

The indirect search for dark matter with the ANTARES neutrino telescope

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The indirect search for dark matter is amongst the utmost important topics in neutrino telescopes. The ANTARES neutrino telescope has been installed on the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea in 2007 and has been taking data since then. In this talk the results of the different analyses for dark matter signals from different potential sources produced with different analysis methods will be presented. The specific advantages of neutrino telescopes in general and of ANTARES in particular will be explained. In particular the limits from the searches for dark matter annihilations in the Sun and the Galactic Center currently are amongst the best for neutrino telescopes.

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1. Introduction

One of the concepts in the indirect search for dark matter is to look for annihilations of Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs) in massive celestial objects. WIMPs can accumulate in these celestial objects due to gravitational capture or are present in large scale structures as the structural precursor in their formation in the early universe [1]. The annihilations of those WIMPs can produce standard model particles which can produce photons and neutrinos in secondary processes.

In this paper, the results of the ANTARES neutrino telescope [2] on the searches for neutrinos from the center of the Milky Way, of the Sun and on dwarf galaxies are presented. In the following, 'neutrinos' stands for both neutrinos and antineutrinos. The search for dark matter in the Earth is presented in another contribution [3].

In the case of extended sources, as our Galaxy, galaxies and galaxy clusters as possible sources the so called J-Factor has to be calculated. The J-Factor relates the neutrino signal flux to the thermal averaged annihilation cross section, which is a parameter that depends on the actual dark matter model employed. The J-Factor is the squared dark matter density integrated along the line of sight, and can be calculated with the formula:

$$J(\theta) = \int_0^{l_{\max}} \frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}^2 \left(\sqrt{R_{\text{SC}}^2 - 2lR_{\text{SC}} \cos(\theta) + l^2} \right)}{R_{\text{SC}} \rho_{\text{SC,DM}}^2} dl. \quad (1.1)$$

R_{SC} is the scaling radius of the halo and $\rho_{\text{SC,DM}}$ is the scaling density. The J-Factor then relates

$$\frac{d\phi_{\nu}}{dE} = \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2} J_{\Delta\Omega} \frac{R_{\text{SC}} \rho_{\text{SC}}^2}{4\pi m_{\chi}^2} \frac{dN_{\nu}}{dE}, \quad (1.2)$$

where $J_{\Delta\Omega}$ is the J-Factor integrated over the observation window $\Delta\Omega$, m_{χ} is the WIMP mass and $\frac{dN_{\nu}}{dE}$ is the expected signal neutrino spectrum. The dark matter halo profile ρ_{DM} is fitted to measurement data as for example the distribution of rotational velocities of stars in the galaxy in question. For the profile of the Dark Matter halo the NFW function is used [4]:

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{(r/r_s)(1+r/r_s)^2} \quad (1.3)$$

with $r_s = 21.7$ kpc. The normalisation of the profile density, ρ_s , is computed by fixing the dark matter density at the Sun's position $\rho(r_{\text{Sun}} = 8.5 \text{ kpc}) = 0.4 \text{ GeV} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$.

In the case of the Sun a different approach has to be chosen to calculate sensitivities and limits in terms of dark matter model parameters. In this case, it is assumed that there is an equilibrium between the gravitational capture of WIMPs by their scattering with the solar plasma and the annihilation of WIMPs in the Sun. If the average number of neutrinos per WIMP annihilation is known, the total neutrino flux can be related to the total annihilation rate in the Sun, which is proportional to the capture rate. The conversion from capture rates to spin-dependent and spin-independent cross sections is calculated in [5].

In the analyses presented here some representative annihilation channels of the WIMPs have been chosen in order to stay model independent. For each annihilation channel a 100% branching

ratio for the WIMP annihilation directly into a specific pair of standard model particles is assumed. The following channels have been used:

$$\text{WIMP} + \text{WIMP} \rightarrow b + \bar{b}, W^+ + W^-, \tau^+ + \tau^-, \mu^+ + \mu^-, \nu + \bar{\nu}. \quad (1.4)$$

The $\nu\bar{\nu}$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels have not been considered for the search for WIMP annihilations in the Sun since absorption in the solar plasma would leave neutrinos predominantly with energies below the threshold of ANTARES for those channels. The $\tau^+\tau^-$ channel is most commonly used as a benchmark for comparisons between experiments [6]. For the Sun additional effects like the absorption of neutrinos and the regeneration of tau neutrinos in the solar plasma [7, 8] have been taken into account.

For the ANTARES detector different limits on the flux of neutrinos from astrophysical objects have been obtained. In Section 2 the result from an "unbinned" search method from the direction of the Sun is presented. In Section 3 the results of a "binned" search for an excess of neutrinos from the direction of the Galactic center and from dwarf galaxies are presented. In the "unbinned" method, the sensitivities and upper limits are constructed using a likelihood function. This likelihood function can be written as:

$$\log_{10}(L(n_s)) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{tot}}} \log_{10}(n_s S(\psi_i, p_i, q_i) + N_{\text{tot}} B(\psi_i, p_i, q_i)) - n_s - N_{\text{tot}}. \quad (1.5)$$

N_{tot} is the total number of reconstructed events, n_s is the supposed number of signal events, ψ_i is the angular position of the i_{th} event, p_i and q_i are additional event parameters like the reconstruction quality or the estimated neutrino energy. S represents the ANTARES point spread function (PSF) for the signal and B is a function that represents the behavior of the background.

This likelihood function is used to analyse pseudo experiments. A pseudo experiment is a sky map filled with simulated background events, generated from a background estimate, and a given number of fake signal events, generated using the PSF and the signal statistics. For each pseudo experiment the likelihood function is optimised with respect to n_s . A parameter called the test statistics (TS) is then calculated as:

$$\text{TS} = \log_{10} \left(\frac{L(n_s)}{L(0)} \right). \quad (1.6)$$

The sensitivities in terms of detected signal events $\mu_{90\%}$ are calculated from the overlap of the distribution of TS values for different numbers of inserted fake signal events. Upper limits on the number of signal events are then calculated comparing the TS value of the actual data to the TS distributions of pseudo experiments.

The sensitivities and limits on the number of detected events are then converted to neutrino fluxes using a quantity referred to as acceptance. The acceptance is defined as:

$$\text{Acc}(m_{\text{WIMP}}, \text{Ch}) = \int_{E_{\text{th}}}^{m_{\text{WIMP}}} A_{\text{eff}}(E_{\nu_\mu}) \left. \frac{dN_{\nu_\mu}}{dE_{\nu_\mu}} \right|_{\text{Det,Ch}} dE_{\nu_\mu} + \int_{E_{\text{th}}}^{m_{\text{WIMP}}} A_{\text{eff}}(E_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}) \left. \frac{dN_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}}{dE_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}} \right|_{\text{Det,Ch}} dE_{\bar{\nu}_\mu} \quad (1.7)$$

where $A_{\text{eff}}(E_{\nu_\mu})$ is the effective area for the muon neutrino energy E_{ν_μ} or muon antineutrino energy $E_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}$, $\left. \frac{dN_{\nu_\mu}}{dE_\nu} \right|_{\text{Det,Ch}}$ is the signal neutrino spectrum at the position of the detector for one particular annihilation channel Ch listed in equation 1.4, E_{th} is the energy threshold of the detector and m_{WIMP} is the WIMP mass. The effective area, which is the size of the detector assuming a 100% detection efficiency, is calculated from the Monte Carlo simulation. The 90% C.L. limits and sensitivities on the fluxes are then calculated by:

$$\bar{\Phi}_{\nu_\mu+\bar{\nu}_\mu,90\%} = \frac{\bar{\mu}_{\nu_\mu+\bar{\nu}_\mu,90\%}(m_{\text{WIMP}})}{\text{Acc}(m_{\text{WIMP}}) \cdot T_{\text{live}}} \quad (1.8)$$

where $\bar{\mu}_{\nu_\mu+\bar{\nu}_\mu,90\%}$ is the 90% C.L. sensitivity or limit and T_{live} is the total live time of the detector.

2. Indirect search for Dark Matter towards the Sun

An indirect search for DM towards the Sun has been performed using data collected during 2007 and 2012. No excess of data has been observed in the direction of the Sun. Limits have been calculated in terms of muon neutrino fluxes and spin-dependent WIMP-nucleon scattering cross sections, which can be seen in figure 1 and 2, respectively. As can be seen in the flux limits the loosest cross section limits stem from the $b\bar{b}$ channel which is the softest of the three channels used in that analysis. The $\tau^+\tau^-$ and the W^+W^- channel lead to harder neutrino spectra and give very similar flux limits.

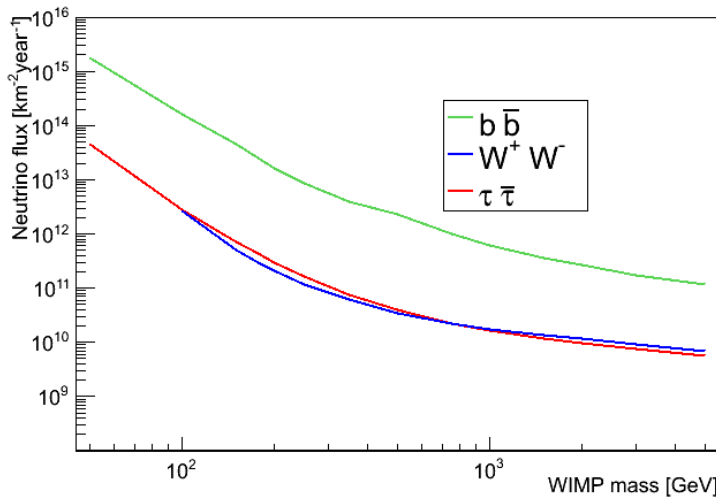


Figure 1: 90% upper limits on the muon neutrino flux originating from self-annihilations of dark matter inside the Sun as a function of the WIMP mass obtained by the analysis of the data recorded by ANTARES between 2007 and 2012

The spin-dependent WIMP-proton scattering cross section limits depend on the scattering of WIMPs with hydrogen in the Sun, whilst the spin-independent cross section limits depend on the scattering with helium. Since hydrogen is much more abundant in the Sun indirect searches are more sensitive to the spin-dependent scattering cross section and can surpass even direct detection

experiments. Direct detection experiments, as Xenon 100 or LUX, are definitively more competitive for the spin-independent cross section. The ANTARES limits are more stringent than those of IceCube at higher masses (hundreds of GeV), although the instrumented volume of IceCube is significantly larger. This is due to the fact that IceCube limits are dependent on the performance of its central Deep Core [9]. However a recent update on these limits has been submitted JCAP [10] with an improvement of a factor of up to 4 over the latest published results. This improvement has been attributed to the use of the energy information in the IceCube analysis.

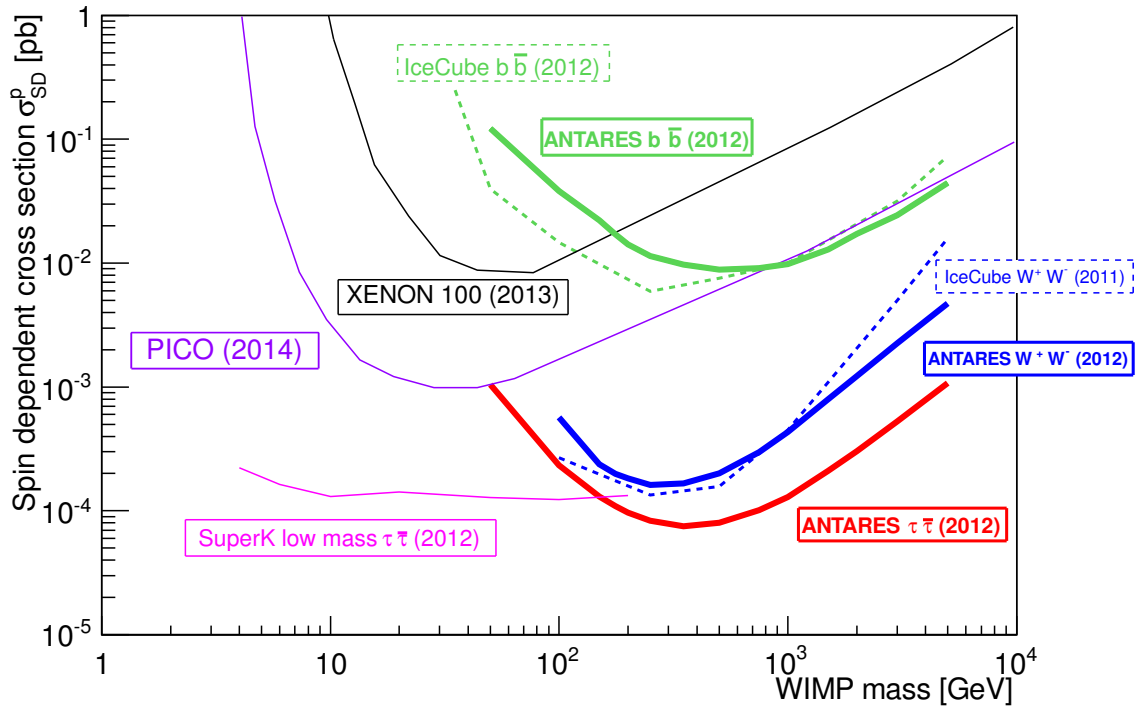


Figure 2: 90% C.L. upper limits on the spin-dependent WIMP-proton scattering cross section as a function of the WIMP mass. Limits of other experiments are shown [9, 12, 13, 14].

3. Indirect search for Dark Matter towards the Galactic Center and dwarf galaxies

For the indirect search for Dark Matter towards the Galactic Center a "binned" analysis method has been used. This method calculates the amount of events within a cone around of the source and compare this to a background estimate. The sensitivities and limits are then calculated from the amount of events observed within the cone compared to those expected for the background. The size of this cone is optimized using background estimates and the sensitivities generated with it.

No significant excess over the expected background has been found in the ANTARES data recorded between 2007 and 2012 and therefore exclusion limits have been calculated. In figure3 this exclusion limit in terms of neutrino signal fluxes in the direction of the GC is shown. As previously, the least stringent limit comes from the $b\bar{b}$ channel, the $\nu_\mu \nu_{\bar{\mu}}$ channel lead to the most

stringent limits. These limits are then converted to thermal averaged cross sections using J-Factors calculated assuming a NFW profile in equation 1.5.

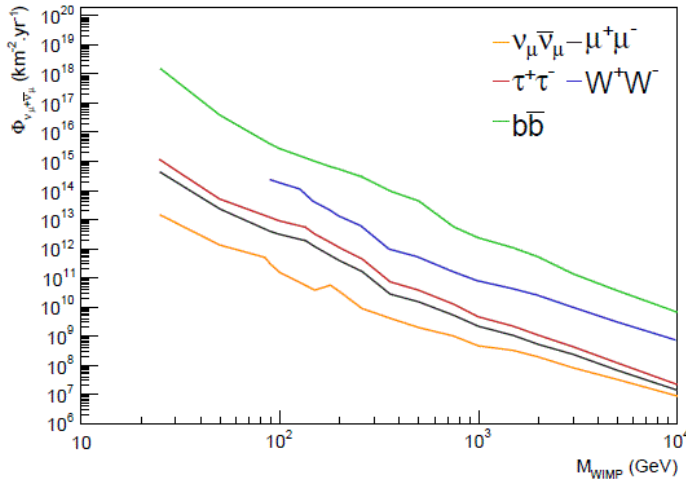


Figure 3: 90% C.L. upper limits on the neutrino flux, $\Phi_{\nu_\mu+\bar{\nu}_\mu}$, originating from self-annihilation of dark matter in the direction of the GC, as a function of the WIMP mass in the range $25\text{GeV} \leq m_{\text{WIMP}} \leq 10\text{TeV}$ for the self-annihilation channels (from top to bottom) $\text{WIMPWIMP} \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (green), W^+W^- (blue), $\tau^+\tau^-$ (red), $\mu^+\mu^-$ (dark grey), $\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\mu$ (orange).

In figure 4, the 90% C.L upper limit for the velocity averaged self-annihilation cross-section $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ obtained by ANTARES is compared to that of other experiments. The $\tau^+\tau^-$ channel has been chosen for the comparison. The original limit obtained by the IceCube experiment [11] looking at the Galactic Center uses different halo parameters. Therefore in figure 4 a factor has been applied to the IceCube limits. This factor is the ratio of the integrated J-Factor used in the IceCube analysis to a J-Factor calculated using the halo parameters defined in section 1. It is worth to notice that the limits from ANTARES reject at 90% C.L. the interpretation of the PAMELA excess as a signal of leptophilic dark matter, if the constrains from HESS and Fermi-LAT [15] are also applied.

A similar analysis has been performed looking for a neutrino signal originating from dark matter annihilation in several dwarf spheroidal galaxies. No excess of events towards those objects has been found in the data recorded by ANTARES between 2007 and 2012. In order to derive an upper limit on the WIMP velocity averaged self-annihilation cross section, the signal of the 3 dwarf galaxies presenting the largest J-Factor and visibilities have been stacked. The resulting limit has also been included in figure 4.

4. Conclusion

As one can see the different searches for dark matter with the ANTARES neutrino telescope lead to limits that can compete with the results of comparable experiments. Concerning especially the analysis for the Galactic Center the ANTARES limits are currently the most stringent limits

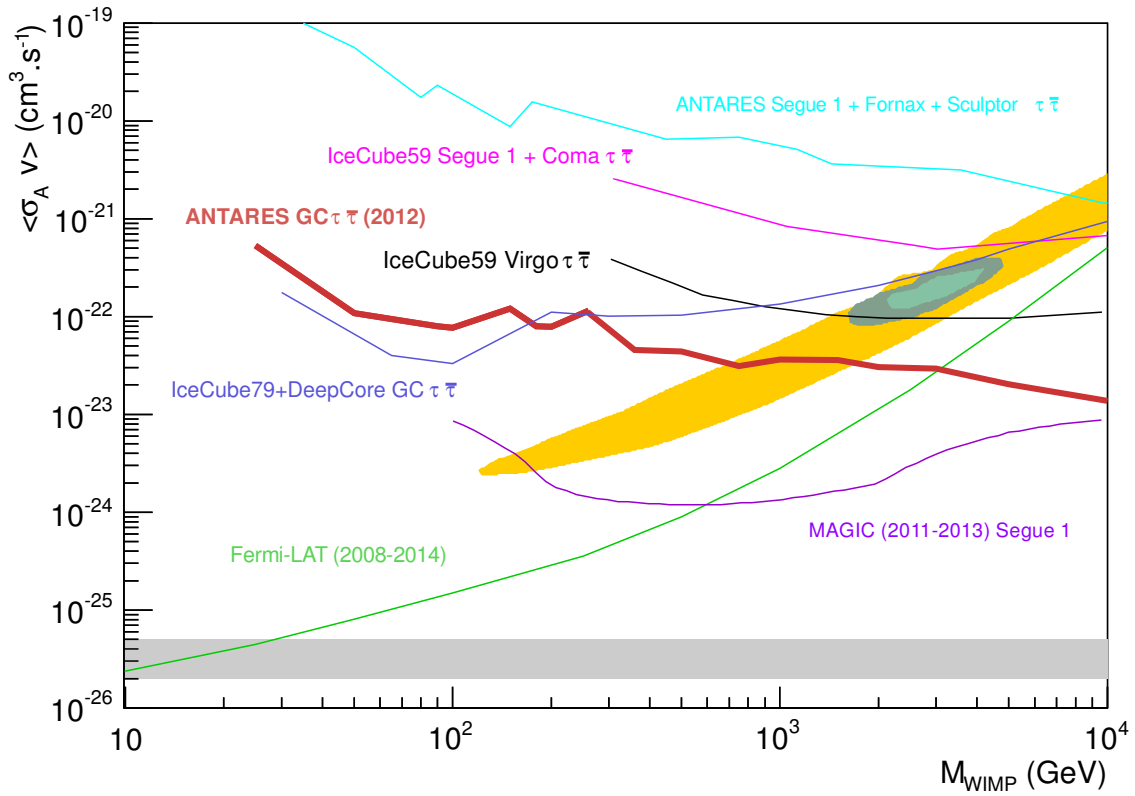


Figure 4: 90% C.L. upper limits on the WIMP velocity averaged self-annihilation cross-section, $\langle \sigma_{AV} \rangle$, as a function of the WIMP mass in the range $10\text{GeV} \leq M_{\text{WIMP}} \leq 10\text{TeV}$. In this plot the IceCube limit for the Galactic Center is corrected with a constant factor for the different J-Factors used in the analysis. Limits of various experiments are shown [11, 16, 17, 18, 19]. The allowed region of [15] arising from the PAMELA positron excess is also shown.

from all neutrino telescopes, once the difference between the halo models used in the analyses is taken into account. Future improvements on this analysis, including the use of more advanced analysis methods, the inclusion of more recent data from ANTARES and a complementary analysis searching for neutrinos from WIMP annihilations in galaxy clusters are currently planned or in progress.

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