COSMOLOGICAL TESTS OF ULTRA-LIGHT AXIONS

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Axions are dark energy and dark matter candidates



• $m_a = 10^{-33} \text{ eV}$: cosmological constant

Figure credit: Pargner (2019); Peccei & Quinn (1977); Weinberg (1978); Wilczek (1978)

Fuzzy axion dark matter forms interference fringes, halo cores and oscillating dark matter granules

Dark matter density

I Mpc / h



m_a = 10⁻²² eV 10% FDM 90% CDM

Schive et al. (2014); Mocz et al. (2019); Lague, Schwabe, Hložek, Marsh, Rogers (PRD, 2024)

Linear and mildly non-linear cosmological constraints on axion dark matter



Rogers, Hložek, et al. (JCAP, 2023); ACT ⁴Collaboration et al. (inc. Hložek, Rogers; 2025)







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PROSPECTS FOR DISENTANGLING DARK MATTER WITH WEAK LENSING



arXiv: 2505.02233 with Calvin Preston, Alex Amon, George Efstathiou

Galaxy weak lensing traces dark matter distribution



Rubin Observatory's Legacy Survey of Space and Time will image 20 billion galaxies



Axions and feedback indistinguishable in S₈ — is weak lensing sensitive to DM transfer function?



Preston, Rogers, Amon & Efstathiou (arXiv: 2505.02233)

The effect of ignoring axions in LSST Y1 if they exist



Rogers, Hložek, et al. (JCAP, 2023); Preston, Rogers, Amon & Efstathiou (arXiv: 2505.02233)

LSST YI can detect DE-like axions



LSST YI can detect DM-like axions with feedback prior (e.g., CMB Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect)

Preston, Rogers, Amon & Efstathiou (arXiv: 2505.02233)

LSST YI can strongly limit DM-like axions

LSST YI weak lensing as a dark matter probe: strongest limits & discovery potential



Kobayashi+ (2017); Rogers+ (2021); Dentler+ (inc. Rogers, 2022); Preston, Rogers+ (2025)

Summary

- Ultralight axions < 10⁻²⁶ eV can't be > 10% dark matter (CMB/galaxy power)
- Rubin LSST weak lensing will set strongest axion limits < 10⁻²² eV
- 3 sigma detection with external feedback information and better sims