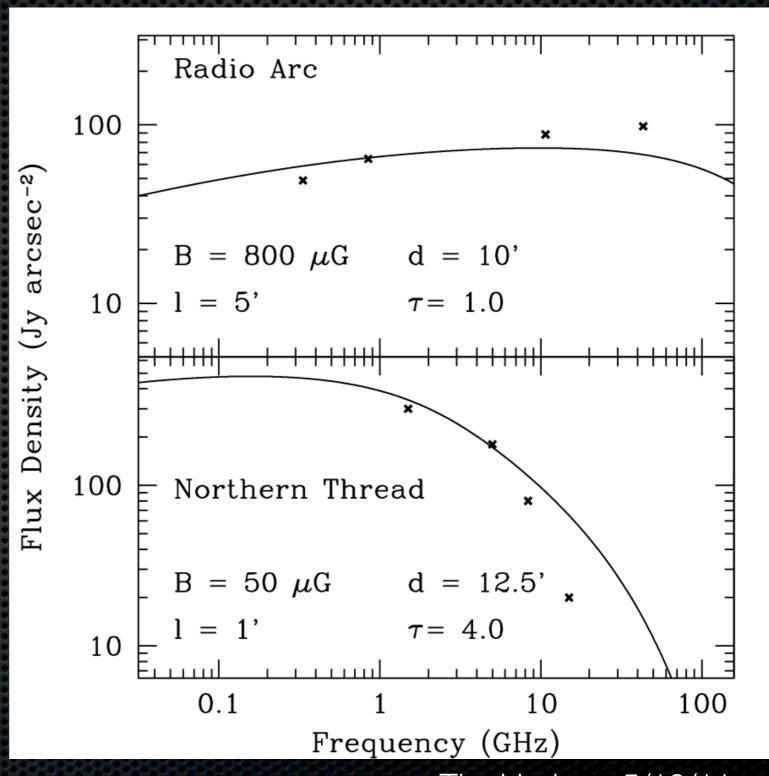
Explains similar
 spectrum observed in all filamentary arcs



Comparison to Specific NRFs

Very Preliminary

■ The same electron spectrum can explain the extremely and moderately hard spectra of the Radio Arc and Northern Thread



Discussion

The dark matter pathway employed to explain the γ-ray signal observed by Fermi-LAT requires the lepton spectrum necessary to explain the filamentary arcs

 Excess of ~10 GeV monoenergetic leptons in galactic center suggests correlation between Fermi gamma-ray analysis and radio surveys

Testable Predictions

NRFs will have equivalent electron injection spectra

- Regions of high luminosity are astrophysical
 - Will have softer spectra
 - May have lower polarization

Existence of any under-luminous filament could undermine dark matter explanation

Conclusions

There is currently no accepted astrophysical explanation for the hard lepton spectrum necessary to explain the filamentary arcs

Light dark matter provides a natural explanation for this lepton population, and additionally explains the spectral similarities and radial symmetry of NRF emission

The prediction is easily falsifiable and warrants observational tests

Extra Slides

Luminosity vs. GC Distance

