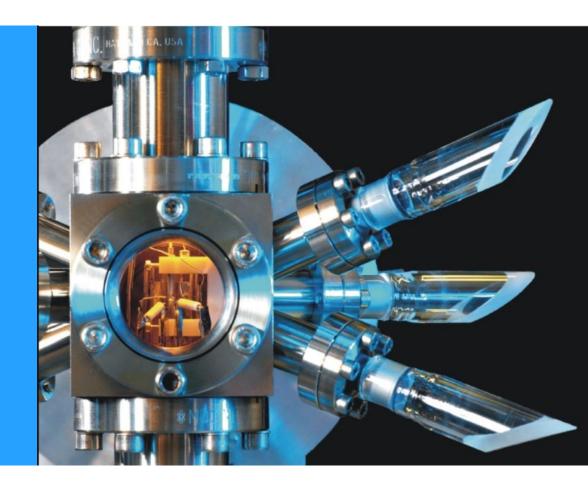


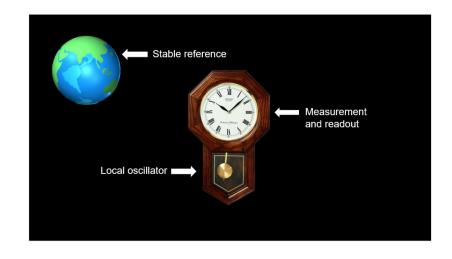
# An ytterbium ion clock and its role in the search for dark matter

Dr. Charles Baynham ECCTI, CERN (13th-17th January 2020)



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Optical atomic clocks

ion

A search for dark matter





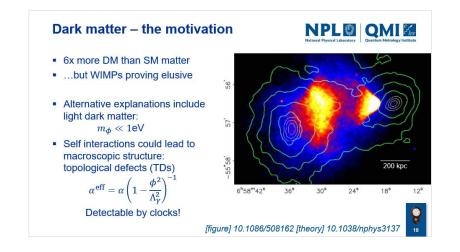
 $Q=\frac{v_0}{\Delta v}$ 

•  $I = \frac{1}{2}$  so possibility of  $\Delta m_F = 0 \rightarrow 0$  transition

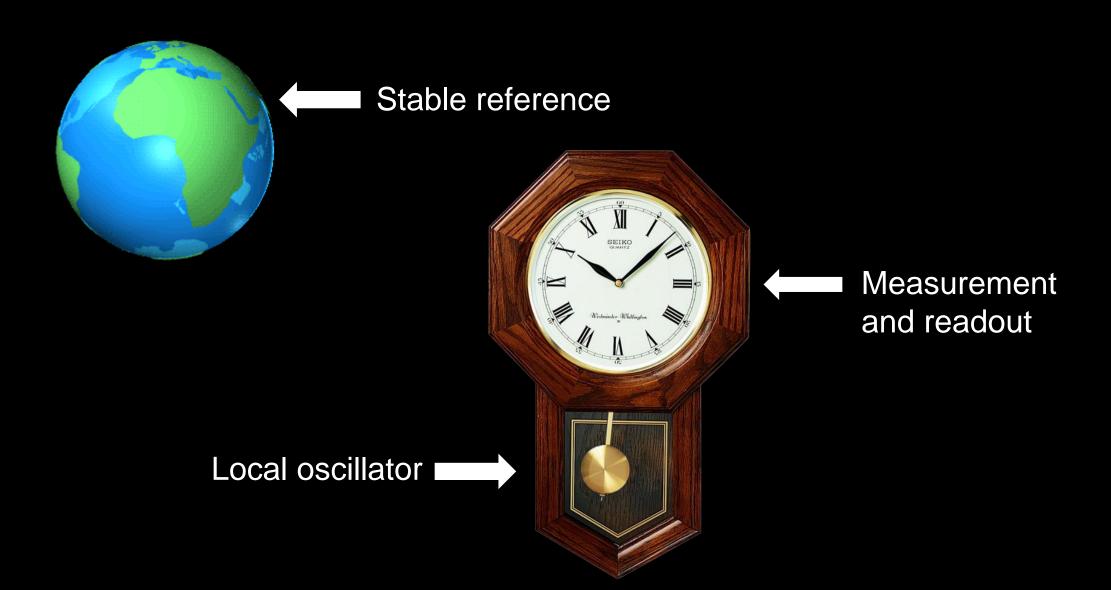
Why <sup>171</sup>Yb+ as a clock?



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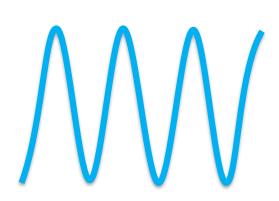
# Components of an atomic clock

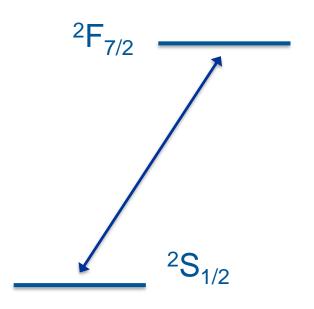


Local oscillator

Stable reference

Measurement and readout







Frequency-tuned laser

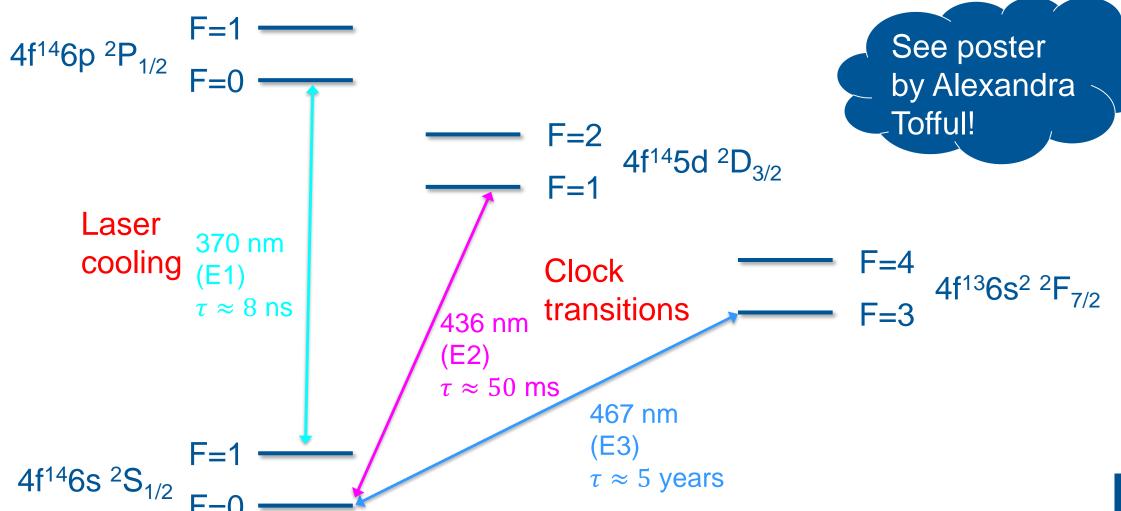
Forbidden atomic transition

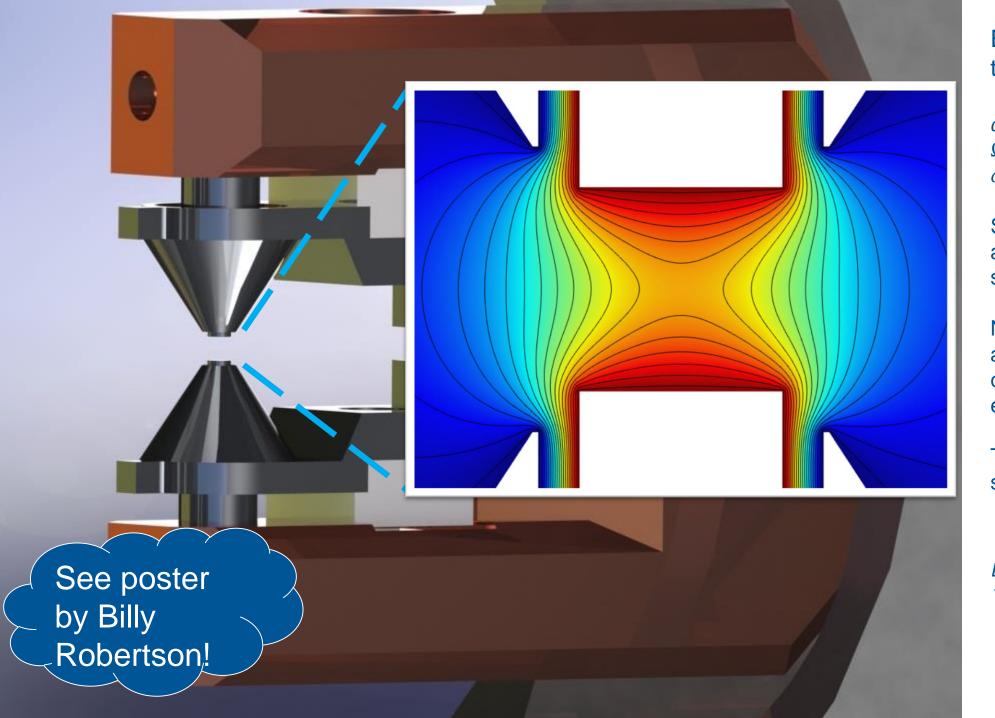
Optical frequency comb



## <sup>171</sup>Yb<sup>+</sup> term scheme







Endcap-style RF Paul trap

 $\begin{aligned} &d=1 \text{ mm} \\ &\Omega_{RF} \approx 2\pi \times 13 \text{ MHz} \\ &\omega_{radial} \approx 2\pi \times 0.5 \text{ MHz} \end{aligned}$ 

Symmetric RF path avoids uncompensable stray fields at  $\Omega_{RF}$ 

No dielectric near ion to avoid thermal heating (for controlled BBR environment)

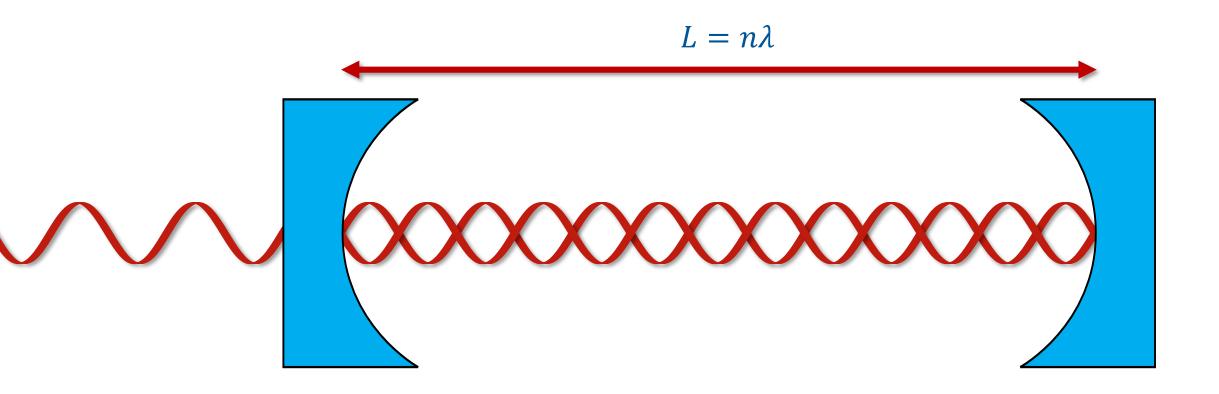
Total trap-related systematic contributions  $< 0.5 \times 10^{-18}$ 

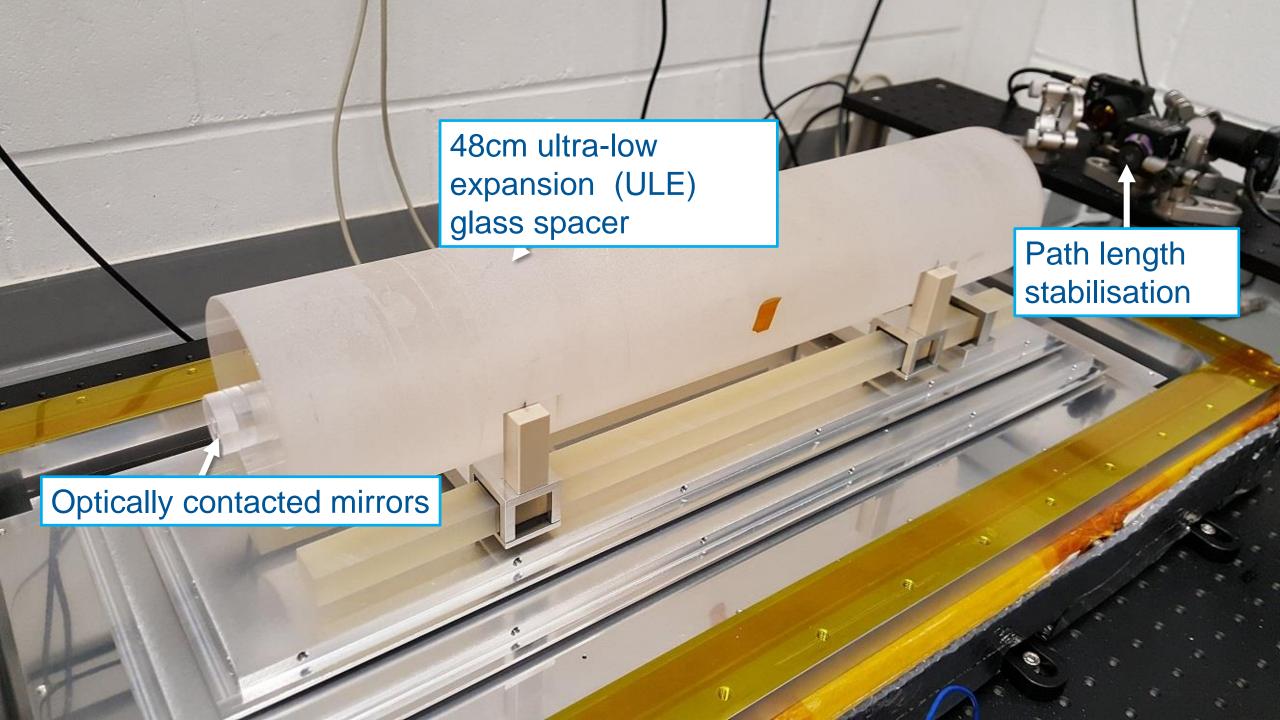
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevA.80.022502

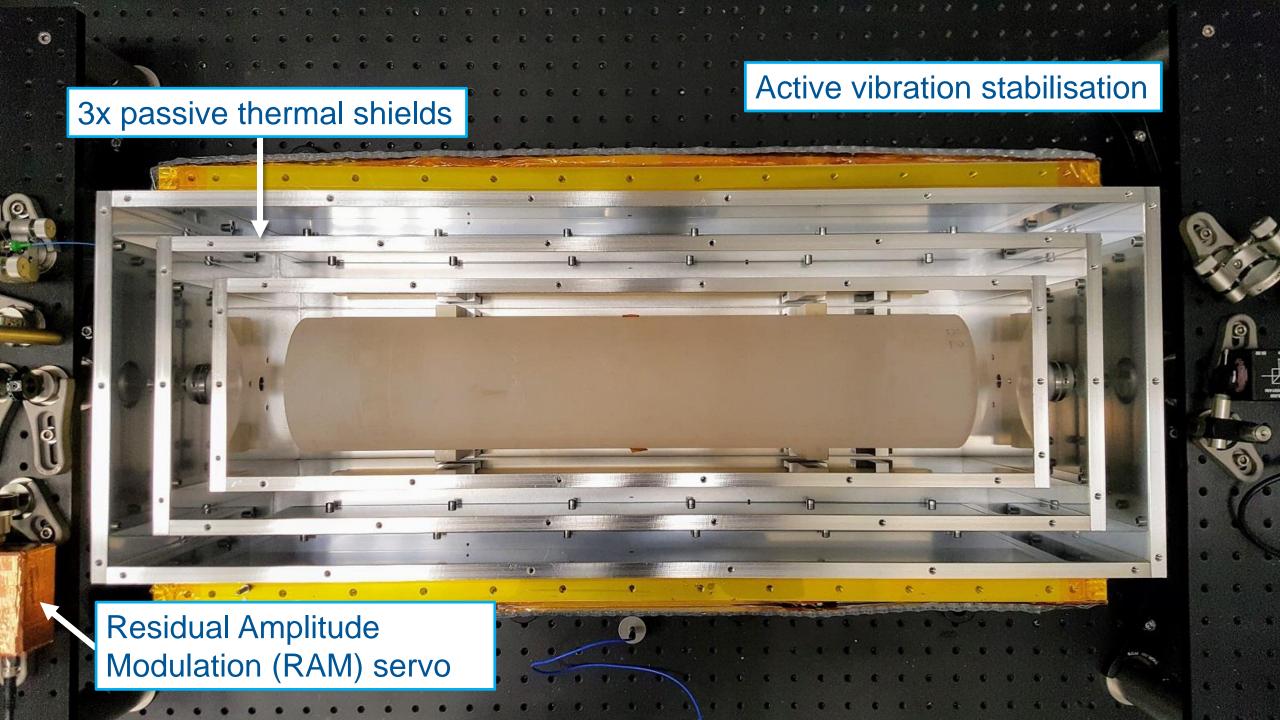


# **Optical cavities**







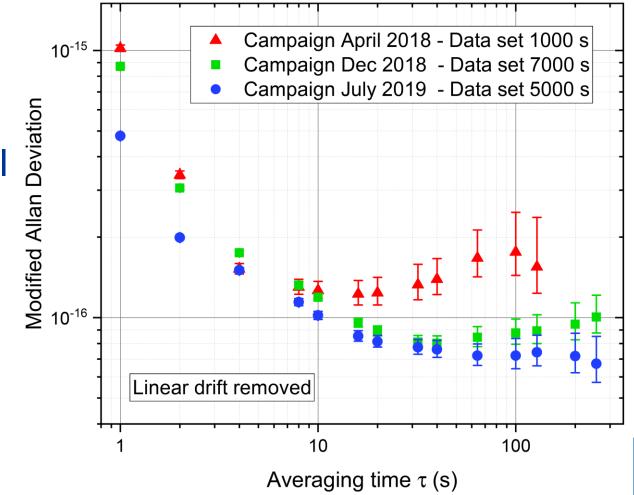


# **Optical cavities**





- Fractional thermal noise (fundamental limit) estimated at  $6 \times 10^{-17}$
- Comparison against PTB cryogenic cavity shows total noise floor of  $7 \times 10^{-17}$  in this room temperature system
- $\approx \frac{1}{25} \times \text{diameter of a proton}$



# Why <sup>171</sup>Yb+ as a clock?

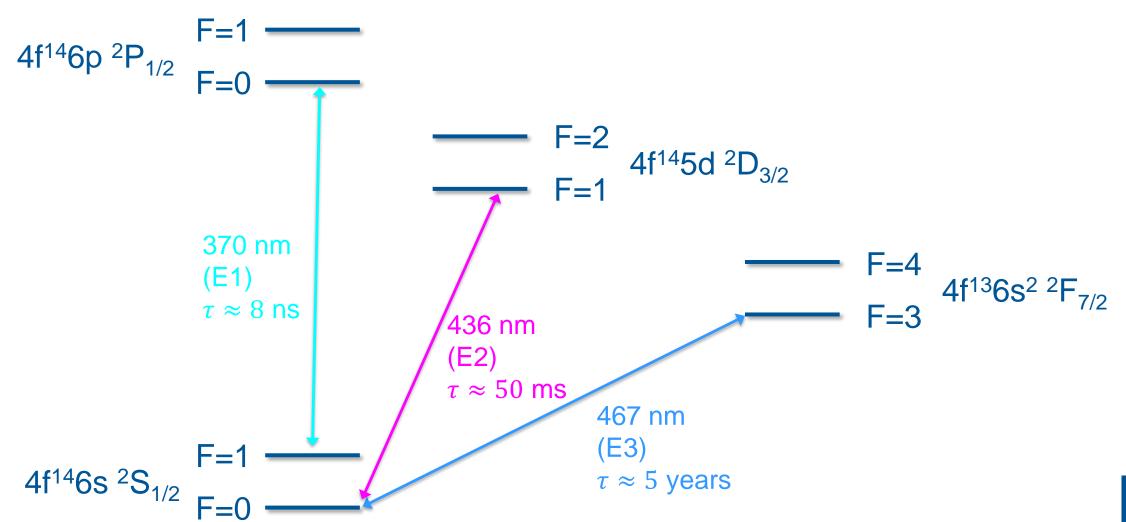


$$Q = \frac{v_0}{\Delta v}$$

- Presence of two accessible metastable states including long-lived octupole transition
- Low sensitivity to external fields
- $I = \frac{1}{2}$  so possibility of  $\Delta m_F = 0 \rightarrow 0$  transition

## <sup>171</sup>Yb<sup>+</sup> term scheme

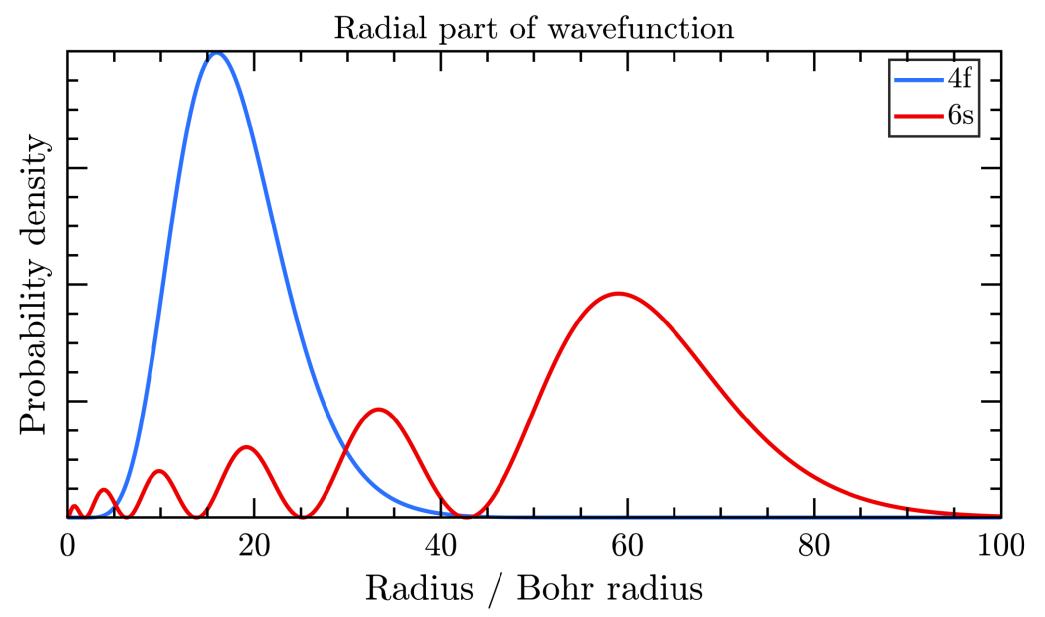




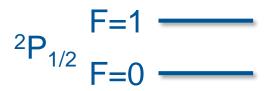
# Why Yb+ for physics?

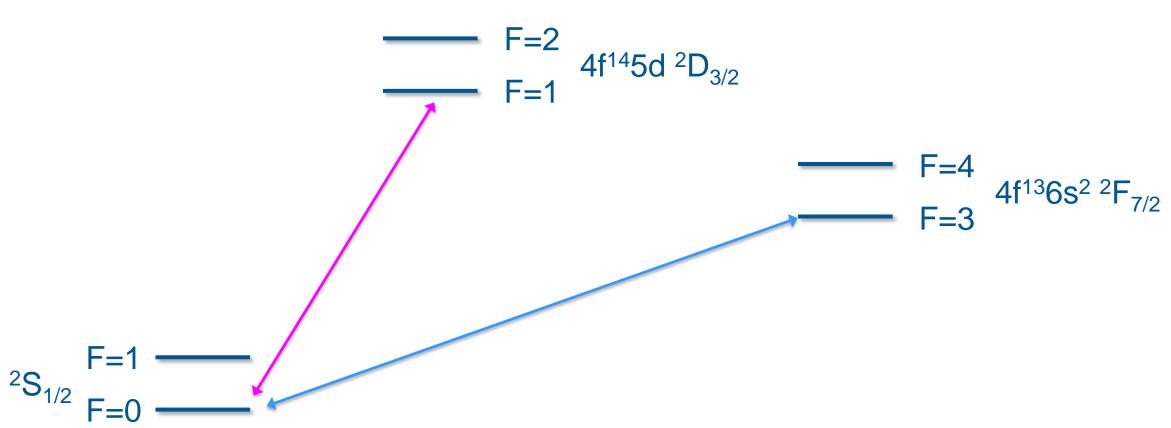






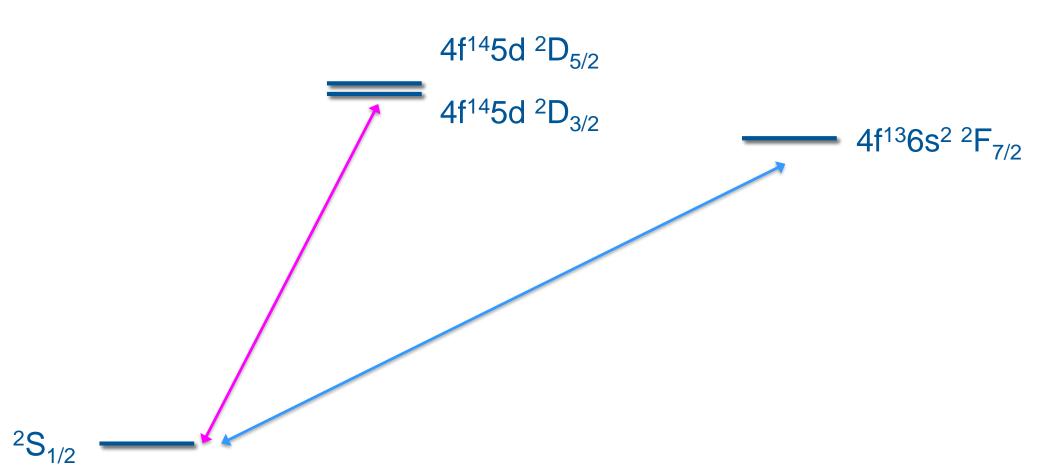








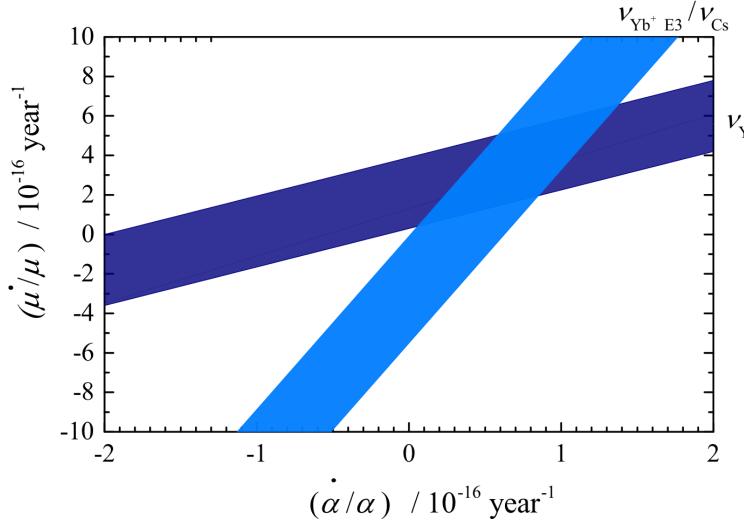
---- 4f<sup>13</sup>6s<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>F<sub>5/2</sub>



## **Variation of constants**







$$u_{\mathrm{Yb}^{^{+}}\ \mathrm{E2}}/
u_{\mathrm{Cs}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\alpha}$$
 < -0.7(2.1) × 10<sup>-17</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>

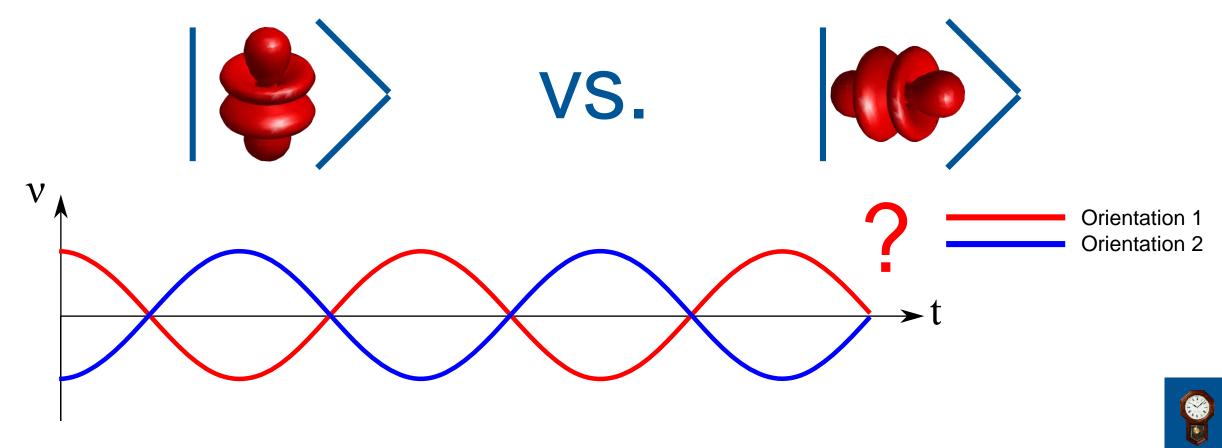
$$\frac{\dot{\mu}}{\mu}$$
 < 0.2(1.1) × 10<sup>-16</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>



## Lorentz invariance



Large relativistic corrections of the <sup>2</sup>F state create sensitivity to LLI violation



### Dark matter – the motivation



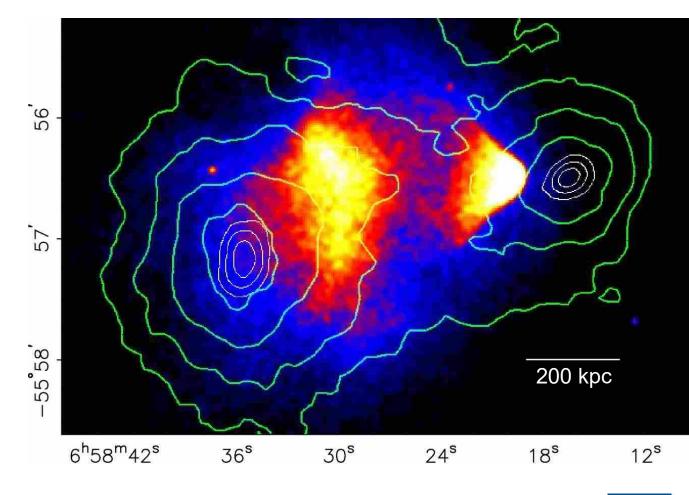
- 6x more DM than SM matter
- ...but WIMPs proving elusive
- Alternative explanations include light dark matter:

$$m_{\phi} \ll 1 \mathrm{eV}$$

 Self interactions could lead to macroscopic structure: topological defects (TDs)

$$\alpha^{\text{eff}} = \alpha \left( 1 - \frac{\phi^2}{\Lambda_{\gamma}^2} \right)^{-1}$$

Detectable by clocks!



## What would we see?

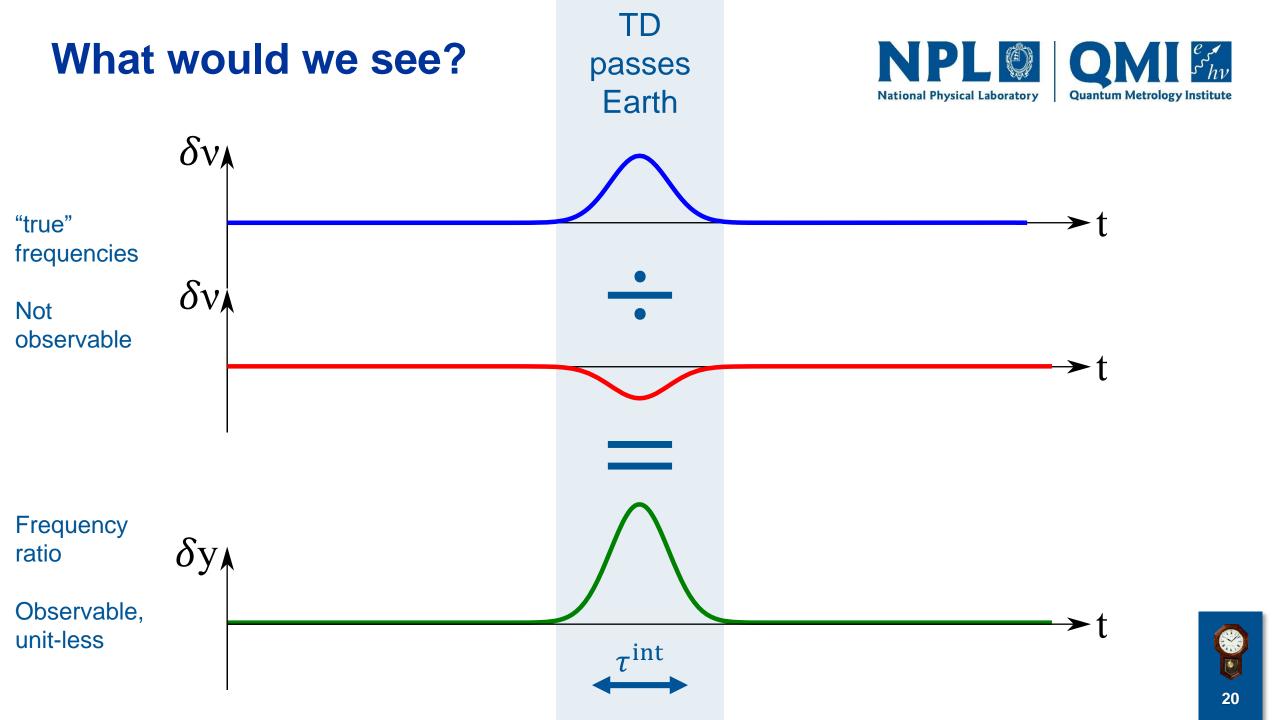


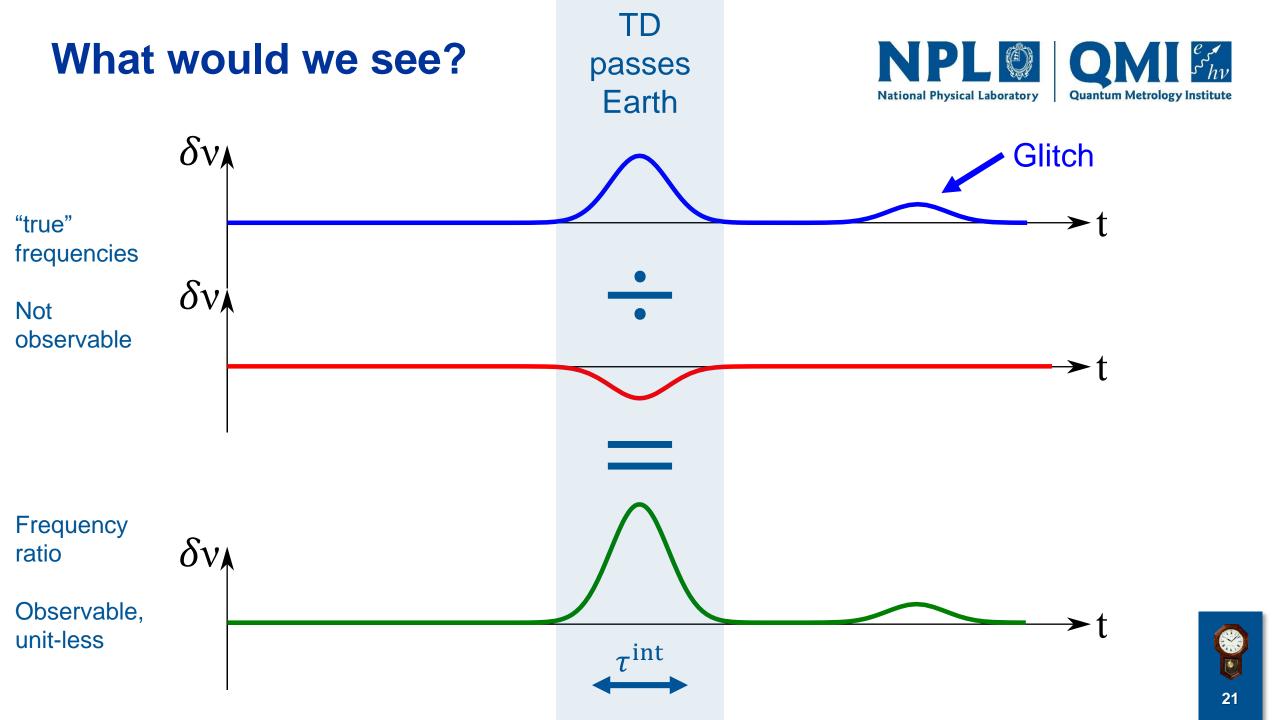


d









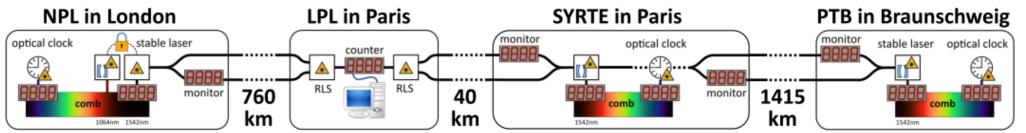
#### A network of clocks





- Use a network of clocks joining three institutes with 6 optical clocks
- Optical fibre links2215kmActive path-length stabilisation
- Rejects noise on a single clock
- Low correlations between noise sources

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms12443

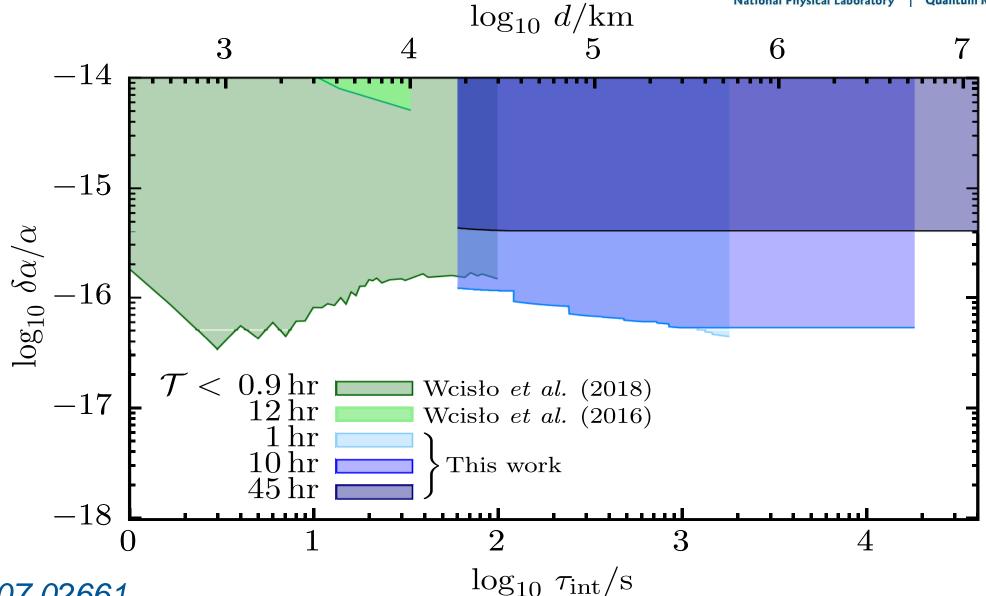




## Limits to transient variation in $\alpha$







# Limits to transient topological defects





- Add some assumptions:
  - All dark matter is in the form of topological defects
  - Locally, dark matter has a density of

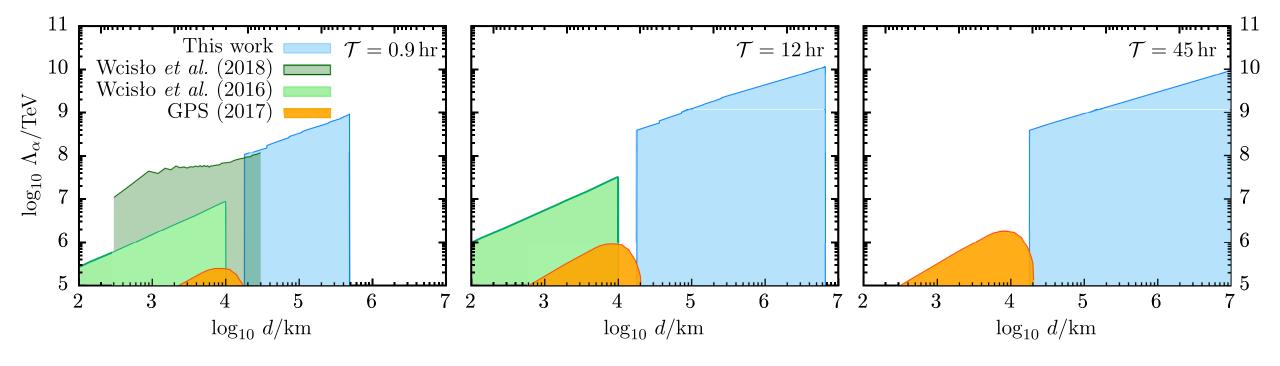
$$\rho_{DM} = 0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}$$

- Pick a model:
  - Scalar field  $\phi$  with quadratic interactions with SM, energy scale  $\Lambda_{\alpha}$
- => link between size of defects, frequency of defects and energy scale of interaction with SM matter

# Limits to transient topological defects









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