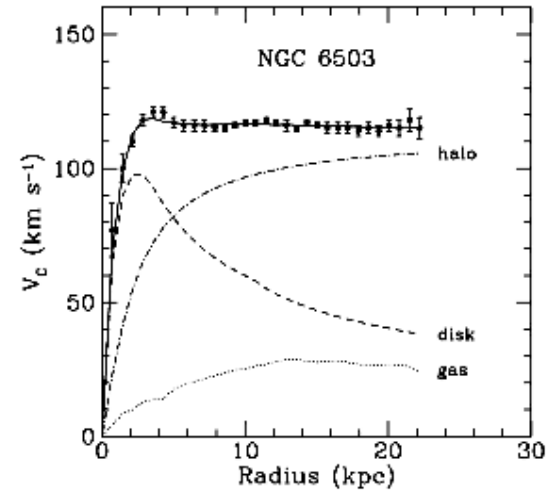


# From Galactic to cluster scale

DM exists both within and between galaxies

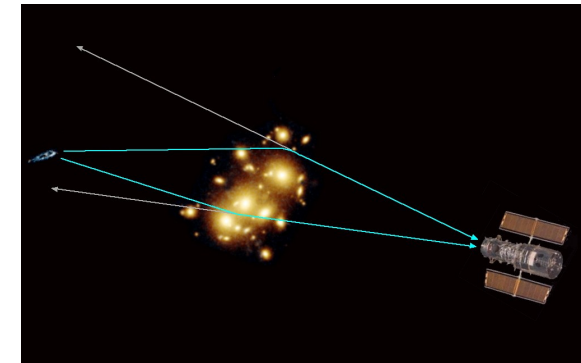
## - Galaxies: flat rotation curves

- Distribution is "mapped" in more than 1000 galaxies
- Excess is about 10 times and can be even more (also depends on the type)



## - Clusters: velocity dispersion, X-ray, and lensing measurements

Three independent methods all in agreement  
DM is 90% of the total matter



# Cosmological evidences

## - SNIa survey: Super Novae Legacy Survey

*SNLS: Astier et al., A&A 447, 31 (2006)*

## - Galaxy surveys (formation of structures): 2dF, SDSS

*SDSS: Tegmark et al., PRD 74, 123507 (2007)*

## - Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB): WMAP

Almost perfect "black body" radiation (2.73 K).

Deviations from the mean of about a part in million!

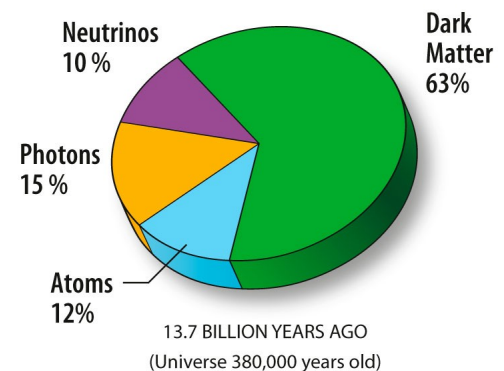
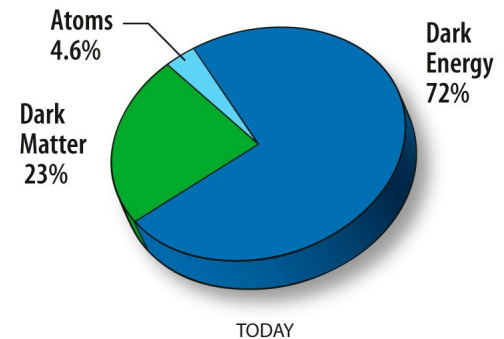
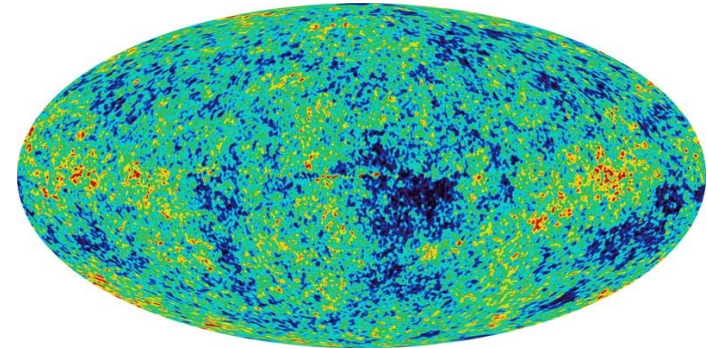
*WMAP-5: Dunkley et al., ApJS 180, 306 (2009)*

+ BAO, Weak lensing, Ly $\alpha$ ...

### => Content of the universe

Relative constituents of the universe today (top), and for the universe 13.7 billion years ago (bottom). Neutrinos used to be a larger fraction of the energy of the universe than they are now.

Dark energy is yet another puzzle...  
But what is dark matter made of?



Credit: WMAP Science Team

# $\Lambda$ CDM in numerical simulations

**HORIZON project**

<http://www.projet-horizon.fr/>

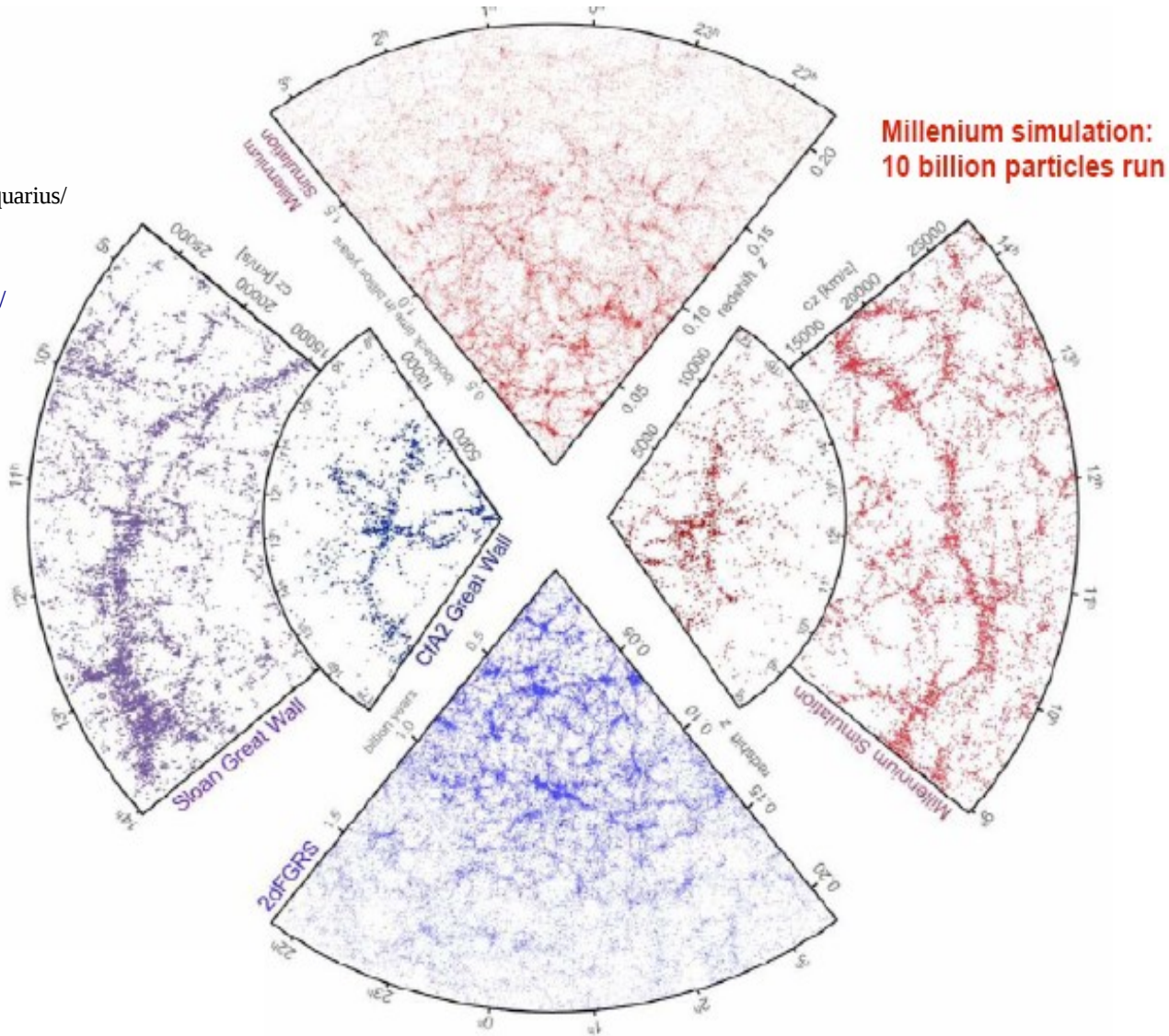
**AQUARIUS**

<http://www.mpa-garching.mpg.de/aquarius/>

**Via Lactea II**

<http://www.ucolick.org/~diemand/vl/>

Springel, Frenk, & White  
Nature 440, 1137 (2006)



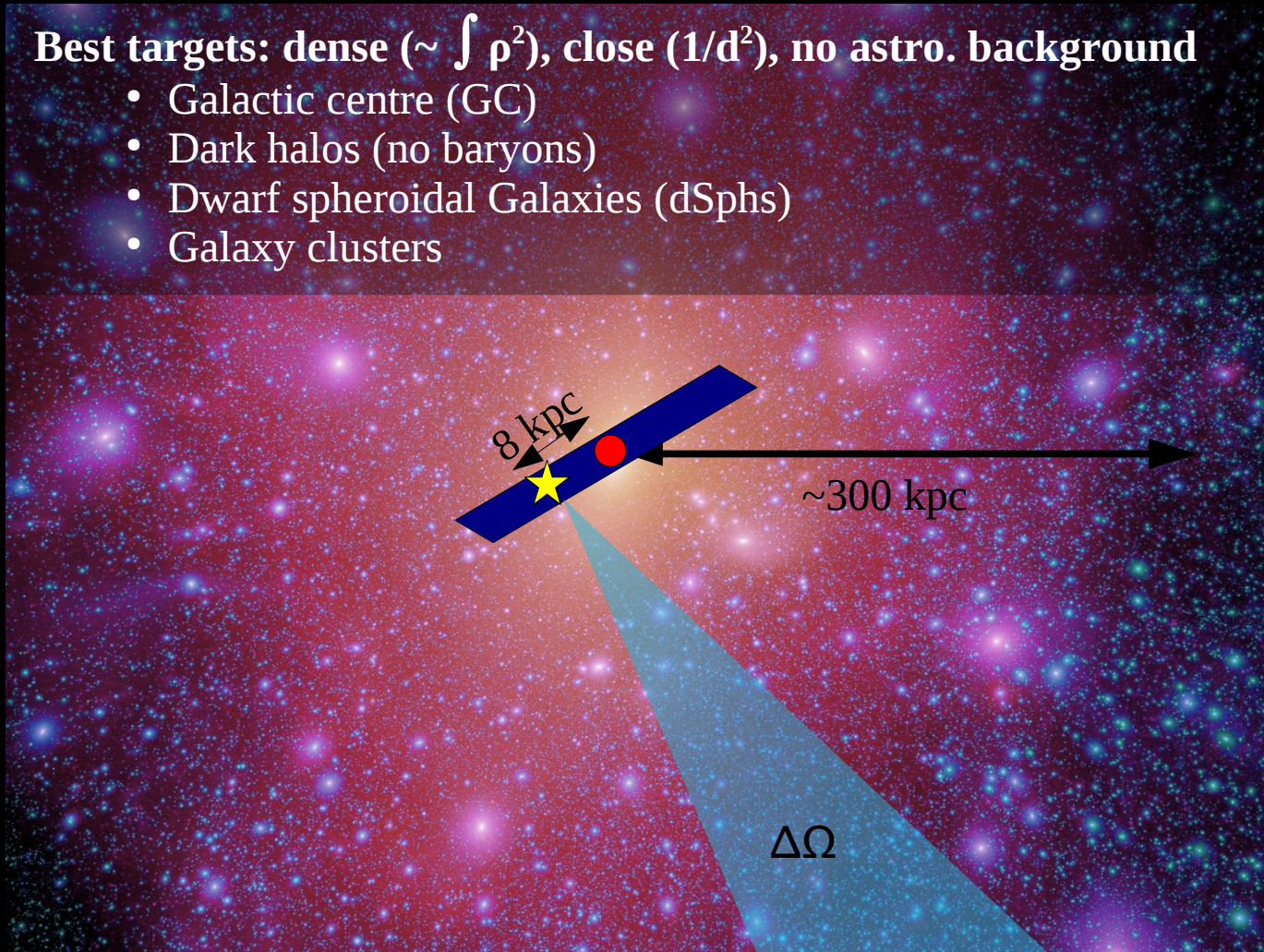
=> Hierarchical structure formation well reproduced in  $\Lambda$ CDM  
+ prediction of DM clumps at all scales

# The Galactic DM halo: targets

Aquarius,  $\Lambda$ CDM – Springel et al (2008)

**Best targets: dense ( $\sim \int \rho^2$ ), close ( $1/d^2$ ), no astro. background**

- Galactic centre (GC)
- Dark halos (no baryons)
- Dwarf spheroidal Galaxies (dSphs)
- Galaxy clusters



# Gamma-ray flux from DM annihilation

The  $\gamma$ -ray flux is given by

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE}(E, \phi, \theta, \Delta\Omega) = \underbrace{\frac{d\Phi^{\text{pp}}}{dE}(E)}_{\text{Particle physics}} \times \underbrace{\Phi^{\text{astro}}(\phi, \theta, \Delta\Omega)}_{\text{Astrophysics}}$$

Particle physics

Astrophysics

- Particle physics term

$$\frac{d\Phi^{\text{pp}}}{dE} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \cdot \sum_f \frac{dN^f}{dE} B_f$$

- Bergstrom et al. (1998)
- Tasitsiomi et al. (2002)
- Bringmann et al. (2007), internal brems.

- Astrophysical term

$$J \equiv \Phi^{\text{astro}} = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_0^{l_{\text{max}}} \rho^2(l, \Omega) dl d\Omega$$

Depends on

- DM distribution (smooth + clumps)
- Integration angle