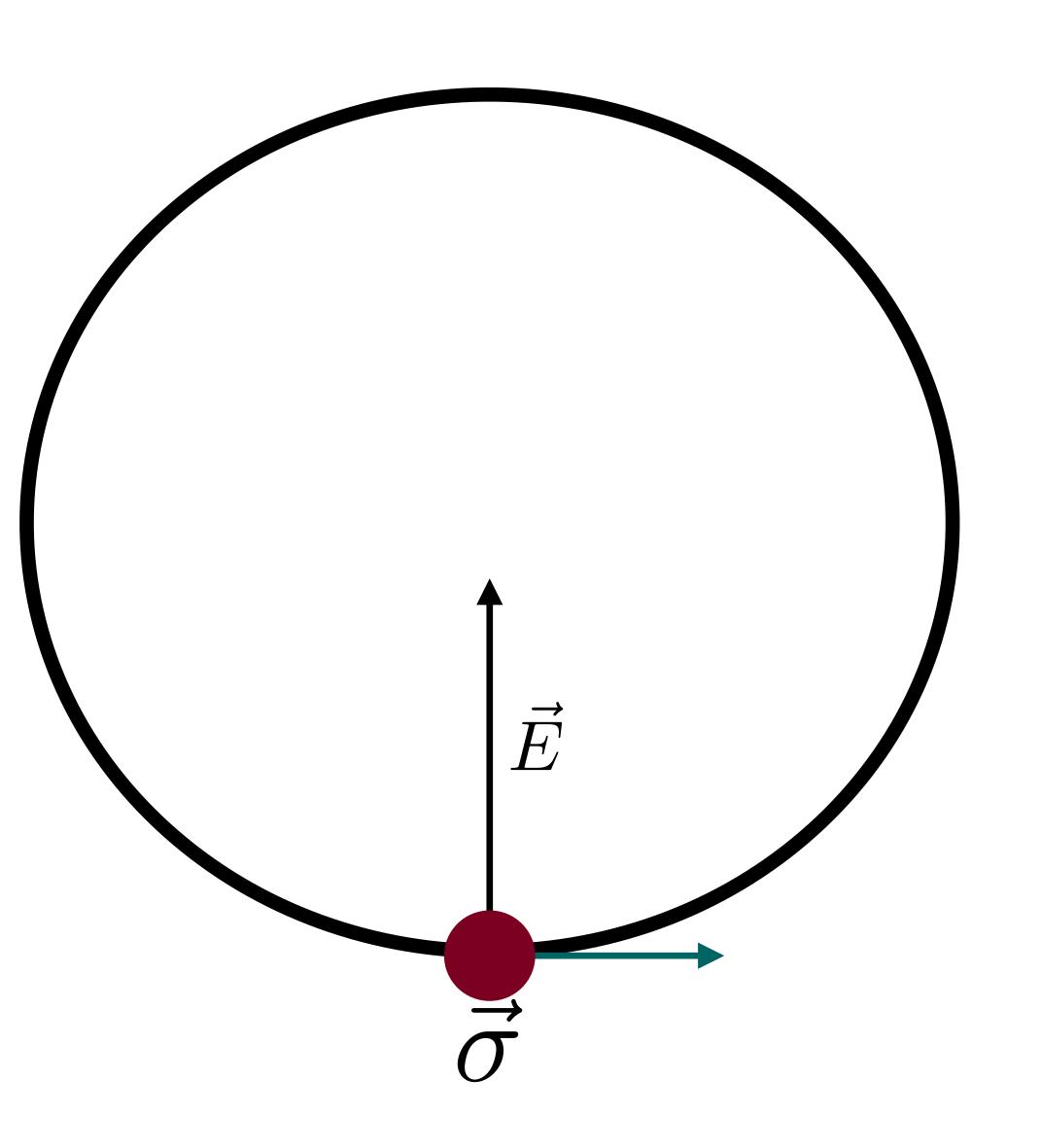
Storage Ring Probes of New Physics

Surjeet Rajendran

Peter Graham, David E. Kaplan, Mario Reig, Prateek Agrawal Yannis Semertzidis, On Kim, Selcuk Haciomerogulo, Zhanibek Omarov

Storage Rings



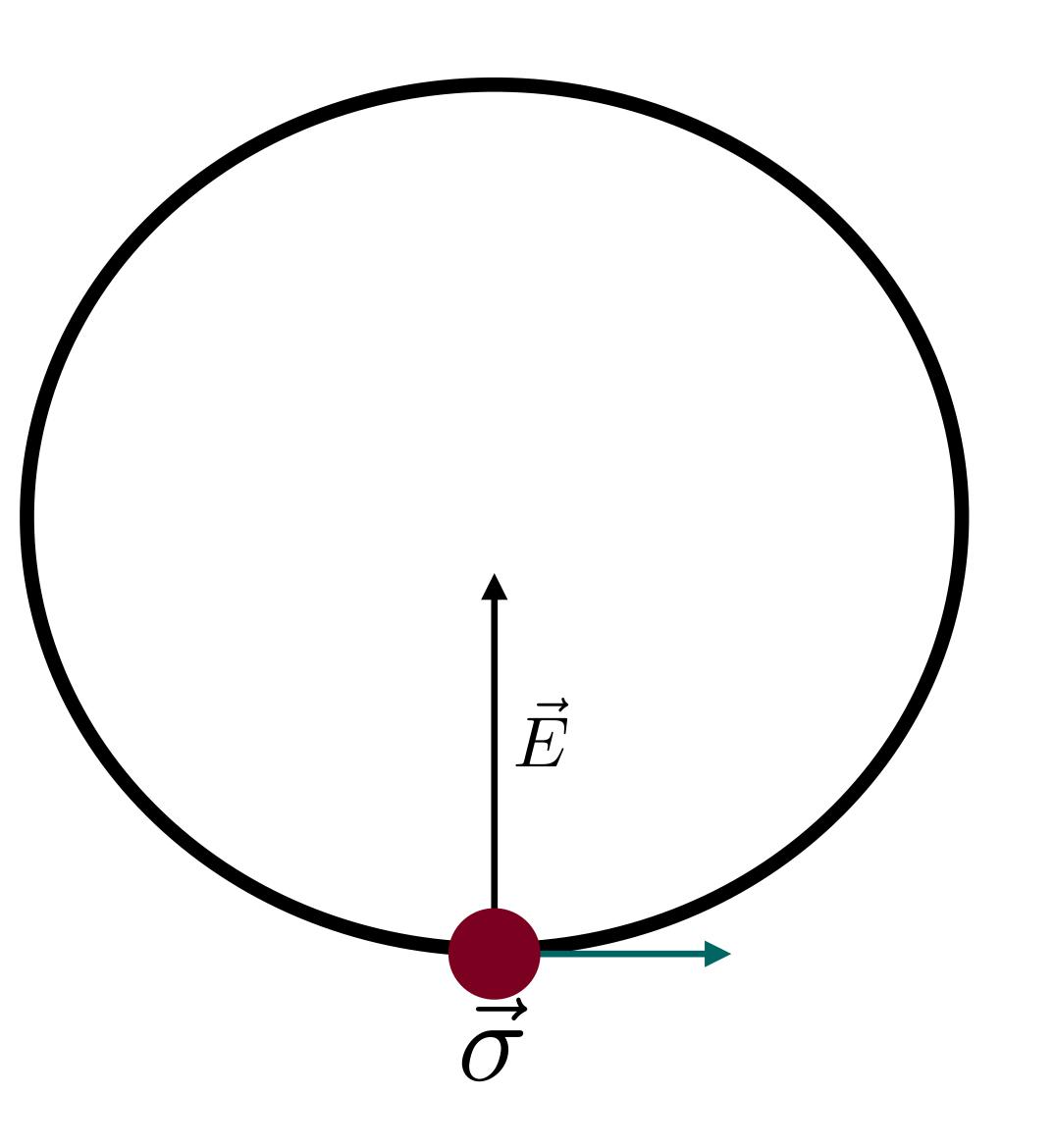
Relativistic beam of protons

Suitably orient spins

Look for precession of spin from new physics

Technology developed to look for electric dipole moments

Storage Rings



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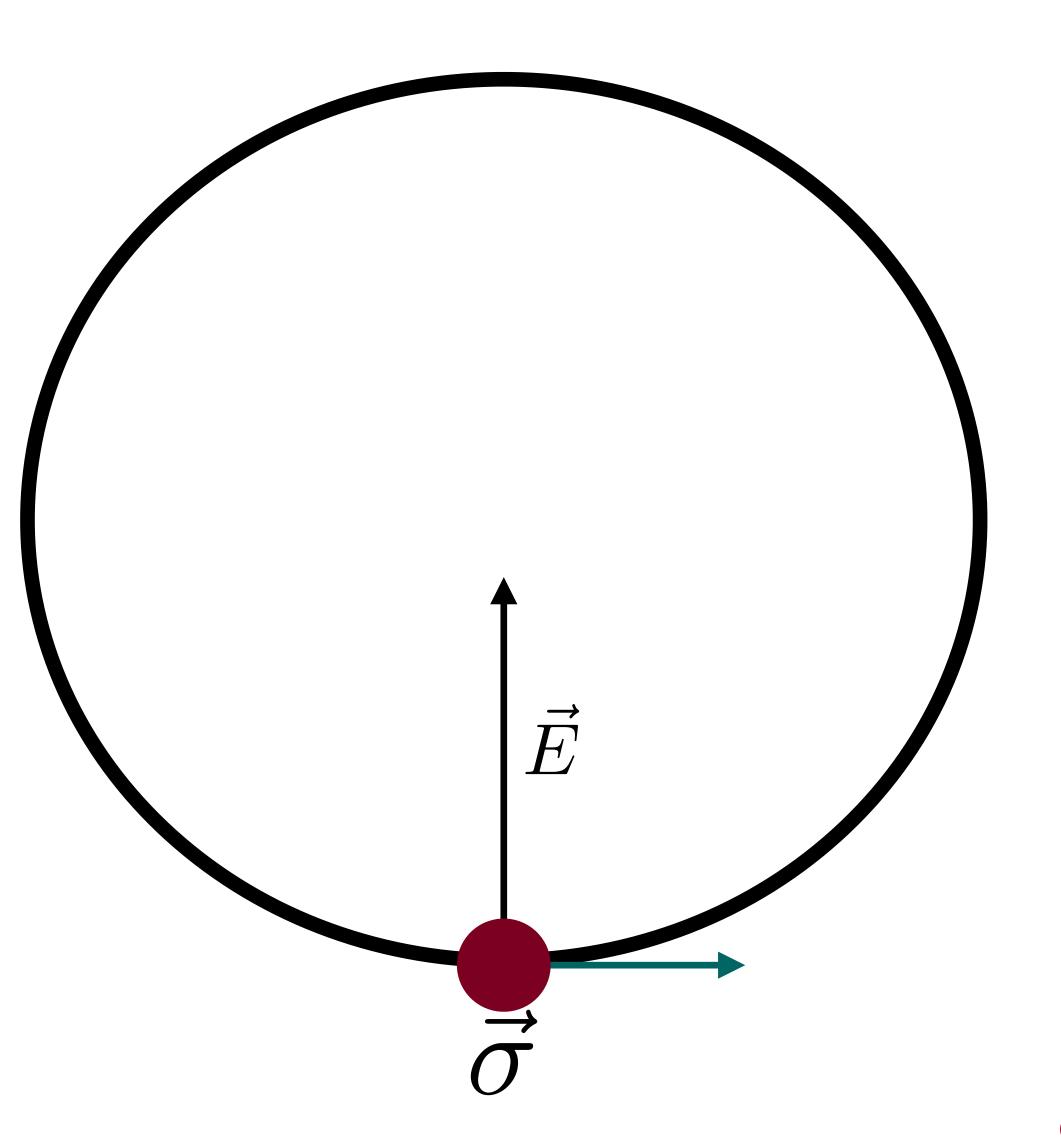
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What else can we look for?

Storage Rings



Relativistic beam of protons

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Technology developed to look for electric dipole moments

What else can we look for?

Spin Couplings - "new" magnetic fields

Pseudoscalars

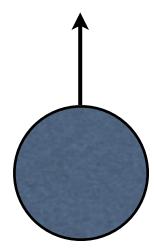
$$rac{\partial_{\mu}\phi}{f_a}ar{\Psi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_5\Psi$$

$$H_N\supset rac{
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Pseudoscalars

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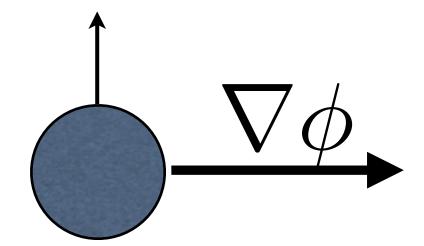
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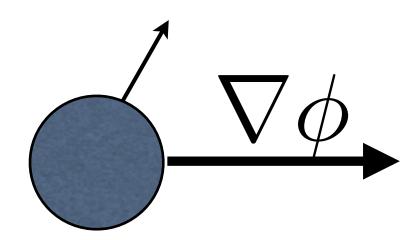
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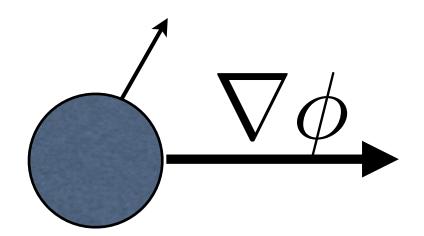


Pseudoscalars

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Axions

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Vectors

$$\frac{F'_{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda}\bar{\Psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\Psi,\;\frac{F'_{\mu\nu}}{\Lambda}\bar{\Psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\Psi$$

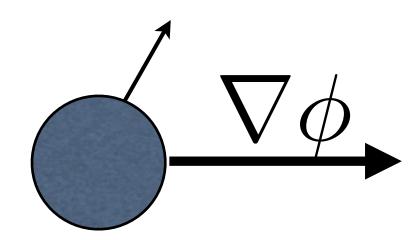
Dark Electric and Magnetic Moments

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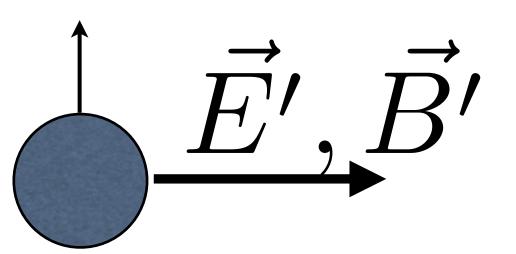
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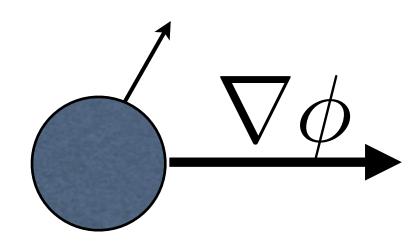


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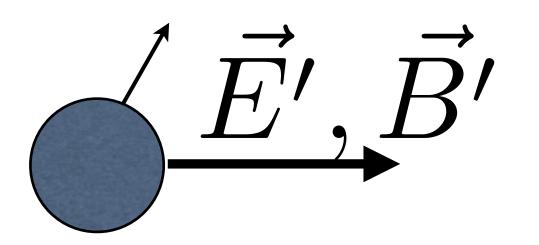
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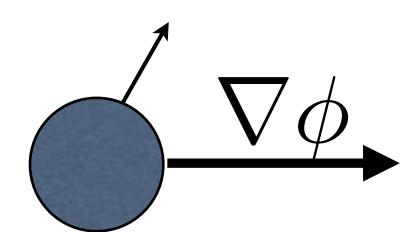


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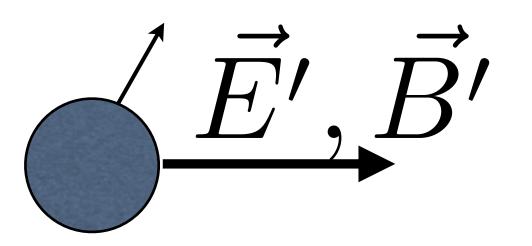
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Dark Electric and Magnetic Moments



Common phenomenology, focus on axions

Outline

1. Dark Matter

2. Dark Energy

3. Laboratory Sources

4. Conclusions

Dark Matter

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$$\phi(t,x) = \phi_0 \cos(mt - mvx)$$

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$$H_N \supset \frac{m\phi_0}{f_a} \vec{v_r} \cdot \sigma_N \cos(mt)$$

Lab Frame

Relativistic
Boost $v_r = 1$

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Signal:
$$\Delta = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{dm}}}{f_a}T$$

Lab Frame

$$V_r = 1$$

$$\rho_{dm} \sim m^2 \phi_0^2$$

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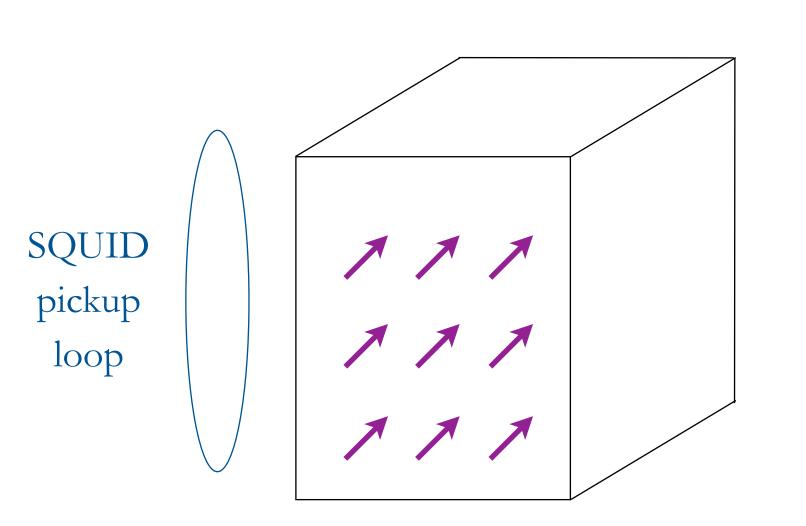
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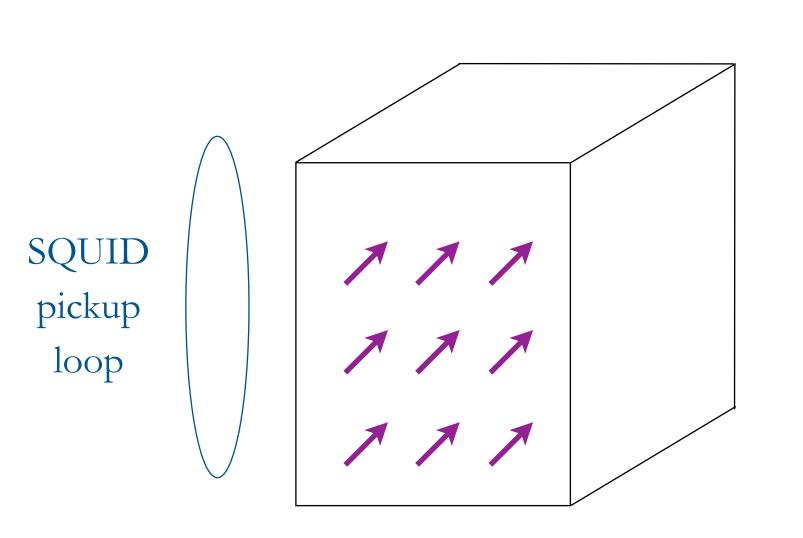
Comparison with NMR Searches

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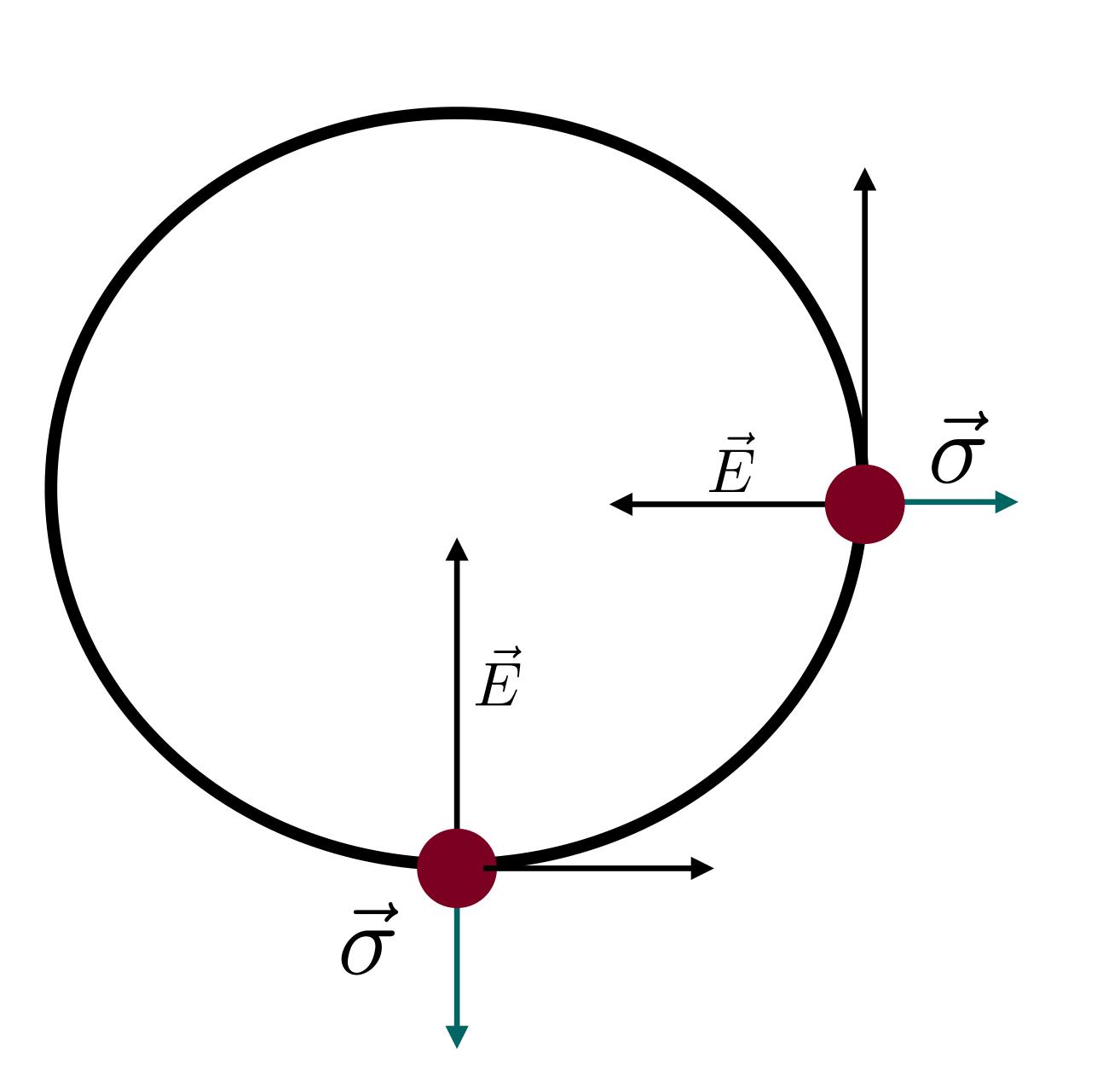


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Comparison with NMR Searches

Relativistic boost, long coherence time (~ 1000 s), but lower phase resolution



Orient spins radially

Proton @ magic momentum, spin "frozen"

Spin precession axis - tangential, along velocity

Spin precesses out of the plane

 \vec{E}

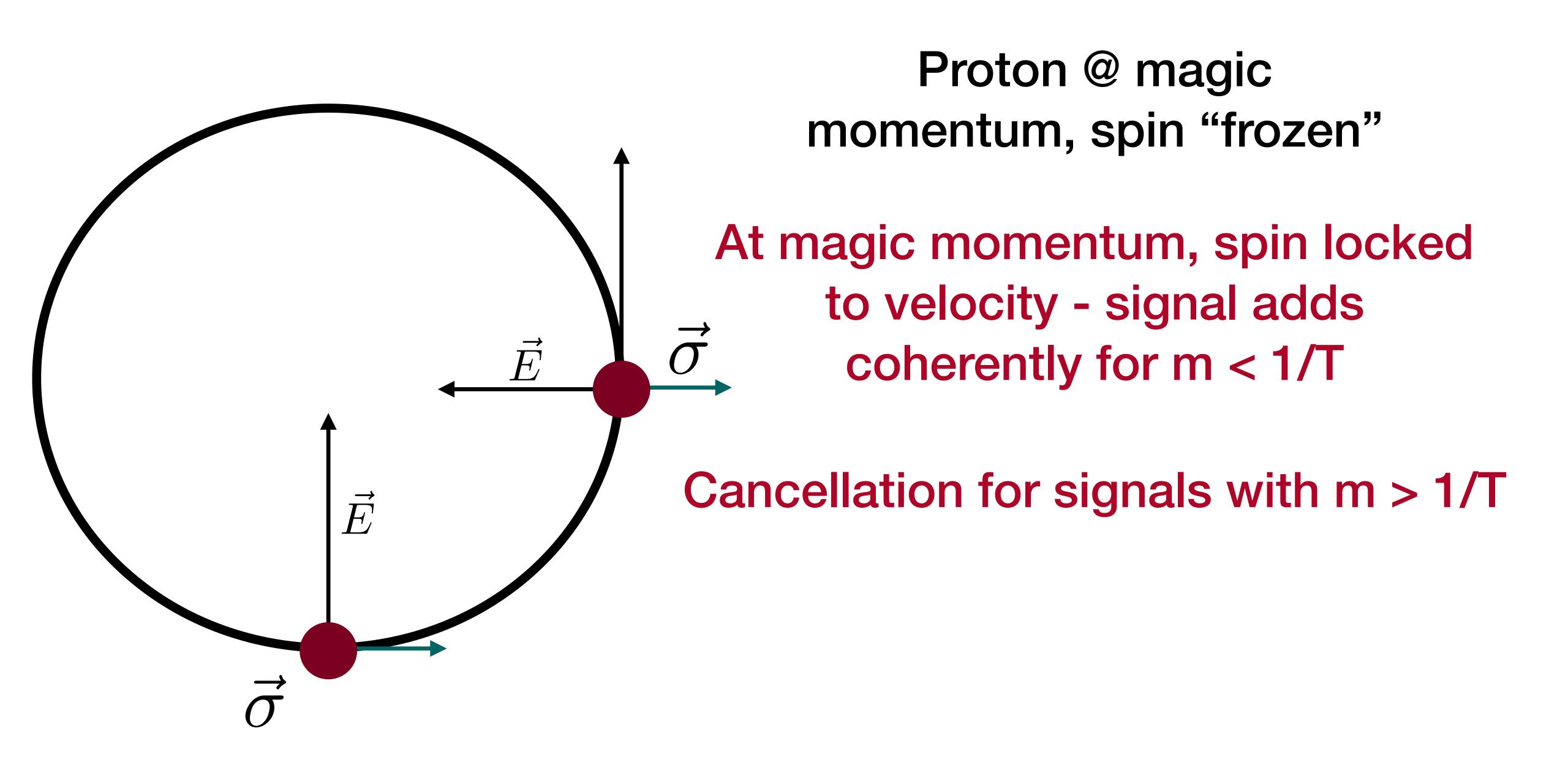
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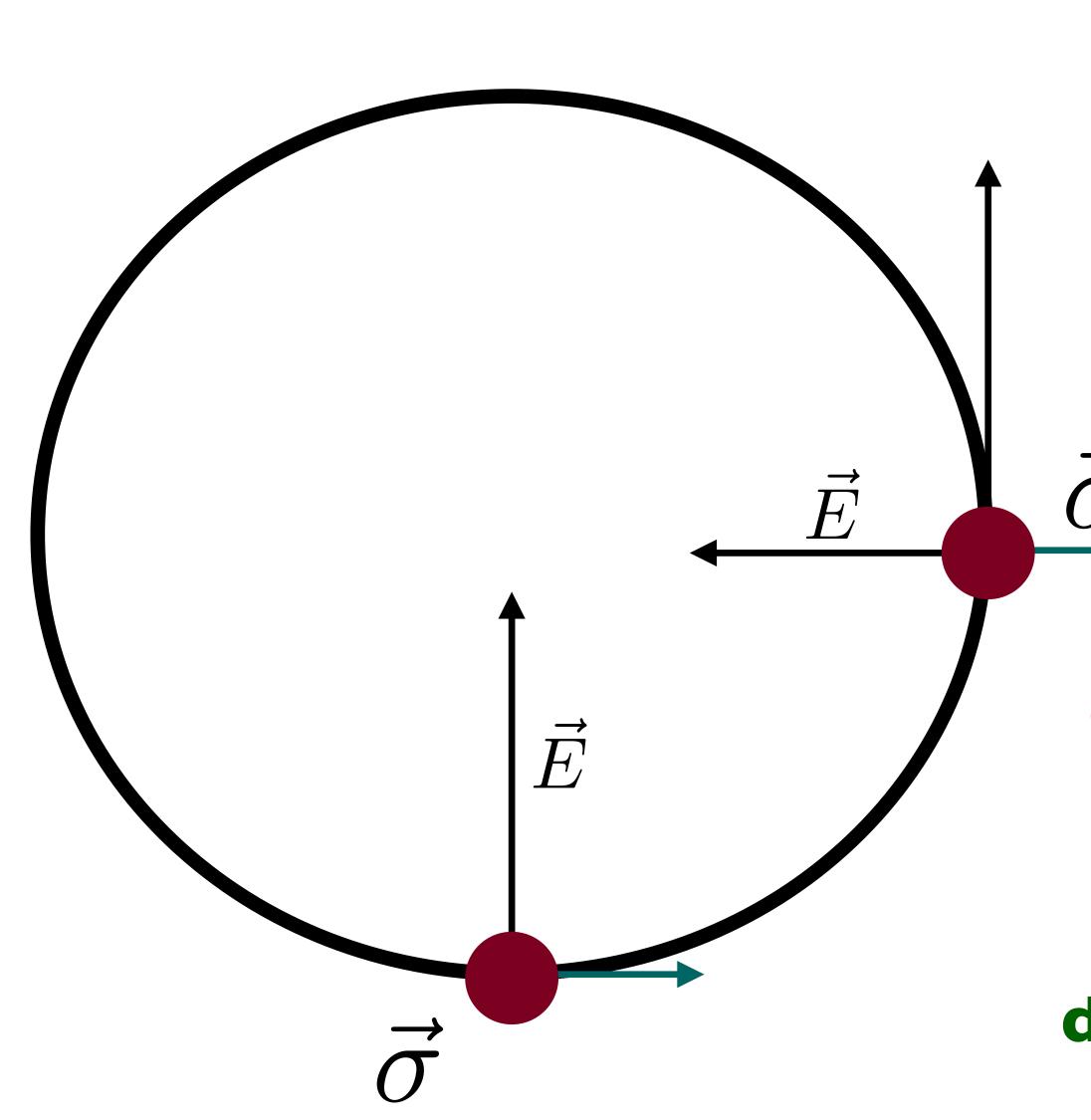
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At magic momentum, spin locked to velocity - signal adds coherently for m < 1/T

Cancellation for signals with m > 1/T

Could Resonate - choose momentum detune velocity precession rate from spin precession rate

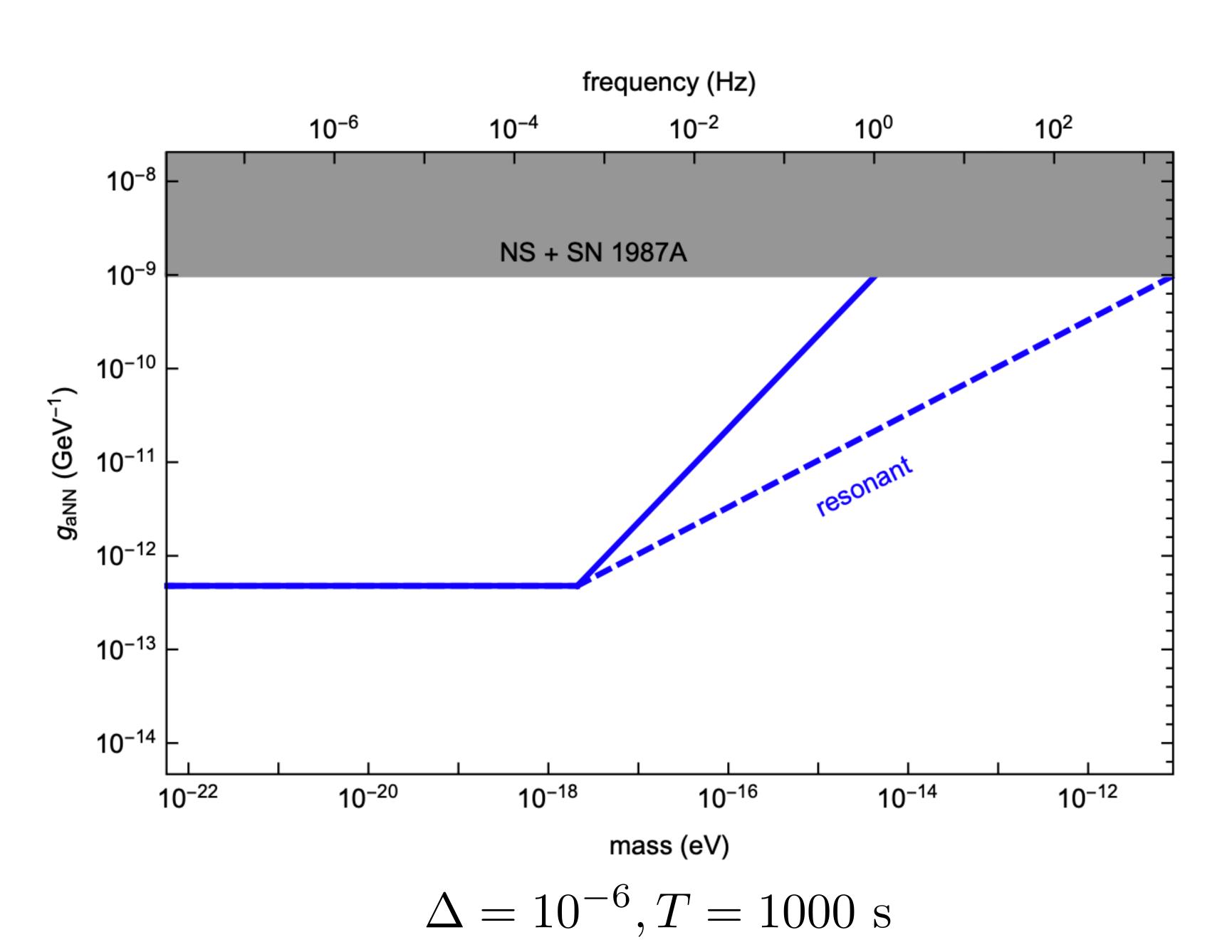
Backgrounds

Effect	Remediation
Radial B-field.	Small effect.
Unwanted vertical forces when other than magnetic focusing is present.	Small effect.
Dipole vertical E-fields.	Small effect.
Quadrupole E-field in the electric bending sections.	Small effect.
Corrugated (non-planar) orbit.	Minimize effect with symmetric lattice design. Fi-
	nally, keep the stored beams at zero average ver-
	tical angle when integrating over the electric field
	bending sections.
Longitudinal B-field.	The CW and CCW stored proton spins rotate in
	same direction, while the (pseudo-)scalar fields
	rotate them in opposite directions.
Geometrical phase effect due to lattice	Equivalent to a spin resonance due to lattice
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	sections: Absolute beam position monitors to
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	bending section misplacement.[25, 27] When the
	local spin effects are kept below 1nT B-field equiv-
	alent, the effect is negligible even for one direc-
	tional (CW or CCW only) storage. In this polar-
	ization case, the relevant fields and lattice mis-
	placements may be in a different direction than
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RF cavity vertical and horizontal misalignment.	Small effect.

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-1	-1
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Sensitivity



$$-1 \le w \le -0.95$$

Determine observationally. Test theory bias.

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Possibly explained via dynamical evolution - imply changing Λ

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Similar to laboratory detection of dark matter properties

Gravitational Measurements: dark matter is a cold, pressureless gas.

$$\sigma/m < cm^2/gm$$

Does not mean $\sigma = 0$. Can probe $\sigma \sim 10^{-49}$ cm² in the lab

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w < -0.95 : Need fluid with free equation of state parameter.

Isotropic and homogeneous

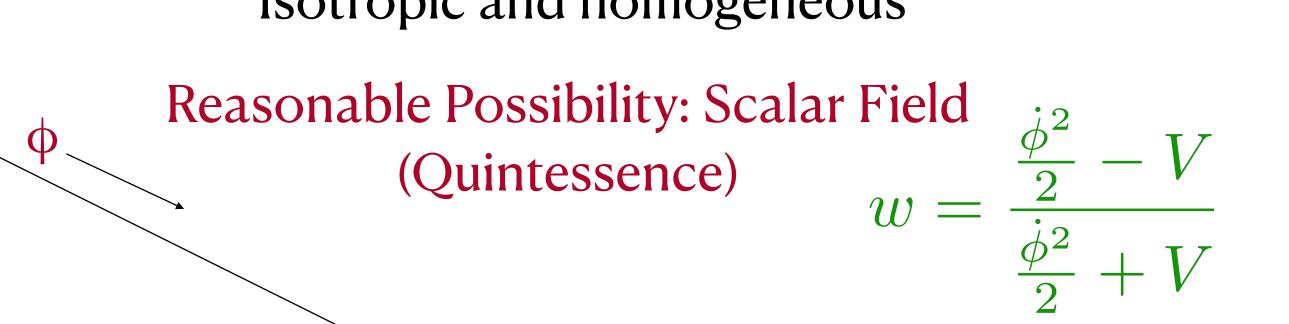
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Isotropic and homogeneous

Reasonable Possibility: Scalar Field (Quintessence)
$$w = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{\frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} + V}$$

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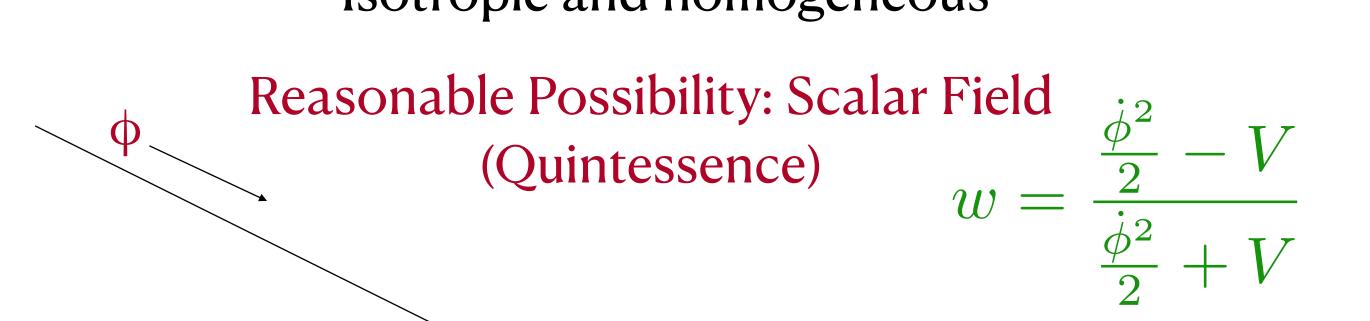


Lagrangian for this scalar field?

$$m \lesssim H = 10^{-43} \text{ GeV}$$

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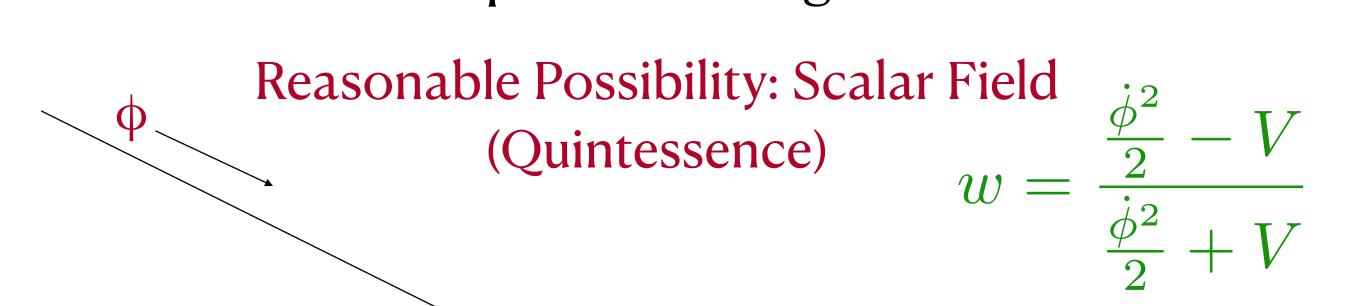
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Ultra-light field. Demand technical naturalness => axion-like, derivative interactions

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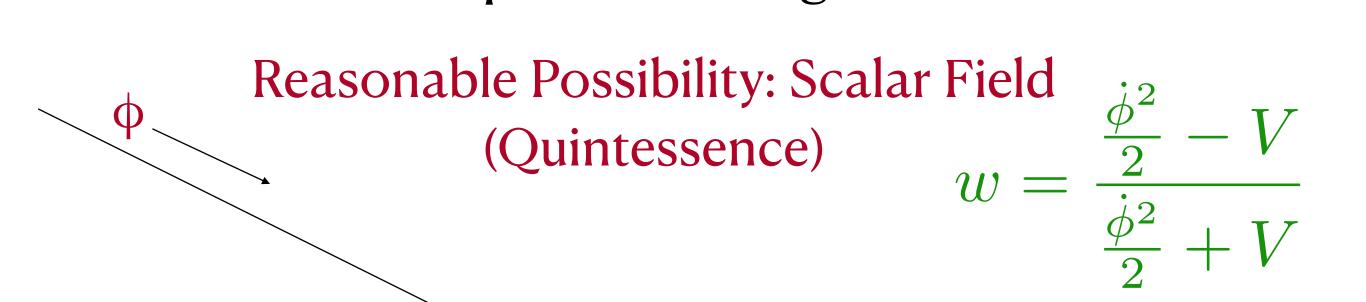
$$\mathcal{L} \supset C\phi + \frac{\partial_{\mu}\phi}{f_a}\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_5\psi + \frac{\phi}{f_a}F\tilde{F}$$

Kinetic Energy of Dark Energy < meV²
Direct Detection

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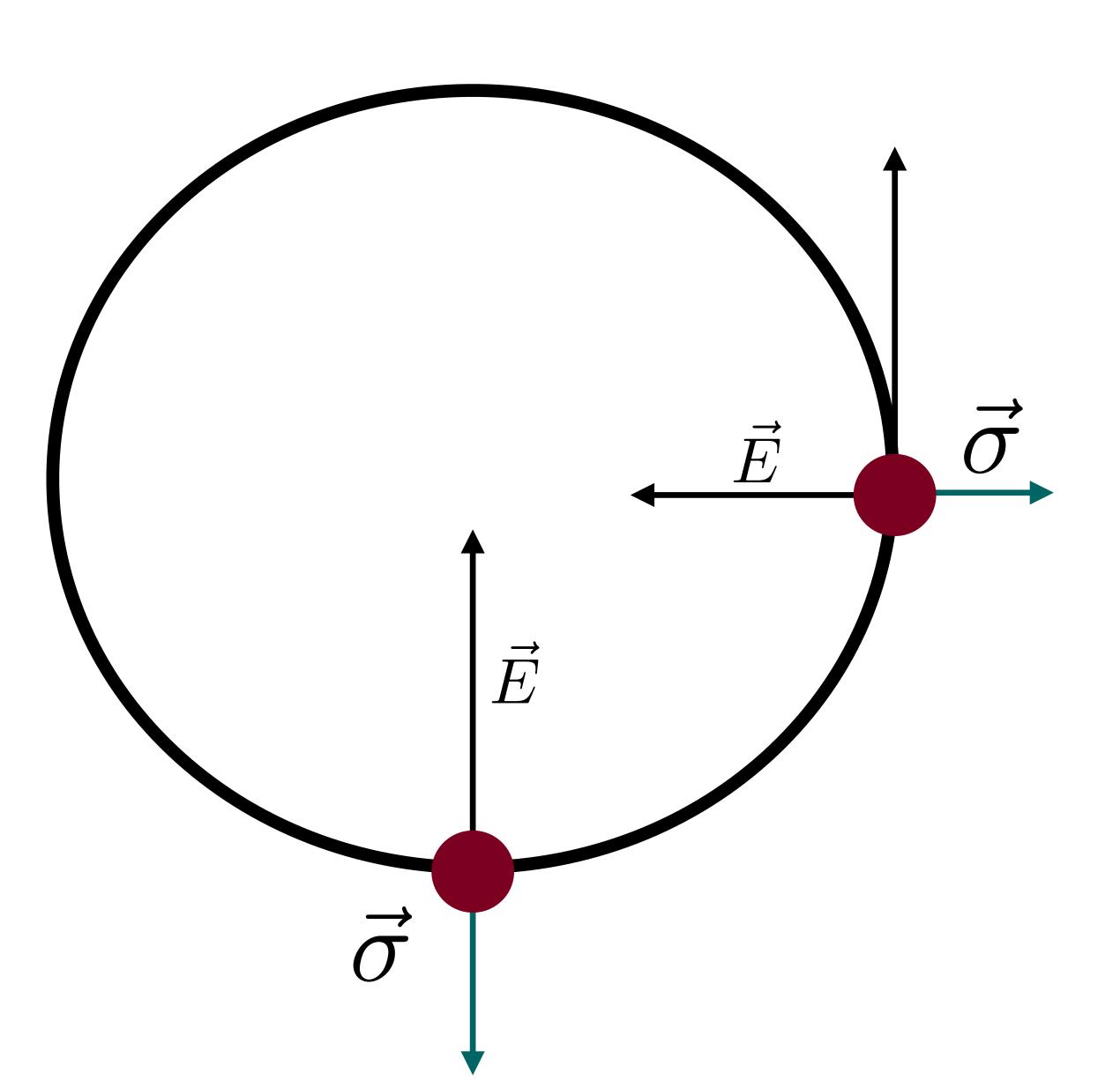
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Kinetic Energy of Dark Energy < meV²
Direct Detection

Spin Precession

Signal is completely DC (Dark energy changes over Hubble time)

Dark Energy at Storage Rings

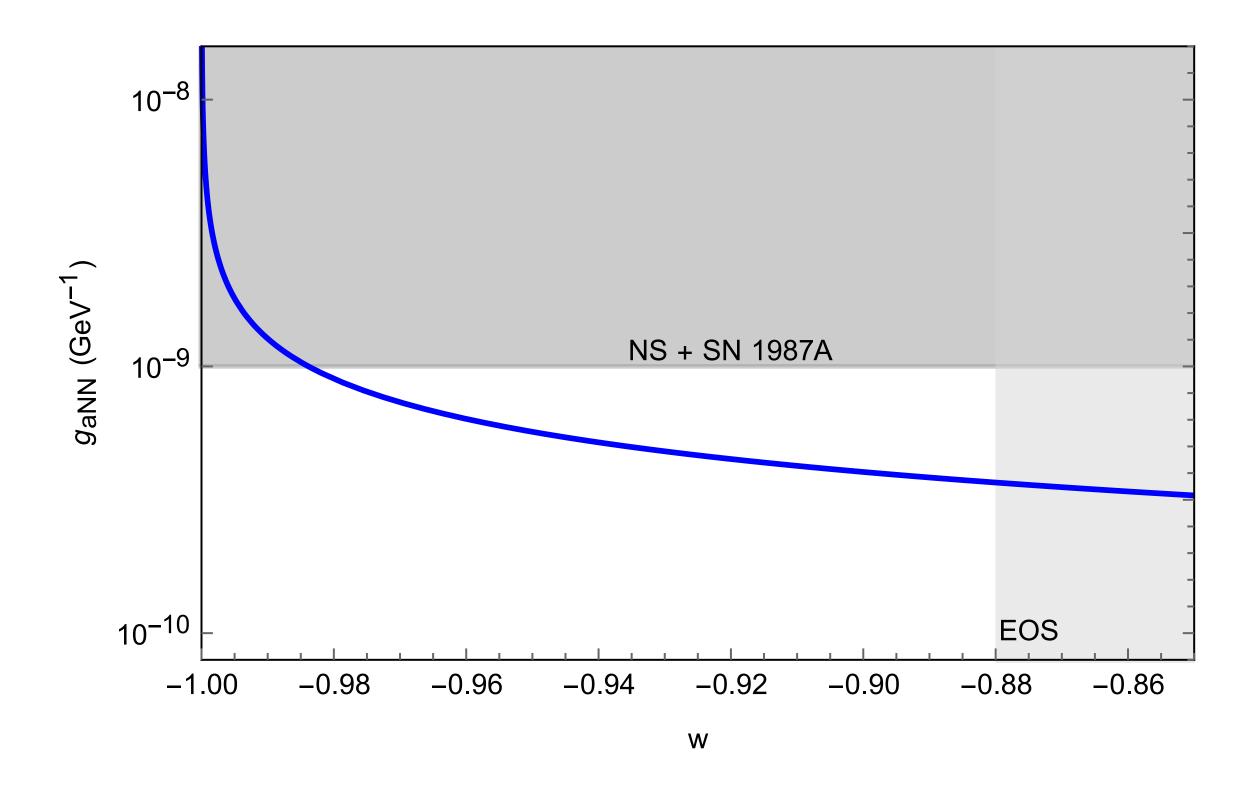


Proton @ magic momentum, spin "frozen"

At magic momentum, spin locked to velocity - signal adds coherently

No cancellation since signal frequency is at least as low as Hubble

Projected Sensitivity



1000 s storage time (protons), 10⁻⁶ phase resolution

Lorentz Violation experiments also have comparable sensitivity

Spin Dependent Forces

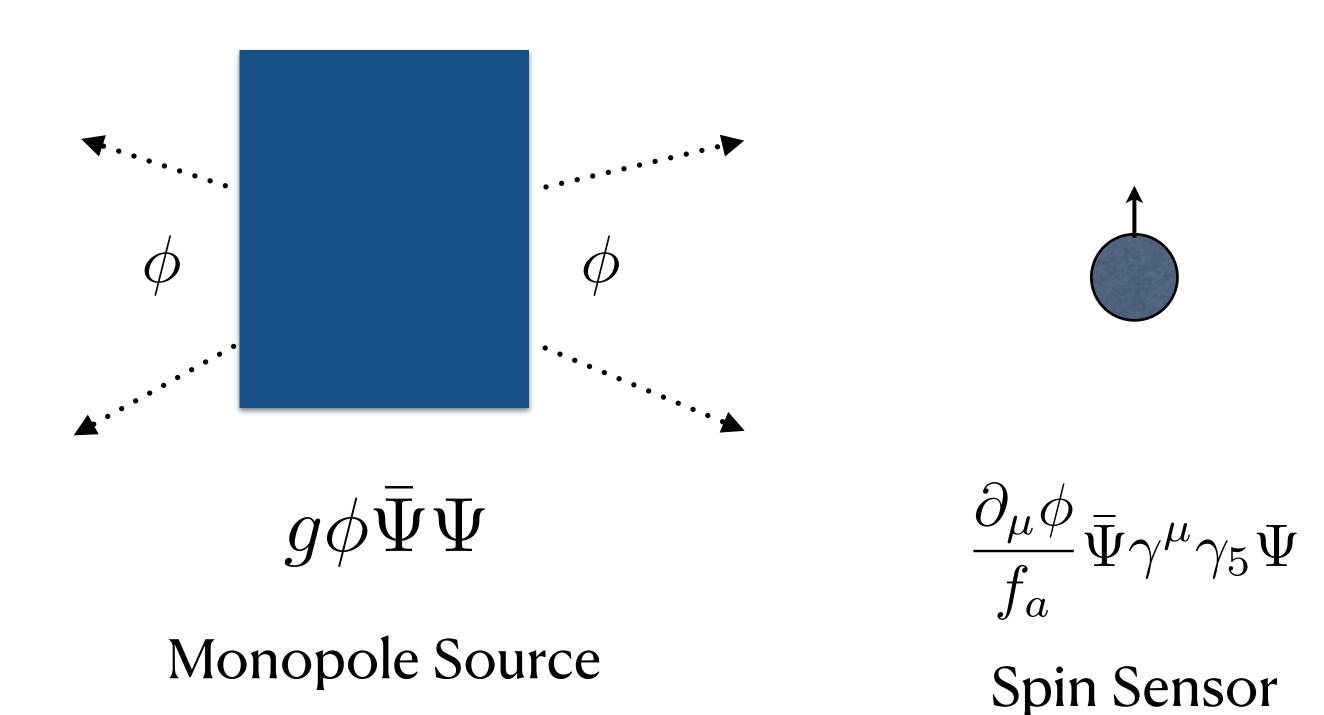
Monopole Dipole Forces

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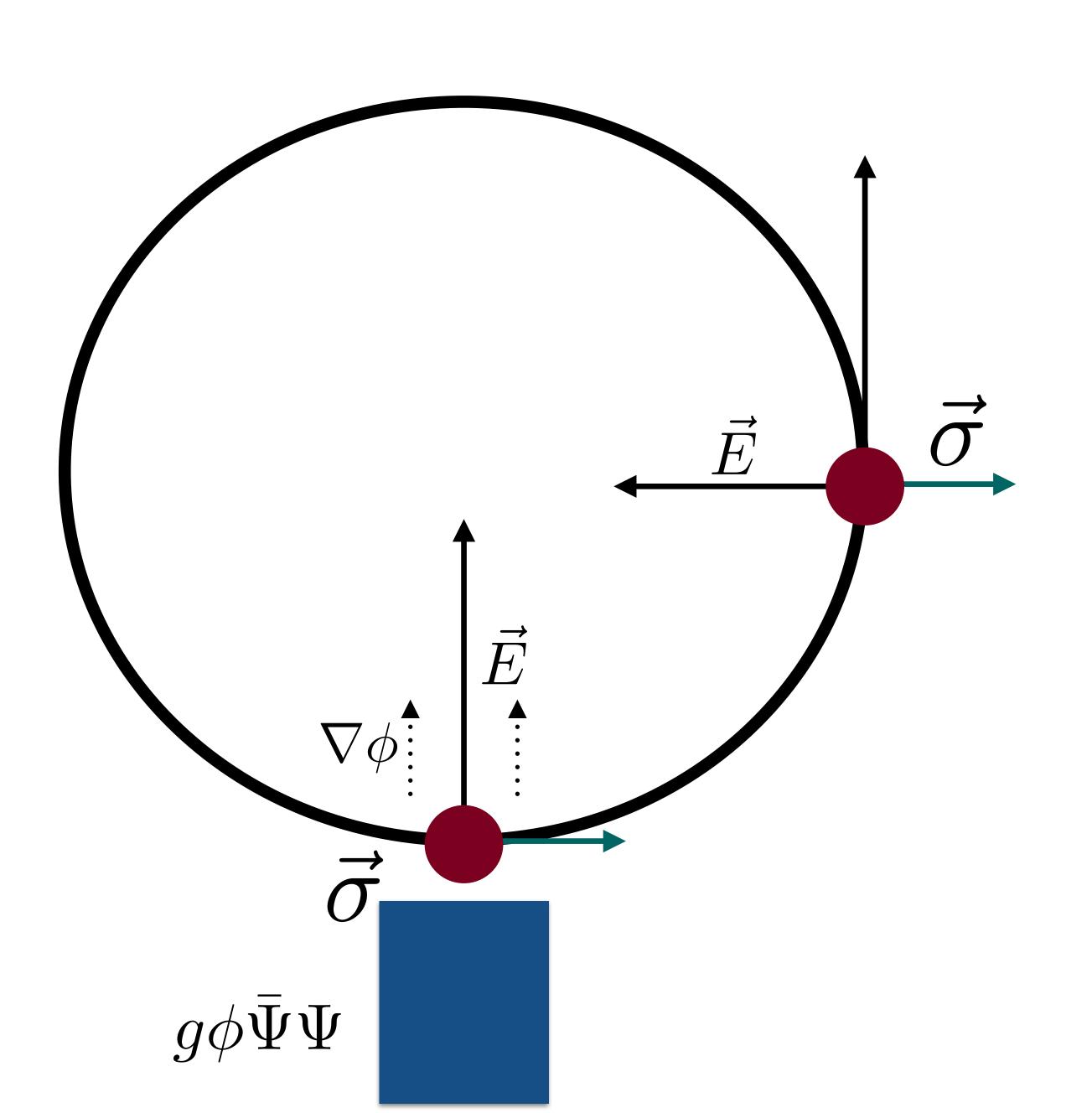
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Local Source



Monopole Dipole Forces From Test Bodies

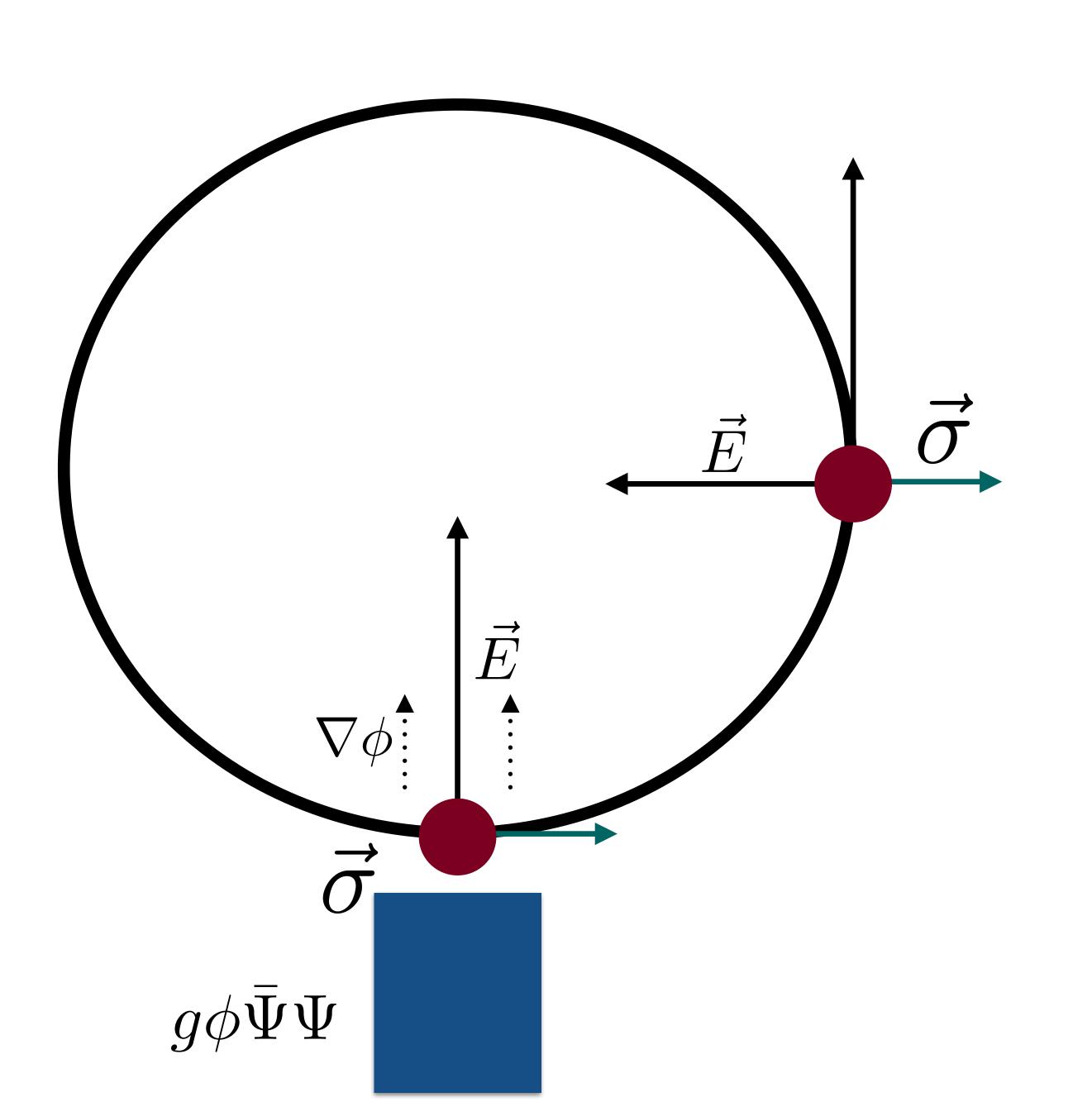


Precession Occurs near local test mass

Choice of gradient direction

Spin precess out of plane, in vertical direction

Monopole Dipole Forces From Test Bodies



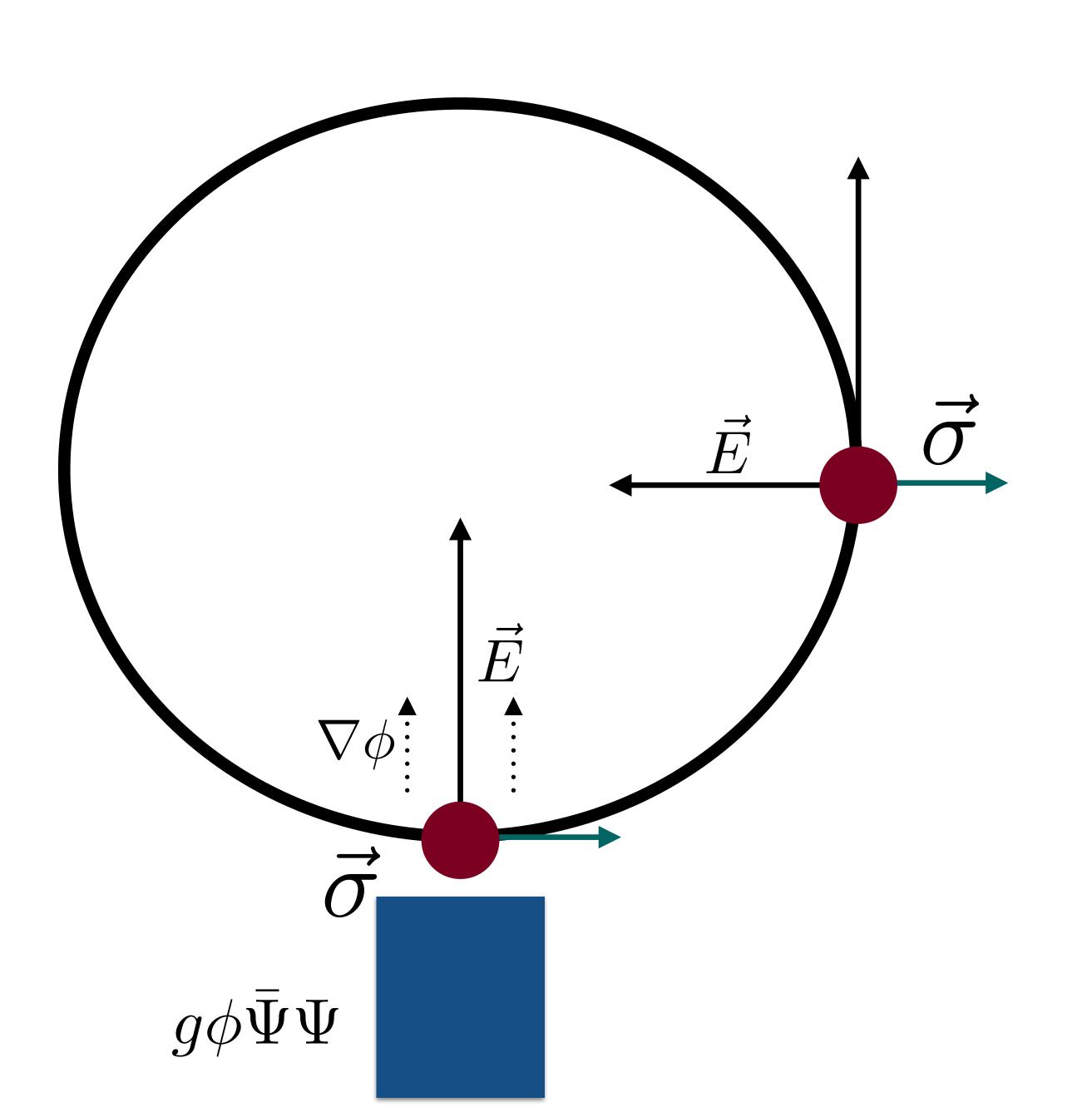
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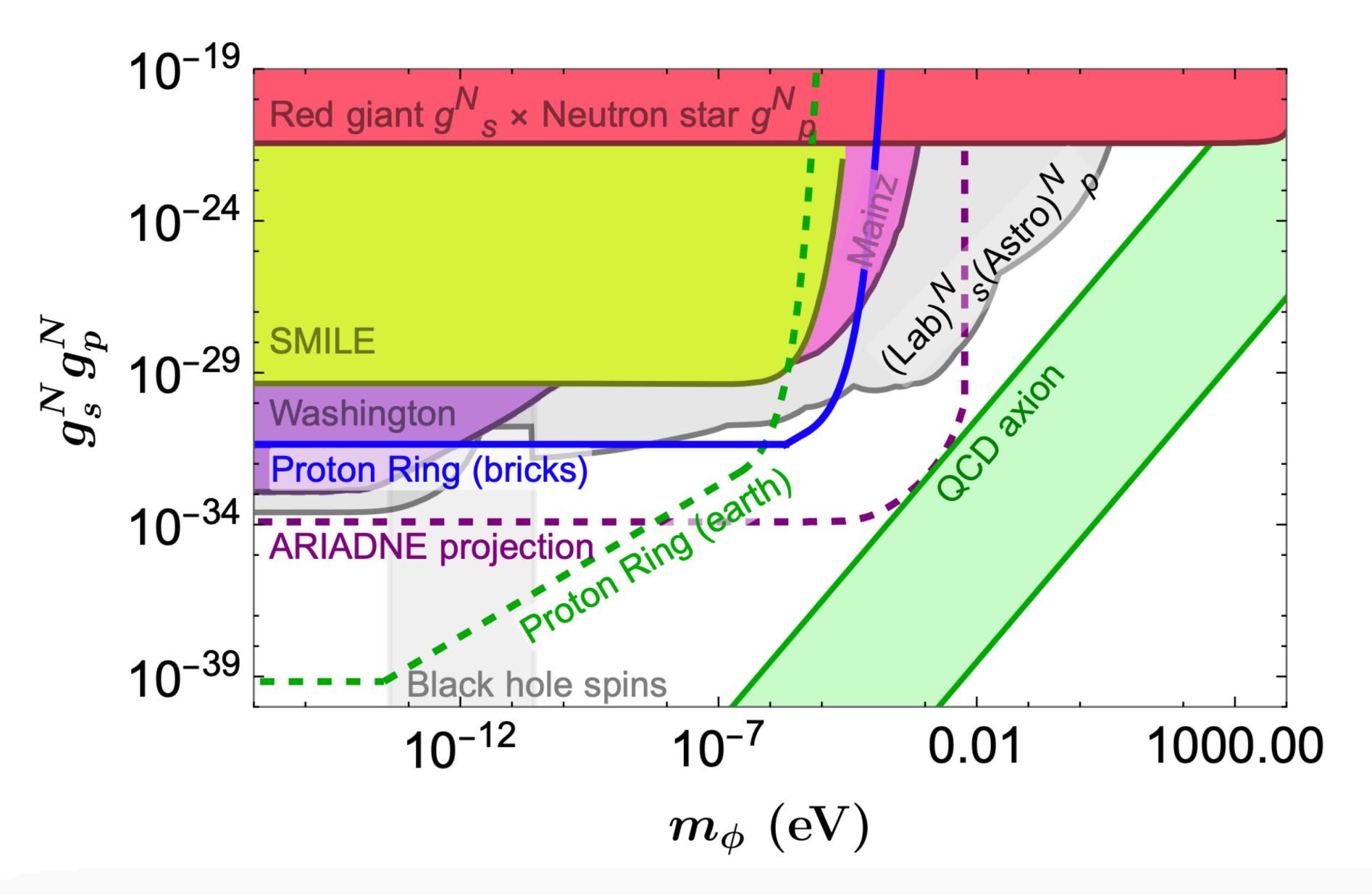
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Could also look for vertical gradient from Earth

Sensitivity



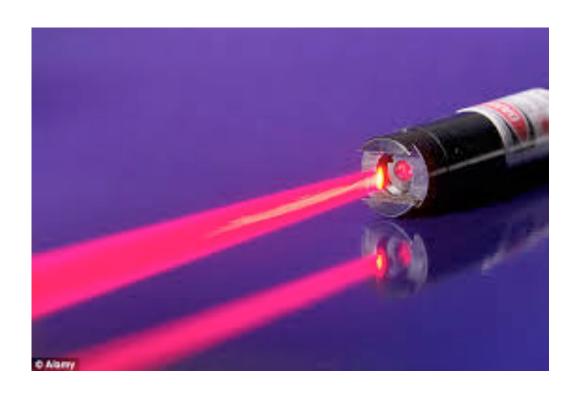
Assuming ~ 10 tons of lead bricks spread over ~ 10% of ring

Conclusions

Conclusions

- 1. Storage Rings can be precision spin sensors
- 2. Technology well developed for electric dipole moment searches
- 3. Synergistic searches possible for dark matter, dark energy and monopole-dipole forces

Photons



$$\vec{E} = E_0 \cos(\omega t - \omega x)$$

Detect Photon by measuring time varying field

Photons

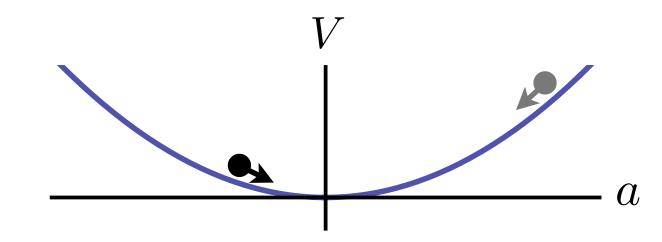


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Dark Bosons

Early Universe:
Misalignment Mechanism



$$a(t) \sim a_0 \cos(m_a t)$$

Spatially uniform, oscillating field

$$m_a^2 a_0^2 \sim \rho_{DM}$$

Photons

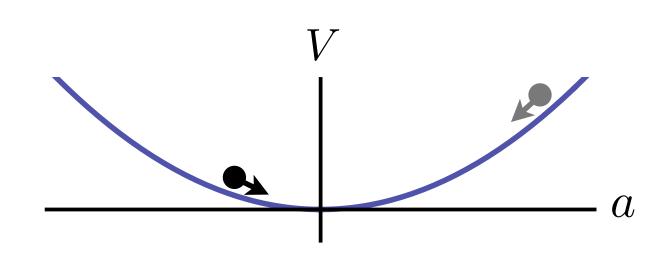


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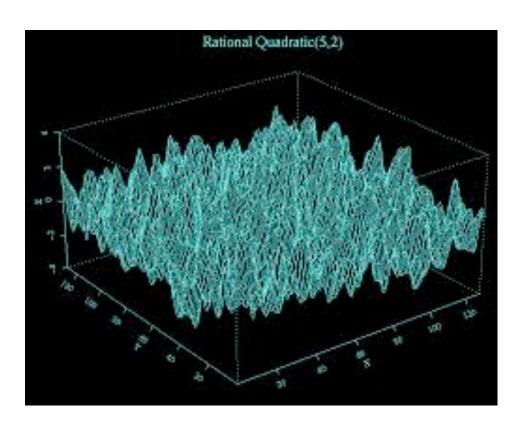


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Today: Random Field



Correlation length $\sim 1/(m_a v)$

Coherence Time
~ I/(m_a v²)
~ I s (MHz/m_a)

Photons

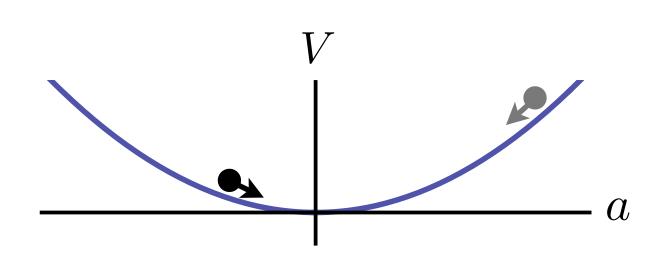


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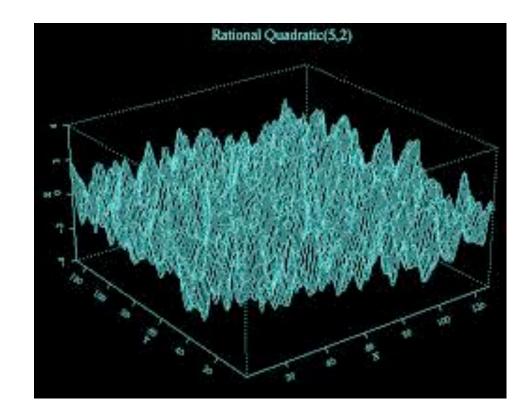


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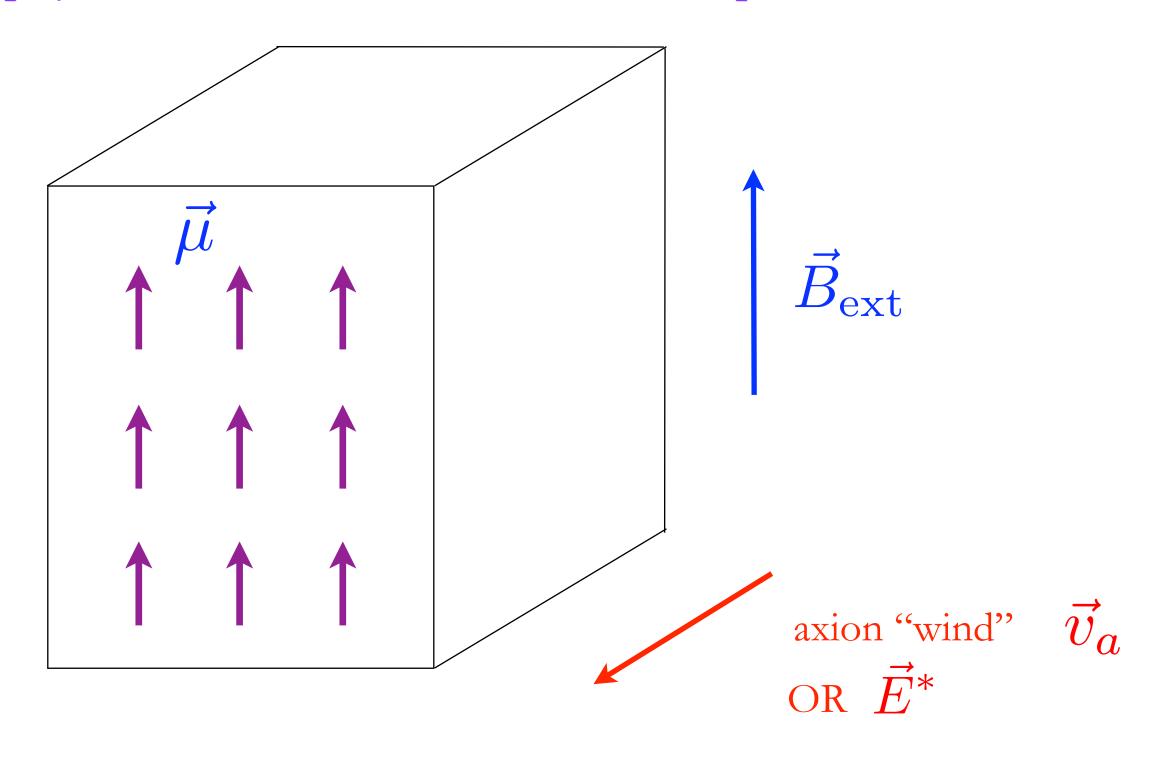
Coherence Time
~ I/(m_a v²)
~ I s (MHz/m_a)

Detect effects of oscillating dark matter field

Resonance possible. Q $\sim 10^6$ (set by v $\sim 10^{-3}$)

CASPEr

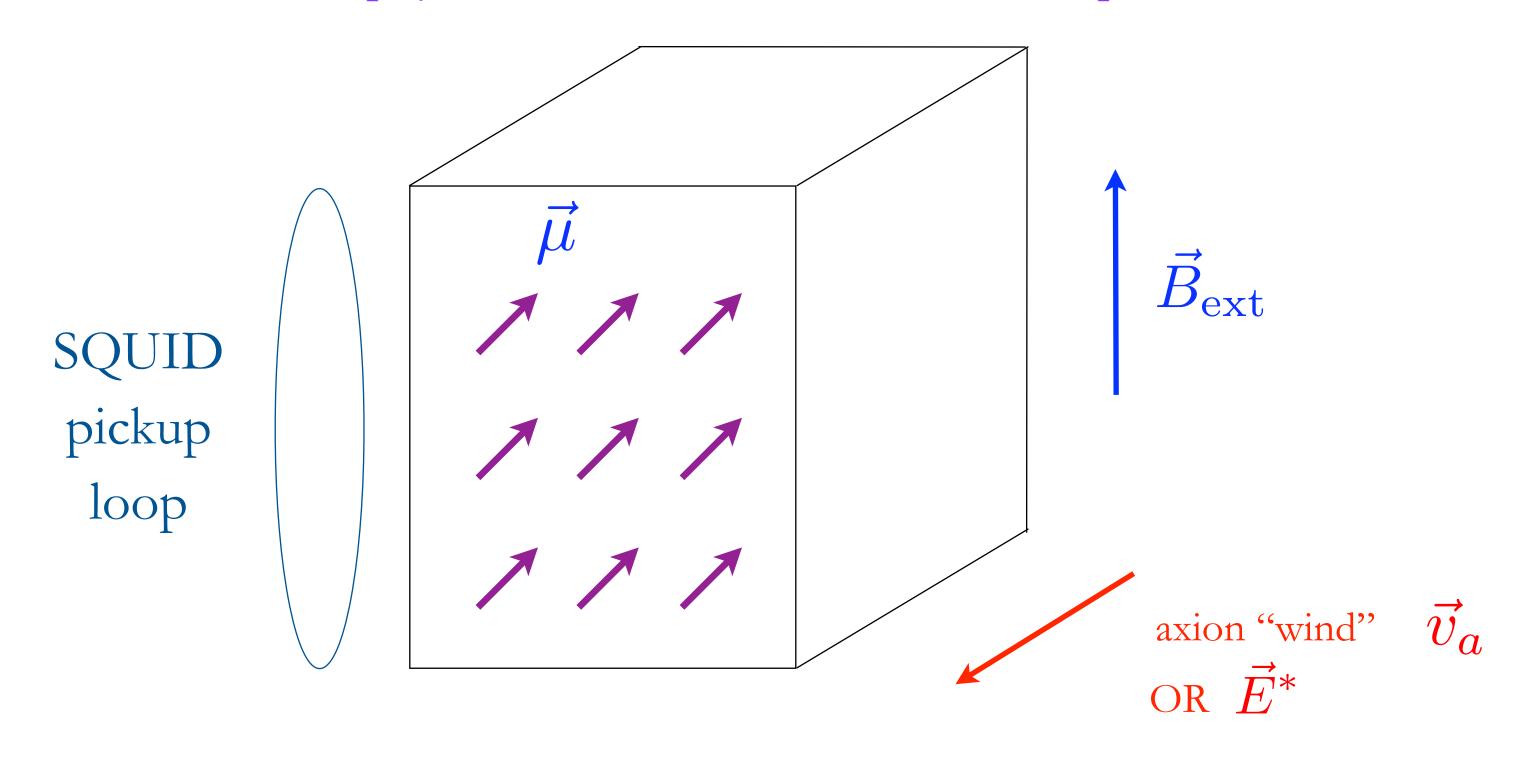
Axion affects physics of nucleus, NMR is sensitive probe



Larmor frequency = axion mass → resonant enhancement

CASPEr

Axion affects physics of nucleus, NMR is sensitive probe



Larmor frequency = axion mass → resonant enhancement

SQUID measures resulting transverse magnetization

NMR well established technology, noise understood, similar setup to previous experiments

Example materials: LXe, ferroelectric PbTiO₃, many others