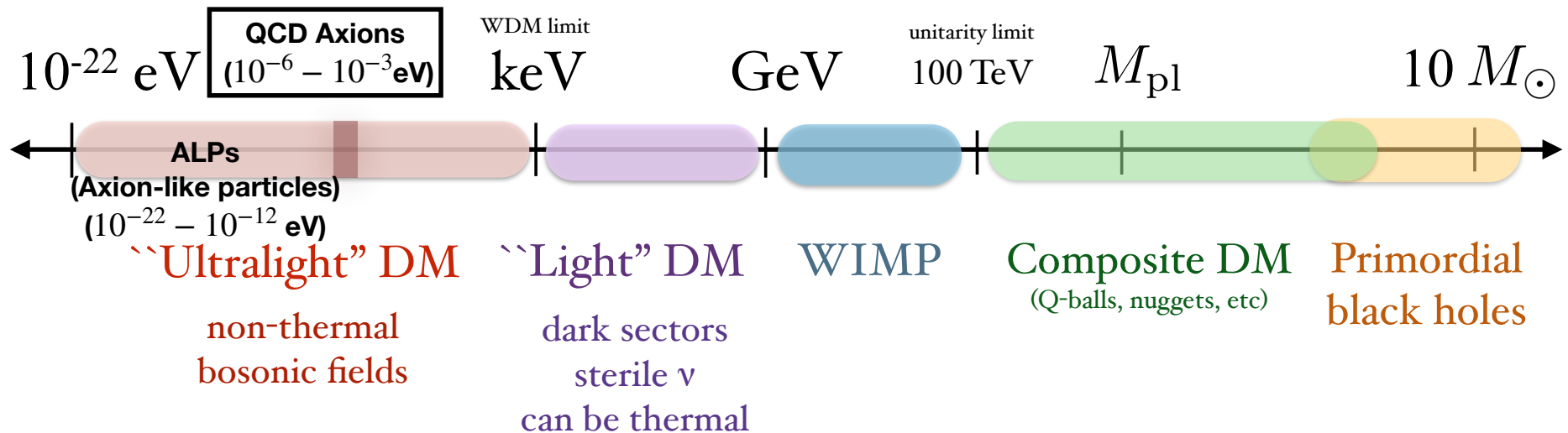


Radio telescope probes on Axion dark matter

Kenji Kadota (CTPU, IBS)

Based on the collaboration with

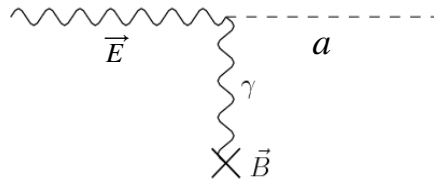
Fa-Peng Huang (Univ. of Washington), Kiyotomo Ichiki (Nagoya Univ), Toyokazu Sekiguchi (KEK), Hayato Shimabukuro (Yunnann Univ), Hiroyuki Tashiro (Nagoya Univ)



(1) Radio signals from the neutron stars

(2) 21cm probes on small scale structure evolutions

Primakoff effect $g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$



If QCD axion is CDM:

Target mass: $\mu eV - meV (0.1 GHz - 100 GHz)$

How about astrophysically sourced magnetic fields?

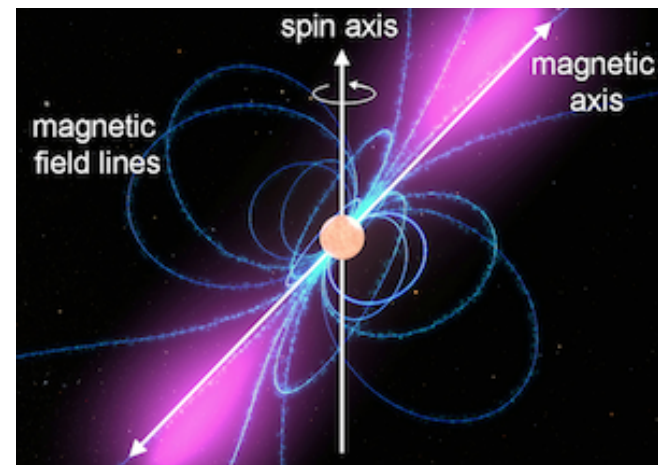
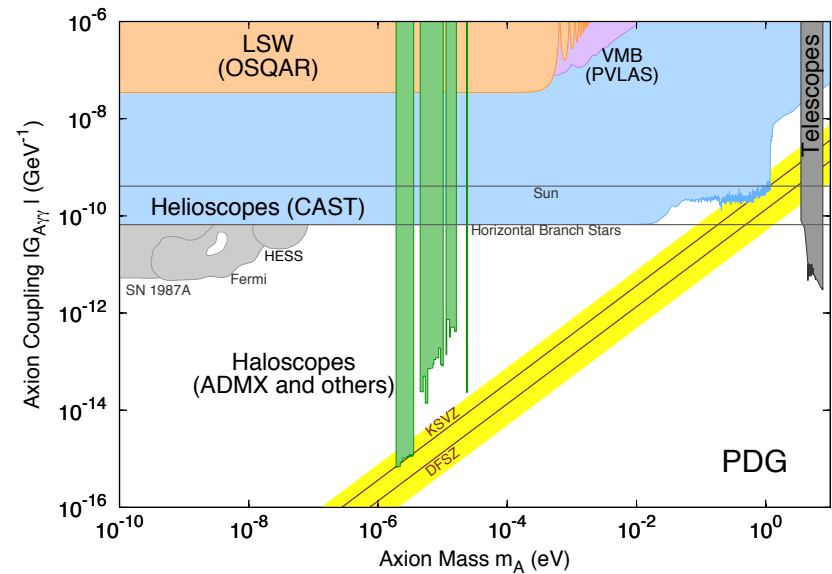
Resonant conversion

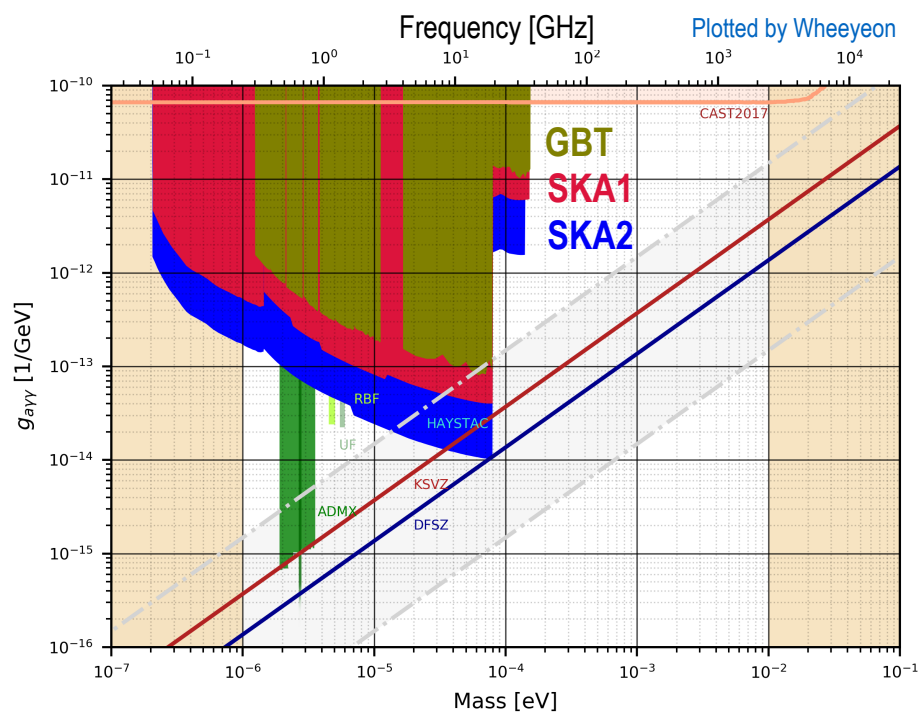
Huang, KK, Sekiguchi and Tashiro (2018),

Hook, Kahn, Safdi and Sun (2018)

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

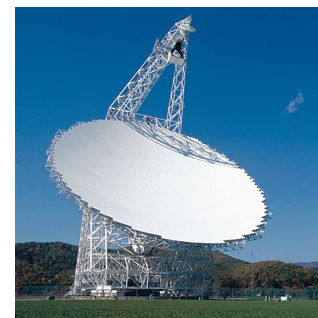
Axion Dark Matter



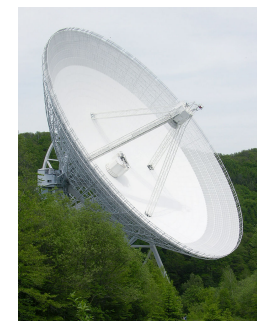


First results with actual data

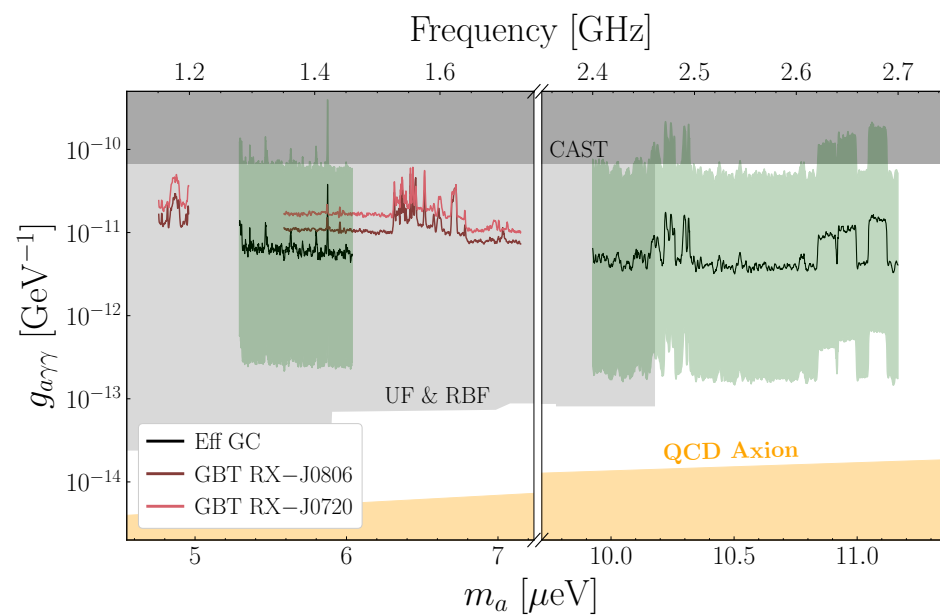
(Foster et al [2004.00011])



(Green Bank Telescope)



(Effelsberg Radio Telescope)



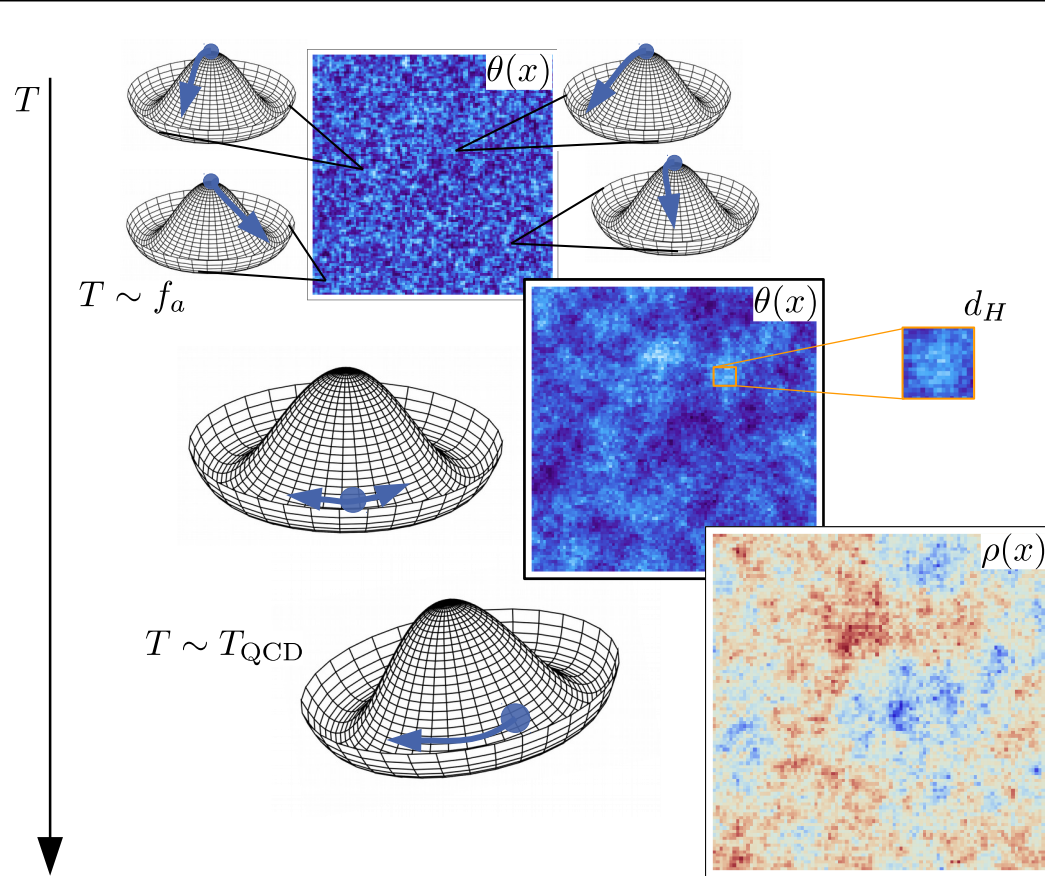
Radio telescope probes on Axion dark matter

(1) Radio signals from the neutron stars

(First results with the actual data)

(2) 21cm probes on small scale structure evolutions

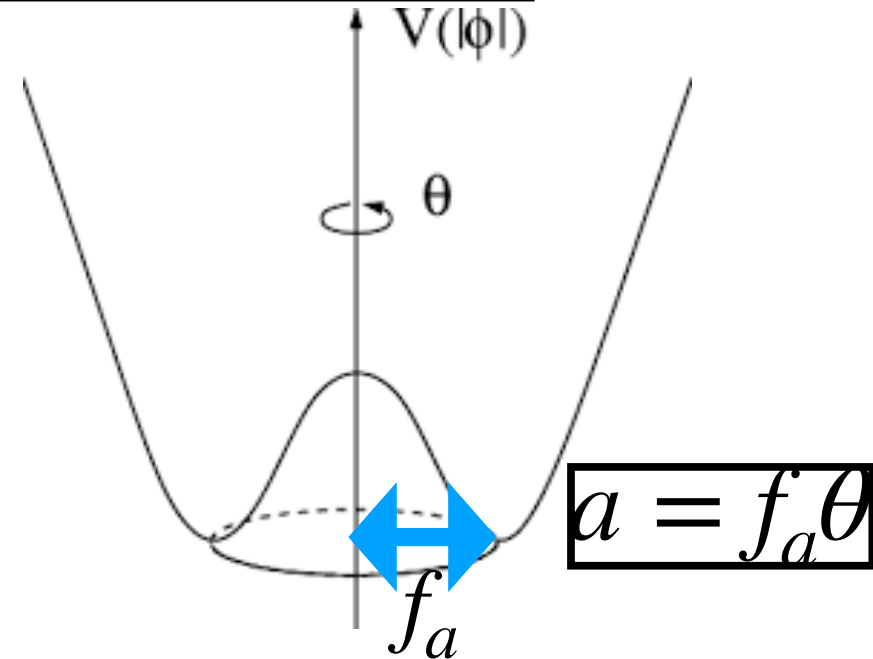
Axion-like particles in the **post-inflation** symmetry breaking scenarios



Credit: A. Pargner

$$\rho_a \sim m_a^2 a^2 \sim \theta^2$$

$$\delta_a \equiv (\rho_a - \bar{\rho}_a) / \bar{\rho}_a$$



$$\sigma^2 \equiv \langle \delta_a^2 \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3} \int_0^{k_{osc}} d^3k P(k) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$P_{iso} \propto \frac{1}{k_{osc}^3} \Theta(k_{osc} - k)$$

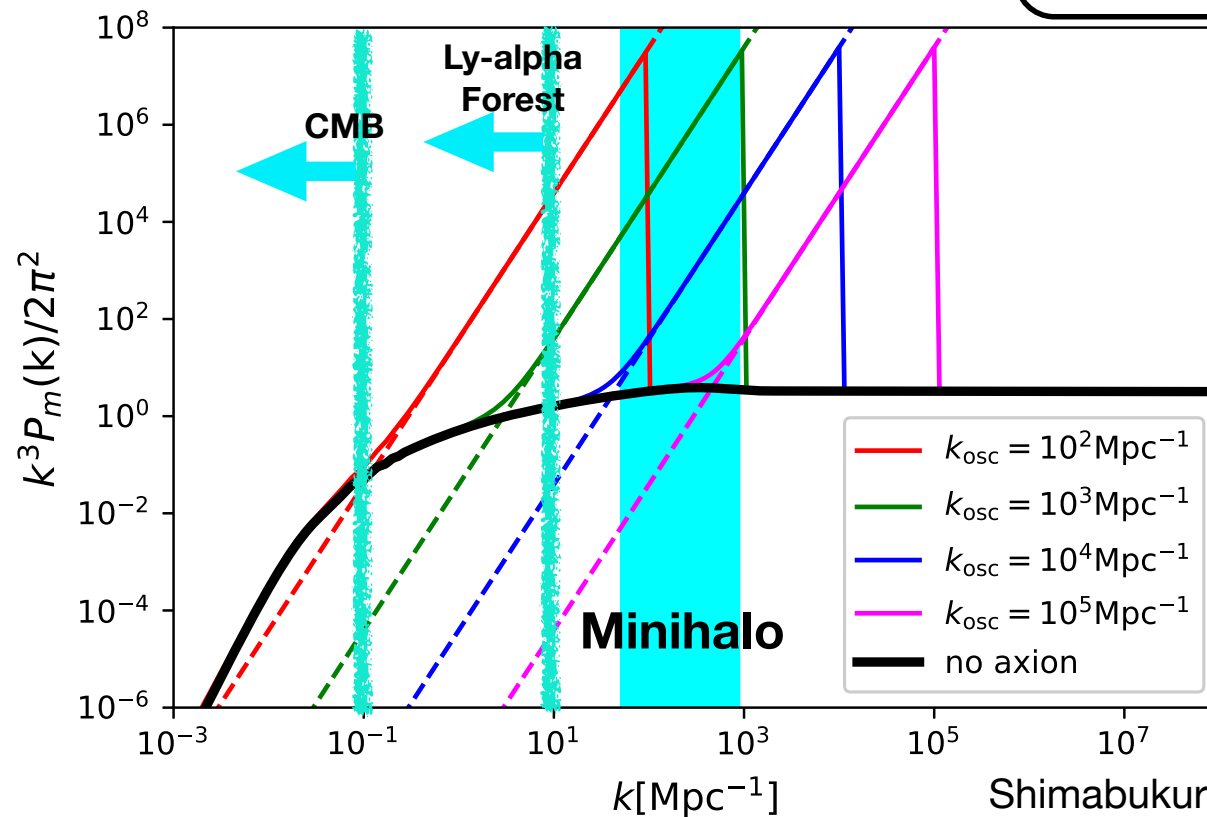
$$k_{osc} \leftrightarrow m_a (k_{osci} \sim a_{osc} H_{osc} \propto m_a)$$

Enhancement of minihalo abundance

Baryon
Jeans mass

$$P_{total} = P_{adi} + P_{iso} \quad (P_{iso} \propto 1/k_{osc}^3)$$

Minihalo: $10^4 M_{sun} \lesssim M \lesssim 10^8 M_{sun}$ $T_{gas} < 10^4 K$



◆ Minihalos: too small
to host stars

Starless
Halos

Shimabukuro, Ichiki, KK (2020)

Minihalos

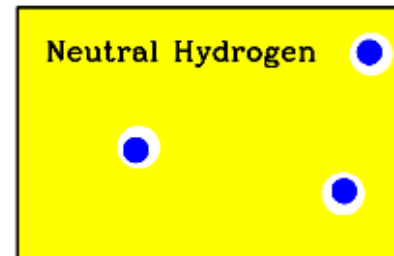
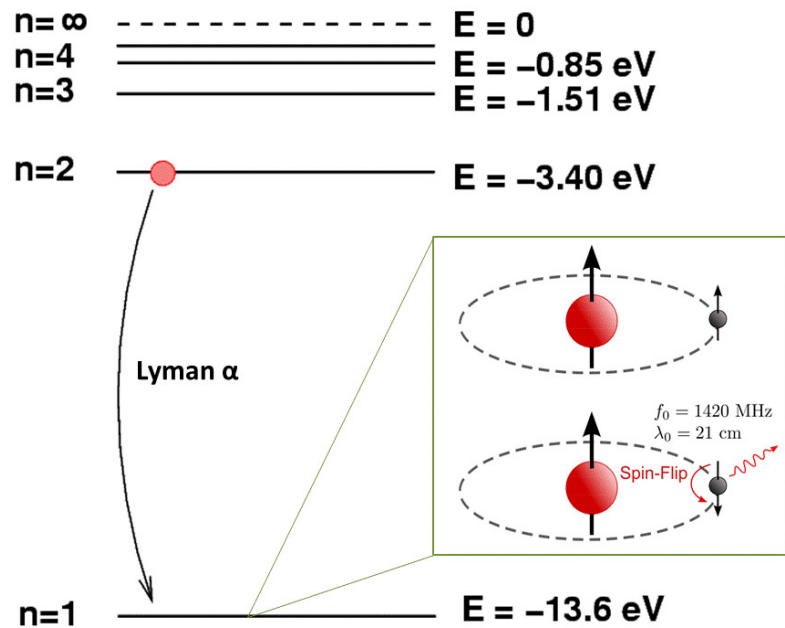
Starless Halos

Halos too small to host galaxies

$$10^4 M_{\odot} < M < 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

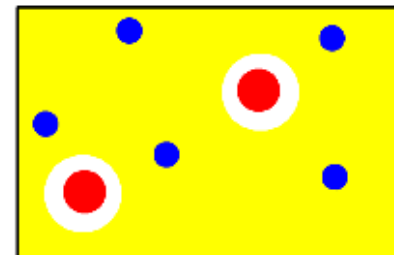
Baryon
Jeans scale

$$T_{gas} < 10^4 K$$



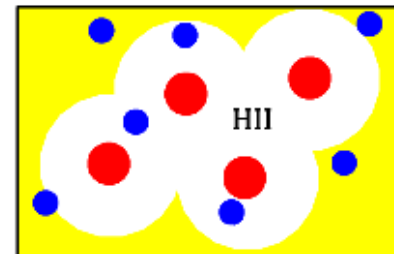
$z \sim 30$

- ★ First stars form
- ★ H_2 dissociates



$z \sim 15$

- ★ Stars form in more massive halos



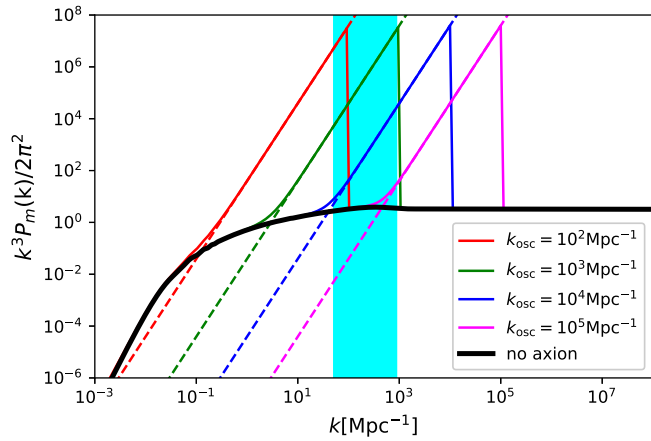
$z \sim 10$

- ★ HII regions overlap
- ★ UV intensity rises

- $T_{vir} < 10^4 \text{ K}$
- $T_{vir} > 10^4 \text{ K}$

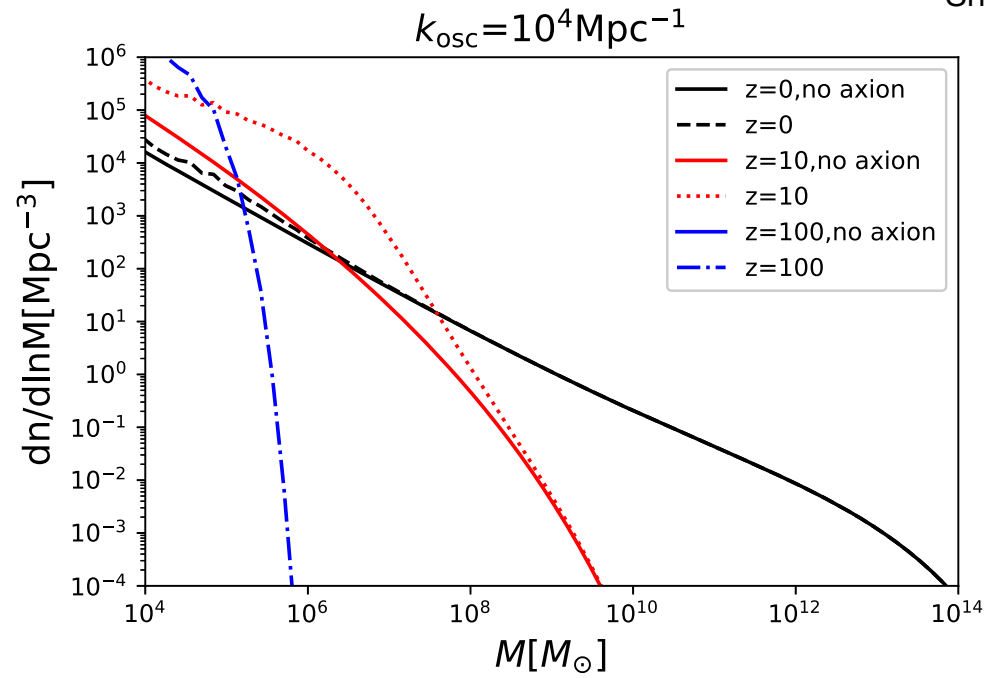
Barkana and Loeb (2001)

Kenji Kadota (CTPU, IBS)



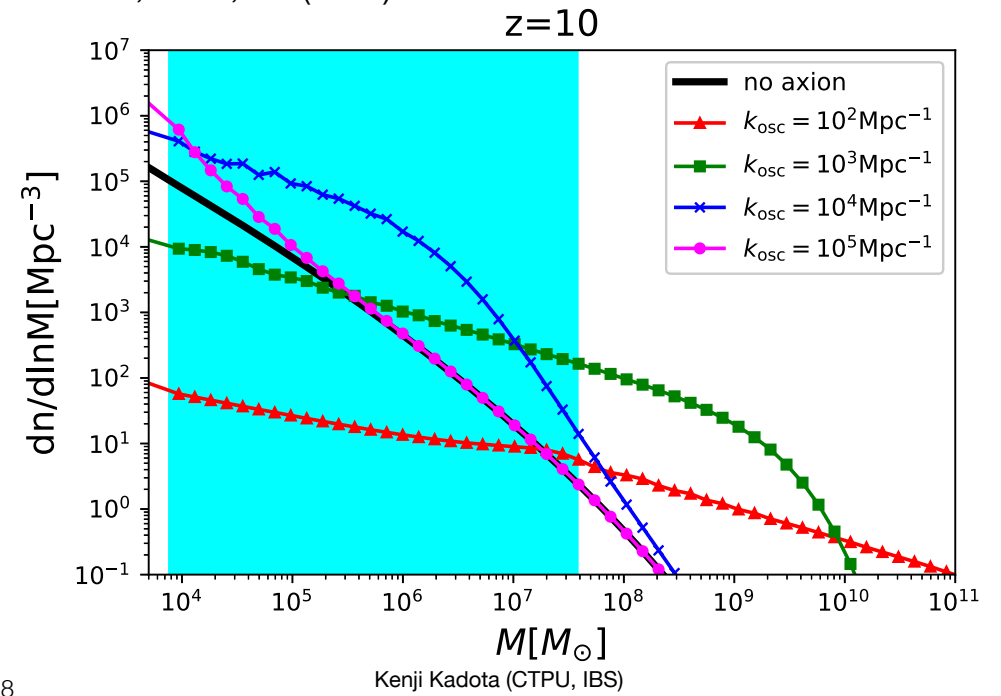
$$(P_{iso} \propto 1/k_{osc}^3)$$

Shimabukuro, Ichiki, KK (2020)



Nov 2020

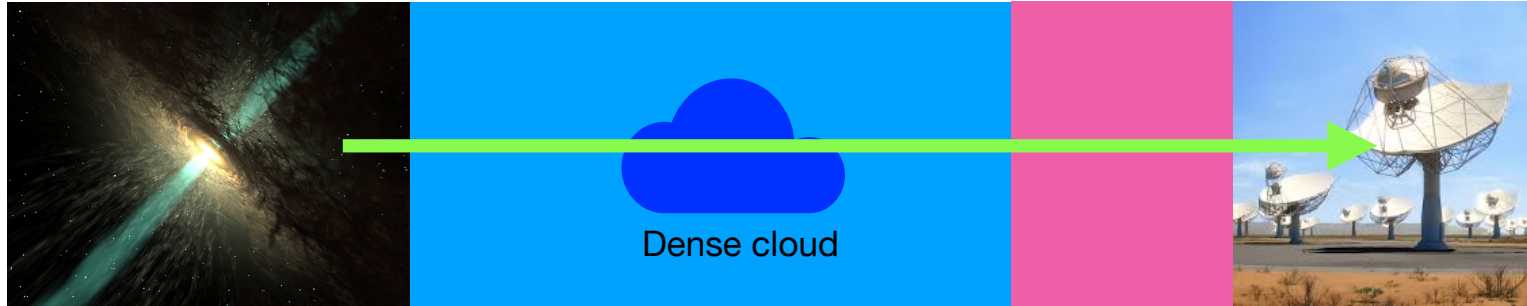
8



21cm forest

Diffuse sea of
neutral hydrogen

Hydrogen
ionized

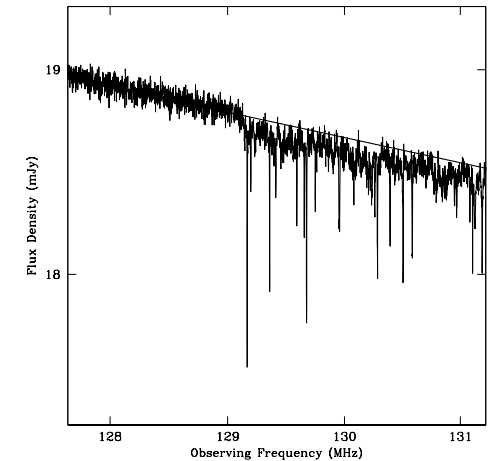
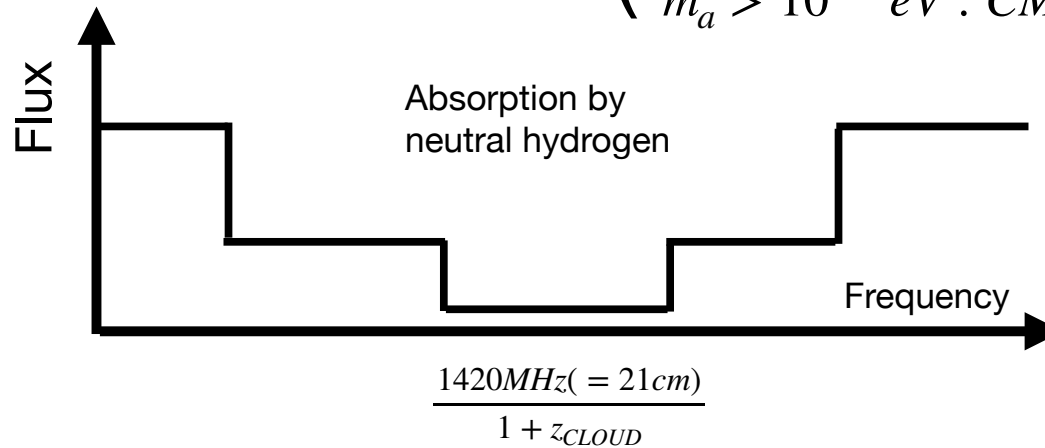


21cm signals from minihalo:

- 1) Radio background: Shimabukuro, Ichiki, KK (2020)
- 2) CMB background: KK, Sekiguchi, Tashiro (2020)

$$\mathbf{21cm: } m_a > 10^{-13} eV$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ll} m_a > 10^{-17} eV : Ly\alpha & \text{Irsic, Xiao, McQuinn (2019)} \\ m_a > 10^{-20} eV : CMB & \text{Feix et al (2020)} \end{array} \right)$$



(Carilli+ 2002)

Conclusion/Possible discussions

1) Axion search from the magnetosphere around the neutron stars

So far, done only for Greenbank and Effelsberg radio telescope data (a total observation of 2 hours)

2) Axion-like dark matter bounds:

$$m_a \gtrsim 10^{-20} eV : CMB$$

$$m_a \gtrsim 10^{-17} eV : Ly\alpha$$

$$m_a \gtrsim 10^{-13} eV : 21cm$$