

Constraints on Axion-Like Particles from Non-Observation of Spectral Modulations for X-ray Point Sources

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Abstract. We extend previous searches for X-ray spectral modulations induced by ALP-photon conversion to a variety of new sources, all consisting of quasars or AGNs located in or behind galaxy clusters. We consider a total of seven new sources, with data drawn from the *Chandra* archive. In all cases the spectrum is well fit by an absorbed power-law with no evidence for spectral modulations, allowing constraints to be placed on the ALP-photon coupling parameter $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$. Two sources are particularly good: the Seyfert galaxy 2E3140 in A1795 and the AGN NGC3862 within the cluster A1367, leading to 95% bounds for light ALPs ($m_a \lesssim 10^{-12}\text{eV}$) of $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 1.5 \times 10^{-12}\text{GeV}^{-1}$ and $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 2.4 \times 10^{-12}\text{GeV}^{-1}$ respectively.

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1 Introduction

Axion-like particles (ALPs) are one of the most promising extensions of the Standard Model. They arise generically in string compactifications (e.g. [1–3]). As their Lagrangian is protected by a shift symmetry, ALPs can easily have masses that are extremely small or vanishing. The canonical coupling of an ALP a to electromagnetism is through the interaction

$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} , \quad (1.1)$$

where $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ is the ALP-photon coupling and \mathbf{E} and \mathbf{B} are the electric and magnetic fields. A general review of ALPs and their physics can be found in [4].

If ALPs exist, then the interaction of equation (1.1) causes ALPs and photons to interconvert in the presence of a background magnetic field $\langle B \rangle$ [5, 6]. This phenomenon is at the heart of most ALP searches, including the planned experiment IAXO [7]. A variety of search strategies can be used depending on the ALP mass. In this paper we concern ourselves with the case of light ALPs, $m_a \lesssim 10^{-12} \text{eV}$.¹ In this case non-observation of gamma ray photons coincident with the SN1987A neutrino burst constrains $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 5 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ [8–10].

¹ 10^{-12}eV is the plasma frequency of a galaxy cluster, and conversion is suppressed for ALP masses above this value.

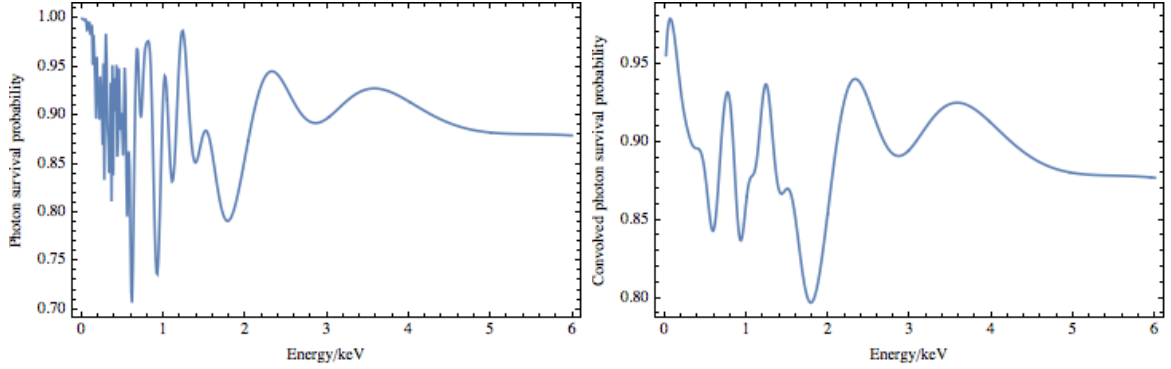


Figure 1. Left—The photon survival probability for a photon propagating from NGC3862 in A1367 (see below) to us. The ALP-photon coupling is $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 2 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$. Note that the precise form of the survival probability depends on the unknown configuration of the magnetic field along the line of sight. However, the oscillatory structure is generic. Right—The same photon survival probability convolved with a Gaussian with FWHM of 150 eV, the energy resolution of *Chandra*.

Galaxy clusters are particularly efficient photon-ALP converters [11–18]. For the magnetic fields and electron densities present within galaxy clusters, at X-ray energies the $\gamma \leftrightarrow a$ conversion probability is both energy-dependent and highly oscillatory (and even more so when polarisation is considered [19–21]). For a bright photon source located behind or in a cluster magnetic field, the $\gamma \leftrightarrow a$ interconversion leads to modulations in the spectrum of arriving photons. An example of the photon survival probability that would be imprinted on the spectrum is shown in Figure 1. Although the survival probability as a function of photon energy depends on the precise configuration of the magnetic field along the line of sight, the oscillatory structure is generic. We also show the survival probability convolved with a Gaussian with full width at half maximum 150 eV, representing the energy resolution of *Chandra*. This significantly smears out the ALP induced oscillations. Future missions, such as ATHENA, with substantially improved energy resolution will be sensitive to finer oscillations. Compared to the source spectrum, this imprints oscillatory features on the spectrum of arriving photons. A search for such modulations can then lead to constraints on the coupling parameter $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$.

For this purpose, quasars or AGNs that are either behind or embedded in galaxy clusters provide attractive sources. The original photon spectrum is reasonably well described by an absorbed power-law, and all the photons experience a single sightline through the cluster (the kiloparsec scale on which cluster magnetic fields vary is far greater than the projected size of the source). AGNs are also bright sources, enabling them to provide the large number of counts necessary for statistical sensitivity to modulations of the photon spectrum.

Bright X-ray point sources also offer another potential physics application. If X-rays have a significant interaction rate with dark matter (for example, an absorption resonance), then these interactions can also lead to spectral features [22, 23]. In AGN and quasar spectra, the X-rays originate from within a few Schwarzschild radii of a supermassive central black hole. They therefore experience a dark matter column density that is sensitive not just to the overall dark matter distribution of the host galaxy or galaxy cluster, but also to any dark matter spikes present on small scales all the way down to milli-parsec distances from the central black hole.

For X-ray point sources, this method for constraining ALPs was first described and used in [13] (see also [24, 25] and [26] for a recent analysis of NGC1275 in gamma rays using this approach). However, [13] only applied these ideas to the study of the AGN at the centre of the Hydra A galaxy cluster (redshift $z = 0.052$), for which 240ks of *Chandra* observation time exist. The combination of the intrinsic AGN brightness and the redshift of $z = 0.052$ results in only a few thousand counts in total, with a limited ability to discriminate against the cluster background.

A much better source than Hydra A is the central AGN of the Perseus cluster, at the heart of the galaxy NGC1275. This very bright source shines through the Perseus cluster and is the subject of 1.5 Ms of *Chandra* observation time (although all but 200ks is highly contaminated by pileup). The resulting spectrum has been studied in [23, 27]. Based on a central magnetic field of $B_0 = 25\mu\text{G}$, the absence of any spectral modulations beyond the 10% level constrains $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 1.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$. There is also potential structure away from the best-fit power-law. In particular, there is a dip at a best-fit energy of $(3.54 \pm 0.02) \text{keV}$ – the same energy as the diffuse excess of [28, 29] – and the consequences of such a dip for the *Hitomi* data and the 3.5 keV line have been explored in [23].

Recently, a similar analysis was carried out for the central AGN of the Virgo cluster at the heart of the galaxy M87 [30]. Although the AGN is not as bright as for NGC1275, the deep $> 300\text{ks}$ observation has a large number of counts. Both M87 and NGC1275 are giant elliptical galaxies at the heart of large cool-core clusters, and comparable assumptions on the central magnetic field (this time using $B_0 = 31\mu\text{G}$ for M87) led to a similar exclusion limit $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 1.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$.

In this paper we extend these studies by considering further X-ray point sources suitable for constraining ALP-photon mixing. While not as individually bright as NGC1275 or M87, they all contain more counts than for the Hydra A AGN. A further advantage of considering multiple sources is that the precise magnetic field along the line of sight to any single source is always unknown. The use of multiple sources mitigates the risk that a single source has a line of sight with a magnetic field configuration that is particularly unfavourable for ALP-photon conversion.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 describes the sources, data and methodology used to set bounds on the ALP-photon coupling parameter. Section 3 describes the results and bounds for each source, while Section 4 places these methods in the context of the future sensitivity of X-ray astronomy to searches for ALPs.

2 Sources and Methodology

This paper is based on exploiting the substantial existing X-ray archives to search for sources that can lead to constraints on ALPs. We have focused on the *Chandra* archive for this purpose. It is essential to the physics here that the sources shine through galaxy clusters. This implies the presence of a contiguous background that has to be distinguished from the source. *Chandra* has by far the best angular resolution of X-ray telescopes. As for all except the very brightest sources good angular resolution is essential, this singles out *Chandra* as the preferred instrument.

The sources used in this paper are found by examination of the *Chandra* archive, using a combination of manual inspection of images and SIMBAD [31] to locate bright point sources

Source	(RA,DEC)	Cluster (redshift)	Source redshift	Offset (arcsec) (kpc)	Chandra exposure (ks)
B1256+281	(12:59:17, +27:53:46)	Coma 0.023	0.38	521 232	493
SDSS J130001.48+275120.6	(13:00:01, +27:51:20)	Coma 0.023	0.975	484 215	574
NGC 3862	(11:45:05, +19:36:23)	A1367 0.0216	0.0216	443 186	75
IC 4374	(14:07:29, -27:01:04)	A3581 0.023	0.022	0 0	85
2E3140	(13:48:35, +26:31:09)	A1795 0.062	0.059	417 456	660
CXOU J134905.8+263752	(13:49:06, 26:37:48)	A1795 0.062	1.30	177 194	985
UGC9799	(15:16:45, +07:01:18)	A2052 0.0348	0.0345	0 0	654

Table 1. An enumeration of the sources used within this paper.

shining through galaxy clusters. We have focused on nearby clusters, as they have a larger footprint on the sky. This implies that they are more likely to have a distant source behind them, and for the cases of sources embedded in the cluster also allows a greater discrimination of the point source from the contiguous diffuse emission.

As we rely on archival data, the sources used here are not necessarily intrinsically optimal – for any source we rely on the existence of sufficient observational time to produce a usable number of photons. As one example, we use in this paper a $z = 1.3$ quasar that shines through the cluster A1795. This is usable solely because there is a total of 985ks of *Chandra* time including it in the field of view. A much shorter exposure would have contained insufficient photons to be useful.

2.1 Enumeration of Sources Used

We list in Table 1 the seven point sources included within this paper. We exclude previously studied sources (Hydra A, NGC1275 and M87). We assume a cosmology with $H_0 = 73\text{kms}^{-1}$, and source redshifts have been identified using either SIMBAD [31] or NED².

Data has been reduced and processed using CIAO 4.8.1 and CALDB 4.7.2. Different observations of the same source have all been stacked, and backgrounds subtracted from a contiguous region. Although AGNs are variable, this variability does not affect the physics here. Any ALP-induced spectral deviation depends only on the line of sight, and so is unaffected by variable strength of a source. The line of sight for each source is, for all practical purposes, identical. This is because the cluster magnetic fields that source ALP-photon conversion are ordered on kiloparsec scales, while the emission in AGNs arises on a scale comparable to the Schwarzschild radius of the black hole.

²<http://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/>

Pile-up is not a contaminant here, as these sources are intrinsically much less bright than either NGC1275 [27] or M87 [30]. Furthermore, in many cases they have also been observed off-axis, as secondary background point sources within primary observations of the host cluster, spreading out their images and further reducing pileup.

2.2 Magnetic Field Models

ALP-photon conversion requires a magnetic field. Direct measurements of magnetic fields of galaxy clusters are obtained via Faraday rotation and require the presence of polarised radio sources either within or behind the cluster, as for the measurements of the Coma magnetic field in [32] or A2199 in [33]. This is not possible for all clusters, as the necessary radio sources may not exist. The recent paper on the A194 magnetic field [34] summarises extant measurements of cluster magnetic fields (see its Table 8).

This paper involves both sources that are at the centre of a cluster, and also sources that are significantly offset from the center. ALP-photon constraints depend on the magnetic field along the line of sight from the source. For sources whose projected position is at a significant offset from the centre of the cluster, the field along the line of sight depends on *both* the overall central magnetic field of the cluster, denoted B_0 , *and* the rate at which the field decreases away from the centre.

This is parametrised by assuming the cluster magnetic field to be radially symmetric,

$$B(r) \sim B_0 \left(\frac{n_e(r)}{n_0} \right)^\eta.$$

η is expected to lie somewhere between 0.5 and 1. The former represents an equipartition between magnetic field energy and thermal energy ($\langle B^2 \rangle \sim n_e k_B T$), while a value $\eta = 2/3$ corresponds to a magnetic field that is frozen into the gas. A value of $\eta = 1$ has been found for the cool-core cluster Hydra A [35] (with a best-fit central magnetic field $B_0 = 36 \mu\text{G}$). We use an intermediate value of $\eta = 0.7$. A β -model for the electron density takes the form

$$n_e(r) = n_0 \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2} \right)^{-3\beta/2},$$

where r_c is the core radius. Although not perfect, the β model captures the gross behaviour of the electron density in a cluster. The parameters we use for each cluster are shown in Table 2.

The typical coherence lengths of the magnetic field are also relevant for ALP-photon conversion. The magnetic field is expected to be multi-scale, with a power spectrum that is distributed on a range of scales $P(L) \sim L^{-n}$ between some minimal and maximal length Λ_{min} and Λ_{max} . For the Coma magnetic field model of [32], minimal and maximal lengths were $\Lambda_{min} = 2\text{kpc}$ and $\Lambda_{max} = 34\text{kpc}$. In absence of other information, for other clusters we have based the coherence lengths used on those in Coma.

We model the magnetic field as a series of 1-dimensional domains. The lengths of the domains are drawn from a power-law distribution, restricted to a minimal and maximal length L_{min} and L_{max} .³ The number of domains is chosen to match the total extent of the path

³For the Coma field, we use $L_{min} = 0.5\Lambda_{min}$ and $L_{max} = 0.5\Lambda_{max}$. This is because Λ_{min} and Λ_{max} , as used in [32], are full 2π periods, over which the magnetic field reverses orientation.

Source	Cluster	$n_{e,0}$ (10^{-3}cm^{-3})	r_c (kpc)	β	B_0 μG	L_{total} (Mpc)
B1256+281	Coma	3.44	291	0.75	4.7	2
SDSS J130001.47+275120.6	Coma	3.44	291	0.75	4.7	2
NGC3862	A1367	1.15	308	0.52	3.25	1
IC4374	A3581	20	75	0.6	1.5	1
2E3140	A1795	50	146	0.631	20	1
CXOUJ134905.8+263752	A1795	50	146	0.631	20	2
UGC9799	A2052	35	32	0.42	11	1

Table 2. Parameters for the electron density and magnetic field models used for each of the clusters. All sources use $\eta = 0.7$, $L_{min} = 1\text{kpc}$ and $L_{max} = 17\text{kpc}$. For Coma the parameters are taken from [32]. For A1367 the β -model parameters come from [36] and the magnetic field from the article by M. Henriksen in [37]. For A1795 the central magnetic field is taken from [38], the β -model parameters from [39] and the central electron density from [40]. For A2052 the parameters are taken from [41] and [42] (correcting an error in the conversion of the core radius from arcseconds to kiloparsecs). For the poor cluster A3581 the central electron density is taken from [43, 44]. We could not find beta model parameters in the literature and have used illustrative values of $r_c = 75\text{kpc}$ and $\beta = 0.6$. For the central magnetic field we used the value for the poor cluster A194 [34] of $B_0 = 1.5\mu\text{G}$.

through the cluster. For sources that are behind a cluster, we take the total propagation length to be 2 Mpc, and for central AGNs we take a propagation length of 1 Mpc. For sources embedded inside a cluster (where the 3-dimensional location is unknown) we also use a propagation length of 1 Mpc.⁴ With these choices of lengths, we are effectively treating the linear size of the cluster as 2 Mpc. The exact boundary is somewhat arbitrary, but as the magnetic field falls off with the distance from the centre of the cluster (as $B(r) \propto n_e(r)^\eta$), conversion is suppressed far away from the cluster centre.

We draw magnetic field domain lengths according to a probability distribution

$$\text{Prob}(L) \propto L^{-1/3}.$$

This power spectrum involves a range of scales, with power predominantly at larger scales. It is therefore sensitive to the maximal length scale L_{max} used in the model. This index is based on the Kolmogorov power spectrum $\text{Prob}(|k|) \propto k^{-5/3}$.

There are three important caveats to be placed on the magnetic fields used. The first is the uncertainty in the statistical characterisation of the magnetic field. Existing radio observations are only able to do this for a limited number of cases (for example Coma [32]). While one expects broad similarity in the magnitudes and coherence lengths of the magnetic field between clusters, this represents an uncertainty that will require future observations with the Square Kilometre Array to reduce.

The second caveat is that even if the statistical characterisation of the magnetic field were known exactly, it would still be the case that the field profile along the actual line of sight to the source would be unknown. Different field profiles may result in photon-ALP conversion probabilities that would be easier or harder to observe. This uncertainty is irreducible for a

⁴For a source towards the front (rear) of the a cluster, this will result in bounds that are overly strong (weak).

single source, but can be reduced by considering multiple sources as in this paper, where the chance of multiple ‘bad’ configurations becomes negligible.

The final caveat is that on physical grounds, one might expect the coherence lengths to be smaller towards the centre of clusters, and then increase towards the edges where all the characteristic scales become larger (for example, see the theoretical analysis in [45]). This would be particularly important for off-centre AGNs which are displaced from the cluster centre. This effect is not taken into account in our model that uses a fixed maximal and minimal domain length.

2.3 Methodology for ALP Constraints

ALPs are constrained because they would lead to unobserved spectral modulations. For each source, we first fit an absorbed power law

$$AE^{-\gamma} \times e^{-n_H \sigma(E)}, \quad (2.1)$$

(possibly supplemented by a soft thermal component) to the actual data. For all the sources studied in this paper, this default astrophysical model produces a good fit (in contrast to the study of the central Perseus AGN NGC1275 in [23, 27]). We therefore seek to set bounds on $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ by determining the maximal level of the ALP-photon coupling consistent with the data.

To do so, we need to determine the expected level of spectral modulations. For each source, we generate 100 magnetic fields according to the parameters in Table 2. For each fixed magnetic field, we use a range of photon-ALP couplings $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ between $5 \times 10^{-13} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ and 10^{-11}GeV^{-1} , and evaluate a table of photon-ALP conversion probabilities from 0 to 8 keV. In the presence of the magnetic field, the ‘mass’ eigenstate of the Hamiltonian is a mixture of photon and ALP eigenstates. The conversion probabilities are determined by propagating a photon ‘flavour’ eigenstate through a series of magnetic field domains and evaluating its eventual overlap with the ALP ‘flavour’ eigenstate. This calculation is performed using the formalism originally described in [46] (a more recent treatment is e.g. [47]).

Given a particular magnetic field realisation and coupling $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$, this defines a model for the spectral modulations expected in the presence of ALPs. For each model, we generate ten fake data samples using the sherpa command `fakepha`, using the same exposure and responses as for the actual data. The fake data samples are generated using the best fit no-ALP model multiplied by the photon survival probability. This gives a total of one thousand fake data samples, generated under the assumption that ALPs exist with a specified coupling (the null hypothesis). For each source, we fit an absorbed power law to the fake data, using exactly the same binning and energy ranges as for the real data. We allow the spectral photon index and amplitude to vary independently in each fit.

This gives rise to bounds on the ALP-photon coupling, as in the case of a large coupling the expected (i.e. simulated) data will contain large spectral modulations that would result in a bad fit and so be incompatible with the real data. As the coupling is reduced, the size of these modulations will become smaller, leading to compatibility with the real data.

In terms of producing bounds, we adopt a frequentist perspective. We take the null hypothesis to be the existence of ALPs with a specified coupling, and seek to exclude this hypothesis. We regard a coupling $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ as excluded at 90% confidence level when 90% of the fake data samples lead to a worse fit (i.e. a higher reduced χ^2 , that we also require to be > 1)

than for the actual data.⁵ In the case that the no-ALP model fits the data with a reduced $\chi^2 < 1$, we still only consider fits with reduced $\chi^2 > 1$ to be a worse fit than for the actual data.

3 Individual Sources, Spectra and Constraints

3.1 Quasar B1256+281 behind Coma

This quasar is located behind the Coma cluster at a redshift of $z = 0.38$. Its sightline passes through the entirety of the Coma intra-cluster medium (ICM). There are around 5000 counts from the source, of which around 10% can be attributed to the ICM (as the source is always off-axis, the *Chandra* Point Spread Function is degraded compared to an on-axis observation, increasing the level of contamination from thermal cluster emission).

Grouping counts so that there are at least 40 counts per bin, the quasar spectrum from 0.5 to 7 keV is well-fit by an unabsorbed power-law with photon index 1.75 ± 0.04 (a reduced χ^2 of 0.88 for 96 degrees of freedom). There is no requirement for an Fe K α line. The spectrum is plotted in Figure 2. No significant residuals are observed, and we can say that there are no ALP-induced modulations in the spectrum beyond the 20% level.

Simulating fake data with an ALP present in the spectrum as described in Section 2.3, the 95% confidence level bound is $g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 6 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$.

3.2 Quasar SDSS J130001.47+275120.6 behind Coma

This is an even more distant quasar, at redshift 0.975. The sightline again passes through the entirety of the Coma ICM. There are around 3000 counts after background subtraction (around 3800 prior), and the resulting spectrum is well fit by the sum of an unabsorbed power law with photon index $\gamma = (1.80 \pm 0.05)$ and an Fe K α line at 6.4 keV in the rest frame (inclusion of the Fe line gives an improvement of $\Delta\chi^2 = 5$ in the fit, and so is 2.2σ preferred). Fitting from 0.5 to 7 keV, and grouping counts so that there at least 30 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 0.99 for 95 degrees of freedom.

The spectrum is plotted in Figure 3. The relatively small number of counts means that we can only restrict ALP-induced spectral irregularities to the $\lesssim 30\%$ level, as there is not the statistical leverage to constrain beyond that.

The small count allows no value of $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ to be ruled out at the 95% confidence level. (A value of $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 10^{-11} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ is excluded at 87% confidence level.)

3.3 NGC3862 within A1367

The AGN NGC3862 within the cluster A1367 is characterised by a very soft power-law (photon index 2.30 ± 0.03) absorbed by a column density of $N_H = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{cm}^{-2}$, supplemented

⁵It is important to note here that what we are really constraining is the combination of the coupling $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ and the model of the magnetic field used. The uncertainty in the central magnetic field, for example, is hard to quantify in a formal manner, but probably involves a factor of two (note that for the model of the Coma magnetic field in [32], the 1σ constraint on the central magnetic field is $B_0 = 3.9 - 5.4 \mu\text{G}$). This source of uncertainty will require the SKA to reduce it. Of course, this caveat also applies to all other work on constraining $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ using astrophysical sources.

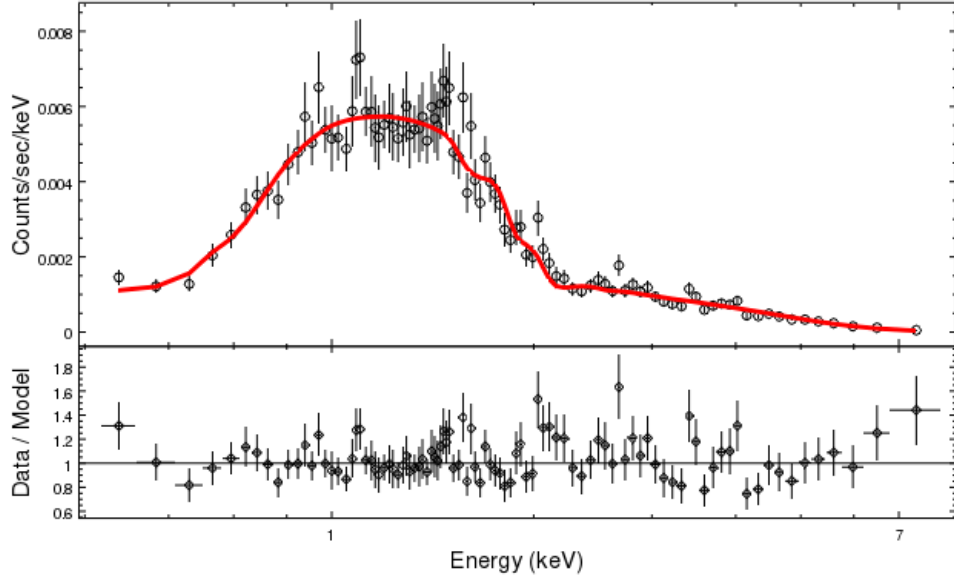


Figure 2. The stacked spectrum of the quasar B1256+281 behind Coma. The fit is an unabsorbed power law of photon index $\gamma = (1.75 \pm 0.03)$.

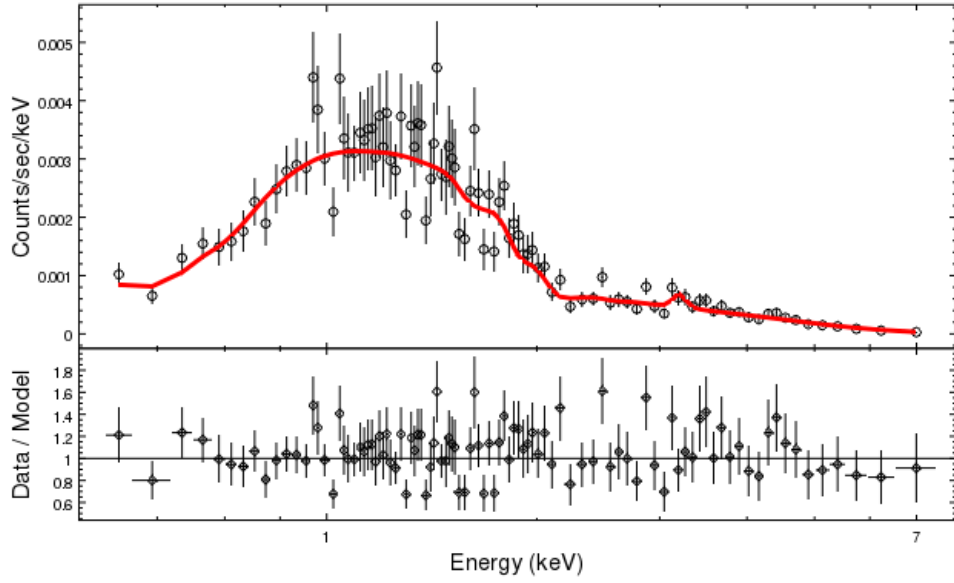


Figure 3. The stacked spectrum of the $z = 0.975$ quasar SDSS J130001.48+275120.6 behind Coma. The fit is an unabsorbed power law of photon index $\gamma = (1.80 \pm 0.05)$ plus an Fe $K\alpha$ line at 6.4 keV in the rest frame.

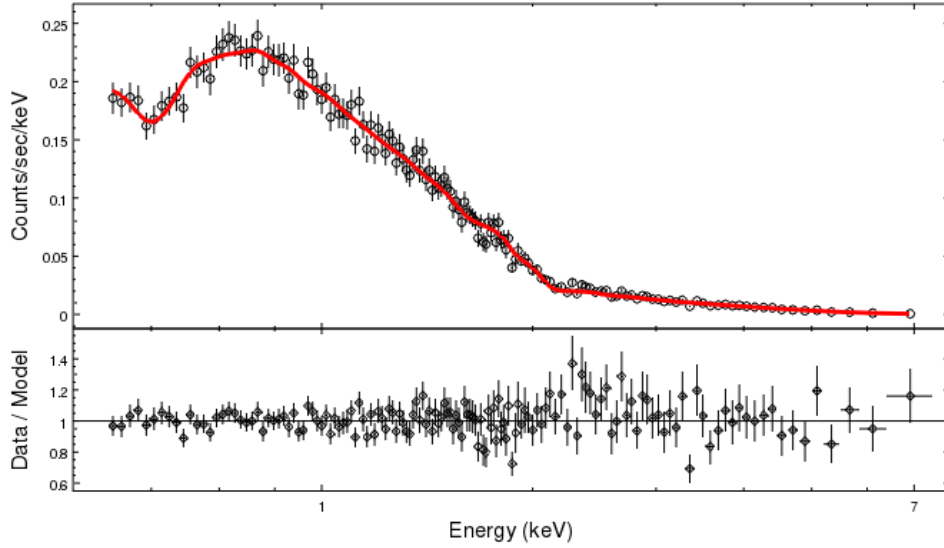


Figure 4. The stacked spectrum of the AGN NGC3862 in A1367. The fit is the sum of a power law of photon index $\gamma = (2.30 \pm 0.05)$ plus a soft thermal component with temperature 0.3 keV, absorbed by a column density of $N_H = 5 \times 10^{20} \text{cm}^{-2}$.

by a soft thermal component $T \sim 0.3 \text{keV}$). Grouping counts so that there are at least 50 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 0.83 for 144 degrees of freedom, with a total of 21000 counts after background subtraction. The spectrum is plotted in Figure 4 and the resulting fit shows no sign of any significant spectral irregularities.

The low electron density within A1367 increases the efficiency of ALP-photon conversion (as it reduces the effective mass differential between the photon and the ALP). The large number of counts then allows good bounds to be obtained, $g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 2.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ at 95% confidence and $g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 2.9 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ at 99% confidence.

3.4 Central AGN IC4374 of A3581

This central AGN has around 4400 counts after background subtraction (4600 prior to background subtraction). A reasonably good fit is provided by an absorbed power law with $\gamma = 2.00 \pm 0.05$ and $N_H = (9 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{20} \text{cm}^{-2}$. Grouping counts with at least 40 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 1.13 for 82 degrees of freedom. The spectrum is plotted in Figure 5. As this is a very poor cluster, the central magnetic field is expected to be very weak. This reduces conversion efficiency, with the result that this source is unable to provide any constraints - a combination of the small number of counts and the weak magnetic field.

3.5 Seyfert galaxy 2E3140 in A1795

This is a bright unobscured AGN. Its redshift is 0.059, compared to a cluster redshift of 0.062. The radial velocity difference is 1000kms^{-1} , which is within the range of the A1795 velocity

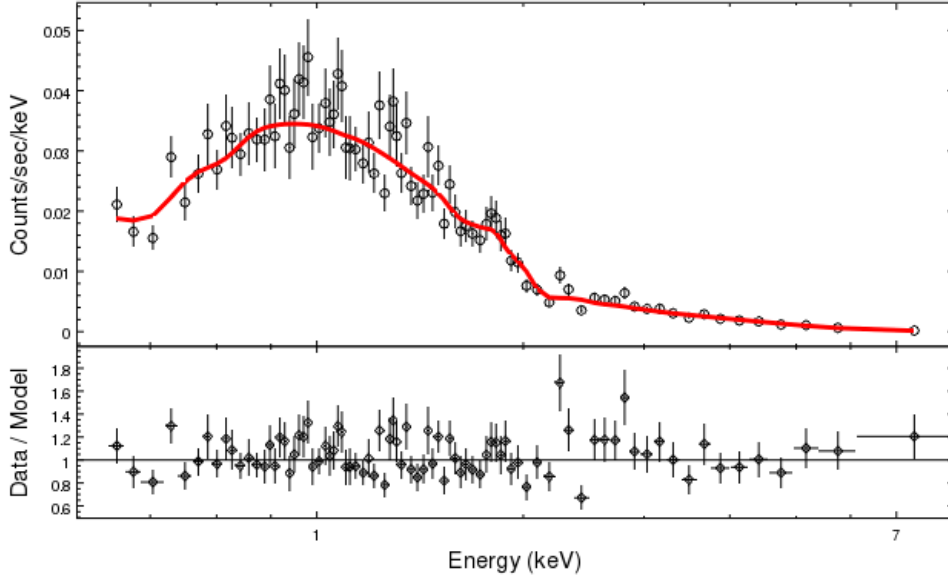


Figure 5. The stacked spectrum of the central cluster galaxy IC4374 located in A3581. A reasonably good fit is provided by an absorbed power law with $\gamma = 2.00 \pm 0.05$ and $N_H = (9 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{20} \text{cm}^{-2}$. Grouping counts with at least 40 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 1.13 for 82 degrees of freedom.

dispersion, and is consistent with 2E3140 being a bound member of the cluster A1795, with a sightline that passes through the intracluster medium.

However, we do not know the precise 3D location within the intracluster medium, and therefore the extent of the line of sight within the ICM. We assume a midway position.⁶ The extracted spectrum contains around 78000 counts (of which around 1000 are ICM background). The spectrum from 0.5 to 6 keV is very well fit by the sum of a power-law with photon index $\gamma = 2.11 \pm 0.01$, a soft thermal component with $T \sim 0.1 \text{keV}$ and a weak Fe K α line at 6.4 keV in the rest frame (the Sherpa model `powlaw1d + xsapec + xszgauss`). No absorption is required in the fit (this is consistent with the small value of the galactic N_H value towards A1795). Grouping counts so that there are at least 500 in each bin, the overall fit is excellent with a reduced χ^2 of 0.98 for 103 degrees of freedom. The spectrum is plotted in Figure 6.

The large number of counts joined to the excellent fit results in strong bounds. Simulating fake data as in Section 2.3, we obtain $g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 1.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ at 95% confidence level and $g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ at 99% confidence level.

3.6 Quasar CXOUJ134905.8+263752 behind A1795

This $z = 1.3$ quasar is an obscured AGN with a total of around 5000 counts (5300 before background subtraction) arising from 985ks of *Chandra* observation time. It is fit by an

⁶This is perhaps supported by the large velocity relative to the cluster centre, as an object undergoing harmonic motion about a central source has maximal relative velocity at the midpoint of its oscillation.

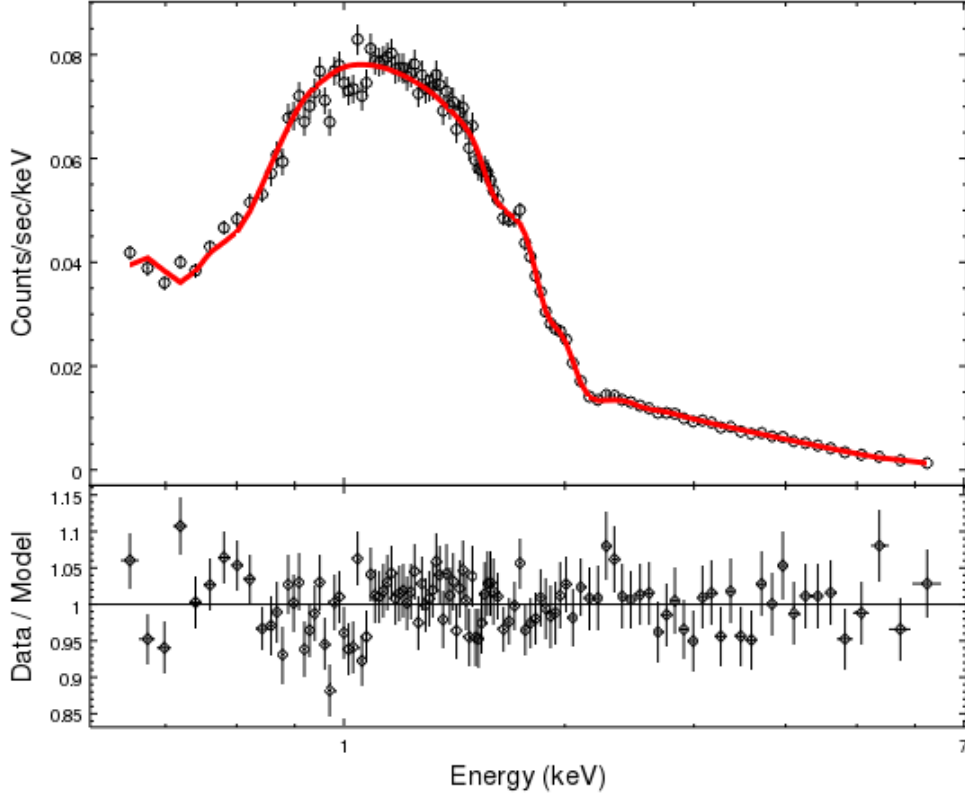


Figure 6. The stacked spectrum of the bright Seyfert 1 galaxy 2E3140 located in A1795. The fit is the sum of a power-law with $\gamma = 2.11 \pm 0.01$, a soft thermal component with $T \sim 0.1\text{keV}$ and a weak Fe $K\alpha$ line at 6.4 keV in the rest frame (`powlaw1d + xsapek + xszgauss`). Grouping counts so that there are at least 500 in each bin, the overall fit is excellent with a reduced χ^2 of 0.98 for 103 degrees of freedom.

absorbed power-law, with a local absorption column density of $N_H = (1.0 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{22}\text{cm}^{-2}$, and a power-law photon index of $\gamma = 1.61 \pm 0.04$. No contribution from Milky Way absorption is required in the fit. Bins are grouped so that each bin has at least 40 counts. The overall fit between 0.5 and 7 keV is good, with a reduced χ^2 of 1.12 for 96 degrees of freedom. The spectrum is shown in Figure 7.

The relatively small number of counts means that no strong bounds can be extracted for this source ($g_{a\gamma\gamma} < 10^{-11}\text{GeV}^{-1}$ only at 75% confidence level).

3.7 UGC9799 in A2052

This central AGN of the cluster A2052 is well characterised by an unabsorbed power-law with photon index $\gamma = 1.85 \pm 0.04$ supplemented by a soft thermal component with $T \sim 0.9 \pm 0.2\text{keV}$. There are 4300 counts after background subtraction. Fitting between 0.5 and 7

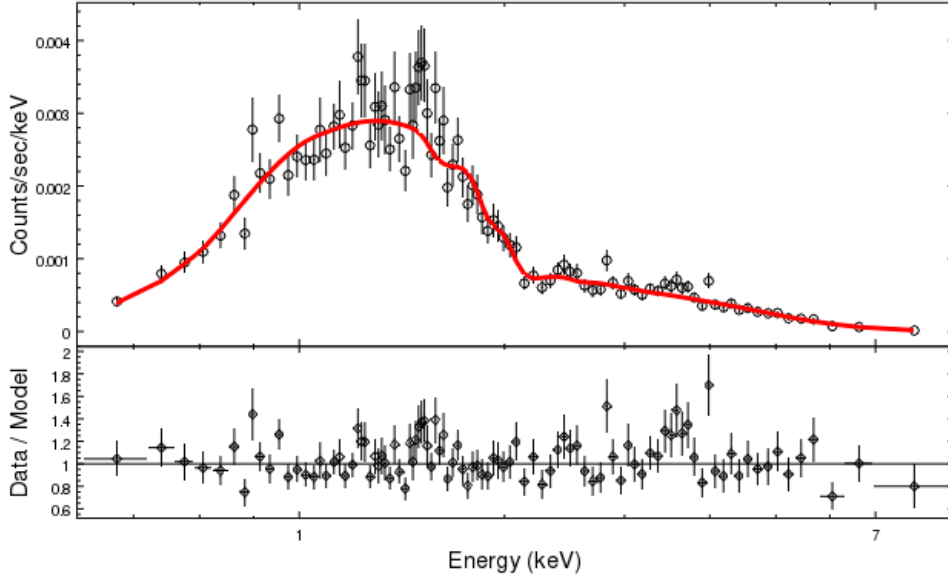


Figure 7. The stacked spectrum of the $z = 1.3$ quasar CXOU J134905.8+263752 behind A1795. The fit is to an absorbed power-law, with a local absorption column density of $N_H = (1.0 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{22} \text{cm}^{-2}$, and a power-law photon index of $\gamma = 1.61 \pm 0.04$. Bins are grouped so that each bin has at least 40 counts. The overall fit between 0.5 and 7 keV is good, with a reduced χ^2 of 1.12 for 96 degrees of freedom.

keV, and grouping counts so that there are at least 30 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 1.12 for 94 degrees of freedom. The soft spectrum, combined with the relatively low number of counts, implies that ALP-induced modulations are only excluded above the 20% level. The spectrum is plotted in Figure 8.

As with A3581, the relatively small number of counts means that this source is unable to provide useful constraints, and $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 10^{-11} \text{GeV}^{-1}$ is not excluded by this source.

4 Conclusions and Outlook for the Future of X-Ray Axion Searches

The search for spectral modulations from X-ray point sources represents a competitive alternative to lab-based experiments, such as IAXO, seeking to constrain or discover axions. These astrophysical searches are particularly strong in the low-mass regime $m_a \lesssim 10^{-12} \text{eV}$ where the ALP mass is below the plasma frequency of galaxy clusters.

In this paper we have extended previous analyses using Hydra A [13], NGC1275 [27] and M87 [30] to include many new point sources. No evidence for any ALP-induced spectral modulations has been found, and all the spectra are consistent with absorbed power laws. While the sources here are not (with the exception of 2E3140) as individually constraining as either NGC1275 or M87, they sample many more sightlines, which is necessary to minimise the risk of having a single ‘bad’ magnetic field along the sightline to a single source.

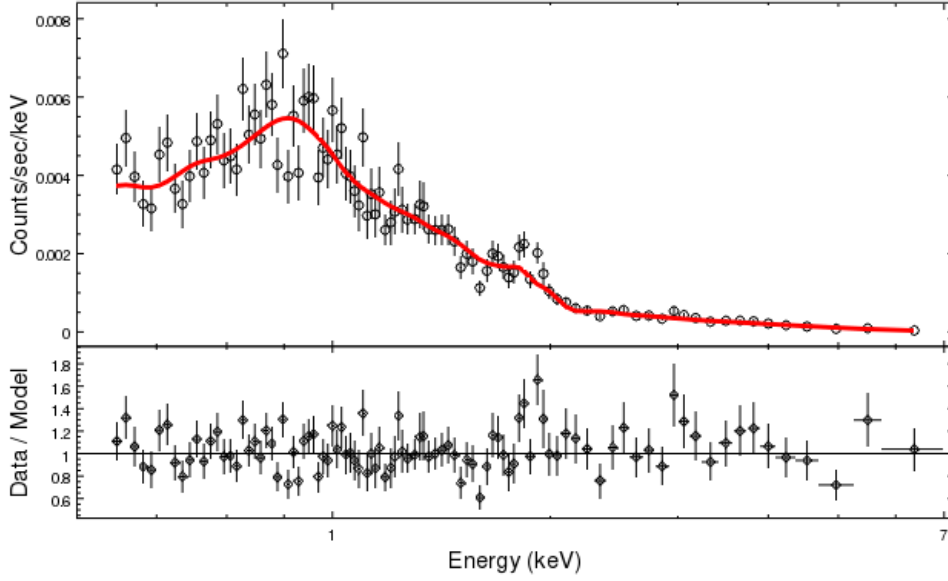


Figure 8. The stacked spectrum of the central cluster galaxy UGC9799 located in A2052. The fit is to an unabsorbed power law with photon index $\gamma = 1.85 \pm 0.04$ supplemented by a soft thermal component with $T \sim 0.9 \pm 0.2$ keV. There are 4300 counts after background subtraction. Fitting between 0.5 and 7 keV, and grouping counts so that there are at least 30 counts per bin, the reduced χ^2 is 1.12 for 94 degrees of freedom.

This paper also contains the first results using displaced cluster sources, which are not at the dynamic centre of the cluster. The advantage of such displaced sources is that they sample a different environment than those located at cluster centres. In particular, for displaced sources the electron density is smaller and the magnetic field coherence lengths are expected to be larger. Given the intrinsic uncertainties on magnetic fields for any one single source, in developing constraints on ALPs it is important to build up a diverse sample of many different objects. We have also found two bright displaced sources (2E3140 and NGC3862) where the constraints on ALPs are comparable to those from NGC1275 and M87.

There are two directions in which current results can be improved. The first involves a more accurate knowledge of cluster magnetic fields. As ALP searches are sensitive to the product $g_{a\gamma\gamma} B_\perp$, the constraint on $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ is only as good as the knowledge of B_\perp . The most accurate knowledge of cluster magnetic fields is obtained through Faraday Rotation measures of many individual sources either shining through or embedded in galaxy clusters. By allowing access to weaker sources, the advent of the SKA will greatly improve knowledge of cluster magnetic fields, and will be particularly useful for constraining the Perseus and Virgo magnetic fields.

The second involves the quality of X-ray telescope data. Current searches for new physics with X-ray data rely on the accumulated data archives of either *Chandra* (which offers the best angular resolution) or *XMM-Newton* (which has the highest effective area). Significant improvements will be attained with the launch of ATHENA, which will combine excellent

angular resolution with a great increase in effective area and the use of microcalorimeters for dramatically improved energy resolution. In particular, ATHENA will allow sensitivity to the rapid oscillatory structure in ALP-photon conversion below 2 keV. Before ATHENA’s launch in 2028, further benefits may arise from the *Hitomi* recovery mission XARM or the polarisation experiments IXPE [48] or eXTP.

The combination of advances in magnetic field knowledge and advances in the quality of X-ray data should lead to further improvements in the ability to constrain the ALP-photon coupling over the next decade.

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