Searching for ALP Dark Matter with a 1000 km baseline interferometer

2nd General Meeting Cosmic Wispers, Istanbul

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1 GNOME and the K-Rb-^{3}He comagnetometer

2 Interferometric ALP search

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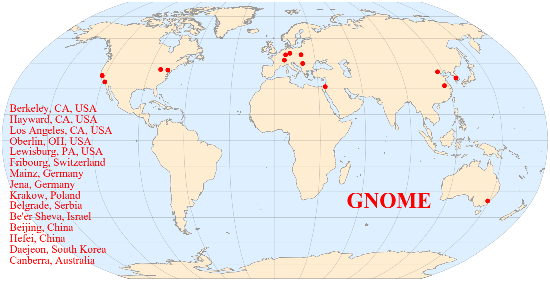
2 Interferometric ALP search

What is a GNOME?[1]

- **G**lobal **N**etwork of **O**ptical **M**agnetometers for **E**xotic physics searches
- Looking for transient and background dark matter signals
- Sensitive to Axion-nucleon coupling:

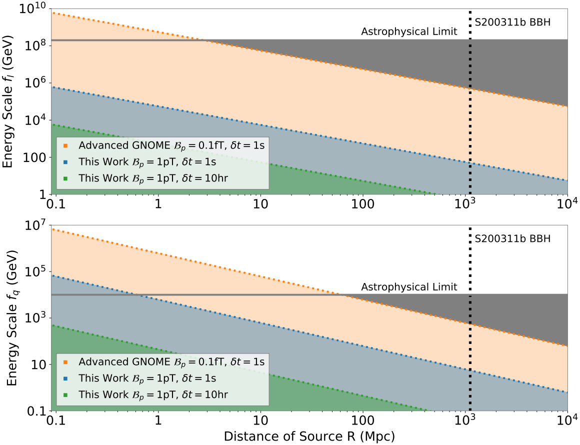
$$\mathcal{H}_N = g_{aNN} \nabla a \cdot \sigma_N \,,$$
$$\mathcal{H}_P = g_{aPP} \nabla a \cdot \sigma_P \,,$$

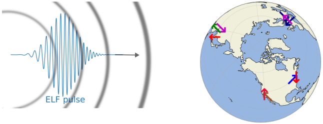


[1] Phys.Dark Univ. 22 (2018), 162-180

What can a GNOME do?[2] Look for ELFs[3]

- Exotic Low-mass Field (ELF) search with multi-messenger astronomy





- High energy astrophysical events detected by GW detectors

[2] Afach et al. ANNALEN DER PHYSIK 2023, 2300083

[3] Khamis et al. arXiv: 2407.13919

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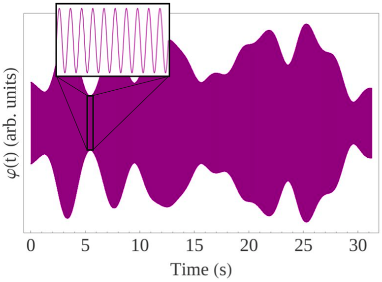
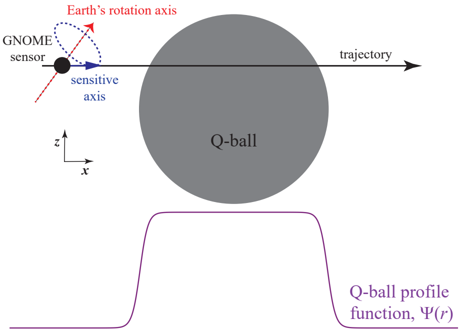
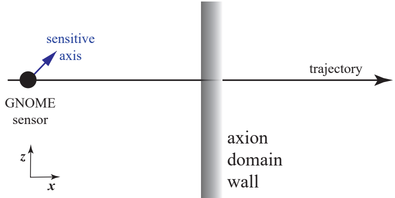
What can a GNOME do?

- Stochastic ALP DM field fluctuations
- Axion Domain Walls[4]
- Q-balls
- and much more!







[4] Afach et al. Nat. Phys. 17, 1396–1401 (2021).

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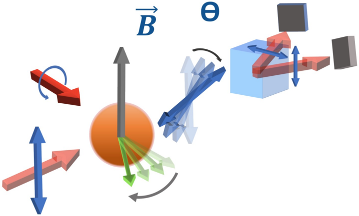
How does a GNOME work?

- Magnetometers as Dark Matter sensors



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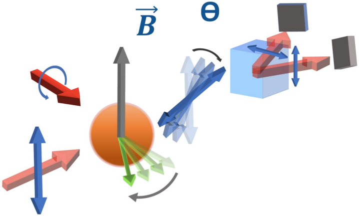
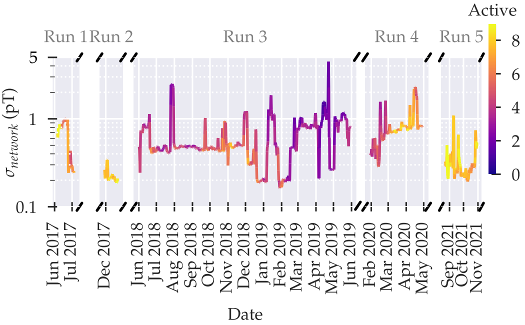
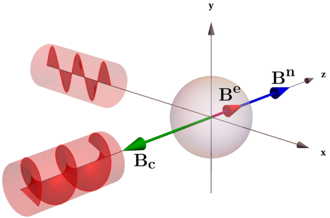


- 5 Science Runs since 2017
- Science Run 6 starting soon!



Advanced GNOME: K-Rb-^{3}He Comagnetometer

- Hot vapour cell with K, Rb and He magnetically shielded
- Polarize Rb electron → K electron and He nucleus polarization



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- Hot vapour cell with K, Rb and He magnetically shielded
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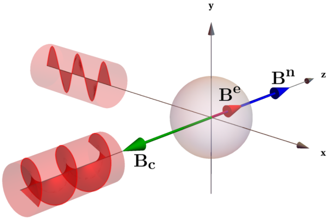
- Apply a compensation field
- More sensitive to spin couplings, including rotations and exotic interactions



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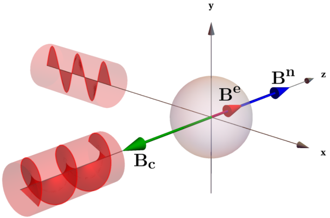
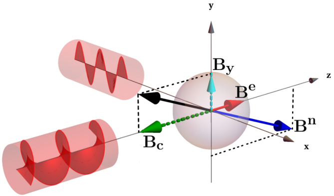


Perturbation



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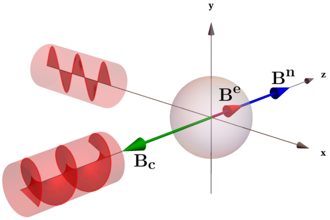

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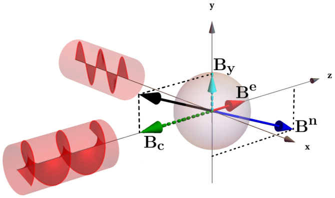

How sensitive are they?

Most stringent constraints on ALP DM at $\mathcal{O}(1)$ Hz. What about lower frequencies?

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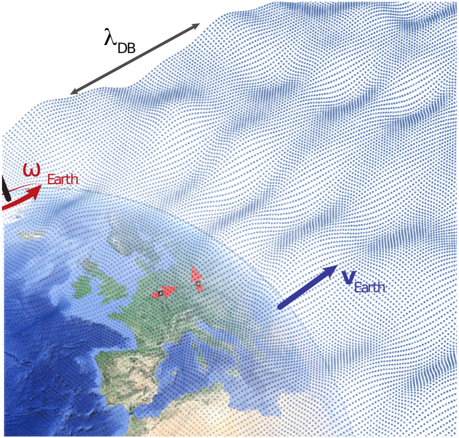
Two comagnetometers as an interferometer

- Situated in Mainz and Krakow, $\sim 1000\,\text{km}$ apart
- Time synchronized measurement
- Lower frequency regime $\rightarrow$ coherent signal
- We calibrate the frequency response of the comagnetometers[5] every 25 h



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[5] Padniuk et al. Phys. Rev. Research 6, 013339

3D Gradient of the ALP field

- Spread of frequencies

$$\Delta\omega \approx \omega_a \frac{v_0^2}{c^2} \approx \omega_a \times 10^{-6}$$

- Coherence time
  $\tau \sim 1/\Delta\omega$

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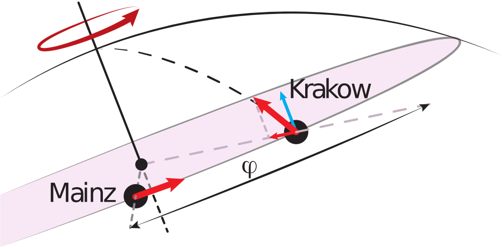

$$\nabla a(t) \sim \sum_n^N \boldsymbol{v}_n \cos(\omega_a t + \phi_n)$$

$$= \hat{\boldsymbol{x}}\alpha_x \cos(\omega_a t + \phi_x) + \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}\alpha_y \cos(\omega_a t + \phi_y) + \hat{\boldsymbol{z}}\alpha_z \cos(\omega_a t + \phi_z)$$

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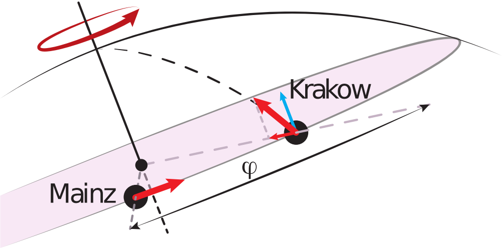

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- $\nabla a(t)$ depends on six random parameters:
  - α: Rayleigh distributed random number
  - ϕ: phase of the field in each orthogonal direction

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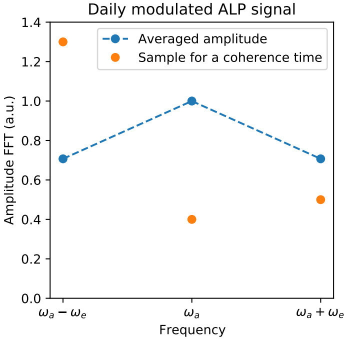
ALP signature in the frequency domain

- A carrier at ω_a and two sidebands at $\omega_a \pm \omega_e$



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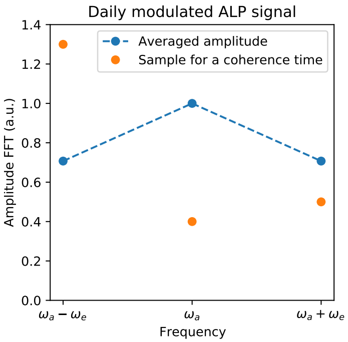
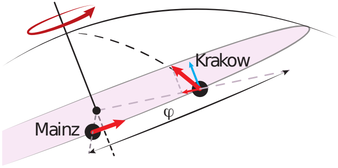
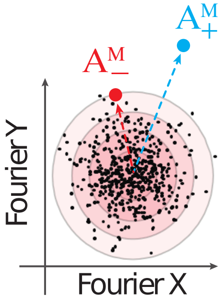


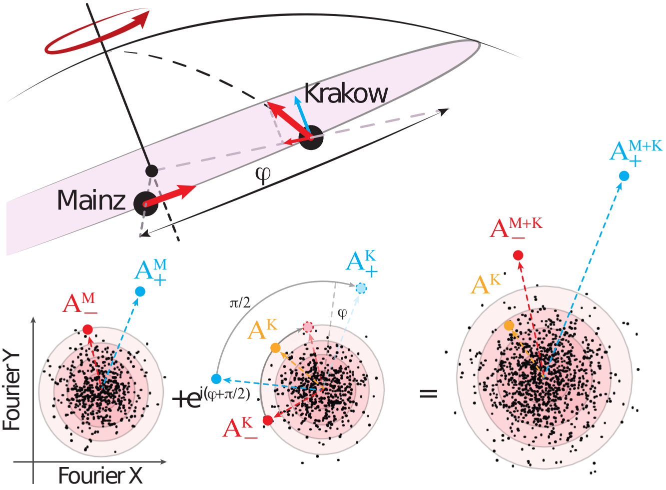




- Sidebands are in general asymmetric!

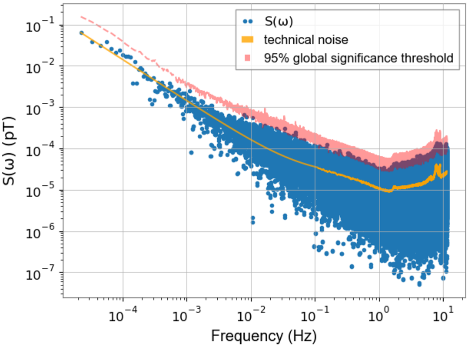
Search strategy

- We combine the ALP signatures properly shifted



Search results

- No ALP candidate is found



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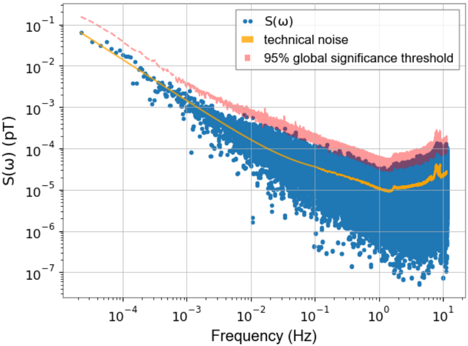
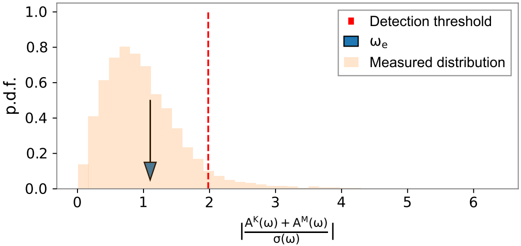
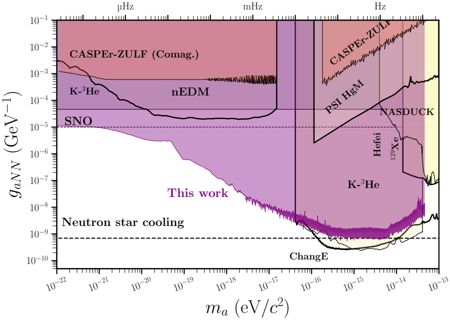


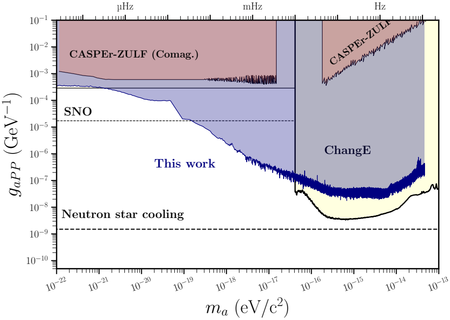
- Independent analysis of amplitudes at ω_e



Exclusions plots for proton and neutron coupling

- Constraints rescaled by nuclear spin content of ^{3}He
- Reduction of sensitivity due to incoherence of the field for frequencies $> 10^{-2}$ Hz





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Outlook

- We present a search in the ultra-low ALP mass range
- It extends for nine orders of magnitude in laboratory unconstrained space in both neutron and proton coupling.
- The experimental set up is based on two comagnetometers in separate locations.
- The comagnetometers are part of Advanced GNOME and will run together as a network to look for transient DM events (ELFs, axion domain walls, Q-balls, ...)

Acknowledgements

Grzegorz Łukasiewicz

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Mikhail Padniuk

Dmitry Budker

Alexander Sushkov

Szymon Pustelny

Read me!

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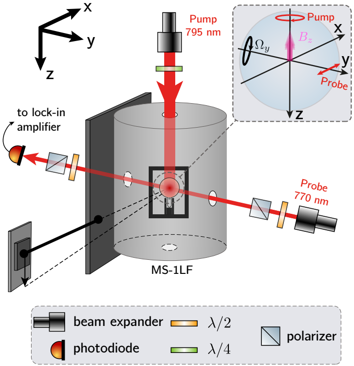
Polarization dynamics in a comagnetometer

- Frequency response for arbitrary perturbation:

$$\mathcal{F}^r_\pm = -a\frac{\omega_n(\alpha_e-\alpha_n)+(\pm\omega+\gamma_n\Delta_{B_z}-i|R_n|)\alpha_e}{(\pm\omega+\omega_e+\Delta_{B_z}\gamma_e/q-i|R_e|)(\pm\omega+\omega_n+\gamma_n\Delta_{B_z}-i|R_n|)-\omega_e\omega_n}$$



- α = interaction coupling
- a = amplitude
- Δ_{B_z} = detuning from compensation point
- R = Relaxation rate
- ω = Larmor frequency

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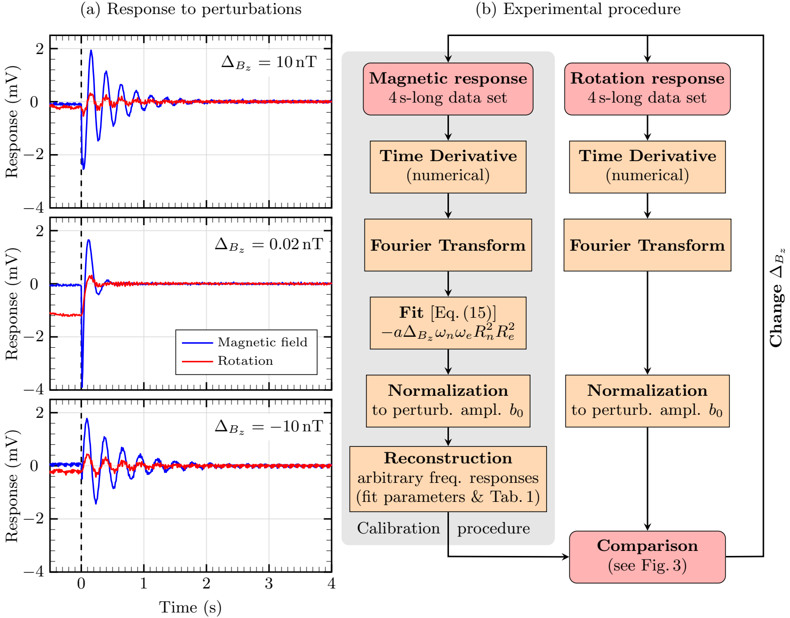
Comagnetometer response calibration routine



Comagnetometer response demonstration