



Erratum

Erratum to “Results from the search for dark matter in the Milky Way with 9 years of data of the ANTARES neutrino telescope” [Phys. Lett. B 769 (2017) 249–254]



A. Albert^a, M. André^b, M. Anghinolfi^c, G. Anton^d, M. Ardid^e, J.-J. Aubert^f, T. Avgitas^g, B. Baret^g, J. Barrios-Martí^h, S. Basaⁱ, V. Bertin^f, S. Biagi^j, R. Bormuth^{k,l}, S. Bourret^g, M.C. Bouwhuis^k, R. Bruijn^{k,m}, J. Brunner^f, J. Busto^f, A. Capone^{n,o}, L. Caramete^p, J. Carr^f, S. Celli^{n,o,q}, T. Chiarusi^r, M. Circella^s, J.A.B. Coelho^g, A. Coleiro^g, R. Coniglione^j, H. Costantini^f, P. Coyle^f, A. Creusot^g, A. Deschamps^t, G. De Bonis^{n,o}, C. Distefano^j, I. Di Palma^{n,o}, C. Donzaud^{g,u}, D. Dornic^f, D. Drouhin^a, T. Eberl^d, I. El Bojaddaini^v, D. Elsässer^w, A. Enzenhöfer^f, I. Felis^e, L.A. Fusco^{r,x}, S. Galatà^g, P. Gay^{y,g}, S. Geißelsöder^d, K. Geyer^d, V. Giordano^z, A. Gleixner^d, H. Glotin^{aa,ab,ac}, R. Gozzini^{h,*}, T. Grégoire^g, R. Gracia Ruiz^g, K. Graf^d, S. Hallmann^d, H. van Haren^{ad}, A.J. Heijboer^k, Y. Hello^t, J.J. Hernández-Rey^h, J. Hößl^d, J. Hofestädt^d, C. Hugon^{c,ae}, G. Illuminati^{n,o,h}, C.W. James^d, M. de Jong^{k,l}, M. Jongen^k, M. Kadler^w, O. Kalekin^d, U. Katz^d, D. Kießling^d, A. Kouchner^{g,ac}, M. Kreter^w, I. Kreykenbohm^{af}, V. Kulikovskiy^{f,ag}, C. Lachaud^g, R. Lahmann^d, D. Lefèvre^{ah,ai,aj}, E. Leonora^{z,ak}, M. Lotze^h, S. Loucatos^{al,g}, M. Marcellinⁱ, A. Margiotta^{r,x}, A. Marinelli^{am,an}, J.A. Martínez-Mora^e, A. Mathieu^f, R. Mele^{ao,ar}, K. Melis^{k,m}, T. Michael^k, P. Migliozzi^{ao}, A. Moussa^v, C. Mueller^w, E. Nezriⁱ, G.E. Pāvālaš^p, C. Pellegrino^{r,x}, C. Perrina^{n,o}, P. Piattelli^j, V. Popa^p, T. Pradier^{ap}, L. Quinn^f, C. Racca^a, G. Riccobene^j, K. Roensch^d, A. Sánchez-Losa^s, M. Saldaña^e, I. Salvadori^f, D.F.E. Samtleben^{k,l}, M. Sanguineti^{c,ae}, P. Sapienza^j, J. Schnabel^d, F. Schüssler^{al}, T. Seitz^d, C. Sieger^d, M. Spurio^{r,x}, Th. Stolarczyk^{al}, M. Taiuti^{c,ae}, Y. Tayalati^{aq}, A. Trovato^j, M. Tselengidou^d, D. Turpin^f, C. Tönnis^h, B. Vallage^{al,g}, C. Vallée^f, V. Van Elewyck^{g,ac}, D. Vivolo^{ao,ar}, A. Vizzoca^{n,o}, S. Wagner^d, J. Wilms^{af}, J.D. Zornoza^h, J. Zúñiga^h

^a GRPHE, Université de Haute Alsace, Institut universitaire de technologie de Colmar, 34 rue du Grillenbreit, BP 50568, 68008 Colmar, France

^b Technical University of Catalonia, Laboratory of Applied Bioacoustics, Rambla Exposició, 08800 Vilanova i la Geltrú, Barcelona, Spain

^c INFN - Sezione di Genova, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genova, Italy

^d Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Erwin-Rommel-Str. 1, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

^e Institut d'Investigació per a la Gestió Integrada de les Zones Costaneres (IGIC), Universitat Politècnica de València, C/Paranimf 1, 46730 Gandía, Spain

^f Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM UMR 7346, 13288 Marseille, France

^g APC, Université Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/IRFU, Observatoire de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, 75205 Paris, France

^h IFIC - Instituto de Física Corpuscular (CSIC - Universitat de València) c/Catedrático José Beltrán, 2, E-46980, Paterna, Valencia, Spain

ⁱ LAM - Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Pôle de l'Étoile Site de Château-Gombert, rue Frédéric Joliot-Curie 38, 13388 Marseille Cedex 13, France

^j INFN - Laboratori Nazionali del Sud (LNS), Via S. Sofia 62, 95123 Catania, Italy

^k Nikhef, Science Park, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

^l Huygens-Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium, Universiteit Leiden, the Netherlands

^m Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Hoge-Energie Fysica, Science Park 105, 1098 XG Amsterdam, the Netherlands

ⁿ INFN - Sezione di Roma, P.le Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Roma, Italy

^o Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università La Sapienza, P.le Aldo Moro 2, 00185 Roma, Italy

^p Institute for Space Science, RO-077125 Bucharest, Măgurele, Romania

^q Gran Sasso Science Institute, Viale Francesco Crispi 7, 00167 L'Aquila, Italy

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* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: sara.gozzini@ific.uv.es (R. Gozzini).

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^r INFN - Sezione di Bologna, Viale Bertini-Pichat 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy

^s INFN - Sezione di Bari, Via E. Orabona 4, 70126 Bari, Italy

^t Géozaur, UCA, CNRS, IRD, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, Sophia Antipolis, France

^u Univ. Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

^v University Mohammed I, Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiations, B.P.717, Oujda 6000, Morocco

^w Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik, Universität Würzburg, Emil-Fischer Str. 31, 97074 Würzburg, Germany

^x Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia dell'Università, Viale Bertini Pichat 6/2, 40127 Bologna, Italy

^y Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

^z INFN - Sezione di Catania, Viale Andrea Doria 6, 95125 Catania, Italy

^{aa} LSIS, Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, ENSAM, LSIS UMR 7296, 13397 Marseille, France

^{ab} Université de Toulon, CNRS, LSIS UMR 7296, 83957 La Garde, France

^{ac} Institut Universitaire de France, 75005 Paris, France

^{ad} Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), Landsdiep 4, 1797 SZ 't Horntje (Texel), the Netherlands

^{ae} Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università, Via Dodecaneso 33, 16146 Genova, Italy

^{af} Dr. Reimis-Sternwarte and ECAP, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Sternwartstr. 7, 96049 Bamberg, Germany

^{ag} Moscow State University, Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Leninskie gory, 119991 Moscow, Russia

^{ah} Mediterranean Institute of Oceanography (MIO), Aix-Marseille University, 13288, Marseille, Cedex 9, France

^{ai} Université du Sud Toulon-Var, 83957, La Garde Cedex, France

^{aj} CNRS-INSU/IRD UM 110, France

^{ak} Dipartimento di Fisica ed Astronomia dell'Università, Viale Andrea Doria 6, 95125 Catania, Italy

^{al} Direction des Sciences de la Matière - Institut de recherche sur les lois fondamentales de l'Univers - Service de Physique des Particules, CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France

^{am} INFN - Sezione di Pisa, Largo B. Pontecorvo 3, 56127 Pisa, Italy

^{an} Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università, Largo B. Pontecorvo 3, 56127 Pisa, Italy

^{ao} INFN - Sezione di Napoli, Via Cintia, 80126 Napoli, Italy

^{ap} Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC UMR 7178, F-67000 Strasbourg, France

^{aq} University Mohammed V in Rabat, Faculty of Sciences, 4 av. Ibn Battouta, B.P. 1014, R.P. 10000, Rabat, Morocco

^{ar} Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università Federico II di Napoli, Via Cintia, 80126, Napoli, Italy

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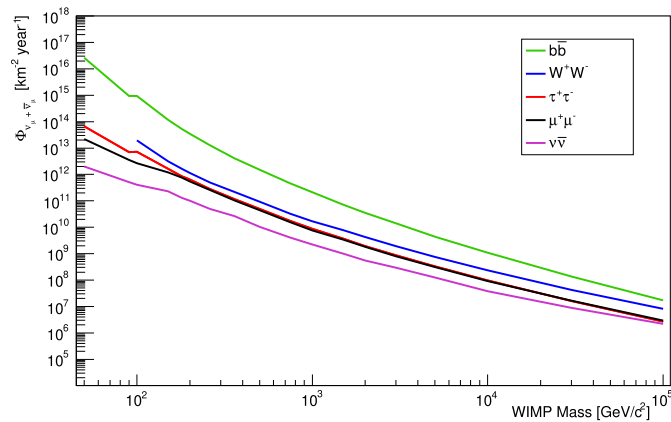


Fig. 3. 90% C.L. upper limits on the neutrino flux from WIMP annihilations in the Milky Way as a function of the WIMP masses for the different channels considered. For this plot the NFW profile was used.

Limits on the neutrino flux for a given mass M_{WIMP} and annihilation channel are calculated as in Eq. (7) (page 252), with the integrated acceptances defined in Eq. (8) (page 252) as the effective area averaged over the neutrino energy. A numerical approximation of WIMP annihilation spectra, adapted from [1] with a too coarse binning, led to an overestimation of the integrated

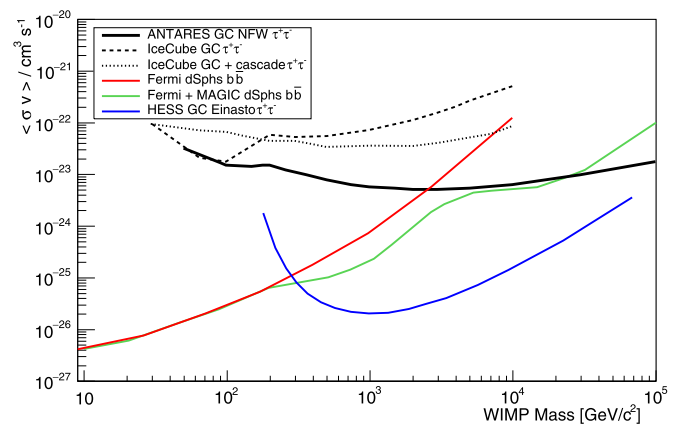


Fig. 4. 90% C.L. limits on the thermally averaged annihilation cross-section, $\langle \sigma v \rangle$, as a function of the WIMP mass in comparison to the limits from other experiments [2–6]. The results from IceCube and ANTARES were obtained with the NFW profile.

acceptances for dark-matter induced neutrino events. The spectra were replaced with a fine-binned version both in the likelihood and in the acceptances. The main change is a weaker limit for WIMP masses larger than 1 TeV/ c^2 . Updated versions of Figs. 3–6 are provided.

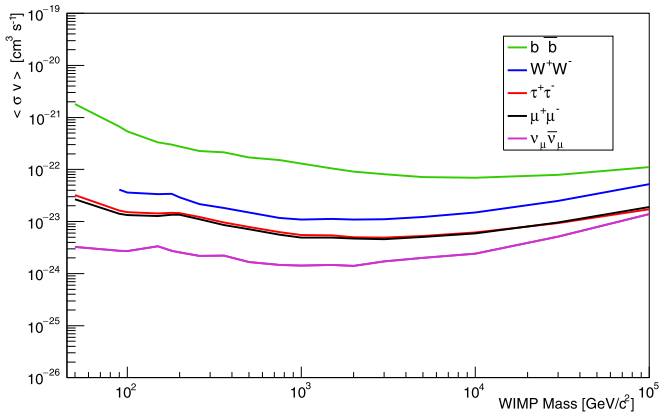


Fig. 5. 90% C.L. limits on the thermally averaged annihilation cross-section, $\langle \sigma v \rangle$, as a function of the WIMP mass for all annihilation channels using the NFW halo profile.

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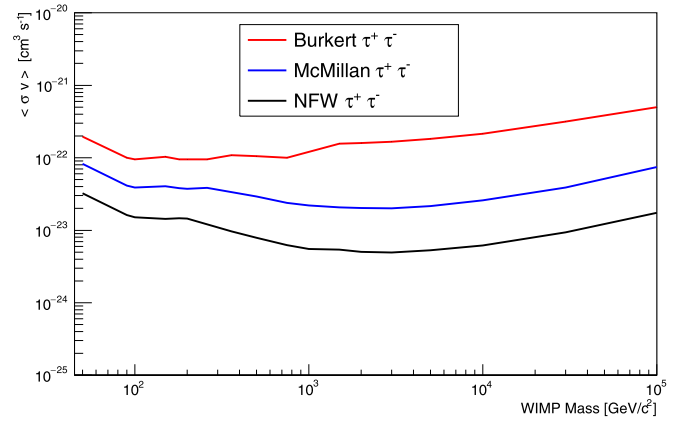


Fig. 6. 90% C.L. limits on the thermally averaged annihilation cross-section, $\langle \sigma v \rangle$, as a function of the WIMP mass for the three considered halo models for the $\tau^+\tau^-$ channel.

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