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Dark Matter and the PAMELA/ATIC data

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Nuclear Physics B 787 (2007) Nuclear Physics B 800 (2008) 0808.3867 [astro-ph] 0809.2409 [hep-ph] 0811.3744 [astro-ph] and work in progress

Nuclear Physics B 753 (2006)

Thanks to:



1. Are we seeing Dark Matter in cosmic rays?

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2. Why there is new theory of DM on the arXiv every day?

















What sets the overall expected flux? ${
m flux} \propto n^2 \, \sigma_{
m annihilation}$



What sets the overall expected flux? flux $\propto n^2 \sigma_{\rm annihilation}$ astro& particle



What sets the overall expected flux? flux $\propto n^2 \sigma_{\text{annihilation}}$ astro& $\sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{annihilation}}$ $\sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{annihilation}}$ $\sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{astro}} \sigma_{\text{as$

DM halo profiles

Einasto

From N-body numerical simulations:

$$\rho(r) = \rho_{\odot} \left[\frac{r_{\odot}}{r}\right]^{\gamma} \left[\frac{1 + (r_{\odot}/r_s)^{\alpha}}{1 + (r/r_s)^{\alpha}}\right]^{(\beta - \gamma)/\alpha}$$

Halo model
$$\alpha$$
 β γ r_s in kpcCored isothermal2205Navarro, Frenk, White13120Moore131.1630

 $r_s = 20 \,\mathrm{kpc}$ $\rho_s = 0.06 \,\mathrm{GeV/cm^3}$

At small r: $ho(r) \propto 1/r^{\gamma}$

$$\rho(r) = \rho_s \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\alpha}\left(\left(\frac{r}{r_s}\right)^{\alpha} - 1\right)\right]$$

cuspy: NFW, Moore mild: Einasto smooth: isothermal



 $\alpha = 0.17$

Indirect DetectionBoost Factor: local clumps in the DM halo enhance the density,boost the flux from annihilations. Typically: $B \simeq 1 \rightarrow 20 \ (10^4)$

For illustration:





Computing the theory predictions

 $\sum_{DM} \underbrace{W^{-}, Z, b, \tau^{-}, t, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^{\mp}, \stackrel{(-)}{p}, \stackrel{(-)}{D} \dots}_{W^{+}, Z, \overline{b}, \tau^{+}, \overline{t}, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^{\pm}, \stackrel{(-)}{p}, \stackrel{(-)}{D} \dots}$

$M \xrightarrow{W^{-}, Z, b, \tau^{-}, t, h \dots} \rightsquigarrow e^{\mp}, \stackrel{(-)}{p}, \stackrel{(-)}{D} \dots$

primary channels

DN

 $V \cdot W^+, Z, \overline{b}, \tau^+, \overline{t}, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^{\pm}, \stackrel{(-)}{p}, \stackrel{(-)}{D} \dots$

$\begin{array}{c} DM \\ \hline W^{-}, Z, b, \tau^{-}, t, h \dots \\ primary \\ channels \\ \hline W^{+}, Z, \bar{b}, \tau^{+}, \bar{t}, h \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} e^{\mp}, \begin{pmatrix} - \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} - \\ D \end{pmatrix} \dots \\ e^{\pm}, \begin{pmatrix} - \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} - \\ D \end{pmatrix} \dots \end{array}$









So what are the particle physics parameters?

Dark Matter mass
 primary channel(s)

Comparing with data

Data sets Positrons from PAMELA:



steep e⁺ excess
above 10 GeV!
very large flux!



(9430 e⁺ collected)

(errors statistical only, that's why larger at high energy)

Data sets Antiprotons from PAMELA:

- consistent with the background



(about 1000 \bar{p} collected)



Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data? E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 150 \,{ m GeV}$ -annihilation DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$ (a possible SuperSymmetric candidate: wino)

Positrons:



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Which DM spectra can fit the data?E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 10 \,{\rm TeV}$ -annihilation DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$

ResultsWhich DM spectra can fit the data?E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 10 \,{\rm TeV}$
-annihilation ${\rm DM} \, {\rm DM} \to W^+ W^-$

30% PAMELA 08 Yes 10% Positron fraction 3% background? 1% 0.3% 10² 10 10^{3} 10^{4} Positron energy in GeV

Positrons:



ResultsWhich DM spectra can fit the data?E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 10 \,{\rm TeV}$
-annihilation DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$
but...: -cross sec $\sigma_{\rm ann}v = 6 \cdot 10^{-22} \,{\rm cm}^3/{\rm sec}$

Positrons:





ResultsWhich DM spectra can fit the data?E.g. Minimal DM: -mass $M_{DM} = 9.7 \, \text{TeV}$ Circli, Strumia
et al. 2006]-annihilation DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$
-boost $B \simeq 30$ Circli, Strumia
et al. 2006]

Positrons:







Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons only





Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons





Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons



(1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\mu^+\mu^-$)



Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons



(1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\mu^+\mu^-$) or (2) annihilate into W^+W^- with mass $\gtrsim 10 \text{ TeV}$

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

Boost required by PAMELA


Data Sets Electrons + positrons from ATIC, PPB-BETS and HESS!:



- an $e^+ + e^-$ excess at ~700 GeV??

HESS:

very interesting (independent!) but difficult analysis (particle ID: contamination from gamma & hadronic showers): are these upper limits?



Which DM spectra can fit the data? A DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 1 \,{
m TeV}$ -annihilation DM DM $\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ **Results**Which DM spectra can fit the data?A DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 1 \,{\rm TeV}$
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ResultsWhich DM spectra can fit the data?A DM with: -mass $M_{\rm DM} = 1 \,{\rm TeV}$
-annihilation DM ${\rm DM} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$





Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons^{*} + balloon experiments



* adding anti-protons does not change much, non-leptonic channels give too smooth spectrum for balloons

Results Which DM can fit the data?

M.Pospelov and A.Ritz, 0810.1502: Secluded DM - A.Nelson and C.Spitzer, 0810.5167: Slightly Non-Minimal DM - Y.Nomura and J.Thaler, 0810.5397: DM through the Axion Portal - R.Harnik and G.Kribs, 0810.5557: Dirac DM - D.Feldman, Z.Liu, P.Nath, 0810.5762: Hidden Sector - T.Hambye, 0811.0172: Hidden Vector - Yin, Yuan, Liu, Zhang, Bi, Zhu, 0811.0176: Leptonically decaying DM - K.Ishiwata, S.Matsumoto, T.Moroi, 0811.0250: Superparticle DM - Y.Bai and Z.Han, 0811.0387: sUED DM - P.Fox, E.Poppitz, 0811.0399: Leptophilic DM - C.Chen, F.Takahashi, T.T.Yanagida, 0811.0477: Hidden-Gauge-Boson DM - K.Hamaguchi, E.Nakamura, S.Shirai, T.T.Yanagida, 0811.0737: Decaying DM in Composite Messenger - E.Ponton, L.Randall, 0811.1029: Singlet DM - A.Ibarra, D.Tran, 0811.1555: Decaying DM - S.Baek, P.Ko, 0811.1646: U(1) Lmu-Ltau DM - C.Chen, F.Takahashi, T.T.Yanagida, 0811.3357: Decaying Hidden-Gauge-Boson DM -I.Cholis, G.Dobler, D.Finkbeiner, L.Goodenough, N.Weiner, 0811.3641: 700+ GeV WIMP - E.Nardi, F.Sannino, A.Strumia, 0811.4153: Decaying DM in TechniColor - K.Zurek, 0811.4429: Multicomponent DM - M.Ibe, H.Murayama, T.T.Yanagida, 0812.0072: Breit-Wigner enhancement of DM annihilation - E.Chun, J.-C.Park, 0812.0308: sub-GeV hidden U(1) in GMSB - M.Lattanzi, J.Silk, 0812.0360: Sommerfeld enhancement in cold substructures - M.Pospelov, M.Trott, 0812.0432: super-WIMPs decays DM - Zhang, Bi, Liu, Liu, Yin, Yuan, Zhu, 0812.0522: Discrimination with SR and IC - Liu, Yin, Zhu, 0812.0964: DMnu from GC - M.Pohl, 0812.1174: electrons from DM - J.Hisano, M.Kawasaki, K.Kohri, K.Nakayama, 0812.0219: DMnu from GC -A.Arvanitaki, S.Dimopoulos, S.Dubovsky, P.Graham, R.Harnik, S.Rajendran, 0812.2075: Decaying DM in GUTs - R.Allahverdi, B.Dutta, K.Richardson-McDaniel, Y.Santoso, 0812.2196: SuSy B-L DM- S.Hamaguchi, K.Shirai, T.T.Yanagida, 0812.2374: Hidden-Fermion DM decays - D.Hooper, A.Stebbins, K.Zurek, 0812.3202: Nearby DM clump - C.Delaunay, P.Fox, G.Perez, 0812.3331: DMnu from Earth - Park, Shu, 0901.0720: Split-UED DM - .Gogoladze, R.Khalid, Q.Shafi, H.Yuksel, 0901.0923: cMSSM DM with additions - Q.H.Cao, E.Ma, G.Shaughnessy, 0901.1334: Dark Matter: the leptonic connection - E.Nezri, M.Tytgat, G.Vertongen, 0901.2556: Inert Doublet DM - C.-H.Chen, C.-Q.Geng, D.Zhuridov, 0901.2681: Fermionic decaying DM -J.Mardon, Y.Nomura, D.Stolarski, J.Thaler, 0901.2926: Cascade annihilations (light non-abelian new bosons) - P.Meade, M.Papucci, T.Volansky, 0901.2925: DM sees the light - D.Phalen, A.Pierce, N.Weiner, 0901.3165: New Heavy Lepton - T.Banks, J.-F.Fortin, 0901.3578: Pyrma baryons - Goh, Hall, Kumar, 0902.0814: Leptonic Higgs - K.Bae, J.-H. Huh, J.Kim, B.Kyae, R.Viollier, 0812.3511: electrophilic axion from flipped-SU(5) with extra spontaneously broken symmetries and a two component DM with Z₂ parity - ...

Two important remarks

A. Maybe it's just a pulsar, or other astrophysics



Hooper, Blasi, Serpico 2008 Profumo 0812.4457

Two important remarks

A. Maybe it's just a pulsar, or other astrophysics



B. Associated gamma ray and radio constraints from the GC and dwarf galaxies are severe



Hooper, Blasi, Serpico 2008 Profumo 0812.4457

1. Are we seeing Dark Matter in cosmic rays?

2. Why there is new theory of DM on the arXiv every day?

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2. Why there is new theory of DM on the arXiv every day?

Because the signals point to a "weird" DM so theorists try to reinvent the field:

- DM is heavy-ish
- annihilates into leptons and not anti-protons
- huge cross section (boost? Sommerfeld?)
- must not produce too many gammas

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Upcoming data: Fermi, ATIC-4, Pamela...

Back up slides

Indirect Detection

Boost Factor: local clumps in the DM halo enhance the density, boost the flux from annihilations. Typically: $B \simeq 1 \rightarrow 20 \ (10^4)$

In principle, B is different for e⁺, anti-p and gammas,

energy dependent,

dependent on many astro assumptions (inner density profile of clump, tidal disruptions and smoothing...), with an energy dependent variance, at high energy for e⁺, at low energy for anti-p.

antiprotons

2007

Lavalle et al.

positrons



Or perhaps it's just a young, nearby pulsar...



'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^{\pm} pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr (typical total energy output: 10⁴⁶ erg). Must be young (T < 10⁵ yr) and nearby (< 1 kpc);

if not: too much diffusion, low energy, too low flux.

Predicted flux: $\Phi_{e^{\pm}} \approx E^{-p} \exp(E/E_c)$ with $p \approx 2$ and $E_c \sim \text{many TeV}$

(1.4

Not a new idea:





Atoyan, Aharonian, Volk (1995)

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Geminga pulsar

(funny that it means: "it is not there" in milanese) 'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^{\pm} pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr.

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Try the fit with known nearby pulsars:

	TABLE 1 List of Nearby SNRs		
SNR	Distance (kpc)	Age (yr)	E _{max} ^a (TeV)
SN 185	0.95	1.8×10^{3}	1.7×10^{2}
S147	0.80	4.6×10^{3}	63
HB 21	0.80	1.9×10^{4}	14
G65.3+5.7	0.80	2.0×10^{4}	13
Cygnus Loop	0.44	2.0×10^{4}	13
Vela	0.30	1.1×10^{4}	25
Monogem	0.30	8.6×10^{4}	2.8
Loop1	0.17	2.0×10^{5}	1.2
Geminga	0.4	3.4×10^{5}	0.67



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Büshing, de Jager et al. 0804.0220

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Try the fit with known nearby pulsars and diffuse mature pulsars:



Or perhaps it's just a young, nearby pulsar...



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But ATIC needs a different (and very powerful) source:



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Open issue.

(look for anisotropies, (both for single source and collection in disk) antiprotons, gammas... (Fermi is discovering a pulsar a week) or shape of the spectrum...)

e.g. Yuksel, Kistler, Stanev 0810.2784 Hall, Hooper 0811.3362



DM detection

direct detection

production at colliders

γ from annihil in galactic center and from synchrotron emission HESS, radio telescopes

\indirect/

from annihil in galactic halo or center PAMELA, AMS02, balloons from annihil in galactic halo or center from annihil in galactic halo or center $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ from annihil in massive bodies

$\frac{1}{\gamma} \text{ from DM annihilations in galactic center}$



$\frac{1}{\gamma} \text{ from DM annihilations in galactic center}$



$\frac{1}{\gamma} \text{ from DM annihilations in galactic center}$

Galactic Bulge Norma Arm Scutum Arm Crux Arm Outer Arm Carina Arm Perseus Arm Y Loca Sagittarius Arm Sun $dlogN_{\gamma}/dlogE$ DM10- $\sim W^+, Z, \overline{b}, \tau^+, \overline{t}, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^{\pm}, \stackrel{(-)}{p}, \stackrel{(-)}{D} \dots$ and γ DM 10^{-2} 10^{2} 10^{3} typically sub-TeV energies Energy in GeV

$\frac{\text{Indirect Detection}}{\gamma \text{ from DM annihilations in Sagittarius Dwarf}}$



Indirect Detection

radio-waves from synchrotron radiation of e^{\pm} in GC



Indirect Detection

radio-waves from synchrotron radiation of e^{\pm} in GC



Comparing with data















HESS has detected γ -ray emission from Gal Center and Gal Ridge. The DM signal must not excede that.

Moreover: no detection from Sgr dSph => upper bound.





Several observations detected radio to IR emission from the Gal Center. The DM signal must not excede that.



2008

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Davies 1978 upper bound at 408 MHz.



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Davies 1978 upper bound at 408 MHz.

VLT 2003 emission at 10¹⁴ Hz.

> integrate emission over a small angle corresponding to angular resolution of instrument



2008

DM DM $\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, NFW profile



The PAMELA and ATIC regions are in conflict with gamma constraints, unless...



Bertone, Cirelli, Strumia, Taoso 0811.3744



...not-too-steep profile needed.



...not-too-steep profile needed. Or: take different boosts here (at Earth, for e⁺) than there (at GC for gammas). Or: take ad hoc DM profiles (truncated at 100 pc, with central void..., after all we don't know).