UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE
FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES
Département de physique
nucléaire et corpusculaire

SÉMINAIRE DE PHYSIQUE CORPUSCULAIRE

SUJET: **Dark Matter Indirect Detection: status circa 10/2013**

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Saclay

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RÉSUMÉ:

Dark Matter constitutes more that 80% of the total amount of matter in the Universe, yet almost nothing is known about its nature. A powerful investigation technique is that of searching for the products of annihilations of Dark Matter particles in the galactic halo, on top of the ordinary cosmic rays.

Recent data from satellite and balloon experiments have reported unexpected excesses in the measured fluxes of charged cosmic rays, which have been interpreted as a possible first direct evidence for Dark Matter. If this is the case, which DM models and candidates can explain these anomalies and what do they imply for future searches ? What are the constraints from other measurements (such as those in gamma rays or neutrinos) and from cosmology ? And what is in store for the near future in this field ?

INFORMATION : http://dpnc.unige.ch/seminaire/annonce.html
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