

Indirect detection of dark matter with cosmic rays

Is there (still) anything exciting?

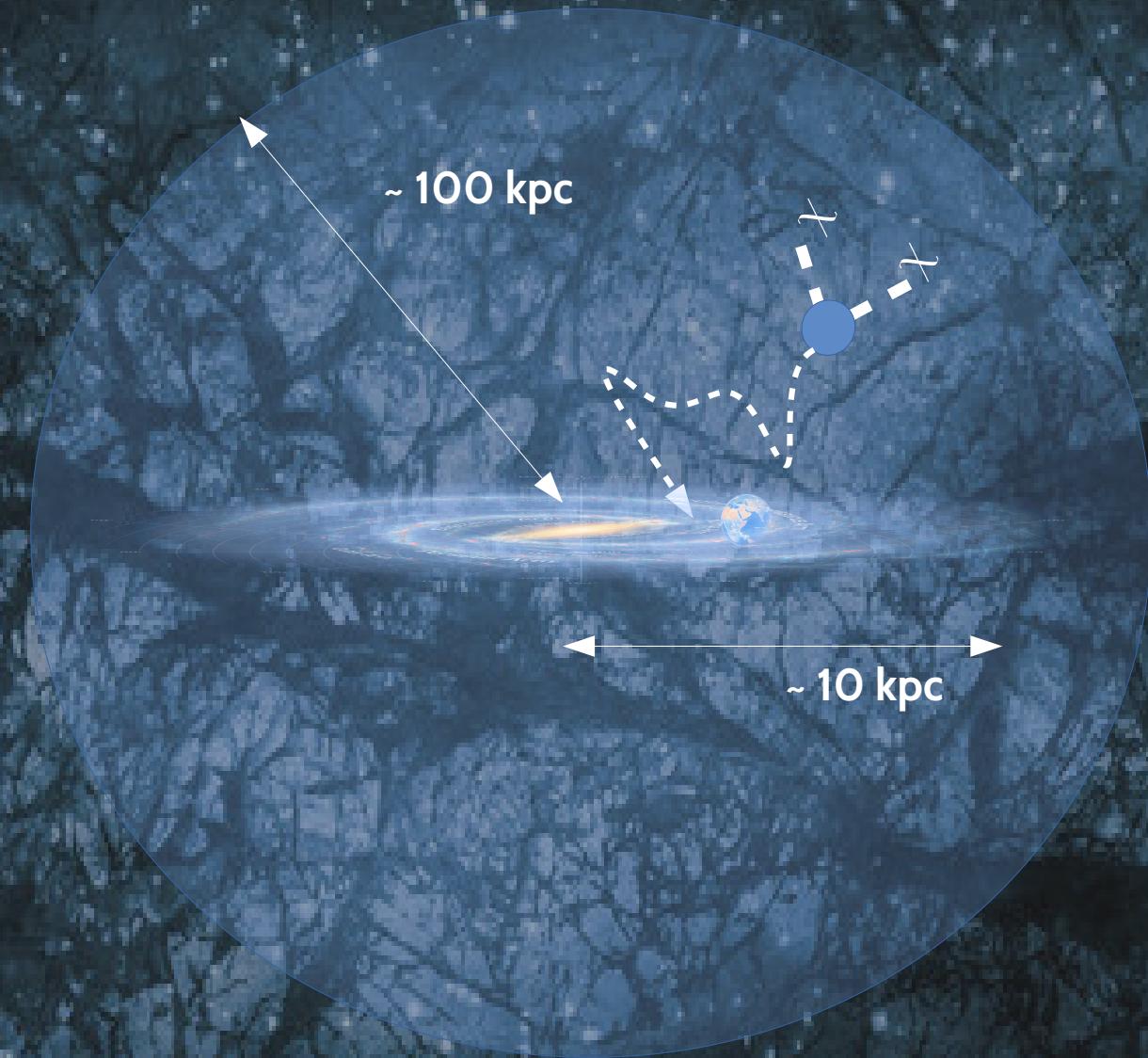
Yoann Génolini

Dark Tools – June 2025

Collaborators :

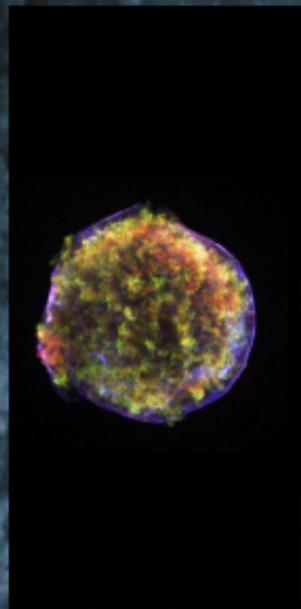
M. Boudaud, P.-I. Batista, E. F. Bueno,
F. Calore, S. Caroff, M. Cirelli, L. Derome,
J. Lavalle, A. Marcowith, D. Maurin,
V. Poireau, V. Poulin, S. Rosier, P. Salati,
P. D. Serpico, M. Vecchi and N. Weinrich

Introduction



Introduction

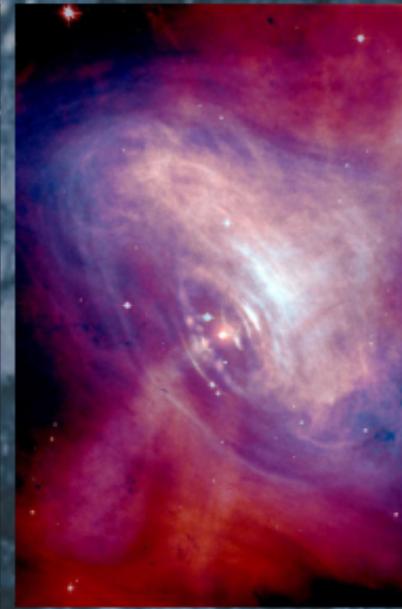
Galactic cosmic-ray sources



SNRs



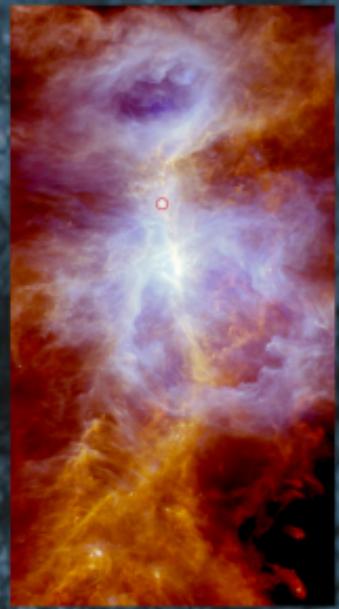
Star clusters



Pulsar Wind
Nebulae



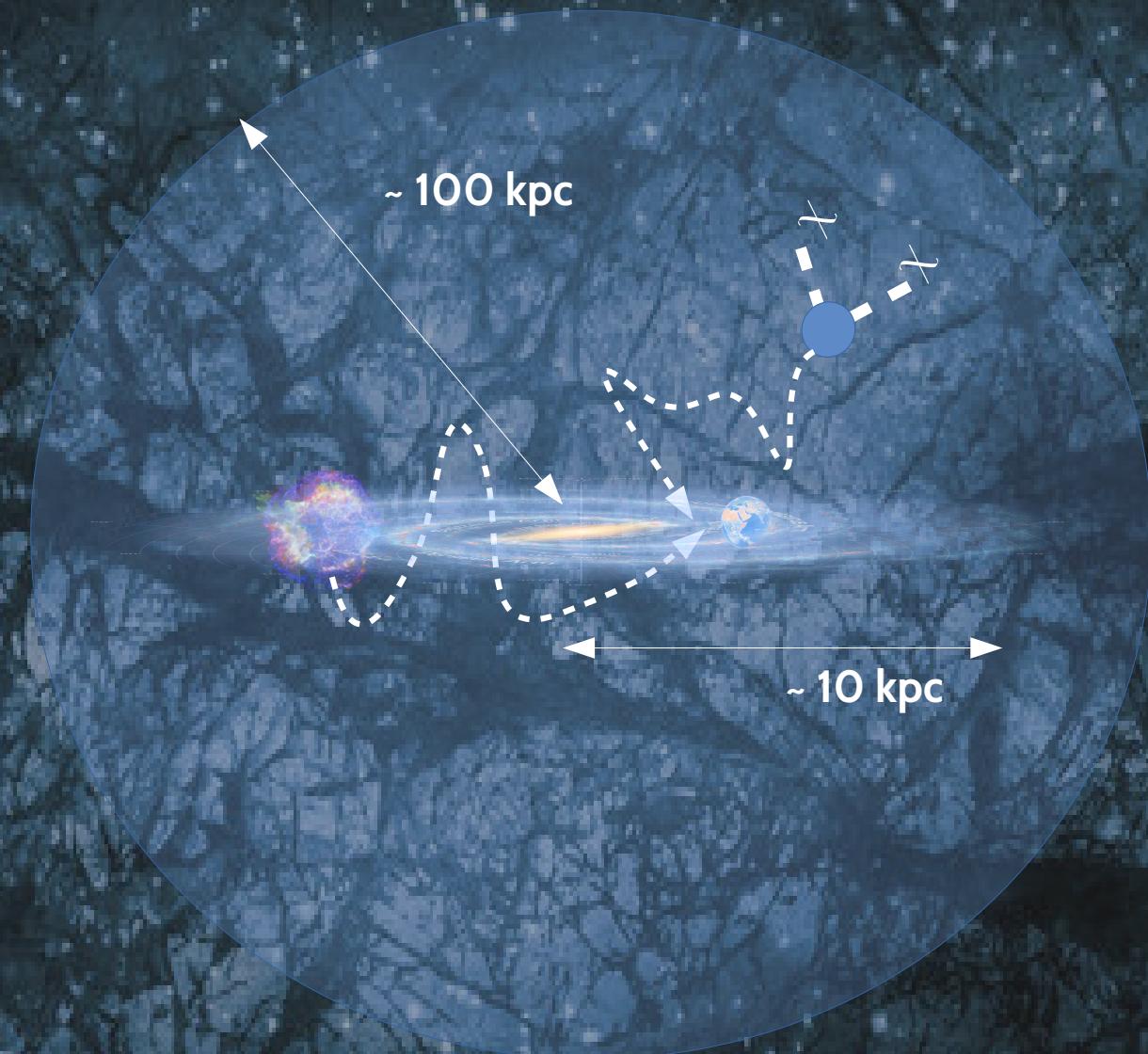
Colliding wind
binaries



Protostellar jets
microquasars

... and others !

Introduction

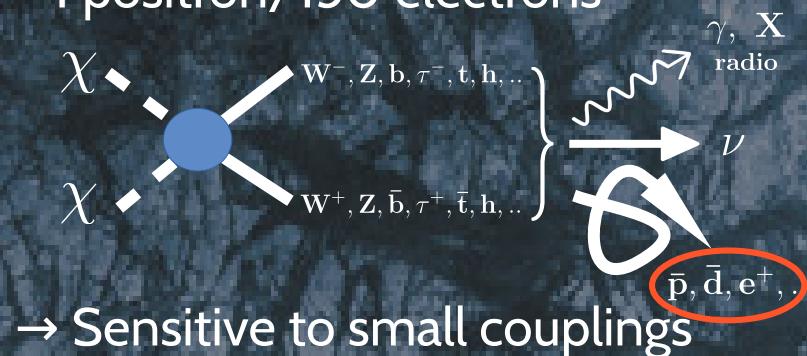


Introduction

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

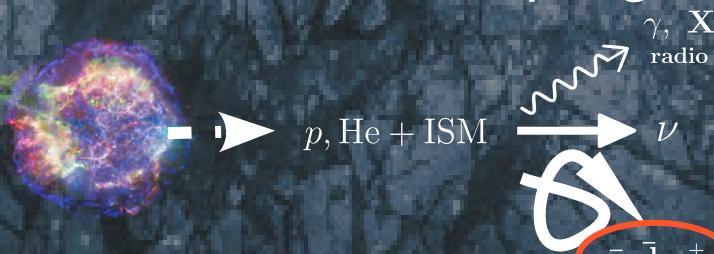
1 - Very low fluxes:

- ~ 1 antiproton/10⁴ protons
- ~ 1 positron/150 electrons

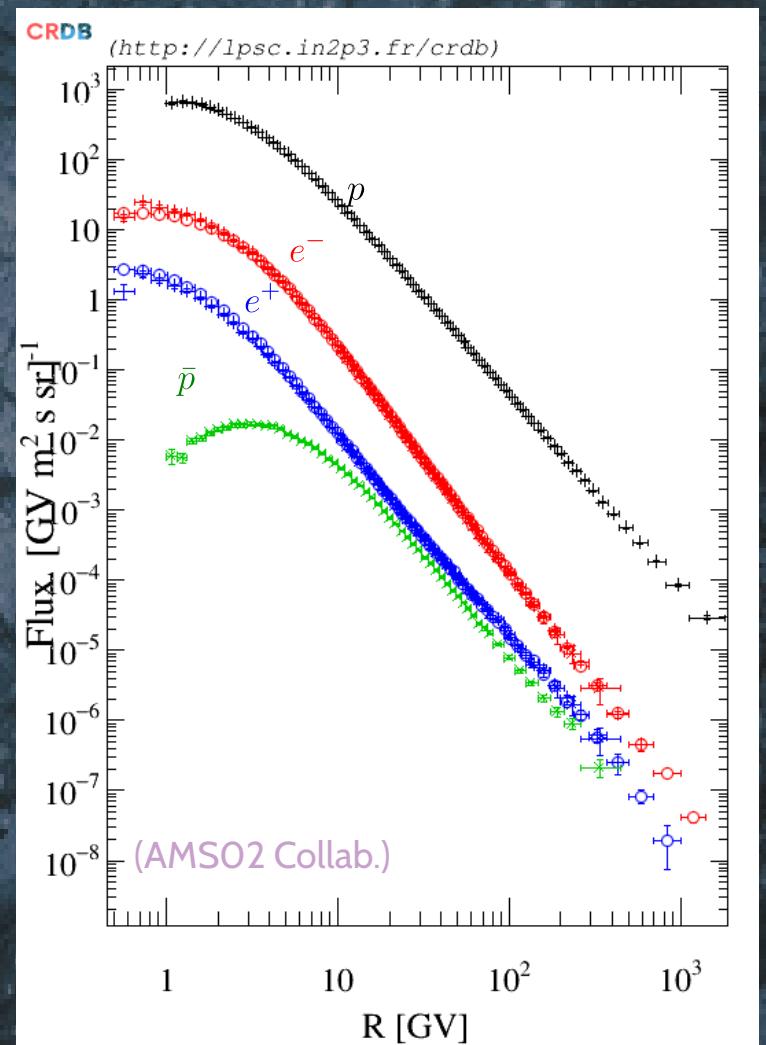


→ Sensitive to small couplings

2 - Believed to be of secondary origin:

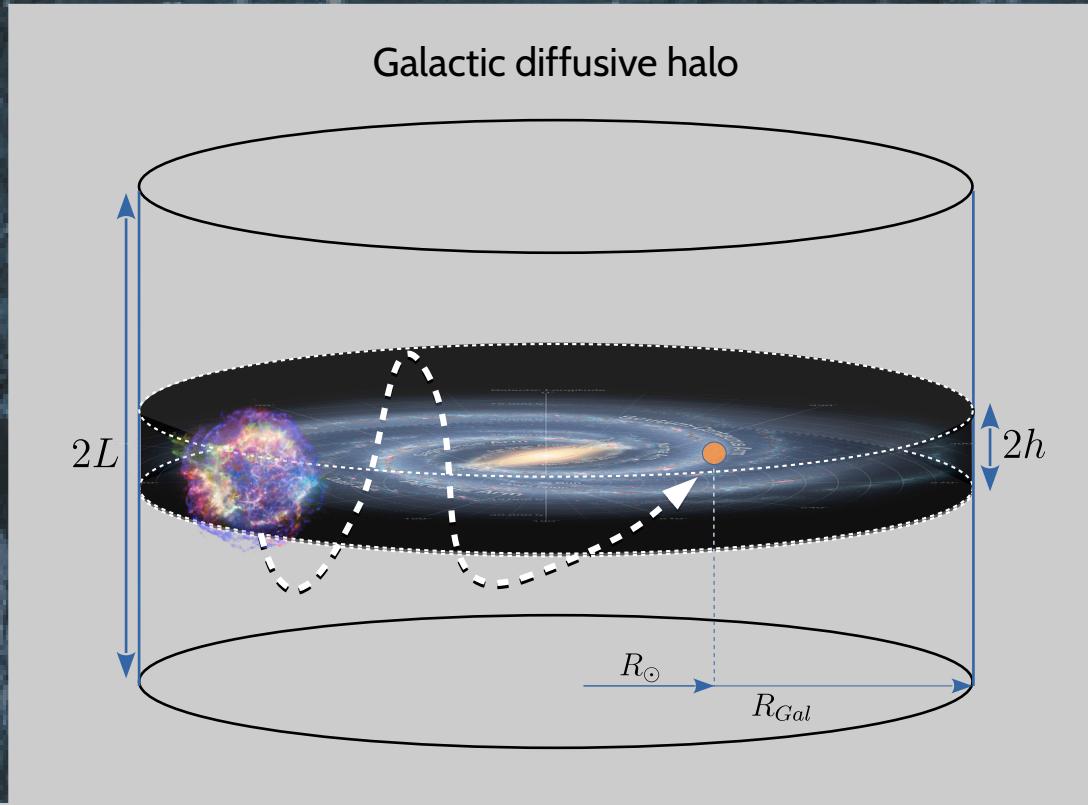


→ Astrophysical bkg can be easily estimated
Up to a good production XS knowledge...



Introduction

Indirect dark matter search



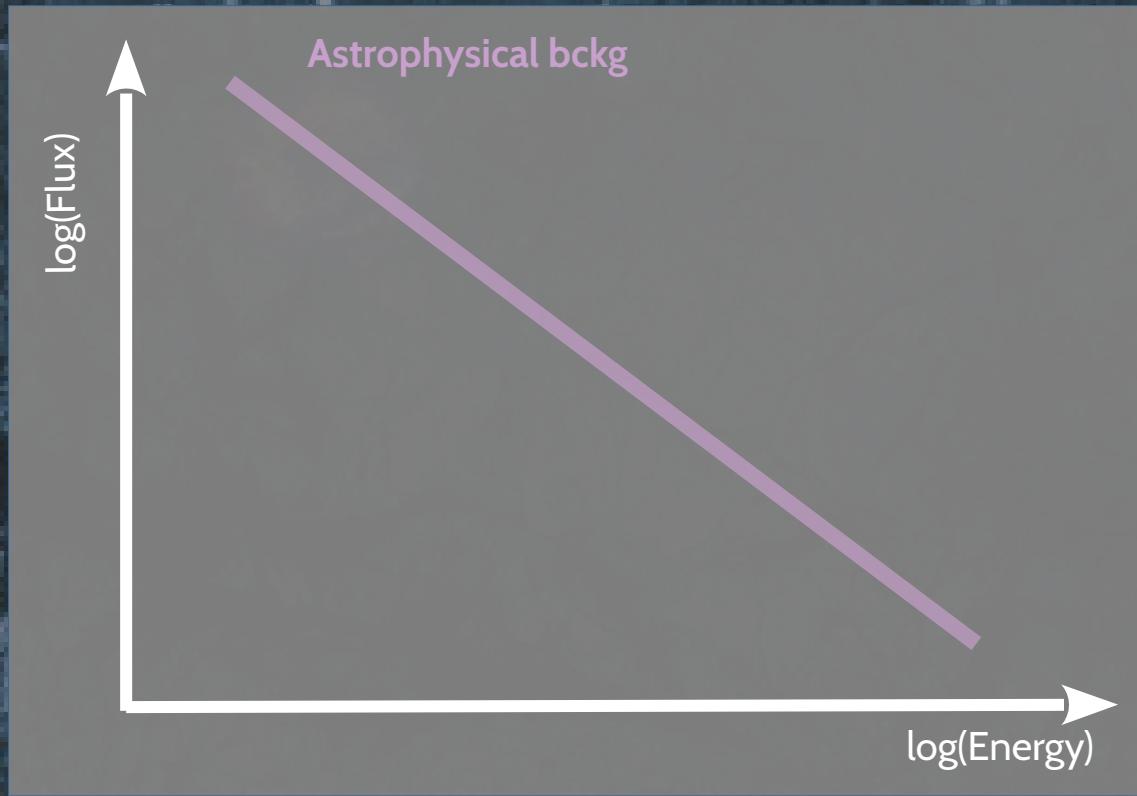
Resolution of CR transport equation in steady state:

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

Ginzburg & Syrovatskii (1964)

Introduction

Indirect dark matter search



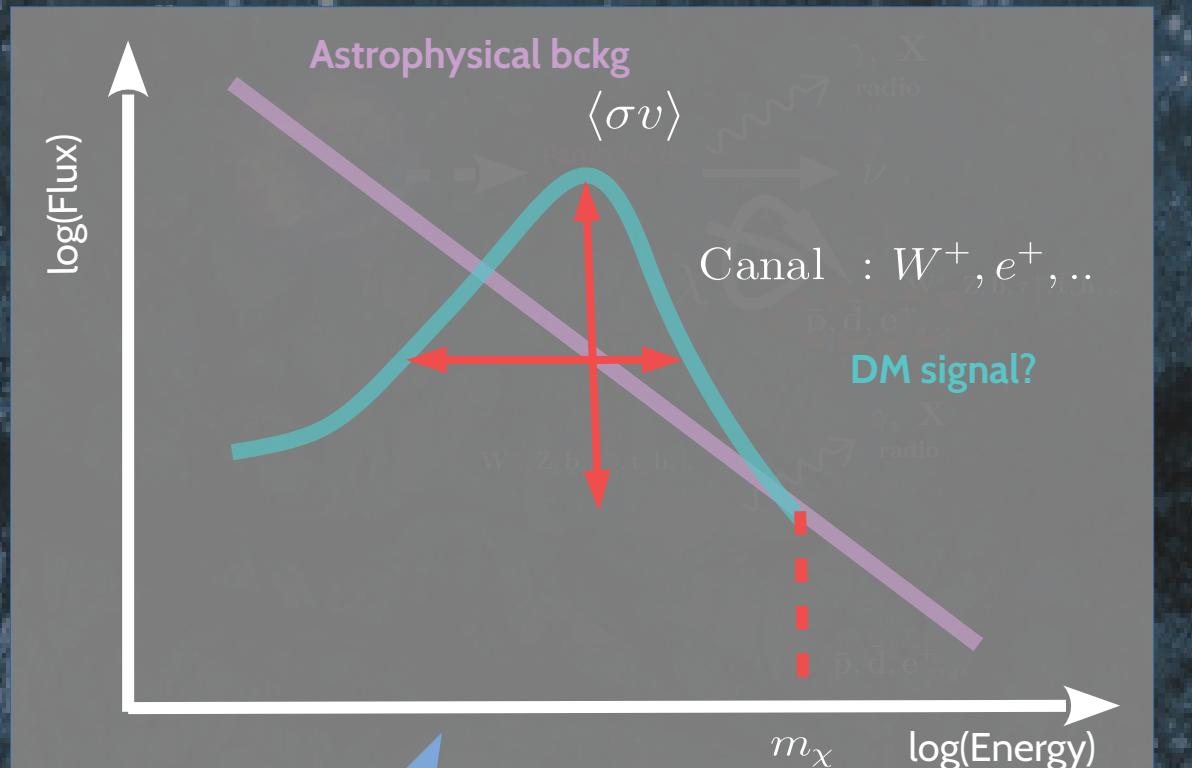
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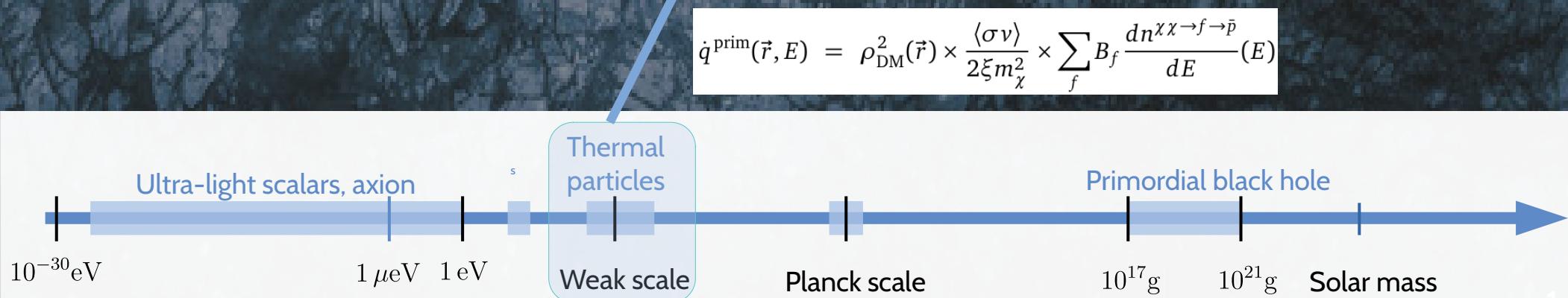
Ginzburg & Syrovatskii (1964)

Introduction

Indirect dark matter search

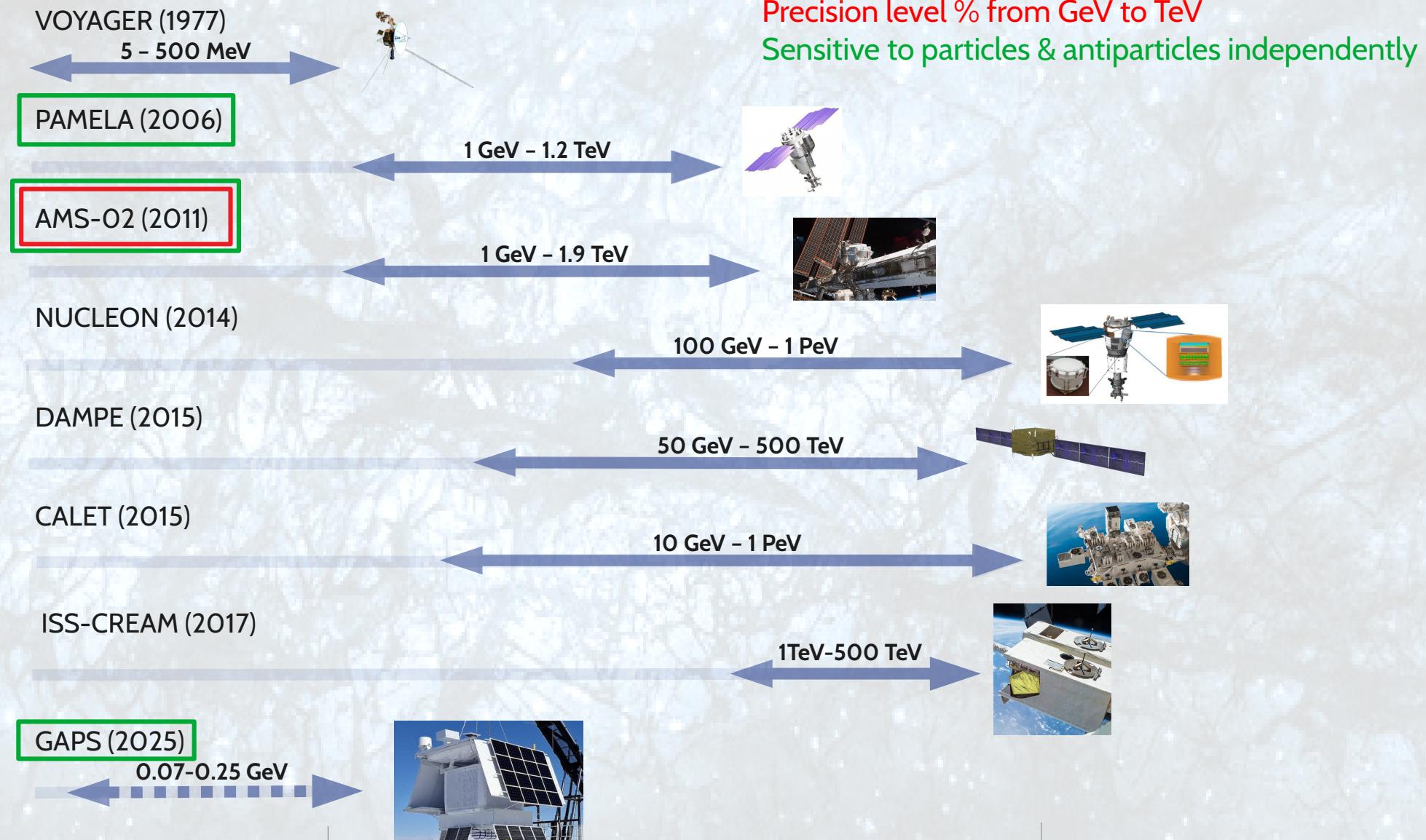


$$\dot{q}^{\text{prim}}(\vec{r}, E) = \rho_{\text{DM}}^2(\vec{r}) \times \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2\xi m_\chi^2} \times \sum_f B_f \frac{dn^{\chi\chi \rightarrow f \rightarrow \bar{p}}}{dE}(E)$$



Game changer: high-quality data!

Numerous precision experiments in a large energy range



Introduction

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

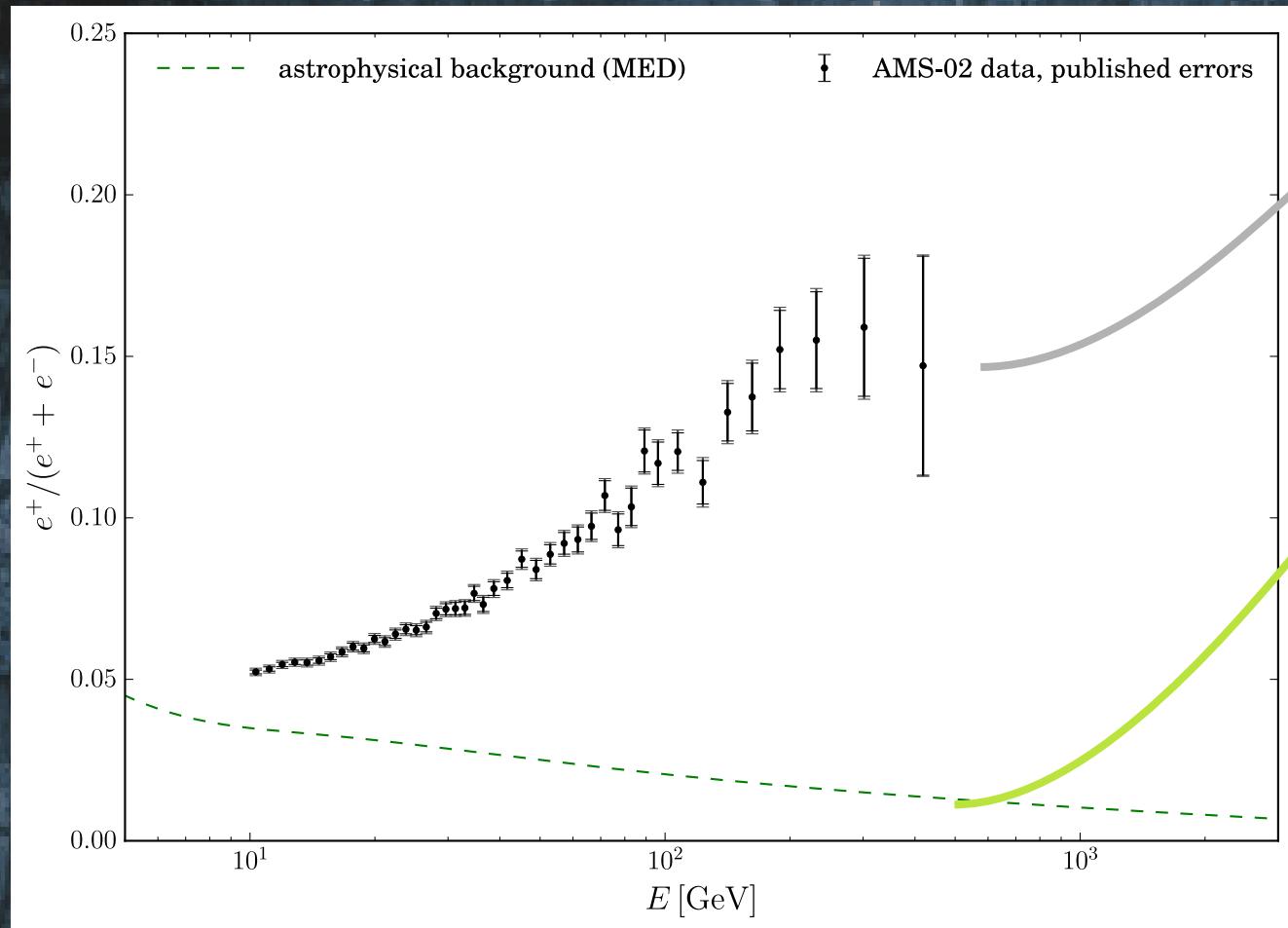
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A few words about positrons

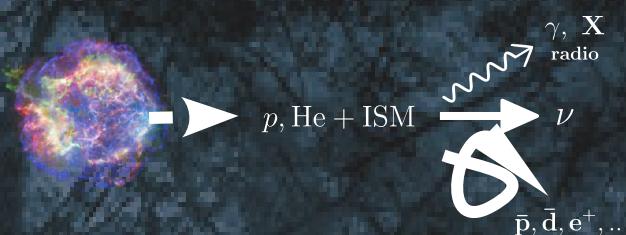


(Boudaud, ..., Y.G.+ 2015)

Also measured by:

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

Astrophysical bckg from secondary production:

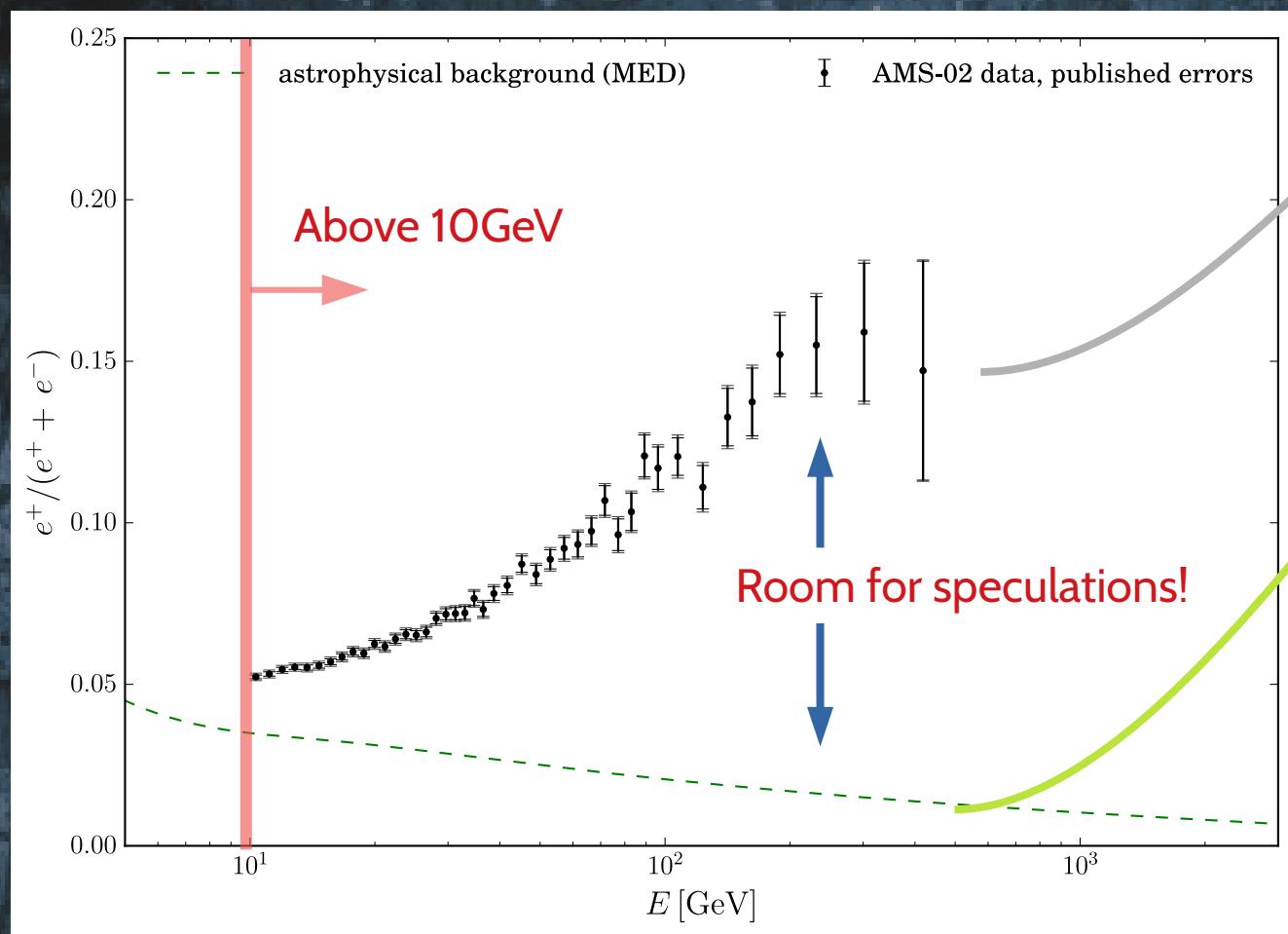


- Recently reevaluated with updated XS
(NA49 - NA61/SHINE - ALICE- CMS)
(Orusa + 2022 & Di Mauro + 2023)

→ 5-7 % uncertainty

A few words about positrons

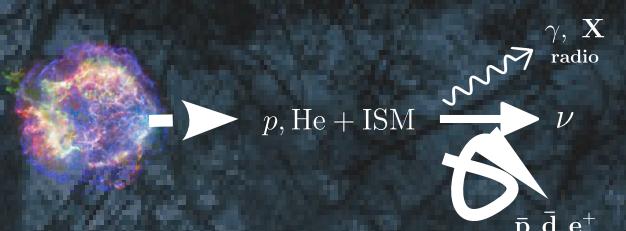
High-energy cosmic positrons: the need for a primary source



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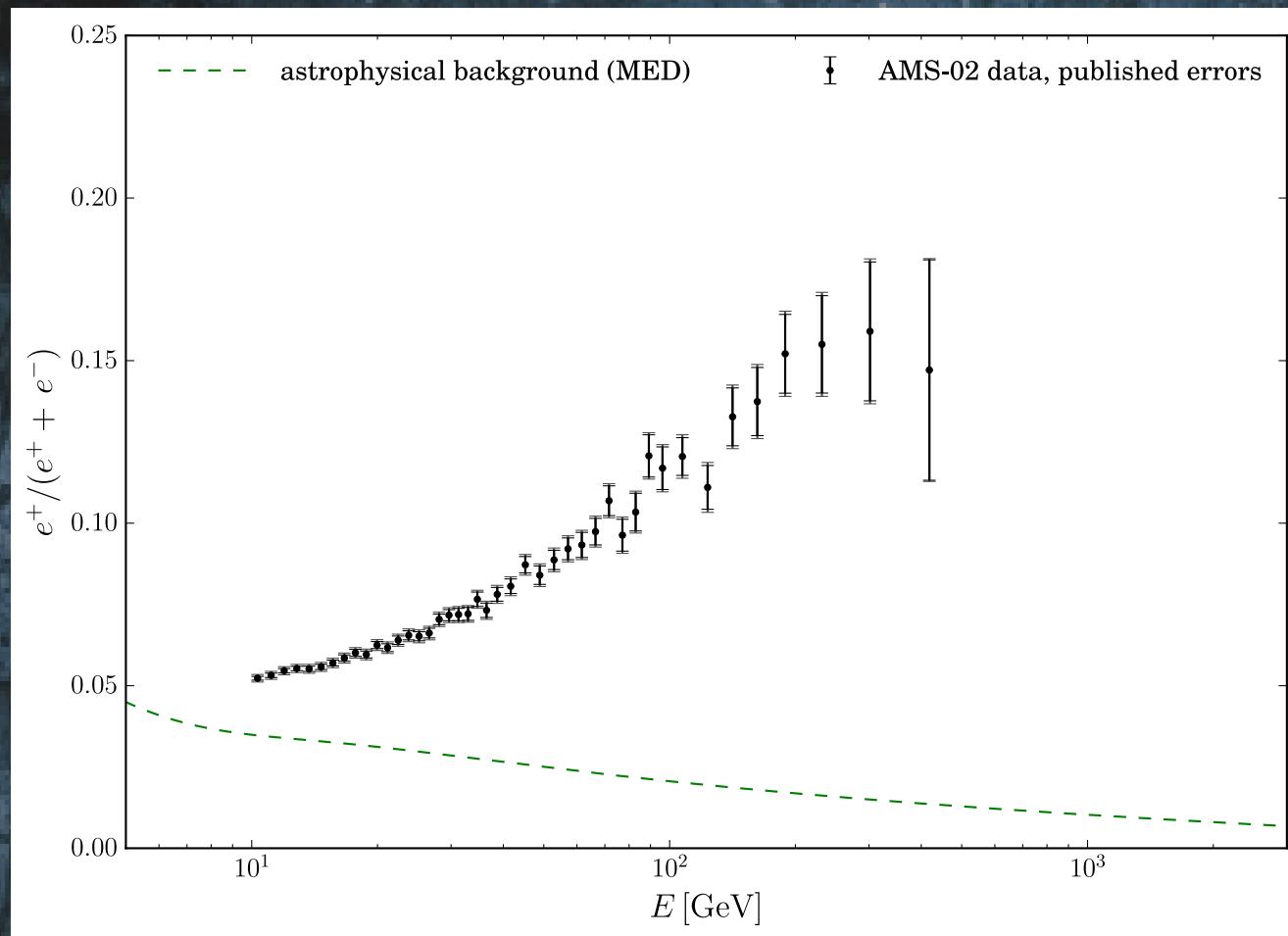


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A few words about positrons

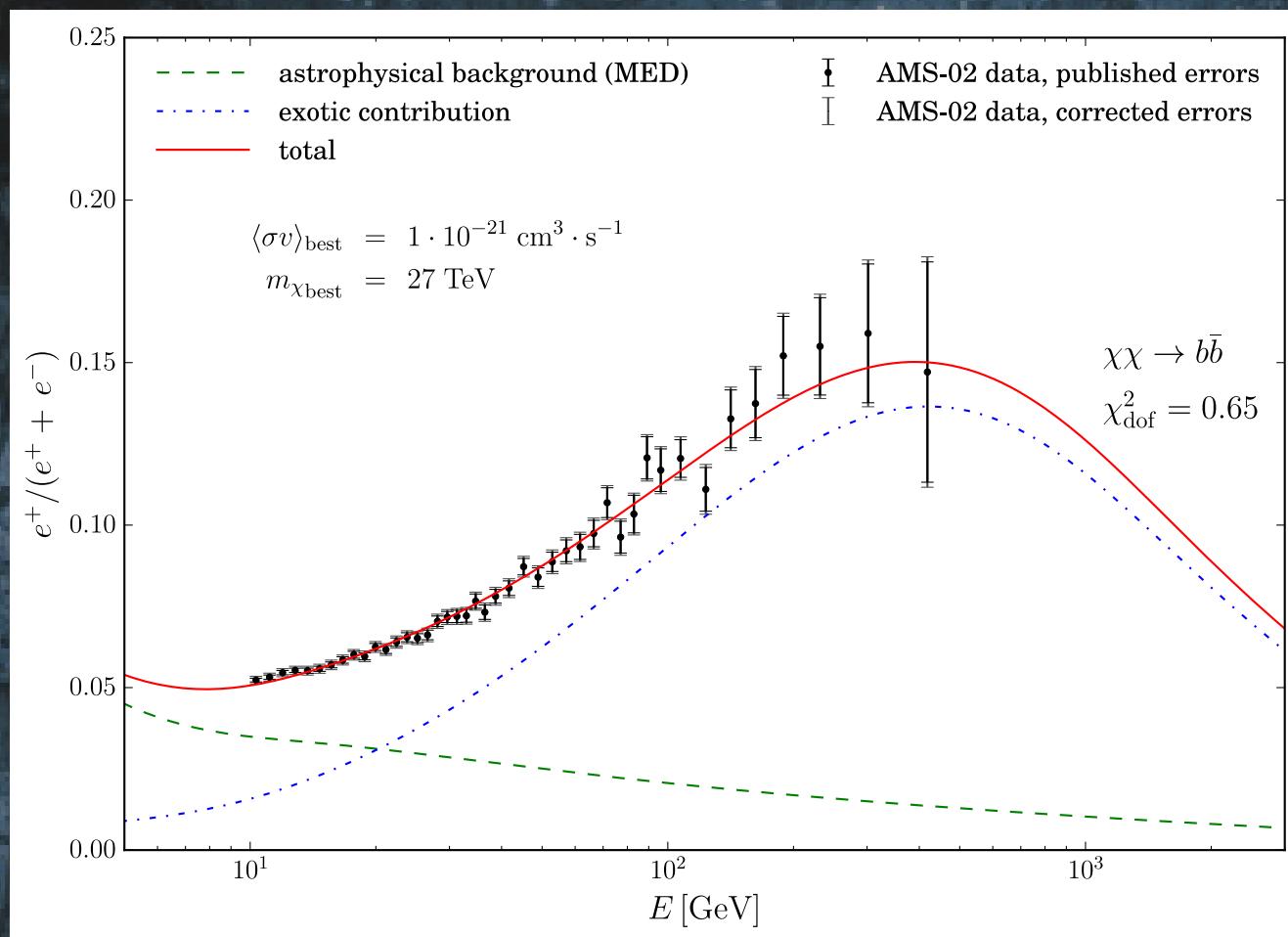
The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



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

A few words about positrons

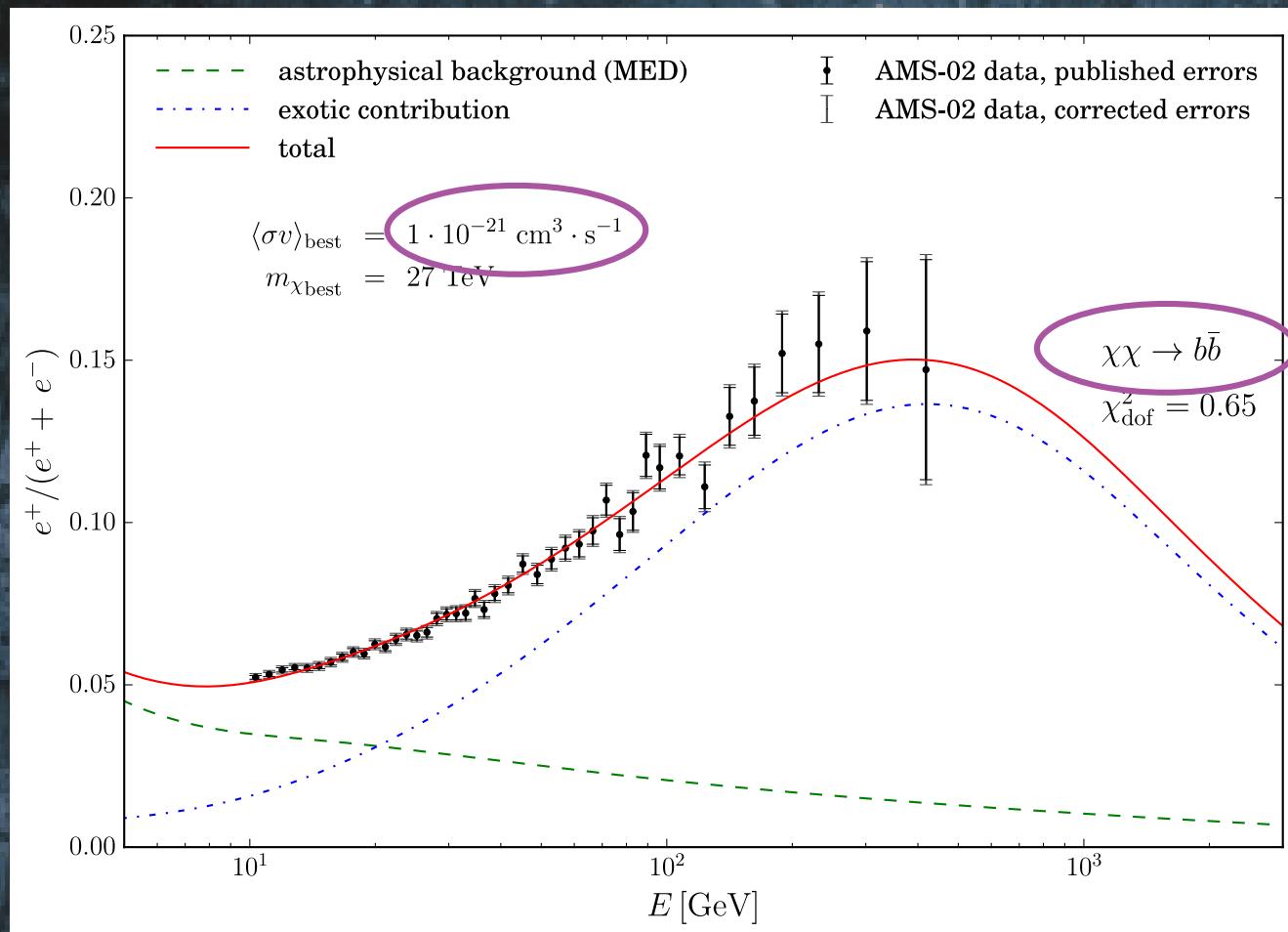
The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



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

A few words about positrons

The WIMP explanation of the positron excess



One DM candidate

→ Very few channels giving a good fit

→ Huge boost factors 10^3 - 10^5

Hadronic channel

Ruled out by pbars 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)

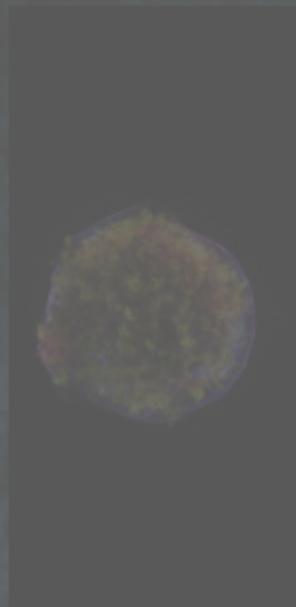
→ Analysis extended to low-E
No good fit found

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

(Di Mauro&Winkler 2021)

Origin of this excess?

Galactic cosmic-ray sources



SNRs



Star clusters



Pulsar Wind
Nebulae



Colliding wind
binaries



Protostellar jets
microquasars

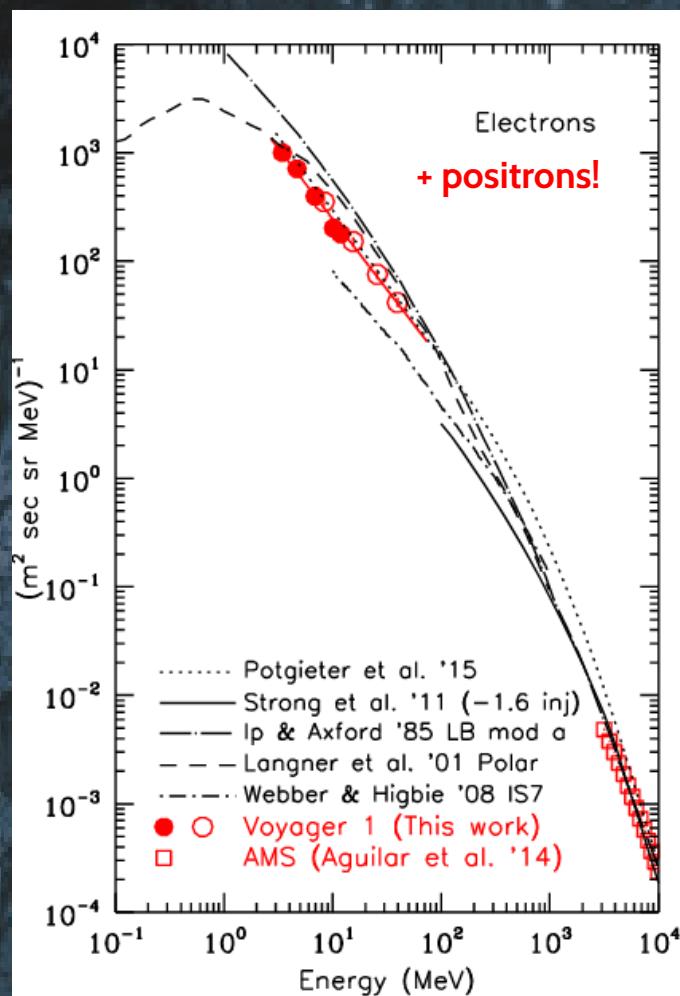
... and others !

→ 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

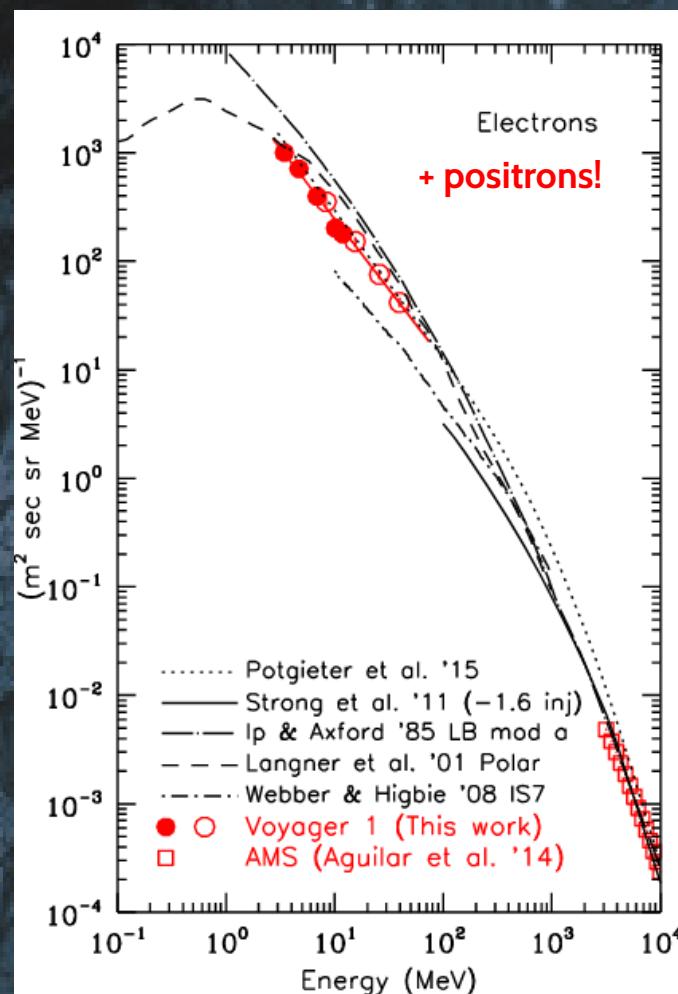
→ Voyager-1 crossed the heliopause in 2012

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

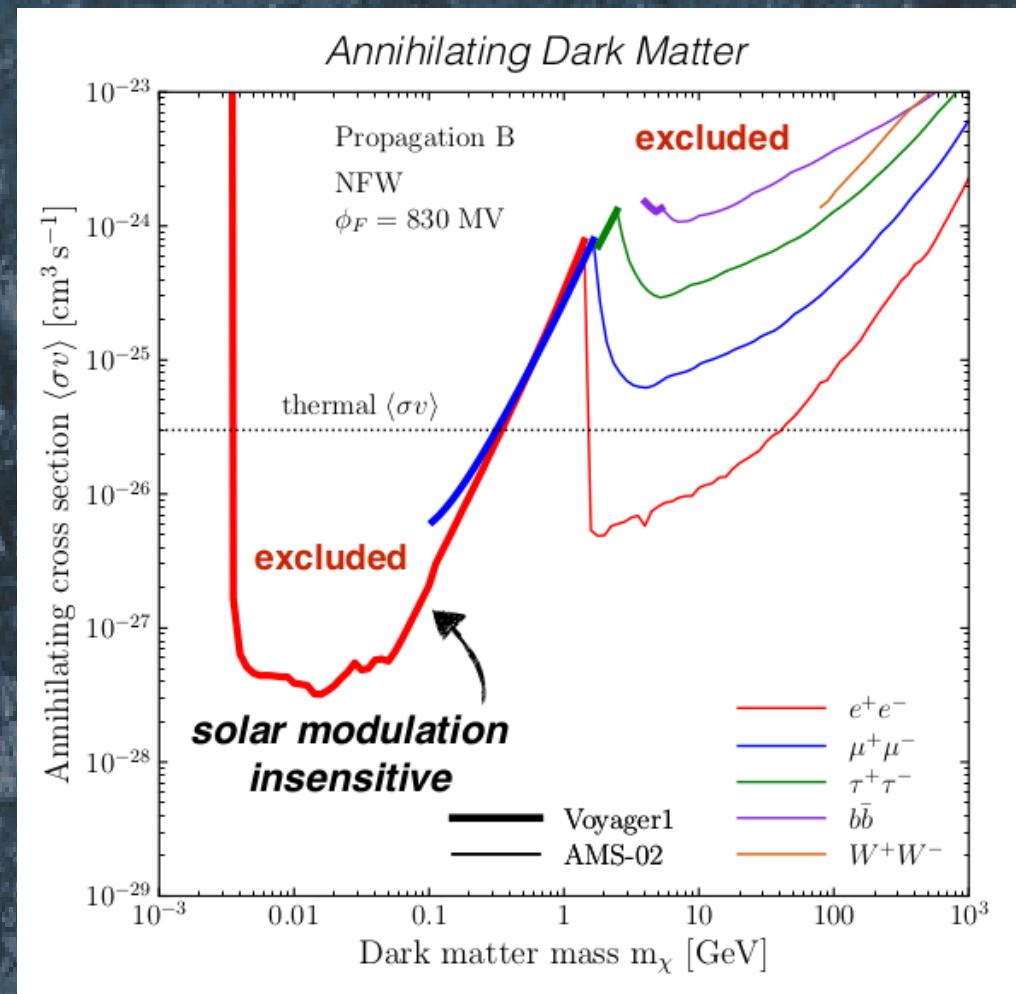
→ Low-energy cosmic positrons provide a stringent constraint on leptophilique DM models

A few words about positrons

Dark matter constraints with low-energy positrons



(Cummings, A. + 2016)



→ Stringent constraints on S and P wave annihilation

An excess in CR antiprotons?

Outline

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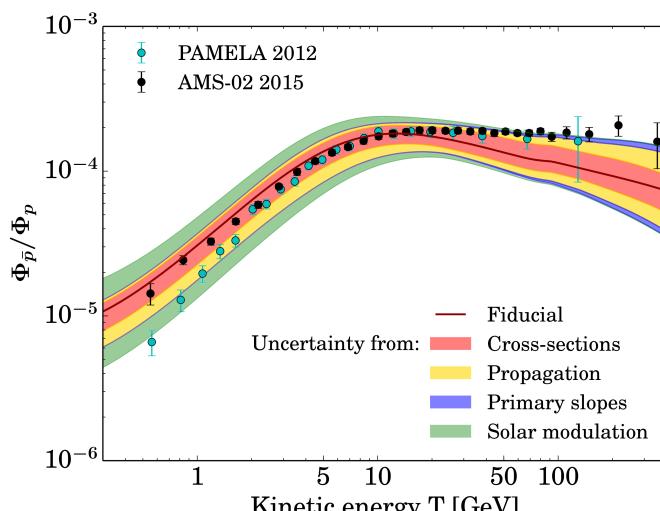
4 - Conclusion and prospects

An excess in CR antiprotons?

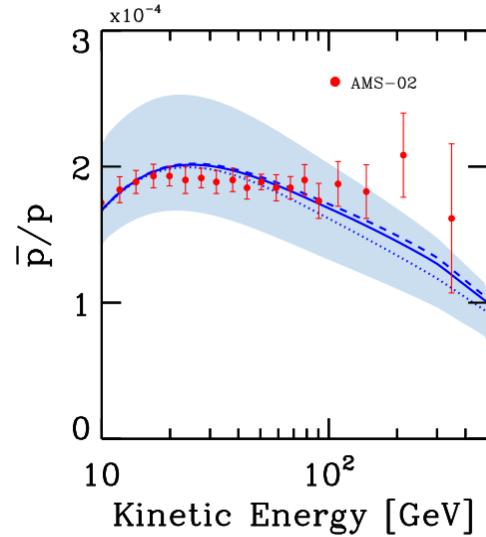
Secondary

Is the case of antiprotons more exciting?

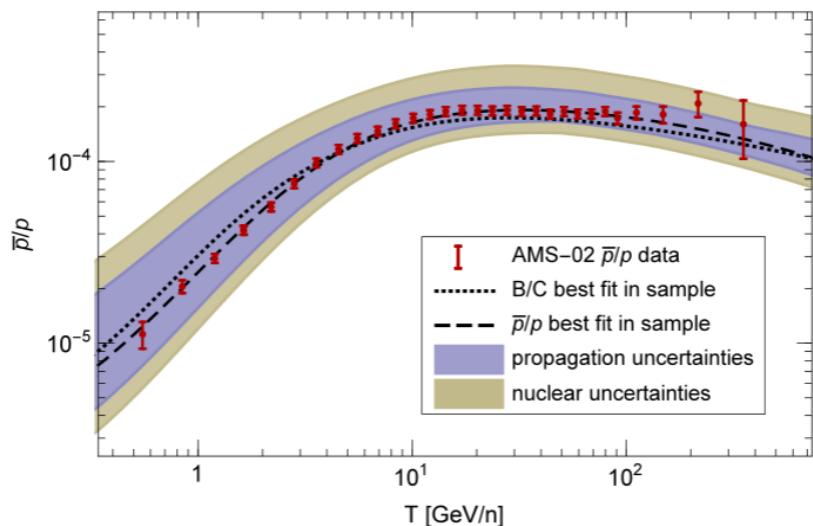
→ Preliminary AMS02 antiproton data from 2015



(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!

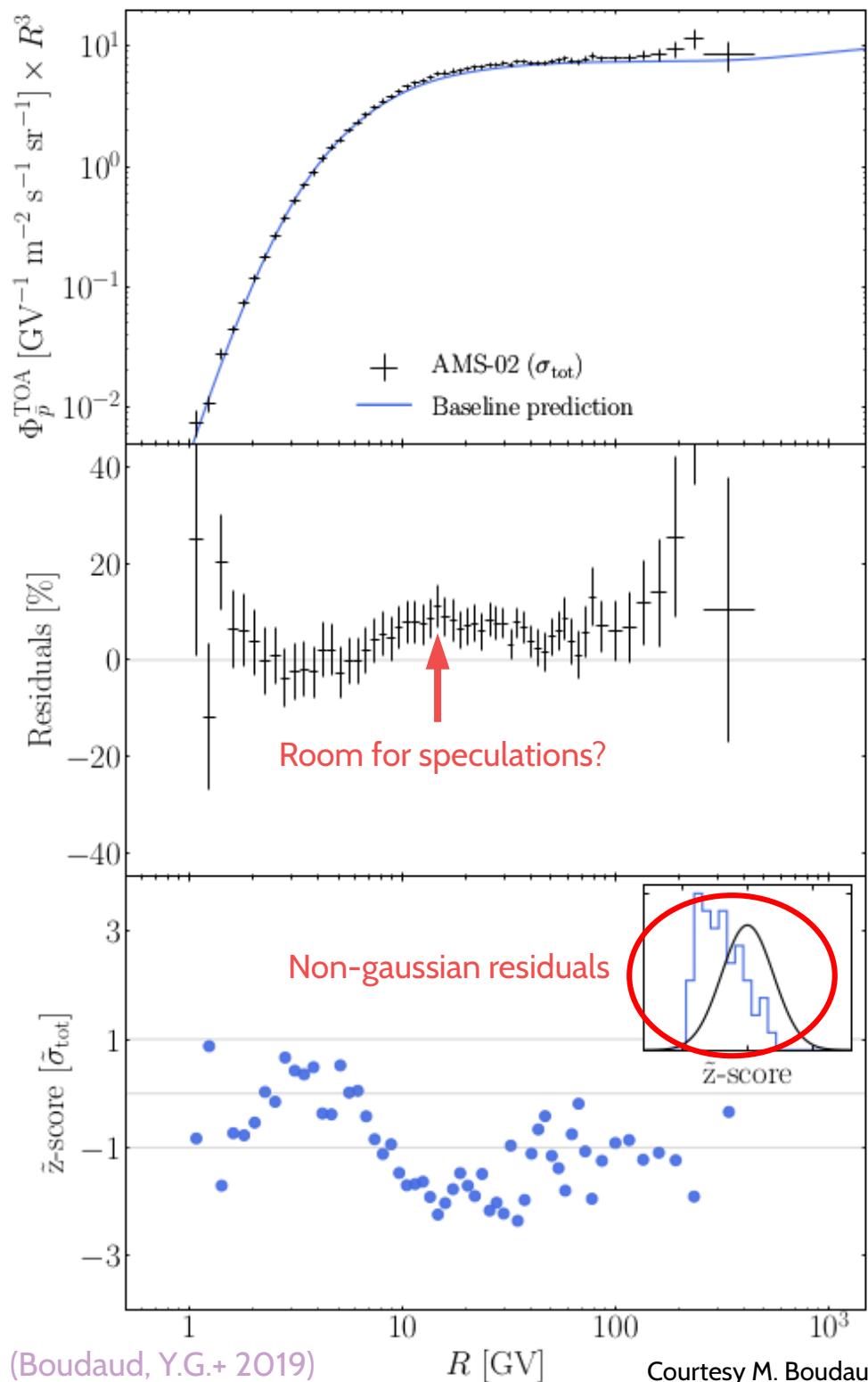
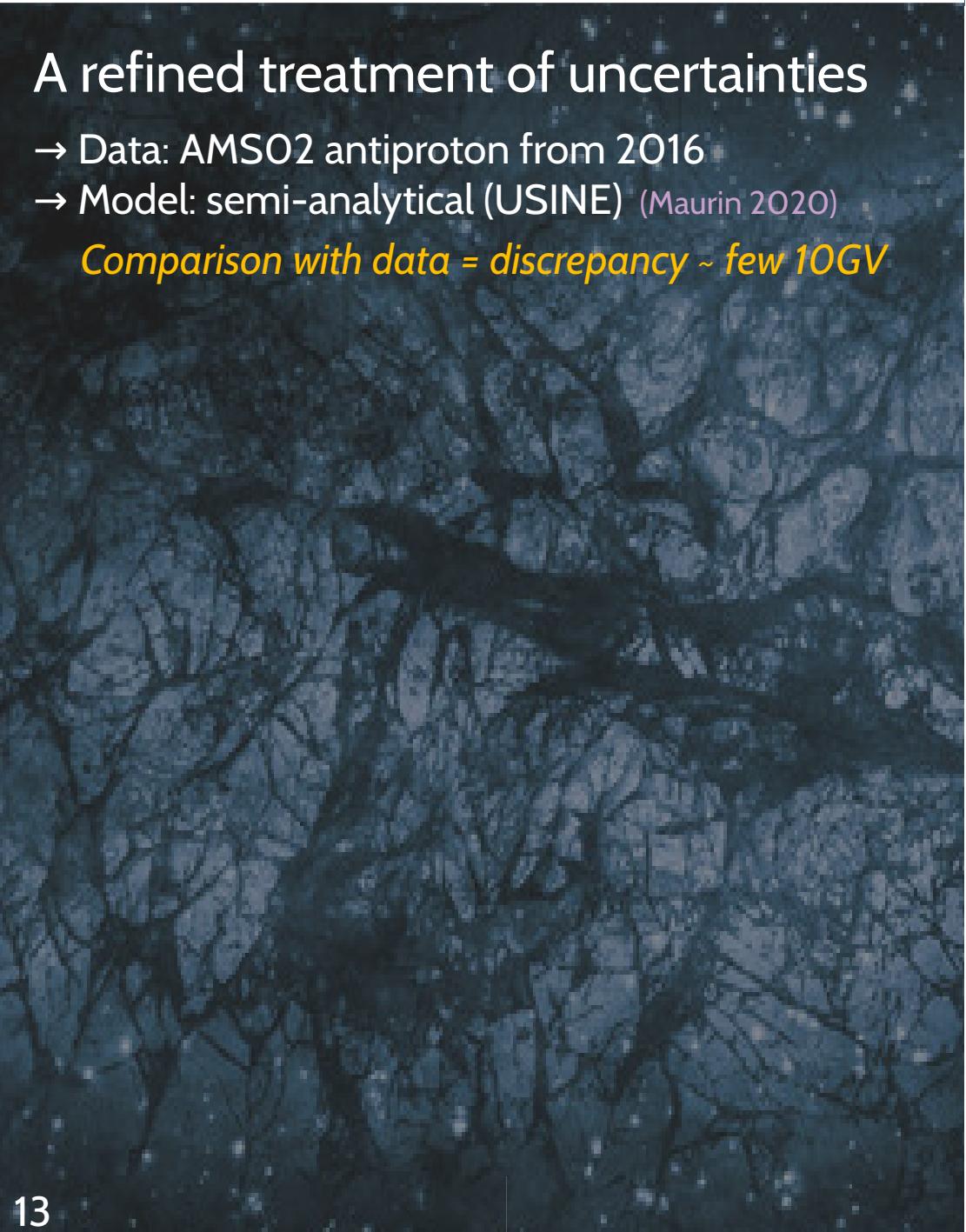
An excess in CR antiprotons?

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)

$R [\text{GV}]$

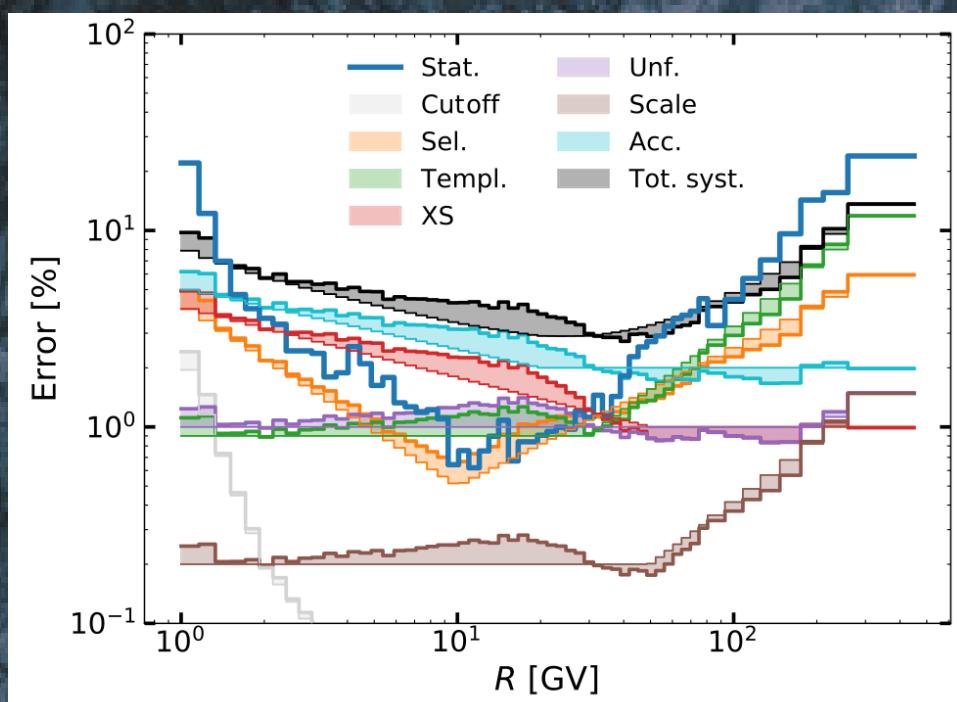
Courtesy M. Boudaud

An excess in CR antiprotons?

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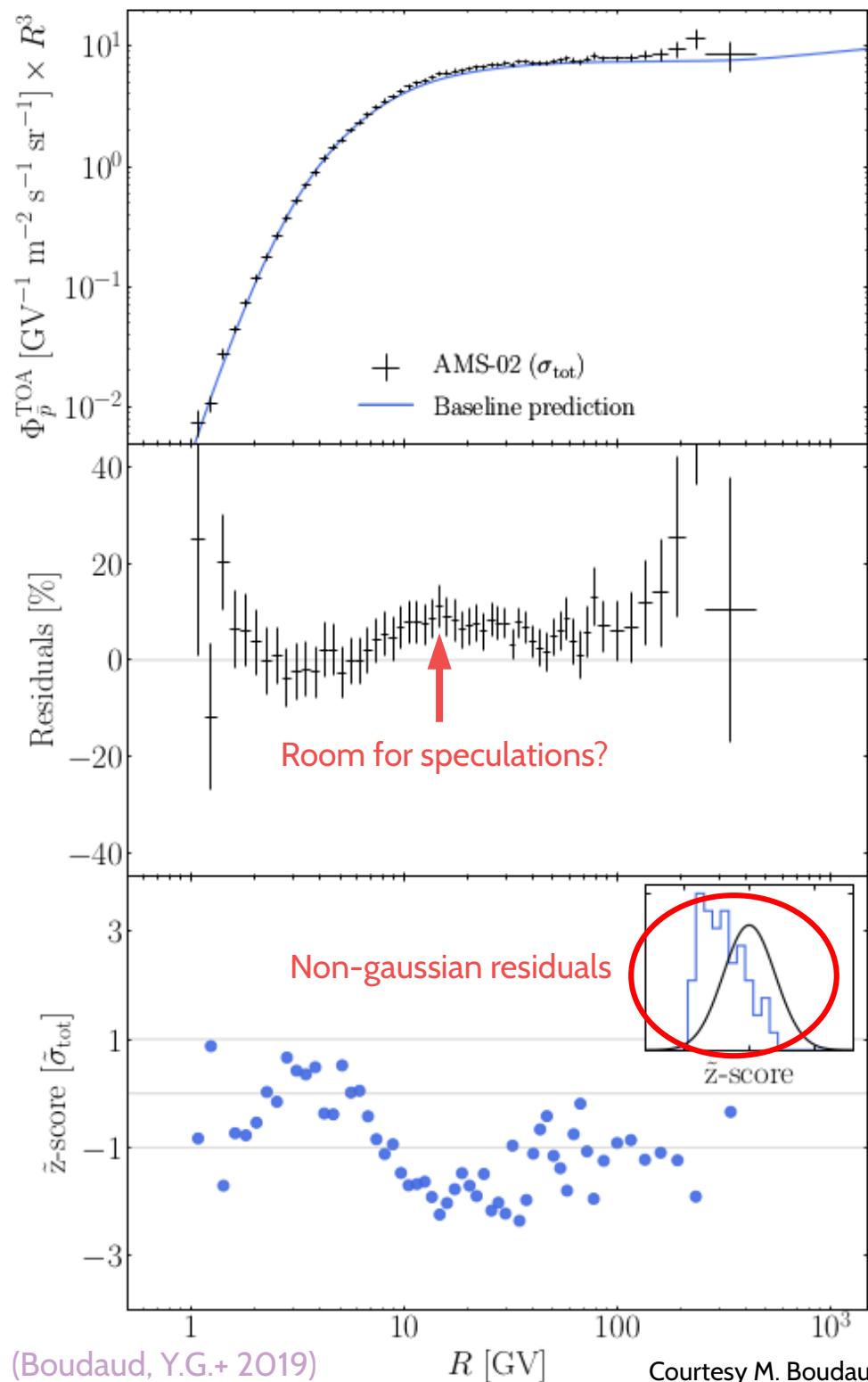
- Data: AMS02 antiproton from 2016
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- Comparison with data = discrepancy ~ few 10GV*
- Errors on the data



Small total error / Different correlation lengths

Dominated by acceptance around the excess

- Covariance matrix estimated from detector info.



(Boudaud, Y.G.+ 2019)

R [GV]

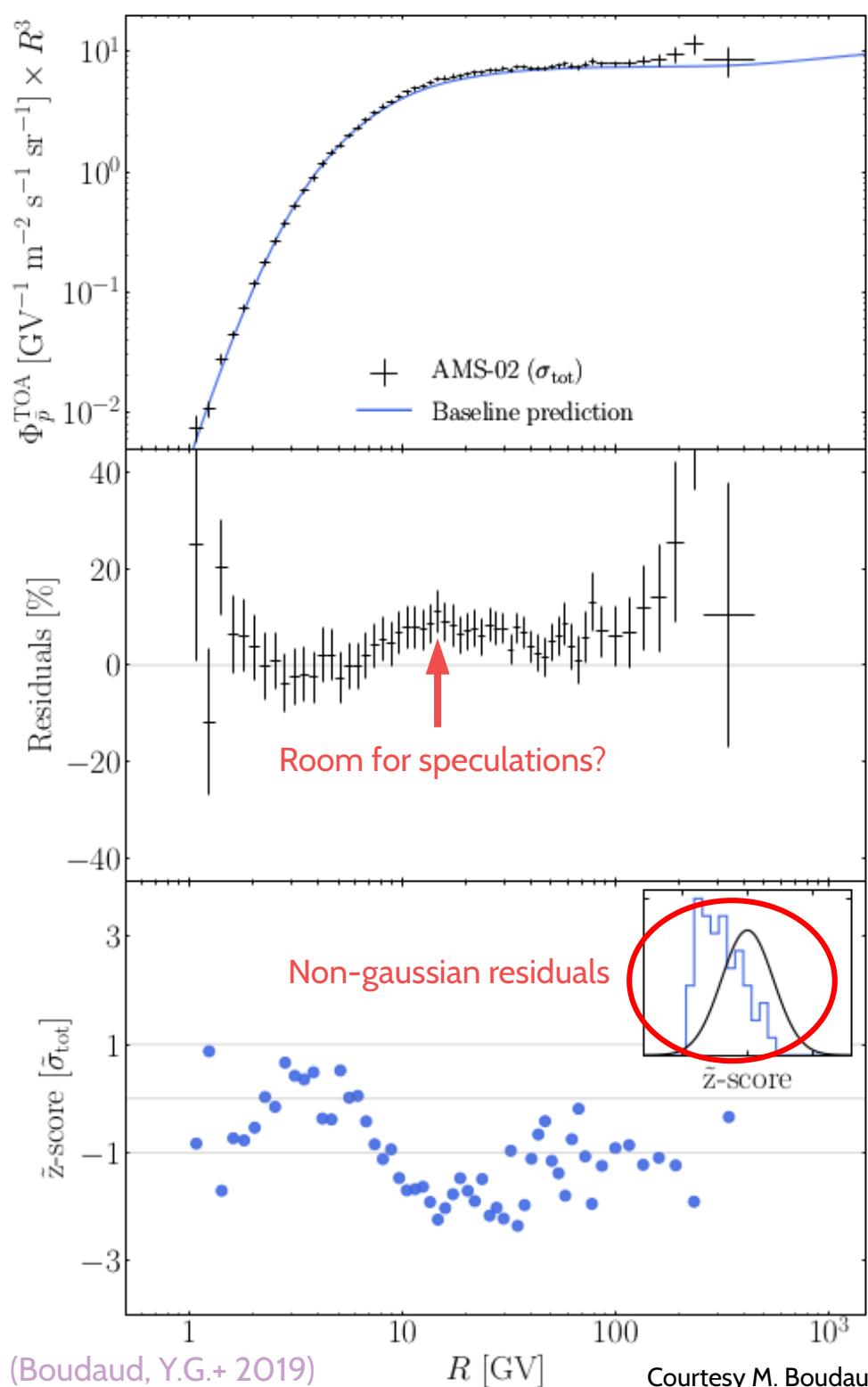
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 - Pbar production cross-sections

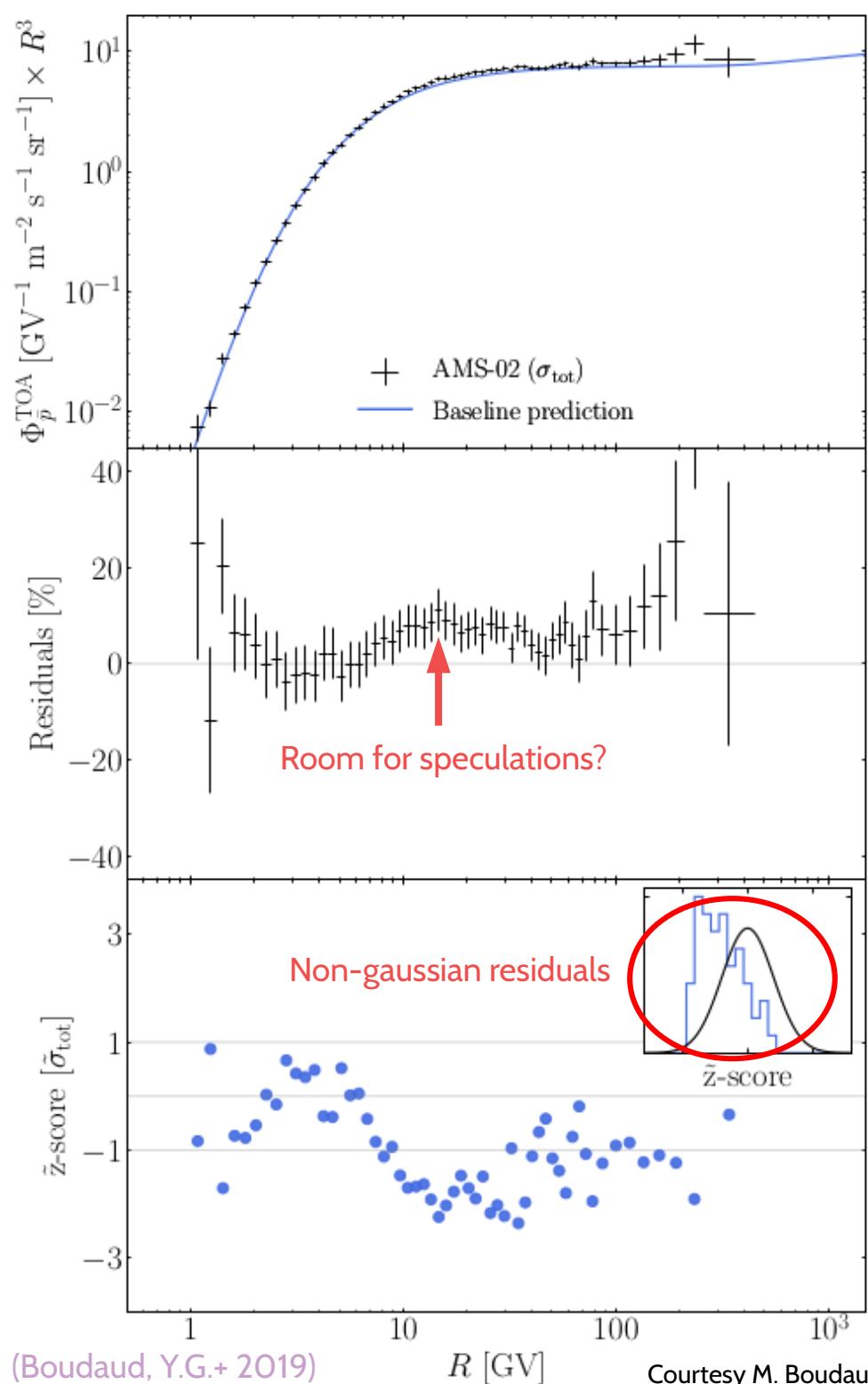


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 - New data from NA61/SHINE (p+p)*
 - NA49: (p+C) & LHCb: (p+He)*
 - (Aduszkiewicz+2017, Anticic+ 2010, Aaij+2018)
- Updated parameterisation and uncertainties
 - (Winkler, M. 2016, Korsmeier, M. + 2018)
- Isospin asymmetry taken into account
 - (H.Fischer for NA49 Collab. 2003)

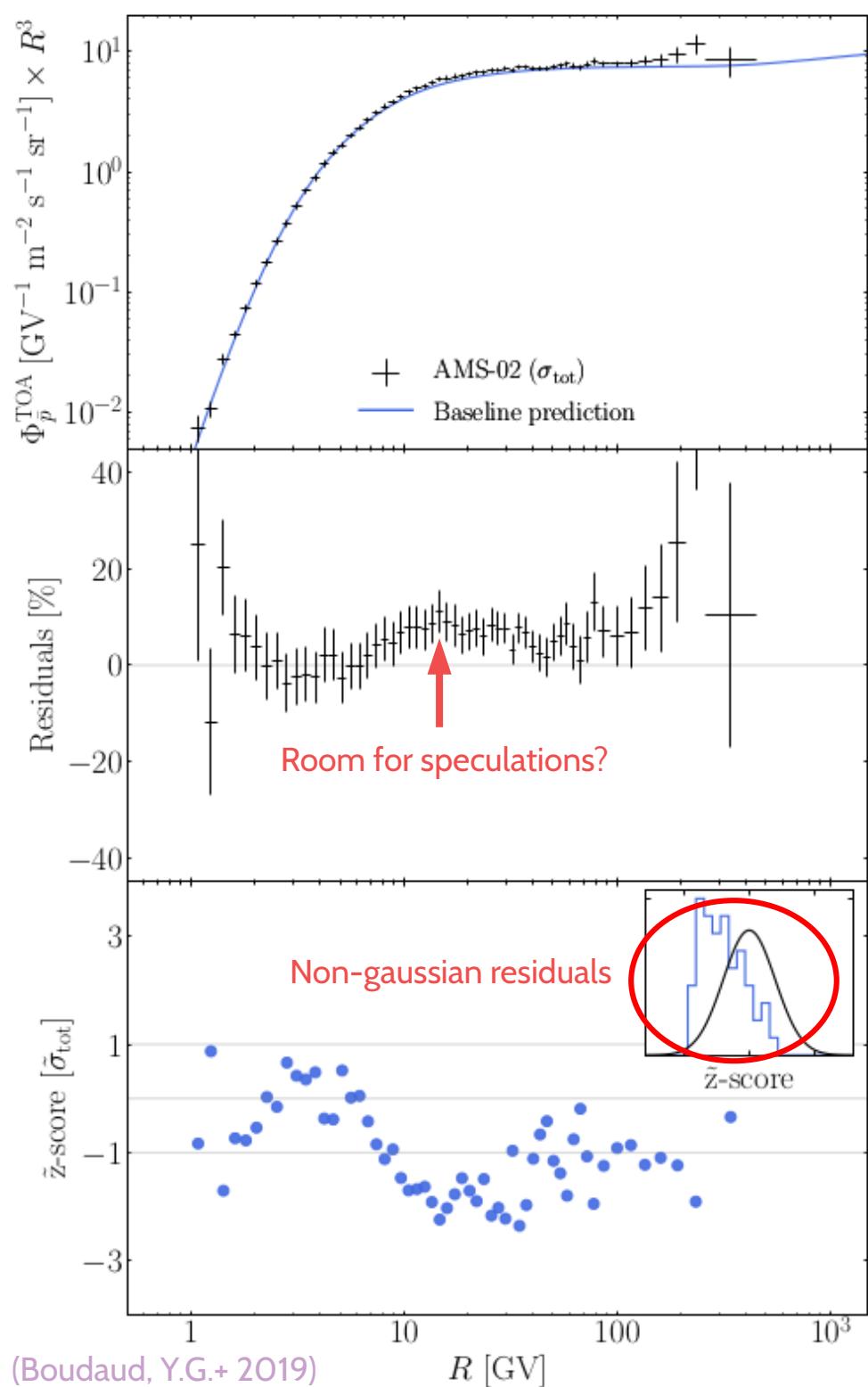


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 - Transport

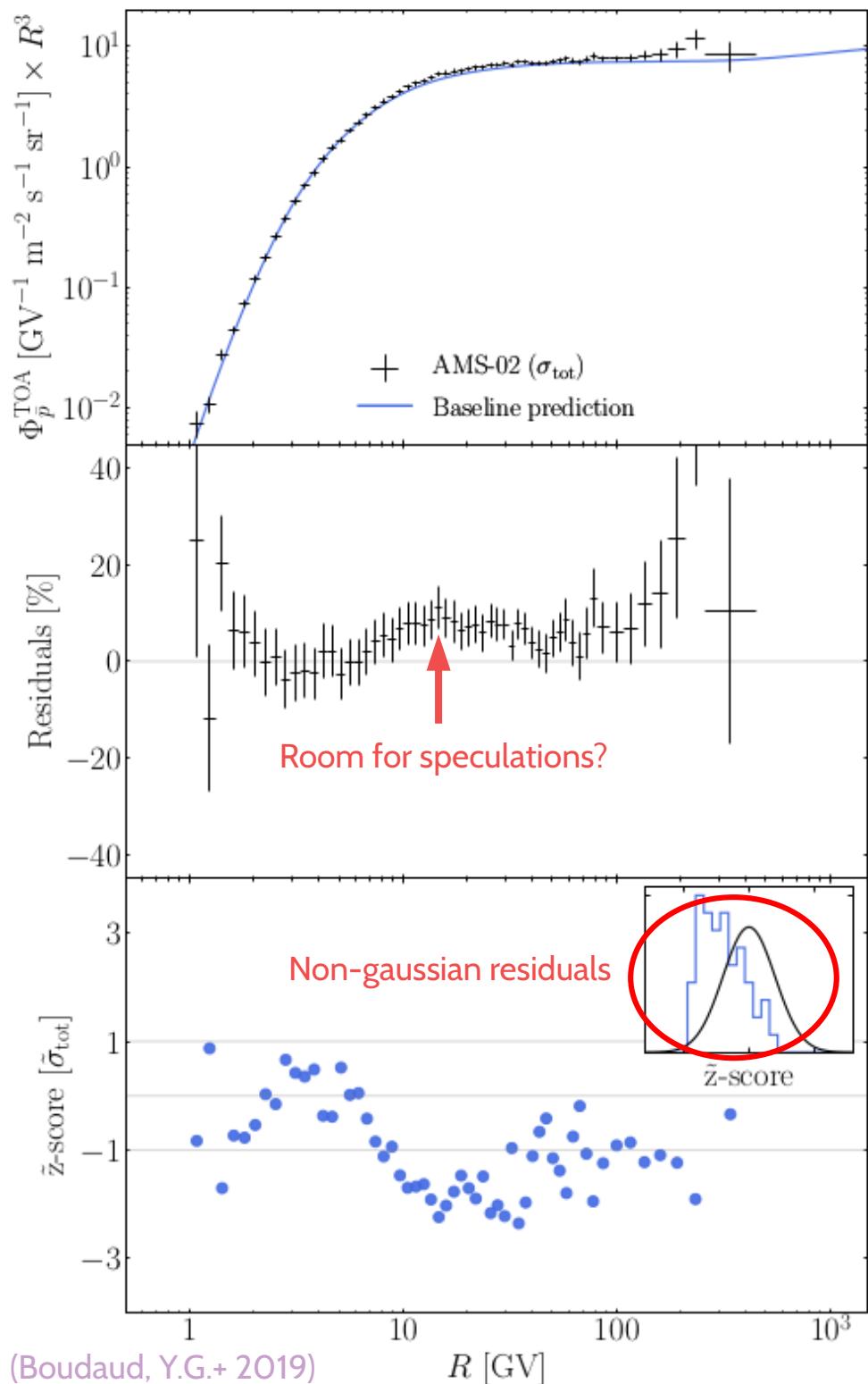


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- New Li, Be, B/C data from AMS02*
- Updated transport models and uncertainties
 - (Y.G. + 2017, 2019, 2021 Derome + 2019, Weinrich, Y.G. + 2020)

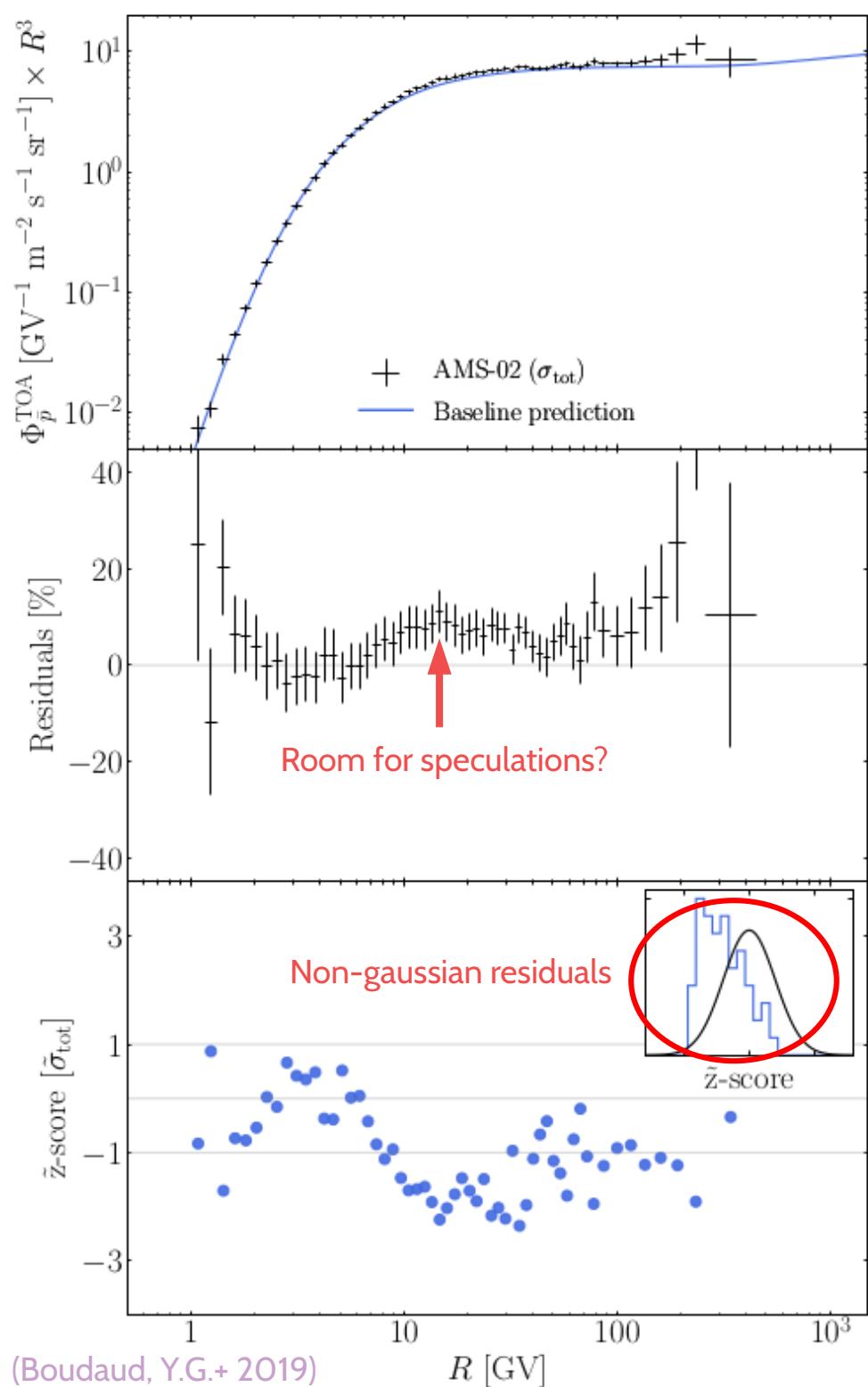


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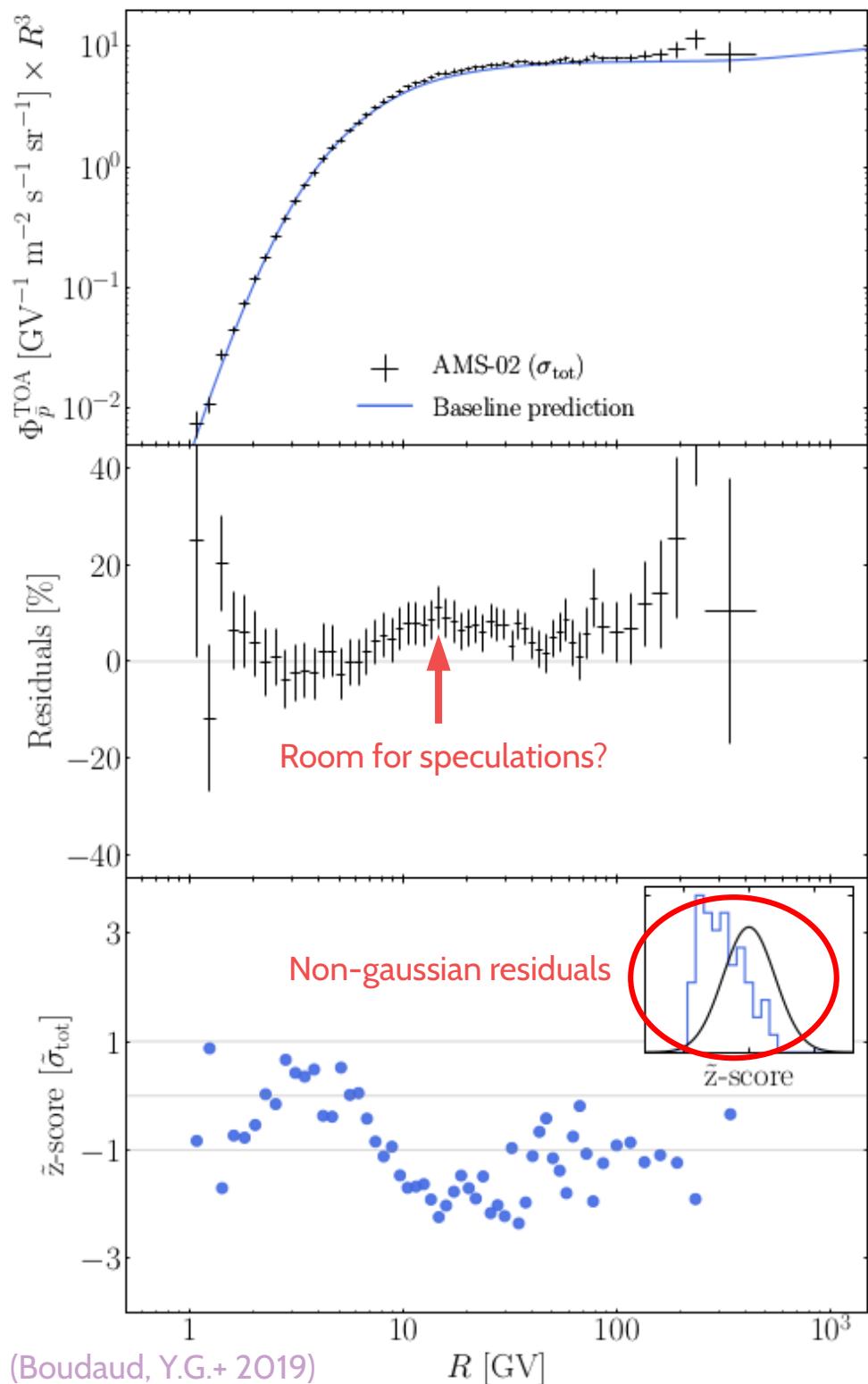


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 - Parents
- New H, He, C,N,O... data from AMS02*
(AMSO2 Collab. 2017, 2019)
- Updated fit and contribution of high-Z elements

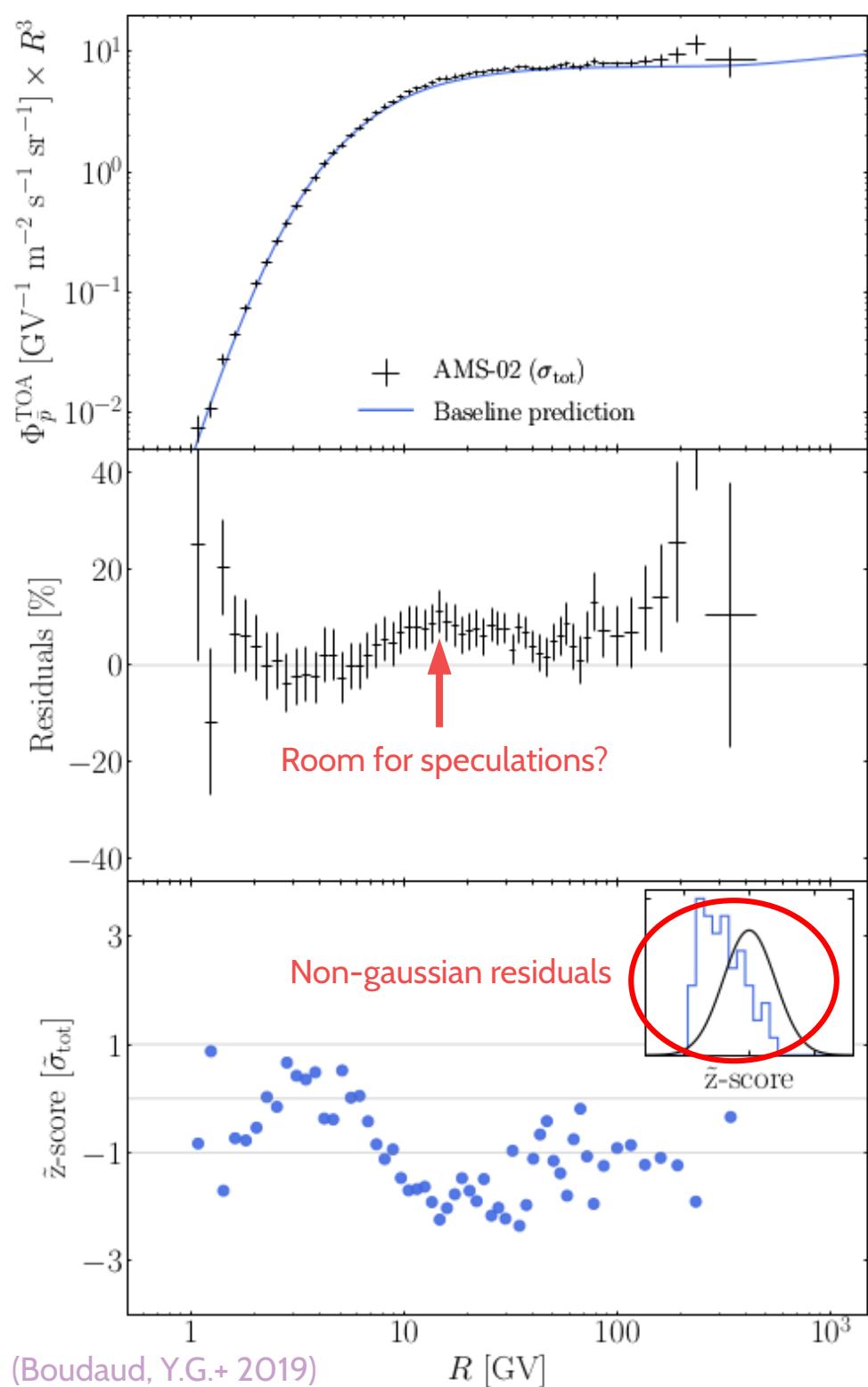


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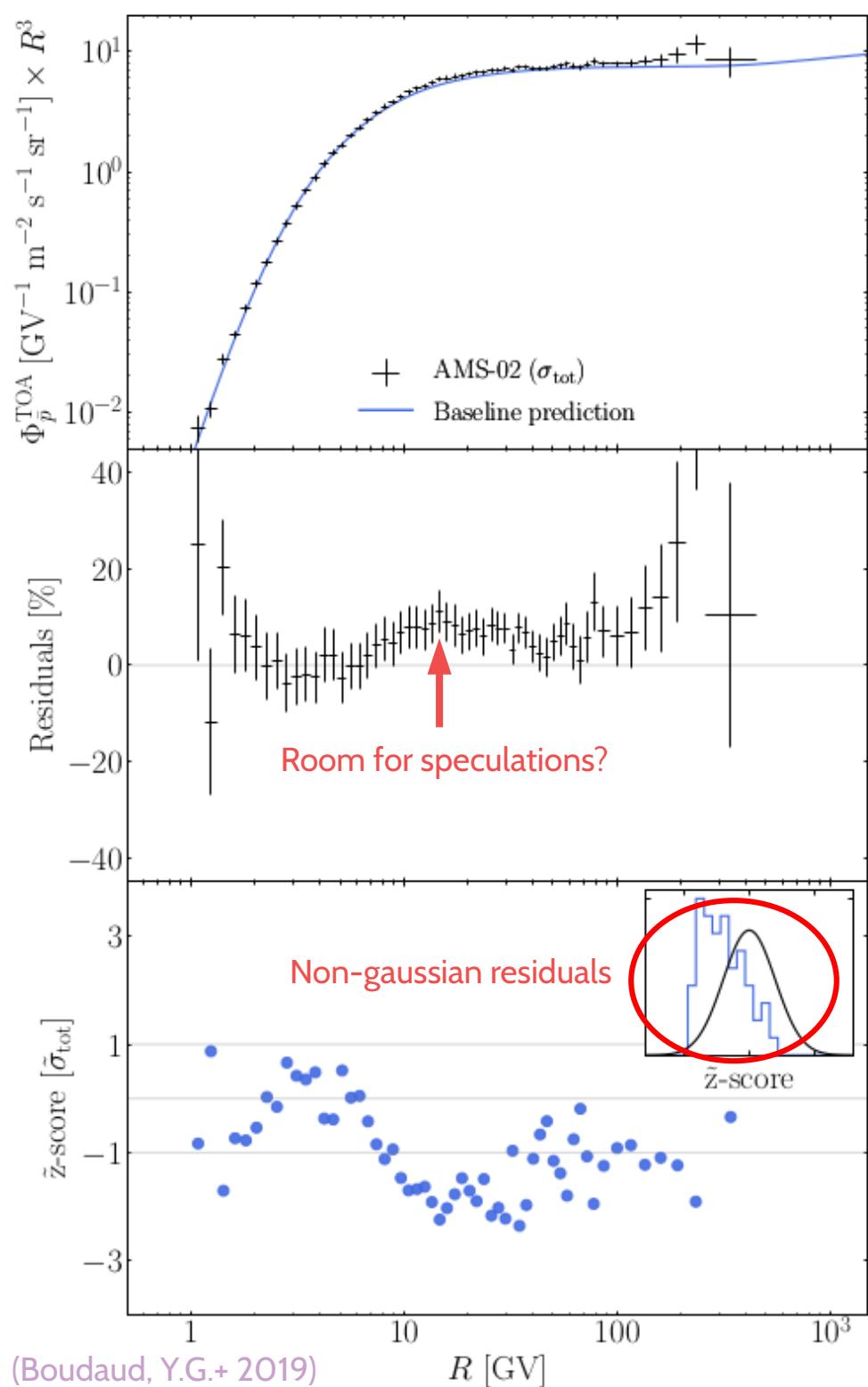


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 - Refined covariance matrix for the model



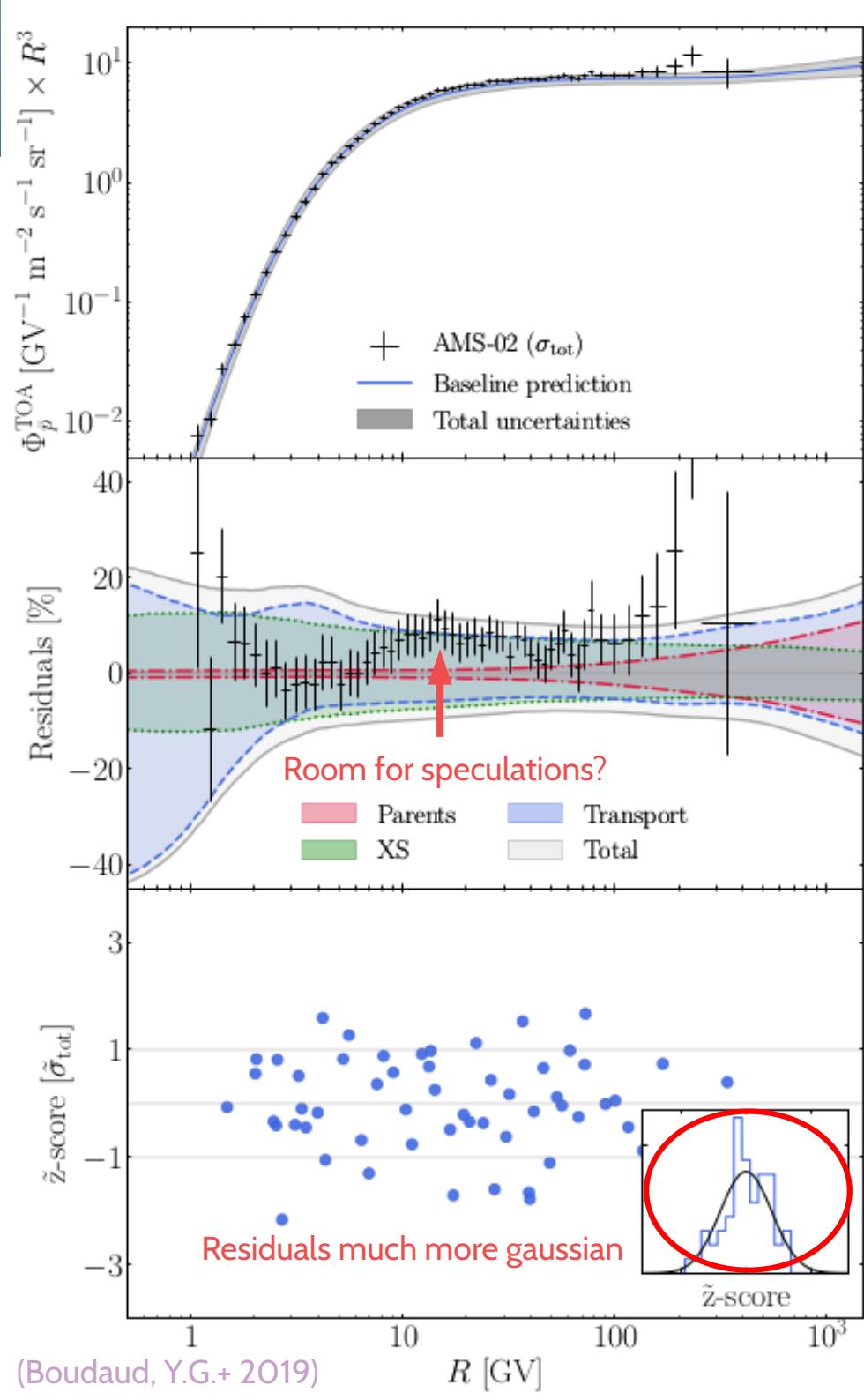
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 - Refined covariance matrix for the model
- Chi2 test with:

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



(Boudaoud, Y.G.+ 2019)

R [GV]

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:

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

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

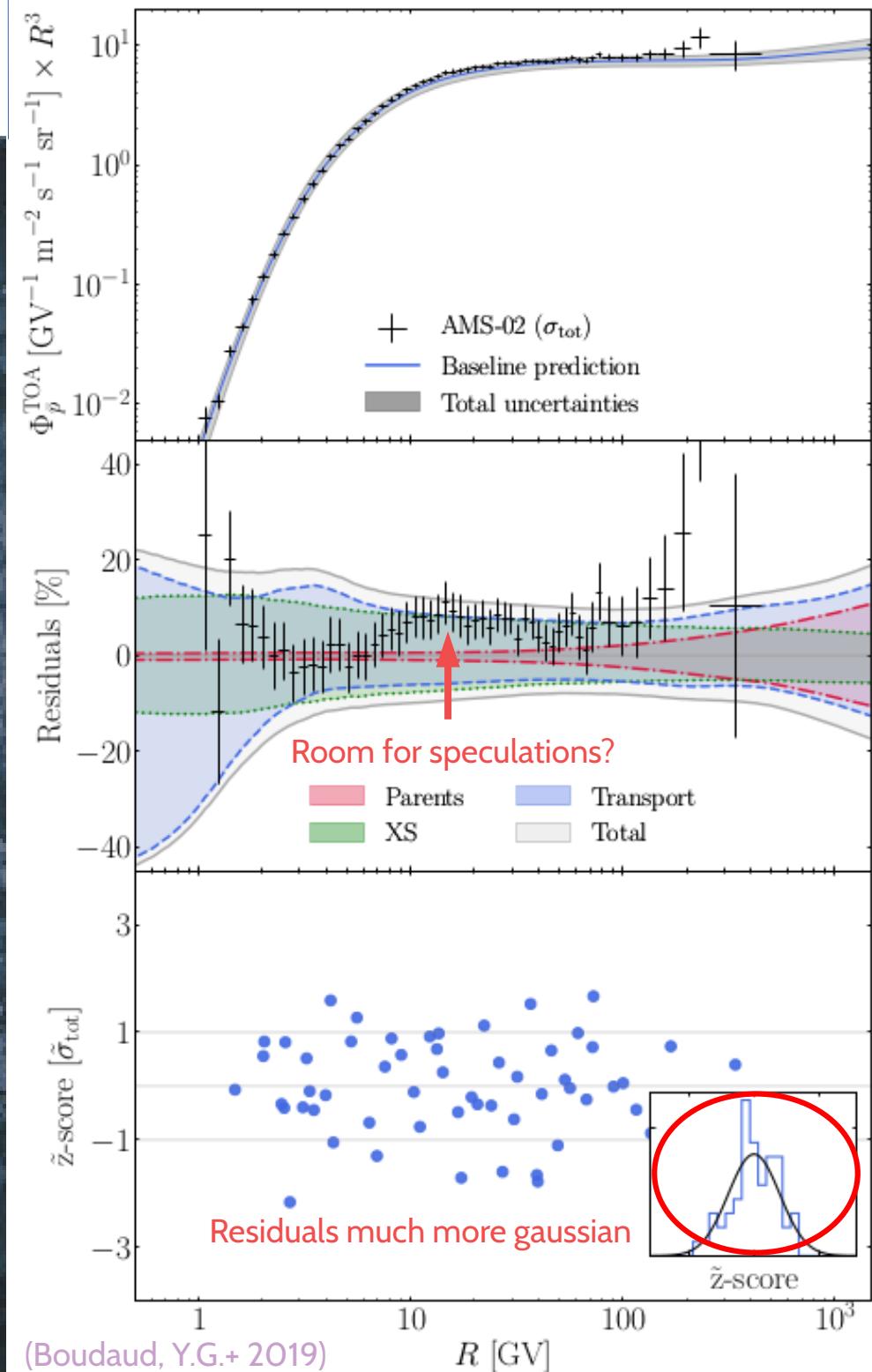
→ KS-test:

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

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

Other studies confirmed (Heisig+ 2020)

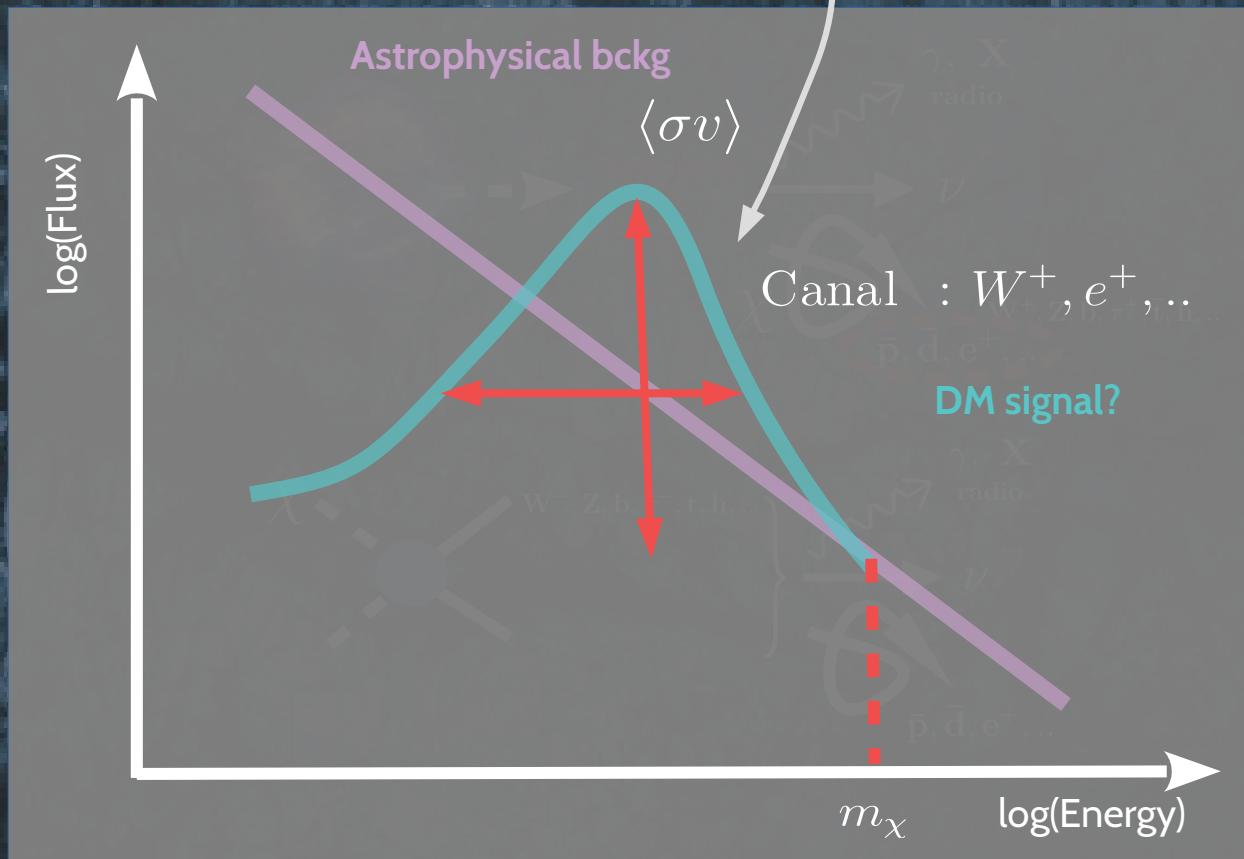
Does that mean there cannot be statistical evidence for DM?



(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)

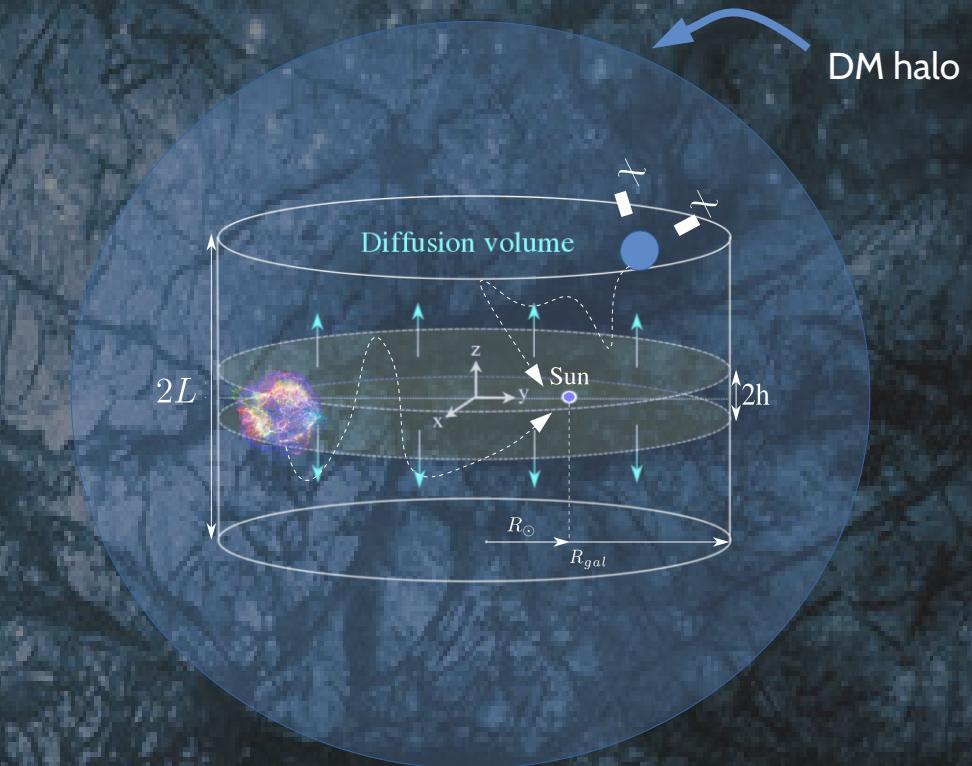
$$\rho_{\text{DM}}(r) = \frac{\rho_s}{(r/r_s)^\gamma (1+r/r_s)^{3-\gamma}}$$

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

$$\phi_{\bar{p}}^{DM} \propto L$$

New AMS02 data on $Be/B + e^+$ 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

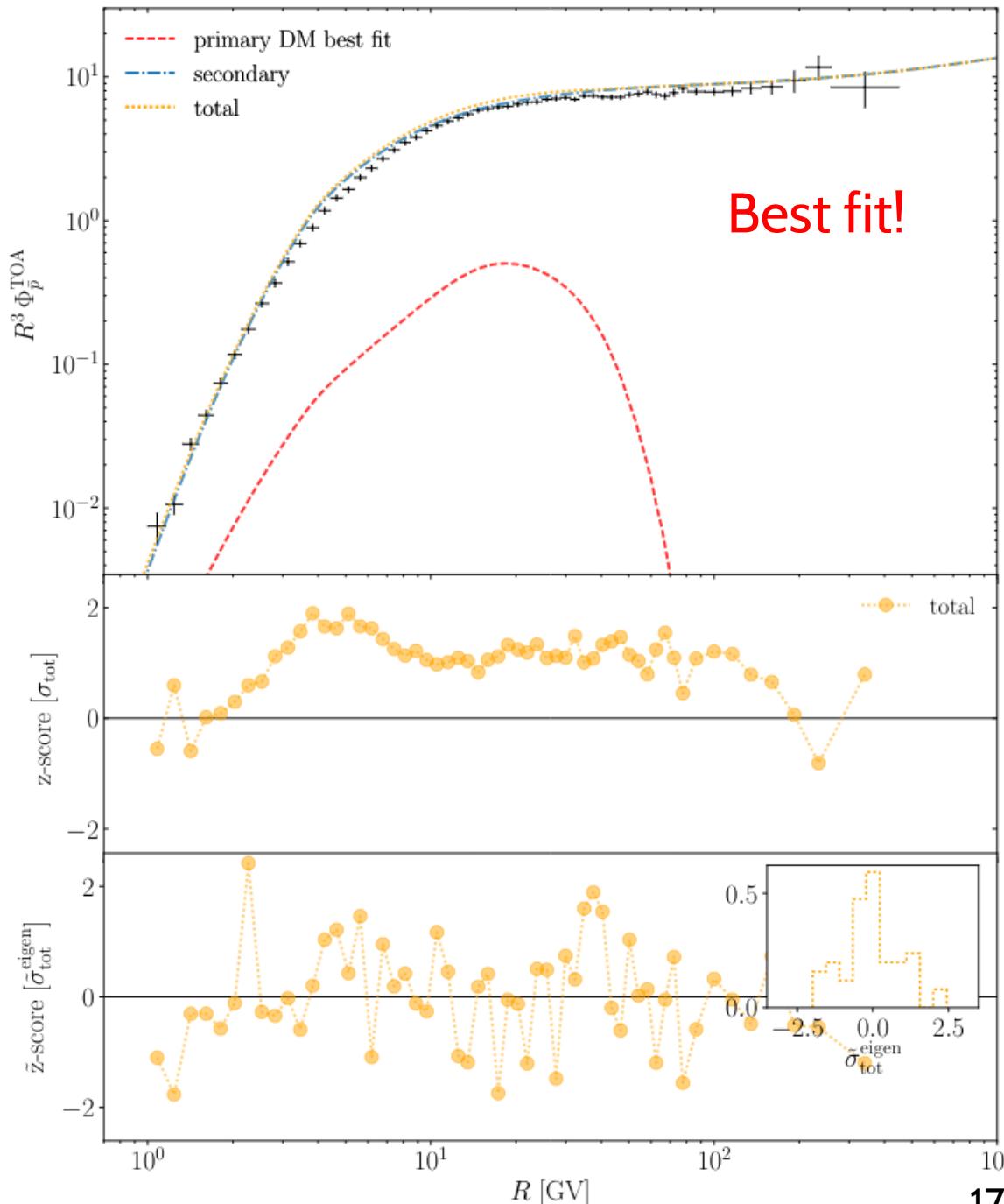
Final state	Model	m^* [GeV]	$\langle \sigma v \rangle^*$ [cm ³ /s]	LR (denom)	LR (num)	LR	local signif. [σ]
$b\bar{b}$	BIG	109.3	1.71e-26	48.37	51.65	3.28	1.8
$b\bar{b}$	SLIM	109.1	1.48e-26	48.77	51.70	2.93	1.7
$b\bar{b}$	QUAINT	106.7	4.28e-27	45.32	45.53	0.22	0.5
$q\bar{q}$	BIG	88.5	4.41e-27	50.31	51.65	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

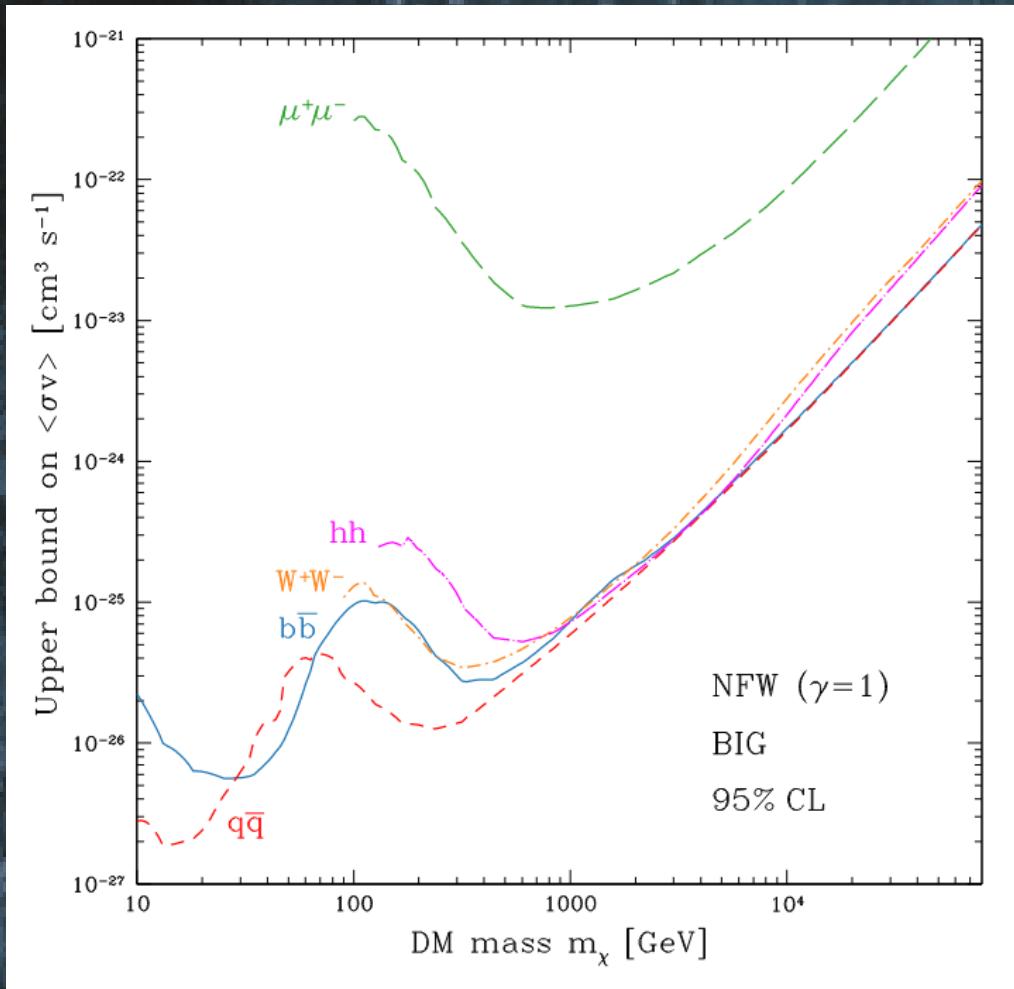
Err. data / model	local signif. [σ]	m^* [GeV]	$\langle \sigma v \rangle^*$ [cm ³ /s]
cov/cov	1.81	109.3	1.71e-26
cov/none	2.39	10.5	5.07e-26
diag/cov	3.33	98.8	2.14e-26
diag/none	2.75	8.5	1.70e-25
stat/cov	5.19	89.7	1.48e-26
stat/none	4.49	8.0	2.98e-25

Some studies confirmed (Heisig+ 2020)

Some less cautious studies find excesses

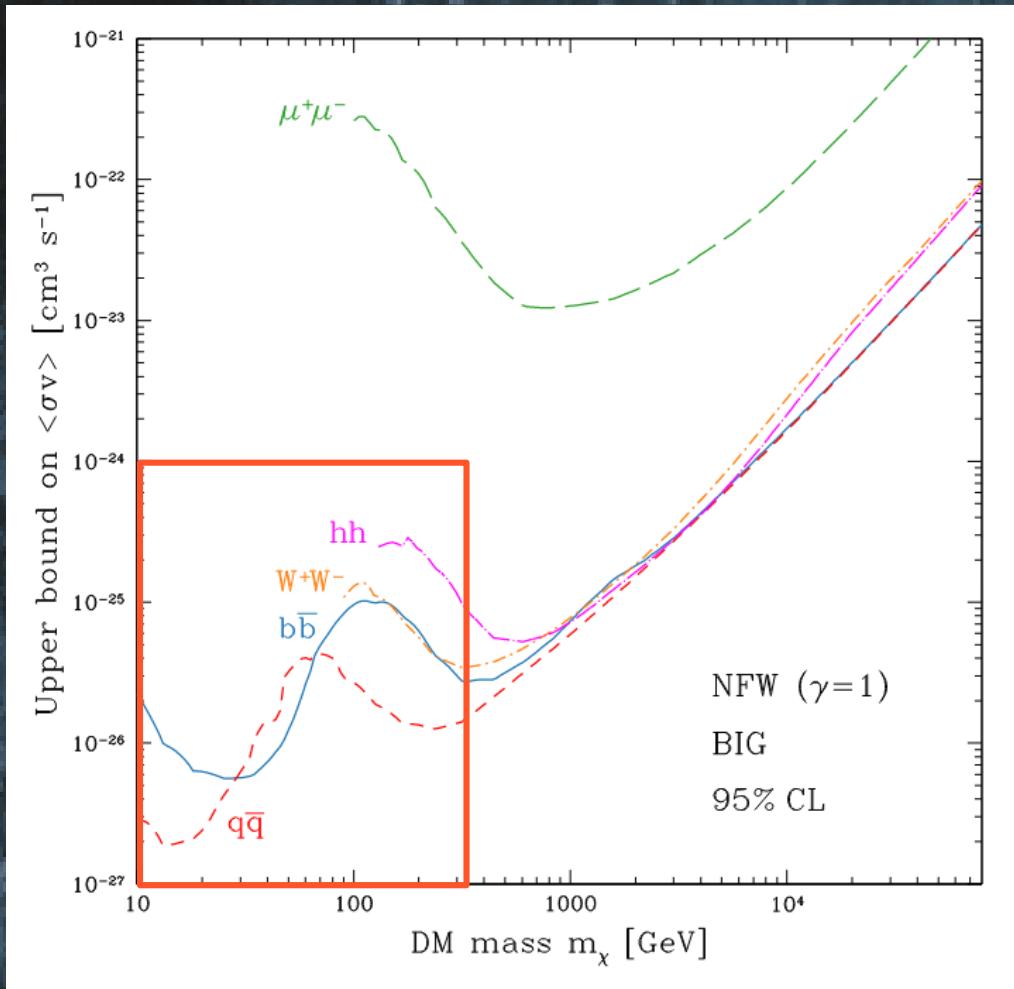


Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: our results



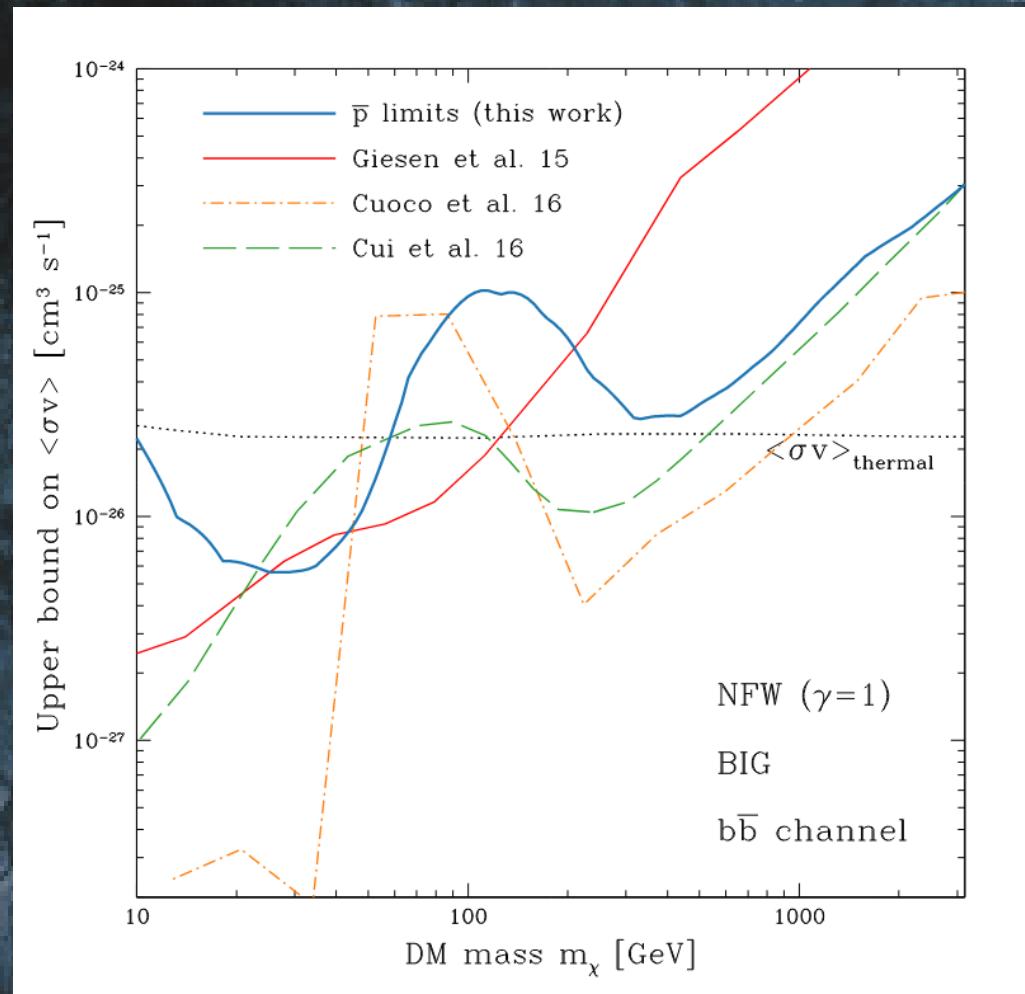
- Bounds for 5 representative annihilation channels
- NFW DM profile / BIG propagation model
- Weakening of the bound = *slight excess*
- $\mu^+ \mu^-$ bound not competitive

Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: our results



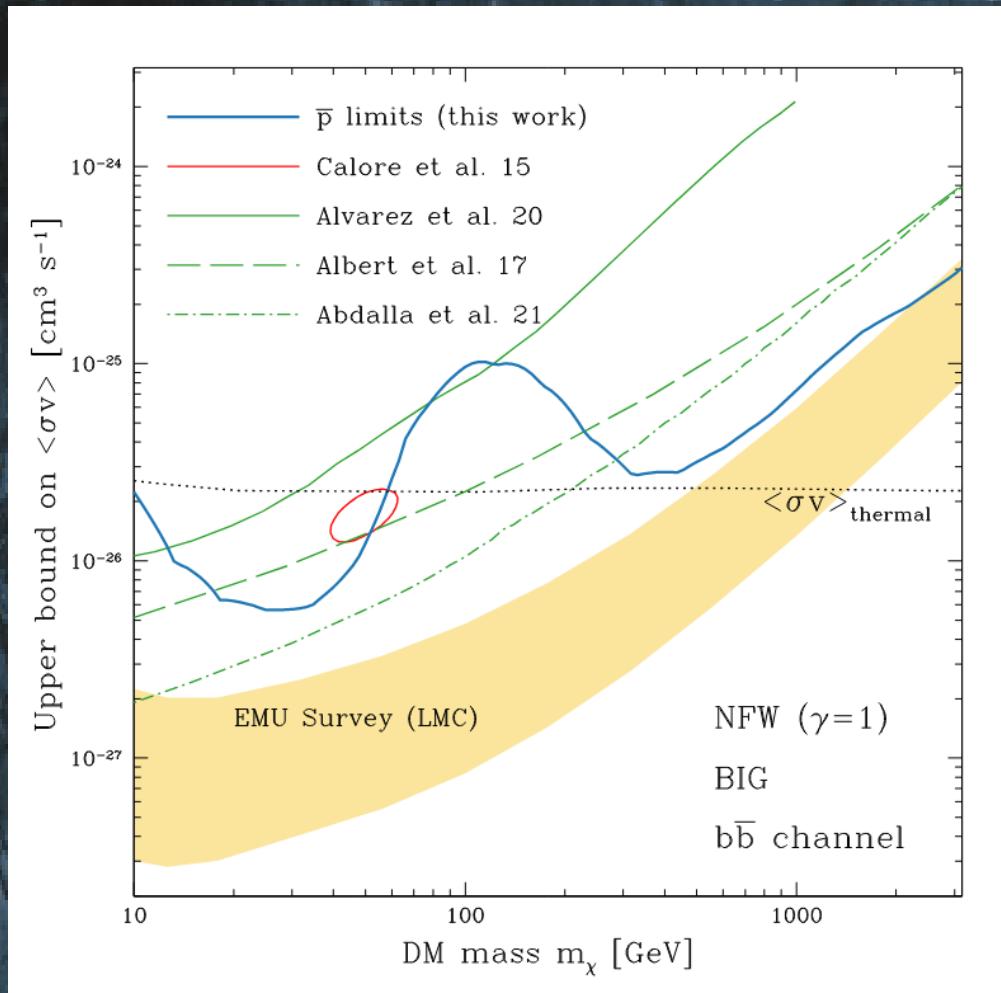
- Bounds for 5 representative annihilation channels
- NFW DM profile / BIG propagation model
- Weakening of the bound = *slight excess*
- $\mu^+ \mu^-$ bound not competitive

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

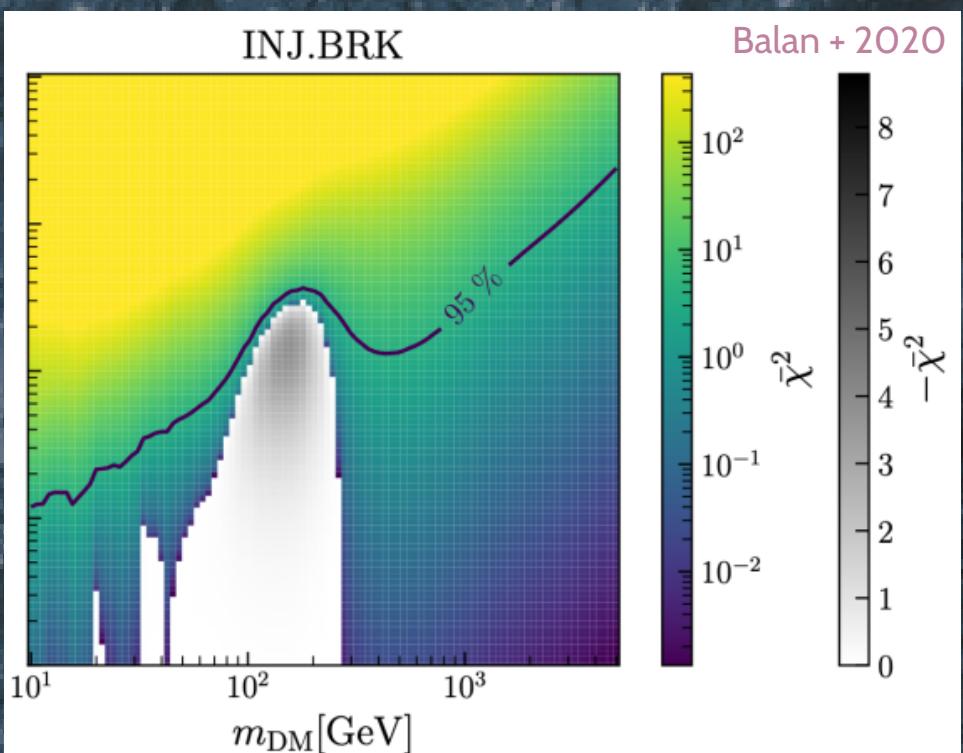
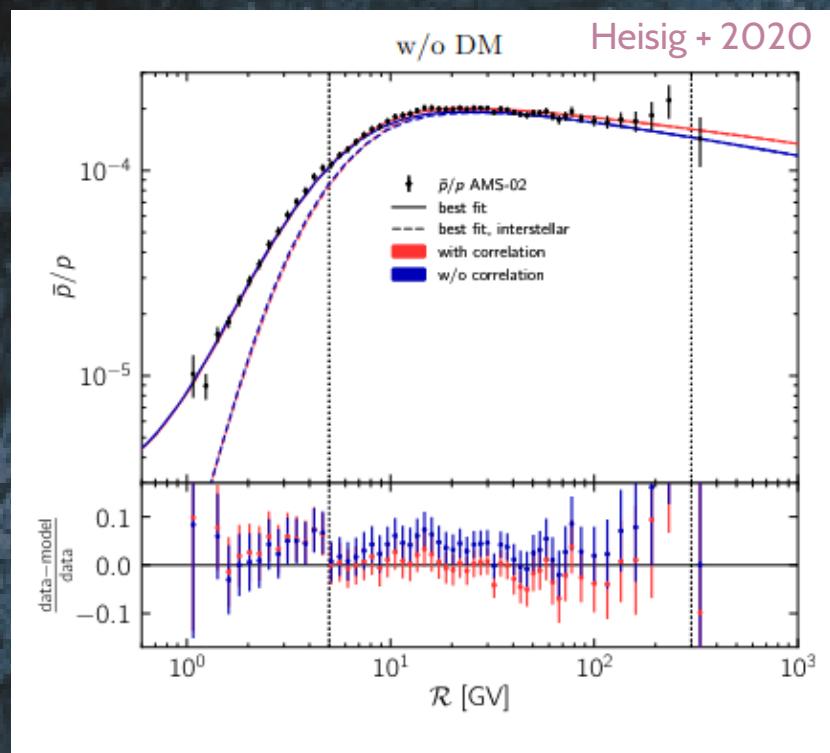
Upper limits on the DM annihilation xs: comparison with photon constraints



- 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 \bar{p} 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

Conclusion and prospects

Outline

1 - A few words about positrons

2 - An excess in CR antiprotons?

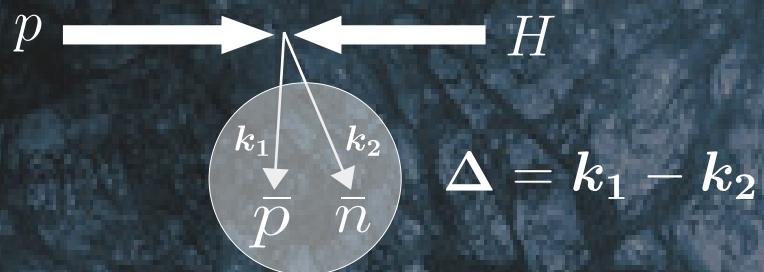
3 - The antinuclei frontier

4 - Conclusion and prospects

The antinuclei frontier

Antideterons in CR

(recent review : P. Von Doetinchem +2020)



Production rules for antinuclei:

→ fusion of antinucleons occurs when

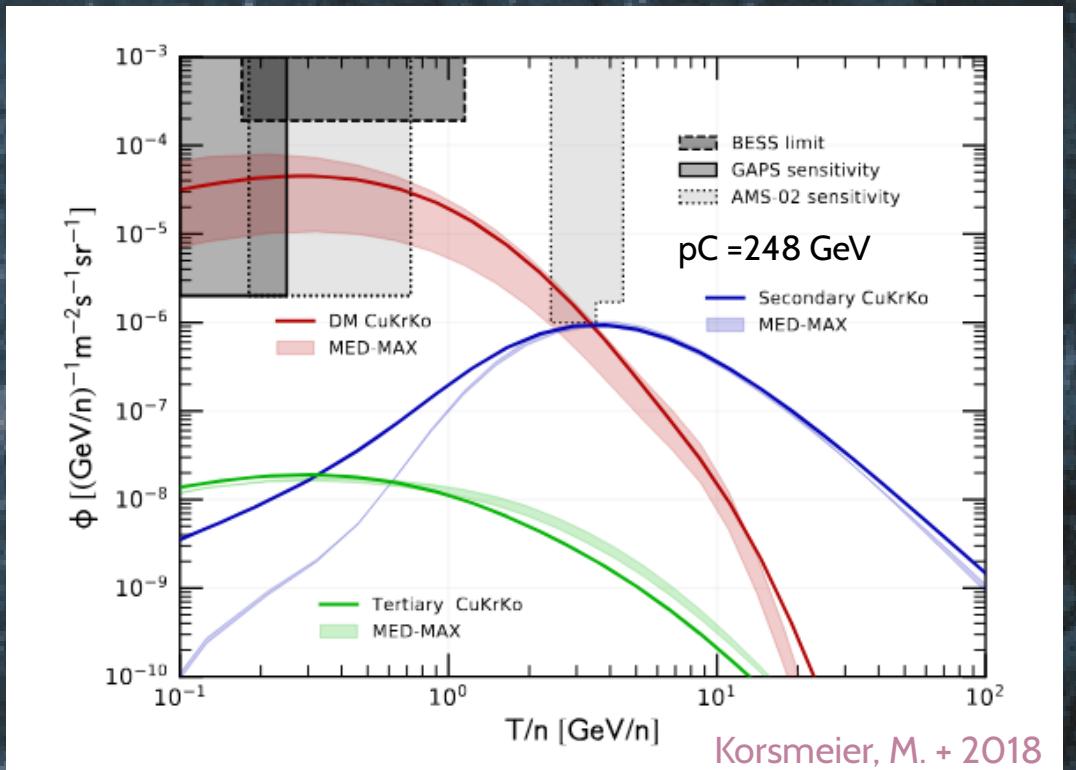
$$\|\Delta\| < p_C$$

→ formation around the threshold energy of antinucleons form spallation reactions

→ spread at low energy from solar modulation

→ DM annihilation ~at rest produces low-energy antideterons

→ AMS02 and GAPS will give at least upper bounds

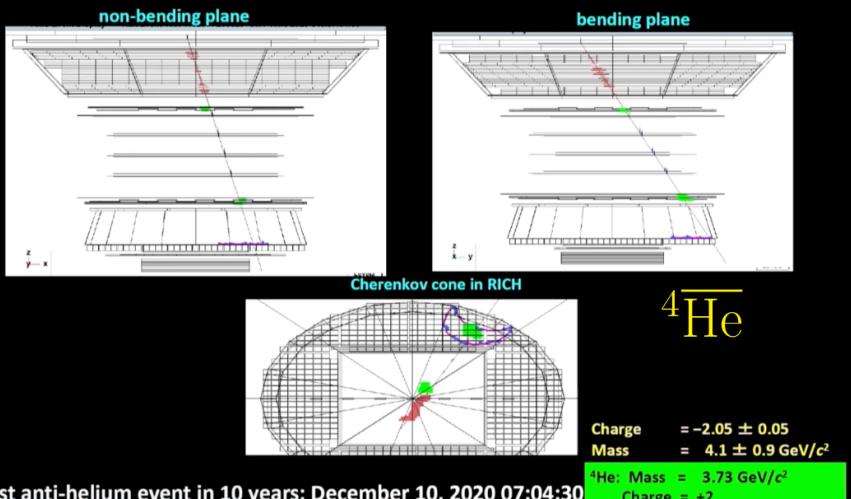


- Update of the coalescence factor from the ALICE experiment (Acharya, S. +2018)
- Update of the expected secondary antideuterons flux (Korsmeier, M. + 2018, Poulin, V + 2019)

The antinuclei frontier

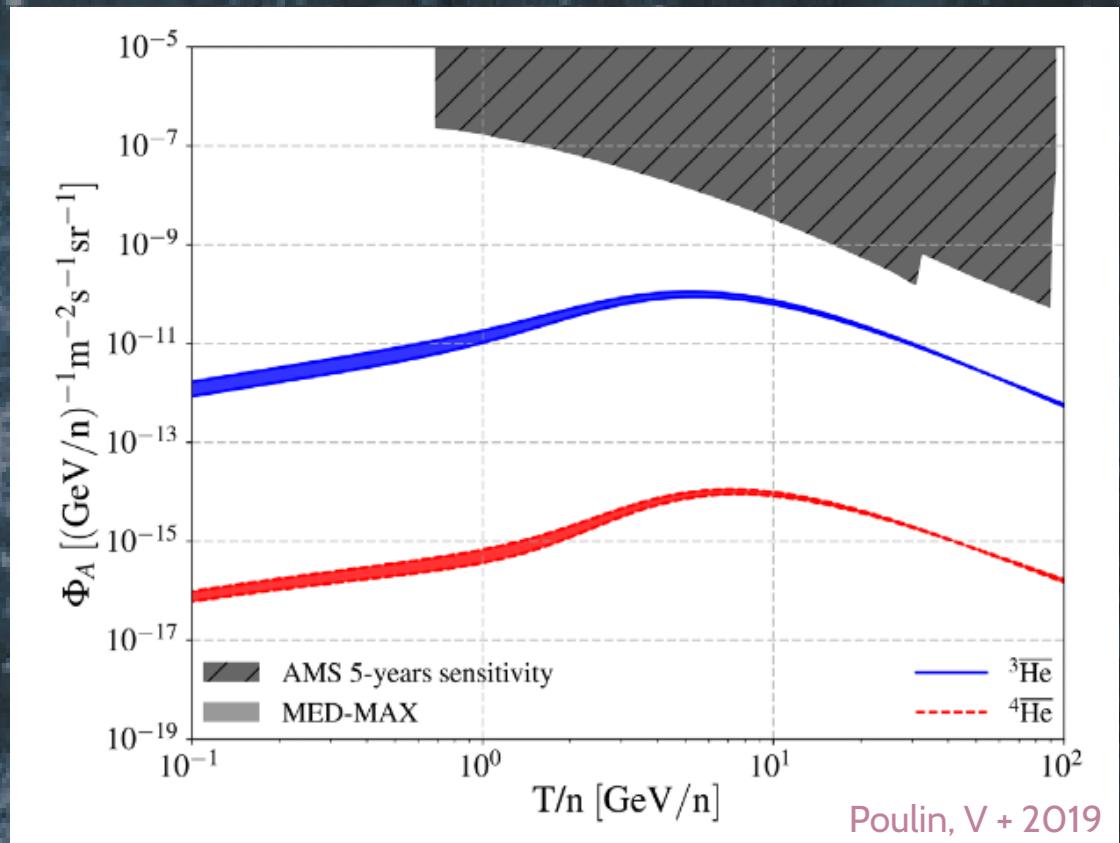
Anti-helium in CR

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!

Conclusion and prospects

Indirect detection of dark matter with cosmic rays

- e^+ Persistent 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 until 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

Conclusion and prospects

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

Tools

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:

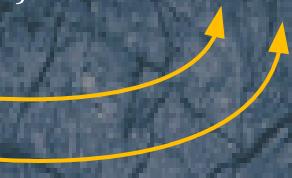
- Prediction VS Data : Chi2 test → Must include data+model uncertainties and their correlations
- KS test : **test the overfitting, probe the gaussianity of a distribution**
- Likelihood ratio : **hypotheses testing / +Chernoff's theorem**

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



→ With the following factorisation

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

Constraints on the CR space

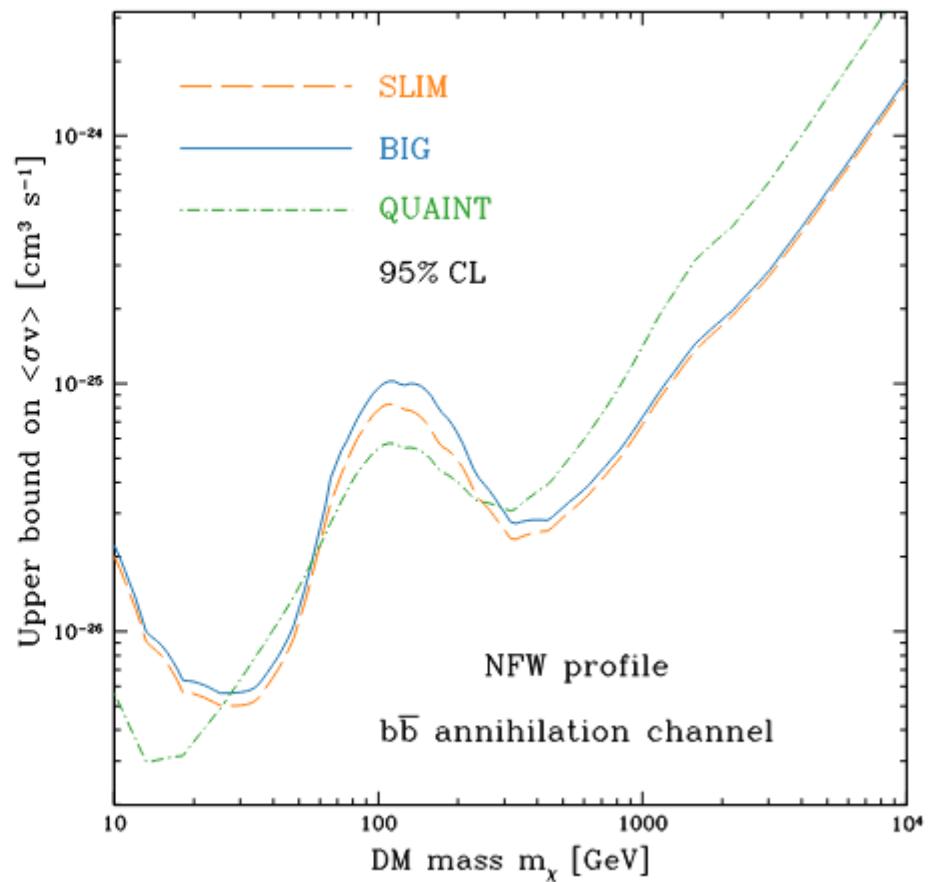
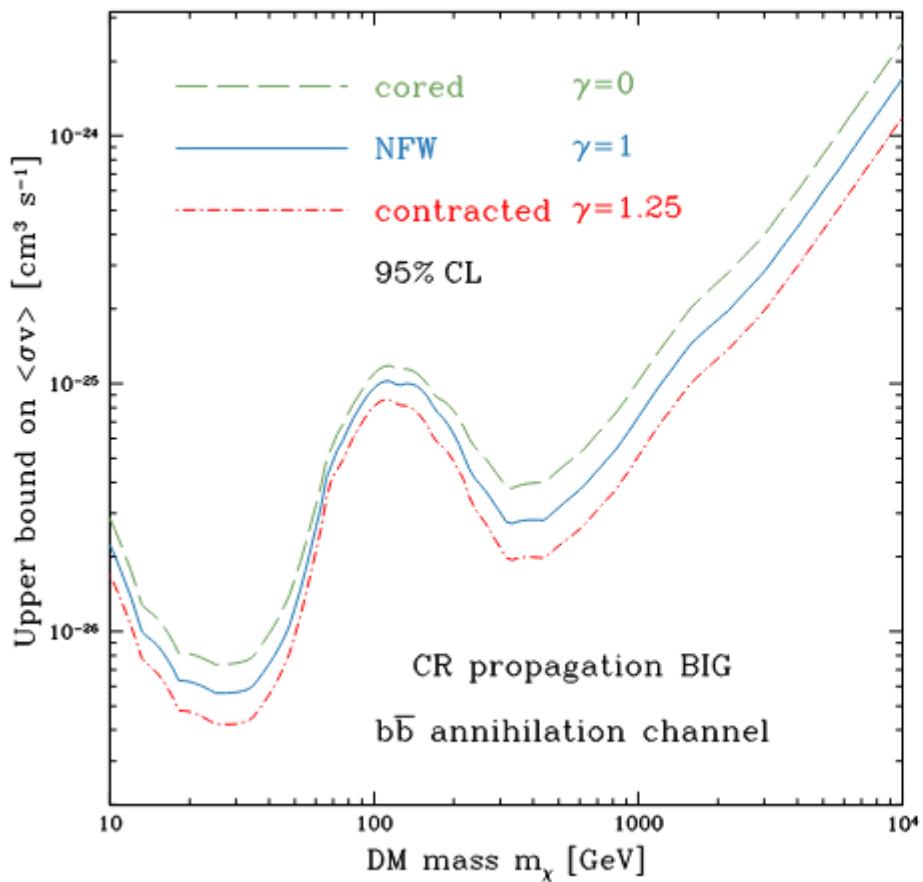
Tightest constraints
on the DM space



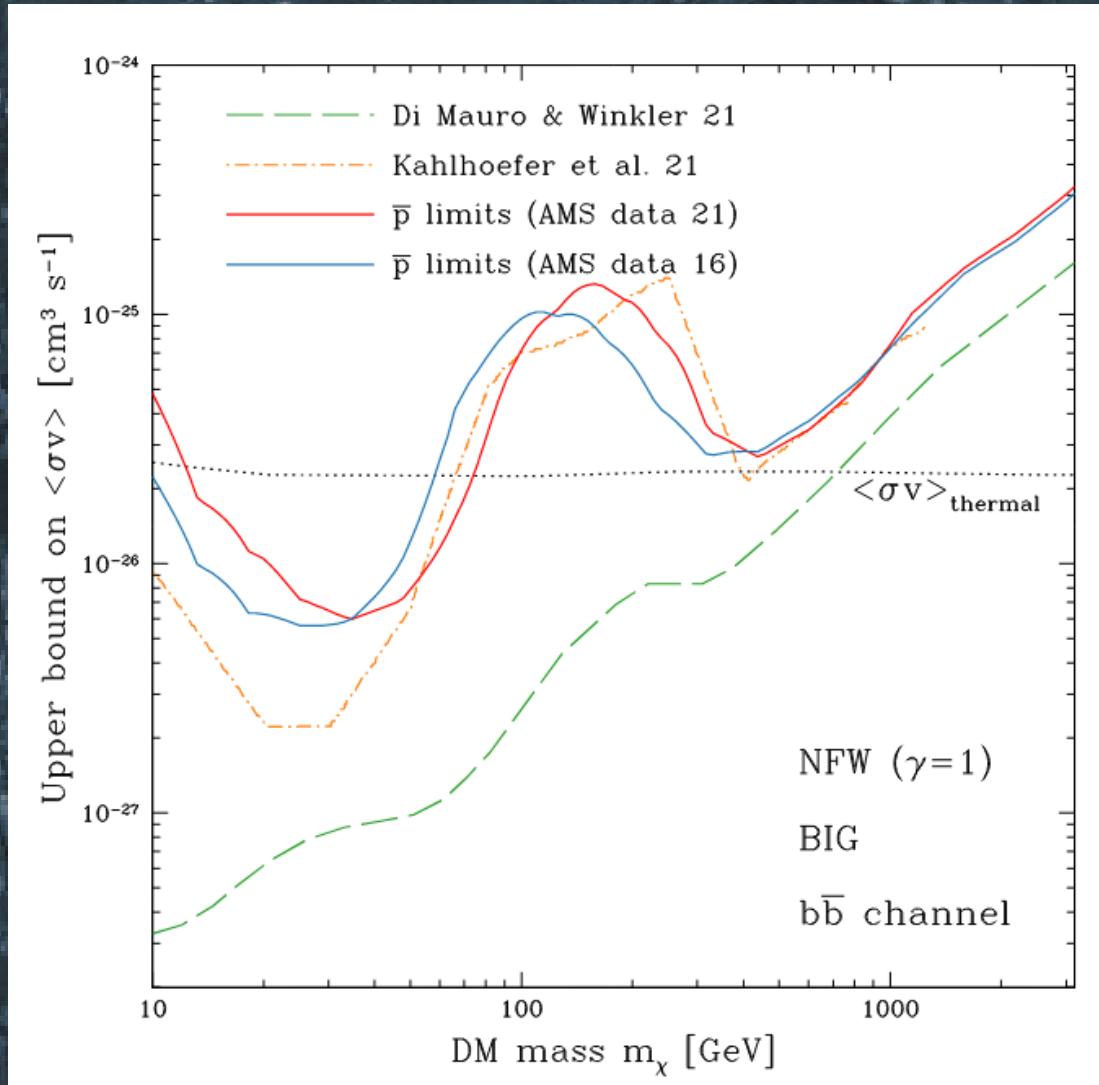
→ Simplification of the likelihood

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

Upper limits on the DM annihilation cross section



Upper limits on the DM annihilation cross section



→ New data from 2021