PLANCK 2024:

A minimal solution to the axion isocurvature problem from a non-minimal coupling

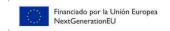
based on **2404.06441**Maximilian Berbig (BERBIG@IFIC.UV.ES)

06.06.2024













Peccei-Quinn mechanism & QCD Axion

Neutron EDM: $\overline{\theta} \equiv \theta_{\rm QCD} + {\rm Arg}[\det(m_q)] < 10^{-10}$

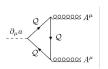
Promote $\overline{\theta}$ to field, relax strong CP violation [Peccei, Quinn 1977]

$$rac{g_3^2}{32\pi^2}rac{a}{f_a}{
m Tr}\left(G_{\mu
u} ilde{G}^{\mu
u}
ight) \quad {
m with} \quad \left\langlerac{a}{f_a}
ight
angle\simeq 0$$

Global U(1)_{PQ} w. U(1)_{PQ} \otimes SU(3)²_c anomaly

$$\sigma = \frac{\rho + f_a}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\frac{a}{f_a}}$$

a QCD Axion [Weinberg, Wilczek 1977]



source: [2105.01406]



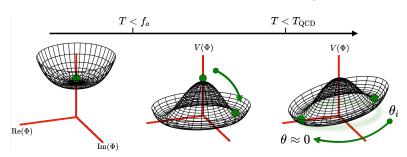
source: Amazon

Peccei-Quinn mechanism & QCD Axion

QCD instantons induce potential for PNGB

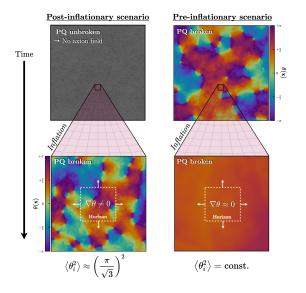
$$m_a = 5.7 \,\mathrm{\mu eV}\left(rac{10^{12} \;\mathrm{GeV}}{f_a}
ight)$$

Vacuum realignment of $\theta \equiv a/f_a$ can explain cold dark matter [Abbott, Sikivie; Dine, Fischler; Preskill, Wise, Wilczek 1983]



source: [2403.17697]

Axion Cosmology: Impact of Inflation



source: [2403.17697]

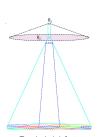
Post-Inflationary PQ breaking

Breaking after (visible) Inflation & Reheating

$$f_a < ext{Max}\left[rac{H_I}{2\pi}, T_{ ext{RH}}, T_{ ext{max}}
ight]$$

- different θ_i in each patch $\left(\sqrt{\langle \theta_i^2 \rangle} \simeq \pi/\sqrt{3}\right)$ \Rightarrow DWs at $T < \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ MeV})$
- Defects: string-wall-network (unstable for N_{DW} = 1)
- $h^2\Omega_a$: misalignment and defects

$$3 imes 10^{10} \, \mathrm{GeV} \, \lesssim f_a \, \lesssim \, 4.8 imes 10^{11} \, \mathrm{GeV}$$
 (14 $\mu \mathrm{eV} \, \lesssim m_a \, \lesssim \, 200 \, \mu \mathrm{eV}$)

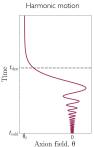






Pre-Inflationary PQ breaking





Breaking before (visible) Inflation & Reheating

$$f_a > \text{Max}\left[\frac{H_I}{2\pi}, T_{\text{RH}}, T_{\text{max}}\right]$$

- θ_i smoothed out \Rightarrow no DWs!!!!
- cosmic strings diluted by inflation
- $h^2\Omega_a$ from misalignment **only**

$$\Omega_a h^2 \simeq 0.12 \left(rac{ heta_i}{1}
ight)^2 \left(rac{f_a}{8.7 imes 10^{11}\, ext{GeV}}
ight)^{rac{7}{6}}$$

[2105.01406]

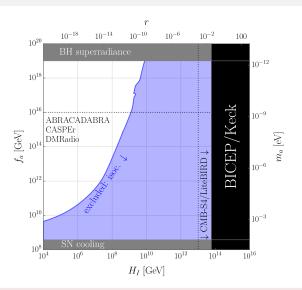
Axion isocurvature problem

Breaking before (visible) Inflation

- axion: massless during inflation $(H_I \gg T_{QCD} \simeq \mathcal{O}(100 \, \text{MeV}))$
- quantum fluct. $\delta\theta = \frac{H_l}{2\pi f_a} \Rightarrow$ scale-invariant CDM isocurv.
- CMB: only curvature perturbations observed [Planck 2018]

$$\Delta_a^2(k_*) \simeq \left(\frac{H_I}{f_a\pi\theta_i}\right)^2 < \frac{eta_{\rm iso}}{1-eta_{\rm iso}}\Delta_\zeta^2(k_*) \simeq 8.7 imes 10^{-11}$$

Axion isocurvature problem



 $f_a>rac{H_I}{2\pi}$ incompatible w. obervable inflationary GWs $(H_I\simeq 10^{13}~{
m GeV})$

Quality problem

 $U(1)_{PQ}$: global symmetry violated by quantum gravity (wormholes)

$$V_{PQ} = c_d e^{-S_E} \sigma^d M_{\rm Pl.}^{4-d} + \text{h.c.}$$

This shifts the minimum of the axion from $\langle a/f_a\rangle \simeq 0$ to

$$\left\langle \frac{a}{f_a} \right\rangle > 10^{-10}$$

With
$$S_E \ll 1, |c_d|, \operatorname{Arg}(c_d) \simeq \mathcal{O}(1)$$
 this is avoided for

$$d > 8 (10)$$
 for $f_a = 10^8 \text{ GeV} (10^{10} \text{ GeV})$

Needs mechanism to select large enough d or S_E !



The mechanism

Assume PQ symmetry is **softly** broken by gravity $(R = -12H_I^2)$

$$V(\sigma) \supset \xi_{\sigma} R \sigma^2 + \text{h.c.} = |\xi_{\sigma}| R \rho^2 \cos(2\theta - \theta_R)$$

Hubble dependent mass during inflation

$$M_a^2 = 48 \left| \xi_\sigma \right| \cos \left(\theta_R \right) H_I^2$$

The mechanism

Assume PQ symmetry is softly broken by gravity

$$V(\sigma) \supset \xi_{\sigma}R\sigma^{2} + \text{h.c.} = |\xi_{\sigma}| R\rho^{2} \cos(2\theta - \theta_{R})$$

Hubble dependent mass during inflation

$$\frac{m_{\rho}^2}{\text{for well-defined PNGB}} > 48 \left| \xi_{\sigma} \right| \cos \left(\theta_R \right) H_I^2 > \underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{2} H_I \right)^2}_{\text{no quant. fluctuations}}$$

The mechanism

Assume PQ symmetry is **softly** broken by gravity

$$V(\sigma) \supset \xi_{\sigma}R\sigma^{2} + \text{h.c.} = |\xi_{\sigma}|R\rho^{2}\cos(2\theta - \theta_{R})$$

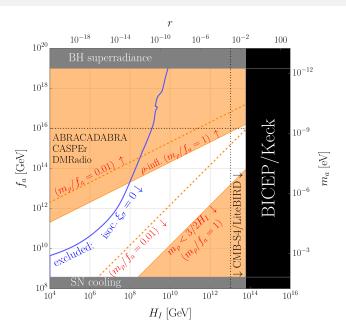
Hubble dependent mass during inflation $(R = -12H_I^2)$

$$m_{\rho}^2 > 48 |\xi_{\sigma}| \cos(\theta_R) H_I^2 > \left(\frac{3}{2} H_I\right)^2$$

Power spectrum **suppressed** on CMB scales ($k_* = 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$)

$$\Delta_a^2(k_*) \simeq \left(\frac{H_I}{f_a \pi \theta_i}\right)^2 \frac{H_I}{M_a} \underbrace{\left(\frac{k_*}{a_{\text{end}} H_I}\right)^3}_{e^{-3N_*} = 7 \times 10^{-66}}$$

Enlarged Parameter space



Quality problem?

How much is the axion minimum $\theta_0 \simeq 0$ shifted?

$$V(a) = m_a^2 f_a^2 (1 - \cos(\theta)) + 12 |\xi_{\sigma}| H_0^2 f_a^2 \cos(2\theta - \theta_R)$$

Correction to the axion potential suppressed due to tiny Hubble rate today

$$H_0 \simeq 10^{-33} \text{ eV}$$

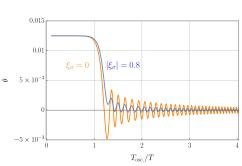
Does not lead to any relevant constraints

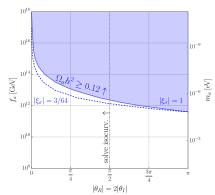
$$heta_0 \simeq 10^{-26} \, |\xi_\sigma| \sin{(heta_R)} \left(rac{f_a}{10^{16} \; {
m GeV}}
ight)^2 \left(rac{H_0}{70 rac{{
m km}}{{
m s}} {
m Mpc}^{-1}}
ight)^2$$

Impact on Misalignment

Adiabatic Relaxation:

[Linde 1996, Takahashi et al. 2015-20]





- RD: $R \neq 0$ because of QCD
- $M_a/H(T) \sim \alpha_S(T)$

- starts from $\theta_I = \theta_R/2 < \pi/4$
- θ_I larger by $\mathcal{O}(1)$ factor

Summary

 $\bullet \ \, \text{grav. PQ breaking} \, \begin{cases} \text{suppressed isoc. fluct. on CMB scales} \\ \text{negligible correction to} \, \, \theta_0 \end{cases}$

• IC θ_i replaced by parameter $\theta_R/2$

• $h^2\Omega_a$ slightly reduced

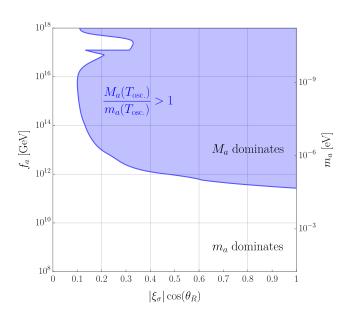
Outro

Thank you for your time and attention!

Appendix

Here be dragons

Impact on Misalignment (2)



DM from fluctuations

• during **inflation**: [1807.09785, 1905.09836] $|\xi_{\sigma}| < 1$ and $H_I \simeq 10^{13}$ GeV needs $m_a \simeq 1$ keV $(m_a \uparrow \text{ for } |\xi_{\sigma}| \uparrow \text{ or } H_I \downarrow)$

- during **reheating**: [hep-ph/0602144, 1512.07288] oscillating inflaton \leftrightarrow oscillating R a la geometric preheating needs $m_a \gtrsim 10 \text{ GeV}$ or $|\xi_\sigma| > 1$
 - oscillating R (or epoch of kination) could destabilize $\theta_I = \theta_R/2$

• non-adiabat. **transition** inflation to reheating: [1506.04065] $\delta\theta \simeq \frac{2.2\times 10^{-4}}{(|\xi_\sigma|\cos(\theta_R))^{\frac{1}{4}}}\left(\frac{H_e}{10^{13}~\text{GeV}}\right)\left(\frac{10^{16}~\text{GeV}}{f_s}\right) \ll \theta_I \simeq 1.7\times 10^{-2}~\text{for}~\Omega_a h^2 \\ \text{(produced 50-60 e-folds after CMB modes left horizon)}$

Established solutions to axion iscocurvature problem

- Larger decay constant [Linde 1991]
 - quant. fluct. or couplings like $R|\sigma|^2$, $\frac{V(\varphi)}{M_{\rm Pl}^2}|\sigma|^2$
 - field displacement $S_i \gg f_a$
 - bound on H_I relaxed by S_i/f_a
- Restore PQ symmetry
 - couplings like $-R|\sigma|^2$, $\frac{V(\varphi)}{M_{\rm Pl}^2}|\sigma|^2$, $\frac{\partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi}{M_{\rm Pl}^2}|\sigma|^2$ or **PR**
 - $\mu_{\sigma}^2 > 0$ during inflation
 - breaking during visible inflation [Redi, Tesi 2023]
 ⇒ fluctuations at lager scales e.g. Lyman-α
- 4 Heavy QCD axion [Dvali 1995]
 - early QCD confinement, add. gauge groups, magnetic monopoles,
 - OR kinetic term modified by gravity