



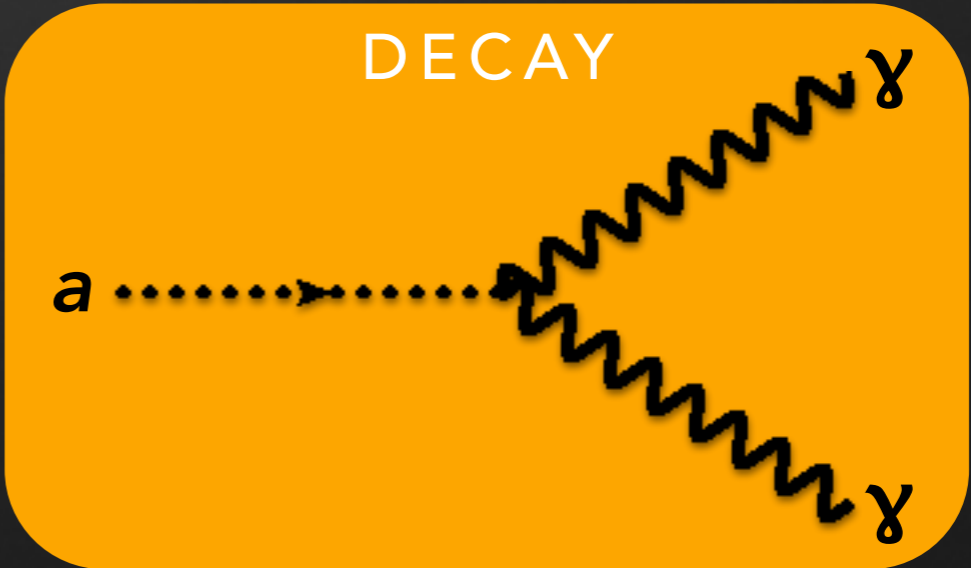
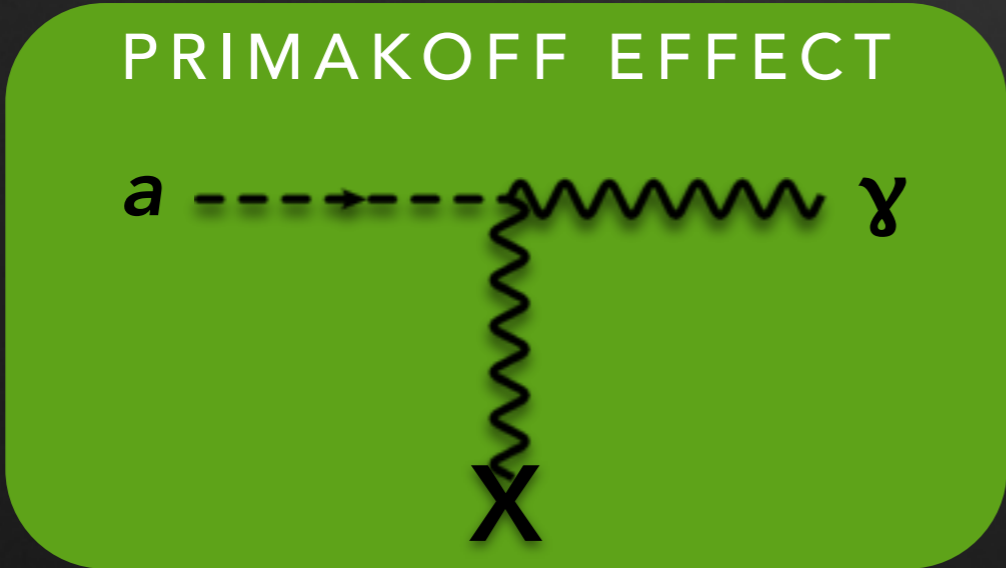
Fermi
Gamma-ray Space Telescope

**SEARCHES FOR
AXIONLIKE PARTICLES
WITH THE FERMI LARGE
AREA TELESCOPE**

**MANUEL MEYER (G. Zaharijas)
FOR THE FERMI-LAT COLLABORATION**

DETECTING AXIONS/ALPs WITH PHOTONS

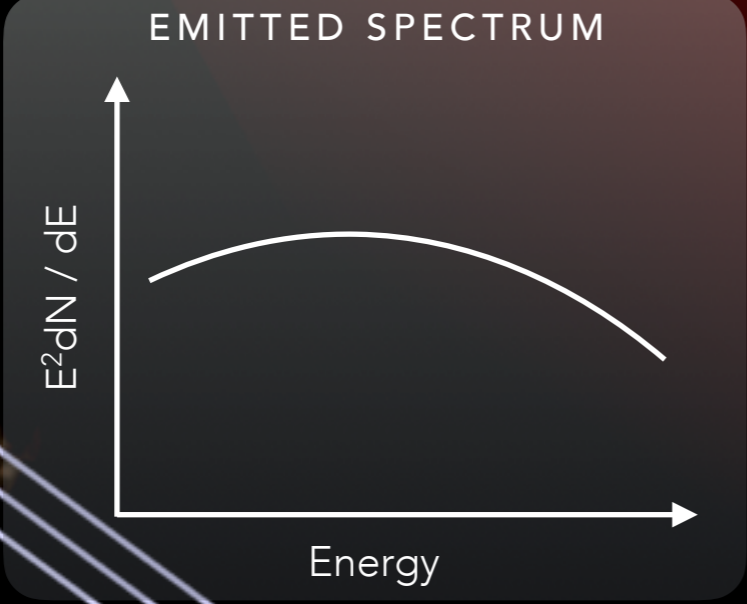
$$\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma} = -\frac{1}{4}g_{a\gamma}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}a = g_{a\gamma}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{B}a$$



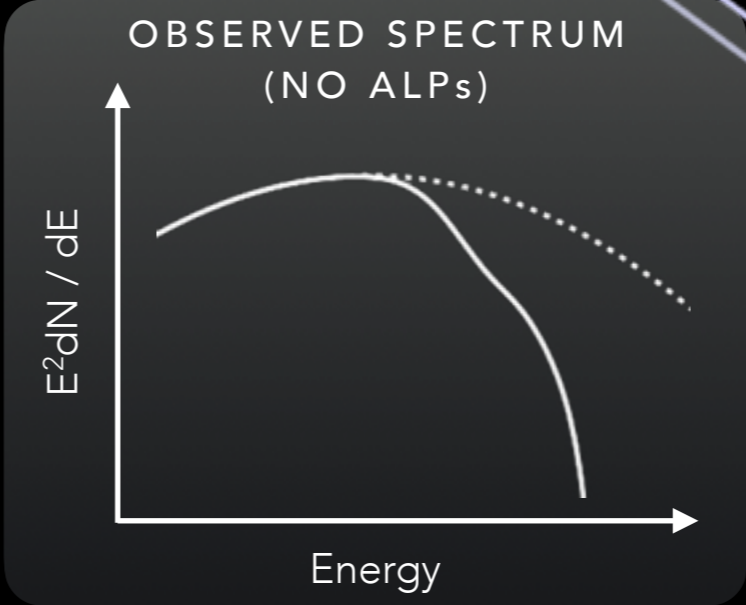
$$\tau_{a\gamma\gamma} \sim 10^{25} \text{ s} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{m_a}{\text{eV}} \right)^{-3}$$

QCD Axion: $m_a \approx 0.3 \text{ eV} \frac{g_{a\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} = 0.3 \text{ eV} g_{10}$

ABSORPTION ON EXTRAGALACTIC BACKGROUND LIGHT

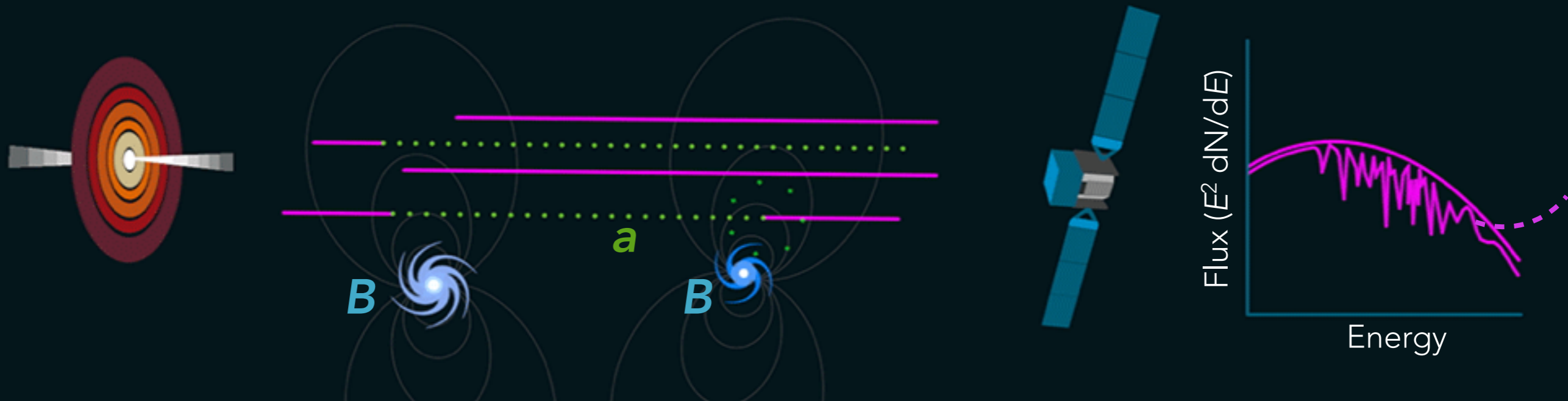
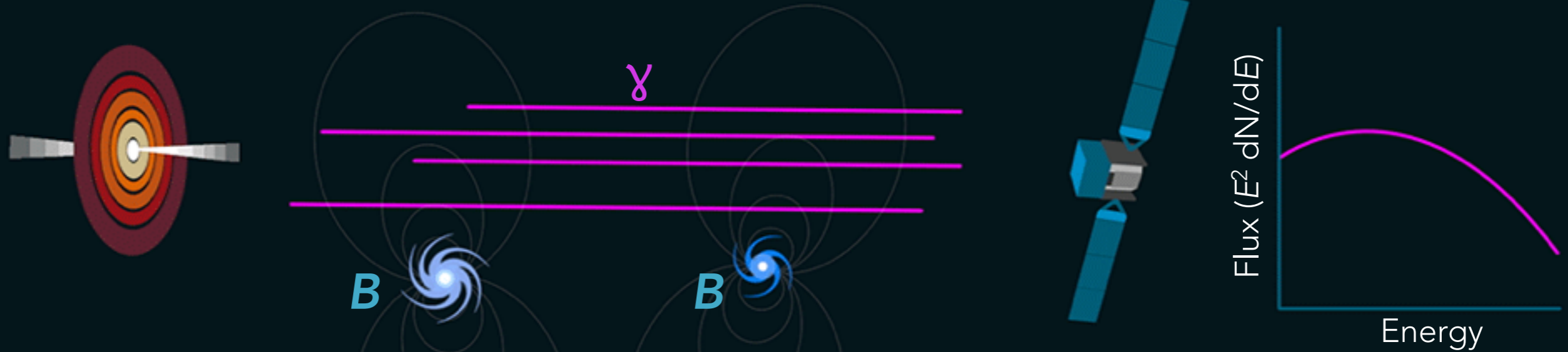


EXPONENTIAL
ABSORPTION WITH OPTICAL
DEPTH τ :

$$\exp(-\tau(E, z))$$


[Nikishov 1962; Jelley 1966; Gould & Schröder 1966,1967;
Dwek & Krennrich 2013. Slide adopted from M. Raue]

PHOTON-ALP MIXING IN GALAXY CLUSTER & MILKY WAY



[Credit: SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory/Chris Smith]

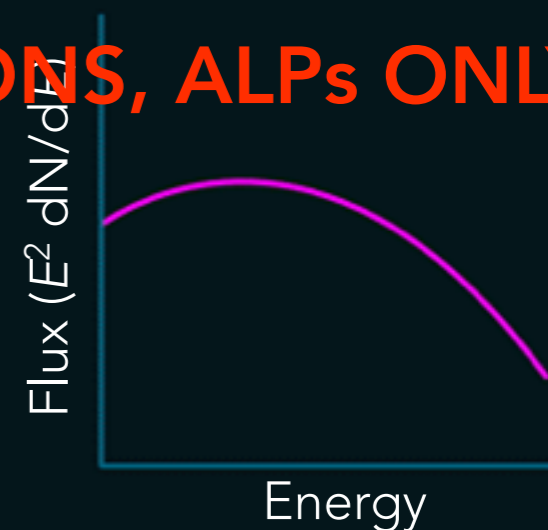
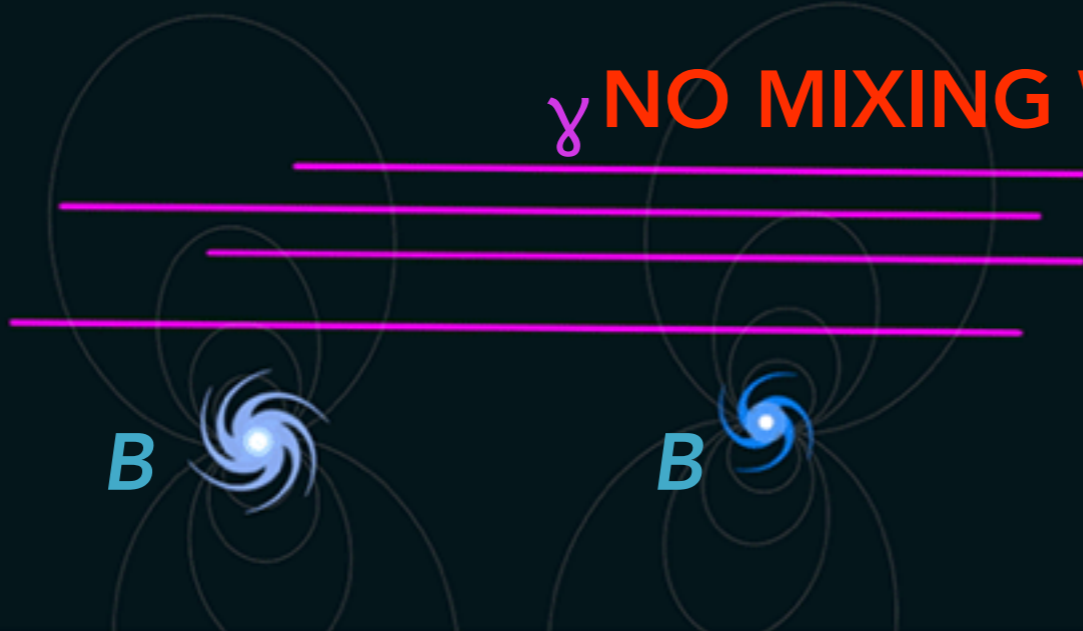
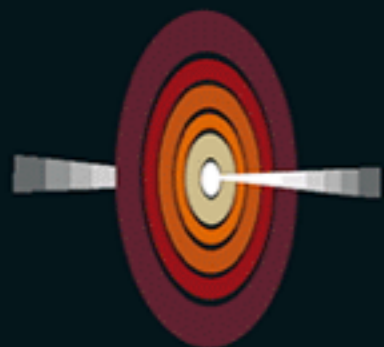
[Hooper & Serpico 2007; Fairbairn et al. 2011;Horns et al. 2012; Wouters & Brun 2012,2013; Abramowski et al. 2013; MM et al. 2014, MM & Conrad 2014; Ajello et al. 2016; Berg et al. 2016]

PHOTON-ALP MIXING IN GALAXY CLUSTER & MILKY WAY



$$E_{\text{crit}} \sim 2.5 \text{ GeV} \frac{|m_{a,\text{neV}}^2 - \omega_{\text{pl,neV}}^2|}{g_{11} B_{\mu\text{G}}}$$

γ **NO MIXING WITH AXIONS, ALPs ONLY!**



host galaxy:

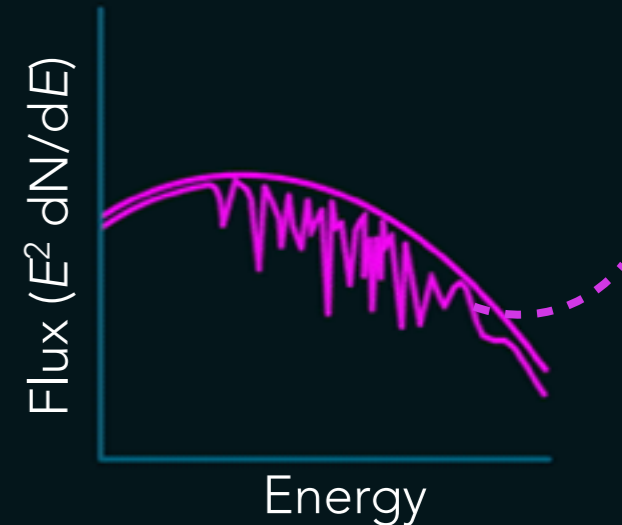
$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}, \lambda \sim 100 \text{ pc}$

galaxy cluster:

$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}, \lambda \sim \text{kpc}$

Intergalactic:

$B \lesssim 1 \text{ nG}, \lambda \sim \text{Mpc}$



AGN jet /BLR:

$B \sim 1 \text{ G}$

jet lobes:

$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G}, \lambda \sim \text{kpc}$

Milky Way:

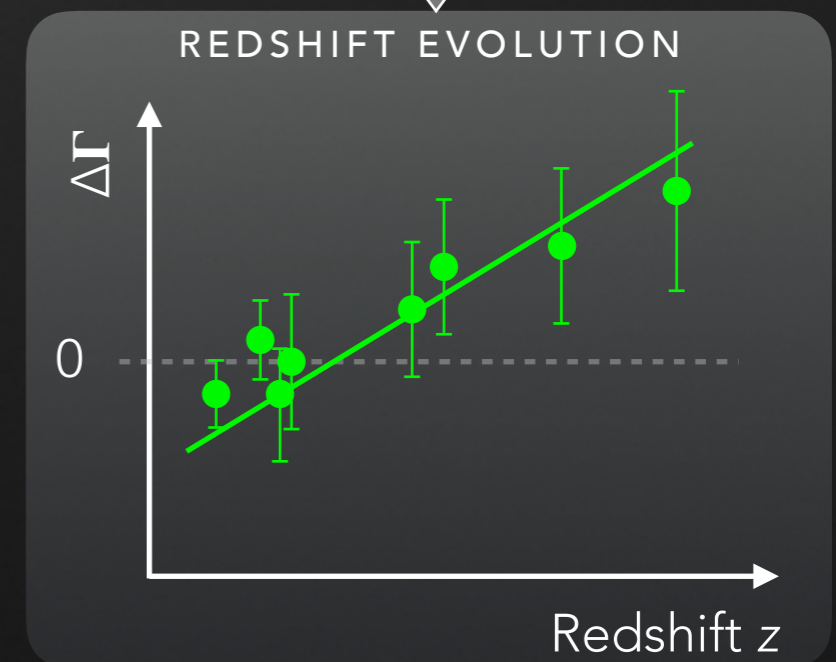
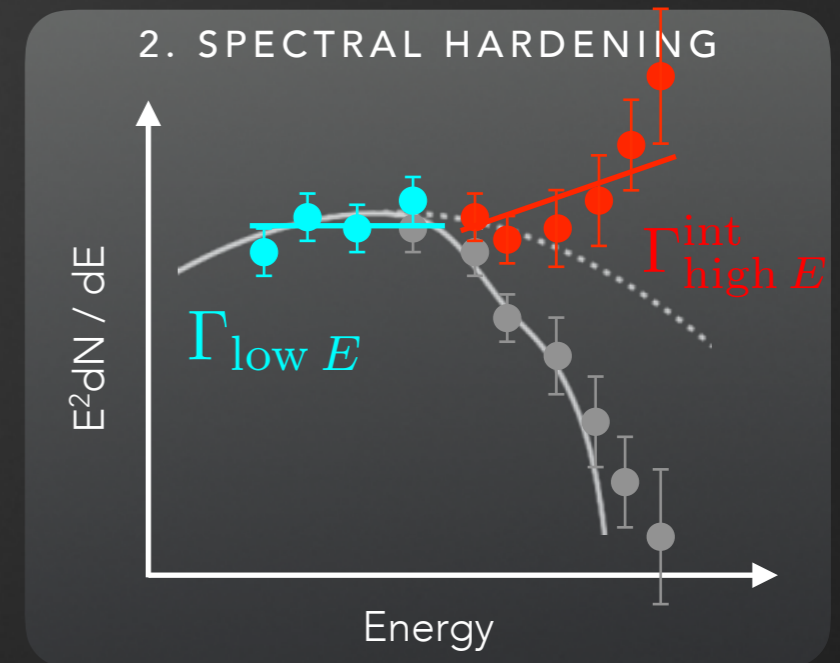
$B \sim 1 \mu\text{G},$
 $\lambda \sim \text{kpc}$

National Accelerator Laboratory/Chris Smith

[Hooper & Serpico 2007; Fairbairn et al. 2012; Wouters & Brun 2012, 2013; Madau et al. 2014, MM et al. 2014, MM & Conrad 2014; Ajello et al. 2016; Berg et al. 2016]

SEARCHES FOR REDUCED OPACITY

- Expectations if **opacity lower** than EBL model predictions:
 - We should **detect γ rays** from blazars at energies corresponding to **high values of τ and positive residuals at highest energies**
 - Correcting measured blazar spectra for EBL absorption should give a **spectral hardening at high values of τ — or very hard intrinsic spectra**
 - Absorption corrected spectral indices** should become **harder (lower)** with increasing redshift \Leftrightarrow **Difference in Spectral Indices** at low and high energies should be **> 0 and evolve with redshift**



$$\Delta\Gamma = \Gamma_{\text{low } E} - \Gamma_{\text{high } E}^{\text{int}} \sim mz + b > 0$$

SEARCHES FOR REDUCED OPACITY

- Expectations if **opacity lower** than EBL model prediction

2. SPECTRAL HARDENING

CURRENT STATUS:

1. • Many analyses found hints / evidences
[e.g. De Angelis et al. 2009,2011,2015; Essey & Kusenko 2012, Horns & MM 2012, Rubtsov & Troitsky 2014]
2. • Recent analyses (Fermi-LAT / IACT) are consistent with EBL only
[Sanchez et al. 2013; Biteau & Williams 2015; Dominguez & Ajello 2015]
3. • Dedicated Future (re-) analysis of IACT data and CTA observations will settle the Issue
- Analyses w/ ALPs did not account for photon dispersion
[Kartavtsev, Raffelt, Vogel 2016]

become **harder (lower)** with increasing redshift
⇔ **Difference in Spectral Indices** at low and high energies should be **> 0** and **evolve with redshift**

$$\Delta\Gamma = \Gamma_{\text{low } E} - \Gamma_{\text{high } E}^{\text{int}} \sim mz + b > 0$$



SEARCH FOR IRREGULARITIES WITH FERMI LAT FROM NGC 1275

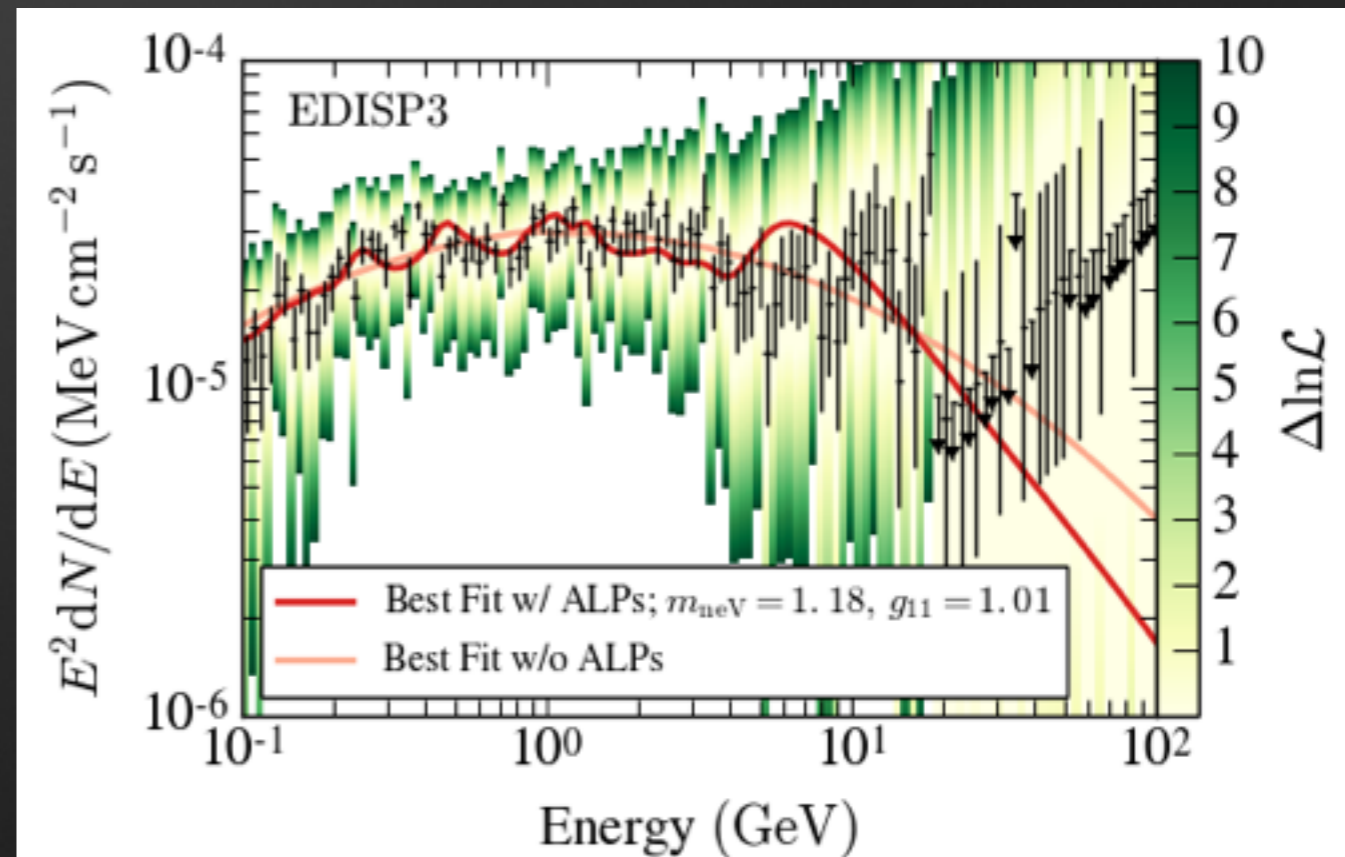
- **Radio galaxy NGC 1275,**
bright *Fermi* source [e.g. Abdo
et al. 2009]
- In the center of **cool-core**
Perseus cluster
- Rotation measures: **central B**
field \sim **$25\mu\text{G}$** [Taylor+ 2006]
- **$B \gtrsim 2 \mu\text{G}$ from non-**
observation of γ rays [Aleksic
et al. 2012]



FERMI-LAT DATA ANALYSIS



- **6 years** of LAT data
- Split into analysis **EDISP event types**
- Method: **log-likelihood ratio test** for no-ALP and ALP hypothesis
- Hypothesis test **calibrated with Monte-Carlo simulations**



No axions observed, constraints

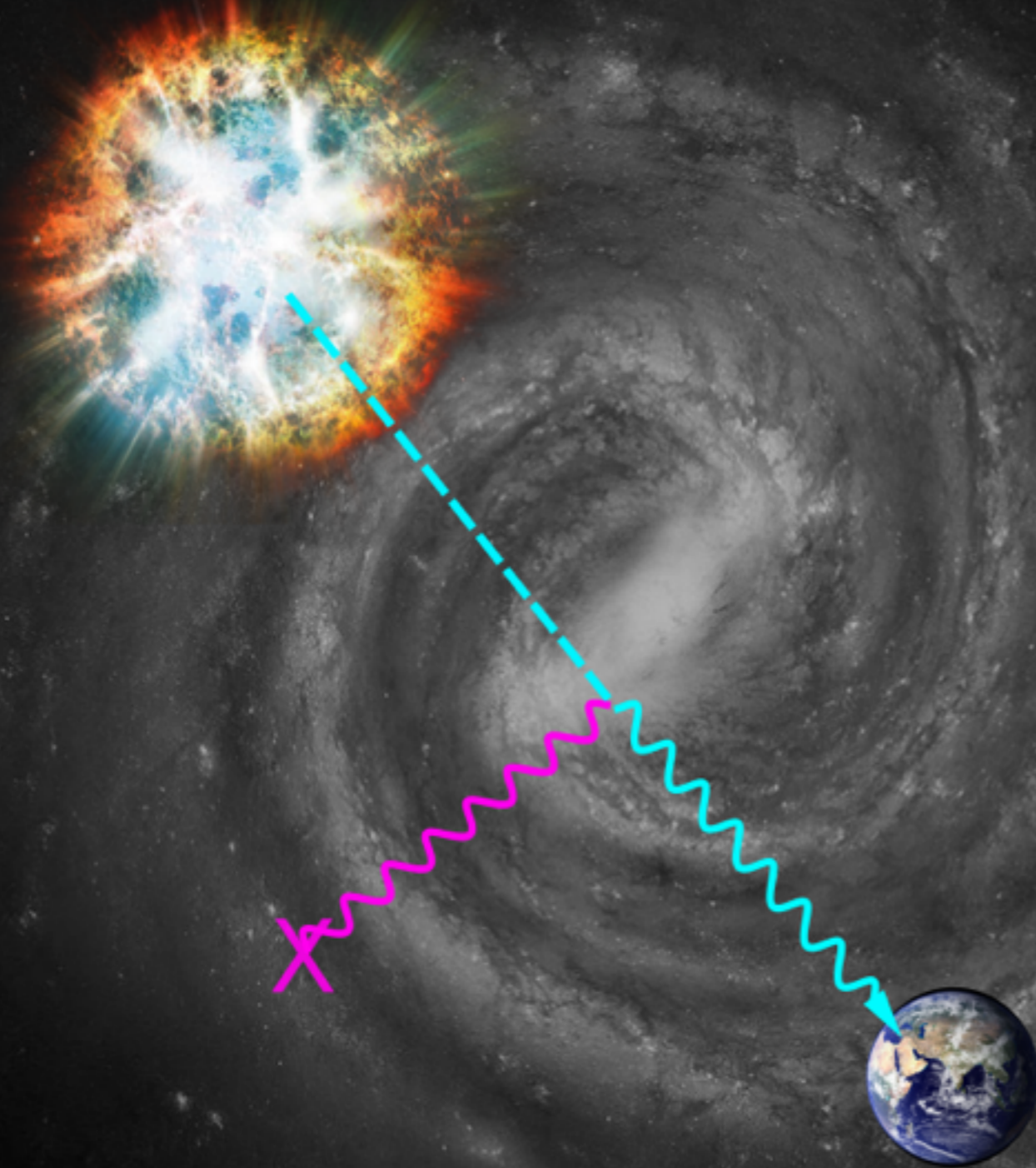
ALP HYPOTHESIS: $P_{\gamma\gamma}(E, m_a, g_{a\gamma}, \mathbf{B}) F(E)$

Photon. surv. prob.; incl. EBL Intrinsic spectrum

NO-ALP HYPOTHESIS: $\exp(-\tau) F(E)$

EBL attenuation only Intrinsic spectrum

AXIONLIKE PARTICLES FROM CORE COLLAPSE SUPERNOVAE



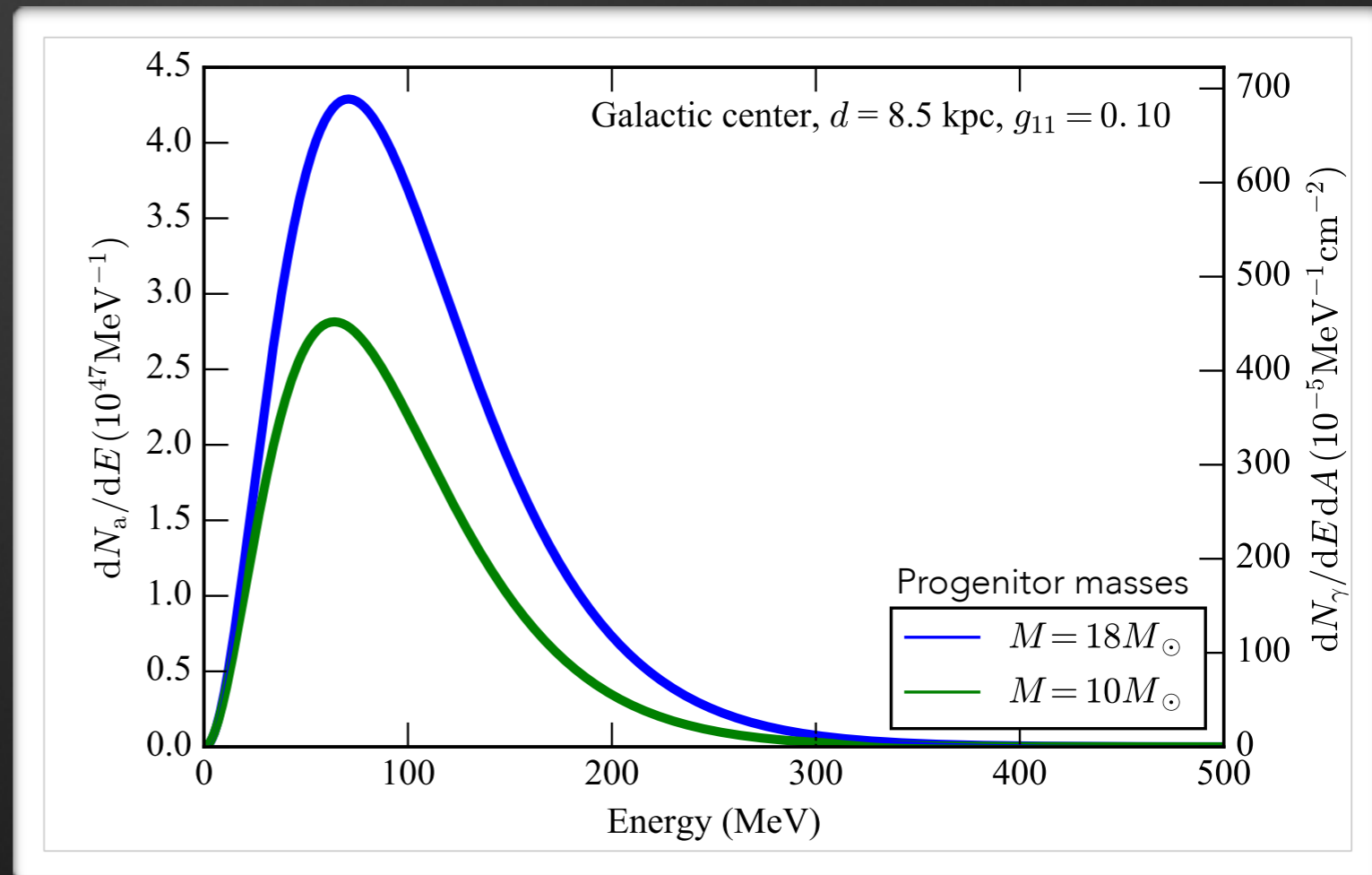
- ALPs would be **produced in a core-collapse SN** explosion via Primakoff process
- Could **convert into gamma-rays** in **Galactic magnetic field**

EXPECTED ALP SIGNAL



ALP / γ -ray flux integrated over explosion time

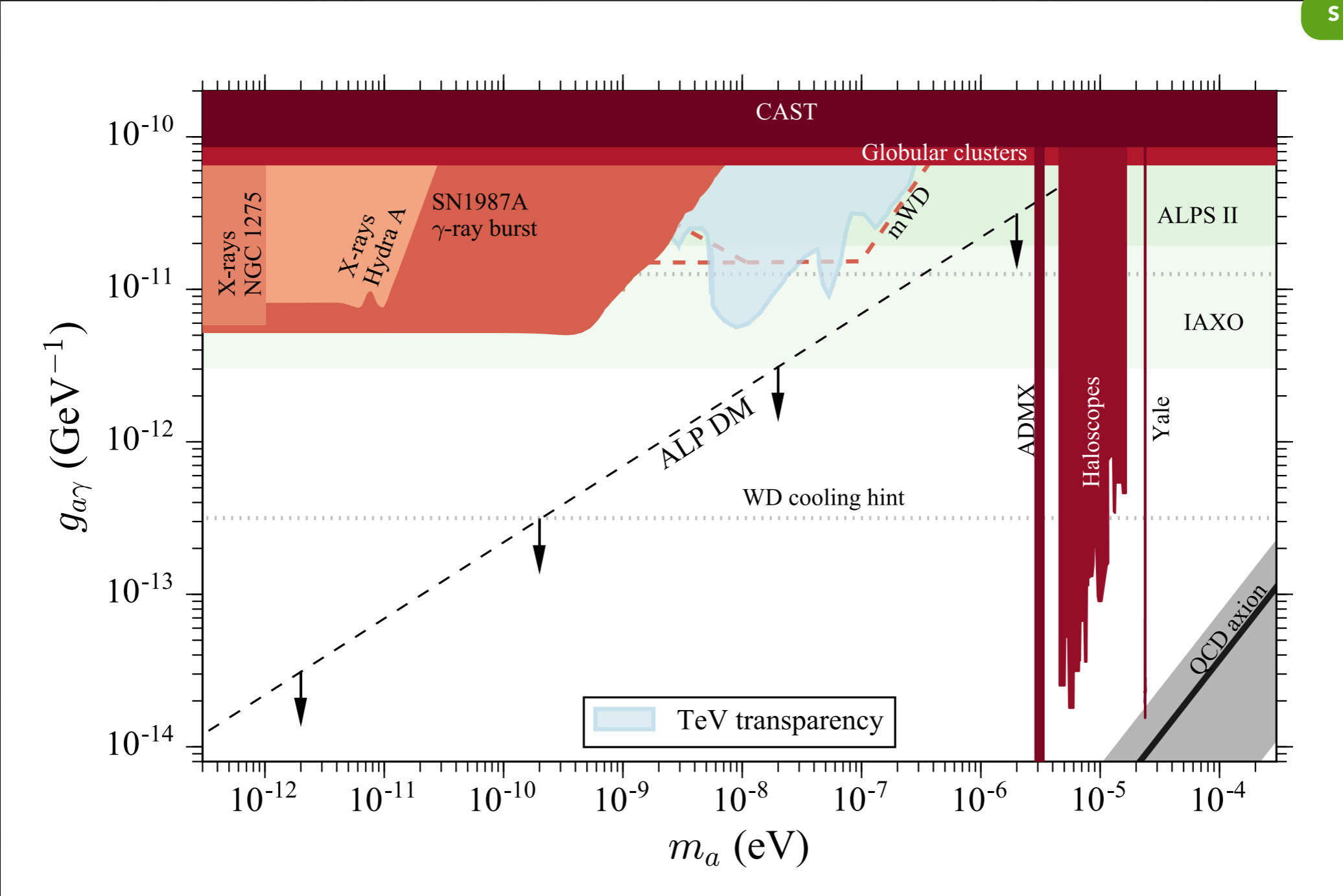
- ALPs produced in SN core within ~ 10 s after explosion and escape core \rightarrow **short burst**
- **Spectrum** has thermal-like shape, **peaks at ~ 50 MeV**
- **Gamma rays would arrive co-incident with SN neutrinos** (provides time tag)



Better **gamma-ray sensitivity** and **large FoV** of *Fermi* LAT promise **unparalleled sensitivity** for ALPs in case of a Galactic core-collapse SN within *Fermi*-LAT lifetime and FoV

CONSTRAINTS & SENSITIVITIES

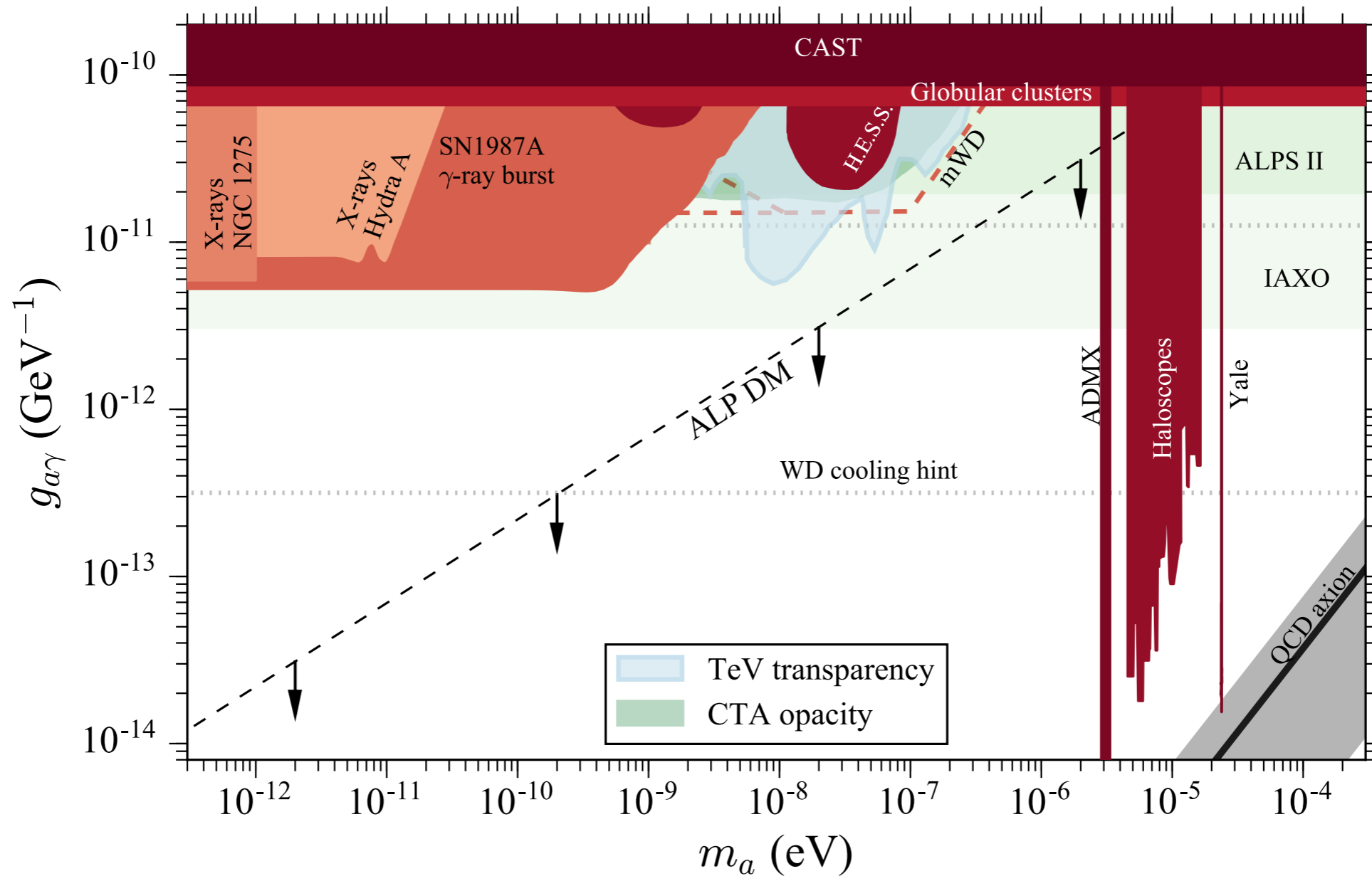
LIMITS
SENSITIVITIES



CONSTRAINTS & SENSITIVITIES

LIMITS

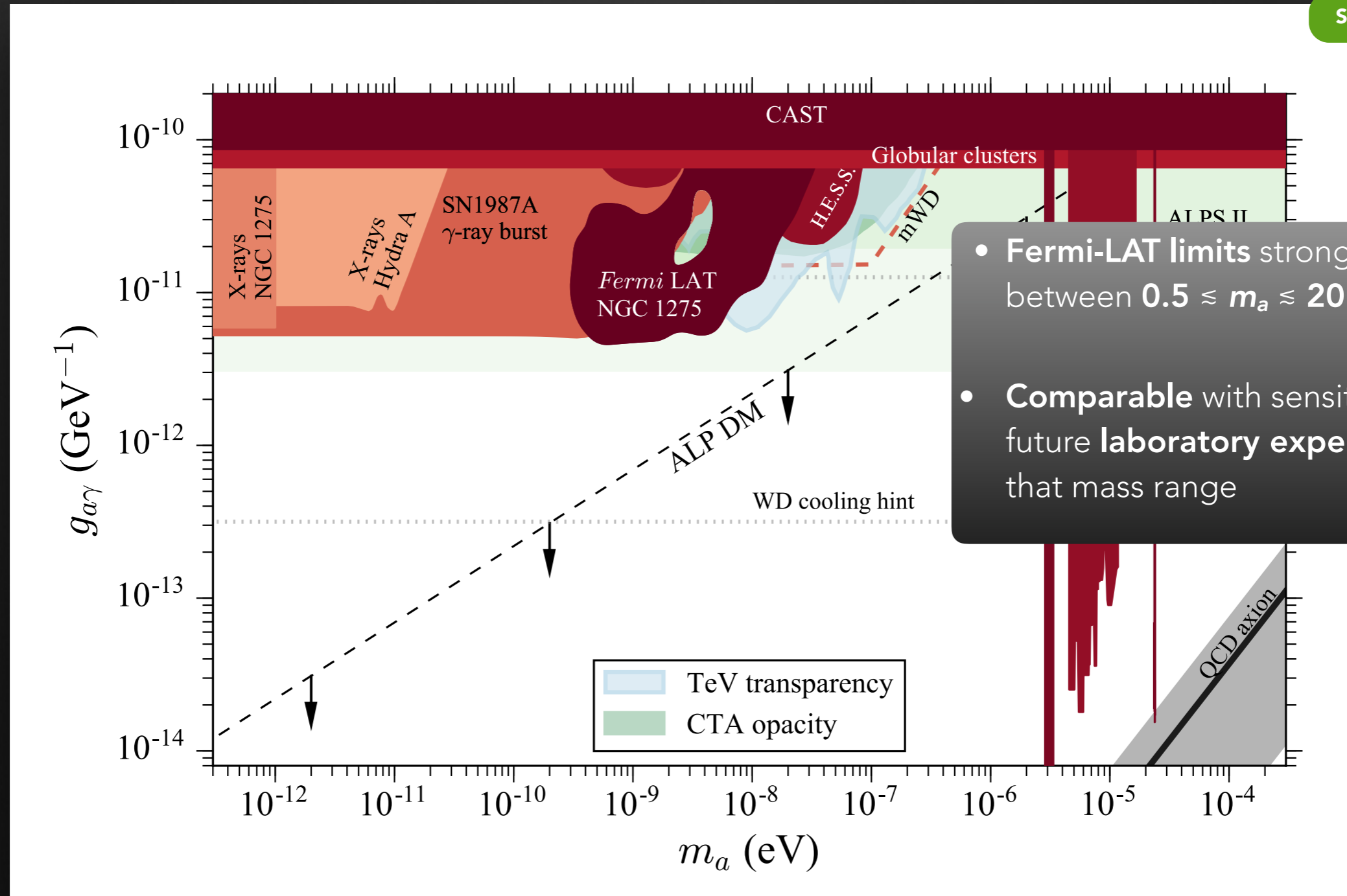
SENSITIVITIES



CONSTRAINTS & SENSITIVITIES

LIMITS

SENSITIVITIES

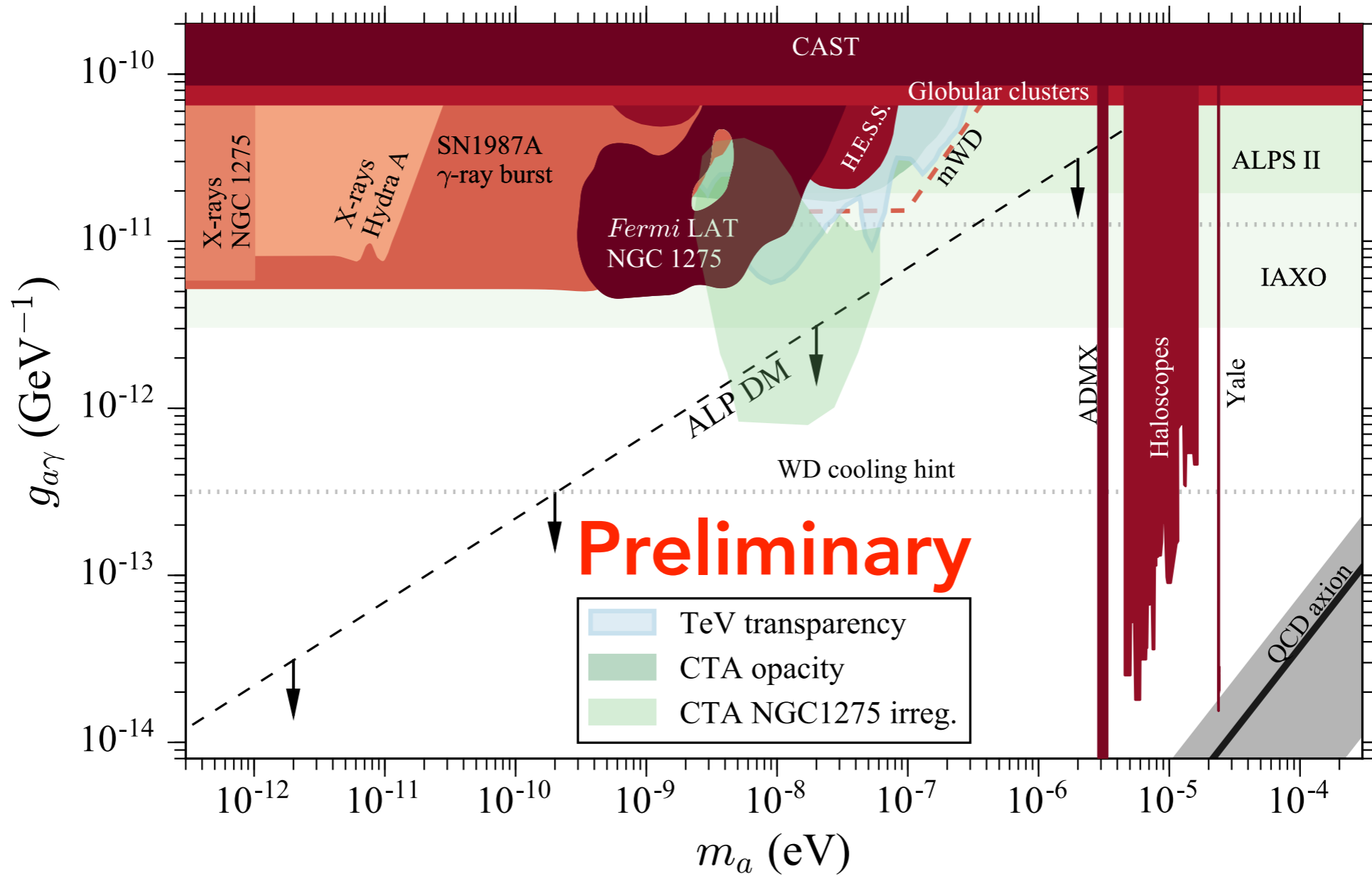


- **Fermi-LAT limits** strongest to date between $0.5 \lesssim m_{\alpha} \lesssim 20$ neV
- **Comparable** with sensitivity of future **laboratory experiments** in that mass range

CONSTRAINTS & SENSITIVITIES

LIMITS

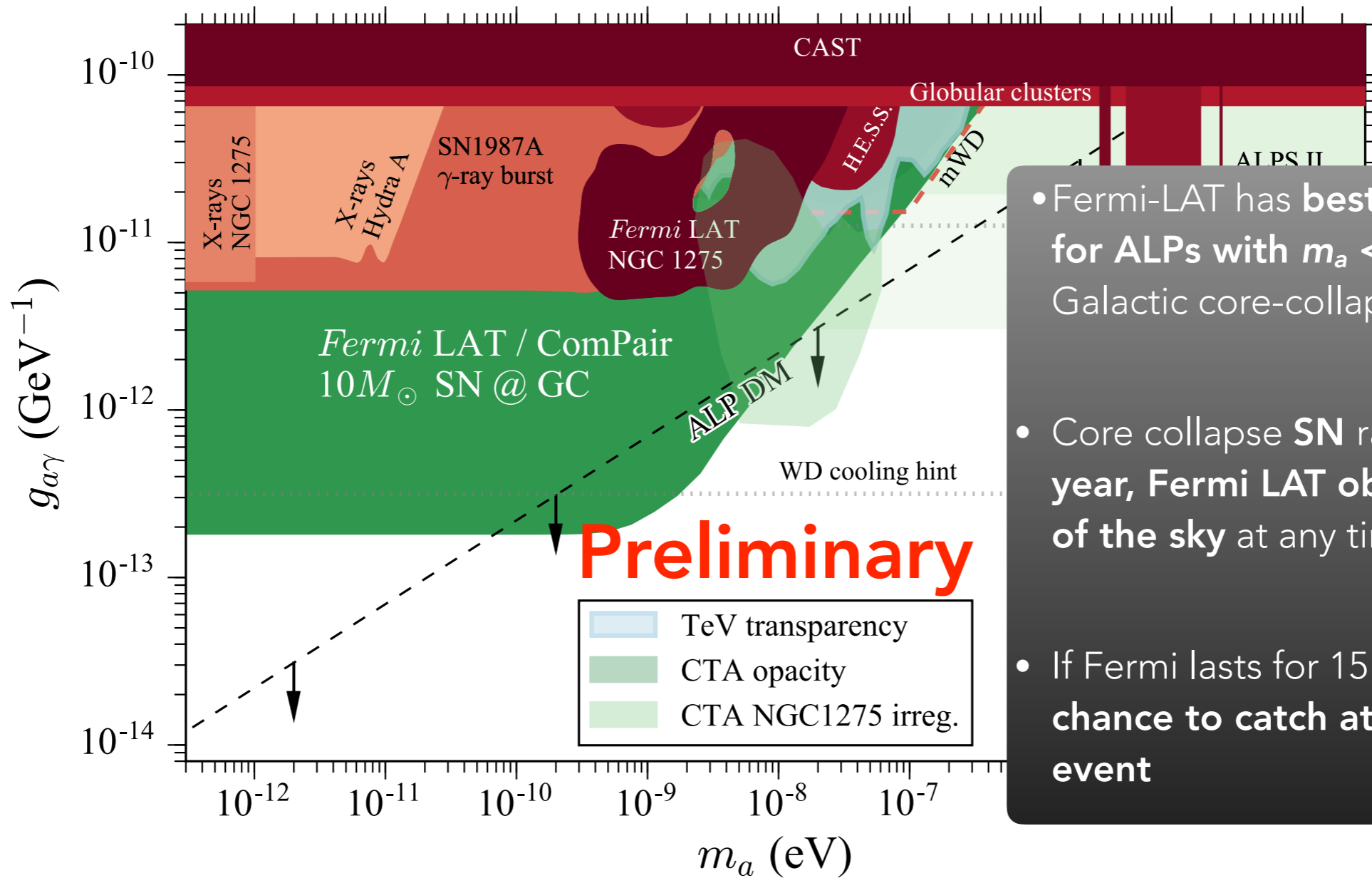
SENSITIVITIES



CONSTRAINTS & SENSITIVITIES

LIMITS

SENSITIVITIES



- Fermi-LAT has **best sensitivity** for ALPs with $m_a < 10$ neV from a Galactic core-collapse SN
- Core collapse **SN** rate: $\sim 2-3\%$ per year, Fermi LAT observes $\sim 20\%$ of the sky at any time
- If Fermi lasts for 15 years $\sim 3\%$ chance to catch at least one such event

Extra Slides

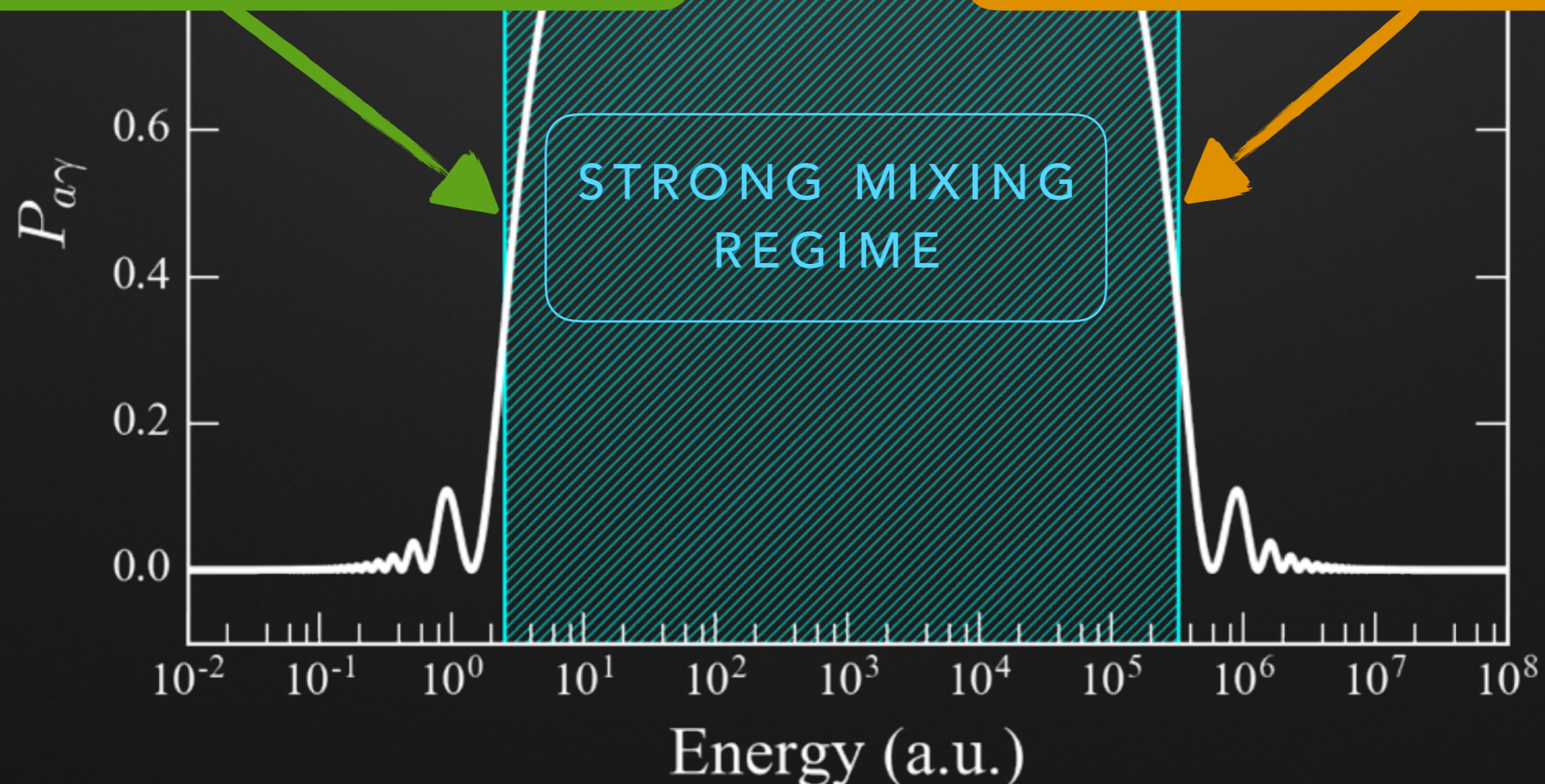
PHOTON-AXION/ALP MIXING

CRITICAL ENERGY

$$E_{\text{crit}} \sim 2.5 \text{ GeV} \frac{|m_{a,\text{neV}}^2 - \omega_{\text{pl,neV}}^2|}{g_{11} B_{\mu\text{G}}}$$

MAXIMUM ENERGY

$$E_{\text{max}} \sim 2.12 \times 10^6 \text{ GeV } g_{11} B_{\mu\text{G}}^{-1}$$



PHOTON-AXION/ALP MIXING

2nd Observable: irregularities in energy spectrum around E_{crit} and E_{max}

