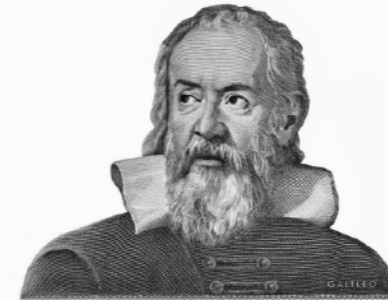


# Probes of Dark Sectors

GGI 2019

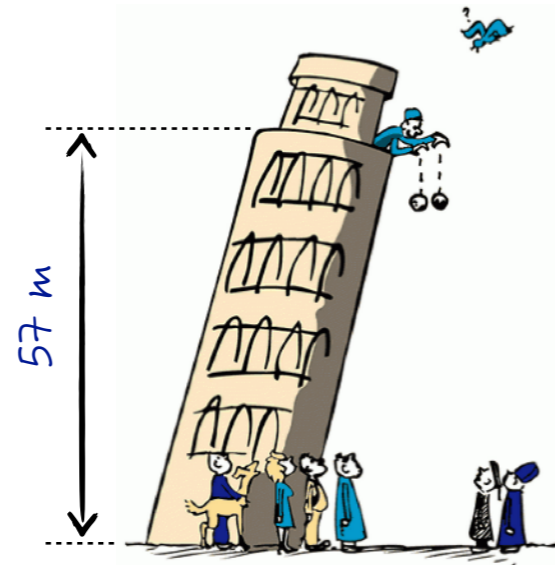
Roni Harnik, Fermilab

Featuring work with Z. Liu and O Palamara.  
w/ MAGIS 100, Dark SRF, ArgoNeUT collaborations.



# Dark Sector Searches - History

- Though it has become increasingly popular recently, the subject has a long history:



Galileo (around 1590):

Tested what became  
Equivalence principle  
at  $O(1)$ .

Excluded Aristotle's  
theory of gravity.

# Dark Sector Searches - History

This can be recast to a limit  
on a light B-L !

$$F_{\text{grav}} = G_N \frac{M_{\oplus} m_o}{R_{\oplus}^2} \sim \frac{m_p^2}{M_{\text{pl}}} \frac{N_{\oplus} N_o}{R_{\oplus}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{B-L}} \sim \frac{g_{\text{B-L}}^2 N_{\oplus} N_o}{R_{\oplus}^2}$$

In fact, rummaging in one of  
the closets in this villa...

Il mio esperimento PISA 57 ha  
dimostrato che Aristotele è un pazzo.  
Inoltre, la nuova interazione B-L è  
limitata

$$F_{\text{grav}} > F_{\text{B-L}}$$

↓

$$g_{\text{B-L}} \lesssim \frac{M_p}{M_{\text{pl}}} \sim 10^{-18}$$

La congettura della gravità debole  
lo afferma in modo interessante:

Follow-ups to PISA:

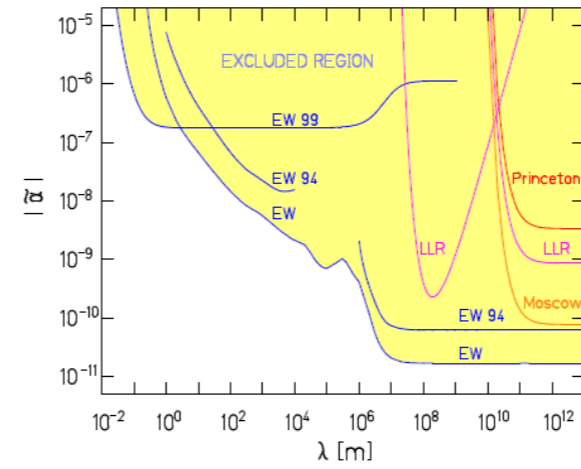
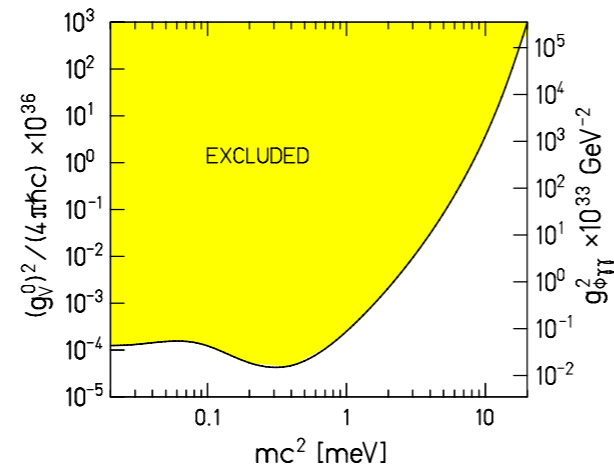
MAGIS 100

Dark SRF ?

ArgoNeuT ?

# Improving on Galileo

Torsion balance experiments provide the modern test:  
(see Will's talk on Friday.)



$\alpha \sim$  fraction of gravitational strength

[EotWash group]

# Improving on Galileo

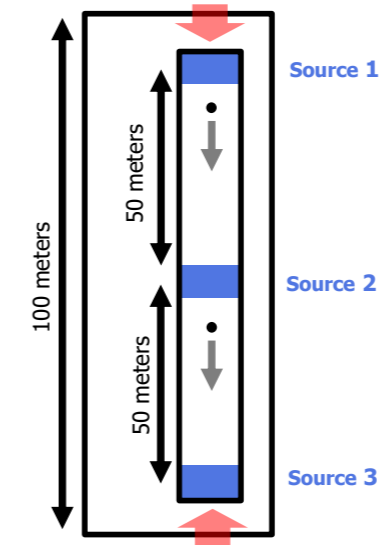
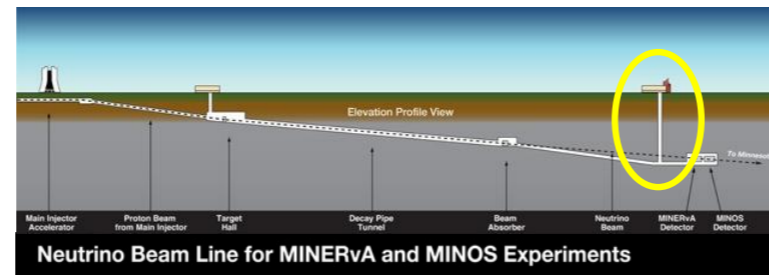
- A new Fermilab-Stanford collaboration will improve on precision test of freely falling objects.



Unfortunately, neither are leaning (yet).

# Improving on Galileo

- A new Fermilab-Stanford collaboration will improve on precision test of freely falling objects.



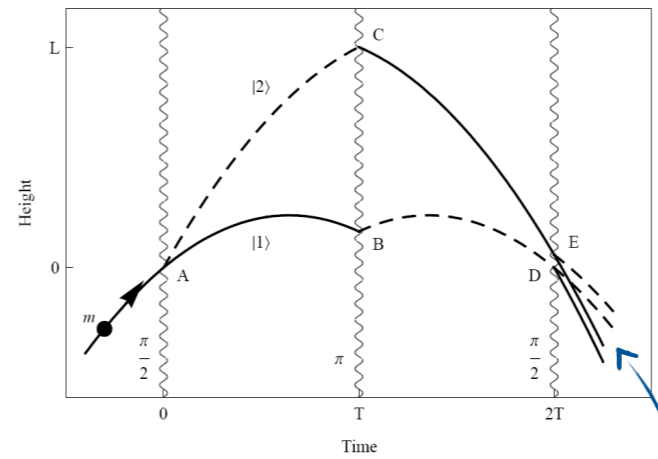
# MAGIS 100

□ MAGIS 100 vs PISA 57:

Double the height.

Less mass.

More precision.



Drop atomic clocks!

Measure "fringes" in # of atoms going through two ports.

Design goal: Compare  $^{87}\text{Sr}$  to  $^{88}\text{Sr}$  with  $10^{-16}$  g precision.



# MAGIS 100

- Gee-whiz quantum science.
- Dark Matter and new forces.
- GW demonstrator.

PROPOSAL: P-1101

Matter-wave Atomic Gradiometer Interferometric Sensor  
(MAGIS-100)

Phil Adamson<sup>1</sup>, Swapan Chattopadhyay<sup>1,2</sup>, Jonathon Coleman<sup>5</sup>, Peter Graham<sup>3</sup>, Steve Geer<sup>1</sup>, Roni Harnik<sup>1</sup>, Steve Hahn<sup>1</sup>, Jason Hogan<sup>1,3</sup>, Mark Kasevich<sup>3</sup>, Tim Kovachy<sup>6</sup>, Jeremiah Mitchell<sup>2</sup>, Rob Plunkett<sup>1</sup>, Surjeet Rajendran<sup>4</sup>, Linda Valerio<sup>1</sup> and Arvydas Vasonis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory; Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA

<sup>2</sup>Northern Illinois University; DeKalb, Illinois 60115, USA

<sup>3</sup>Stanford University; Stanford, California 94305, USA

<sup>4</sup>University of California at Berkeley; Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

<sup>5</sup>University of Liverpool; Merseyside, L69 7ZE, UK

<sup>6</sup>Northwestern University; Evanston, Illinois, USA

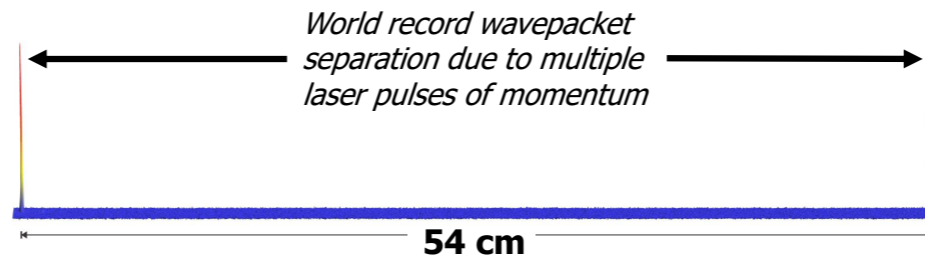
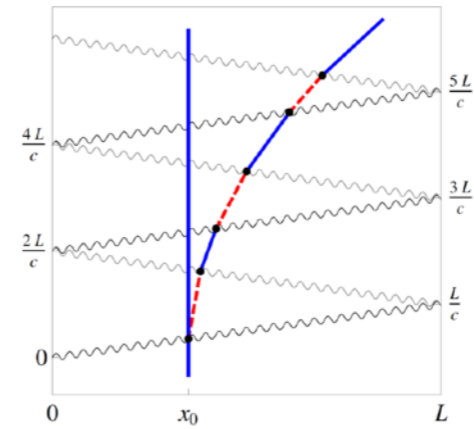


Funded by Moore foundation and DOE.

# MAGIS 100 - Quantum

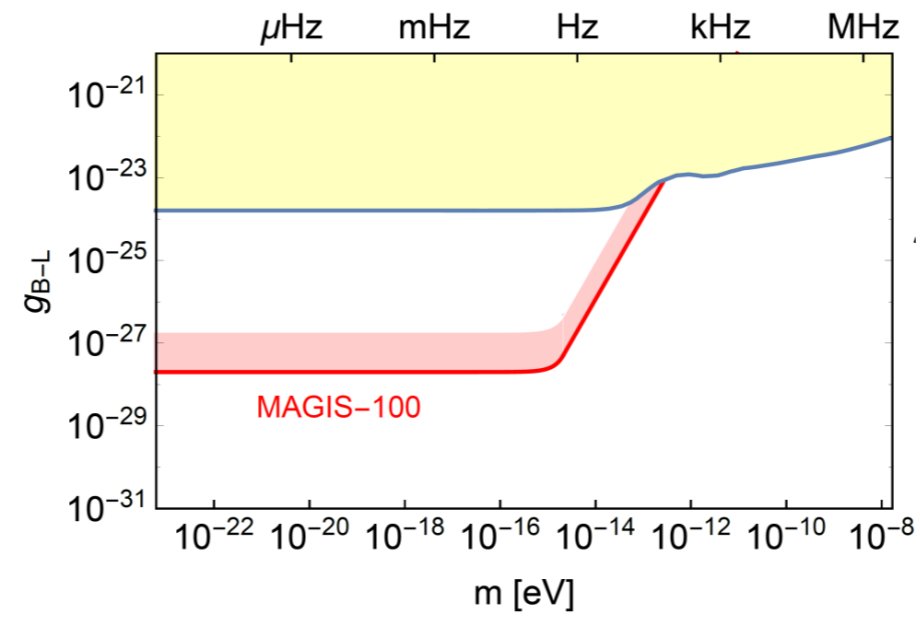
- Quantum mechanics: mid blown.

Large momentum transfer:



# EP Violating DM

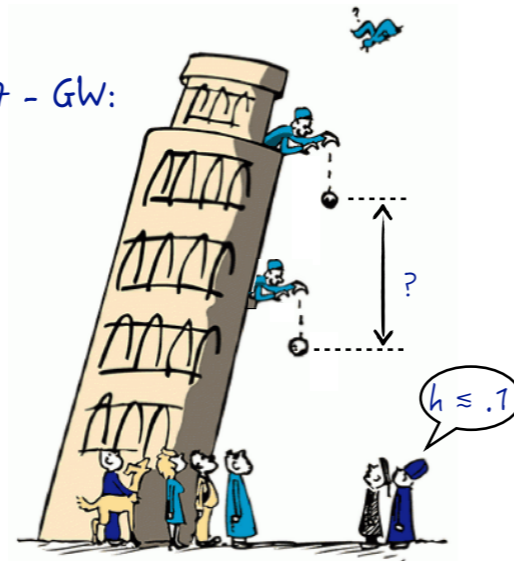
- Sensitivity to B-L Dark Matter:



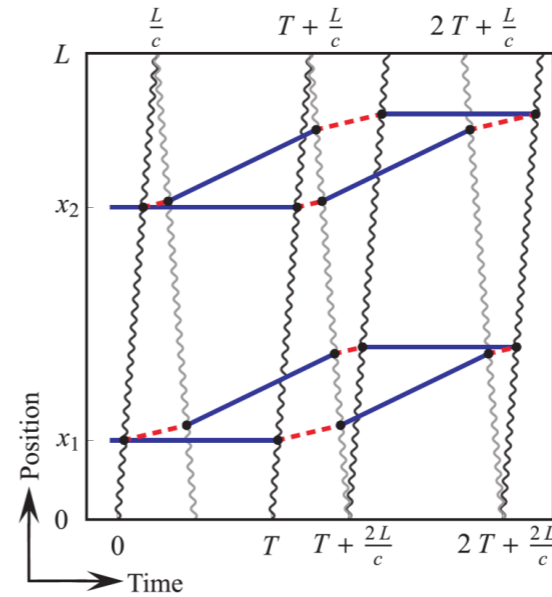
# Differential measurement

- Gee-whiz quantum science.
- Dark Matter and new forces.
- GW demonstrator.

PISA 57 - GW:

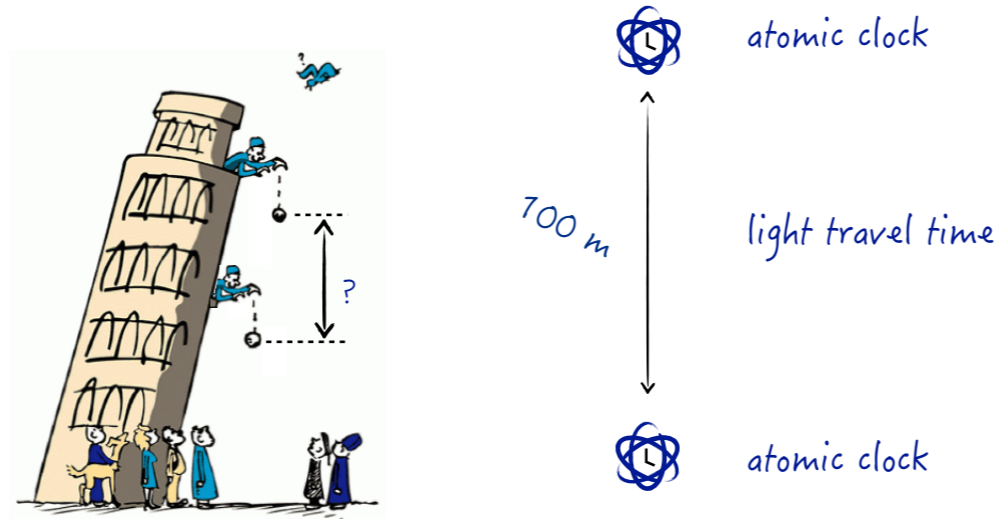


MAGIS 100 - GW:



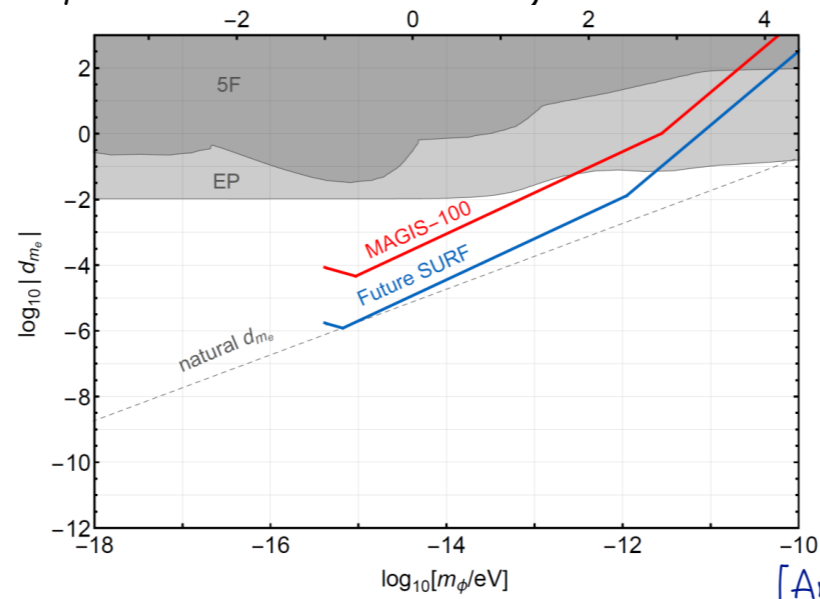
# Clock Comparison

- There are two types of precise clocks here



# Electron mass varying DM

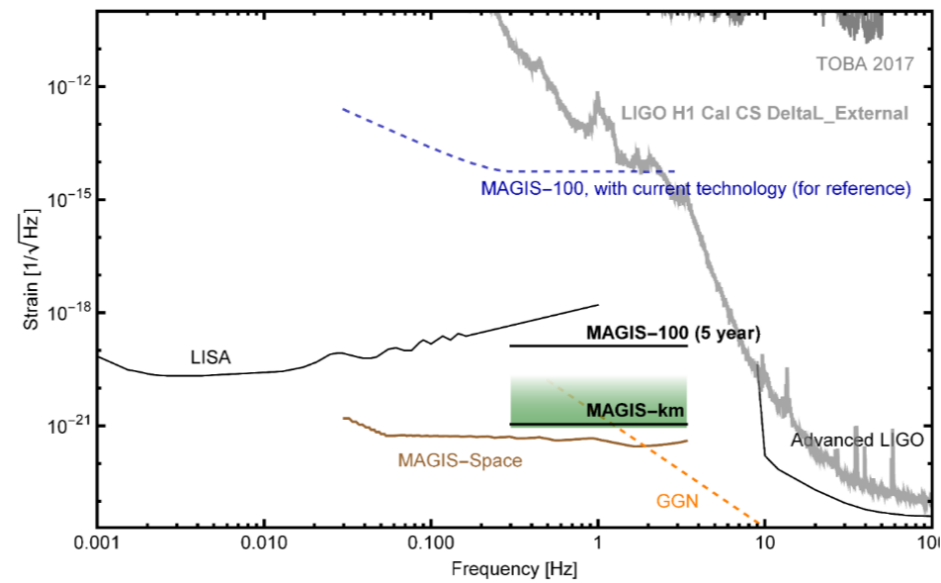
- If  $m_e$  oscillates, so will atomic clock tick rate.
- Compare Atomic clock to light travel time:



[Arvanitaki et al]

# Gravity Waves

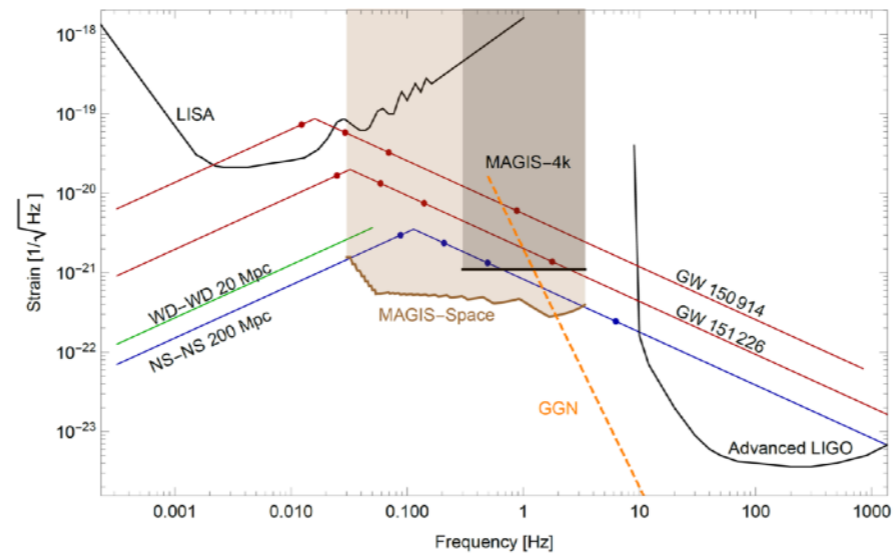
Compare light travel time to atomic clock:



	MAGIS-100 (current)	MAGIS-100 (5 year)	MAGIS-km
Baseline	100 m	100 m	2 km
Phase noise	$10^{-3}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$10^{-5}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$0.3 \times 10^{-5}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
LMT	100	4e4	4e4
Atom sources	3	3	30

# The Mid-Band

- LIGO sources will spend days to months in the 0.1-1 Hz band (mid-band).

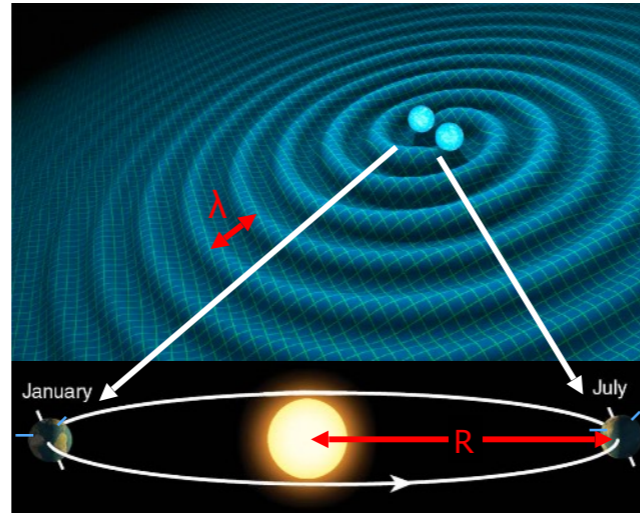


dots: hour, week, 3 months, year



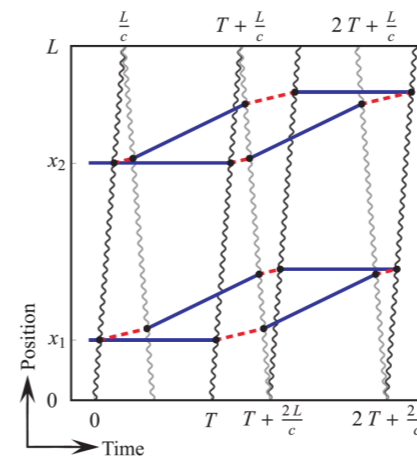
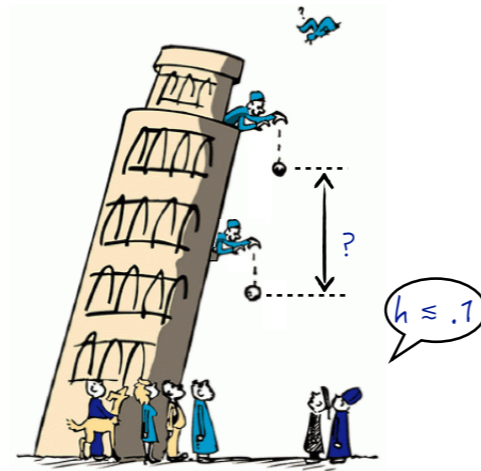
# Localization

- Sources can be localized in the sky, b/c of relative angle to source (Graham et al 2015)



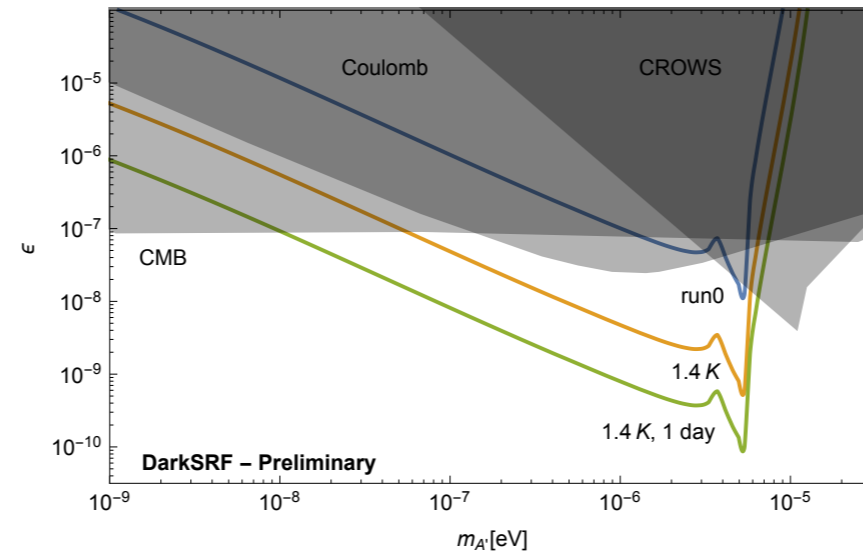
# Conclusion

- The search for new forces and sectors is on for  $\approx 400$  years...
- But it has intensified recently!

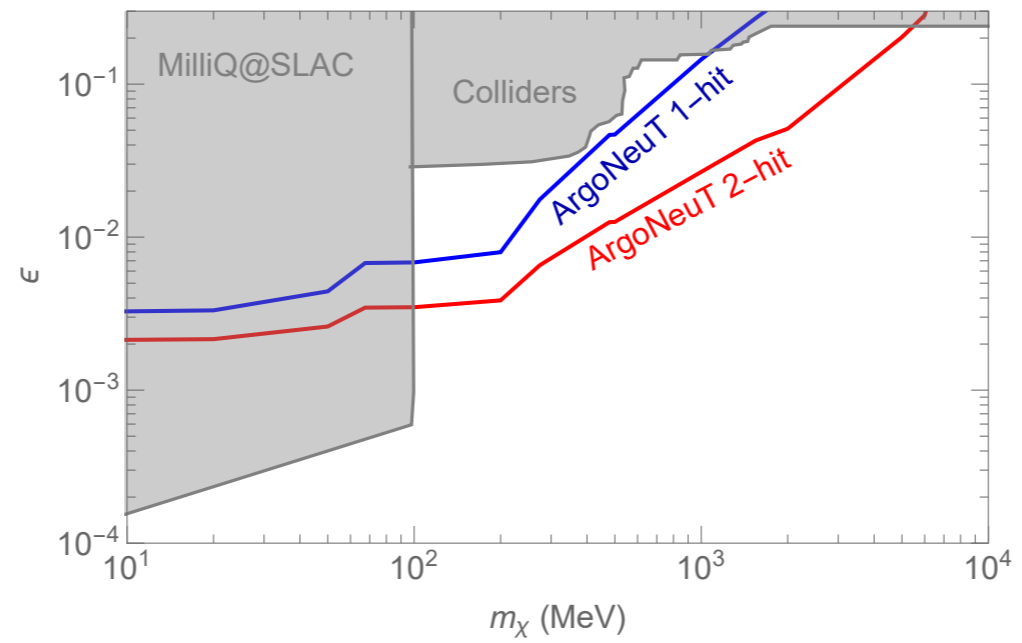


## Dark SRF near-term progress (potentially in run1)

If cross-talk can be eliminated in run1, powerful new limits can be set. Thermal noise, at 1.4 Kelvin, will dominate (or a signal :-). Below reaches are shown for running one coherence time (1 sec!) and for a day.

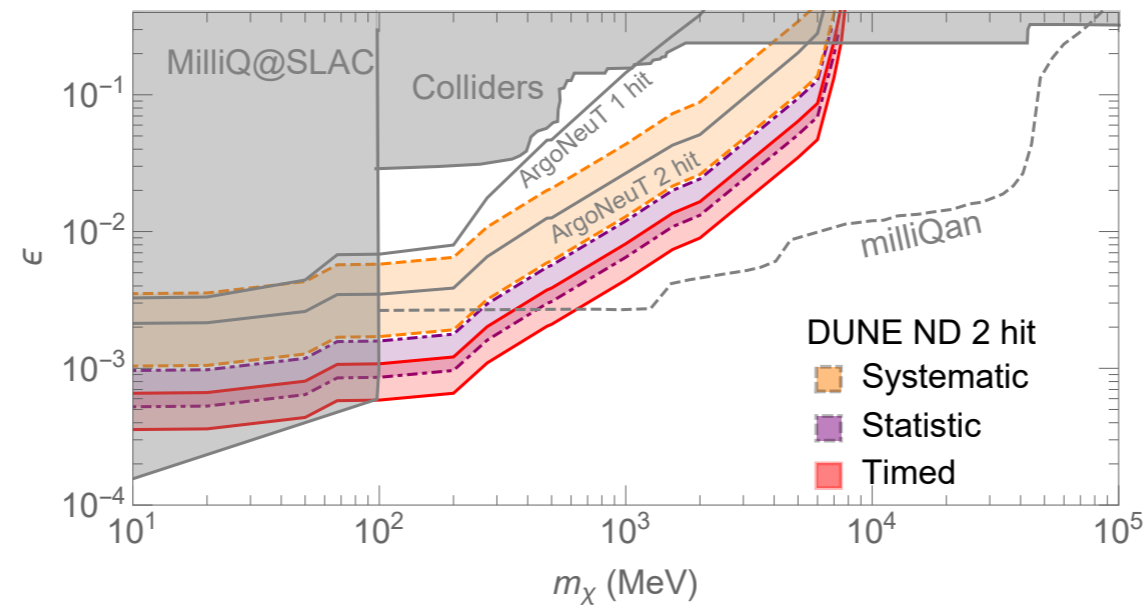


# ArgoNeuT Sensitivity



A data driven ArgoNeuT analysis is underway.  
Results soon!

# Prospects for DUNE



Promising! but ultimately depends on BG level.  
(see Yu-Dai's talk for more options)