

Antiprotons from Dark Matter: Constraints or Signal ???

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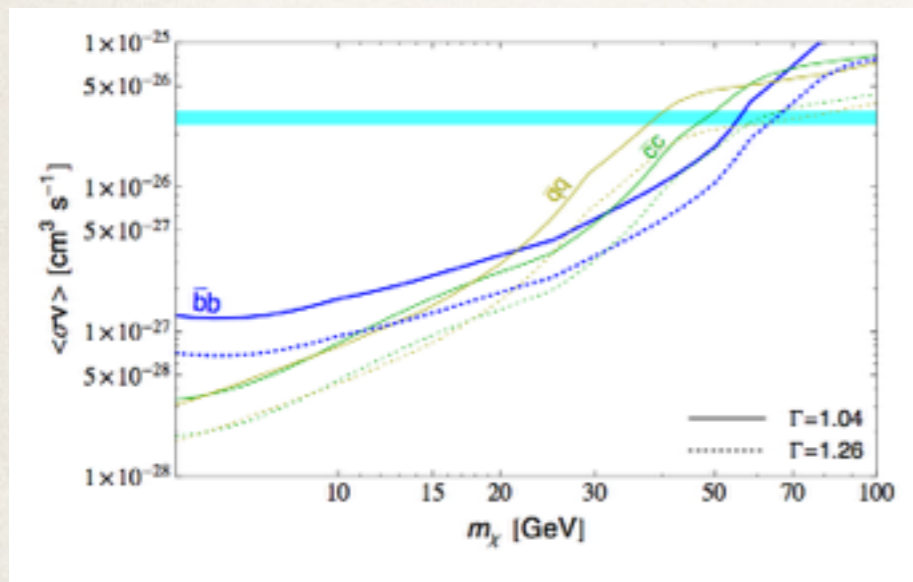


December, 11th 2014

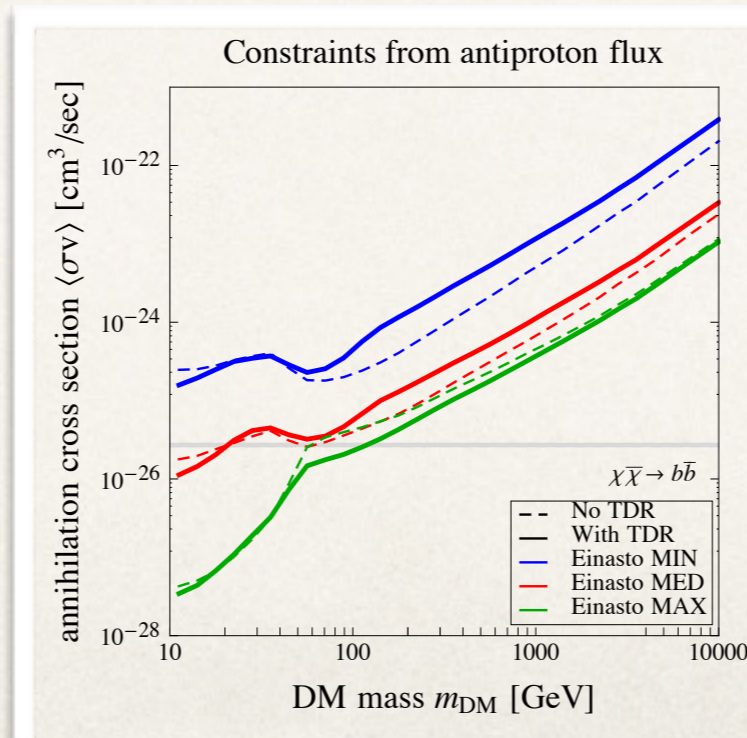
Introduction

How is it possible to get different results using the same data?
 What are the differences?
 Who's right who's wrong?

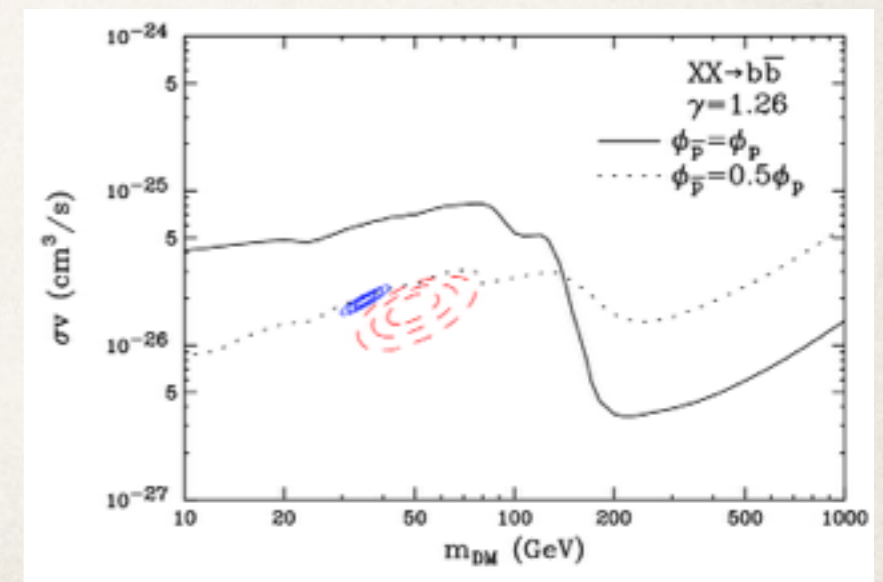
Bringmann, Vollmann, Weniger
 1406.6027



Boudard, Cirelli, Giesen, Salati
 1412.????



Hooper, Linden, Mertsch
 1410.1527



Cosmic ray propagation

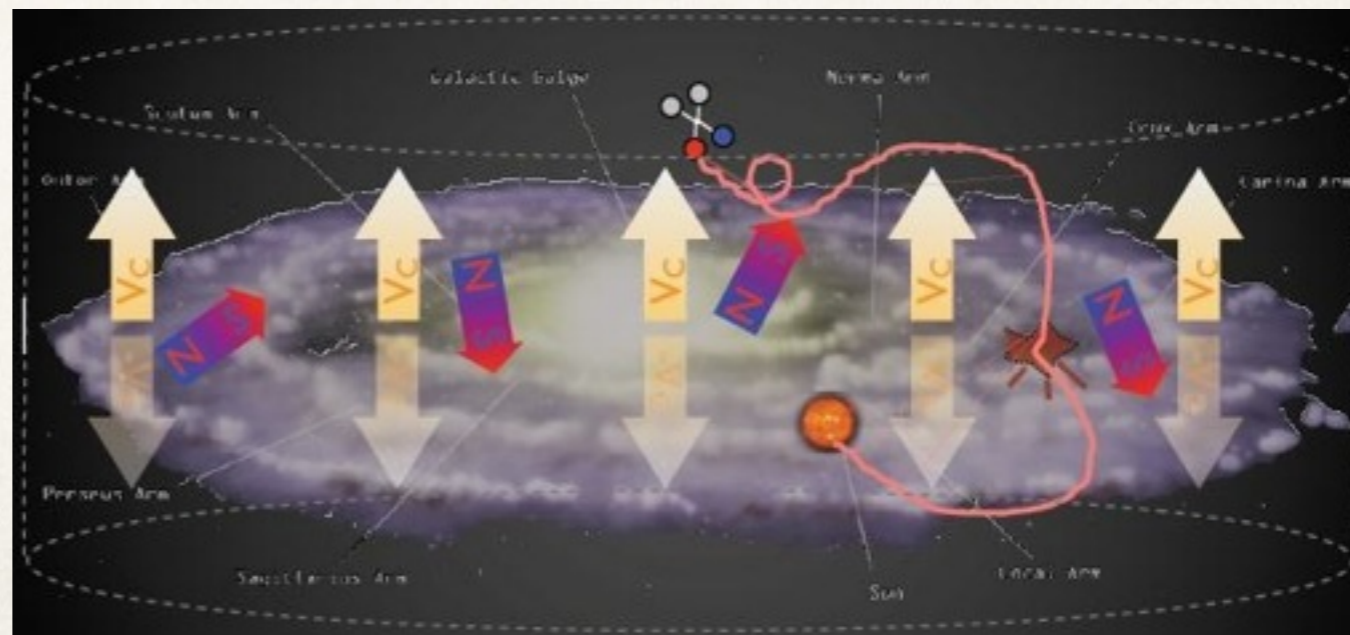
Master equation:

$$\frac{\partial N^i(r, z, p)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} D_{ij} \frac{\partial N^i}{\partial x_j} + v_c \cdot \nabla N^i - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\dot{p} - \frac{p}{3} \nabla \cdot v_c \right) N^i + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial N^i}{\partial p} \frac{1}{p^2} + Q(r, z, p)$$

Diffusion term: $D_{xx} = D_0 \beta^{(\eta)} \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^\delta$

Reacceleration: $D_{pp} = \frac{4p^2 v_{alf}^2}{3\delta(4 - \delta^2)(4 - \delta) D_{xx}}$

Diffusion zone: L

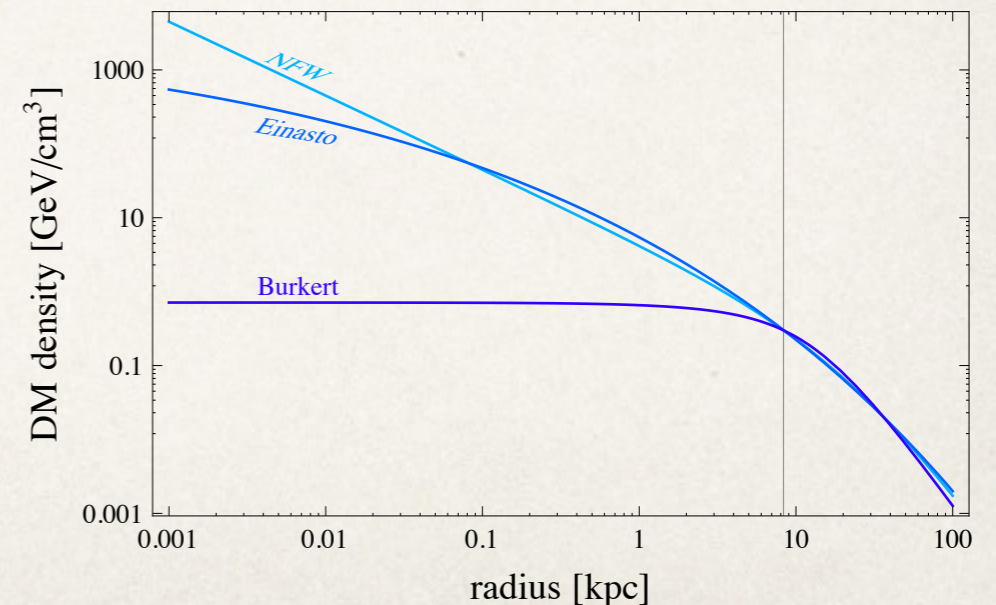
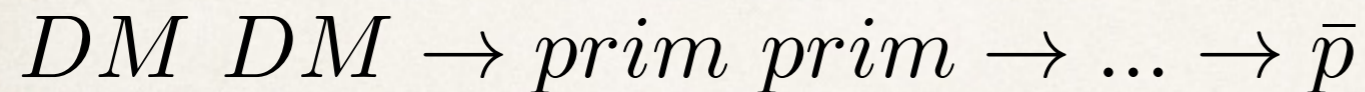


Main antiproton sources

- ❖ Secondaries: spallation of cosmic ray (CR) protons on the galactic disk

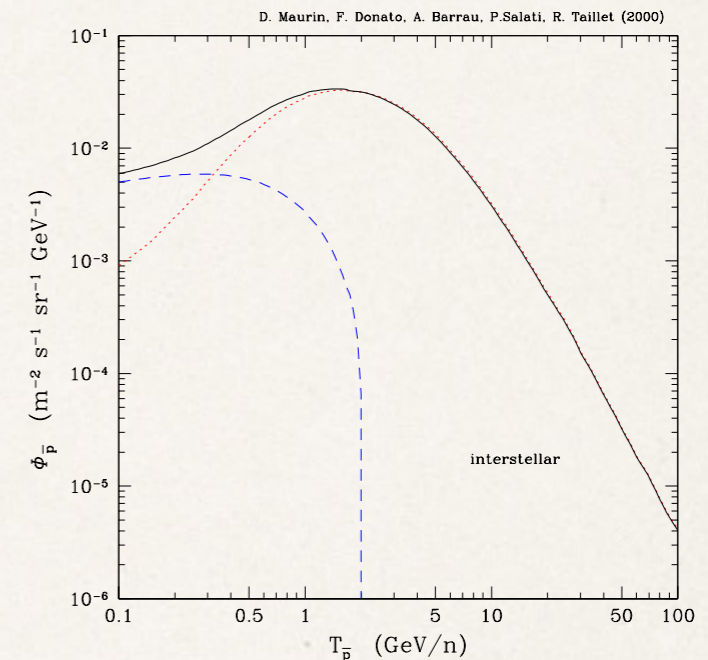
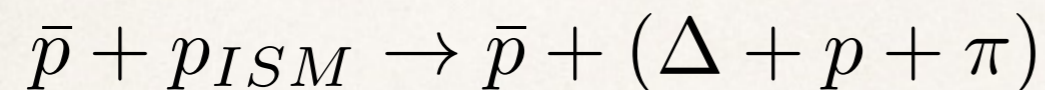


- ❖ Primaries: DM annihilation in the halo

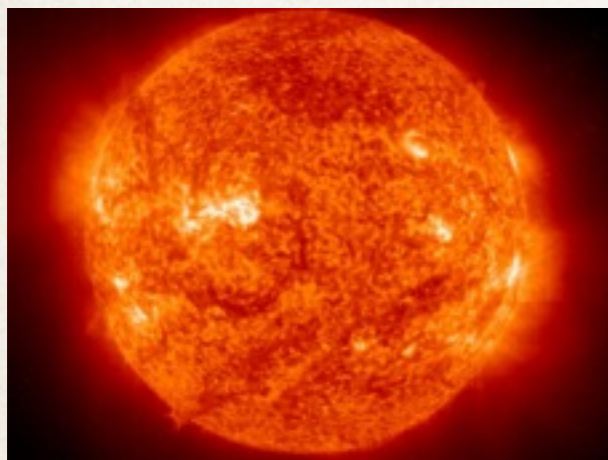


Low energy challenges ($E < 10 \text{ GeV}$)

- ❖ Tertiaries: Inelastic (but non-annihilating) interactions of antiprotons on the interstellar hydrogen



- ❖ Solar modulation: force-field approximation



$$J_{\oplus}(K) = J_{\text{LIS}} \left(K + \phi \frac{Z}{A} \right) \frac{K(K + 2m)}{\left(K + m + \phi \frac{Z}{A} \right)^2 - m^2}$$

Propagation parameters

Bringmann, Vollmann, Weniger
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Hooper, Linden, Mertsch
1410.1527

KRA model:

$$D_0 = 2.64 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 0.50$$

$$\eta = -0.39$$

$$v_a = 14.2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 4 \text{ kpc}$$

$$\phi_{\bar{p}}$$

MED model:

$$D_0 = 0.338 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 0.70$$

$$v_a = 52.9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$v_c = 12 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 4 \text{ kpc}$$

$$\phi_{\bar{p}} \in [0.1; 1.1] \text{ GV}$$

150 000 models:

$$D_0 \in [5.45; 11.20] \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta \in [0.26; 0.35]$$

$$v_a \in [34.2; 42.7] \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L \in [3.2; 8.6] \text{ kpc}$$

$$\phi_{\bar{p}} = \phi_p \quad (\text{or } \phi_{\bar{p}} = \frac{1}{2} \phi_p)$$

Astro background:

$$\alpha_{prop} \in [0; 1]$$

$$\alpha_{nuc} \in [0; 1]$$

Astro background:

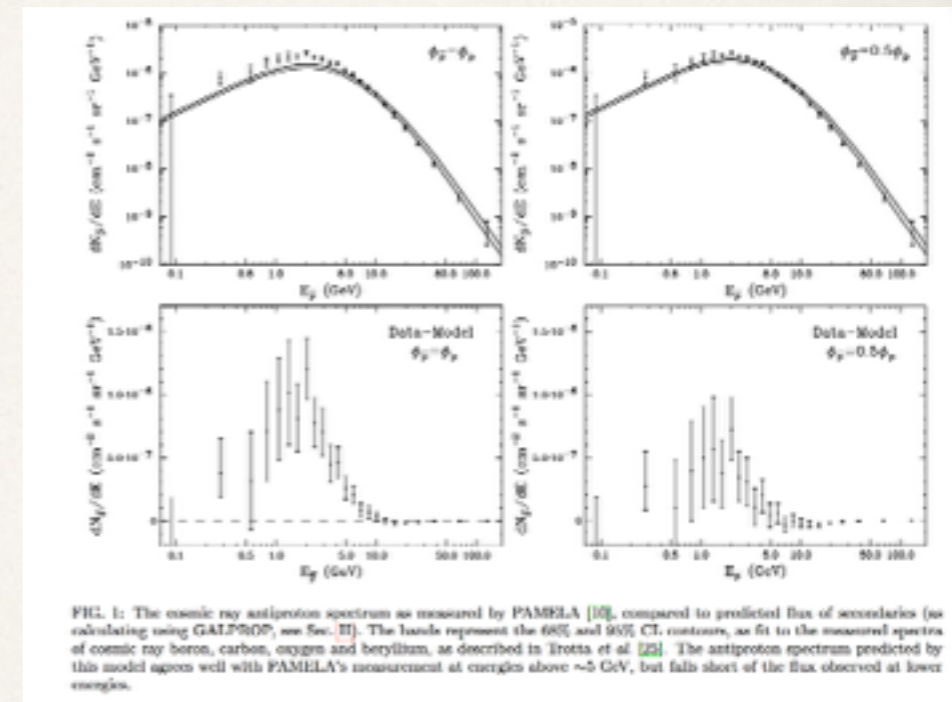
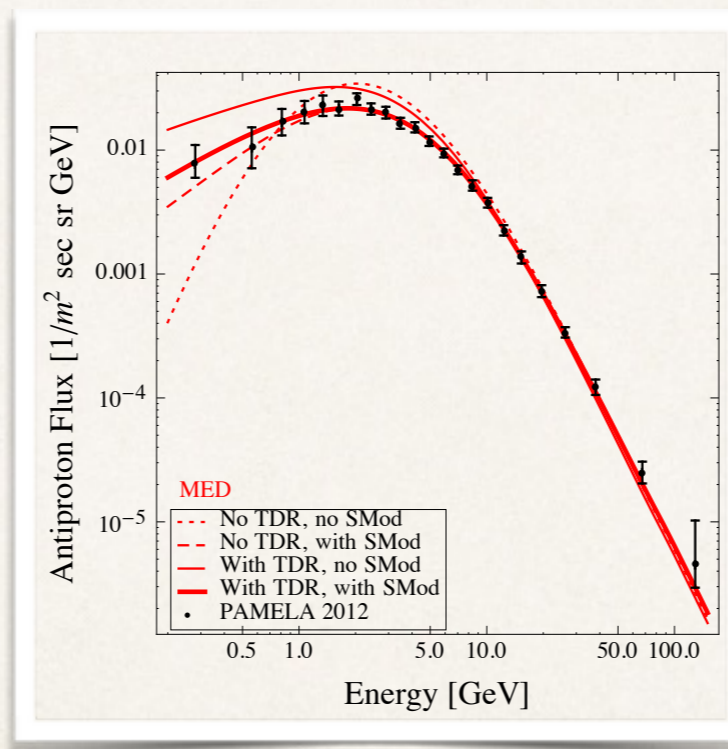
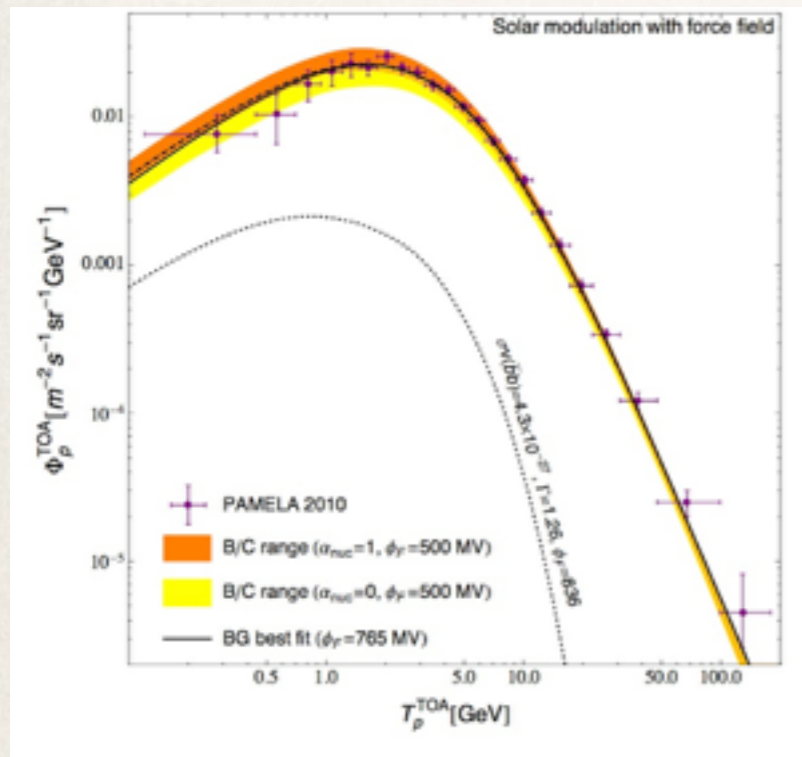
$$A \in [1; 1.25]$$

Astrophysical background

Bringmann, Vollmann, Weniger
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Boudard, Cirelli, Giesen, Salati
1412.????

Hooper, Linden, Mertsch
1410.1527



Dark Matter signal

$$D_0 = 0.0482 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 0.85$$

$$v_a = 22.4 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$v_c = 13.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 1 \text{ kpc}$$

$$D_0 = 0.338 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 0.7$$

$$v_a = 52.9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$v_c = 12 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 4 \text{ kpc}$$

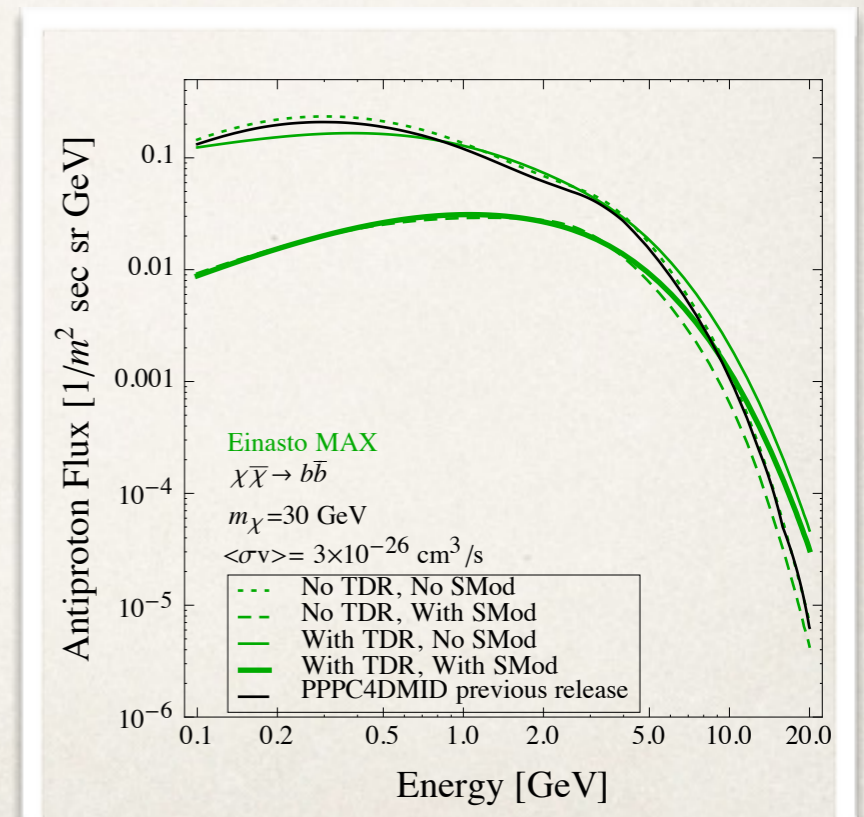
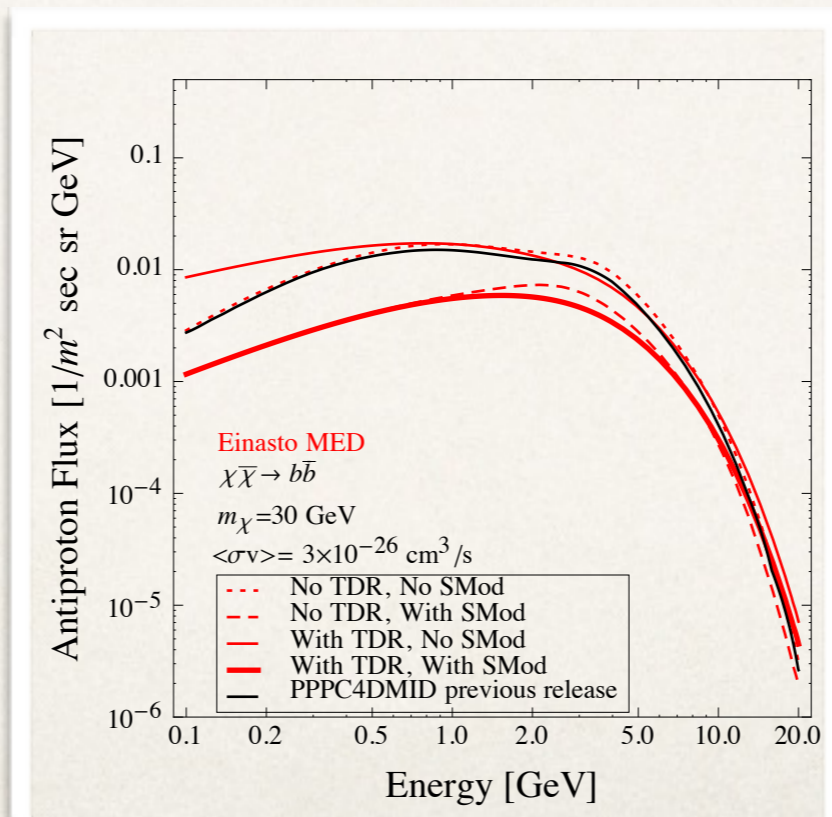
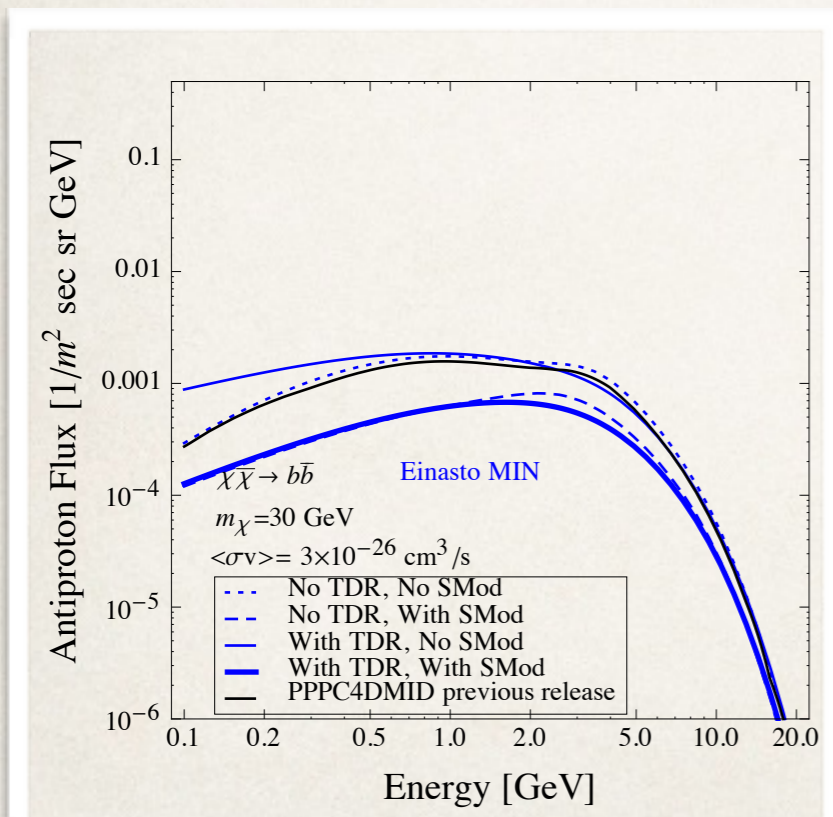
$$D_0 = 2.31 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\delta = 46$$

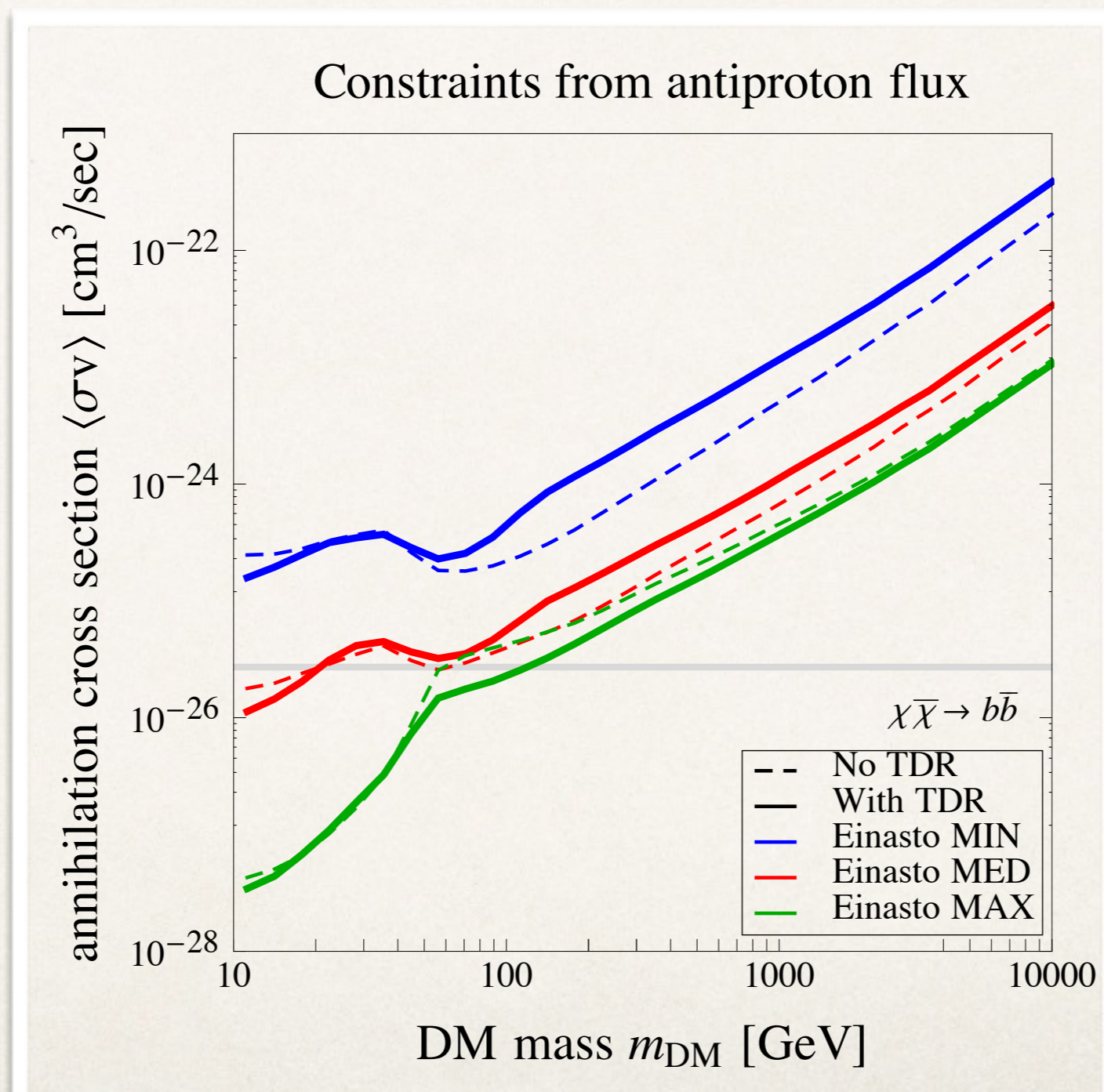
$$v_a = 117.6 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$v_c = 5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

$$L = 15 \text{ kpc}$$



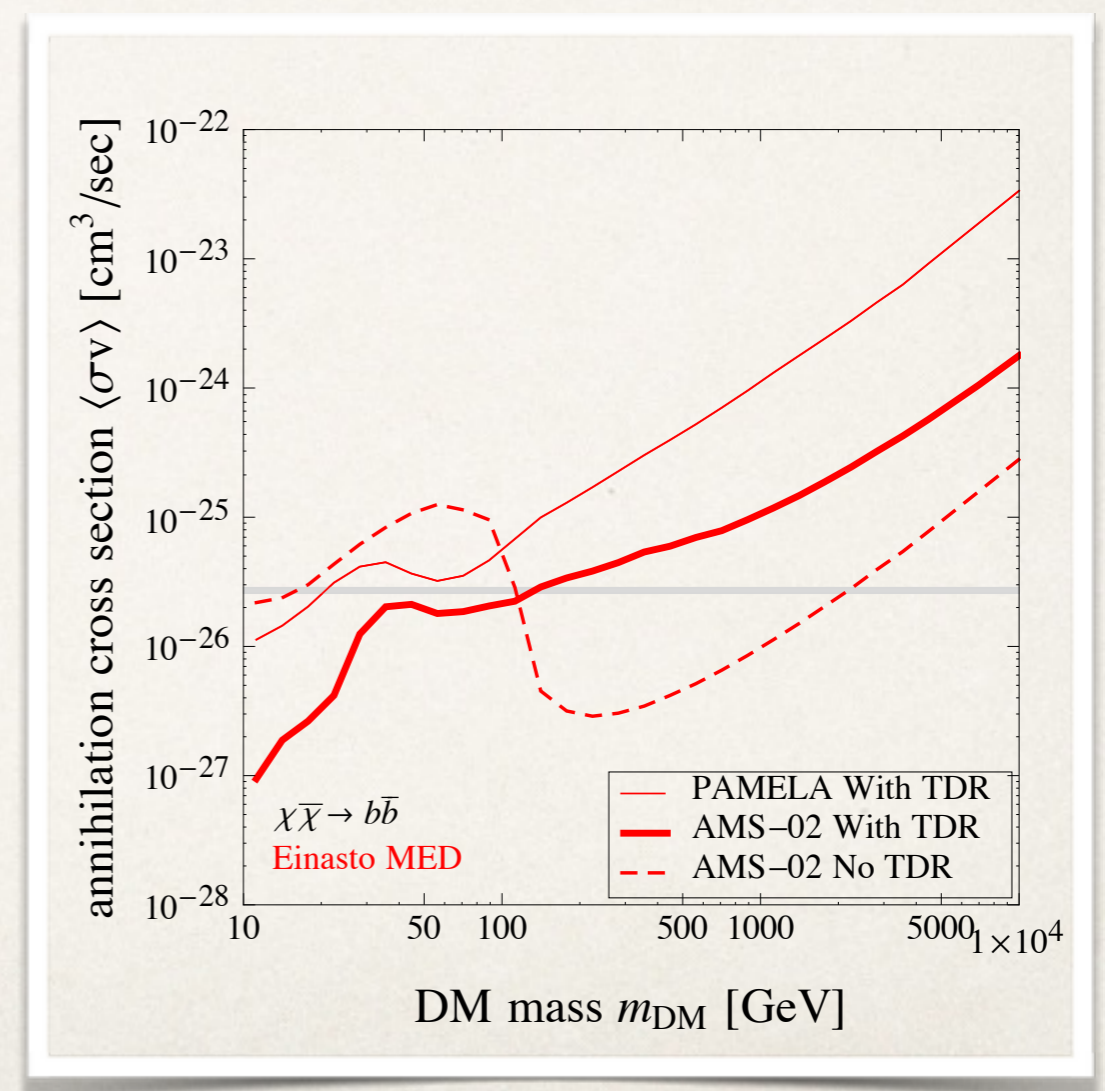
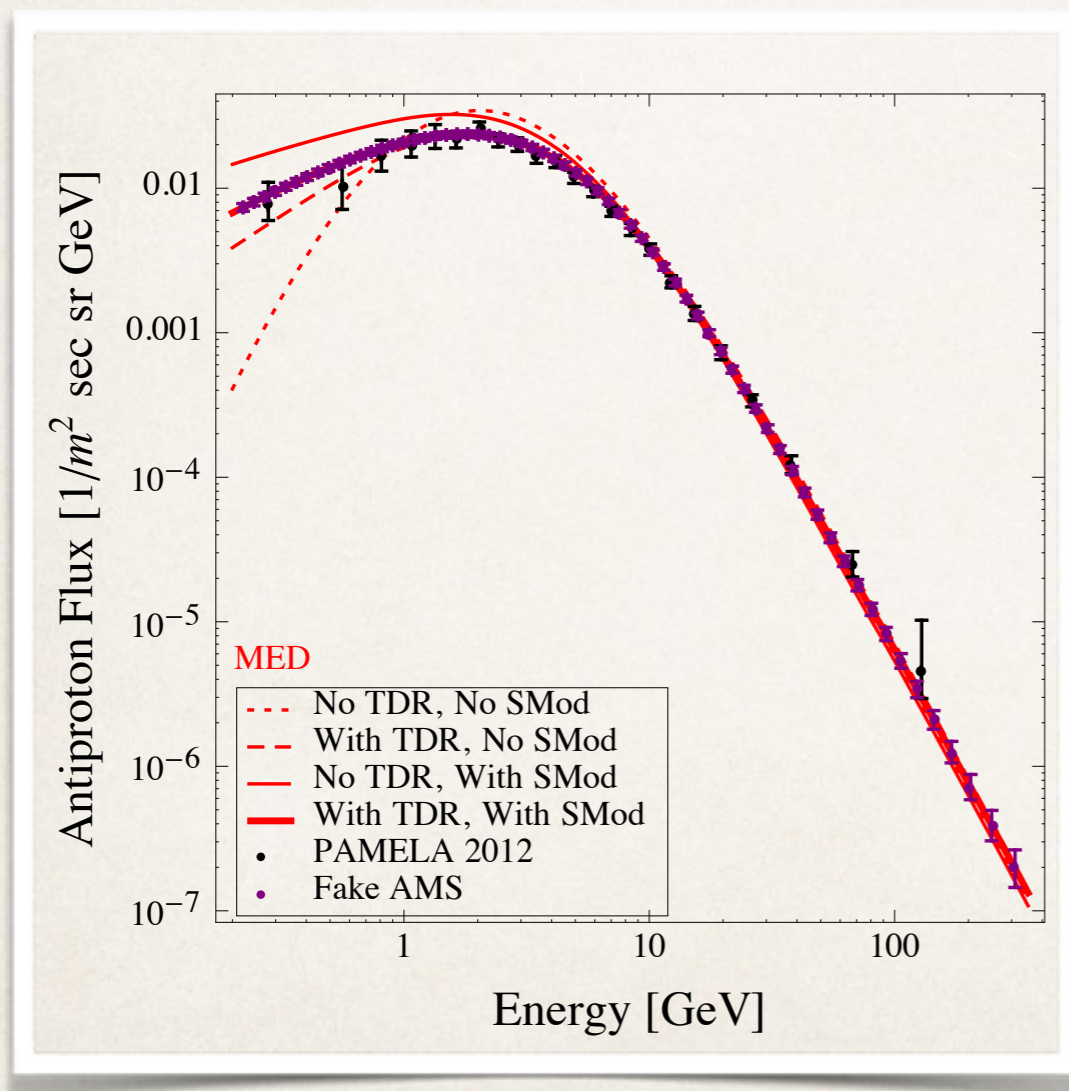
Constraints on DM



In the future...



Fake Data (65 points): $A = 1.24$ $\phi = 0.6$



In the future...



Fake Data (65 points): $A = 1.24$ $\phi = 0.6$

Astro background:

With TDR: $\chi^2 = 0$ $A = 1.24$ $\phi = 0.6$

No TDR: $\chi^2 = 465$ $A = 1.24$ $\phi = 0.74$

DM contribution (NO TDR):

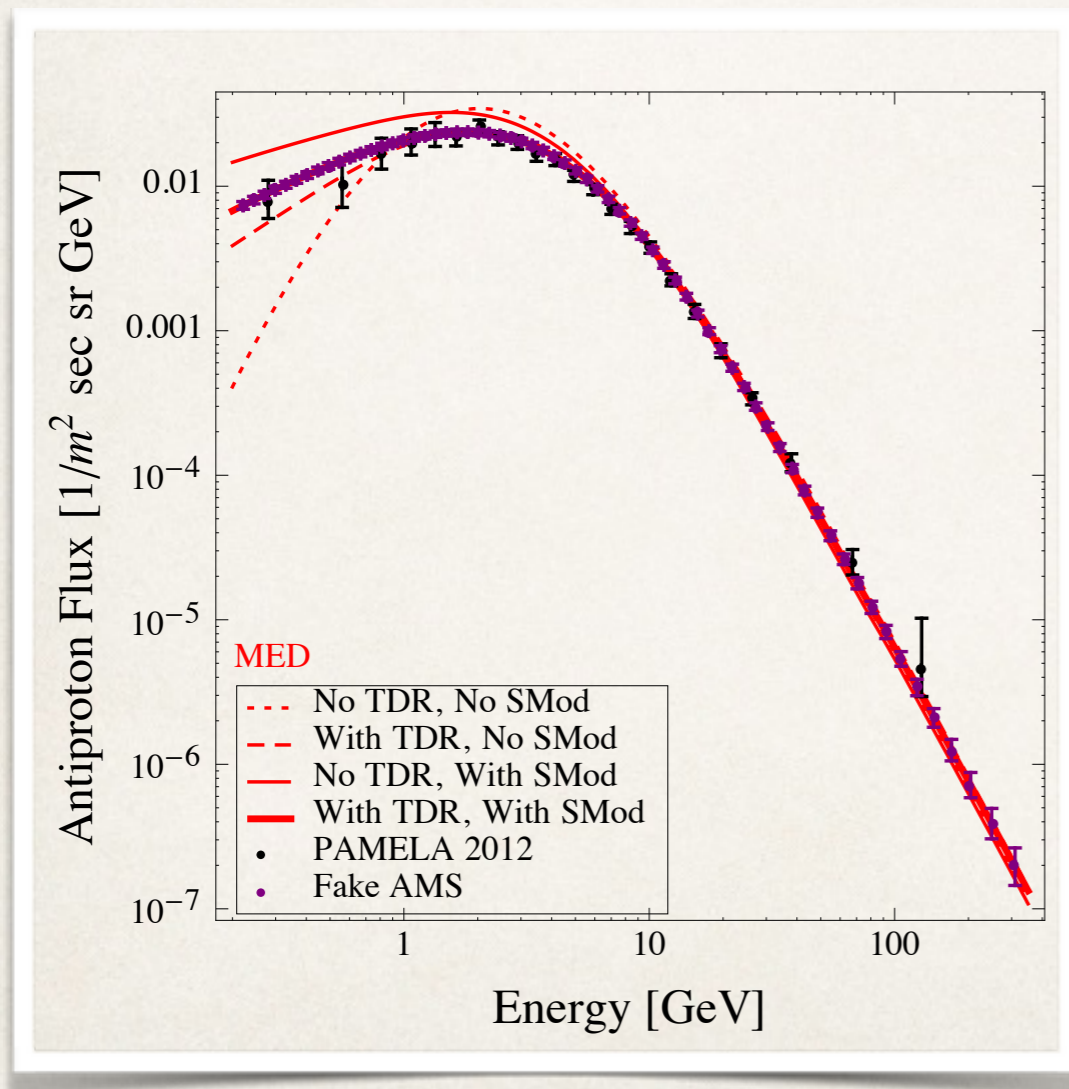
$$m_{DM} = 10 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = 5 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$A = 1.14$$

$$\phi_F = 0.74 \text{ GV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \Delta\chi^2 &= -452 \\ \chi^2/d.o.f. &= 12/63 \end{aligned}$$



Conclusion

- ❖ Importance of the tertiary component (PPPC4DMID)
- ❖ Signal or constraints ???

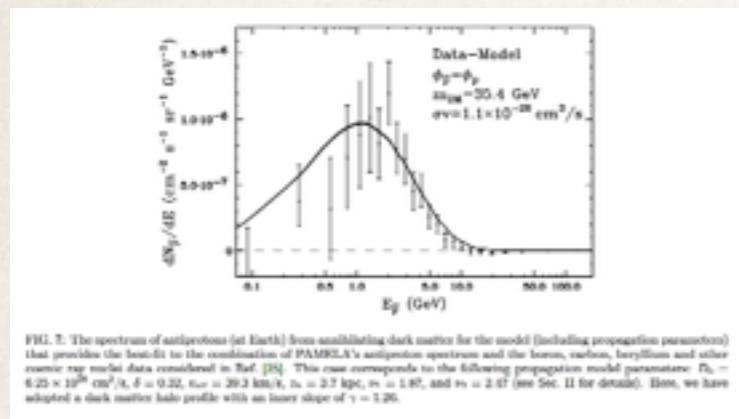
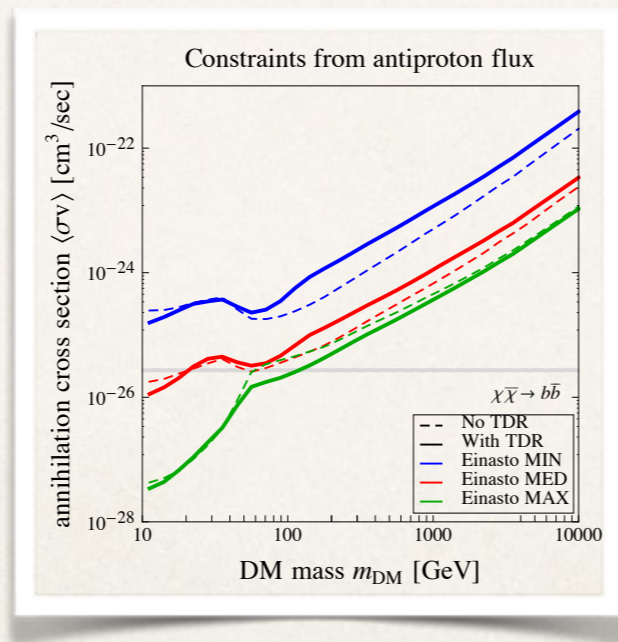
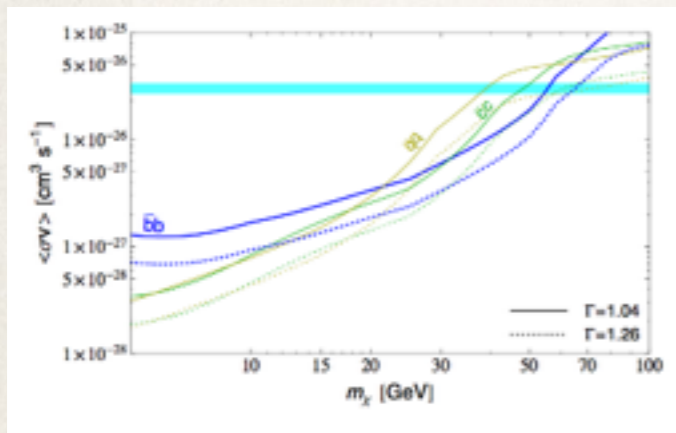
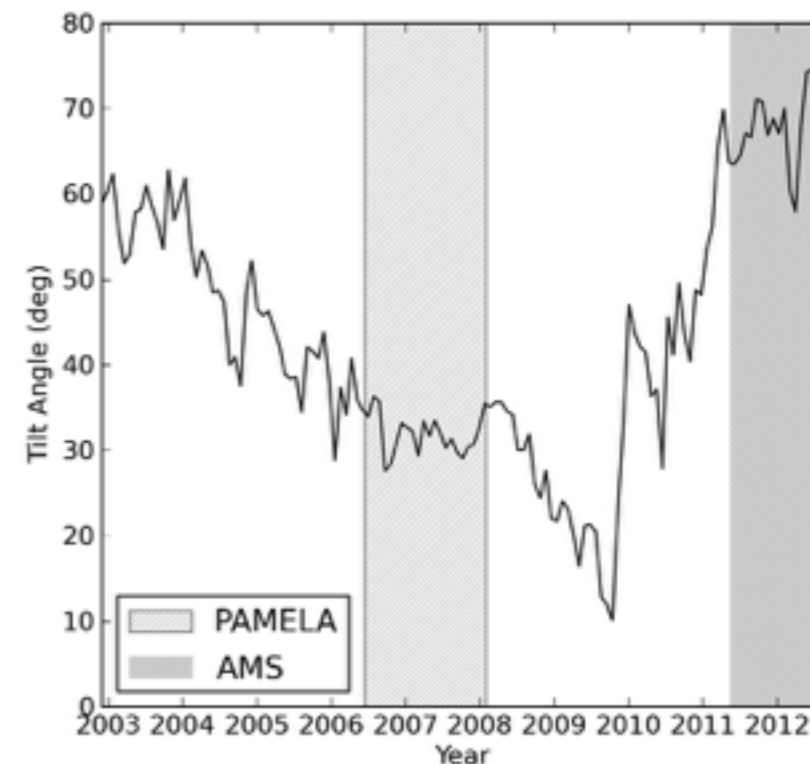
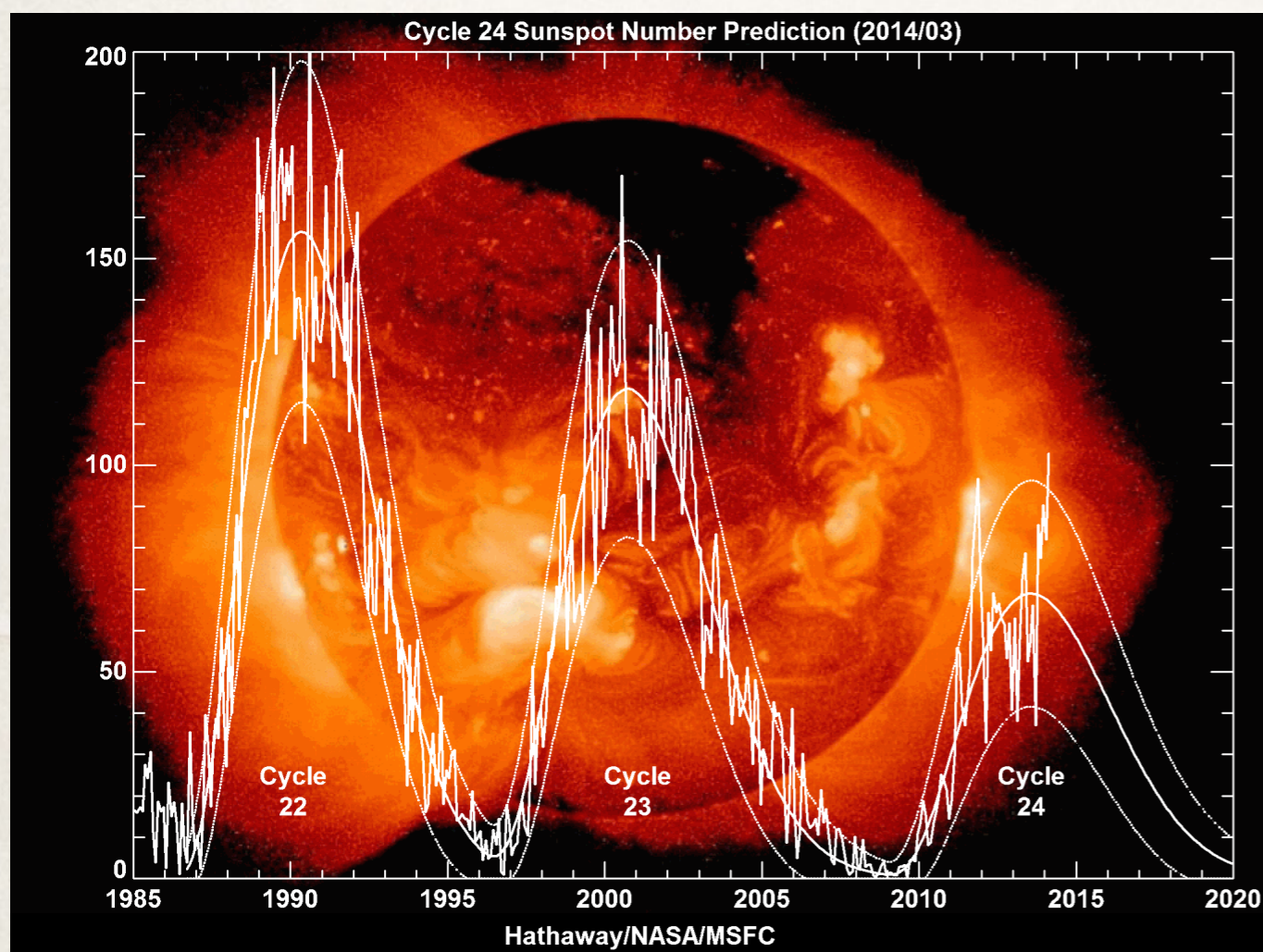


FIG. 7: The spectrum of antiprotons (at Earth) from annihilating dark matter for the model (including propagation parameters) that provides the best-fit to the combination of PAMELA's antiproton spectrum and the boron, carbon, beryllium and other cosmic ray nuclei data considered in Ref. [35]. This case corresponds to the following propagation model parameters: $\bar{D}_0 = 6.25 \times 10^{26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, $\delta = 0.20$, $u_{\text{eff}} = 29.2 \text{ km/s}$, $h_0 = 2.7 \text{ kpc}$, $v_0 = 1.87$, and $\alpha_0 = 2.07$ (see Sec. II for details). Here, we have adopted a dark matter halo profile with an inner slope of $\gamma = 1.26$.



Thank You !!!

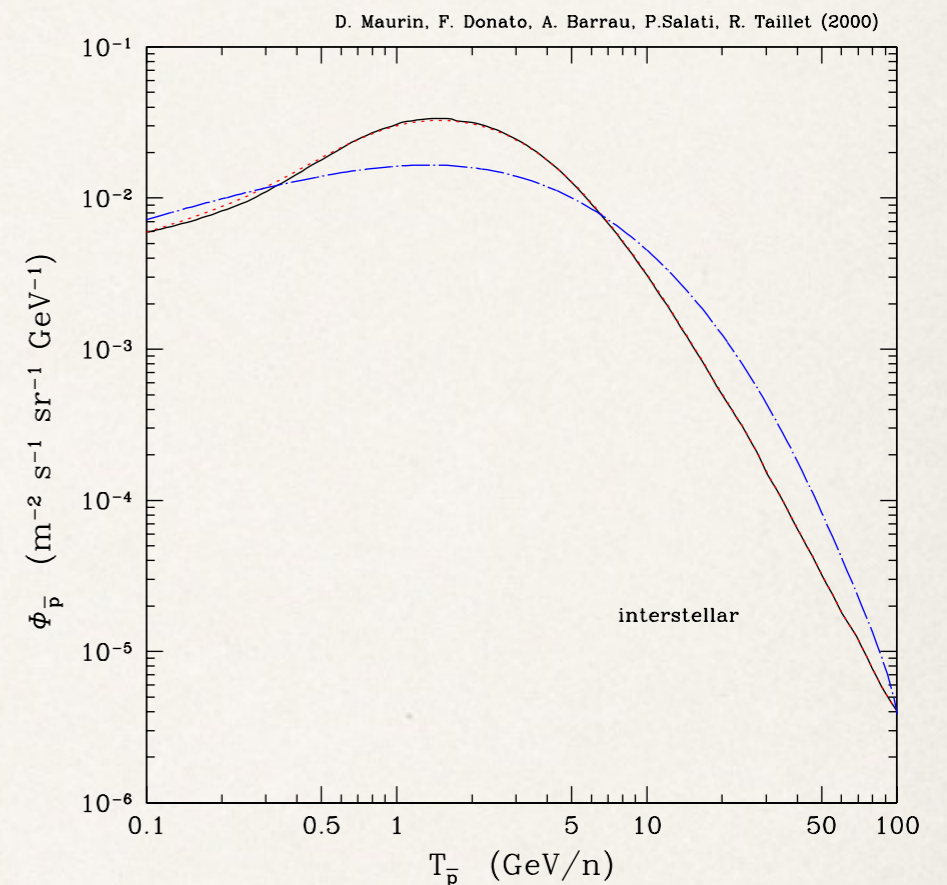
Solar Modulation



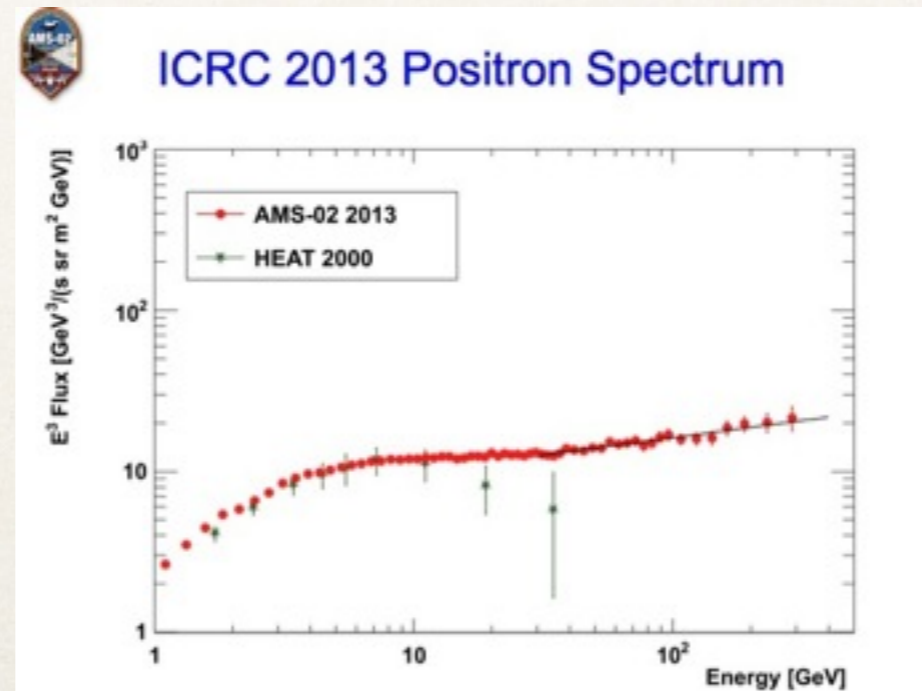
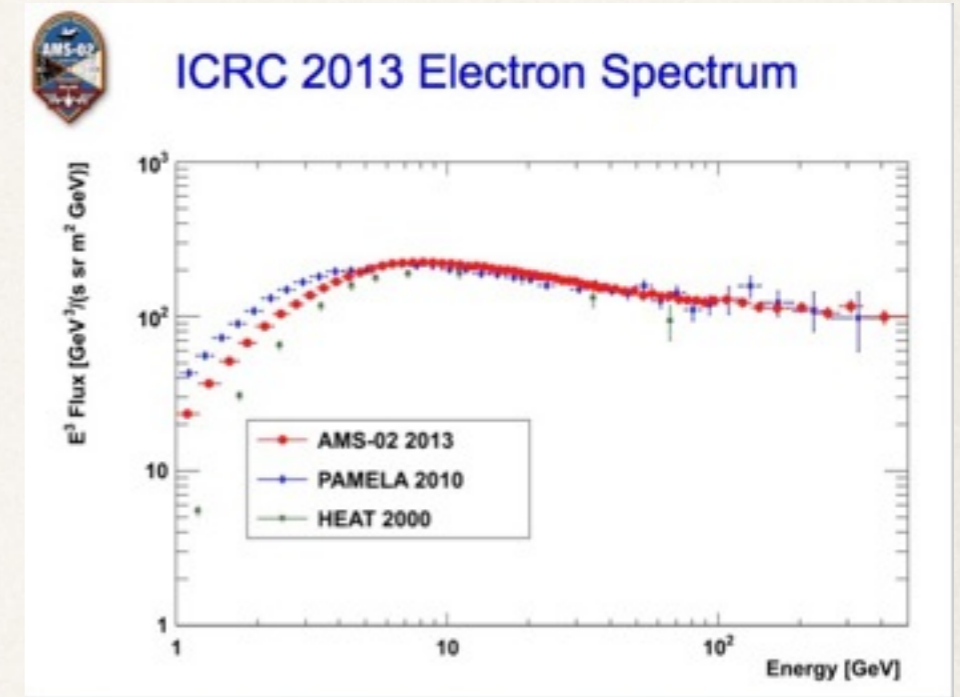
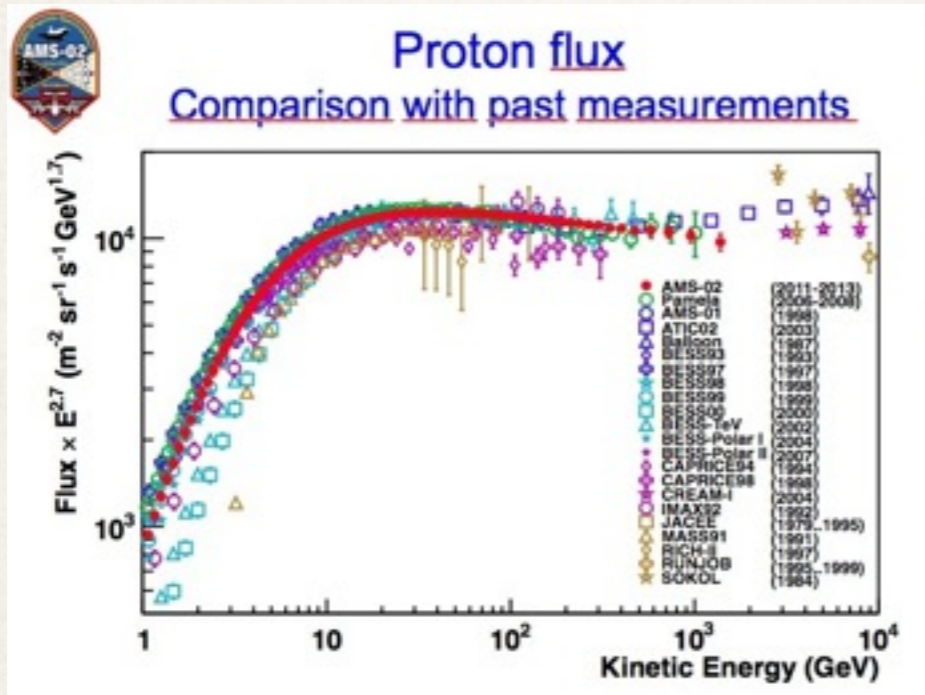
polarity	tilt angle	m.f.p. (AU)	δ	ϕ_p	$\phi_{\bar{p}}$	rel. diff.
-1.00	10.00	0.05	0.30	1.18	1.18	0.00%
-1.00	10.00	0.05	0.50	1.18	1.18	0.00%
-1.00	10.00	0.05	1.00	1.12	1.12	0.00%
-1.00	10.00	0.10	0.30	1.06	1.10	3.77%
-1.00	10.00	0.10	0.50	1.02	1.10	7.84%
-1.00	10.00	0.10	1.00	1.02	1.10	7.84%
-1.00	10.00	0.20	0.30	0.78	0.96	23.08%
-1.00	10.00	0.20	0.50	0.74	0.90	21.62%
-1.00	10.00	0.20	1.00	0.60	0.74	23.33%
-1.00	10.00	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.82	36.67%
-1.00	10.00	0.30	0.50	0.54	0.76	40.74%
-1.00	10.00	0.30	1.00	0.46	0.58	26.09%
-1.00	10.00	0.40	0.30	0.36	0.46	27.78%
-1.00	10.00	0.40	1.00	0.48	0.72	50.00%
-1.00	20.00	0.05	0.30	1.46	1.18	-19.18%
-1.00	20.00	0.05	1.00	1.28	1.12	-12.50%
-1.00	20.00	0.40	0.30	0.48	0.72	50.00%
-1.00	20.00	0.40	1.00	0.36	0.46	27.78%
-1.00	40.00	0.05	0.30	1.56	1.18	-24.36%
-1.00	40.00	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.70	40.00%
-1.00	40.00	0.40	1.00	0.38	0.44	15.79%
-1.00	60.00	0.05	0.30	1.50	1.86	24.00%
-1.00	60.00	0.05	1.00	1.18	1.34	13.56%
-1.00	60.00	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.66	32.00%
-1.00	60.00	0.40	1.00	0.40	0.42	5.00%

Diffusive reacceleration

- ❖ Interaction of antiprotons with turbulent magnetic fields, gain in energy to a stochastic second-order Fermi type of acceleration



AMS-02 Data



Fake AMS-02 Data

Linear approximation of the rigidity resolution: $r(T) = \frac{\Delta T}{T} = 0.0042 \cdot T + 0.1$

The number of collected and reconstructed antiprotons a bin i centered around a kinetic energy T_i :

$$N_i = \epsilon a(T_i) \phi(T_i) \Delta T_i \Delta t$$

- ϵ efficiency
- a geometrical acceptance
- ϕ antiproton flux
- ΔT width of the kinetic energy bin
- Δt exposure time

Statistical error: $\Delta N = \sqrt{N} \Rightarrow \Delta \phi_i |_{stat} = \sqrt{\frac{\phi(T_i)}{\epsilon a(T_i) \Delta T_i \Delta t}}$

Systematical error: $\Delta \phi_i |_{syst} = 0.05 \cdot \phi_i(T_i)$

