

H. Euler and B. Kockel (1935): effective Lagrangian density describing non-linear electromagnetic interactions in the presence of the virtual electron-positron sea proposed a few years before by Dirac:

$$\mathcal{L}_{EK} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left( \frac{E^2}{c^2} - B^2 \right) + \frac{A_e}{\mu_0} \left[ \left( \frac{E^2}{c^2} - B^2 \right)^2 + 7 \left( \frac{\mathbf{E}}{c} \cdot \mathbf{B} \right)^2 \right] + \dots$$

$$A_e = \frac{2}{45\mu_0} \frac{\alpha^2 \hbar^3}{m_e^4 c^5} = 1.32 \times 10^{-24} \text{ T}^{-2}$$

Light propagation in vacuum is still described by Maxwell's equations in materials but these are no longer linear due to Euler-Kockel correction:

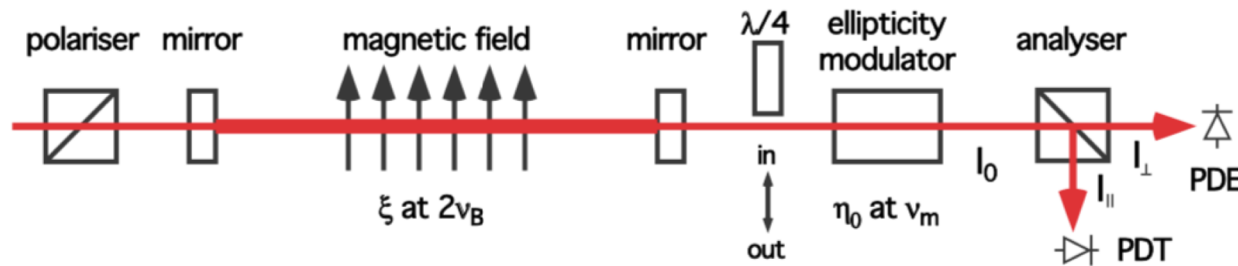
The superposition principle no longer holds

$$n_{\parallel}^{(EK)} = 1 + 7A_e B_{\text{ext}}^2 \quad n_{\perp}^{(EK)} = 1 + 4A_e B_{\text{ext}}^2$$

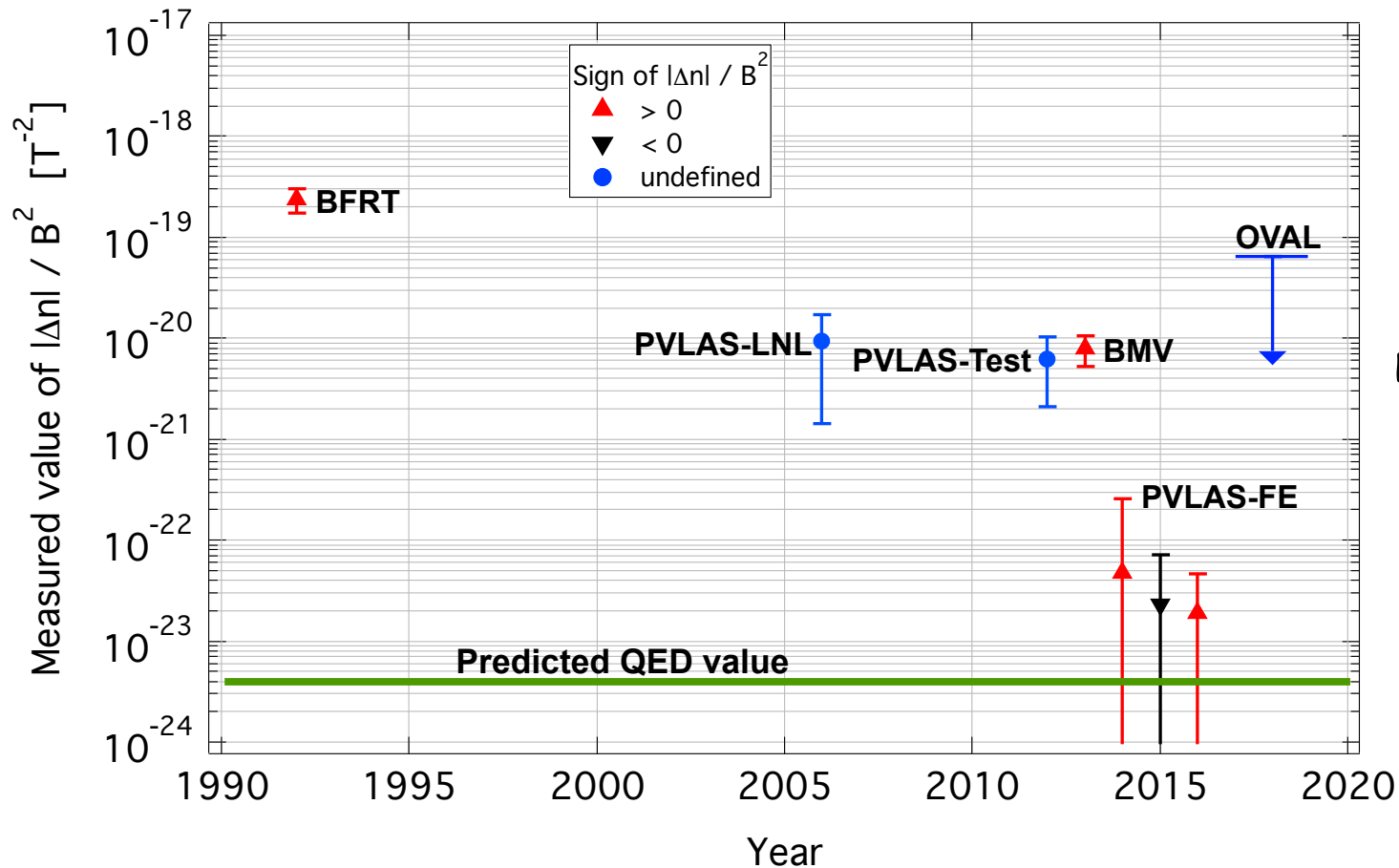
$$\Delta n_B = 2.5 \times 10^{-23} \quad @ \quad 2.5 \text{ T}$$

n > 1 in vacuum

# State of the art: the PVLAS experiment

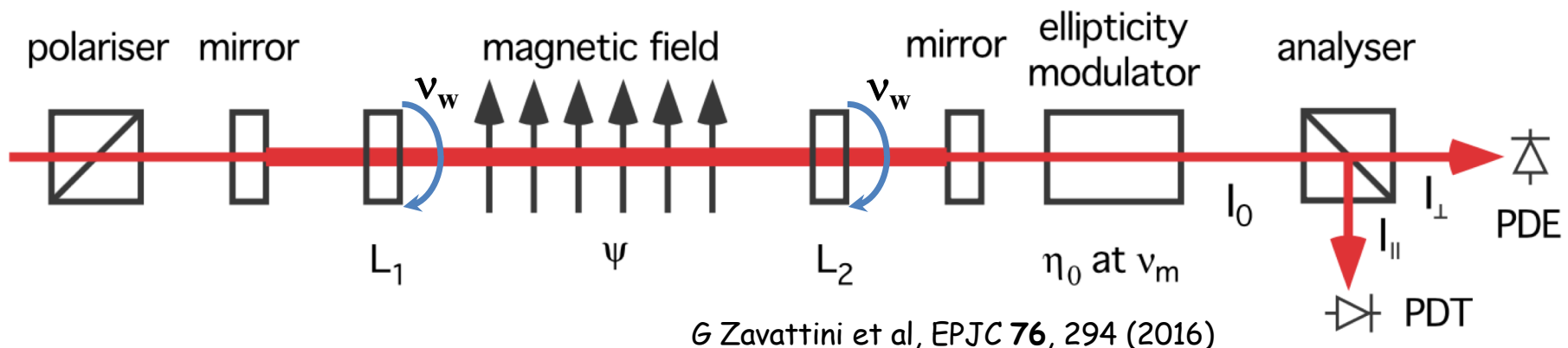


**Ellipticity measurement** from the Fourier transform of the extinguished intensity

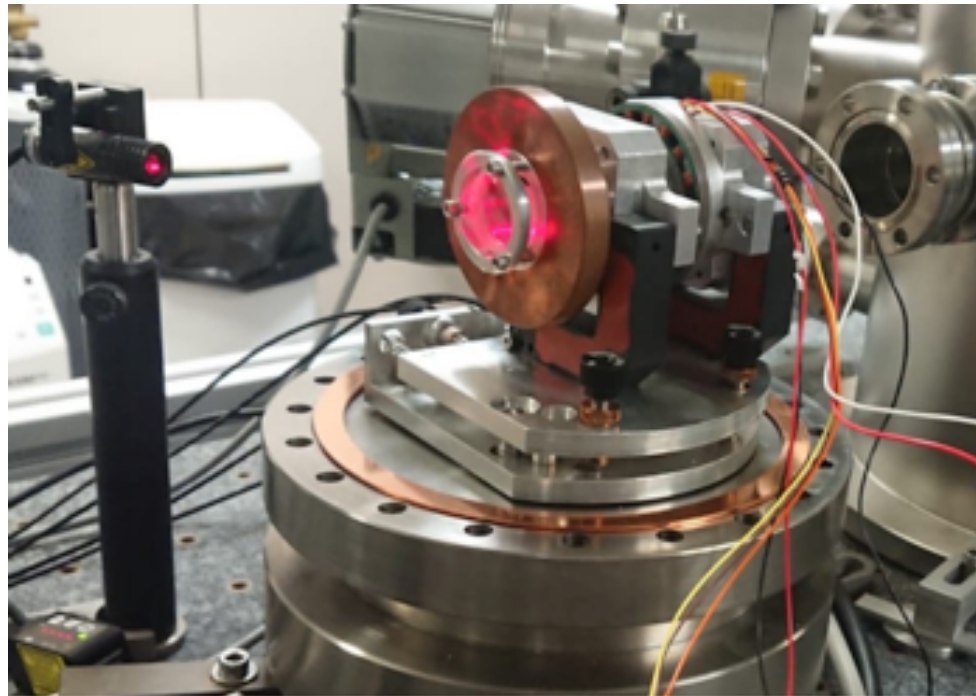


Limited by intrinsic excess noise coming from the Fabry-Perot cavity mirrors

- Increase signal: employ a spare LHC magnet
- Two half-wave plates co-rotating @  $\nu_{HWP}$  with a fixed relative angle  $\Delta\phi$
- Polarization rotates inside the magnetic field, whereas it is fixed on the mirrors to avoid mirrors birefringence signal
- Effect appears at  $4\nu_{HWP}$
- Low finesse cavity  $\rightarrow$  shot noise
- At shot noise measurement time is only 1 day
- Use **two** wavelengths (infrared and green) to study the defects of the waveplates

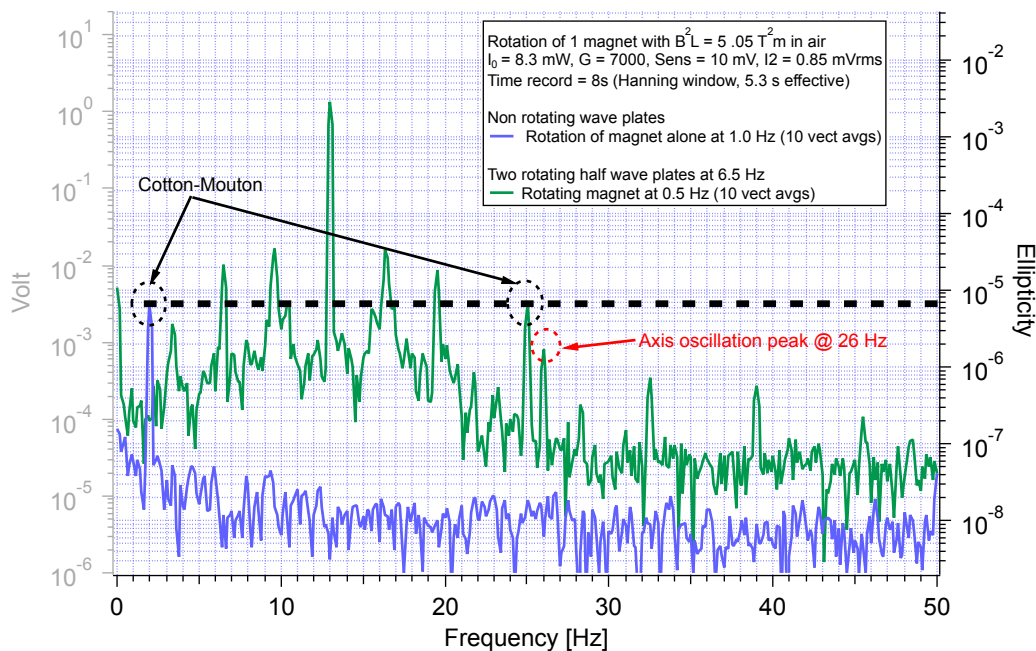
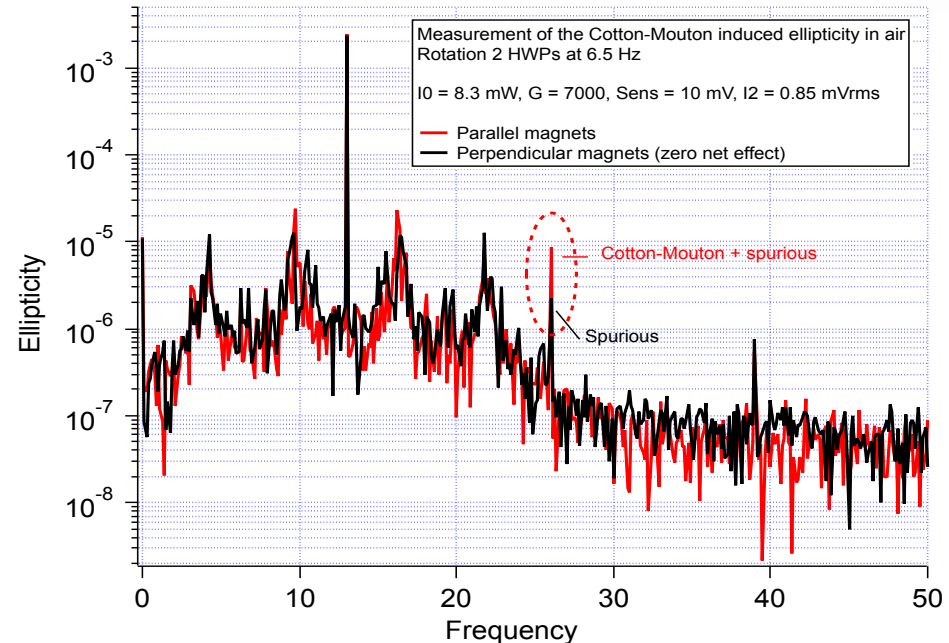


- Realized two prototype rotators with 4-degrees of freedom alignment capabilities and  $\nu_{HWP}$  up to  $\sim 12$  Hz



- Polarimetric method tested with the Cotton Mouton effect in air and in a pure gas using the dipole magnets of the PVLAS experiment
- Fabry-Perot cavity not installed yet
- Green laser not installed yet

A spurious effect appears at the signal frequency due to in-phase oscillation of the rotation axis



Possible workaround:  
separate signal from the spurious by modulating the magnetic field at low frequency

How fast can we ramp the CERN magnet?

Which is the line-width of the spurious peak?

Dynamical relative rotation errors ( $\sim 1^\circ$ ) between the two rotators limit extinction and hence sensitivity.

Possible workarounds:

- better extinction with a Faraday rotator in a closed loop feedback
- realize more precise rotators (encoders, stepper motors, etc.)

**Per il 2022 chiediamo un'estensione dell'esperimento pilota:**

- messa in opera del rotatore Faraday (2021)
- installazione del laser verde per studiare i sistematici (2021)
- progetto e realizzazione di nuovi rotatori per le lamine
- installazione della cavità Fabry-Perot

**Contributo di Siena: progetto e realizzazione di prototipi di sistemi di rotazione con controllo di quattro gradi di libertà**

## 10 Ricercatori - 5.0 FTE

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## Richieste finanziarie Pisa 18 k€

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Missioni | 12 k€ (10 k€ missioni di lavoro + 2 k€ conferenze) |
| Consumo  | 6 k€   |

**Nessuna richiesta di servizi alla Sezione**