# Search for Cosmological CPViolation in the Gamma Ray Sky 

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Based on arXiv:I3I0.4826, Hiroyuki Tashiro,W. Chen, F. Ferrer \& T.Vachaspati. https://sites.physics.wustl.edu/magneticfields/wikilindex.php/Search for CP violation in the gamma-ray sky

## Outline

- Motivation
- Strategy
- Implementation


## Matter- \& Magneto-genesis

Baryon number violation produces helical magnetic fields.


## Sphaleron

Taubes;
Manton;
Manton\&Klinkhamer;
TV \& Field;
Hindmarsh \& James.

## Sphaleron = twisted monopole-antimonopole pair

## 

Copi, Ferrer,TV \& Achucarro, 2008
Evolve classical electroweak equations with (perturbed) sphaleron initial conditions.


Measure magnetic helicity...


## Helicity in sphaleron decay

Copi, Ferrer,TV \& Achucarro, 2008
Diaz-Gil, Garcia-Bellido, Perez \& Gonzalez-Arroyo, 2008

$$
\mathcal{H}(t)=\int d^{3} x \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}
$$



## Sphaleron decay II

A decay path for the sphaleron is known. Manton

Calculate electric currents along the decay path.
Then solve Maxwell's equation.

$$
\left(\partial_{t}^{2}-\nabla^{2}\right) A^{\mu}=J^{\mu}
$$

Calculate helicity of magnetic field generated along the decay path.

## Magnetic helicity



Helicity is conserved at late times. $\mathcal{H}(\infty) \sim-\frac{\sin ^{2} \theta_{w}}{g^{2}}$
Baryon production implies left-handed helicity.

## Cosmological magnetic helicity



## Inverse Cascade

Magnetic helicity can cause an "inverse cascade"
i.e. transfer power from small to large length scales.

MHD simulations \& models in flat spacetime:
Numerical: $\quad \xi \propto t^{1 / 2}$
Christensson, Hindmarsh \&
Brandenburg, 2005
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Analytical: } \quad \xi \propto t^{2 / 3} & \begin{array}{l}\text { D. Biskamp, 1993; P. Olesen, 1997; } \\ \text { D.T. Son, 1999; Field \& Carroll, } 2000\end{array}\end{array}$

Translate these exponents to expanding universe by interpreting t as the conformal time.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\xi & \propto \tau^{\alpha} \propto t^{\alpha / 2} & \text { radiation } \\
\xi & \propto t^{\alpha / 3} & \text { matter }
\end{array}
$$

Also: Kahniashvili, Brandenburg, Tevzadze \& Ratra, 2010

## Coherence Scale

Length scale grows by Hubble expansion and inverse cascade, in radiation- and matter-dominated epochs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\xi_{\mathrm{eq}} & =\xi_{\mathrm{inj}}\left(\frac{a_{\mathrm{eq}}}{a_{\mathrm{inj}}}\right)^{1+\alpha}\left(\frac{a_{0}}{a_{\mathrm{eq}}}\right)^{1+\alpha / 2} \\
& \lesssim(1 \mathrm{~cm})\left(\frac{T_{\mathrm{ew}}}{1 \mathrm{eV}}\right)^{1+2 / 3} 10^{4+1} \\
& \sim 10^{20} \mathrm{~cm} \\
& \sim 0.1 \mathrm{kpc} \\
\xi_{0} & \sim \mathrm{Mpc}
\end{aligned}
$$

Field Strength: helicity alone (no chiral effects, no antibaryons)

$$
|h| \sim n_{b} \Longrightarrow \xi B^{2} \sim n_{b}
$$

$$
B \sim \sqrt{\frac{n_{b}}{\xi}}
$$

$$
B\left(t_{0}\right) \sim 10^{-21} \mathrm{G}
$$

Better to think of this as:

$$
h \sim\left(10^{-21} \mathrm{G}\right)^{2}-\mathrm{kpc}
$$

## Field Strength Re-visited

Sphaleron transitions produce baryons and anti-baryons. CP violation implies a slight excess of baryons.
The baryons and anti-baryons annihilate but magnetic fields are spread out and cannot annihilate completely.

$$
B\left(t_{0}\right) \approx 10^{-21} \mathrm{G}\left(\frac{N_{b}+N_{\bar{b}}}{N_{b}-N_{\bar{b}}}\right)^{\gamma}
$$

In standard model, CP violation gives -- $\frac{N_{b}+N_{\bar{b}}}{N_{b}-N_{\bar{b}}} \approx 10^{20}$
If $\gamma=1 / 2: \quad B\left(t_{0}\right) \approx 10^{-11} \mathrm{G}$
(In a baryogenesis model that actually works, CP violation would be larger. Then the CP enhancement would be smaller but gamma could compensate.)

## Helicity probes early universe

Leptogenesis also leads to helical magnetic fields but the helicity is right-handed.

Andrew Long, Eray Sabancilar \& TV (20I3).

Quite generally: if primordial magnetic fields are produced on sub-horizon scales in the early universe, their survival depends crucially on the presence of magnetic helicity.

How can we probe magnetic helicity?

## Probes of helicity?

Faraday Rotation of CMB, Quasars: $F R$ is insensitive to helicity. Milky Way dominates FR except for $B>0$. InG.

Soma De, L. Pogosian \&TV

Cosmic rays: Milky Way dominates deflections except for $B>0.01 \mathrm{nG}$. Need to know CR source locations.

Kahniashvili \& TV

Gamma rays: Sensitive to helicity if produced by charged particles in intergalactic space. Unaffected by Milky Way.

## TeV Blazars

Gould \& Schreder, 1967; Coppi \& Aharonian, I998; ..... Neronov \& Semikoz, 2009 Neronov \& Vovk, 2010; Essey, Ando \& Kusenko, 20II; Essey \& Kusenko, 2010;....


## Gamma ray correlators

Tashiro \&TV, 2013.


Relate correlators of arriving gamma rays to magnetic field correlators:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left\langle B_{i}(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r}) B_{j}(\mathbf{x})\right\rangle & =M_{N}(r)\left[\delta_{i j}-\frac{r_{i} r_{j}}{r^{2}}\right]+M_{L}(r) \frac{r_{i} r_{j}}{r^{2}}+M_{H}(r) \epsilon_{i j l} r^{l} \\
G\left(E_{1}, E_{2}\right) & =\left\langle\boldsymbol{\Theta}\left(E_{1}\right) \times \boldsymbol{\Theta}\left(E_{2}\right) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}}\right\rangle \propto \frac{1}{2} M_{H}\left(\left|r_{12}\right|\right) r_{12}
\end{aligned}
$$

Different energy combinations probe magnetic field on different length scales.

If bending is large, it may be difficult to associate observed GeV gamma rays with their TeV sources.


Use direction of "least bent" (highest energy) gamma ray as an approximation to the source direction.

## Unidentified Sources



Cascade gamma rays are "signal"; non-cascade gamma rays are "noise". Remove Milky Way and also 3-degree cones around known gamma ray sources to reduce noise.
$\operatorname{Try} \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{R})=\left\langle\mathbf{n}_{1} \times \mathbf{n}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{3}\right\rangle_{\mathrm{R}}$ on existing data $\ldots$

# Fermi-LAT CLEAN data <br> (through mid-September 2013) 

|  | $10-20 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $20-30 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $30-40 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $40-50 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $50-60 \mathrm{GeV}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North $\left(>60^{\circ}\right)$ | 3098 | 772 | 345 | 168 | 73 |
| South $\left(>60^{\circ}\right)$ | 2816 | 661 | 281 | 126 | 74 |
| Total $\left(>60^{\circ}\right)$ | 5914 | 1433 | 626 | 294 | 147 |
| North $\left(>70^{\circ}\right)$ | 1322 | 340 | 156 | 79 | 40 |
| South $\left(>70^{\circ}\right)$ | 1146 | 276 | 120 | 57 | 30 |
| Total $\left(>70^{\circ}\right)$ | 2468 | 616 | 276 | 136 | 70 |
| North $\left(>80^{\circ}\right)$ | 276 | 74 | 31 | 19 | 9 |
| South $\left(>80^{\circ}\right)$ | 293 | 59 | 20 | 14 | 12 |
| Total $\left(>80^{\circ}\right)$ | 569 | 133 | 51 | 33 | 21 |

TABLE I. Number of photons for each energy bin.

Don't know which photons are "signal" and which are "noise".

## Fiducial Model

"Diffuse gamma rays are distributed uniformly on the sky."

Allows us to create synthetic data, compute error bars, evaluate statistical significance.

Patch centers with $|\mathrm{b}|>70^{\circ}$
$E_{3}=50 \mathrm{GeV}$
$Q\left(R ; E_{1}, E_{2}, E_{3}\right)=\left\langle\mathbf{n}_{1} \times \mathbf{n}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{3}\right\rangle_{R}$

Different energy bins probe magnetic field on different length scales.
("clean" as prescribed in 09/2013)


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## North-South



## Statistical fluctuation?

- Statistical chance of similar signal* in synthetic data is $\sim 0.5 \%$.
*Larger than 2-sigma deviation for 12 consecutive $R$, in any ( $\mathrm{EI}, \mathrm{E} 2$ ) bin.


## Systematics?

- Need a P odd systematic, e.g. rotations of 10 GeV photons around 50 GeV photon directions. Cannot be implemented globally. Tried rotations around poles with no significant change in signal.


Analysis Tools at wiki.

## Implications for B

Bending angle:

$$
\Theta\left(E_{\gamma}\right) \approx 7.3 \times 10^{-5}\left(\frac{B}{10^{-16} \mathrm{G}}\right)\left(\frac{1 \mathrm{Gpc}}{D_{s}}\right)\left(\frac{E_{\gamma}}{100 \mathrm{GeV}}\right)^{-3 / 2} .
$$

$\Theta \approx 12^{\circ}, E_{\gamma} \approx 10 \mathrm{GeV}, D_{s} \approx 1 \mathrm{Gpc}: \quad B \sim 10^{-14} \mathrm{G}$
Energy bins probe length scale: $\quad \xi \sim 10 \mathrm{Mpc}$

Sign of $Q$ : magnetic field has left-handed helicity.

## Conclusions

## Tantalizing hints* for --

## Cosmological CP violation

## Cosmological magnetic field

Cosmological matter-genesis
Cosmological phase transition
*in order of increasing theoretical input

## Coherence Scale

Length scale grows by Hubble expansion and inverse cascade, in radiation- and matter-dominated epochs.

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Expect

