

# AXIONS FOREVER

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## AXIONS COULD BE USEFUL FOR

\* STRONG CP-PROBLEM

\* DARK MATTER

\* DARK ENERGY

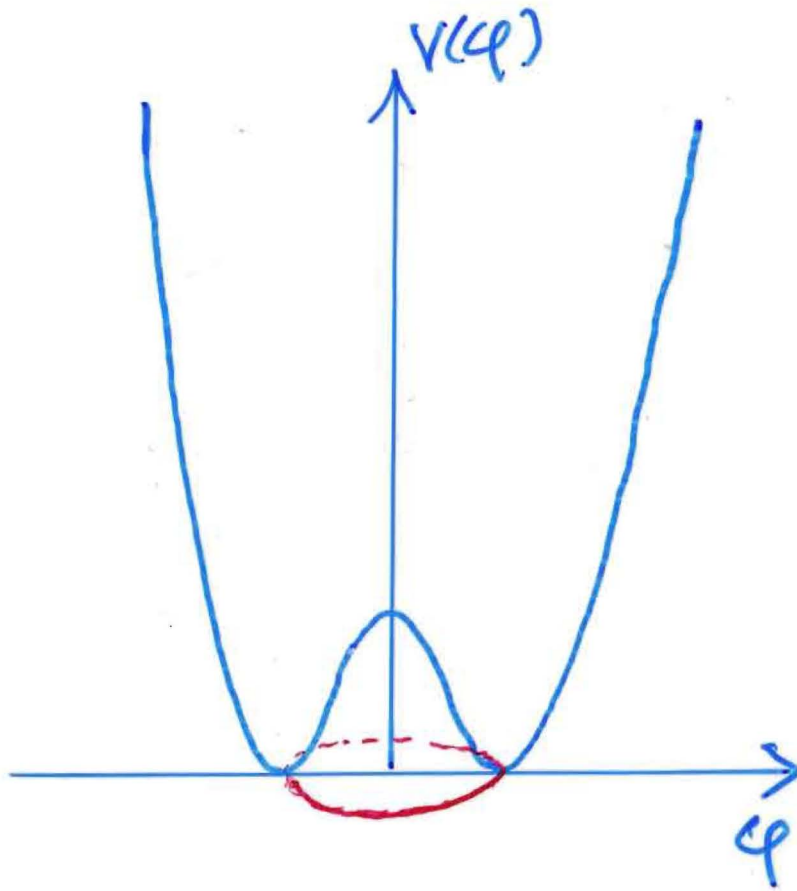
\* INFLATION

## WHAT IS AN AXION?

- \* PSEUDO SCALAR PARTICLE
- \* PROTECTED BY SYMMETRY
- \* (PSEUDO)-GOLDSTONE BOSON  
OF SPONTANEOUSLY BROKEN

$U(1)_{PQ}$

# GOLDSTONE BOSON



SPONTANEOUSLY BROKEN U(1)

→ DEGENERATE VACUUM

→ MASSLESS PARTICLE

ONLY "DERIVATIVE"

COUPLINGS

$$\varphi = \exp(ia)\eta$$

AXION MASS COULD COME FROM

EXPLICIT BREAKDOWN OF SYMMETRY

EXAMPLE: PIONS  $\pi^+, \pi^-, \pi^0$

AS GOLDSTONE BOSONS OF

$$SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \longrightarrow SU(2)_V$$

$$m_\pi = 0$$

IF

$$m_{\text{QUARK}} = 0$$

SYMMETRY COULD BE BROKEN BY

ANOMALIES AND/OR NONPERTURBATIVE  
EFFECTS

THAT PROVIDES A MASS FOR THE  
GOLDSTONE BOSON

→ PSEUDOGOLDSTONE BOSON OR

AXION

# STRONG CP-PROBLEM

QCD IS SU(3) GAUGE THEORY

FIELD STRENGTH

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + \dots$$

ACTION 
$$S = \int d^4x \left( \frac{1}{g^2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \theta F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + \dots \right)$$

$\theta \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}$  CANNOT BE TRANSFORMED

IN A TOTAL DERIVATIVE BECAUSE OF

NONPERTURBATIVE EFFECTS: INSTANTONS

$\theta \in \frac{\mu v_{85}}{m v} F_{85}$  VIOLATES CP!

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PROVIDES E.G. ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT  
FOR NEUTRON .....

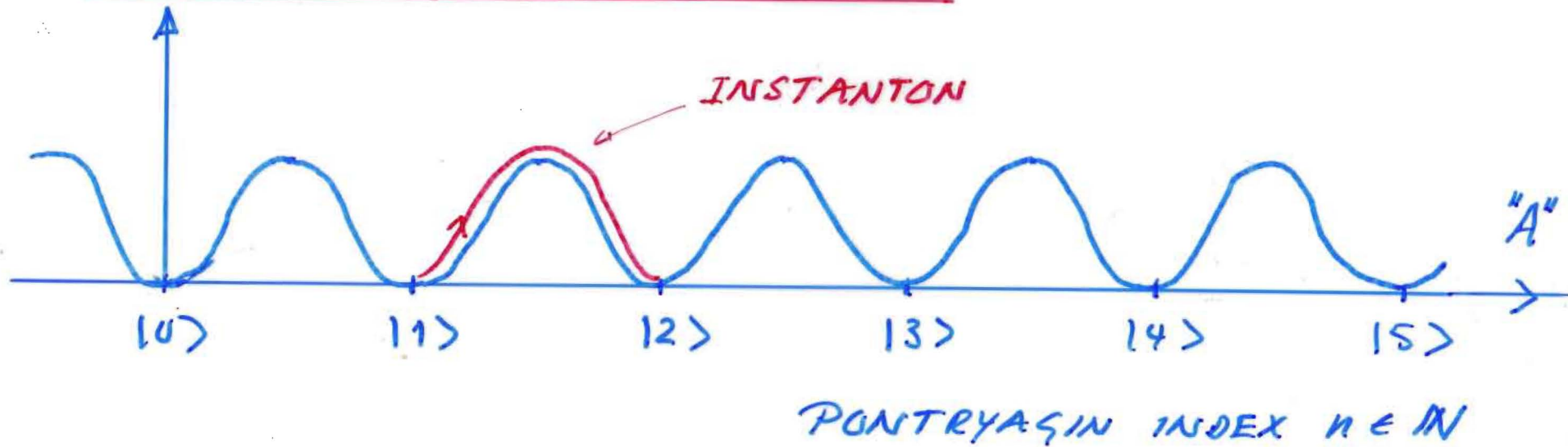
EXPERIMENTAL LIMITS REQUIRE

$$\theta < 10^{-9}$$

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# $\theta$ VACUUM OF QCD



$\theta$ -VACUUM:  $|\theta\rangle = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(in\theta) |n\rangle$

$\mathcal{L}_\theta = \frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}$  AND  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE  $\theta < 10^{-9}$ ?

# THE SOLUTION OF PECCEI AND QUINN

ADD COMPLEX SCALAR FIELD AND  $U(1)_{PQ}$

WITH NONTRIVIAL (ANOMALOUS) COUPLING

TO SU(3) OF STRONG INTERACTIONS

$$\varphi = \exp(ia)\eta \quad \text{AND} \quad \frac{a}{32\pi^2 F_a} F_{\mu\nu} F_{85} \in \mu_{85}$$

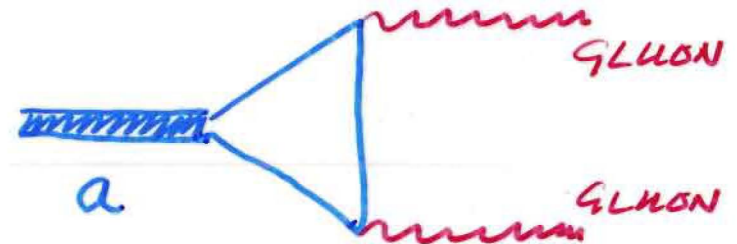
EFFECTIVE  $\theta$ -ANGLE NOW  $\theta' = \theta - \frac{a}{F_a}$

BECOMES DYNAMICAL QUANTITY

MINIMUM OF POTENTIAL AT  $\theta' = 0!$

WHAT IS THE MASS OF  $a$  ?

ANOMALOUS COUPLING



GIVES MASS TO GOLDSTONE BOSON

(WEINBERG, WILCZEK)

$$m_a \sim \frac{\Lambda_{QCD}^2}{F_a}$$

$$F_a \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$$



$$\underline{m_a \sim \text{keV}}$$

PQWN-AXION RULED OUT EXPERIMENTALLY

# THE INVISIBLE AXION

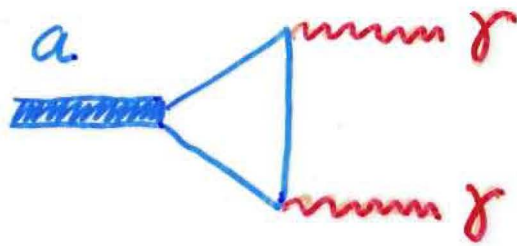
(KIM; DINE, FISCHLER, SREDNICKI....)

INCREASE  $F_a$   $\longrightarrow$  COUPLING DECREASES

AND ALSO MASS DECREASES

$$M_{\text{axion}} \sim 10^6 \left[ \frac{\text{GeV}}{F_a} \right] [\text{eV}]$$

ASTROPHYSICAL CONSTRAINT ON  $F_a$  FROM



STABILITY OF "SUN"

REQUIRES  $F_a \geq 10^9 \text{ GeV}$

## AXIONIC COLD DARK MATTER

IF WE INCREASE  $F_a$  TOO MUCH, THE AXIONS WILL BECOME SO WEAKLY COUPLED THAT A GIVEN COSMIC ABUNDANCE MIGHT NOT DECAY

$$S_a \sim S_{\text{CRITICAL}} \left[ \frac{F_a}{10^{22} \text{GeV}} \right]$$

AXION WINDOW (FOR QCD-AXION)

$$10^9 \text{GeV} \leq F_a \leq 10^{12} \text{GeV}$$

## THEORETICAL EXPECTATIONS

MANY AXION CANDIDATES IN MODELS OF  
PARTICLE PHYSICS LIKE STRINGS, EXTRA DIM.  
THROUGH **ANTISYMMETRIC TENSOR FIELDS**

BUT  $f_a$  MIGHT BE AS LARGE AS

$$M_{\text{STRING}} \sim 10^{17} - 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$$

OR EVEN  $M_{\text{PLANCK}}$ .

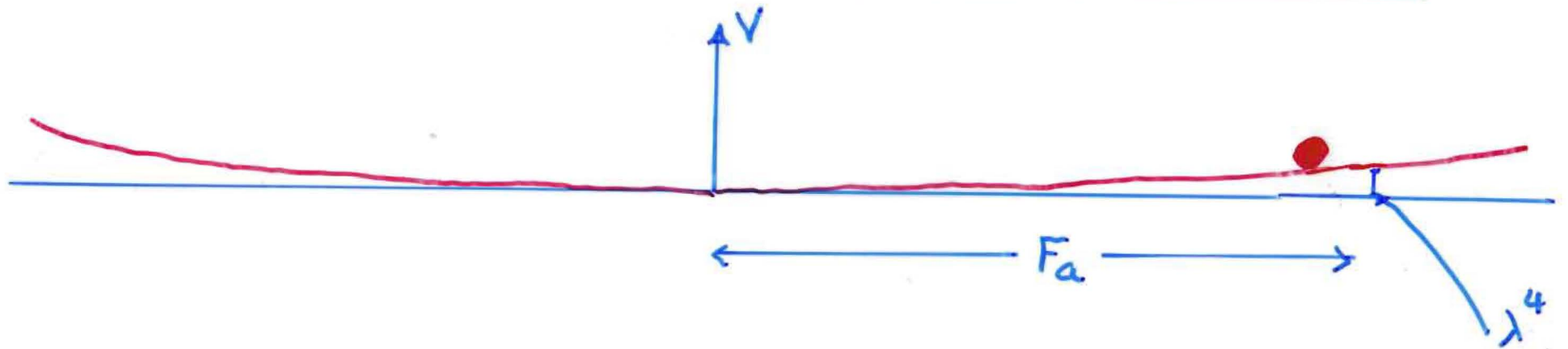
IN SUPERSYMMETRY WE HAVE PARTNERS

**AXINO DARK MATTER .....**

$F_a \sim M_{\text{PLANK}}$  PROBLEMATIC FOR COLD DARK MATTER

(IN CONNECTION WITH QCD AXION)

LARGE  $F_a \rightarrow$  EXTREMELY FLAT POTENTIAL



POTENTIAL ENERGY  $V \sim \lambda^4$

IF  $\lambda \sim 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$  AND  $F_a \sim M_{\text{PLANK}}$

FIELD WILL BE STUCK!

# QUINTESSENTIAL AXION

(KIM, NILLES)

DARK ENERGY FROM AXION FIELD

$$E_{\text{vacuum}} \sim (10^{-3} \text{ eV})^4 \longrightarrow M_{\text{axion}} \sim 10^{-33} \text{ eV}$$

AXION PSEUDOSCALAR

— NO DEVIATION FROM NEWTON'S LAW

ONLY DERIVATIVE COUPLINGS:

COSMOLOGICAL MAGNETIC FIELDS TO DETECT  
AXION LIKE FIELDS...

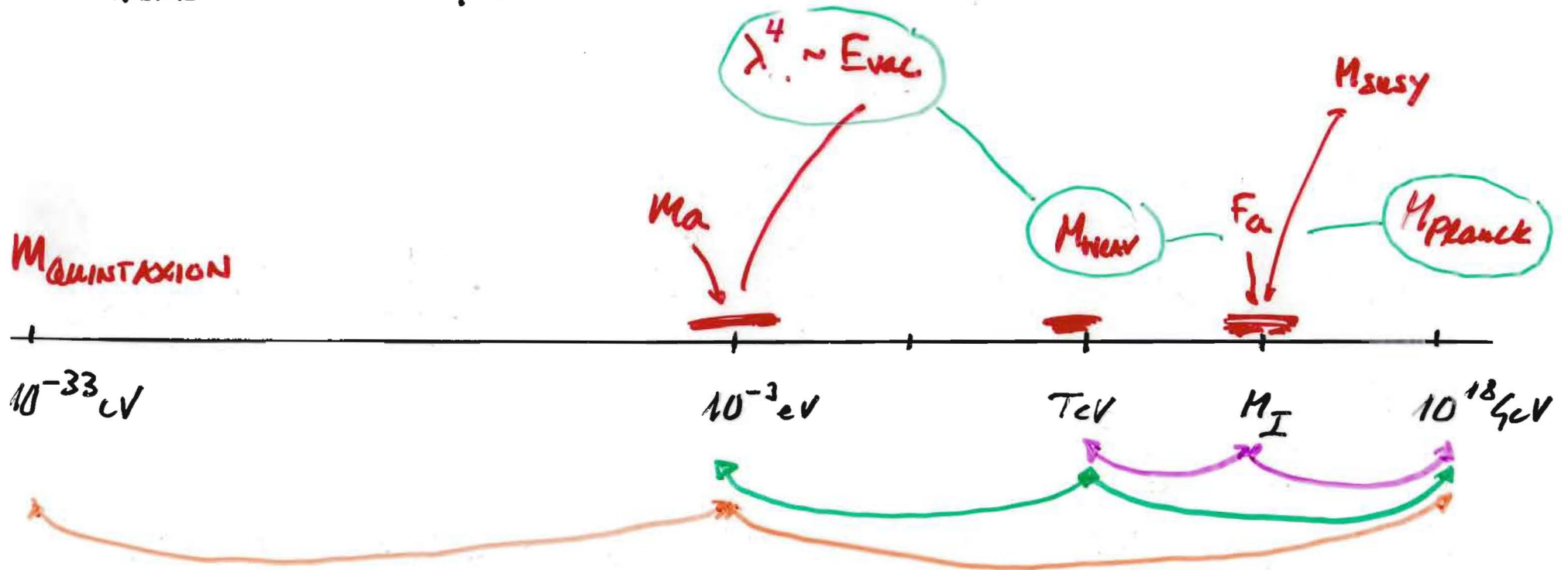
RELATIONS OF SCALES: **AXIONIC SEE-SAW**



$$M_I \sim 10^{10} - 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{\text{axion}} \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$$

$$M_{\text{WEAK}} \sim 10^2 - 10^3 \text{ GeV}$$



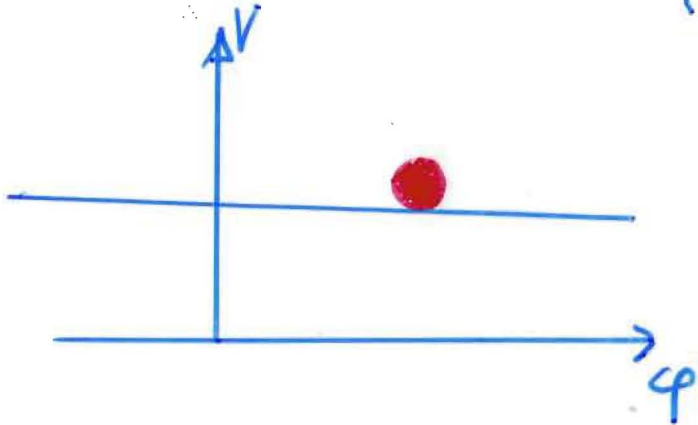
$$M_{3/2} = \frac{M_I^2}{M_{\text{plank}}}$$

$$M_{\text{a}} = \frac{M_{\text{WEAK}}^2}{M_{\text{plank}}}$$

$$M_{\text{QUANTUM GRAVITY}} = \frac{\lambda^2}{M_{\text{plank}}}$$

# NATURAL INFLATION

(ADAMS, BOND, FREESE, FRIEMAN, OLINTO)



SLOW ROLL INFLATION NEEDS  
A FLAT POTENTIAL

BUT FLATNESS COULD BE  
SPOILED .....

PROTECT FLATNESS BY A SYMMETRY

$$V(\varphi, \varphi^*) = V(\varphi + \varphi^*) \quad \text{SHIFT SYMMETRY}$$

$IM(\varphi)$  IS AXION-LIKE PARTICLE

LARGE  $F_a \gtrsim M_{\text{PLANK}}$  NEEDED

(KIM, NILLES, PELOSO)

AXIONS MIGHT SOLVE THE

STRONG CP-PROBLEM

AND PROVIDE CANDIDATES FOR

COLD DARK MATTER AND

DARK ENERGY

MULTI-AXION MODELS CONNECTED VIA A

SEQUENCE OF SEE-SAW MECHANISMS

COULD LEAD TO A

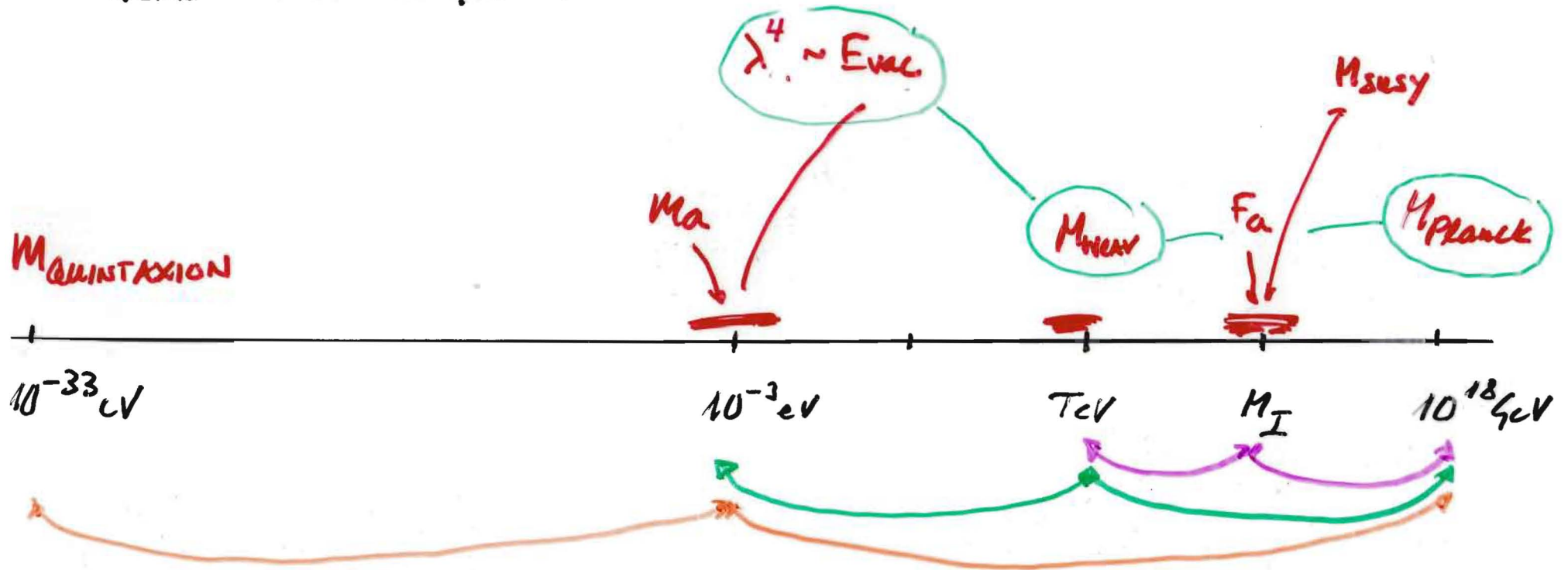
UNIFIED DESCRIPTION OF

DARK MATTER AND DARK ENERGY

$$M_I \sim 10^{10} - 10^{12} \text{ GeV}$$

$$M_{\text{axion}} \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$$

$$M_{\text{WEAK}} \sim 10^2 - 10^3 \text{ GeV}$$



$$M_{3/2} = \frac{M_I^2}{M_{\text{planck}}}$$

$$M_a = \frac{M_{\text{WEAK}}^2}{M_{\text{planck}}}$$

$$M_{\text{QUINTAXION}} = \frac{\lambda^2}{M_{\text{planck}}}$$