



# Search for axion dark matter with ultracold neutrons

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on behalf of the nEDM collaboration

with: **AYRES, N. J.** (*University of Sussex, UK*)

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**STADNIK, Y. V.** (*Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Germany*)

**FAIRBAIRN, M.** (*King's College London, UK*)

**MARSH, D. J. E.** (*King's College London, UK*)

# Motivation

27%

# Dark Matter

Universe content:  
**27%**

local galactic neighbourhood:  
(observations of stellar orbits)  
 **$0.4 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$**

mean dark matter energy density:  
 **$1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ GeV/cm}^3$**

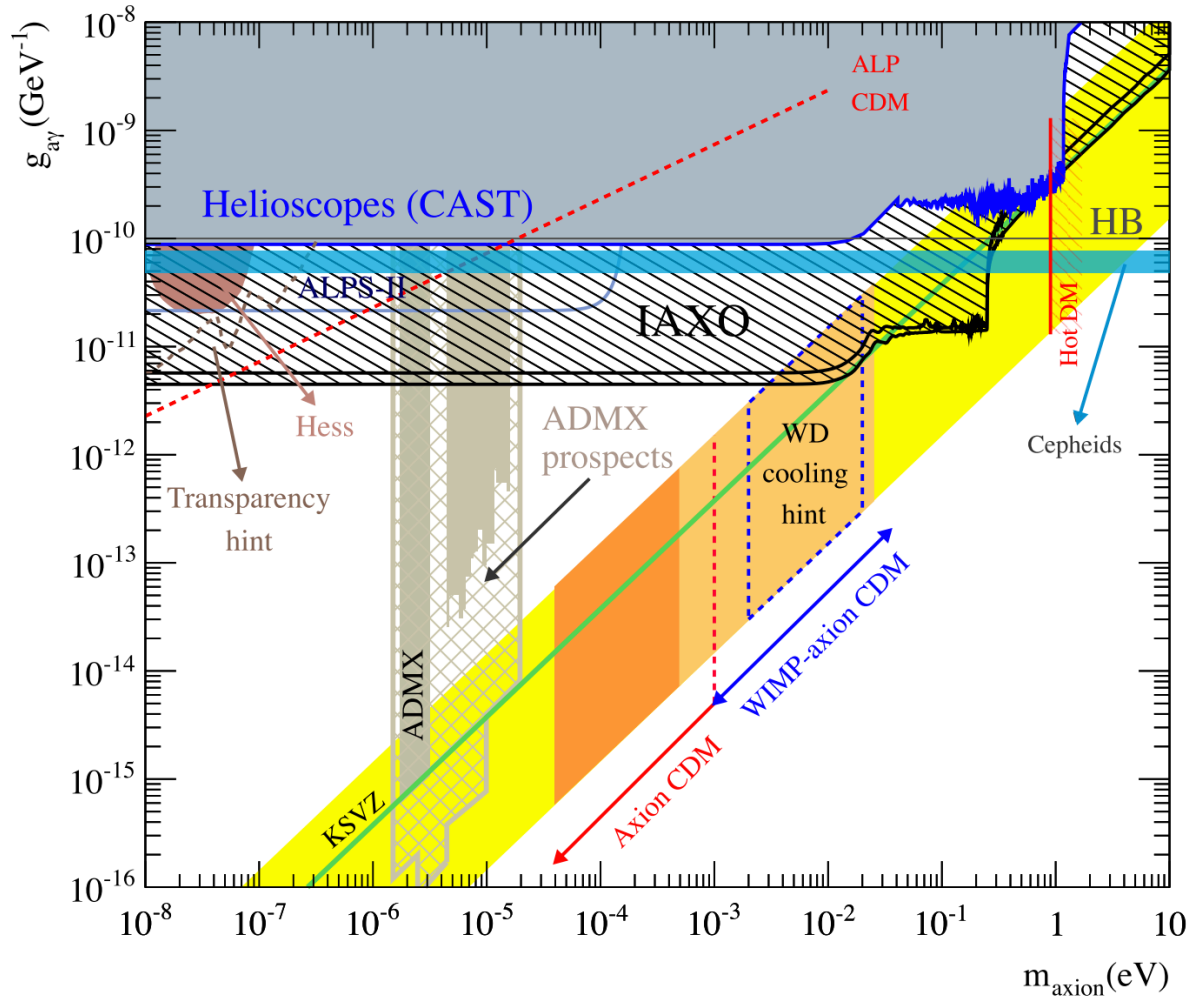


# Axions





# Axion - photon coupling



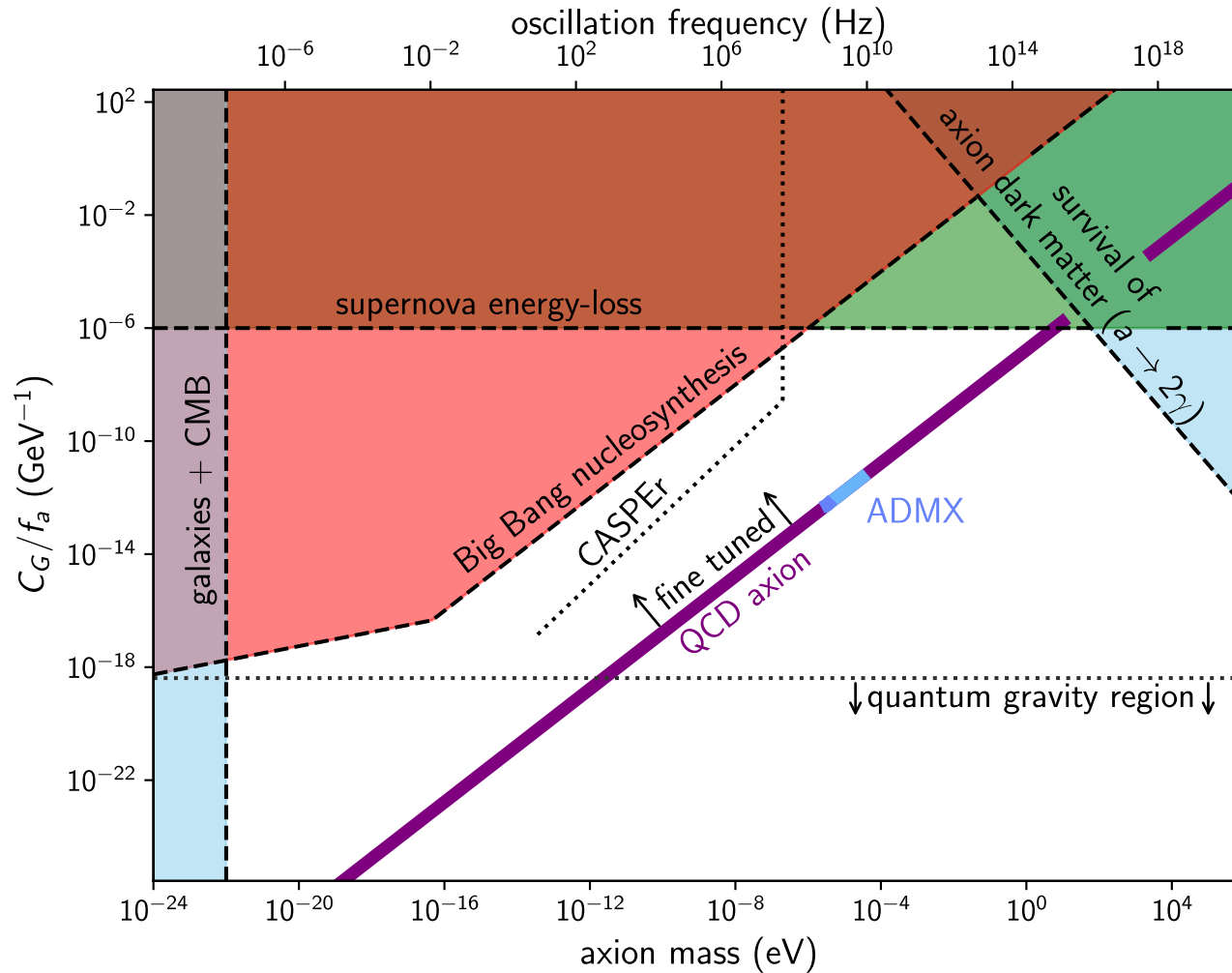
source: G. Carosi et al., ArXiv e-prints (2013), 1309.7035.

# Couplings

Gluon couplings to the Standard Model:

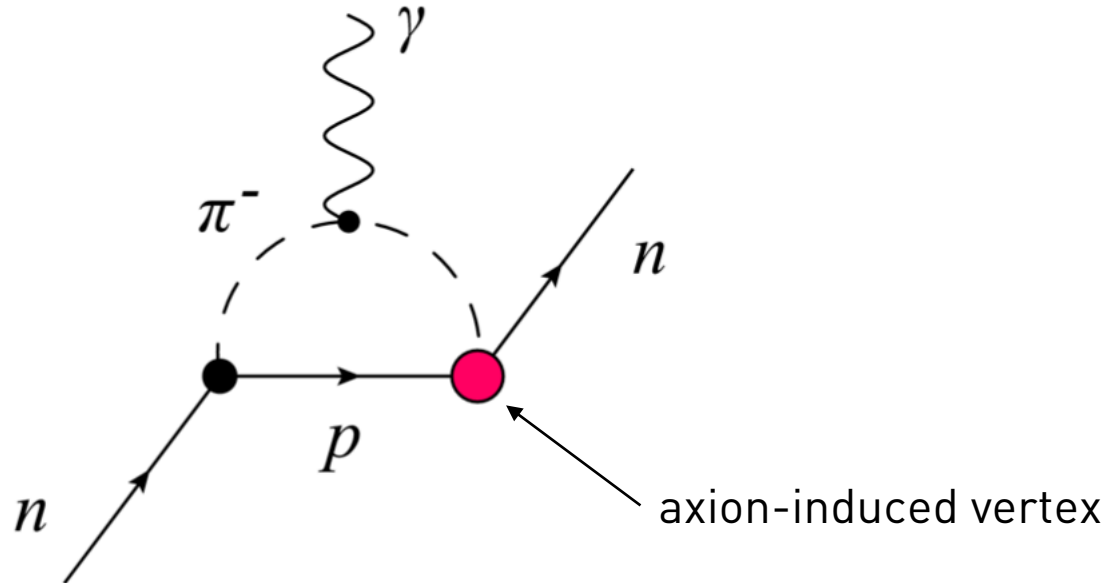
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{C_G}{f_a} \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} a G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}$$

# Axion – photon coupling



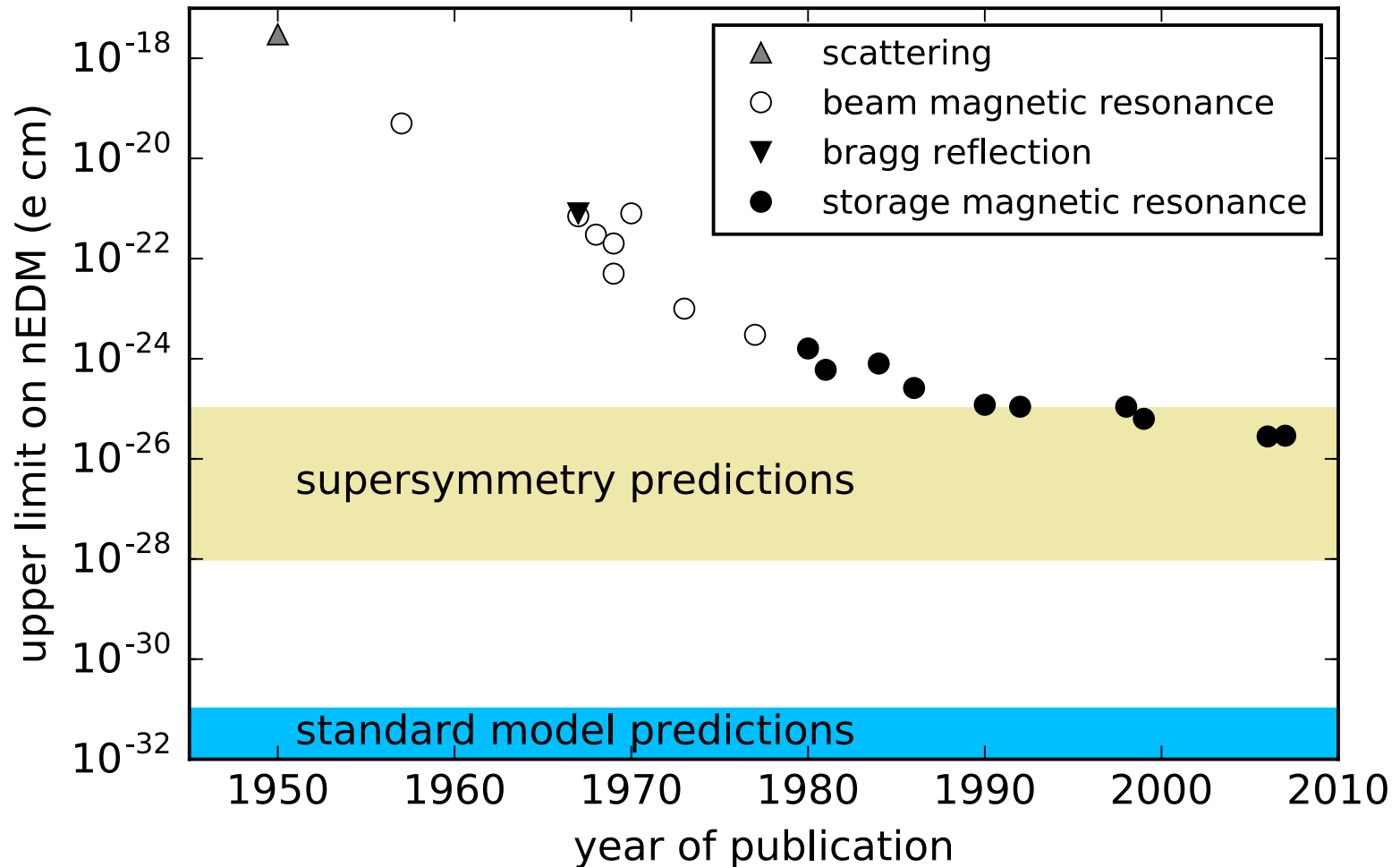


# Axion-induced neutron electric dipole moment



$$d_n(t) = 5.9 \times 10^{-22} C_G \left( \frac{10^{-22} \text{ eV}}{m_a} \right) \left( \frac{10^{16} \text{ GeV}}{f_a} \right) \cos(m_a t) \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

# nEDM measurements



# Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France





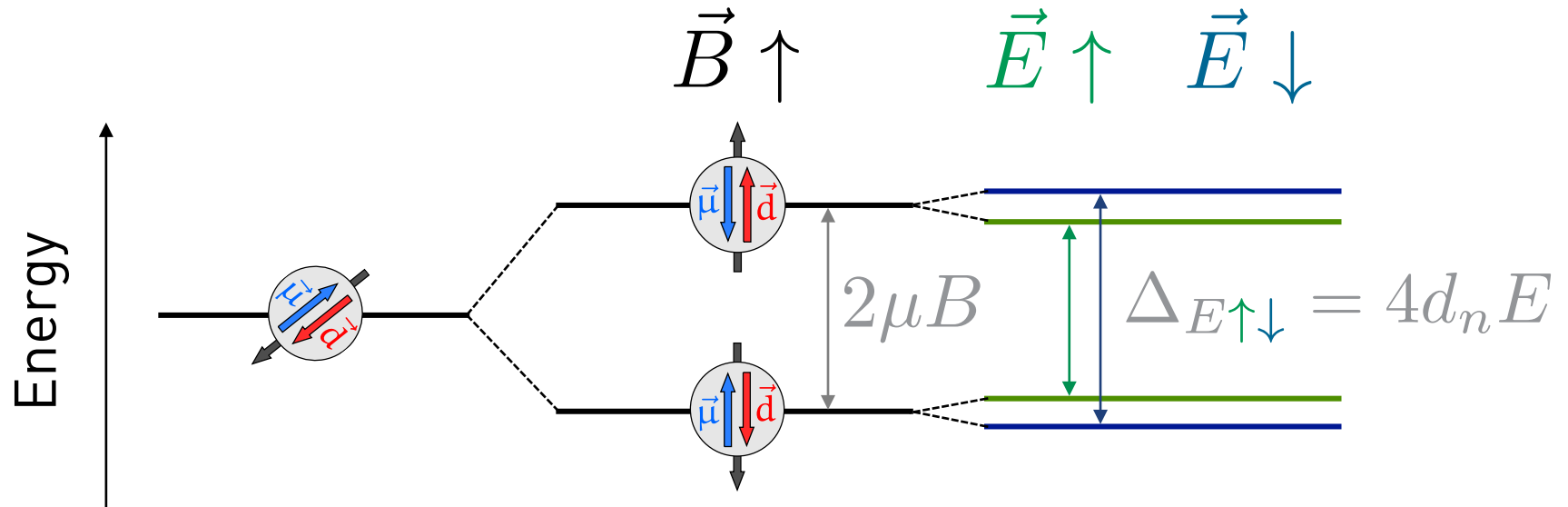
# Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland





# How to measure the nEDM

$$\mathcal{H} = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{d}_n \cdot \vec{E}$$

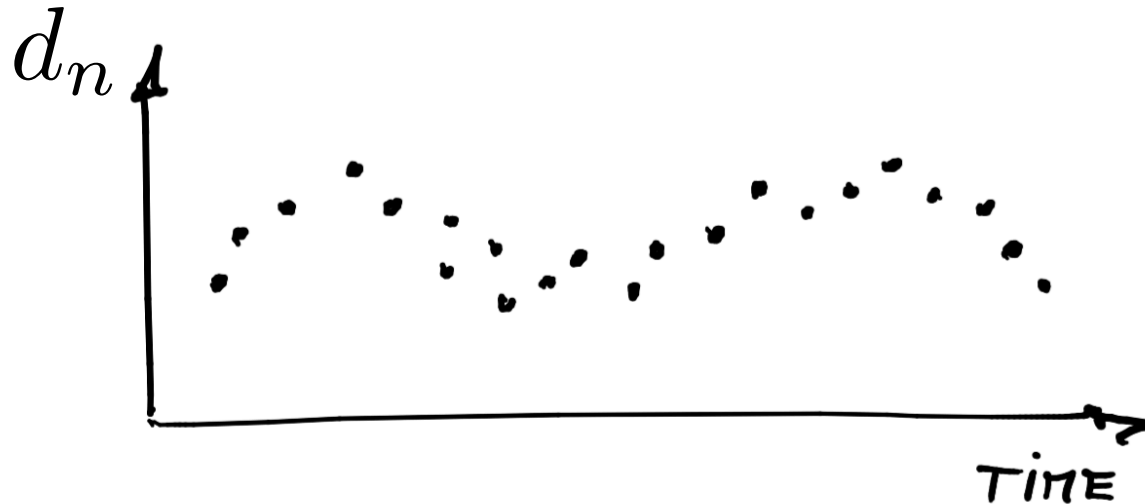


Measure a change in the transition frequency in a presence of an electric field.

# Run-base analysis – ILL data

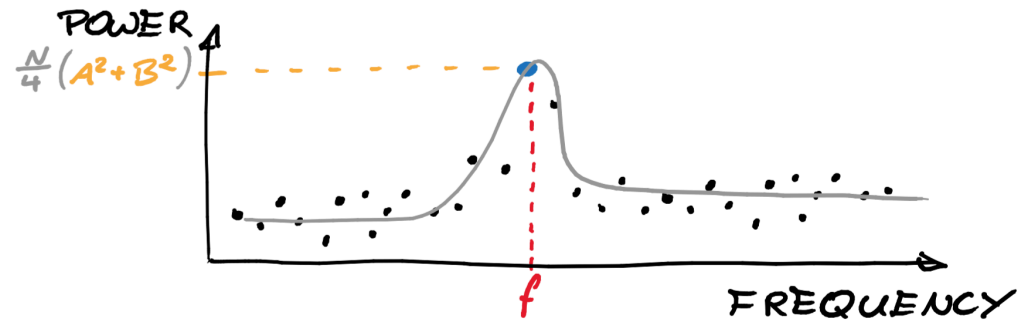
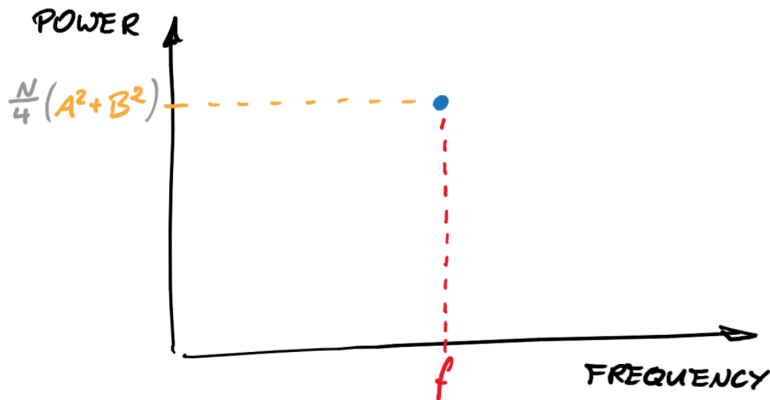
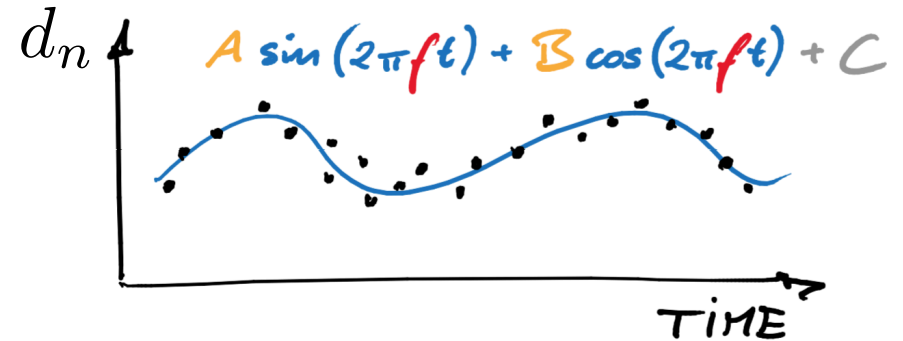
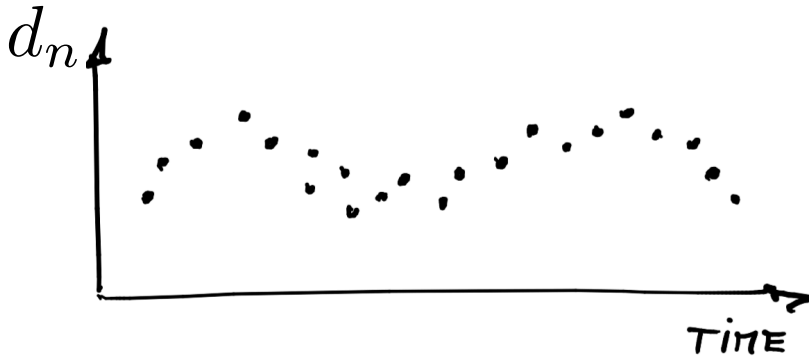
*Work of Nicholas Ayres, University of Sussex, UK*

We get an  $d_n$  estimate every 1-73 hours.

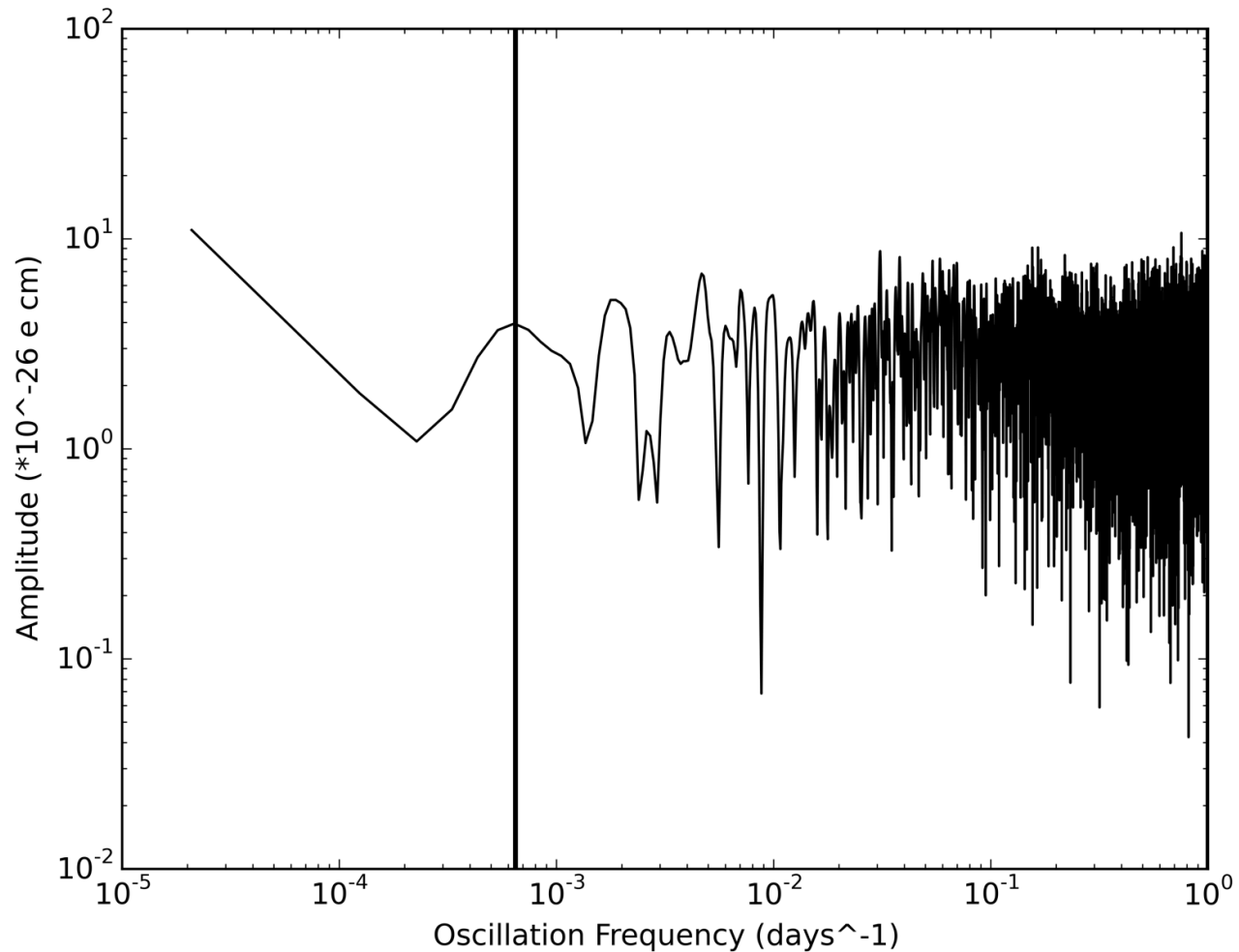




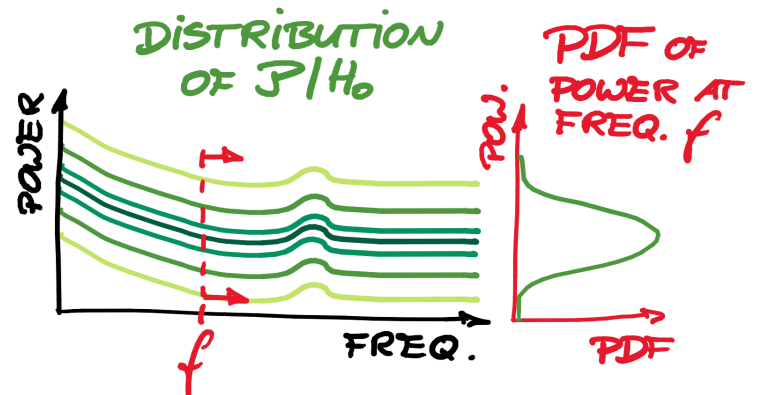
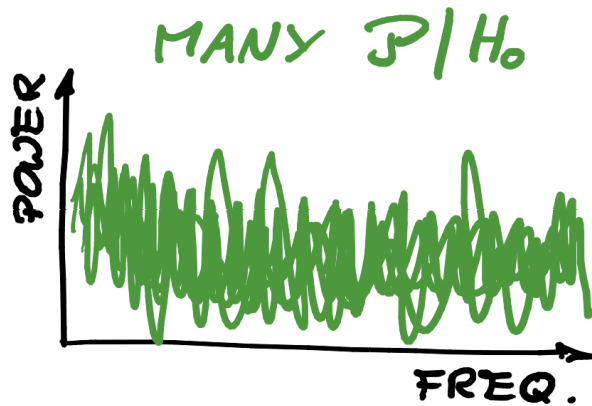
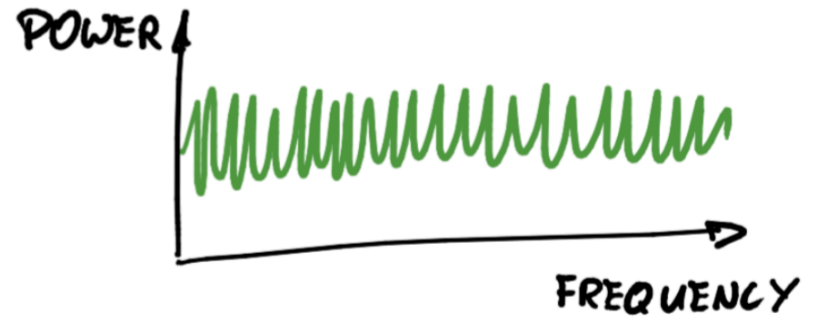
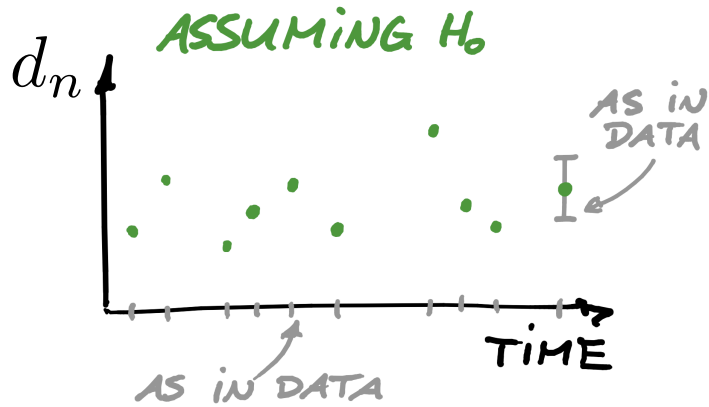
# Least Squares Spectral Analysis (LSSA)



# The Data Periodogram

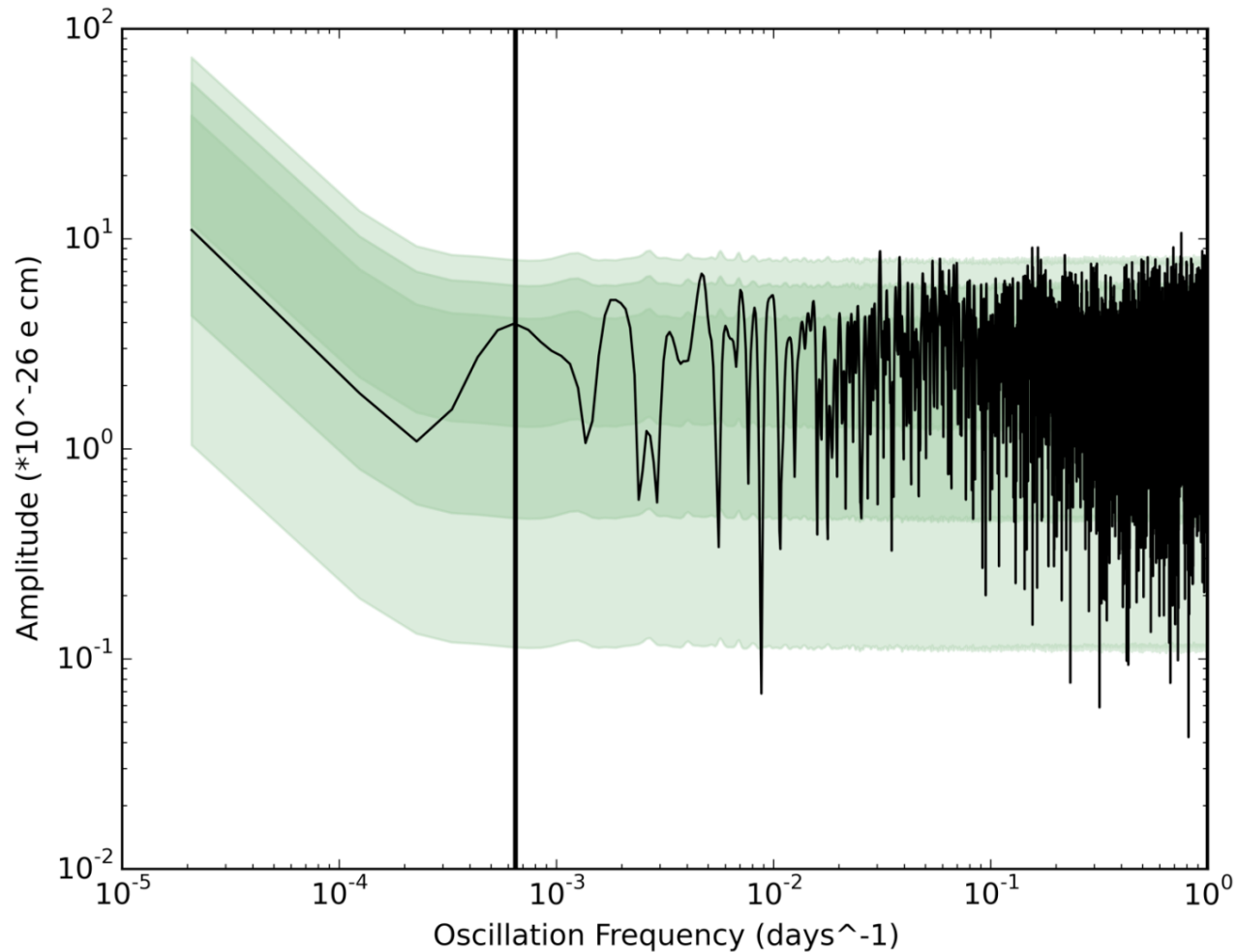


# The Periodogram Under the Null Hypothesis

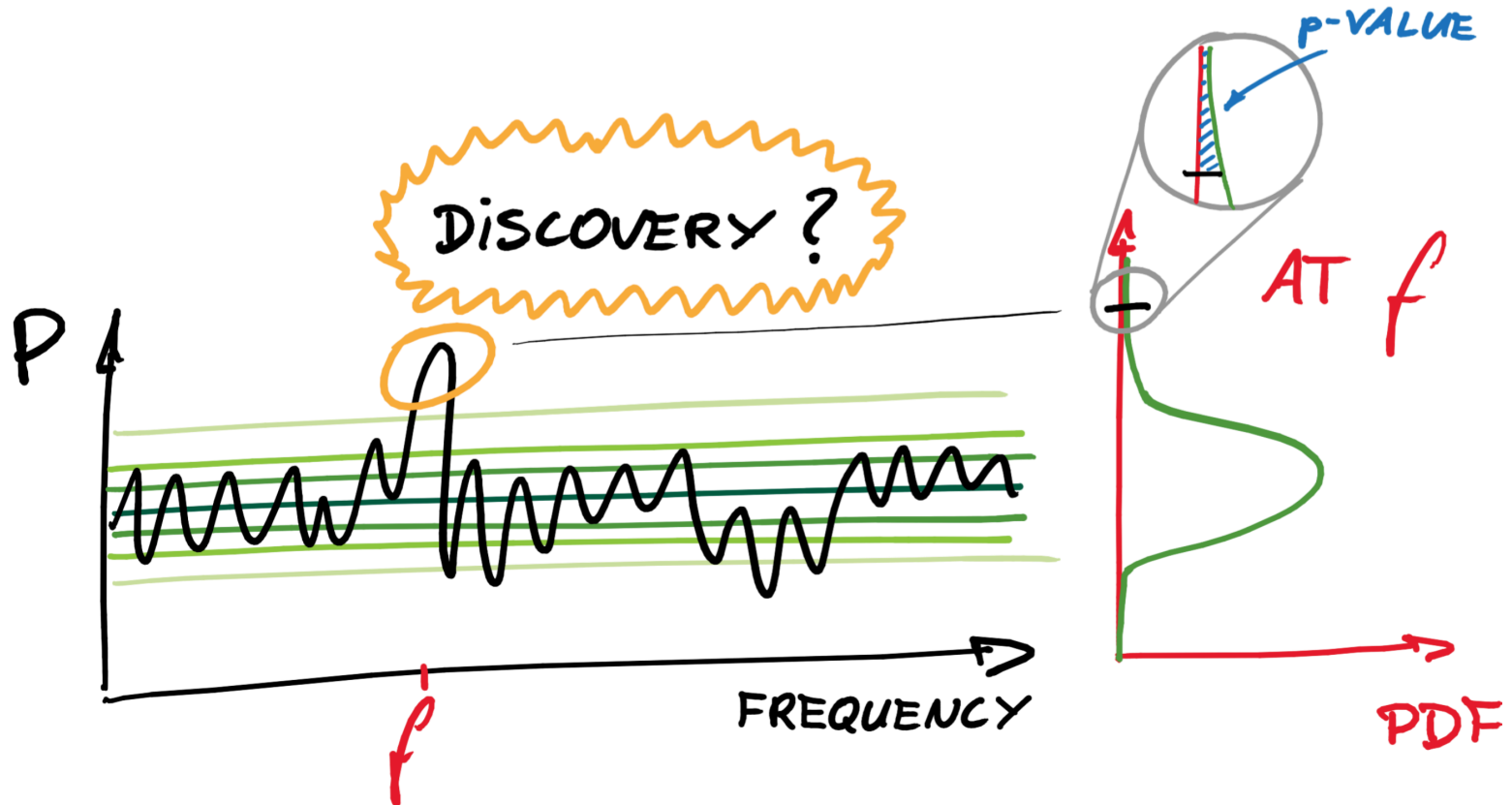




# The Data Periodogram vs. the Null Hypothesis



# The Null Hypothesis Test



# The Look-Elsewhere Effect

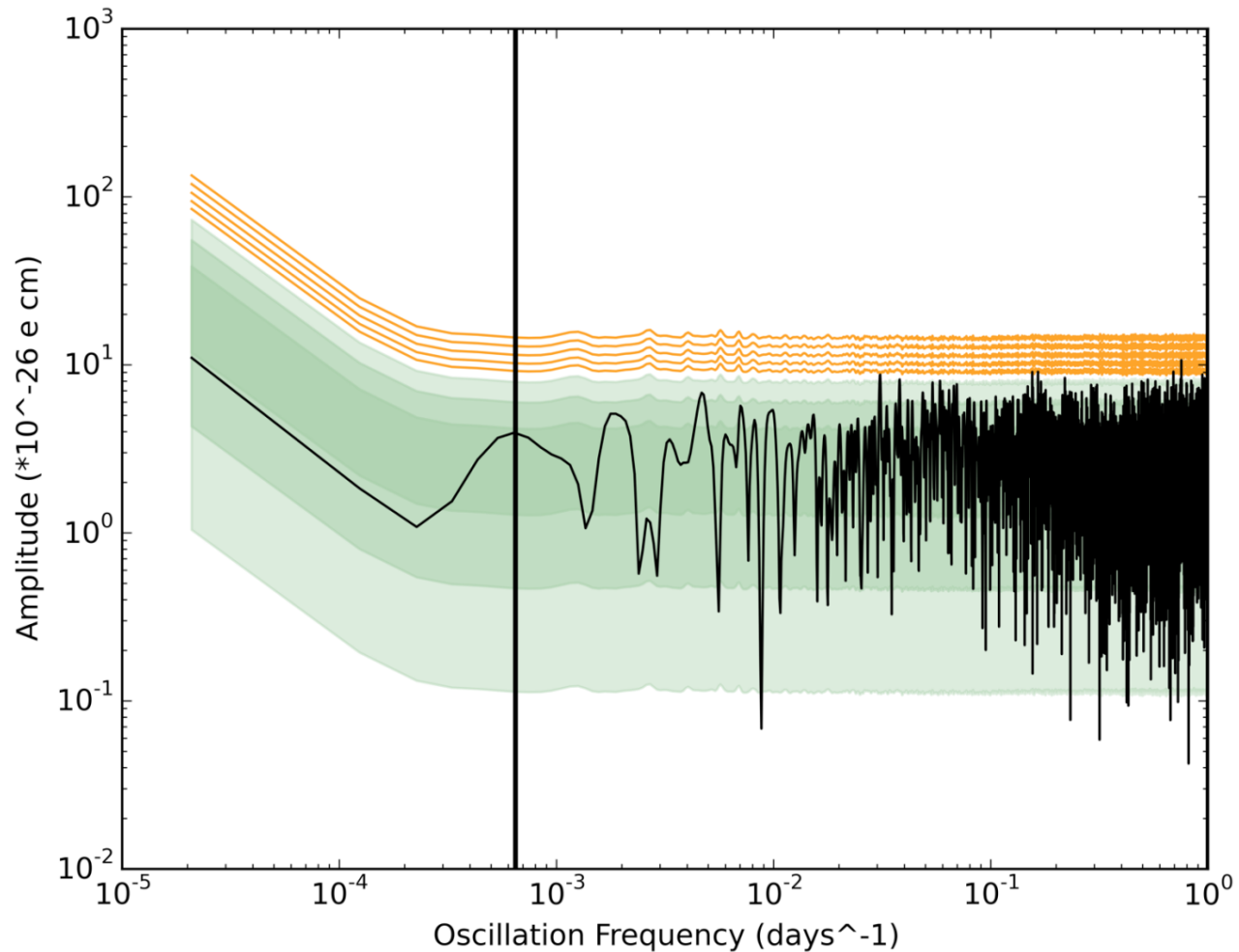
$$p_{\text{global}} = 1 - (1 - p_{\text{local}})^{\text{number of frequencies}}$$

number of frequencies = 1 000 000

$p_{\text{global}}$  = 3-sigma level

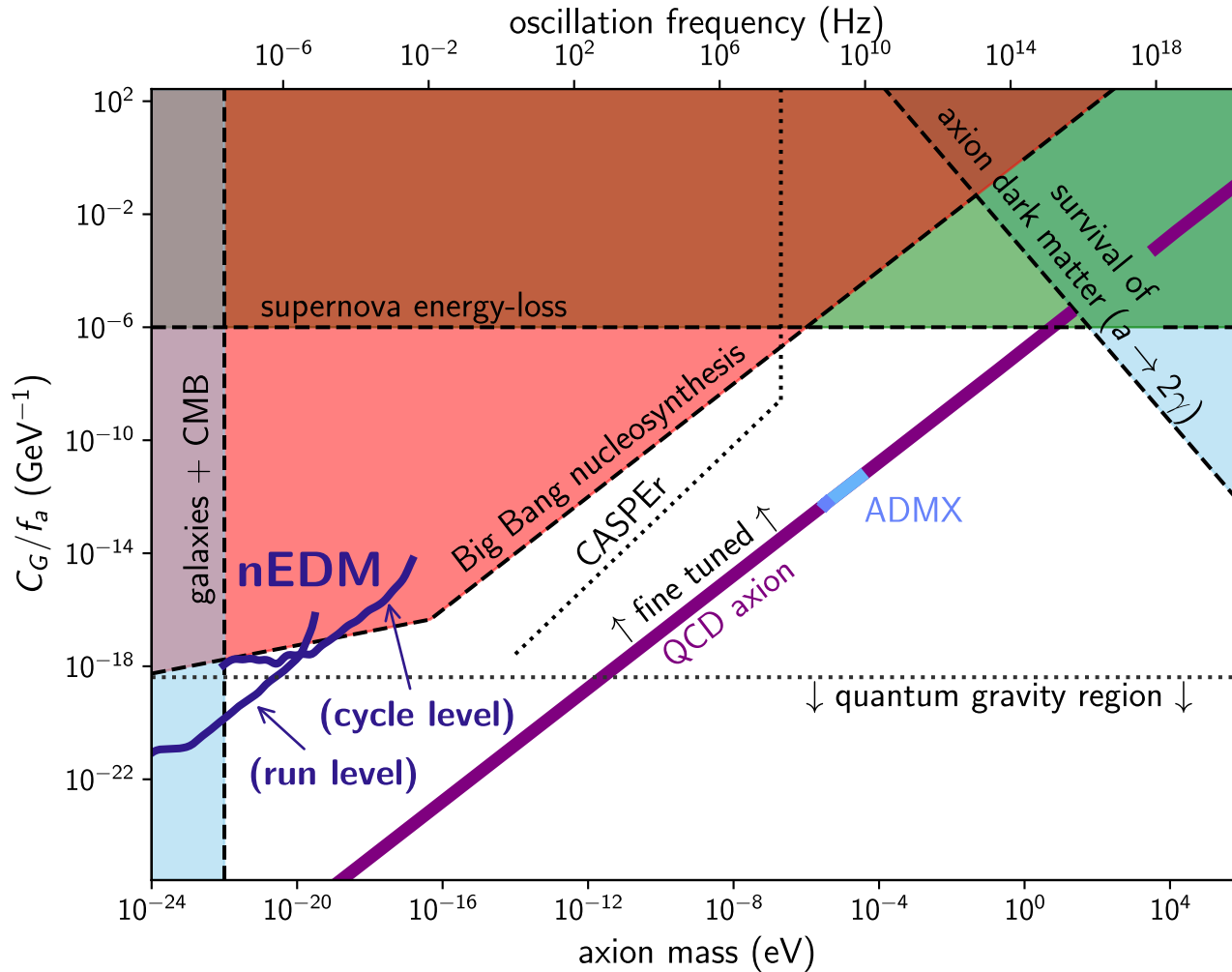
$p_{\text{local}}$  = 6-sigma level

# False-Alarm Thresholds

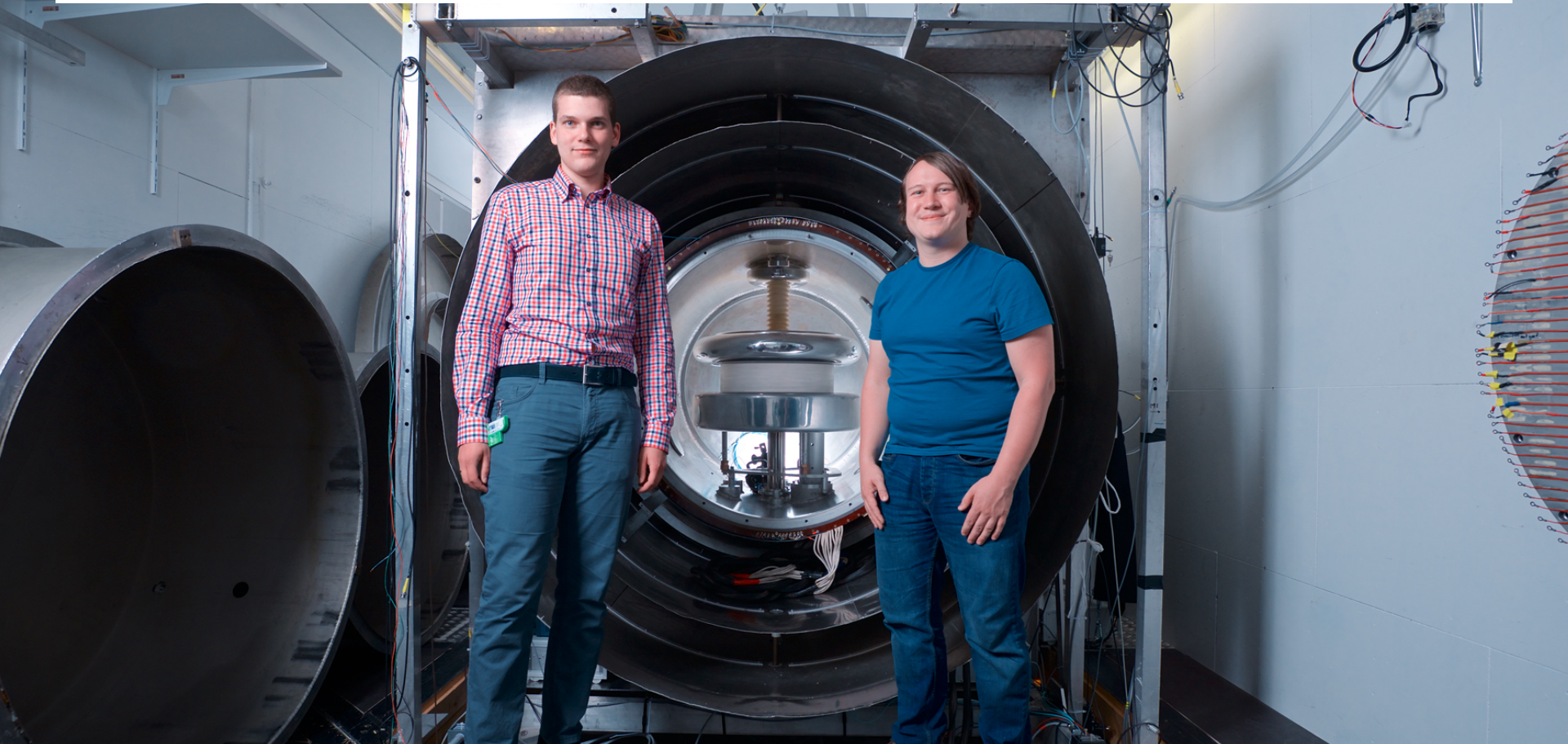




# Limits



Thank you for your attention!



**Further reading:**

D. J. E. Marsh, Phys. Rep. **643**, 1 [2016]

Y. V. Stadnik, V. V. Flambaum, Phys. Rev. D **89**, 043522 [2014]

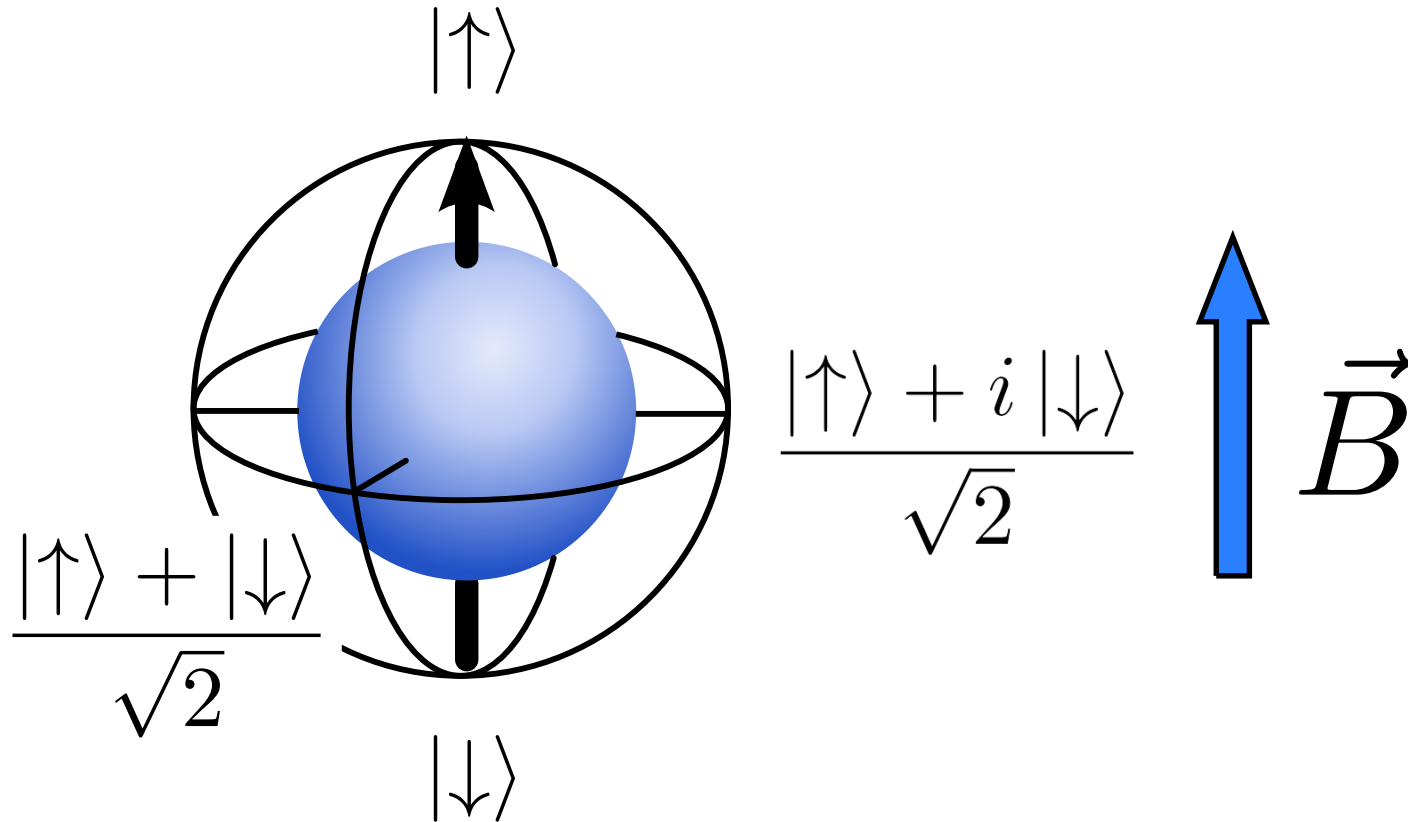
J. D. Scargle, Astrophys. J. **263**, 835 [1982]

S. Algeri, J. Conrad, D. A. van Dyk, B. Anderson, arXiv:1602.03765 [2016]

# How to measure the nEDM?

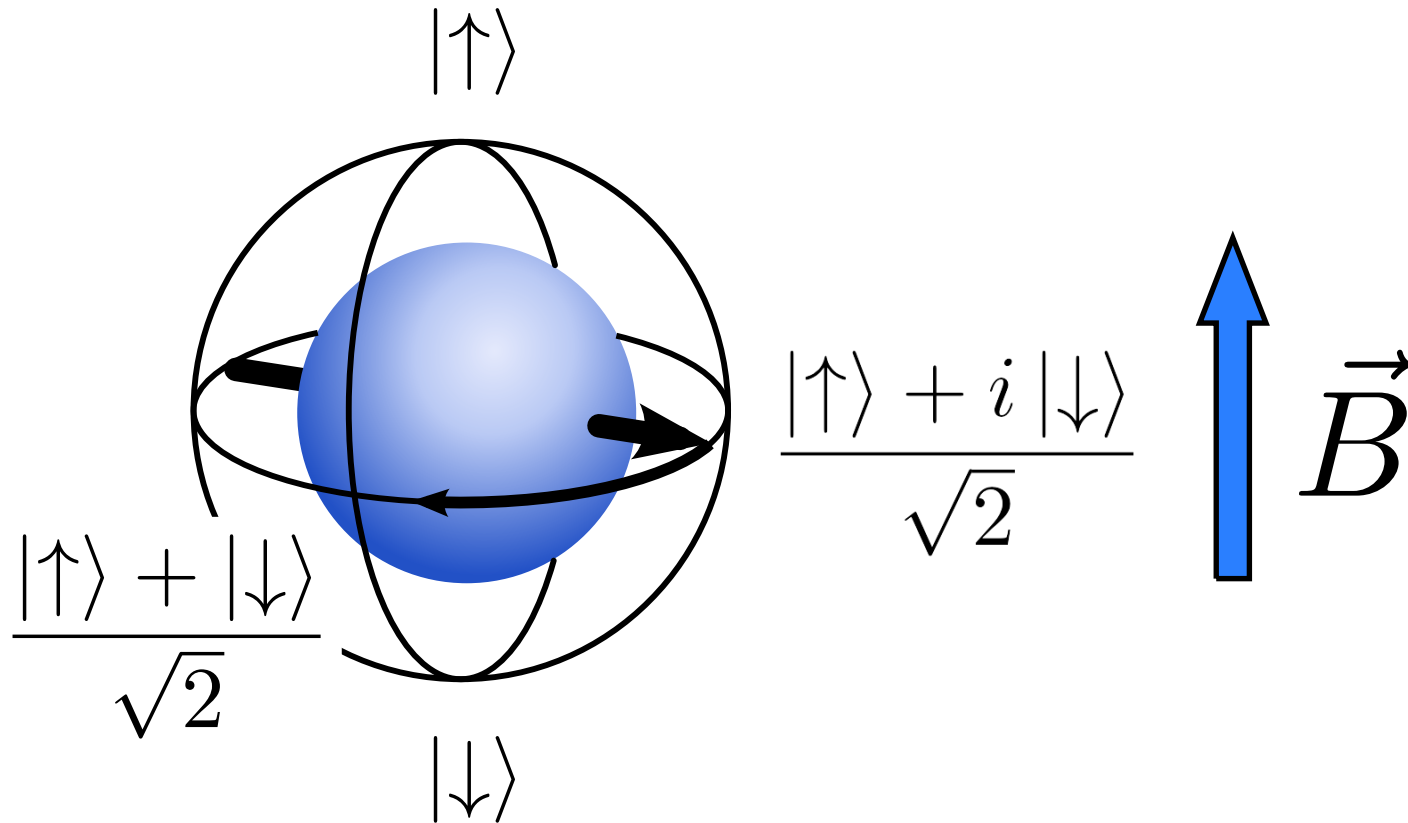
*Thou shall measure frequency.*

# Bloch sphere





# Larmor precession



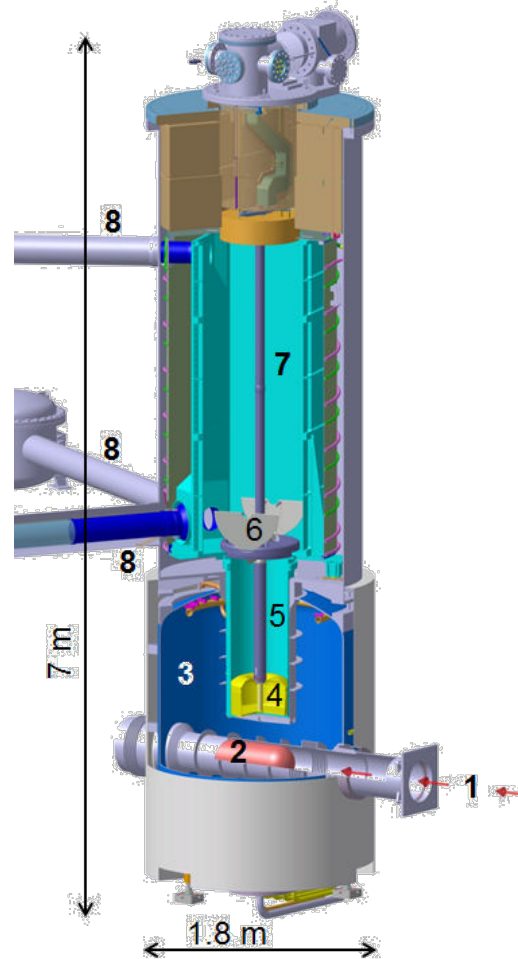
Gyromagnetic ratio of the neutron:  $-29.1646943(69) \frac{\text{Hz}}{\mu\text{T}}$

# Ultra-Cold Neutrons source

FROZEN DEUTERIUM

UCN storage in  
high Fermi potential  
bottle

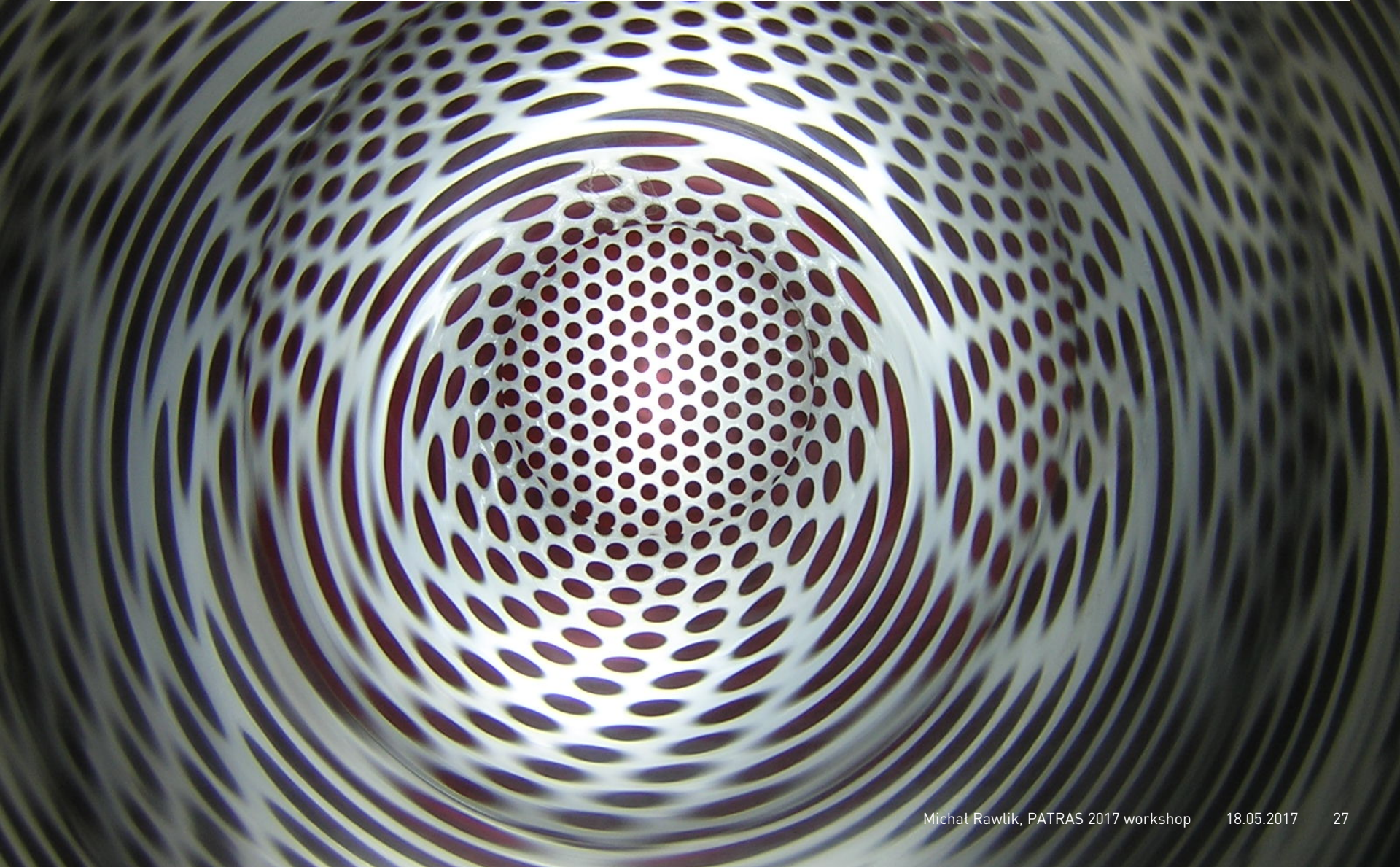
moderation and cooling  
down to  $< 300$  neV



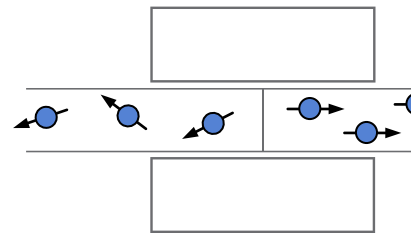
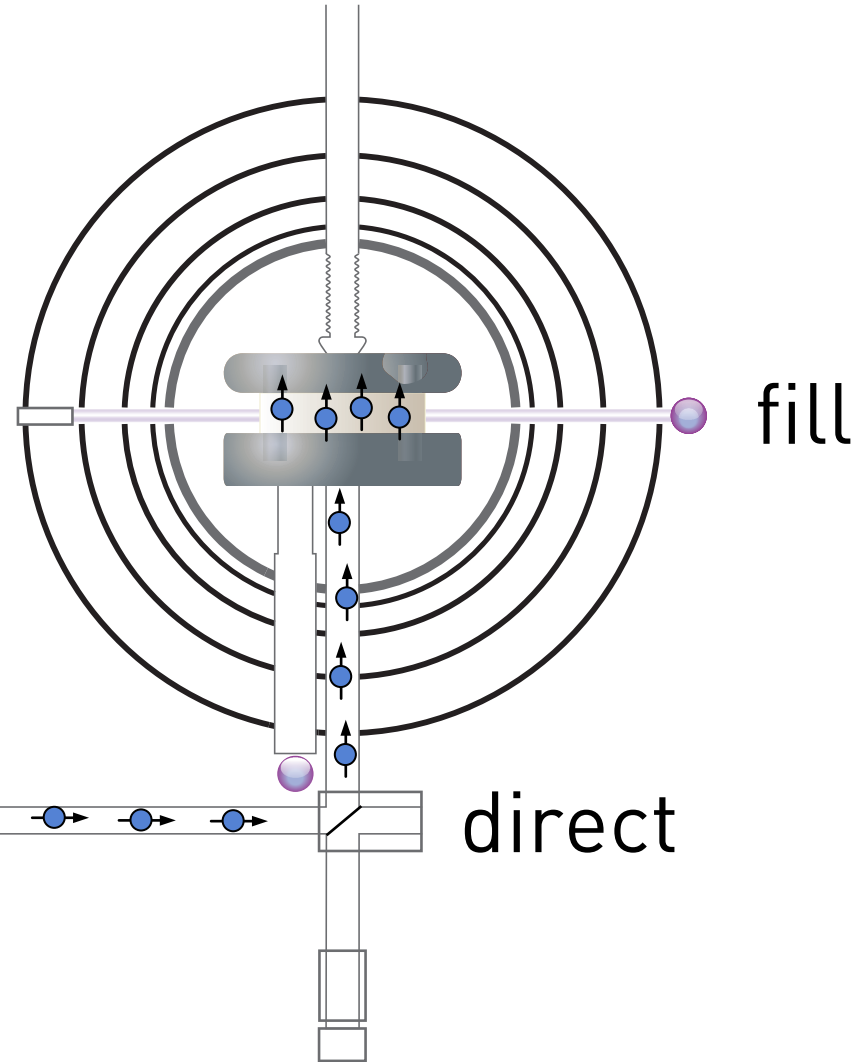
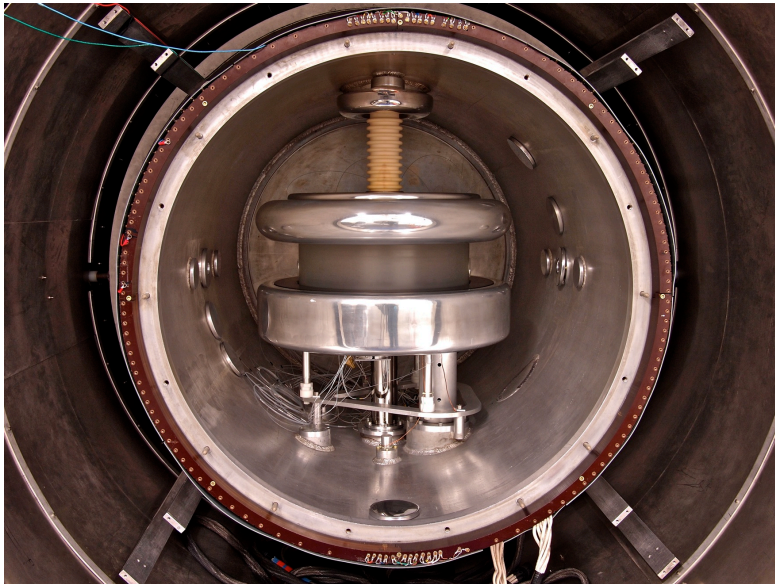
2 mA of  
590 MeV  
protons



# Ultra-Cold Neutrons transport



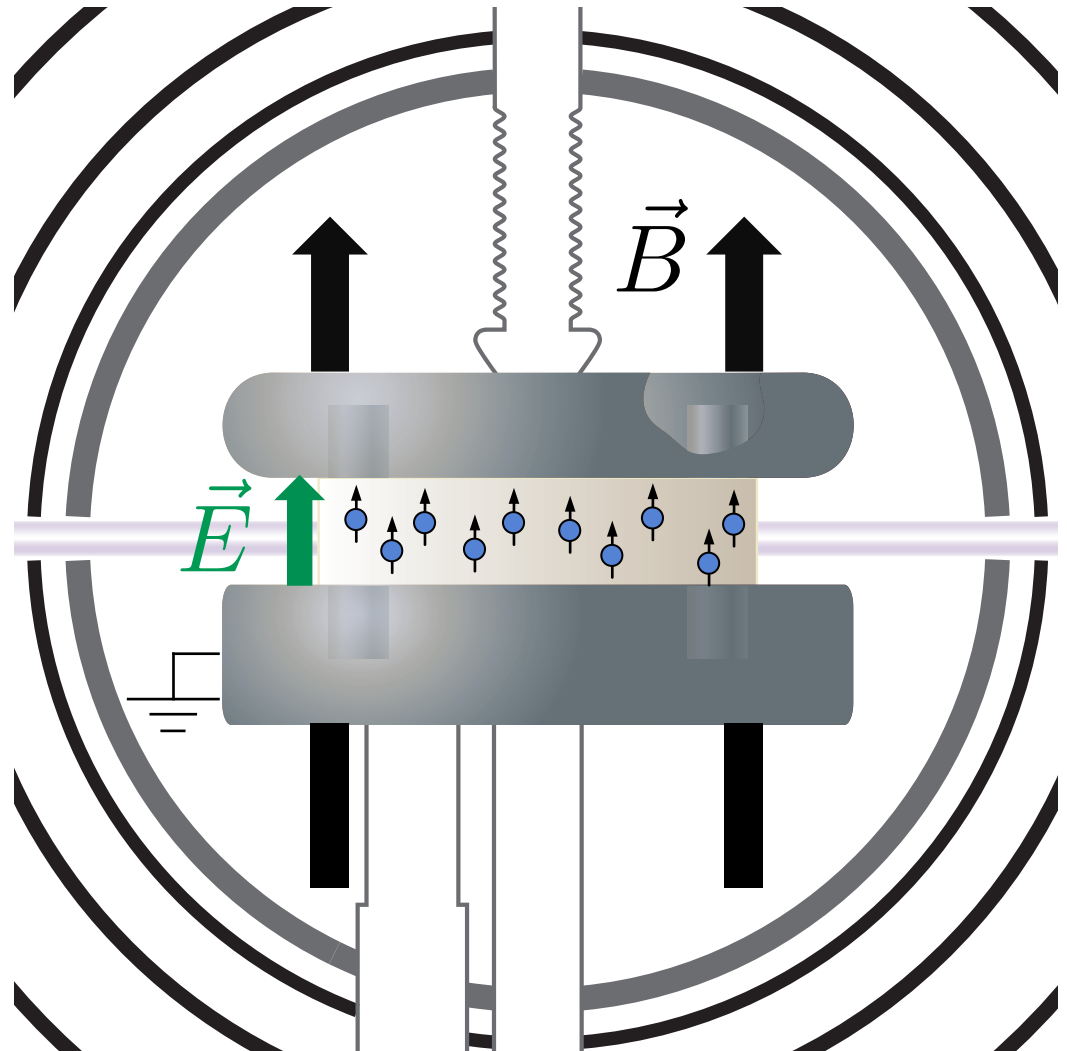
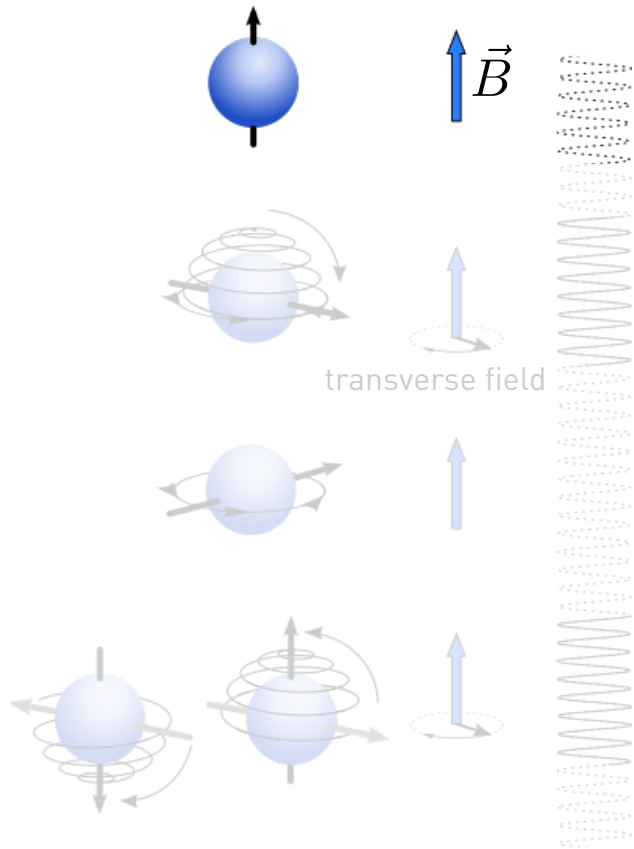
# The nEDM cycle



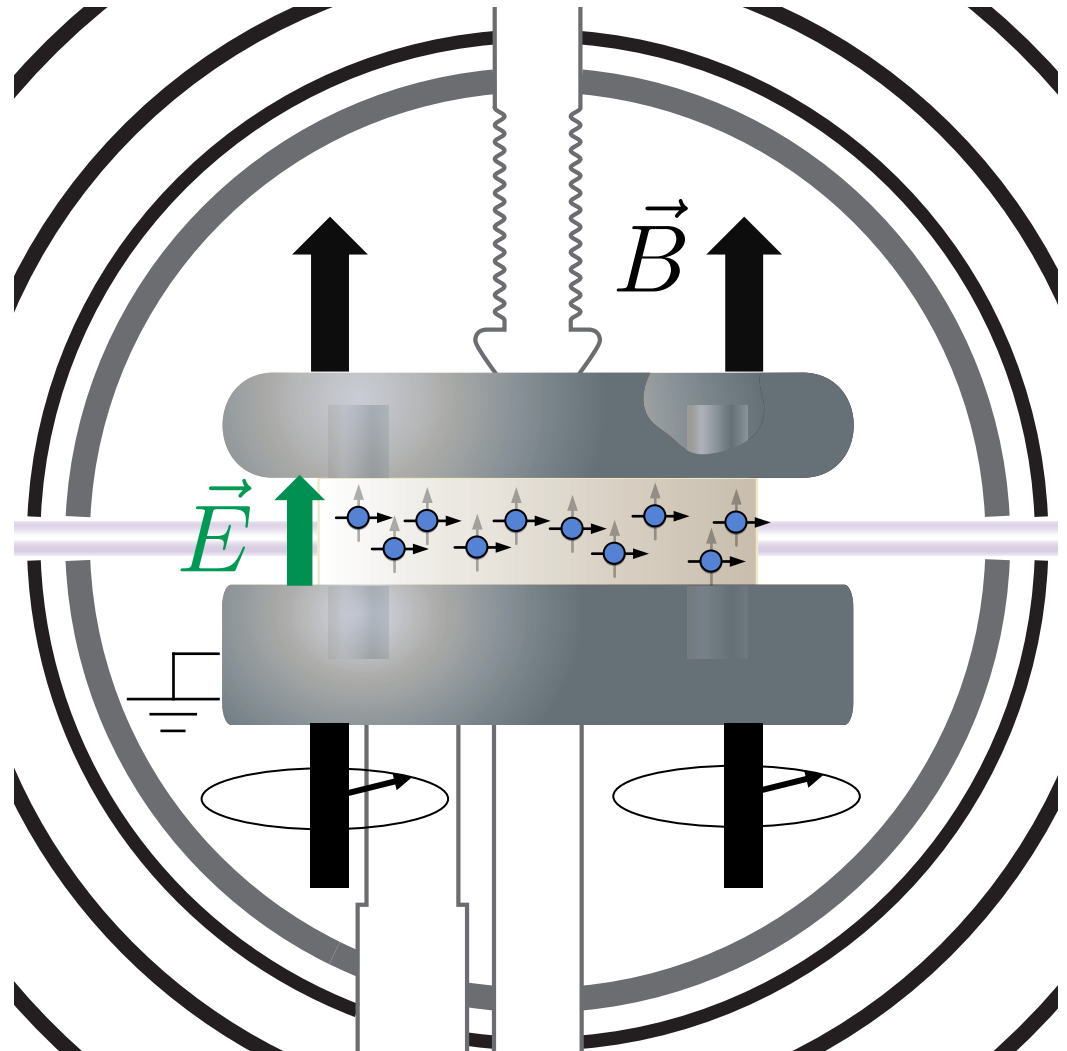
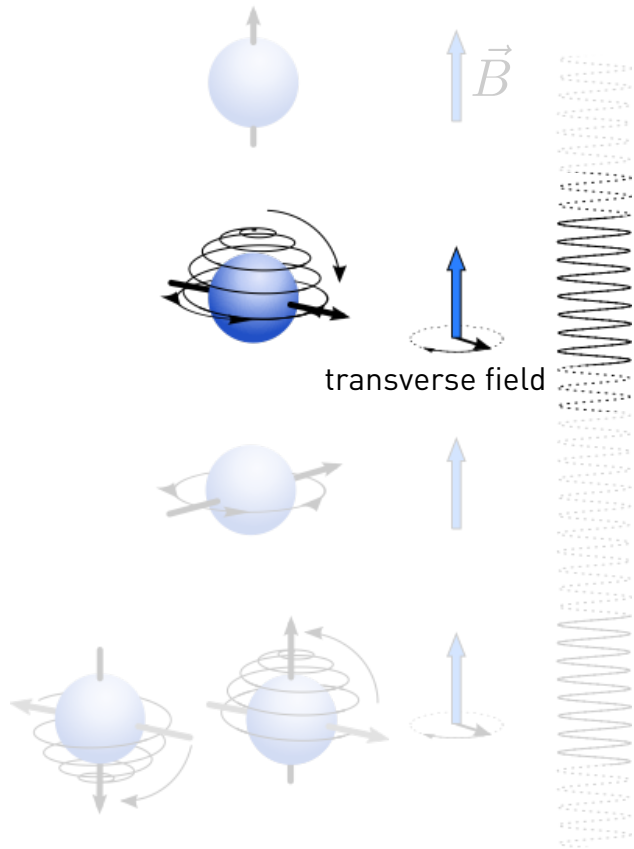
polarise



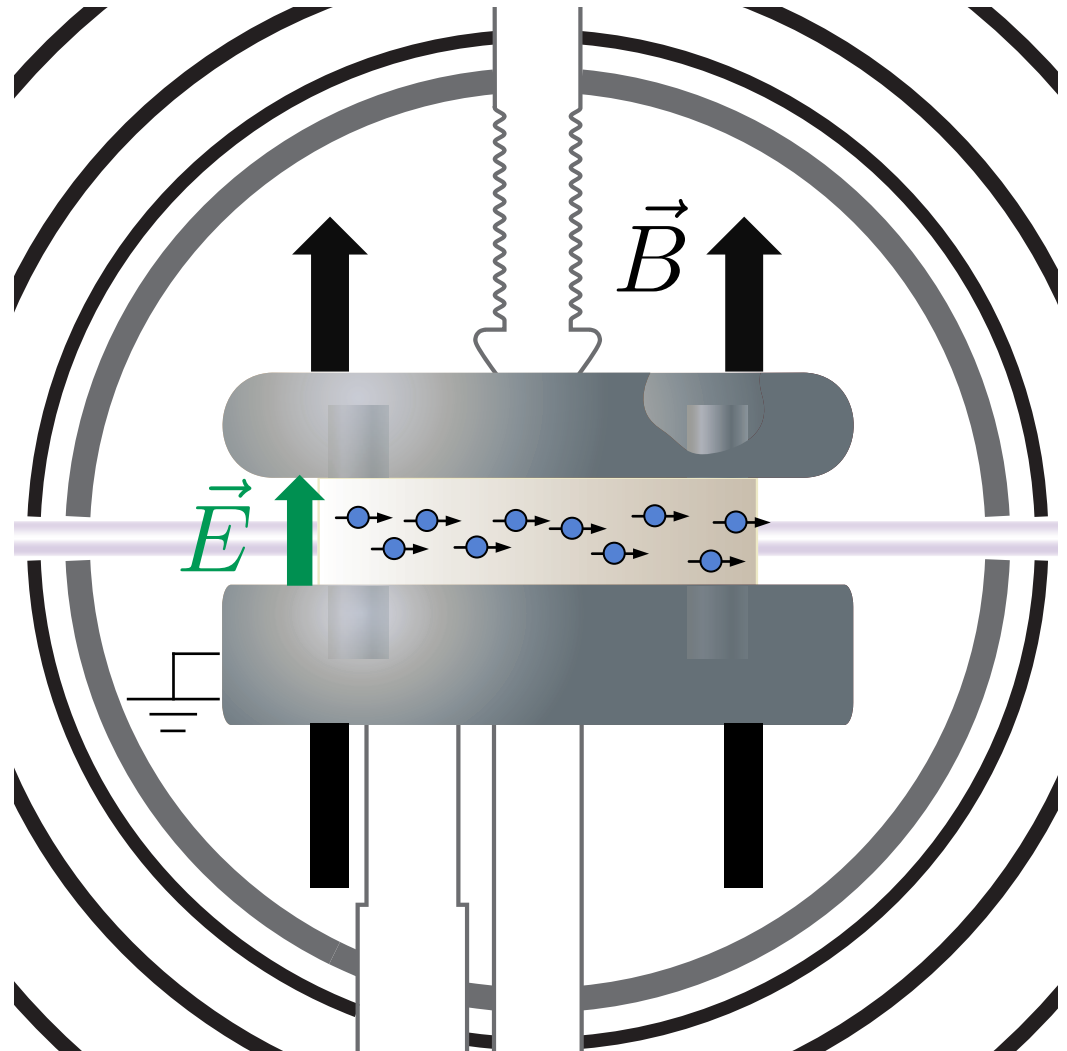
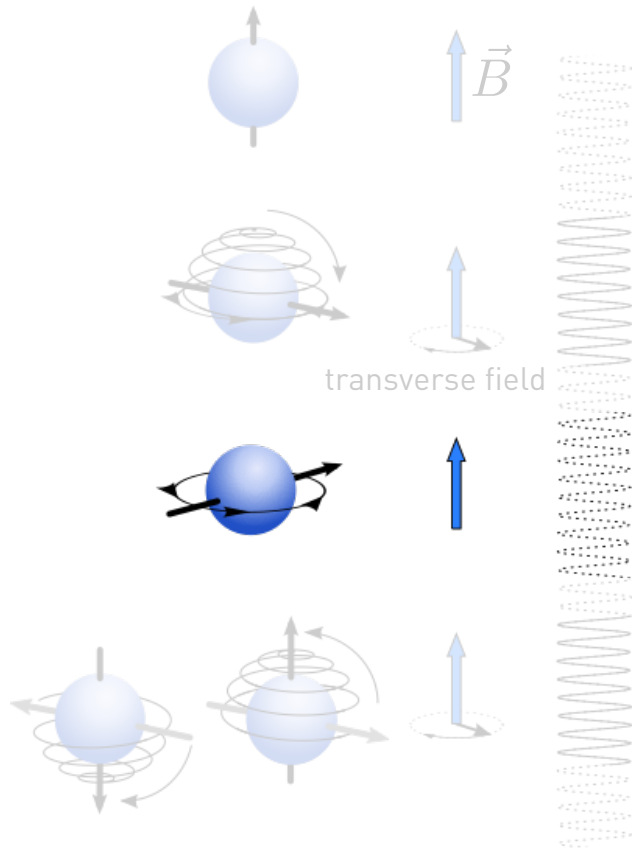
# The nEDM cycle



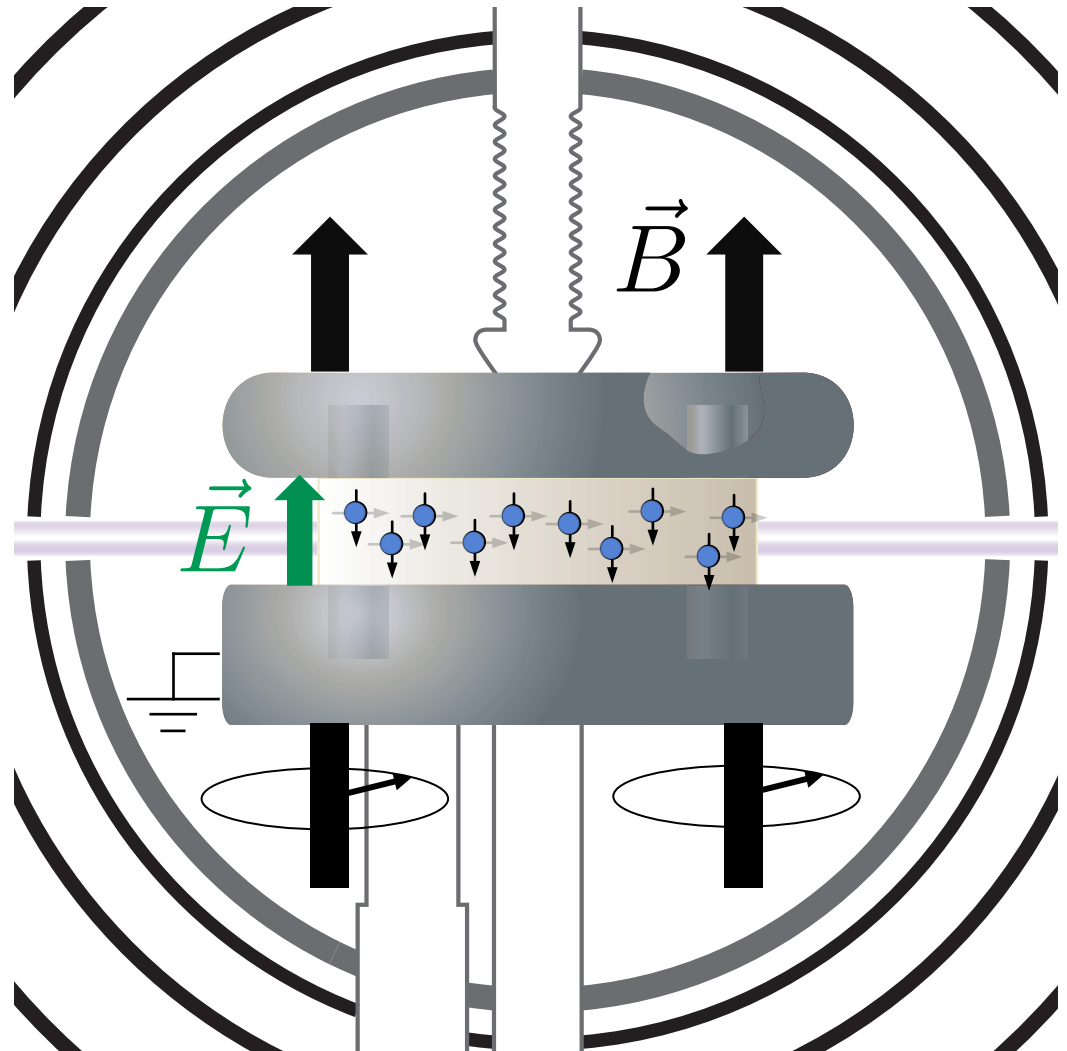
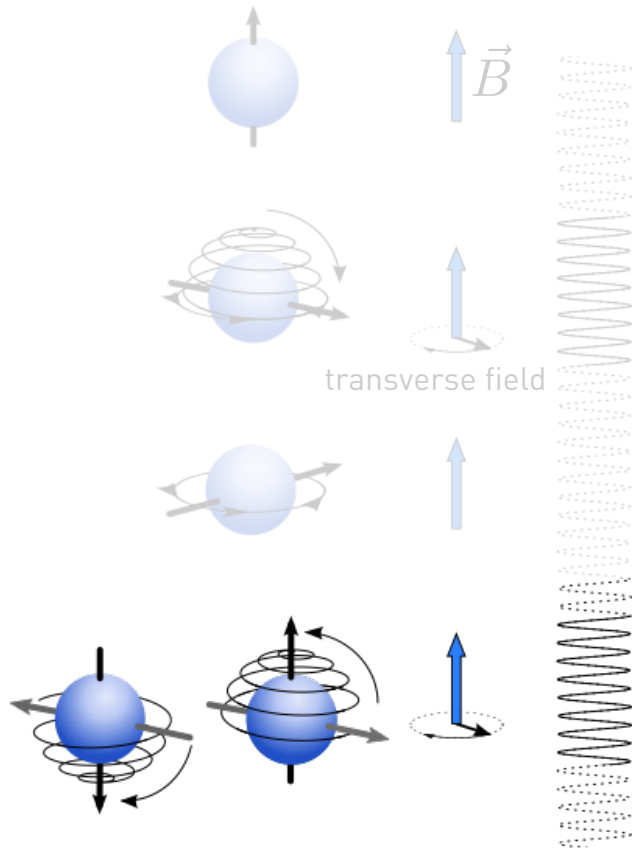
# The nEDM cycle



# The nEDM cycle

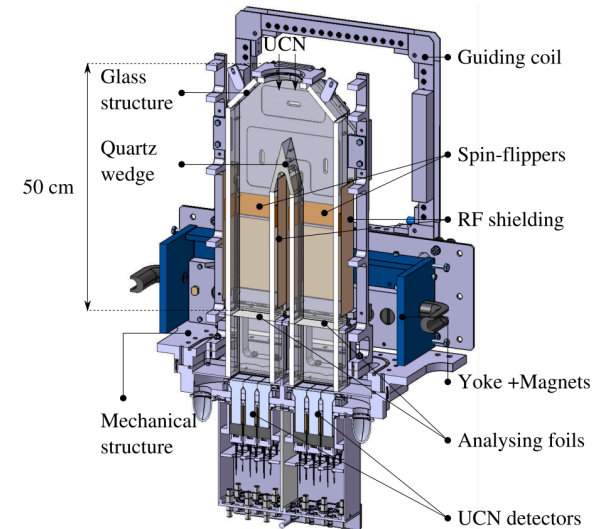
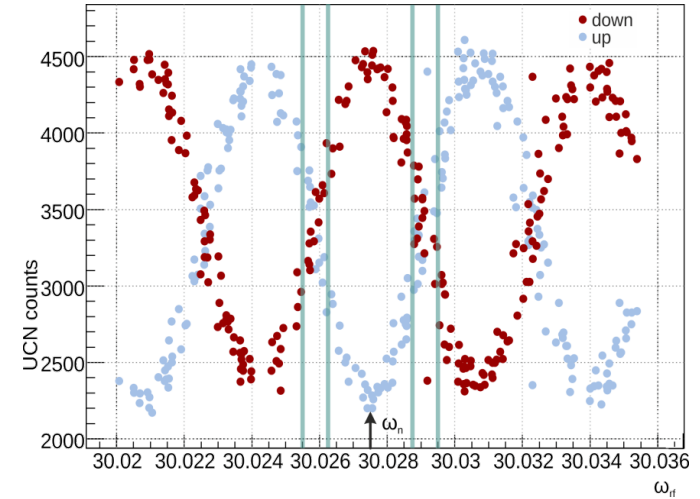
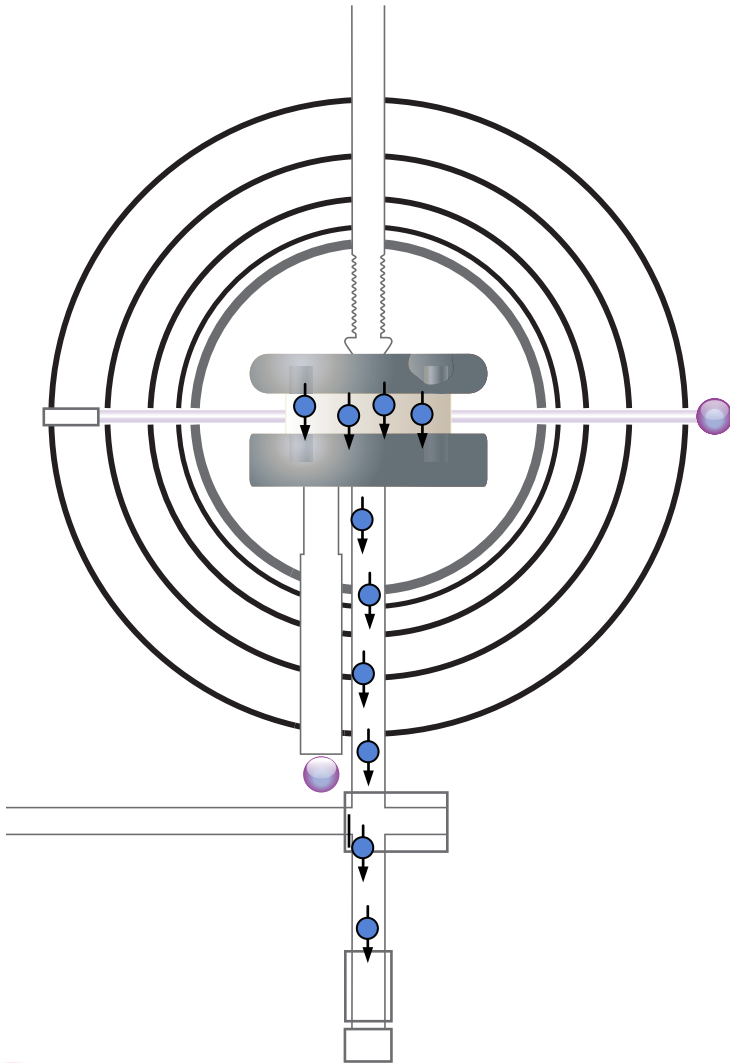


# The nEDM cycle

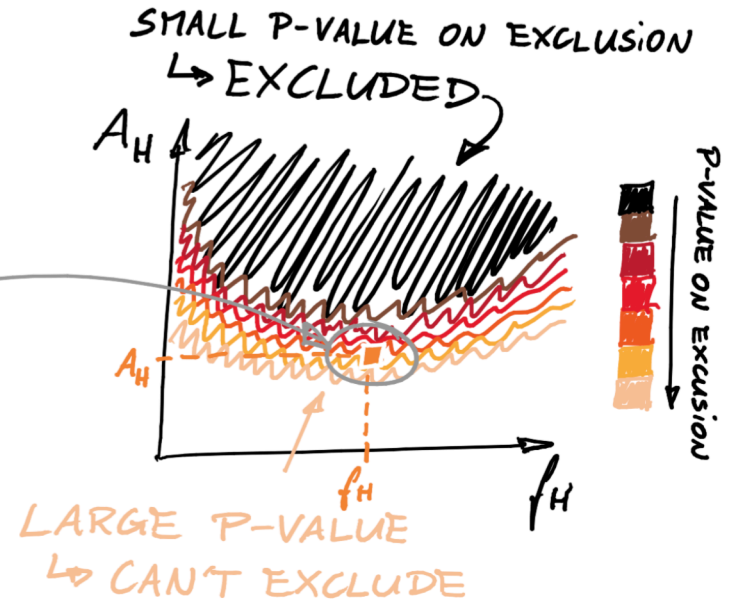
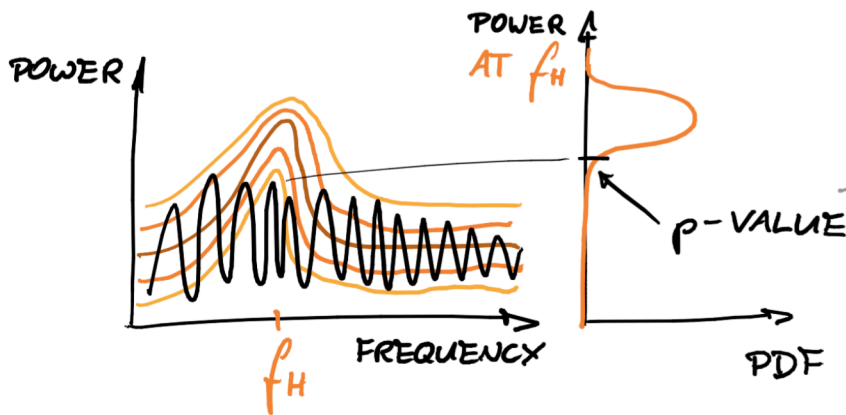
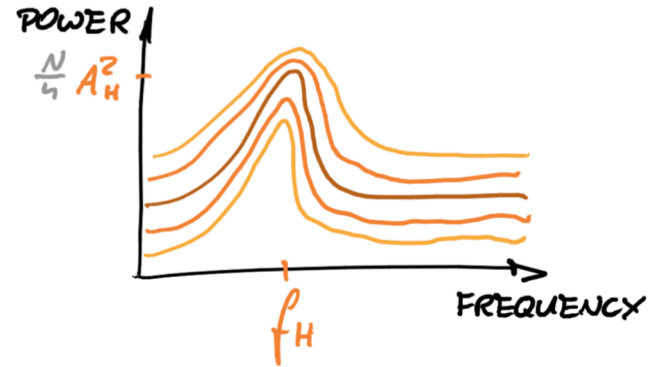
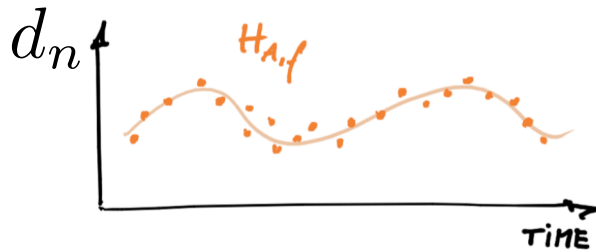




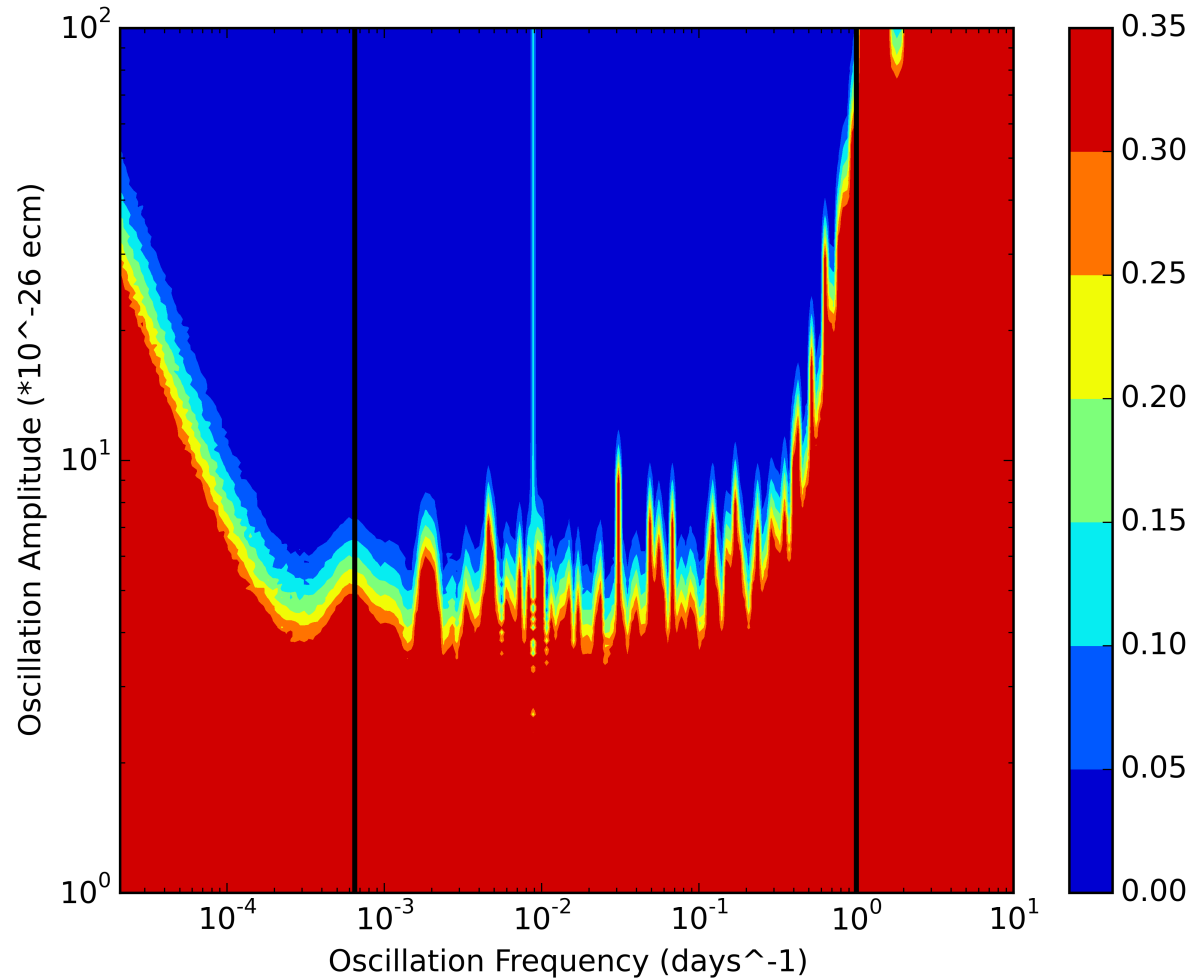
# The nEDM cycle



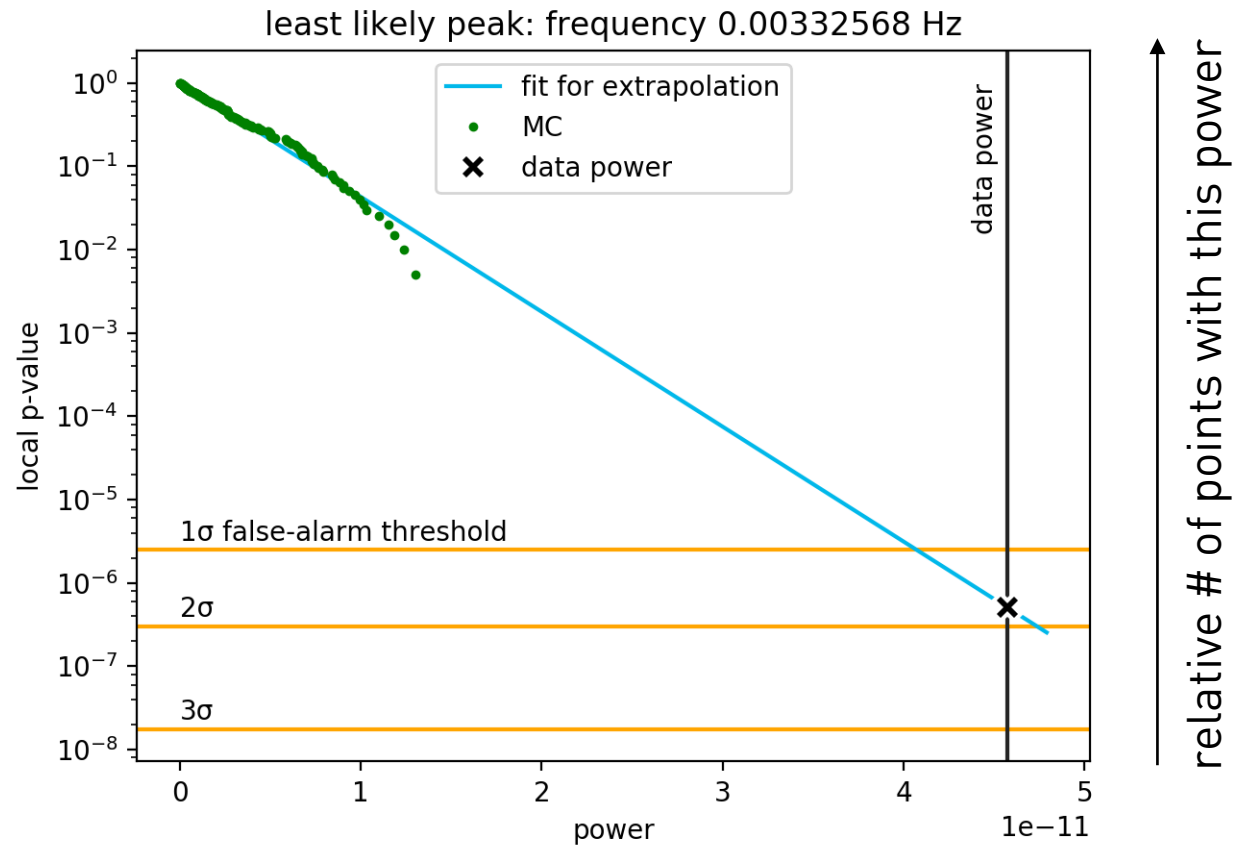
# determining the exclusion region



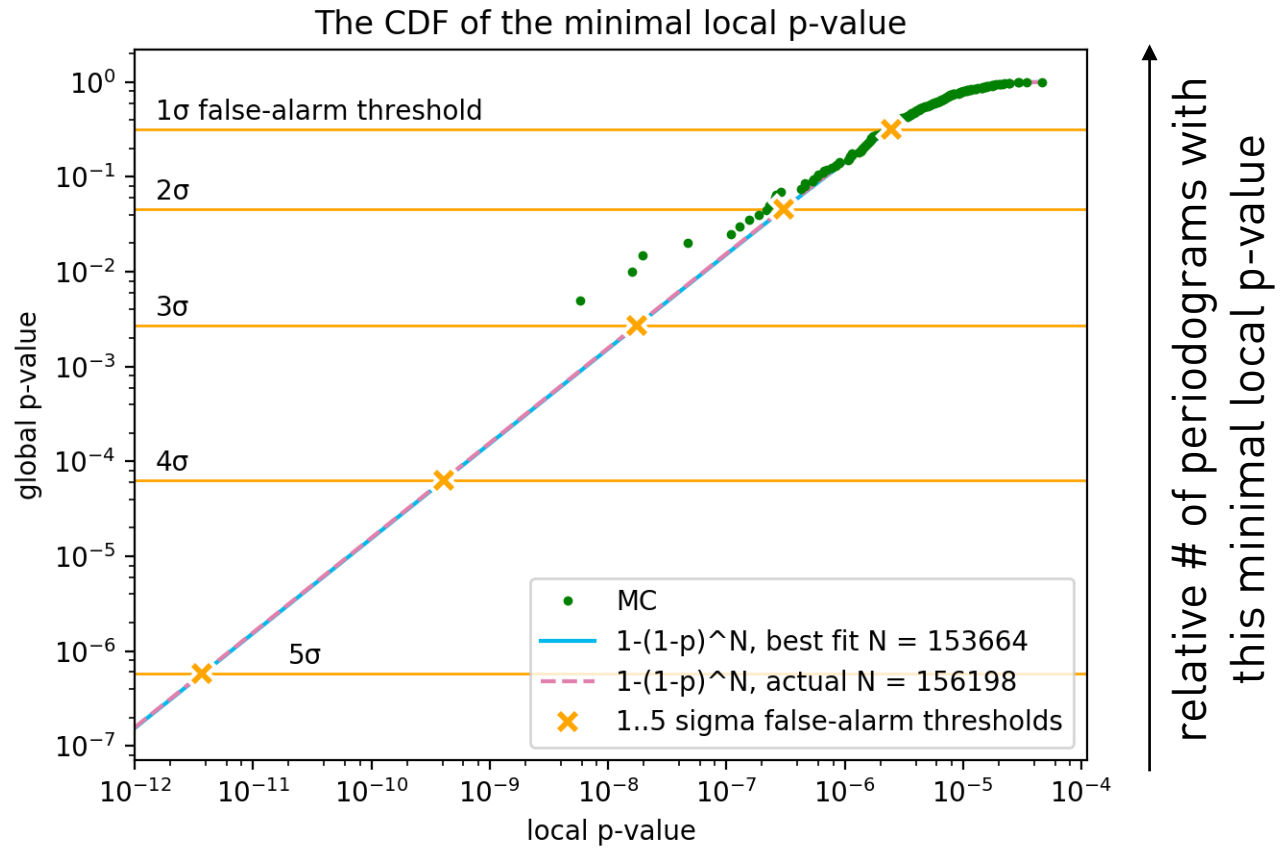
# determining the exclusion region



# CDF extrapolation



# CDF extrapolation





# Cycle-base analysis

$$d_n(t) \approx 5.9 \times 10^{-22} C_G \left( \frac{10^{-22} \text{eV}}{m_a} \right) \left( \frac{10^{16} \text{GeV}}{f_a} \right) \cos(m_a t) \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

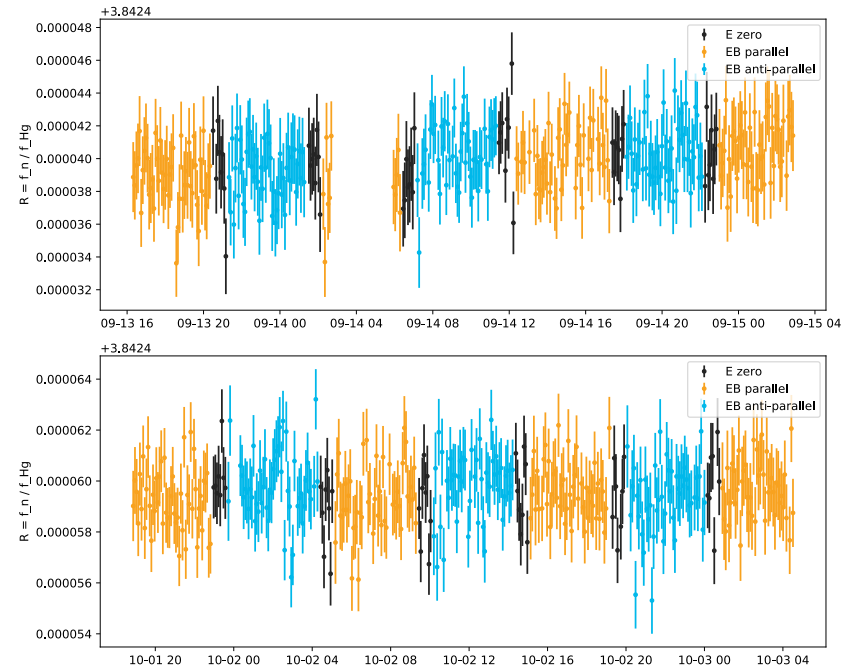
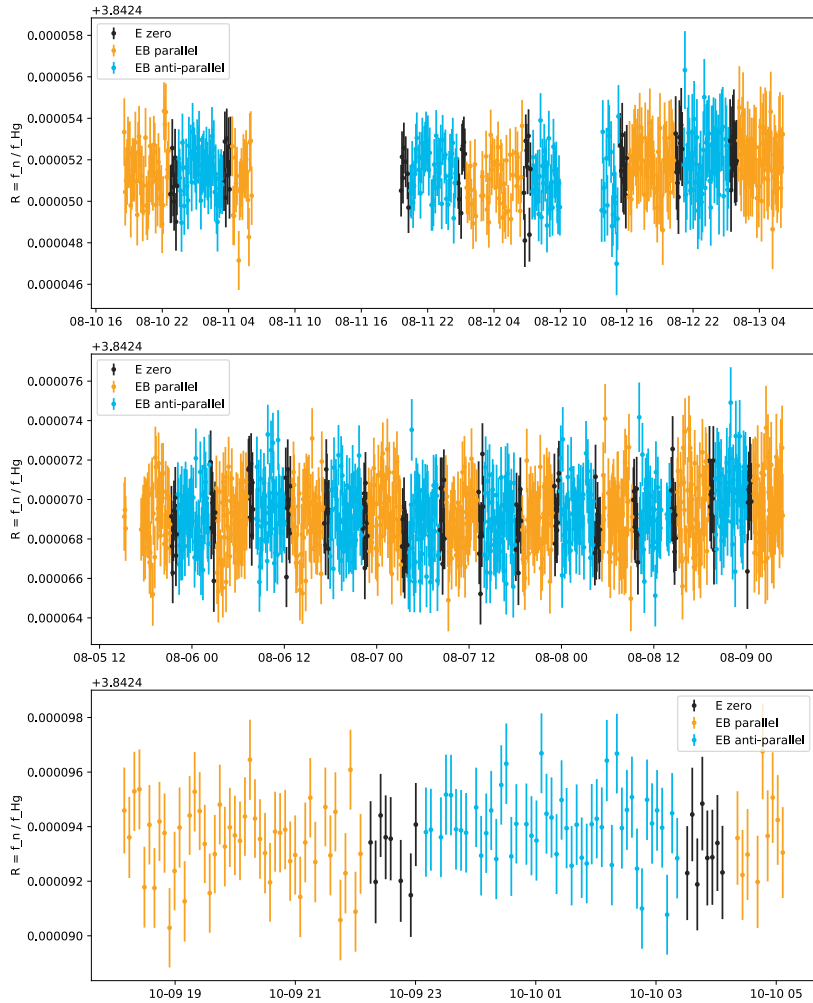
ILL & PSI  
nEDM measurements:

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

neutron precession frequency

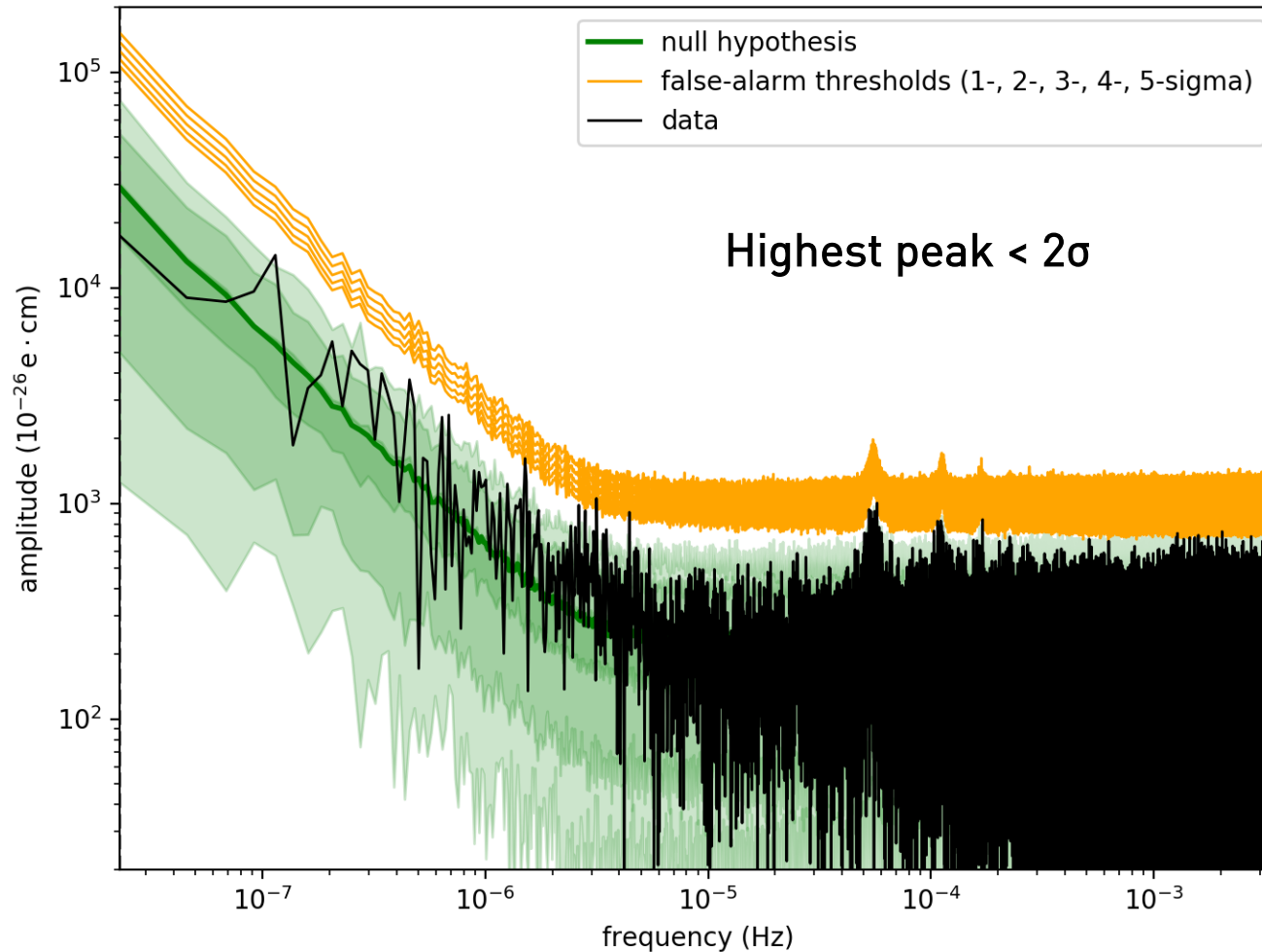
If  $d_n$  oscillates,  $\nu$  will oscillate too.

# Cycle-level analysis – R time series

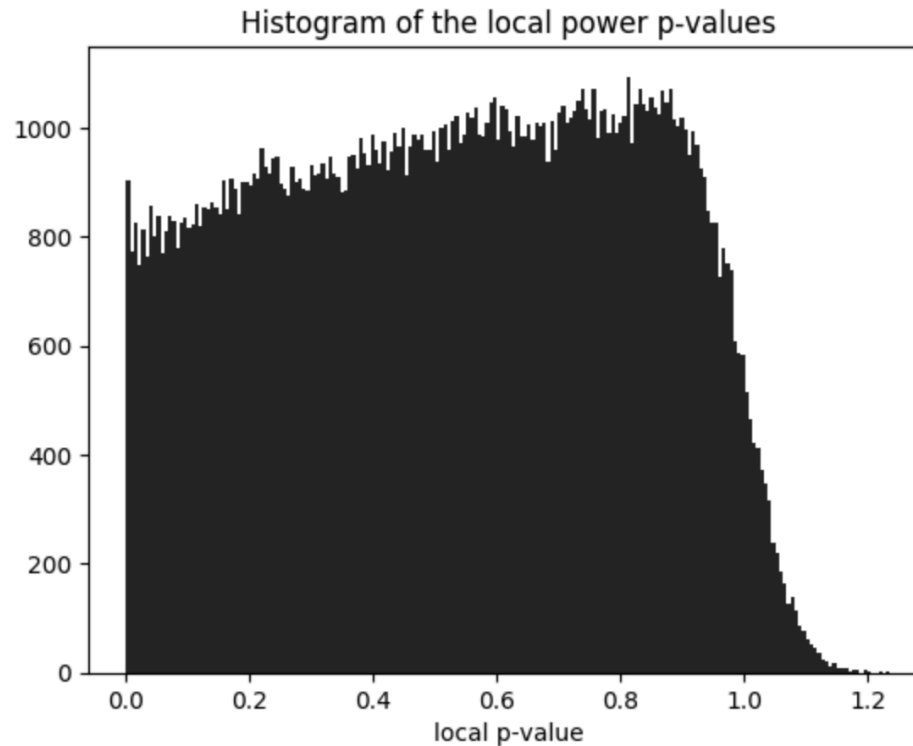


# Cycle-level analysis: $E = 0$

Agreement of the  $E=0$  dataset with the null hypothesis



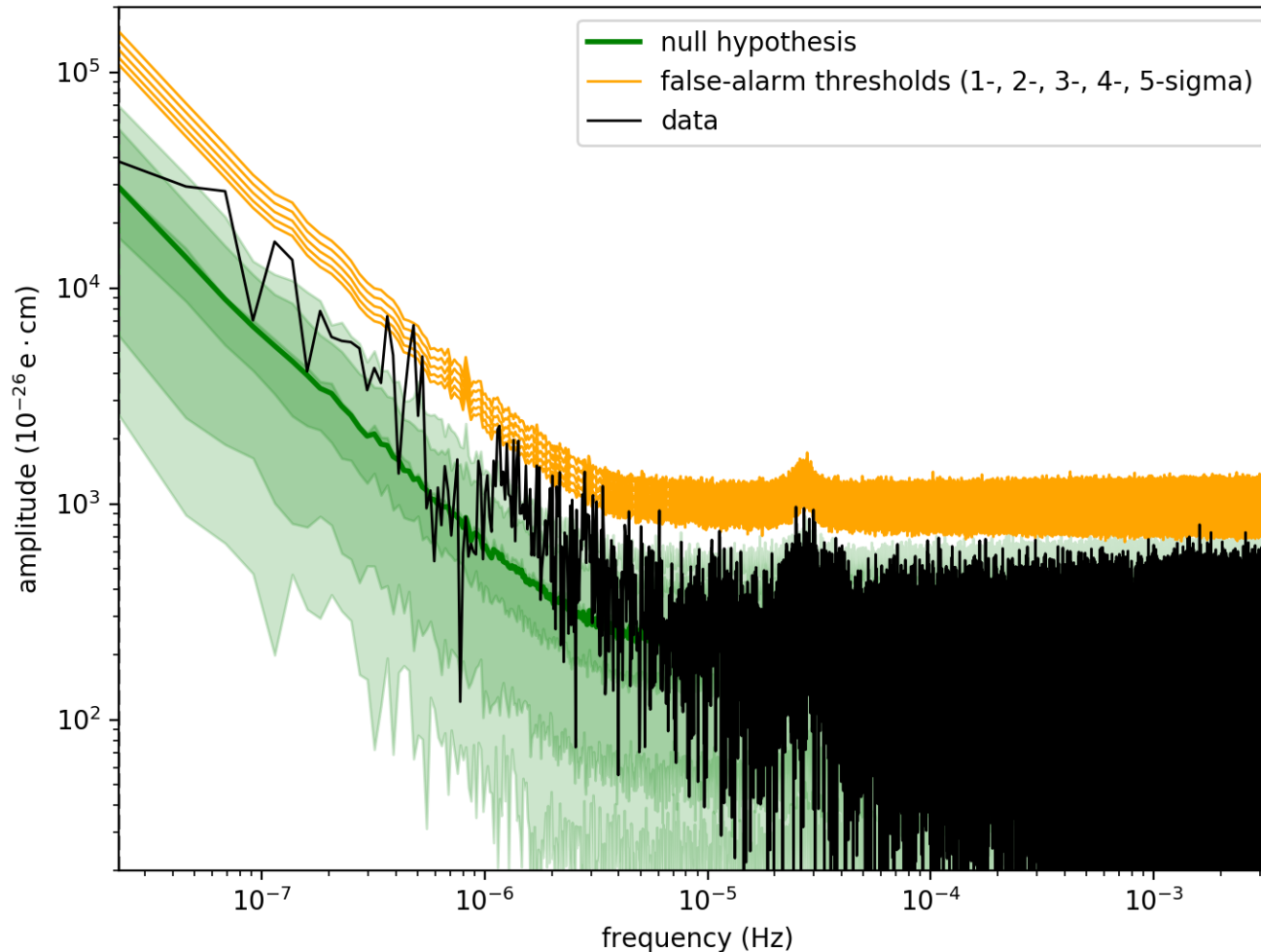
# Cycle-level analysis: $E = 0$ , p-value distribution



error bars too big

# Cycle-level analysis: $E \neq 0$

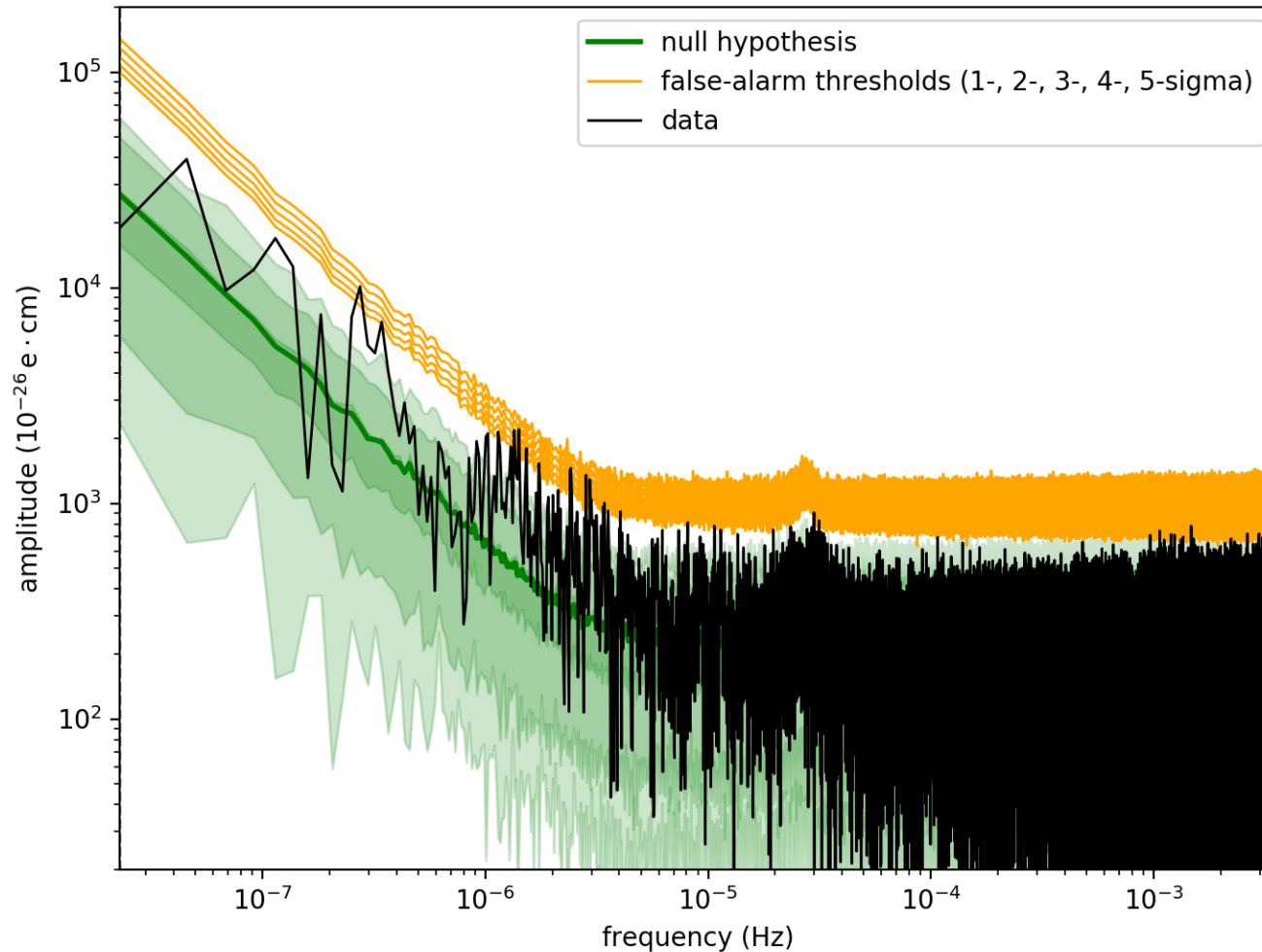
Agreement of the EB parallel dataset with the null hypothesis





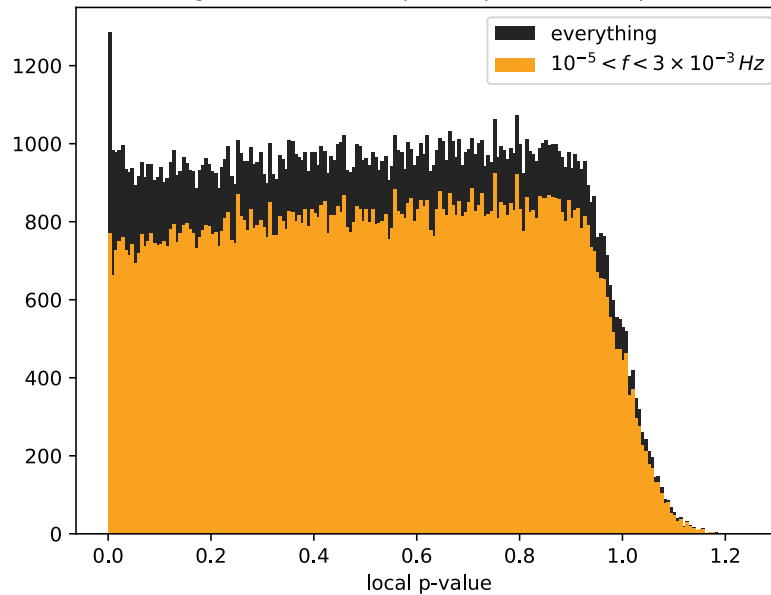
# Cycle-level analysis: $E \neq 0$

Agreement of the EB anti-parallel dataset with the null hypothesis



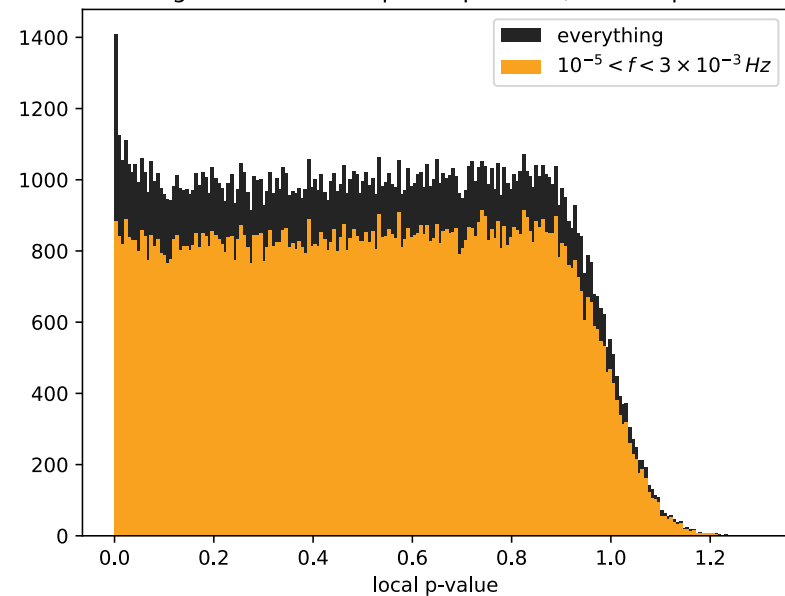
# Cycle-level analysis: $E \neq 0$ , p-value distribution

Histogram of the local power p-values, EB parallel



EB parallel

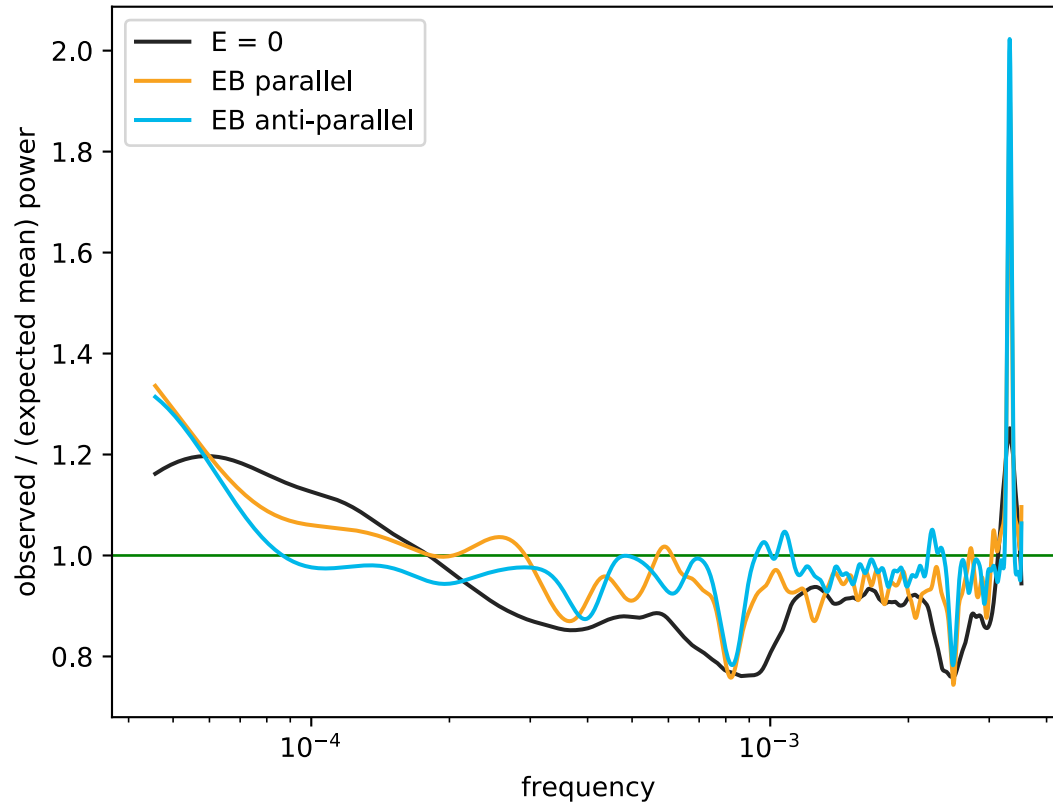
Histogram of the local power p-values, EB anti-parallel



EB anti-parallel

# Non-statistical behaviour

ratio of observed frequency to the average in null hypothesis  
filtered with order 8000



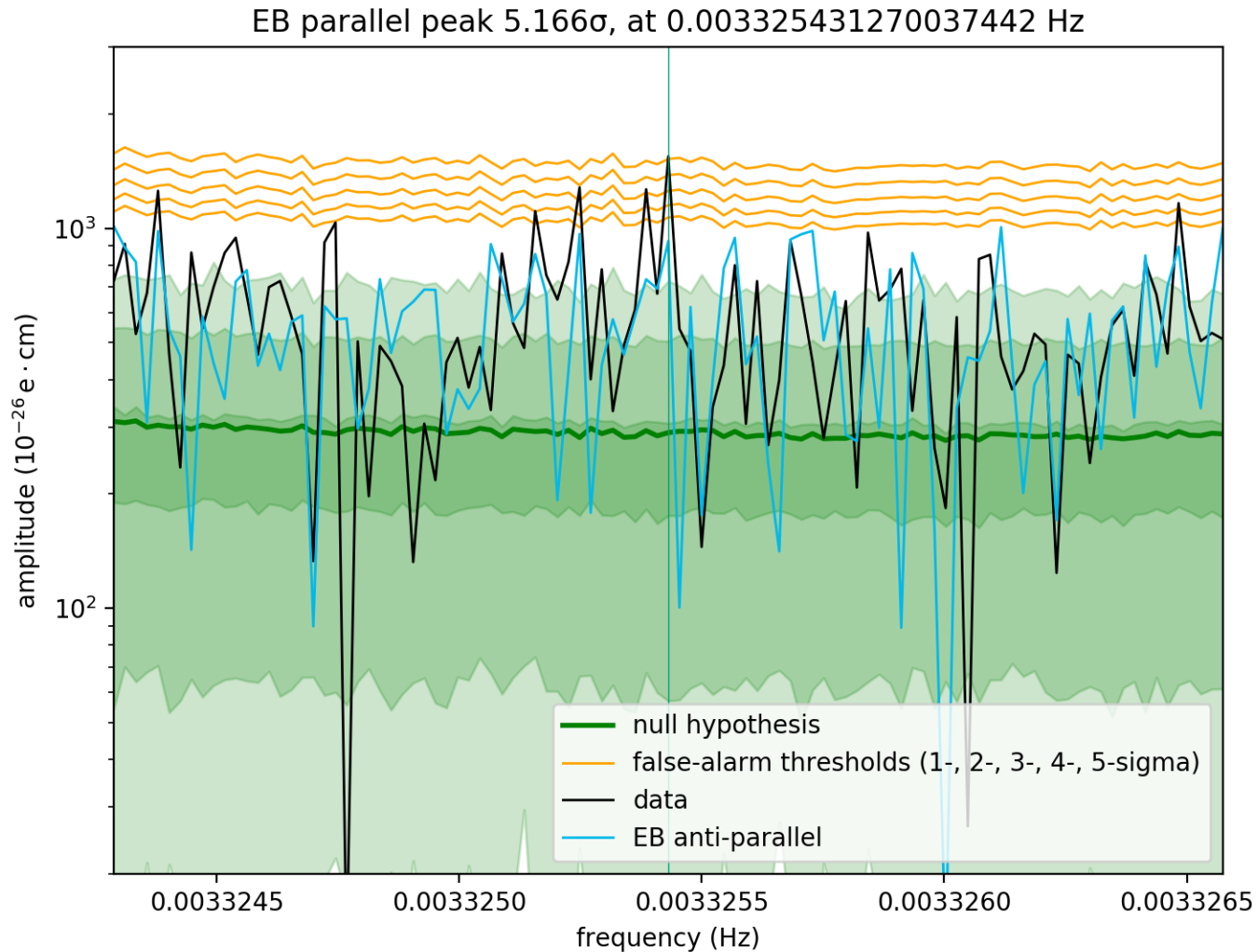
# Peak statistics

**EB parallel:**  
highest peak:  $5\sigma$   
7 peaks  $> 3\sigma$   
17 peaks  $> 2\sigma$

**EB anti-parallel:**  
highest peak:  $5\sigma$   
8 peaks  $> 3\sigma$   
15 peaks  $> 2\sigma$

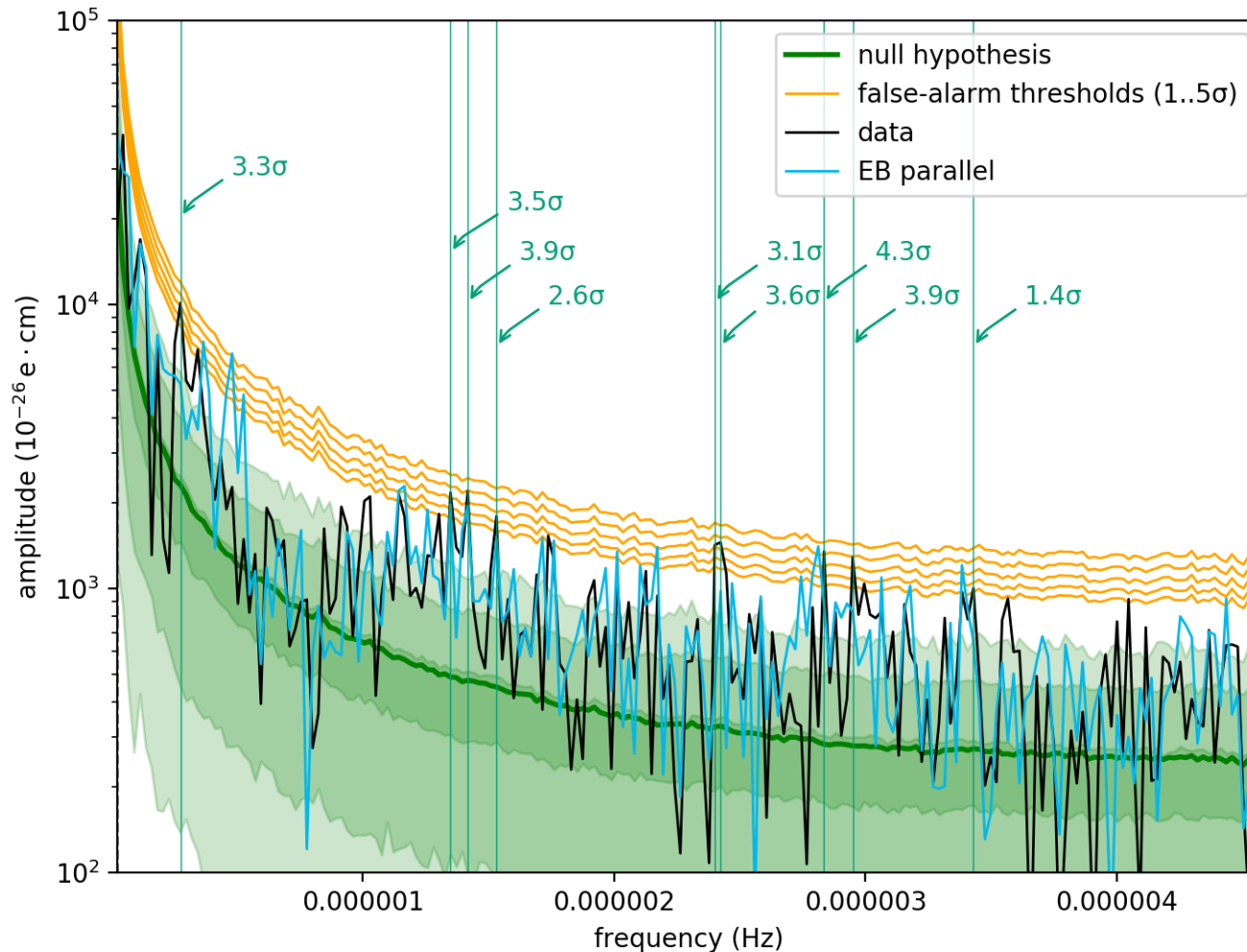
(156 198 frequencies in total)

# The highest peaks

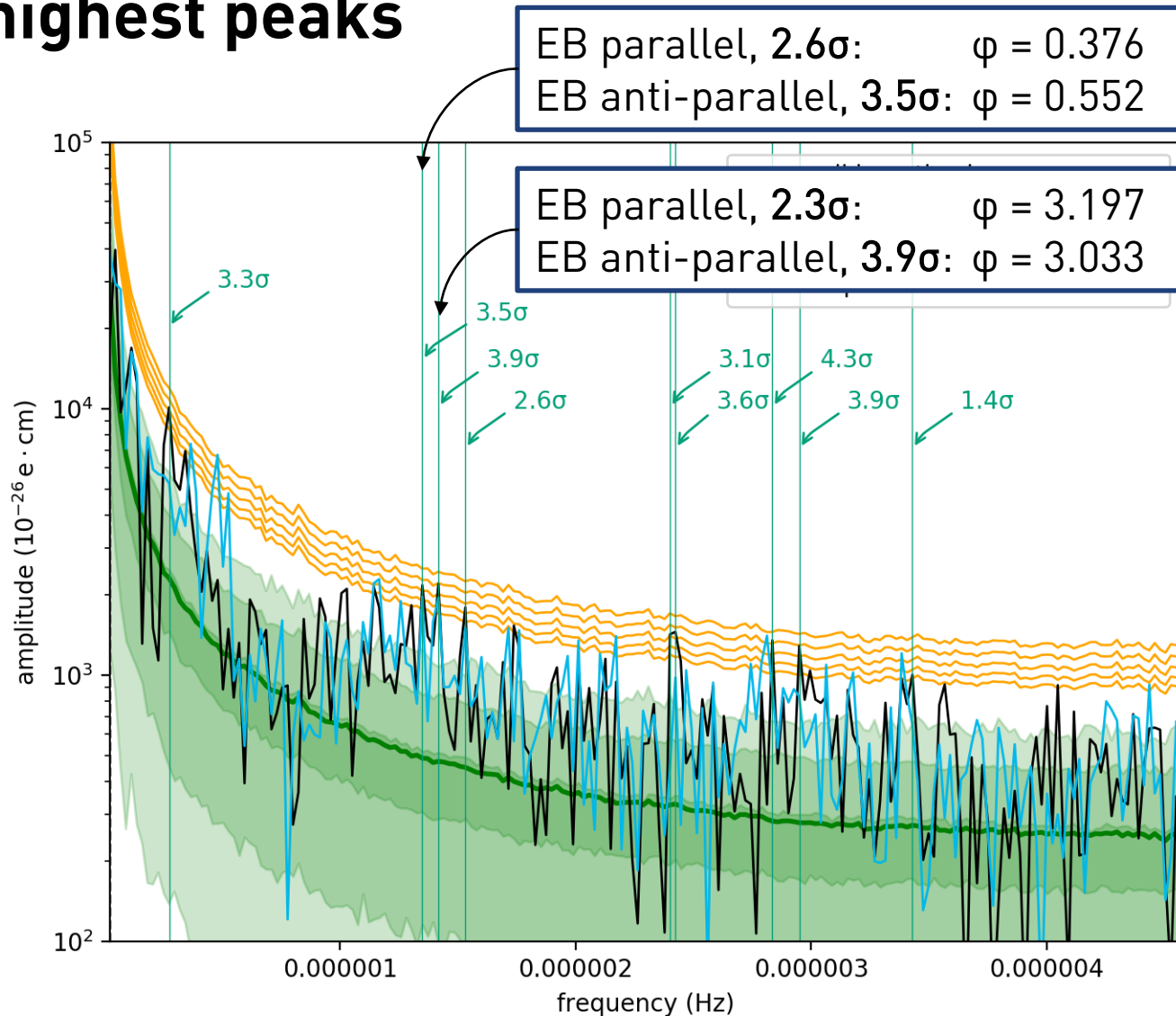




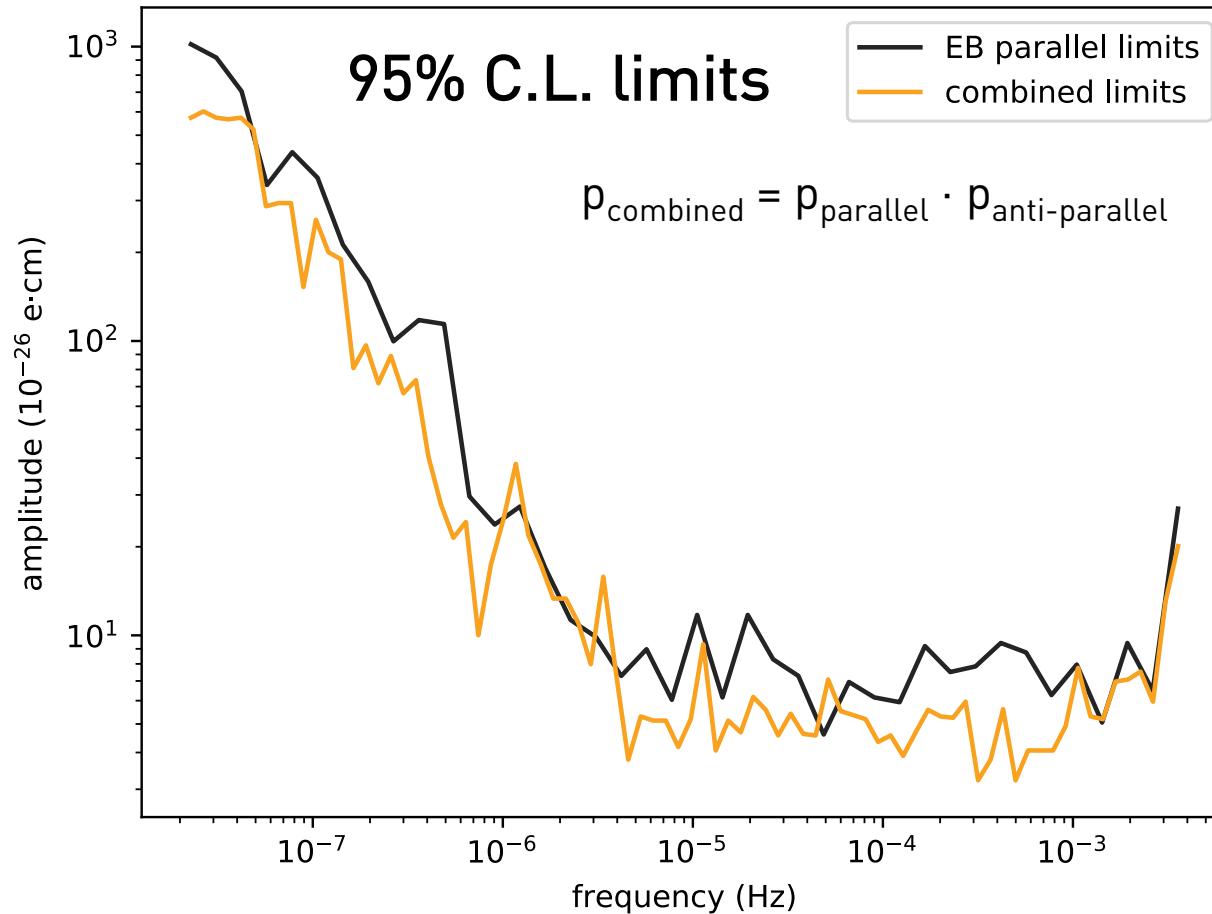
# The highest peaks



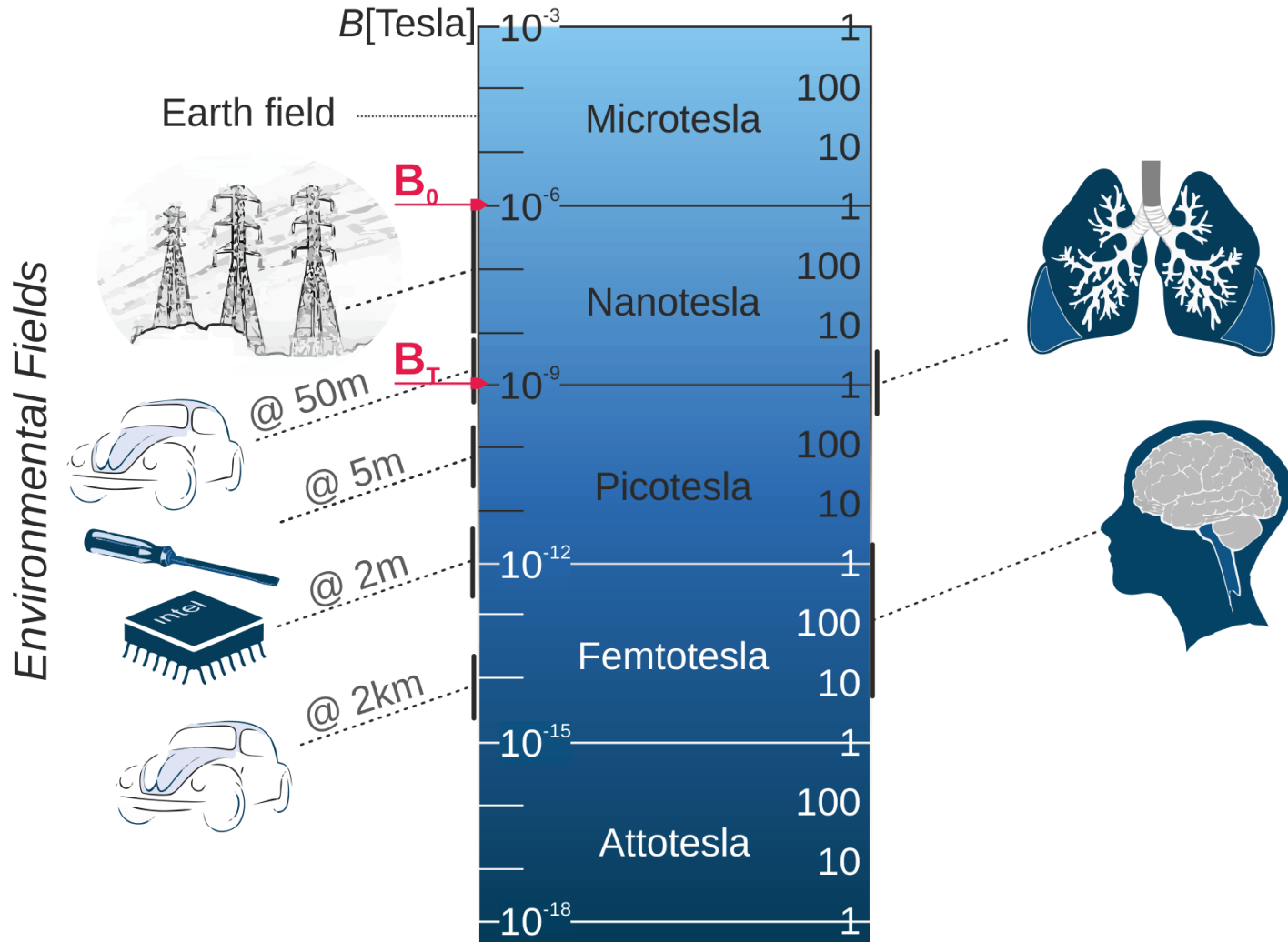
# The highest peaks



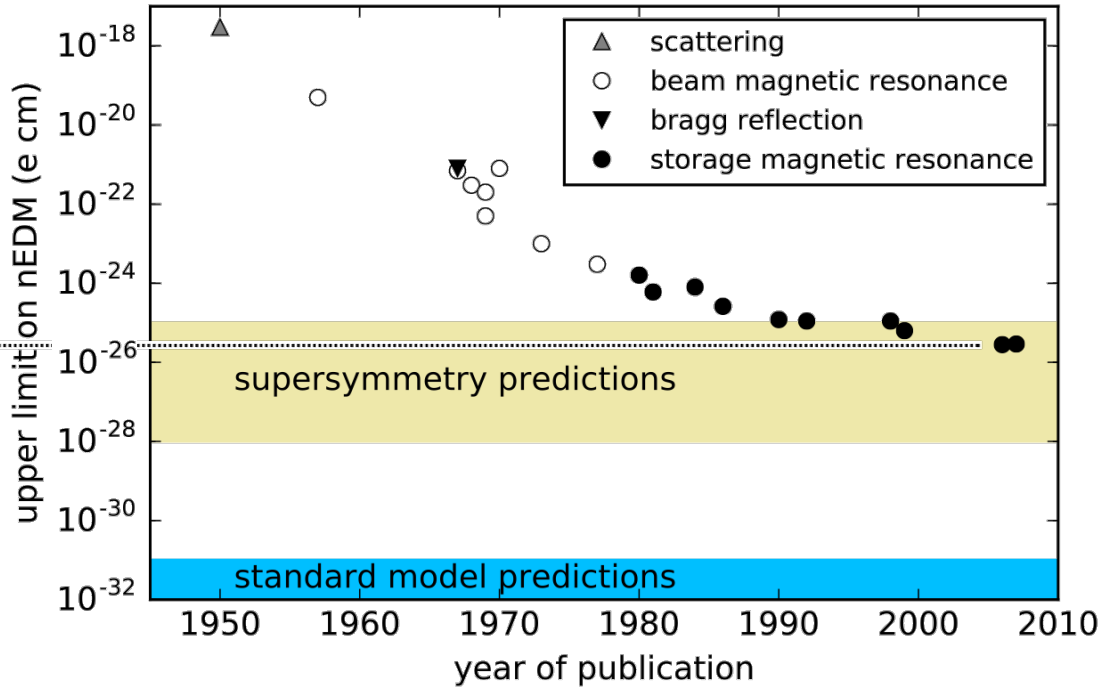
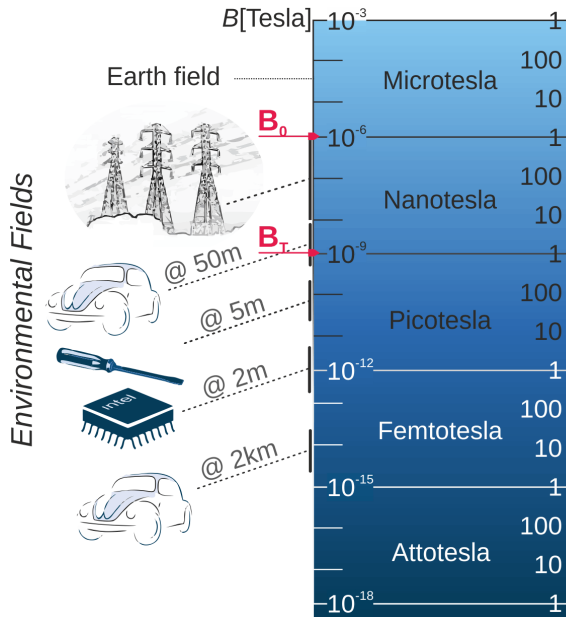
# Cycle-level analysis: limits on oscillating nEDM



# Role of magnetic fields

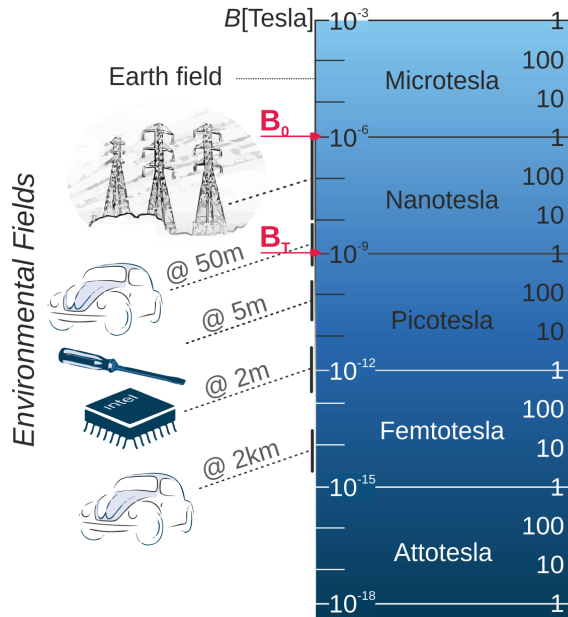


# Role of magnetic fields



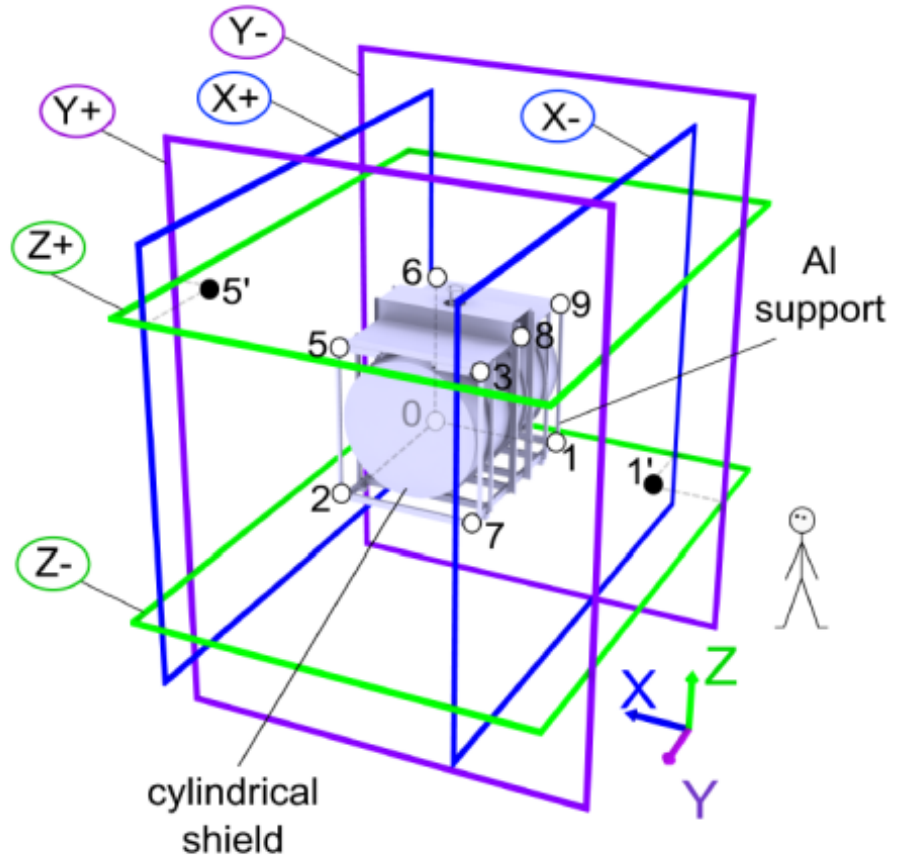
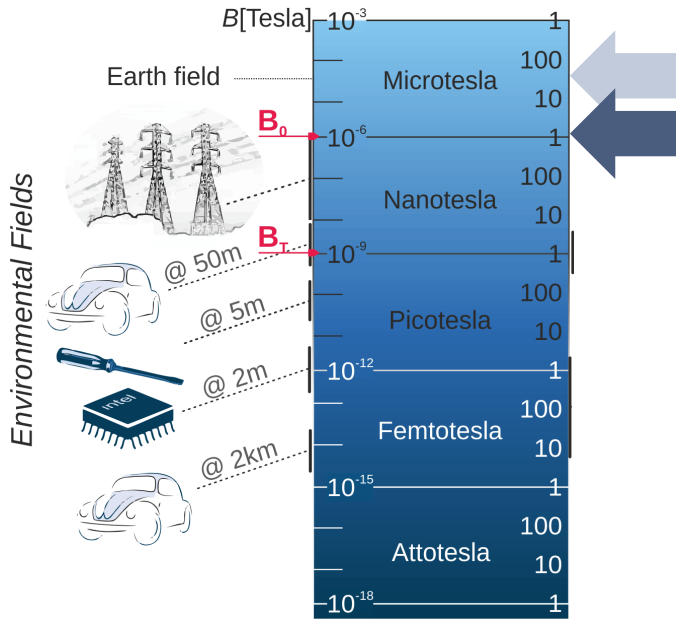


# Role of magnetic fields

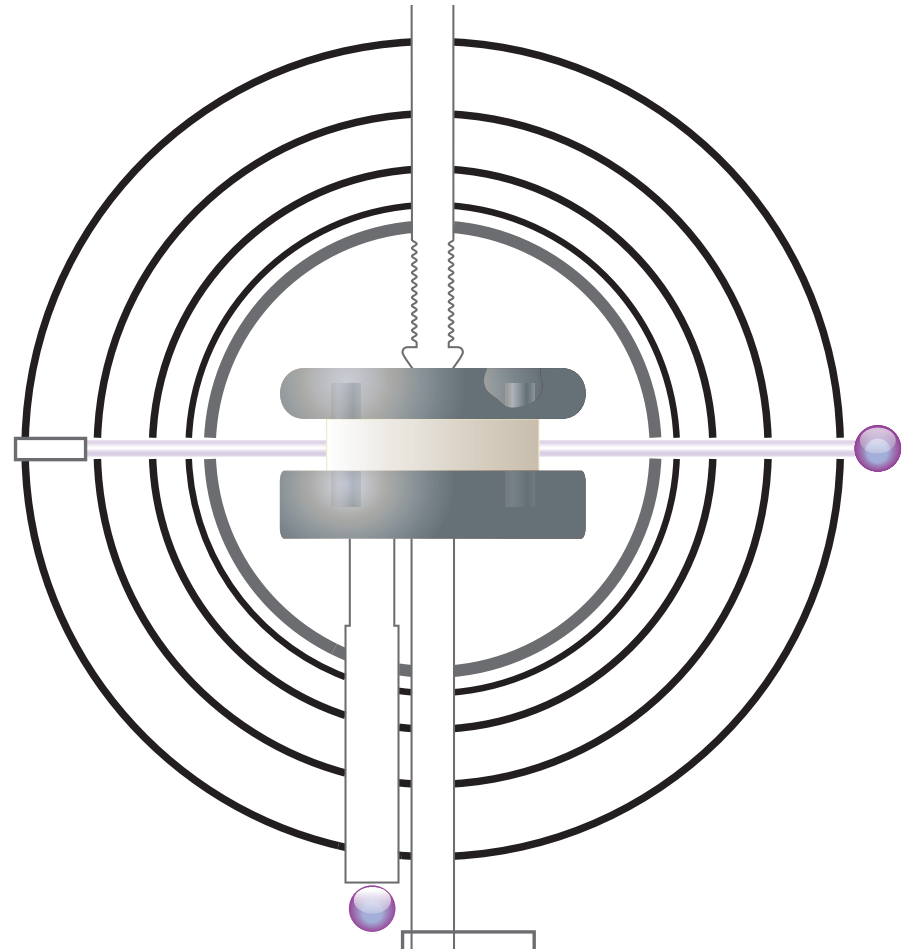
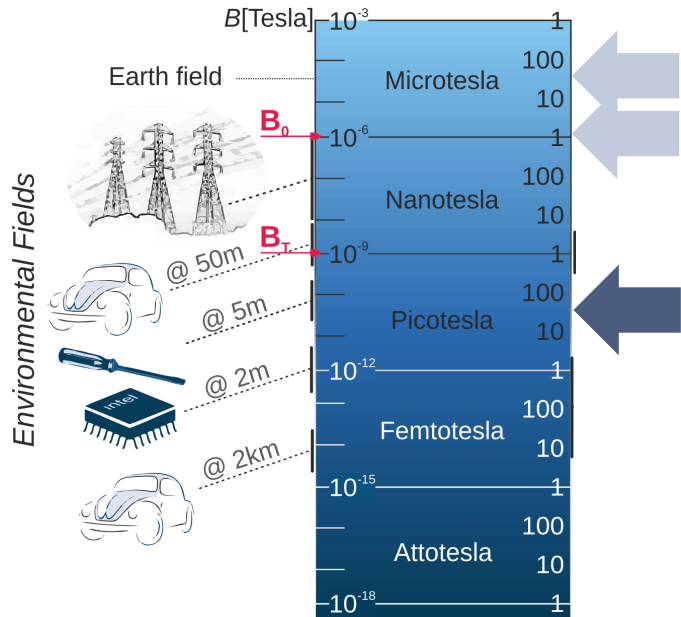


← stability in an experimental hall

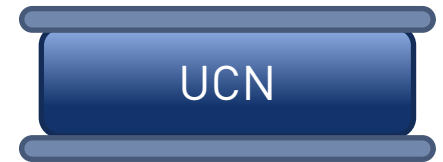
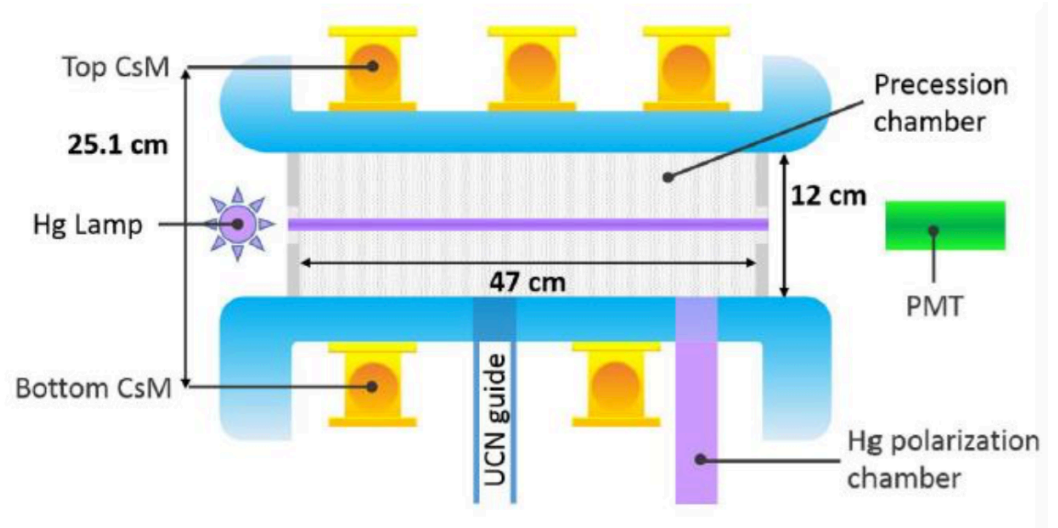
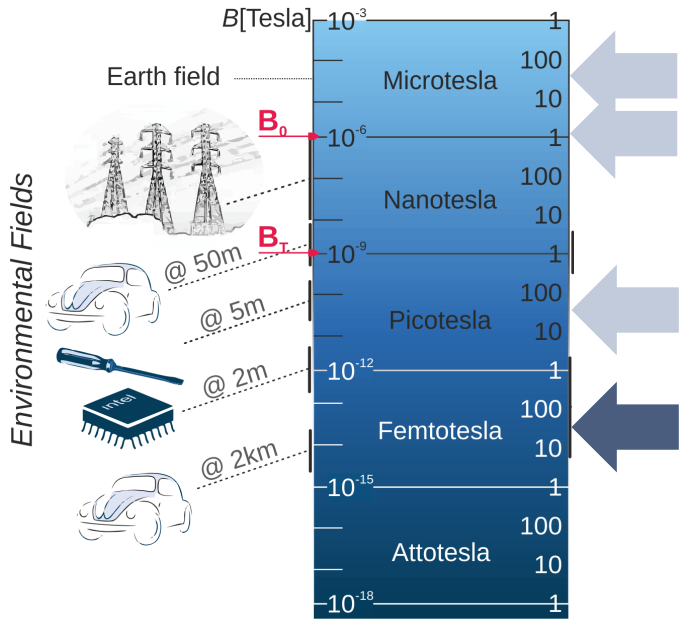
# Active Magnetic Field Stabilisation



# Shielding – 4 layers of $\mu$ -metal



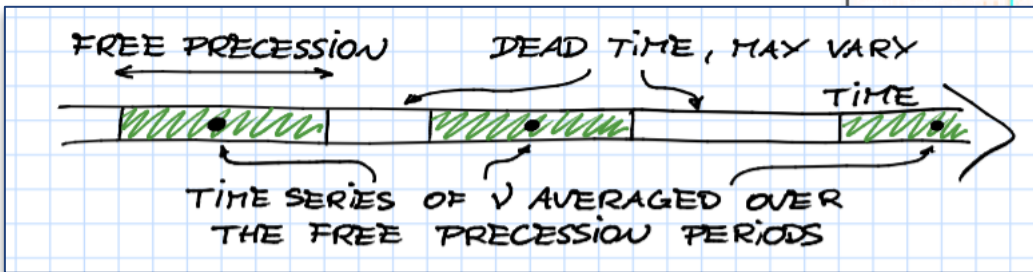
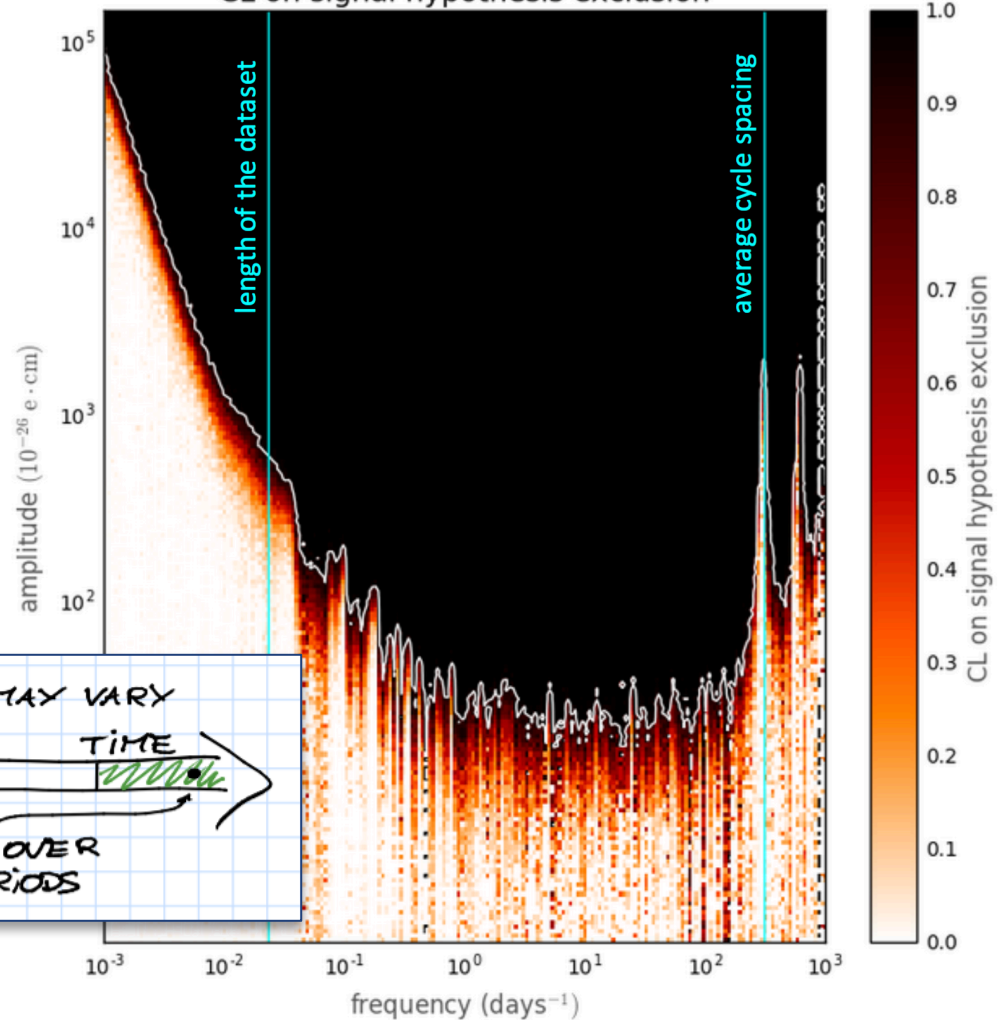
# Magnetometry





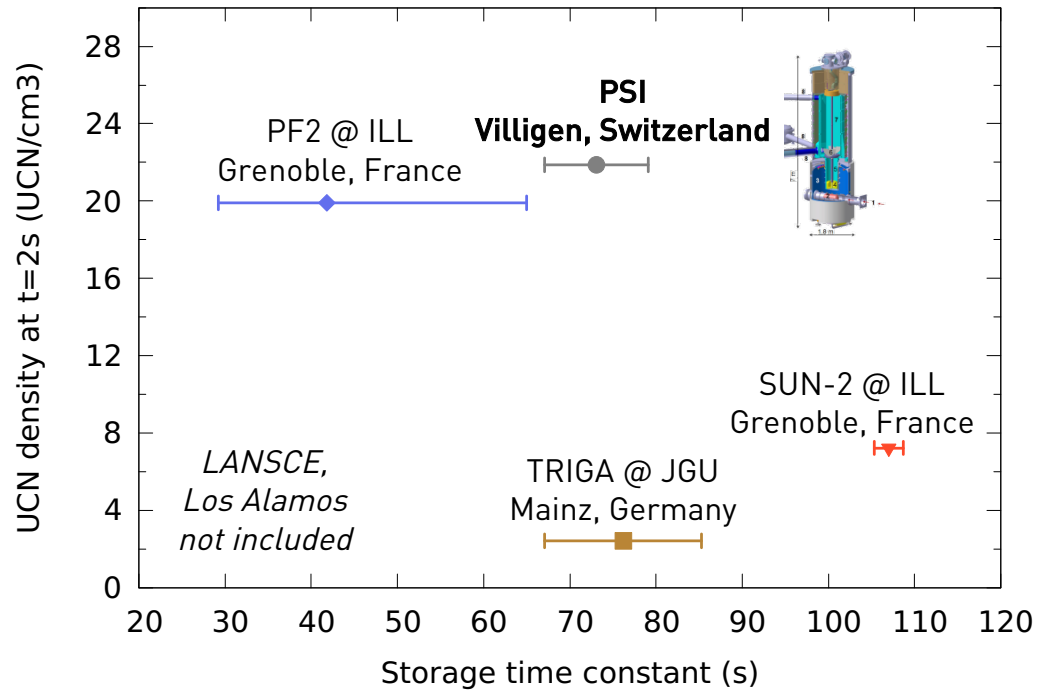
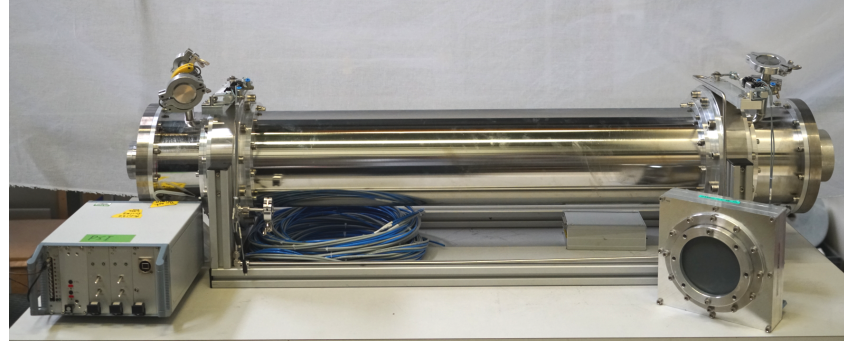
# the exclusion region

CL on signal hypothesis exclusion



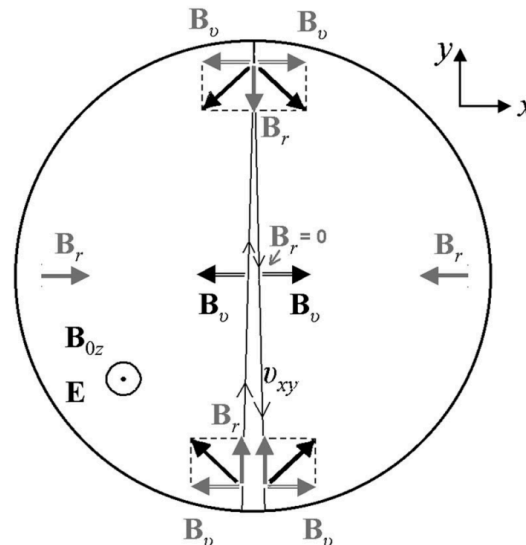


# World's strongest UCN source

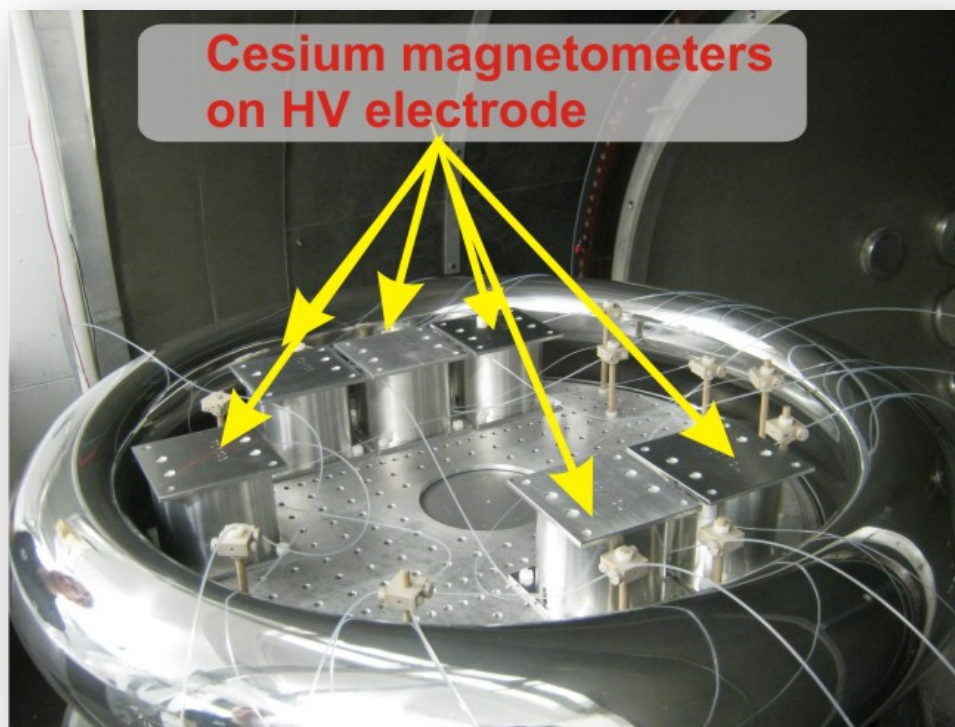


# Systematic effects

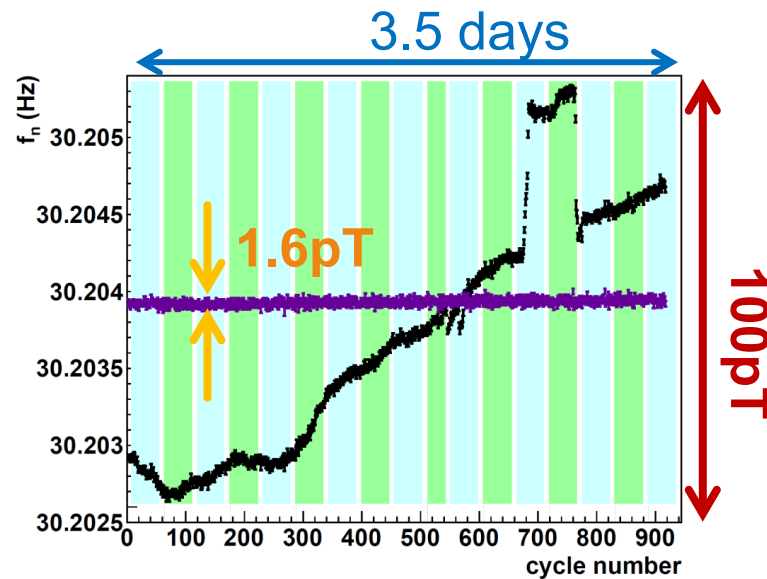
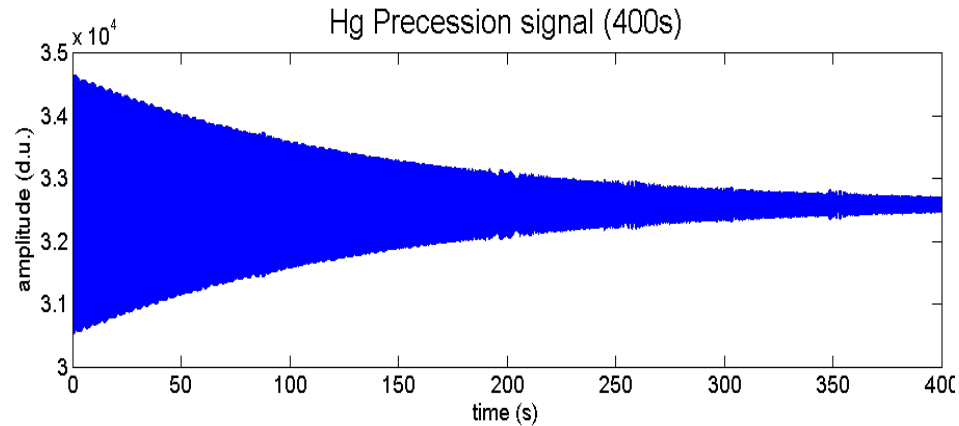
$$R = \frac{\langle f_{\text{UCN}} \rangle}{\langle f_{\text{Hg}} \rangle} = \frac{\gamma_{\text{n}}}{\gamma_{\text{Hg}}} \left( 1 \mp \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \frac{\Delta h}{|B_0|} + \frac{\langle B_{\perp}^2 \rangle}{|B_0|^2} \mp \delta_{\text{Earth}} + \delta_{\text{Hg-lightshift}} \right)$$



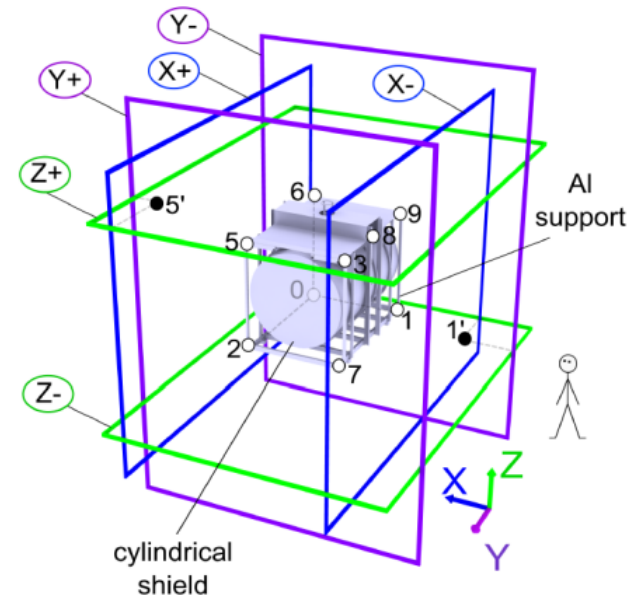
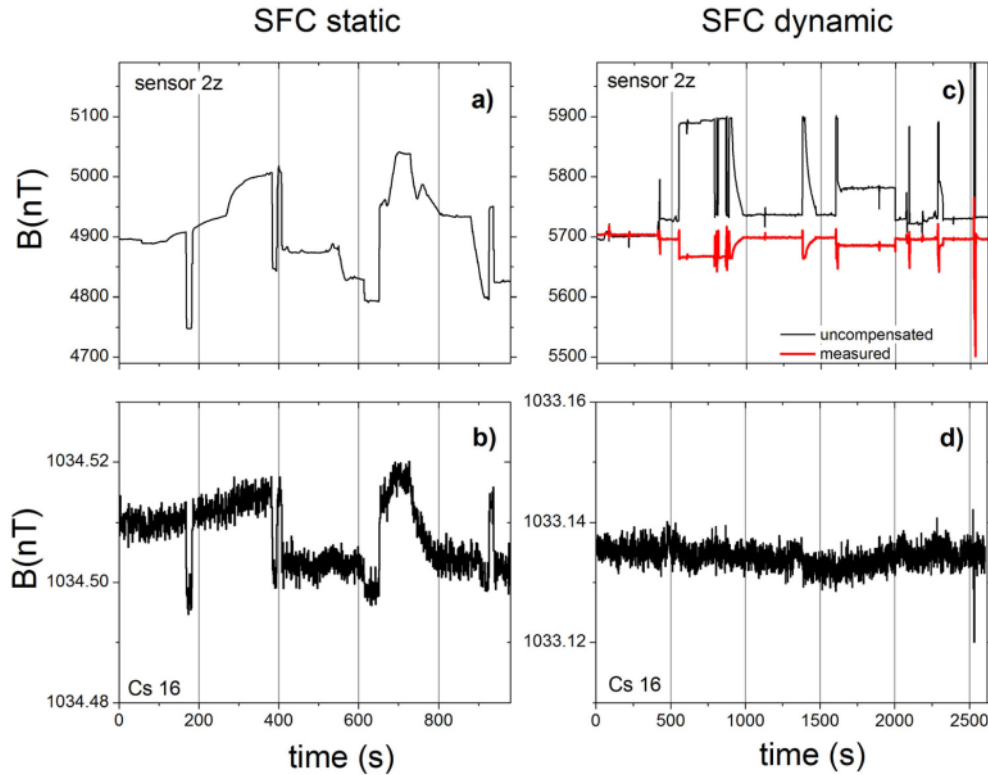
# Atomic Cesium magnetometers



# Mercury cohabiting magnetometer

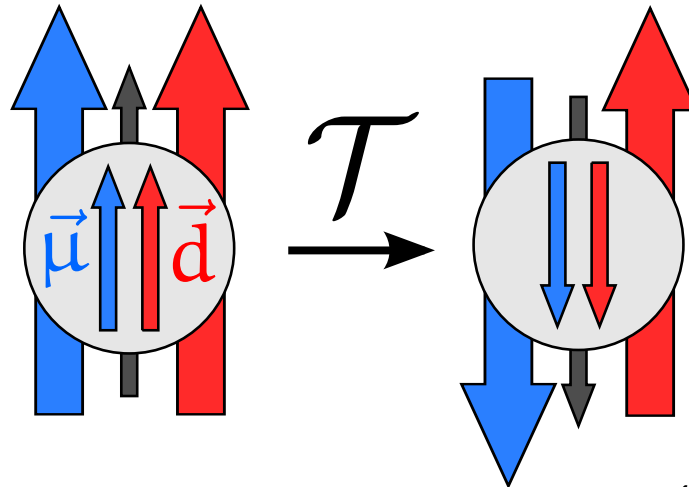


# Surrounding Field Compensation System



# Electric dipole moment

$$\mathcal{H} = -\hat{s} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} - d_n \vec{E} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_T &= -(-\hat{s}) \cdot \left( \mu (-\vec{B}) + d_n \vec{E} \right) \\ &= -\hat{s} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} + d_n \vec{E} \right) \end{aligned}$$