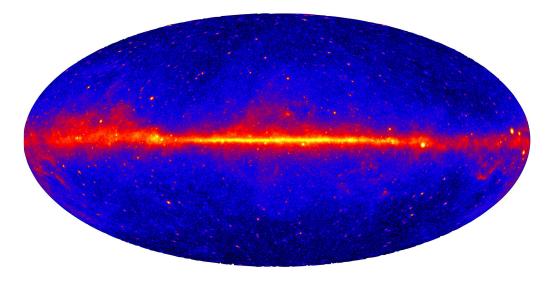


The Dark Matter Interpretation of the Gammaray Excess at the Galactic Centre

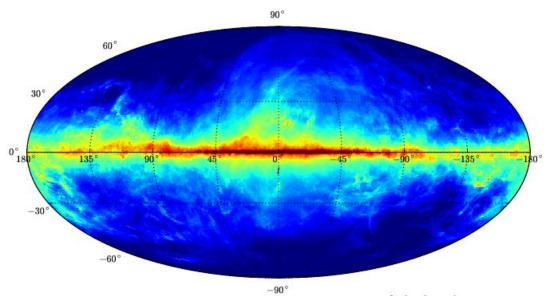
Hamish Clark University of Sydney





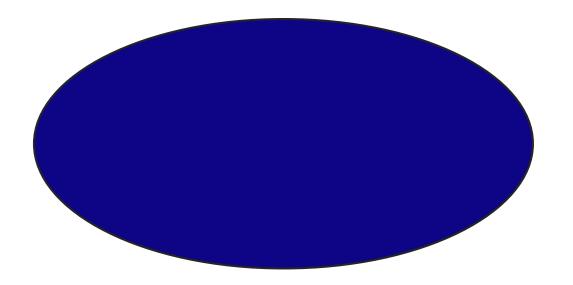
Fermi-LAT Collaboration (2016)



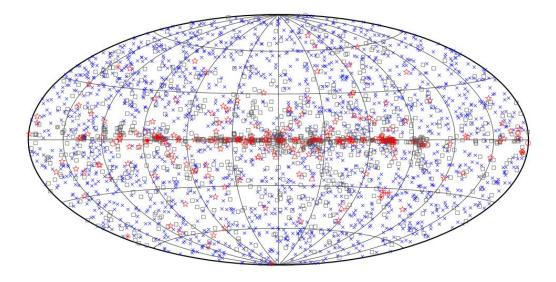


Fermi-LAT Collaboration (2016)



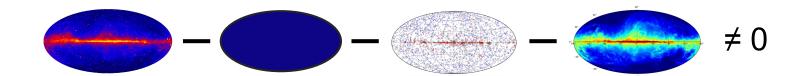






Fermi-LAT Collaboration (2016)







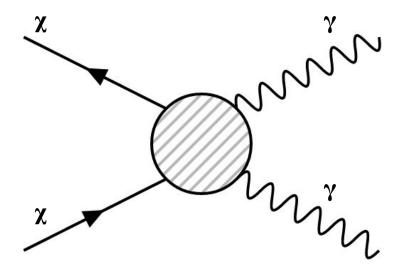
The Galactic Centre Excess

- Spherically symmetric population of something
- Radial slope of $r^T \rightarrow 2.2 \le \Gamma \le 2.4$
- Spatially extended out to 10°
- Spectral peak at around 2 GeV



Dark Matter Annihilation

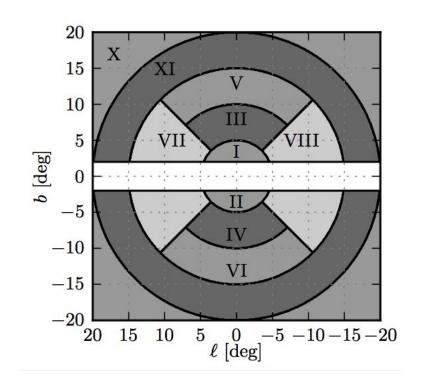
- Spherically symmetric population of *DM*?
- Radial slope of $r^{-\Gamma} \rightarrow 2.2 \le \Gamma \le 2.4$
- Spatially extended out to 10°
- Spectral peak at around 2 GeV





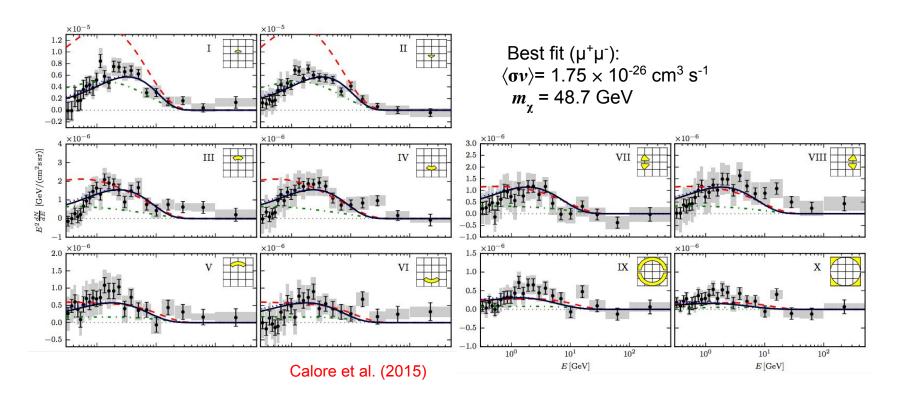
Dark Matter Annihilation

- Spherically symmetric population of *DM*?
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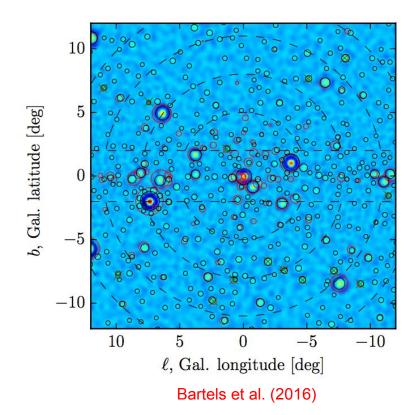


The Galactic Centre Excess



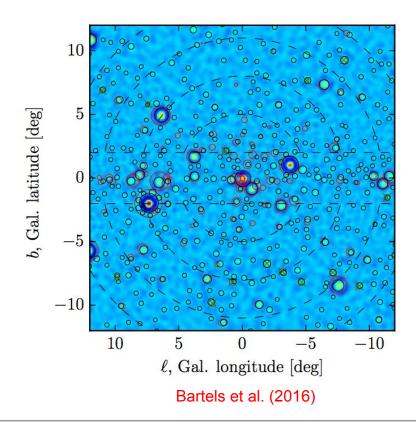


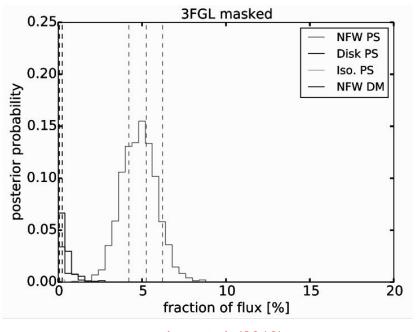
A Complication: Photon Statistics





A Complication: Photon Statistics

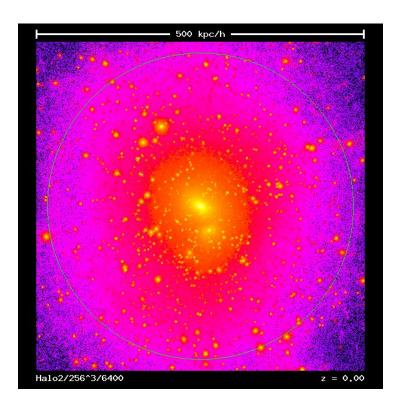




Lee et al. (2016)



Unresolved DM halos?



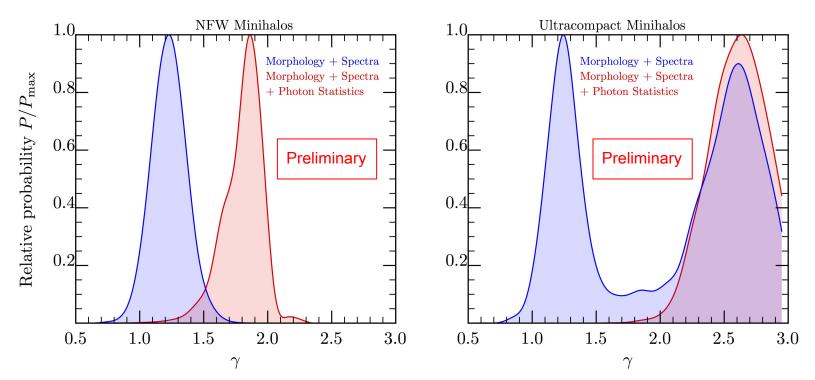
 Standard CDM predicts small scale dark matter substructure (NFW minihalos)

 Ultracompact minihalos (formed in the early universe), could be extremely bright annihilation sources

 Low mass substructure would not be resolvable by Fermi



Unresolved DM halos?



Clark, Scott, Lewis & Trotta (In Prep.)



Summary

- Dark matter doesn't seem to be the source of the excess, but it isn't ruled out.

- An astrophysical source seems to be a more likely candidate

 Continuation of the Fermi mission will provide marginally higher resolution, potentially allowing the point source population to be observed