Constraints on Dark Matter from the BESS-Polar II Antiproton Search

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Constraints from BESS-Polar II



Thermal WIMPs

- Dark Matter relic density: $\Omega_{\chi} h^2 \simeq 0.1$ (WMAP)
- Thermal WIMPs

 $\Omega_{\chi}h^{2} \simeq \frac{3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^{3} \text{ s}^{-1}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}$ • Velocity expansion: $\sigma v = a + bv^{2}$ s-wave p-wave

• Freeze-Out: $\langle v^2 \rangle \sim 1/10$

Direct Detection of WIMPs

- WIMP χ passes detector

 → liquid noble gas (Xenon...)
 → crystal (CRESST...)
- scatters off target nucleus



Possible Signals



• CoGeNT: exponential rise modulation

• CRESST: event excess

Direct Detection of WIMPs



- DAMA, CoGeNT, CRESST close
- Tension with XENON, CDMS

XENON 10/100, CDMS, CoGeNT rate, CRESST from official papers, CoGeNT modulation from Fox et al. arXiv:1107.0717

Attempts

Non-standard astrophysics

Frandsen et al., arXiv:1111.0292 [hep-ph] (2011)

 Non-standard WIMPs, e.g. Isospin violation

Feng et al., Phys. Lett. B703 (2011)



• Backgrounds, e.g. neutrons

Ralston, arXiv:1006.5255 [hep-ph] (2010)

• Experim. Uncertainties, e.g. *Q_y* in XENON



What can we learn from indirect detection?

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Antiprotons in Cosmic Rays

• Secondary background

$$p, He + H_{ISM}, He_{ISM} \rightarrow \bar{p} + X$$

Source term

$$q^{
m sec}(T) \sim \int dT' \left(rac{d\sigma}{dT}
ight)_{ar{
ho}} n_{
m H_{ISM}} \Phi_{
ho}$$

DTUNUC model or Fit to experimental data



from D. Maurin

Diffusion equation:

$$abla (-\kappa \,
abla N_{ar{
ho}} + \mathbf{V}_c \, N_{ar{
ho}}) + \partial_{\mathcal{E}} (b_{ ext{loss}} \, N_{ar{
ho}} - \kappa_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}} \, \partial_{\mathcal{E}} N_{ar{
ho}}) + \Gamma_{ ext{ann}} \, N_{ar{
ho}} = q_{ar{
ho}} + q_{ar{
ho}}^{ ext{ter}}$$

Antiproton Propagation

- 2 Zone diffusion model Maurin et al. Astrophys. J. 555 (2001)
- Five propagation parameters: K_0 , δ , L, V_c , V_A .
- (Partly) fixed by B/C analysis Putze et al., A & A 516 (2010)
- Solar Modulation:
 - $\rightarrow \text{Complicated}$
 - \rightarrow Force-field approximation (solar minimum):

$$\Phi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{TOA}}(T) = rac{p^2}{p_{\text{IS}}^2} \Phi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{IS}}(T_{\text{IS}}) \quad \text{with} \quad T_{\text{IS}} = T + \phi \; .$$

Comparison with Experiment

• New precision measurement by BESS-Polar II Abe et al., arXiv:1107.6000



• Reduced flux compared to Donato et al.

Donato et al., Astrophys. J. **563** (2001)

 BESS-Polar II consistent with pure secondary background

Antiprotons from Dark Matter

Model-independent approach

$$\chi \chi \rightarrow u \bar{u}, \, d \bar{d}, \, s \bar{s}, \, c \bar{c}, \, b \bar{b}, WW, ZZ$$

• Primary source term

$$q_{ar{p}}^{\mathsf{prim}}(\mathbf{r},T) = rac{
ho_{\chi}^2}{m_{\chi}^2} rac{\langle \sigma_{\mathsf{ann}} v
angle}{2} rac{dN_{ar{f}f}}{dT}$$

 neglecting low energy effects (energy losses, reaccelleration, tertiaries)

$$\Phi_{ar{
ho}} \sim oldsymbol{q}^{\mathsf{prim}} \cdot oldsymbol{R}_{\odot}$$



- Primary flux for 8 GeV WIMP
- Low energy effects non-negligible

Constraints from BESS-Polar II



- Stronger limits for annihilation into light quarks
- Thermal WIMPs with $m_{\chi} = 3 \dots 20$ GeV disfavored unless annihilation is non-hadronic or p-wave suppressed

Limits from Super-Kamiokande



WIMP capture in Sun → ν− signal Kappl et al., Nucl. Phys. B850 (2011)

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Conclusion

- Signals at several DM direct detection experiments might hint at light WIMPs (but tension)
- Such WIMPs can be strongly constrained by indirect detection
- BESS-Polar disfavors annihilation into quarks
- Super-Kamiokande disfavors annihilation into neutrinos and taus
- Exception: p-wave annihilation