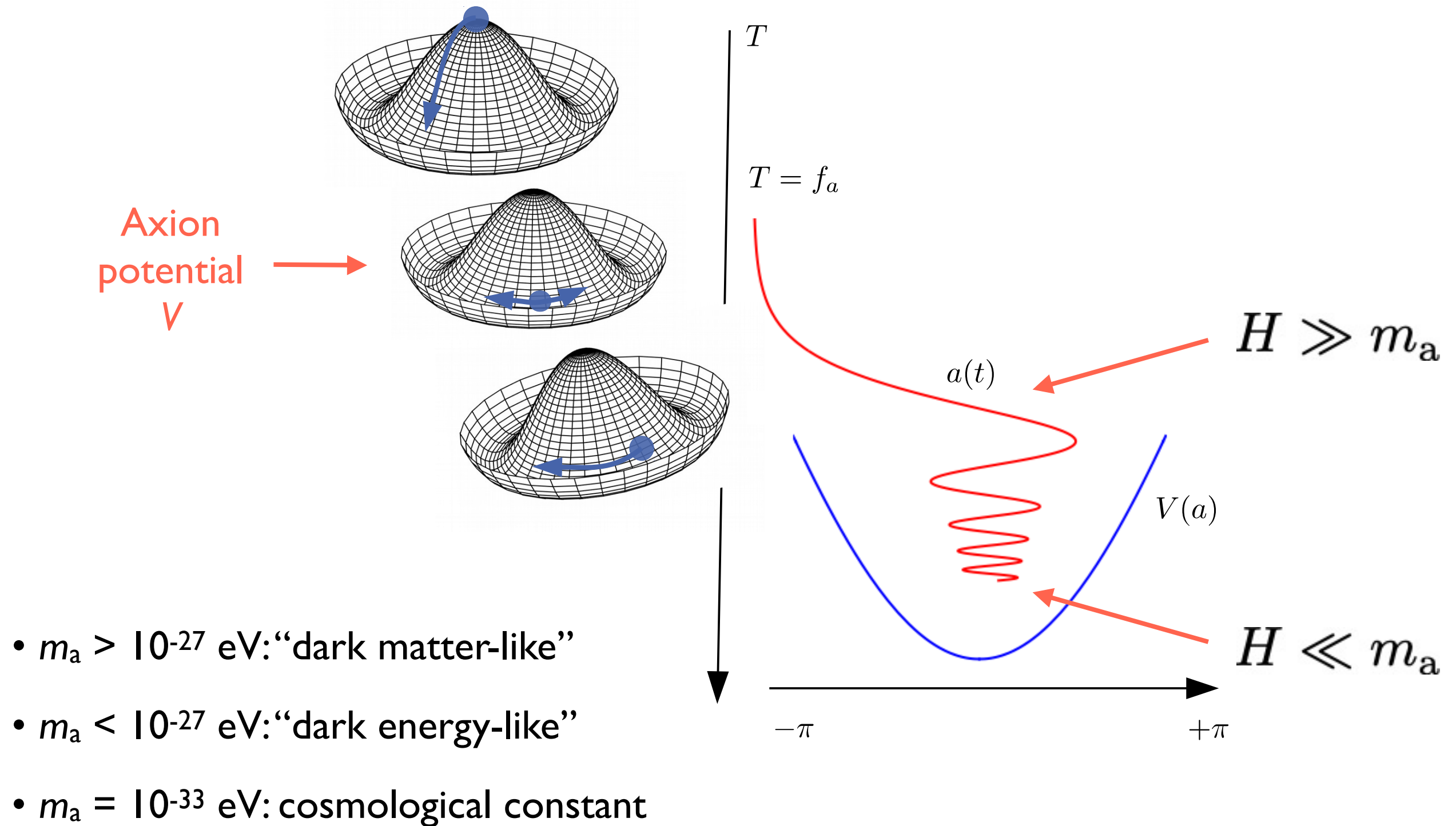


COSMOLOGICAL TESTS OF ULTRA-LIGHT AXIONS

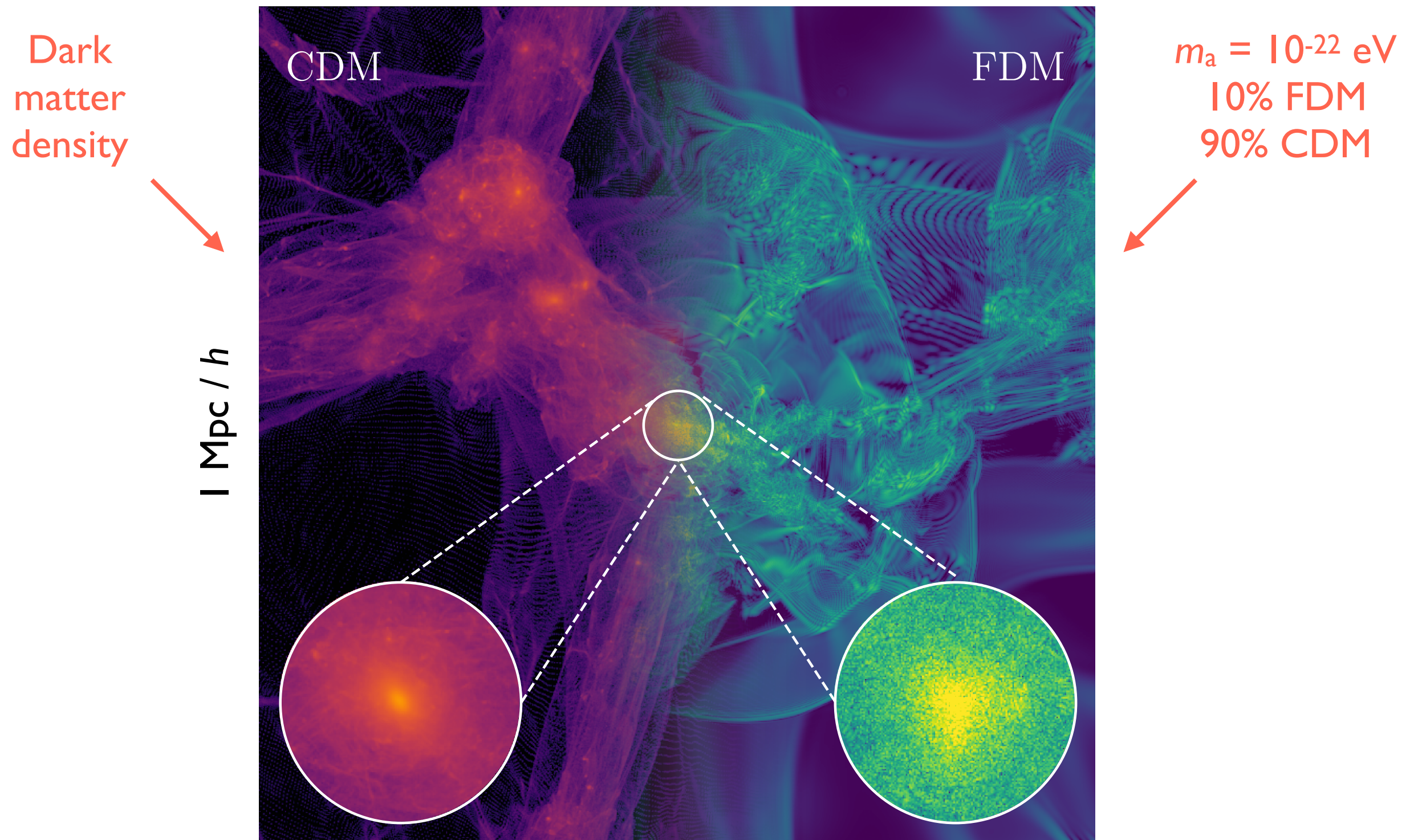
Keir K. Rogers

UKRI STFC Ernest Rutherford Fellow
Imperial College London

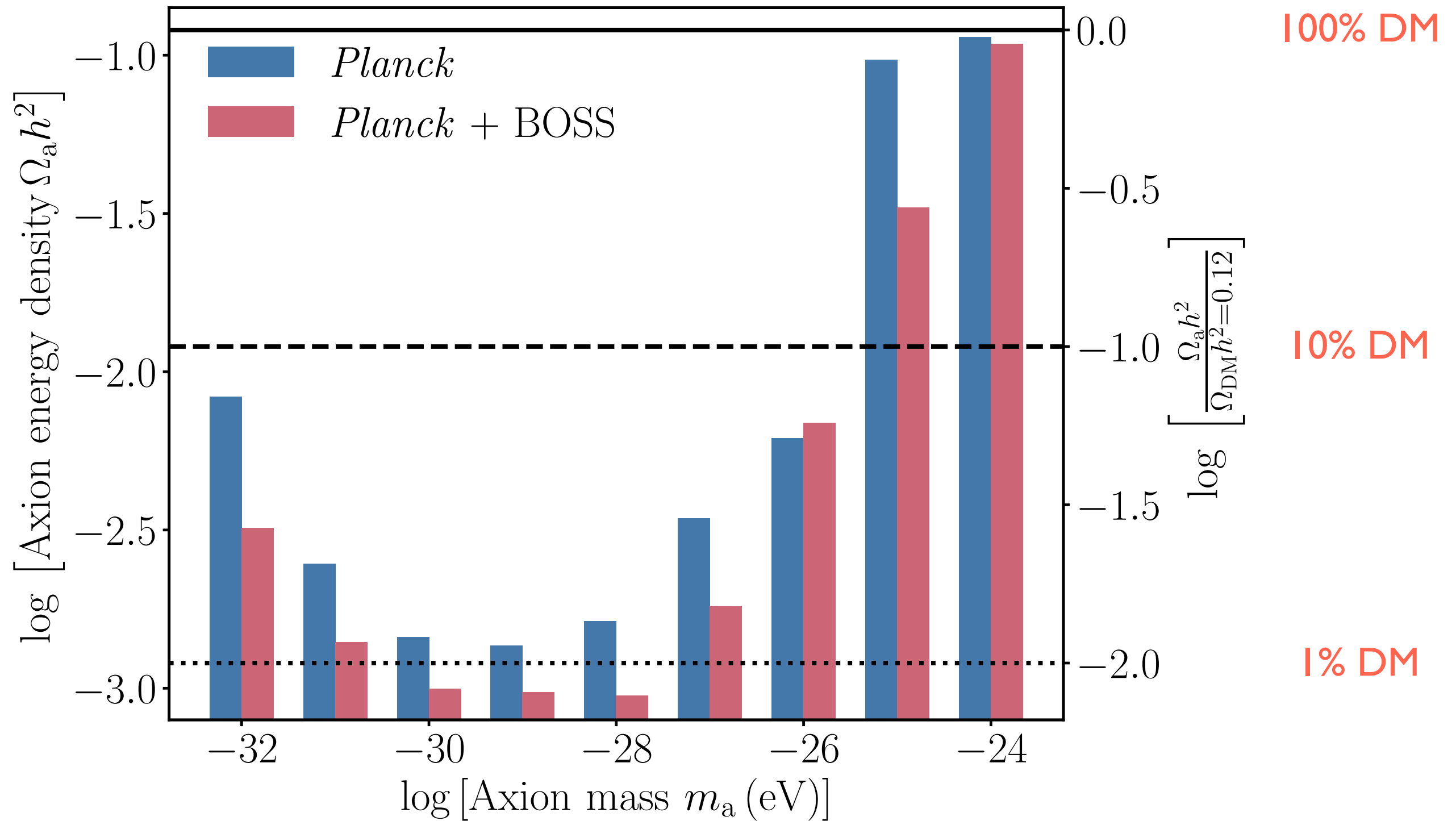
Axions are dark energy and dark matter candidates



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



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



PROSPECTS FOR DISENTANGLING DARK MATTER WITH WEAK LENSING

arXiv: 2505.02233

with Calvin Preston, Alex Amon, George Efstathiou

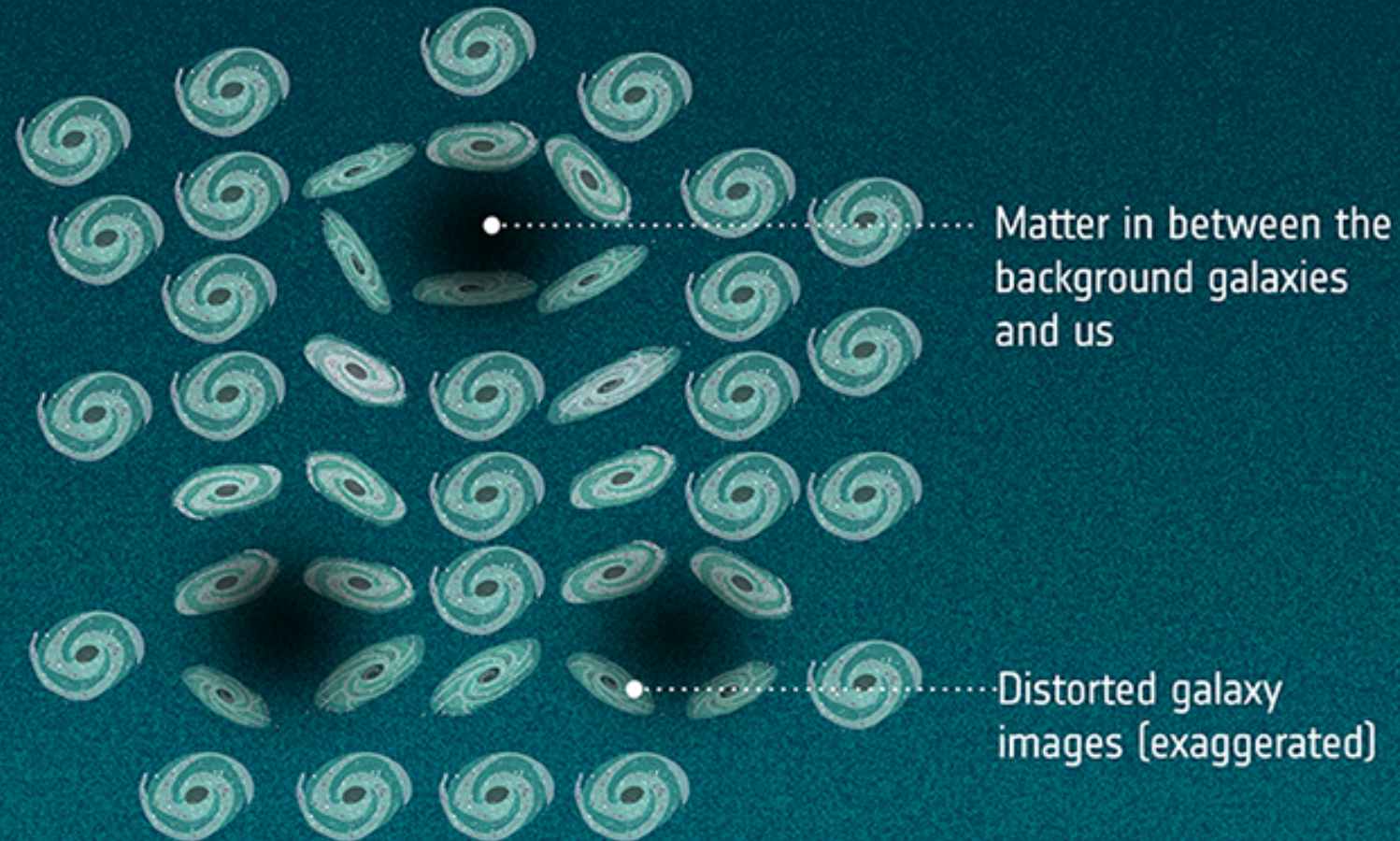


Galaxy weak lensing traces dark matter distribution

Unlensed sources



Weak lensing

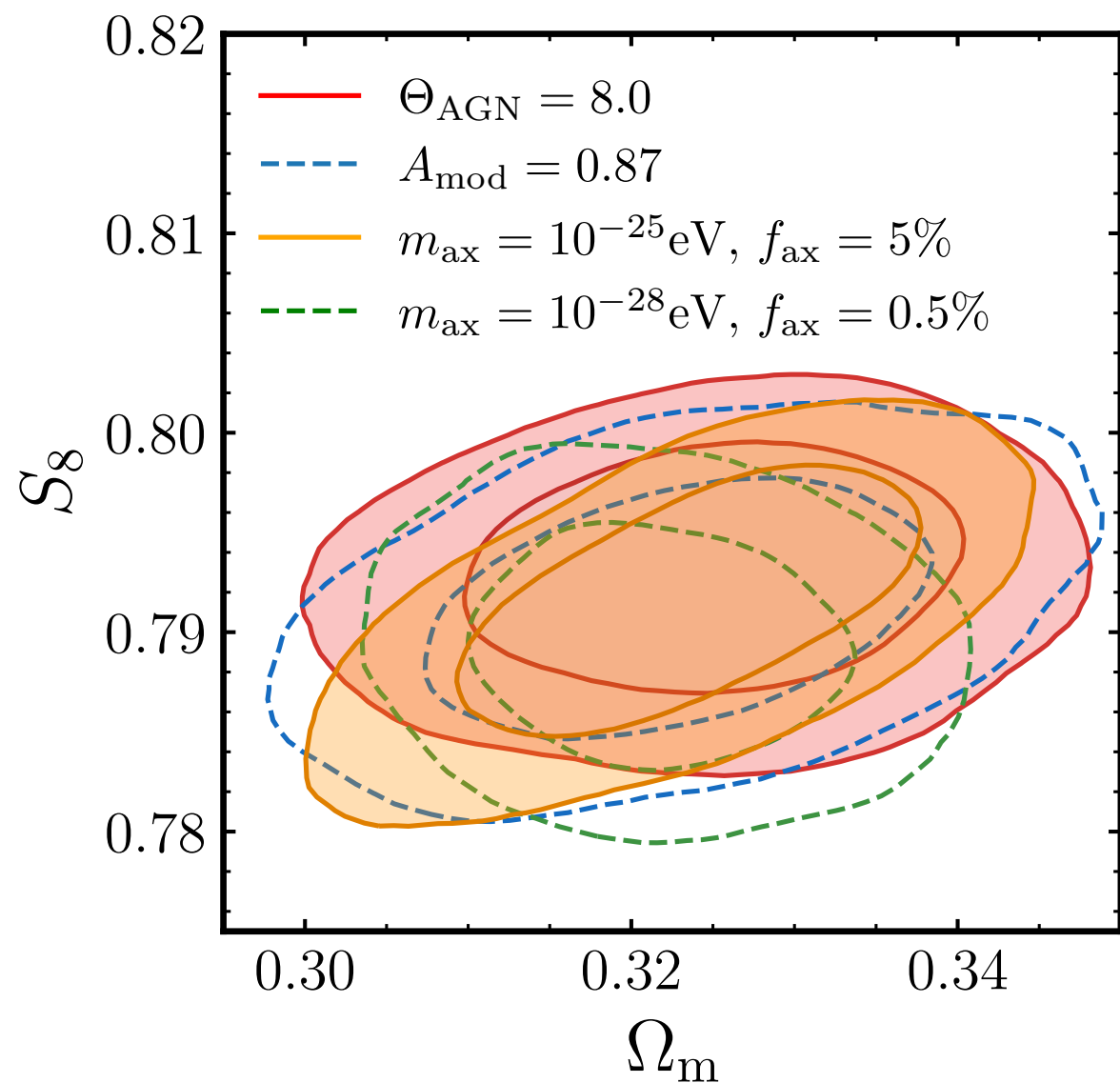


Rubin Observatory's *Legacy Survey of Space and Time* will image 20 billion galaxies

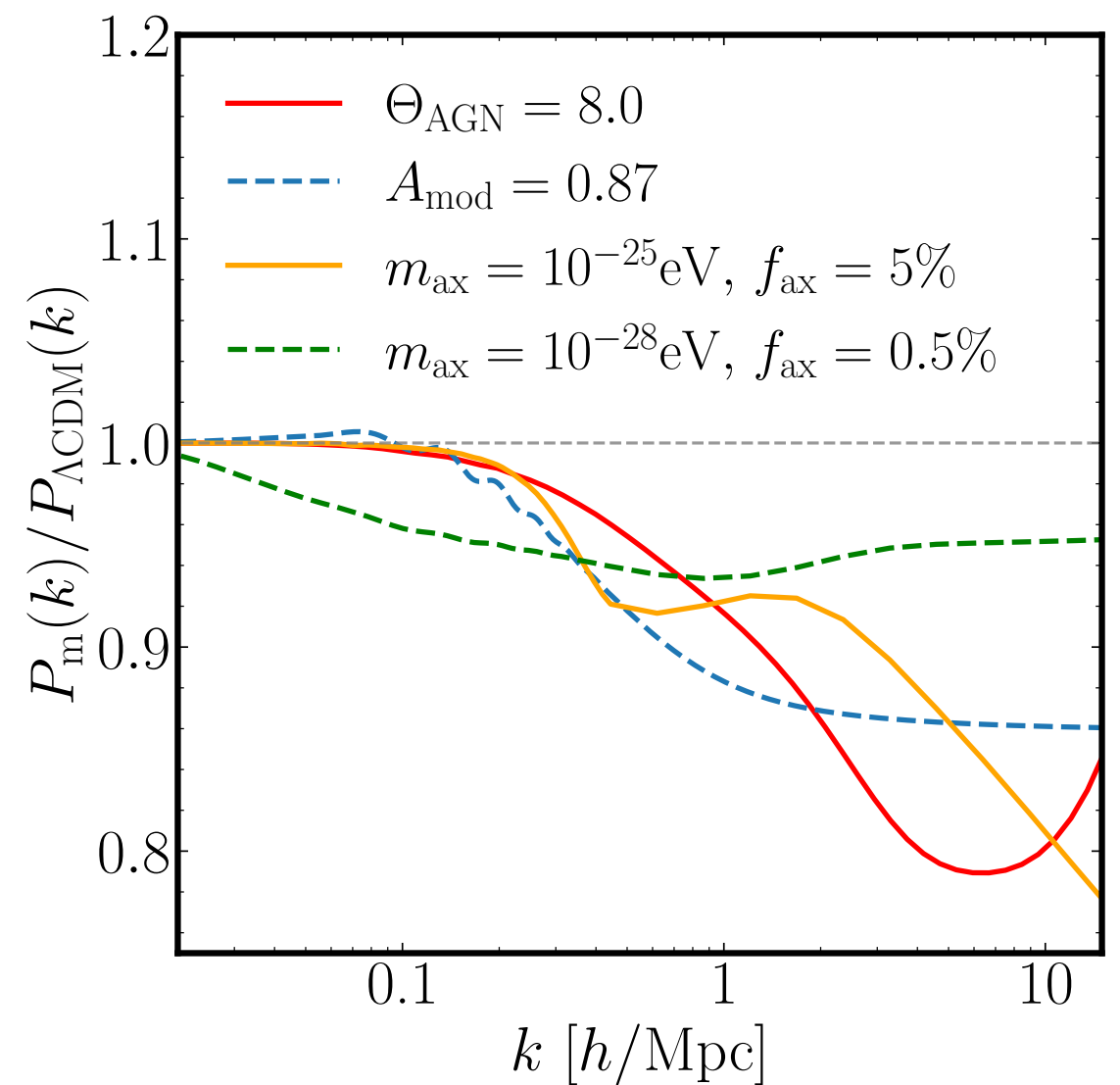


Axions and feedback indistinguishable in S_8 — is weak lensing sensitive to DM transfer function?

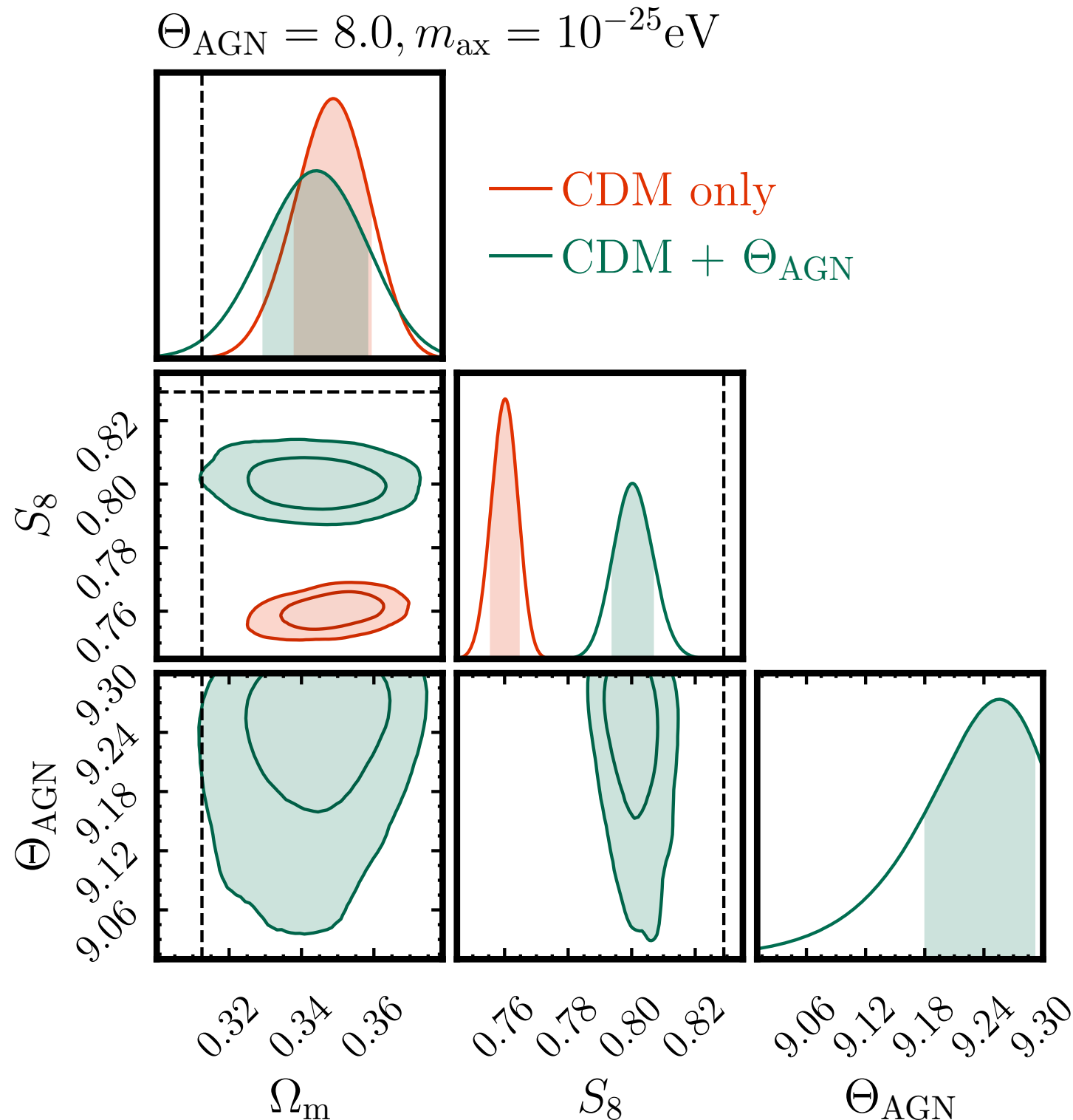
$S_8 - \Omega_m$ (LSST Y1 forecast)



Non-linear
transfer function

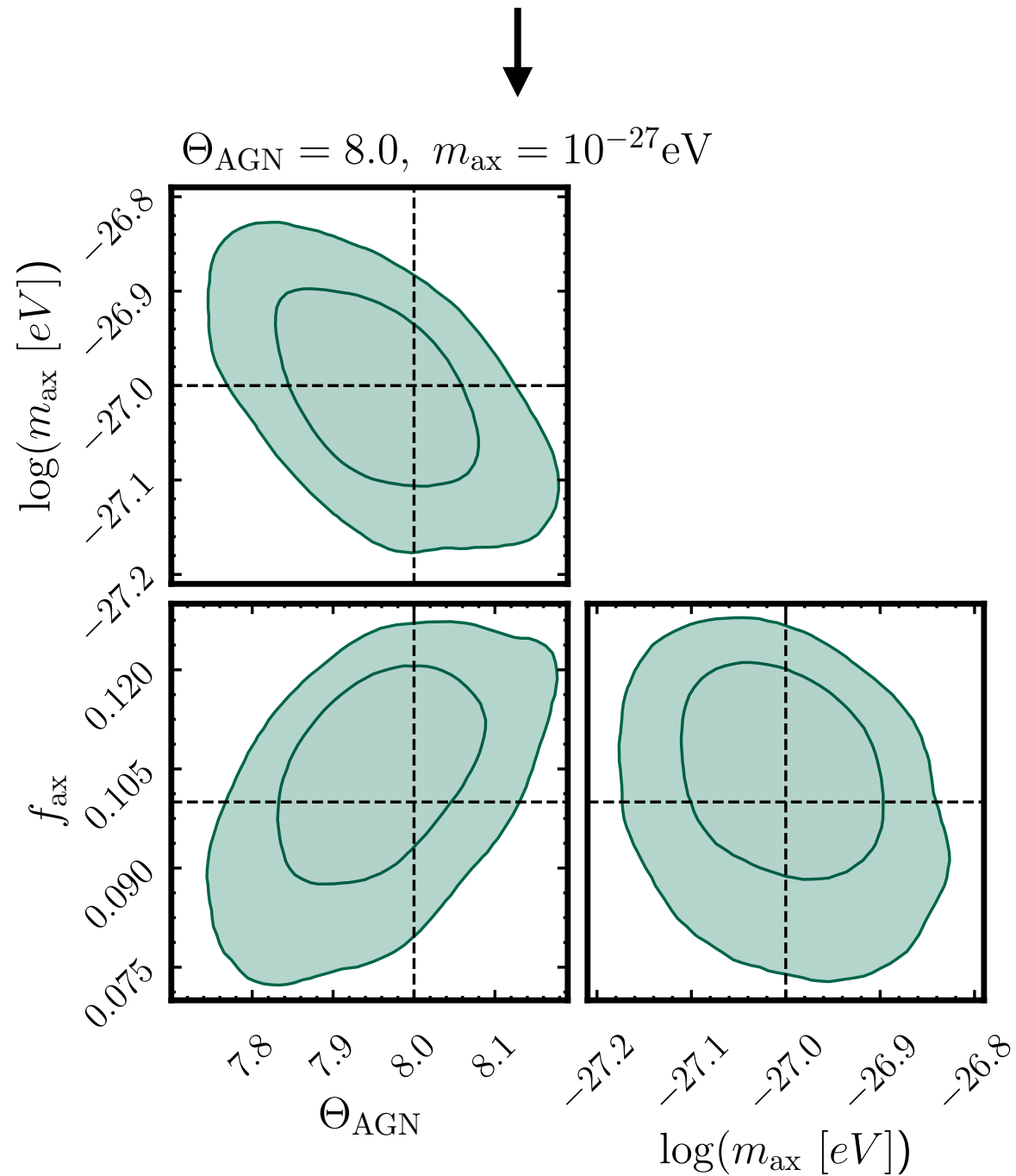


The effect of ignoring axions in LSST Y1 if they exist

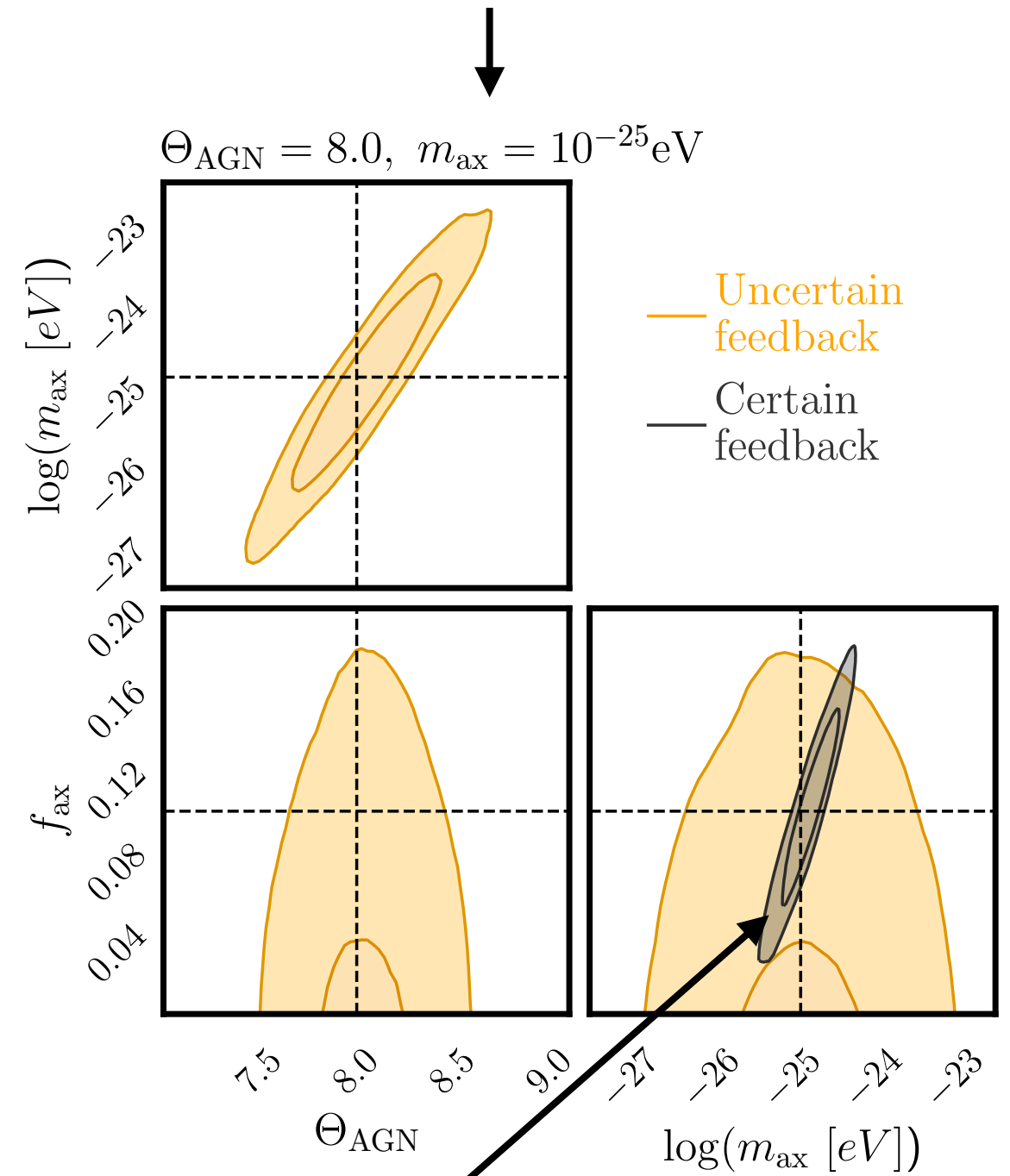


**Axions cause
“ S_8 tension” $\Rightarrow$
Literature using
“ S_8 prior” is wrong**

LSST YI can detect DE-like axions

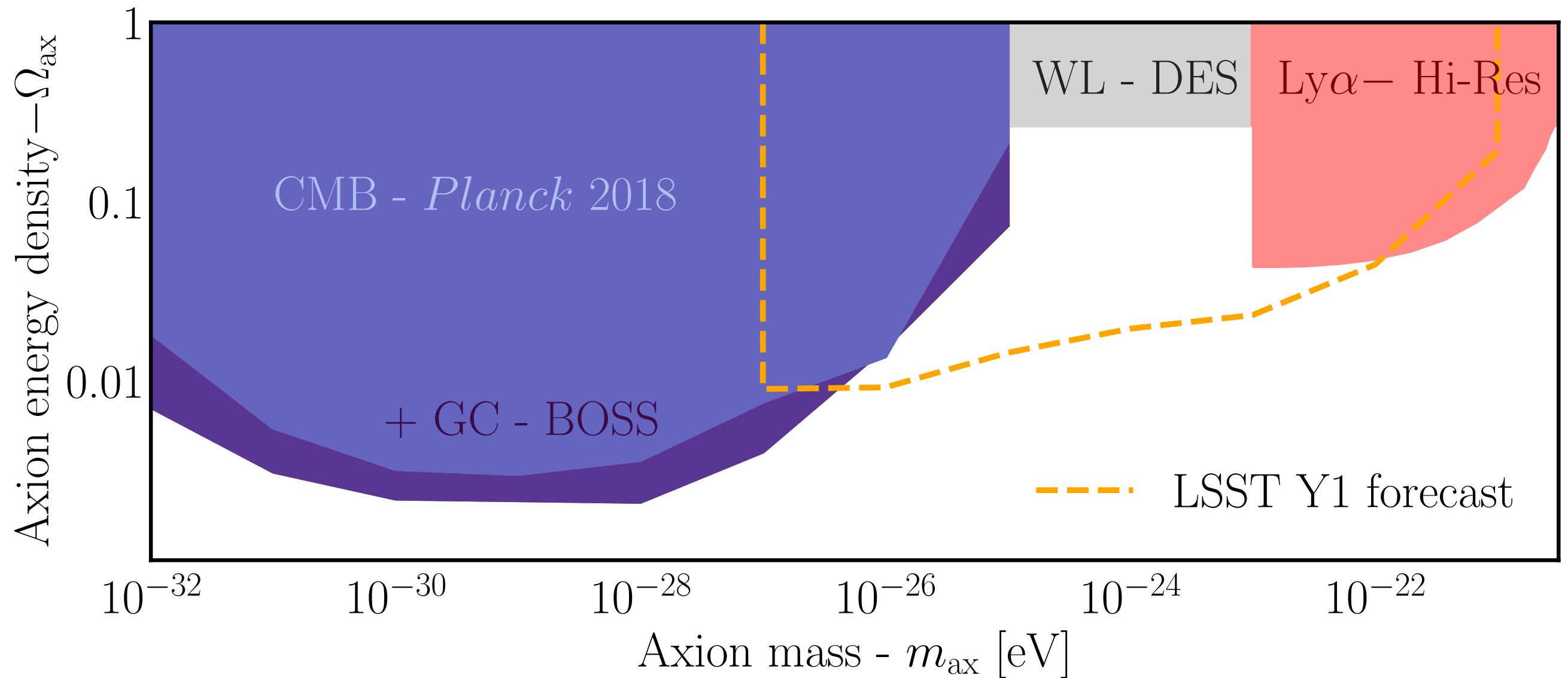


LSST YI can strongly limit DM-like axions



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

LSST Y1 weak lensing as a dark matter probe: strongest limits & discovery potential



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**