

UPDATE ON CTA DARK MATTER ANALYSIS WITH GAMMAPY

The extension of the Dark Matter module

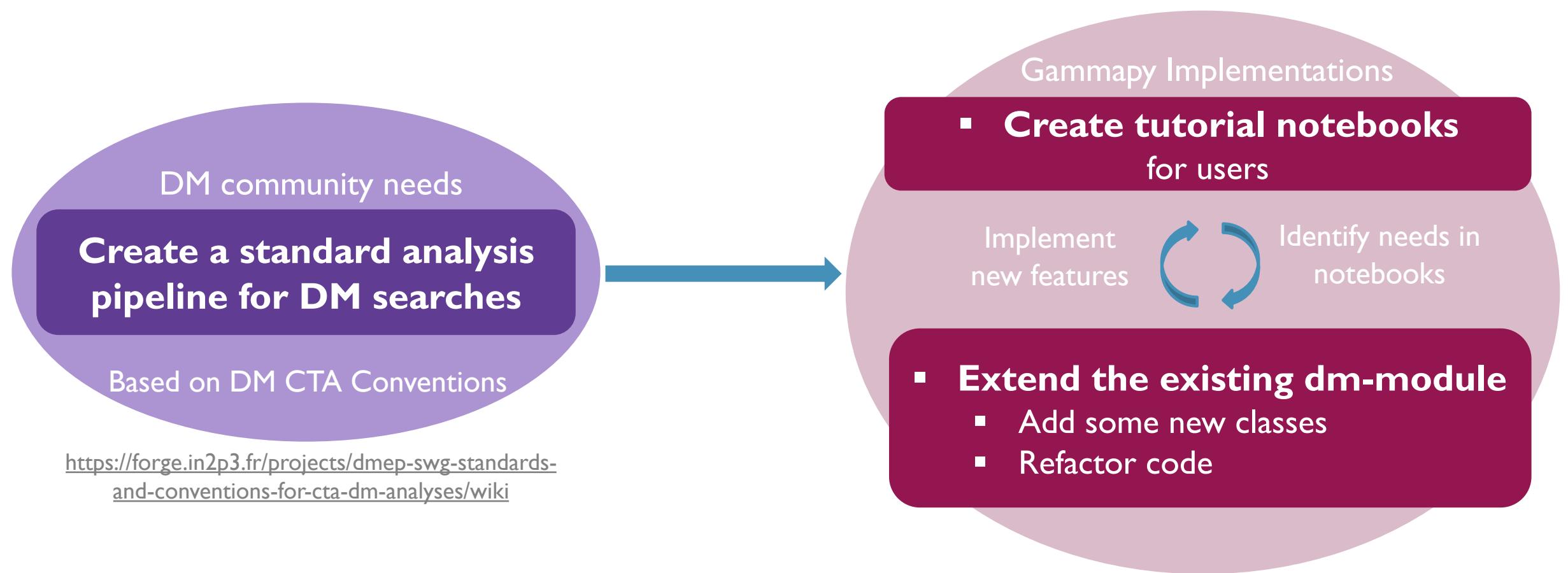
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PROPOSAL FOR GAMMAPY



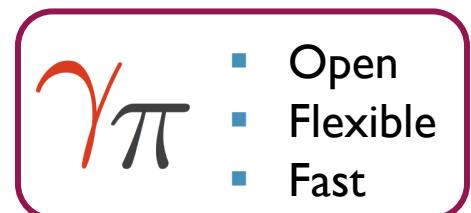
REVIEW OF DARK MATTER SCIENCE

- Goal of the CTA Dark Matter (DM) SWG:

Perform an state-of-the-art study for the sensitivity of CTA for DM searches



General need of a software to perform the standard DM analysis



https://github.com/gammapy/gammapy-meetings/blob/master/coding-sprints/2019-02_Paris/slides/extension_dark_matter_module.pdf

- WIMP DM scenario:

$$\frac{d\Phi_{DM}}{dE}(E, l.o.s, \Delta\Omega, z)$$

Total DM flux coming from
an astrophysical object

E = Energy

$l.o.s$ = Line of sight

$\Delta\Omega$ = Angular extension

z = redshift

$$\frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{2m_{DM}^2} \frac{dN}{dE}(E, z)$$

$$J(l.o.s, \Delta\Omega, z)$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dE}$$

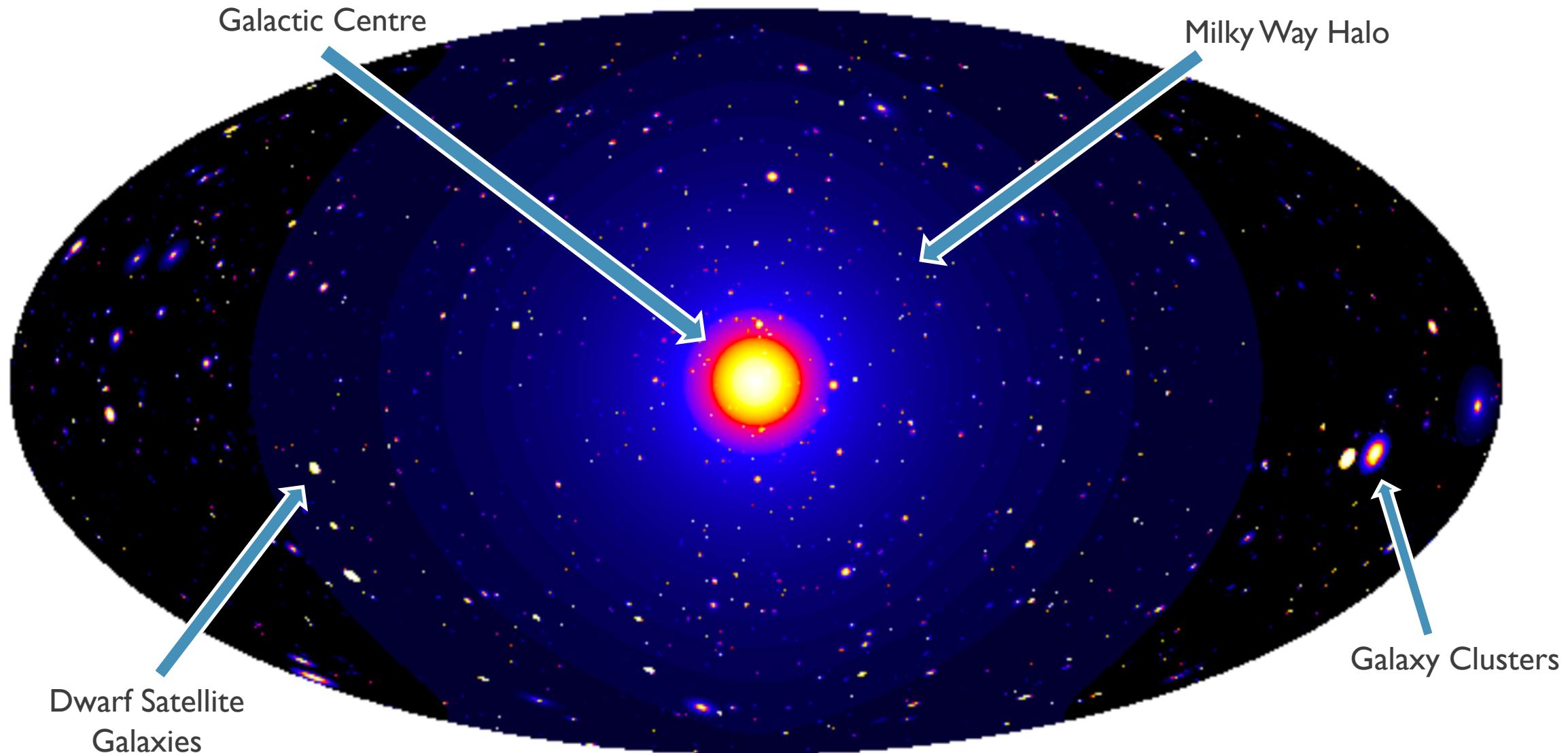
Particle Physics Model

- Difficult to parametrize analytically
- WIMP models tabulated in *Cirelli+12*

Astrophysical Model

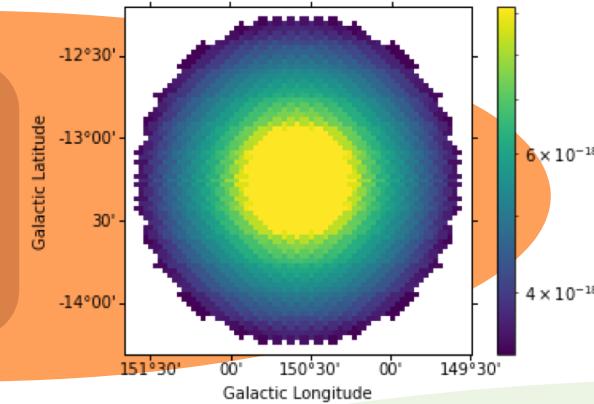
- Models the DM distribution of the object
- State-of-the-art computations: customized programs/simulations

Dark Matter induced gamma-ray sky simulation



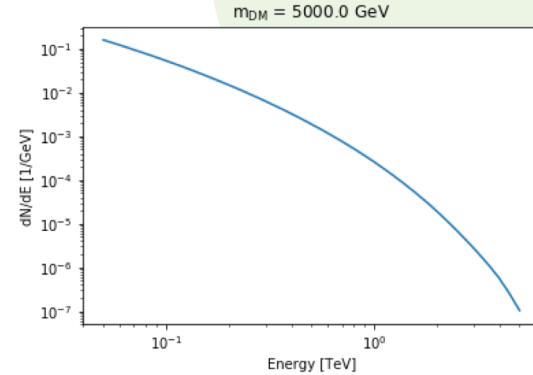
Input J-factor
(Clumpy/own cooked file):

- Point-like: one value
 - 2D skymap
 - 2D skymap + mask



$$J +$$

$\frac{d\phi}{dE}$ Particle Physics Model in
Gammapy



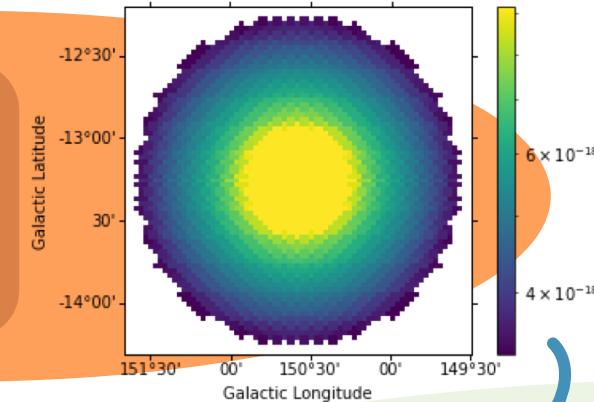
Determined by:
• DM Mass
• Annihilation channel

Colour legend:

- Already implemented in Gammapy (or minor improvements)
- Needs to be implemented in Gammapy (or major improvements)
- Created outside Gammapy

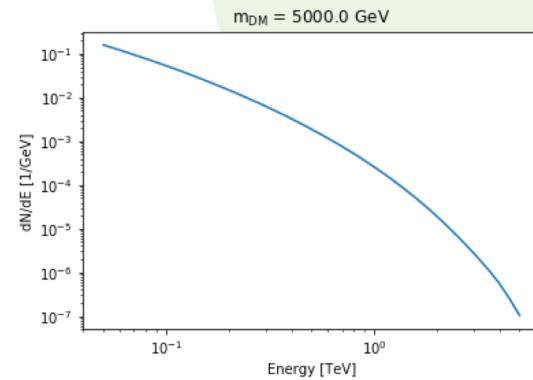
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$$J +$$

$\frac{d\phi}{dE}$ Particle Physics Model in
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Determined by:

- DM Mass
- Annihilation channel

$$\frac{d\Phi_{ann}}{dE}$$

Total DM flux:

- Spectral information
- DM Annihilation Spectral Model

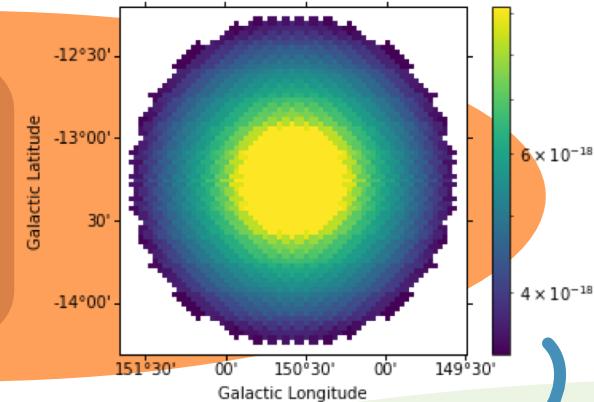
- Need to introduce 2D templates for the spatial information

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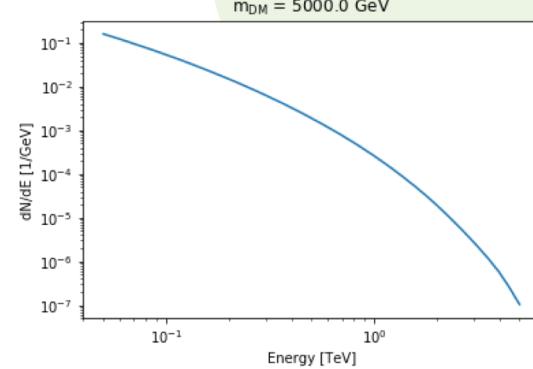
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$$J +$$

$\frac{d\phi}{dE}$

Particle Physics Model in
Gammapy



Determined by:

- DM Mass
- Annihilation channel

$$\frac{d\Phi_{\text{ann}}}{dE}$$

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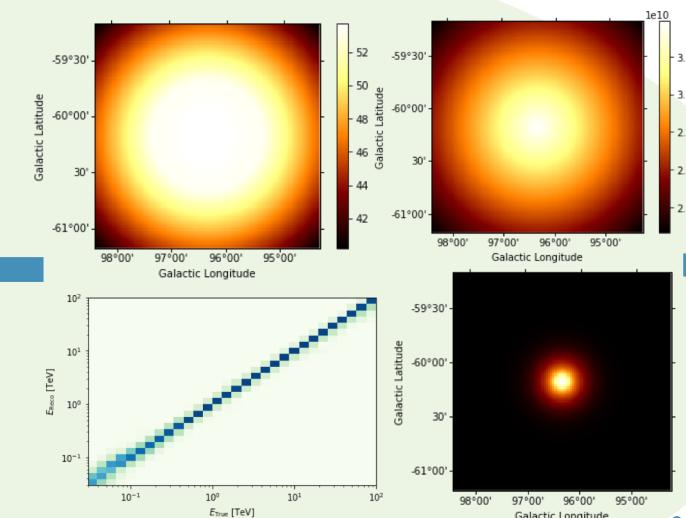
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DM Dataset ON/OFF

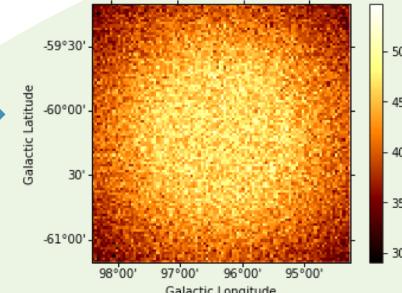
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CTA IRFs



DM
Dataset

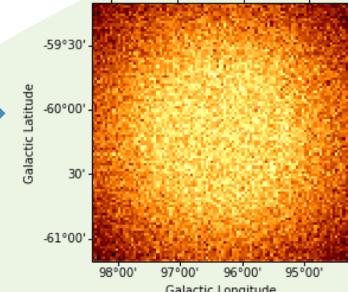


- Random Poisson realization
`dataset.fake()`

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DM
Dataset



- Random Poisson realization
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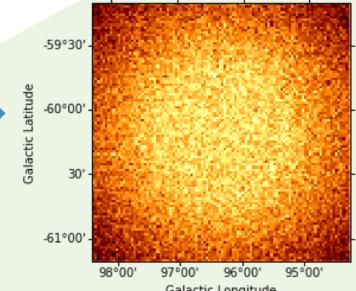
Fit the dataset, our “observation”:

- Range in masses for different annihilation channels
- Used likelihood: **wstat** (ON/OFF observation) + **nuisance parameters**
- Need $O(100)$ realizations to have good statistics
- Test Statistics (TS) versus null hypothesis

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DM
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Signal:

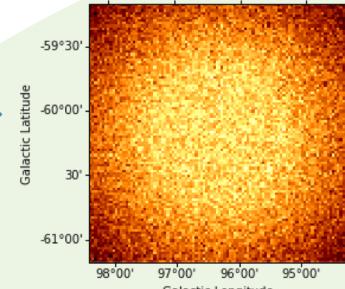
- Treat as an usual astrophysical source
- 3D analysis

No Signal
(historically happened in DM searches)

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DM
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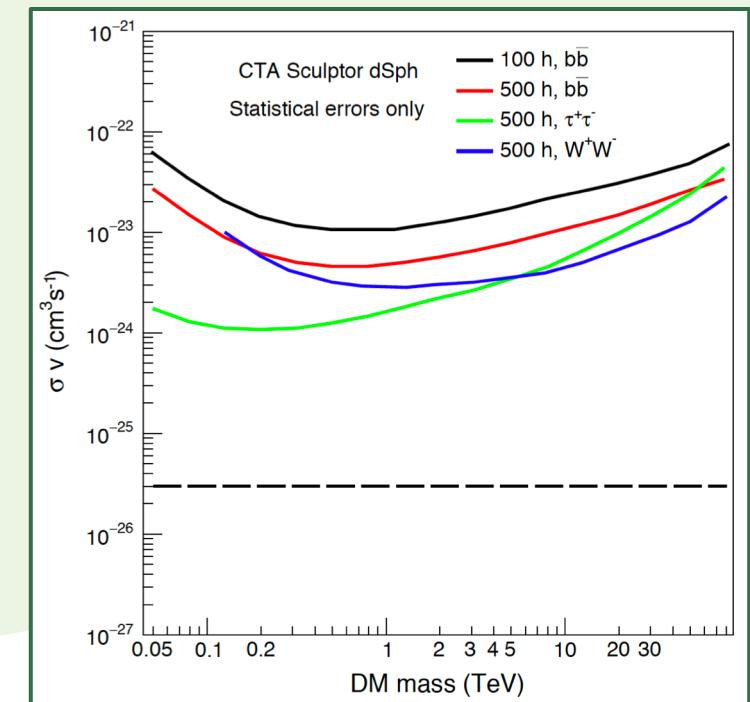
Signal!:

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Acharya+17 [CTA Cons.],
arXiv:1709.07997

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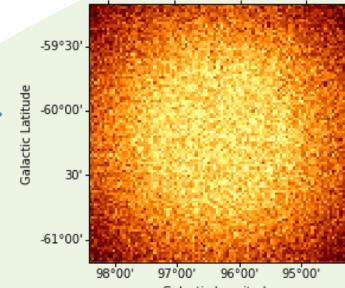
TS Confidence Levels on DM
parameter space
 $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ vs DM mass



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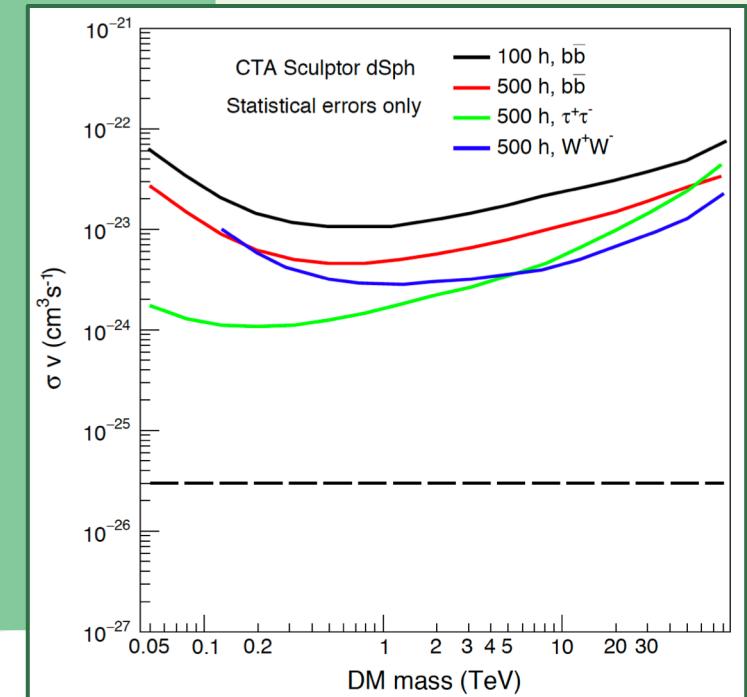
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SigmaVEstimator

Deconstructing the Dark Matter SigmaVEstimator

Setup

```
from gammapy.irf import load_cta_irfs
from gammapy.spectrum import CountsSpectrum
from gammapy.astro.darkmatter.utils import SigmaVEstimator, DMDatasetOnOff
from gammapy.astro.darkmatter import DarkMatterAnnihilationSpectralModel
```

Define parameters for simulated observation

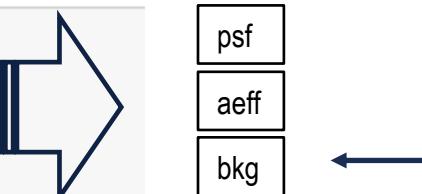
```
# -
livetime = 100 * u.h
offset = 0.5 * u.deg
FOVLON=0 * u.deg
FOVLAT=0 * u.deg

energy = np.logspace(-1.8, 1.5, 20) * u.TeV

# DMAnnihilation Model
JFAC = 3.41e19 * u.Unit("GeV2 cm-5") # point source
mDM = 5000*u.Unit("GeV")
channel = "b"
redshift = 0
```

Get IRFs

```
# Load IRFs
filename = (
    "$GAMMAPY_DATA/cta-1dc/caldb/data/cta/1dc/bcf/South_z20_50h/irf_file.fits"
)
cta_irf = load_cta_irfs(filename)
```



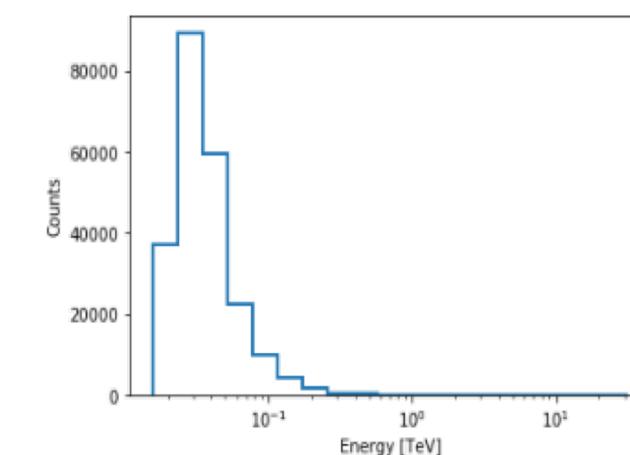
Build the background counts

```
containment = 0.68
energies = np.sqrt(energy[1:] * energy[:-1])
psf = cta_irf["psf"].to_energy_dependent_table_psf(theta=offset)
on_radii = psf.containment_radius(energy=energies, fraction=containment)
solid_angles = 2 * np.pi * (1 - np.cos(on_radii)) * u.sr

#
aeff.data.data *= containment

bkg_data = cta_irf["bkg"].evaluate_integrate(
    fov_lon=FOVLON, fov_lat=FOVLAT, energy_reco=energy
)
bkg = CountsSpectrum(
    energy[:-1],
    energy[1:],
    data=(bkg_data * solid_angles).to_value("h-1")*livetime
)

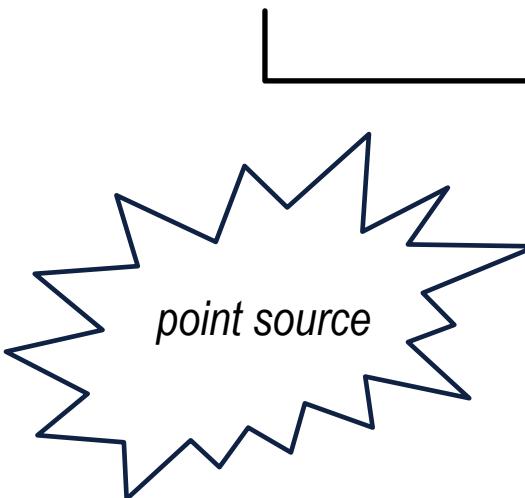
bkg.plot_hist()
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x11cd12278>
```



DarkMatterAnnihilationSpectralModel
astro/darkmatter/spectra.py

```
# DMAnnihilation Model
JFAC = 3.41e19 * u.Unit("GeV cm-5") # point source
mDM = 5000*u.Unit("GeV")
channel = "b"
redshift = 0

# IRF terms
aeff.data.data *= containment
bkg = CountsSpectrum
livetime = 100 * u.h
```



Simulate OnOff observation with DM emission model

```
# DM Flux
flux_model = DarkMatterAnnihilationSpectralModel(
    mass=mDM,
    channel=channel,
    jfactor=JFAC,
    z=redshift
)

# from gammapy.modeling.models import Absorption, AbsorbedSpectralModel
#absorption_model = Absorption.read_builtin('dominguez')
#flux_model = AbsorbedSpectralModel(flux_model, absorption_model, redshift)

dataset = DMDatasetOnOff(
    aeff=aeff,
    model=flux_model,
    livetime=livetime,
    acceptance=1,
    acceptance_off=5,
)

dataset.fake(bkg)
```

```

nuissance = dict(
    j=JFAC,
    jobs=JFAC,
    sigmaj=0.1*JFAC,
    sigmatau=0.01,
    #width=5,
    #steps=15,
)
dataset.nuissance = nuissance

```

DMDatasetOnOff
astro/darkmatter/utils.py



```

class DMDatasetOnOff(SpectrumDatasetOnOff):
    """Dark matter dataset OnOff with nuissance parameters and likelihood."""

    def __init__(self, nuissance=None, **kwargs):
        super().__init__(**kwargs)
        if nuissance is None:
            nuissance = {
                "j": None,
                "jobs": None,
                "sigmaj": None,
                "sigmatau": None,
                "width": None,
                "steps": None,
            }
        self.nuissance = nuissance

    def likelihood(self):
        wstat = super().likelihood()
        liketotal = wstat
        if self.check_nuissance():
            liketotal += self.jnuissance() + self.gnuissance()
        return liketotal

    def jnuissance(self):
        exp_up = (np.log10(self.nuissance["j"].value) - np.log10(self.nuissance["jobs"].value)) ** 2
        exp_down = 2 * (np.log(self.nuissance["sigmaj"].value) ** 2)
        up = np.exp(-1 * exp_up / exp_down)
        down = (
            np.log(10)
            * self.nuissance["jobs"].value
            * np.sqrt(2 * np.pi)
            * np.log10(self.nuissance["sigmaj"].value)
        )
        res = up / down
        return -2 * np.log(res)

    def gnuissance(self):
        res = 1 / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi) * self.nuissance["sigmatau"])
        return -2 * np.log(res)

```

The SigmaVEstimator (fitting / likelihood profiling in nested loops)

Enable inspection

```
import logging
logging.basicConfig()
#logging.getLogger("gammapy.astro.darkmatter.utils").setLevel("WARNING")
logging.getLogger("gammapy.astro.darkmatter.utils").setLevel("DEBUG")
```

Instantiate estimator

```
masses = [100, 200, 500, 1000, 5000, 10000, 50000]*u.GeV
channels = ["b", "tau", "Z"]
estimator = SigmaVEstimator(dataset, masses, channels, background_model=bkg, jfactor=JFAC)
```

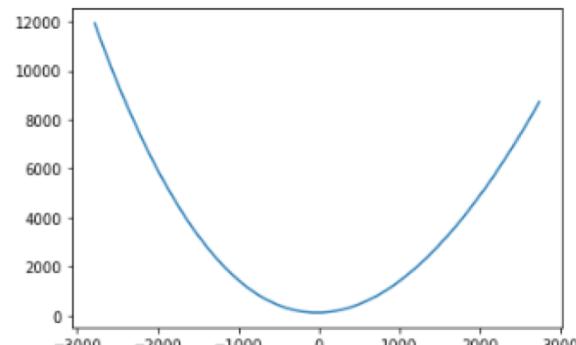
Run estimator and fetch results

```
%%time
likelihood_profile_opts=dict(bounds=50, nvalues=50)
result = estimator.run(runs=10, nuisance=True)
#if nuisance = True the process takes the nuisance parameters into account.
```



Plot likelihood profile for a specific fit

```
idx = np.argwhere(masses.value==100)
profile = result["runs"]["b"][0]["likeprofile"][idx][0][0]
plt.plot(profile["values"], profile["likelihood"]);
```



Obtained results

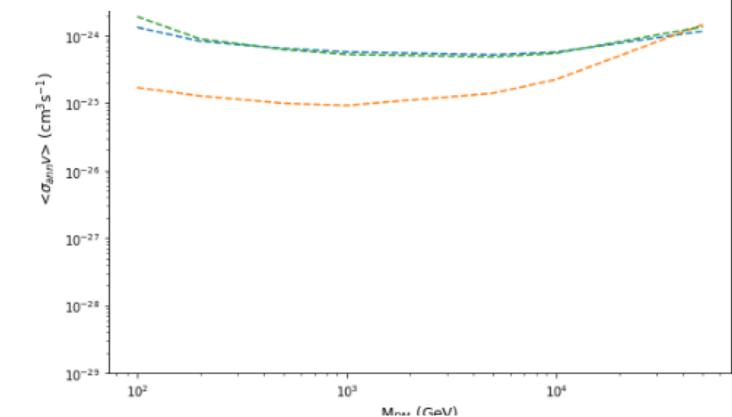
```
result["mean"]["b"]
```

Table length=7

mass	sigma_v	std
GeV	cm3 / s	cm3 / s
float64	float64	float64
100.0	1.333896839289899e-24	3.935980530464652e-25
200.0	8.271522632489434e-25	2.1810917821389594e-25
500.0	6.470707992306648e-25	2.121894489820506e-25
1000.0	5.7417427587590525e-25	2.1744794124605246e-25
5000.0	5.226677235832766e-25	2.0811291148475945e-25
10000.0	5.704487304999477e-25	2.7566505059552995e-25
50000.0	1.1701358121695634e-24	6.09398047421555e-25

m_DM 5000 GeV

channel b
channel tau
channel Z



Display results for channel b and run 0

```
cols = ["mass", "sigma_v", "sv_best", "sv_ul", "likeprofile"]
result["runs"]["b"][0][cols]
```

```

nuissance = dict(
    j=JFAC,
    jobs=JFAC,
    sigmaj=0.1*JFAC,
    sigmatau=0.01,
    #width=5,
    #steps=15,
)
dataset.nuissance = nuissance

```

SigmaVEstimator
astro/darkmatter/utils.py

The SigmaVEstimator class estimates σv for a list of annihilation channels and particle masses.

In order to have statistics the overall process below is repeated for a given number of `runs`.

- For each run a **random poisson realization** of a `DMDatasetOnOff` is created as a simulated observation.
- For each run we consider a list of annihilation channels.
 - For each channel we consider a list of masses.
 - For each mass in each channel:
 - A specific `DarkMatterAnnihilationSpectralModel` is instantiated with parameters `JFactor`, `channel`, `mass`.
 - This specific annihilation flux model is attached to the `DMDatasetOnOff` dataset instance.
 - A fit of this specific annihilation model to the simulated observation of the run is performed for each of the `steps` values that the nuisance parameter `j` takes in a range of $\pm \text{sigmaj} * \text{width}$.
 - A fit profile is chosen: the one giving the minimum value for the likelihood.
 - A check ($L_0 - L_{\min} \leq 25$) is done.
 - The value of the scale parameter in the flux model `sv` giving $\Delta L=2.71$ in the likelihood profile is chosen.
 - If the value of `sv` is not in the range of the physical region ($>=0$) or does not reach $\Delta L=2.71$ we skip the run and take the next one.
 - σv is the chosen value of `sv` multiplied by the thermal relic cross section.
- Profile likelihoods and values calculated for `sv` and σv are provided for each run, channel and mass.
- For each channel a table of mean values across all runs of σv vs. mass is provided.
- Messages are displayed according to the logging level configuration defined.

```

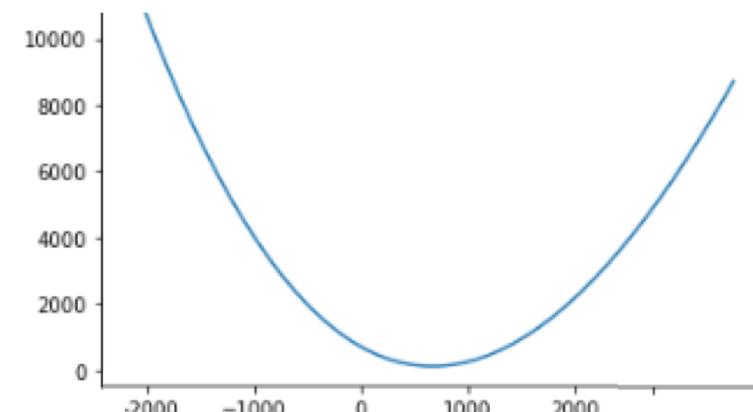
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estimator = SigmaVEstimator(dataset, masses, channels, background_model=bkg, jfactor=JFAC)

```

```

%%time
likelihood_profile_opts=dict(bounds=50, nvalues=50)
result = estimator.run(runs=10, nuisance=True)
#If nuisance = True the process takes the nuisance parameters into account.

```



SUMMARY

- The need in the DM community is still there: some CTA-DM projects are waiting to the DM-module!
- A lot of progress since Coding Sprint in February in Paris:
 - New class for the DM annihilation spectrum: `DarkMatterAnnihilationSpectralModel`
 - New DM Dataset for ON/OFF observations: `MDatasetOnOff`
 - Nuisance parameters introduced in the likelihood
 - New function for fitting the DM Datasets and producing upper limits for DM parameters: `SigmaVEstimator`
 - Preliminary notebook reproducing the standard DM analysis pipeline
- Work to do:
 - Test the current pipeline
 - Introduce 2D templates in the analysis: spectral model class, datasets, likelihood...
 - Suggestions and comments are welcome!