

10 July 2011
ISAPP 2011 - Heidelberg

Seeing Dark Matter in cosmic rays?!?

Marco Cirelli

(CERN-TH & CNRS IPhT Saclay)

in collaboration with:

A.Strumia (Pisa)
N.Fornengo (Torino)
M.Tamburini (Pisa)
R.Franceschini (Pisa)
M.Raidal (Tallin)
M.Kadastik (Tallin)
Gf.Bertone (IAP Paris)
M.Taoso (Padova)
C.Bräuninger (Saclay)
P.Panci (Saclay)
F.Iocco (Saclay + IAP Paris)
P.Serpico (CERN)

0808.3867 [astro-ph]
Nuclear Physics B 813 (2009)
JCAP 03 009 (2009)
Physics Letters B 678 (2009)
Nuclear Physics B 821 (2009)
JCAP 10 009 (2009)
Nuclear Physics B 840 (2010)
JCAP 11 03 (2011)
and work in progress

10 July 2011
ISAPP 2011 - Heidelberg

Seeing Dark Matter in cosmic rays?!?

Marco Cirelli

(CERN-TH & CNRS IPhT Saclay)

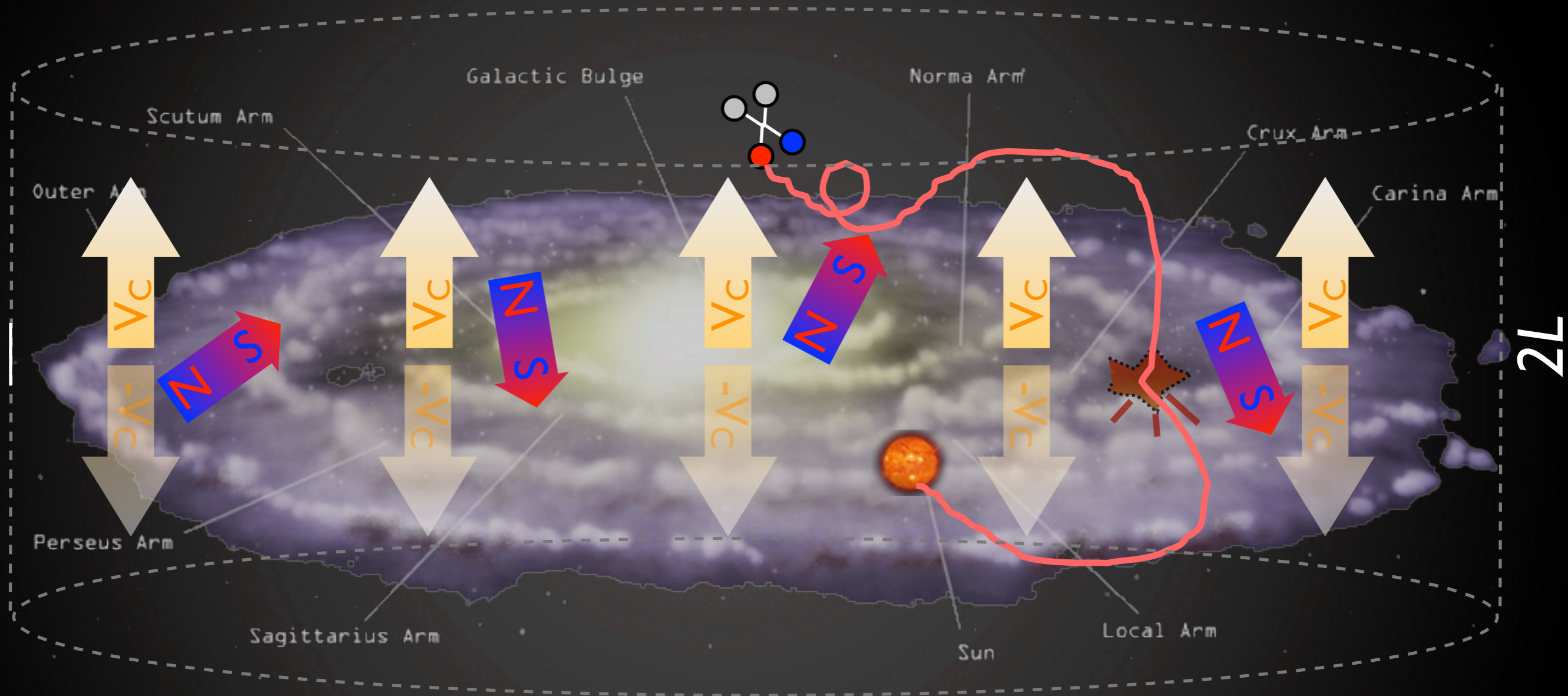
in collaboration with:

A.Strumia (Pisa)
N.Fornengo (Torino)
M.Tamburini (Pisa)
R.Franceschini (Pisa)
M.Raidal (Tallin)
M.Kadastik (Tallin)
Gf.Bertone (IAP Paris)
M.Taoso (Padova)
C.Bräuninger (Saclay)
P.Panci (Saclay)
F.Iocco (Saclay + IAP Paris)
P.Serpico (CERN)

0808.3867 [astro-ph]
Nuclear Physics B 813 (2009)
JCAP 03 009 (2009)
Physics Letters B 678 (2009)
Nuclear Physics B 821 (2009)
JCAP 10 009 (2009)
Nuclear Physics B 840 (2010)
JCAP 11 03 (2011)
and work in progress

Indirect Detection

\bar{p} and e^+ from DM annihilations in halo



spectrum

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} - K(E) \cdot \nabla^2 f - \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (b(E)f) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (V_c f) = Q_{\text{inj}} - 2h\delta(z)\Gamma_{\text{spall}}f$$

diffusion

energy loss

convective wind

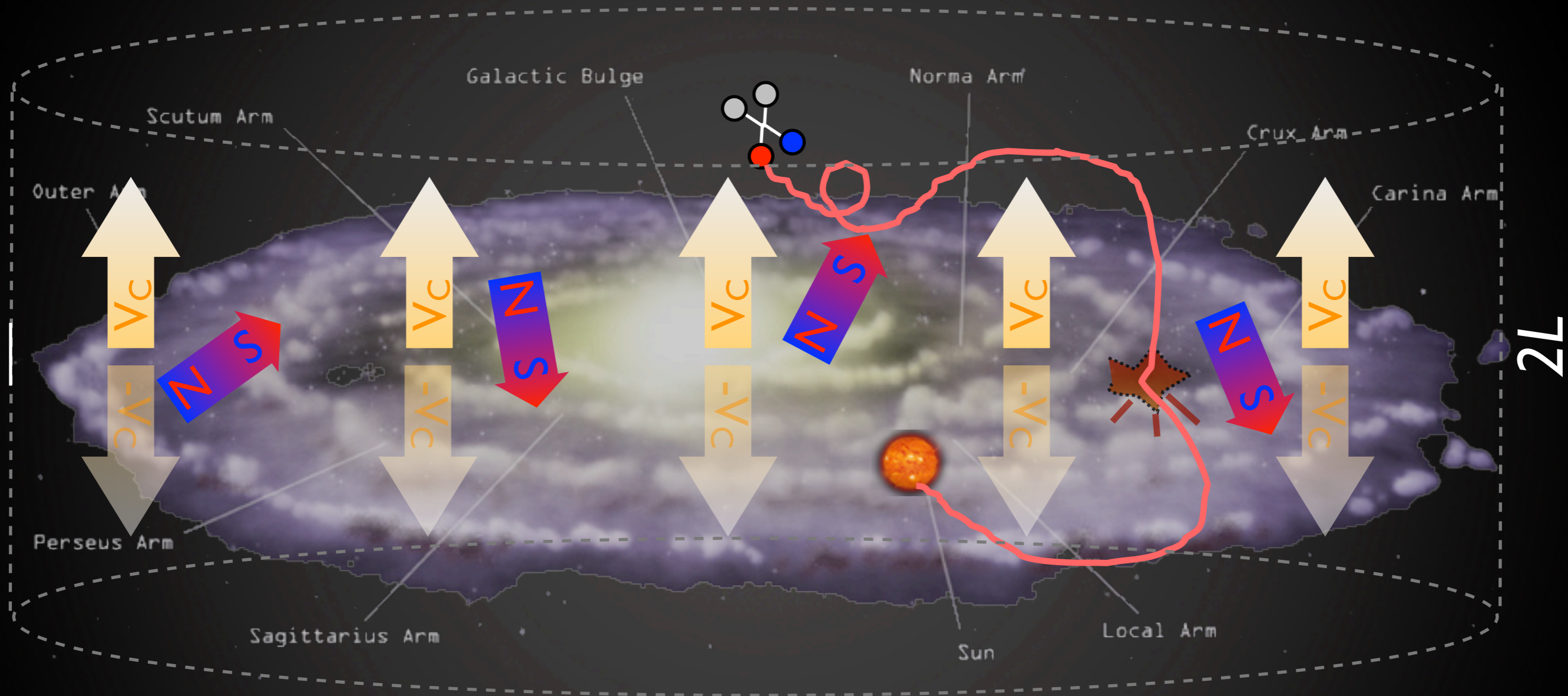
source

spallations

Salati, Chardonay, Barrau,
Donato, Taillet, Fornengo,
Maurin, Brun... '90s, '00s

Indirect Detection

\bar{p} and e^+ from DM annihilations in halo



What sets the overall expected flux?

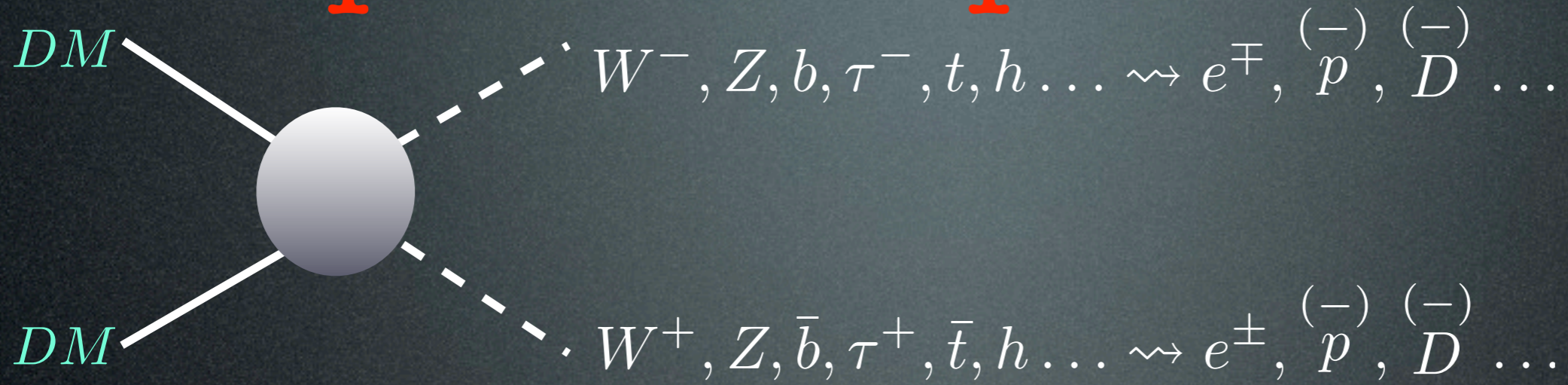
$$\text{flux} \propto n^2 \sigma_{\text{annihilation}}$$

astro&cosmo particle

reference cross section:
 $\sigma v = 3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 / \text{sec}$

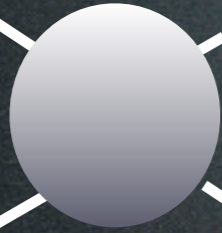
Computing the theory
predictions

Spectra at production



Spectra at production

DM



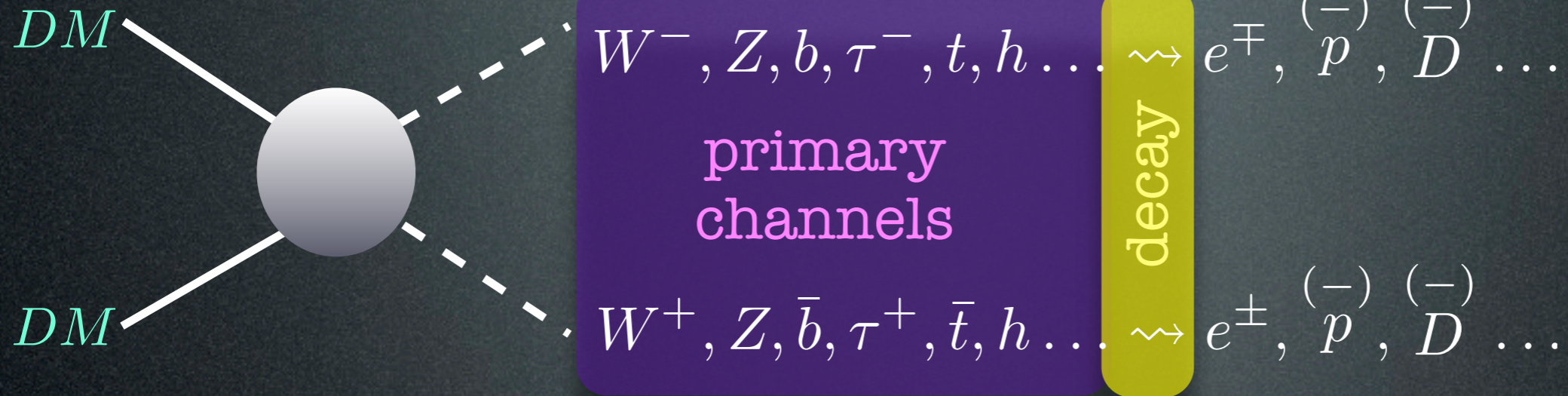
$W^-, Z, b, \tau^-, t, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^\mp, \overset{(-)}{p}, \overset{(-)}{D} \dots$

primary
channels

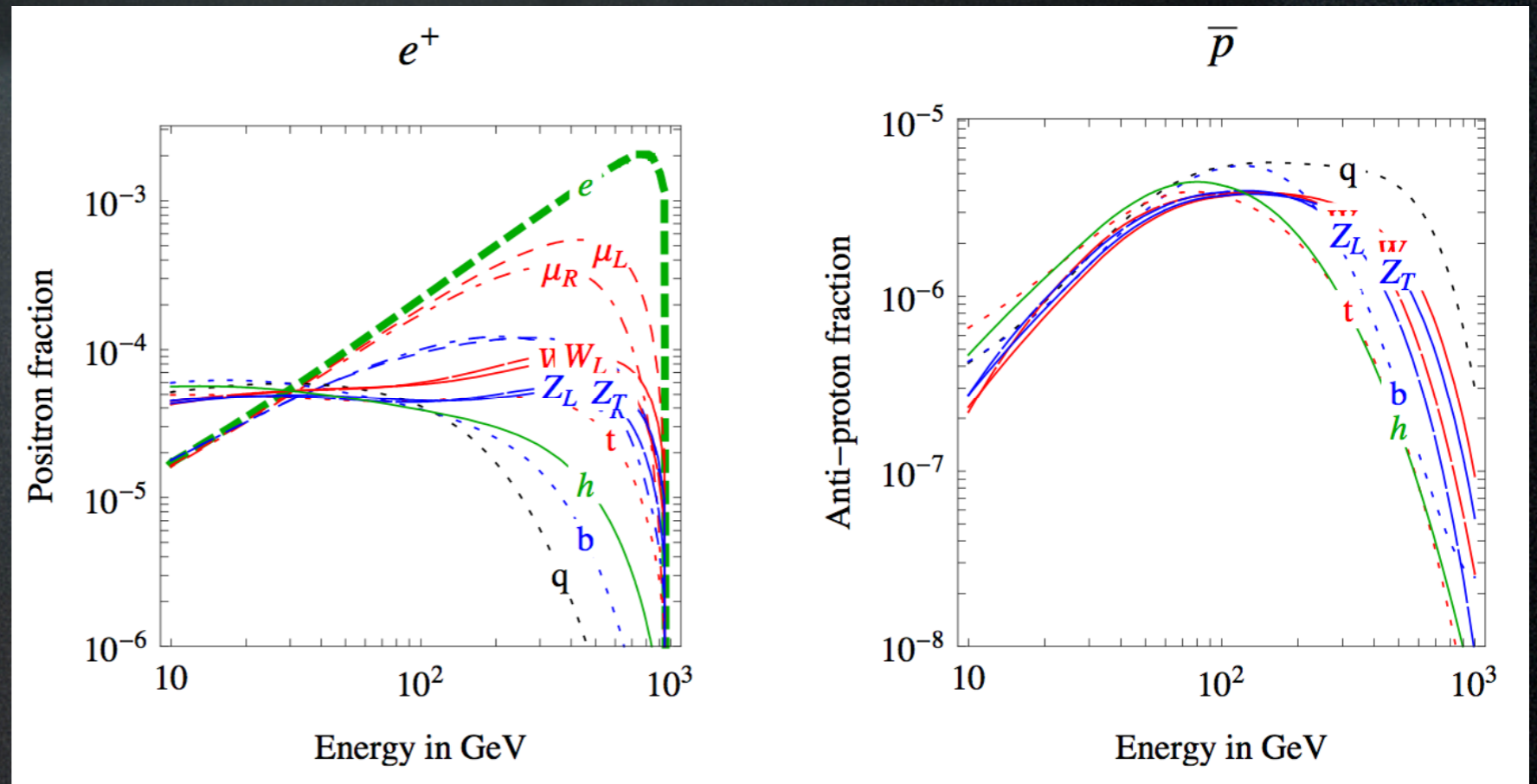
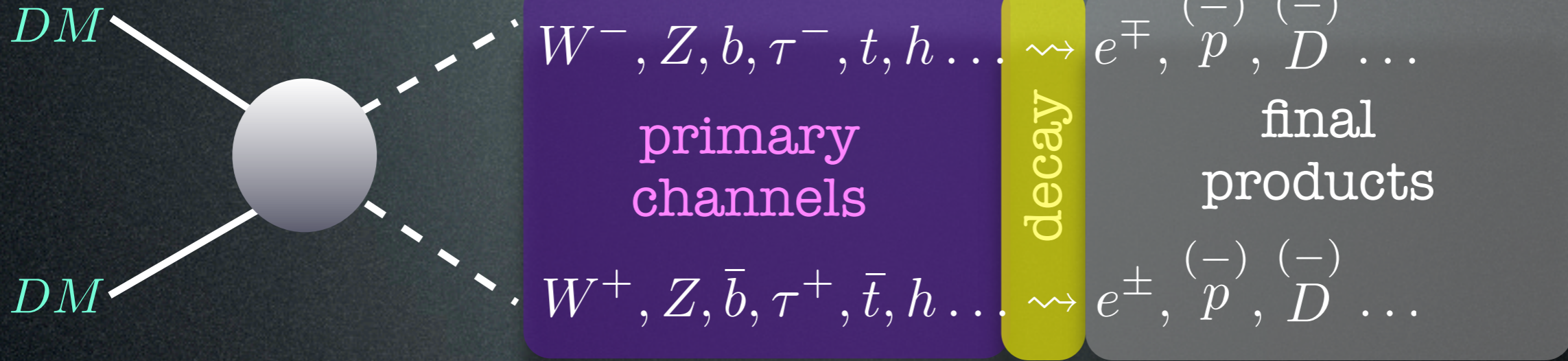
DM

$W^+, Z, \bar{b}, \tau^+, \bar{t}, h \dots \rightsquigarrow e^\pm, \overset{(-)}{p}, \overset{(-)}{D} \dots$

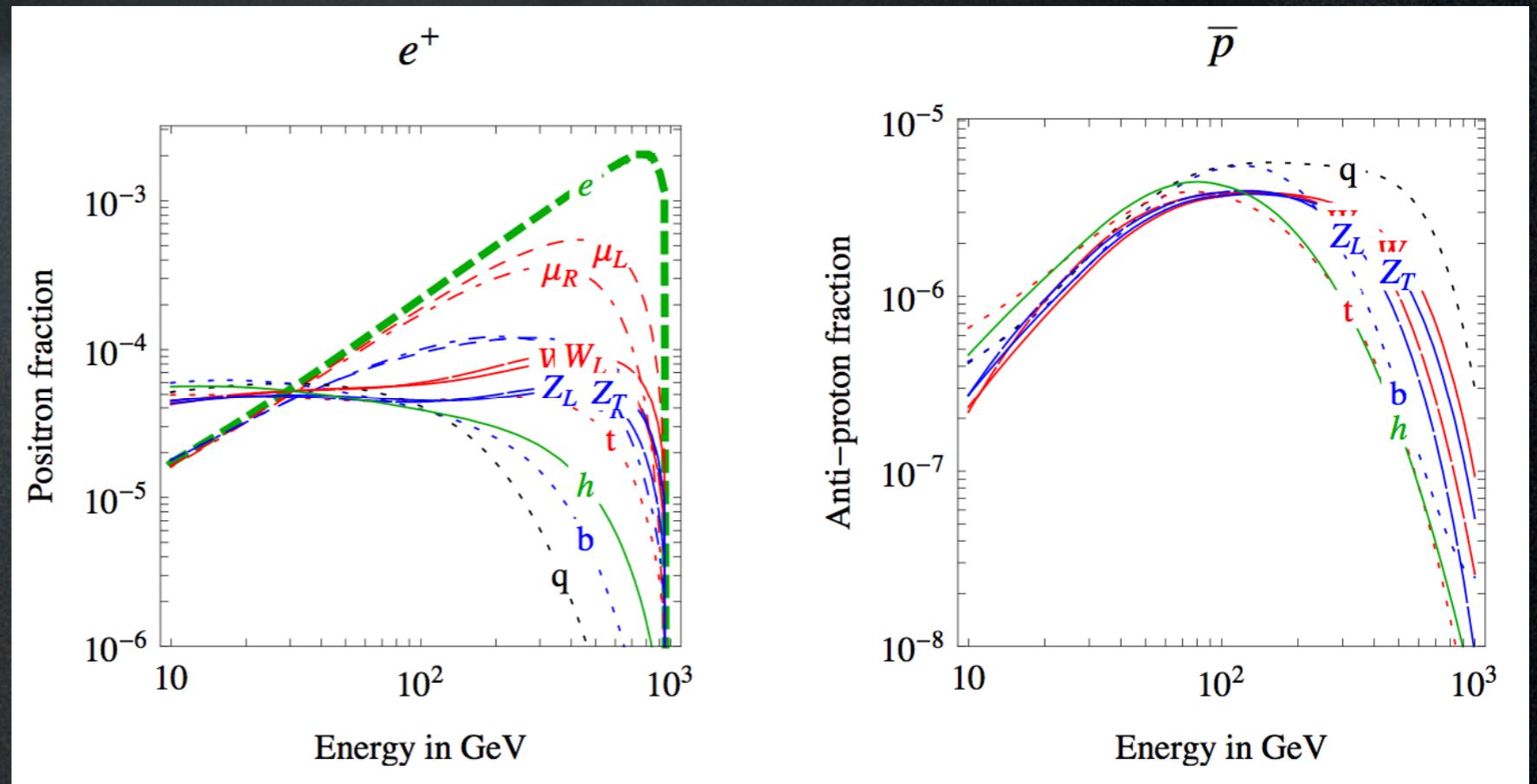
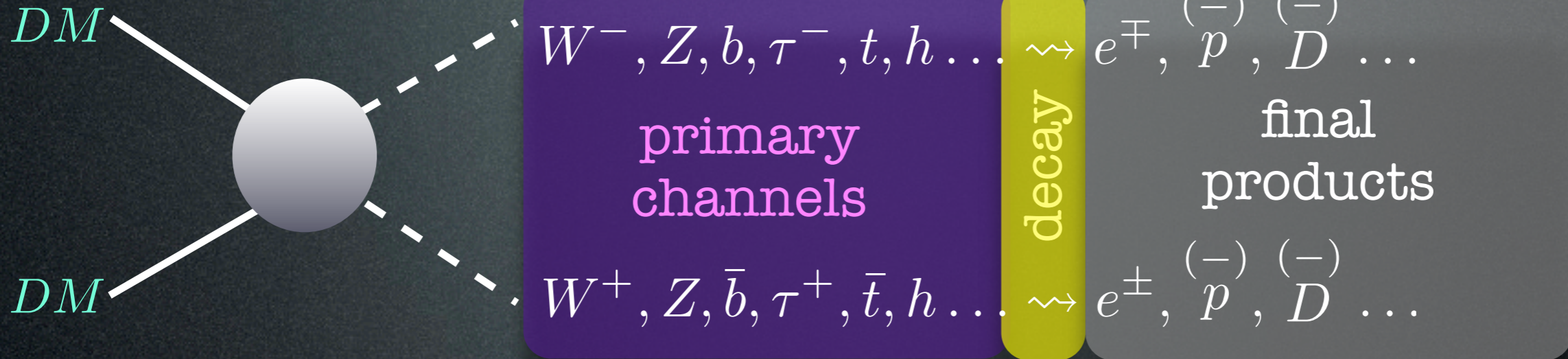
Spectra at production



Spectra at production



Spectra at production



So what are the particle physics parameters?

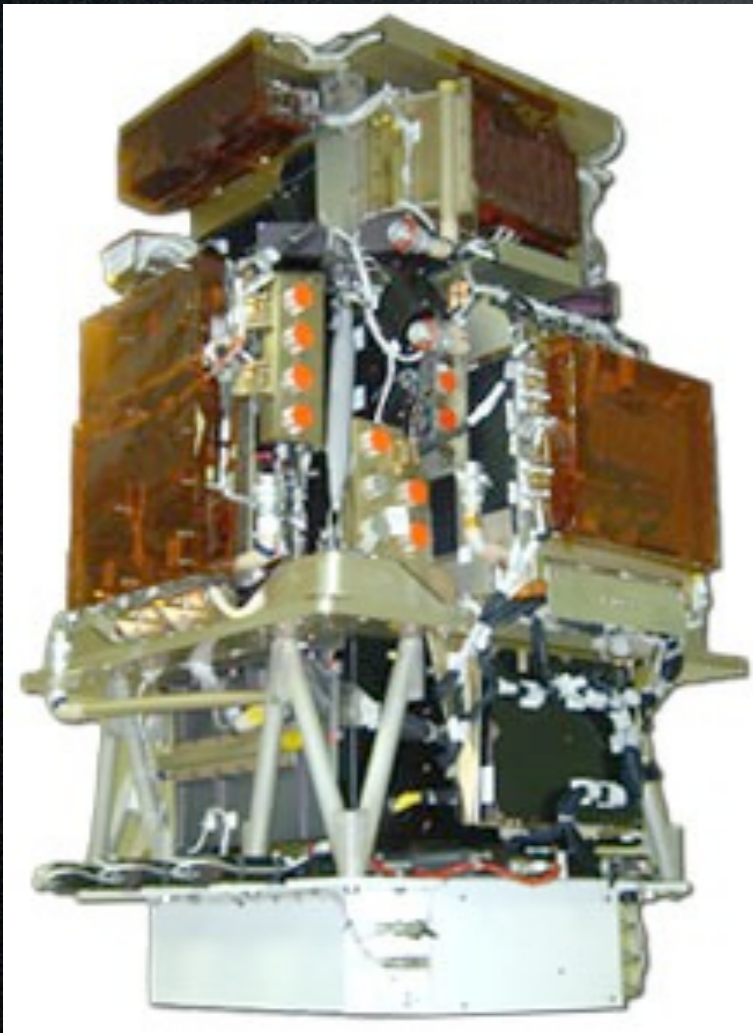
1. Dark Matter mass
2. primary channel(s)

Comparing with data

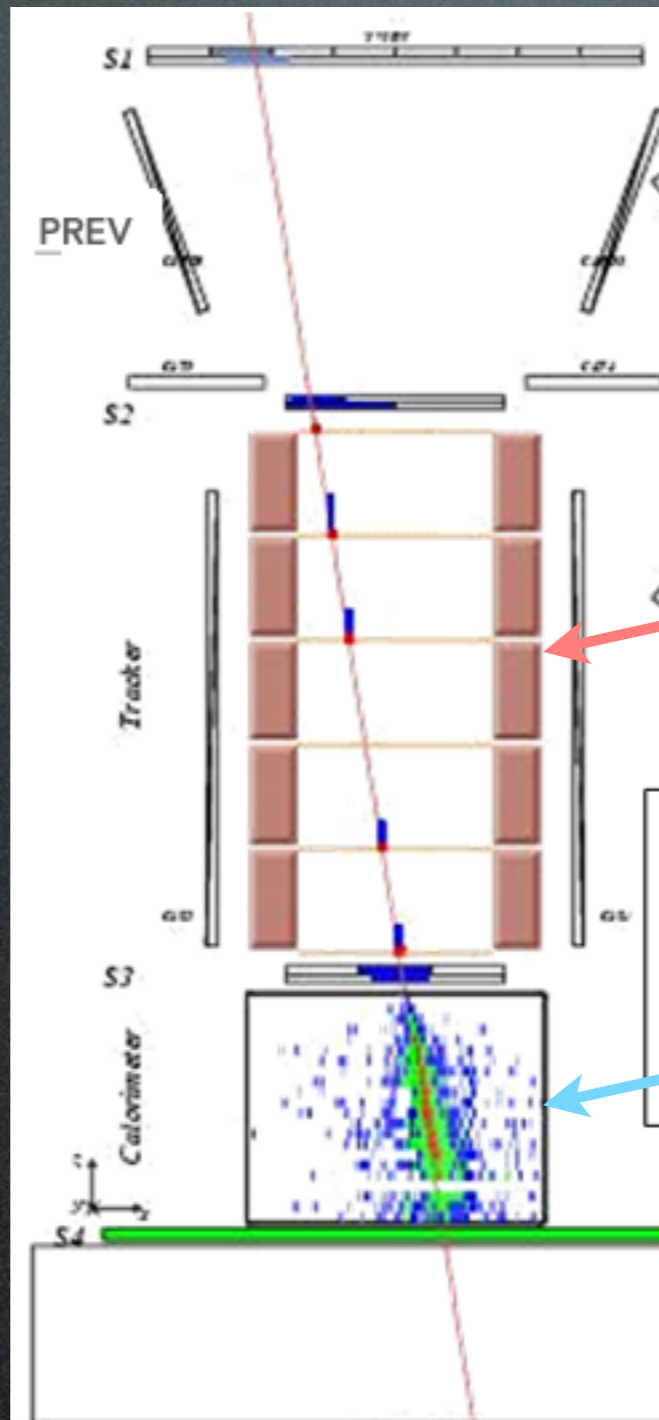
Data sets

Positrons from PAMELA:

Payload for
Anti-
Matter
Exploration and
Light-nuclei
Astrophysics



92 GeV positron event



calibrated on accelerator fluxes

magnetic spectrometer:
charge and energy

calorimeter: e^{\pm} vs p/\bar{p}

(make showers) (swipe thru)

Big challenge: backgnd contamination
from p (10^4 more numerous at 100 GeV)

Data sets

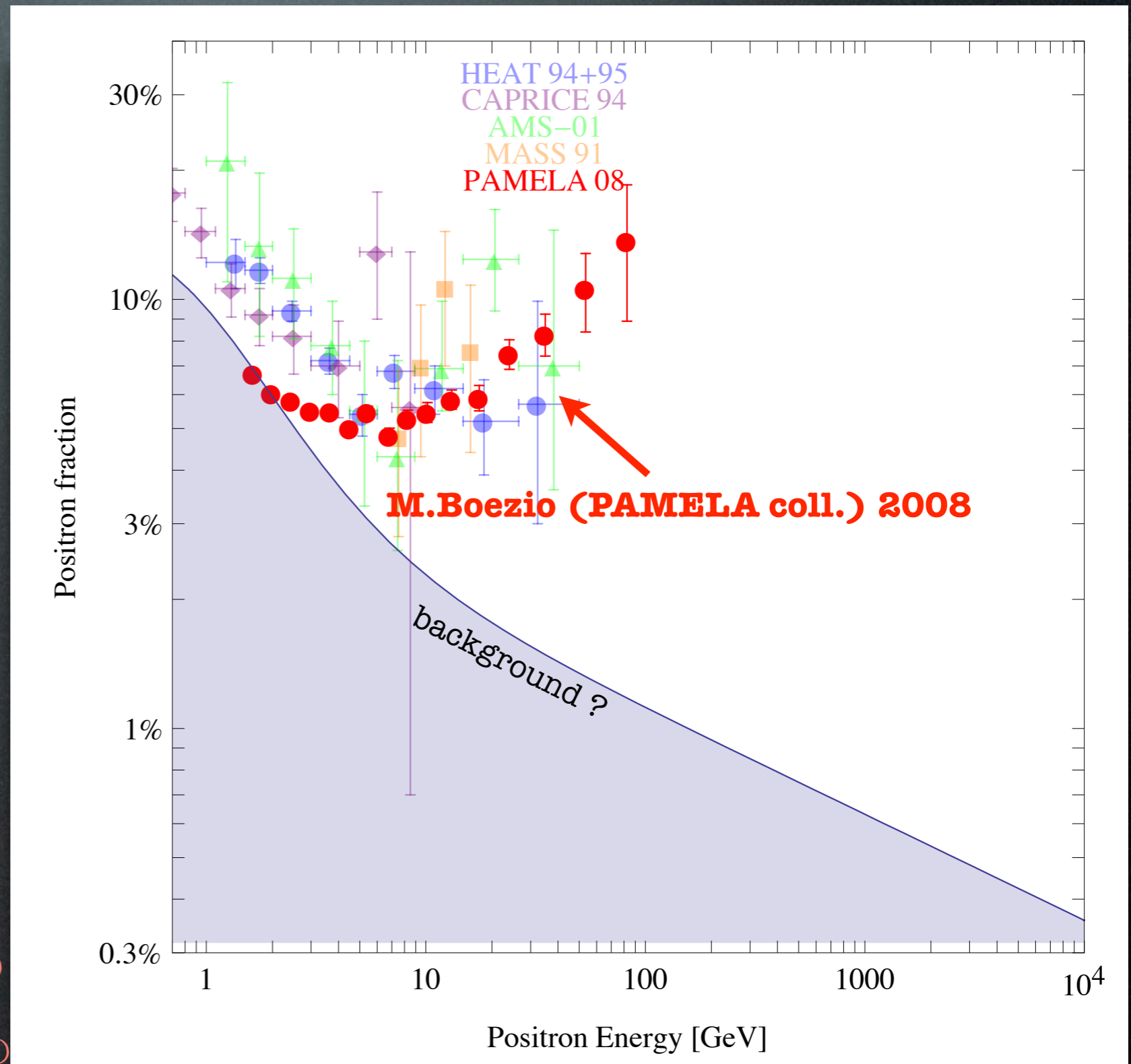
Positrons from PAMELA:

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

$$\text{positron fraction: } \frac{e^+}{e^+ + e^-}$$

(9430 e^+ collected)

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

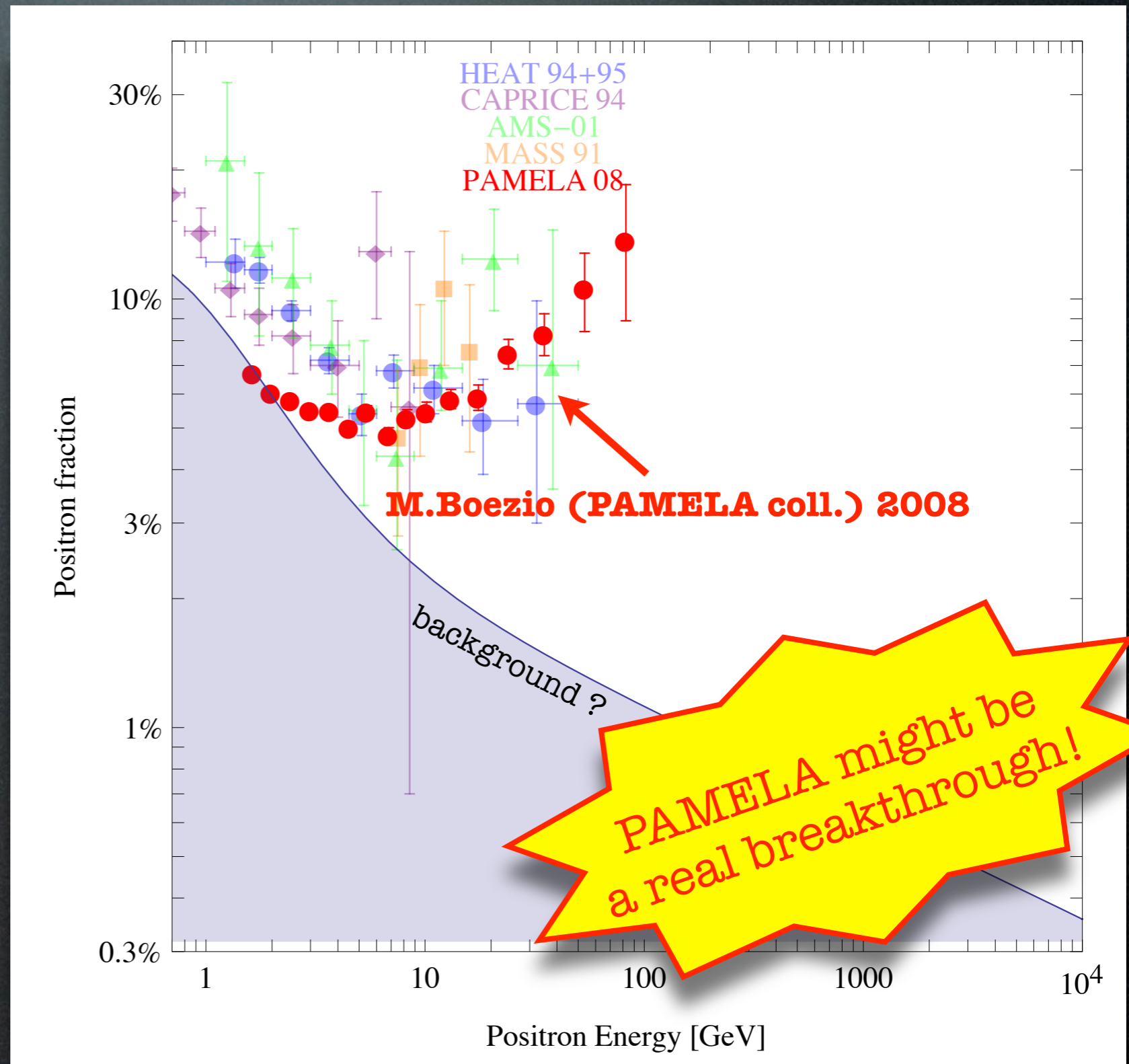


[backgnd]

Data sets

Positrons from PAMELA:

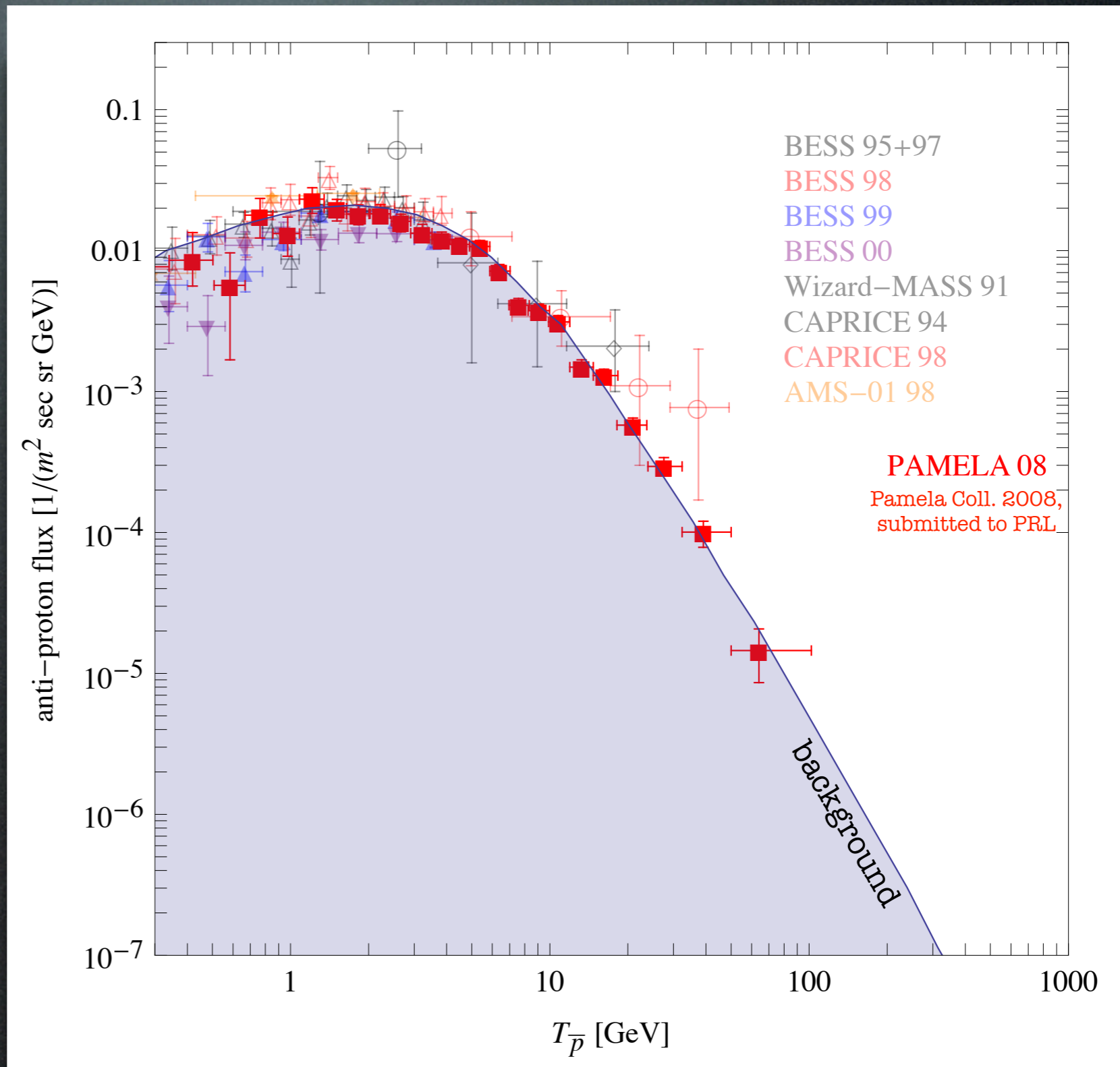
- steep e^+ excess above 10 GeV!
- very large flux!



Data sets

Antiprotons from PAMELA:

- consistent with
the background



(about 1000 \bar{p} collected)

Background



Background

Background computations for **positrons**:

$$\Phi_{e^+}^{\text{bkg}} = \frac{4.5 E^{0.7}}{1 + 650 E^{2.3} + 1500 E^{4.2}}$$

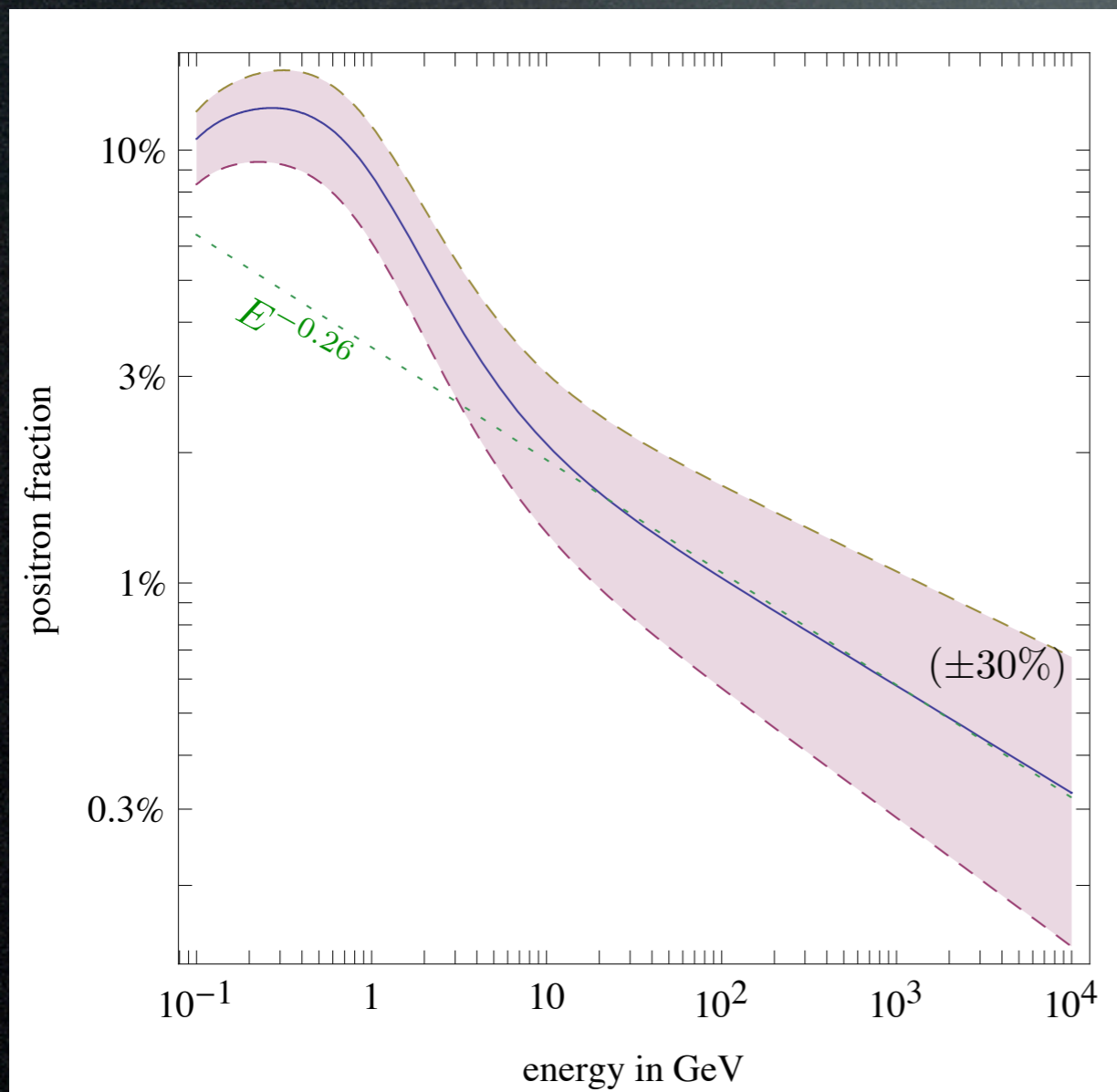
main source: CR nuclei
spallating on IS gas

$$\Phi_{e^-}^{\text{bkg}} = \Phi_{e^-}^{\text{bkg, prim}} + \Phi_{e^-}^{\text{bkg, sec}} = \frac{0.16 E^{-1.1}}{1 + 11 E^{0.9} + 3.2 E^{2.15}} + \frac{0.70 E^{0.7}}{1 + 110 E^{1.5} + 580 E^{4.2}}$$

Baltz, Edsjo 1999

On the basis of CR simulations of
Moskalenko, Strong 1998

More recently:
Delahaye et al., 0809.5268
P.Salati, Cargese 2007

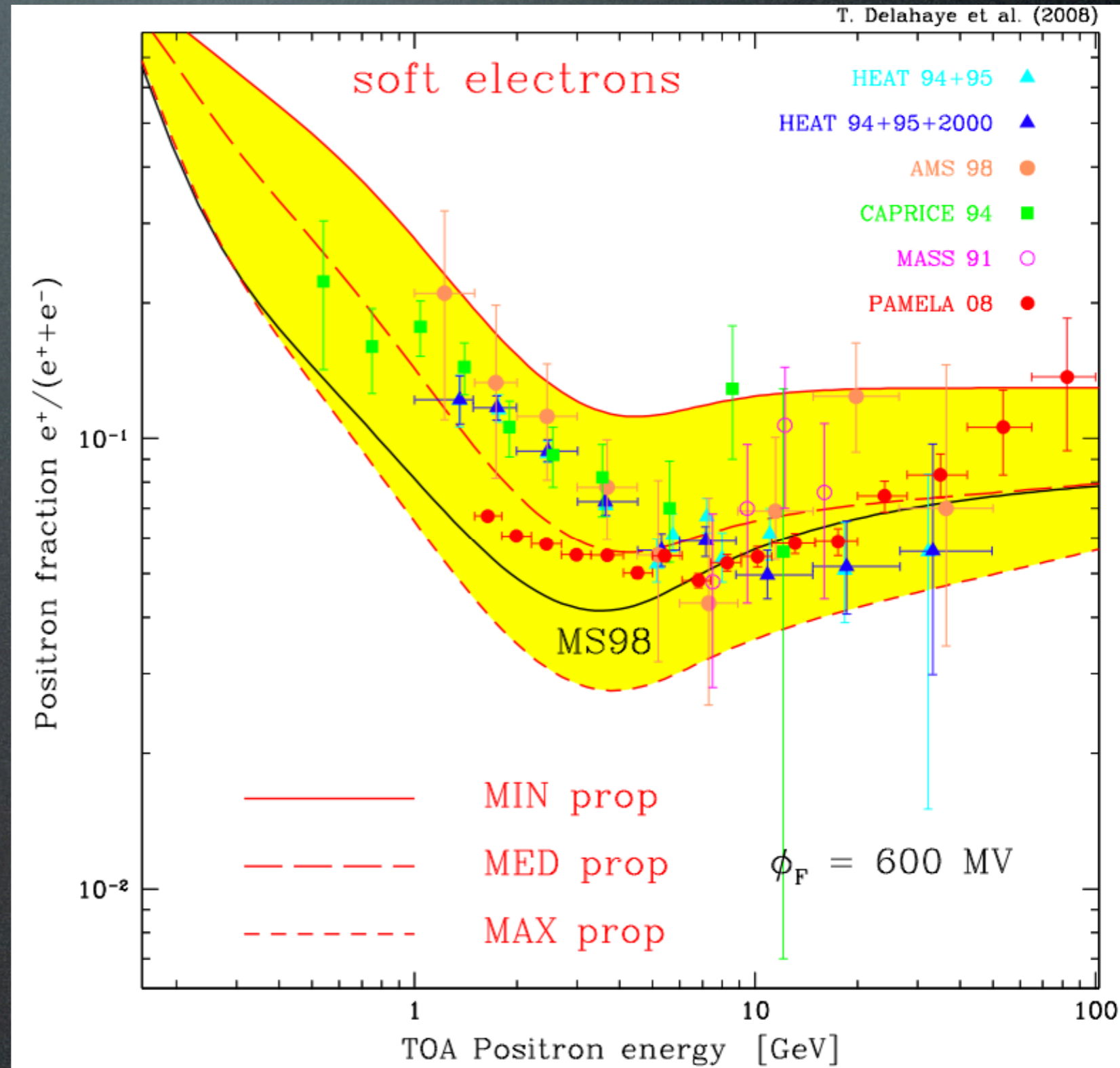


We marginalize w.r.t. the slope
 E^p , $p = \pm 0.05$
and let normalization free.

Background

Background estimation for positrons:

using new
measurements of
electron fluxes
Casadei, Bindi 2008



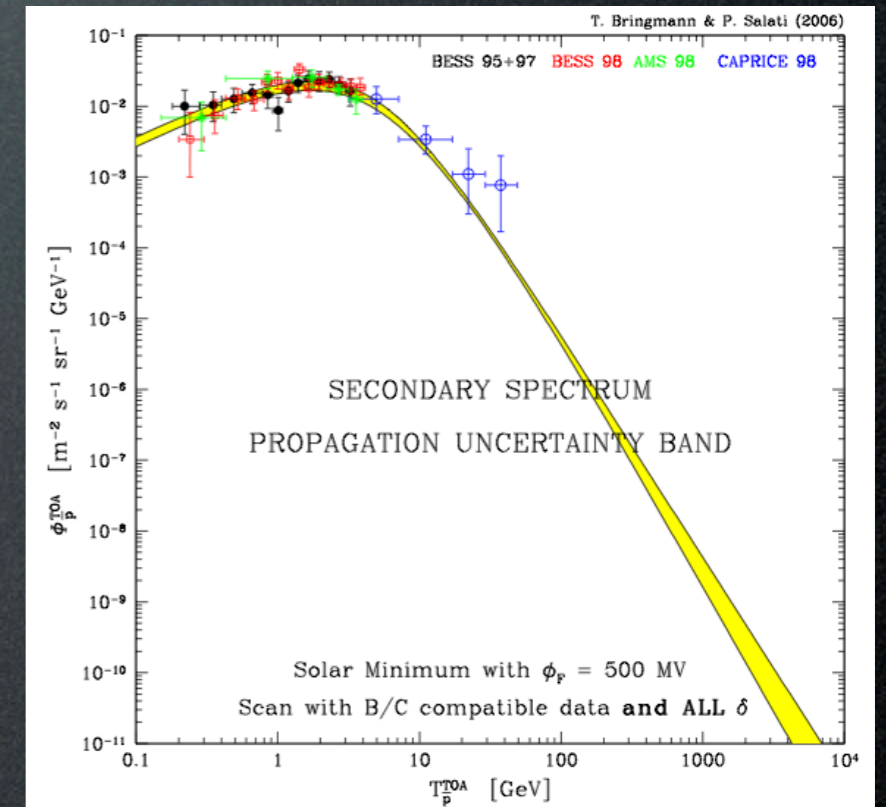
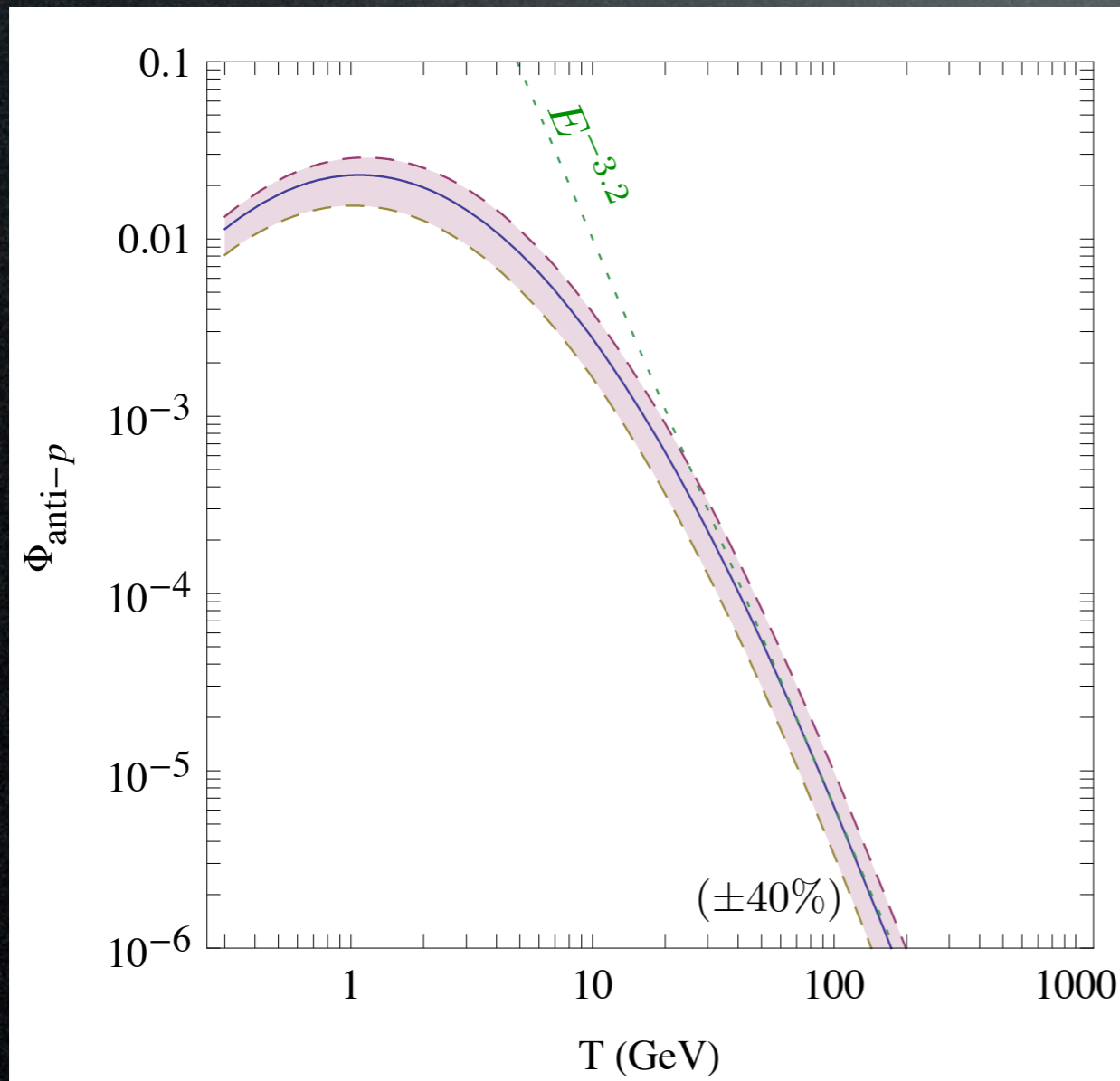
T.Delahaye et al., 09.2008

Background

Background computations for **antiprotons**:

$$\log_{10} \Phi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{bkg}} = -1.64 + 0.07 \tau - \tau^2 - 0.02 \tau^3 + 0.028 \tau^4 \quad \tau = \log_{10} T/\text{GeV}$$

Bringmann, Salati 2006



We marginalize w.r.t. the slope E^p , $p = \pm 0.05$ and let normalization free.

Background



Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Results

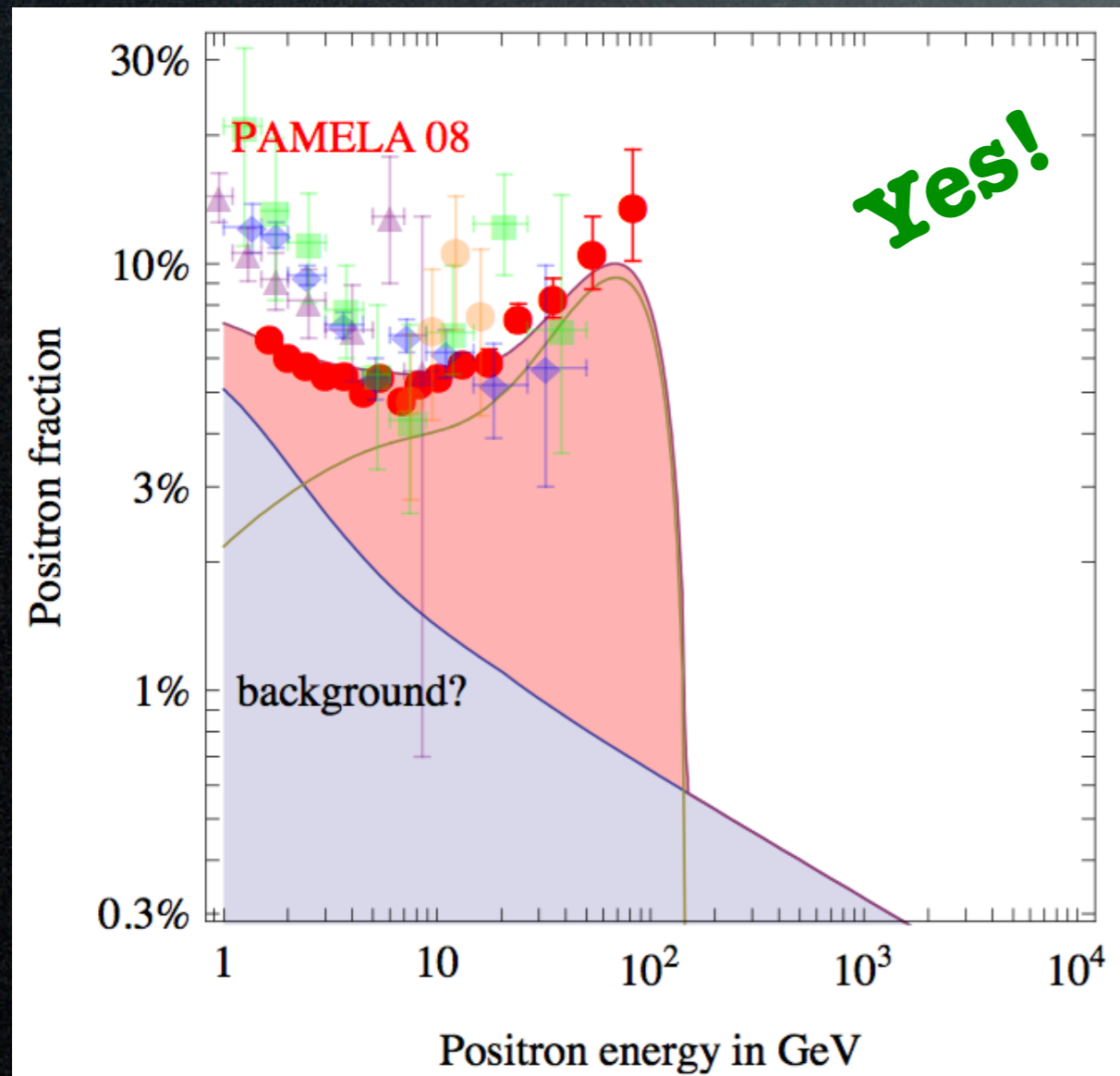
Which DM spectra can fit the data?

E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow W^+W^-$

(a possible SuperSymmetric candidate: wino)

Positrons:



Results

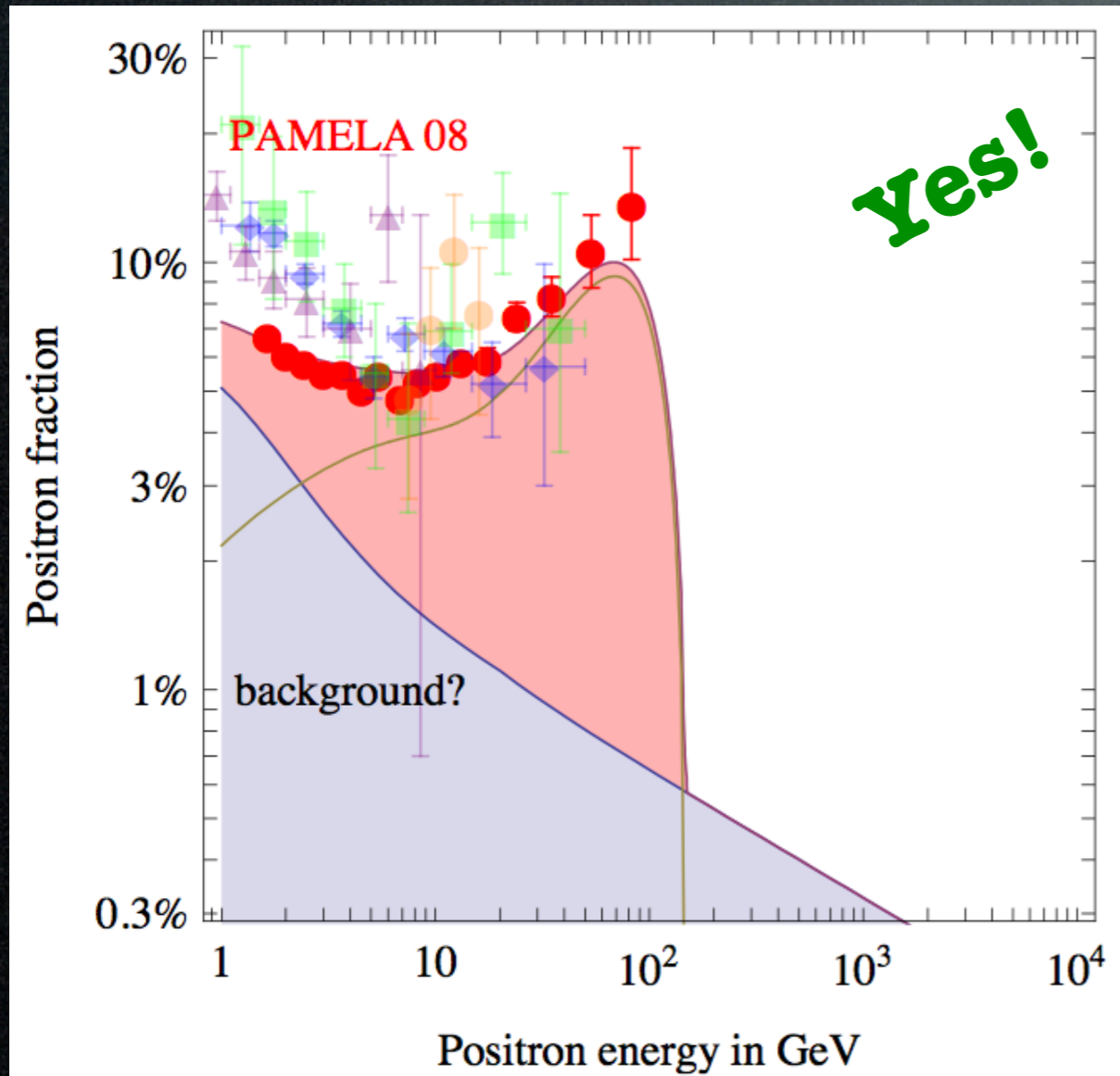
Which DM spectra can fit the data?

E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

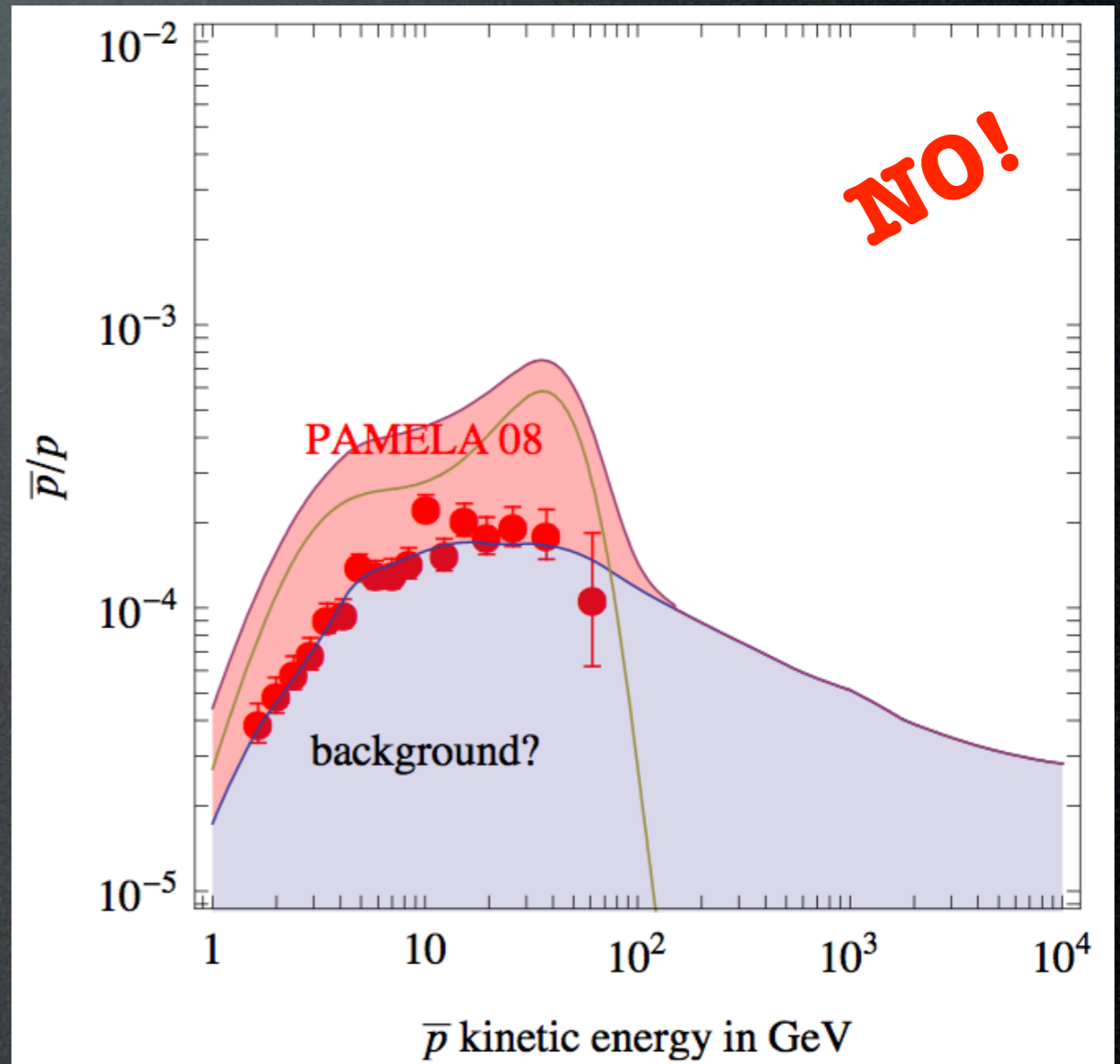
-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow W^+W^-$

(a possible SuperSymmetric candidate: wino)

Positrons:



Anti-protons:



[insisting on Winos]

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow W^+W^-$

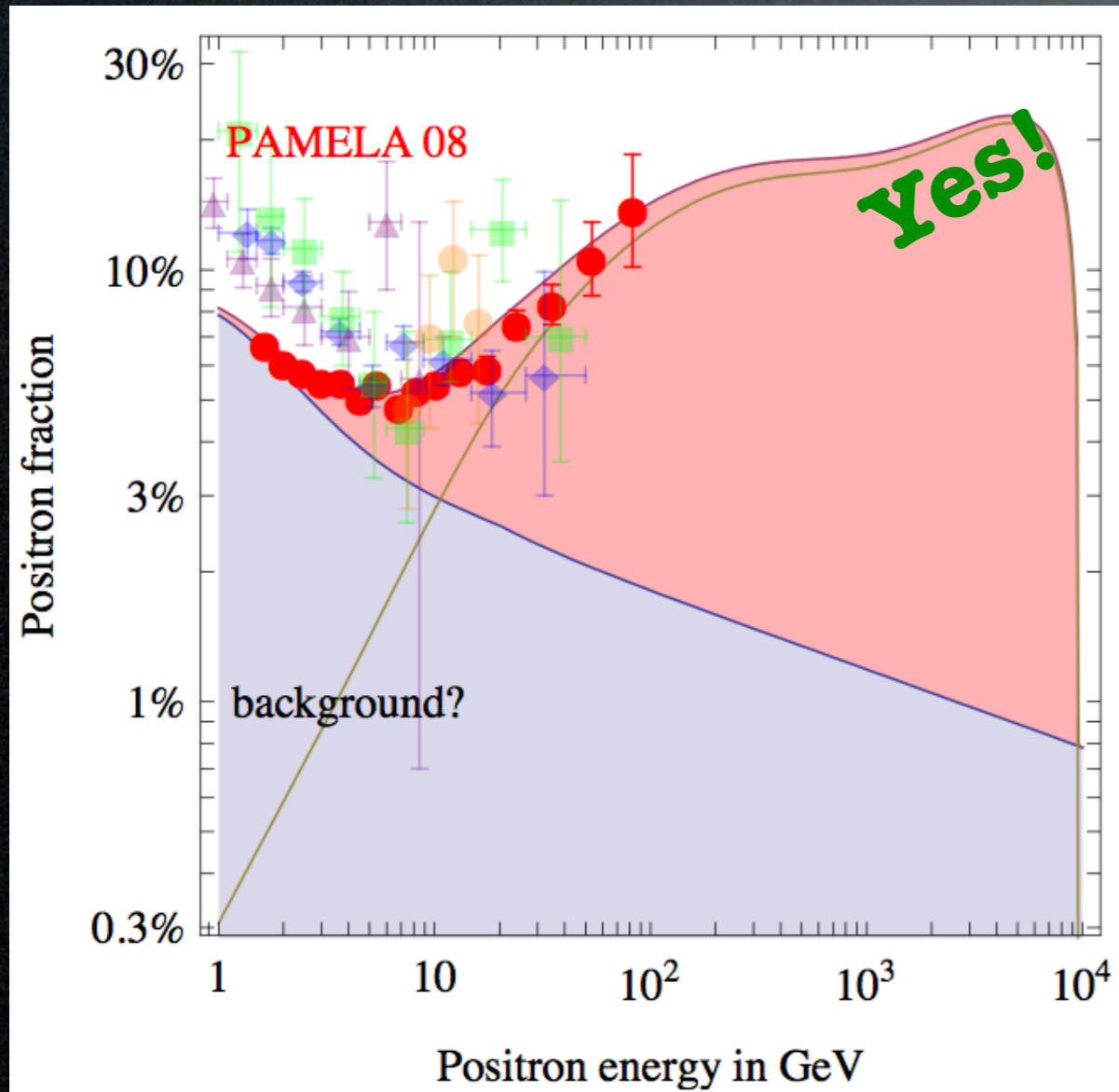
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

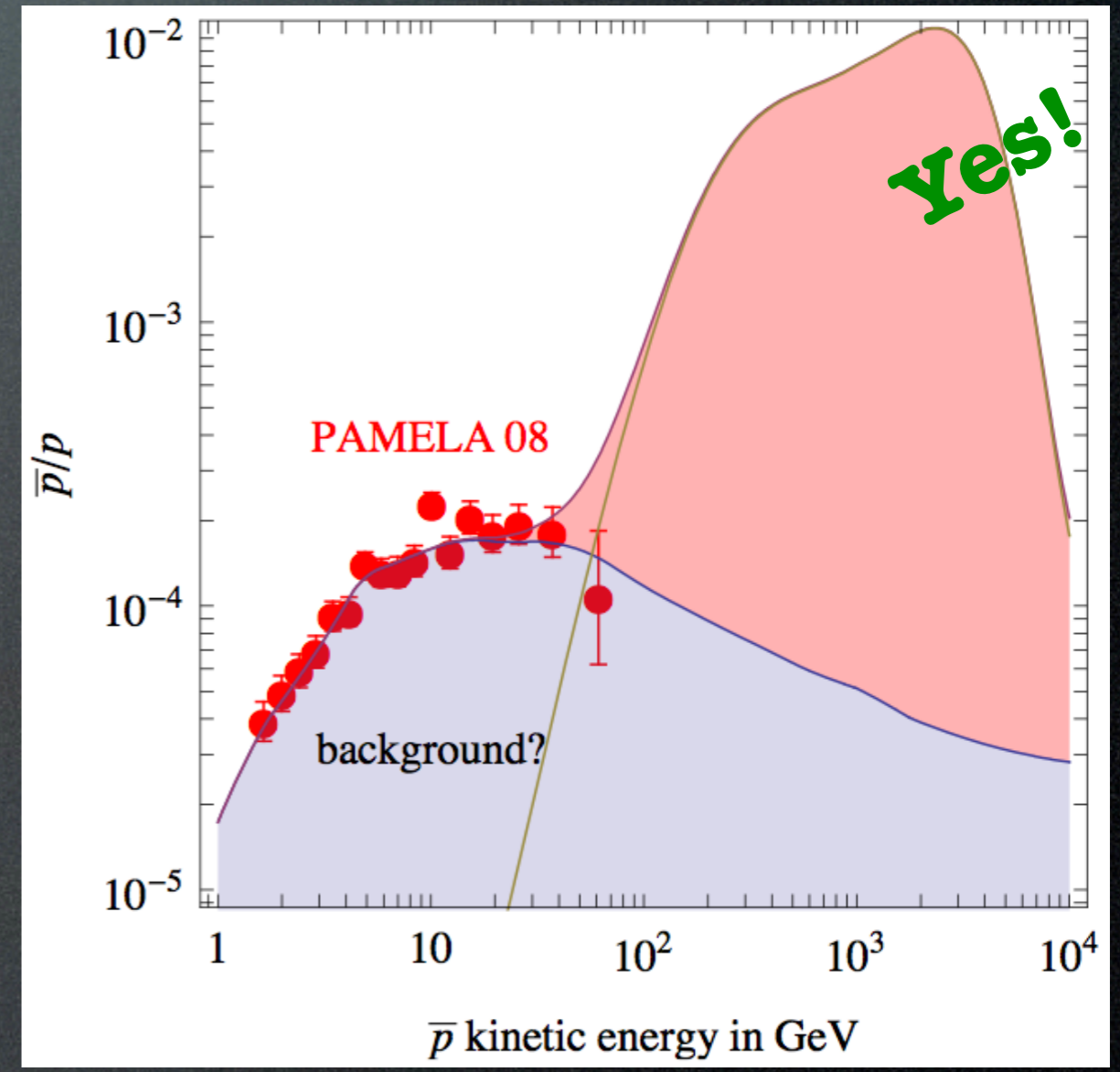
E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow W^+W^-$

Positrons:



Anti-protons:



Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

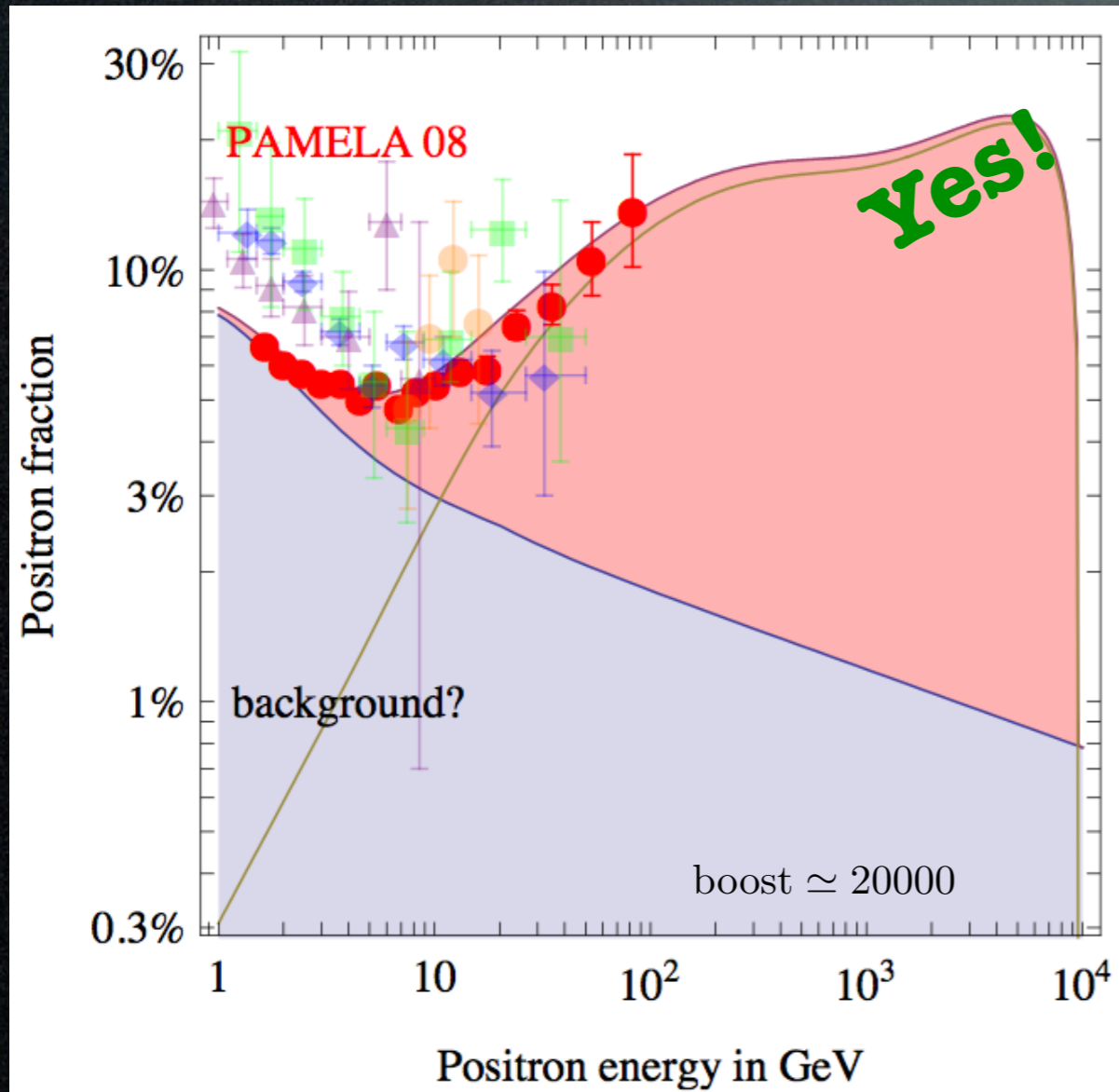
E.g. a DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 10 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow W^+ W^-$

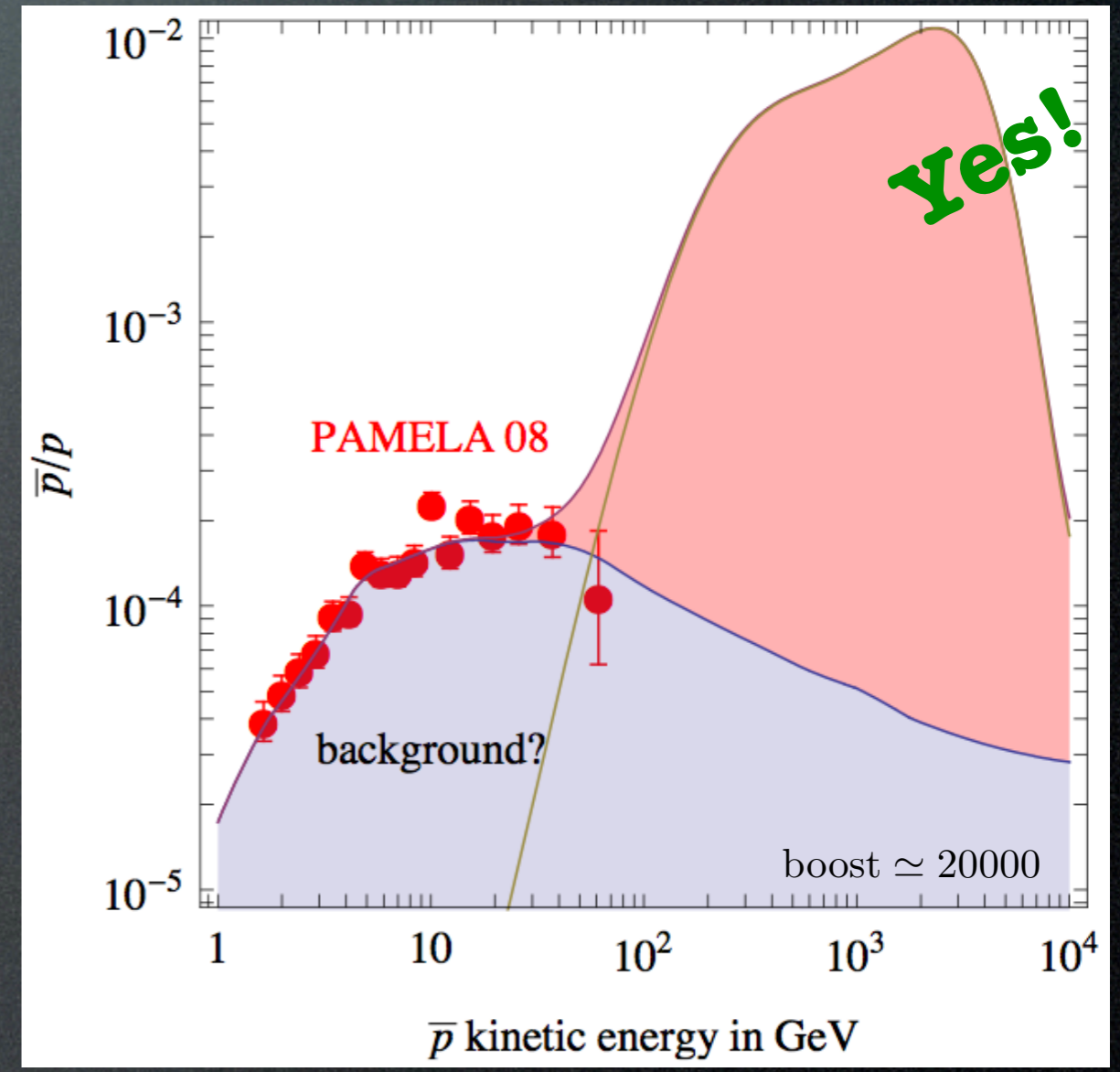
but...: -cross sec $\sigma_{\text{ann}} v = 6 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$

Mmm...

Positrons:



Anti-protons:

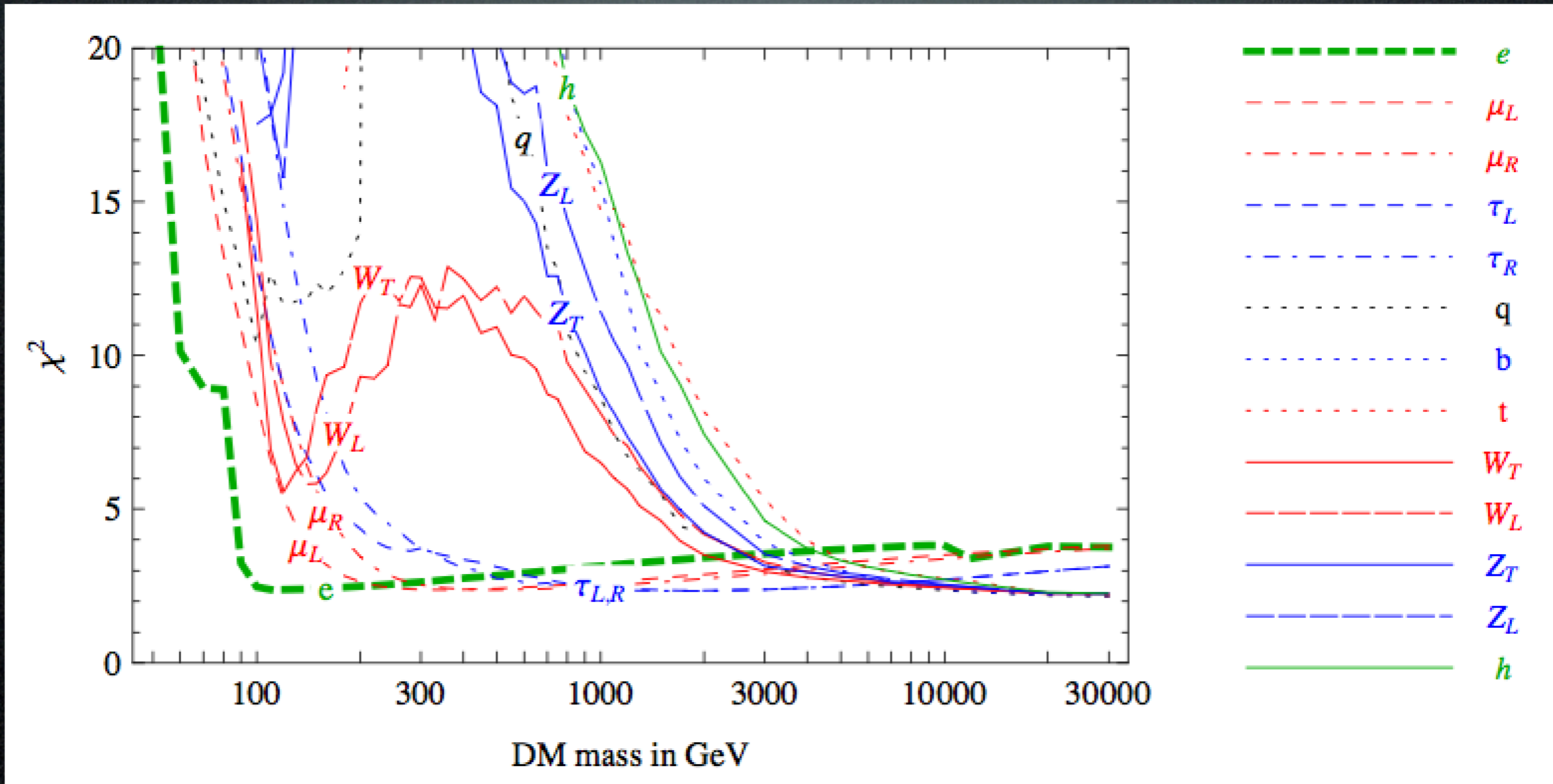


Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons only

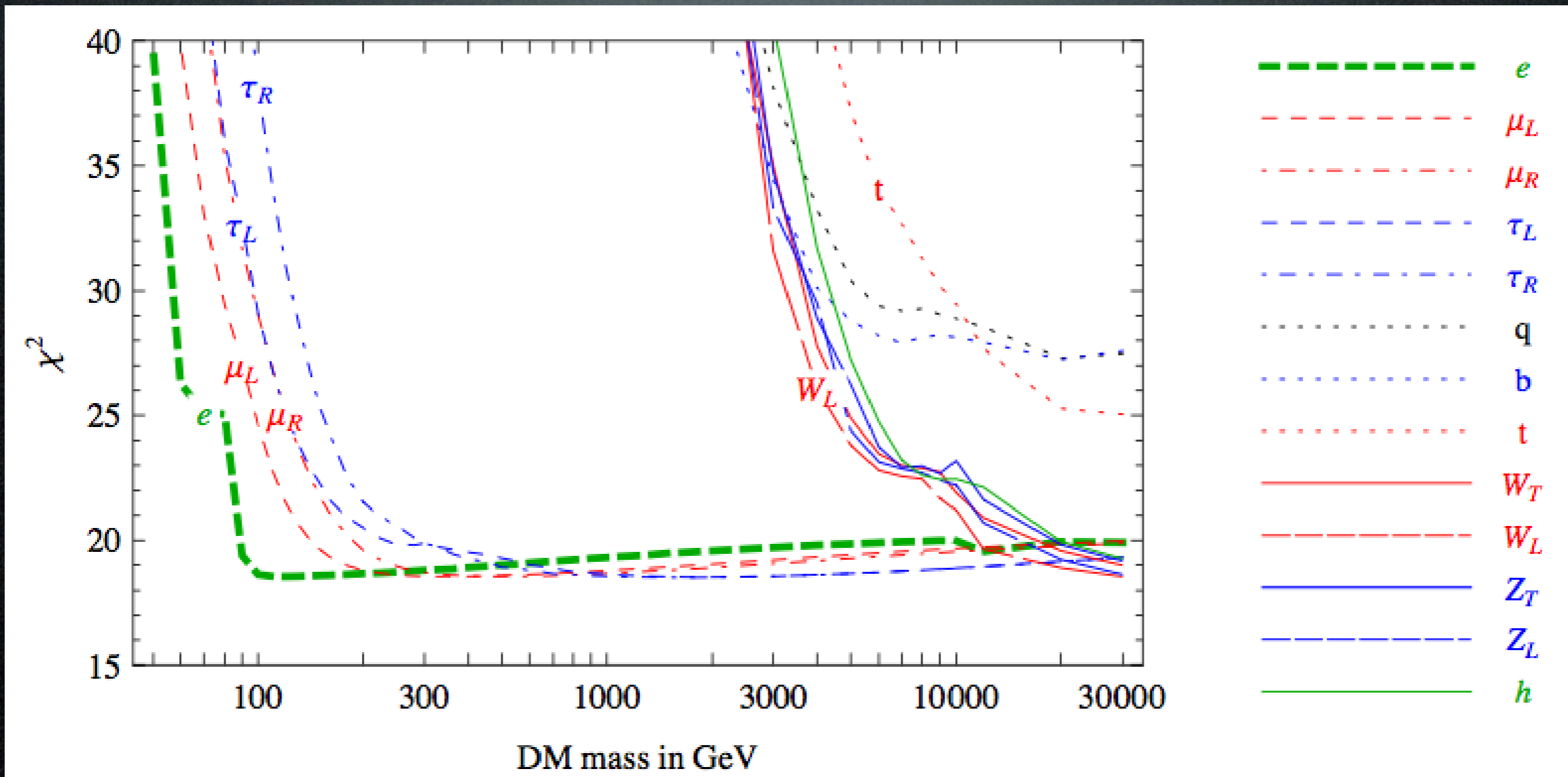


Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons

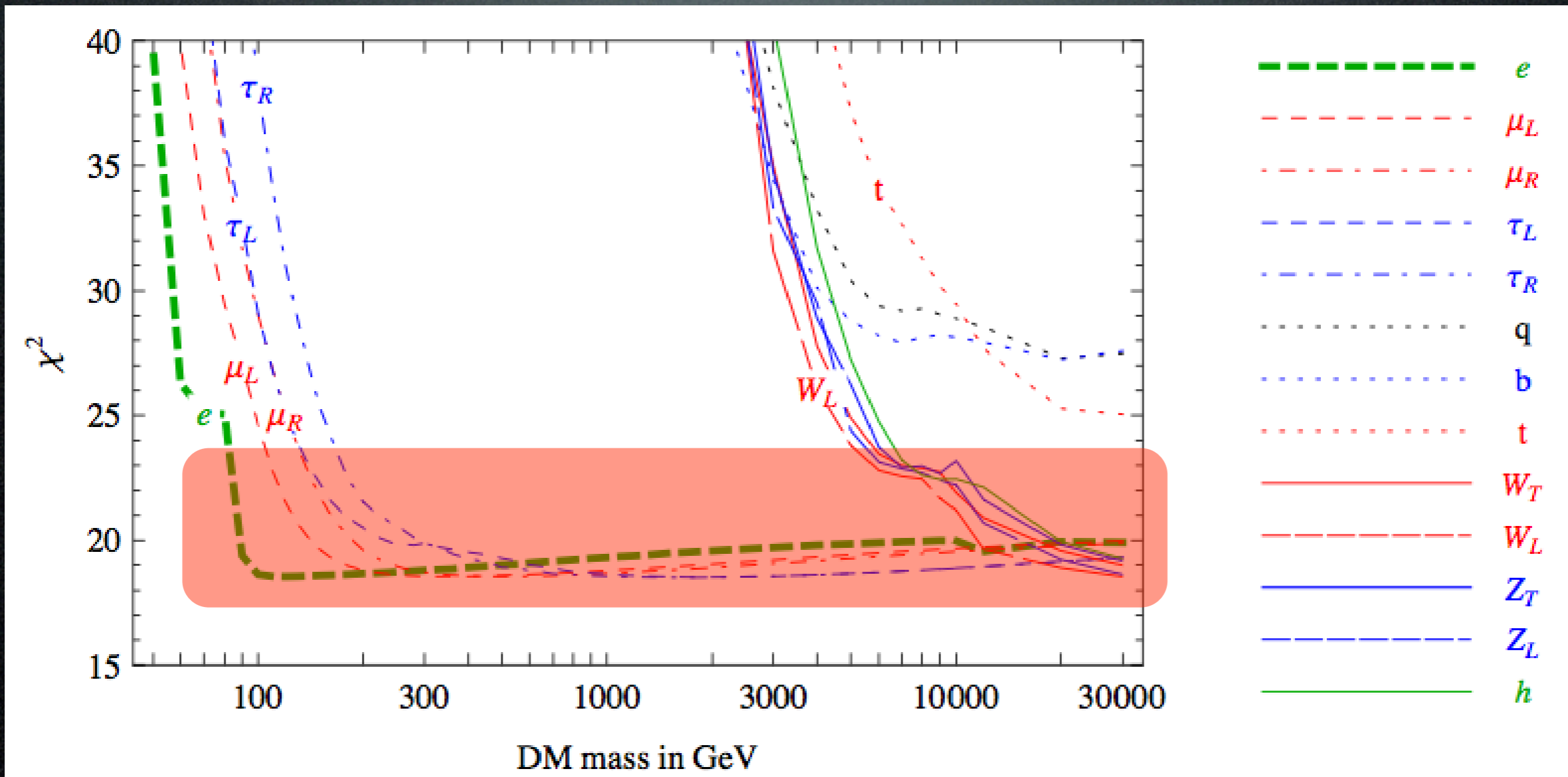


Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons



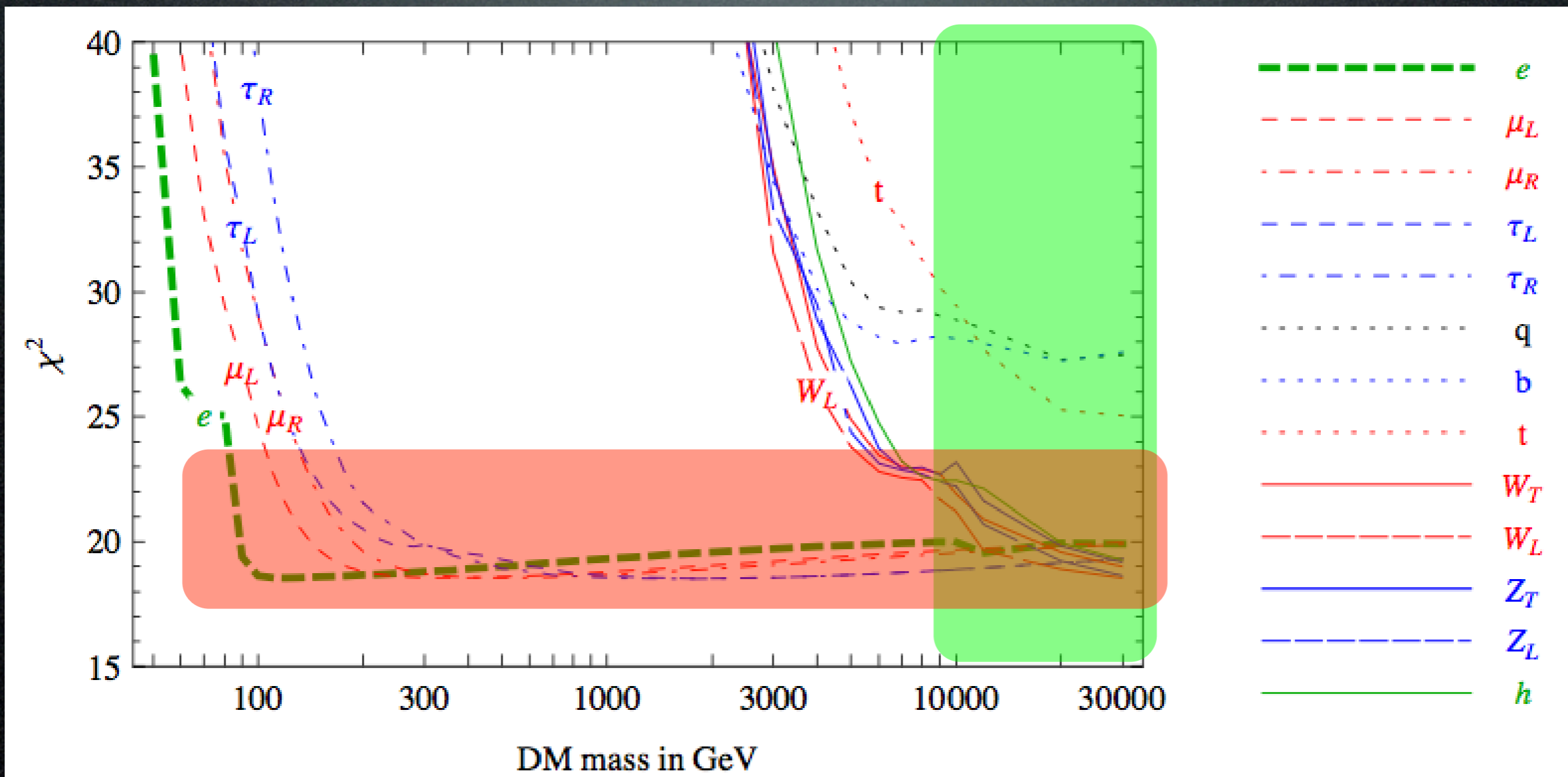
(1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\mu^+ \mu^-$)

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons + anti-protons



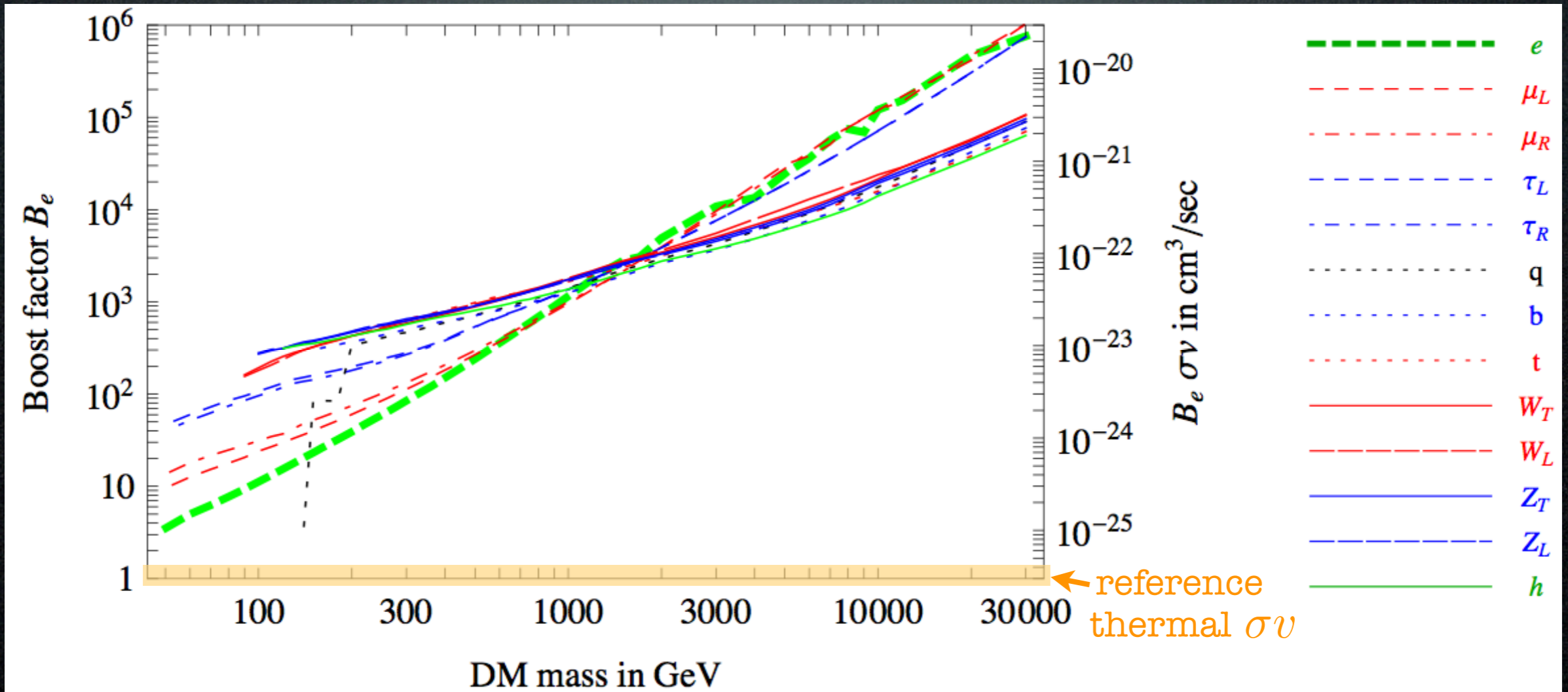
- (1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\mu^+ \mu^-$) or
- (2) annihilate into $W^+ W^-$ with mass $\gtrsim 10$ TeV

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

Cross section required by PAMELA



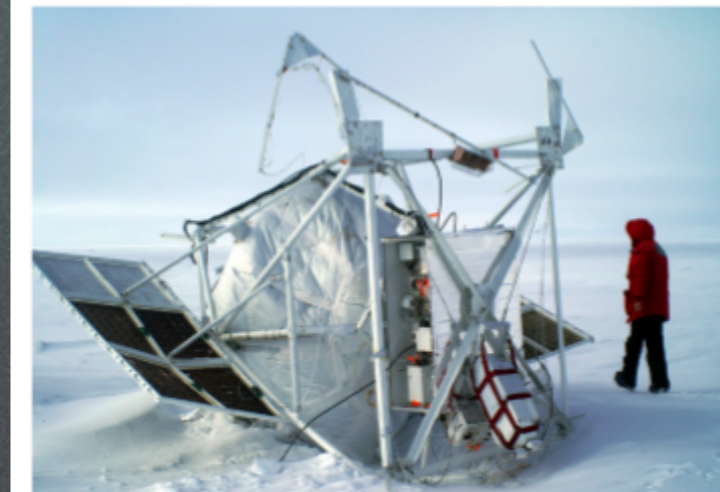
Data sets

Electrons + positrons from **ATIC**, **PPB-BETS**:



PPB-BETS
(Japan)

Polar
Patrol
Balloon
of the
Balloon-borne
Electron
Telescope with
Scintillating
fibers



ATIC (Usa + Germany, Russia, China)

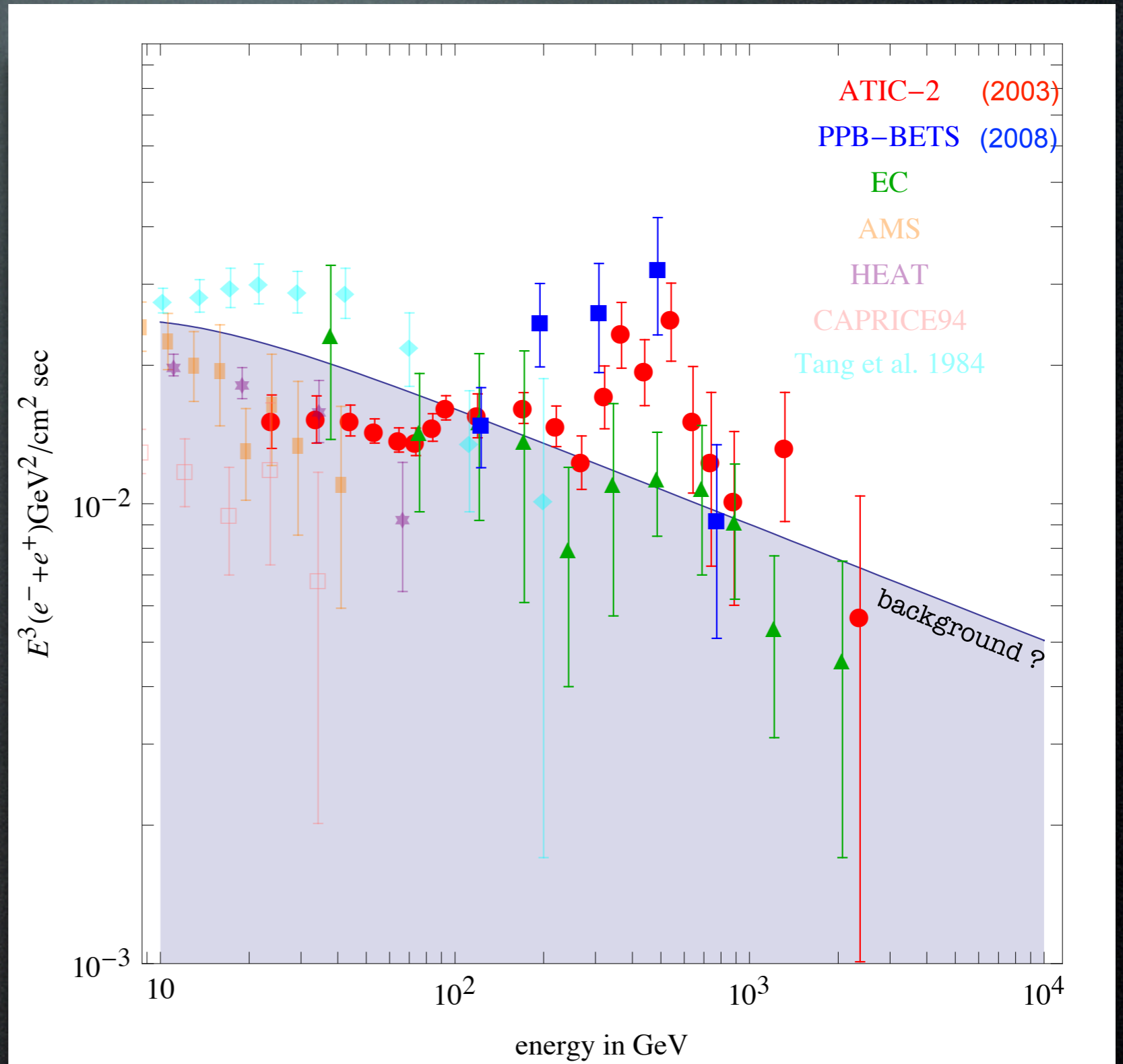
Advanced
Thin
Ionization
Calorimeter

- bigger/denser: higher energy
- calorimeter only, no magnet:
no charge discrimination

Data sets

Electrons + positrons from ATIC, PPB-BETS:

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



(ATIC: 1724 $e^+ + e^-$ collected
at >100 GeV; 4σ above bkgnd)

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

A DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

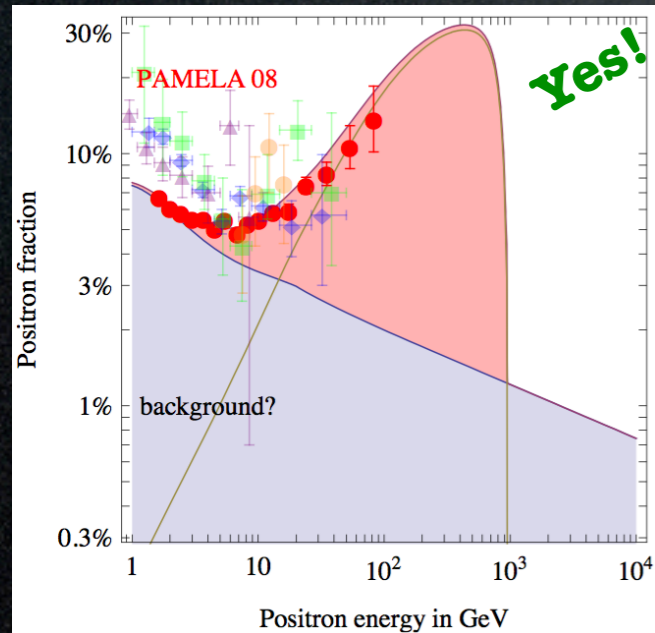
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

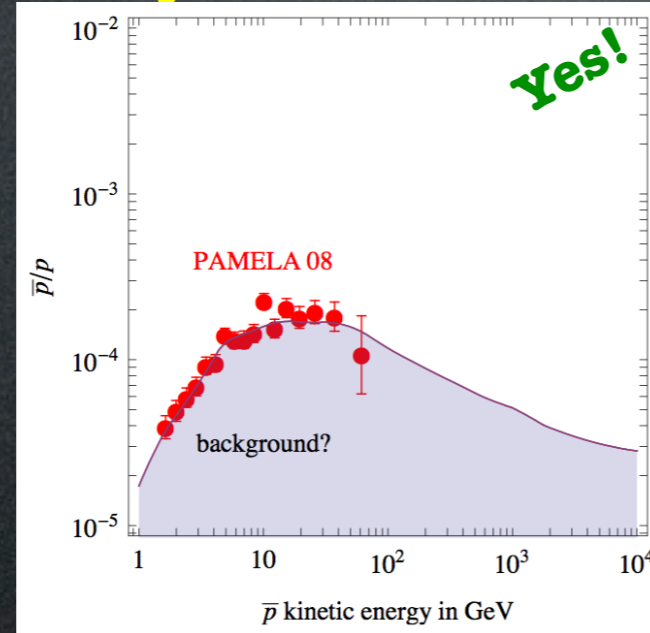
A DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

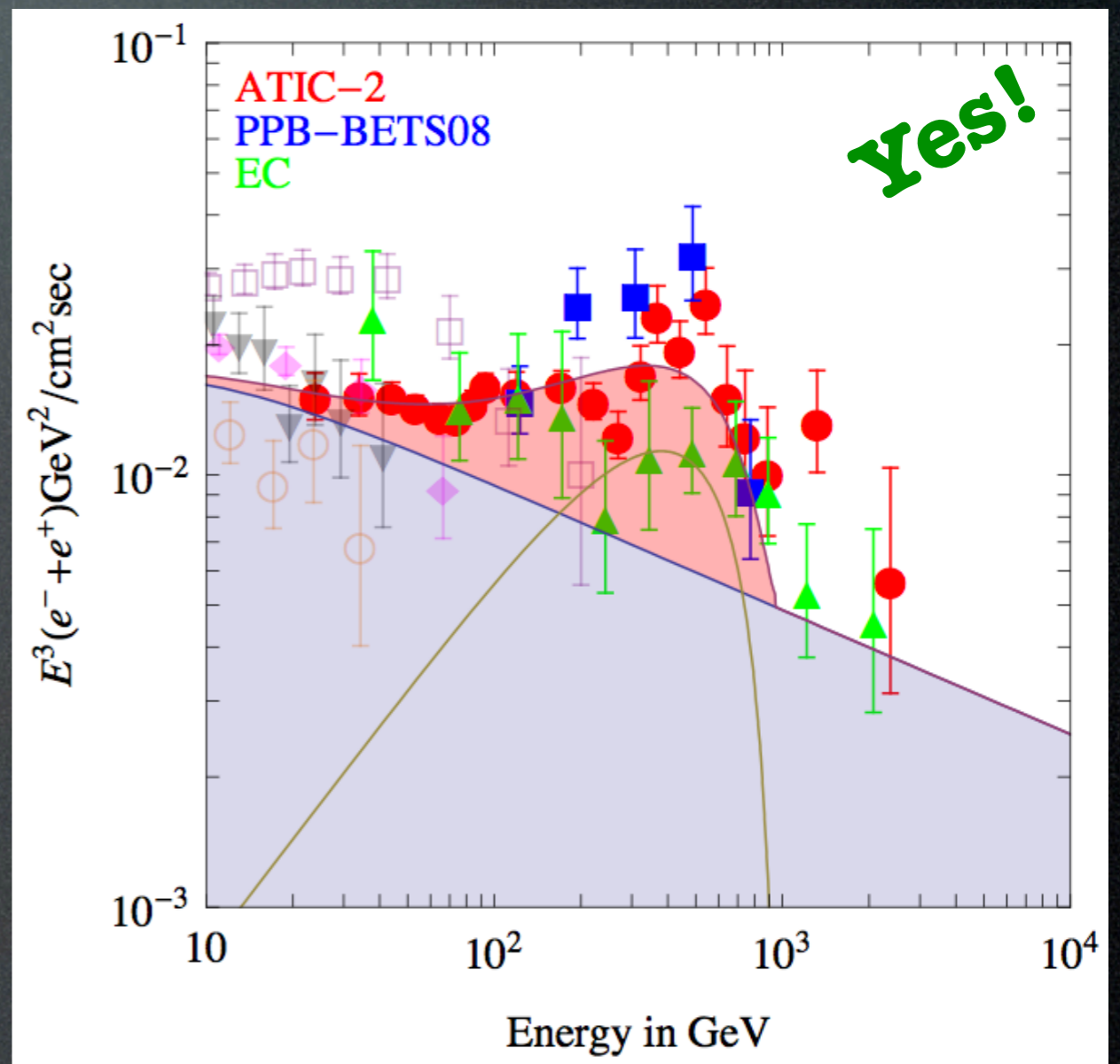
Positrons:



Anti-protons:



Electrons + Positrons:



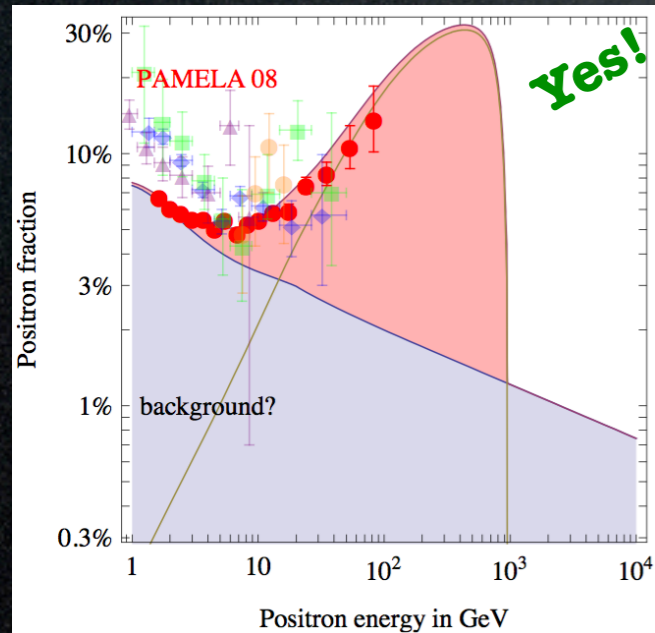
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

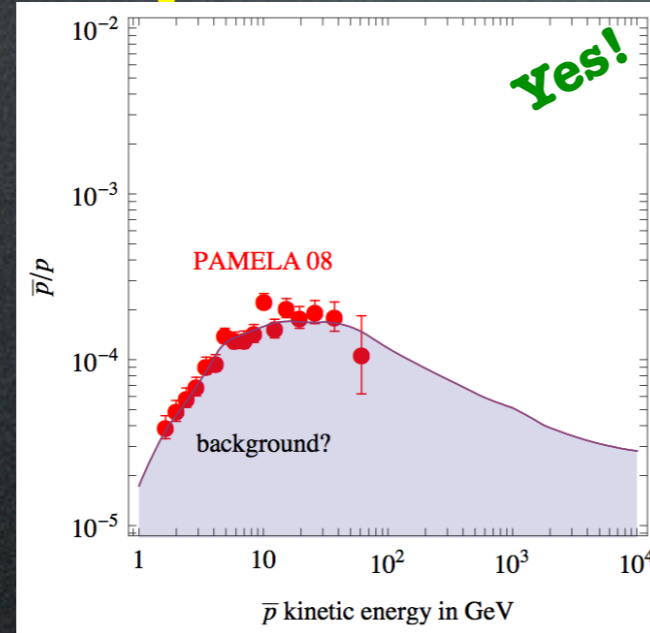
A DM with: -mass $M_{\text{DM}} = 1 \text{ TeV}$

-annihilation $\text{DM DM} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

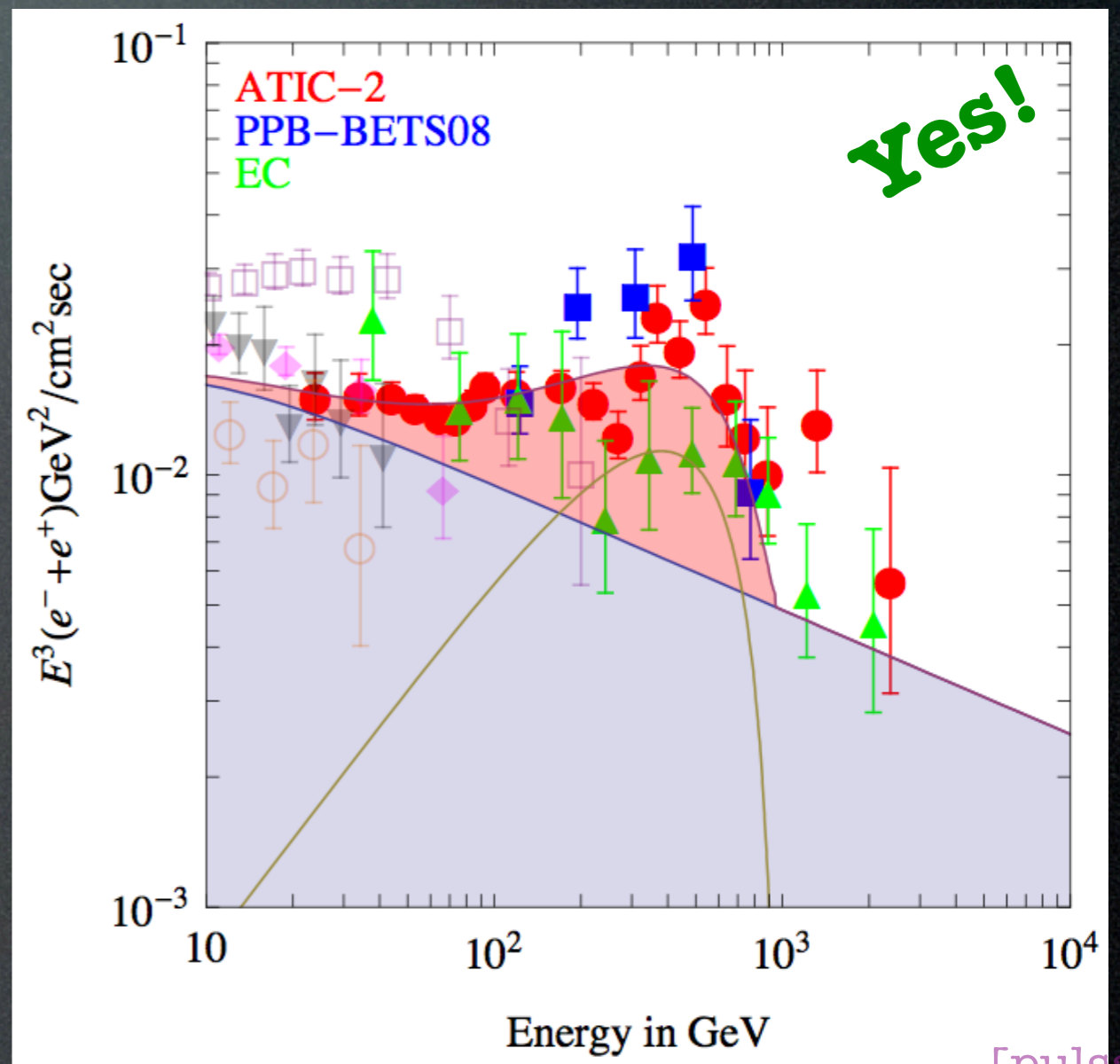
Positrons:



Anti-protons:



Electrons + Positrons:



Have we identified the DM for the first time???

Arkani-Hamed, Weiner et al. 0810: Yes!
+ a ton of others

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 Z_2 parity - ...

Results

Which DM can fit the data?

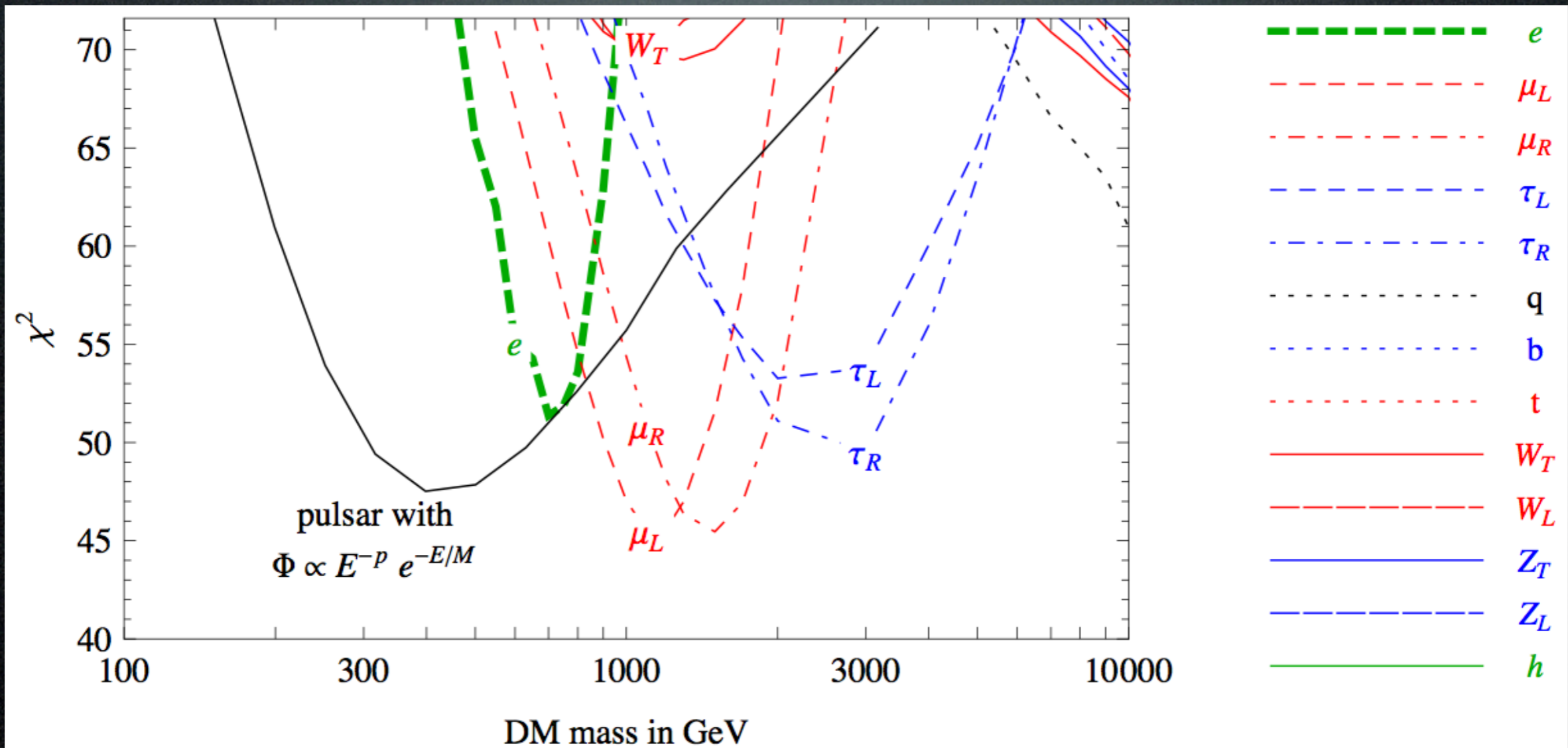
M.Pospelov and A.Ritz, 0810.1502: Secluded DM - A.Nelson and C.Spitzer, 0810.5167: Slightly Non-Minimal DM - Y.Nomura and J.Thaler, 0810.5397: DM through the Axion Portal - R.Harnik and G.Kribs, 0810.5557: Dirac DM - D.Feldman, Z.Liu, P.Nath, 0810.5762: Hidden Sector - T.Hambye, 0811.0172: Hidden Vector - 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 Z_2 parity - ...

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA positrons* + balloon experiments



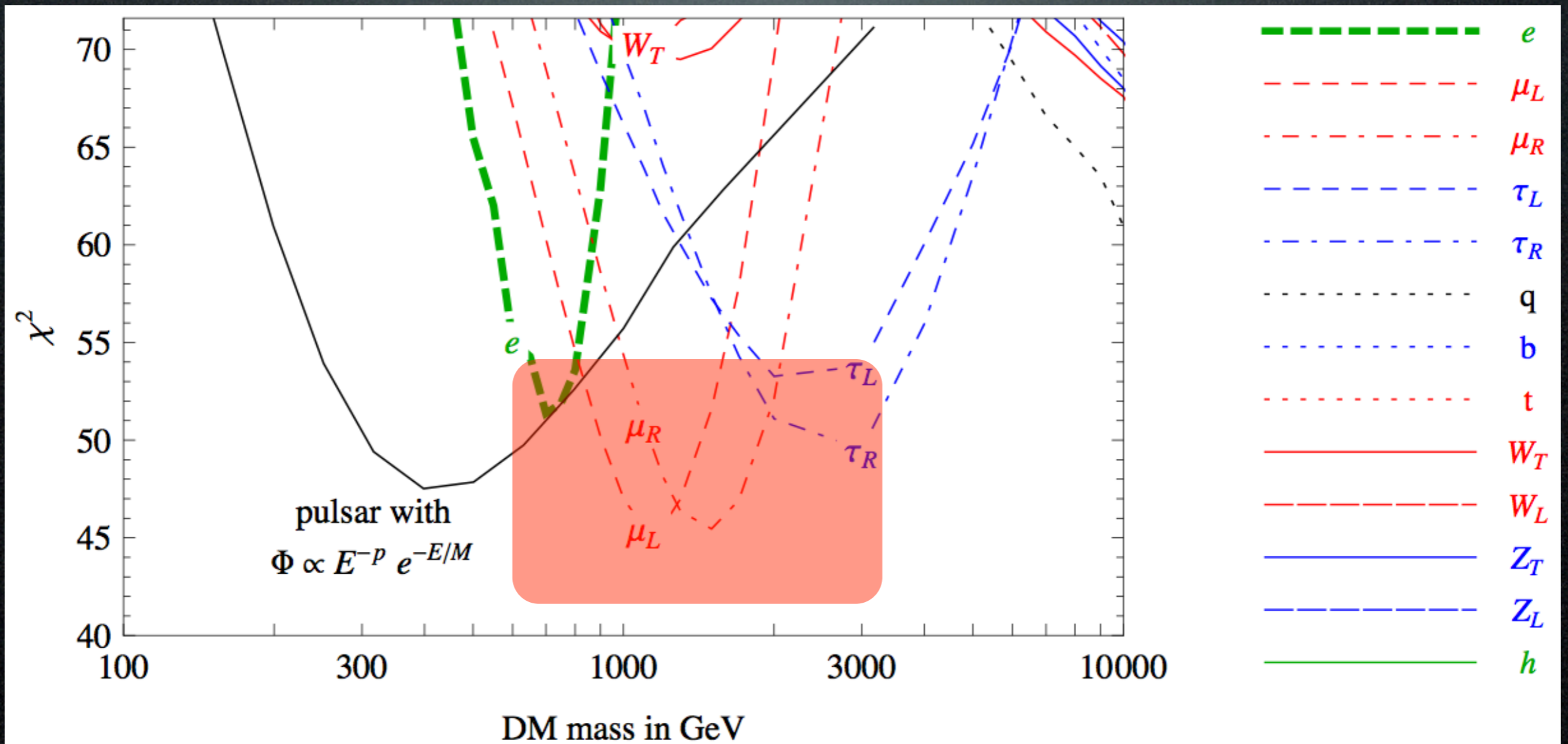
*adding anti-protons does not change much, non-leptonic channels give too smooth spectrum for balloons

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

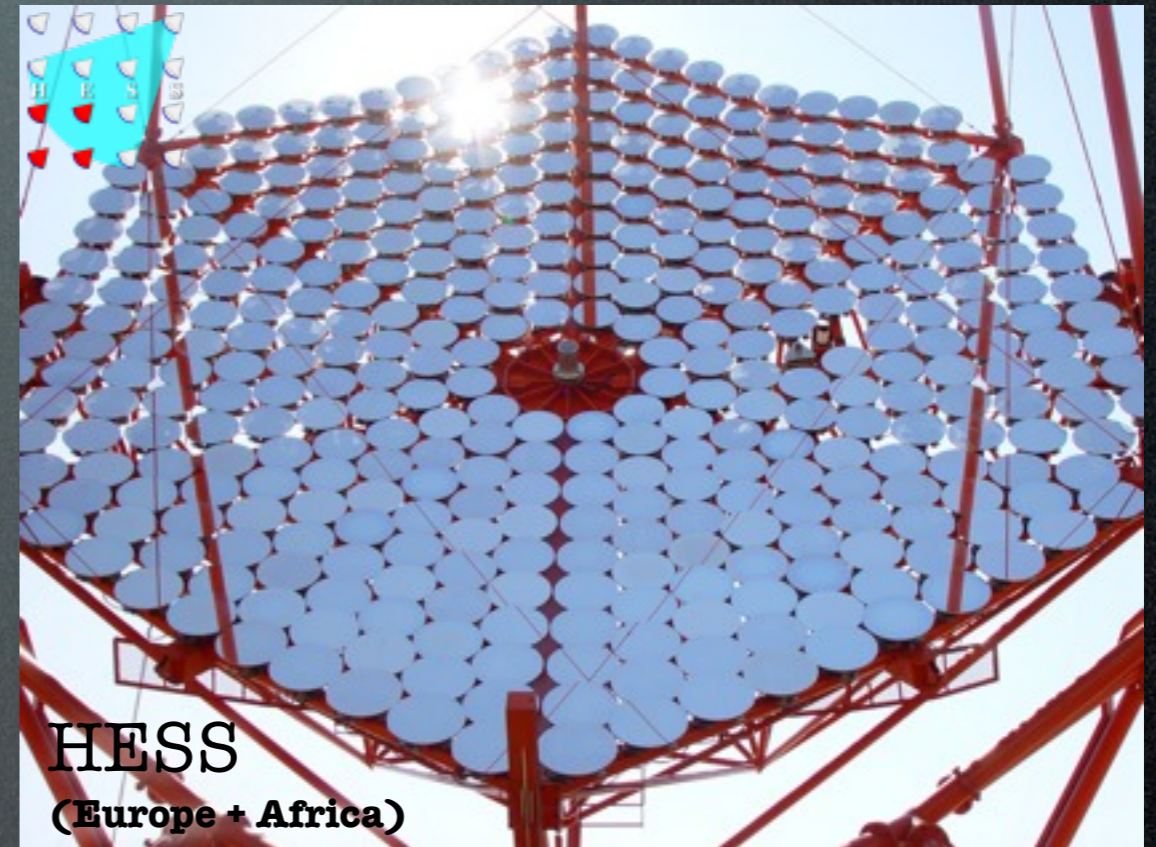
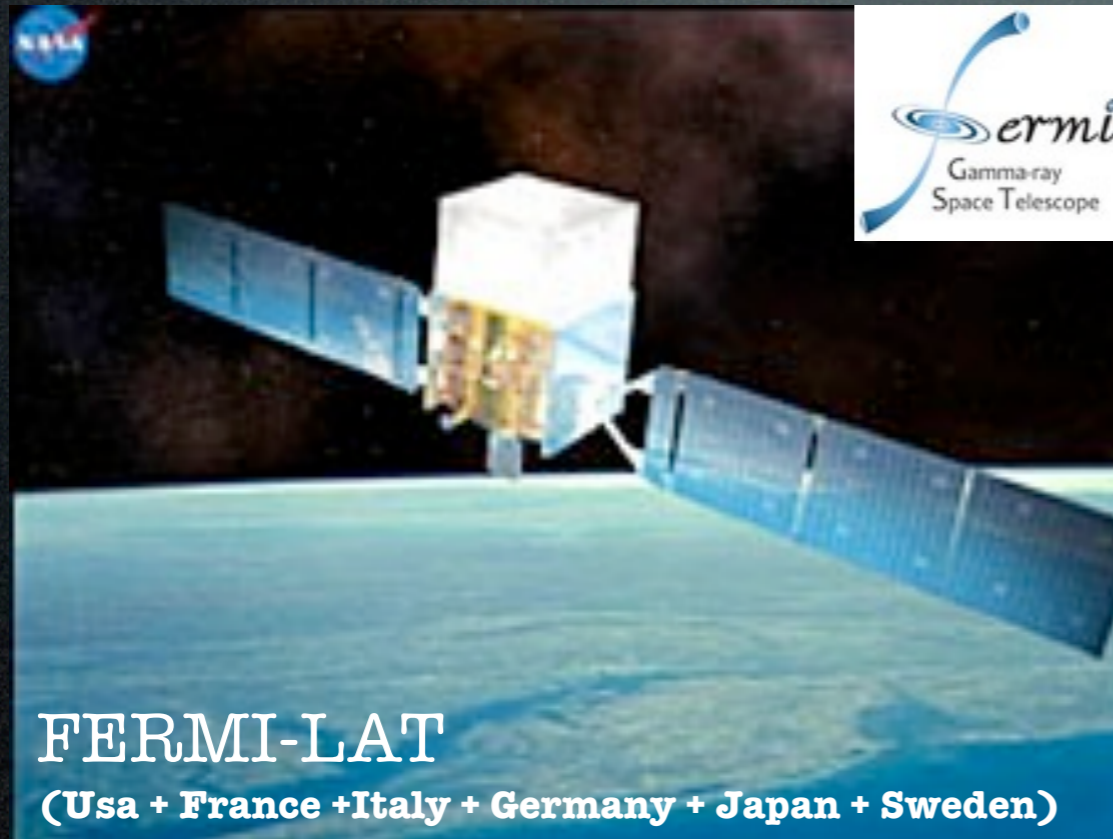
fit to PAMELA positrons* + balloon experiments



(1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\mu^+ \mu^-$), mass ~ 1 TeV

Data sets

Electrons + positrons from **FERMI** and **HESS**:



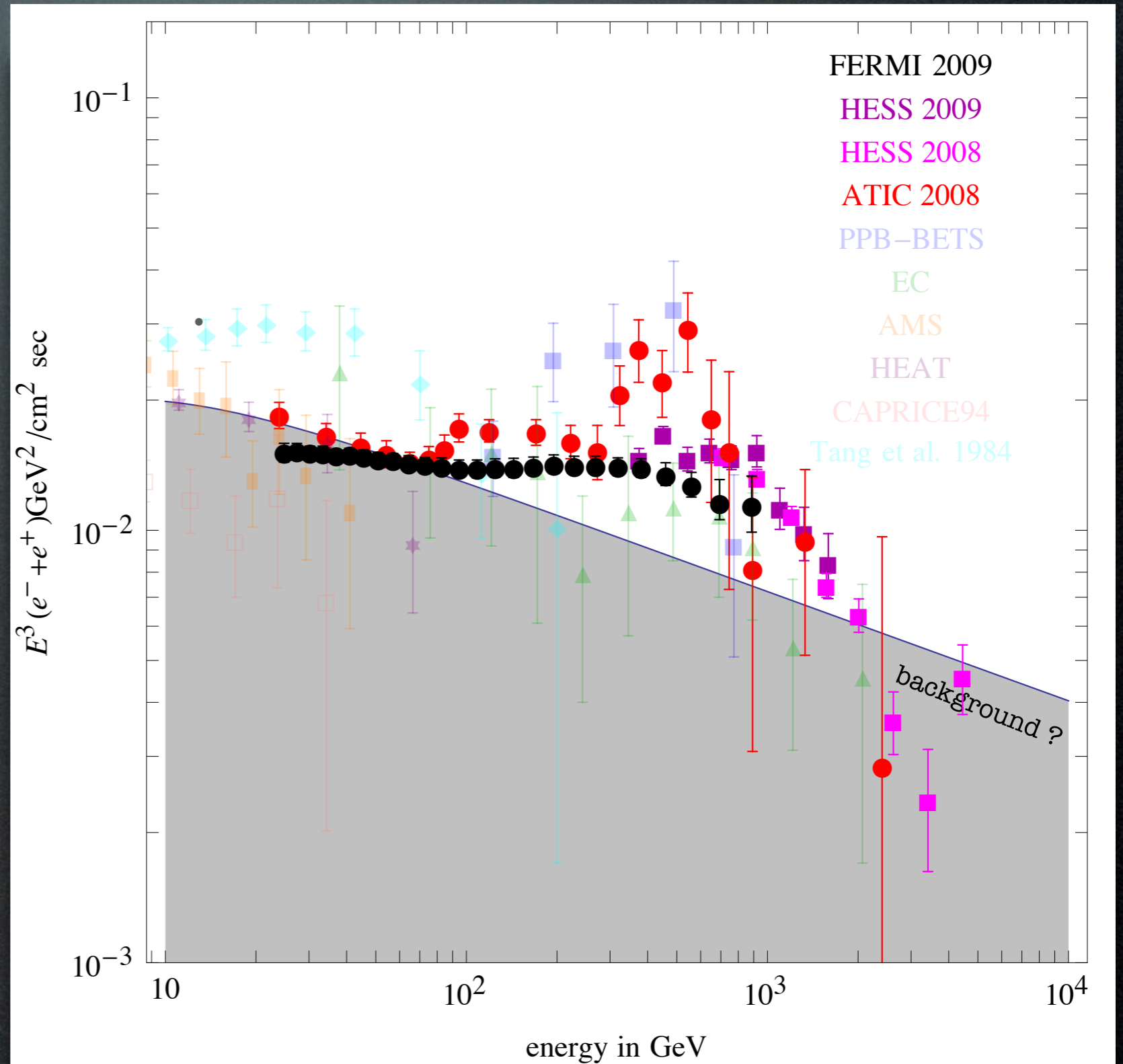
“Designed as a high-sensitivity gamma-ray observatory, the FERMI Large Area Telescope is also an electron detector with a large acceptance”

“The very large collection area of ground-based gamma-ray telescopes gives them a substantial advantage over balloon/satellite based instruments in the detection of high-energy cosmic-ray electrons.”

Data sets

Electrons + positrons adding FERMI and HESS:

- no $e^+ + e^-$ excess
- spectrum $\sim E^{-3.04}$
- a (smooth) cutoff?



[formerly predicted GLAST sensitivity]

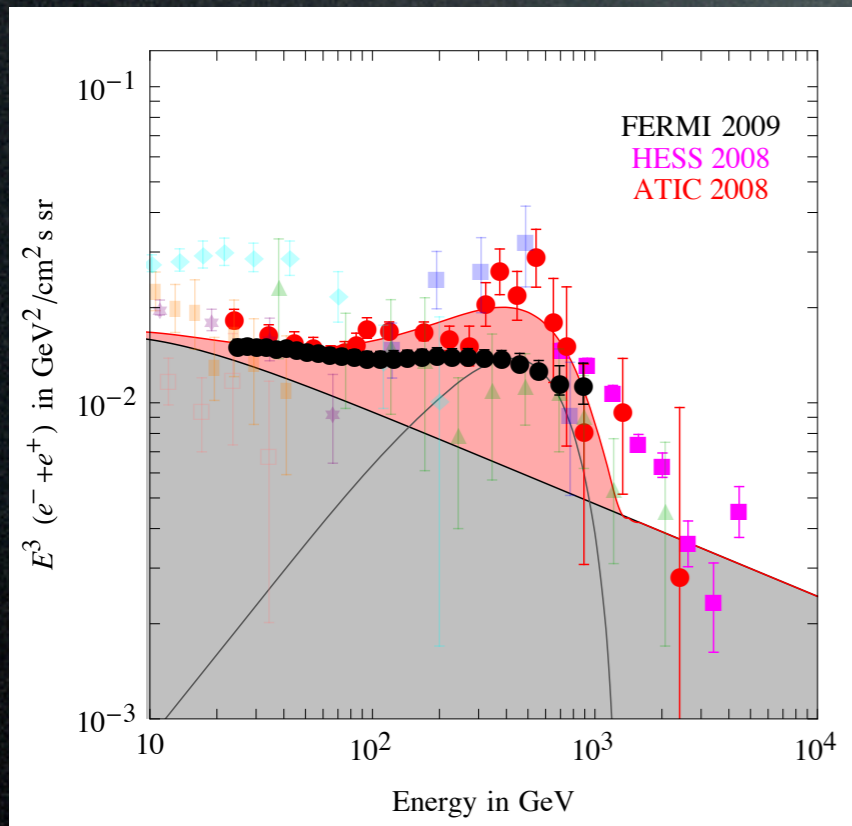
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

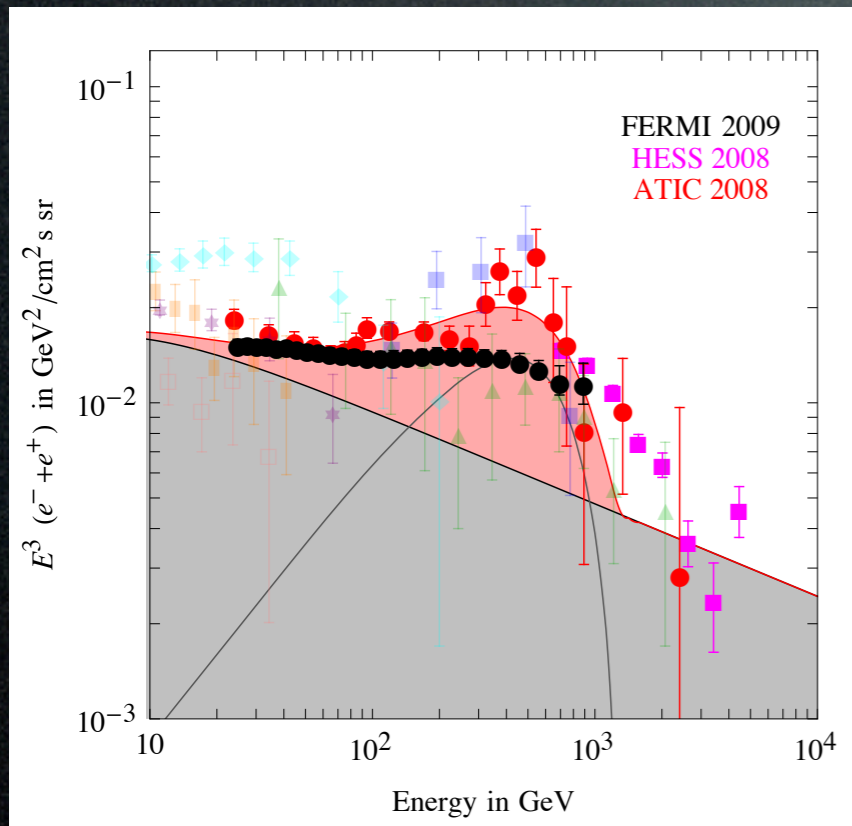
$\mu^+ \mu^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$



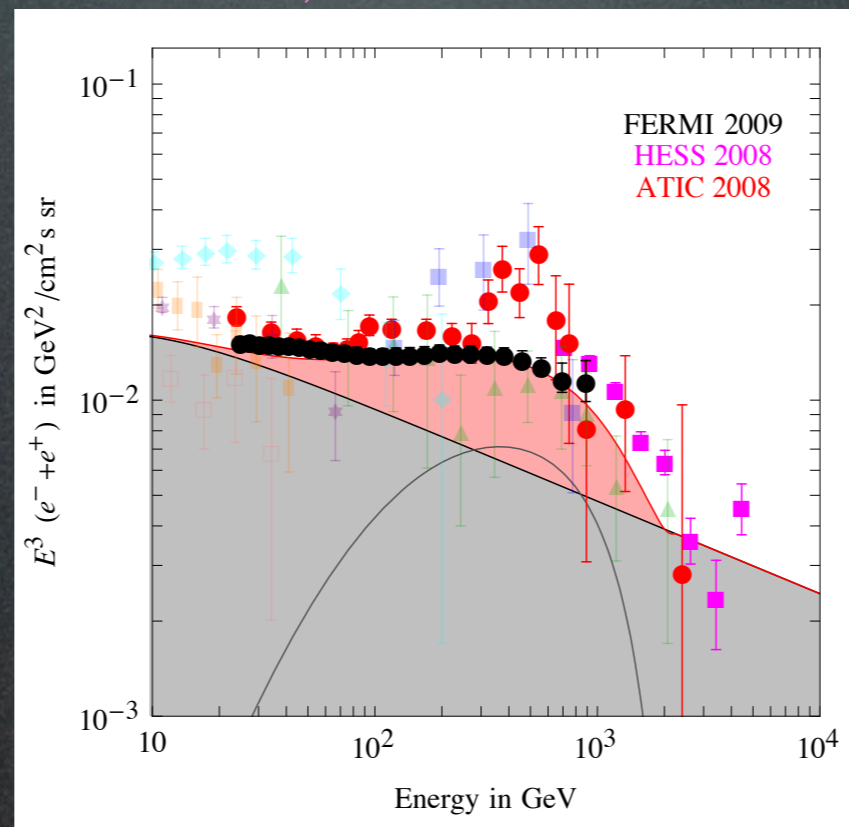
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

$\mu^+\mu^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$



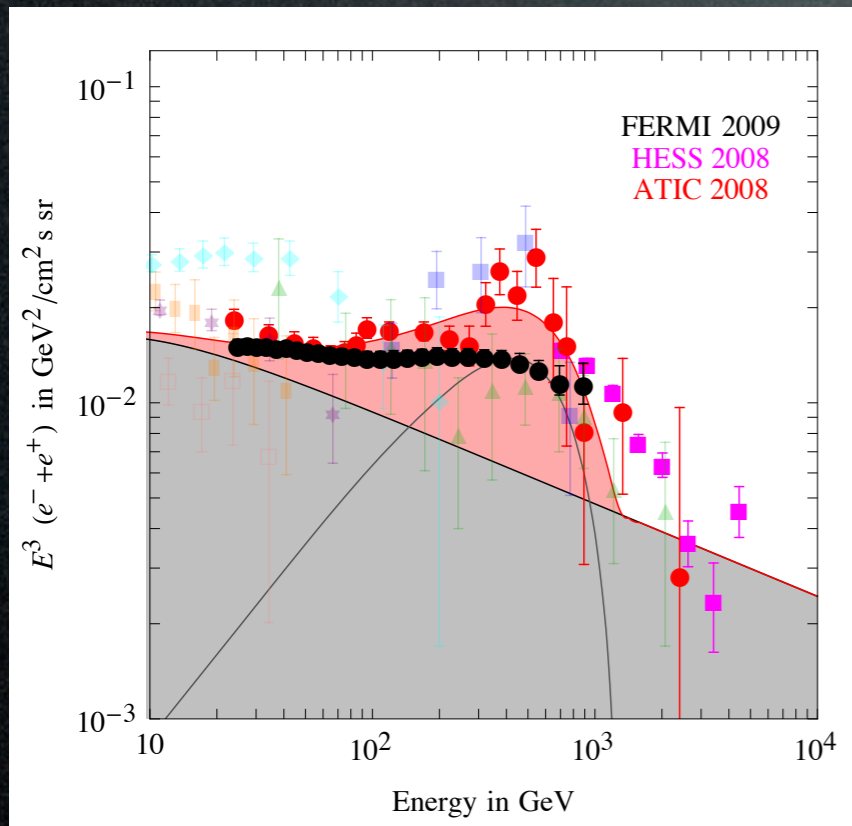
$\tau^+\tau^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 2 \text{ TeV}$



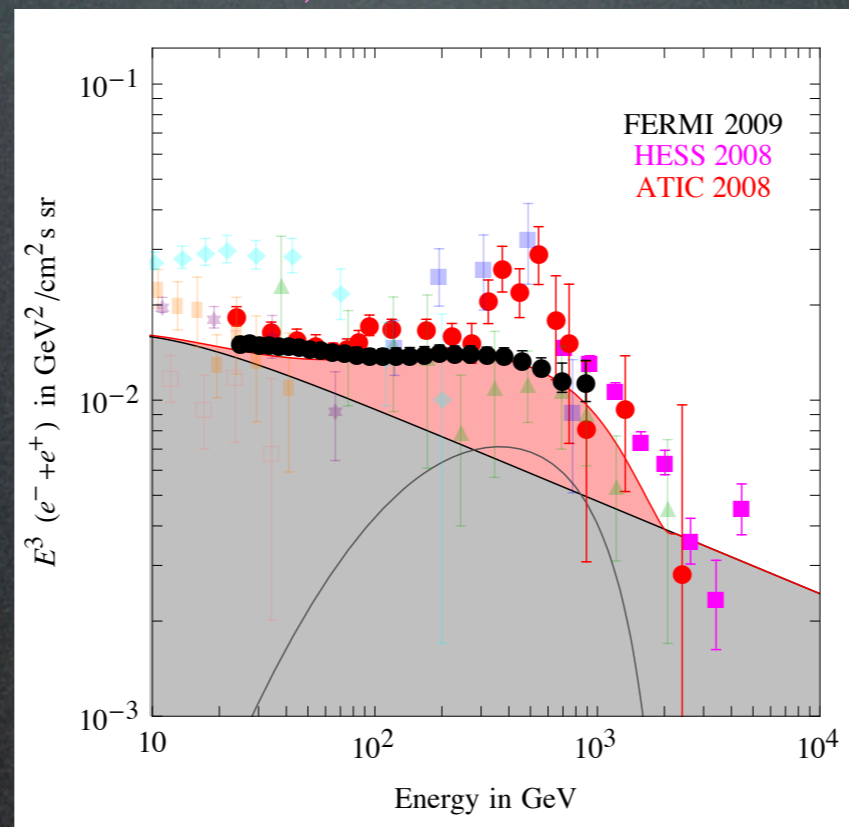
Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

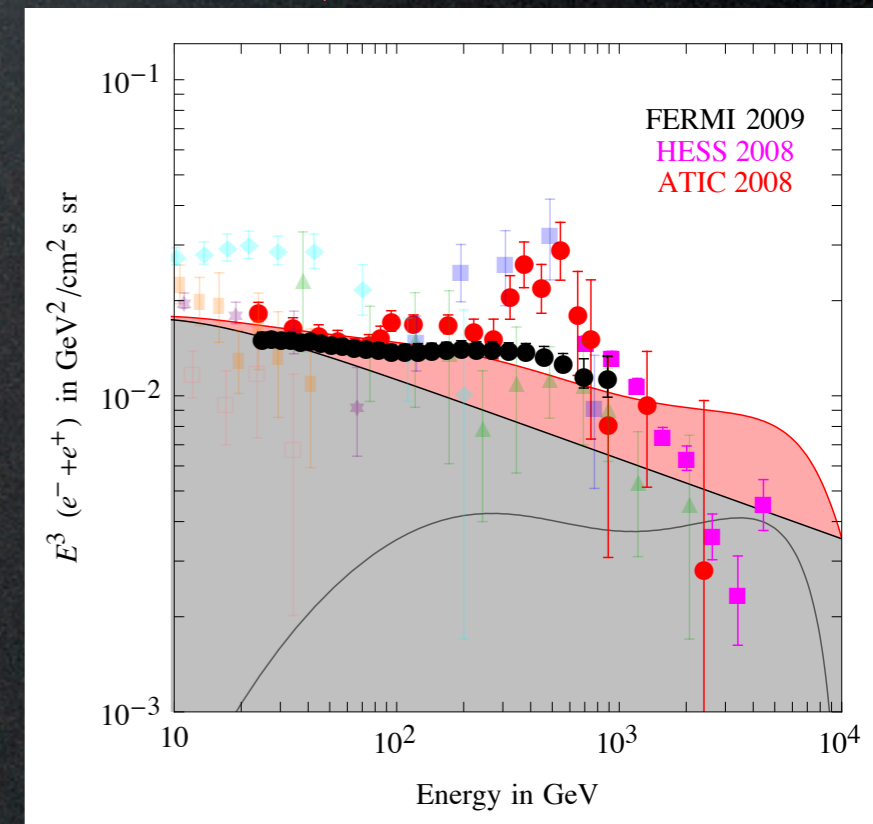
$\mu^+\mu^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$



$\tau^+\tau^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 2 \text{ TeV}$



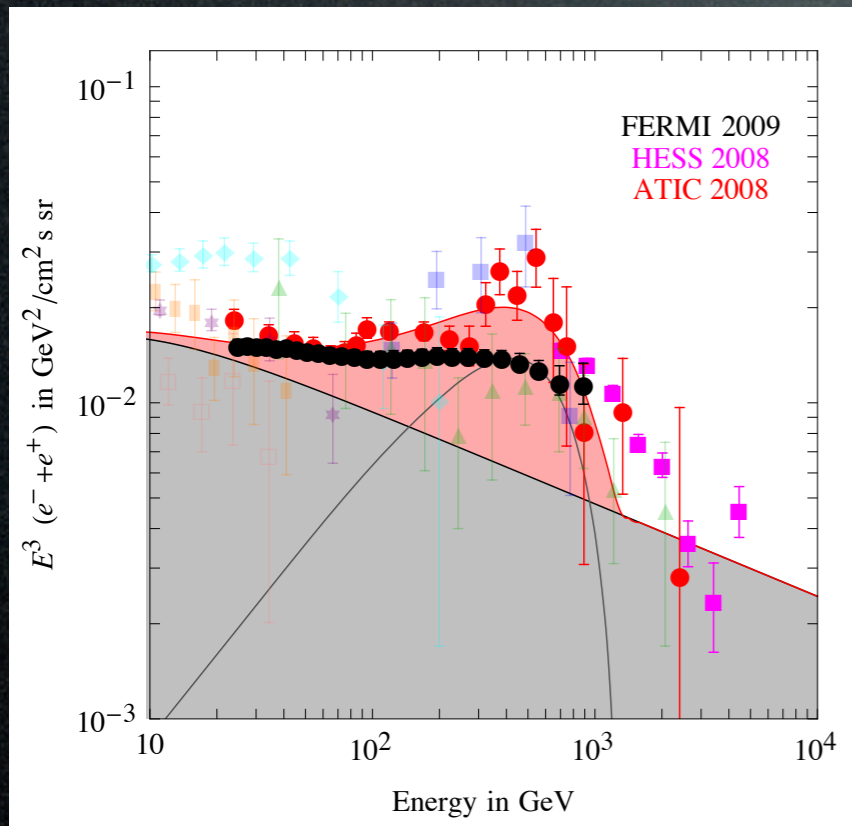
W^+W^- , $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 10 \text{ TeV}$



Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

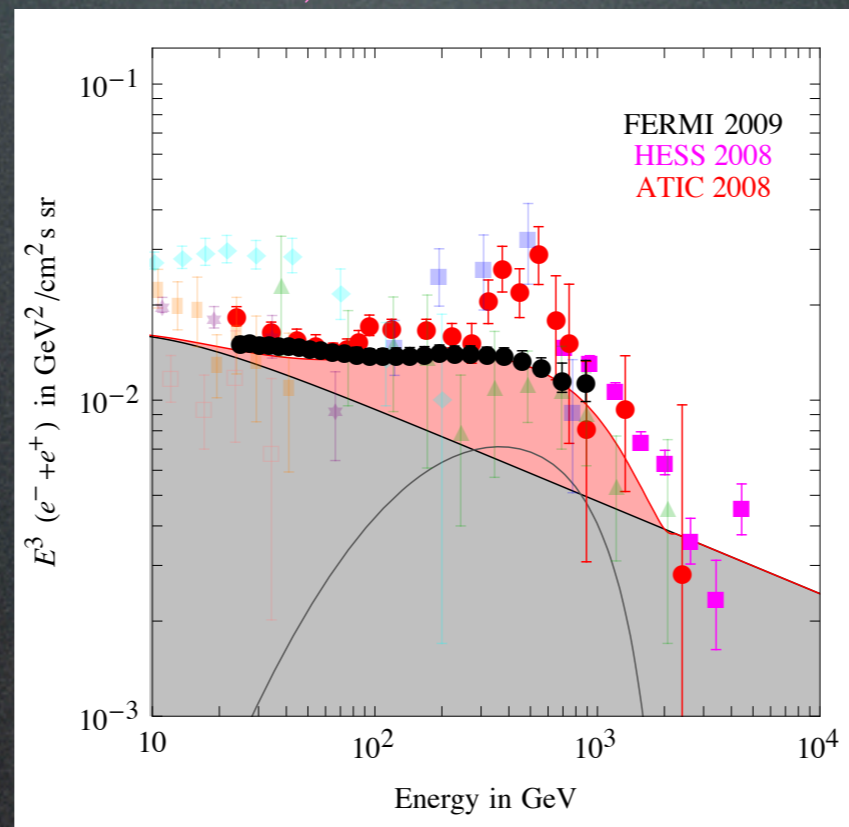
$\mu^+\mu^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$



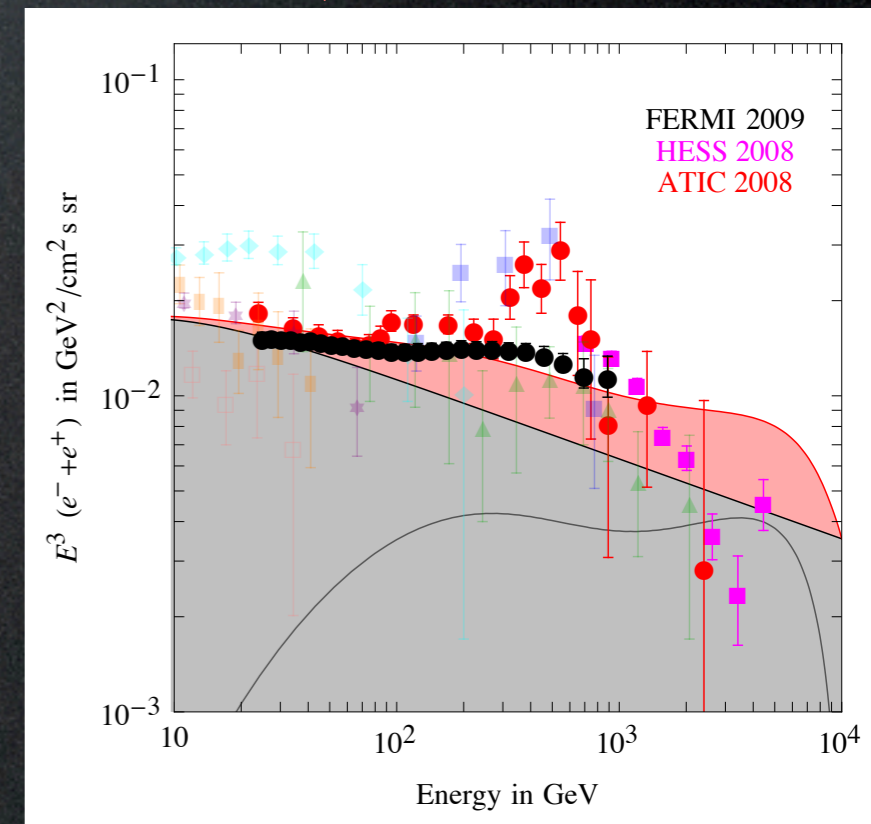
Notice:

- same spectra **still fit PAMELA** positron and anti-protons!

$\tau^+\tau^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 2 \text{ TeV}$



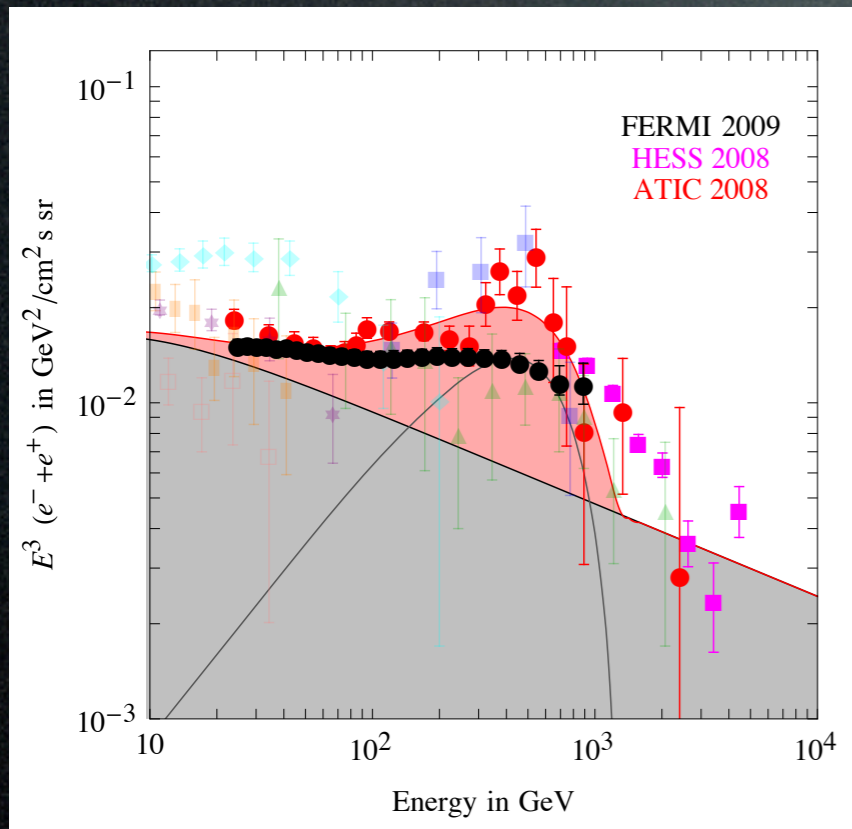
W^+W^- , $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 10 \text{ TeV}$



Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

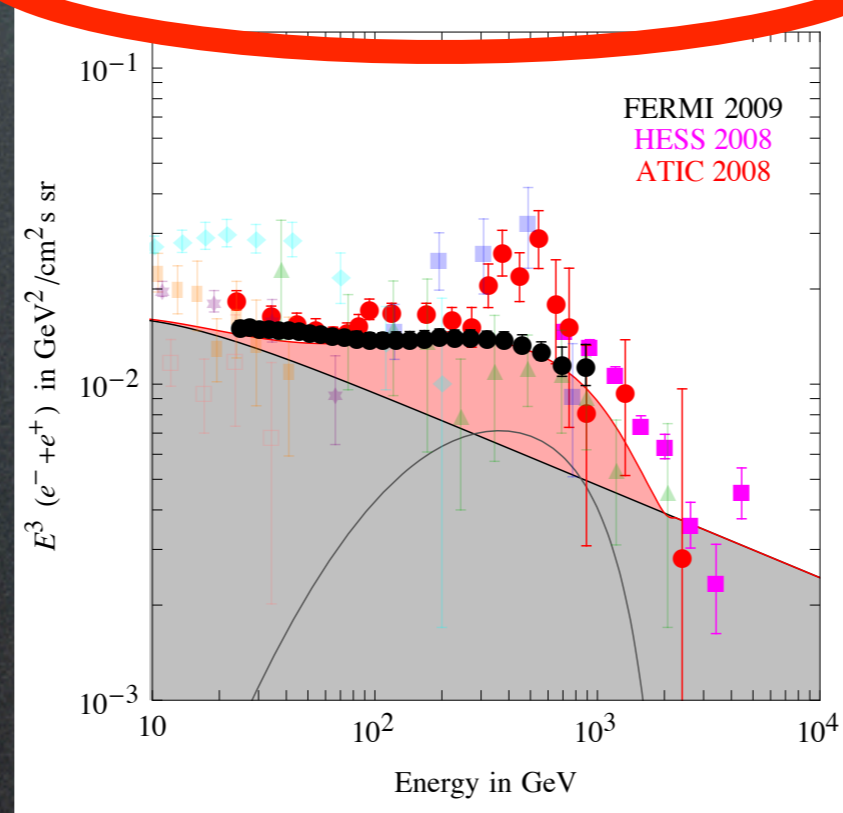
$\mu^+\mu^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1 \text{ TeV}$



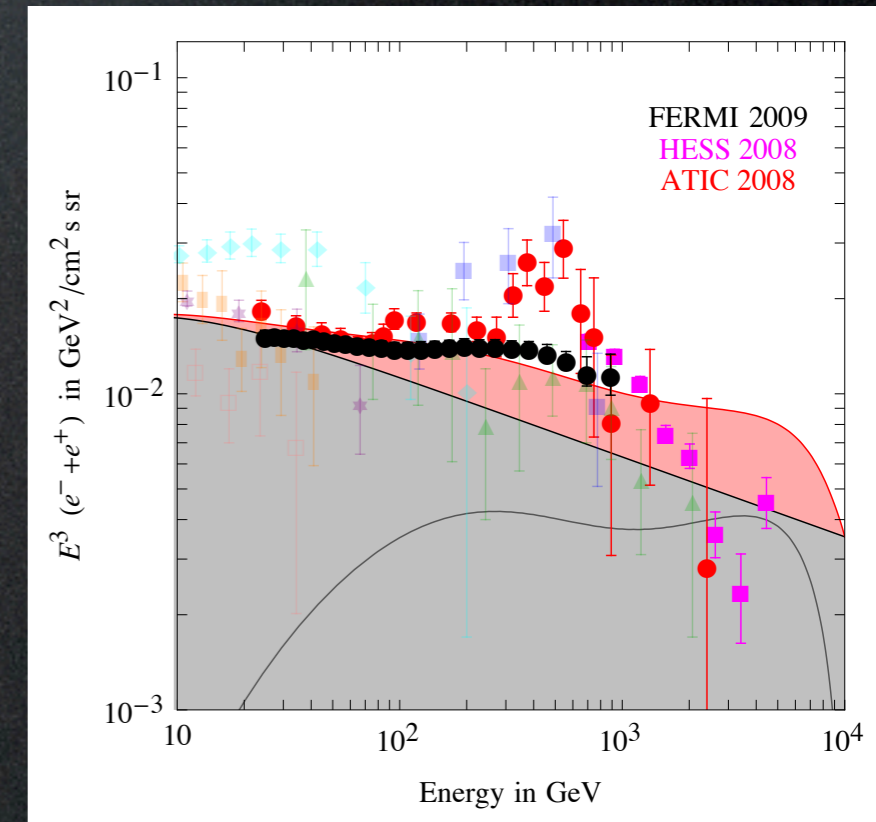
Notice:

- same spectra **still fit PAMELA** positron and anti-protons!

$\tau^+\tau^-$, $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 2 \text{ TeV}$



W^+W^- , $M_{\text{DM}} \simeq 10 \text{ TeV}$



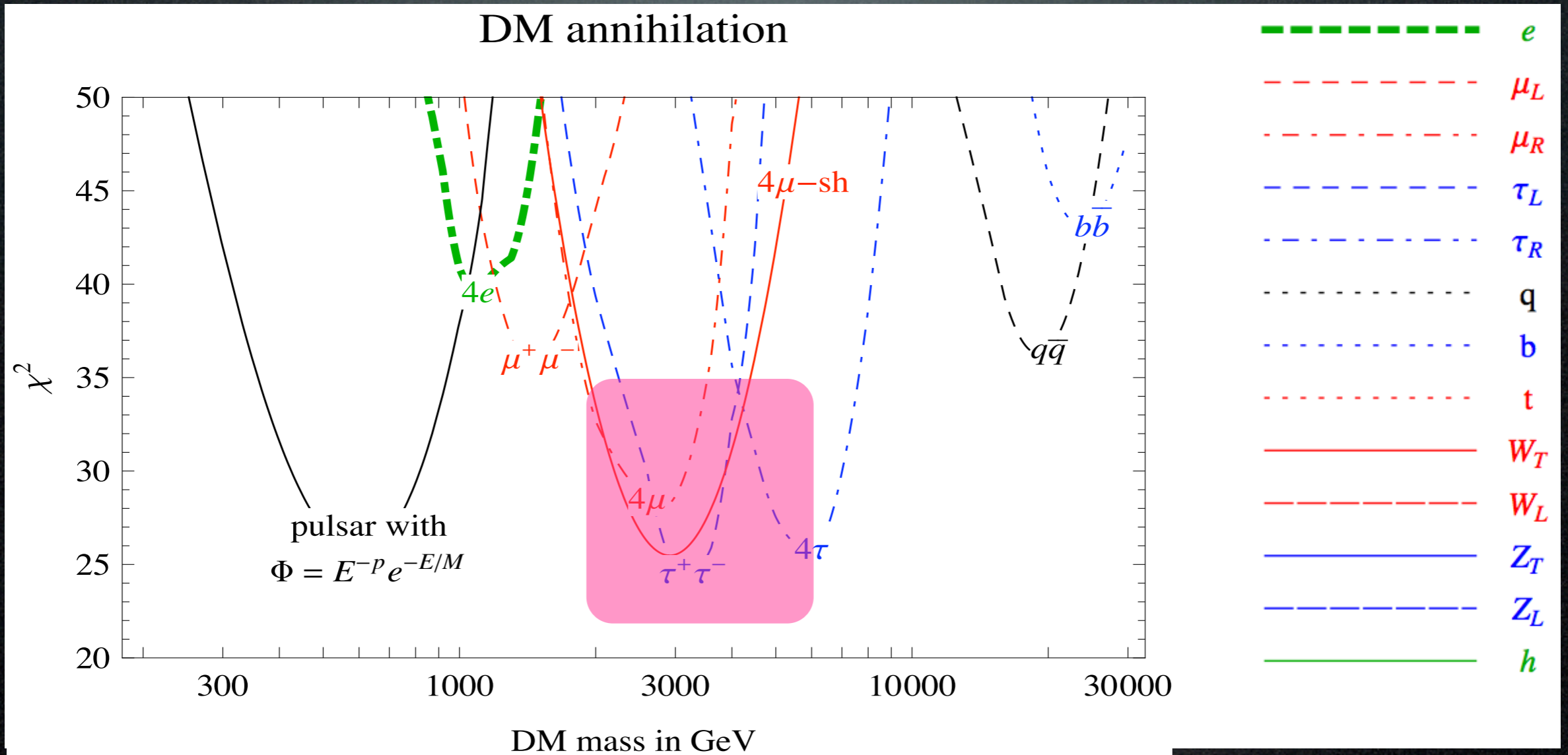
- no features in FERMI $\Rightarrow M_{\text{DM}} > 1 \text{ TeV}$
- a 'cutoff' in HESS $\Rightarrow M_{\text{DM}} \lesssim 3 \text{ TeV}$
- **smooth** lepton spectrum

Results

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

Model-independent results:

fit to PAMELA + FERMI + HESS (no balloon):



Strumia, Papucci et al. 0905.0480
see also: Bergstrom, Edsjo, Zaharijas 0905

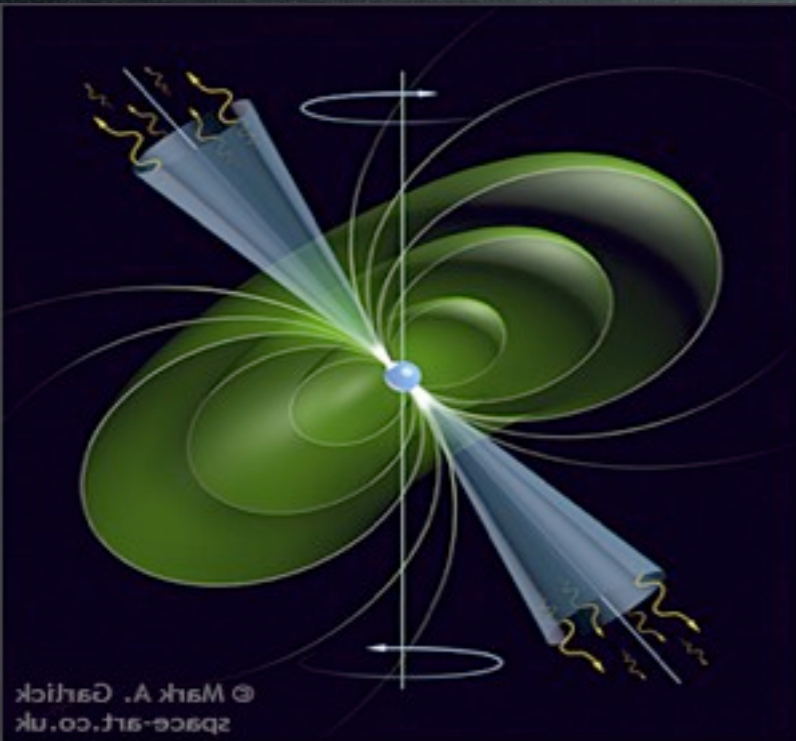
(1) annihilate into leptons (e.g. $\tau^+ \tau^-$), mass ~ 3 TeV

Astrophysical explanation?

Astrophysical explanation?

[others?]

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



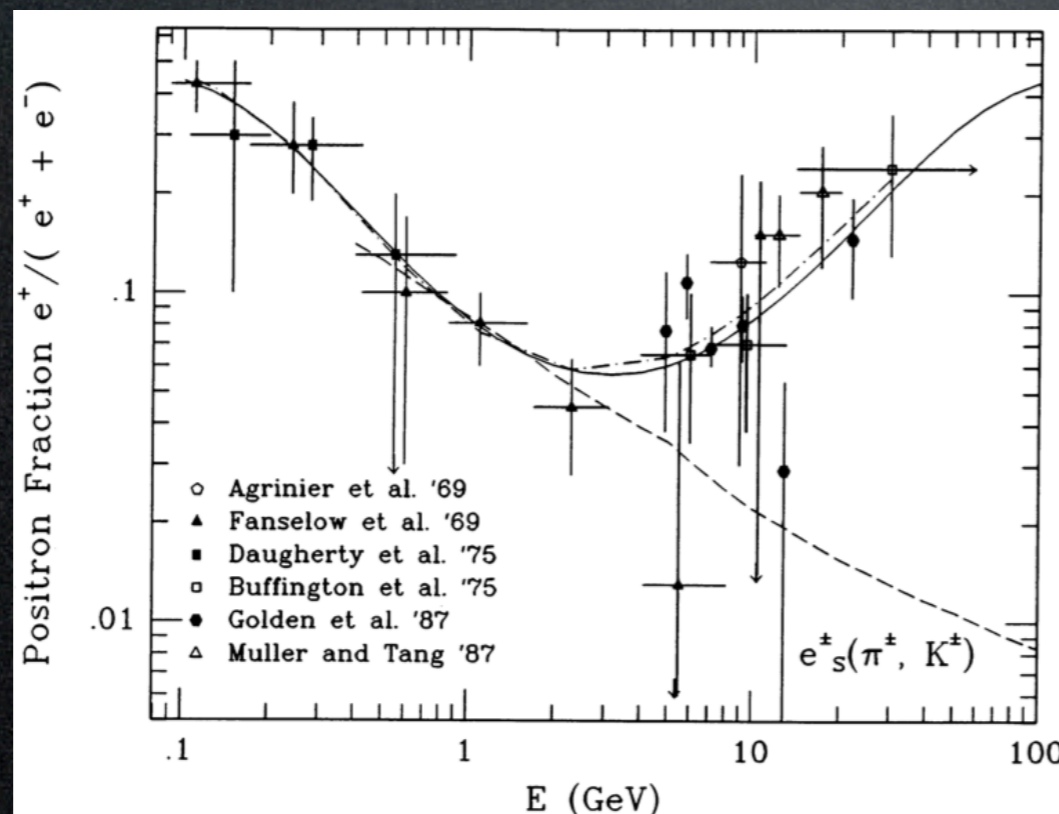
'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^\pm pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr (typical total energy output: 10^{46} erg).

Must be young ($T < 10^5$ yr) and nearby (< 1 kpc); if not: too much diffusion, low energy, too low flux.

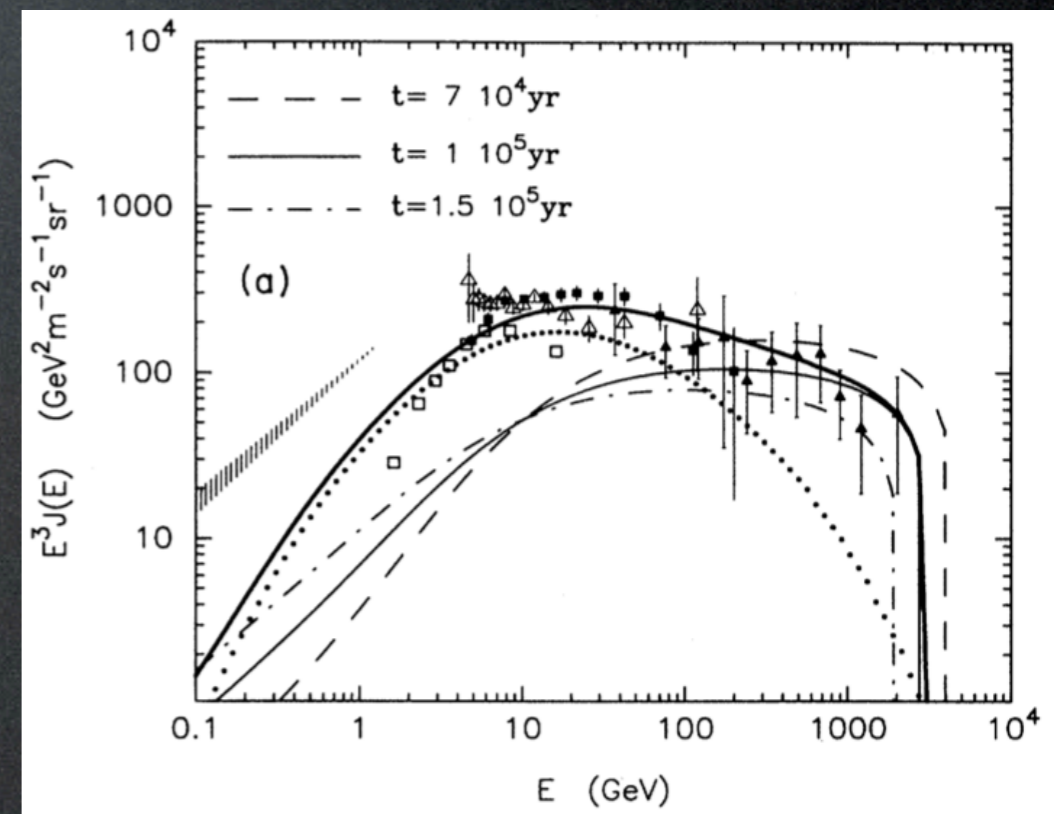
Predicted flux: $\Phi_{e^\pm} \approx E^{-p} \exp(E/E_c)$ with $p \approx 2$ and $E_c \sim$ many TeV

($1.4 < p < 2.4$, Profumo 2008)

Not a new idea:



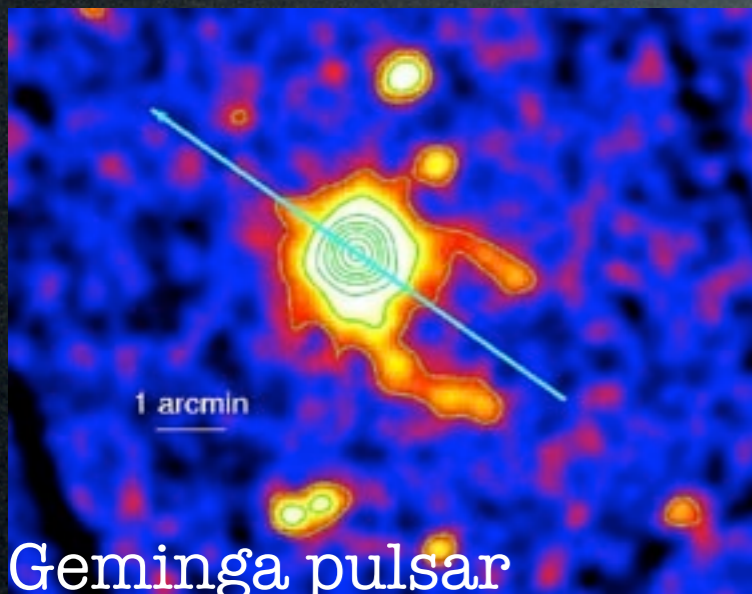
A. Boulares, APJ 342 (1989)



Atoyan, Aharonian, Volk (1995)

Astrophysical explanation?

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



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.

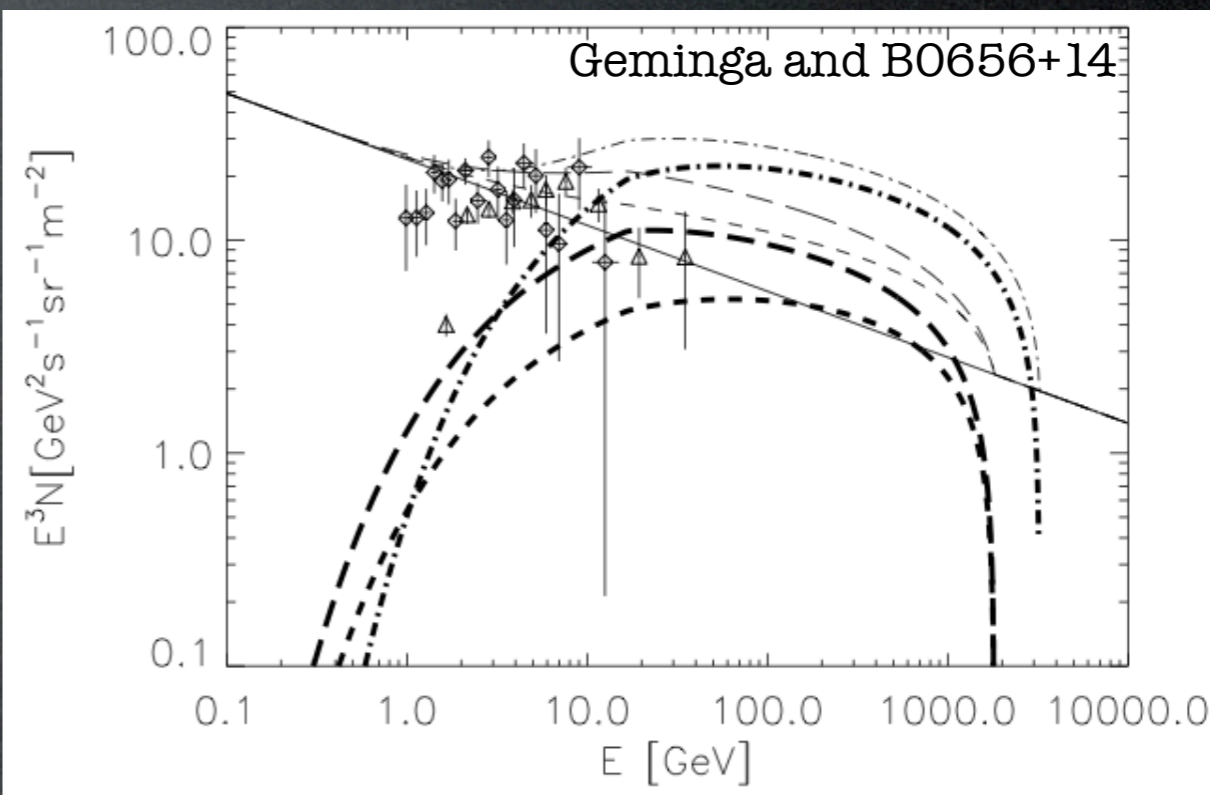
Must be young ($T < 10^5$ yr) and nearby (< 1 kpc);
if not: too much diffusion, low energy, too low flux.

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

Try the fit with known nearby pulsars:

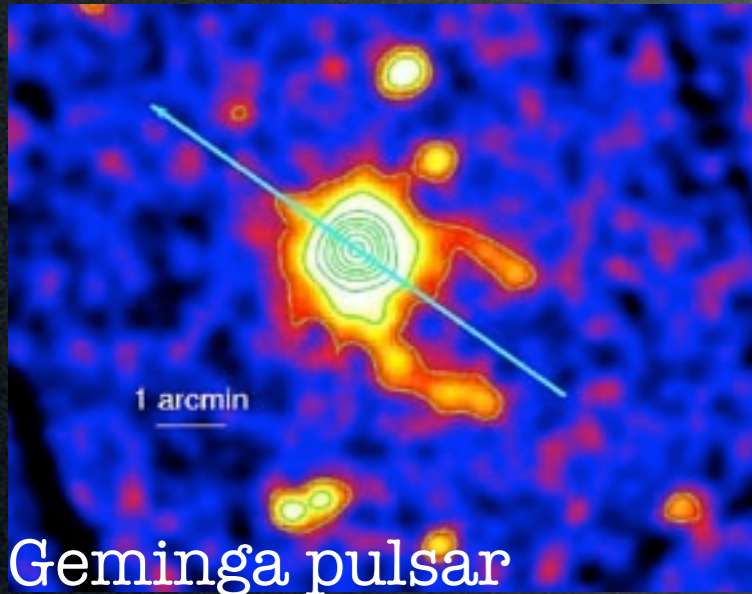
TABLE 1
LIST OF NEARBY SNRS

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



Astrophysical explanation?

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

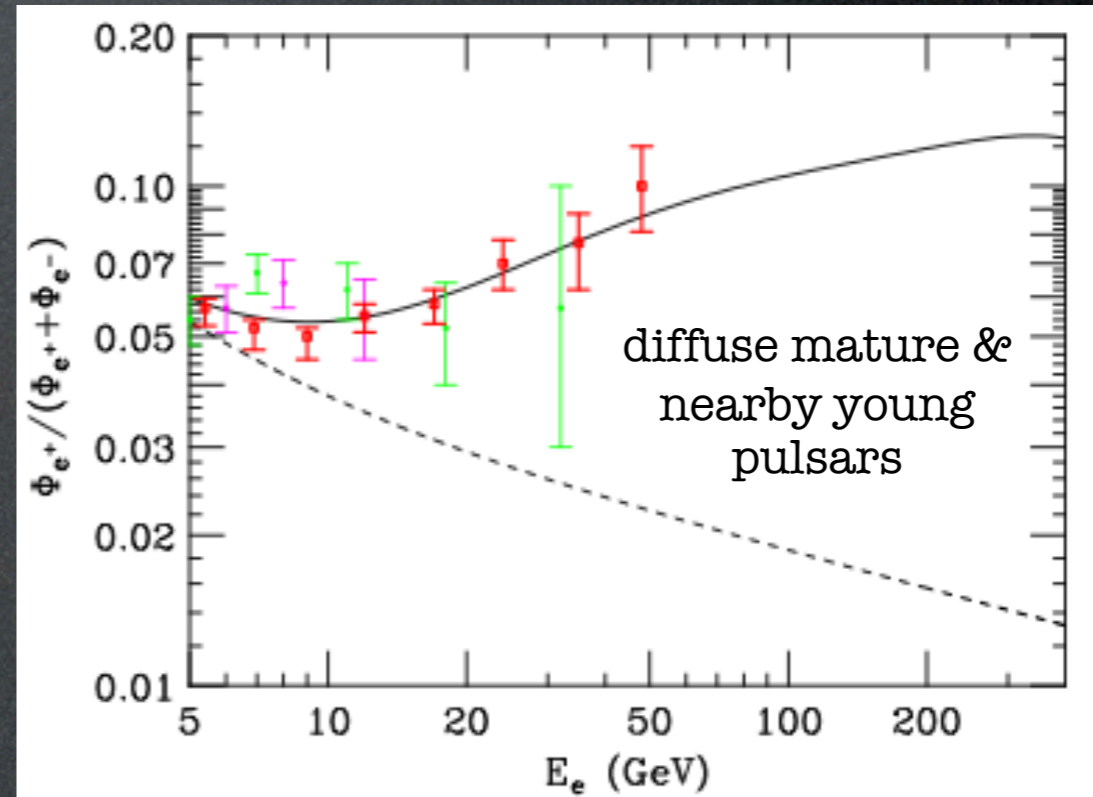
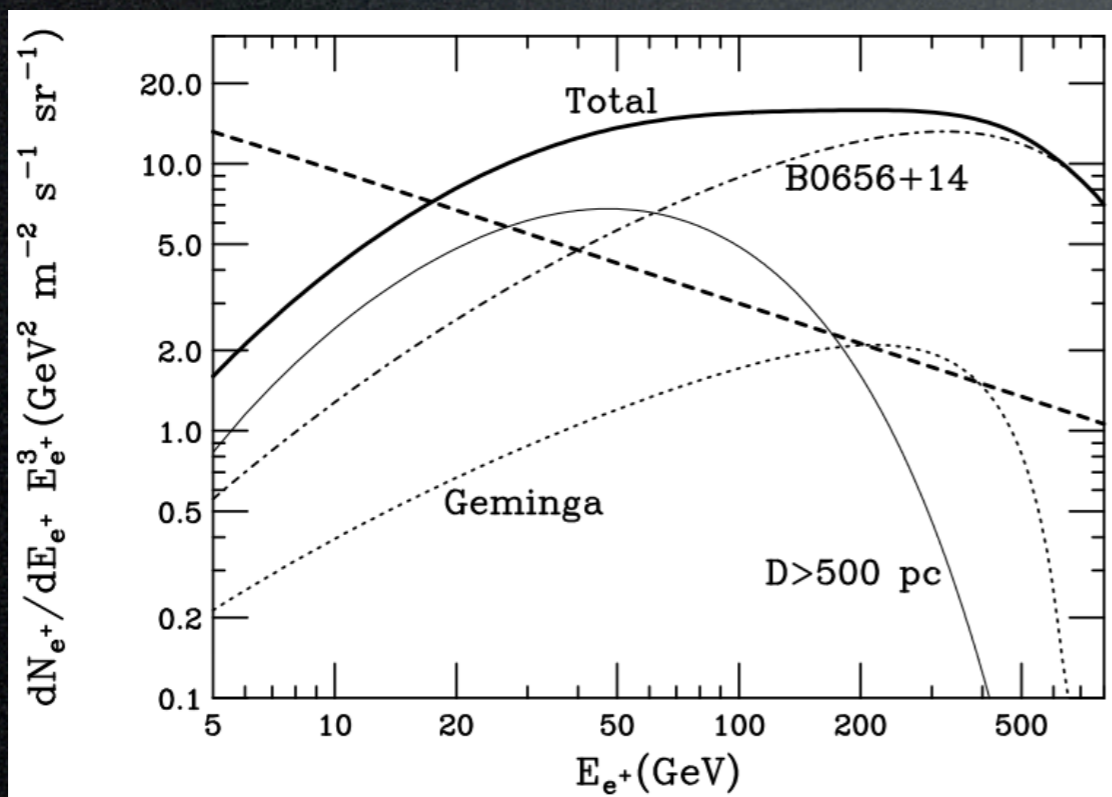


'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^\pm pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr.

Must be young ($T < 10^5$ yr) and nearby (< 1 kpc); if not: too much diffusion, low energy, too low flux.

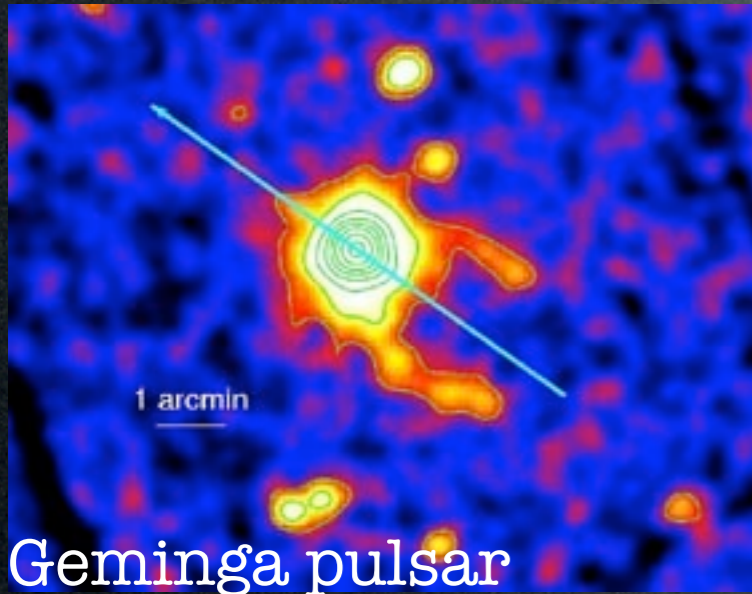
Predicted flux: $\Phi_{e^\pm} \approx E^{-p} \exp(E/E_c)$ with $p \approx 2$ and $E_c \sim$ many TeV

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



Astrophysical explanation?

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

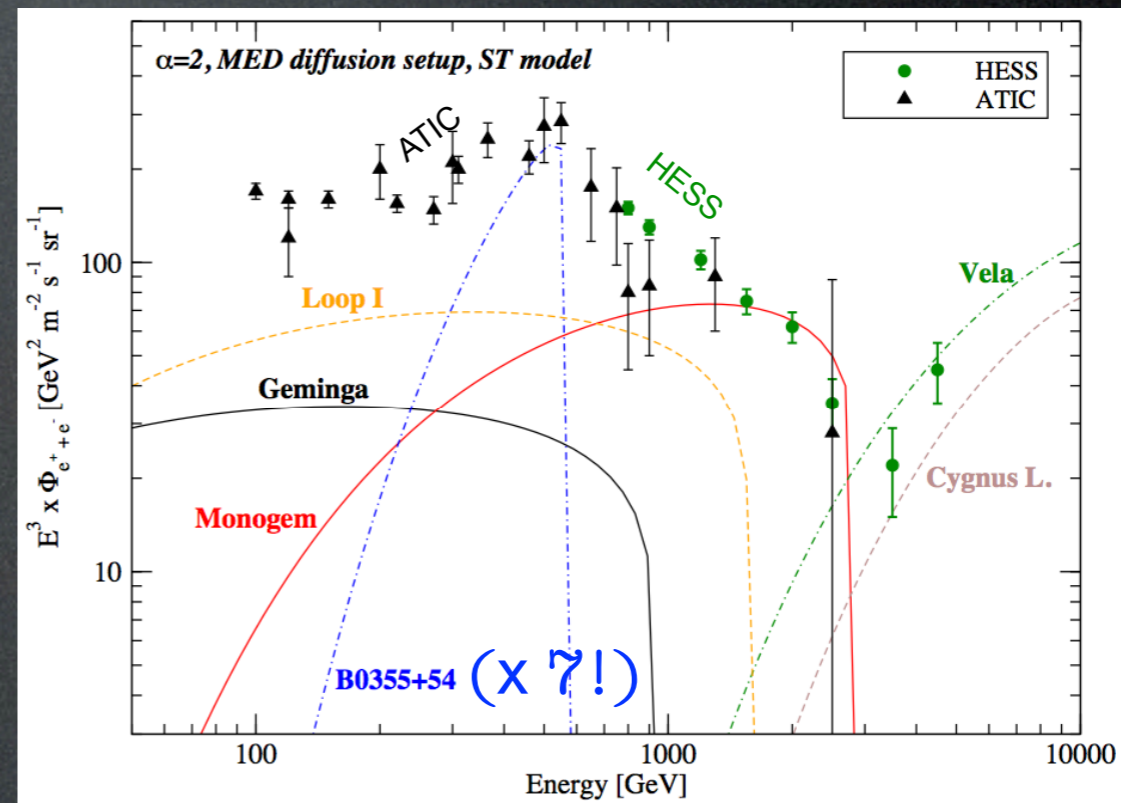
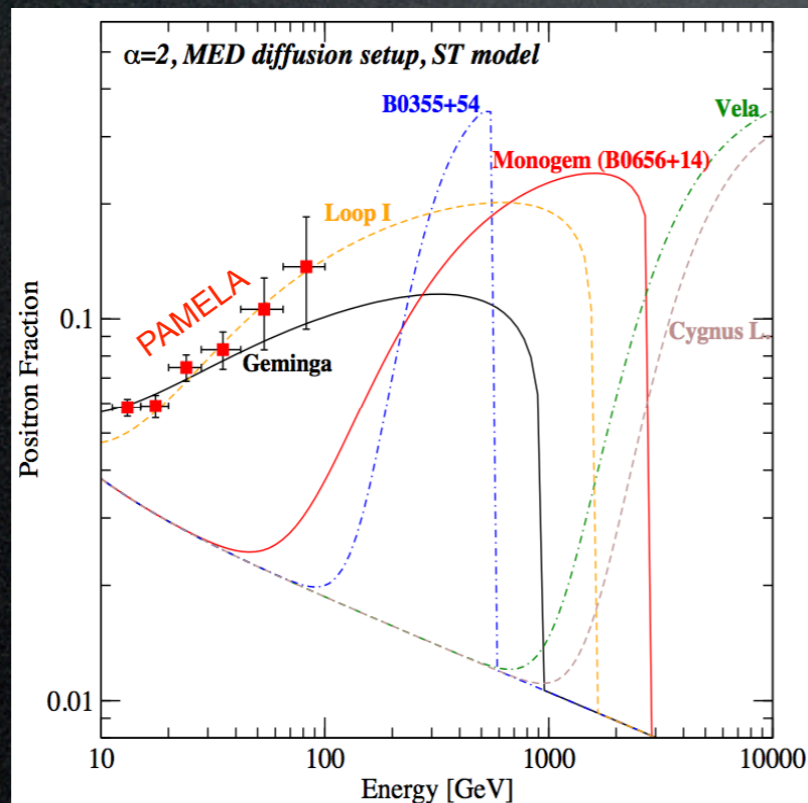


'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^\pm pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr.

Must be young ($T < 10^5$ yr) and nearby (< 1 kpc); if not: too much diffusion, low energy, too low flux.

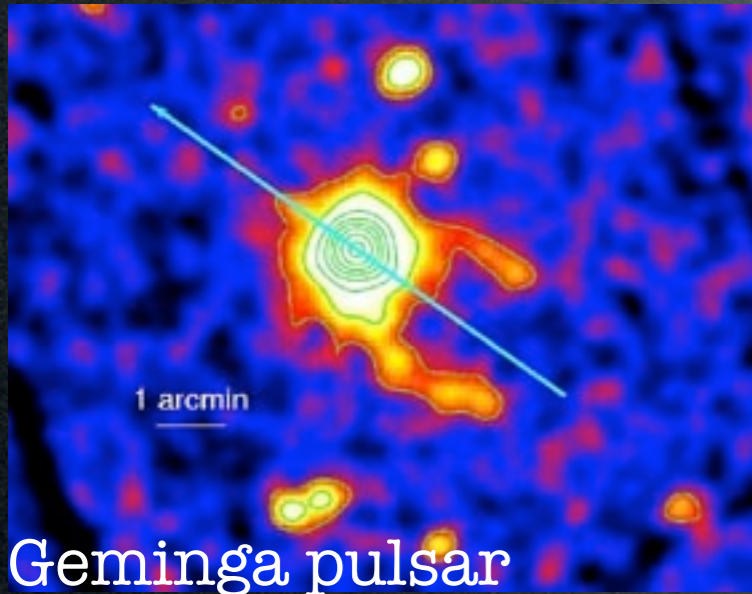
Predicted flux: $\Phi_{e^\pm} \approx E^{-p} \exp(E/E_c)$ with $p \approx 2$ and $E_c \sim$ many TeV

ATIC needs a different (and very powerful) source:



Astrophysical explanation?

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

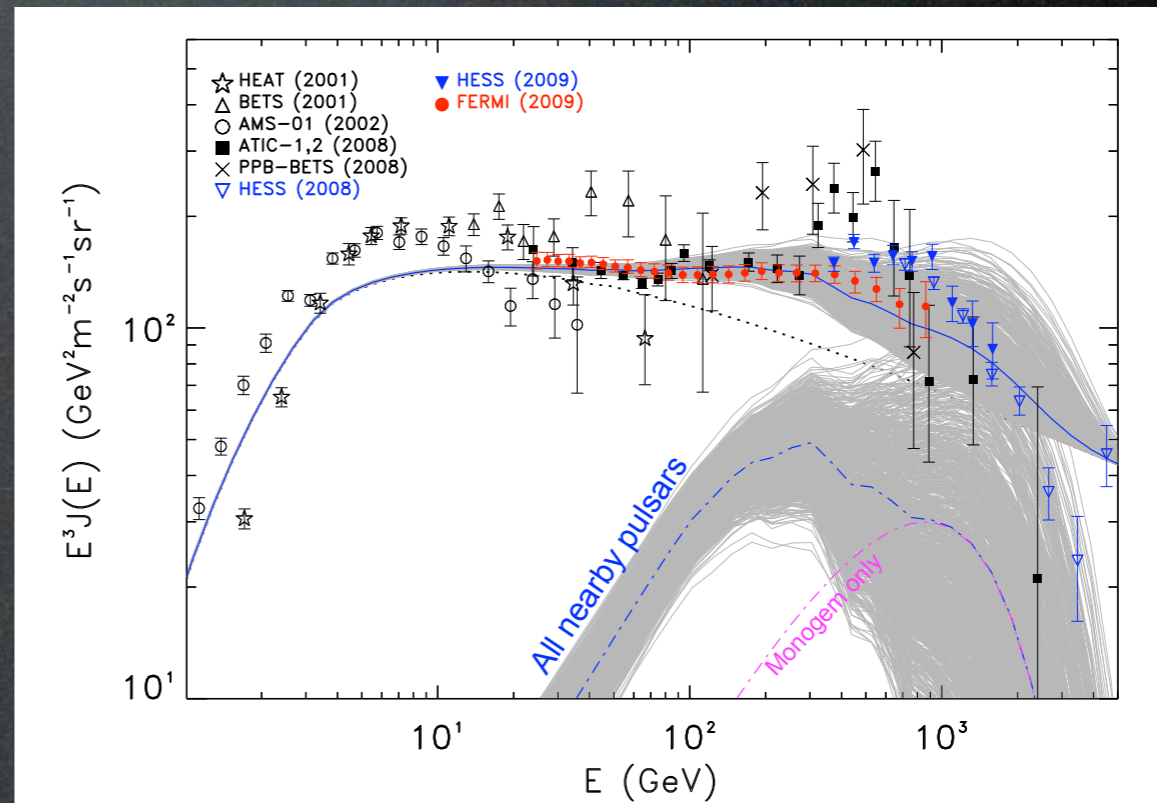
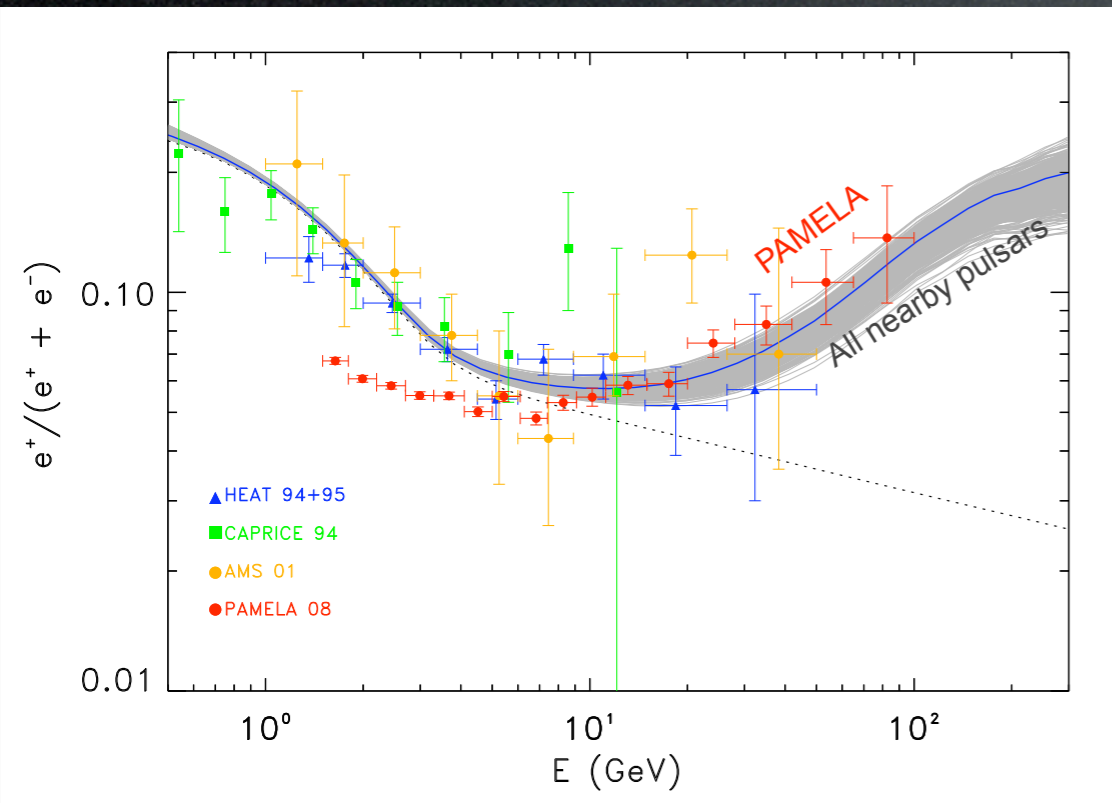


'Mechanism': the spinning \vec{B} of the pulsar strips e^- that emit γ that make production of e^\pm pairs that are trapped in the cloud, further accelerated and later released at $\tau \sim 0 \rightarrow 10^5$ yr.

Must be young ($T < 10^5$ 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 $E_c \sim$ many TeV

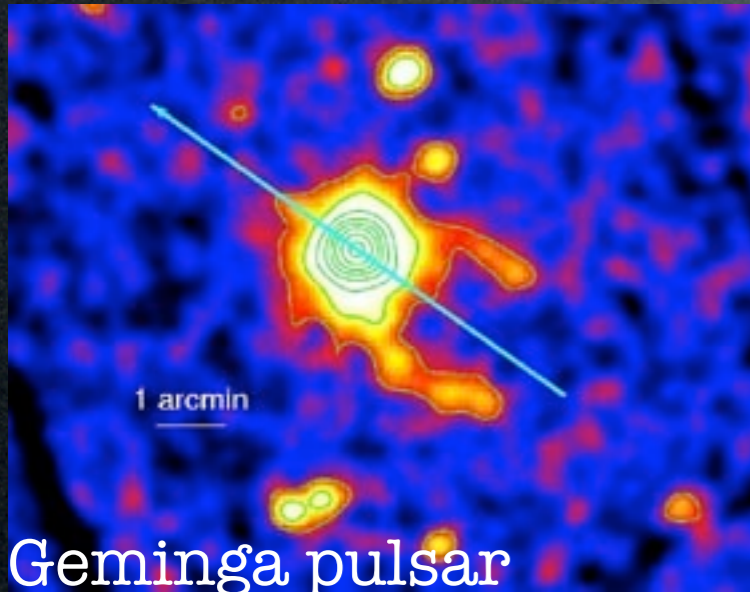
PAMELA + FERMI + HESS can be well fitted by pulsars:



D.Grasso et al.
(sub-FERMI collab.)
0905.0636

Astrophysical explanation?

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.

Must be young ($T < 10^5$ 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
 $E_c \sim$ many TeV

Open issue.

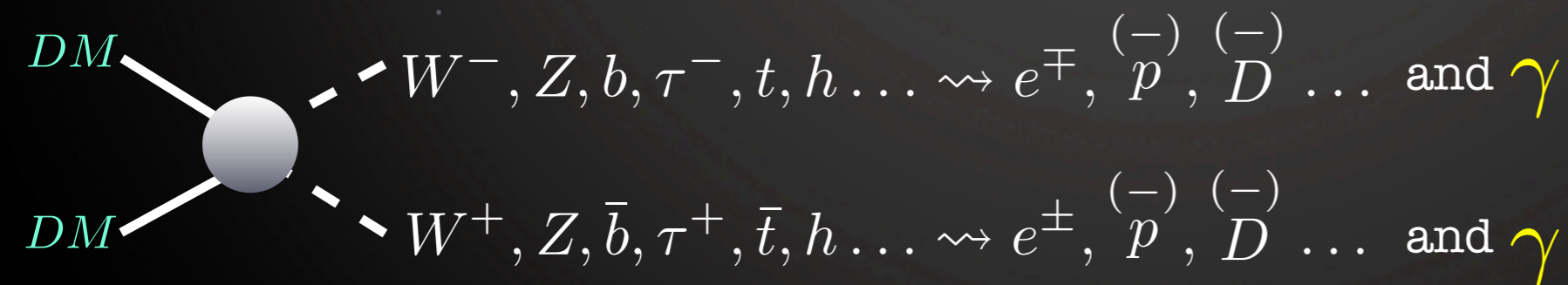
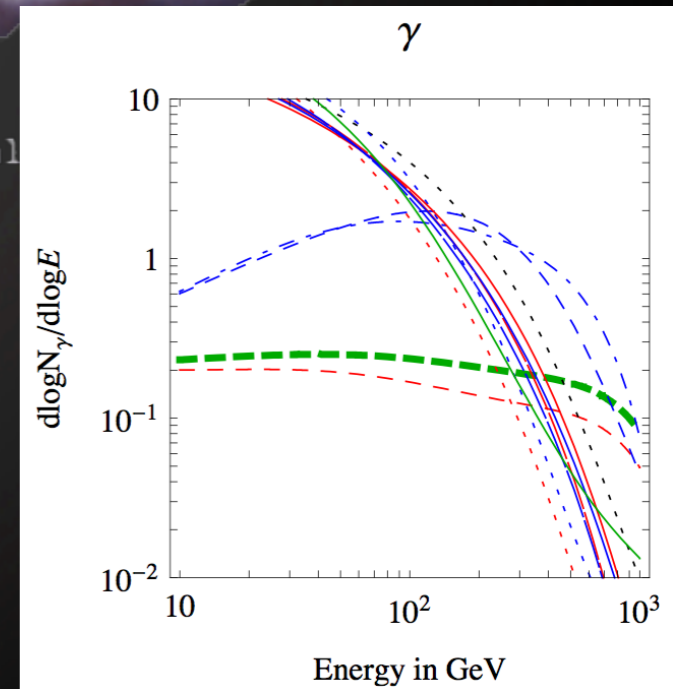
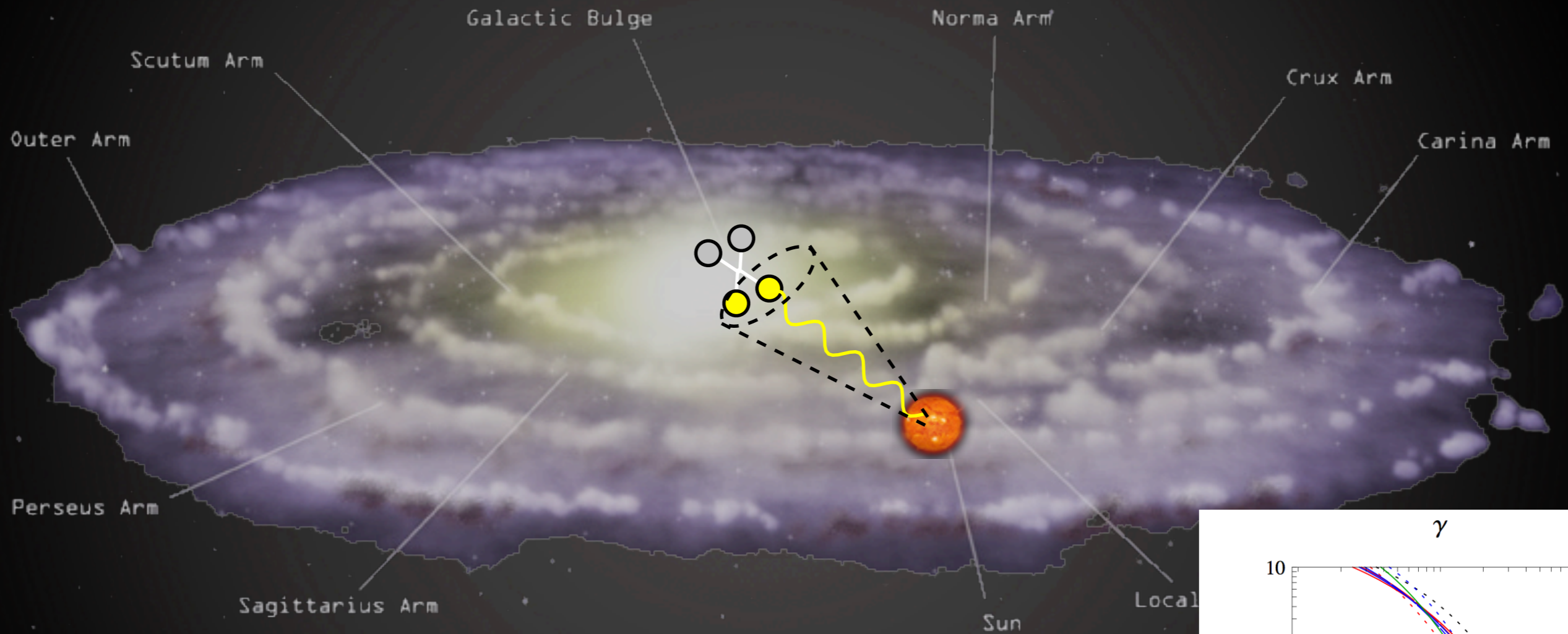
(look for anisotropies,
(both for single source and collection in disk)

antiprotons, gammas...
(Fermi is discovering a pulsar a week)

or shape of the spectrum...)

Indirect Detection

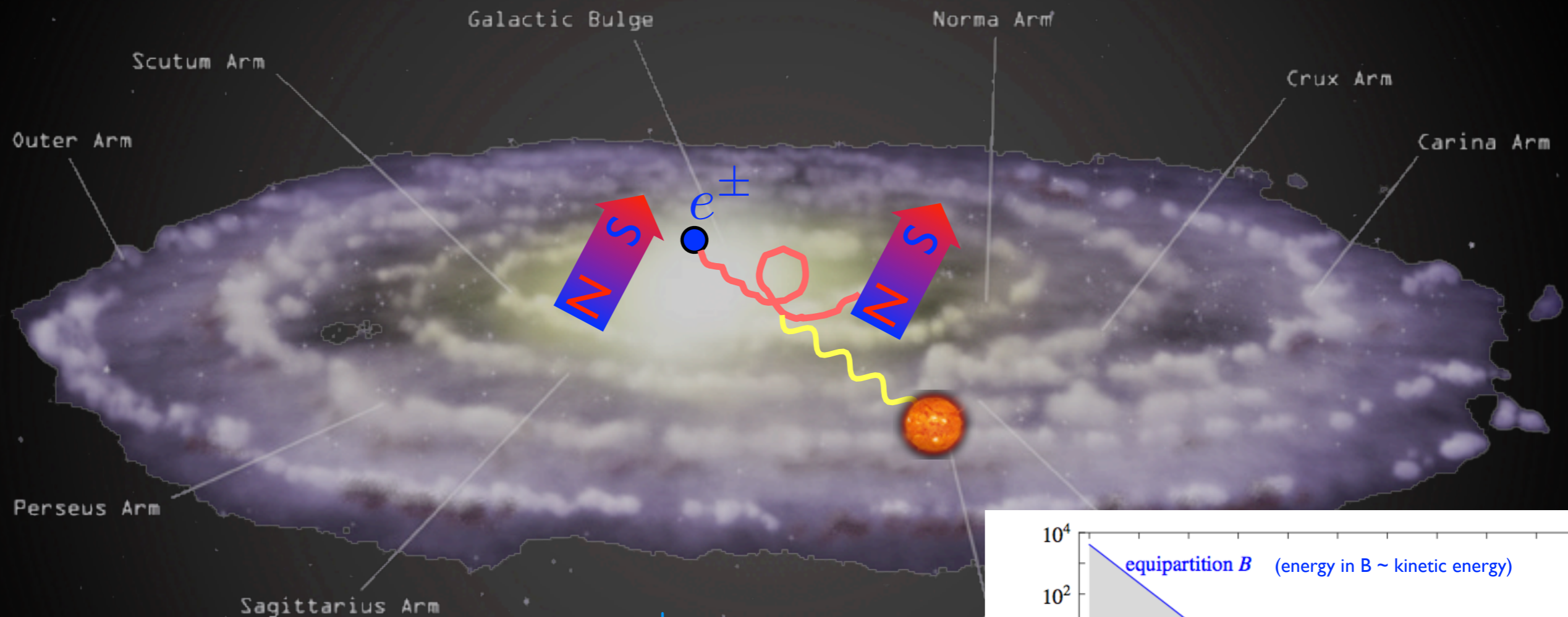
γ from DM annihilations in galactic center



typically sub-TeV energies

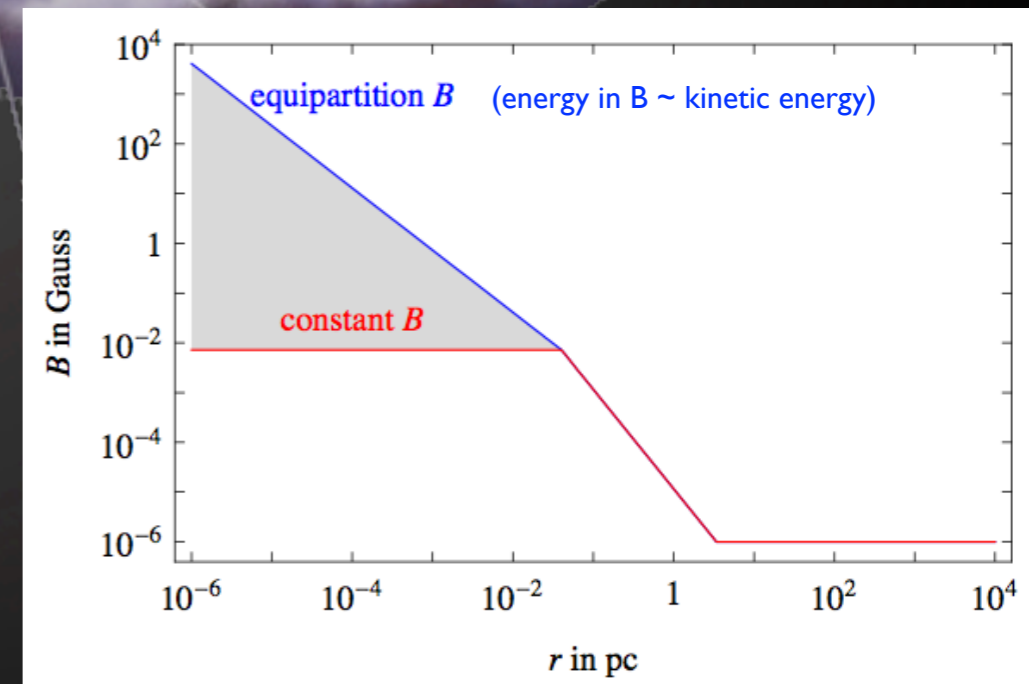
Indirect Detection

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



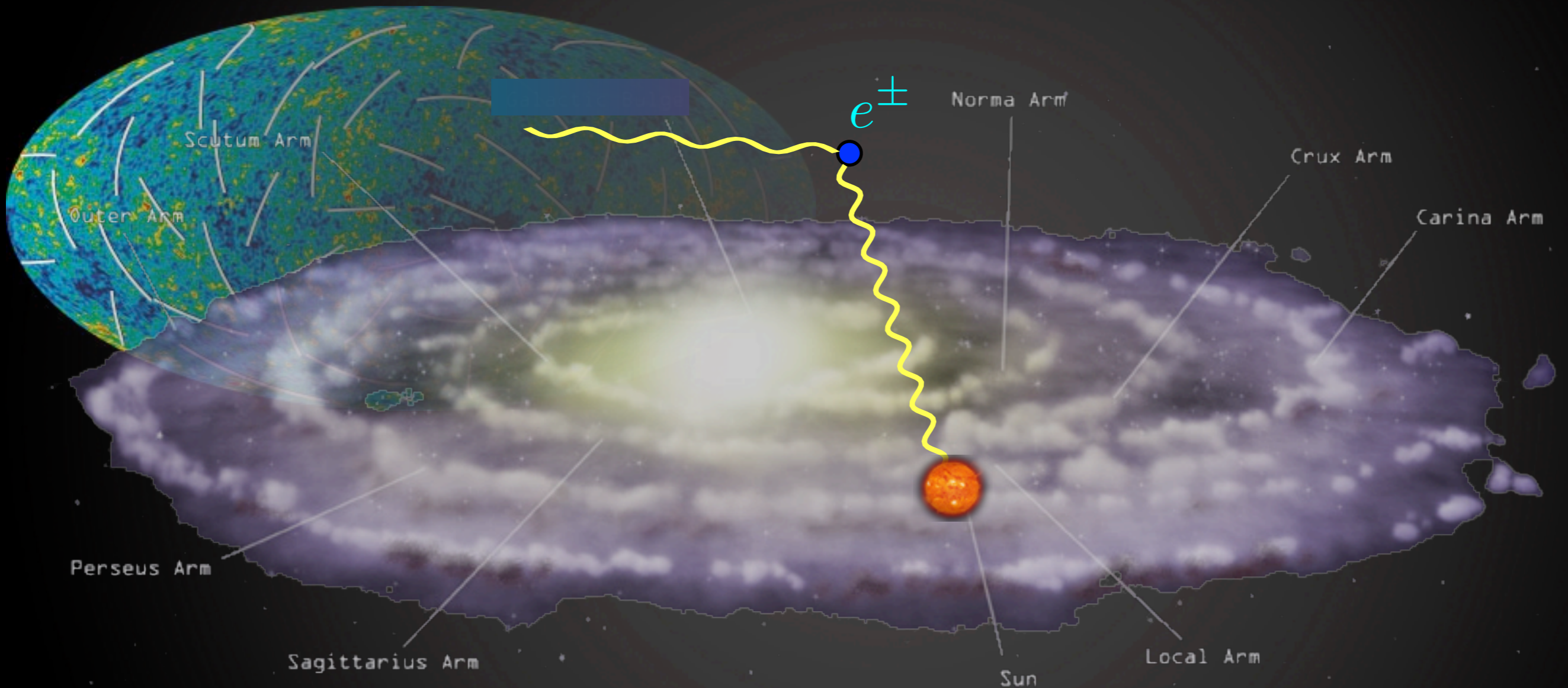
- compute the population of e^\pm from DM annihilations in the GC
- compute the synchrotron emitted power for different configurations of galactic \vec{B}

(assuming 'scrambled' B; in principle, directionality could focus emission, lift bounds by O(some))



Indirect Detection

γ from Inverse Compton on e^\pm in halo

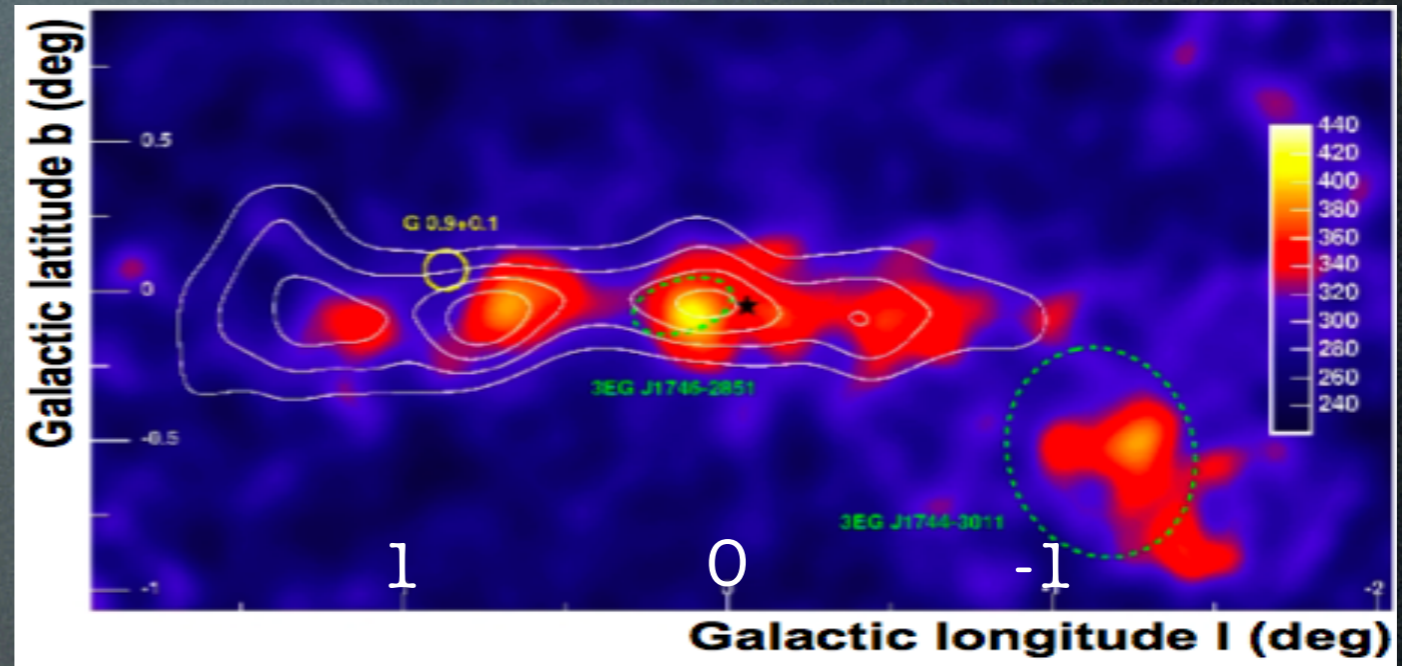


- upscatter of CMB, infrared and starlight photons on energetic e^\pm
- probes regions outside of Galactic Center

Comparing with data

Gamma constraints

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

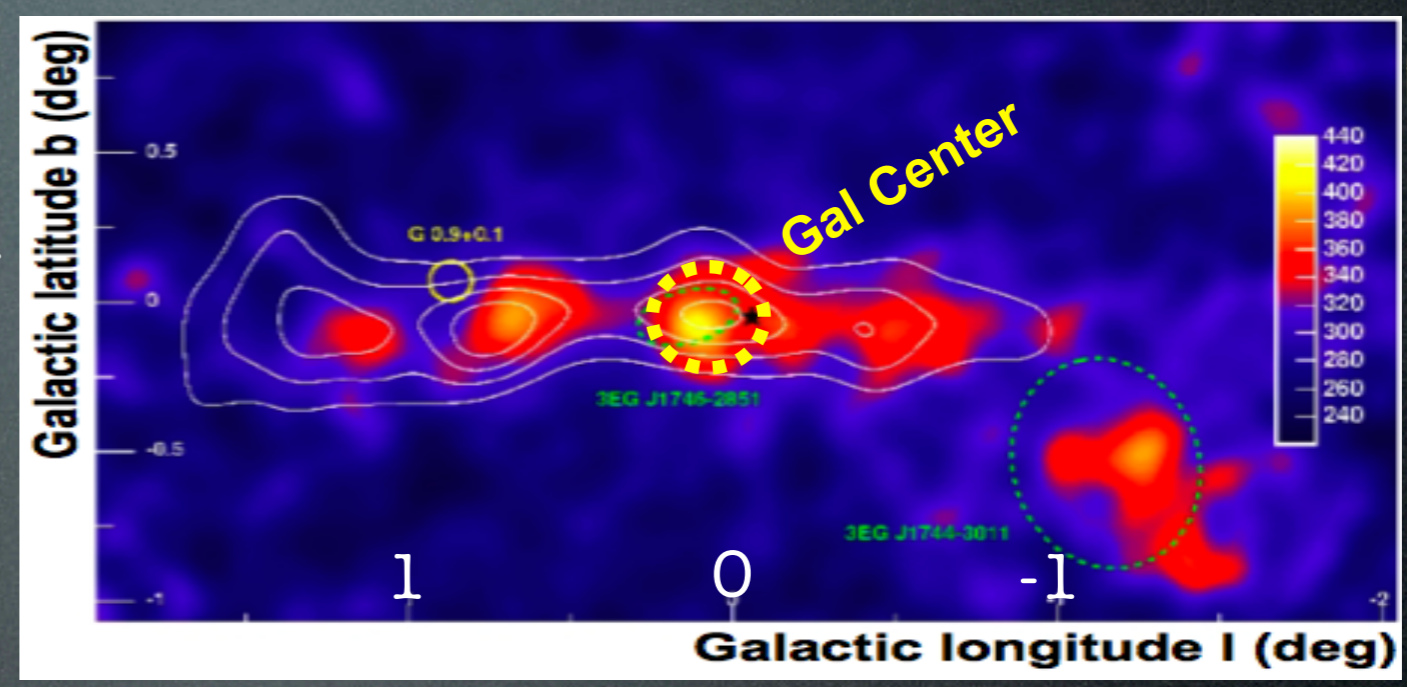


a.

HESS coll.

Gamma constraints

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

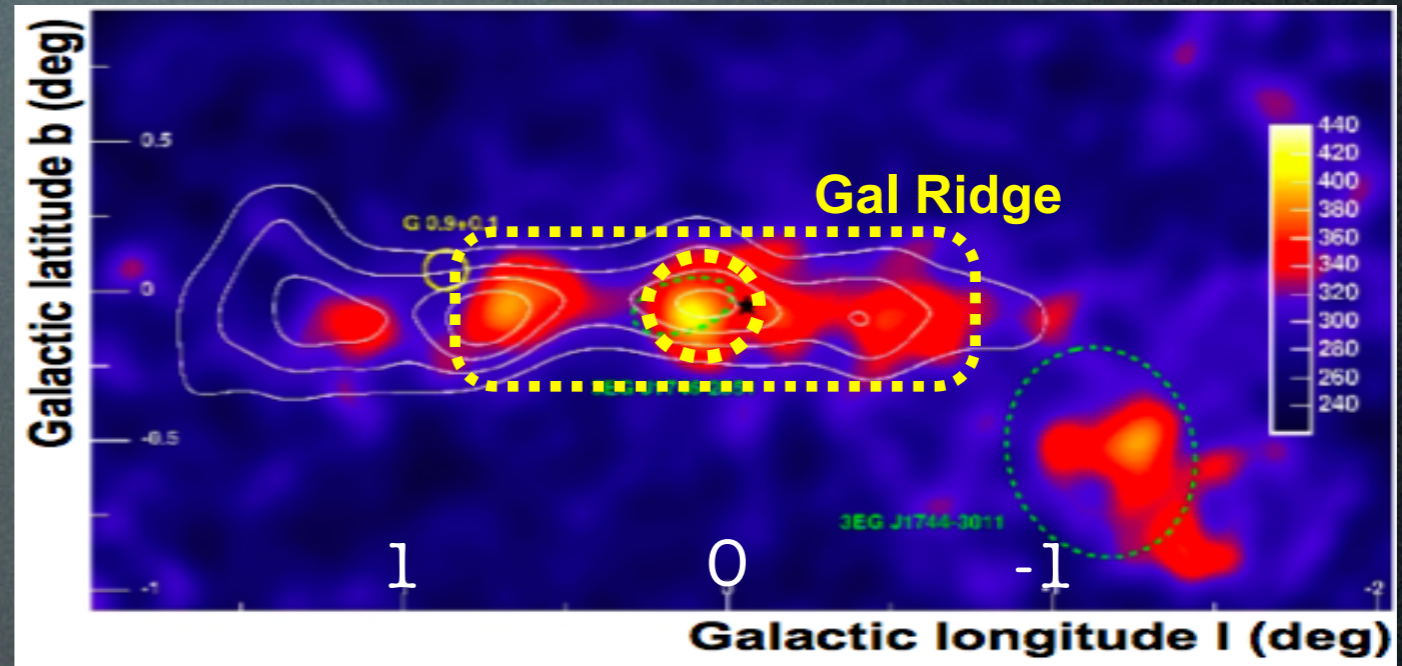


a.

HESS coll.

Gamma constraints

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

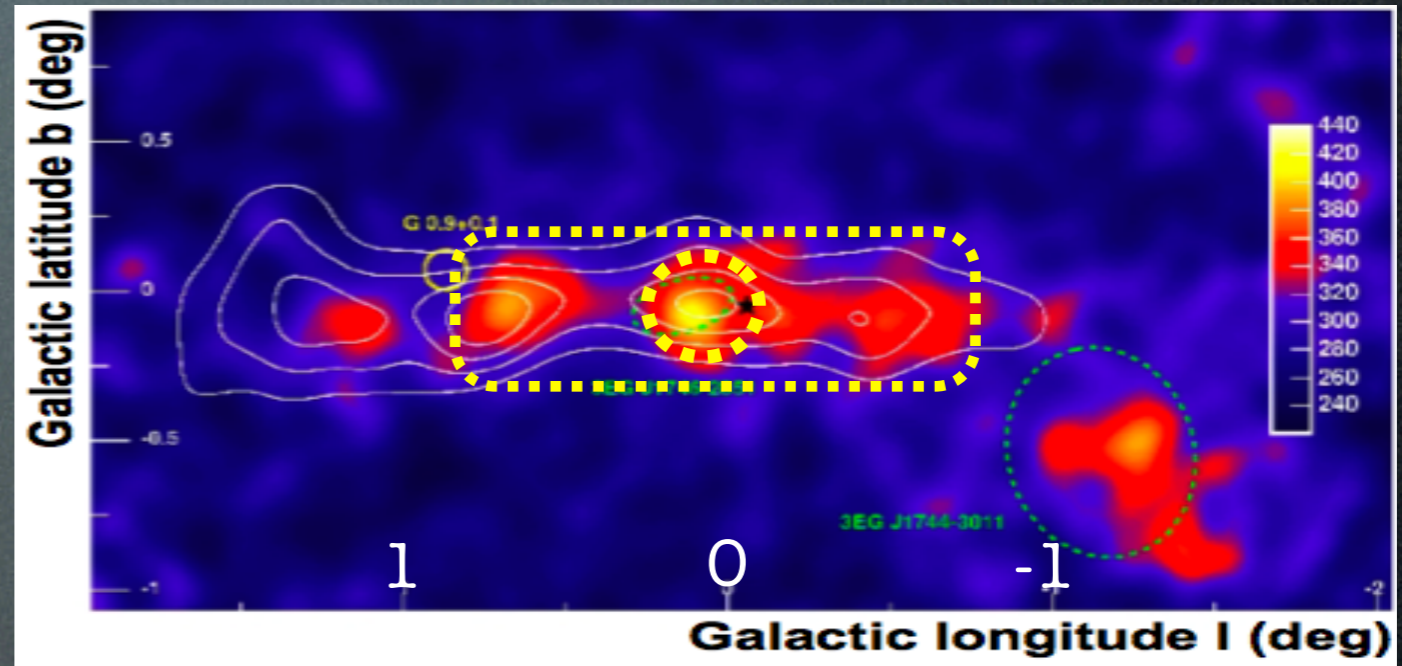


a.

HESS coll.

Gamma constraints

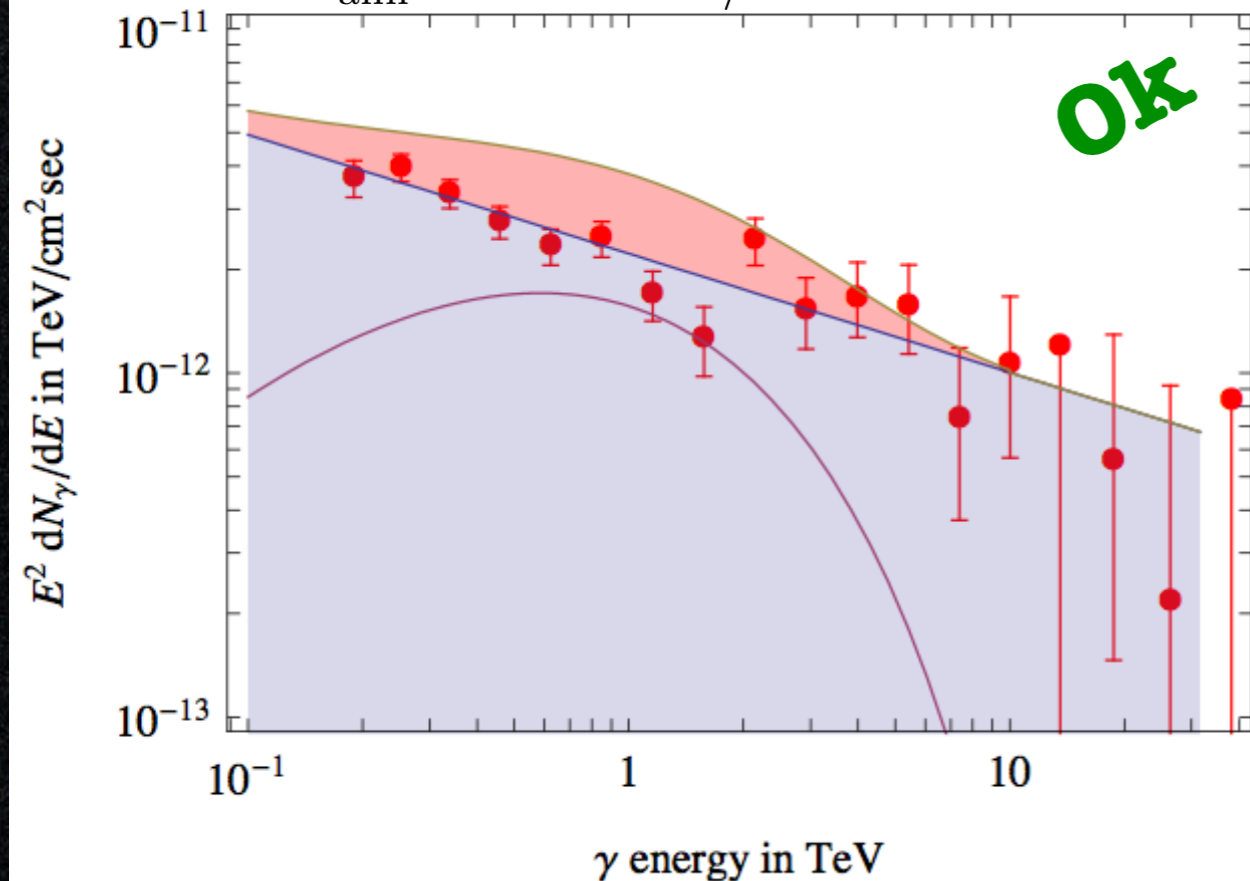
HESS has detected γ -ray emission from Gal Center and Gal Ridge. The DM signal must not exceed that.



a.

HESS coll.

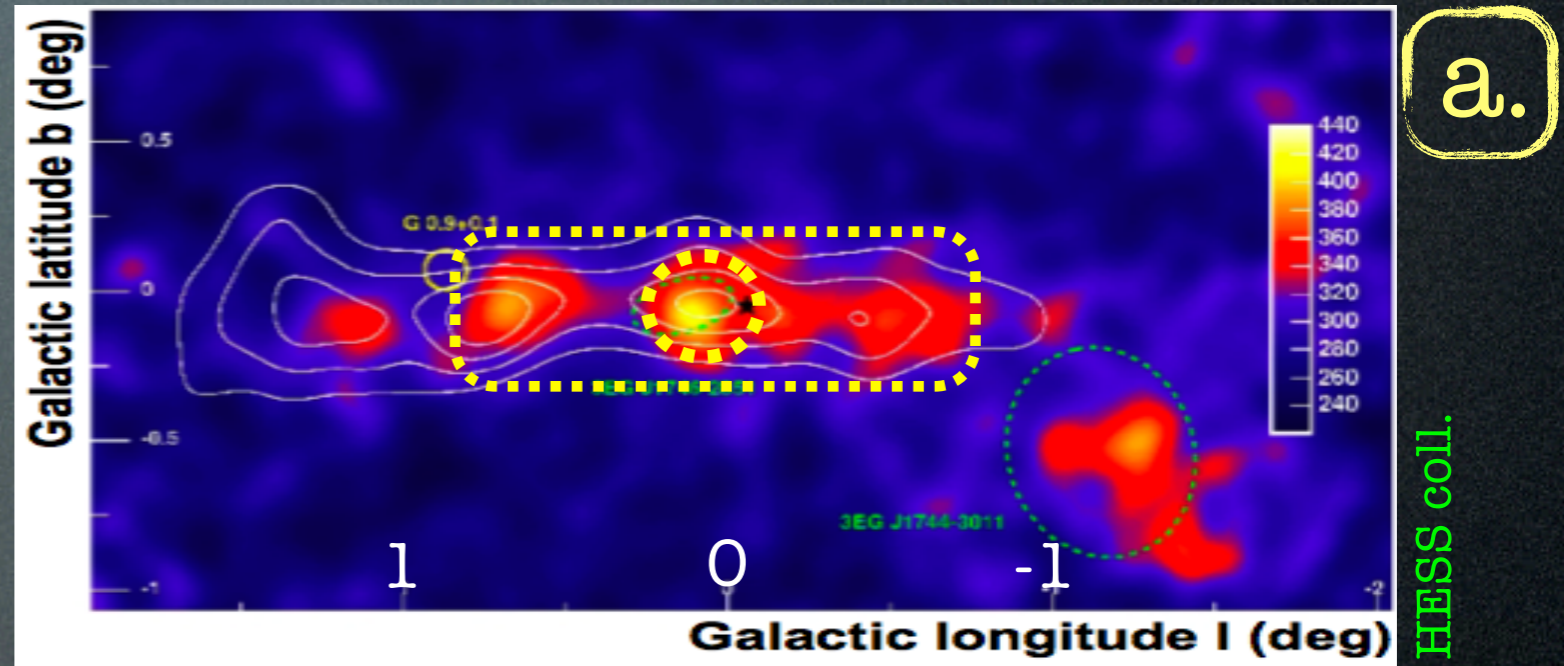
a) $M = 10$ TeV into W^+W^- , Galactic Center
 $\sigma v_{\text{ann}} = 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$



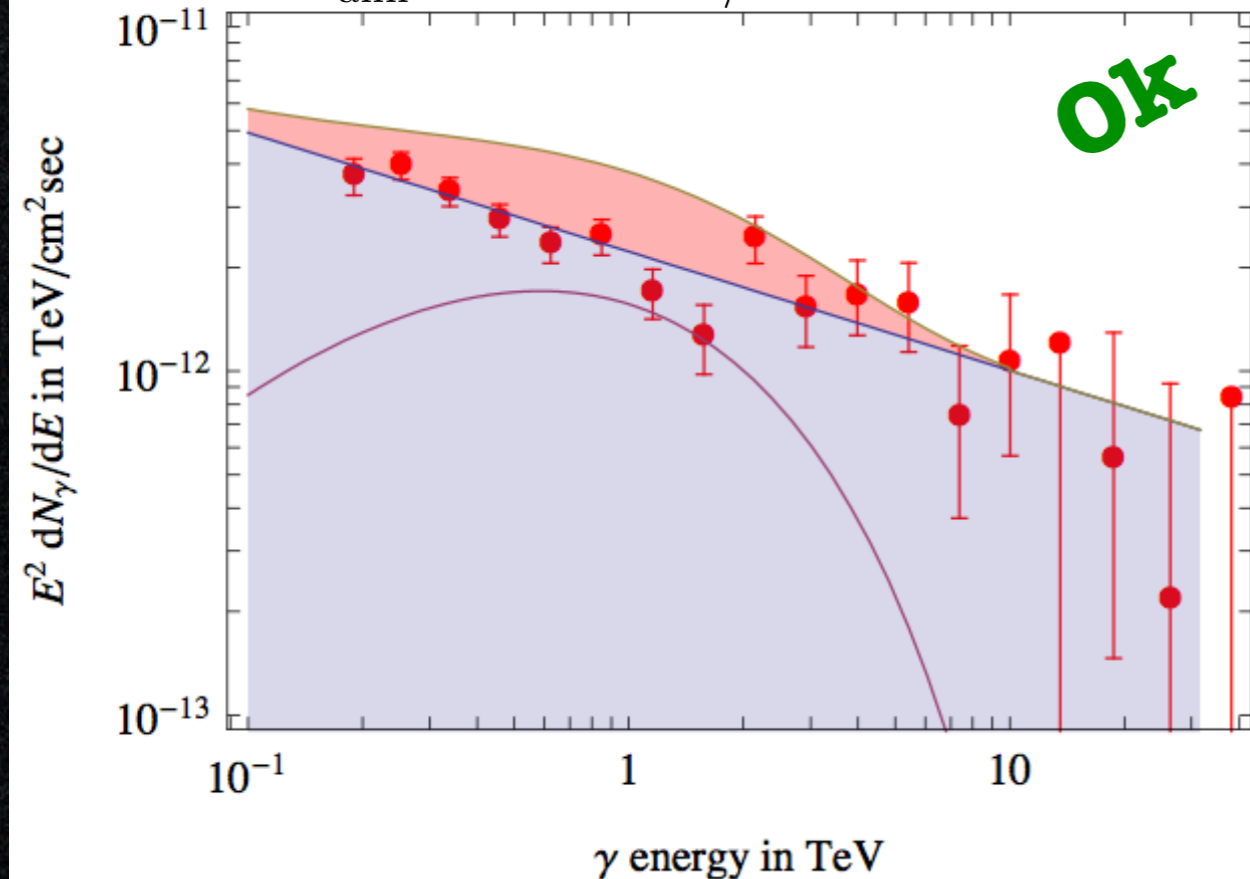
Data: HESS coll., astro-ph/0408145 and astro-ph/0610509

Gamma constraints

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

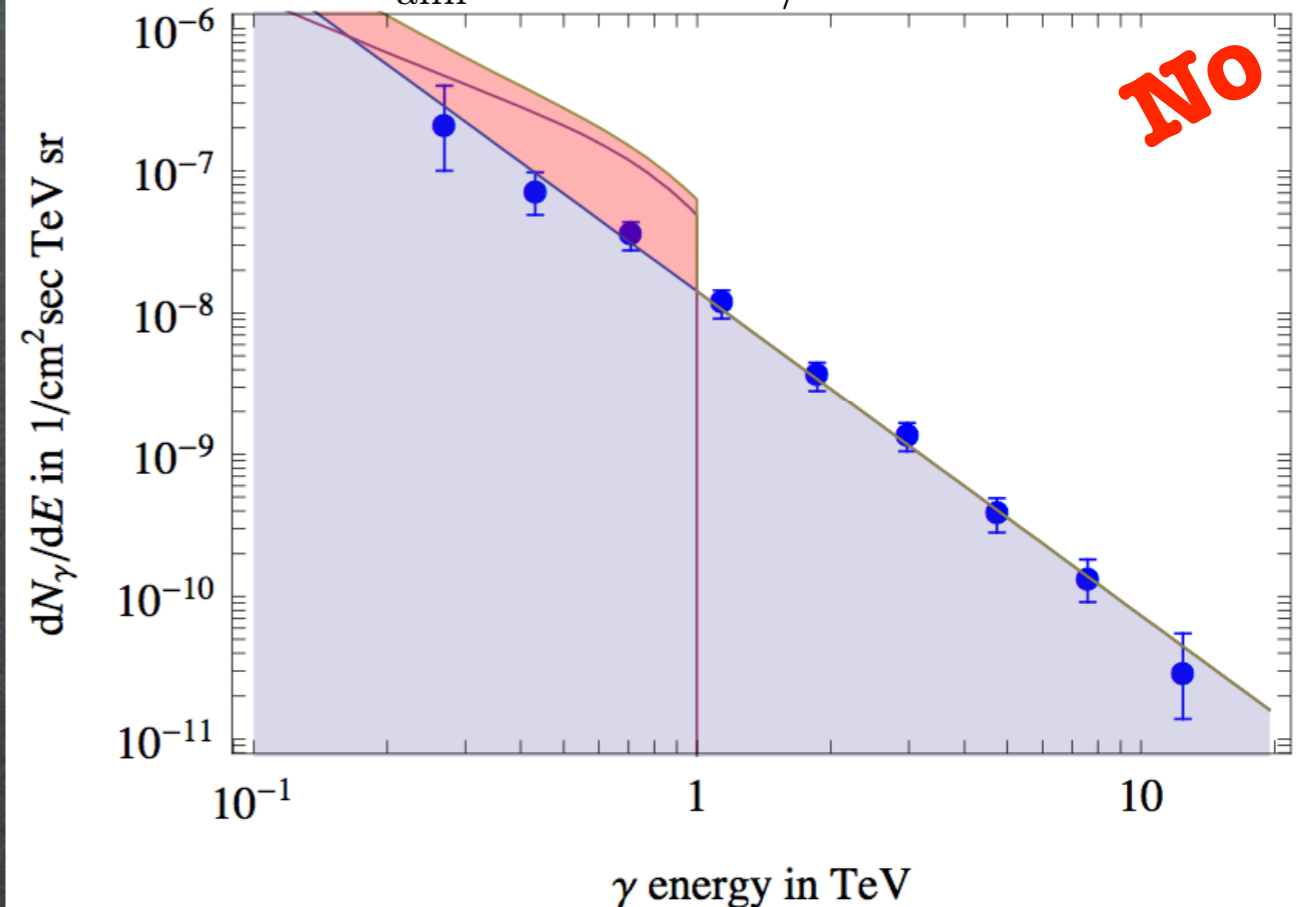


a) $M = 10$ TeV into W^+W^- , Galactic Center
 $\sigma v_{\text{ann}} = 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$



Data: HESS coll., astro-ph/0408145 and astro-ph/0610509

b) $M = 1$ TeV into $\mu^-\mu^+$, Galactic Ridge
 $\sigma v_{\text{ann}} = 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$

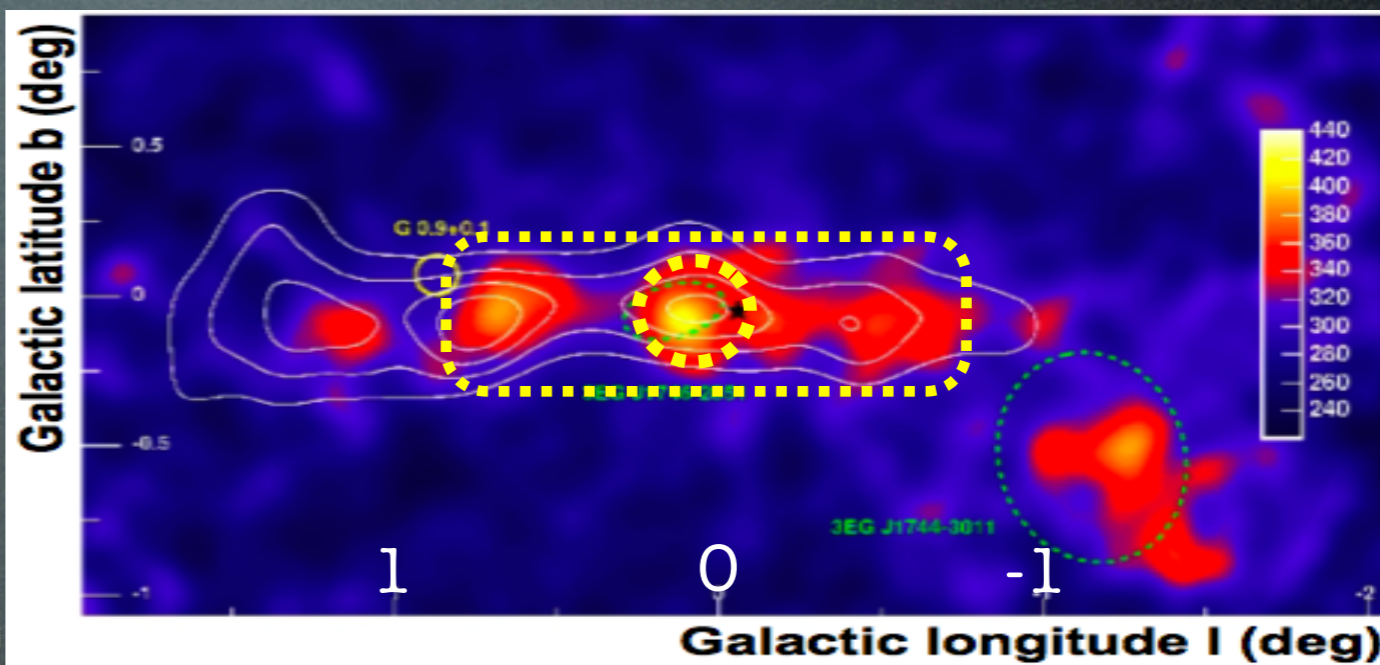


Data: HESS coll., astro-ph/0603021

Gamma constraints

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

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

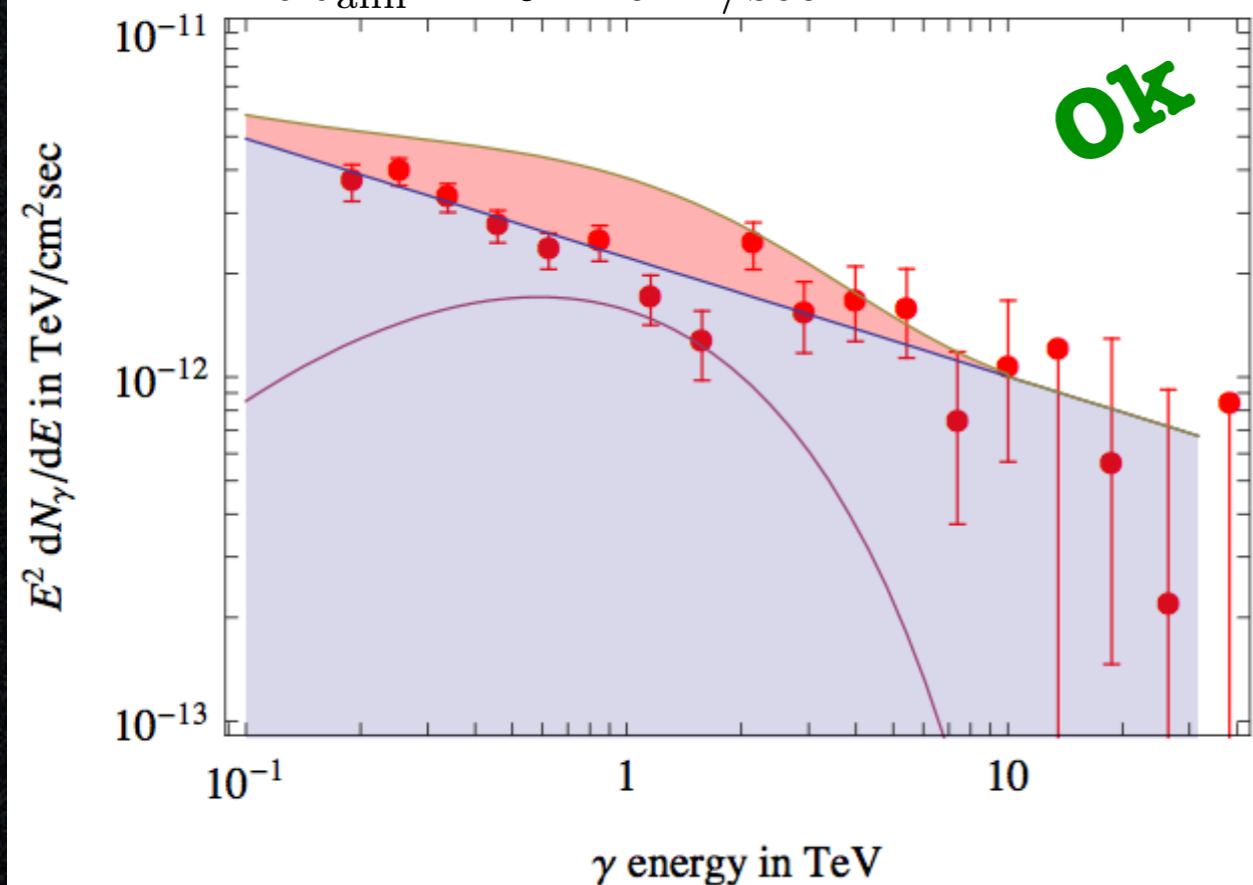


a.

HESS coll.

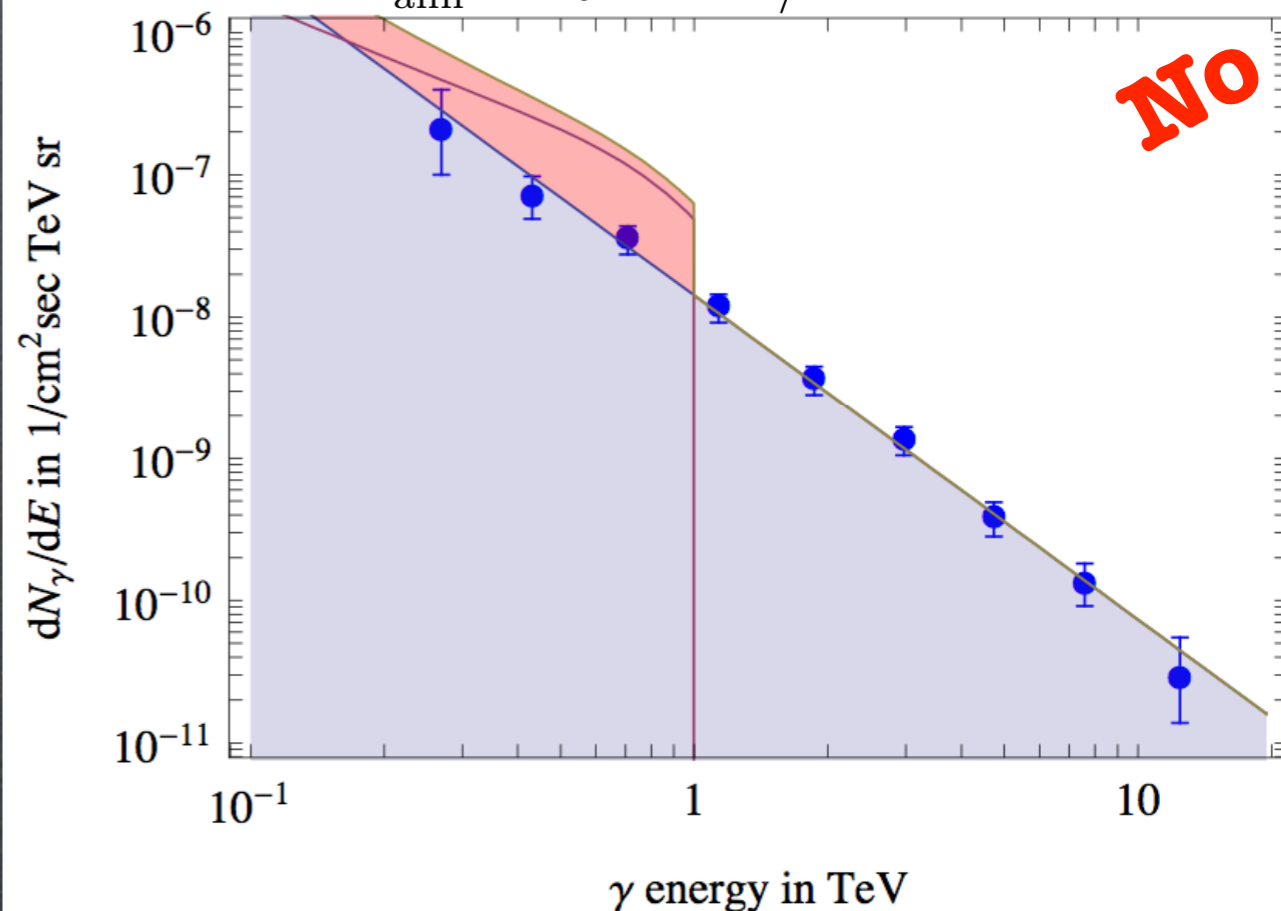
b.

a) $M = 10$ TeV into W^+W^- , Galactic Center
 $\sigma v_{\text{ann}} = 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$



Data: HESS coll., astro-ph/0408145 and astro-ph/0610509

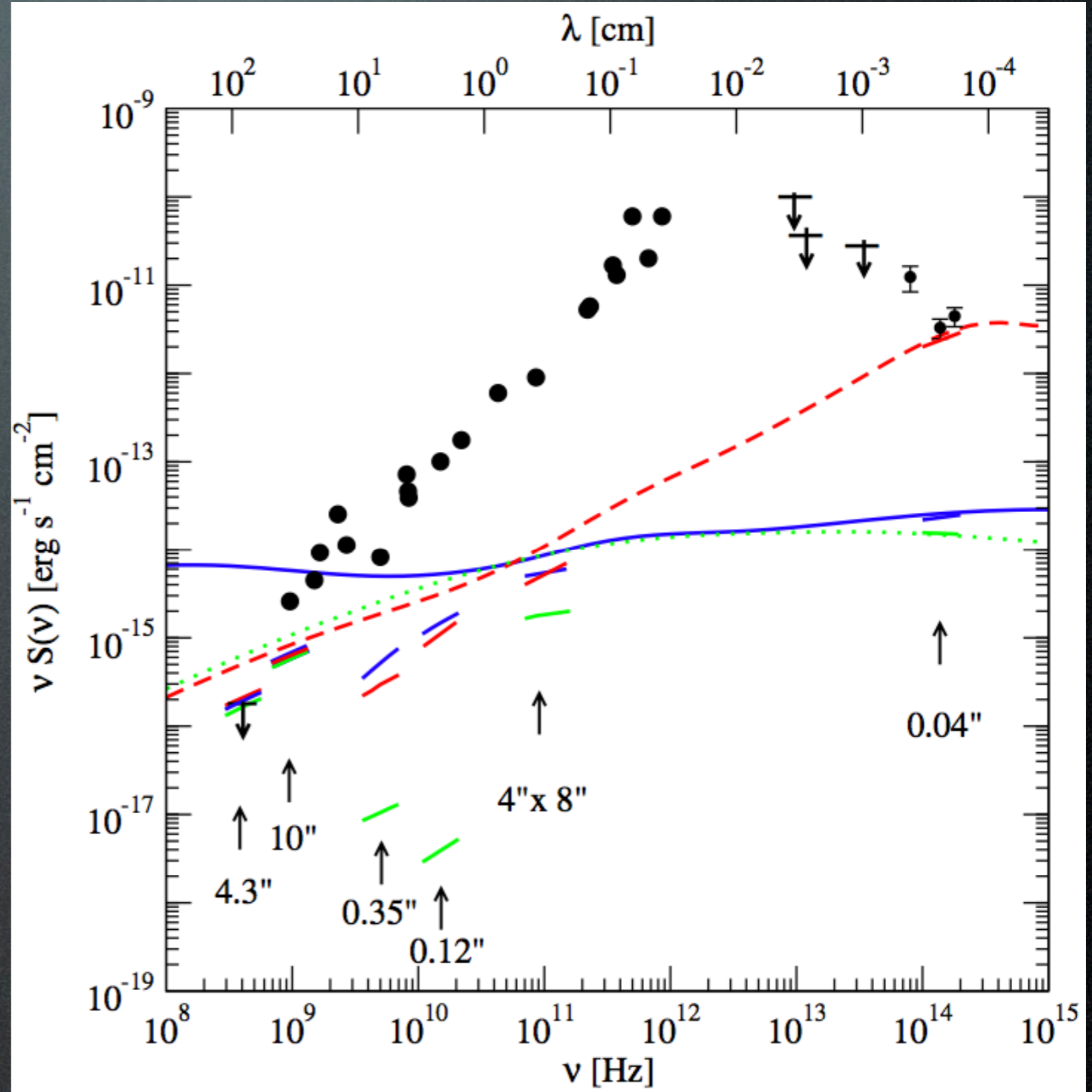
b) $M = 1$ TeV into $\mu^-\mu^+$, Galactic Ridge
 $\sigma v_{\text{ann}} = 10^{-23} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$



Data: HESS coll., astro-ph/0603021

Gamma constraints

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

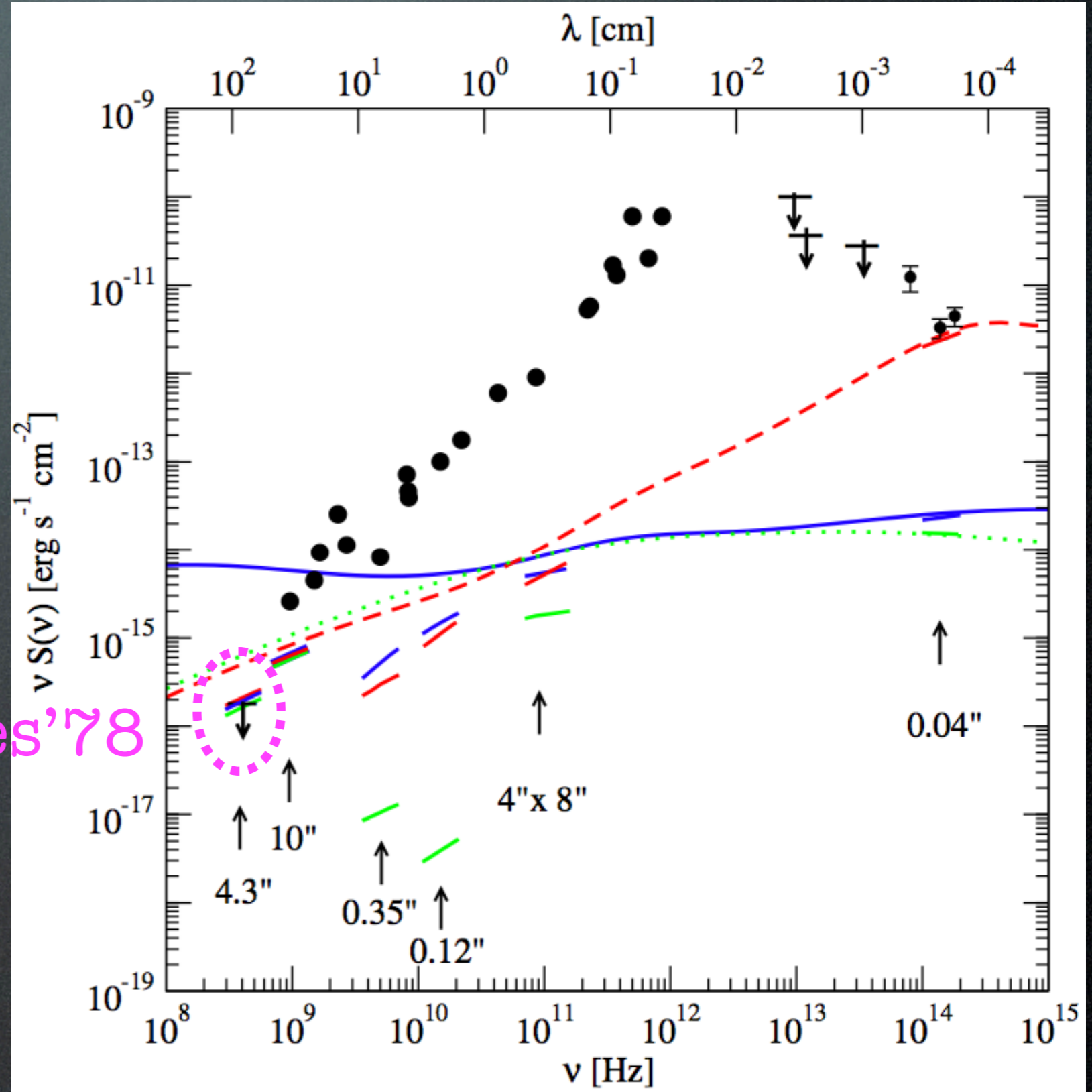


Gamma constraints

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

Davies 1978 upper bound at 408 MHz.

Davies'78



Gamma constraints

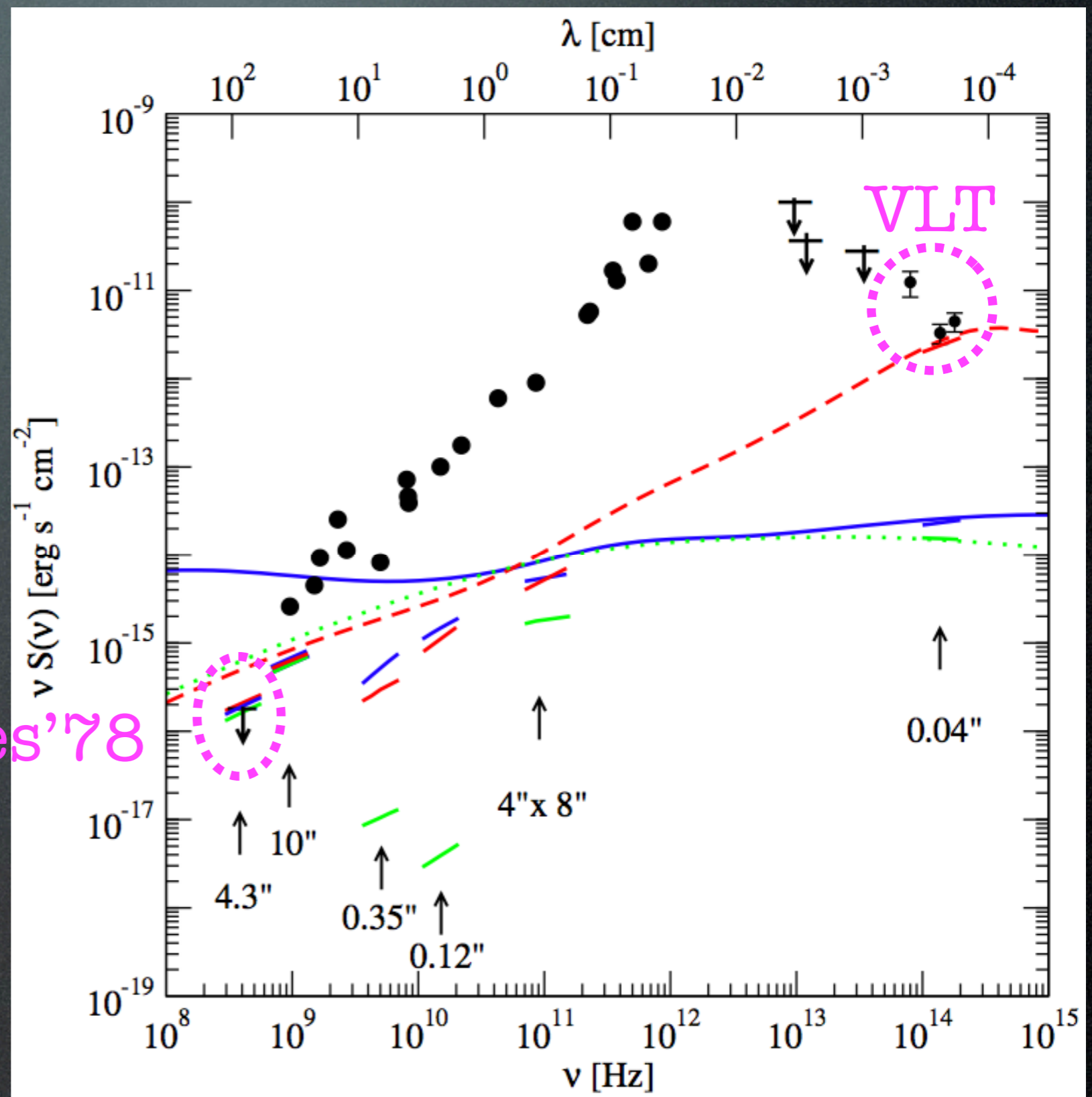
Several observations detected radio to IR emission from the Gal Center. The DM signal must not exceed that.

Davies 1978 upper bound at 408 MHz.

VLT 2003 emission at 10^{14} Hz.

Davies'78

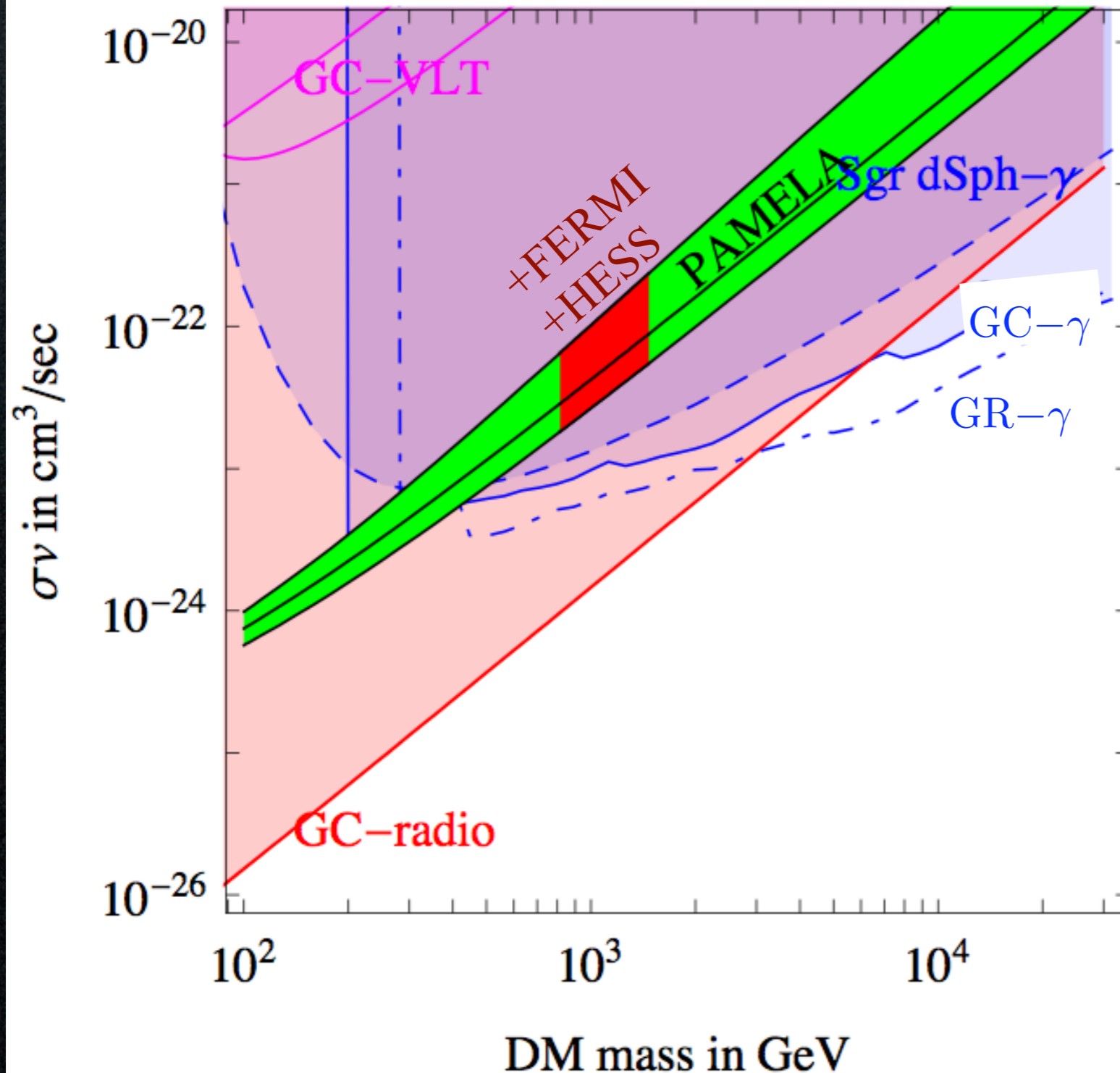
integrate emission over a small angle corresponding to angular resolution of instrument



Gamma constraints

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

a+b+c.

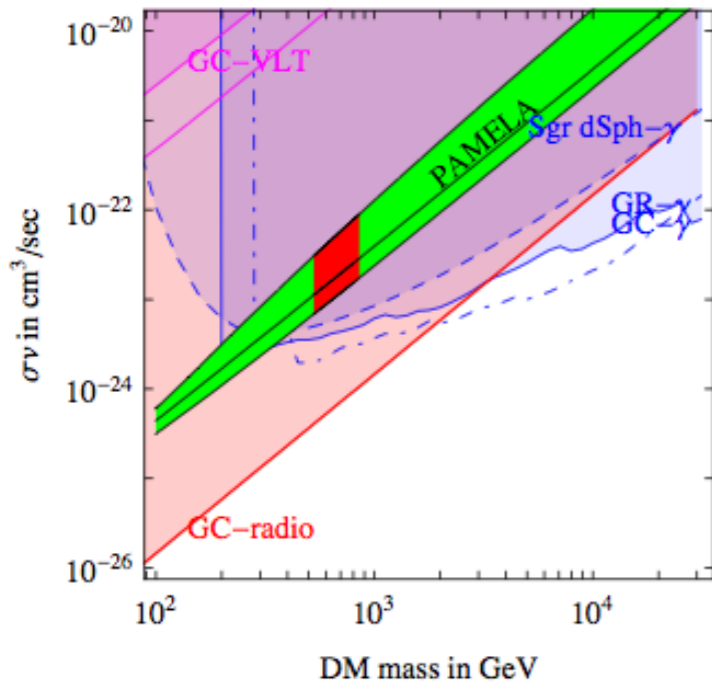


The PAMELA
+FERMI regions
are in **conflict**
with gamma
constraints,
unless...

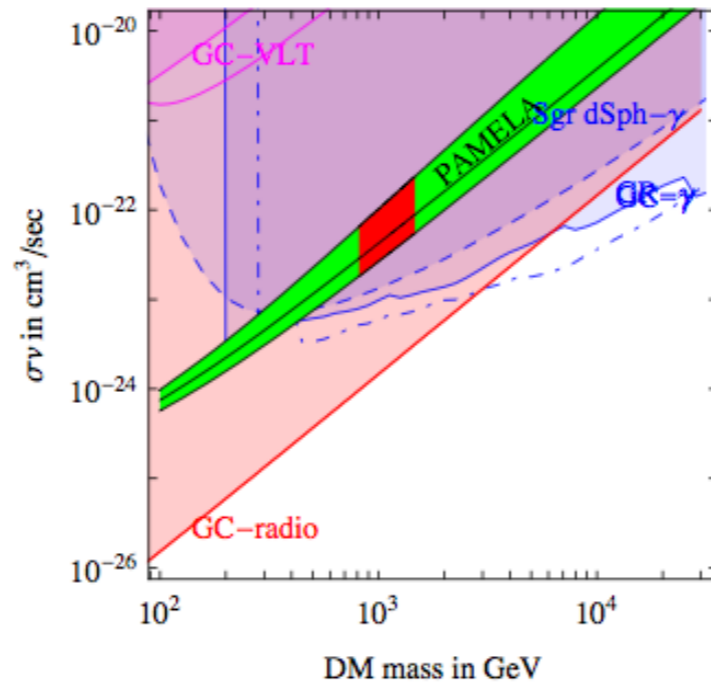
Gamma constraints

a+b+c.

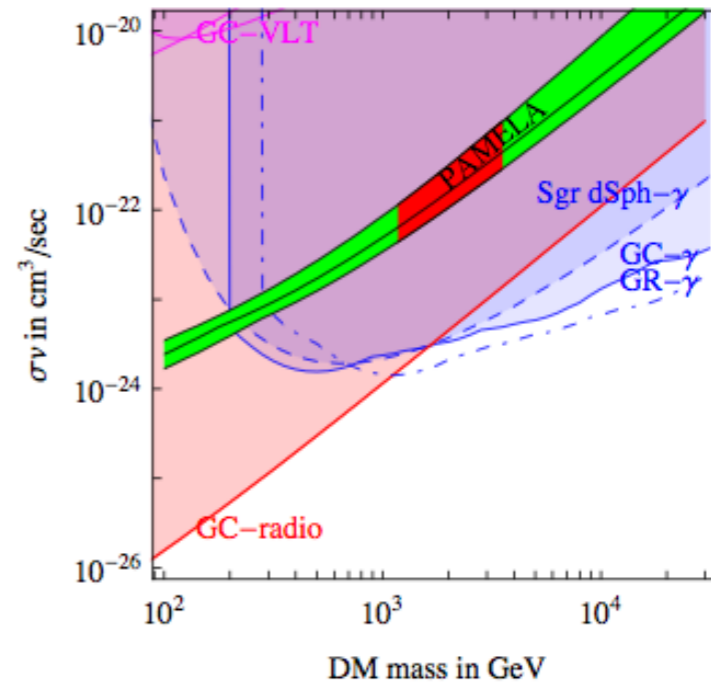
DM DM $\rightarrow e^+e^-$, NFW profile



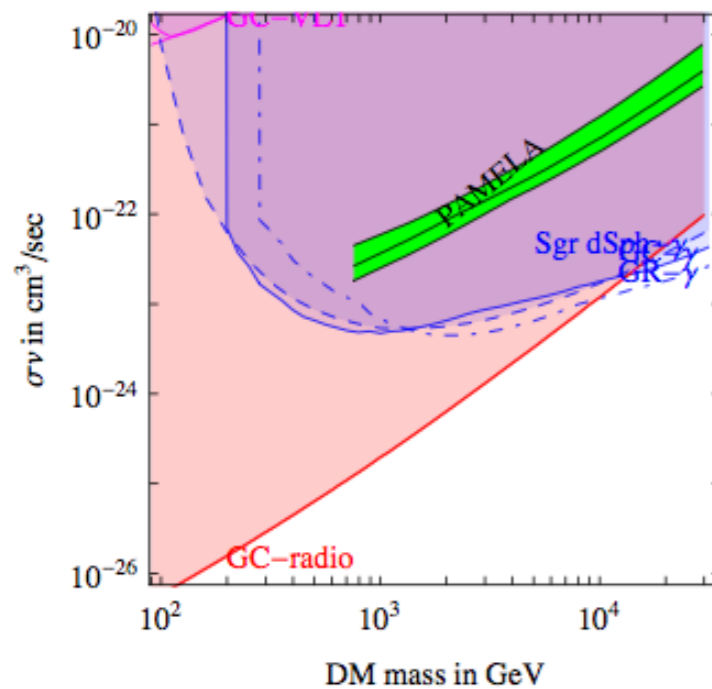
DM DM $\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, NFW profile



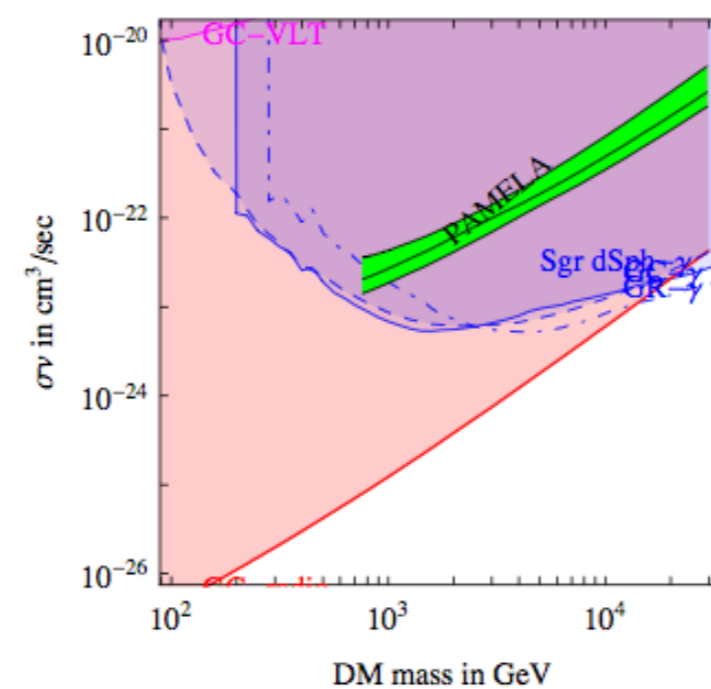
DM DM $\rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$, NFW profile



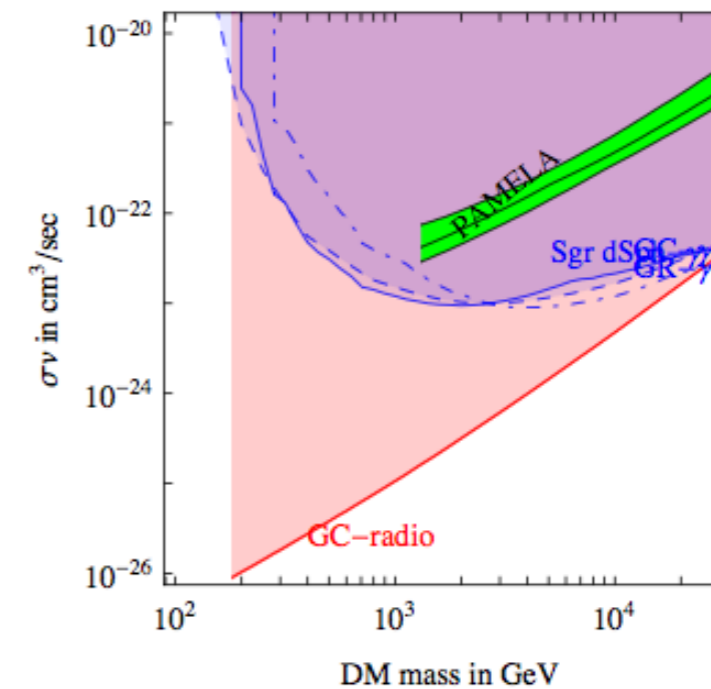
DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$, NFW profile



DM DM $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$, NFW profile



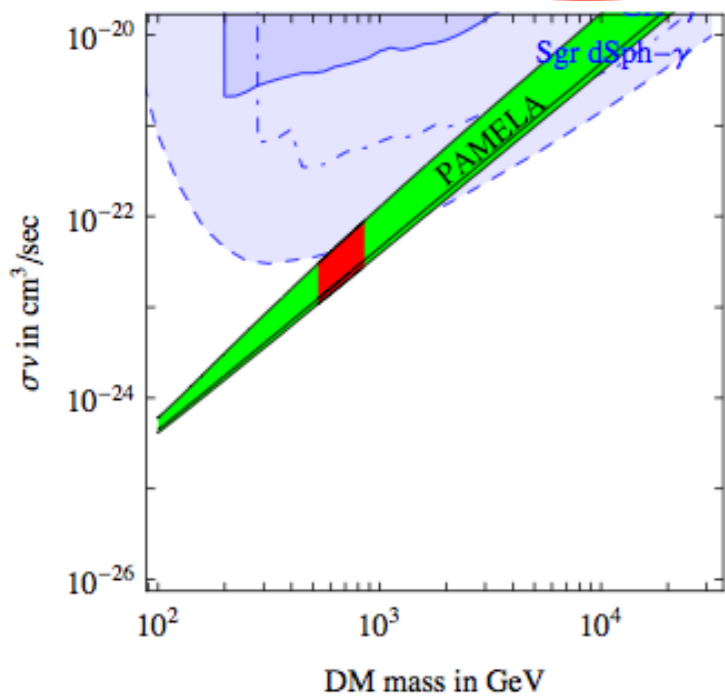
DM DM $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$, NFW profile



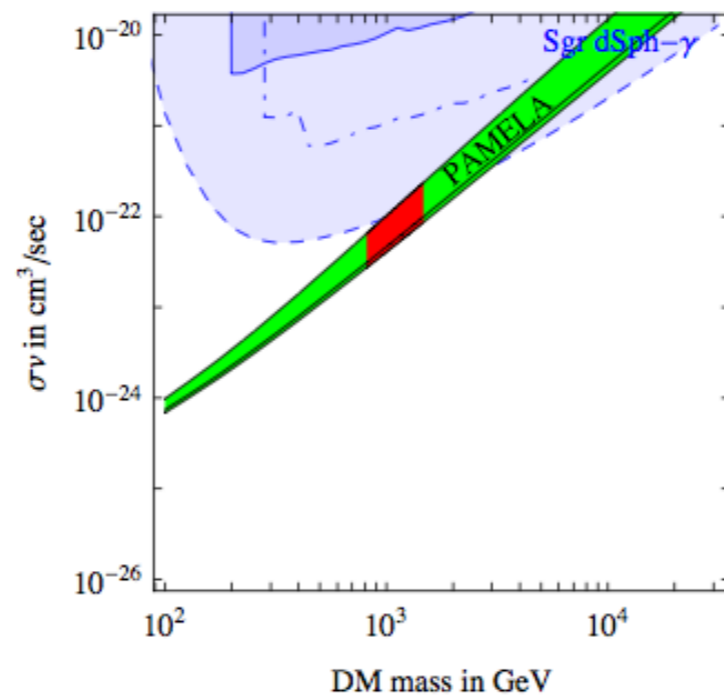
Gamma constraints

a+b+c.

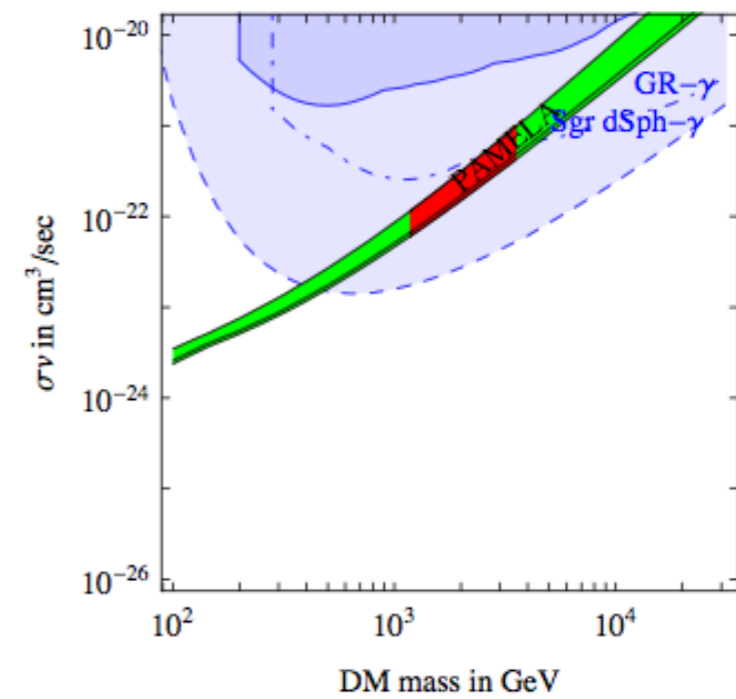
DM DM $\rightarrow e^+e^-$, isothermal profile



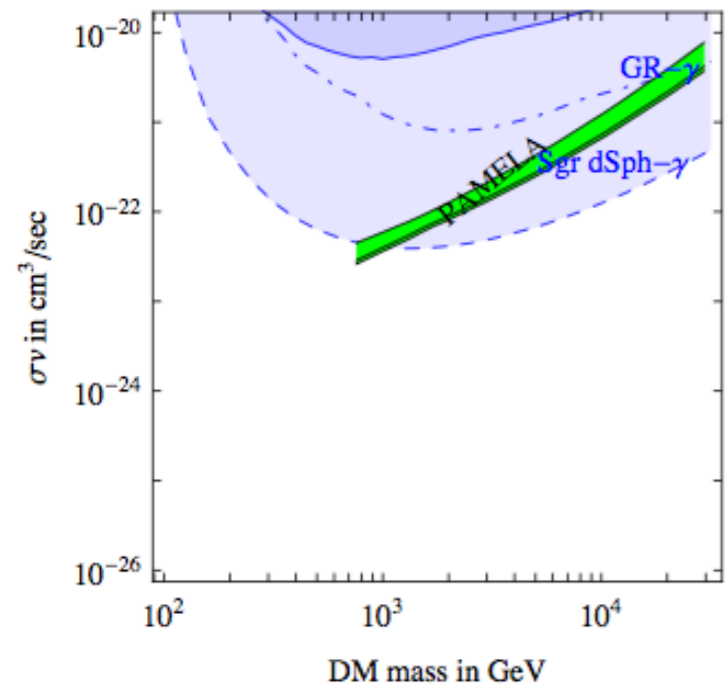
DM DM $\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, isothermal profile



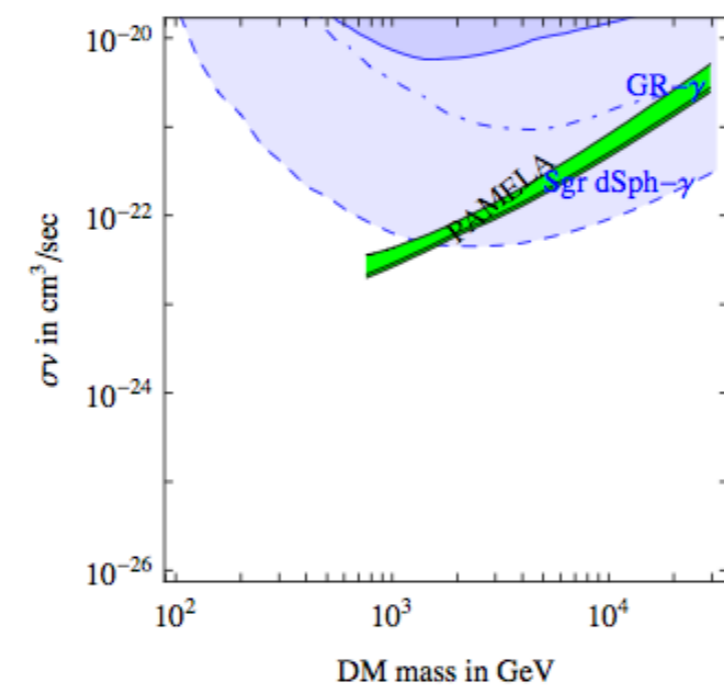
DM DM $\rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$, isothermal profile



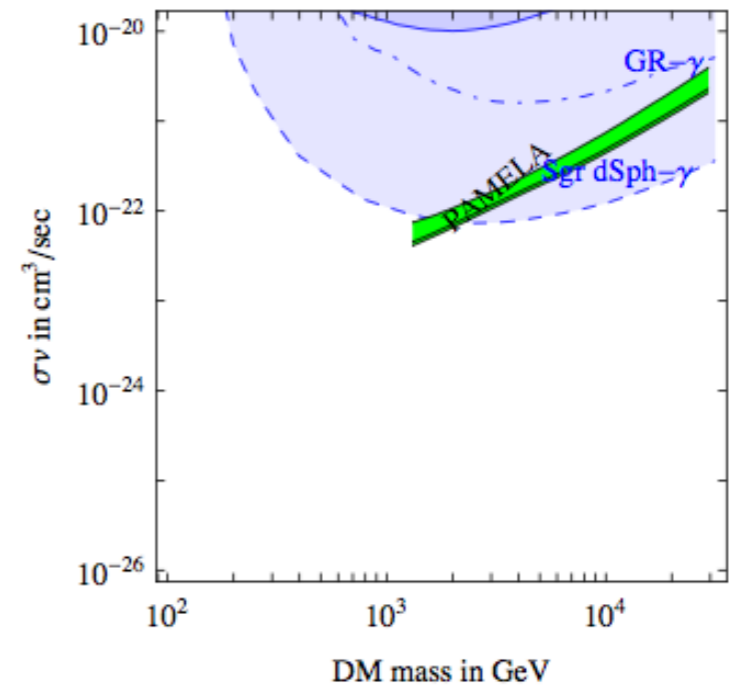
DM DM $\rightarrow W^+W^-$, isothermal profile



DM DM $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$, isothermal profile



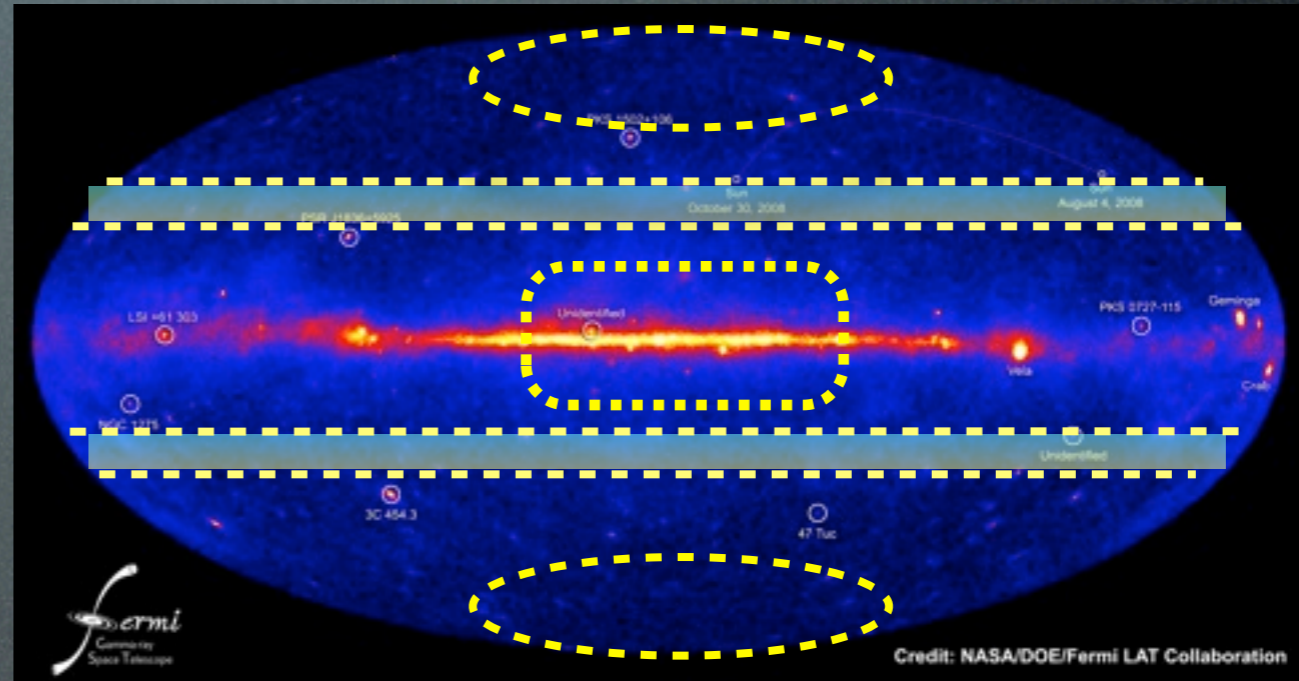
DM DM $\rightarrow t\bar{t}$, isothermal profile



...not-too-steep profile needed.

Gamma constraints

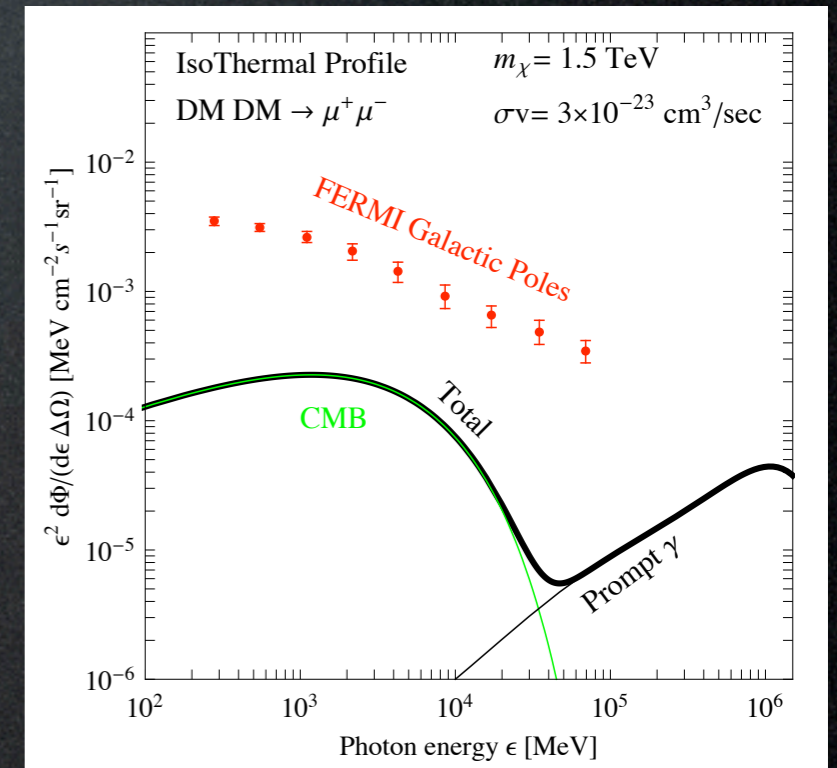
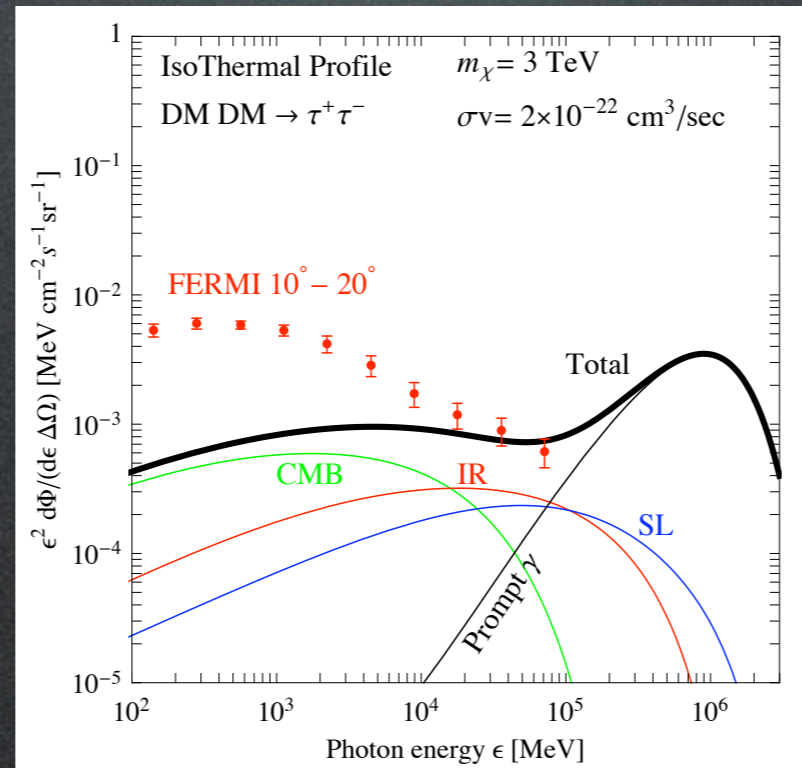
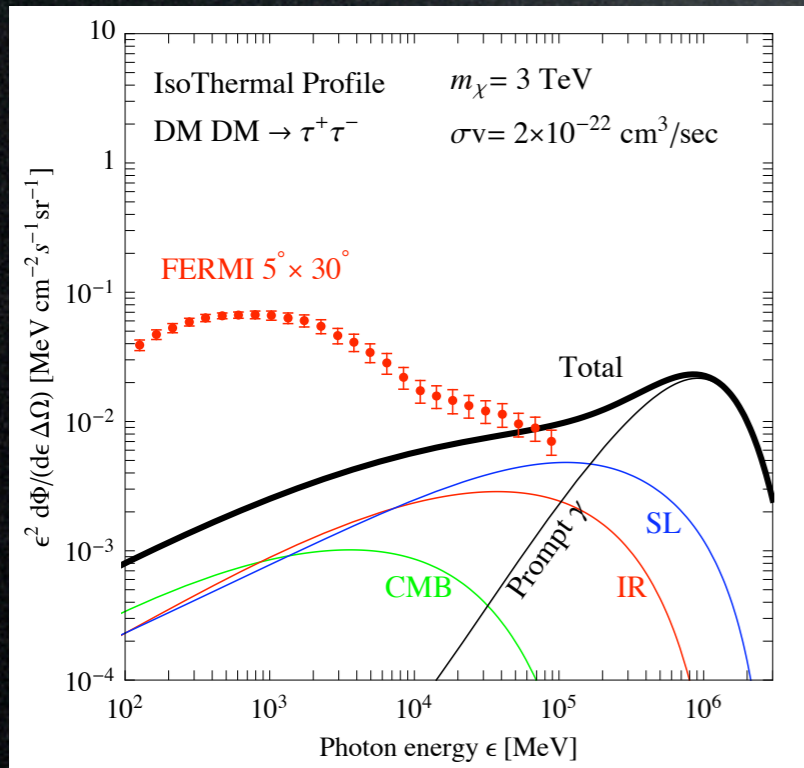
FERMI has measured diffuse γ -ray emission. The DM signal must not exceed that.



d.

FERMI coll.

Data: FERMI coll., several talks and papers

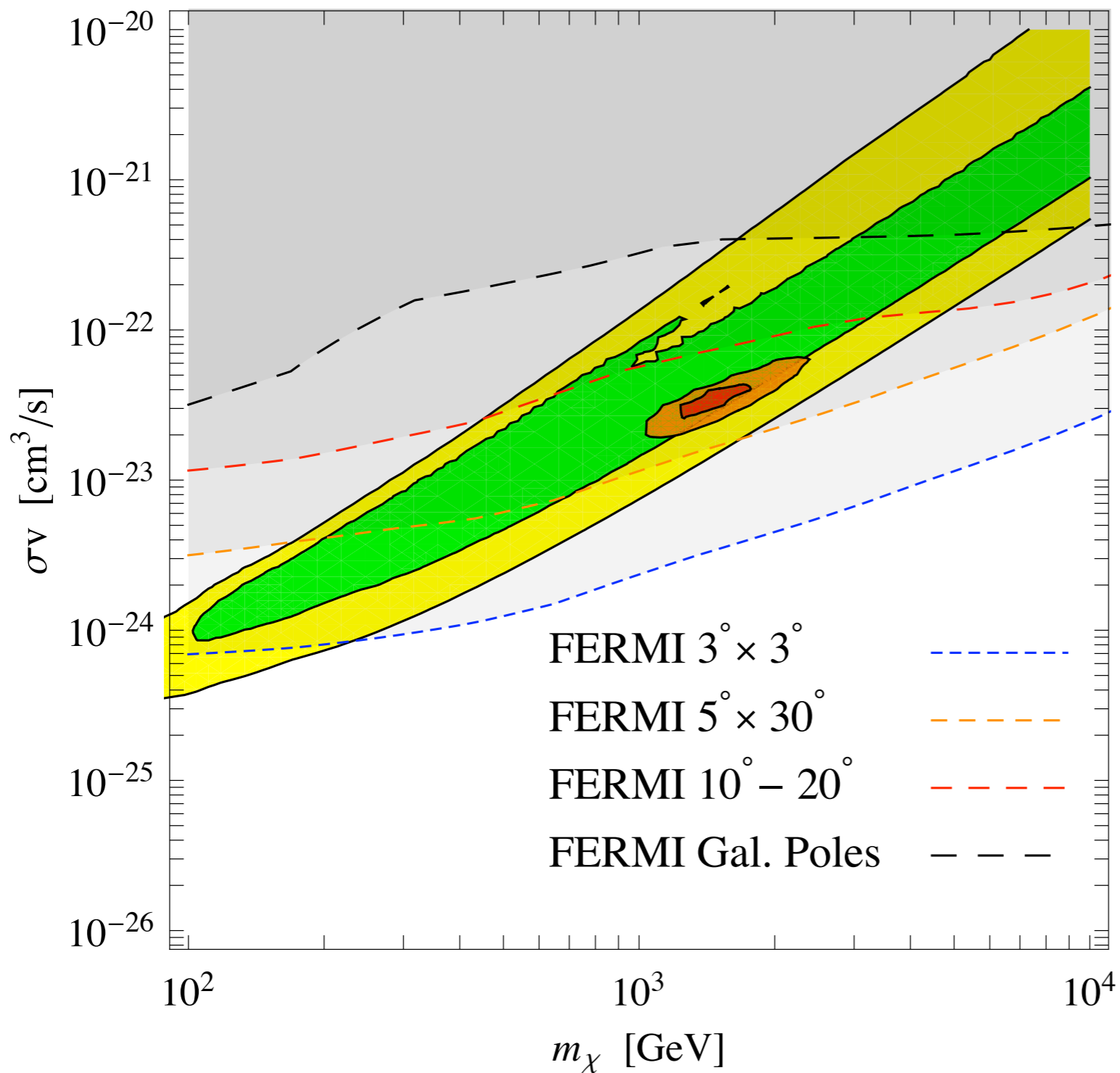


Cirelli, Panci, Serpico 0912.0663

Inverse Compton γ constraints

DM DM $\rightarrow \mu\mu$, Einasto profile

d.

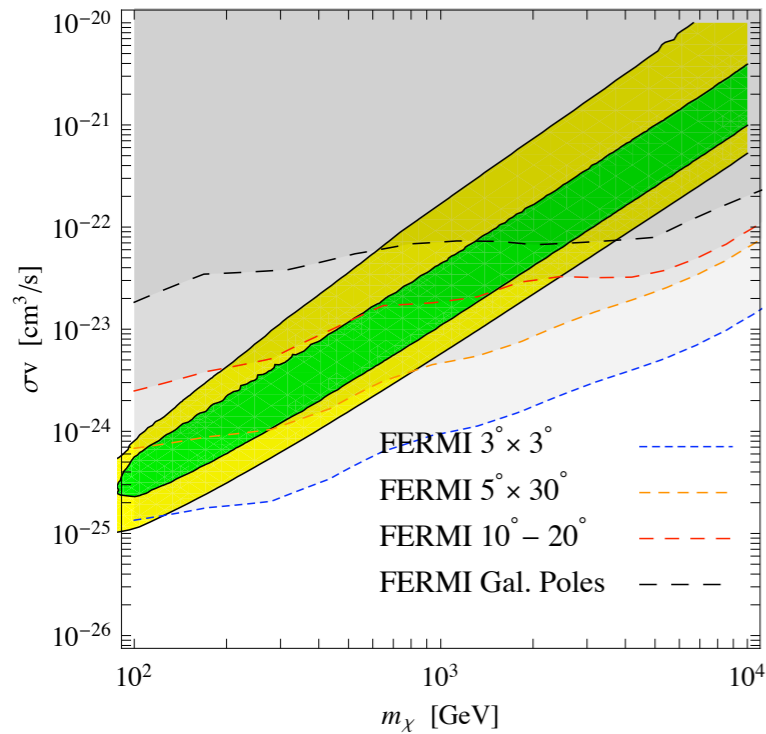


The PAMELA and FERMI regions are in **conflict** with these gamma constraints, and here...

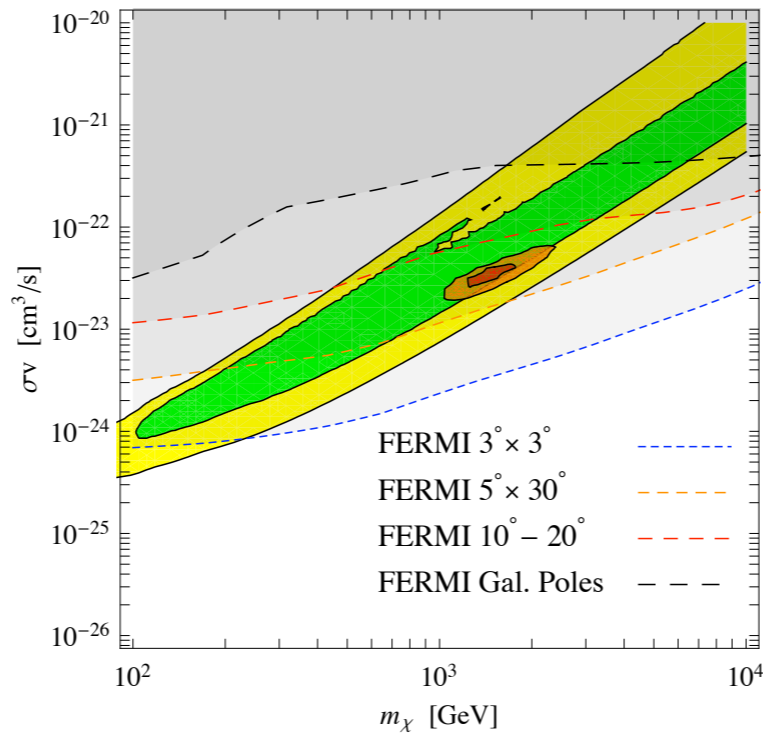
Inverse Compton γ constraints

d.

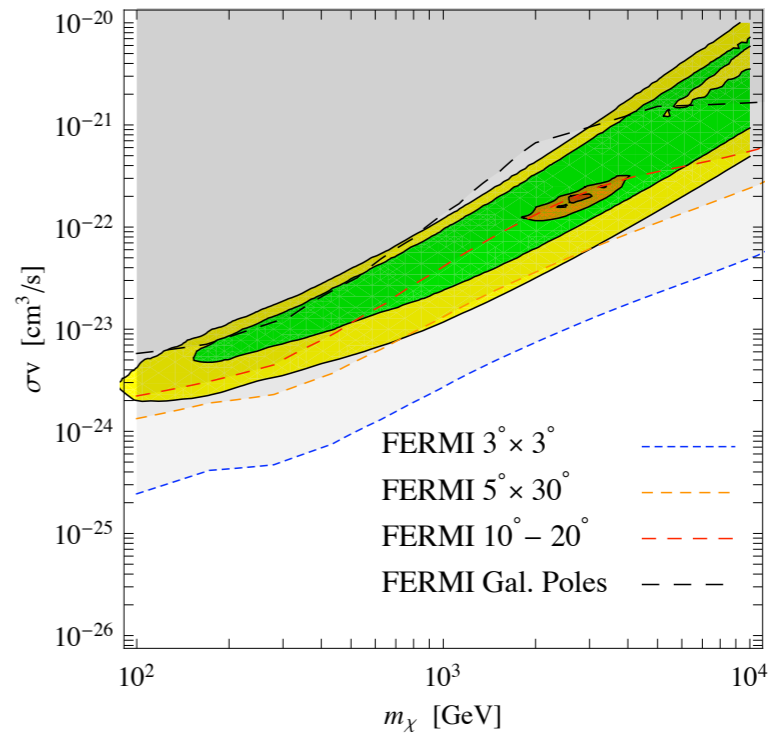
DM DM $\rightarrow e\bar{e}$, Einasto profile



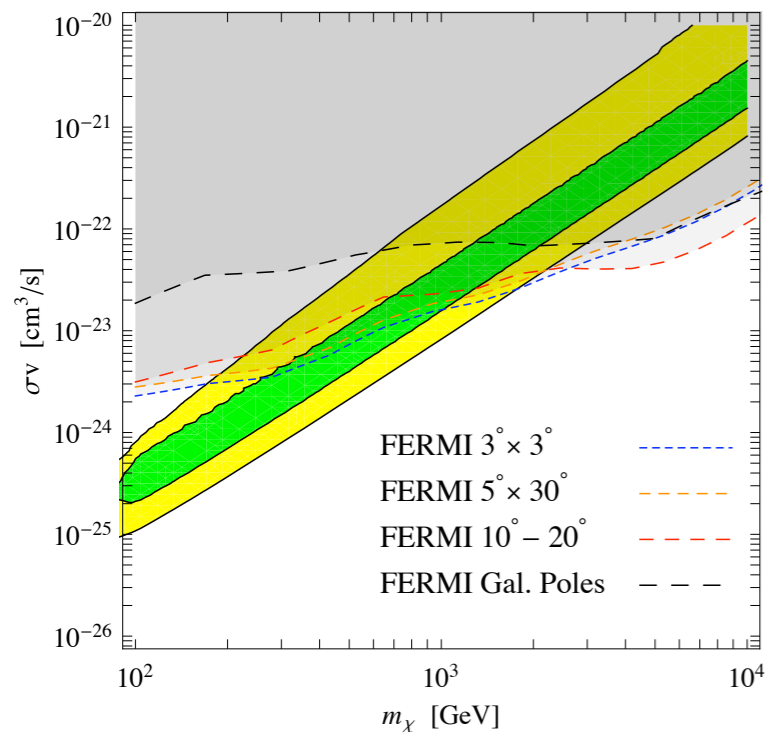
DM DM $\rightarrow \mu\mu$, Einasto profile



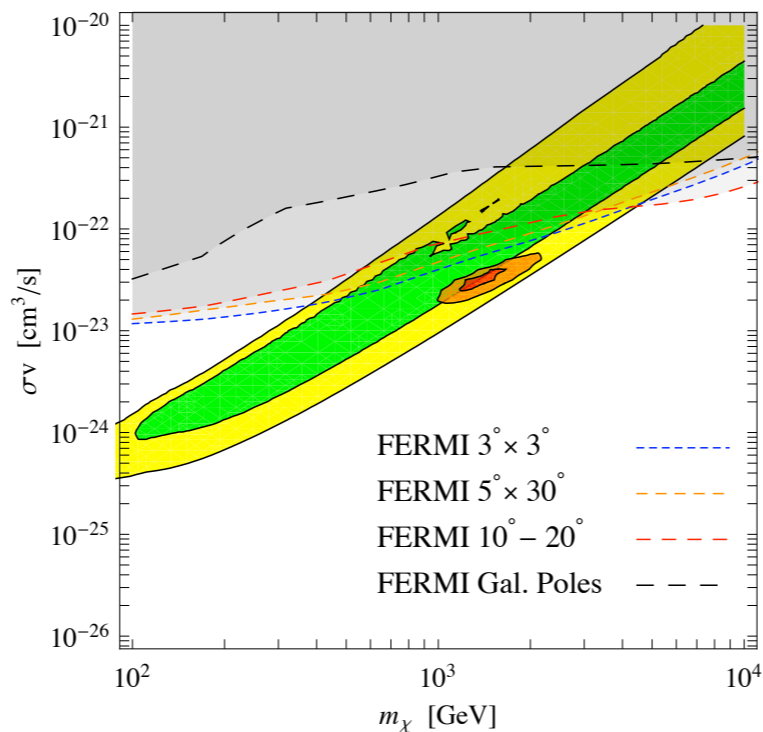
DM DM $\rightarrow \tau\tau$, Einasto profile



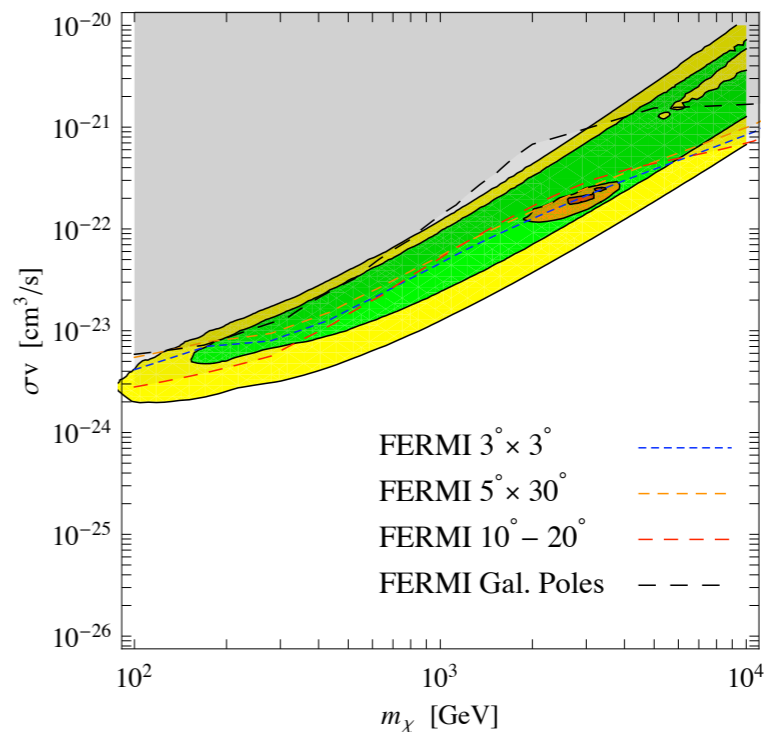
DM DM $\rightarrow e\bar{e}$, Iso profile



DM DM $\rightarrow \mu\mu$, Iso profile



DM DM $\rightarrow \tau\tau$, Iso profile



Challenges for the 'conventional' DM candidates

Needs:

SuSy DM

KK DM

- TeV or multi-TeV masses

difficult

ok

- no hadronic channels

difficult

difficult

- no helicity suppression

no

ok

for any Majorana DM,
s-wave annihilation cross section

$$\sigma_{\text{ann}}(\text{DM DM} \rightarrow f \bar{f}) \propto \left(\frac{m_f}{M_{\text{DM}}} \right)^2$$

Enhancement

How to reconcile $\sigma = 3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$ with $\sigma \simeq 10^{-23} \text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$?

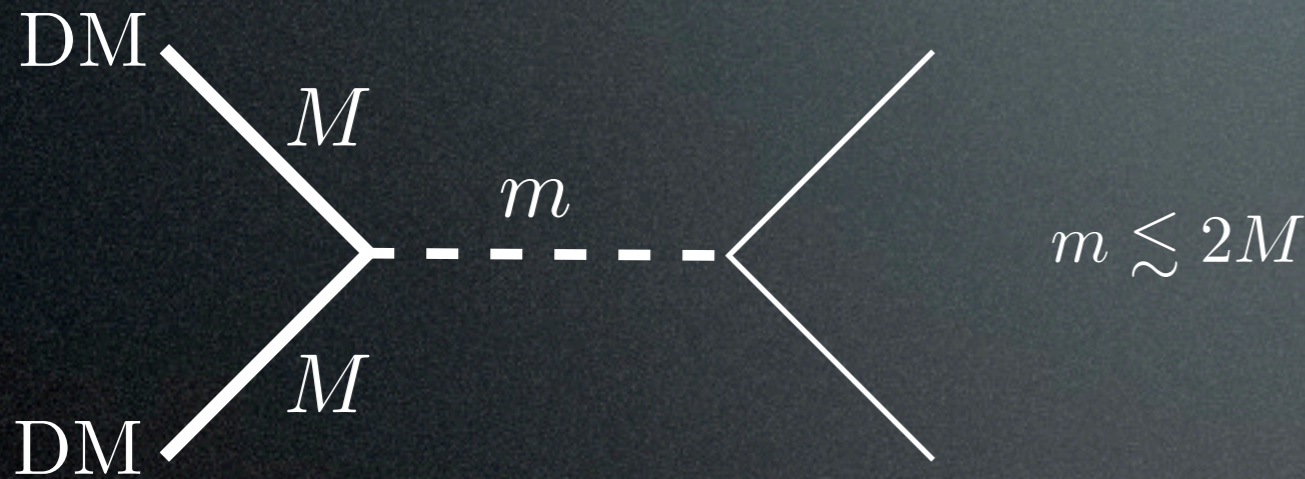
- DM is produced non-thermally: the annihilation cross section today is unrelated to the production process

	<i>at freeze-out</i>	<i>today</i>
- astrophysical boost	no clumps	clumps
- resonance effect	off-resonance	on-resonance
- Sommerfeld effect	$v/c \simeq 0.1$	$v/c \simeq 10^{-3}$
+ (Wimponium)		

Resonance Enhancement

Cirelli, Kadastik, Raidal, Strumia, 2008, Sec.2
 Ibe, Murayama, Yanagida 0812.0072
 P.Nath et al. 0810.5762

DM annihilation via a narrow **resonance** just below the threshold:

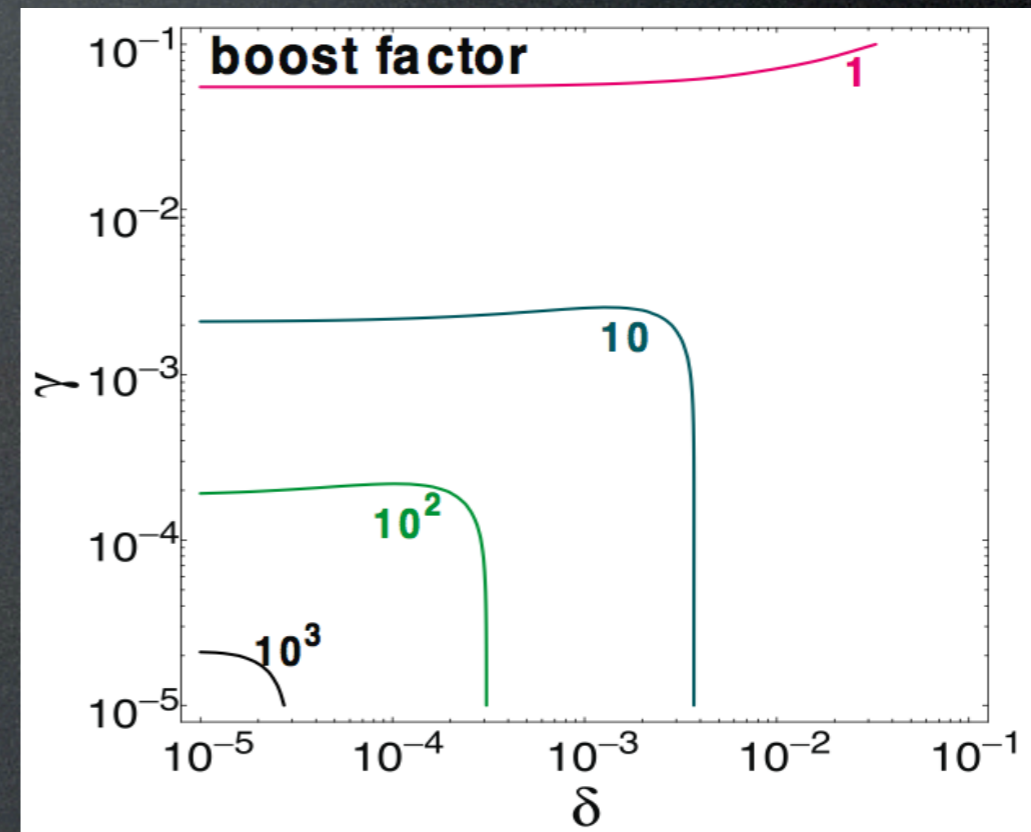
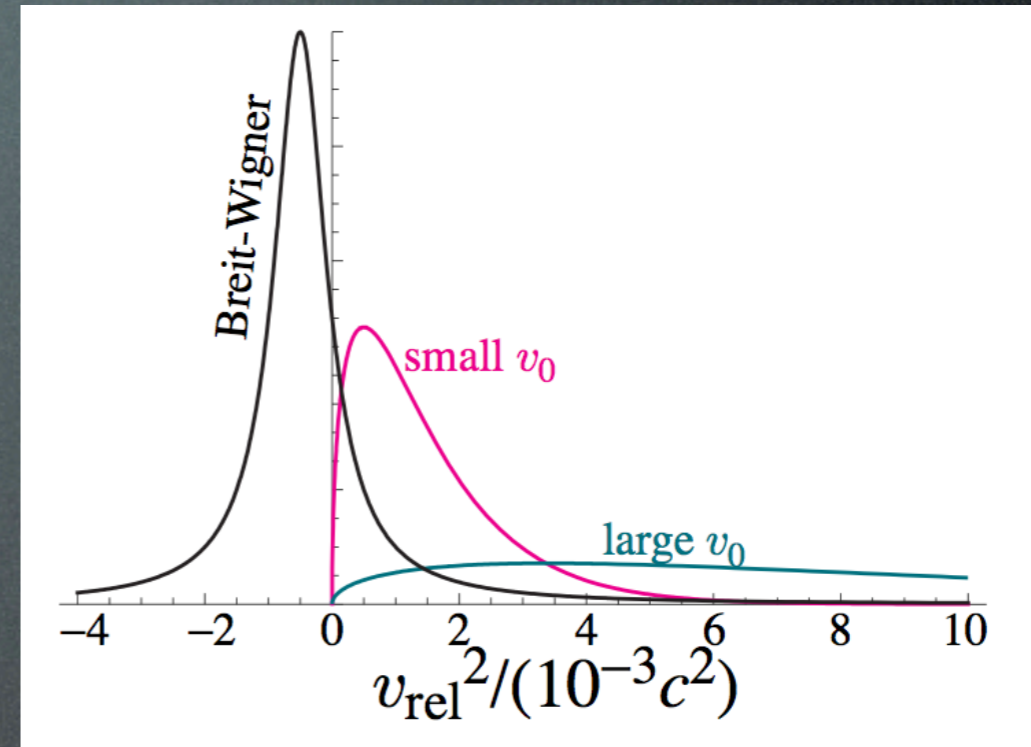


$$\sigma = \frac{16\pi}{E^2 \bar{\beta}_i \beta_i} \frac{m^2 \Gamma^2}{(E_{\text{cm}}^2 - m^2)^2 + m^2 \Gamma^2} B_i B_f$$

$$\langle \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \rangle \simeq \frac{32\pi}{m^2 \bar{\beta}_i} \frac{\gamma^2}{(\delta + \xi v_0^2)^2 + \gamma^2} B_i B_f$$

$$m^2 = 4M^2(1 - \delta) \quad \gamma = \Gamma/m$$

Enhancement can reach 10^3 with very **fine tuned** models.



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Sommerfeld, Ann.Phys. 403, 257 (1931)

Hisano et al., 2003-2006:
in part. hep-ph/0307216, 0412403, 0610249

Cirelli, Tamburini, Strumia 0706.4071

Arkani-Hamed et al., 0810.0713

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

A classical analogy:

Arkani-Hamed et al. 0810.0713



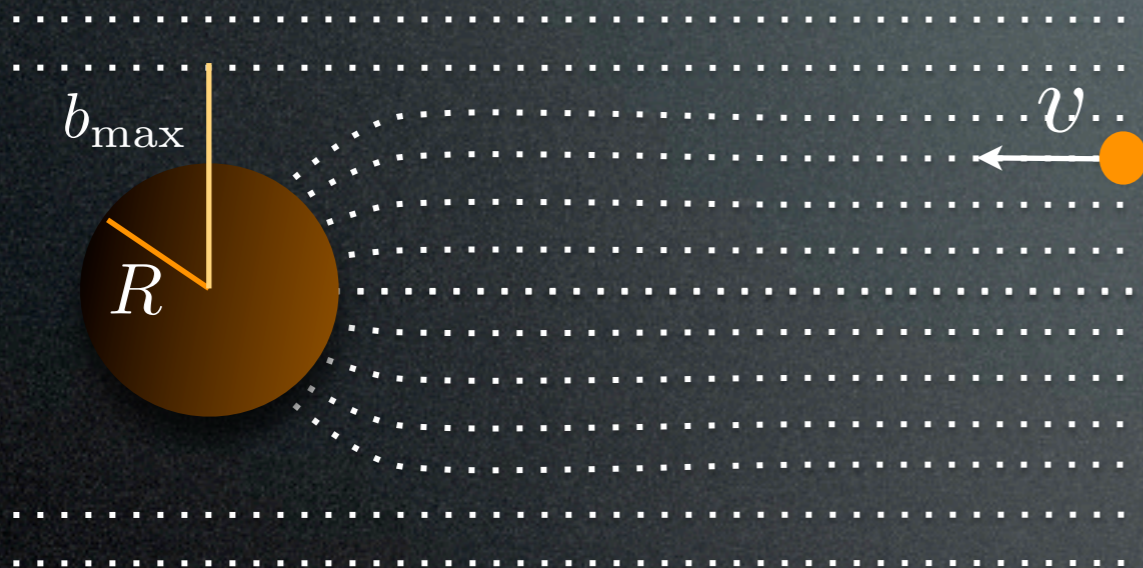
$$\sigma_0 = \pi R^2$$

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

A classical analogy:

Arkani-Hamed et al. 0810.0713



$$\sigma_0 = \pi R^2$$

$$\sigma = \pi R^2 \left(1 + \frac{2G_N M/R}{v^2} \right)$$

$$\text{with } v_{\text{esc}}^2 = 2G_N M/R$$

For $v \gg v_{\text{esc}}$ then $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_0$

For $v \ll v_{\text{esc}}$ then $\sigma \gg \sigma_0$

i.e. $E_{\text{kin}} < U_{\text{pot}}$ (i.e. the deforming potential is not negligible)

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071

$\psi(\vec{r})$ wave function of two DM particles ($\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$) obeys (reduced) Schrödinger equation:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M v^2 \psi$$

(V does not depend on time)

velocity

potential due to exchange of force carriers

At $r = 0$: annihilation

$$\sigma_{\text{ann}} \propto \psi \Gamma \psi \quad \text{with } \Gamma \text{ such that } \langle \text{DM DM} | \Gamma | \text{final} \rangle$$

Sommerfeld enhancement:

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{\text{ann}}}{\sigma_{\text{ann}}^0} = \left| \frac{\psi(\infty)}{\psi(0)} \right|^2$$

unperturbed cross section

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M \nu^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M $\left(\alpha = \frac{g^2}{4\pi} \approx \frac{1}{137} \right)$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

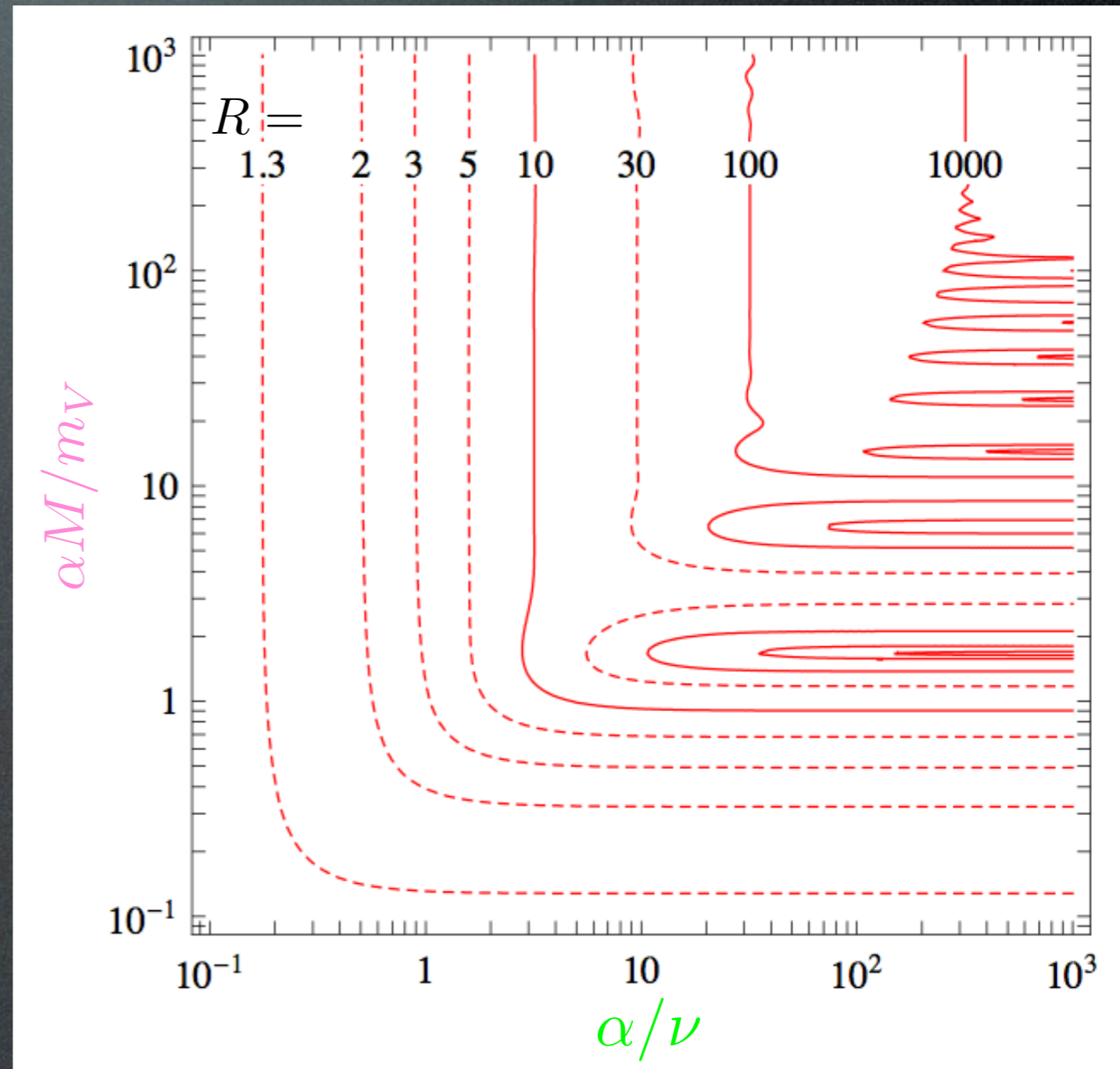
$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M v^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2\psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M\nu^2\psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

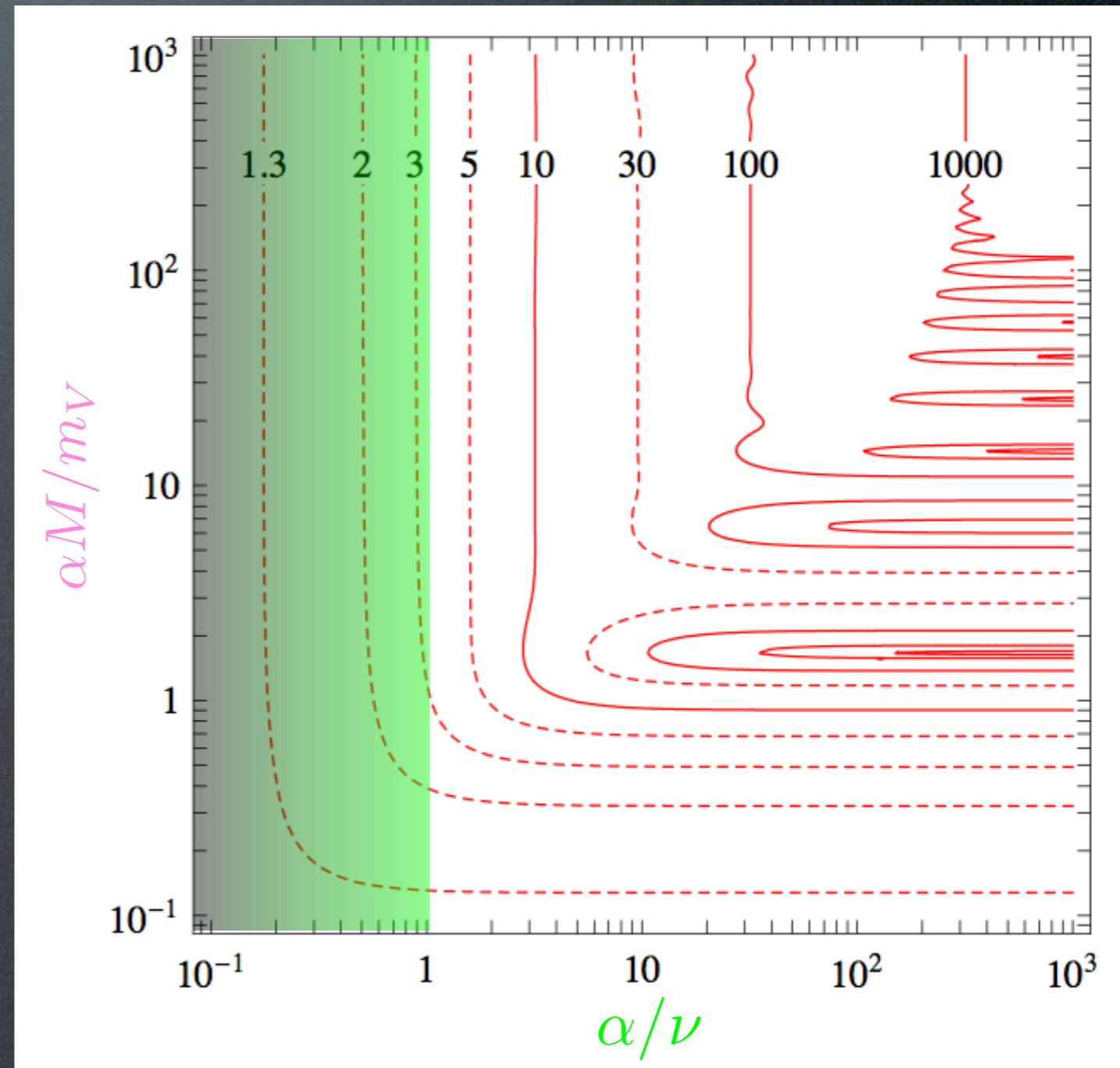
parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M \nu^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

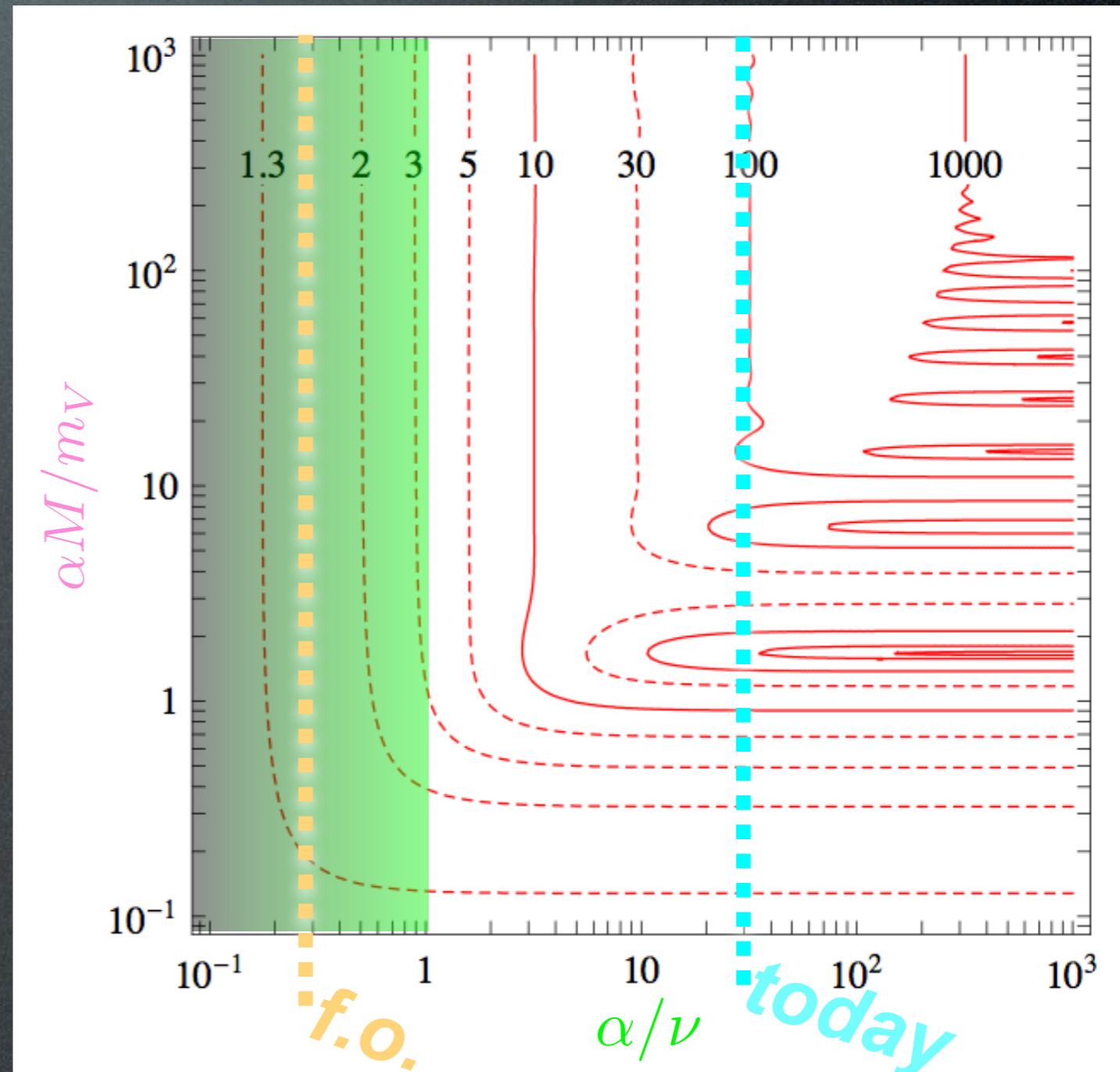
parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M \nu^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

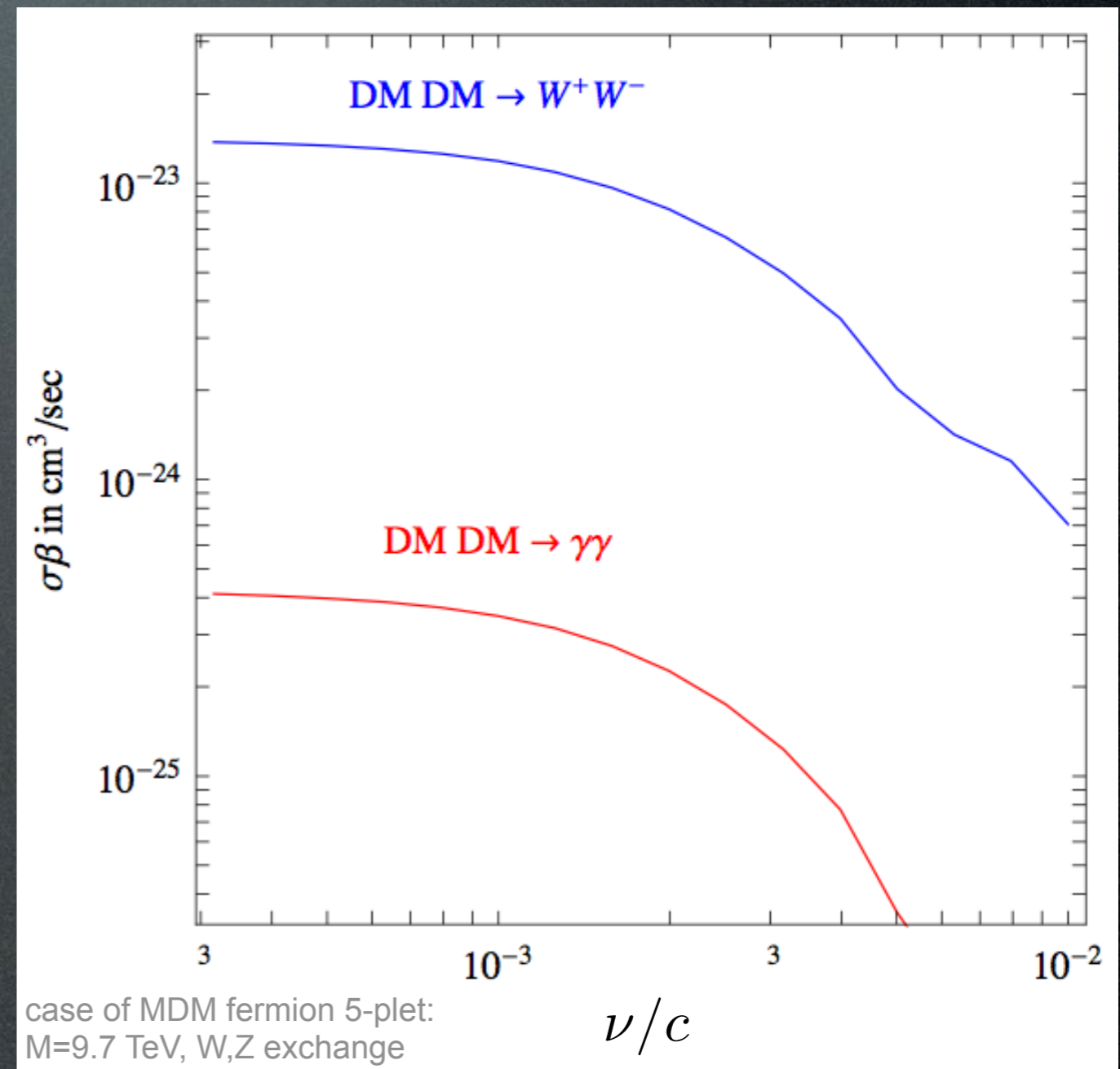
parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e. **today** but not at f.o.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071
Cirelli, Franceschini, Strumia 0802.3378



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M \nu^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

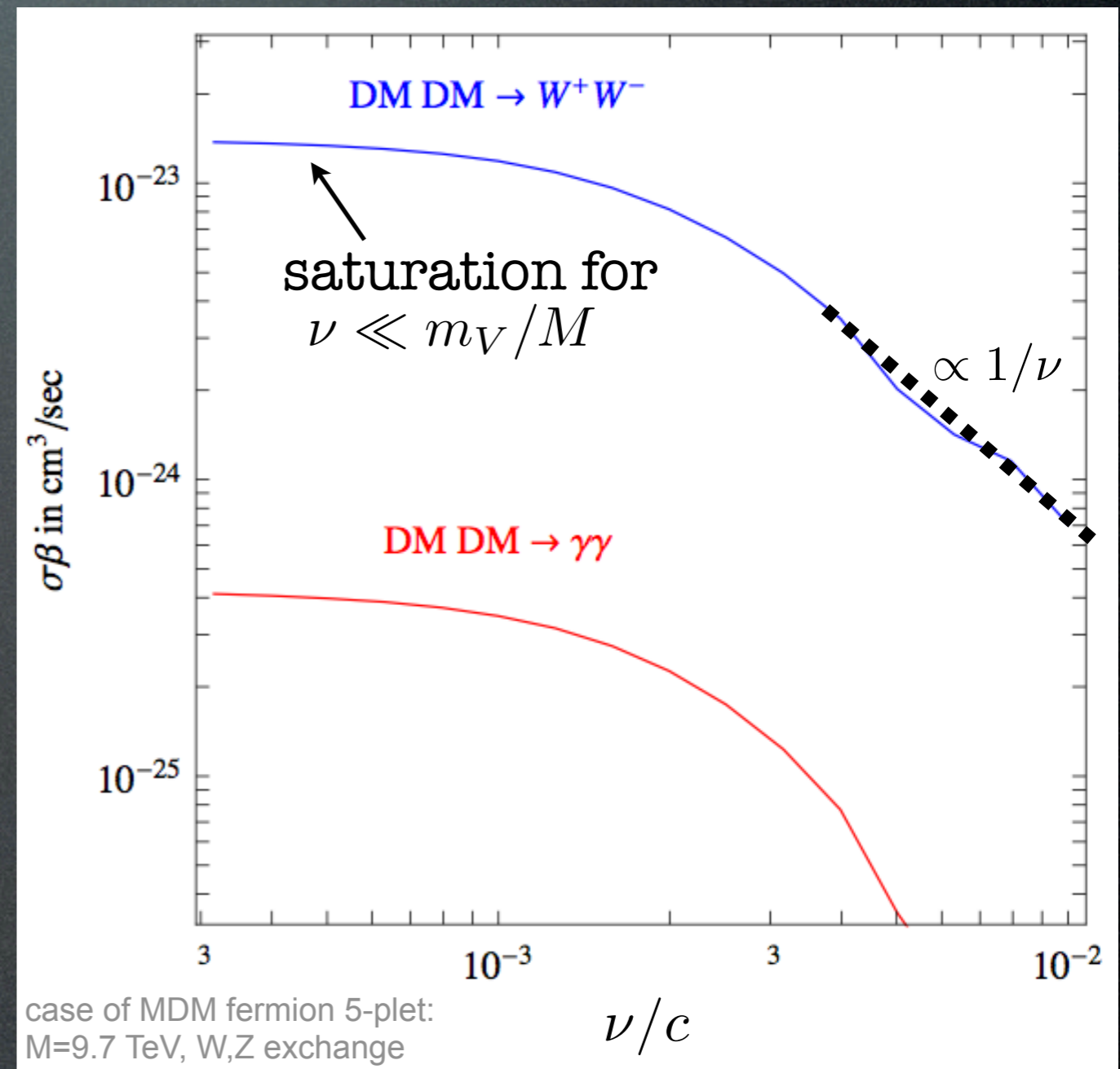
parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071
Cirelli, Franceschini, Strumia 0802.3378



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M \nu^2 \psi$$

$$\text{with } V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$$

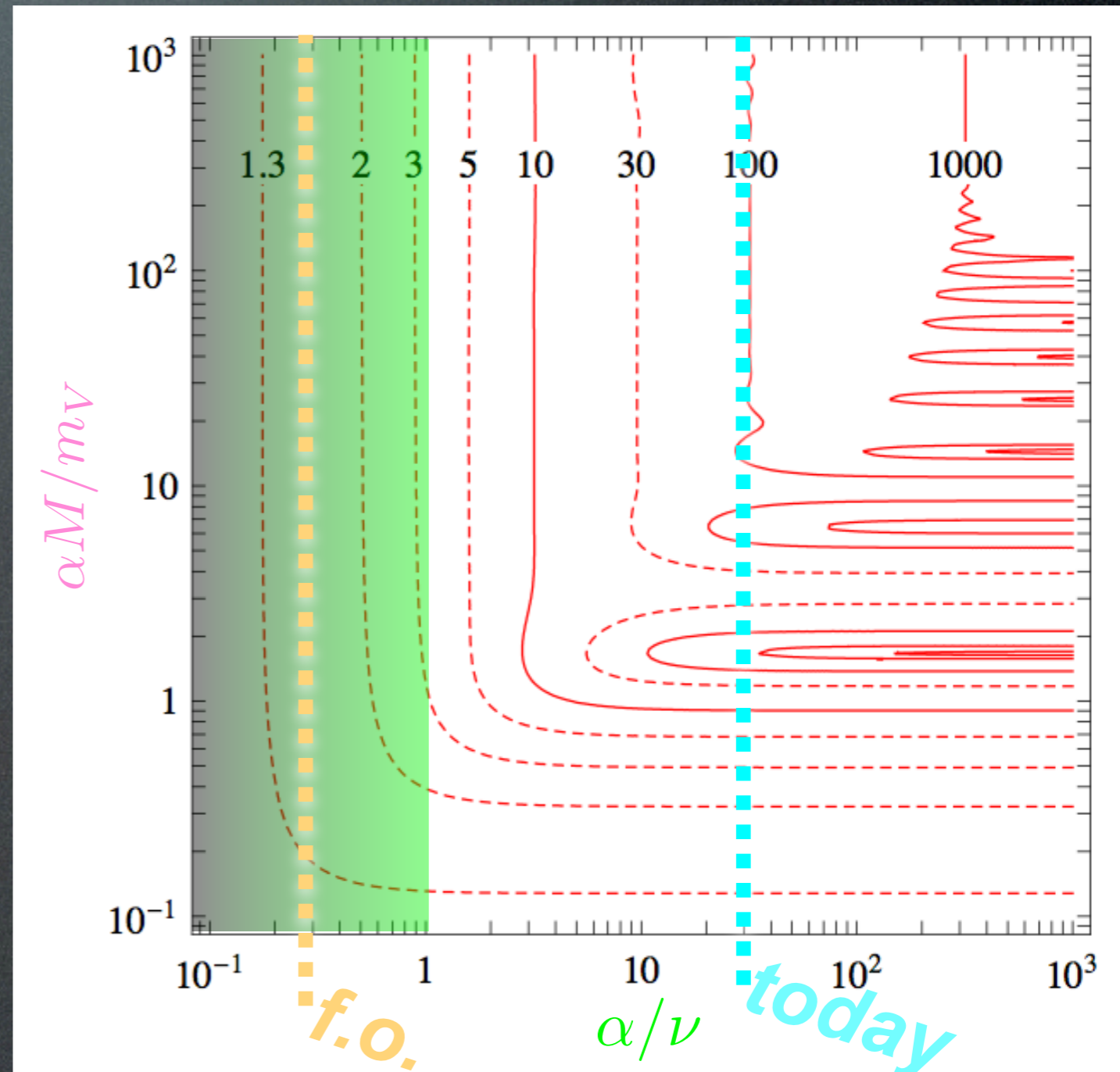
parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M v^2 \psi$$

with $V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

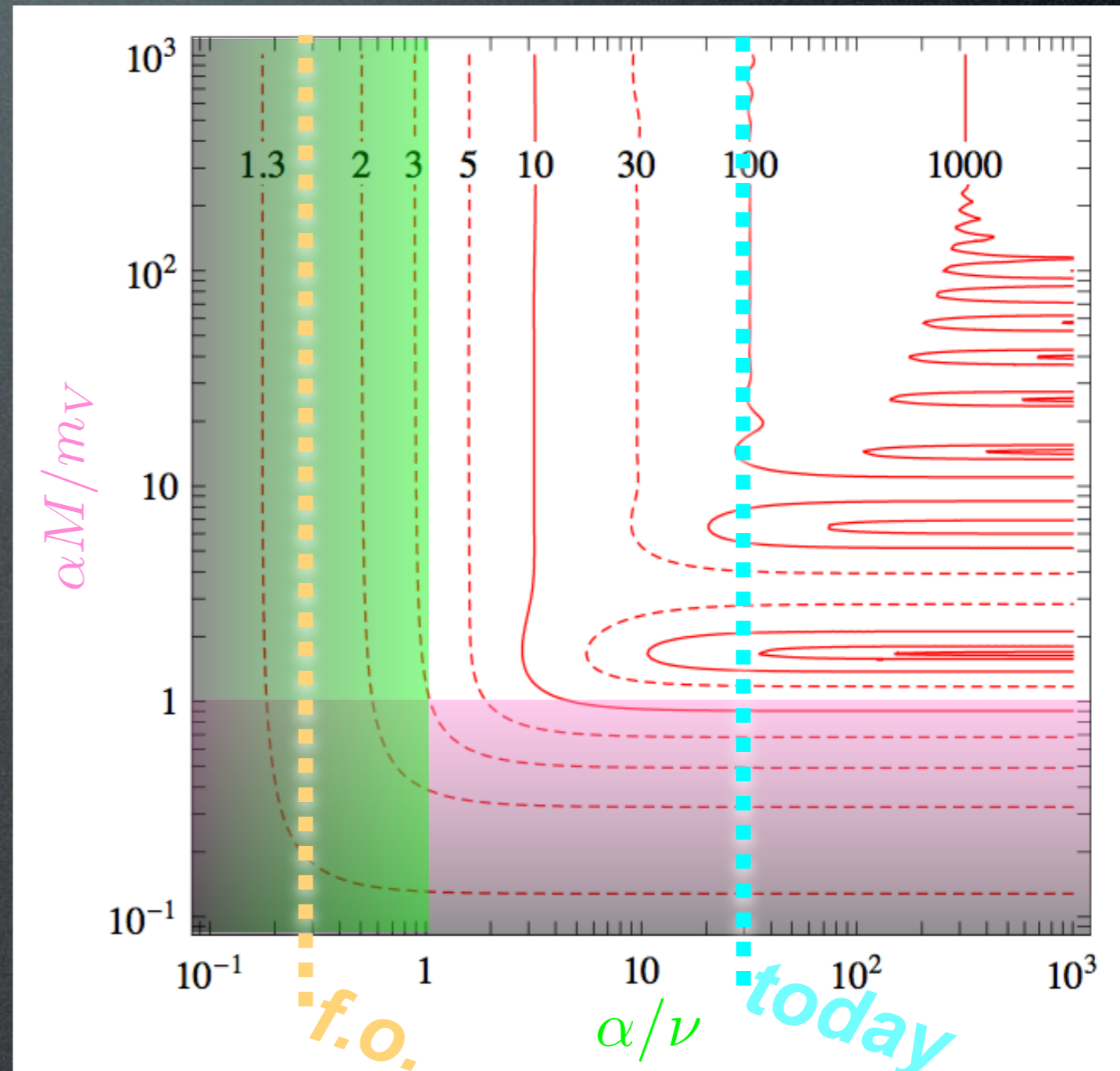
$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **long range** forces

for SM weak: $m_V \rightarrow M_{W,Z}$
 $M \rightarrow \text{multi-TeV}$

for 1 TeV DM: need $m_V \rightarrow \text{GeV}$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2\psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M\nu^2\psi$$

with $V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

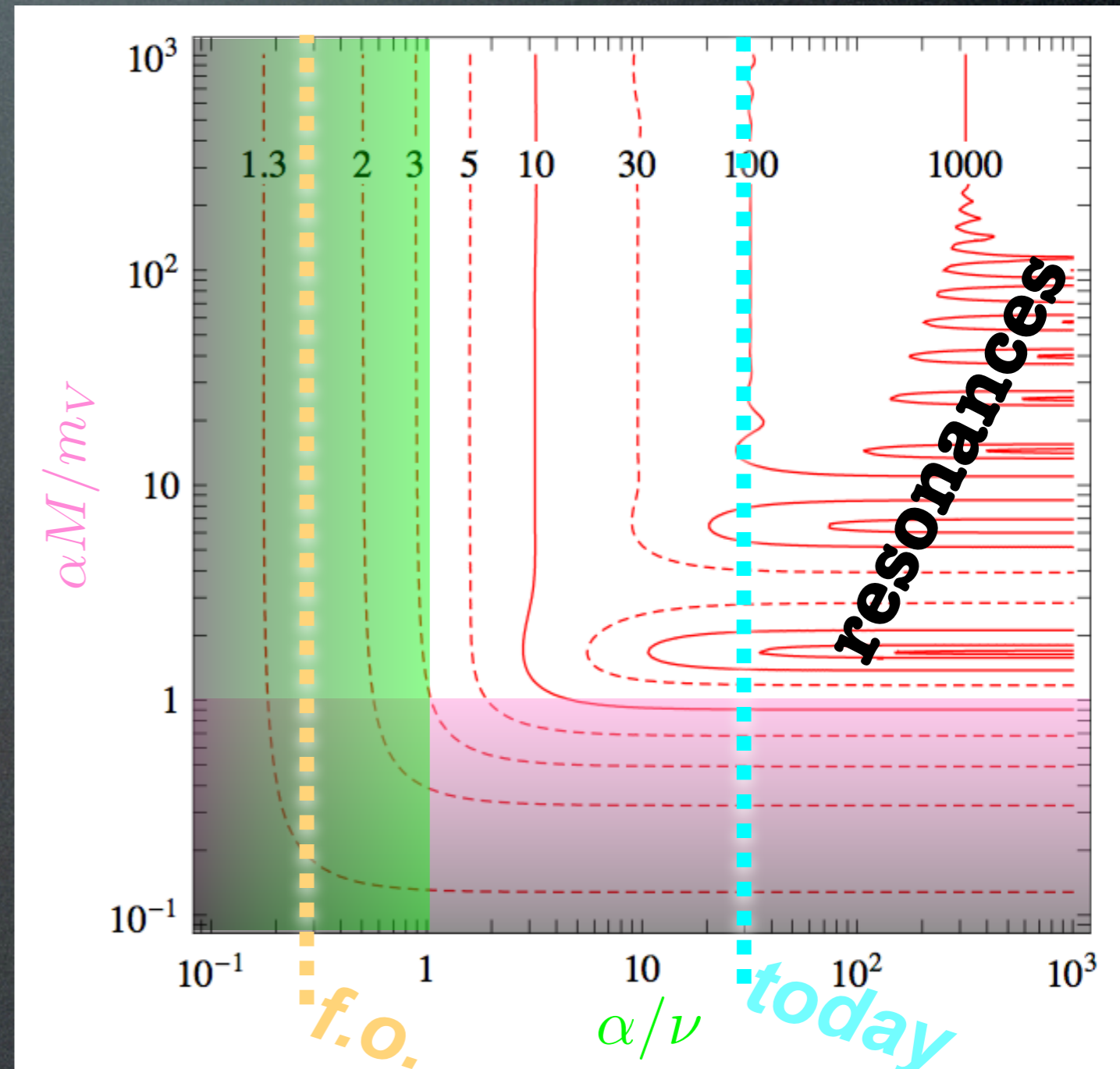
$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **long range** forces

for SM weak: $m_V \rightarrow M_{W,Z}$
 $M \rightarrow \text{multi-TeV}$

for 1 TeV DM: need $m_V \rightarrow \text{GeV}$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2\psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M\nu^2\psi$$

with $V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

The effect is relevant for:

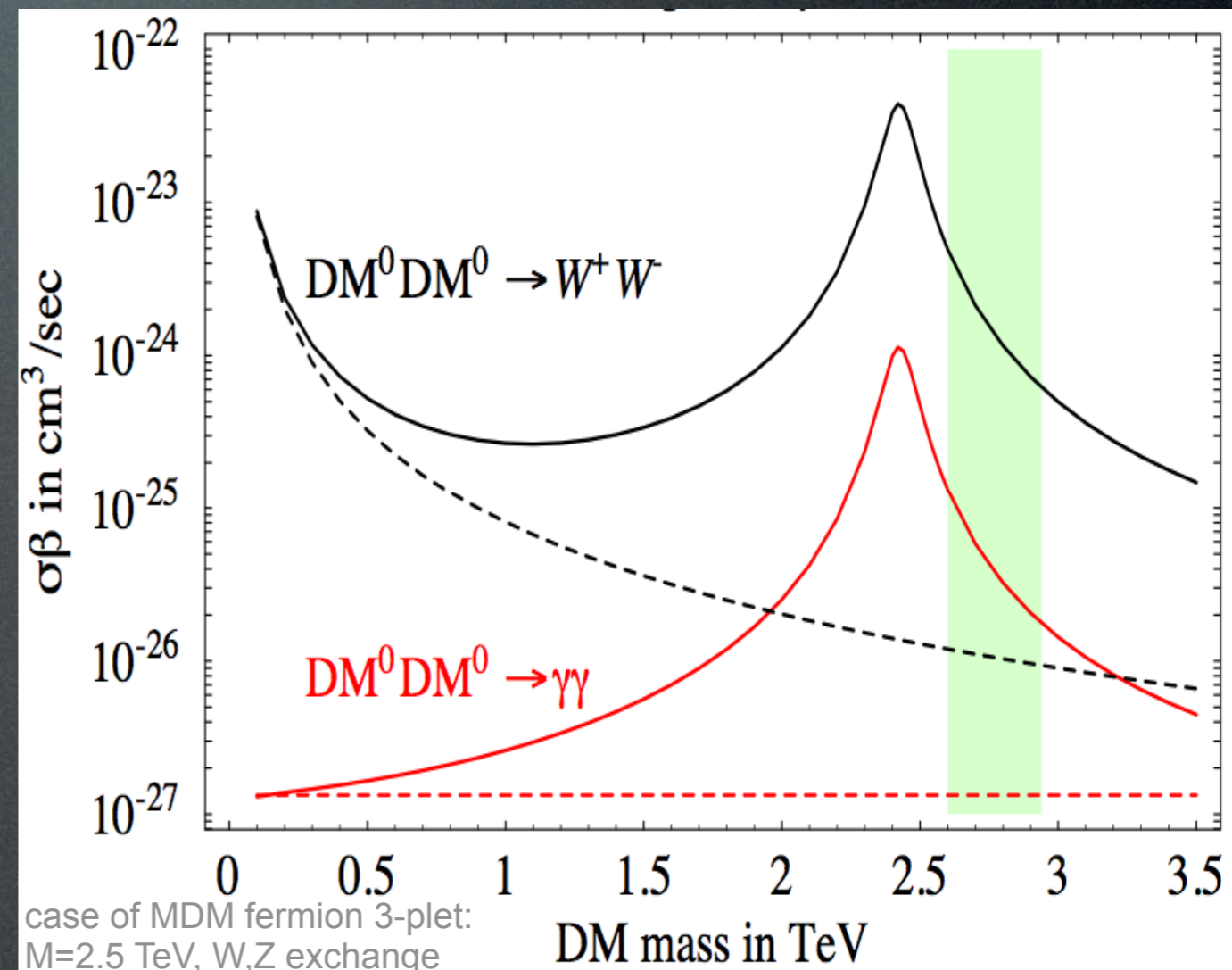
$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e. **today** but not at f.o.

$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **long range** forces

for SM weak: $m_V \rightarrow M_{W,Z}$
 $M \rightarrow \text{multi-TeV}$

for 1 TeV DM: need $m_V \rightarrow \text{GeV}$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071
Cirelli, Franceschini, Strumia 0802.3378



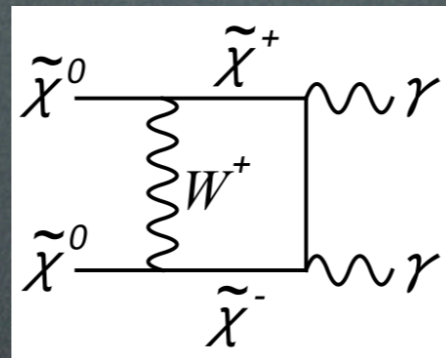
Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

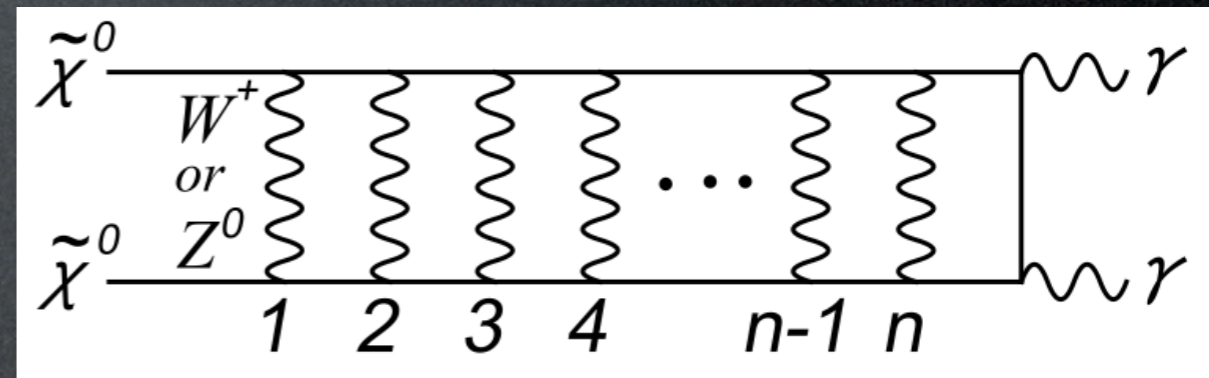
In terms of Feynman diagrams:

Hisano et al. [hep-ph/0412403](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0412403)

First order cross section:



Adding a rung to the ladder: $\times \left(\frac{\alpha M}{m_W} \right)$



For $\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1$ the perturbative expansion breaks down,
need to resum all orders
i.e.: keep the full interaction potential.

Sommerfeld Enhancement

NP QM effect that can enhance the annihilation cross section by orders of magnitude in the regime of small velocity and relatively long range force.

Yukawa potential:

$$-\frac{1}{M} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + V \cdot \psi = M v^2 \psi$$

with $V = -\frac{\alpha}{r} e^{-m_V r}$

parameters are: α, ν, m_V, M

R depends on: α/ν and $\alpha M/m_V$

Recap:

The effect is relevant for:

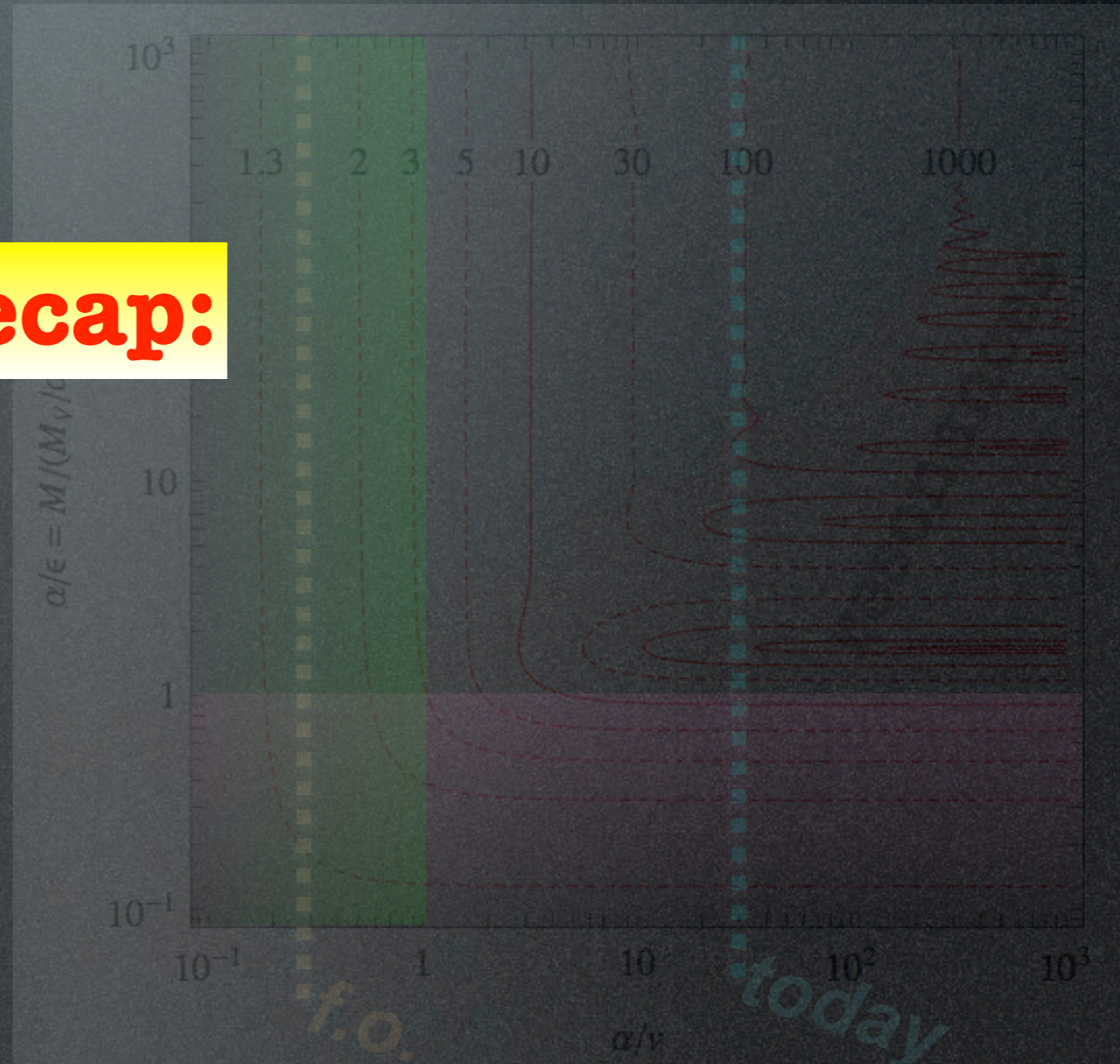
$\alpha/\nu \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **small velocities**
i.e **today** but not at f.o.

$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1$ i.e. **long range** forces

for SM weak: $m_V \rightarrow M_{W,Z}$
 $M \rightarrow \text{multi-TeV}$

for 1 TeV DM: need $m_V \rightarrow \text{GeV}$

Cirelli, Strumia, Tamburini 0706.4071



Model building

- Minimal extensions of the SM:
heavy WIMPS (Minimal DM, Inert Doublet)

Cirelli, Strumia et al. 2005-2009

Tytgat et al. 0901.2556

- More drastic extensions:
New models with a rich Dark sector

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 - 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 - E.Ponton, L.Randall, 0811.1029: Singlet DM - S.Baek, P.Ko, 0811.1646: U(1) Lmu-Ltau DM - I.Cholis, G.Dobler, D.Finkbeiner, L.Goodenough, N.Weiner, 0811.3641: 700+ GeV WIMP - 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 - 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 - 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: Pyrra baryons - 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 Z_2 parity - ...

- Decaying DM

Ibarra et al., 2007-2009

Nardi, Sannino, Strumia 0811.4153

A.Arvanitaki, S.Dimopoulos, S.Dubovsky, P.Graham, R.Harnik, S.Rajendran, 0812.2075

The “Theory of DM”

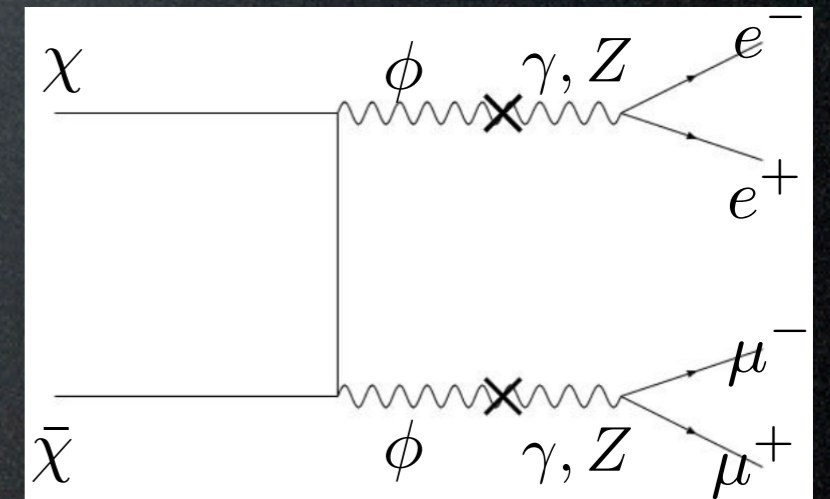
Arkani-Hamed, Weiner, Finkbeiner et al. 0810.0713
0811.3641

Basic ingredients:

- χ Dark Matter particle, decoupled from SM, mass $M \sim 700+$ GeV
- ϕ new gauge boson (“Dark photon”),
couples only to DM, with typical gauge strength, $m_\phi \sim$ few GeV
- mediates Sommerfeld enhancement of $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation:

$$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1 \quad \text{fulfilled}$$

- decays only into e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$
for kinematical limit



The “Theory of DM”

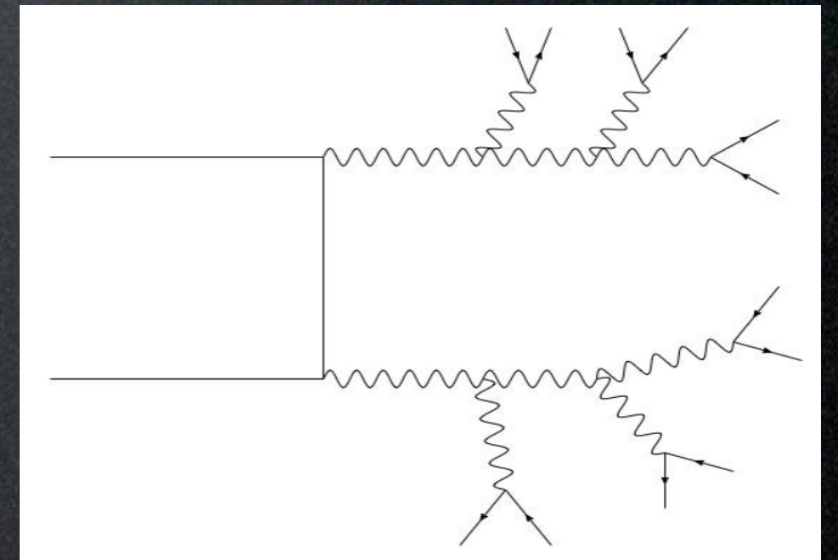
Arkani-Hamed, Weiner, Finkbeiner et al. 0810.0713
0811.3641

Basic ingredients:

- χ Dark Matter particle, decoupled from SM, mass $M \sim 700+$ GeV
- ϕ new gauge boson (“Dark photon”),
couples only to DM, with typical gauge strength, $m_\phi \sim$ few GeV
- mediates Sommerfeld enhancement of $\chi\bar{\chi}$ annihilation:

$$\alpha M/m_V \gtrsim 1 \quad \text{fulfilled}$$

- decays only into e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$
for kinematical limit

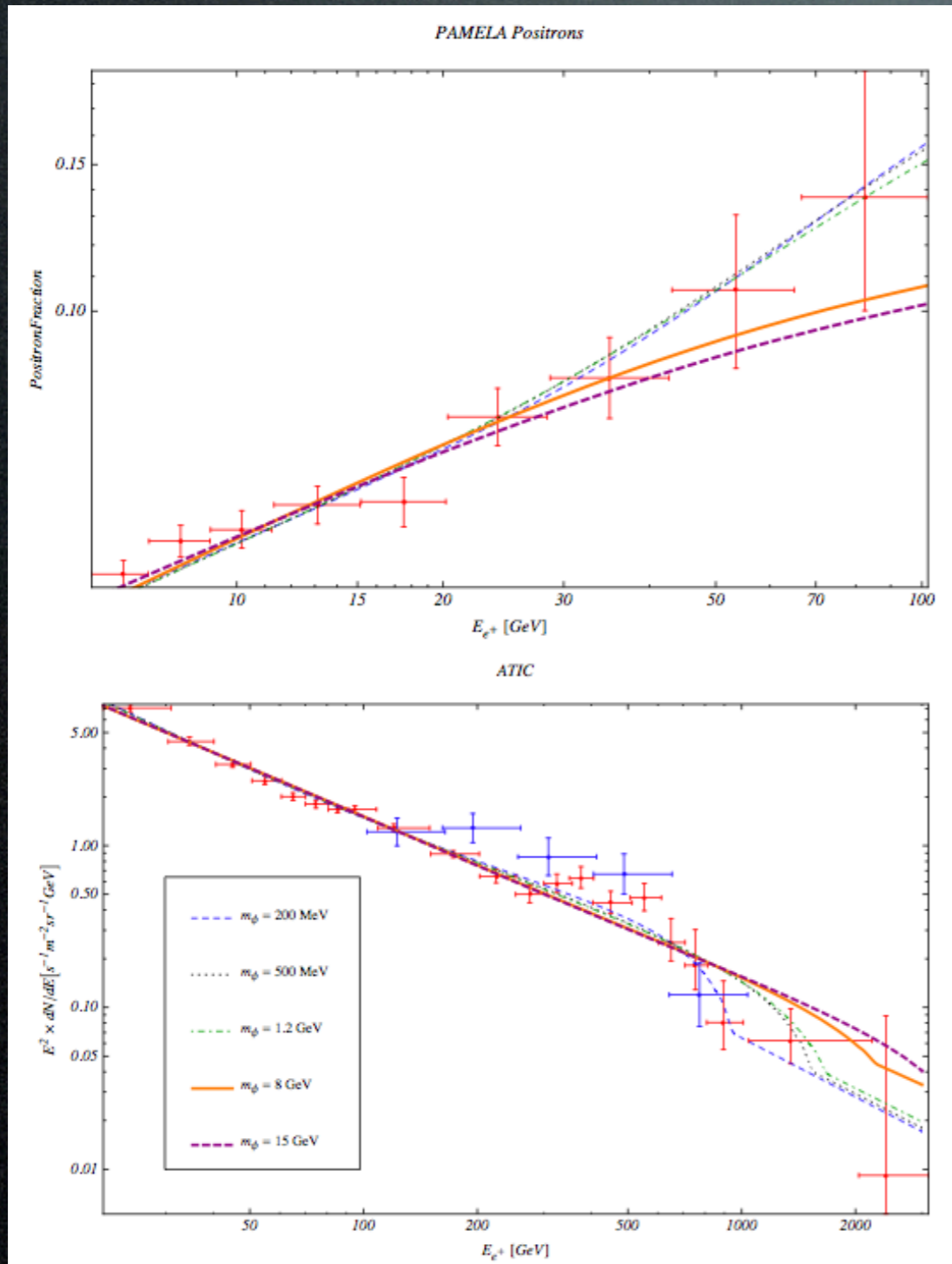


Extras:

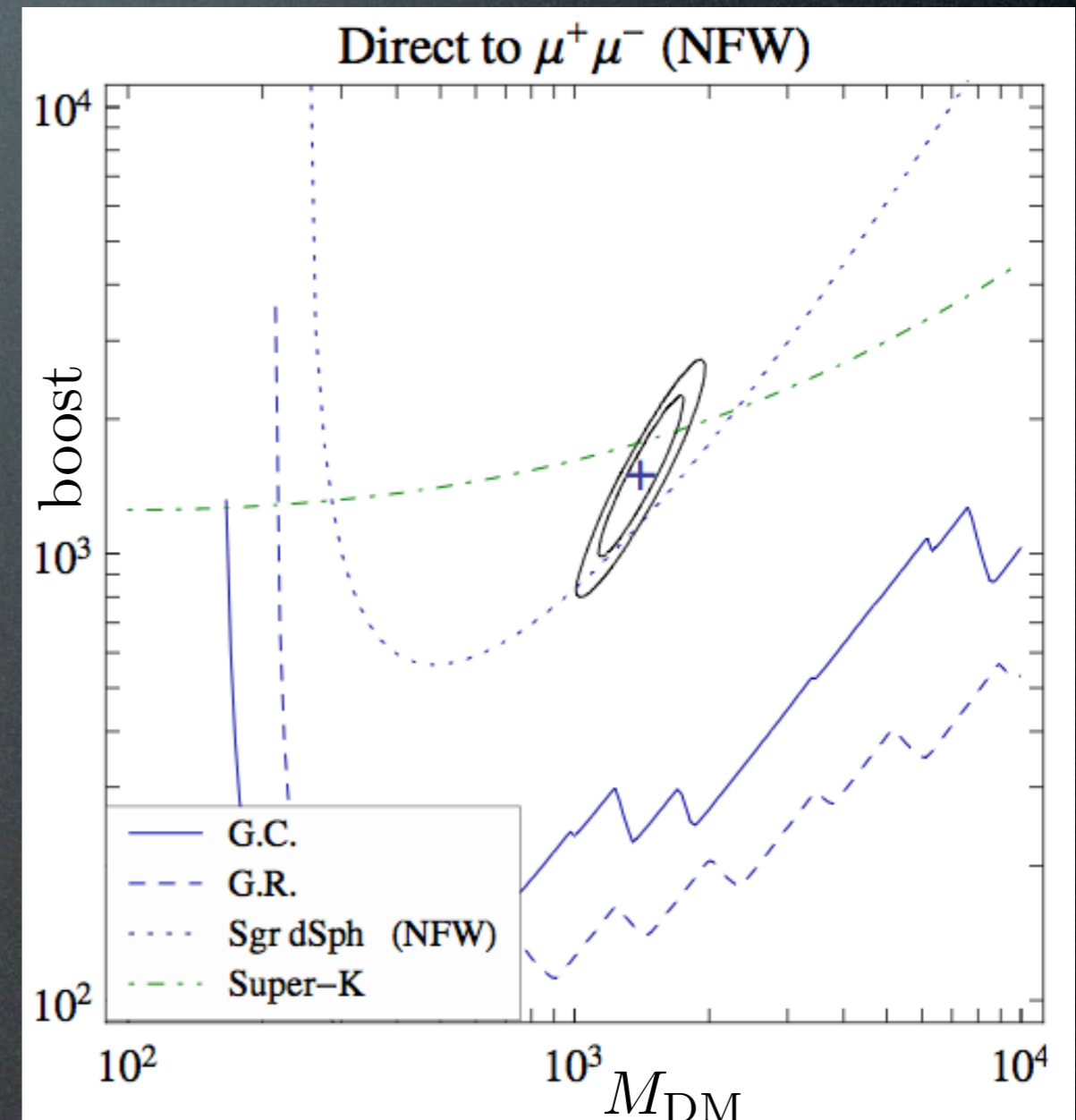
- χ is a multiplet of states and ϕ is non-abelian gauge boson:
splitting $\delta M \sim 200$ KeV (via loops of non-abelian bosons)
- inelastic scattering explains DAMA
- excited state decay $\chi\chi \rightarrow \chi\chi^* \leftrightarrow e^+e^-$ explains INTEGRAL

The “Theory of DM”

Phenomenology:



Meade, Papucci, Volanski
0901.2925



Mardon, Nomura, Stolarski,
Thaler 0901.2926

Variations

(selected)

- ★ pioneering: Secluded DM, U(1) Stückelberg extension of SM

Pospelov, Ritz et al 0711.4866 P.Nath et al 0810.5762



- ★ Axion Portal: ϕ is pseudoscalar axion-like

Nomura, Thaler 0810.5397

- ★ singlet-extended UED: χ is KK RNnu, ϕ is an extra bulk singlet

Bai, Han 0811.0387

- ★ split UED: χ annihilates only to leptons because quarks are on another brane

Park, Shu 0901.0720

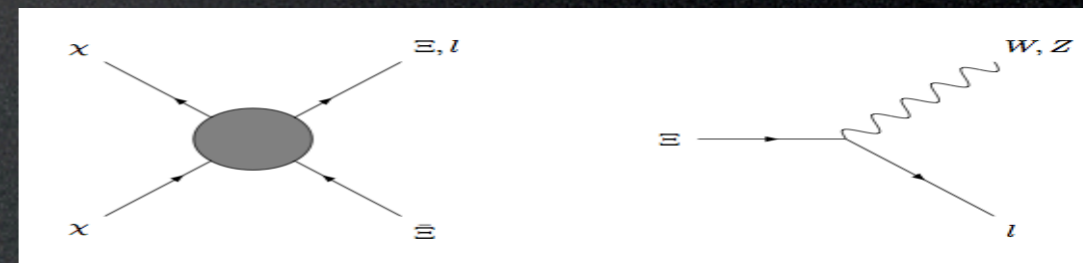
- ★ DM carrying lepton number: χ charged under $U(1)_{L_\mu - L_\tau}$, ϕ gauge boson ($m_\phi \sim$ tens GeV)

Cirelli, Kadastik, Raidal, Strumia 0809.2409

Fox, Poppitz 0811.0399

- ★ New Heavy Lepton: χ annihilates into Ξ that carries lepton number and decays weakly (\sim TeV) (\sim 100s GeV)

Phalen, Pierce, Weiner 0901.3165



- ★

Decaying DM

DM need not be absolutely stable,
just $\tau_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim \tau_{\text{universe}} \simeq 4.3 \cdot 10^{17} \text{sec}$.

The current CR anomalies can be due to decay with:

$$\tau_{\text{decay}} \approx 10^{26} \text{sec}$$

Motivations from theory?

- dim 6 suppressed operator in GUT Arvanitaki, Dimopoulos et al., 2008+09

$$\tau_{\text{DM}} \simeq 3 \cdot 10^{27} \text{sec} \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{\text{DM}}} \right)^5 \left(\frac{M_{\text{GUT}}}{2 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ GeV}} \right)^4$$

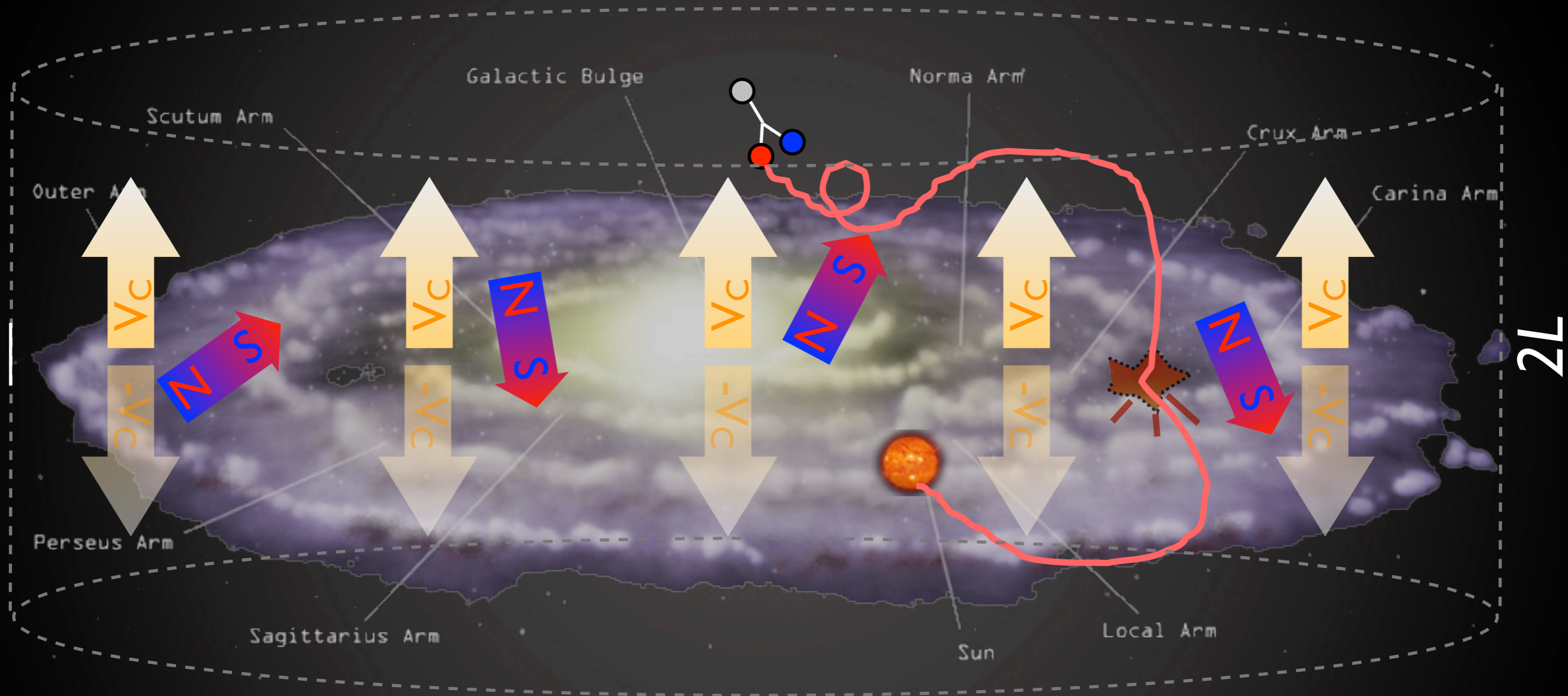
- or in TechniColor

Nardi, Sannino, Strumia 2008

- gravitino in SuSy with broken R-parity...

Indirect Detection

\bar{p} and e^+ from DM decay in halo



What sets the overall expected flux?

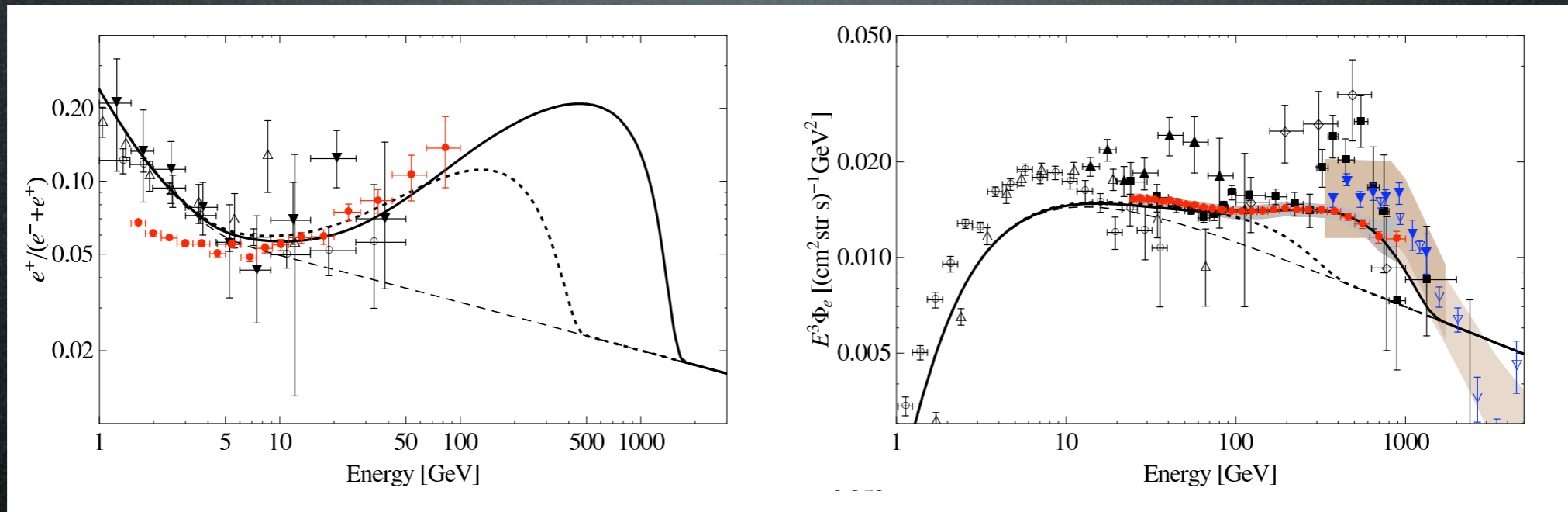
$$\text{flux} \propto n \Gamma_{\text{decay}}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{decay}}^{-1} = \tau_{\text{decay}} \approx 10^{26} \text{sec}$$

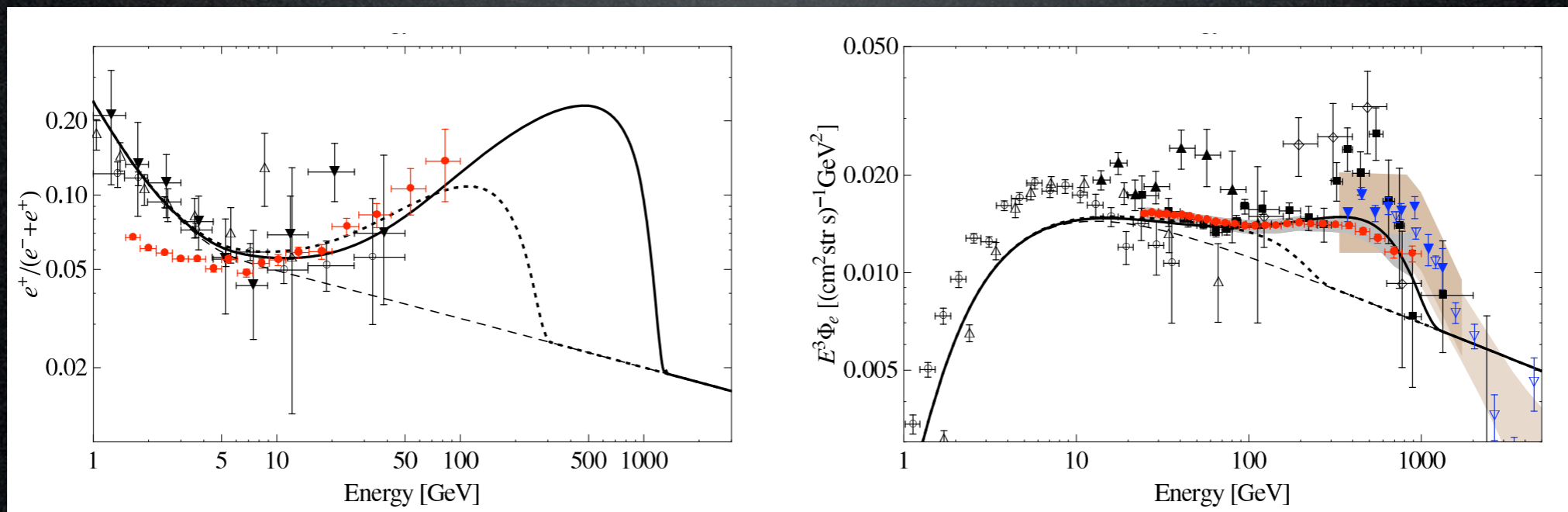
Decaying DM

Which DM spectra can fit the data?

E.g. a fermionic $DM \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu$ with $M_{DM} = 3.5 \text{ TeV}$:



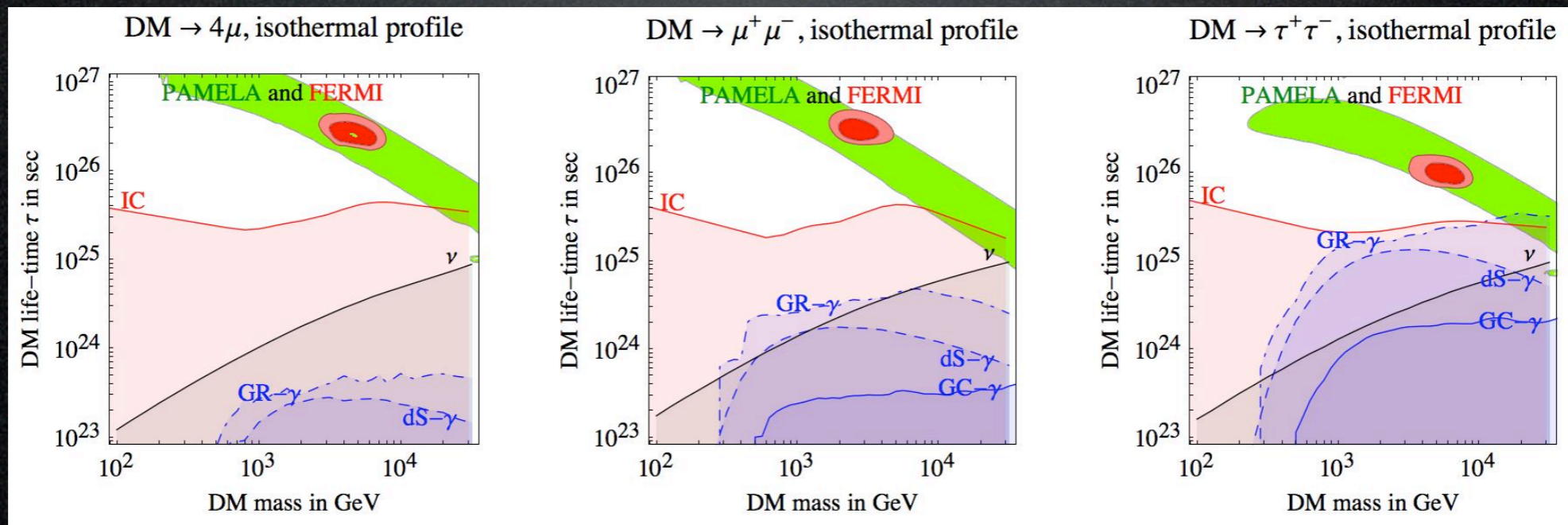
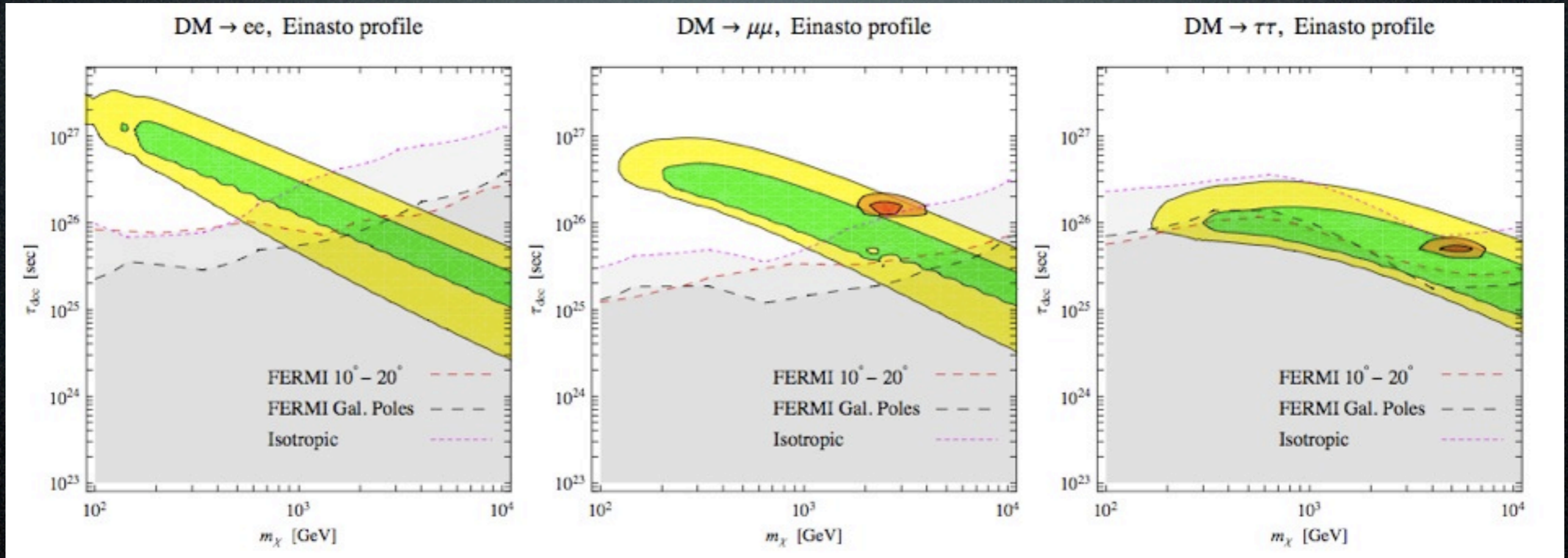
E.g. a scalar $DM \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ with $M_{DM} = 2.5 \text{ TeV}$:



Ibarra, Tran, Weniger 2009

Decaying DM

Beware of gamma ray constraints
(but no radio, neutrino constraints)



Advertisement

You need a quick **reference** for formulæ and methods to compute indirect detection signals?

You want to compute all **signatures** of your DM model in positrons, electrons, neutrinos, gamma rays...
but you don't want to mess around with astrophysics?

Advertisement

You want to compute all **signatures** of your DM model in positrons, electrons, neutrinos, gamma rays...
but you don't want to mess around with astrophysics?

‘The Poor Particle Physicist Cookbook
for Dark Matter Indirect Direction’

PPPC 4 DM ID

We provide ingredients and recipes for computing signals of TeV-scale Dark Matter annihilations and decays in the Galaxy and beyond.

Cirelli, Corcella, Hektor,
Hütsi, Kadastik, Panci,
Raidal, Sala, Strumia

1012.4515 [hep-ph]

www.marcocirelli.net/PPPC4DMID.html



Advertisement

You want to compute all **signatures** of your DM model in positrons, electrons, neutrinos, gamma rays...
but you don't want to mess around with astrophysics?

Propagation functions for electrons and positrons everywhere in the Galaxy:

Energy loss coefficient function $b[E, r, z]$ for electrons and positrons in the Galaxy: *Mathematica* function [b.m](#), refer to the notebook [Sample.nb](#) for usage.

Annihilation

Positrons: The file [ElectronHaloFunctGalaxyAnn.m](#) provides the halo functions $I(x, E_p, r, z)$ at a point (r, z) in the Galaxy.
The notebook [Sample.nb](#) shows how to load and use it.

Decay

Positrons: The file [ElectronHaloFunctGalaxyDec.m](#) provides the halo functions $I(x, E_p, r, z)$ at a point (r, z) in the Galaxy.
The notebook [Sample.nb](#) shows how to load and use it.

Propagation functions for charged cosmic rays at the location of the Earth:

Annihilation

Positrons: The file [ElectronHaloFunctEarthAnn.m](#) provides the halo functions $I(x, E_p, r_{Earth})$ at the location of the Earth.
The notebook [Sample.nb](#) shows how to load and use it.

[Table](#) of fit coefficients for the reduced halo function $I(\lambda)$ (in the approximated formalism - see paper).

Antiprotons: [Table](#) of fit coefficients for the propagation function $R(T)$.

Antideuterons: [Table](#) of fit coefficients for the propagation function $R(T)$.

Decay

Positrons: The file [ElectronHaloFunctEarthDec.m](#) provides the halo functions $I(x, E_p, r_{Earth})$ at the location of the Earth.
The notebook [Sample.nb](#) shows how to load and use it.

[Table](#) of fit coefficients for the reduced halo function $I(\lambda)$ (in the approximated formalism - see paper).

Antiprotons: [Table](#) of fit coefficients for the propagation function $R(T)$.

Antideuterons: [Table](#) of fit coefficients for the propagation function $R(T)$.

Fluxes of charged cosmic rays at the Earth, after propagation:

Annihilation

Positrons: *Mathematica* function: the file [ElectronFluxAnn.m](#) provides the

Decay

Positrons: *Mathematica* function: the file [ElectronFluxDec.m](#) provides the

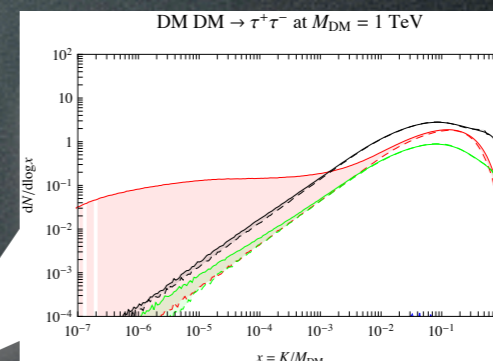
Advertisement

You want to compute all **signatures** of your DM model in positrons, electrons, neutrinos, gamma rays...
but you don't want to mess around with astrophysics?

Main added value features:

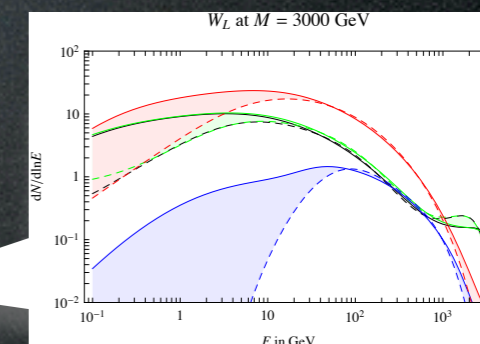


compare different MCs

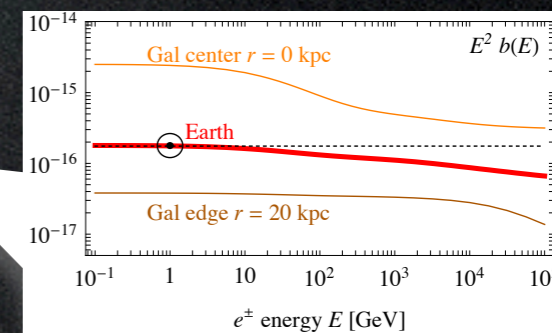


include EW corrections

Ciafaloni, Riotto et al., 1009.0224



improved e^\pm propagation



improved ICS γ -ray computation

Conclusions (of this talk)

The PAMELA, ATIC, FERMI, HESS 'excesses' are
a **typical example**:

signal! discovery? check... cross-check constraints...

Conclusions (of this talk)

The PAMELA, ATIC, FERMI, HESS 'excesses' are
a **typical example**:

signal! discovery? check... cross-check constraints...

Interplay data-theory:

Conclusions (of this talk)

The PAMELA, ATIC, FERMI, HESS 'excesses' are
a **typical example**:

signal! discovery? check... cross-check constraints...

Interplay data-theory:

The **data** (PAMELA, ATIC, HESS, FERMI...)

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

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

Conclusions (of this talk)

The PAMELA, ATIC, FERMI, HESS 'excesses' are
a **typical example**:

signal! discovery? check... cross-check constraints...

Interplay data-theory:

The **data** (PAMELA, ATIC, HESS, FERMI...)

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

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

Did we find DM in CR???

Conclusions (of this talk)

The PAMELA, ATIC, FERMI, HESS 'excesses' are
a **typical example**:

signal! discovery? check... cross-check constraints...

Interplay data-theory:

The **data** (PAMELA, ATIC, HESS, FERMI...)

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

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

Did we find DM in CR???

I don't know. I feel it's **very unlikely**, but...