

Kenji Kadota, IBS Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe (CTPU)

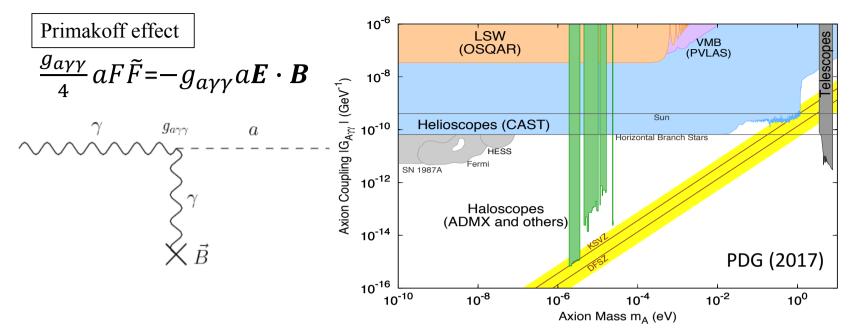
## (1) Radio telescope search for the resonant conversion of cold dark matter axions from the magnetized astrophysical sources

Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) 1803.08230 [hep-ph]

In collaboration with: Fa Peng Huang, Toyokazu Sekiguchi, Hiroyuki Tashiro

## (2) Cross-correlation between 21-cm radiation and CMB B modes from the cosmic birefringence in the presence of a light scalar field

Phys.Rev.D100(2019) 1906.00721[astro-ph] In collaboration with: Junpei Ooba, Hiroyuki Tashiro, Kiyotomo Ichiki, Guo-Chin Liu



QCD axion as a CDM candidate : mass range  $\mu eV \sim meV(0.1GHz \sim 100GHz)$ 

Previous works: CDM axions converted into photons in the labs. Relativistic axion into photon around neutron stars (Yoshimura (88),Raffelt&Stdolsky(88))

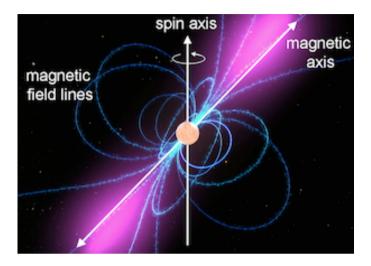
New works: How about the astrophysically sourced magnetic fields?

Non-resonant conversion: Kelley and Quinn (2017), Sigl (2017)

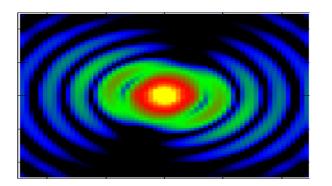
Resonant conversion: Huang, KK, Sekiguchi and Tashiro (2018), Hook, Kahn, Safdi and Sun(2018)

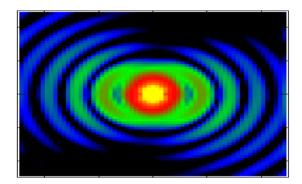
Line-like radio signal for non-relativistic axion conversion:

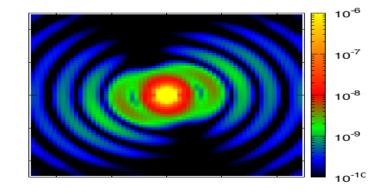
$$f \sim \frac{m_a}{2\pi} \sim 240 \left(\frac{m_a}{\mu eV}\right)$$
MHz

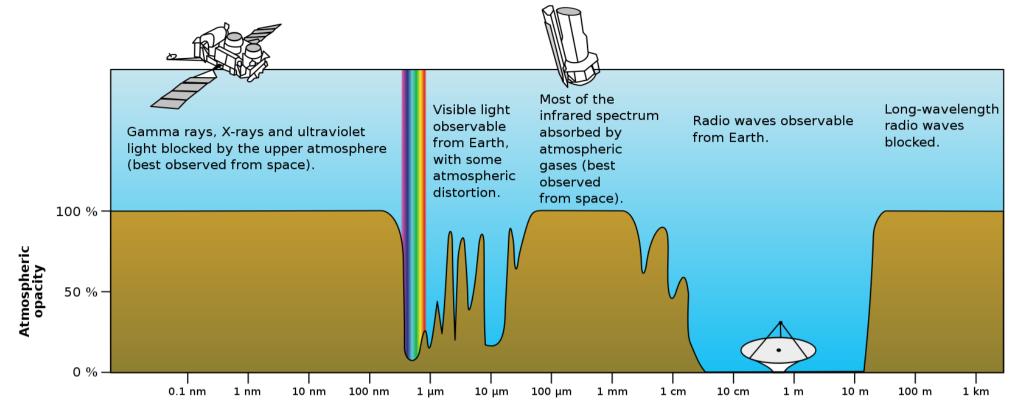


(KK & Kitajima, to appear)









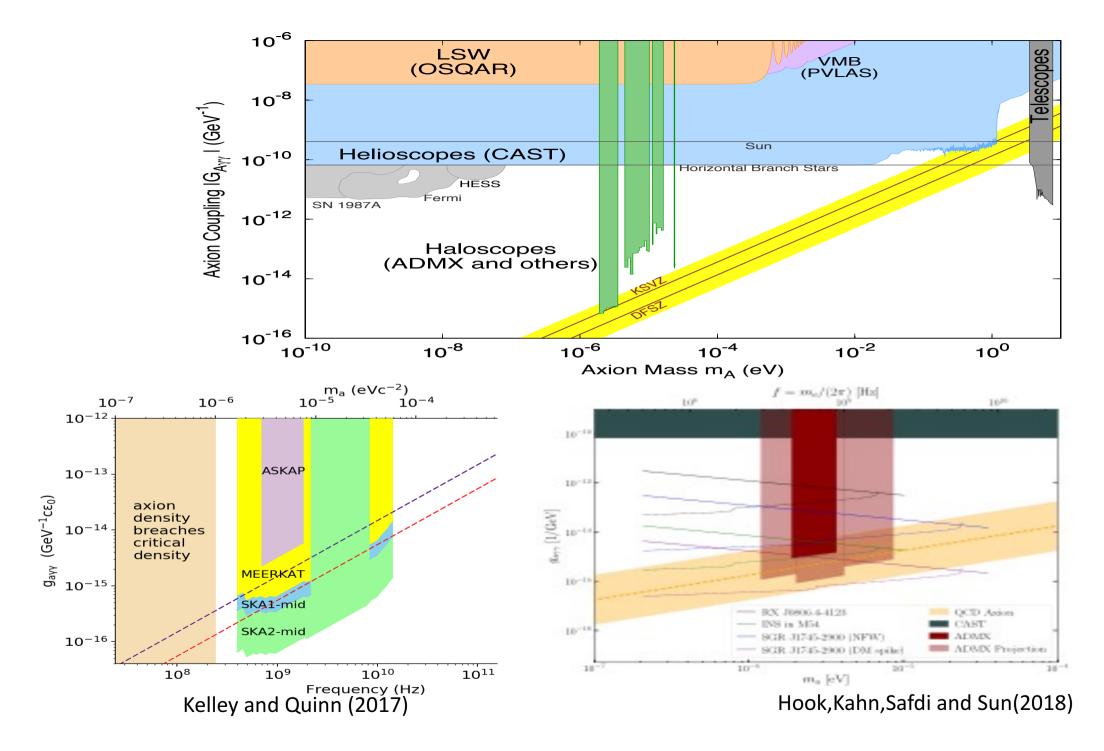
Wavelength





Australia: SKA low: 50-350 MHz S. Africa: SKA mid: 350 MHz-14GHz Axion mass:  $0.2 \sim 60 \ \mu eV$ 

QCD axion as a CDM candidate : Mass  $\mu eV \sim meV(0.1GHz \sim 100GHz)$ 





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Model: ALP (Axion-like particles) i.e. Ultra-light scalars

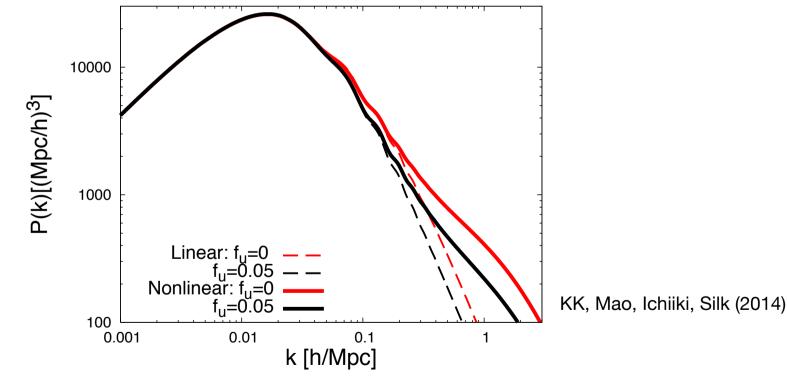
Ultra-light mass :

 $m_{\mu} \sim H_0 \sim 10^{-33} eV$  $m_u \sim \sim 10^{-22} eV$ 

DE (Barbieri et al (2005),...) Fuzzy DM (Hu (2000),...)  $m_{\mu} \sim \sim 10^{-22} eV - 10^{-10} eV$  String axiverse (Arvanitaki et al (2009),...)

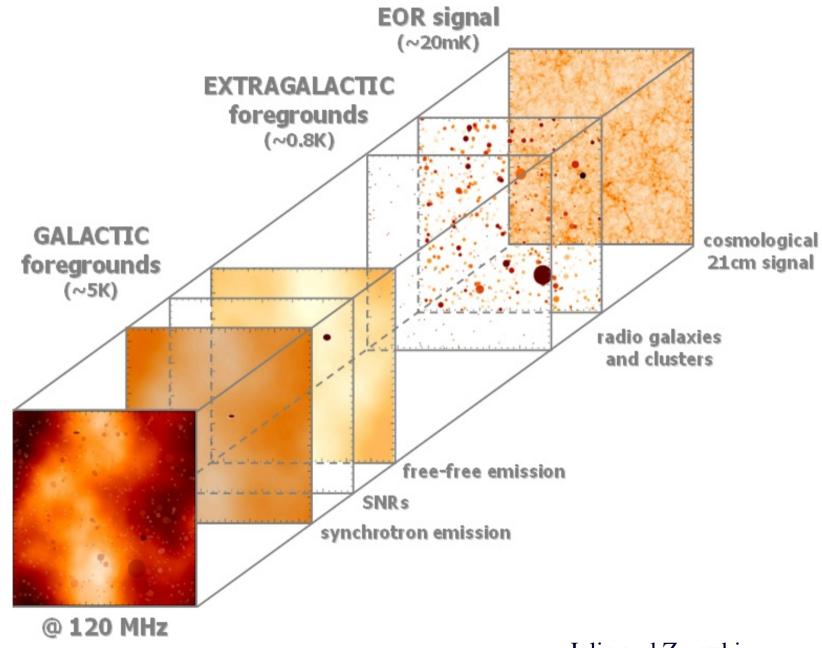
KK, Yi Mao, Kiyomoto Ichiki, Joseph Silk (2014)

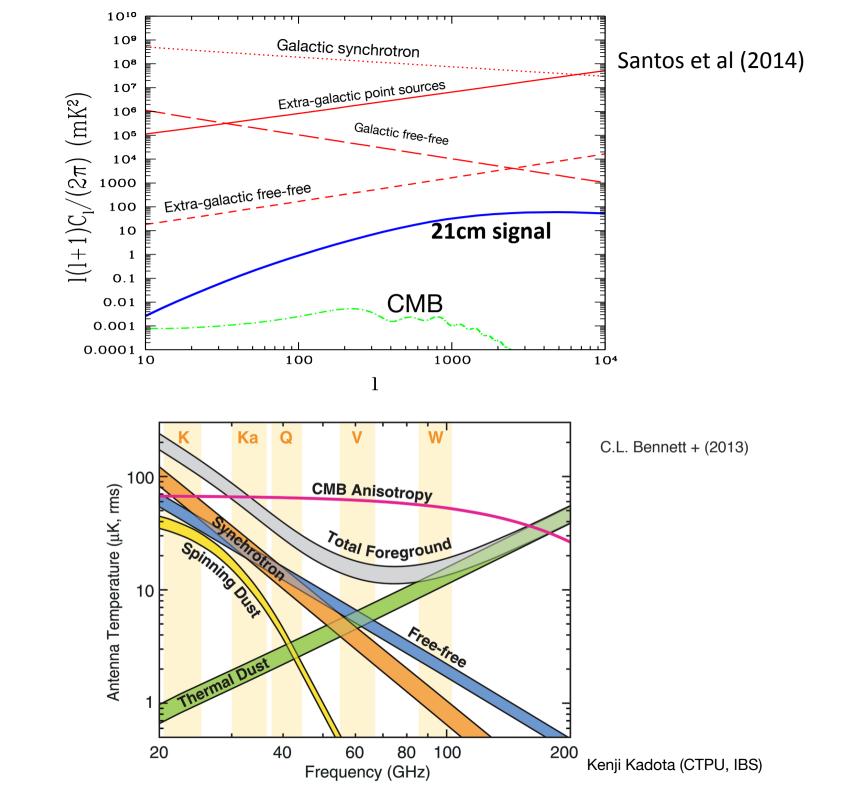
"Cosmologically probing ultra-light particle dark matter using 21 cm signals"

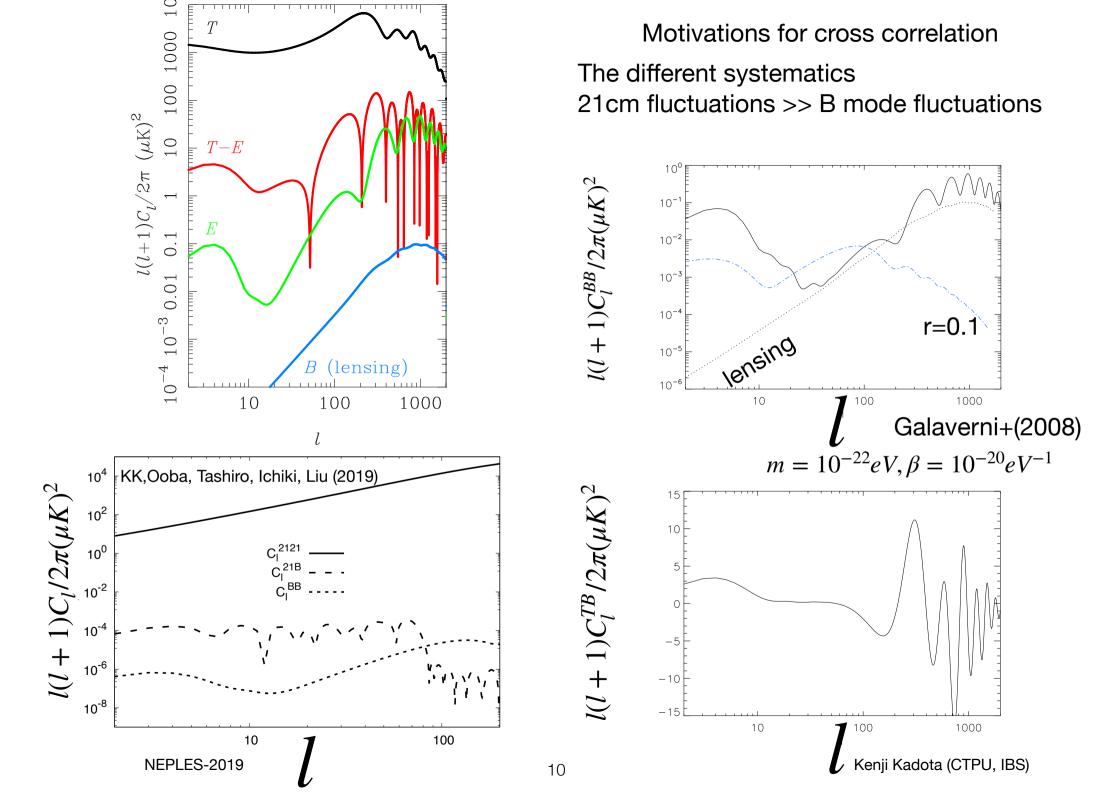


Also the talks by Julian Munoz, Yong Tang

NEPLES-2019







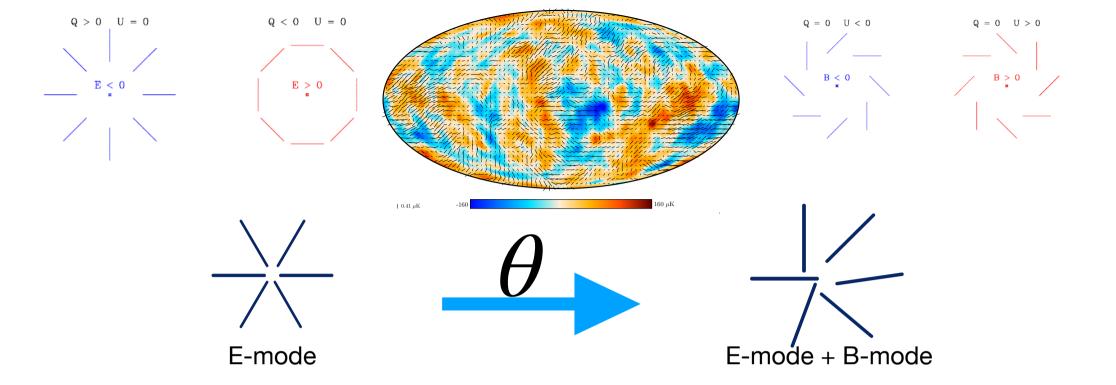
Cosmological Birefringence (Carroll, Field, Jackiw (1990), Harari, Sikivie (1992), Lue, Wang, Kamionkowski (1999), ...)

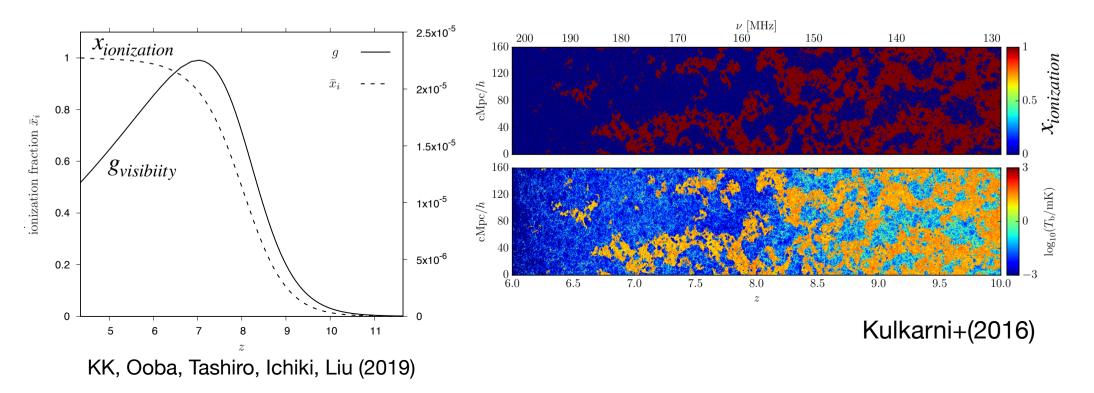
$$L_{\phi\gamma} = -\frac{\beta}{4}\phi F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \beta\phi\mathbf{E}\cdot\mathbf{B}$$

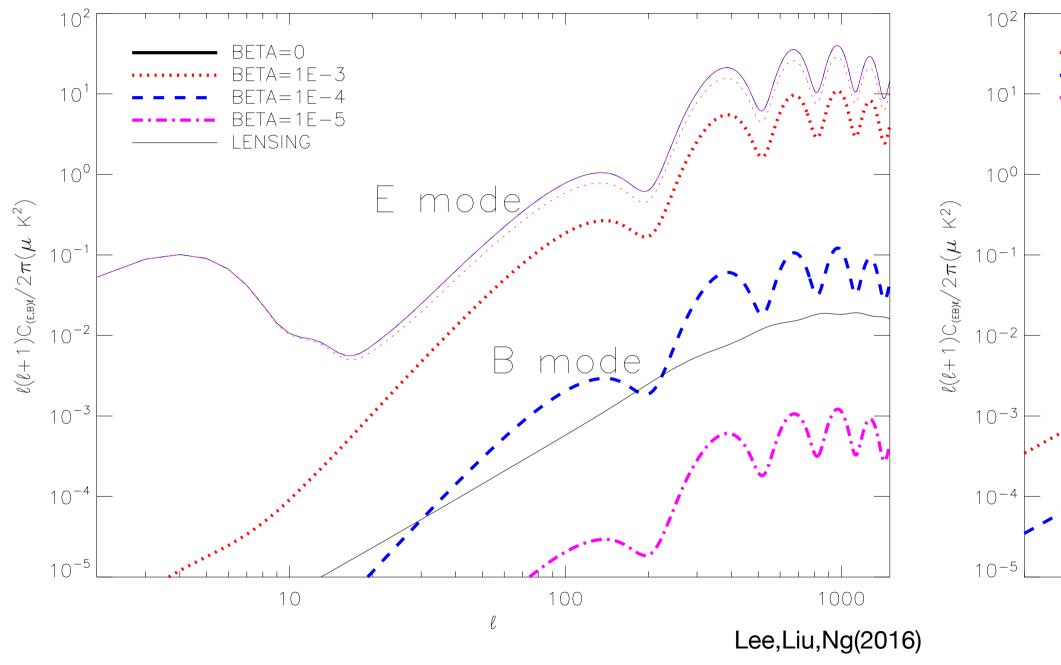
$$\theta(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \int (\omega_+ - \omega_-) dt = -\frac{\beta}{2} \left( \phi(\eta_0) - \phi(\eta) \right)$$

$$\left( Q \pm i U \right) \to e^{\mp 2 i \theta} \left( Q \pm i U \right)$$

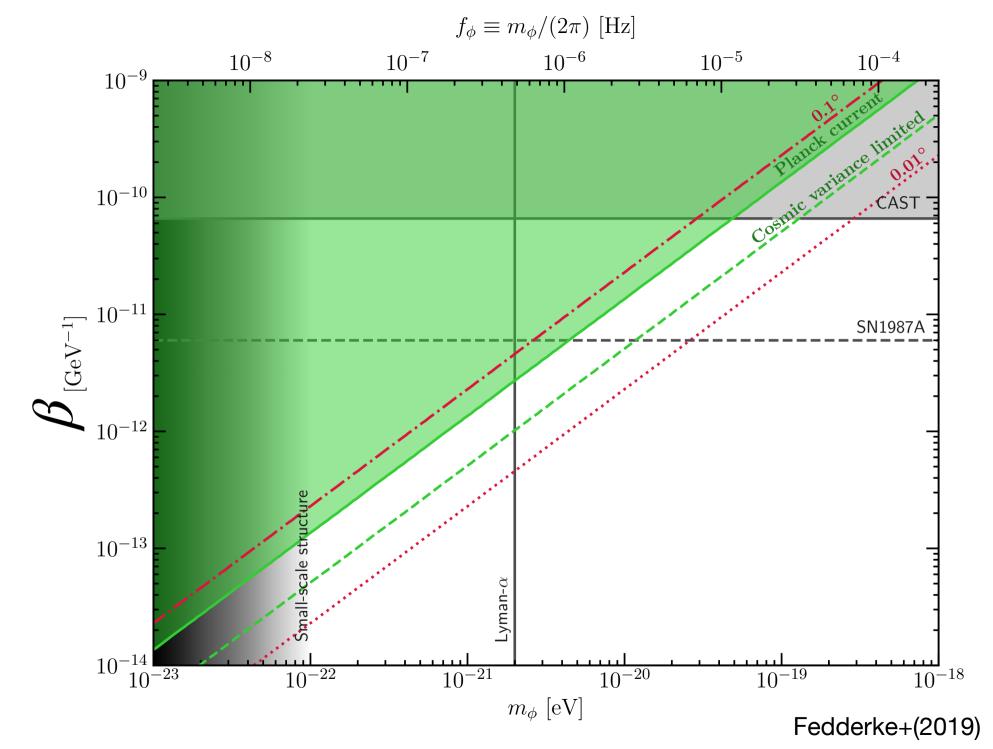
e.g. For the time-indept constant rotation  $E^{observed} = E\cos(2\theta) - B\sin(2\theta)$   $B^{observed} = E\sin(2\theta) + E\sin(2\theta)$ 



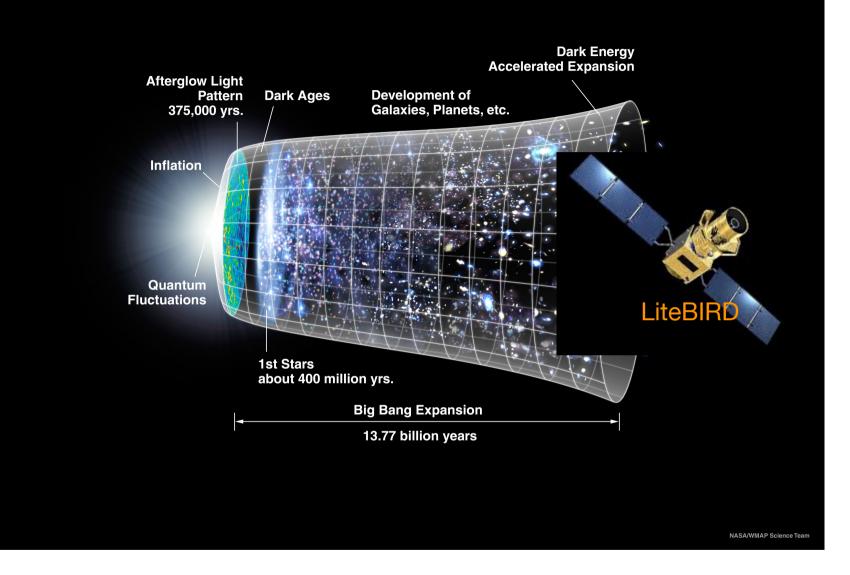




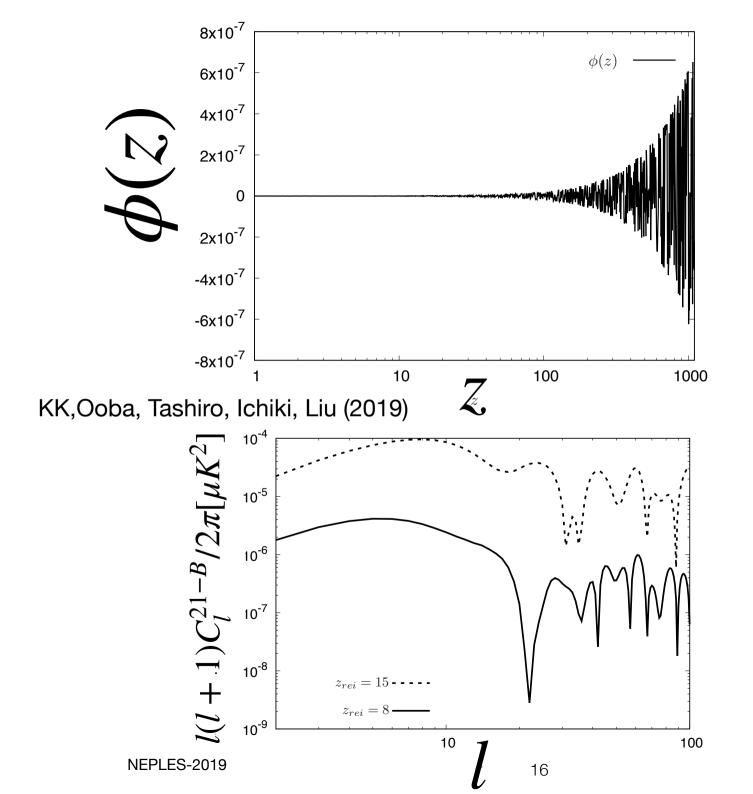
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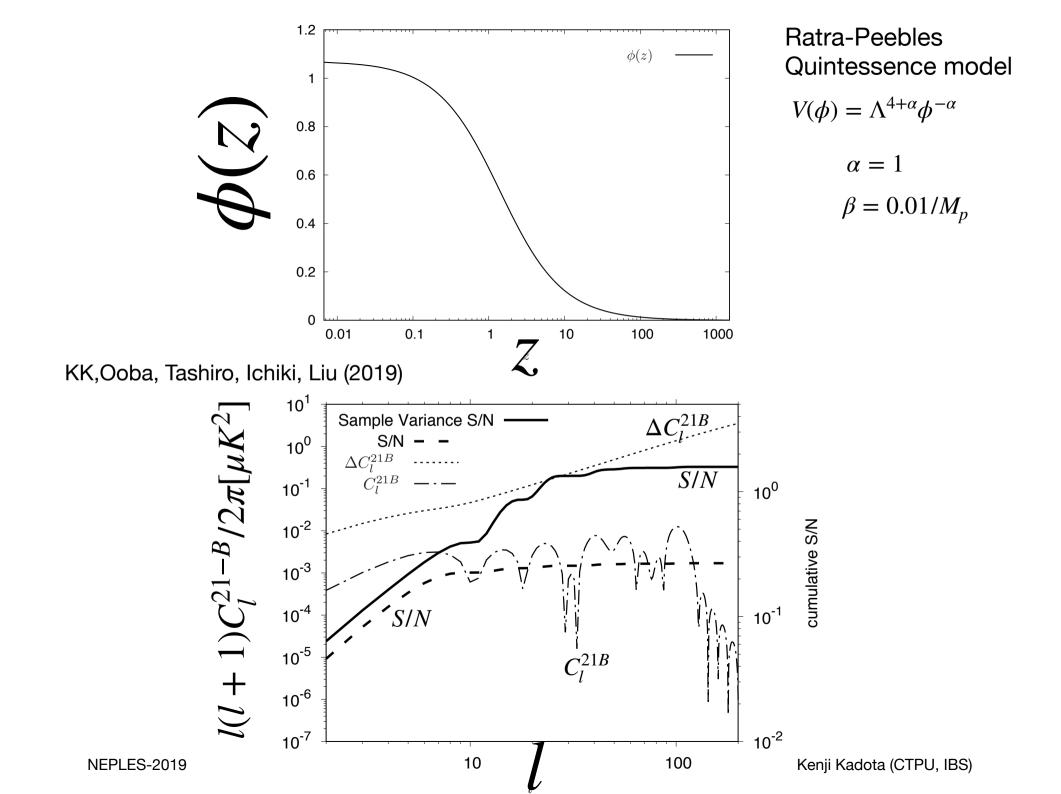
Officially approved May 2019 Launch in 2027 Sensitivity  $r \sim 10^{-3}$ 



$$V = m^2 \phi^2$$

$$m_{\phi} = 10^{-22} eV$$

$$\beta = (10^{13} GeV)^{-1}$$

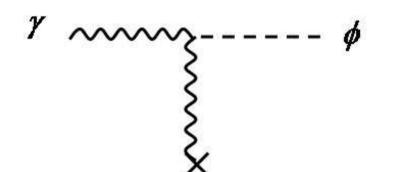


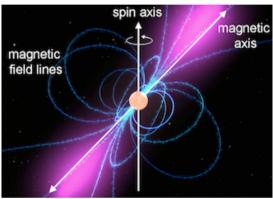
## Radio telescope probes on the light scalar fields



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