



MadDM v.3.0

Federico Ambrogi

(MC short term student @ CP3 Louvain-La-Neuve)

with C.Arina, M. Backovic, J. Heisig, *F. Maltoni*, *Luca Mantani*,
O. Mattelaer, G. Mohlabeng



MCNet Network Meeting
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MadDM v.3.0 is out!

MadDM v.3.0: a Comprehensive Tool for Dark Matter Studies

Federico Ambrogi, Chiara Arina, Mihailo Backovic, Jan Heisig, Fabio Maltoni, Luca Mantani, Olivier Mattelaer, Gopolang Mohlabeng

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.00044>

(Submitted on 30 Mar 2018)

- MadDM is now a MadGraph5_aMC@NLO plugin
- Beta version available at <https://launchpad.net/maddm> / twiki page below
- completely integrated in the MG5 framework

—> *after beta phase:* `./bin/mg5_aMC`

`install madd`

- Currently uses an un-released version of MG5 (no direct installation yet)

<https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/madgraph/wiki/MadDm>

Introduction: what's new

- MadDM v.1.0 : relic density
- MadDM v.2.0 : direct detection
- **MadDM v.3.0 : indirect detection**

See slide 8



- inherits the capabilities of MG5 to automatically compute and generate 'complicated' processes (e.g. $DM DM > u u \sim \gamma$)
- dedicated module for indirect detection theory predictions
- independent module for *experimental constrains*
- advanced functionalities for scanning from MG5 or **PyMultiNest**



Indirect Detection Module – keywords

Main improvements for physics studies, allowing to:

- compute DM annihilation cross section

Inclusive

Madevent

Reshuffling

- calculate spectra of cosmic rays (CR) and fluxes at detection

PPPC4DMID

Pythia8

- compare with experimental constraints

Experimental constraints module

- call the **DRAGON** software for galactic positrons/antiprotons propagation

DRAGON

Focus on the
Indirect detection module

1. Computation of $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ for DM annihilation

General expression for $\langle\sigma v\rangle$

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle = \int d^3\mathbf{v}_1 d^3\mathbf{v}_2 P_r(\mathbf{v}_1) P_r(\mathbf{v}_2) \sigma v_{\text{rel}}$$

Inclusive

- Very fast, but consider only **DM DM \rightarrow 2-body** (SM or BSM) at LO
- Takes $P(v) = \delta_D(v_{\text{rel}})$, integrates over angles
- 10-20 % agreement wrt the other two more precise methods

MadEvent

- Amplitudes for all relevant subprocesses + full phase space integration
- Generic **DM DM \rightarrow n-body**
- Generates unweighted events to pass to Pythia8

Reshuffling

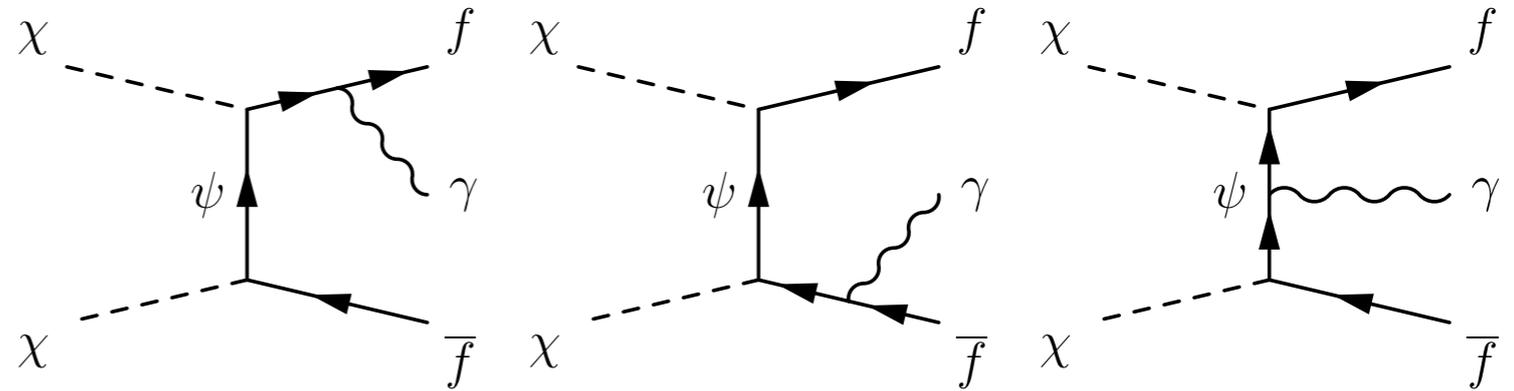
- MadEvent + events re-weighting with a Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution

$$\tilde{P}_{r,\text{rel}}(v_{\text{rel}}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{v_0^3} \exp\left(-\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{2v_0^2}\right)$$

Example: helicity suppression lift

Interesting DM model studied a few years ago to explain the (gone) gamma rays galactic excess ~ 130 GeV

$$\mathcal{L} \supset y_R \chi_r \bar{\Psi}_R q_R + y_L \chi_r \bar{\Psi}_L Q_L + h.c.$$



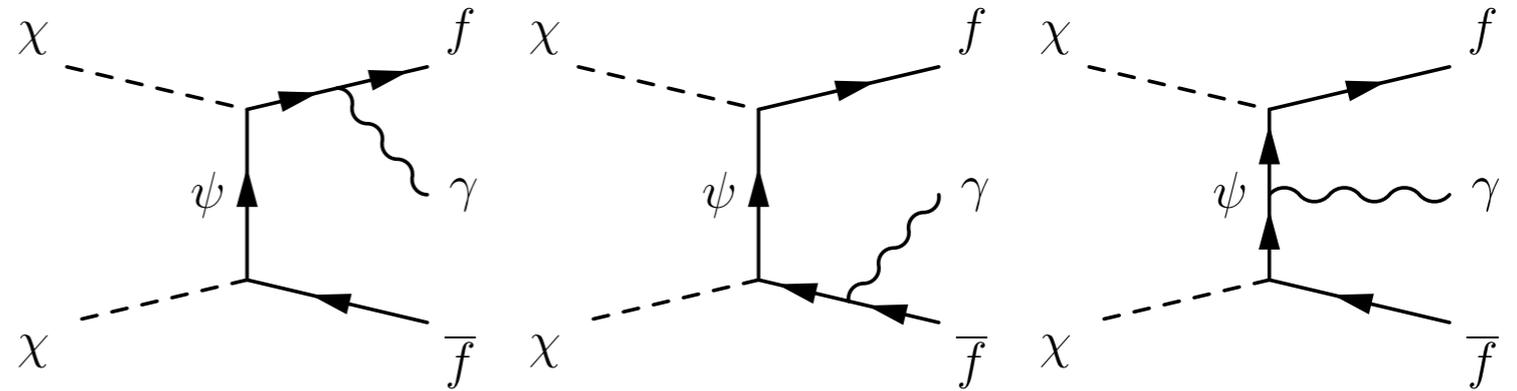
DM DM \rightarrow f f' γ (2 \rightarrow 3)
internal bremsstrahlung

- χ : fermionic DM coupling to Fermions
- Ψ : fermionic mediator, color triplet
- DM DM \rightarrow f f' is s-wave and p-wave suppressed $\sigma v \propto v^4$
- DM DM \rightarrow f f' γ gets enhanced (s-wave contribution)
- can be tuned to get $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ and gamma lines to explain the excess

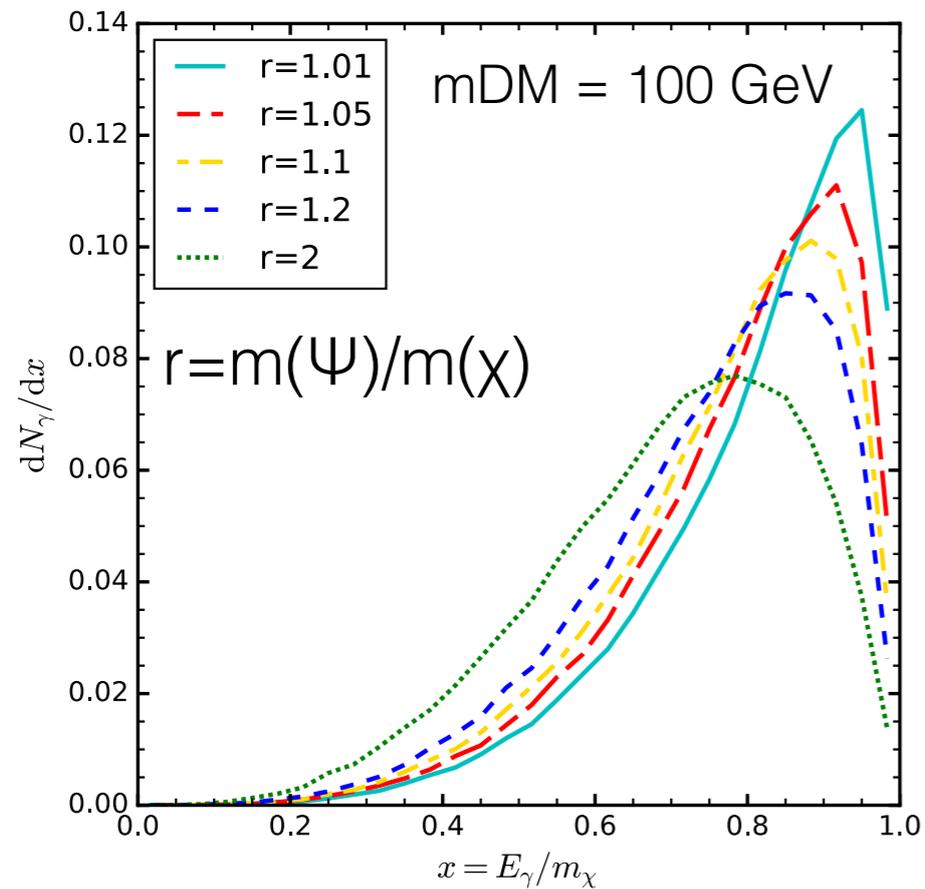
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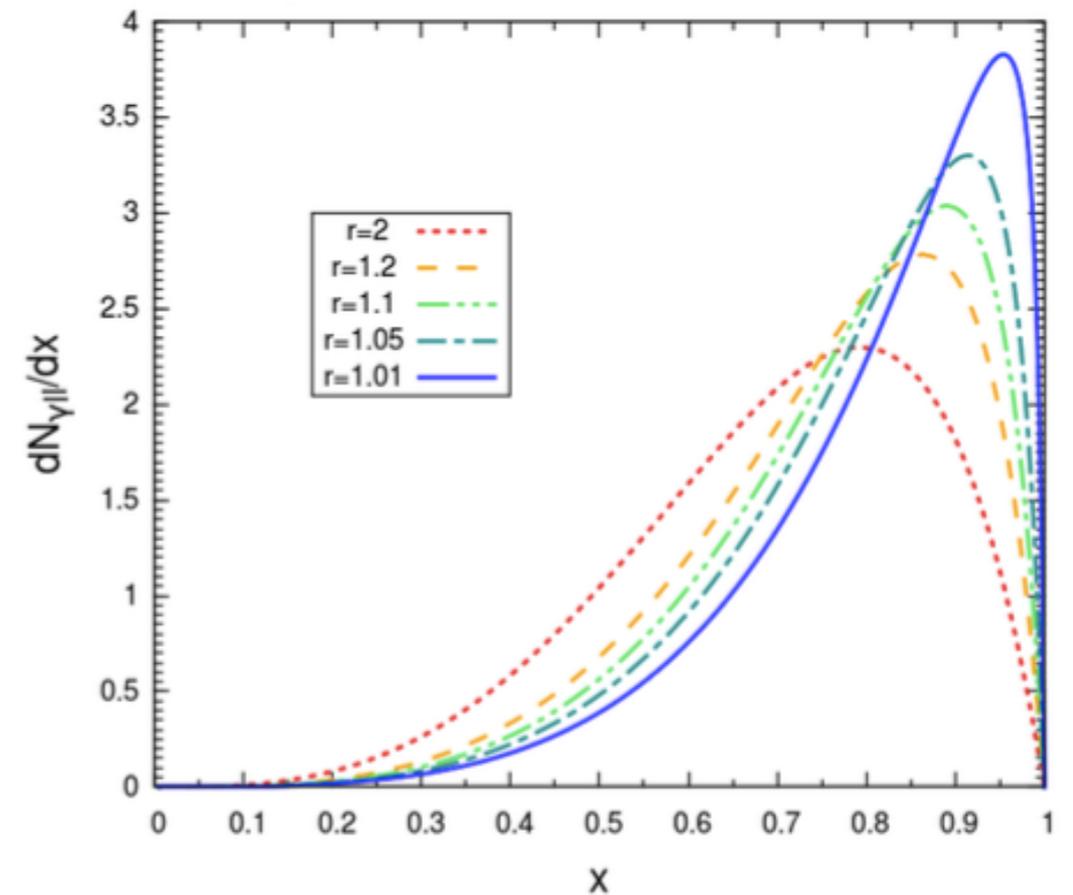
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MadDM v.3.0



VS



work by Fabio, Luca

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1307.6480>

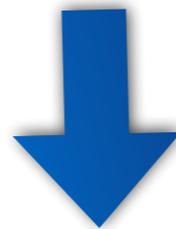
2. Energy spectra for Cosmic Rays (CR)

CR Energy spectra and indirect detection limits from Fermi-LAT are typically presented in terms of DM annihilation into SM channels

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow gg, q\bar{q}, c\bar{c}, b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \tau^+\tau^-$$

100% branching ratio

$$\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e, \nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\mu, \nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau, ZZ, W^+W^-, hh$$

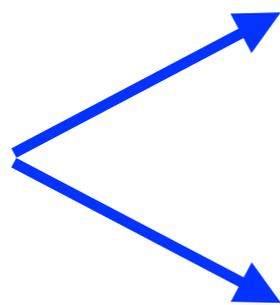


decay, shower, hadronize...
with Pythia8

CR energy spectra
at source

$$\gamma, \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, e^+, \bar{p}$$

Two ways of
extracting
the spectra



PPPC4DMID Tables

- Requires the installation of the PPPC4DMID module
- Fast but precise if annihilation is dominated by SM

Pythia8 Spectra

- Includes decays of BSM

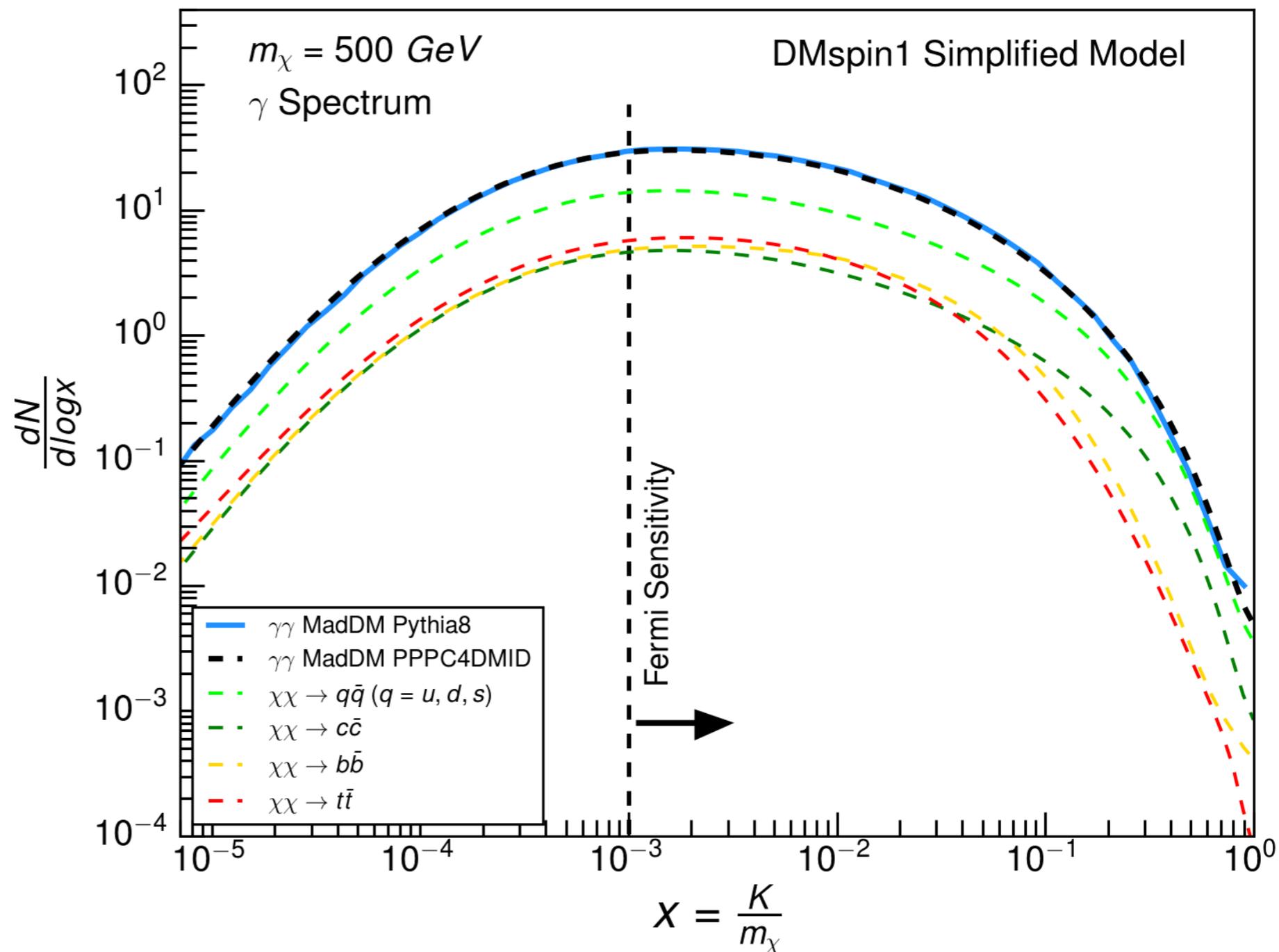
2. Energy spectra for Cosmic Rays - 2

PPPC4DMID = A Poor Particle Physicist Cookbook for Dark Matter Indirect Detection

<http://www.marcocirelli.net/PPPC4DMID.html>

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow q\bar{q}, c\bar{c}, b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}$$

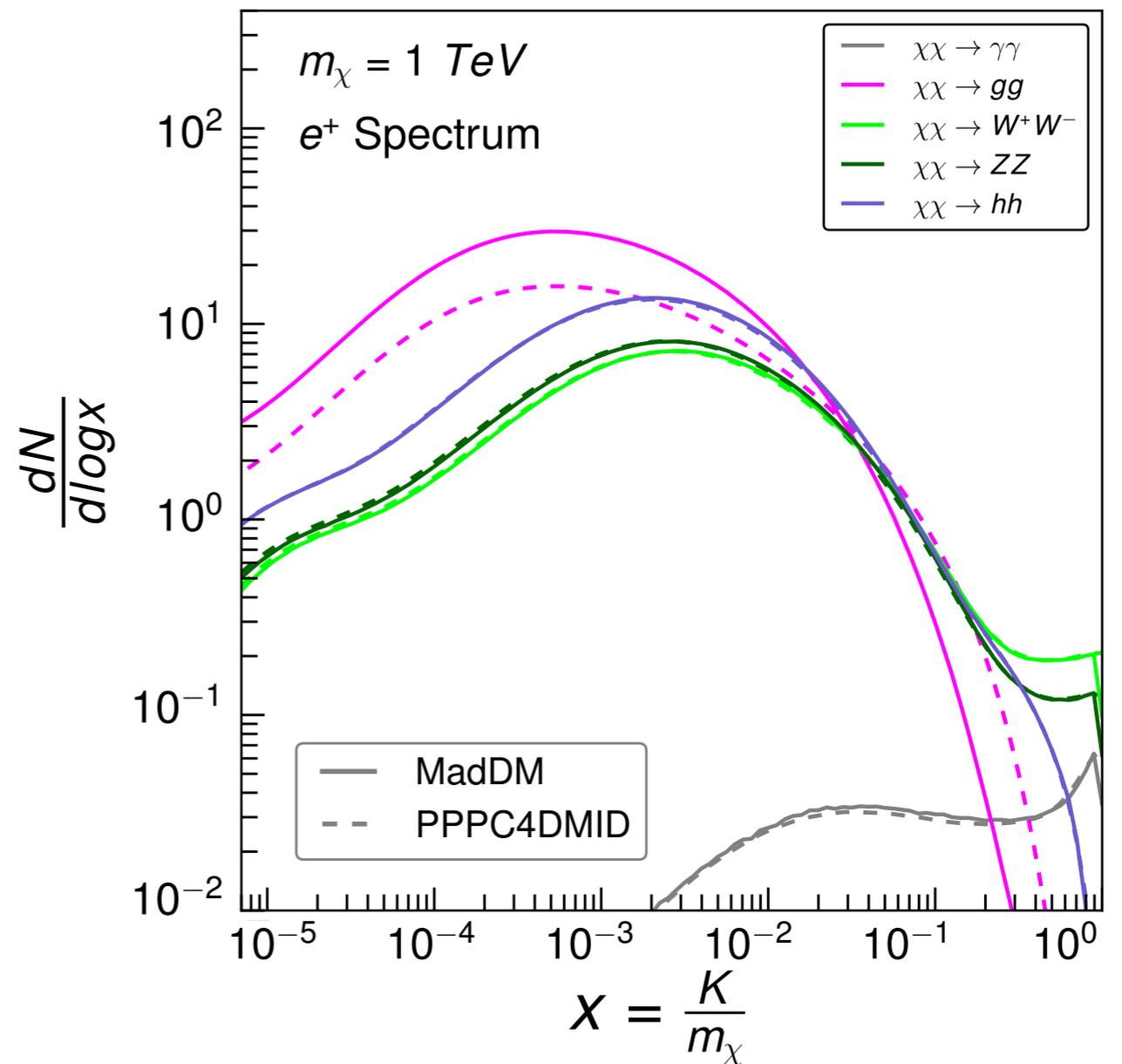
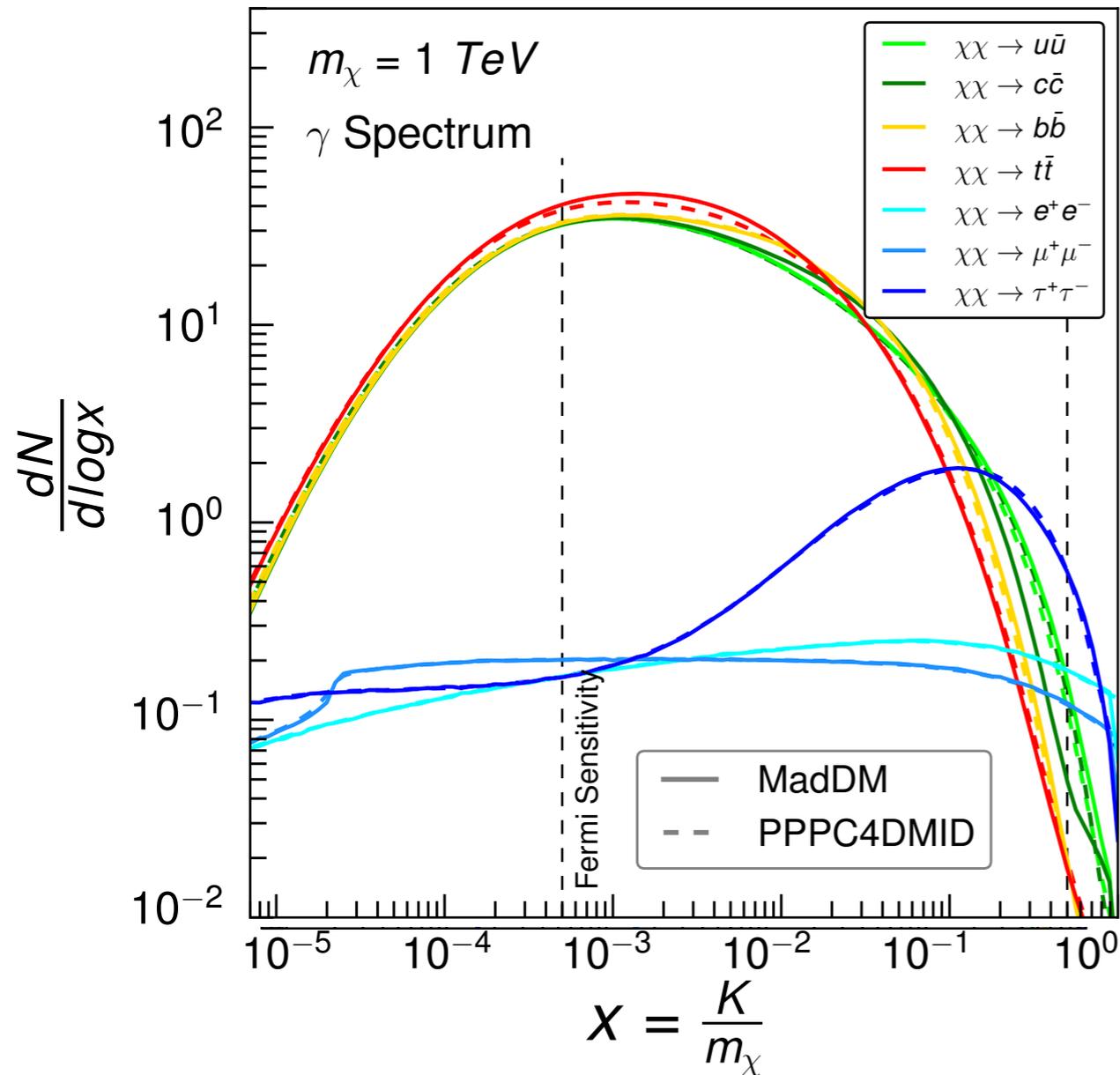
- MadDM includes the PPPD4DMID tabulated energy spectra for **DM DM > SM SM**
- CR spectra added up according to their branching fraction



2. Energy spectra for Cosmic Rays – 3

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow gg, q\bar{q}, c\bar{c}, b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \tau^+\tau^-$$

$$\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e, \nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\mu, \nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau, ZZ, W^+W^-, hh$$



Fermi-LAT sensitive to γ in the energy range $\sim [0.5 - 500 \text{ GeV}]$

2. Fermi-LAT limits

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma, \psi) = \frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \sum_i B_i \frac{dN_\gamma^i}{dE_\gamma} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\psi \frac{d\Omega}{\Delta\psi} \int_{\text{los}} \rho^2(\psi, l) dl$$

[particles/(GeV str cm² s)]

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MadDM

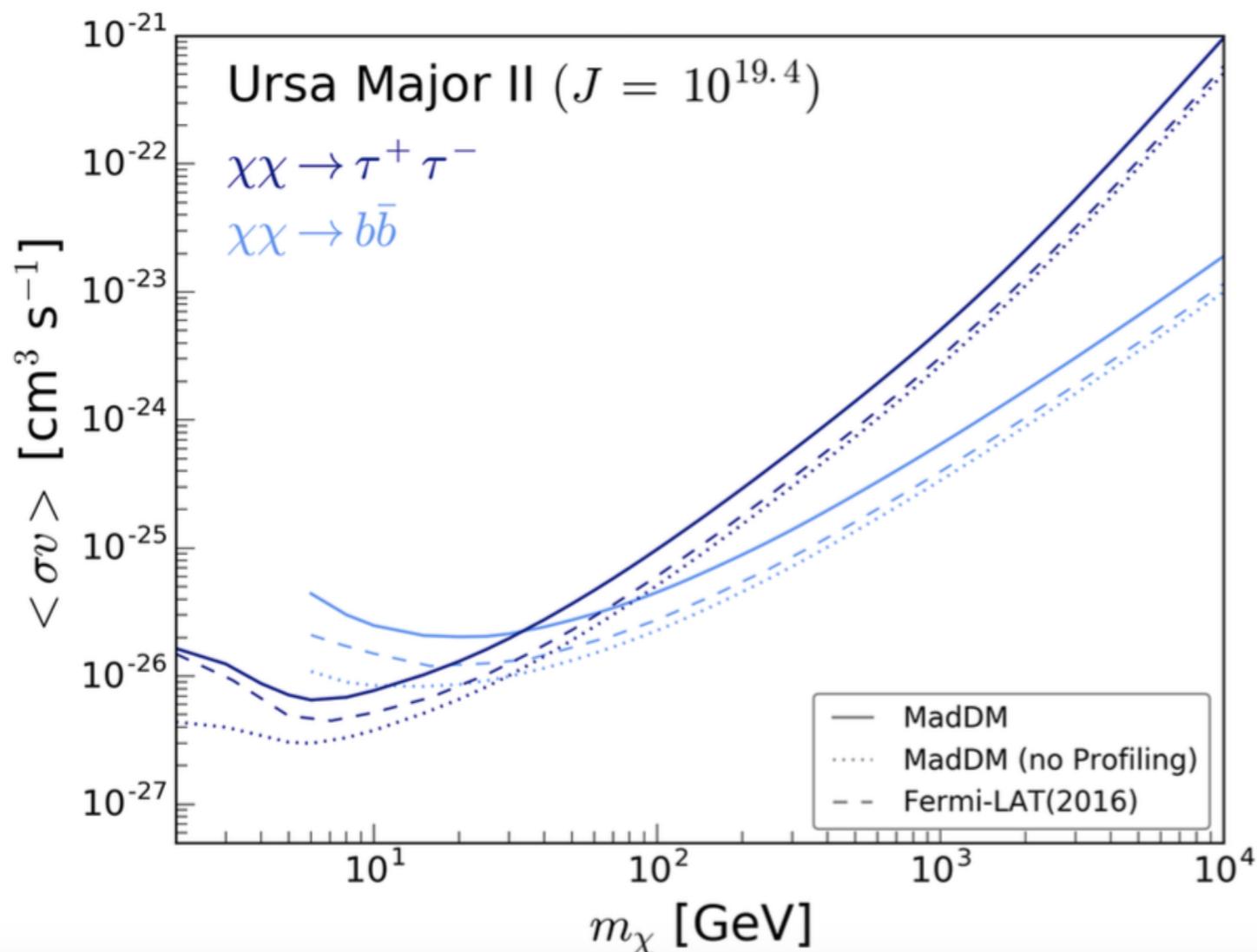
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MadDM

Astrophysical
J-factor

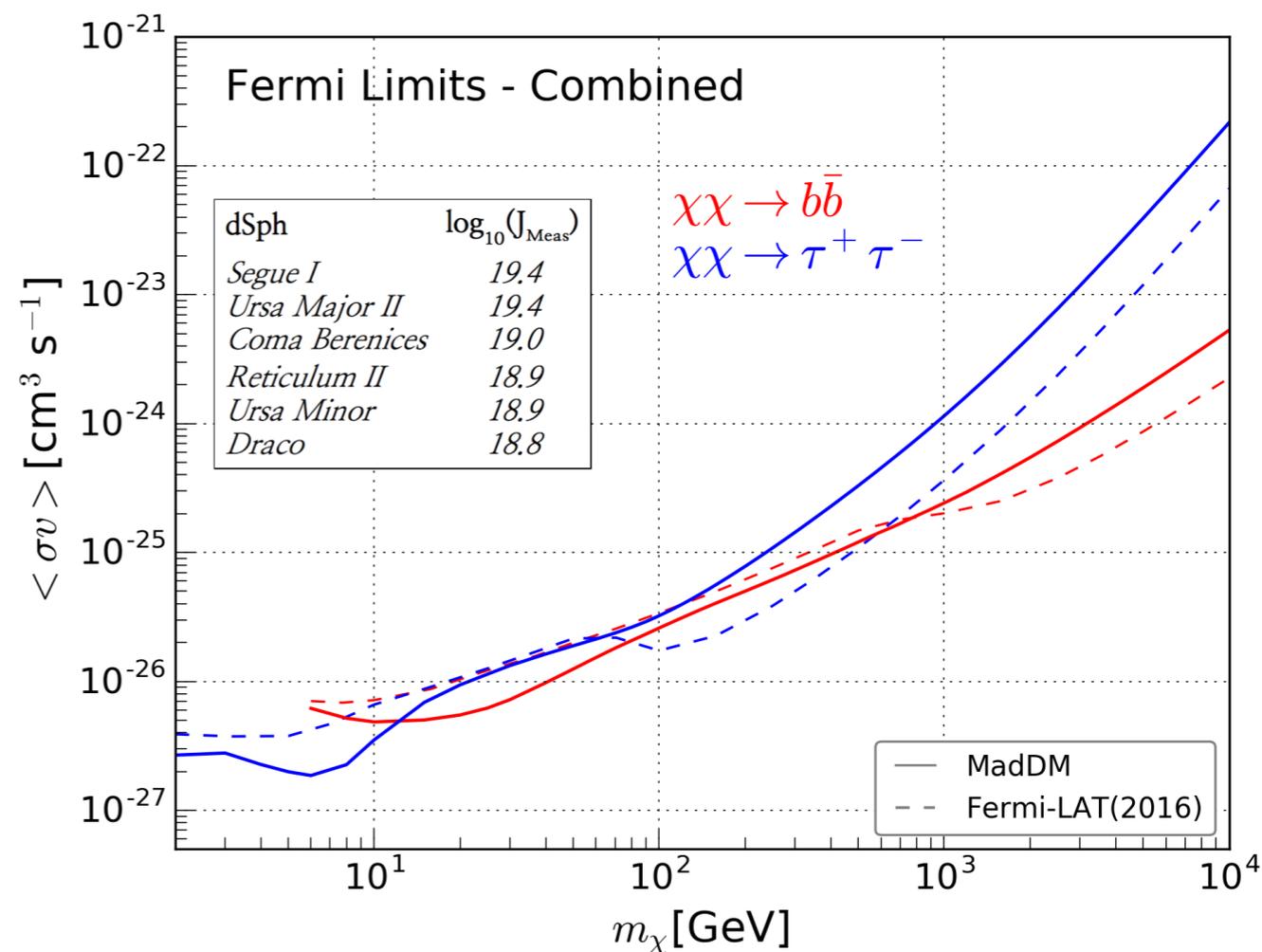
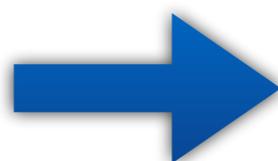


- The Fermi collaboration made available the likelihood profiles to derive gamma-ray flux upper limits (UL)
- Possible to derive UL for arbitrary annihilation channels
- MadDM includes the likelihood profiles for the 6 dwarf galaxies with highest J-factor

2. Fermi-LAT limits

Fermi coll. only gives limits for the two simplified models

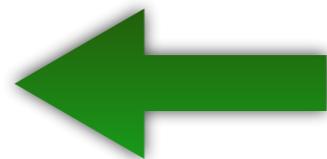
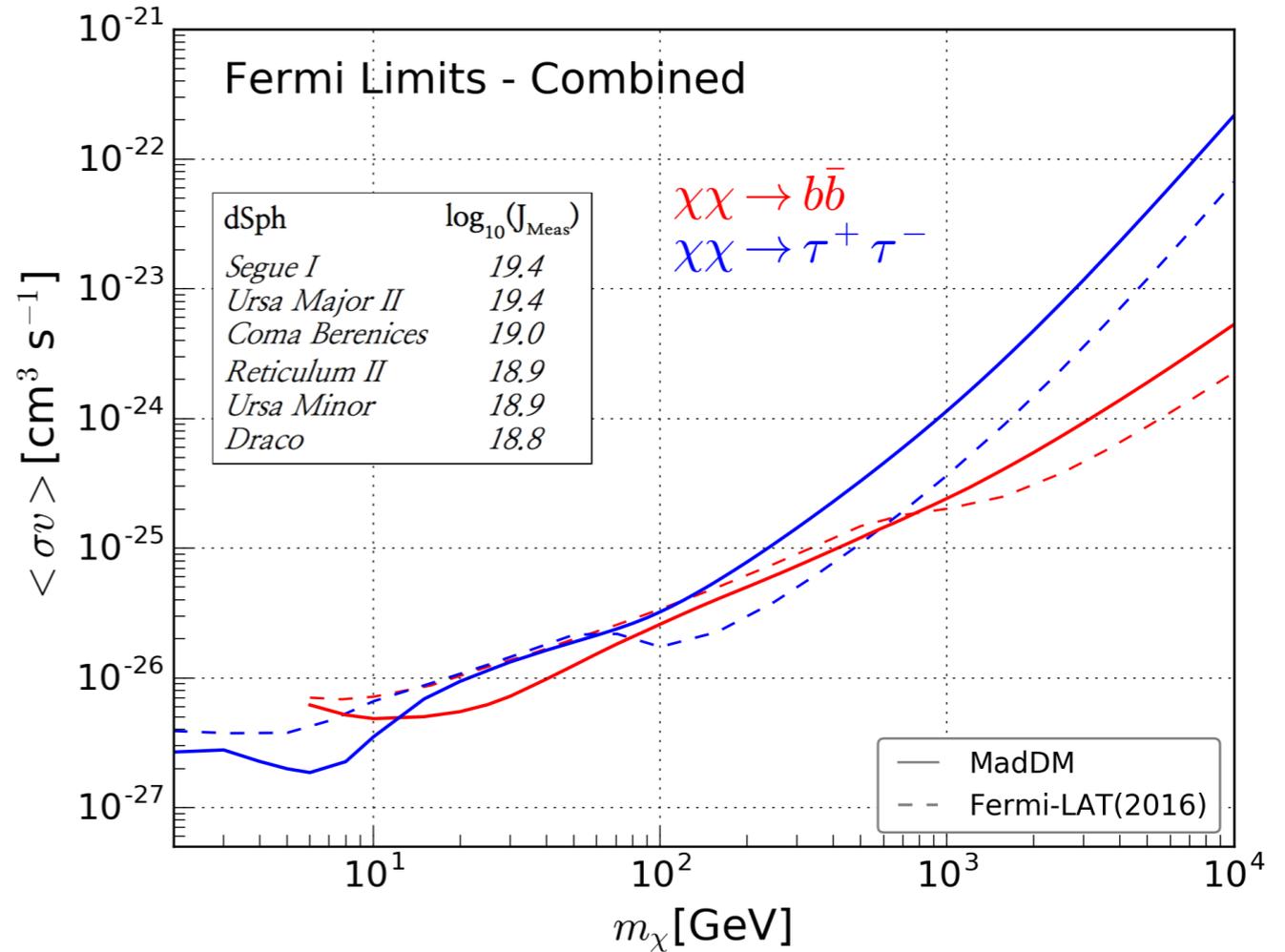
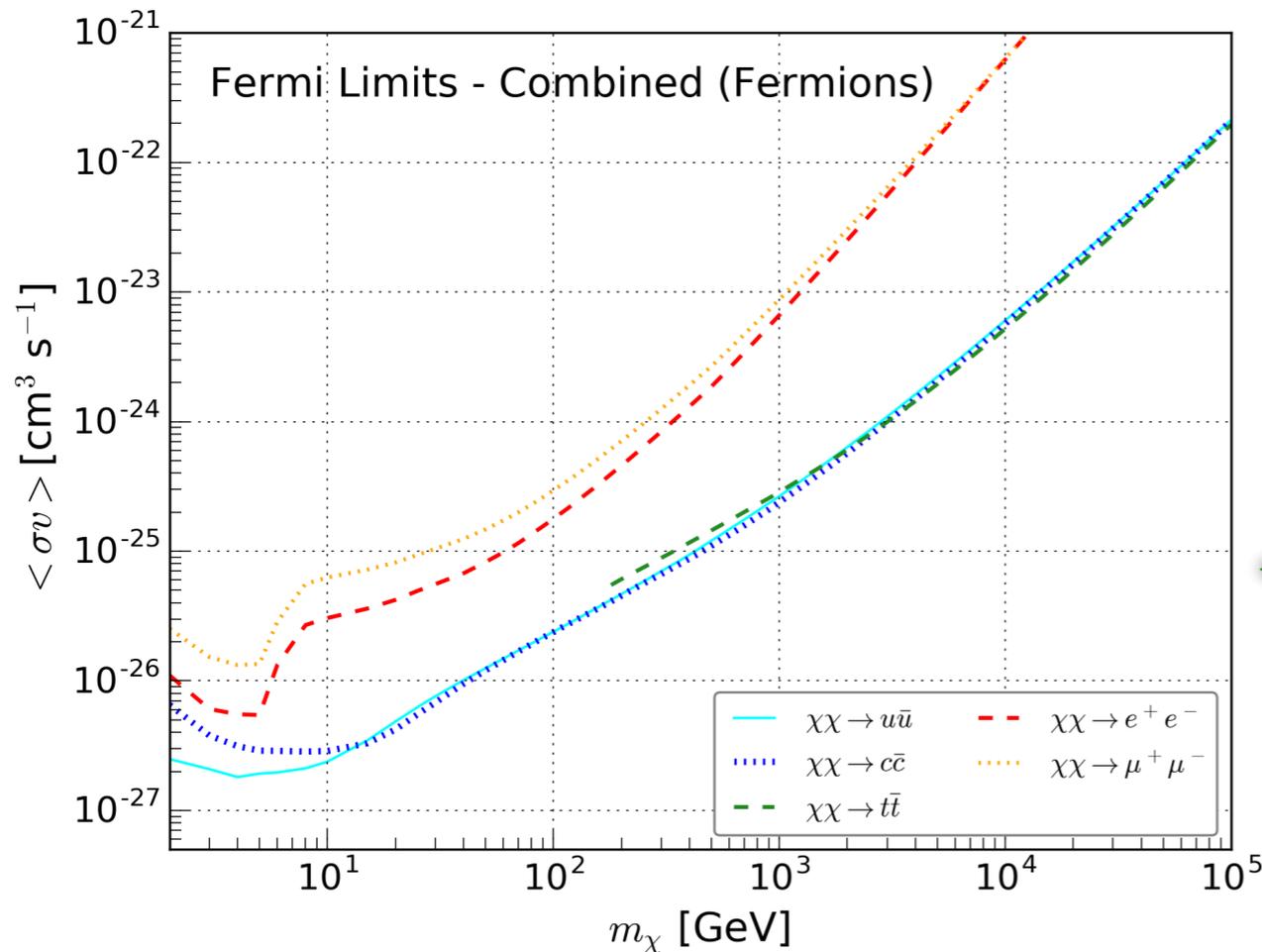
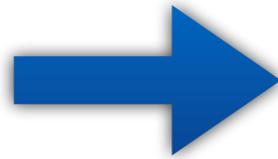
$DM DM \rightarrow b \bar{b} / \tau^+ \tau^-$



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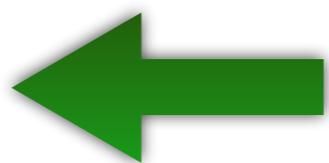
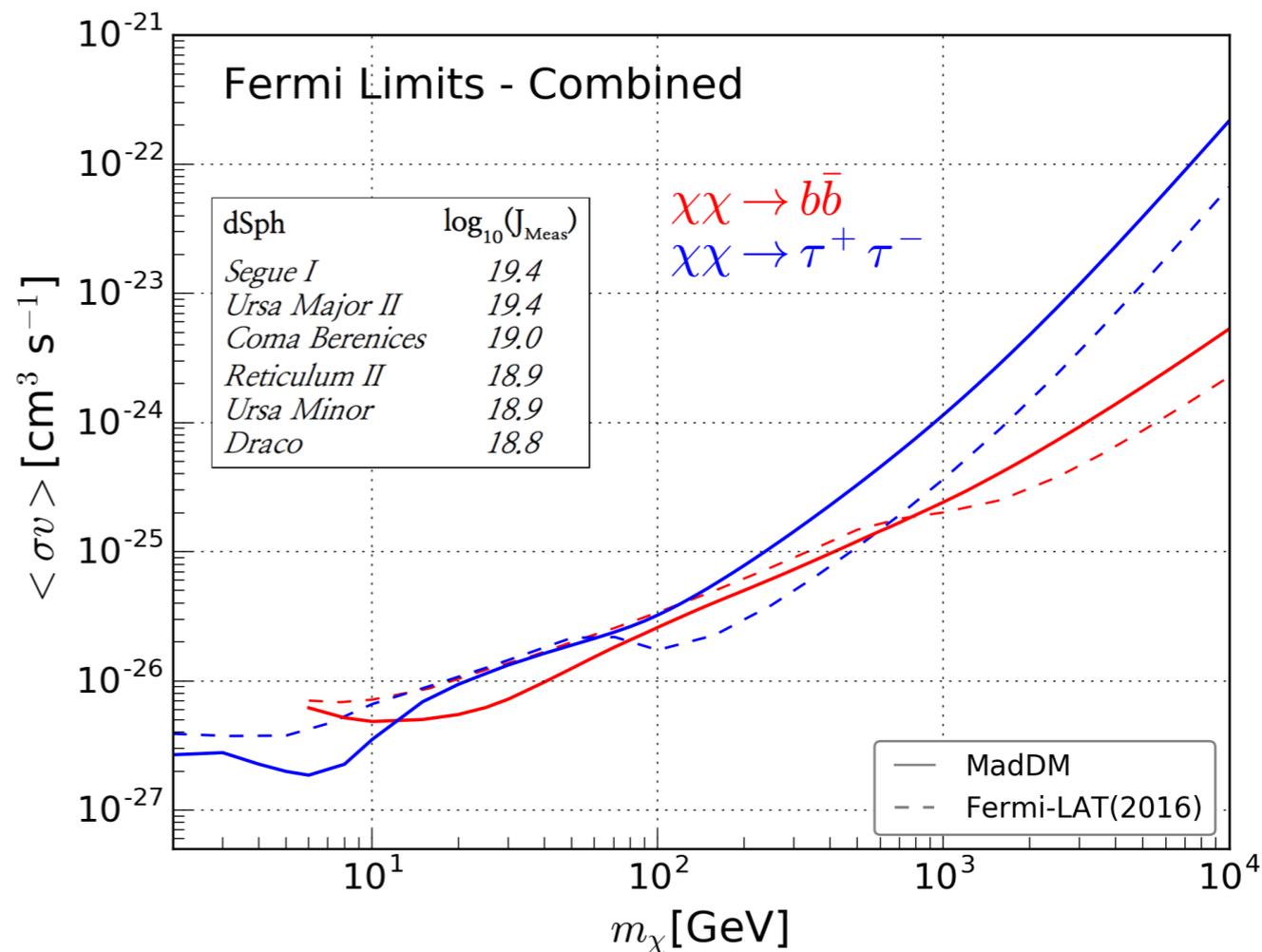
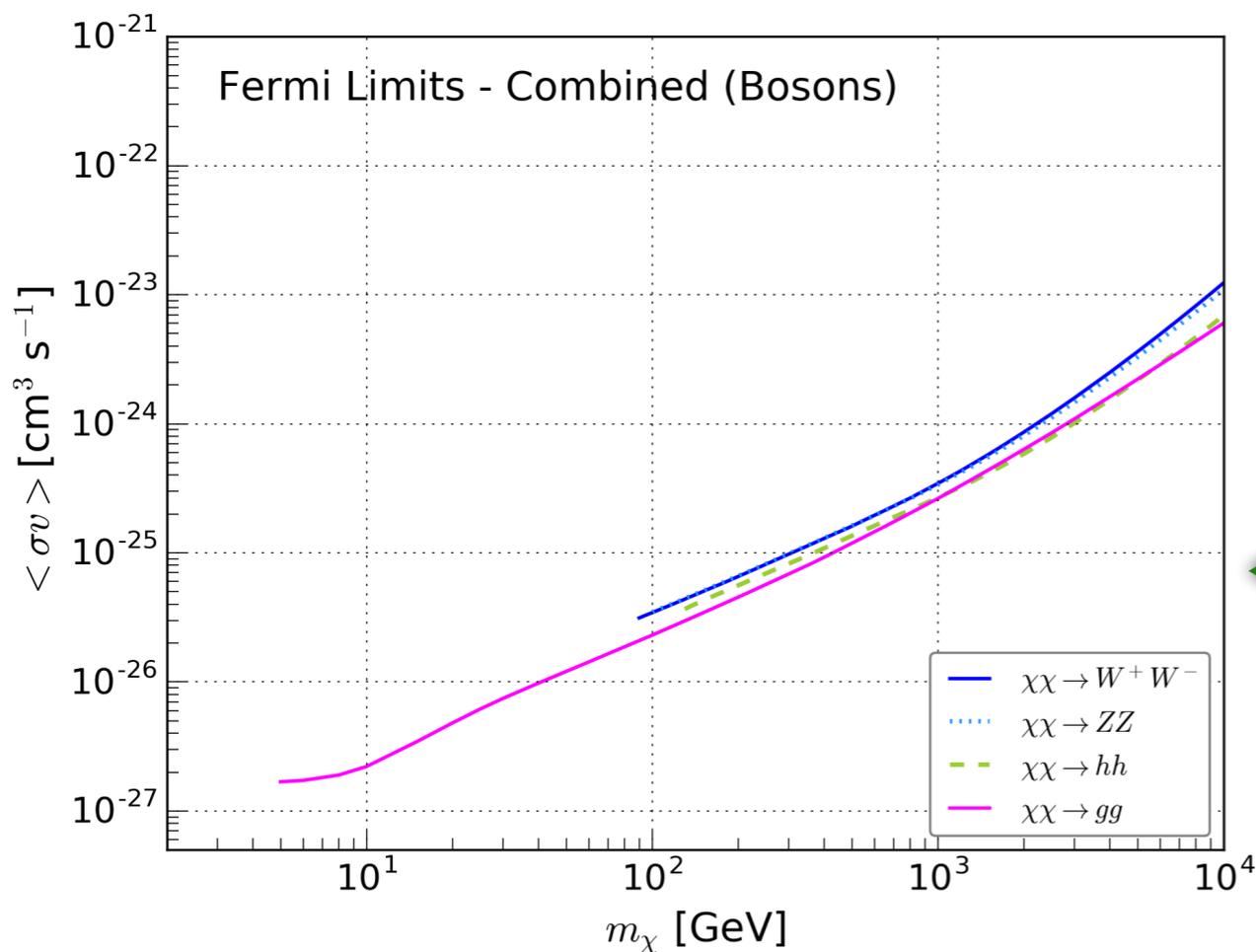
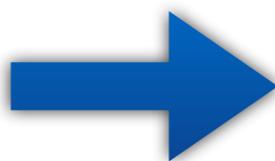


- We calculated the limits of any $DM DM \rightarrow SM SM$
- Added the new limits in the Exp. constraints module

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$DM DM \rightarrow b \bar{b} / \tau^+ \tau^-$



- We calculated the limits of any **$DM DM \rightarrow SM SM$**
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3. Experimental Constraints class

Relic Density : Ω Planck

Direct detection:

Spin independent

Xenon 1 ton

Spin dependent - neutrons

LUX

Spin dependent - protons

Pico 60

Indirect detection:

- Precomputed limits for DM DM > SM SM
- On the fly computation with the global gamma spectra

Fermi-LAT likelihood

- Completely 'externalisable' module that can be loaded independently of MadDM
- The users can easily update/ add limits

Example: results

MadDM screen output

```
***** Relic Density
INFO: Relic Density      = 3.06e-03      ALLOWED
INFO: x_f                = 2.60e+01
INFO: sigmav(xf)        = 3.96e-08
INFO: xsi                = 2.56e-02
INFO:
***** Direct detection [cm^2]:
INFO: SigmaN_SI_p       Thermal = 9.76e-40      EXCLUDED      All DM = 3.82e-38      EXCLUDED      Xenon1ton ul      = 6.44e-46
INFO: SigmaN_SI_n       Thermal = 9.72e-40      EXCLUDED      All DM = 3.80e-38      EXCLUDED      Xenon1ton ul      = 6.44e-46
INFO: SigmaN_SD_p       Thermal = 1.01e-62      ALLOWED       All DM = 3.93e-61      ALLOWED       Pico60 ul         = 2.03e-40
INFO: SigmaN_SD_n       Thermal = 4.64e-62      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.81e-60      ALLOWED       Lux2017 ul        = 1.22e-40
INFO:
***** Indirect detection [cm^3/s]:
INFO: <sigma v> method: madevent
INFO: DM particle halo velocity: 2e-05/c
INFO: xdxxdb_ccx        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.83e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.19e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_ddx        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.83e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.20e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_uux        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.83e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.20e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_bbx        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.83e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.21e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_ssx        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.83e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.20e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_ttx        Thermal = 1.19e-28      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.81e-25      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 1.44e-25
INFO: xdxxdb_y1y1       Thermal = 5.34e-28      NO LIMIT     All DM = 8.16e-25      NO LIMIT     Fermi ul          = -1.00e+00
INFO: Skipping zero cross section processes for: emep, mummup, xxcxcb, vlv, tamtap
INFO: Using generic Fermi limits for light quarks (u,d,s)
INFO: Total limits calculated with Fermi likelihood:
INFO: DM DM > all       Thermal = 1.25e-27      ALLOWED       All DM = 1.91e-24      EXCLUDED      Fermi ul          = 4.19e-25
```

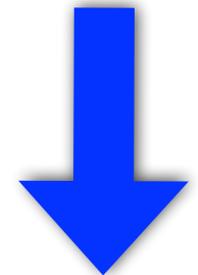
[Run using Madevent + Pythia8]

Example: results

MadDM screen output

Theory Predictions

Exp. UL



ALLOWED

EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED

EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED

EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
NO LIMIT

EXCLUDED

ALLOWED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED
ALLOWED
NO LIMIT
ALLOWED

All DM = 3.82e-38
All DM = 3.80e-38
All DM = 3.93e-61
All DM = 1.81e-60

All DM = 1.83e-25
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All DM = 1.91e-24

Xenon1ton ul	= 6.44e-46
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Pico60 ul	= 2.03e-40
Lux2017 ul	= 1.22e-40
Fermi ul	= 1.19e-25
Fermi ul	= 1.20e-25
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INFO:
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INFO: DM particle halo velocity: 2e-05/c
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[Run using Madevent + Pythia8]

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```

ALLOWED

EXCLUDED
EXCLUDED
ALLOWED
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ALLOWED
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NO LIMIT

ALLOWED

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Fermi ul = -1.00e+00

Fermi ul = 4.19e-25

Limits stored in the
Exp. class module

Calculated 'on the fly'
with Pyhtia8/PPPC4DMID spectrum

[Run using Madevent + Pythia8]

4. Cosmic Rays Propagation – fluxes at detection

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma, \psi) = \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2m_\chi^2} \sum_i B_i \frac{dN_\gamma^i}{dE_\gamma} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\psi \frac{d\Omega}{\Delta\psi} \int_{l_{\text{os}}} \rho^2(\psi, l) dl$$

[particles/(GeV str cm² s)]

- **Neutrinos oscillations (from far galaxies to Earth)**

- **PPPC4DMID Tables for e+**

Halo profile: **NFW, Moore, Einasto, Isothermal**

Galactic magnetic field model: **MF1, MF2, MF3**

Propagation model: **MIN, MED, MAX**

- **DRAGON**

Interface with the fully numerical code DRAGON for propagation of positrons/antiprotons within the galaxy

Conclusions and Outlook

- MadDM v.3.0 is out (beta version)
- Waiting for feedbacks from the users for bug fixing
- Currently in a stand-alone package, requires MG5 new release
- Brand new functionalities for DM indirect detection
- Experimental limits class than can be loaded outside MadDM
- New dedicated module for parameter space scanning

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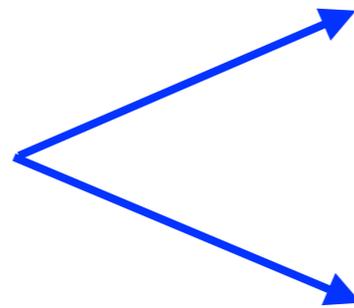
Backup

DM Annihilation and Fermi Bounds

MadDM v.3.0:

1. calculates the thermally averaged annihilation cross section $\langle\sigma v\rangle$
2. generate/reads energy spectra for $\gamma, \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, e^+, \bar{p}$
3. calculates experimental UL using Fermi-LAT likelihood
4. propagates/reads CR fluxes at Earth

Two different
approaches



'Fast' Method

'Precision' Method

Each step is performed in a different way according to the user's need (speed, high precision, or a balance of the two?)

Example: helicity suppression lift

$$\sigma v_{f\bar{f}} = \frac{y_L^4}{4\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2} \frac{1}{(1+\mu)^2} - \frac{y_L^4}{6\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2} \frac{1+2\mu}{(1+\mu)^4} v^2 + \frac{y_L^4}{60\pi m_\chi^2} \frac{1}{(1+\mu)^4} v^4 + \mathcal{O}(v^6)$$

s-wave , p-wave suppression

$$\sigma v_{f\bar{f}\gamma}^{\text{VIB}} = \frac{Q^2 \alpha_{\text{em}} y_L^4}{8\pi^2 m_\chi^2} + \dots$$

cross section enhancement

Introduction: overview

MadDM capabilities	
For a generic dark matter model with UFO files	<u>Relic density</u> (MadDM v.1.0) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coannihilation• Multi-component dark matter
	<u>Direct detection</u> (MadDM v.2.0) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theoretical elastic spin-independent and spin-dependent cross section dark matter off nucleons• Directional event rate (double differential event rate)• LUX likelihood
	<u>Indirect detection</u> (MadDM v.3.0) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theoretical prediction for the velocity averaged cross section at present time• Generation of energy spectra from dark matter annihilation• Computation of fluxes at source and detection• Fermi-LAT likelihood for dwarf spheroidal galaxies
	<u>Model parameter space sampling</u> (MadDM v.3.0) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sequential grid scan• PyMultiNest interface
	<u>Experimental constraints module</u> (MadDM v.3.0)

Computation of $\langle \sigma v \rangle$ - more

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \int d^3 \mathbf{v}_1 d^3 \mathbf{v}_2 P_r(\mathbf{v}_1) P_r(\mathbf{v}_2) \sigma v_{\text{rel}} \xrightarrow{\text{rewrite}} \langle \sigma v \rangle = \int dv_{\text{rel}} \tilde{P}_{r,\text{rel}}(v_{\text{rel}}) \sigma v_{\text{rel}}$$

$$\tilde{P}_{r,\text{rel}}(v_{\text{rel}}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{v_0^3} \exp\left(-\frac{v_{\text{rel}}^2}{2v_0^2}\right) \quad \text{Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution}$$

If σ is dominated by s-wave + p-wave terms: $v_{\text{rel}} = \sqrt{3}v_0$