

Riding the Dark Matter Wave

Novel limits on general dark photons from LISA Pathfinder

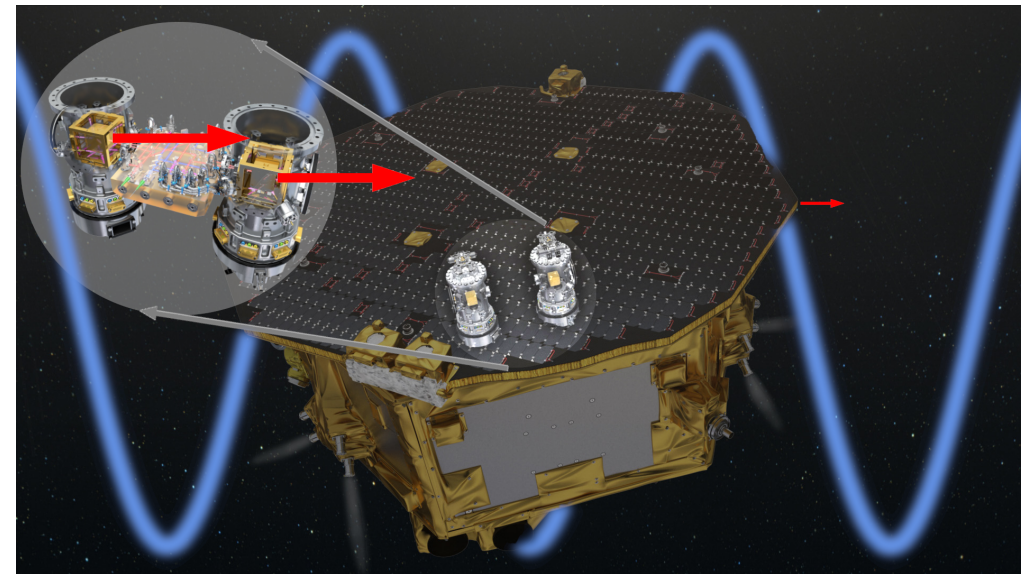
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2310.06017

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Invisibles24 Workshop

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ESA/ATG medialab

3 Ingredients for detecting general Dark Photon Dark Matter

1.) Coupling beyond kinetic mixing

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{4}F'_{\mu\nu}F'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon_{\text{KM}}}{2}F'_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m_{\text{DM}}^2}{2}A'_\mu A'^\mu - \epsilon_g e A'_\mu J_g^\mu \rightarrow \text{B-L}$$

2.) Field effectively classical with large coherence length

$$\mathbf{A}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t + i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x} + i\phi_0}$$

$\omega \approx m_{\text{DM}}$
 $|\mathbf{k}| = m_{\text{DM}}|\mathbf{v}| \ll m_{\text{DM}}$

3.) Lorentz-like force induced by the DM background

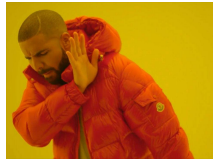
$$\mathbf{a}(t) \simeq i\omega\epsilon_g e \frac{q}{M} \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t} = i\epsilon_g e \frac{q}{M} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_A e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\rho_{\text{DM}} = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 |\mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}}|^2$$

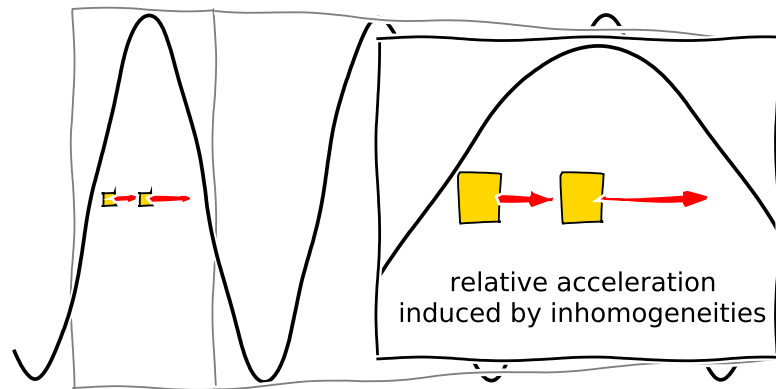


The big issue with a small experiment

LPF region of sensitivity $10^{-3} \text{ Hz} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ eV} \Rightarrow \lambda_c \approx 3 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ km}$



$$\Delta \frac{q}{M} = 0$$

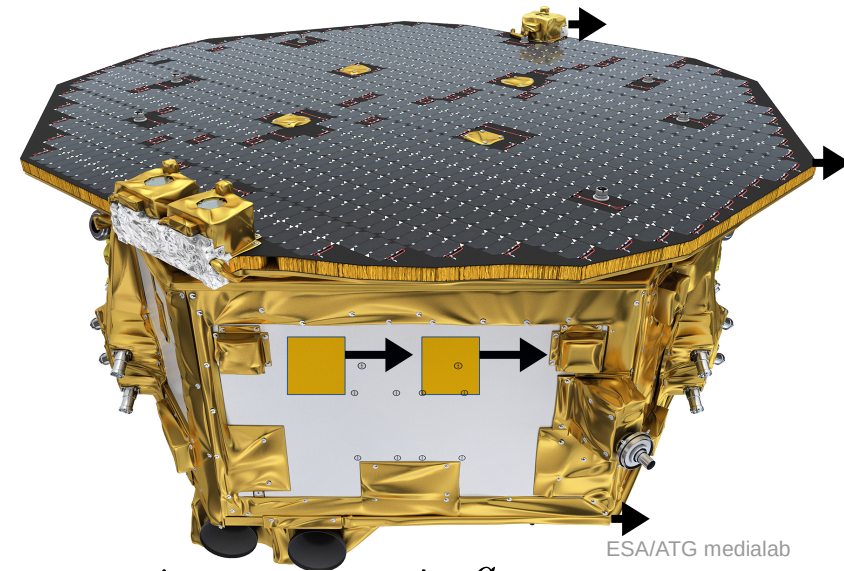


$$\Delta a_{\text{dec}} \propto \frac{L}{\lambda_c} \simeq v m_{\text{DP}} L \approx 10^{-15}$$

Decoherence Method



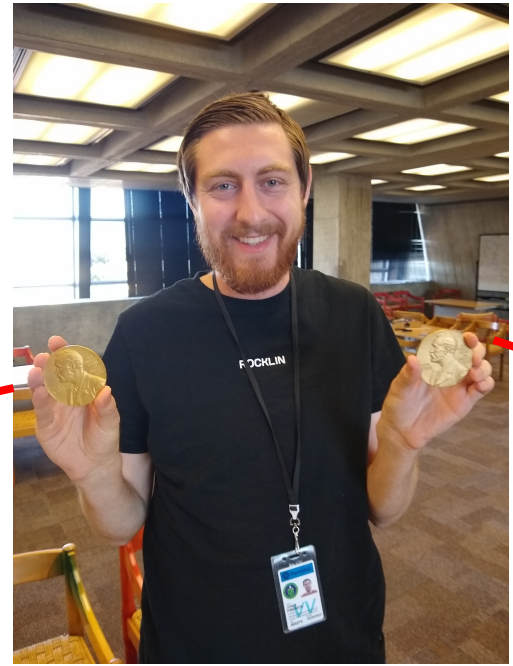
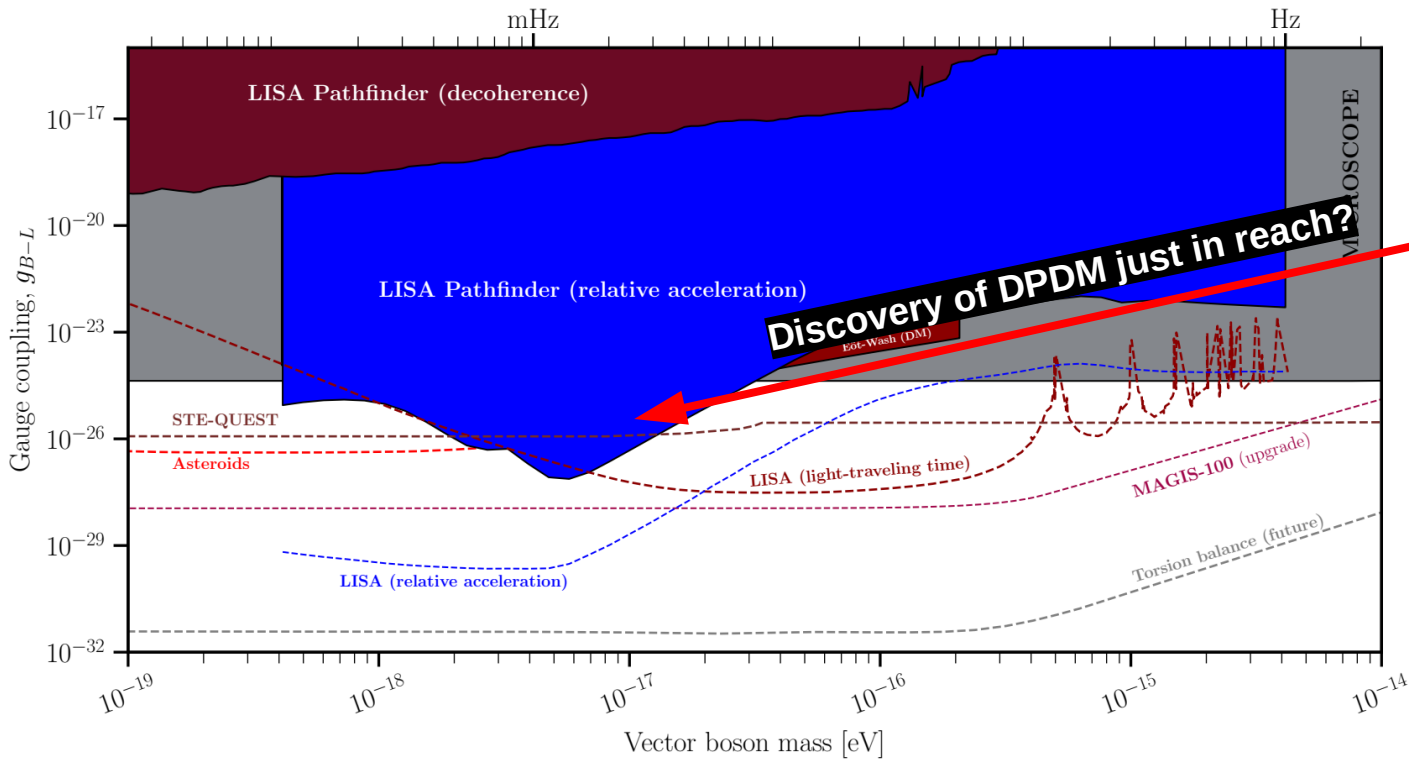
$$\Delta \frac{q}{M} \neq 0$$



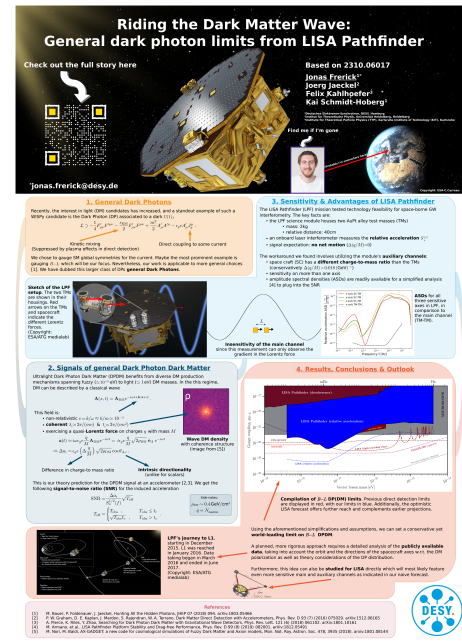
$$\Delta a_{\text{cmr}} \propto \Delta \frac{q}{M} \approx 0.02$$

Auxiliary Channel Method

Results



Design of the poster



Thank you for your attention!

Check out my poster for more details

More details on ultralight vector DM

$$\mathbf{A}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \phi_0}$$



$$\rho_{\text{DM}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 |\mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}}|^2 \quad \omega \approx m_{\text{DM}} \quad |\mathbf{k}| = m_{\text{DM}} |\mathbf{v}| \ll m_{\text{DM}}$$

Why only the 3-vector?

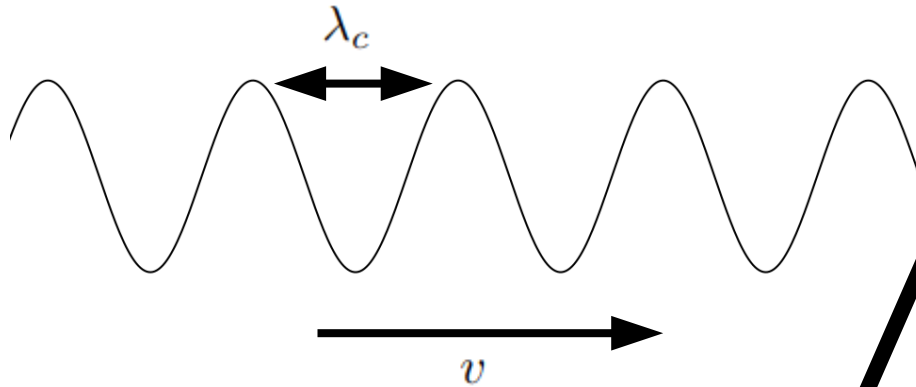
$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0 \Rightarrow A^0(t) = -\frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{A}(t)}{\omega} \approx \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{A}(t) \ll |\mathbf{A}(t)|$$



Coherence length and time:

$$\lambda_c \simeq 2\pi / (m_{\text{DM}} v)$$

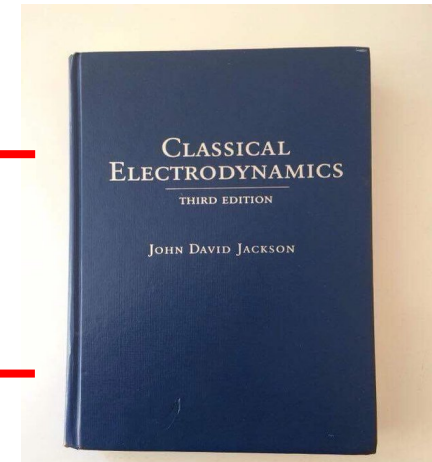
$$t_c \simeq 2\pi / (m_{\text{DM}} v^2)$$



$$\mathbf{A}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t}$$

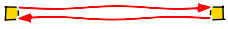
$$\mathbf{E}_g = -\partial_t \mathbf{A}(t) = i\omega \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) \simeq i\omega \epsilon_g e \frac{q}{M} \mathbf{A}_{\text{DM}} e^{-i\omega t} = i\epsilon_g e \frac{q}{M} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_A e^{-i\omega t}$$

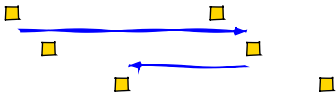


Main vs auxiliary channel

TMs perfectly at rest



TMs in accelerated motion



Light-traveling distance

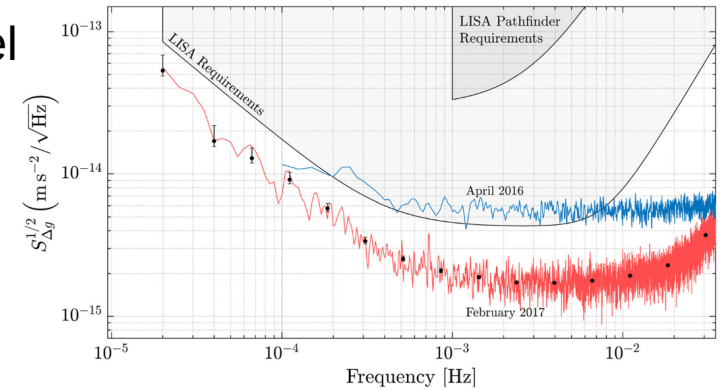


$$\Delta a_{\text{Itt}} \propto (m_{\text{DPL}} L)^2 \approx 10^{-24}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) \simeq i\epsilon_g e^{\left(\frac{q}{M}\right)} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_A e^{-i\omega t}$$

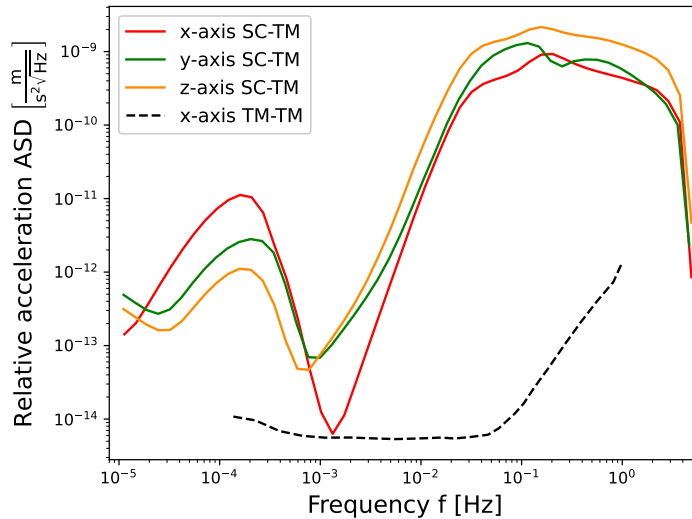
$$\Delta a_i = \epsilon_g e^{\left(\Delta \frac{q}{M}\right)} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \cos \theta_{A,i}$$

Main channel

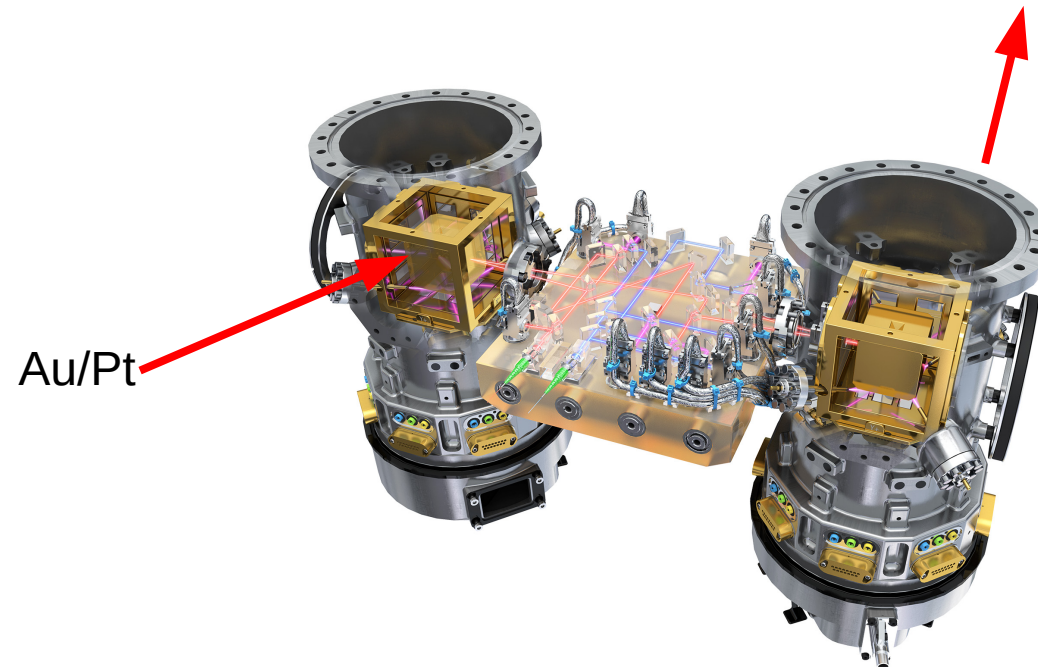


[Armano et al, 2018]

=> Use auxiliary channels!

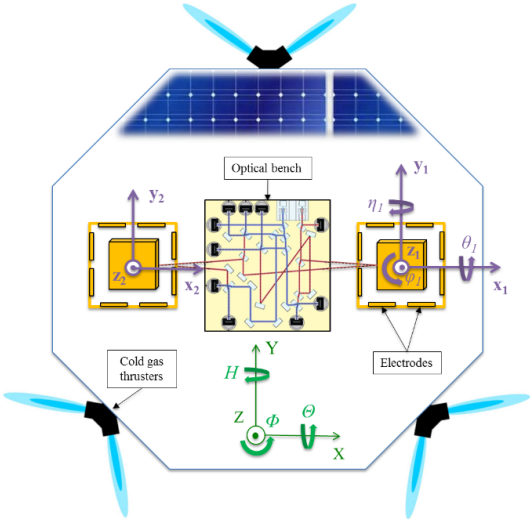
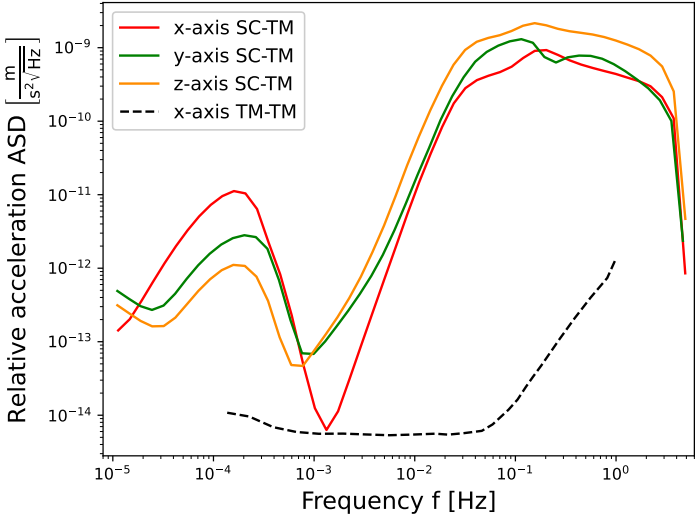
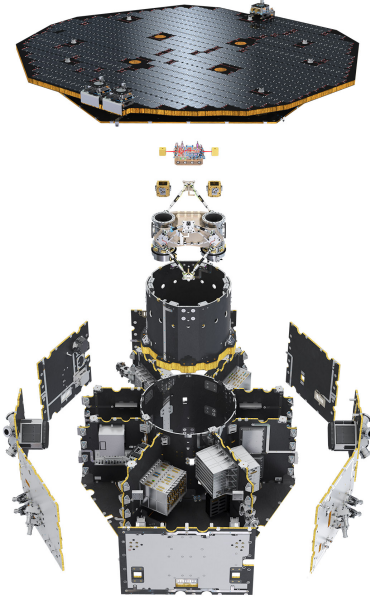


Mixture of lighter elements



More details on LPF

Material	Au	C	SC-TM
$\left(\frac{q}{M}\right)_{B-L}$ in GeV^{-1}	0.64	0.54	0.018
$\left(\frac{q}{M}\right)_B$ in GeV^{-1}	1.0736	1.0737	$1.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$



[1812.05491]

Item	Maximum mass [kg]
Data handling	15.4
Power subsystem	63.1
X-Band comms subsystem	8.3
AOCS	17.5
Structure	83.0
Thermal subsystem	8.8
Micropropulsion subsystem	43.8
Balance mass	17.5
LISA technology package	150
Disturbance reduction system	43
Science spacecraft dry total	450.4

[Racca, Namara]

B-L vs B

