

Study of the discovery potential of next generation LSW experiments

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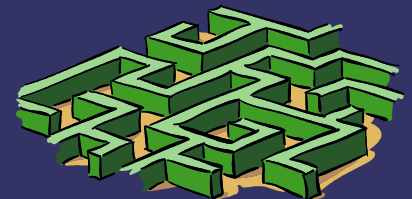
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Outline

- ⇒ WISPs intro.
- ⇒ Current bounds, (Axion-light particles)
- ⇒ Laboratory experiments: Photon-regeneration experiments (LSW).
- ⇒ Next generation of experiments.
- ⇒ Conclusions.



Weakly Interacting Sub-eV Particles

- ⇒ WISPs appear naturally in many extensions of the Standard Model.
- ⇒ Hidden sectors: light particles weakly coupled with the visible sector. Among others:
AXIONS¹ HIDDEN U(1)'s MINI-CHARGED

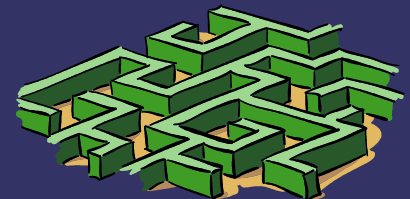
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = g_{a\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{mix} = \frac{1}{2} \chi F_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$Q_{MCP} = \frac{e_h}{e} \chi$$

Nice introduction from I. Antoniadis, J. Jaeckel

¹ Peccei-Quinn (1977), Wilczek (1978), Weinberg (1977)
² Holdom (1985)

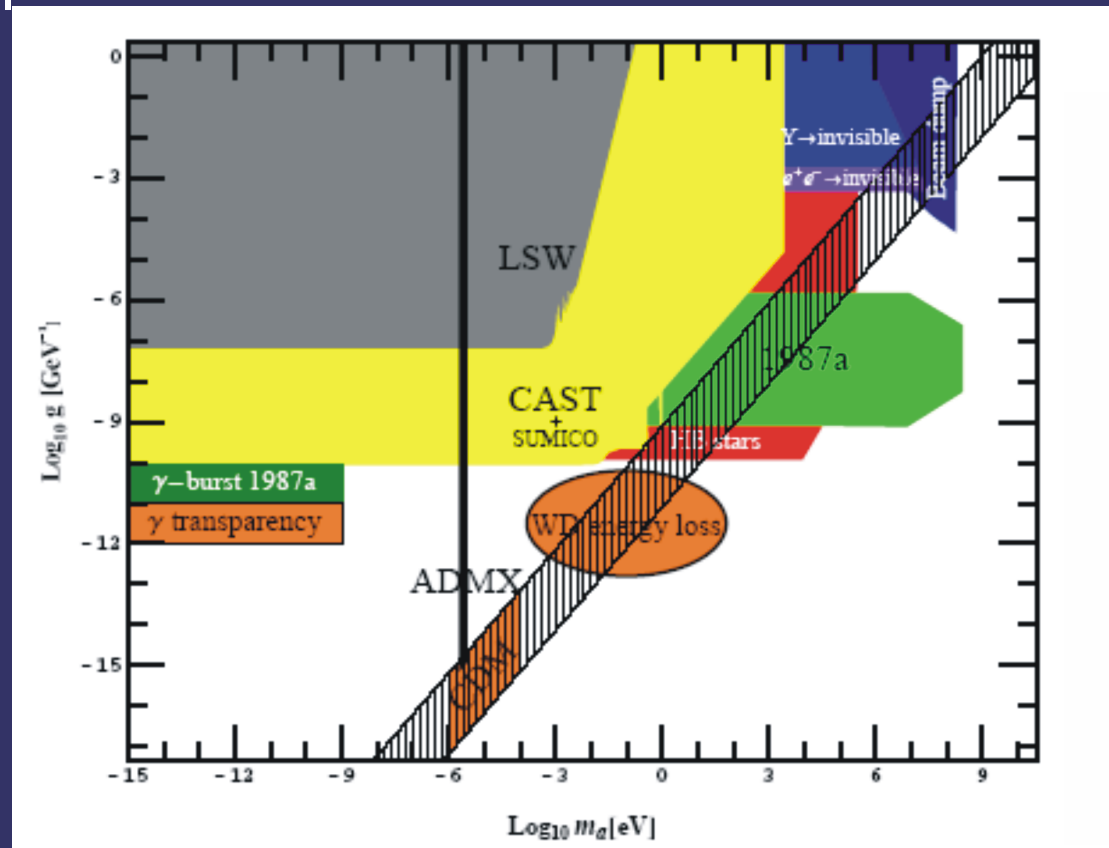


Where to search?

Fortunately, our universe is big factory of WISPs: Several Astrophysical experiments constraint axion-like particles (ALPs).

Hints from puzzling Astrophysical observations:

- Cosmic photon oscillation Into ALPs in random magnetic fields in galaxy Clusters $m_\phi \leq 10^{-12}$ eV.¹ ?
- Transparency of the Universe due high energy $\gamma \rightarrow \phi$ conversion². (talk from M. Roncadelli)



¹ Burrage et al (2009)

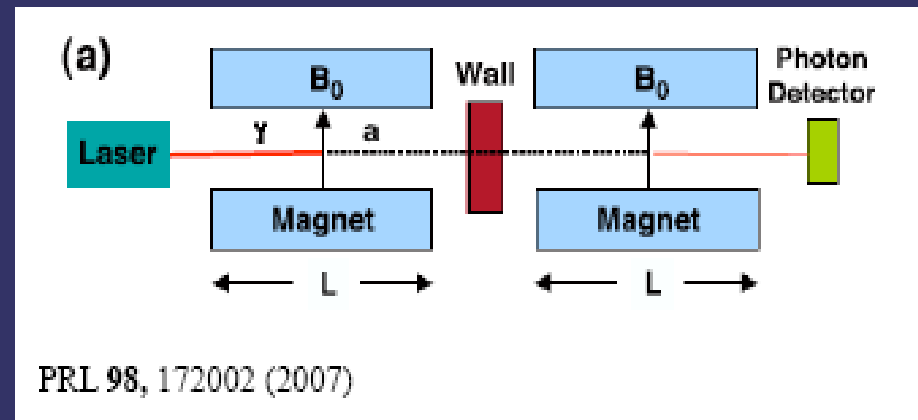
² A. De Angelis et al (2007)

Boom of Laboratory Experiments

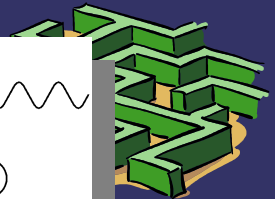
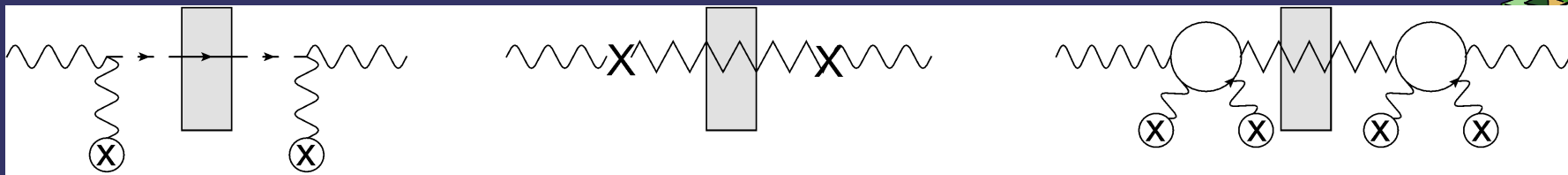
2005 - 2007: PVLAS **OBSERVATION** – **RETRACTION** of vacuum birefringence and dichroism in laser polarization experiments.

Prompt a boom of theoretical research (WISPs) and more importantly: optical precision experiments, in particular photon regeneration experiments

Via Primakoff effect we expect to detect regenerated photons after the wall



Sensitive:



Light Shining through a wall

Advantages: Sensible to ALPs, Hidden U(1)'s and MCPs, relatively simple.

Disadvantage: Lose of coherence for higher masses.

At first order in (g B L):

$$P_{\gamma \rightarrow a} = \frac{(g_{a\gamma\gamma} B \cdot L \cdot \omega)^2}{|k_a|^2} |F(q)|^2$$


$$q = |k_\gamma - k_a| \sim \frac{m^2}{2\omega}$$

Strong B xL
dependence!

$$F(q) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L e^{iqz} dz = \frac{2}{qL} \sin\left(\frac{qL}{2}\right)$$

Raffelt & Stodolsky (1988)

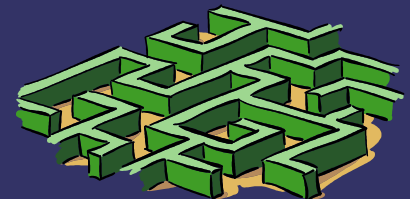
Van Bibber et al (1987)

Probability peaks for $F(q) \rightarrow 1$  $q \rightarrow 0$

Maximal sensibility for small masses.

LSW bounds $m_\phi < 10^{-3}$ eV, $g_{\phi\gamma\gamma} \lesssim 7 \times 10^{-8}$

ALPS Collaboration



Next Generation of LSW experiments

Technological and Theoretical improvements are needed!

Resonant Enhanced FP Cavities: Probability of conversion enhanced

by ²

$$\frac{\mathcal{F}_\gamma \mathcal{F}_a}{\pi^2}, \quad \mathcal{F} : \text{Finesse of the cavity}$$

Actual Finesse achievable $10^4 - 10^5$

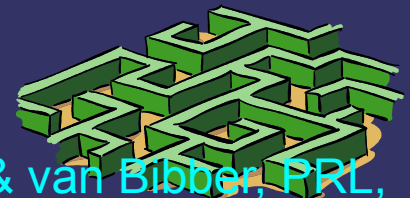
Powerful laser and detector technology



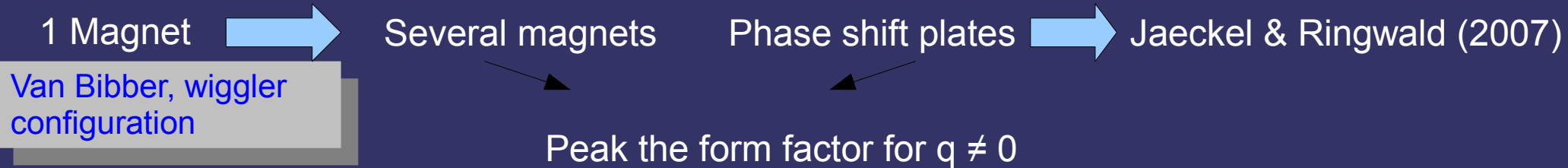
150 kW laser power
Detector efficiency

Recycling of superconducting dipole magnets
(HERA, TEVATRON, LHC).

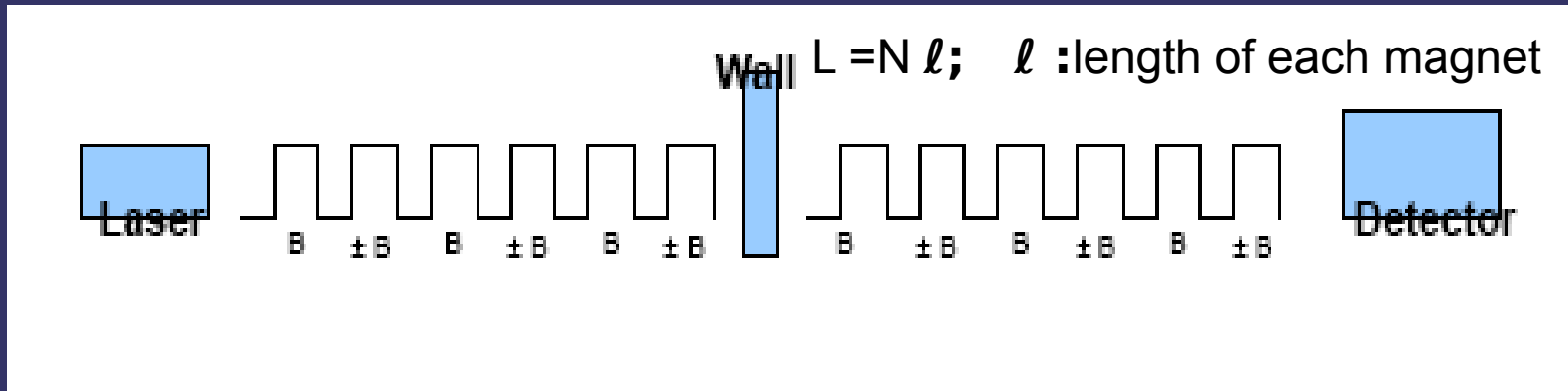
Improve $B \times L$!!!!!!



Second Generation of LSW experiments

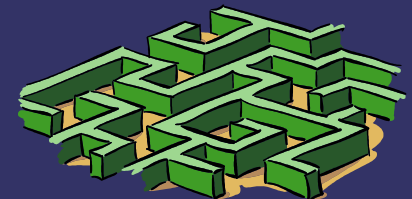


Most likely, next generation of LSW experiments will be composed of N equally spaced magnets with a natural separation in between



We can decompose the form factor:

$$\int_0^L dx' e^{iqx'} = \int_0^l dx' e^{iqx'} + \int_{l+\Delta}^{2l+\Delta} dx' e^{iqx'} + \dots + \int_{(N-1)(l+\Delta)}^{l+(N-1)(l+\Delta)} dx' e^{iqx'},$$



For the normal non-alternating configuration

Works like we were adding a phase of $q\Delta$ for each magnet

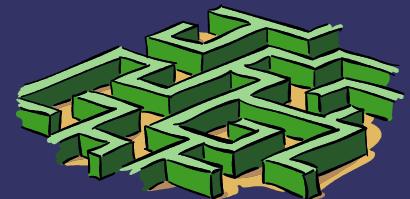
$$F(q) = \int_0^\ell dx e^{iqx} + \int_\ell^{2\ell} dx e^{iq(x+\Delta)} + \dots + \int_{(N-1)\ell}^{N\ell} dx e^{iq(x+(N-1)\Delta)}$$

$$F(q) = \sum_{s=0}^{N-1} \int_{s\ell}^{(s+1)\ell} dx \exp[iq(x + s\Delta)]$$

See : “Extending the reach of axion-photon regeneration experiments towards larger masses with PSP”
Jaeckel & Ringwald, PLB(2007).

As with PSP, we are able to scan a wide region of ALPs masses varying the gaps between the magnets

Without introducing extra losses!



PSP !!

As a result, we obtain modified form factors:

Normal N-magnets configuration:

$$F(q) = \frac{2}{qL} \sin\left(\frac{qL}{2N}\right) \frac{\sin\left(\frac{qN}{2}\left(\frac{L}{N} + \Delta\right)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{q}{2}\left(\frac{L}{N} + \Delta\right)\right)}.$$

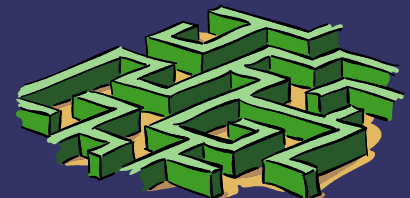
Alternating magnets of n subgroups:

$$F(q) = \begin{cases} \frac{2q}{L} \sin\left(\frac{qL}{2N}\right) \frac{\sin\left(\frac{qN}{2}(L/N + \Delta)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{q}{2}(L/N + \Delta)\right)} \tan\left(\frac{qN}{2n}\left(\frac{L}{N} + \Delta\right)\right), & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{2q}{L} \sin\left(\frac{qL}{2N}\right) \frac{\cos\left(\frac{qN}{2}(L/N + \Delta)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{q}{2}(L/N + \Delta)\right)} \tan\left(\frac{qN}{2n}\left(\frac{L}{N} + \Delta\right)\right), & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

Maximizing the form factor, we can improve the sensibility for a certain mass range:

Example, Normal

$$\frac{qL}{2N} \left(1 + \frac{N\Delta}{L}\right) = k\pi,$$



Prospects for ALPs

6+6 configuration LHC

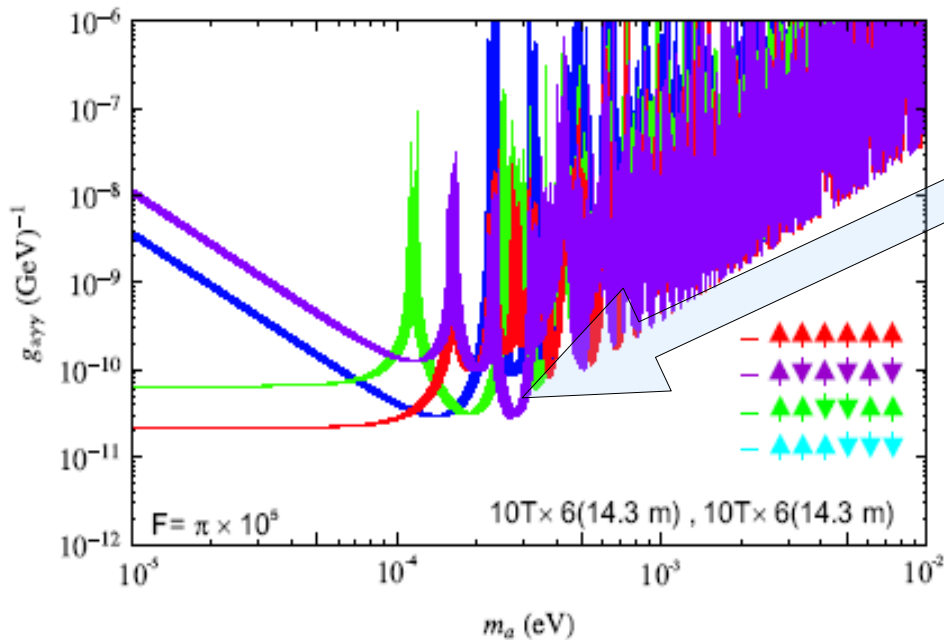
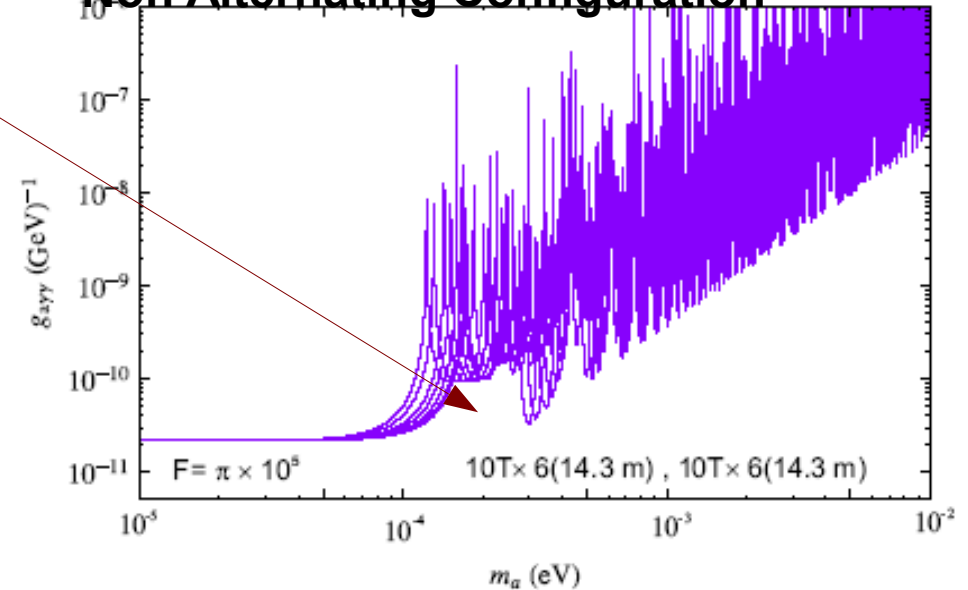
+

Res. Cavities, Laser Power Detector

$$g_{\phi\gamma\gamma}^{\min} \approx 3 \times 10^{-11}$$

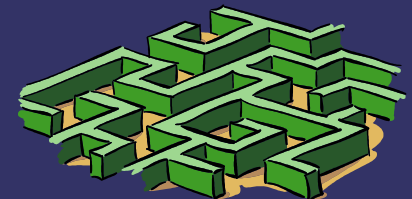
$m_\phi \times 10^{-4}$ eV	Δ (m)
3	15.4
3.2	11.8
3.5	7.5
3.7	5.23
3.9	3.3
4.1	1.6

Non Alternating Configuration



Alternating configurations help to fill the region of small masses

Δ (m)
3.83
3.30
2.8
2.33
1.89
1.47
1.08



Conclusions

- ➔ We have derived the corrected form factors for the next generation of LSW experiments.
- ➔ According to the goals of the individual experiment, an appropriate gap between the magnets should be selected, or at least taken into account for realistic predictions.
- ➔ Restrictions: Cavity size, aperture of the magnets. Available magnets allow cavities of the order of 100-150 m.
- ➔ New experimental ideas to “exploit” the gaps?
- ➔ Also in MCPs, Chameleons?

