

A self-consistent wave description of axion minicluster and their survival in the galaxy

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FIPS Workshop

Motivation

→ Axion provides an elegant solution for the strong CP problem + DM

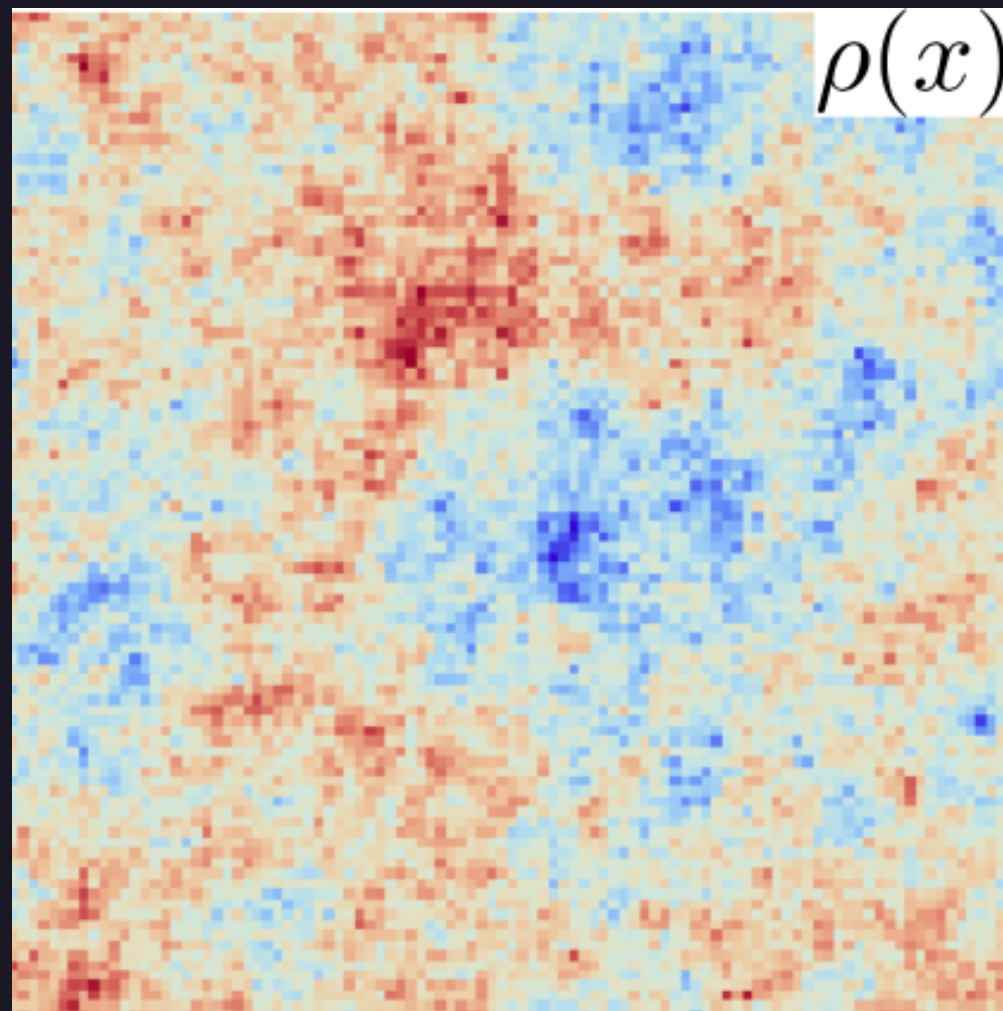
Misalignment Mechanism

→ **Pre-inflation scenario:** axion field initially homogeneous

→ **Post-inflation scenario:** axion field initially inhomogeneous. Different values in causally disconnected regions

Motivation

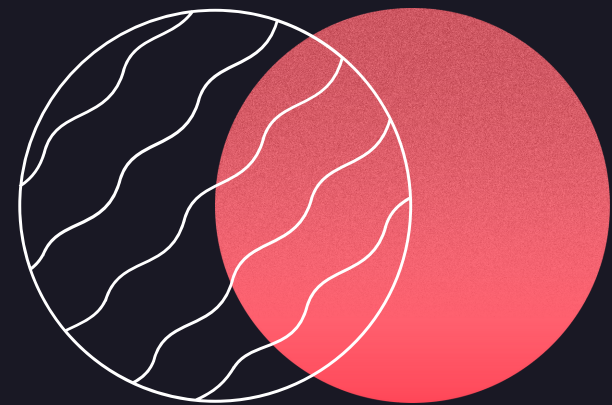
Post-Inflation Scenario



- Provides a very rich phenomenology:
Domain walls, cosmic strings, axion stars, axion miniclusters
- Are those objects still present?
Would affect drastically direct detection

A. Pargner thesis

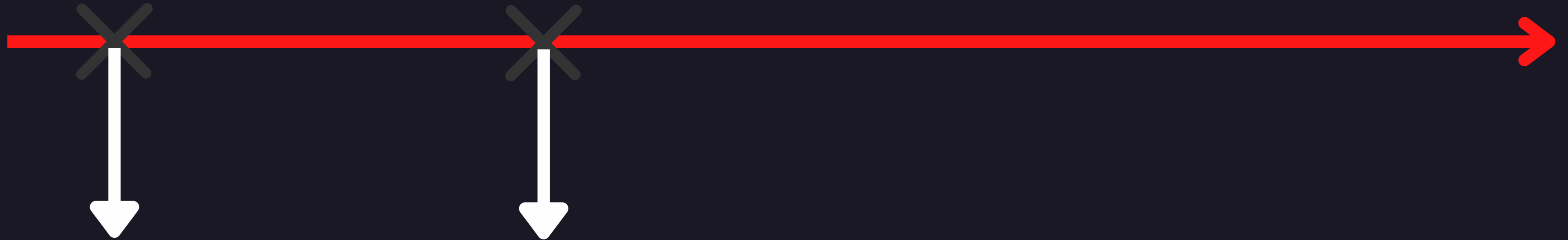
Where are the
miniclusters?



History of axion miniclusters

$T \approx 100\text{MeV}$

$t \approx 17\text{Myr}$



Formation in the
early universe

Last numerical
simulations



**Mergings and
Collisions**

([1906.00967],
[1911.09417].)

History of axion miniclusters

$T \approx 100\text{MeV}$

$t \approx 17\text{Myr}$

$t \approx 3\text{Gyr}$

$t \approx 13.7\text{Gyr}$



Formation in the early universe

Last numerical simulations

Formation Milky Way

Axion minicluster population today?



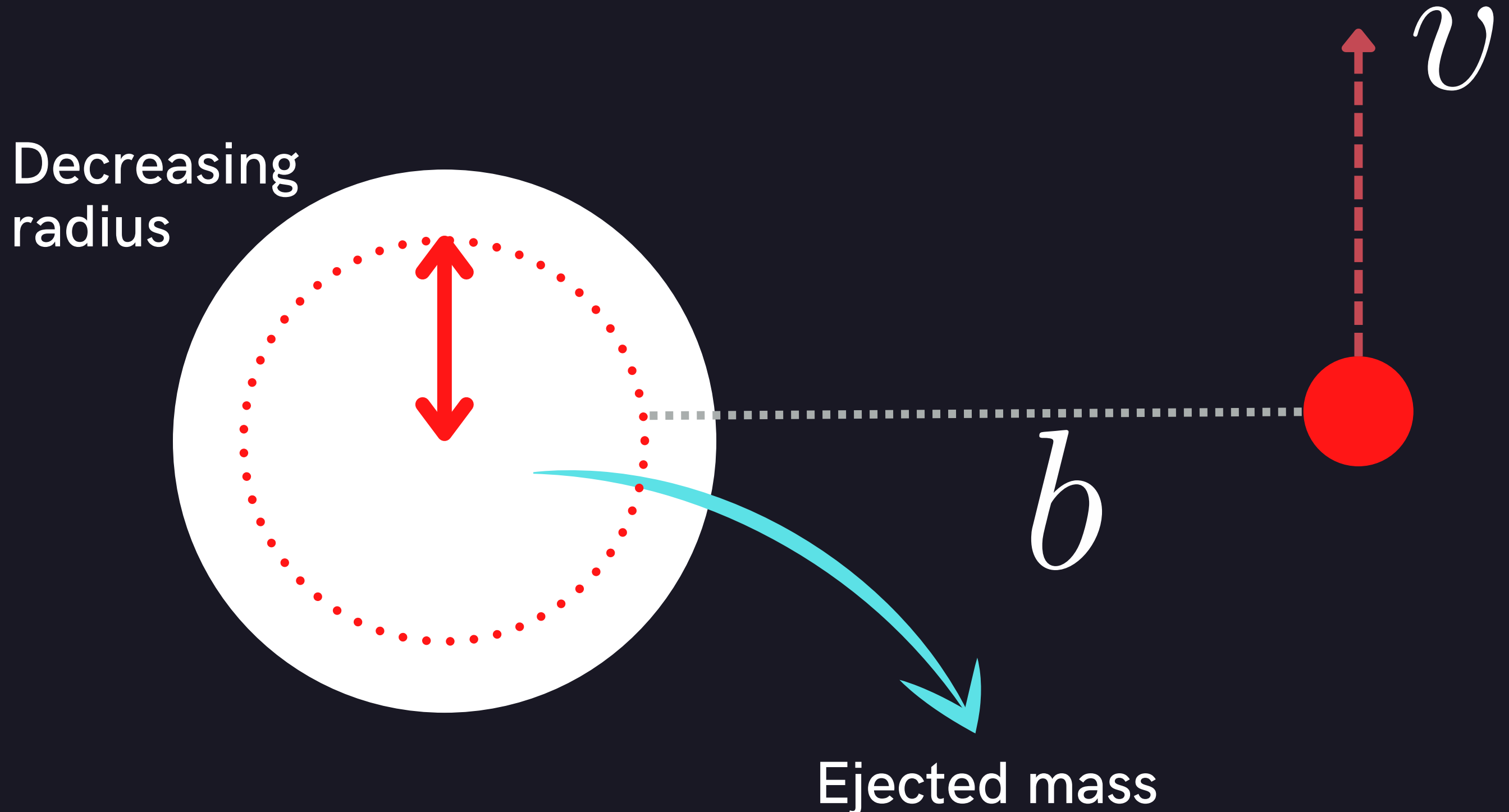
Mergings and Collisions

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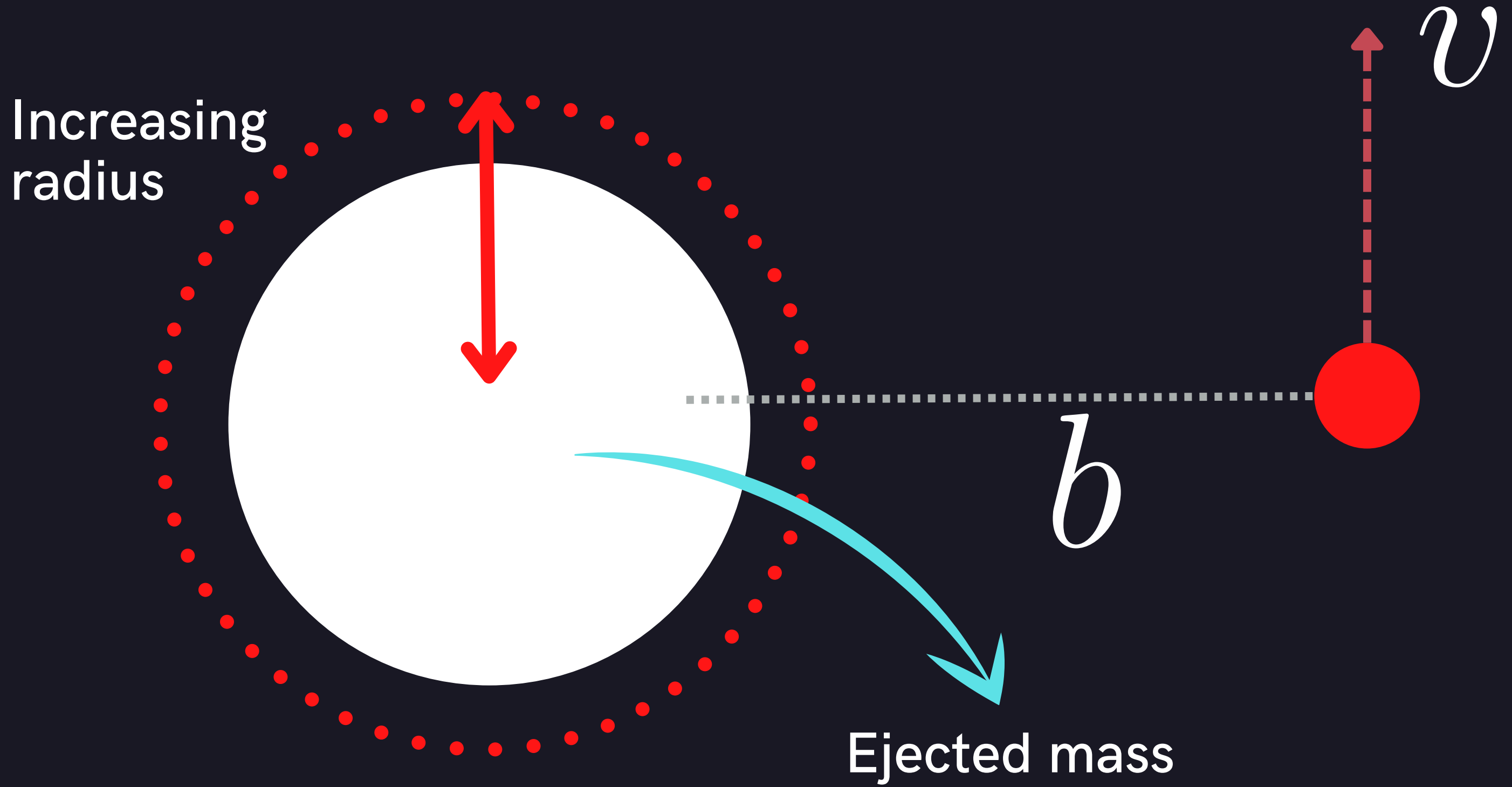


Interaction with Milky Way stars

Interaction with stars in the MW

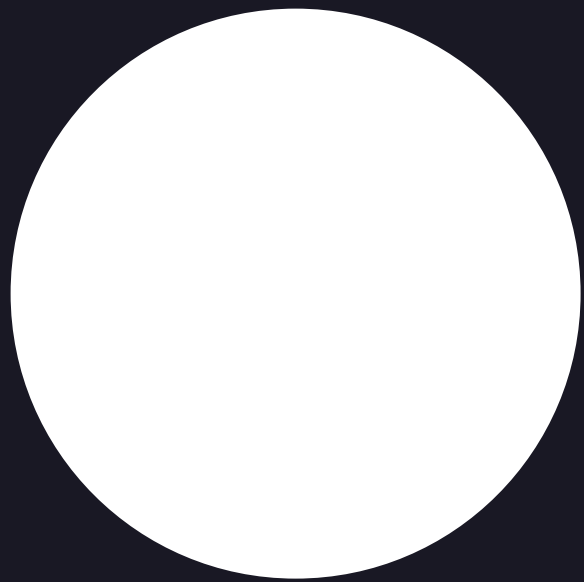


Interaction with stars in the MW



How to know if they survived?

1



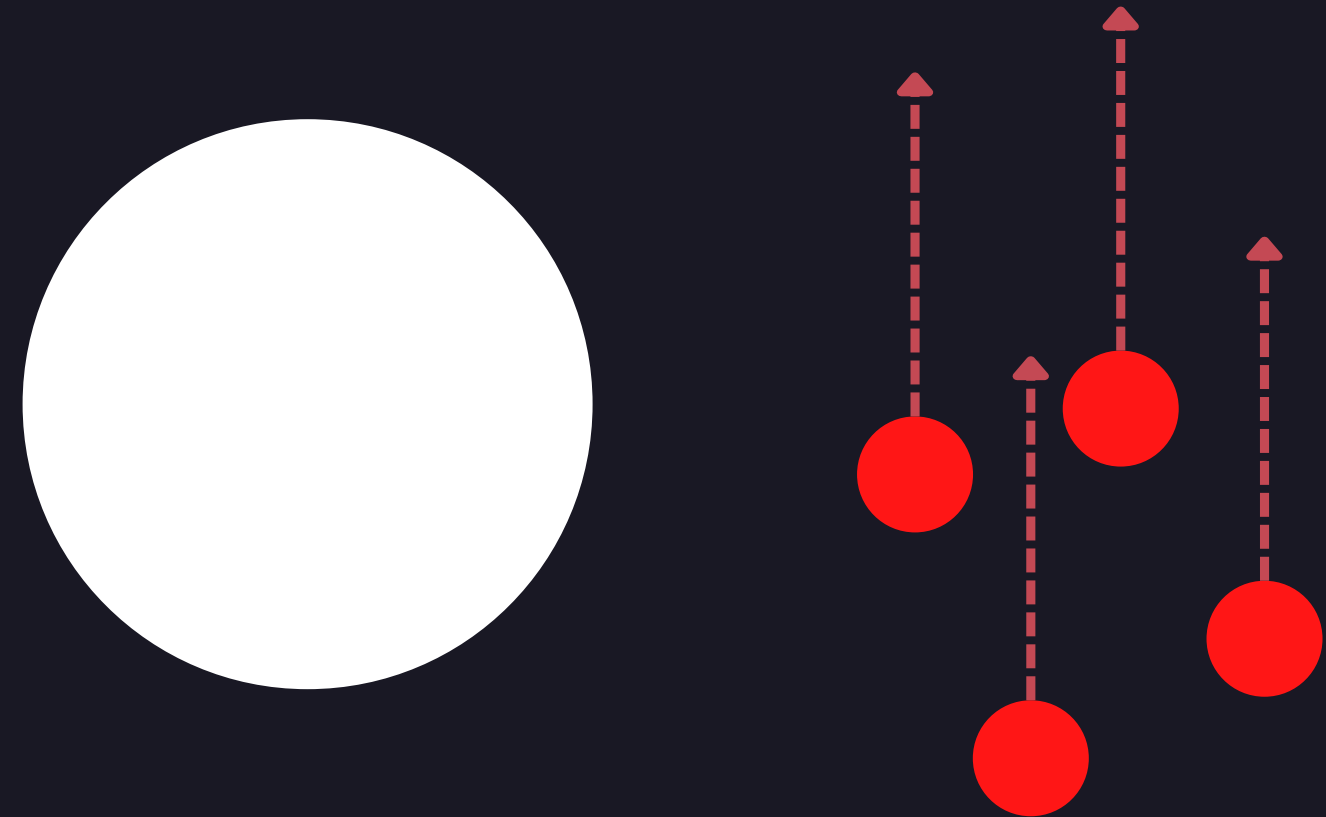
- Characterize the minicluster

2



- How does it interact with a star

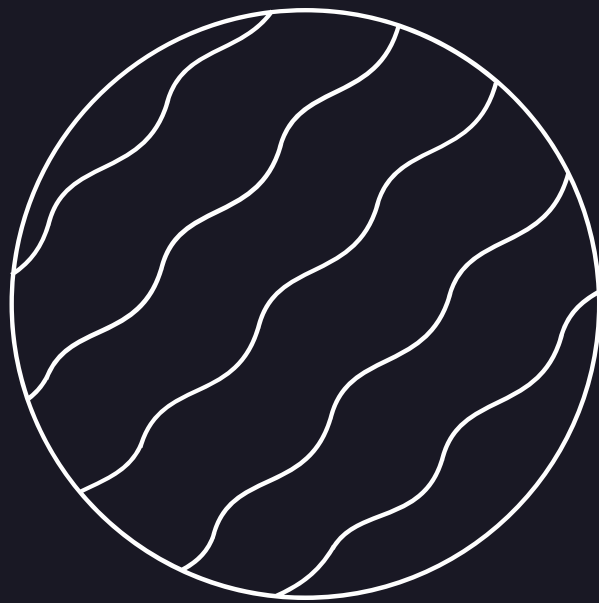
3



- Simulate all the interactions in its lifetime

How to know if they survived?

1. How to characterize the minicluster?



Axions are described by a classical field

$$i\partial_t\psi = \left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m_a} + m_a\phi(r) \right) \psi$$

$$\nabla^2\phi = 4\pi Gm_a|\psi|^2$$



Wave function for a given density and potential profile?

How to know if they survived?

1. How to characterize the minicluster?

$$i\partial_t\psi = \left(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m_a} + m_a\phi(r) \right) \psi$$
$$\nabla^2\phi = 4\pi Gm_a|\psi|^2$$

→ Fixed potential, density and distribution function $\{f, \phi, \rho\}$

→ Solve analytically using WKB approximation

● $\psi(r, t) = \sum_{nlm} C_{nlm} R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) e^{-iE_n t}$

● $C_{nlm} = \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 f(E_n) g_l(E_n) dE_n} e^{i\phi_{nlm}}$

How to know if they survived?

1



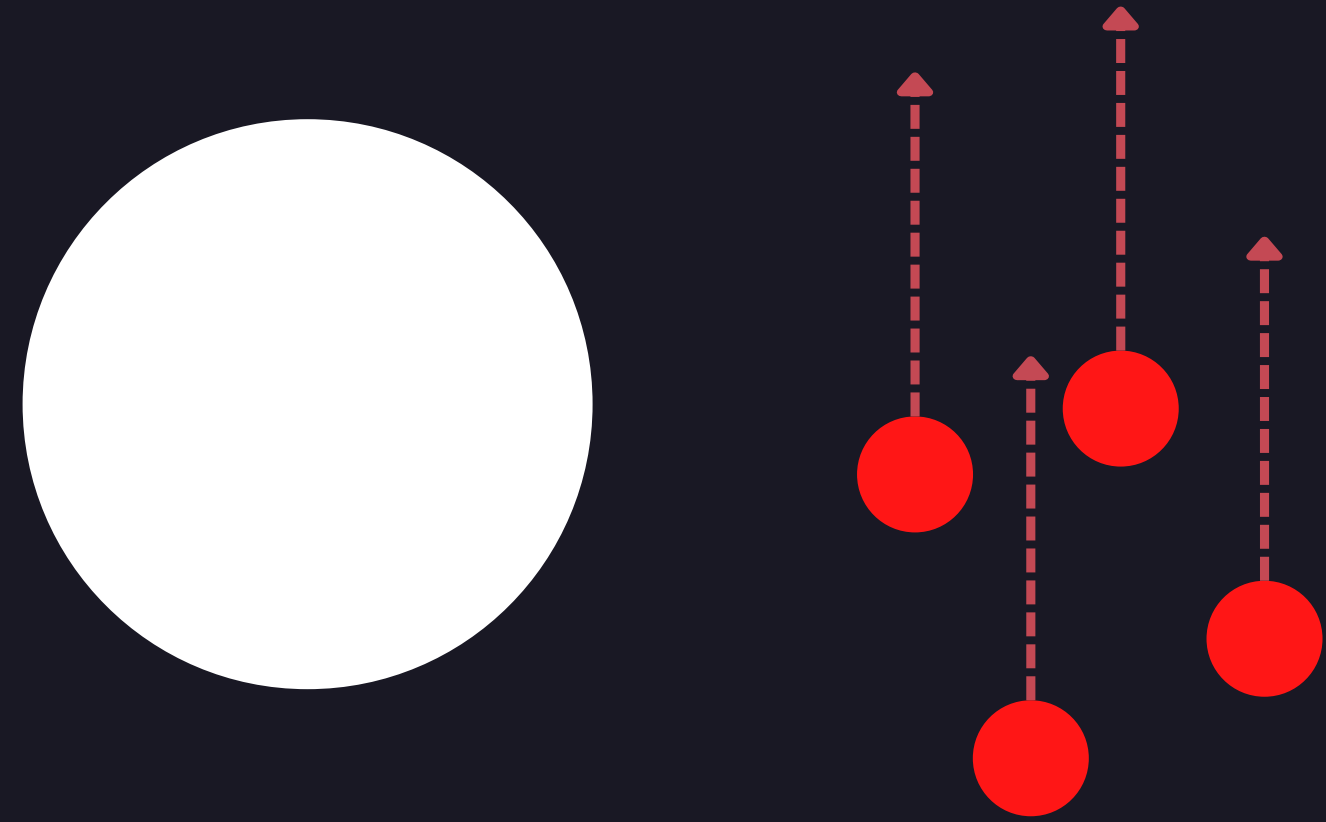
- Characterize the minicluster

2



- How does it interact with a star

3



- Simulate all the interactions in its lifetime

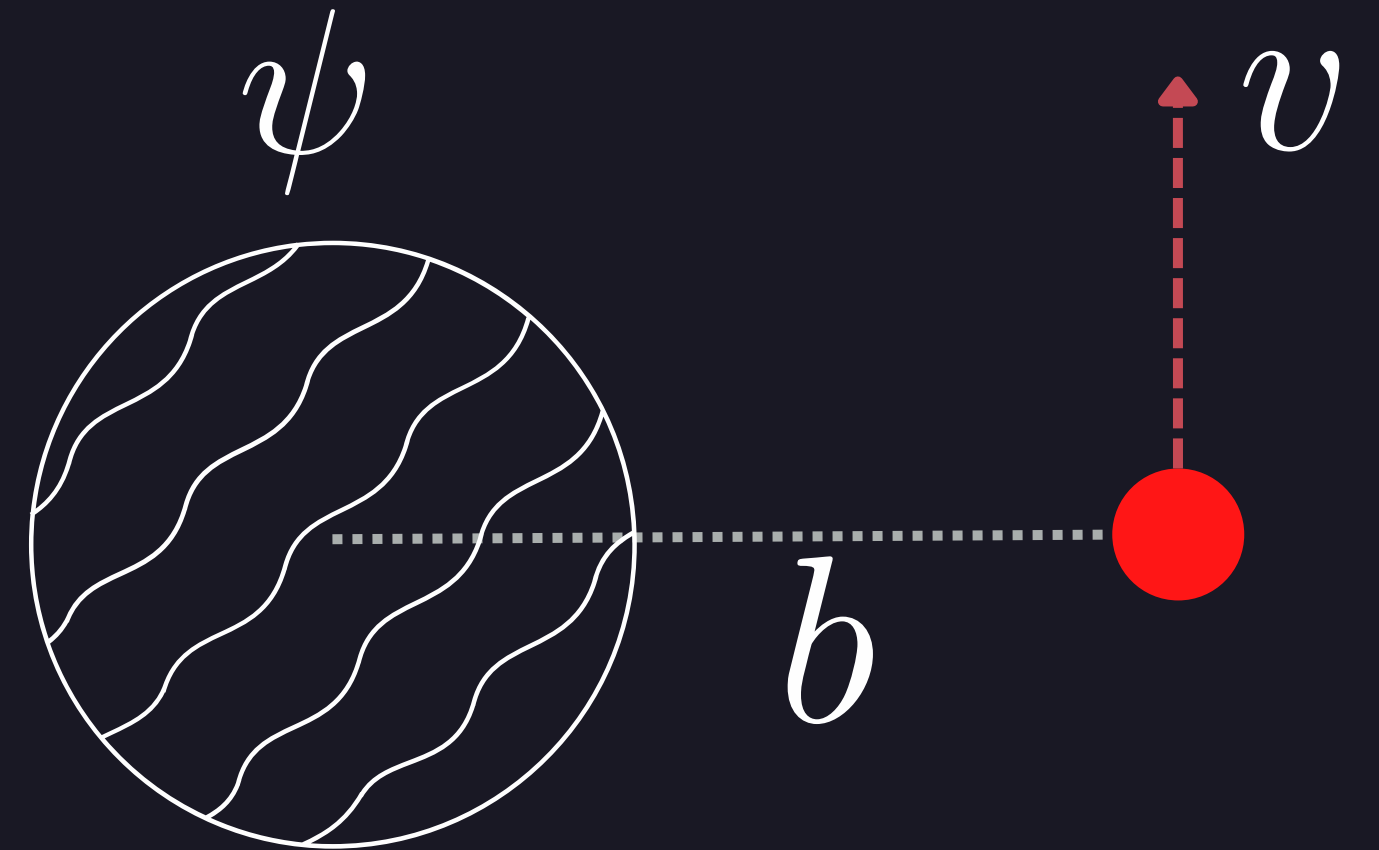
How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?

→ The star creates a time dependent perturbation on the minicluster

$$H(t) = H_0 + H_1(t)$$

$$H_1(t) = -\frac{GM_* m_a r^2}{(b^2 + v^2 t^2)^{3/2}} P_2(\cos \gamma(t))$$



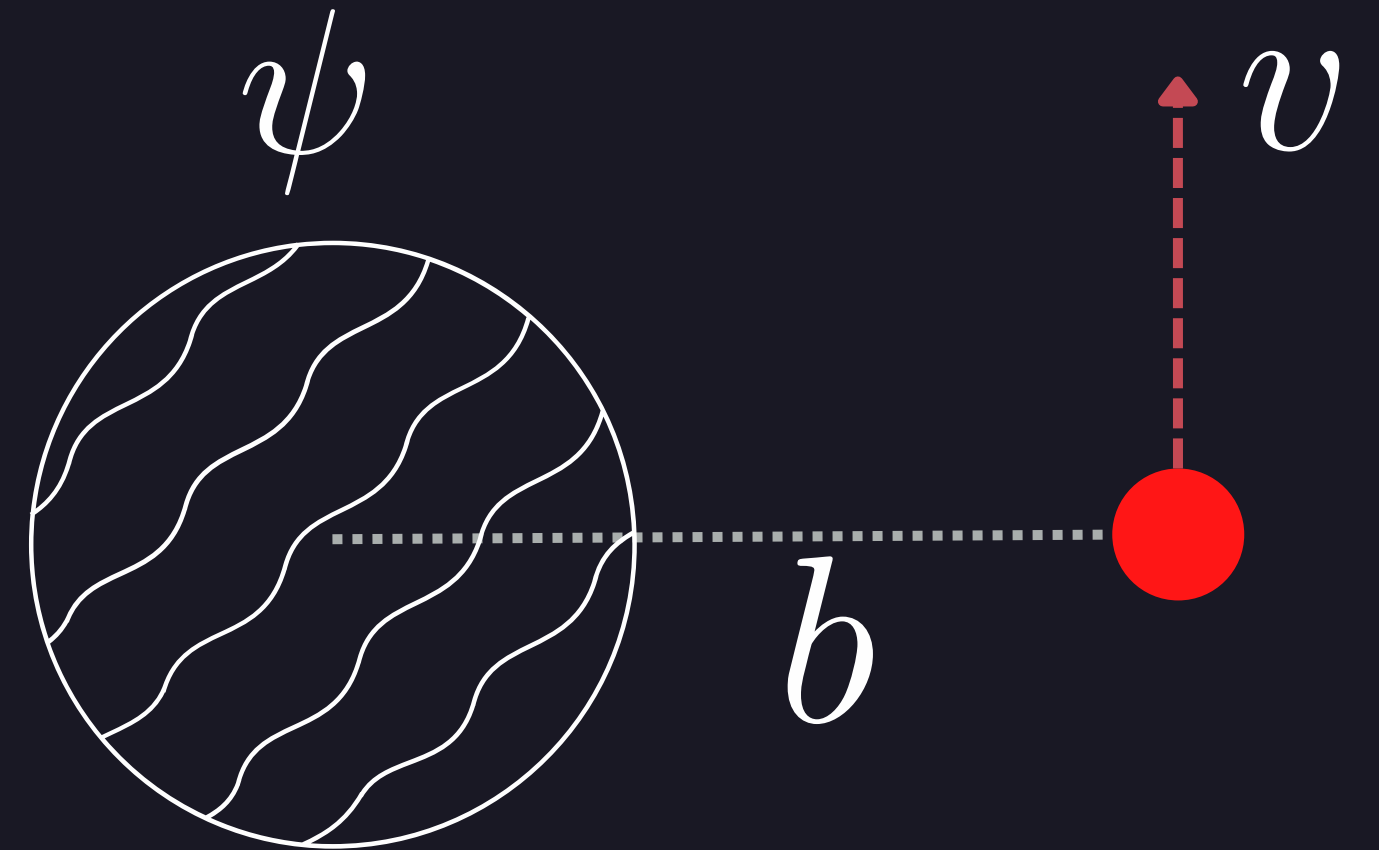
→ Apply QM perturbation theory: transition between energy levels

How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?

→ Each energy level is shifted by

$$\delta E(E, l) = \left(\frac{2GM_*}{b^2 v} \right)^2 \frac{m_a}{4} \langle nl | r^2 | nl \rangle$$



→ If $|E| < \delta E(E, l)$ the energy level is removed from the system and generates a variation of the mass

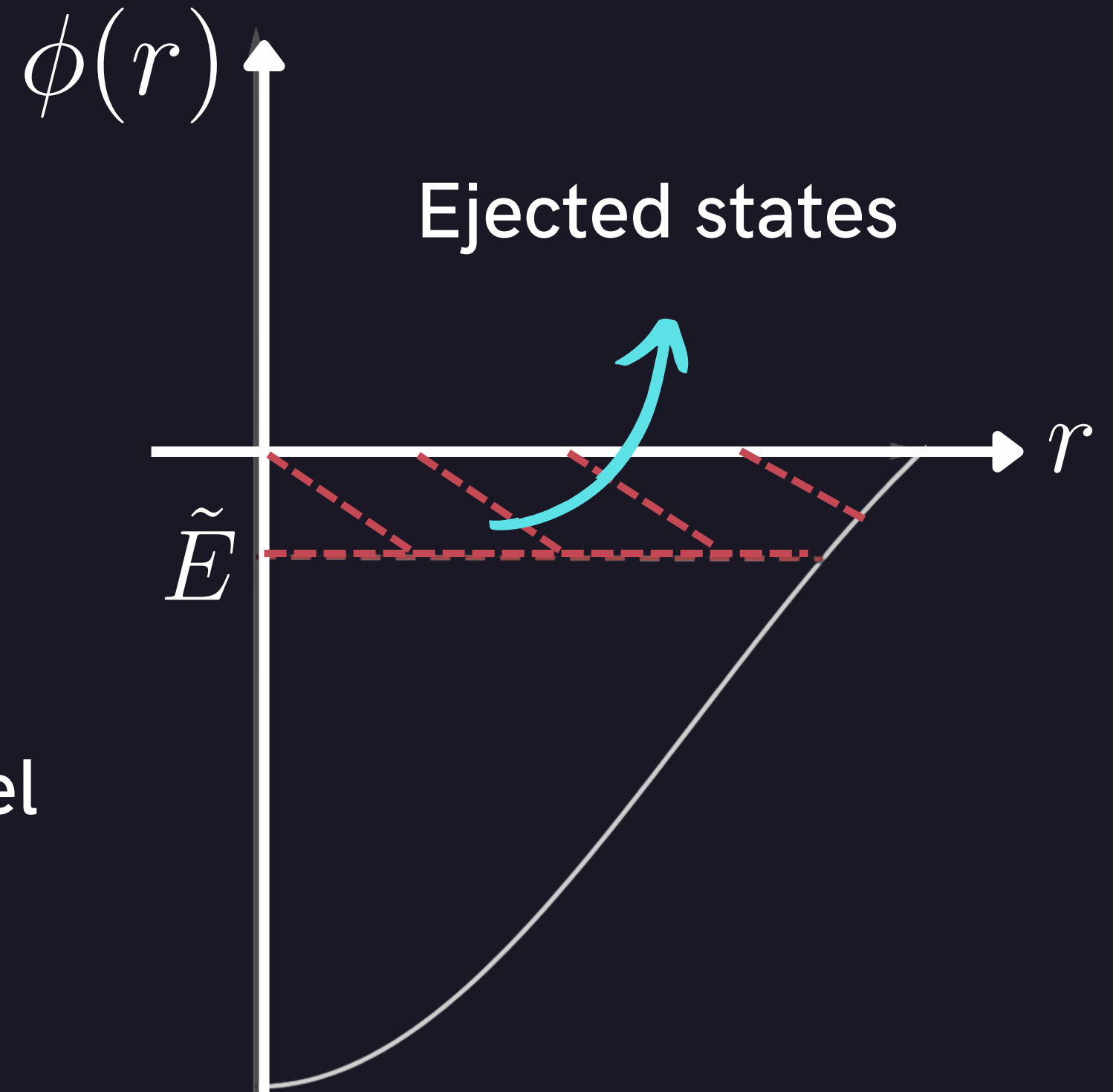
How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?

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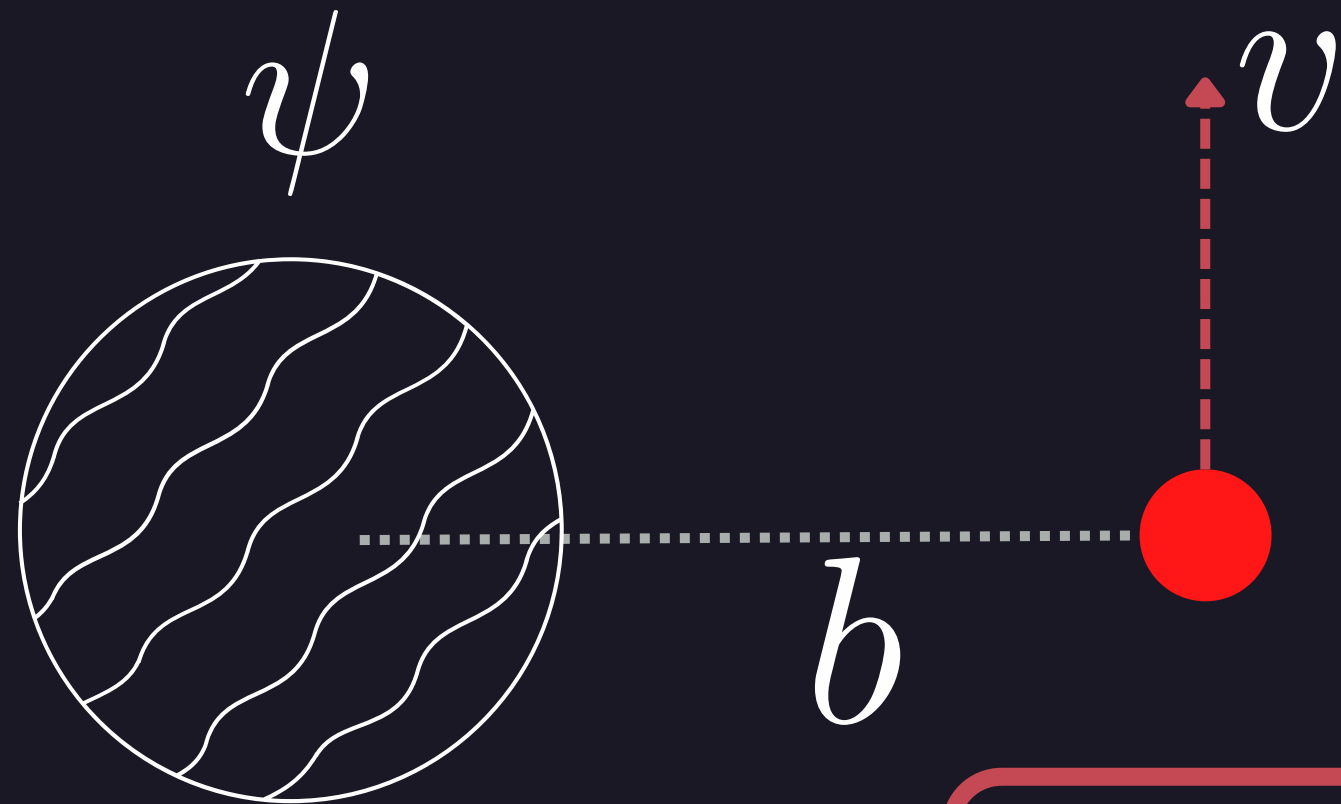
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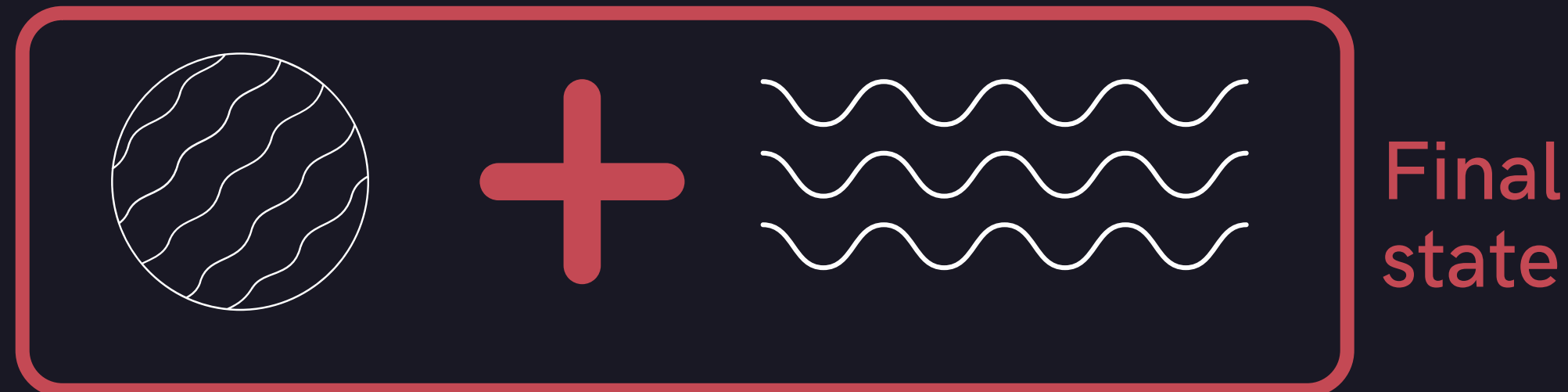
How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?



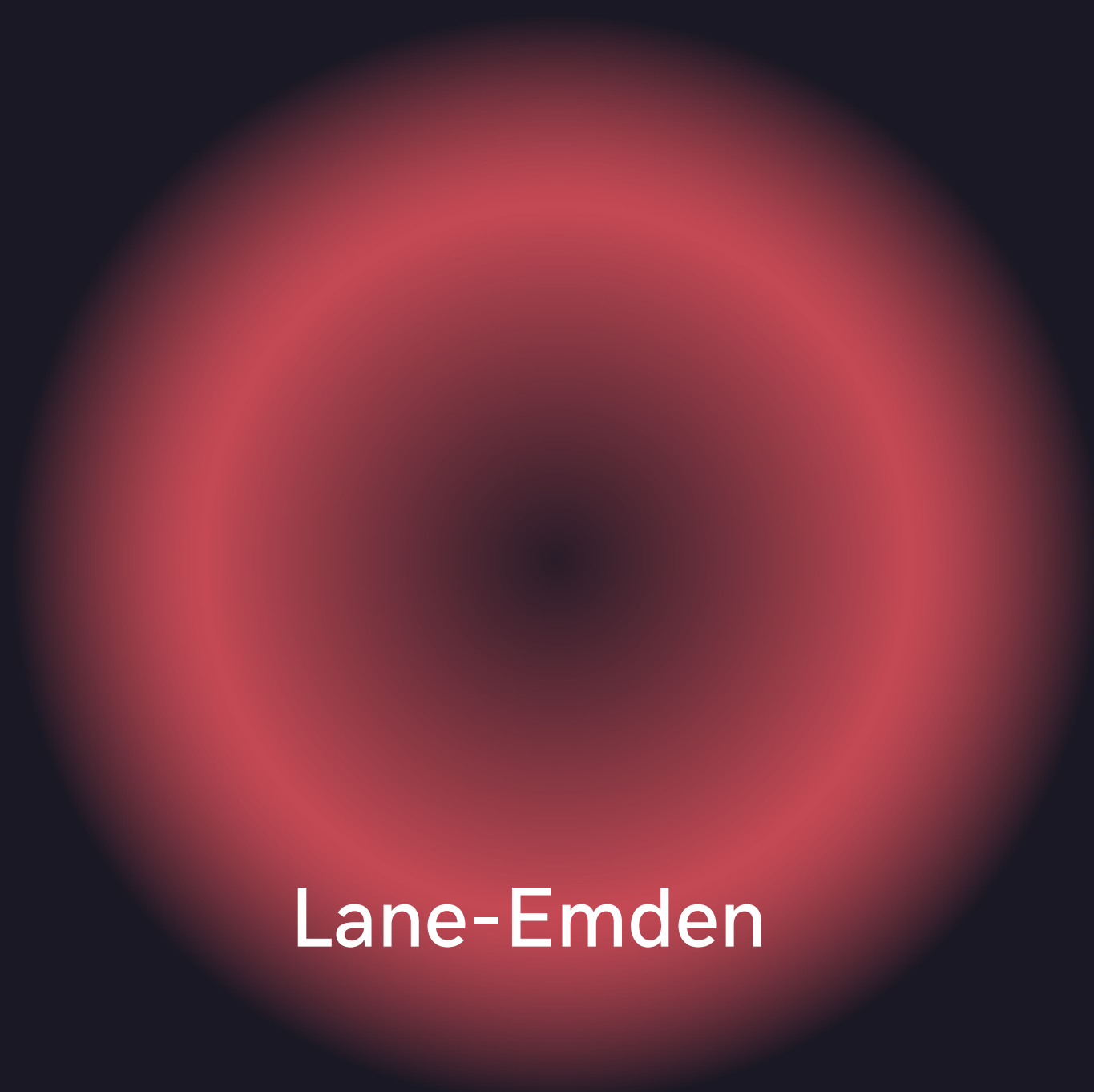
The star creates a time dependent perturbation

$$H_1(t) = -\frac{GM_* m_a r^2}{(b^2 + v^2 t^2)^{3/2}} P_2(\cos \gamma(t))$$



How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?



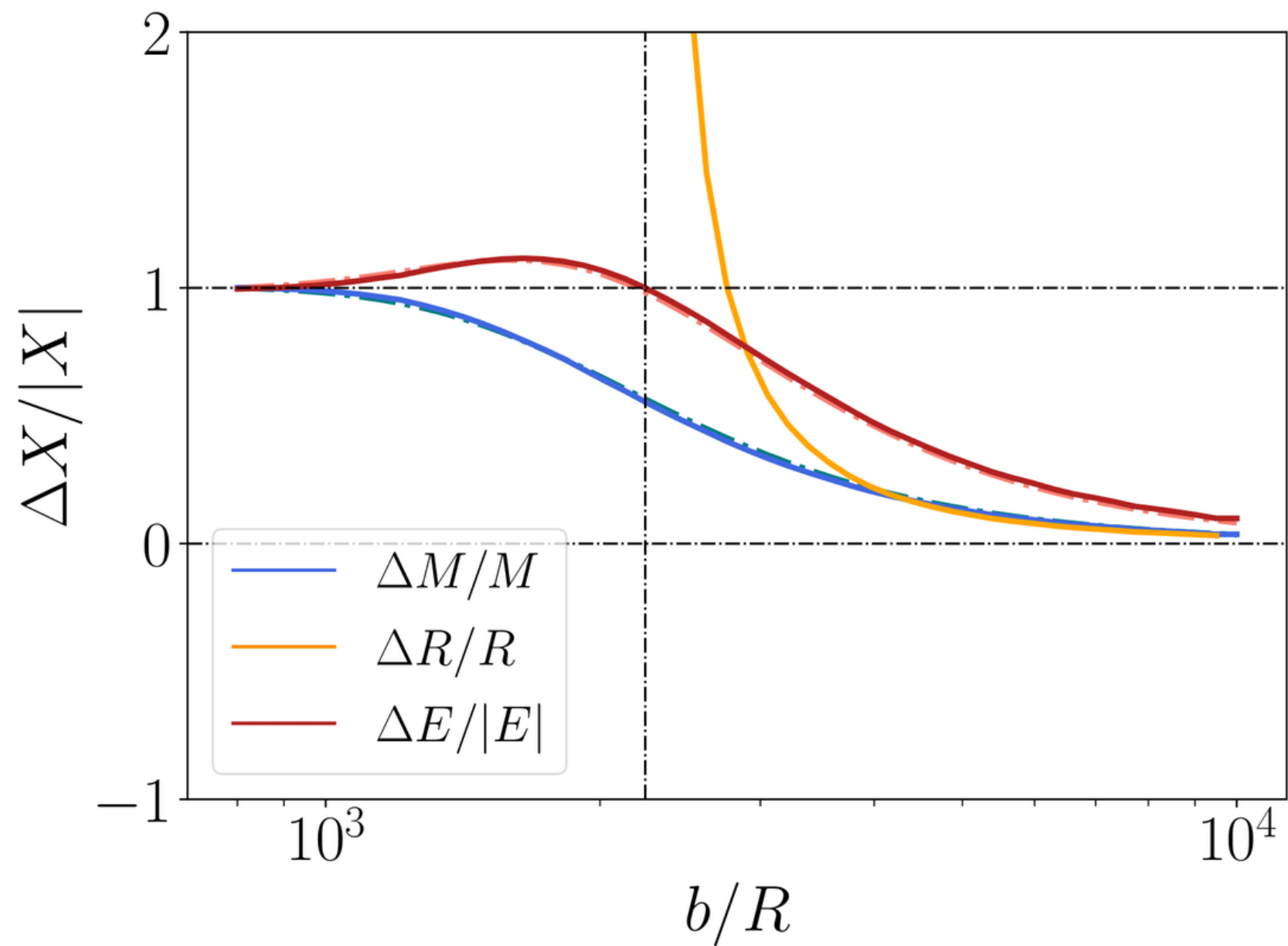
Lane-Emden



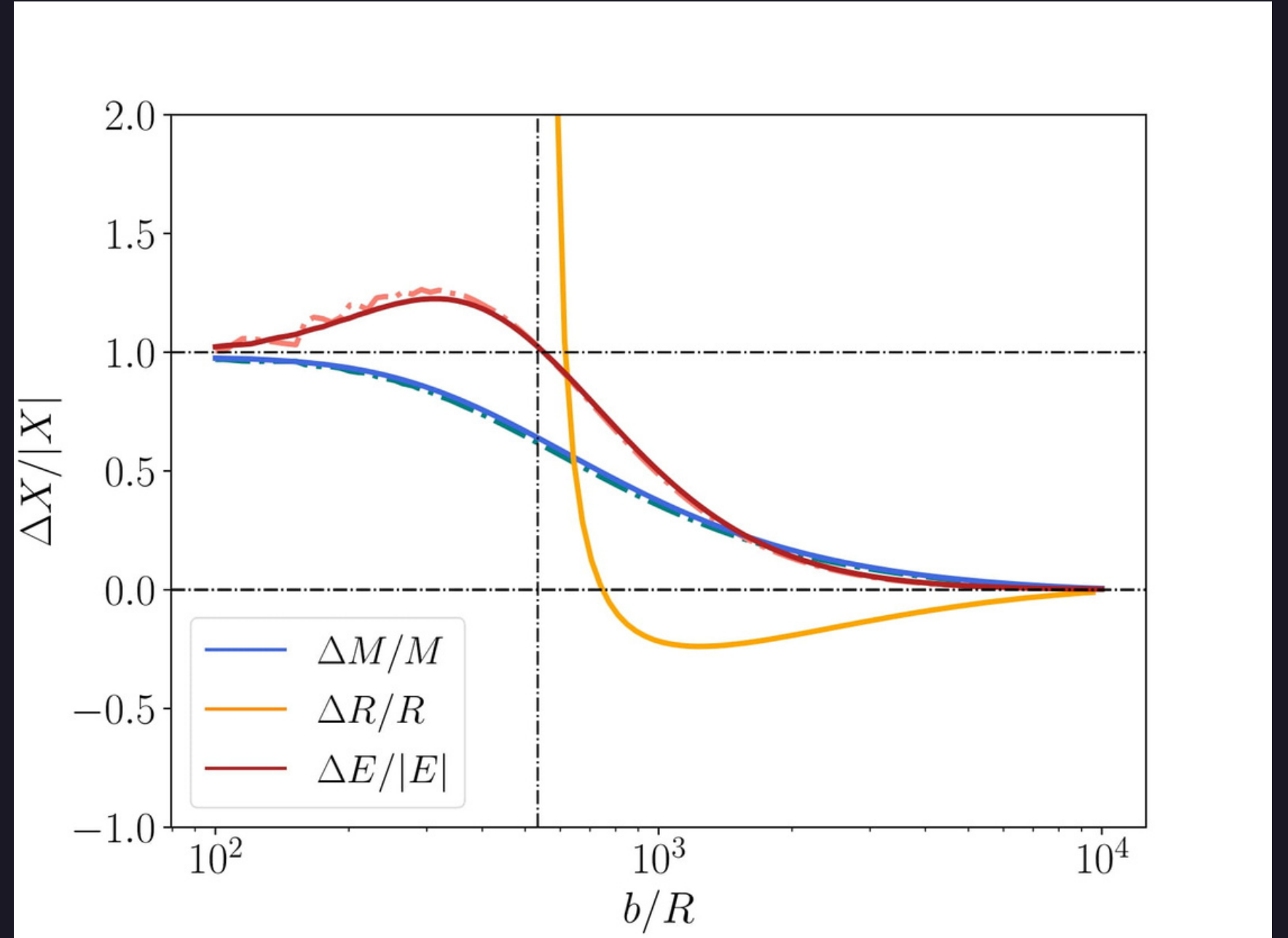
Hernquist

How to know if they survived?

2. How does it interact with a star?



Lane-Emden



Hernquist

How to know if they survived?

1



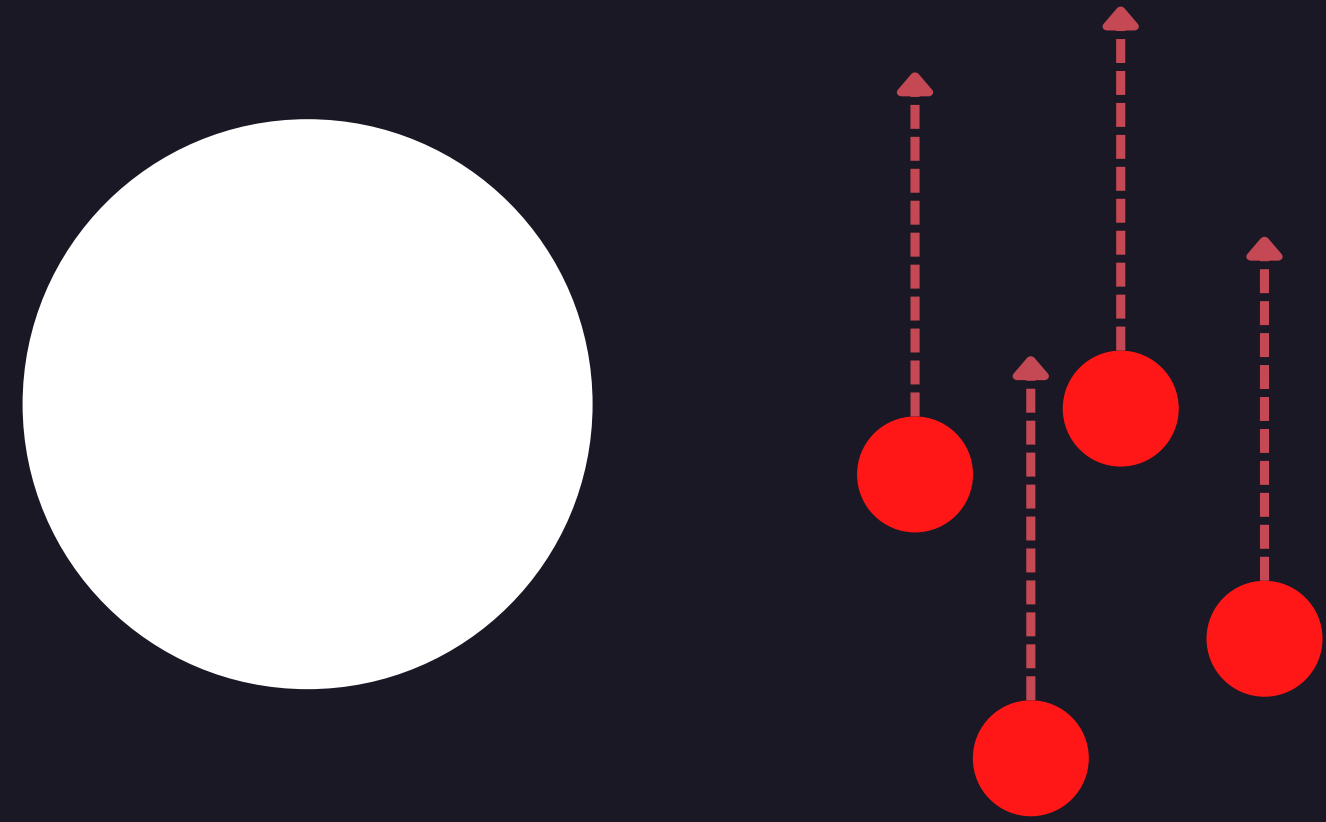
- Characterize the minicluster

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- How does it interact with a star

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- Simulate all the interactions in its lifetime

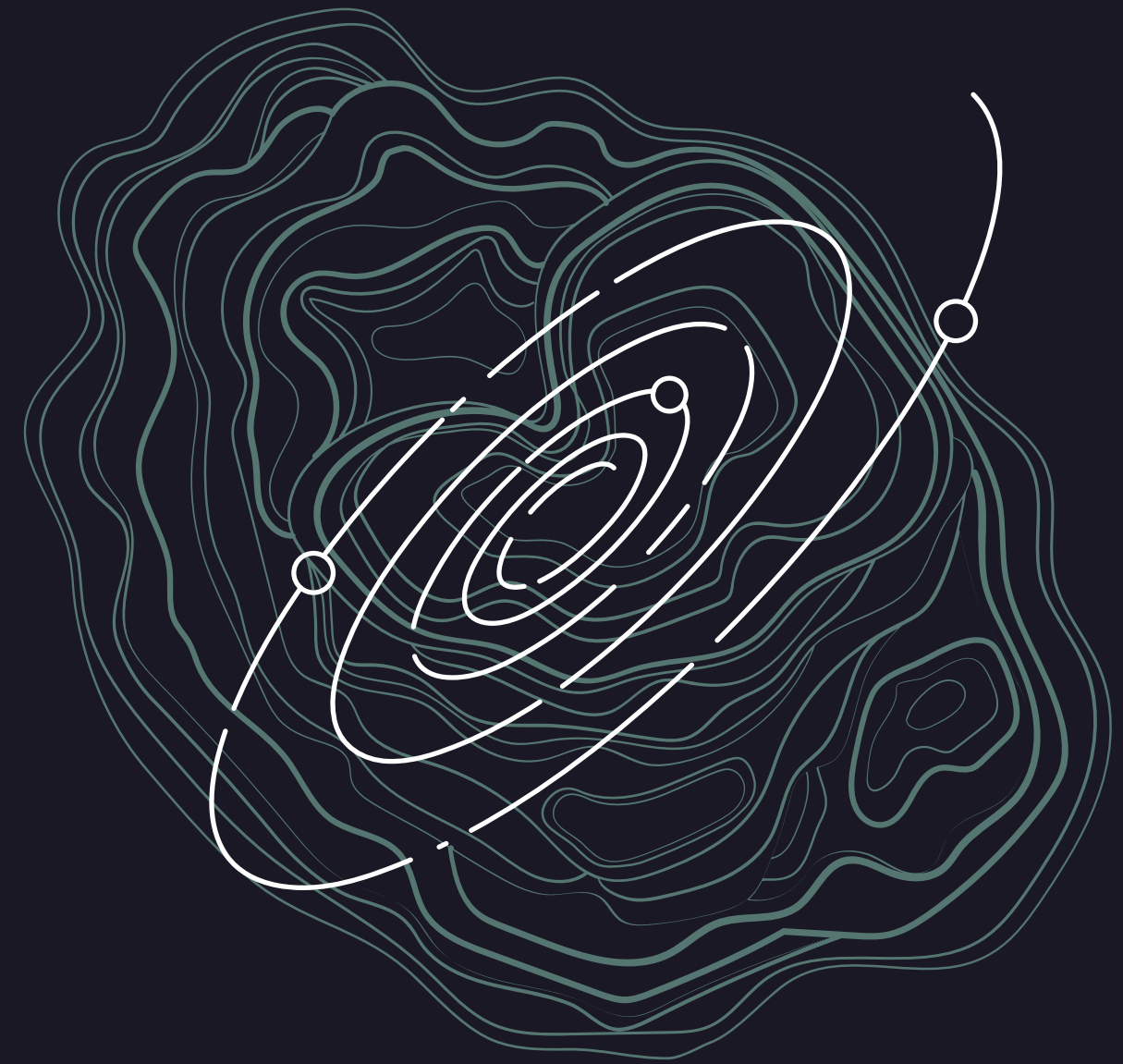
How to know if they survived?

3. *Simulate their evolution in the galaxy*

→ Milky Way is composed of a dark matter halo with an NFW profile

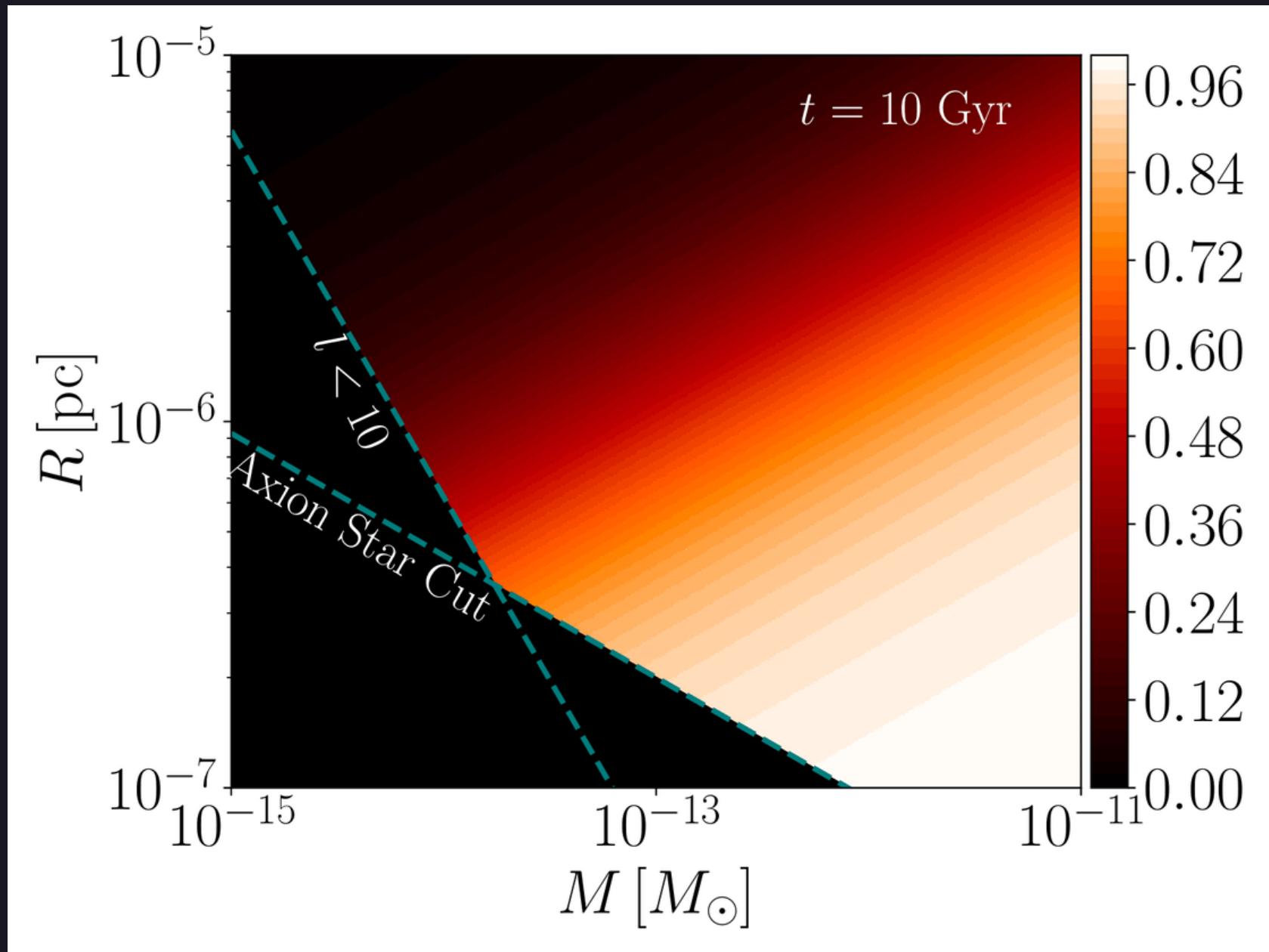
→ We assume that the dark matter halo is initially fully composed of axion miniclusters

→ What is their survival at our location?

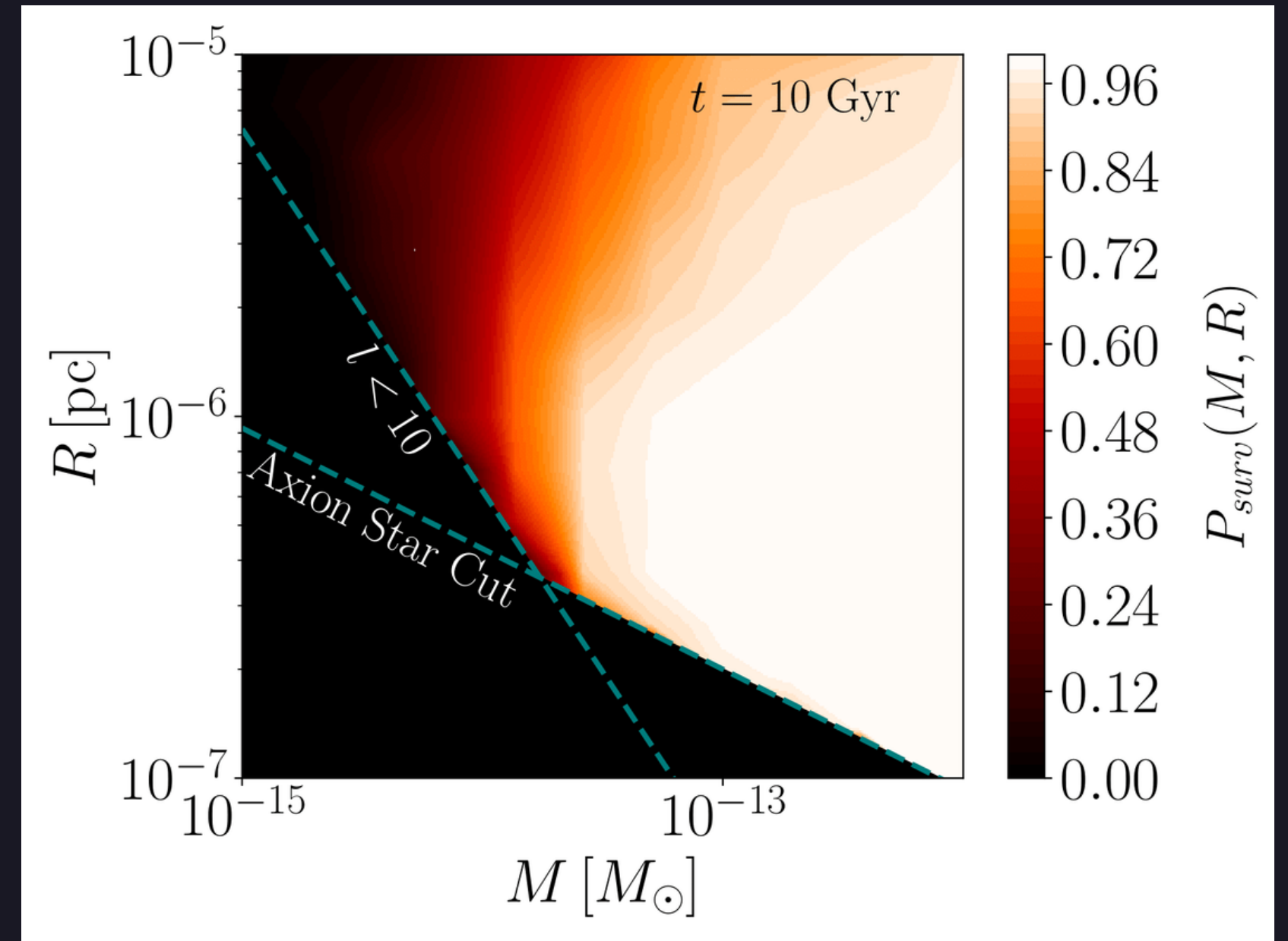


How to know if they survived?

3. Simulate their evolution in the galaxy



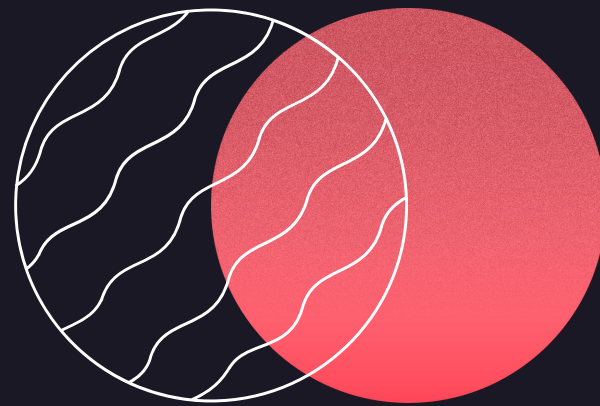
82% Survival



94% Survival

- Miniclusters are a strong prediction from axion particles appearing after inflation
- Axions should be described through a classical field. We have developed a method to built the wave function for any kind of minicluster profile
- This solution and the QM tools allow us to describe how a minicluster interacts with a star.
- We predict the survival of the miniclusters at our location : **strong survival**

Thank you!



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