



Accurate gamma-ray spectra for heavy (electro-)weakly interacting dark matter annihilation

DMNet International Symposium “Direct and Indirect Detection of Dark Matter” — Heidelberg 2022

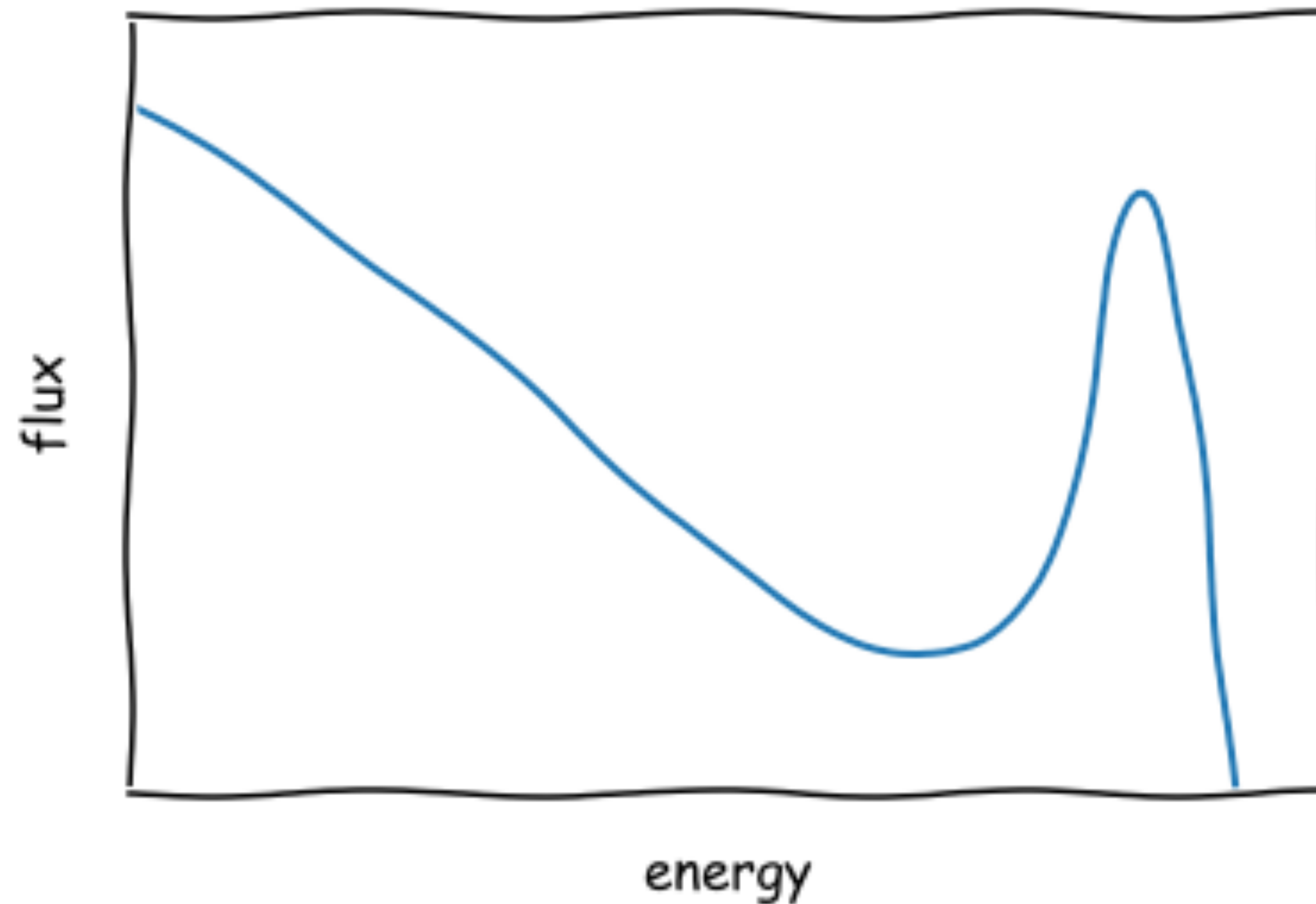
Martin Vollmann — 14.9.2022

EBERHARD KARLS
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TÜBINGEN



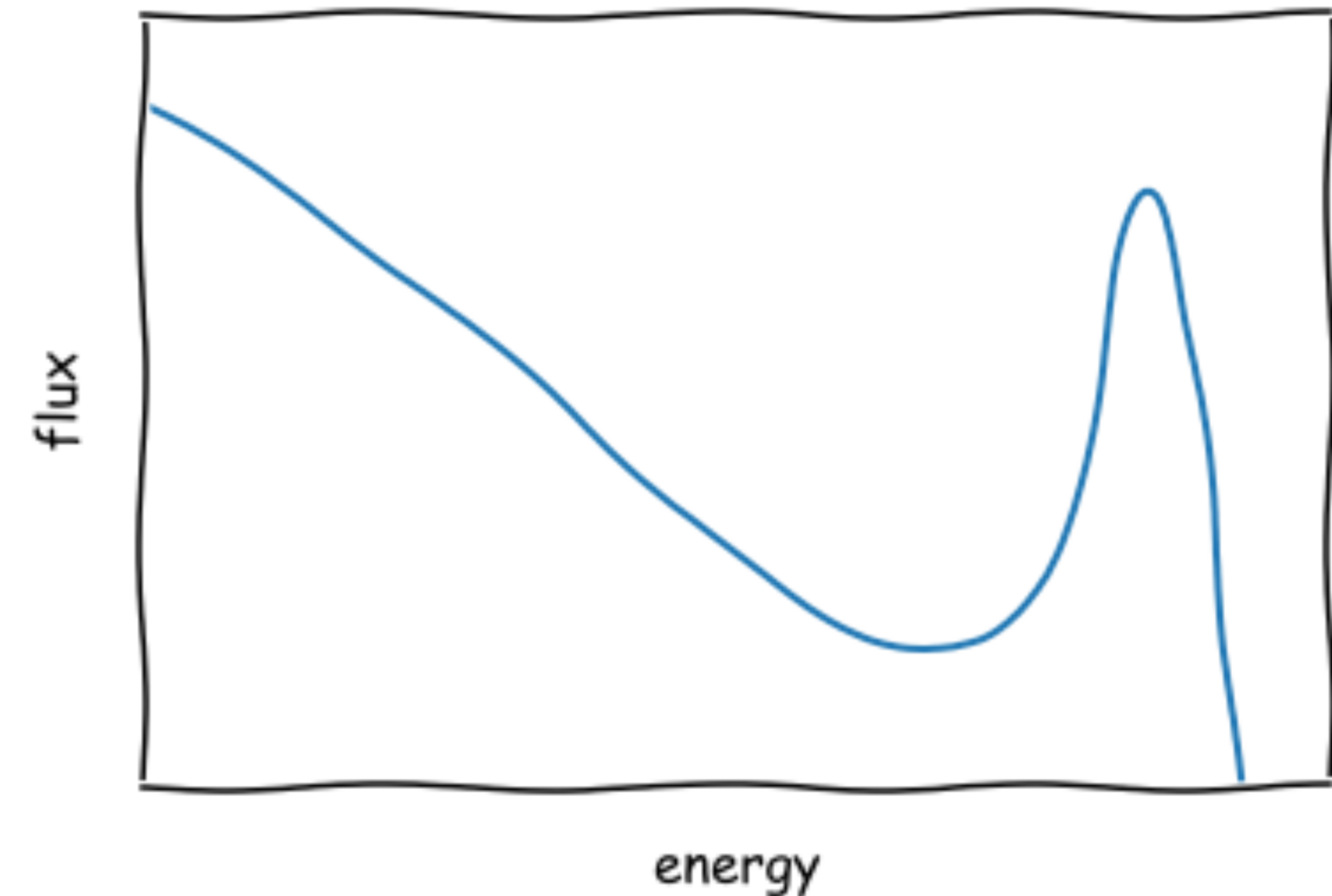
Gamma rays from DM annihilation

e. g. in the Milky Way



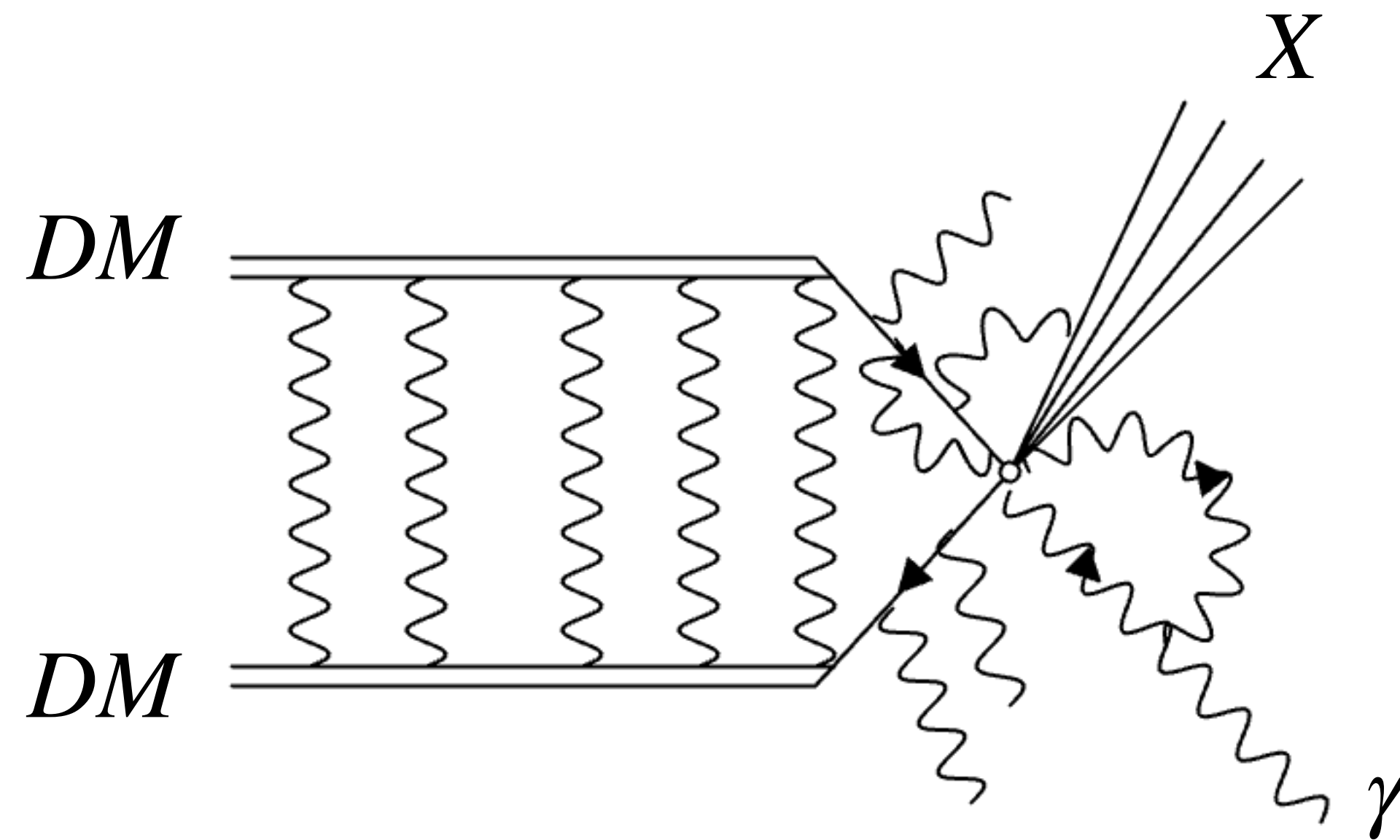
γ s from DM ann. Promising avenue

- *Bumpy* endpoint (spectral line)
 \Rightarrow smoking gun
- Theoretically and experimentally challenging, though ...
- Focus on the theoretical (particle-physics) challenges



Gamma rays from heavy DM annihilation

Theoretical challenges



γ s from DM ann.

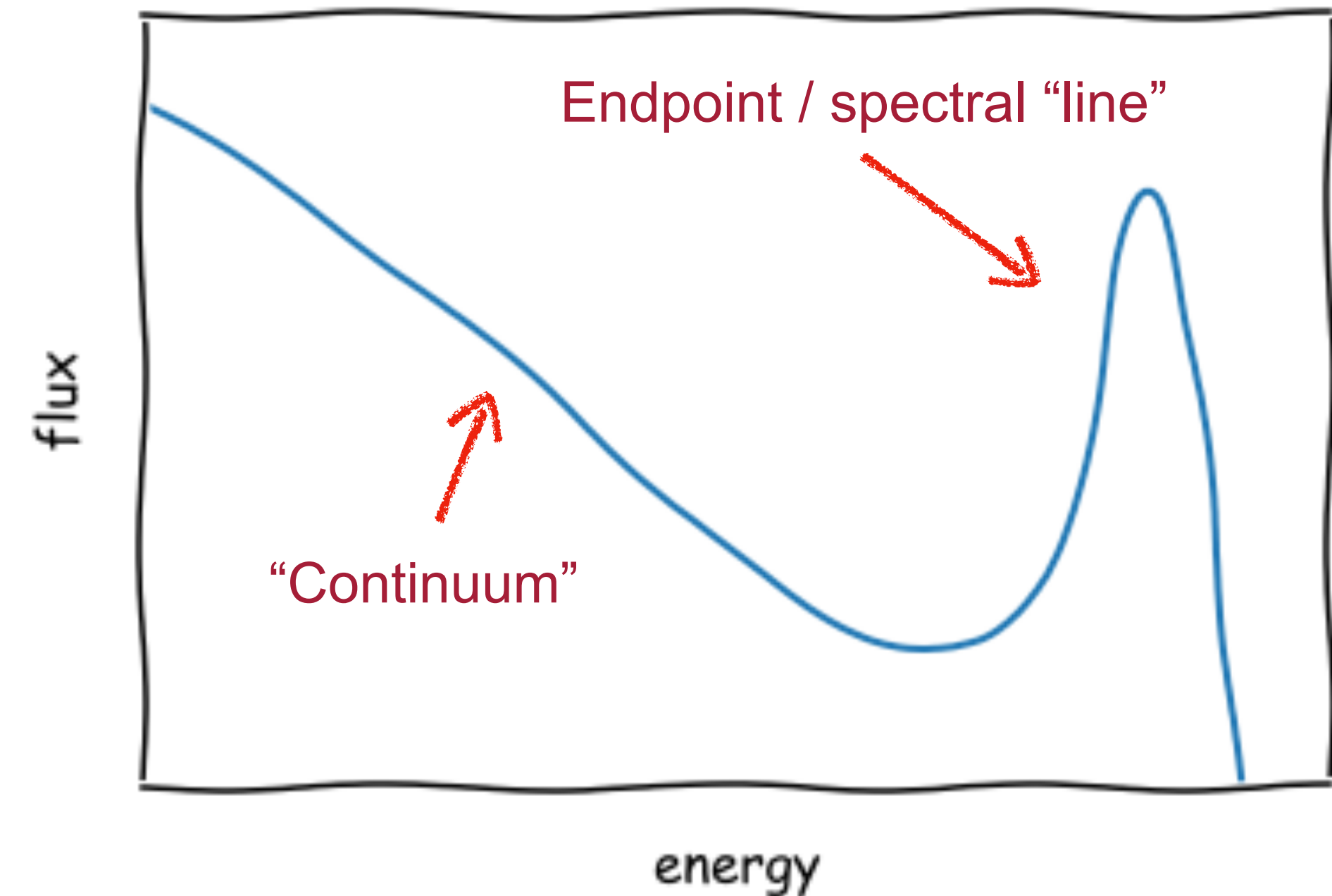
Theoretical challenges

- Continuum

**Fixed-order + Parton showers
+ Non-relativistic effective
field theory (NREFT)**

- Endpoint

**NREFT and soft-collinear
effective theory (SCET)**



DM γ Spec

Resum and plot your spectrum!

Open source python-based tool to compute and plot fully resummed γ -ray spectra from wino/higgsino ann.

- Floating wino/higgsino masses for e.g. parameter scans
- Variable-width Gaussian Instrument-Response Function (IRF) built in
 - Convolution with generic IRFs straightforward
- $\mathcal{O}(1\%)$ accuracy

jupyter example Last Checkpoint: Yesterday at 15:33 (autosaved) Python 3 (ipykernel) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

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Example notebook -- DM γ Spec

Photon spectra $\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma + X$ for wino and Higgsino dark matter

Load the top-level functions

```
In [1]: from resummation import diffxsection, cumulxsection, binnedxsection, zerobin
```

Example use of functions

Differential cross-section:

$$\frac{d(\sigma v)}{dx} [10^{-26} \text{cm}^3/\text{s}] \quad \text{in } x = \frac{E_\gamma}{m_\chi} \in [0, 1]$$

Function arguments in order are x [], mass [TeV], model (either 'wino' or 'higgsino'), and Sommerfeld factor where the latter table can be chosen from a tables in paper/documentation.

```
In [ ]: diffxsection(1-0.08,2,'wino','LO -4')
```

```
In [ ]: diffxsection(1-0.08,2,'higgsino','LO -3 dm 355 dmN 20')
```

See <https://dmyspec.hepforge.org/>



Gamma rays from heavy DM annihilation

Literature

Mainly...

Matching resummed endpoint and continuum γ -ray spectra from dark-matter annihilation

Beneke, Vollmann, Urban — 2022
arXiv:2203.01692

Resummed photon spectrum from dark matter annihilation for intermediate and narrow energy resolution

Beneke, Broggio, Hasner, Vollmann, Urban — 2019 (~100 pages)
arXiv:1903.08702

Precise yield of high-energy photons from Higgsino dark matter annihilation

Beneke, Hasner, Vollmann, Urban — 2019
arXiv:1912.02034

But also,

Energetic γ -rays from TeV scale dark matter annihilation resummed
Beneke, Broggio, Hasner, Vollmann — 2018
arXiv:1805.07367

NLO electroweak potentials for minimal dark matter and beyond
Urban — 2021
arXiv:2108.07285

Wino potential and Sommerfeld effect at NLO
Beneke, Szafron, Urban — 2019
arXiv:1909.04584



Outline

Motivation

Phenomenology

Sommerfeld enhancement

Sudakov logs

Results

Conclusions

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Motivation

Dark Matter exists

Electroweak interactions exist

A 50yrs-old story of wimps

Coming to an end with Cherenkov telescopes?

- Freeze-out mechanism / **WIMP** miracle
 - Electroweak sector \Leftrightarrow dark matter

Supersymmetry

- Pure “wino”/ “higgsino” \Rightarrow **minimal BSM content**
- **Cherenkov Telescopes** can search for TeV-scale spectral lines
 - **Sommerfeld** effect: enhancements by several orders of magnitude
 - Besides the Sommerfeld effect, large EW effects at the endpoint (**Sudakov double logarithms**) have to be understood and resummed
- **Crucial** to have a **reliable computation** of the **full continuum+line spectrum**



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Dark Matter annihilation

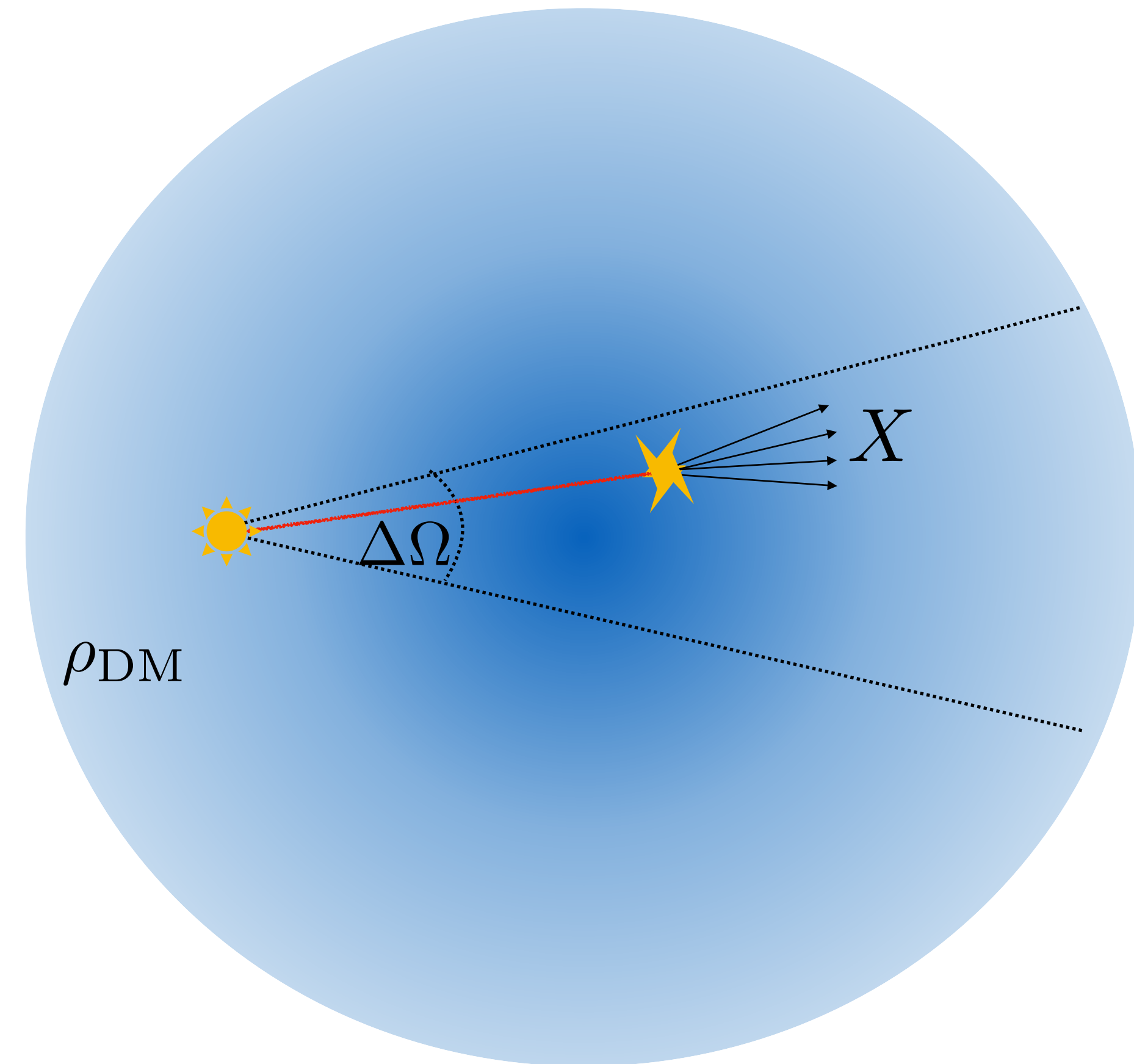
Prompt gamma rays

- “Count” the number of rays subtended in $\Delta\Omega$

$$\Phi_\gamma = \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega I_\gamma, \quad I_\gamma = \int_{\text{l.o.s.}} ds \frac{1}{4\pi} S_\gamma$$

- Rate sensitive to the (unknown) number density of DM particles
 - DM mass density ρ (if uncertain) is the available quantity

$$S_\gamma = \frac{1}{2} n_\chi^2 \frac{d\langle\sigma v\rangle}{dE_\gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{DM}}^2 \frac{d\langle\sigma v\rangle}{dE_\gamma}$$



Dark Matter annihilation

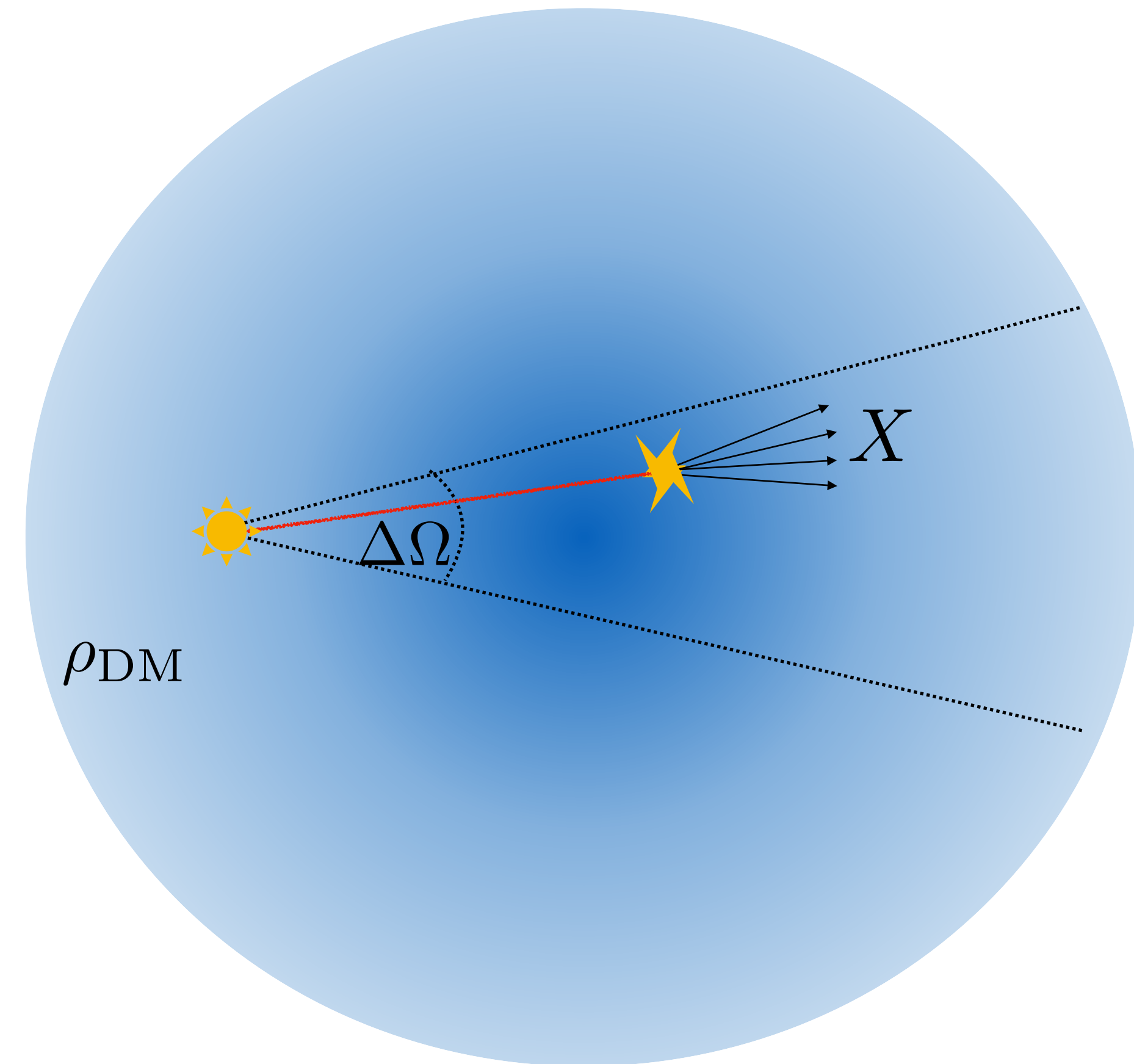
Astrophysics factored out

- Putting things together:

$$\Phi_\gamma = \frac{1}{8\pi m_\chi^2} \times J \times \frac{d\langle\sigma v\rangle}{dE_\gamma},$$

where the “J” factor is defined as

$$J = \int d\Omega \int_{l.o.s.} ds \rho_{\text{DM}}^2$$



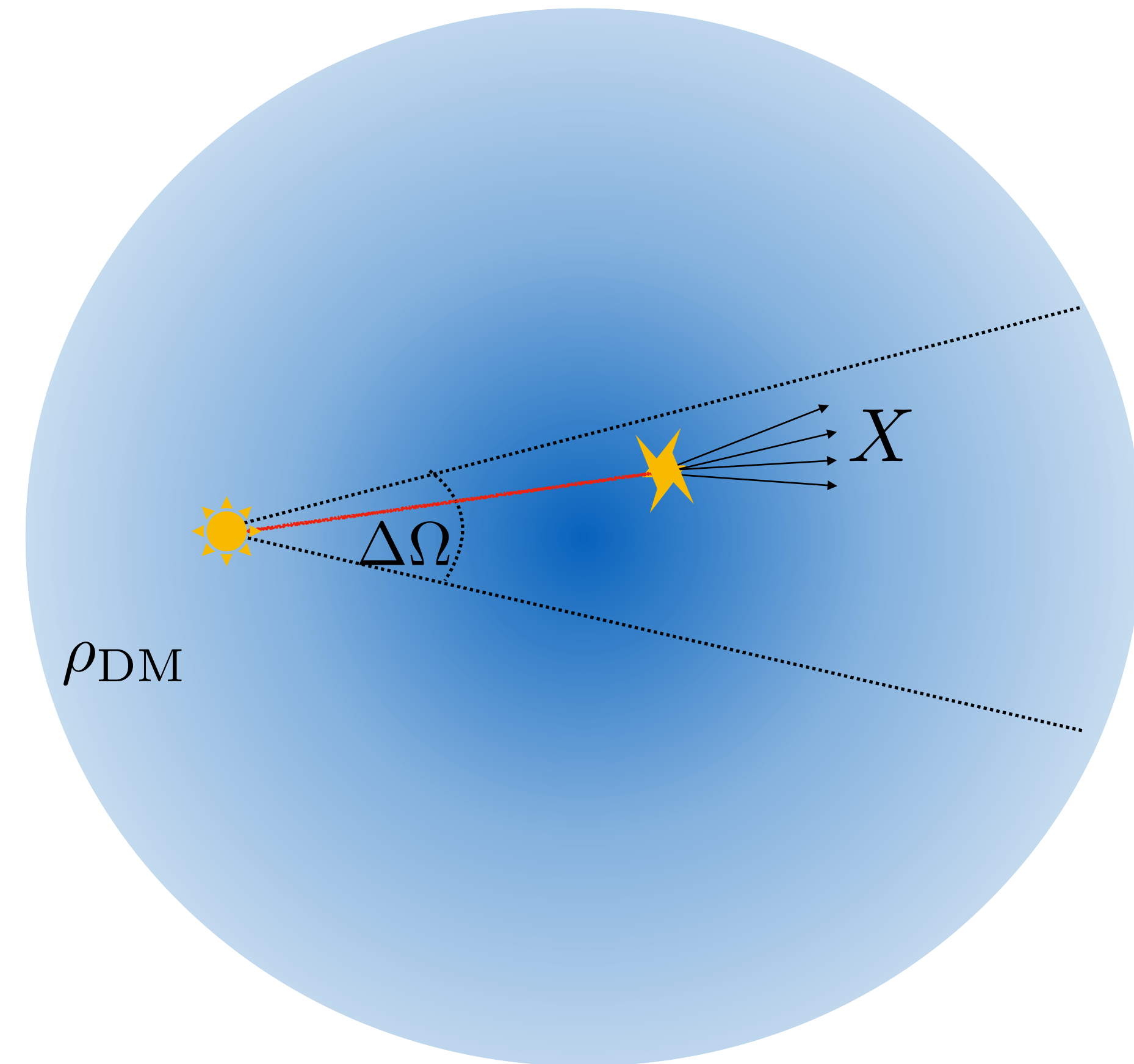
Dark Matter annihilation

Prompt gamma rays

- γ -ray flux via dark-matter annihilation

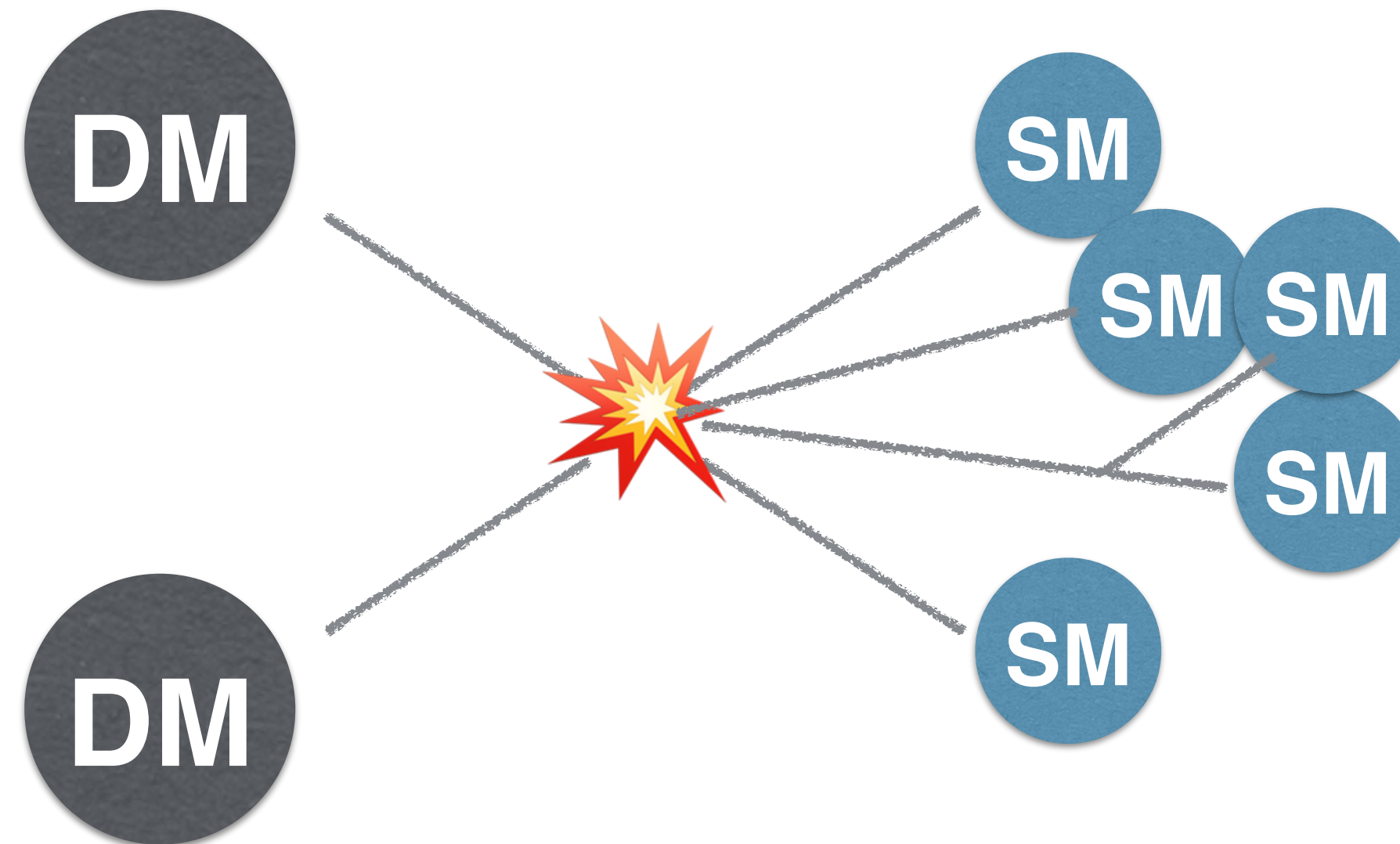
$$\Phi_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{8\pi m_{\chi}^2} \times J \times \frac{d\langle\sigma v\rangle}{dE_{\gamma}}$$

➔ Focus on a particle physics problem!



Dark Matter annihilation

Prompt gamma rays

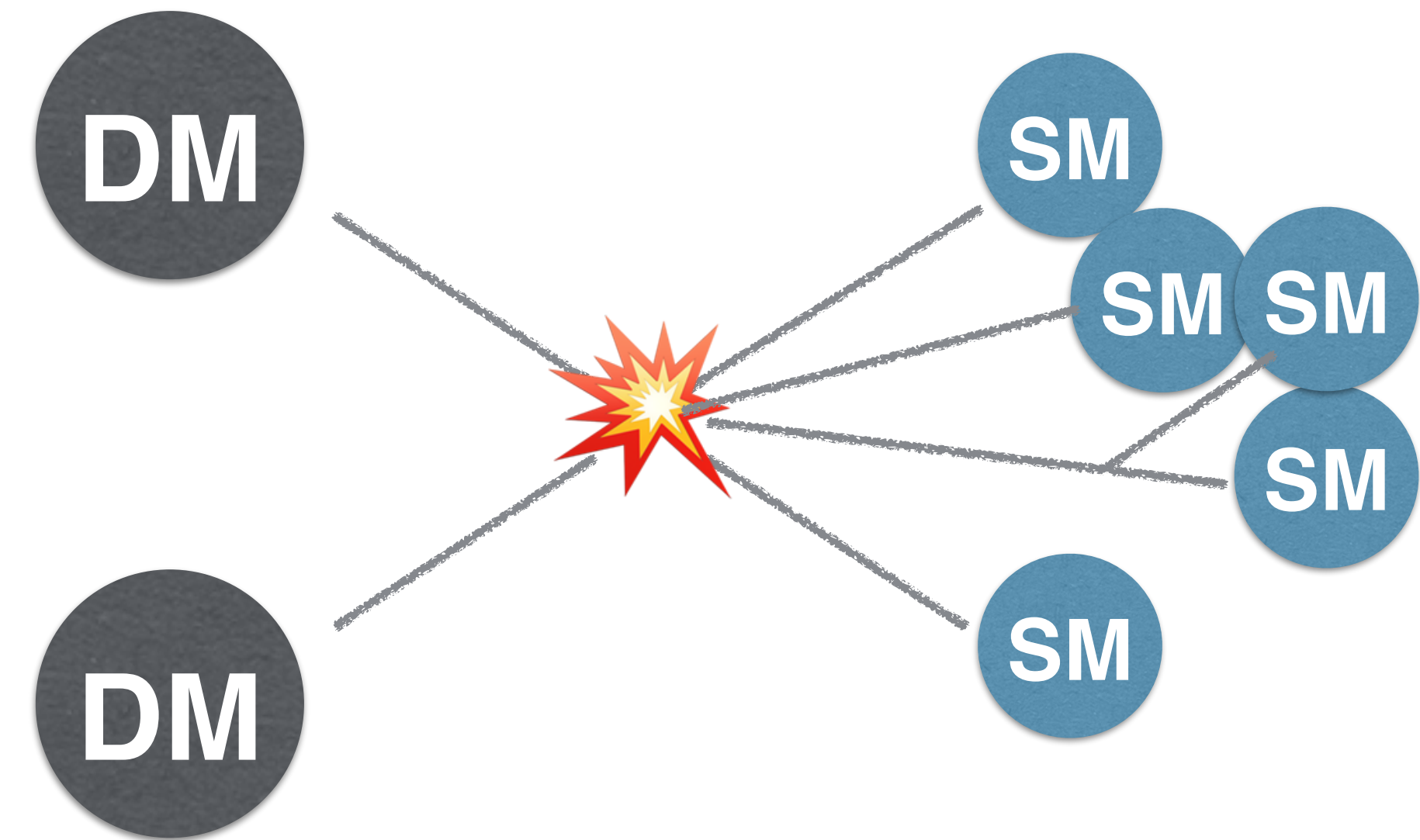


Dark Matter annihilation

Prompt gamma rays

- Simple kinematics (The dark matter is cold \rightarrow non relativistic)
 - Lab frame \simeq CoM frame

$$\sqrt{s} = 2m_\chi + \mathcal{O}(m_\chi v^2)$$



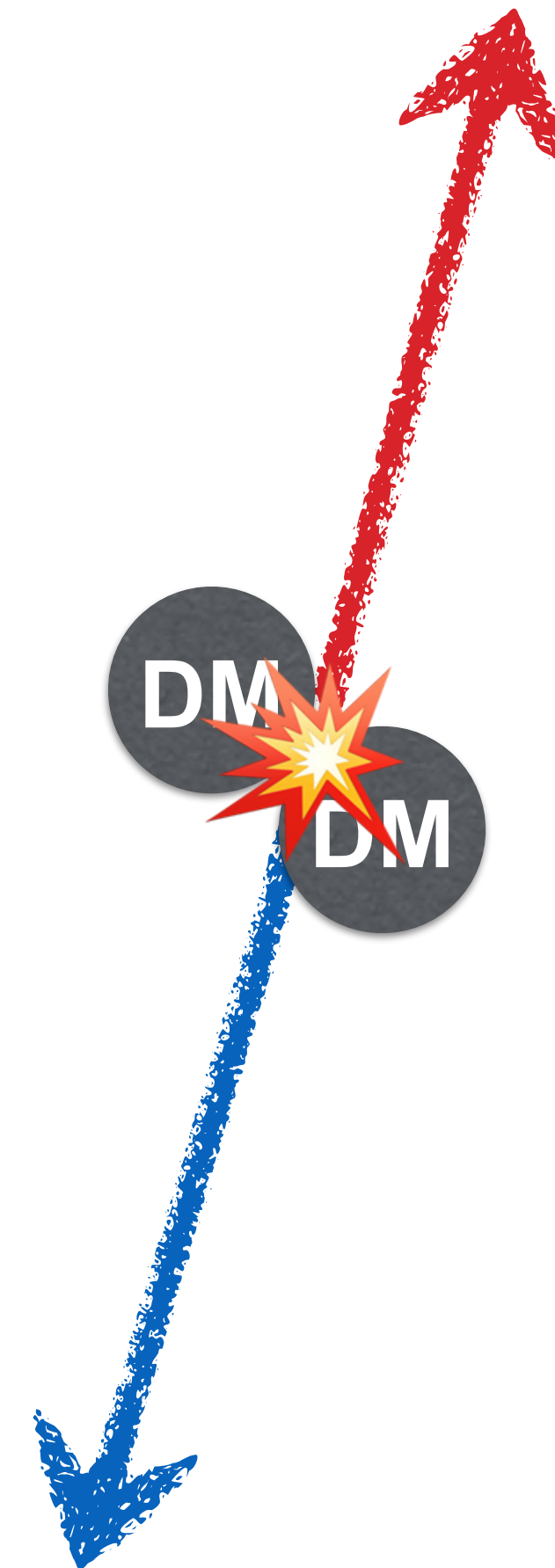
Dark Matter annihilation

Endpoint spectrum

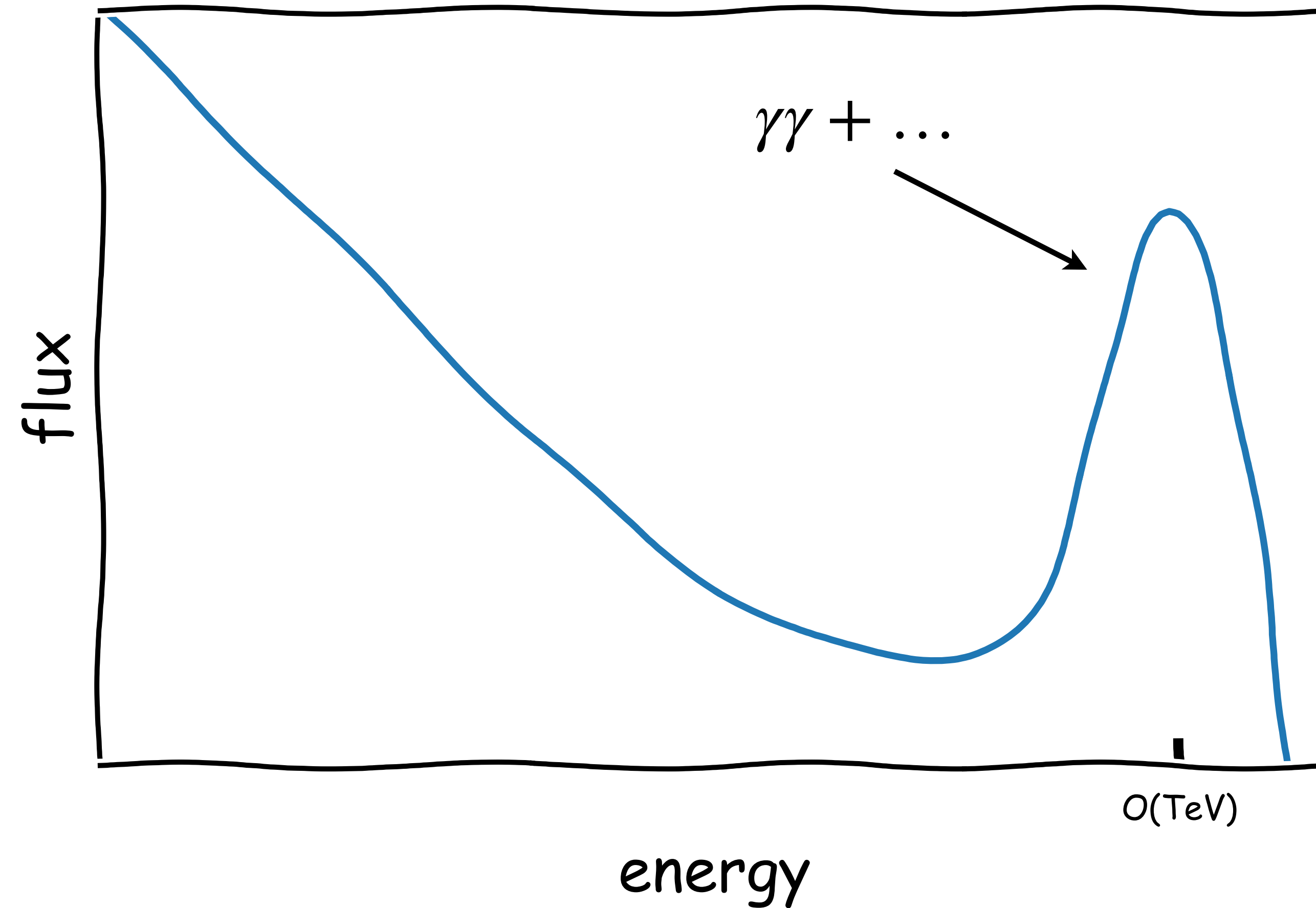
- Consider the fully-exclusive process $\chi_0\chi_0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$$E_\gamma = m_\chi$$

- Back-to-back monochromatic TeV-scale photons



Quasi-monochromatic spectral line



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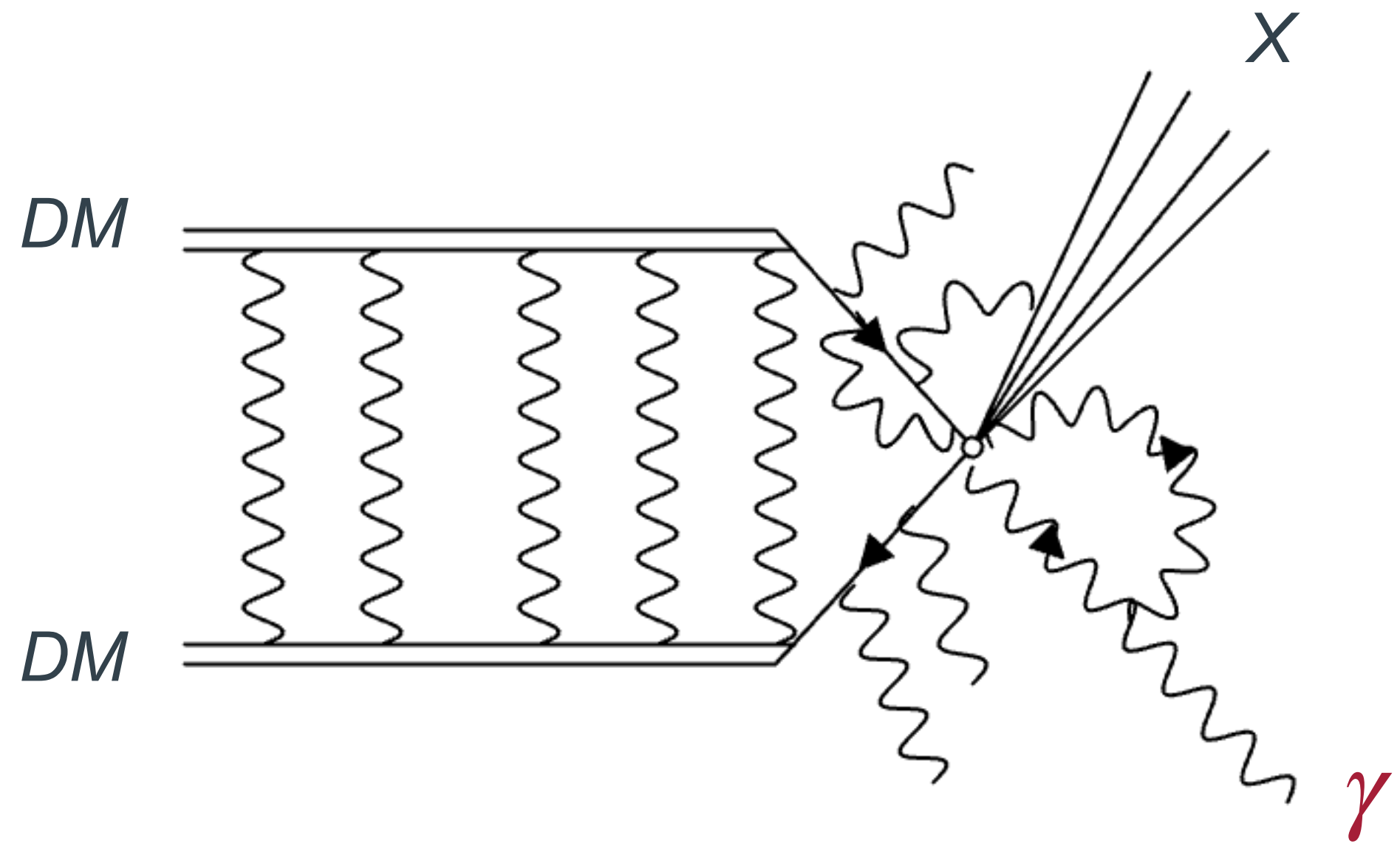
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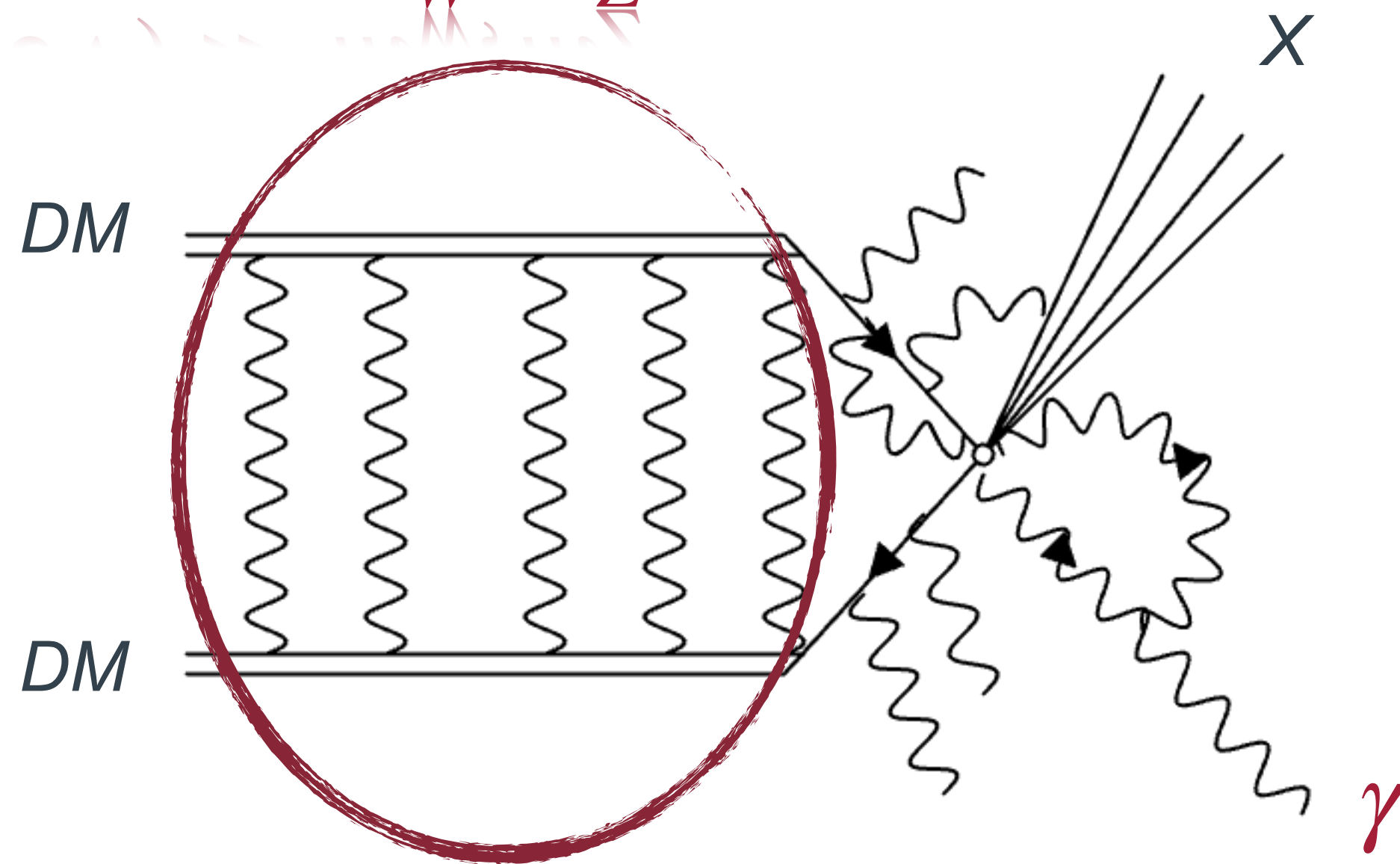
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Sommerfeld enhancement



$$m_{DM} \sim \mathcal{O}(\text{TeV}) \gg m_W, m_Z$$



Sommerfeld enhancement

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **67**, 075014 (2003)

Unitarity and higher-order corrections in neutralino dark matter annihilation into two photons

Junji Hisano and Sh. Matsumoto
ICRR, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa 277-8582, Japan

Mihoko M. Nojiri
YITP, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

(Received 16 December 2002; revised manuscript received 16 January 2003; published 23 April 2003)

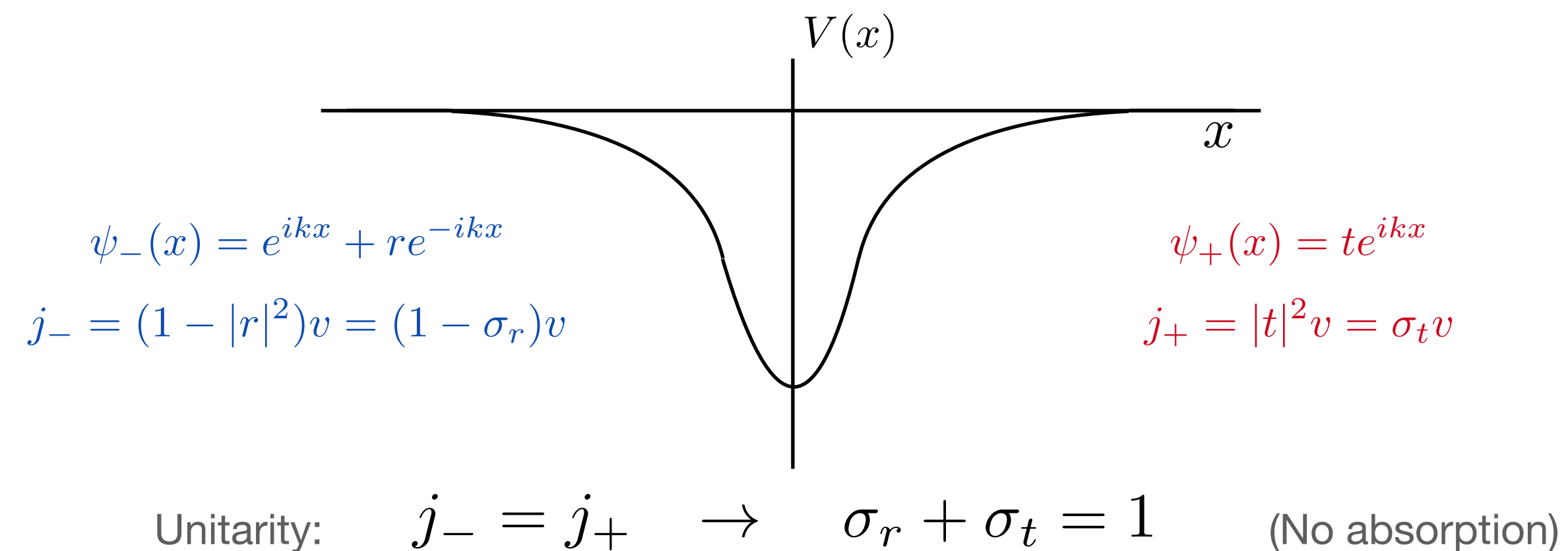
Sommerfeld enhancement

Sommerfeld enhancement

The wave function of a two-wimp system

$$\left(-\frac{1}{m_\chi} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right) \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$j(x) = \frac{i}{m_\chi} [\psi(x)\psi'^*(x) - \psi^*(x)\psi'(x)] = \text{const.}$$



Sommerfeld enhancement

The wave function of a two-wimp system

$$\left(-\frac{1}{m_\chi} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) + \frac{i}{2} \sigma_a^{(0)} v \delta(x) \right) \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

Unitarity-violating term $\rightarrow j_+ = j_- + |\psi(0)|^2 \sigma_a v$

$$\sigma_r + \sigma_t + \sigma_a = 1$$

$$\sigma_a = |\psi(0)|^2 \sigma_a^{(0)}$$

Resummed
cross section

=

Sommerfeld factor
("long" range NR physics) \times

QFT cross section
(short range physics)



Sommerfeld enhancement

Concrete example: pure wino

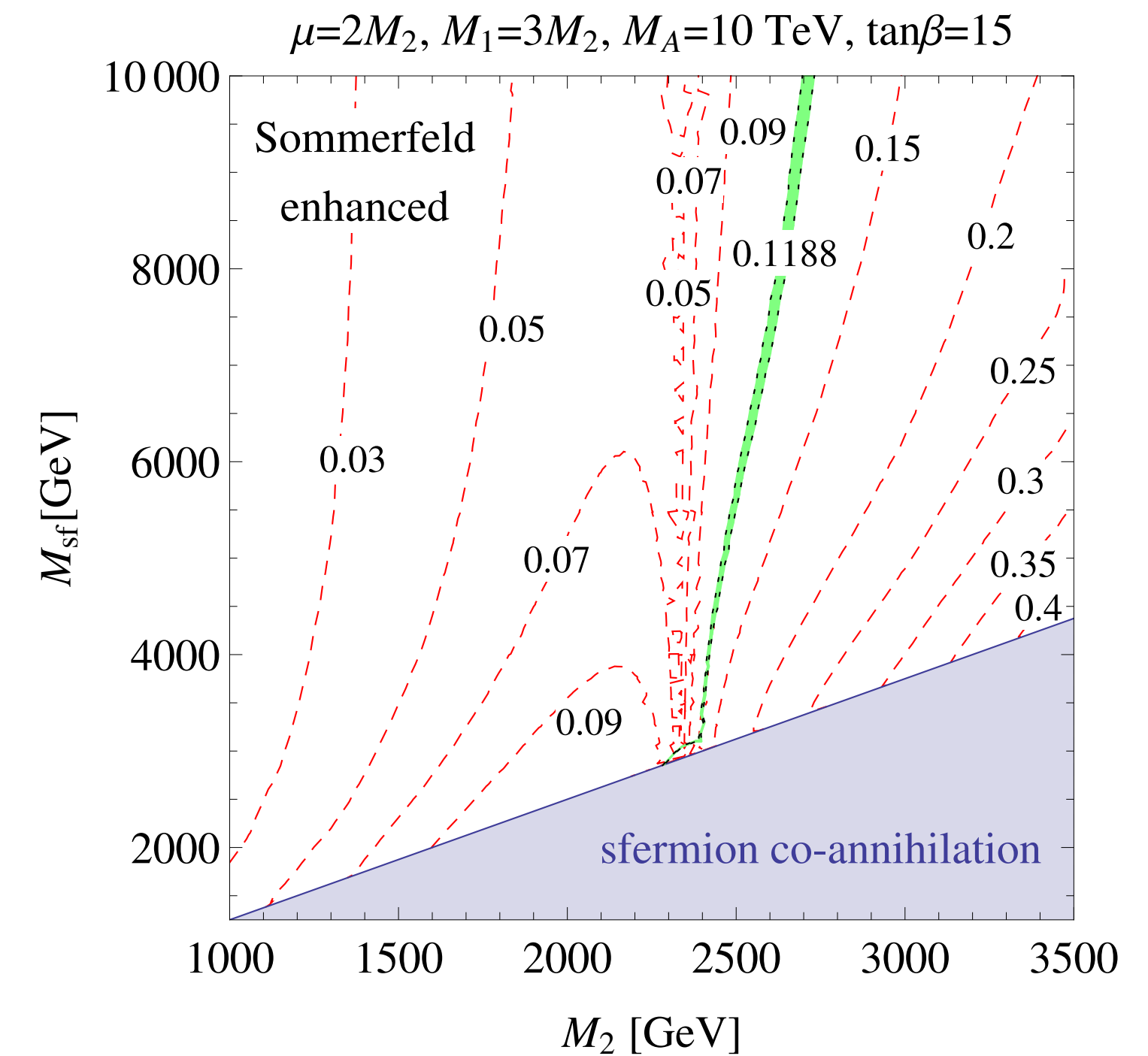
SM + Majorana SU(2) triplet

$$\delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{Wino}} = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\chi}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_\chi)\chi$$



Q=0 Majorana DM
Q=1 Dirac chargino

- $m_{\chi^+} - m_{\chi^0} \simeq 164\text{MeV}$
- DM stable through a \mathbb{Z}_2 symmetry
- Suitable WIMP for $m_{\chi^0} \simeq 3\text{TeV}$
- Super-partner of the SU(2) gauge bosons in SUSY



Sommerfeld enhancement

Concrete example: pure wino

$$\frac{d\sigma\nu}{dE_\gamma} = 2 \sum_{I,J} S_{IJ} \frac{d(\sigma\nu)_{IJ}}{dE_\gamma}$$

Sommerfeld **matrix**
 $I, J = (\chi^0\chi^0)$ or $(\chi^+\chi^-)$

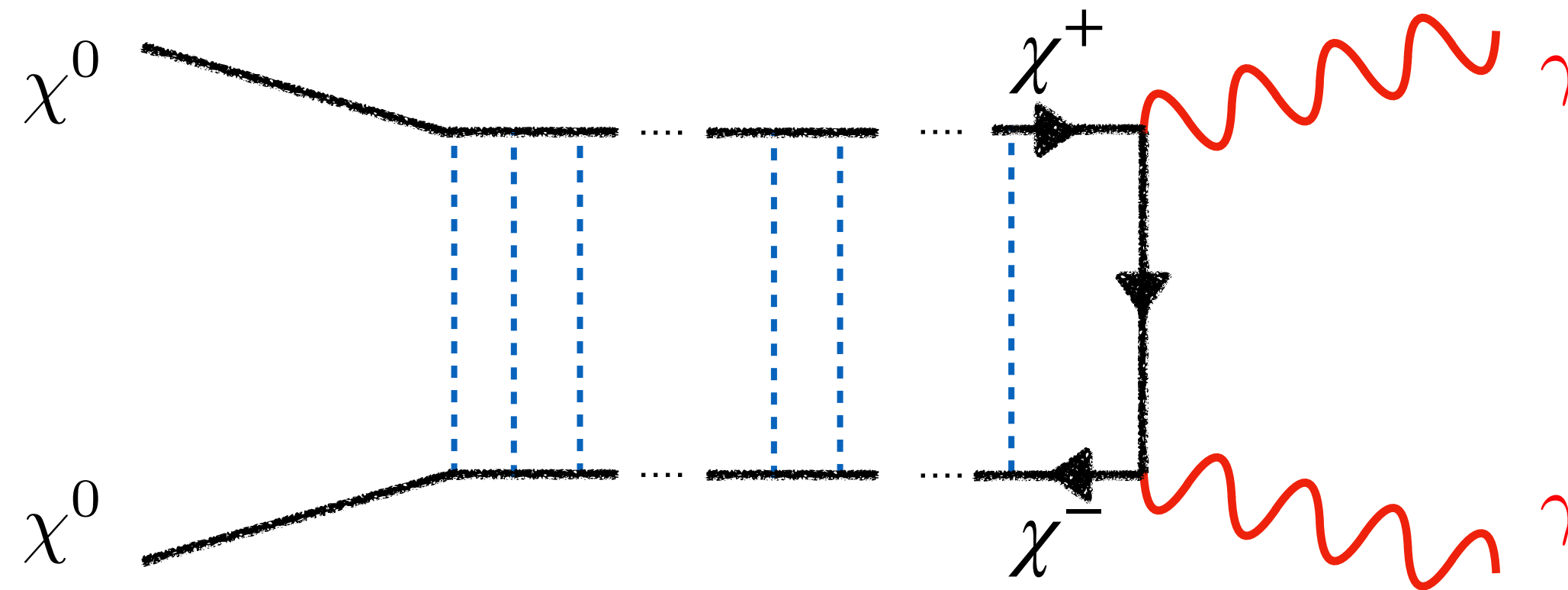
$$V(r) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}\alpha_2 \frac{e^{-m_W r}}{r} \\ -\sqrt{2}\alpha_2 \frac{e^{-m_W r}}{r} & -\frac{\alpha}{r} - \alpha_2 c_W^2 \frac{e^{-m_Z r}}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$



Sommerfeld enhancement

Concrete example: pure wino

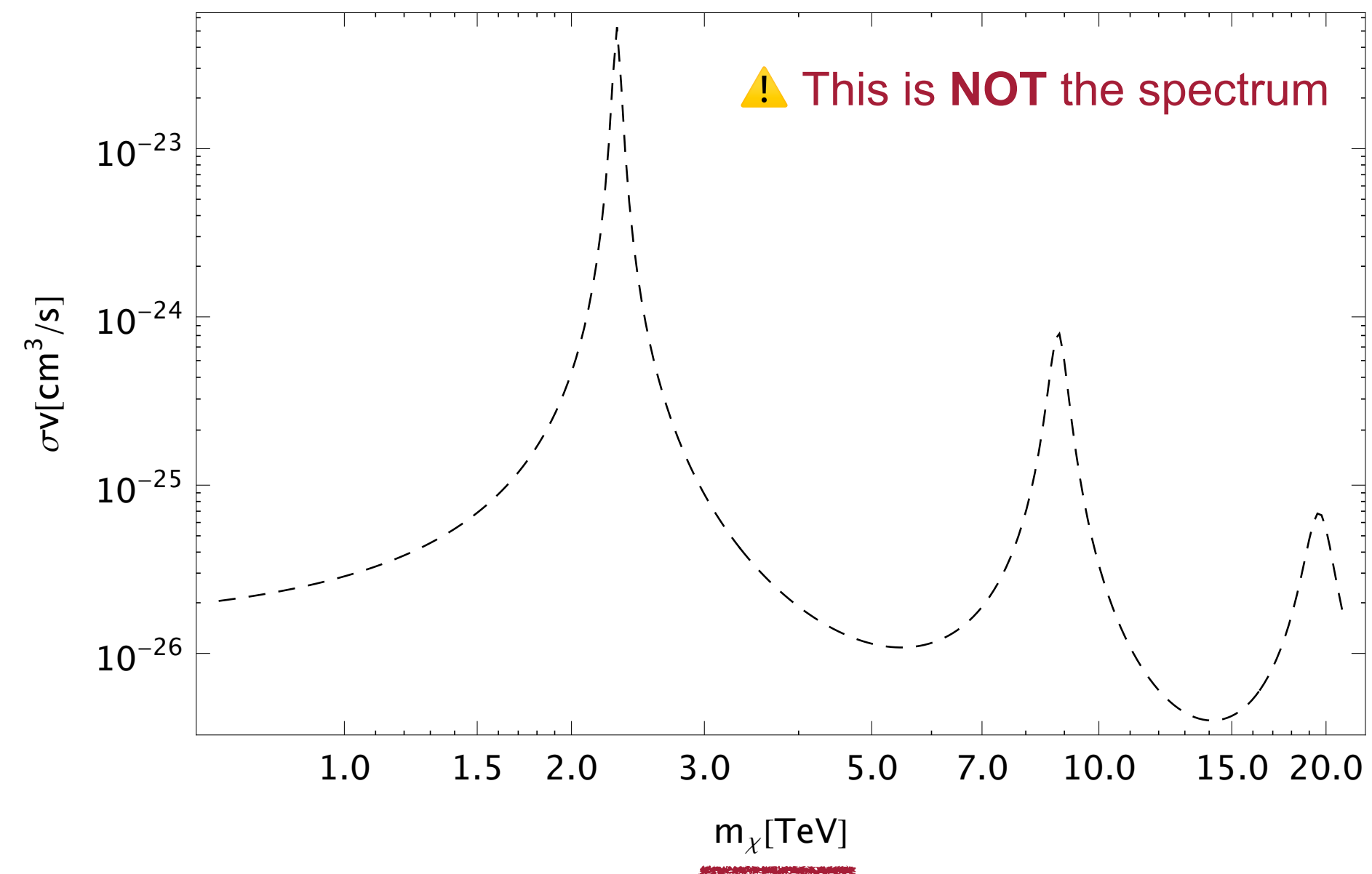
$$\frac{d\sigma v}{dE_\gamma} = 2 \sum_{I,J} S_{IJ} \frac{d(\sigma v)_{IJ}}{dE_\gamma}$$



Sommerfeld enhancement

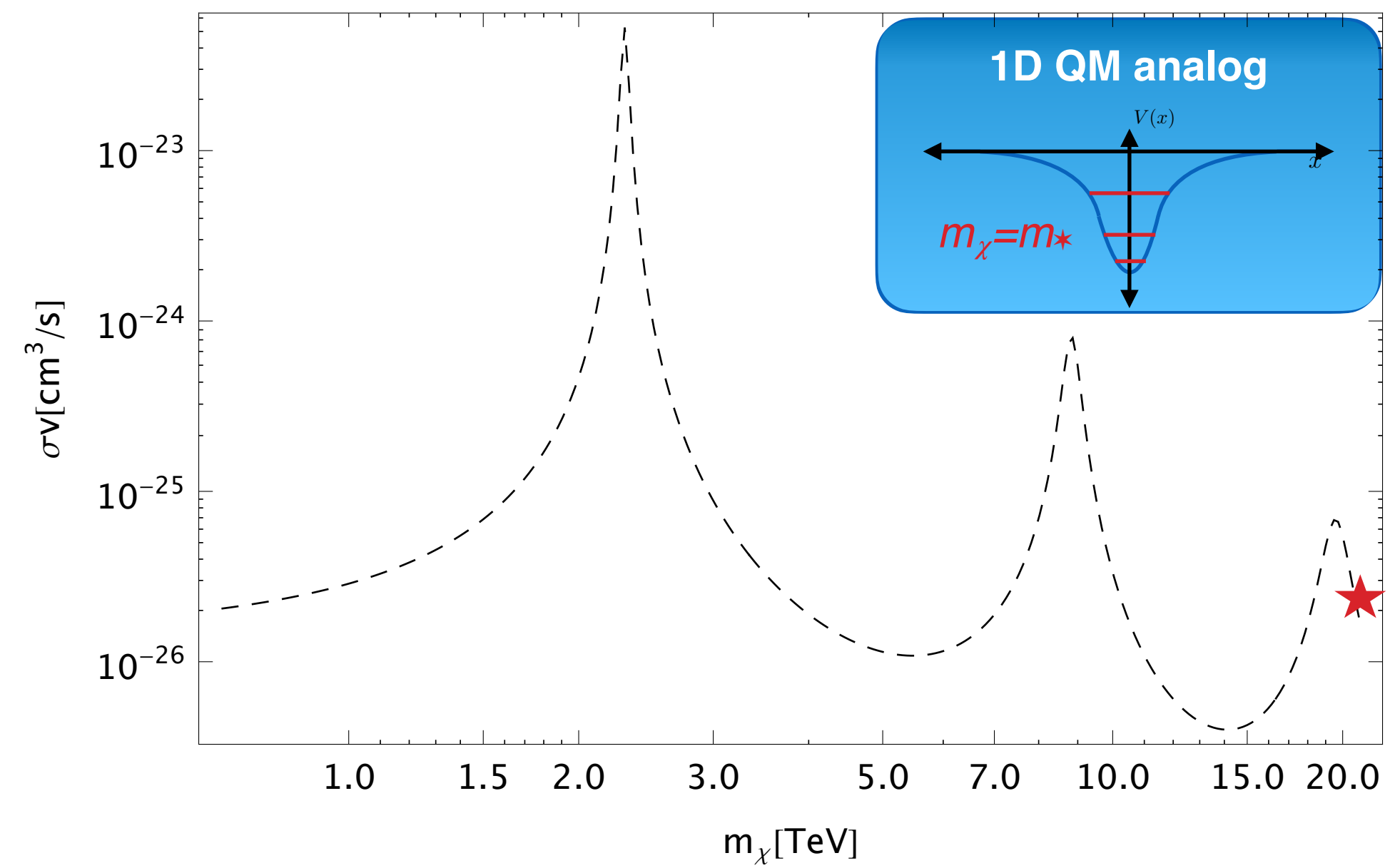
“Explosive” Dark Matter annihilation

$$\sigma v \Big|_{2\gamma+\gamma Z} = 2 \times S_{(+-)(+-)} \times (\sigma v)_{(+-)(+-)}^{\text{tree}}$$



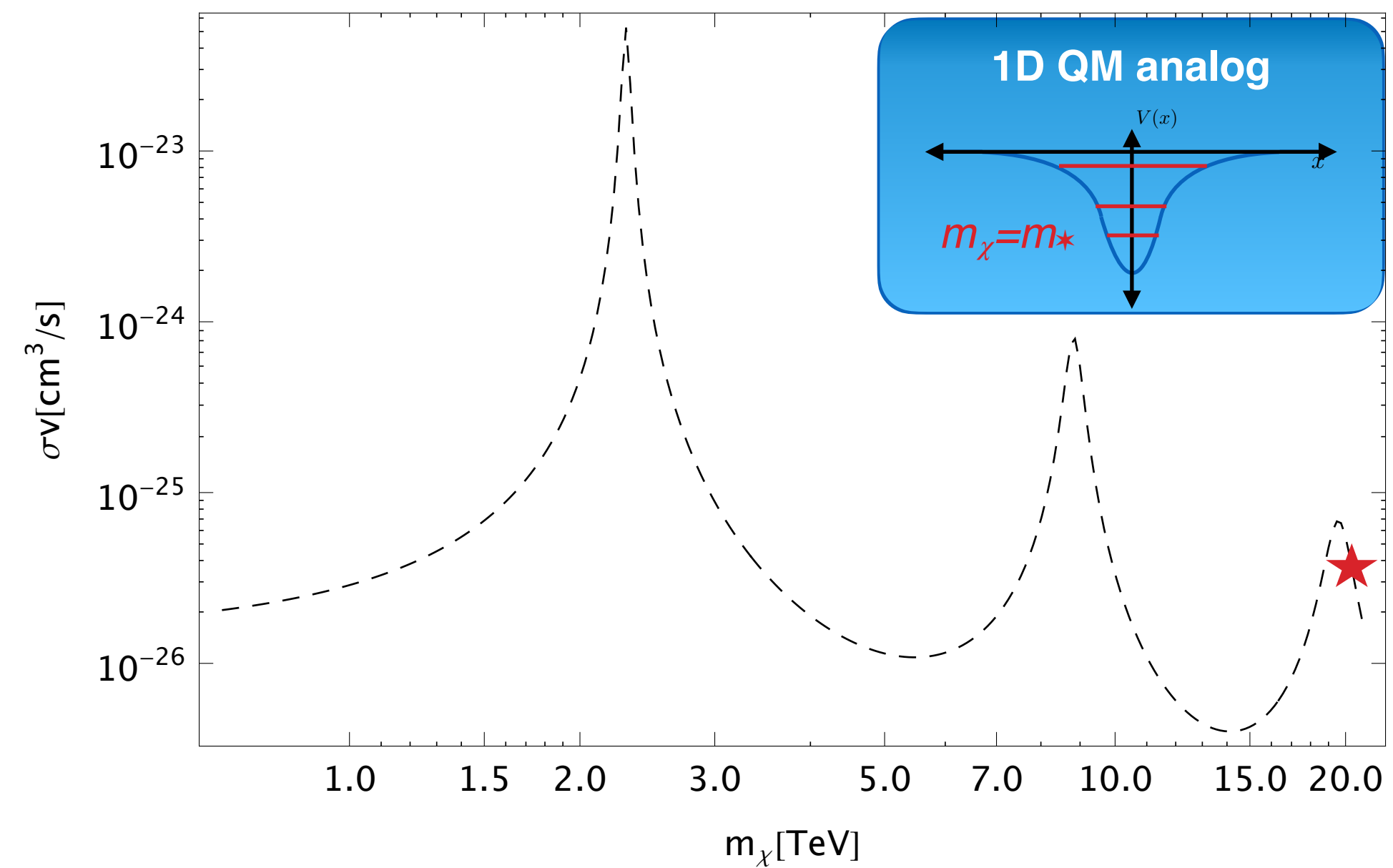
Sommerfeld enhancement

Relationship with bound states



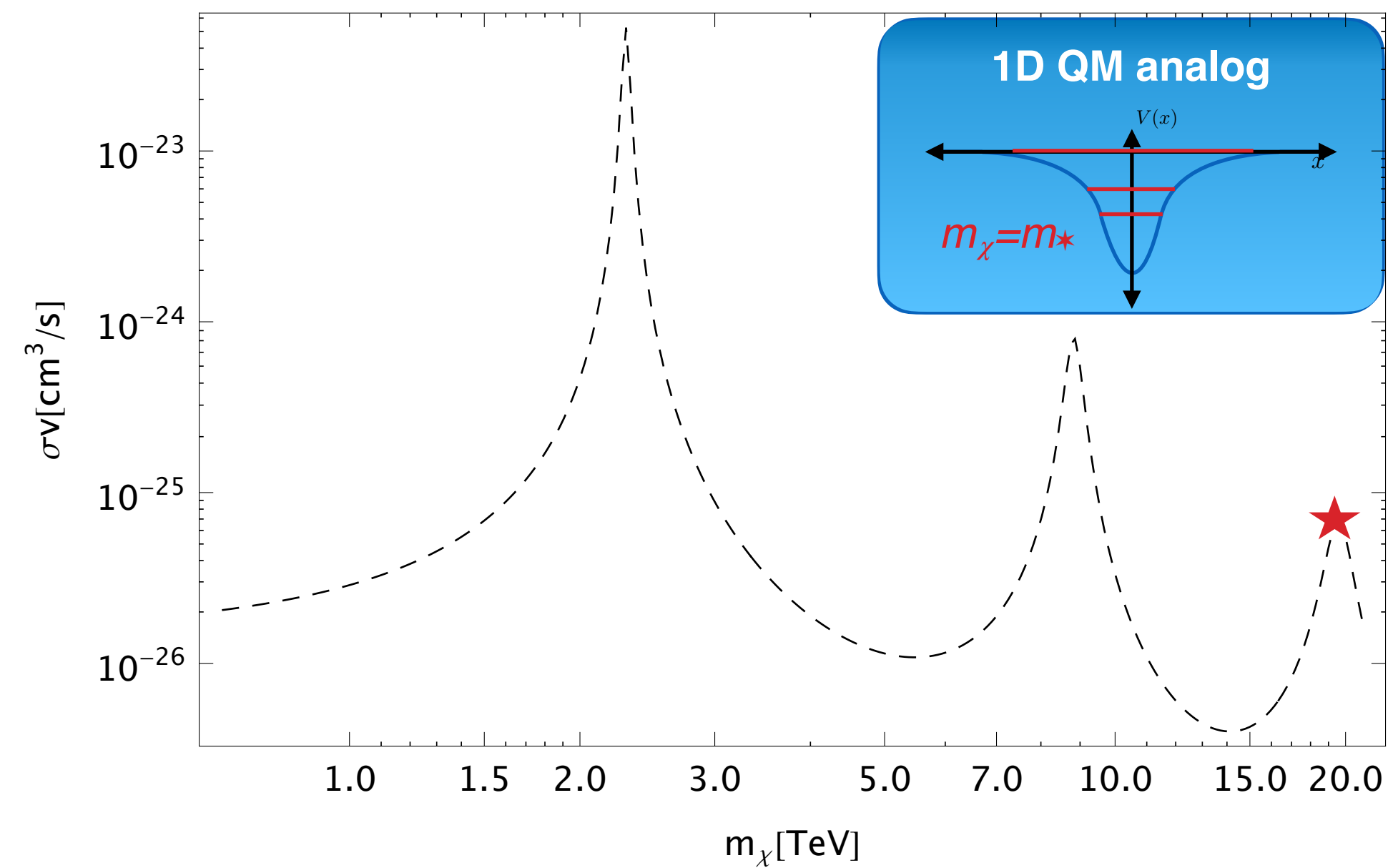
Sommerfeld enhancement

Bound states? ... Not quite



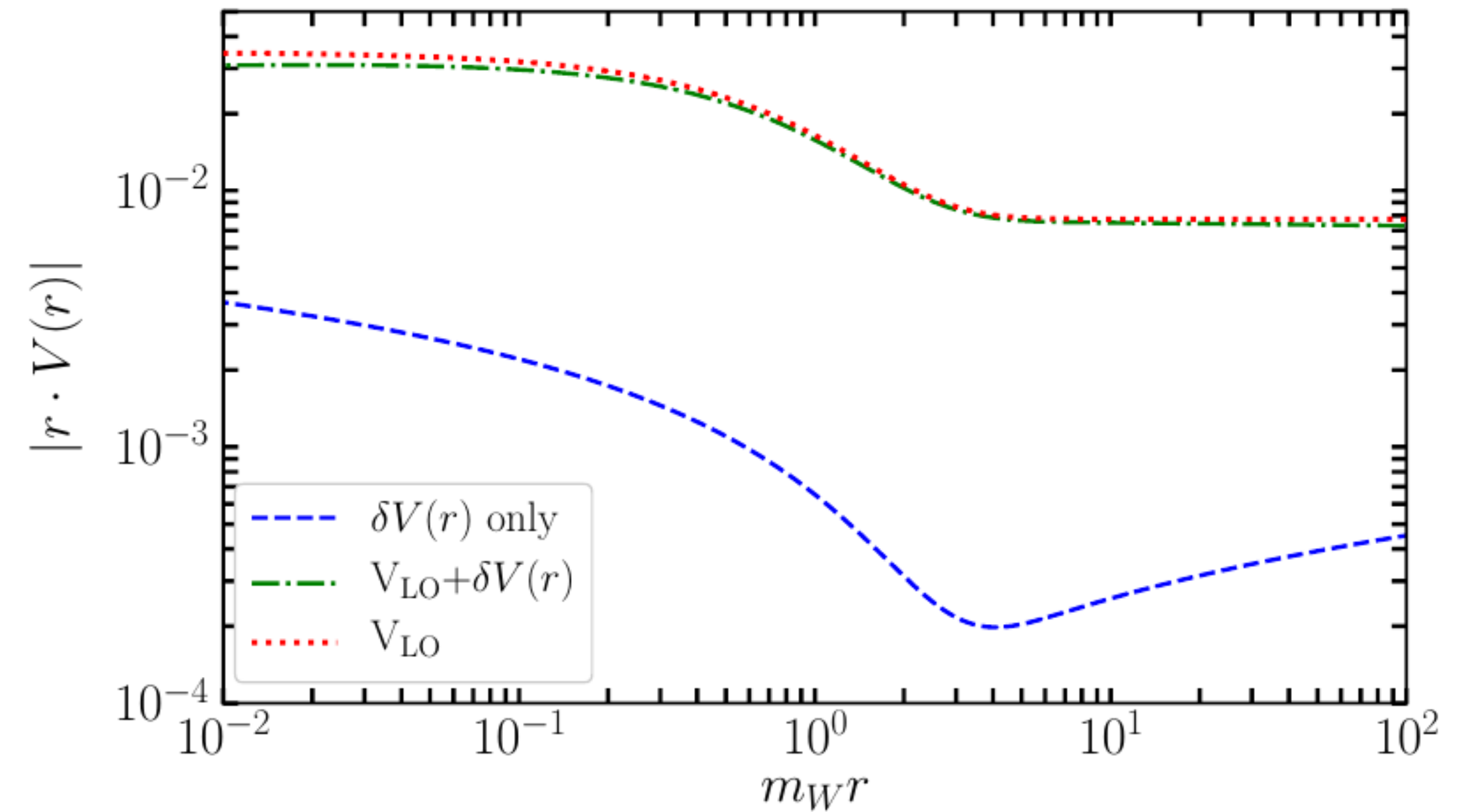
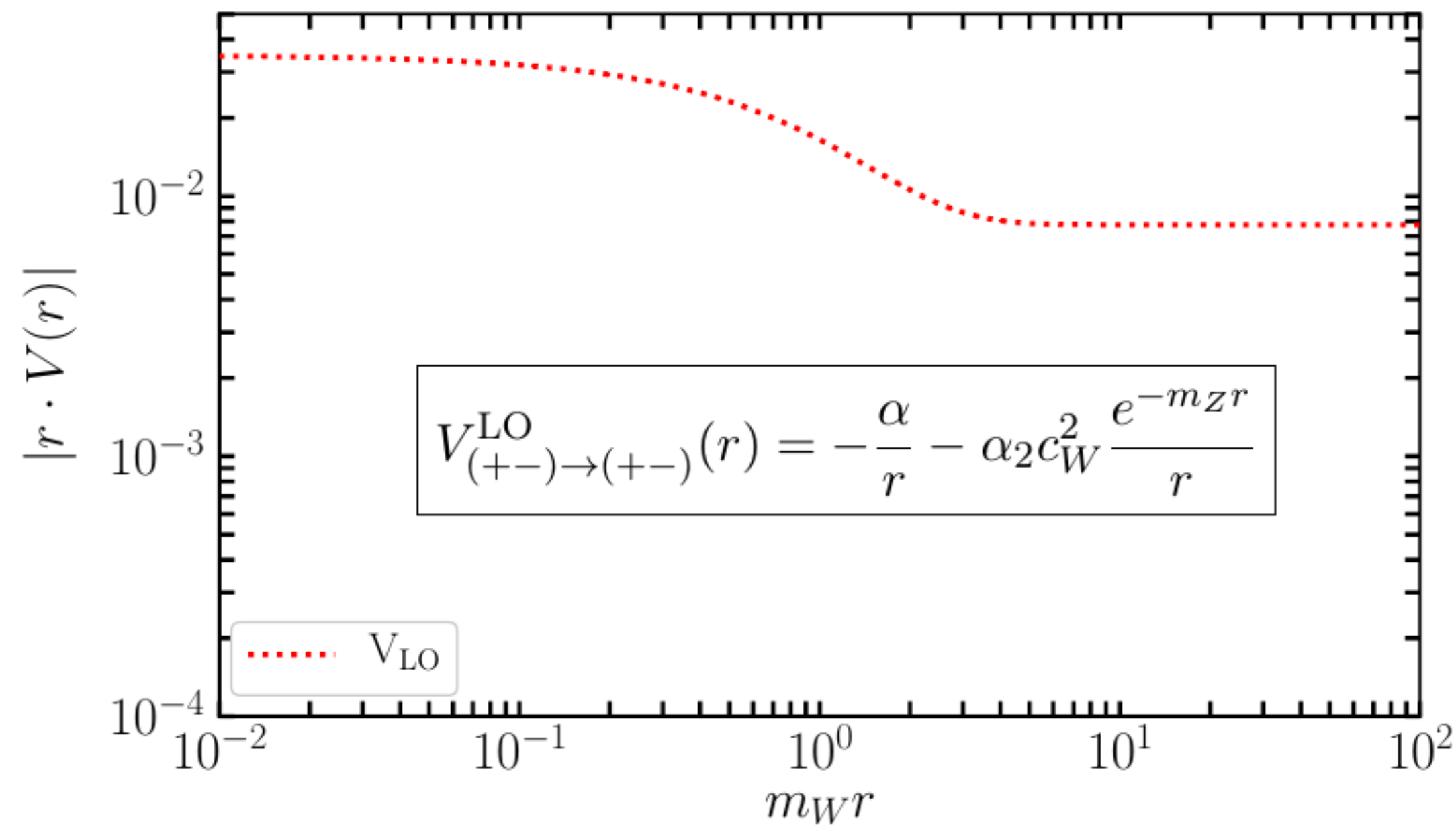
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Bound states? ... Not quite



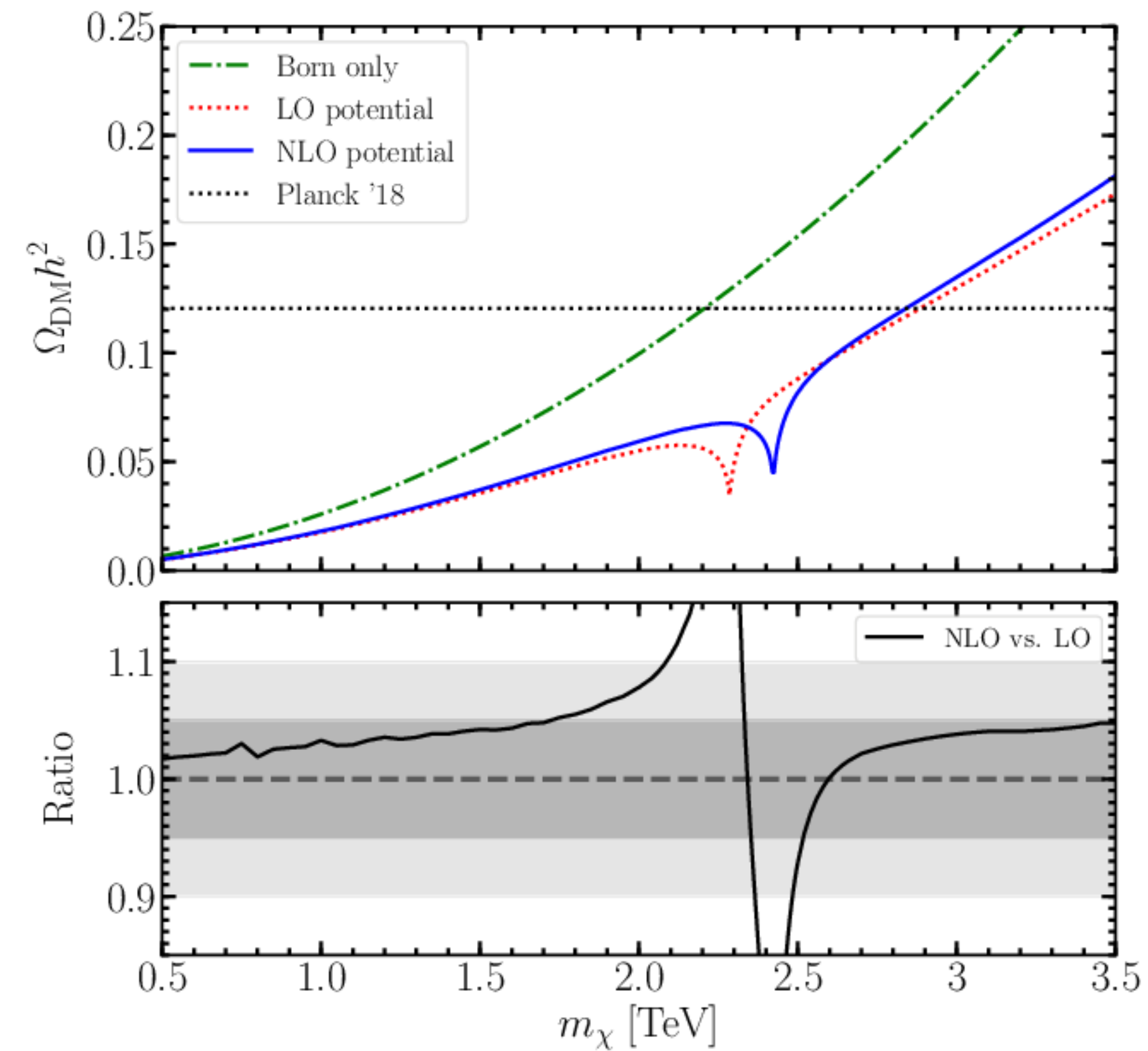
Sommerfeld enhancement

NLO potential — Beneke, Szafron, Urban (arXiv:1909.04584)



Sommerfeld enhancement

NLO potential — Beneke, Szafron, Urban (arXiv:2009.00640)



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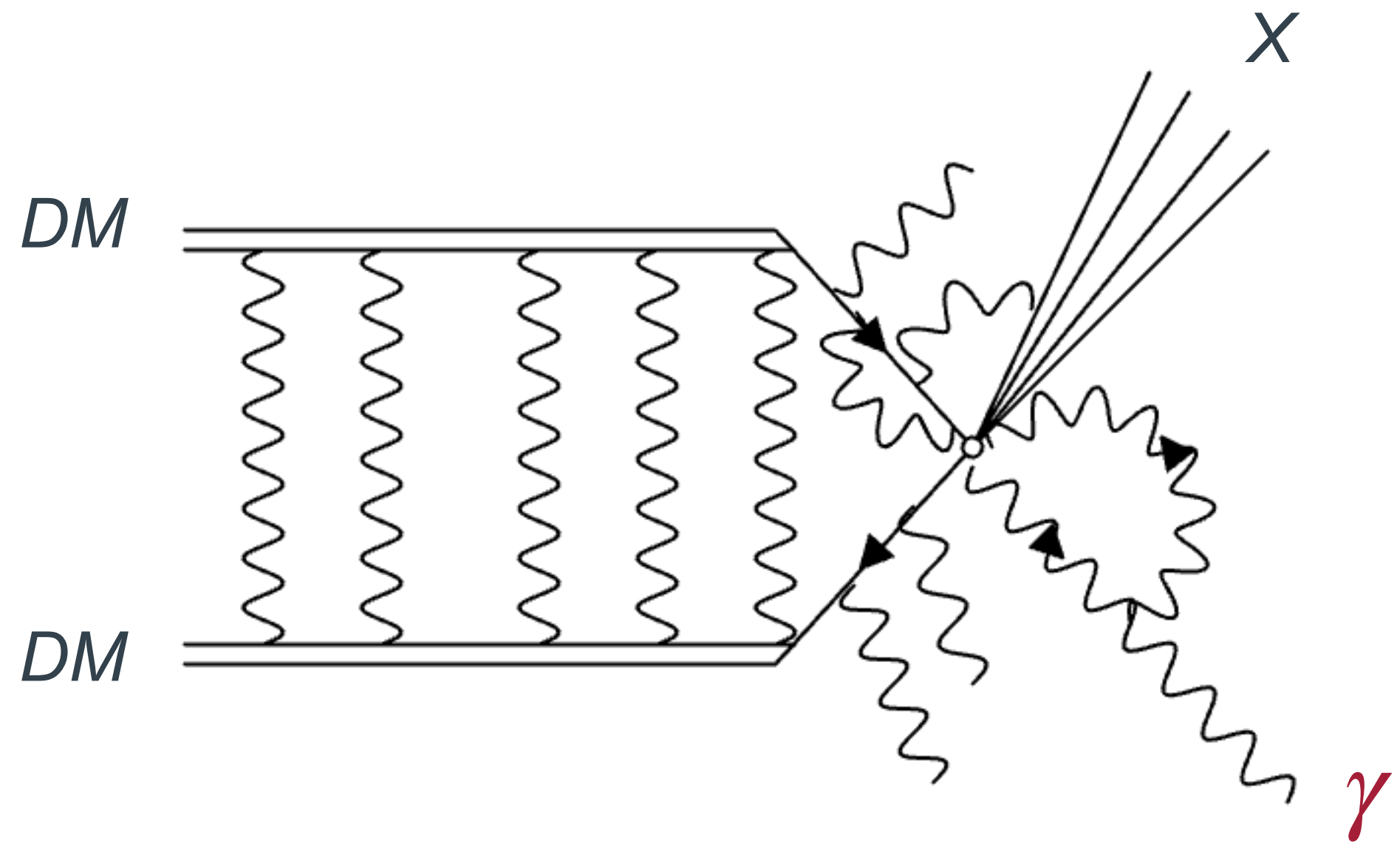
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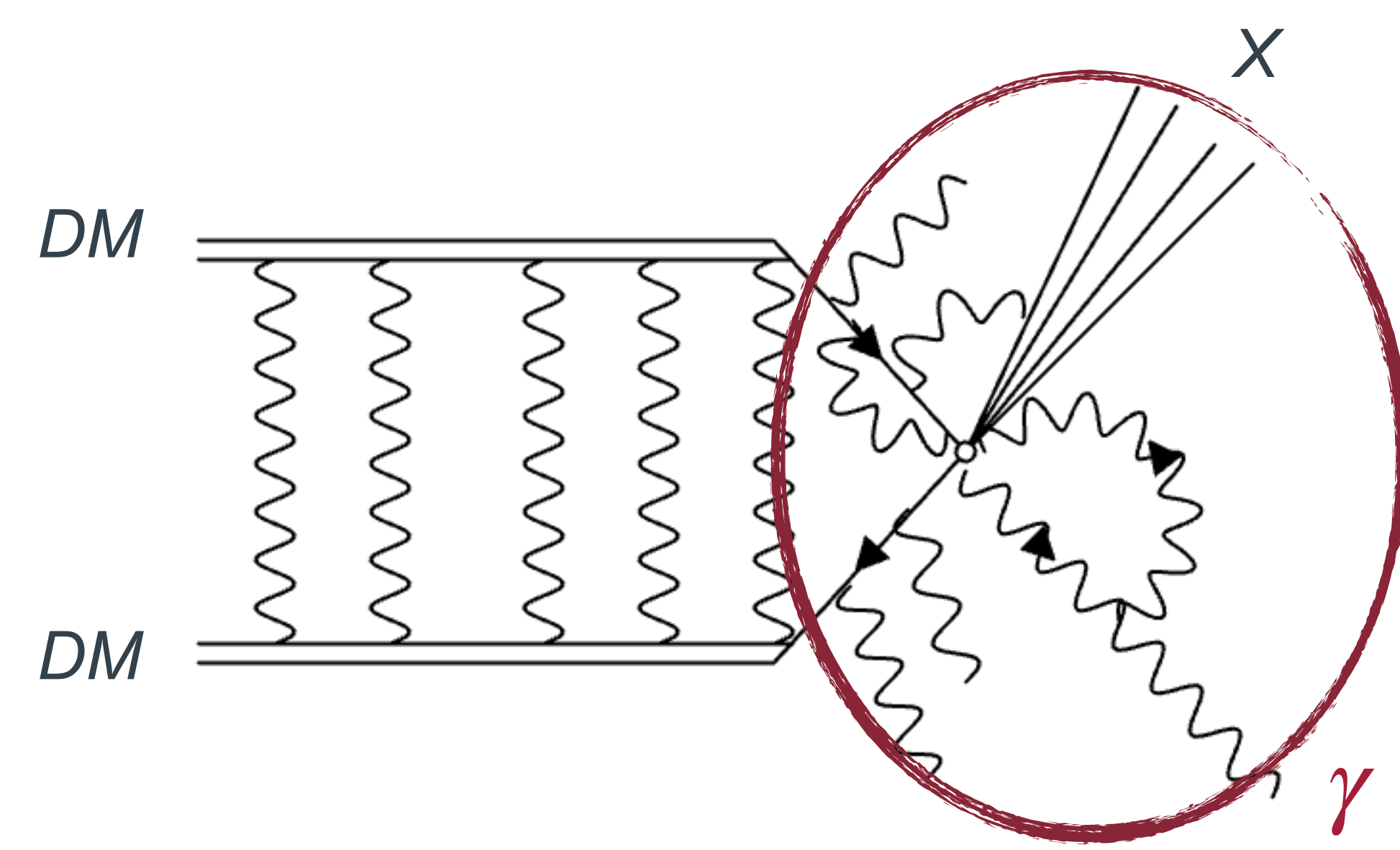
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Sudakov logs



$$m_X^2 \ll s = 4 m_{DM}^2$$



$$\propto \alpha_{EW} \log \frac{s}{m_X^2} \log \frac{m_X^2}{m_W^2}$$

Sudakov double logs

Soft collinear effective field theory (SCET)

Method of regions

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\text{example}} = & \text{Diagram} \\
 & p_1 = m_\chi(1, \vec{0}) \quad k_3 = m_\chi(1, \hat{n}) \equiv m_\chi \mathbf{n} \\
 & p_2 = m_\chi(1, \vec{0}) \quad k_4 = m_\chi(1, -\hat{n}) \equiv m_\chi \bar{\mathbf{n}} \\
 = & \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{(q + k_3 - p_1)^2 - m_\chi^2} \frac{1}{(q + k_3)^2 - m_W^2} \frac{1}{q^2 - m_W^2} \frac{1}{(q - k_4)^2 - m_W^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



SCET for indirect DM detection

Method of regions

$$I_{\text{ex.}} = \text{[Diagram: a square loop with external lines, labeled with } \vec{q} \text{]} = \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{(q+k_3-p_1)^2 - m_\chi^2} \frac{1}{(q+k_3)^2 - m_W^2} \frac{1}{q^2 - m_W^2} \frac{1}{(q-k_4)^2 - m_W^2}$$

Light-cone coordinates $q = q_c n + q_{\bar{c}} \bar{n} + q_\perp \rightarrow (q_c, q_{\bar{c}}, q_\perp)$

Expand propagators in according to 4 different momentum scalings

$$q_h \sim m_\chi(1, 1, 1) \quad q_s \sim m_W(1, 1, 1)$$

$$q_c \sim \left(\frac{m_W^2}{m_\chi}, m_\chi, m_W \right) \quad q_{\bar{c}} \sim \left(m_\chi, \frac{m_W^2}{m_\chi}, m_W \right)$$

For example: $I_h = \int \frac{d^D q}{(2\pi)^D} \frac{1}{(q+k_3-p_1)^2 - m_\chi^2} \frac{1}{(q+k_3)^2} \frac{1}{q^2} \frac{1}{(q-k_4)^2}$



SCET for indirect DM detection

Method of regions

Let the *magic* happen:

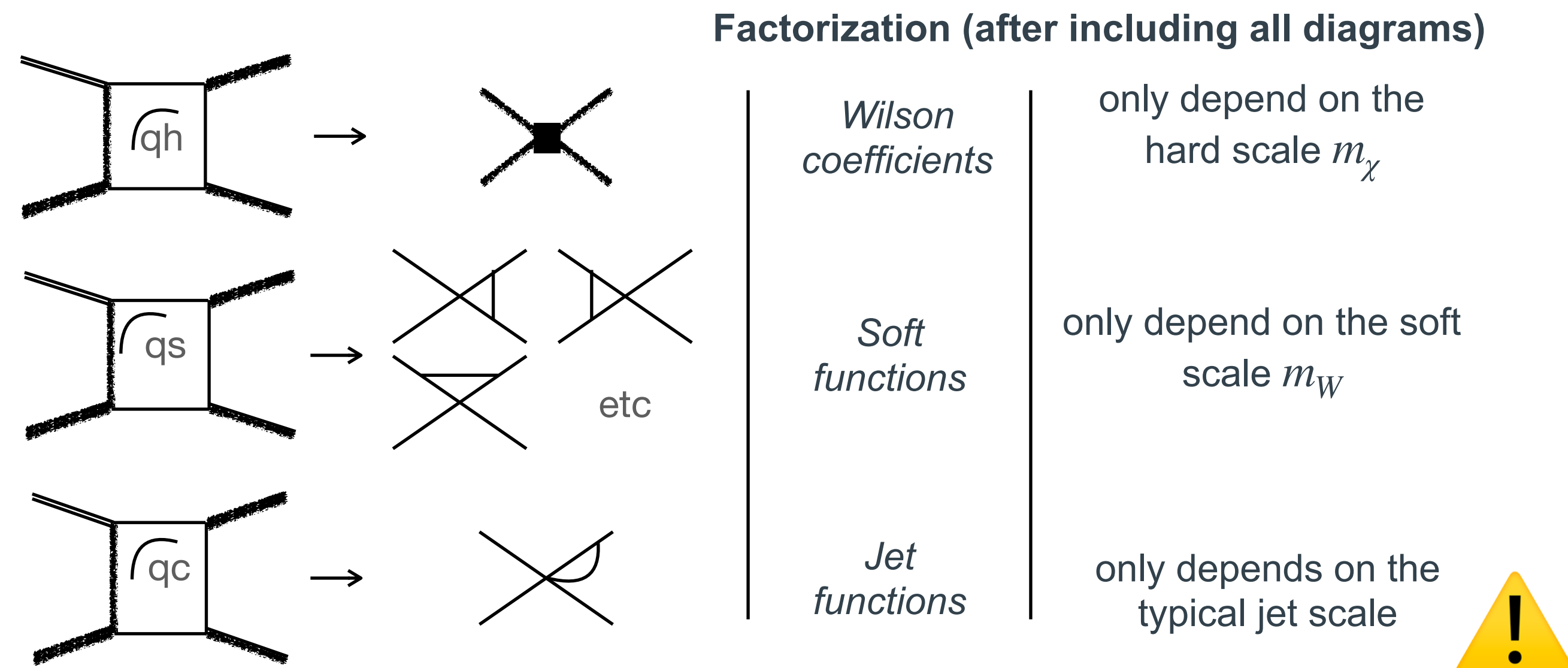
$$I_{\text{ex.}} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \text{ } q_h \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} & + & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \text{ } q_s \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} & + \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \text{ } q_c \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} & + & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \square \text{ } q_{\bar{c}} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} & + \\ & & & + \text{ power corrections} \end{array}$$



SCET for indirect DM detection

Method of regions

Interpret each expansion as a Feynman diagram of the SCET



SCET for indirect DM detection

Concretely ...

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NRDM} \times \text{SCET}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{NRDM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{SCET}} + \frac{1}{2m_\chi} \sum_{i=1}^2 \int ds dt \hat{C}_i(t, s, \mu) \mathcal{O}_i$$

Two-dimensional operator basis (for the $\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma + X$ process)

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \chi_{\text{NR}}^{c\dagger} \chi_{\text{NR}} \varepsilon_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{A}_{\perp c, \mu}^C(s n_+) \mathcal{A}_{\perp \bar{c}, \nu}^C(t n_-)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_2 = \chi_{\text{NR}}^{c\dagger} \{T^C, T^D\} \chi_{\text{NR}} \varepsilon_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{A}_{\perp c, \mu}^C(s n_+) \mathcal{A}_{\perp \bar{c}, \nu}^D(t n_-)$$

EW Wilson line

$$\mathcal{A}_{\bar{c} \mu}^C(x) T^C = \frac{1}{g_2} \mathcal{W}_{\bar{c}}^\dagger [iD_\mu \mathcal{W}_{\bar{c}}](x)$$

NR bispinors
 $\chi_{\text{NR}}^\pm, \chi_{\text{NR}}^{(0)}$

$p_{\text{NR}} \sim m_\chi v$

$$\mathcal{A}_{c \mu}^C(x) T^C = \frac{1}{g_2} \mathcal{W}_c^\dagger [iD_\mu \mathcal{W}_c](x)$$

$p_{\text{reco}} \sim m_\chi n_+$



Fully resummed result

NREFT \times SCET for indirect dark-matter detection

$$\frac{d}{dE_\gamma} [\sigma v] = |\psi(0)|^2 \times |C|^2(\mu) \times Z_\gamma(\mu, \nu) \times J(\mu, \nu) \otimes W(\mu, \nu)$$

Prescription for resummation

SOLVE:

1. a suitable Schrödinger equation
2. renormalization group equations (in μ and ν) for every term in the factorization formula



Factorization formulas (Sudakov-log resumm.)

Regime 'int'

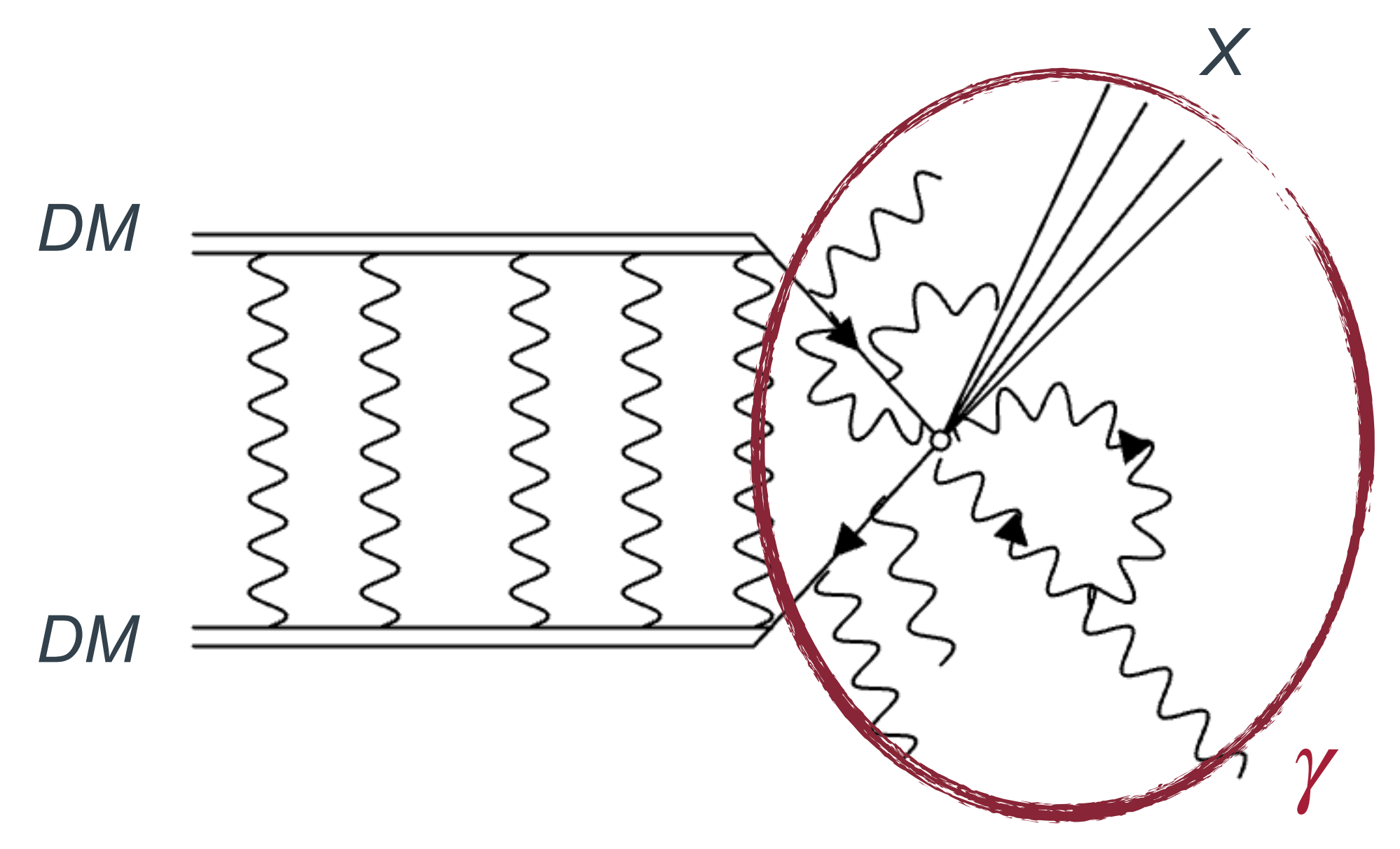
$$\Gamma_{IJ}^{\text{higgsino}}(E_\gamma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{n_{id}}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{\pi m_\chi} \sum_{i,j} C_i(\mu) C_j^*(\mu) \times Z_\gamma^{\text{WY}}(\mu, \nu) \times \int d\omega \left(J^{\text{SU}(2)}(4m_\chi(m_\chi - E_\gamma - \omega/2), \mu) W_{IJ, \text{WY}}^{\text{SU}(2), ij}(\omega, \mu, \nu) + \right. \\ \left. + J^{\text{U}(1)}(4m_\chi(m_\chi - E_\gamma - \omega/2), \mu) W_{IJ, \text{WY}}^{\text{U}(1), ij}(\omega, \mu, \nu) \right)$$



$$\Gamma_{IJ}^{\text{wino}}(E_\gamma) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^{n_{id}}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{\pi m_\chi} \sum_{i,j} C_i(\mu) C_j^*(\mu) \times Z_\gamma^{33}(\mu, \nu) \times \int d\omega J^{\text{SU}(2)}(4m_\chi(m_\chi - E_\gamma - \omega/2), \mu) \tilde{W}_{IJ}^{ij}(\omega, \mu, \nu)$$



$$m_X^2 \ll s = 4 m_{DM}^2$$



Sudakov double logs

Endpoint spectrum

Validity regimes and accuracies of several existing calculations

- Line only: $m_X^2 = 0$
 - Ovanesyan, Rodd, Slatyer, Stewart — 1612.04814 — NLL' for wino
- Narrow 'nrw': $4m_\chi^2 \gg m_X^2 \sim m_W^2$ (or $1 \gg 1 - x \sim m_W^2/m_\chi^2$)
 - Beneke, Broggio, Hasner, MV — 1805.07367 — NLL' for wino
 - Beneke, Hasner, MV, Urban — 1912.02034 — NLL' for higgsino
- Intermediate 'int': $4m_\chi^2 \gg m_X^2 \sim 2m_\chi m_W$ (or $1 - x \sim m_W/m_\chi$)
 - Beneke, Broggio, Hasner, MV, Urban — 1903.08702 — NLL' for wino
 - Beneke, Hasner, MV, Urban — 1912.02034 — NLL' for higgsino
- Wide: $4m_\chi^2 \gg m_X^2 \gg m_\chi m_W$ (or $1 \gg 1 - x \gg m_W/m_\chi$)
 - Baumgart, Cohen, Moulin, Mout, Rinchiuso, Rodd, Slatyer, Stewart, Vaidya — 1808.08956 — NLL for wino



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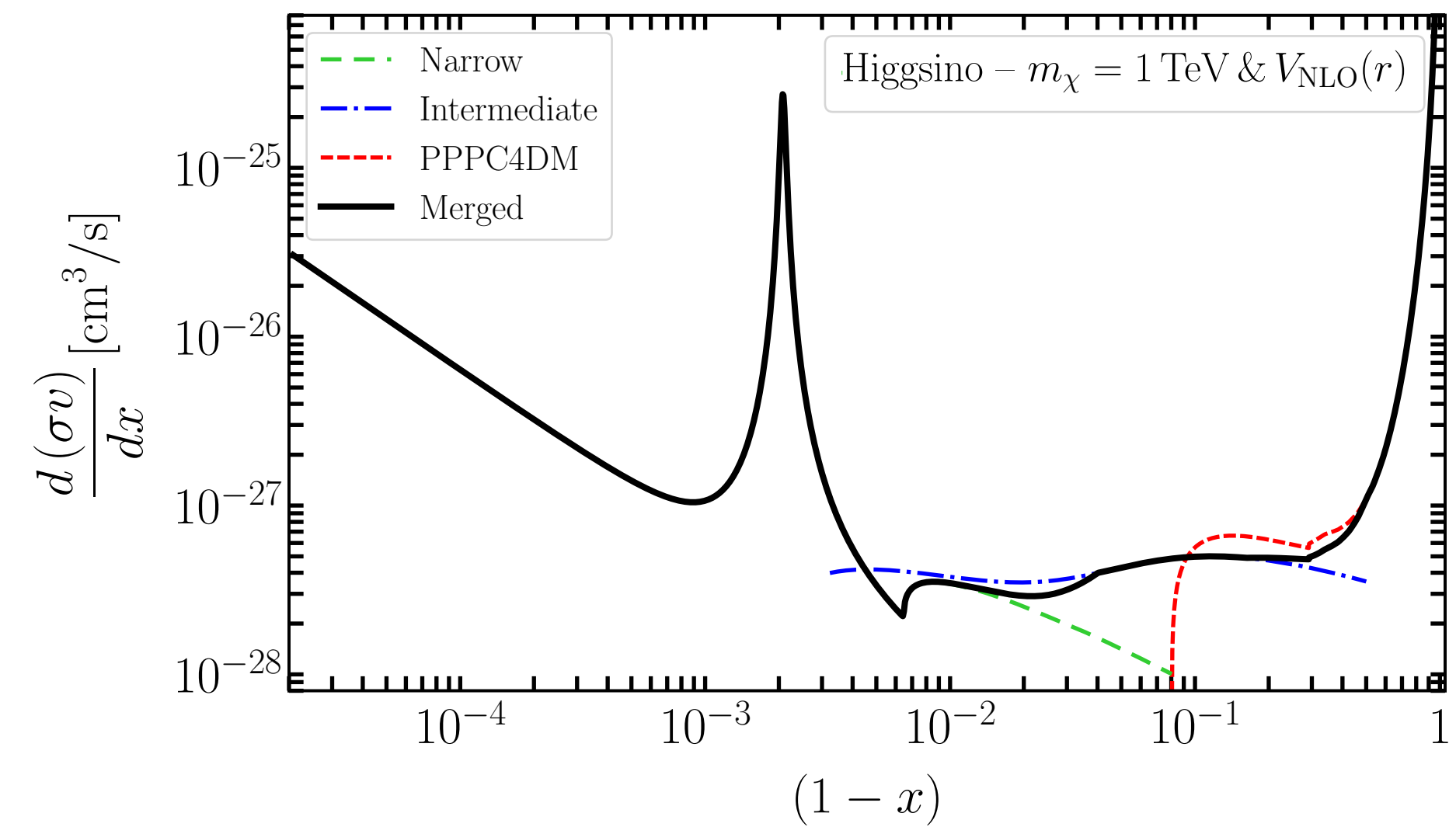
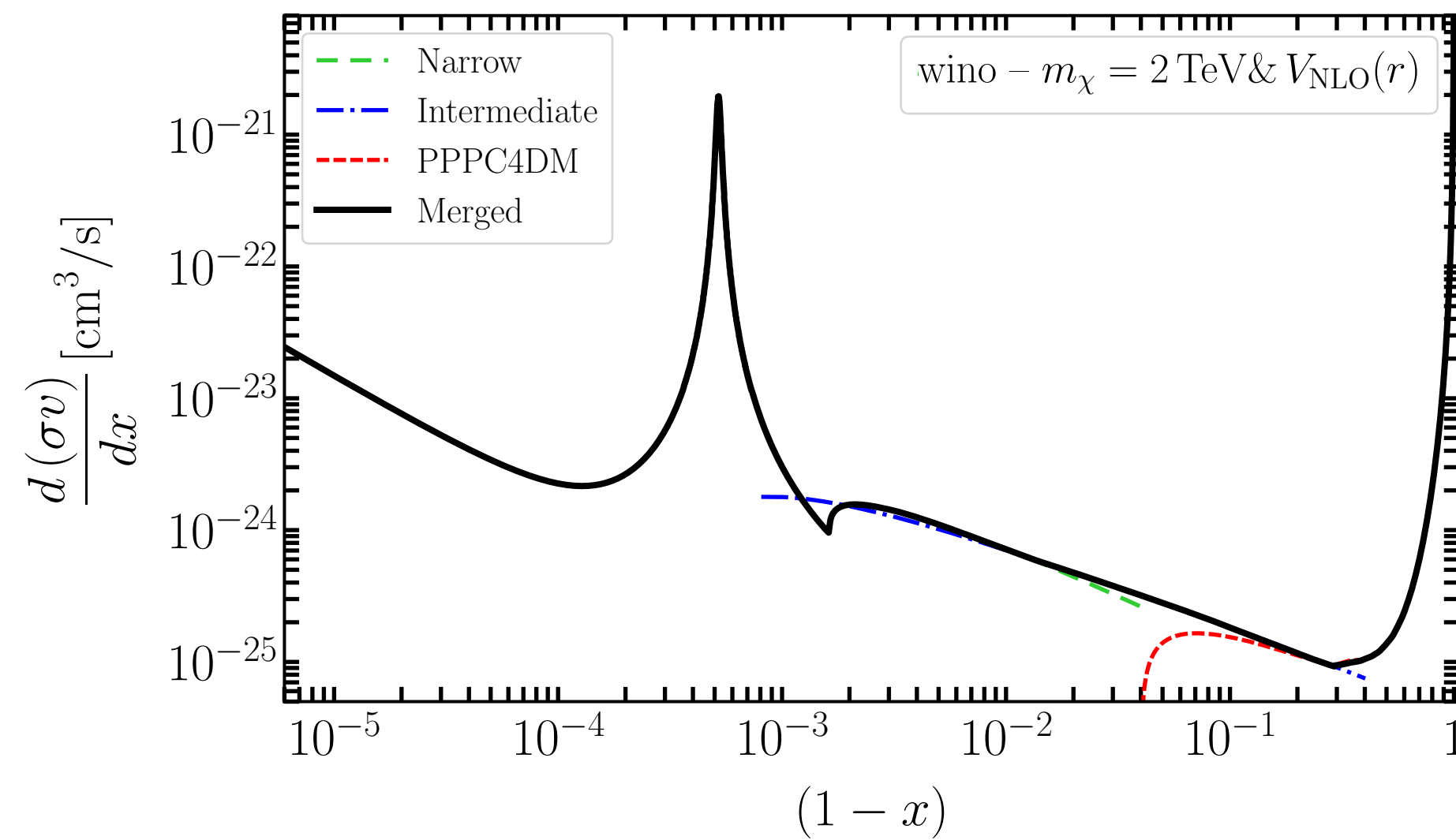
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Numerical results with DM γ Spec

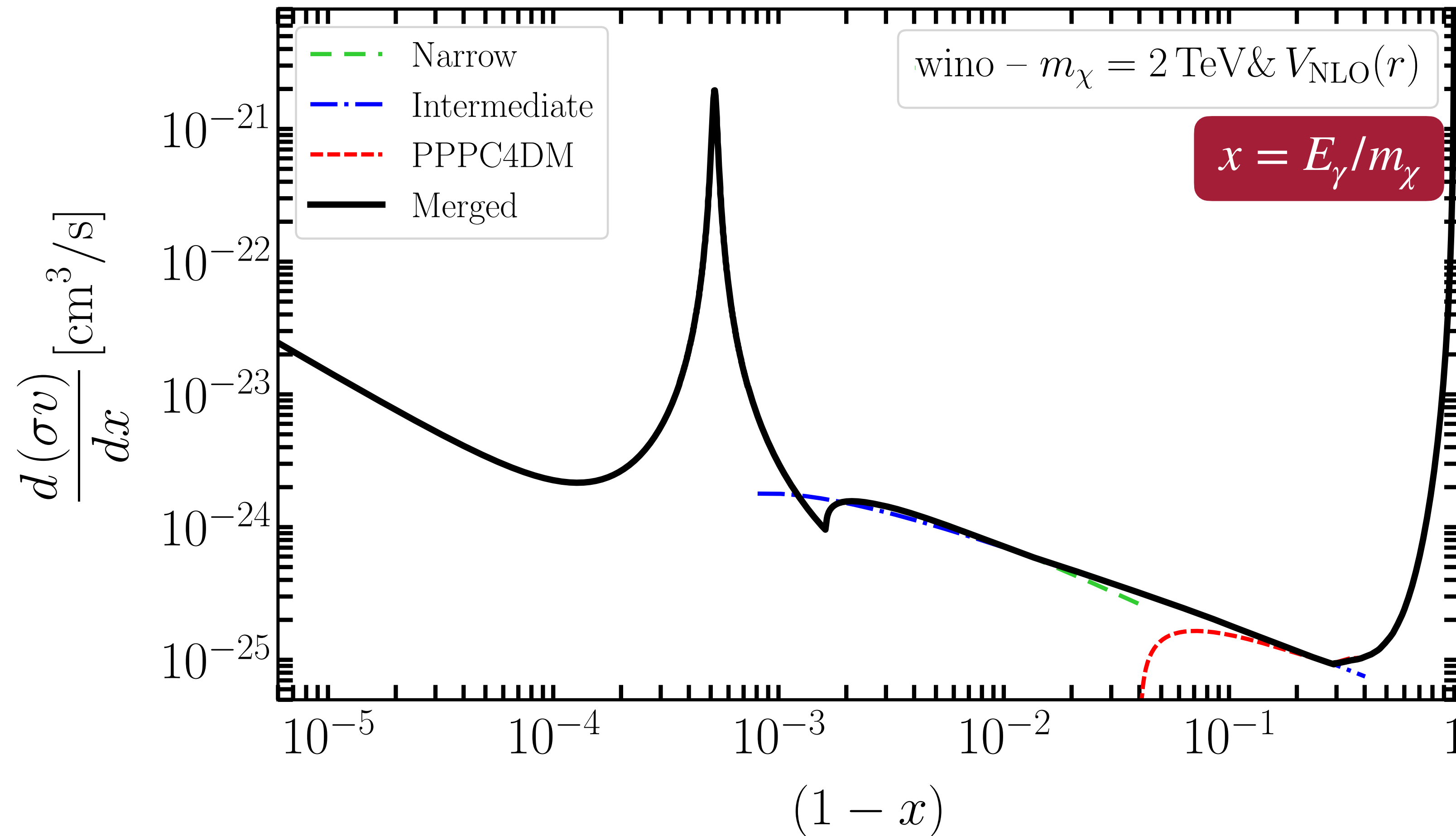
Resummed wino and higgsino endpoint spectra + parton showers

$$x = E_\gamma / m_\chi$$



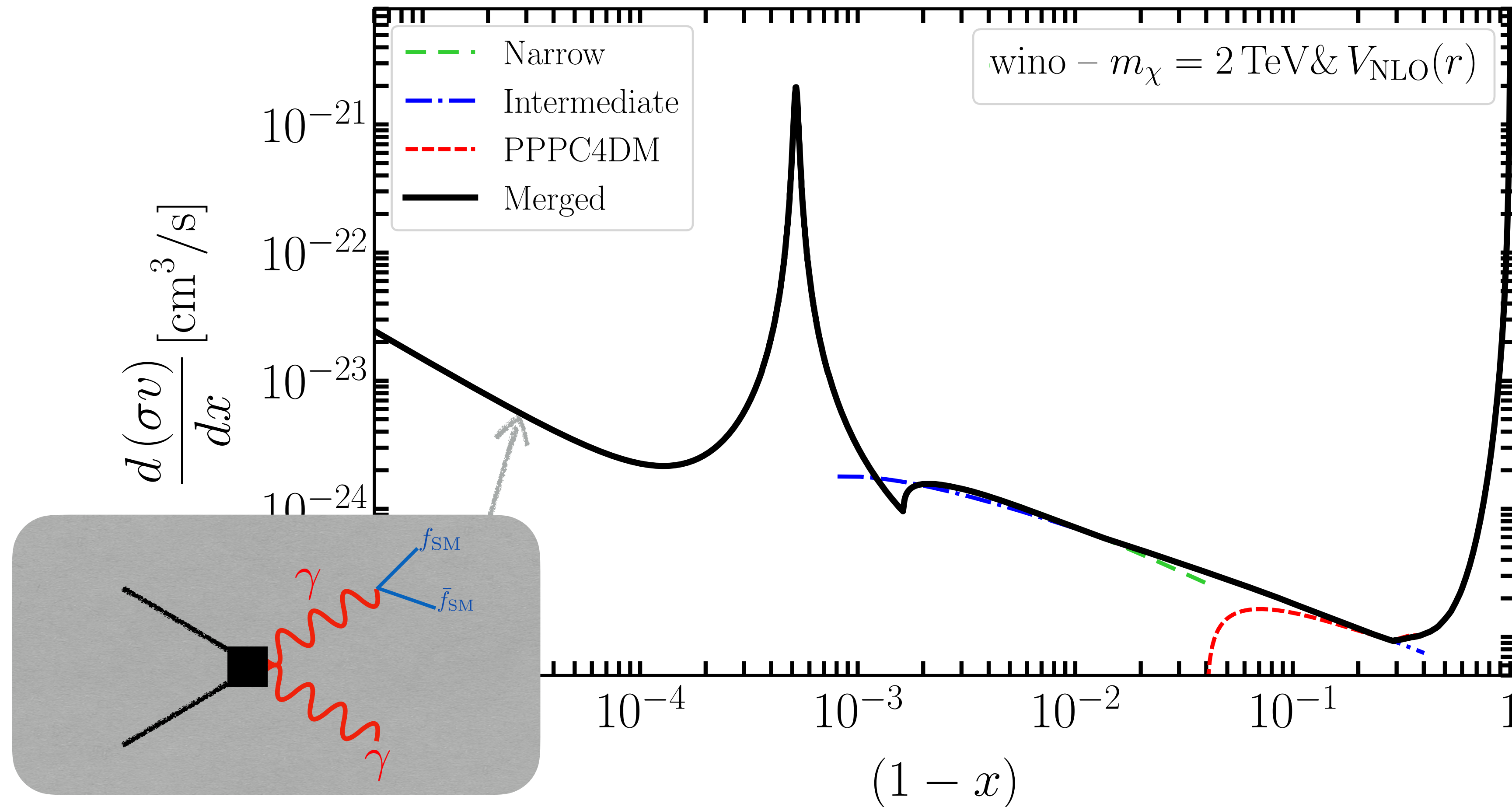
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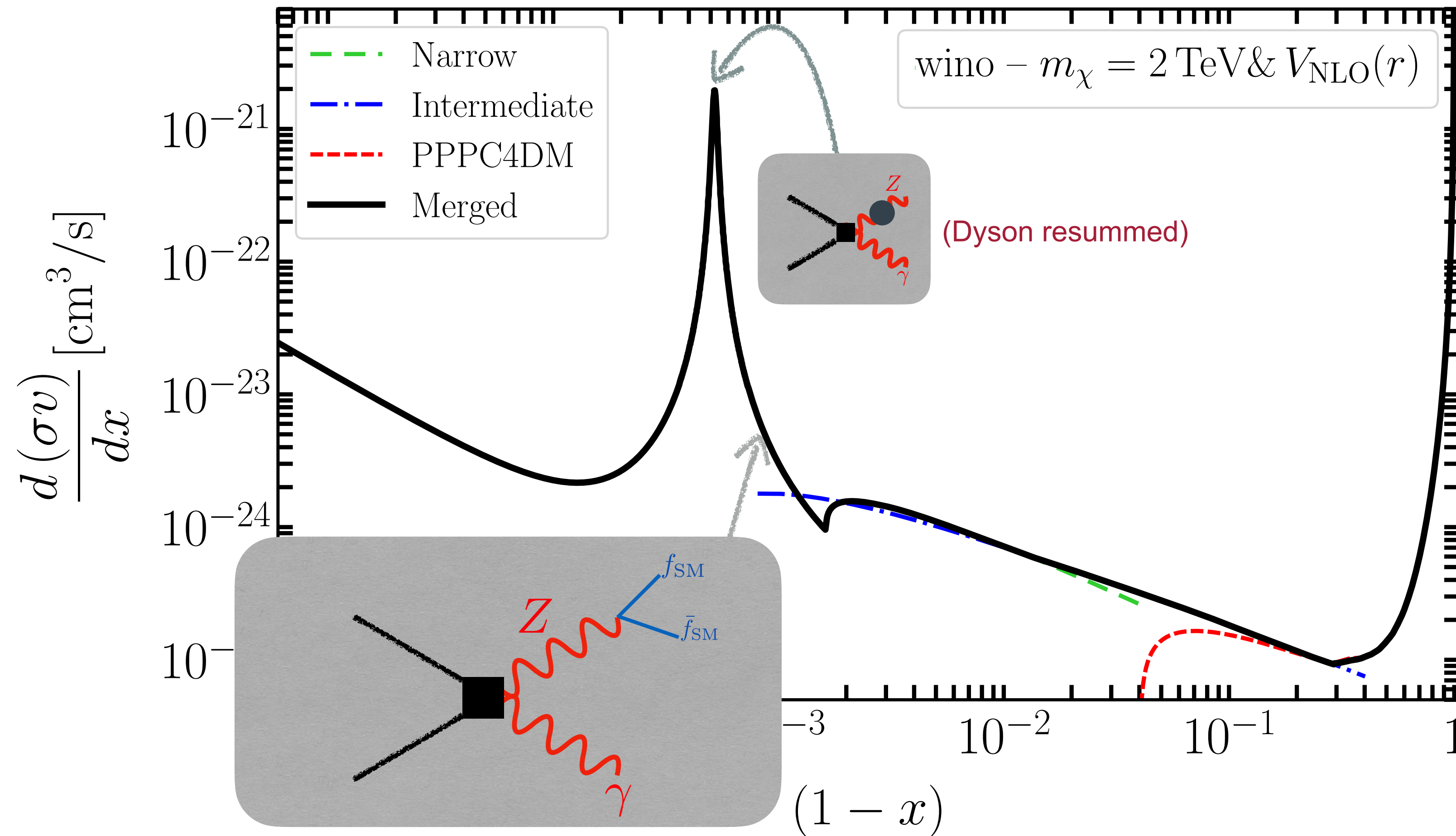
Numerical results with DM γ Spec

Resummed wino and higgsino endpoint spectra + parton showers



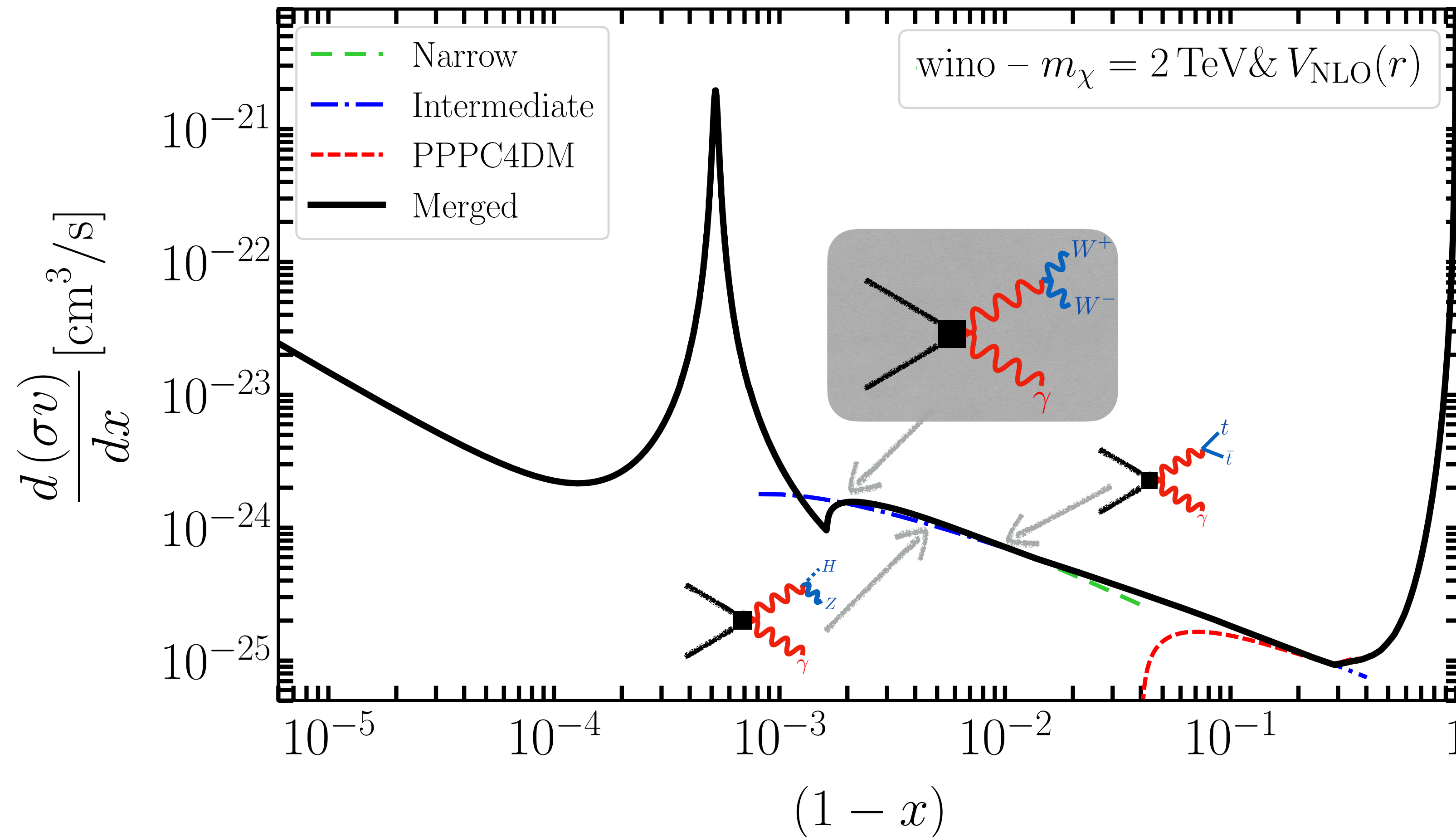
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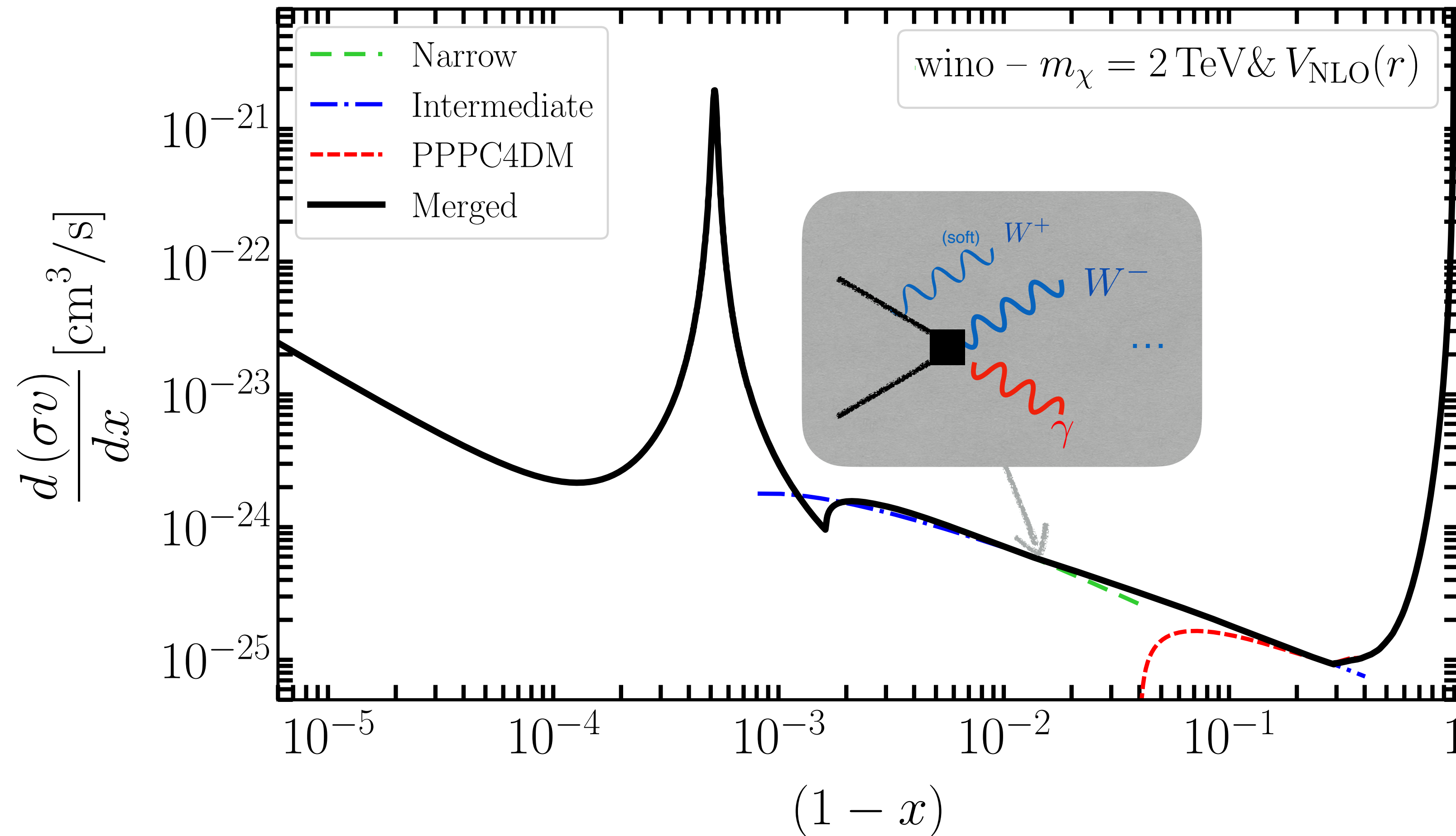
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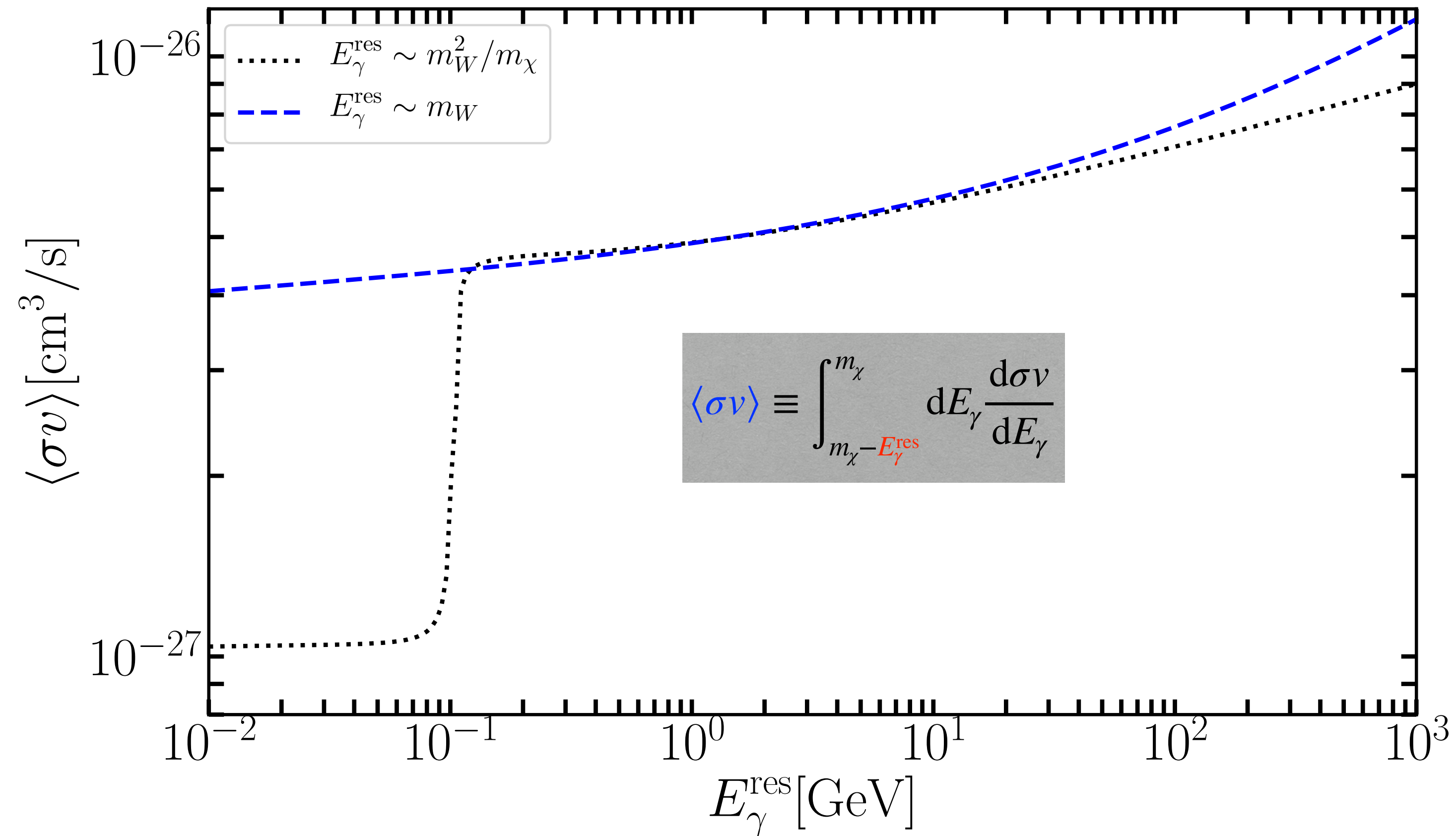
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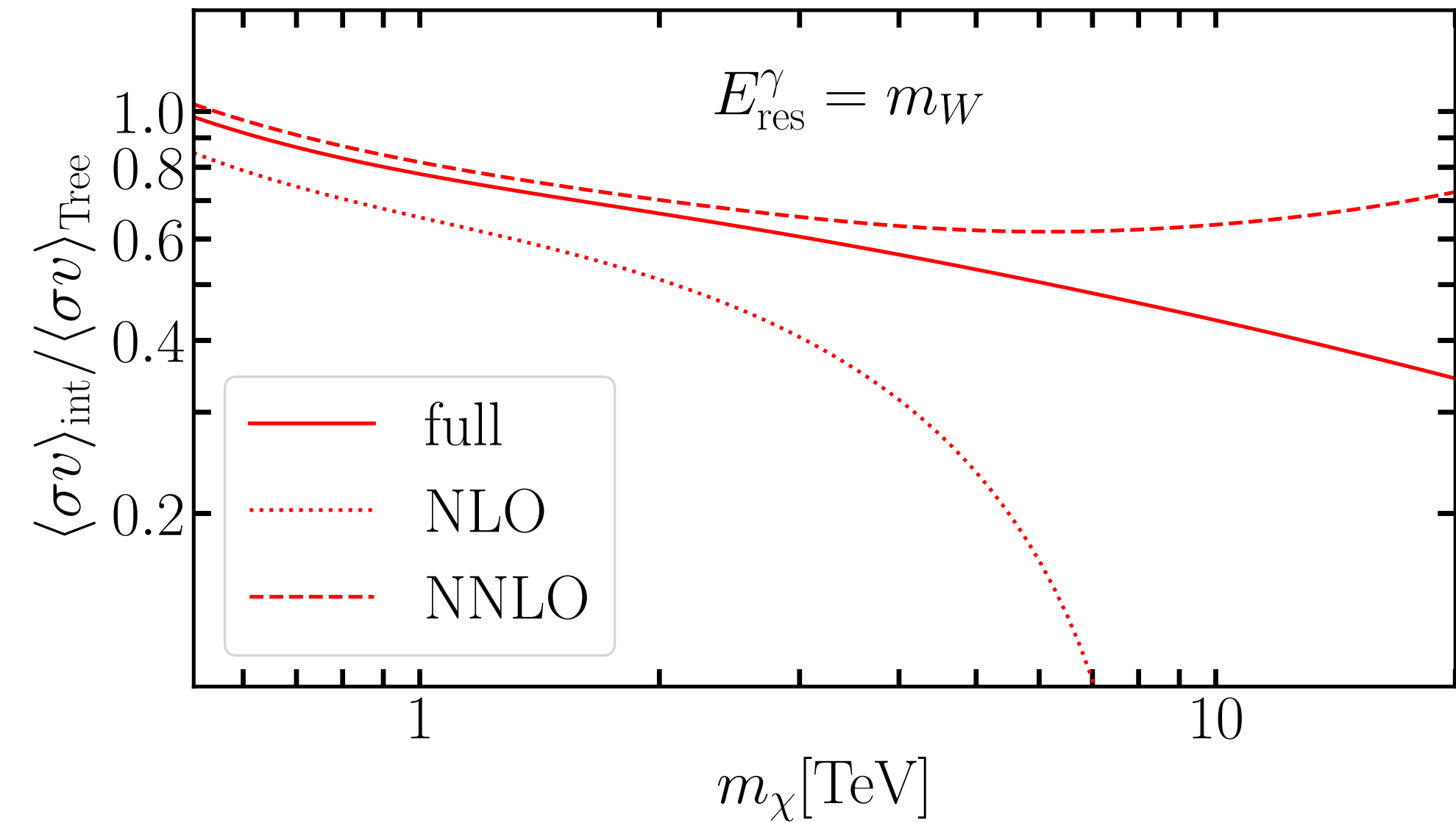
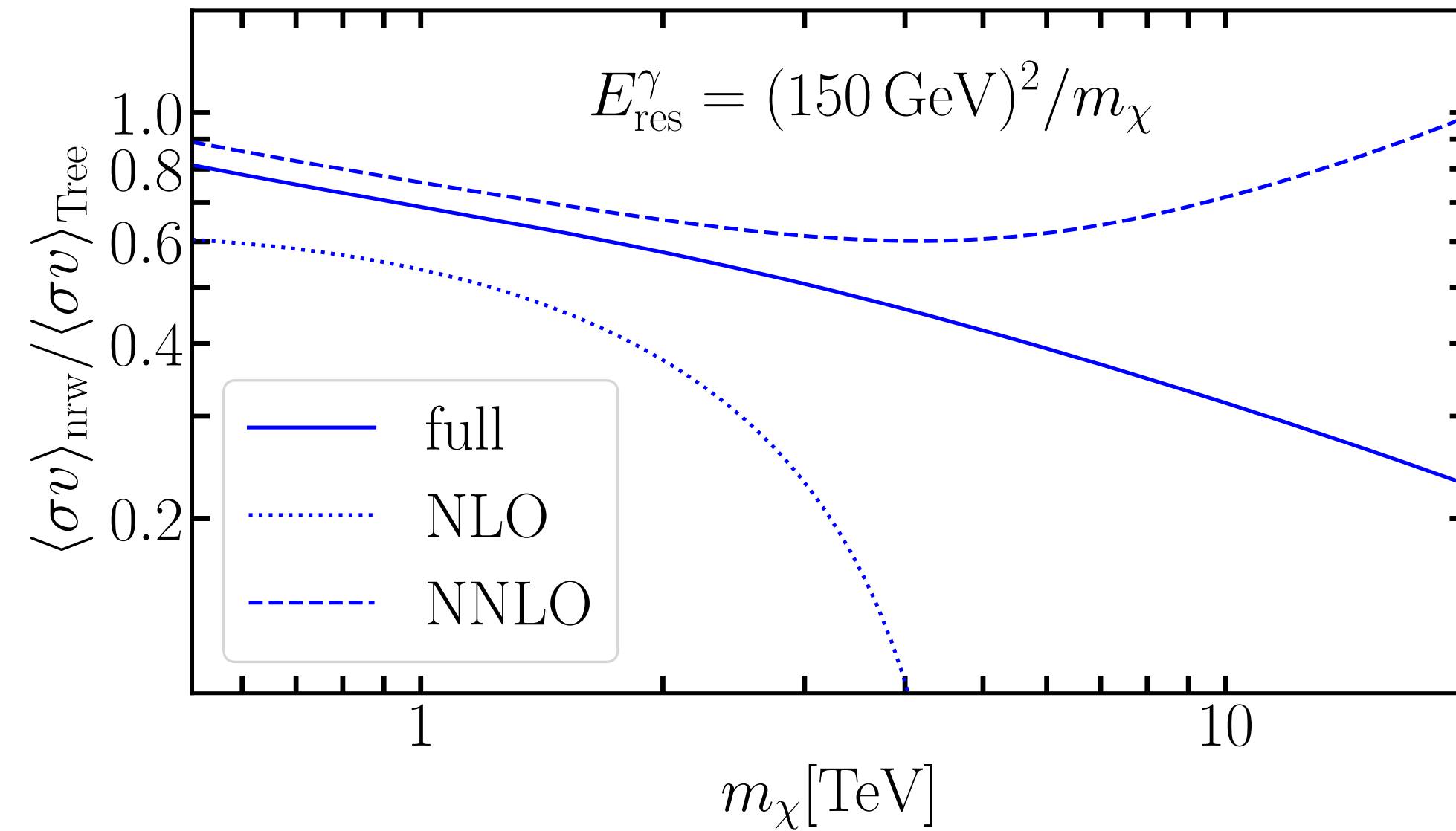
Numerical results with DM γ Spec

Cumulative cross sections (effect of the $\gamma\gamma$ line)



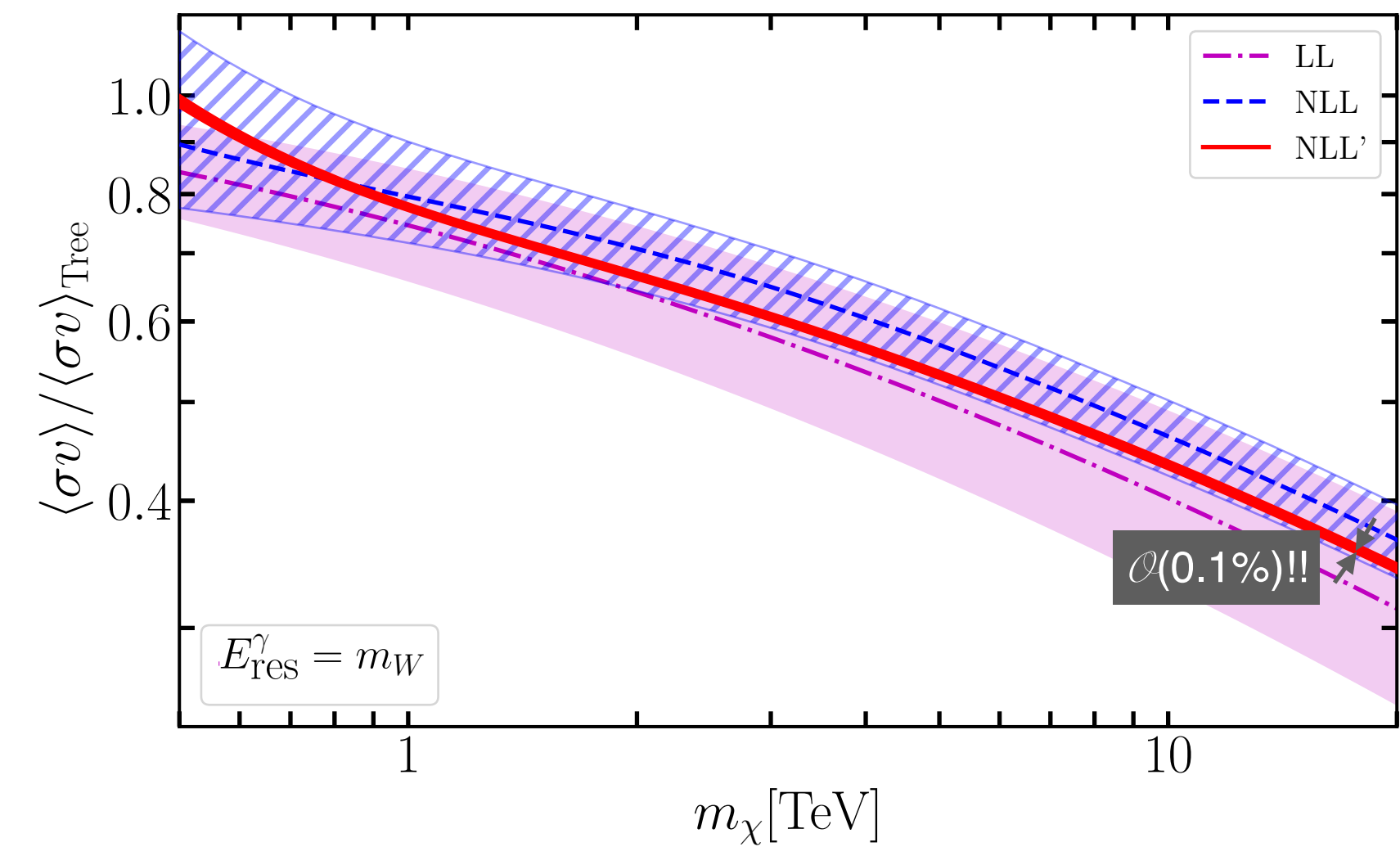
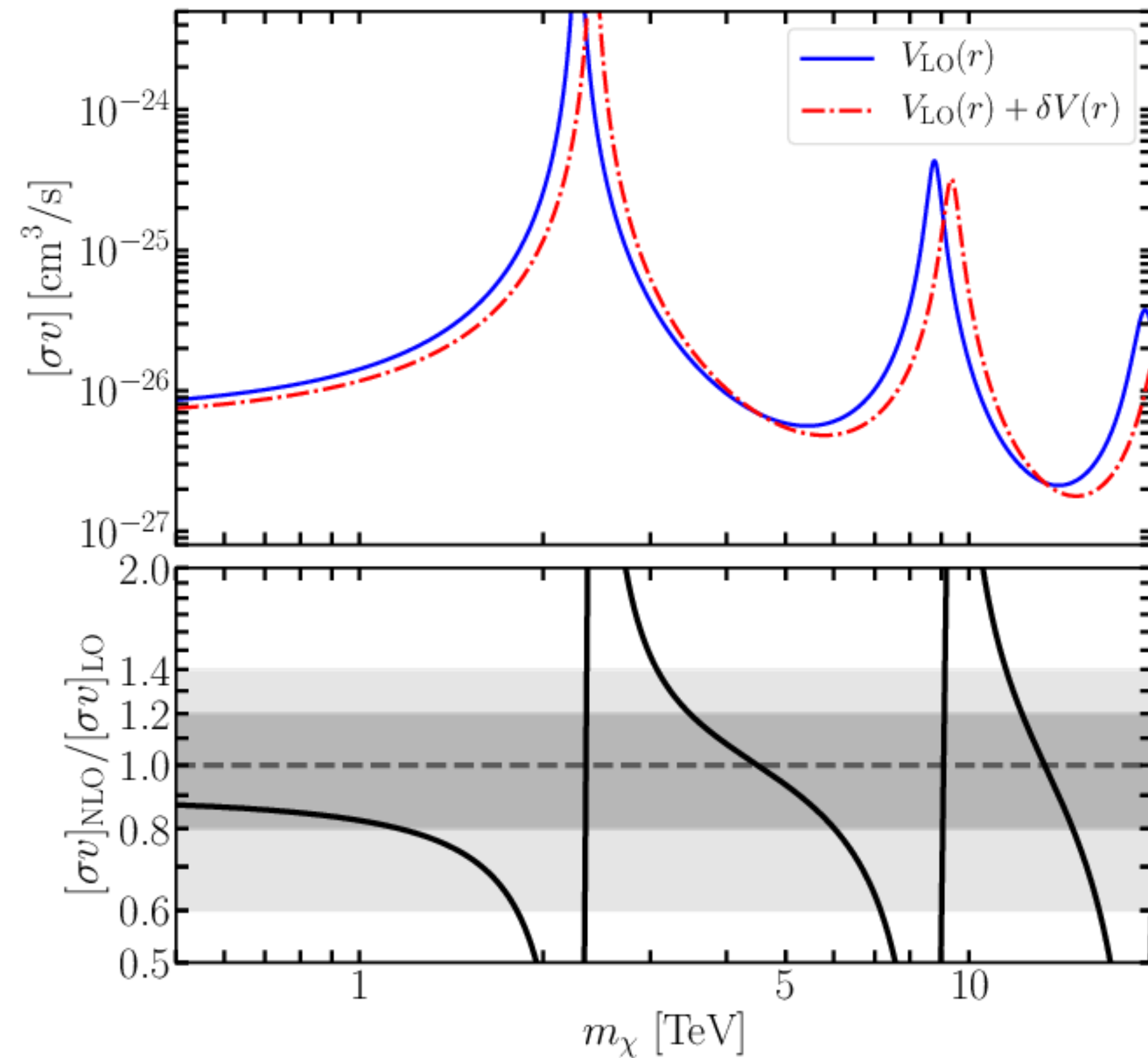
Fixed-order cross sections

Breakdown of the perturbative expansion (after Sommerfeld resummation)

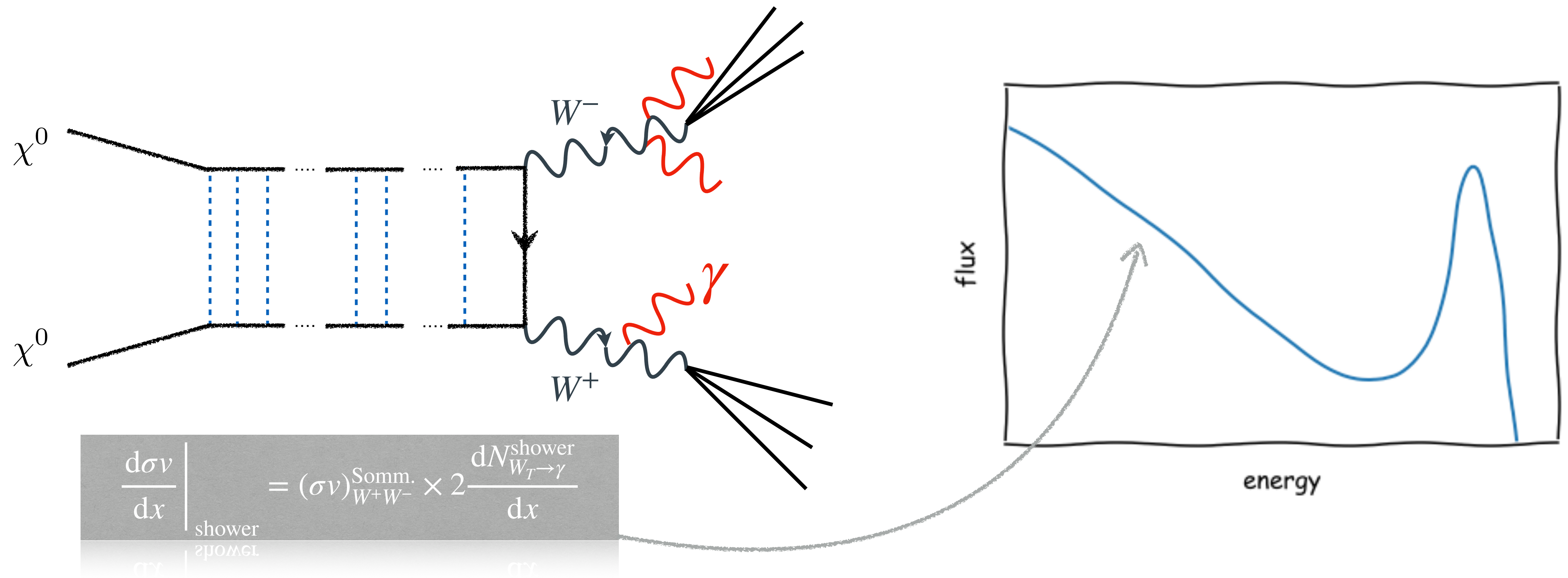


Numerical results

Sommerfeld resonance shift and Sudakov suppression



Matching with the continuum (parton showers)



Matching with the continuum (parton showers)

Parton shower

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma v}{dx} \right|_{\text{shower}} = (\sigma v)_{W^+W^-}^{\text{Somm.}} \times 2 \frac{dN_{W_T \rightarrow \gamma}^{\text{shower}}}{dx}$$

Factorization formula 'int'

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma v}{dx} \right|_{\text{fact}} = 2 \sum S_{IJ} \Gamma_{IJ}(x)$$

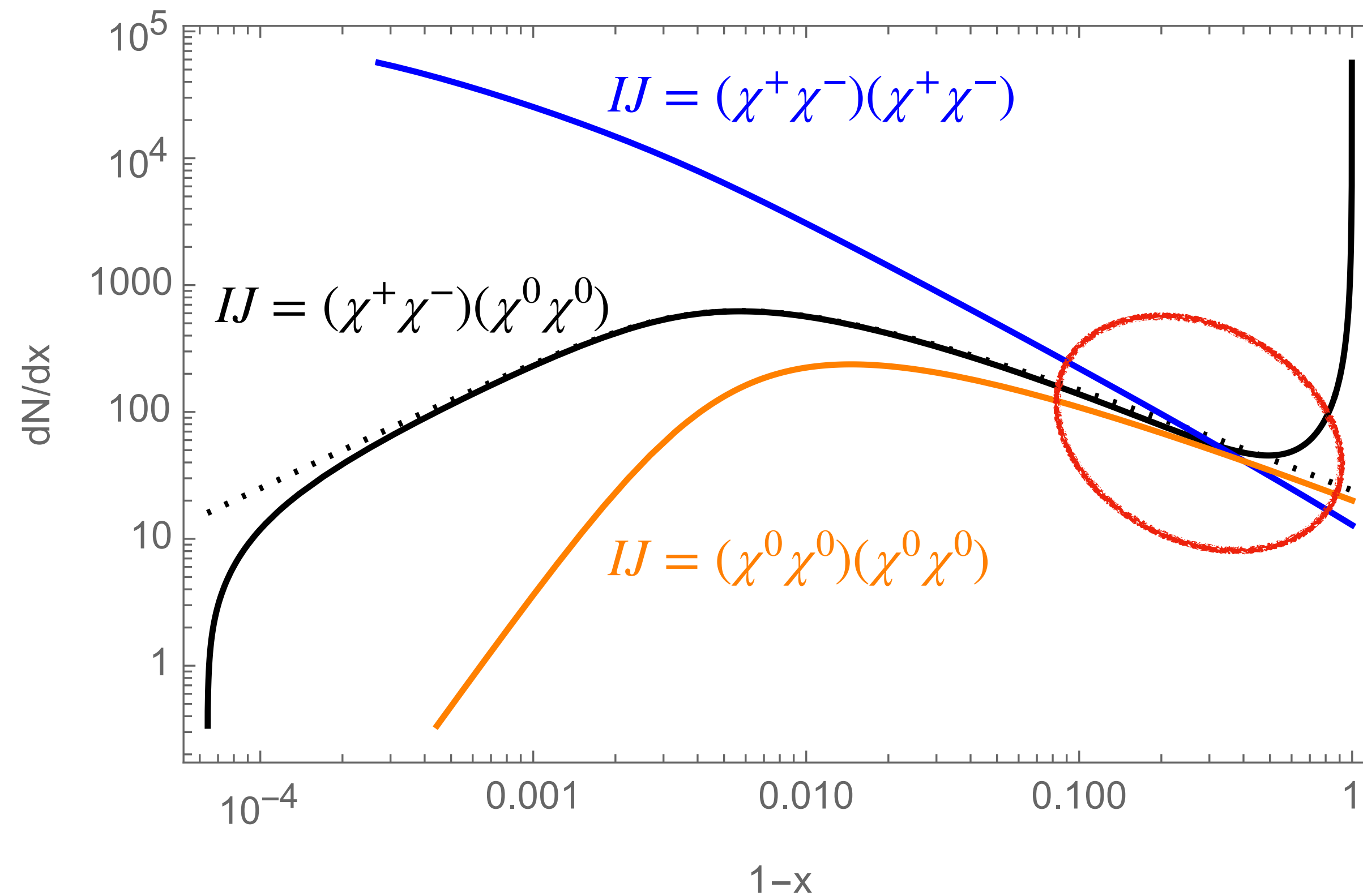
$$\Gamma_{IJ}^{\text{LO}}(x) \rightarrow (\sigma v)_{IJ}^{W^+W^-} \times 2 \frac{dN_{W_T \rightarrow \gamma}^{\text{LO}}}{dx}$$

$$2 \frac{dN_{W_T \rightarrow \gamma}^{\text{LO}}}{dx} = \frac{4\alpha_{\text{em}}}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-x} \log \frac{4m_\chi^2}{m_W^2} + \dots$$

$$(\sigma v)_{W^+W^-}^{\text{Somm.}} = 2 \sum S_{IJ} (\sigma v)_{IJ}^{W^+W^-}$$

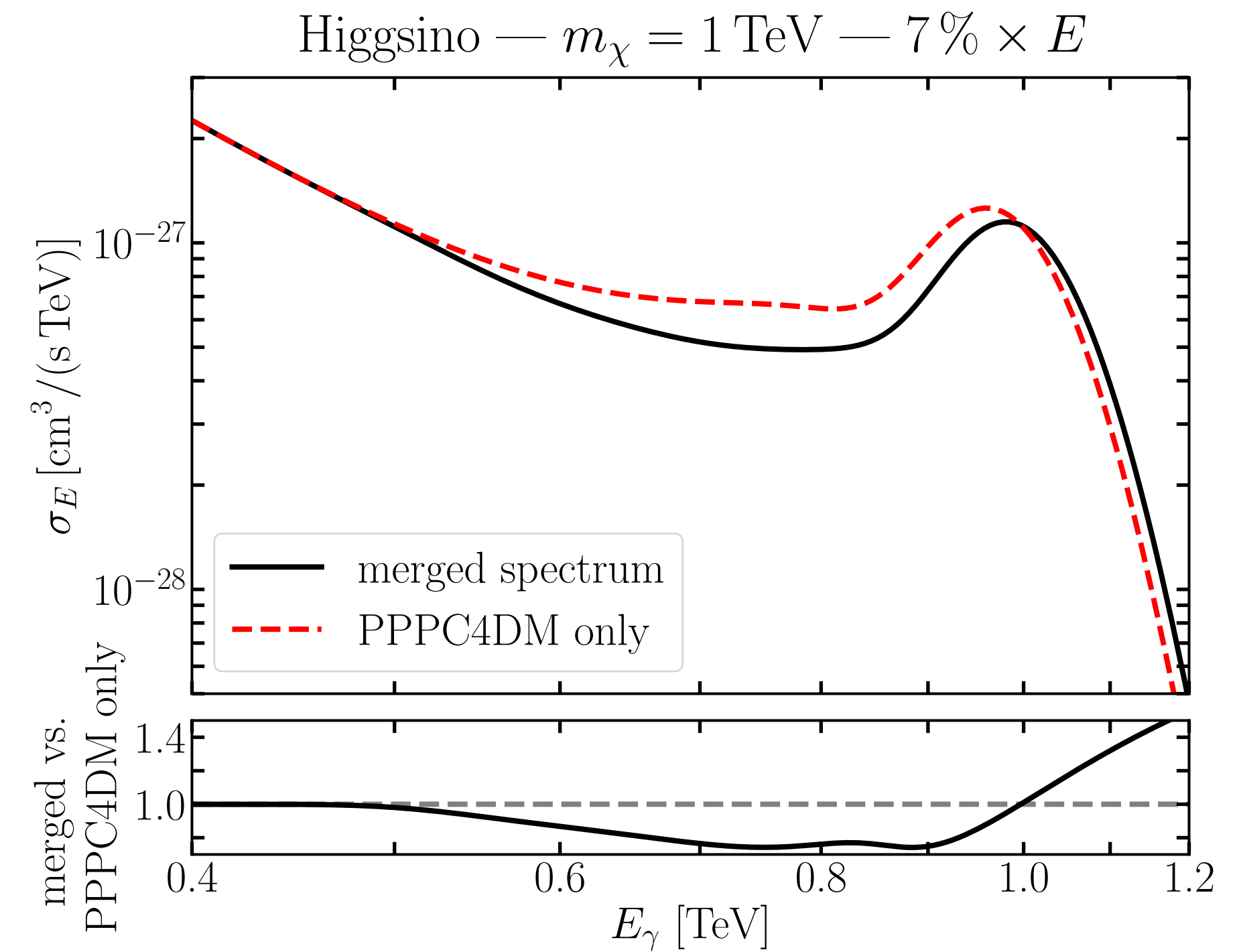
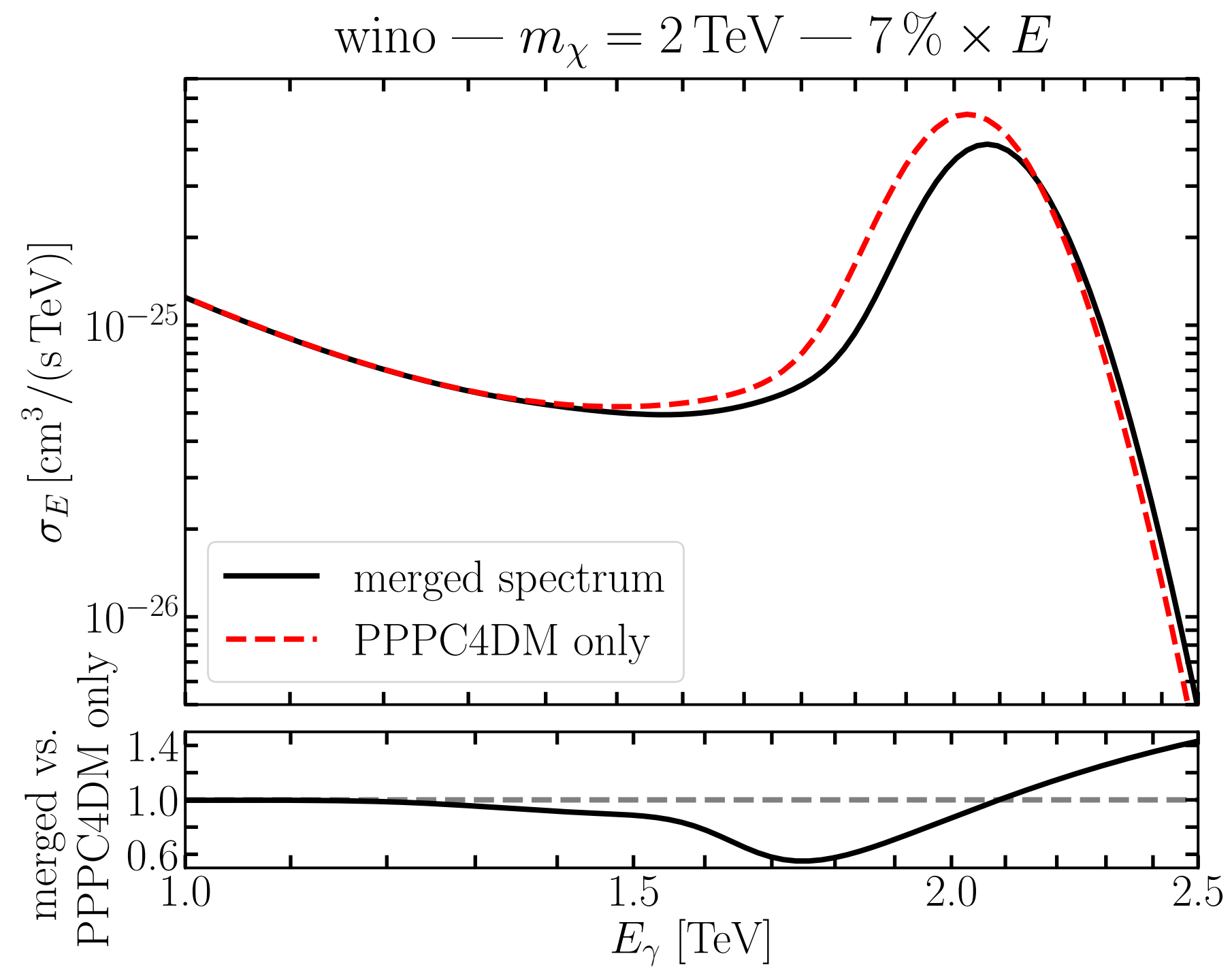


Matching with the continuum (parton showers)



DM γ Spec

Instrument response function



Outline

Motivation

Phenomenology

Sommerfeld enhancement

Sudakov logs

Results

Conclusions

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Motivation

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Conclusions

A 50yrs old story of EWimps coming to a slow (50 more years?) end

- Unexplored heavy WIMP parameter-space chunk to be probed by indirect detection observations in the near future
- Electroweak effects are extremely important
 - Besides Sommerfeld enhancements, Sudakov-log resummation at the endpoint plays a very important role
- Provided a complete description of prompt gamma-ray spectra from wimp annihilation for the benchmark wino and higgsino models

DMSpec

- Demonstrated a perfect matching and consistency between different regimes/calculations apparent in these spectra
- The full MSSM is the next big resummation factory to look at!

