

SEARCHING FOR AXION DARK MATTER IN THE LYMAN-ALPHA FOREST

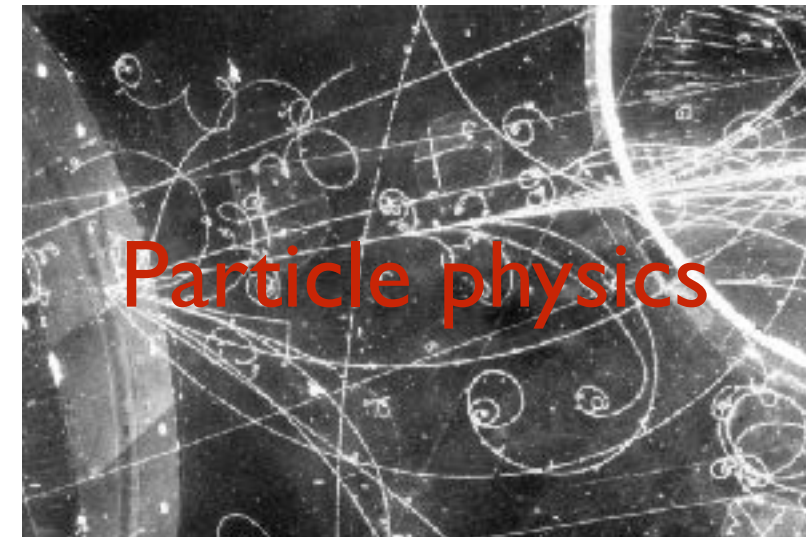
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University of Toronto*

Connecting models of

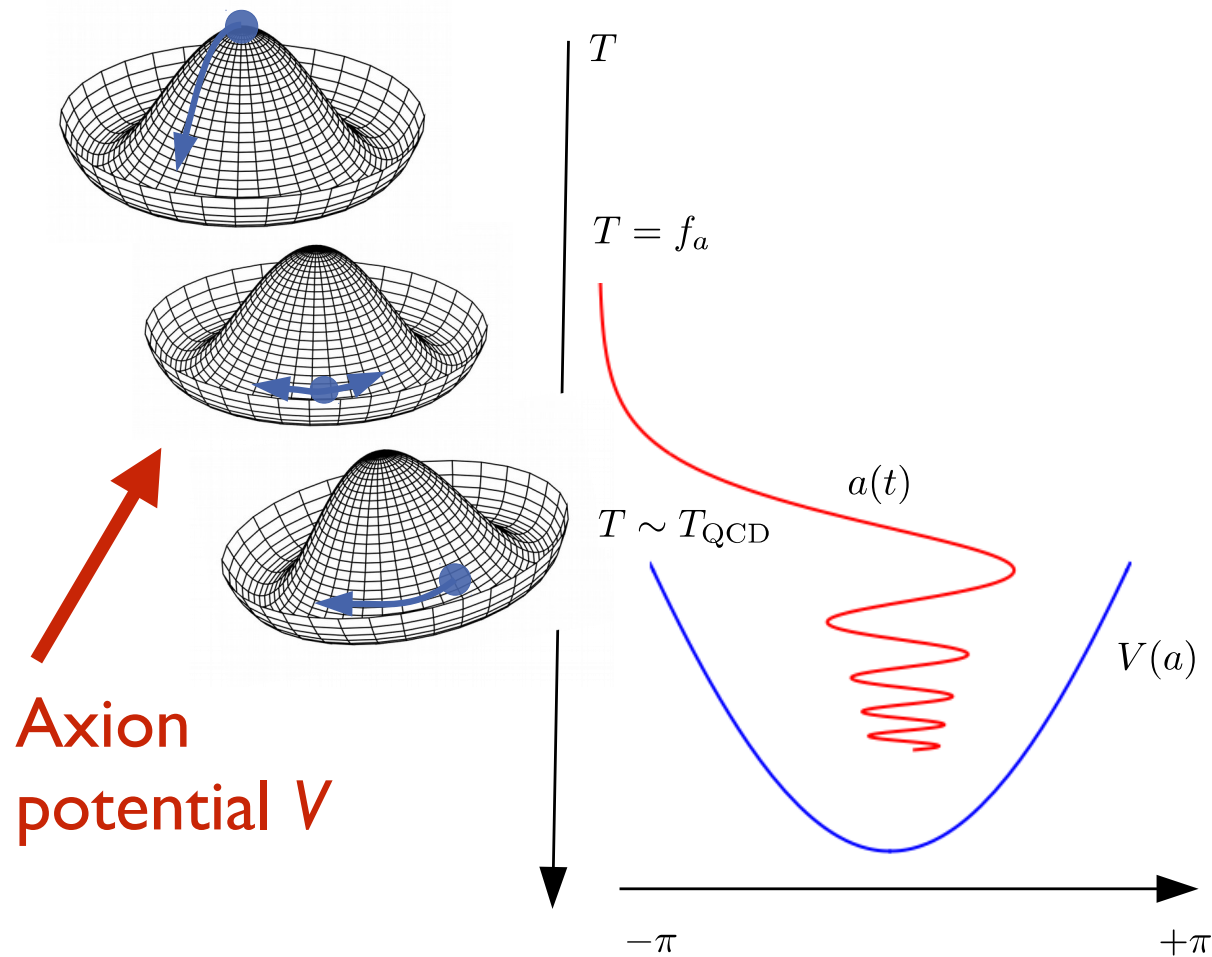


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- Axion-like particle well-motivated dark matter yet **largely unexplored**
- Lyman-alpha forest very sensitive to **ultra-light axion** phenomenology (cut-off)
- **Robust analysis needs Bayesian-optimised emulator** to test convergence
- New stronger bounds significantly **disfavour canonical mass** scale $m_a \sim 10^{-22}$ eV

Ultra-light axions are a compelling dark matter candidate



- **Axion-like particles**
generalisation of axion
- Generically produced in BSM theories, inc. **string “axiverse”**
- $\sim \mathbf{10^{-22} - 10^{-21} \text{ eV}}$ (ultra-light axions) may be preferred mass scale in axiverse

Ultra-light axions are invoked to resolve
so-called cold dark matter “small-scale crisis”

Cusp-core
problem?

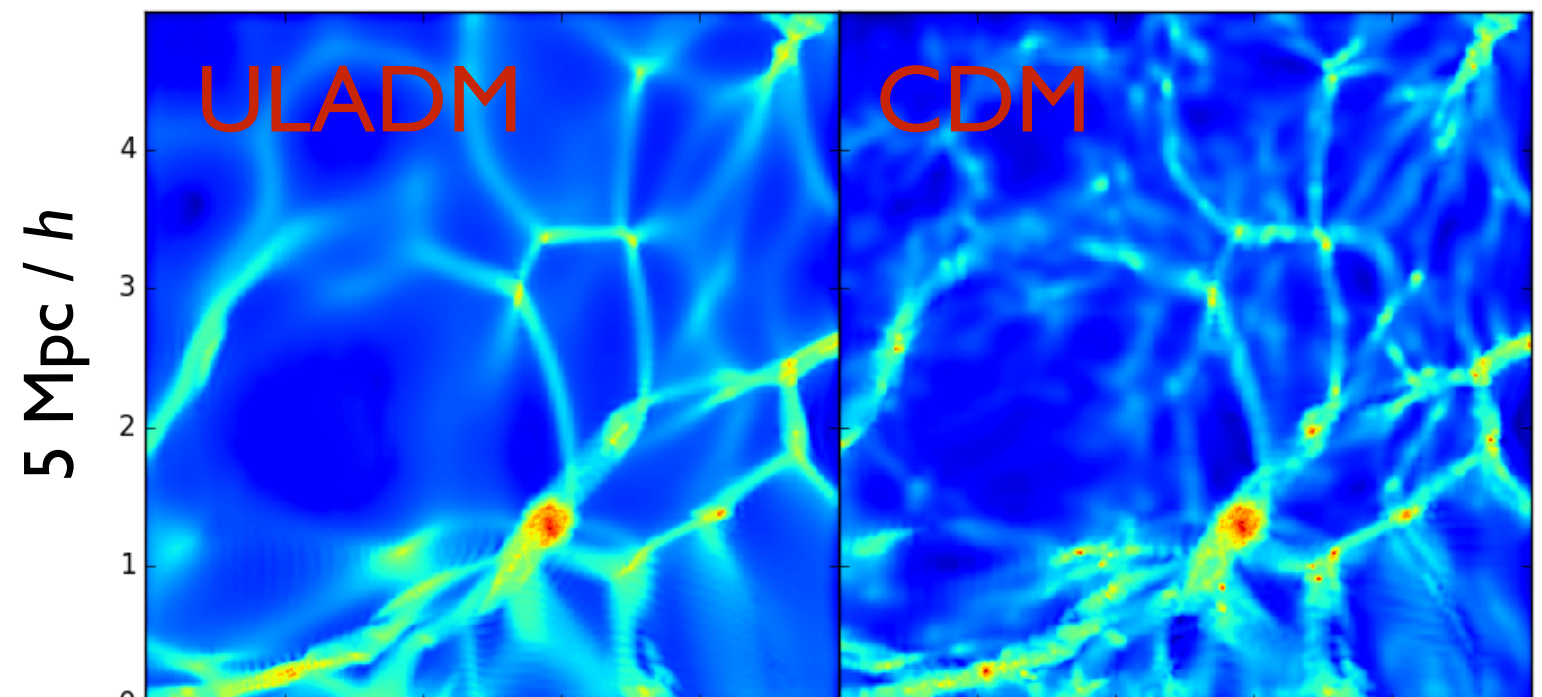
Missing satellites
problem?

Too-big-to-fail
problem?

$$\lambda_{\text{dB}} \sim \text{kpc}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{QP}} \sim 100 \text{ kpc}$$

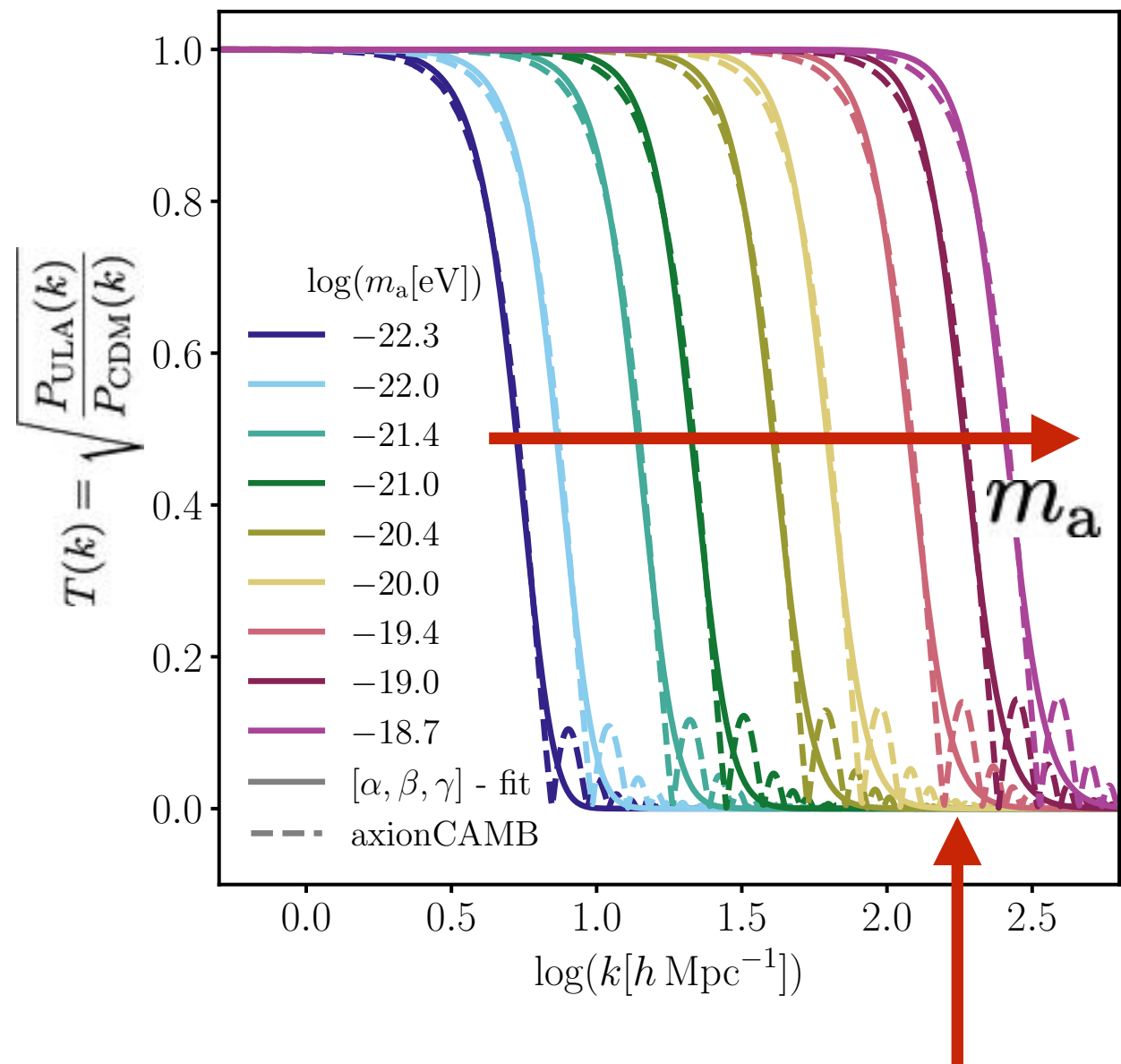
CDM “small-scale crisis” prefers
DM **mass scale** $\sim 10^{-22} - 10^{-21} \text{ eV}$



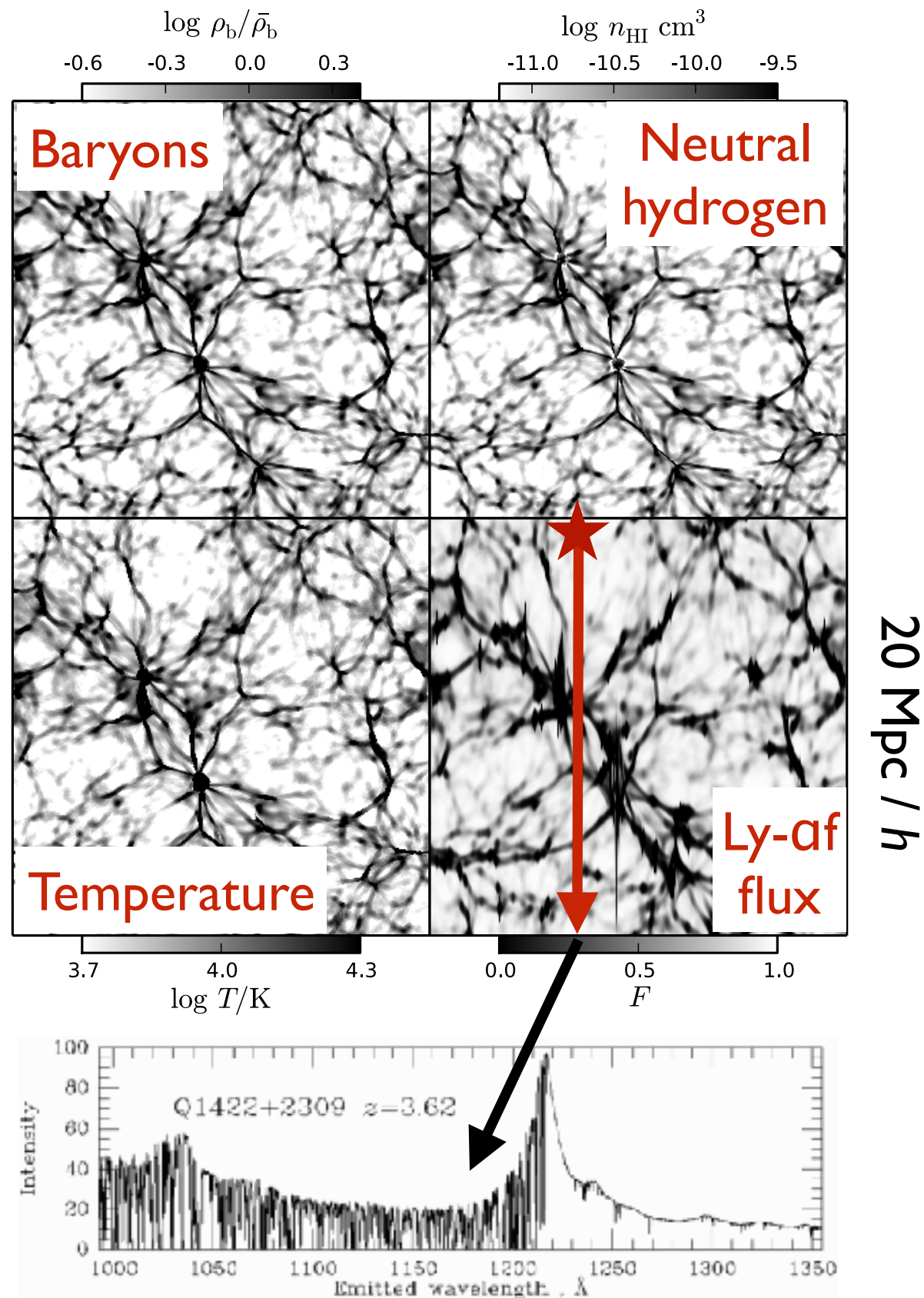
Ultra-light axion dark matter cut-off scale is traced by the Lyman-alpha forest

$$k^{\frac{1}{2}} \propto m_a^{\frac{4}{9}}$$

Hu et al. (2000)



Ly-alpha forest traces **linear, high-redshift** ($z \sim 5$), **small-scale** density perturbations



- Ly-alpha forest **traces cosmic density field**
- Model with **hydrodynamical simulations**
- **~ 3000 CPU-hours per simulation** in 12-D parameter space

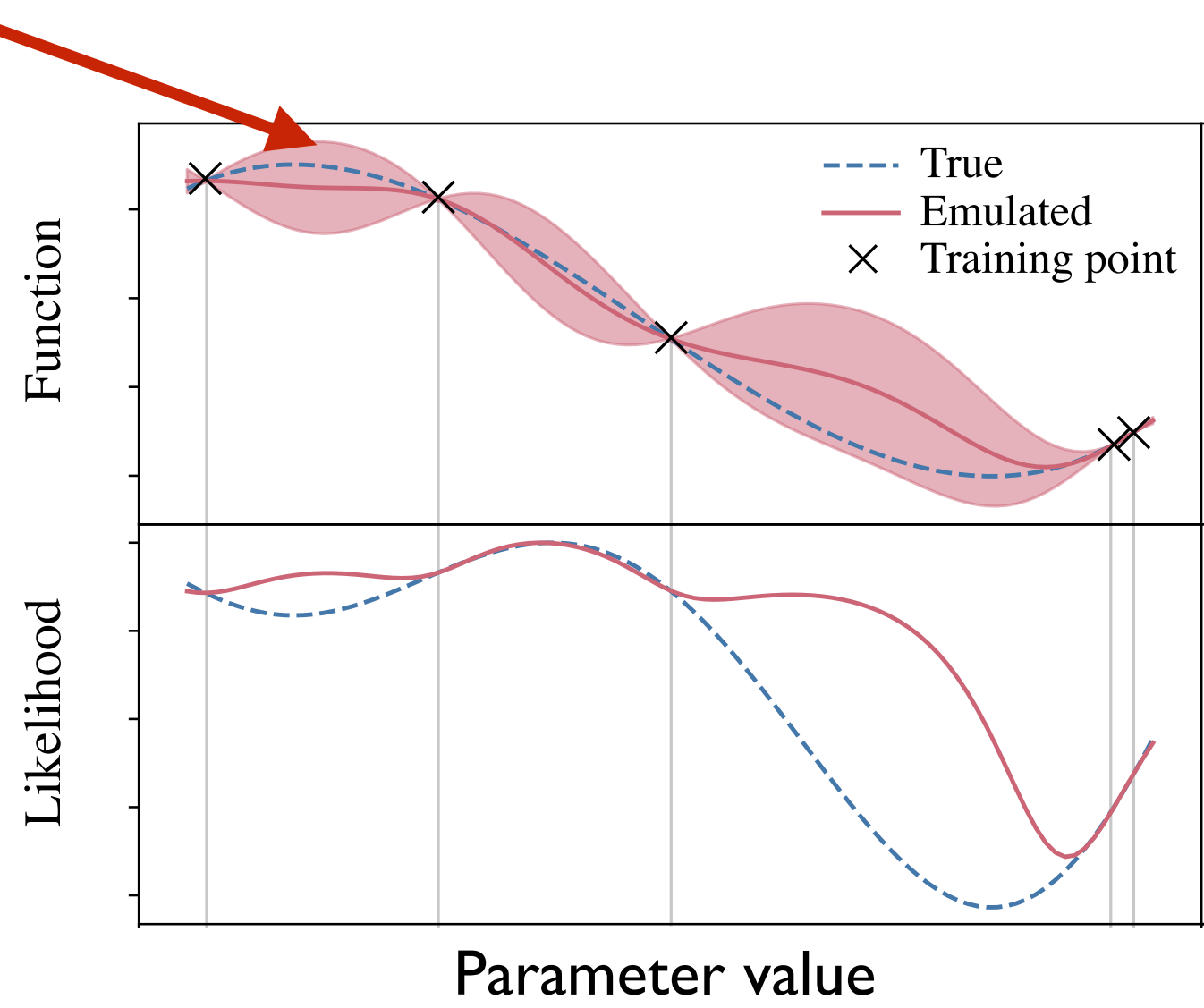
BAYESIAN EMULATOR OPTIMISATION

JCAP, 02, 031, 2019

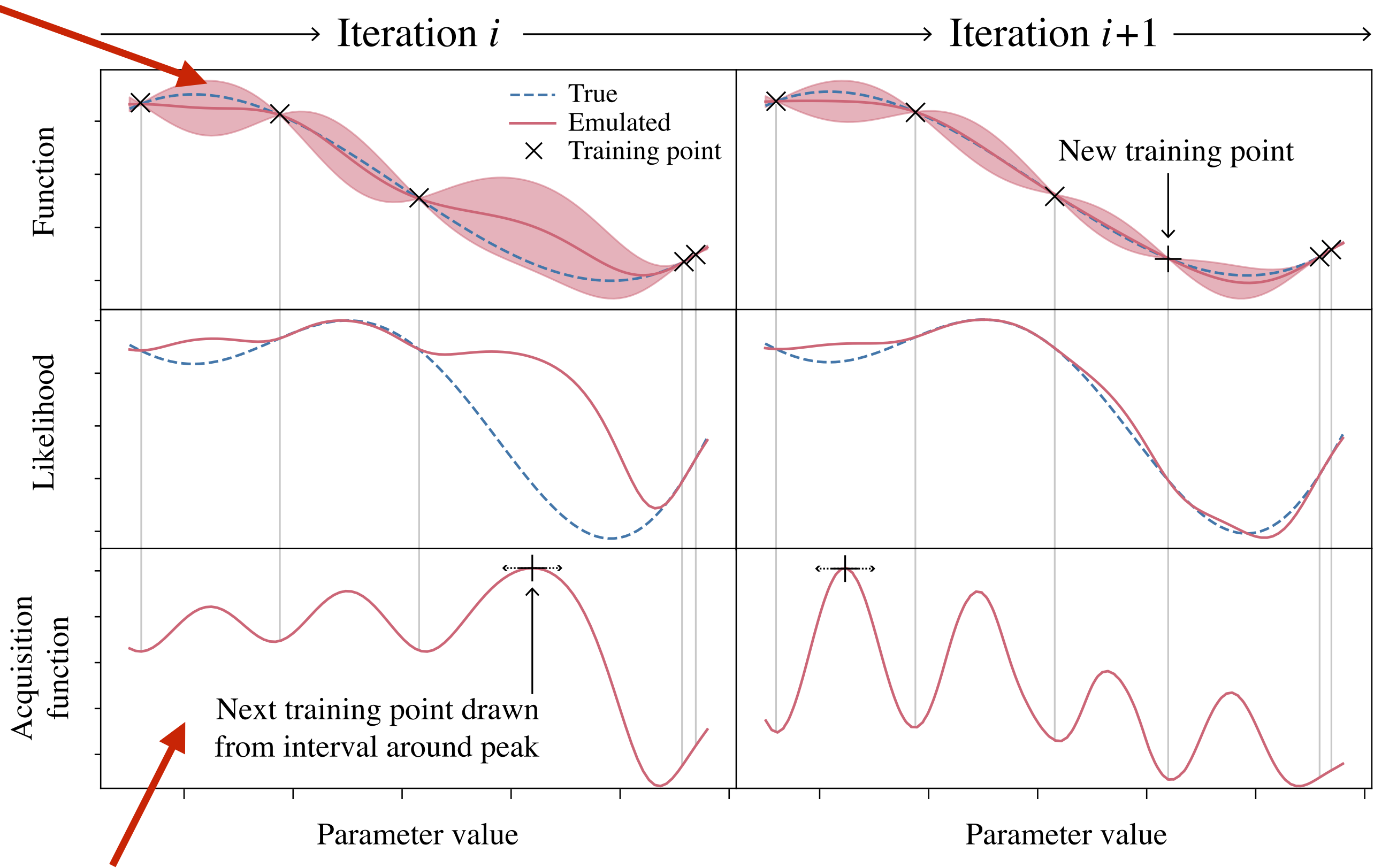
JCAP, 02, 050, 2019

with Peiris, Bird, Pontzen, Verde, Font-Ribera

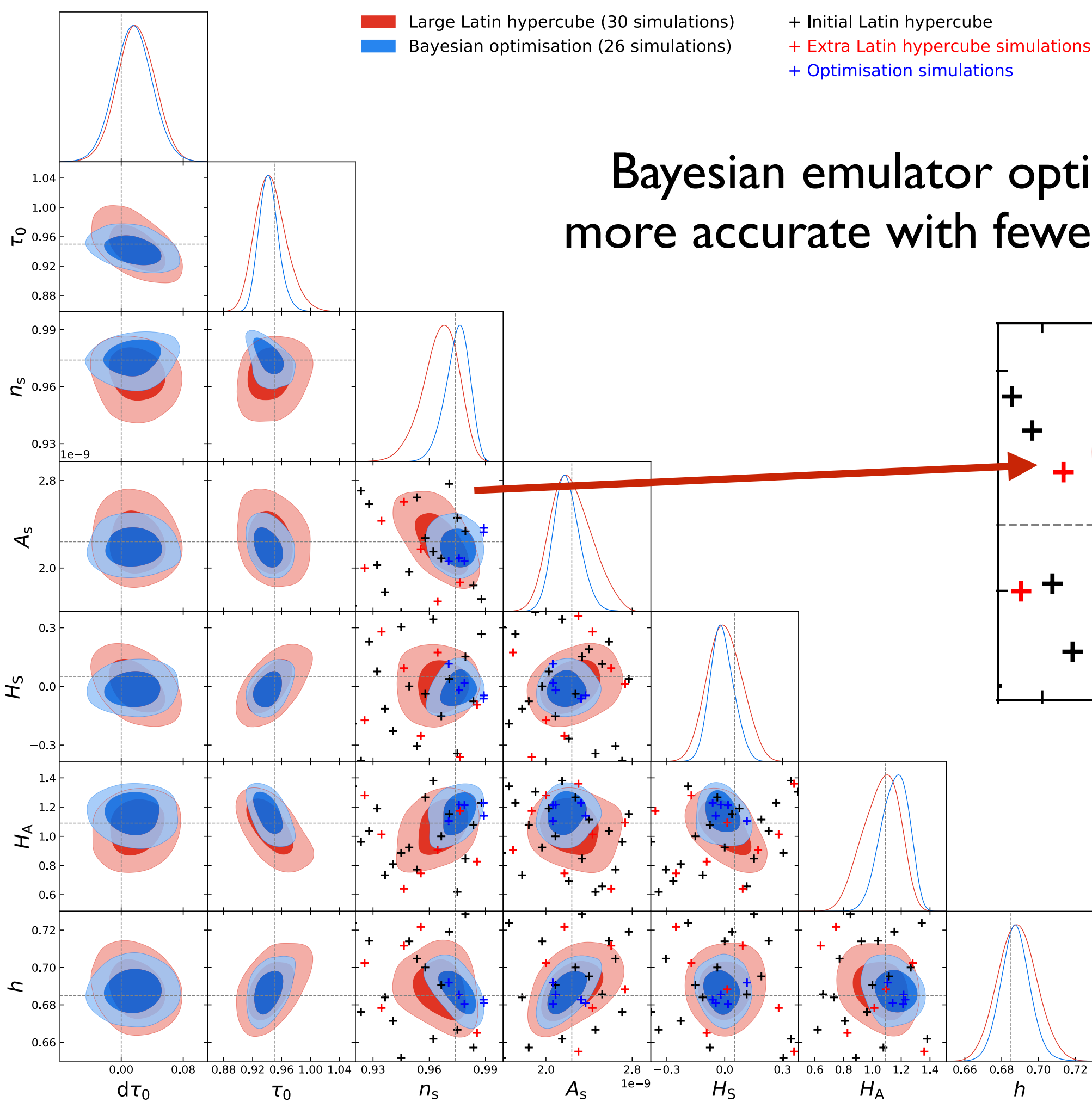
Gaussian process smoothly & probabilistically interpolates between training sims



Gaussian process smoothly & probabilistically interpolates between training sims



Bayesian optimisation actively learns training set & tests for convergence



Bayesian emulator optimisation is
more accurate with fewer simulations

Other emulators of the cosmic large-scale structure

- **Dark matter & halo statistics** — small-scale non-linear matter power spectrum (*Heitmann et al. 2009; Giblin et al. 2019; Ho et al. 2021; Mootoovaloo et al. 2021*); halo mass function (*McClintock et al. 2018; Bocquet et al. 2020*)
- **Galaxy clustering** — galaxy power spectrum (*Kwan et al. 2015; Zhai et al. 2018*); higher-order statistics
- **Galaxy weak lensing** — weak lensing peak counts (*Liu et al. 2015*); power spectrum (*Petri et al. 2015*); covariance matrices
- **21 cm** — global signal (*Bevins et al. 2021*); 21 cm power spectrum (*Jennings et al. 2018*)



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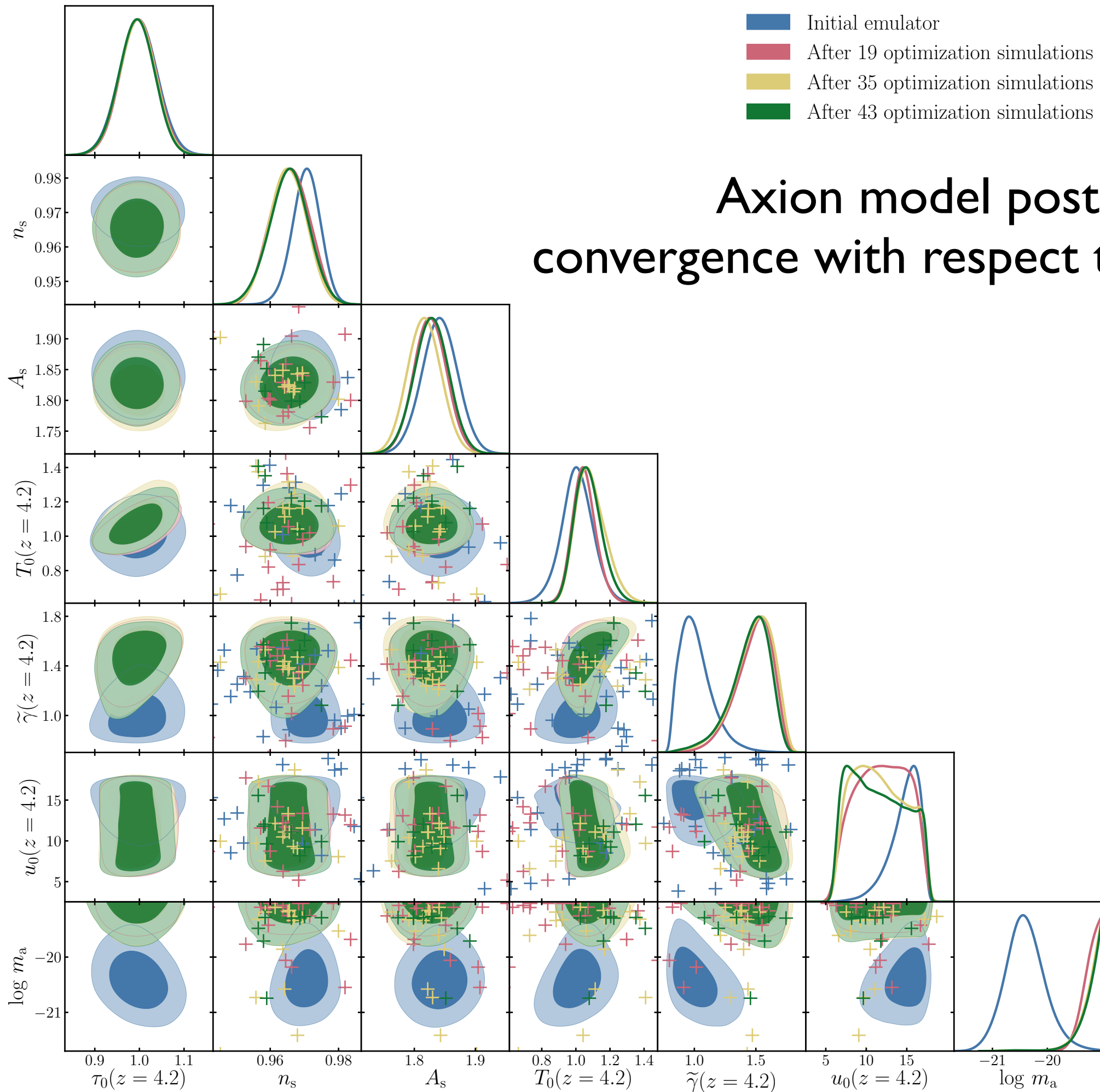
STRONG BOUND ON ULTRA-LIGHT AXION DARK MATTER

Phys. Rev. Lett., 126, 071302, 2021

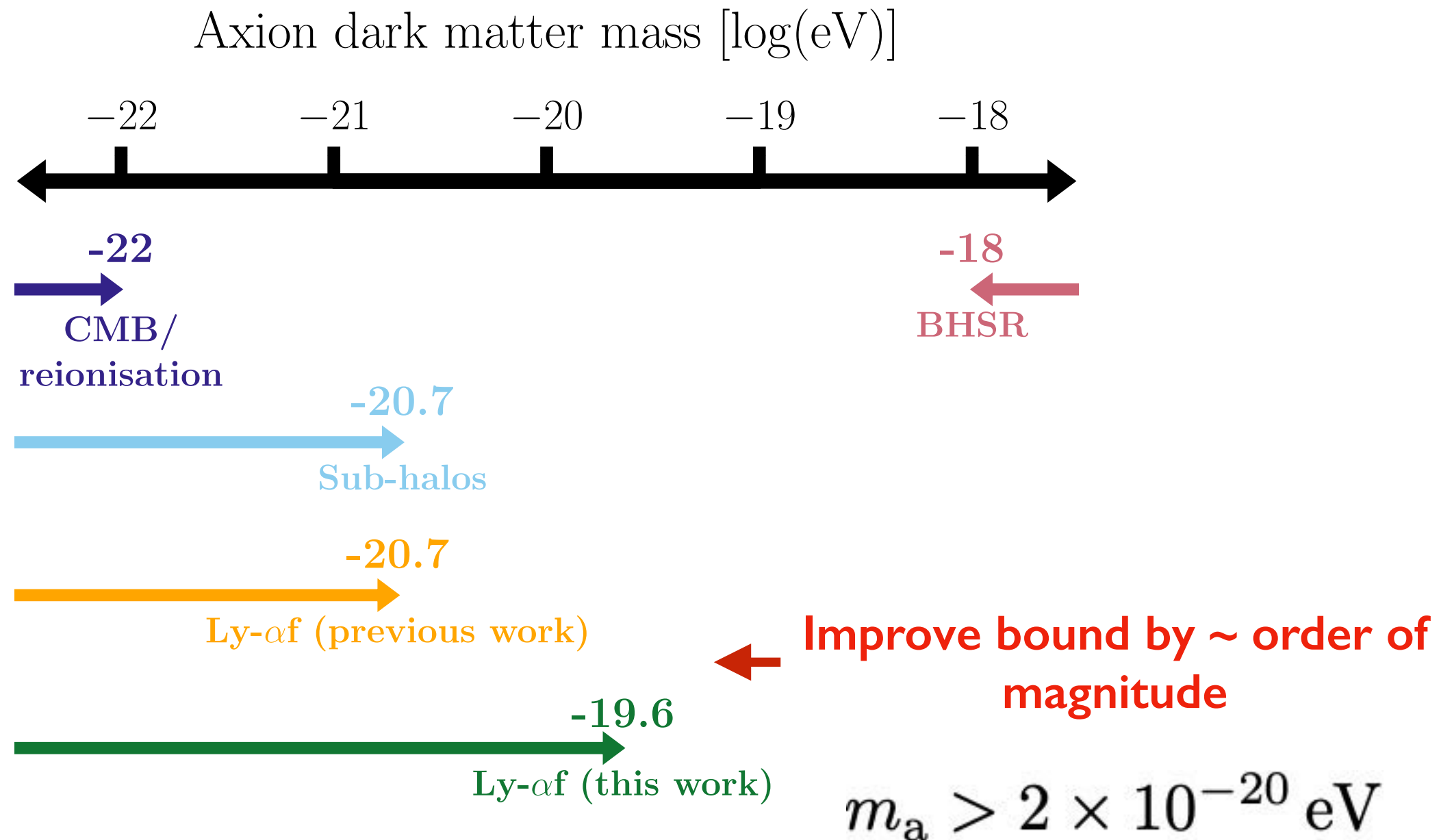
Phys. Rev. D, 103, 043526, 2021

with Peiris

Axion model posterior convergence with respect to training set

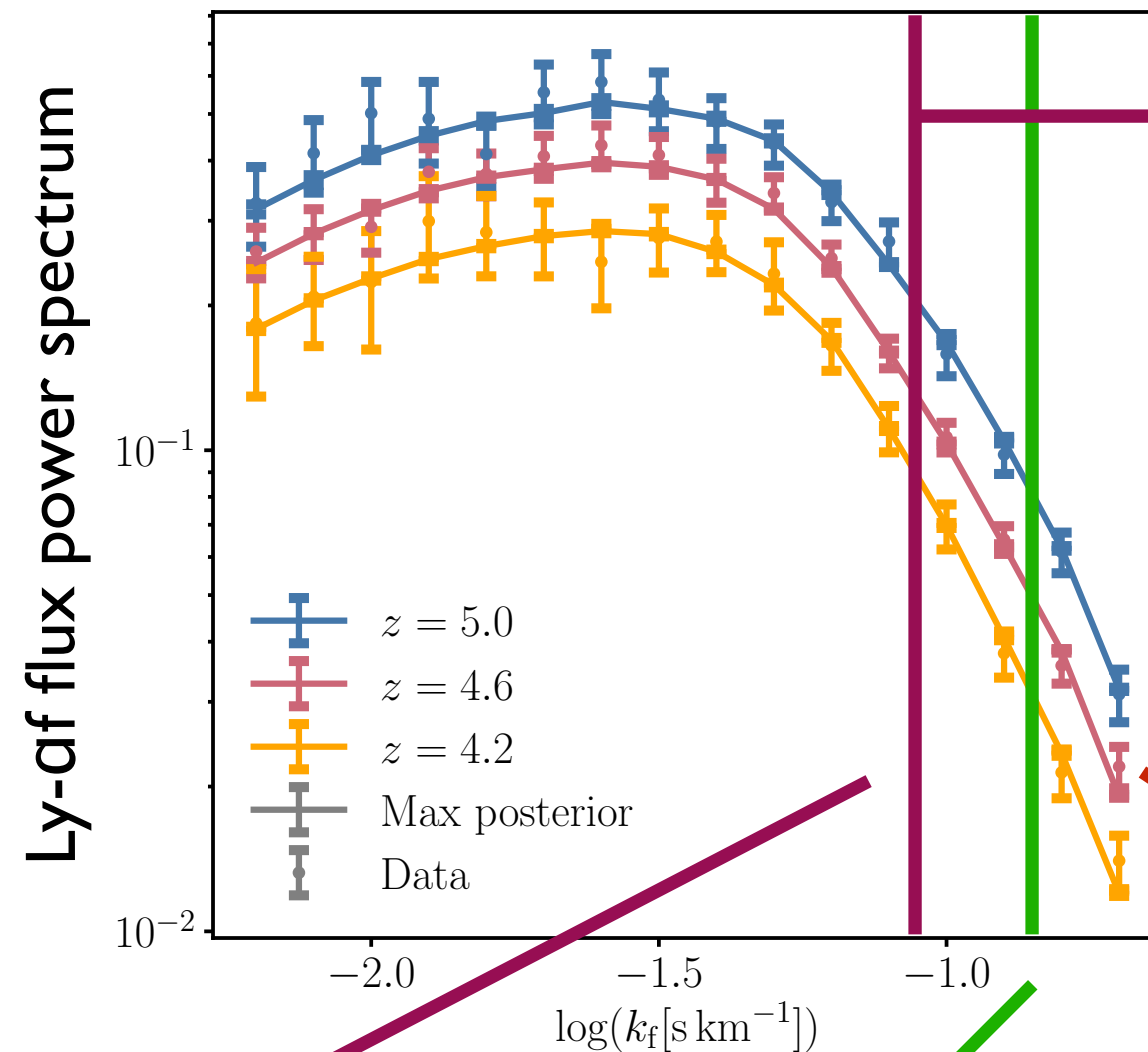


“Canonical” 10^{-22} - 10^{-21} eV ULA DM is strongly disfavoured by new bound



Removing small-scale data weakens axion mass bound

Data: Boera et al. (2019)



Smallest scale
previously accessed

$$m_a > 2.3 \times 10^{-21} \text{ eV}$$

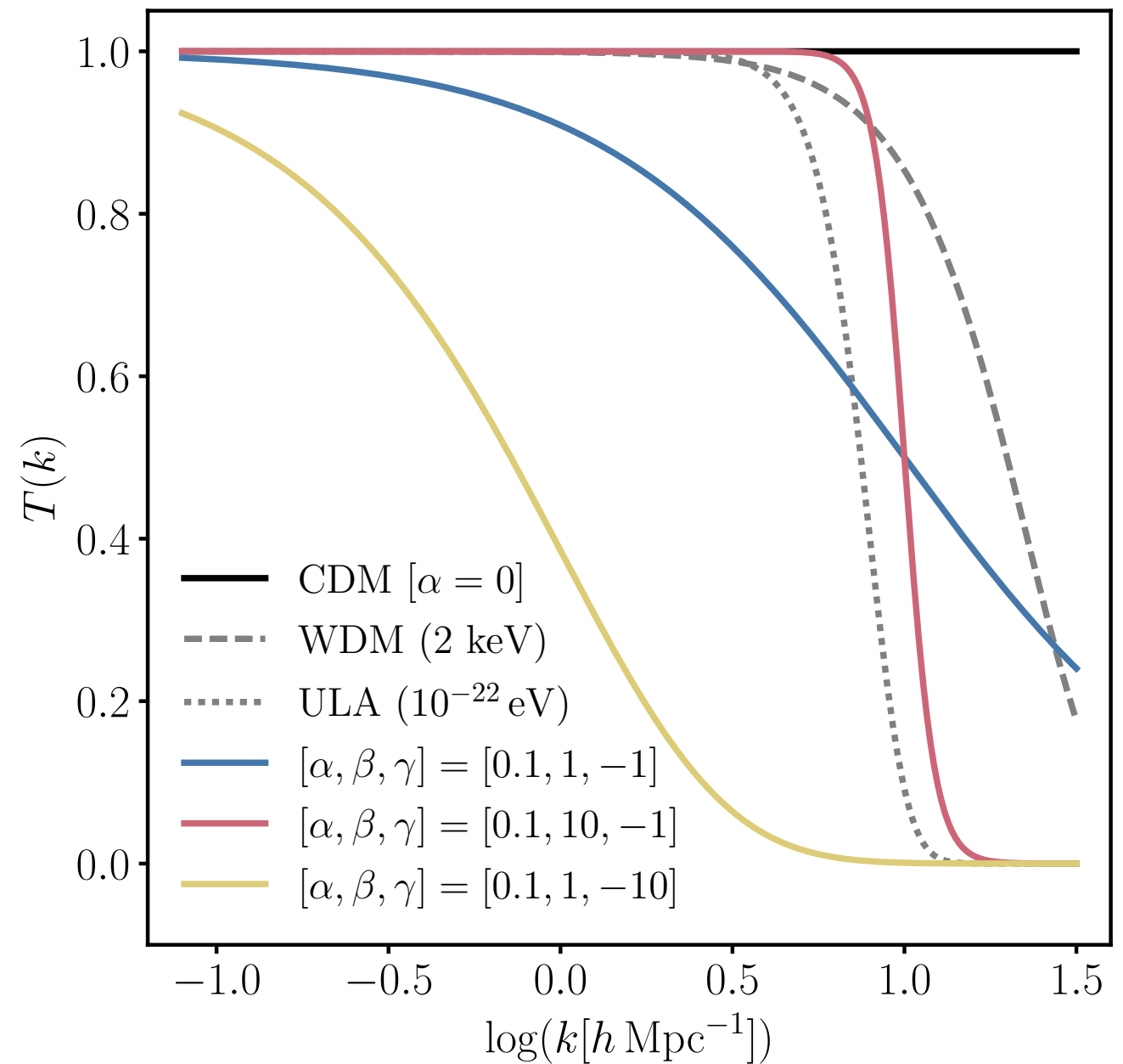
$$m_a > 5.8 \times 10^{-21} \text{ eV}$$

$$m_a > 2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV}$$

Emulator-inference framework can test other dark matter models

$$T^2(k) = \frac{P_{\text{nCDM}}(k)}{P_{\text{CDM}}(k)}$$

$$T(k) = [1 + (\alpha k)^\beta]^\gamma$$



Summary

- **Canonical ULA DM strongly disfavoured:** $m_a > 2 \times 10^{-20}$ eV (95% c.l.)
- **Emulator/active learning** to marginalise robustly astrophysical uncertainty
- Framework **tests other DM models**

