

Pheno 2021

Constraints on Axions from Cosmic Distance Measurements

Manuel A. Buen-Abad
manuel_buen-abad@brown.edu

w/ Jiji Fan & Chen Sun



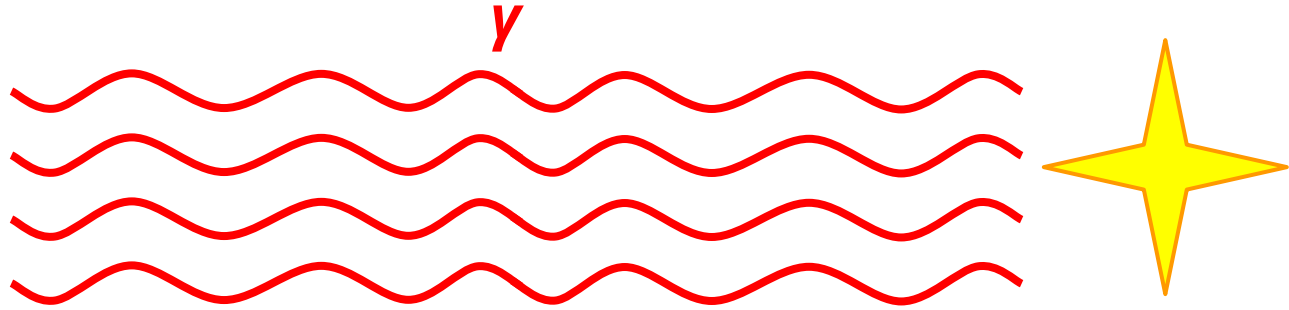
BROWN

[arXiv:2011.05993](https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.05993)

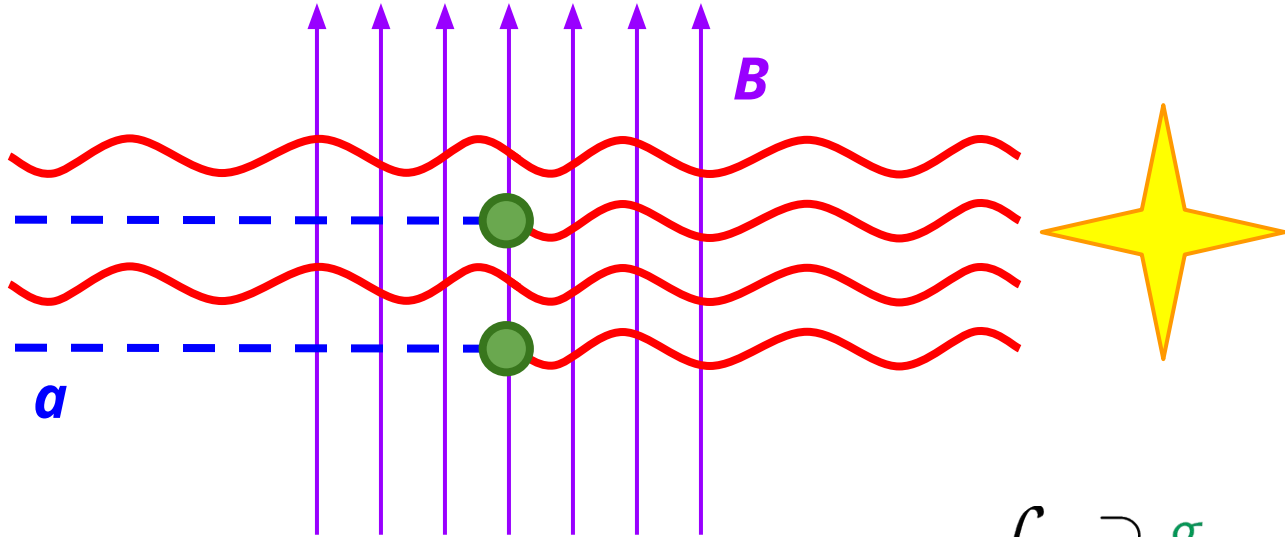
05/25/2021



Axion-photon conversion

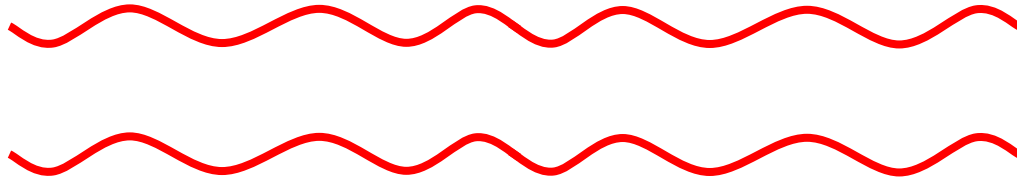


Axion-photon conversion = dimming



$$\mathcal{L}_a \supset g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$
$$P_{a\gamma} \sim (g_{a\gamma\gamma} B)^2 x^2$$

Axion-photon conversion = dimming



farther

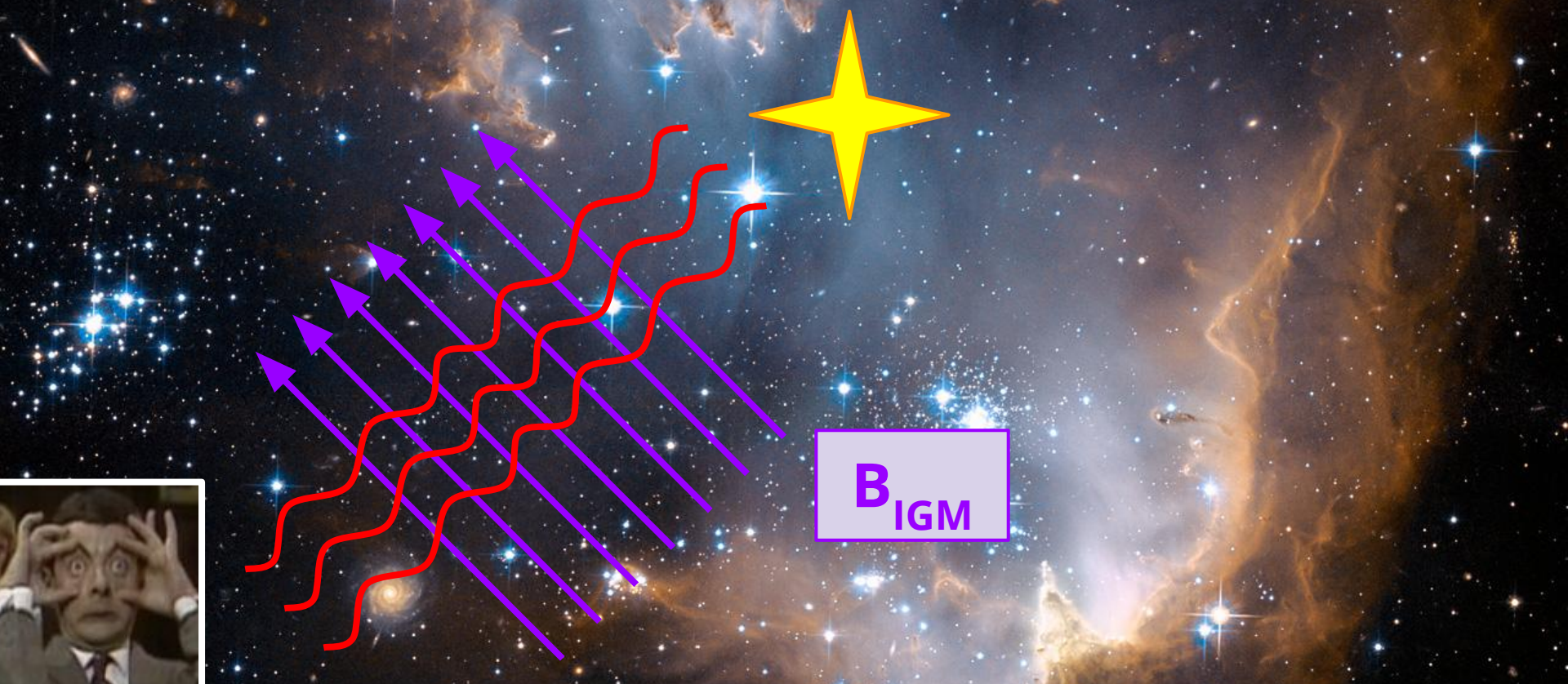
Cosmic Distance

[Hubble Telescope](#)



Cosmic Distance

[Hubble Telescope](#)



A word on IGM magnetic fields

- **IGM**: Intergalactic Medium (space between large structures)
- B_{IGM} : *theorized* [Durrer & Neronov 2013]
 - Early: inflation, phase transitions
 - Late: outflows of galaxies
- Benchmarks [Han 2017]
 - $B_{\text{IGM}} \sim 1 \text{ nG}$
 - $s_{\text{IGM}} \sim 1 \text{ Mpc}$

Luminosity Distance (LD)

- In Λ CDM:

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

flux (pointing to F)

luminosity (pointing to L)

LD: cosmo dependent (pointing to D_L)

Luminosity Distance (LD)

- In Λ CDM:

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

- With axions:

$$F = P_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{L}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

$$P_{a\gamma} \sim (g_{a\gamma\gamma} B)^2 x^2$$
$$P_{\gamma\gamma} = 1 - P_{a\gamma}$$

Luminosity Distance (LD)

- In Λ CDM:

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

- With axions:

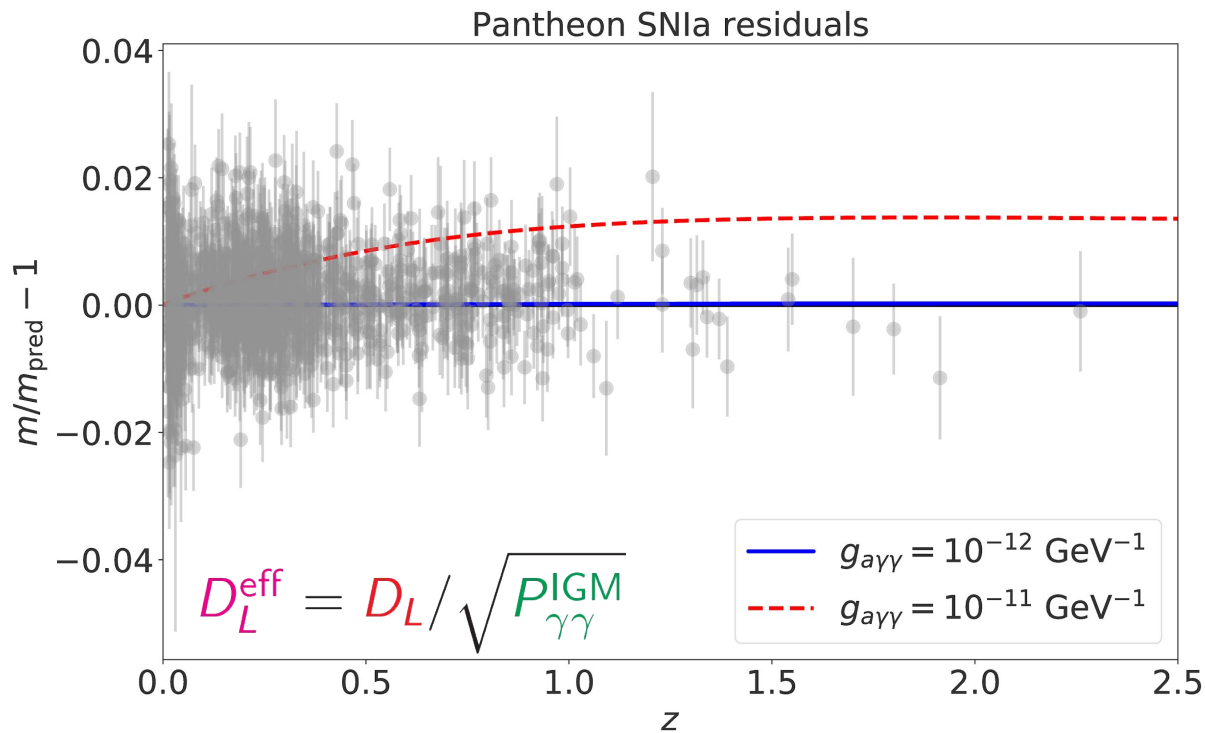
$$F = P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}} \frac{L}{4\pi D_L^2}$$

$$P_{a\gamma} \sim (g_{a\gamma\gamma} B)^2 x^2$$
$$P_{\gamma\gamma} = 1 - P_{a\gamma}$$

- Effective LD:

$$D_L^{\text{eff}} = D_L / \sqrt{P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}}}$$

LD: SNe Ia (Pantheon)



Angular Diameter Distance (ADD): clusters

- In Λ CDM: $D_A \propto \frac{I_{SZ}^2}{I_X}$

Angular Diameter Distance (ADD): clusters

- In Λ CDM:

$$D_A \propto \frac{I_{SZ}^2}{T_X}$$

CMB
(Sunyaev-Zeldovich)

X-rays

ADD: clusters

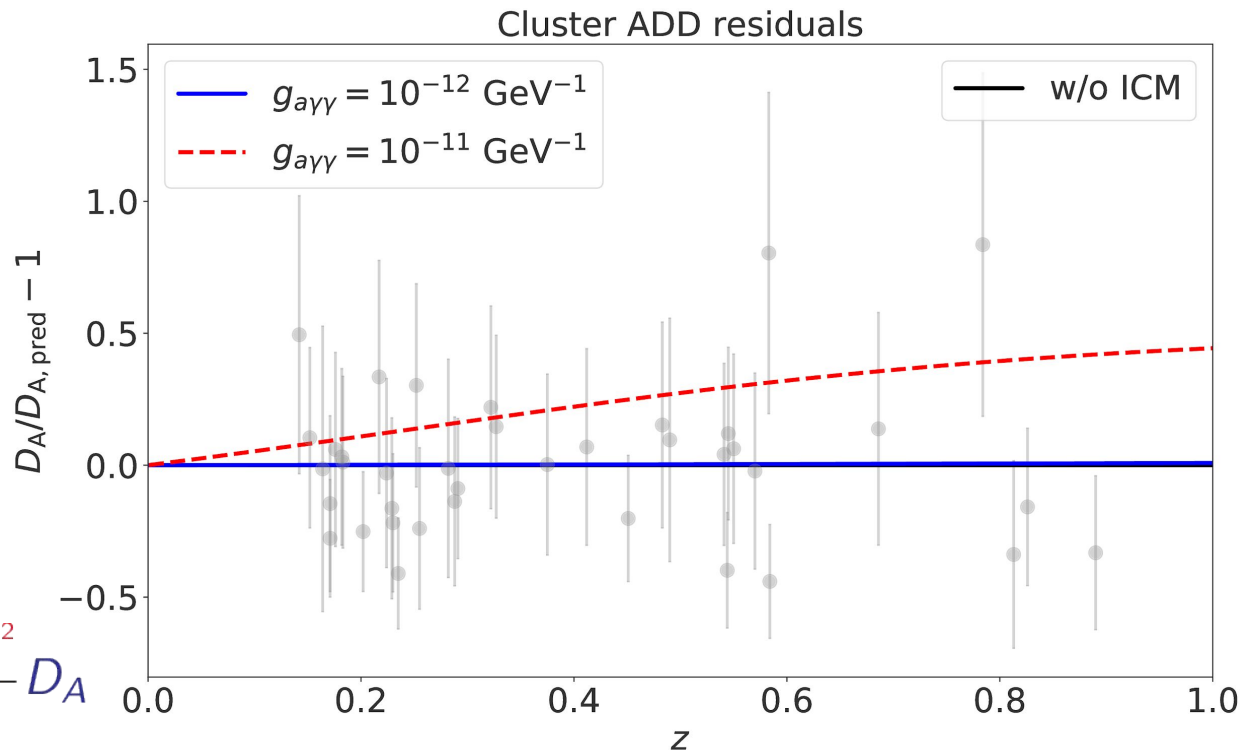
- In Λ CDM: $D_A \propto \frac{I_{SZ}^2}{I_X}$

- With axions: $D_A^{\text{eff}} \propto \frac{\left(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}} \right)^2 I_{SZ}^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}} I_X}$

ADD: clusters


- In Λ CDM: $D_A \propto \frac{I_{SZ}^2}{I_X}$
- With axions: $D_A^{\text{eff}} \propto \frac{\left(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}}\right)^2 I_{SZ}^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}} I_X}$
- Effective ADD: $D_A^{\text{eff}} = \frac{\left(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}}\right)^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}}} D_A$

ADD: clusters

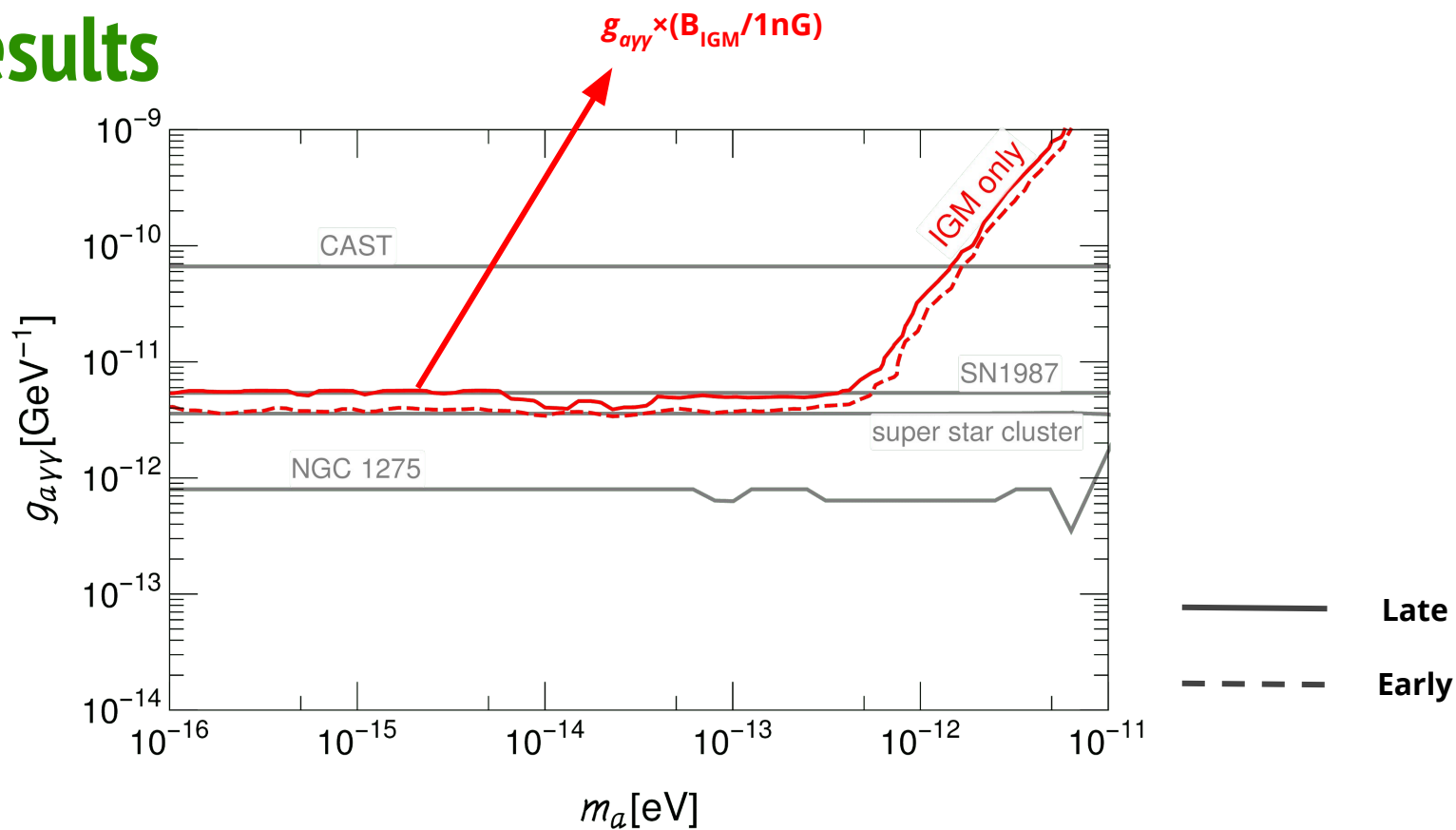


$$D_A^{\text{eff}} = \frac{(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}})^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}}} D_A$$

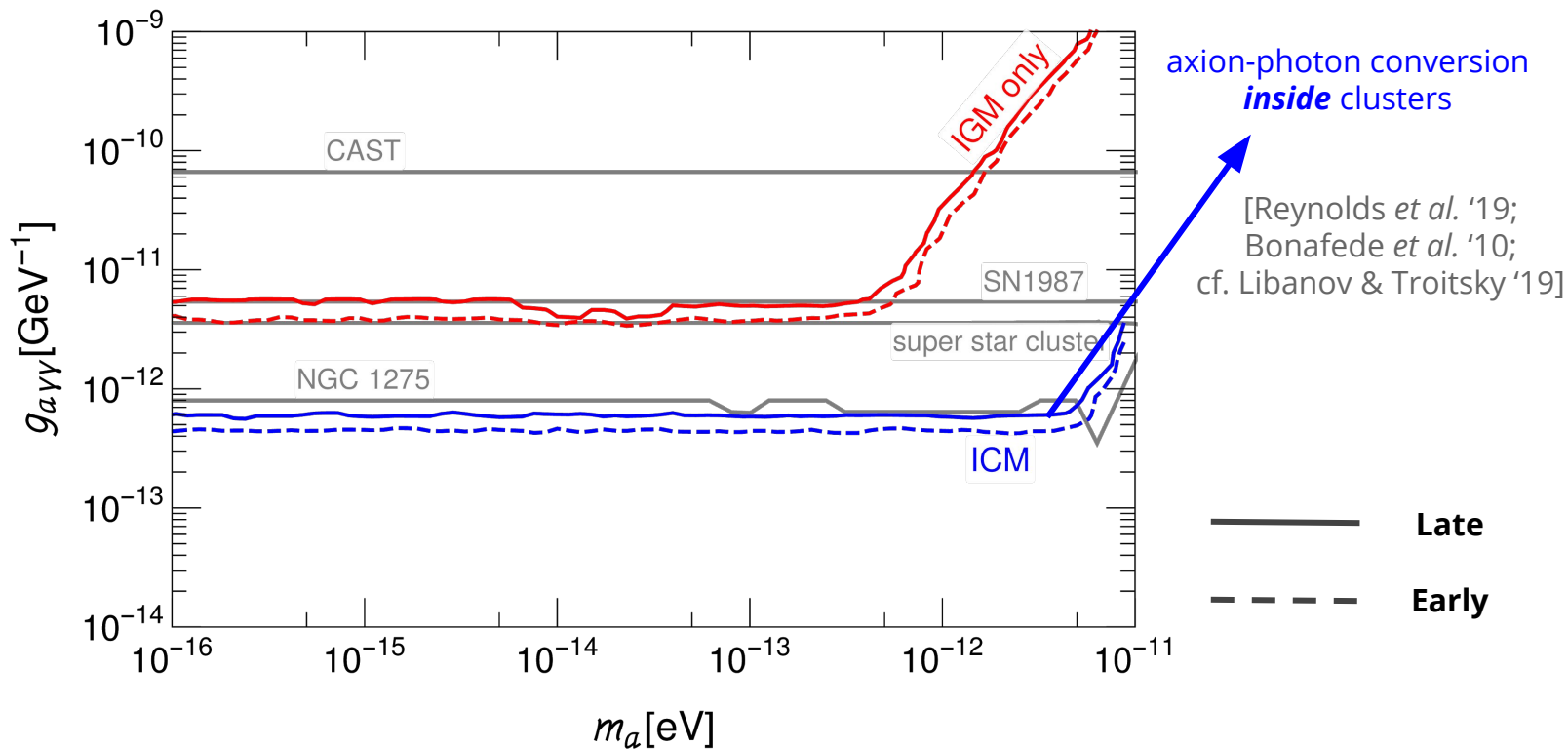
Methodology

- Cosmic distances in **Λ CDM+axions** model
 - Parameters: $\{H_0, \Omega_\Lambda, L_{SN}, r_s^{\text{drag}}, \mathbf{g}_{\alpha\gamma}, m_\alpha\}$
 - Scan parameter space with `emcee` [Foreman-Mackey *et al.* '13]
- MCMC runs 
 - Datasets: SNe Ia + clusters + BAO + *early/late* (SH0ES+TDCOSMO **or** Planck '18)
 - IGM properties
 - With or without magnetic ICM effects

Results

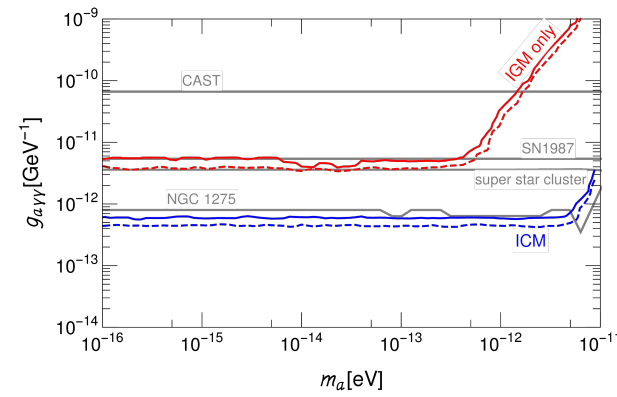


Results



Conclusions

- IGM: Strong bounds on $g_{\alpha\gamma\gamma}$ for $m_\alpha < 10^{-12}$ eV
 - Common benchmark ($B_{\text{IGM}} = 1$ nG)
- Independent of Hubble crisis!
 - Measurements of *shape* of $H(z)/H_0$, **not** of scale H_0
- Magnetic ICM effects \Rightarrow **stronger bounds** (*independent* of IGM!)
 - Subject to uncertainties [Reynolds *et al.* '19; Bonafede *et al.* '10; cf. Libanov & Troitsky '19]
- Improvement:
 - Better measurements of shape of $H(z)/H_0$
 - Determine IGM/ICM magnetic properties!

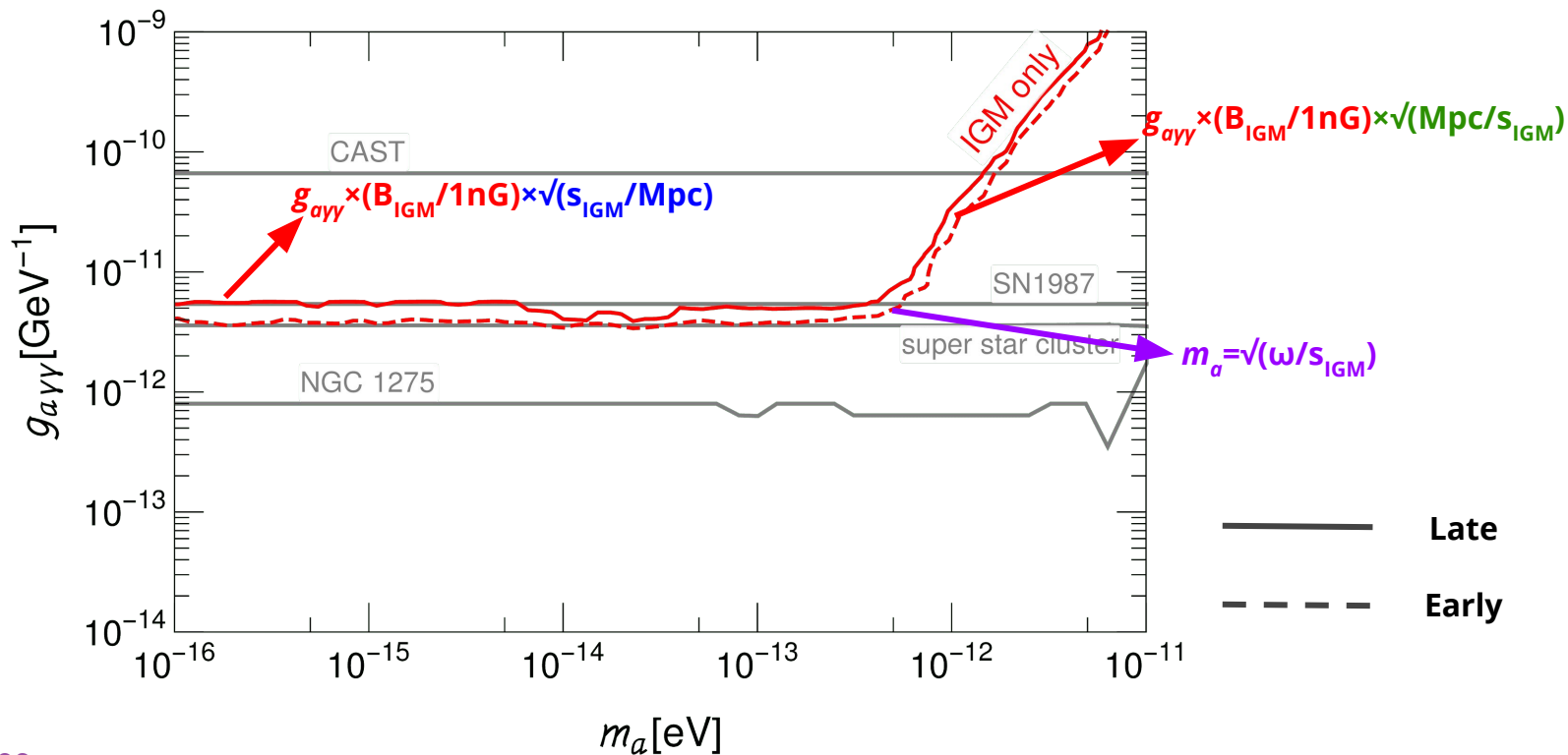


Backup Slides

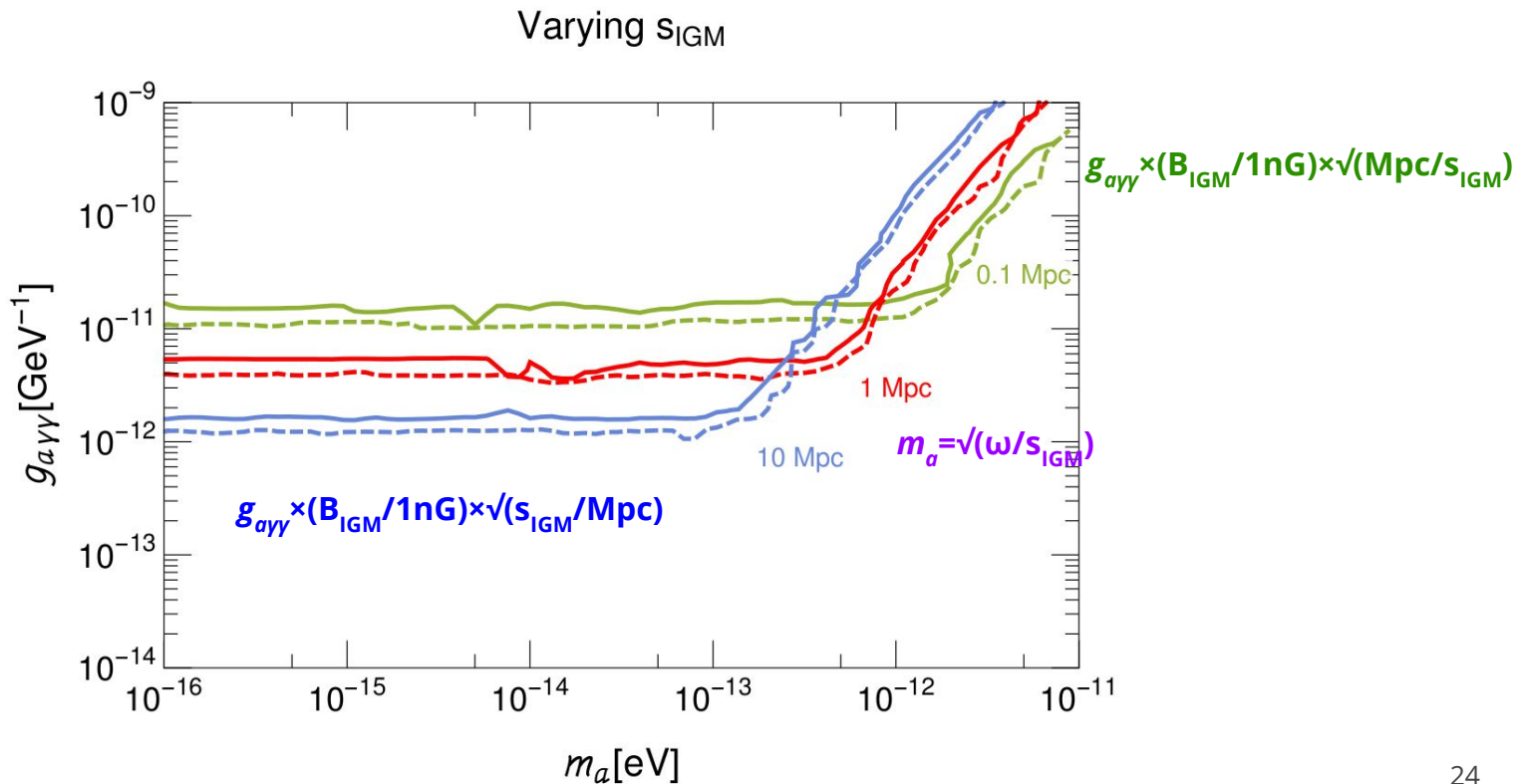
A “bright” puzzle

- Light sources: *dimming* = *farther* \Rightarrow ***brightening* = *closer***
 - $D \propto 1/H_0$: smaller $D \Rightarrow$ **larger H_0**
 - H_0 deduced from SNe would be larger: **address Hubble tension!**
- To brighten instead of dim
 - Initial flux of *axions* \rightarrow convert en-route \rightarrow reach observer as *photons*
 - Produced in/around SNe
 - Hard to satisfy production conditions *and* sizeable en-route conversion!
- Try for yourself!

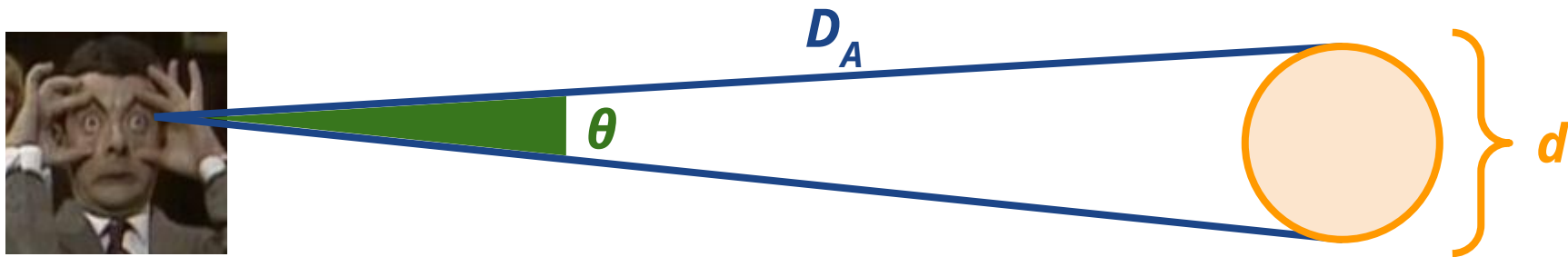
IGM magnetic field strength and domain size



IGM magnetic field strength and domain size



Angular Diameter Distance (ADD)



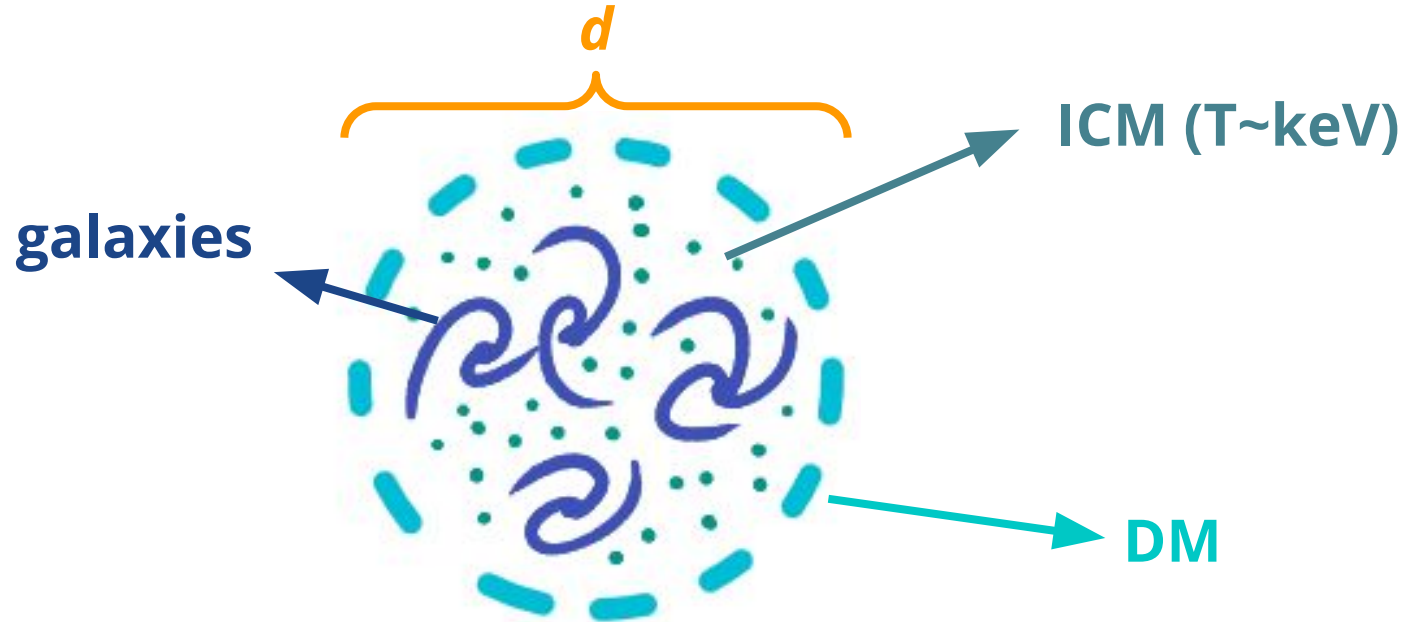
$$D_A = \frac{d}{\theta}$$

ADD: clusters

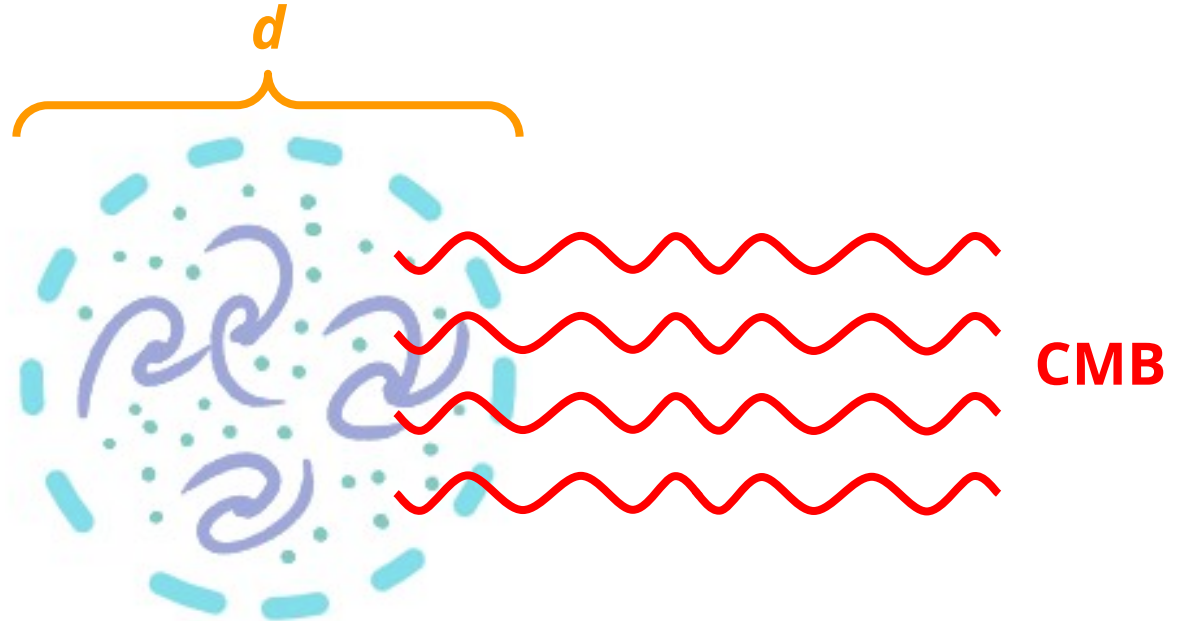
- Normally, ADD would be unaffected by axions: no dependence upon photon brightness
 - E.g. Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) in galaxy surveys
- However, clusters' d can be determined from **light!**

$$D_A = \frac{d}{\theta}$$

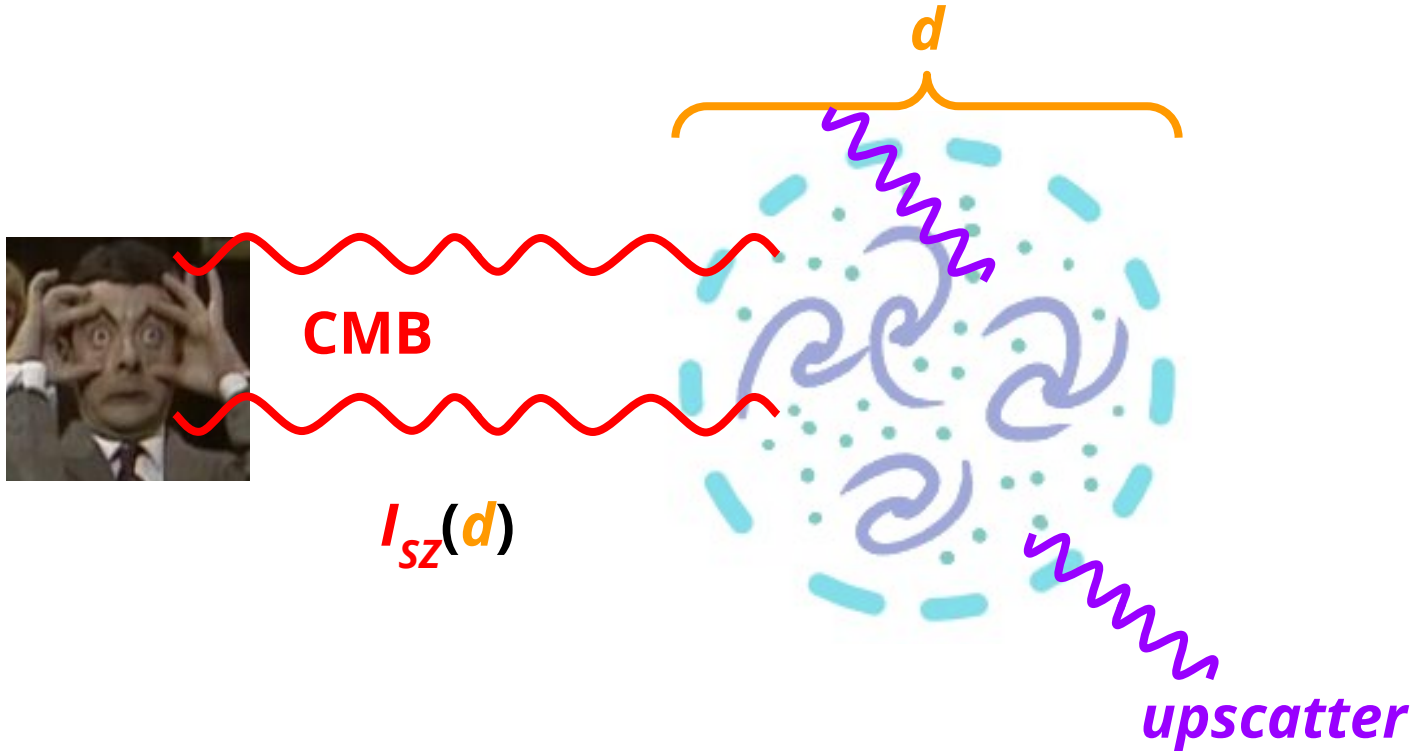
ADD: clusters



ADD: clusters - Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect



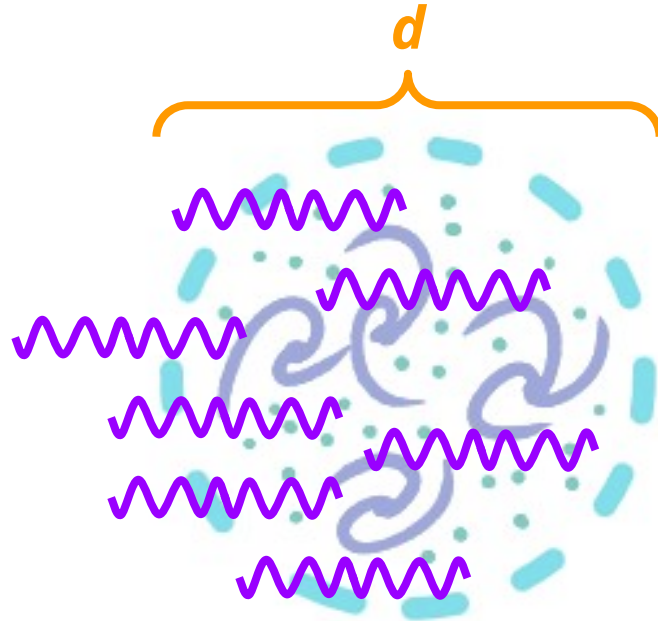
ADD: clusters - Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect



ADD: clusters - X-rays

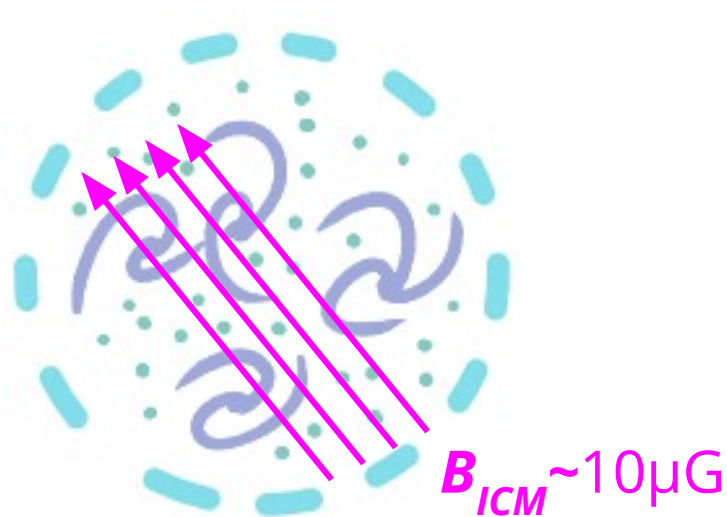


$I_x(d)$

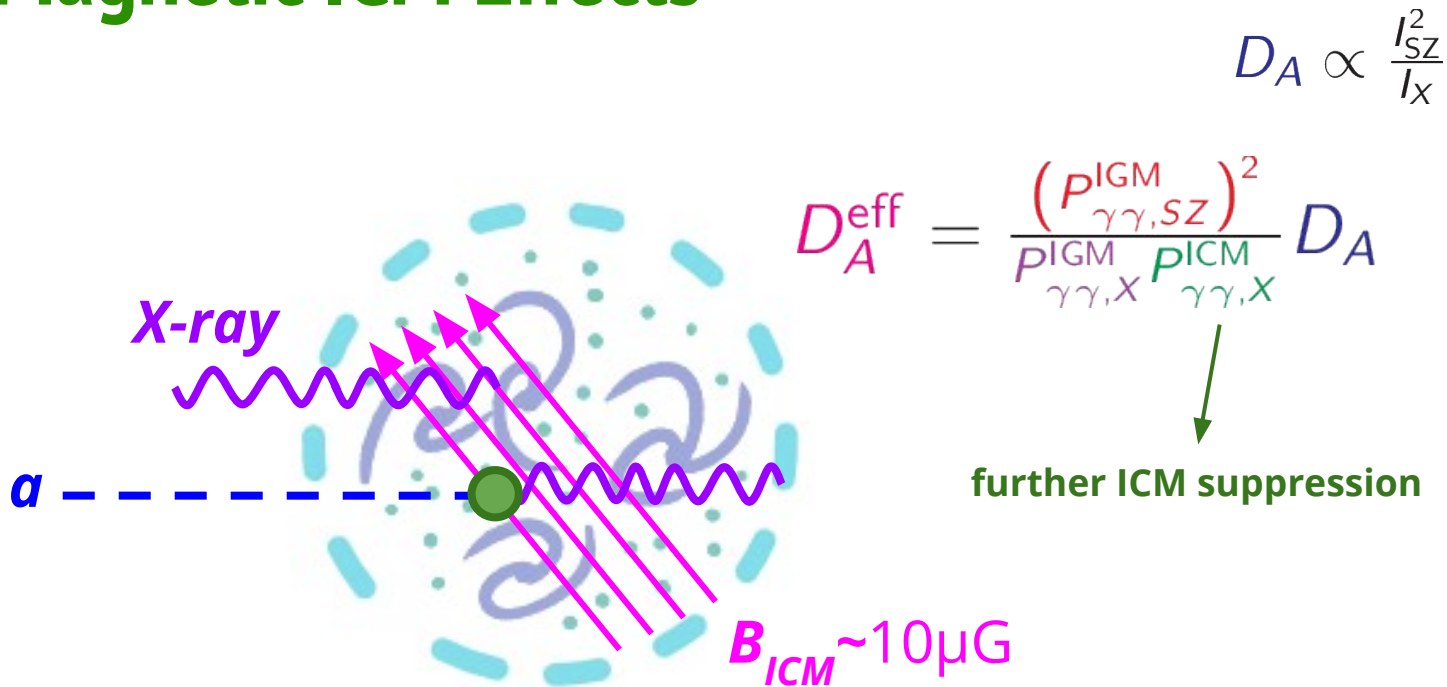


X-rays from ICM

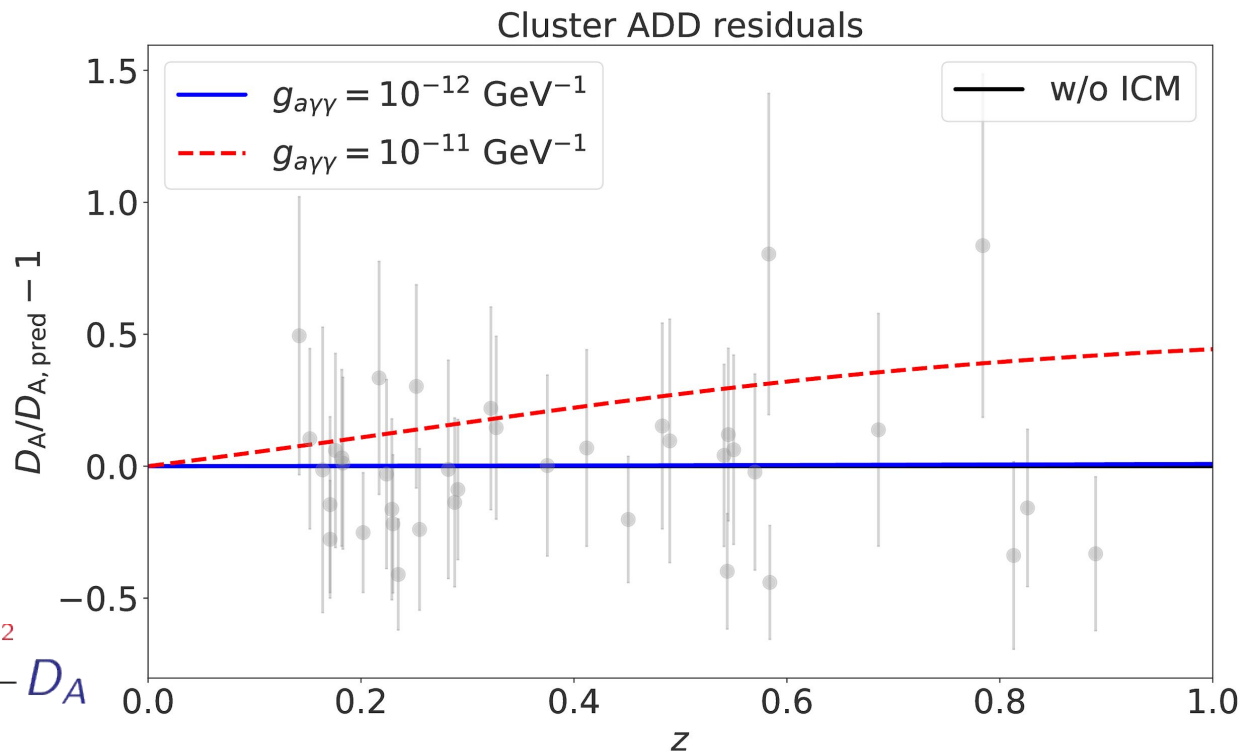
Clusters: Magnetic ICM Effects



Clusters: Magnetic ICM Effects

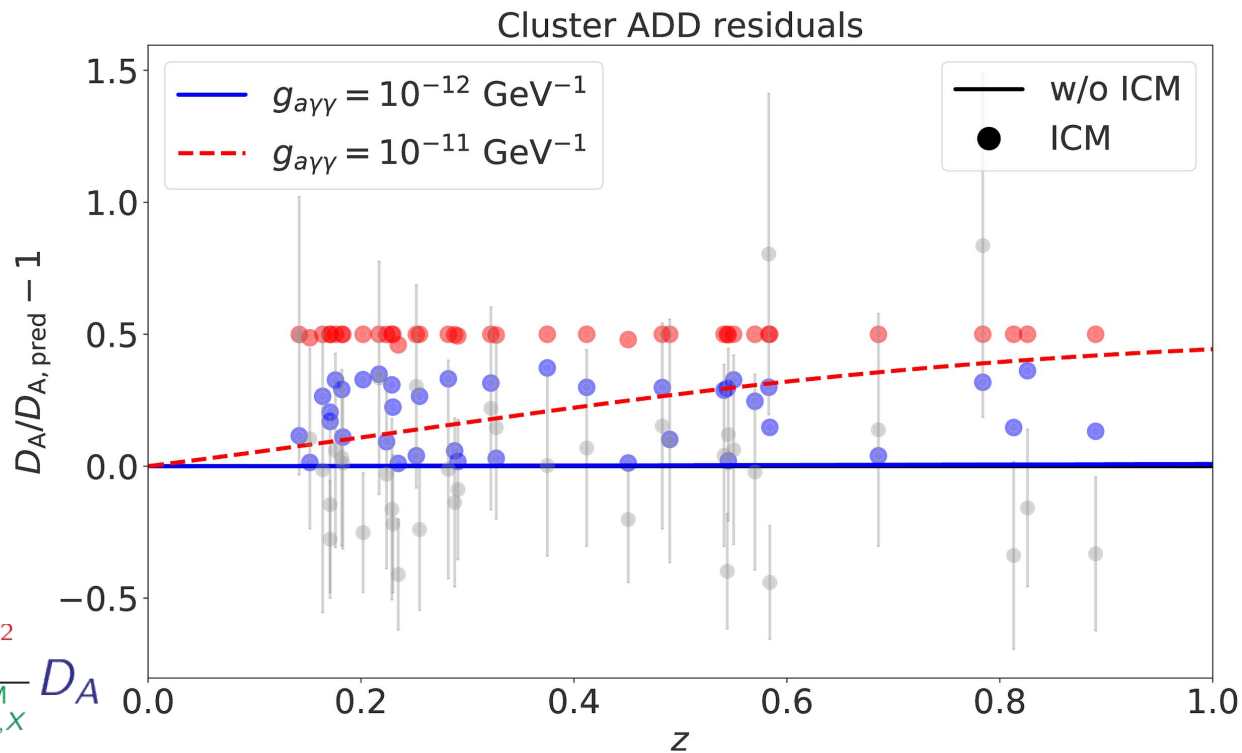


ADD: clusters



$$D_A^{\text{eff}} = \frac{(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}})^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}}} D_A$$

ADD: clusters



$$D_A^{\text{eff}} = \frac{(P_{\gamma\gamma, SZ}^{\text{IGM}})^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{IGM}} P_{\gamma\gamma, X}^{\text{ICM}}} D_A$$

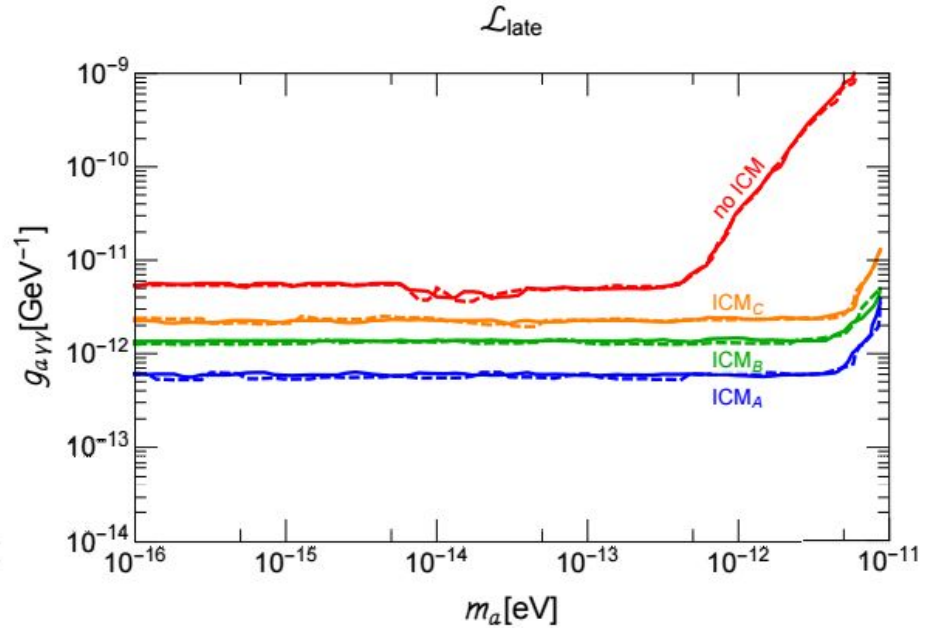
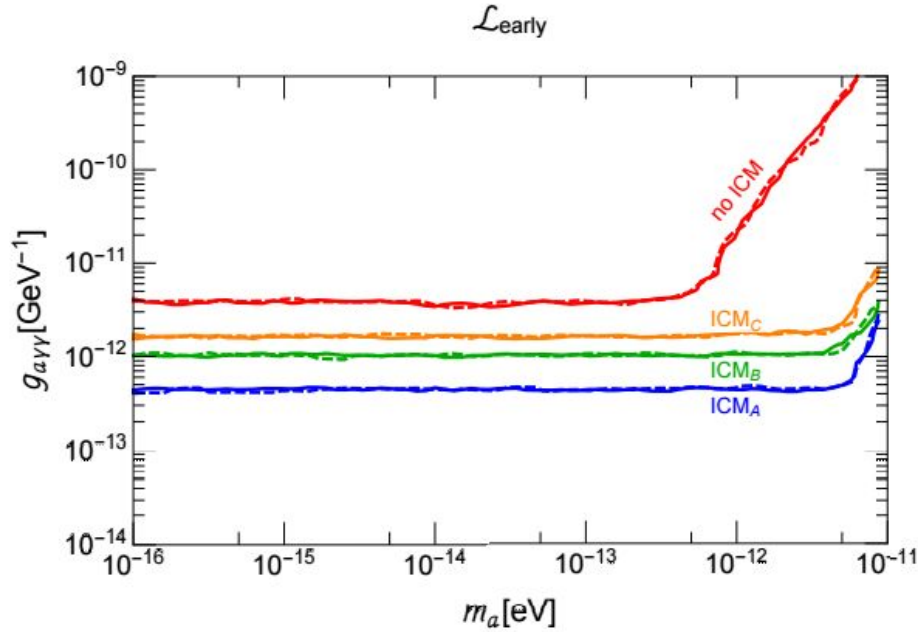
Results

$$B_{\text{ICM}}(r) = B_{\text{ref}} \left(\frac{n_e(r)}{n_e(r_{\text{ref}})} \right)^\eta$$

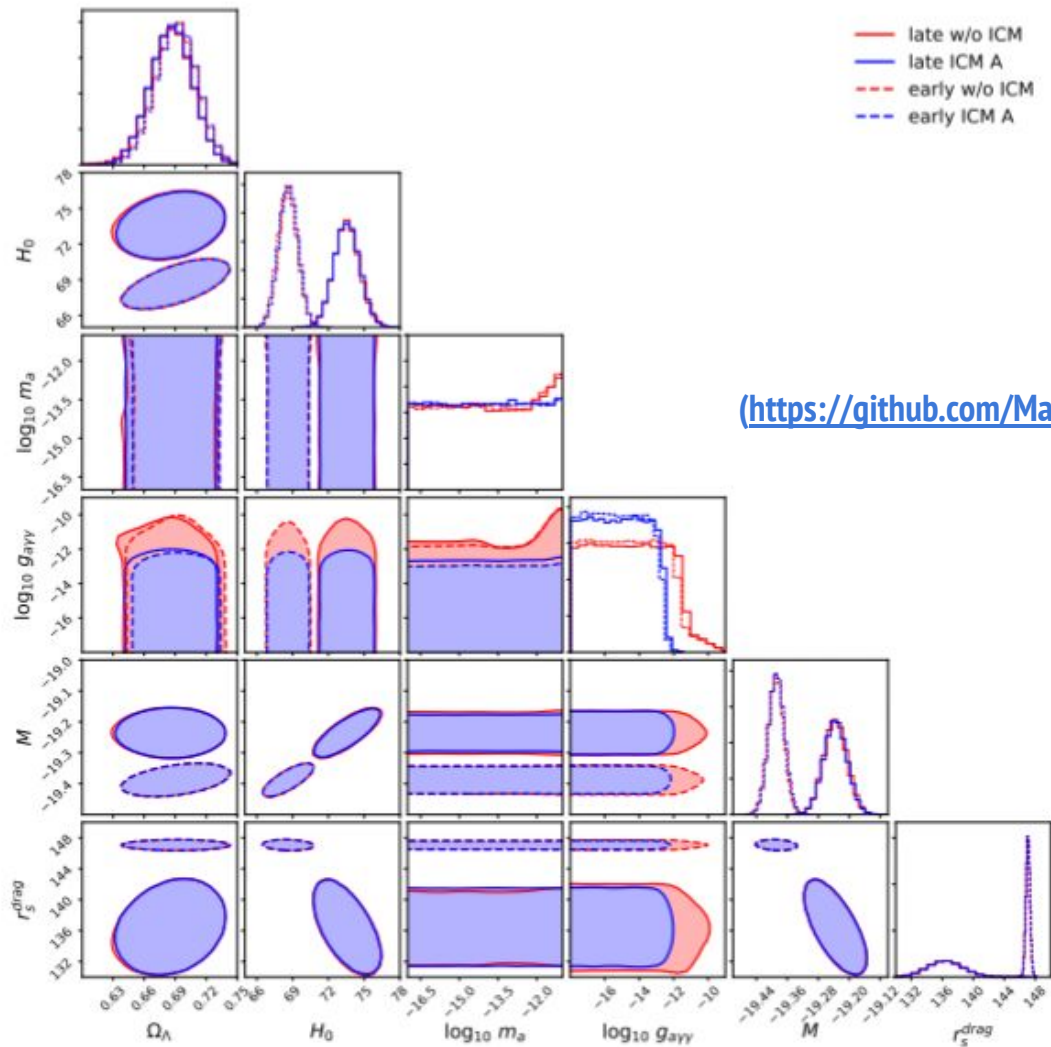
Model A : $r_{\text{ref}} = 0$ kpc, $B_{\text{ref}} = 25 \mu\text{G}$, $\eta = 0.7$,

Model B : $r_{\text{ref}} = 25$ kpc, $B_{\text{ref}} = 7.5 \mu\text{G}$, $\eta = 0.5$

Model C : $r_{\text{ref}} = 0$ kpc, $B_{\text{ref}} = 4.7 \mu\text{G}$, $\eta = 0.5$.



MCMC



$a \leftrightarrow \gamma$: single domain

$$P_0 = \frac{(2\Delta_{a\gamma})^2}{k^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{kx}{2} \right)$$

$$k \equiv \sqrt{(2\Delta_{a\gamma})^2 + (\Delta_a - \Delta_\gamma)^2},$$

$$\Delta_{a\gamma} \equiv \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma} B}{2}, \quad \Delta_a \equiv \frac{m_a^2}{2\omega}, \quad \Delta_\gamma \equiv \frac{m_\gamma^2}{2\omega}$$

$$m_\gamma^2 \equiv \frac{4\pi\alpha n_e}{m_e}$$

$a \leftrightarrow \gamma$: multiple domains

$$P_{a\gamma}(y) = (1 - A) \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_{0,i} \right) \right)$$

$$P_{a\gamma}(y) = (1 - A) \left(1 - \exp \left[\frac{1}{s} \int_0^y dy' \ln \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(y') \right) \right] \right)$$

$$A \equiv \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{I_a^0}{I_\gamma^0} \right)$$

$$P_0 = \frac{(2\Delta_{a\gamma})^2}{k^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{kx}{2} \right)$$

$\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma$: IGM survival probability

$$P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = A + (1 - A) \exp \left[\frac{1}{s} \int_0^z dz' \frac{\ln \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(z'; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) \right)}{H(z'; \Omega_\Lambda, H_0)} \right]$$

$$A \equiv \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{I_a^0}{I_\gamma^0} \right)$$

$$P_0 = \frac{(2\Delta_{a\gamma})^2}{k^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{kx}{2} \right)$$

$\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma$: ICM survival probability

$$P_{\gamma\gamma}(r; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) = A + (1 - A) \prod_{i=1}^{N(r)} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(r_i) \right)$$

$$A \equiv \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{I_a^0}{I_\gamma^0} \right)$$

$$P_0 = \frac{(2\Delta_{a\gamma})^2}{k^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{kx}{2} \right)$$

$$n_{e,\text{ICM}}(r) = n_{e,0} \left(f \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_{c1}^2} \right)^{-\frac{3\beta}{2}} + (1 - f) \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_{c2}^2} \right)^{-\frac{3\beta}{2}} \right)$$

$$B_{\text{ICM}}(r) = B_{\text{ref}} \left(\frac{n_e(r)}{n_e(r_{\text{ref}})} \right)^\eta$$

$\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma$: ICM survival probability

$$P_{\gamma\gamma}(r; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) = A + (1 - A) \prod_{i=1}^{N(r)} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(r_i) \right)$$

$$\langle P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{ICM}}(m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) \rangle \equiv \frac{\int_{r_{\text{ini}}}^{R_{\text{vir}}} dr n_{e,\text{ICM}}^2(r) P_{\gamma\gamma}(r; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma})}{\int_{r_{\text{ini}}}^{R_{\text{vir}}} dr n_{e,\text{ICM}}^2(r)}$$

Luminosity Distance

$$D_L(z) = (1 + z) \int_0^z dz' \frac{1}{H(z')}$$

$$m^{\text{eff}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}, M) = M + 25 + 5 \log_{10} \left(D_L^{\text{eff}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}) / \text{Mpc} \right)$$

$$D_L^{\text{eff}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = D_L(z; \Omega_\Lambda, H_0) / \sqrt{P_{\gamma\gamma}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta})},$$

$$P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = A + (1 - A) \exp \left[\frac{1}{s} \int_0^z dz' \frac{\ln(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(z'; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}))}{H(z'; \Omega_\Lambda, H_0)} \right]$$

Angular Diameter Distance

$$D_A(z) = \frac{1}{1+z} \int_0^z dz' \frac{1}{H(z')}$$

$$D_A^{\text{eff}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}) = D_A(z; \Omega_\Lambda, H_0) \frac{P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}, \omega_{\text{CMB}})^2}{P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{IGM}}(z; \boldsymbol{\theta}, \omega_X, A_X) \langle P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{ICM}}(m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) \rangle}$$

$$\langle P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{ICM}}(m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) \rangle \equiv \frac{\int_{r_{\text{ini}}}^{R_{\text{vir}}} dr n_{e,\text{ICM}}^2(r) P_{\gamma\gamma}(r; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma})}{\int_{r_{\text{ini}}}^{R_{\text{vir}}} dr n_{e,\text{ICM}}^2(r)}$$

$$P_{\gamma\gamma}(r; m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}) = A + (1-A) \prod_{i=1}^{N(r)} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} P_0(r_i)\right)$$

$$\frac{I_a^{\text{clusters}}}{I_\gamma^{\text{clusters}}} = \frac{1 - \langle P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{ICM}} \rangle}{\langle P_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{ICM}} \rangle}$$

$$A_X = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{I_a^{\text{clusters}}}{I_\gamma^{\text{clusters}}}\right)$$