

LOOKING FOR AXIONS WITH NEDM EXPERIMENT

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WE LOOK FOR OSCILLATIONS IN DATA OF ILL AND PSI NEUTRON EDM EXPERIMENTS TO SEARCH FOR ULTRA-LOW-MASS AXION DARK MATTER.

THEORETICAL MOTIVATION

AXION-LIKE PARTICLES TACKLE TWO PROBLEMS OF MODERN PHYSICS: THE STRONG CP PROBLEM OF QCD AND DARK MATTER. MOST SEARCHES FOCUS ON AXION COUPLING TO PHOTONS. RECENTLY, SEARCHING FOR GLUON COUPLING HAS BEEN PROPOSED:

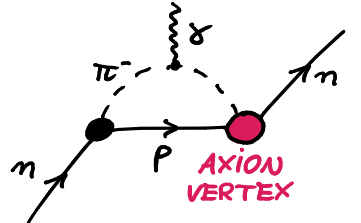
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{C_G}{f_a} \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} a G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} + \dots$$

MODEL-DEPENDENT PARAMETER ~ 1
AXION DECAY CONSTANT

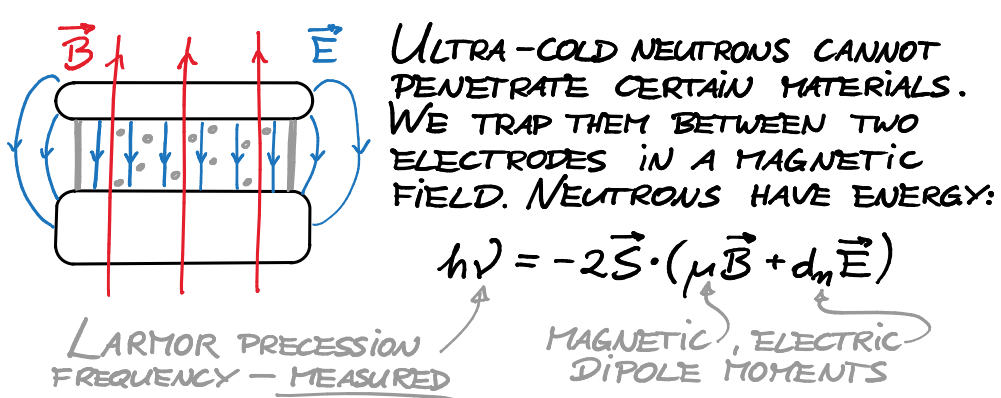
THIS COUPLING INDUCES AN OSCILLATING NEUTRON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (EDM):

$$d_n(t) = 5.3 \cdot 10^{-22} C_G \frac{10^{-22} \text{ eV}}{m_a} \frac{10^{16} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \cos(m_a t) \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

AXION MASS



NEUTRON EDM MEASUREMENT AT ILL & PSI



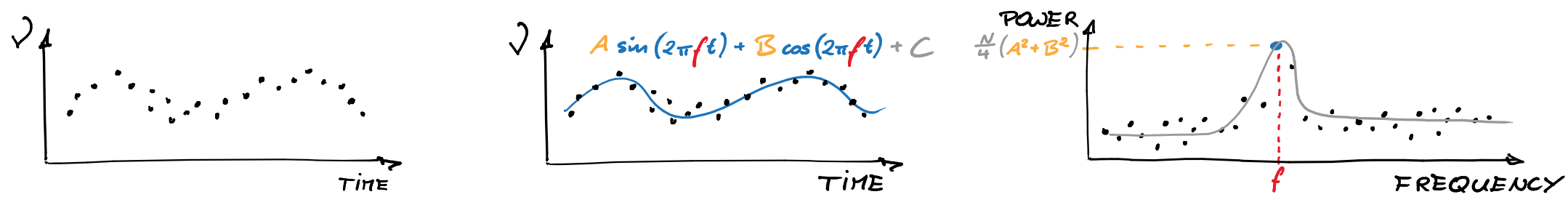
ULTRA-COLD NEUTRONS CANNOT PENETRATE CERTAIN MATERIALS. WE TRAP THEM BETWEEN TWO ELECTRODES IN A MAGNETIC FIELD. NEUTRONS HAVE ENERGY:

$$h\nu = -2\vec{S} \cdot (\mu\vec{B} + d_n\vec{E})$$

STATIC NEUTRON EDM IS MEASURED BY LOOKING FOR A CHANGE IN ν WHEN THE $\vec{E}$ FIELD POLARITY IS REVERSED. OSCILLATING NEUTRON EDM WOULD CAUSE AN OSCILLATION IN THE MEASURED LARMOR PRECESSION FREQUENCY.

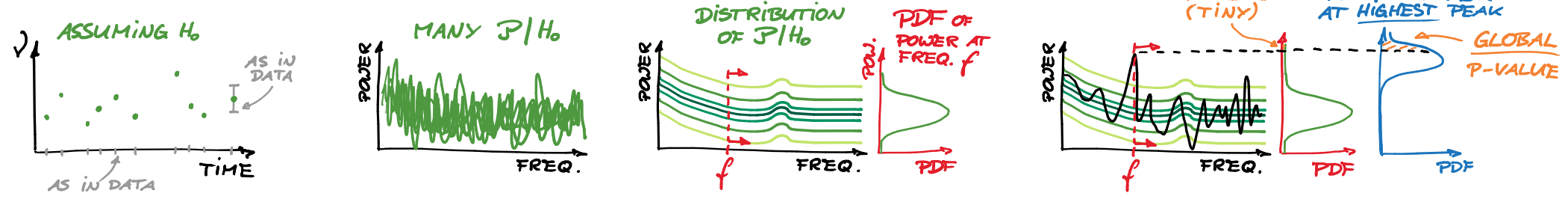
LEAST-SQUARES SPECTRAL ANALYSIS (LSSA)

TO QUANTIFY THE OSCILLATIONS WE USE LSSA. IN LSSA OSCILLATION POWER AT FREQUENCY f IS DETERMINED THROUGH AMPLITUDE OF THE BEST FIT SINE WITH FREQUENCY f TO THE TIME SERIES. THE PERIODOGRAM, P , IS POWER EVALUATED FOR A RANGE OF FREQUENCIES.



LOOKING FOR AN OSCILLATION

AS THE STATISTICAL TEST WE COMPARE THE PERIODOGRAM OF THE ν TIME SERIES WITH ITS DISTRIBUTION GIVEN THE NULL HYPOTHESIS, H_0 - "THE TIME SERIES IS NOISE". BY GENERATING MANY TIME SERIES UNDER H_0 WE ESTIMATE THE DISTRIBUTION OF $P|H_0$.



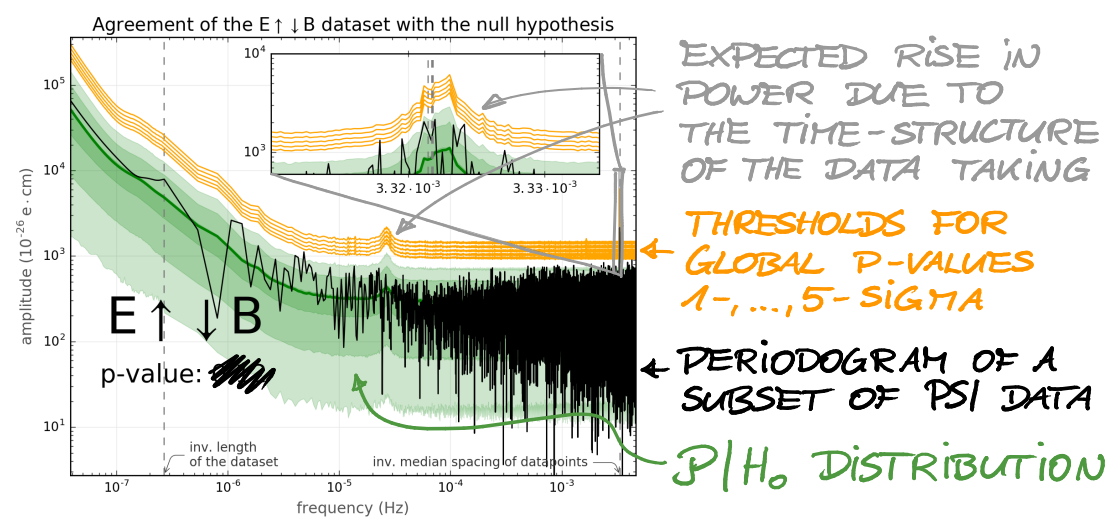
THE BEST SIGNAL CANDIDATE IS THE PEAK IN THE DATA PERIODOGRAM RISING HIGHEST ABOVE THE $P|H_0$ DISTRIBUTION. HOW HIGH ABOVE IT RISES DETERMINES THE LOCAL P-VALUE. THE LOCAL P-VALUE IS ALWAYS SMALL, E.G. $\sim 1/100$ WHEN 100 FREQUENCIES ARE CONSIDERED. THE CORRECTED, GLOBAL P-VALUE IS:

$$P_G = 1 - (1 - P_L)^N$$

NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES

FOR EXAMPLE WITH $N=100$ P-VALUES LOCAL: 0.01 10^{-4}
GLOBAL: 0.63 0.01

A SUBSET OF THE ANALYSIS



FIRST EXPERIMENTAL SEARCH

