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Theoretical motivations

- Theories beyond the Standard Model predict new light scalar bosons
- Axions and Axion-like particles
- WISP: candidate to Dark Matter
- New short range monopole-dipole interaction potential V which occurs as a pseudo-magnetic field

$$\lambda = \frac{\hbar}{m_\phi c}$$

$$V = g_s^N g_p^N \frac{\hbar \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{r}}{8\pi M_N c} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \exp\left(-\frac{r}{\lambda}\right)$$

Principle of the measurement

- Measure a polarized Helium 3 cell longitudinal relaxation rate Γ_1 dependence with the holding magnetic field B_0
- Search for an exotic contribution due to pseudo-magnetic field

$$\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{1w} + \Gamma_{1dd} + \Gamma_{me} + \Gamma_{mi} + \Gamma_{NF}$$

Collisions with walls

Collisions with dipoles

External magnetic field inhomogeneities

Holding field inhomogeneities

Exotic contribution

Behaviour of contributions:

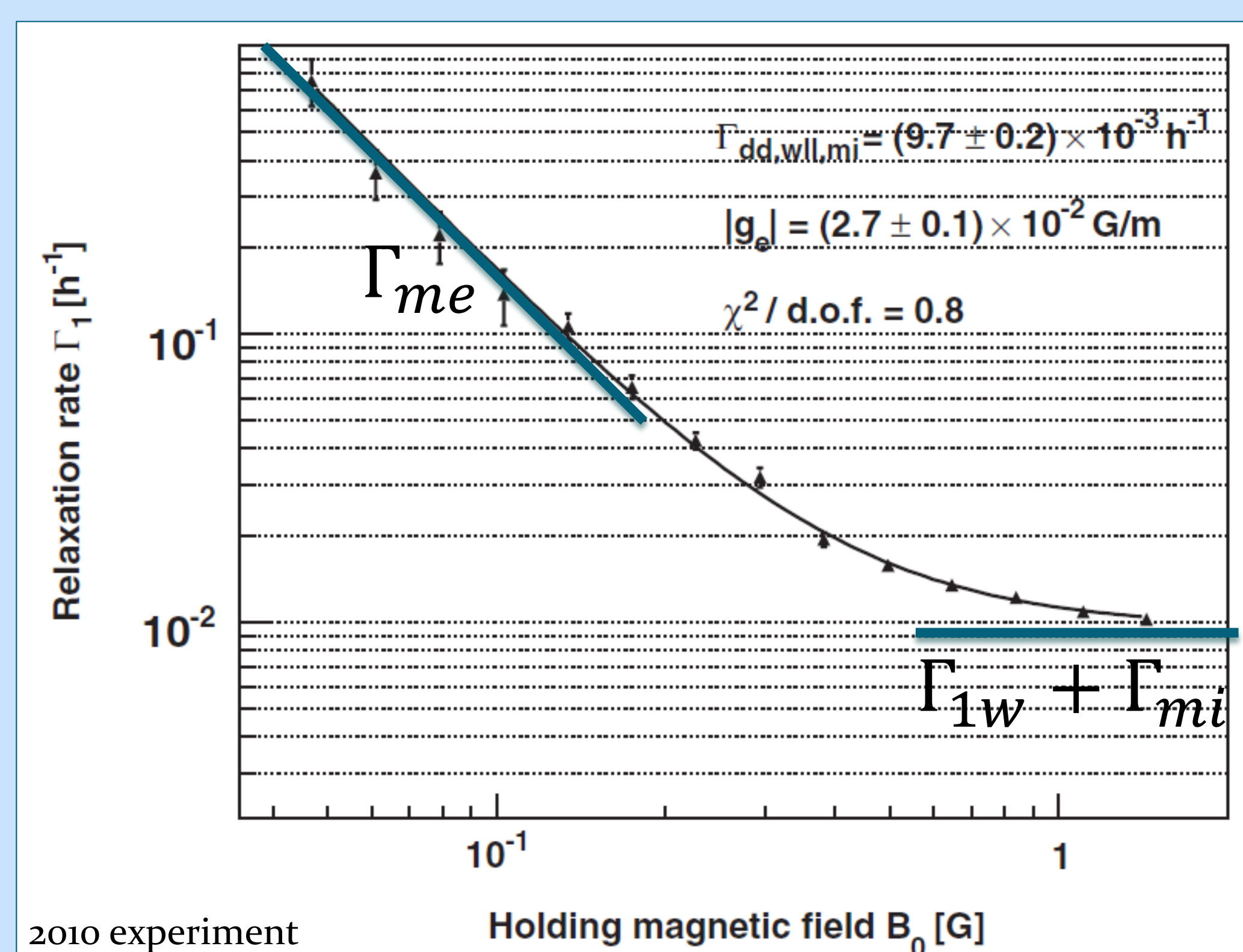
- Constant with B_0 : Γ_{1w} , Γ_{1dd} , Γ_{mi}
- Behave as B_0^{-2} : Γ_{me}
- Γ_{NF} behaviour is very different from the other contributions¹:

$$\Gamma_{NF} = \frac{\hbar^2 N^2}{8m_n^2 D R} \frac{\lambda^5 (g_s g_p)^2 (1 - e^{-d/\lambda})^2}{(1 + \phi_\lambda^2)^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\phi_\lambda}} (1 - \phi_\lambda (2 - \phi_\lambda)) + (\phi_\lambda^2 - 3) \right)$$

- $\phi_\lambda = \frac{\gamma B_0 \lambda^2}{D}$
- γ is the gyromagnetic ratio of ^3He
- D is the diffusion coefficient
- N is the nucleon density of the cell walls and d their thickness
- m_n is the mass of a nucleon
- R is the radius of the cell

- In 2010 experiment², the limiting factors were:

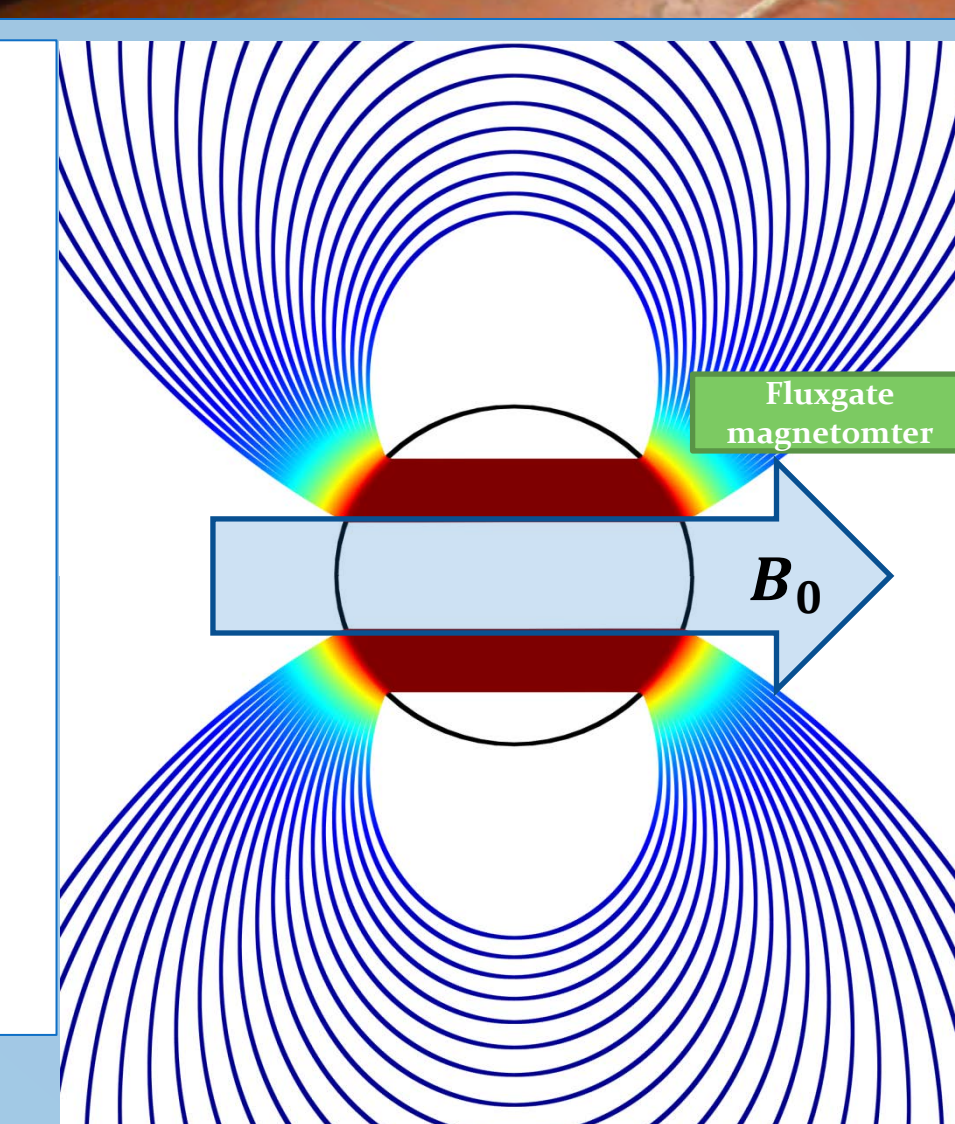
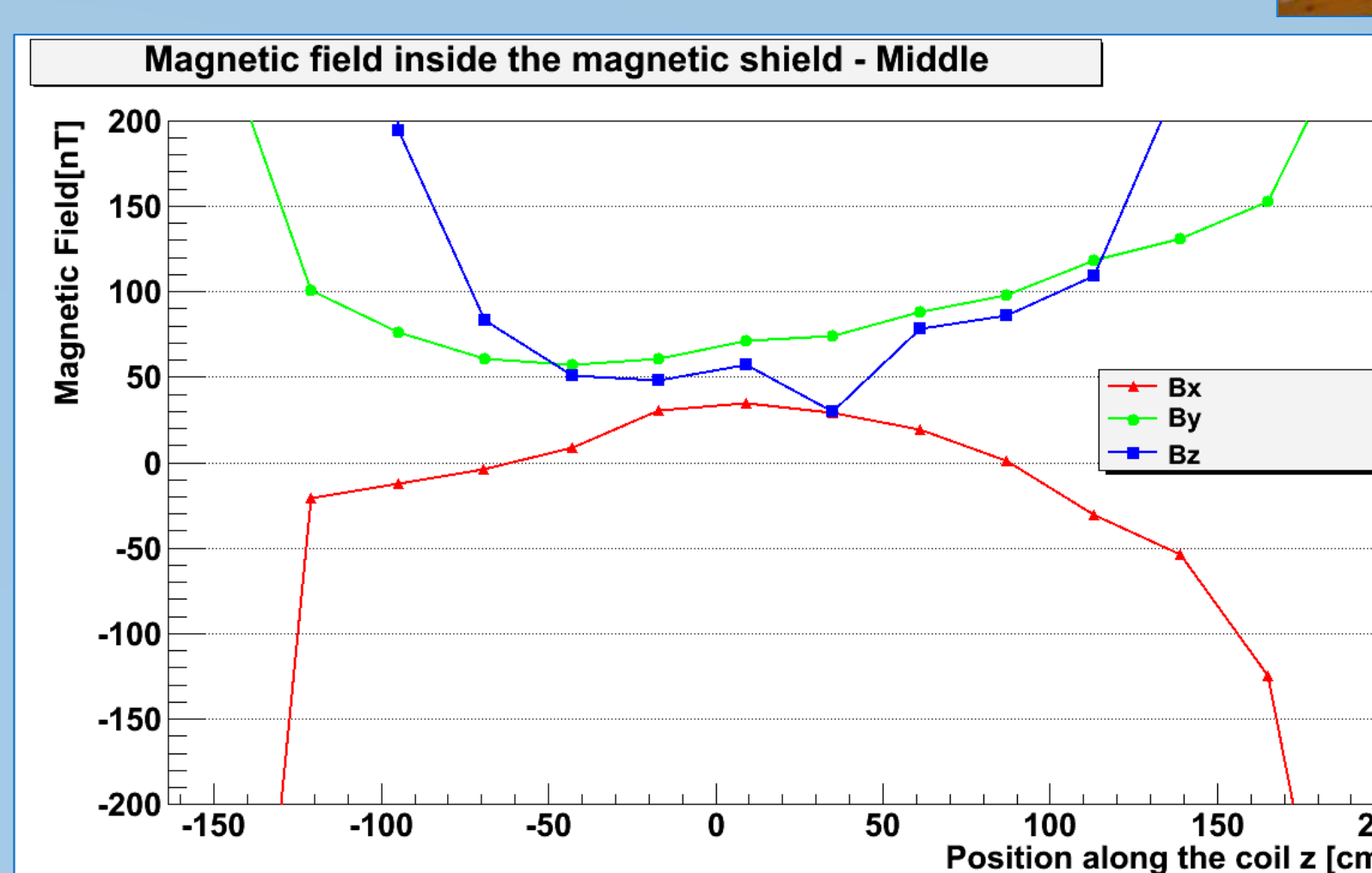
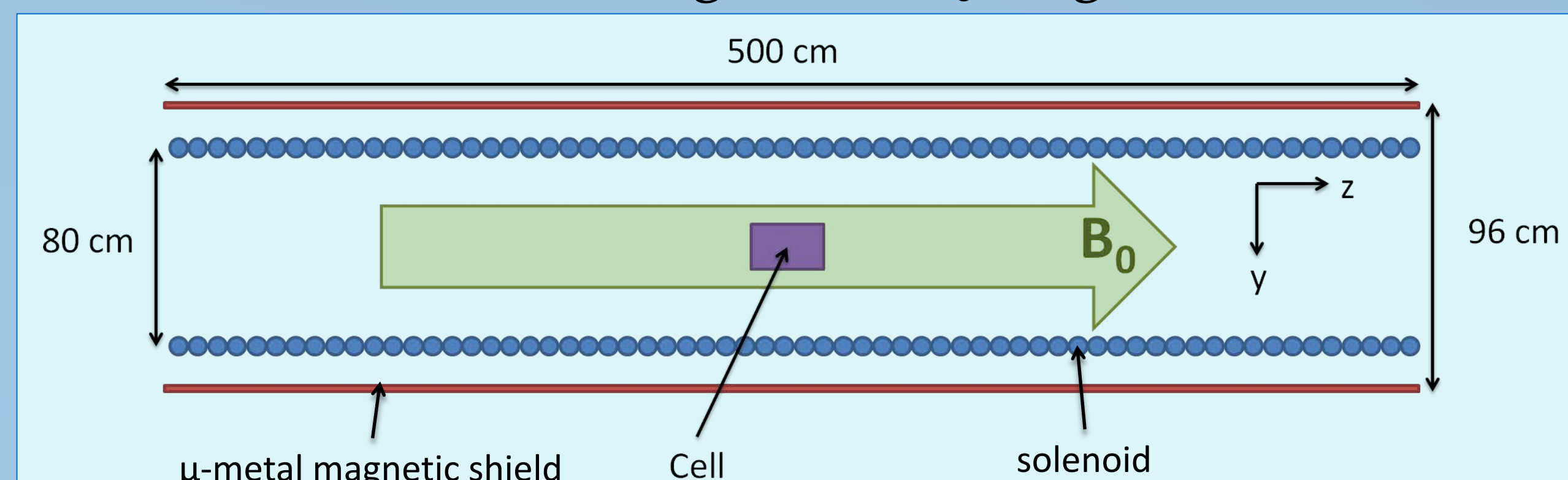
- Environmental magnetic inhomogeneities
- Depolarization due to the walls
- Holding magnetic field B_0 inhomogeneities



The apparatus

Improvements:

- Magnetic shield: gradients decreased by factor 30
- Solenoid: a more homogeneous B_0 magnetic field

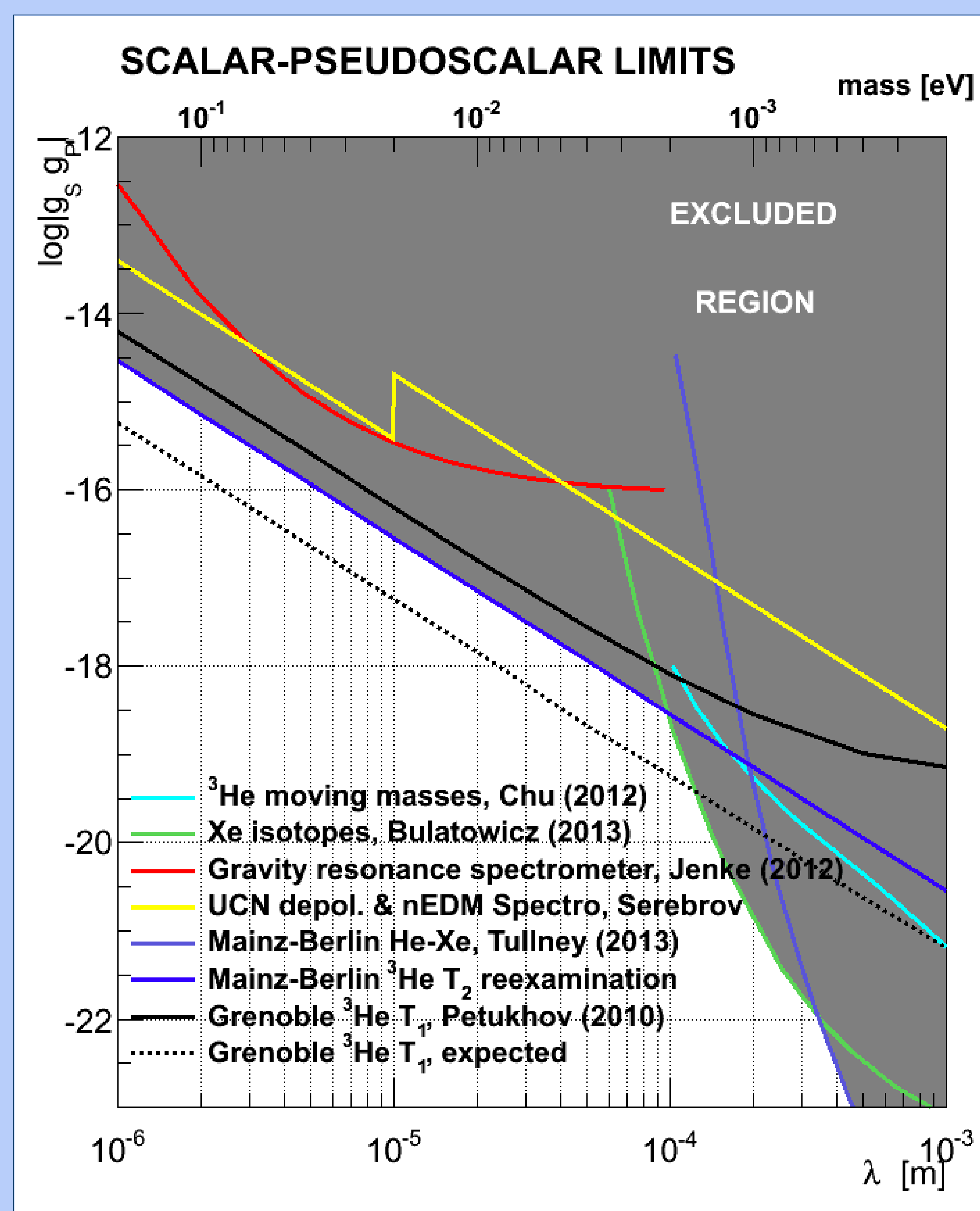


Measurement of Γ_1 :

Due to high polarization, the ^3He cell generates a magnetic field B_s (proportional to polarization) which can be measured with a three-axis fluxgate magnetometer.

→ Evaluation of Γ_1 with magnetic field exponential decrease with time: $B_s \propto \exp -\Gamma_1 t$

Expected constraints



1. M. Guigue, G. Pignol, Article in preparation

2. A. K. Petukhov, G. Pignol, D. Jullien, and K. H. Andersen, Physical Review Letters **105**, 170401 (2010)