

Polarized Signatures of Axions at Magnetic White Dwarfs

Christopher Dessert

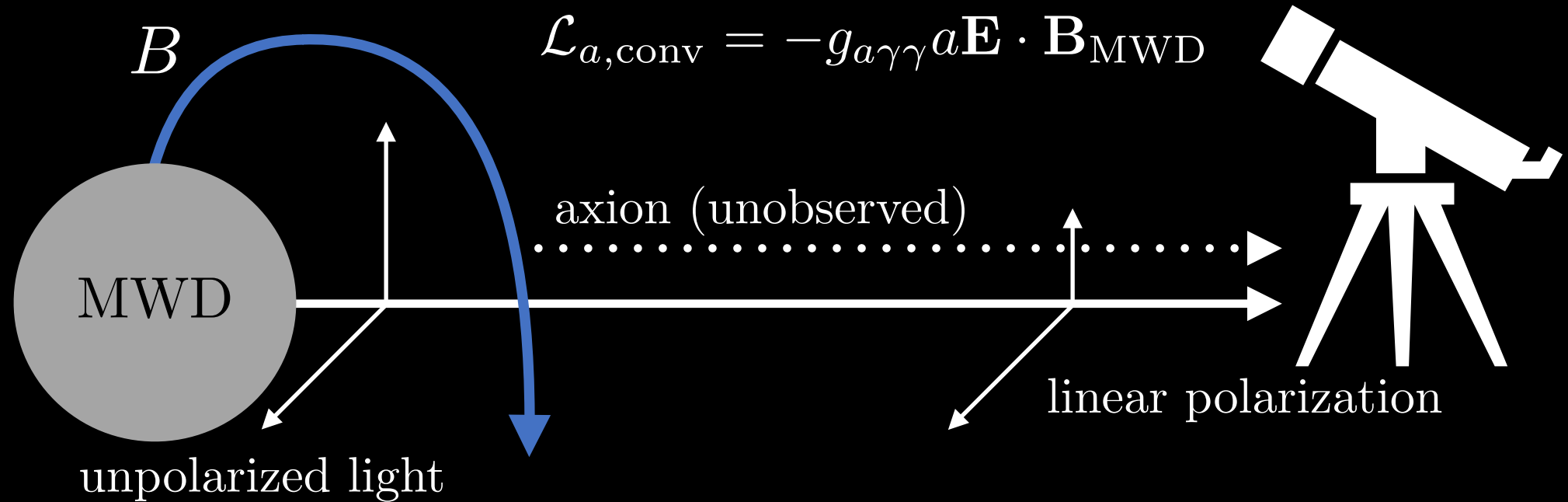
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D. Dunsky, B. Safdi, C. Scherb

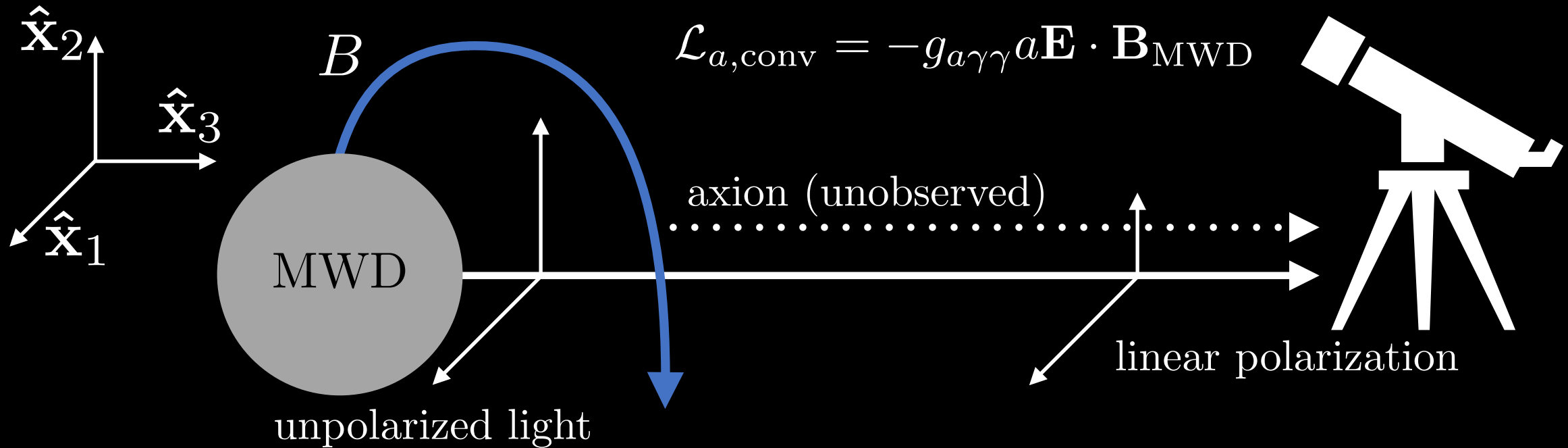
PNU-IBS Axions Workshop



Polarization of MWDs

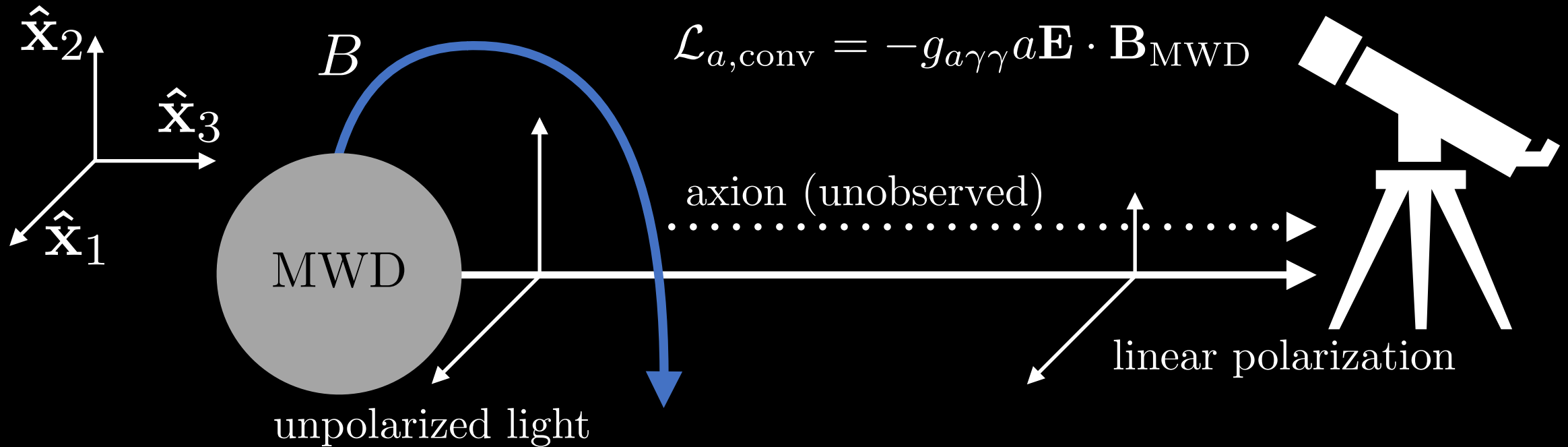


Polarization of MWDs



$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} [a_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 + a_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_2]$$

Polarization of MWDs



$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} [a_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 + a_2 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_2] \rightarrow \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} [a_1 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_1 + a_2 (1 - P_L) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_2]$$

Euler-Heisenberg Mixing

$$\mathcal{L}_{a,\text{conv}} = -g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{MWD}} + \frac{2\alpha_{EM}^2}{45m_e^4} [(\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}_{\text{MWD}}^2)^2 + 7(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{MWD}})^2]^*$$

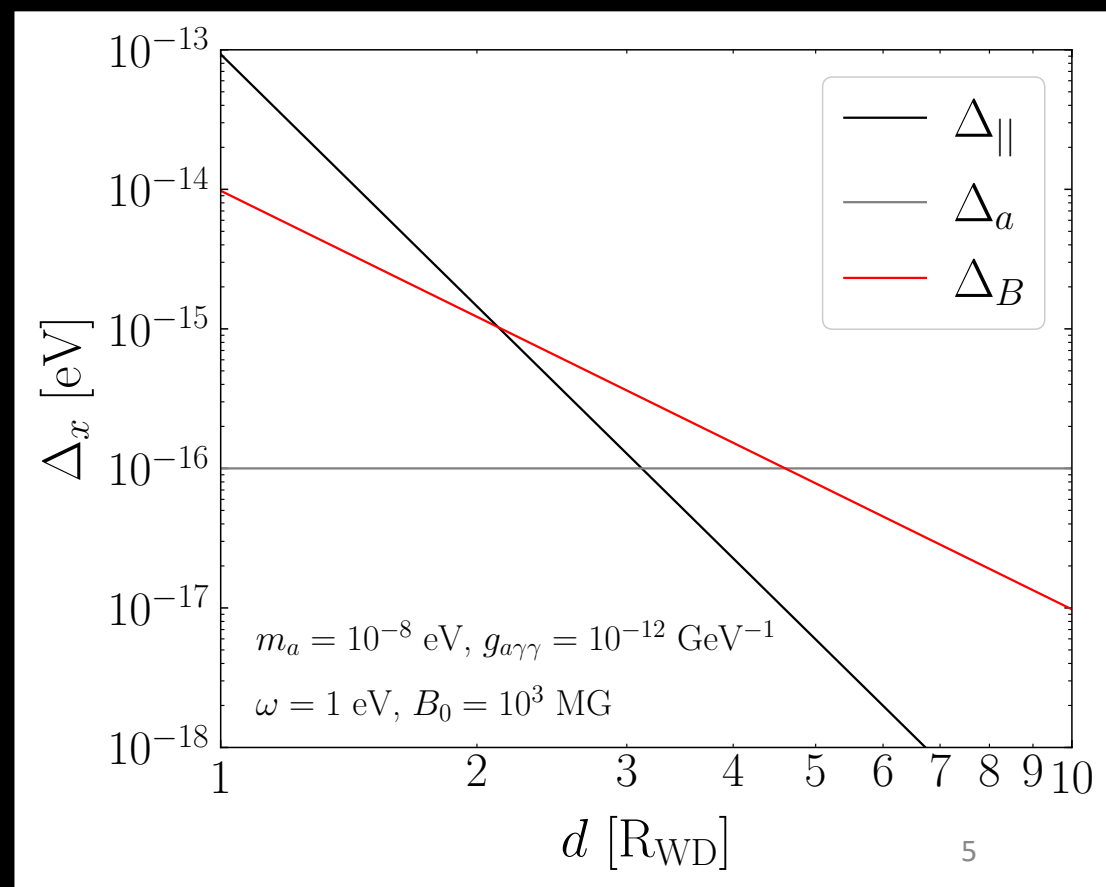
- Axion-photon EOM:

$$\left[i\partial_r + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{\parallel} & \Delta_B \\ \Delta_B & \Delta_a \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} A_{\parallel} \\ a \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

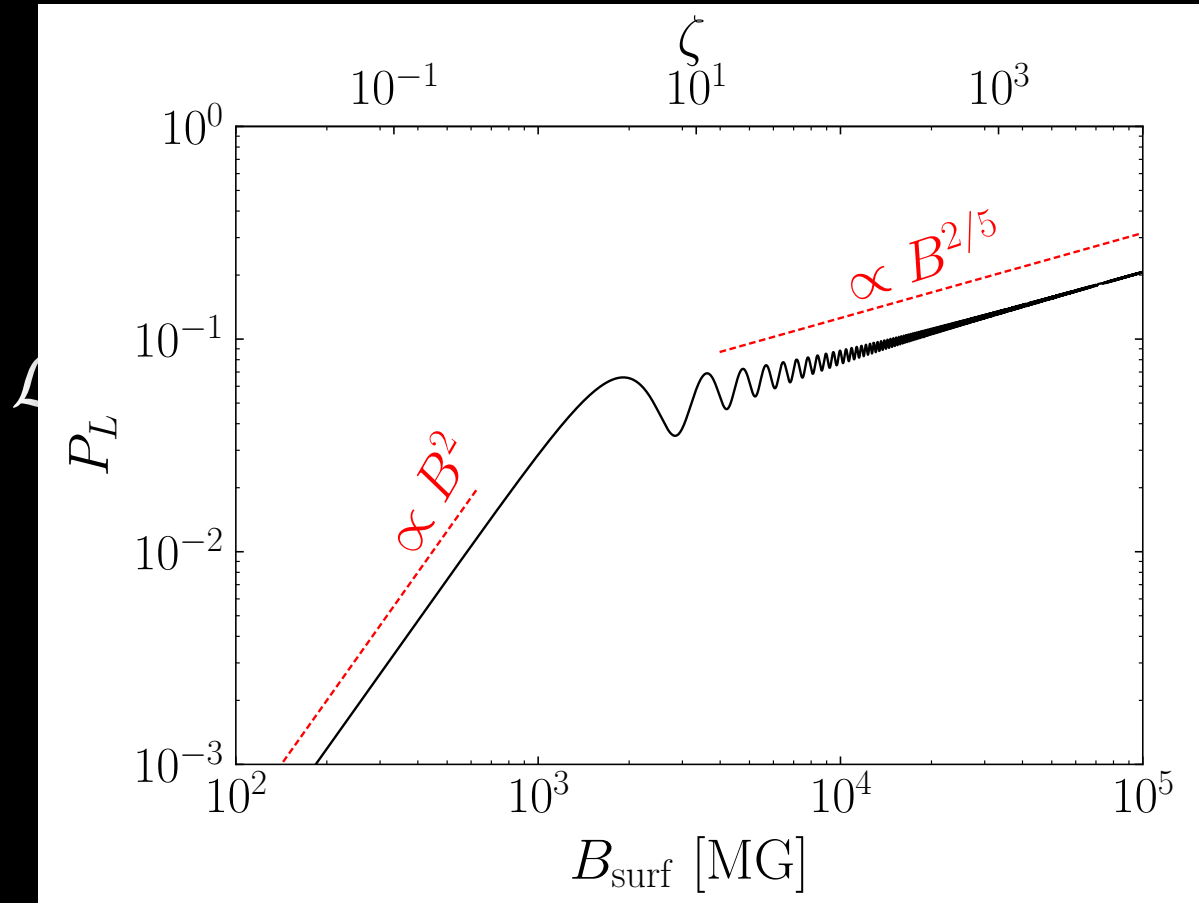
$$\Delta_{\parallel} \propto \omega \left(\frac{B}{B_{\text{crit}}} \right)^2$$

$$\Delta_a \propto -\frac{m_a^2}{\omega}$$

$$\Delta_B \propto g_{a\gamma\gamma} B$$



*The low-field approximation is valid for MWDs, but not for NSs



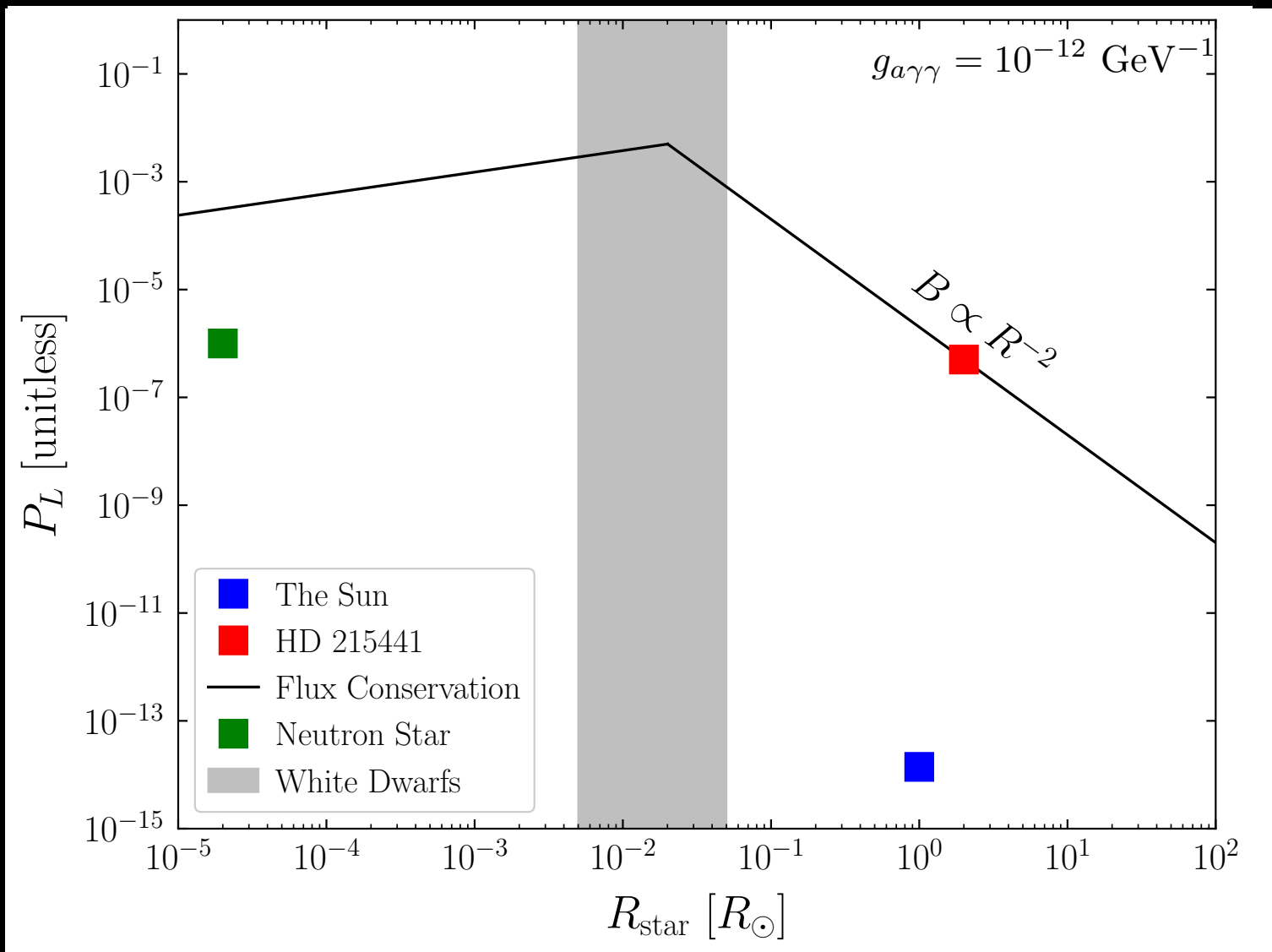
ing

$$\frac{P_L}{L_{\odot}} \approx \frac{1}{4} \left[(\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}_{\text{MWD}}^2)^2 + 7(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{MWD}})^2 \right]$$

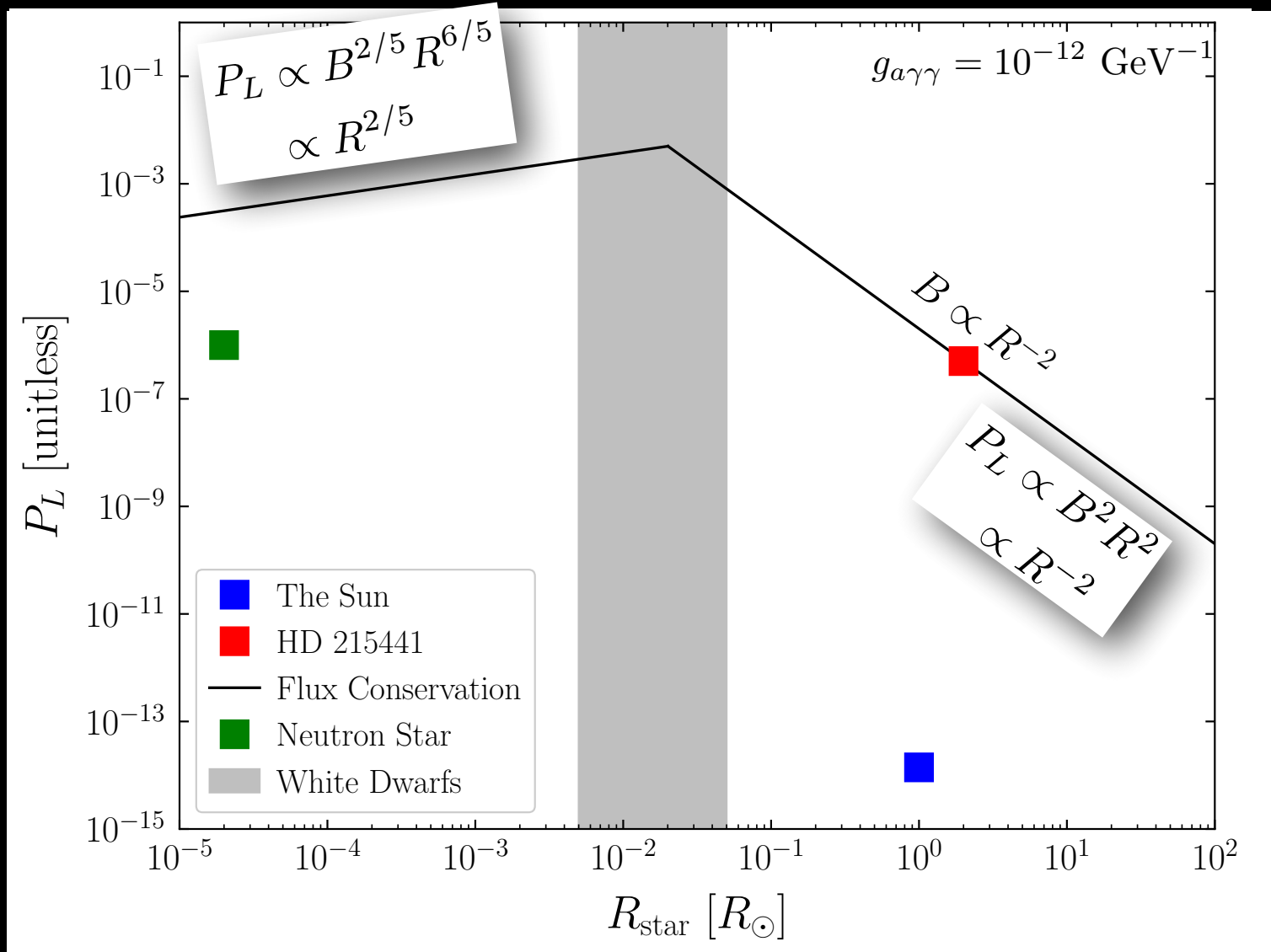
$$\zeta \approx 10^{-2} \left(\frac{R_{\text{star}}}{0.01 R_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{\omega}{1 \text{ eV}} \right) \left(\frac{B_0}{100 \text{ MG}} \right)^2$$

$$P_L \approx 10^{-4} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-12} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} \left(\frac{B_0}{100 \text{ MG}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{R_{\text{star}}}{0.01 R_{\odot}} \right)^2, & \zeta \ll 1 \\ \left(\frac{B_0}{100 \text{ MG}} \right)^{2/5} \left(\frac{1 \text{ eV}}{\omega} \right)^{4/5} \left(\frac{R_{\text{star}}}{0.01 R_{\odot}} \right)^{6/5}, & \zeta \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

Axion-Induced Polarization



Axion-Induced Polarization



Astrophysical MWD Polarization

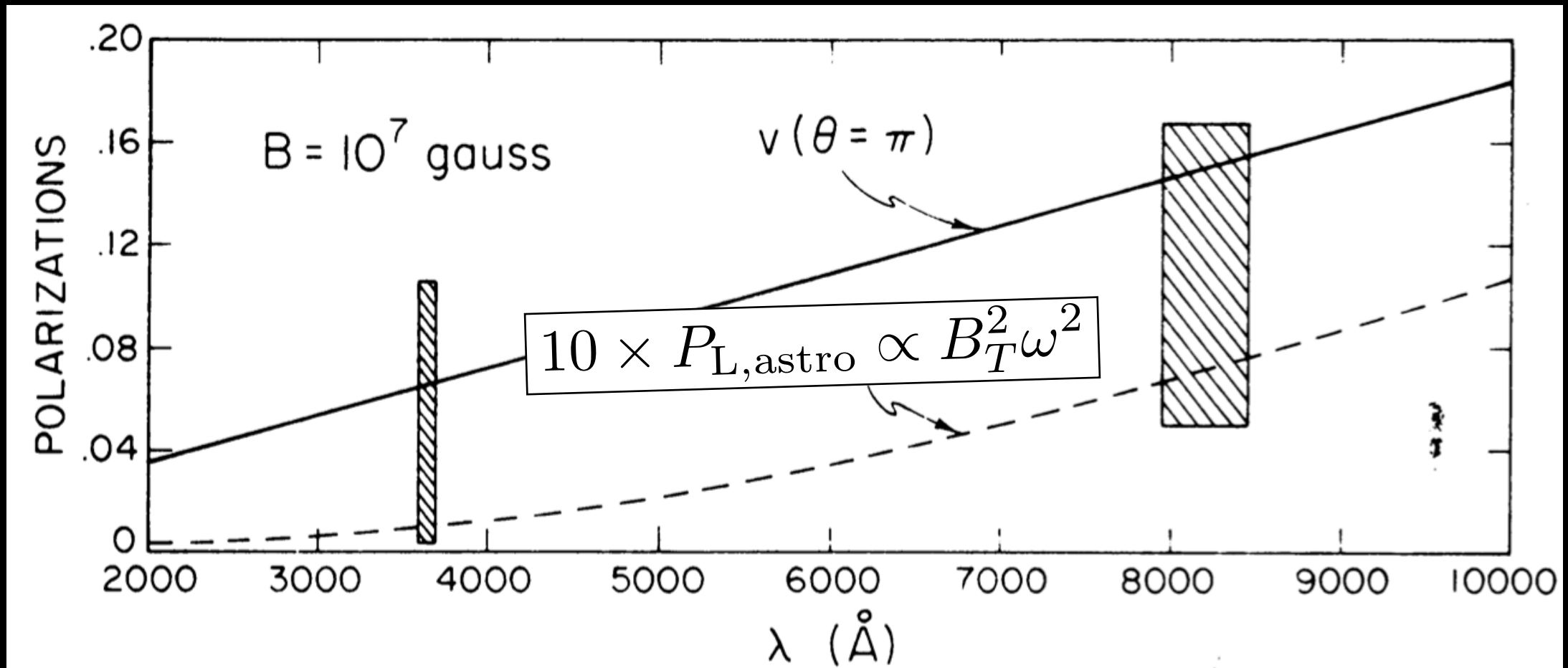
- Photons propagate unpolarized from deep in MWD atmosphere
- Astrophysical polarization created by bound-free absorption in the hydrogen atmosphere

$$e^{-}(-E_n) + \gamma(\omega) \rightarrow e^{-}(\omega - E_n)$$

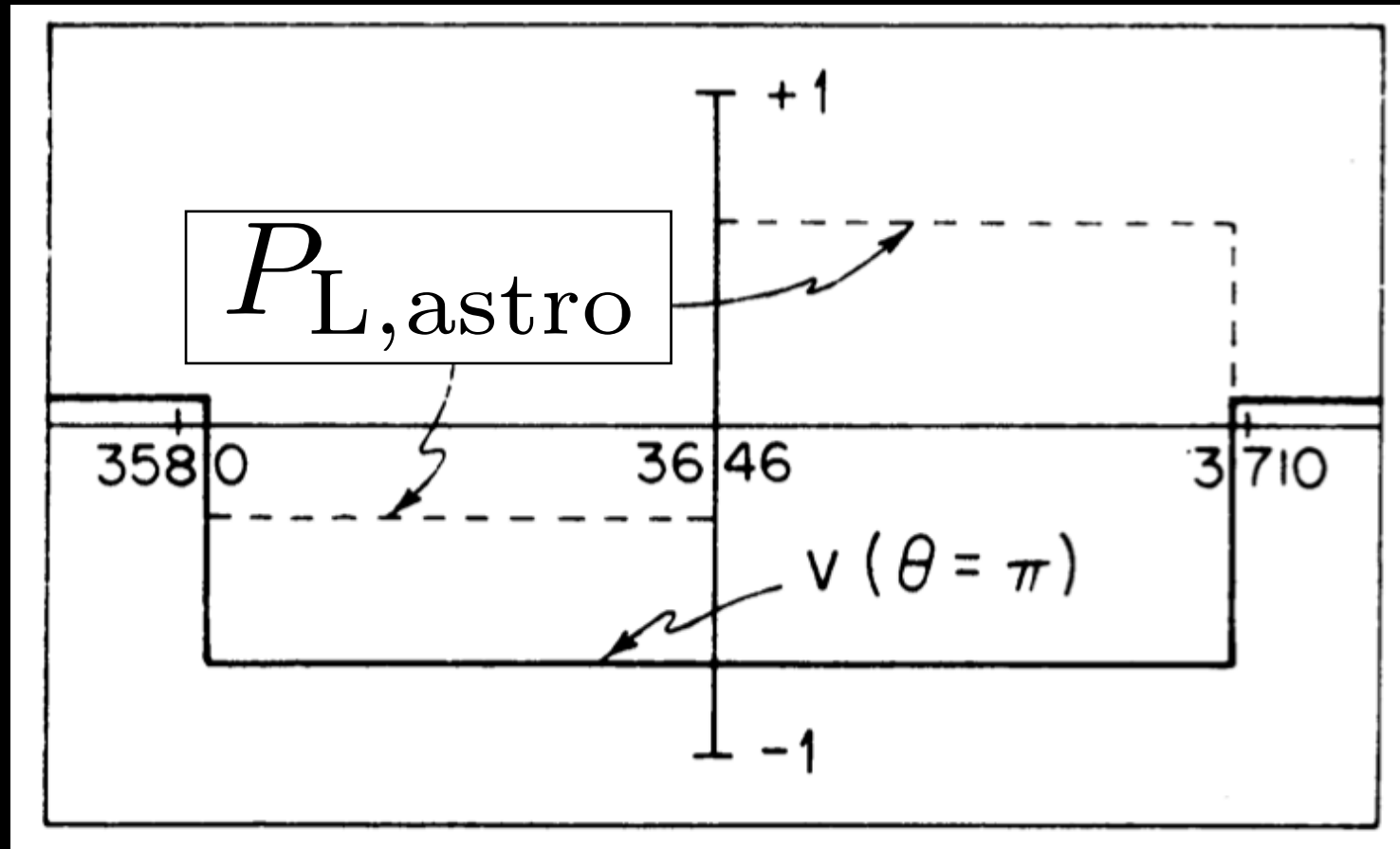
- At zero field, $\sigma^{\text{bf}} \propto \sum_n^{\infty} \begin{cases} n^{-5} \omega^{-3}, & -E_n < \omega \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

- In magnetic field, use Zeeman effect: $\sigma^{\text{bf}}(\omega) \rightarrow \sigma^{\text{bf}}(\omega - q\Omega_C)$

Astrophysical MWD Polarization



Astrophysical MWD Polarization



Promising MWD Targets

RE J0317 – 853 ($B = 200 - 800$ MG)

SDSS J1351 + 5419 ($B = 761 \pm 54$ MG)

Grw + 70°8247 ($B \approx 350$ MG)

PG1031 + 234 ($B \approx 400 - 1000$ MG)

SDSS J234605 ($B = 798 \pm 164$ MG)

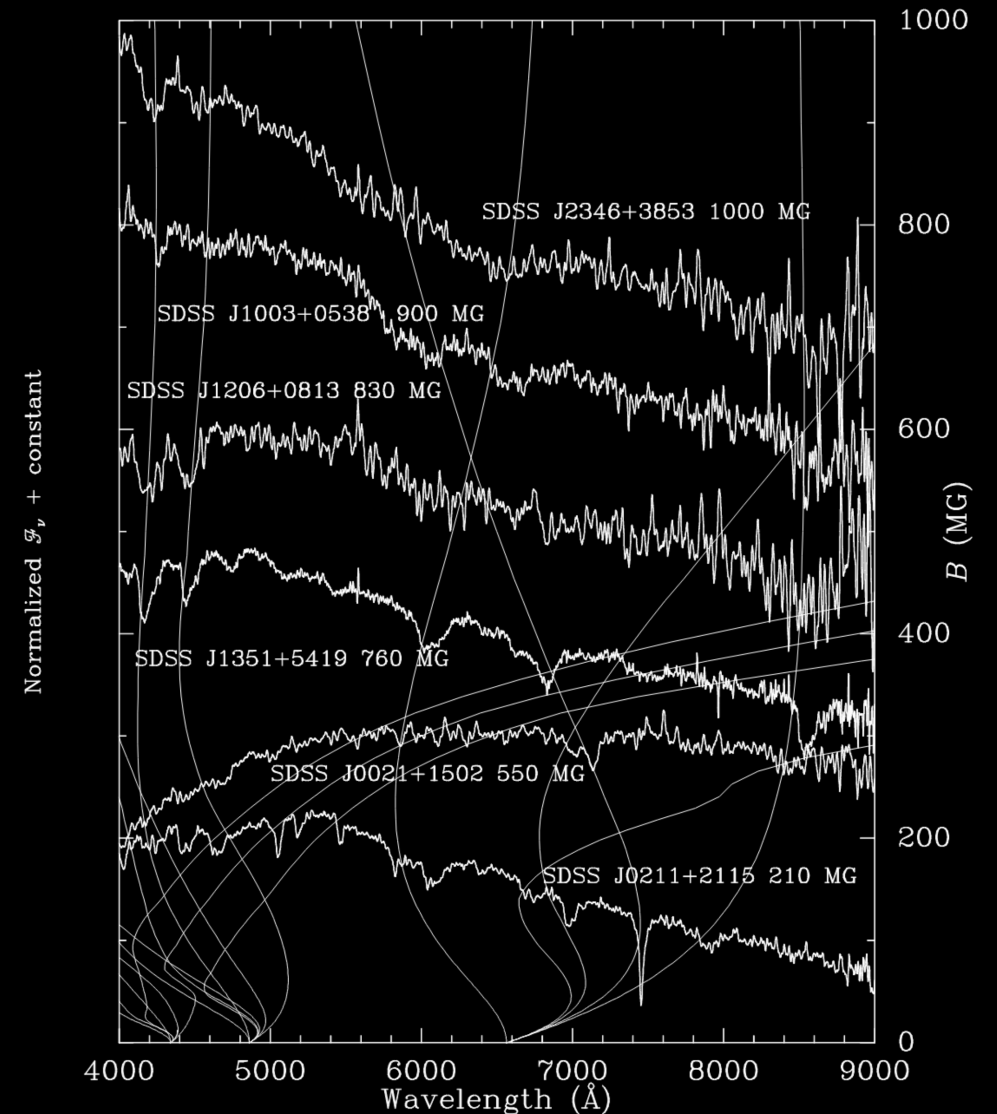
HE 1043 – 0502 ($B \approx 820$ MG)

SDSS J1206 + 0613 ($B = 761 \pm 282$ MG)

SDSS J1003 + 0538 ($B = 672 \pm 119$ MG)

SDSS J0021 + 1502 ($B = 531 \pm 64$ MG)

SDSS J0333 + 0720 ($B = 850 \pm 52$ MG)



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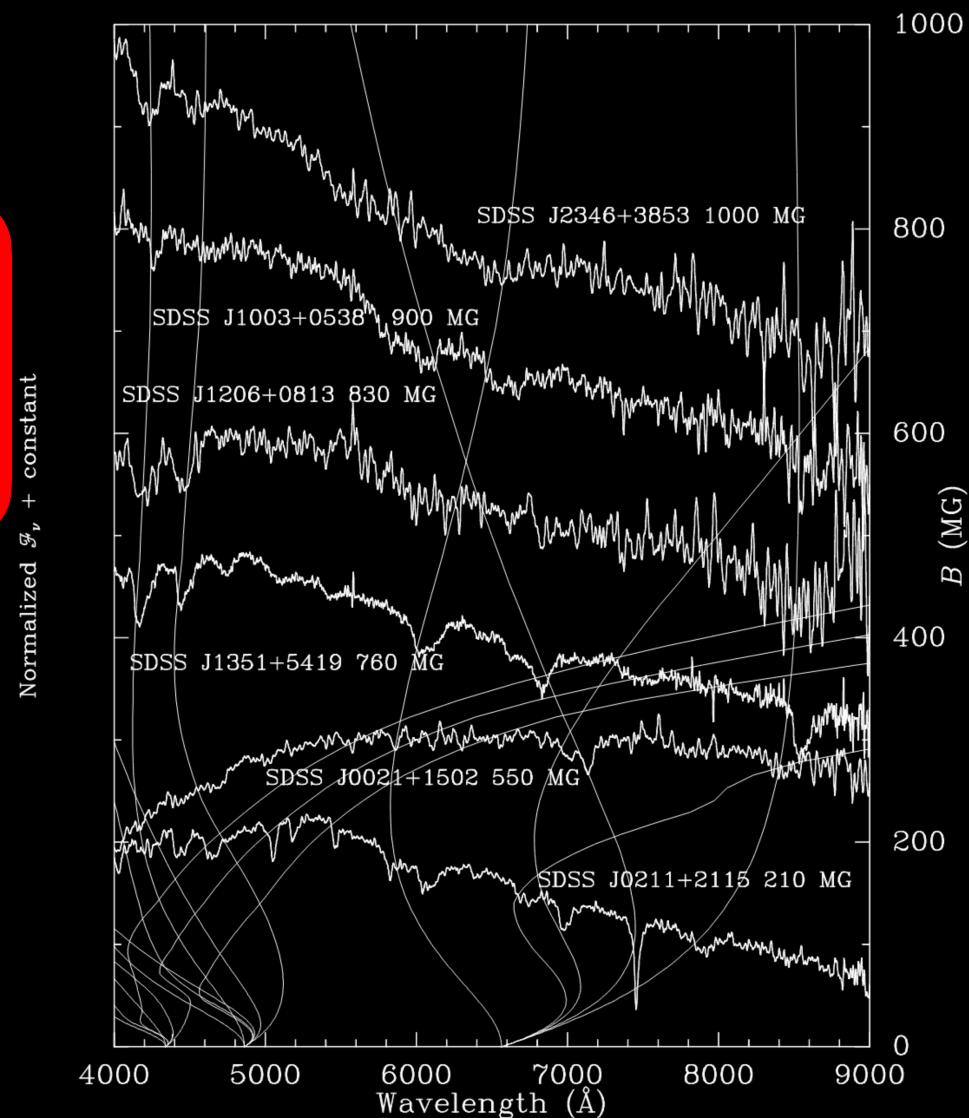
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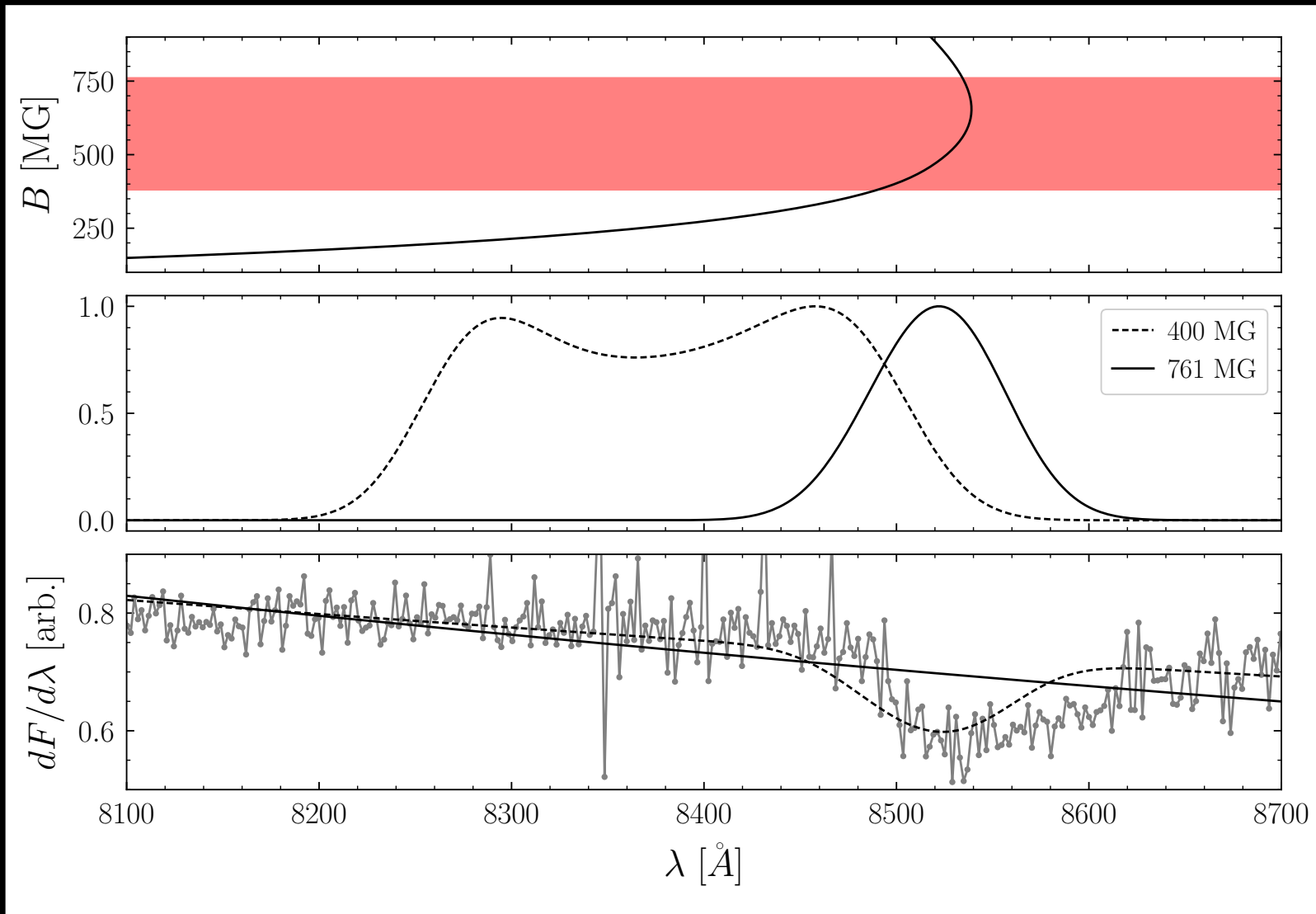
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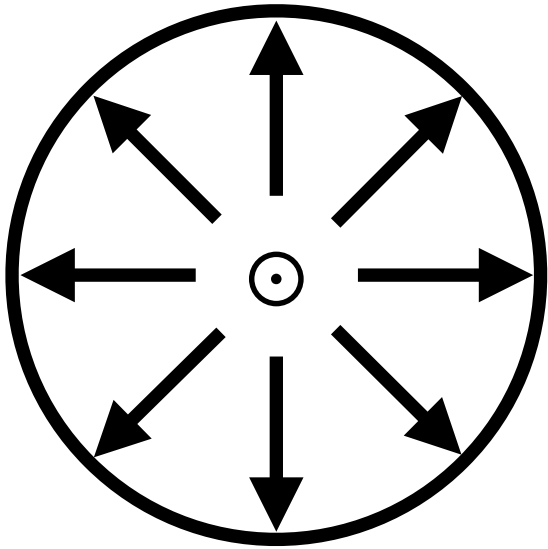
Magnetic Field Measurements



Magnetic Field Measurements

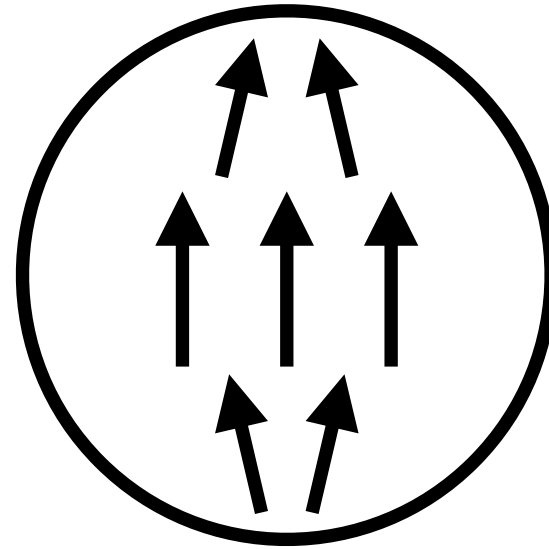
750

$$\sin i = 0^\circ$$



$$P_L = 0, P_C = \max$$

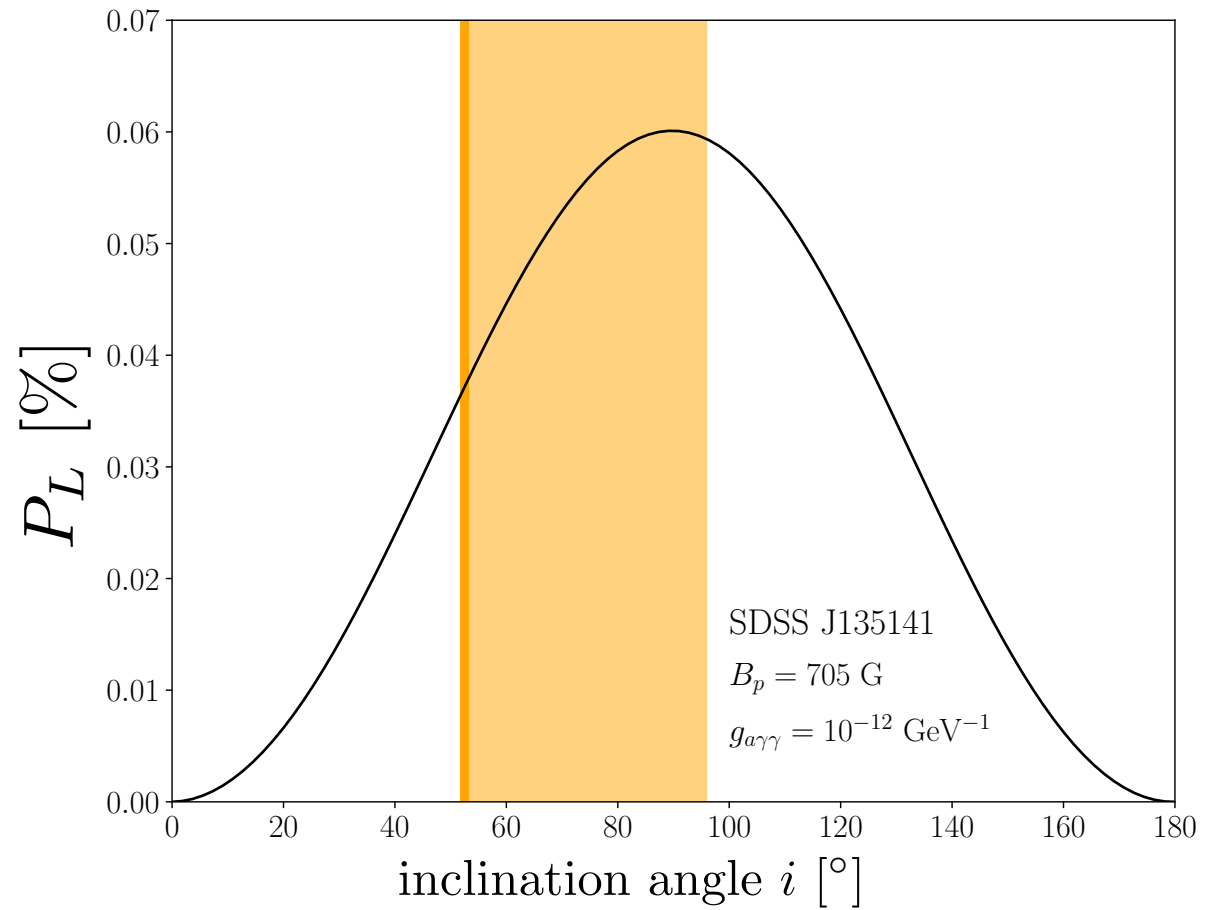
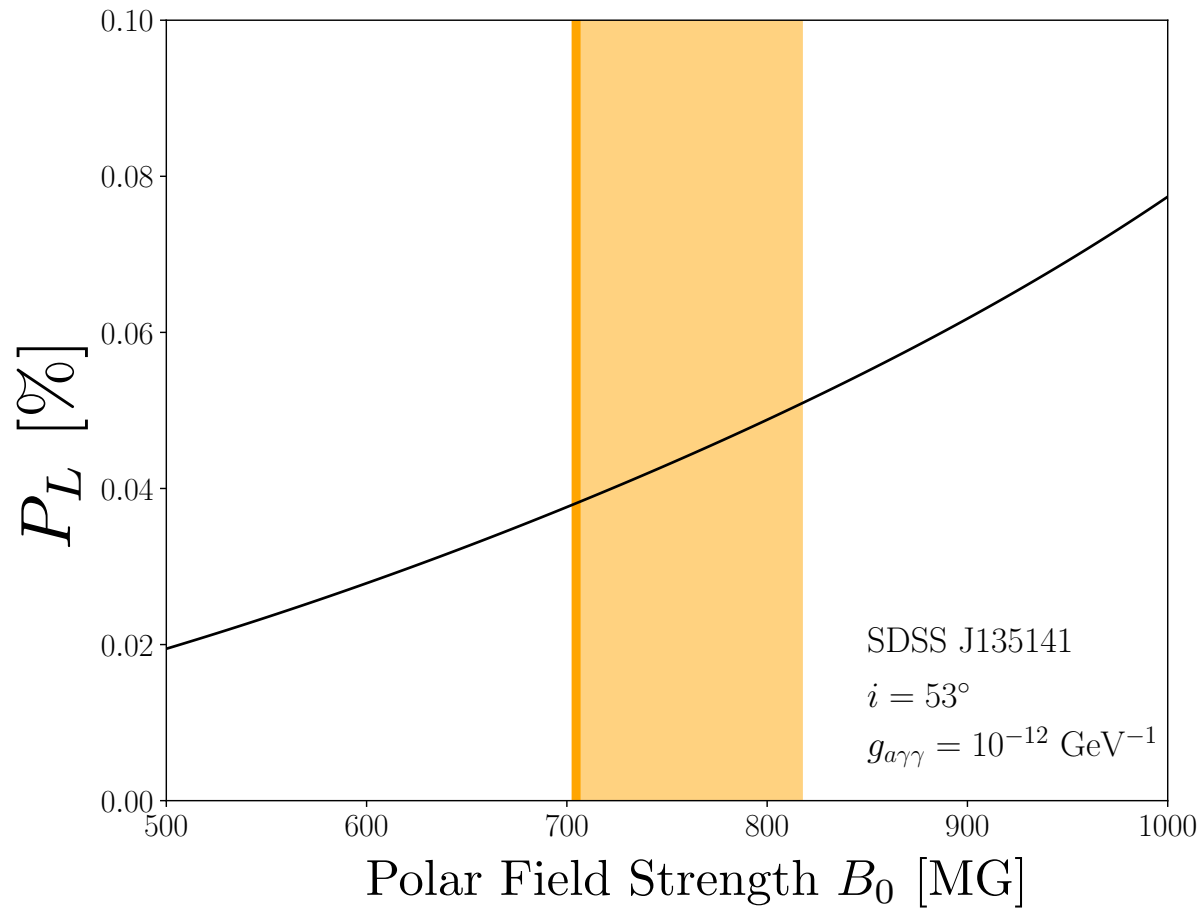
$$\sin i = 90^\circ$$



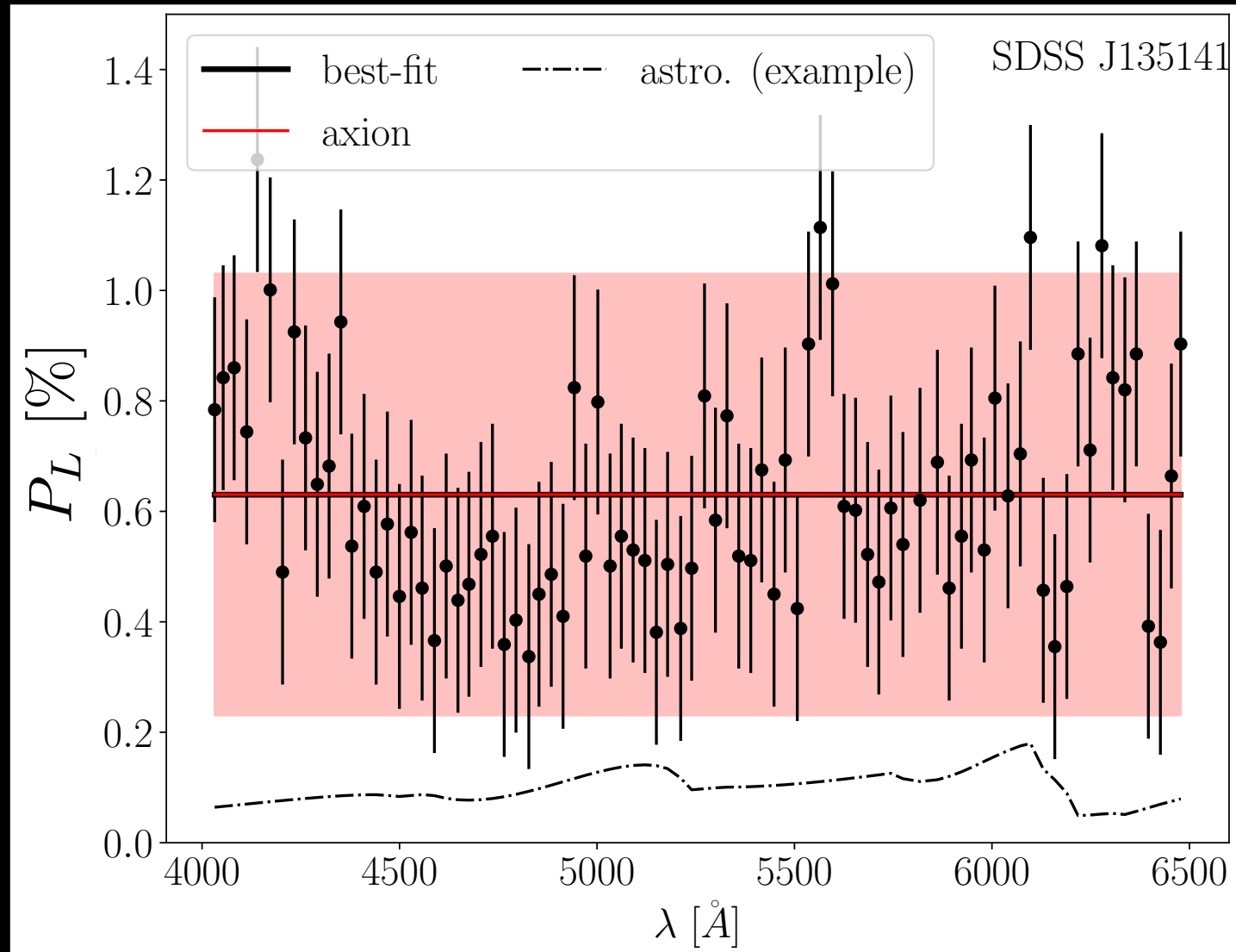
$$P_L = \max, P_C = 0$$

$\lambda [A]$

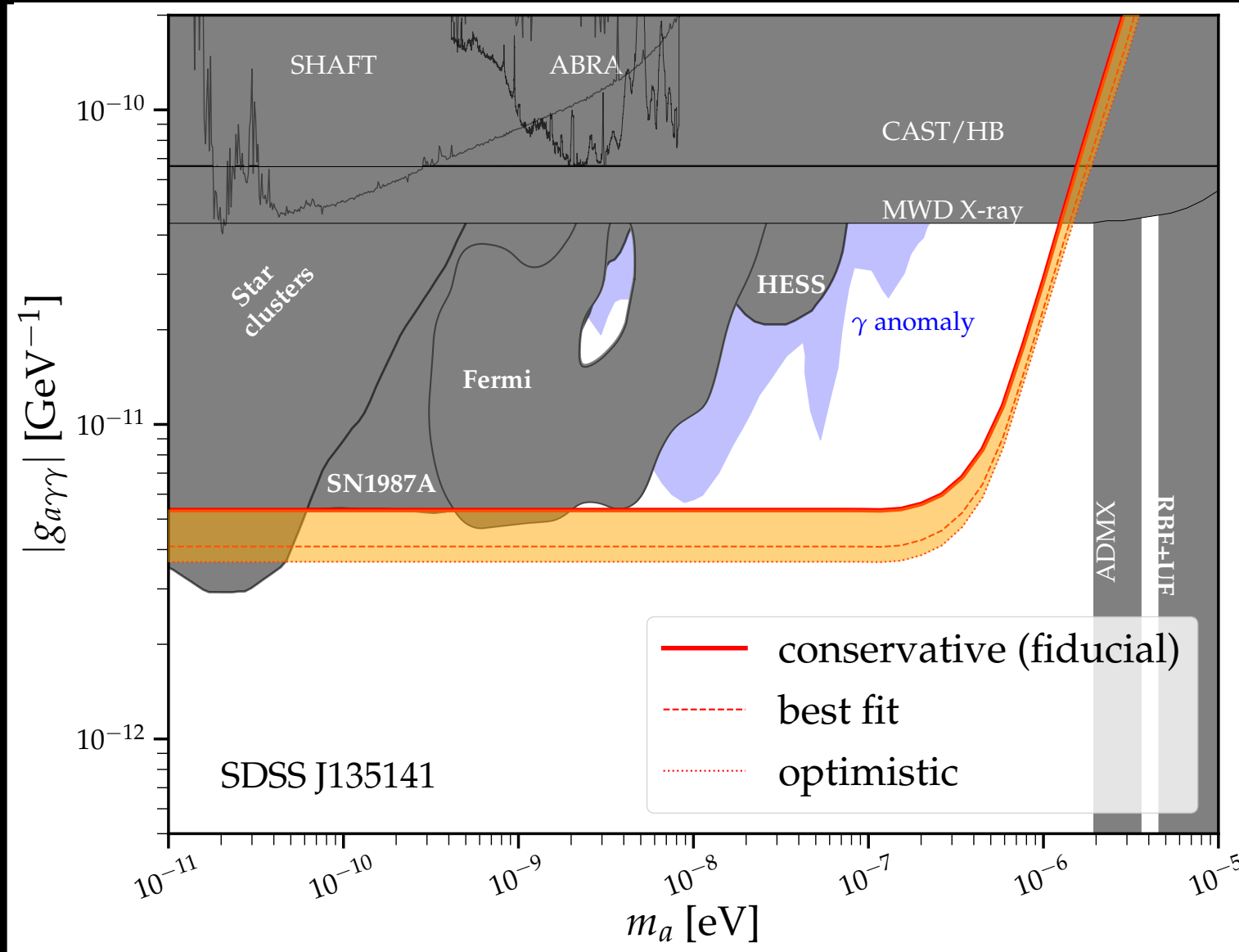
SDSS J1351+5419



SDSS J1351

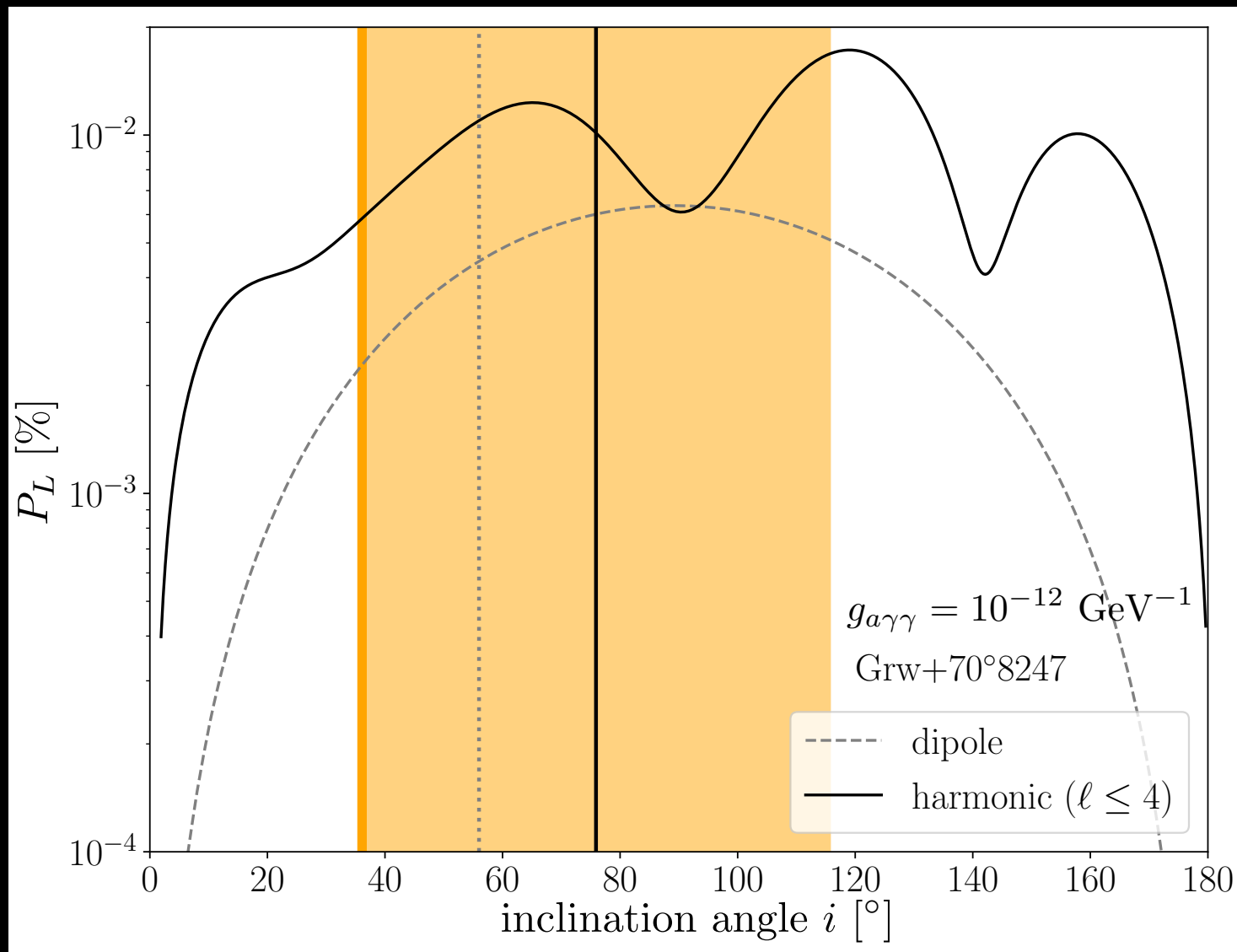


SDSS J1351

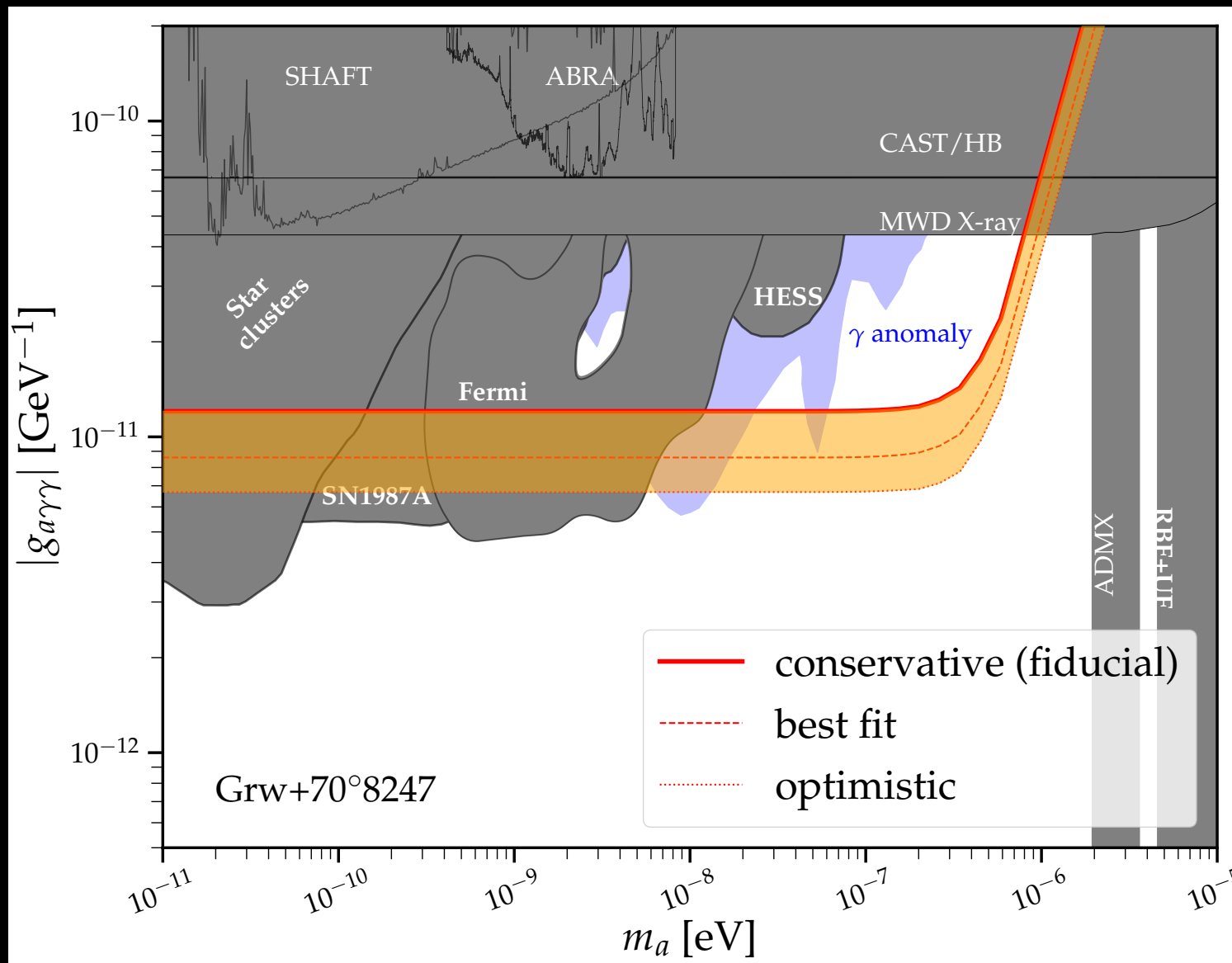


GRW+70°8247 Modeling

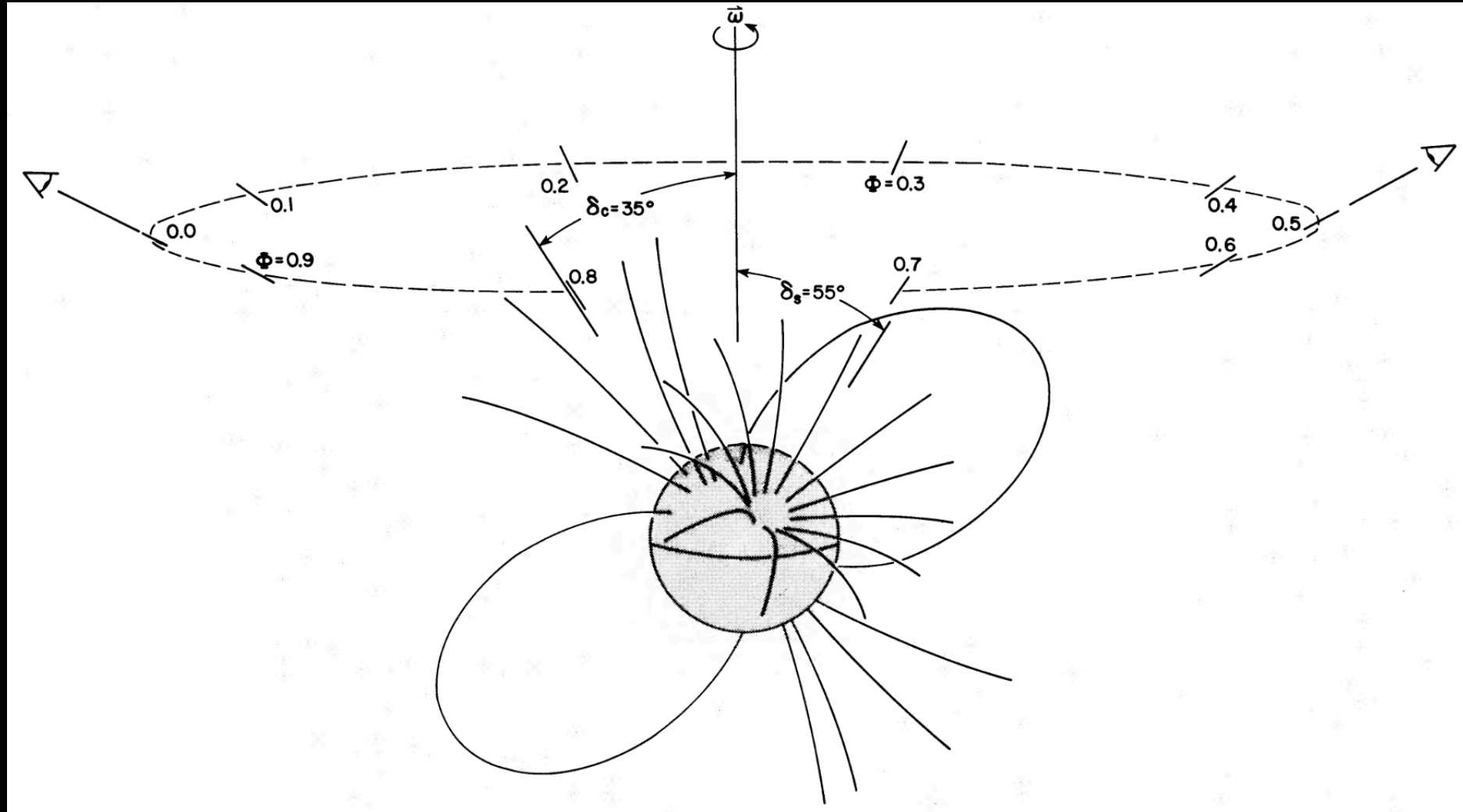
1904.08327:
 $P_L^{95\%} = 0.73\%$



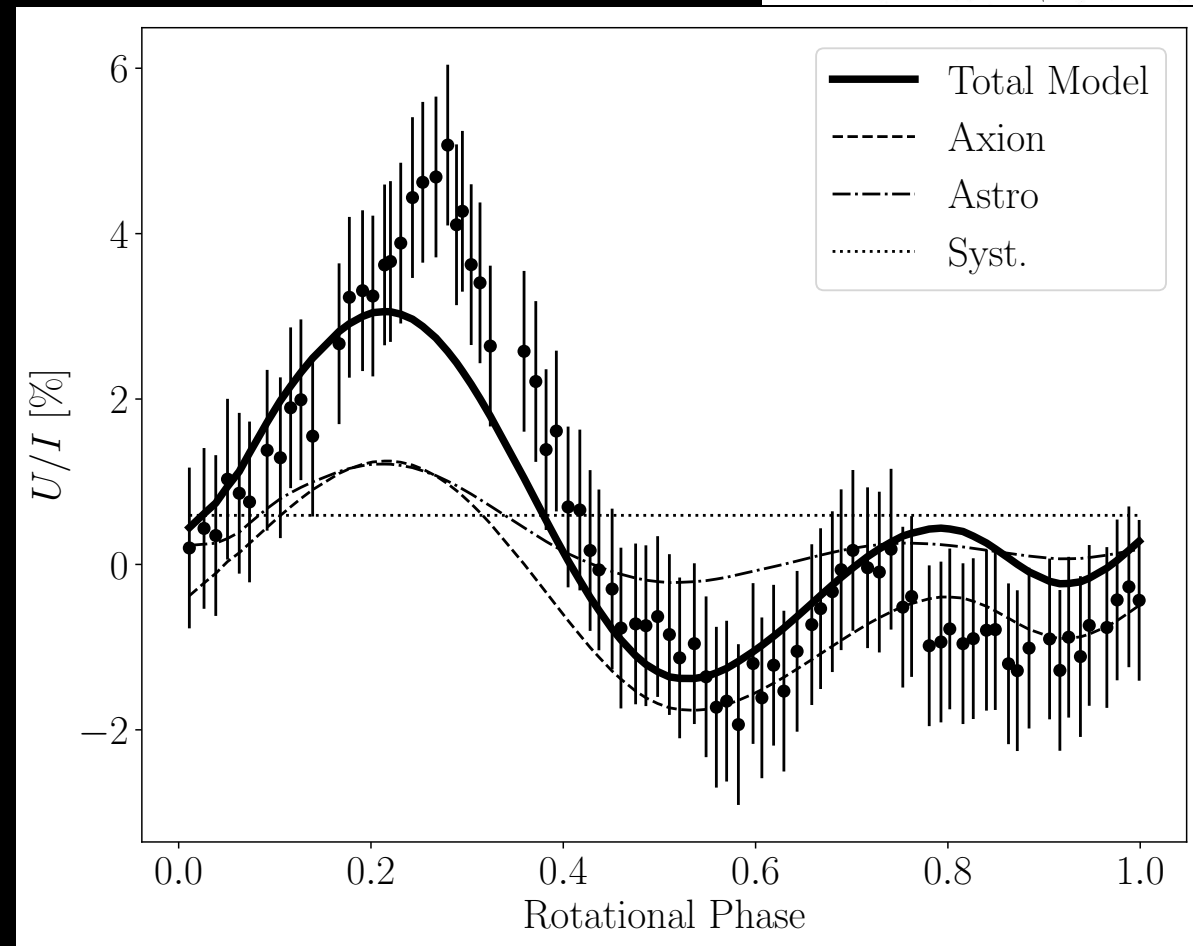
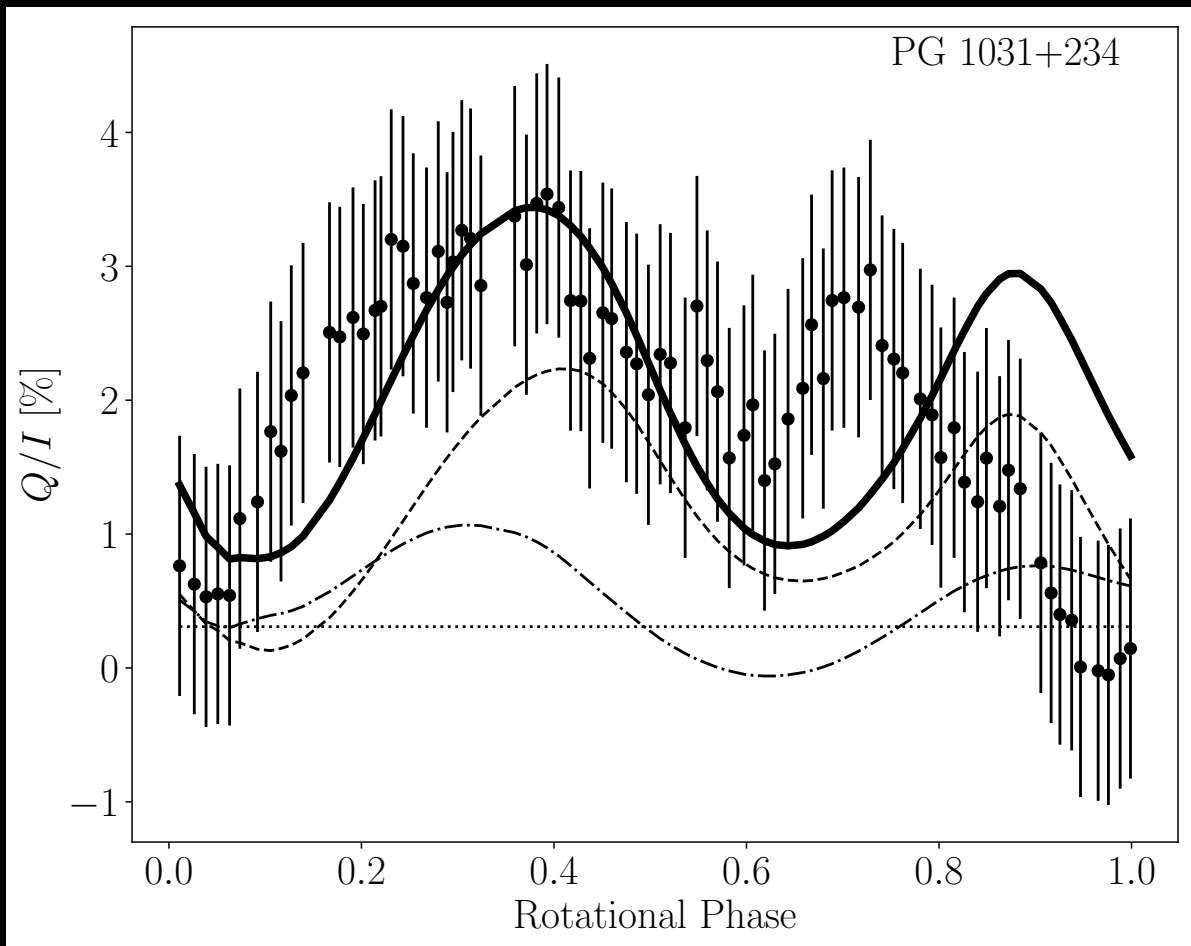
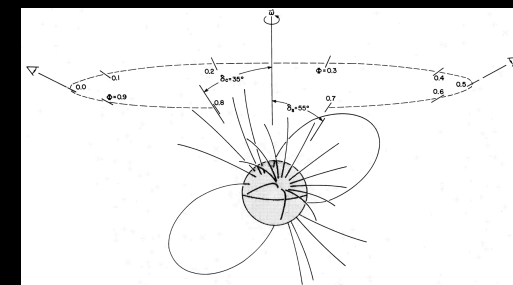
GRW+70°8247 Constraints



PG 1031+234 Field Geometry



PG 1031+234 Analysis



$$g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{95\%} = 8.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ for } m_a \ll 10^{-7} \text{ eV}$$

Ongoing/Future Work

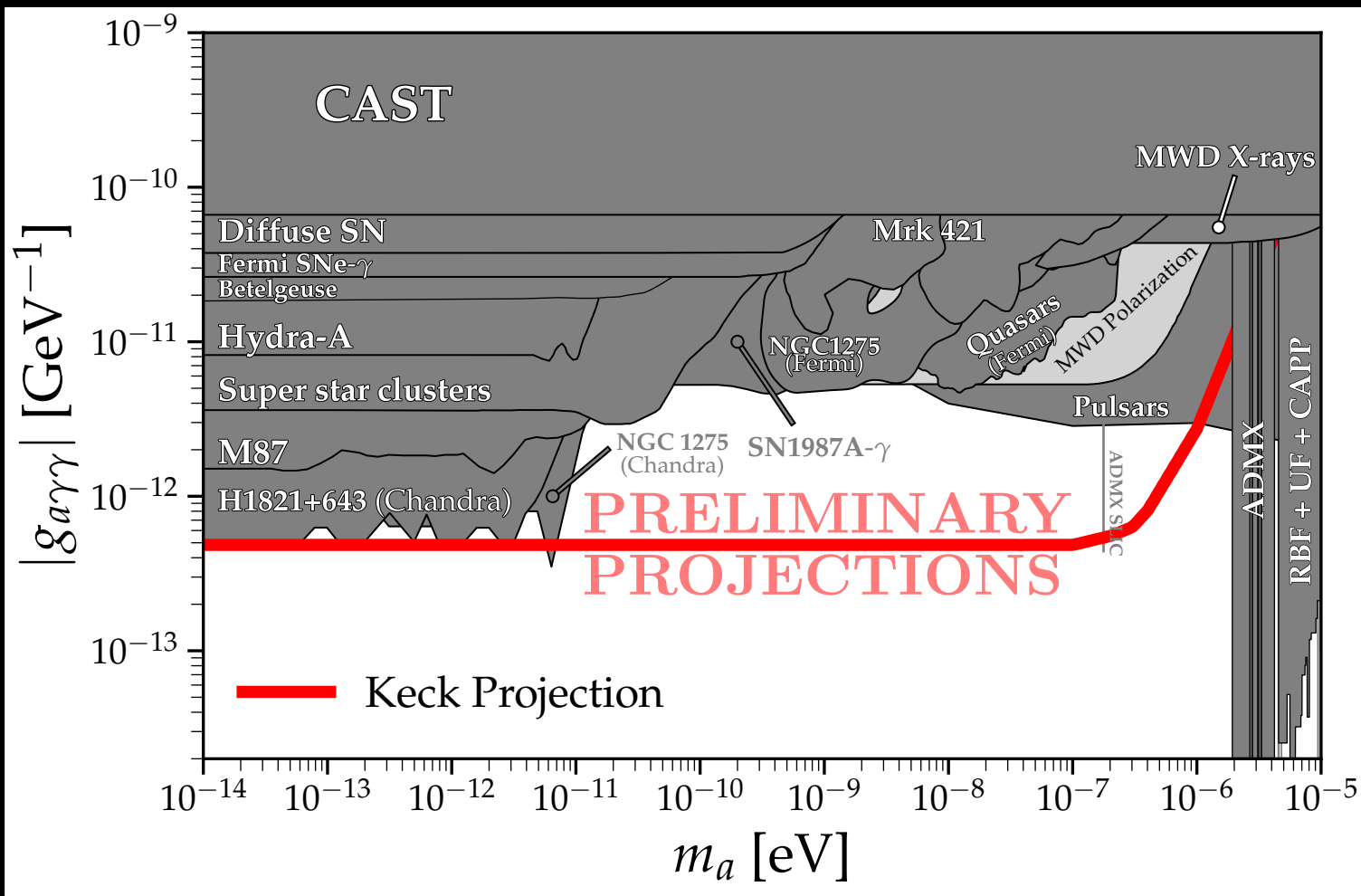
- Simple analyses on archival datasets motivate dedicated observations
- 3 MWDs with Lick Observatory, 3 with Keck Observatory
- 5x smaller polarization uncertainty



Top photo: Max Alexander & STFC, Lick Observatory

Bottom photo: Getty Images / Julie Thurston Photography, Keck Observatory

Ongoing Observations



Conclusion

- Polarization probes of MWDs poised to be one of the strongest constraints on light axions
- Ongoing dedicated *Lick* and *Keck Observatory* observations of MWDs with Alex Filippenko at UC Berkeley



A glowing blue planet with a complex magnetic field structure, surrounded by a starry space background. The planet is the central focus, with a vibrant blue and white surface. It is encircled by a series of glowing blue lines and loops that represent its magnetic field, extending outwards in various directions. The background is a deep black space filled with numerous small, bright stars of varying colors, including white, yellow, and red. The overall scene is illuminated by the planet's own light and the surrounding magnetic field, creating a dynamic and futuristic appearance.

Thank you!