

Marco Taoso
INFN-Torino



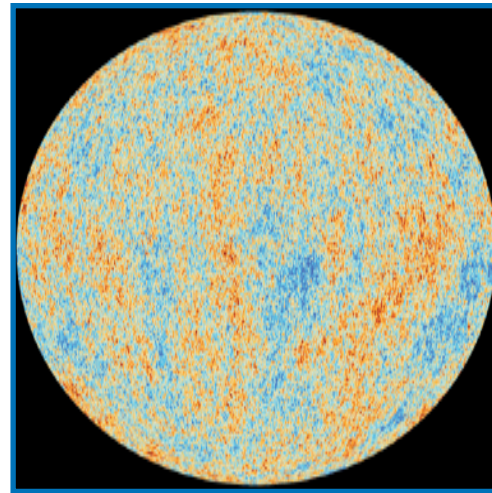
**Searching for axion dark matter
from dwarf spheroidal galaxies and
the Sun**

PPC 2024
Oct 14-18, 2024

Motivations for the axion

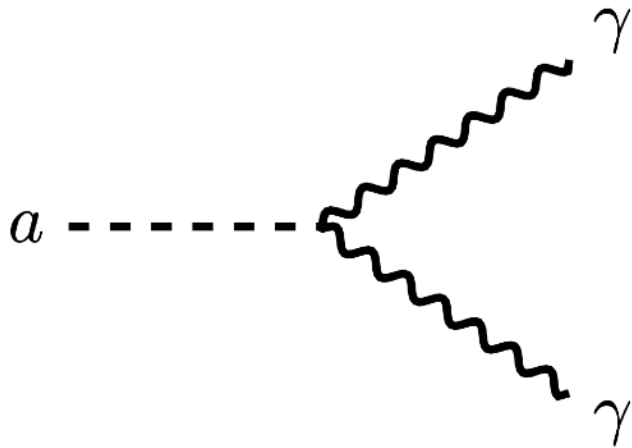
The QCD axion originally proposed as a solution of the **strong CP problem**

Axion and its generalisation **Axion-Like Particles**: dark matter candidates

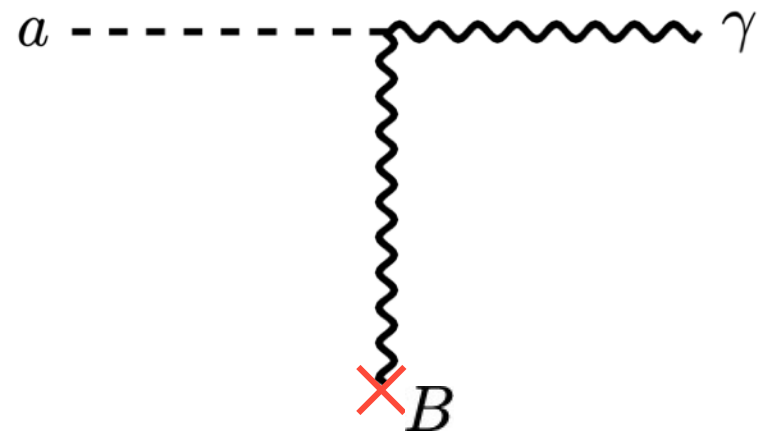


ALP-photon interaction

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = -g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$$



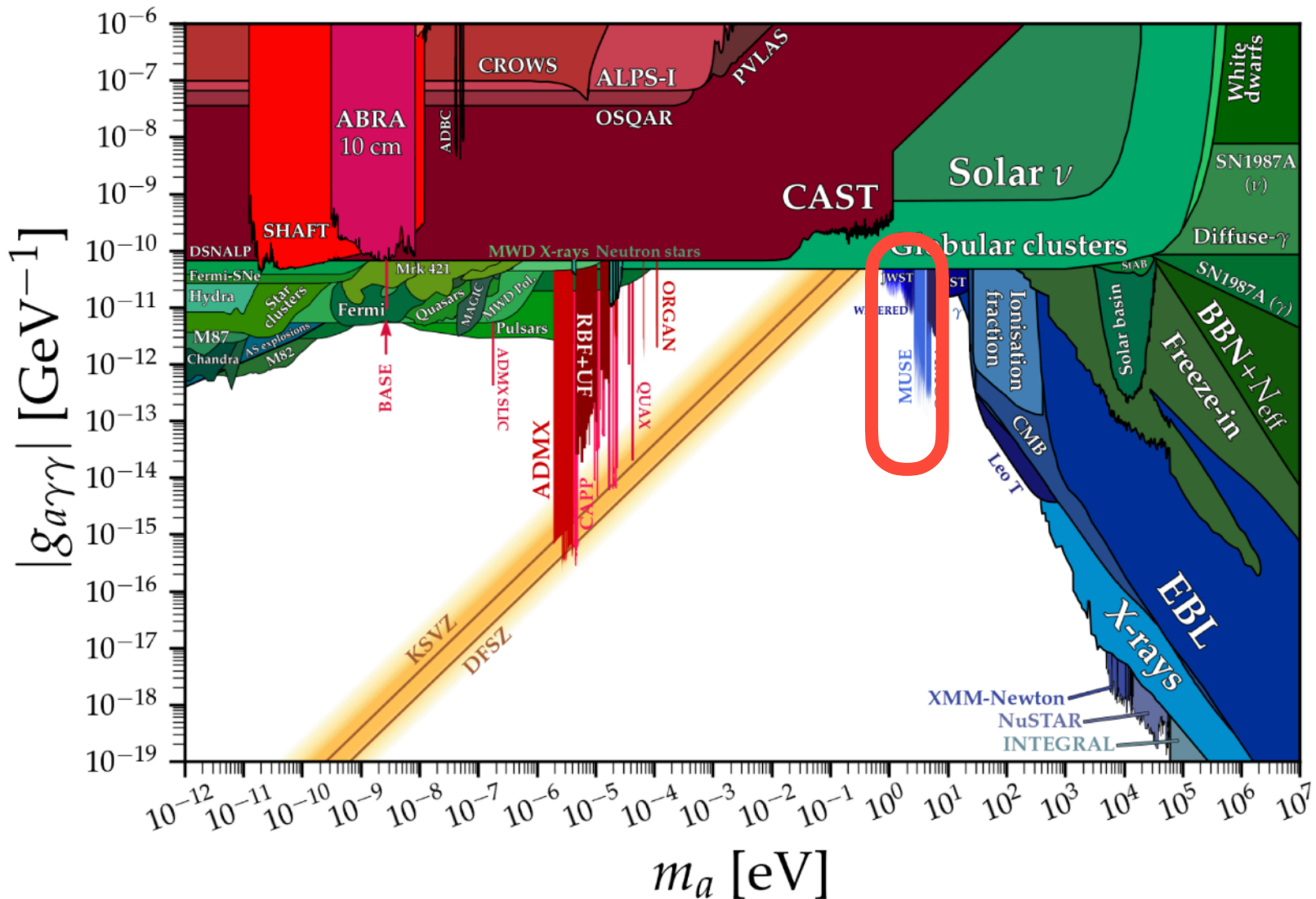
ALP decay



ALP-photon conversion

Axion-like particles (ALPs)

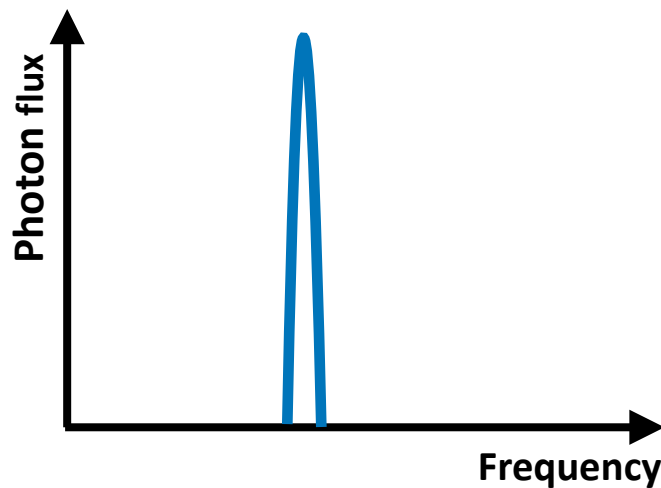
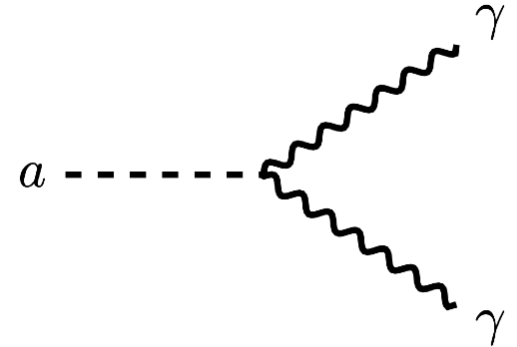
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ALP decays

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = -g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\Gamma_{a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} \sim 10^{-22} \text{ yr}^{-1} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-13} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{4 \text{ eV}} \right)^3$$



Axion DM signal:
optical line

MUSE

MUSE Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer

Wavelength range

$$4700 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 9350 \text{ \AA}$$

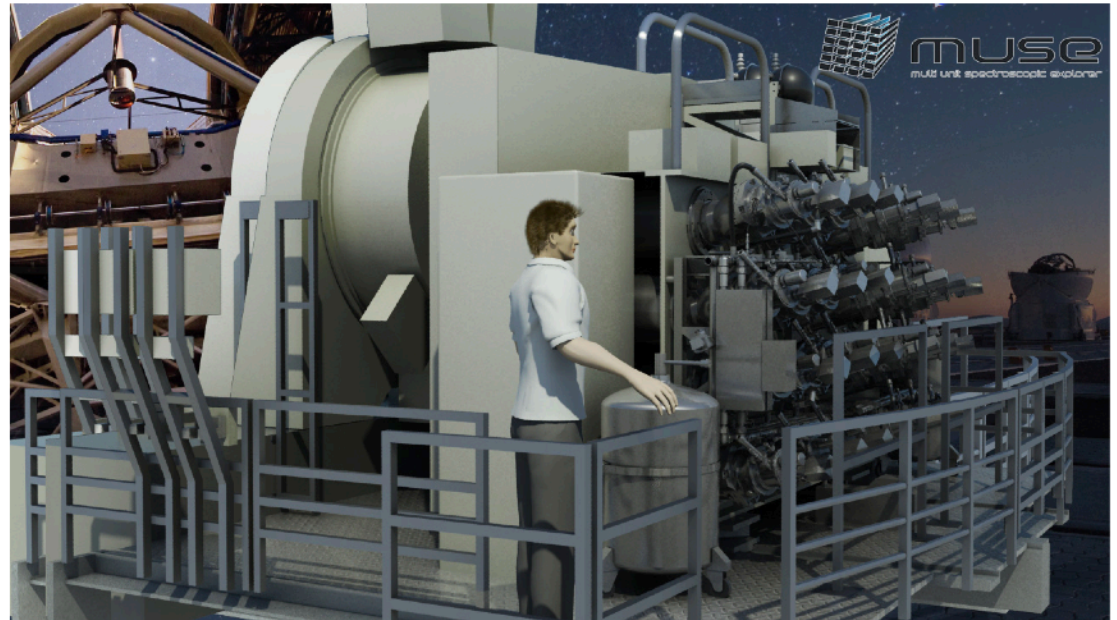
$$2.7 \text{ eV} < m_a < 5.3 \text{ eV}$$

Spectral resolution

$$\lambda / \Delta\lambda > 10^3$$

Field of view $1' \times 1'$

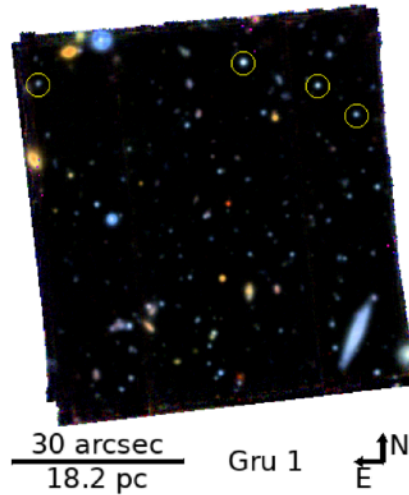
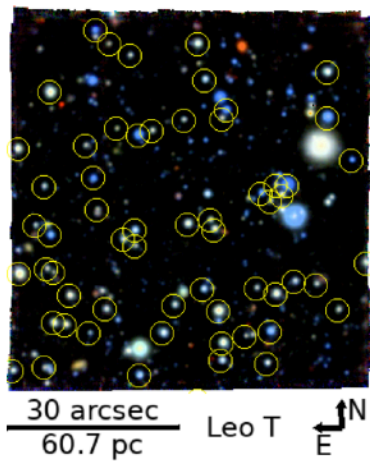
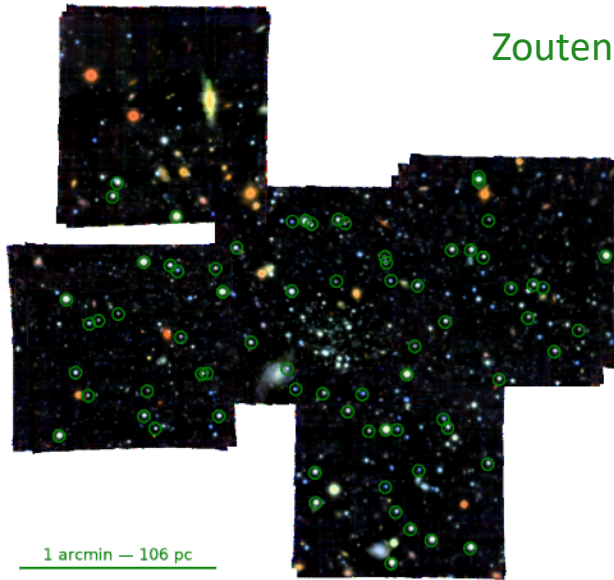
Spatial sampling $0.2''$



The MUSE-Faint Survey

Zoutendijk et al. A&A, arXiv:2112.09374

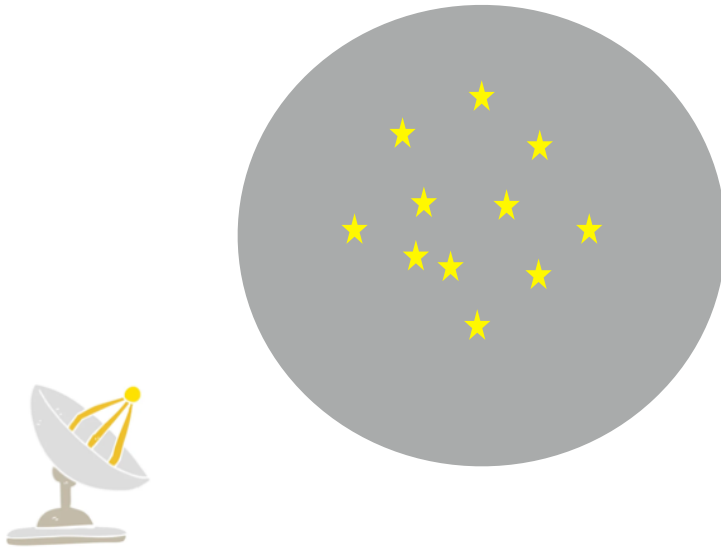
We analysed MUSE observations of 5 targets:
LeoT, Gru 1, Hydra II, Eridanus 2, Sculpture



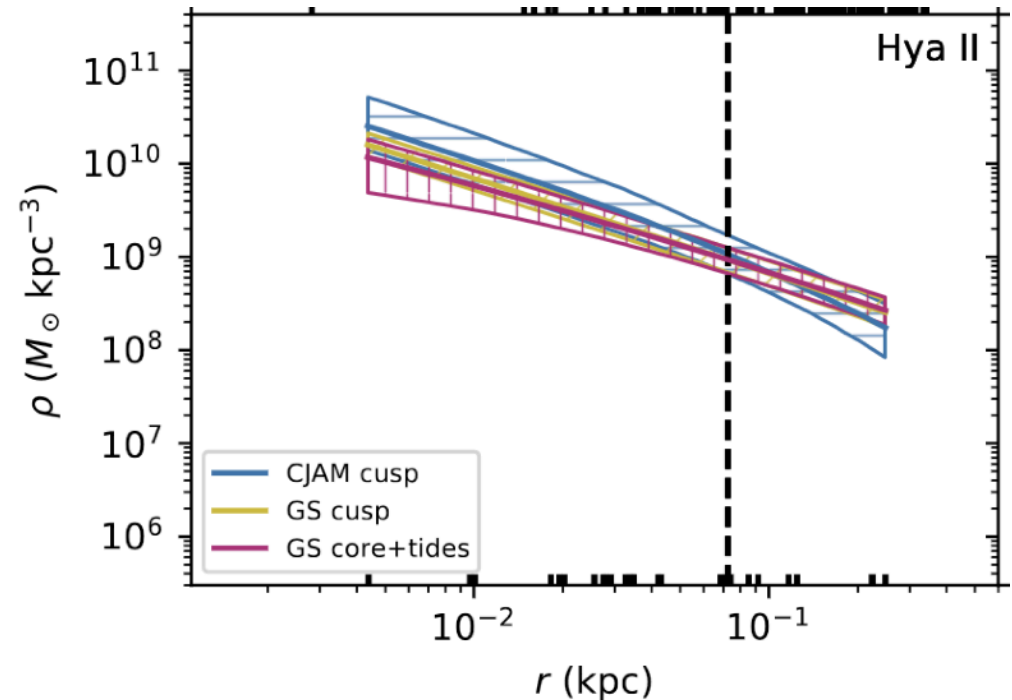
ALP signal

$$S_\lambda(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma_a}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_\lambda} \exp\left[-\frac{(\lambda - \lambda_{obs})^2}{2\sigma_\lambda^2}\right] \int d\Omega d\ell \rho_a[r(\theta, \Omega, \ell)] B(\Omega) .$$

Dark matter density profile



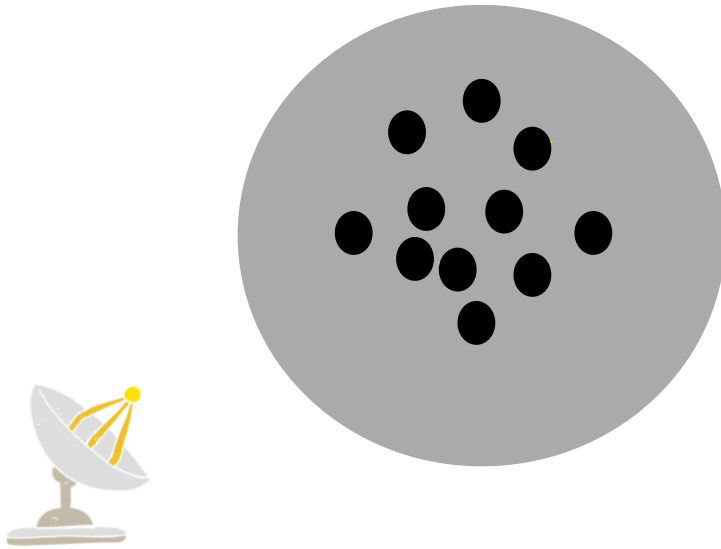
Zoutendijk et al. A&A, arXiv:2112.09374



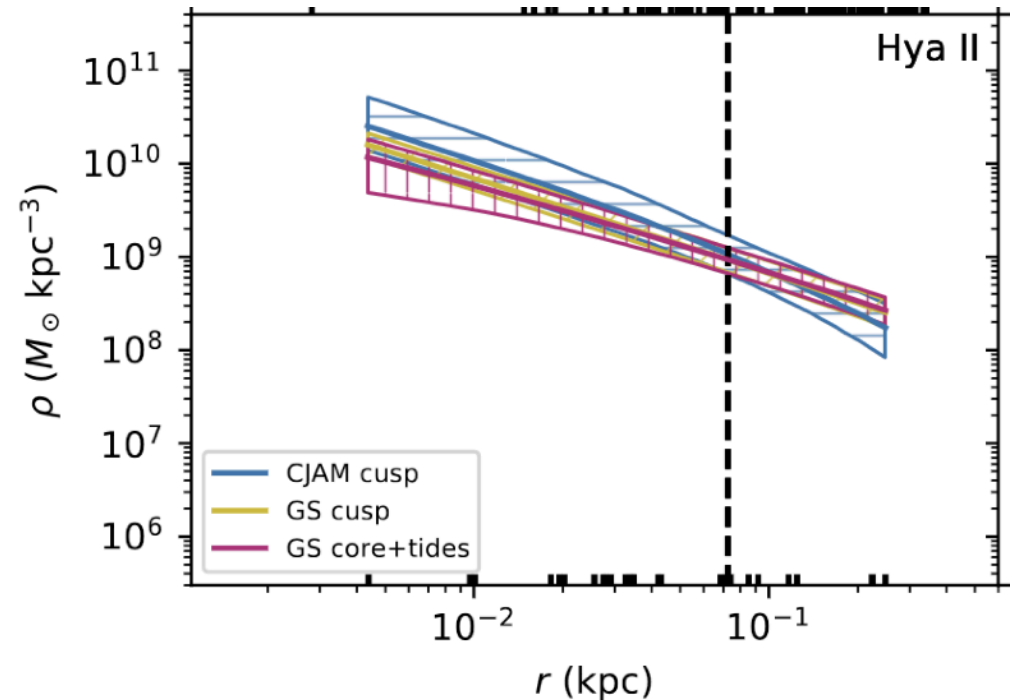
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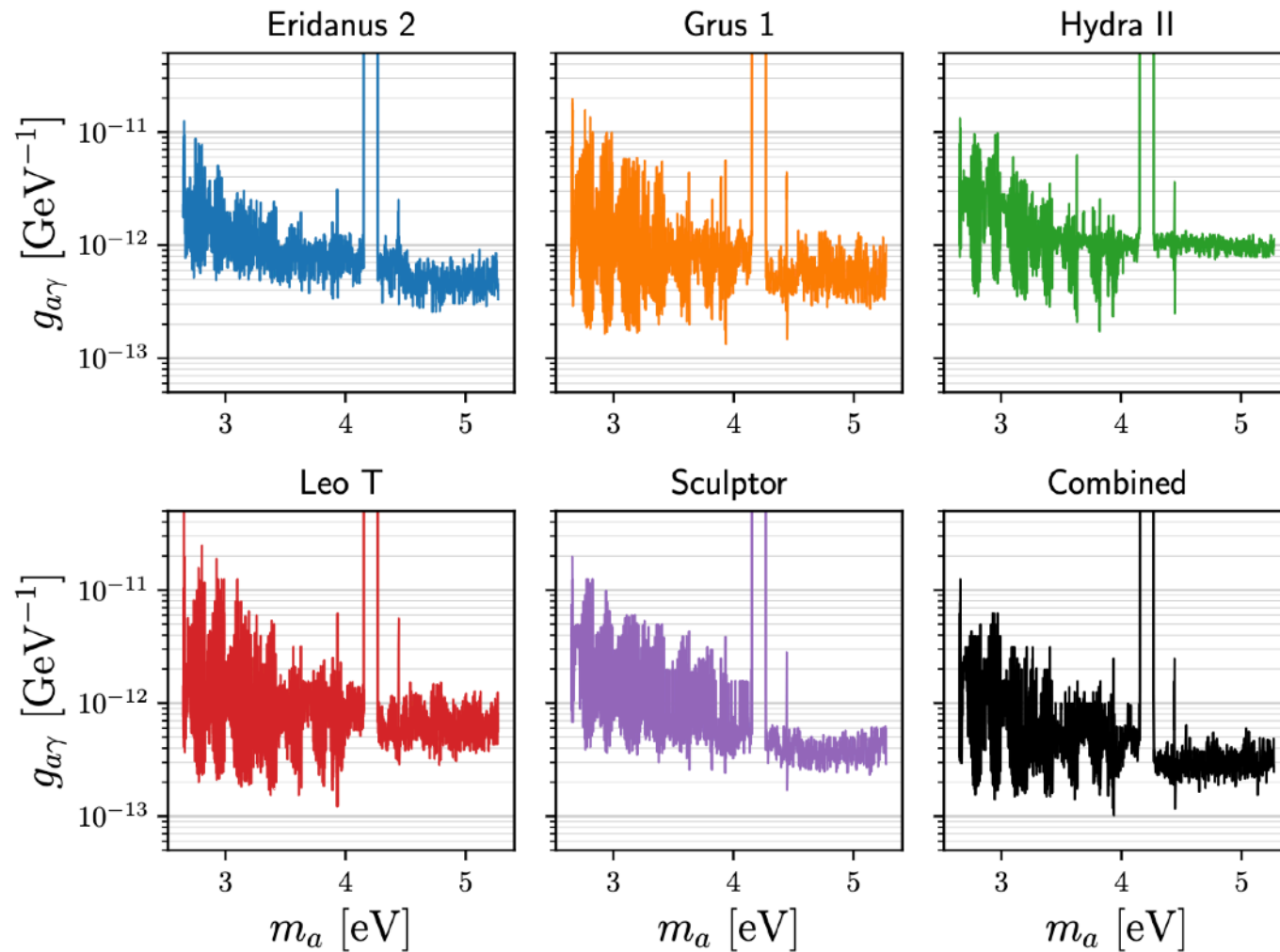
Dark matter density profile



Zoutendijk et al. A&A, arXiv:2112.09374



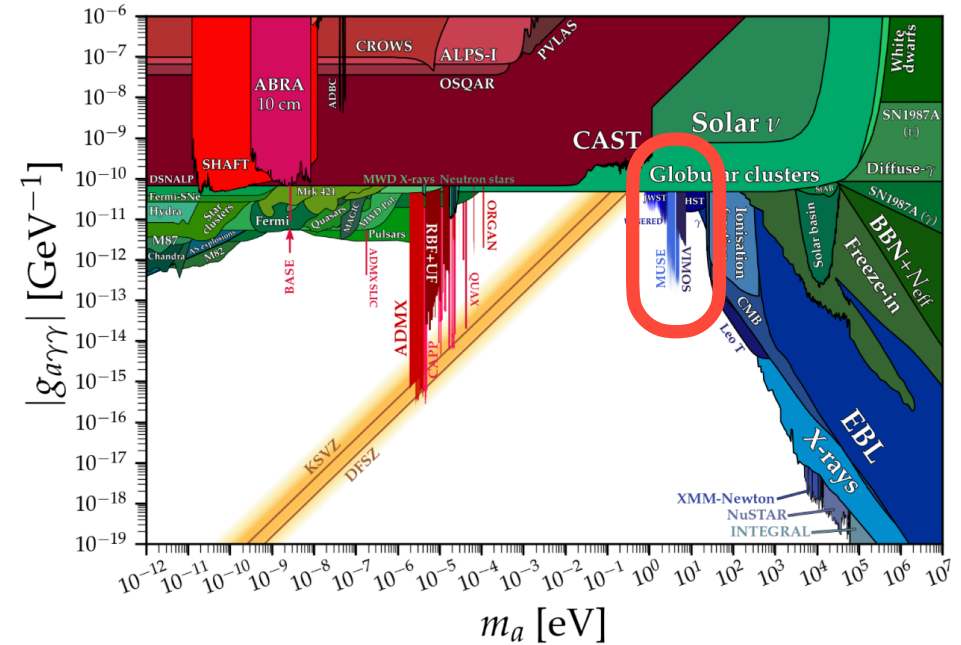
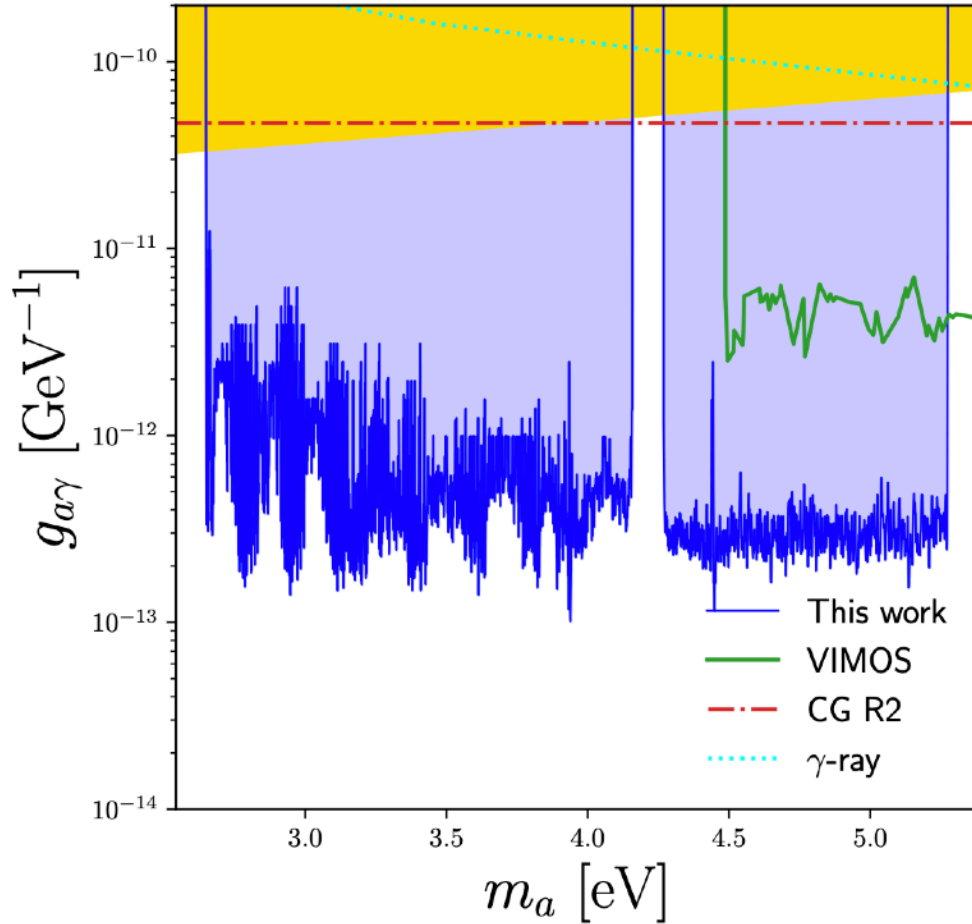
Results



Todarello, MT +, JCAP 05 (2024) 043

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Todarello, MT +, JCAP 05 (2024) 043

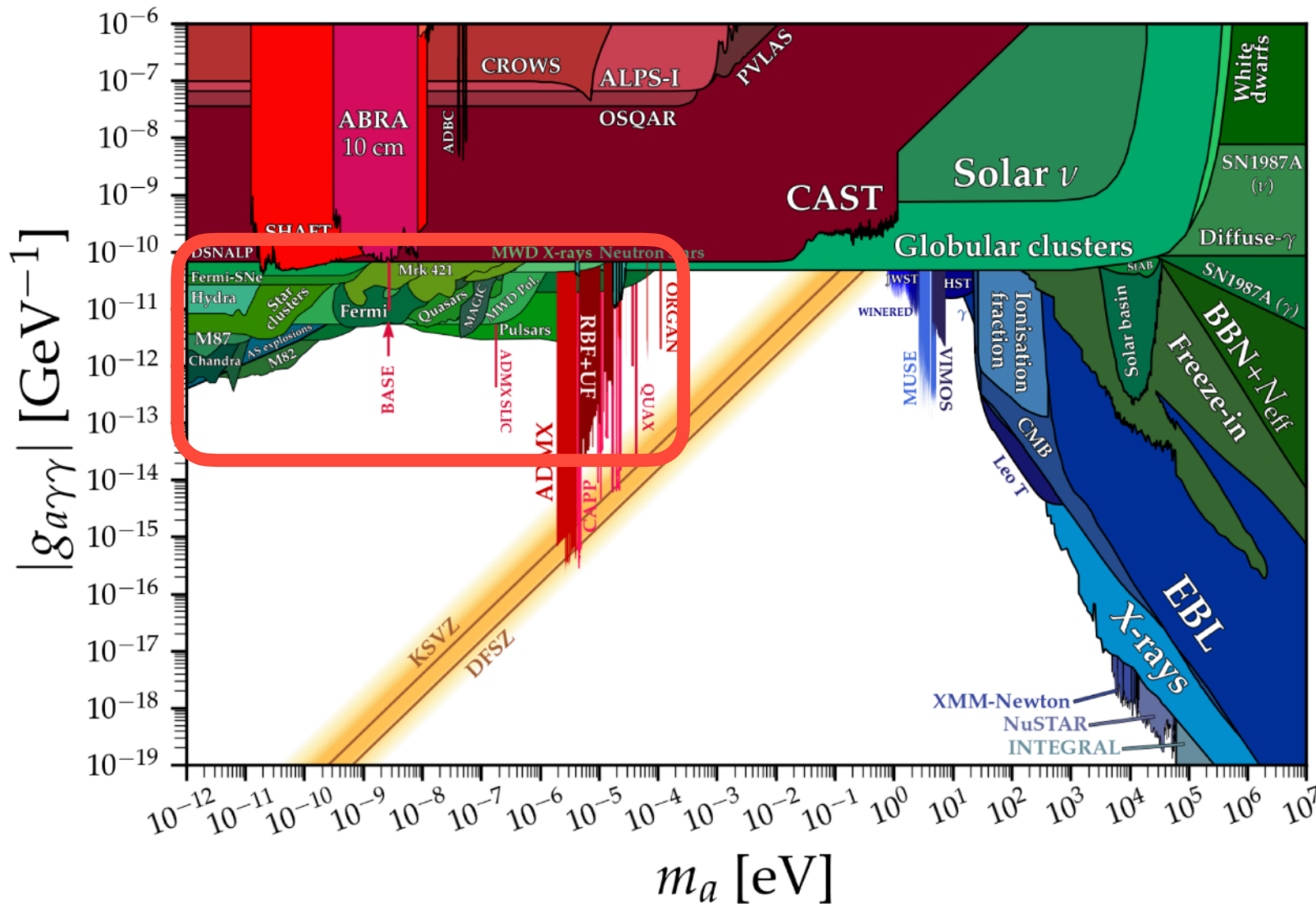
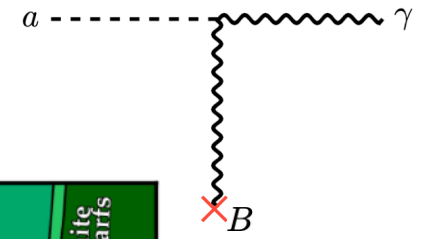


Other searches:

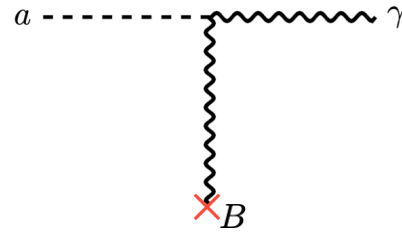
- VIMOS Grin et al. PRD 75 (2007) 15018
- JWST Janish, Pinetti, arXiv:2310.15395
- JWST Ray et al. arXiv:2311.04987
- WINERED Yin et al. arXiv:2402.07976

Axion-like particles (ALPs)

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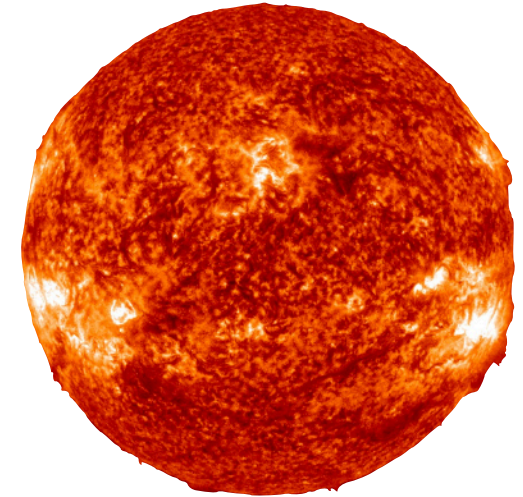


ALP-photon conversion in the Sun



Possibility n. 1

Relativistic axions produced in the core of the Sun and converted into photons in the solar atmosphere

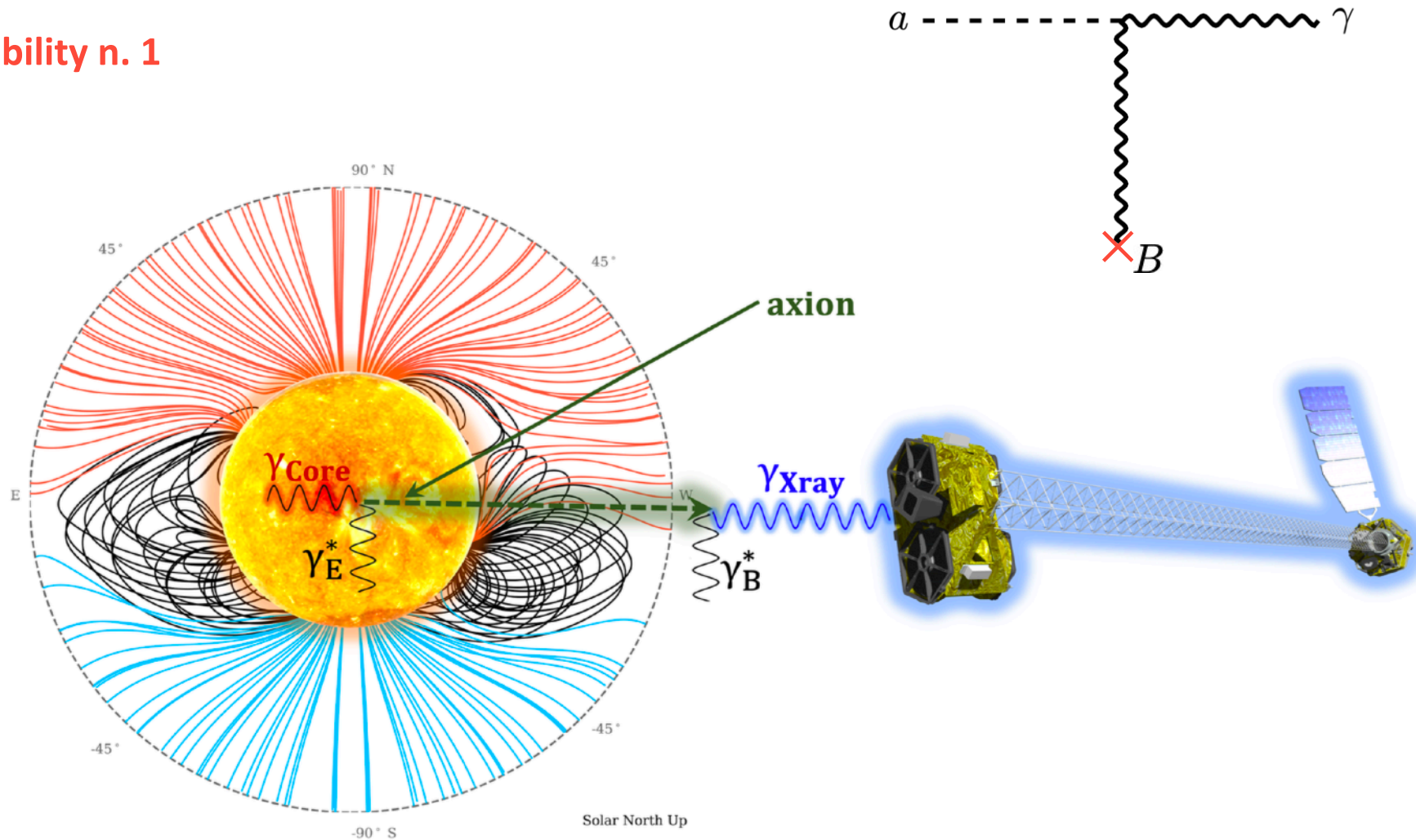


Possibility n. 2

$\mathcal{O}(\mu eV)$ **ALP dark matter** conversion into photons in the solar atmosphere

NuSTAR as an axion Helioscope

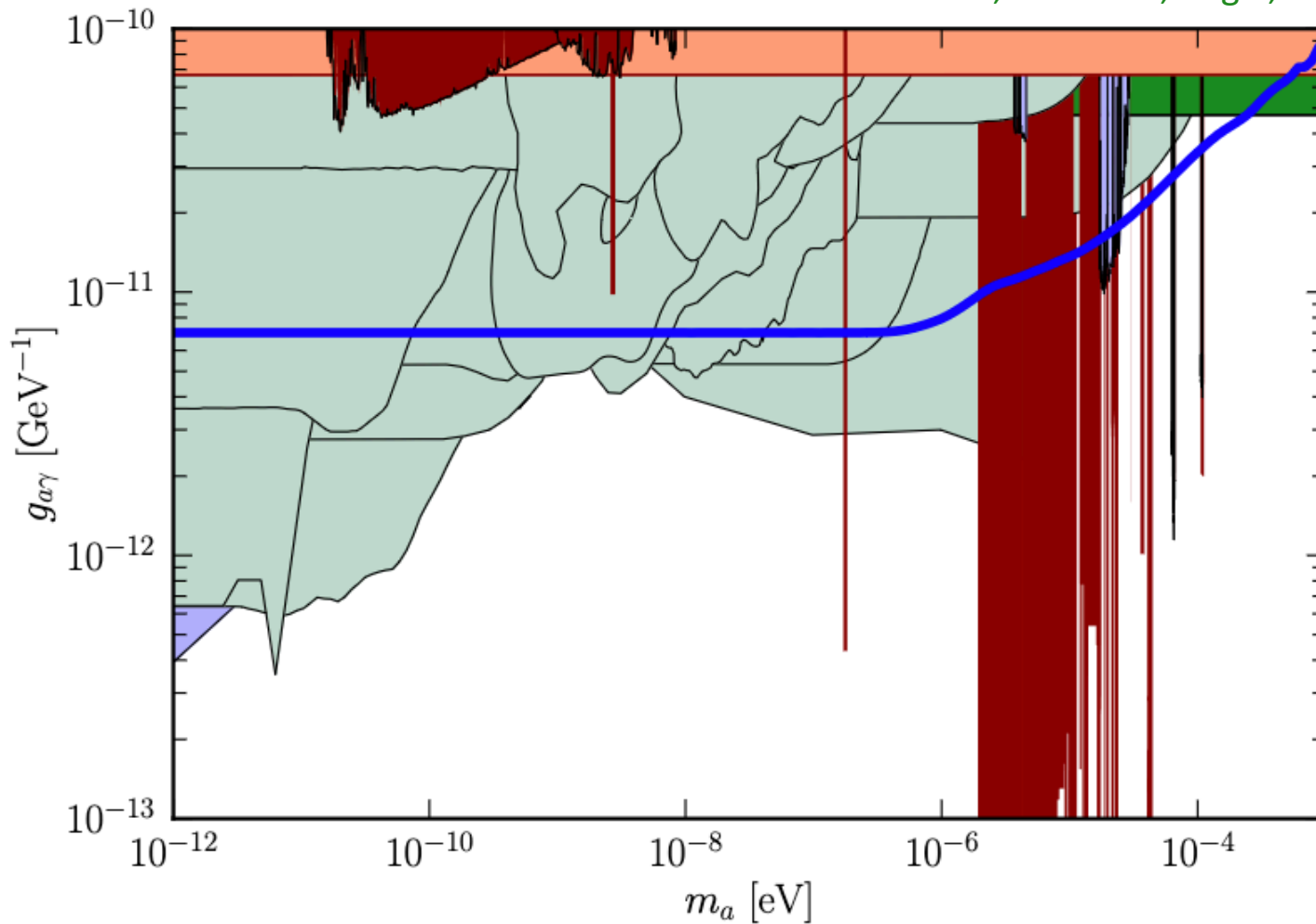
Possibility n. 1



NuSTAR as an axion Helioscope

Strong and robust limits

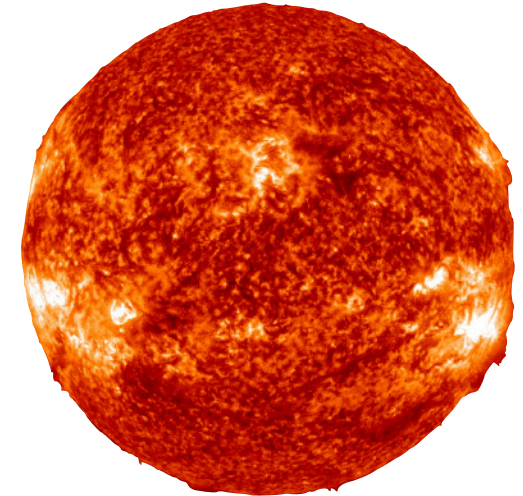
Ruz, Todarello, Vogel, MT +, arXiv 2407.03828



ALP-photon conversion in the Sun

Possibility n. 1

Relativistic axions produced in the core of the Sun and converted into photons in the solar atmosphere



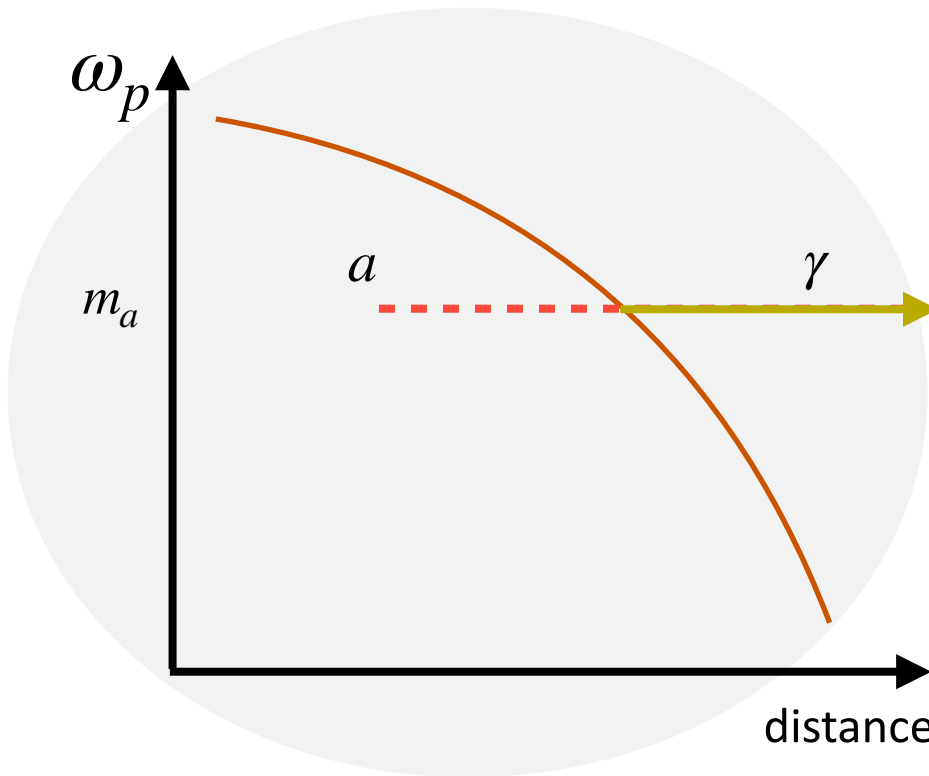
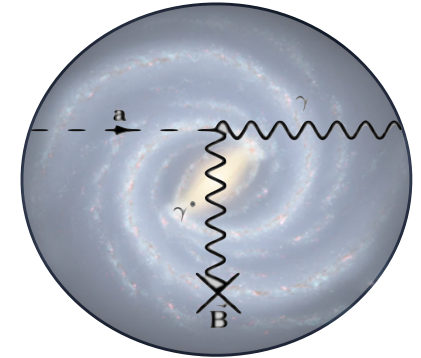
Possibility n. 2

$\mathcal{O}(\mu eV)$ **ALP dark matter** conversion into photons in the solar atmosphere

Axion-photon conversion

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

$$\omega_p^2 = e^2 n_e / m_e$$



Conversion probability boosted at resonance:
when axion mass matches plasma frequency (effective photon mass)

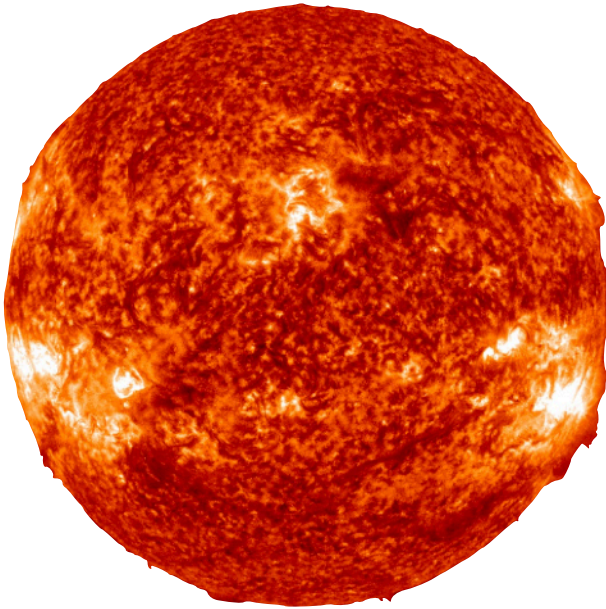
Axion DM signal:
radio line

Neutron star excellent targets
Pshirkov, Popov (2009); Hook et al. (2018); Safdi et al. (2018); Battye et al. (2019); Witte et al. (2021), Millar et al. (2021); Foster et al. (2022); +...

Axion-photon conversion in the Sun

Dark photon conversion in the Sun
An et al. PRL 126 (2021) 18

Conversion of axion dark matter in the solar atmosphere



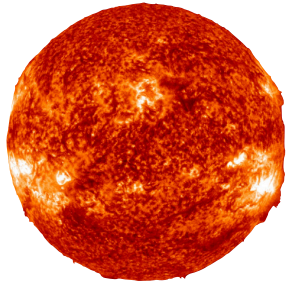
$$P_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \simeq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{g_{a\gamma}^2 B^2}{v_a \omega'_{p|res}} \quad \omega'_{p|res} = d\omega_p/dr$$

$$S = \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \frac{\rho_a v_a P_{a \rightarrow \gamma}}{\Delta\nu} e^{-\tau}$$

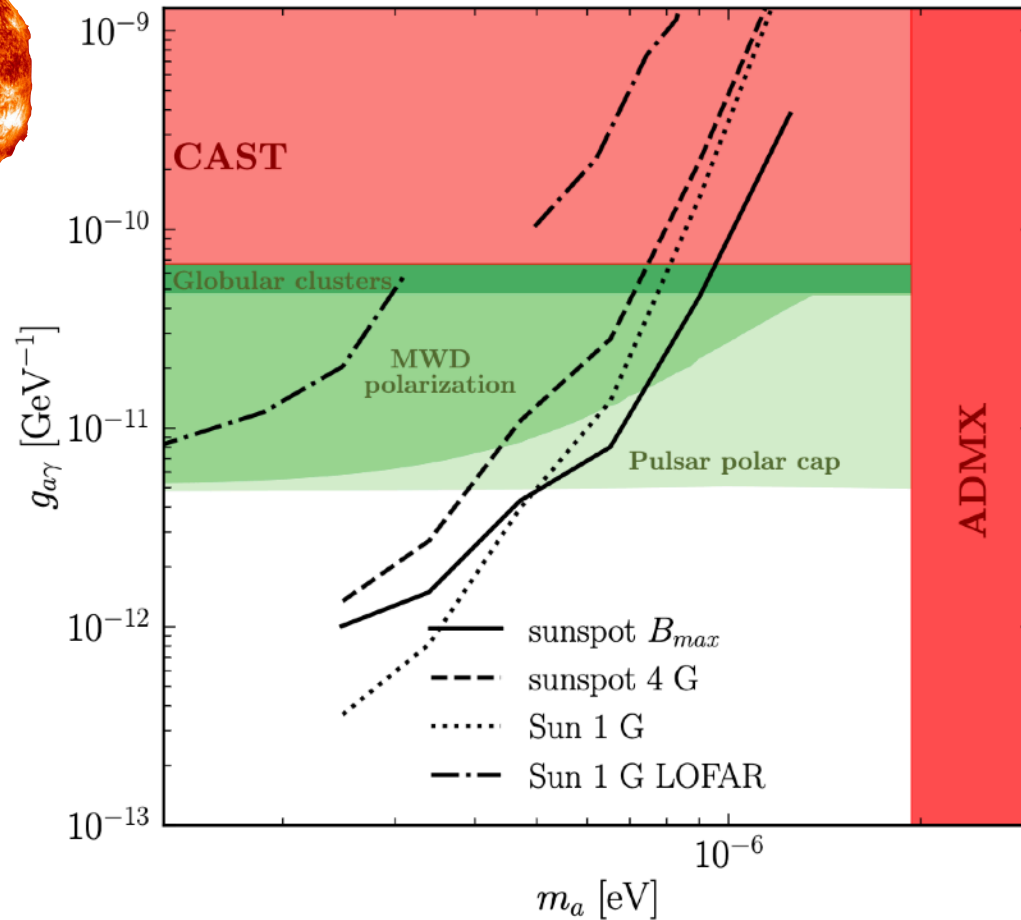
↑

Absorption of the generated radio photons due to cyclotron and bremsstrahlung processes

Prospects with future radio instruments



Todarello, Regis, MT +, Giannotti, Ruz, Vogel PLB 854(2024)138752



Prospects for the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) radio telescope

Searches with existing LOFAR data not very sensitive to ALPs (good for dark photons)

An et al. Nature Comm 15 (2024) 1

Conclusions

eV ALP dark matter decays into photons : strong limits from MUSE optical obs

$\mathcal{O}(\mu eV)$ ALP dark matter conversion in the Sun atmosphere: prospects for SKA radio obs

Conversion of relativistic axions in the Sun: strong bounds from NuSTAR X-ray obs

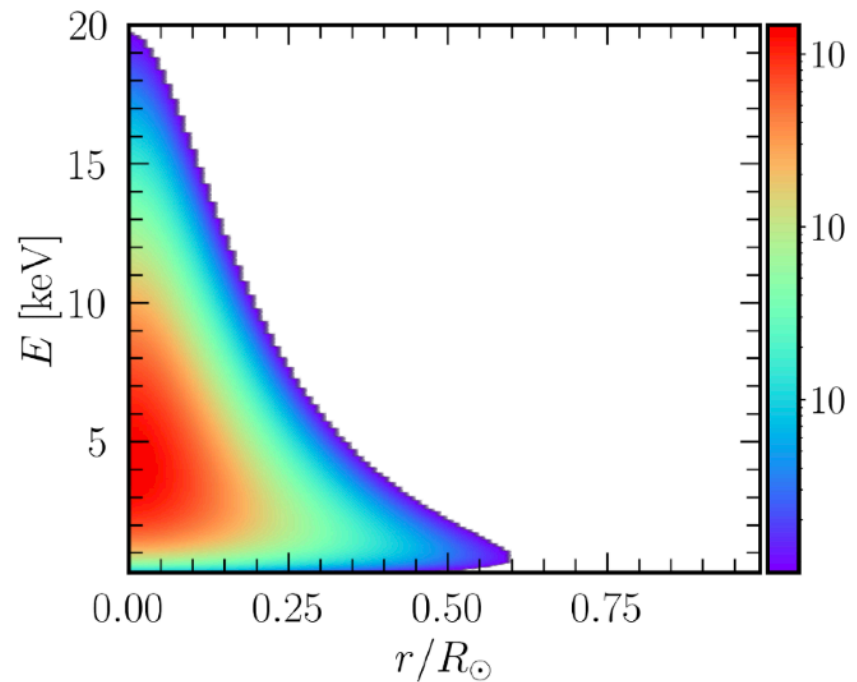
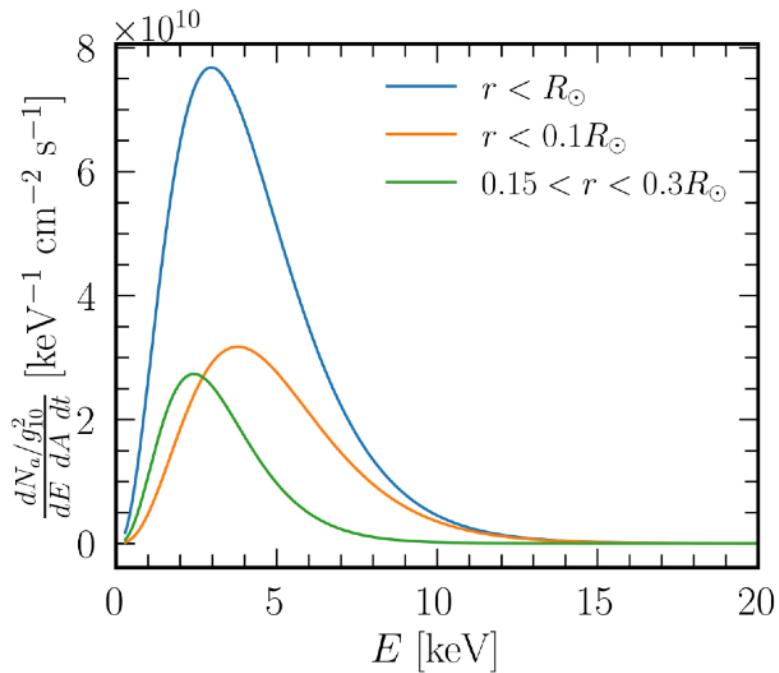
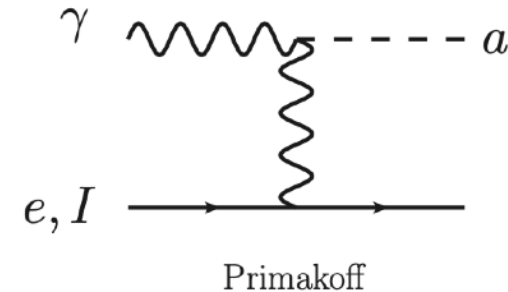
Additional material

Relativistic axions from the Sun

Axion flux from the inner solar region

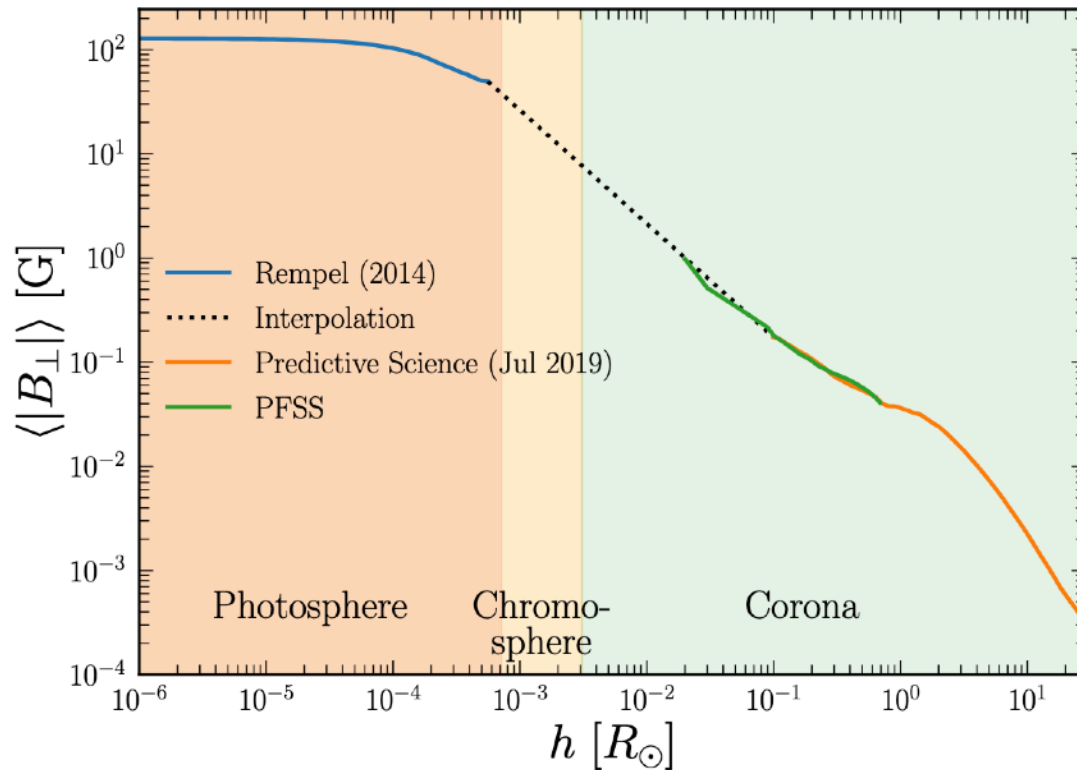
Flux well understood

see e.g. [Hoof, Jaeckel Thormaehlen, JCAP 10 \(2024\) 024](#)

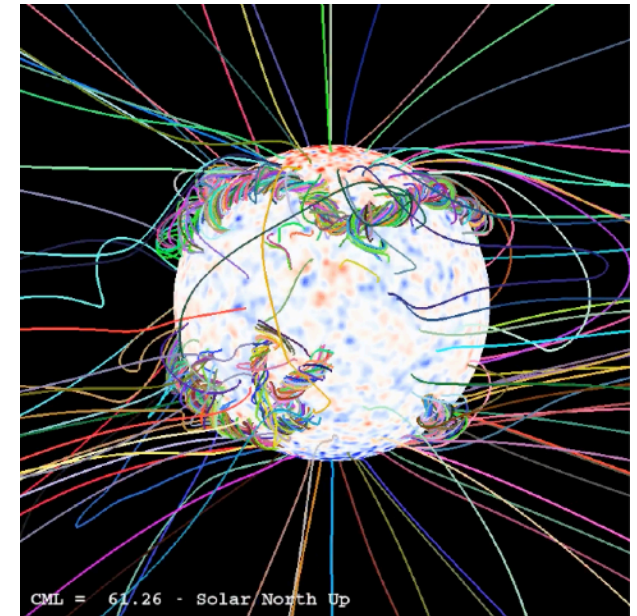


Magnetic field in solar atmosphere

Magnetic field for the Quiet Sun

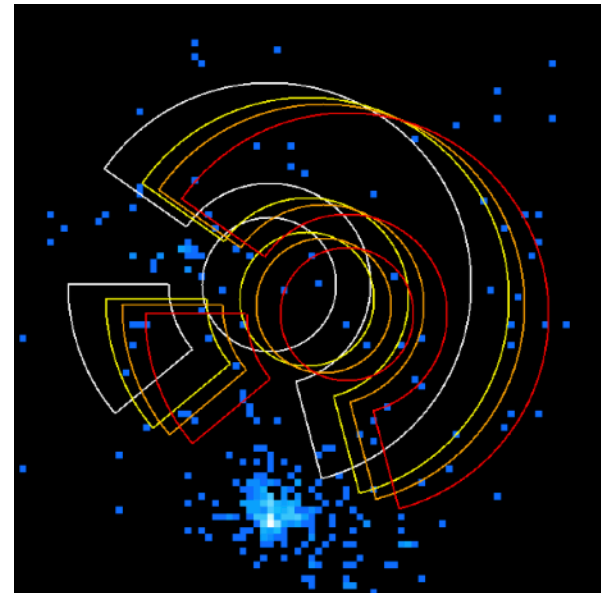
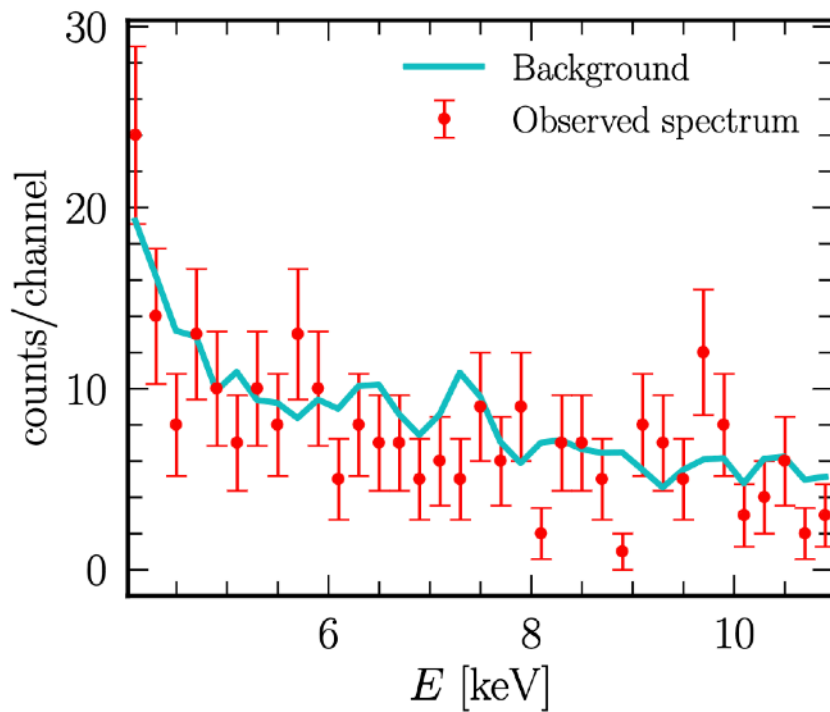


Predictive Science Inc.
for 2019 solar eclipse

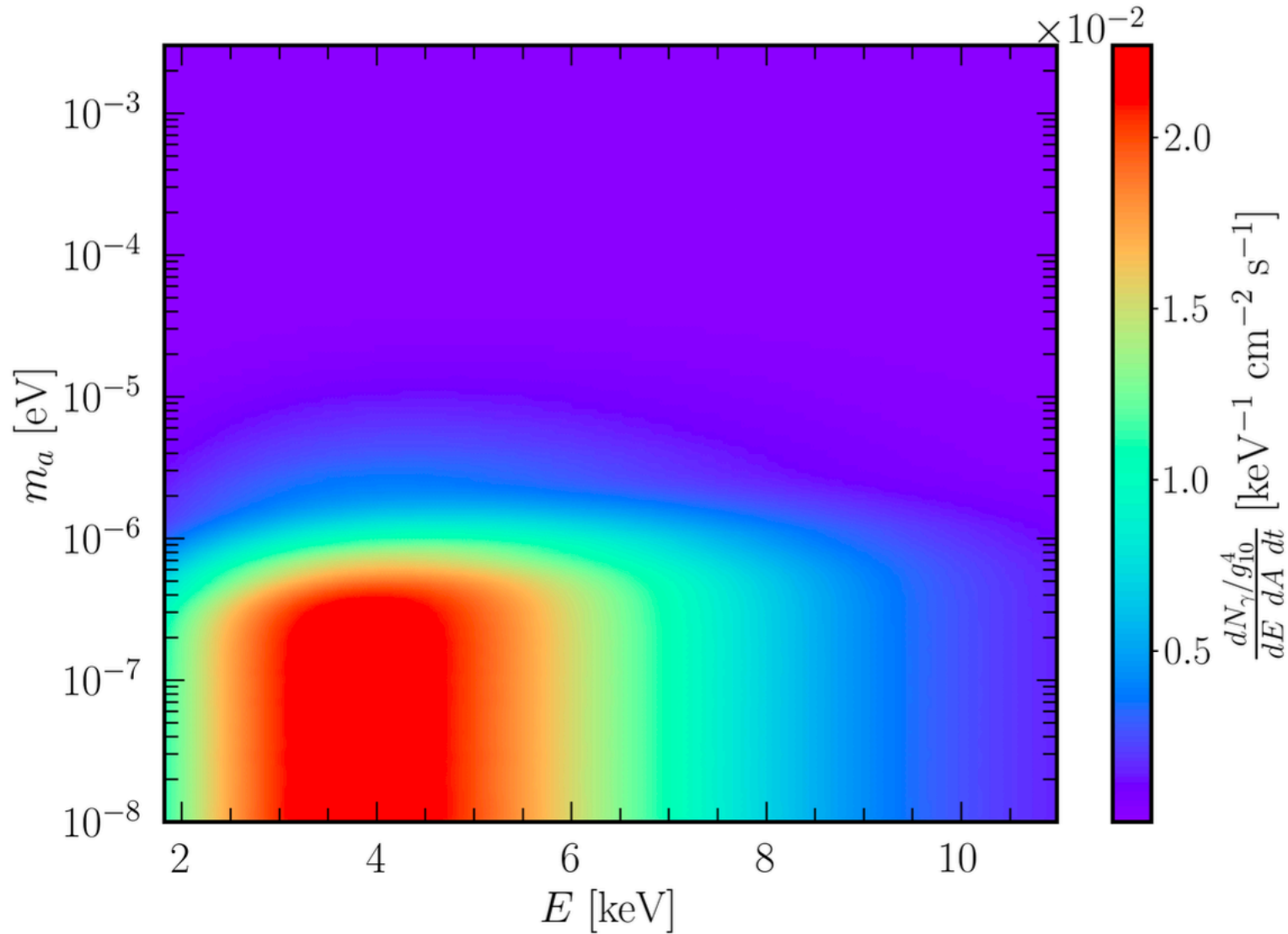


NuSTAR data

NuSTAR X-rays observations of the Sun



Solar X-ray emission from axions



Radio line from ALP DM conversion

