

Indirect detection of dark matter with cosmic rays

Is there (still) anything exciting?

Yoann Génolini

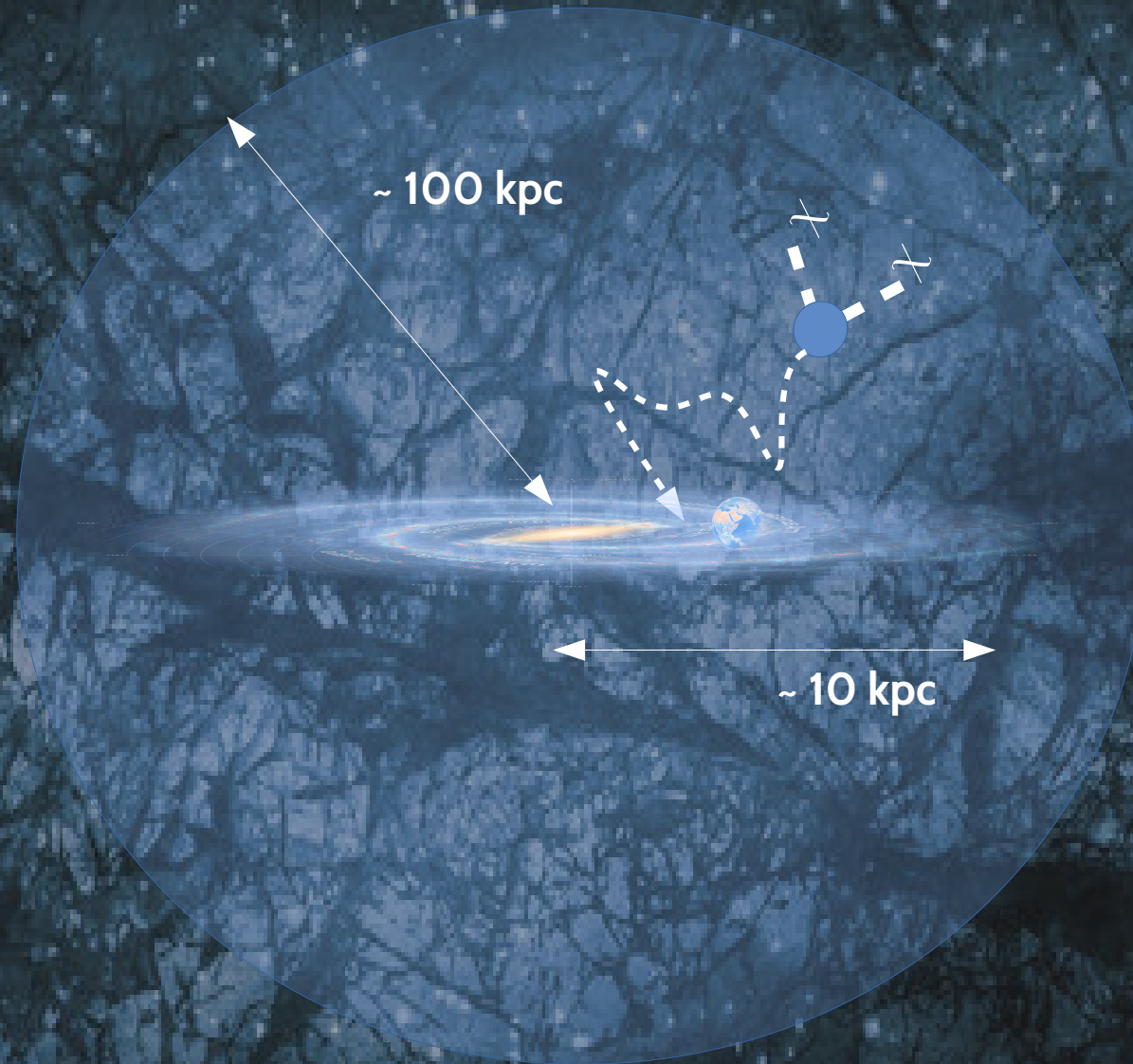
Dark Tools – June 2025

Collaborators :

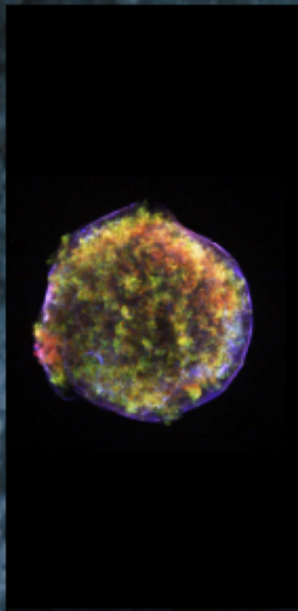
M. Boudaud, P.-I. Batista, E. F. Bueno,
F. Calore, S. Caroff, M. Cirelli, L. Derome,
J. Lavalle, A. Marcowith, D. Maurin,
V. Poireau, V. Poulin, S. Rosier, P. Salati,
P. D. Serpico, M. Vecchi and N. Weinrich



Introduction



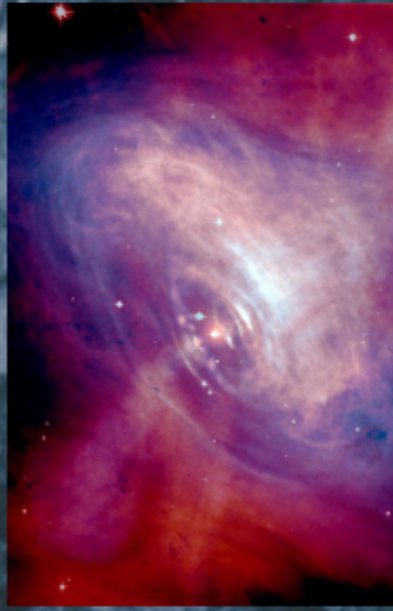
Galactic cosmic-ray sources



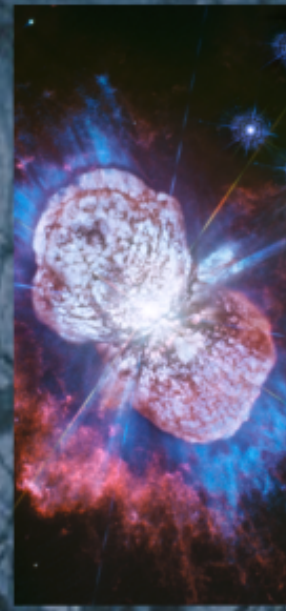
SNRs



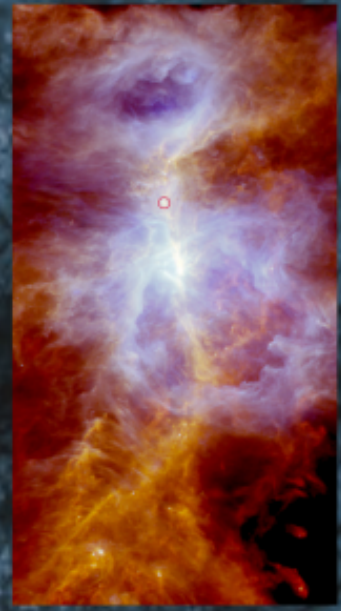
Star clusters



Pulsar Wind
Nebulae



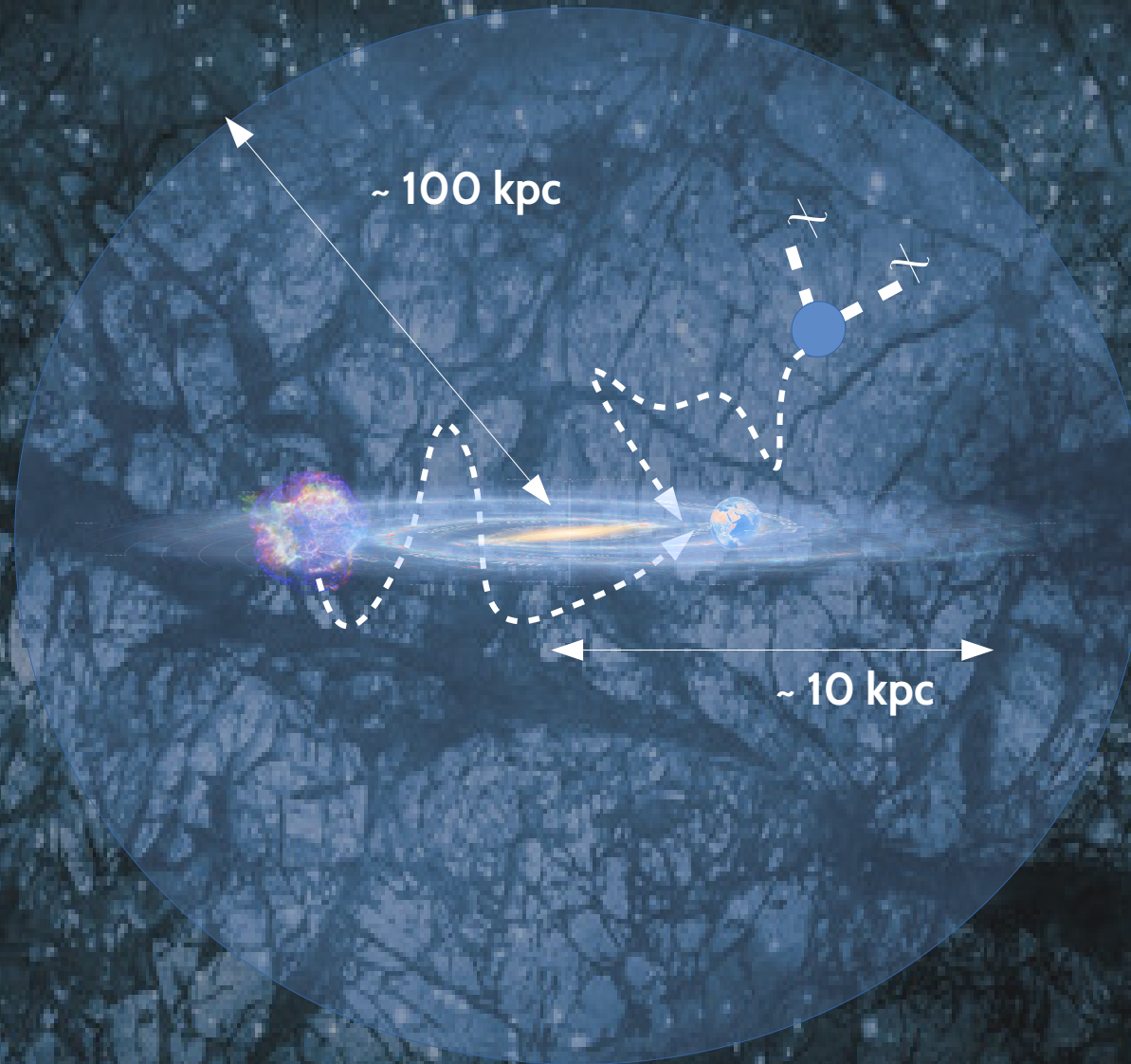
Colliding wind
binaries



Protostellar jets
microquasars

... and others !

Introduction

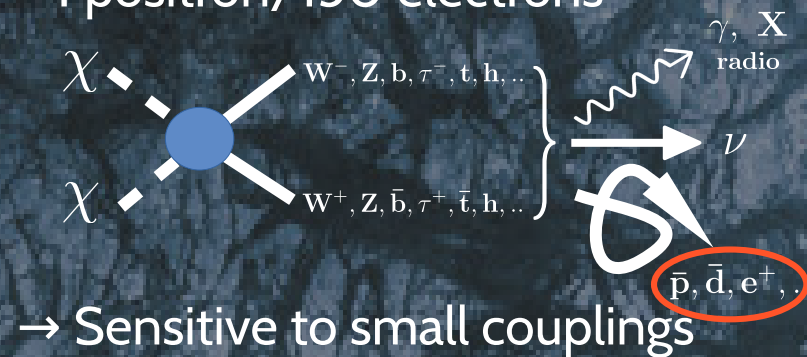


Two reasons to focus on **cosmic-ray antiparticles**:

1 - Very low fluxes:

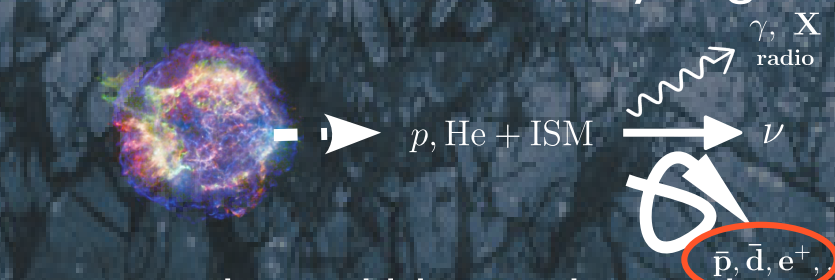
~ 1 antiproton/ 10^4 protons

~ 1 positron/150 electrons



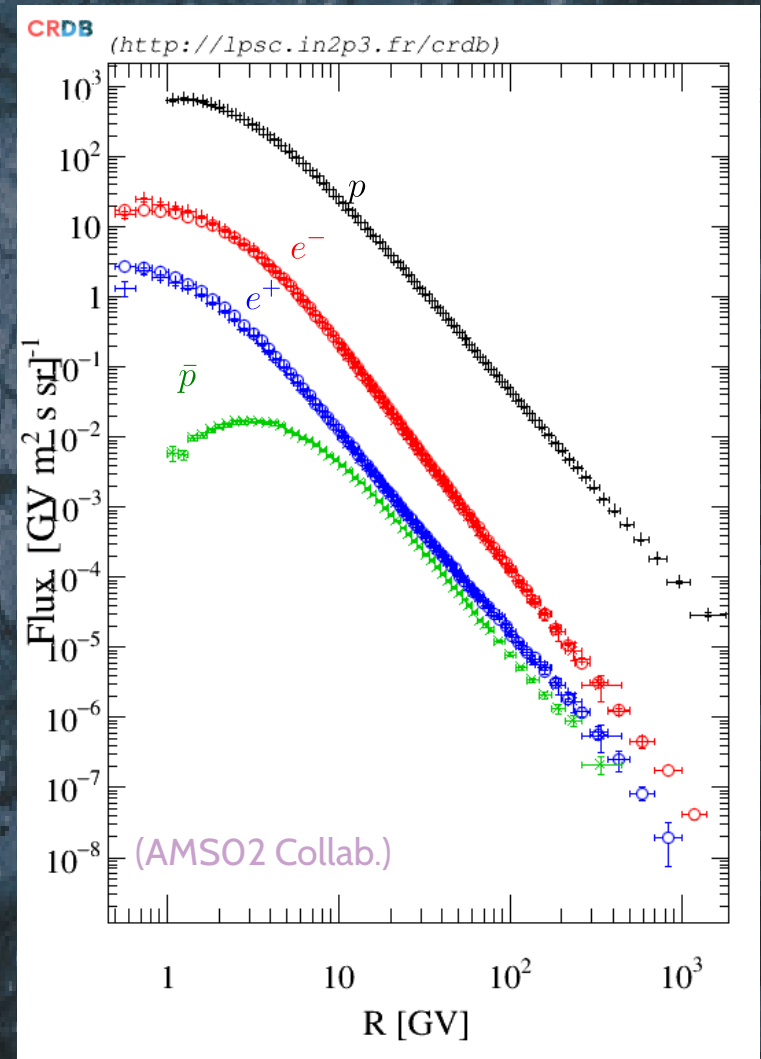
→ Sensitive to small couplings

2 - Believed to be of secondary origin:

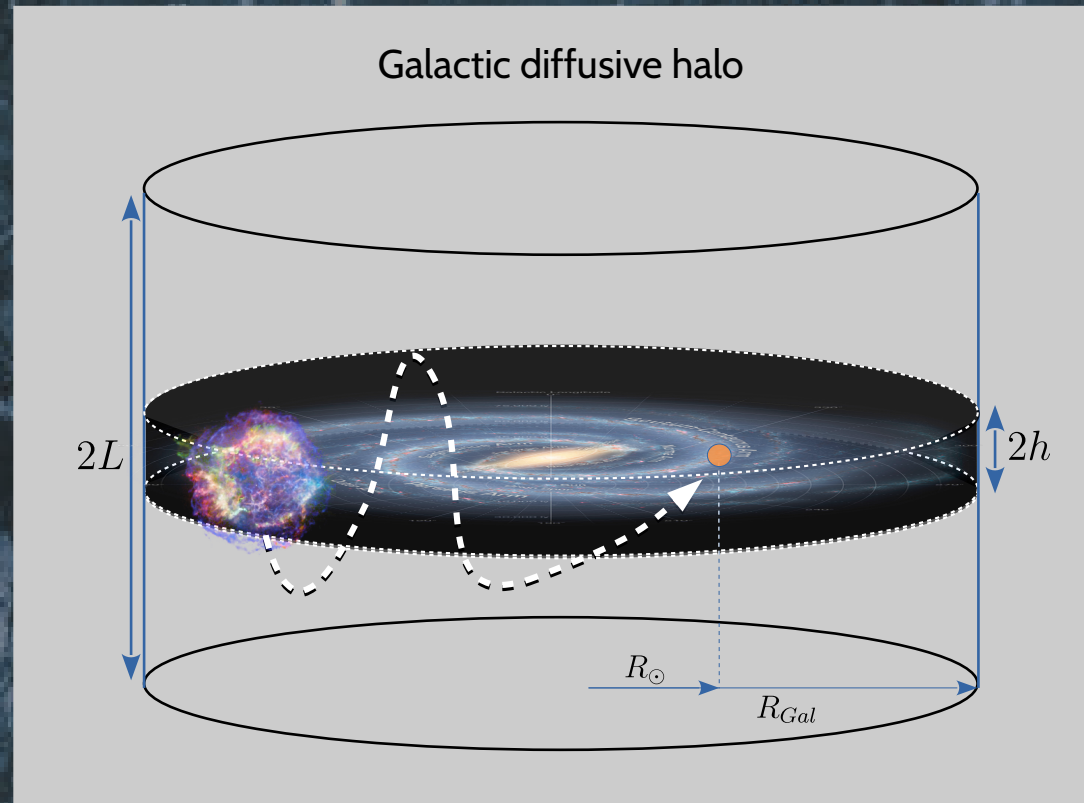


→ Astrophysical bkg can be easily estimated

Up to a good production XS knowledge..



Indirect dark matter search

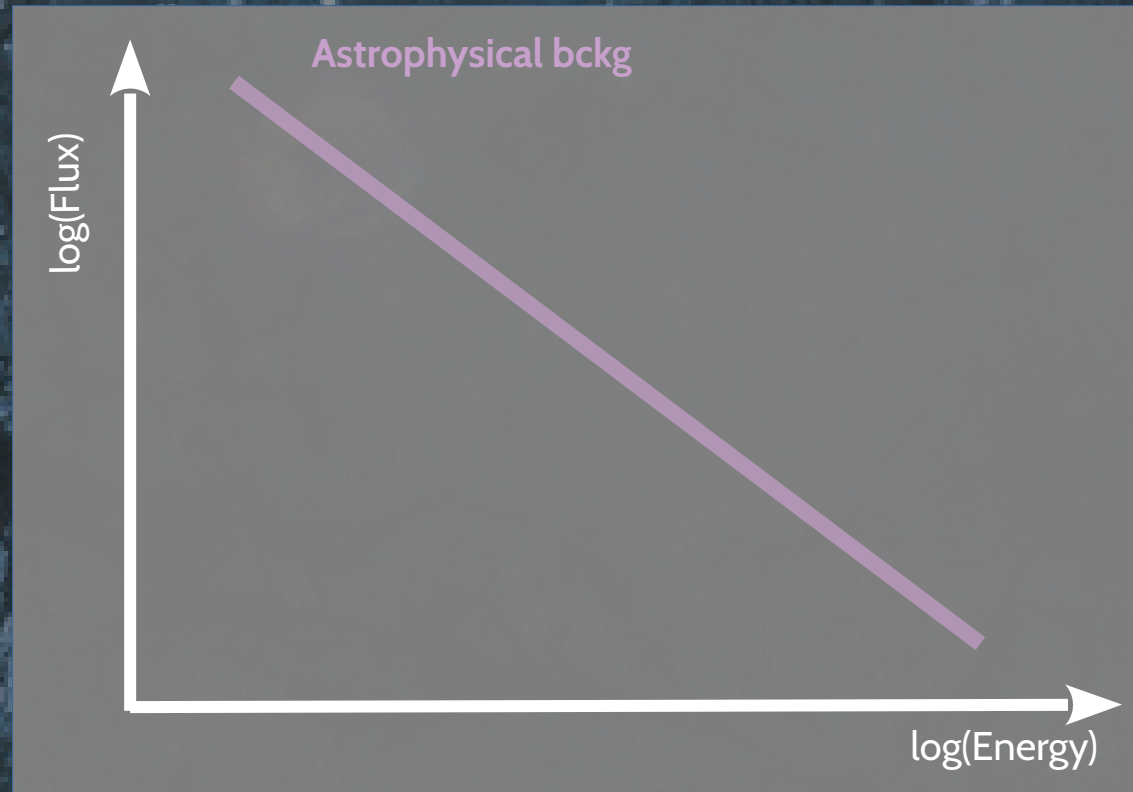


Resolution of **CR transport equation** in steady state:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cancel{\frac{\partial \psi_{\alpha}}{\partial t}} - \vec{\nabla}_{\mathbf{x}} \left\{ \boxed{K(E)} \vec{\nabla}_{\mathbf{x}} \psi_{\alpha} - \boxed{\vec{V}_c} \psi_{\alpha} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial E} \left\{ \boxed{b_{\text{tot}}(E)} \psi_{\alpha} - \beta^2 \boxed{K_{pp}} \frac{\partial \psi_{\alpha}}{\partial E} \right\} \\
 & + \boxed{\sigma_{\alpha}} v_{\alpha} n_{\text{ism}} \psi_{\alpha} + \Gamma_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha} = q_{\alpha} + \sum_{\beta} \left\{ \boxed{\sigma_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha}} v_{\beta} n_{\text{ism}} + \Gamma_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha} \right\} \psi_{\beta} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Ginzburg & Syrovatskii (1964)

Indirect dark matter search



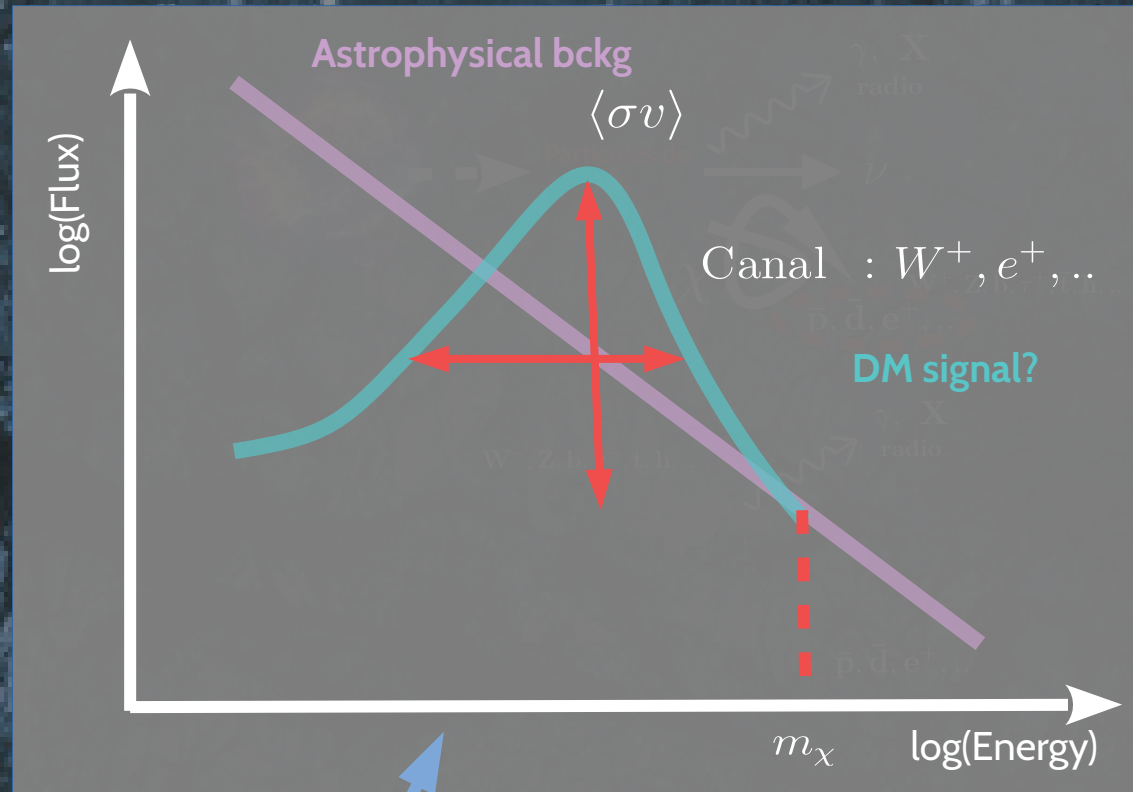
Resolution of **CR transport equation** in steady state:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cancel{\frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial t}} - \vec{\nabla}_x \left\{ \boxed{K(E)} \vec{\nabla}_x \psi_\alpha - \boxed{\vec{V}_c} \psi_\alpha \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial E} \left\{ \boxed{b_{\text{tot}}(E)} \psi_\alpha - \beta^2 \boxed{K_{pp}} \frac{\partial \psi_\alpha}{\partial E} \right\} \\
 & + \boxed{\sigma_\alpha} v_\alpha n_{\text{ism}} \psi_\alpha + \Gamma_\alpha \psi_\alpha = q_\alpha + \sum_\beta \left\{ \boxed{\sigma_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha}} v_\beta n_{\text{ism}} + \Gamma_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha} \right\} \psi_\beta .
 \end{aligned}$$

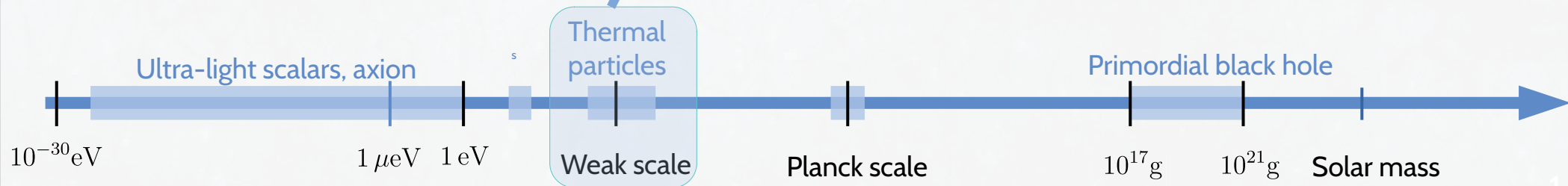
Ginzburg & Syrovatskii (1964)

Introduction

Indirect dark matter search



$$\dot{q}^{\text{prim}}(\vec{r}, E) = \rho_{\text{DM}}^2(\vec{r}) \times \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2\xi m_\chi^2} \times \sum_f B_f \frac{dn^{\chi\chi \rightarrow f \rightarrow \bar{p}}}{dE}(E)$$

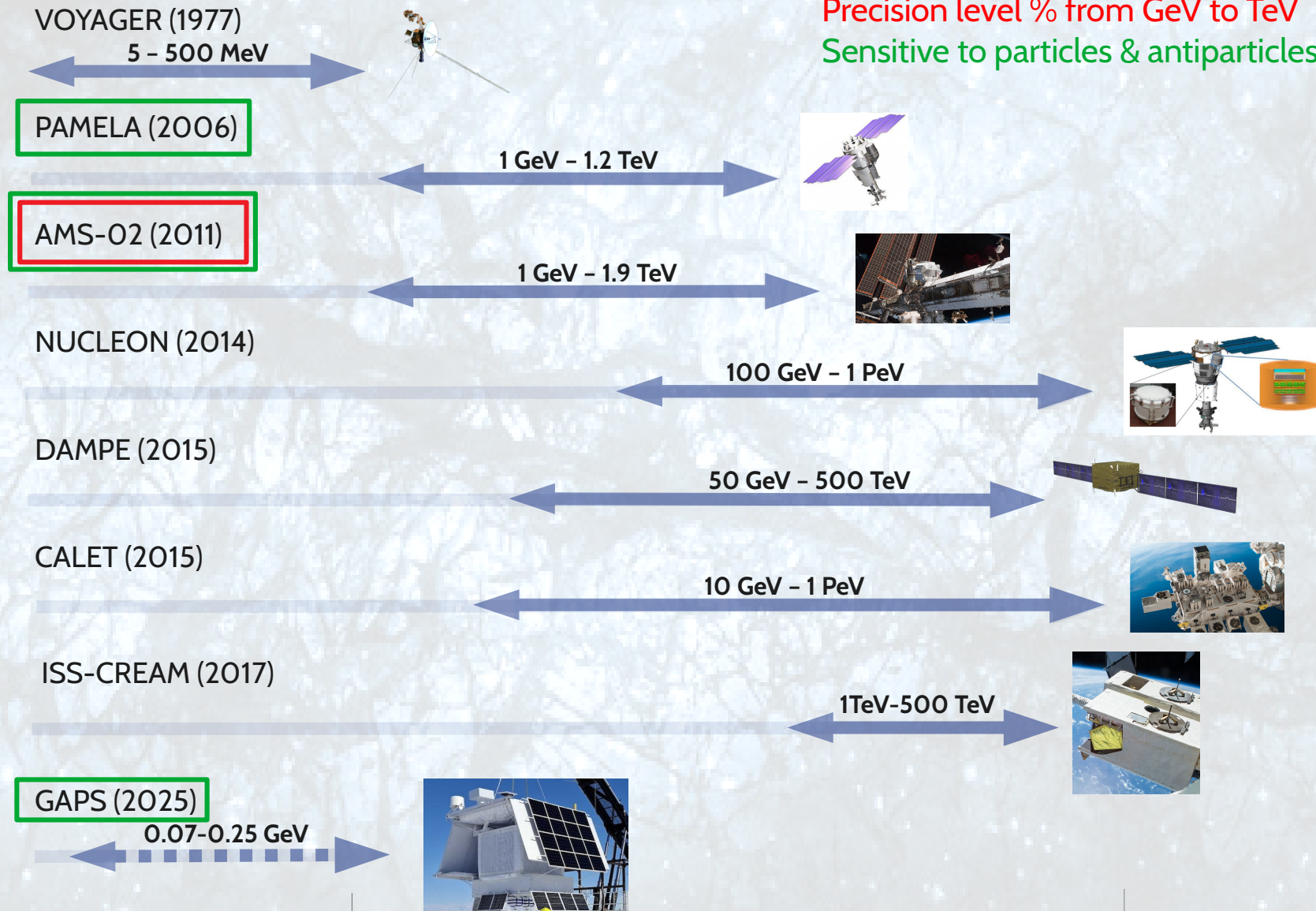


Game changer: **high-quality data!**

Numerous precision experiments in a large energy range

Precision level % from GeV to TeV

Sensitive to particles & antiparticles independently



Outline

- 1 - A few words about positrons
- 2 - An excess in CR antiprotons?
- 3 - The antinuclei frontier
- 4 - Conclusion and prospects

A few words about positrons

Outline

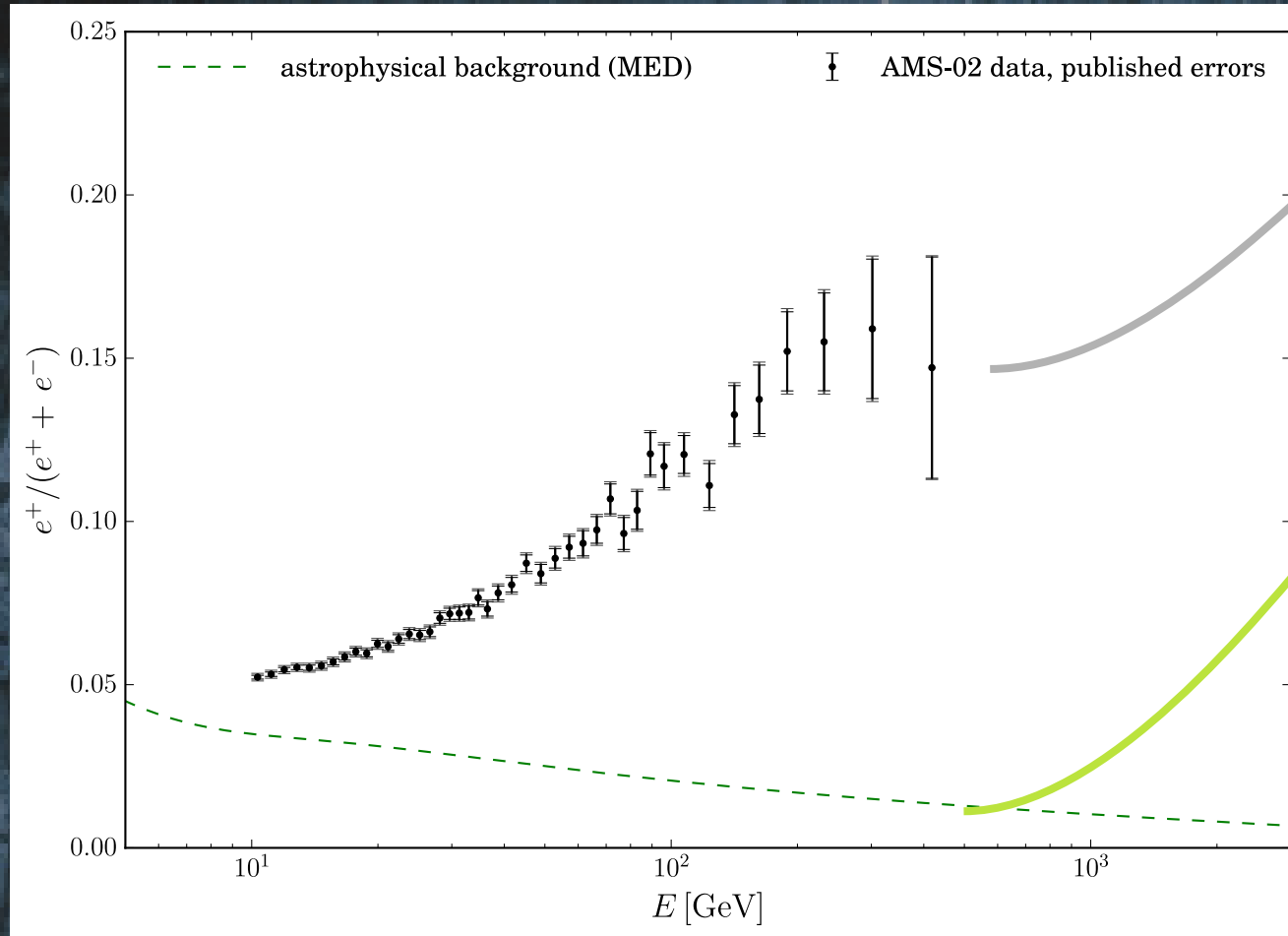
1 - A few words about positrons

2 - An excess in CR antiprotons?

3 - The antinuclei frontier

4 - Conclusion and prospects

A few words about positrons

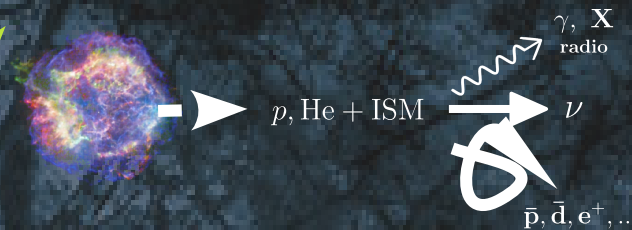


(Boudaud, ..., Y.G. + 2015)

Also measured by:

- HEAT (1997)
- PAMELA (2009)
- FERMI (2010)

Astrophysical bckg from secondary production:

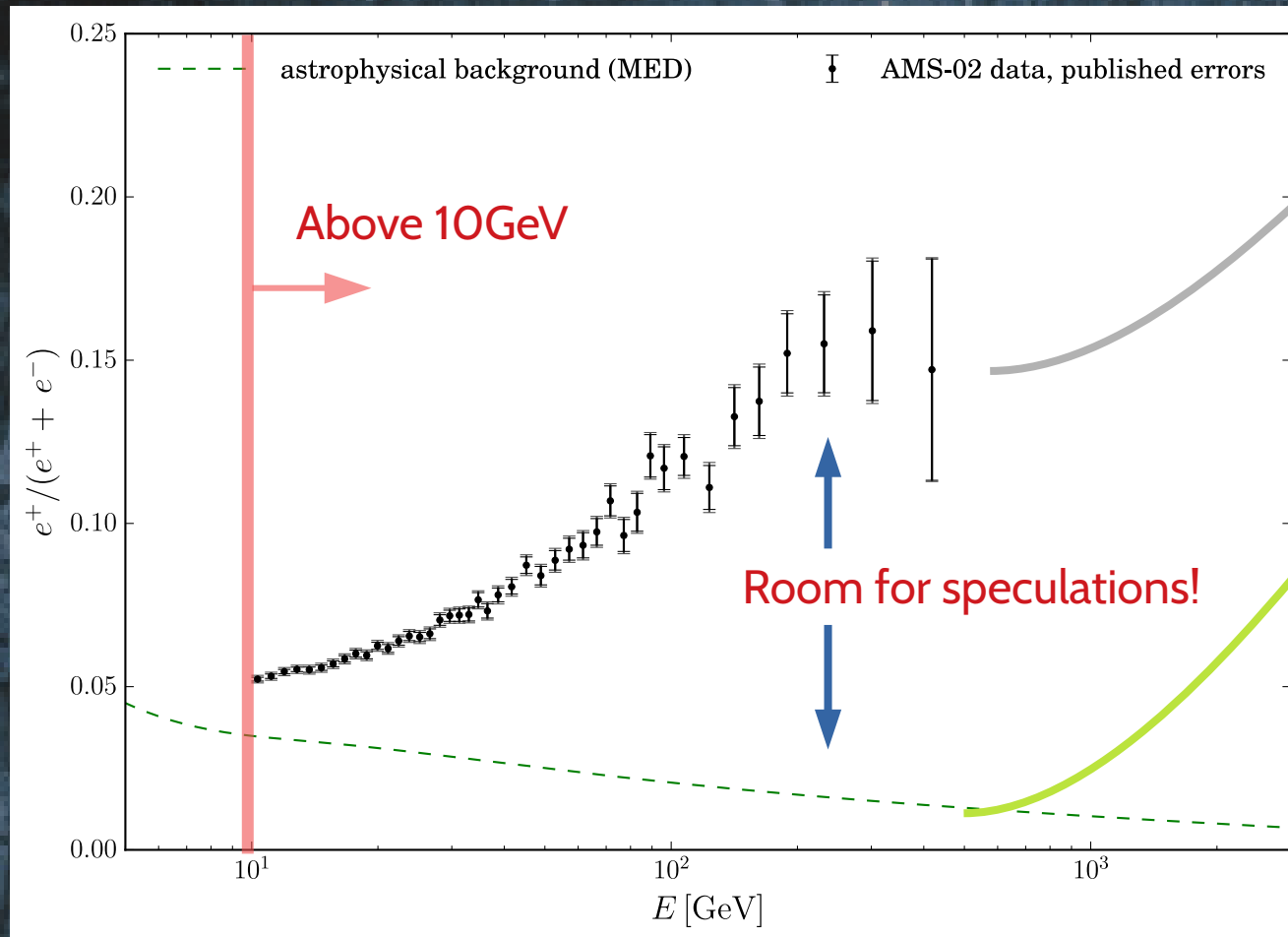


- Recently reevaluated with updated XS (NA49 - NA61/SHINE - ALICE- CMS) (Orusa + 2022 & Di Mauro + 2023)

→ 5-7 % uncertainty

A few words about positrons

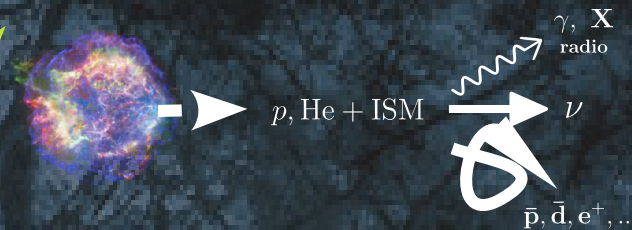
High-energy cosmic positrons: the need for a primary source



Also measured by:

- HEAT (1997)
- PAMELA (2009)
- FERMI (2010)

Astrophysical bckg from secondary production:



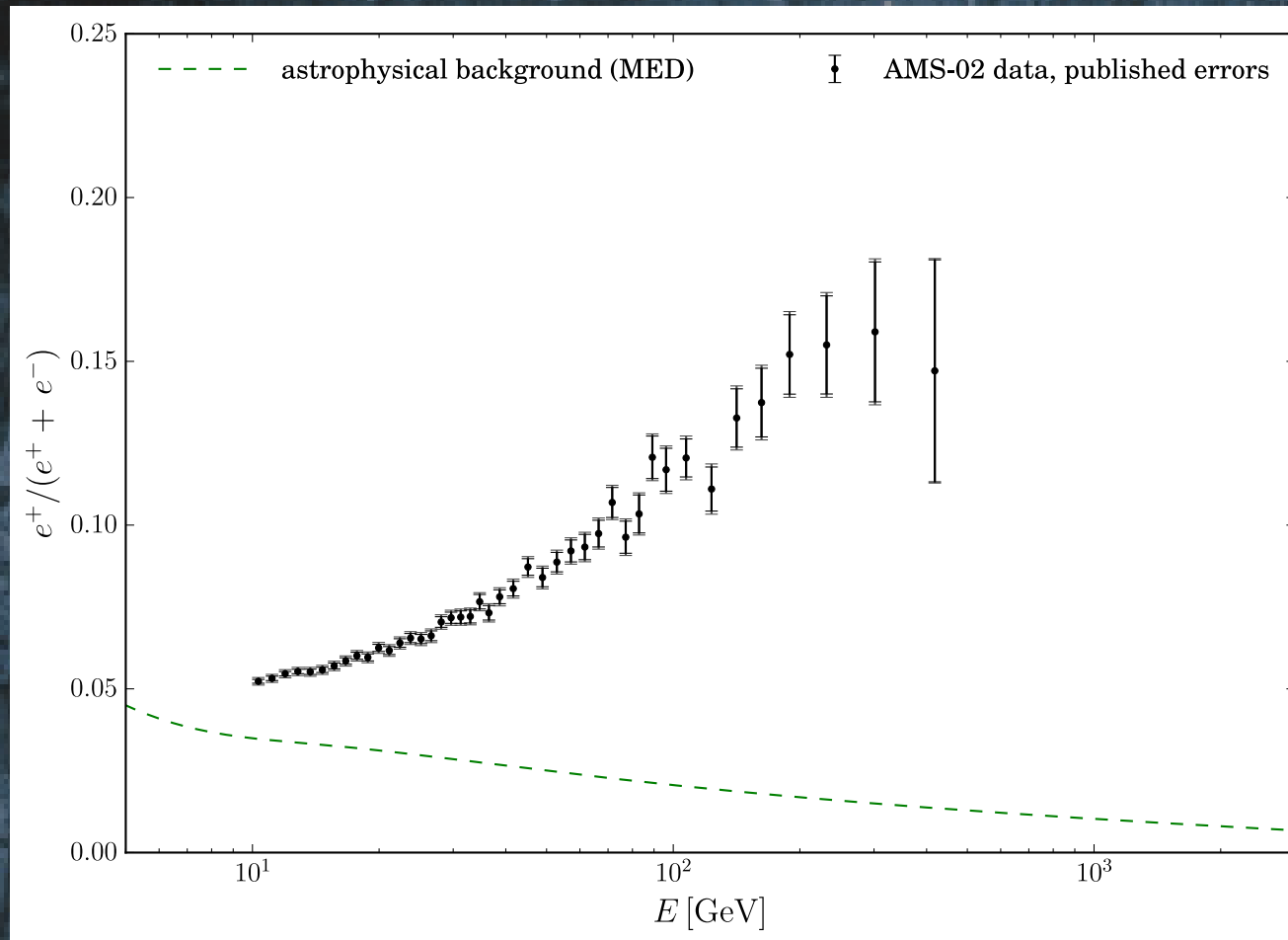
- Recently reevaluated with updated XS
(NA49 - NA61/SHINE - ALICE- CMS)
(Orusa + 2022 & Di Mauro + 2023)

→ 5-7 % uncertainty

(Boudaud, ..., Y.G. + 2015)

A few words about positrons

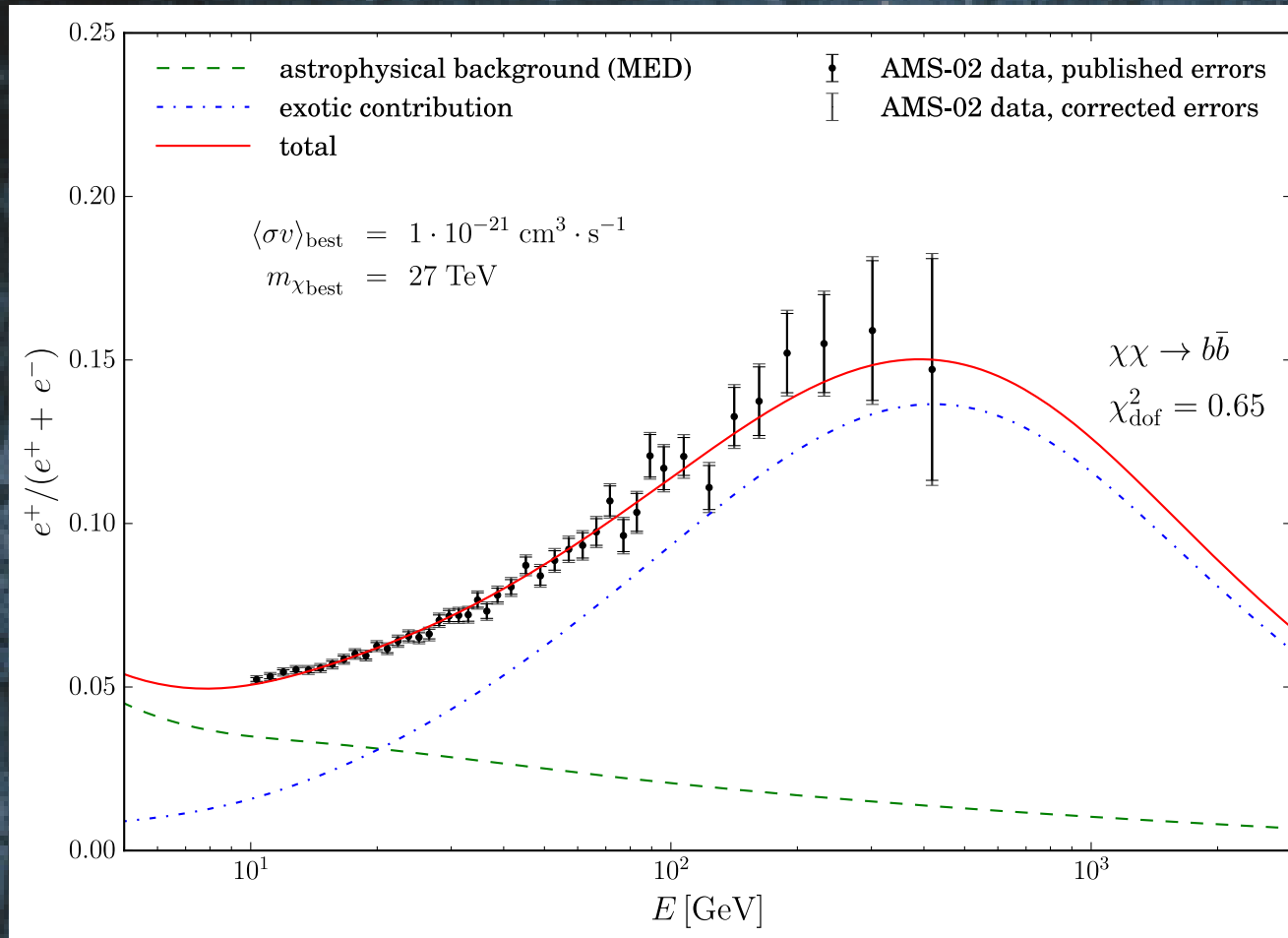
The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



(Boudaud, ..., Y.G.+ 2015)

A few words about positrons

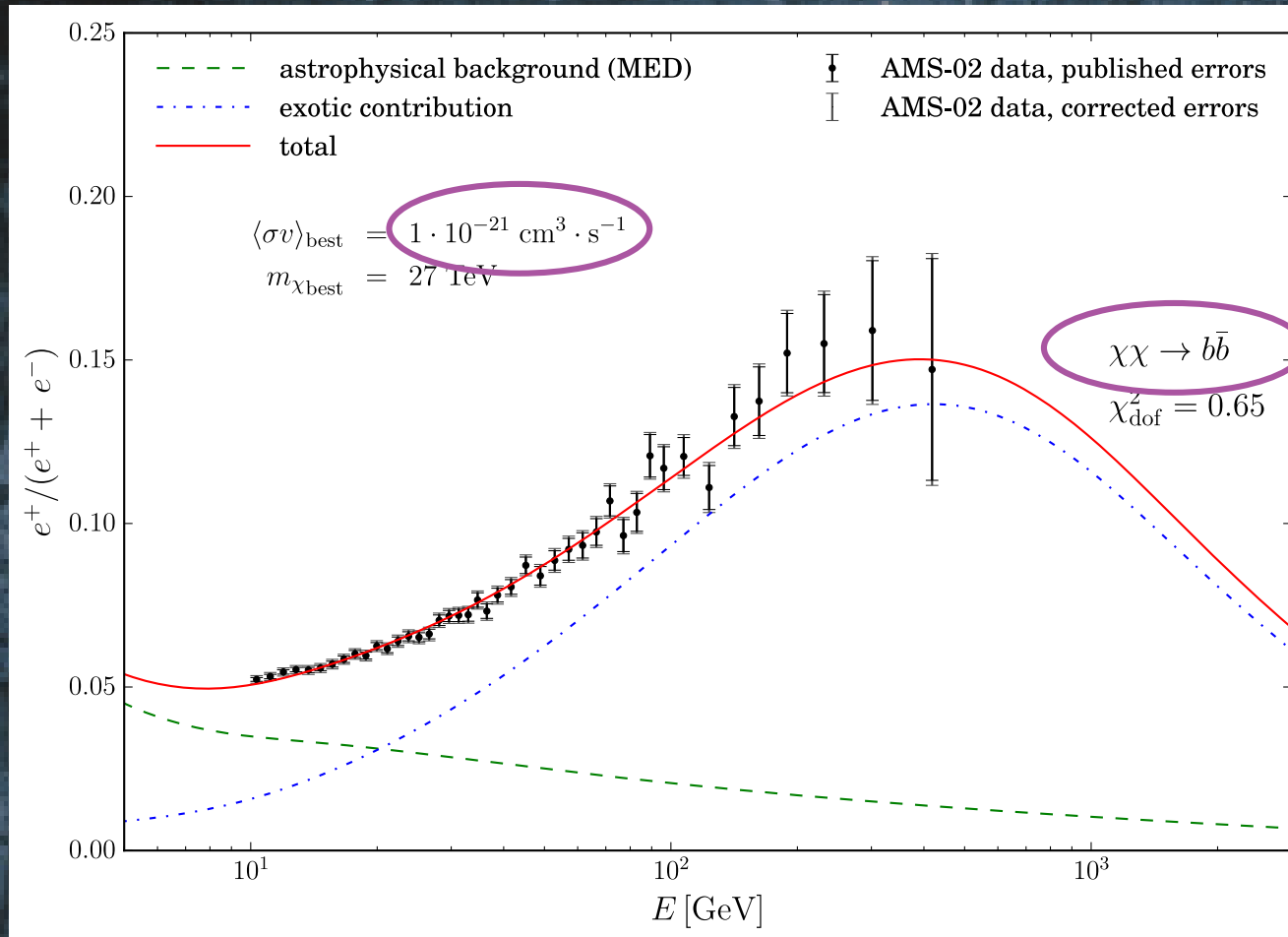
The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



(Boudaud, ..., Y.G.+ 2015)

A few words about positrons

The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



(Boudaud, ..., Y.G.+ 2015)

One DM candidate

→ Very few channels giving a good fit

→ Huge boost factors 10^3 - 10^5

Hadronic channel

Ruled out by $p\bar{p}$ constraints

(See second part)

Leptonic channel

Tensions with CMB+DS constraints

(Lopez, A.+ 2015, Planck Col.XIII+2015)

Cannot come from DM clumpiness

(Lavalle, J.+ 2006, Brun, P.+ 2009)

→ Analysis extended to low-E

No good fit found

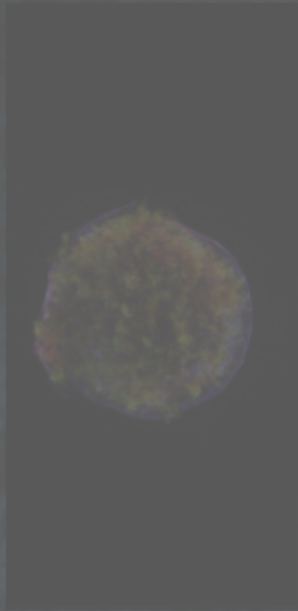
(Boudaud, ..., Y.G.+ 2016)

(Di Mauro&Winkler 2021)

Origin of this excess?

Introduction

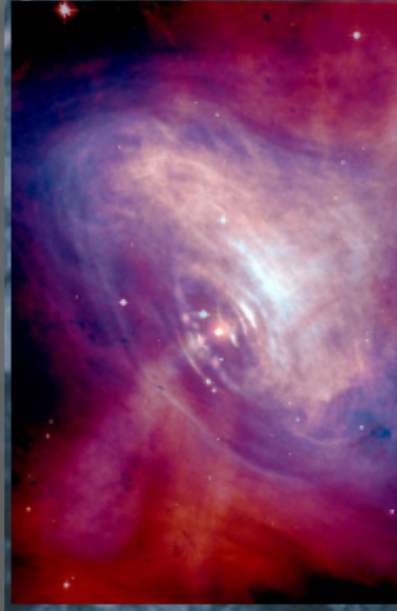
Galactic cosmic-ray sources



SNRs



Star clusters



Pulsar Wind
Nebulae



Colliding wind
binaries



Protostellar jets
microquasars

... and others !

→ Could also be SNRs
(see e.g. Mertsch, P. + 2020)

A natural astrophysical candidate

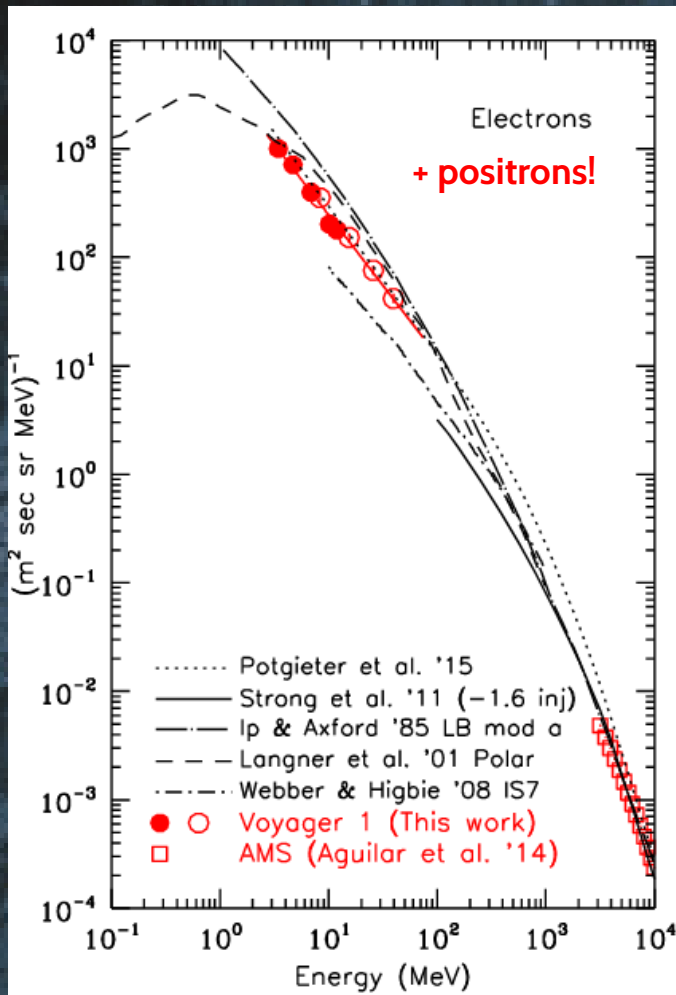
→ Currently investigated with
multimessenger studies:

γ -ray/radio signal and e^+ anisotropies

(see e.g. Manconi, S. + 2019, Orusa, L. + 2025)

A few words about positrons

Dark matter constraints with positrons



(Cummings, A. + 2016)

@ High-energy

→ Not that competitive (see e.g. Di Mauro & Winkler 2021)

@ Low-energy

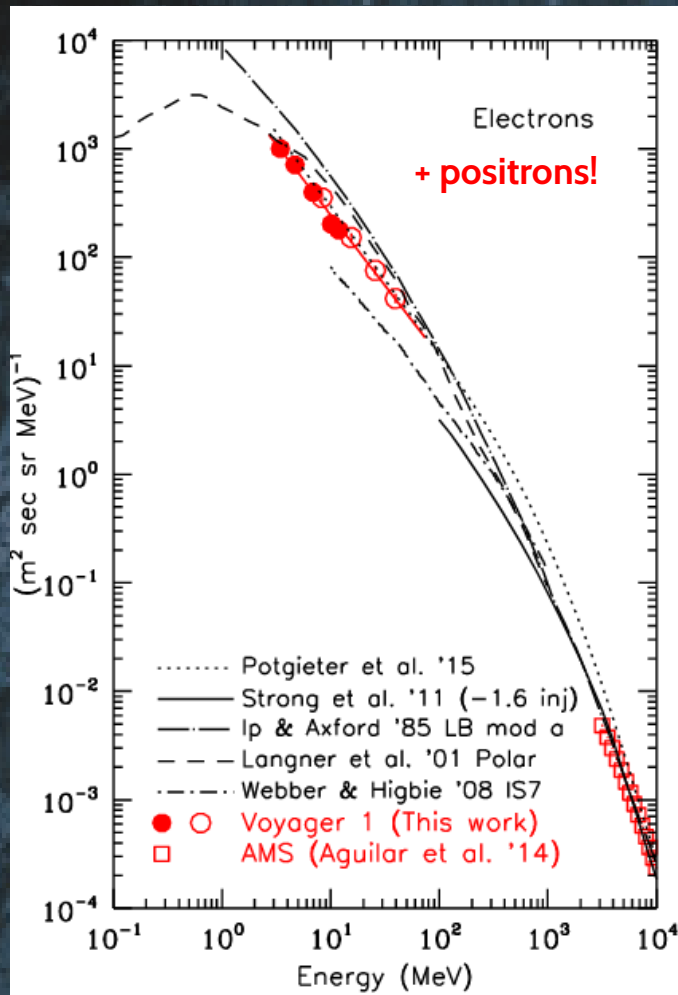
→ Voyager-1 crossed the heliopause in 2012

→ Direct measurement of the IS $e^+ + e^-$ flux

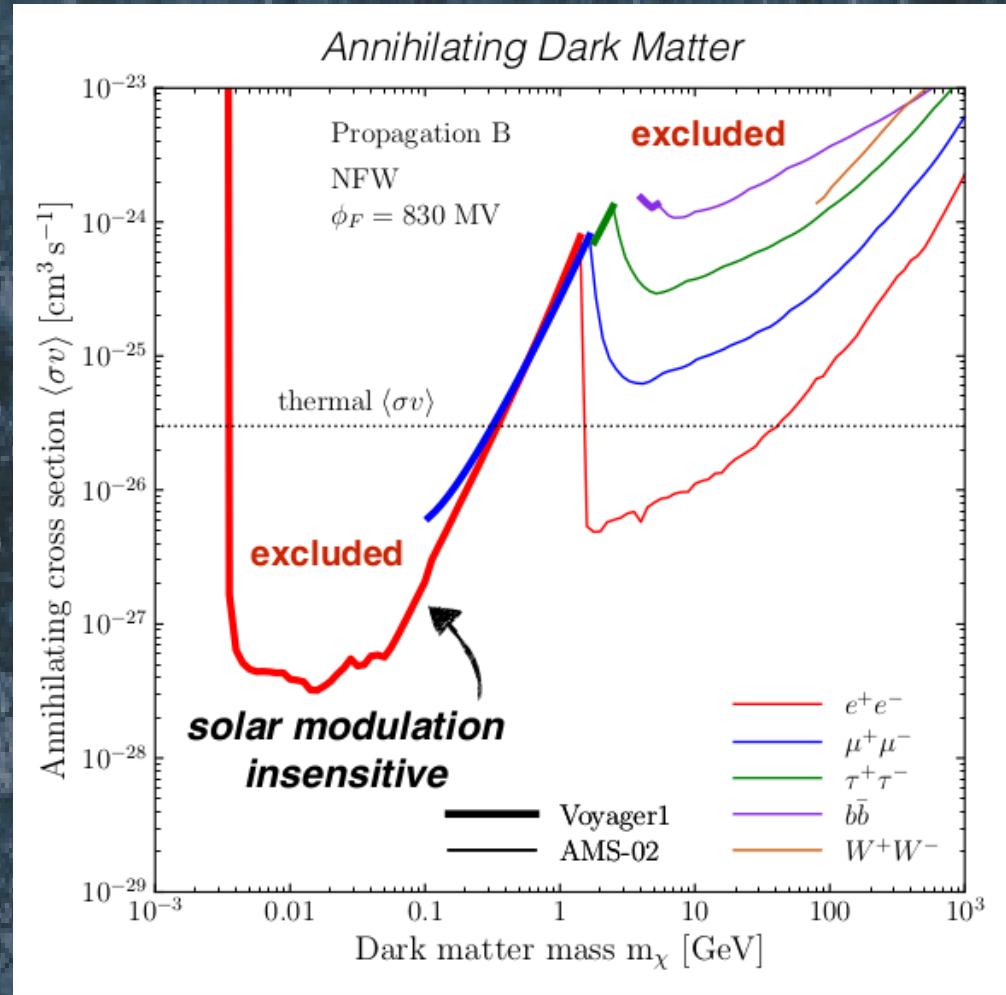
→ Low-energy cosmic positrons provide a stringent constraint on leptophilic DM models

A few words about positrons

Dark matter constraints with low-energy positrons



(Cummings, A. + 2016)



(Boudaud, M. + 2016, 2018)

→ Stringent constraints on S and P wave annihilation

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Outline

1 - A few words about positrons

2 - An excess in CR antiprotons?

3 - The antinuclei frontier

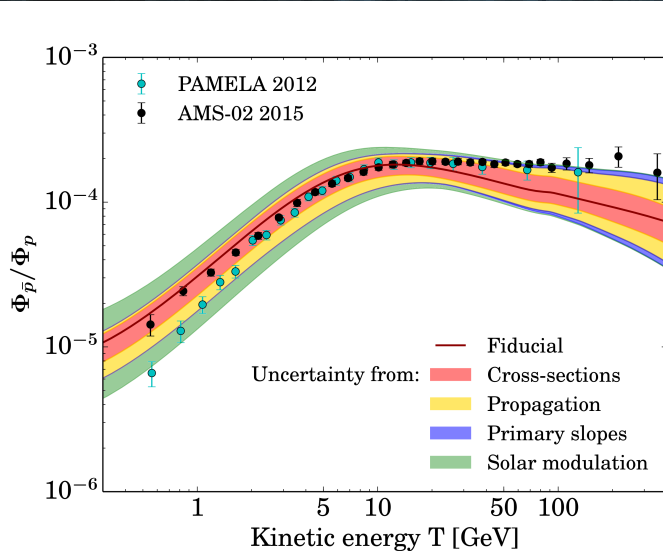
4 - Conclusion and prospects

An excess in CR antiprotons?

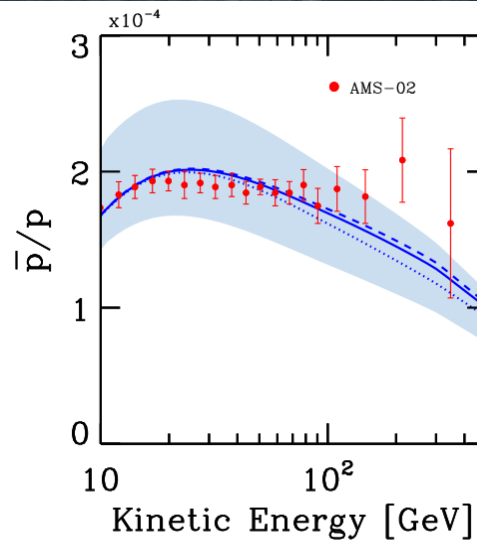
Secondary

Is the case of antiprotons more exciting?

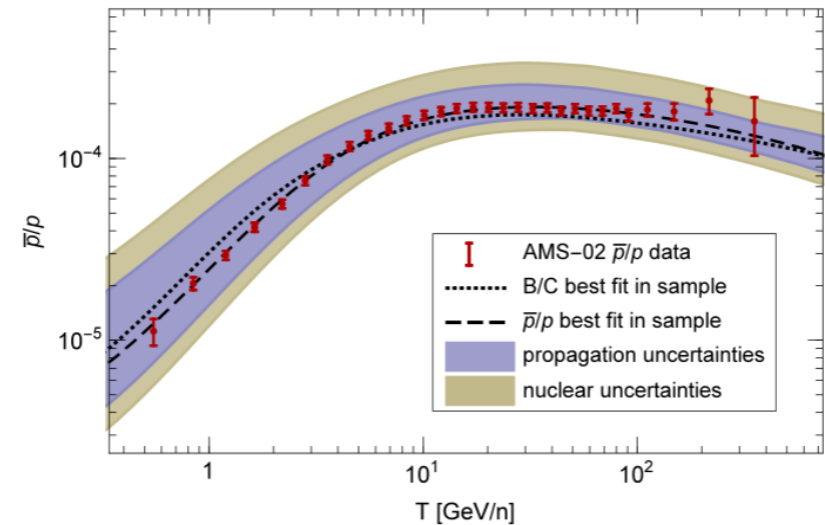
→ Preliminary AMS02 antiproton data from 2015



(Giesen,..., Y.G.+ 2015)



(Evoli, C.+ 2015)



(Kappl, R.+ 2015)

- Secondary predictions very close to the data
- Small deviations may indicate typical WIMP DM

→ Some claimed excesses

(Cui, M.-Y.,+2017, Cuoco, A.+2017, Cholis, I.+2017)

Uncertainties data + prediction from different origins...

... A refined treatment of uncertainties is needed!

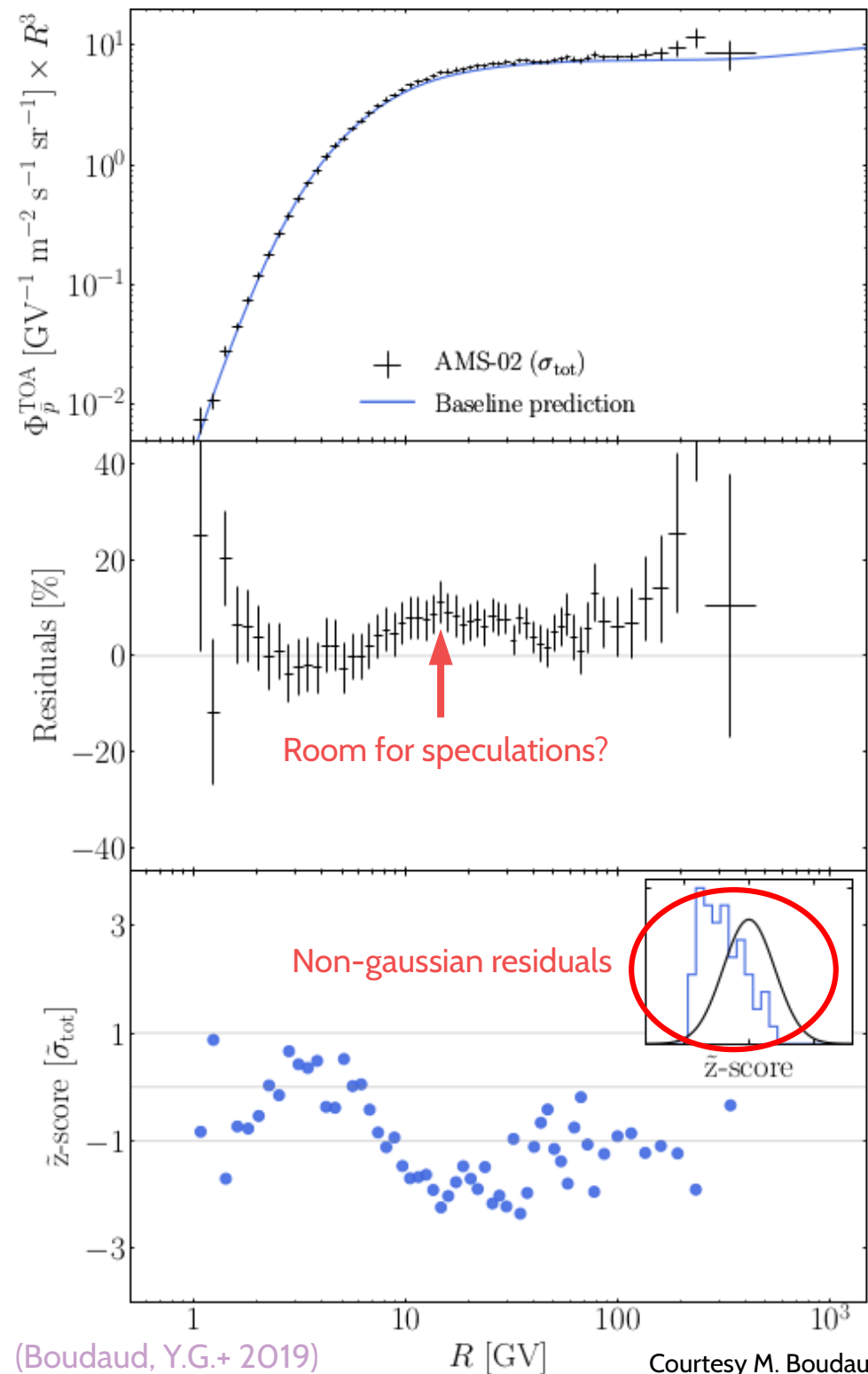
An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)

Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

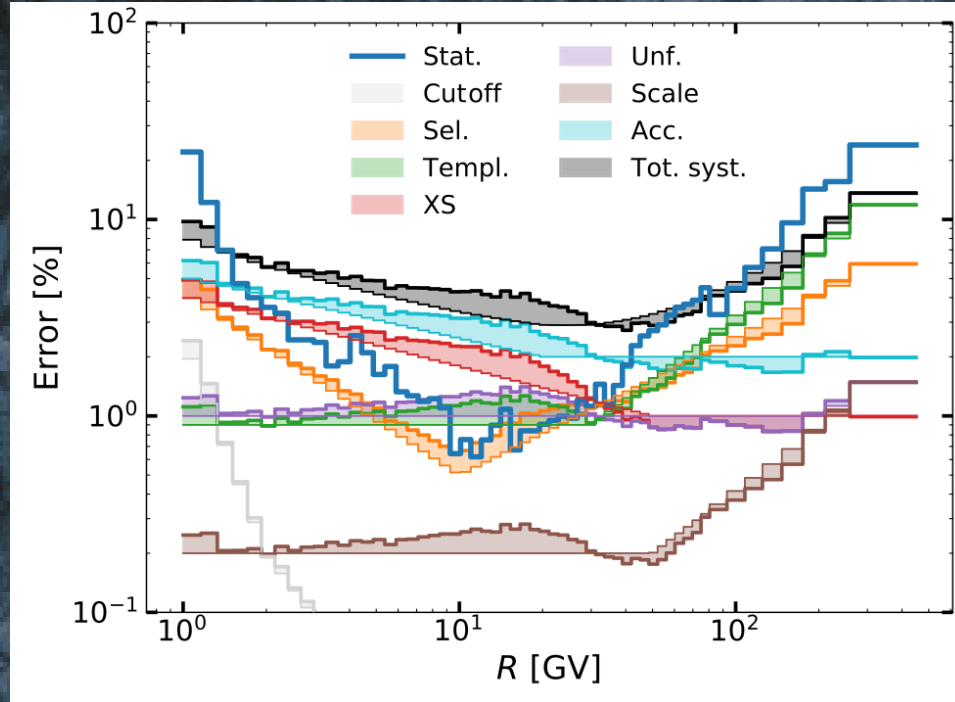
Courtesy M. Boudaud

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

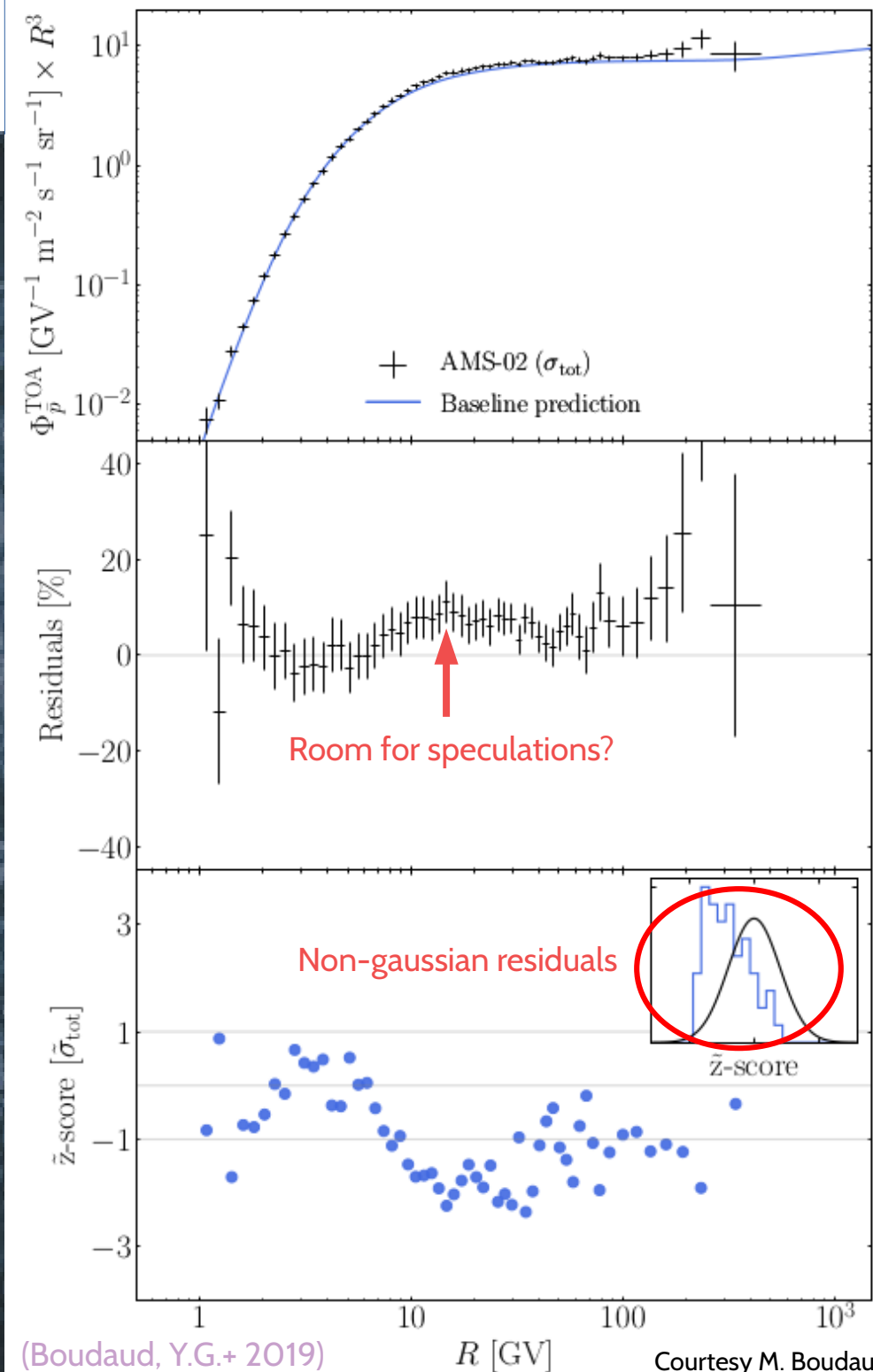
A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
- Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV*
- Errors on the data



*Small total error / Different correlation lengths
Dominated by acceptance around the excess*

→ Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

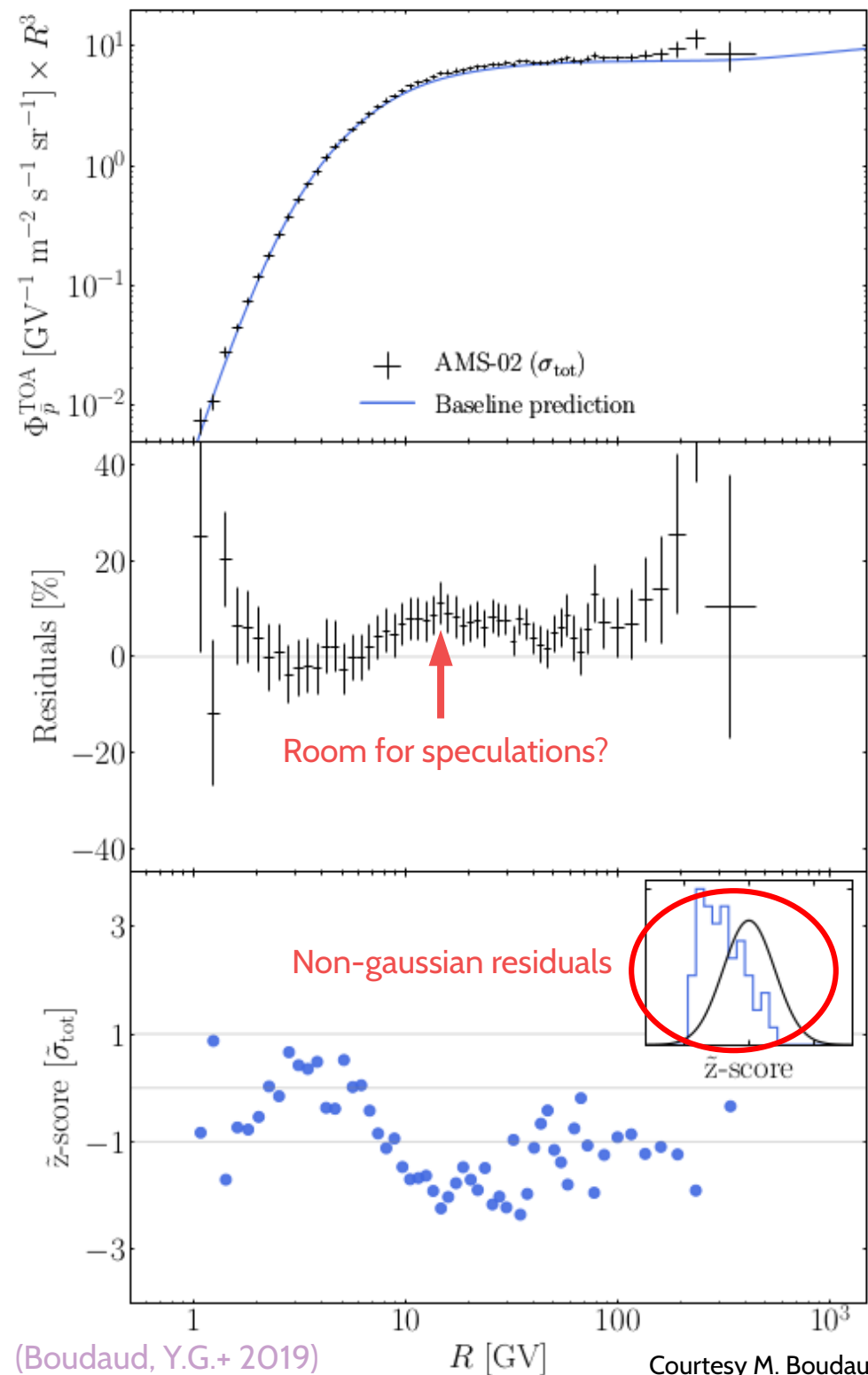
Courtesy M. Boudaud

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

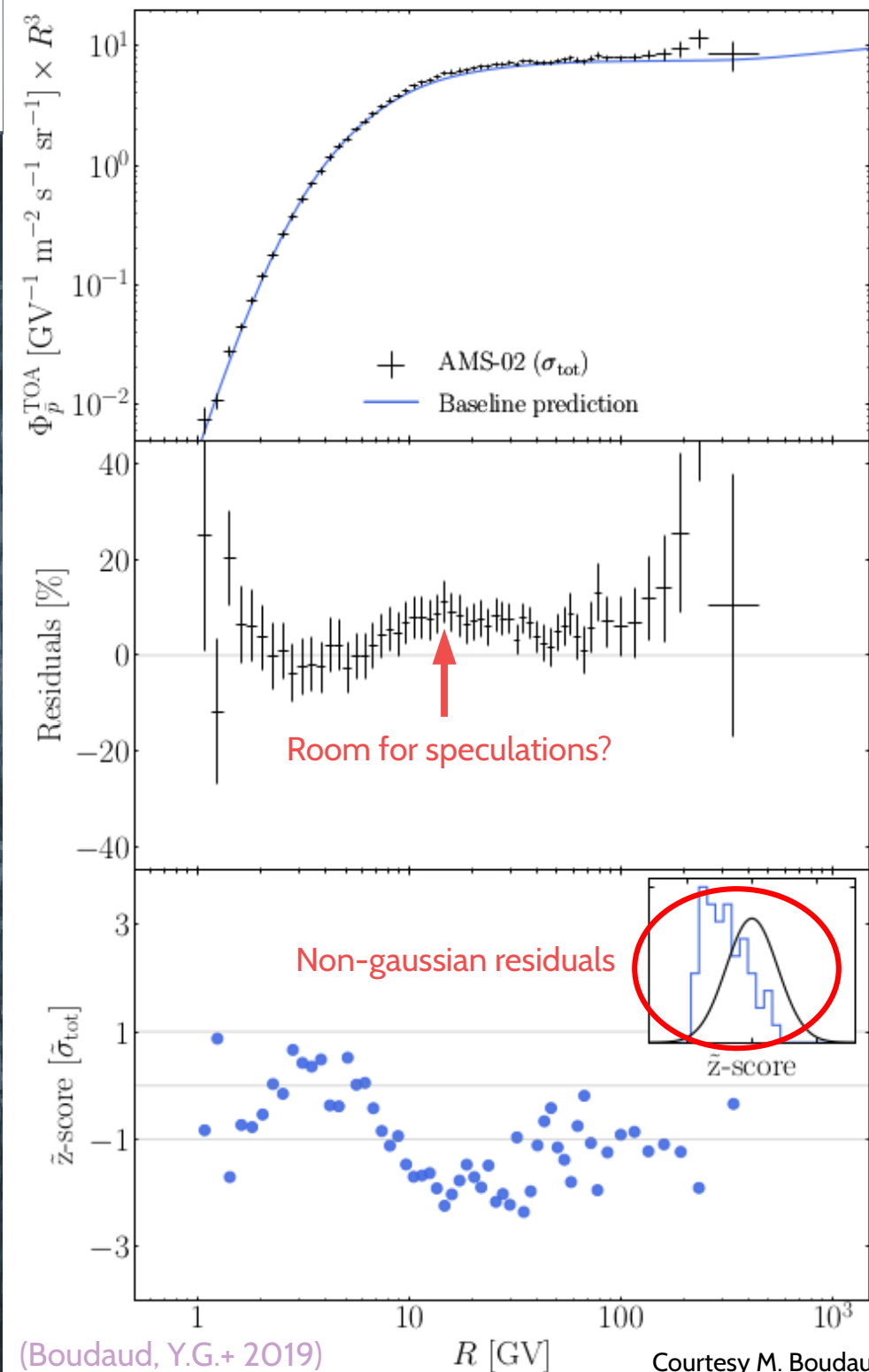
Courtesy M. Boudaud

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
*Small total error / Different correlation lengths
Dominated by acceptance around the excess*
→ Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
*New data from NA61/SHINE (p+p)
NA49: (p+C) & LHCb: (p+He)*
(Aduszkiewicz+2017, Anticic+ 2010, Aaij+2018)
- Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
(Winkler, M. 2016, Korsmeier, M. + 2018)
- Isospin asymmetry taken into account
(H.Fischer for NA49 Collab. 2003)



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

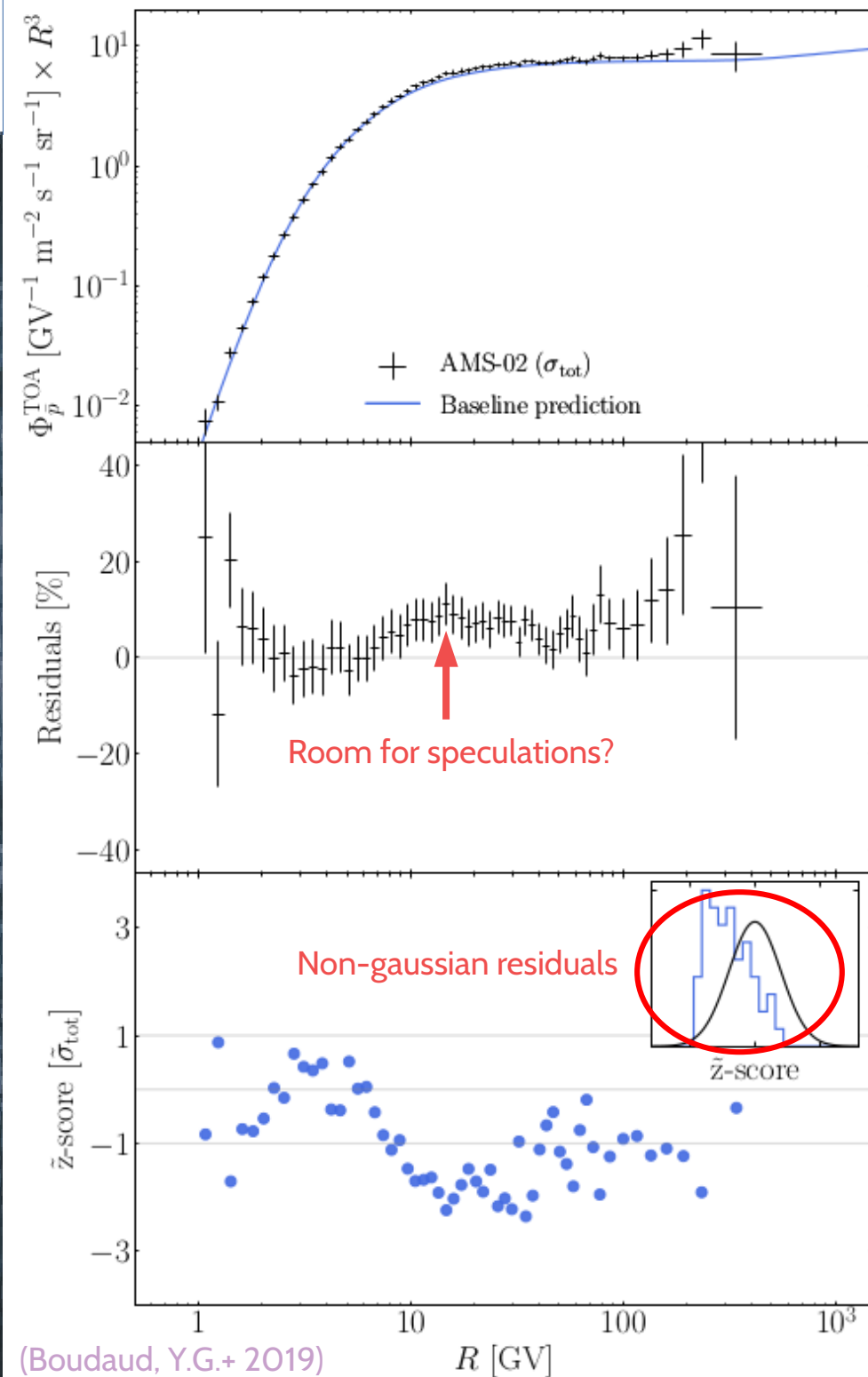
Courtesy M. Boudaud

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport



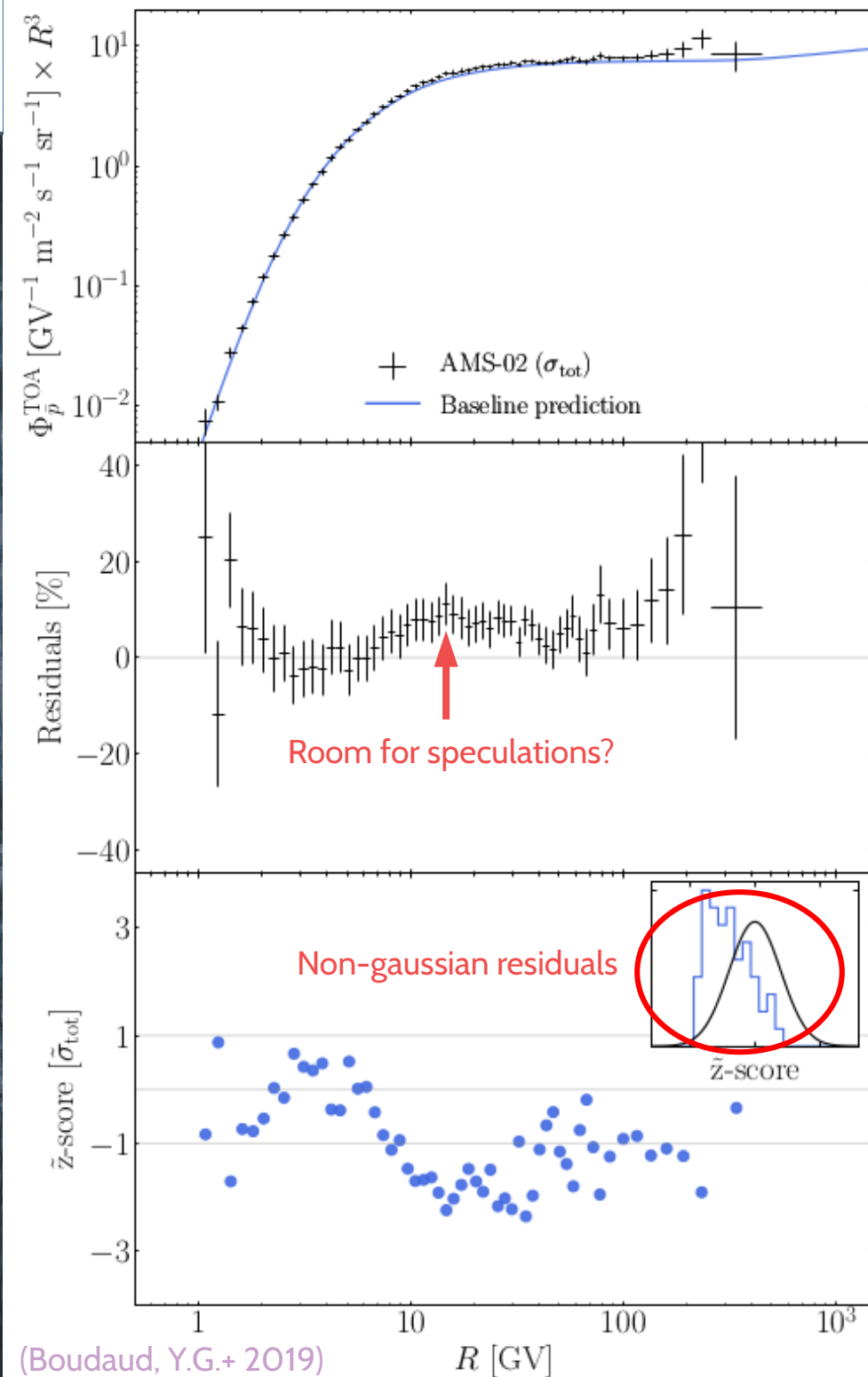
(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - New Li, Be, B/C data from AMS02
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties (Y.G.+ 2017, 2019, 2021 Derome+ 2019, Weinrich, Y.G.+ 2020)



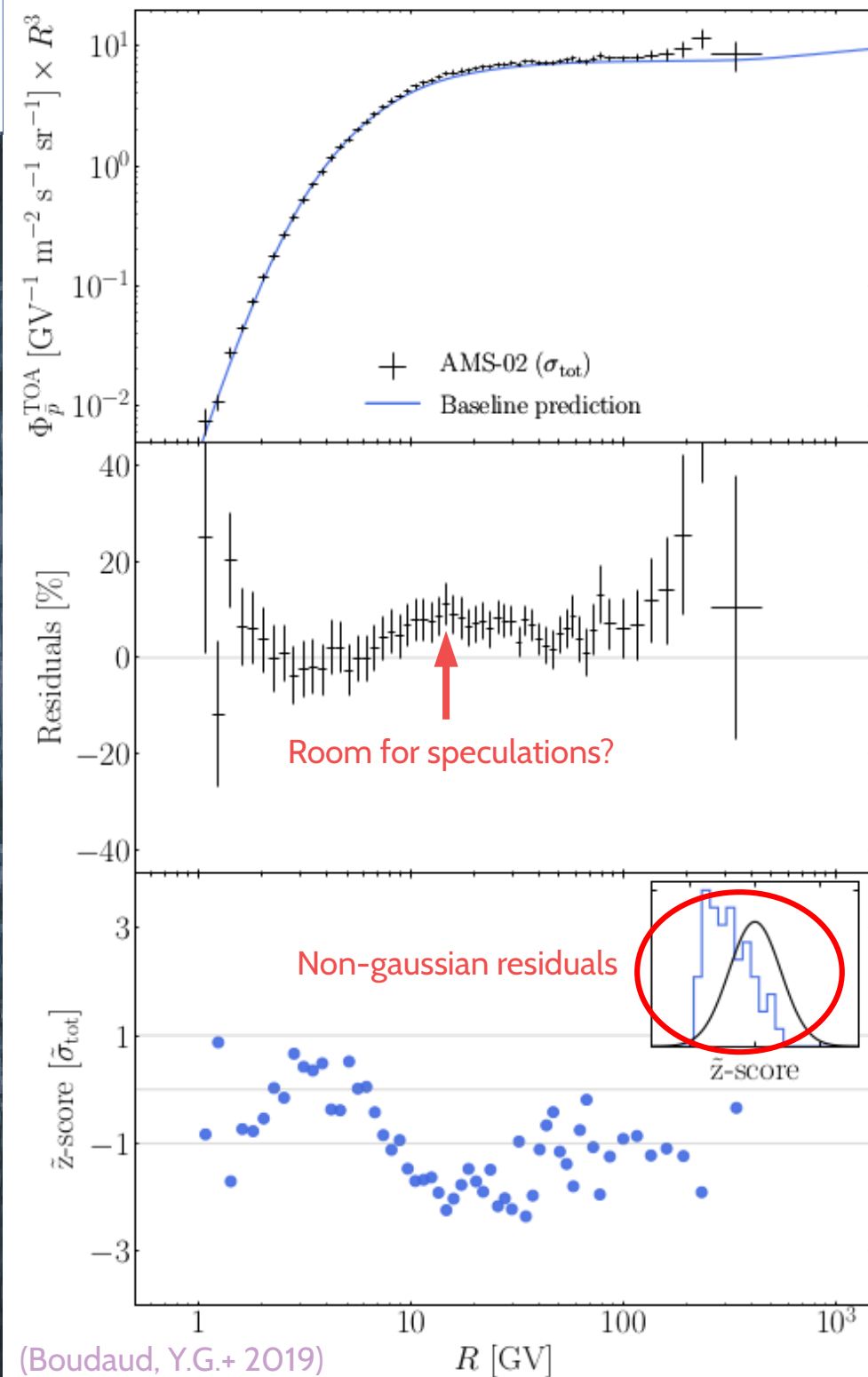
(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - Parents



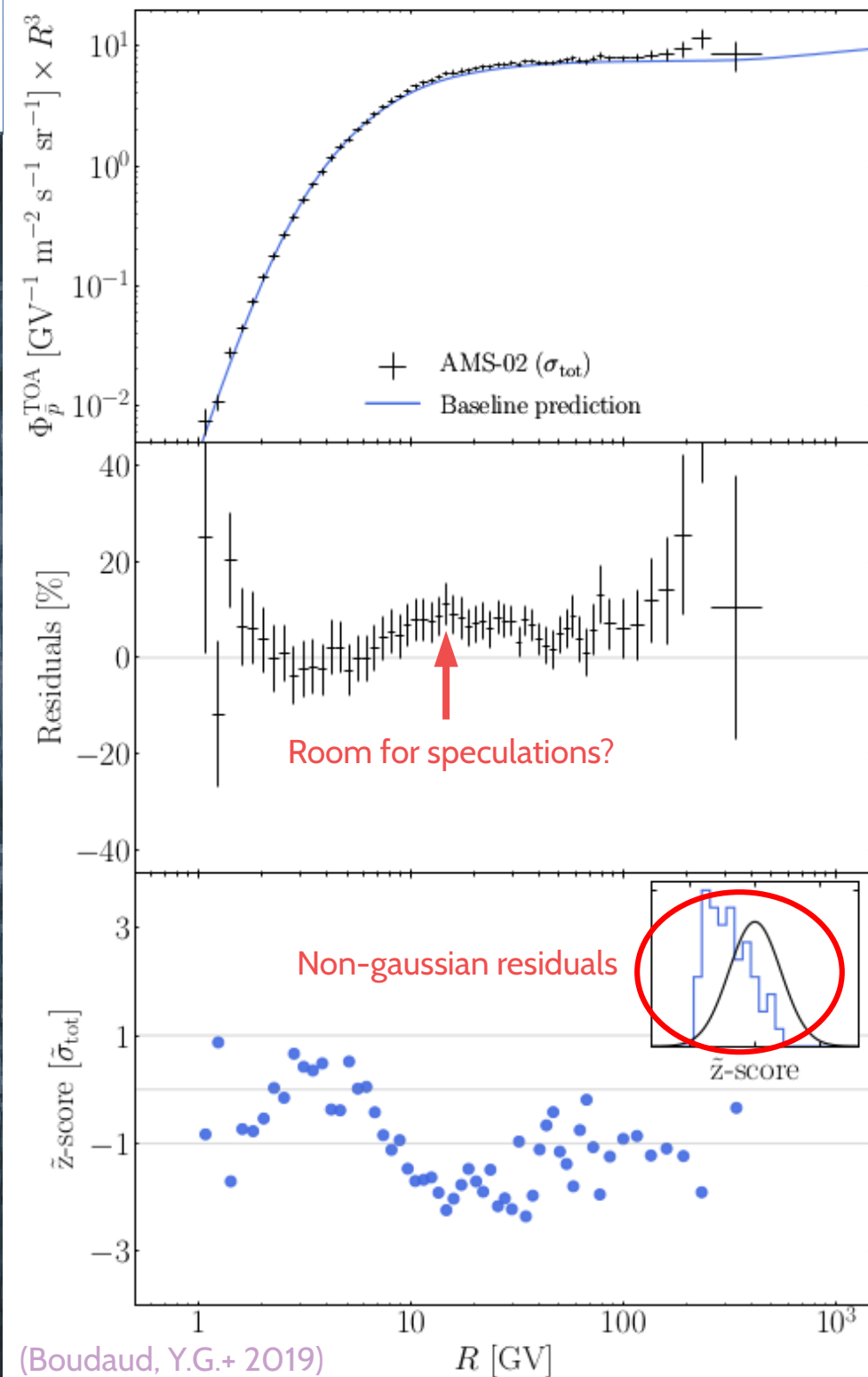
(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - Parents
- New H, He, C, N, O... data from AMS02 (AMS02 Collab. 2017, 2019)
 - Updated fit and contribution of high-Z elements



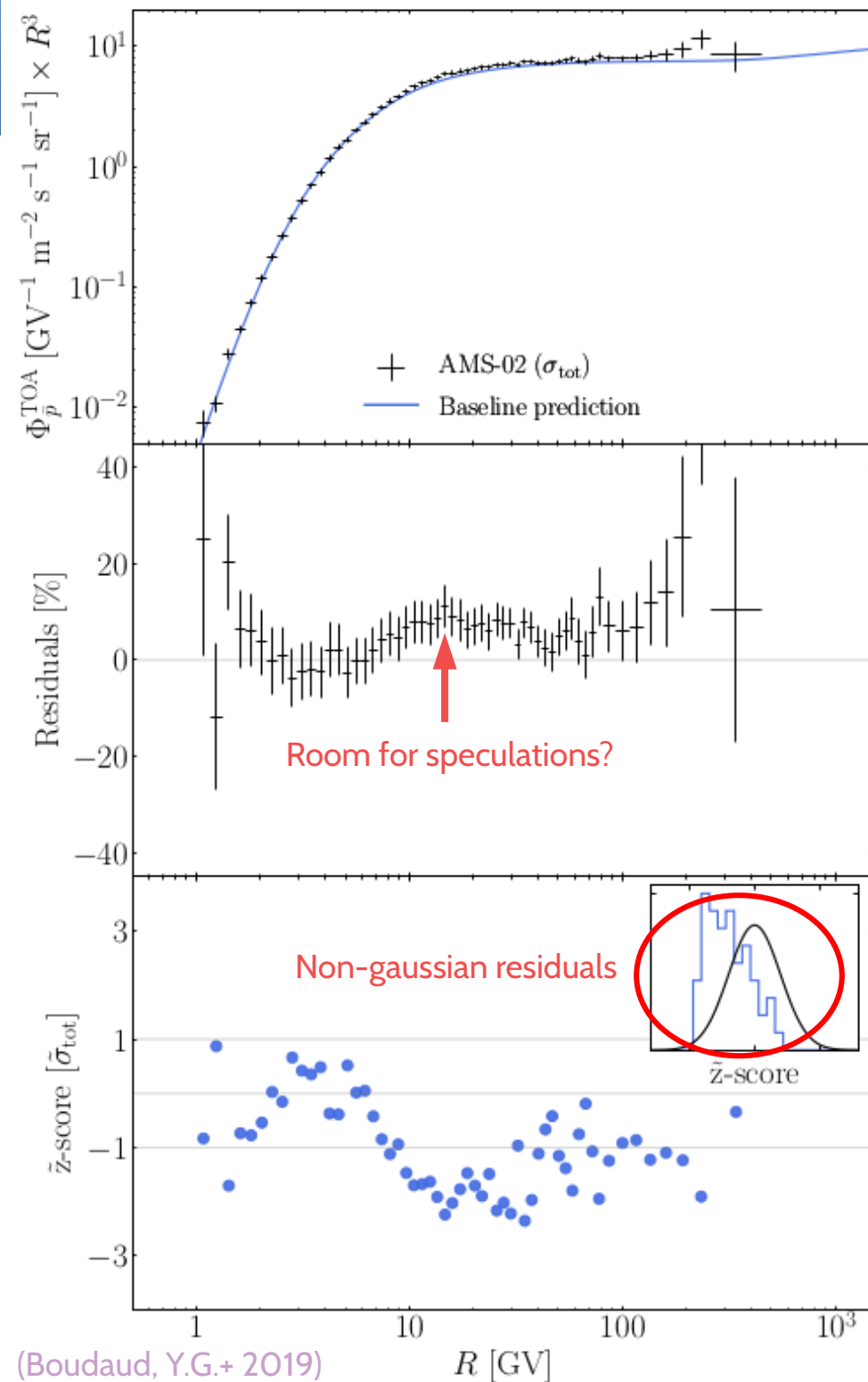
(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - Parents
 - Updated fit and contribution of high-Z elements



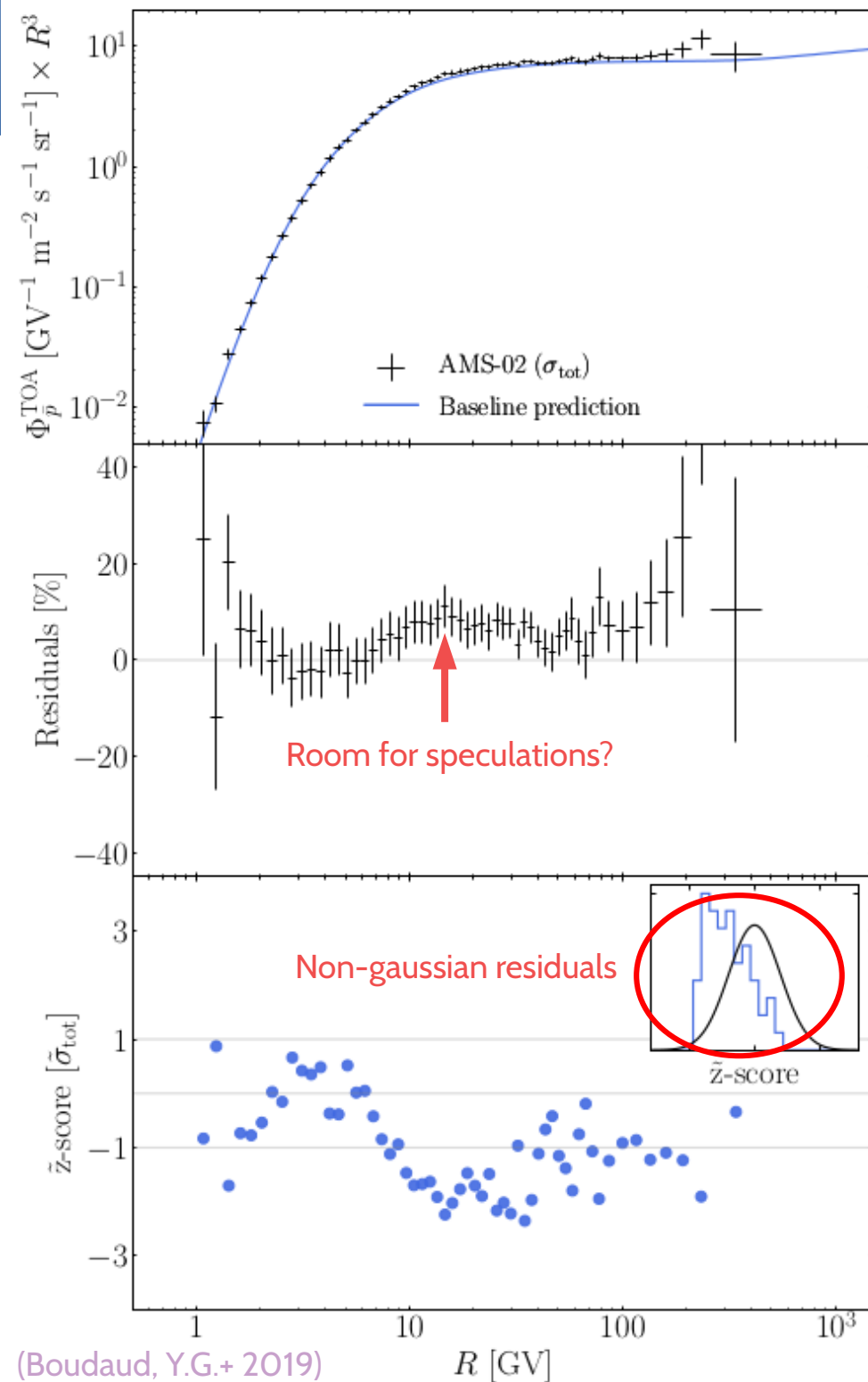
(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
 - Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - Parents
 - Updated fit and contribution of high-Z elements
 - Refined covariance matrix for the model



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

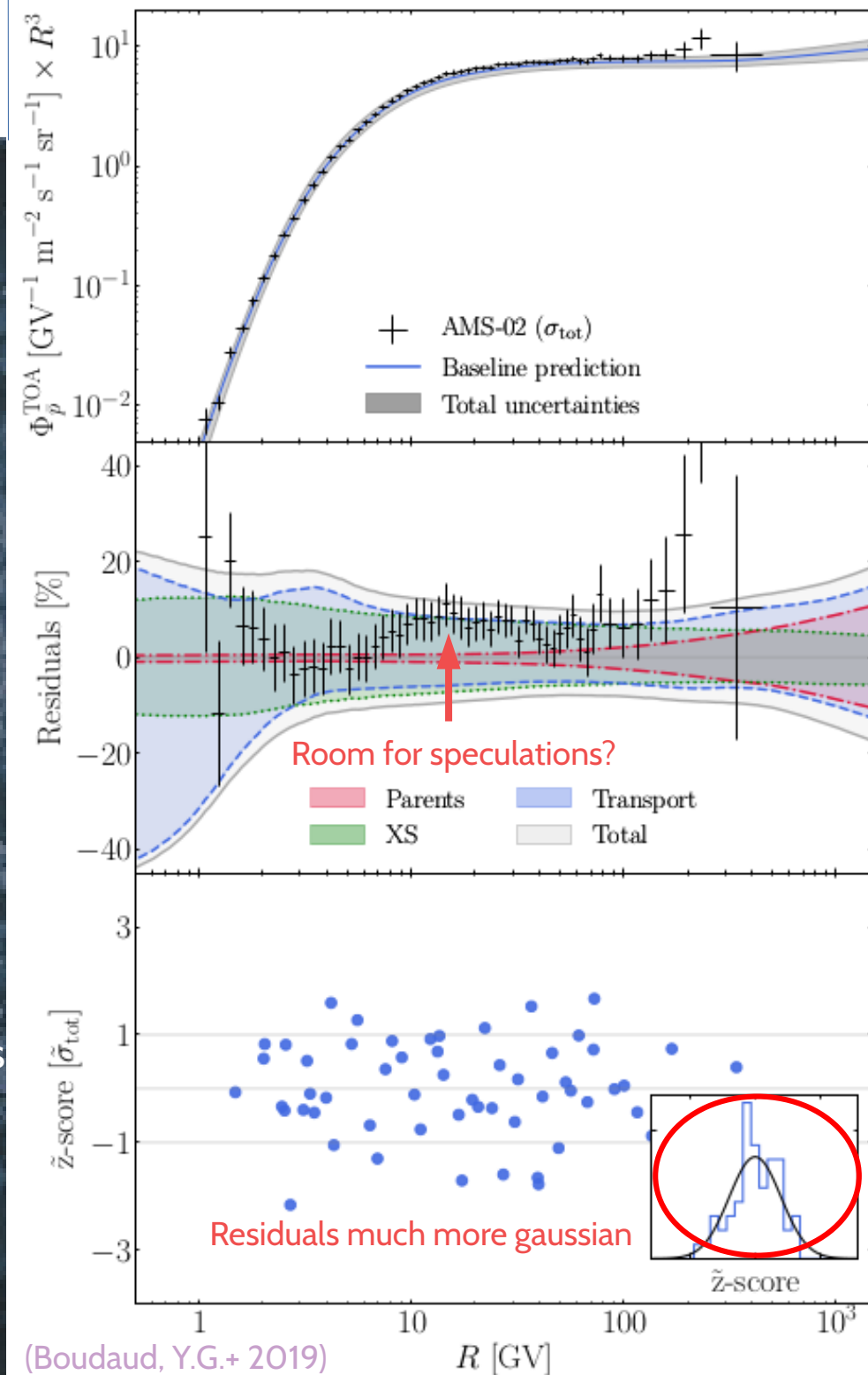
An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

A refined treatment of uncertainties

- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
- Model: semi-analytical (USINE) (Maurin 2020)
- Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV*
- Errors on the data
 - Small total error / Different correlation lengths*
 - Dominated by acceptance around the excess*
- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.
- Errors on the model
 - Pbar production cross-sections
 - Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - Transport
 - Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - Parents
 - Updated fit and contribution of high-Z elements
 - Refined covariance matrix for the model
- Chi2 test with:

$$\chi^2 = (\text{data} - \text{model})^T (\mathcal{C}^{\text{model}} + \mathcal{C}^{\text{data}})^{-1} (\text{data} - \text{model})$$



(Boudaud, Y.G. + 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Secondary

Statistical tests (Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

→ Chi2 definition:

$$\chi^2 = (\text{data} - \text{model})^T (\mathcal{C}^{\text{model}} + \mathcal{C}^{\text{data}})^{-1} (\text{data} - \text{model})$$

→ Chi2-test:

$$\chi^2 / \text{dof} = 0.77$$

$$p_{\text{value}} = 0.90$$

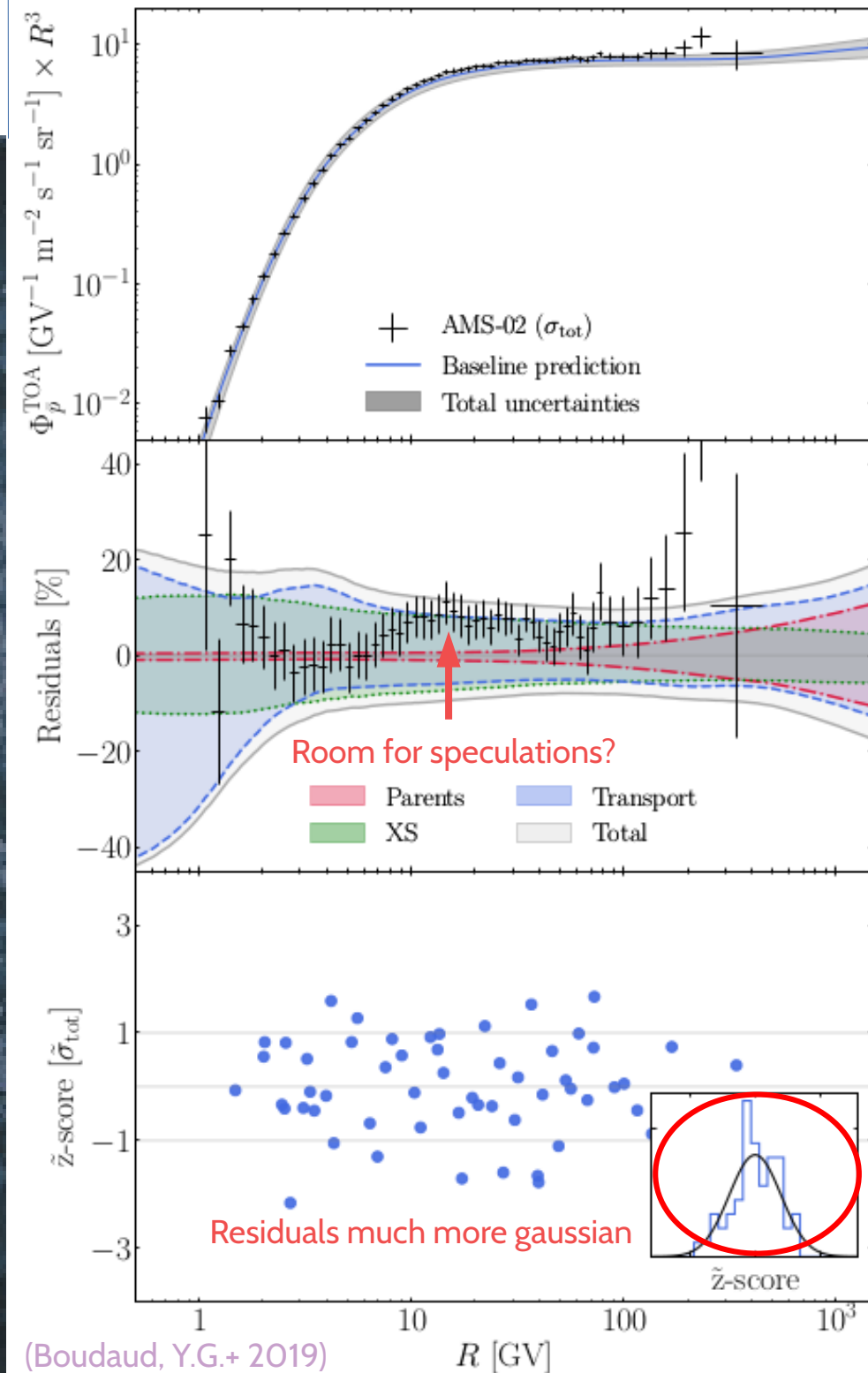
→ KS-test:

$$p_{\text{value}} = 0.27$$

→ AMS-02 antiprotons are consistent with a secondary astrophysical origin

Other studies confirmed (Heisig+ 2020)

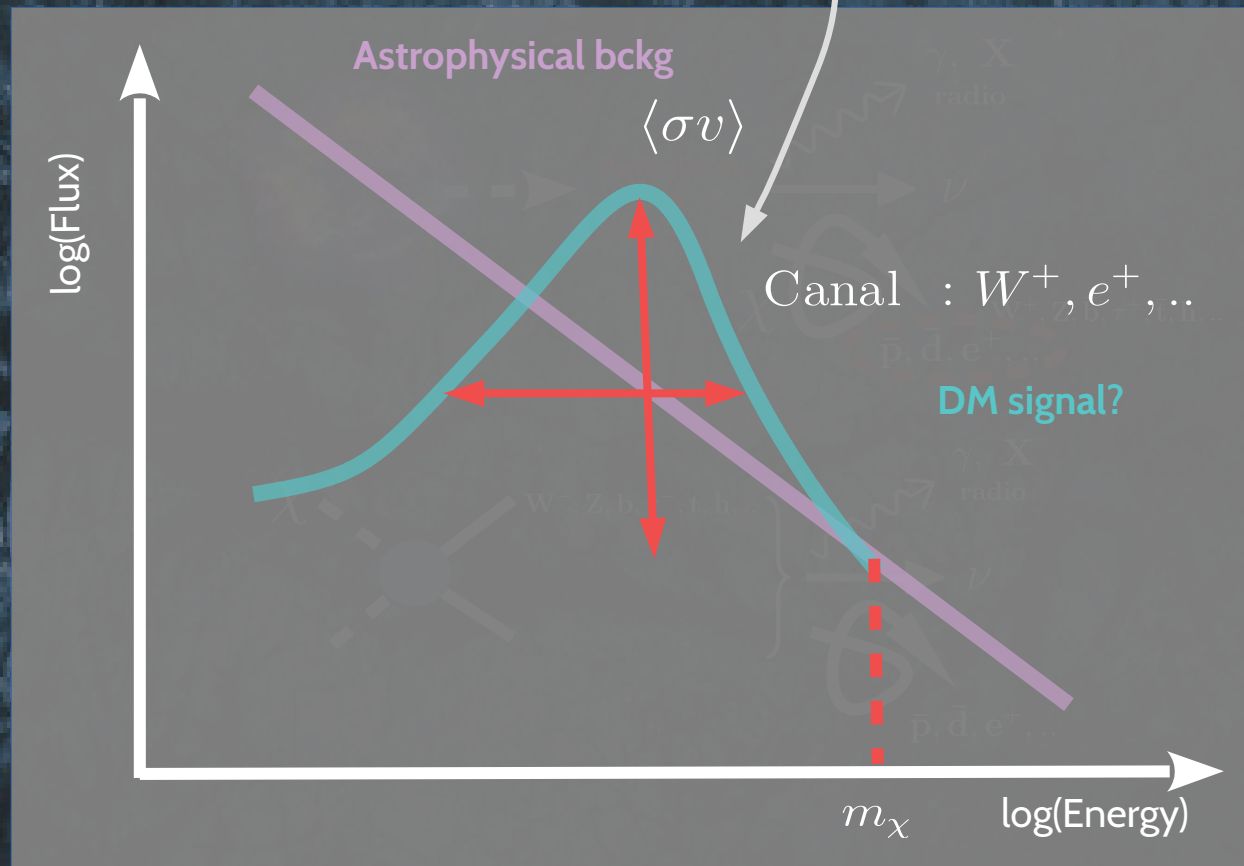
Does that mean there cannot be statistical evidence for DM?



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

An excess in CR antiprotons? ^{Secondary} + ^{Dark Matter}

Dark Matter antiproton component



Dark Matter antiproton component

→ Typical DM annihilation channels

$$b\bar{b}, W^+W^-, \mu^+\mu^-, q\bar{q}, hh$$

→ Inputs spectra from **PPPC4MID**

(Cirelli+ 202X)

→ DM profile considered

Generalized NFW profile (Navarro+ 1996)

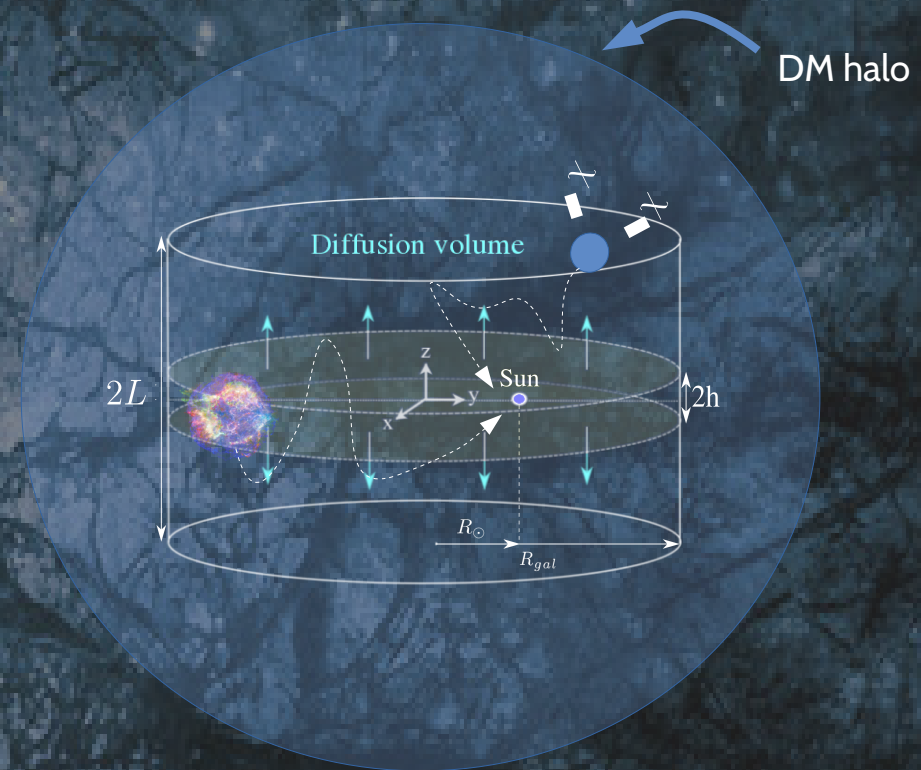
$$\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{(r/r_s)^\gamma (1 + r/r_s)^{3-\gamma}}$$

| Profile | γ | r_s [kpc] | ρ_s [M_\odot/pc^3] |
|----------------|----------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| benchmark NFW | 1.0 | 19.6 | 0.00854 |
| cored | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.08931 |
| contracted NFW | 1.25 | 27.2 | 0.00361 |

(McMillan+ 2016 → but renormalized)

→ We use NFW as benchmark

→ Depends on the magnetic halo size H



Above GeV, at first order $\phi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{DM}} \propto L$

New AMS02 data on $\text{Be}/\text{B} + e^+$ sensitive to L

→ Reevaluation of the halo size $L \approx 5 \pm 2$ kpc

(Weinrich,..., Y.G. + 2020)

An excess in CR antiprotons?^{Secondary} Dark Matter

Calore, Cirelli, Derome, Genolini, Maurin, Salati, Serpico
SciPost Phys. 12, 163 (2022)

Exploring the nul hypothesis

→ No significant excess found

$$LR = -2 \ln \frac{\sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{L}(\lambda)}{\sup_{\{\lambda, \mu\} \in \Lambda \cup M} \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \mu)}$$

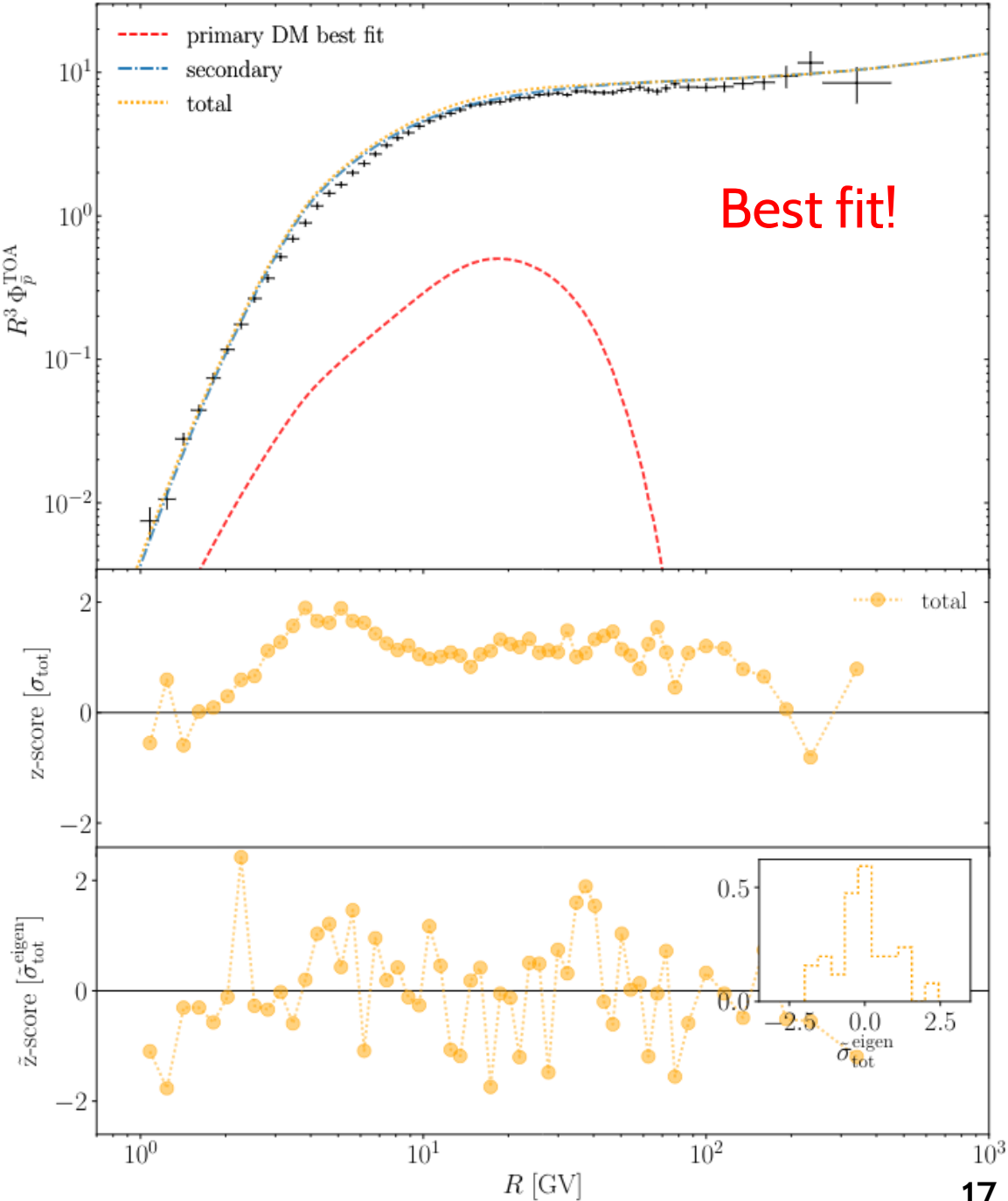
Chernoff's theorem used, $\langle \sigma v \rangle = 0$
= pure secondary antiprotons

| Final state | Model | m^* [GeV] | $\langle \sigma v \rangle^*$ [cm ³ /s] | LR (denom) | LR (num) | LR | local signif. [σ] |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--|---------------|-------------|------|-------------------------------|
| $b\bar{b}$ | BIG | 109.3 | 1.71e-26 | 48.37 | 51.65 | 3.28 | 1.8 |
| $b\bar{b}$ | SLIM | 109.1 | 1.48e-26 | 48.77 | 51.70 | 2.93 | 1.7 |
| $b\bar{b}$ | QUAINT | 106.7 | 4.28e-27 | 45.32 | 45.53 | 0.22 | 0.5 |
| $q\bar{q}$ | BIG | 88.5 | 4.41e-27 | 50.31 | 51.65 | 1.35 | 1.2 |
| $\mu^+\mu^-$ | BIG | 155.7 | 2.65e-23 | 49.76 | 51.65 | 1.90 | 1.4 |
| W^+W^- | BIG | 106.8 | 2.20e-26 | 49.24 | 51.65 | 2.41 | 1.6 |
| hh | BIG | 166.7 | 3.62e-26 | 49.28 | 51.65 | 2.38 | 1.5 |

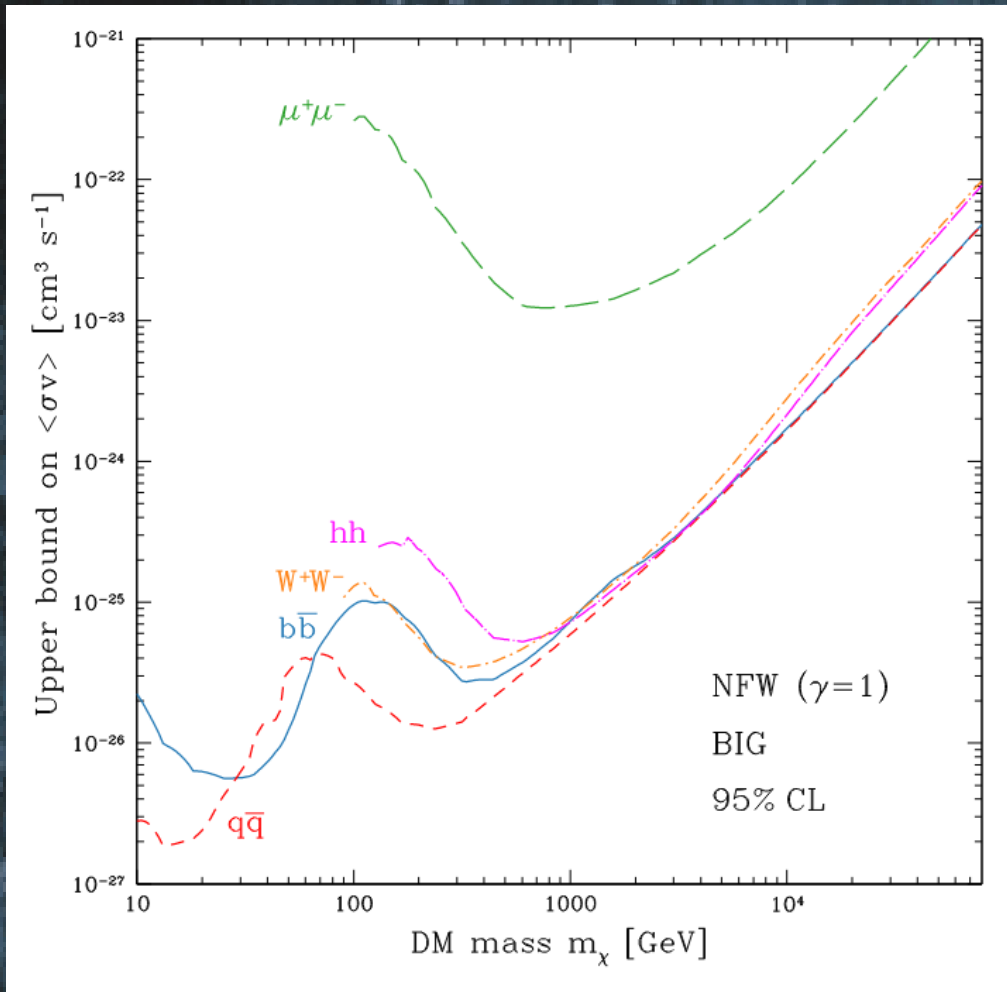
→ Major impact of uncertainty choice

| Err. data / model | local signif. [σ] | m^* [GeV] | $\langle \sigma v \rangle^*$ [cm ³ /s] |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| cov/cov | 1.81 | 109.3 | 1.71e-26 |
| cov/none | 2.39 | 10.5 | 5.07e-26 |
| diag/cov | 3.33 | 98.8 | 2.14e-26 |
| diag/none | 2.75 | 8.5 | 1.70e-25 |
| stat/cov | 5.19 | 89.7 | 1.48e-26 |
| stat/none | 4.49 | 8.0 | 2.98e-25 |

Some studies confirmed (Heisig+ 2020)
Some less cautious studies find excesses

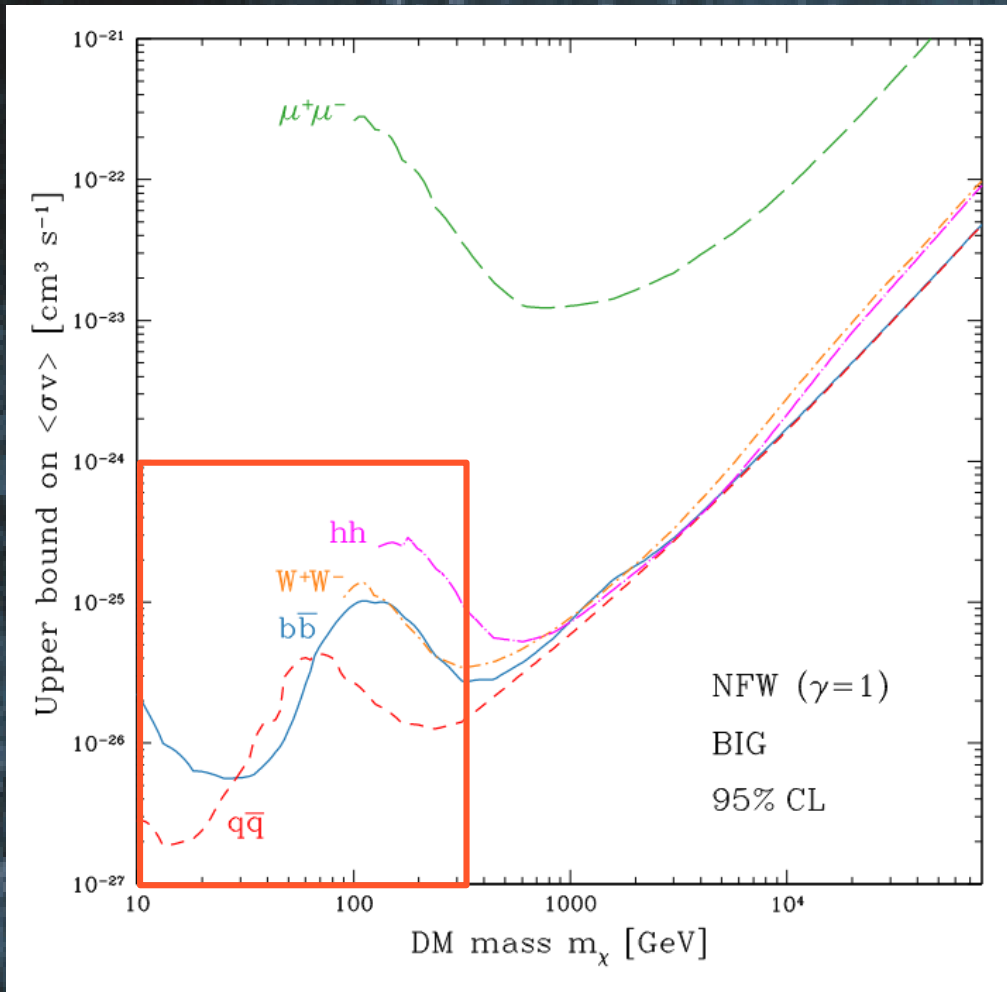


Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: **our results**



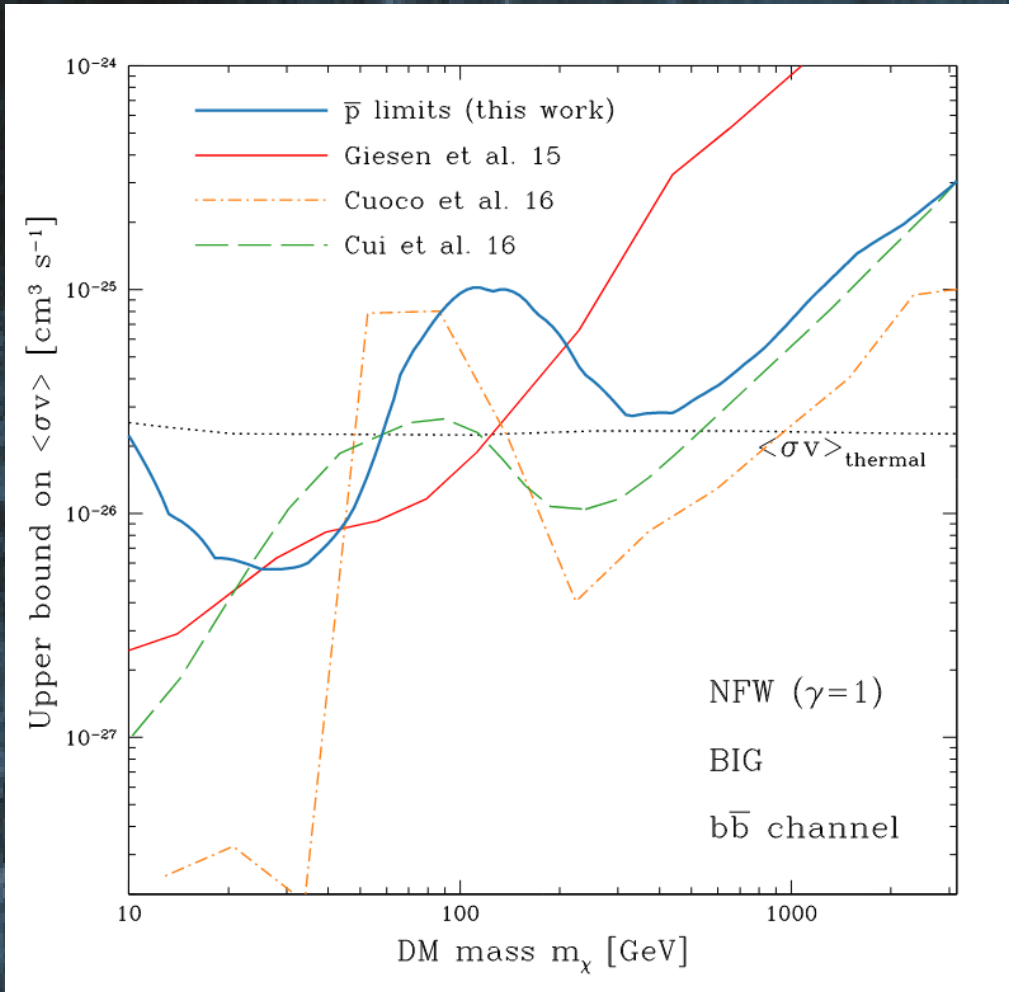
- Bounds for 5 representative annihilation channels
- NFW DM profile / BIG propagation model
- Weakening of the bound = *slight excess*
- $\mu^+ \mu^-$ bound not competitive

Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: **our results**



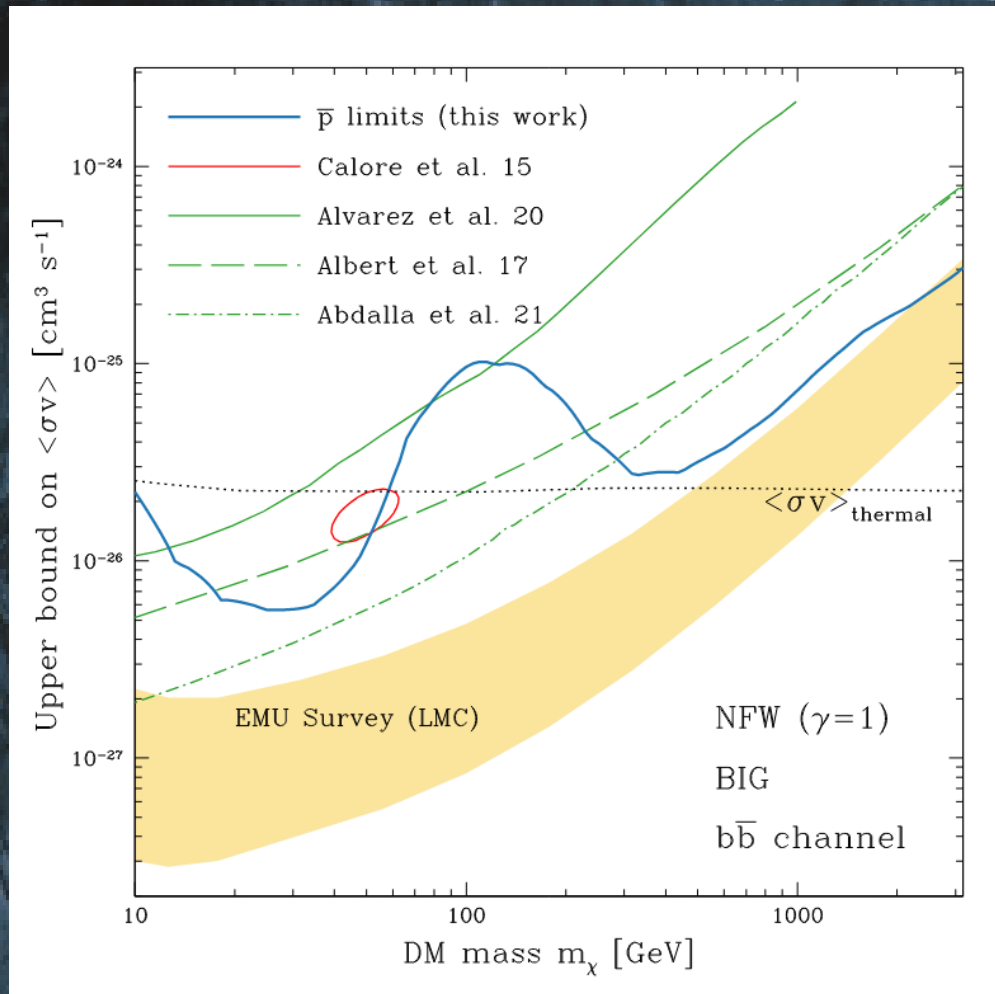
- Bounds for 5 representative annihilation channels
- NFW DM profile / BIG propagation model
- Weakening of the bound = *slight excess*
- $\mu^+ \mu^-$ bound not competitive

Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: **comparison with other works**



- New propagation models, calibrated on AMS02, fit better HE pbars
- Cui et al. 16: agree with high masses, at low masses difference in propagation model + significance of the excess
- Cuoco et al. 16: same qualitative differences

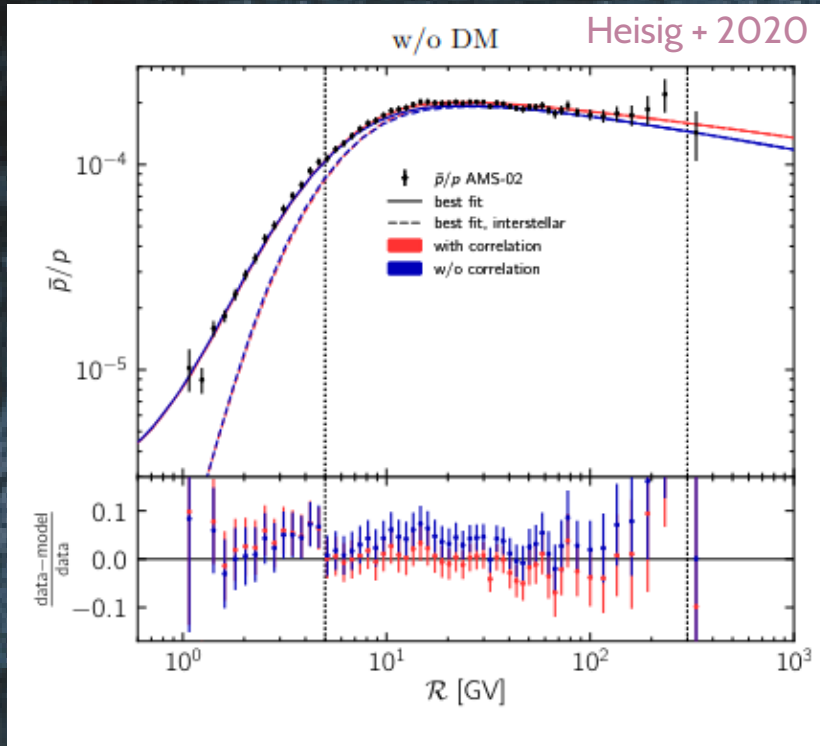
Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: **comparison with photon constraints**



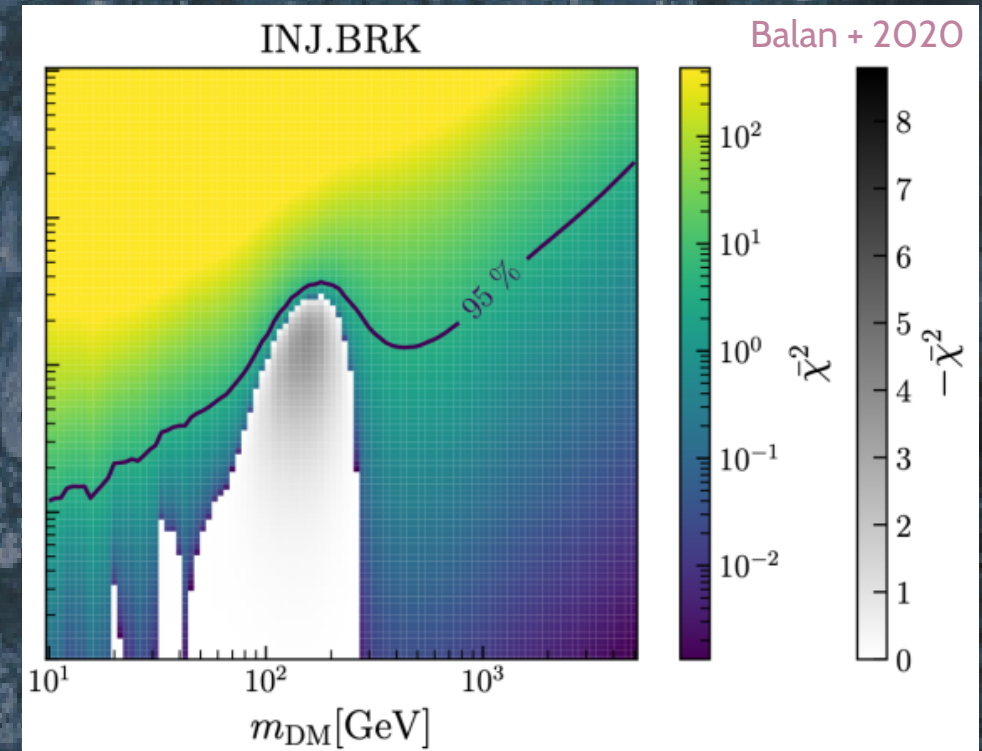
- Three different dSph gamma ray constraints:
 - conservative → aggressive
- Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC):
 - no excess in synchrotron radiation from $e^+ e^-$
 - band = uncertainties in B field and DM profile
- Complementarity of the pbar bound
- **We plan to implement this constraint in micrOmega**

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Works from other groups



- Similar statistical analysis using covariance matrix for systematic errors
- Excess insignificant



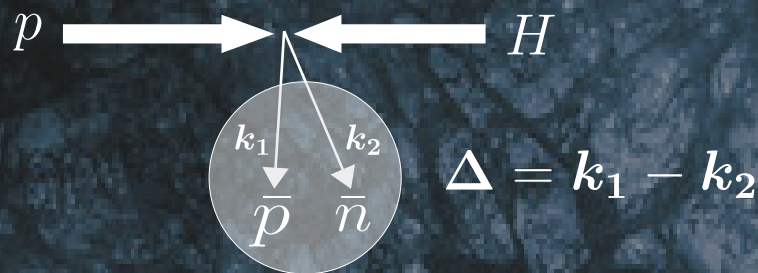
- **DarkRayNet** new public tool developed
- Predict secondary and primary with NN
- Make the comparison with DM models more versatile

Outline

- 1 - A few words about positrons
- 2 - An excess in CR antiprotons?
- 3 - The antinuclei frontier
- 4 - Conclusion and prospects

Antideterons in CR

(recent review : P. Von Doetinchem +2020)



Production rules for antinuclei:

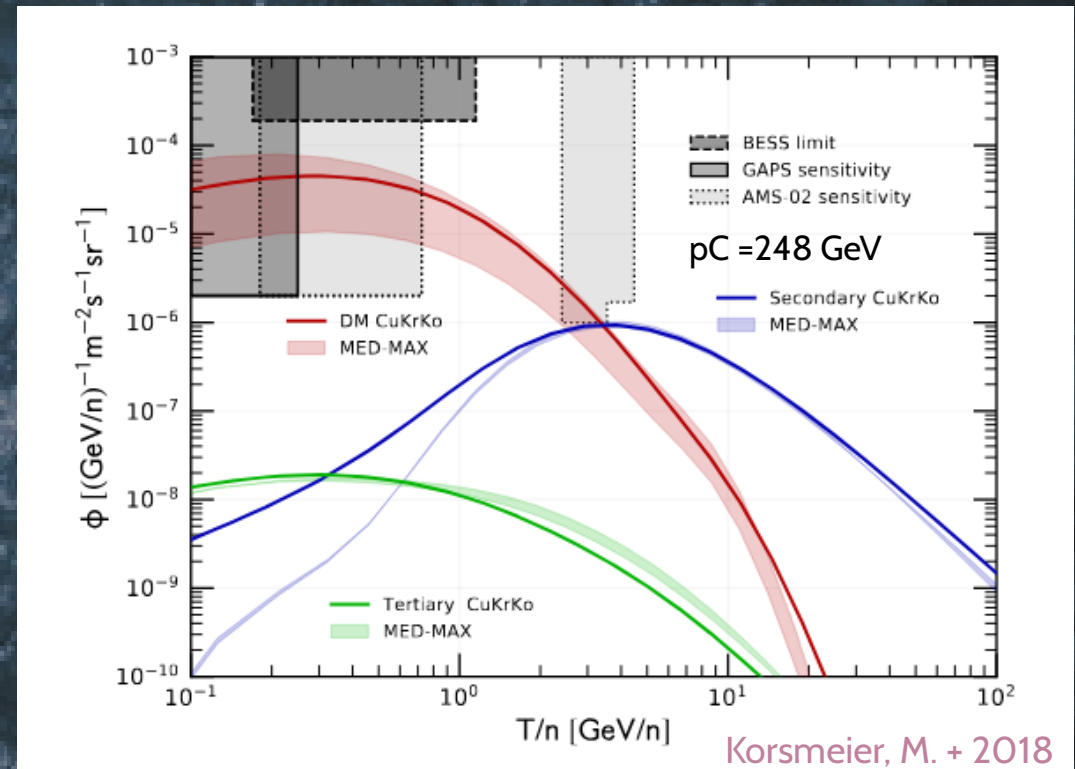
→ fusion of antinucleons occurs when

$$||\Delta|| < p_C$$

→ formation around the threshold energy of antinucleons from spallation reactions

→ spread at low energy from solar modulation

→ DM annihilation ~at rest produces low-energy antideterons



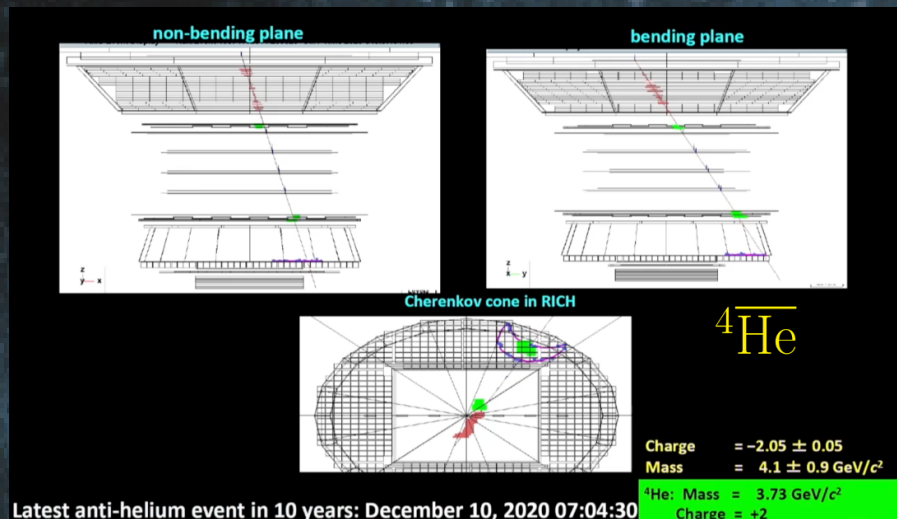
→ Update of the coalescence factor from the ALICE experiment (Acharya, S. +2018)
 → Update of the expected secondary antideuteron flux (Korsmeier, M. + 2018, Poulin, V + 2019)

→ AMS02 and GAPS will give at least upper bounds

The antinuclei frontier

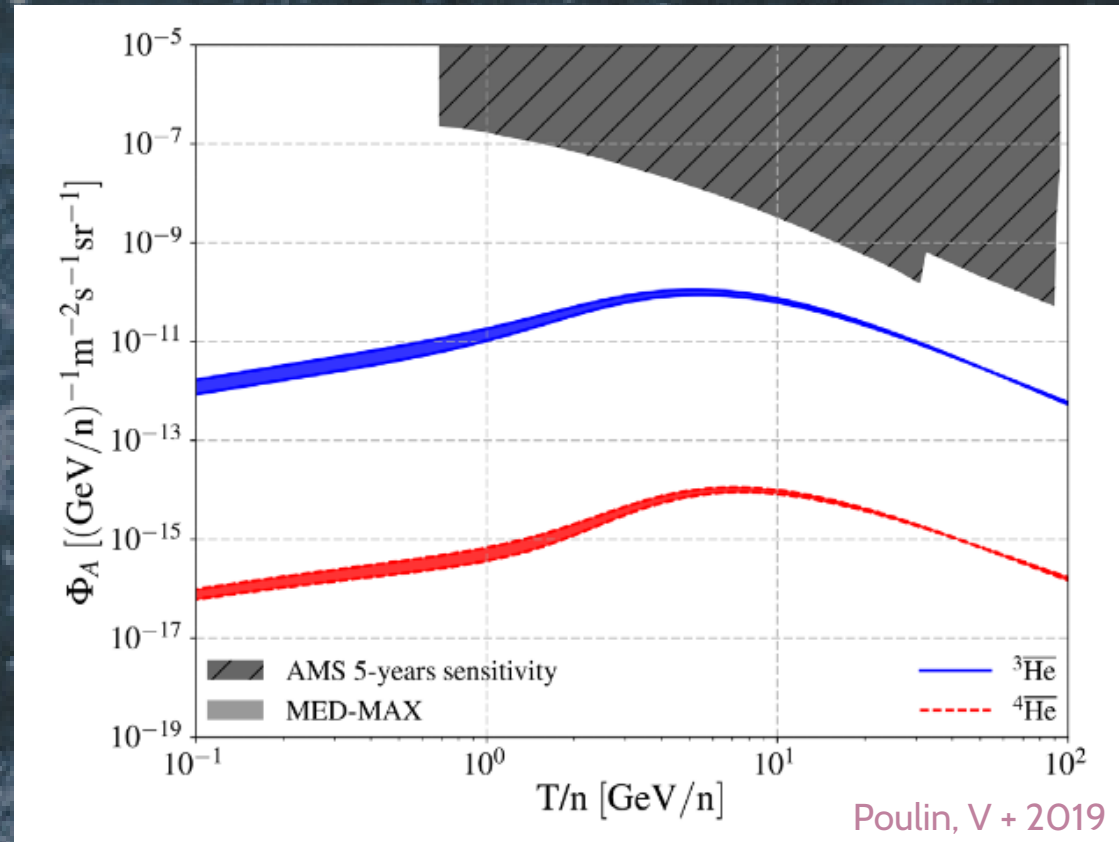
Anti-helium in CR

Anti-helium 4 detected in AMS02?



(V. Choutko, COSPAR conf. July 17th 2022)

- Few events [0, 10] GeV with $Z=-2$
- 6 anti-He 3 and 2 anti-He 4
- Rate ~ 1 anti-He/ 100M He
- Difficult to evaluate the significance
- So far no anti-He bckgd event in simulations
- Heavy MC simulation needed
- Required further investigations (GAPS, etc)



- Update of the coalescence factor from the ALICE experiment (Acharya, S. +2018)
- Update of the expected secondary antiHe flux (Korsmeier, M. + 2018, Poulin, V + 2019)
- AMS02 antiHe = new exotic production needed .. if true!

Indirect detection of dark matter with cosmic rays

- e^+ Presistent excess in tension with present DM bounds
Better explained by local pulsars
 - HE γ -ray/radio signal and e^+ anisotropies data are coming (HESS, LHAASO, CTA, Fermi, AMS100?...)
- \bar{p} No significant excess reported untill now
Refined treatment of errors is essential
 - Finer analysis needs: statistic does not help!
 - experimental data covariance matrix from AMS02 collab.
 - better pbar production xs (LHCb, AMBER, ..)
 - AMS02 2021 data bring new challenges: needs new CR models?
 - Meanwhile, constraints competitive with the best bound of the literature
- \bar{d} Measurements eagerly awaited from GAPS !
 - First flight at the end of this year?
- *anti-He* Few events presumably detected by AMS02...
 - Let's wait a published version

D. Maurin et al. 2503.16173, submitted. To Physics Report

Precision cross-sections for advancing cosmic-ray physics and other applications: a comprehensive programme for the next decade

D. Maurin^{a,*}, L. Audouin^b, E. Berti^c, P. Coppin^d, M. Di Mauro^e, P. von Doetinchem^f, F. Donato^{e,g,h}, C. Evoli^{i,j}, Y. Génolini^k, P. Ghosh^l, I. Leya^m, M. J. Losekamm^{n,o}, S. Mariani^h, J. W. Norbury^p, L. Orusa^{q,r}, M. Paniccia^d, T. Poeschl^h, P. D. Serpico^k, A. Tykhonov^d, M. Unger^s, M. Vanstalle^t, M.-J. Zhao^{u,v}, D. Boncioli^{w,j}, M. Chiosso^{e,g}, D. Giordano^e, D. M. Gomez Coral^x, G. Graziani^c, C. Lucarelli^h, P. Maestro^{y,z}, M. Mahleinⁿ, L. Morejon^{aa}, J. Ocampo-Peleteiro^{ab}, A. Oliva^{ab}, T. Pierog^t, L. Šerkšnytė^h

- Collection of requests for XS measurements (sought energies & precision)
 - Antinuclei production
 - Fragmentation cross-sections
- Main Facilities:
 - At the SPS **AMBER – NA61/SHINE**
 - At LHC: **ALICE – LHCb**
 - And other Multi-GeV facilities for nuclear cross-sections

Codes:

- Solving the advection/diffusion transport equation
Numerical solvers: **GALPROP**, **DRAGON**, **PICARD**
Semi-analytical solver: **USINE**

- Setting constraints on DM annihilation into CRs
Channel by channel
From antiprotons : **Calore+ (2022)**
From leptons : - High masses **Di Mauro&Winkler (2021)**
- Small masses **Boudaud+ (2016, 2018)**

DM models with specific injection spectra (peculiar resonance, kinematics..)

MicrOmega : update to come!

DarkRayNet : **Balan+ (2021)**

Methodology points presented today:

- Prediction VS Data : Chi2 test → **Must include data+model uncertainties and their correlations**
- KS test : **test the overfitting, probe the gaussianity of a distribution**
- Likelihood ratio : **hypotheses testing / +Chernoff's theorem**

Statistical analysis

→ Likelihood ratio definition

$$LR(\mu_0) = -2 \ln \frac{\sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \mu_0)}{\sup_{\{\lambda, \mu\} \in \Lambda \cup M} \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \mu)}$$

$(L, K, \delta, V_a, V_C, \sigma_{CR}, \dots)$ CR-space

$(\langle \sigma v \rangle, m_\chi, channel)$ DM-space

→ With the following factorisation

$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \mu) \equiv \chi_{\text{LiBeB}}^2(\lambda) + \chi_{\bar{p}}^2(\lambda, \mu)$$

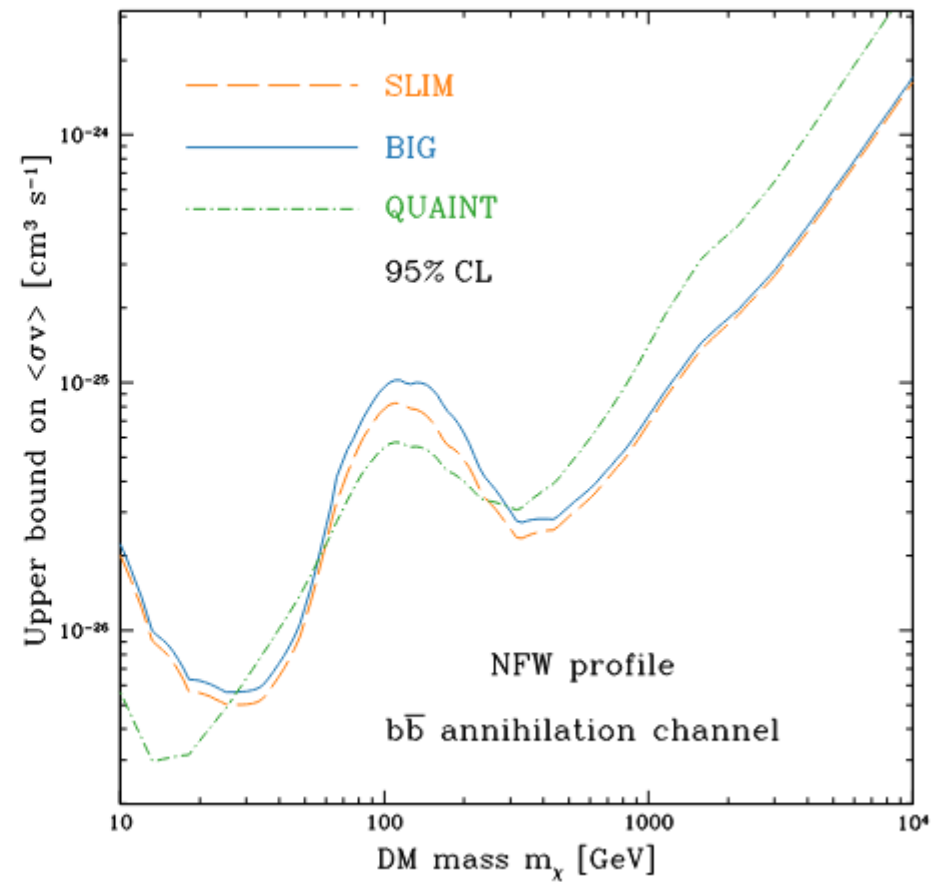
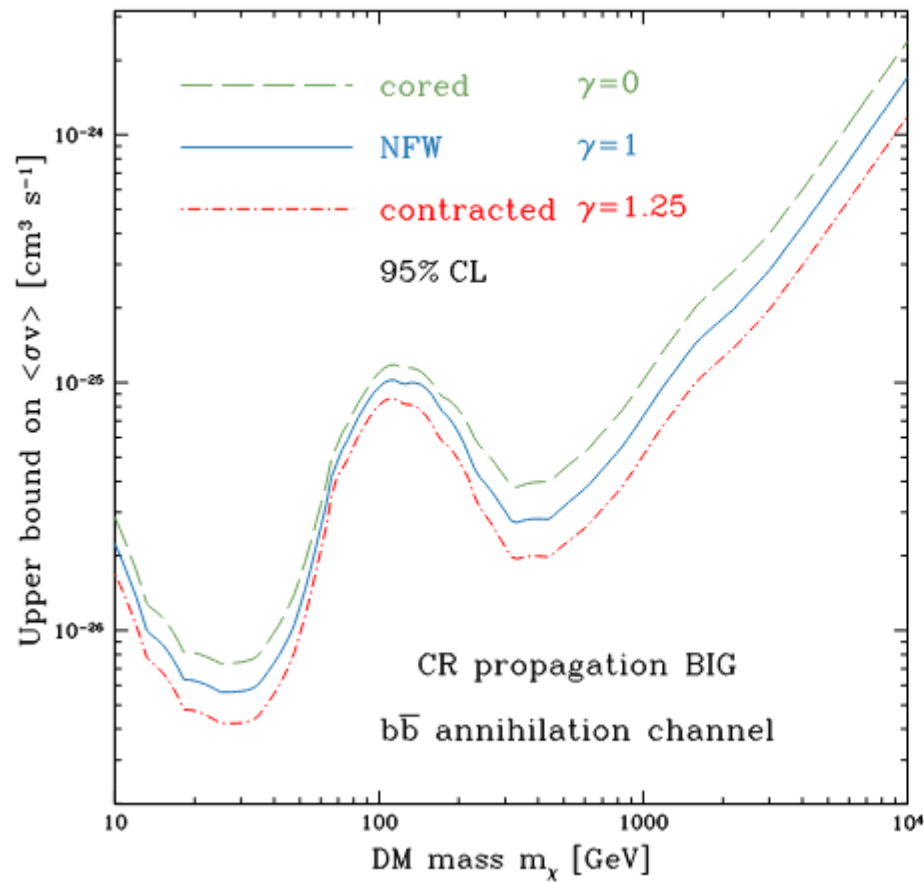
Constraints on the CR space

Tightest constraints
on the DM space

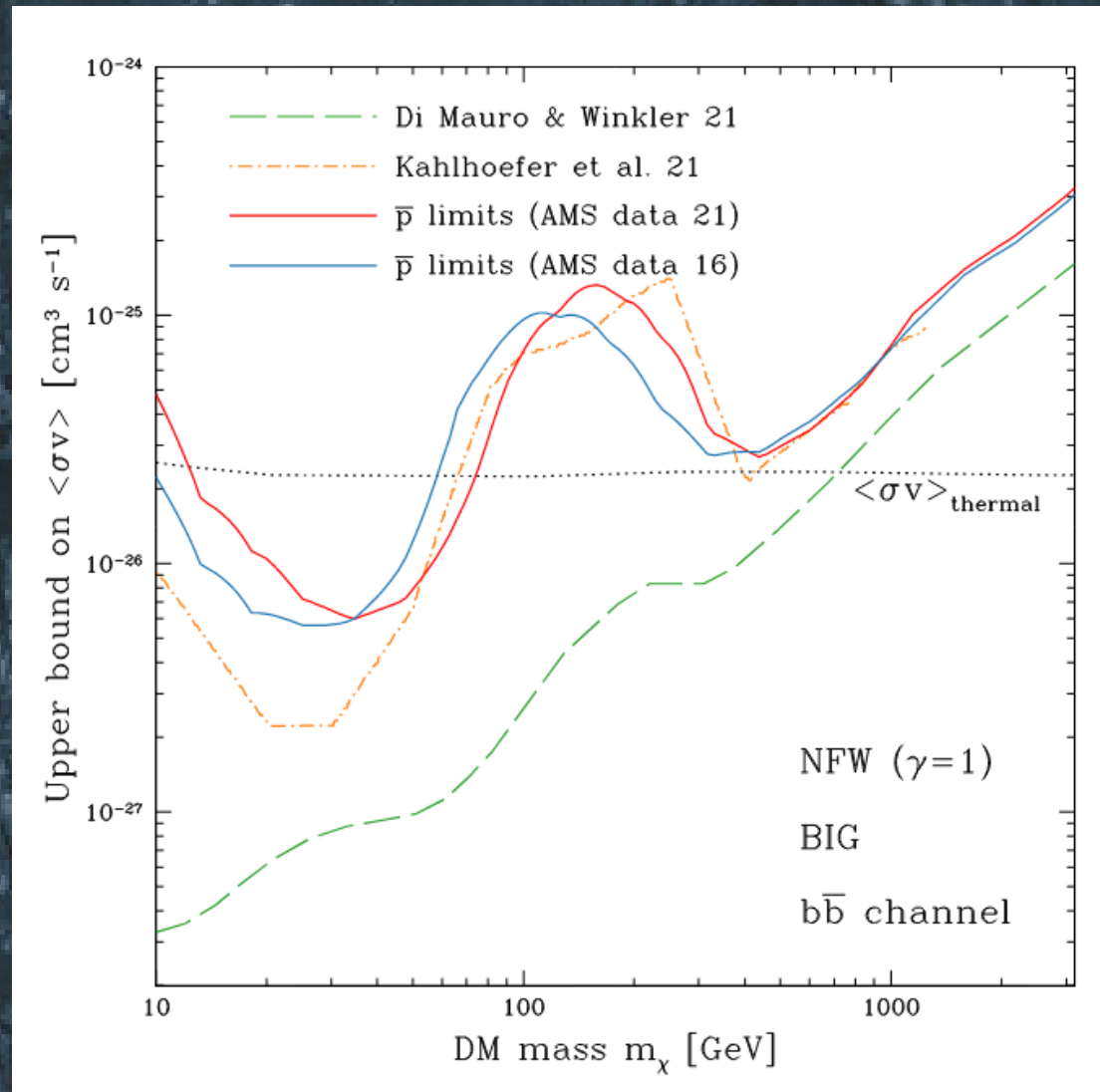
→ Simplification of the likelihood

$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \mu) \equiv -2 \ln \mathcal{L}(L, \mu) = \left\{ \frac{\log L - \log \hat{L}}{\sigma_{\log L}} \right\}^2 + x_i (\mathcal{C}^{-1})_{ij} x_j$$

Upper limits on the DM annihilation cross section



Upper limits on the DM annihilation cross section



→ New data from 2021