

Re-examining the Solar Axion Explanation for the XENON1T Excess

Wei Xue

June 29

“Newton 1665” seminar



XENON1T Excess and Solar Axion

- Electronic Recoil Excess

1-5 keV

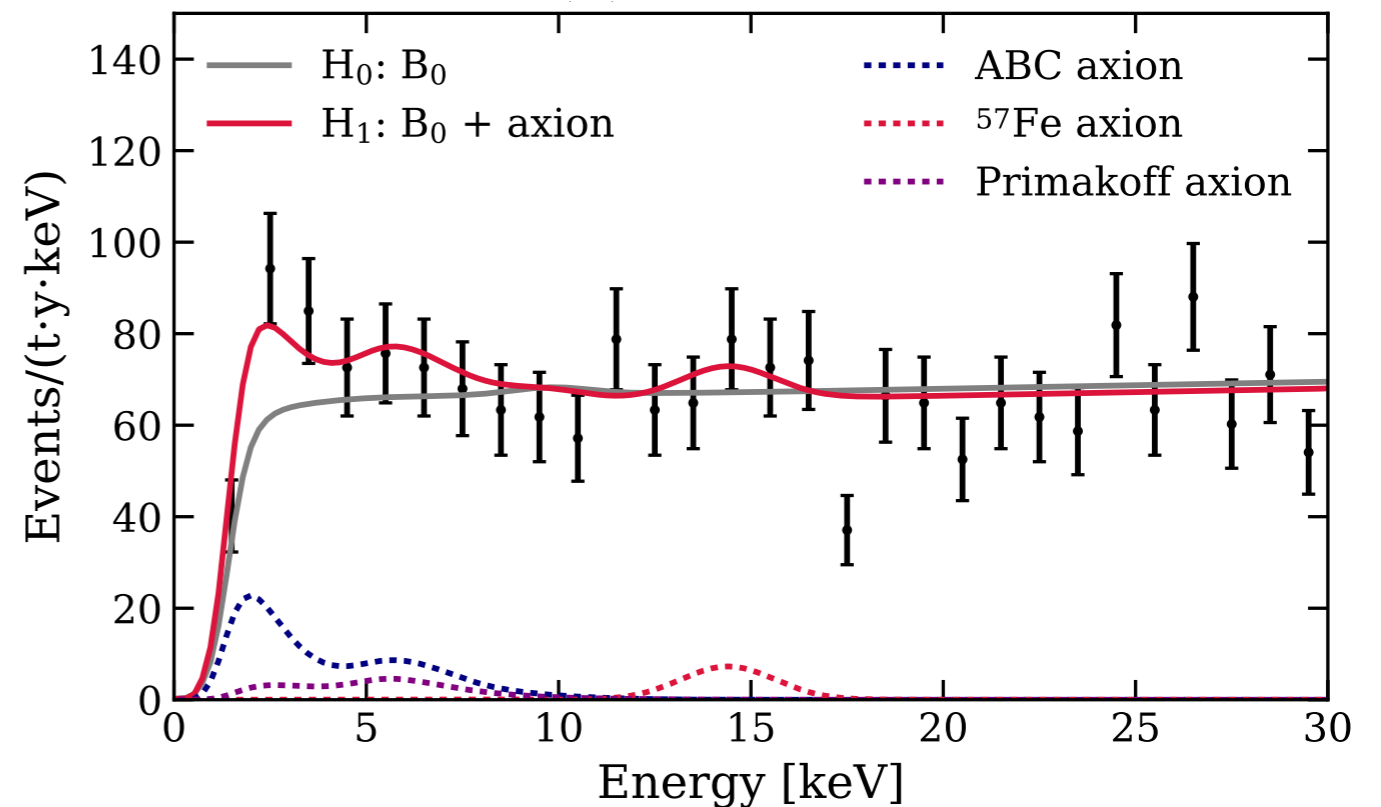
- solar axion explanation
the Sun $T \sim \text{keV}$

- Production in the Sun

- Detection in XENON

$$a + e \rightarrow e$$

$$a + \text{Xe} \rightarrow \text{Xe} + \gamma$$

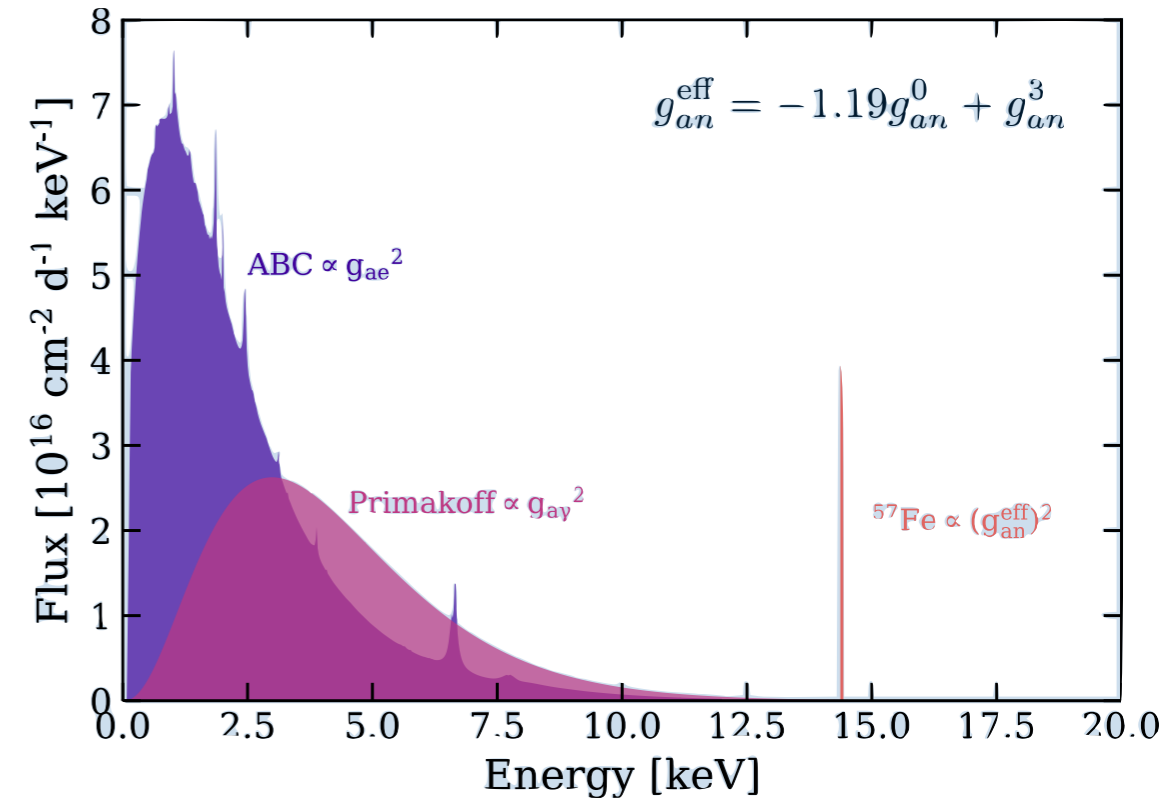


arXiv: 2006.09721 XENON1T

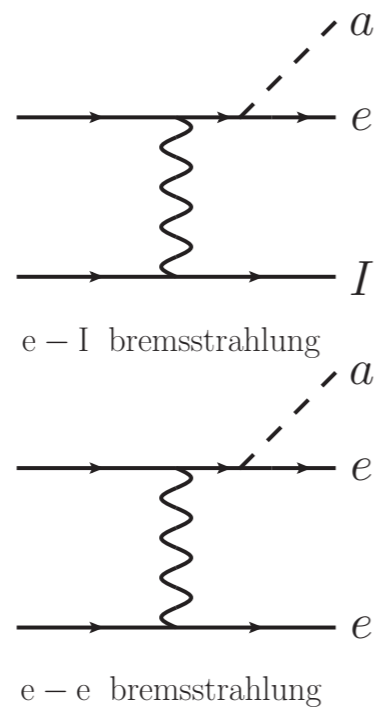
Solar Axion Production

- Production

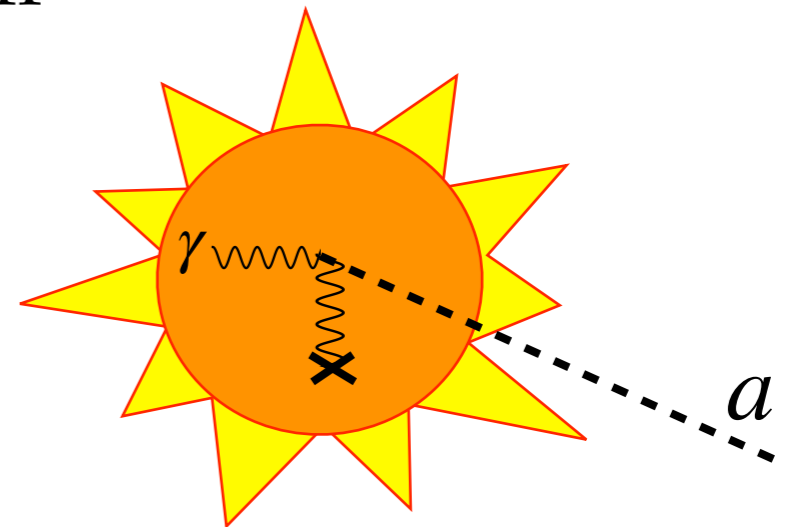
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -g_{ae} \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2m_e} \bar{e} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 e - \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$



ABC



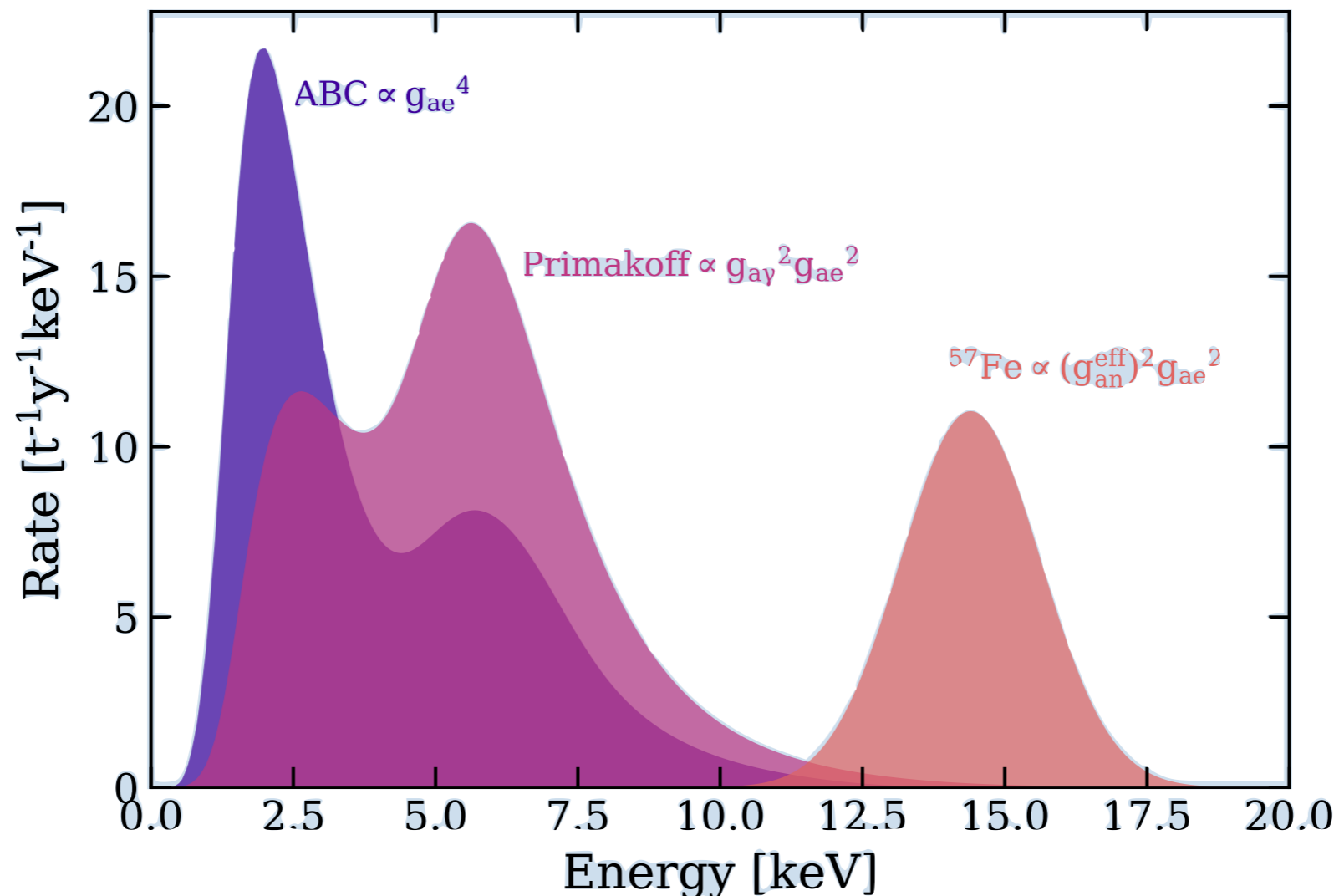
Primakoff



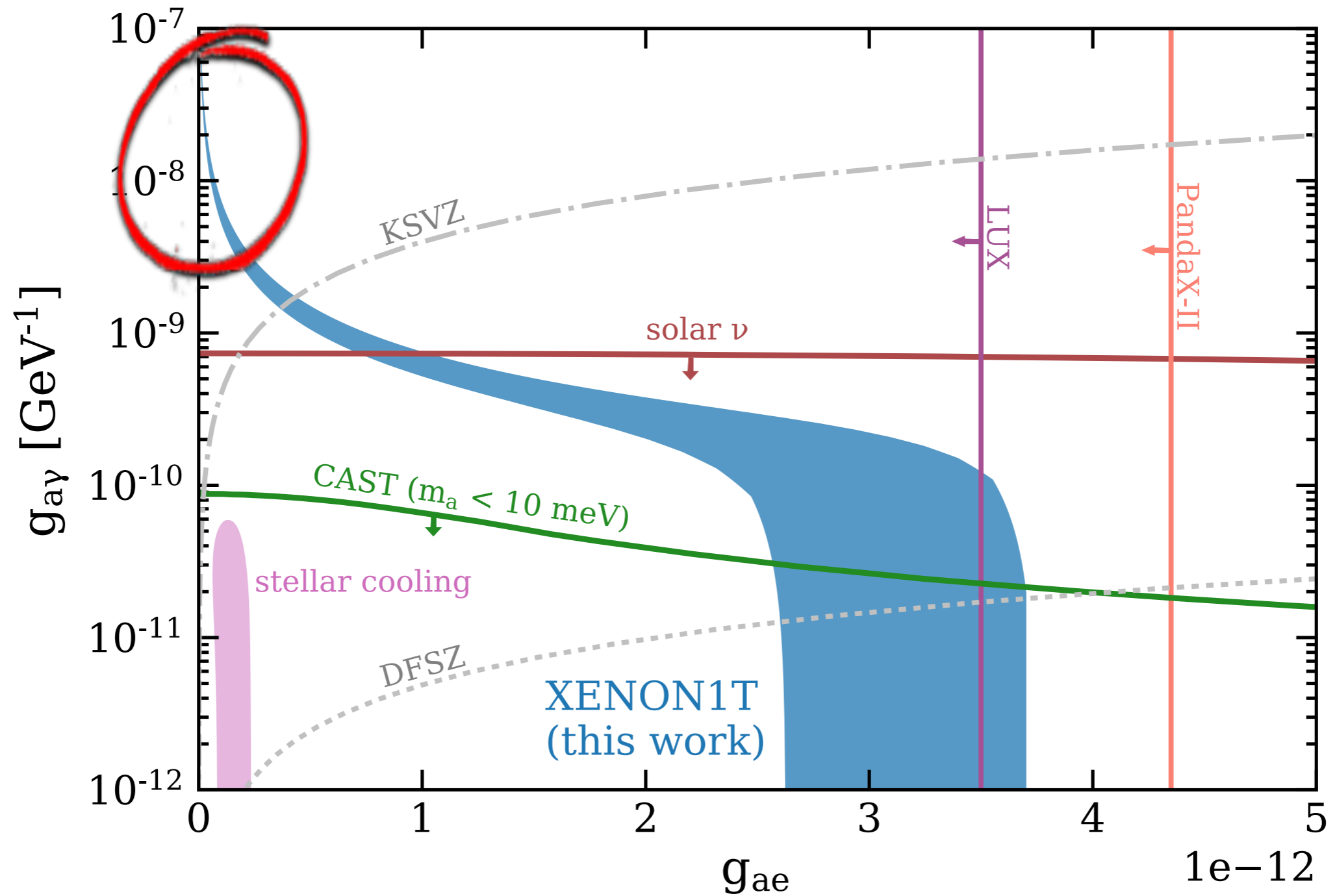
Solar Axion Detection

- axioelectric effect $\mathcal{L} \supset -g_{ae} \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2m_e} \bar{e} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 e - \frac{1}{4} g_{a\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$

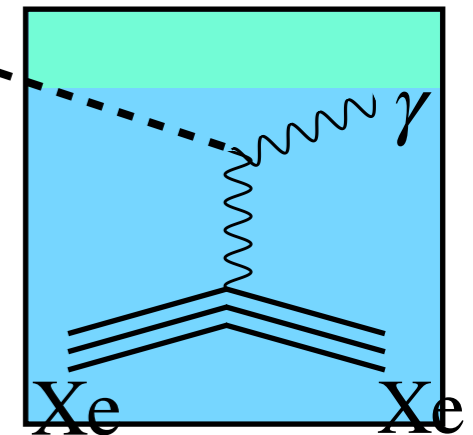
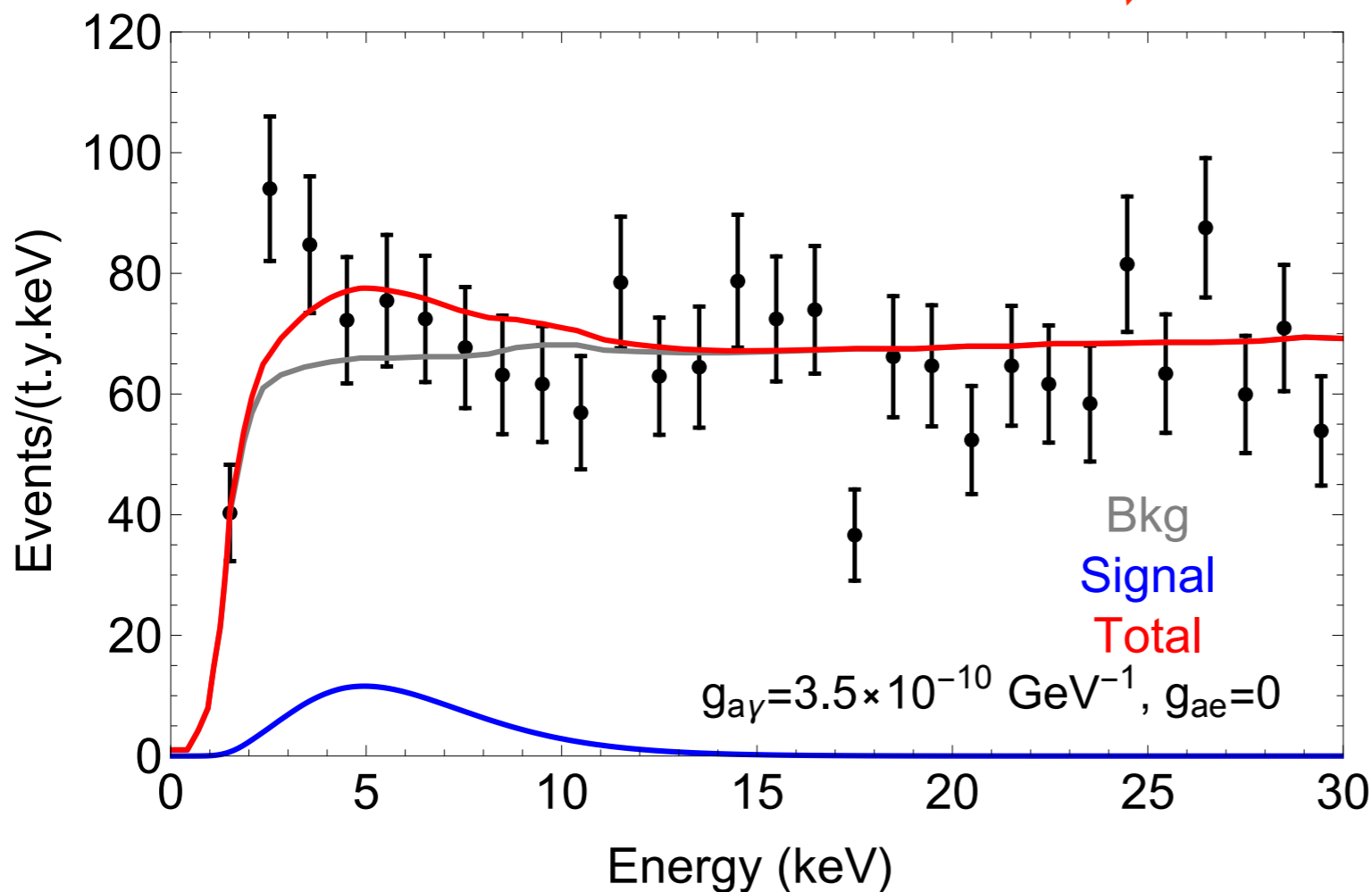
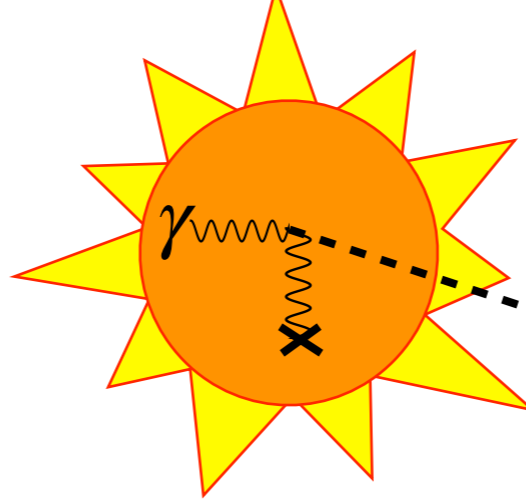
keV axions are absorbed by electrons



Stellar Constraints



Inverse Primakoff

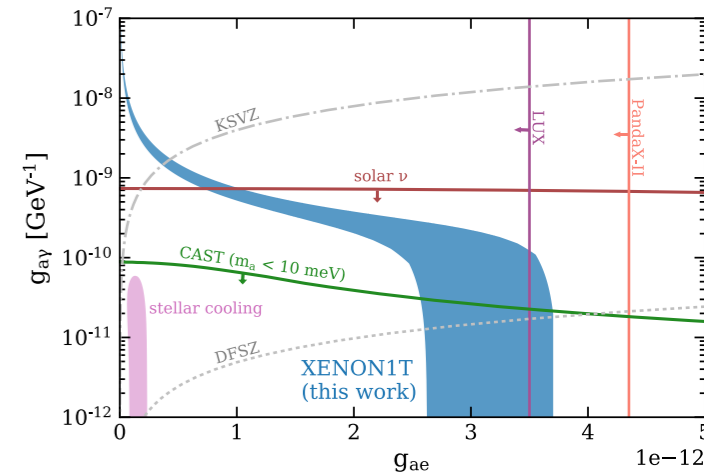
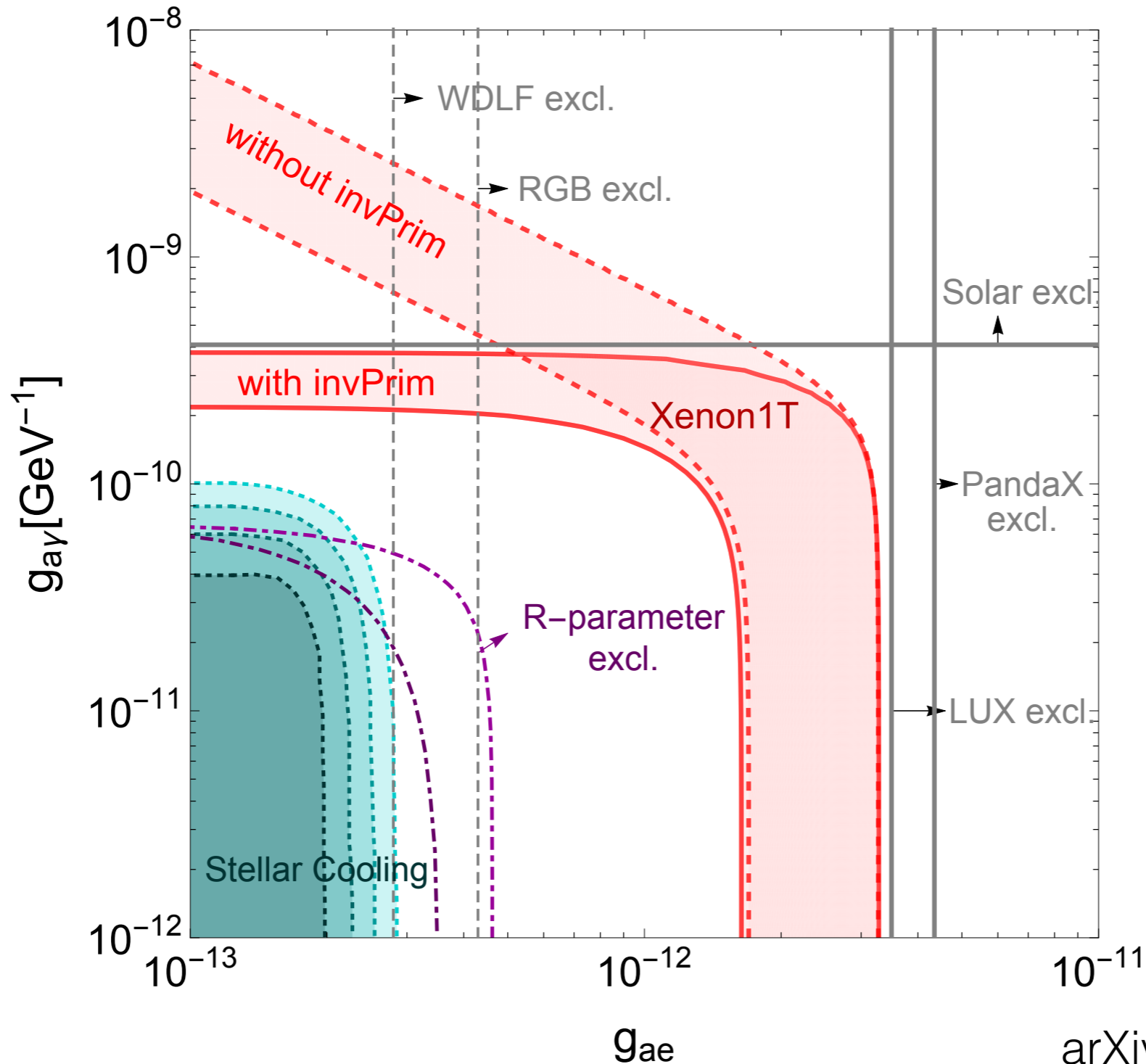


$$\frac{d\sigma_{a \rightarrow \gamma}^{\text{invPrim}}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha}{16\pi} g_{a\gamma}^2 \frac{q^2}{k^2} (4 - q^2/k^2) F_a^2(q^2)$$

$$F_a(q^2) = Zk^2/(r_0^{-2} + q^2),$$

- keV photon ionizes Xe.
XENON can hardly distinguish photon signal from Electron Recoil

Inverse Primakoff cannot be Neglected



arXiv: 2006.14598
see also 2006.15118

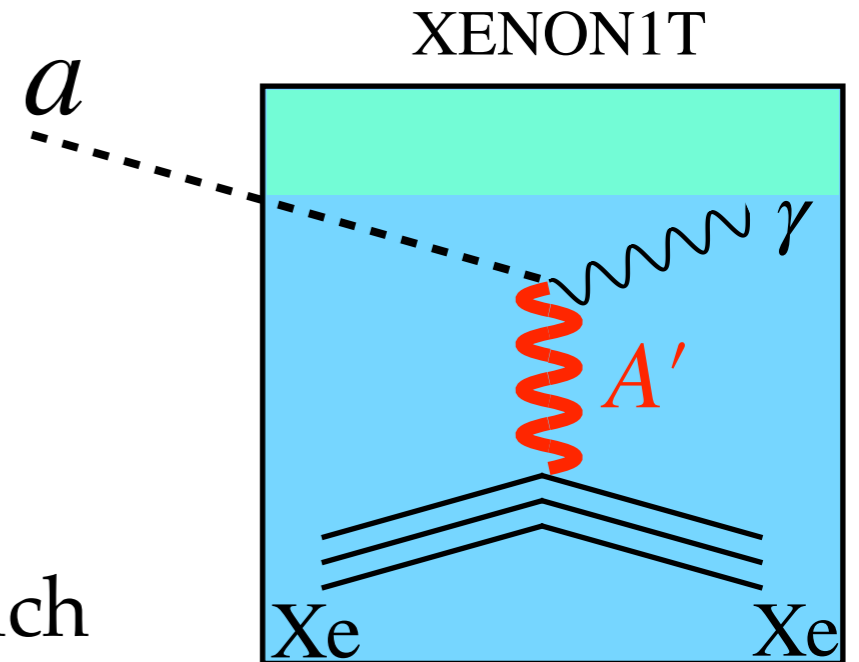
Further Alleviate the Astro Tension

- $U(1)_B$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}g_{a\gamma A'}aF'_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + g_B A'_\mu J_B^\mu$$

$$m_{A'} \lesssim \text{keV}$$

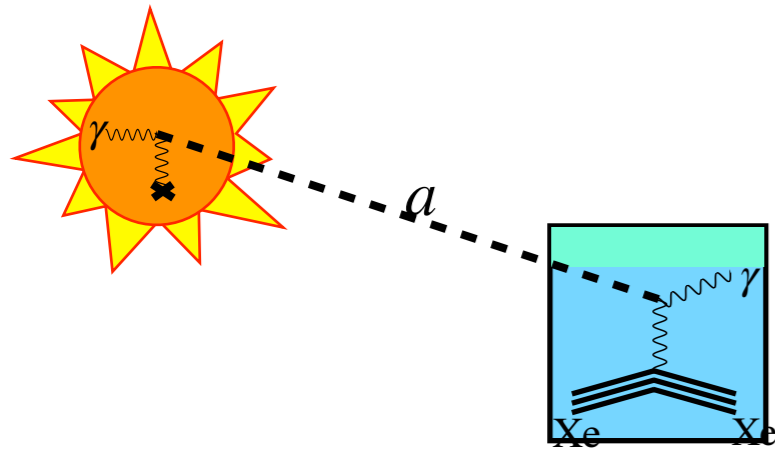
stellar cooling bounds do not change too much
but form factor in Xenon detection from ~ 5 to 131



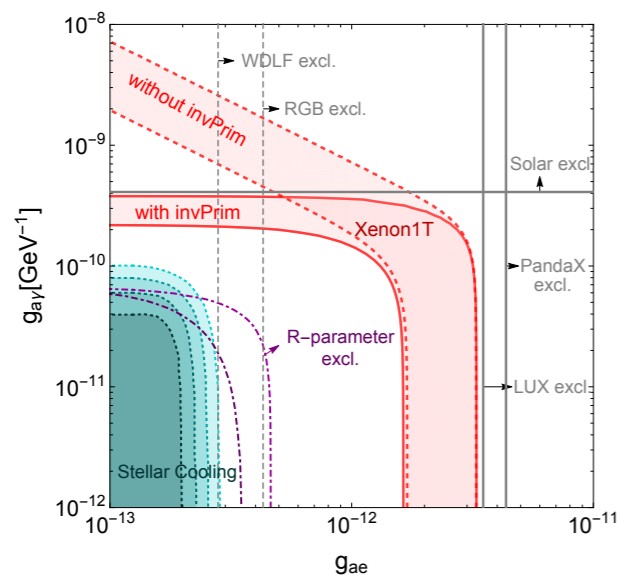
- $U(1)_{B-L}$

- Environment dependent cooling rate

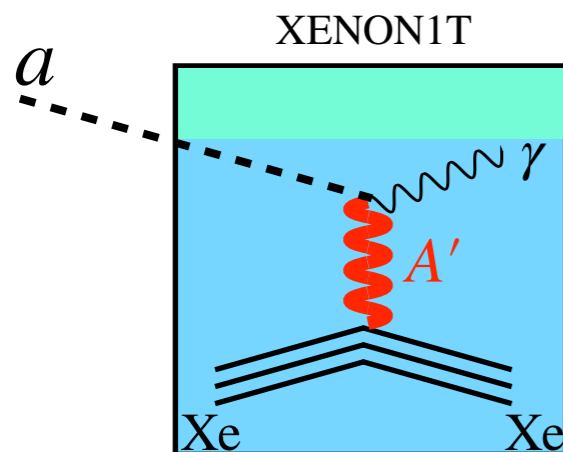
Conclusion



Inverse Primakoff cannot be neglected



Release tension with astro-bounds



future. distinguish signatures

Thank you