# Indirect searches for particle dark matter

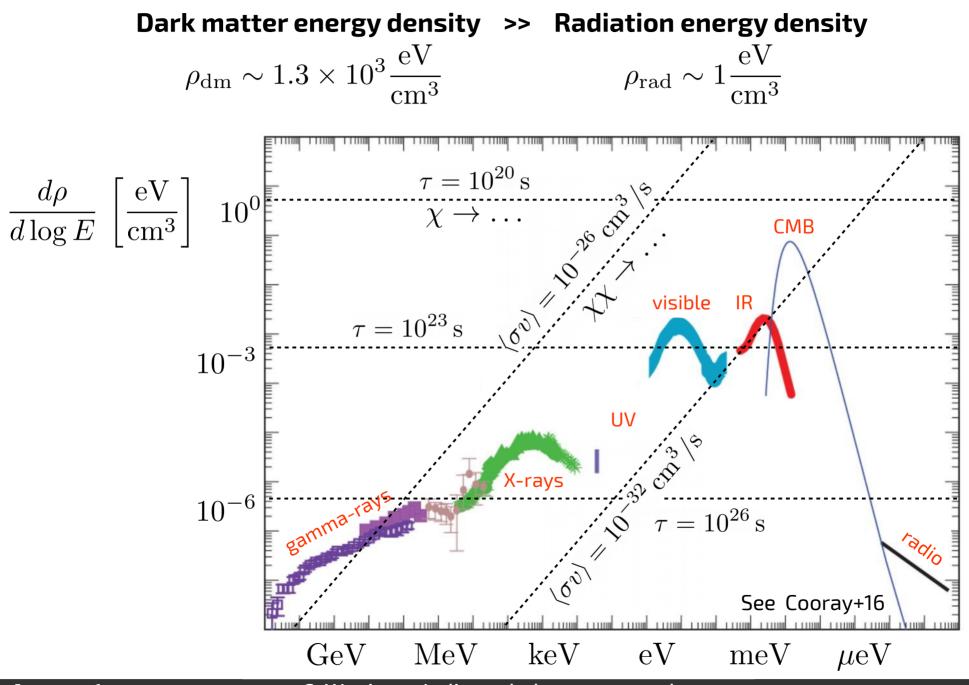




Christoph Weniger multiDM, Warsaw, 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016

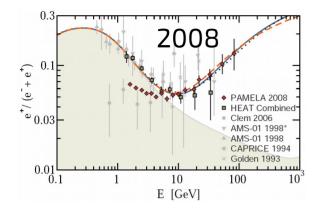


# **Average energy densities in today's Universe**



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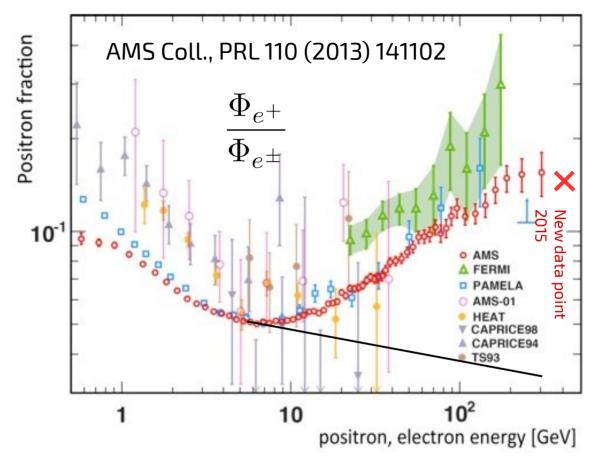
# The good ol' days 🐋 : The PAMELA excess



Back in 2008: ~1 paper/day explaining the "PAMELA excess"

## Pair production in pulsars:

- Pro: Pulsars exist
- Pro: Pulsars produce e+ e- and accelerate them to high energy
- Con: Detailed injection not well constrained



## Dark matter annihilation / decay:

- Pro: Would be amazing if true
- Con: Positron channel strongly contaminated with astro backgrounds
- Con: No corresponding anti-proton / gamma-ray excesses

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# No shortage of excesses

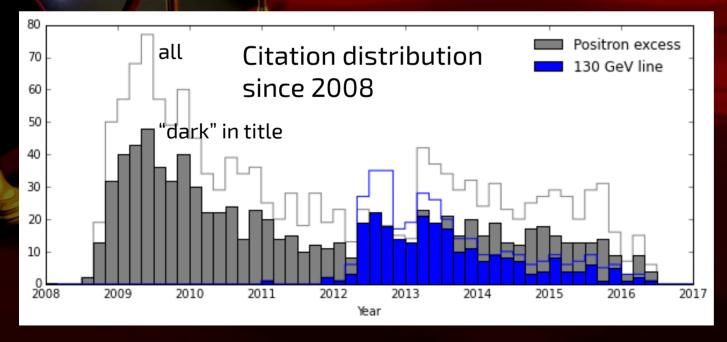
## The top six

Positron excess (~1800) Fermi GeV excess (~510) 130 GeV line (~430) 3.5 keV line (~300) 511 keV line WMAP/Fermi haze

## **Honorable mention**



Galactic center TeV source ATIC bumps X-ray signal from Sun EGRET excess ARCADE excess Virgo excess Reticulum II excess



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Non-photon probes

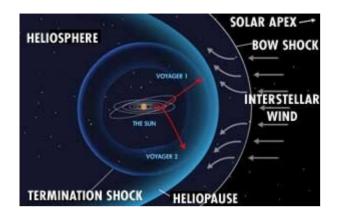
## Fermi GeV excess

## Searches from radio to gamma-rays

**Differential Fisher information** 

Conclusions

# **Antimatter cosmic rays**



## Available or future data

- Positrons (0.5 300+ GeV)
- Anti-protons (0.8 350+ GeV)
- Searches for anti-deuterons

## Instruments

- PAMELA
- Fermi, HESS
- AMS-02
- DAMPE (2015)
- CALET (2015)
- HERD (~2020)
- GAPS (~20??)

#### $10^{-3}$ **PAMELA 2012** AMS-02 2015 $10^{-4}$ Press release $\Phi_{ar{p}}/\Phi_p$ $10^{-5}$ Fiducial Uncertainty from: **Cross-sections** Propagation **Primary** slopes Solar modulation $10^{-6}$ 1 5 10 50 100 Kinetic energy T [GeV]

## **Possible interpretations**

- Secondary anti-proton systematics (e.g. Cirelli+14)
- room for DM (e.g. Wino DM, also positrons?) (e.g. Hamaguchi+15)
- room for contributions from nearby supernova remnant (e.g. Kachelriess+15)

<u>Carlson+14 (PRD); Cirelli+14 (JHEP); Giesen</u>+15 (JCAP); Evoli+15 (JCAP); Jin+15 (PRD); <u>Ibe+</u>15 (PRD); Hamaguchi+15 (PLB); Lin+15; Kohri+15 (PTEP); <u>Kachelrieß</u>+15 (PRL); <u>Balazs&Li</u>15 (JHEP); <u>Doetinchem+</u>15 (PoS); Fornengo+13

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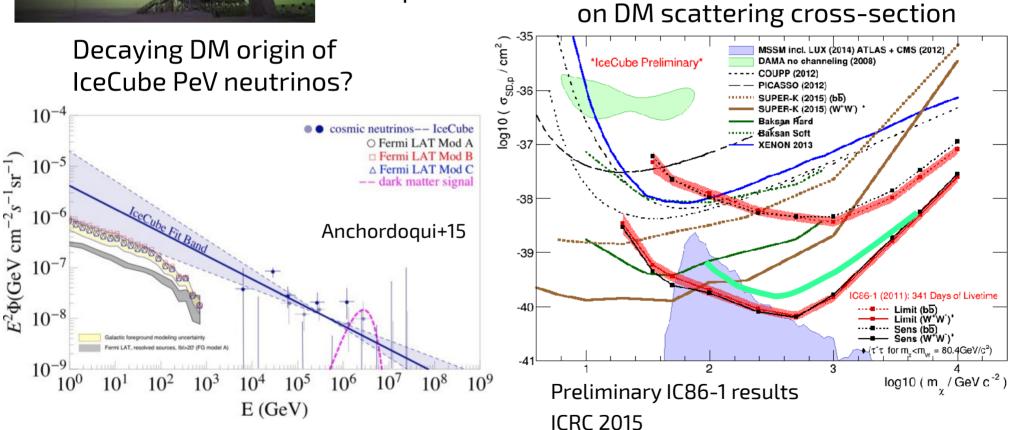
## Neutrinos

No HE neutrinos from Sun  $\rightarrow$  Limits



## Available data from

- IceCube
- Antares
- Super-K



e.g. Esmaili&Serpico 13; Anchordoqui+ 2015; Bai+ 13; Queiroz+16; Feldstein+13

# Photons



# **The Fermi LAT GeV excess**

## Characteristics

 Excess of ~1–3 GeV photons at Galactic center

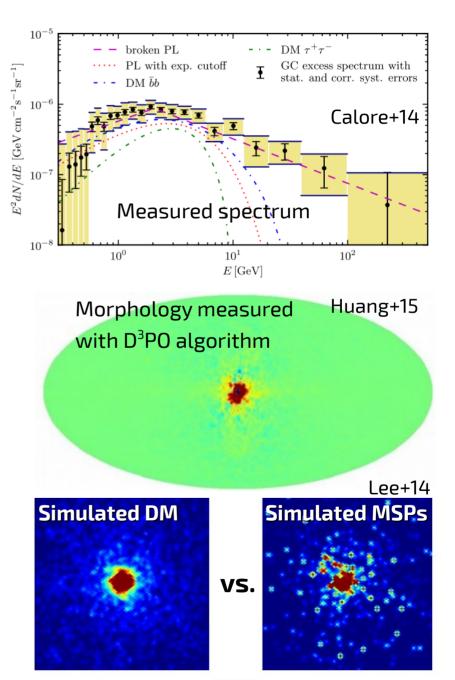
Goodenough & Hooper 2009; Hooper & Goodenough 2011; Hooper & Linden 2011; Boyarsky+ 2011; Abazajian & Kaplinghat 2012; Gordon & Macias 2013; Macias & Gordon 2014; Abazajian+ 2014; Daylan+2014

 Excess with similar spectrum at midlatitude (up to ~15 deg)

Hooper & Slatyer 2013; Huang+ 2013; Zhou+ 2014; Daylan+ 2014

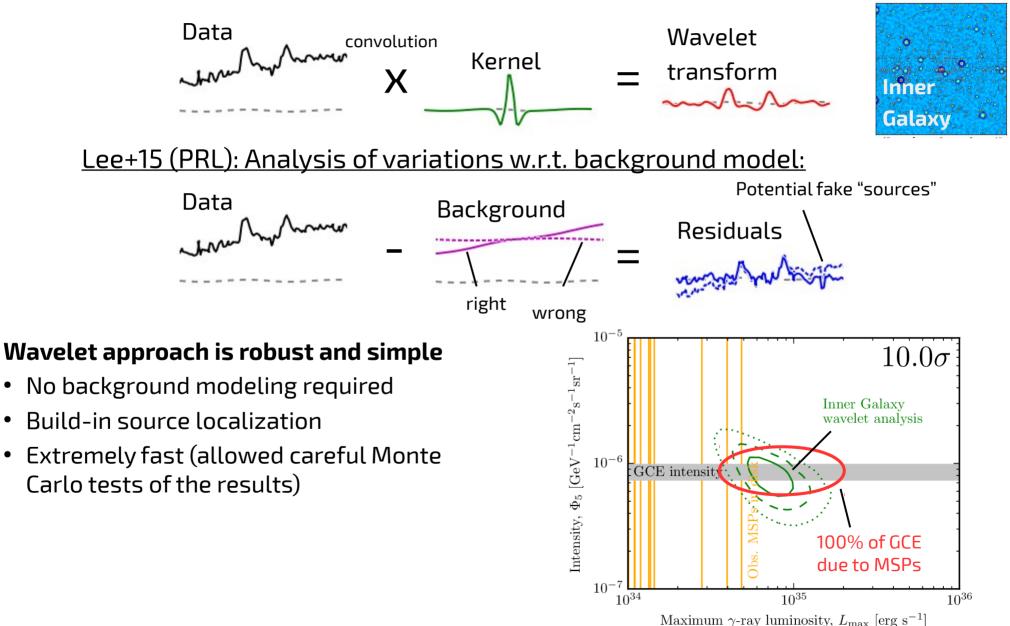
## Interpretations

- Annihilation of ~50 GeV WIMPs into bb
- Star formation in central molecular zone Carlson+15
- Past activity of central black hole Cholis+15; Petrovic+13
- Young pulsars O'Leary+15
- Millisecond pulsars Abazajian 11; Brand & Kocsis 15



# Wavelet fluctuation analysis supports MSPs

## Bartels+15 (PRL): Analysis of variations in the wavelet transform:



# **Millisecond pulsar mythbuster**

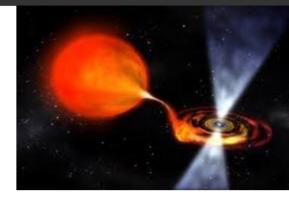
## The claim:

"(Millisecond) pulsars cannot account for the Inner Galaxy's GeV Excess"

Hooper, Cholis, Linden, Siegal-Gaskins, Slatyer 2013

See also: Cholis+14; Linden 15; Petrovic+14; Abazajian+14

## "They are not abundant enough in the Galactic bulge"



Come on. Who knows? Only MSPs at O(1 kpc) distances can be observed easily. Dynamical models actually suggest that MSPs are distributed similar to what the GeV excess suggests.

## "Their progenitor systems (LMXB) are not abundantly observed in the bulge"

True, but the life-cycle of LMXBs are far from understood.

## "Their observed gamma-ray spectrum is not compatible with the GeV excess"

Wrong. We showed (Calore+13) that the spectrum is not well enough constraint for this statement.

## "Bulge MSPs should have been seen as individual sources, but they haven't"

2x wrong. We showed (Bartels+15) that gamma-ray observations are not only compatible with the MSP hypothesis, but prefer it with high statistical significance.

## "The wavelet fluctuation signal is just gas"

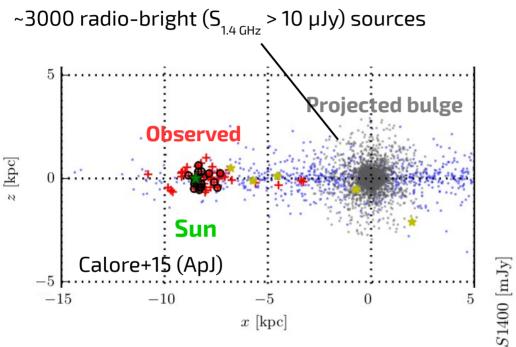
Most likely wrong. The power spectrum of the gas distribution (as traced by dust) at low angular scales is far too low to explain the observations

## "The brightest bulge MSPs should have been seen in radio"

Wrong. We showed (Calore+15) that they are juts around the corner.

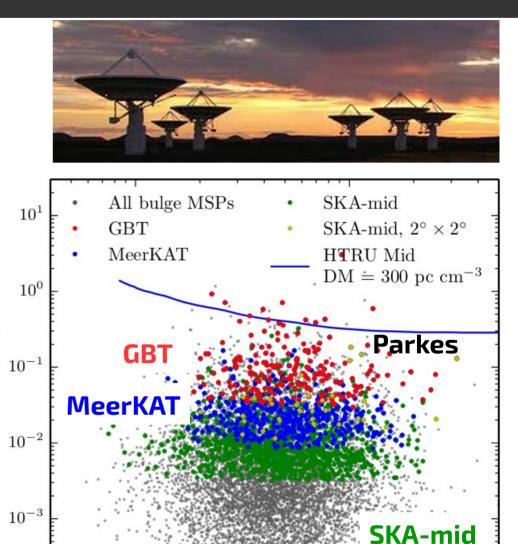
# **Prospects for radio searches**

## Projected bulge distribution



### **Radio detection prospects**

- Below previous survey sensitivities
- Dedicated GBT campaign: ~3
- Dedicated MeerKAT survey: ~15
- With VLA we will search for young pulsars (later this year!)



Radio flux,

 $10^{-4}$ 

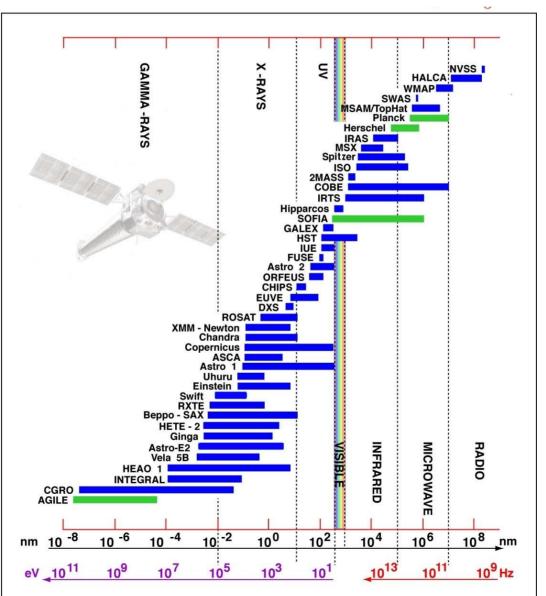
Calore+15 (ApJ)

 $10^{0}$ 

 $10^{1}$ 

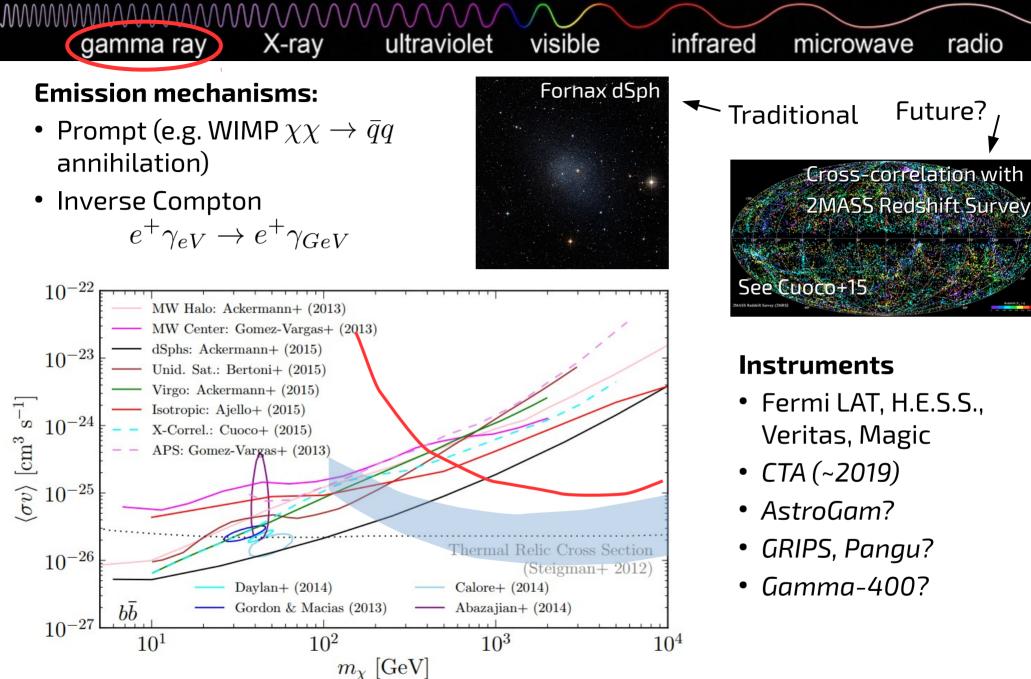
Period, P [ms]

## From gamma rays to radio



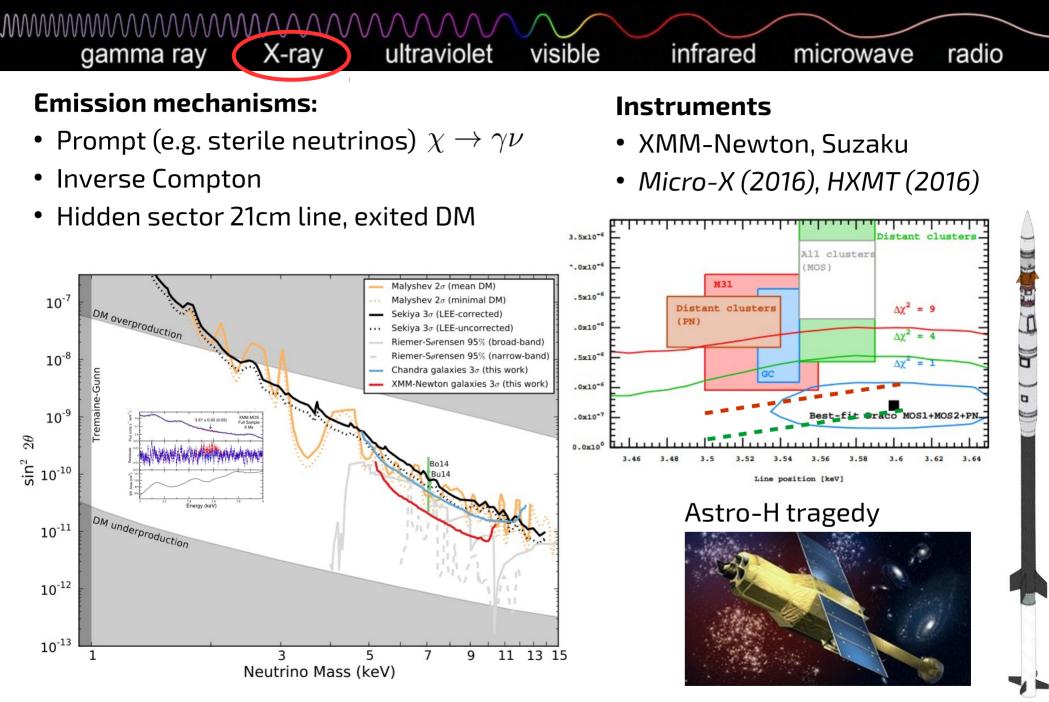
http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.go v/astro/astrolist.html

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e.g. Charles+16; Silverwood+15 (JCAP); Geringer-Sameth+15; Bringmann&CW 12; Bonnivard+15; Ando&Komatsu 13; Ando&Ishiwata 16 See talk by Andrzej Hryczuk

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e.g. Bulbul+14; Boyarsky+14; Anderson+14; Jeltema&Profumo 12 (MNRAS); Jeltema&Profumo 14 (); Carlson+14 (); Malyshev+14 (); Ruchaysky+15 (); Jeltema&Profumo 15 (); Urban+14; Boyarsky+12; Zavala+11; Figueroa-Feliciano+15

### gamma ray

ultraviolet visible infrared microwave

for WISPy DM

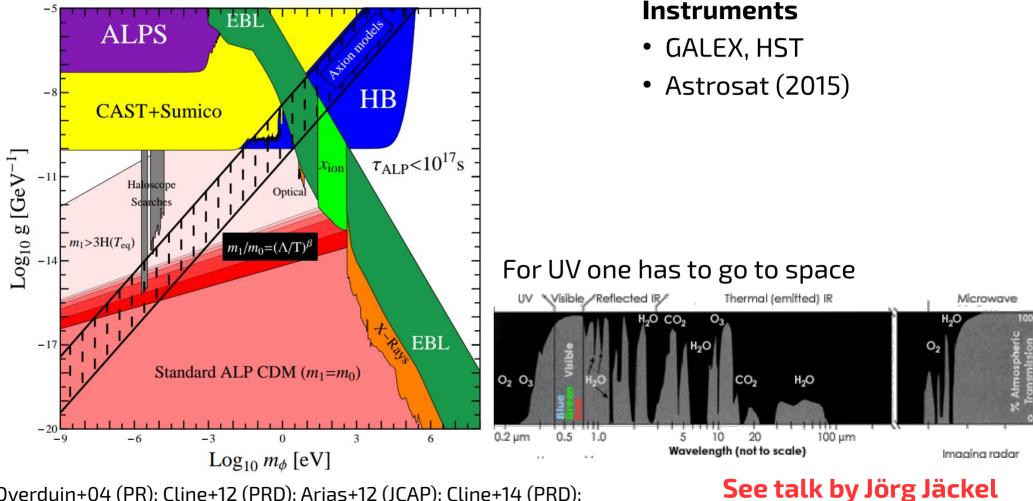
radio

### **Emission mechanisms:**

Decay of bosonic DM (WISPs)  $\chi \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ 

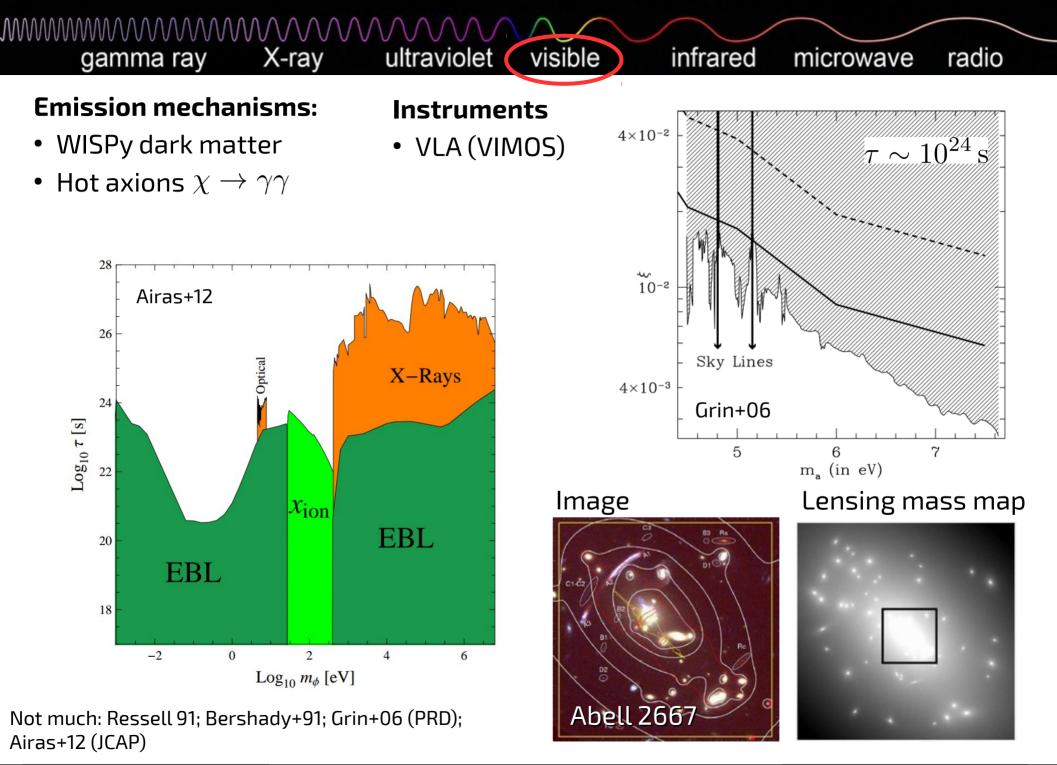
X-ray

Maybe atomic dark matter  $\chi^* \to \chi \gamma$ 

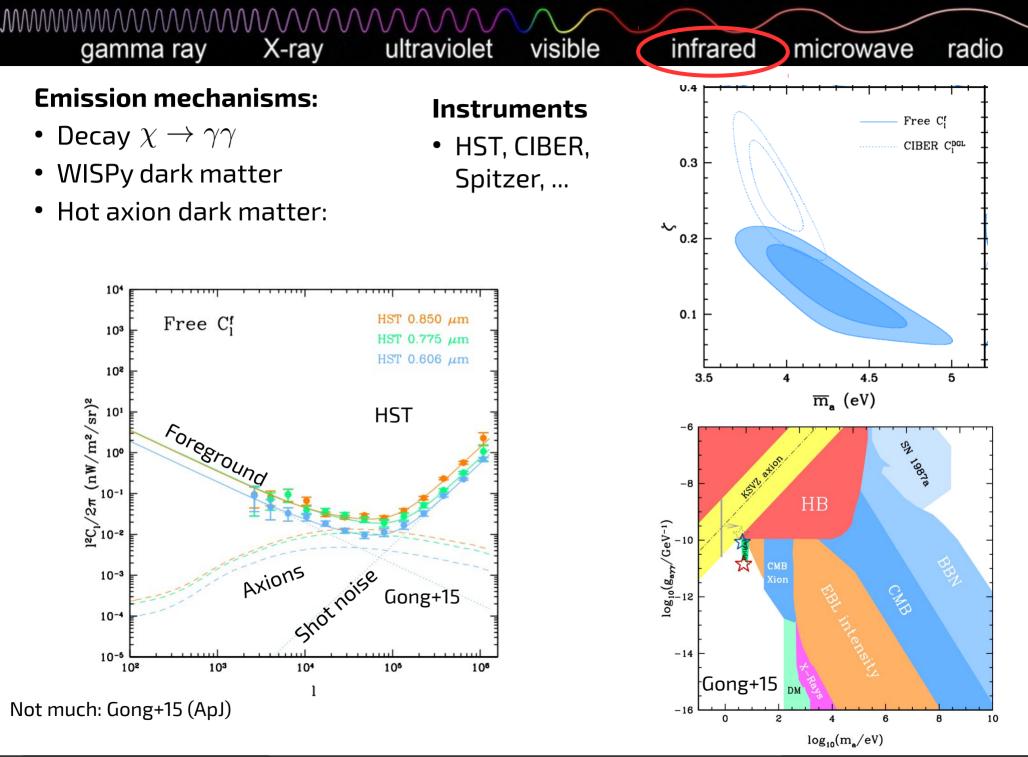


Overduin+04 (PR); Cline+12 (PRD); Arias+12 (JCAP); Cline+14 (PRD);

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gamma ray

 $\mathbf{M}$ X-ray

visible

10-23

-p

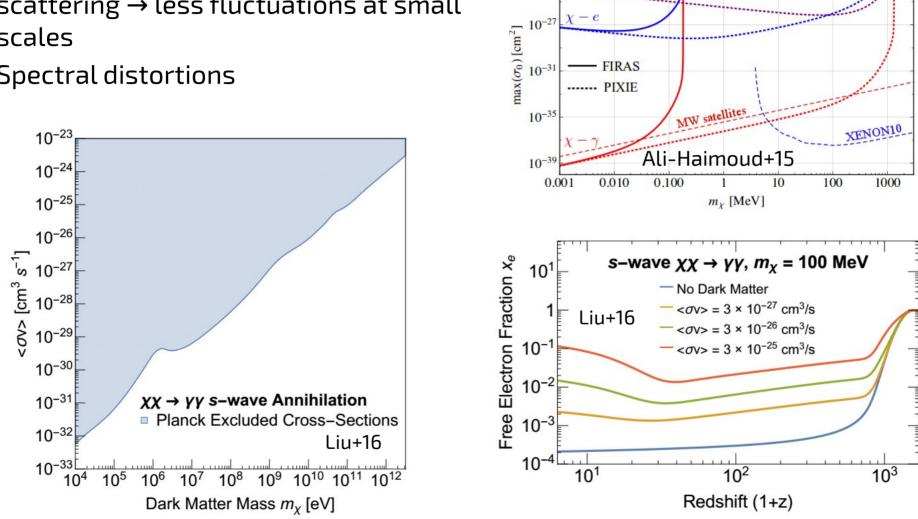
FIRAS

ultraviolet

infrared microwave radio

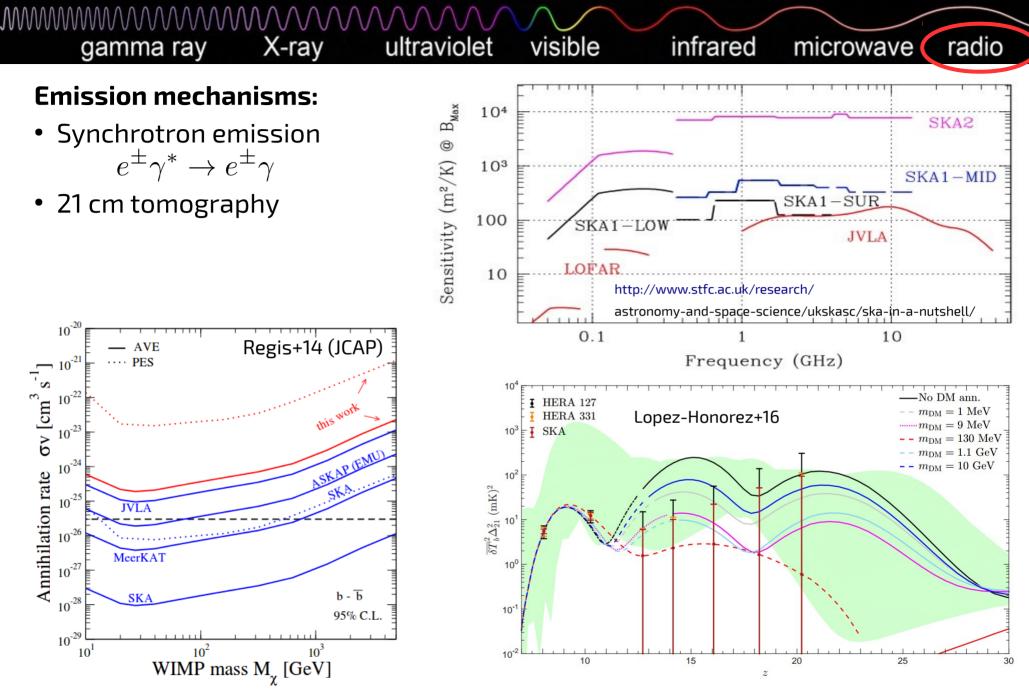
## **Constraints from:**

- Broadening of surface of last scattering  $\rightarrow$  less fluctuations at small scales
- Spectral distortions



e.g. Planck 15; Ali-Haimoud+15 (PRL); Liu+16; Chluba+16; Cline&Scott 13; Galli+13; CW+13; Madhavacheril+13

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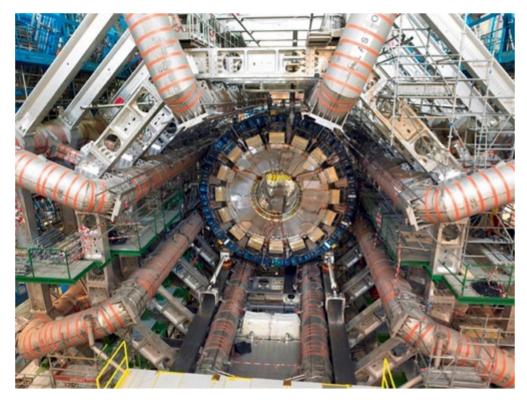


Crocker+10 (PRD); Linden+11 (ApJ); Fornengo+11 (PRL); Valdes+12 (MNRAS); Storm+13 (ApJ); Spekkens+13 (ApJ); Bringmann+14 (PRD); Regis+14 (JCAP); Cholis+14 (PRD); Evoli+14 (JCAP); Tashiro+14 (PRD); Fang&Linden 15 (PRD); Circlli&Taoso 16

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# **Different types of problems**

### Searching for the Higgs



### **Searching for Dark Matter**



## complex.

WICKED.

# DM searches as wicked problem

### Strategy development for (indirect) DM searches is a "wicked problem"\* \*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wicked\_problem

- Hard to develop optimal strategies. Need to know particle properties of DM beforehand.
- No clear stopping rule. "When should we stop searching in target X?"
- **Strategies are neither wrong nor right.** They are at most good or bad.
- Strategies are usually one-shot operations.

## Is there a method to...

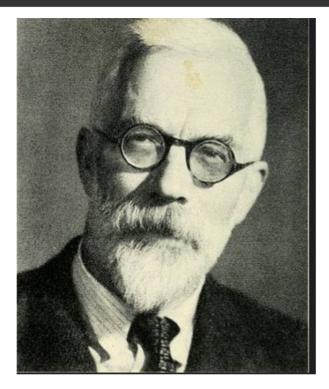
...coherently describe the reach of various methods? ...estimate how far we are away from the ultimate reach (for a given experiment)?

...identify optimal strategies for non-standard & exotic DM scenarios at one glance?

## Is there a top-down approach for strategy development?

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# Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher (1890 – 1962)



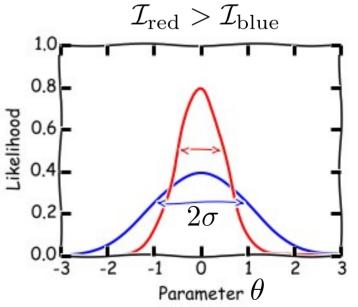
### **Fisher information**

• is the expected "observed information"

$$\mathcal{I} \equiv -\left\langle \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln \mathcal{L}(\theta | \mathcal{D}) \right\rangle$$

• can be understood as inverse of the measured parameter variance

$$\mathcal{I} \stackrel{\text{norm}}{=} \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$$



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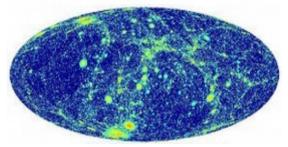
# Fun with <u>Differential Fisher information</u> I

## The most simple case:

(backgrounds well understood)

$$\mathcal{I} = T_{\rm obs} A_{\rm eff} \int_{\rm ROI} d\Omega \, \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \Phi_{\rm sig}\right)^2}{\Phi_{\rm bg}}$$

### Possible signal



## Note:

- Depends on the square of the signal flux:
  Signal more pronounced → easier to detect
- This describes the optimum one can do (encompasses all possible analysis techniques)

## Simple sum rules

• Targets  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{Draco} + \mathcal{I}_{M31+\dots}$ 

• Redshifts 
$$\mathcal{I} = \int_0^\infty dz \, \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{dz}$$

- Mass ranges  $\mathcal{I} = \int_0^\infty dM \, \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{dM}$ 

Possible background



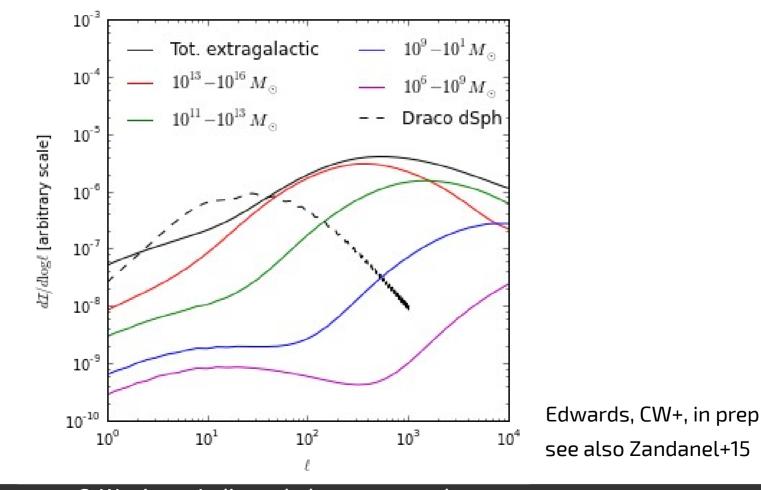
# Fun with <u>Differential Fisher information</u> II

## Decomposition in different angular scales

$$\mathcal{I} = \int_0^\infty d\log \ell \, \frac{d\mathcal{I}}{d\log \ell}$$

Details:

- 3.5 keV sterile neutrino signal
- integrated over 3.4 to 3.6 keV
- assuming isotropic background



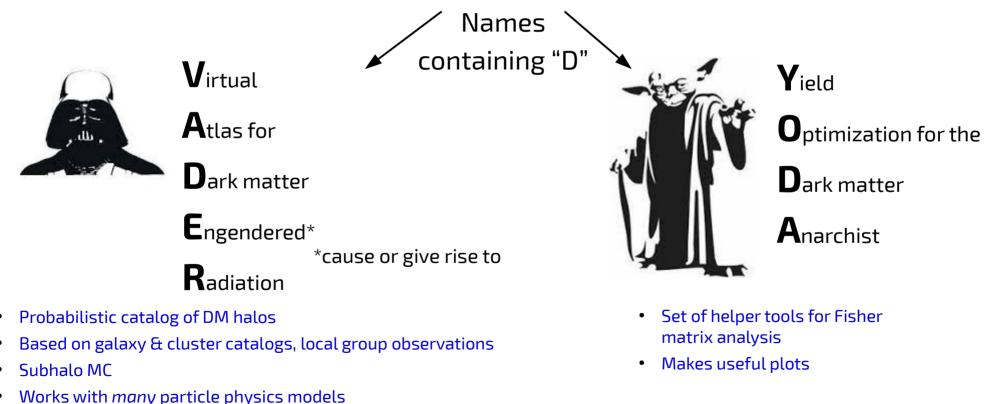
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C. Weniger - Indirect dark matter searches

# Python packages in the making

<del>Greek mythology</del> <del>Planets & Stars</del> <del>Famous scientists</del> Star Wars!





- Allows modeling of backgrounds
- Very high resolution thanks to hierarchical healpix format
- 3 Jun 2016

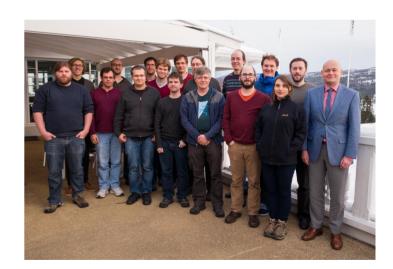
## GAMBIT: The Global And Modular BSM Inference Tool

- Fast definition of new datasets and theoretical models
- Plug and play scanning, physics and likelihood packages
- Extensive model database not just SUSY
- Extensive observable/data libraries

ATLAS	A. Buckley, P. Jackson, C. Rogan, M. White,
LHCb	M. Chrząszcz, N. Serra
Belle-II	F. Bernlochner, P. Jackson
Fermi-LAT	J. Conrad, J. Edsjö, G. Martinez, P. Scott
$\mathbf{CTA}$	C. Balázs, T. Bringmann, J. Conrad, M. White
HESS	J. Conrad
IceCube	J. Edsjö, P. Scott
XENON/DARWIN	J. Conrad, R. Trotta
Theory	P. Athron, C. Balázs, T. Bringmann,
	J. Cornell, J. Edsjö, B. Farmer, T. Gonzalo, S. Hoof,
	F. Kahlhoefer, A. Krislock, A. Kvellestad, M. Pato,
$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{T} $	F Mahmoudi I McKay A Bakley B Buiz P Scott

- F. Mahmoudi, J. McKay, A. Raklev, R. Ruiz, P. Scott,
- R. Trotta, C. Weniger, M. White

- Many statistical and scanning options (Bayesian & frequentist)
- *Fast* LHC likelihood calculator
- Massively parallel
- Fully open-source



27 Members, 9 Experiments, 4 major theory codes, 10 countries

## **This Summer!**

# Conclusions

- Indirect searches for dark matter are one of the fundamental windows to probe DM properties (lifetime, annihilation cross section)
- Lots of data. Experiments are often, but not always, for "free".
  - Fermi LAT, AMS-02, CALET, DAMPE, Astrosat, Micro-X, ...
- Lots of excesses. Good sign that the community is alive and working.
  - There is growing evidence that Fermi GeV excess is caused by MSPs in the bulge. Excellent prospects to find the in radio in the upcoming years, if we do it right.
  - Situation with 3.5 keV line remains confusing. No supporting evidence from 1.5 Msec of Draco observations. Strong constraints from stacked galaxies.
- Lots of theoretical models.
  - Usually build around excesses. It would be great to have a systematic study of what signatures are possible in general.
- Fisher analyses are one honking great idea let's do more of those!

Thank you!