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Late cosmology constraints on thermal relic axions and axion-like particles

MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

In collaboration with Javier Redondo

Based on JCAP 1102 (2011) 003 & ArXiv:xxxx.xxxx

Outline

- Introducing the axion and its relatives
- Very brief review of astrophysical and cosmological bounds
- New bounds from N_{eff} and *BBN*

Introducing the axion...

The axion is the pseudo Goldstone boson (pGB) of the spontaneously broken Peccei-Quinn $U(1)_A$ at $T \sim f_a$

[Peccei & Quinn (1977), Weinberg (1978), Wilczek (1978)]

$$\mathcal{L}_a^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 + a \frac{g_{a\gamma}}{4} F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + ...$$

$$m_a = \frac{\sqrt{m_u m_d}}{m_u + m_d} \frac{f_\pi m_\pi}{f_a} \simeq 6 \text{ eV} \left(\frac{10^6 \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right)$$

$$g_{a\gamma} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_a} \left(\frac{E}{N} - 1.9 \right) \equiv \frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_a} 1.9\, \delta$$

Introducing the axion...

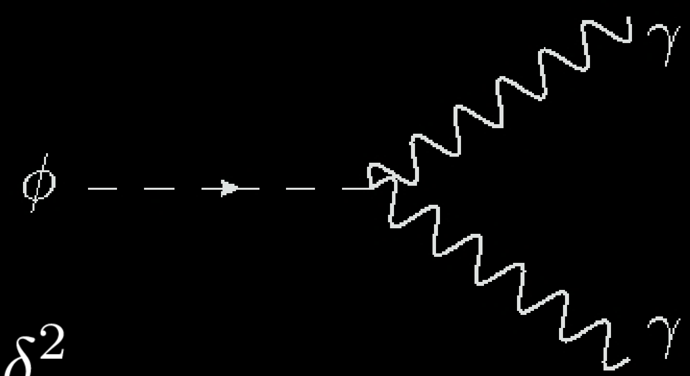
The axion is excluded by precision cosmological data for $m_a > 0.7$ eV ($f_a < 8.6\mathrm{x}10^6$ GeV)

[Hannestad, Mirizzi, Raffelt & Wong (2010)]

However, this is valid only for cosmologically stable axions!!!

$$\Gamma_{a\gamma\gamma} = \tau^{-1} = \frac{m_a^3 g_{a\gamma}^2}{64\pi}$$

$$\simeq 1.1 \times 10^{-24}\ \mathrm{s}^{-1} \left(\frac{m_a}{\mathrm{eV}}\right)^5 \delta^2$$



...and its relatives

The axion can be generalized: axion-like particles (ALPs) are GB of eventual other spontaneously broken global symmetries

$$\mathcal{L}_\phi^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu\phi\partial^\mu\phi - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \frac{\phi}{4M}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + ...$$

Roughly speaking we leave *m* and *g*=1/*M* as independent variables

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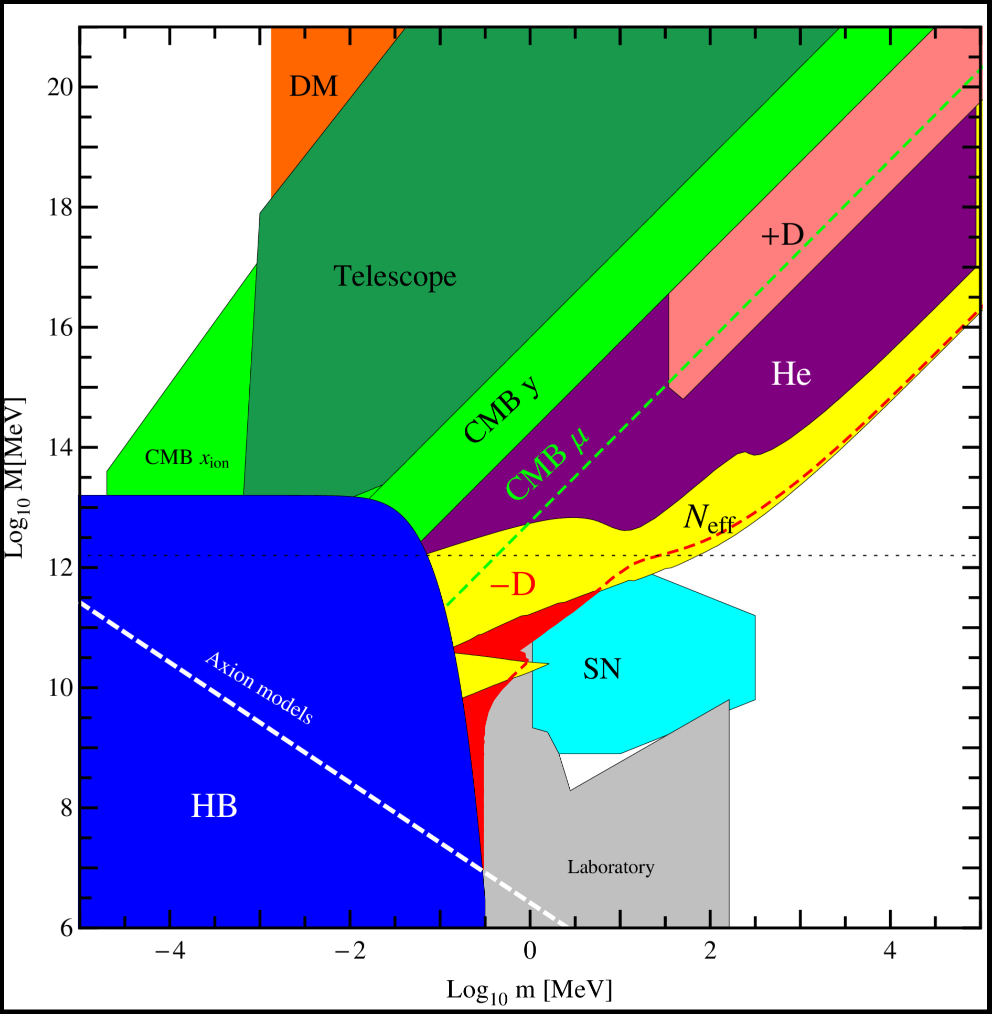
Astrophysical & Cosmological bounds



[D.C & Redondo (2011)]

Late cosmology bounds

The decay of axions and ALPs would produce some entropy which would affect T_ν and η_B that we measure through CMB

Two limit situation:

- LTE

$$\frac{g_{*S}(T_f)}{g_{*S}(T_i)} = \frac{2+7/2}{2+7/2+1} = \frac{11}{13}$$

- A(LP) domination

$$\frac{S_f}{S_i} = 1.83\,\langle g_{*S}^{1/3}\rangle^{3/4}\frac{mY_\phi(T_\mathrm{d})}{\sqrt{m_\mathrm{Pl}\Gamma_{\phi\to\gamma\gamma}}}$$

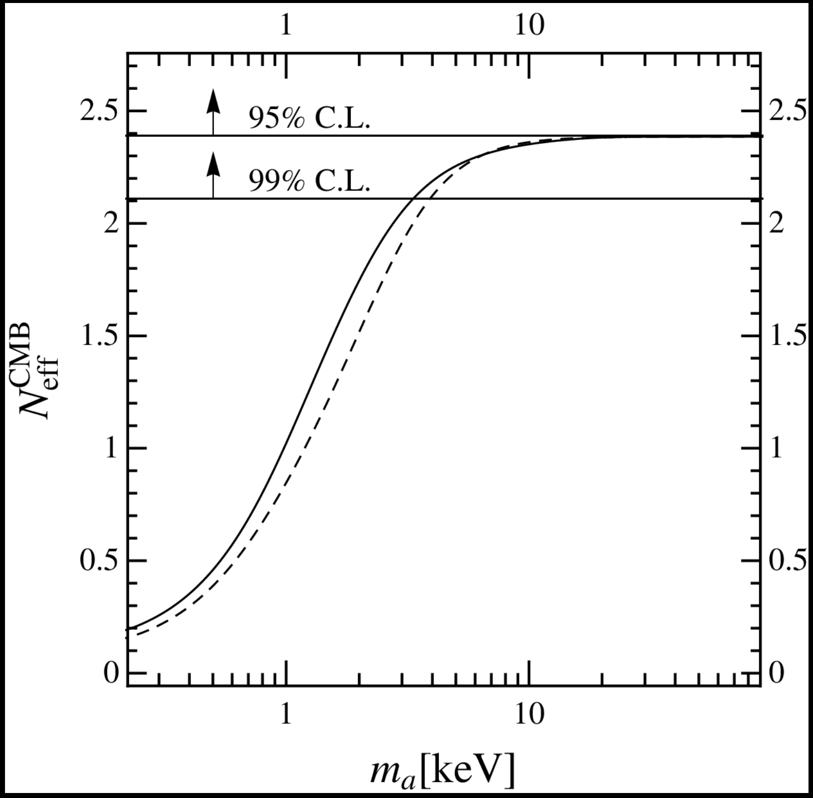
[Kolb & Turner (1990)]

Bound from $N_{\rm eff} = \dfrac{\rho_\nu}{\frac{7}{8}\left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{4/3}\rho_\gamma}$

$$N_{\rm eff} > \begin{cases} 2.70 & \text{at } 68\% \text{ C.L.} \\ 2.39 & \text{at } 95\% \text{ C.L.} \\ 2.11 & \text{at } 99\% \text{ C.L.} \end{cases}$$

[D.C., Hannestad, Raffelt & Redondo (2010)]

Bound from $N_{\rm eff} = \dfrac{\rho_\nu}{\frac{7}{8}\left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{4/3}\rho_\gamma}$



[D.C., Hannestad, Raffelt & Redondo (2010)]

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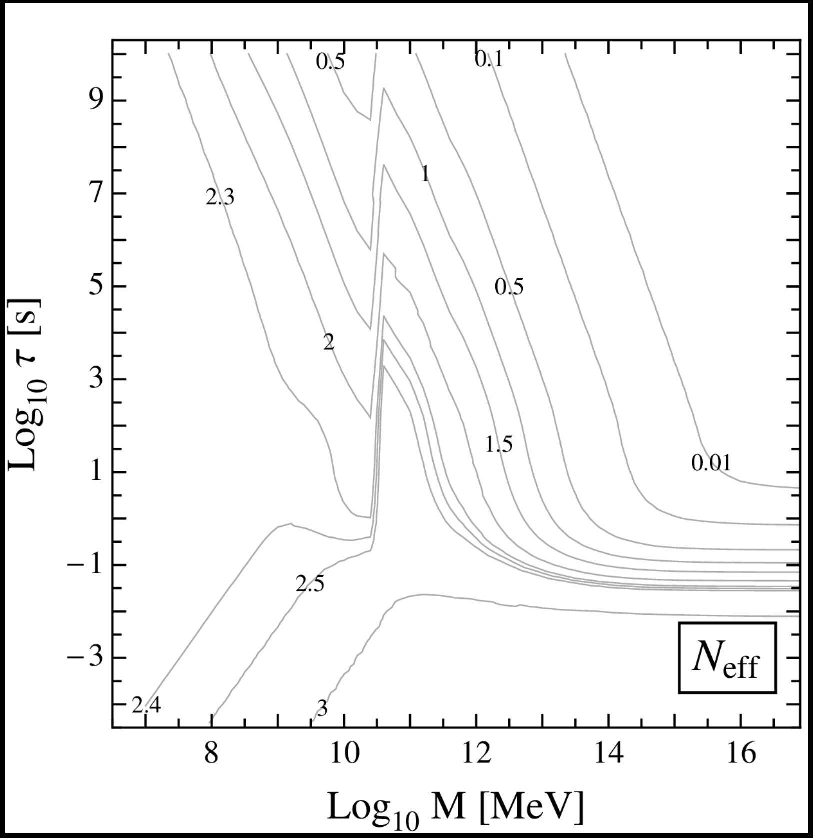
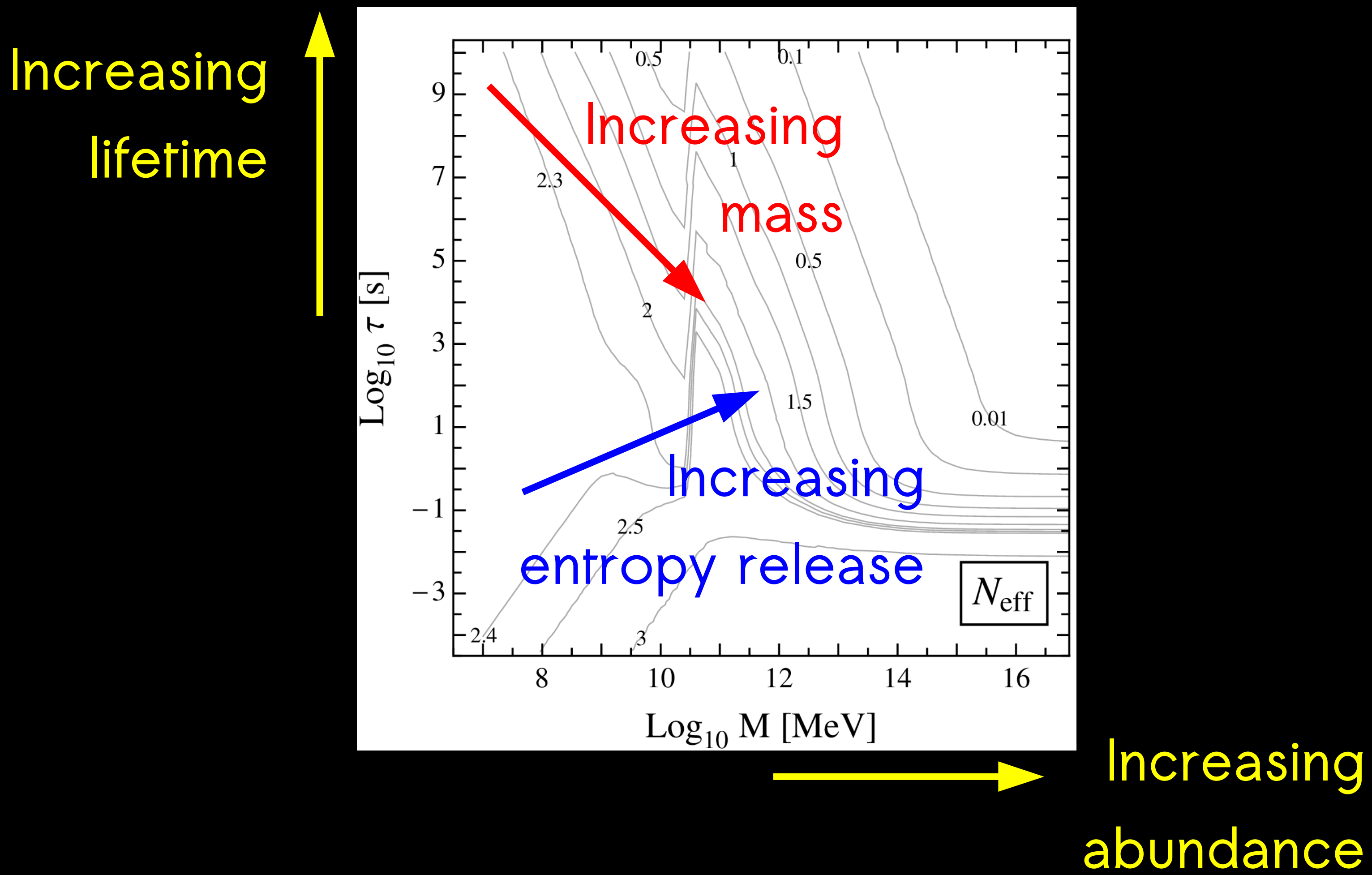
Increasing lifetime



Increasing abundance

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

Bound from $N_{\rm eff} = \dfrac{\rho_\nu}{\frac{7}{8}\left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{4/3}\rho_\gamma}$



[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

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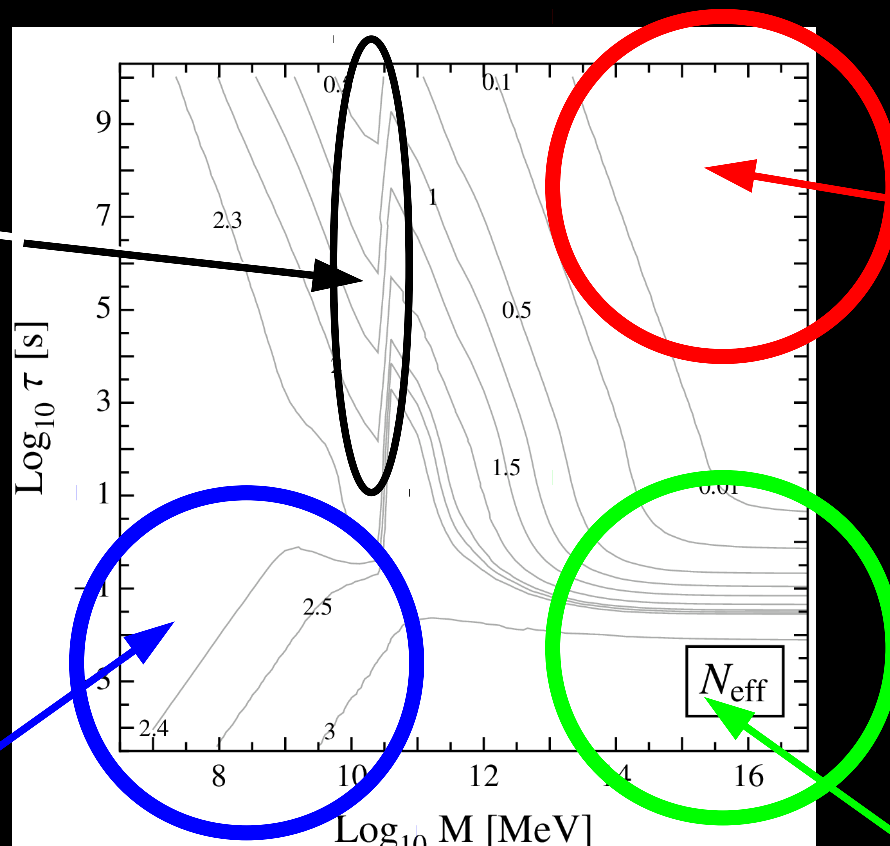
ALPs decoupling at QCD ph.tr.



ALP domination

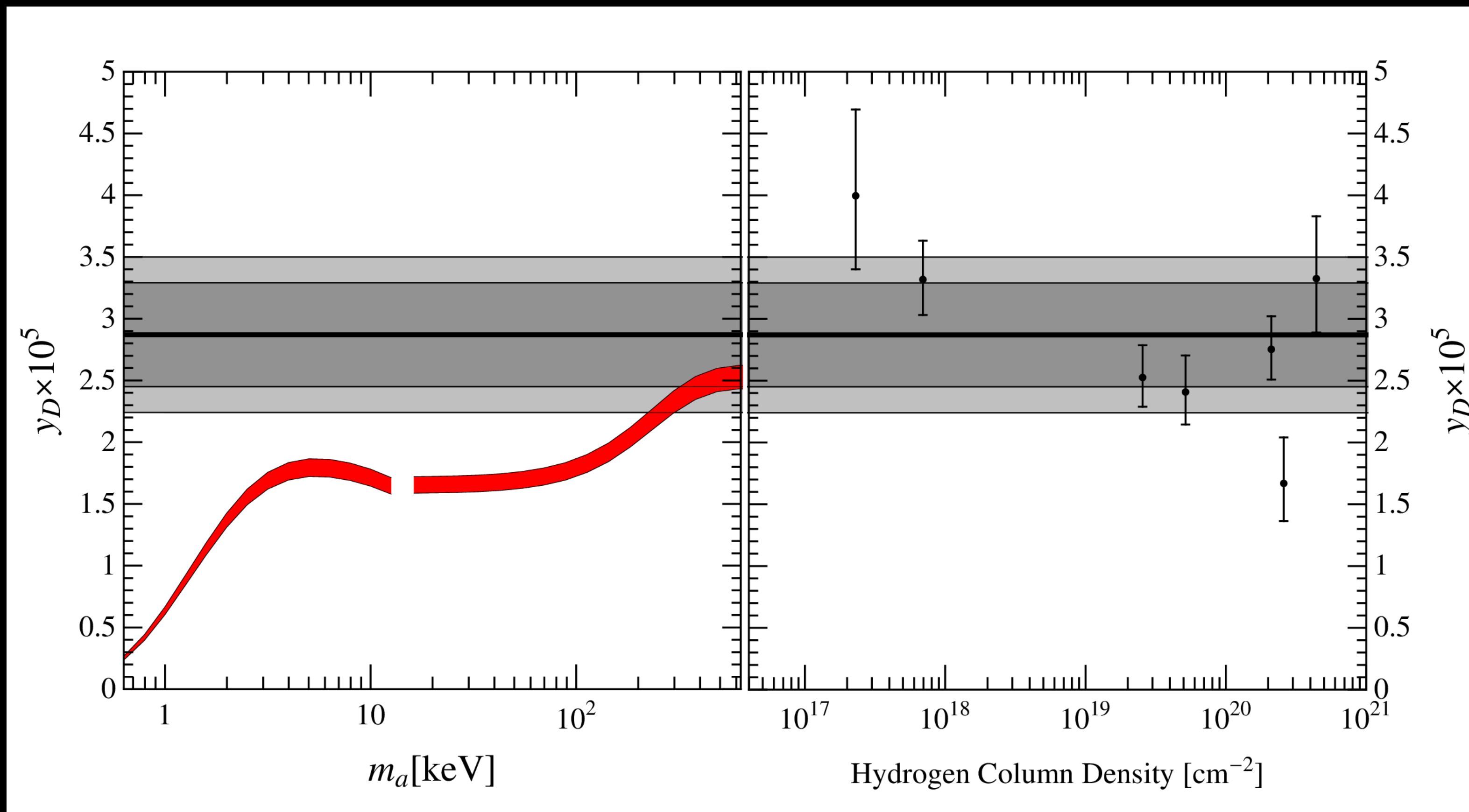
LTE

ν still coupled

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

Bound from BBN 1: D

$(D/H)_p > 2.1 \times 10^{-5}$ (95% C.L.)



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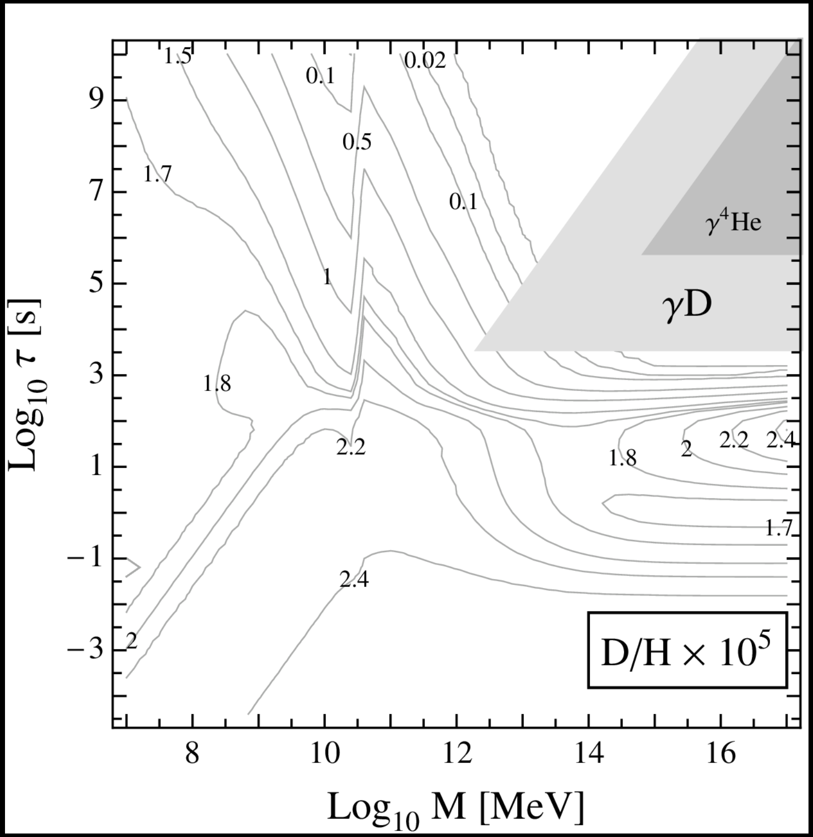

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

Bound from BBN 1: D

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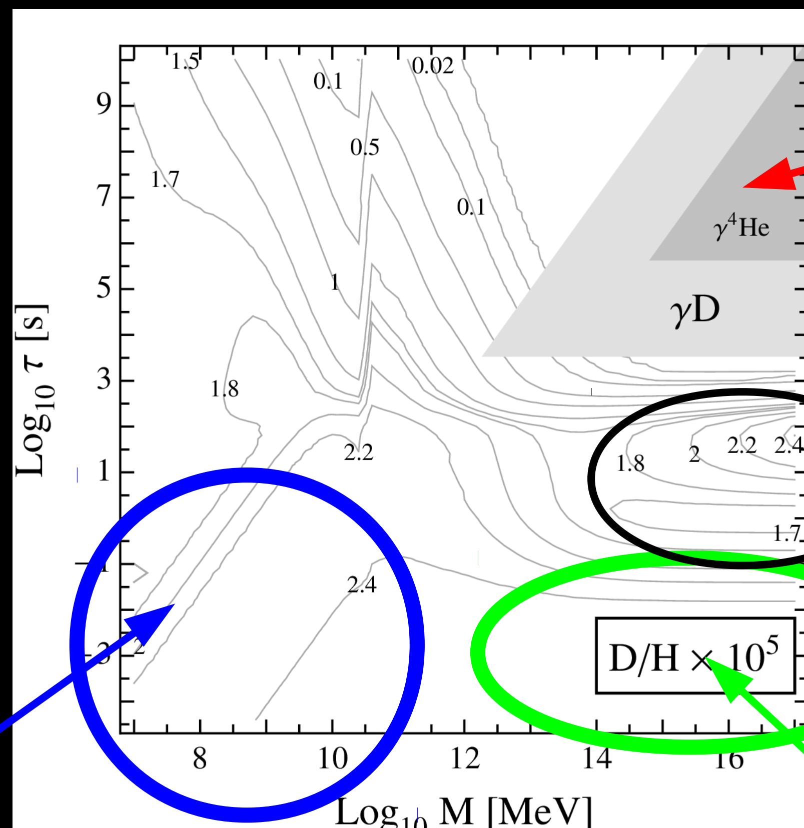
ALP late domination
+ D-He
photo-dissociation



ALP
domination
during BBN

LTE

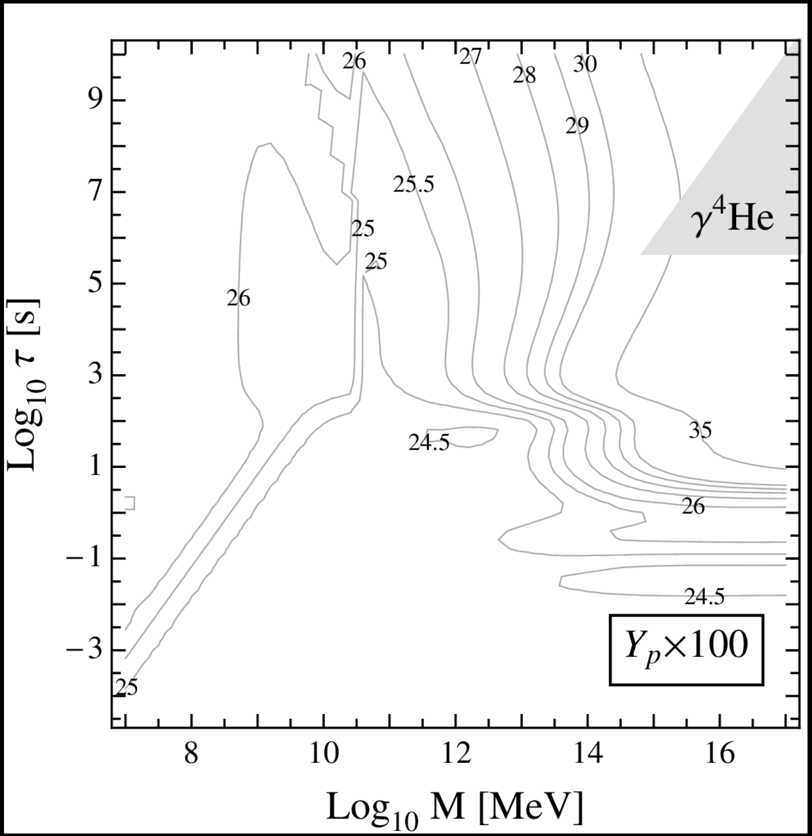
ALPs decay
before BBN: low N_{eff}

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

Bound from BBN 2: He

Higher ρ fixes higher n/p

Higher η makes D bottleneck opening earlier, thus less time for n to decay



$Y_p < 0.2631$ (95% C.L.)

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

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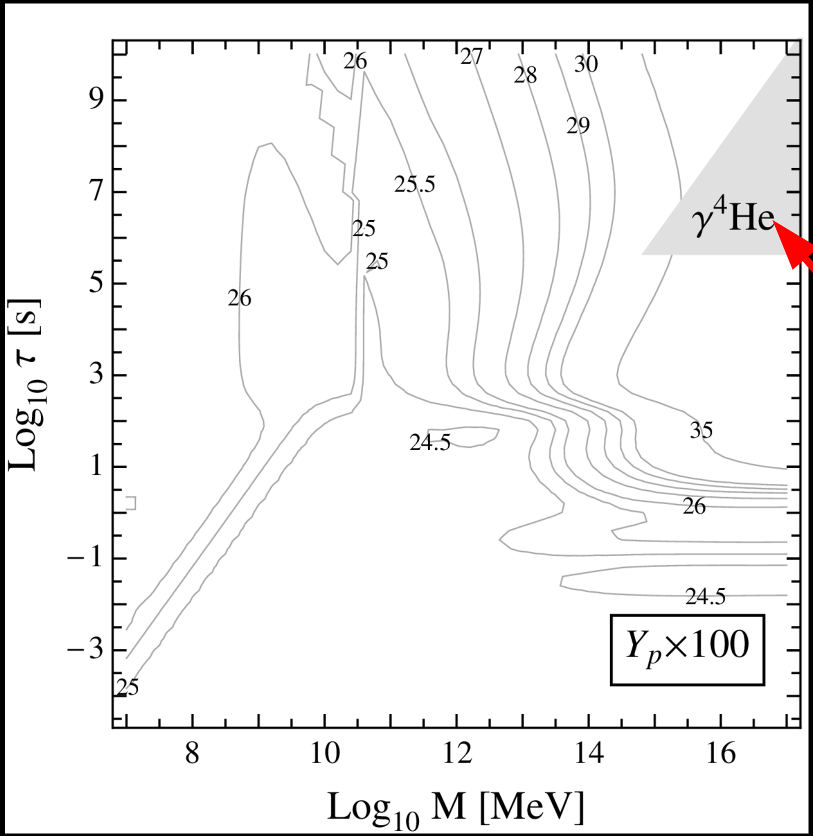

$Y_p < 0.2631$ (95% C.L.)

He photo-dissociation

[D.C. & Redondo (2011)]

Summary

- Axions and axion-like particles can be cosmologically unstable
- Their decay would leave some traces in the history of the universe
- New cosmological bounds from N_{eff} and *BBN*