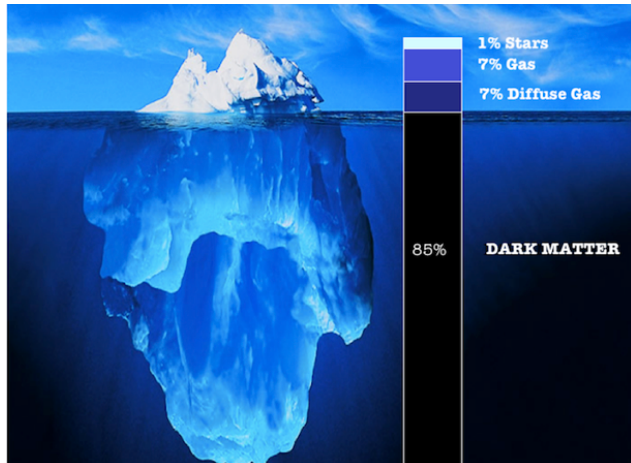
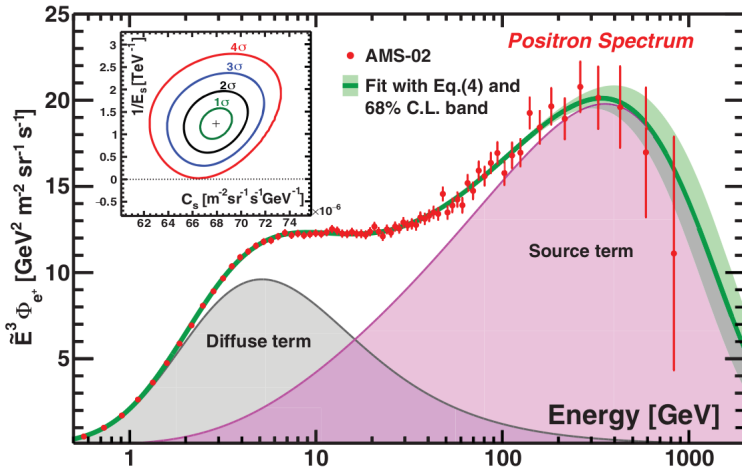


Has AMS-02 Observed Two-Component Dark Matter?

in collaboration with Stefano Profumo and Farinaldo Queiroz



Motivation - Results AMS-02

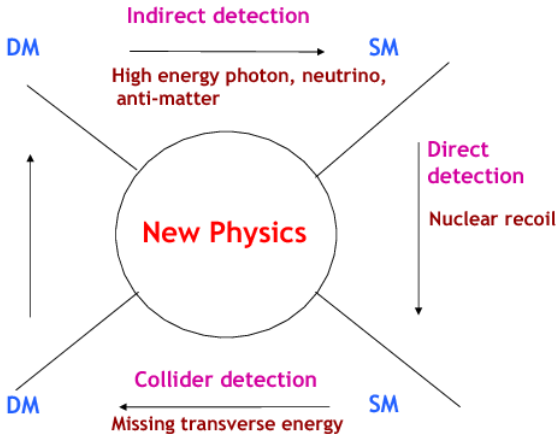


Aguilar *et al.*, 2019

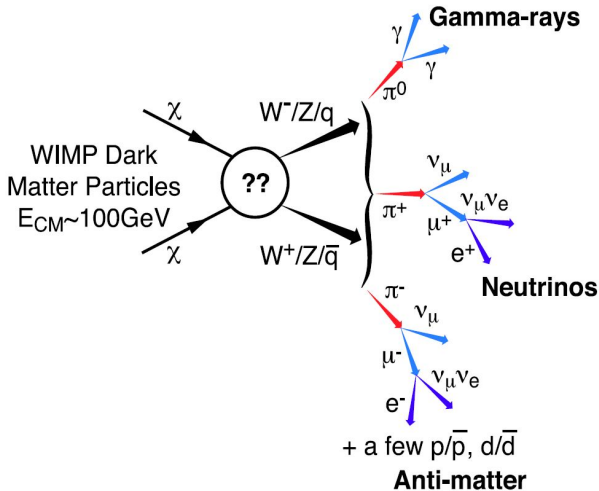
Several works trying to explain the data

- Pulsars: B1055-52 (Fang *et al.*, 2019), Milisecond (Bykov *et al.*, 2019)
- Annihilating or decaying DM (Geng *et al.*, 2019)

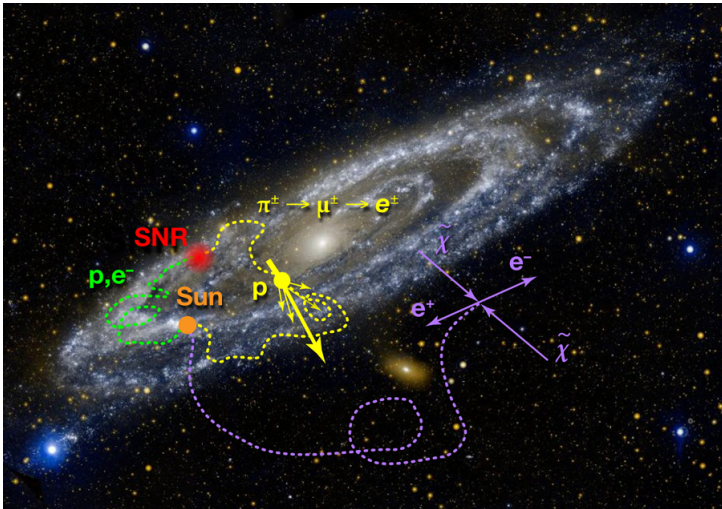
DM Particle - Detection Methods



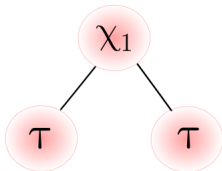
DM Indirect Searches



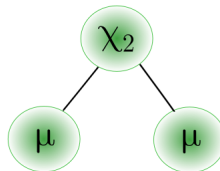
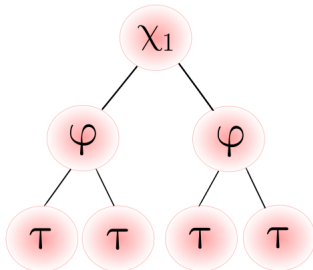
Propagation through the Galaxy



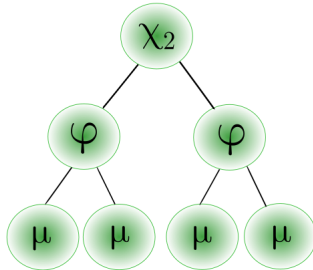
Two-component DM Interpretation



OR



OR



The positron flux

The total expected flux:

$$\Phi_{pred}(E) = \Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) + \Phi_{back}^{e^+}(E) \quad (1)$$

with,

$$\Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) = \Phi_{\chi_1}^{e^+}(E) + \Phi_{\chi_2}^{e^+}(E) \quad (2)$$

The positron flux

- Background flux:

$$\Phi_{back}^{e^+}(E) = c_d \frac{E^2}{\hat{E}^2} \left(\frac{\hat{E}}{E_1} \right)^{\gamma_d} \quad (3)$$

We adopt $c_d = 6.9 \times 10^{-2} [\text{m}^2 \text{sr s GeV}]^{-1}$, $\gamma_d = -3.98$, and $\hat{E}(E) = E + \varphi_{e^+}$ with $\varphi_{e^+} = 1.10 \text{ GeV}$.

- Include interaction between cosmic rays and the gas in the intergalactic medium;
- takes into account effects of solar modulation.

The positron flux

- DM flux:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \Gamma \times \\
 &\times \int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s \sum_f BR_f \frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s) \mathcal{I}(E, E_s) \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

The positron flux

Synchrotron; ICS

DM mass;
decay rate

- DM flux:

$$\Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \Gamma \times$$

$$\times \int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s \sum_f BR_f \frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s) \mathcal{I}(E, E_s) \quad (5)$$

Spectrum at
production

Halo function
(NFW profile)

The positron flux

- DM flux:

$$\Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \Gamma \times \int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s \sum_f BR_f \frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s) \mathcal{I}(E, E_s)(5)$$

The diagram illustrates the components of the positron flux equation:

- Synchrotron; ICS** (purple oval) points to the $1/4\pi$ term.
- DM mass; decay rate** (red oval) points to the ρ_{\odot}/m_{χ} term and the Γ term.
- Spectrum at production** (green oval) points to the $\int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s$ term.
- Halo function (NFW profile)** (yellow oval) points to the $\mathcal{I}(E, E_s)(5)$ term.

The positron flux

- DM flux:

$$\Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \Gamma \times \int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s \sum_f BR_f \frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s) \mathcal{I}(E, E_s)(5)$$

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The positron flux

- DM flux:

$$\Phi_{\chi}^{e^+}(E) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_{\odot}}{m_{\chi}} \Gamma \times \int_E^{m_{\chi}/2} dE_s \sum_f BR_f \frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s) \mathcal{I}(E, E_s)(5)$$

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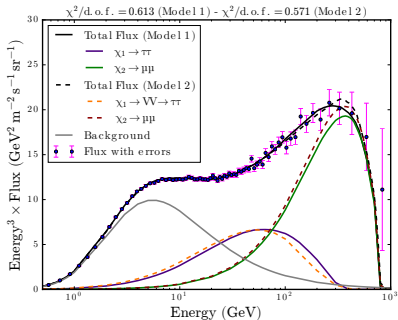
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- DM mass; decay rate** (red oval) points to the ρ_{\odot}/m_{χ} term.
- DM mass; decay rate** (red oval) also points to the Γ term.
- Spectrum at production** (green oval) points to $\frac{dN_f^{e^+}}{dE}(E_s)$.
- Halo function (NFW profile)** (yellow oval) points to $\mathcal{I}(E, E_s)(5)$.

Compatibility with γ -ray data

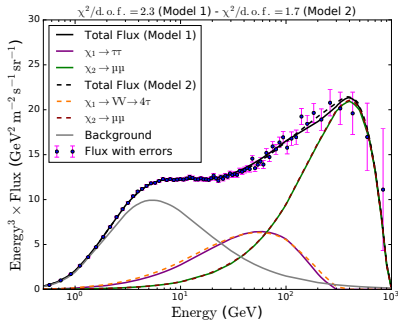
- Strong limits from γ -rays: Dwarf Spheroidal galaxies (Fermi-LAT) and the Galactic Center (H.E.S.S.).

Results

MED propagation

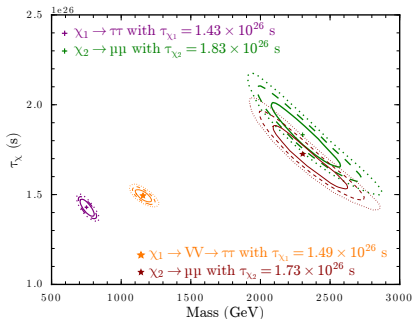


MAX propagation

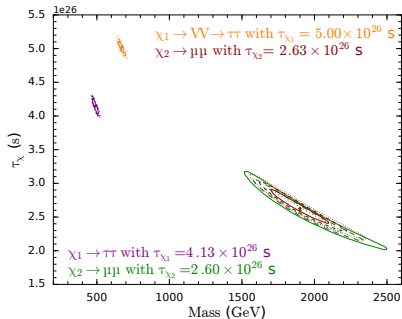


Results

MED propagation



MAX propagation



Conclusions

- The positron excess observed by AMS-02 remains unexplained;
- In this talk we show that a two-component DM scenario can provide a good fit to the data;
- We include three different approaches, including direct decay into SM particles and secluded scenarios;
- Direct annihilation is constrained by gamma-ray data, however the secluded case can escape.

Thank You!