

Future perspectives on axion dark matter

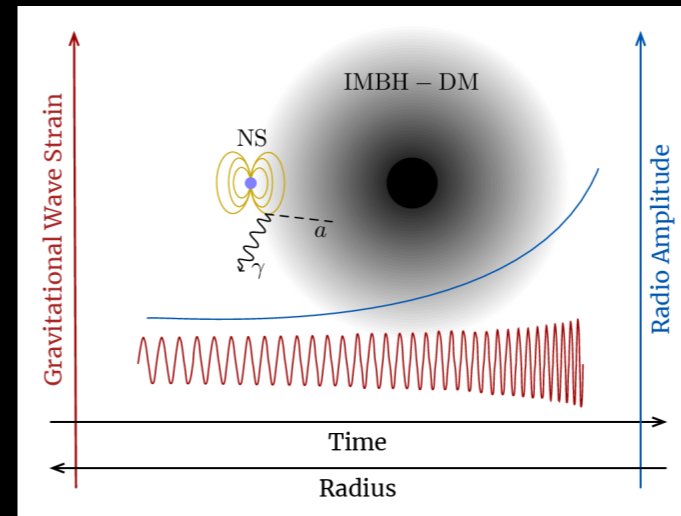


Luca Visinelli

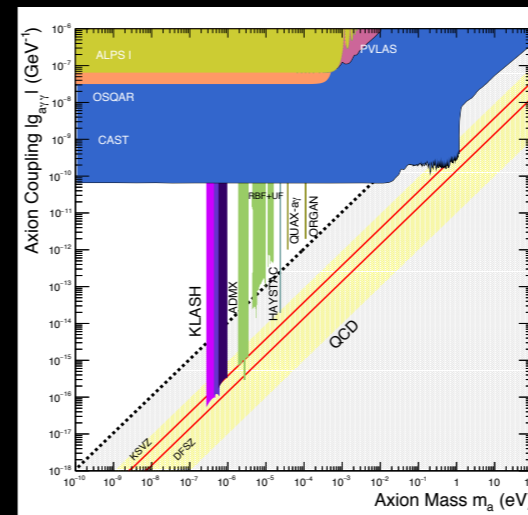
GRAPPA University of Amsterdam

OUTLINE

1. Recent work



2. Present work



3. Future projects

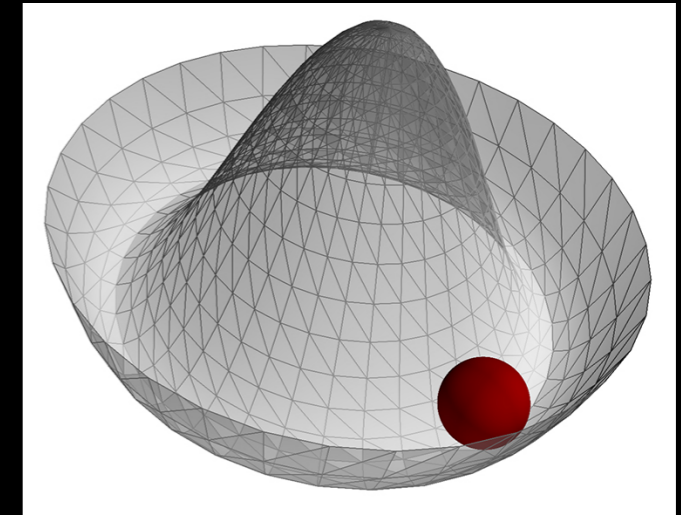
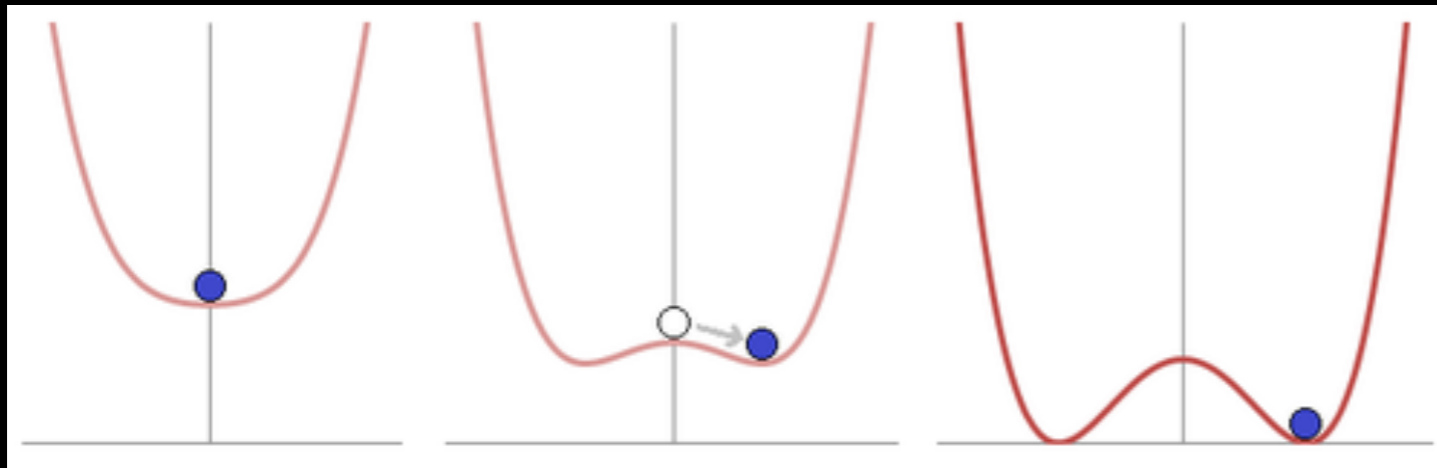
Recent work by the group

Recent focus on light particles as the dark matter: the QCD axion



Steady growth in the interest on the axion

Early-Universe dynamics of the axion

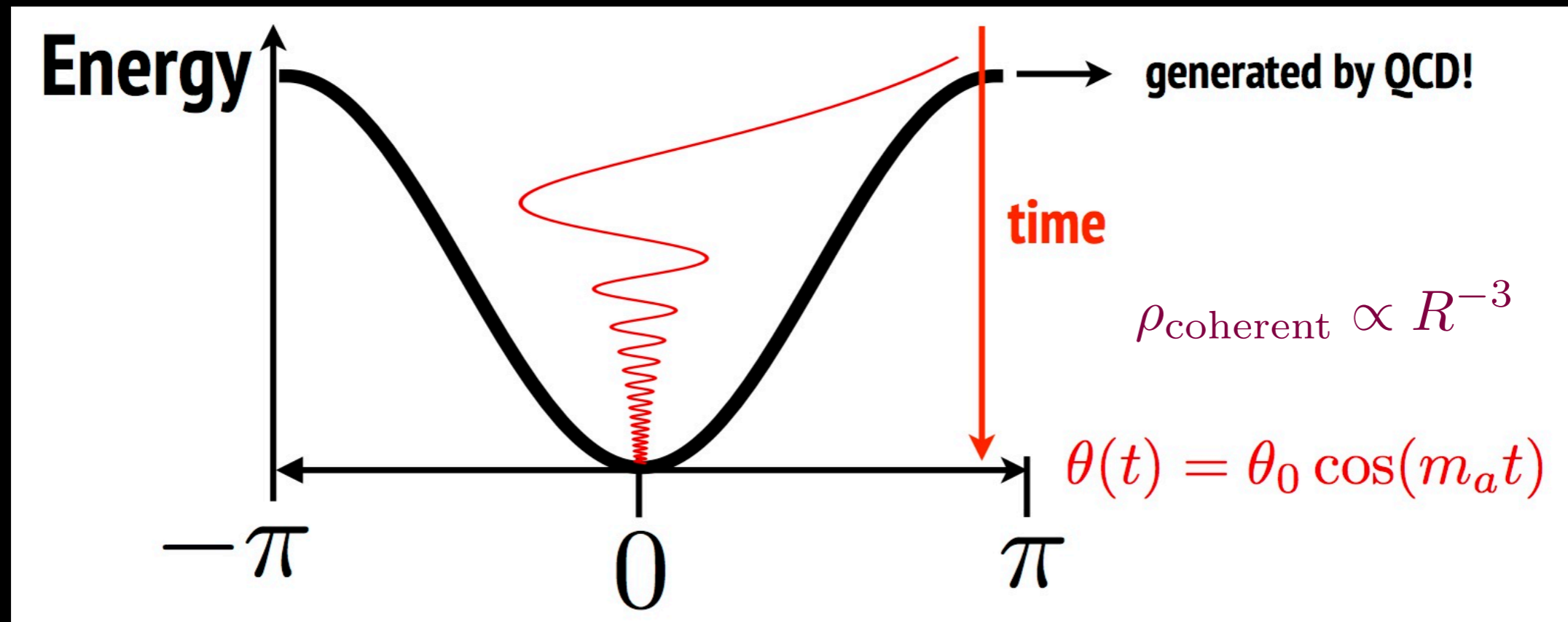


$$T \gtrsim f_a$$

$$T \sim f_a$$

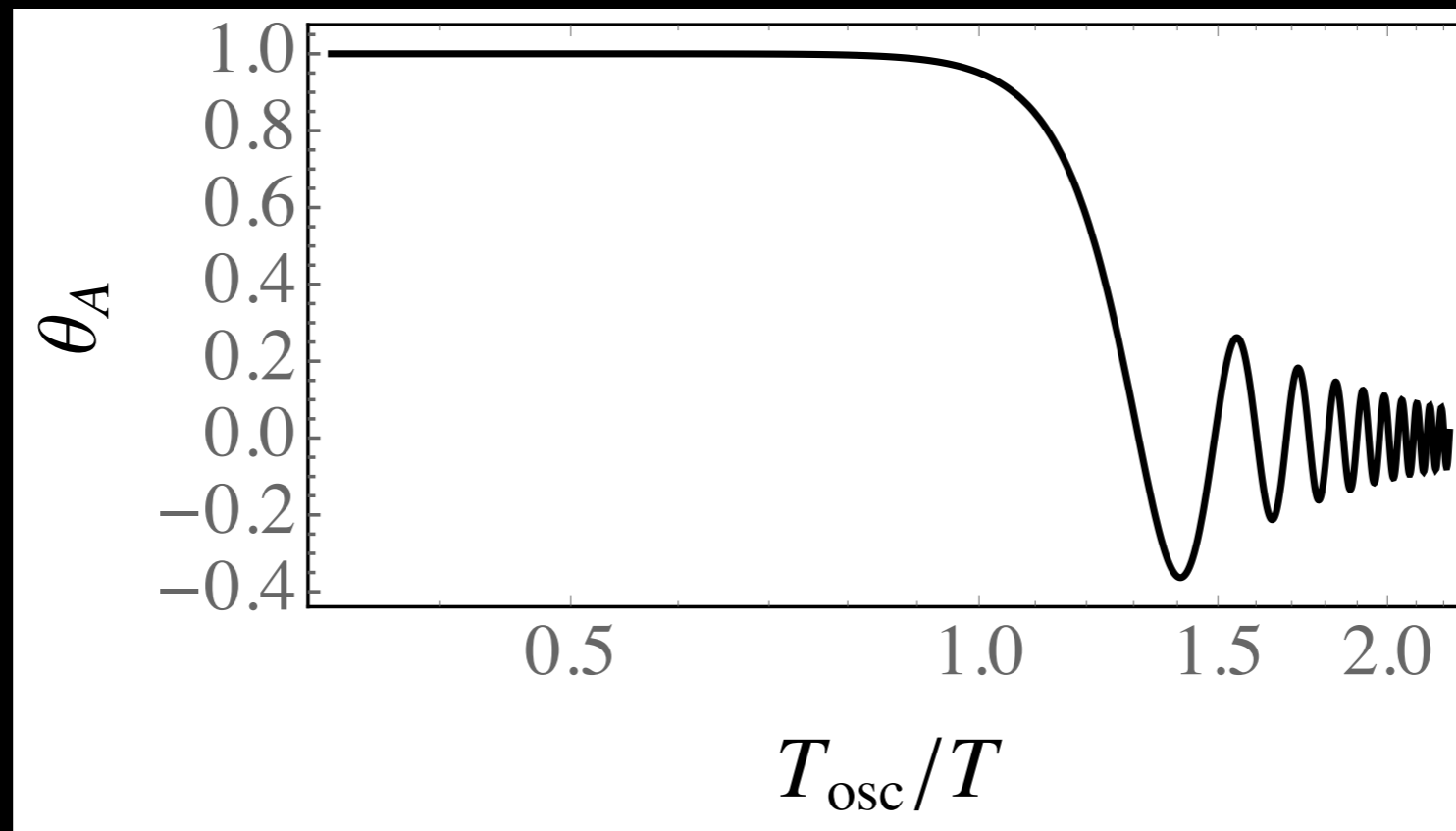
$$T \lesssim f_a$$

$$T \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \ll f_a$$



The parameter space of the QCD axion

$$\ddot{\theta}_A + 3H\dot{\theta}_A + m_A^2(T) \sin \theta_A = 0$$

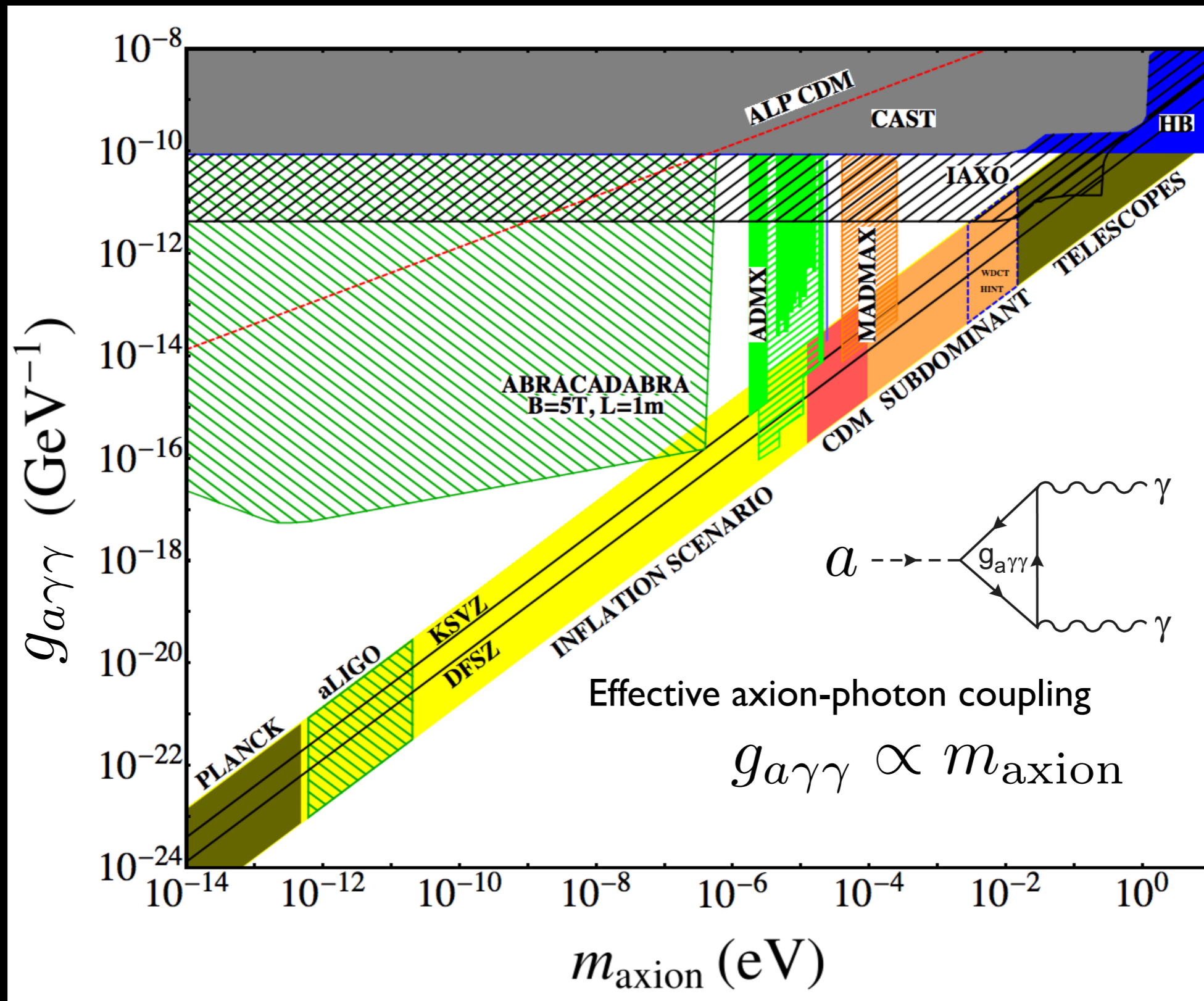


$$m_A(T_{\text{osc}}) \approx 3H(T_{\text{osc}})$$

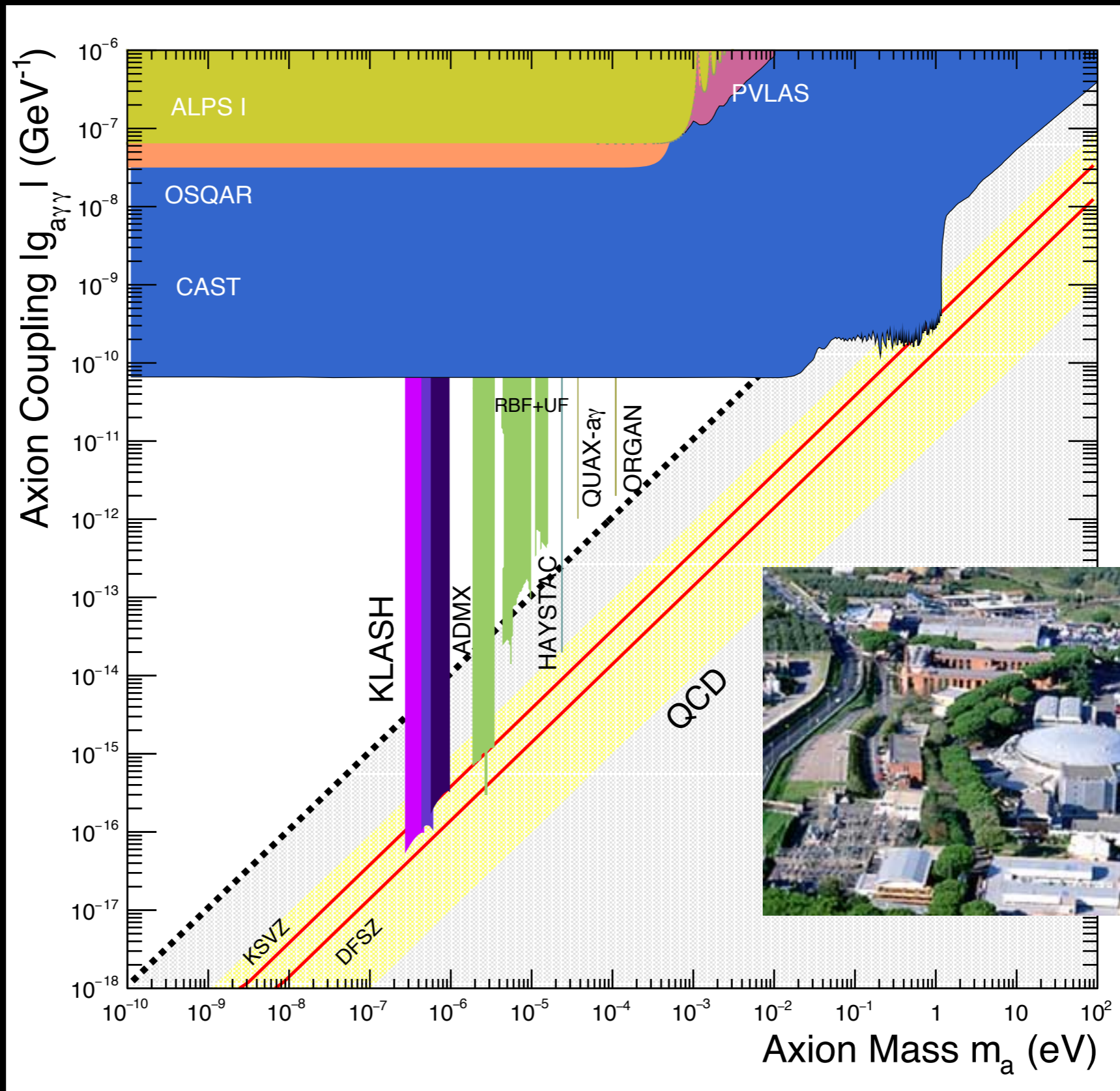
Depends on particle physics

Depends on cosmology

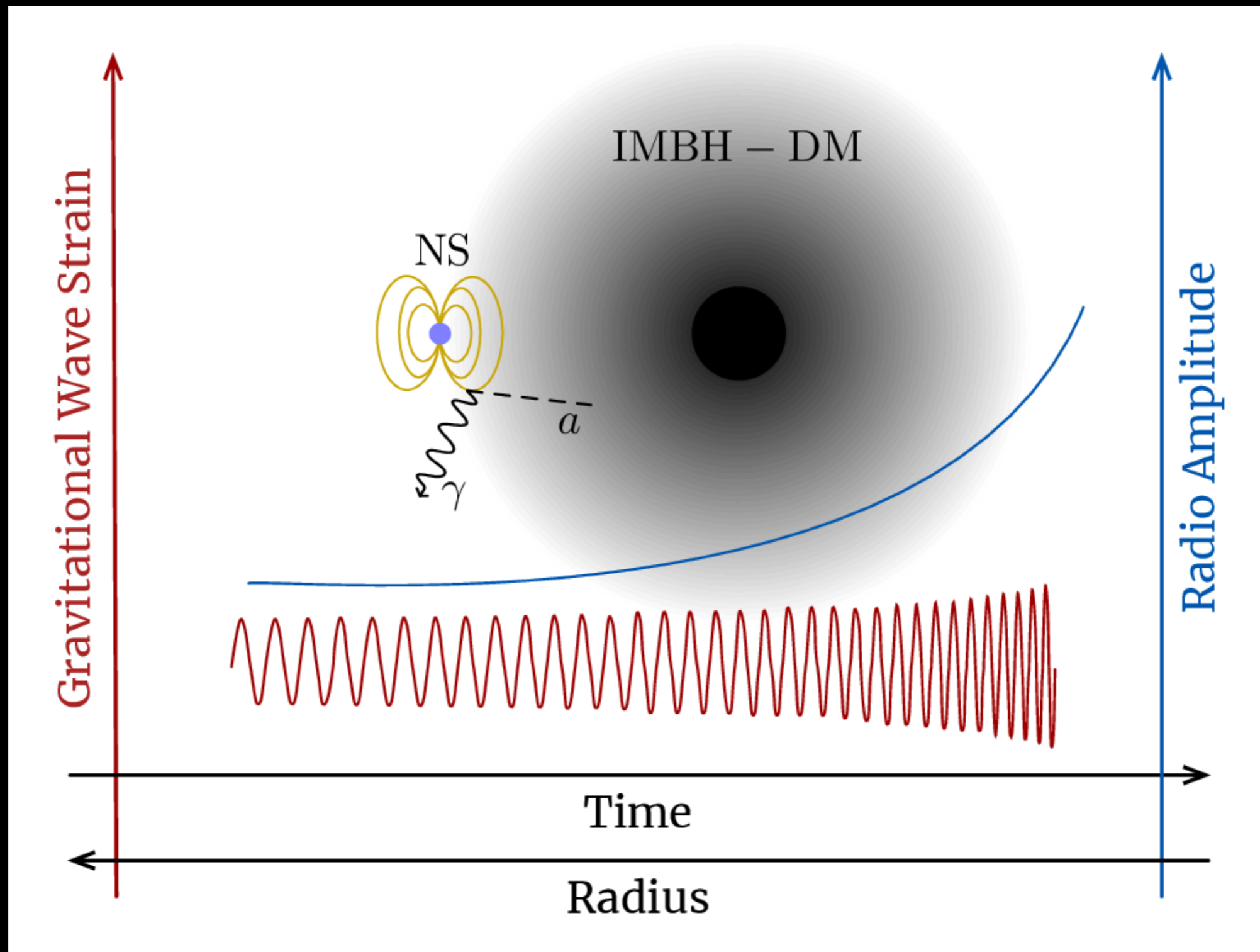
One-parameter theory, falsifiable



KLoe magnet for Axion SearchH (KLASH)

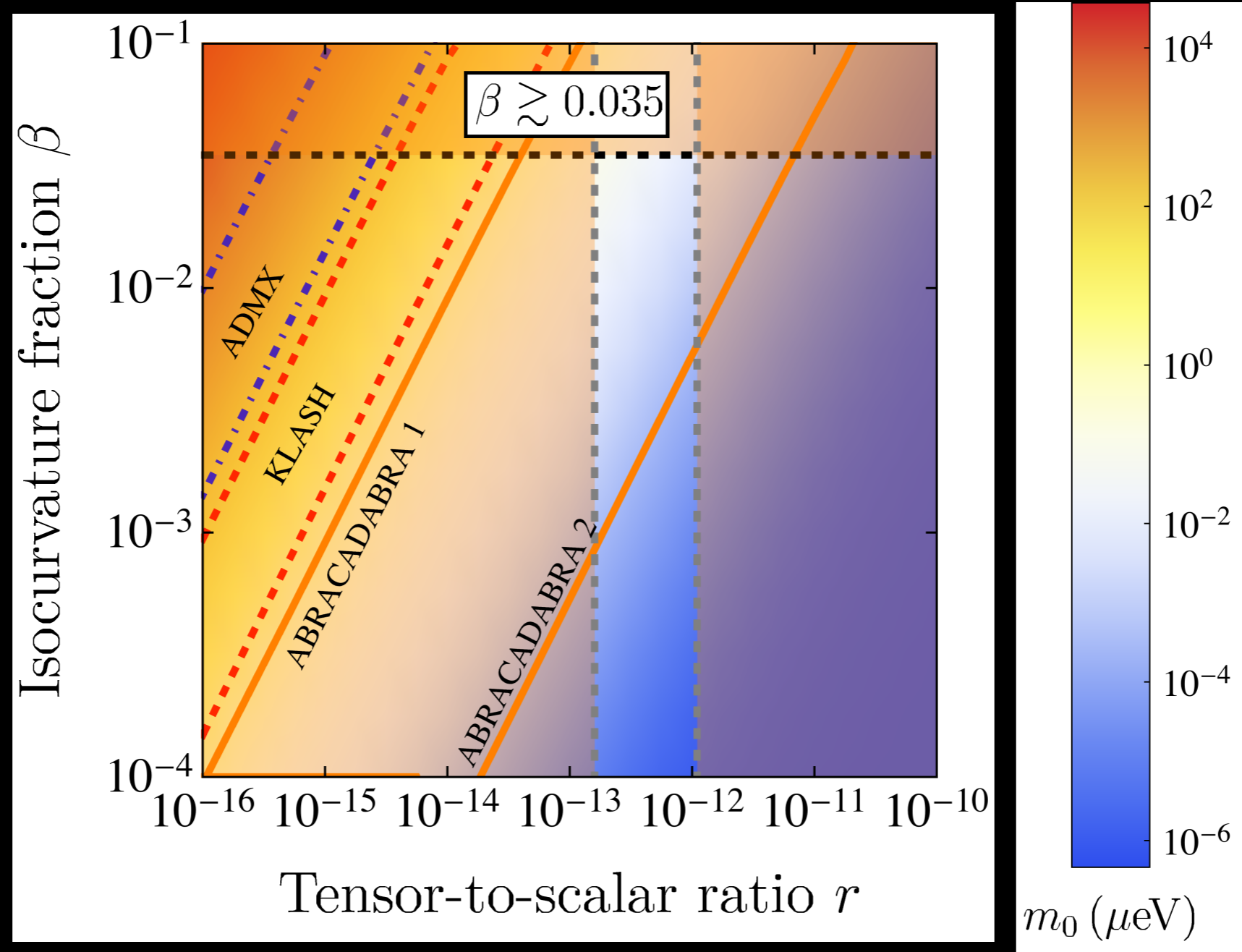


Multi-messenger axion-GW astrophysics



T.D.P. Edwards *et al.* 1905.04686

The dark matter axion mass



T. Tenkanen & LV, JCAP **1908**, 033 (2019), 1906.11837

Present work

Review on axion models

The landscape of QCD axion models

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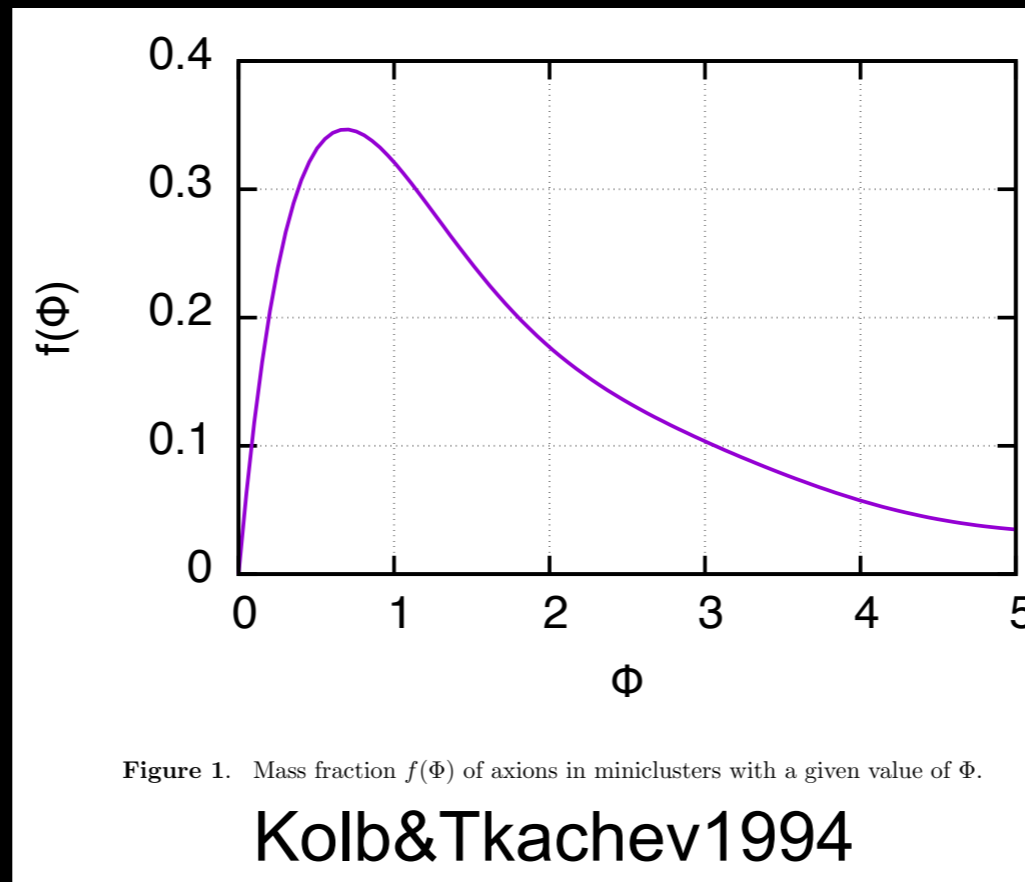
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Axion miniclusters

Regions with overdensities $\Phi = \delta\rho/\rho$



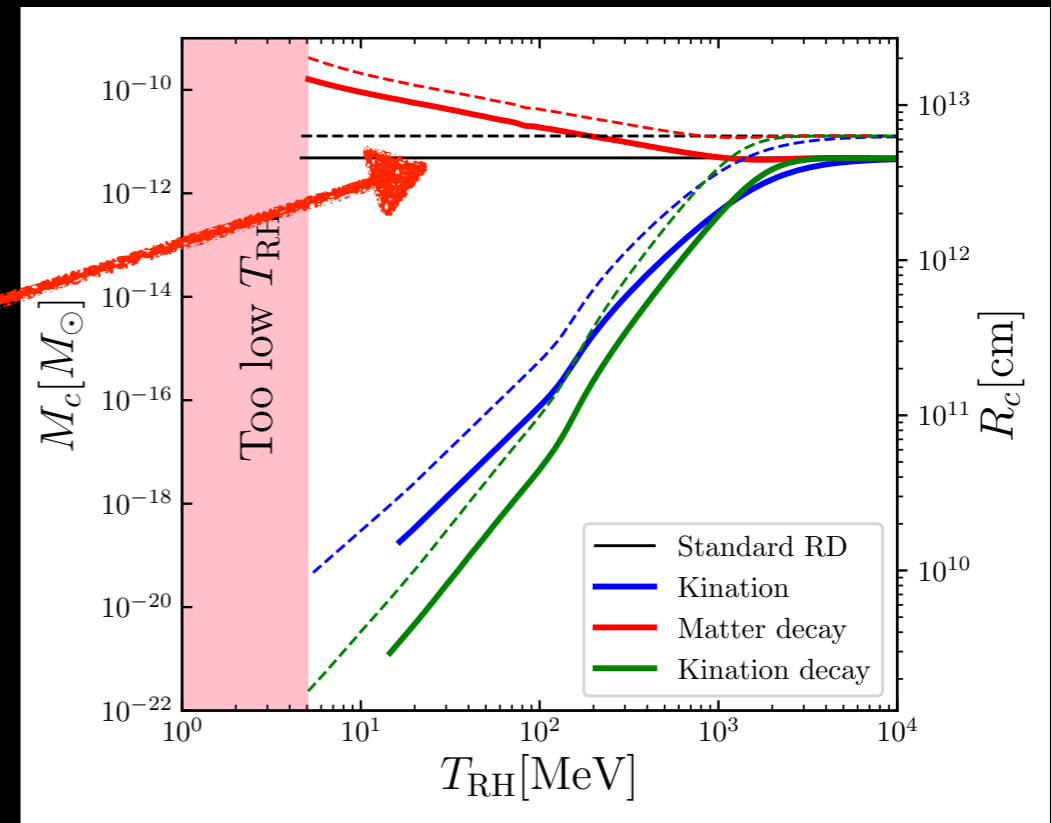
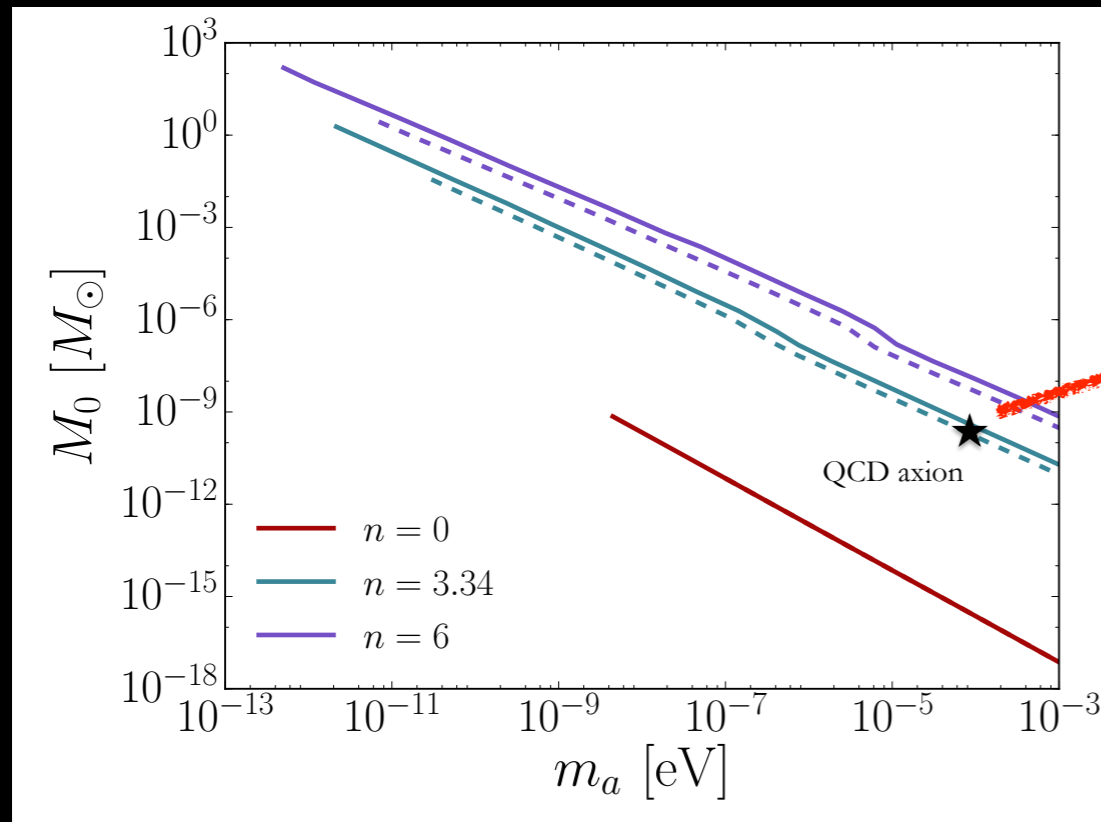
collapse at temperature $T_{\text{collapse}} = \Phi T_{\text{eq}}$

Density of miniclusters $\rho \sim 140(1 + \Phi)\Phi^3 \rho_{\text{eq}}$

Axion miniclusters

Mass $M_{MC} \sim 10^{-10} M_{\odot}$ (enclosed at H_{QCD}^{-1})

Radius $R_{MC} \sim 1 \text{ AU} / \Phi$.

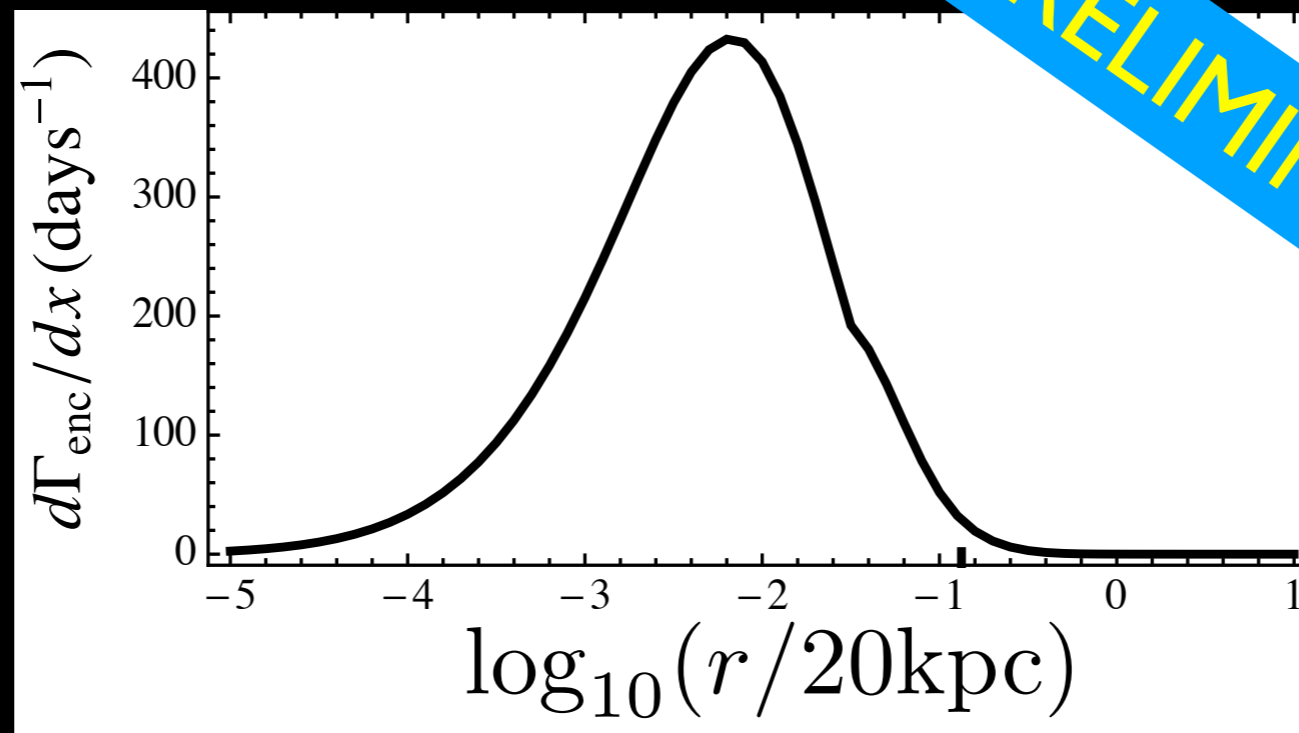


Fairbairn+2017



LV & Redondo 1808.01879

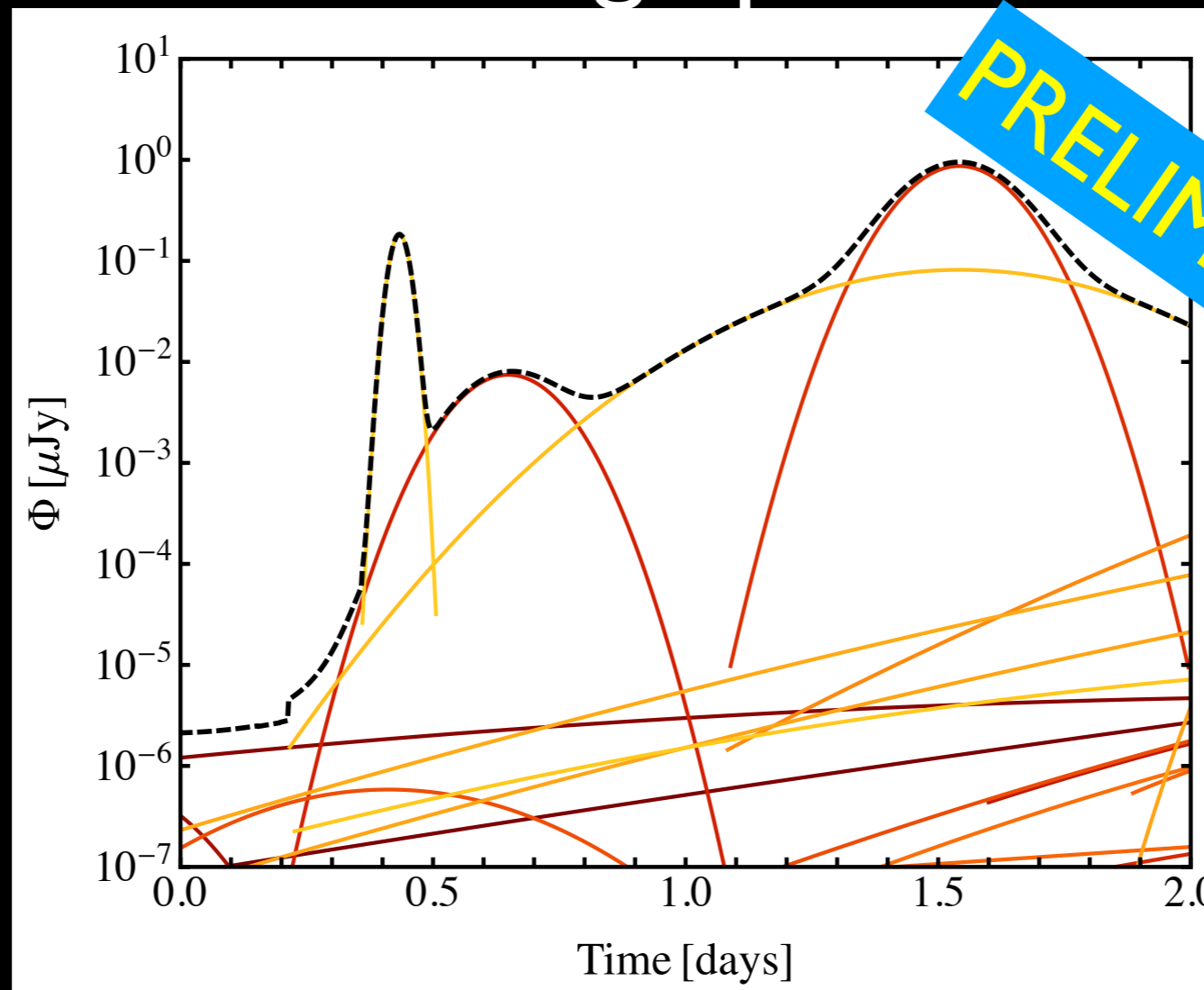
Neutron stars “eating up” axion miniclusters



Edwards+, *work in progress*

We are working on the signature of NS- axion MC encounters

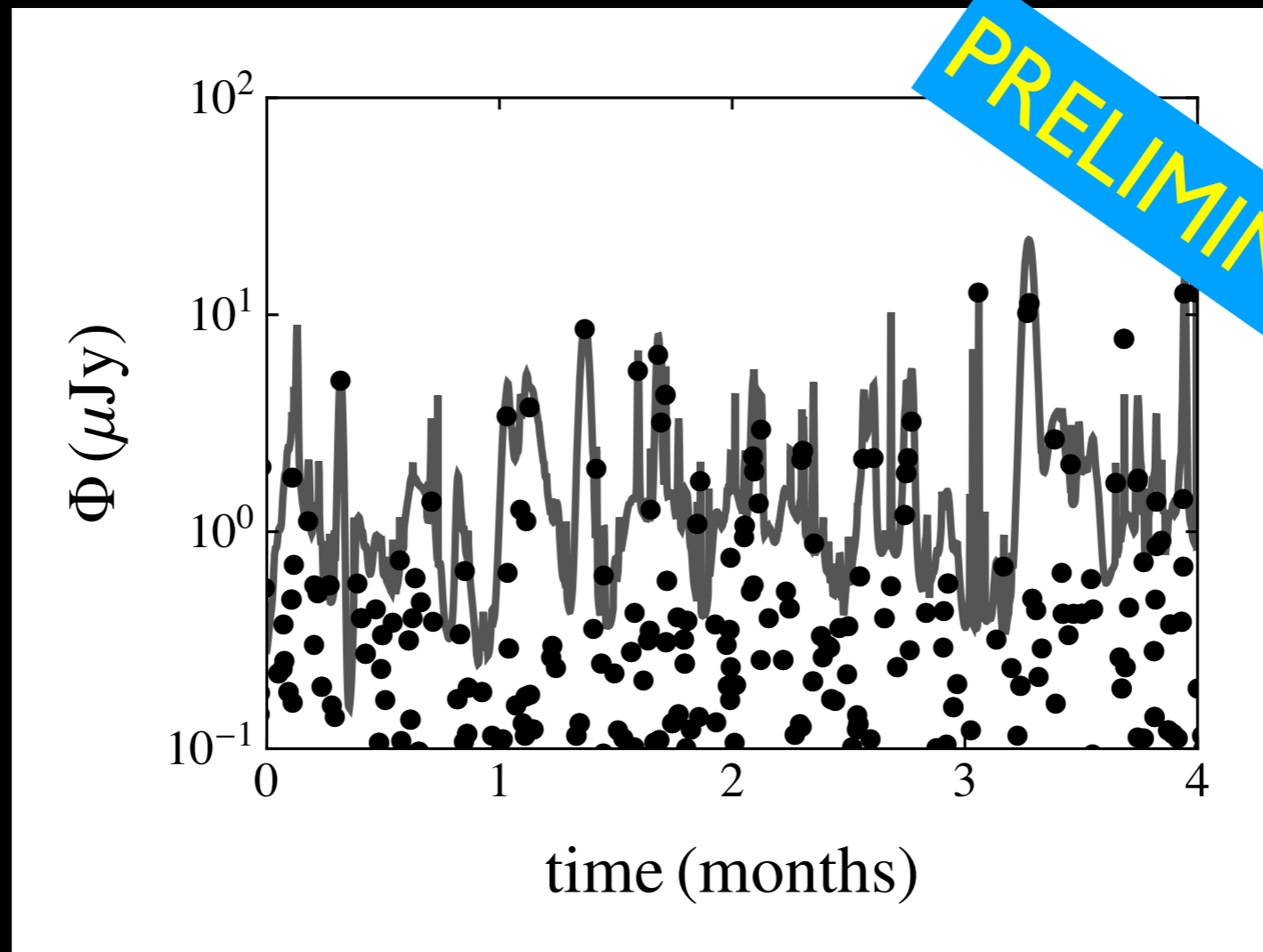
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Neutron stars “eating up” axion miniclusters



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The future? Axions-neutrino connections?

Axions and neutrinos can share properties in some minimal BSM setups

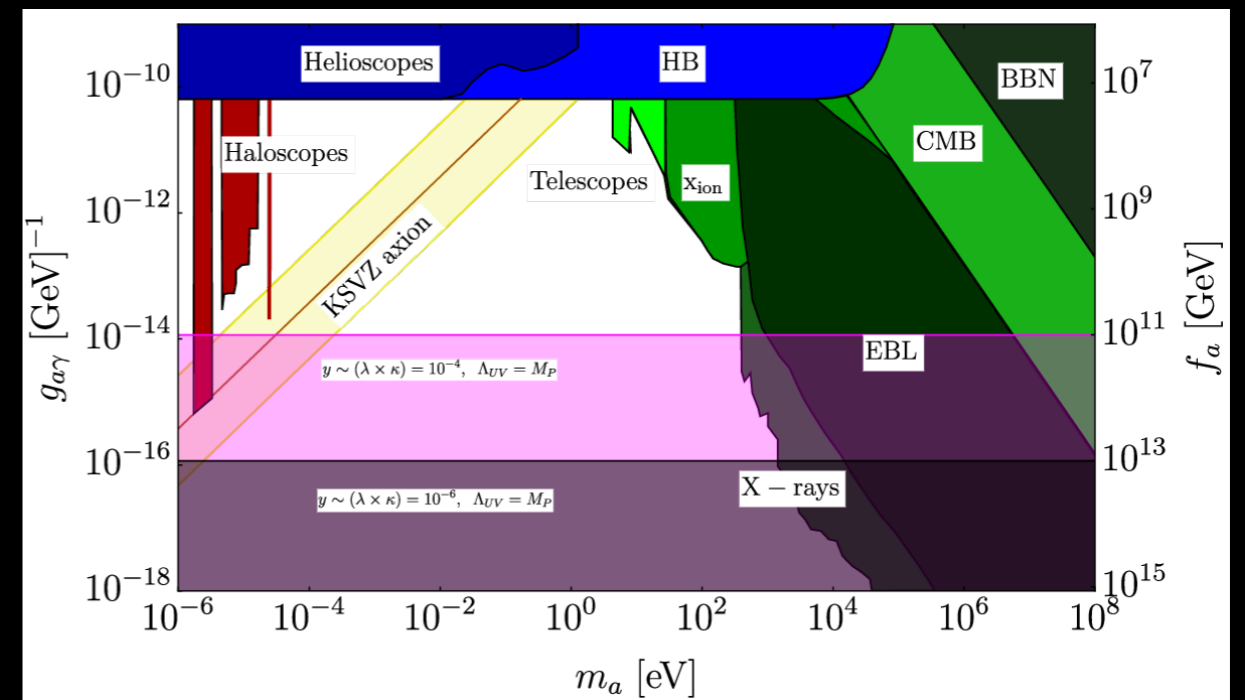
Recent e.g. Peinado+ 1910.02961

Notice that, unlike the Majorana case where one typically has

$$m_\nu^{\text{Majorana}} \sim v_{EW}^2 / f_a, \quad (7)$$

for the Dirac case one obtains, from Eq. (5) ²:

$$m_\nu^{\text{Dirac}} \sim v_{EW} f_a / \Lambda_{UV}. \quad (8)$$



Type I Dirac See-Saw leads to an *upper* bound to the axion energy scale

Conclusions

- It is an exciting period to work on dark matter compact objects!
- Details require much further efforts. Work in progress...
- Miniclusters and axion stars are possible laboratories!