## Radio telescope probes on axions

Kenji Kadota IBS Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe (CTPU) Institute for Basic Science, Korea



✓ Axion(-like) Particle

Axion-photon conversion

✓ Ultra-light axion-like particle

21 cm

Conclusion

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



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

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(KK & Kitajima, to appear)







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Wavelength





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

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

- Ultra-light mass :
  - $m_u \sim H_0 \sim 10^{-33} eV$  DE (Barbieri et al (2005),...)

      $m_u \sim 10^{-22} eV$  Fuzzy DM (Hu (2000),...)

 $m_u \sim 10^{-22} eV - 10^{-10} eV$  String axiverse (Arvanitaki et al (2009),...)

$$m_{u}, f_{u} = \Omega_{u} / \Omega_{m} \sim O(0.01)$$
  

$$m_{u} \leq H(t): \rho_{u} = const$$
  

$$m_{u} > H(t): \rho_{u} \propto 1 / a^{3}$$





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LETTER

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## An absorption profile centred at 78 megahertz in the sky-averaged spectrum





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Experimental probes on light dark matter Complementarity among different probes

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