

Astroparticle Physics Review: Dark matter and related topics

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Rencontres de Physique des Particules 2016
LAPTh Annecy-le-Vieux, 25 Jan. 2016



Outline

****** *Disclaimer: anything related to 750 GeV things would really be fortuitous* ******

*** The (Cold) Dark Matter ((C)DM) paradigm: successes and issues**

*** Direct dark matter searches: a status**

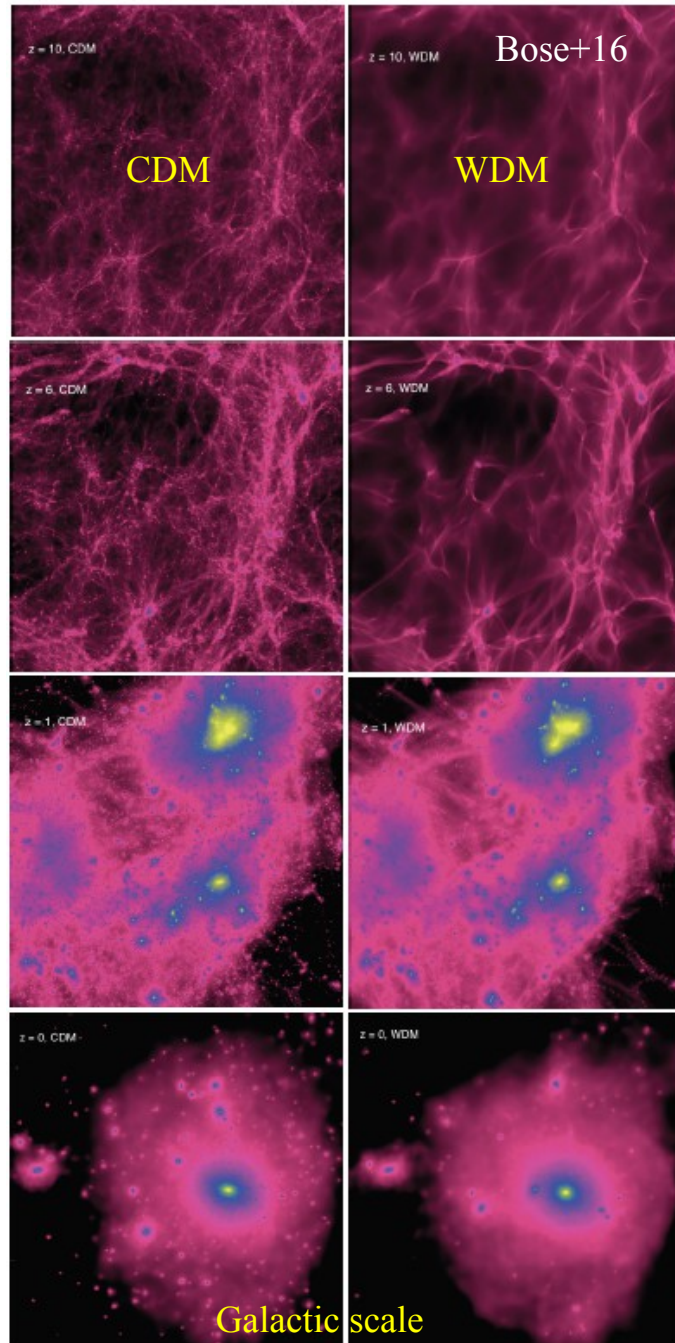
*** Indirect dark matter searches (mostly within the Milky Way)**

*** antimatter cosmic rays**

*** gamma-rays**

*** Perspectives**

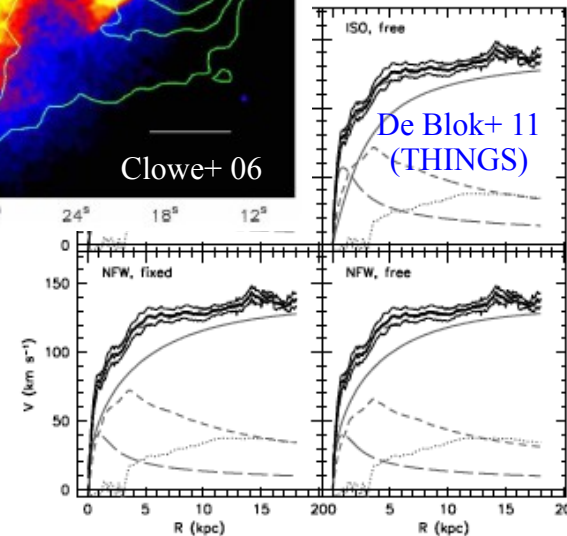
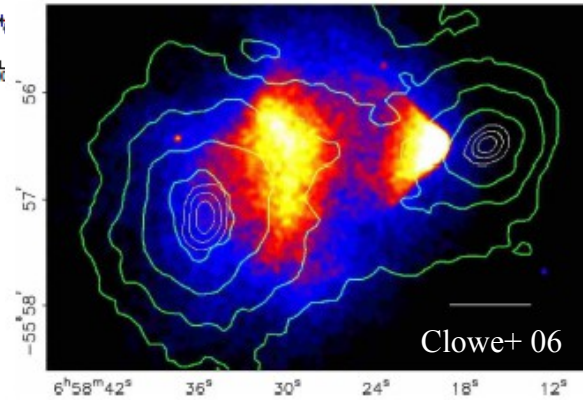
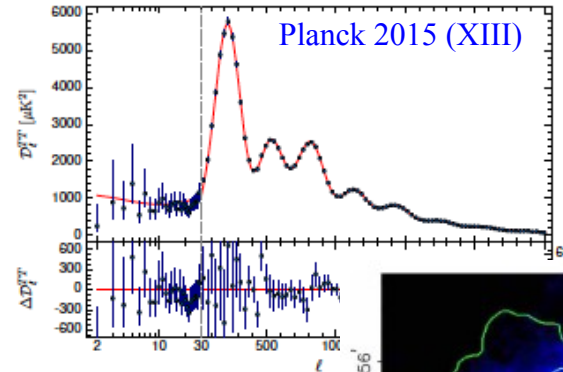
Dark matter: successes and issues



So far, only gravitational evidence for DM
(cosmological structures+CMB)

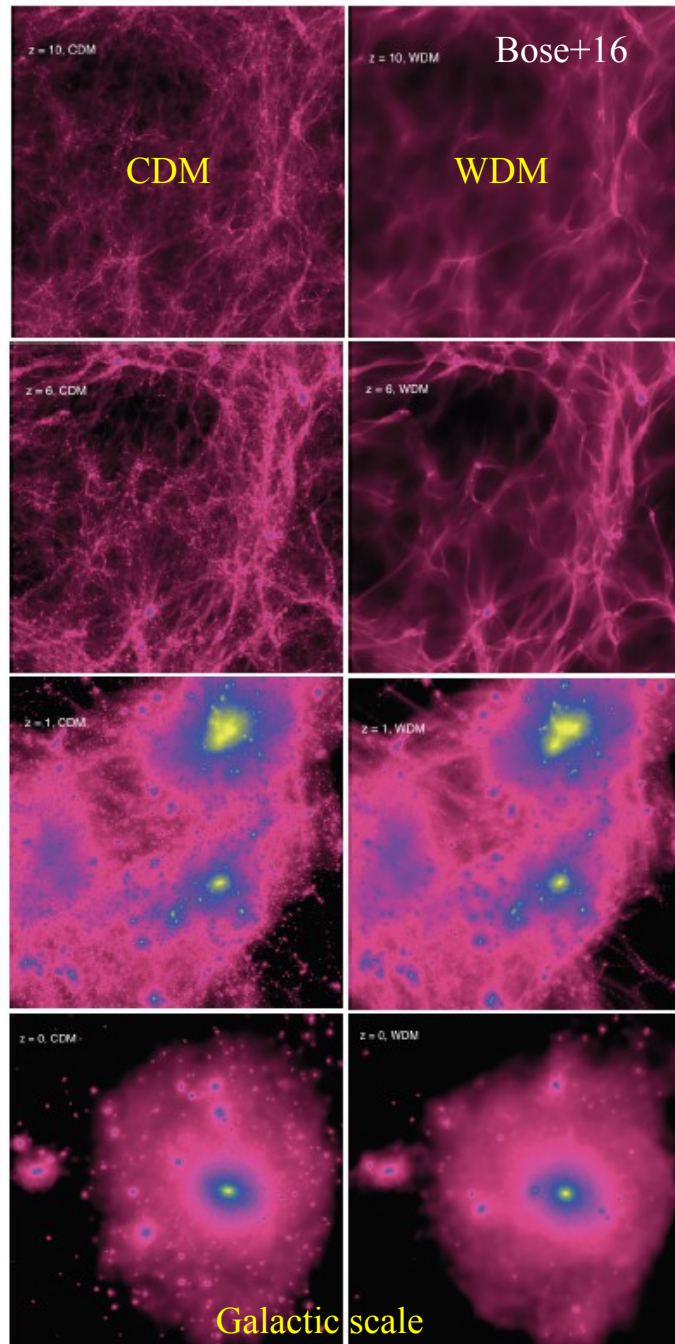
CDM successes:

- CMB peaks
 - Successful structure formation (from CMB perturbations)
- => CDM seeds galaxies, galaxies embedded in DM halos
- Lensing in clusters + rotation curves of galaxies
 - Also consistent with Tully-Fisher relation (baryonic physics)



De Blok+ 11
(THINGS)

Dark matter: successes and issues



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How cold?

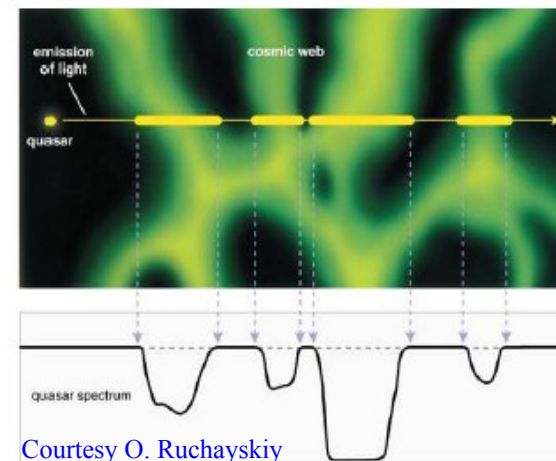
Cold enough to form Dwarf Galaxies:

* Tremaine & Gunn 79, Boyarsky+ 06: $m > 1 \text{ keV}$

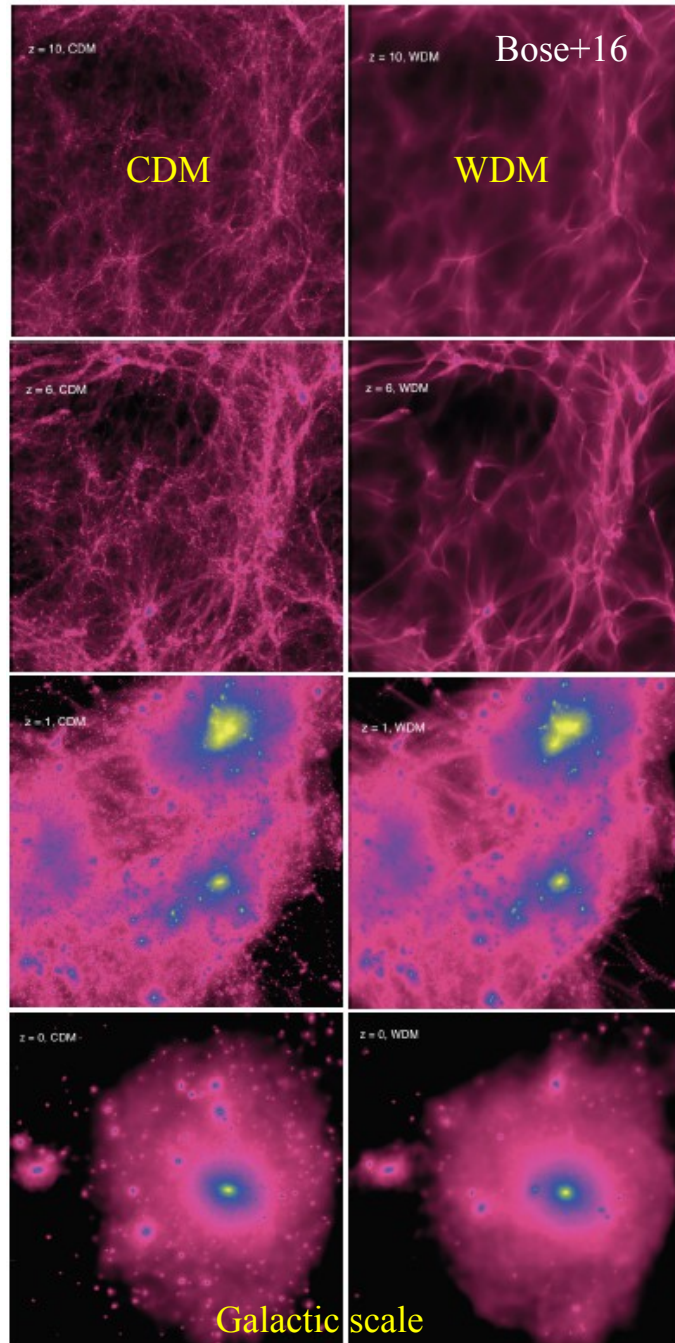
Cold enough to be consistent with Lyman-alpha forest

* Boyarsky+ 08 => $m > 5 \text{ keV}$ (thermal)

=> WDM and/or CDM allowed, but then WDM is almost CDM.



Dark matter: successes and issues



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NOT DEVOID OF ISSUES:

*** NOT DISCOVERED YET**

*** SMALL SCALE ISSUES:**

1) The core-cusp pb

Some galaxies better fitted with DM cores than with predicted cusps (e.g. NFW profile).

2) The too-big-to-fail pb (=missing satellite pb)

CDM predicts more satellite galaxies than observed.

CDM: solutions to small scale issues?

e.g. Governato+ 12:

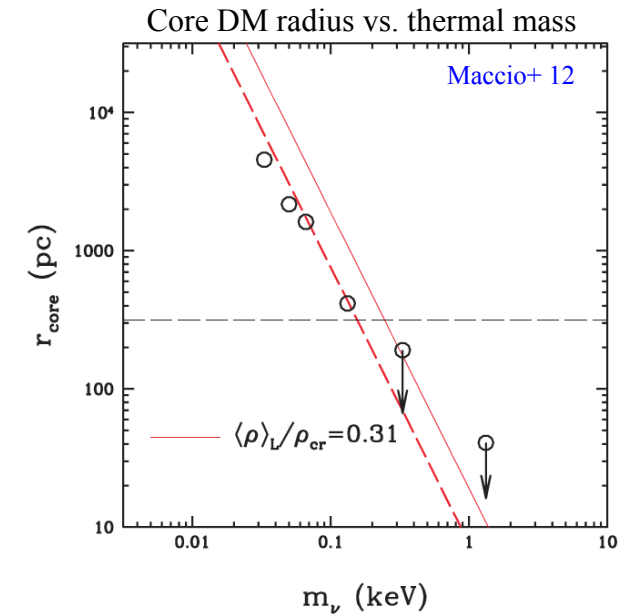
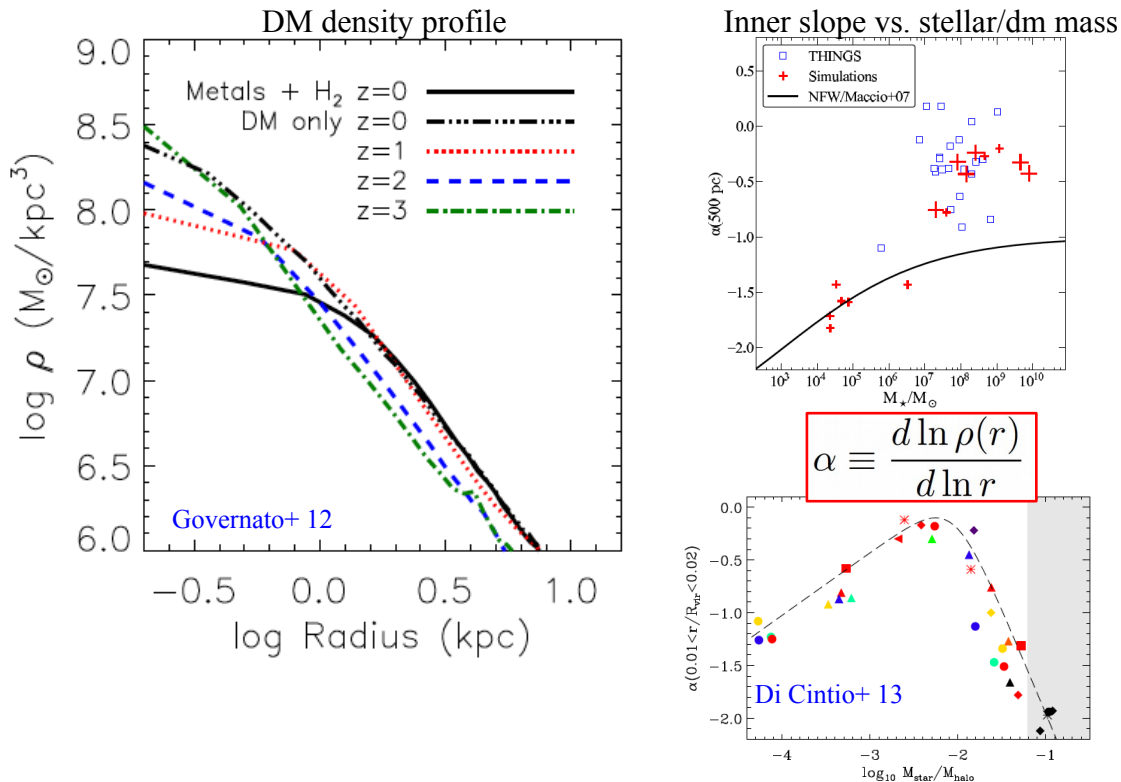
CDM + more realistic physics for baryons => cusps are flattened
(From star formation: **feedback** from winds + SN **feedback**)

e.g. Maccio+ 12: WDM Catch 22 problem

To prevent cusp: $m < 0.1$ keV

=> cannot form dwarf galaxies + excluded

*** Forming DsphG => $m > 1$ keV



Solutions to core-cusp problem:

* NB: **WDM alone does not solve the issue**

* CDM/WDM: **baryonic effects**

→ must be there, but to what extent?

* Other classes of DM: **self-interacting DM (SIDM)**

Solutions to missing satellite problem:

(↔ too-big-to-fail pb)

* CDM: **baryonic effects**

* **WDM**

* **SIDM**

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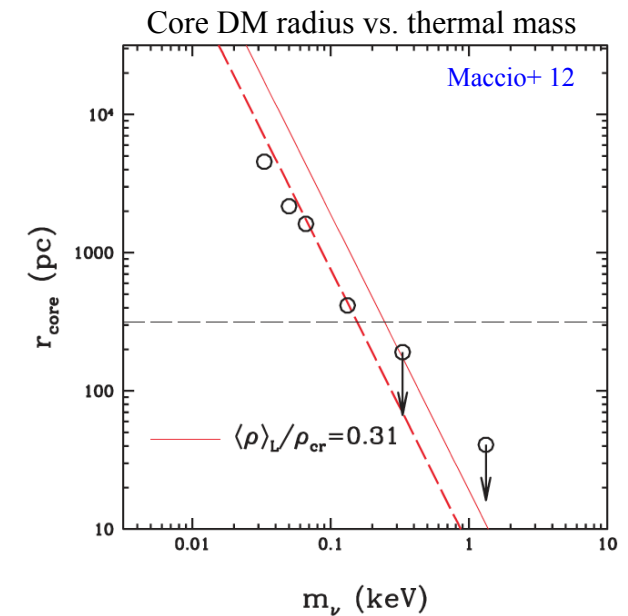
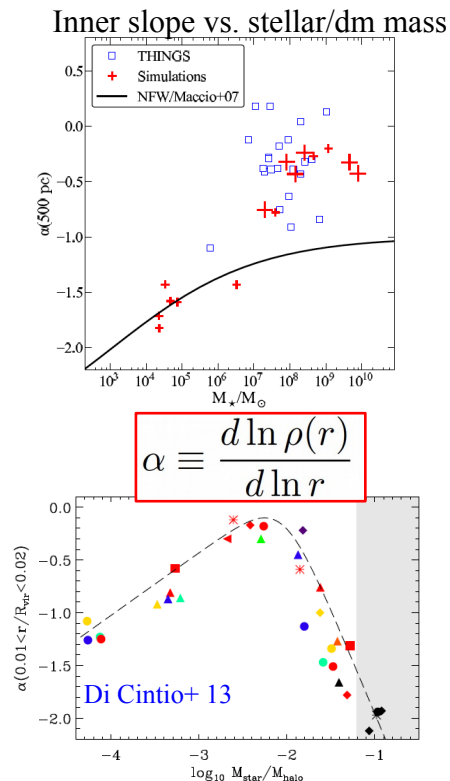
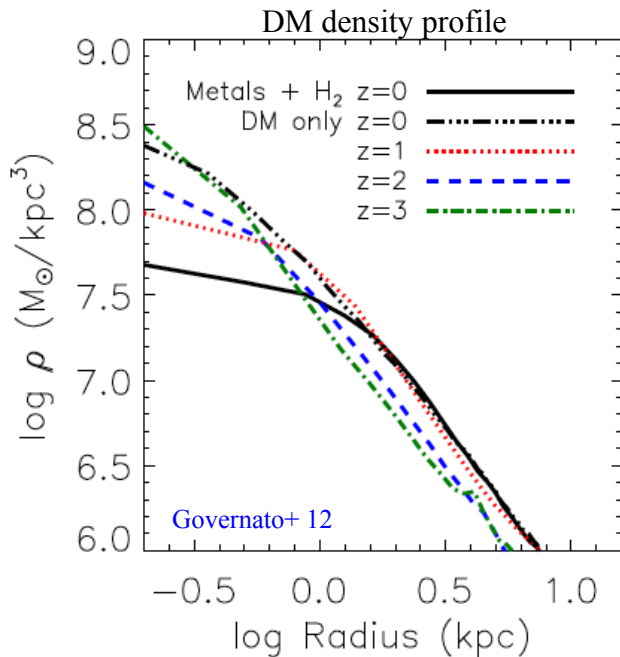
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Still debated!!!

NB: Baryon physics must be present anyway

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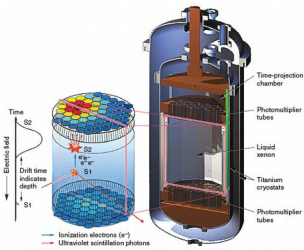
* **WDM**

* **SIDM**

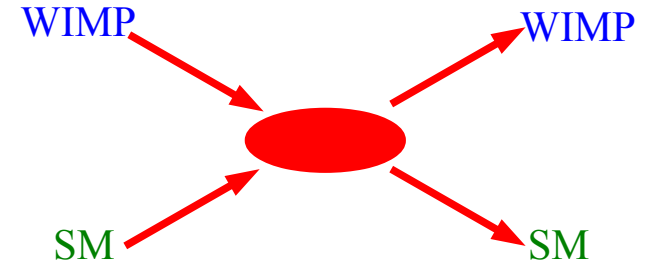
Astro/*particle* complementarity

Direct detection rate – WIMP-matter scattering

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{\chi-N}}{dE_r}(E_r, t) = \frac{\sigma_{\chi-N} F^2(E_r)}{2 \mu_r^2} \frac{\rho_\odot}{m_\chi} \int_{v > v_{\min}} d^3 \vec{v} \frac{f(\vec{v}, t)}{v}$$



Scattering
(→ kinetic decoupling in early universe)



$$\Gamma_{\text{scat}} = \langle \sigma_{\text{scat}} v \rangle n_{\text{plasma}}$$

Annihilation vs. scattering

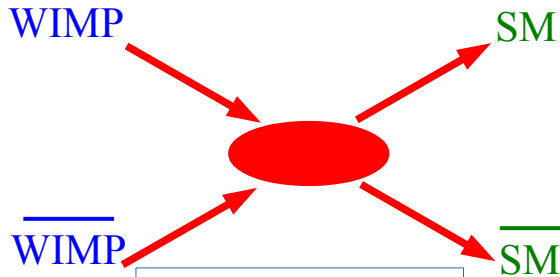
=> constraints from cosmological abundance
+ minimal scale for DM structures (subhalos)

Dark matter profile + phase space
(+ cosmic-ray transport)

=> constrained by Milky Way-mass model
(full gravitational potential DM + baryons)

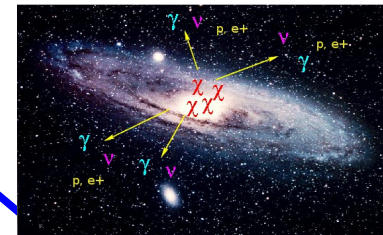
Annihilation

(→ chemical decoupling in early universe)



$$\Gamma_{\text{ann}} = \langle \sigma_{\text{ann}} v \rangle n_\chi$$

Indirect detection rate (e.g. gamma rays)
– WIMP annihilation



$$\frac{d\phi_\gamma^{\text{ann.}}}{dE} = \frac{\delta \langle \sigma v \rangle}{4 \pi} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE} \int_{\text{res.}} d\Omega \int_{\text{l.o.s}} dl \left[\frac{\rho(r)}{m_\chi} \right]^2$$

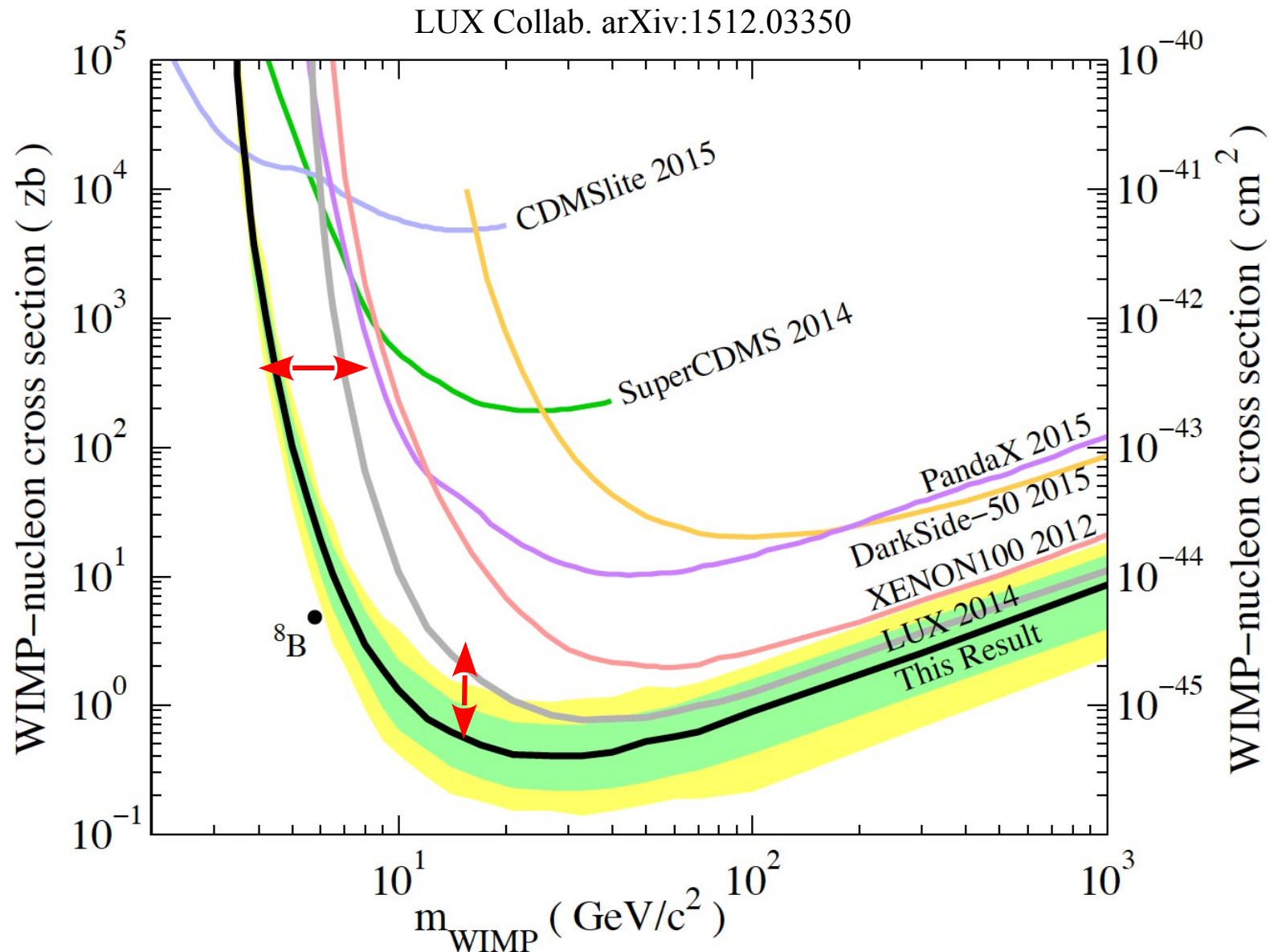
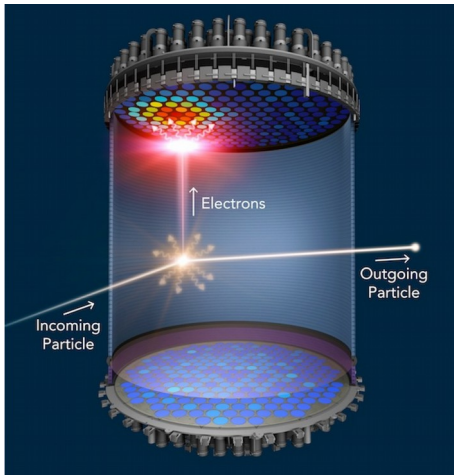
Direct DM searches: recent results

Latest LUX results:

(same data as 2014,
improved analysis)

- * Dual-phase xenon (S1,S2)
- * 1.4×10^4 kg.day
- * improved calibration
- * improved efficiency
- * increased fiducial volume
- * threshold $3 \rightarrow 1.1$ keV!

=> the sub-zepto-barn era!



Direct DM searches: recent results

Latest CRESST results:

(same data as 2012, improved analysis)

- * Ca(20)W(74)O(8)
- * 52 kg.day
- * threshold $0.6 \rightarrow 0.3$ keV!

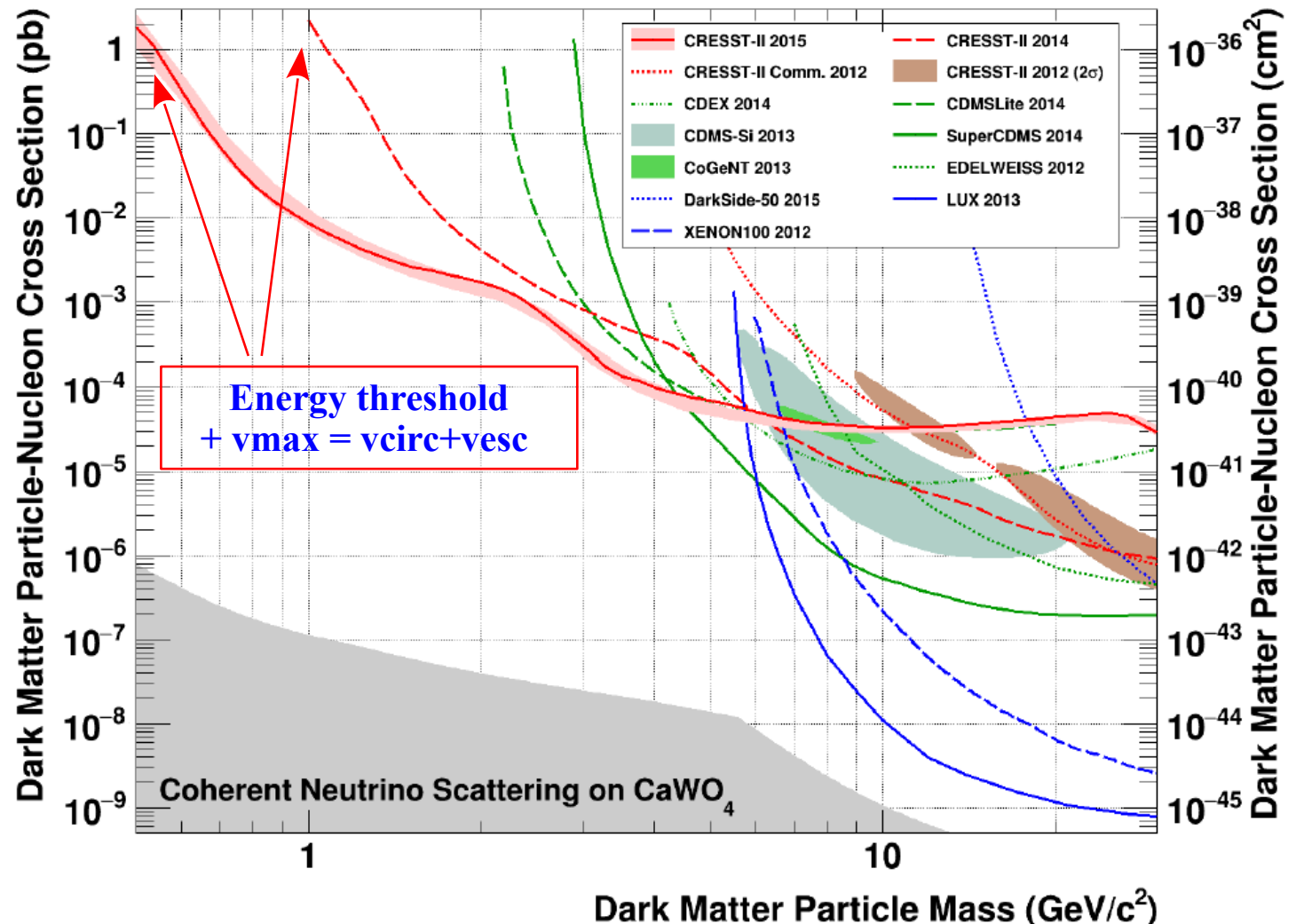
=> the sub-GeV era!

Limits assume “standard halo model” (SHM):

- * local DM of 0.3 GeV/cm^3
- * $v_{\text{sun}} = 220 \text{ km/s}$
- * $v_{\text{esc}} = 544 \text{ km/s}$
- * truncated Maxwellian $f(v)$

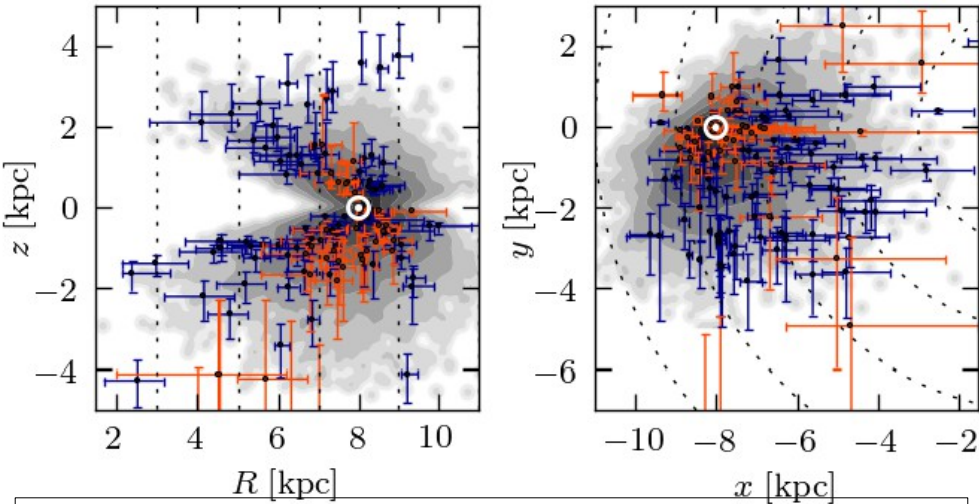
→ indicative limits
(to be taken with care)

CRESST-II Collab. arXiv:1509.01515



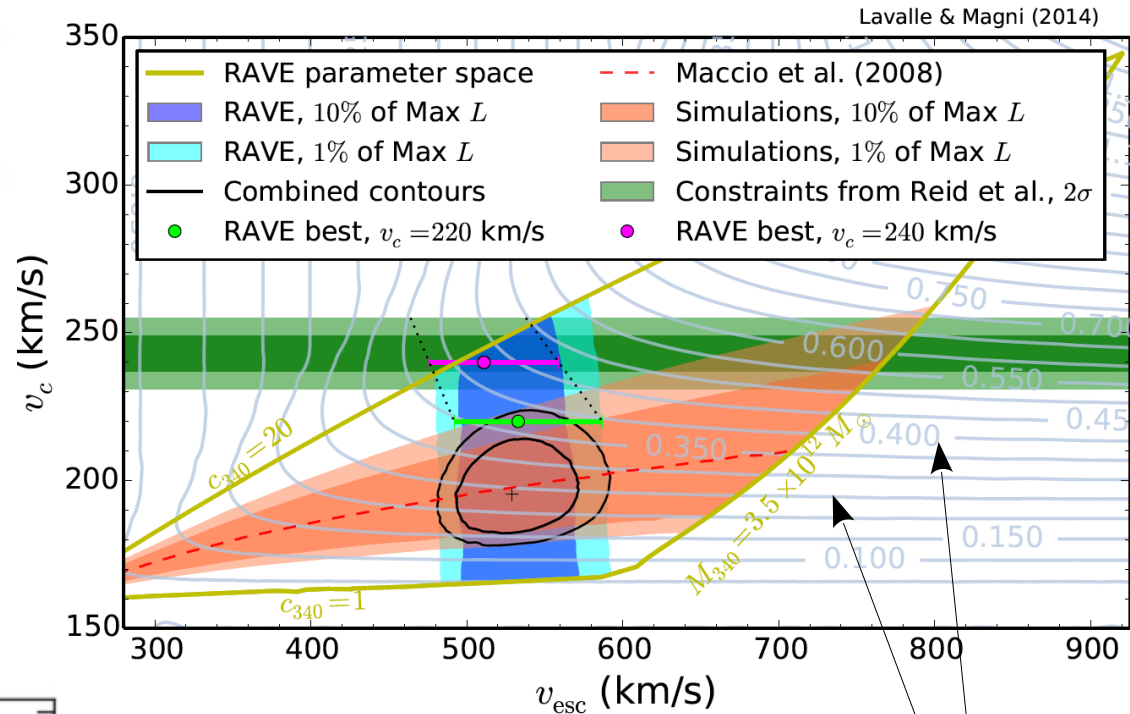
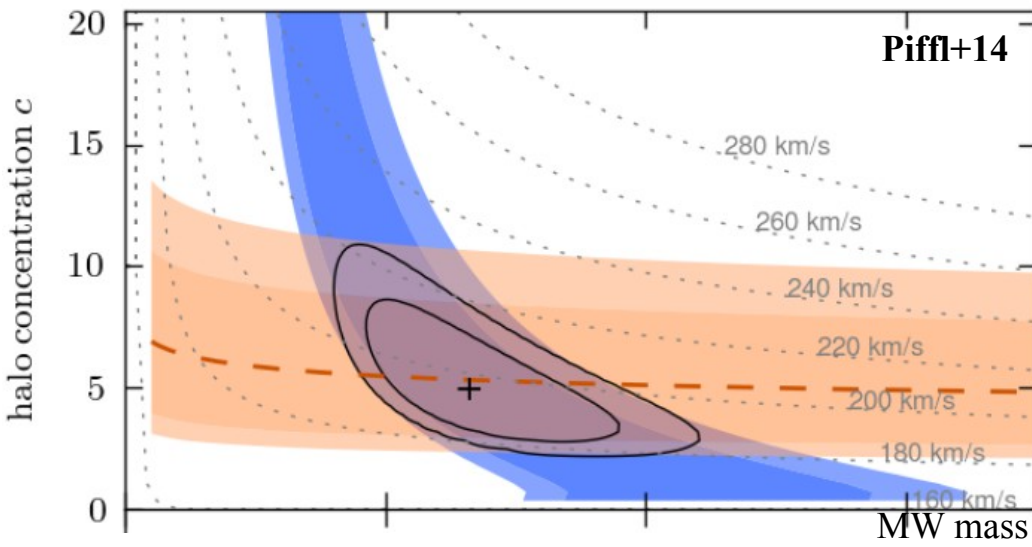
Beware astrophysical assumptions!

Piffl+14



Quoted **escape speeds** are from **RAVE** survey (Smith+07, Piffl+14)
 * v-tail of non-corotating stars (not in the disk)
 * Galactic mass model assumed to “relocate” at solar position
 => **v_{esc}, v_{circ}, local DM density correlated!!!**

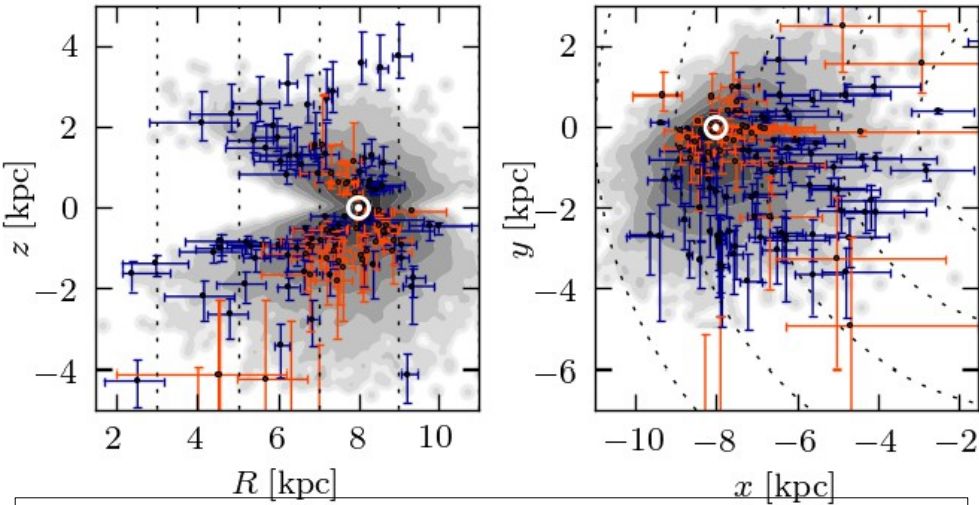
NFW



Iso-density curves

Beware astrophysical assumptions!

Piffl+14



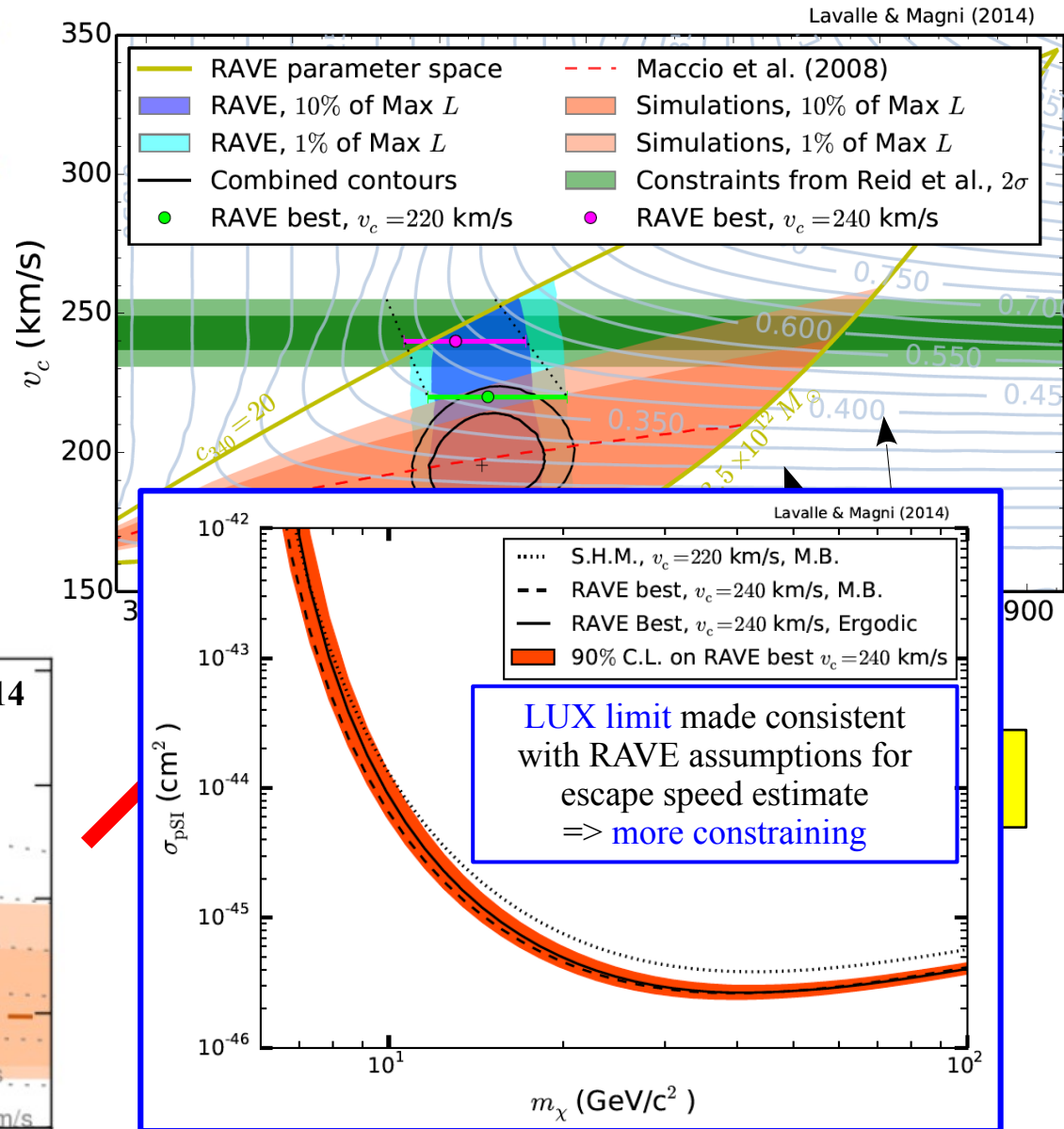
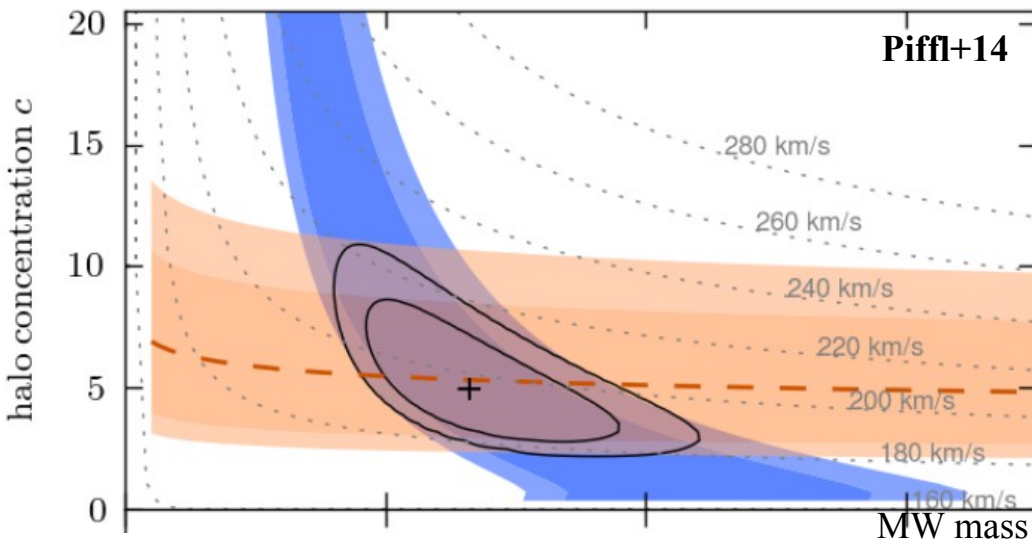
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Integrating astrophysics out?

Fox+11, Frandsen+12, Gondolo+12, Herrero-Garcia+12, etc.

* Event rate (for all DD experiments) proportional to

$$\tilde{\eta}(v_{\min}) = \sigma_p(\rho/m)\eta(v_{\min})$$

which contains all the astrophysics

* For a given DM particle mass, one can trade the recoil energy for the min speed

$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{m_{A,Z}E}{2\mu_{A,Z}^2}}$$

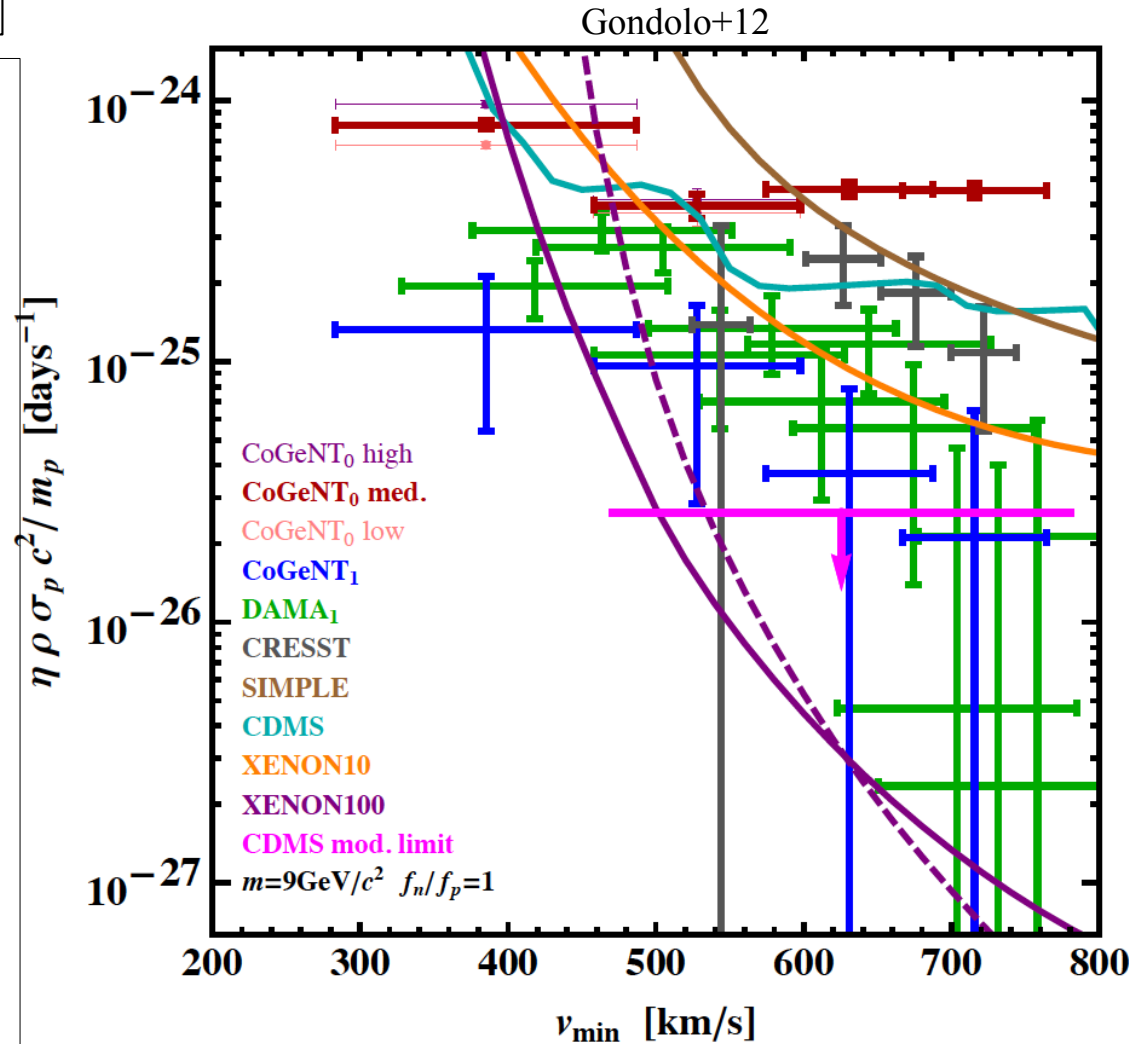
$$dE = (4\mu_{A,Z}^2/m_{A,Z})v_{\min} dv_{\min}$$

* The event rate in a bin can be recast as

$$R_{[E'_1, E'_2]} = \int_0^\infty dv_{\min} \mathcal{R}_{[E'_1, E'_2]}^{SI}(v_{\min}) \tilde{\eta}(v_{\min})$$

=> For a given target nucleus, one can match an energy bin to a bin in min speed:

$$[E'_1, E'_2] \longrightarrow [v_{\min,1}, v_{\min,2}]$$



Check positive signals against limits for a given WIMP mass.

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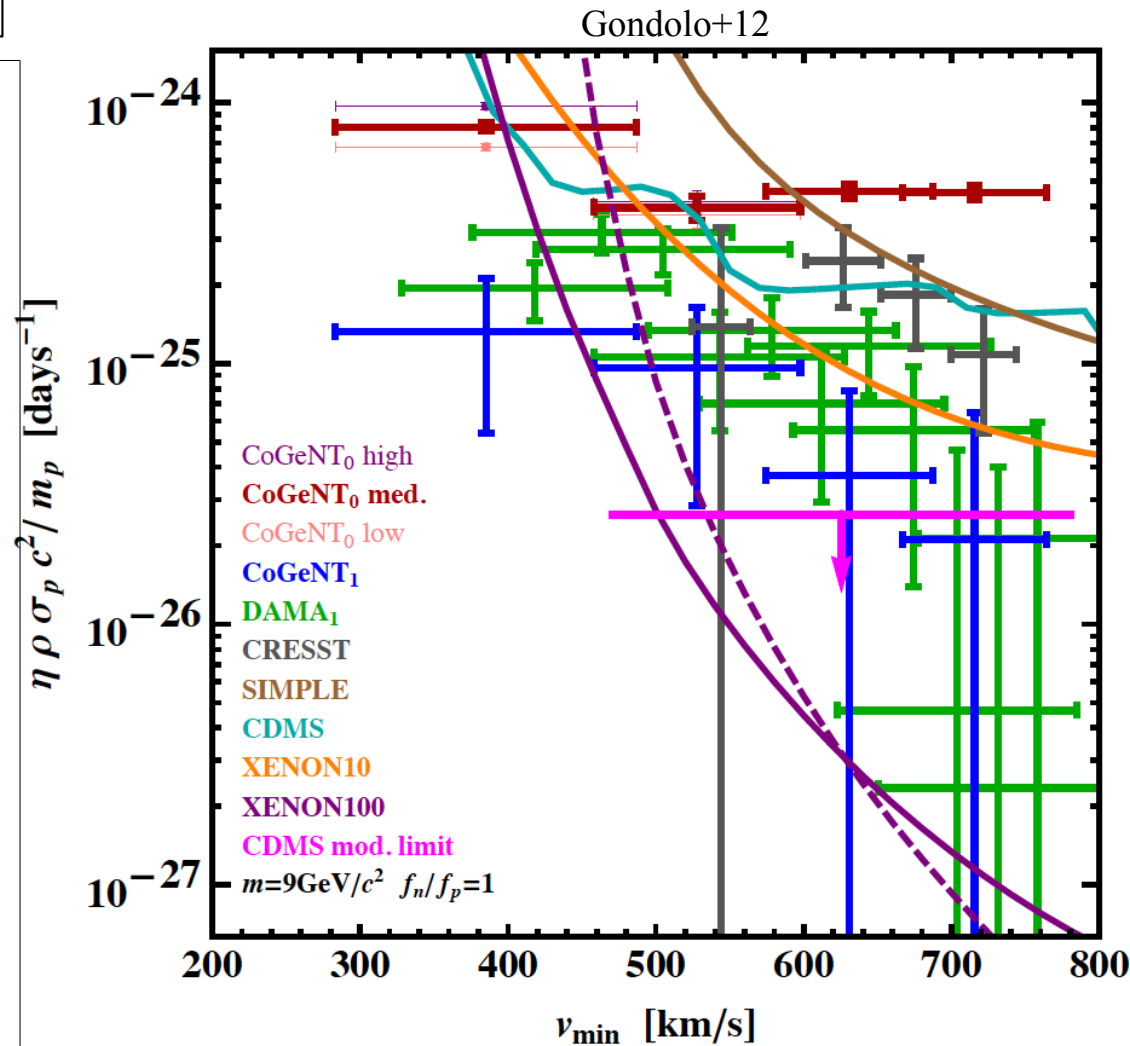
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Check positive signals against limits for a given WIMP mass.
BUT ONLY FOR A GIVEN WIMP MASS

Integrating astrophysics out?

Ferrer, Ibarra, Wild – arXiv:150603386

*** Based on **complementarity between DD and neutrino telescopes** (WIMP capture in the Sun)
 $\Rightarrow$ **Annihilating WIMPs only!!!**

* Expand $f(\vec{v})$ over infinite set of DM streams

$$f(\vec{v}) = \int_{|\vec{v}_0| \leq v_{\max}} d^3 v_0 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0) f(\vec{v}_0)$$

$$R = \int_{|\vec{v}_0| \leq v_{\max}} d^3 v_0 f(\vec{v}_0) R_{\vec{v}_0}$$

$$C = \int_{|\vec{v}_0| \leq v_{\max}} d^3 v_0 f(\vec{v}_0) C_{\vec{v}_0}$$

* **Each stream rate is bounded** by experimental limit $\Rightarrow$ max cross section (as a function of m) for each stream:

$$\sigma_{\max}^{\text{DD}}(v_0)$$

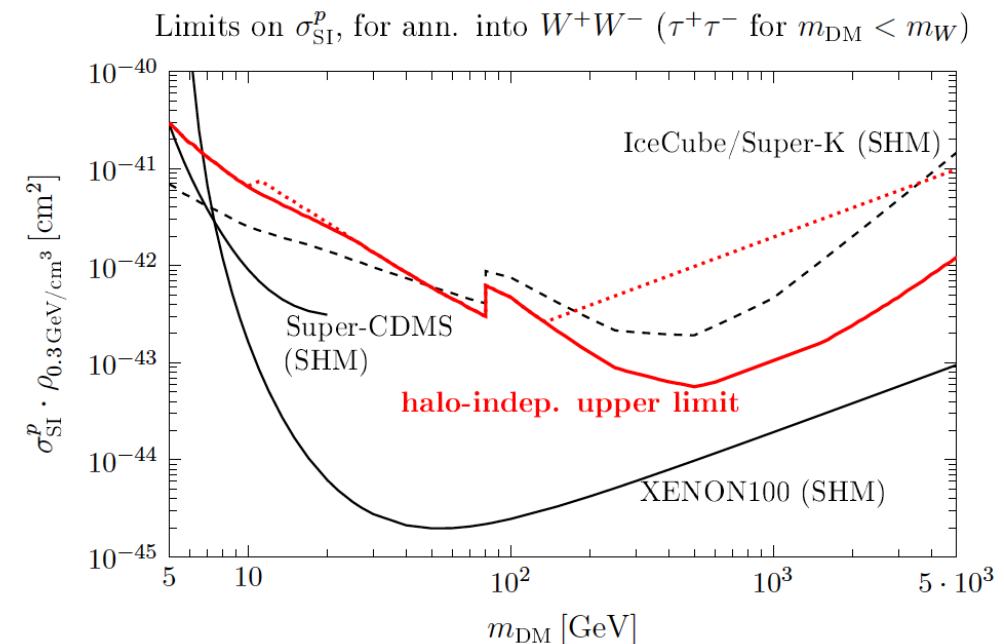
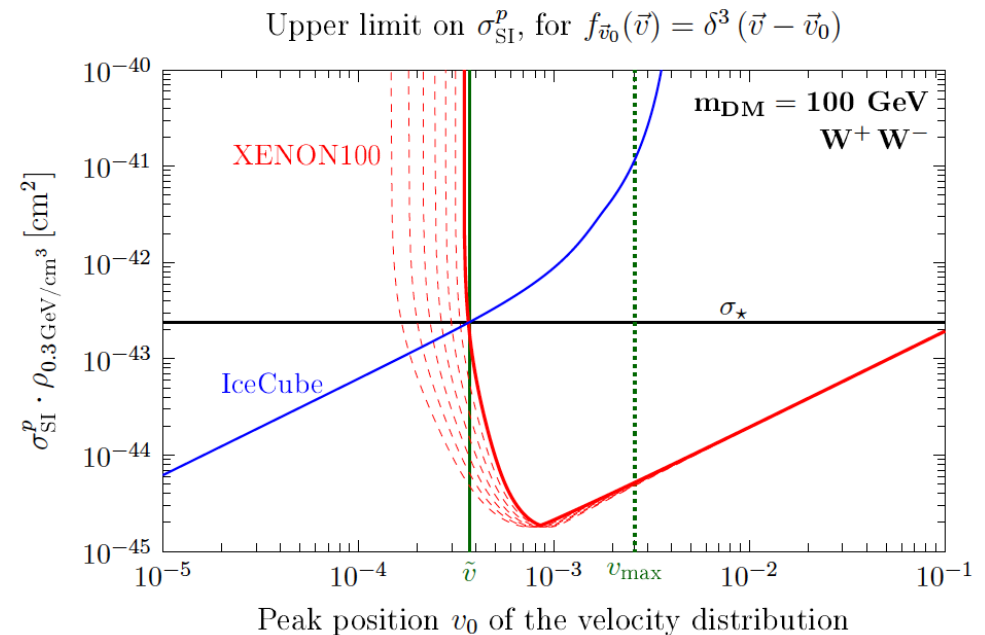
$$R_{\vec{v}_0}(\sigma) \geq R_{\max} \text{ for } \sigma \geq \sigma_{\max}^{\text{DD}}(v_0)$$

* After some algebra

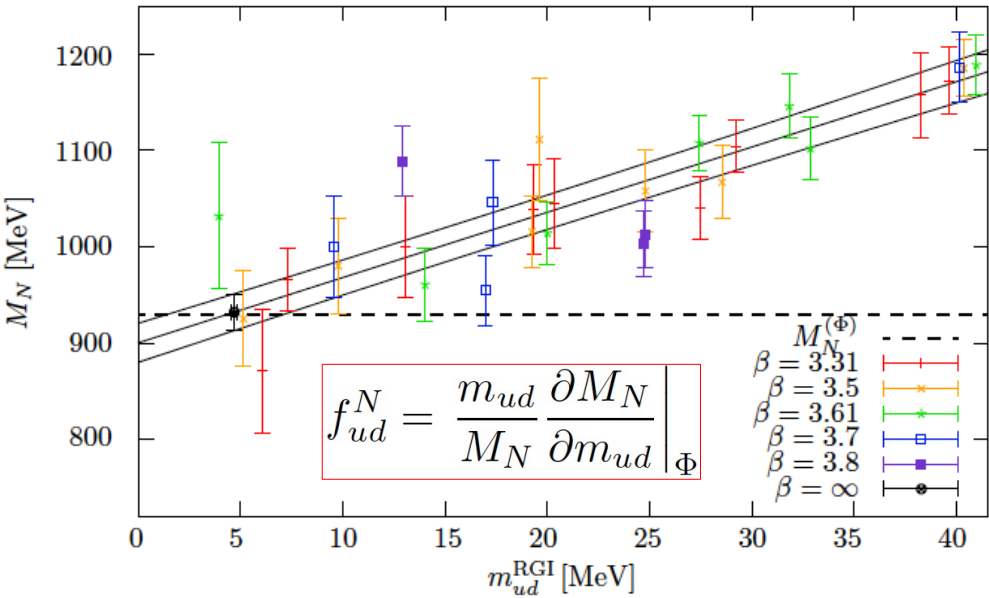
$$\sigma \leq \left[\int_{|\vec{v}_0| \leq v_{\max}} d^3 v_0 \frac{f(\vec{v}_0)}{\sigma_{\max}^{\text{DD}}(v_0)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$\sigma \leq 2\sigma_*$$

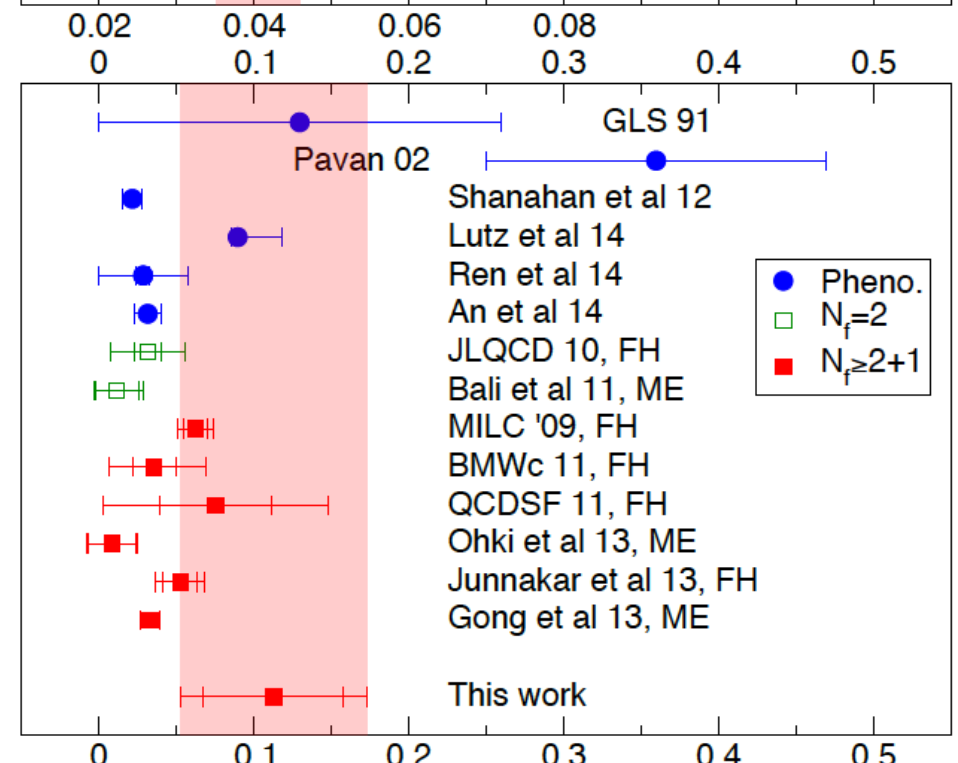
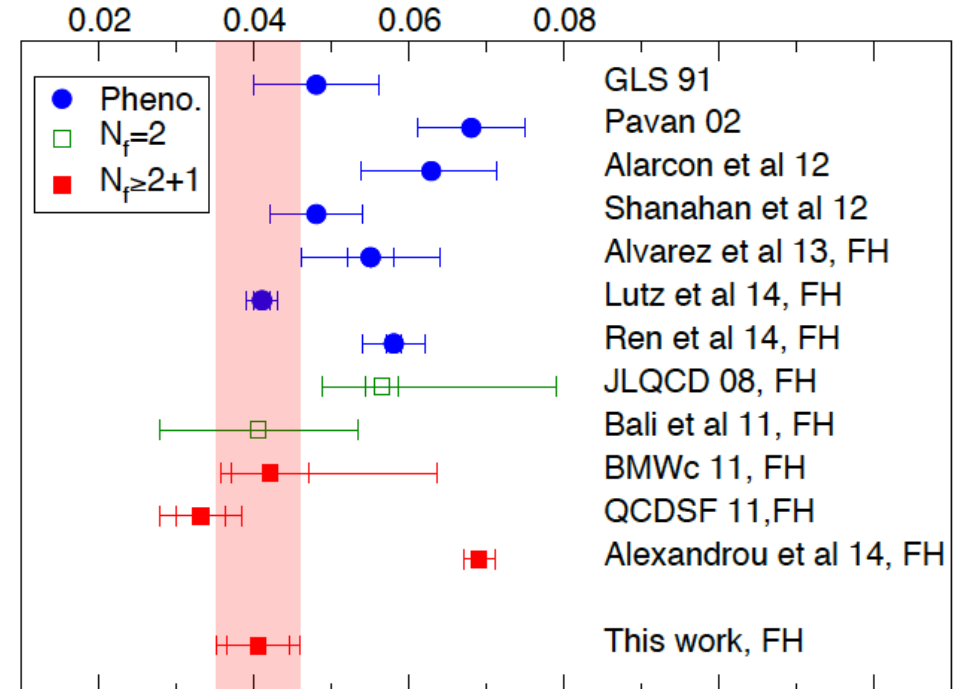
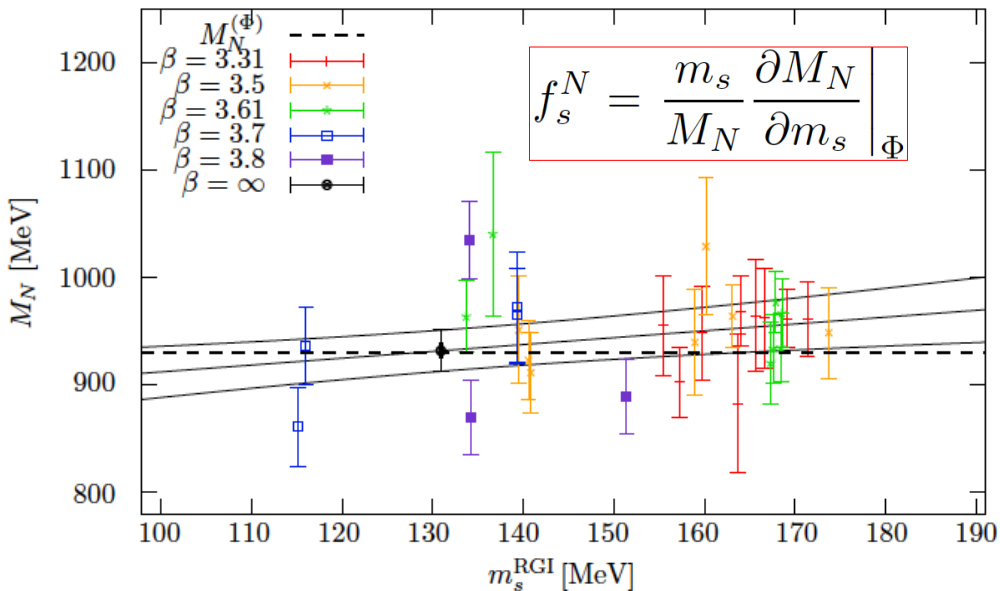
*** Still depends on local DM density



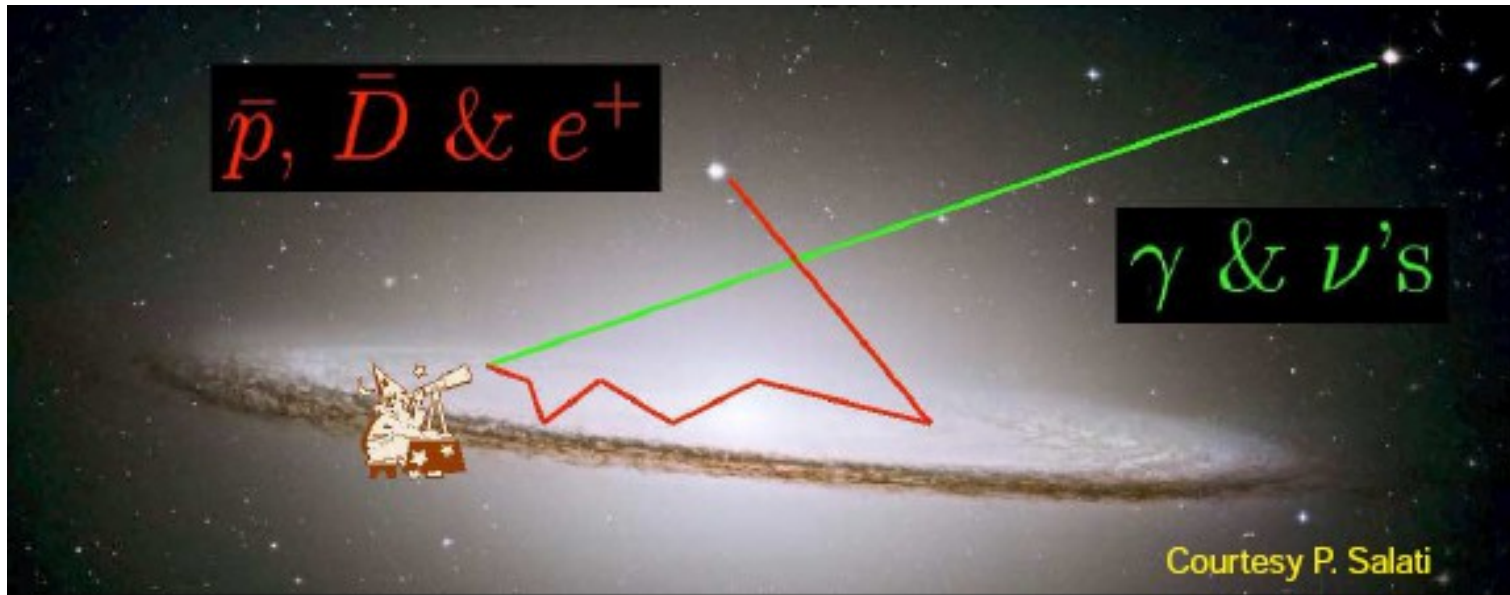
Direct detection on the Lattice: sigma term



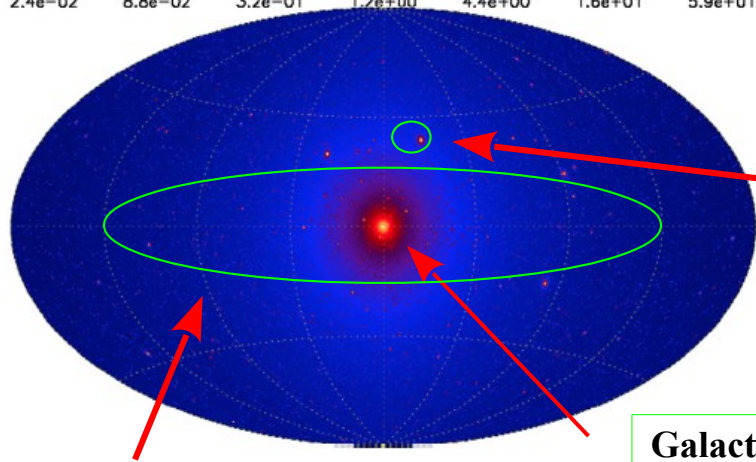
BMW collaboration arXiv:1510.08013
(incl. L. Lellouch & C. Torrero, CPT-Marseille)



Up to the skies!



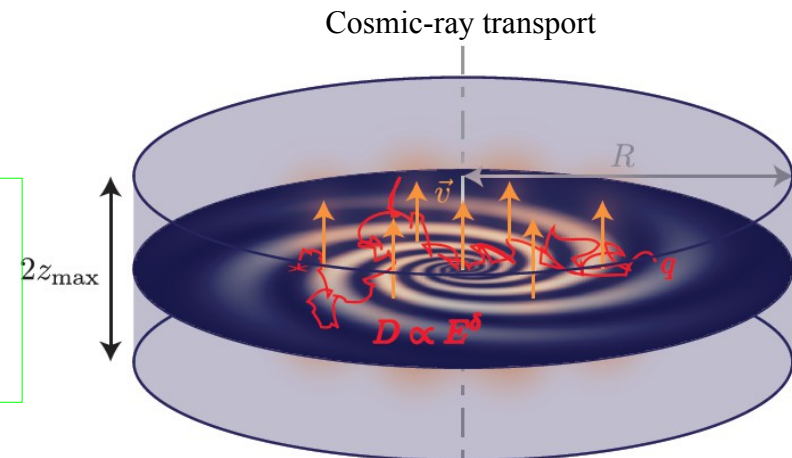
Pieri, JL+ 11



Diffuse gamma-ray emission
=> check spectral/spatial
properties wrt background

Big DM subhalos
* known **Dwarf Spheroidal**
Galaxies (~20) – no other HE
astrophysical processes
expected there.

Galactic Center
* Closest/Largest expected
annihilation rate
* **Large theoretical uncertainties**
(background not controlled)



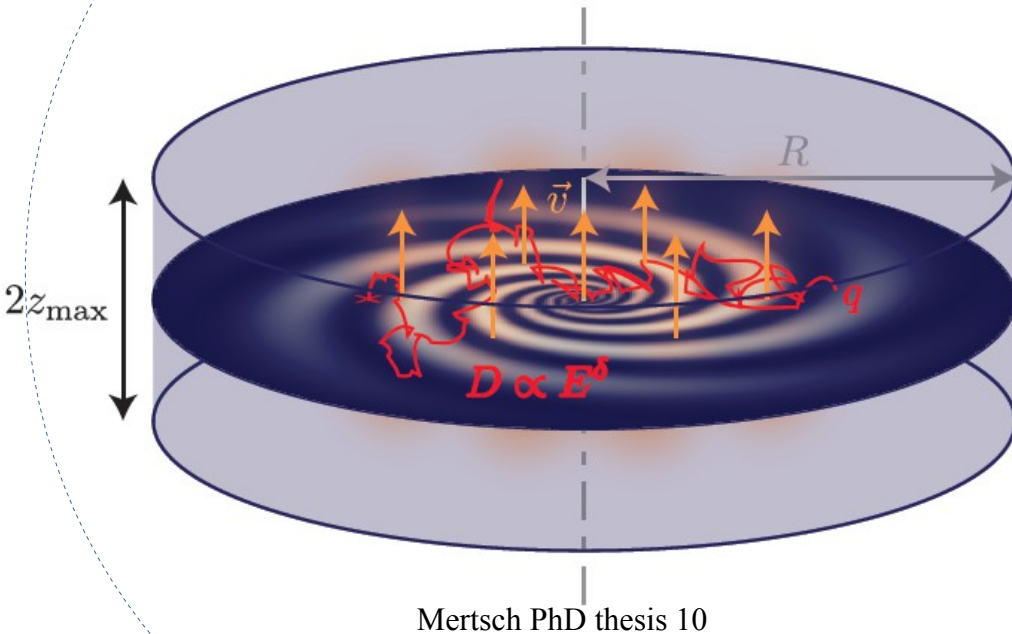
Mertsch PhD thesis 10

DM through (antimatter) cosmic rays

All over the **dark halo** (~ 200 kpc):
 $\rightarrow$ DM annihilation/decay + CMB

$$\bar{\chi} \chi \longrightarrow \text{matter} + \text{antimatter} + \gamma\text{s} + \nu\text{s}$$

In the **magnetic halo** $\sim$ flat cylinder (width ~ 5 kpc):
 $\rightarrow$ diffusion of all charged cosmic rays (CRs)

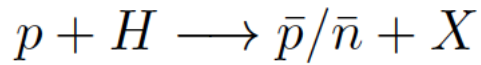


$$\underbrace{\partial_t \mathcal{N}}_{\text{evolution}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{Q}(\vec{x}, E, t)}_{\text{source}} + \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \left\{ \left(K_{xx}(E) \vec{\nabla} - \vec{V}_c \right) \mathcal{N} \right\}}_{\text{spatial current } \vec{J}_{xx}} - \underbrace{\partial_p \left\{ \left(\dot{p} - \frac{p}{3} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}_c - p^2 K_{pp}(E) \partial_p \frac{1}{p^2} \right) \mathcal{N} \right\}}_{\text{momentum current } J_{pp}} - \underbrace{\frac{\tau_s + \tau_r}{\tau_s \tau_r} \mathcal{N}}_{\text{spallation, decay}}$$

In the **Galactic disk** (width ~ 200 pc):

- * Astrophysical sources of I^{ary} CRs: SNRs, PWNe, etc.
- * Interstellar medium ISM (gas+dust)
- * Production of I^{ary} **CRs** from nuclear processes CR nuclei+ISM= **bckgd!**

DM through (antimatter) cosmic rays



$$Q_{\text{sec}}(T, \vec{x}) = 4\pi \sum_{\substack{i=\text{CRs} \\ j=\text{ISM}}} \int dT_i \frac{d\phi_i(T_i, \vec{x})}{dT_i} \frac{d\sigma_{ij \rightarrow \text{sec}}(T_i \rightarrow T)}{dT} n_j(\vec{x})$$

Secondary Production

Primaries:
WIMP annihilation
+ astrophysical sources

$\underbrace{\partial_t \mathcal{N}}_{\text{evolution}}$

$$= \underbrace{Q(\vec{x}, E, t)}_{\text{source}}$$

$$+ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left\{ \left(K_{xx}(E) \vec{\nabla} - \vec{V}_c \right) \mathcal{N} \right\}$$

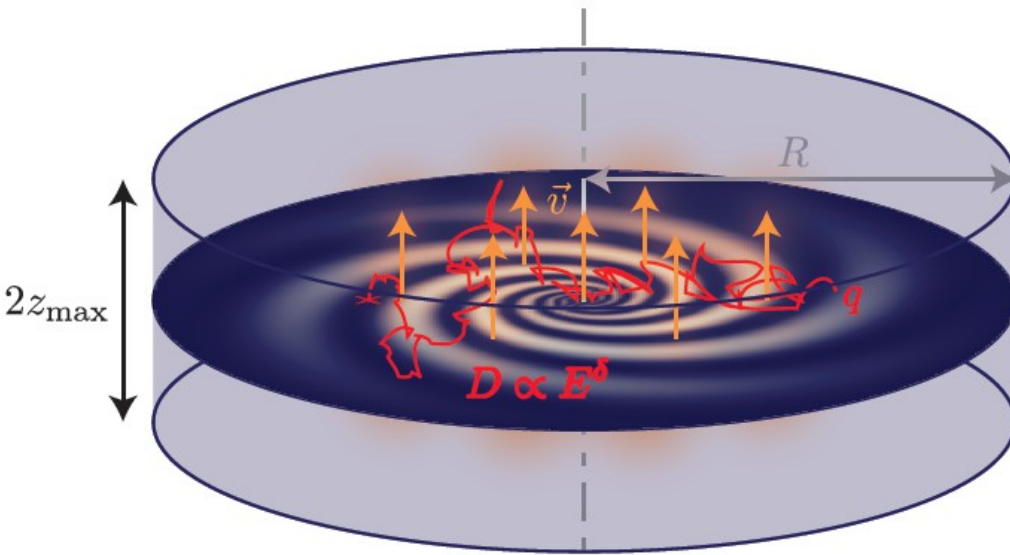
spatial current $\vec{J}_{xx}$

$$- \partial_p \cdot \left\{ \left(\dot{p} - \frac{p}{3} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}_c - p^2 K_{pp}(E) \partial_p \frac{1}{p^2} \right) \mathcal{N} \right\}$$

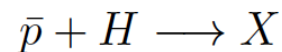
momentum current $\mathcal{J}_{pp}$

$$- \underbrace{\left(\frac{\tau_s - \tau_r}{\tau_s \tau_r} \right) \mathcal{N}}_{\text{spallation, decay}}$$

spallation, decay



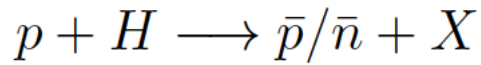
Mertsch PhD thesis 10



$$1/\tau_s(T, \vec{x}) = v_{\bar{p}} \sigma_{\bar{p}}(T) n_{\text{ISM}}(\vec{x})$$

Destruction

DM through (antimatter) cosmic rays



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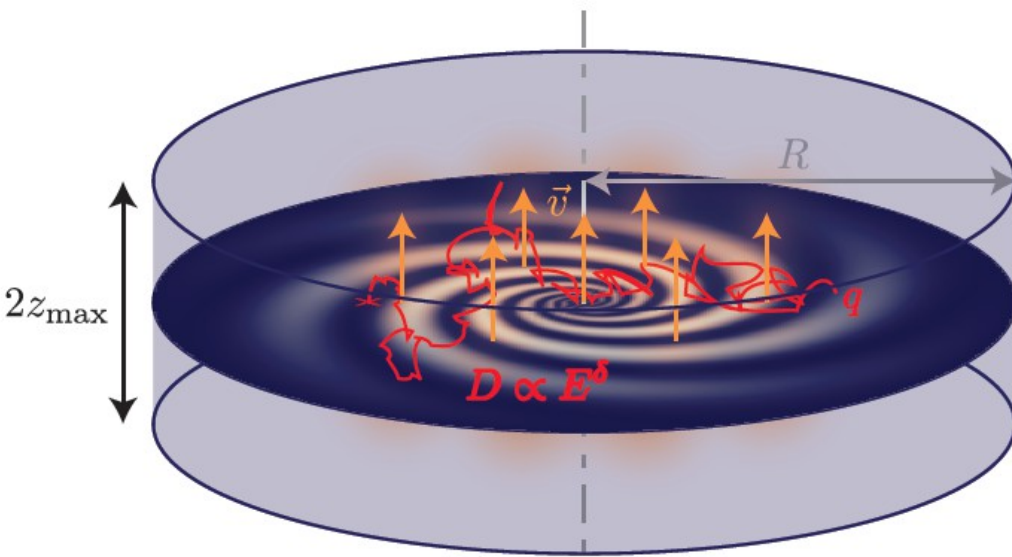
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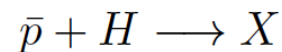
$$+ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left\{ \underbrace{\left(K_{xx}(E) \vec{\nabla} - \vec{V}_c \right) \mathcal{N}}_{\text{spatial current } \vec{J}_{xx}} \right\}$$

$$- \partial_p \cdot \left\{ \underbrace{\left(\dot{p} - \frac{p}{3} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}_c - p^2 K_{pp}(E) \partial_p \frac{1}{p^2} \right) \mathcal{N}}_{\text{momentum current } J_{pp}} \right\}$$

$$- \underbrace{\left(\frac{\tau_s - \tau_r}{\tau_s \tau_r} \right) \mathcal{N}}_{\text{spallation, decay}}$$



Mertsch PhD thesis 10



$$1/\tau_s(T, \vec{x}) = v_{\bar{p}} \sigma_{\bar{p}}(T) n_{\text{ISM}}(\vec{x})$$

Destruction

NB: Π^{ary} antiprotons have exactly the same propagation history as the other Π^{ary} nuclei (e.g. the boron B) – except for tertiaries.

=> pbar/p carries same information as B/C, if pbar and B produced the same way.

Transport parameters

*** Assume pure spatial diffusion, homogeneous diff. Coeff. $K(E)$

→ Local **primary** cosmic-ray diff. Density:
NB: source term **Q not very well known**

$$\mathcal{N}_A(E) \propto \frac{Q_A(E)}{K(E)}$$

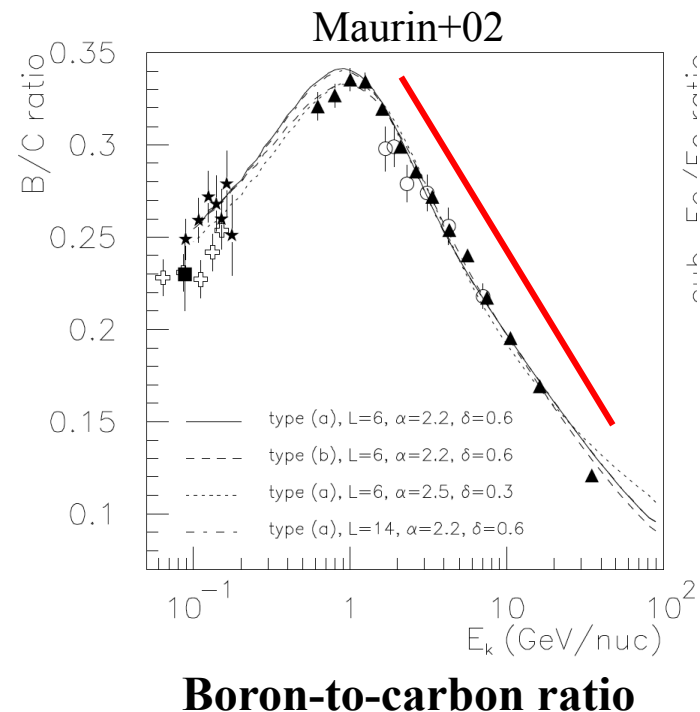
→ Local **secondary** cosmic rays:
NB: source term **Q = primaries x interstellar gas**

$$\mathcal{N}_B(E) \propto \frac{Q_B(E)}{K(E)} \approx \frac{\sigma_{AB} v n_{\text{ism}} \mathcal{N}_A(E)}{K(E)}$$

→ **Ratio independent of source of primaries!**

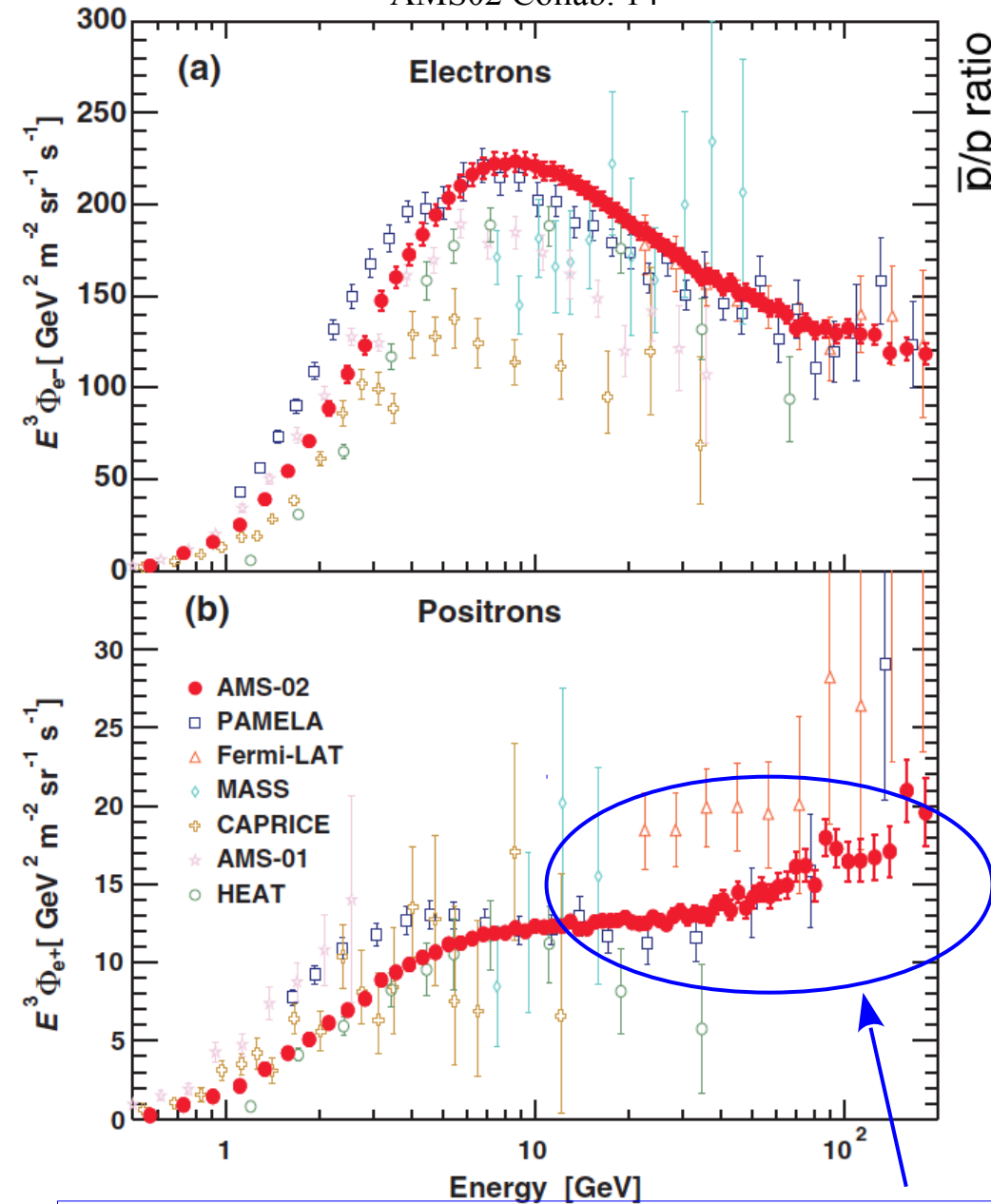
$$\frac{\mathcal{N}_B(E)}{\mathcal{N}_A(E)} \propto \frac{1}{K(E)}$$

(Slightly more complicated in practice
→ more parameters + degeneracies)



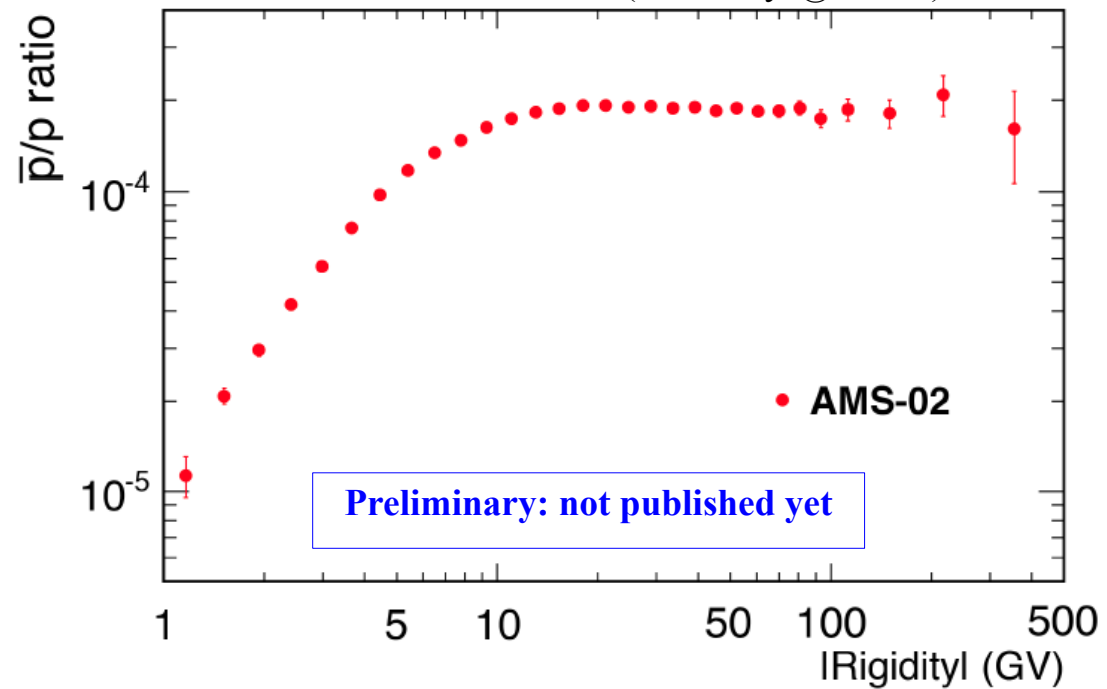
Cosmic-ray data

AMS02 Collab. 14



Astrophysical sources:
Local pulsars and/or SNRs accelerating secondary e^+

AMS02 Collab. 15 (AMS-days@CERN)



The AMS-02 breakthrough:

- **Precision era** (compared to # of points + errors of PAMELA)
- **Confirm rising positron fraction** (first observed by PAMELA)
- **unprecedented energies > 500 GeV**

=> Improvements in theoretical CR physics expected

=> **Dark matter signals/constraints?**

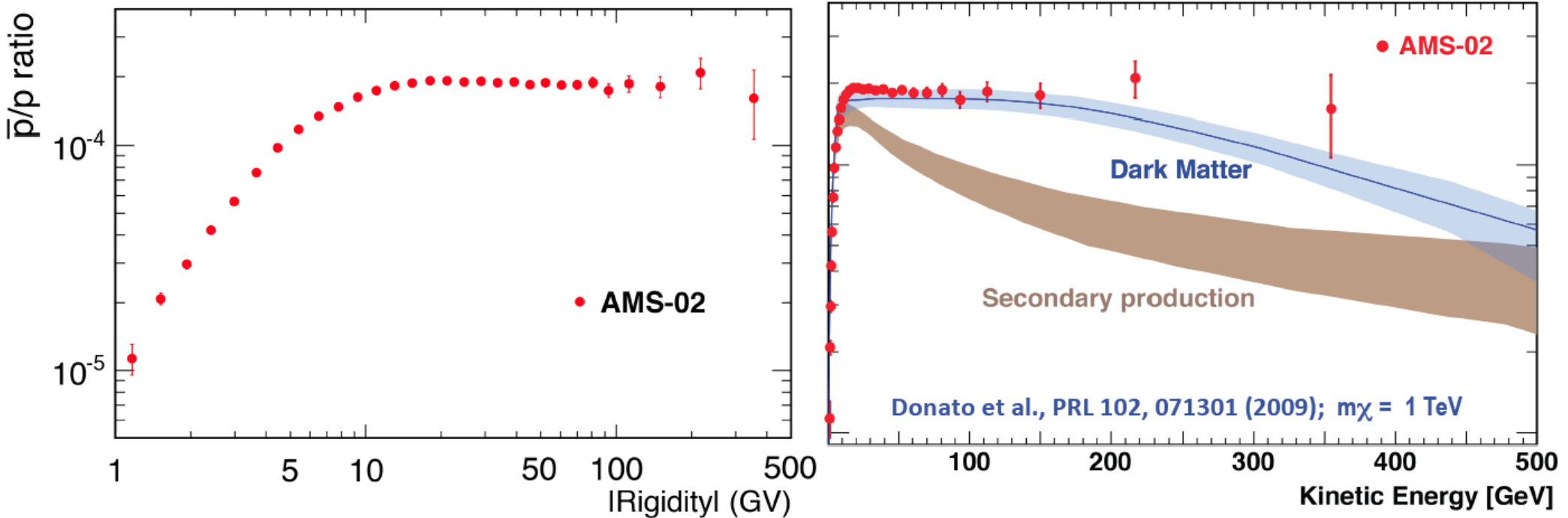
The Cosmic-Ray Saga

Don't underestimate the power of the dark sector

Standard astrophysical
phenomena can explain
these data



Antiprotons by AMS-02

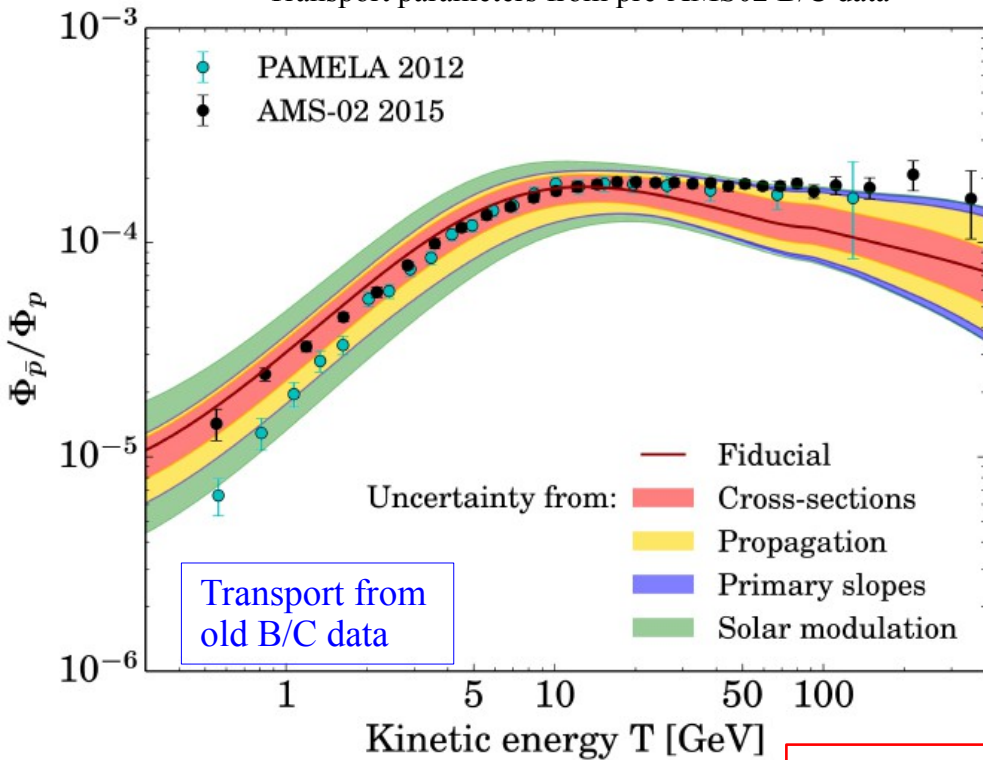


AMS-02: Kounine @ AMS days, CERN, 04/2015

Predictions for secondaries?

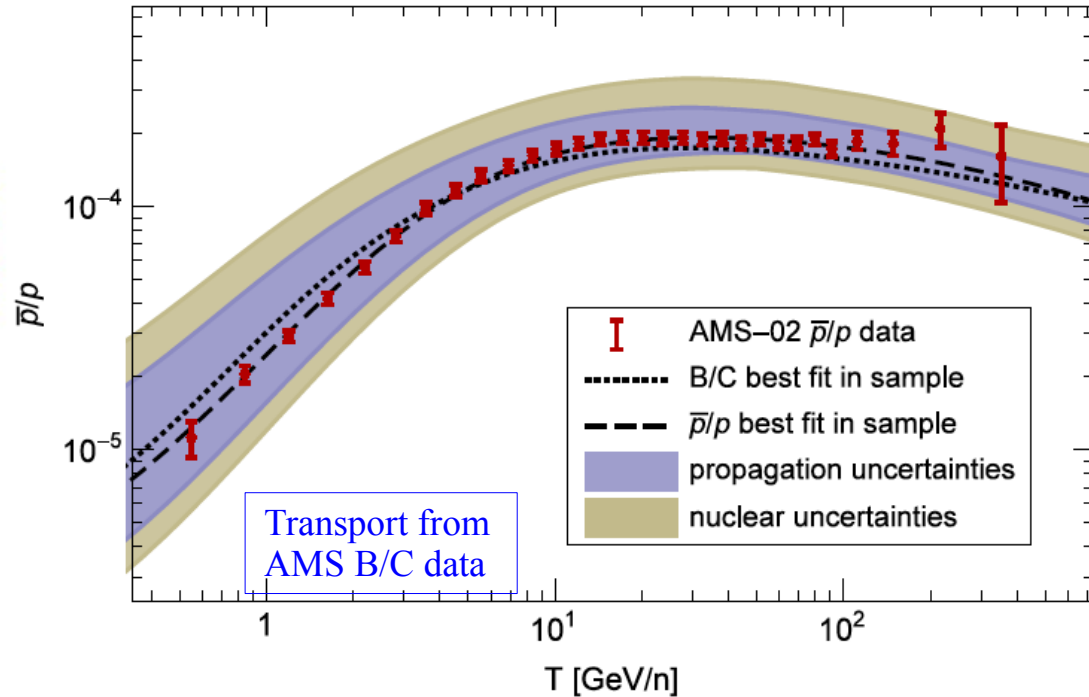
Giesen, Boudaud+15 (USINE)

Transport parameters from pre-AMS02 B/C data

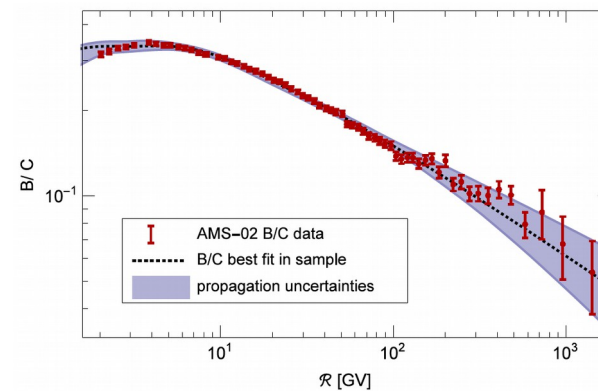
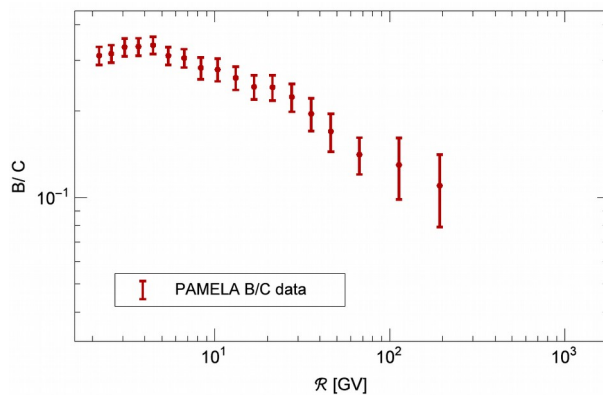


Kappl, Reinert & Winkler 15

Transport parameters from prelim. B/C AMS-02

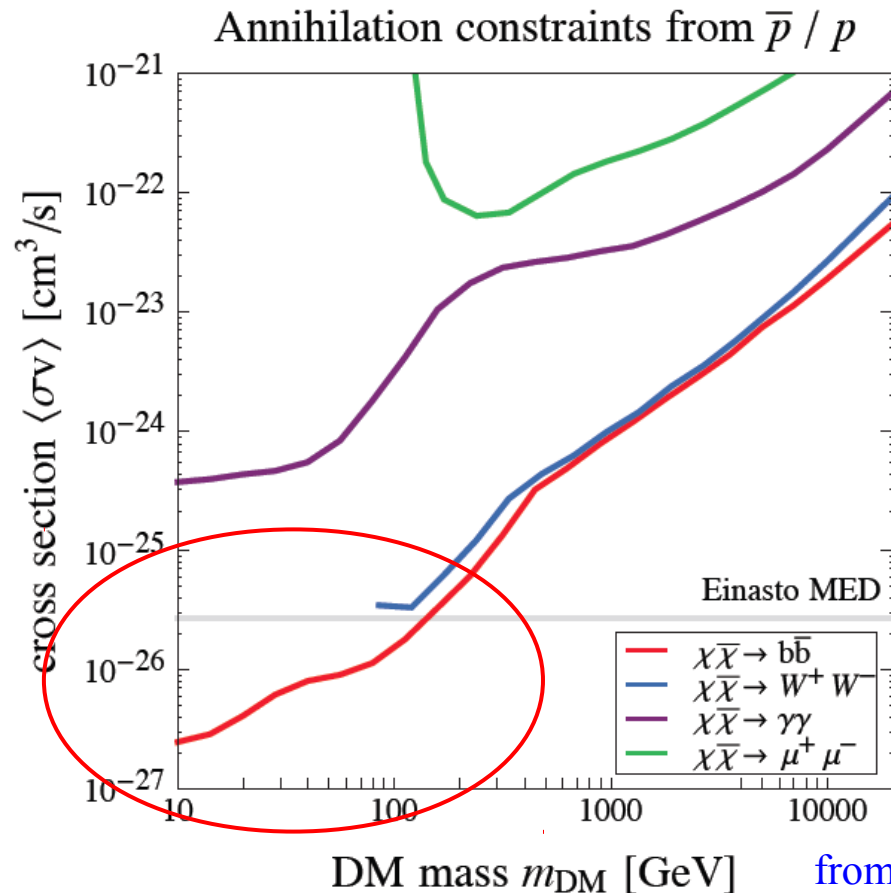


Consistent with secondary antiprotons

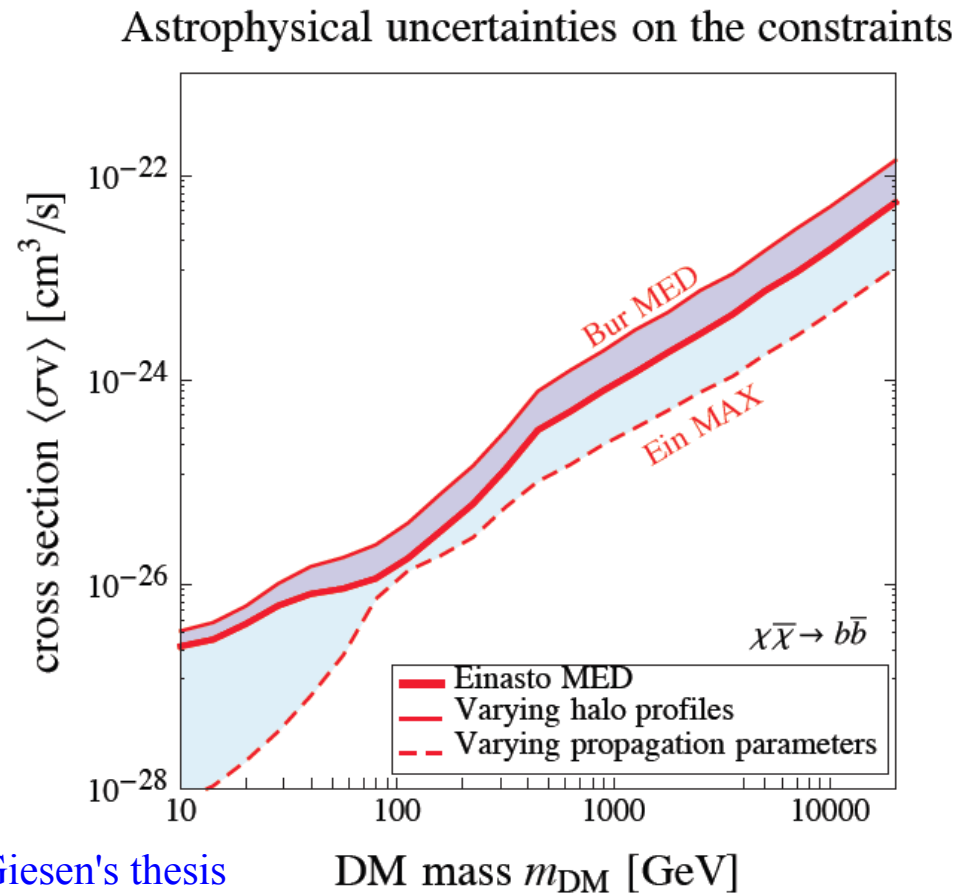


Antiproton constraints on WIMPs

M. Boudaud, G. Giesen+15

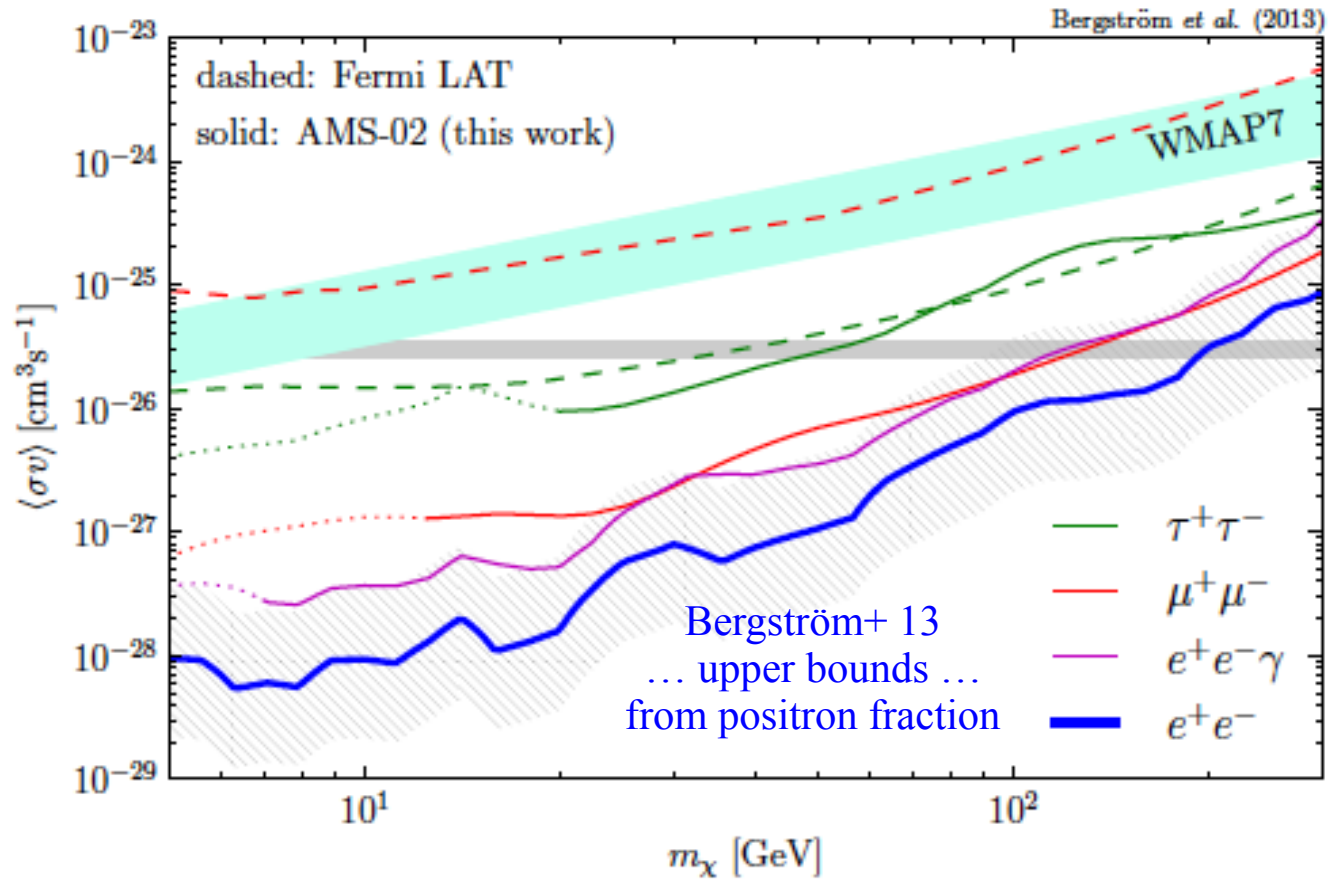


from G. Giesen's thesis



No much room left to play with CR transport parameters:
 → diffusion halo size > 3 kpc (see A. Putze)
 + moderate effect of halo shape

Positron constraints on WIMPs

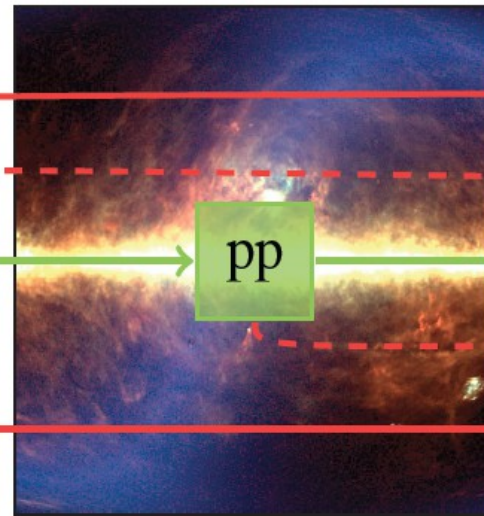
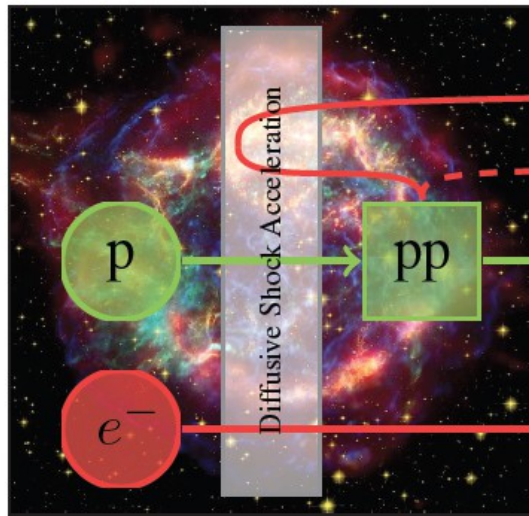


Astrophysical primaries?

Acceleration in SNR

Propagation in Galaxy

Acceleration of secondaries at SNR shocks:
Berezkhov+ 03, Blasi 09, Mertsch & Sarkar 09



accelerated secondary $e^\pm$

secondary $e^\pm (\nu, \gamma)$

primary protons

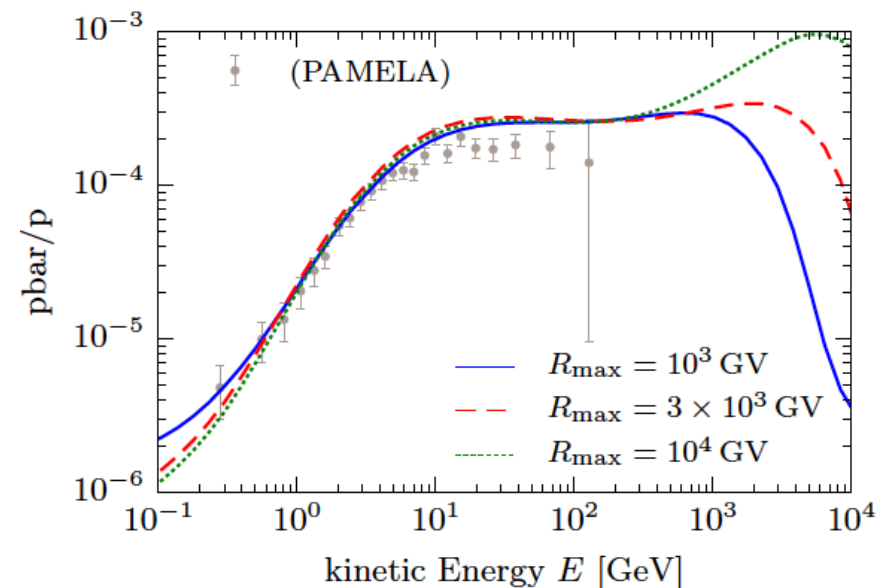
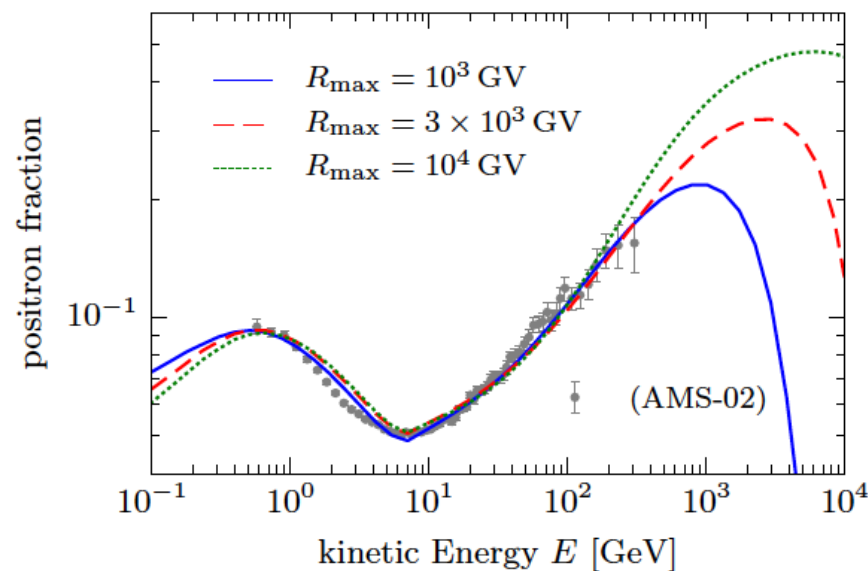
secondary $e^\pm$

primary e^-

new component

conventional component

Alhers+ 09



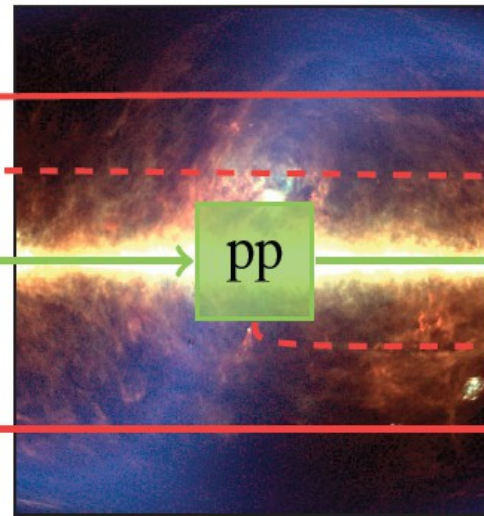
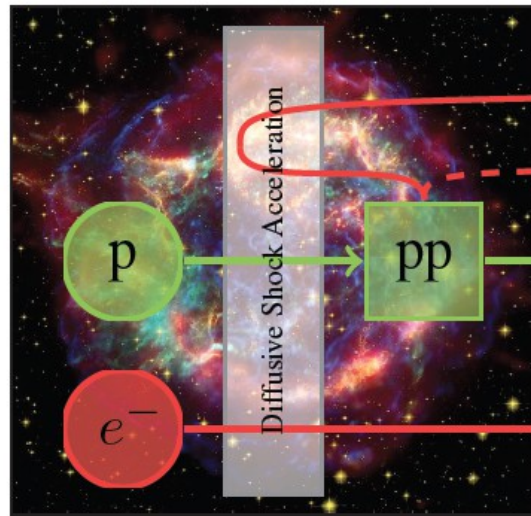
Mertsch & Sarkar 14

Astrophysical primaries?

Acceleration in SNR

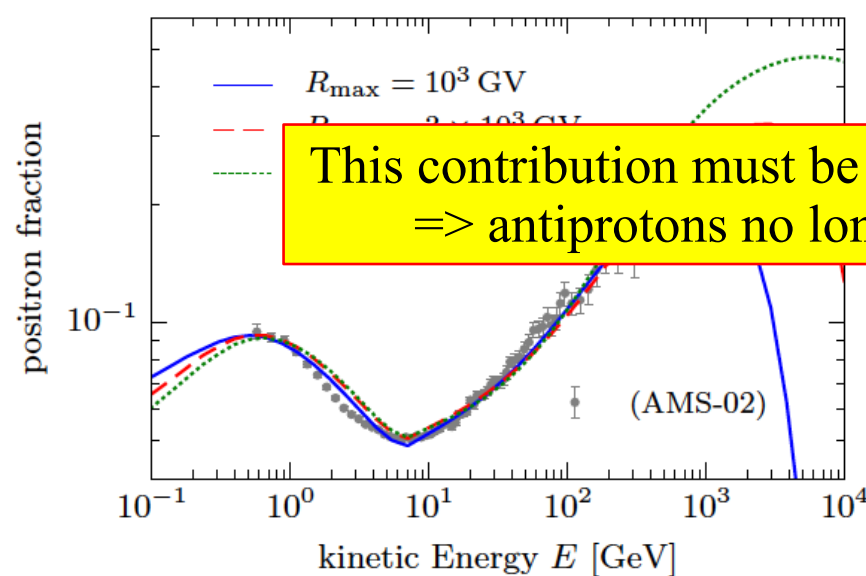
Propagation in Galaxy

Acceleration of secondaries at SNR shocks:
Berezkho+ 03, Blasi 09, Mertsch & Sarkar 09

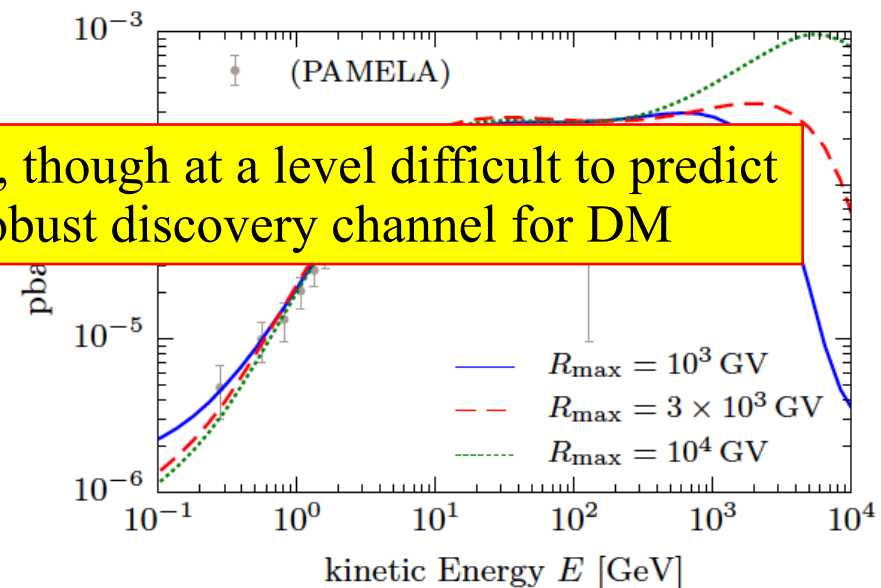


accelerated secondary $e^\pm$
secondary $e^\pm (\nu, \gamma)$ } new component
primary protons
secondary $e^\pm$
primary e^- } conventional component

Alhers+ 09



This contribution must be present, though at a level difficult to predict
=> antiprotons no longer a robust discovery channel for DM

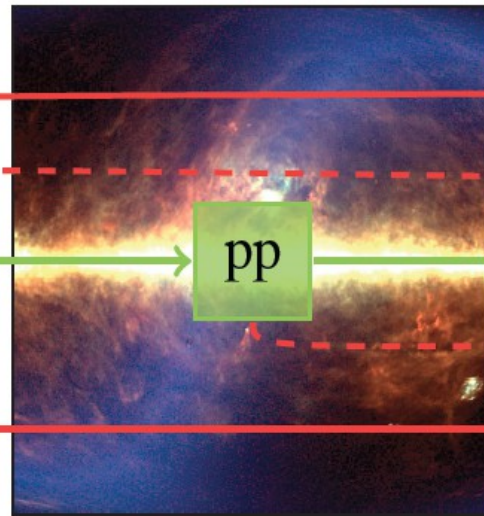
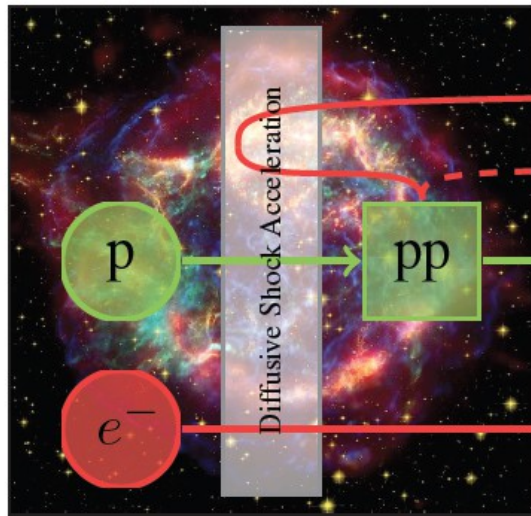


Astrophysical primaries?

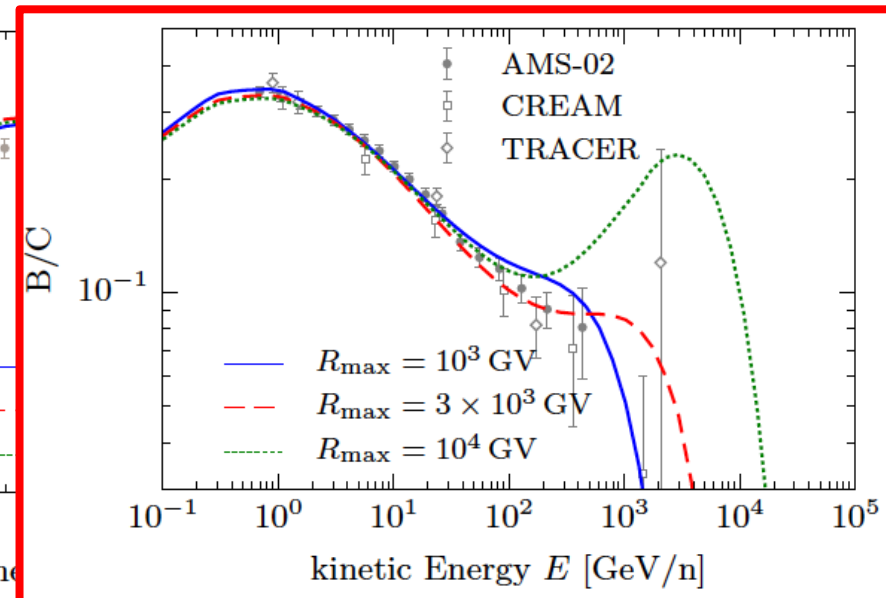
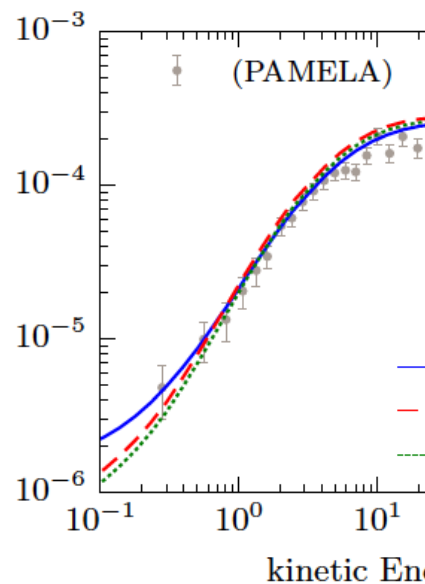
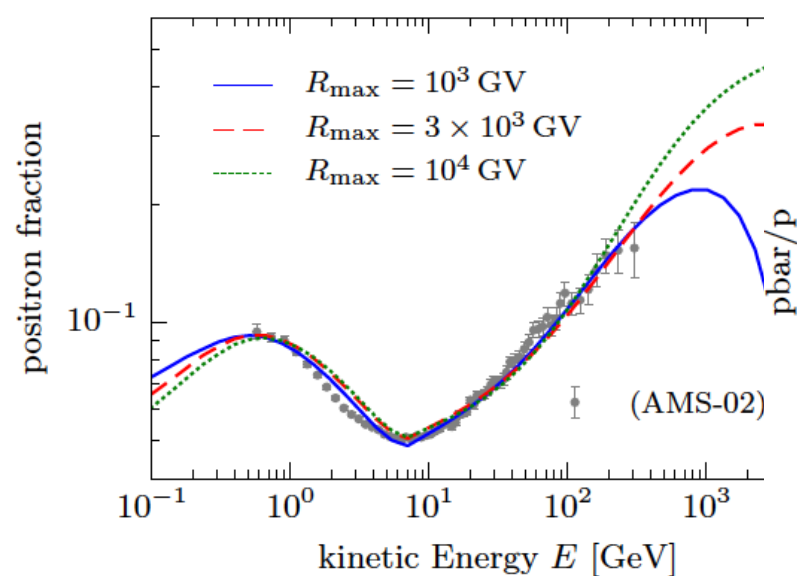
Acceleration in SNR

Propagation in Galaxy

Acceleration of secondaries at SNR shocks:
Berezkho+ 03, Blasi 09, Mertsch & Sarkar 09



Alhers+ 09



Other cosmic-ray anomalies?

See e.g. P. Serpico, ICRC-2015
+ Y. Genolini

* **Spectral hardening** of primary CR spectra

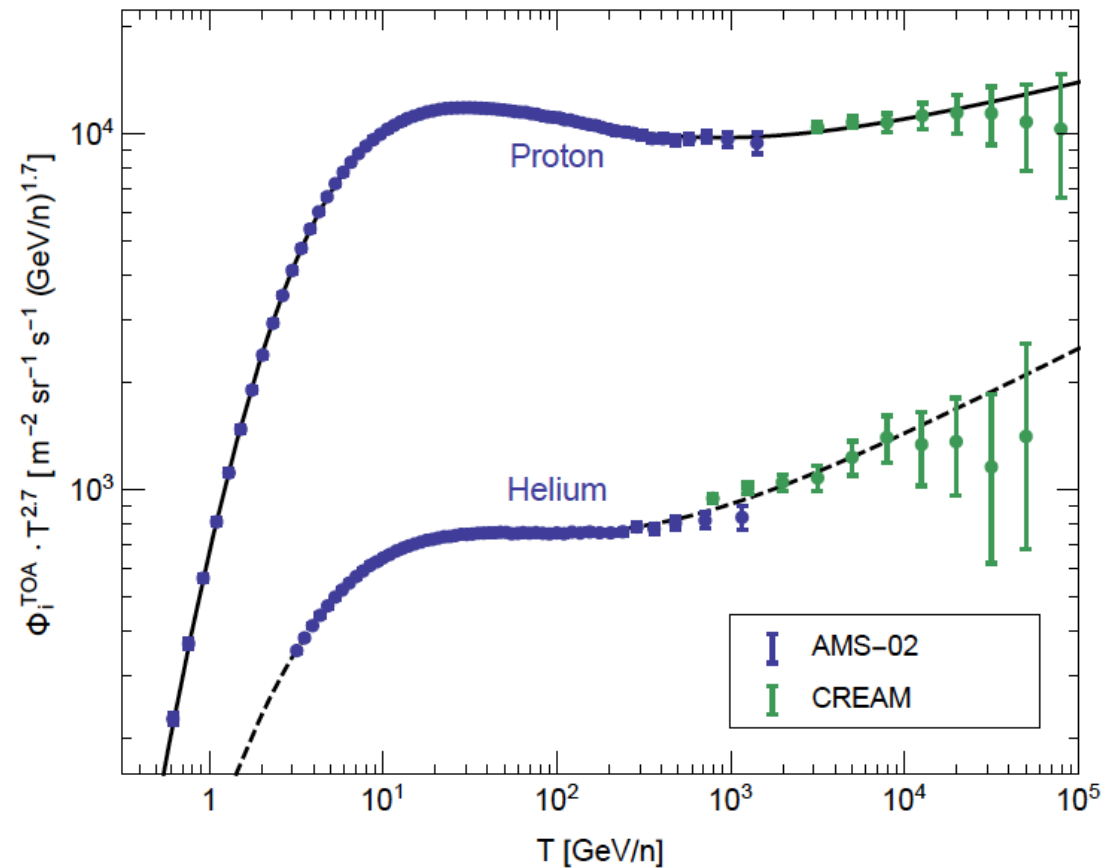
* **ratio p/He**

=> source-related (spatial distrib.,
acceleration)?

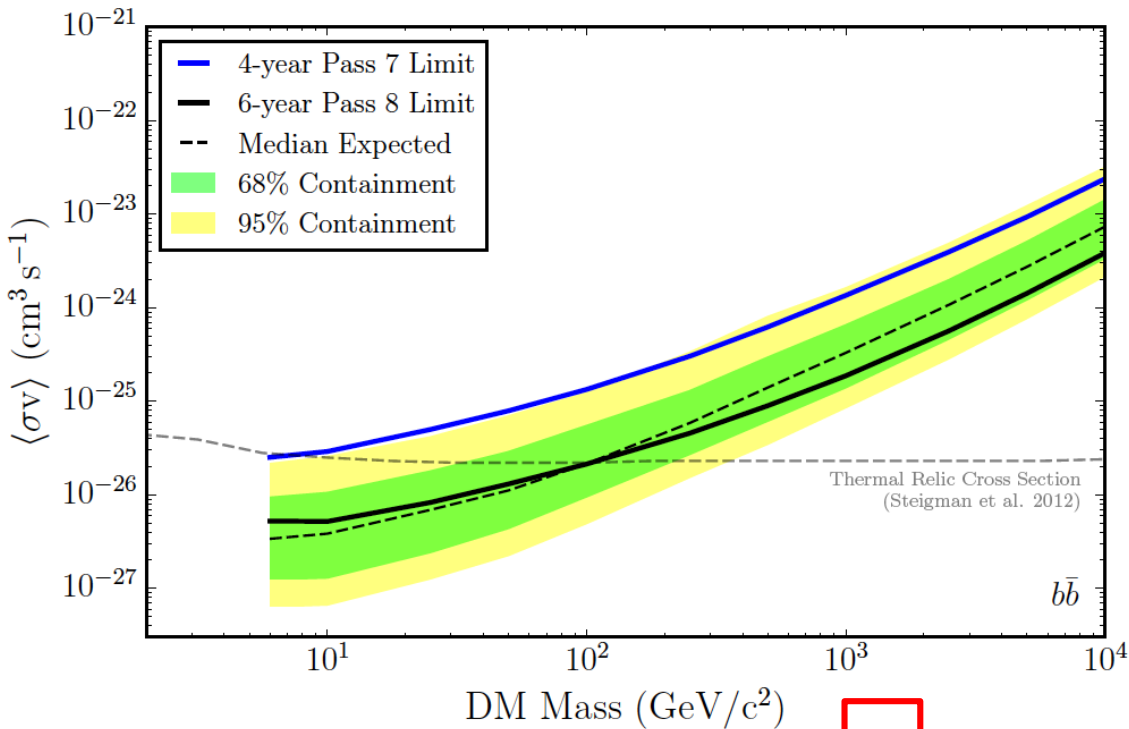
=> transport related?

=> under investigation

=> **no DM in there ;-)**

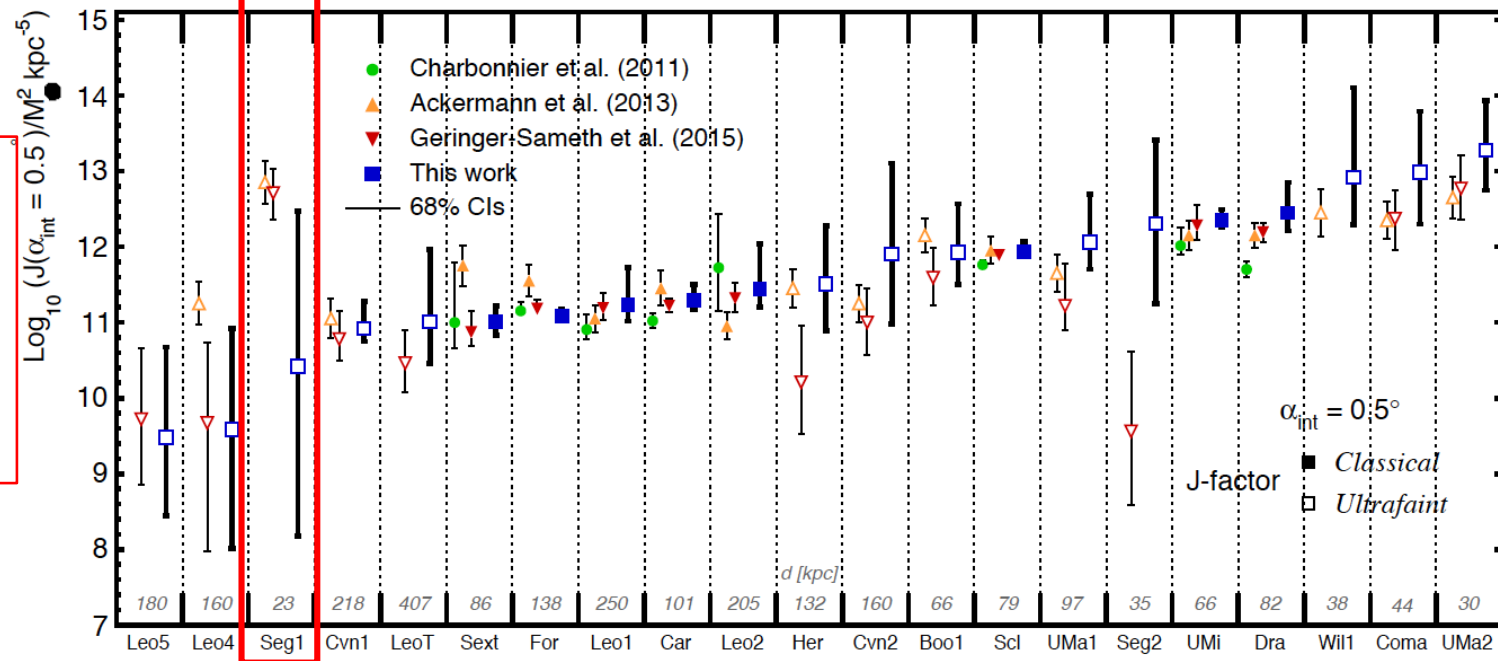


Satellite dwarf galaxies in gamma rays



Fermi Collab. 15:

- * 15 satellite DSphG – stacked
- * 6 yrs of data, PASS8 reconstruction
- => improved limit
- => **start probing 100 GeV mass range!**
- => **DSphG population not complete (more with DES, LSST, etc.)**



Bonnivard+15

→ **Individual J-factors+errors:**

- * Careful Jeans analysis from velocity dispersion measures
- * Systematics from mock data

=> **Segue I overestimated**

=> **Fermi limit likely affected**

Conclusions and perspectives

- * **Galactic DM distribution + phase space**

- **Gaia (dynamical constraints)**

- **cosmological simulations**

- * **Direct and indirect detections in the ballpark**

- **direct also relevant to non-annihilating DM (+ couplings to e)**

- **WIMP scenario under assault**

- **TeV ID with CTA**

- * **Golden signals/targets:**

- **gamma-ray lines, signal from dwarf galaxies, neutrinos from the Sun**

- * **Cosmic rays:**

- **precision era**

- **powerful constraints on DM**

- **systematic unc. have decreased (small diff. halo excluded)**

- **interesting astrophysics still to understand**

- * **Astrophysics matters**

- * **Astrophysics matters**

- * **Astrophysics matters**

Complementary talks by:

- * Y. Genolini, A. Putze (CRs)

- * S. Galli, V. Poulin, A. Goudelis, A. Bharucha (cosmo)

- * K. Petraki (bound states)

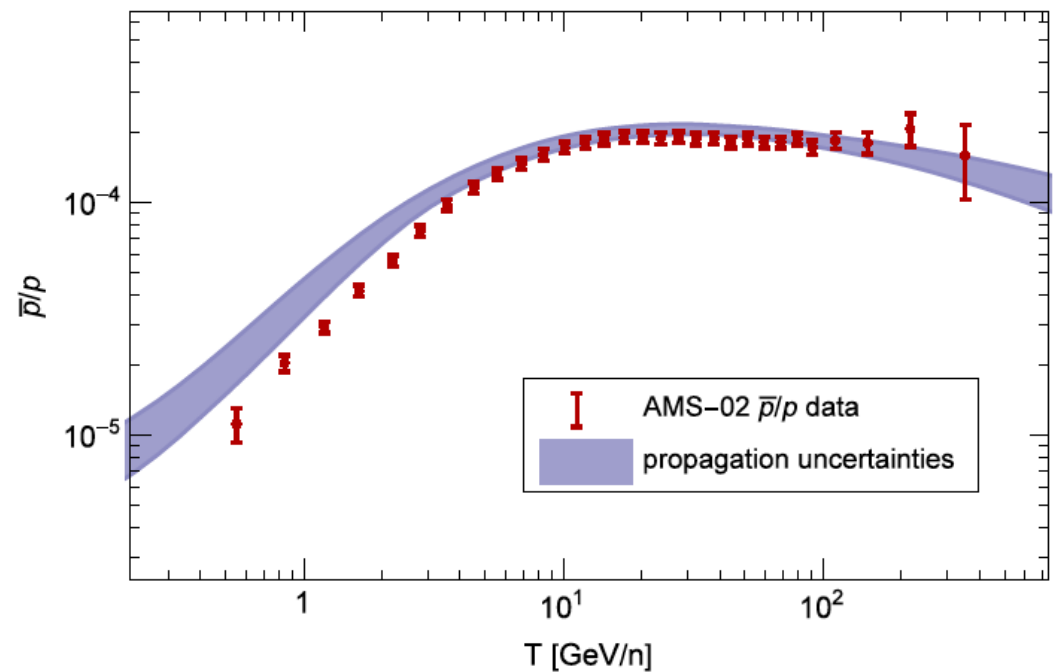
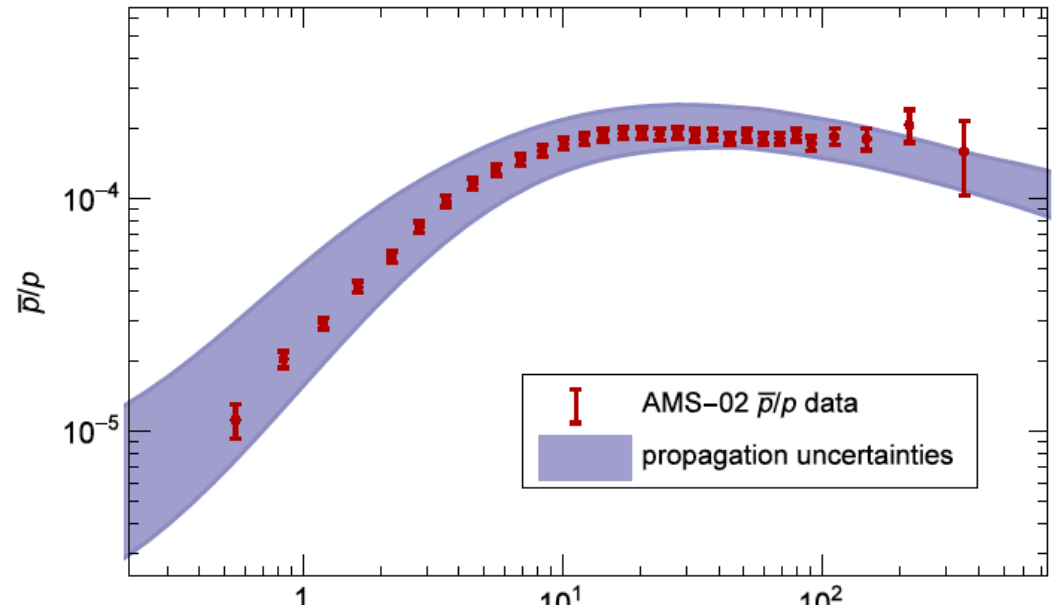
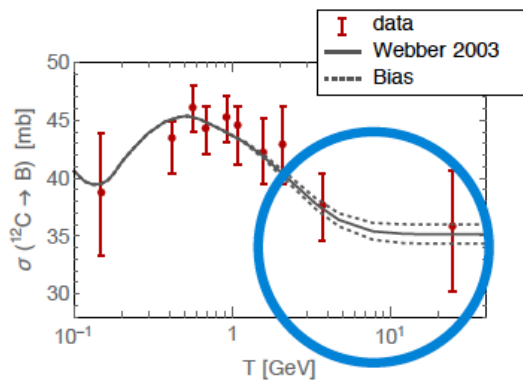
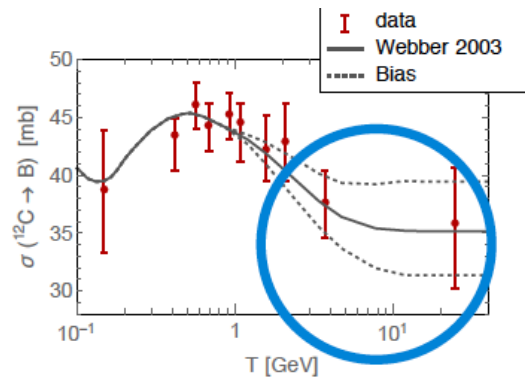
- * K. Mawatari ([DM@LHC](#))

- * M. Pierre, J. Da Silva, G. Arcadi, B. Zaldivar, etc.

BACKUP

Nuclear Uncertainties

Courtesy Rolf Kappl



Galactic Center anomaly?

GC = very complicated region

→ star formation, molecular clouds, etc.

Is background under control? NO

→ Excess wrt what?

→ CR modeling too limited (steady state)

→ source distribution unknown (**MSPs + other CR sources**)

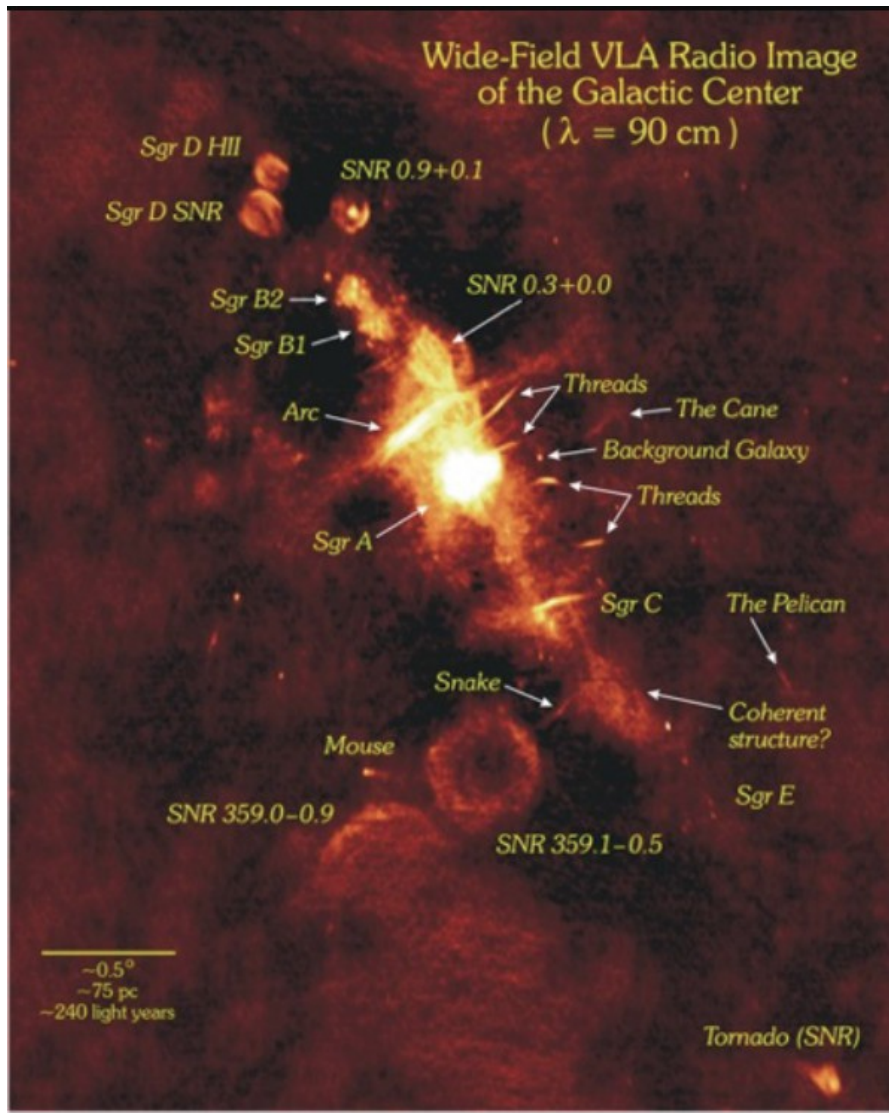
→ gas distribution very partially known

It should not come as a surprise that standard astrophysics plays a significant role there.

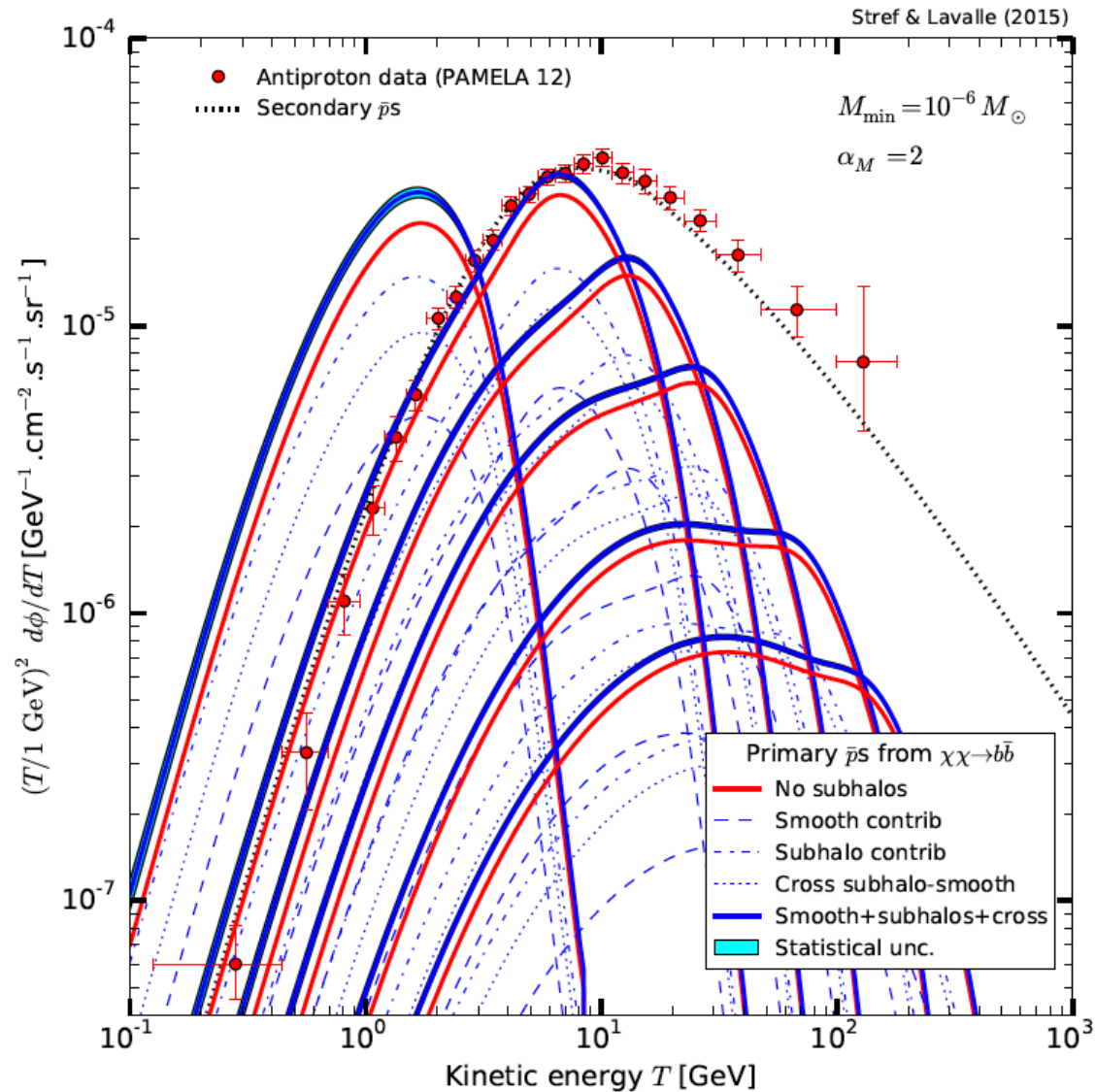
e.g. Carlson & Profumo 15: H₂ + sources tracking H₂
+ Carlson, Linden+, e.g. 1510.04698

Appears that we may have been premature in arguing that cosmic-ray emission can't spectrally reproduce the excess.

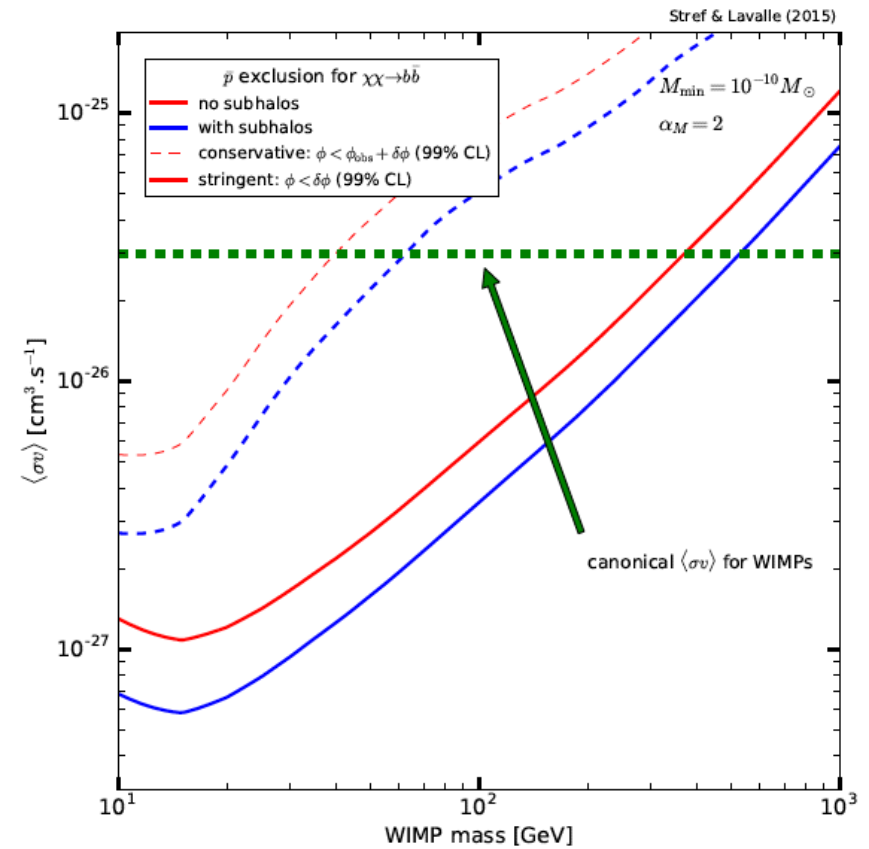
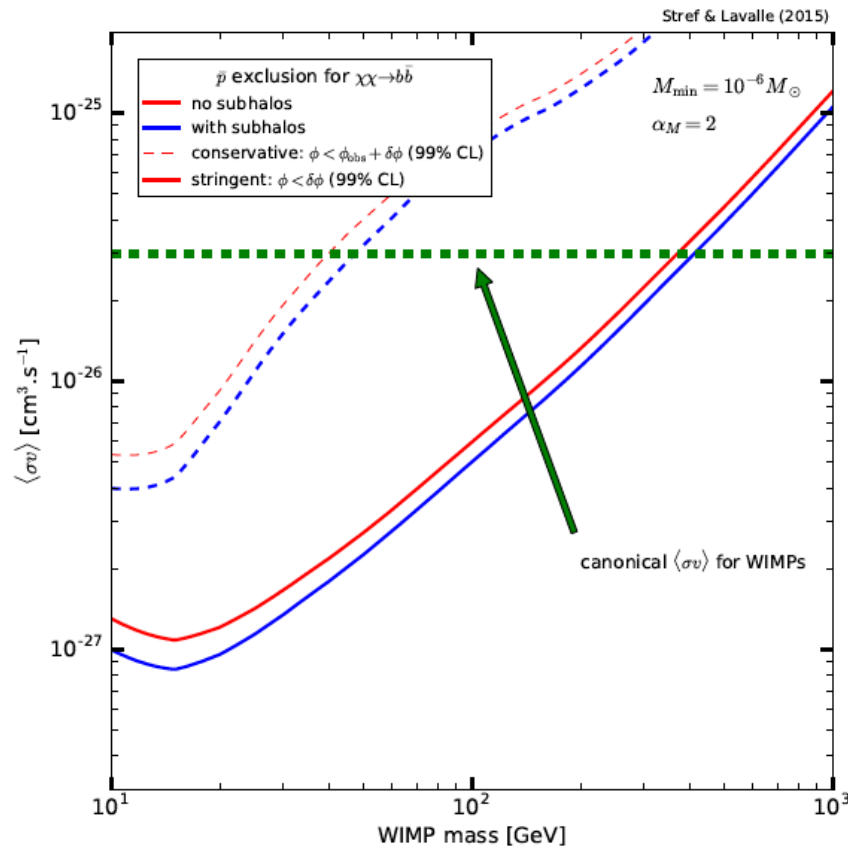
Tim Linden @ Gamma rays and dark matter (Austria), 12/2015



Antiproton flux from DM subhalos



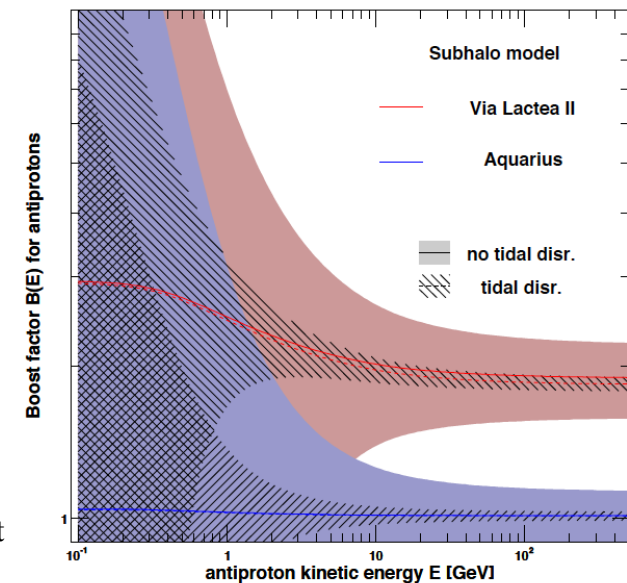
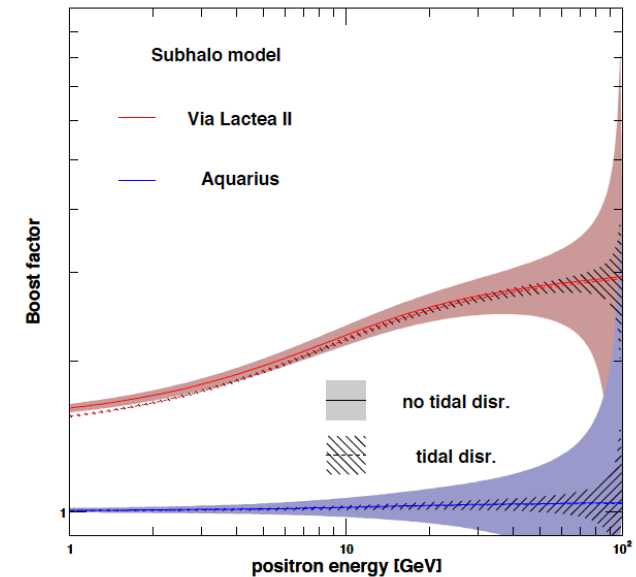
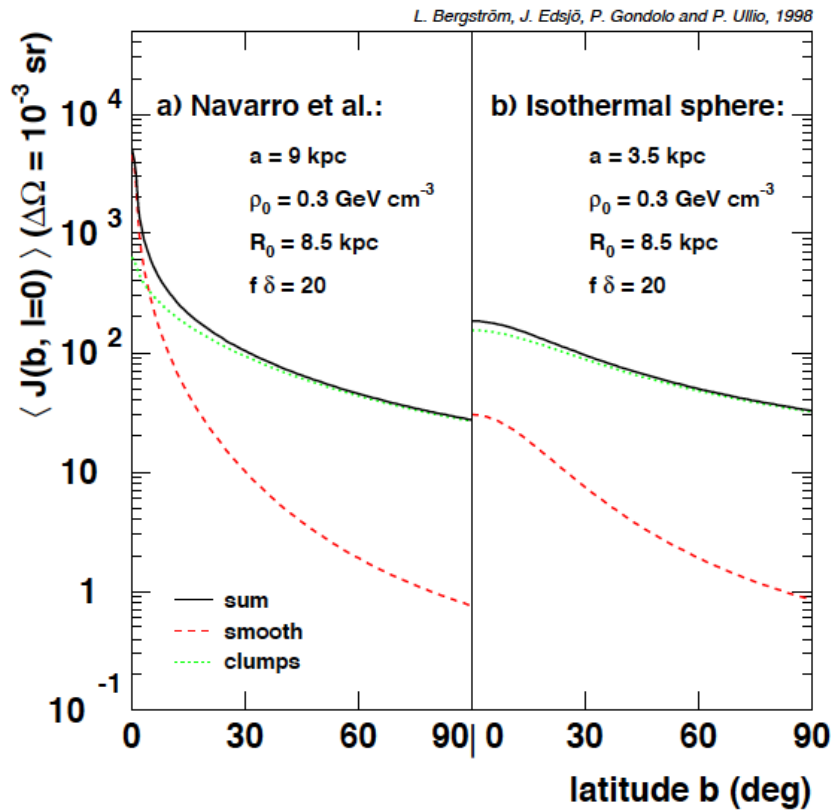
Constraints on s -wave annihilating WIMPs



Stref & JL, in prep.

Impact on indirect DM searches

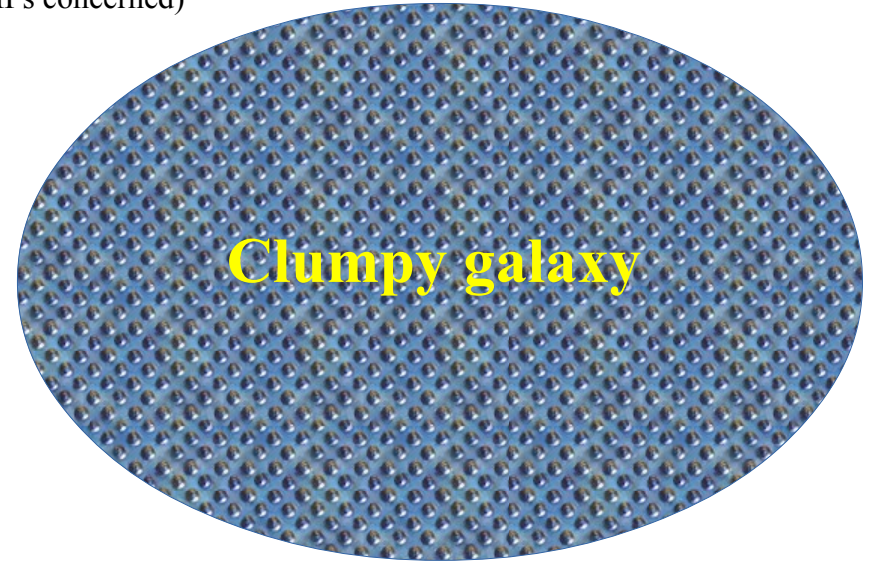
Bergström+98
Angular dependence of gamma-ray boost



JL+07,08, Pieri, JL+11
Energy dependence of CR boost

Impact on indirect DM searches

(Only s-wave annihilating WIMPs concerned)



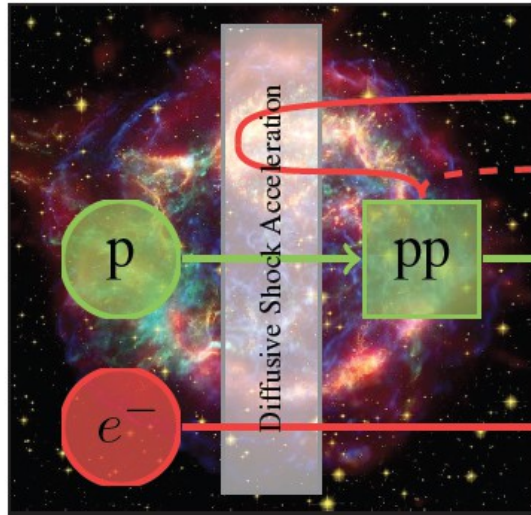
$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\langle \rho^2 \rangle}{\langle \rho \rangle^2} \geq 1$$

First noticed by Silk & Stebbins 93

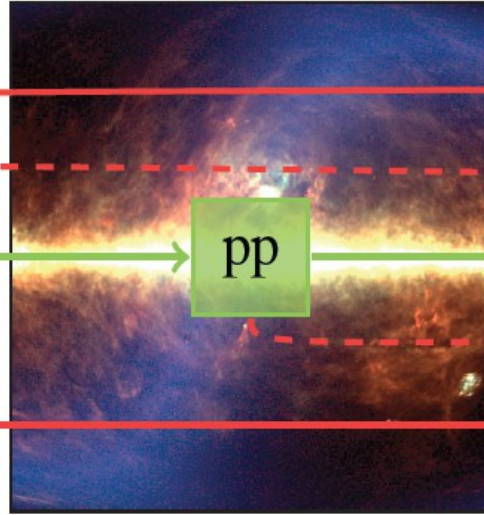
**The volume over which the average is performed
depends on the cosmic messenger!**

Primaries?

Acceleration in SNR



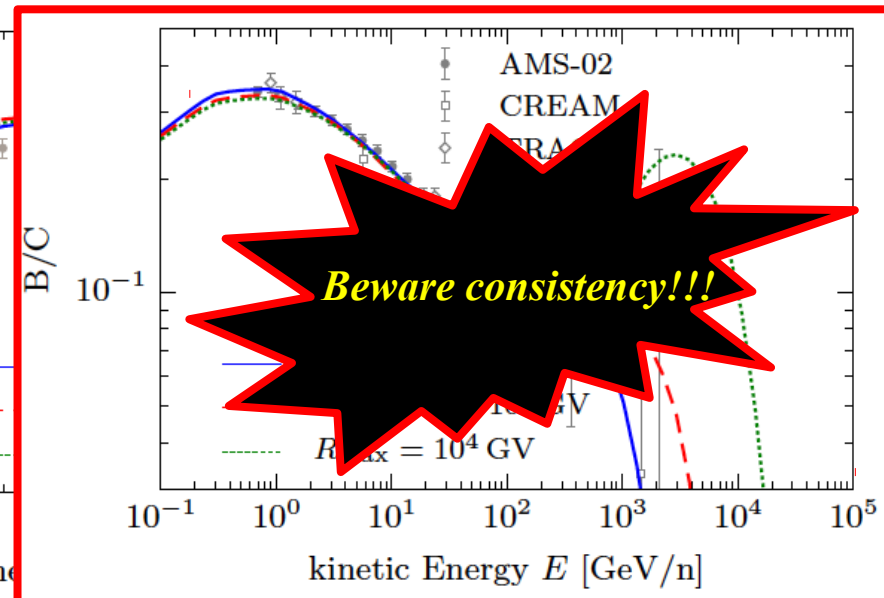
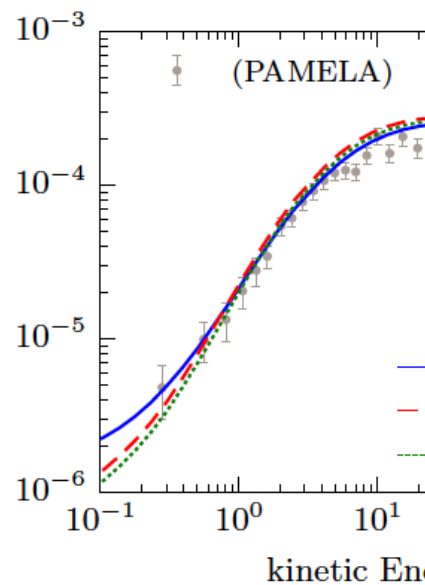
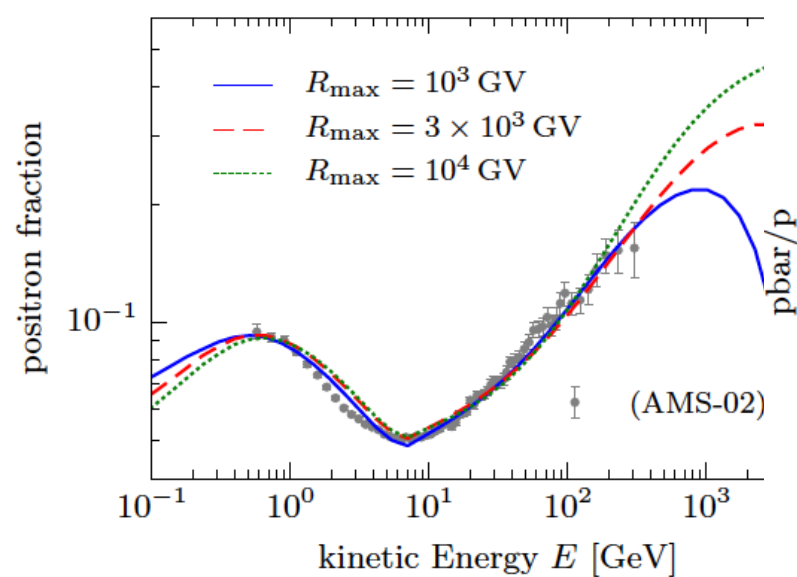
Propagation in Galaxy



Alhers+ 09

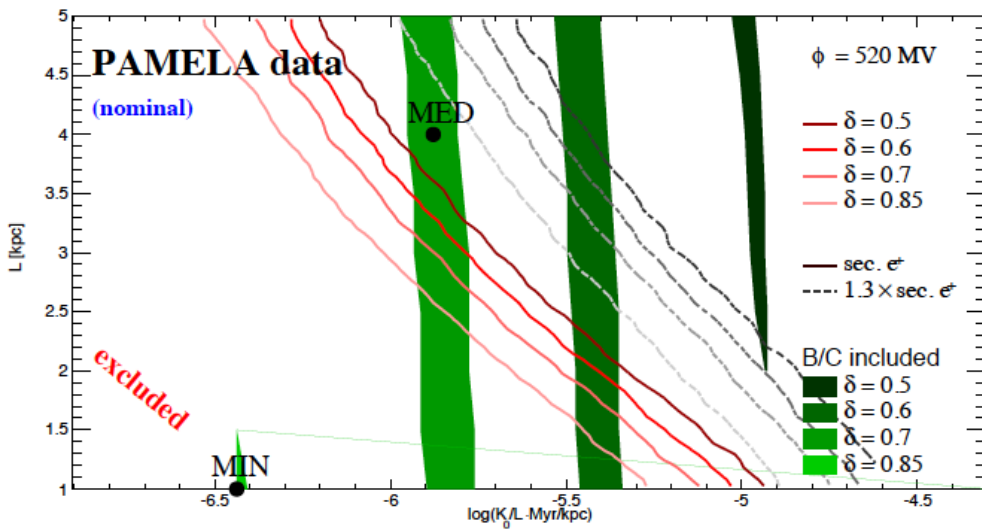
Acceleration of secondaries at SNR shocks:
Berezkho+ 03, Blasi 09, Mertsch & Sarkar 09

accelerated secondary $e^\pm$
secondary $e^\pm (\nu, \gamma)$ } new component
primary protons
secondary $e^\pm$
primary e^- } conventional component

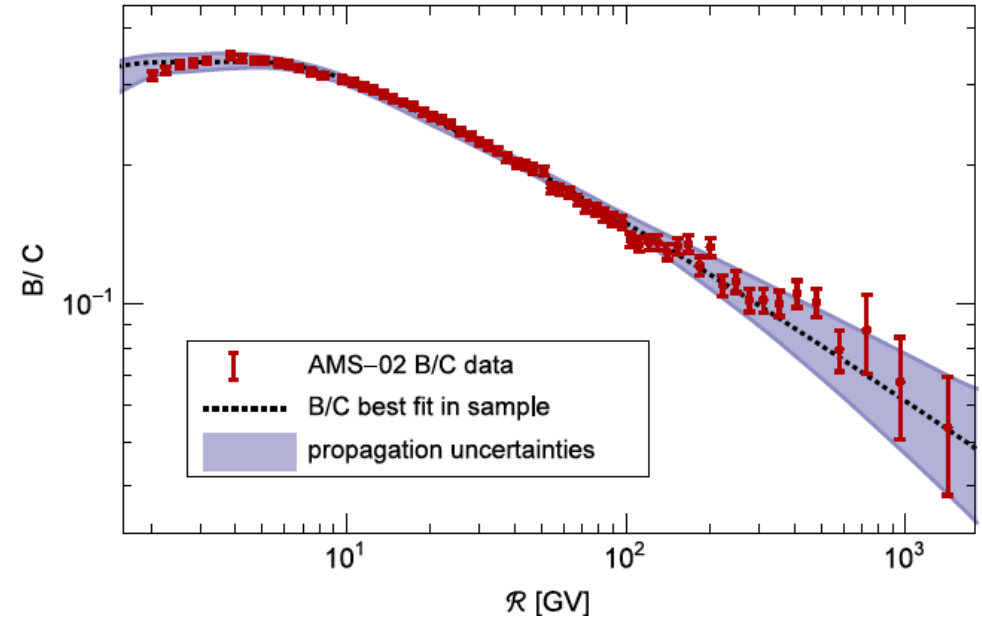


From WIMPs to subhalos

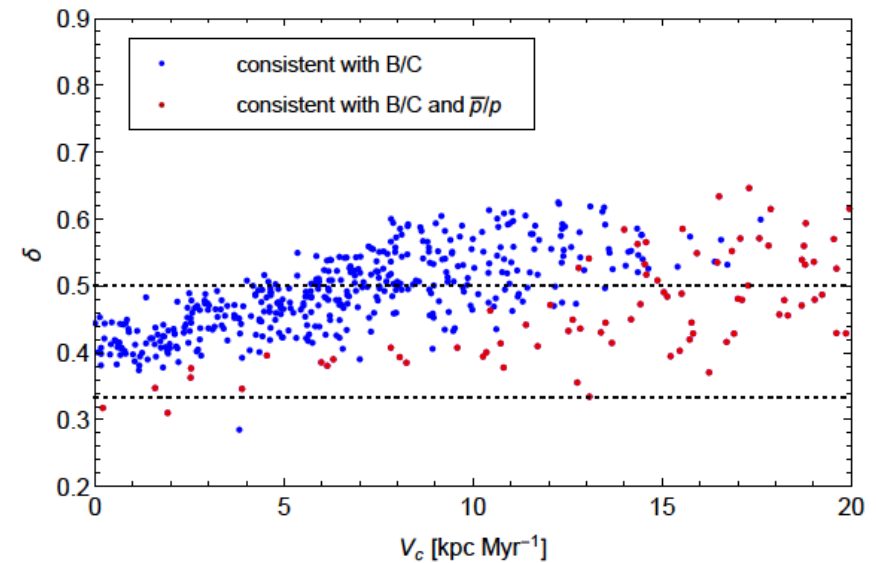
JL, Maurin, Putze 14
Positron constraints on diffusion models



Kappl+15
B/C from AMS-02 prelim. data

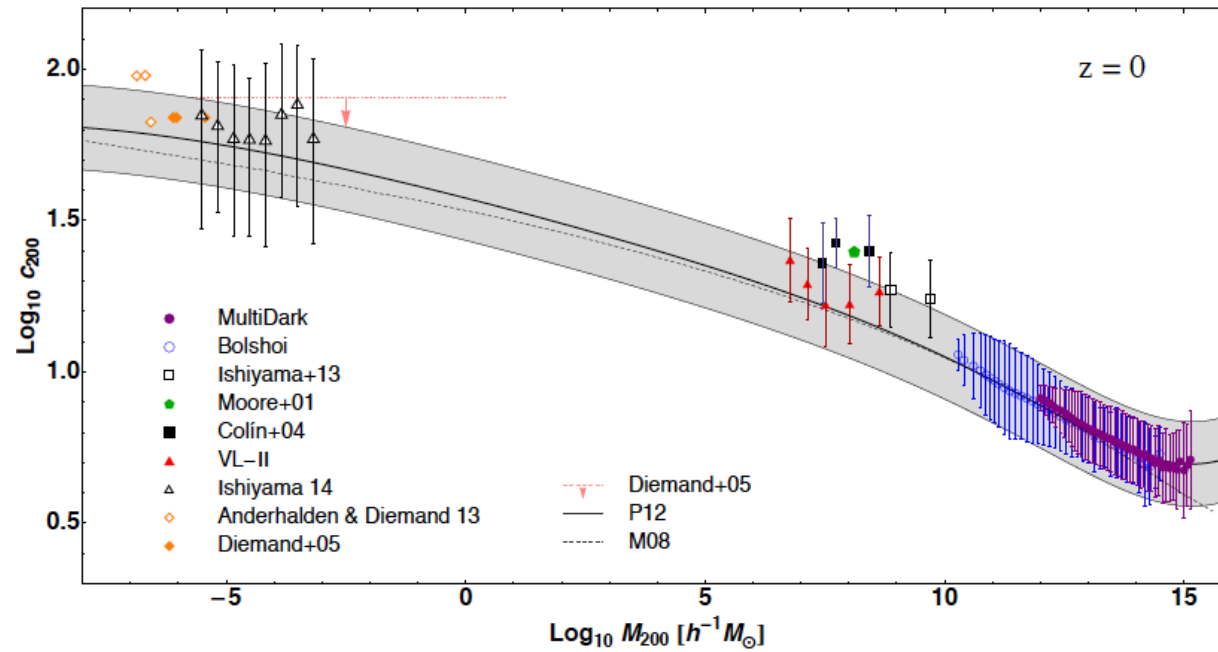


δ	K_0 (kpc ² Myr ⁻¹)	L (kpc)	V_c (km s ⁻¹)	V_a (km s ⁻¹)
0.408	0.0967	13.7	0.2	31.9



Subhalo concentration

Sanchez-Conde & Prada 13
Compilation of cosmo simulation results



Subhalo flux and variance

Define subhalo flux pdf

$$\langle \phi_{\text{sub}} \rangle = \int d\phi \, \phi \frac{d\mathcal{P}_\phi(\phi)}{d\phi}$$

Flux pdf completely set by:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{P}_\phi(\phi)}{d\phi} \propto \underbrace{\frac{d\mathcal{P}_V(\vec{x})}{dV}}_{\text{spatial distrib.}} \times \underbrace{\frac{d\mathcal{P}_M(M, \vec{x})}{dM}}_{\text{mass distrib.}} \times \underbrace{\frac{d\mathcal{P}_c(c, M, \vec{x})}{dc}}_{\text{concentration distrib.}}$$

Then average subhalo flux entirely defined (as variance is)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_{\text{sub}} \rangle &= \mathcal{S} \int d^3 \vec{x}_s \, \tilde{\mathcal{G}}(\vec{x}_{\text{obs}} \leftarrow \vec{x}_s) \frac{d\mathcal{P}_V(\vec{x}_s)}{dV} \int dM \frac{d\mathcal{P}_M(M, \vec{x}_s)}{dM} \int dc \frac{d\mathcal{P}_c(c, M, \vec{x})}{dc} \xi(\vec{x}_s, M, c) \\ &= \mathcal{S} \times \langle \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \langle \xi \rangle_{c,M} \rangle_V \approx \mathcal{S} \times \langle \tilde{\mathcal{G}} \rangle_V \times \langle \xi \rangle_{c,M} \end{aligned}$$

On the same vein, define statistical variance

$$\sigma_\phi^2 = \langle \phi_{\text{sub}}^2 \rangle - \langle \phi_{\text{sub}} \rangle^2$$

Testing the mass index

