JHEP

Published for SISSA by Springer

Received: May 21, 2021
Revised: December 3, 2021
Accepted: December 3, 2021
Published: December 29, 2021

Resurrecting low-mass axion dark matter via a dynamical QCD scale

Lucien Heurtier,[a] **Fei Huang**[b,c] **and Tim M.P. Tait**[c]

[a] *Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University, South Road, Durham, U.K.*

[b] *CAS Key Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China*

[c] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Frederick Reines Hall, Irvine, CA 92697, U.S.A.*

E-mail: lucien.heurtier@durham.ac.uk, huangf4@uci.edu, ttait@uci.edu

Abstract: In the framework where the strong coupling is dynamical, the QCD sector may confine at a much higher temperature than it would in the Standard Model, and the temperature-dependent mass of the QCD axion evolves in a non-trivial way. We find that, depending on the evolution of $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$, the axion field may undergo multiple distinct phases of damping and oscillation leading generically to a suppression of its relic abundance. Such a suppression could therefore open up a wide range of parameter space, resurrecting in particular axion dark-matter models with a large Peccei-Quinn scale $f_a \gg 10^{12}\,\text{GeV}$, i.e., with a lighter mass than the standard QCD axion.

Keywords: Cosmology of Theories beyond the SM, Confinement

ArXiv ePrint: 2104.13390

https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP12(2021)216

JHEP12(2021)216

Contents

JHEP12(2021)216

1 Introduction

The nature of the dark matter whose existence is required to explain astronomical and cosmological observations remains among the most pressing questions confronting particle physics. A large suite of ongoing and planned experiments seeks to detect it and understand the role it plays in a fundamental description of nature containing the Standard Model (SM) [1].

The axion stands out among candidates to play the role of particle dark matter [2–4] as one whose existence has been independently postulated to explain another mystery in particle physics: the apparent lack of violation of charge conjugation-parity (CP) symmetry by quantum chromodynmaics (QCD), the strong nuclear interaction, as demonstrated by the absence of an observable electric dipole moment for the neutron [5]. The axion $a(x)$ arises as a pseudo Nambu-Goldstone boson [6, 7] associated with the spontaneous breaking of a Peccei-Quinn $\mathrm{U}(1)_{\mathrm{PQ}}$ symmetry [8, 9] whose presence insures that CP will be conserved by the strong nuclear force. This symmetry is anomalous with respect to $\mathrm{SU}(3)_{\mathrm{C}}$, and the explicit breaking by strong instantons induces a periodic potential of the form $V_{\mathrm{PQ}}(a) \propto \Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}^4 \cos(a/f_a)$, resulting in a mass for the axion of order $\Lambda_{\mathrm{QCD}}^2/f_a$, where f_a characterizes the scale at which the PQ symmetry is broken. As a massive neutral particle with feeble interactions with the Standard Model (SM) [10–13], the axion has all of the correct properties necessary to play the role of dark matter.

The relic abundance of axions depends sensitively on the cosmological history of the early Universe (see ref. [14] for a review). If the PQ symmetry is broken after inflation, the

axion field typically evolves into a complex network of global strings, domain walls, and oscillons [15, 16], which must be simulated numerically (e.g. [17]). On the other hand, if the PQ symmetry breaks before the end of inflation, the average axion density is typically characterized by a single misalignment value within the entire visible Universe, and is more straightforward to estimate. Nevertheless, even in this case the resulting density of axions is driven by its low energy potential, and is thus extremely sensitive to the behavior of QCD at finite temperature [18–22]. Requiring that the relic abundance of axions in such a scenario saturate the cosmologically observed dark matter density occurs for $f_a \simeq 10^{12}\,\text{GeV}$ for an order one initial misalignment angle.

Accessing wider ranges of axion parameter space either requires one to abandon the notion that the axion makes up all of the dark matter, fine-tuning the misalignment angle, or changing the dynamics at early cosmological times. In this work, we consider a theory in which the strong coupling dynamically evolves at high temperatures, such that QCD initially confines at a high scale, eventually relaxing back to its observed value today [23]. This modification directly lifts the axion potential, and opens up new regions of parameter space which would be unnatural for a standard cosmology.[1]

This article is organized as follows: in section 2, we review the module which allows for dynamical evolution of the QCD coupling during early times, and discuss its implications for the axion potential. In section 3, we compute the resulting abundance of axions under different assumptions concerning in which era the early confinement takes place. In section 4, we summarize the numerical results of these calculations. We reserve section 5 for our conclusions.

2 Early QCD confinement

In this section, we outline a simple module which promotes the strong coupling constant to a dynamical quantity capable of triggering early confinement, and its impact on the mass of the QCD axion during this phase.

2.1 Dynamical SU(3) coupling

Following ref. [23] we introduce a scalar field ϕ which is a singlet under the SM gauge groups and couples to the gluon field strength via the non-renormalizable operator

$$-\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{g_{s0}^2}+\frac{\phi}{M_\star}\right)G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}\,, \tag{2.1}$$

where g_{s0} is the value of the effective strong coupling constant at $\langle\phi\rangle = 0$. The ultraviolet scale $M_\star$ represents the typical mass scale of the sector mediating interactions between ϕ and the QCD sector, resulting in the effective interaction of eq. (2.1) at low energies $E \ll M_\star$.

Due to interactions with particles present in the thermal bath, the vacuum expectation value (VEV) of the scalar field ϕ may evolve as a function of the temperature. If these

[1] While employing different dynamics and operating at a different energy scales, it shares a common theme with refs. [24–26].

JHEP12(2021)216

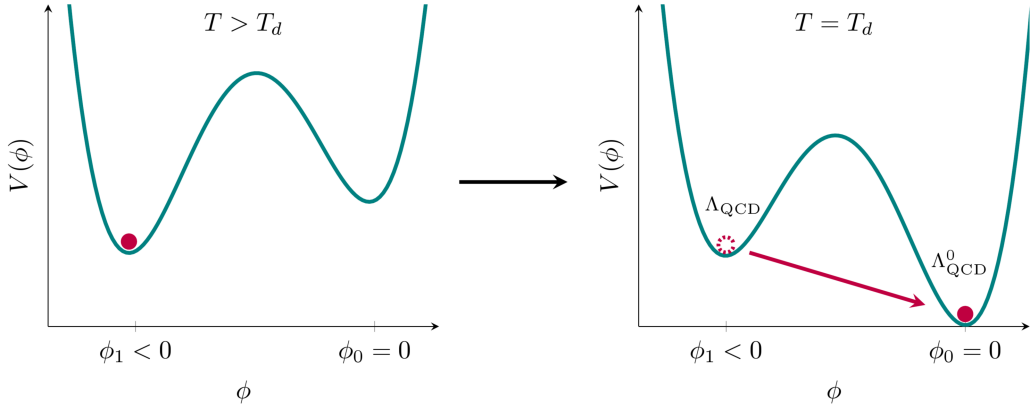

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the potential $V(\phi)$, inducing an effective SU(3) coupling leading to early confinement for $T > T_d$, but transitioning to SM-like behavior for lower temperatures.

corrections lead to a larger effective coupling during some early epoch, it may result in QCD confining earlier than it would under a standard cosmology. In principle, the specifics of the interactions between ϕ and other fields dictate the shape of its thermal potential and the evolution of $\langle\phi\rangle$ in the early universe. For simplicity, we will assume throughout the paper that the potential is such that ϕ tracks an approximately constant value corresponding to a meta-stable vacuum at $\langle\phi\rangle = \phi_1 < 0$ before transitioning into the true minimum at $\phi_0 = 0$ (see figure 1). The specific details as to how this is engineered are likely to lead to interesting phenomenology in their own right, but typically less likely to impact the axion abundance through misalignment which is our focus.

In addition to its dependence on $\langle\phi\rangle$, the effective strong coupling runs with the energy scale μ at one loop:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_s(\mu, \langle\phi\rangle)} = \frac{33 - 2n_f}{6\pi} \ln \frac{\mu}{\Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}} + 4\pi \frac{\langle\phi\rangle}{M_\star}\,, \tag{2.2}$$

where n_f is the number of dynamical quark flavors at the scale $\mu \gtrsim m_f$ and the reference value $\Lambda^0_{\rm QCD} \simeq 400\,\text{MeV}$ corresponds to the QCD confinement scale when $\langle\phi\rangle = 0$. The dependence of the QCD confinement scale on $\langle\phi\rangle$ thus reads

$$\Lambda_{\rm QCD}(\langle\phi\rangle) = \Lambda^0_{\rm QCD} \exp\left(\frac{24\pi^2}{2n_f - 33} \frac{\langle\phi\rangle}{M_\star}\right)\,. \tag{2.3}$$

Above the electroweak scale (and assuming SM particle content charged under SU(3)), $n_f = 6$ and the factor $\frac{24\pi^2}{2n_f - 33}$ is negative. For $\langle\phi\rangle < 0$, the value of the confinement scale can be much larger than $\Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$. Given these assumptions, once the temperature falls below $T_c \sim \Lambda_{\rm QCD}(\phi_1) \gg \Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$, QCD becomes strong and confines. Later on when ϕ transitions to the true minimum at $\langle\phi\rangle = 0$, the confinement scale quickly relaxes to $\Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$. If this happens at $T_d \gtrsim \Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$, a period of deconfinement can result, until QCD reconfines as in the SM case.

JHEP12(2021)216

2.2 Evolution of the axion mass

The axion mass depends on the temperature, Higgs VEV, and QCD confinement scale. Analytical and lattice arguments [19, 22] suggest the form:

$$m_a^2(T) f_a^2 \approx \begin{cases} m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \bar{m}, & (T < \Lambda_{\rm QCD}) \,, \\ \zeta m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \bar{m} \left(\dfrac{\Lambda_{\rm QCD}}{T}\right)^n, & (T > \Lambda_{\rm QCD}) \,, \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

where $\bar{m} = \sqrt{m_u m_d}/(m_u + m_d) \simeq 0.5$ and the parameters ζ and n depend on the number of light flavors and thus the temperature. For simplicity, we adopt $\zeta = 1$ and $n = 6.68$ [22] throughout. Note that, the combination $m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 \simeq m_{\pi 0}^2 f_{\pi 0}^2 (v_h/v_h^0)(\Lambda_{\rm QCD}/\Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0)^3$ depends on the confinement scale as well as the ratio between v_h and v_h^0, i.e., the Higgs VEV at a finite temperature T, and its SM value at zero temperature $\sim 246\,\text{GeV}$.

Early confinement results in two dramatic changes to the usual temperature-dependent Higgs potential of the SM:

- during early confinement, the thermal bath no longer contains quarks and gluons, but rather the light pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson mesons resulting from the spontaneous breaking of the approximate $\mathrm{SU}(6)_L \times \mathrm{SU}(6)_R$ flavor symmetry to its diagonal subgroup $\mathrm{SU}(6)_V$ by the QCD chiral condensate.
- The quark condensate generates a tadpole term for the Higgs via the SM Yukawa interactions, which shifts the minimum of its potential and thus deforms the usual SM electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB), and causes it to occur earlier than in the SM, if QCD confines before the SM electroweak phase transition.

The resulting thermal Higgs potential is [23, 27, 28]:

$$V(h,T) = \begin{cases} V_0(h) + \dfrac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \displaystyle\sum_{i=h,W,Z,t} (-1)^F n_i J_{B/F}(m_i^2/T^2) & (T > \Lambda_{\rm QCD}) \,, \\ V_0(h) - \sqrt{2}\kappa y_t h + \dfrac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \displaystyle\sum_{i=h,W,Z,\pi^a} n_i J_{B/F}(m_i^2/T^2) & (\Lambda_{\rm QCD} > T > T_d) \,, \\ V_0(h) + \dfrac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \displaystyle\sum_{i=h,W,Z,t} (-1)^F n_i J_{B/F}(m_i^2/T^2) & (T_d > T) \,, \end{cases} \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$V_0(h) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu^2 h^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} h^4 \tag{2.6}$$

is the tree level SM Higgs potential, n_i counts the degeneracy of each particle species, and the bosonic/fermionic thermal functions are

$$J_{B/F}(x) = \int_0^\infty dy\; y^2 \log\left(1 - (-1)^F e^{-\sqrt{y^2+x}}\right) , \tag{2.7}$$

with $F = 0/1$ for bosons/fermions. Notice that, the masses in eq. (2.5) are field dependent. The pion masses are matched to experimental data as in ref. [28].

JHEP12(2021)216

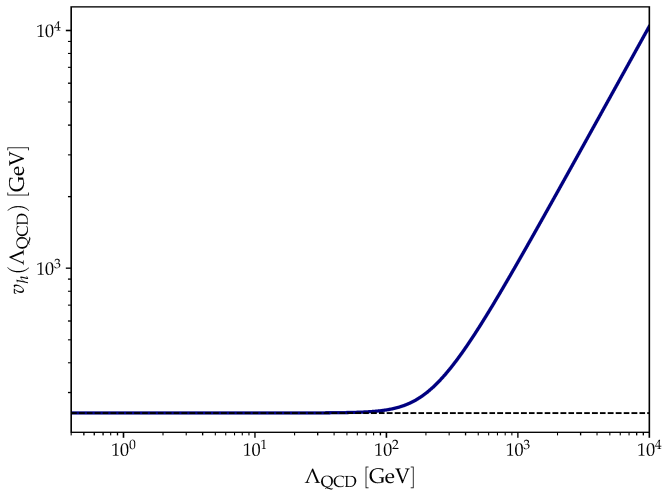

Figure 2. The value of v_h immediately after early confinement is triggered, as a function of the early confinement scale.

At a given temperature T, the Higgs VEV v_h is obtained by minimizing the finite-temperature potential of eq. (2.5). The relationship between v_h and $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ is shown in figure 2. In general, if $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ is higher than the scale of SM EWSB, $T^0_{\rm EW}$, the Higgs VEV is displaced to a significantly higher value than v^0_h. However, if $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} < T^0_{\rm EW}$, the thermal corrections are not important and $v_h \sim v^0_h$ for $T < \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$.

In practice, the Higgs VEV does not vary significantly during early confinement [28], and it suffices to approximate it as a constant during early confinement. In fact (as shown below) the final axion abundance only depends on the value of v_h immediately after early confinement is triggered.

3 Axion abundance

3.1 Standard axion production

The relic density of the axions generated via misalignment production can be determined by solving the equation of motion

$$\ddot{a} + 3H\dot{a} + \frac{\partial V_{\rm PQ}}{\partial a} = 0\,, \tag{3.1}$$

whose solution determines the energy density via:

$$\rho_a = \frac{1}{2}\dot{a}^2 + V_{\rm PQ}. \tag{3.2}$$

If the oscillation amplitude is sufficiently small, i.e., $\theta = a/f_a \lesssim \mathcal{O}(1)$, the potential is approximately quadratic, and the approximation $V_{\rm PQ} \simeq m_a^2 a^2/2$ holds, for which the third term in eq. (3.1) is simply $m_a(t)^2 a$.

The evolution of the axion energy density as governed by eq. (3.1) can be heuristically described as follows. Once the cosine potential develops, the axion field (which is

JHEP12(2021)216

typically displaced away from its minimum) is initially frozen due to Hubble friction while $m_a(T) \ll H(T)$. In this epoch, the energy density of axions is completely stored as potential energy, which is sensitive to the expansion of the universe only through the evolution of its temperature-dependent mass:

$$\rho_a(T) = \frac{1}{2} m_a^2(T)\ a_0^2\,. \tag{3.3}$$

Later as the Universe cools, the axion mass increases and eventually surpasses the Hubble parameter, at which point the axion field begins to oscillate around its minimum. The energy density of axions is thereafter described by the energy density contained in the classical oscillations of the pseudo-scalar zero mode, evolving like matter with a temperature dependent mass:

$$\rho_a(T) = \frac{\rho_a(T')}{m_a(T')} \times \left(\frac{R(T')}{R(T)}\right)^3 \times m_a(T)\,, \tag{3.4}$$

in which T' is a reference temperature during the oscillation phase, and R is the scale factor. During this phase, $\rho_a/m_a \sim R^{-3}$ behaves like an effective number density.

In practice it is convenient to estimate the relic density by gluing the limiting solutions, eqs. (3.3) and (3.4), together at the temperature $m_a(T) \sim H(T)$ where the oscillation of the axion field "just turns on". As long as the mass of the axion evolves slowly enough with respect to time, its energy density can be well described by the piecewise equation [2, 19, 29, 30]:

$$\rho_a(T) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{2} a_0^2 m_a^2(T)\,, & (T < T_{\rm osc}) \\ \dfrac{1}{2} a_0^2 m_a(T_{\rm osc}) m_a(T) \left(\dfrac{R(T_{\rm osc})}{R(T)}\right)^3\,, & (T > T_{\rm osc}) \end{cases} \tag{3.5}$$

in which $T_{\rm osc}$ is defined through $m_a(T_{\rm osc}) = AH(T_{\rm osc})$ with the constant A determined phenomenologically by matching eq. (3.5) to numerical solutions of eq. (3.1). In practice, we find that $A \simeq 4$ results in optimal matching (with some dependence on f_a).

We refer to eq. (3.5) as the "standard" picture for the evolution of the axion energy density, and investigate the production of axion DM when the universe undergoes a phase of early QCD (de)confinement as compared to it.

3.2 Modified axion production

The dominant effects on axion production in a non-standard cosmological history for which $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ behaves dynamically can be broadly placed in two classes:

- *Non-standard evolution of the background cosmology*: during early confinement, the degrees of freedom in the strong sector transform from free quarks and gluons into bound state hadrons. As described above, this can influence the Higgs VEV, and shift the masses of those particles which dominantly receive their mass from it. Together, these two effects can dramatically modify the effective number of relativistic degrees of freedom in the thermal bath, and thus the expansion history of the Universe.
- *Non-standard evolution of the axion mass*: the existence of a larger QCD scale implies that the axion mass is boosted once its mass switches on by the EWSB, which could

JHEP12(2021)216

either be triggered by the early confinement itself (if $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} > T^0_{\rm EW}$), or take place at the usual time (if $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \leq T^0_{\rm EW}$ — see eq. (2.4)). Such a boost could enable the axion field to start oscillating at an earlier time, resulting in it spending more time in the matter-like phase and thus suppressing its relic density.

We describe each of these classes of effects in more detail below.

3.2.1 Changes to the background cosmology

The Friedmann equation relates the Hubble parameter with the total energy density of the universe

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho_{\rm tot} = \frac{\rho_{\rm tot}}{3M_{\rm Pl}^2}\,, \tag{3.6}$$

where G is the gravitational constant (related to the reduced Planck mass, $M_{\rm Pl} \equiv 1/\sqrt{8\pi G}$) and $\rho_{\rm tot}$ is the total energy density of the Universe. Deep within the radiation dominated (RD) epoch, $\rho_{\rm tot}$ is well approximated by the energy density of the thermal bath,

$$\rho_{\rm tot}(T) \approx \rho_R(T) = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_\star(T)\; T^4\,, \tag{3.7}$$

where $g_\star(T)$ is the effective number of relativistic degrees of freedom of the SM thermal bath. The resulting Hubble parameter during this epoch can be approximated

$$H(T) \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{90}} g_\star^{1/2}(T)\; \frac{T^2}{M_{\rm Pl}}\,. \tag{3.8}$$

While the bulk of the effect from the background cosmology is determined by the timing of the two phase transitions (one to the early confined phase, and the second at de-confinement), there is some dependence on the detailed evolution of $g_\star$ (and thus, R, T, and H) during each phase transition as well. As confinement is an intrinsically non-perturbative process, the physics during the phase transition is typically not amenable to a perturbative description in terms of a weakly coupled effective field theory. We describe the physics during the transition using ansatzes which interpolate between limiting behaviors far before and after the transition, where the description is under control. We denote by t_c the time at which a transition takes place and $2\delta t$ its typical duration, such that $t_- = t_c - \delta t$ and $t_+ = t_c + \delta t$ represent times before the transition begins and after it finishes, respectively.

During early confinement, the relativistic degrees of freedom in the QCD sector consist of the light pseudoscalar mesons and the thermal potential of the Higgs is modified, driving its VEV to increase as described in section 2. Both of these effects result in a rapid *decrease* in $g_\star$ at the time of early confinement which reheats the universe and/or slows down the rate at which its temperature decreases, depending on how fast $g_\star$ is varying. We model this behavior through the assumption that the scale factor increases, $R_+ > R_-$, whereas the temperature remains approximately constant, $T_+ = T_- \simeq \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$.

In contrast, during de-confinement at T_d, there is a sudden *increase* of $g_\star$ either due to the disintegration of hadrons when QCD deconfines (i.e., $T_d > \Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$), or because of the sudden decrease in the pion masses (which scale as $m_\pi^2 \propto \Lambda_{\rm QCD} v_h$), if $T_d < \Lambda^0_{\rm QCD}$. Thus,

JHEP12(2021)216

during the second transition we treat the scale factor as stagnant, $R_+ = R_-$, while the temperature drops: $T_- > T_+$.

The conservation of entropy $R_-^3 g_\star(T_-)T_-^3 = R_+^3 g_\star(T_+)T_+^3$ together with eq. (3.8) provide the connection to the Hubble scale,

$$\frac{H_+}{H_-} = \left(\frac{R_-}{R_+}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{T_+}{T_-}\right)^{1/2} . \tag{3.9}$$

In the case of an isothermal transition ($T_+ = T_-$) the scale factor and Hubble scale both grow continuously from R_- to R_+ and from H_- to H_+, respectively, though they appear to be discontinuous functions of temperature. In the case where the scale factor remains constant ($R_+ = R_-$) while the temperature rapidly drops, the Hubble scale will decrease continuously as a function of the temperature as

$$H(T) = H_- \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_-}} \qquad (\text{for } T_- \geq T \geq T_+) . \tag{3.10}$$

3.2.2 Axion energy density

We evaluate the evolution of the energy density of axions following a similar approach to the standard one described above, which treats axion oscillations as immediately turning on (or off) when the axion mass crosses the Hubble parameter, $m_a(T) = AH(T)$.[2] We denote the temperature at the crossing points by subscripts "↑" and "↓" with the former indicating that the mass crosses Hubble from below, and the latter from above. Moreover, assume that the axion field has not yet begun oscillating before early confinement or EWSB (whichever happens earlier).

We compare the relic density resulting from early confinement to the standard case by computing their ratio at the moment where the background cosmological evolution merges and starts tracking a standard cosmology at the completion of de-confinement (denoted in the notation indicated above by T_d^+),

$$S \equiv \frac{\rho_a\left(T_d^+\right)}{\rho_a^{\rm st}\left(T_d^+\right)} \tag{3.11}$$

where $\rho_a^{\rm st}\left(T_d^+\right)$ denotes the axion density which would have been obtained for the same parameters under the assumptions of a standard cosmological history.

As the Universe expands and cools, there are a number of distinct temperature regimes to consider:

(*i*) $T > T_\uparrow$: as in the standard case, before the axion mass crosses Hubble for the first time, a remains frozen at its initial value a_0. The energy density of axions is stored entirely as potential energy, i.e., $\rho_a(T) \simeq \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 m_a(T)^2$ which evolves with m_a^2 until the axion mass grows comparable to H. Provided the effective boost to the axion mass

[2] It is worth noting that similar ideas, i.e. early oscillation due to the change of mass and the effects on the relic abundance of the corresponding field, have been proposed in previous literature under different contexts [31–33].

JHEP12(2021)216

is large enough, the first crossing happens when QCD confines (for the first time) or EWSB occurs, whichever is earlier. For $T_{\rm EW}^0 \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$, the increase of the axion mass may be more modest, and it may cross H after EWSB (but still earlier than $T_{\rm osc}$ in the standard case).

(*ii*) $T_\uparrow > T > T_d^-$: as the axion mass rises above the Hubble parameter at $T_\uparrow$, the axion field begins to oscillate and behaves like matter (with a varying mass). At times after the onset of initial oscillations,

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_a(T) &= \frac{\rho_a(T_\uparrow)}{m_a(T_\uparrow)}\left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)}{R(T)}\right)^3 m_a(T) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}a_0^2\, m_a(T_\uparrow)m_a(T)\left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)}{R(T)}\right)^3 . \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

It is important to note that we treat the axion relic abundance as scaling like $\rho_a \propto R^{-3}m_a$ during all periods in which it is oscillating, which assumes that the mass itself is changing slowly compared to the classical field oscillations. This assumption could be violated during the phase transition in which the effective $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ adjusts its value, and strongly depends on the details of the phase transition. We leave further exploration of these subtleties for future work.

(*iii*) $T_d^- > T$: the subsequent evolution of ρ_a strongly depends on the choice of parameters. If de-confinement takes place early enough, it can trigger a period where m_a falls below H again, leading oscillations to damp out. However, it may also be the case that the axion mass never falls below H after oscillations have started.[3]

(*a*) *Damping and Re-oscillation:* in the case where damping sets in after the initial oscillation phase, the axion continues to oscillate and its energy density evolves as R^{-3} until $T_\downarrow$, where its mass falls below the Hubble parameter. At that point, the oscillations quickly damp out, with ρ_a scaling as potential energy whose evolution is driven by $m_a(T)$. Therefore, for $T_d^- > T > T'_\uparrow$, we have

$$\rho_a(T) = \frac{1}{2}a_0^2\frac{m_a(T_\uparrow)m_a^2(T)}{m_a(T_\downarrow)}\left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)}{R(T_\downarrow)}\right)^3 . \tag{3.13}$$

At $T'_\uparrow$, the mass once again becomes larger than Hubble, and a begins a new phase of oscillation, evolving as matter. Therefore, for $T < T'_\uparrow$

$$\rho_a(T) = \frac{a_0^2}{2}\frac{m_a(T_\uparrow)m_a(T'_\uparrow)m_a(T)}{m_a(T_\downarrow)}\left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)R(T'_\uparrow)}{R(T_\downarrow)R(T)}\right)^3 . \tag{3.14}$$

Note that T_d^+ could either be larger or smaller than $T'_\uparrow$. Comparing with eq. (3.5) at any temperature $T \leq \min\{T'_\uparrow, T_d^+\}$, we obtain

$$S = \frac{m_a(T_\uparrow)m_a(T'_\uparrow)}{m_a(T_\downarrow)m_a^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})}\left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)R(T'_\uparrow)}{R(T_\downarrow)R^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})}\right)^3 , \tag{3.15}$$

[3]It is also possible that T_d is smaller than $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$ such that hadrons never de-confine.

JHEP12(2021)216

in which the superscript "st" indicates that the corresponding quantity is from the standard case. If $T_d^+ > T'_\uparrow$, the QCD coupling returns to its SM value before oscillation recommences, such that $T'_\uparrow = T_{\rm osc}$ (i.e., the axion field remains in a second damped phase at T_d^+), and both m_a and R are both the same as their counterparts in the standard case. In this situation, eq. (3.15) then simplifies:

$$S = \frac{m_a(T_\uparrow)}{m_a(T_\downarrow)} \left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)}{R(T_\downarrow)}\right)^3 . \tag{3.16}$$

(*b*) *No Damping:* in the case where the axion mass never falls below Hubble once oscillations have started, eq. (3.12) continues to govern its evolution down to T_d^+, resulting in the ratio,

$$S = \frac{m_a(T_\uparrow)}{m_a^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})} \left(\frac{R(T_\uparrow)}{R^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})}\right)^3 . \tag{3.17}$$

Notice that, since $T_{\rm osc}$ is before T_d^+, m_a and R are essentially different from their standard case counterparts at $T_{\rm osc}$.

Using eq. (3.8), the ratio S in eqs. (3.15) and (3.17) can be summarized:

$$S \approx \begin{cases} \sqrt{\dfrac{g_\star(T_\downarrow) g_\star^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})}{g_\star(T_\uparrow) g_\star(T'_\uparrow)}} \dfrac{T_\downarrow T_{\rm osc}}{T_\uparrow T'_\uparrow} & \text{(a)} \\ \sqrt{\dfrac{g_\star^{\rm st}(T_{\rm osc})}{g_\star(T_\uparrow)}} \dfrac{T_{\rm osc}}{T_\uparrow} & \text{(b)} \end{cases} . \tag{3.18}$$

Note that case (a) simplifies to $\sqrt{\frac{g_\star(T_\downarrow)}{g_\star(T_\uparrow)}} \frac{T_\downarrow}{T_\uparrow}$ if $T_d^+ > T'_\uparrow$, which is consistent with eq. (3.16). Also, in case (b) if $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \leq T_{\rm osc}$, $T_\uparrow \to T_{\rm osc}$, which suggests that if early confinement occurs when the axion field is already oscillating, the relic abundance of the axions is unaffected. It is worth noting that the specific value of $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$ has a modest impact on S by modifying the crossing temperatures and pion masses (and thus $g_\star$) during the early confinement phase. Varying $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$ from 400 MeV to 200 MeV results in an $\mathcal{O}(1)$ factor decrease in S — in case (a), S changes by less than 10%, whereas in case (b), the change is at most $\sim 35\%$ due to a smaller $T_{\rm osc}$.

4 Results

Following eq. (3.18), the axion density resulting in a particular scenario depends upon $T_\uparrow$, $T_\downarrow$ and $T'_\uparrow$, as well as the value of the Hubble parameter at those times. We restrict ourselves to cases where initially $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} > \Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$, and assume the de-confinement transition is such that $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ can be approximated as instantaneously decreasingly to $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$ at $T_d \equiv (T_d^- + T_d^+)/2$. In practice, we find it convenient to construct interesting scenarios by choosing $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ and T_d^-, and computing T_d^+ by matching[4] eq. (3.10) with $H^{\rm st}$. After obtaining the full evolution

[4]For the special case $T_d^- > \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$, for which T_d^+ is undefined, we set $T_d = T_d^-$.

JHEP12(2021)216

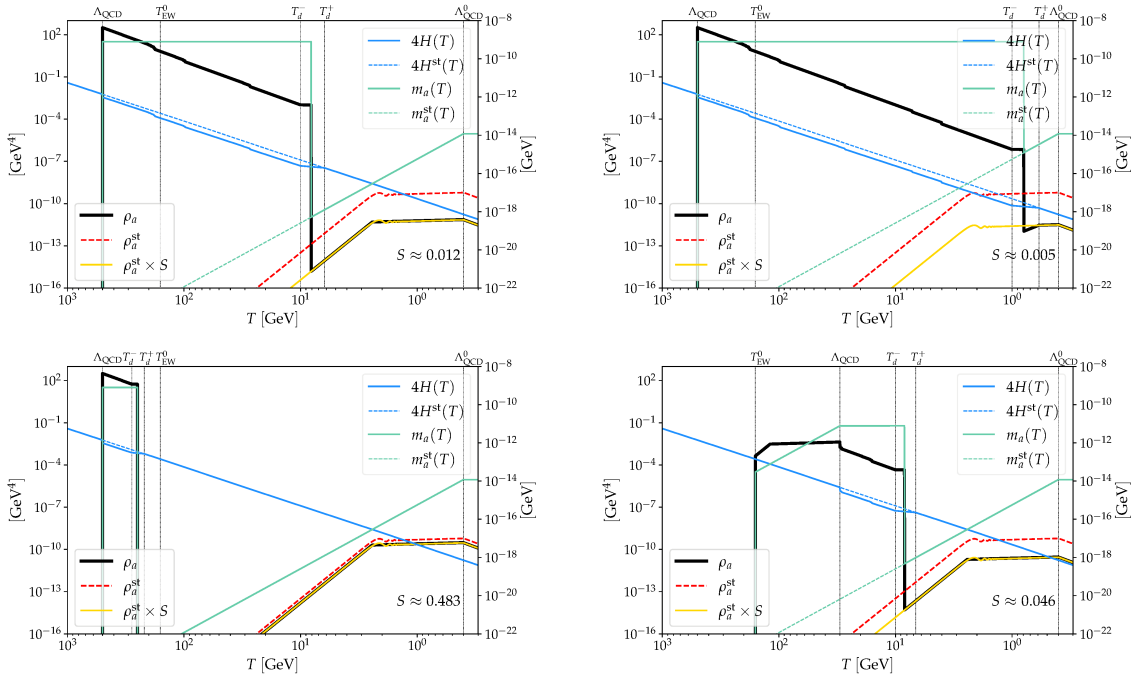

Figure 3. Examples of the evolution of H, m_a, and ρ_a (as indicated) and final suppression factor S for four choices of parameters: upper left: $[\Lambda_{\rm QCD}, T_d^-] = [500, 10]$ GeV; upper right: $[\Lambda_{\rm QCD}, T_d^-] = [500, 1]$ GeV; lower left: $[\Lambda_{\rm QCD}, T_d^-] = [500, 280]$ GeV; and lower right: $[\Lambda_{\rm QCD}, T_d^-] = [30, 10]$ GeV.

of H, the values of $T_\uparrow$, $T_\downarrow$ and $T'_\uparrow$ are computed by solving $m_a(T) = AH(T)$ to determine the time of the corresponding transitions in behavior.

In figure 3, we present several examples of cosmological histories which illustrate different cases. Each figure shows trajectories based on the choice of $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ and T_d for H, m_a, and ρ_a (and their standard cosmology analogues) as a function of the (decreasing) temperature scale, and the final suppression factor S for the axion density compared to the prediction from standard cosmology with $f_a = 10^{12}$ GeV and initial misalignment angle $\theta_0 = 1$. For the two upper panels and the lower left panel, confinement occurs before $T^0_{\rm EW}$ (causing m_a to jump above H), with the difference between the three being where T_d occurs: $T_d \lesssim T^0_{\rm EW}$, causing m_a to fall below H at T_d, leading to damping and re-oscillation (upper left); $T_d \ll T^0_{\rm EW}$, such that m_a never falls below H (upper right); $T_d > T^0_{\rm EW}$, causing two distinct electroweak phase transitions (lower left). In the lower right panel, $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} < T^0_{\rm EW}$ such that m_a does not immediately cross H, but does so at a later time as the temperature decreases.

In figure 4, we show contours of S in the plane of T_d^- and $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ for two choices of f_a. The example parameter points from the four panels of figure 3 are indicated by the triangle (top left), square (top right), circle (bottom left), and cross (bottom right). The dashed white line indicates $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} = T_d^-$, below which early confinement never occurs. The red contour delineates the region inside of which damping and re-oscillation take place. Broadly, the figure indicates that a period of early confinement can suppress the final axion energy density by orders of magnitude if early confinement is triggered at scales

JHEP12(2021)216

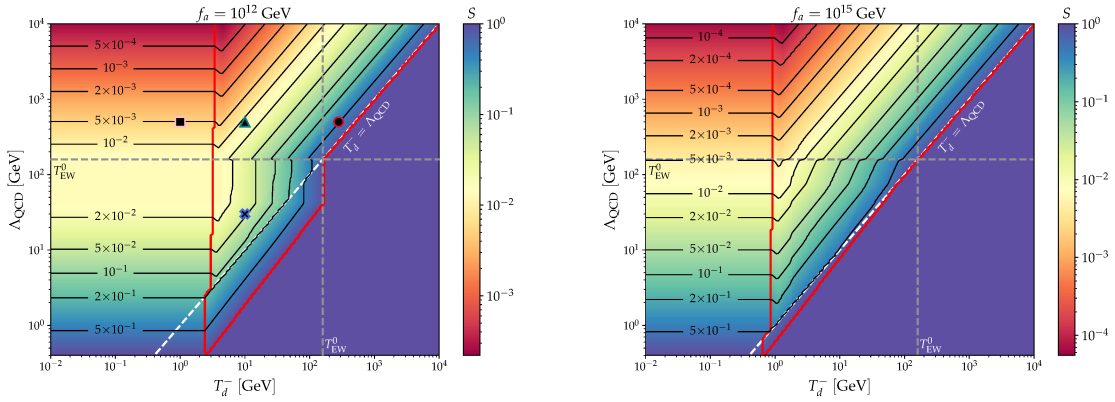

Figure 4. Contours of suppression factor S in the plane of T_d^- and $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ for $f_a = 10^{12}\,\text{GeV}$, $T_{\rm osc} \approx 2.4\,\text{GeV}$ (left) and $f_a = 10^{15}\,\text{GeV}$, $T_{\rm osc} \approx 0.67\,\text{GeV}$ (right). The red lines bound the region where damping and re-oscillation take place, the dashed grey lines label the EWSB scale in the SM, and the white dashed line marks the boundary below which early confinement never occurs. The solid markers in the left panel correspond to the four points shown in figure 3.

$\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}^0$. Note that a suppression of the axion density can be realized even when $T_d^- \leq \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ (see the contours below the white dashed line in figure 4). This is due to the fact that in some parts of the parameter space, having a larger $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ still results in early oscillation of the axion field even without an actual phase of early confinement.

In the damped/re-oscillating region, for $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} > T_{\rm EW}^0$ the contours of fixed S are roughly parallel lines since the final density is proportional to $T_d/\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$. In the region where $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ is just below $T_{\rm EW}^0$, the contours in the left panel appear to be vertical until $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \sim 40\,\text{GeV}$ — they are insensitive to the value of $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$. In this region, although the axion is massless when $T > T_{\rm EW}^0$, as soon as the SM electroweak phase transition occurs, the axion mass jumps above the Hubble parameter such that the axion field starts oscillating immediately at $T_{\rm EW}^0$. However, as f_a increases, such behavior becomes less obvious, e.g., in the right panel, there is just a slight change of slope when $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ becomes smaller than $T_{\rm EW}^0$. As $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ further decreases, the axion mass is less enhanced after $T_{\rm EW}^0$. The oscillation thus starts later, and again depends on $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$. Outside of the damped region, the axion field never ceases oscillating once it starts, and S is essentially determined by $T_\uparrow$, leading to contours which are parallel horizontal lines.

Since a dynamical $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ can suppress the axion relic abundance, it can be exploited to enlarge the parameter space for QCD axions in regions in which they would otherwise over-close the Universe. In figure 5, we show the relic abundance[5] of axions on the plane of f_a and θ_0 in the standard scenario (color map). In the same plane, contours of $S \leq 1$ indicate the suppression required to obtain the correct dark-matter relic abundance, and the region to the left of the $S = 1$ contour leads to underproduction of axion dark matter in the standard case. Taking the reference values $f_a = 10^{12}$ and $f_a = 10^{15}\,\text{GeV}$ as examples, the suppression factor needed to obtain the correct relic abundance could be as small as

[5] An anharmonic factor was taken into account for large values of θ [14, 34].

JHEP12(2021)216

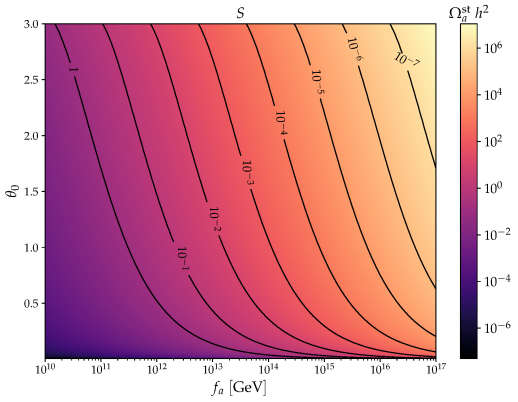

Figure 5. Contours in the plane of f_a and the initial misalignment angle θ_0 of the S necessary to bring the standard cosmology axion relic abundance (indicated by the color map) into agreement with the observed density of dark matter.

$\sim 10^{-2}$ and 10^{-5}, respectively. From figure 4, we observe that such values of S are easily obtained. Thus, these regions of parameter space could be resurrected by making $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ dynamical. In particular, figure 5 tells us that regions with a large Peccei-Quinn scale $f_a \gg 10^{12}\,\text{GeV}$, which corresponds to axions much lighter than in the standard case, can lead to the correct relic abundance in our framework.

5 Conclusion

The axion is an ideal, well-motivated dark matter candidate whose existence would simultaneously explain the evolution of the Universe and the absence of CP-violation in the strong nuclear force. We explore the possibility that the strong nuclear coupling is dynamical, causing the QCD sector to confine much earlier than it would in the Standard Model. Such a change with respect to the standard cosmology leads to a rich set of possibilities for the evolution of the primordial axion field, which largely depend on the value of the early confinement scale $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ and the temperature at which it evolves to the low energy value observed experimentally today. We map out the range of possibilities, which allow the axion to undergo multiple distinct phases of damping and oscillation, depending on the interplay between the evolution of its mass and the Hubble parameter throughout the history of the Universe.

We derive analytical estimates of the resulting factor suppressing the final density of axions to the one expected in a standard cosmological history. We find that a theory with a dynamical QCD confinement scale opens up a wide range of parameter space in which the axion relic density could match the observed dark matter in the Universe compared to the standard case. Our results highlight the importance to investigating the possibility of non-standard early cosmologies when considering the range of parameters consistent with cosmological observations. In the light of emerging experiments which can be used to probe axions in the ultra-light mass region, such as IAXO [35], CASPEr [36], ABRACADABRA [37], KLASH [38], DANCE [39], SHAFT [40] and MAGIS [41], our results

JHEP12(2021)216

thus provide extra motivation for experimental efforts along these lines from a theoretical perspective.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful for conversations with Luc Darmé, and Seyda Ipek. The work of TMPT was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation Grant No. PHY-1915005. The work of LH is funded by the U.K. Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) under grant ST/P001246/1 and was partially supported by the Department of Energy under Grant DE-SC0009913 during part of the realization of this work. FH is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grants No. 12025507, 11690022, 11947302, 12022514 and 11875003; and is supported by the Strategic Priority Research Program and Key Research Program of Frontier Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences under Grants No. XDB21010200, XDB23010000, and ZDBS-LY-7003.

References

[1] G. Bertone and T.M.P. Tait, *A new era in the search for dark matter*, *Nature* **562** (2018) 51 [arXiv:1810.01668] [INSPIRE].

[2] J. Preskill, M.B. Wise and F. Wilczek, *Cosmology of the Invisible Axion*, *Phys. Lett. B* **120** (1983) 127 [INSPIRE].

[3] L.F. Abbott and P. Sikivie, *A Cosmological Bound on the Invisible Axion*, *Phys. Lett. B* **120** (1983) 133 [INSPIRE].

[4] M. Dine and W. Fischler, *The Not So Harmless Axion*, *Phys. Lett. B* **120** (1983) 137 [INSPIRE].

[5] J.M. Pendlebury et al., *Revised experimental upper limit on the electric dipole moment of the neutron*, *Phys. Rev. D* **92** (2015) 092003 [arXiv:1509.04411] [INSPIRE].

[6] S. Weinberg, *A New Light Boson?*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **40** (1978) 223 [INSPIRE].

[7] F. Wilczek, *Problem of Strong P and T Invariance in the Presence of Instantons*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **40** (1978) 279 [INSPIRE].

[8] R.D. Peccei and H.R. Quinn, *Constraints Imposed by CP Conservation in the Presence of Instantons*, *Phys. Rev. D* **16** (1977) 1791 [INSPIRE].

[9] R.D. Peccei and H.R. Quinn, *CP Conservation in the Presence of Instantons*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **38** (1977) 1440 [INSPIRE].

[10] J.E. Kim, *Weak Interaction Singlet and Strong CP Invariance*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **43** (1979) 103 [INSPIRE].

[11] M.A. Shifman, A.I. Vainshtein and V.I. Zakharov, *Can Confinement Ensure Natural CP Invariance of Strong Interactions?*, *Nucl. Phys. B* **166** (1980) 493 [INSPIRE].

JHEP12(2021)216

[12] M. Dine, W. Fischler and M. Srednicki, *A Simple Solution to the Strong CP Problem with a Harmless Axion*, *Phys. Lett. B* **104** (1981) 199 [INSPIRE].

[13] A.R. Zhitnitsky, *On Possible Suppression of the Axion Hadron Interactions* (in Russian), *Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.* **31** (1980) 260 [*Yad. Fiz.* **31** (1980) 497] [INSPIRE].

[14] D.J.E. Marsh, *Axion Cosmology*, *Phys. Rept.* **643** (2016) 1 [arXiv:1510.07633] [INSPIRE].

[15] C.J. Hogan and M.J. Rees, *Axion Miniclusters*, *Phys. Lett. B* **205** (1988) 228 [INSPIRE].

[16] E.W. Kolb and I.I. Tkachev, *Axion miniclusters and Bose stars*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **71** (1993) 3051 [hep-ph/9303313] [INSPIRE].

[17] M. Buschmann, J.W. Foster and B.R. Safdi, *Early-Universe Simulations of the Cosmological Axion*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **124** (2020) 161103 [arXiv:1906.00967] [INSPIRE].

[18] D.J. Gross, R.D. Pisarski and L.G. Yaffe, *QCD and Instantons at Finite Temperature*, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **53** (1981) 43 [INSPIRE].

[19] M.S. Turner, *Cosmic and Local Mass Density of Invisible Axions*, *Phys. Rev. D* **33** (1986) 889 [INSPIRE].

[20] G. Grilli di Cortona, E. Hardy, J. Pardo Vega and G. Villadoro, *The QCD axion, precisely*, *JHEP* **01** (2016) 034 [arXiv:1511.02867] [INSPIRE].

[21] L. Visinelli and P. Gondolo, *Axion cold dark matter in view of BICEP2 results*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **113** (2014) 011802 [arXiv:1403.4594] [INSPIRE].

[22] O. Wantz and E.P.S. Shellard, *The Topological susceptibility from grand canonical simulations in the interacting instanton liquid model: Chiral phase transition and axion mass*, *Nucl. Phys. B* **829** (2010) 110 [arXiv:0908.0324] [INSPIRE].

[23] S. Ipek and T.M.P. Tait, *Early Cosmological Period of QCD Confinement*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **122** (2019) 112001 [arXiv:1811.00559] [INSPIRE].

[24] G.R. Dvali, *Removing the cosmological bound on the axion scale*, hep-ph/9505253 [INSPIRE].

[25] R.T. Co, E. Gonzalez and K. Harigaya, *Axion Misalignment Driven to the Bottom*, *JHEP* **05** (2019) 162 [arXiv:1812.11186] [INSPIRE].

[26] R.T. Co, E. Gonzalez and K. Harigaya, *Axion Misalignment Driven to the Hilltop*, *JHEP* **05** (2019) 163 [arXiv:1812.11192] [INSPIRE].

[27] D. Croon, J.N. Howard, S. Ipek and T.M.P. Tait, *QCD baryogenesis*, *Phys. Rev. D* **101** (2020) 055042 [arXiv:1911.01432] [INSPIRE].

[28] D. Berger, S. Ipek, T.M.P. Tait and M. Waterbury, *Dark Matter Freeze Out during an Early Cosmological Period of QCD Confinement*, *JHEP* **07** (2020) 192 [arXiv:2004.06727] [INSPIRE].

[29] M.S. Turner, *Coherent Scalar Field Oscillations in an Expanding Universe*, *Phys. Rev. D* **28** (1983) 1243 [INSPIRE].

[30] P.J. Steinhardt and M.S. Turner, *Saving the Invisible Axion*, *Phys. Lett. B* **129** (1983) 51 [INSPIRE].

[31] K.R. Dienes, J. Kost and B. Thomas, *A Tale of Two Timescales: Mixing, Mass Generation, and Phase Transitions in the Early Universe*, *Phys. Rev. D* **93** (2016) 043540 [arXiv:1509.00470] [INSPIRE].

JHEP12(2021)216

[32] F. Takahashi and M. Yamada, *Strongly broken Peccei-Quinn symmetry in the early Universe*, *JCAP* **10** (2015) 010 [arXiv:1507.06387] [INSPIRE].

[33] M. Kawasaki, F. Takahashi and M. Yamada, *Suppressing the QCD Axion Abundance by Hidden Monopoles*, *Phys. Lett. B* **753** (2016) 677 [arXiv:1511.05030] [INSPIRE].

[34] L. Visinelli and P. Gondolo, *Dark Matter Axions Revisited*, *Phys. Rev. D* **80** (2009) 035024 [arXiv:0903.4377] [INSPIRE].

[35] E. Armengaud et al., *Conceptual Design of the International Axion Observatory (IAXO)*, 2014 *JINST* **9** T05002 [arXiv:1401.3233] [INSPIRE].

[36] D. Budker, P.W. Graham, M. Ledbetter, S. Rajendran and A. Sushkov, *Proposal for a Cosmic Axion Spin Precession Experiment (CASPEr)*, *Phys. Rev. X* **4** (2014) 021030 [arXiv:1306.6089] [INSPIRE].

[37] Y. Kahn, B.R. Safdi and J. Thaler, *Broadband and Resonant Approaches to Axion Dark Matter Detection*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **117** (2016) 141801 [arXiv:1602.01086] [INSPIRE].

[38] D. Alesini, D. Babusci, D. Di Gioacchino, C. Gatti, G. Lamanna and C. Ligi, *The KLASH Proposal*, arXiv:1707.06010 [INSPIRE].

[39] Y. Michimura et al., *DANCE: Dark matter Axion search with riNg Cavity Experiment*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **1468** (2020) 012032 [arXiv:1911.05196] [INSPIRE].

[40] A.V. Gramolin, D. Aybas, D. Johnson, J. Adam and A.O. Sushkov, *Search for axion-like dark matter with ferromagnets*, *Nature Phys.* **17** (2021) 79 [arXiv:2003.03348] [INSPIRE].

[41] M. Abe et al., *Matter-wave Atomic Gradiometer Interferometric Sensor (MAGIS-100)*, *Quantum Sci. Technol.* **6** (2021) 044003 [arXiv:2104.02835] [INSPIRE].

JHEP12(2021)216