

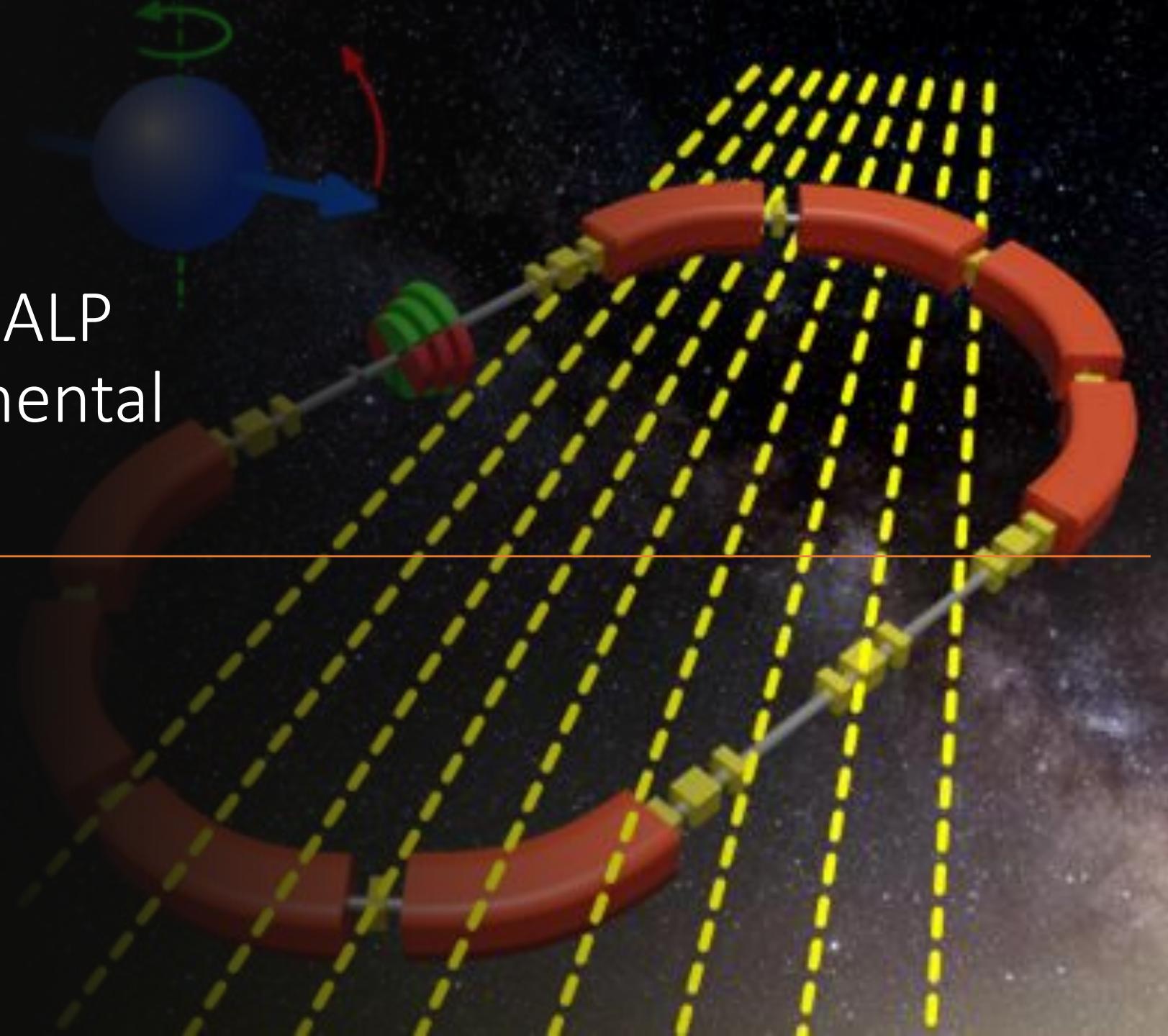
Storage ring as an ALP antenna – experimental proof of principle

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Jagiellonian University in Kraków



Collaboration

Rencontres du Vietnam, 6.08.2024



Axions and Axionlike Particles (ALPs)

Strong CP problem

- Puzzling smallness of CP violation in strong interaction
- Peccei-Quinn symmetry proposed to explain it
- Spontaneous PQ symmetry breaking → existence of axions
- Generalization of this concept - ALPs

Peccei, Quinn, PRL 38 (1977)

Wilczek, PRL 40 (1978)

Kim, PRL 43 (1979)
Dine et al, PLB 104 (1981)

Nature of Dark Matter

- Axions/ALPs good candidates for cold dark matter
- Light, stable at large time scales, almost non-interacting

Di Luzio et al, J. Cosmol.
Astropart. Phys. 10 (2021)

ALPs characteristics

If ALPs saturate the dark matter → described as classical field

$$a(t) = a_0 \cos(\omega_a(t - t_0) + \phi_a)$$

ω_a ALP oscillation frequency – connected to its mass $\hbar\omega_a = m_a c^2$

ϕ_a local phase of ALP field – unknown

- Mass: $m_a \in (10^{-22}, 10^{-7}) \frac{\text{eV}}{c^2}$
- Lifetime $\tau_a = \frac{\hbar}{m_a v^2}$
- Coherence length $l_a = \frac{\hbar}{m_a v} > 12 \text{ km}$ for $v = 10^{-3}c$

ALP couplings

light shining through wall (ALPS, CROWS, OSQUAR)

polarisation (PVLAS, BMV)

Helioscope (CAST)

haloscopes (ADMX, CAST-CAPP, CAST-RADES)

conversion in crystallines (SOLAX, COSME)

with
photons

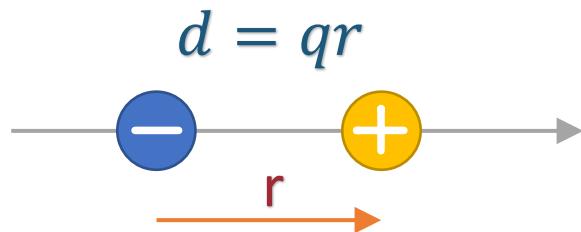
with
gluons

with EDM

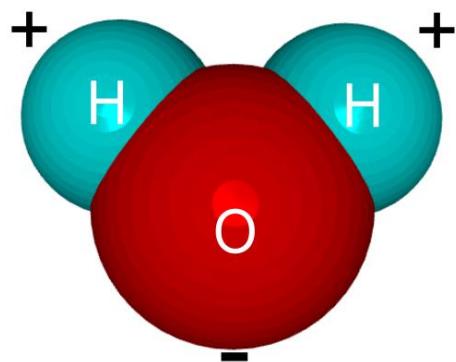
with
nucleons

nuclear magnetic resonance CASPER

ALPs and Electric Dipole Moment



ALP – gluon coupling introduces an oscillating
Electric Dipole Moment (EDM) \parallel spin



$$d(t) = d_{dc} + d_{ac} \cos[\omega_a(t - t_0) + \phi_a(t_0)]$$

ALP-induced oscillations

ALPs introduce oscillating coupling to spin of nucleons:

- Oscillating electric dipole moment
- Axion wind effect

Graham et al., PRD 84 (2011)

Graham et al., PRD 88 (2013)

Idea: use spin precession of a polarized beam in storage ring,
look for resonance with ω_a

Spin dynamics in a storage ring

Spin precession of a particle possessing EDM and MDM in the presence of E and B field is described by Thomas-BMT equation

Fukuyama et al, Int. J. Mod. Phys A28 (2003)

$$\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \left(\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} - \vec{\Omega}_{rev} + \vec{\Omega}_{EDM} + \vec{\Omega}_{wind} \right) \times \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} - \vec{\Omega}_{rev} = -\frac{q}{m} G \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{EDM} = -\frac{1}{S\hbar} d(t) c \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{wind} = -\frac{1}{S\hbar} \frac{C_N}{2f_a} (\hbar \partial_0 a(t)) \vec{\beta}$$

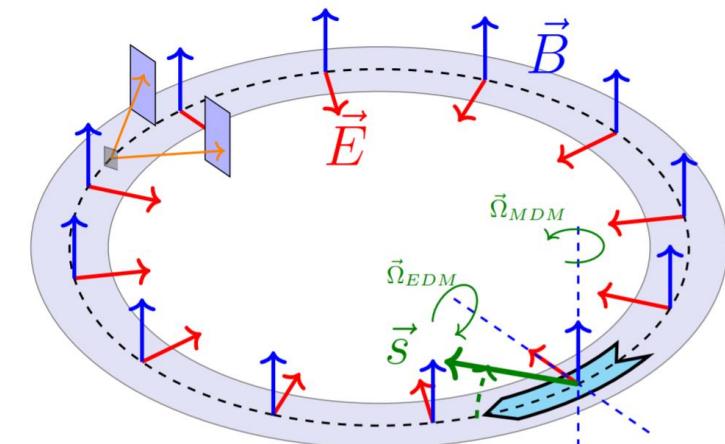
G : magnetic anomaly

$d(t)$: Electric Dipole Moment

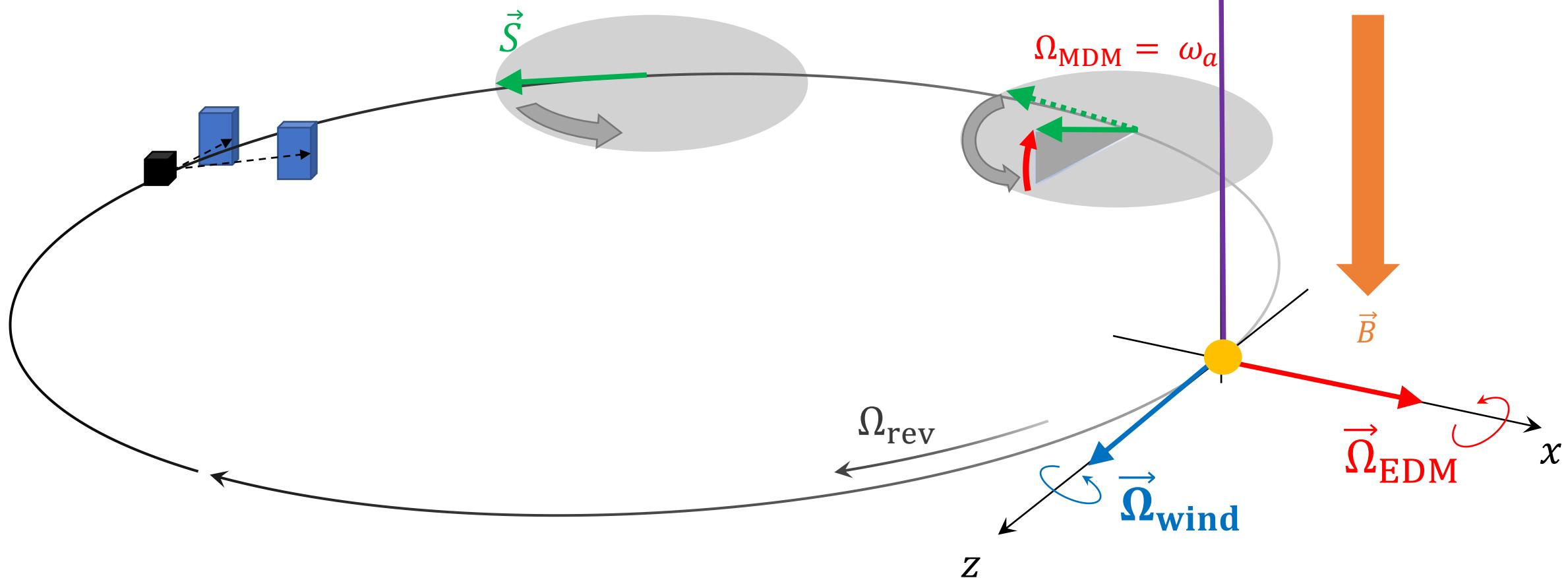
$$d(t) = d_{dc} + d_{ac} \cos(\omega_a t + \phi_a)$$

C_N : Coupling constant

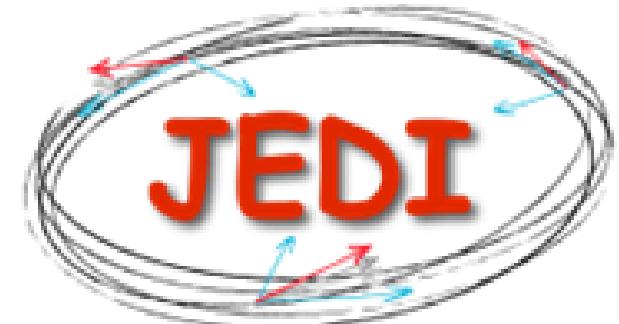
$$\partial_0 a(t) = \omega_a a_0 \sin(\omega_a t + \phi_a)$$



Spin dynamics in a storage ring



The JEDI project



2011 - JEDI collaboration forms at COSY Jülich, Germany

Goals:

1. Work on prerequisites for (static) EDM search using storage rings

- Alignment of ring elements, field stability, homogeneity, shielding
- Hardware developments
- Spin tracking
- Beam intensity at least $N = 4 \times 10^{10}$ particles per fill
- High polarization $P = 0.8$
- Large electric fields $E = 10 \text{ MV/m}$
- Long spin conference times $\tau \sim 1000 \text{ s}$
- Efficient polarimetry with $A_y \sim 0.6$ and detection efficiency $f \sim 0.005$

With these parameters,
statistical sensitivity of a
1-year run is

$$\sigma_{\text{stat}} = \frac{2\hbar}{\sqrt{Nf\tau PA_y E}} \\ = 2.4 \times 10^{-29} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

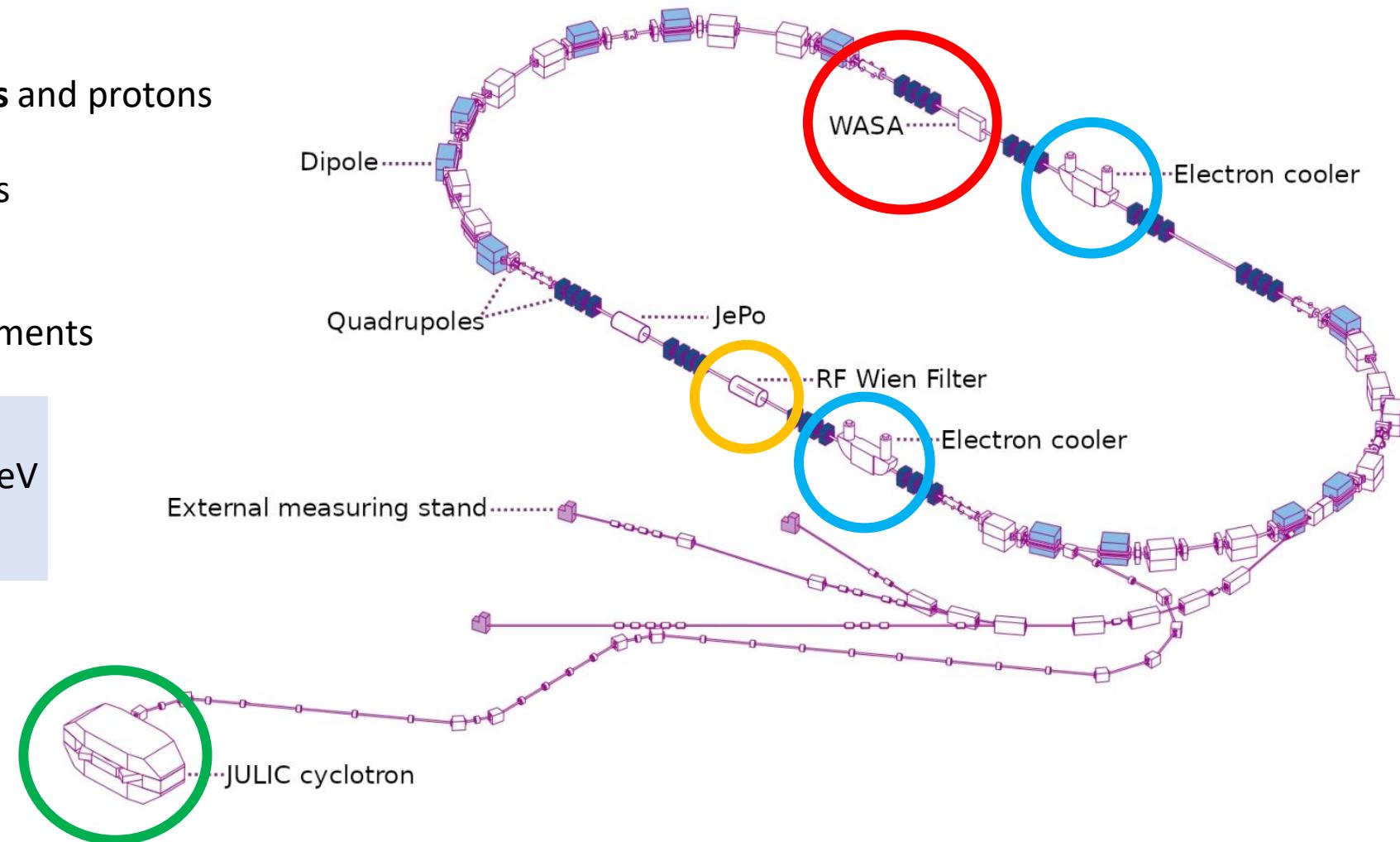
2. perform precursor experiment

learn how to keep systematics under control

3. ... search for axions/ALPs

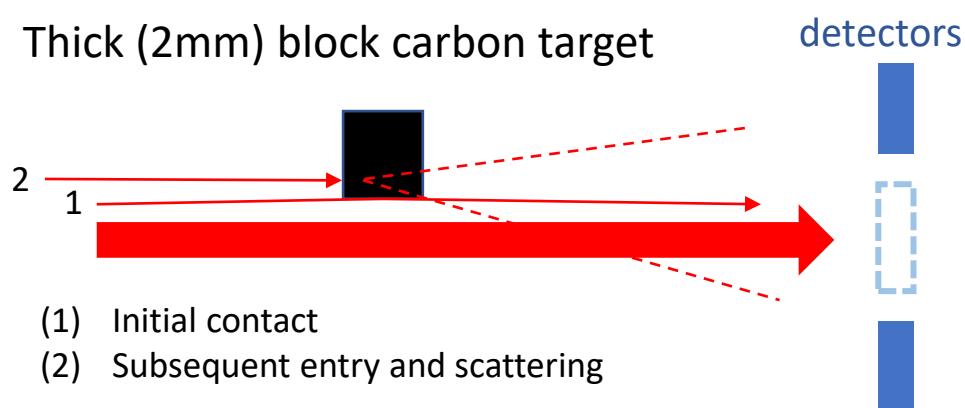
Cooler Synchrotron COSY

- Circumference 184 m
- **Polarized / unpolarized deuterons** and protons
- $p = 0.3 - 3.7 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Internal and external experiments
- 2 **electron coolers**
- 2 **stochastic coolers**
- Hadron physics / **Precision** experiments
- Selected working conditions:
 - Deuteron beam
 - $p = 0.97 \text{ GeV}/c, T = 238 \text{ MeV}$



Prerequisites: Polarimetry

d+C at forward angles
white noise beam extraction
– a non-destructive method



Spin - orbit interaction gives the asymmetry in azimuthal distribution of reaction products:

Left-right asymmetry

$$A_{LR} = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R} = P_y A_y$$

Vertical polarization,
ALP signal

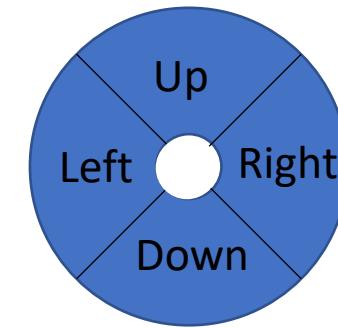
Up - down asymmetry

$$A_{UD} = \frac{N_U - N_D}{N_U + N_D} = P_x A_y$$

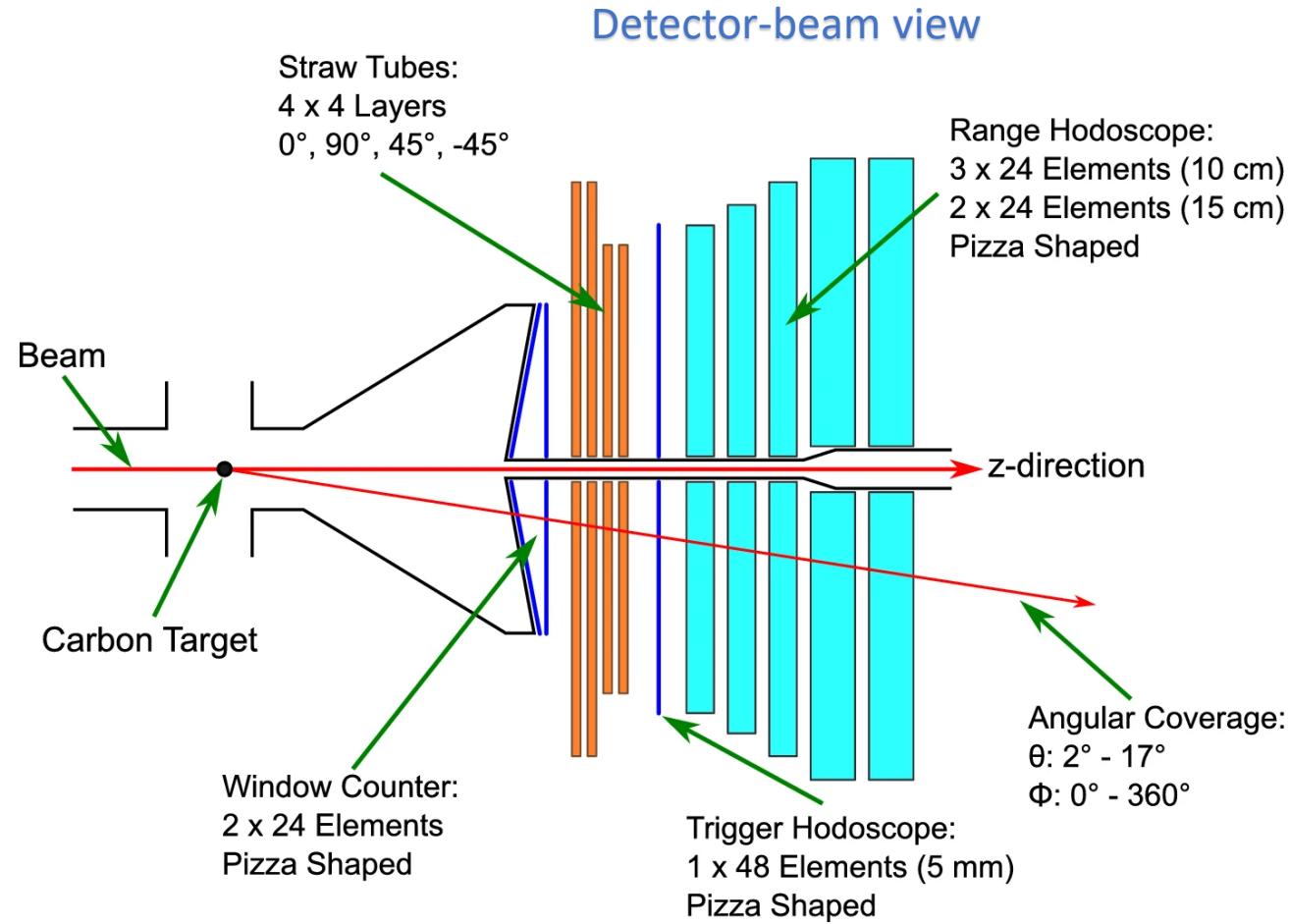
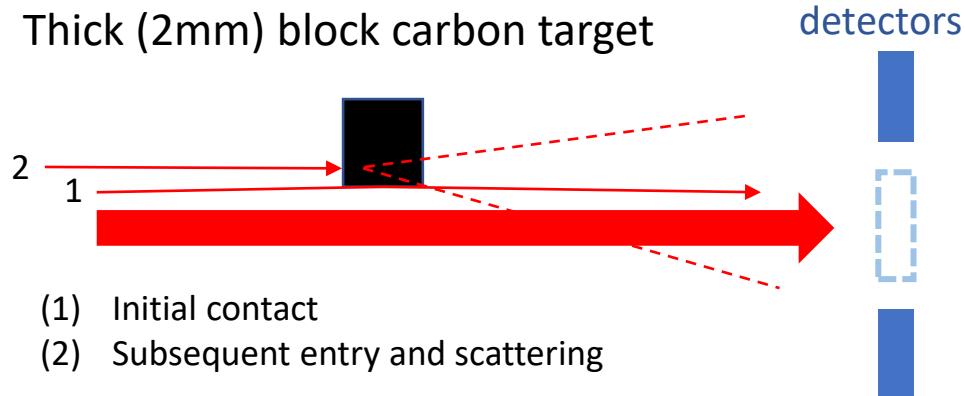
Horizontal polarization
systematics, normalization

Prerequisites: Polarimetry

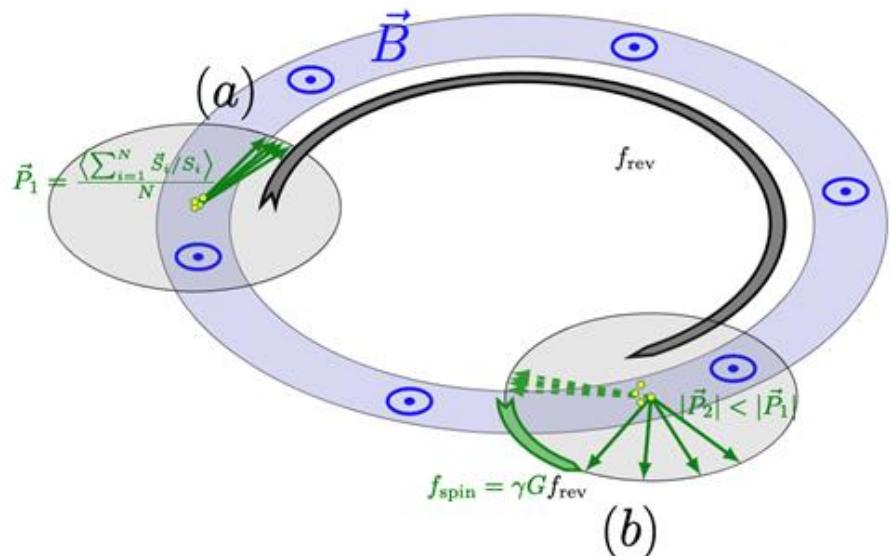
WASA-at-COSY



d+C at forward angles
sampling the beam with
white noise beam extraction



Prerequisites: long spin coherence times



$$\nu_s = \frac{\Omega_{\text{MDM}}}{\Omega_{\text{rev}}} = \gamma G \approx -0.161 \quad f_s = 121 \text{ kHz}$$

SCT = complex interplay of:

- Beam emittance
- Momentum spread
- Beam chromaticity
- Orbit deviations

Optimization:

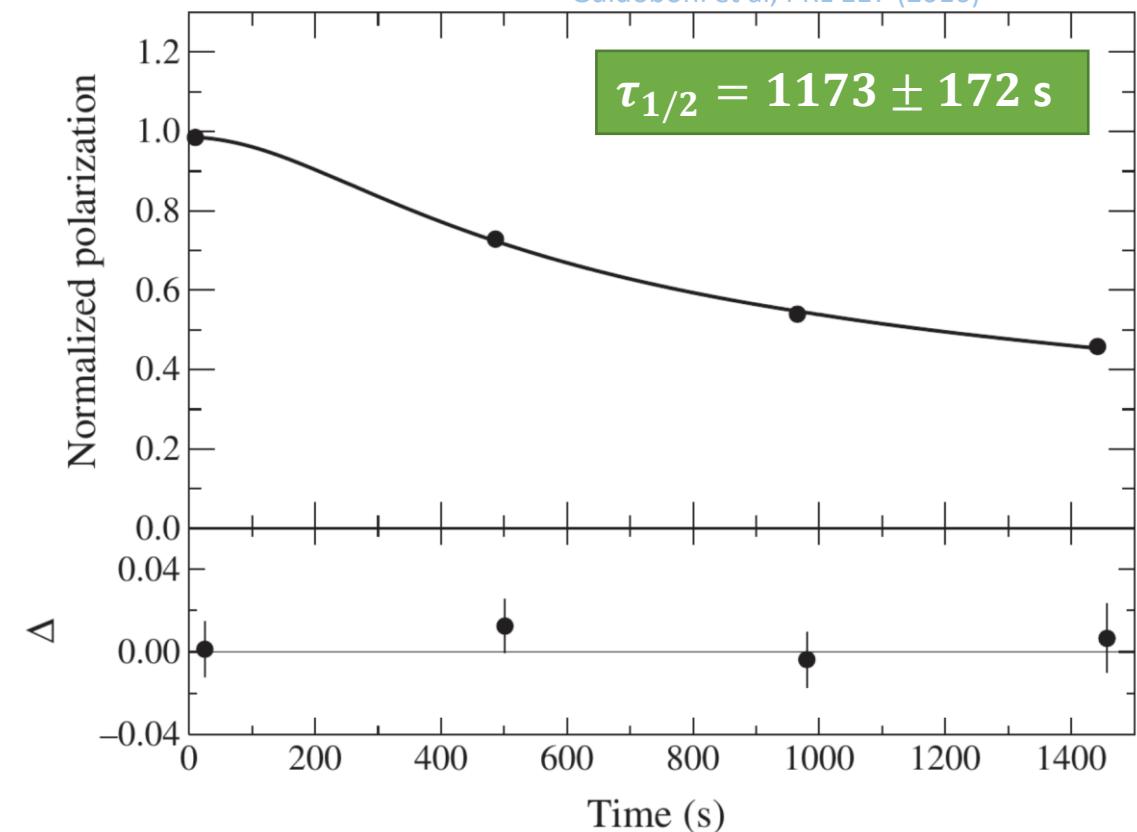
- Beam bunching
- Cooling
- Careful sextupole correction

Measurement of in-plane polarization:

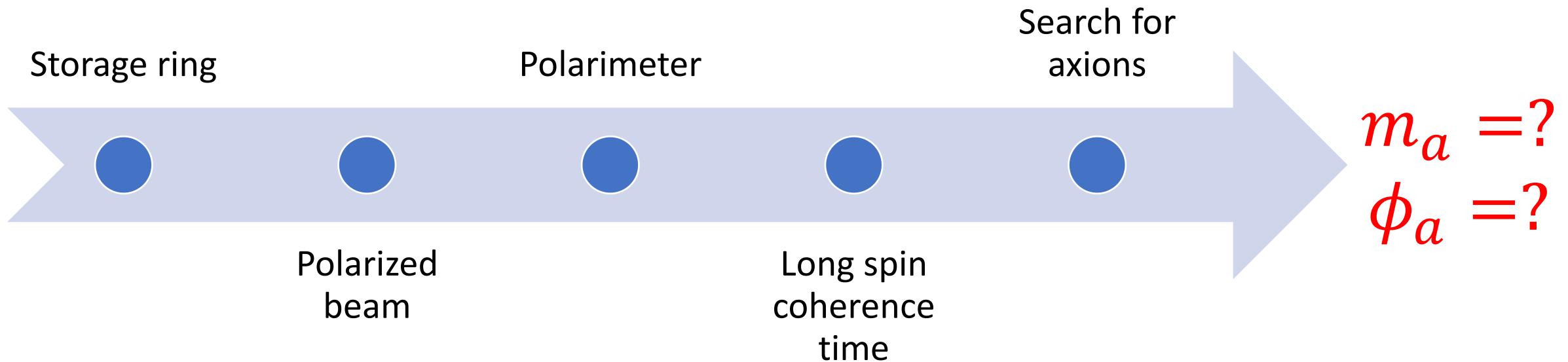
- Events are time-stamped to collect statistics
- Within a time bin (~ 2 s), events are distributed into nine angular bins, assuming ν_s
- In-plane polarization \sim to max UD asymmetry amplitude, ν_s is determined thereby too

Bagdasarian et al, Phys Rev AB 17 (2014)
Eversmann et al., PRL 115 (2015)

Guidoboni et al, PRL 117 (2016)

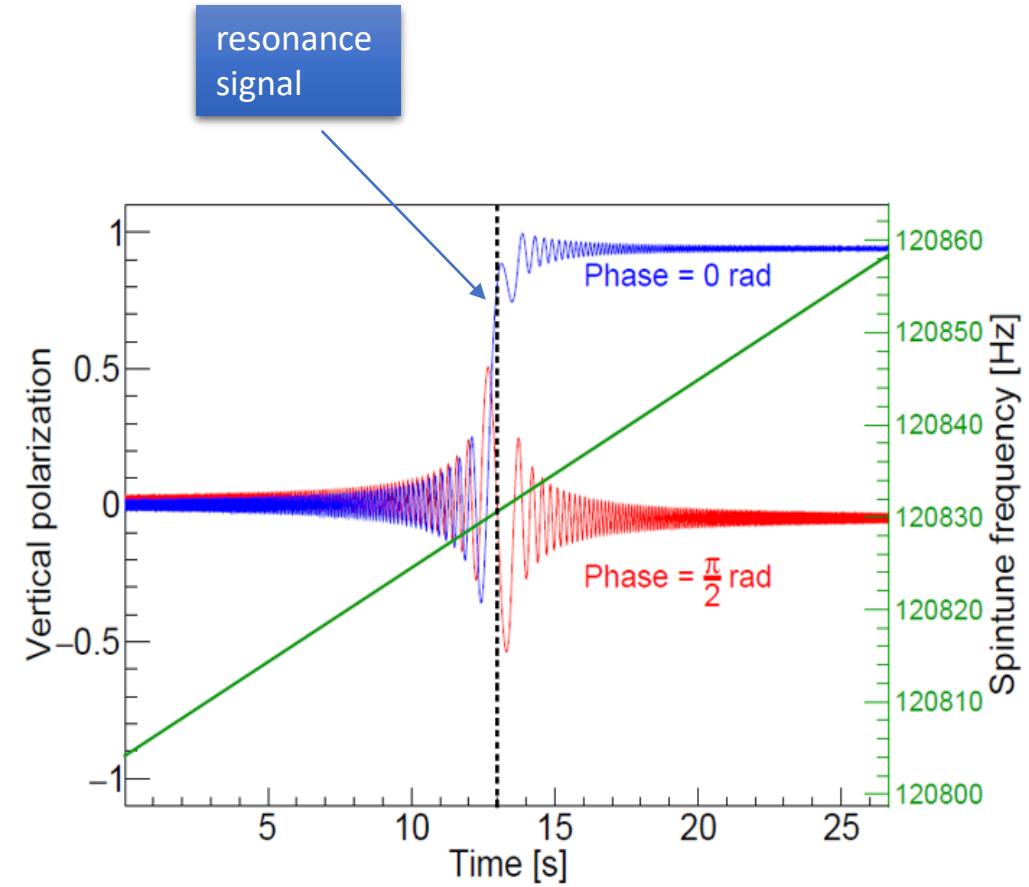


What next?



Experimental method

- Ramp frequency in search of resonance
- Describe the polarization jump at resonance crossing
- Phase plays an important role in determining the jump



Unknown frequency ω_a

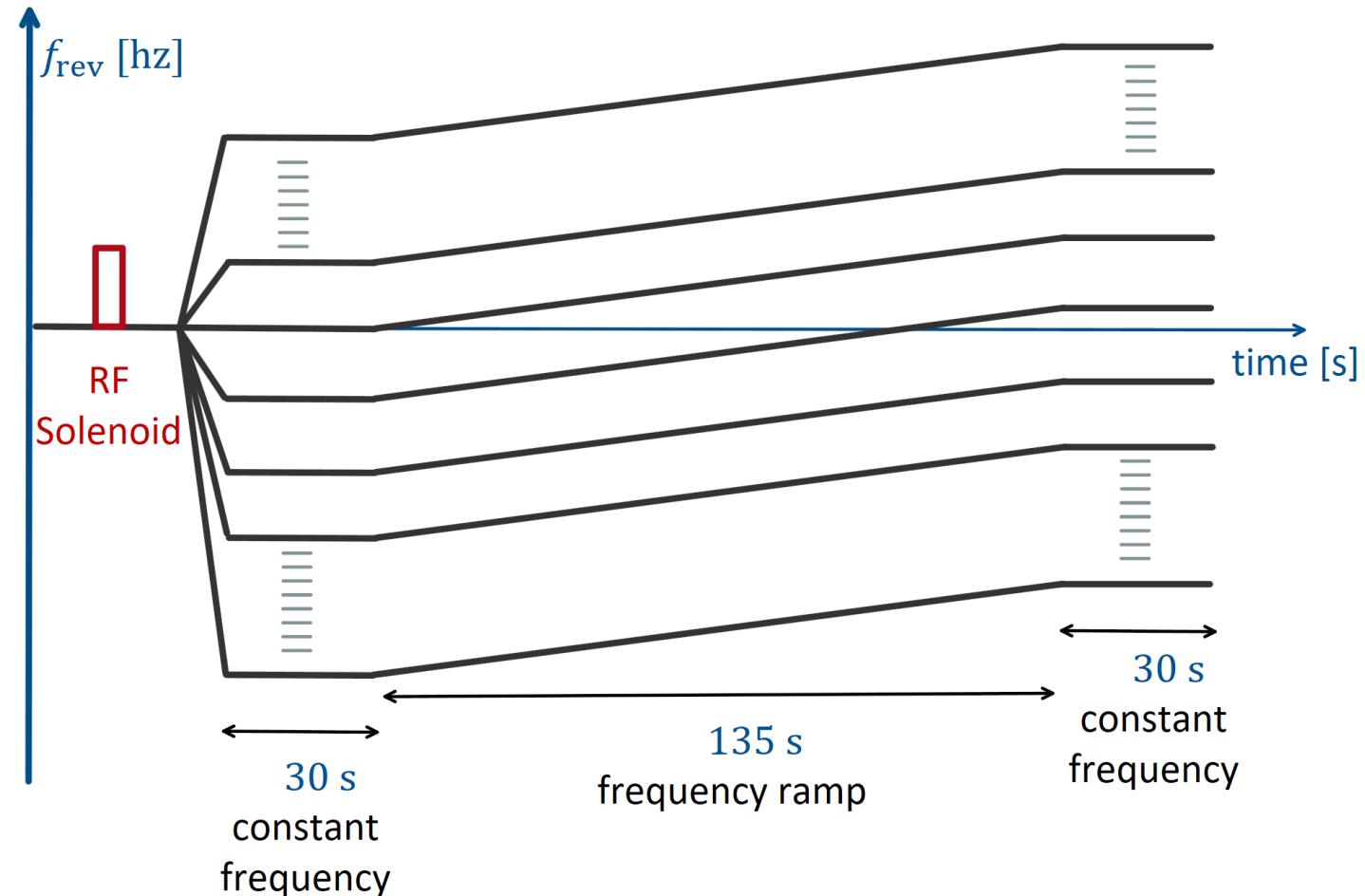
- Scan the frequency for resonance
- Signal: Jump in vertical polarization

Unknown phase ϕ_a

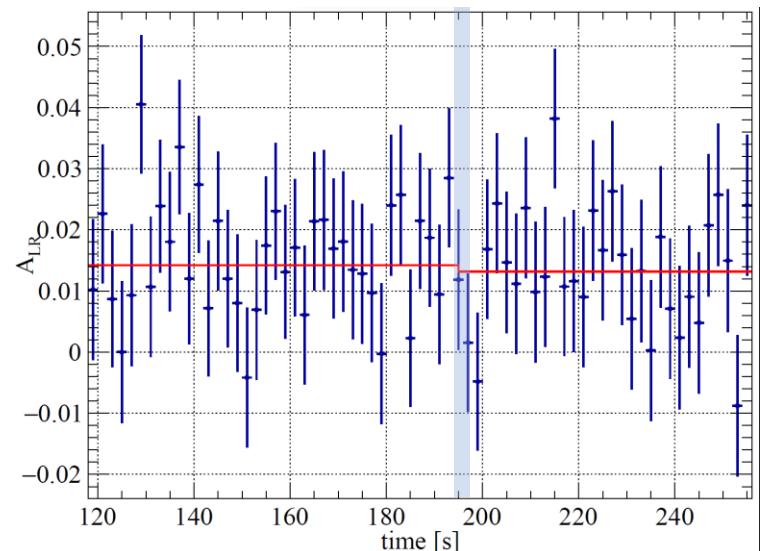
- Use beams with perpendicular polarization: 4 bunches
- Sensitive to all phases

Frequency scan management

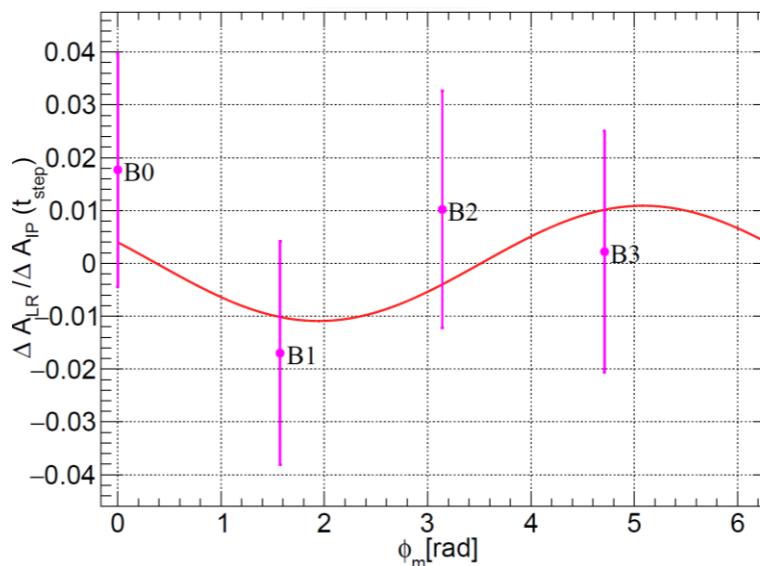
- Vary the beam revolution frequency in search of resonance
- Measure polarization as a function of time in cycle
- About 100 scans
 - Frequency range $119997 \text{ Hz} - 121457 \text{ Hz}$
Total width $\approx 1500 \text{ Hz}$
 - ALP mass range $0.495 \text{ neV} - 0.502 \text{ neV}$



Axion scan – course of analysis



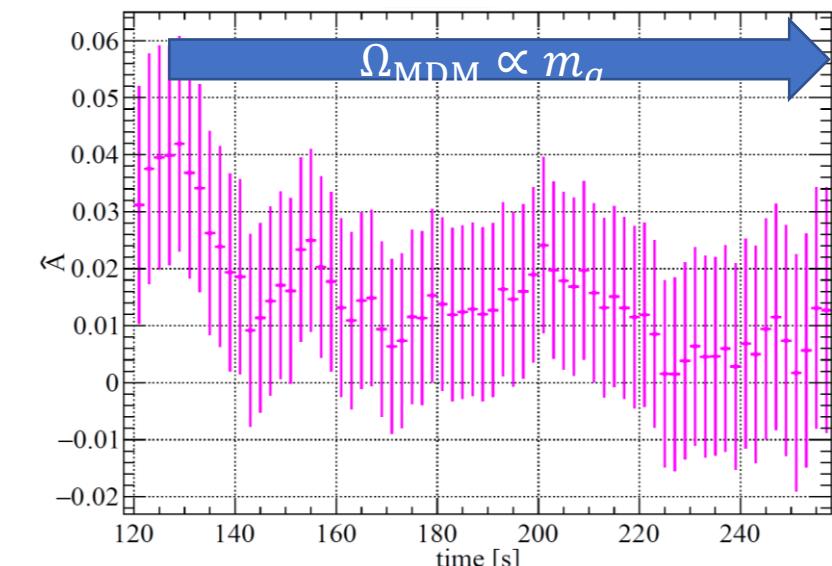
Single beam bunch: search for a step
Repeat for all bunches



For a single time-bin, combine data from all bunches, extract amplitude from sinusoidal fit:
$$f(\phi_m) = C_1 \sin \phi_m + C_2 \cos \phi_m$$

$$\hat{A} = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}$$

 ϕ_m - angle between E and spin



Repeat for all time bins / ALP masses

Axion scan – course of analysis

Feldman and Cousins PRD, 57, 3873 (1998)

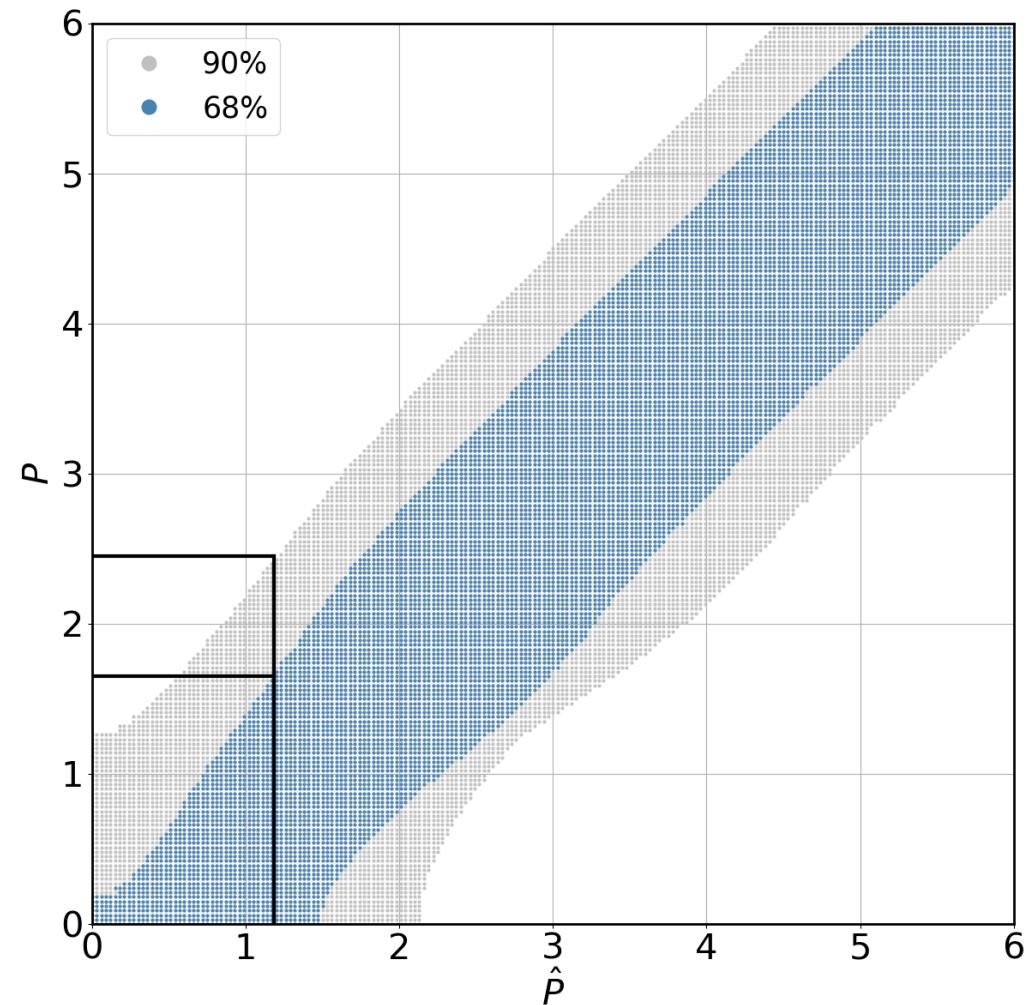
Feldman Cousins method – use of probability density function

Deal with the systematics

Construct confidence intervals

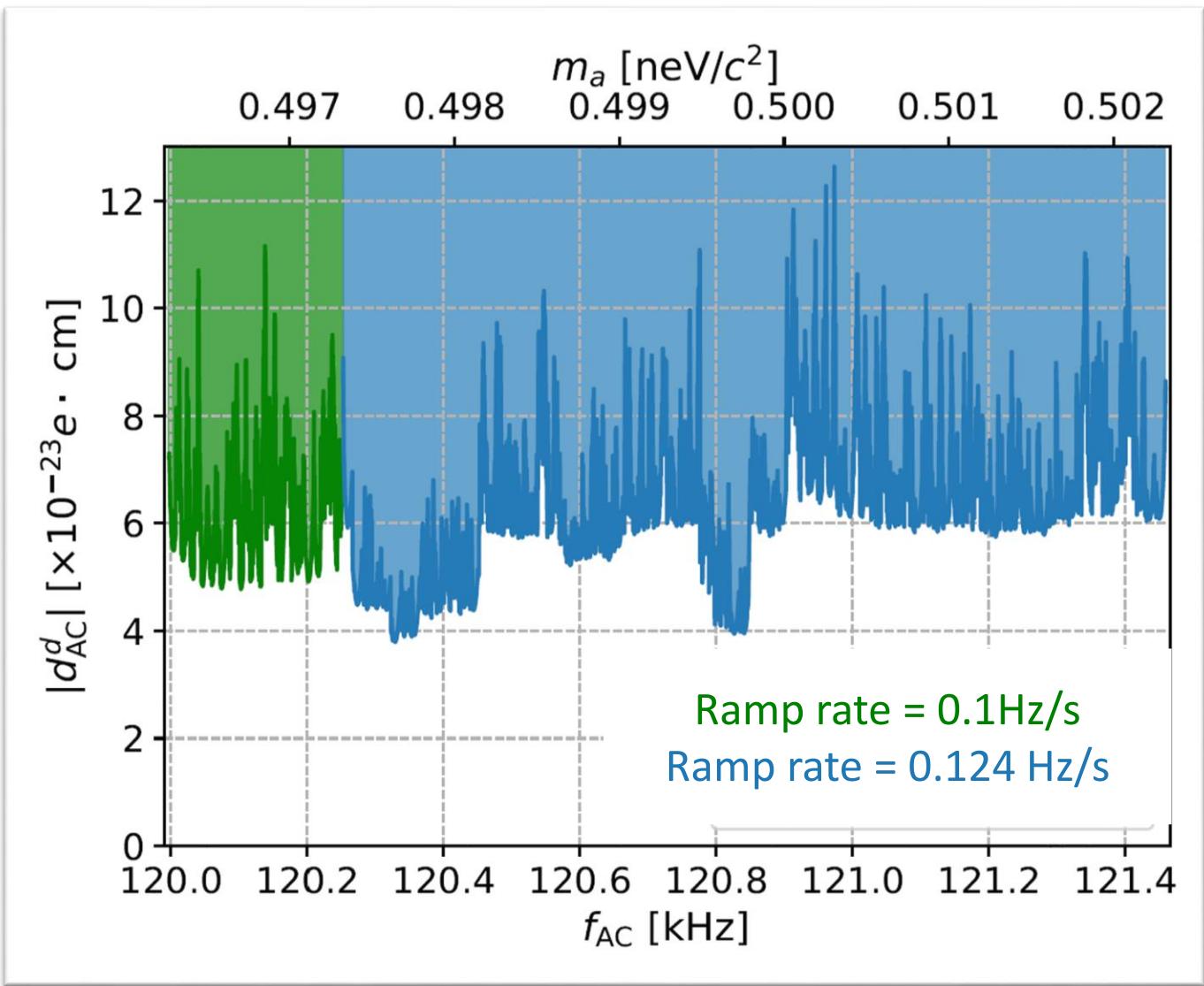
Calculate true value A for an estimated \hat{A} at 90% confidence level

*(P and \hat{P} are amplitudes normalized by uncertainties)



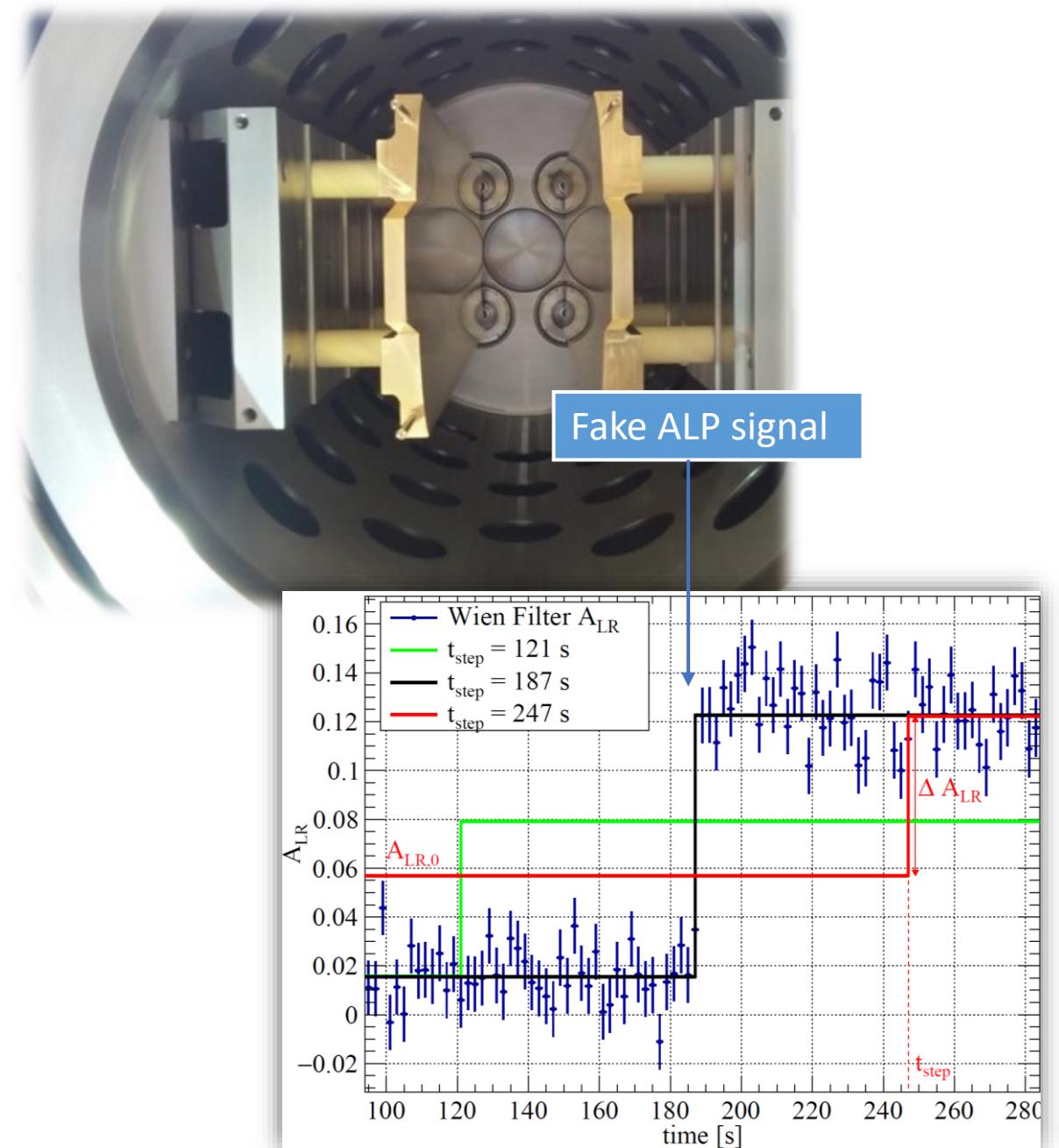
Axion/ALP hunting - results

- No axion/ALP signal observed
- 90% CL upper limits on d_{AC} in the scanned mass range determined
- Sensitivity $\sim 10^{-23} e \cdot \text{cm}$ after only 4 weeks of beam time, and **only a few days of production runs**

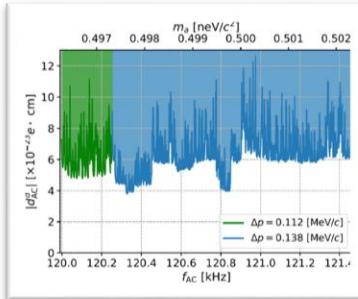


Would we have seen it...?

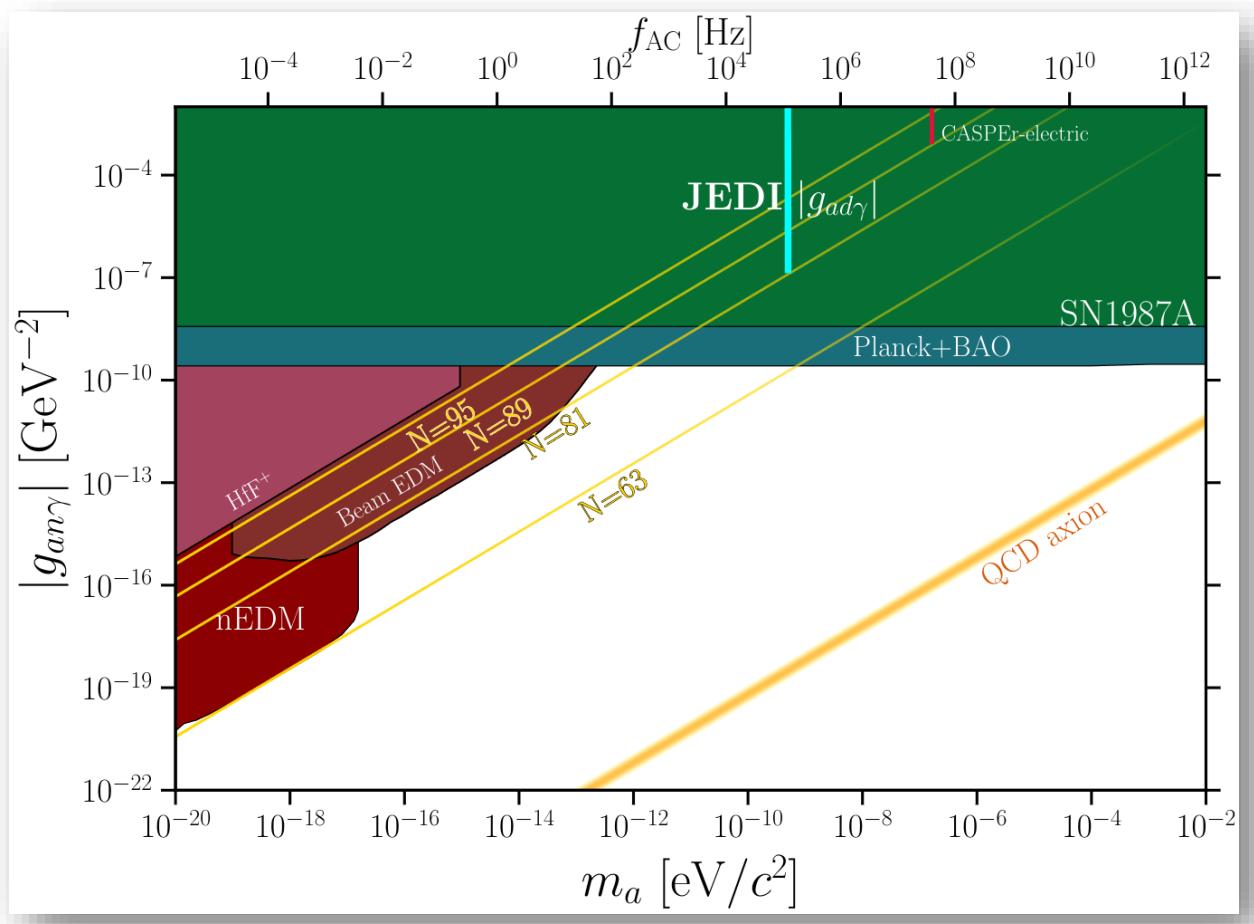
- A test of methodology needed
- rf Wien filter present in the COSY ring, radial B
- rf Wien Filter set at fixed frequency, crossing scans performed...
- Vertical polarization jump observed!
- Size and position matched the expectations



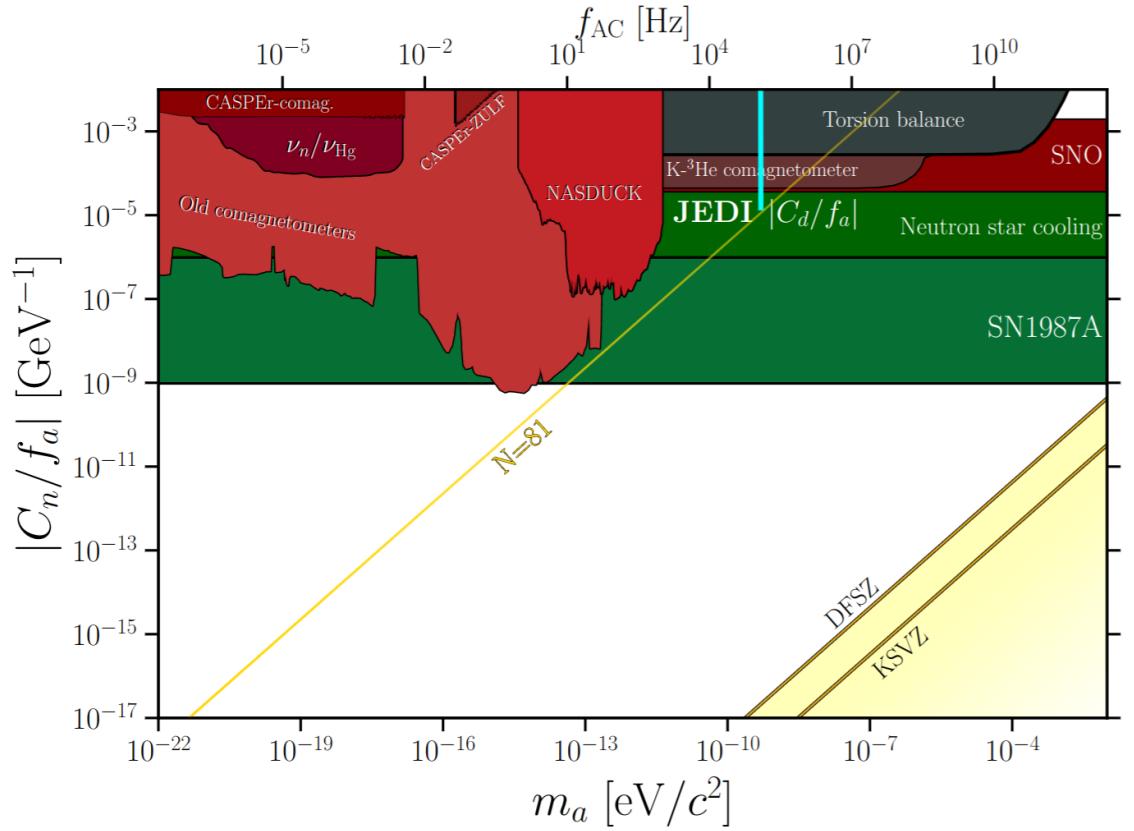
Constraints on ALP-EDM coupling



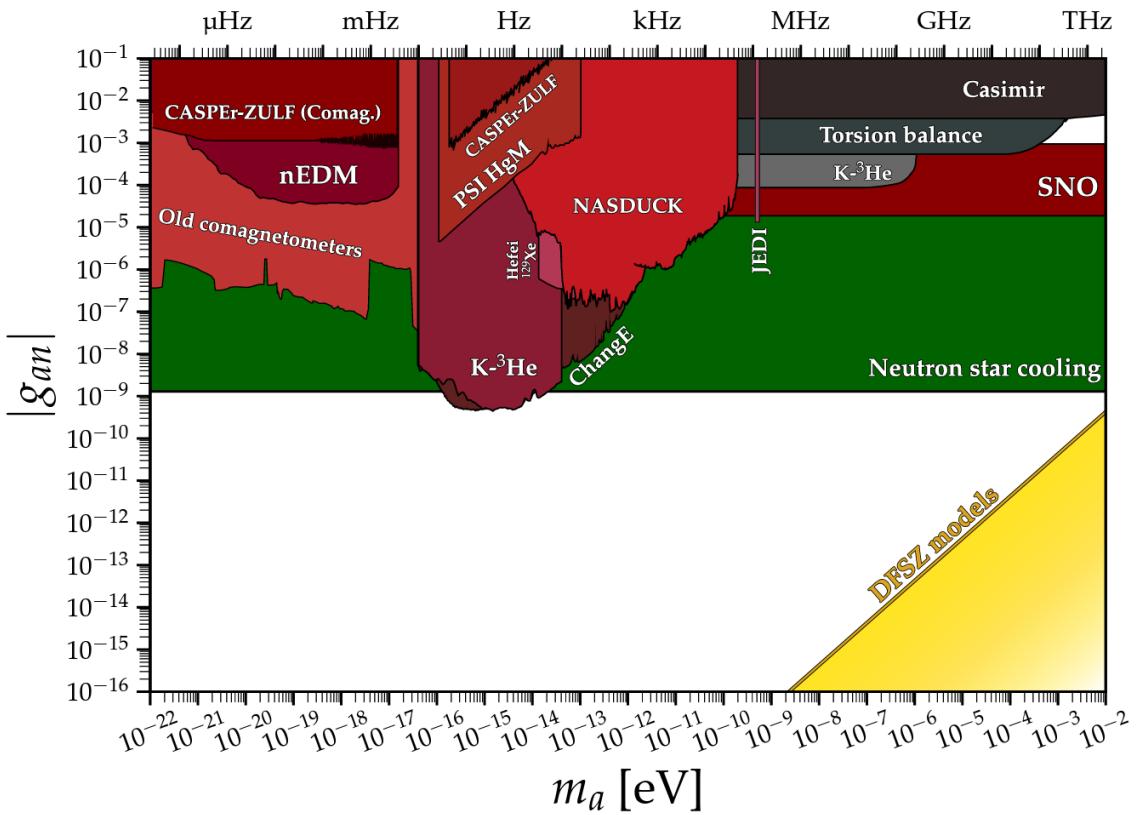
- Coupling of ALP to deuteron EDM
 $|g_{ad\gamma}| < 1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ (assuming it is the only effect)
- SN1987A and Planck+BAO results are model dependent and need to be experimentally verified



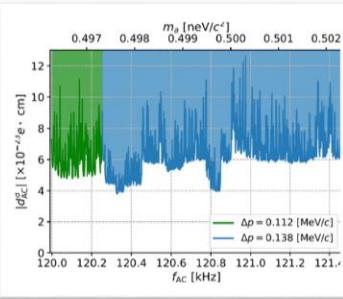
ALP - nucleon coupling



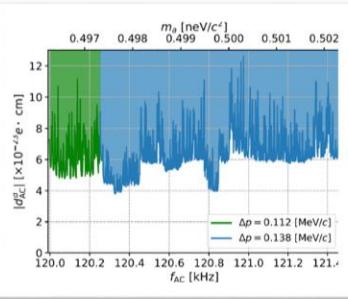
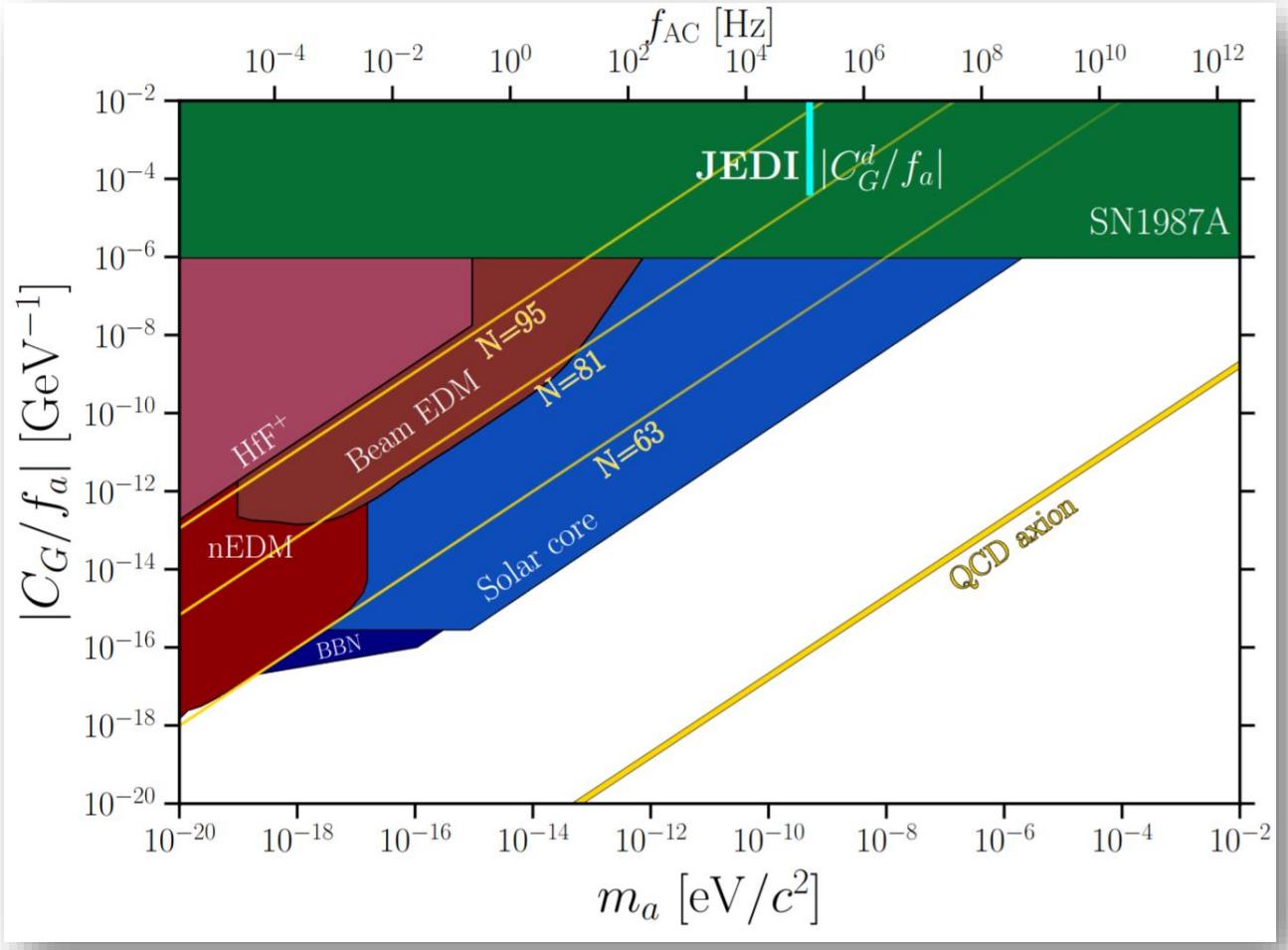
S. Karanth et al., PRX 13, 031004 (2023)



R.L. Workman et al. (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2022, 083C01 (2022) and 2023 update



ALP-gluon coupling



Figures adapted from C. O'Hare, "cajohare/axionlimits: Axionlimits," (2020), <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3932430>

More details...



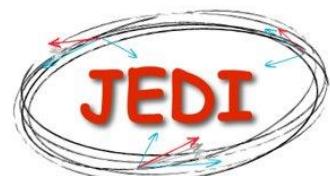
PHYSICAL REVIEW X 13, 031004 (2023)



First Search for Axionlike Particles in a Storage Ring Using a Polarized Deuteron Beam

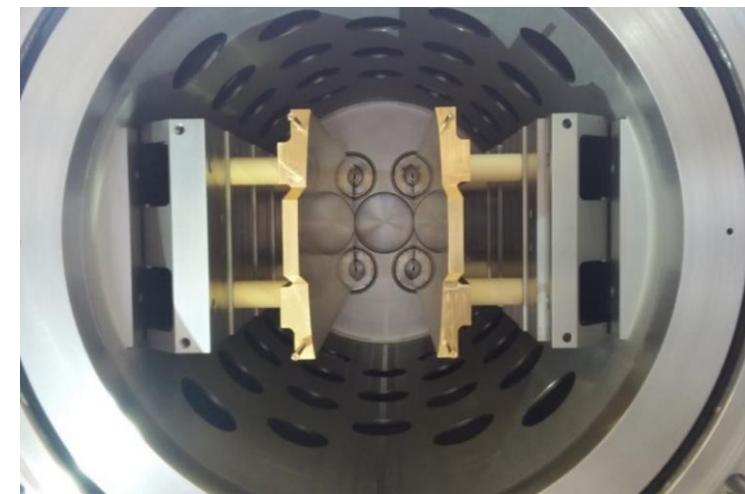
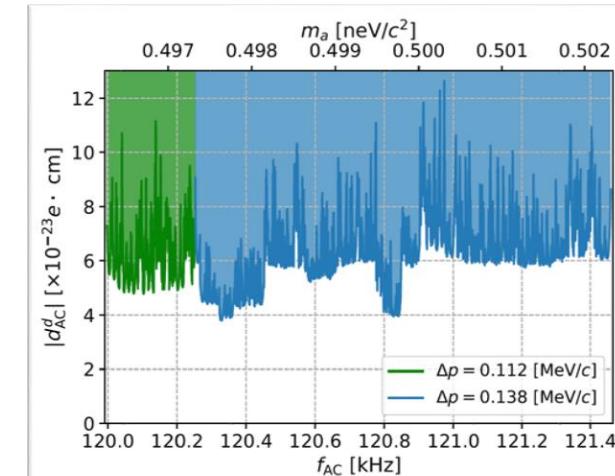
S. Karanth^{1,*}, E. J. Stephenson^{2,†}, S. P. Chang^{3,4}, V. Hejny⁵, S. Park⁴, J. Pretz^{6,7}, Y. K. Semertzidis^{3,4}, A. Wirzba^{1,8}, A. Wrońska¹, F. Abusaif^{6,5,‡}, A. Aggarwal¹, A. Aksentev⁹, B. Alberdi^{6,5,§,||}, A. Andres^{6,5}, L. Barion¹⁰, I. Bekman¹⁰, M. Beyß^{6,5}, C. Böhme⁵, B. Breitkreutz^{5,§}, C. von Byern^{6,5}, N. Canale¹⁰, G. Ciullo¹⁰, S. Dymov¹⁰, N.-O. Fröhlich^{5,||}, R. Gebel^{5,11}, K. Grigoryev^{5,§}, D. Grzonka⁵, J. Hetzel⁵, O. Javakhishvili¹², H. Jeong¹³, A. Kacharava⁵, V. Kamerdzhev^{5,§}, I. Keshelashvili^{5,§}, A. Kononov¹⁰, K. Laihem^{6,§}, A. Lehrach^{5,7}, P. Lenisa¹⁰, N. Lomidze¹⁴, B. Lorentz¹¹, A. Magiera¹, D. Mcchedlishvili^{14,19}, F. Müller^{6,5}, A. Nass⁵, N. N. Nikolaev^{15,16}, A. Pesce⁵, V. Poncza^{6,5}, D. Prasuhn^{5,§}, F. Rathmann⁵, A. Saleev¹⁰, D. Shergelashvili¹⁴, V. Shmakova^{10,§}, N. Shurkhno^{5,§}, S. Siddique^{6,5,§}, J. Slim^{6,11,||}, H. Soltner¹⁷, R. Stassen⁵, H. Ströher^{5,7}, M. Tabidze¹⁴, G. Tagliente¹⁸, Y. Valdau^{5,§}, M. Vitz^{5,6,§}, T. Wagner^{5,6,§} and P. Wüstner¹⁷

(JEDI Collaboration)



Summary

- ALPs induce an oscillating EDM and/or axion wind effect, allowing to use storage rings with polarized beams as ALP antennas
- Proof-of-principle experiment performed for ALP mass range 0.495-0.502 neV
- Wien filter used to test the methodology
- Results:
 - Upper limit on deuteron EDM
 $|d_{ac}| < 6.4 \times 10^{-23} e \cdot \text{cm}$
 - Constraint on ALP-deuteron EDM coupling
 $|g_{ady}| < 1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$
- Successful demonstration of a novel method to search for axions





Outlook

- The elaborated method has potential for a broad ALP mass range
- Better sensitivity easily possible (factor 10)
- New storage rings for static EDM searches proposed (U.S.A., Europe), combining radial **E** and vertical **B** field → could be used for ALP hunt to scan the whole mass range of interest!
- Unfortunately, COSY was shut down in autumn 2023
- Experiments can be performed at RHIC, NICA, GSI/FAIR, wherever polarized hadrons available