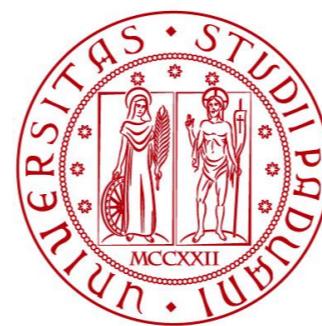


# Back to the phase space: Thermal Axions

Francesco  
D'Eramo



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA



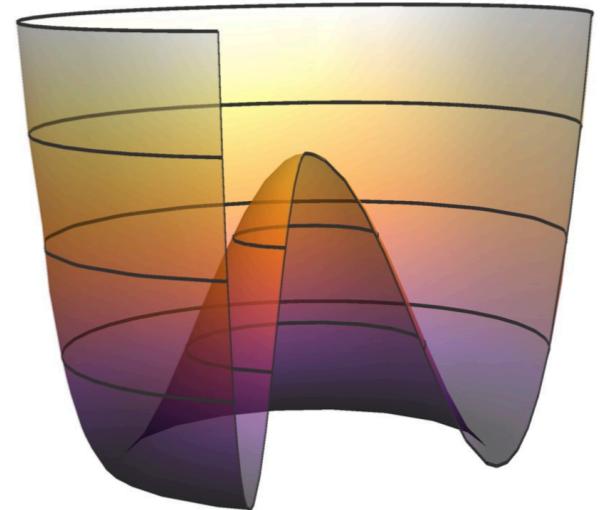
Cosmology, Astrophysics, Theory and Collider Higgs 2024 (CATCH22+2)

Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (DIAS), 2 May 2024

# The QCD Axion

New global  $U(1)_{\text{PQ}}$  symmetry

- spontaneously broken at the scale  $f_a$  (with  $f_a \gg$  weak scale)
- anomalous under strong interactions



$$\frac{a}{f_a} \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$

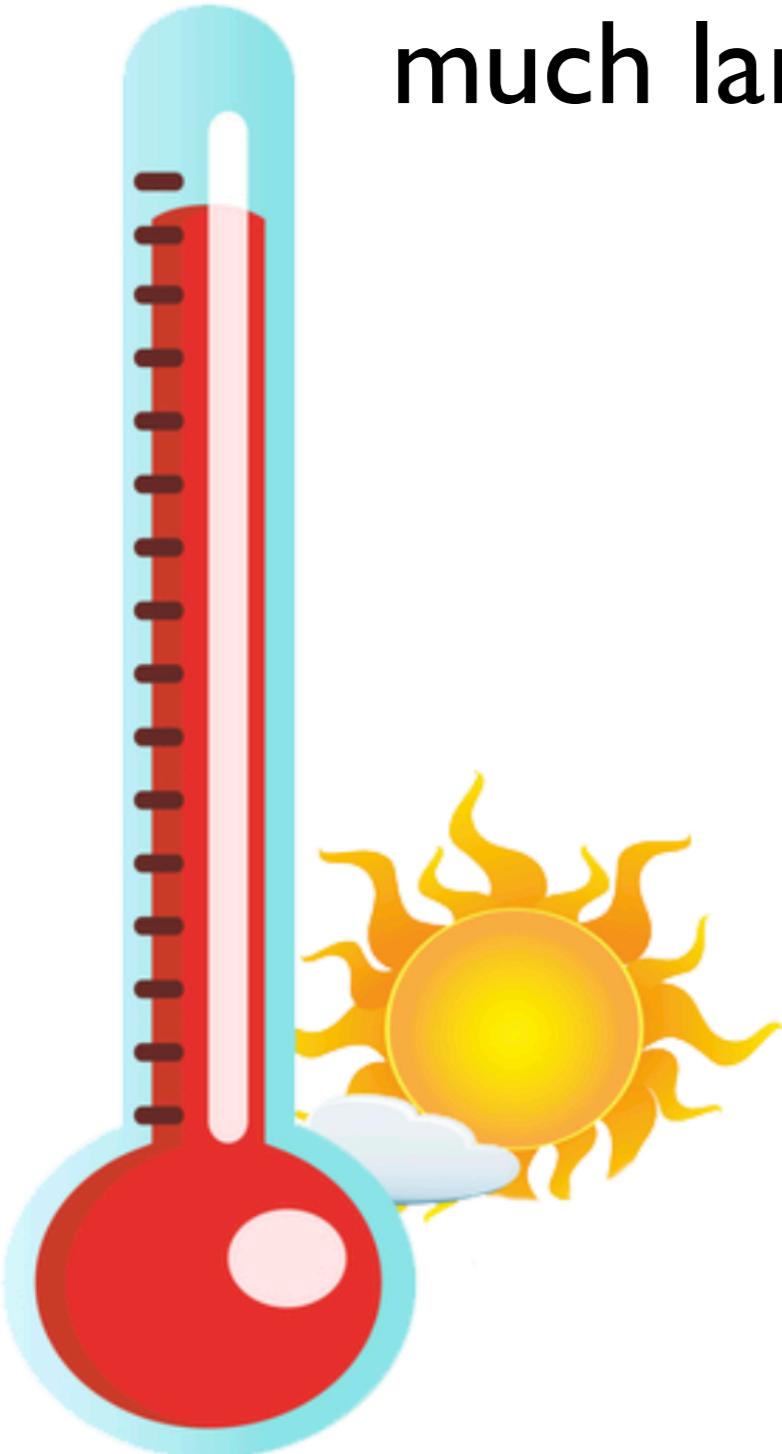
$$m_a \simeq 5.7 \left( \frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right) \mu\text{eV}$$

Results in this talk mostly about the QCD axion

Easy to extend to ALPs (especially when the mass is negligible)

# Hot Axions

Axions produced with kinetic energy much larger than their mass (i.e. “hot”)



Additional radiation at:

- BBN ( $m_a \lesssim \text{MeV}$ )
- CMB formation ( $m_a \lesssim 0.3 \text{ eV}$ )

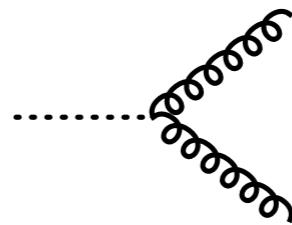
$$\rho_{\text{rad}} = \left[ 1 + \frac{7}{8} \left( \frac{T_\nu}{T_\gamma} \right)^4 N_{\text{eff}} \right] \rho_\gamma$$

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} = \frac{8}{7} \left( \frac{11}{4} \right)^{4/3} \frac{\rho_a}{\rho_\gamma}$$

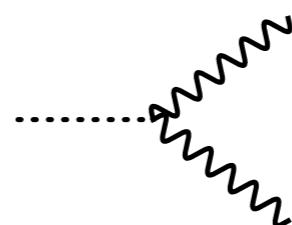
# Thermal Production

Scatterings and/or decays involving  
primordial thermal bath particles  
(axion energy  $\gg m_a$ , i.e. “hot”)

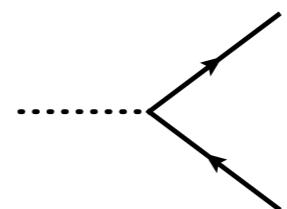
Unavoidable  
Production Source!



$$\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$



$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$



$$c_\psi \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \psi$$

# Thermal Production

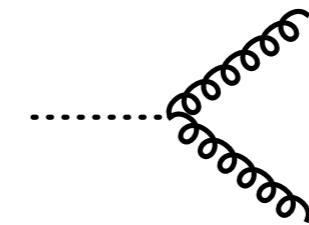
Scatterings and/or decays involving primordial thermal bath particles  
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Unavoidable  
Production Source!

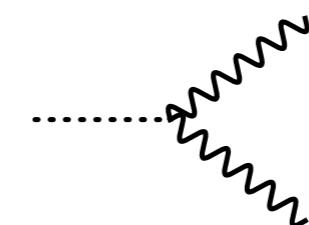
## Computing $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$ - I

### Instantaneous decoupling

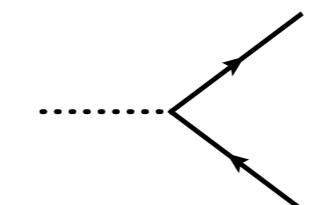
- Assume they thermalize at early times
- Estimate the decoupling temperature,  $\Gamma(T_D) = H(T_D)$ , and the resulting  $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$



$$\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$



$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$



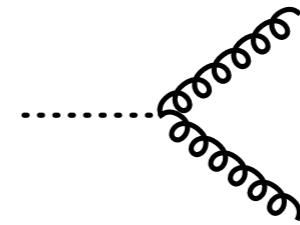
$$c_\psi \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \psi$$

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \simeq 0.027 \left( \frac{106.75}{g_{*s}(T_D)} \right)^{4/3}$$

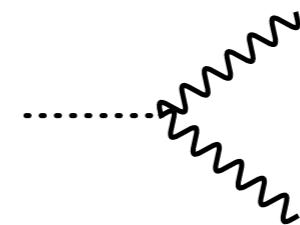
# Thermal Production

Scatterings and/or decays involving primordial thermal bath particles  
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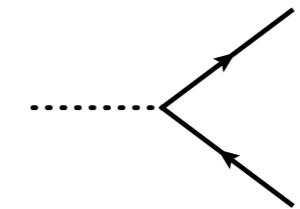
Unavoidable  
Production Source!



$$\frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}$$



$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$



$$c_\psi \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \psi$$

## Computing $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$ - II

### Boltzmann equation for $n_a$

- Track the number density of axions
- Convert the asymptotic result to  $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$  via the equilibrium distribution

$$\frac{dn_a}{dt} + 3Hn_a = \sum_\alpha \gamma_\alpha$$

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \simeq 74.85 Y_a^{4/3}$$

# Thermal Production



Equilibrium thermodynamics for the conversion to energy  
Spectral distortions neglected  
Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics (i.e., no quantum effects)  
Static thermal bath (i.e., no energy exchanged)

## Computing $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$ - II

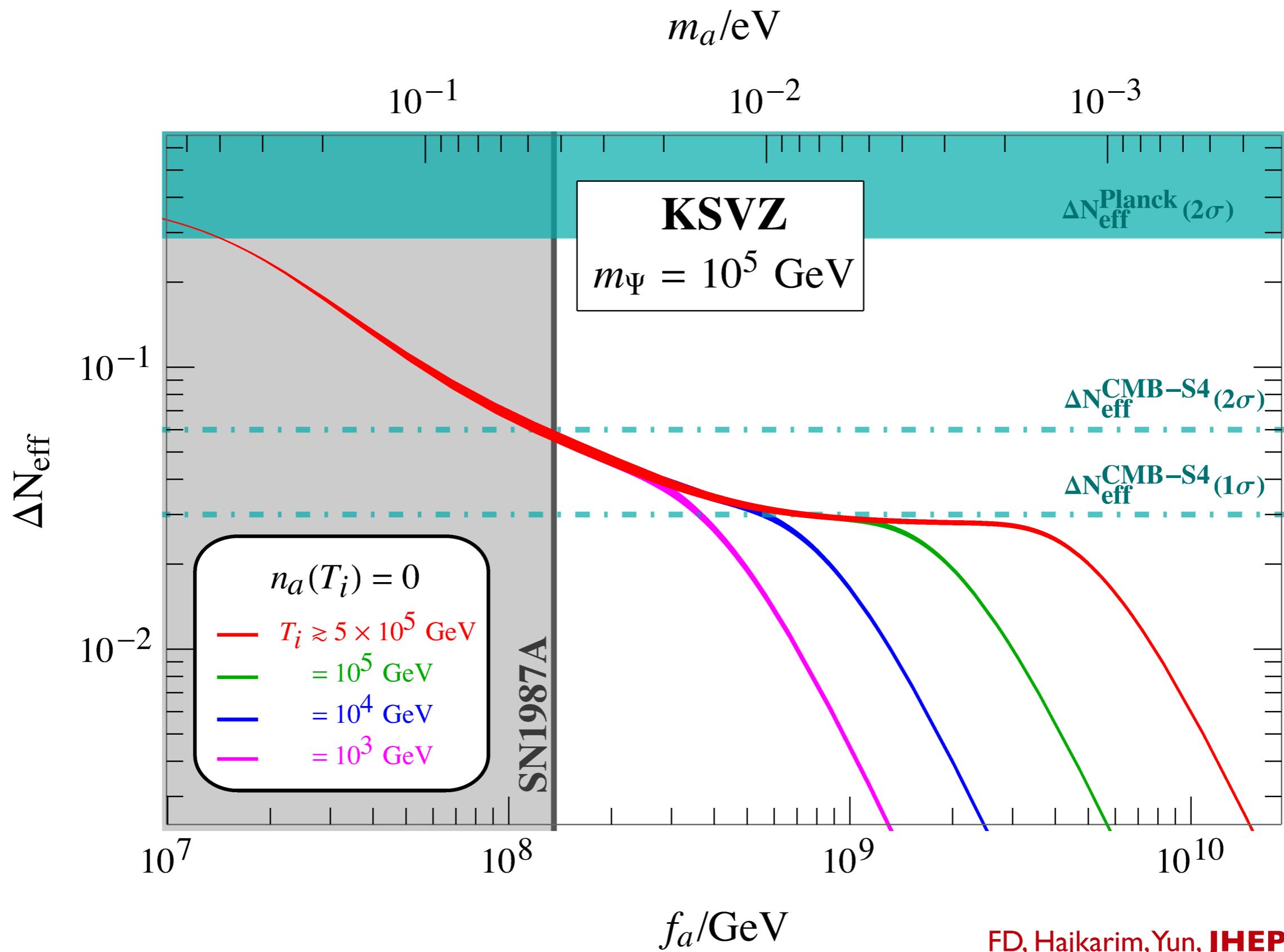
### Boltzmann equation for $n_a$

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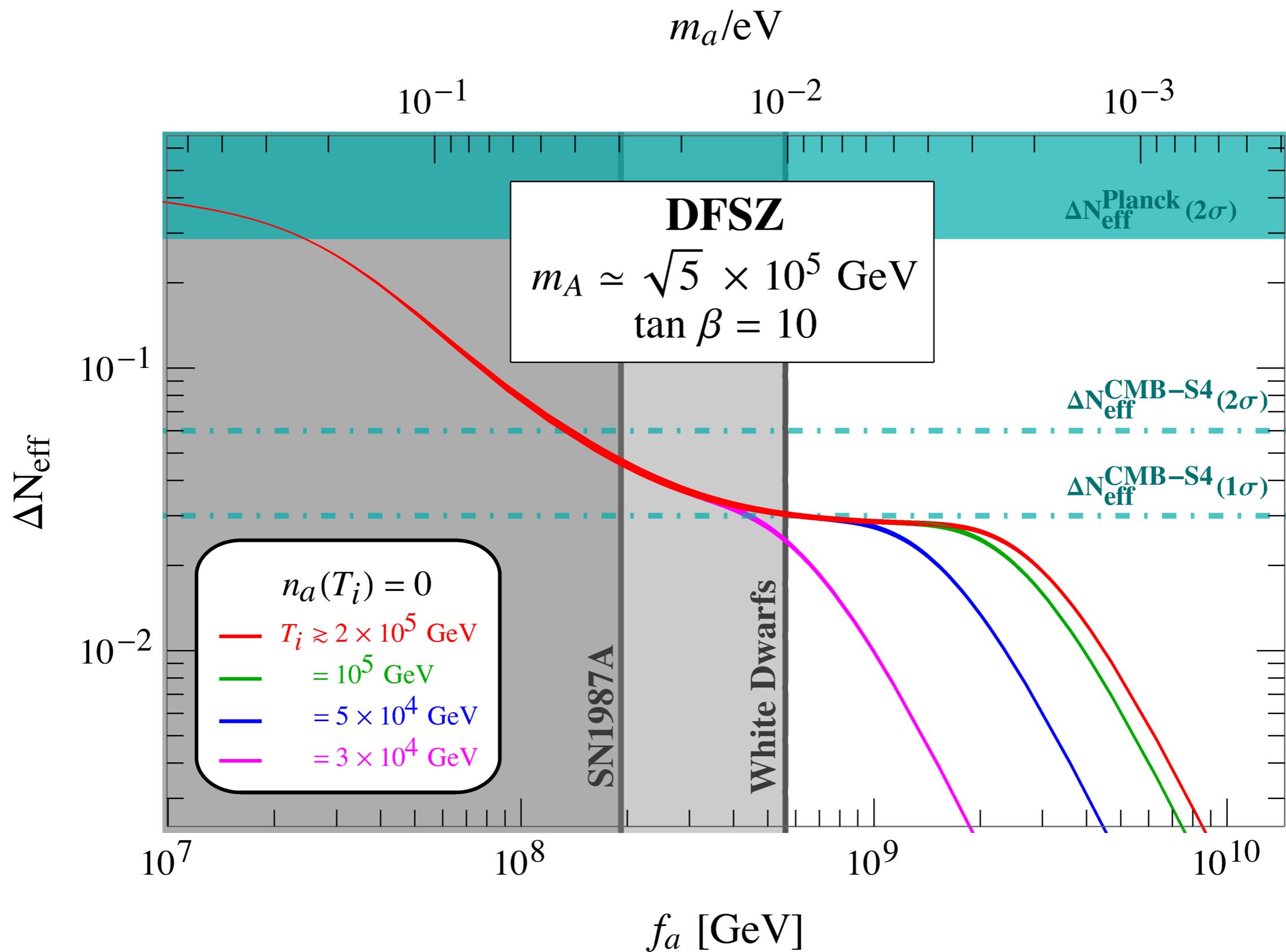
$$\frac{dn_a}{dt} + 3Hn_a = \sum_{\alpha} \gamma_{\alpha}$$

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \simeq 74.85 Y_a^{4/3}$$

# KSVZ Axion

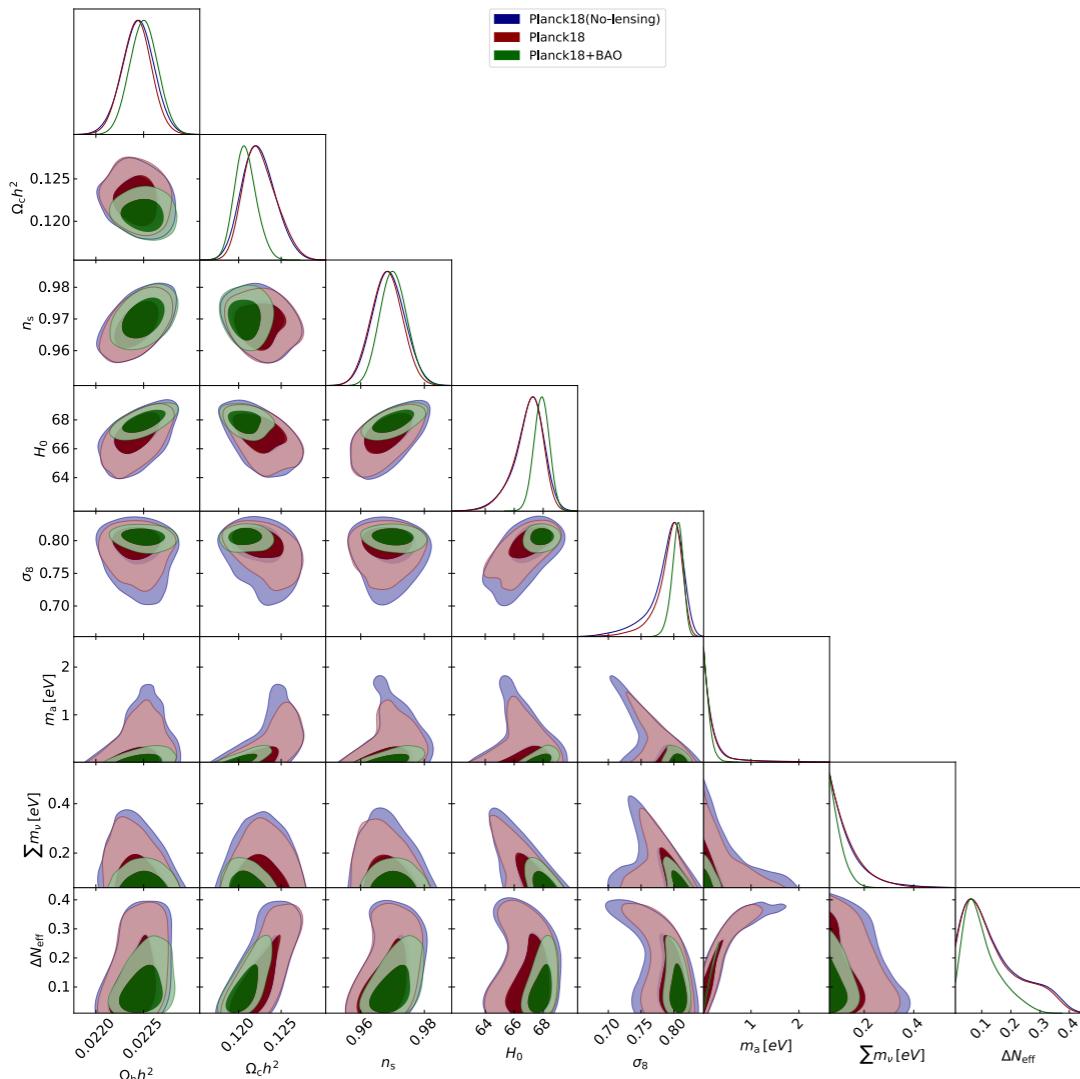


# DFSZ Axion



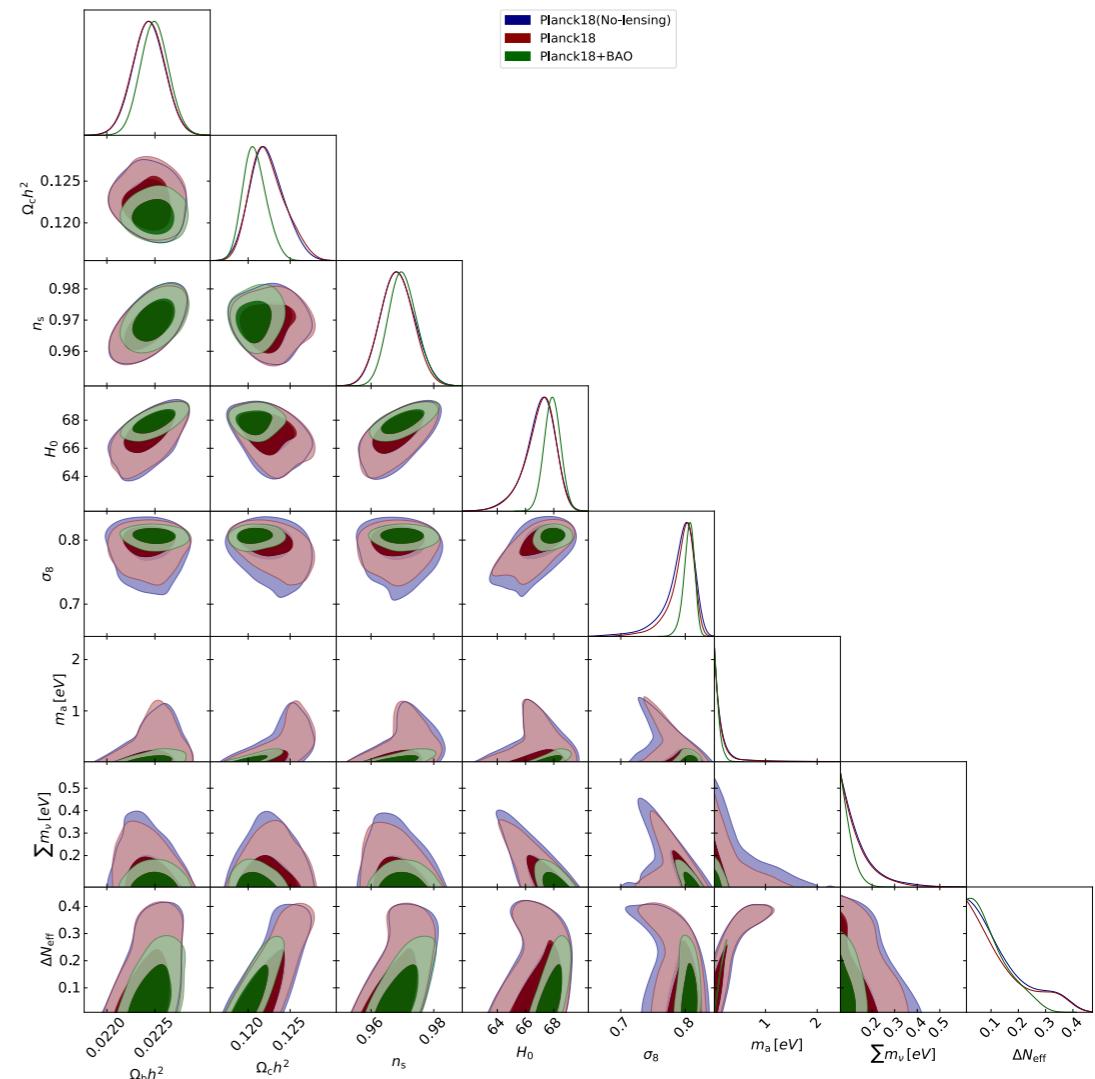
# Axion Mass Bound

**KSVZ**



$$m_a \leq 0.282(0.420) \text{ eV}$$

**DFSZ**



$$m_a \leq 0.209(0.293) \text{ eV}$$

# Back to the Phase-Space

Model-independent analysis:  
generic production of a light X

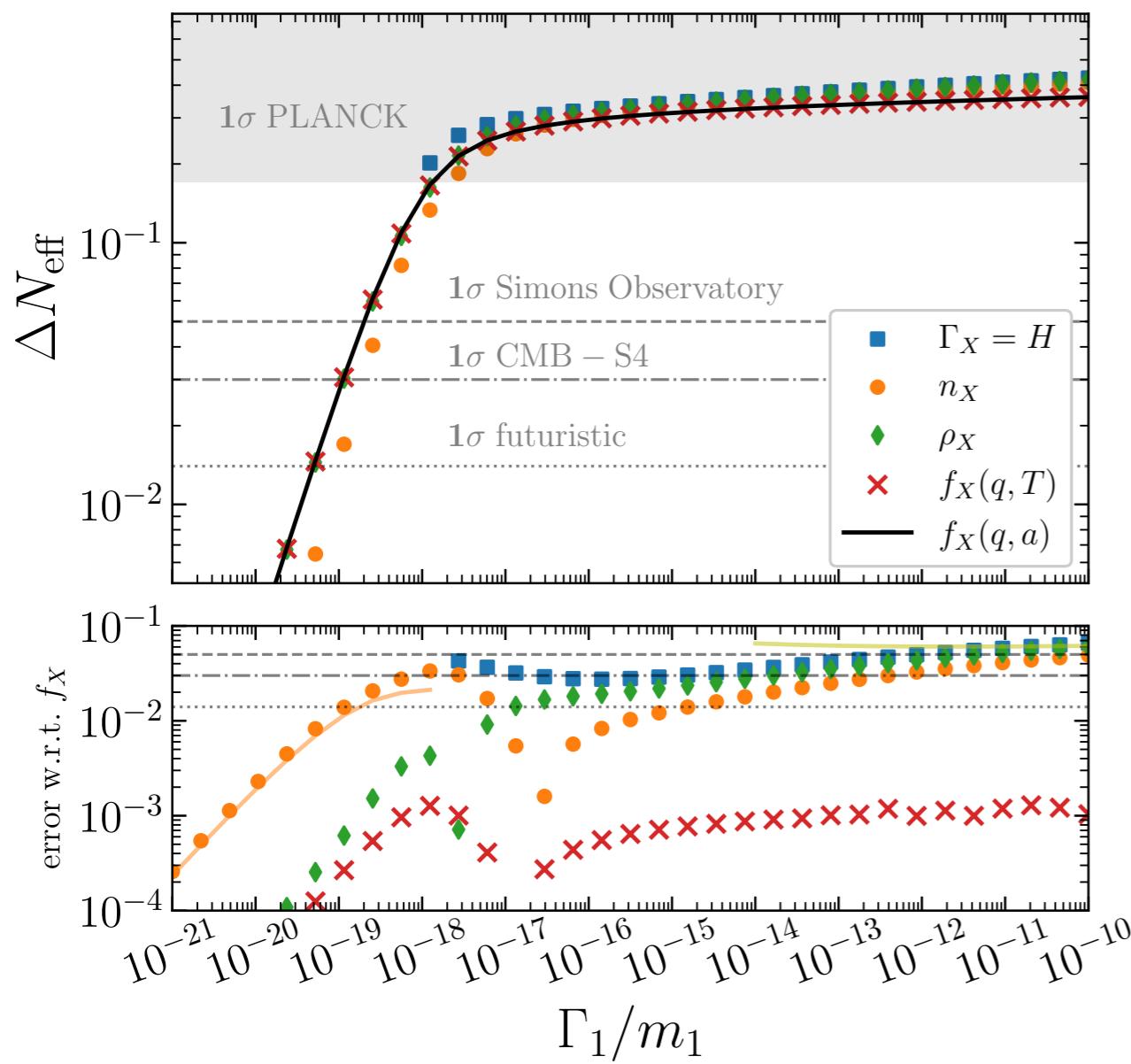
$$\mathcal{B}_1 \dots \mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{n+1} \dots \mathcal{B}_m X$$

$$\frac{df_X(k, t)}{dt} = \left(1 - \frac{f_X(k, t)}{f_X^{\text{eq}}(k, t)}\right) C_{n \rightarrow mX}(k, t)$$

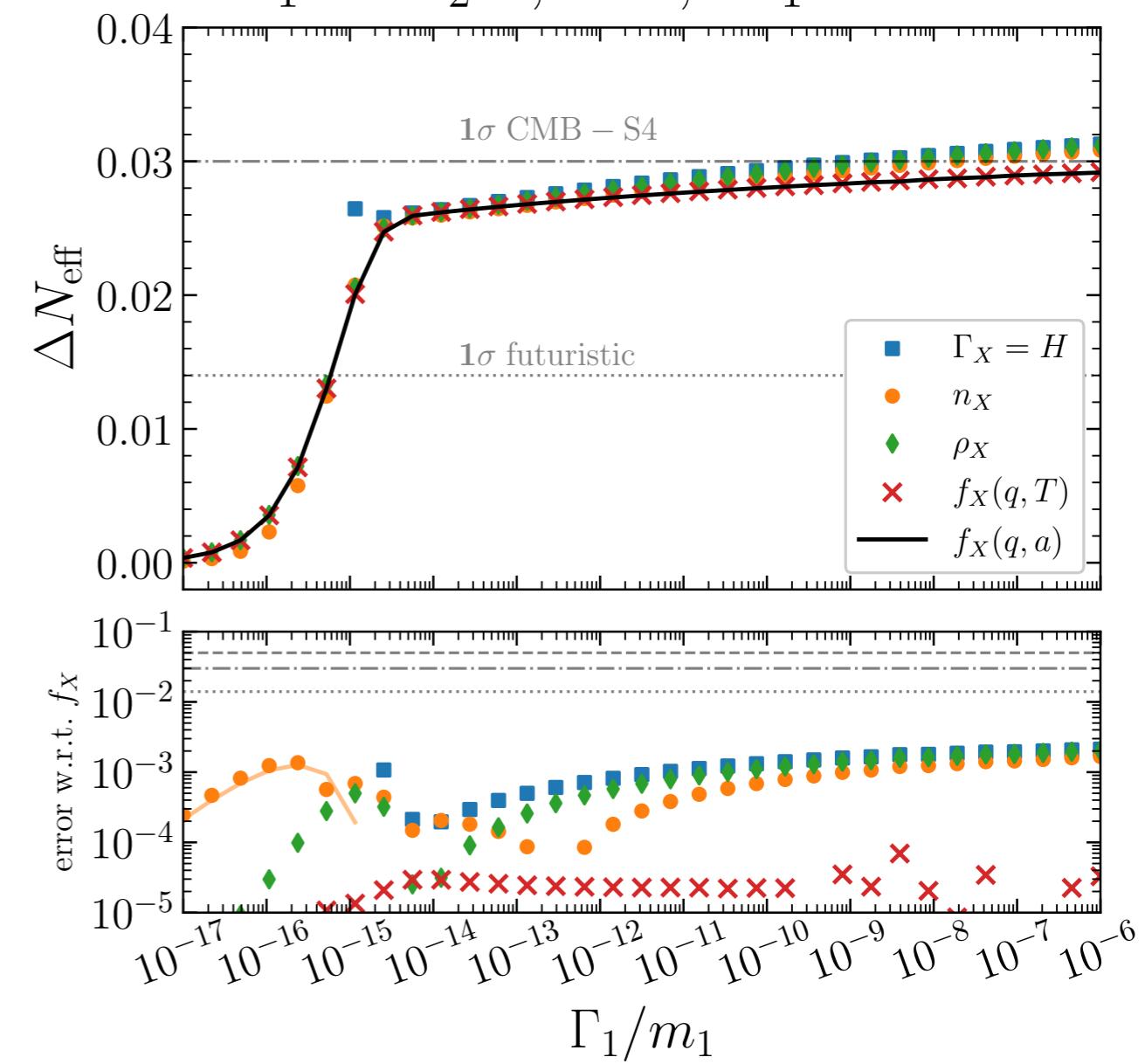
1. Keep track of phase-space and compute the energy density
2. Quantum statistical effects take into account
3. Energy exchanged with the thermal bath accounted for

# Error in predicting $\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$

$\mathcal{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 X$ , MB,  $m_1 = 1$  GeV



$\mathcal{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 X$ , MB,  $m_1 = 1$  TeV



# Axion-Fermion Interactions

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a} \sum_\psi c_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi$$

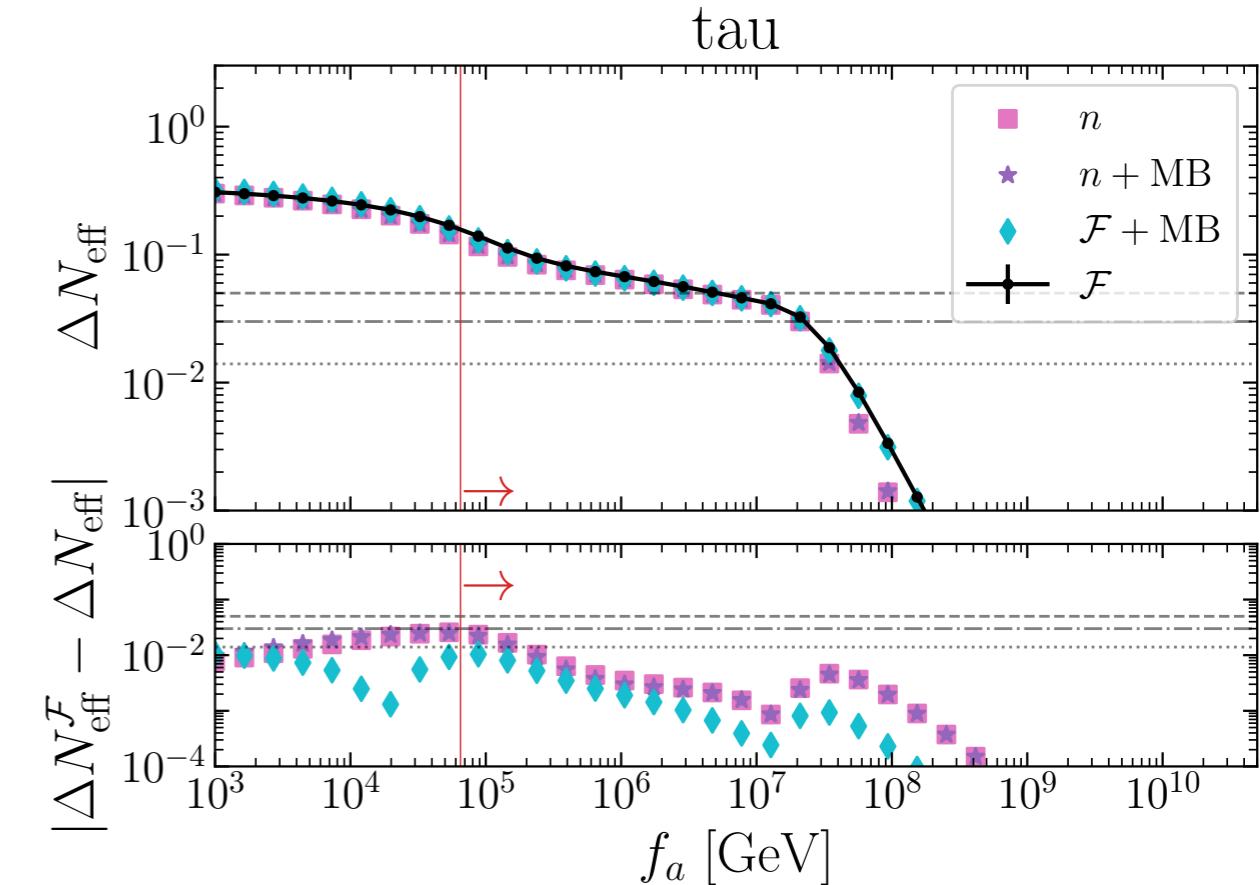
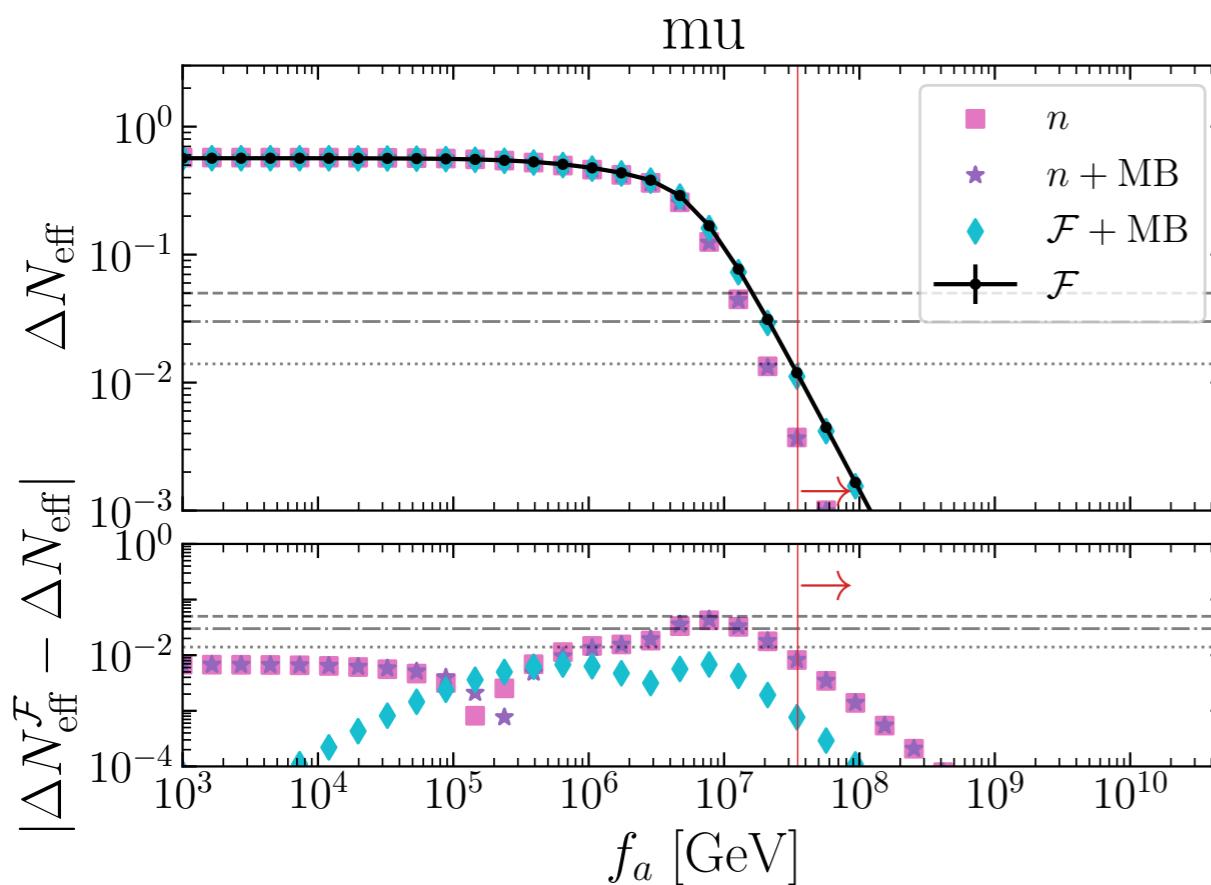
Recent studies performed  
by tracking the axion  
number density

Baumann et al, Phys.Rev.Lett. 117 (2016)  
Ferreira, Notari, Phys.Rev.Lett. 120 (2018)  
FD et al, **JCAP 11 (2018)**  
Arias-Aragón et al., **JCAP 11 (2020)**  
Arias-Aragón et al., **JCAP 03 (2021)**  
Green et al., JCAP 02 (2022)

Will it change if we go back to the phase space?

# Axion-Fermion Interactions

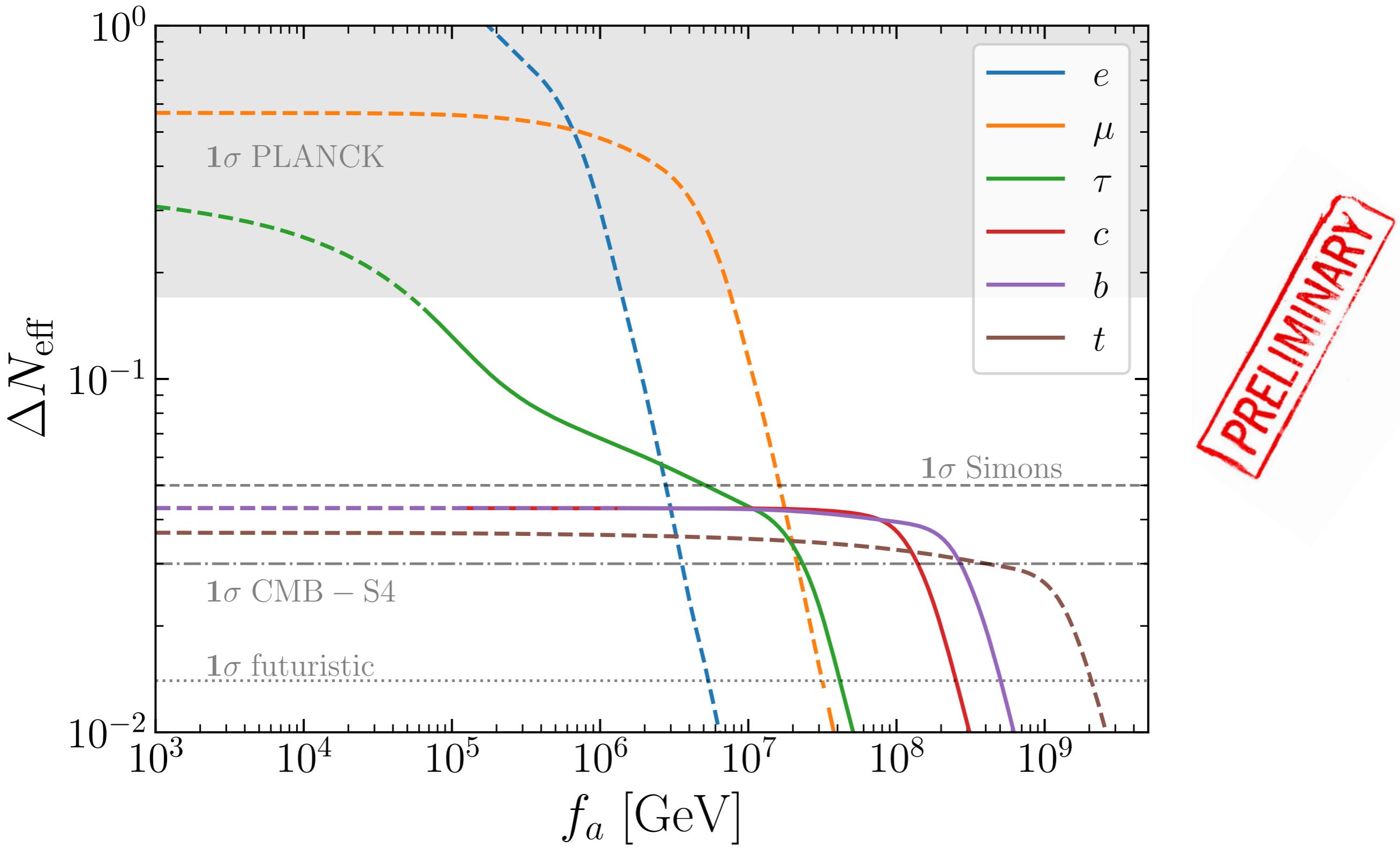
PRELIMINARY



Difference detectable by future CMB-S4 surveys!

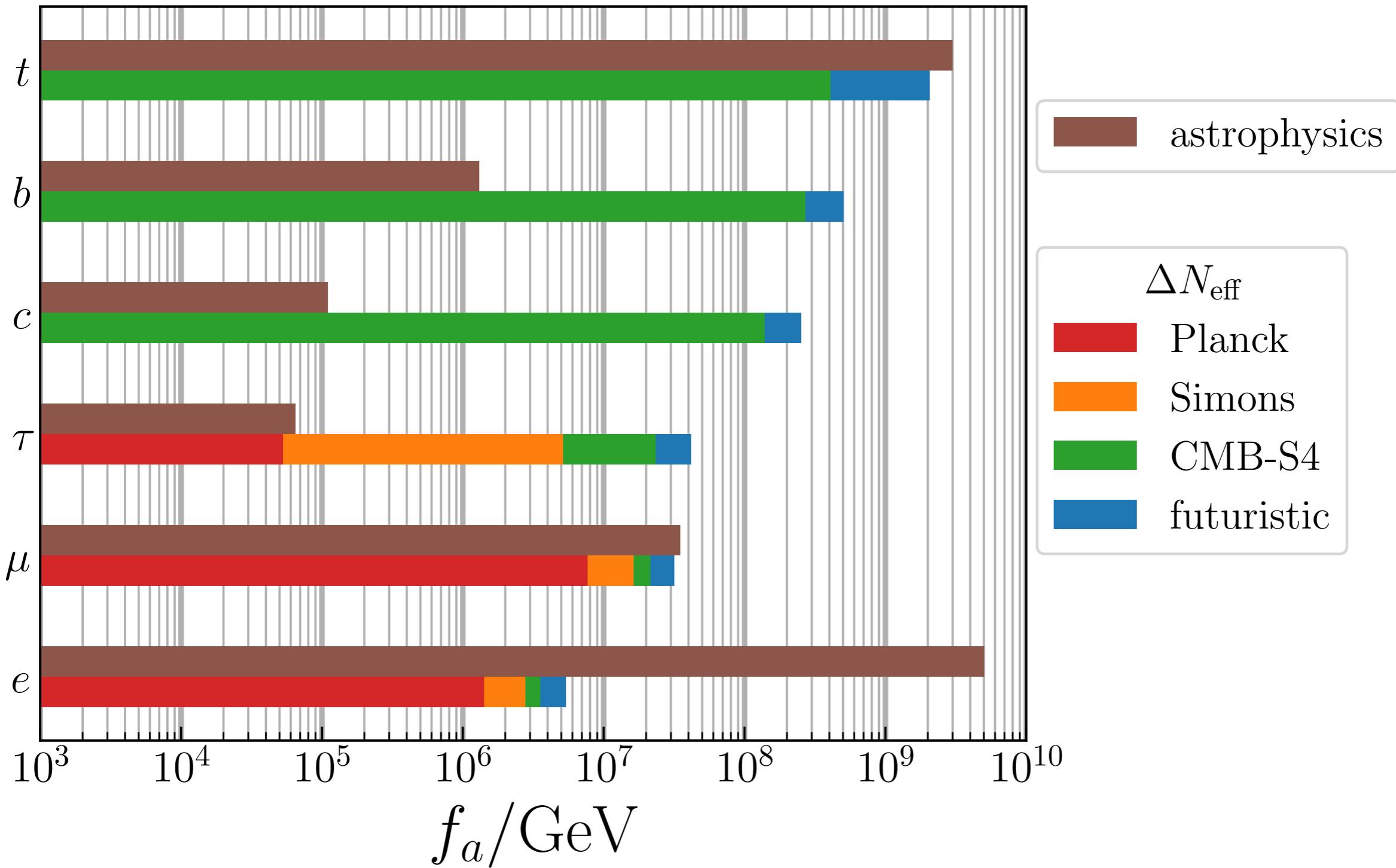
- MUON: effect maximum in regions in tension with stellar bounds
- TAU: effect maximum in allowed regions

# Axion-Fermion Interactions

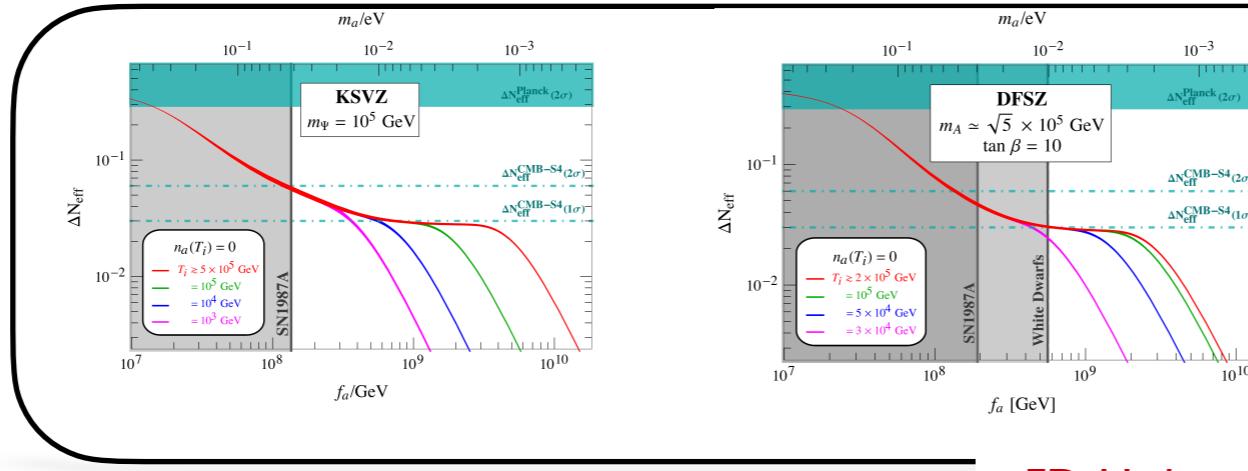


# Axion-Fermion Interactions

PRELIMINARY



# The Way Back to the Phase Space



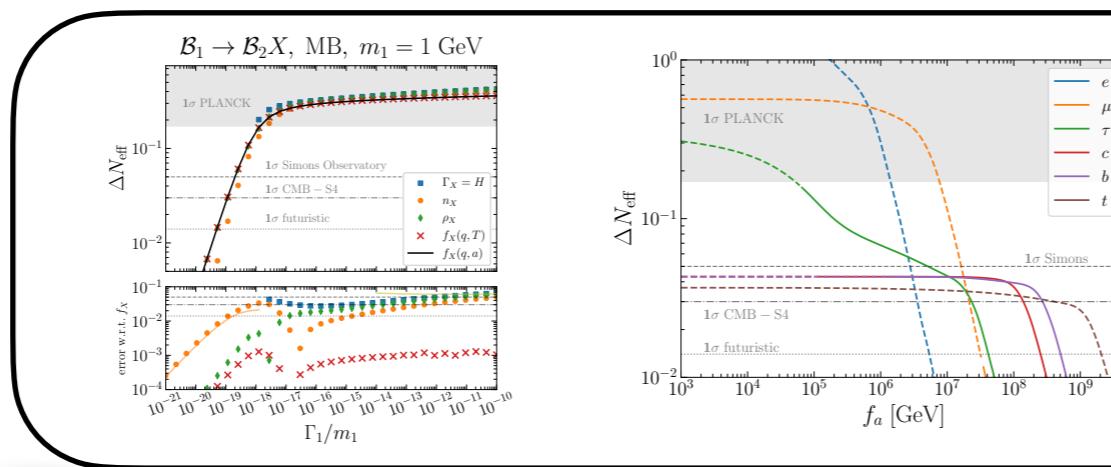
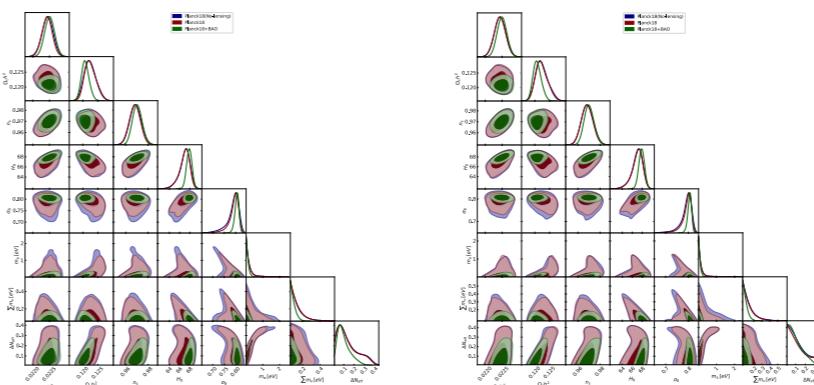
$\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$  tracking the number density

FD, Hajkarim, Yun, **JHEP 10 (2021)**

FD, Hajkarim, Yun, **Phys.Rev.Lett. 128 (2022)**

FD, Di Valentino, Giarè, Hajkarim, Melchiorri, Mena, Renzi, Yun, **JCAP 09 (2022)**

Axion cosmological mass bound

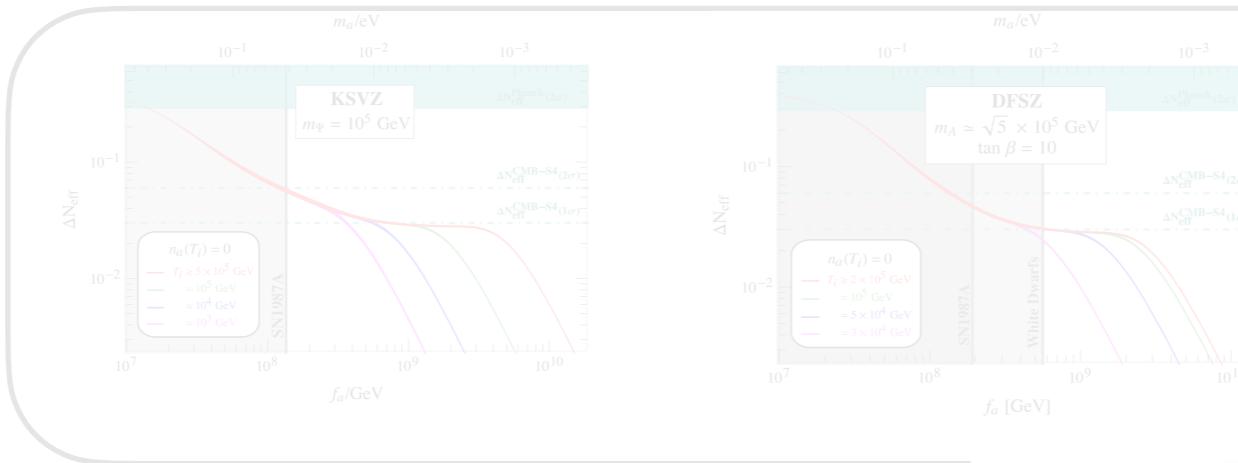


Importance of a phase space analysis

FD, Hajkarim, Lenoci, **JCAP 03 (2024)**

FD, Lenoci, **in preparation**

# The Way Back to the Phase Space

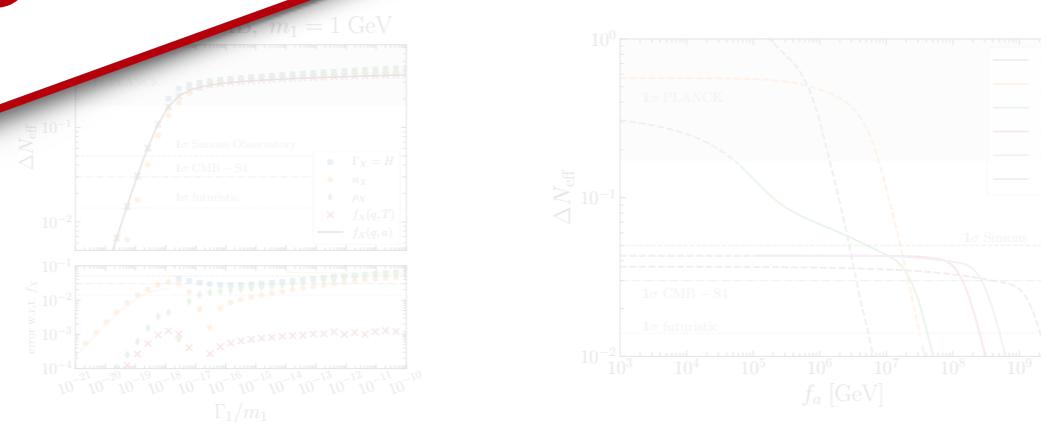


$\Delta N_{\text{eff}}$  tracking the  
number density

FD, Di Valentino, Giarè, Hajkarim, Melchiorri,  
Mena, Renzi, Yun, **JCAP 09 (2022)**

Axion cosmological  
mass bound

THANK YOU!



Importance of a  
phase space analysis

FD, Hajkarim, Lenoci, **JCAP 03 (2024)**  
FD, Lenoci, **in preparation**