

Friendship in the Axiverse

David Cyncynates
Stanford University

Based on [arXiv:2109.09755](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.09755)
with Tudor Giurgica-Tiron, Olivier Simon, Jed Thompson

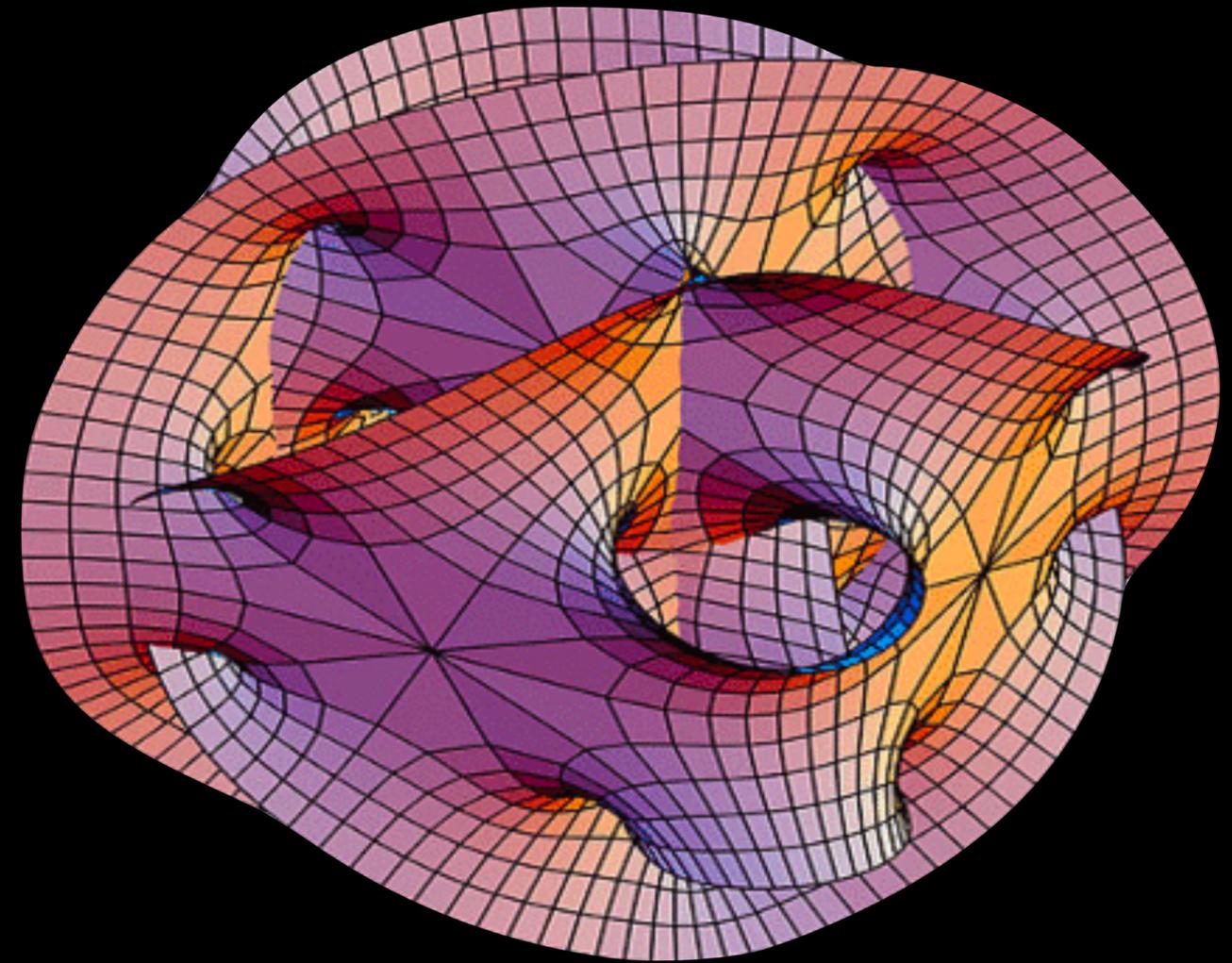
Astrodark

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Background & Motivation

Axiverse

- String theory → large number of axions
 - **Axiverse**
- $V(\phi) \sim \Lambda^4(1 - \cos \phi/f)$
- Each string axion can be produced through **misalignment mechanism**
 - $V(\phi(t=0)) \sim \Lambda^4 \equiv m^2 f^2$
 - Expectation: $\rho_{\text{Final}} \propto m^{1/2} f^2$



More-realistic potential

$$V(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N) = \sum_{i=1}^M \Lambda_i^4 \left[1 - \cos \left(\sum_{j=1}^N Q_{ij} \frac{\phi_j}{f_j} + \delta_i \right) \right]$$

- $\Lambda_i^4 \sim M_{\text{UV}}^4 e^{-S_i}$
- Some masses may be close to one another: “Friendly axions”

Friendly axions:

- ➔ Similar dynamical timescales
- ➔ Dynamical Resonance
- ➔ Enhanced observational prospects

Take-home message:

Axion friendship leads to enhanced signatures

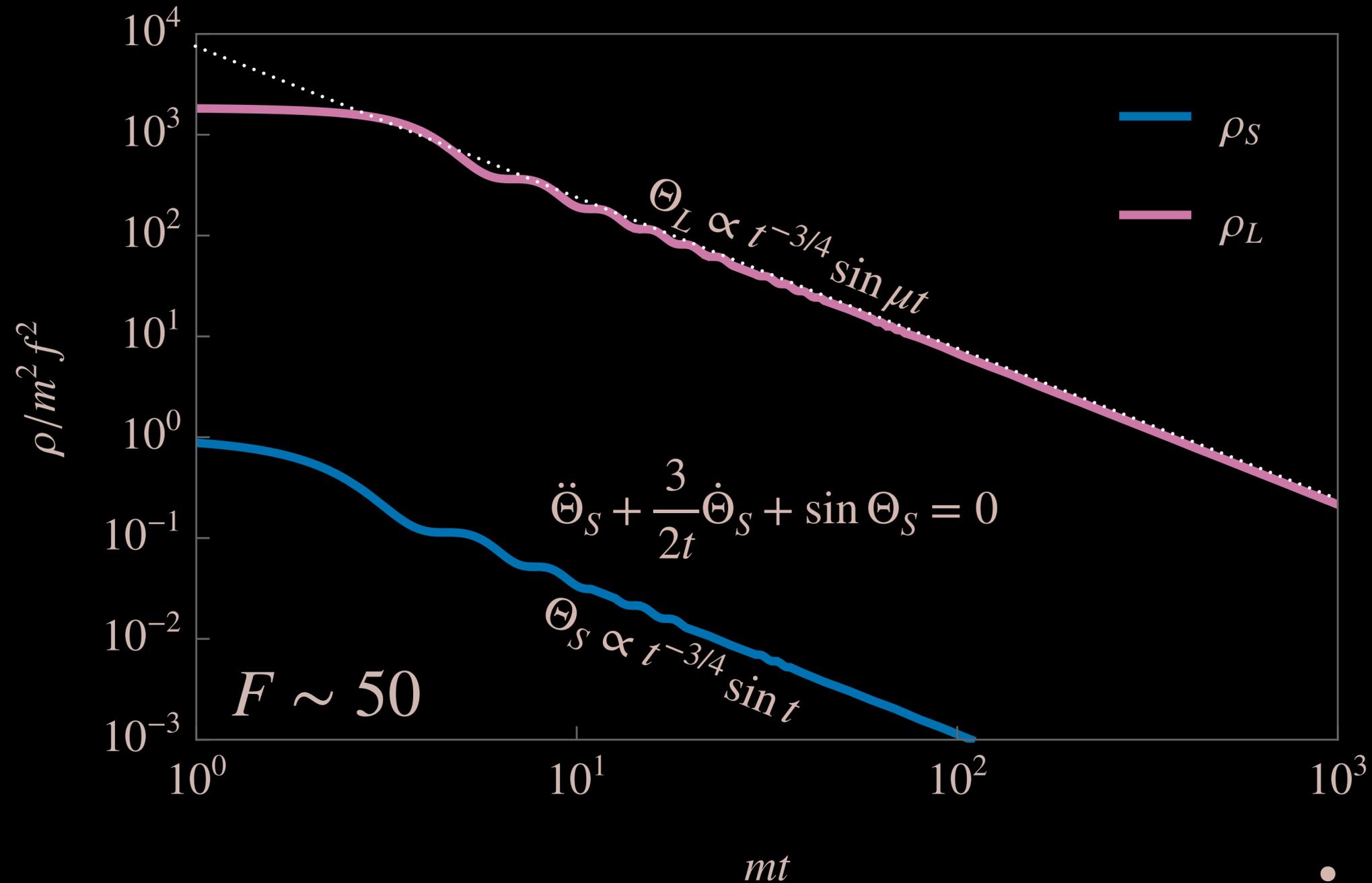
Outline

- Background & Motivation
- Friendly Dynamics
- Signatures

Friendly Dynamics

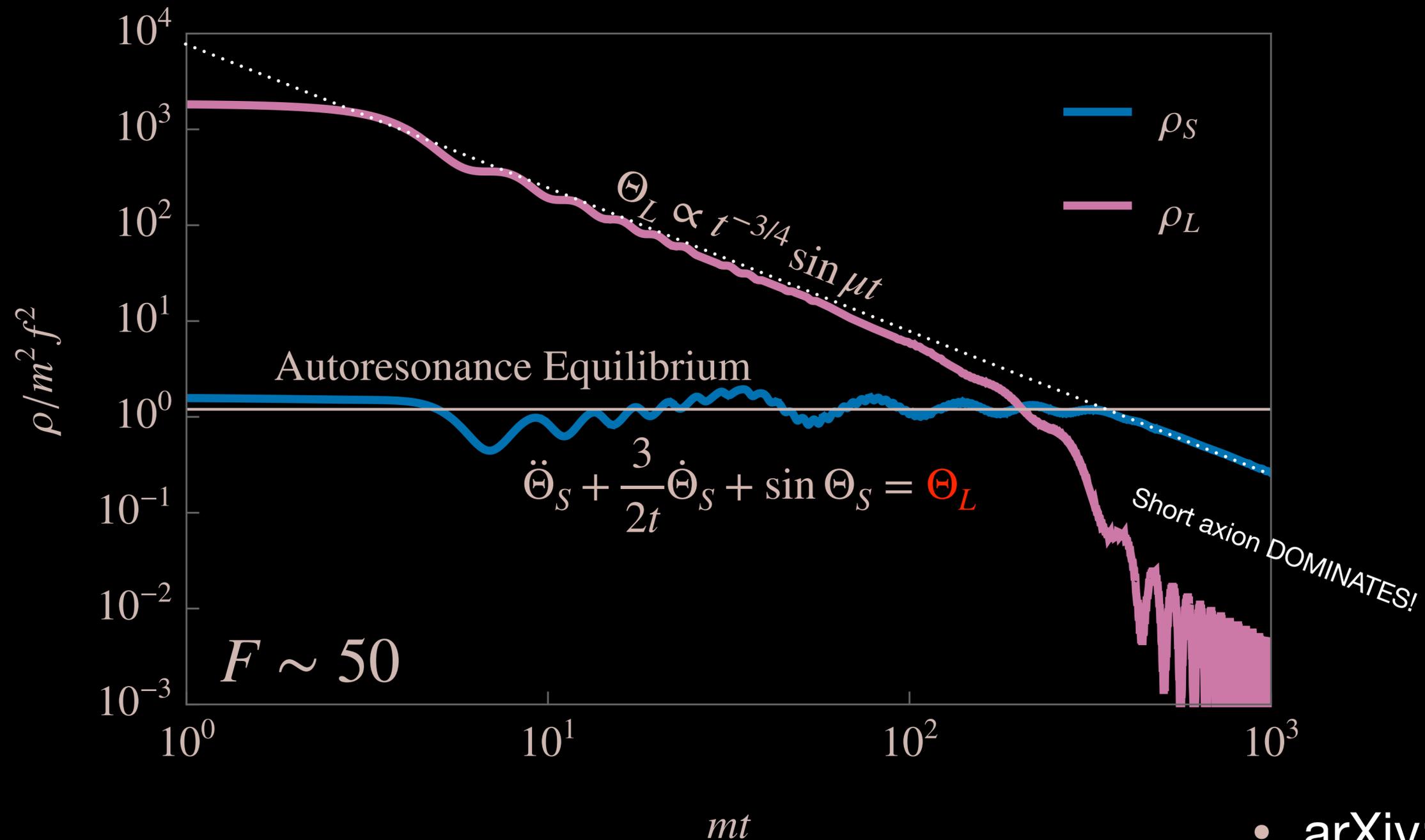
$$V(\theta_S, \theta_L) = m^2 f^2 \left[\left(1 - \cos(\theta_S) \right) + \mu^2 F^2 (1 - \cos \theta_L) \right]$$

Energy Density vs Time



$$V(\theta_S, \theta_L) = m^2 f^2 \left[\left(1 - \cos(\theta_S + \theta_L) \right) + \mu^2 F^2 (1 - \cos \theta_L) \right]$$

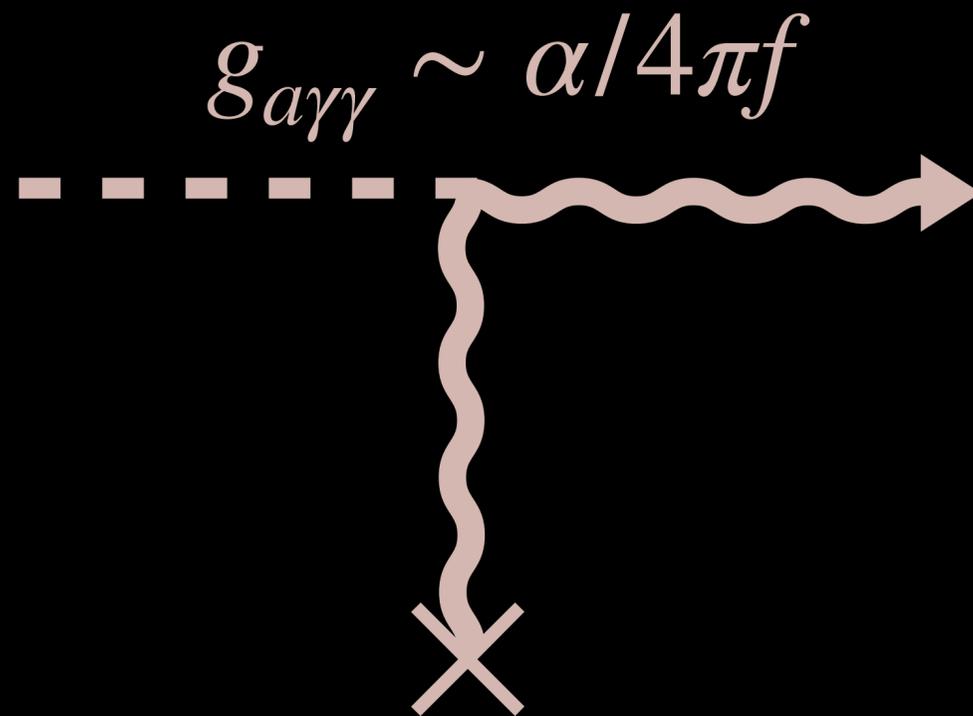
Energy Density vs Time



Signatures: Direct Detection

Direct Detection

- Haloscopes are sensitive to the combination $g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \rho$



Direct detection prospects: **Lonely Axion**

- Consider a lonely axion, living in a cosine potential

$$V(\phi) = m^2 f^2 (1 - \cos \phi/f)$$

- Relic abundance:

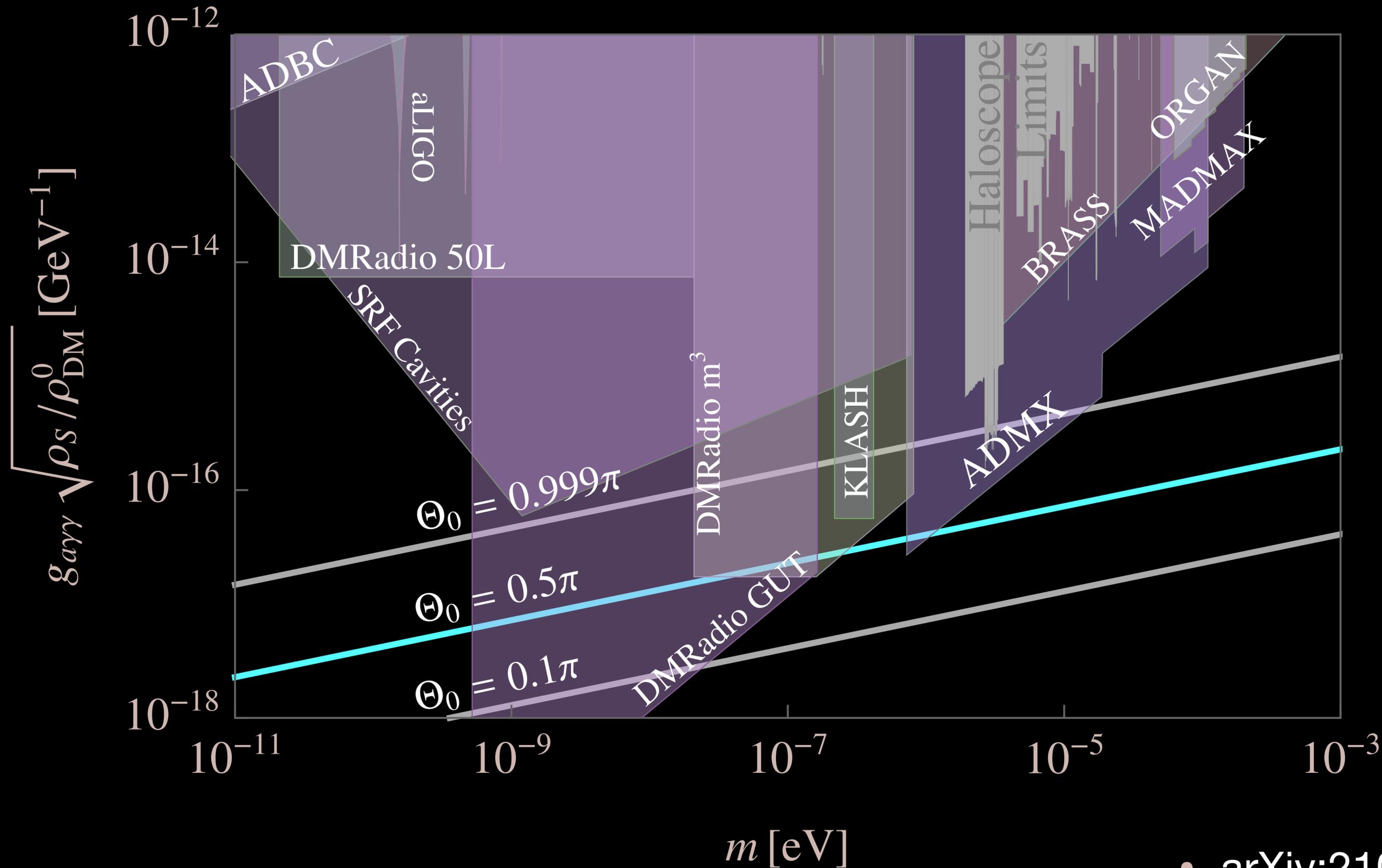
$$\frac{\rho_{\text{Lonely}}}{\rho_{\text{crit}}} \sim 0.4 \left(\frac{\Theta(0)}{\pi/2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m}{10^{-17} \text{eV}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{f}{10^{16} \text{GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} \sim \frac{\alpha}{4\pi f}$$

- Signal strength of a single axion is independent of f :

$$\left(g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_{\text{Lonely}}}{\rho_{DM}^0} \right)^{1/2} \sim 2.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{GeV}^{-1} \left(\frac{\Theta(0)}{\pi/2} \right) \left(\frac{m}{10^{-17} \text{eV}} \right)^{1/4}$$

Subcomponent Direct Detection Prospects



Direct detection prospects: **Friendly Axion**

- The energy transferred from θ_L to θ_S enhances ρ_S relative to the lonely-axion expectation:

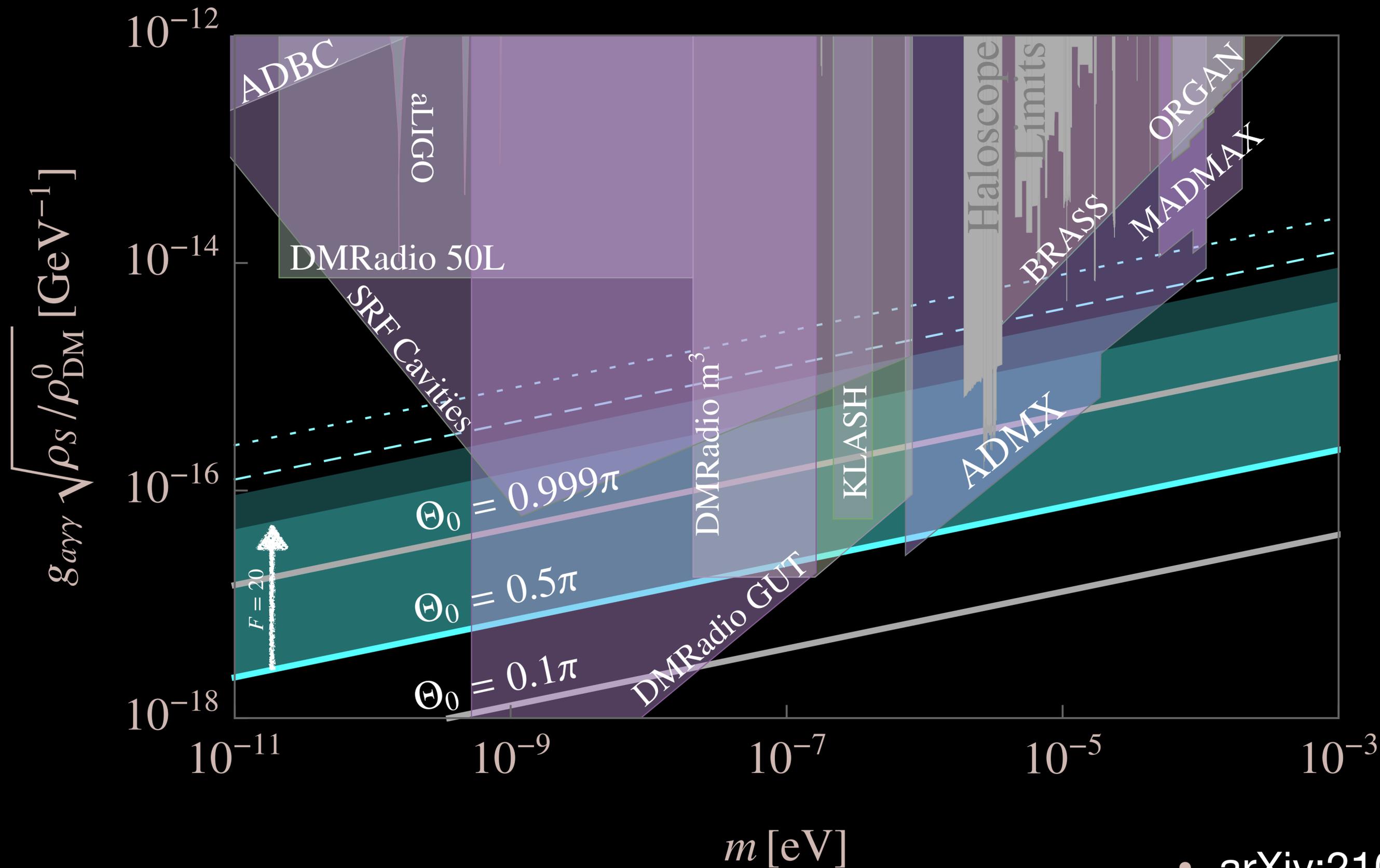
$$\rho_S \approx F^2 \rho_{\text{Lonely}}$$

- θ_S has a smaller f , *and* enhanced energy density:

Best of both worlds

- Stronger coupling *and* more axions.
- Does **not** depend on whether the friendly pair is the DM

Attractive Subcomponent Direct Detection Prospects

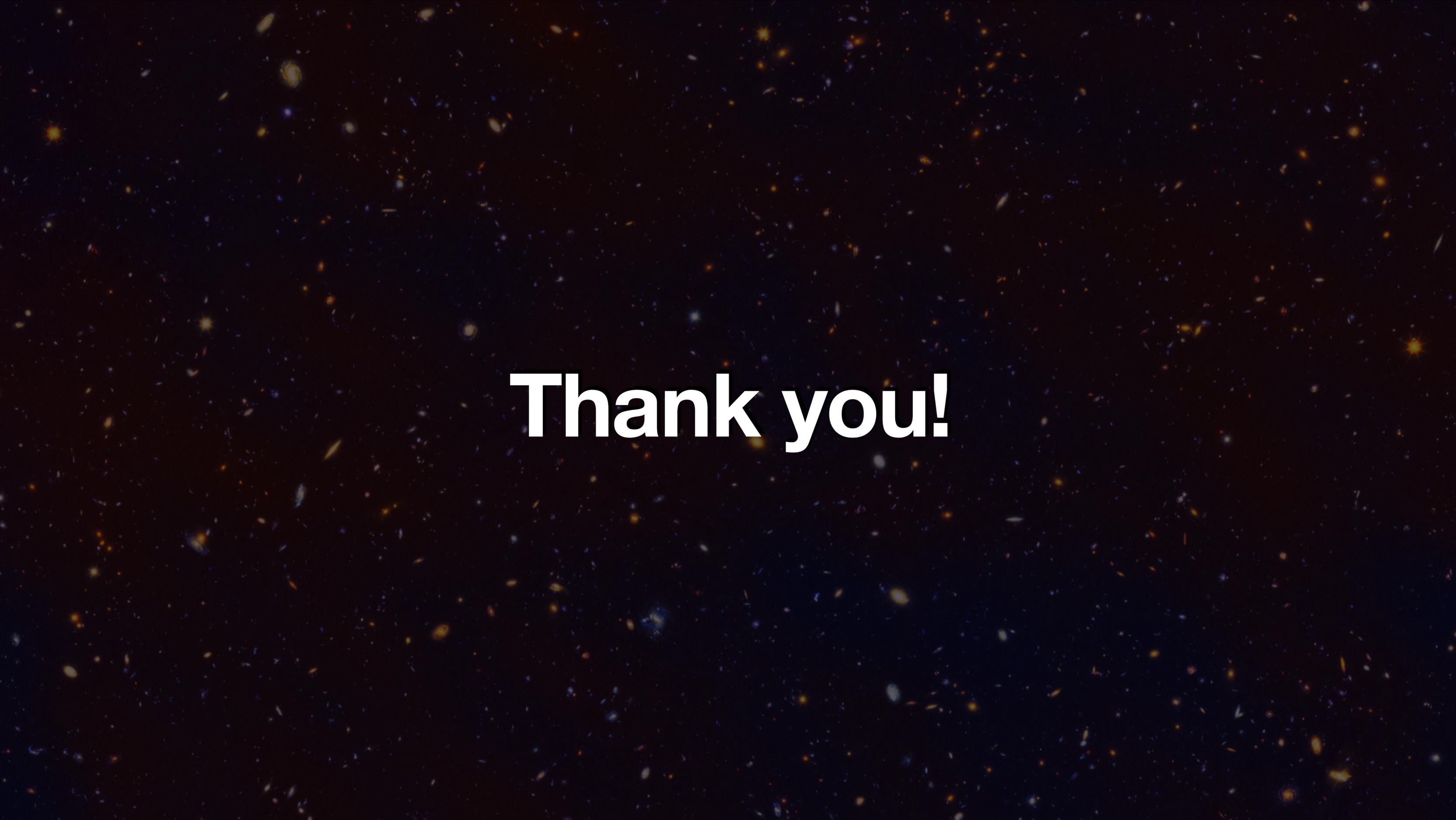




Summary

Summary

- Friendly axions are **more visible** than lonely axions
 - **Independent** of whether they are the DM
- Discovering a highly-visible axion should prompt a search for more weakly coupled axions at nearby masses
- Discovery of a friendly pair would be **evidence** that we live in a dense axiverse
- More **signatures** in [arXiv:2109.09755](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.09755)



Thank you!



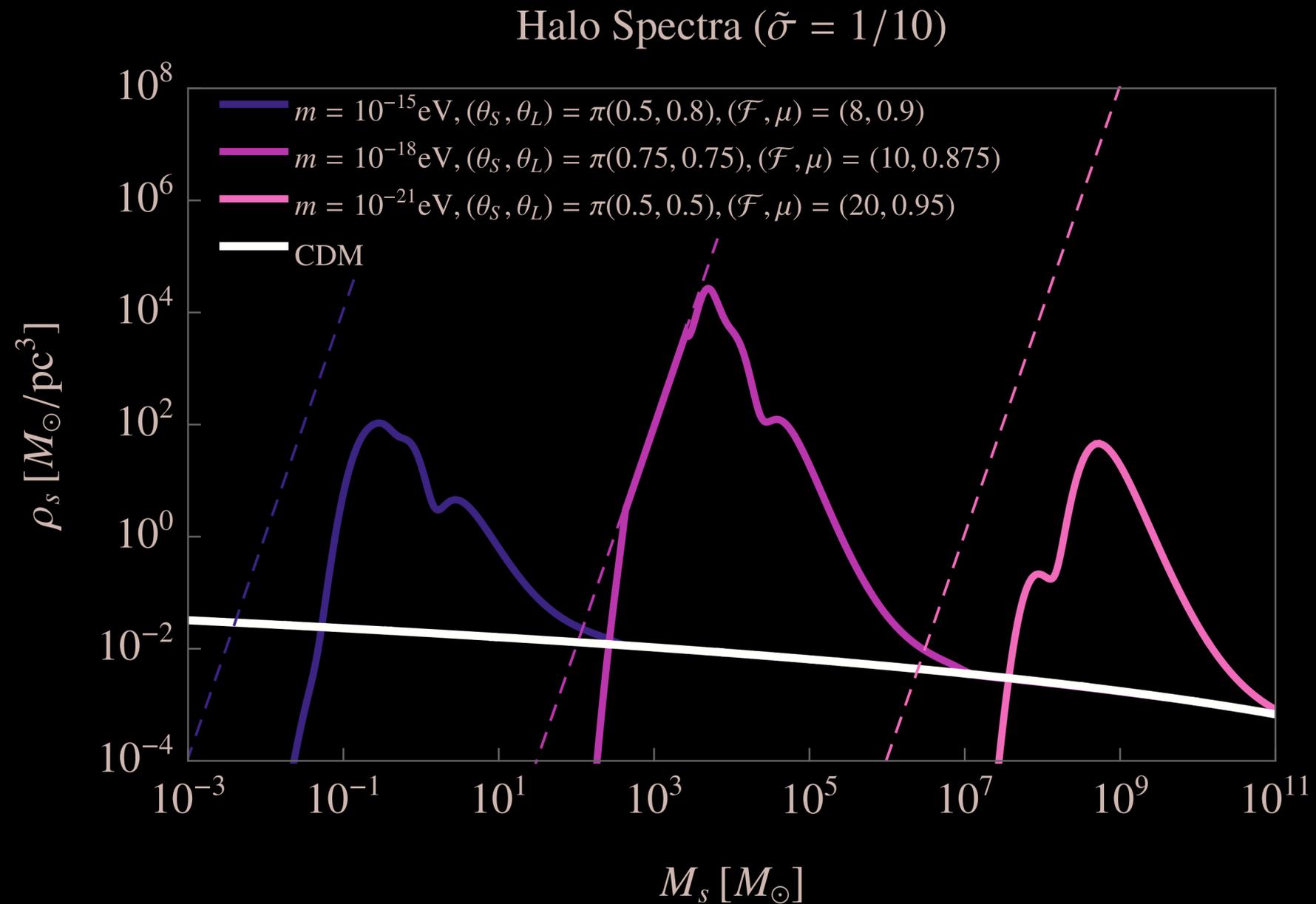
Signatures: Gravitational Detection

Gravitational detection prospects

- If the friendly pair is the DM, density perturbations form axion mini halos:

$$M \sim 1.2 \times 10^4 M_\odot \left(\frac{10^{-19} \text{eV}}{m} \right)^{3/2}$$

- Gravitational signatures vanish if autoresonance is quenched by perturbation growth



Gravitational Detection Prospects

