

Title: TBA

Speakers: Joshua Foster

Series: Particle Physics

Date: September 15, 2020 - 1:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/20090015>

Abstract: Abstract TBD

Based on:

- Dessert, **J.F.**, and Safdi. 2008.03305 [hep-ph]. Submitted to PRL
- **J.F.** et al. 2004.00011 [astro-ph.CO]. Submitted to PRL
- Dessert, **J.F.**, and Safdi. 1910.02956 [astro-ph.HE]. ApJ.

And ongoing work



ER
L PHYSICS
HIGAN

ASTROPHYSICAL SEARCHES FOR AXIONS

Joshua W. Foster

AXION MOTIVATIONS: THE STRONG CP PROBLEM AND THE QCD AXION

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^{\text{CP}} = -\frac{\bar{\theta} g^2}{32\pi^2} G\tilde{G}$$

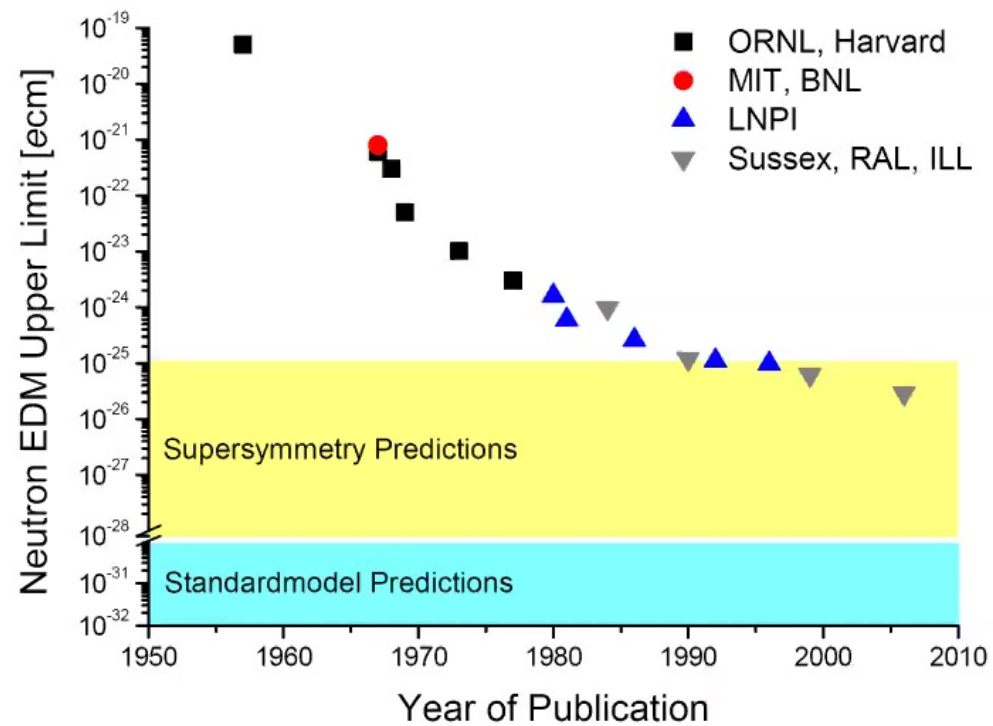
- QCD lagrangian can contain CP violating terms
- Contributes to neutron electric dipole moment
 - Theory:

$$d_n \approx 10^{-16} \times \bar{\theta} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

- Experiment:

$$|\bar{\theta}| < 10^{-10}$$

AXION MOTIVATIONS: THE STRONG CP PROBLEM



AXION MOTIVATIONS: THE STRONG CP PROBLEM

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{axion}} = - \left(\bar{\theta} + \frac{a}{f_a} \right) \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} G\tilde{G}$$

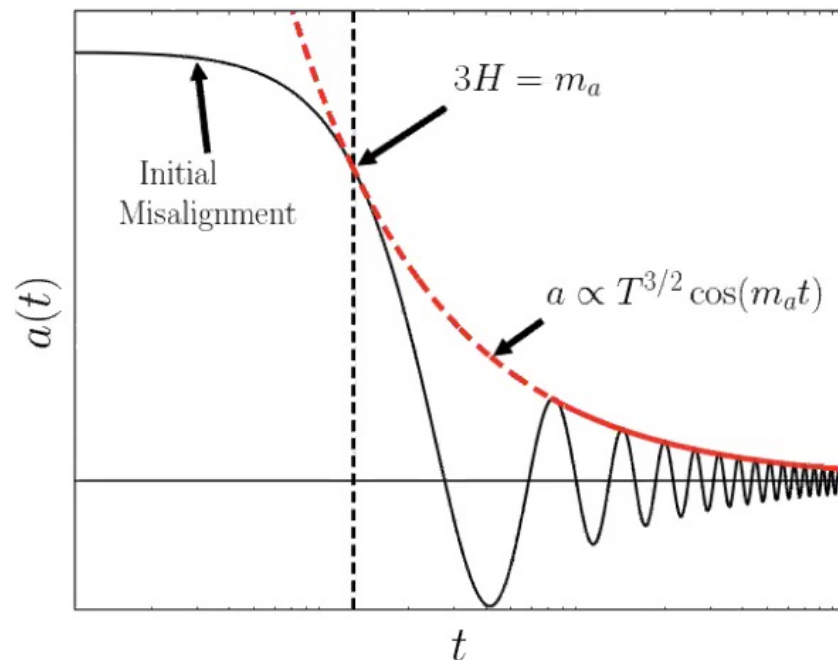
- Peccei-Quinn Mechanism: new degree of freedom coupled to CP violating term

$$V(a) = m_a^2 f_a^2 \left[1 - \cos(\bar{\theta} + a/f_a) \right]$$

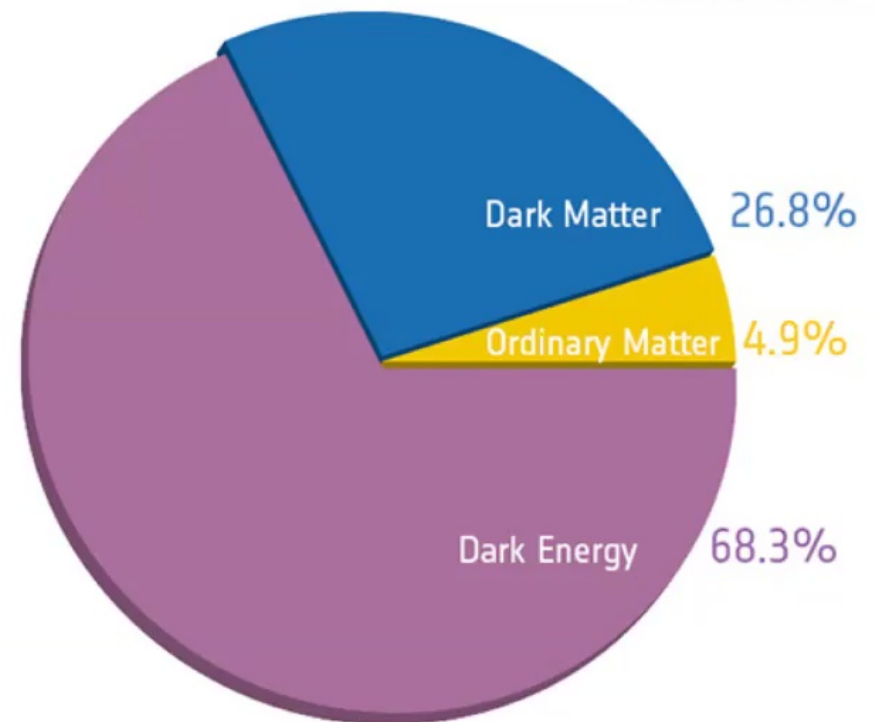
- Topological effects produce effective potential with an axion mass
- Axion minimizes potential, dynamically eliminates CP violation

AXION MOTIVATIONS: DARK MATTER

- Dark matter is out there
- Relic abundance naturally obtained in QCD axion scenario

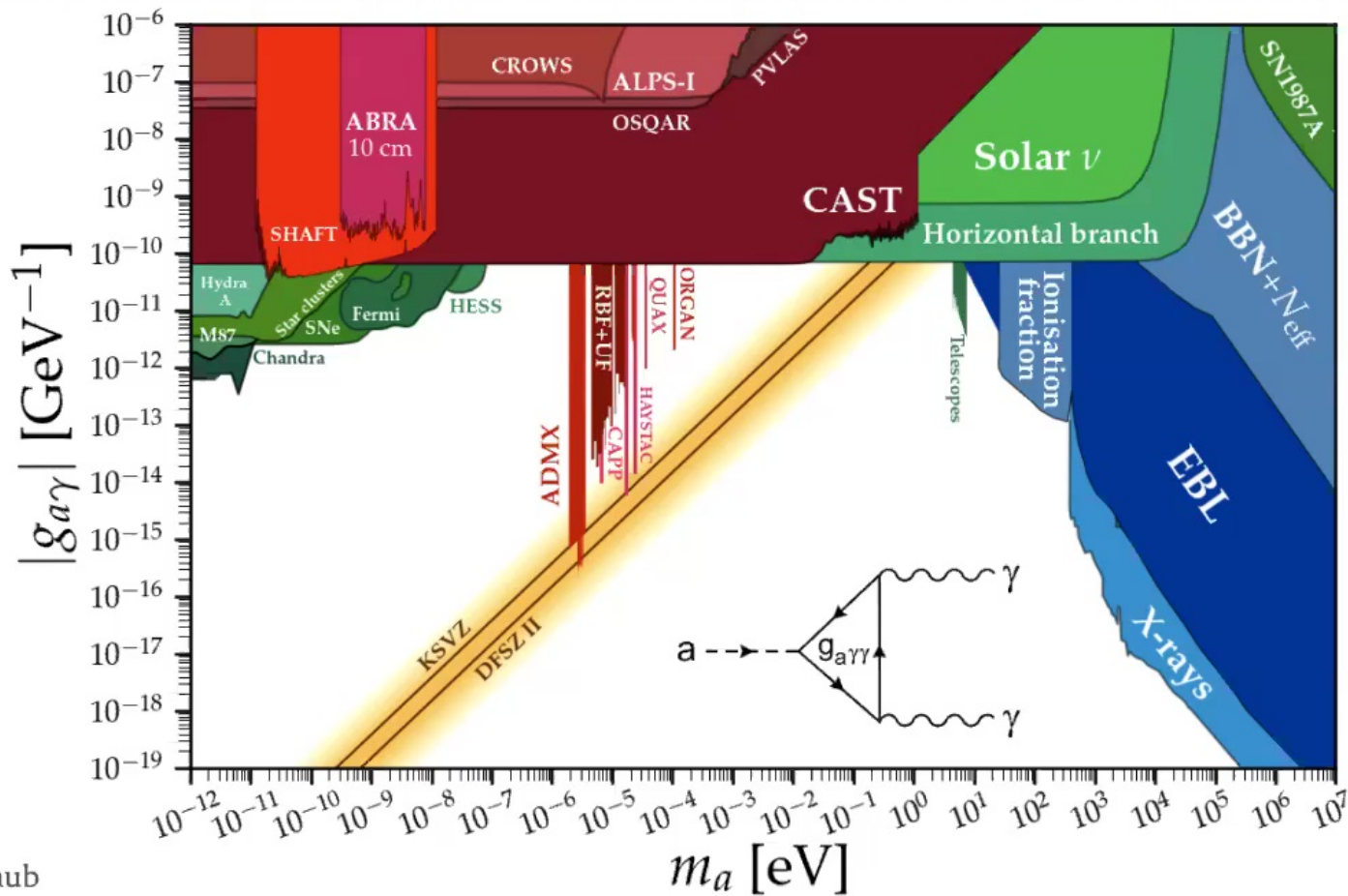


Planck 2015



- Relaxation process can be complicated:
 - Buschmann, **J.F.** and Safdi. [1906.00967](#) [astro-ph.CO]. PRL

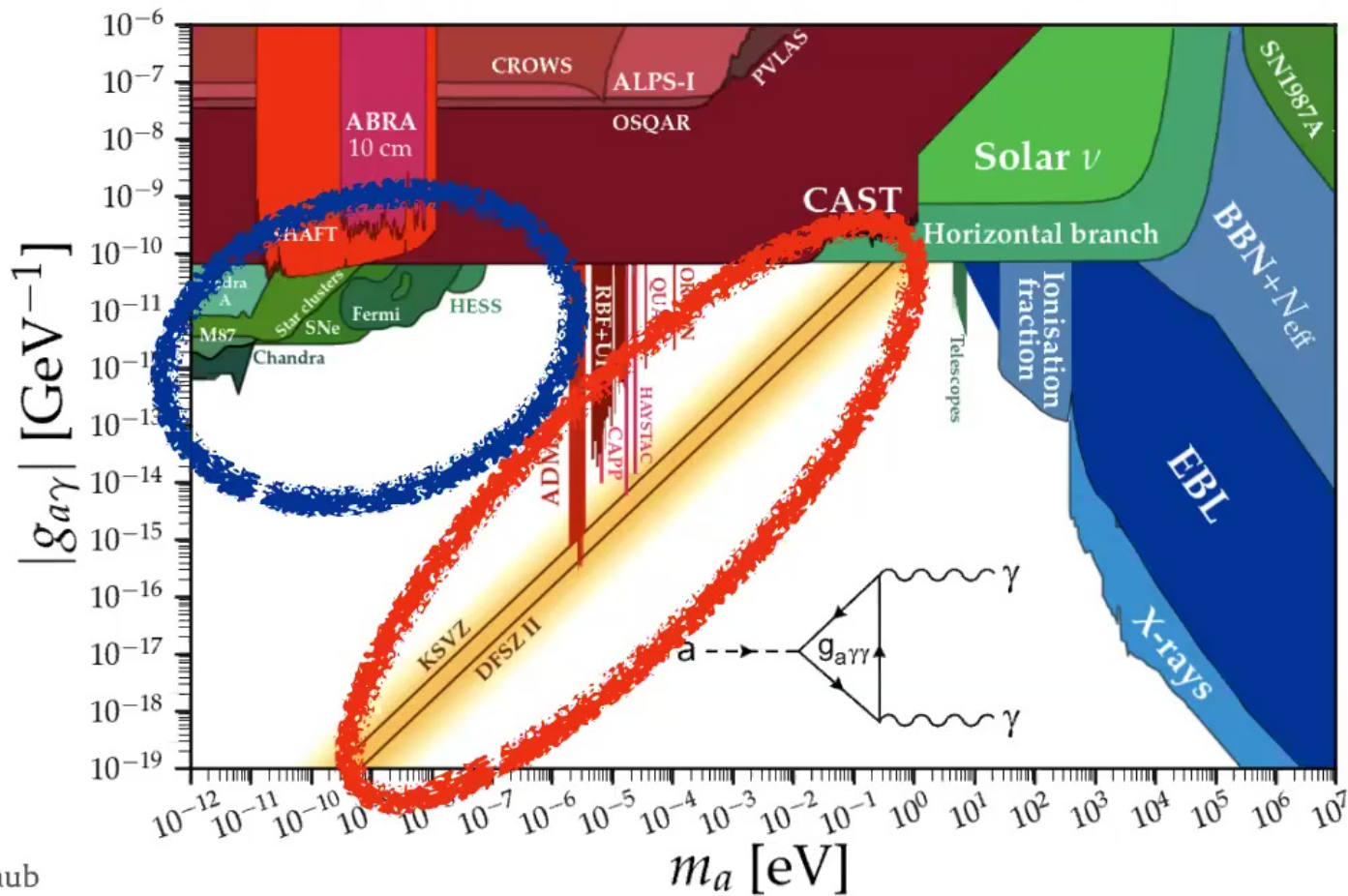
WHERE DO WE LOOK FOR AXIONS?



Ciaran O'Hare. Github



WHERE DO WE LOOK FOR AXIONS?

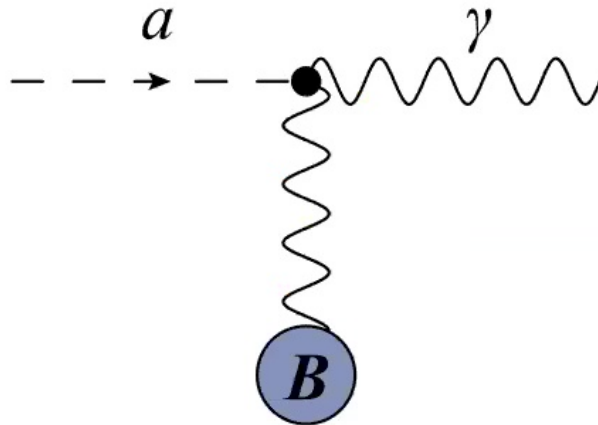


Ciaran O'Hare. Github



HOW DO WE LOOK FOR AXIONS: DIRECT DETECTION

- Precision direct detection experiments:
 - ADMX, HAYSTAC, MADMAX, ABRACADABRA/DM-Radio, ...
 - CAST, IAXO, JURA...
- Most (not all) search for axion through its photon coupling
- In practice, large B-field in controlled environment



Ouellet, Salemi, [J.F. et al. 1901.10652 \[physics.ins-det\]](#). *Phys. Rev. D*
Ouellet, Salemi, [J.F. et al. 1810.12257 \[hep-ex\]](#). *PRL*
[J.F. et al. 1711.10489 \[astro-ph.CO\]](#). *Phys. Rev. D*
+ More to come!

HOW DO WE LOOK FOR AXIONS: DIRECT DETECTION



CAST Experiment

$$p_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \sim g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 B^2 L^2$$

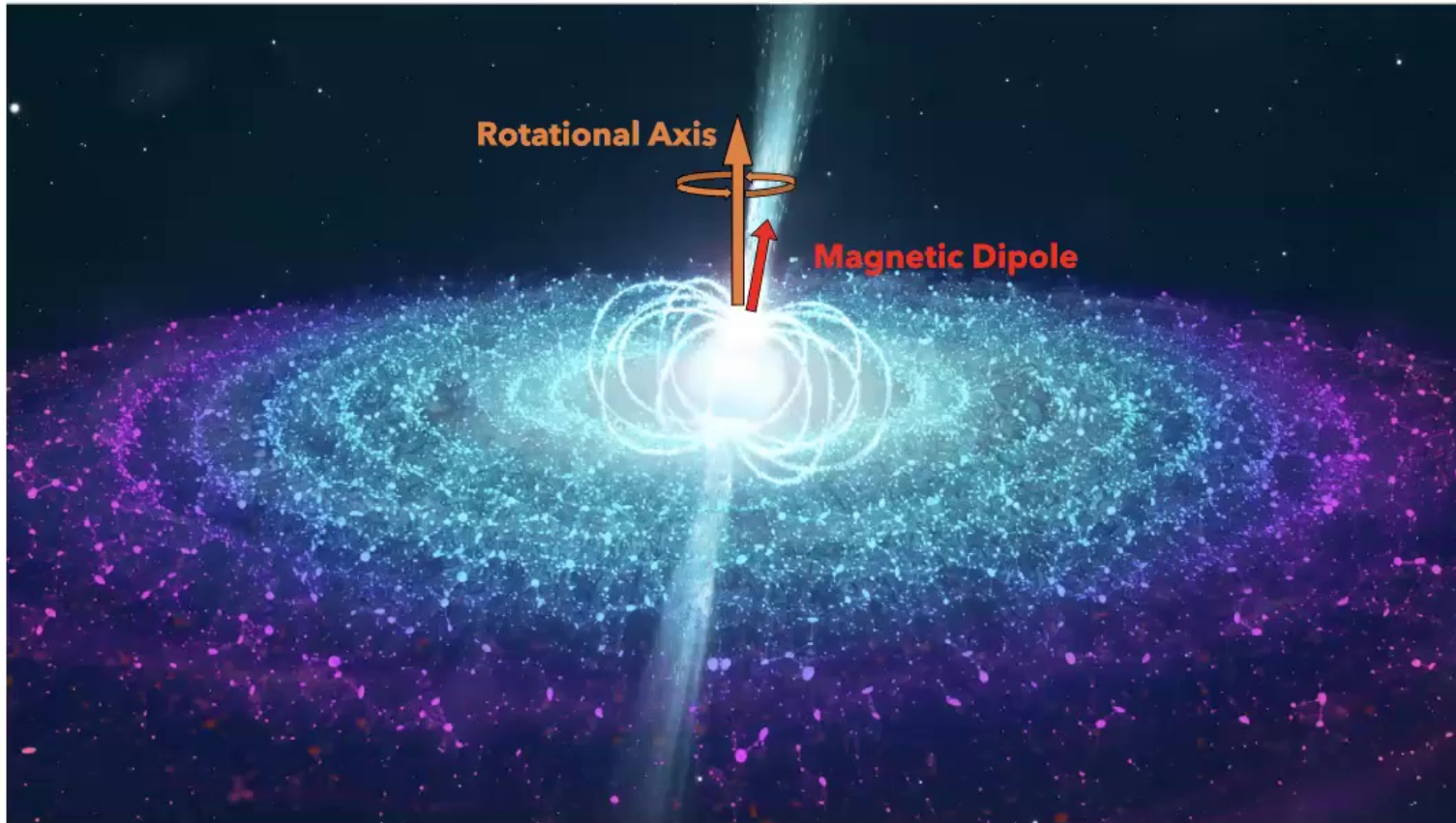
HOW DO WE LOOK FOR AXIONS: INDIRECT DETECTION AT NEUTRON STARS



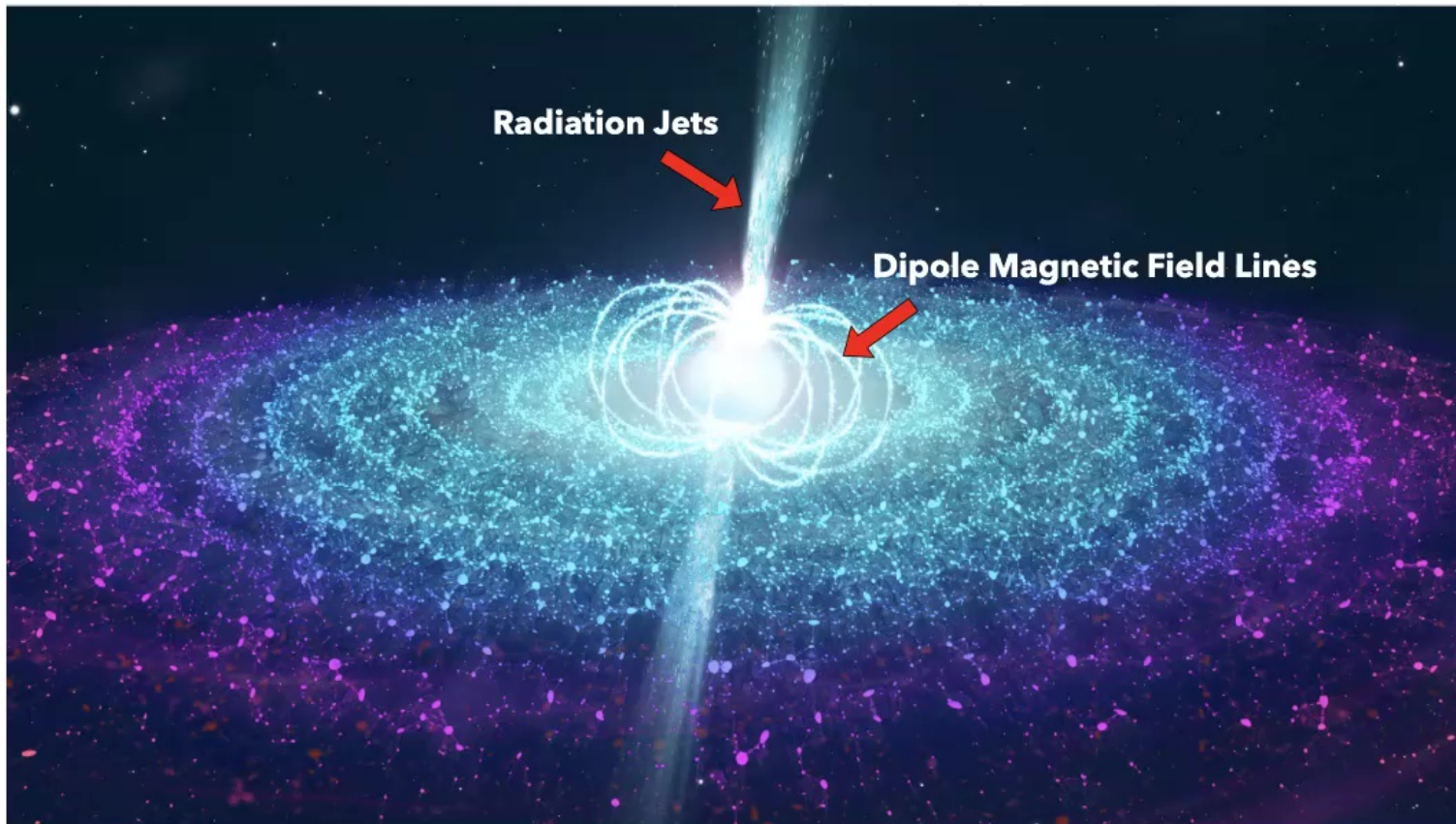
- Intrinsic trade-off:
 - Observational targets are bigger, more extreme astrophysical environments
 - Observational targets are further away, weak signal, background uncertainty, etc.

RADIO SEARCHES FOR AXION DM

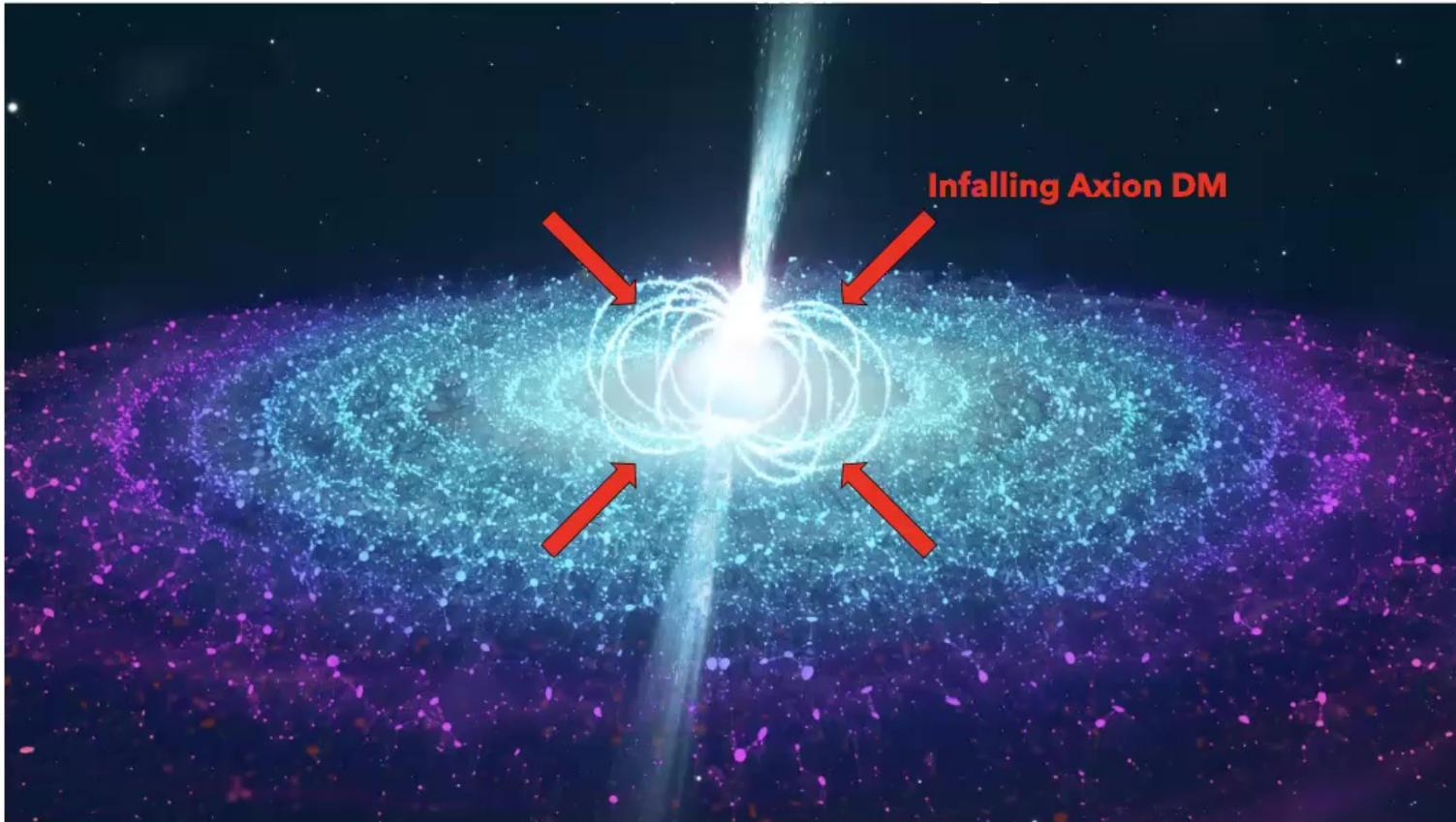
RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



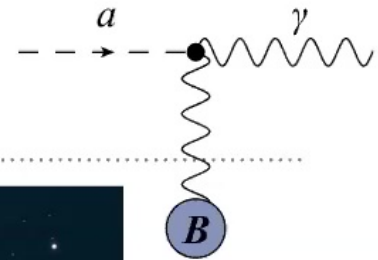
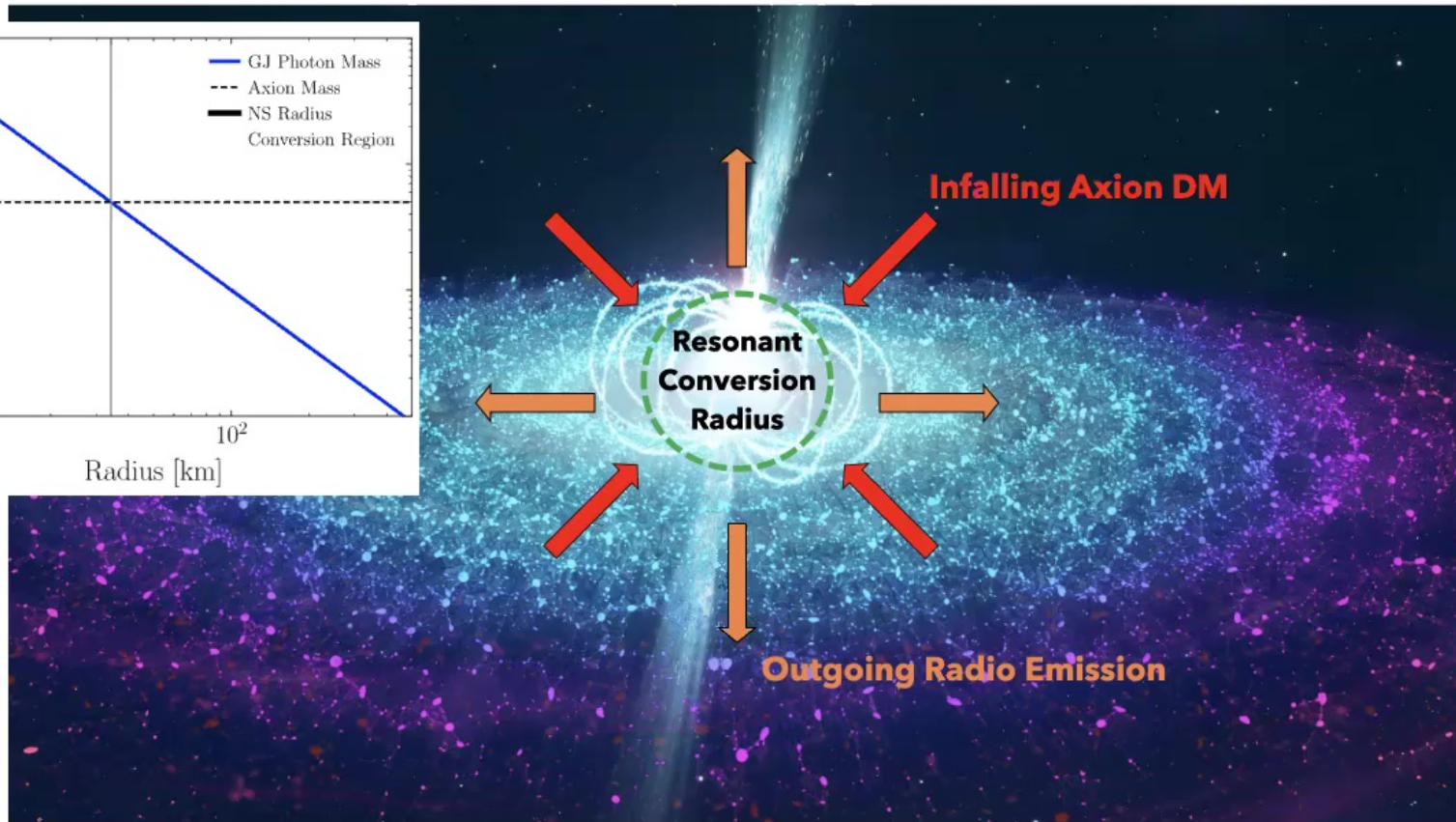
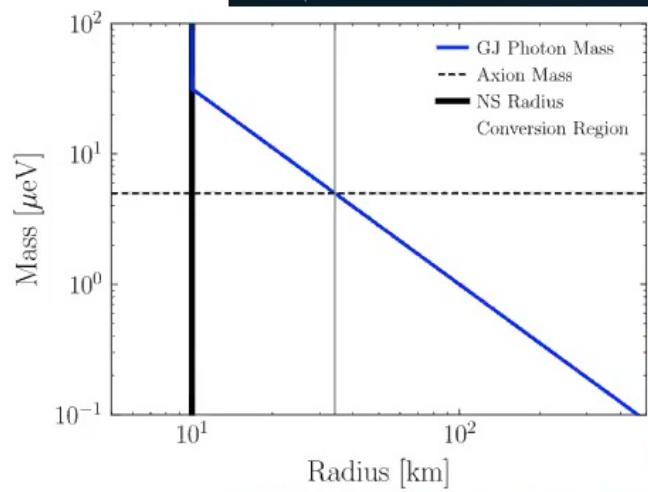
RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



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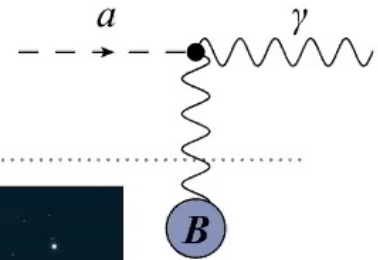
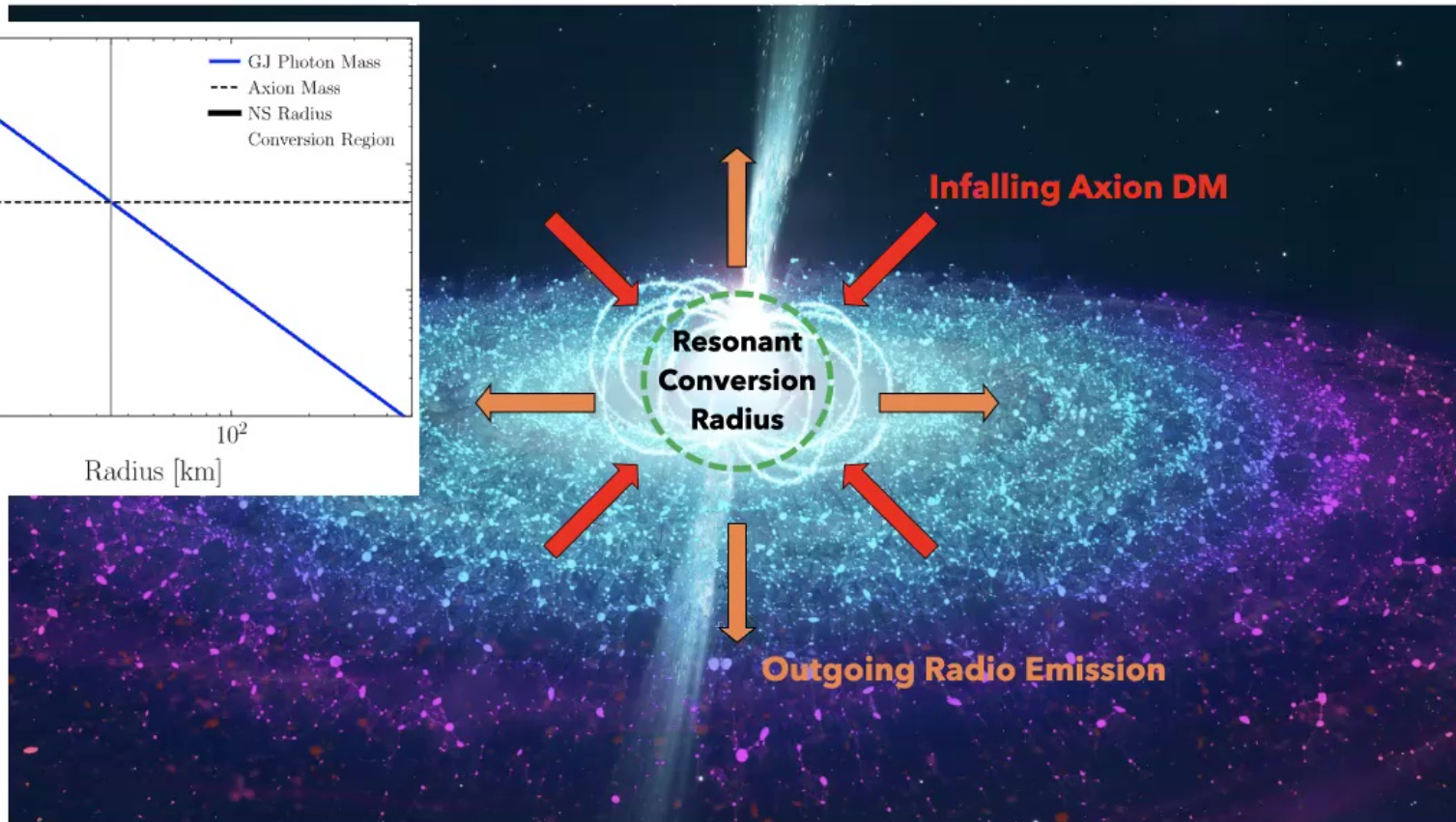
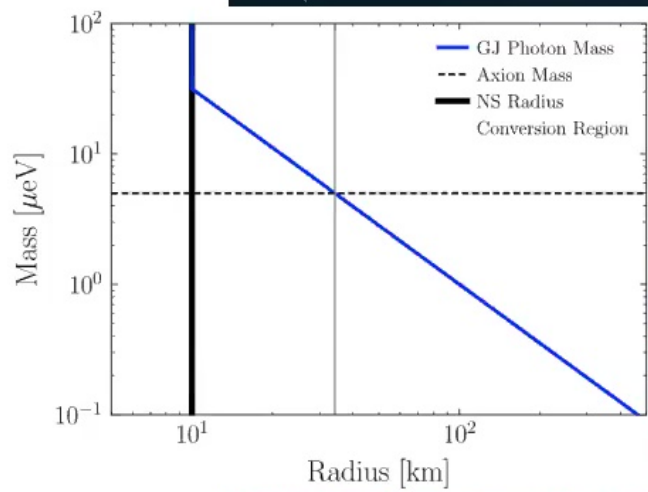


RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



$$p_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \sim g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 B^2 L^2$$

RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



$$p_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \sim g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 B^2 L^2$$

RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY

➤ Radio flux from conversion determined by:

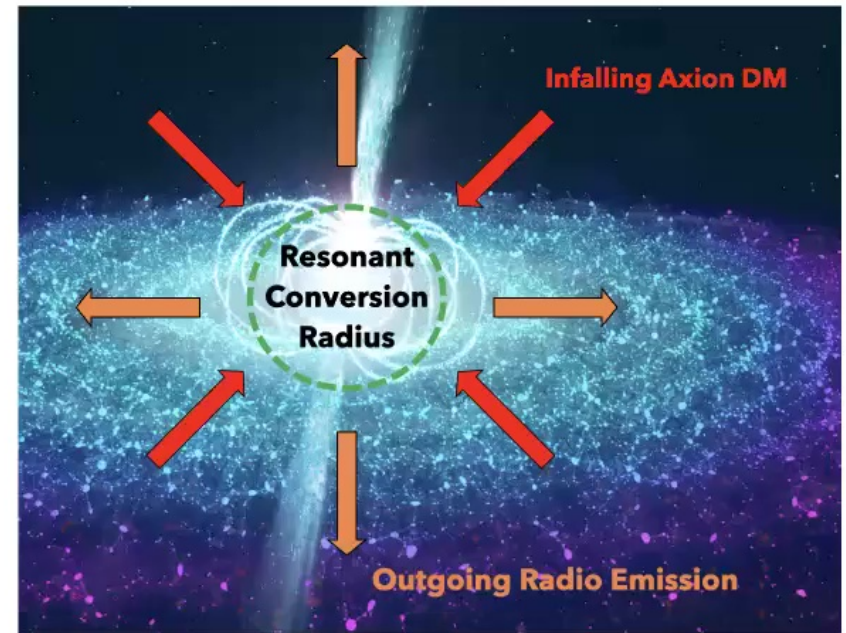
- axion particle properties
- astrophysical axion distribution
- NS properties

$$\mathcal{P} \sim \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2}{m_a^{2/3}} \times \frac{\rho_a(d_{NS})}{v_a d_{NS}^2} \times (B_{NS}^2 P_{NS}^4)^{1/3}$$

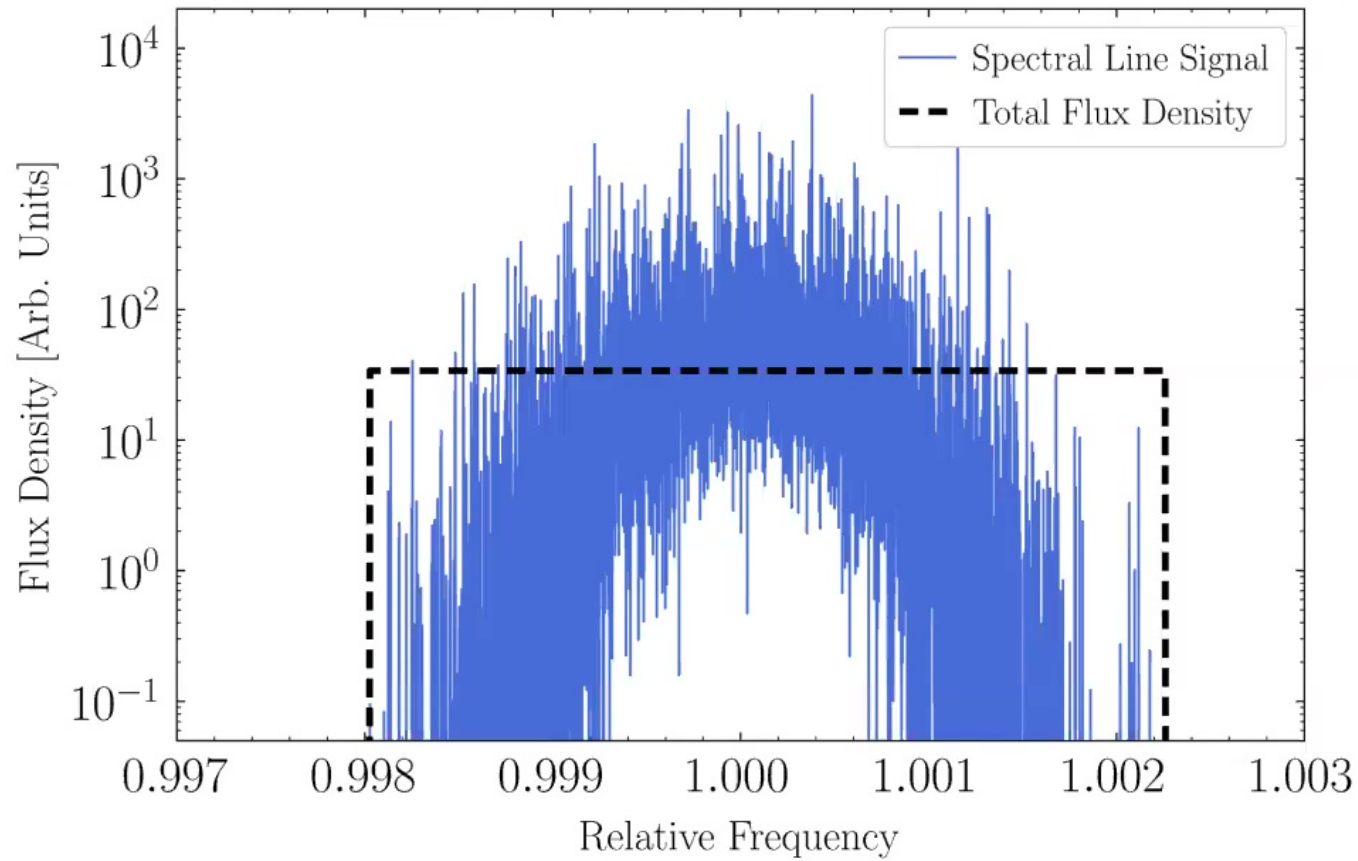
➤ Expected spectral morphology

$$f \sim m_a(1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2))/2\pi$$

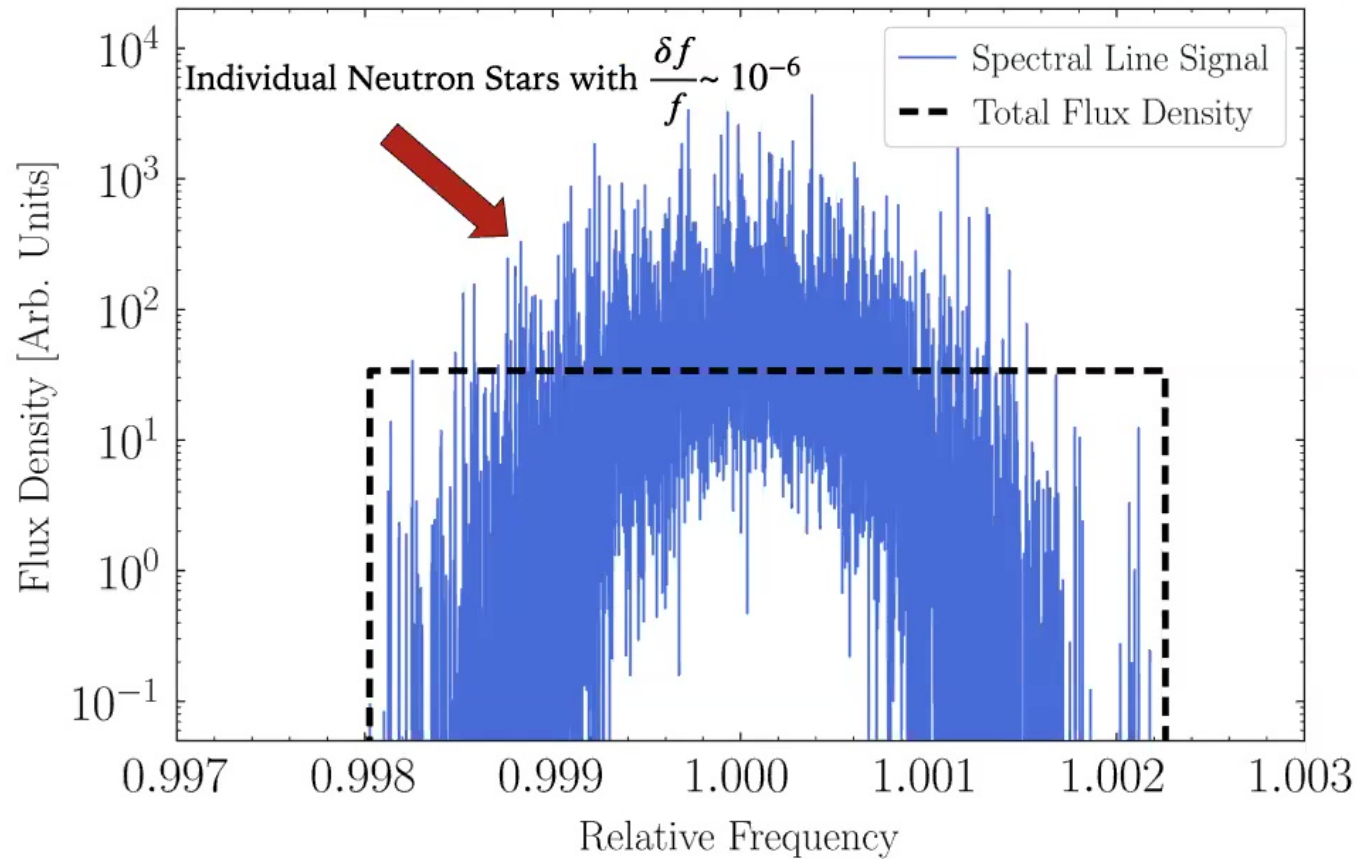
- Quasi-monochromatic, broadened by astrophysical velocity distribution, medium effects



RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



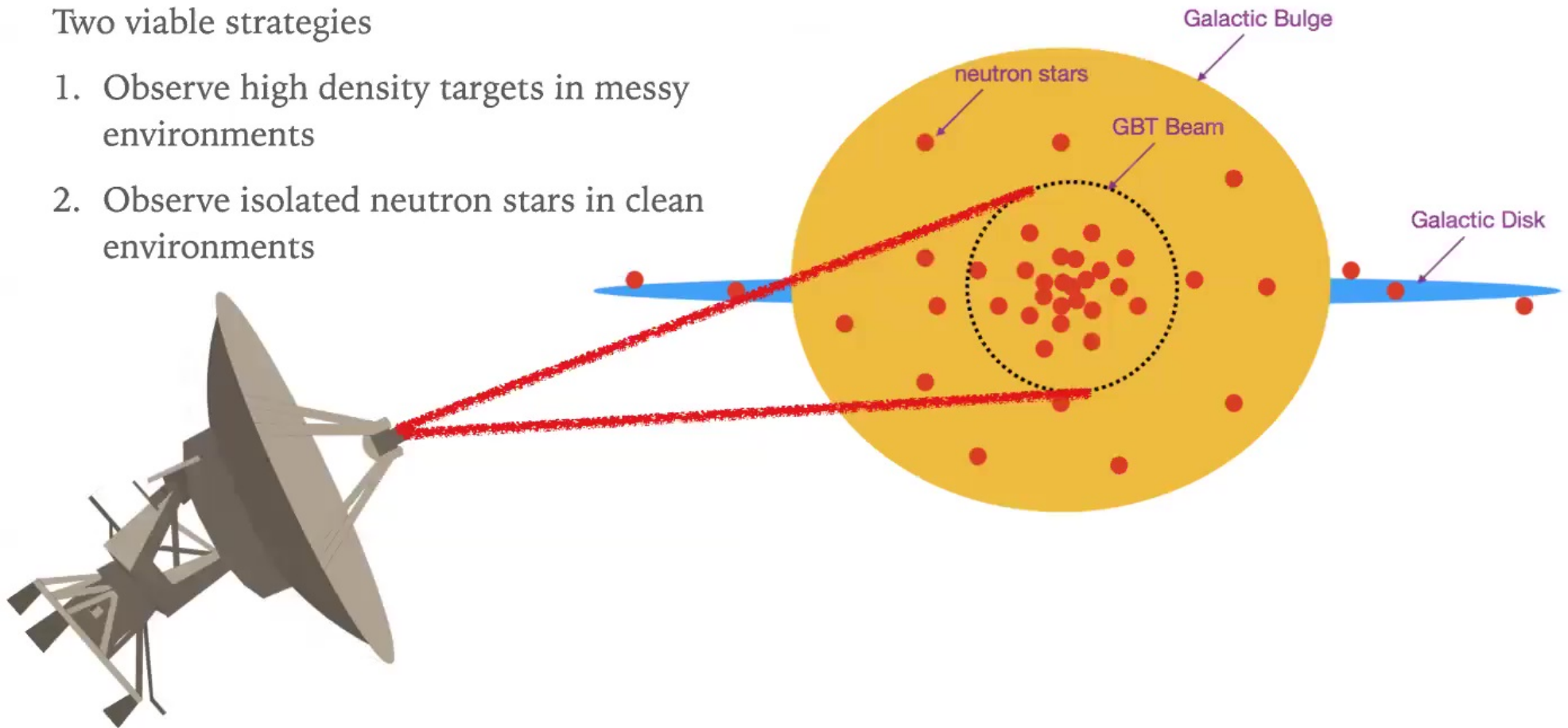
RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNAL PHENOMENOLOGY



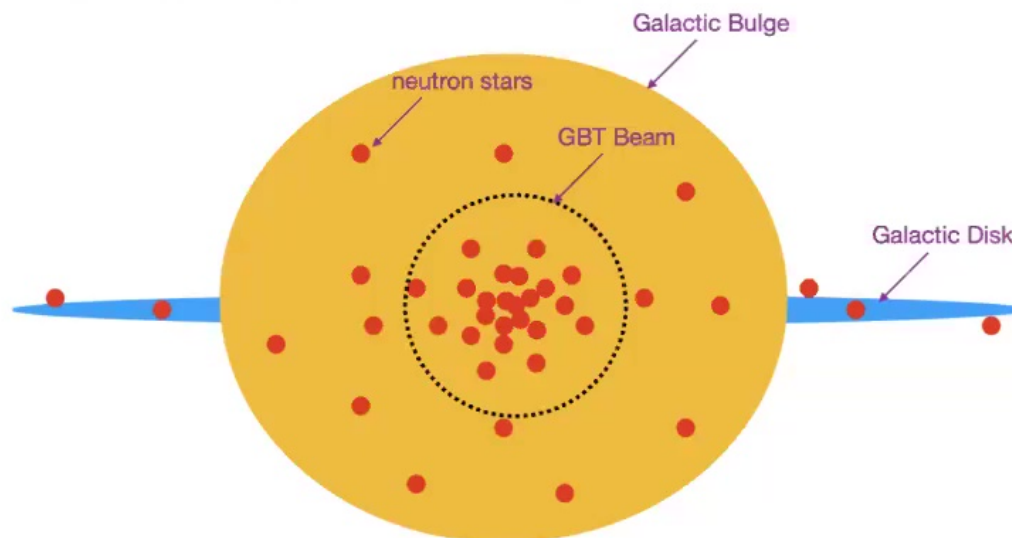
RADIO SEARCHES: OBSERVING STRATEGIES

Two viable strategies

1. Observe high density targets in messy environments
2. Observe isolated neutron stars in clean environments

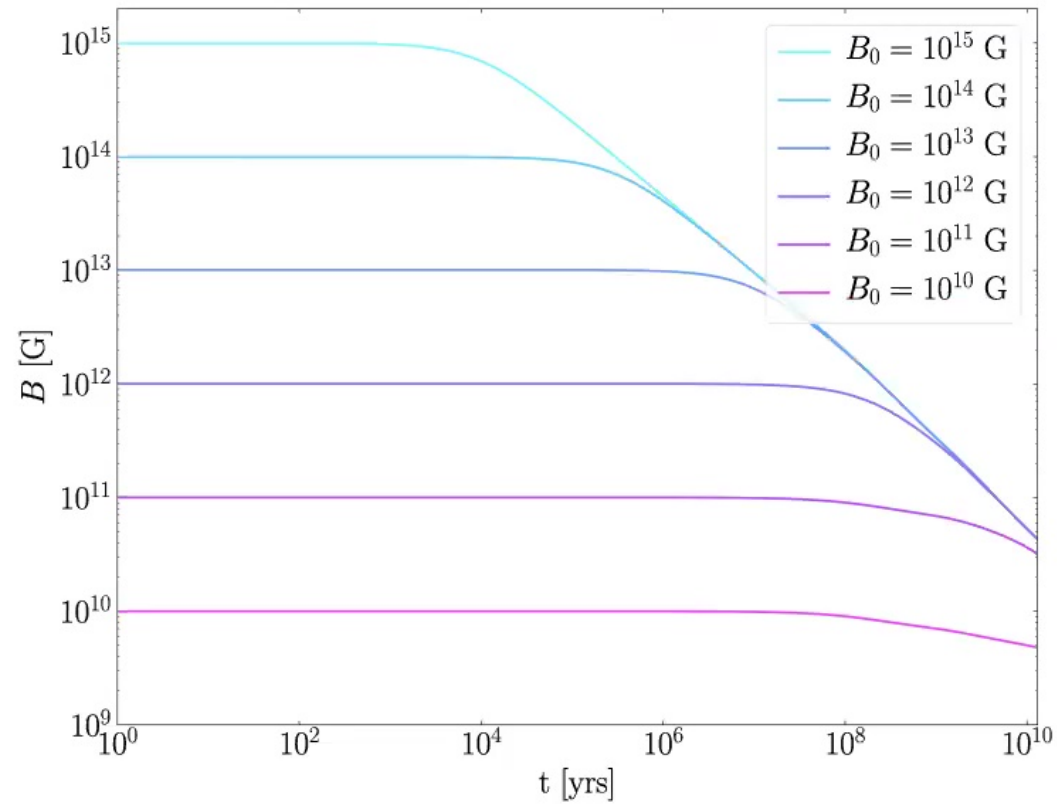


RADIO SEARCHES: POPULATION OBSERVATIONS

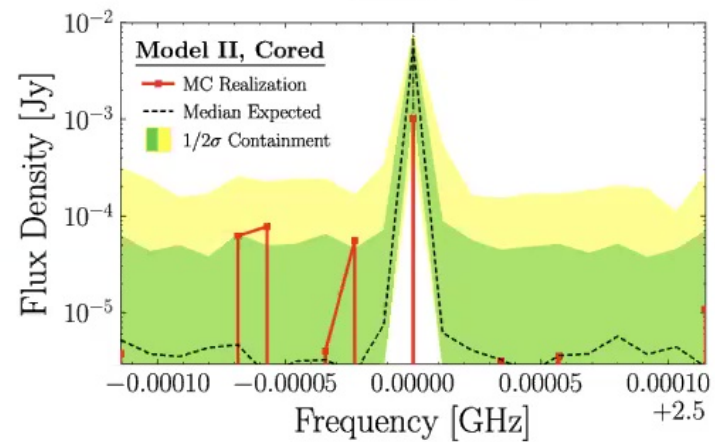
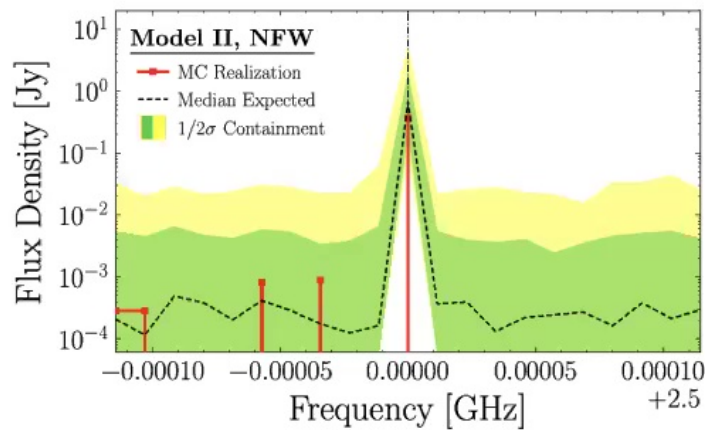
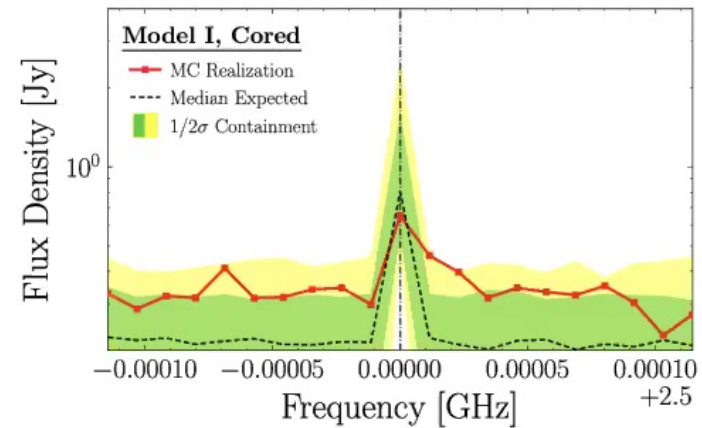
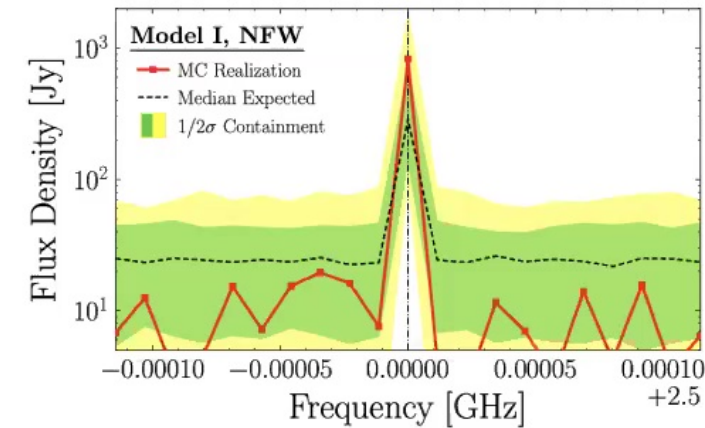


- Most neutron stars in galaxy haven't been directly detected, properties unknown
- Depend on population models for neutron star properties, spatial distribution, etc.
 - Modeling assumptions on neutron star evolution from birth to present day
- Expected signal only characterized statistically

RADIO SEARCHES: POPULATION MODELING



RADIO SEARCHES: POPULATION OBSERVATIONS



RADIO SEARCHES: ISOLATED NEUTRON STARS

- Seven nearby isolated neutron stars
 - Radio-quiet
 - No detected non-thermal emission
 - Nearby, $d \sim 100\text{-}1000$ pc
- $B \sim 10^{13}\text{-}10^{14}$ Gauss
- $P \sim 1\text{-}10$ seconds

$$\mathcal{P} \sim \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2}{m_a^{2/3}} \times \frac{\rho_a(d_{NS})}{v_a d_{NS}^2} \times (B_{NS}^2 P_{NS}^4)^{1/3}$$

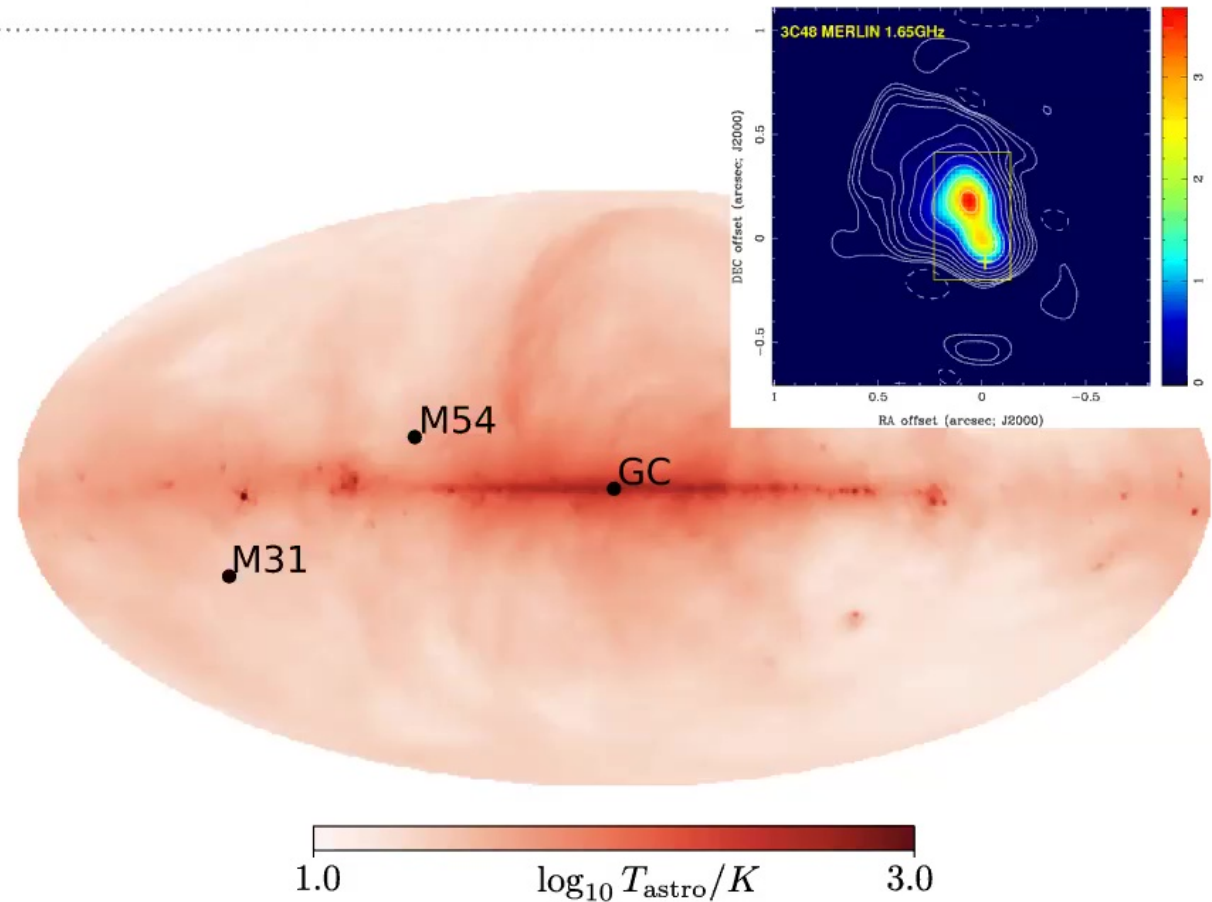
- Limited mass reach as conversion turns off ~ 7 GHz



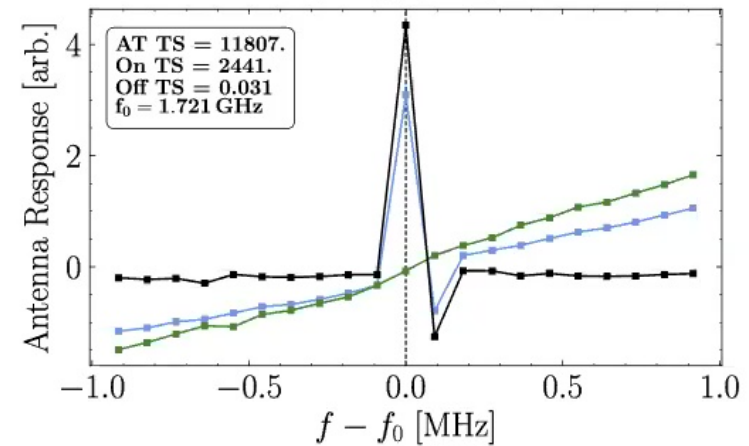
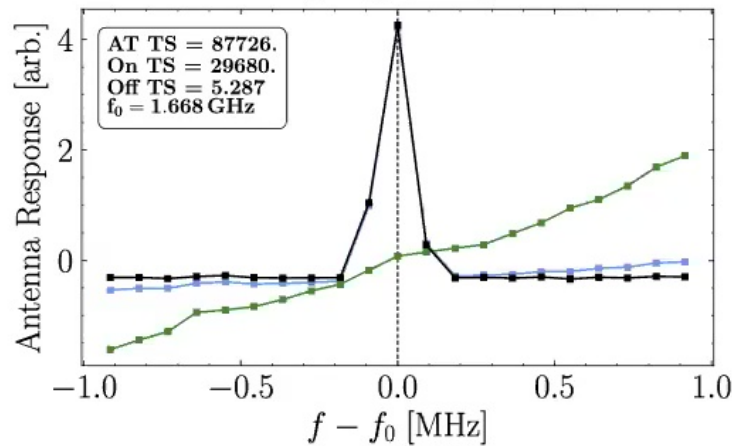
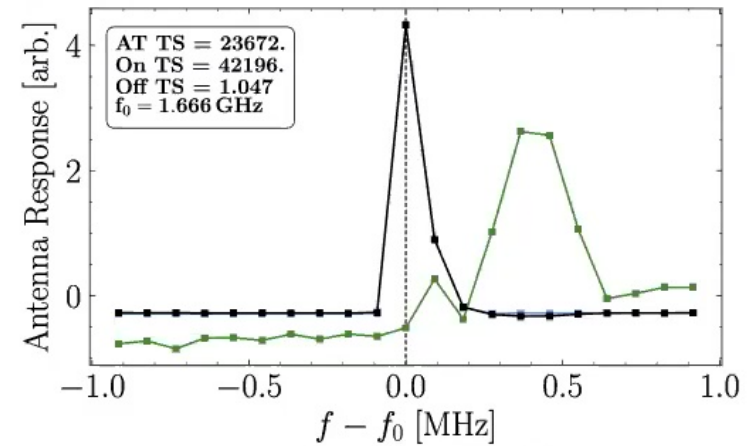
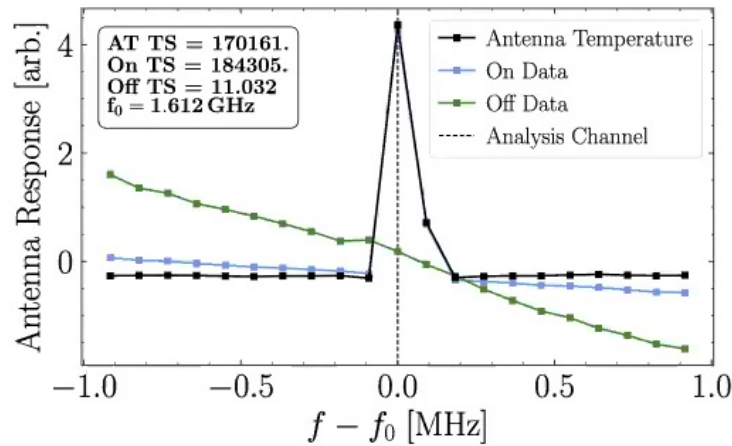
M7 Name	$\log(B_0/\text{G})$	P [s]	d [pc]
RX J0806.4-4123	13.40 ± 0.13	11.37	240 ± 25
RX J1856.6-3754	13.18 ± 0.05	7.05	123 ± 13
RX J0420.0-5022	13.00 ± 0.06	3.45	345 ± 200
RX J1308.6+2127	13.68 ± 0.04	10.31	663 ± 137
RX J0720.4-3125	13.53 ± 0.05	8.39	361 ± 130
RX J1605.3+3249	13.00 ± 0.20	6.88	393 ± 219
RX J2143.0+0654	13.30 ± 0.10	9.44	430 ± 200

RADIO SEARCHES: OBSERVING STRATEGIES AND CALIBRATION

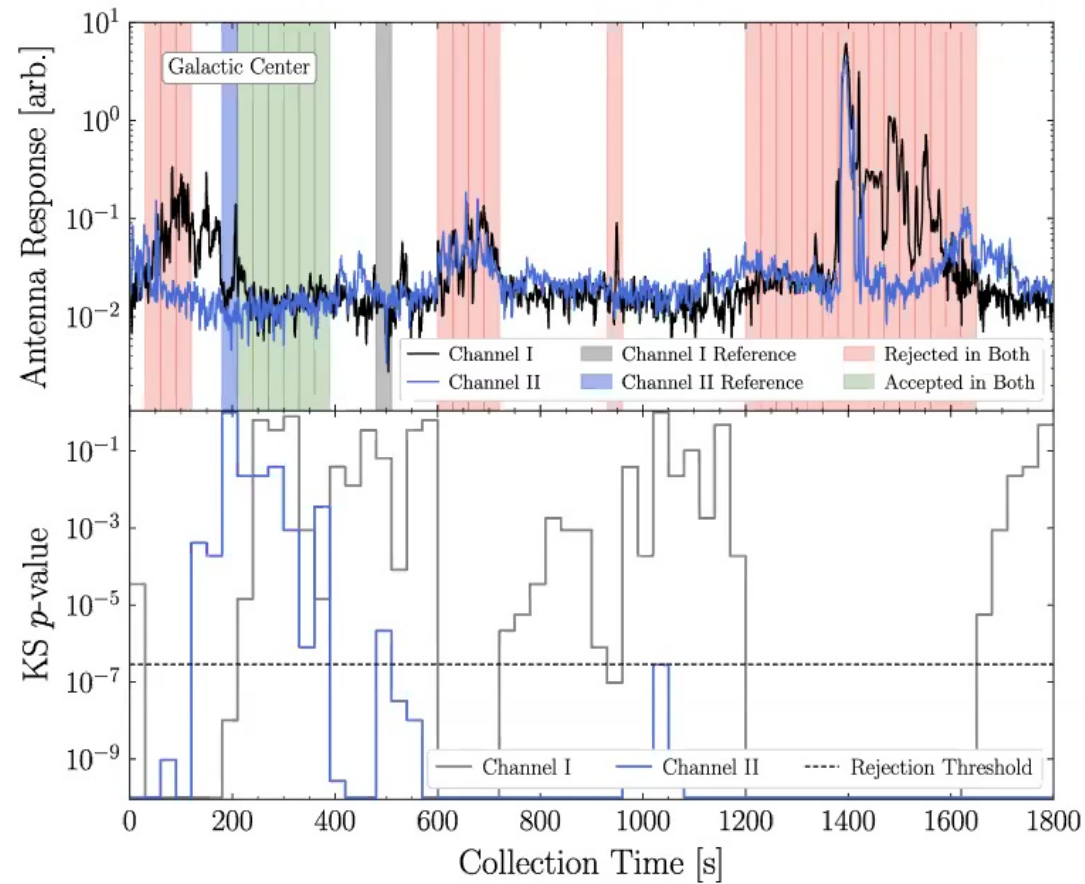
- Position switched measurements with calibration noise diode
 - Noise diode calibrates system temperature
 - Off measurement removes backgrounds
 - Calibration measurement of known source to convert to flux density
- Dual polarizations, high frequency resolution
- Collected with GBT and Effelsberg



RADIO SEARCHES: OBSERVING STRATEGIES AND CALIBRATION

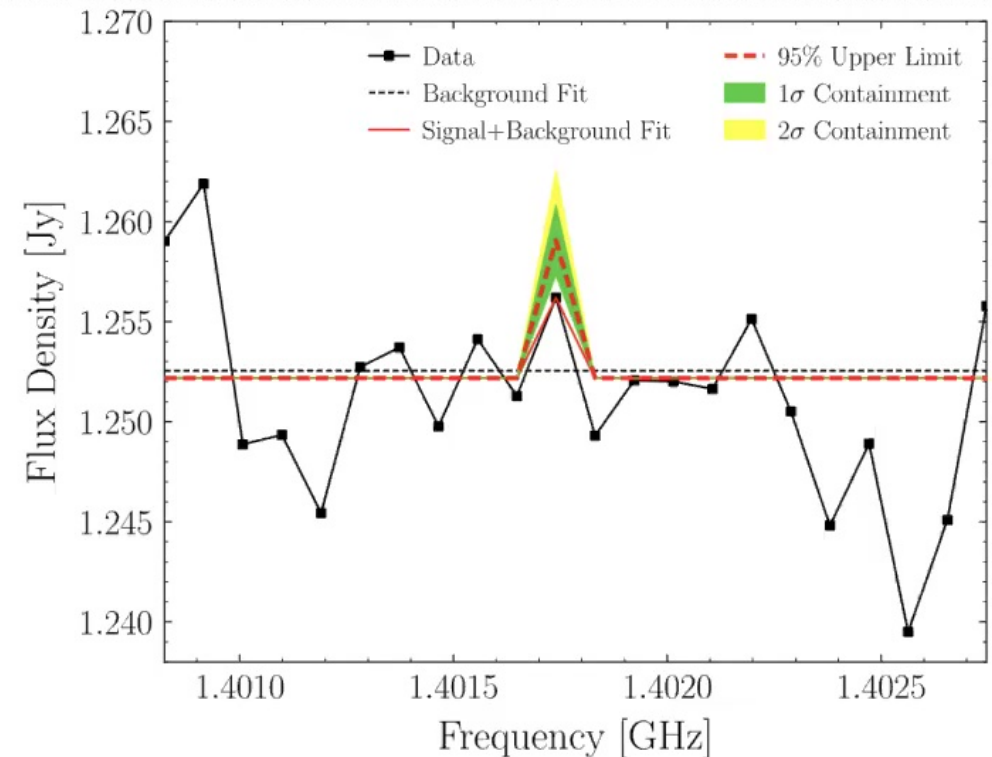


RADIO SEARCHES: DATA CLEANING AND CALIBRATION



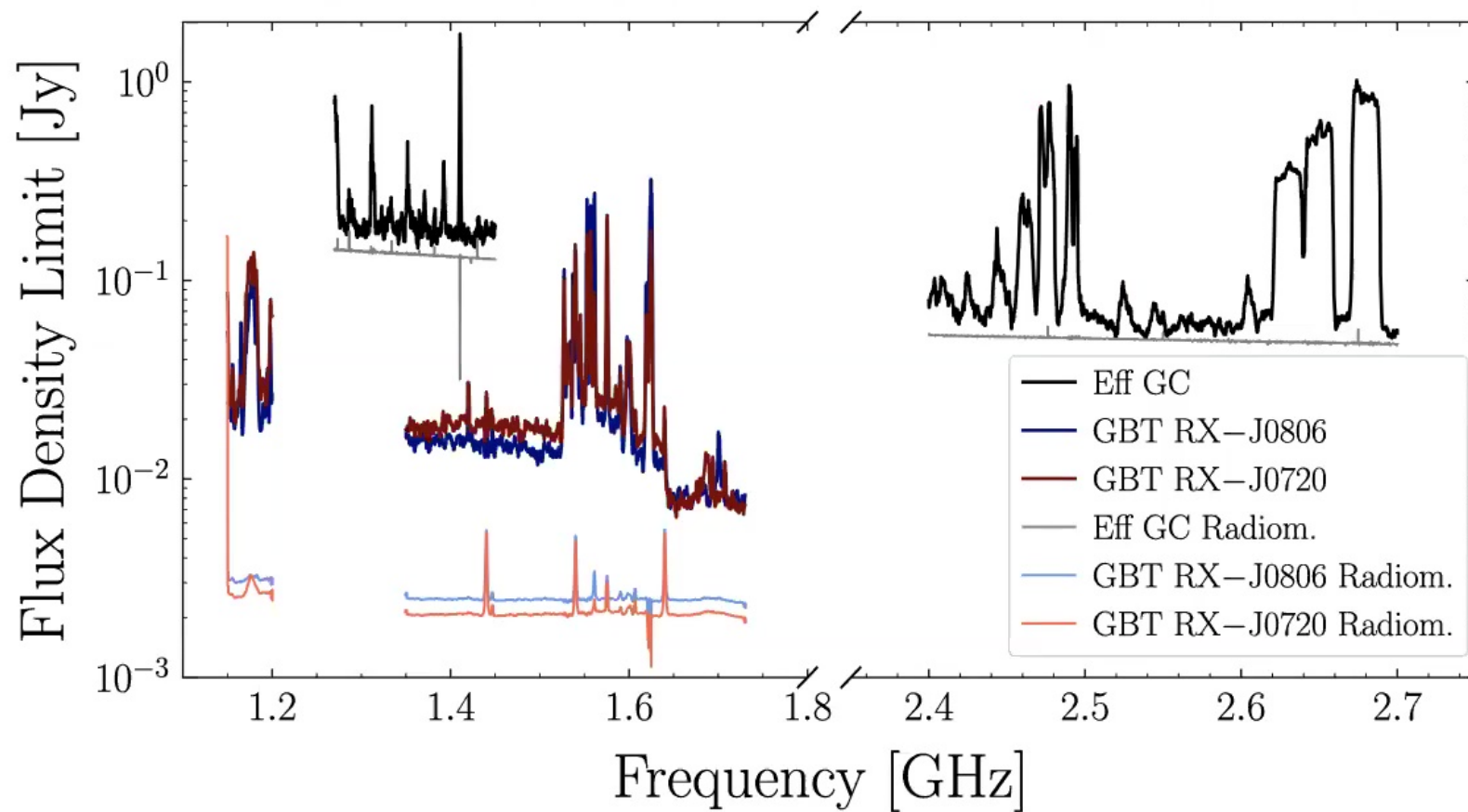
RADIO SEARCHES: DATA ANALYSIS

- Line search in windowed data
 - Quadratic background + spectral line signal model
- Frequentist limits set using profiled gaussian likelihoods
- Power-constrained limits for downward fluctuations
- Assumed statistics require *a posteriori* check

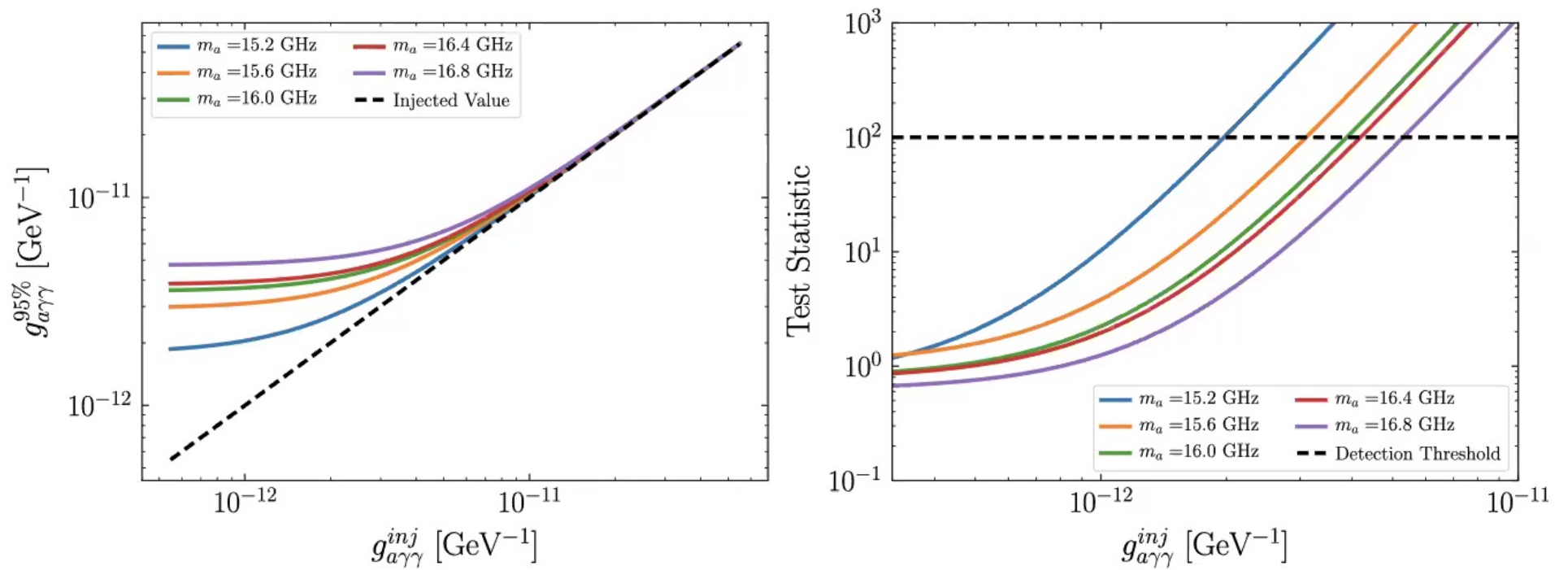


$$\mathcal{L}(d|m_a, A; \mathbf{a}, \sigma) = \prod_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_k^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{(d_k - As_k - \mu_k(\mathbf{a}))^2}{2\sigma_k^2} \right]$$

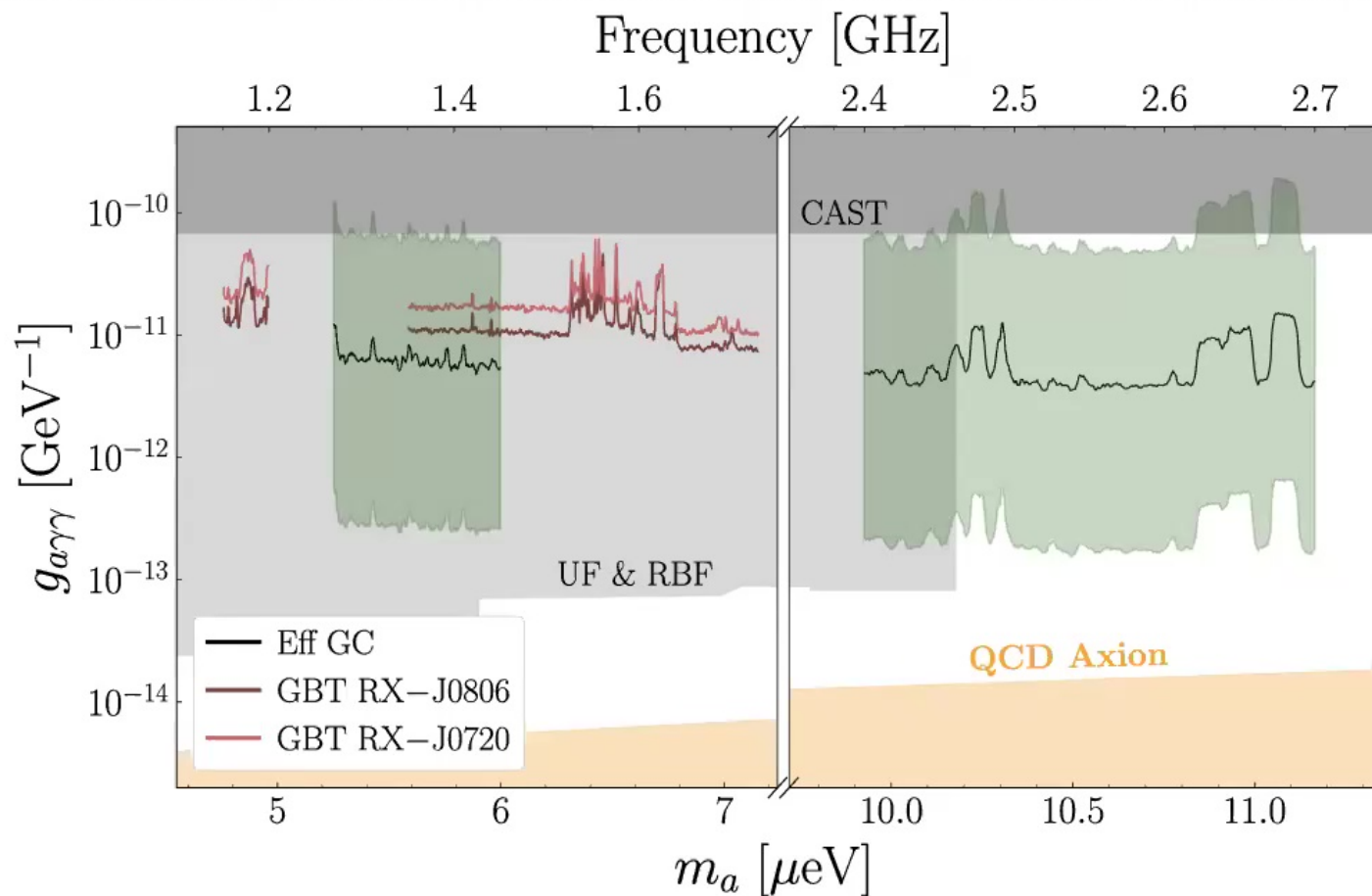
RADIO SEARCHES: DATA ANALYSIS



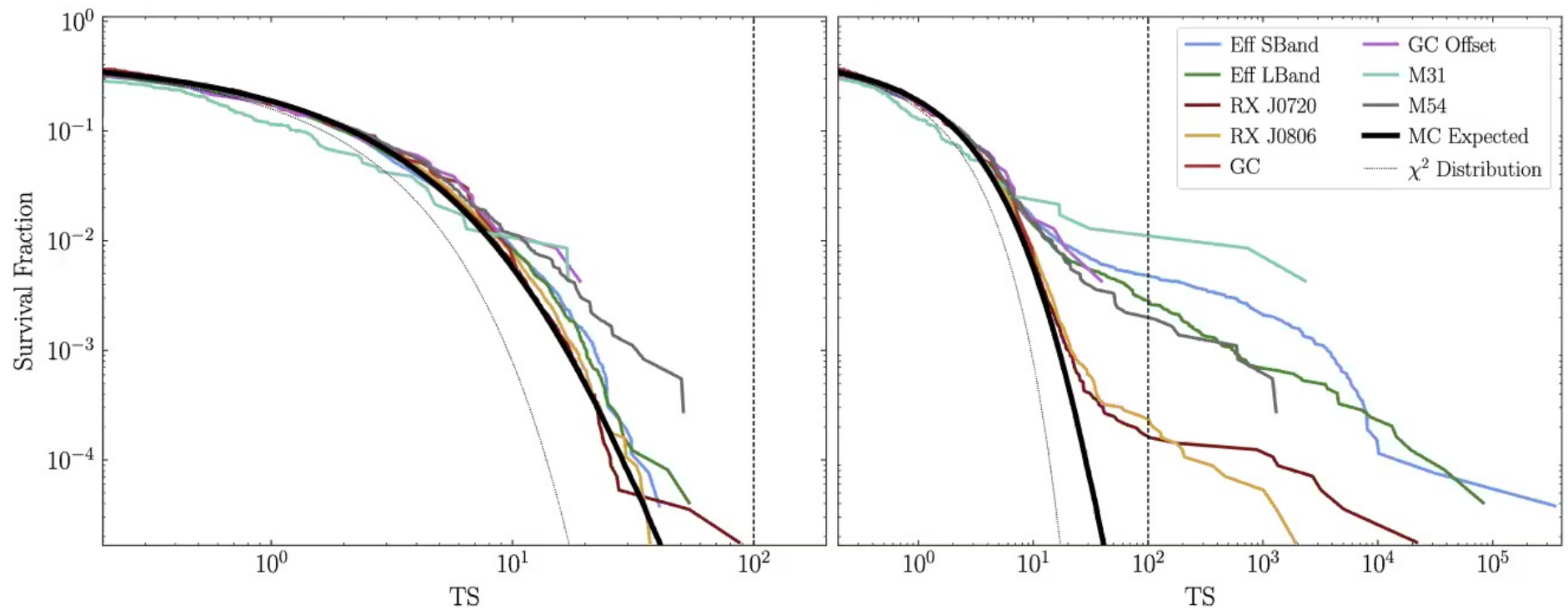
RADIO SEARCHES: DATA ANALYSIS



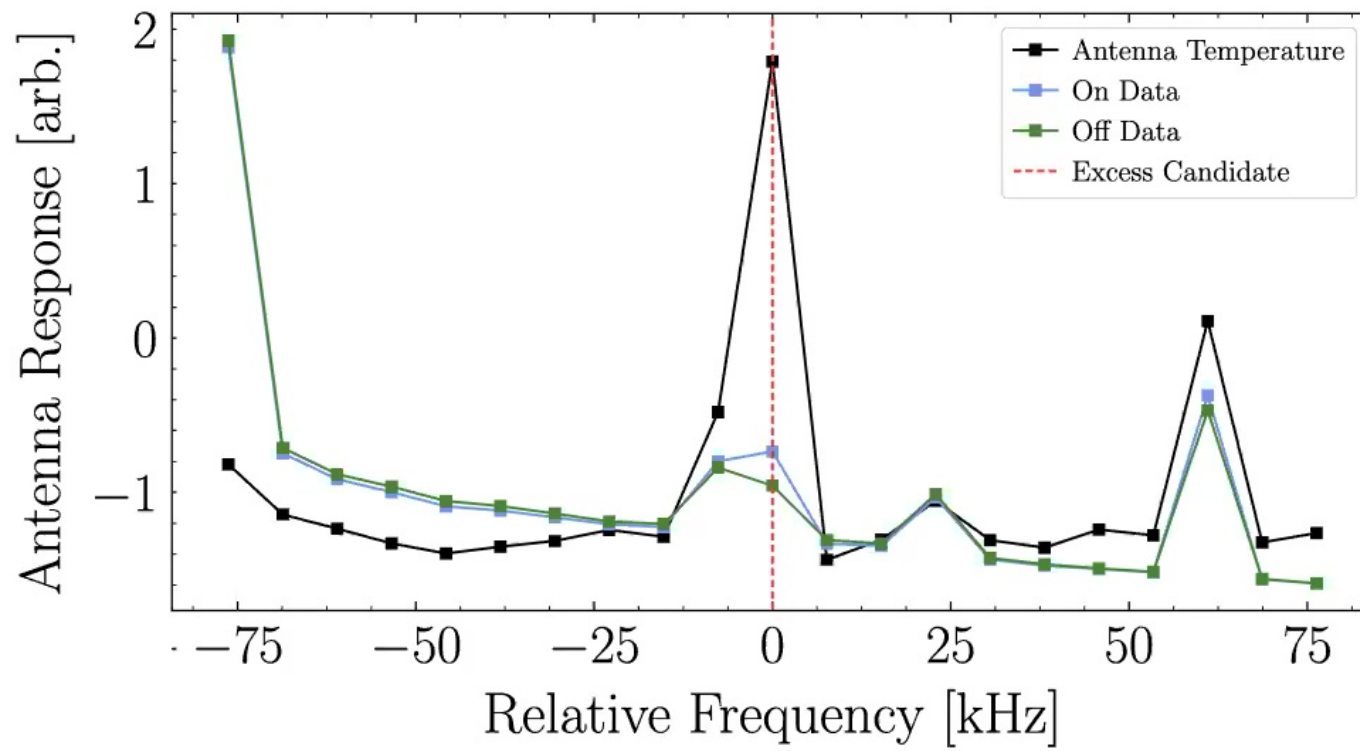
RADIO SEARCHES: AXION CONSTRAINTS



RADIO SEARCHES: SIGNIFICANCE DISTRIBUTION

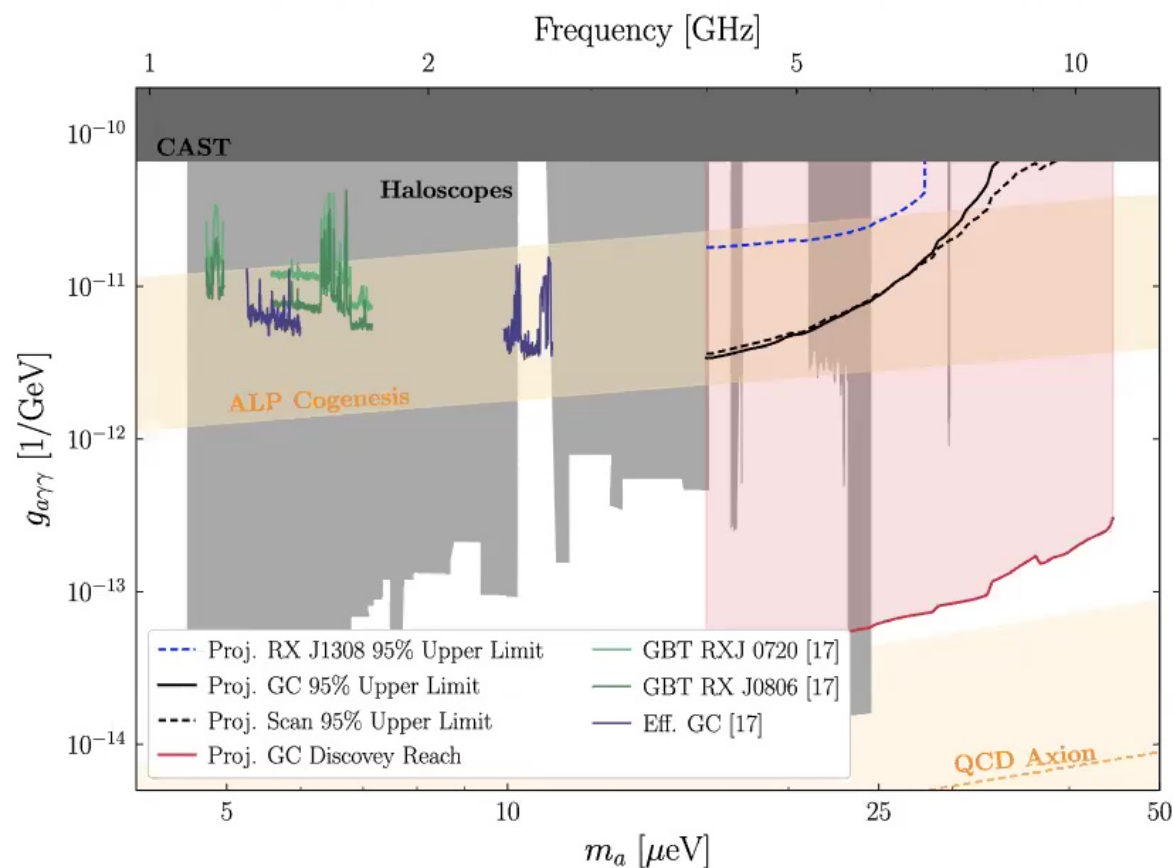


RADIO SEARCHES: EXCESS CANDIDATE

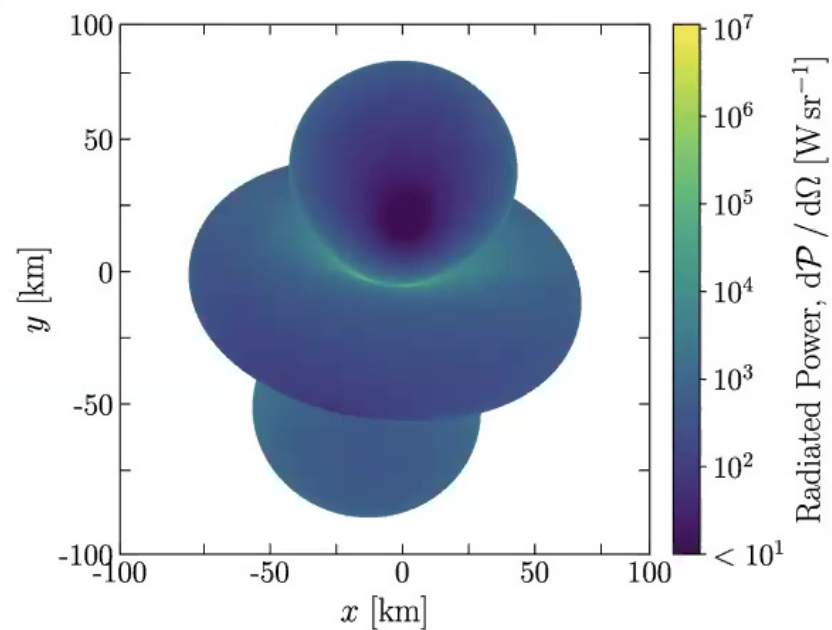
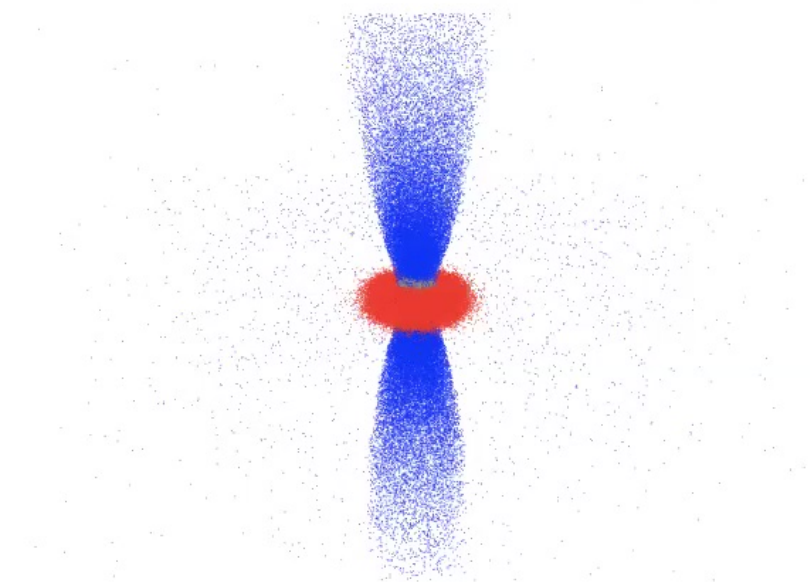


RADIO SEARCHES: FUTURE SEARCHES AND OBJECTIVES

- Archival data from the Breakthrough Listen Project
- Surveys with the Murchison Widefield Array
- Newly proposed dedicated observing with GBT
 - 24 hours covering 4-10 GHz
- A number of instruments, ongoing work to find optimal search strategy



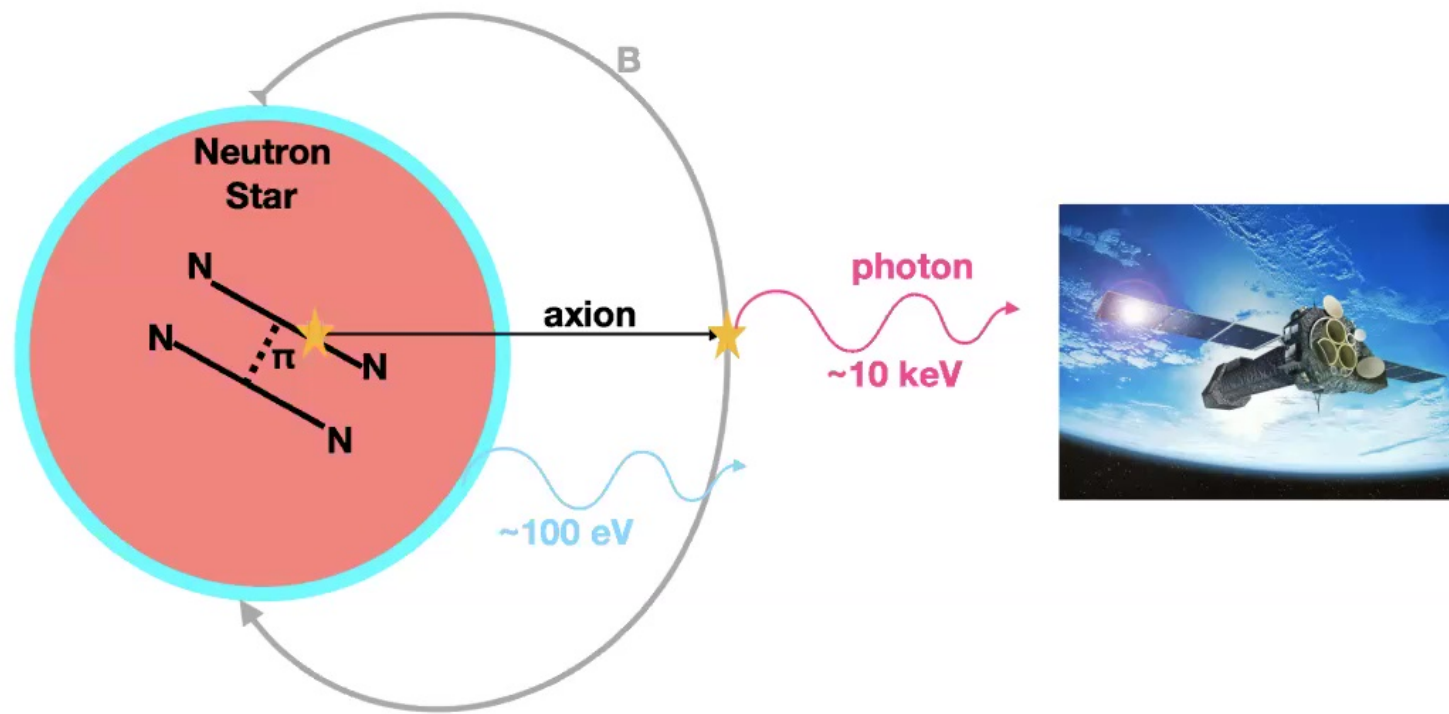
RADIO SEARCHES: FUTURE SEARCHES AND OBJECTIVES



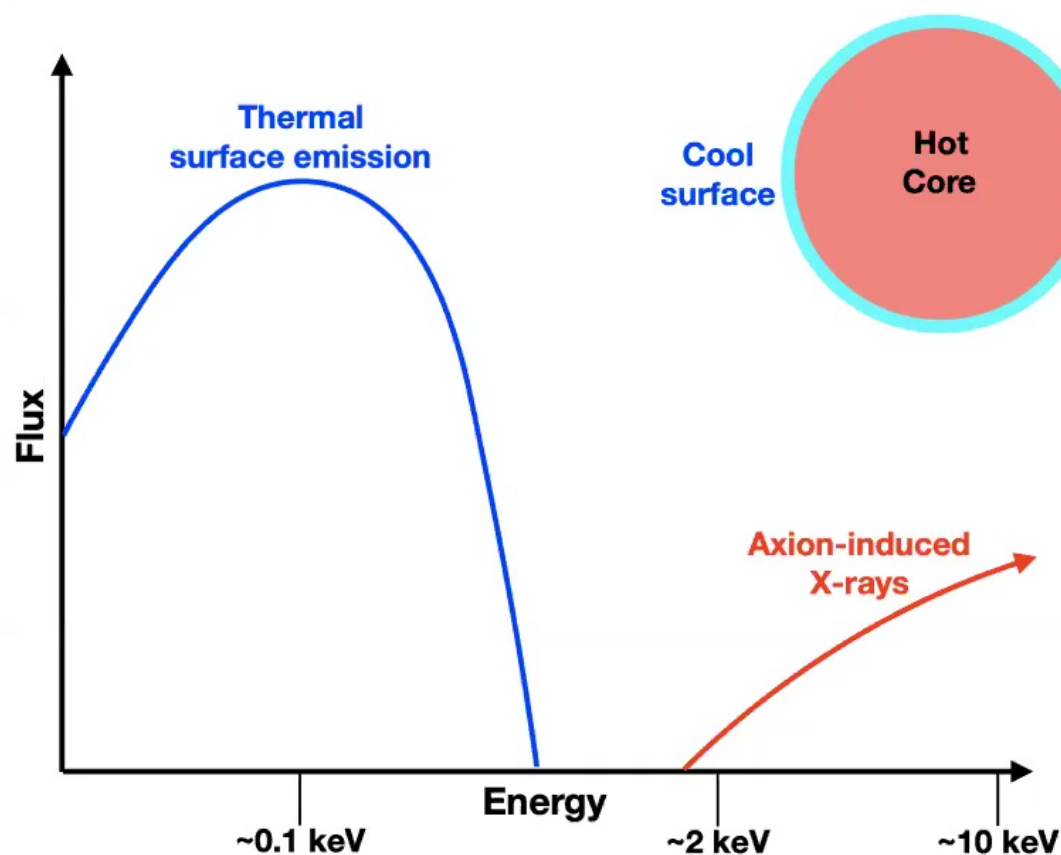
- Theory wishlist:
 - Full 3D simulations of magnetosphere + axion conversion
 - Consistent propagation of outgoing photons
 - Improved NS population models
 - Calculation for active pulsars

Safdi et al. 1811.01020, Leroy et al. 1912.08815, Battye et al. 1910.11907

THERMAL PRODUCTION OF AXIONS IN NEUTRON STAR CORES

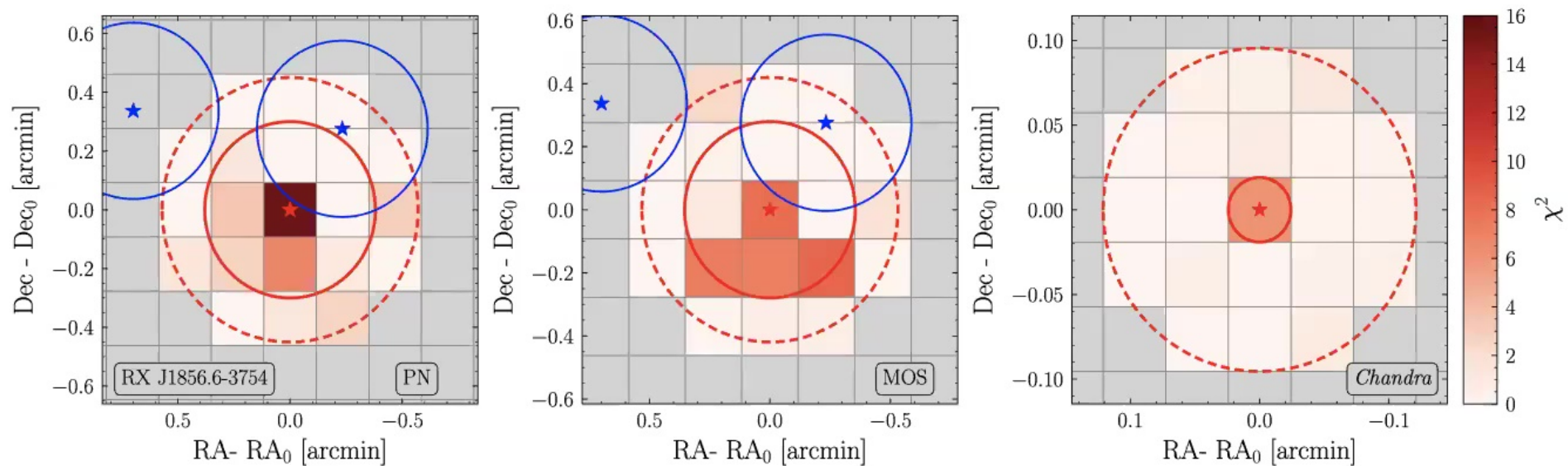


LIGHT SHINING THROUGH NEUTRON STAR CORES

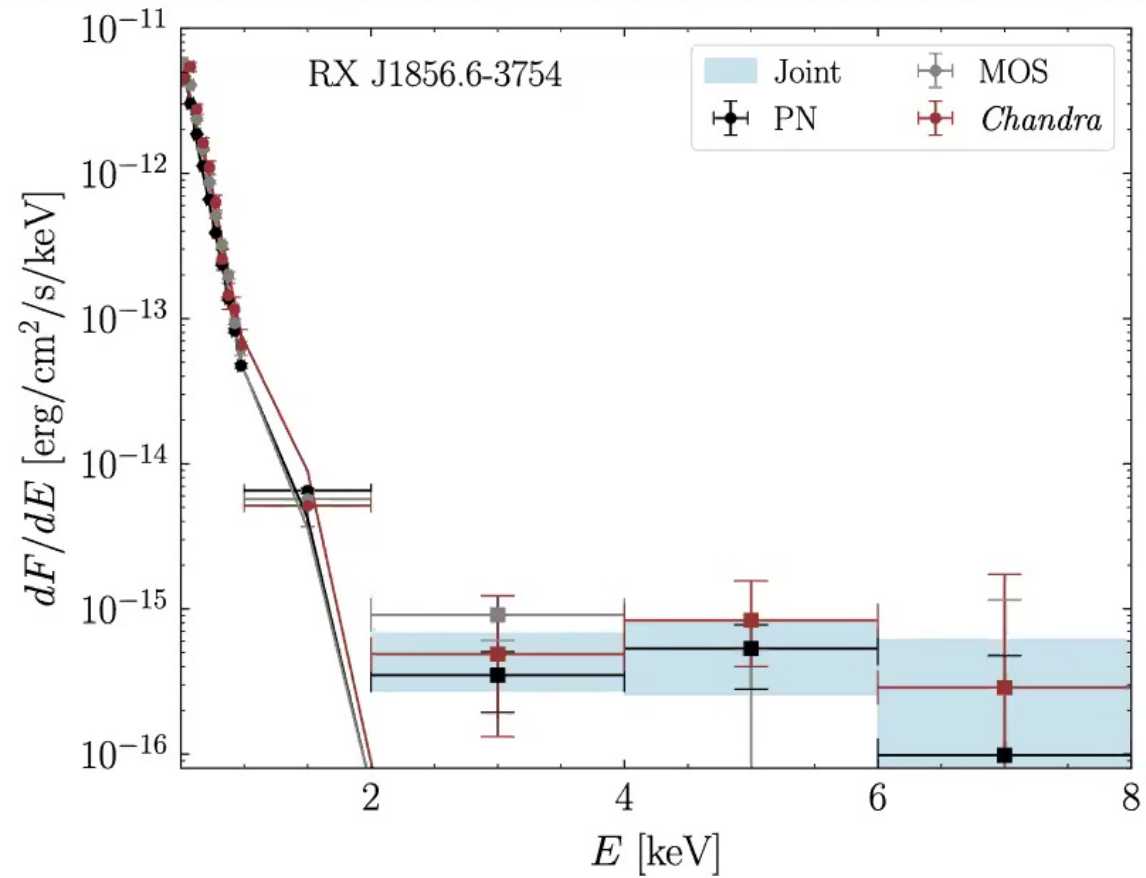


- Same isolated neutron stars relevant for radio searches
- Archival data at all seven from XMM-Newton, *Chandra* telescopes
- Different systematics, good complementarity

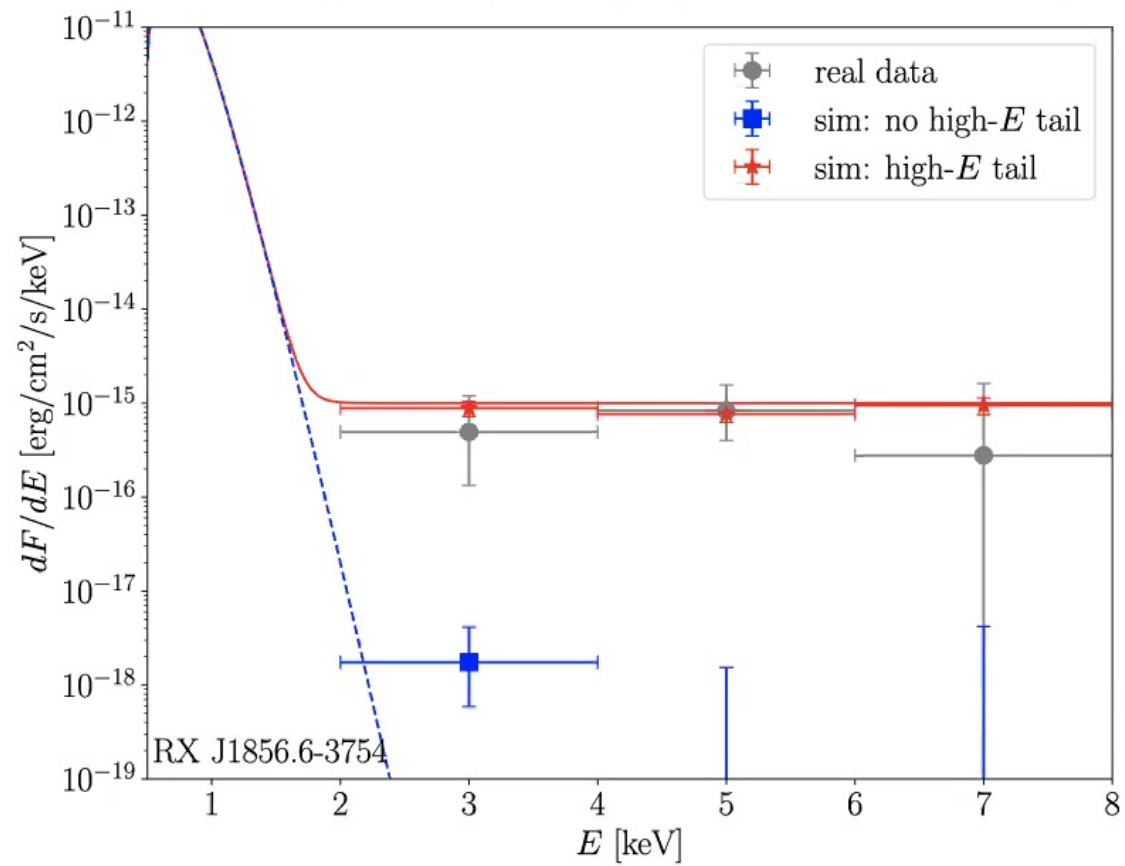
HARD X-RAY EXCESSES IN THE M7



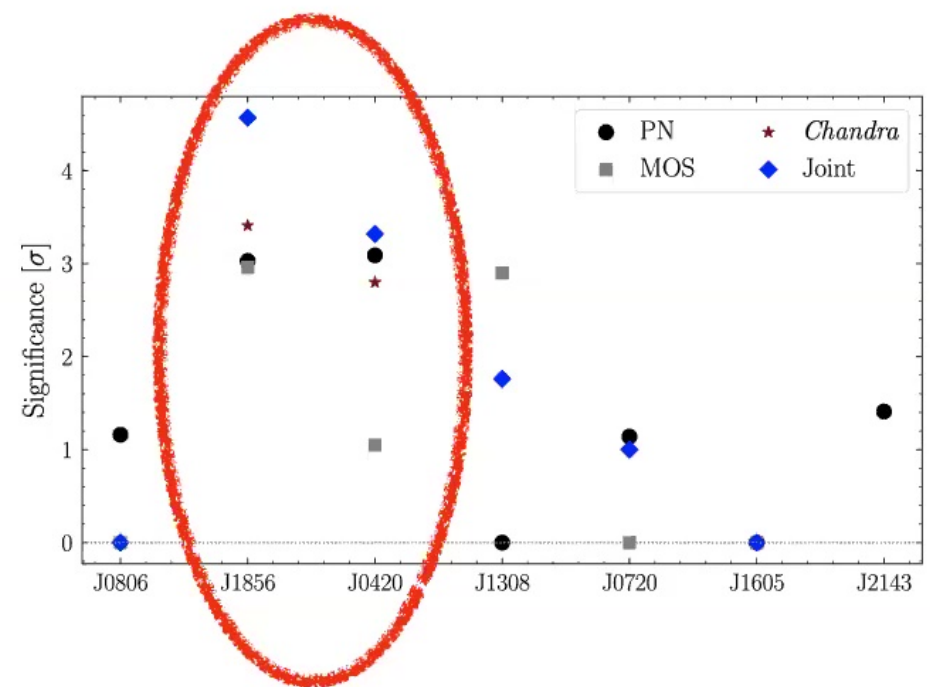
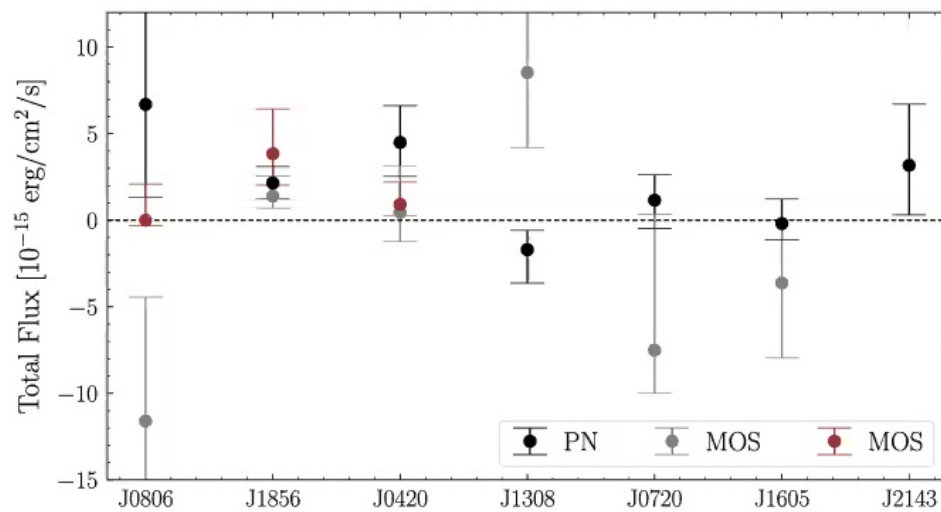
HARD X-RAY EXCESSES IN THE M7



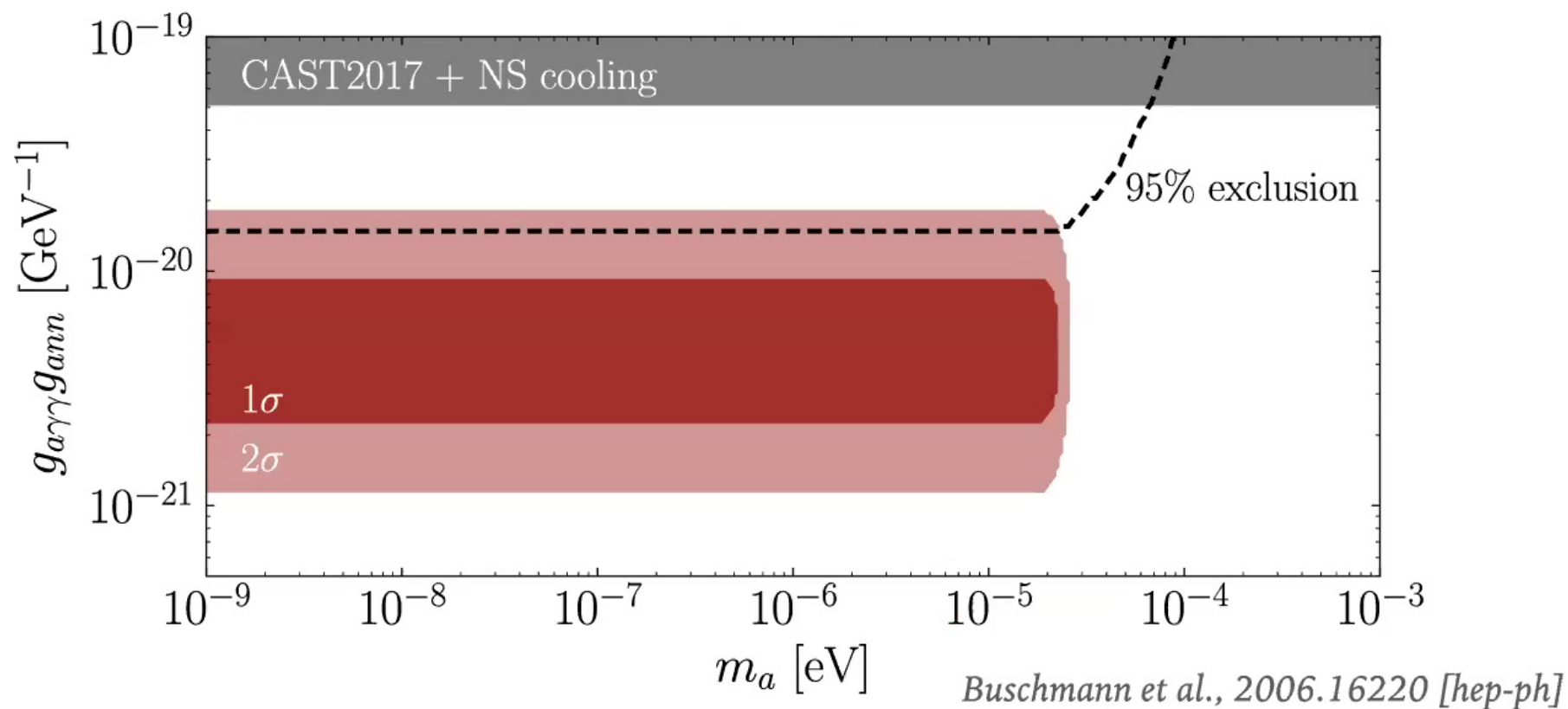
HARD X-RAY EXCESSES IN THE M7



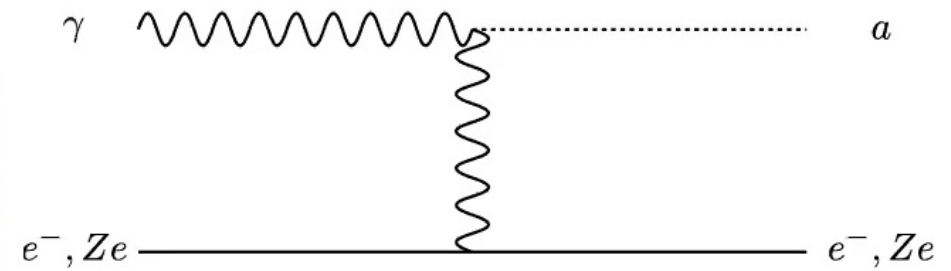
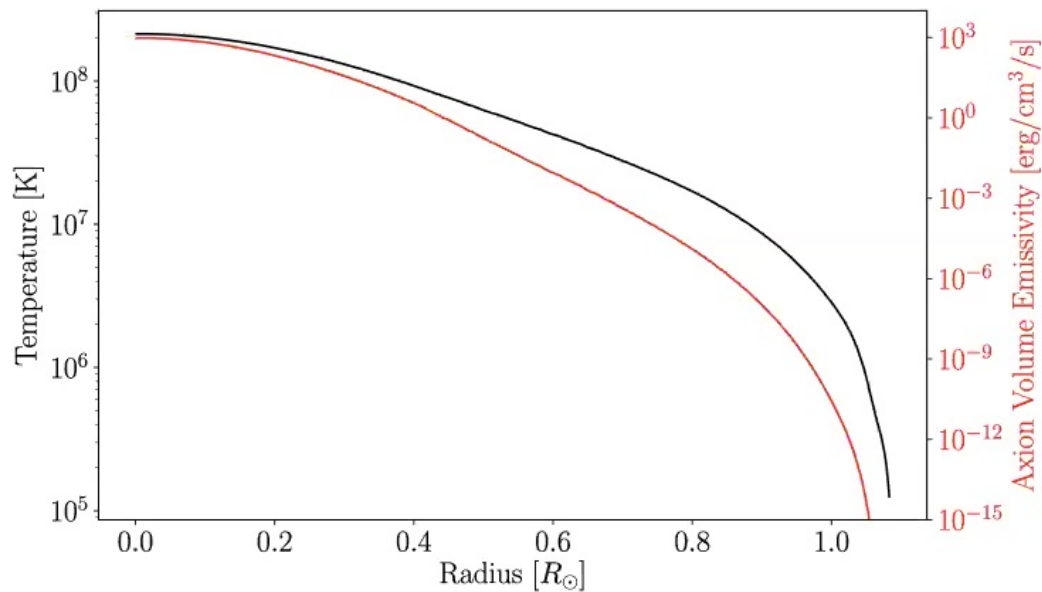
HARD X-RAY EXCESSES IN THE M7



AXION INTERPRETATION OF THE HARD X-RAY EXCESS



THERMAL PRODUCTION OF AXIONS IN HOT YOUNG STARS



G. Raffelt. Phys. Rev. D 33, 897, 1986

G. Raffelt. Phys. Rev. D 37, 1356, 1988

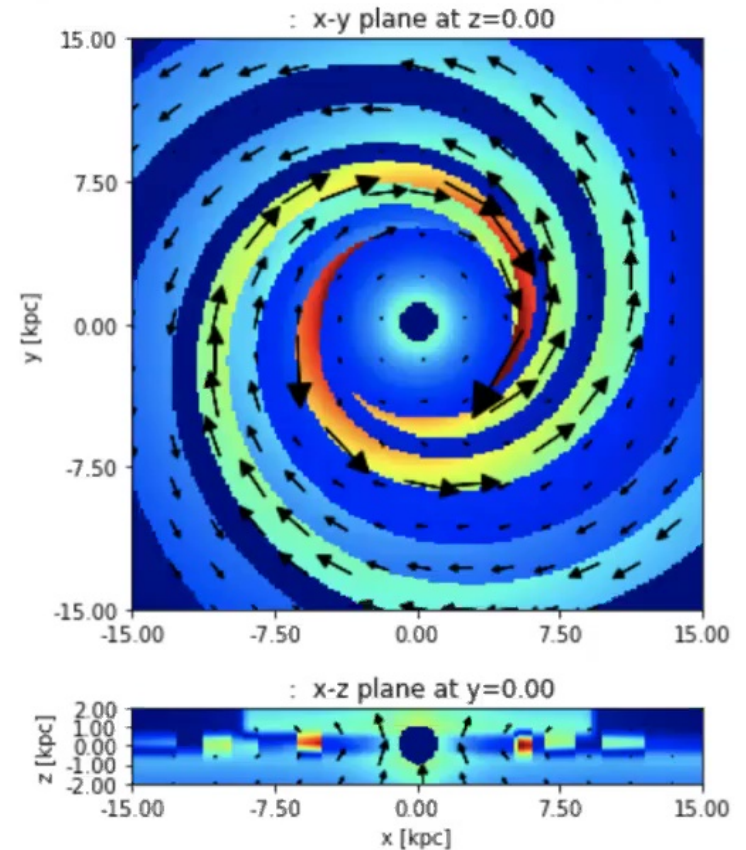
$$\mathcal{L}_a \sim T^4 - T^7$$

AXION CONVERSION IN GALACTIC MAGNETIC FIELD

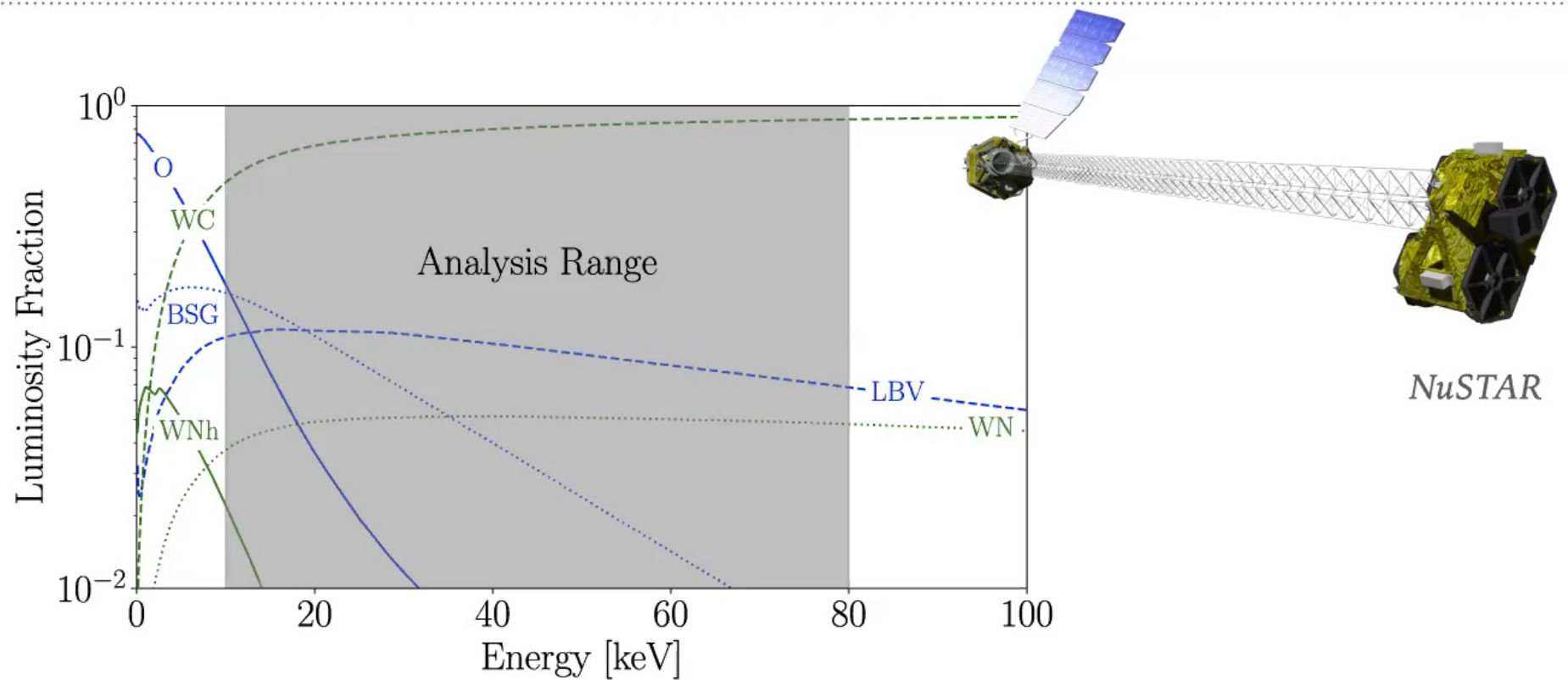
- Restrict to the coherent component of the galactic magnetic field
- Conversion probabilities computed from a line-of-sight integral

$$p_{a \rightarrow \gamma} = \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2}{4} \sum_{i=1,2} \left| \int_0^d dr' B_i(r') e^{i\Delta_a r' - i \int_0^{r'} dr'' \Delta_{||}(r'')} \right|^2$$

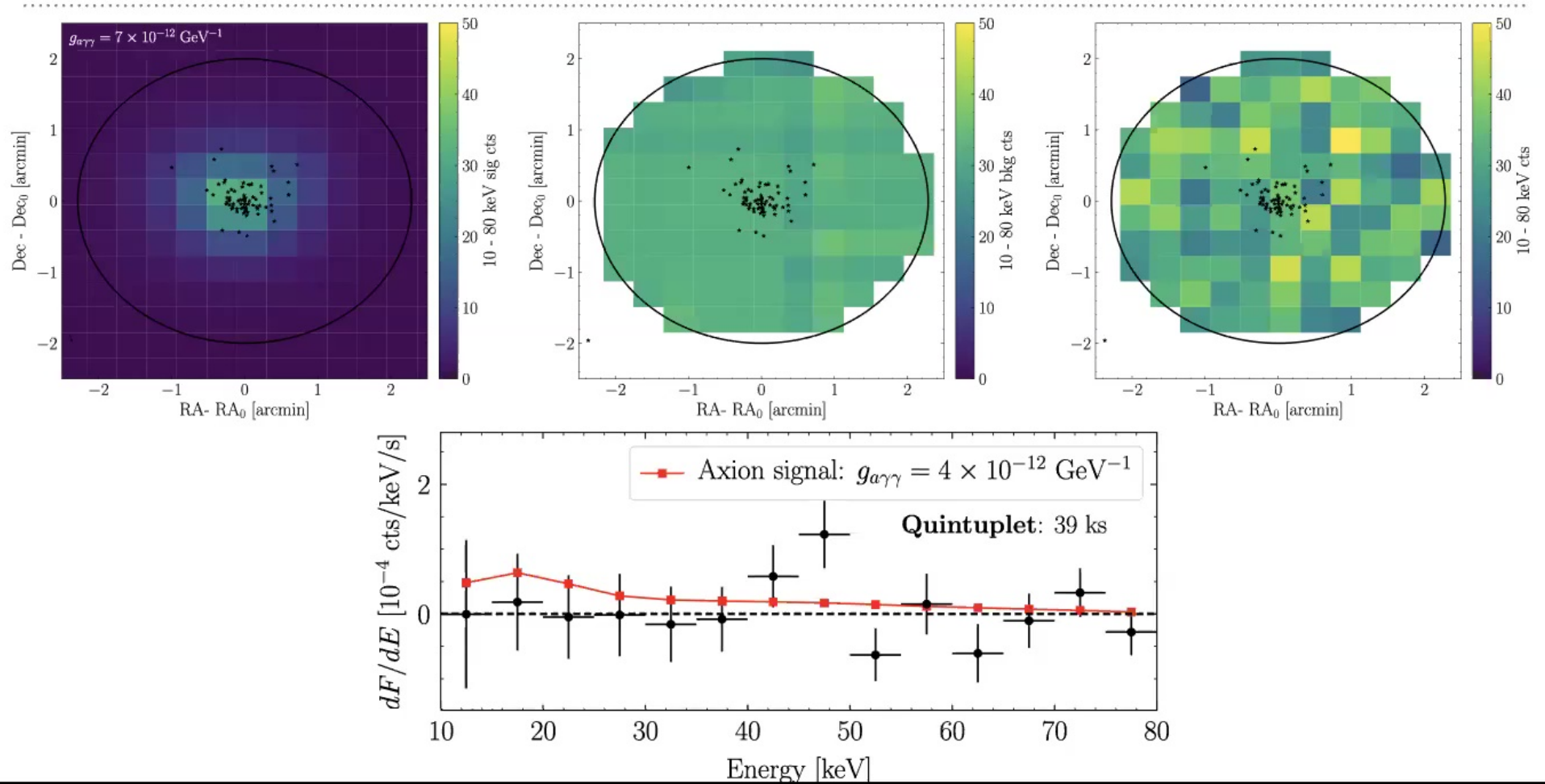
- Galactic certain magnetic field currently uncertain, make conservative underestimates



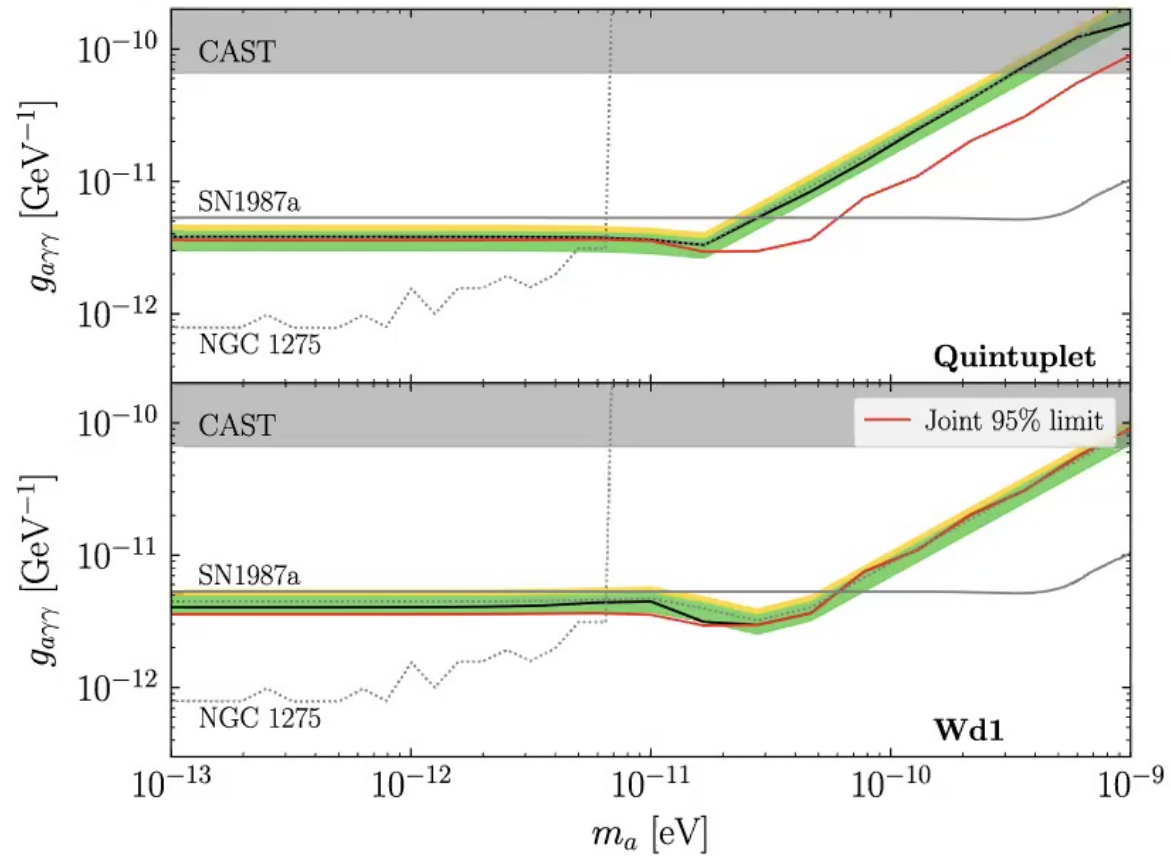
NUSTAR OBSERVATIONS OF SUPER STAR CLUSTERS



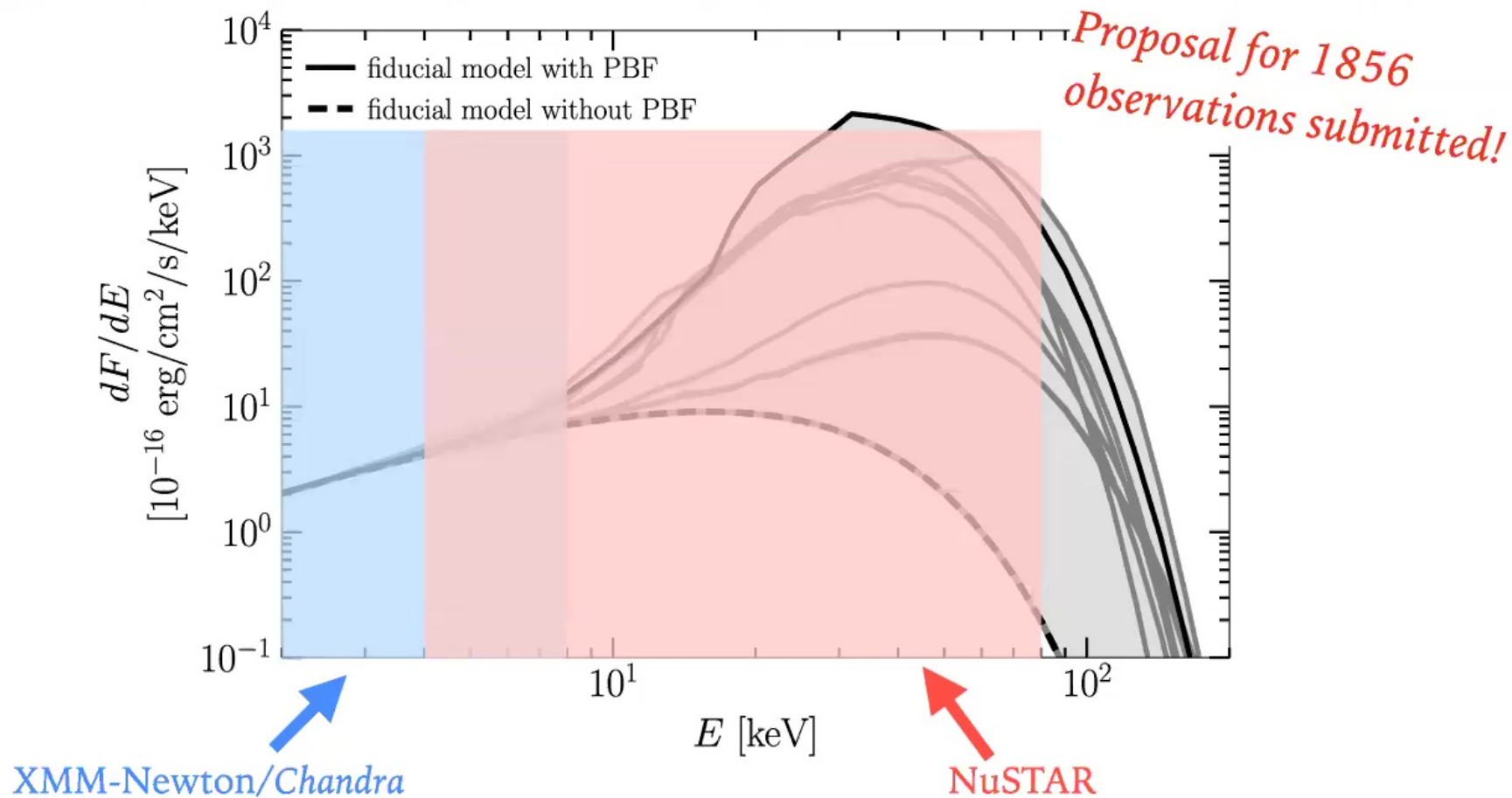
NUSTAR OBSERVATIONS OF QUINTUPLET



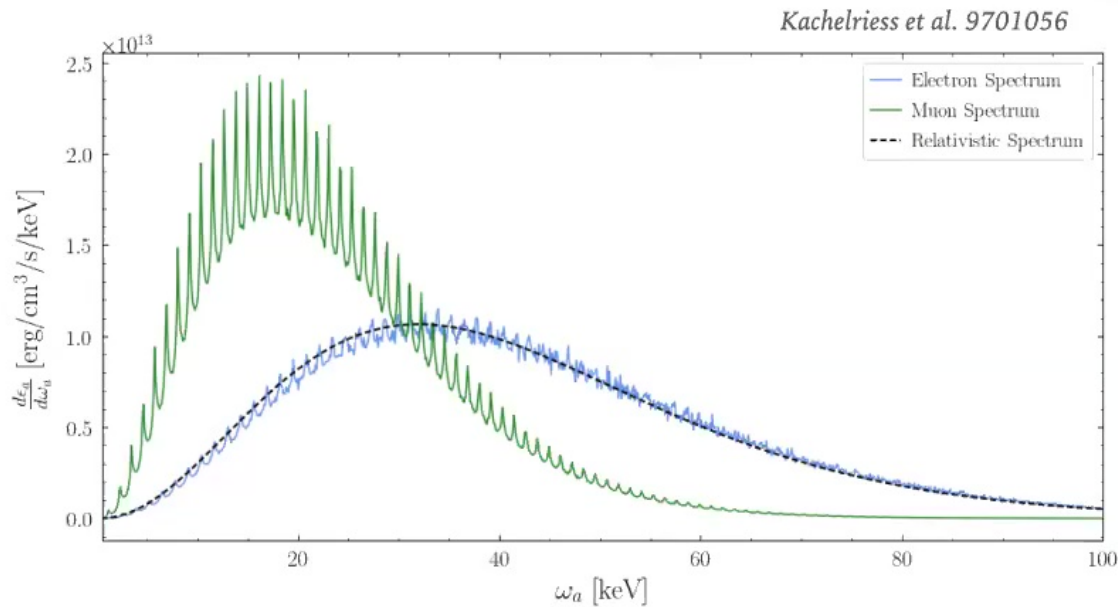
AXION CONSTRAINTS



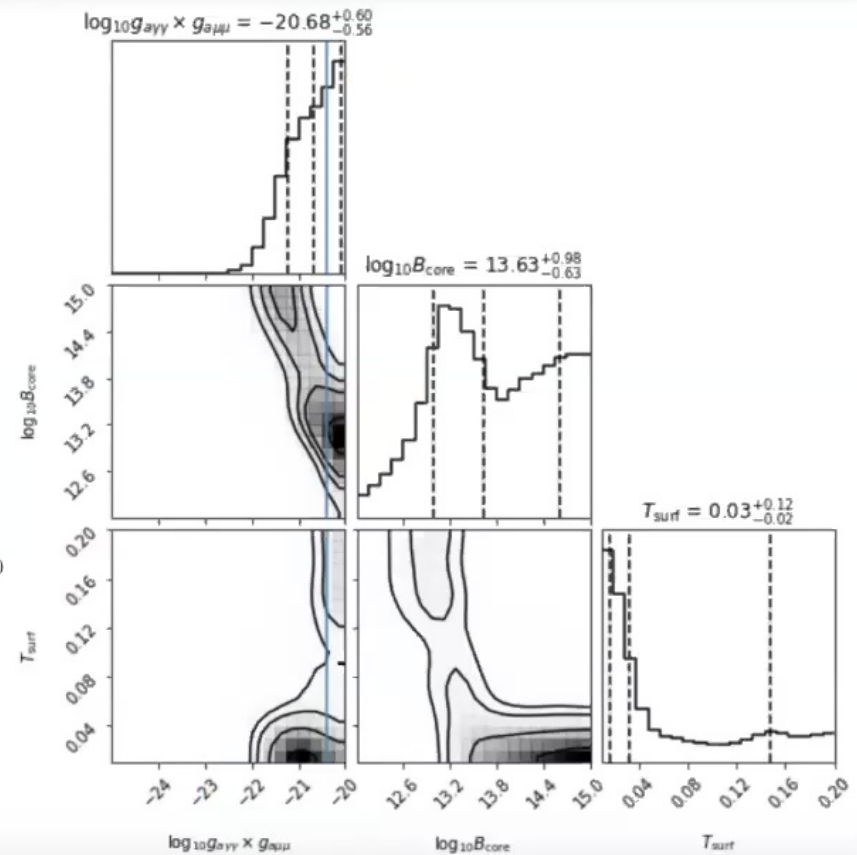
FUTURE PROSPECTS AND OBSERVATIONS



FUTURE PROSPECTS AND OBSERVATIONS



- New production mechanisms for the NS excess: electrons, muons, protons
- NS cooling implications?



BACKUP SLIDES