# Gamma-ray observation of SN axion conversion in stellar magnetic field

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Yujin Park Phenomenology, 2024

### Axions

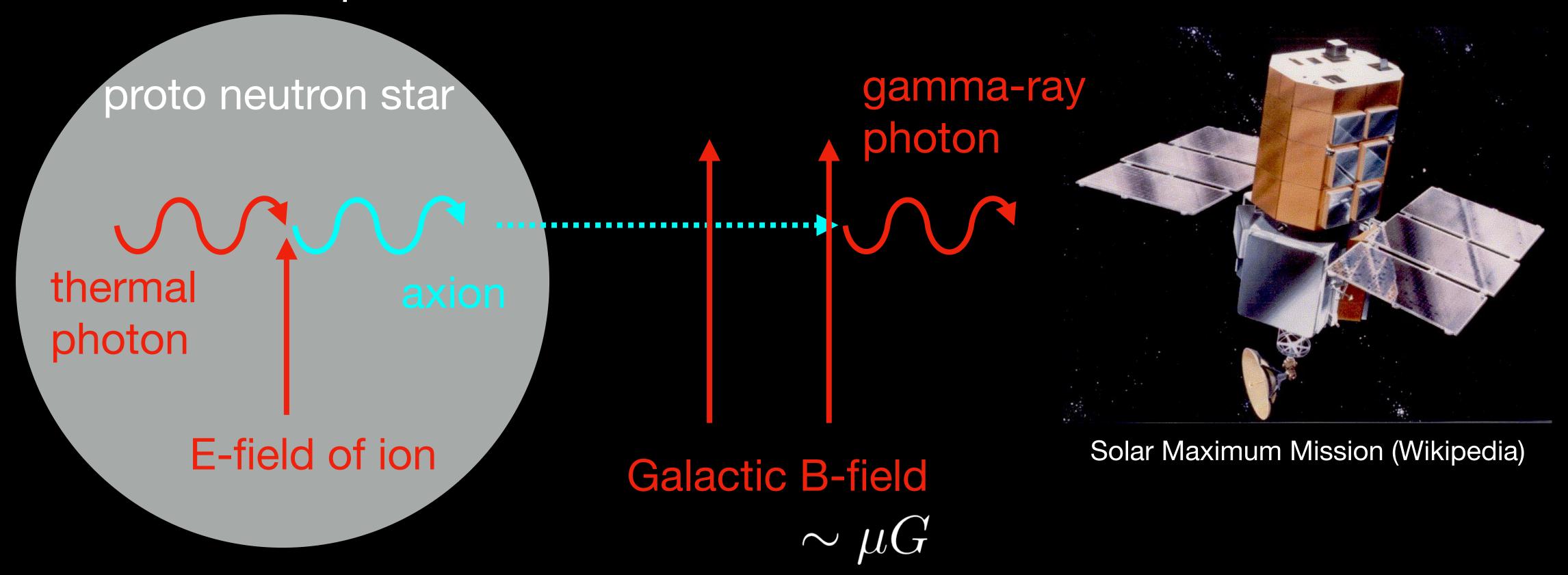
- Light pseudoscalar boson with a two-photon coupling
- Addresses the strong CP problem
- Dark matter candidate
- Additional theoretical motivation in quantum gravity and string theory

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

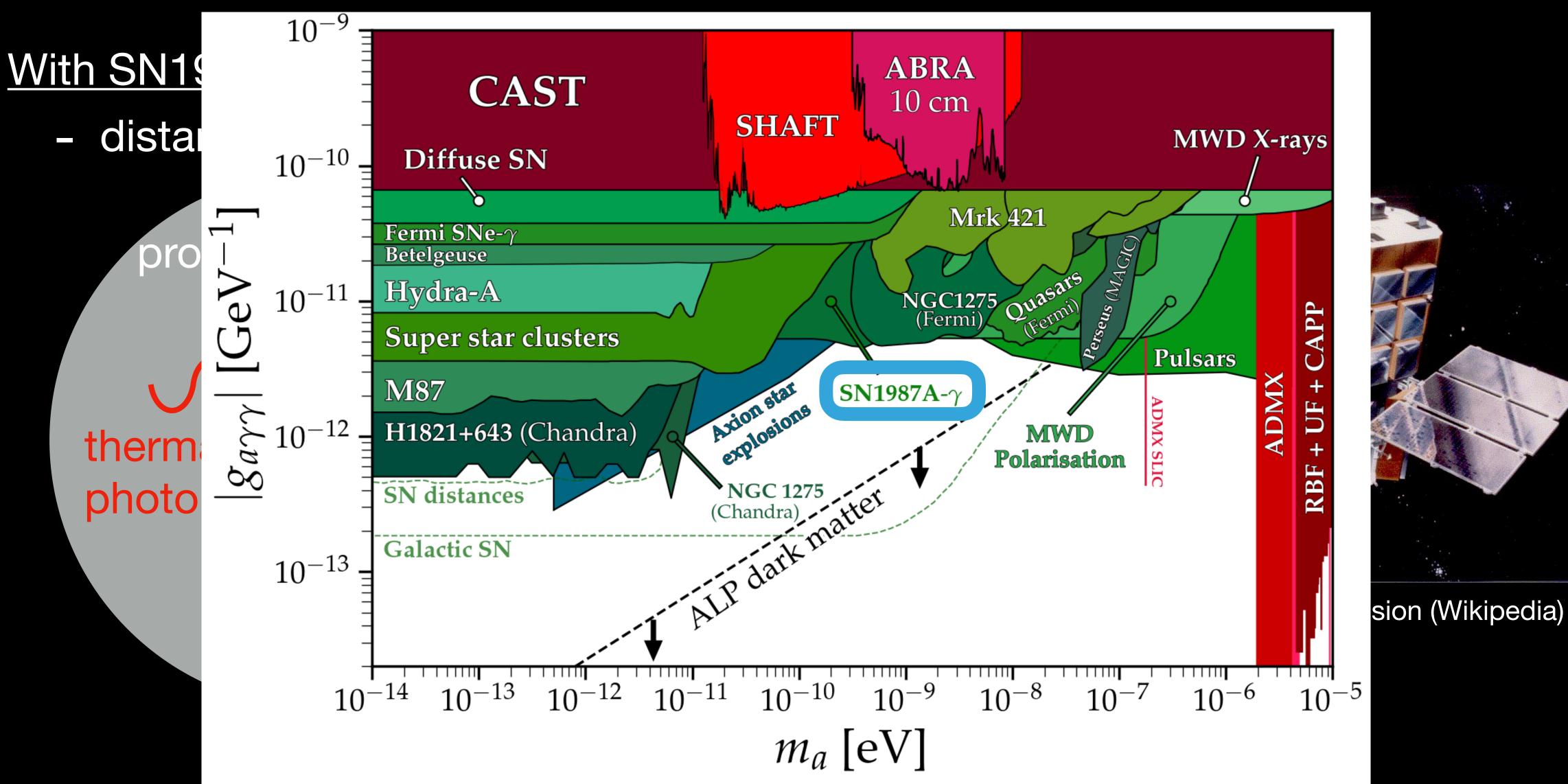
# Axion conversion in galactic B field

#### With SN1987A

- distance: 50kpc



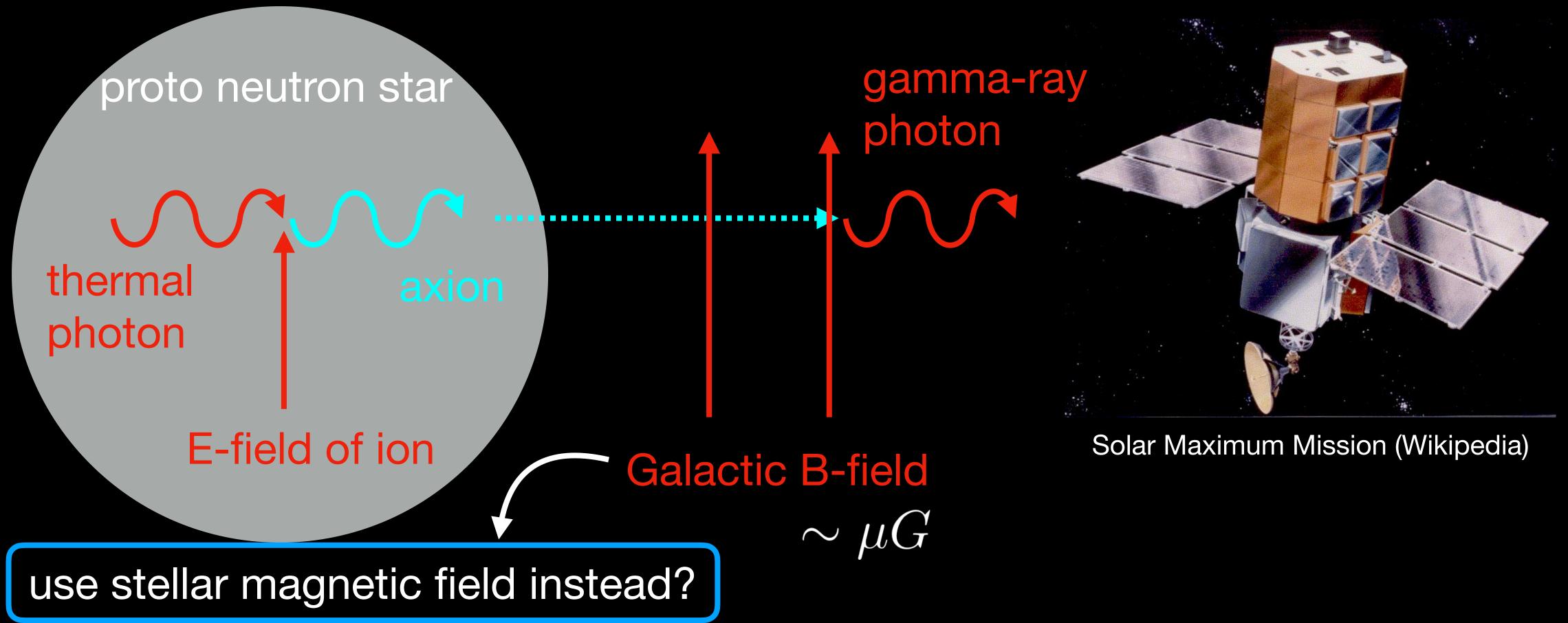
# Axion conversion in galactic B field



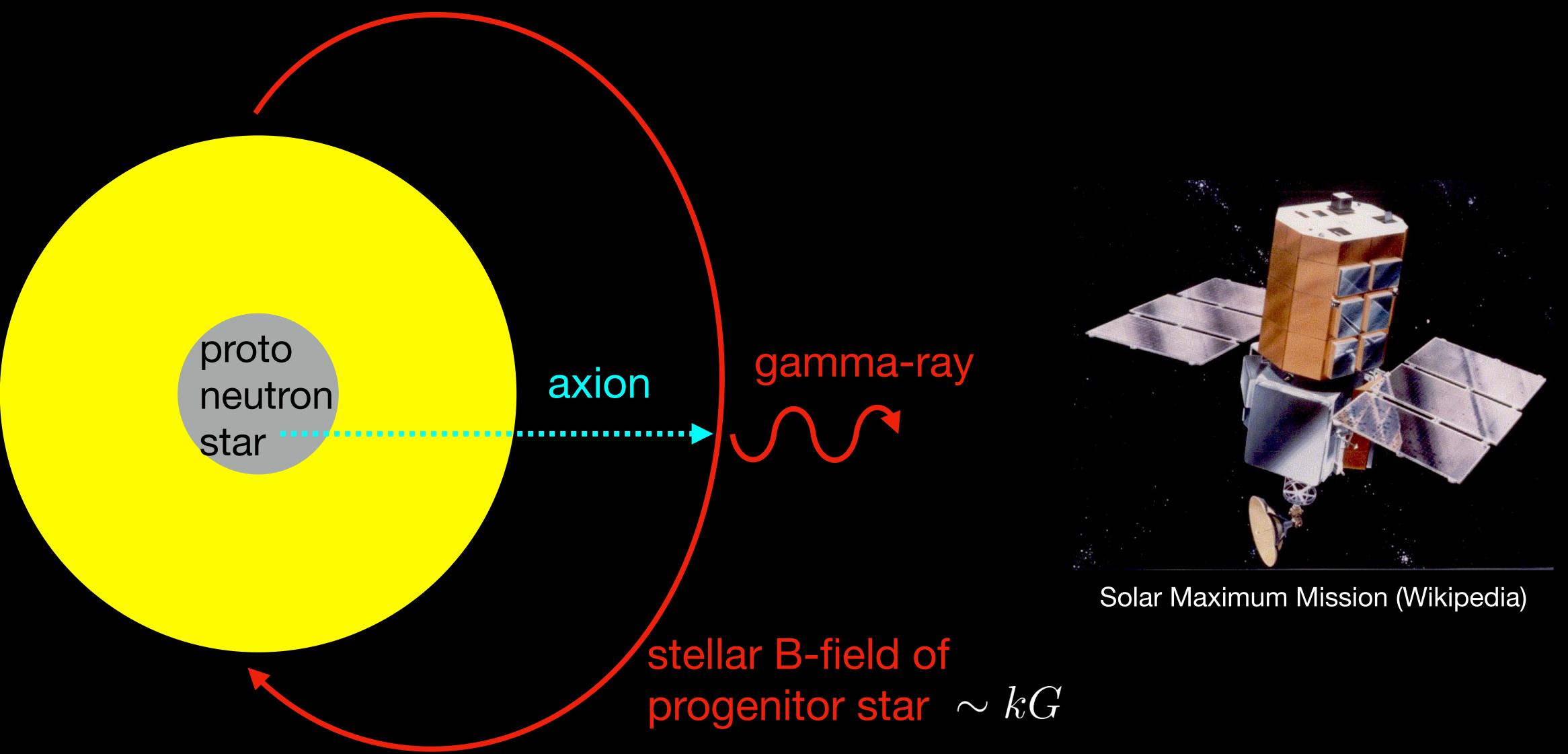
# Axion conversion in galactic B field

#### With SN1987A

- distance: 50kpc



## This work: axion conversion in stellar B-field



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#### conversion probability for SN1987A

$$P_{a\gamma} \sim g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 B^2 L^2 \sim g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 (1 \mathrm{kG})^2 (45 R_{\odot})^2$$

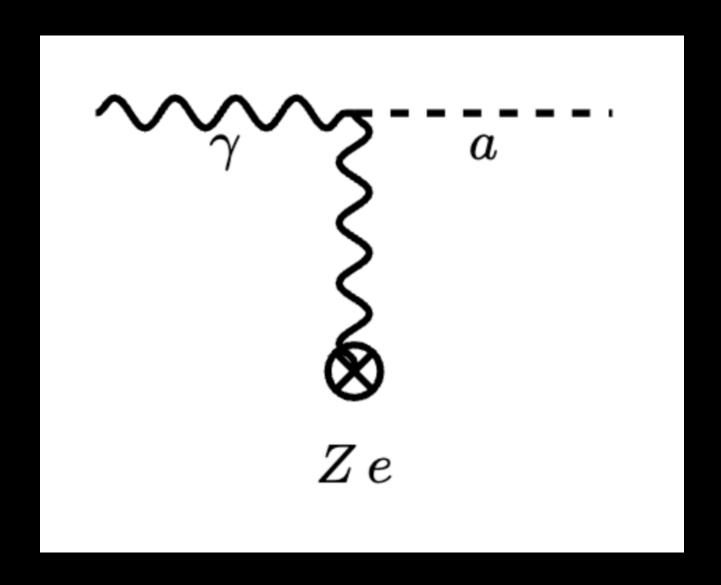
-> comparable to galactic conversion probability m Mission

Wikipedia)

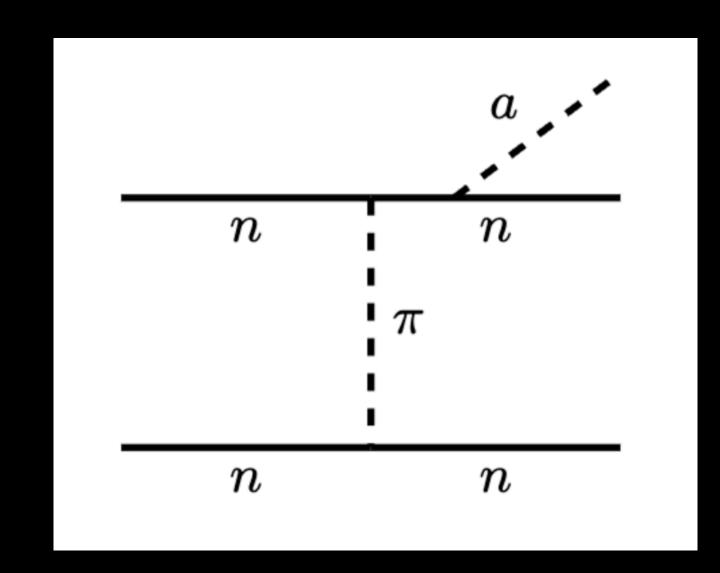
progenitor star  $\sim kG$ 

# Axion production mechanisms

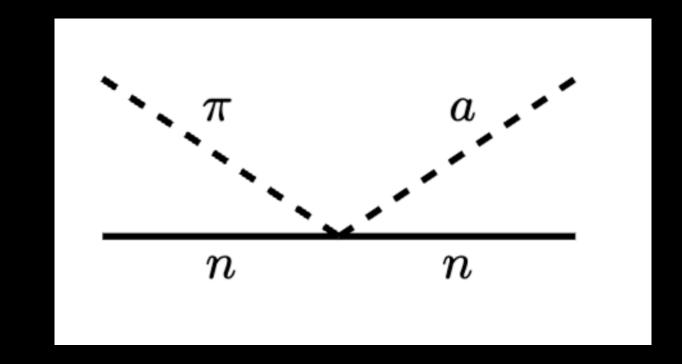
Primakoff

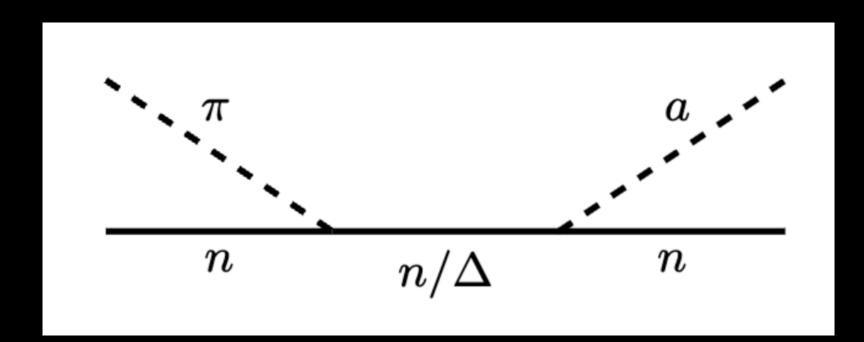


Nucleon Bremsstrahlung

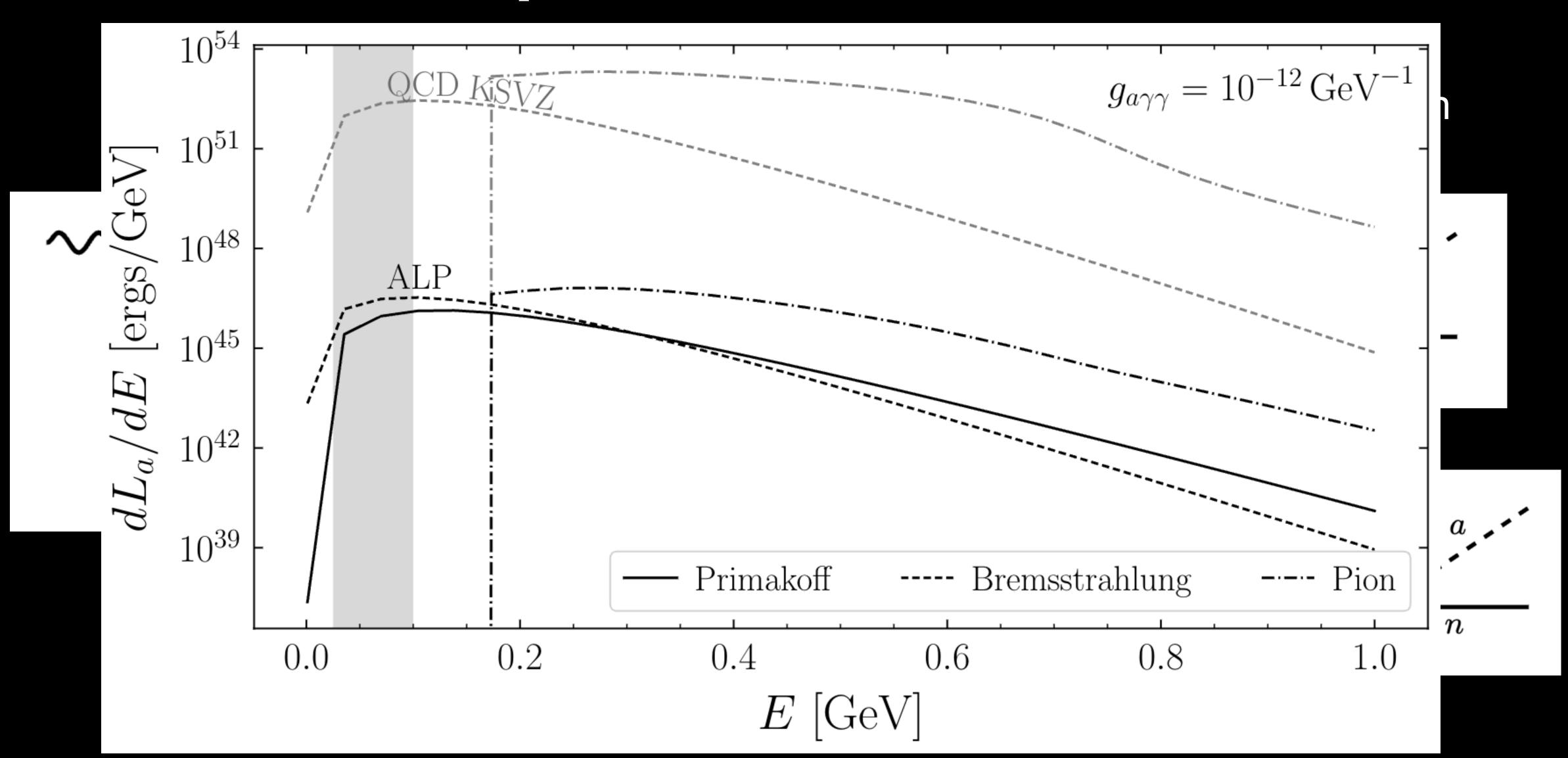


Pion conversion

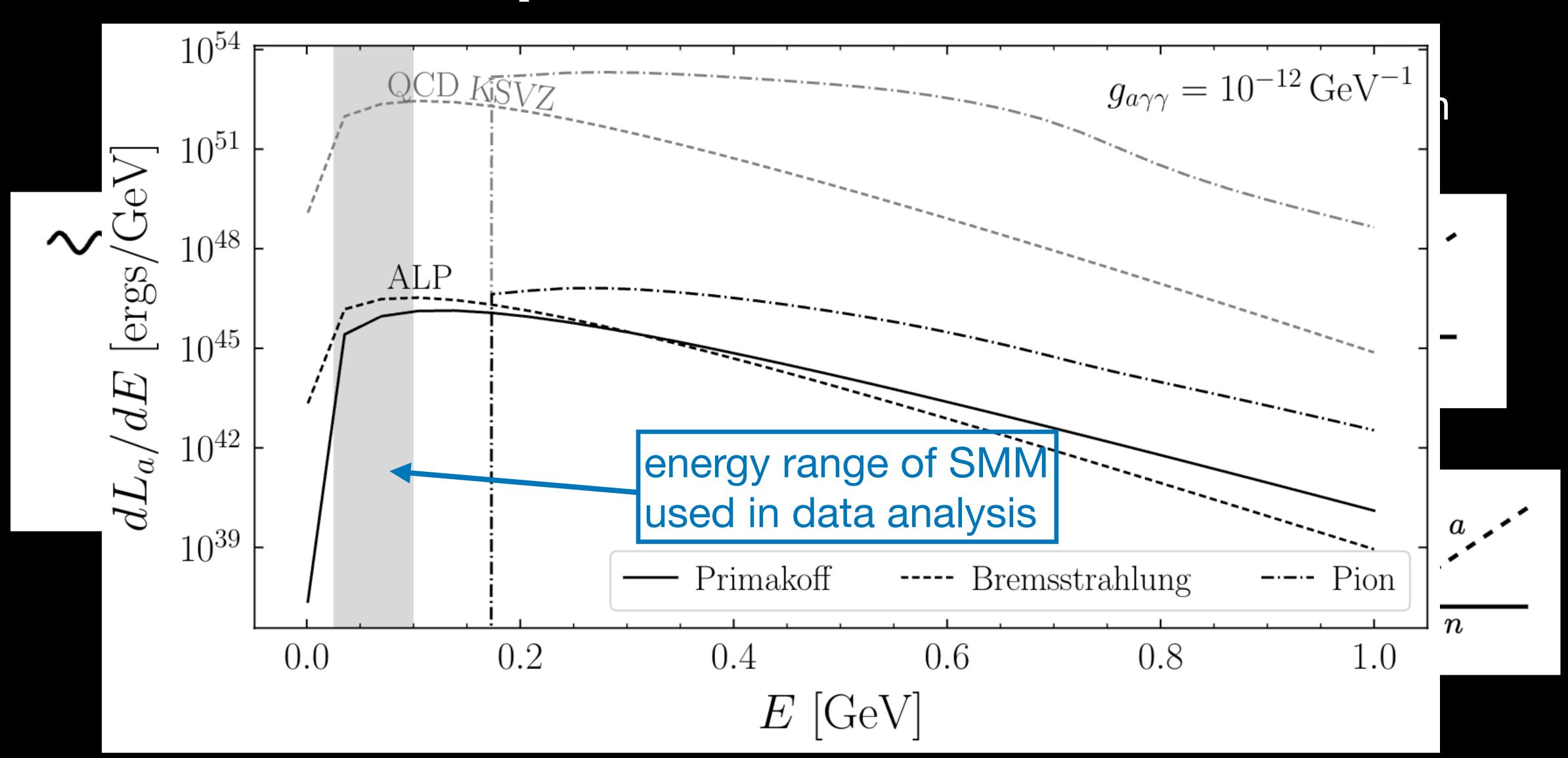


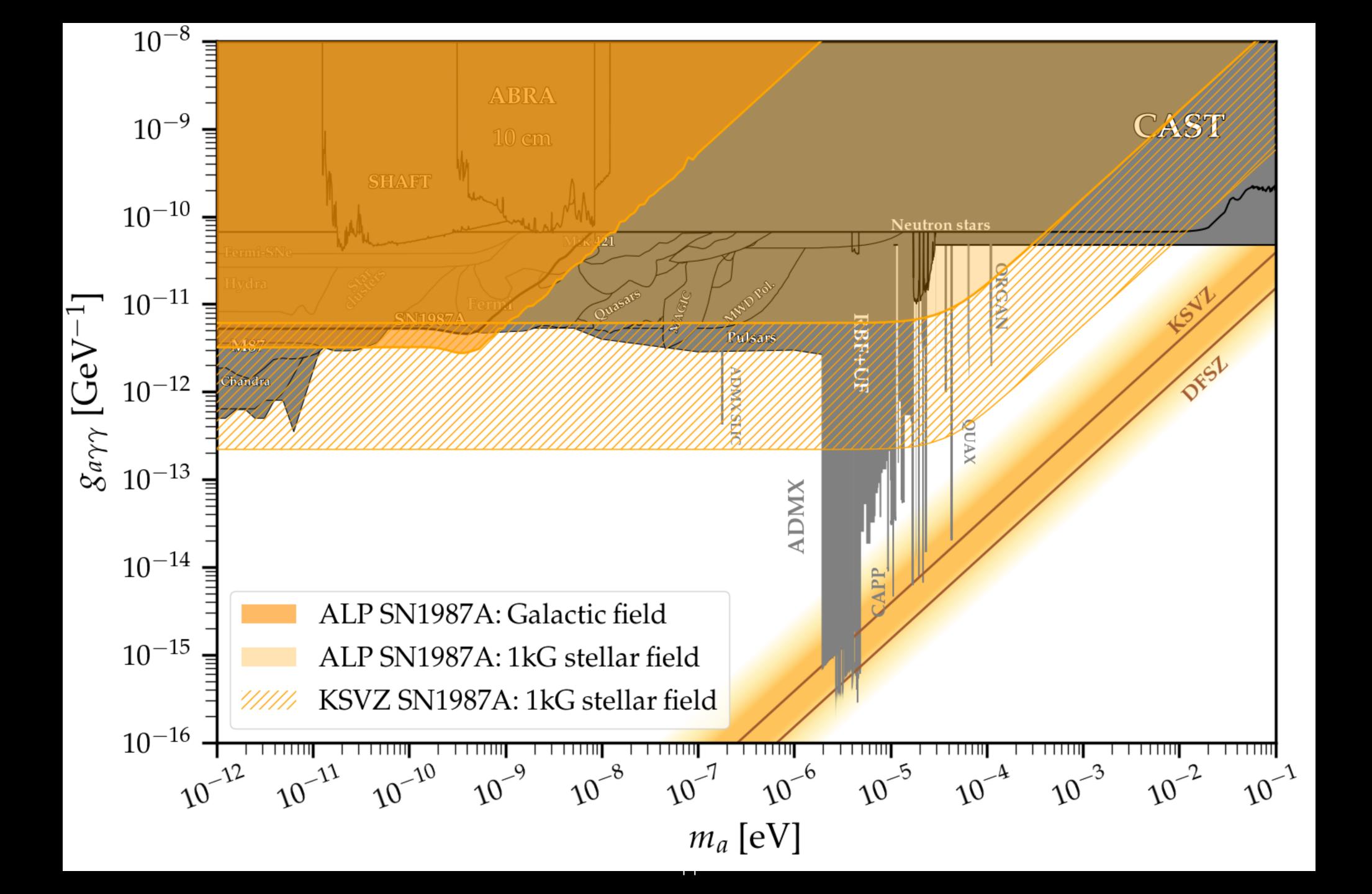


# Axion production mechanisms



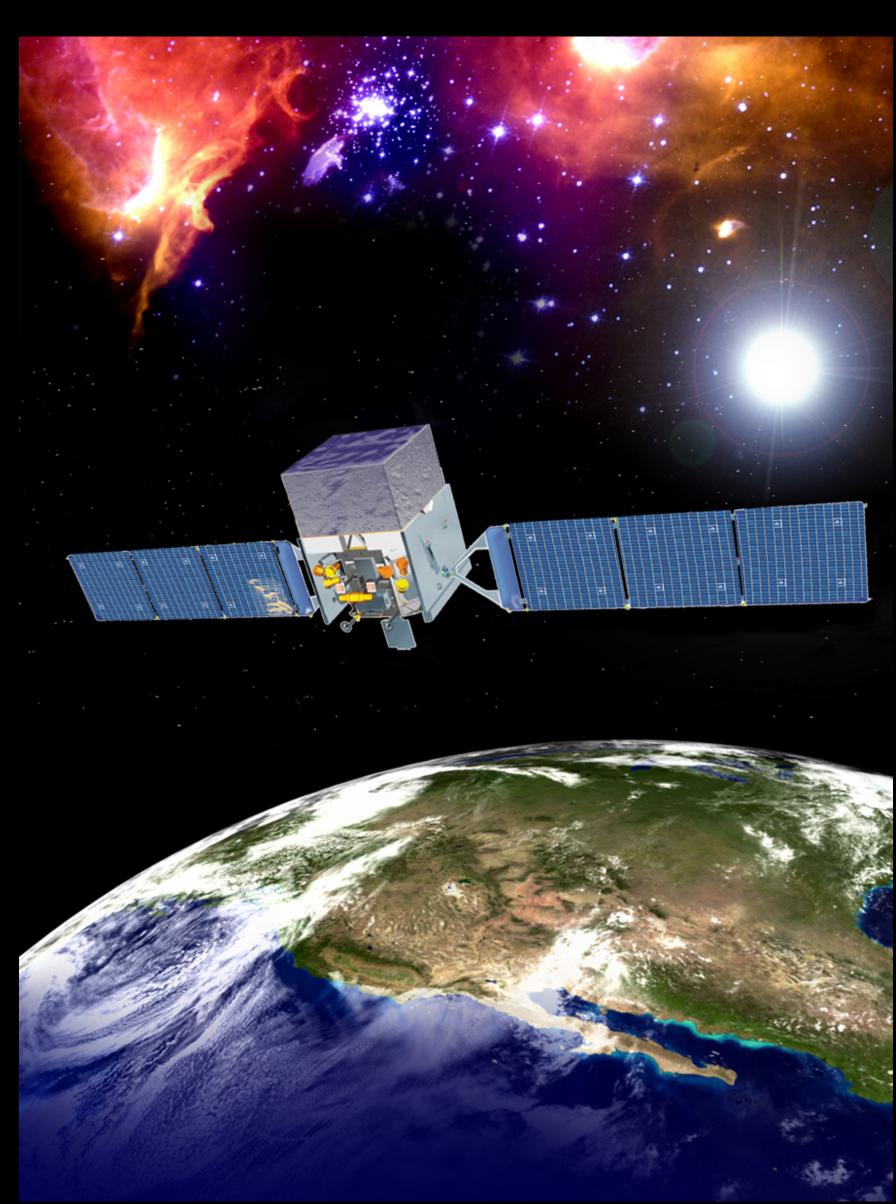
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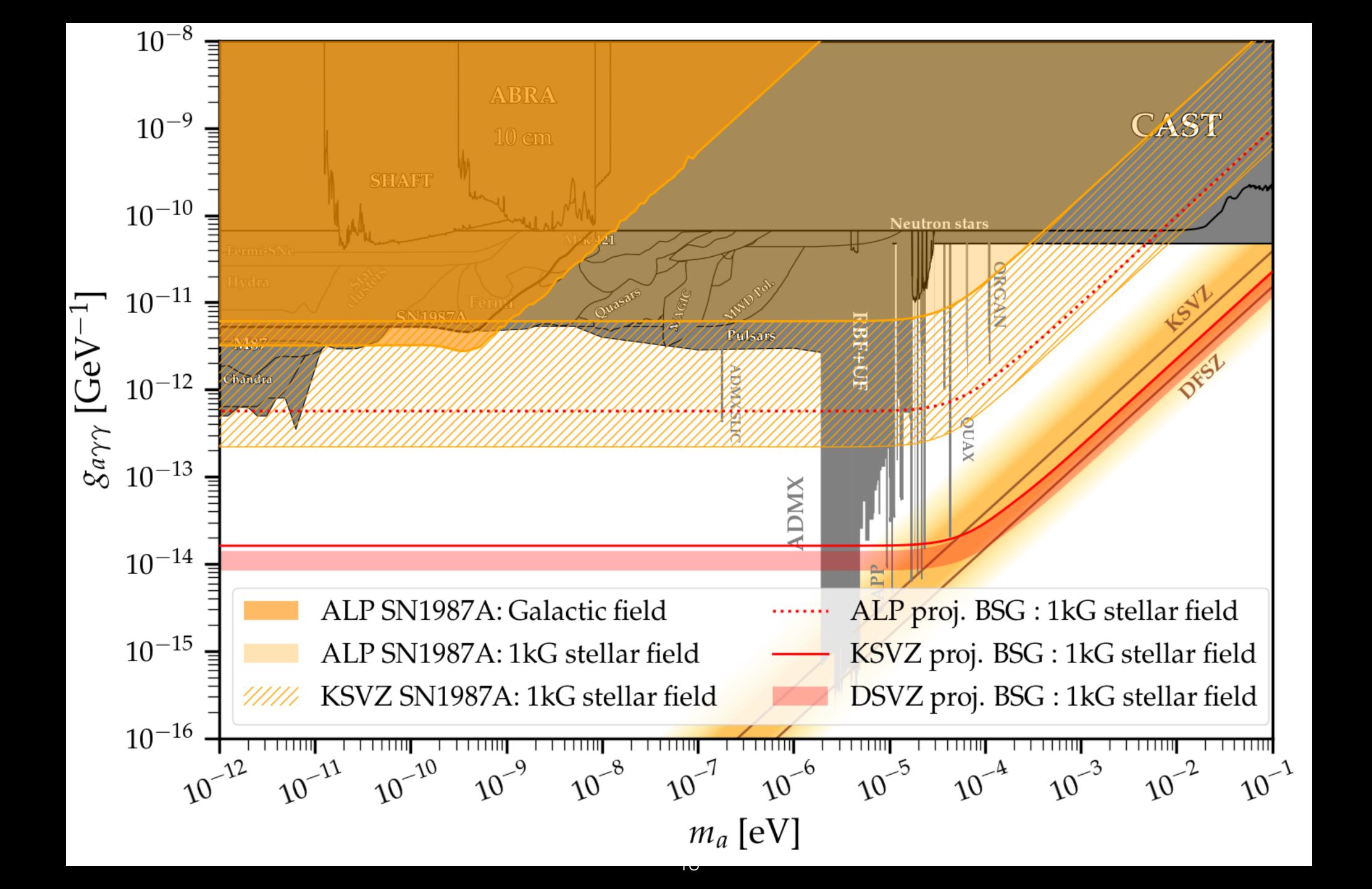




# Future galactic supernova observation?

- Galactic supernova rate: 1 in every
  - ~100 yrs
  - → could occur very soon!
- Would we observe this?
  - → unlikely due to Fermi-LAT observing portion of the sky at a time





## Proposal

Constellation of small satellites for continuous, full-sky ~100-500 MeV gamma-ray detection

