

# The $\pi$ -axion and $\pi$ -axiverse of Dark QCD

**Evan McDonough**  
**University of Winnipeg**

[e.mcdonough@uwinnipeg.ca](mailto:e.mcdonough@uwinnipeg.ca)

[www.evanmcdonoughphysics.com](http://www.evanmcdonoughphysics.com)

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**Talk Based on:**

**Alexander, Gilmer, Manton, EM '23. arXiv:2304.11176**

**Maleknejad & EM PRD '22**

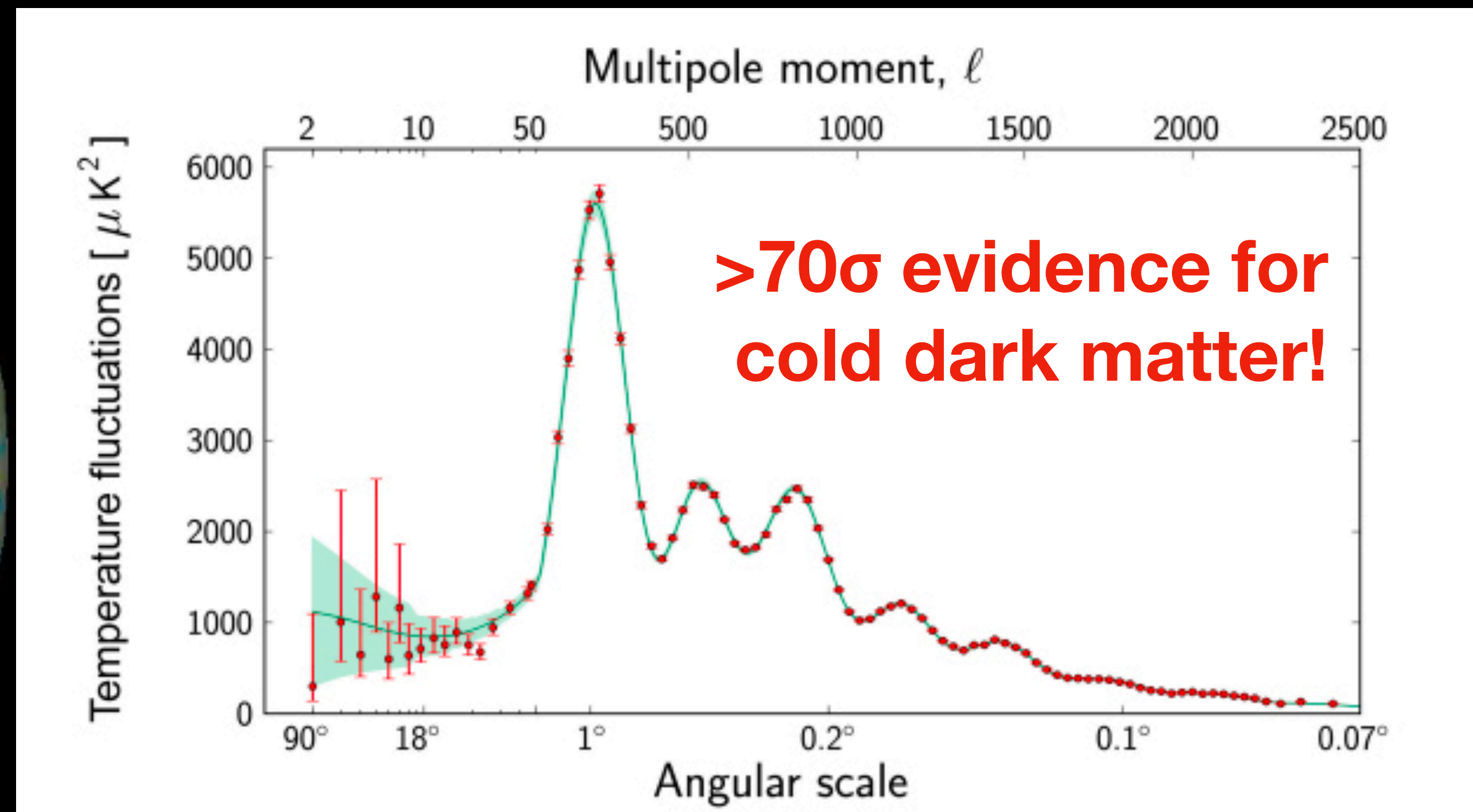
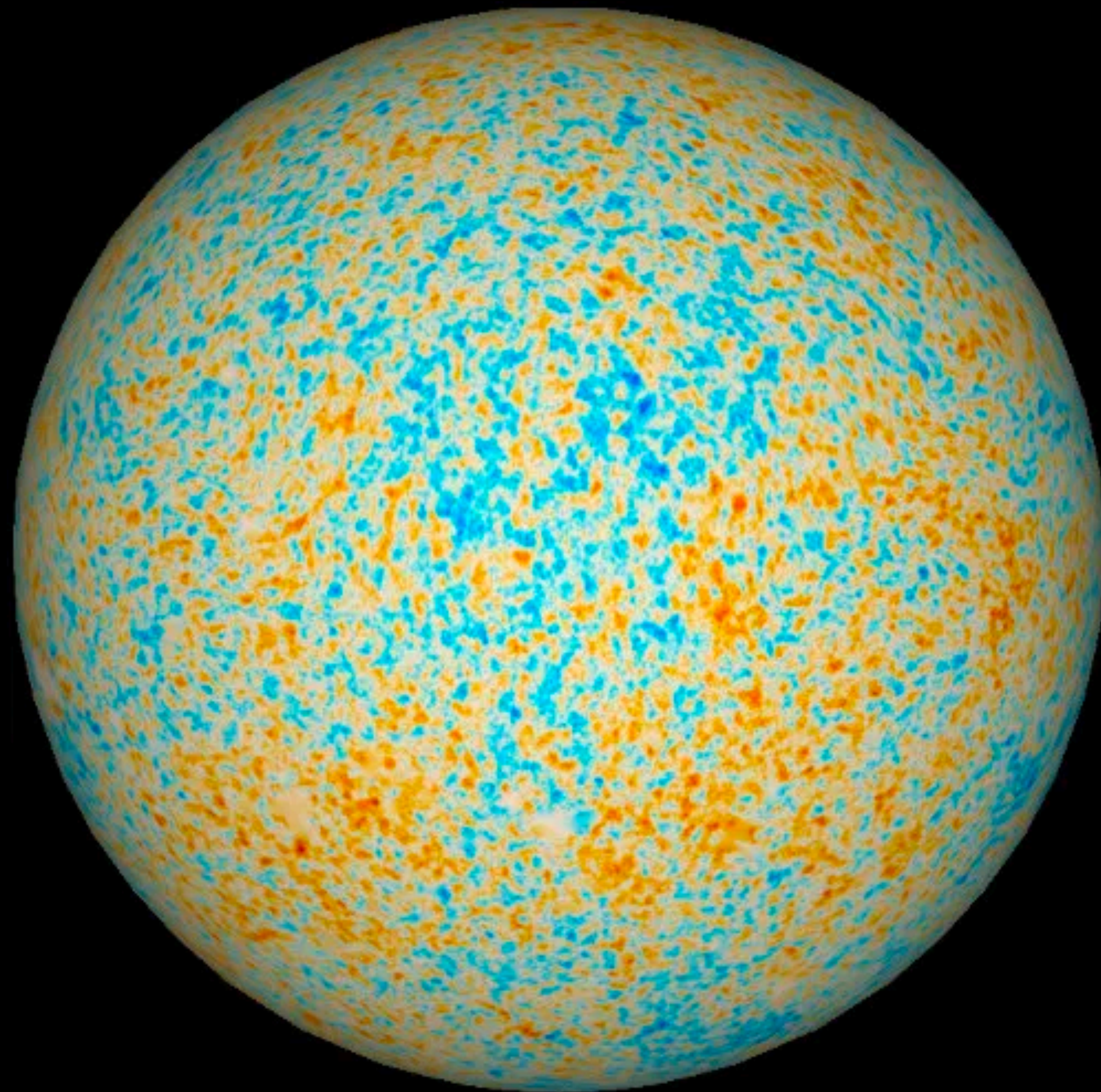
# Outline

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Winnipeg

1. Introduction: Axions past present and future
2. The  $\pi$ -axiverse
3.  $\pi$ -axion DM
4. Experimental Arenas
5. Summary:  $\pi$ -axions vs axions

# Introduction

# The case for Dark Matter



# Axions circa late 1970's

The Strong CP Problem

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} \theta G\tilde{G} \quad \theta < 10^{-10}$$

[PQWW,  
DFSZ,  
KSVZ]

$$\mathcal{L}(\Phi \equiv \phi e^{ia/f_a}) = \frac{1}{2} |\partial_\mu \Phi|^2 - \lambda (|\Phi|^2 - f_a^2)^2 - \Lambda^4 \cos\left(\theta + \frac{a}{f_a}\right) + \frac{a}{f_a} G\tilde{G}$$

Around the same time: Choi, Kim  
Composite (dynamical, colored) axion:

Solve strong CP with:

Dark quarks charged under both dark (“axi-”) color and SM color  
New heavy quarks; other colored particles

# Axion Dark Matter

$$\Phi = \phi e^{ia/f_a}$$

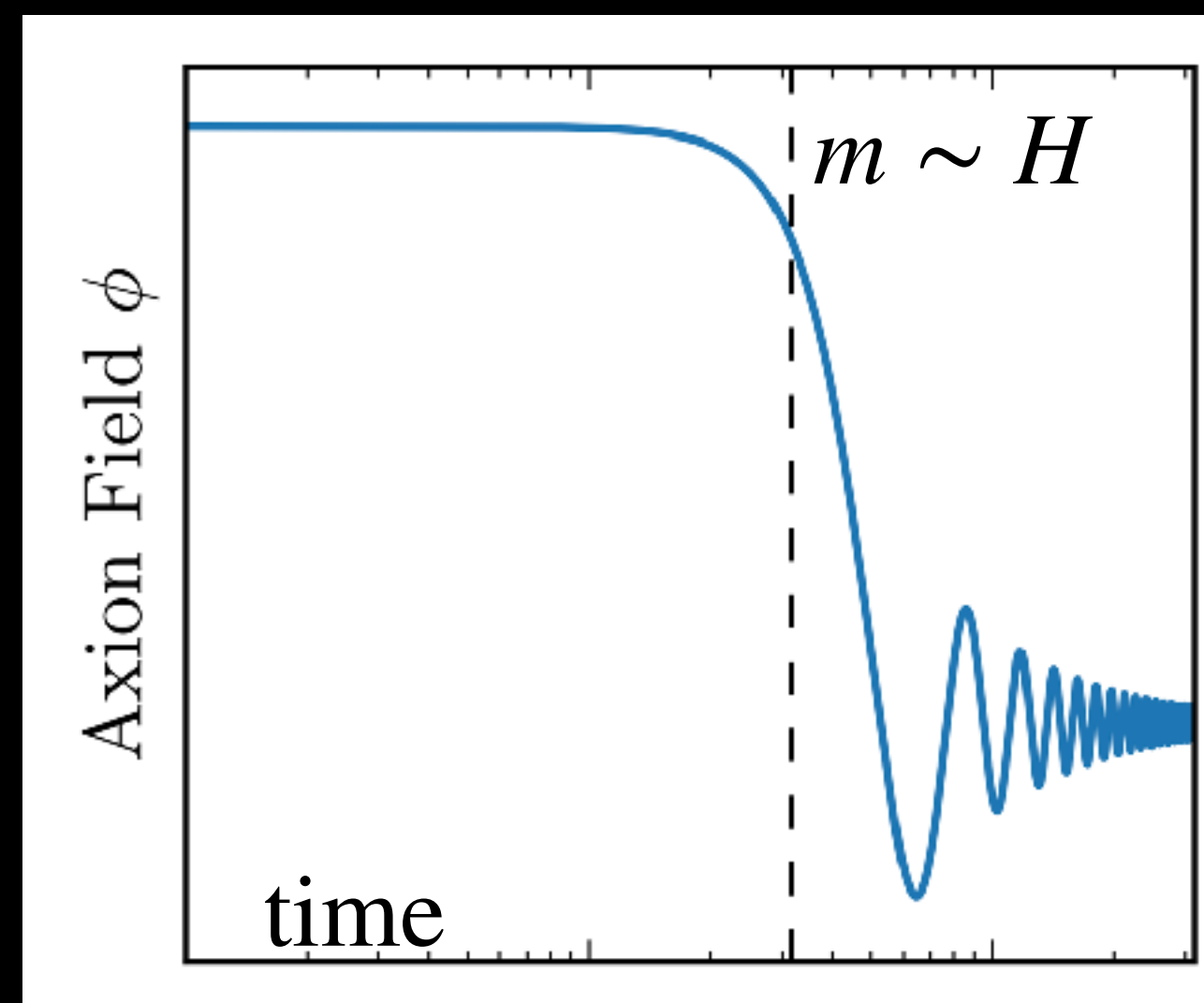
$$\mathcal{L} = |\partial_\mu \Phi|^2 - \lambda(|\Phi|^2 - f^2)^2 - \Lambda^4 \cos\left(\frac{a}{f_a}\right)$$

ALP: axion-like particle = Goldstone Boson of Spontaneous breaking of global U(1) symmetry

$$\ddot{a} + 3H\dot{a} + m^2 a = 0 \quad m \ll \text{eV}$$

See e.g. Marsh '15  
For a review

$\Omega_{\text{DM}}$  set by  
initial "misalignment"  $\phi_i$



Lots of neat particle physics:  
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{a}{f} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} = \frac{a}{f} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

# Axions (ALPs) from String Theory: The String Axiverse

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Arvanitaki et al '09  
Goodsell, Ringwald '12

Gauge invariance in 10 dimensions:  $B_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow B_{\mu\nu} + \partial_{[\mu} f_{\nu]}$

Shift symmetry of scalar in 4 dimensions:  $b \rightarrow b + c$

Many axions! In type IIB:

Fundamental Axion

4-form axions

2-form axions

$$C_0 \quad \vartheta = \int_{\Sigma^4} C_4 \quad c = \int_{\Sigma^2} C_2 \quad b = \int_{\Sigma^2} B_2$$

# Enter the $\pi$ -axiverse



# Pions: textbook physics — and a lot like axions!

Goldstone Bosons of Chiral Symmetry Breaking:

$$SU(N_f)_L \times SU(N_f)_R \rightarrow SU(N_f) \quad \Phi = \phi e^{\frac{2i\pi^a(x)\tau_a}{F_\pi}}$$

Pion Potential:  $V(\pi) \propto \text{Tr}[M\Phi + M^\dagger\Phi^\dagger] \rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{F_\pi}\right) \quad (M_{ij} = m_\pi\delta_{ij})$

Energy scales:  $m_\pi^2 \sim \Lambda m_q, F_\pi \sim \Lambda$

**ALP-DM-like cosmological evolution:**

$$m_{\pi_0} < \text{eV}, F_\pi \gtrsim 10^{10} \text{GeV}$$

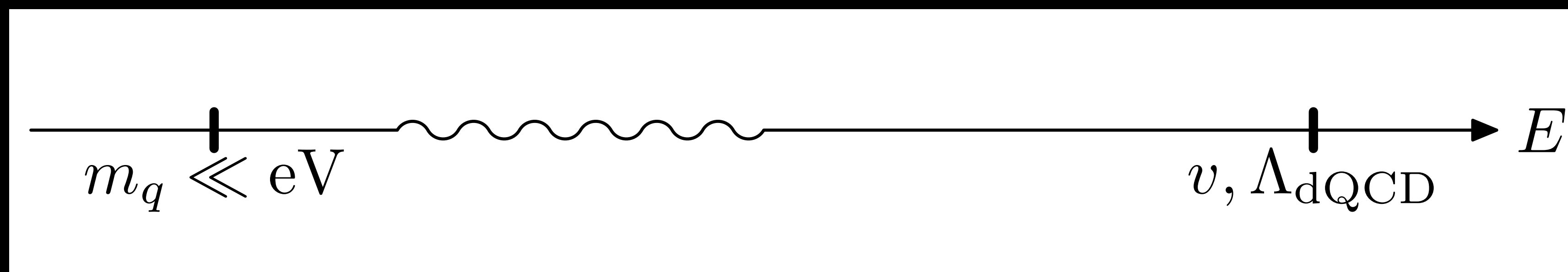
**“ $\pi$ -axions”**

$$\Rightarrow m_q < 10^{-19} \text{eV}, \Lambda \gtrsim 10^{10} \text{GeV}$$

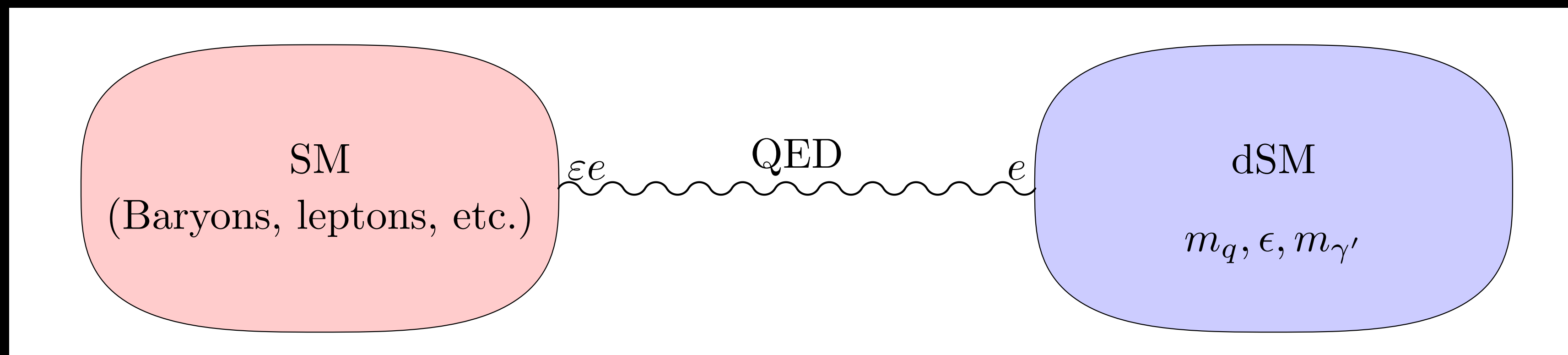
# The Dark Standard Model

## Key points

### 1. Two energy scales



### 2. SM portal: photon kinetic mixing (millicharges)



# Dark Pions

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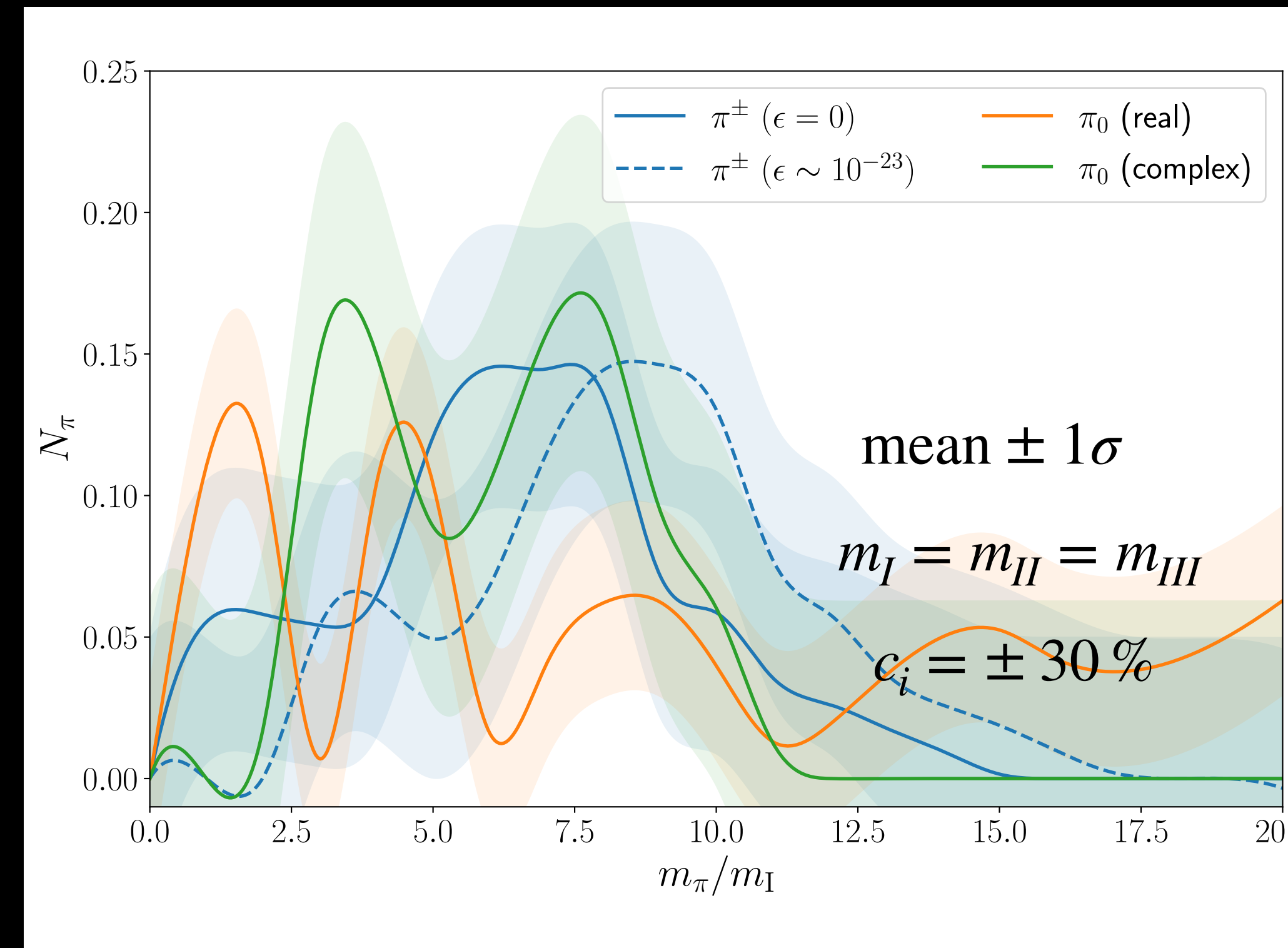
$$m_\pi^2 \simeq \frac{\langle q\bar{q} \rangle}{F_\pi^2} \sum_i m_{q_i}$$

$$\Delta m_{\pi_i^\pm}^2 \simeq \begin{cases} \alpha'_e F_\pi^2 & , m_{\gamma'} < F_\pi \\ \alpha_e \varepsilon^2 F_\pi^2 & , m_{\gamma'} > F_\pi \end{cases}$$

Spectrum of  $\pi$ -axions in Dark QCD

| #        | $\pi$ -axion             | quark content  | mass squared ( $m_{\pi_i}^2$ )                                    | charge [ $\varepsilon$ ] |
|----------|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| <b>5</b> | <b>Real Neutral:</b>     |  |   |                          |
|          | $\pi_3$                  | $u\bar{u} - d\bar{d}$  | $(c_1 + c_2)m_I F_\pi$  | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_8$                  | $u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} - 2s\bar{s}$                                  | $((c_1 + c_2)m_I + c_3m_{II}) F_\pi$                              | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{29}$               | $c\bar{c} - b\bar{b}$  | $(c_4m_{II} + c_5m_{III}) F_\pi$                                  | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{34}$               | $c\bar{c} + b\bar{b} - 2t\bar{t}$                                  | $(c_4m_{II} + (c_5 + c_6)m_{III}) F_\pi$                          | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{35}$               | $-u\bar{u} - d\bar{d} - s\bar{s} + c\bar{c} + b\bar{b} + t\bar{t}$ | $((c_1 + c_2)m_I + (c_3 + c_4)m_{II} + (c_5 + c_6)m_{III}) F_\pi$ | 0                        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Complex Neutral:</b>  |  |   |                          |
|          | $\pi_6 \pm i\pi_7$       | $d\bar{s}/\bar{d}s$  | $(c_2m_I + c_3m_{II}) F_\pi$                                      | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_9 \pm i\pi_{10}$    | $u\bar{c}/\bar{u}c$  | $(c_1m_I + c_4m_{II}) F_\pi$                                      | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{17} \pm i\pi_{18}$ | $d\bar{b}/\bar{d}b$  | $(c_2m_I + c_5m_{III}) F_\pi$                                     | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{19} \pm i\pi_{20}$ | $s\bar{b}/\bar{s}b$  | $(c_3m_{II} + c_5m_{III}) F_\pi$                                  | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{21} \pm i\pi_{22}$ | $u\bar{t}/\bar{u}t$  | $(c_1m_I + c_6m_{III}) F_\pi$                                     | 0                        |
|          | $\pi_{30} \pm i\pi_{31}$ | $c\bar{t}/\bar{c}t$  | $(c_4m_{II} + c_6m_{III}) F_\pi$                                  | 0                        |
| <b>9</b> | <b>Charged:</b>          |  |   |                          |
|          | $\pi_1 \pm i\pi_2$       | $u\bar{d}/\bar{u}d$  | $(c_1 + c_2)m_I F_\pi + 2\xi_1(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$             | $\pm 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_4 \pm i\pi_5$       | $u\bar{s}/\bar{u}s$  | $(c_1m_I + c_3m_{II})F_\pi + 2\xi_2(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$        | $\pm 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{15} \pm i\pi_{16}$ | $u\bar{b}/\bar{u}b$  | $(c_1m_I + c_5m_{III})F_\pi + 2\xi_3(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$       | $\pm 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{11} \pm i\pi_{12}$ | $d\bar{c}/\bar{d}c$  | $(c_2m_I + c_4m_{III})F_\pi + 2\xi_4(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$       | $\mp 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{23} \pm i\pi_{24}$ | $d\bar{t}/\bar{d}t$  | $(c_2m_I + c_6m_{III})F_\pi + 2\xi_5(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$       | $\mp 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{13} \pm i\pi_{14}$ | $s\bar{c}/\bar{s}c$  | $(c_3 + c_4)m_{II}F_\pi + 2\xi_6(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$           | $\mp 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{25} \pm i\pi_{26}$ | $s\bar{t}/\bar{s}t$  | $(c_3m_{II} + c_6m_{III})F_\pi + 2\xi_7(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$    | $\mp 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{27} \pm i\pi_{28}$ | $c\bar{b}/\bar{c}b$  | $(c_4m_{II} + c_5m_{III})F_\pi + 2\xi_8(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$    | $\pm 1$                  |
|          | $\pi_{32} \pm i\pi_{33}$ | $b\bar{t}/\bar{b}t$  | $(c_5 + c_6)m_{III}F_\pi + 2\xi_9(e\varepsilon F_\pi)^2$          | $\mp 1$                  |

Statistical Distribution of masses



Quark masses:  $c_1m_I, c_2m_I, c_3m_{II}, c_4m_{II}, c_5m_{III}, c_6m_{III}$

# Photon Portal to the SM:

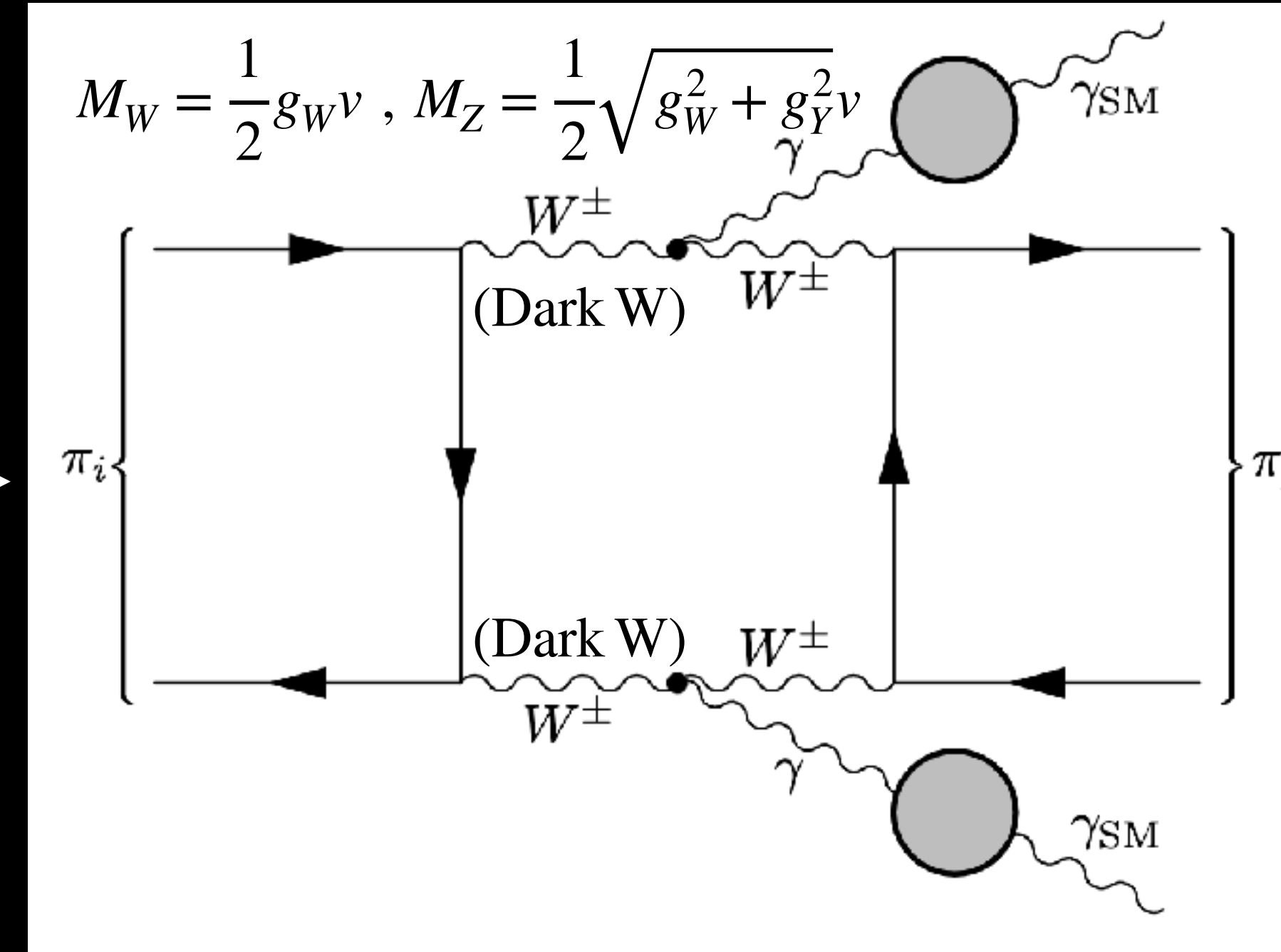
$\epsilon F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} \Rightarrow$  millicharges,  $\pi$ -axion–photon couplings

1. Neutral scalar pion:  $\mathcal{L} = \lambda_1 \frac{\epsilon^2}{F_\pi} \pi^0 F \tilde{F}$

2. Charged pion:  $\mathcal{L} \sim \epsilon^2 \pi^+ \pi^- A_\mu A^\mu$

3. Flavor violating:

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda \frac{\epsilon^2}{M^2} \pi_i \pi_j^* F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + h.c.$$



## $\pi$ -axion Lifetime:

$$\tau_{\pi^0} \sim H_0^{-1} \left( \frac{F_\pi}{\text{TeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{0.3 \text{eV}}{m_{\pi^0}} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}$$

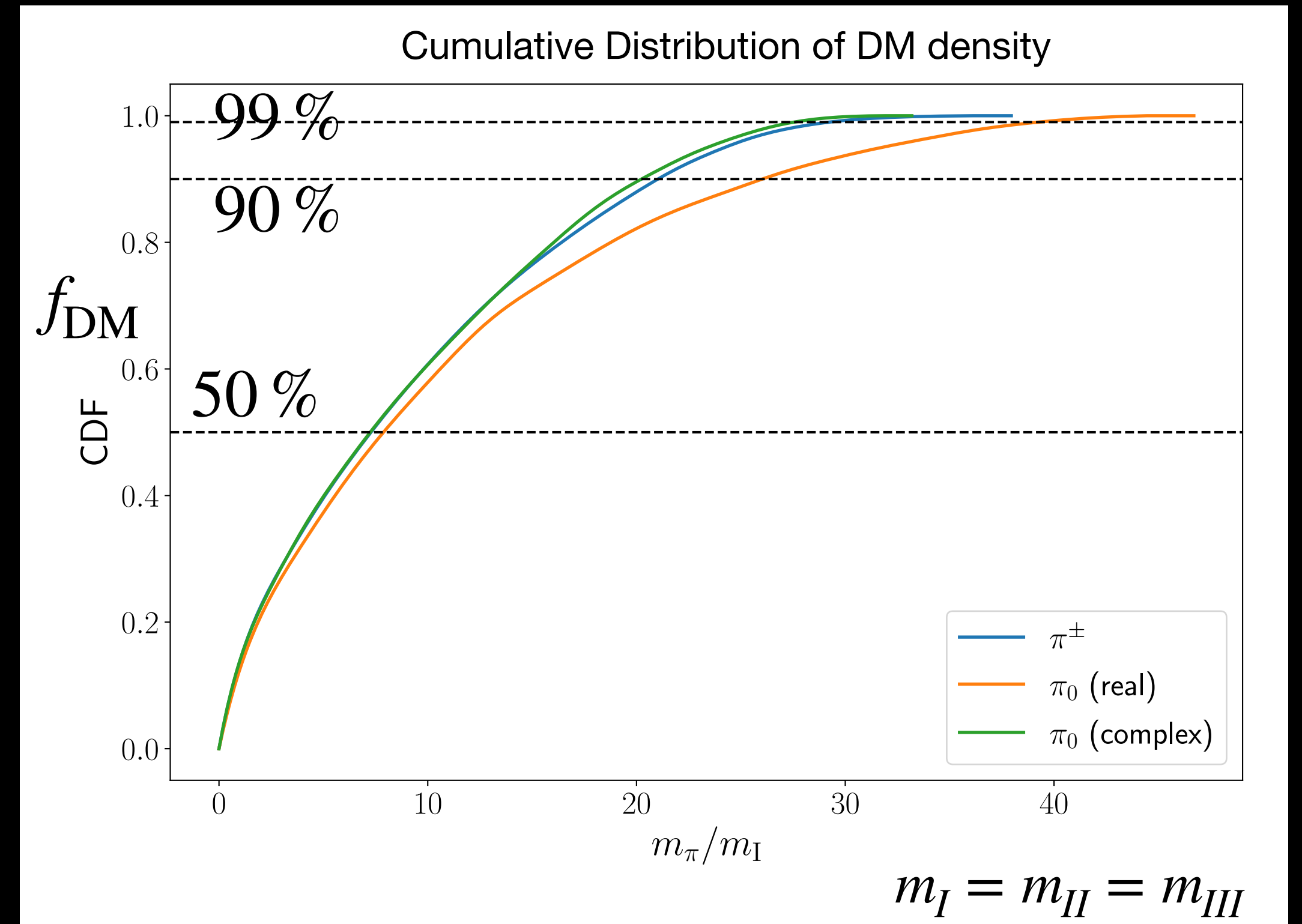
# $\pi$ -axion DM

# Misalignment Relic Density

Scenario:

- Symmetry breaking before inflation
- CMB Isocurvature:  $H_{\text{inf}} \lesssim 10^{10} (F_\pi / M_P) \text{ GeV}$
- Cosmological stability:  $\tau_{\pi^0} \sim H_0^{-1} \left( \frac{F_\pi}{\text{TeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{0.3 \text{ eV}}{m_{\pi^0}} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^4}$
- Heavy Dark Photon:  $m_{\gamma'} > F_\pi$
- Late-time relic density produced by misalignment:

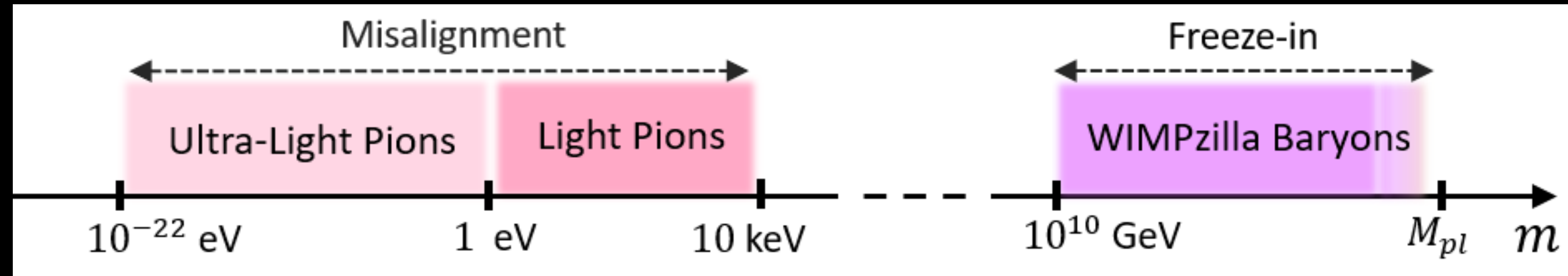
$$\Omega_{\pi_i} = \frac{1}{6} (9\Omega_r)^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{F_\pi^2}{M_p^2} \sqrt{\frac{m_i}{H_0}} \theta_i^2$$



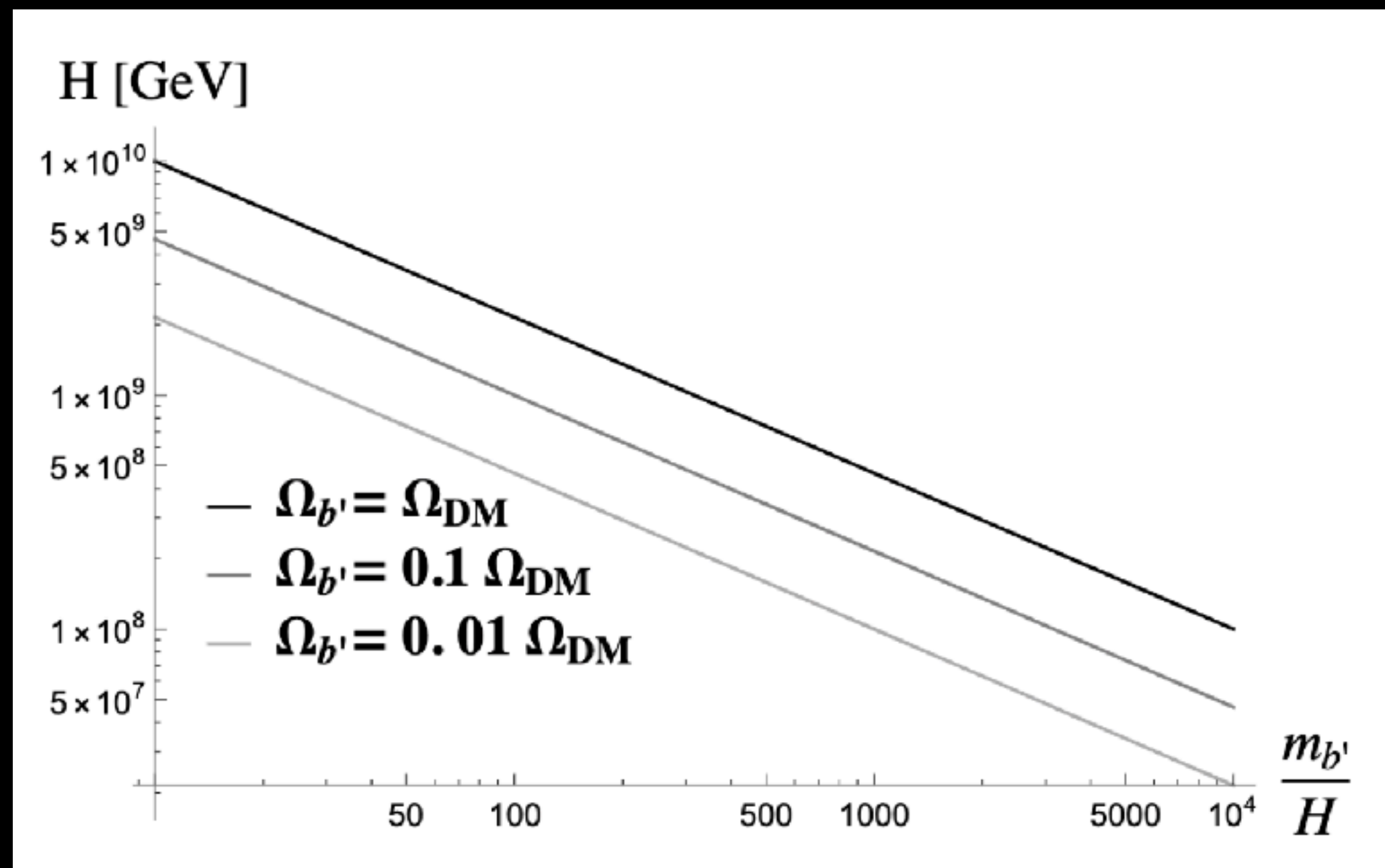
# The WIMPZilla Connection: Dark Baryons

Evan McDonough  
Winnipeg

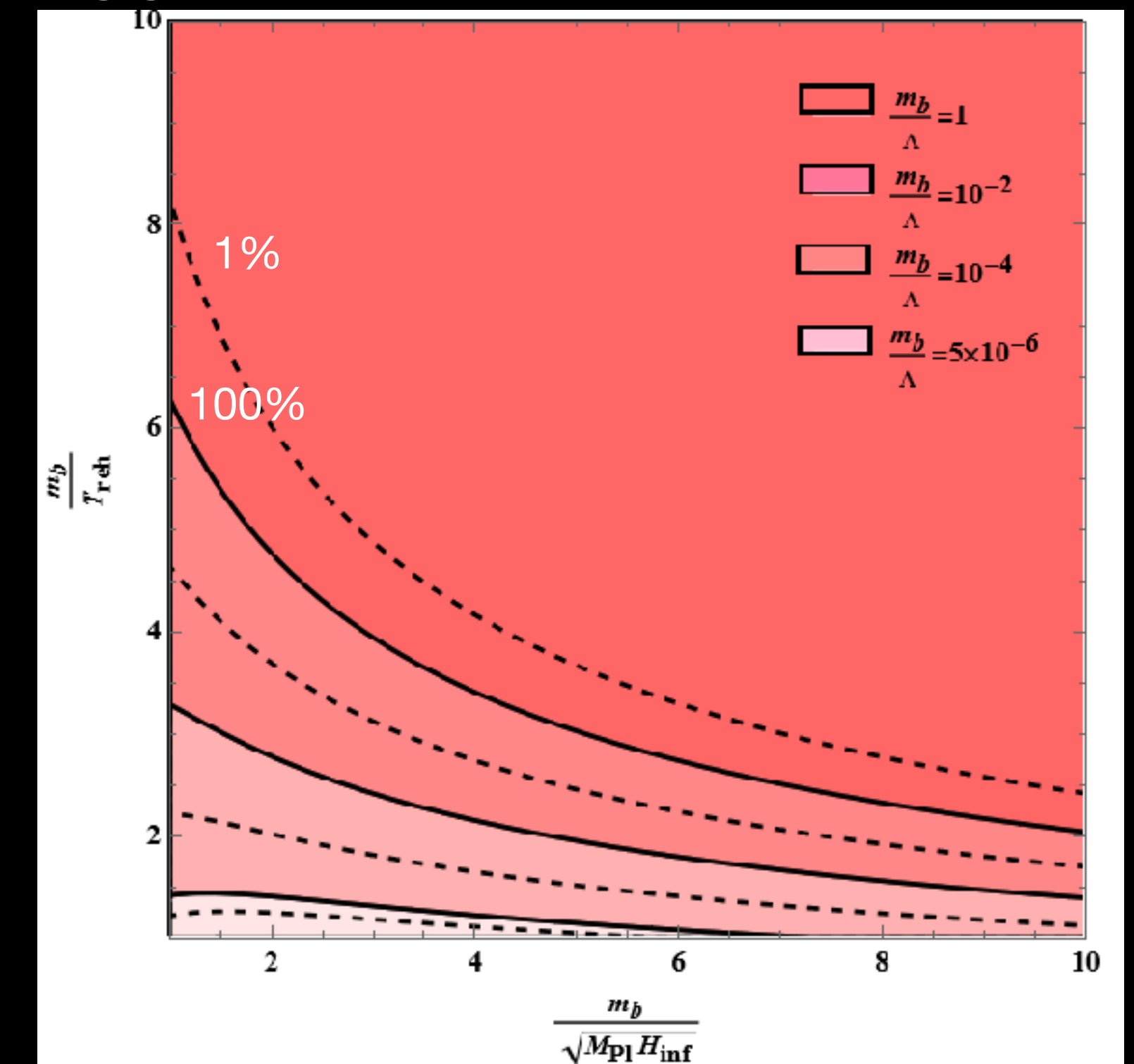
Maleknejad, EM '22



Gravitational Production  
from Inflation:



Freeze-In Production:  
Higgs-, QED-, or inflaton- portal



# Experimental Arenas



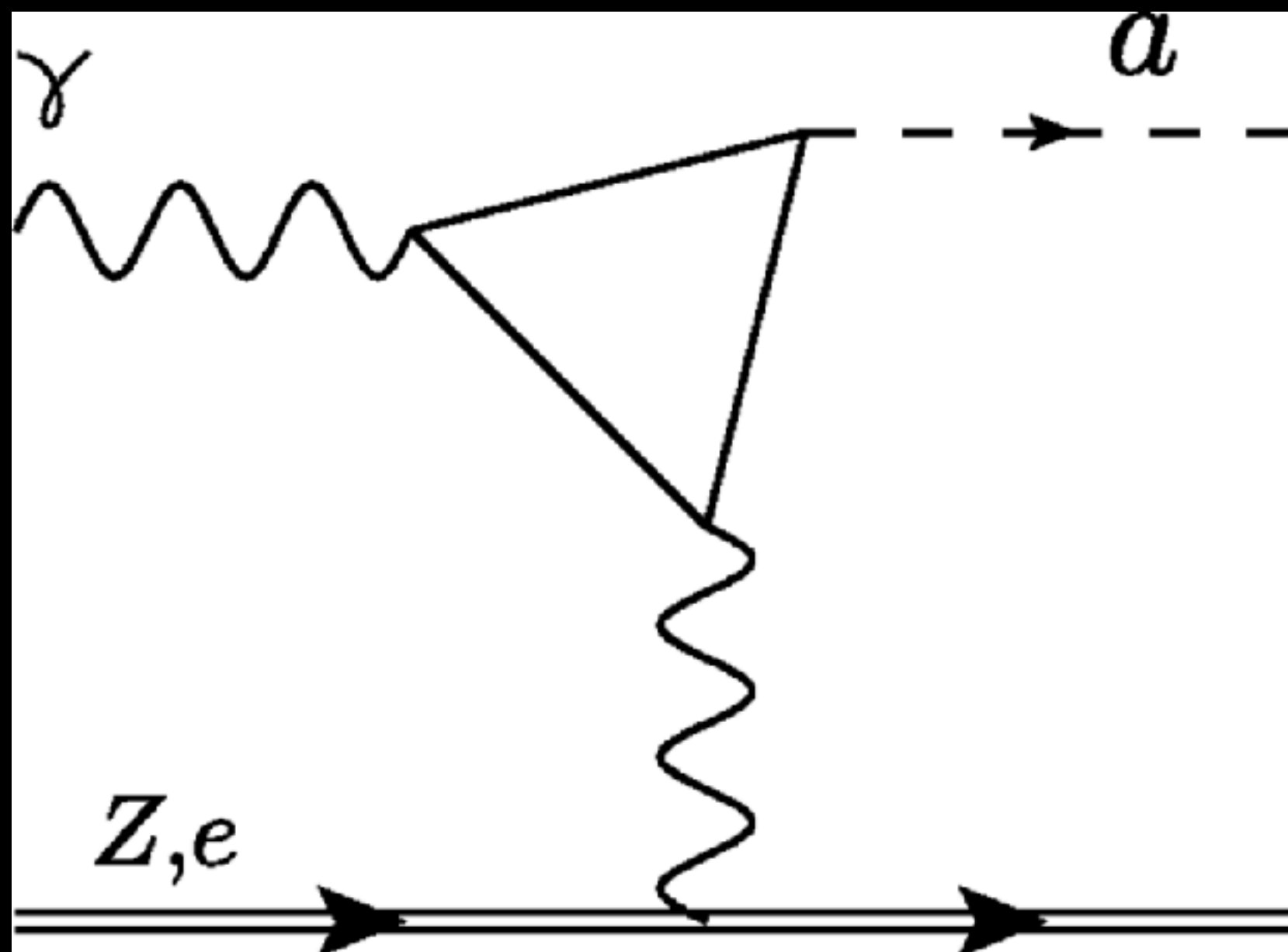
# Parity-odd portal: $\mathcal{L} \sim g_{\pi\gamma\gamma} \pi F \tilde{F}$

Evan McDonough  
Winnipeg

Recent review:  
Adams et al Axion DM Snowmass

## Experiments such as ADMX

- Axion-photon couplings in strong B-field background



Neutral pseudo-scalar pions have coupling:

$$g_{\pi\gamma\gamma} \sim c \frac{\alpha_e \varepsilon^2}{F_\pi}$$

Five neutral  $\pi$ -axions

$\Rightarrow$  Multiple distinct resonances

But  $\varepsilon$ -suppressed  
relative to conventional axion

**Note:**

$$\tau_{\pi^0} \sim H_0^{-1} \left( \frac{F_\pi}{\text{TeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{0.3\text{eV}}{m_{\pi^0}} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^4} \Rightarrow \text{Can have } \varepsilon = \mathcal{O}(1)!$$

$$m_{\pm} \sim \varepsilon F_\pi$$

# Parity-even portal

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Winnipeg

Experiments such as **Atomic Clocks** Arvanitaki, Huang, Tilburg '15

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda \frac{\varepsilon^2}{M^2} |\pi_i|^2 F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + h.c.$$

$$\pi \sim \pi_0 \sin(mt + \delta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_e(t) = \alpha_e \left( 1 + \frac{2\lambda e^2}{\Lambda^2} \varepsilon^2 \sum_i |\pi_{i,0}|^2 \sin^2(m_i t + \delta_i) \right)$$

- Multiple (light) fields  $\Rightarrow$  multiple incoherent contributions
- Benchmark needed for detection:

$$\frac{\rho_{\text{DM}}^i \varepsilon^2}{M^2 m_{\pi_i}^2} \gtrsim 10^{-15}$$

# $\pi$ -axion Star Explosions (Via Parametric Resonance)

Amin, Mou '20

Amin, Mou, Saffin 21

Du et al. '23 ("Axion Star Explosions")

Chung-Jukko et al. '23

$$A''_{\pm} + (k^2 + B_{\pm}(t)k + C(t)) A_{\pm} = 0$$

$$B_{\pm}(t) = \frac{\lambda_2}{\Lambda_2^2} \varepsilon^2 \sum_{i,j} \pi_{i,0}^c \pi_{j,0}^c (2 \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)) \left[ m_i \cos \varphi_i(t) \sin \varphi_j(t) + m_j \sin \varphi_i(t) \cos \varphi_j(t) \right]$$

$[\varphi_i \equiv m_i t + \delta_i]$

$$+ \frac{\lambda_4}{\Lambda_4^2} \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \sum_{i,j} \pi_{i,0}^c \pi_{j,0}^c (2 \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j)) + \sum_{i,j} \pi_{i,0}^r \pi_{j,0}^r \right\} \left[ m_i \cos \varphi_i(t) \sin \varphi_j(t) + m_j \sin \varphi_i(t) \cos \varphi_j(t) \right]$$

$$\pm \frac{\lambda_3}{F_{\pi}} \varepsilon^2 \sum_i \pi_{i,0}^r m_i \cos \varphi_i(t),$$

$$C(t) = \lambda_1 \varepsilon^2 e^2 \sum_{i,j} \pi_{i,0}^c \pi_{j,0}^c \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j) \sin \varphi_i(t) \sin \varphi_j(t)$$

Even just the simple charged-pion coupling,  $|\pi^{\pm}|^2 A_{\mu} A^{\mu}$   
can dramatically enhance parameter resonance

**Jaeckel, Schenk '21**

# Summary

# $\pi$ -Axion

# Axion

|   |  |
|---|--|
| confining gauge theory,<br>Chiral symmetry breaking           | complex scalar, spontaneously<br>broken global U(1) symmetry |
| Many pions, mass splitting due<br>to charges                  | 1 axion per complex scalar                                   |
| WIMPZilla:<br>dark baryons                                    | WIMPZilla:<br>radial field                                   |
| Real and complex neutral,<br>and charged                      | Real neutral   |
| Other degrees of freedom:<br>dark Electroweak , glueballs ... | Other degrees of freedom:<br>Model dependent                 |
| Interactions:<br>Parity-odd and parity-even                   | Parity-odd couplings   |

(e.g.  $|\pi^\pm|^2 A_\mu A^\mu$ )

# Q: Smoking guns of $\pi$ -axions?

## A:

- Combination of [parity-odd and parity even couplings](#), each benchmarked to the millicharge and decay constant
- Heavy [dark baryons](#) with mass  $\sim \pi$ -axion decay constant
- The [spectrum](#) of  $\pi$ -axions: tightly packed discretum (e.g. 5 neutral pi-axions); combination of real scalars,

# Take-Home Messages

Evan McDonough  
Winnipeg

- SM Physics can provide an ‘axiverse’: the  $\pi$ -axiverse of a dark SM
  - Dark SM gets you the millicharges, flavor violation, etc.
- DM candidate:  $\pi$ -axion DM
  - DM can be mixture of real scalar, neutral complex scalars, and millicharged complex scalars
  - Natural theory expectation is tightly packed discretum of masses
- Detection: mixture of parity-odd and parity-even signals

## Lots to do!

1. Constraints Plot! Statistical distribution of predictions
2. Millicharge signatures
3. Imprint on CMB and Large Scale Structure

# Thanks!

[e.mcdonough@uwinnipeg.ca](mailto:e.mcdonough@uwinnipeg.ca)  
[www.evanmcdonoughphysics.com](http://www.evanmcdonoughphysics.com)





