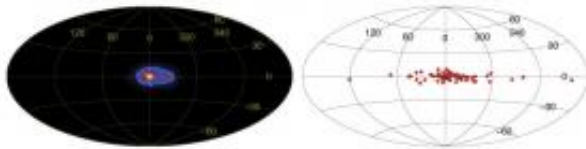


Integral satellite disproves dark matter origin for mystery radiation

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The left-hand panel shows the glow of 511 keV gamma rays coming from the annihilation of electrons by their antimatter counterparts, the positrons. The map shows the entire sky, with the galactic centre at the middle. The emission can be seen extending towards the right-hand side of the map. The right-hand panel shows the distribution of hard low mass X-ray binary stars. This stellar population has a distribution that matches the extent of the 511 keV map. Credits: ESA/ Integral/ MPE (G. Weidenspointner et al.)

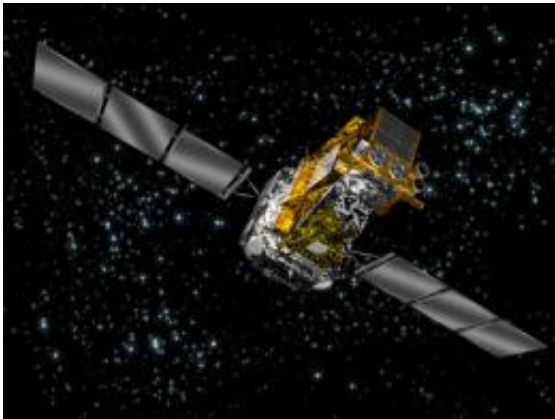
(PhysOrg.com) -- A team of researchers working with data from ESA's Integral gamma-ray observatory has disproved theories that some form of dark matter explains mysterious radiation in the Milky Way.

That this [radiation](#) exists has been known since the 1970s, and several theories have been proposed to explain it. Integral's unprecedented spectral and spatial resolution showed that it strongly peaks towards the centre of the Galaxy, with an asymmetry along the Galactic disc.

Several researchers have invoked a variety of dark matter to explain Integral's observations. Dark matter is thought to exist throughout the

Universe - undetectable matter that differs from the normal material that makes up stars, planets and us. It is also believed to be present within and around the [Milky Way](#), in the form of a halo.

The recent study has found that the ‘positrons’ fuelling the radiation are not produced from dark matter but from an entirely different, and much less mysterious, source: massive stars explode and leave behind radioactive elements that decay into lighter particles, including positrons, the antimatter counterparts of electrons.



This is an artist's impression of ESA's orbiting gamma-ray observatory, Integral. Credits: ESA

The reasoning behind the original hypothesis was that positrons, being electrically charged, would be affected by magnetic fields and thus would not be able to travel far. As the radiation was observed in places that did not match the known distribution of stars, dark matter was invoked as an alternative for the origin of the positrons.

But the recent finding by a team of astronomers led by Richard Lingenfelter at the University of California at San Diego, proves

otherwise. The astronomers show that the positrons formed by radioactive decay of elements left behind after explosions of [massive stars](#) are, in fact, able to travel great distances, with many leaving the thin Galactic disc.

Taking this into account, dark matter is no longer required to explain what Integral saw. A better understanding of how positrons behave has explained the mysterious radiation in our Galaxy.

[More information:](#)

Reference publication

Lingenfelter, R.E., Higdon, J.C. Rothschild, R.E., "Is There a [Dark Matter](#) Signal in the Galactic Positron Annihilation Radiation?", *Physical Review Letters*, Volume 103, Issue 3, 031301, 2009.
[DOI:10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.031301](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.031301)

Related publications

Higdon, J. C., Lingenfelter, R. E., Rothschild, R. E., "The Galactic Positron Annihilation Radiation and the Propagation of Positrons in the Interstellar Medium", *Astronomical Journal*, Volume 698, Issue 1, pp. 350-379, 2009. [DOI:10.1088/0004-637X/698/1/350](https://doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/698/1/350)

Weidens [DOI:10.1038/nature06490](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06490) An asymmetric distribution of positrons in the Galactic disk revealed by gamma-ray [DOI:10.1016/j.newar.2008.06.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.newar.2008.06.019), 2008a.
[DOI:10.1038/nature06490](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06490)

Weidenspointner, G., et al., "Positron astronomy with SPI/INTEGRAL", *New Astronomy Reviews*, Volume 52, Issues 7-10, pp 454-456, 2008b.

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Provided by ESA

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