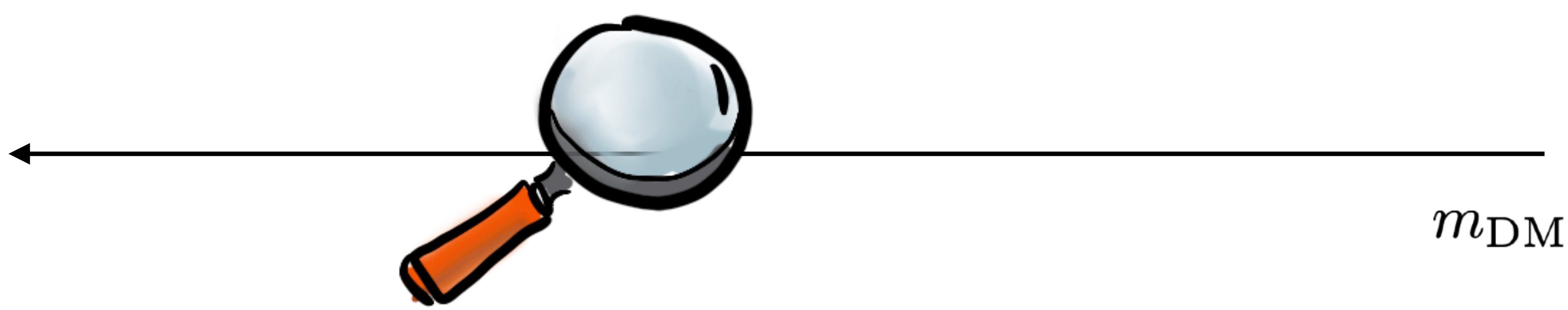
AYUDA BEATRIZ GALINDO JUNIOR BG23
GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACIÓN

New Ideas for detecting light Dark Matter

Clara Murgui (UAB/IFAE/CERN)



La Thuile
4th March 2024

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New Ideas for detecting light Dark Matter

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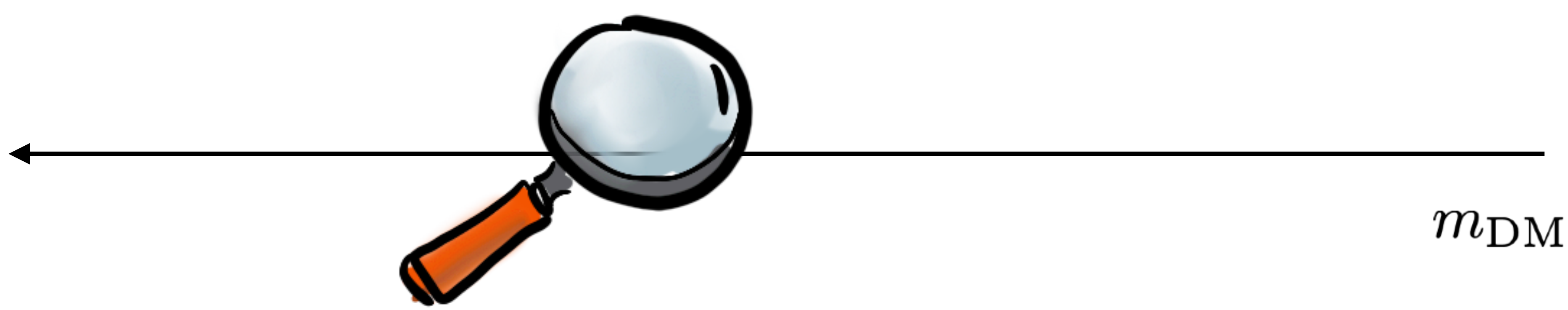
L. Badurina, Y. Du, K. Pardo, R. Plestid, Y. Wang, and K. M. Zurek [all @ Caltech]



R. Adhikari [Caltech], S. Chiow [JPL], L. P. McCuller [Caltech], Y. Michimura [Caltech], K. Schwab [Caltech], Y. Patil [Yale U.], J. Harris [Yale U.]

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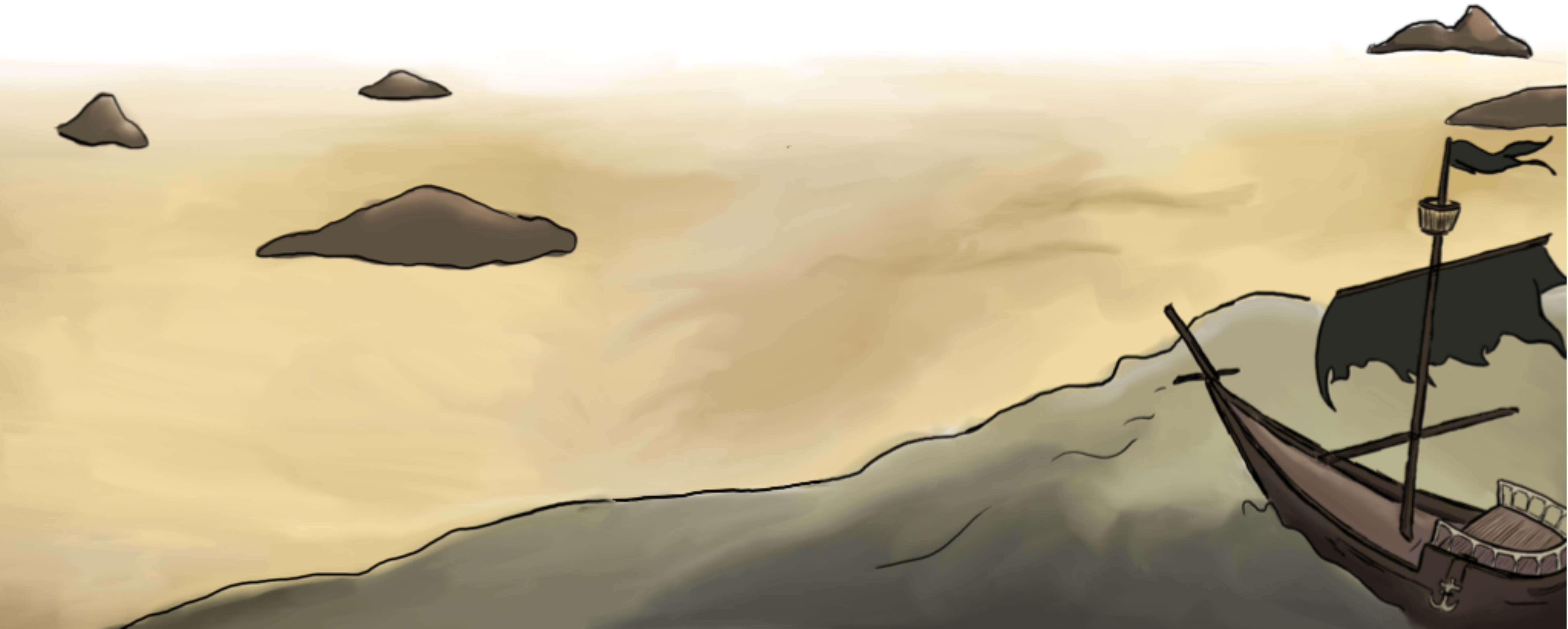
Dark Matter: where to look?



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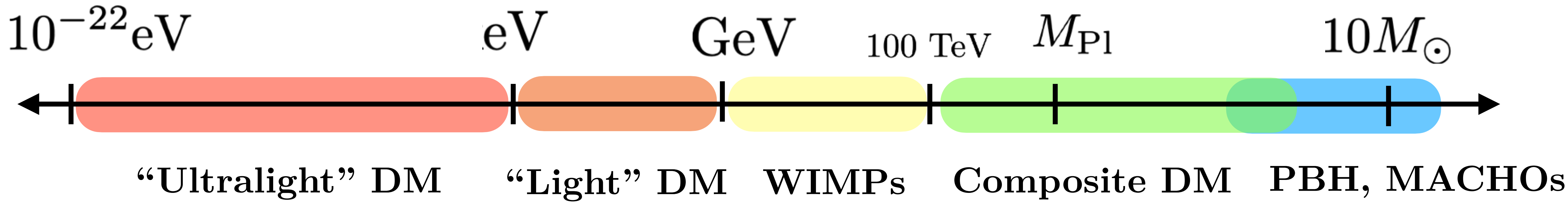

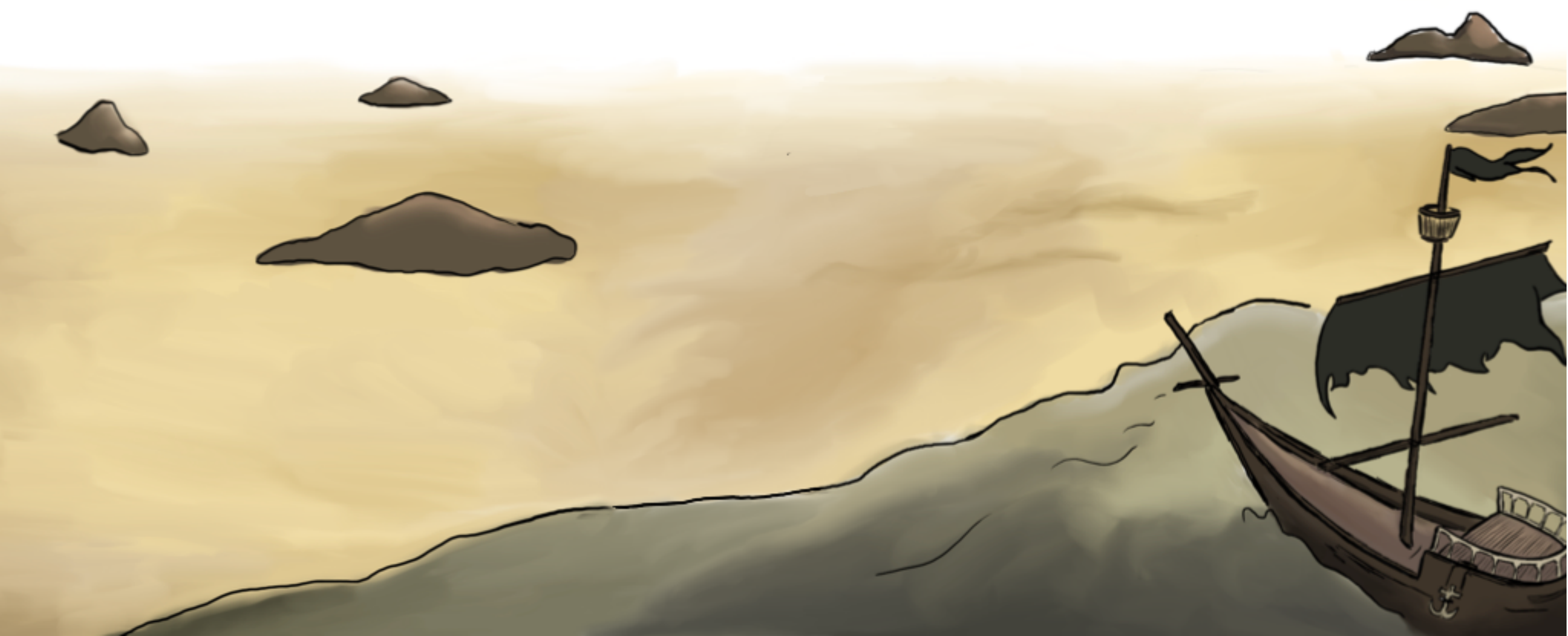

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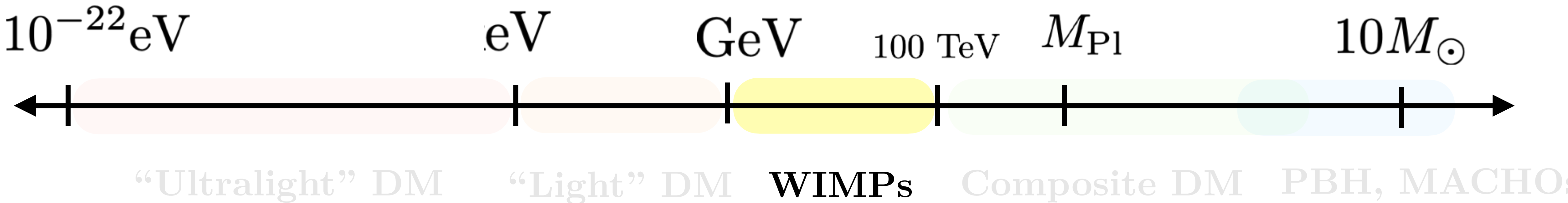
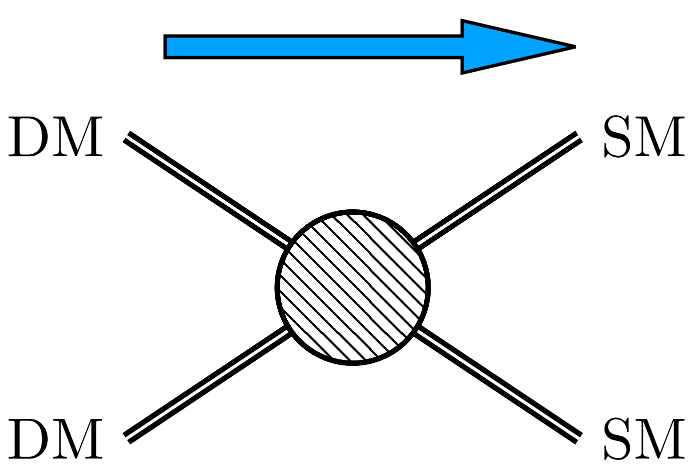


The WIMP miracle

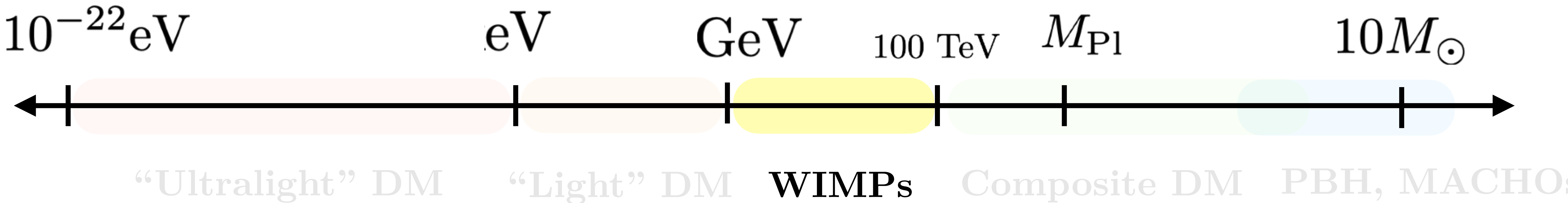


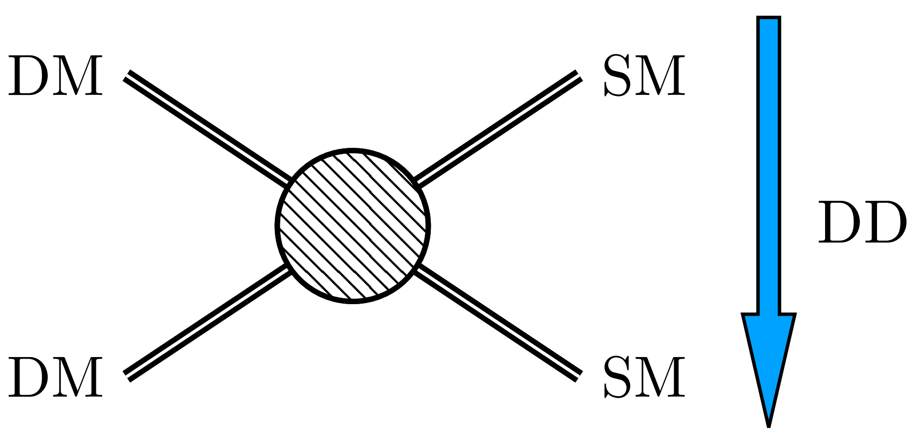
weak coupling

$$\Rightarrow \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} m_\chi^2 \frac{c}{3} \sim 10^{-24} \text{cm}^3/\text{s} \left(\frac{m_\chi}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$\Omega_{\rm DM} \sim 0.1 \times \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \right)$$

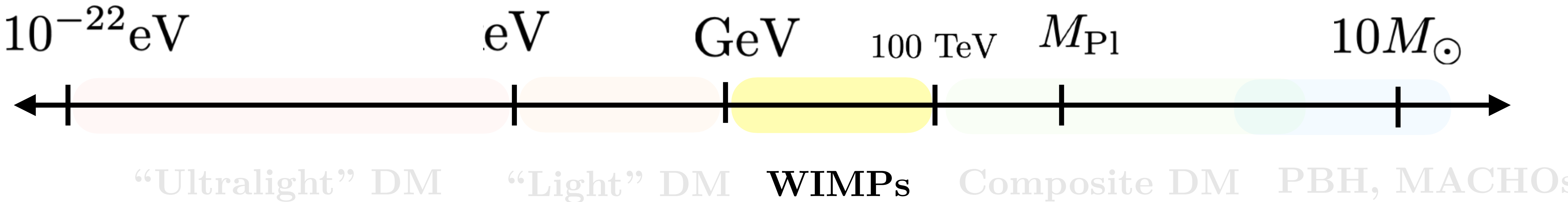
Dark Matter: where to look?

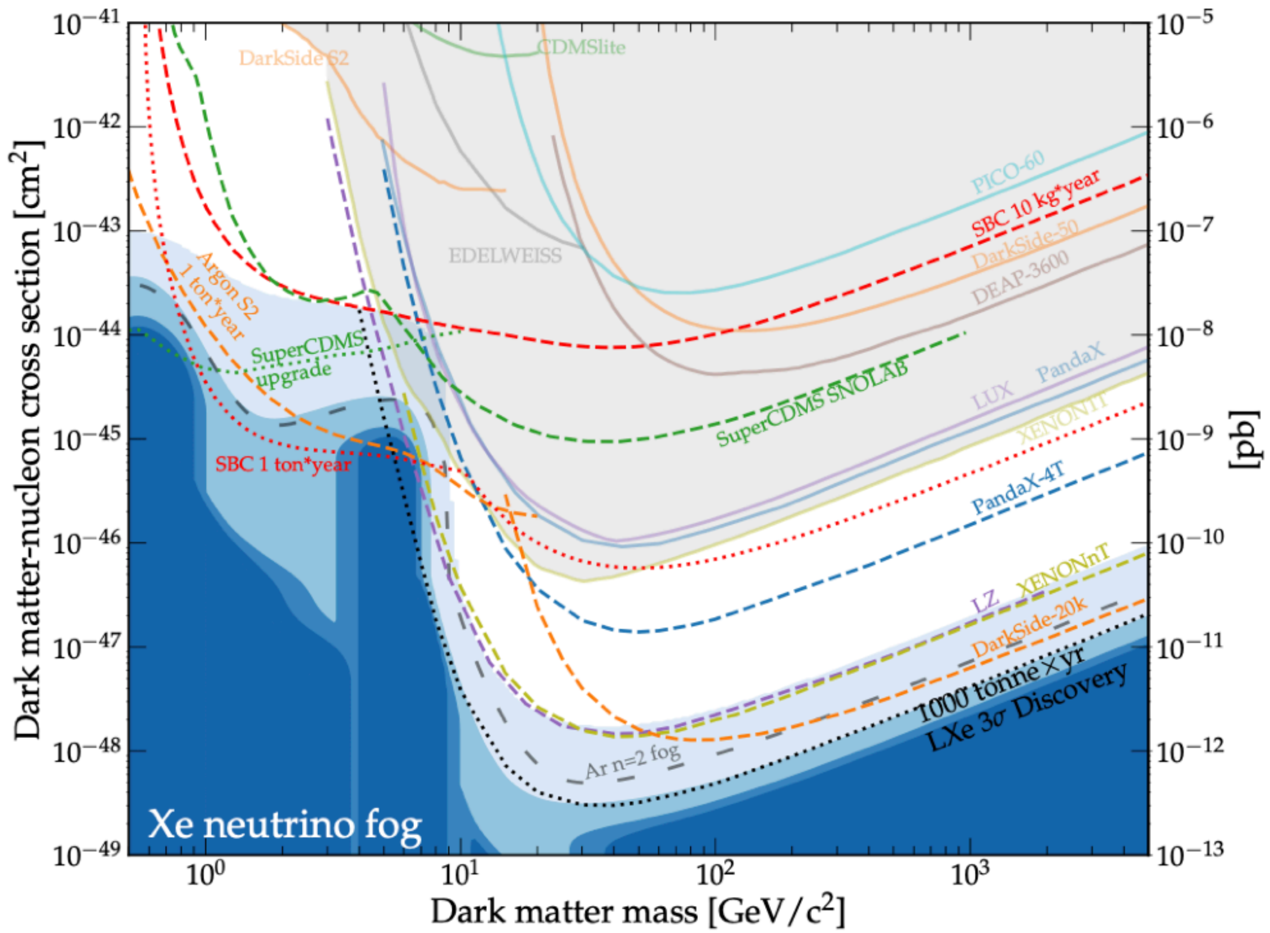




$$\sigma \sim 10^{-34}\text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{m_\chi}{100\text{ GeV}}\right)^2$$

Dark Matter: where to look?





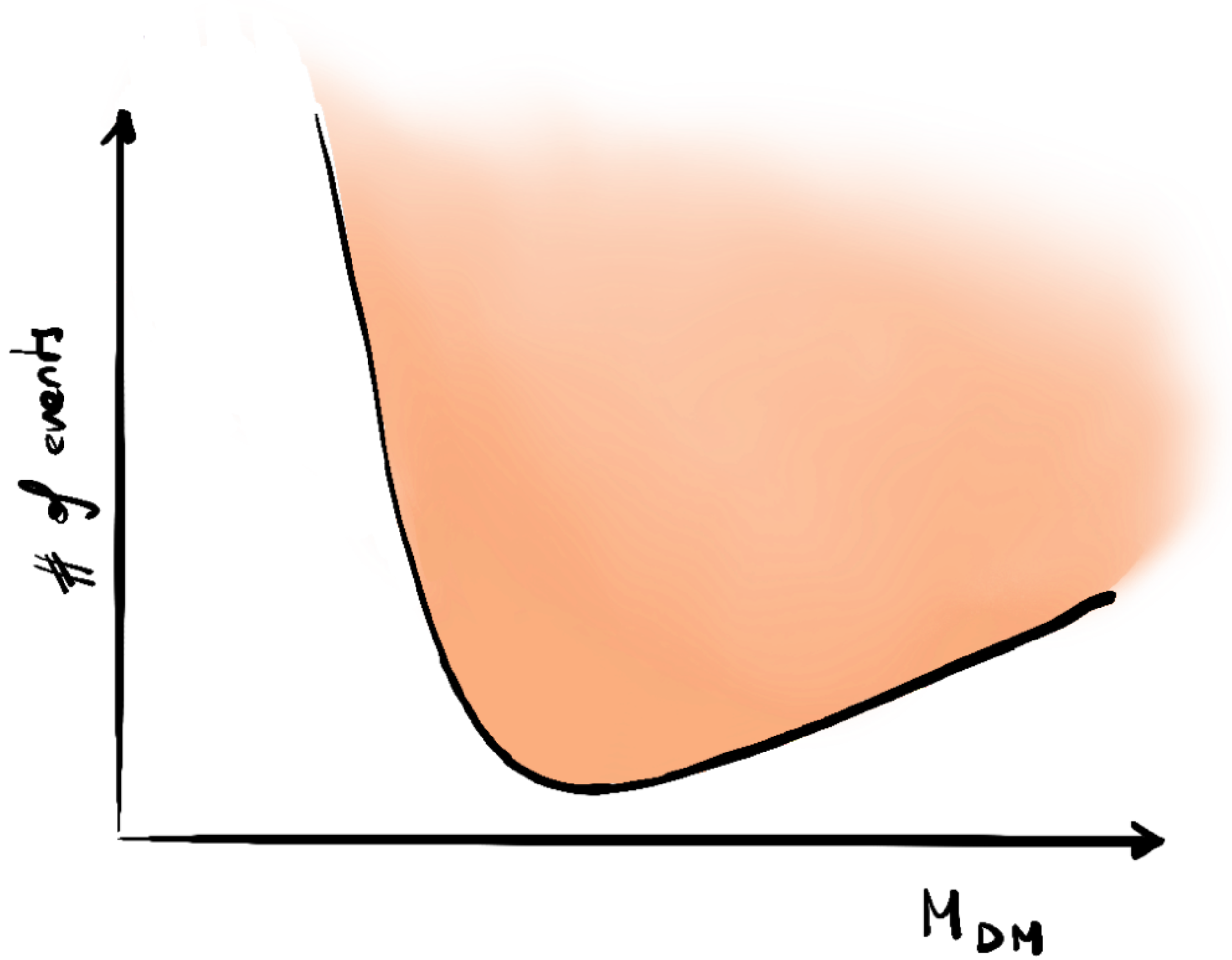
[Akerib, D. S., et al., Snowmass2021, 2203.08084]

$$\sigma \sim 10^{-34}\text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{m_\chi}{100\ \text{GeV}}\right)^2$$

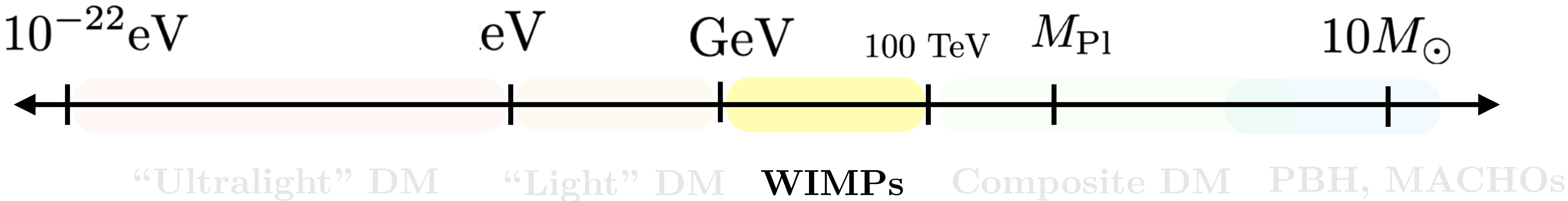
Dark Matter: where to look?

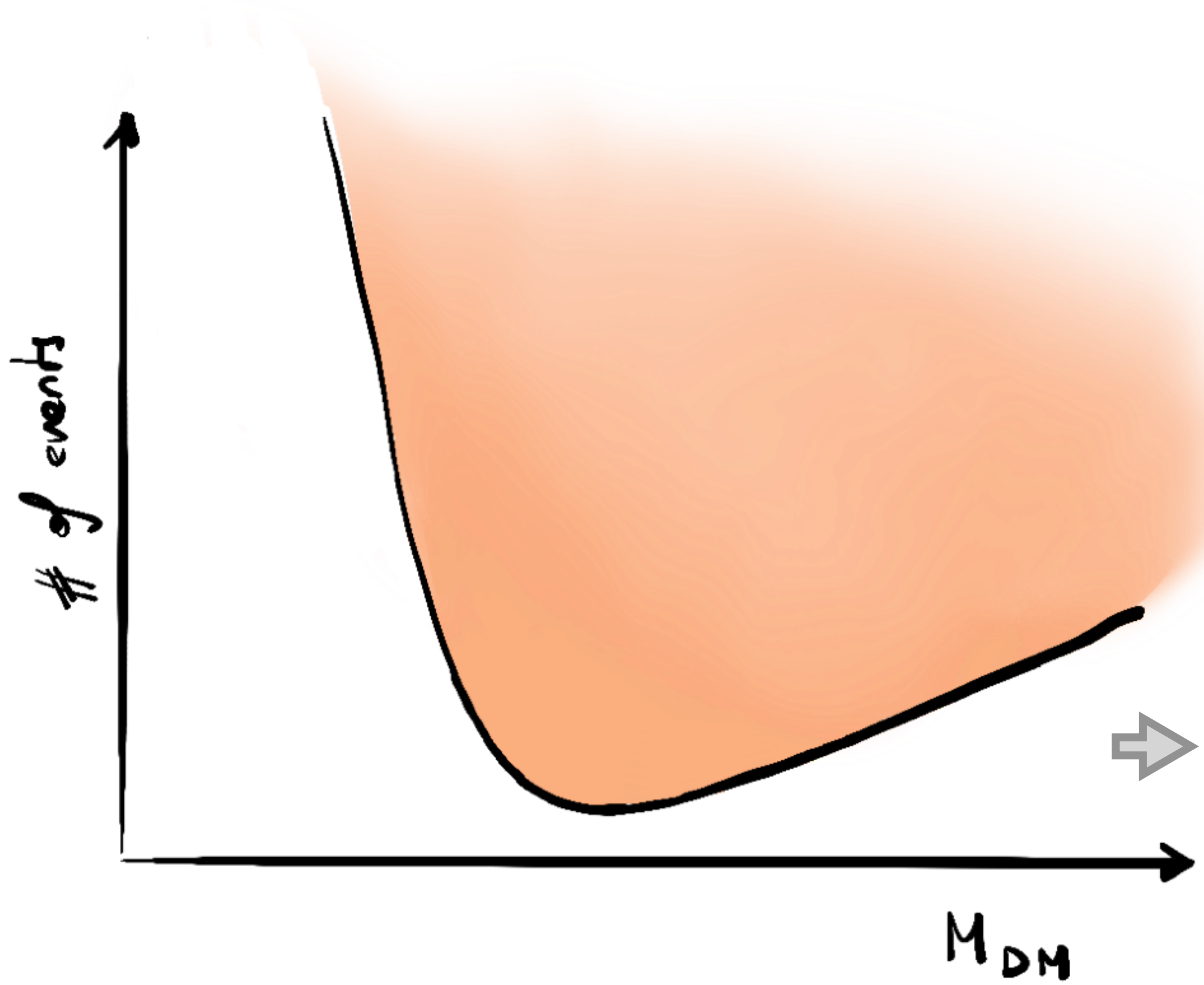
10^{-22}eV — eV — GeV — 100 TeV — $M_{\rm Pl}$ — $10 M_\odot$

"Ultralight" DM | "Light" DM | **WIMPs** | Composite DM | PBH, MACHOs



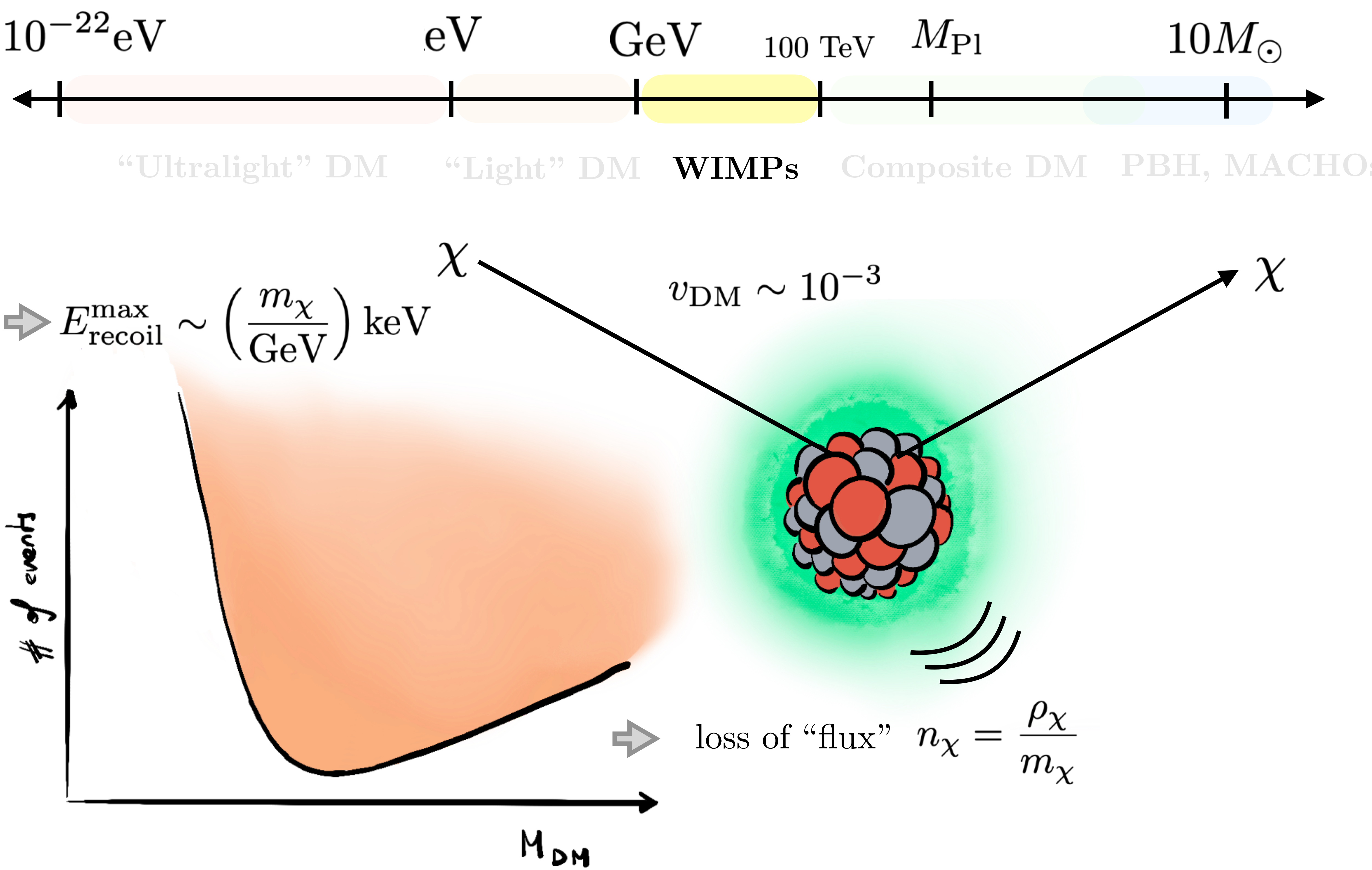
Dark Matter: where to look?



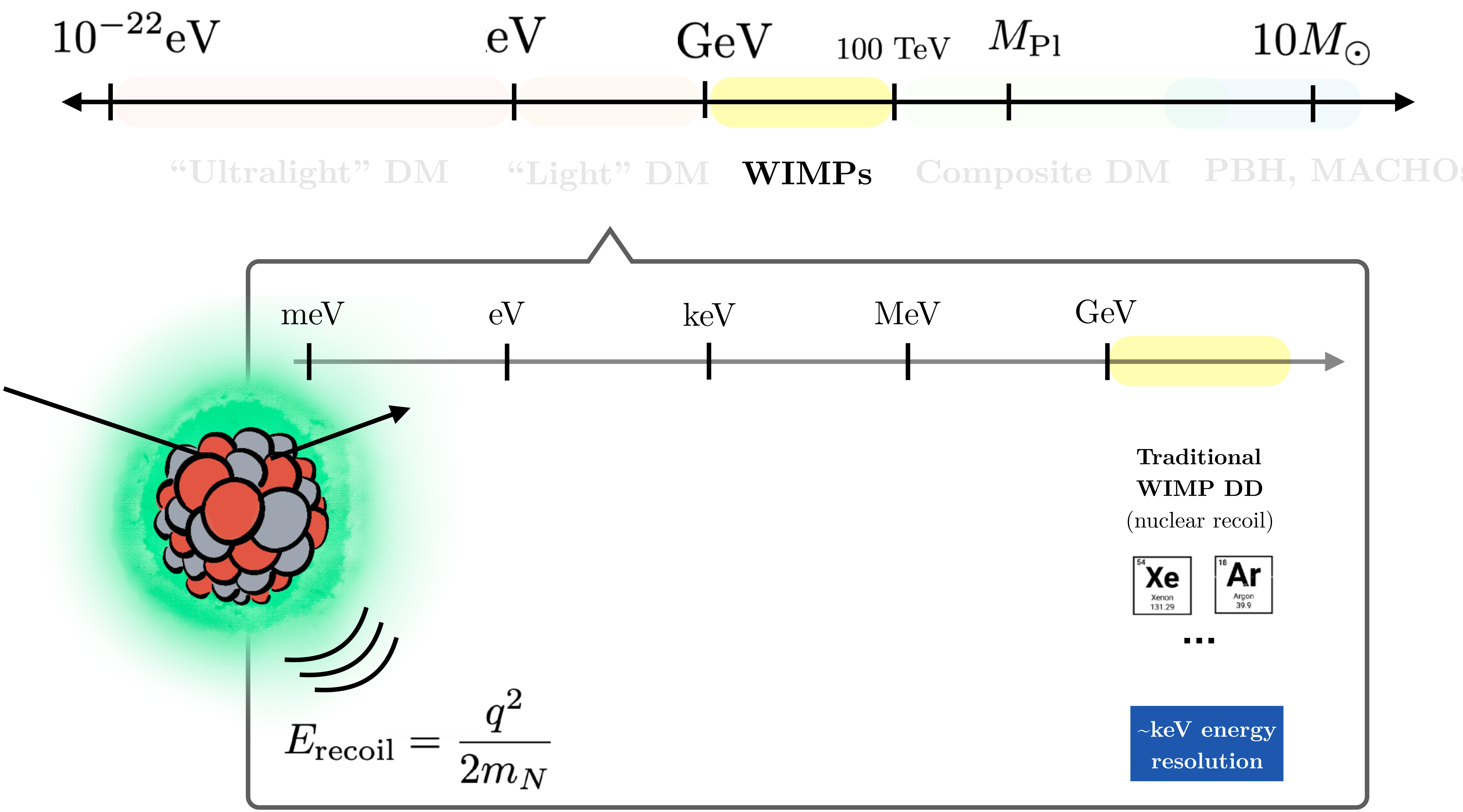


⇨ loss of “flux” $n_\chi = \dfrac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi}$

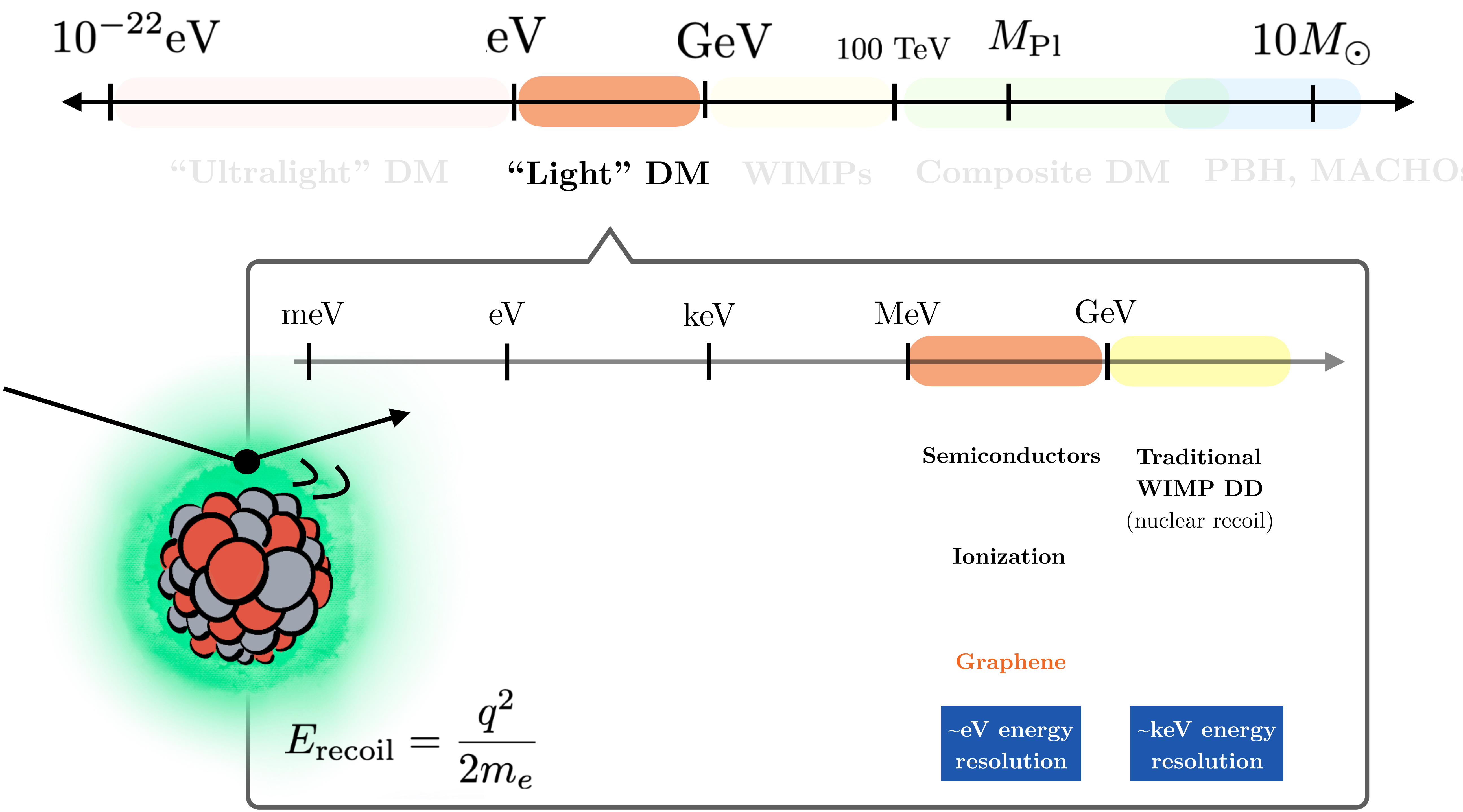
Dark Matter: where to look?



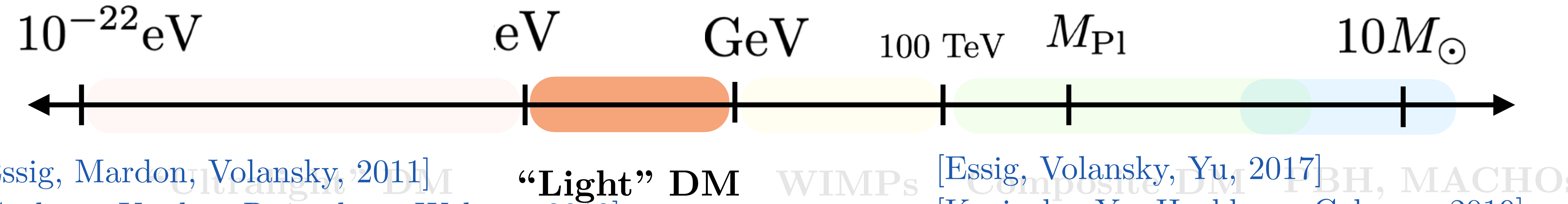
Dark Matter: where to look?



Dark Matter: where to look?

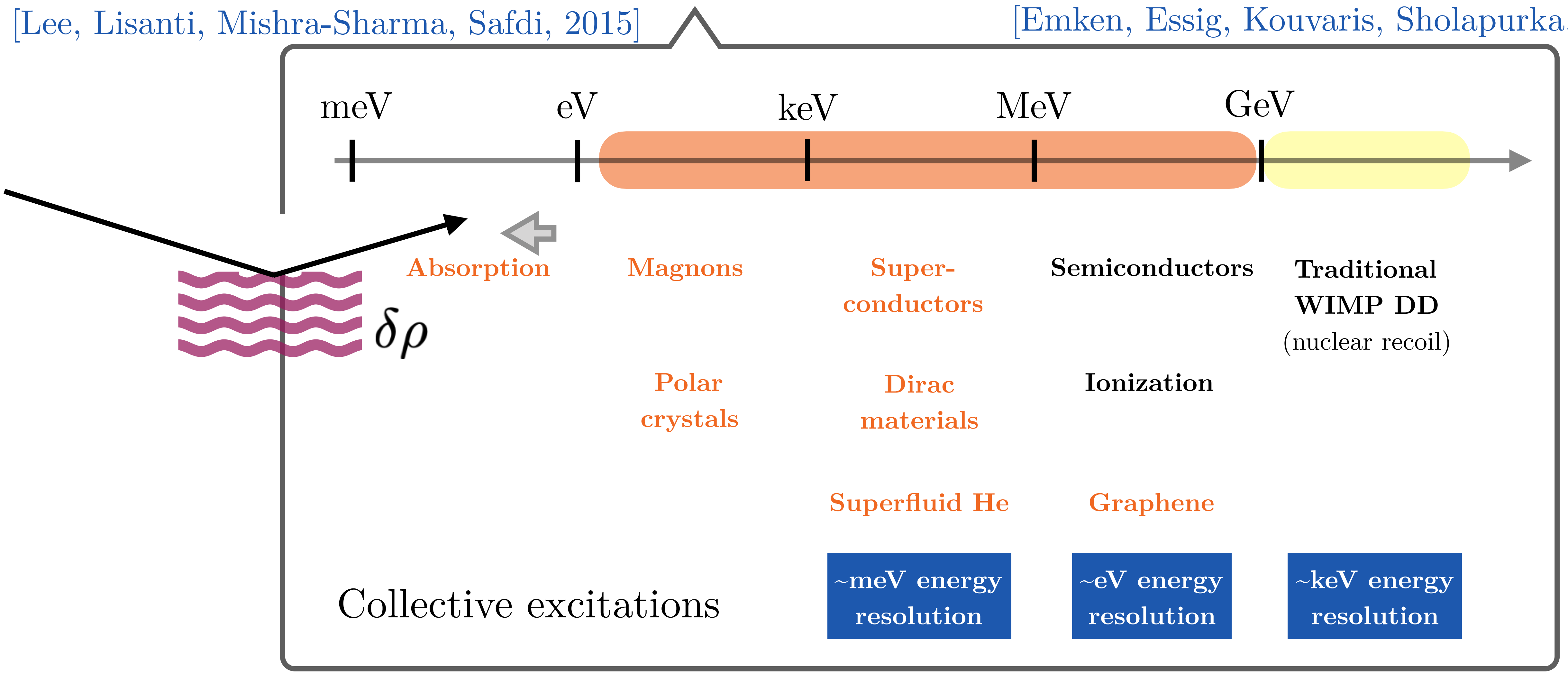


Dark Matter: where to look?



[Essig, Mardon, Volansky, 2011]
[Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran, Walters, 2012]
[Lee, Lisanti, Mishra-Sharma, Safdi, 2015]

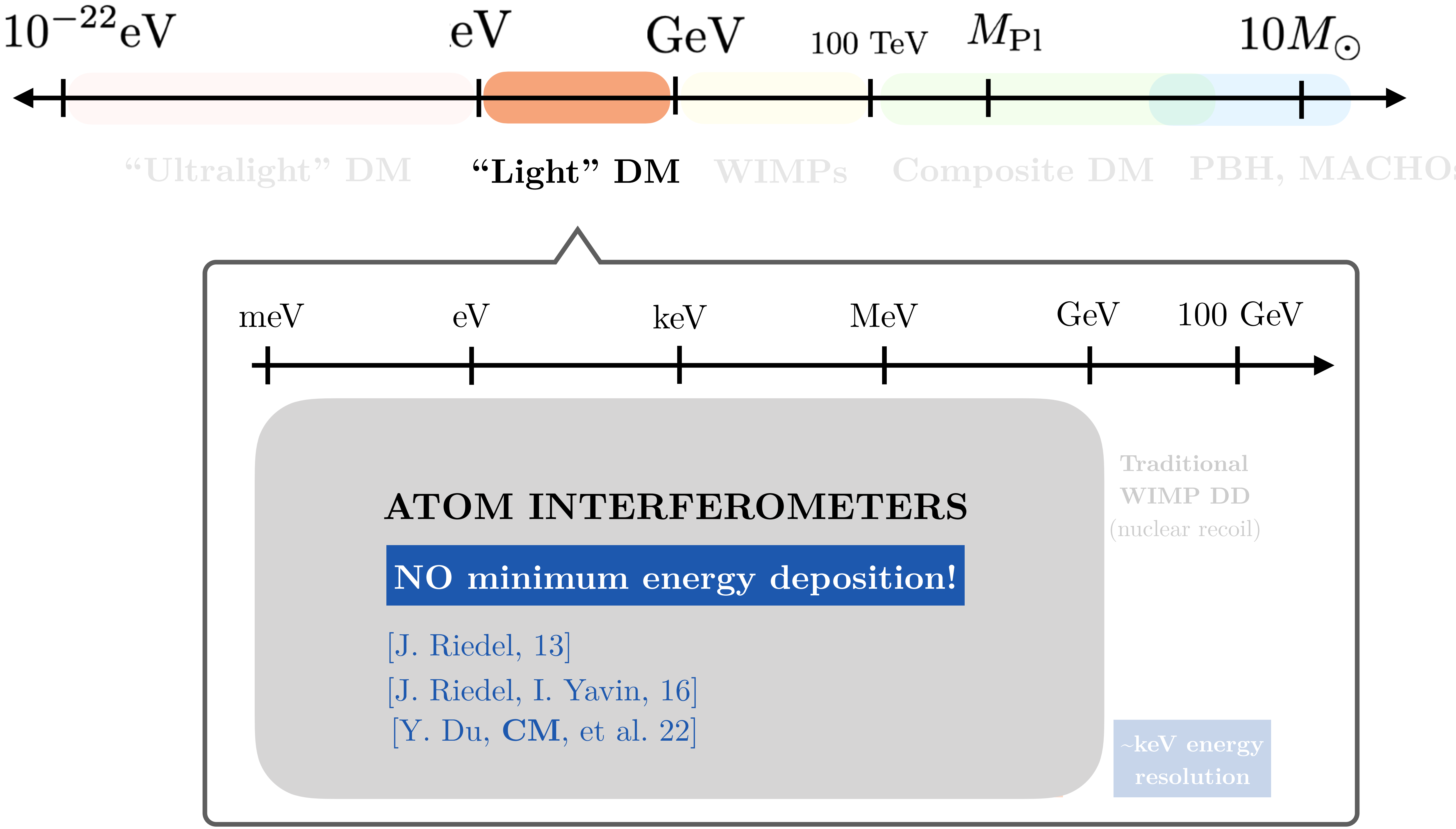
[Essig, Volansky, Yu, 2017]
[Kurinsky, Yu, Hochberg, Cabrera, 2019]
[Emken, Essig, Kouvaris, Sholapurka, 2019]



[Essig, Fernandez-Serra, Mardon, Soto, Volansky, Yu, 2015]
[Derenzo, Essig, Massari, Soto, Yu, 2016]
[Hochberg, Lin, Zurek, 2016]
[Bloch, Essig, Tobioka, Volansky, Yu, 2016]

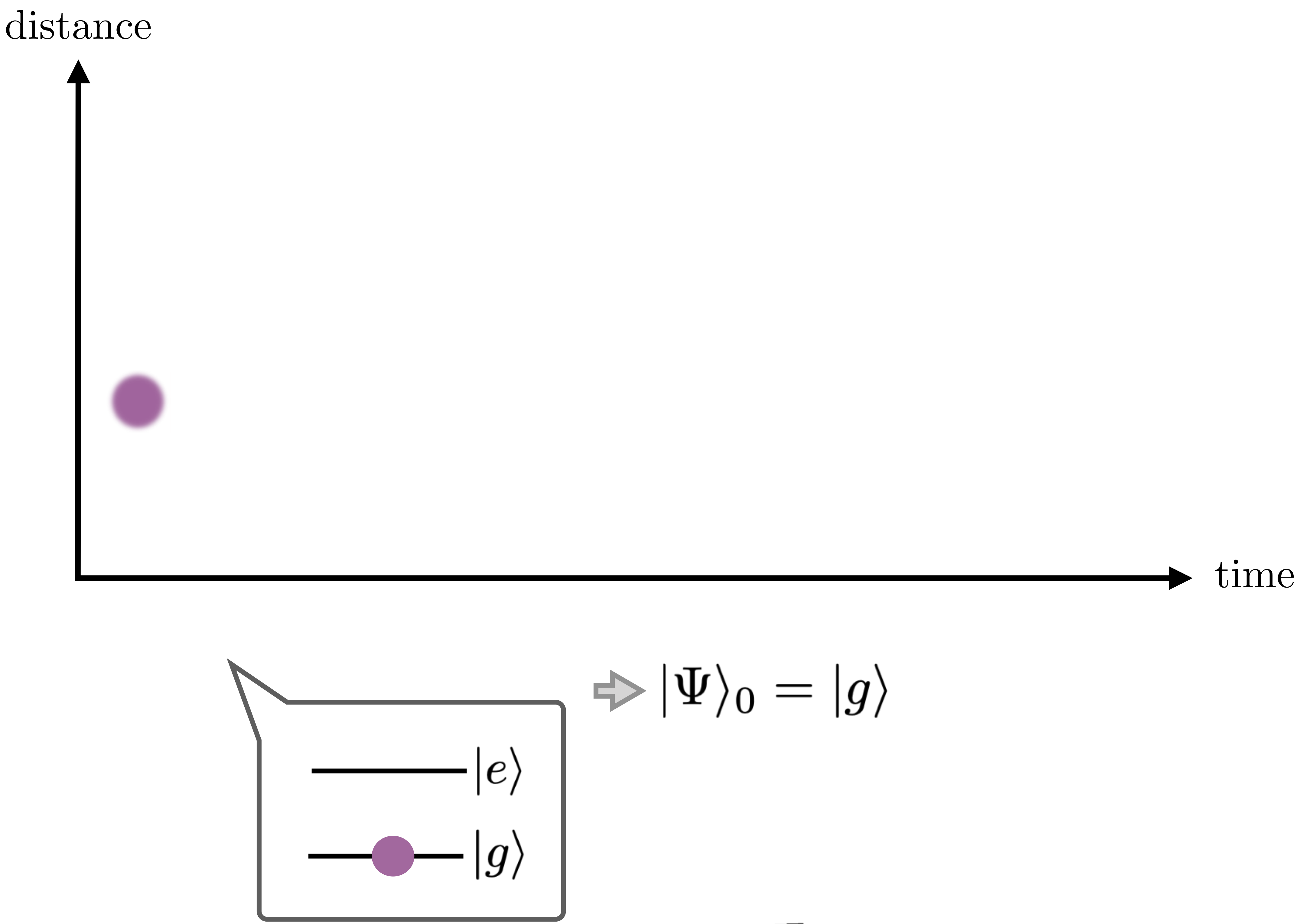
[Griffin, Inzani, Trickle, Zhang, Zurek, 2019]
[Coskuner, Mitridate, Olivares, Zurek, 2020]
[Mitridate, Trickle, Zhang, Zurek, 2021]
[Chen, Mitridate, Trickle, et al, 2022]

Dark Matter: where to look?



AIs: the Principle

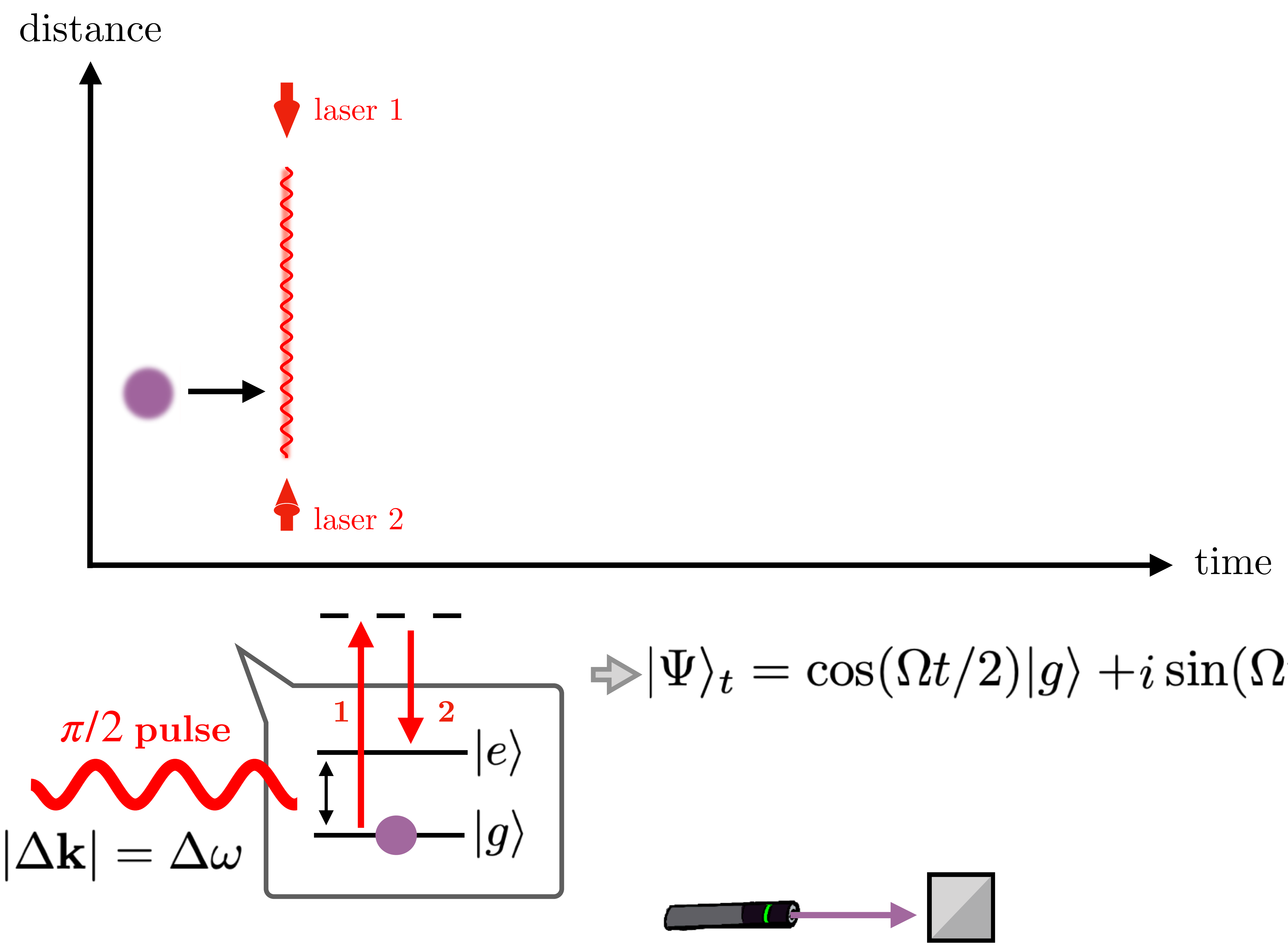
Review: arXiv:2003.12516



$\Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle_0 = |g\rangle$

AIs: the Principle

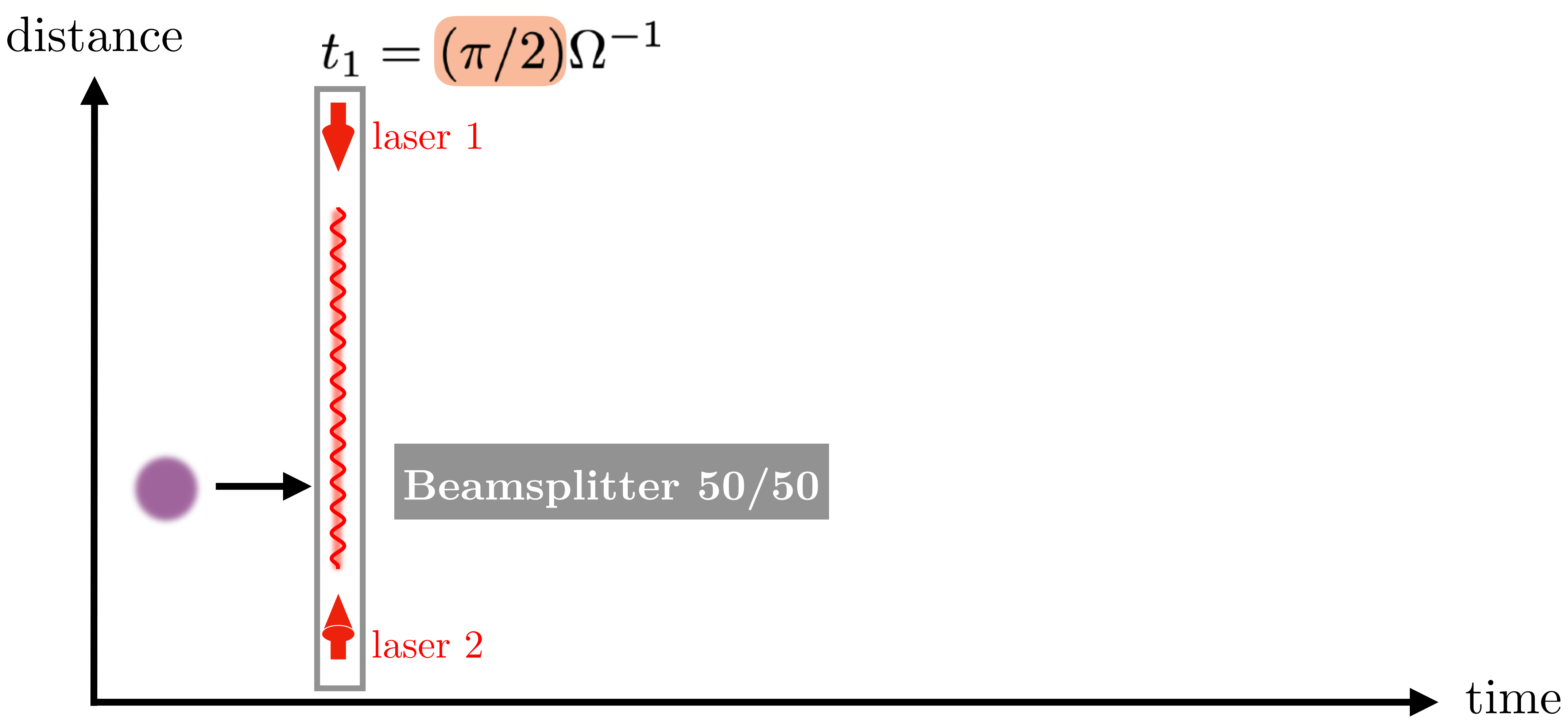
Review: arXiv:2003.12516

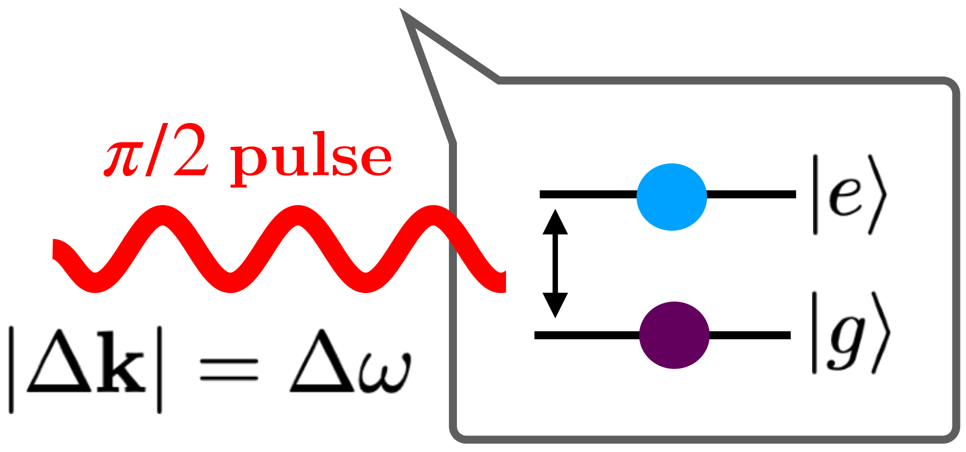


$$\Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle_t = \cos(\Omega t/2)|g\rangle + i\sin(\Omega t/2)|e\rangle$$

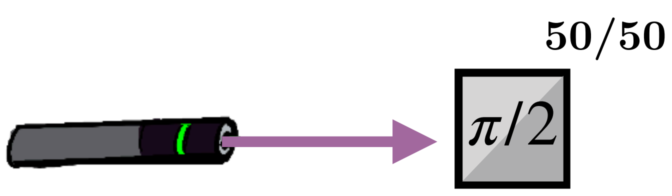
AIs: the Principle

Review: arXiv:2003.12516





$$\Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle_t = \cos(\pi/4)|g\rangle + i\sin(\pi/4)|e\rangle$$



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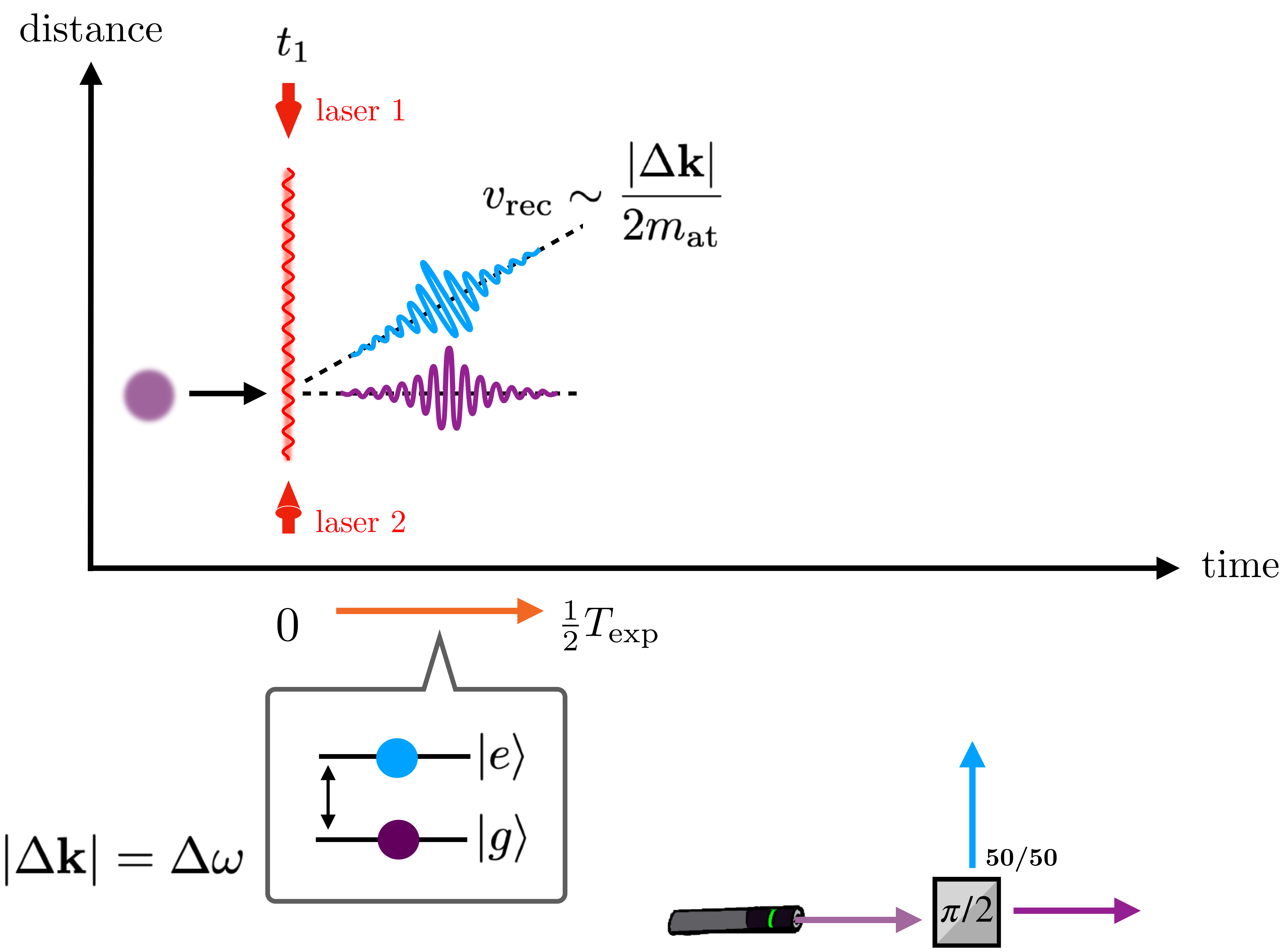

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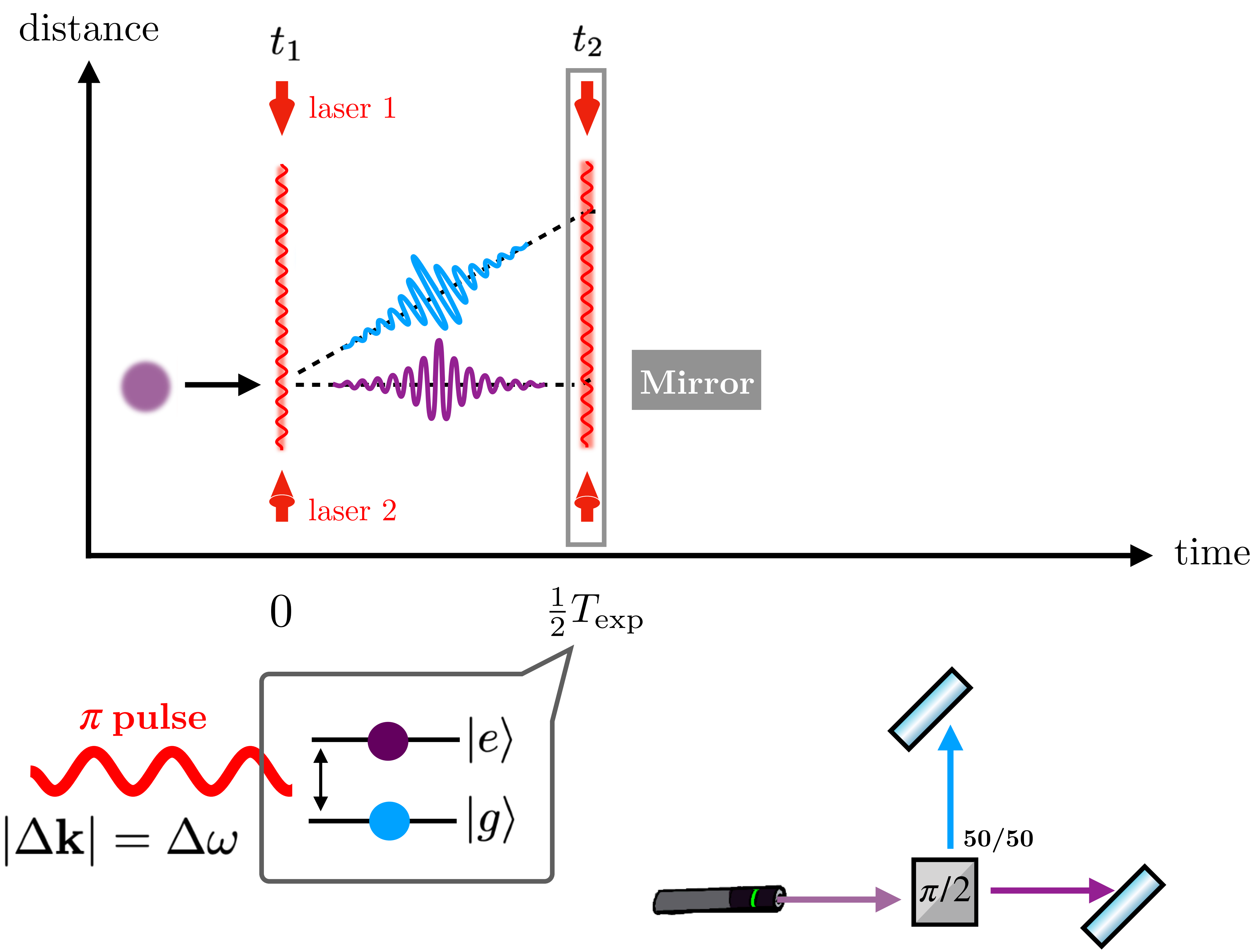

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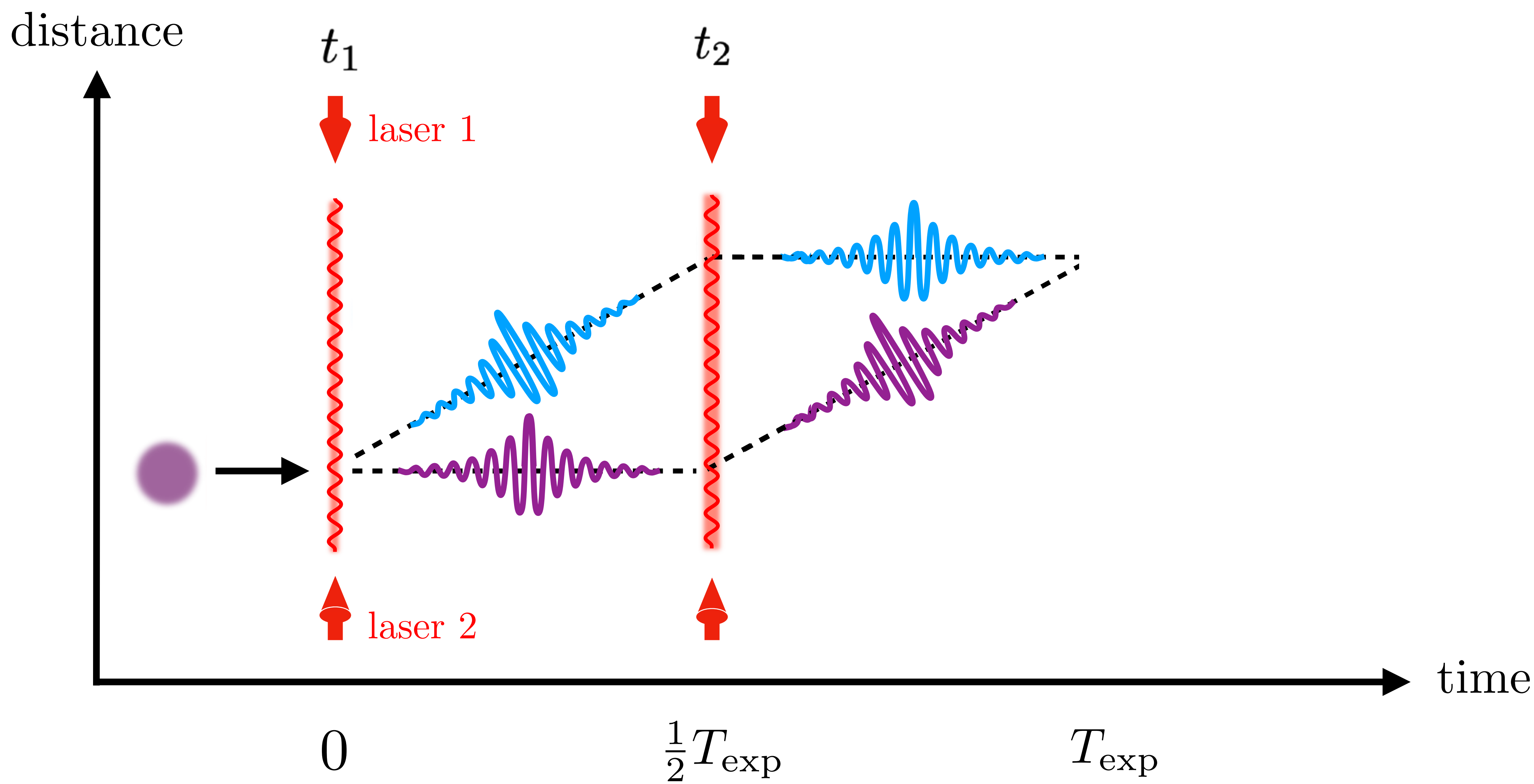
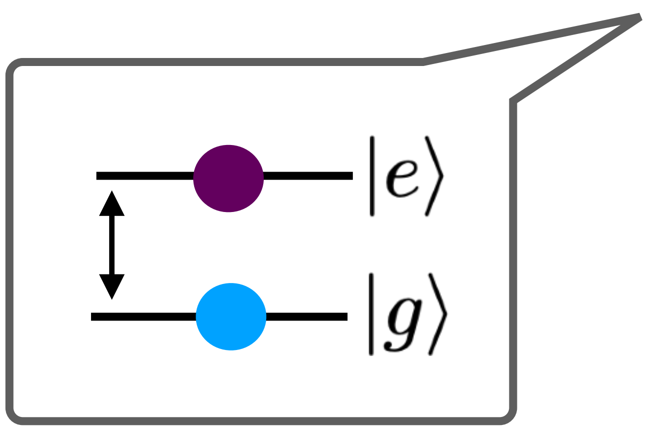
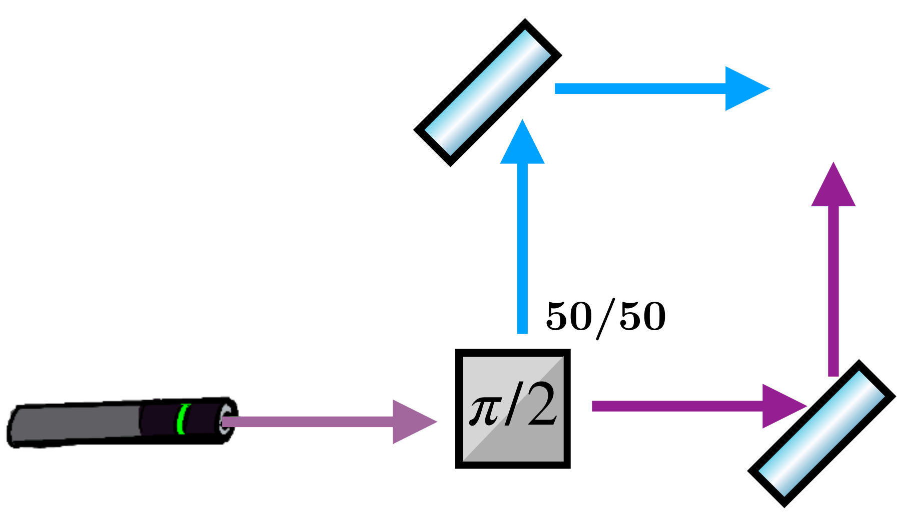


$$|\Delta \mathbf{k}| = \Delta\omega$$





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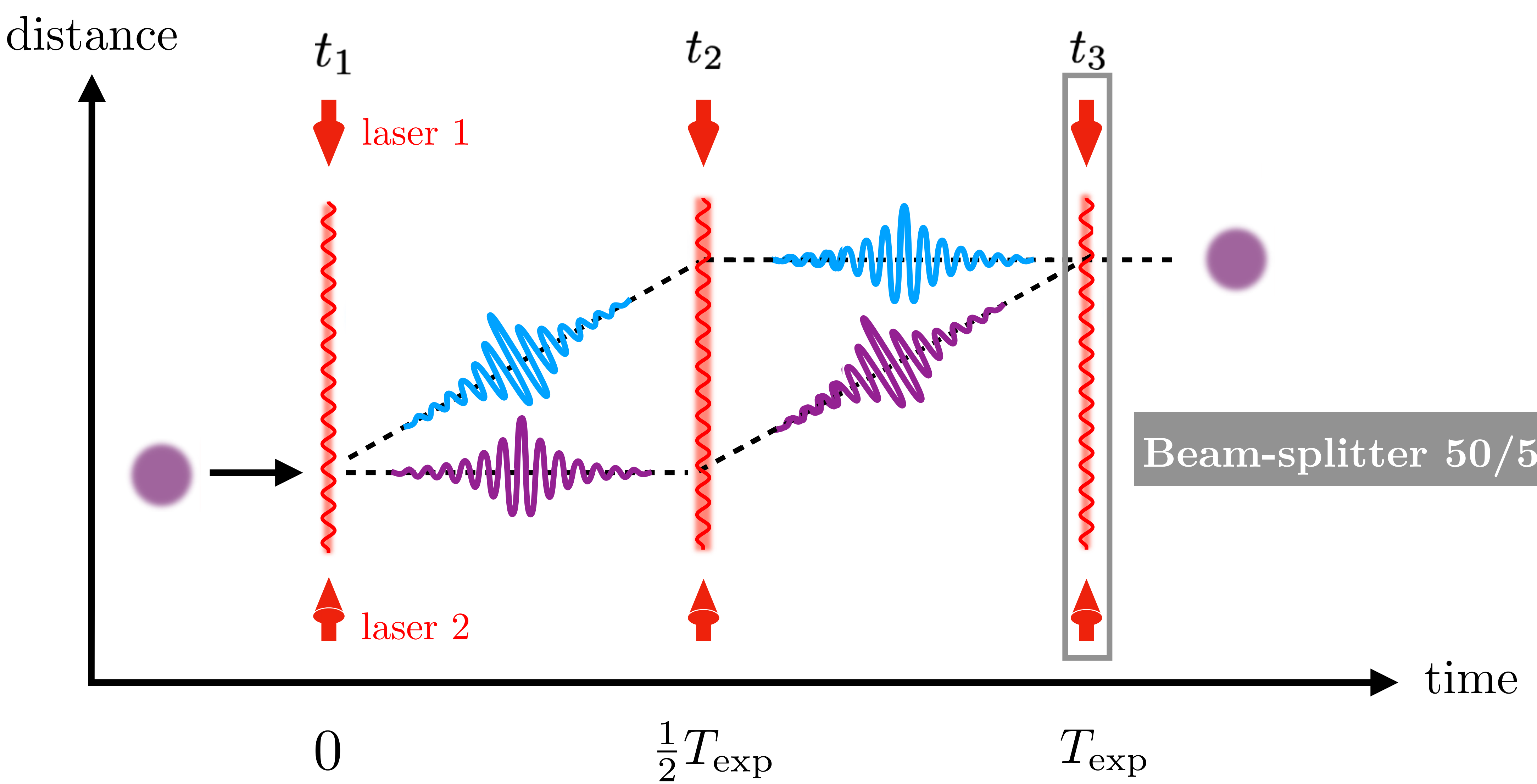

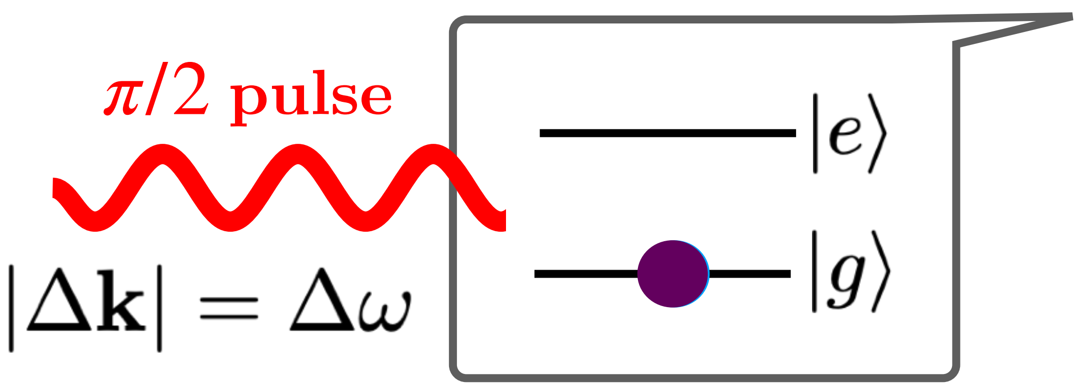

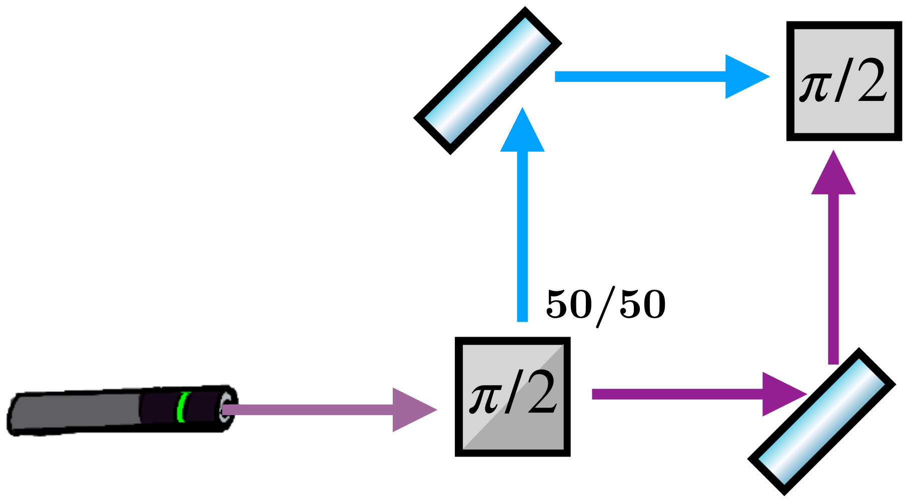

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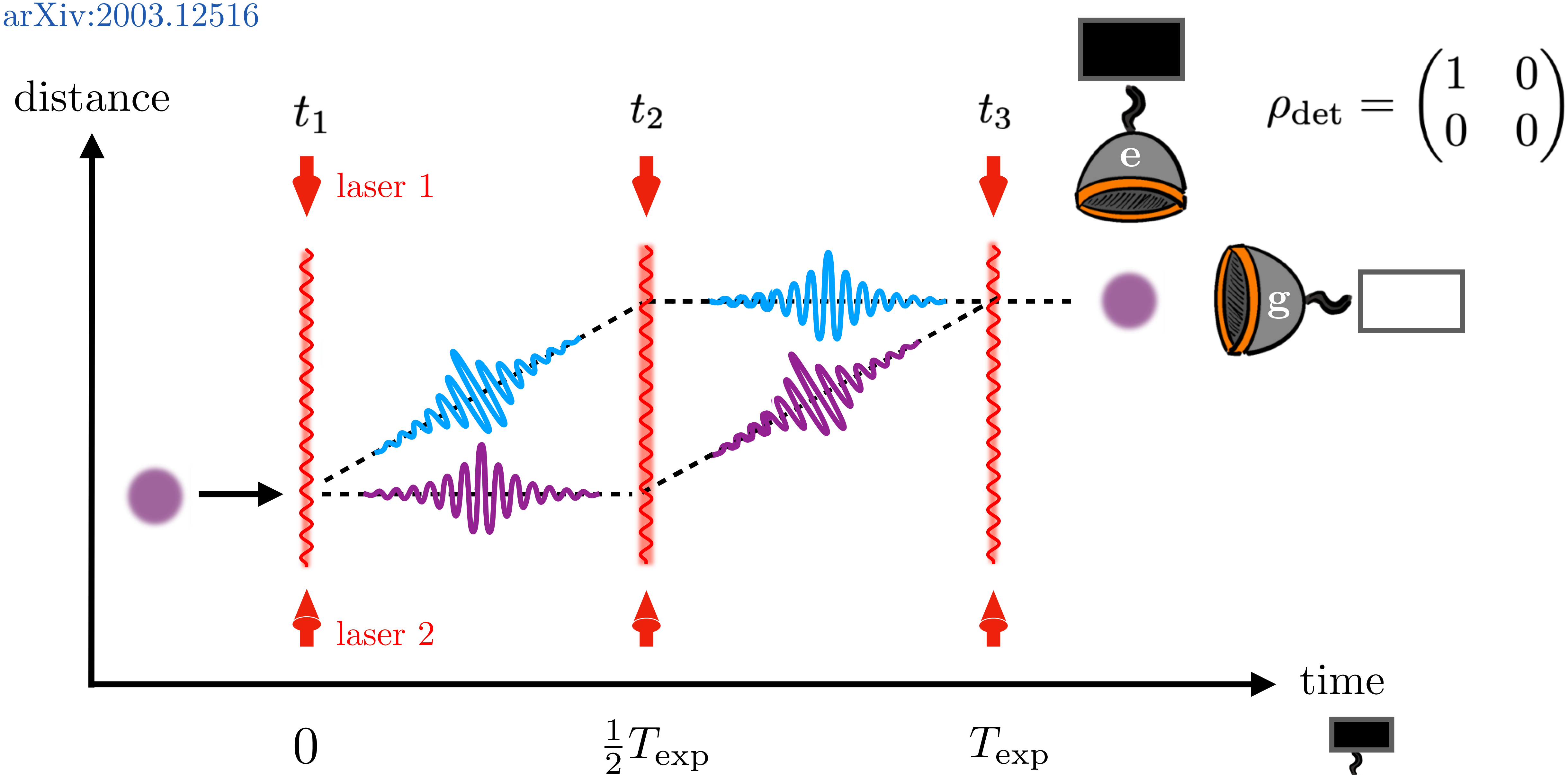
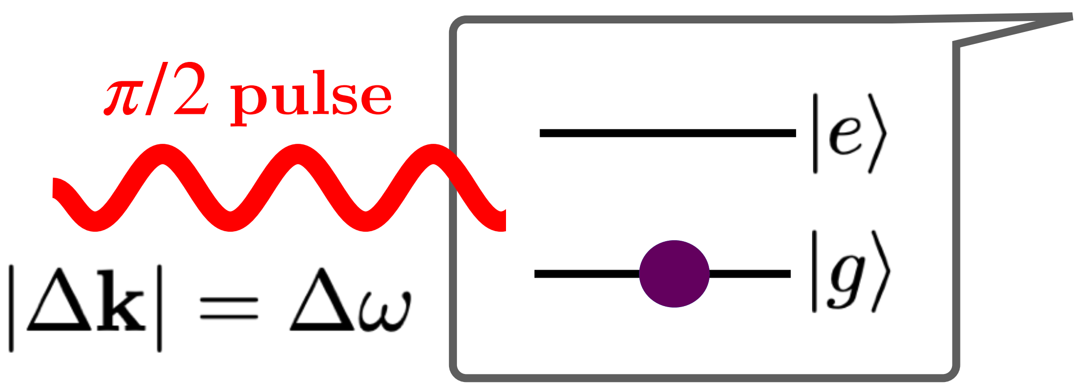
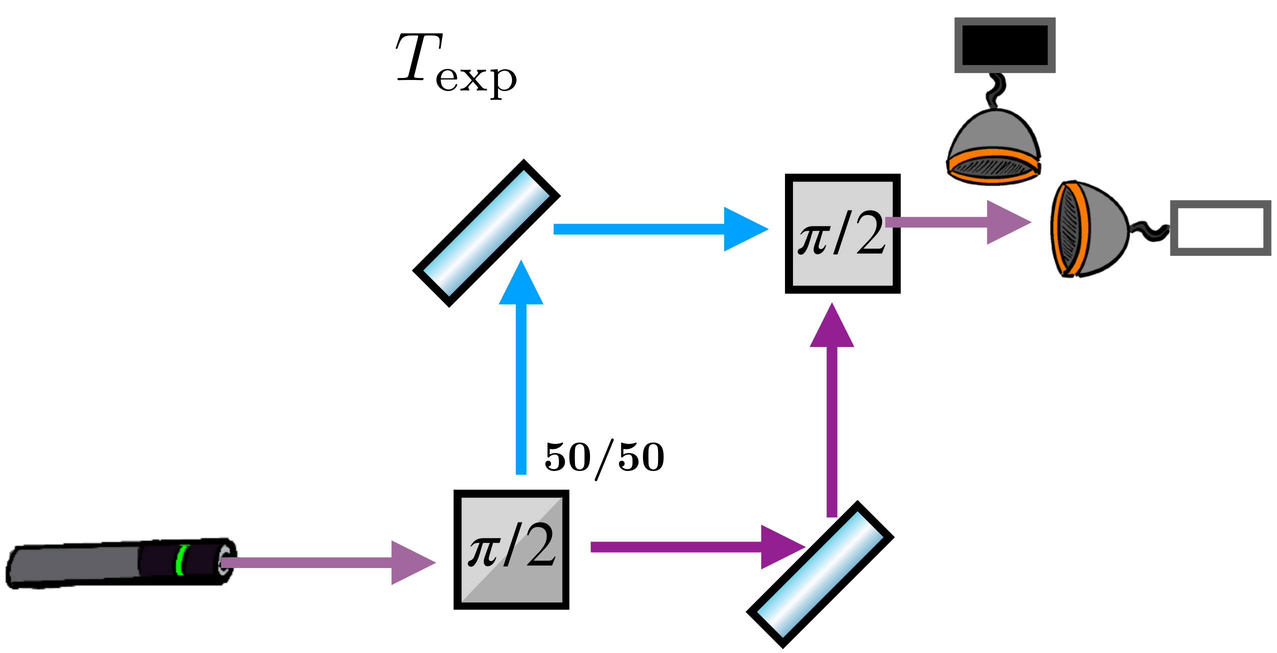






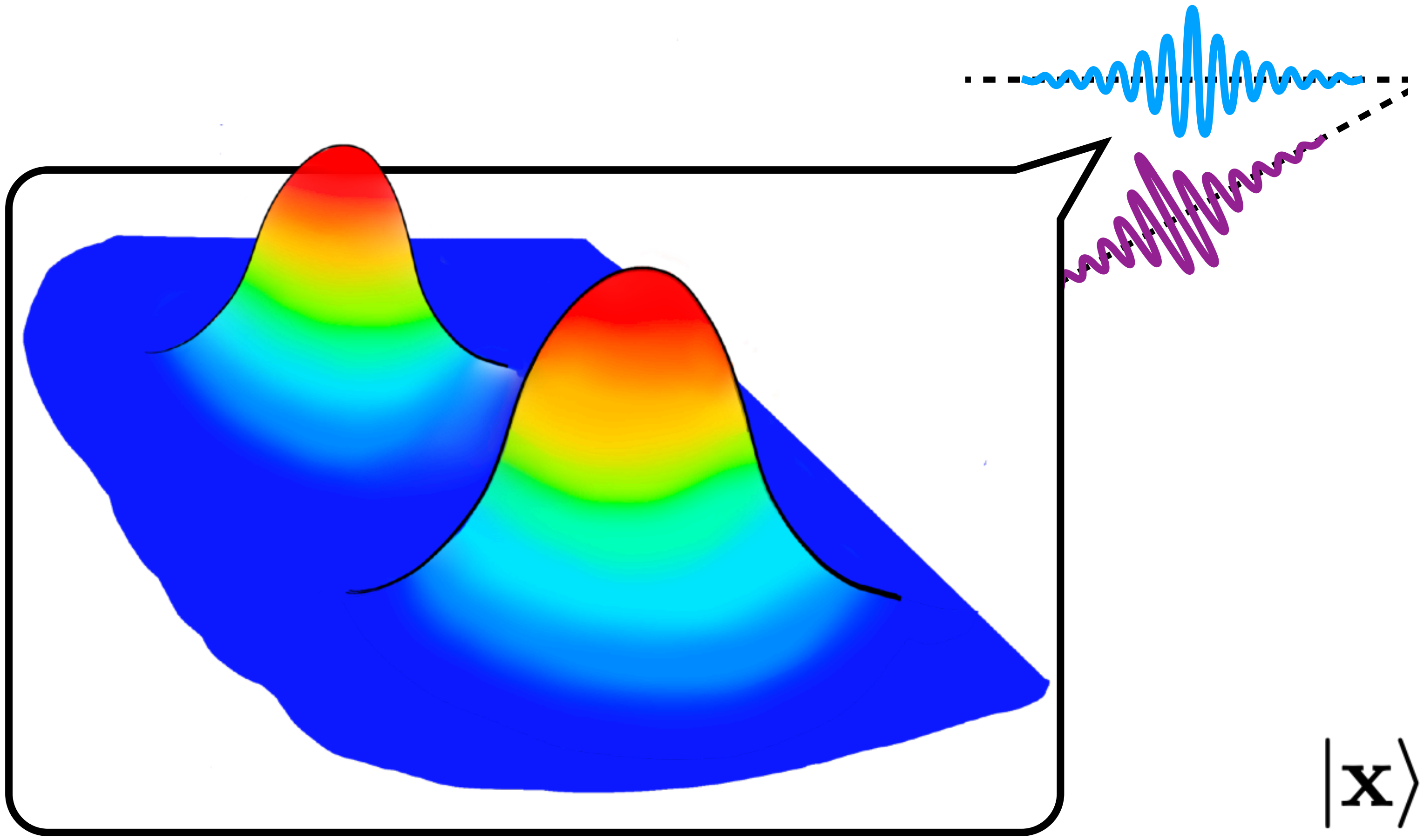
AIs: Collisional Decoherence

A **single** atom

[Joss, Zeh, 1985]

[Hornberger, Sipe, 2003]

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\phi} \\ e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$|\mathbf{x}\rangle$

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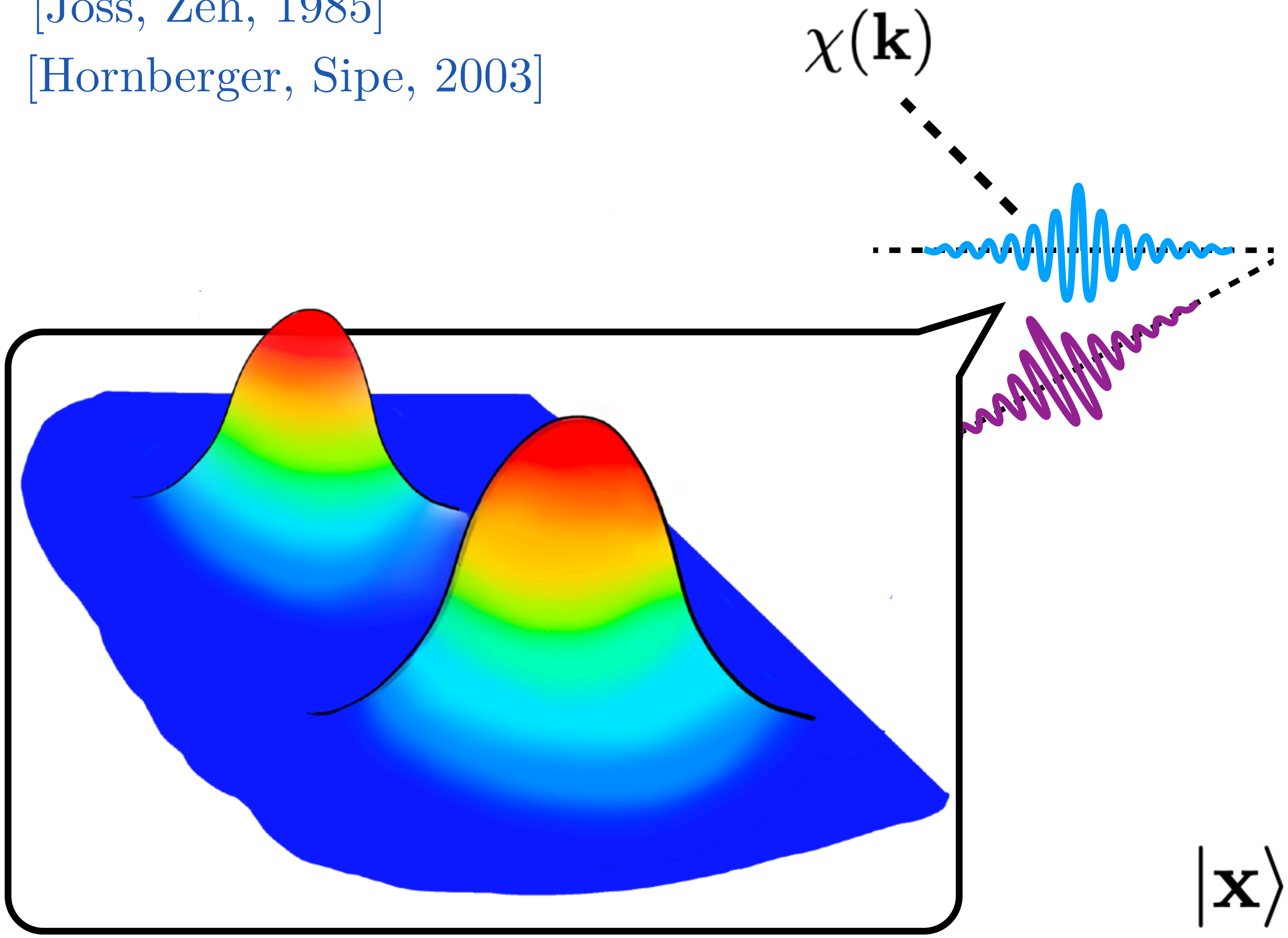

$$|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

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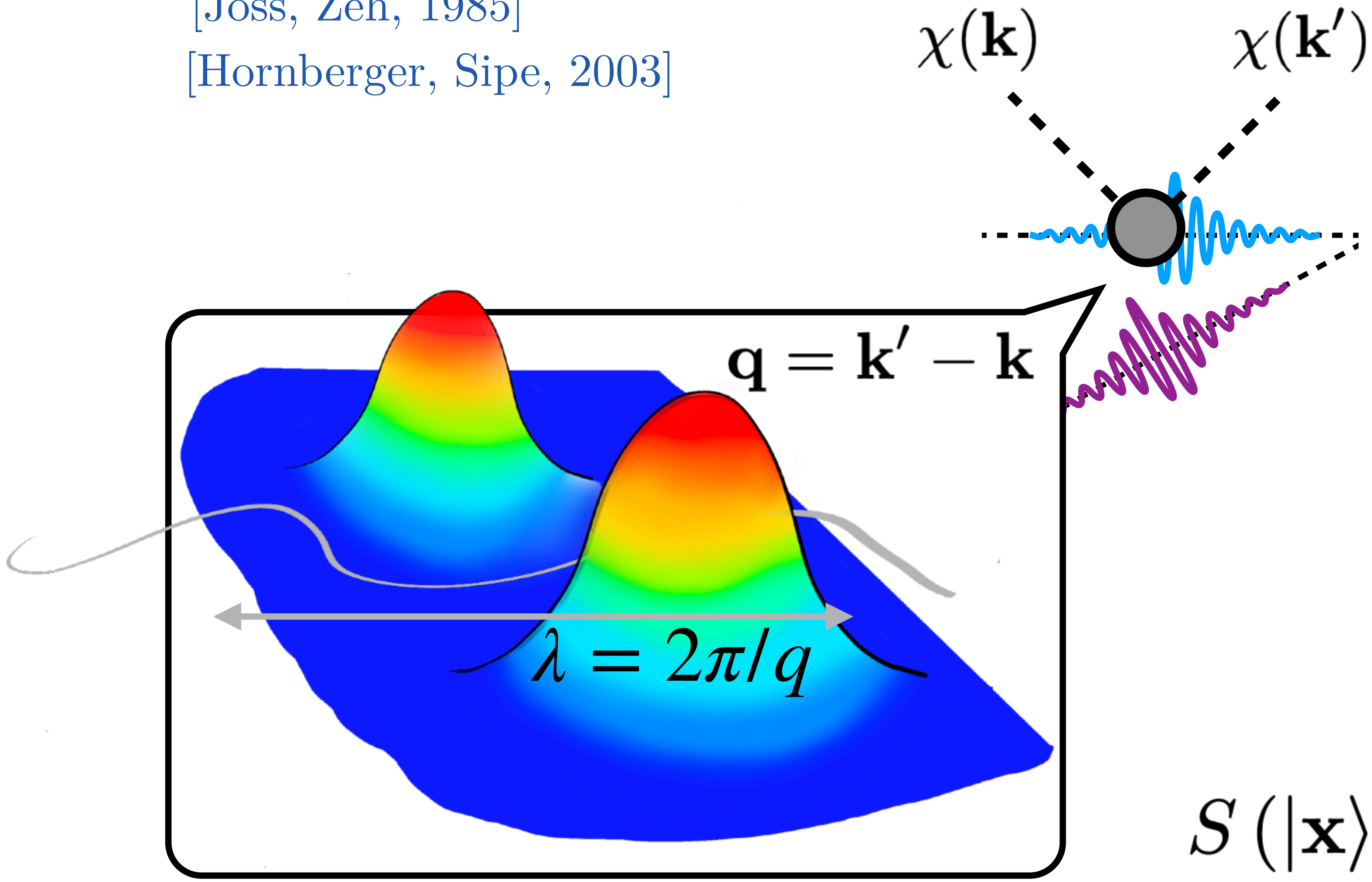

$$S\left(|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle\right)$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

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[Joss, Zeh, 1985]

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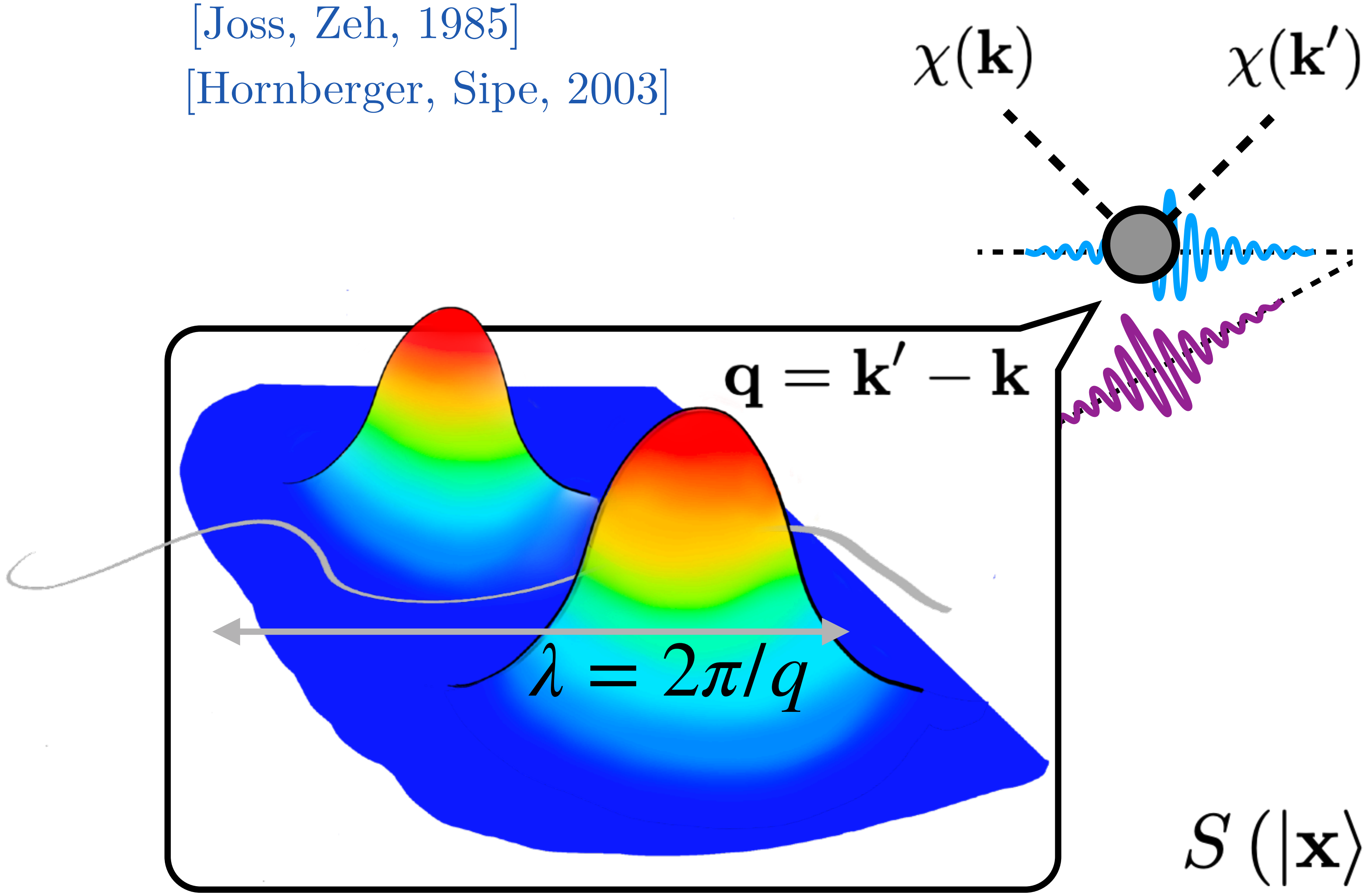

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\phi} \\ e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S\left(|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle\right) = |\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes S|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

A **single** atom

[Joss, Zeh, 1985]

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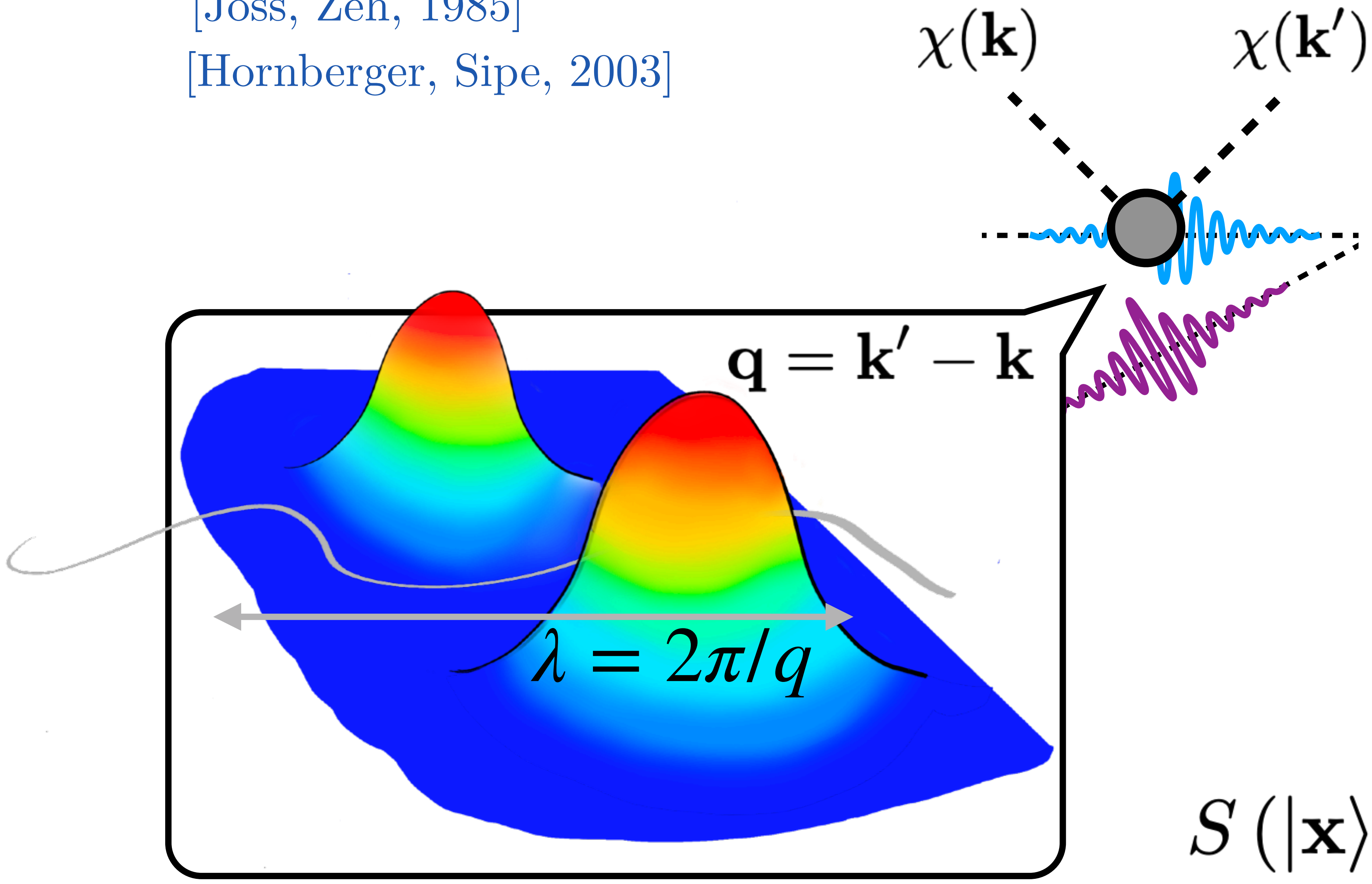
$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\phi} \\ e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S\left(|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle\right) = |\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes S|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

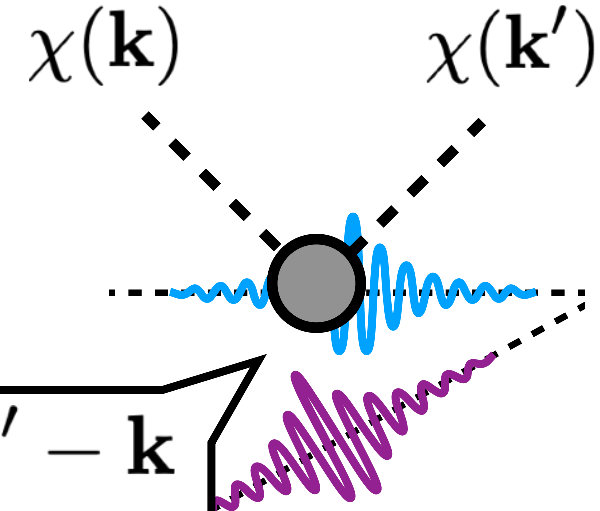
AIs: Collisional Decoherence

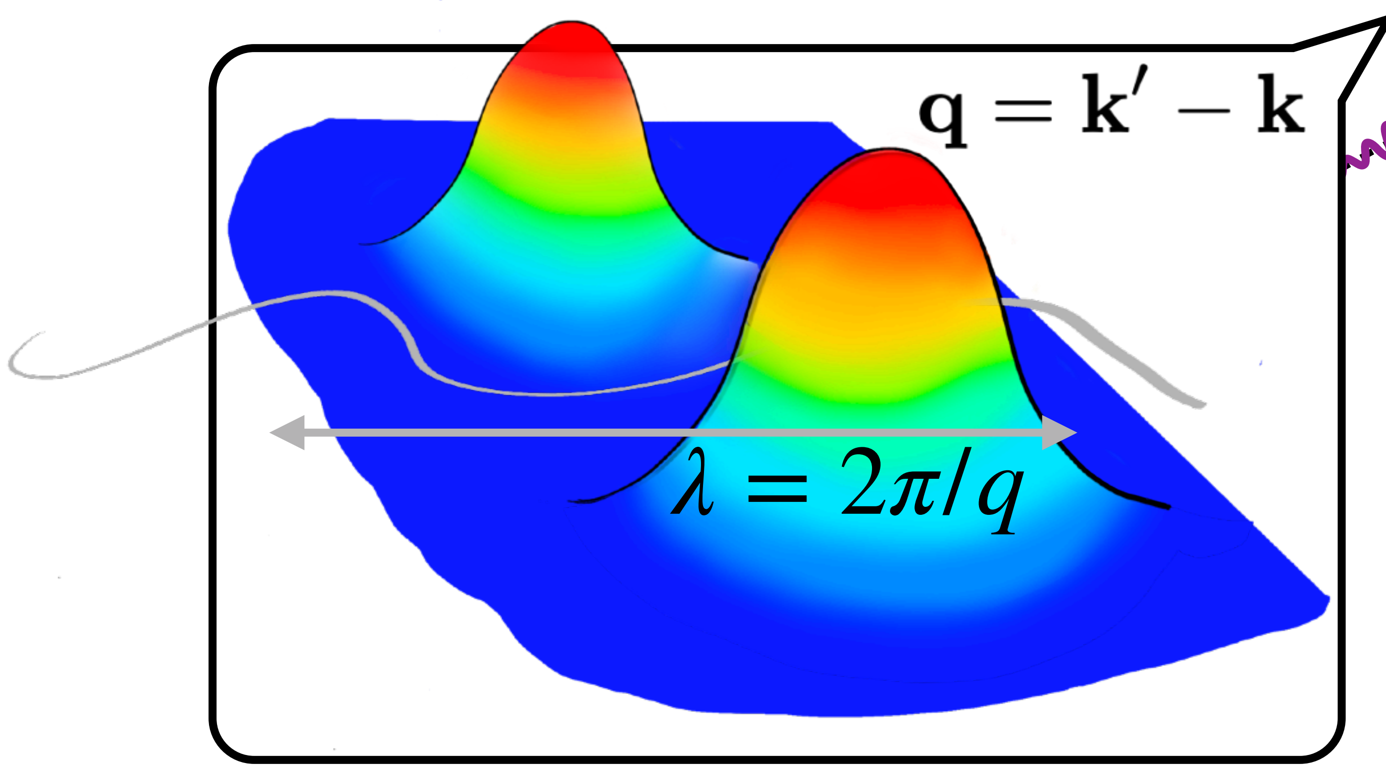
A **single** atom

[Joss, Zeh, 1985]

[Hornberger, Sipe, 2003]

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$S\left(|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle\right) = |\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes S|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$\rho'_A = \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathbf{k}}\rho'$$

$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

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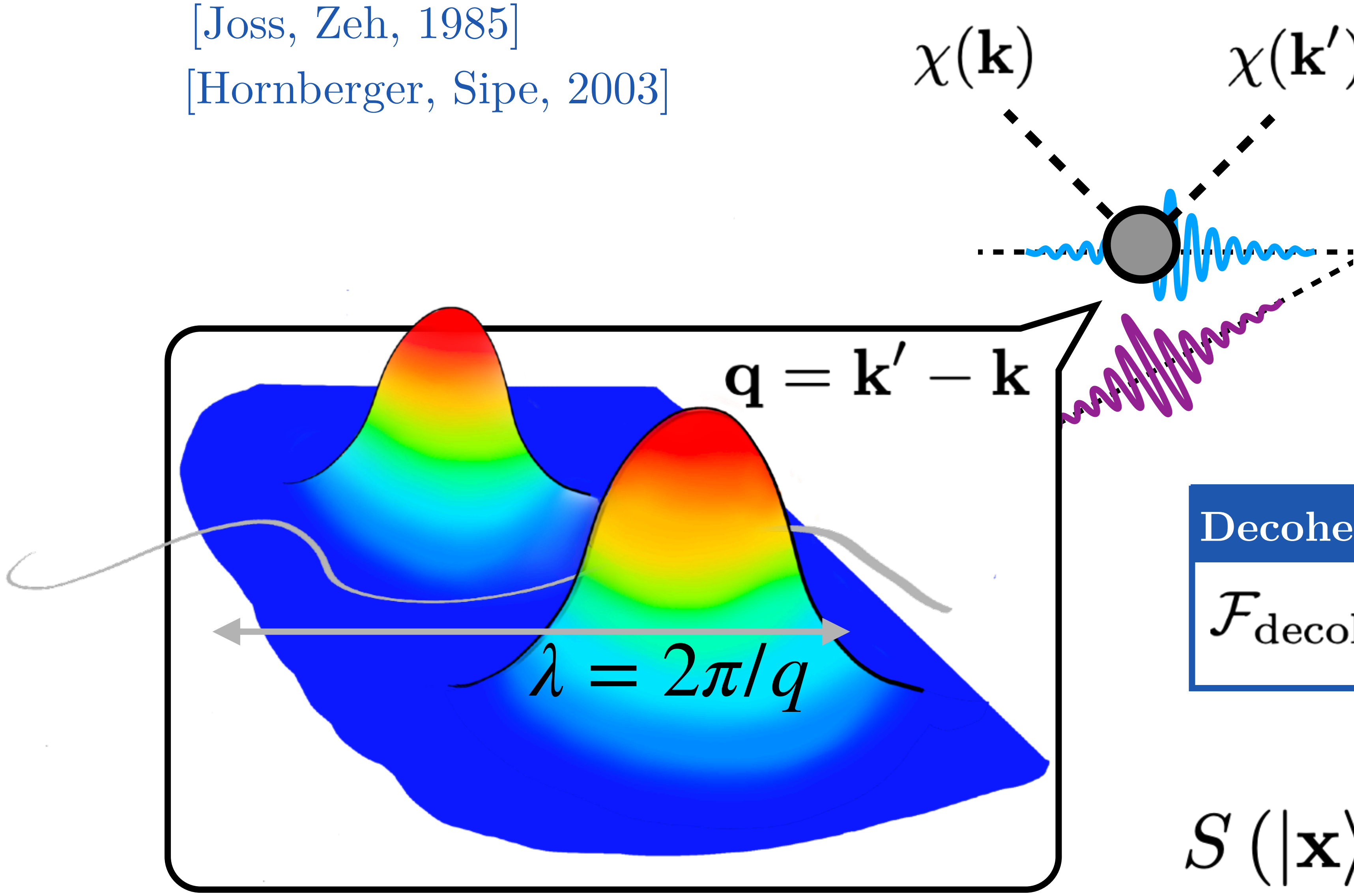


$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ln\gamma = -\int_{q,t} R(\mathbf{q})\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{decoh}}(\mathbf{q})$$

Decoherence Kernel

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = 1 - \exp(i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

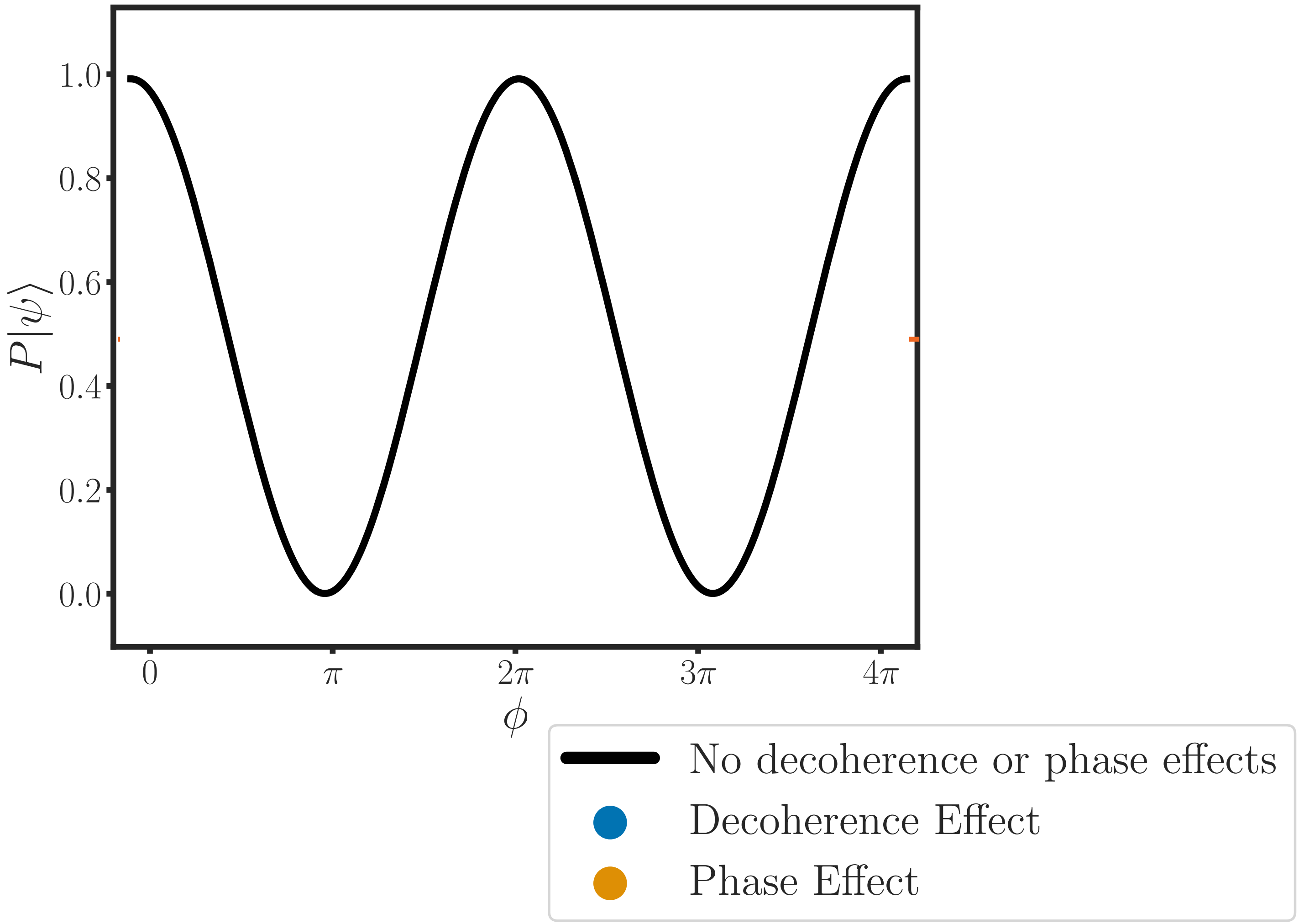
$$S\left(|\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes |\mathbf{k}\rangle\right) = |\mathbf{x}\rangle \otimes S|\mathbf{k}\rangle$$

$$\rho'_A = \mathrm{Tr}_{\mathbf{k}}\rho'$$

$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I}+T)\rho(\mathbb{I}+T)^\dagger$$

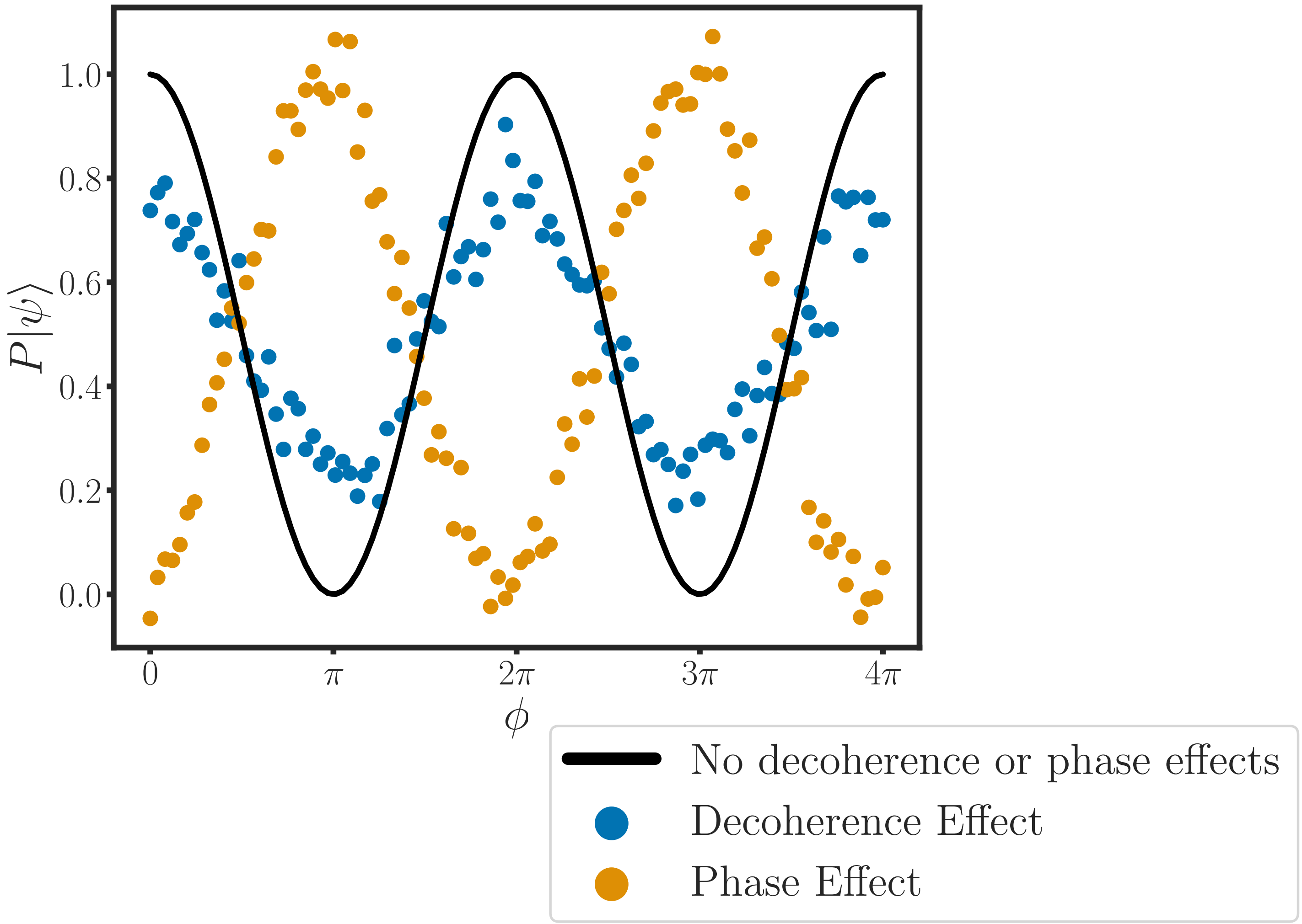
$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T+T^\dagger,\rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T,\rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence



$$\left.\frac{N_I}{N_I + N_{II}}\right|_{\mathbf{exp}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V\cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence



$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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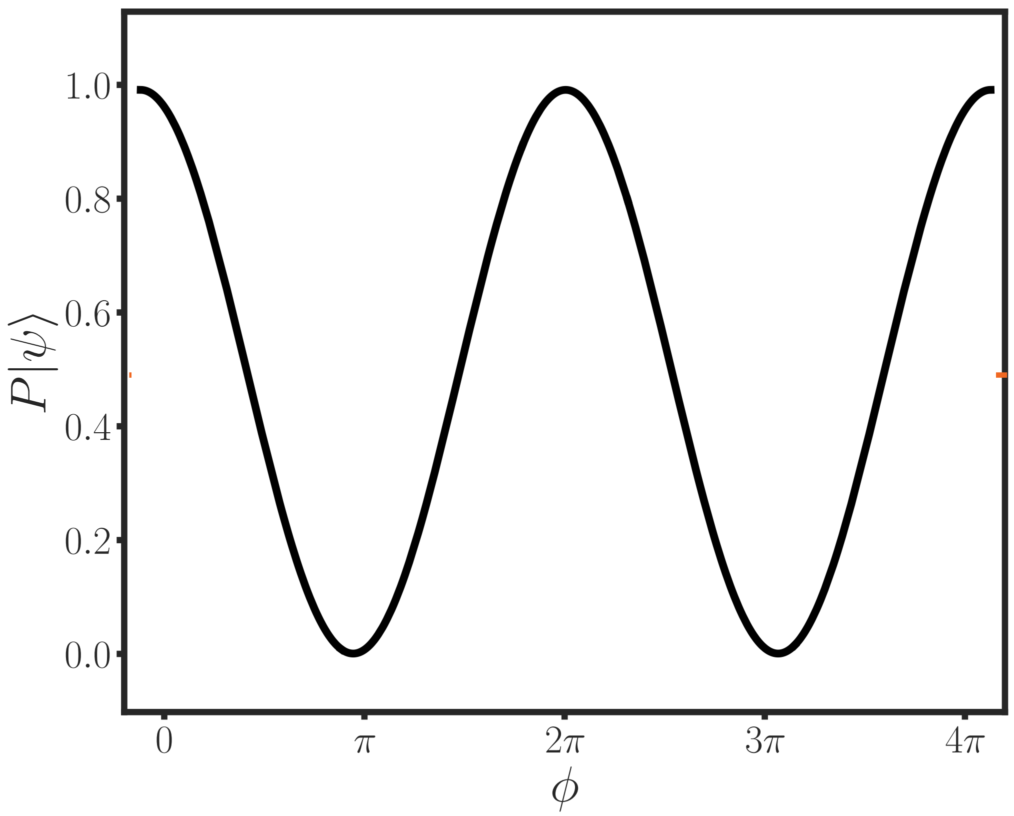
Decoherence Kernel

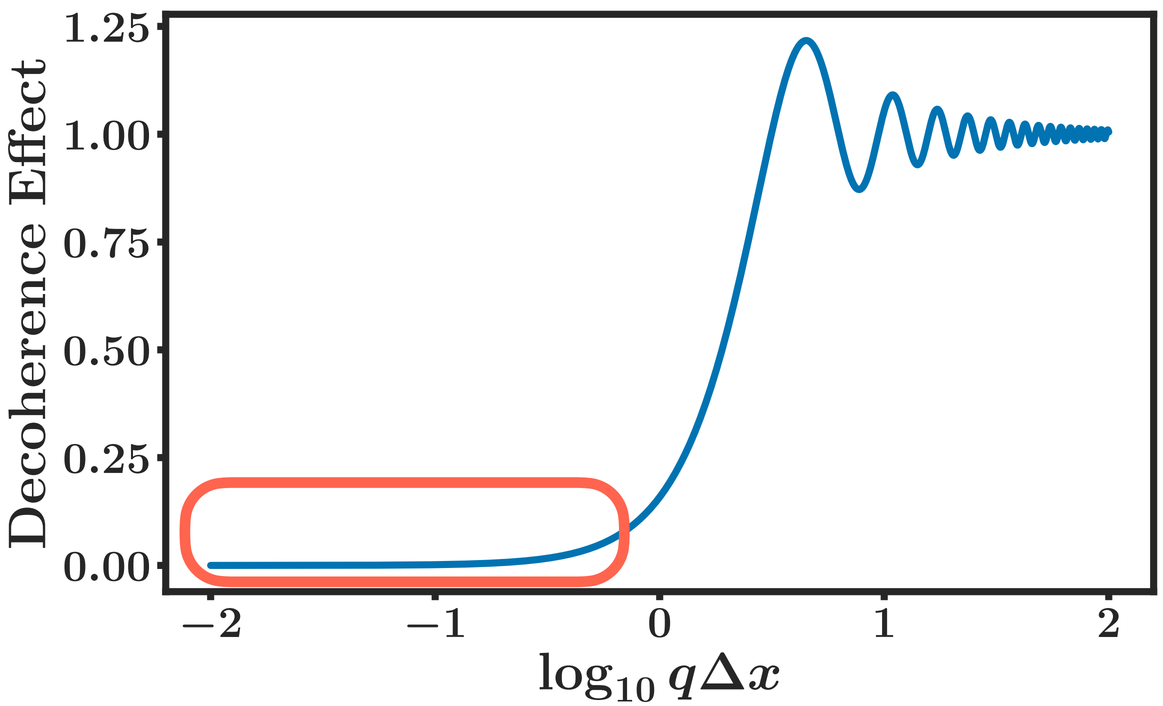
$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = 1 - \exp(i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

$$\left.\frac{N_I}{N_I + N_{II}}\right|_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + V\cos(\phi + \Delta\phi))$$

$$\text{Tr}\{\rho\,\mathcal{O}_1\} = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + e^{-\int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})(1-\cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x}))}\cos\left(\phi + \int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})\sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right)\right]$$

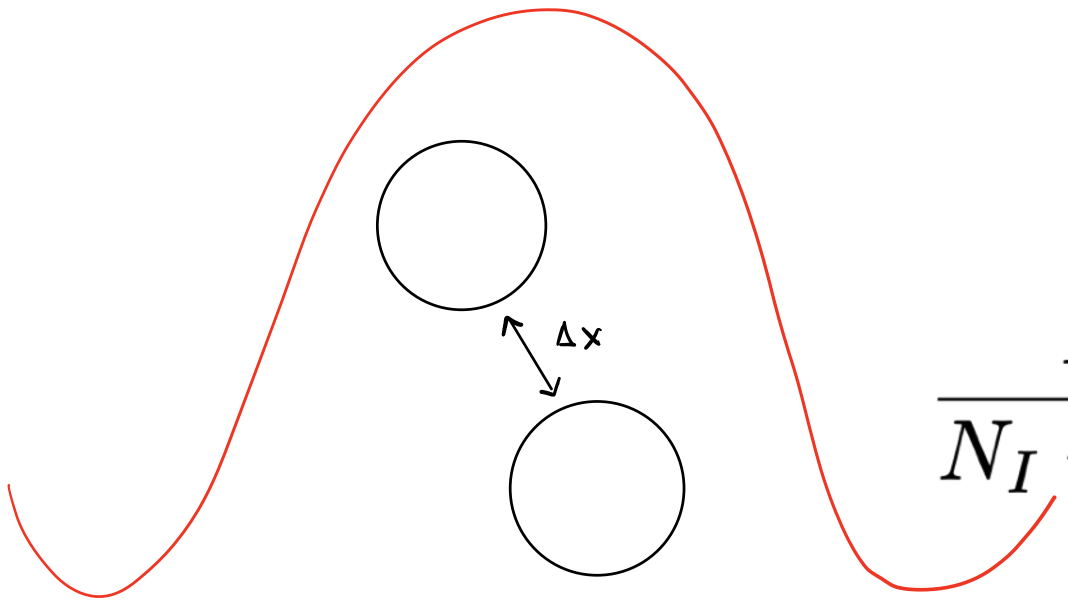
AIs: Collisional Decoherence





Decoherence Kernel

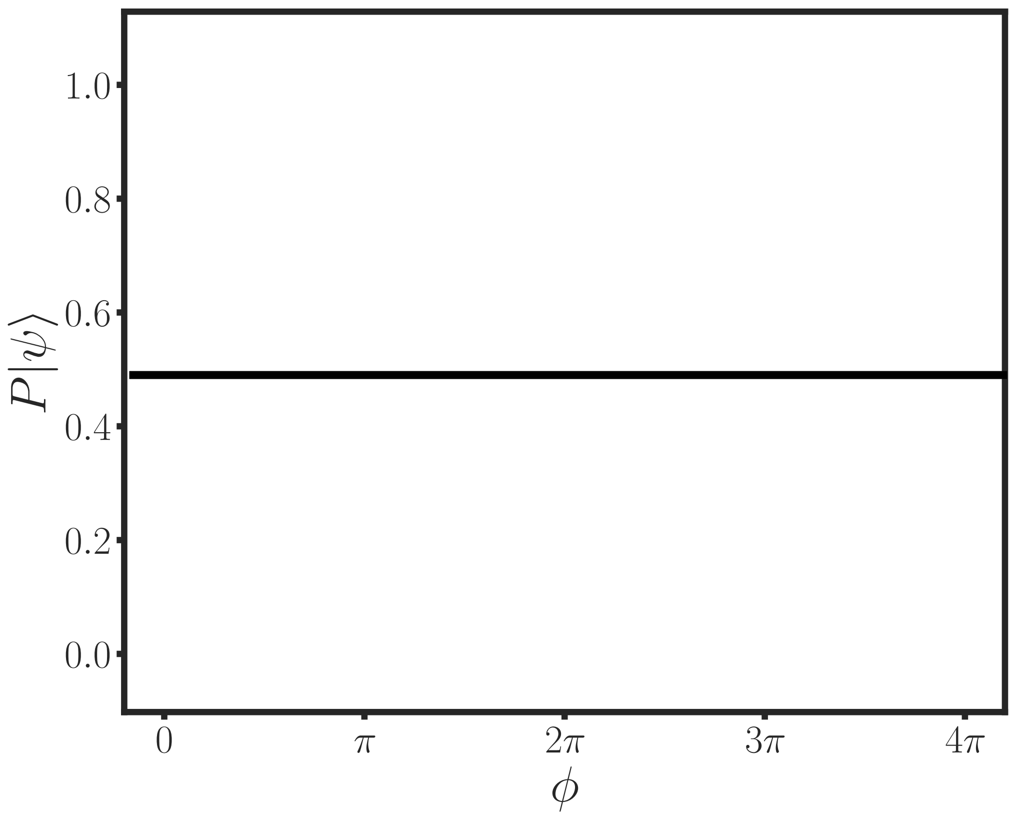
$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = 1 - \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{\Delta x})$$

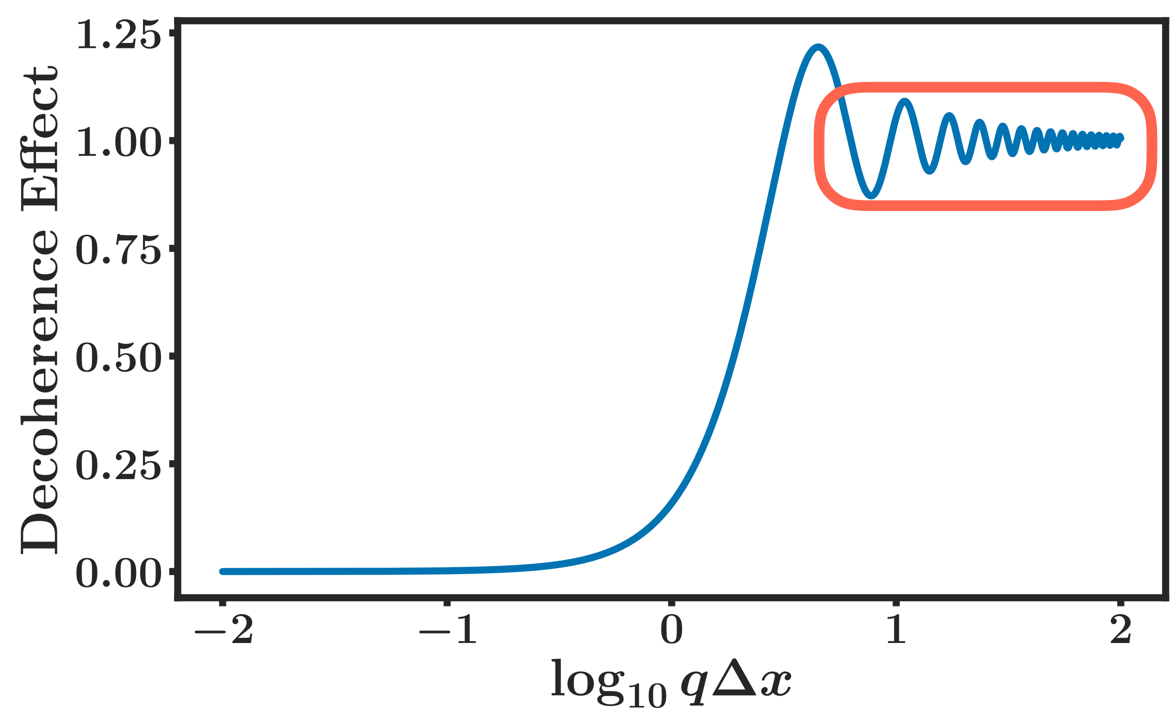


$$\left.\frac{N_I}{N_I + N_{II}}\right|_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V \cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

$$\text{Tr}\{\rho\,\mathcal{O}_1\} = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + e^{-\int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})(1-\cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x}))} \cos\left(\phi + \int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q}) \sin(\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{\Delta x})\right)\right]$$

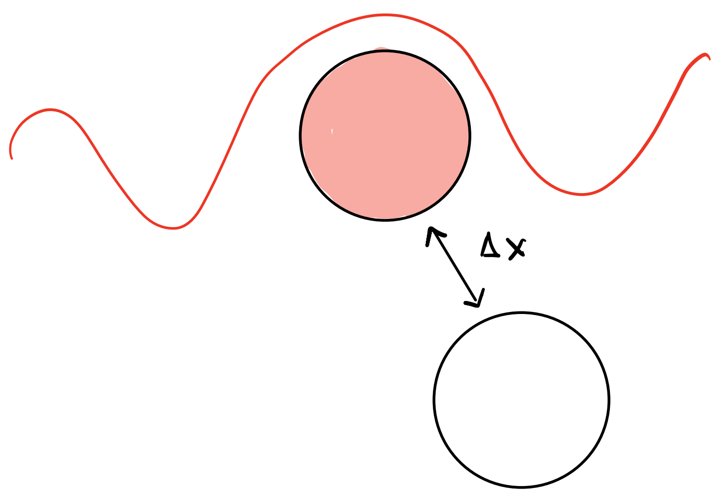
AIs: Collisional Decoherence





Decoherence Kernel

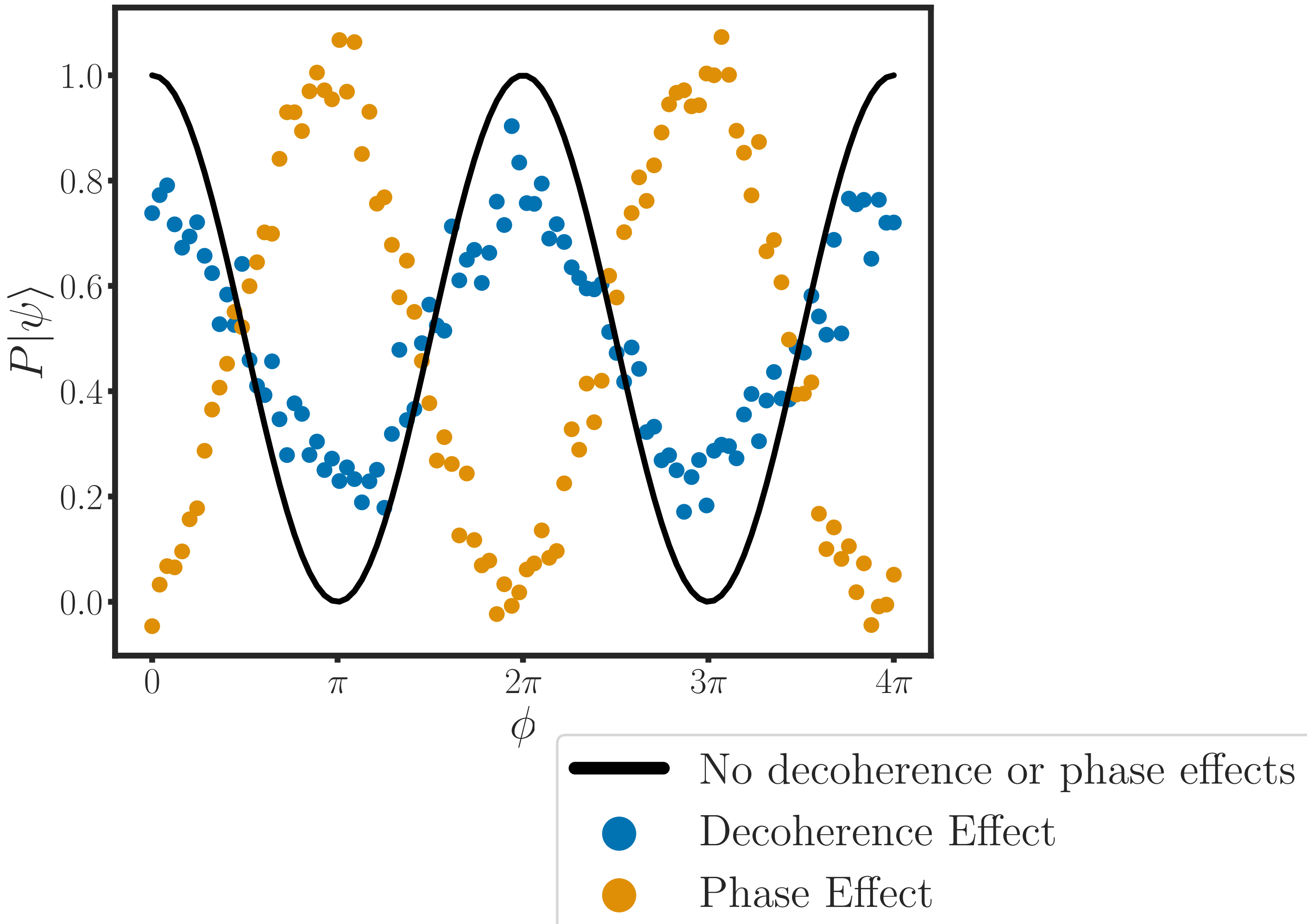
$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = 1 - \exp(i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$



$$\left.\frac{N_I}{N_I + N_{II}}\right|_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V\cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\{\rho\,\mathcal{O}_1\} = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + e^{-\int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})(1-\cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x}))}\cos\left(\phi + \int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})\sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right)\right]$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence



$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ln \gamma = -\int_{q,t} R(\mathbf{q}) \mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q})$$

Decoherence Kernel

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = 1 - \exp(i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

$$\left.\frac{N_I}{N_I + N_{II}}\right|_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V\cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

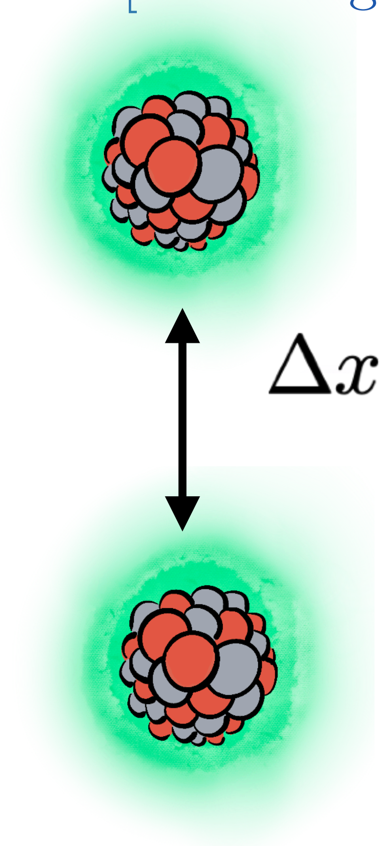
$$\text{Tr}\{\rho\,\mathcal{O}_1\} = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + e^{-\int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})(1-\cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x}))} \cos\left(\phi + \int_{\mathbf{q},t} R(\mathbf{q})\sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right)\right]$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Single-atom system

[Joss, Zeh, 1985]

[Hornberger, Sipe, 2003]



$$\lambda_q = \frac{2\pi}{q}$$

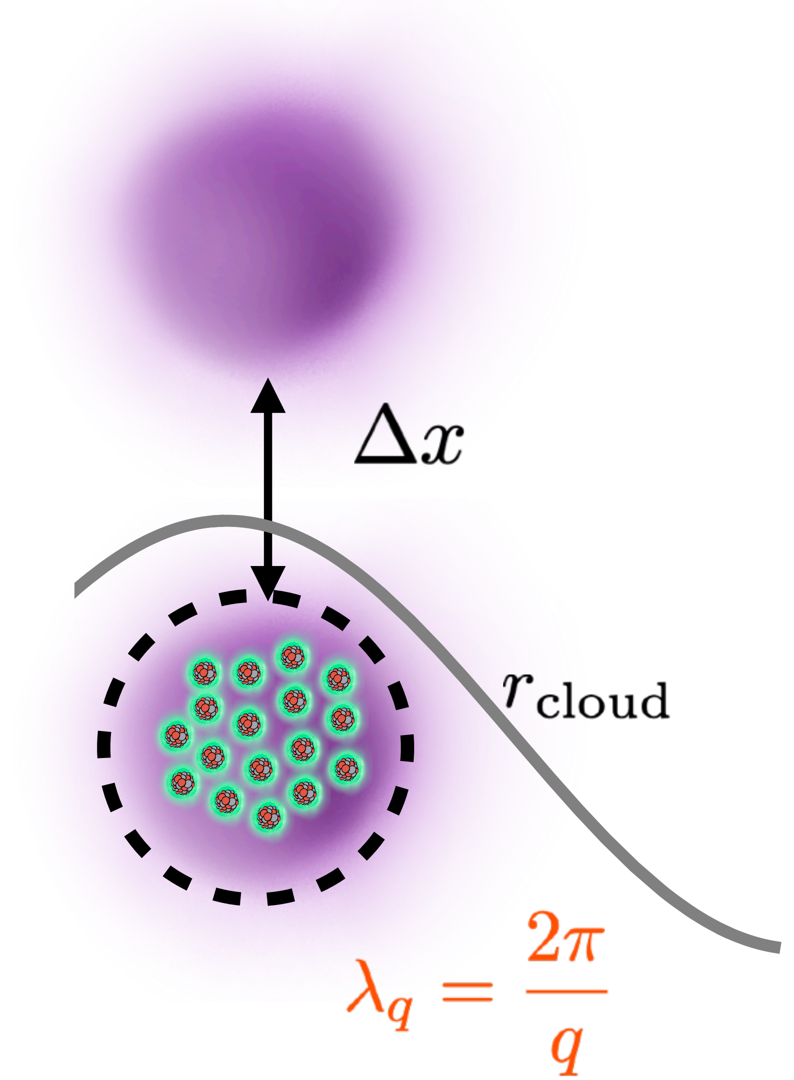
$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Multi-atom system (distinguishable)

[Badurina, **CM**, Plestid, 2024]



$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

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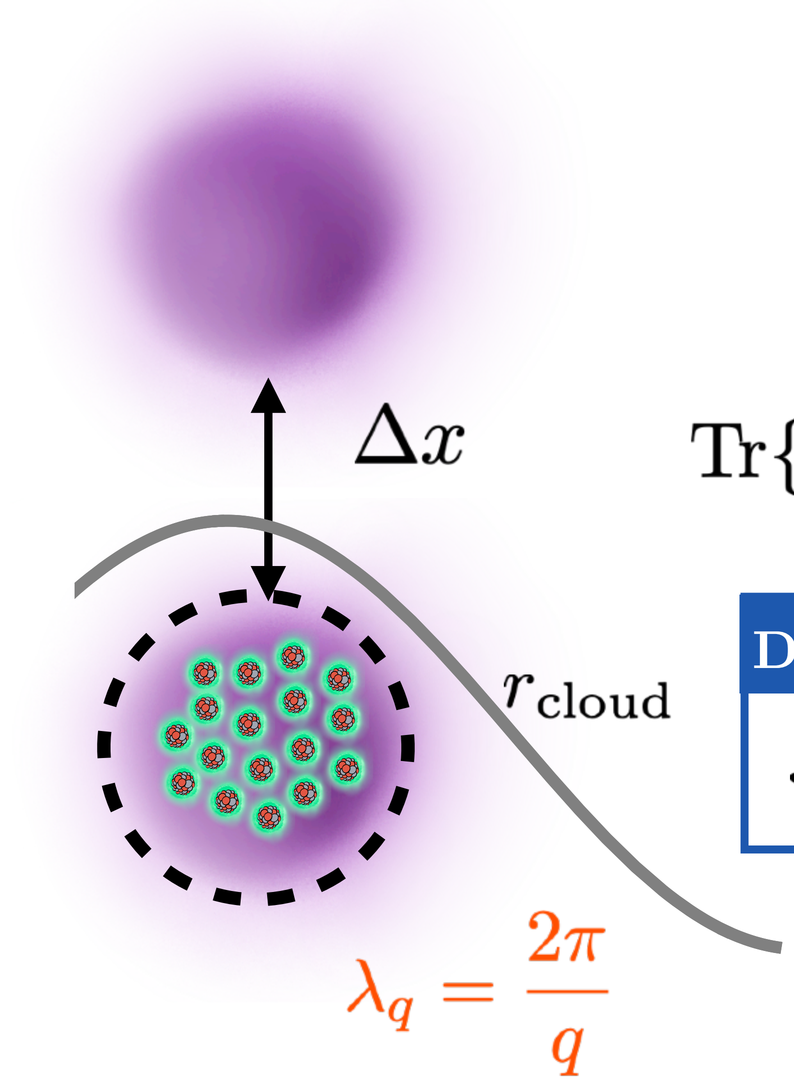
AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Multi-atom system (distinguishable)

[Badurina, **CM**, Plestid, 2024]



$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ln \gamma = -\int_{q,t} R(\mathbf{q}) \mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q})$$

$$\text{Tr}\{\rho_N \sum_i^N \mathcal{O}_i\} = N\,\text{Tr}\{\rho_1 \mathcal{O}_i\} \stackrel{!}{=} N\,\tfrac{1}{2}(1 + V \cos(\phi + \Delta\phi))$$

Decoherence Kernel 1-body measurement

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = \left(1 - \cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right) - iN \sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

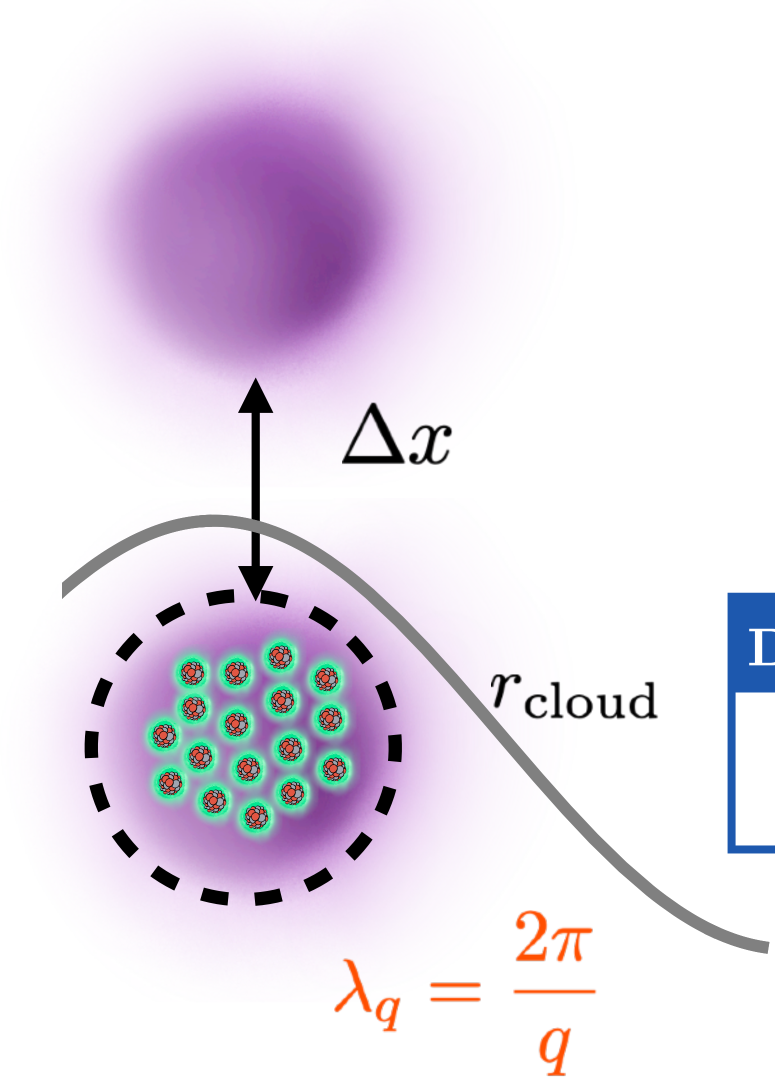
$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Multi-atom system (distinguishable)

[Badurina, **CM**, Plestid, 2024]



$$\rho_{(N=2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \star \\ \blacksquare & \circ & \circ & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \circ & \circ & \blacksquare \\ \star & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \circ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\{\rho_N \mathcal{O}_\star\} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V \cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

Decoherence Kernel Entangled state

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = N^2\left(1 - \cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right) - i\, N^2 \sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Particle scattering

[Riedel, 2013]
[Riedel, Yavin, 2017]
[Du, **CM**, Pardo, Wang, Zurek, 2022]
[Du, **CM**, Pardo, Wang, Zurek, 2023]

$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ln \gamma = -\int_{q,t} R(\mathbf{q}) \mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q})$$

$$R(\mathbf{q}) = n_\chi \int d^3\mathbf{v} f(\mathbf{v}) \Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{q})$$

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Particle scattering

[Riedel, 2013]
[Riedel, Yavin, 2017]
[Du, **CM**, Pardo, Wang, Zurek, 2022]
[Du, **CM**, Pardo, Wang, Zurek, 2023]

$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \gamma e^{i\phi} \\ \gamma^* e^{-i\phi} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

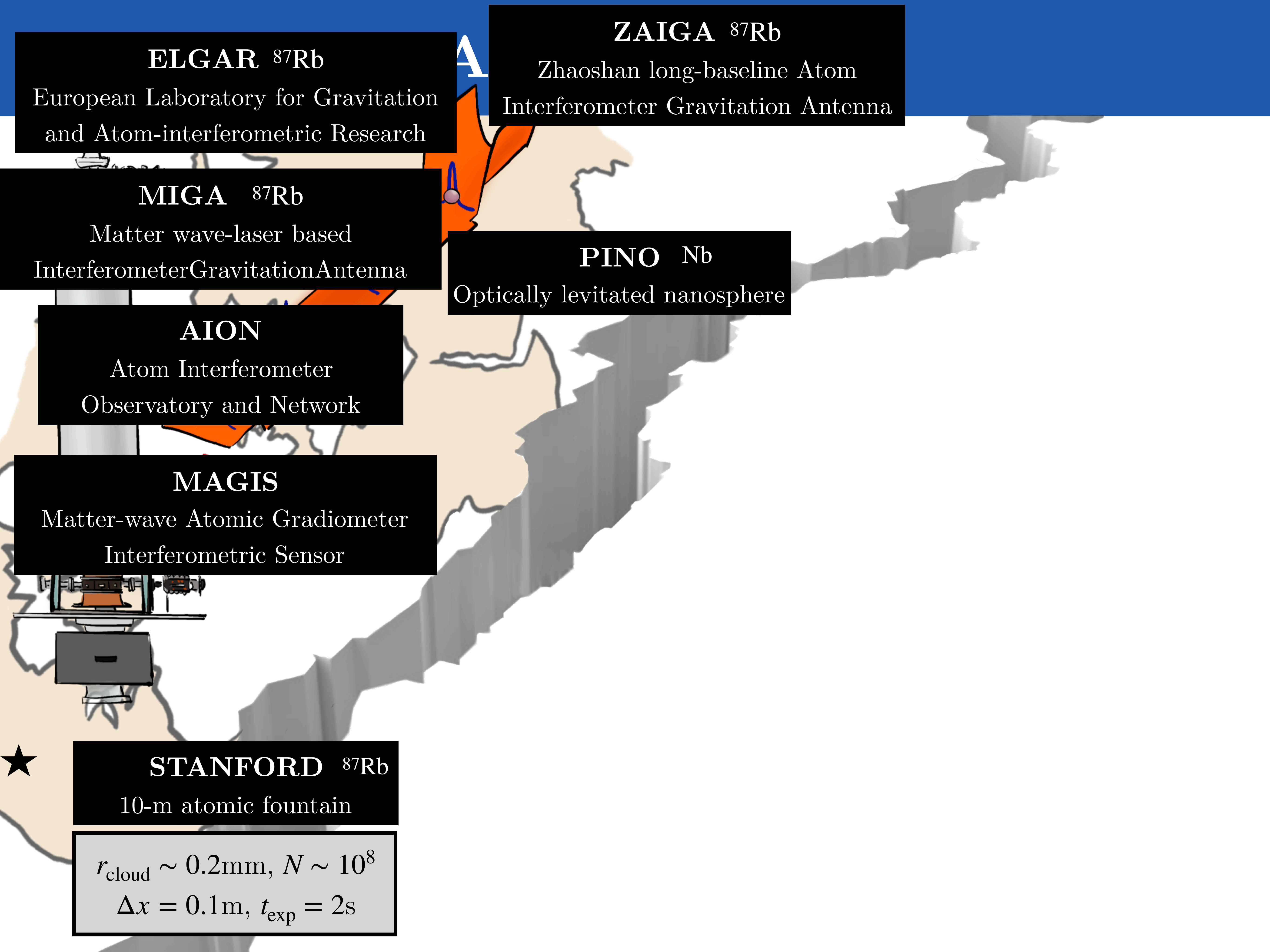
$$\ln \gamma = -\int_{q,t} R(\mathbf{q})\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{decoh}}(\mathbf{q})$$

$$f(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{N_0}\exp\left(-\frac{(\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{v_e})^2}{v_0^2}\right)\Theta(v_{\mathrm{esc}} - ||\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{v_e}||)$$

$$R(\mathbf{q}) = n_\chi \int d^3\mathbf{v} f(\mathbf{v})\Gamma(\mathbf{v},\mathbf{q})$$

$$\frac{\rho_\chi}{\rho_T}\frac{m_T}{m_\chi}$$

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{v},\mathbf{q}) = V\sum_f |\langle f|H_{\mathrm{int}}|i\rangle|^2(2\pi)\delta(E_f - E_i - \omega_{\mathbf{q}})$$



ELGAR ^{87}Rb

European Laboratory for Gravitation and Atom-interferometric Research

ZAIGA ^{87}Rb

Zhaoshan long-baseline Atom Interferometer Gravitation Antenna

MIGA ^{87}Rb

Matter wave-laser based InterferometerGravitationAntenna

PINO Nb

Optically levitated nanosphere

AION

Atom Interferometer Observatory and Network

MAGIS

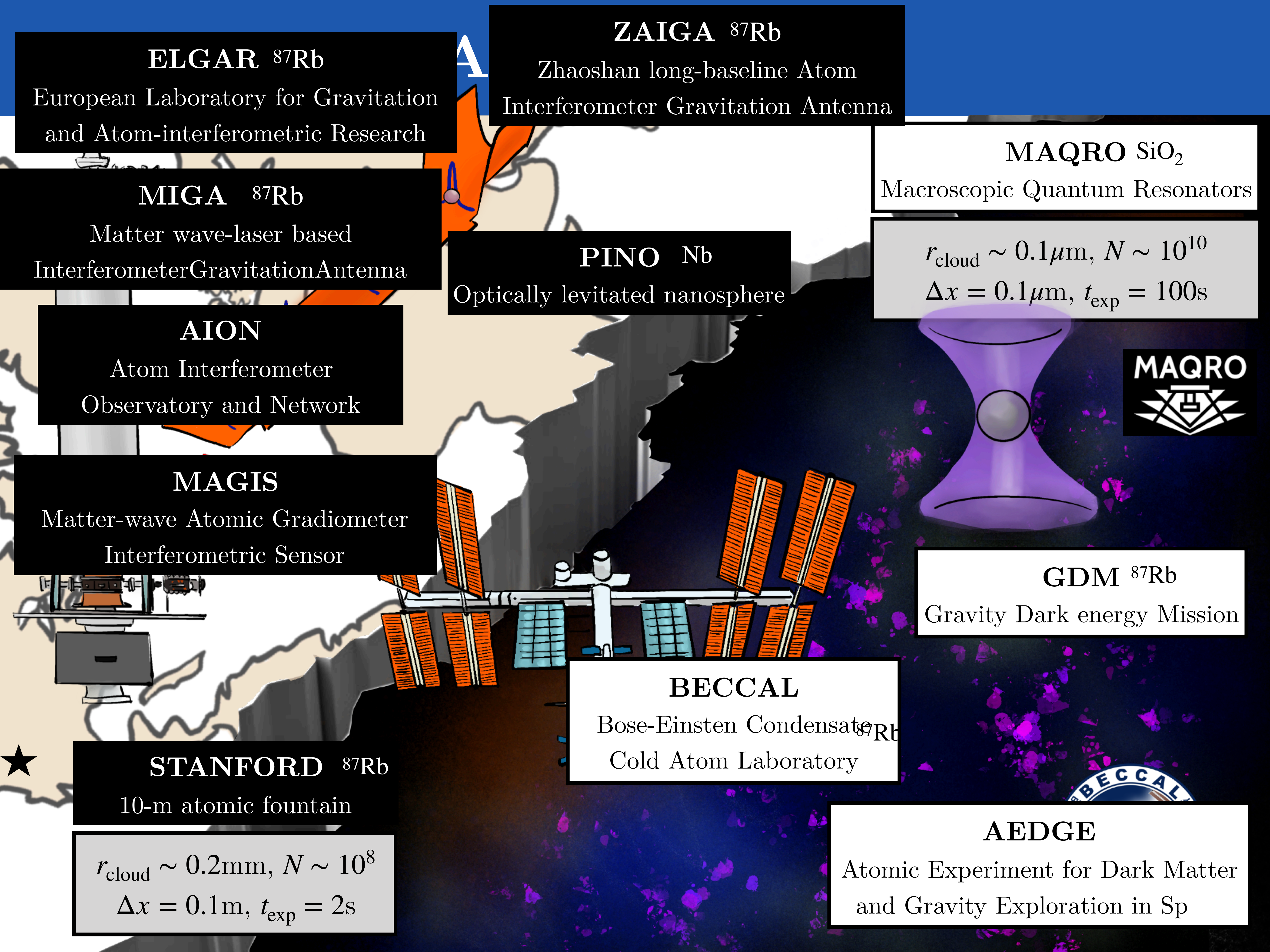
Matter-wave Atomic Gradiometer Interferometric Sensor

★ **STANFORD** ^{87}Rb

10-m atomic fountain

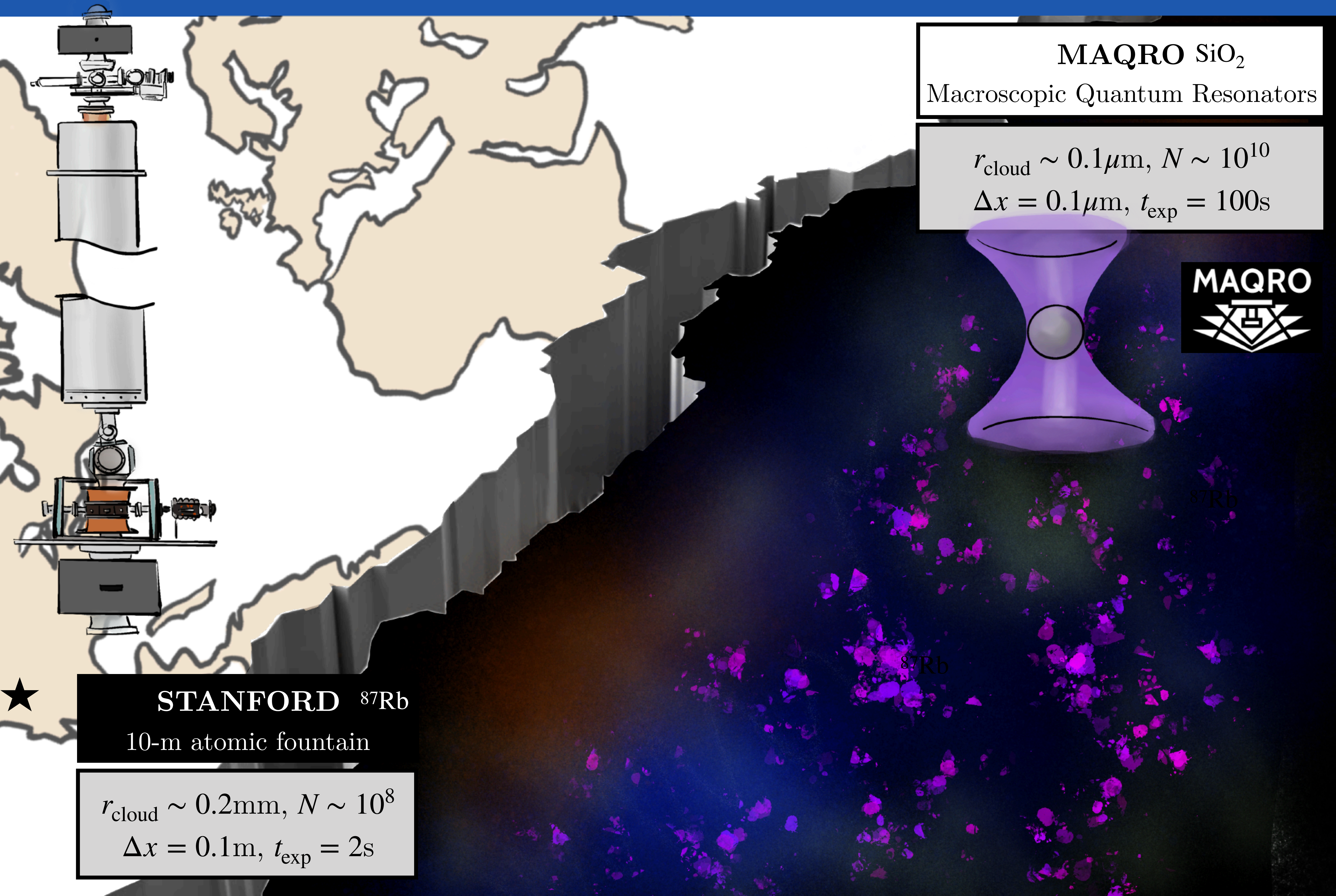
$r_{\text{cloud}} \sim 0.2\text{mm}$, $N \sim 10^8$

$\Delta x = 0.1\text{m}$, $t_{\text{exp}} = 2\text{s}$



ELGAR ^{87}Rb
European Laboratory for Gravitation and Atom-interferometric Research
ZAIGA ^{87}Rb
Zhaoshan long-baseline Atom Interferometer Gravitation Antenna
MAQRO SiO_2
Macroscopic Quantum Resonators
$r_{\text{cloud}} \sim 0.1\mu\text{m}$, $N \sim 10^{10}$
$\Delta x = 0.1\mu\text{m}$, $t_{\text{exp}} = 100\text{s}$
MIGA ^{87}Rb
Matter wave-laser based InterferometerGravitationAntenna
PINO Nb
Optically levitated nanosphere
AION
Atom Interferometer Observatory and Network
MAQRO
MAGIS
Matter-wave Atomic Gradiometer Interferometric Sensor
GDM ^{87}Rb
Gravity Dark energy Mission
BECCAL
Bose-Einsten Condensate ^{87}Rb
Cold Atom Laboratory
★
STANFORD ^{87}Rb
10-m atomic fountain
$r_{\text{cloud}} \sim 0.2\text{mm}$, $N \sim 10^8$
$\Delta x = 0.1\text{m}$, $t_{\text{exp}} = 2\text{s}$
AEDGE
Atomic Experiment for Dark Matter and Gravity Exploration in Sp

AIs: Examples



MAQRO SiO_2

Macroscopic Quantum Resonators

$r_{\text{cloud}} \sim 0.1\mu\text{m},\ N \sim 10^{10}$

$\Delta x = 0.1\mu\text{m},\ t_{\text{exp}} = 100\text{s}$

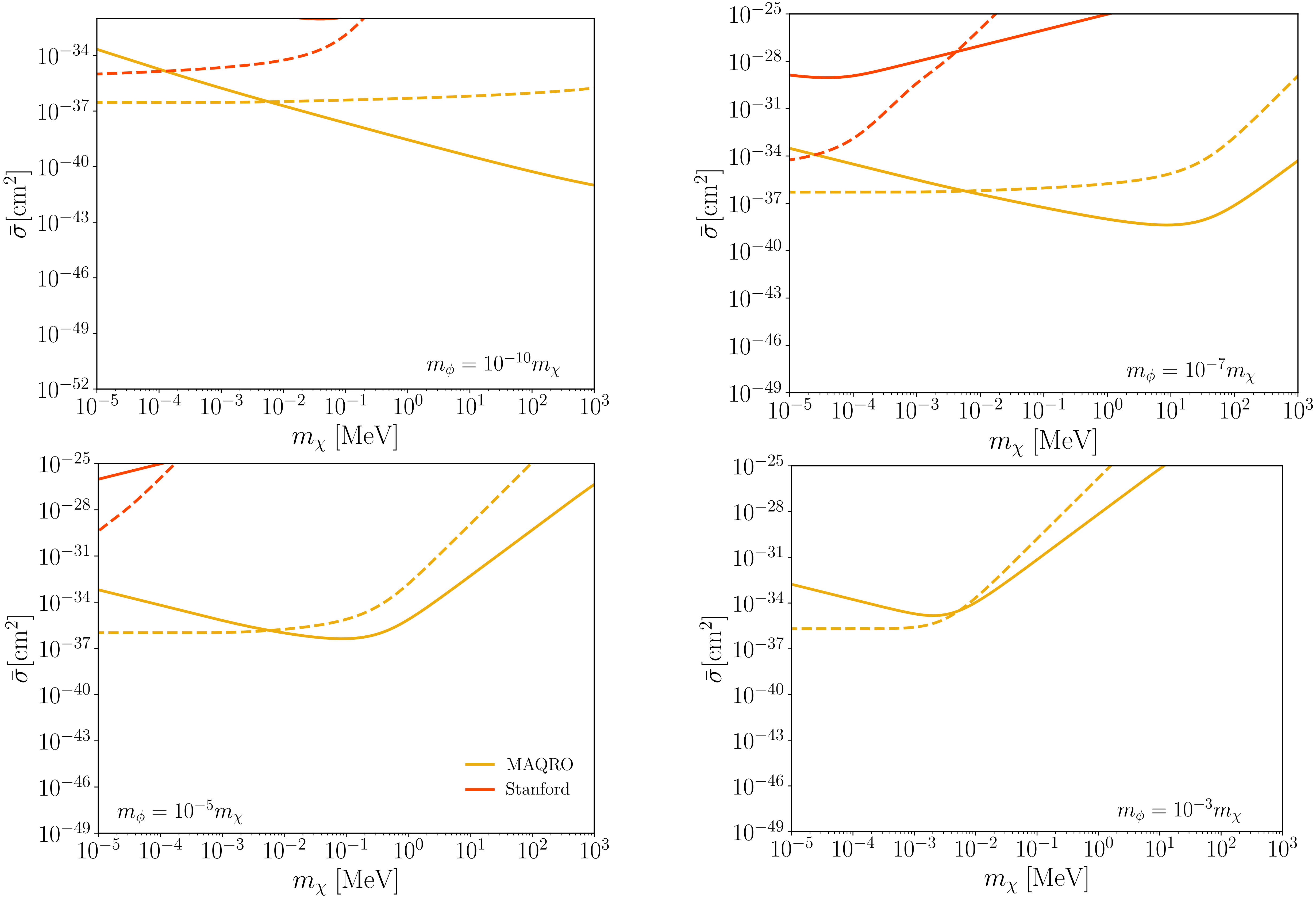
★ **STANFORD** ^{87}Rb

10-m atomic fountain

$r_{\text{cloud}} \sim 0.2\text{mm},\ N \sim 10^{8}$

$\Delta x = 0.1\text{m},\ t_{\text{exp}} = 2\text{s}$

AIs: Limits

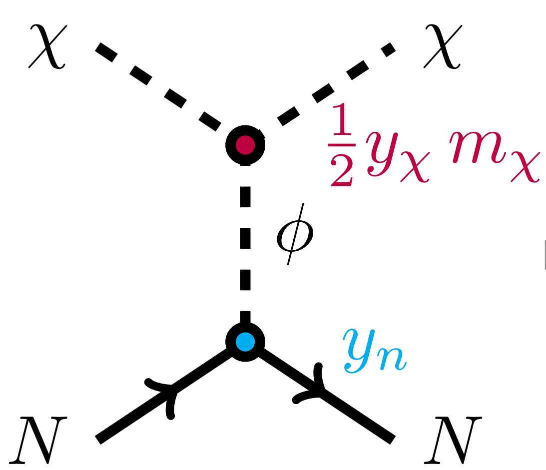


$m_\phi = 10^{-10} m_\chi$
$m_\phi = 10^{-7} m_\chi$
$m_\phi = 10^{-5} m_\chi$
$m_\phi = 10^{-3} m_\chi$
MAQRO
Stanford
$\bar{\sigma}[\mathrm{cm}^2]$
m_χ [MeV]

AIs: Constraints

[Knapen, Lin, Zurek, 2017]

$$R(\mathbf{q}) = n_\chi \int d^3\mathbf{v} f(\mathbf{v}) \Gamma(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{q})$$

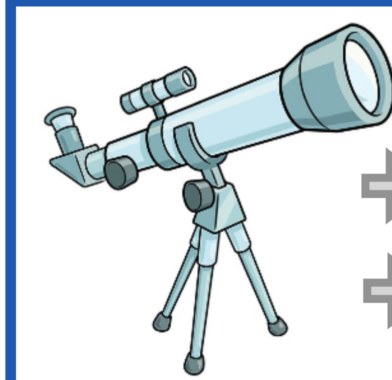


$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{y_\chi^2 y_n^2}{4\pi} \frac{\mu^2}{(m_\chi^2 v_0^2 + m_\phi^2)^2}$$

Terrestial

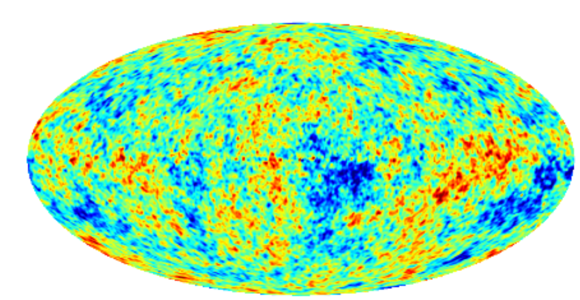
- Collider
- 5th force

Astrophysical

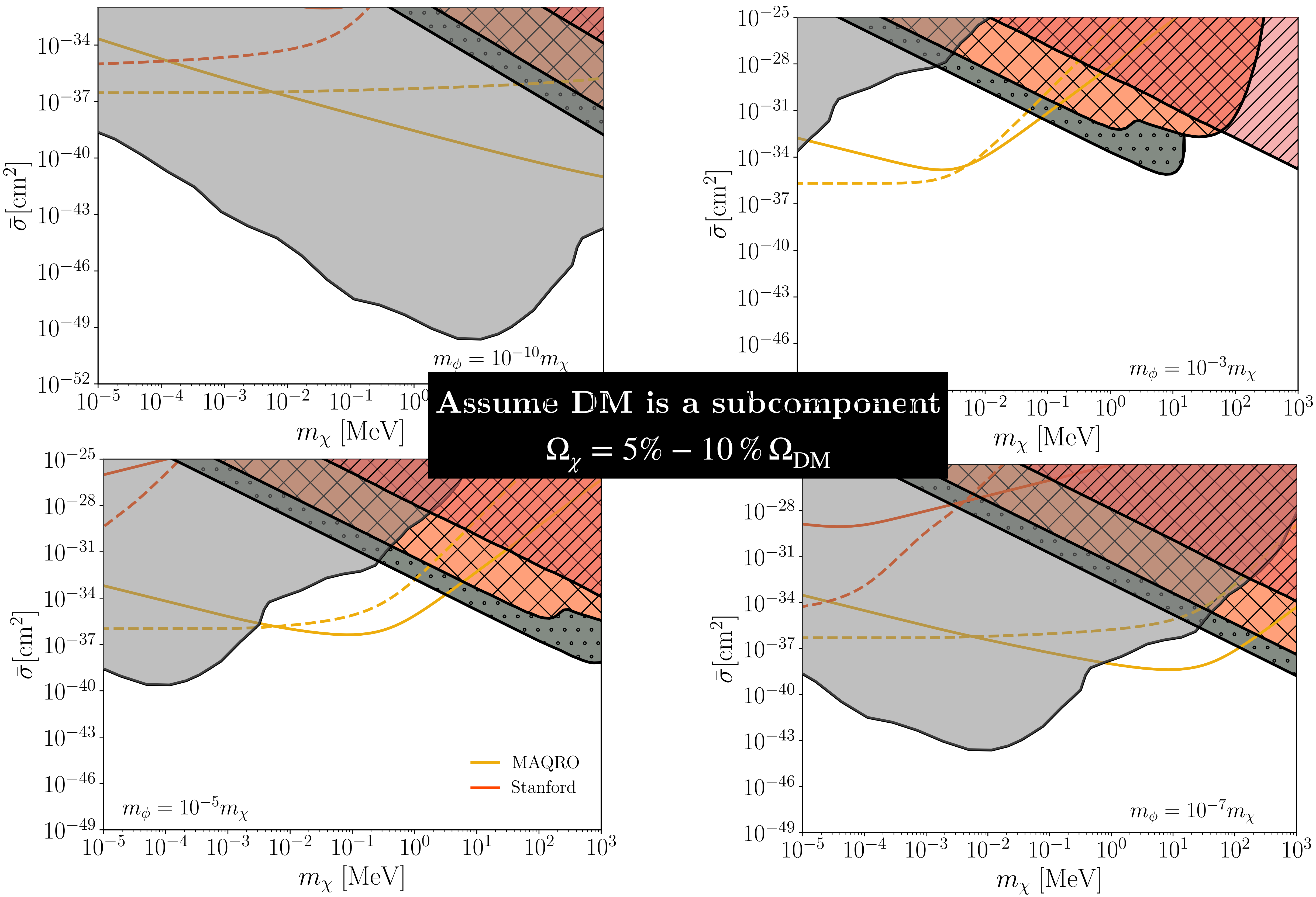


- Stellar emission
- DMSI

Cosmological



AIs: Constraints



Assume DM is a subcomponent

$\Omega_\chi = 5\% - 10\,\%\,\Omega_{\mathrm{DM}}$

AIs: Applications

GWs

[Dimopoulos, Graham, et al. 2008] [Hogan, Johnson, et al . 2011], [Yu, Tinto, 2011] [Graham, Hogan, 2013], [Canuel, Bertoldi, et al. 2018] [Canuel, Abend, et al. 2020] [Kolkowitz, Pikovski, et al., 2016] [Zhan, Wang, et al. 2020] [El-Neaj, Alpigiani, et al. 2020] [Badurina, Bentine, et. Al. 2020] [Graham, Hogan, et al. 2016] [Graham, Hogan, et al. 2017], [Ballmer, Adhikari, et al. 2022]

EDMs

[Wicht et al, 2002] [Bennet et al. 2006] [Cadoret et al. 2008] [Terranova, Tino, 2014]...

$$N_I \overset{!}{=} \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V\cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

5th forces

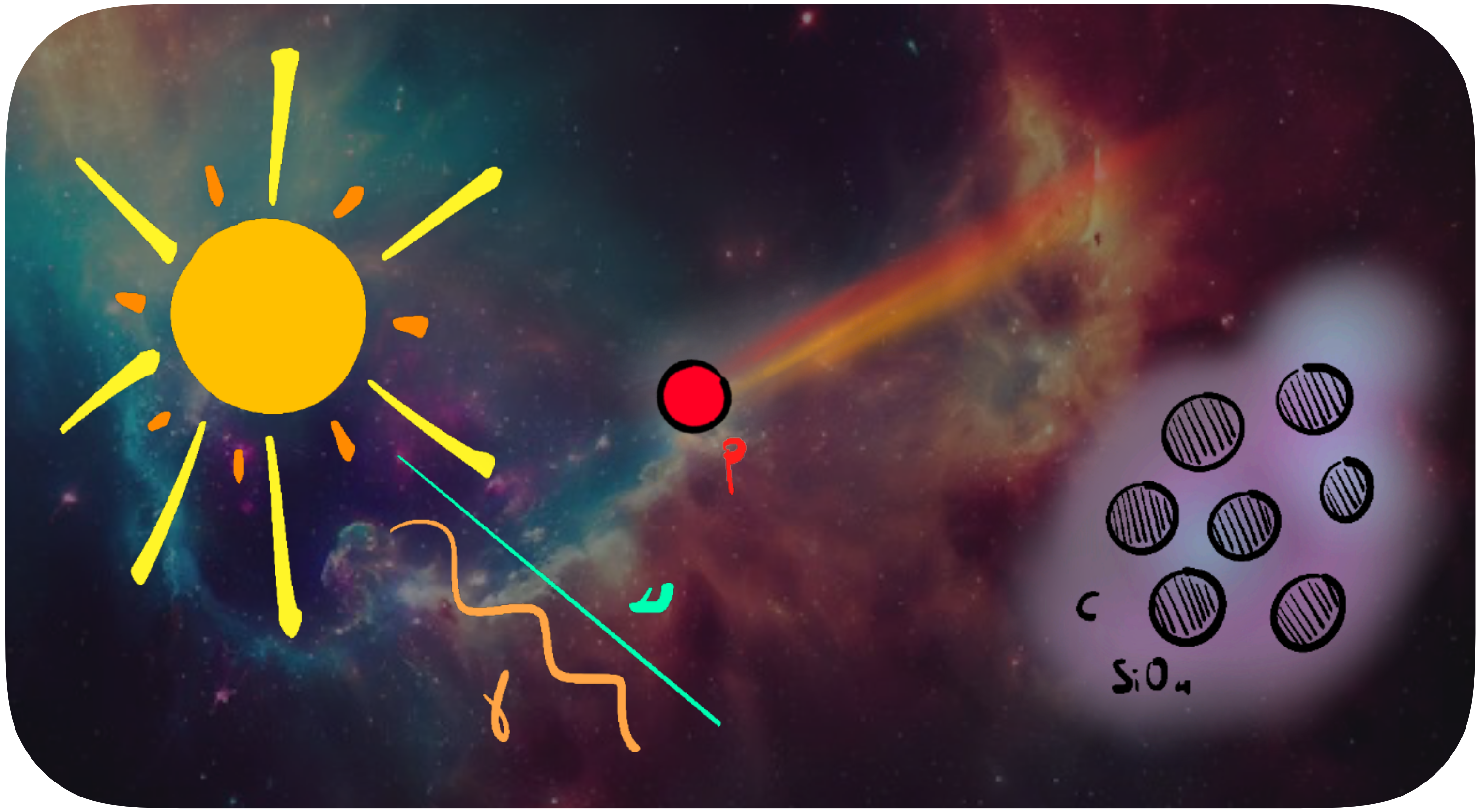
[Wacker, 2010], [Rosi, Sorrentino, et al. 2014] [Biedermann, Wu, et al. 2015] [Rosi, D'Amico, et al. 2017] [Fray, Diez, et al. 2004] [Schlippert, Hartwig, et al. 2014] [Zhou, Long, et al. 2015] [Barrett, Antoni-Micollier, et al. 2016] [Kuhn, McDonald, et al. 2014] [Barrett, Antoni-Micollier, et al. 2015] [[illegible]llo, Mazzoni, et al 2014] [Bonnin, Zahzam et al. 2013] [Har[illegible], Abend, et al. 2015] [Asenbaum, Overstreet, et al 2020] [Williams, Chiow, et al. 2016] [Battelier, Berge, et al., 2019] ....

ULDM

[Graham, Kaplan, et al. 2016] [Arvanitaki, Graham, et al. 2018] [Kolb, Weers, et al. 2018] [Antypas, Banerjee, 2022] [Badurnina, Gipson, et al. 2022] [Badurnina, Beniwal, et al. 2023] ...

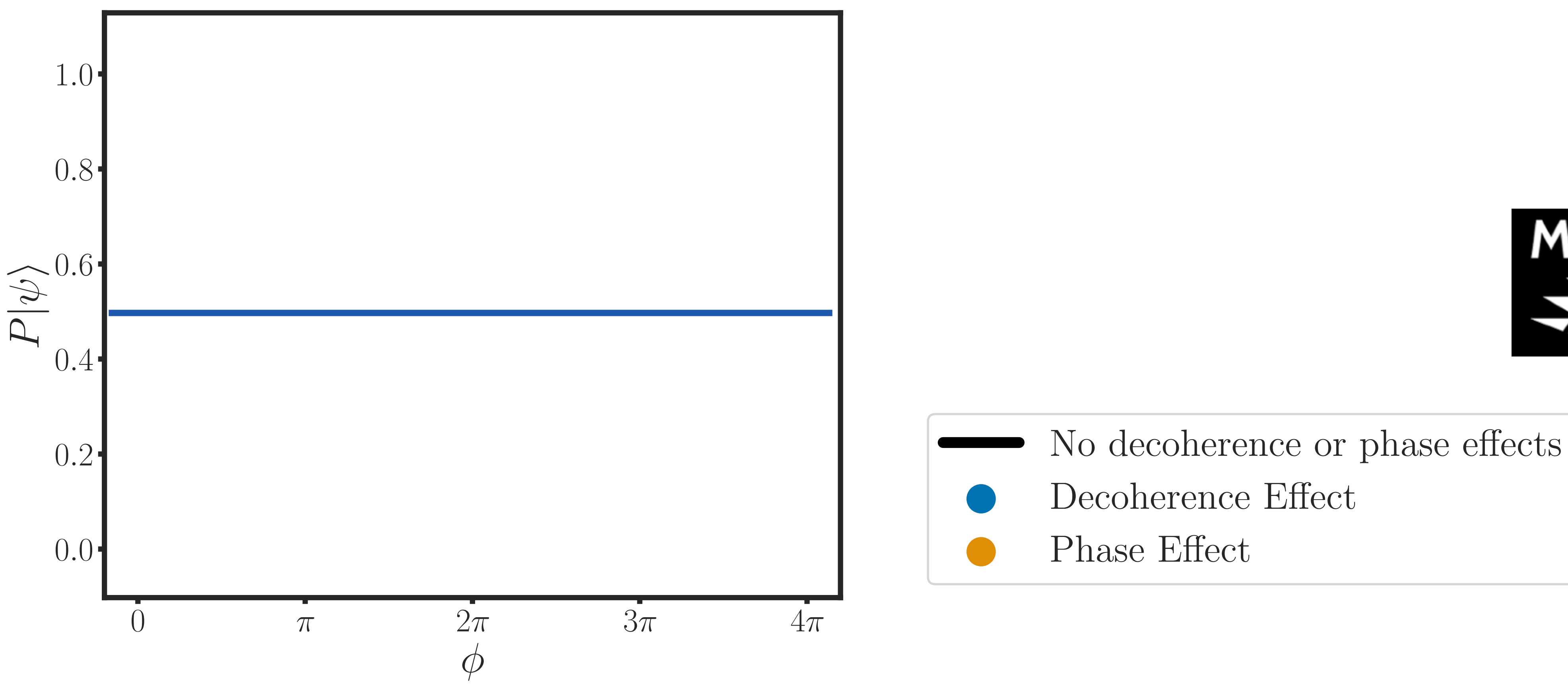
AIs: Backgrounds

[Du, **CM**, Pardo, Wang, Zurek, 2023]

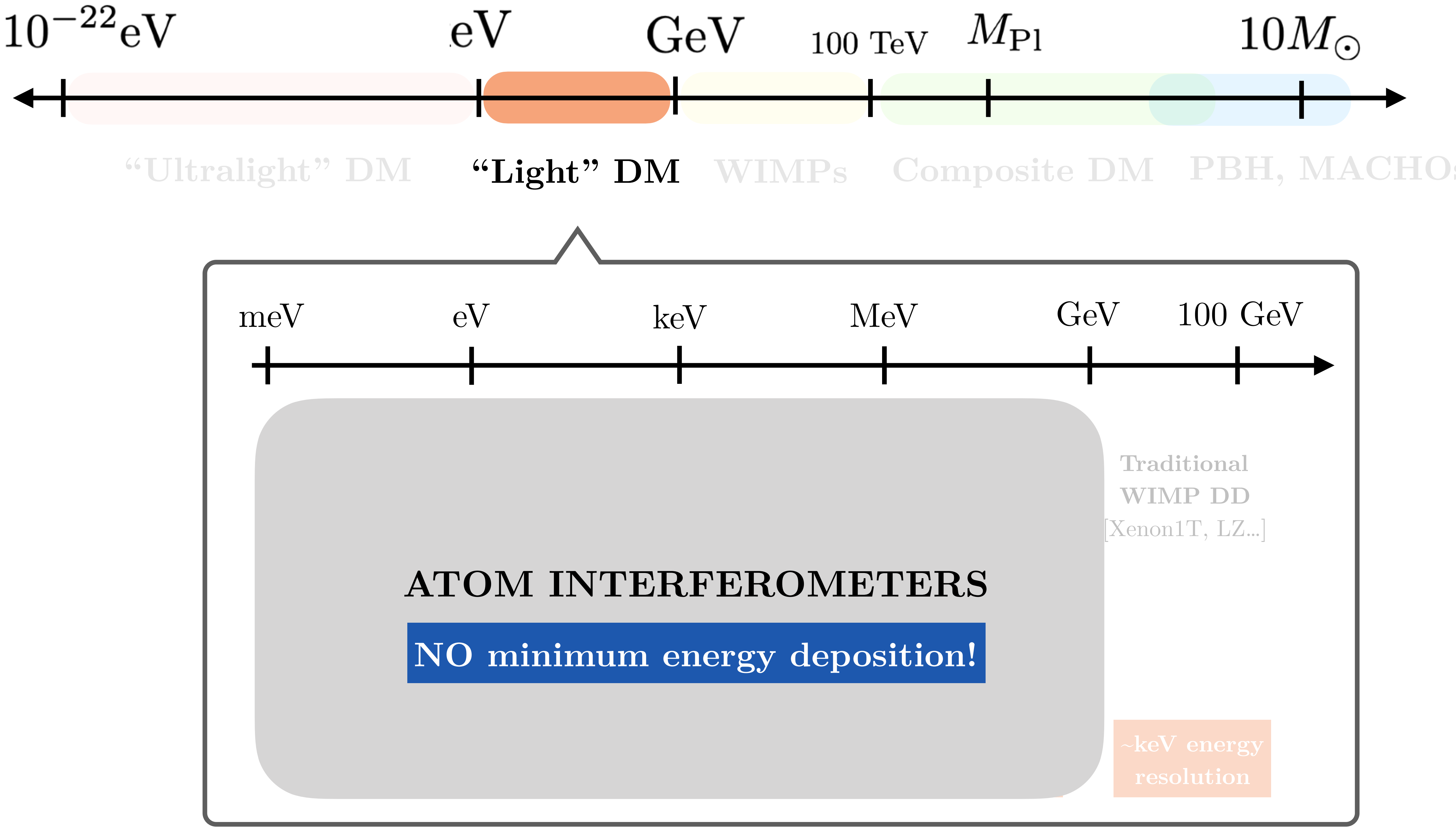


SM physics

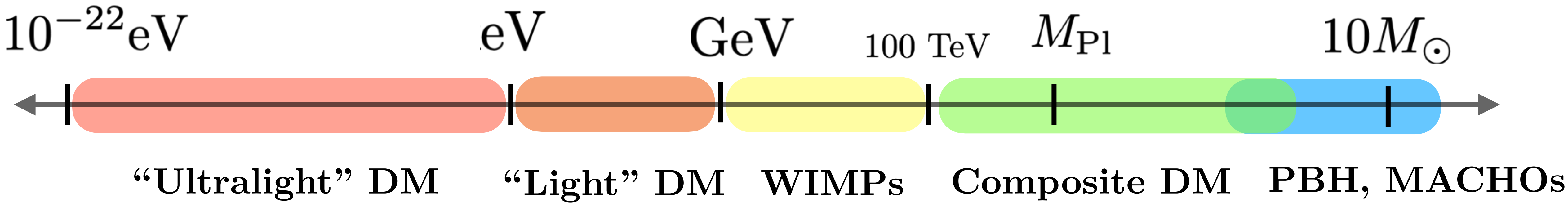
$$\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + V \cos\left(\phi + \Delta\phi\right)\right)$$

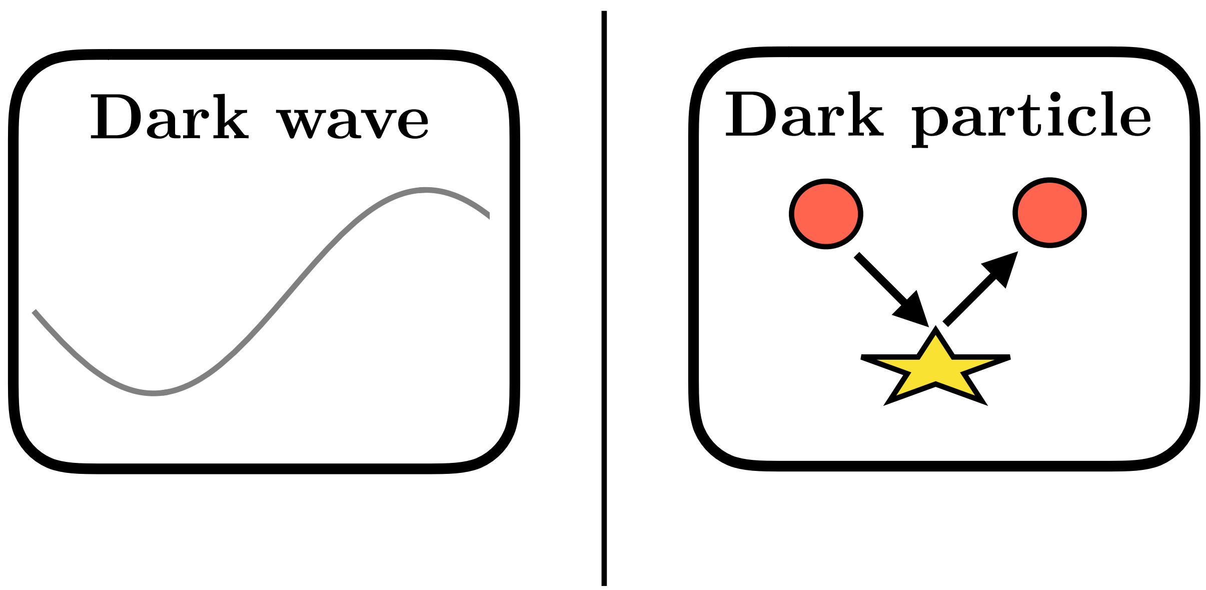


Dark Matter: where to look?



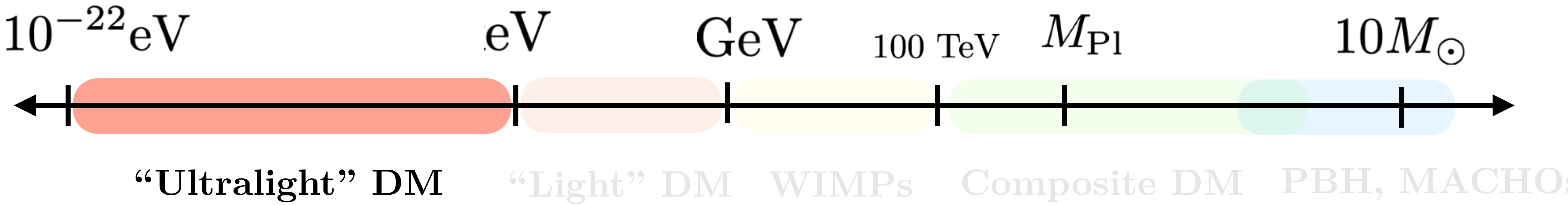
Dark Matter: where to look?

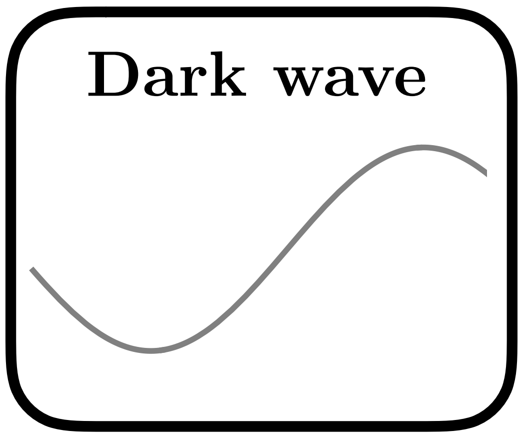


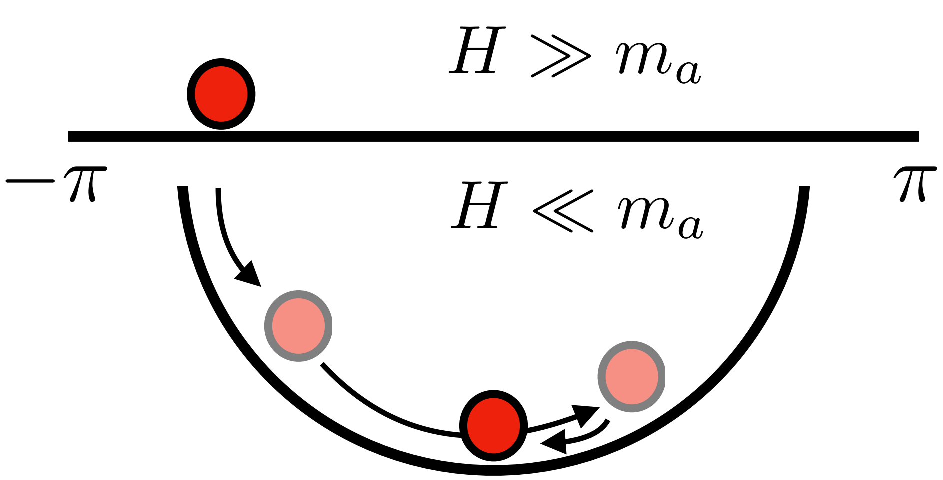


$$\left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{m_{\rm DM}}\right)^{-1/3} < \lambda_{dB} = \frac{1}{m_{\rm DM} v_{\rm DM}}$$

Dark Matter: where to look?

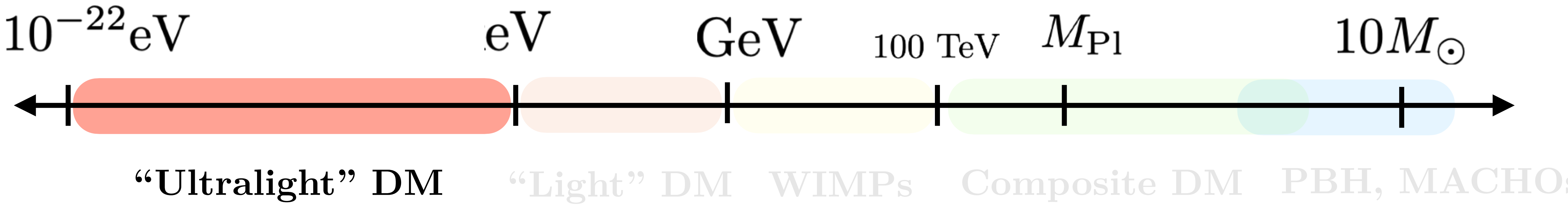


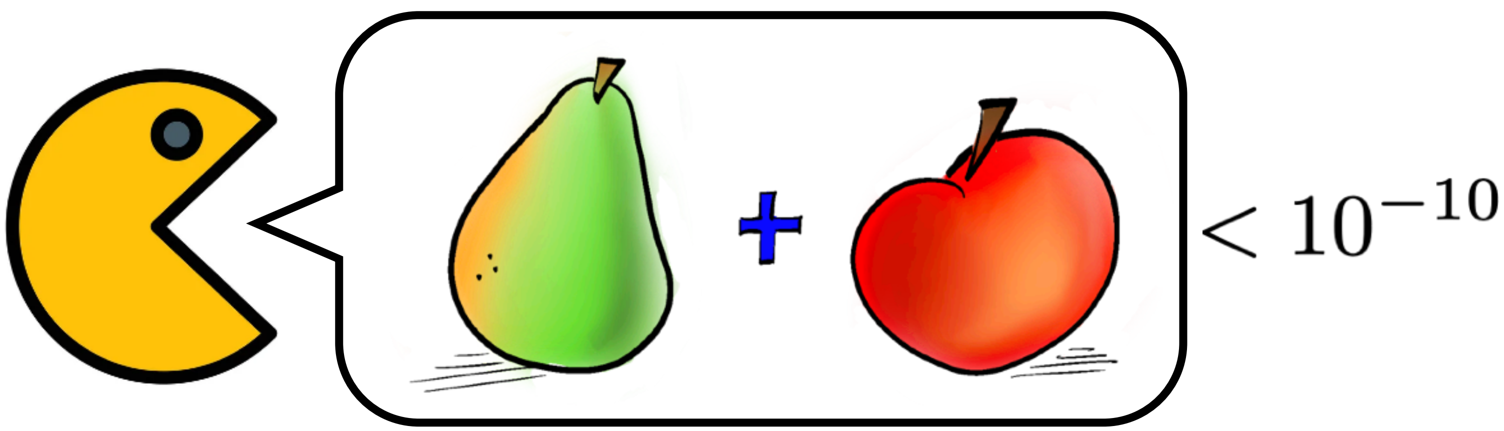


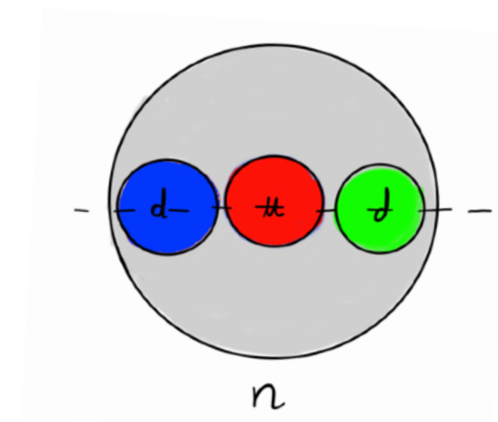


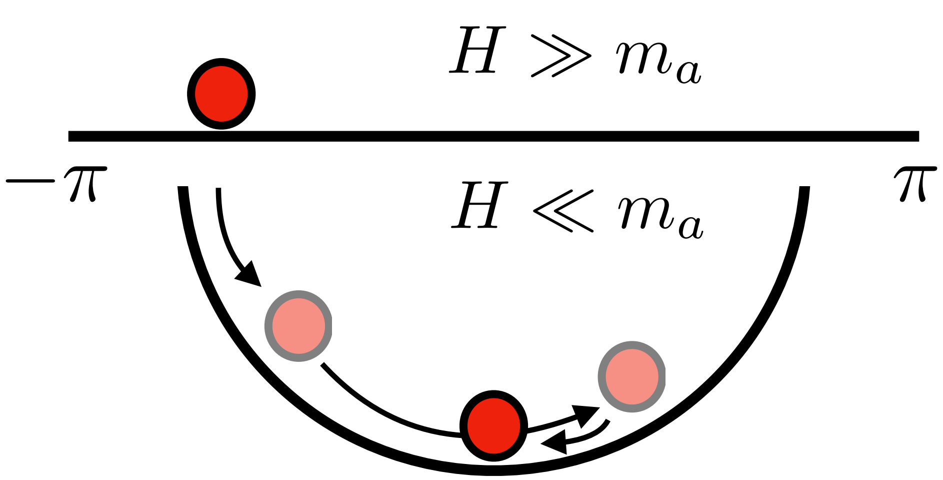
[Preskill, Wise, Wilczek, 1983]
[Abbott, Sikivie, 1983]
[Dine, Fischler, 1983]

Axion Dark Matter





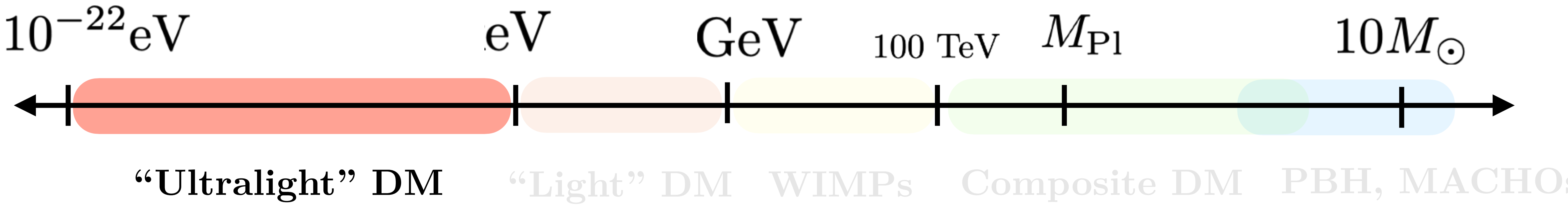


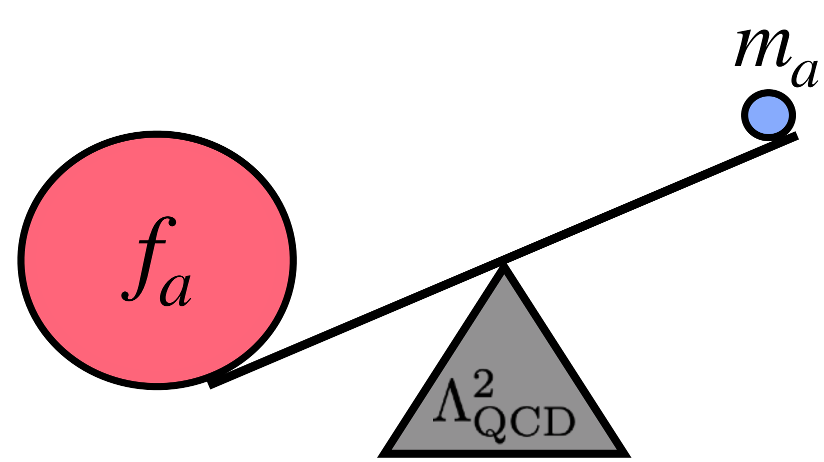


[Preskill, Wise, Wilczek, 1983]
[Abbott, Sikivie, 1983]
[Dine, Fischler, 1983]

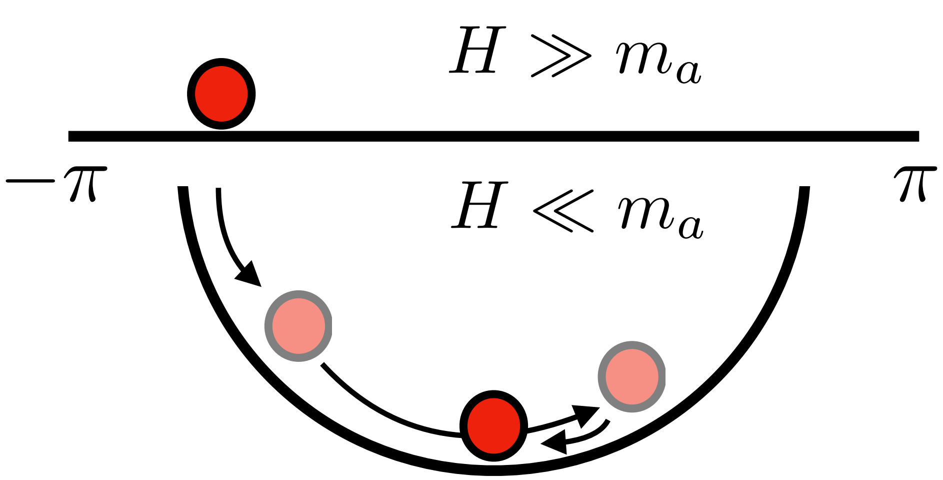
[Peccei, Quinn, 1977] [Wilzeck, 1978] [Weinberg, 1978]
[Dine, Fischler, Srednicki, 1981] [Zhitnitsky, 1980]
[Kim, 1979] [Shifman, Vainshtein, Zakharov, 1980]

Axion Dark Matter





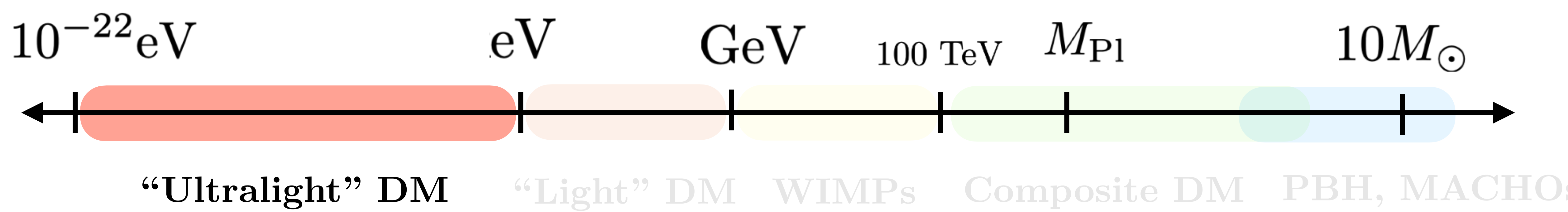
$$m_a \sim \frac{\Lambda^2_{\rm QCD}}{f_a}$$

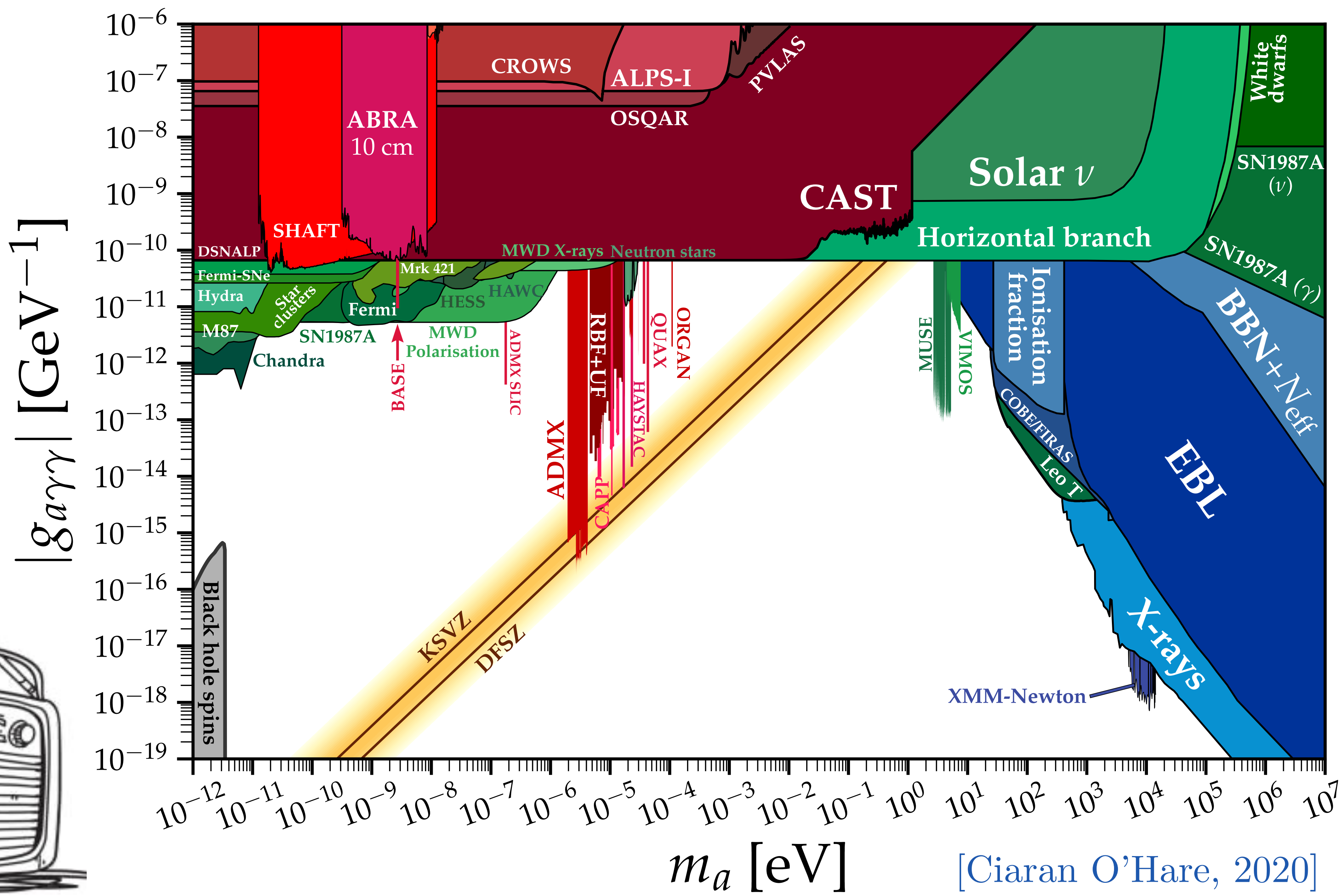


[Preskill, Wise, Wilczek, 1983]
[Abbott, Sikivie, 1983]
[Dine, Fischler, 1983]

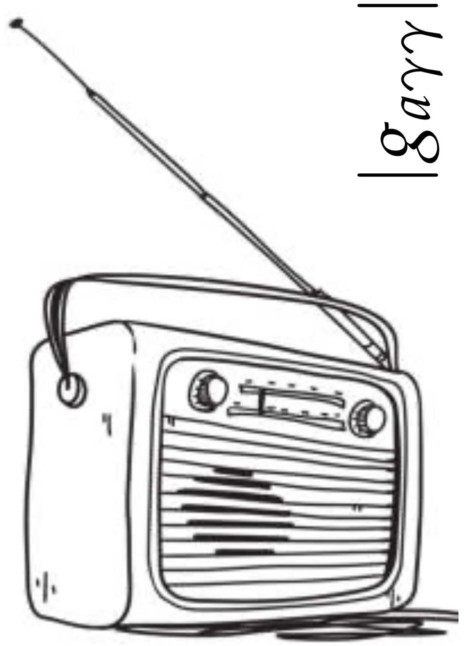
[Peccei, Quinn, 1977] [Wilzeck, 1978] [Weinberg, 1978]
[Dine, Fischler, Srednicki, 1981] [Zhitnitsky, 1980]
[Kim, 1979] [Shifman, Vainshtein, Zakharov, 1980]

Axion Dark Matter

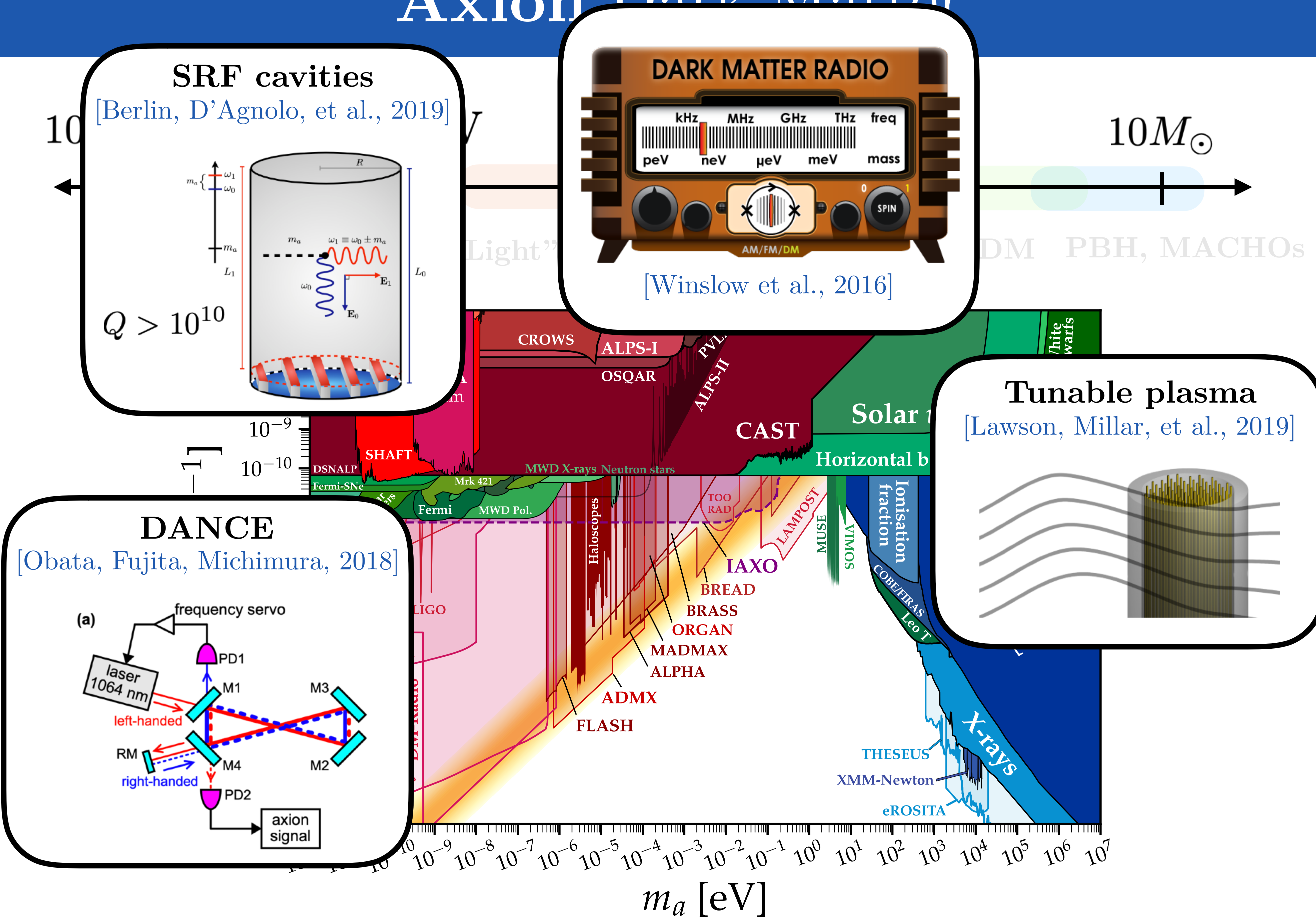




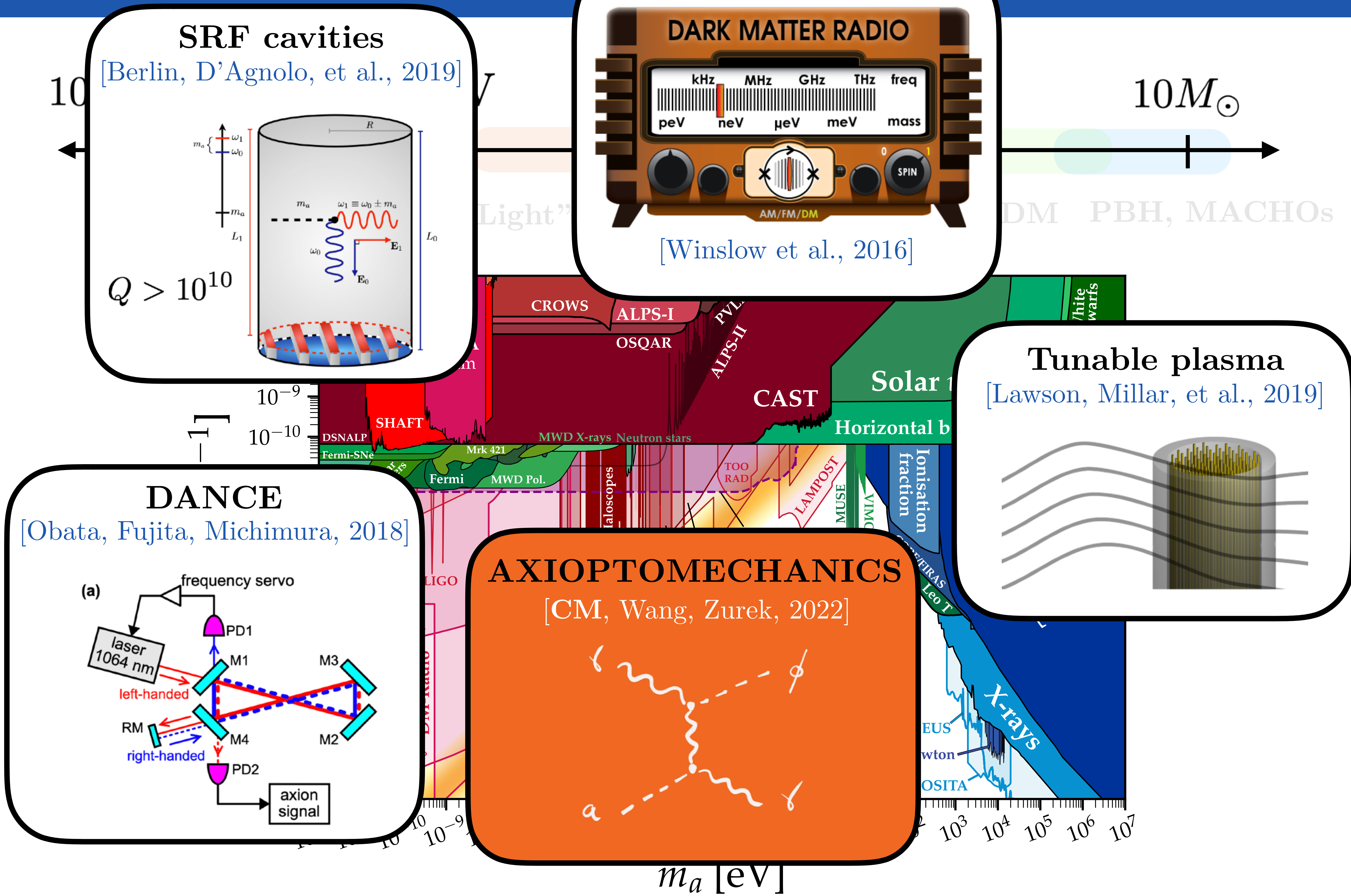
[Ciaran O'Hare, 2020]



Axion Dark Matter

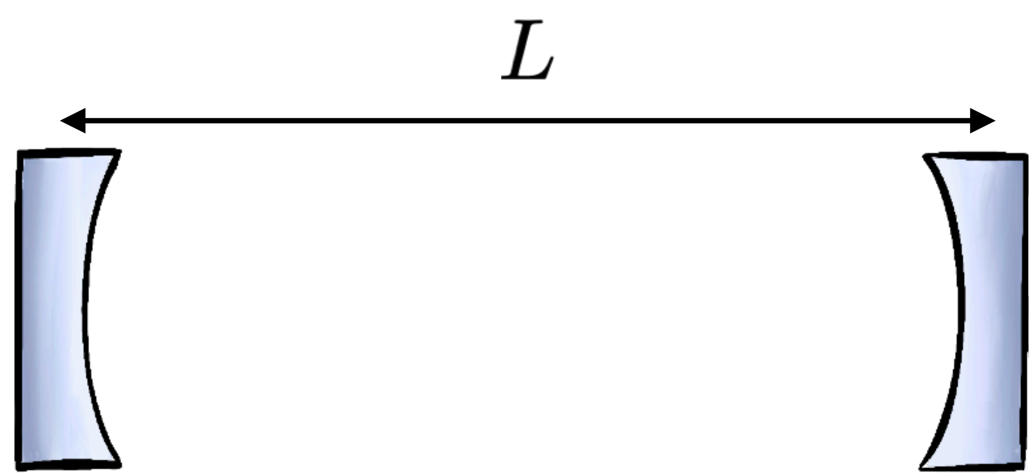


Axion Dark Matter



Standard **Optomechanics**

[Review: M. Aspelmeyer, T. J. Kippenberg, F. Marquardt, 2013. Thesis at J. Harris lab.]



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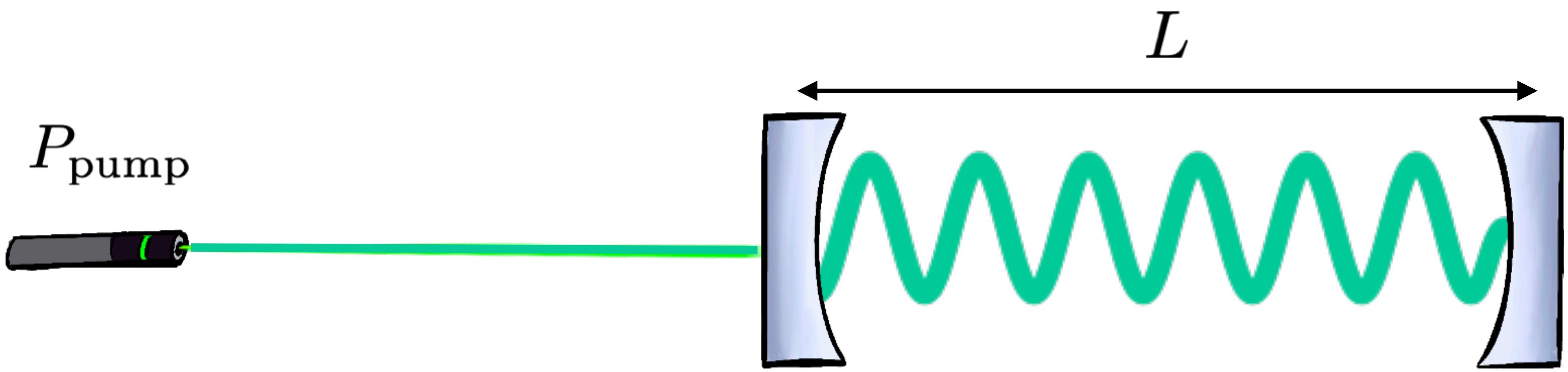
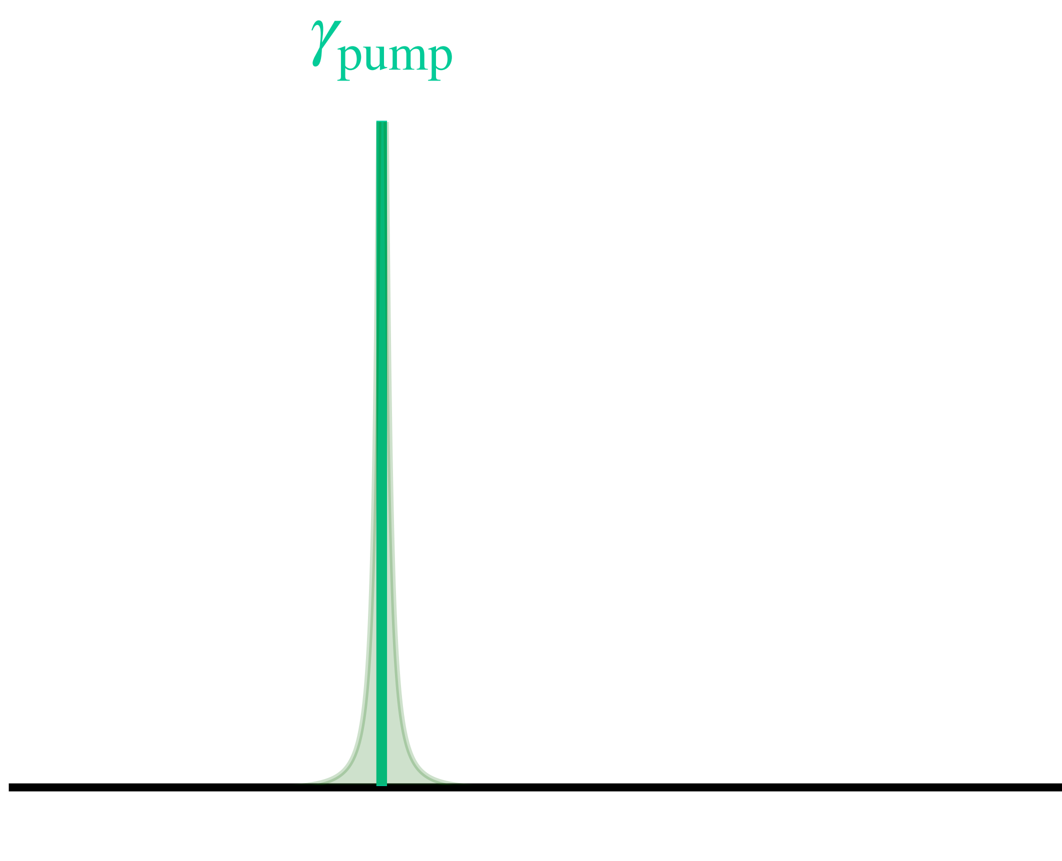
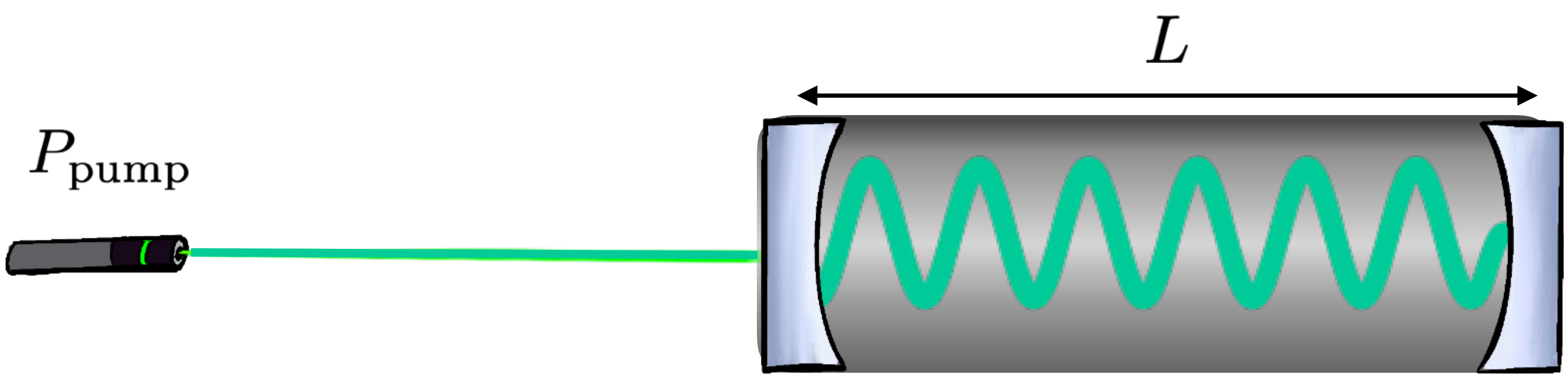


$$\omega_n = n\,\frac{\pi}{L}, \qquad n \subset \mathbb{Z}$$



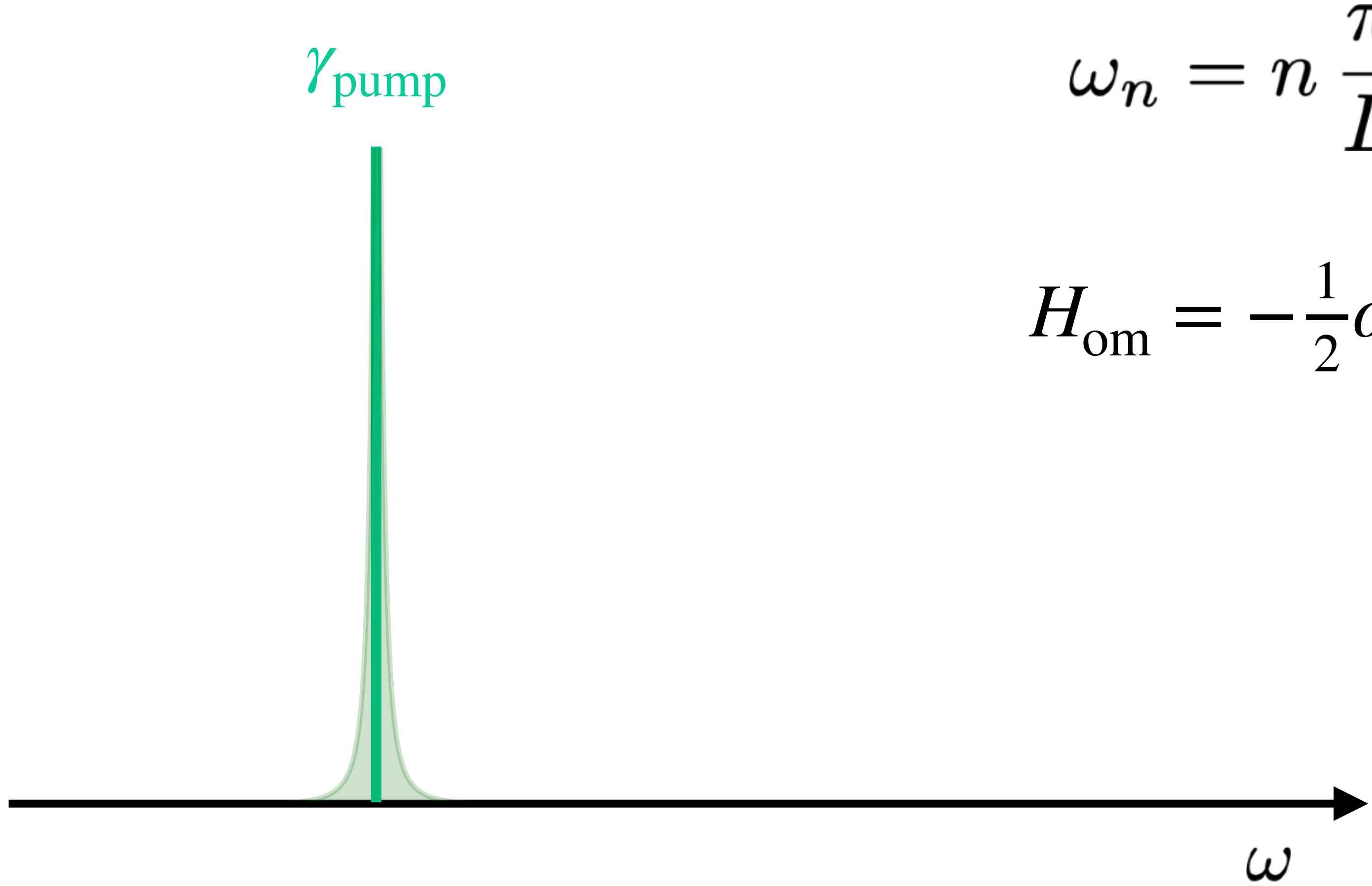
Standard **Optomechanics**

[Review: M. Aspelmeyer, T. J. Kippenberg, F. Marquardt, 2013. Thesis at J. Harris lab.]



$$\omega_n = n\,\frac{\pi}{L}, \qquad n \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

$$H_{\text{om}} = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha \int d^3\mathbf{r}\, n(\mathbf{r})\, \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$$



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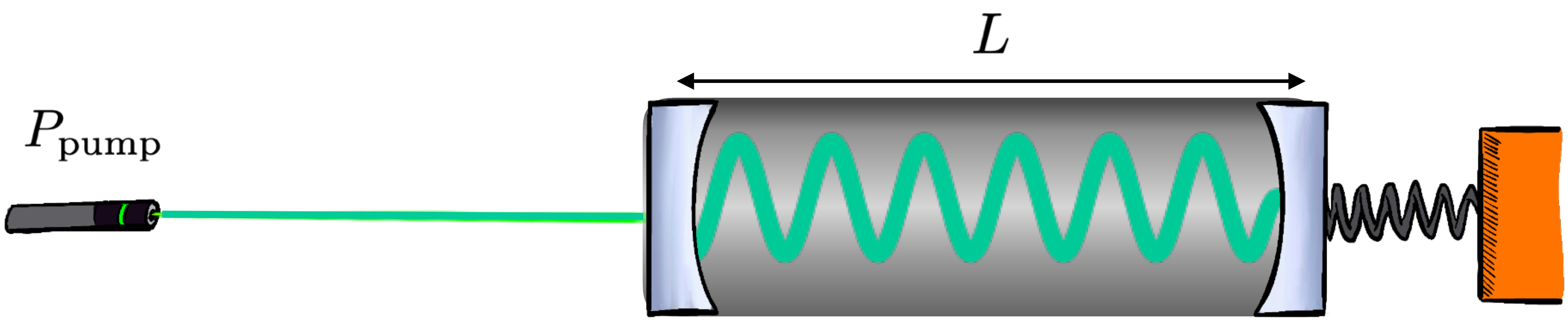
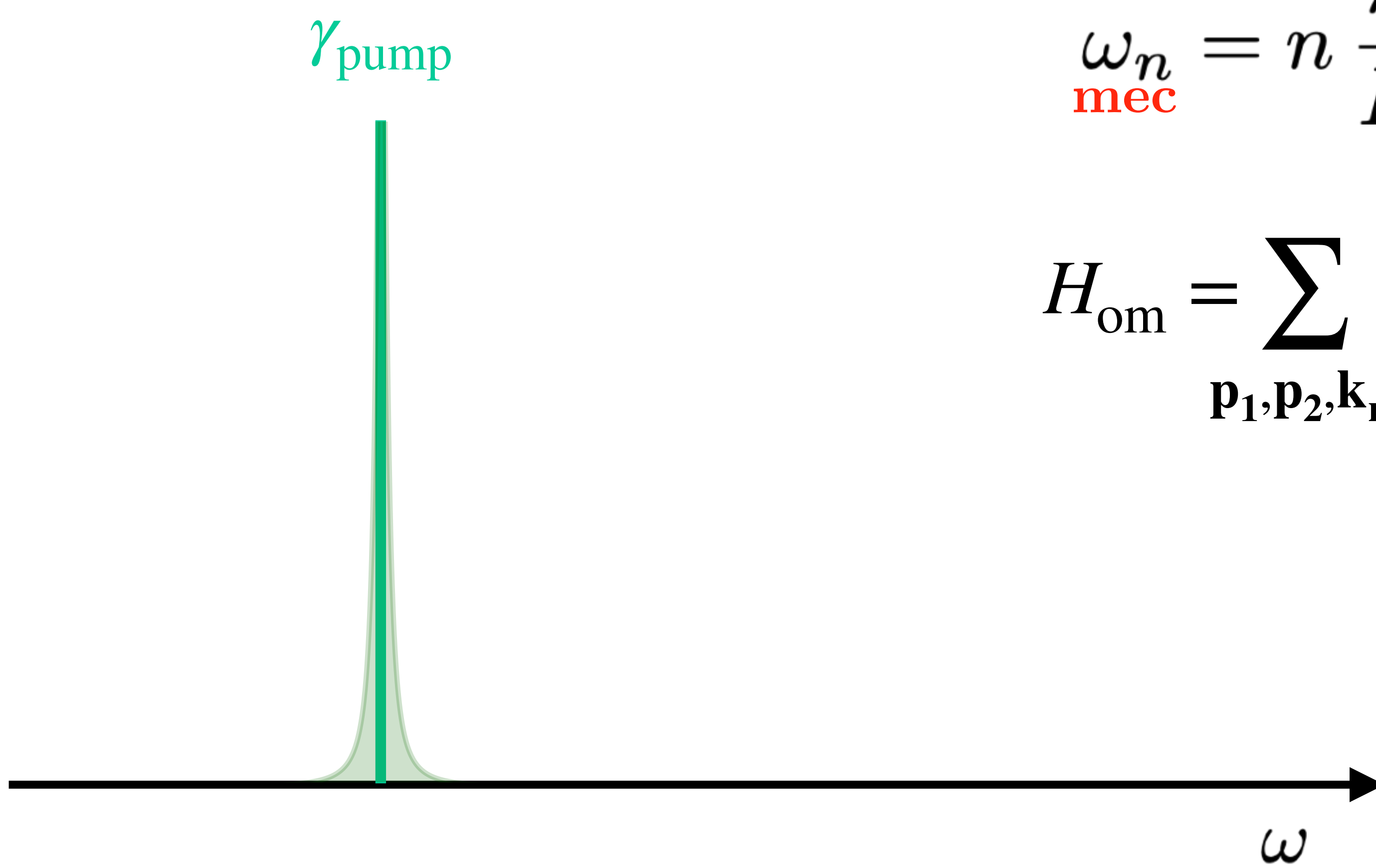


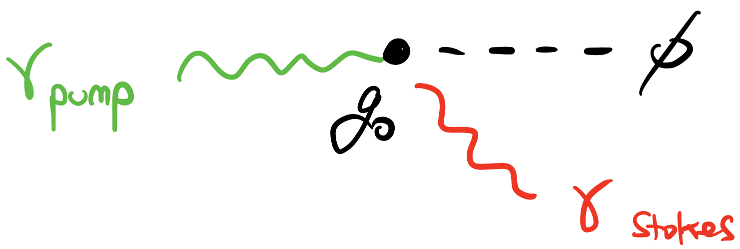
$$\underset{\text{mec}}{\omega_n} = n\,\frac{\pi}{L}\,c_s, \quad n \subset \mathbb{Z}$$

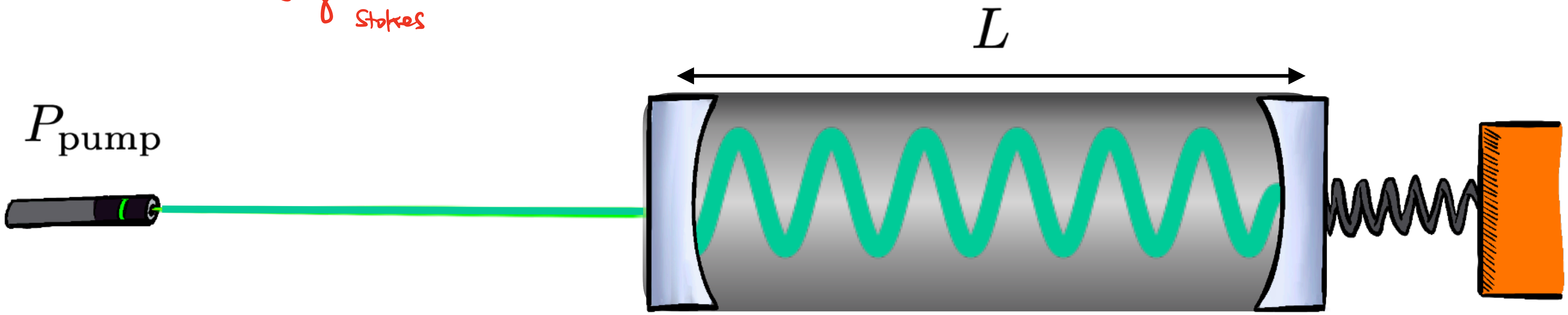
$$H_{\text{om}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p_1},\mathbf{p_2},\mathbf{k_m}} g_0 \left(a_{\mathbf{p_1}} a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{p_2}} b^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k_m}} + \cdots \right.$$



Standard **Optomechanics**

$$p_\phi = 2p_\gamma$$
$$\Omega_{\mathrm{m}} = 2c_s\omega_{\mathrm{opt}}$$





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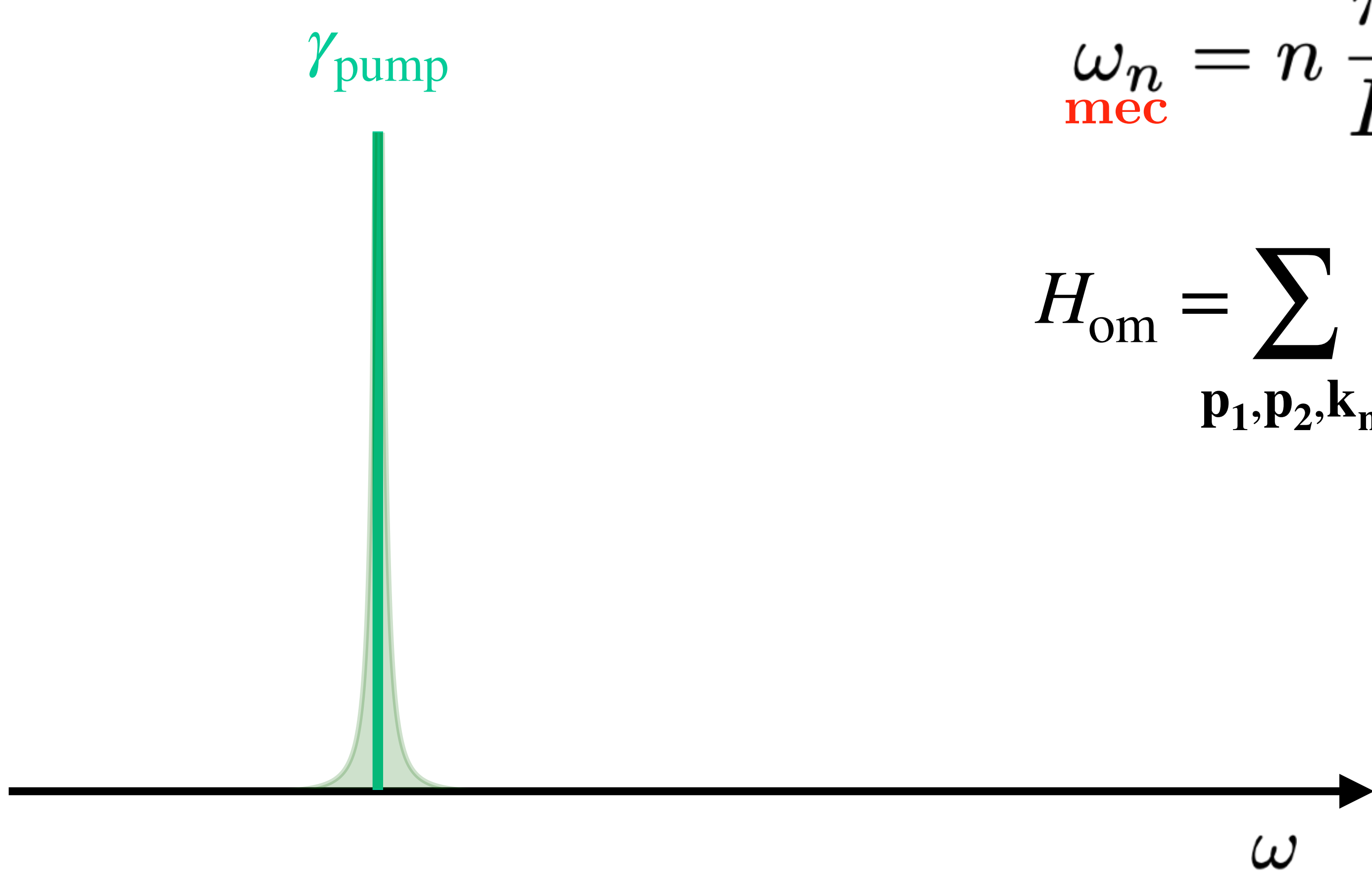

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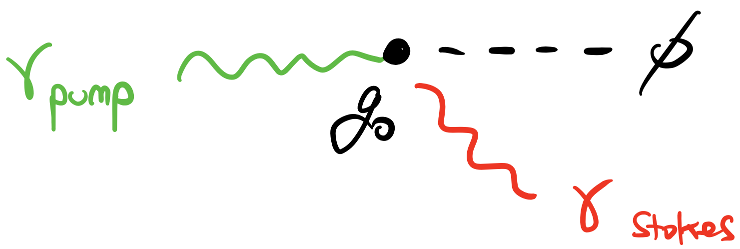

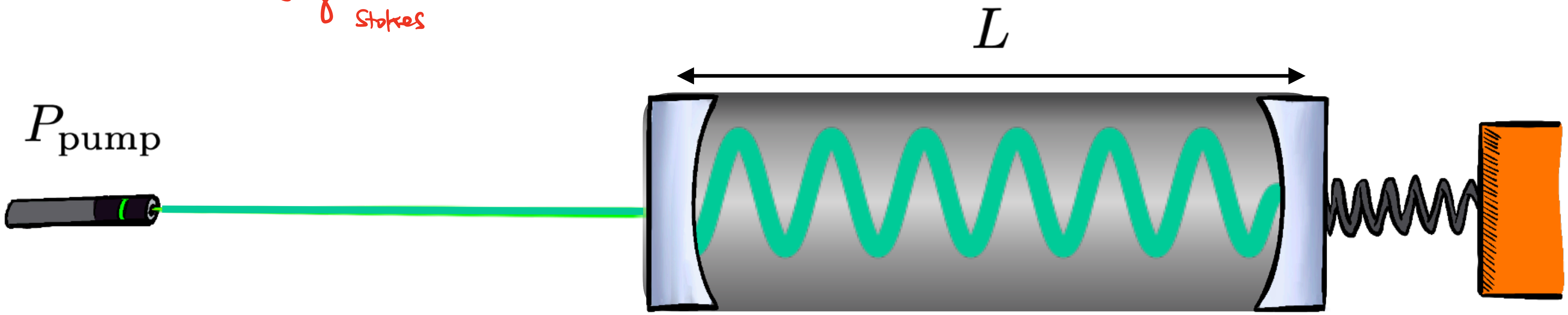

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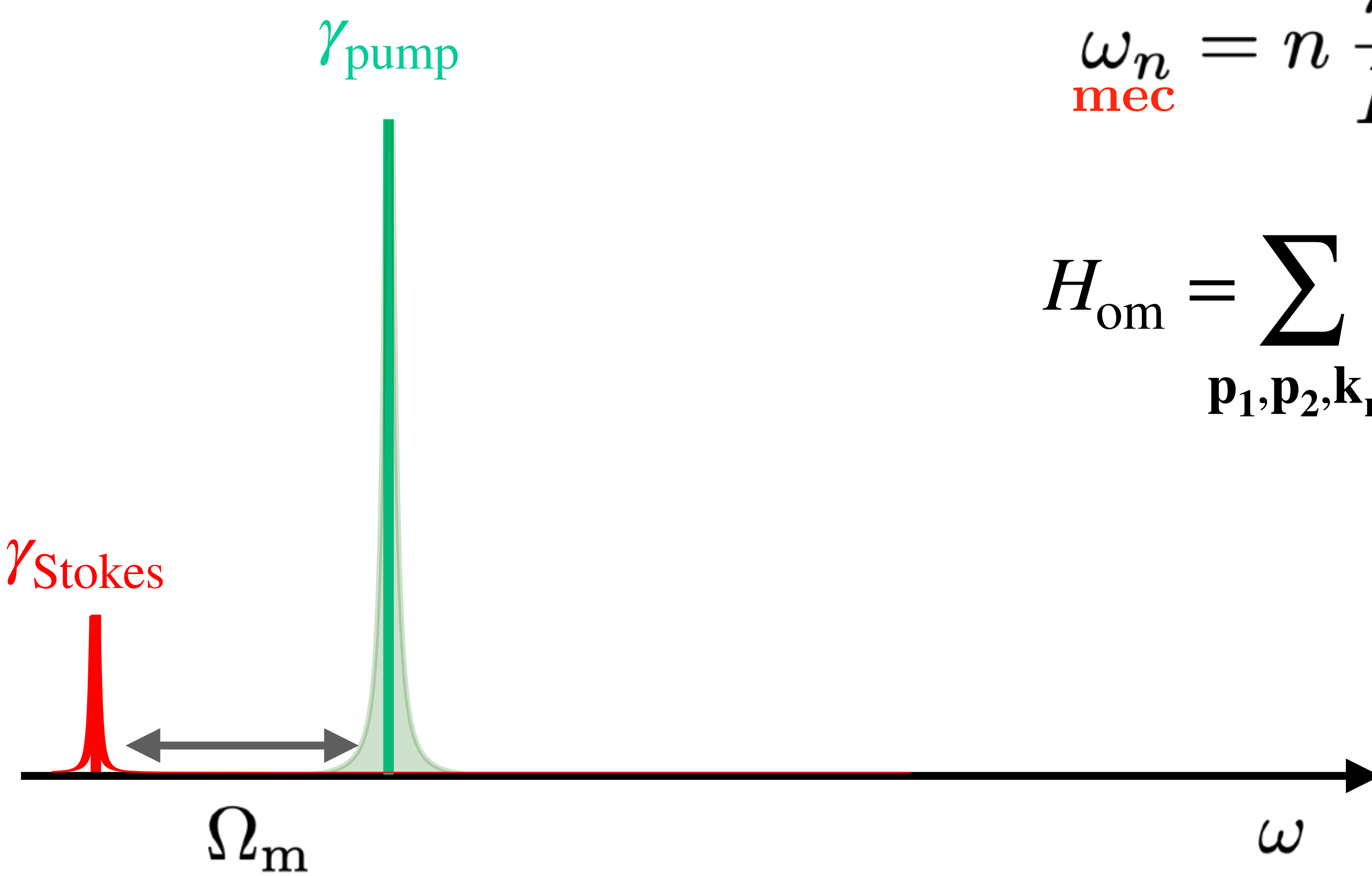

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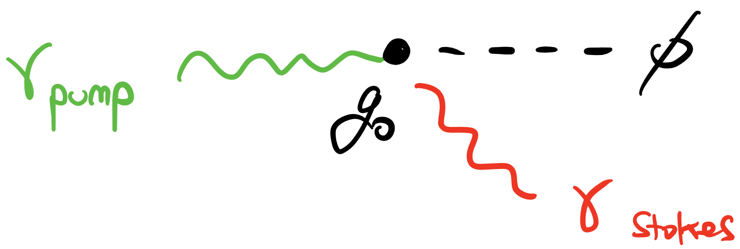
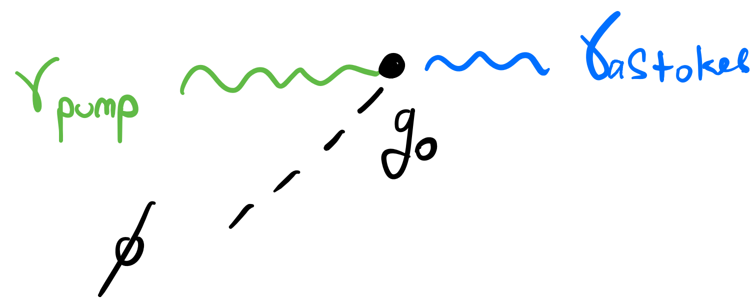


and/or



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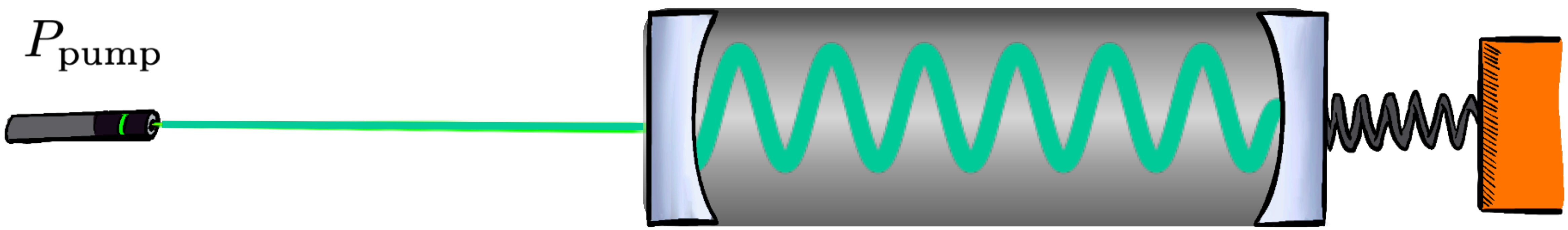
P_{pump}



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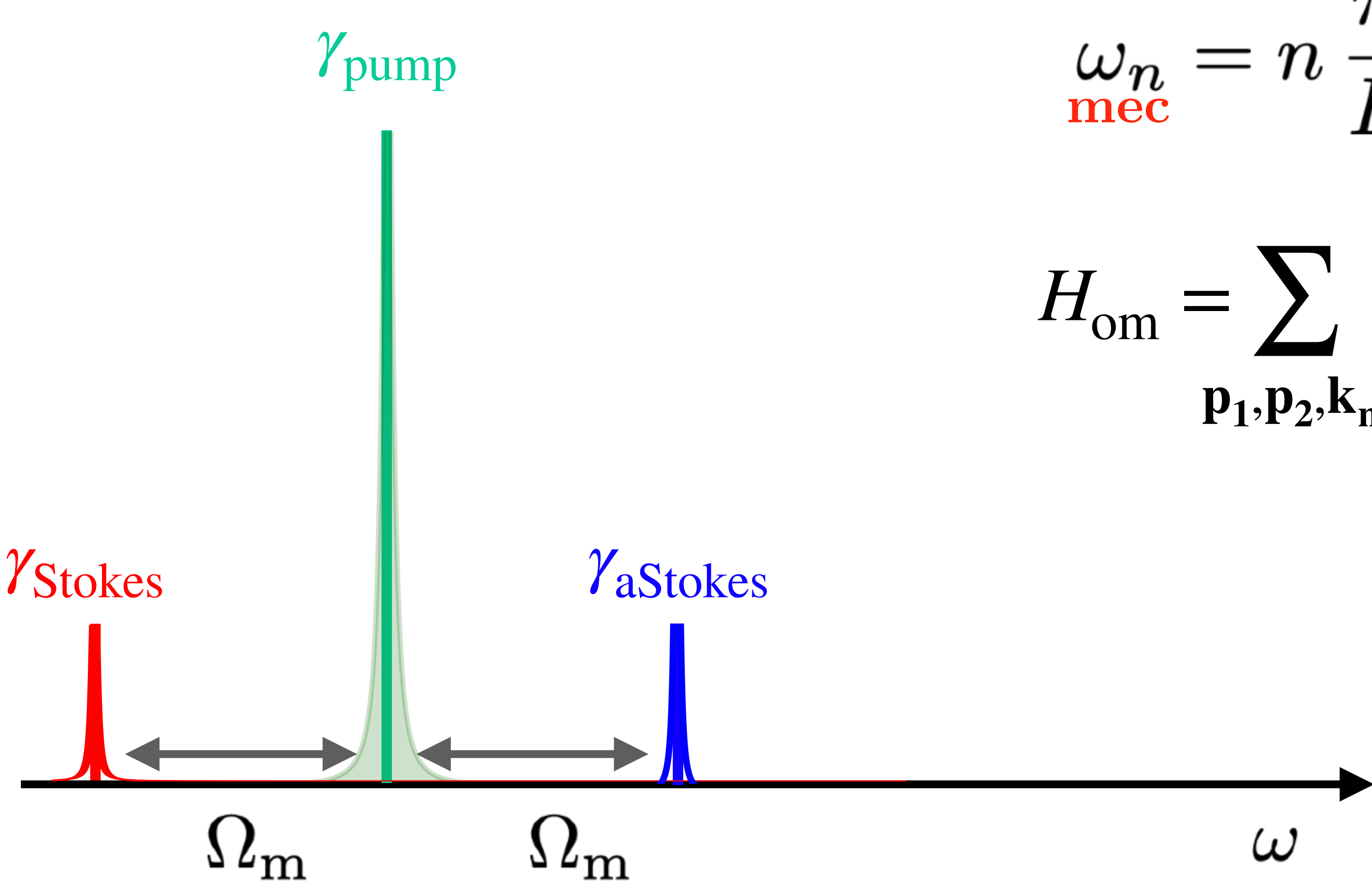

$$H_{\mathrm{om}} = \sum_{\mathbf{p_1},\mathbf{p_2},\mathbf{k_m}} g_0\left(a_{\mathbf{p_1}}a^\dagger_{\mathbf{p_2}}b^\dagger_{\mathbf{k_m}} + a_{\mathbf{p_1}}a^\dagger_{\mathbf{p_2}}b_{\mathbf{k_m}}\right)$$

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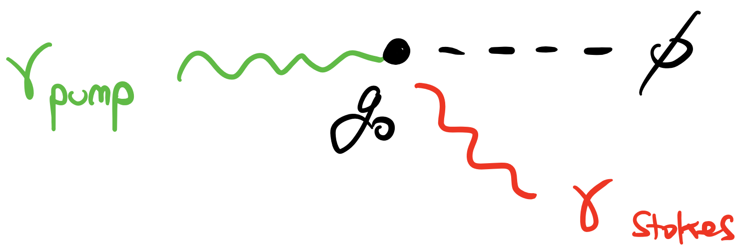

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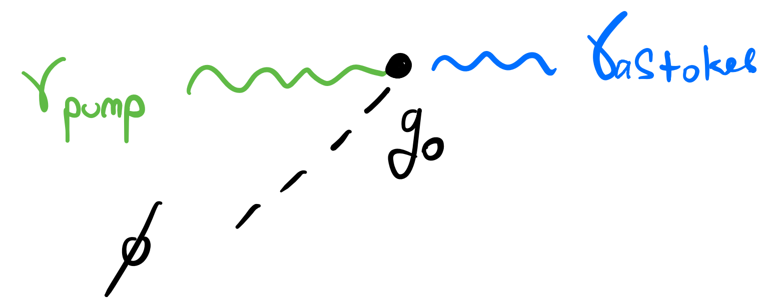

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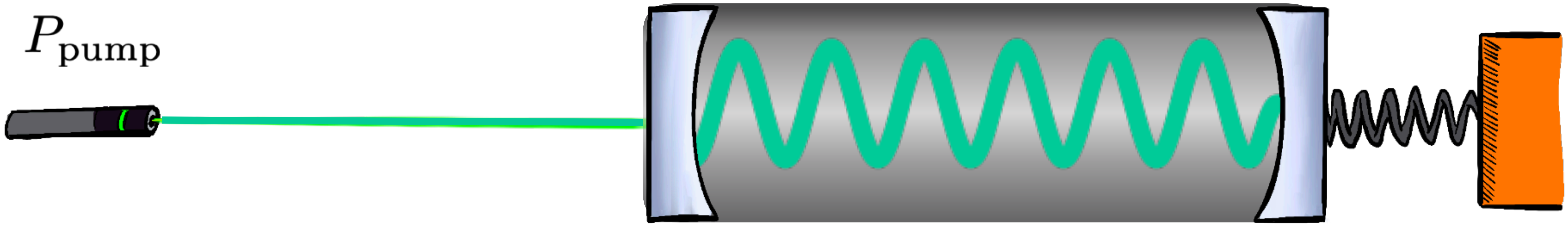

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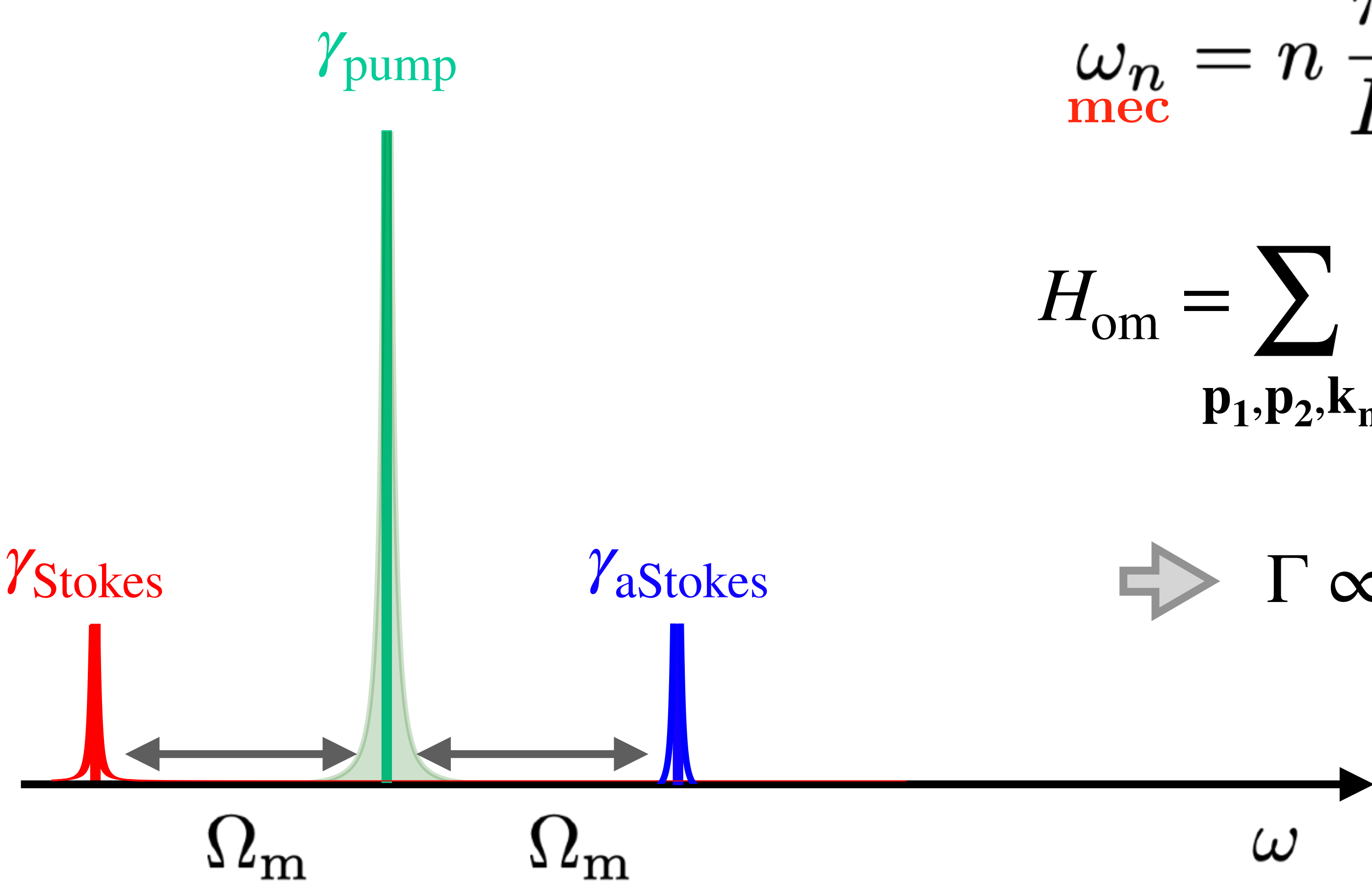
$$\Rightarrow \Gamma \propto |g_0|^2 N^{\rm circ}_{\gamma,\rm pump}[\Delta_{\rm pump}]$$



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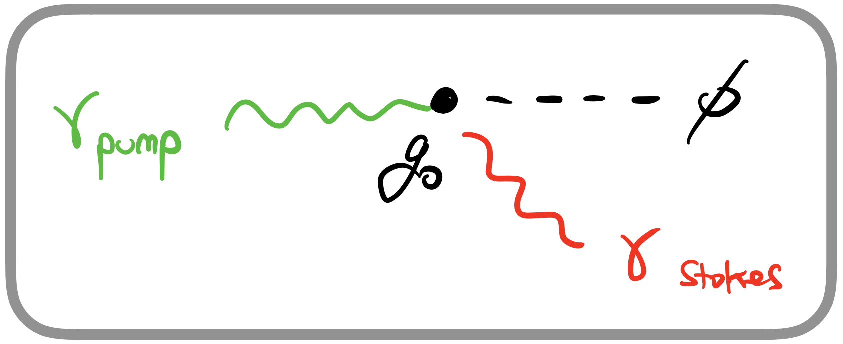

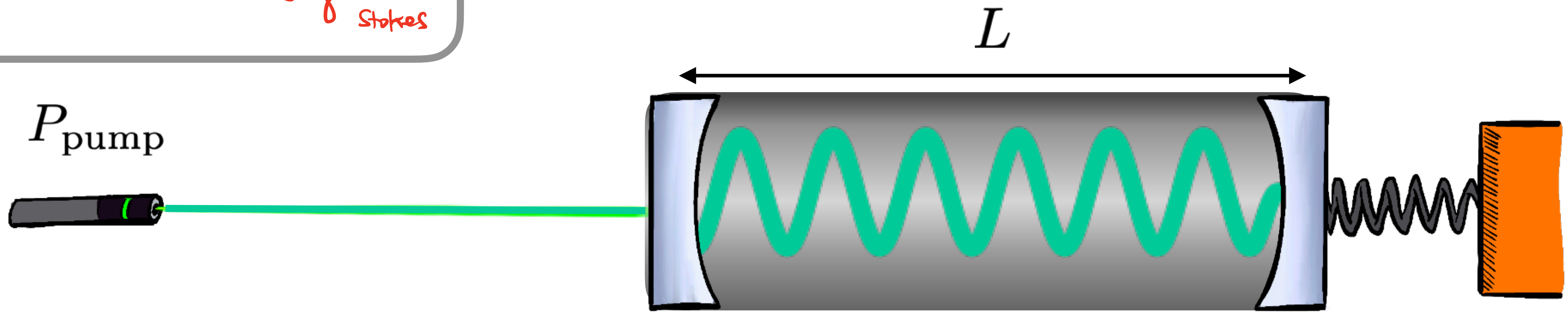

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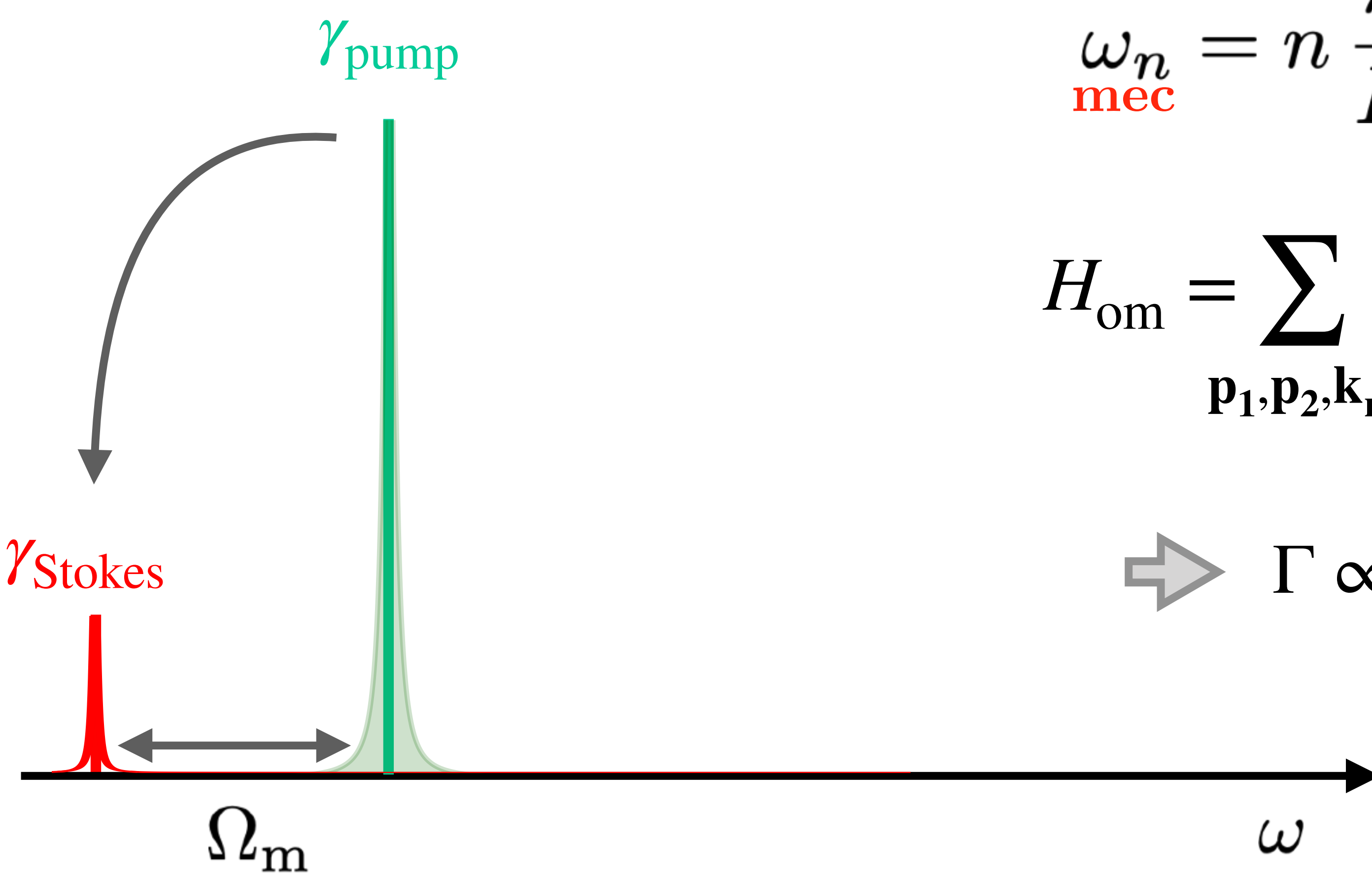

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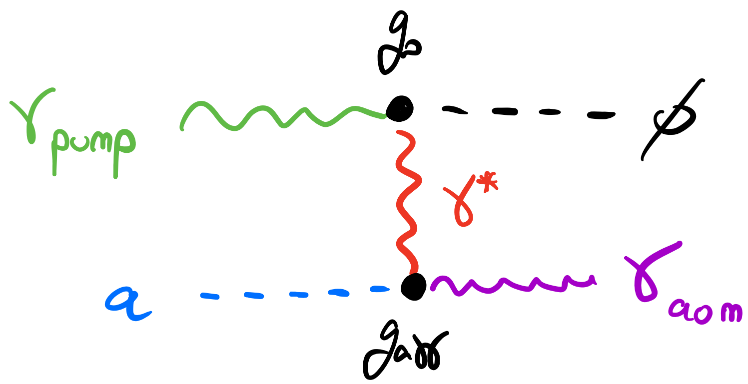
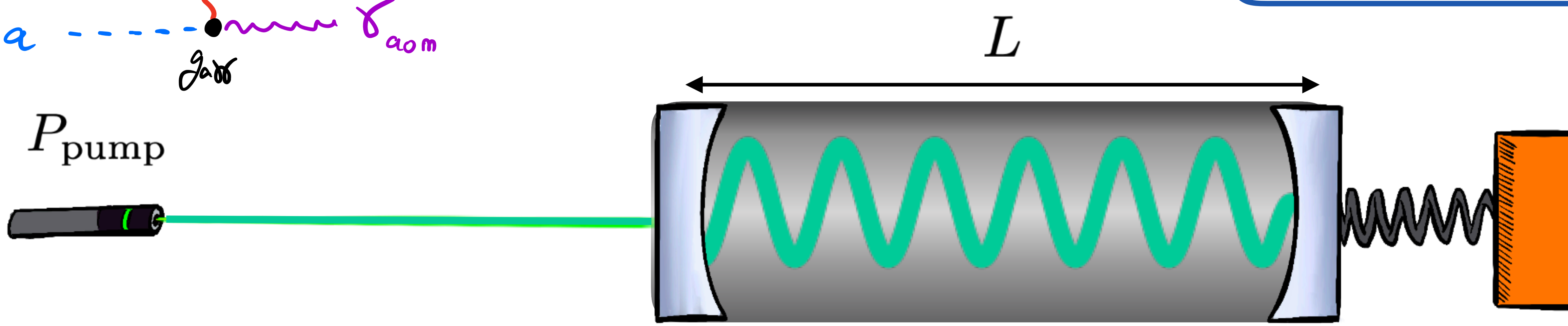
[Kashkanova et al., 2017]
[Reningner et al., 2017]

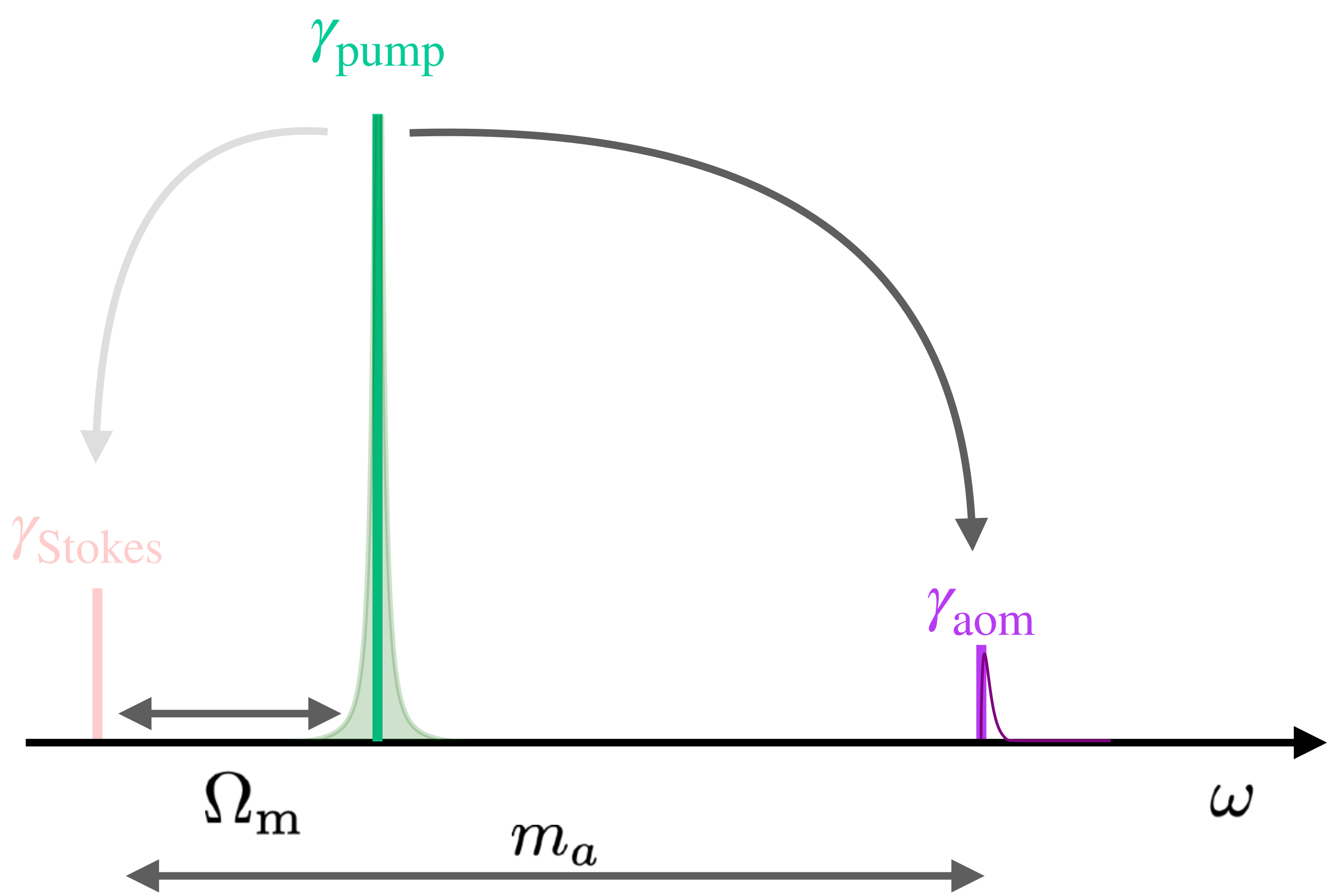
~~Standard~~ Axioptomechanics

[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]

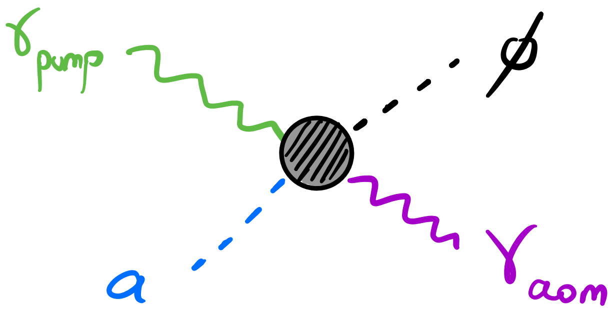
$$p_\phi \simeq 2p_\gamma$$
$$\omega_{\gamma 1} + \omega_a = \omega_{\gamma 2} + \omega_\phi$$







~~Standard~~ Axioptomechanics



[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]

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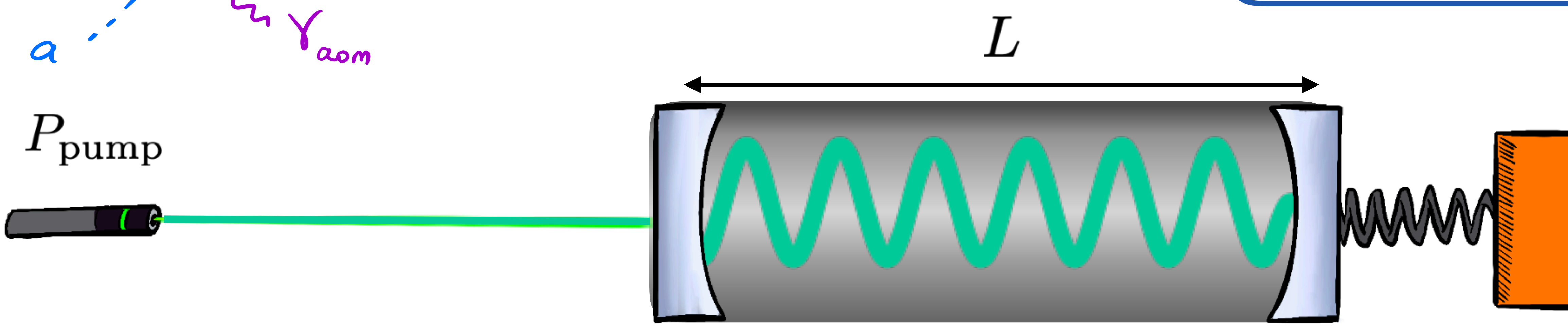
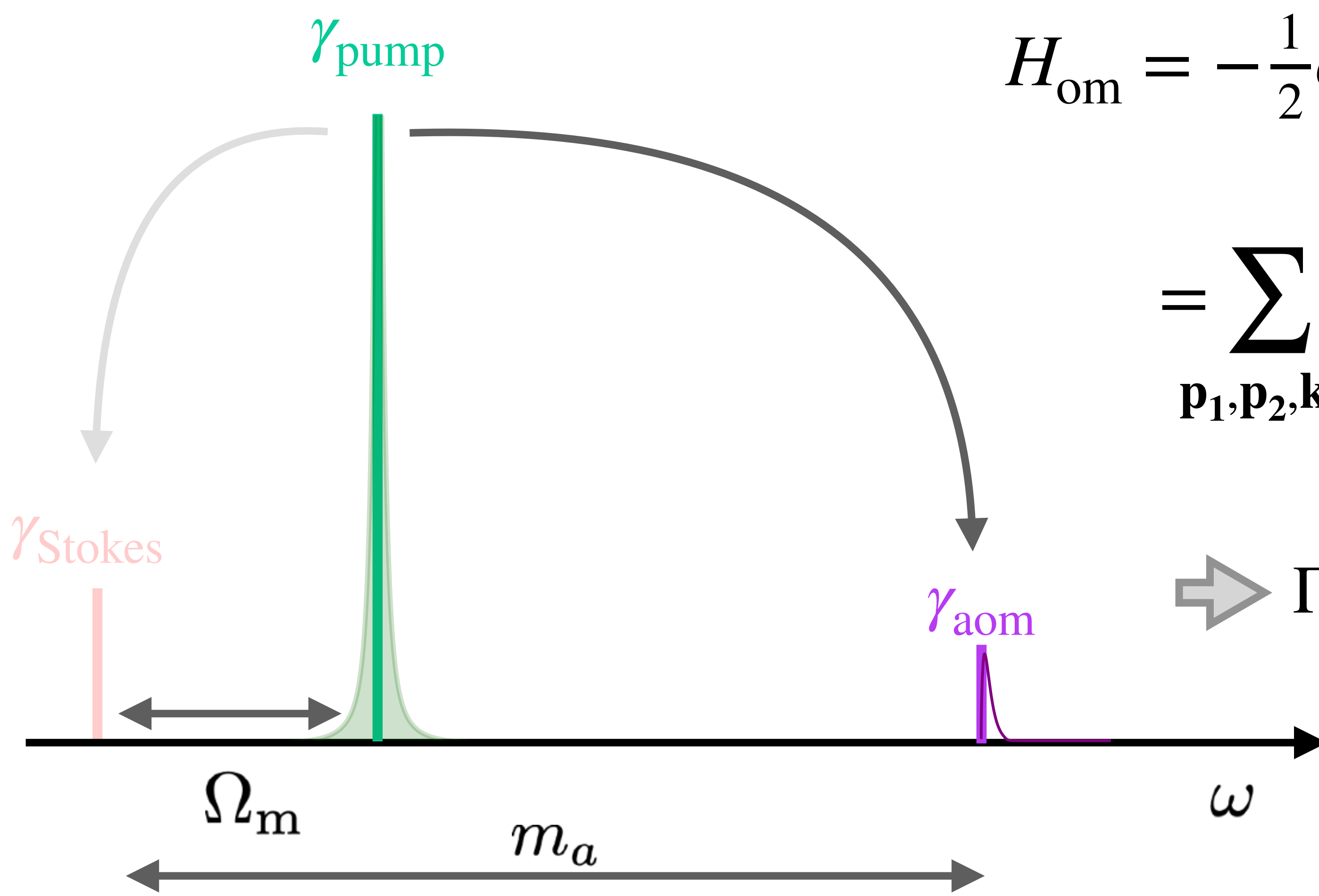




$$H_{\text{om}} = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha\, g_{a\gamma\gamma} \int d^3\mathbf{r}\, a(\mathbf{r})\, n(\mathbf{r})\, \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r})$$

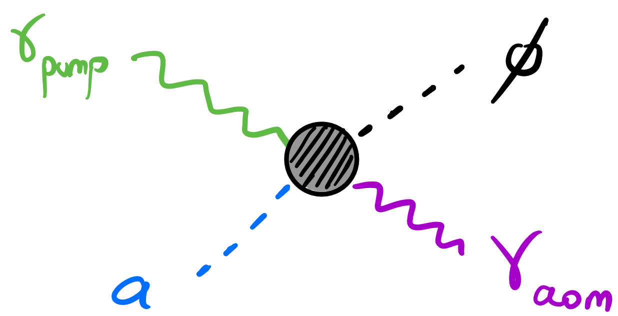
$$= \sum_{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{k}_\text{m}} g_0^{(a)} \left(g_{a\gamma\gamma} \frac{\sqrt{2\rho_a}}{m_a} \right) \left(a_{\mathbf{p}_1} a^\dagger_{\mathbf{p}_2} b^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}_\text{m}} \right)$$

$\sim 10^{-22}$ for QCD axion

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma \propto |g_0^{(a)}|^2 \left(g^2_{a\gamma\gamma} \frac{\rho_a}{m_a^2} \right) \times N_{\gamma,\text{pump}}$$

Coherent enhancement: Phonons

[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]



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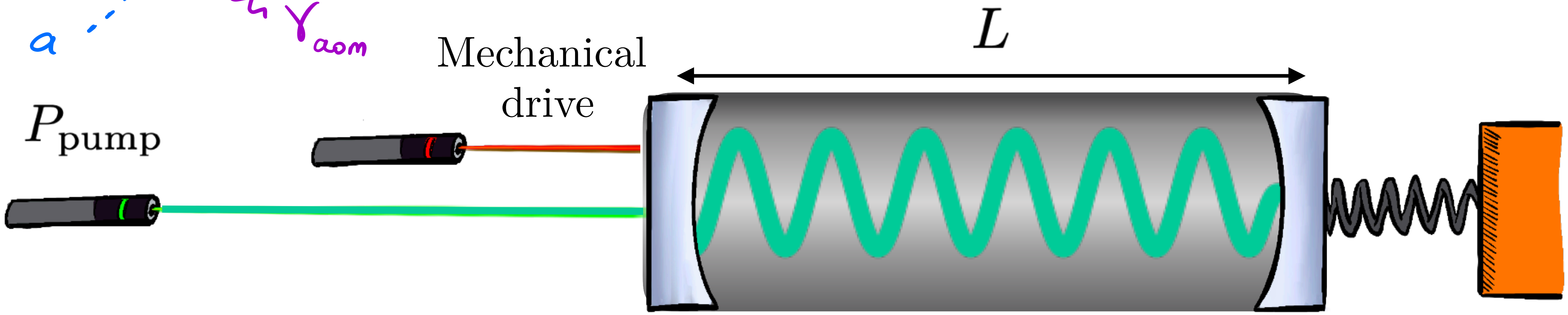

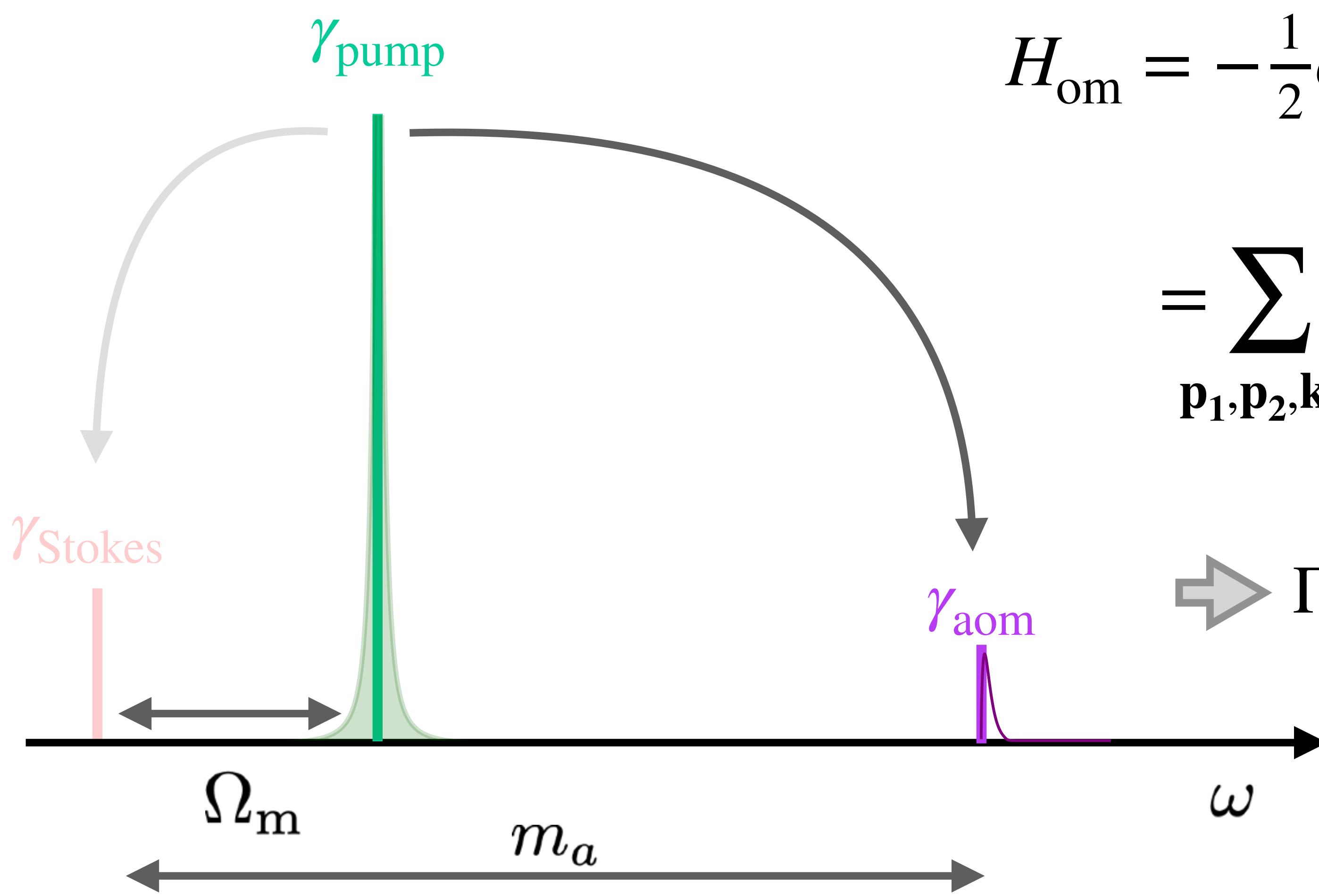

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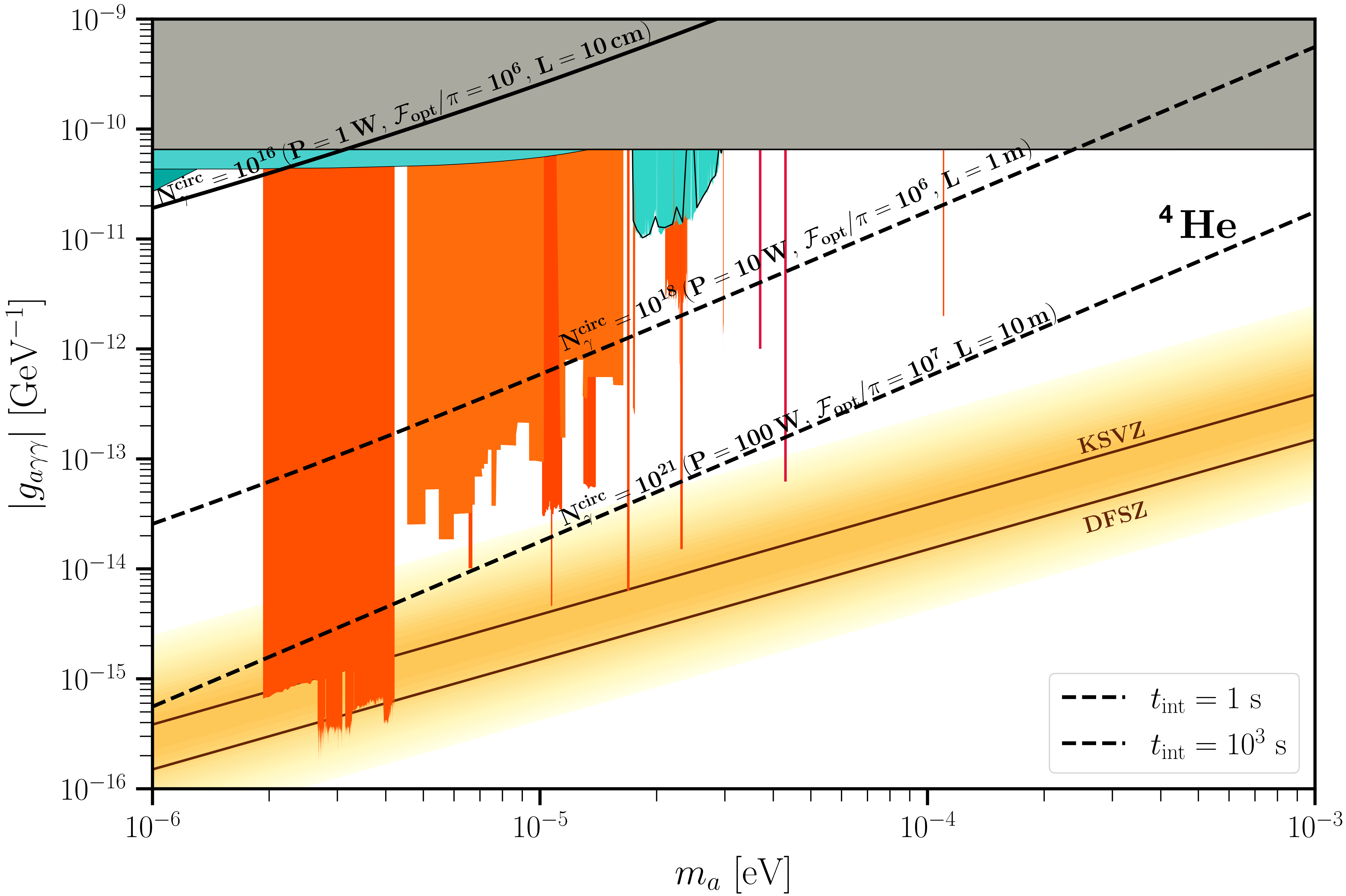
Curves: heavy axion regime

[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]



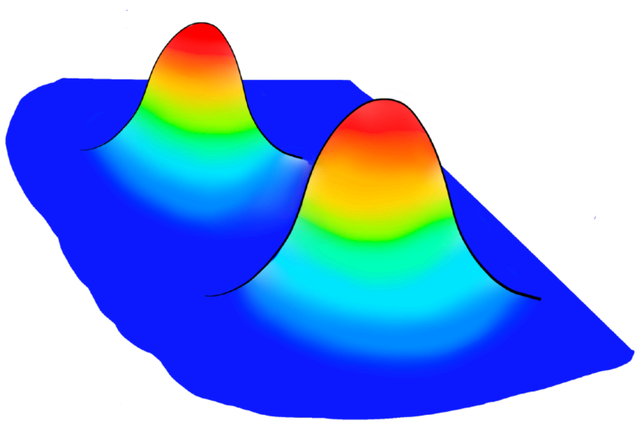
$$g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\phi-{\rm pop}} \propto \frac{\epsilon_r + 2}{\epsilon_r - 1}\epsilon_r^{1/2}\frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm opt}^{1/2}}\frac{1}{L^{1/2}}\frac{1}{\omega_{\rm opt}^{1/2}}\frac{1}{P_{\rm pump}^{1/2}}\frac{m_a^{3/2}}{\rho_a^{1/2}}\Gamma_{\rm DCR}^{1/2}$$

Conclusions

Importance of exploiting potential of existing /upcoming experiments to explore dark matter possibilities.

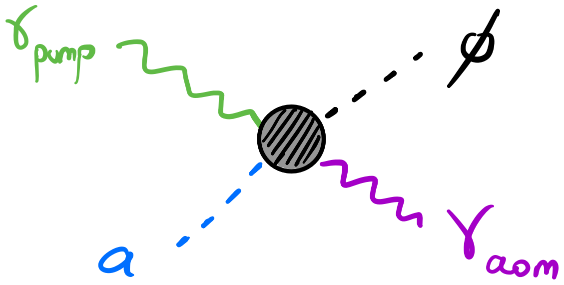
Atom Interferometers

- Already (or will) exist!
- No minimum energy deposition — decoherence
- Coherent enhancement



Axioptomechanics

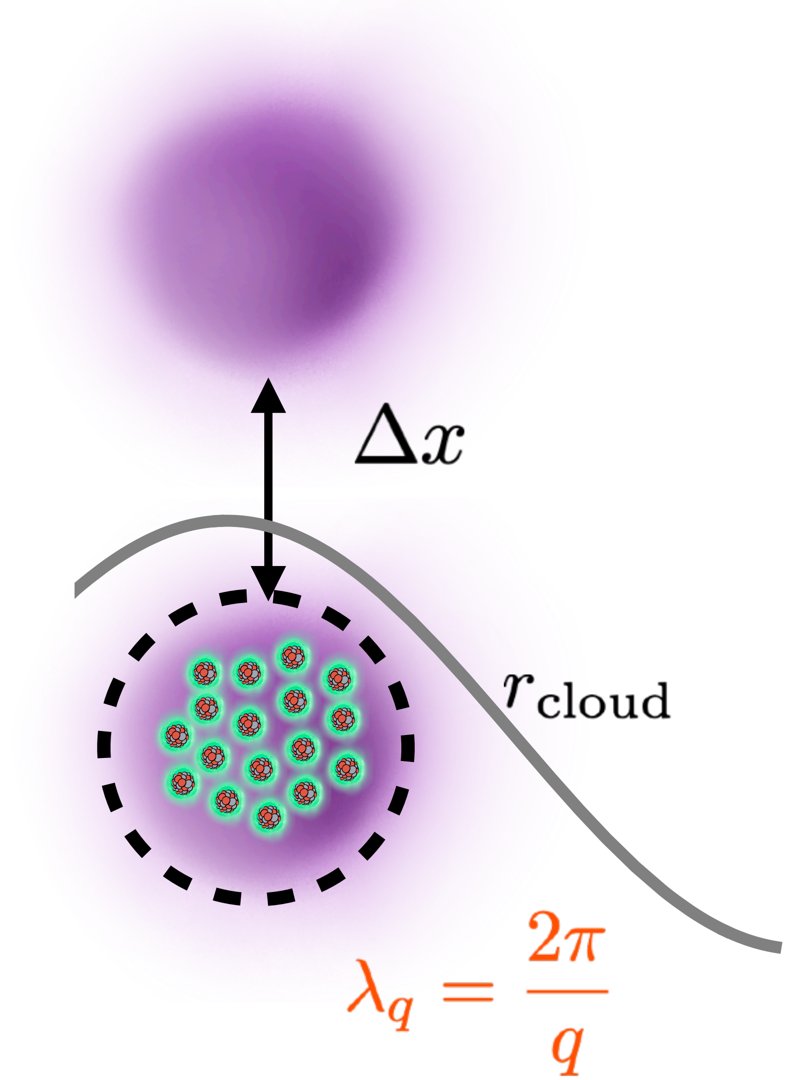
- Decoupling length — axion mass: phonons!
- ~ background-free experiment
- Complementary to other axion searches



Thank you!

AIs: Collisional Decoherence

Multi-atom system (distinguishable)
[Badurina, **CM**, Plestid, 2024]



$$\rho_{(N=2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \bigstar \\ \blacksquare & \circ & \circ & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \circ & \circ & \blacksquare \\ \bigstar & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \circ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\{\rho_N \sum_i^N \mathcal{O}_i\} \overset{!}{=} N\,\tfrac{1}{2}\left(1 + V\cos\Delta\phi\right)$$

$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \frac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \frac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

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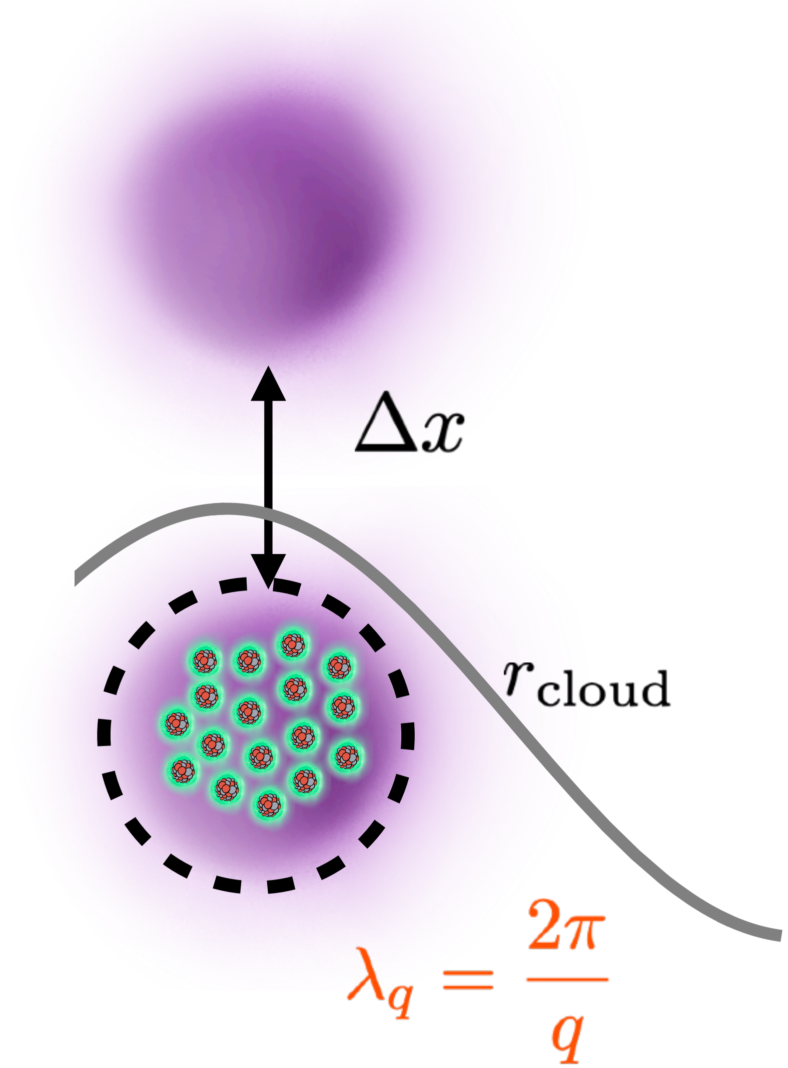

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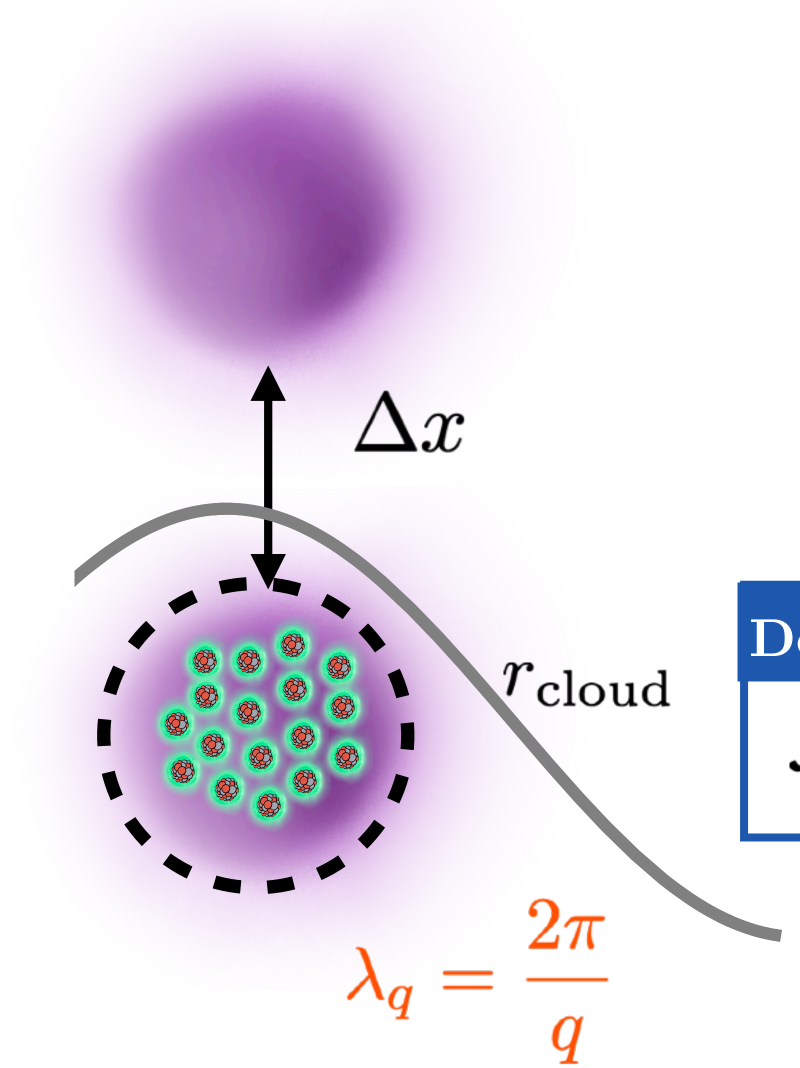

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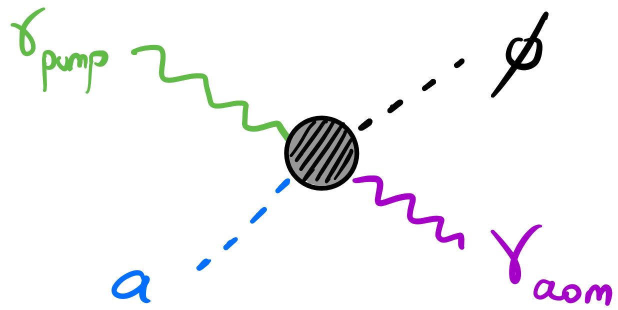
Decoherence Kernel n-body measurement

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{decoh}}(\mathbf{q}) = n^2\left(1 - \cos(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})\right) - iNn\sin(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta x})$$

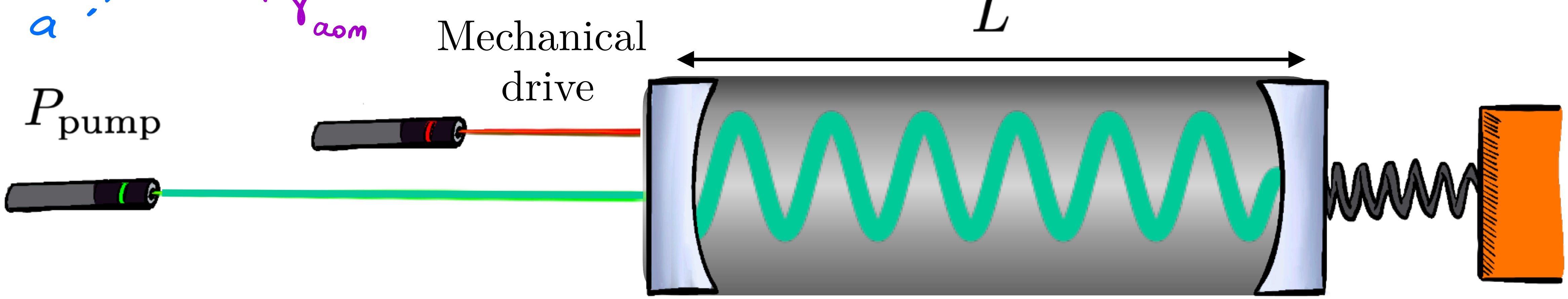
$$\rho' = S\rho S^\dagger = (\mathbb{I} + T)\rho(\mathbb{I} + T)^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta\rho = \tfrac{i}{2}[T + T^\dagger, \rho] - \tfrac{1}{2}\{T^\dagger T, \rho\} + T\rho T^\dagger$$

Axioptomechanics: **Rates**



$$a_{\rm ovl} = {\rm sinc}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\left(n_{\rm pump} + n_{\rm probe} - n_{\rm m} + \frac{k_a}{\pi/L}\right)\right)$$



Phonon populated

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = (2\pi)\,|\,g_0^{(a)}\,|^2\left(g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2\frac{\rho_a}{m_a^2}\right)\int d\omega_{\gamma_{\rm aom}} B_{m_a}(\omega_{\gamma_{\rm aom}} + \Omega_{\rm m} - \omega_{\rm pump}) L(\omega_{\gamma_{\rm aom}} - \omega_{\rm res}, \kappa)$$

$$\times\, N_{\gamma,{\rm pump}}\; N_\phi^{\rm circ}\,[\Delta_{\rm m}]$$

[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]

Axioptomechanics: **Sensitivity**

$$\mathrm{SNR} = \frac{\Gamma_{\mathrm{sig}} \left(t_{\mathrm{int}}/\tau_a\right)}{\Gamma_{\mathrm{back}}} > 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g_{a\gamma\gamma} > f(m_a, \text{cavity}, \text{lasers}, \text{material})$$

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[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]

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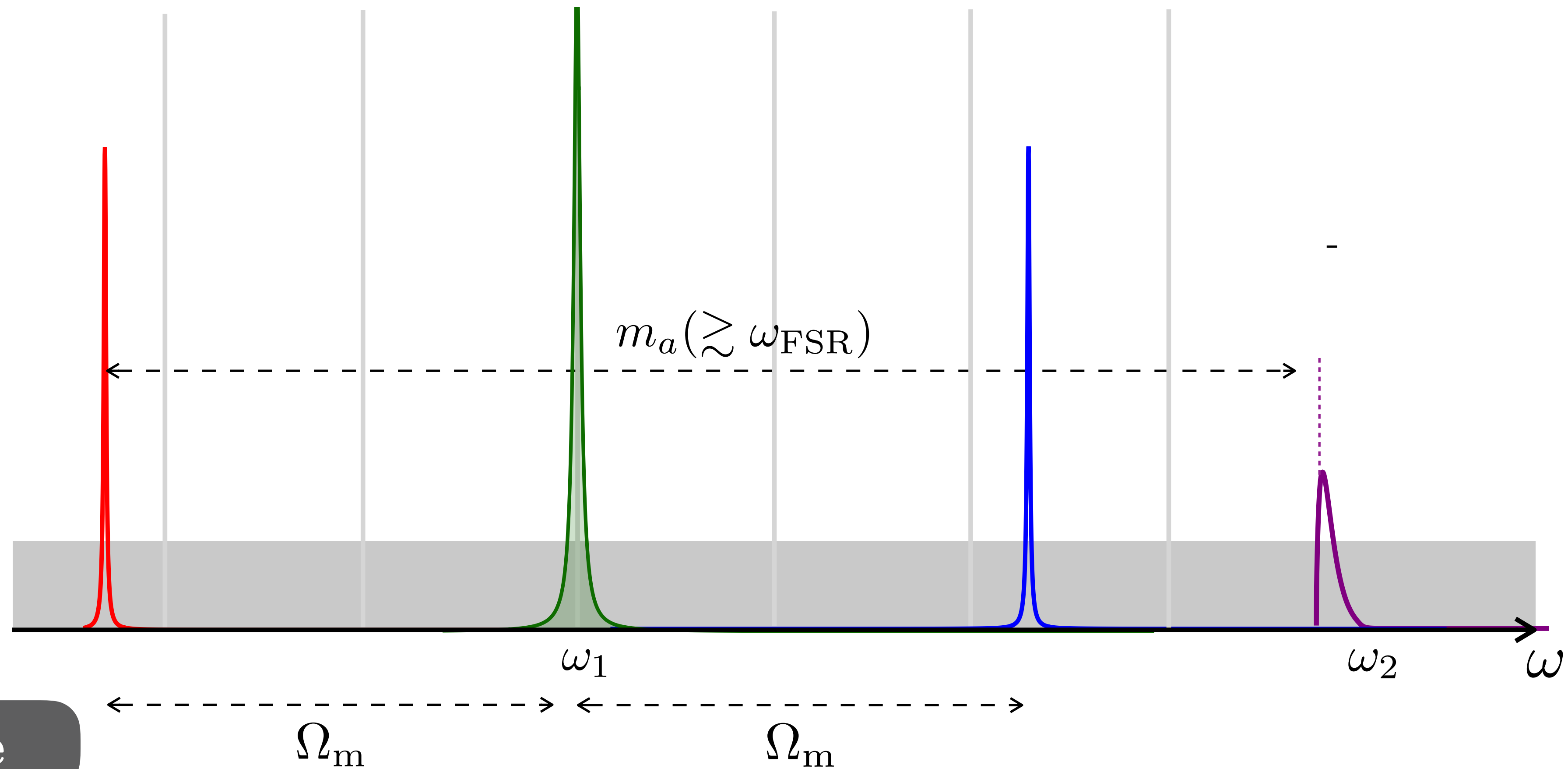


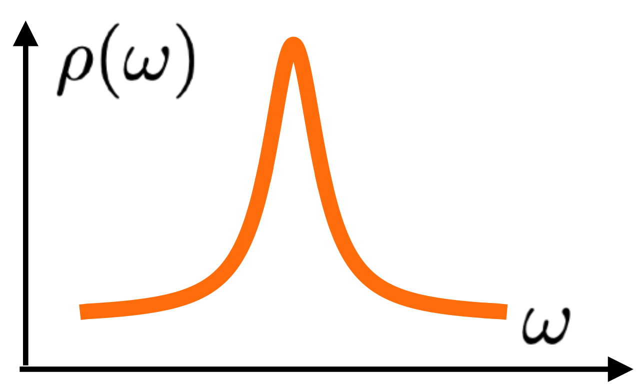
Sources of noise

Dark Count Rate

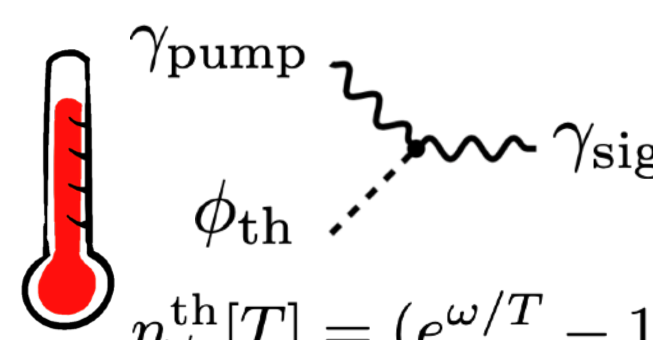
[irreducible noise]

$$\mathrm{SNR} = \frac{\Gamma_{\mathrm{sig}}}{\Gamma_{\mathrm{DCR}}} > 3$$

Laser frequency noise



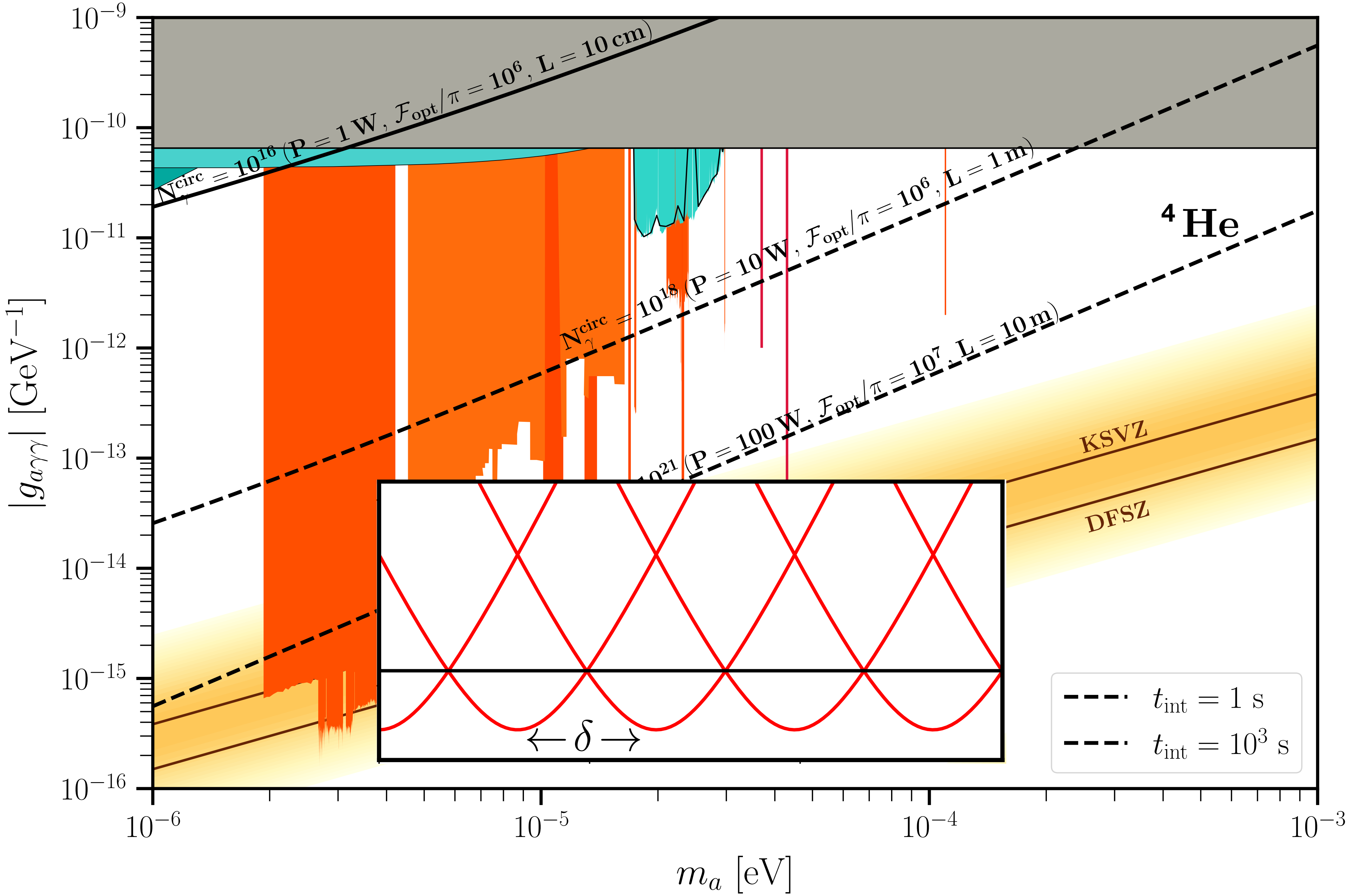
Thermal phonons



$$n_\phi^{\mathrm{th}}[T] = (e^{\omega/T} - 1)^{-1}$$

Curves: heavy axion regime

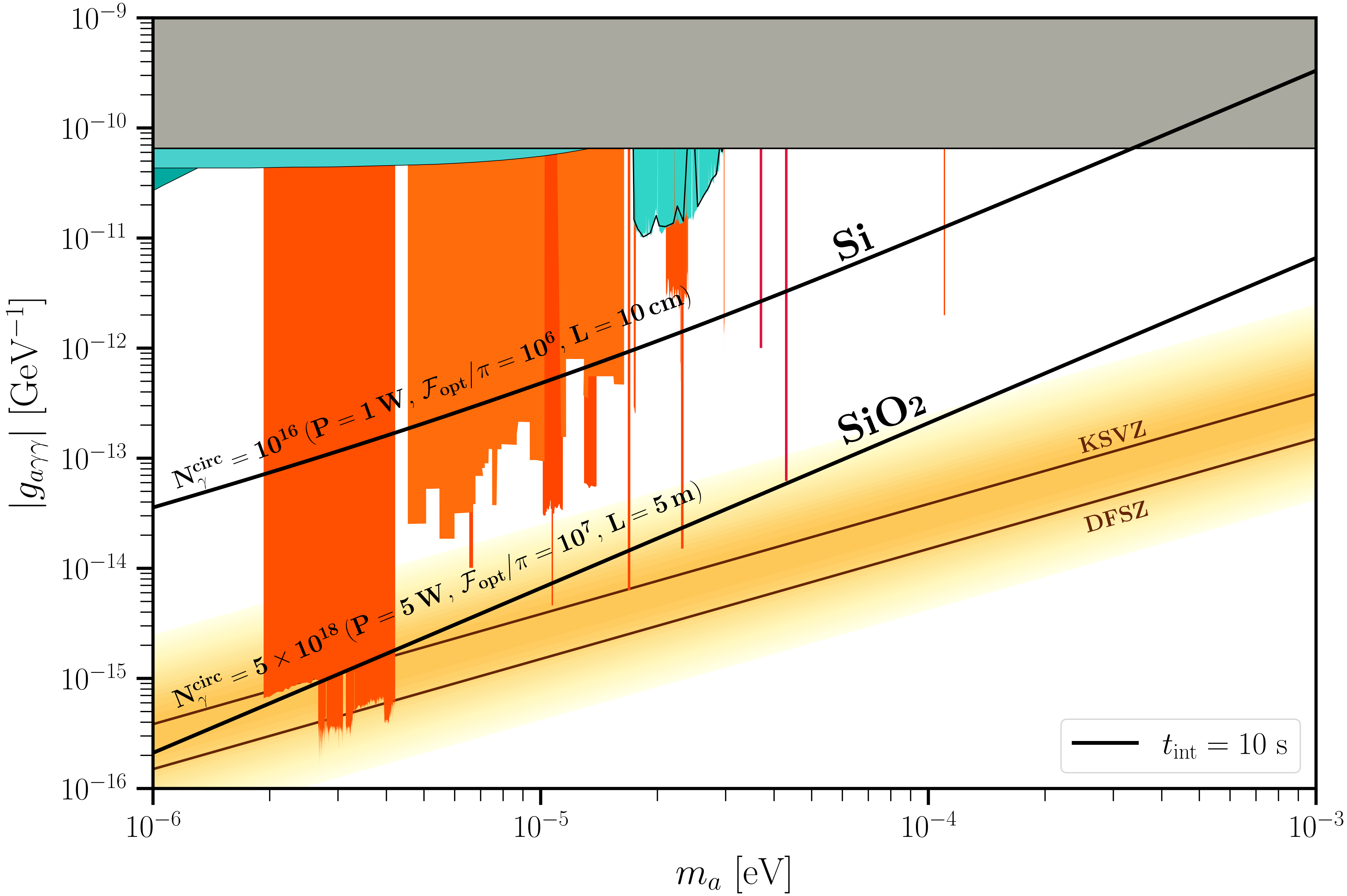
[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]



$$g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\phi-\rm pop} \propto \frac{\epsilon_r + 2}{\epsilon_r - 1}\epsilon_r^{1/2} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\rm opt}^{1/2}} \frac{1}{L^{1/2}} \frac{1}{\omega_{\rm opt}^{1/2}} \frac{1}{P_{\rm pump}^{1/2}} \frac{m_a^{3/2}}{\rho_a^{1/2}} \Gamma_{\rm DCR}^{1/2}$$

Curves: heavy axion regime

[**CM**, Y. Wang, K. M. Zurek. 2022]



$$g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\phi-\mathrm{pop}} \propto \frac{\epsilon_r + 2}{\epsilon_r - 1}\epsilon_r^{1/2} \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{opt}}^{1/2}} \frac{1}{L^{1/2}} \frac{1}{\omega_{\mathrm{opt}}^{1/2}} \frac{1}{P_{\mathrm{pump}}^{1/2}} \frac{m_a^{3/2}}{\rho_a^{1/2}} \Gamma_{\mathrm{DCR}}^{1/2}$$

Radio~~Opto~~mechanics: Numbers

[A.D. Kashkanova, A.B. Shkarin, C.D. Brown, et al. , 2017]

He What could be feasible to achieve:

- $N_{\text{pump}} \simeq 10^{17}$
- $N_{\phi} \simeq 10^{14}$

$P_{\text{pump}} \sim 1$ W

$L \sim 1$ m

$\mathcal{F}_{\text{opt}}/\pi \sim 10^{6}$

He

- $N_{\text{pump}} \simeq 10^{12}$
- $N_{\phi} \simeq 10^{15}$

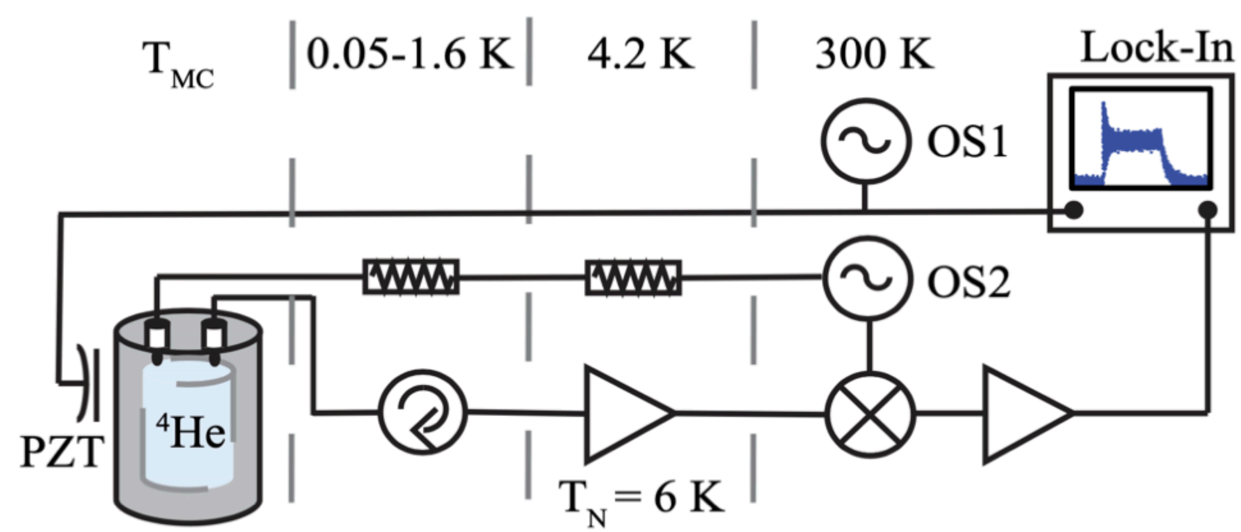
$P_{\text{pump}} \sim 1\,\mu$W

$L \sim 4$ cm

$\mathcal{F}_{\text{opt}}/\pi \sim 10^{8}$

Yale University Jack Harris Lab

[A. L. De Lorenzo, K. C. Schwab, 2017]



Axioptomechanics: Numbers

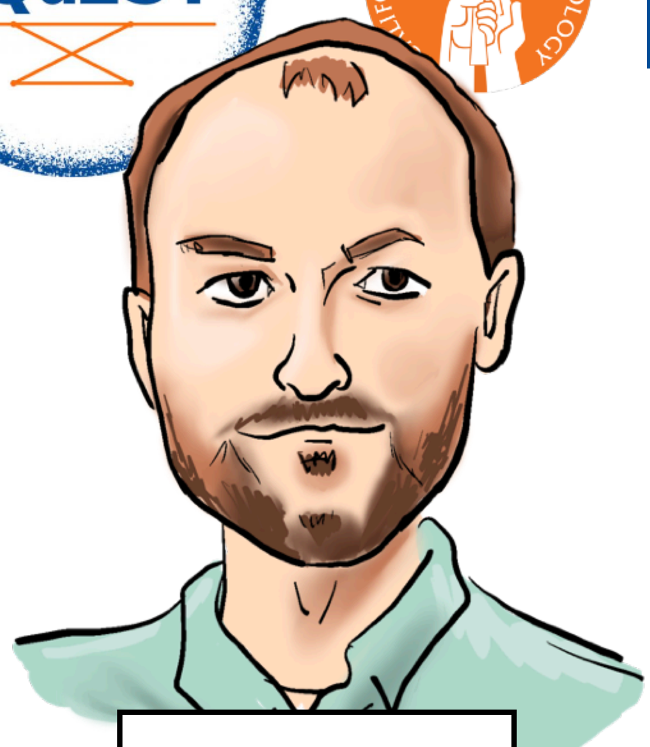
Si What could be feasible to achieve:

- $N_{\mathrm{pump}} \simeq 10^{16}$
- $N_{\phi} \simeq 10^{19}$

$P_{\mathrm{pump}} \sim 1$ W
$L \sim 10\,\mathrm{cm}$
$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{opt}}/\pi \sim 10^{6}$

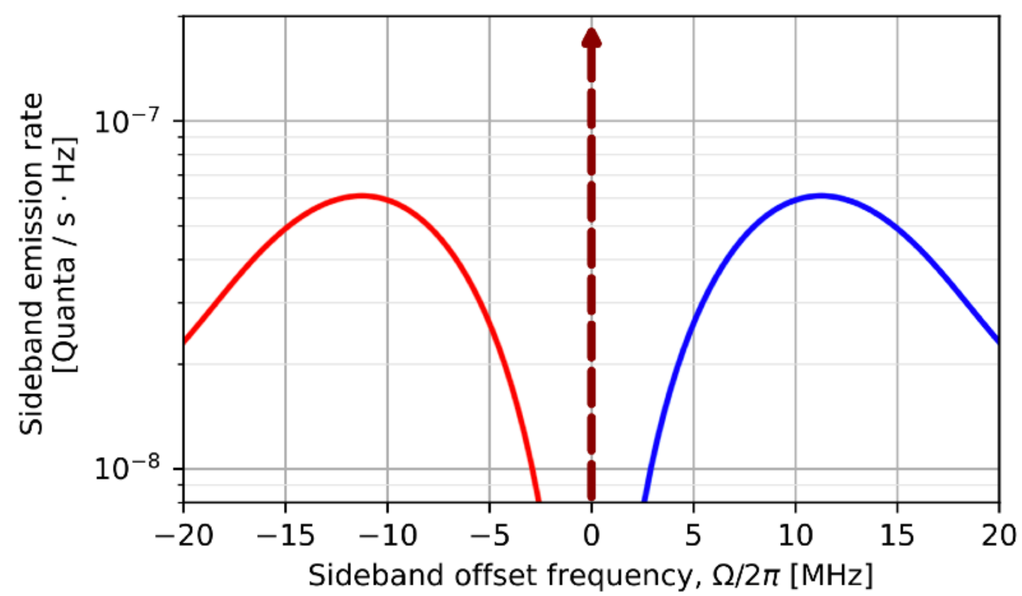
Yuta Michimura
Caltech, U. Tokyo

Rana Adhikari
Caltech



Lee McCuller
Caltech,

[L. McCuller, 2022]



- $N_{\mathrm{pump}} \simeq 10^{22}$

$P_{\mathrm{pump}} \sim 10$ kW
$L \sim 5$ m
$\mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{opt}}/\pi \sim 10^{6}$