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SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



Ten years of Indirect Dark Matter searches at TeV scales with HAWC.

TeVPA 2025; Valencia, Spain

Sergio Hernández Cadena
(on behalf of the HAWC Collaboration)



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1 Introduction

■ Gamma-ray Sky

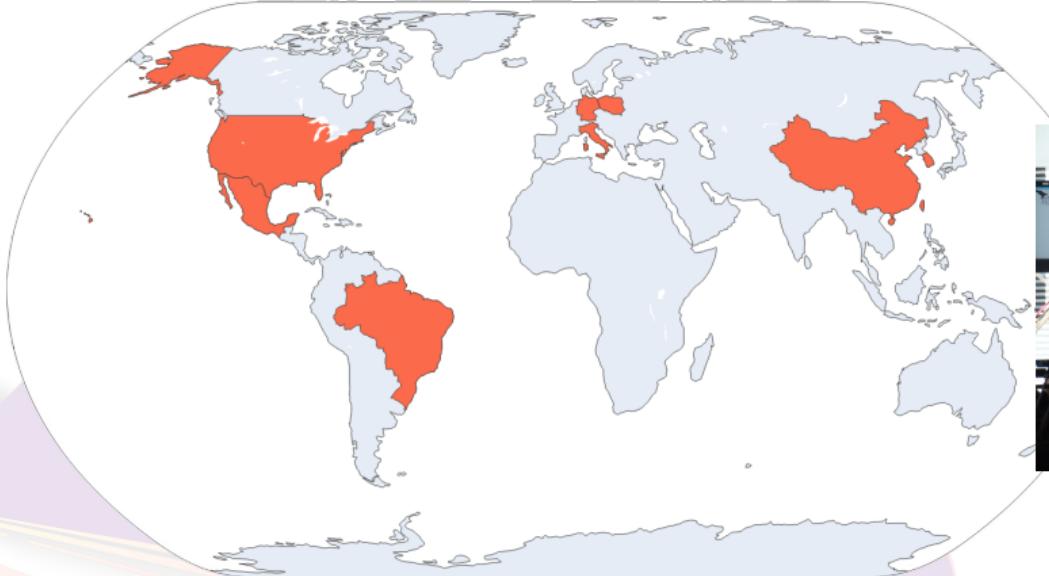
2 Dark Matter

3 Analysis Methodology

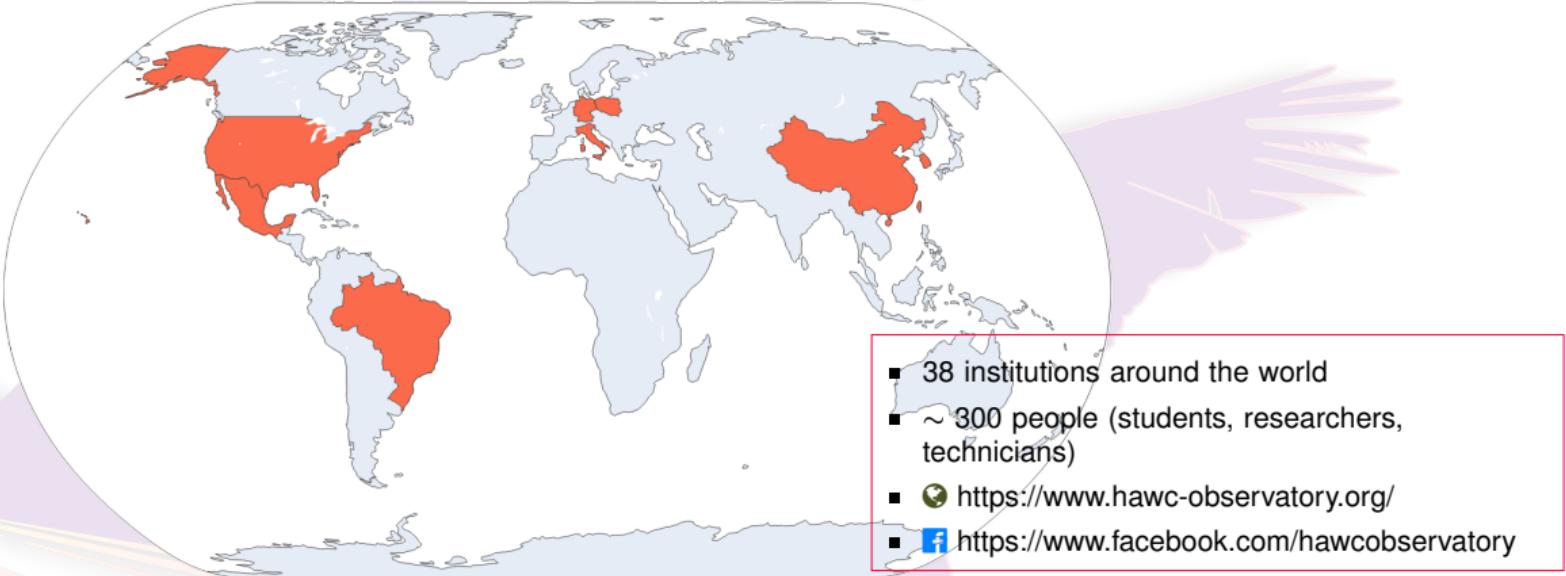
4 Results



The HAWC Collaboration

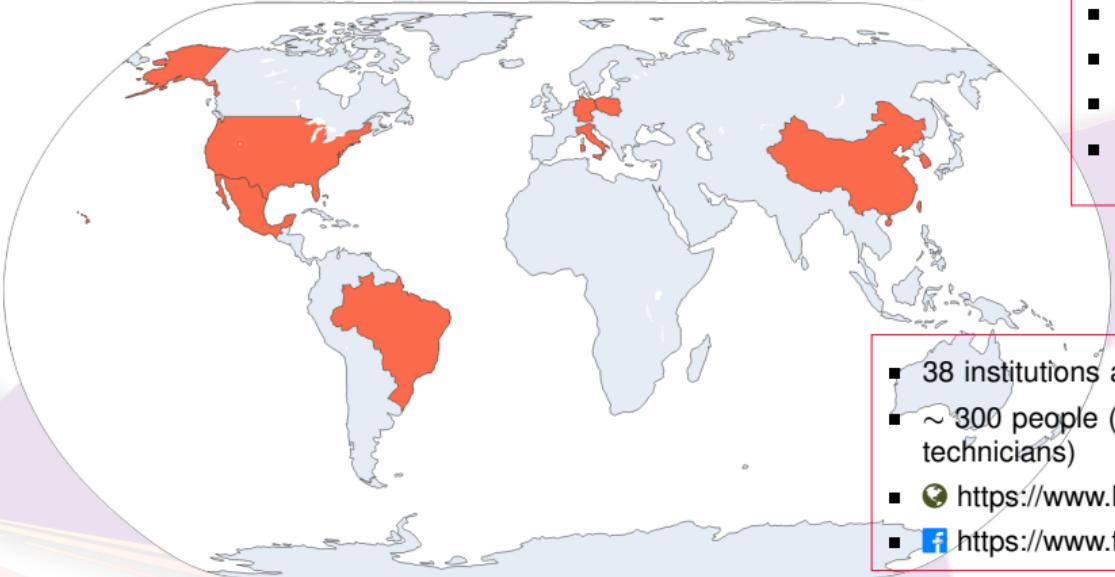


The HAWC Collaboration



The HAWC Collaboration

The HAWC Collaboration

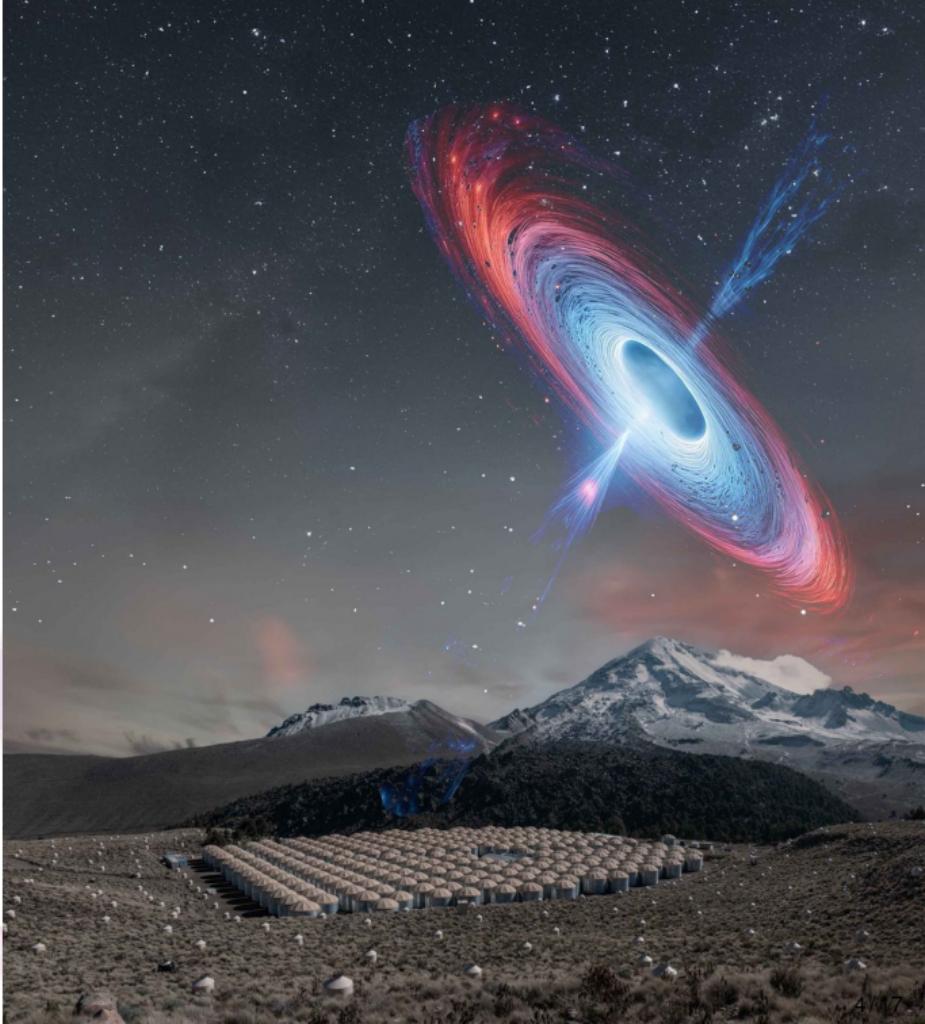


- 87 publications
- 26 ATELs
- 39 PhD thesis
- 27 MSc thesis
- 21 BSc thesis
- 9 editions of ICRC
- Participation on more than 250 conferences

- 38 institutions around the world
- ~ 300 people (students, researchers, technicians)
-  <https://www.hawc-observatory.org/>
-  <https://www.facebook.com/hawcobservatory>

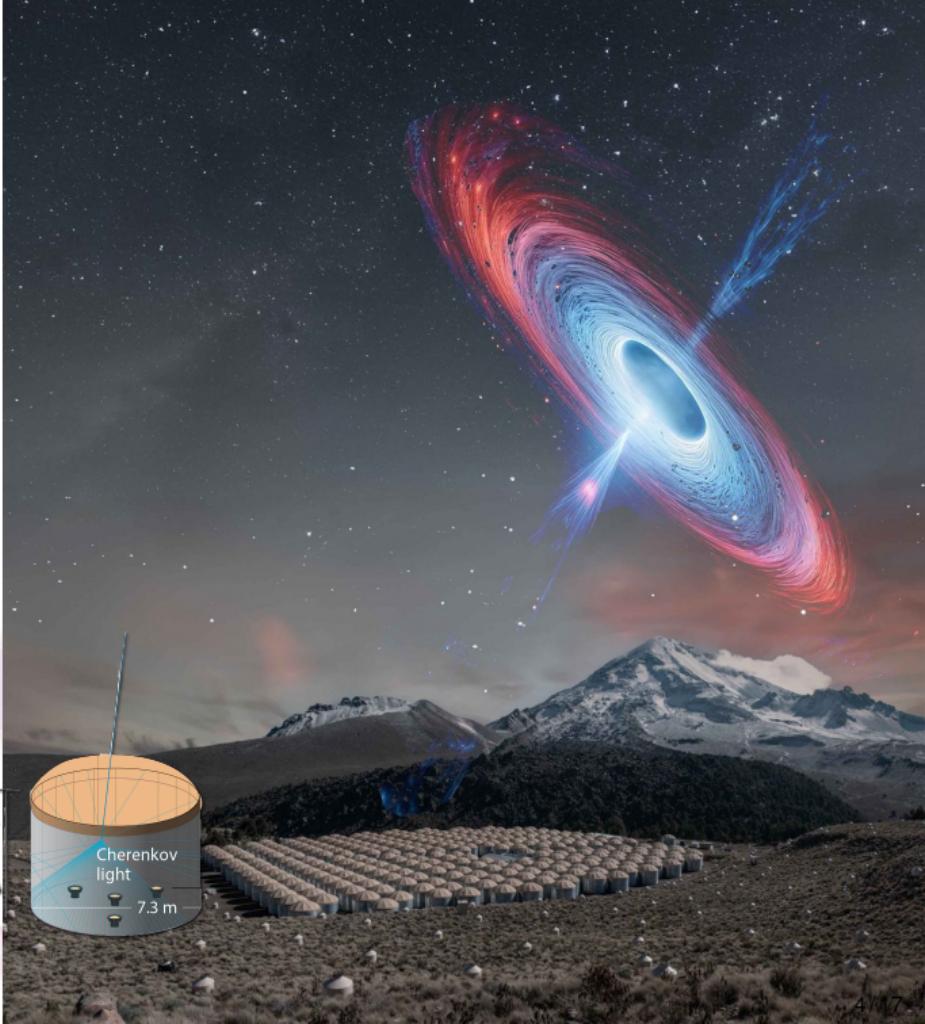
HAWC

- 4,100 m a.s.l
- Tiltépetl (Sierra Negra), Puebla; Mexico
- 300 Water Cherenkov Detectors (+ 300 outriggers)
- Full array (WCD) inaugurated on March 2015
- 95 % duty cycle → Long term monitoring
- ~ 2 sr instant coverage



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Performance

S. Yun-Cárcamo+, 2024



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Performance

S. Yun-Cárcamo+, 2024

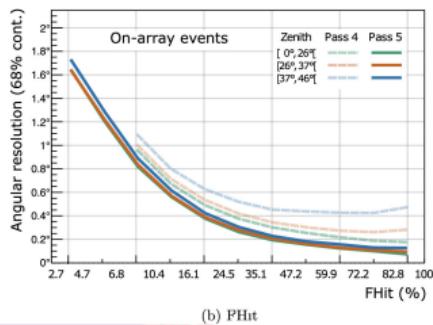
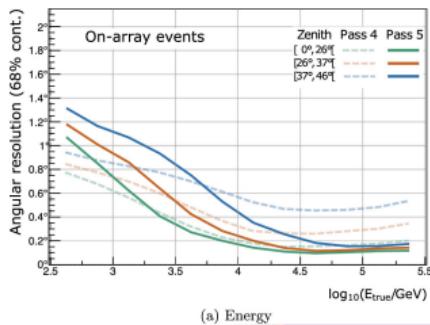


- 1. Event diagnostic and filter**
- 2. Hit selection by noise-suppression algorithm**
- 3. Center-of-mass core estimation and direction reconstruction**
- 4. Core reconstruction**
- 5. Direction reconstruction**
- 6. Energy reconstruction**
- 7. Reduction of data**
- 8. Corrections to direction reconstruction**
- 9. Gamma/hadron separation by bins**

Performance

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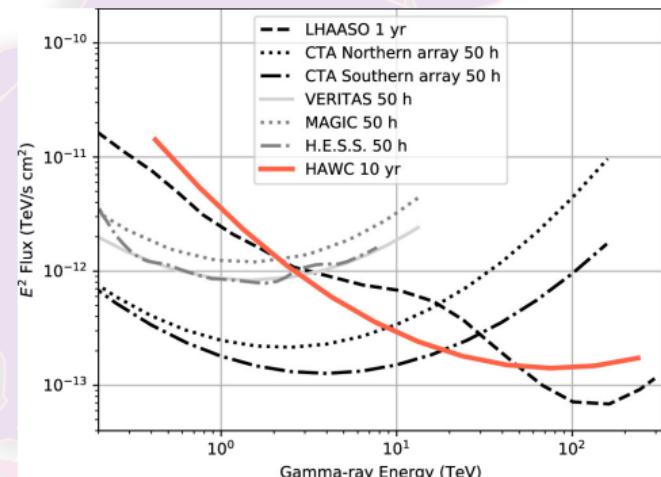
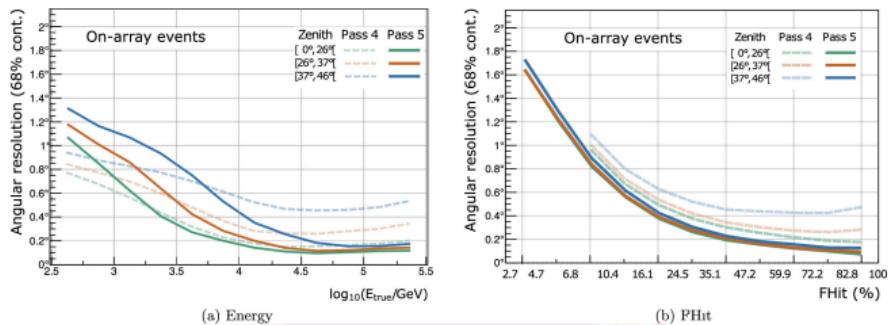
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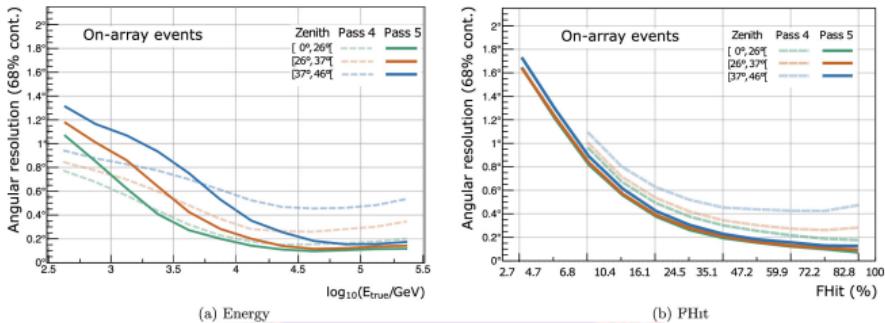
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Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4	Pass 5
HAWC-111	HAWC-250	Full array	-	-
1.1σ	2.5σ	3.1σ	4.47σ	5.6σ

σ_{daily} @ Crab Nebula

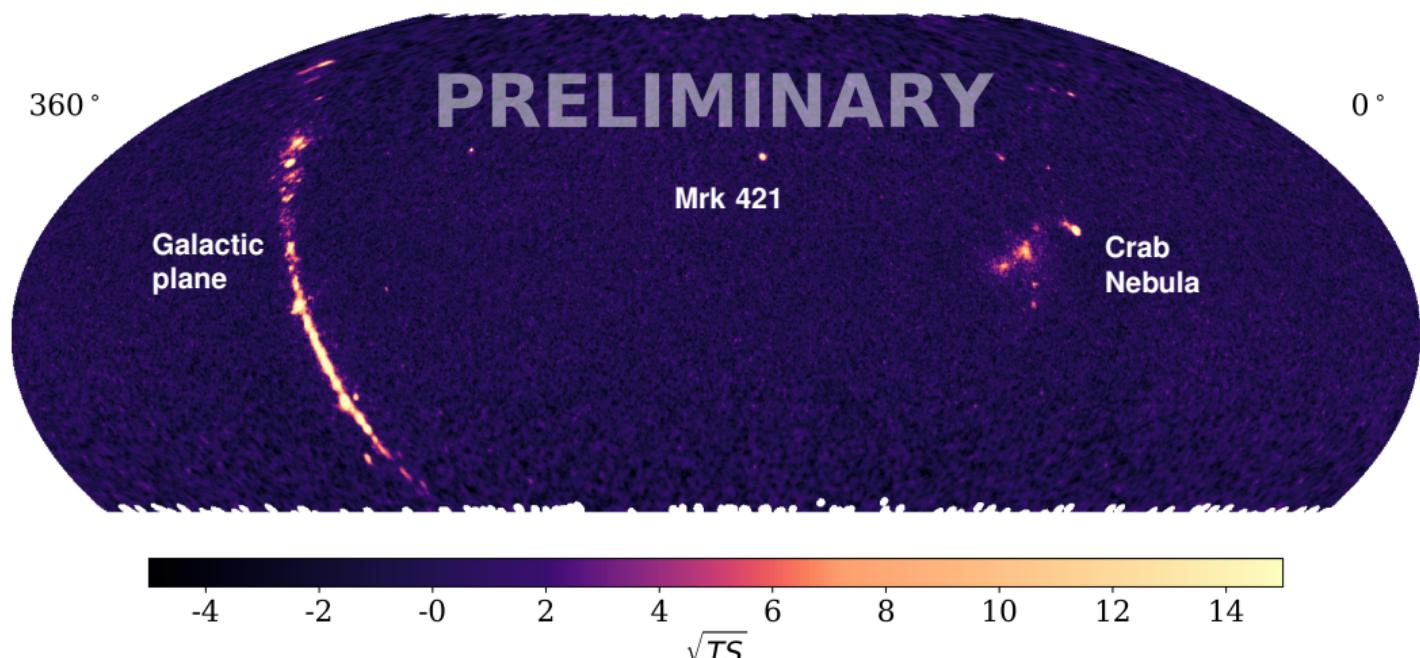
The TeV Gamma-ray Sky observed by HAWC

S. Groetsch



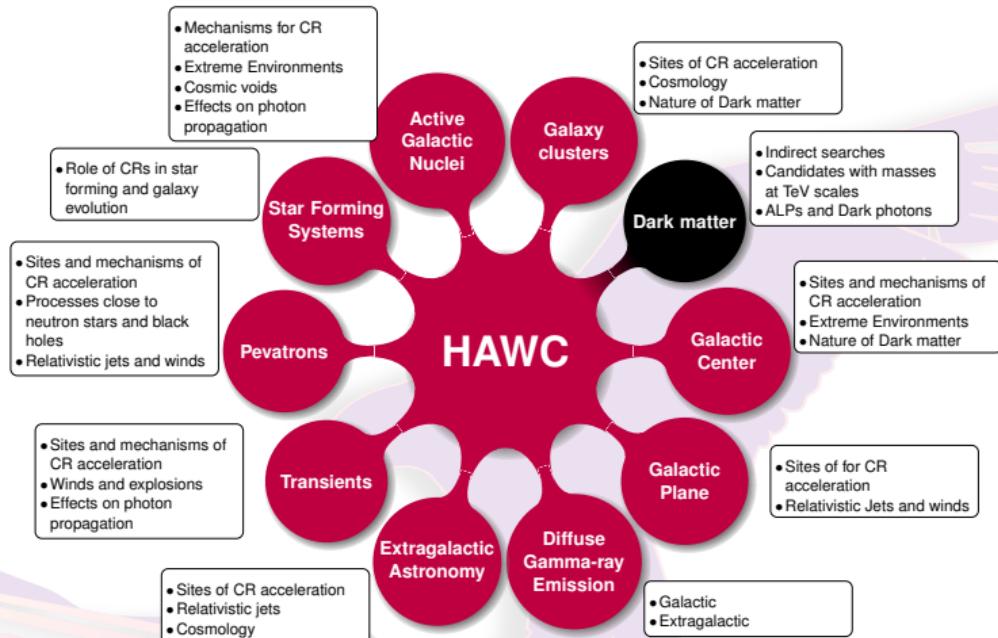
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~ 2800 days, 80 sources [4HWC catalog ].
Detection of galactic sources above 200 TeV



Scientific goals

Complementary with other observatories



Dark Matter

See talks by Marco Taoso [03/11/2025],
David Cerdeño [04/11/2025], and
Laura Lopez-Honorez [05/11/2025]



Materia oscura

- ~ 27 % content of the Universe



Materia oscura

- ~ 27 % content of the Universe
- (Gravitational) Evidence at all scales



Materia oscura



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The True Dark Matter



- ~ 27 % content of the Universe
- (Gravitational) Evidence at all scales
- Particle Physics Hypothesis



Materia oscura

- ~ 27 % content of the Universe
- (Gravitational) Evidence at all scales
- Particle Physics Hypothesis
- Cold Dark Matter (CDM)
- Collisionless
- No electric or strong charge
- Relic density in agreement with observations
- Compatible with current upper limits
- Compatible with Big Bang Nucleo-synthesis
- Unmodified stellar evolution
- Experimental tests

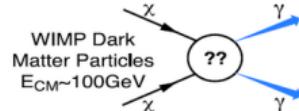
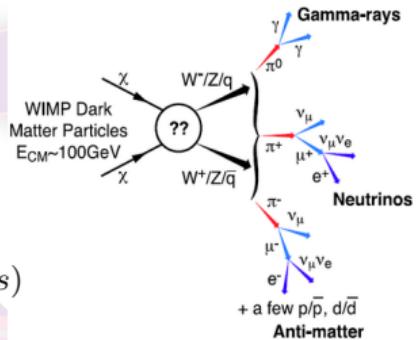
[Taoso+,2008]

Materia oscura

- $\sim 27\%$ content of the Universe
- (Gravitational) Evidence at all scales
- Particle Physics Hypothesis
- Cold Dark Matter (CDM)
 - Weakly Interactive Massive Particles (WIMP)

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE}(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s, E) = \frac{d\phi_\gamma}{dE}(E) \times J(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s)$$

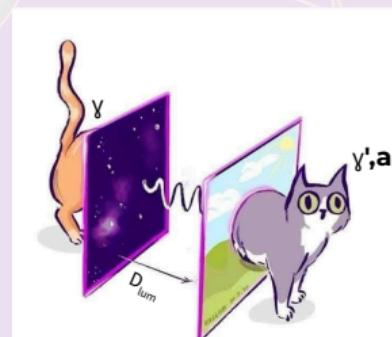
- m_{WIMP} from 5 GeV to ~ 100 TeV
- Decoupling from other particles
- SUSY
- Annihilation/Decay into SM particles with photon final states



Materia oscura

- ~ 27 % content of the Universe
- (Gravitational) Evidence at all scales
- Particle Physics Hypothesis
- Cold Dark Matter (CDM)
 - Weakly Interactive Massive Particles (WIMP)
 - Axion Like Particles

- Generalization to Axion
- No needed to solve CP problem
- m_a from 10^{-22} eV to \sim eV
- Coupling to EM
- Induce effect on the propagation of photons



$$P_{\gamma \rightarrow a} = \left(1 + \frac{E_c^2}{E_\gamma^2}\right)^{-1} \times \sin^2 \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma} B_T L}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{E_c^2}{E_\gamma^2}} \right)$$

Arlette Melo+, ICRC 2025

How do we do?

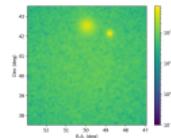


How do we do?

Analysis and ULs calculation



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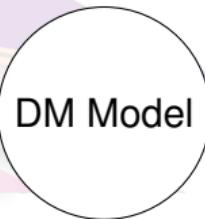
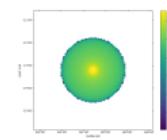
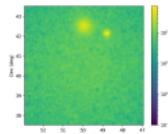


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Analysis and ULs calculation



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+ astrophysics

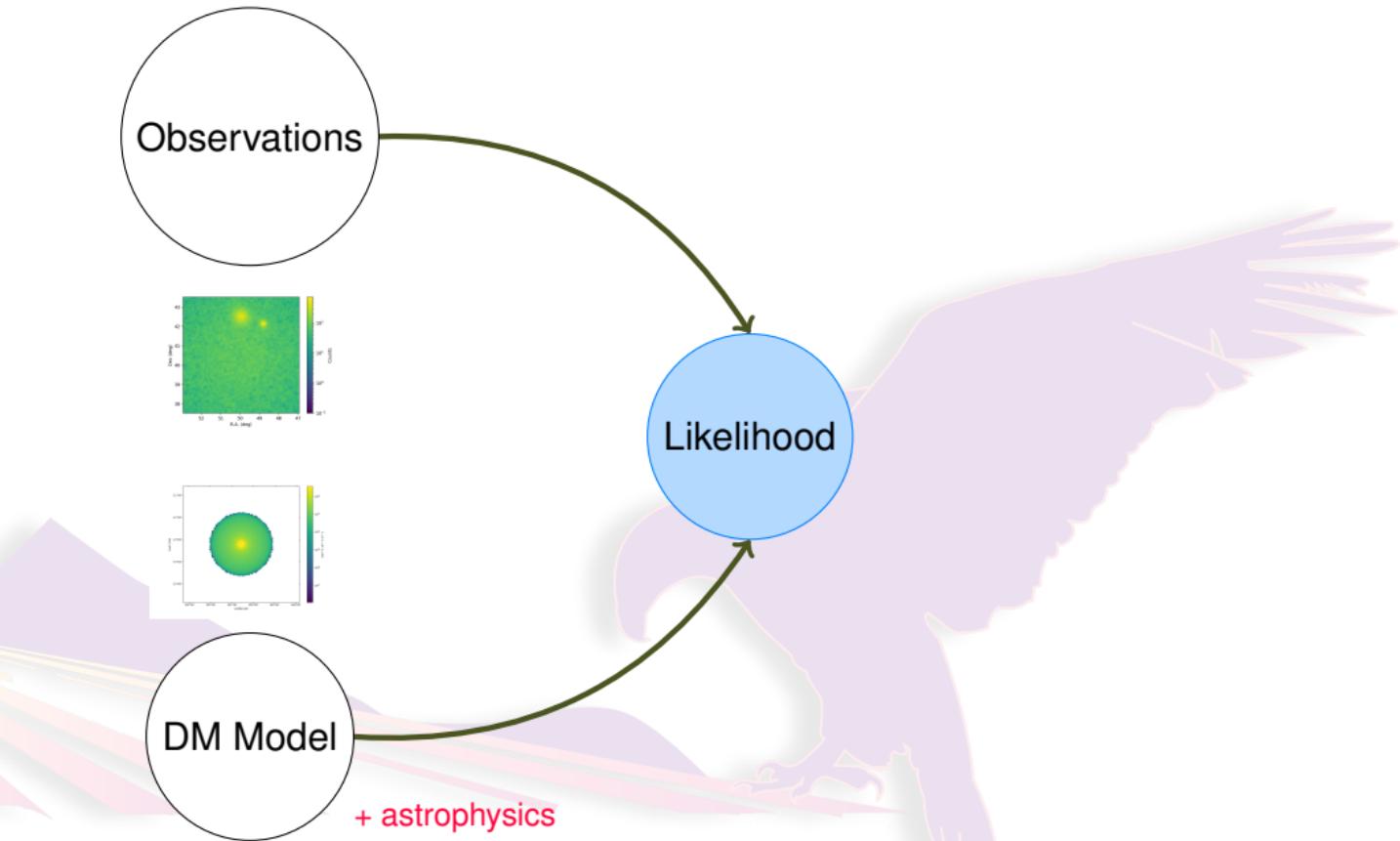


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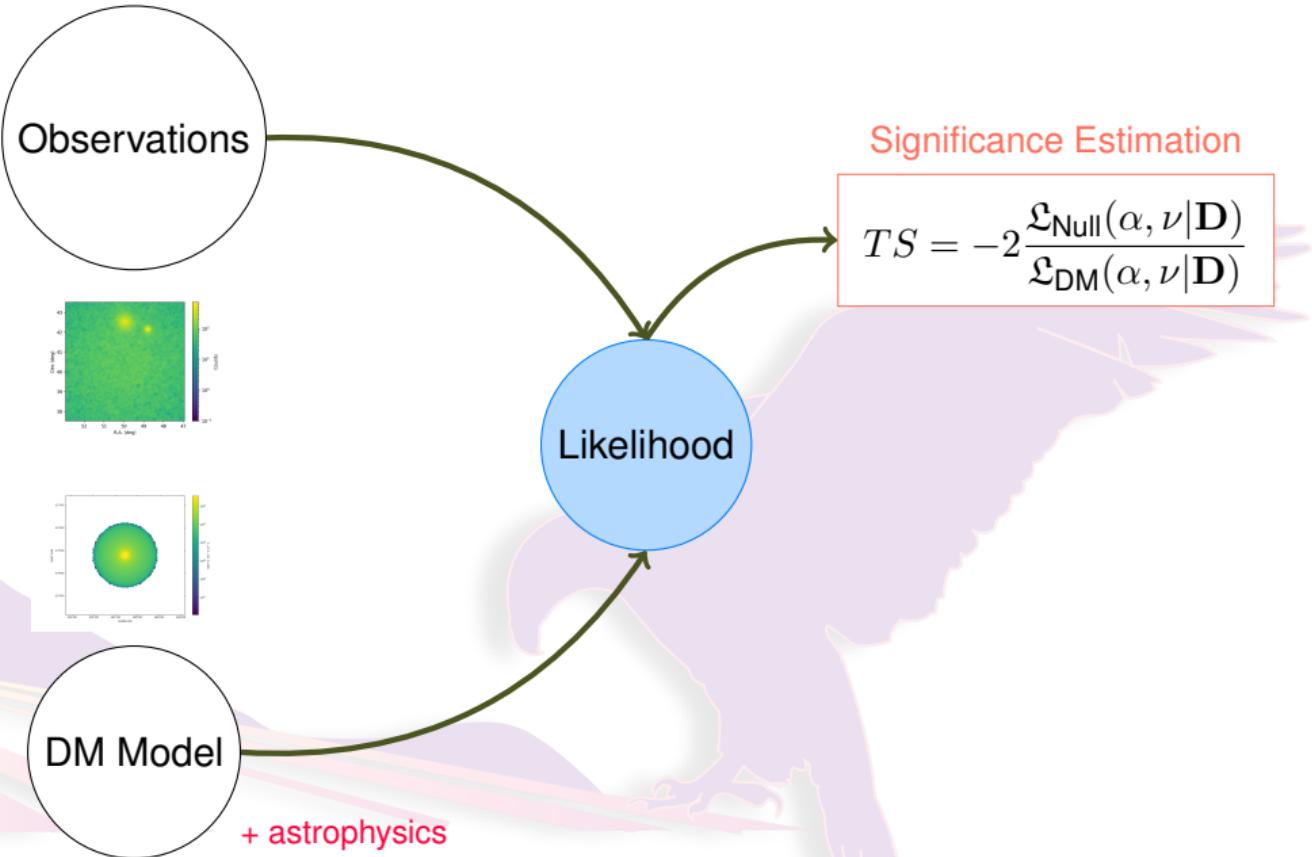


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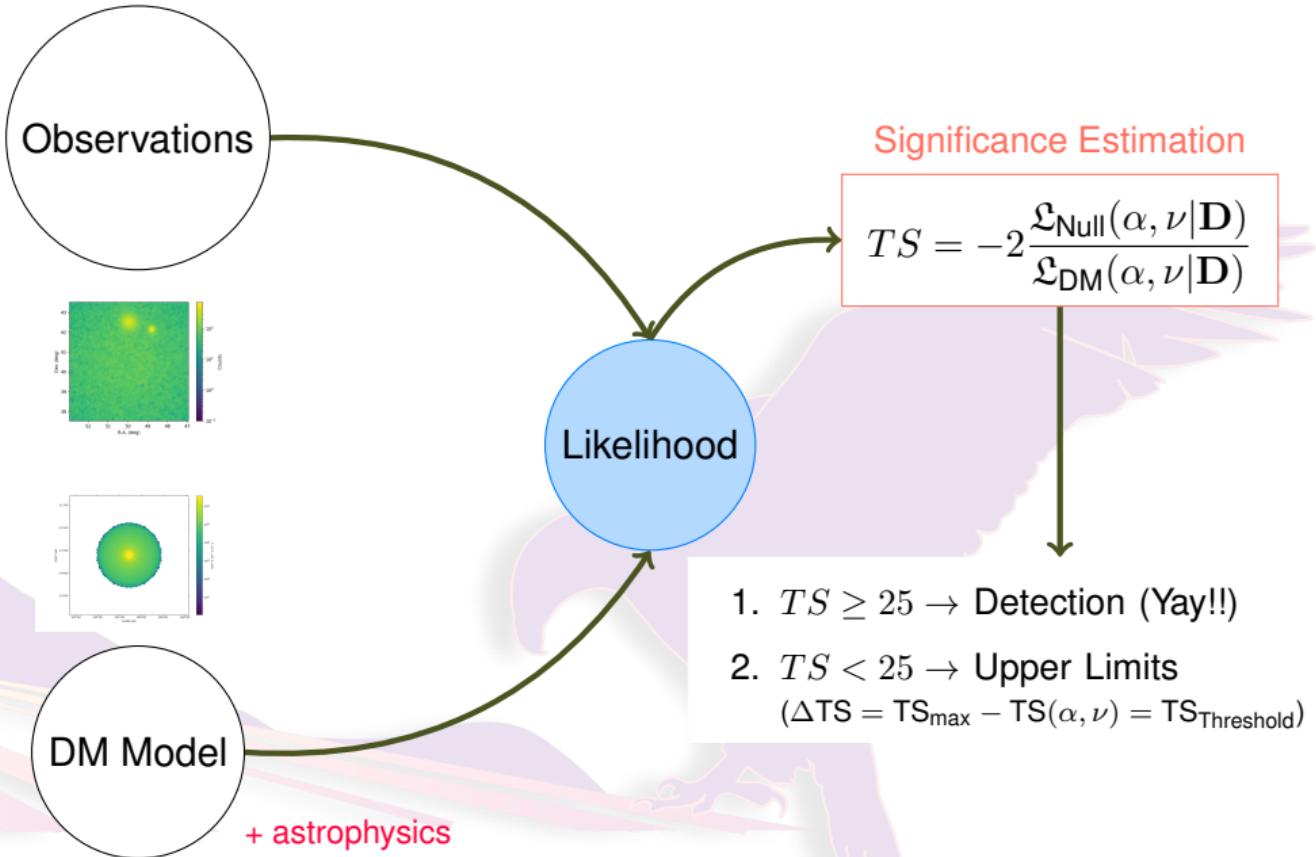


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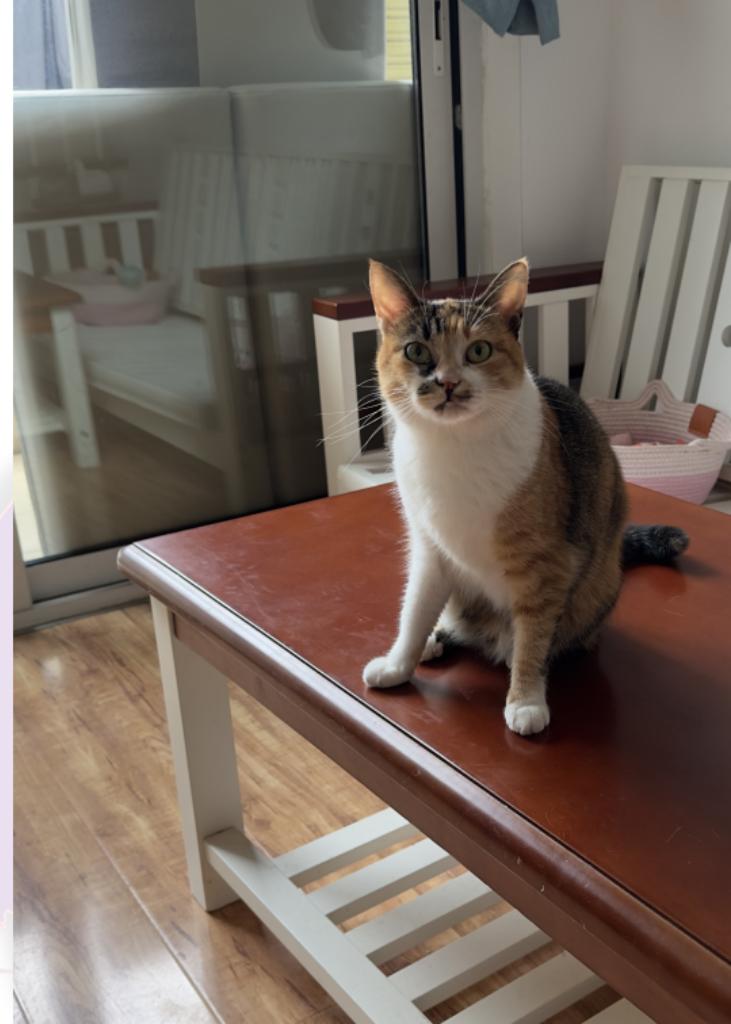
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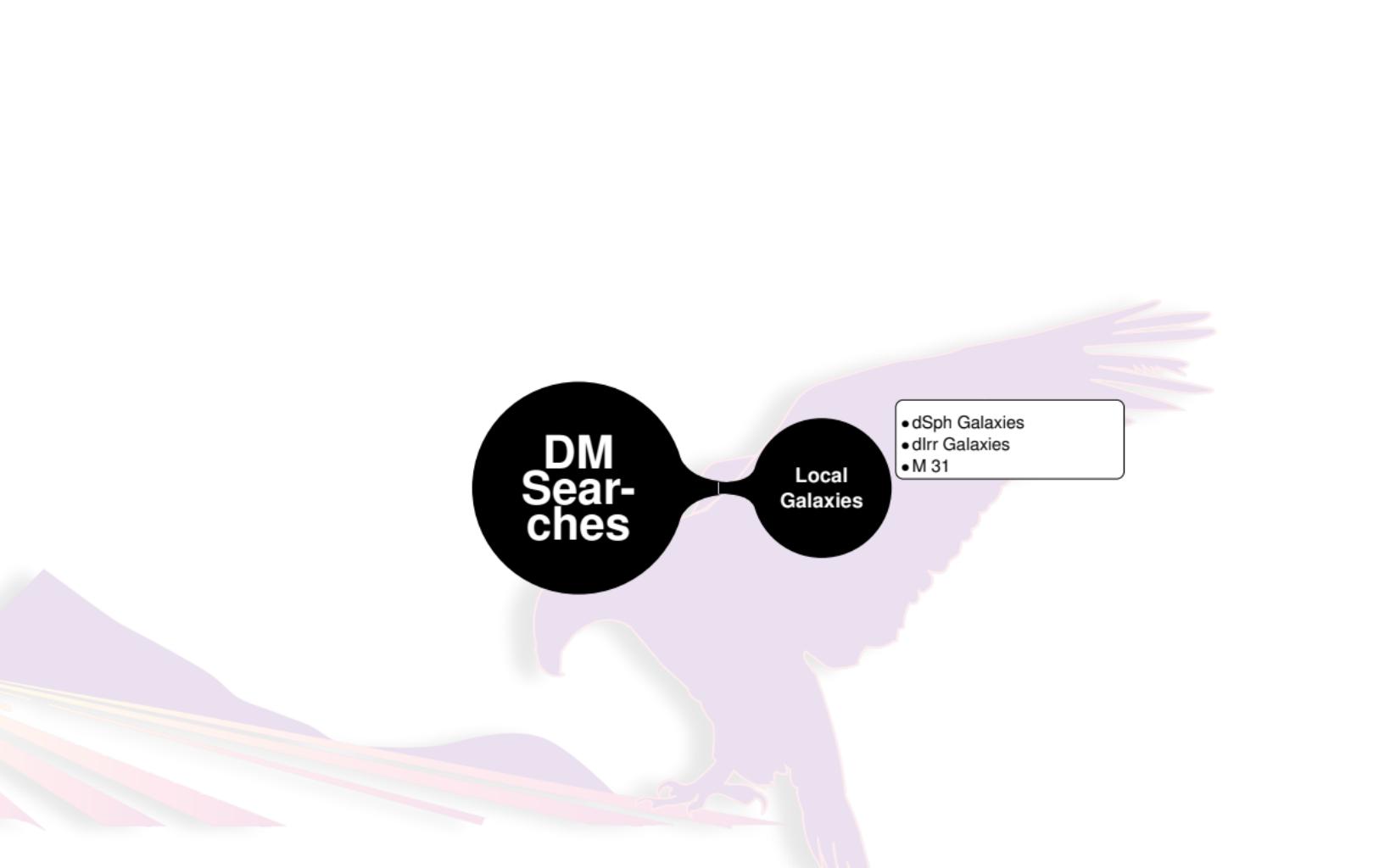


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Results





DM
Sear-
ches

Local
Galaxies

- dSph Galaxies
- dIrr Galaxies
- M 31

dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies

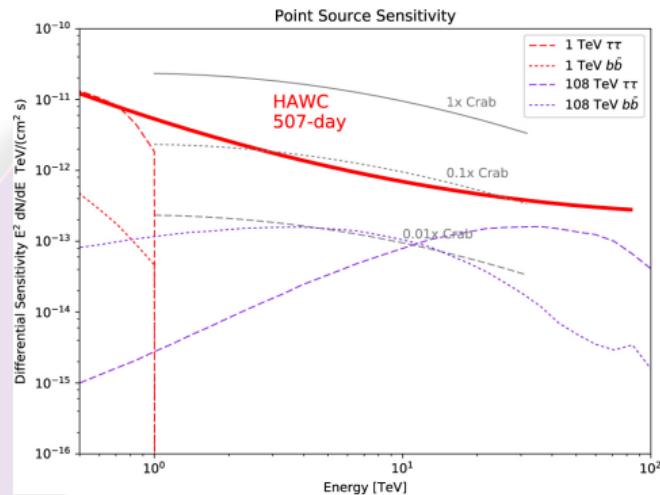
T. Yapici+, 2018; A. Albert+, 2020

- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 507 days for 15 dSphs (including Triangulum II)

Spectrum from Pythia

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE}(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s, E) = \frac{\langle\sigma_\chi v\rangle}{8\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE}(E) \times J(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s)$$

J-factor computed with Clumpy



dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies

T. Yapici+, 2018; A. Albert+, 2020



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- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 507 days for 15 dSphs (including Triangulum II)
- Search for gamma-ray lines using 1038 days for 10 dSphs (no including Triangulum II)

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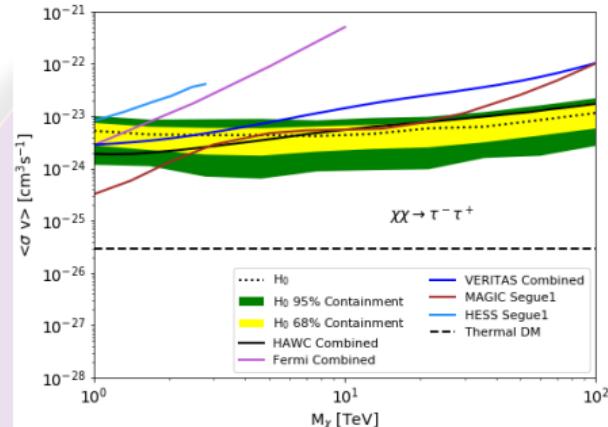
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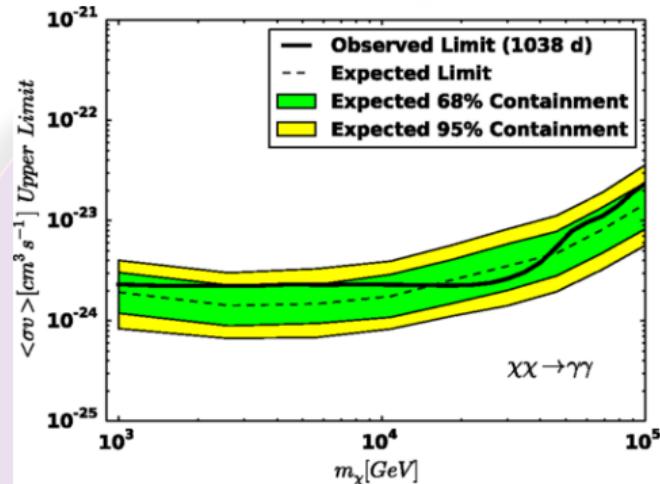


<https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.01277>

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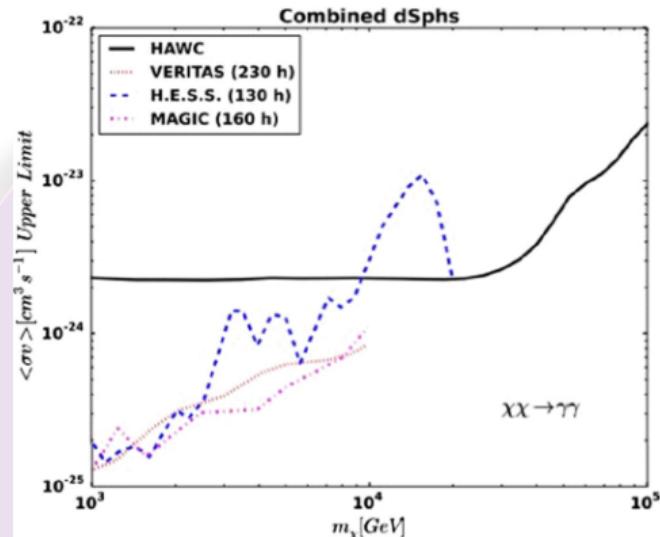


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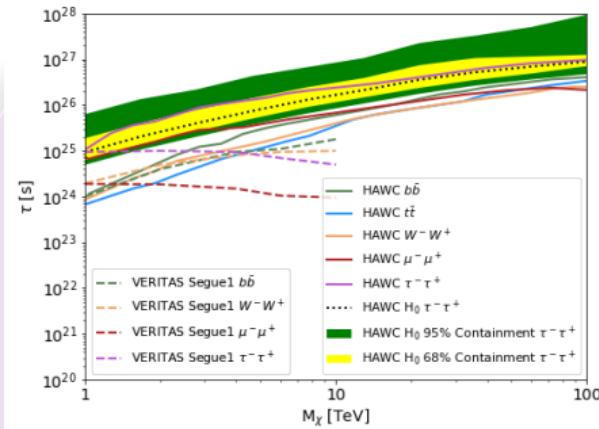


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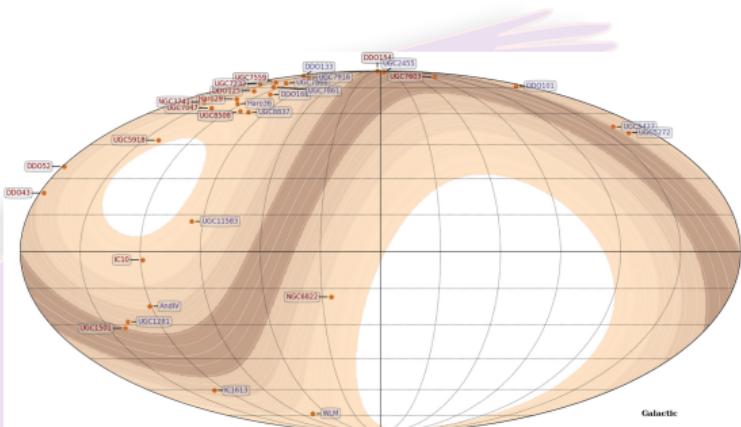


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dwarf Irregular Galaxies

V. Gammaldi, S. Hernández+; 2023

- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 1017 days for 31 dIrr galaxies (PS and no substructure)



Spectrum from Pythia

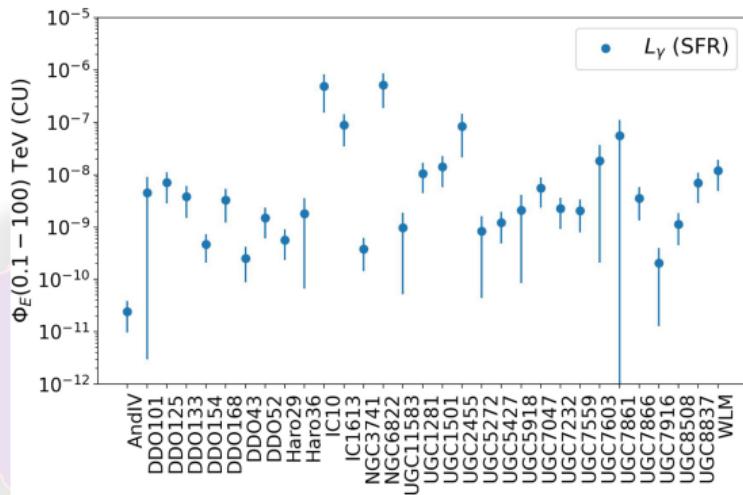
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McGaugh+ 2017, Martin 2014

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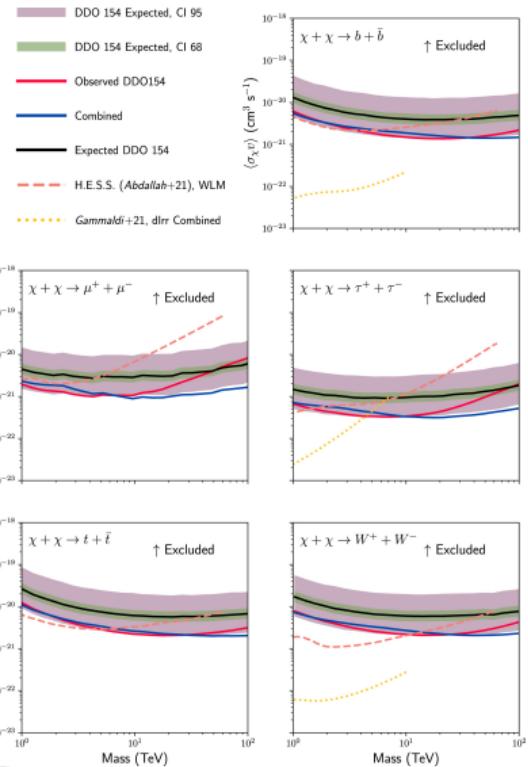
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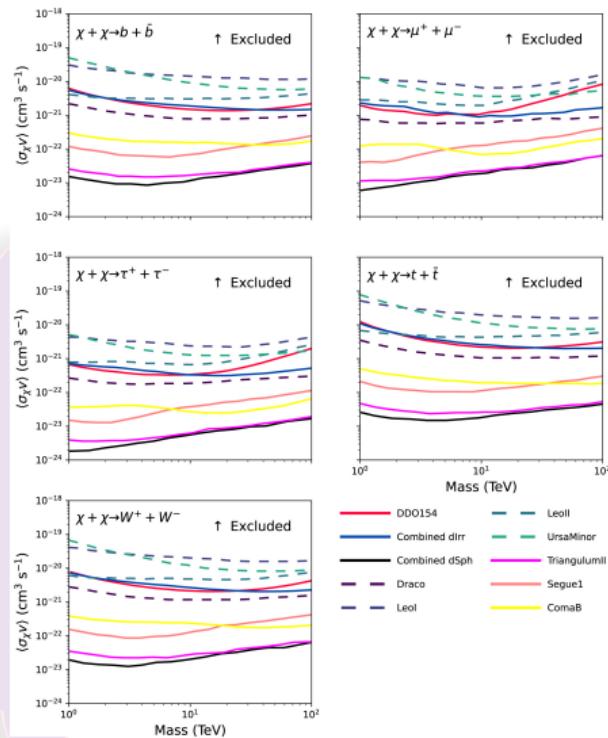
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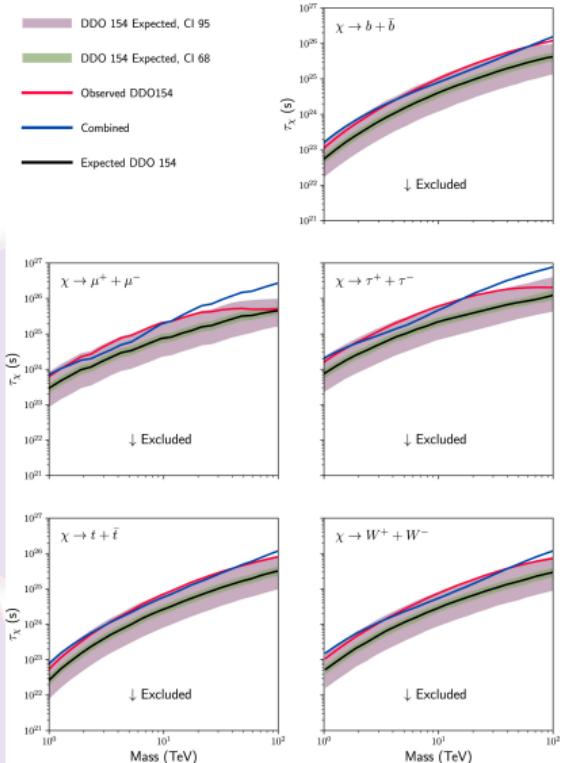
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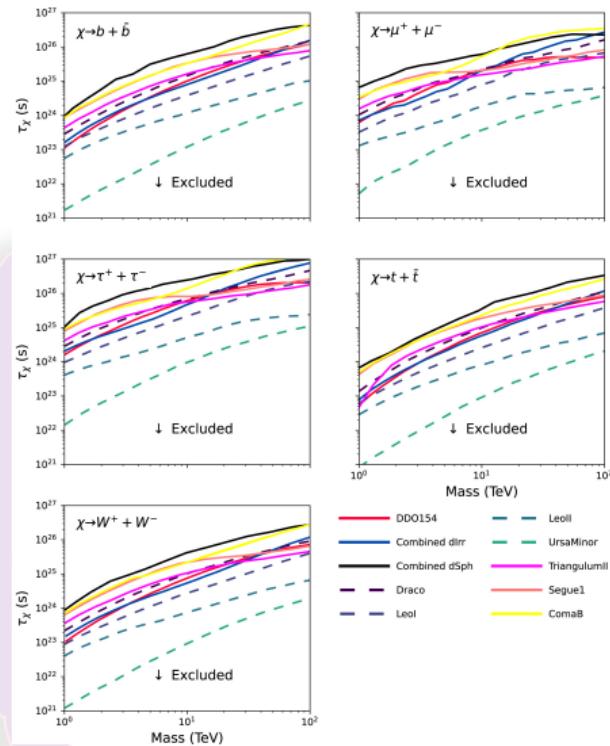
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DM Sear- ches

Local
Galaxies

Milky Way

- dSph Galaxies
- dIrr Galaxies
- M 31

- Galactic Halo
- Galactic Substructure
- Galactic Center ☀

Galactic Halo

J. Lundein, P. Harding +; 2023



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- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 803 days.

EW Corrections

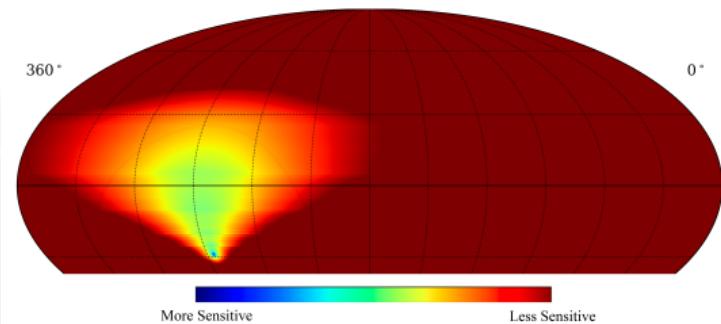
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Galactic Halo

J. Lundein, P. Harding +; 2023

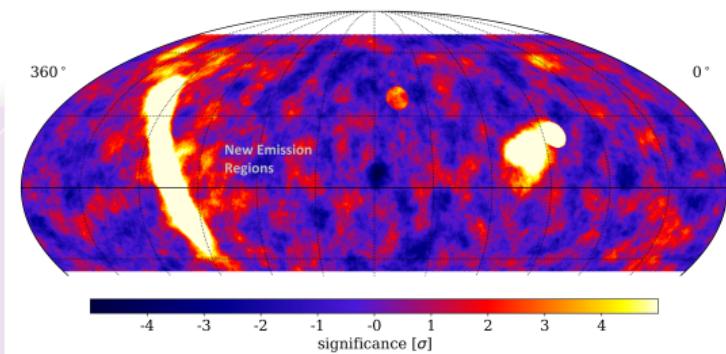
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- New method to estimate the background counts.



Galactic Halo

J. Lundein, P. Harding +; 2023

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- Optimization to search for extended sources.
Found new emission regions close to the galactic plane.



Galactic Halo

J. Lundein, P. Harding +; 2023



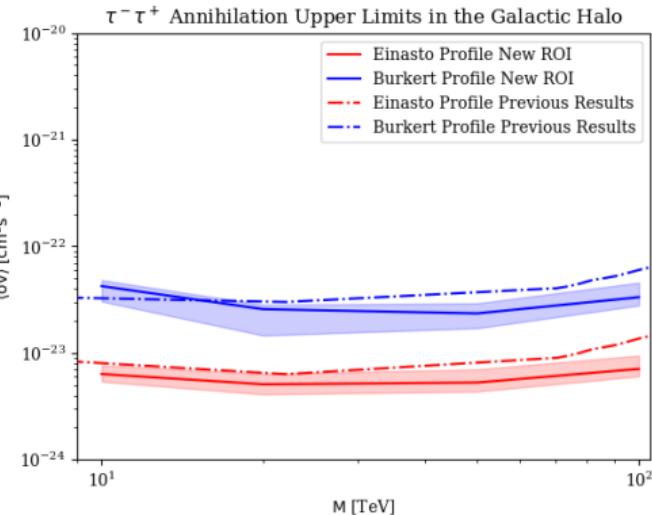
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Galactic Halo

J. Lundein, P. Harding +; 2023

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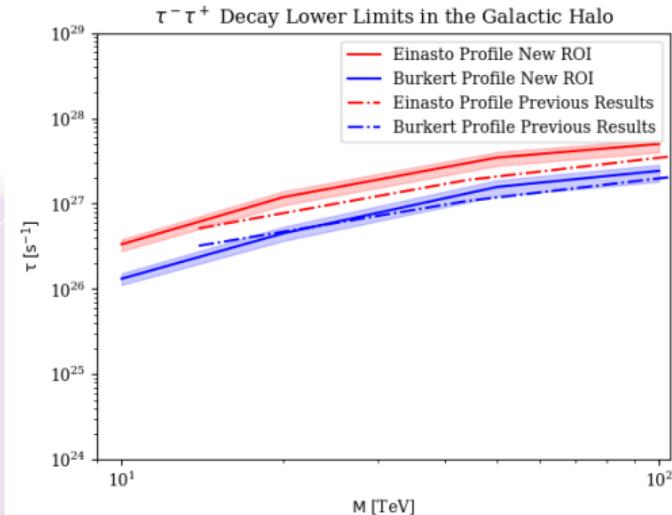


<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2305.09861>

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<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2305.09861>

DM Searches

Long Mediators

- Enhanced annihilation
- Decay of mediators to γ -rays

Milky Way

- Galactic Halo
- Galactic Substructure
- Galactic Center 

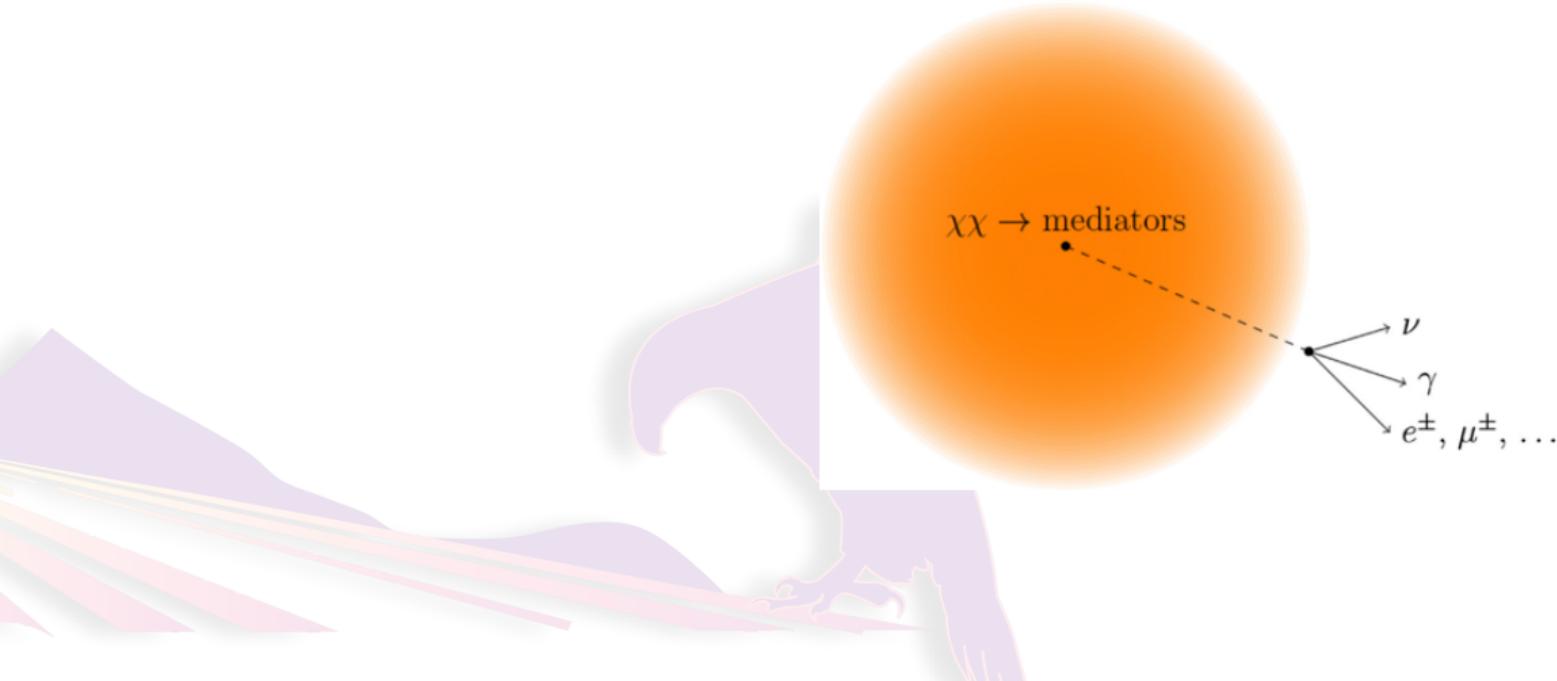
Local Galaxies

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SD DM scattering with long-lived mediators

M. Un Nisa, S. BenZvi+; 2018

- Capture of DM by elastic interactions with solar nuclei followed by annihilation into long-lived mediators can produce a gamma-ray signal

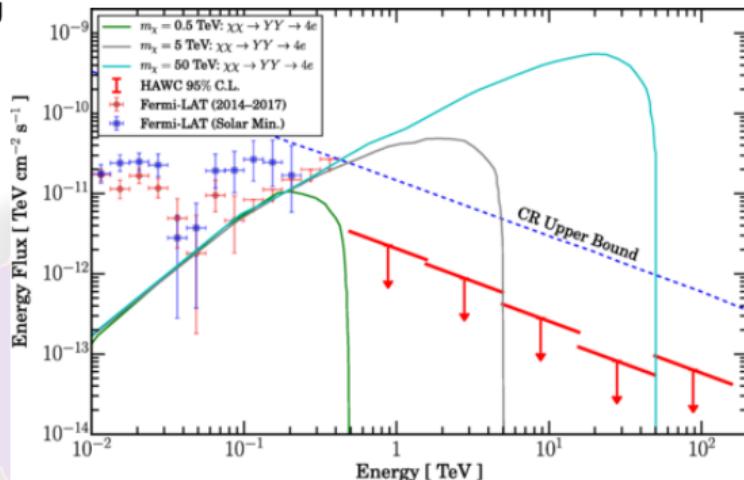


SD DM scattering with long-lived mediators

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- Capture of DM by elastic interactions with solar nuclei followed by annihilation into long-lived mediators can produce a gamma-ray signal
- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 3 yrs of data

$$E^2 \frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE} = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{ann}}}{4\pi D^2} R_i E^2 \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE}(E) \left(e^{-R_\odot/L} - e^{-D/L} \right)$$



SD DM scattering with long-lived mediators

M. Un Nisa, S. BenZvi+; 2018



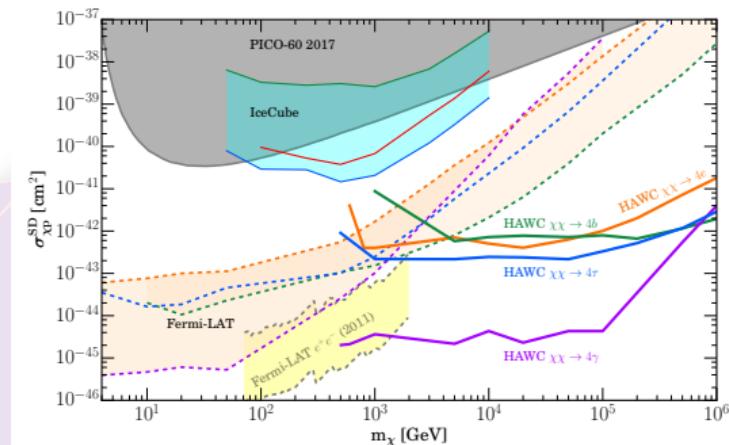
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- Capture of DM by elastic interactions with solar nuclei followed by annihilation into long-lived mediators can produce a gamma-ray signal
- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 3 yrs of data
- No statistically significant signal was found

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- No statistically significant signal was found
- ULs (95 % C.L.) complement the results obtained by Fermi-LAT and other experiments dedicated to direct DM searches



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.05620>

DM Searches

Galaxy Clusters

- Virgo Cluster

Long Me-diators

- Enhanced annihilation
- Decay of mediators to γ -rays

Local Galaxies

- dSph Galaxies
- dIrr Galaxies
- M 31

Milky Way

- Galactic Halo
- Galactic Substructure
- Galactic Center 

Virgo Cluster

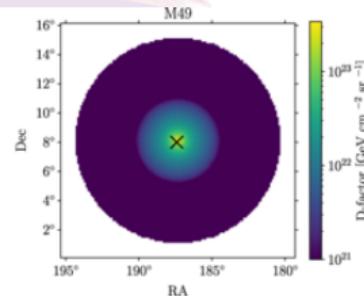
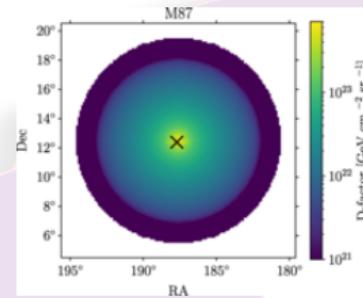
M. Un Nisa, P. Harding +; 2024

- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 2141 days from the Virgo Cluster considering M 87 and M 49 subhalos.

Spectrum from Pythia

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE}(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s, E) = \frac{\langle\sigma_\chi v\rangle}{8\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE}(E) \times D(\Delta\Omega, l.o.s)$$

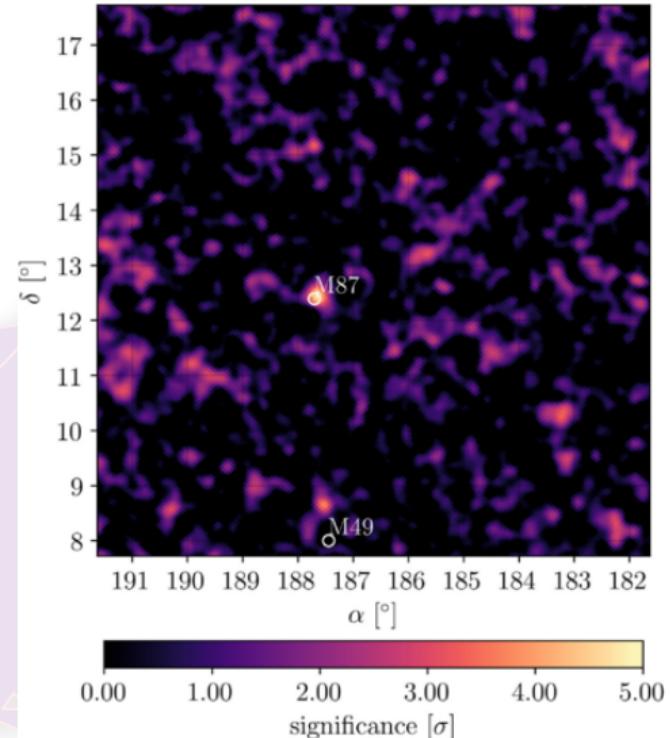
D-factor computed with Clumpy



Virgo Cluster

M. Un Nisa, P. Harding +; 2024

- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 2141 days from the Virgo Cluster considering M 87 and M 49 subhalos.
- Consider the emission from M 87.



McGaugh+ 2017, Martin 2014

Virgo Cluster

M. Un Nisa, P. Harding +; 2024



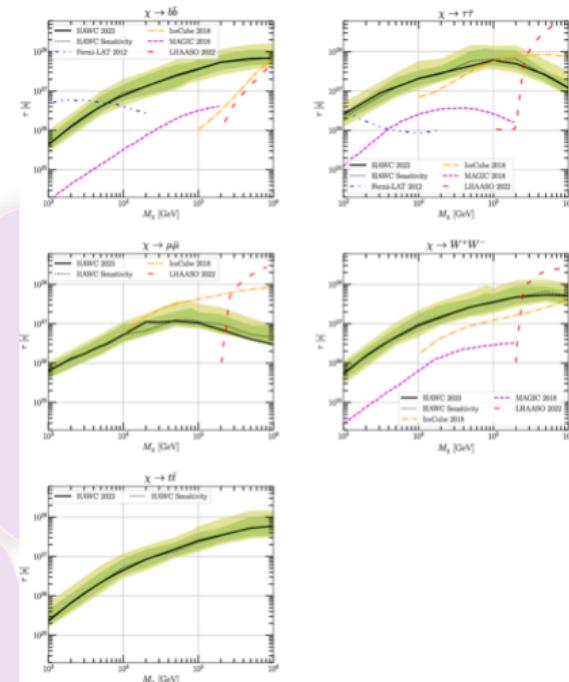
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- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using 2141 days from the Virgo Cluster considering M 87 and M 49 subhalos.
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- No statistically significant signal was found
- Exclusion limits to lifetime of DM



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.03973>

DM Searches

[Multi-Exp]
Joint Search

Galaxy Clusters

- dSph Galaxies

- Virgo Cluster

- Enhanced annihilation
- Decay of mediators to γ -rays

Long Medi-
diators

Local Galaxies

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Joint Experiment Limits for dSph

D. Salazar-Gallegos, P. Harding, K. Tollefson+; coming soon



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- Search for continuum gamma-ray emission using data from Fermi-LAT, HAWC, H.E.S.S., MAGIC, and VERITAS.

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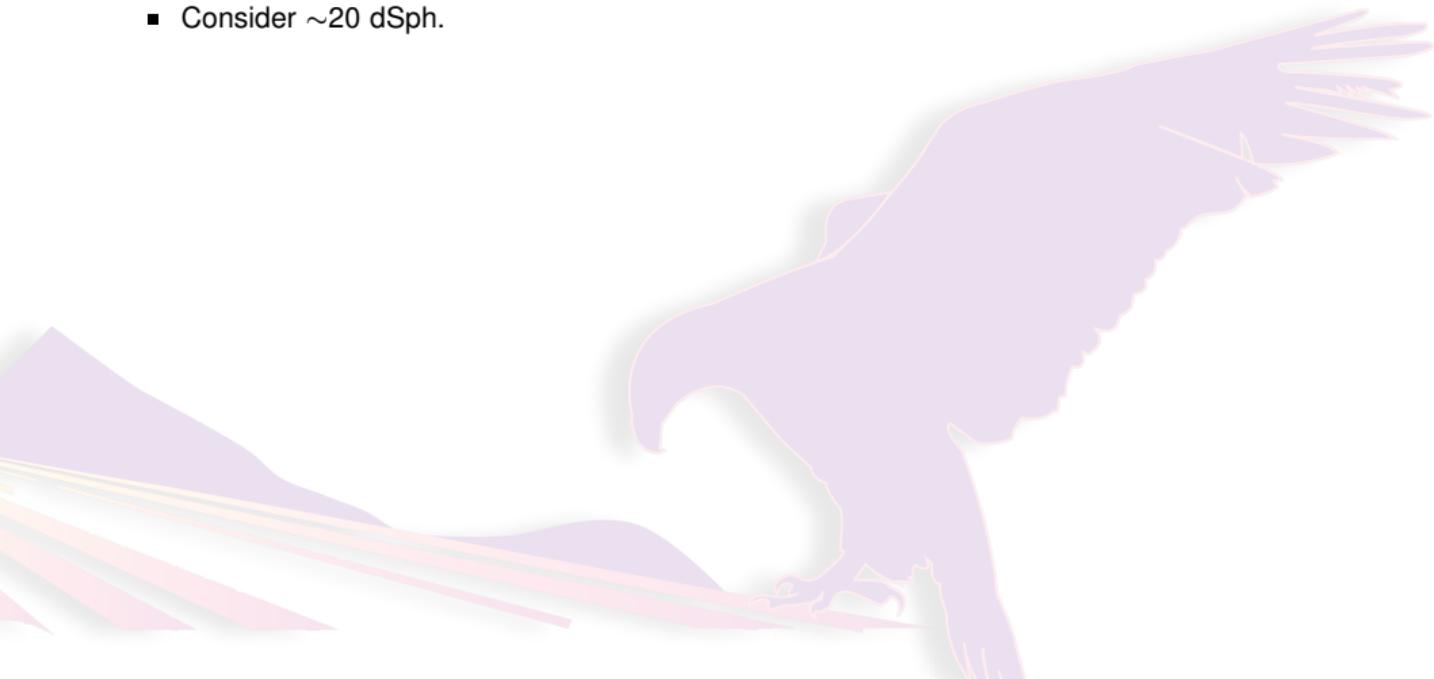
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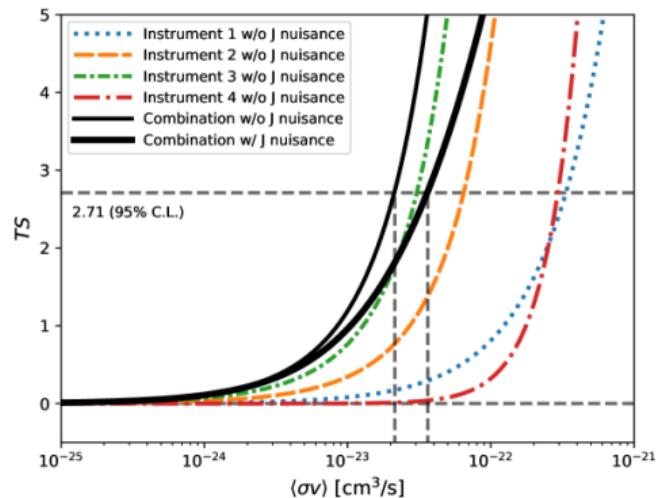


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- Joint Likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(\langle \sigma v \rangle; \nu | \{D\}_{\text{dSph}}) = \prod_i^{n_{\text{dSph}}} \mathcal{L}_i(\langle \sigma v \rangle; \nu | D_i) \times \mathcal{J}_i(J | J_{\text{obs}}, \sigma_{\log J})$$



Joint Experiment Limits for dSph

D. Salazar-Gallegos, P. Harding, K. Tollefson+; coming soon



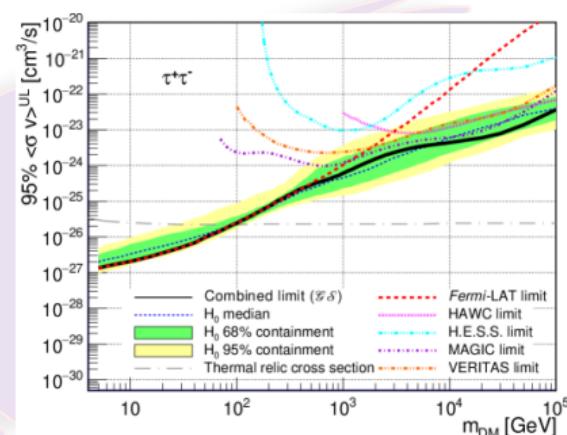
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- Joint Likelihood
- No statistically significant signal was found
- Exclusion limits to annihilation cross-section to 5 different channels



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2508.20229>

DM Searches

[Multi-Exp] Joint Search

- dSph Galaxies

- Virgo Cluster

Galaxy Clusters

- Enhanced annihilation
- Decay of mediators to γ -rays

Long Mediators

- MGRO J1908+06
- Extragalactic Sources 

ALPs

Local Galaxies

- dSph Galaxies
- dIrr Galaxies
- M 31

Milky Way

- Galactic Halo
- Galactic Substructure
- Galactic Center 

Axion-Like Particles

A. Pratts, S. Hernández +; coming soon



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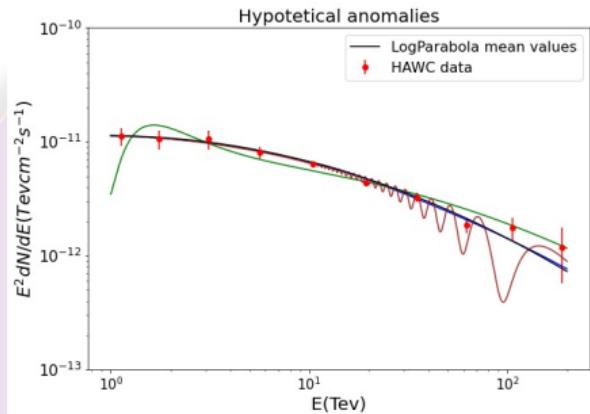
- ALPs coupled to SM ($\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma\gamma} = a g_{a\gamma} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$)



Axion-Like Particles

A. Pratts, S. Hernández +; coming soon

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- Induce irregularities (wiggles, overall attenuation) in the gamma-ray spectrum of all sources



$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE} = (1 - P_{a \rightarrow \gamma}) \left. \frac{d\phi_\gamma}{dE}(E) \right|_{\text{Int}}$$

$$P_{\gamma \rightarrow a} = \left(1 + \frac{E_c^2}{E_\gamma^2} \right)^{-1} \times \sin^2 \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma} B_T L}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{E_c^2}{E_\gamma^2}} \right)$$

Axion-Like Particles

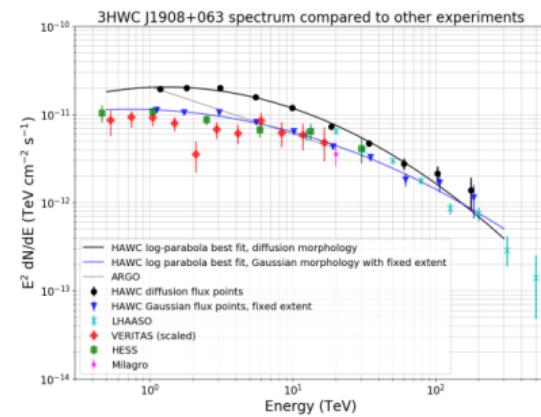
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- MGRO J1908+06 is one of the brightest gamma-ray emitters. However, the mechanism behind the emission is still unclear

A composite scenario have been proposed to explain the gamma-ray emission from MGRO J1908+06: PSR J1907+0602 (2.3 kpc, 3.2 kpc) and the interaction of SNR G40.5-0.5 (between 3.4 to 8.3 kpc) [Duvivier+, 2019]



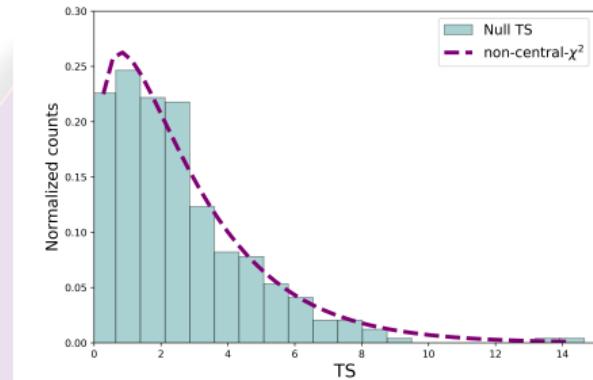
2565 transits

Axion-Like Particles

A. Pratts, S. Hernández +; coming soon



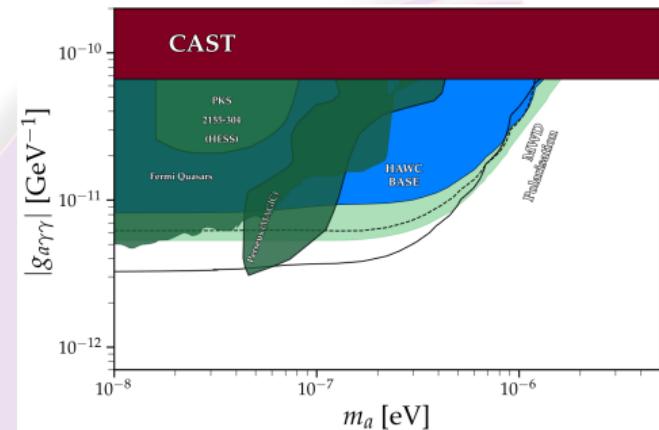
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- Strong dependence on the MW magnetic field and the true distance to the source
- Comparison with other experiments and searches



Summary





Summary

1. 9 papers related to particle DM.
2. 4 ongoing analysis (3 dedicated to ALPs).
3. Not in this talk: Evaporation of PBH and LIV.
4. Complementary limits to other experiments: Fermi-LAT, H.E.S.S., MAGIC, LHAASO, VERITAS.
5. Reducing the allowed parameter space to test for particle DM.
6. There is still much work to be done: Population studies, test heavier candidates, test other UL candidates, Joint Experiment analysis.
7. Future: SWGO and CTAO will help to improve our current limits about the nature of DM.



Thanks! c:

