

# A Physicist Walks on the Dark Side

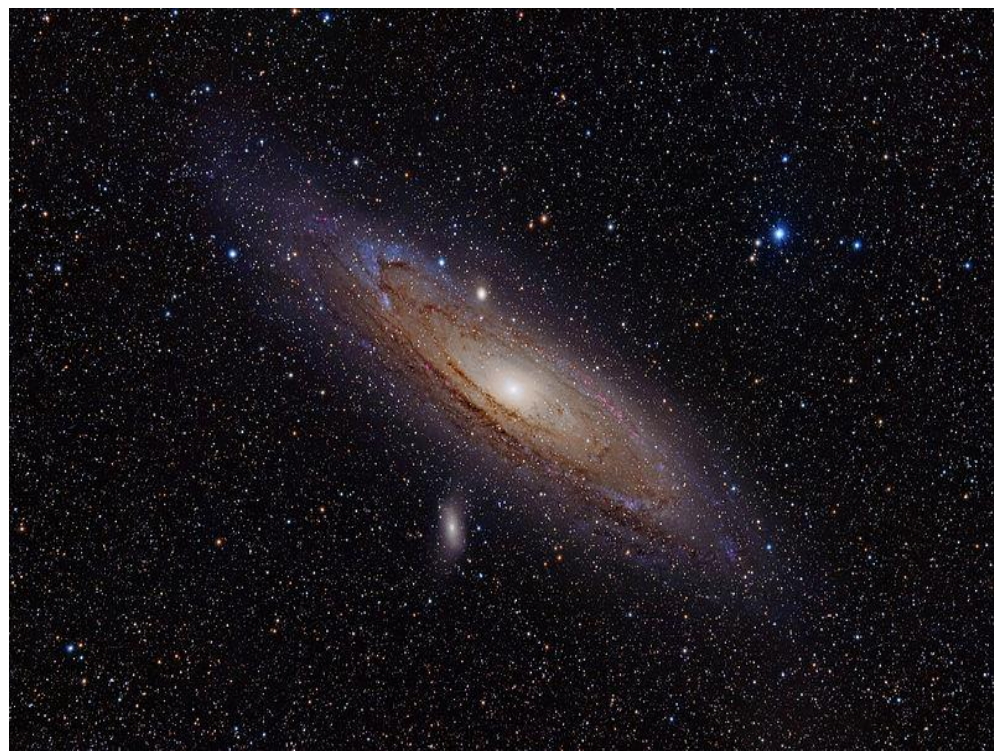


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UC Berkeley Nuclear Engineering  
April 24, 2014

# Outline

- A lightning tour of Cosmology since Newton
- A (hopefully) soluble problem – the Dark Matter
- The microwave cavity search for axionic dark matter
- What next?

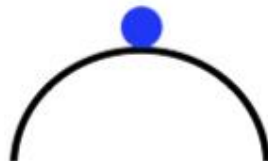
# From the Big Bang to the Big Game in 60 Minutes



## Notion of Stability



*Neutral equilibrium*



*Unstable equilibrium*



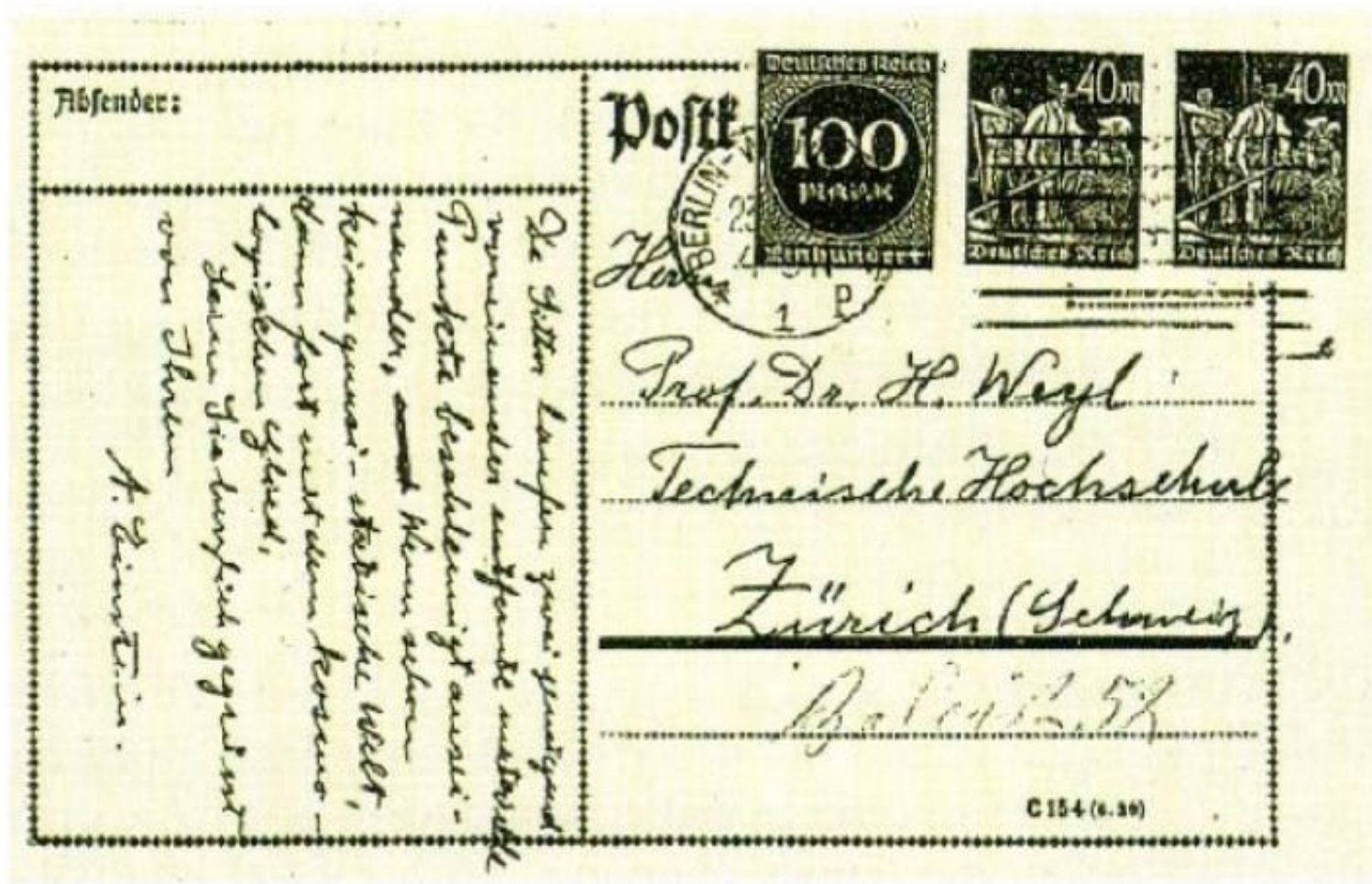
*Stable equilibrium*

*Newton (December 10, 1692):*

“...if the matter of our Sun & Planets and the matter of the Universe was evenly scattered throughout all the heavens, & every particle had an innate gravity towards all the rest & the whole space through which this matter was scattered was but finite: the matter on the outside of this space would by its gravity tend toward all the matter on the inside & by consequence fall down to the middle of the whole space & there compose one great spherical mass.”

The scheme might work if a “divine power” intervened to ensure that the stars “would continue in that posture [spaced at equal distances] without motion forever.”

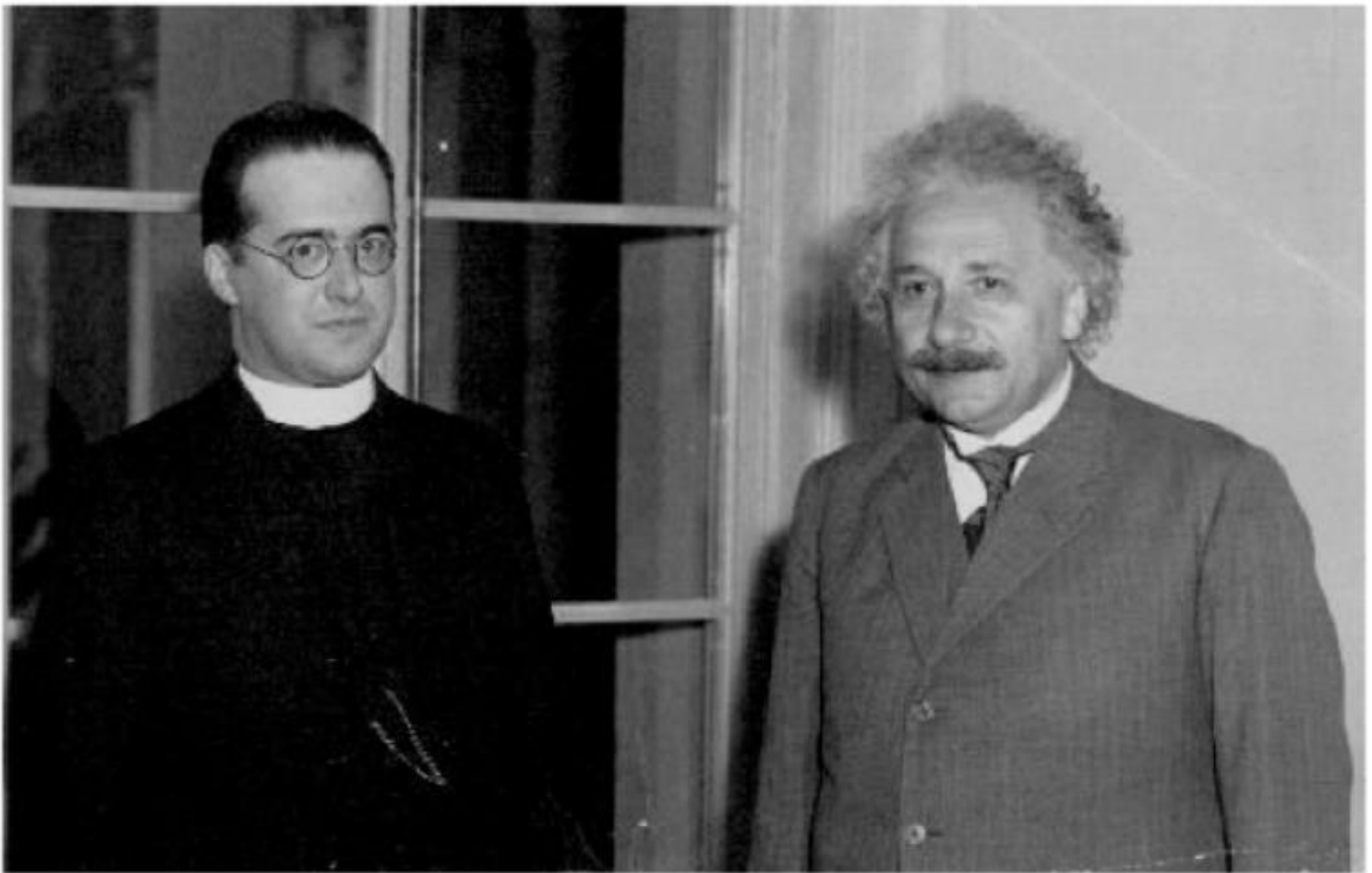




*Einstein postcard (c. 1921-1923 from the cost of postage):*

"....De Sitter runs two sufficiently separated material points accelerating apart.

If not a quasi-static world, then away with the Cosmological term."

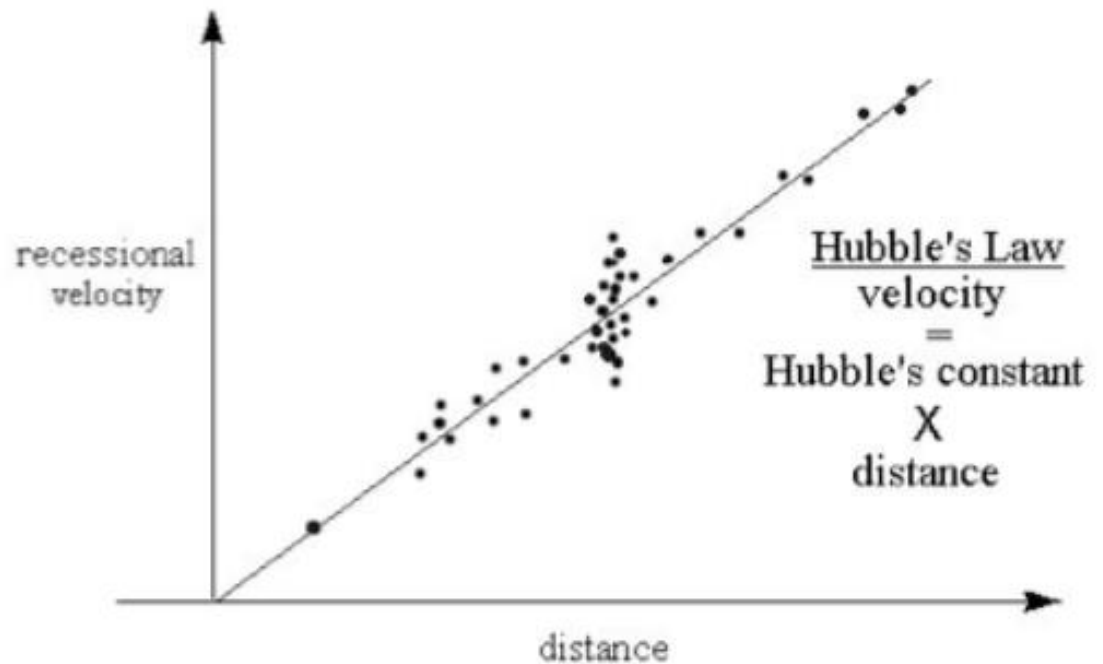


*"Your calculations are impeccable, but your physical intuition is abominable"*

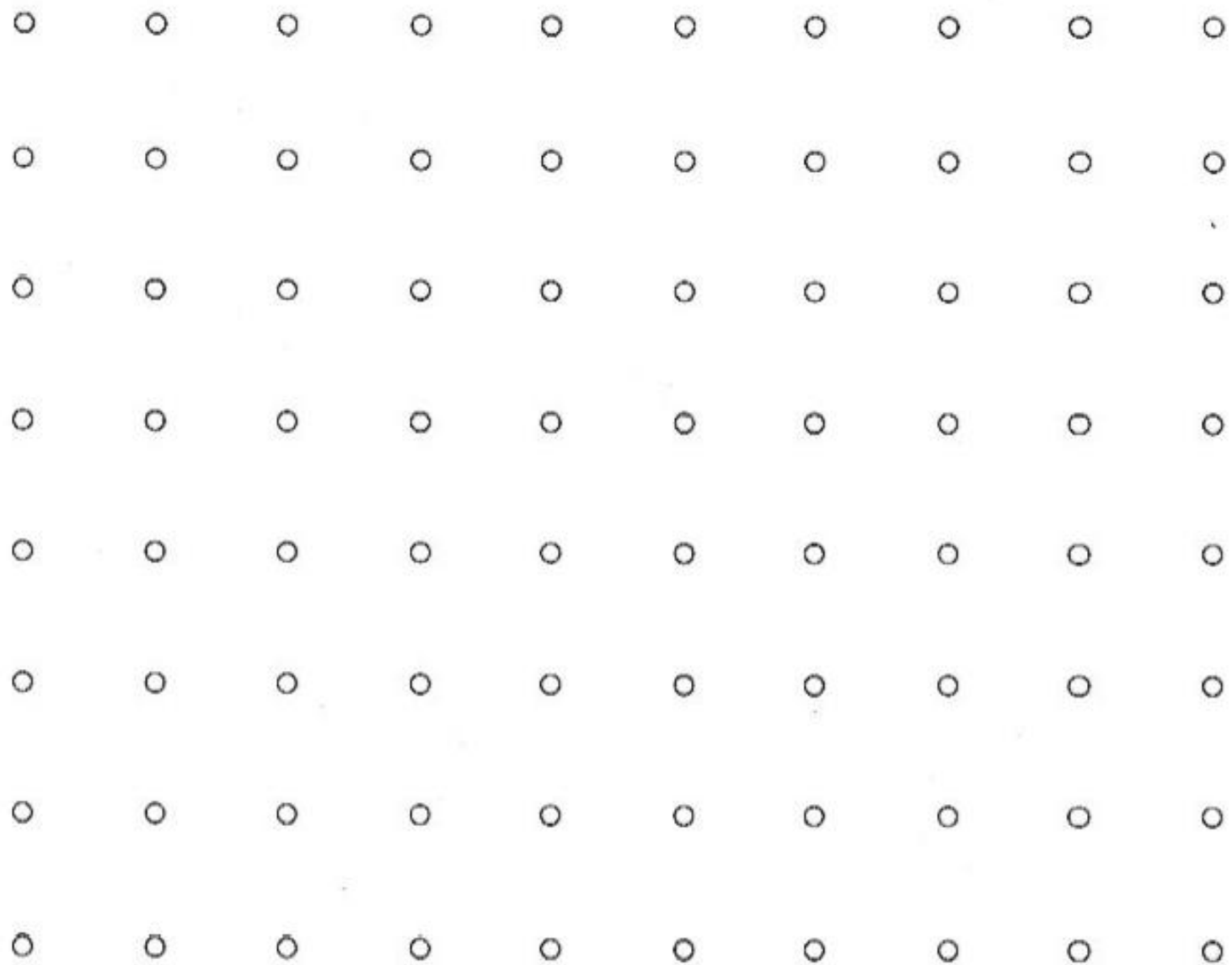
(Einstein to Lemaitre, Solvay Conference 1927)

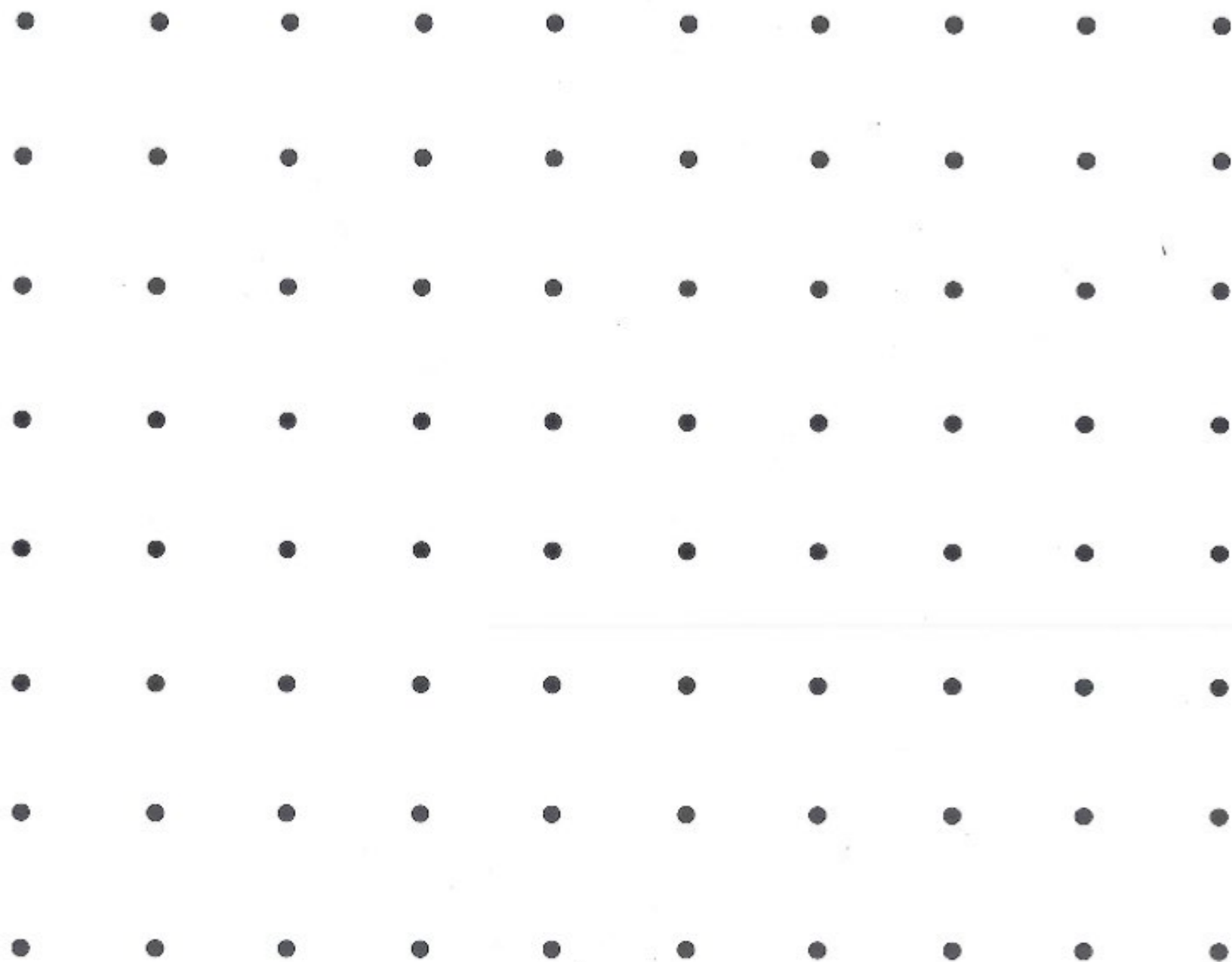
*"It would seem that the most satisfactory theory would be one which made the beginning not to unaesthetically abrupt"* (Sir Arthur Eddington to Lemaitre)

## Edwin Hubble

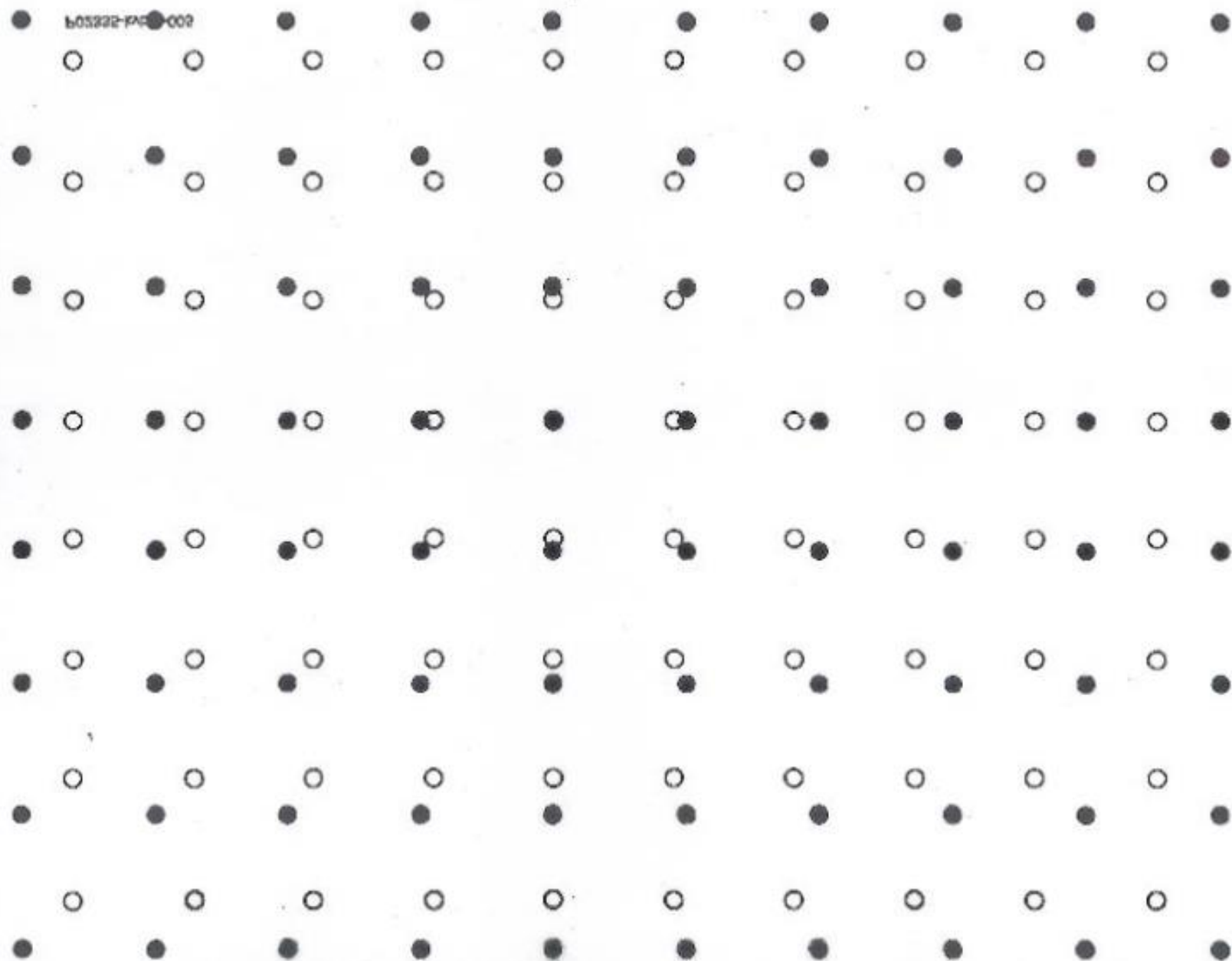


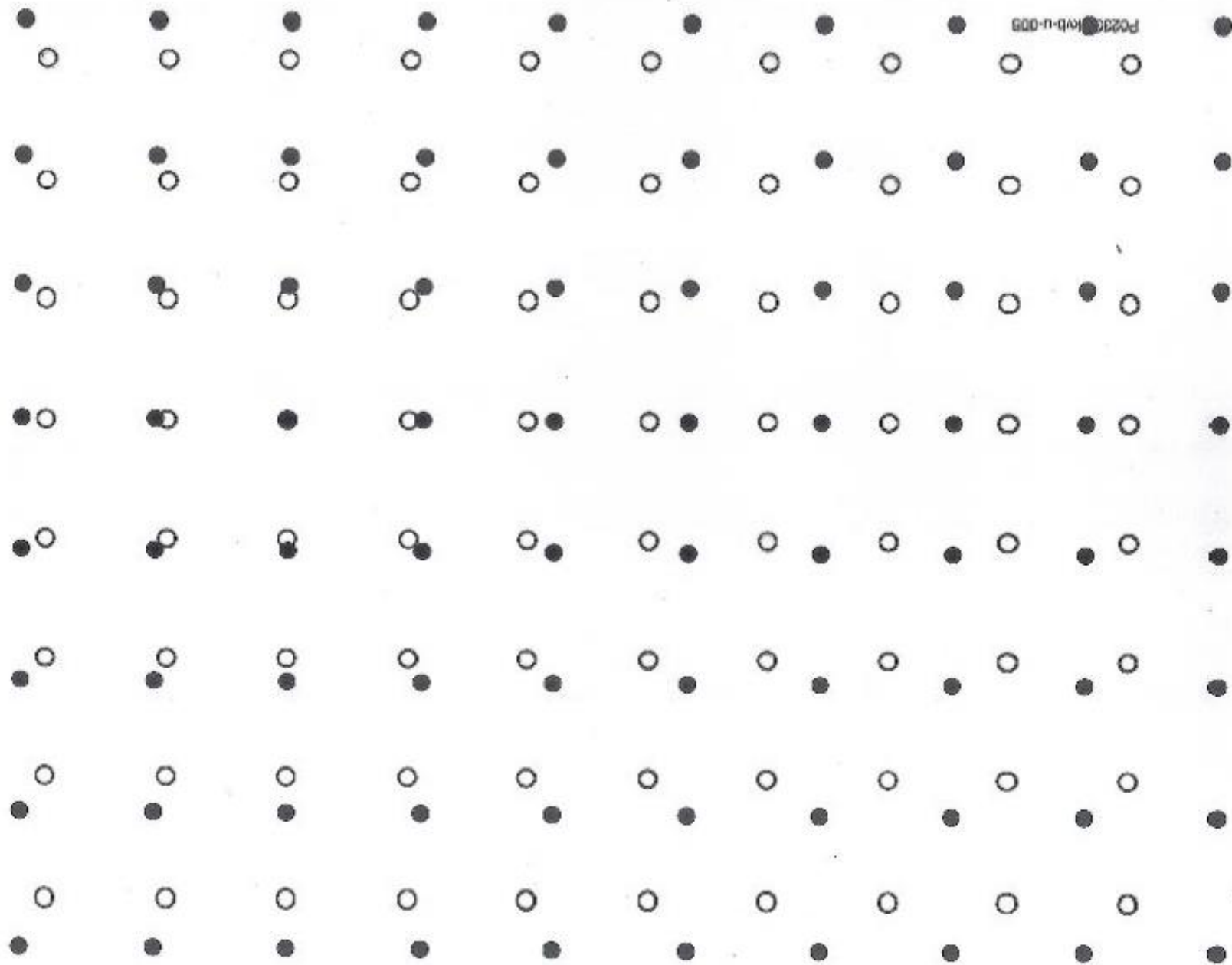
*Einstein's recantation on the Cosmological Constant ( $\Lambda$ ) :*  
"My greatest blunder!" (c. 1929)





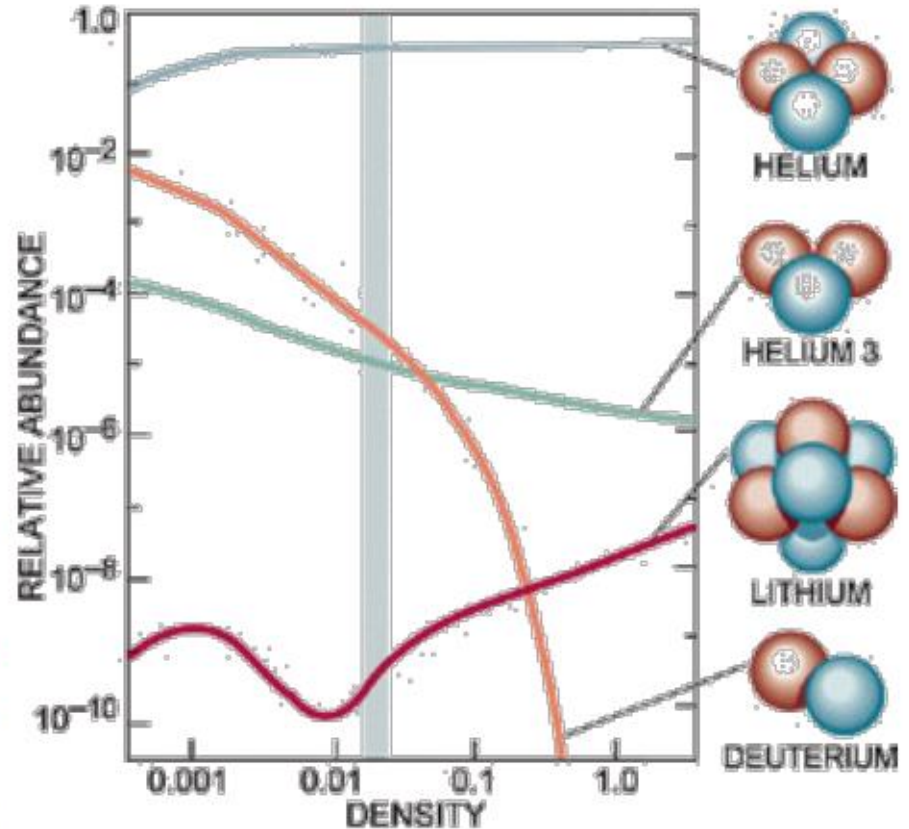
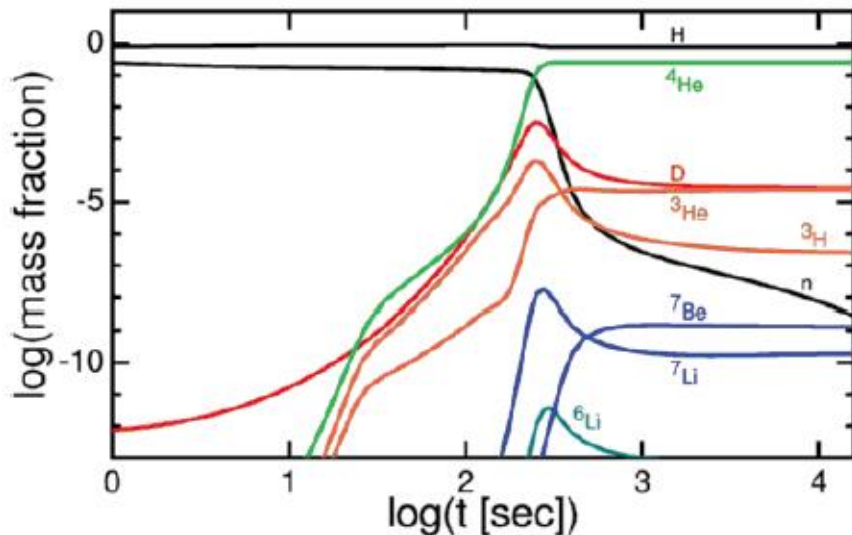
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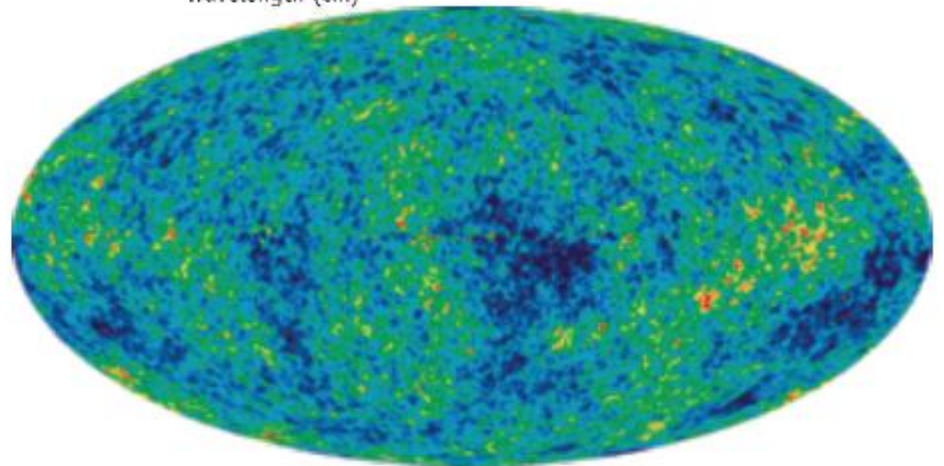
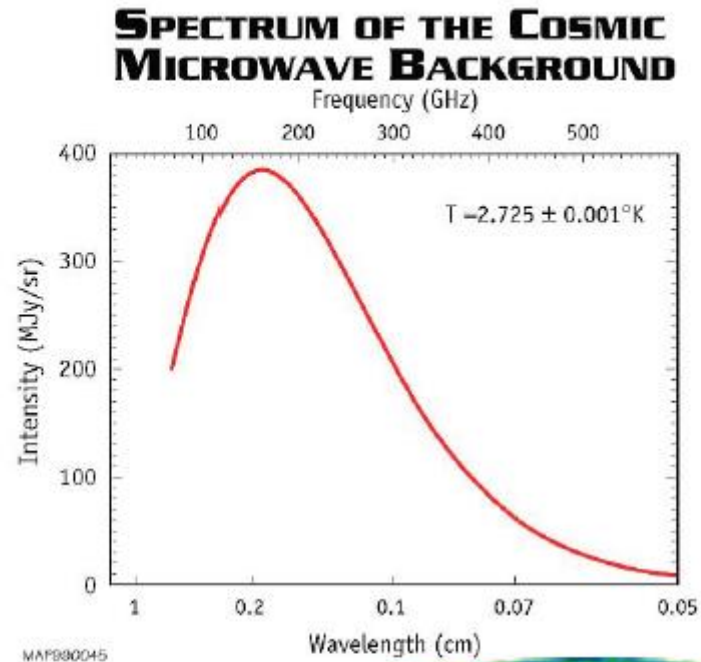
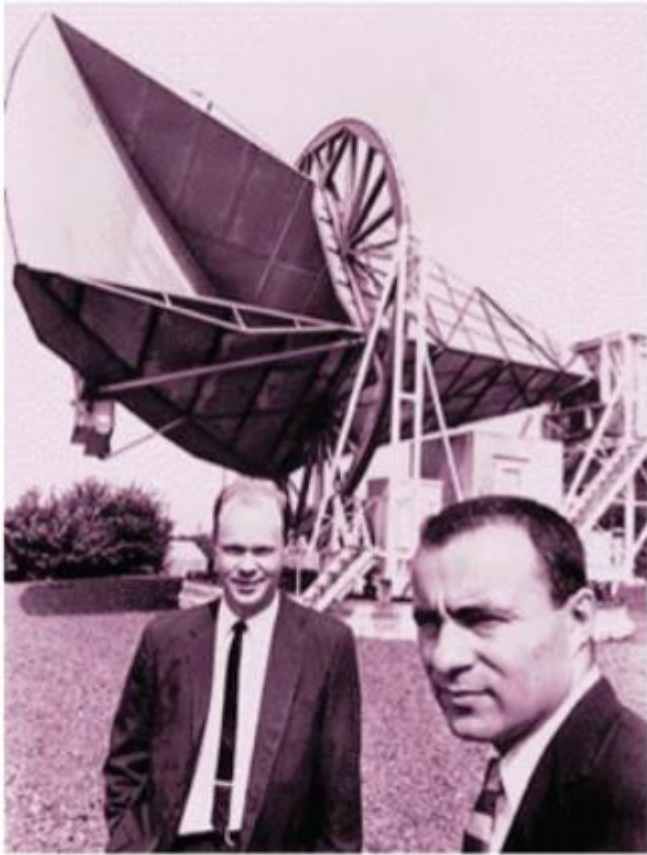
# First experimental validation of the Big Bang Hypothesis: Primordial Nucleosynthesis (“The first 15 minutes”)

Robert Alpher, Ralph Herman, George Gamow (late 1940's)



# The Silver Bullet – Cosmic Microwave Background: The relic radiation from the Big Bang

Arno Penzias & Robert Wilson (1964)



The discovery of the Cosmic Microwave Background (3K)

1992

10 light days

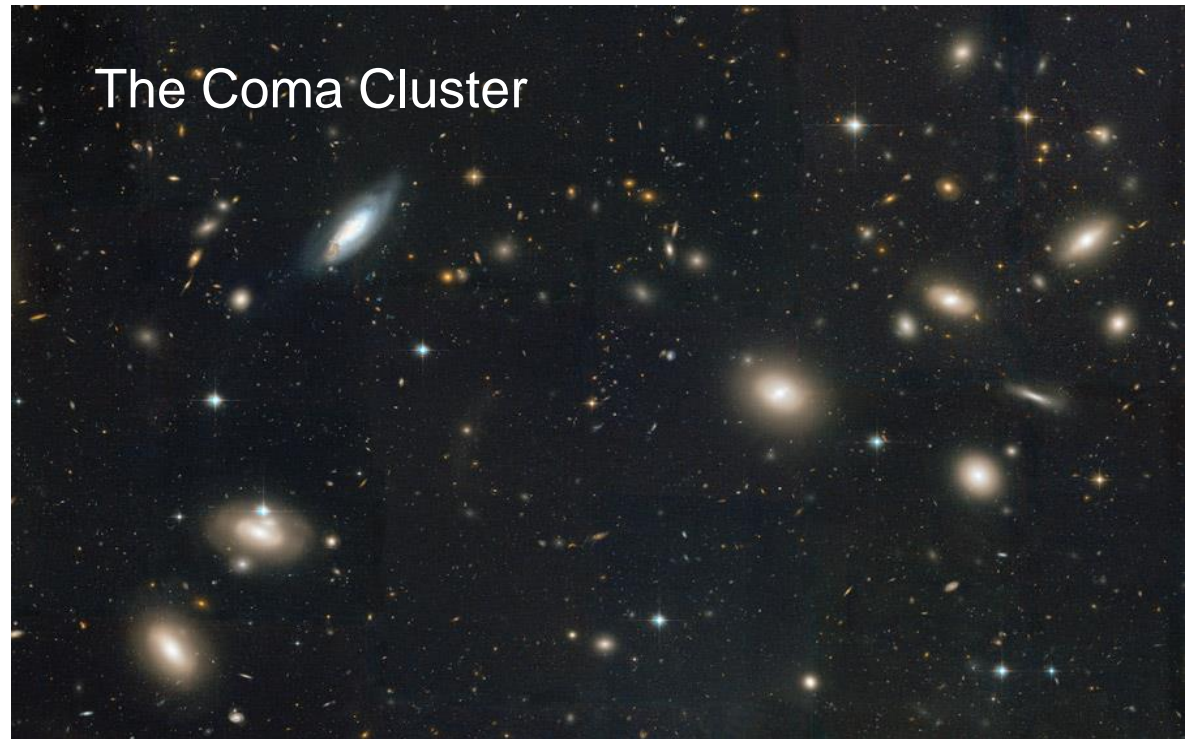
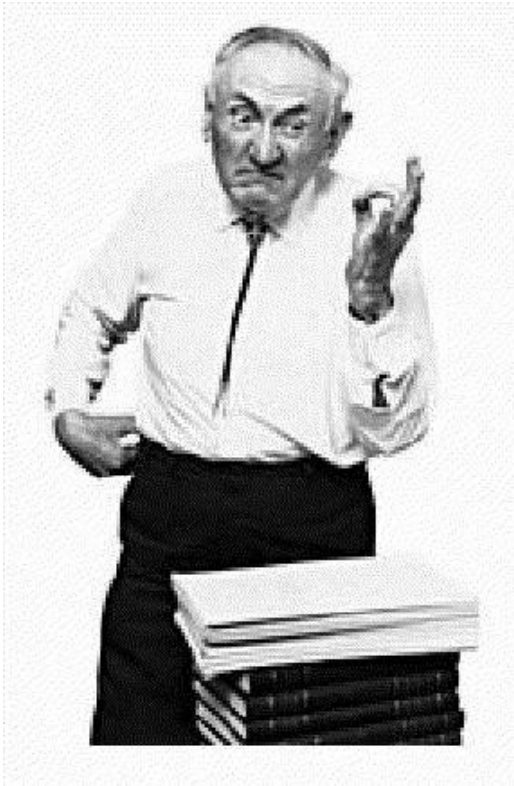
Click the box to the left to launch  
the video in Youtube.

*What does it  
mean to “see”  
Dark Matter?*

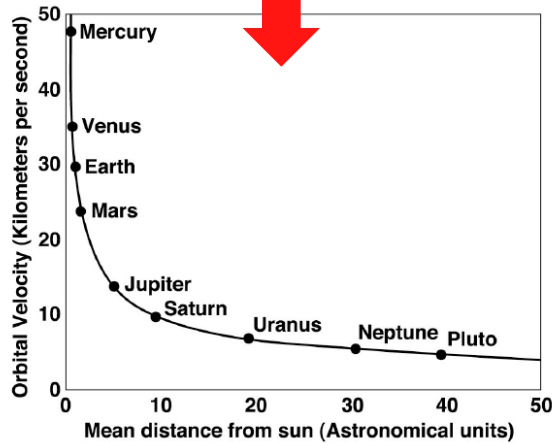
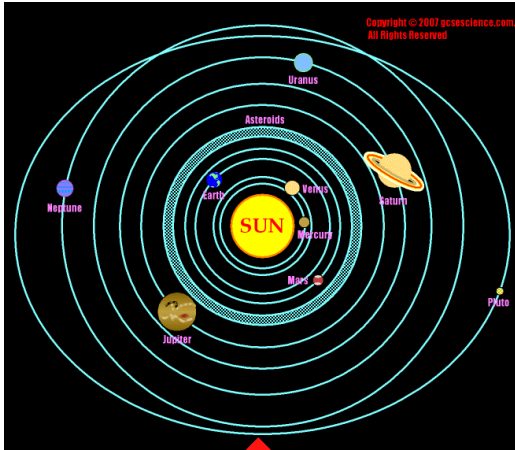
*Let’s peer into the  
center of the  
galaxy for an  
example . . .*

*...of a very tiny  
component of DM*

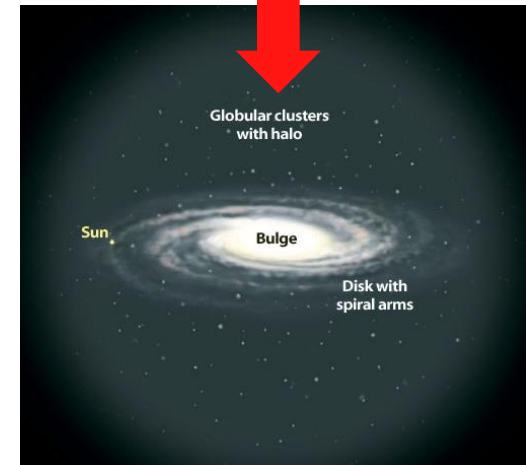
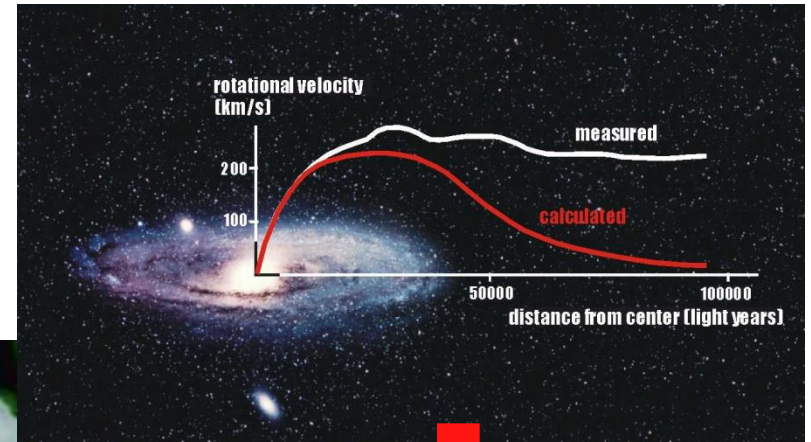
Fritz Zwicky first confronts evidence for DM in 1930's



# Rotation curves of spiral galaxies (Rubin & Ford, 1960's)



Vera Rubin  
Carnegie Institute

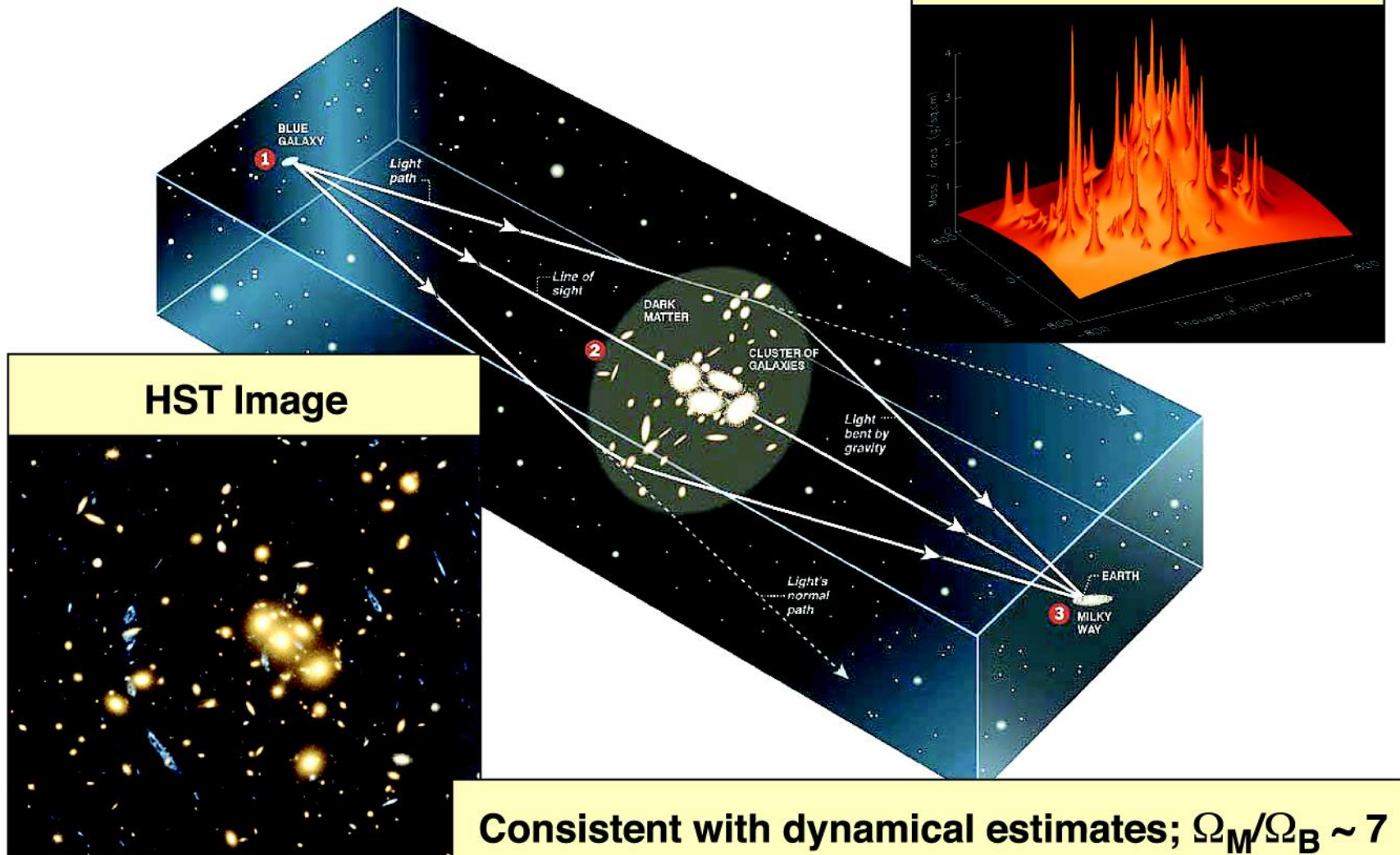


Our solar system:  
What you see = What you got

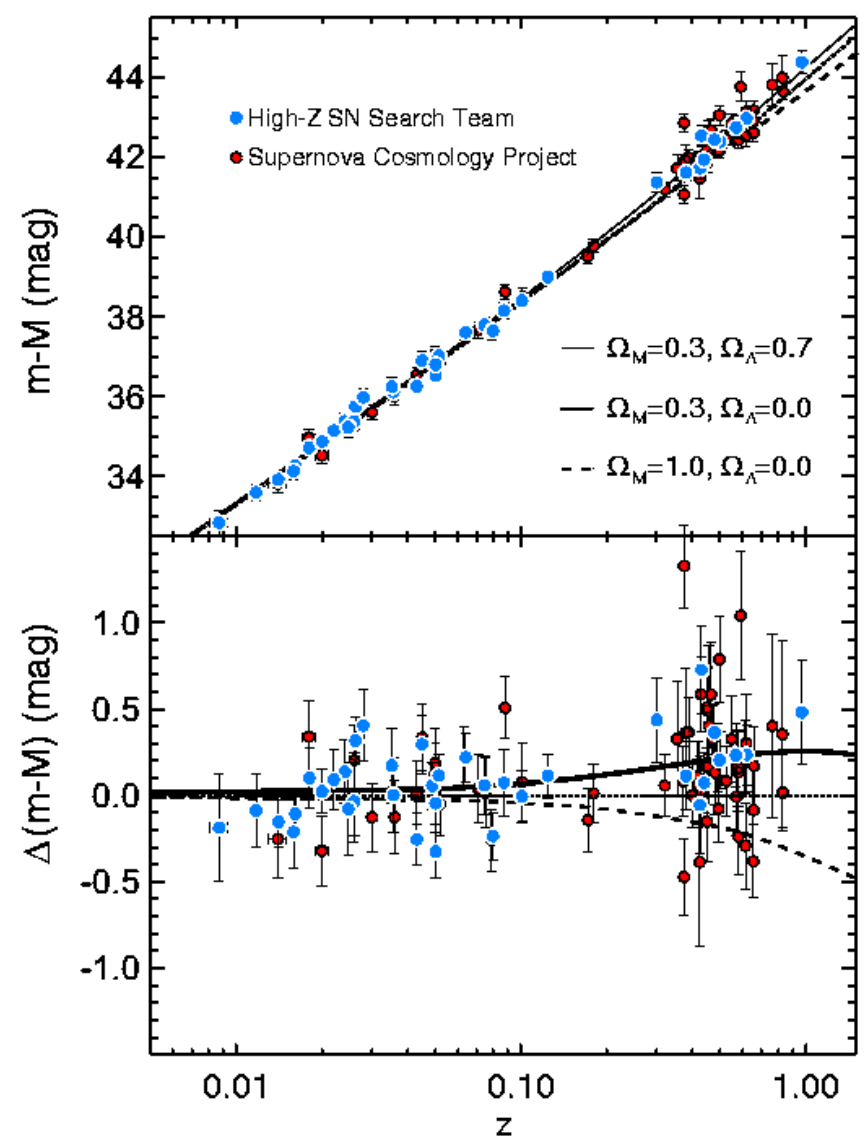
Spiral galaxies:  
What you see << What you got

# Evidence for dark matter on larger scales: Gravitational lensing by clusters of galaxies

- Cluster mass reconstruction from multiple gravitational lensing of background galaxy



Two teams of physicists & astronomers tried to ‘weigh’ the total matter in the Universe by measuring the curvature of the Hubble diagram at large red-shift (= long time ago)



Curvature of Hubble diagram at high-z points to existence of Dark Energy

$\Lambda$  (or something) is back!

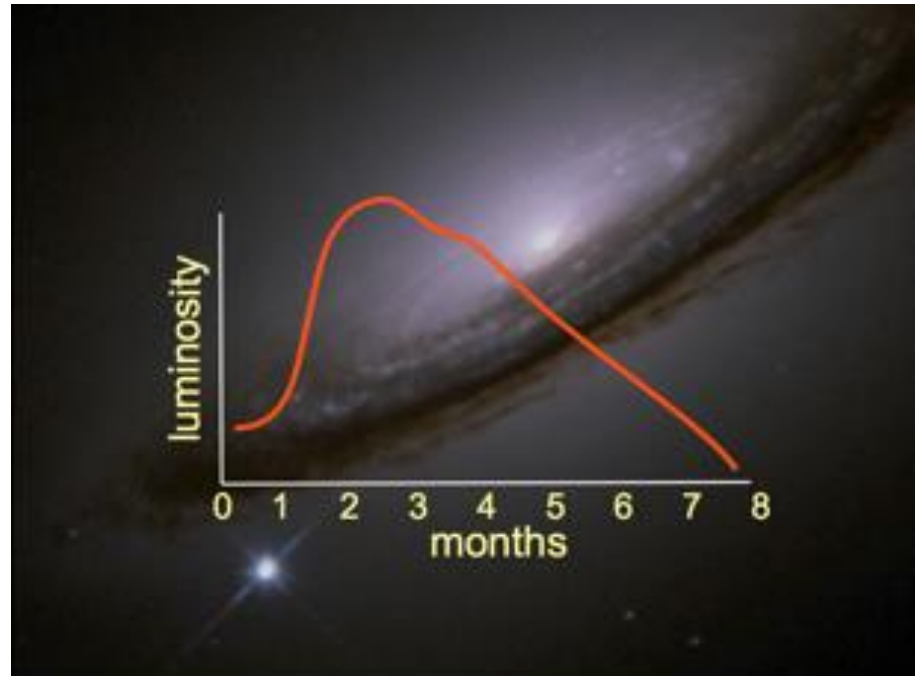


Riess, Schmidt & Perlmutter

*The universe is accelerating & never coming back? (Who ordered this?)*

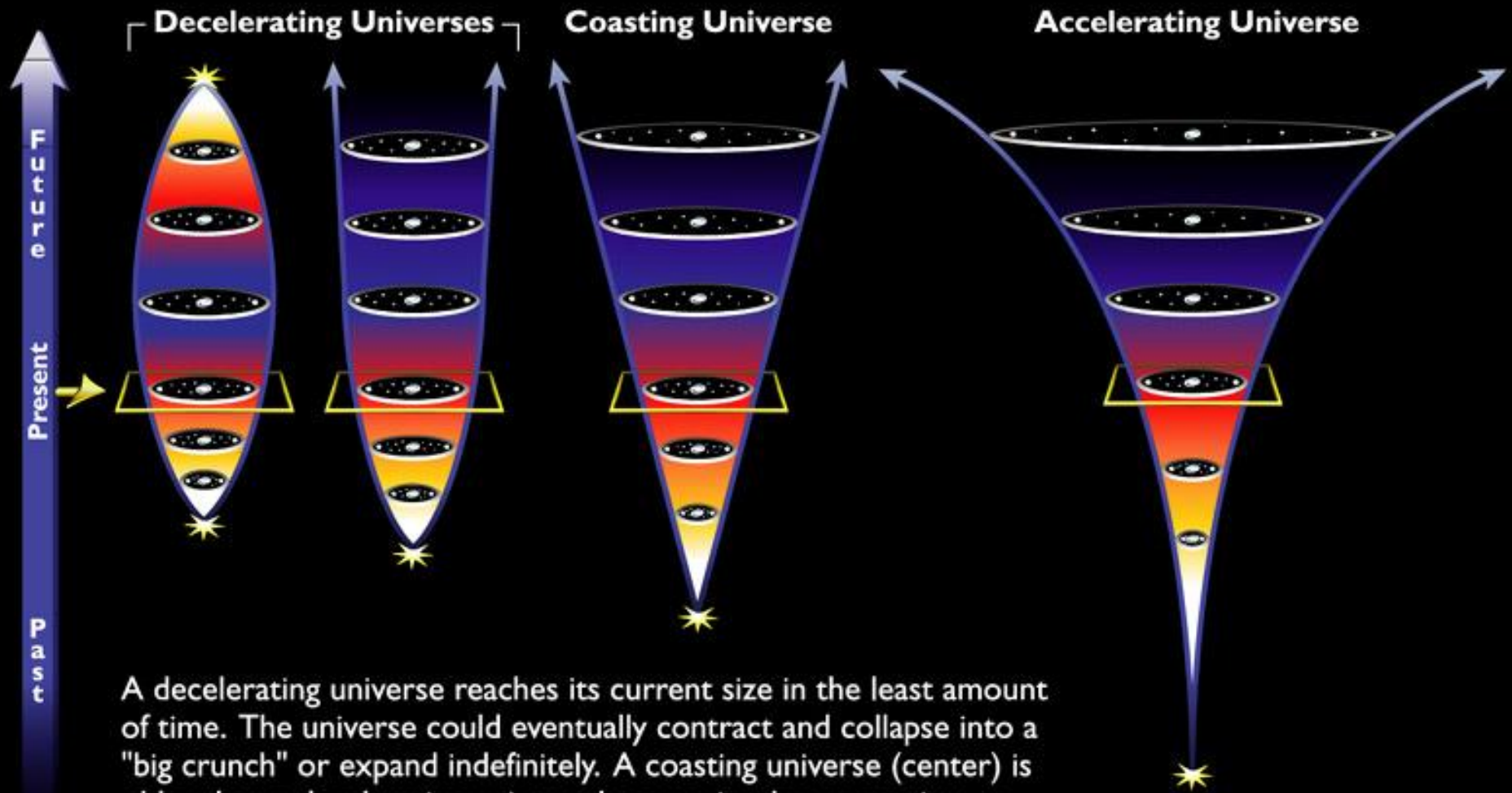
## Type 1a Supernovae as “Standard Candles”

*“For any idea that at first does not seem completely crazy, there is no hope” – A. Einstein*



Supernovae Cosmology Project & High-Z Redshift Survey

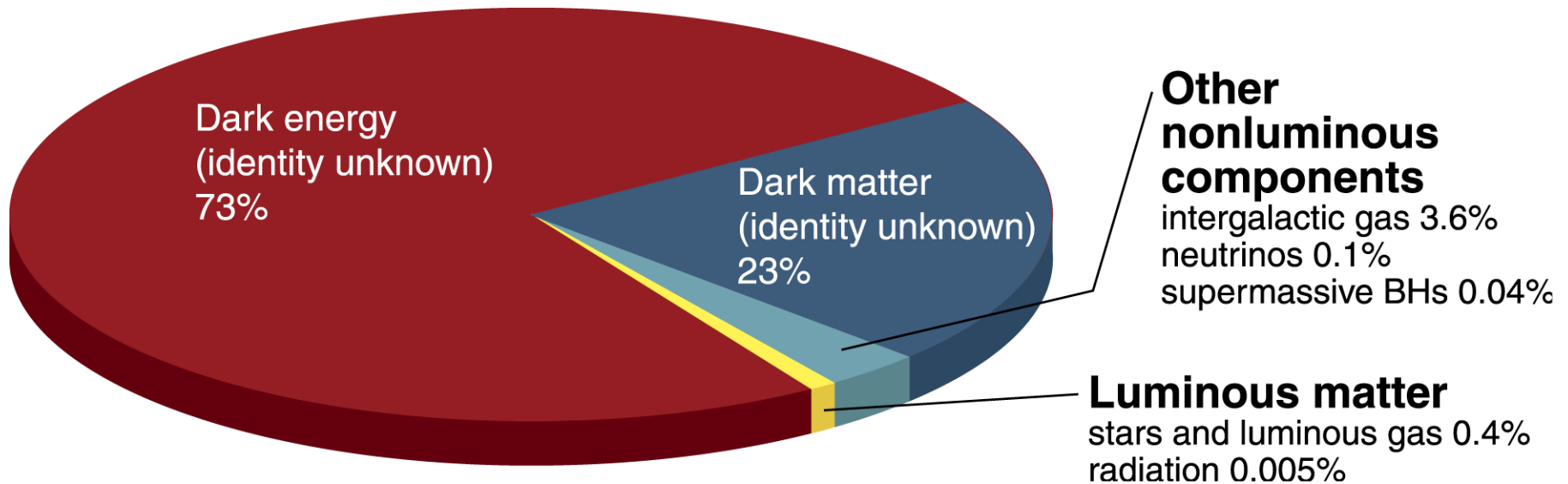
# Possible Models of the Expanding Universe



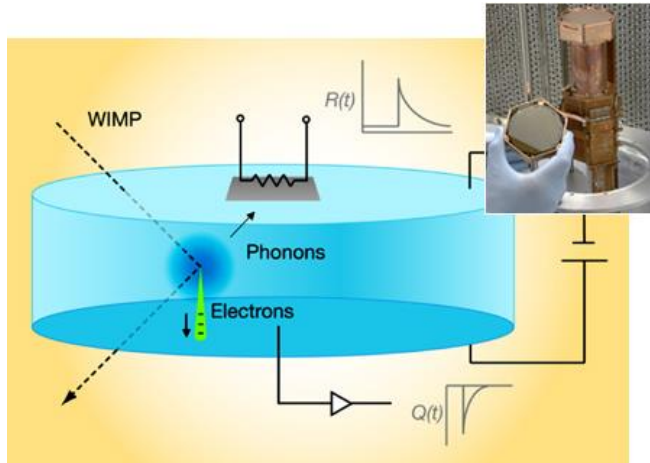
A decelerating universe reaches its current size in the least amount of time. The universe could eventually contract and collapse into a "big crunch" or expand indefinitely. A coasting universe (center) is older than a decelerating universe because it takes more time to reach its present size, and expands forever. An accelerating universe (right) is older still. The rate of expansion actually increases because of a repulsive force that pushes galaxies apart.

# The cosmological budget is fairly well determined now

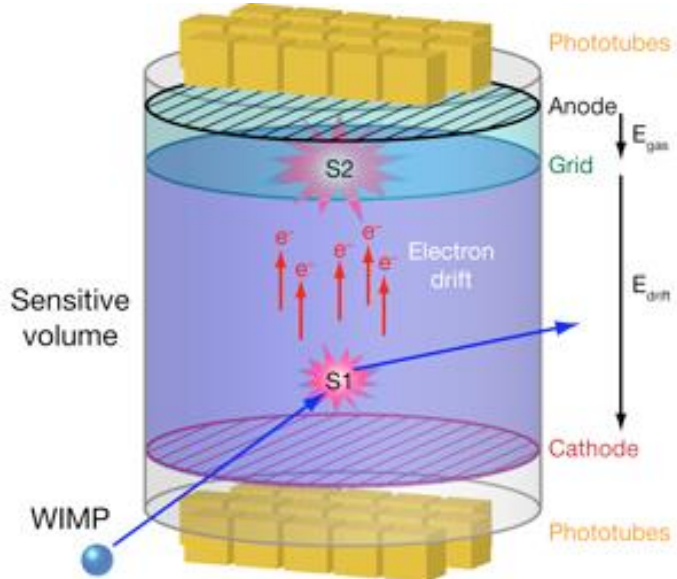
- But we don't know what either the dark energy or the dark matter is !
- A particle relic from the Big Bang is our best guess for the dark matter
  - WIMPs ?
  - Axions ?



# How we look for WIMPS (*Thousand times the proton mass*)



Cryogenic solid state detectors  
e.g. SuperCDMS

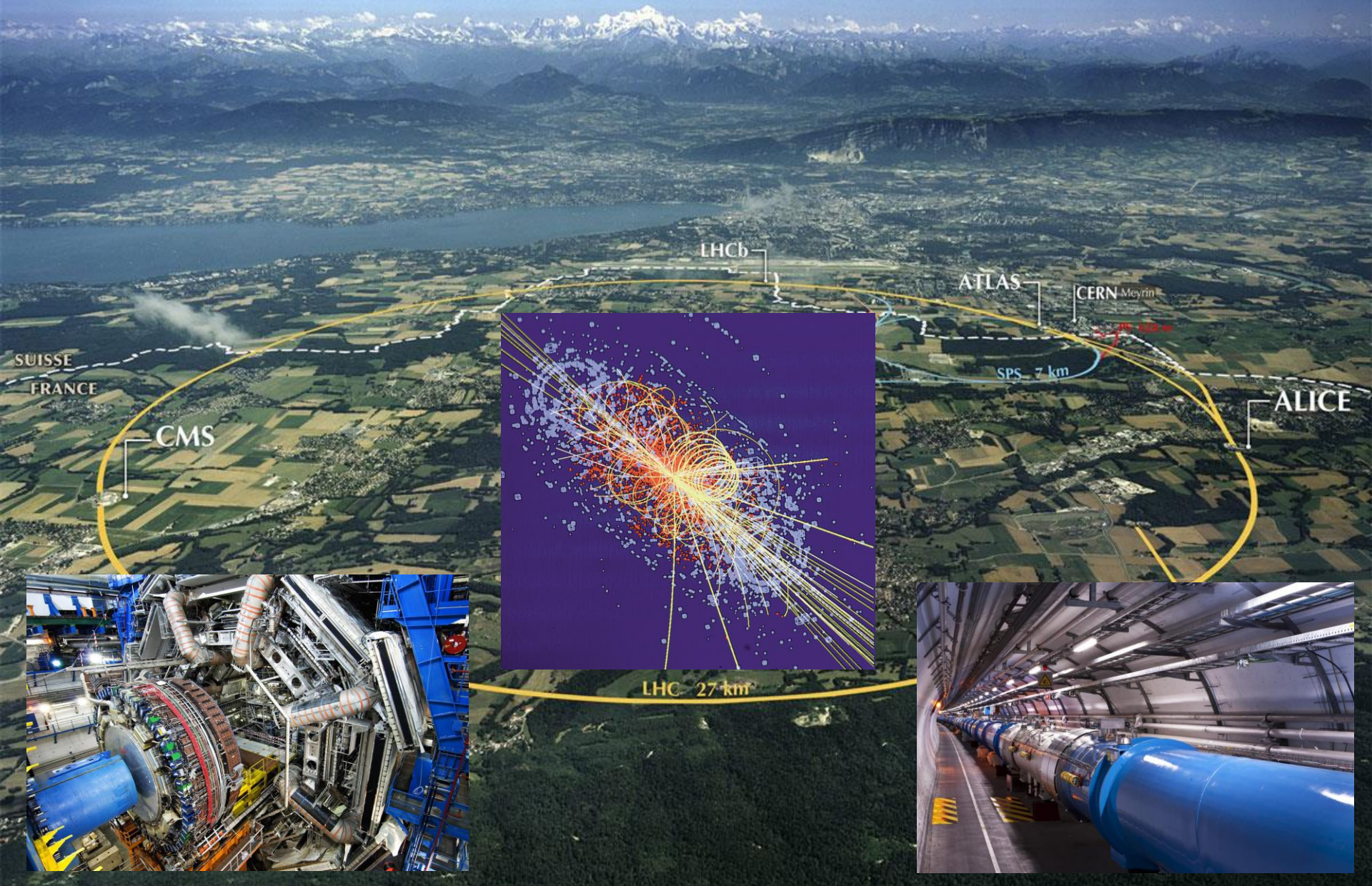


Liquid noble detectors  
e.g. XENON100, LUX

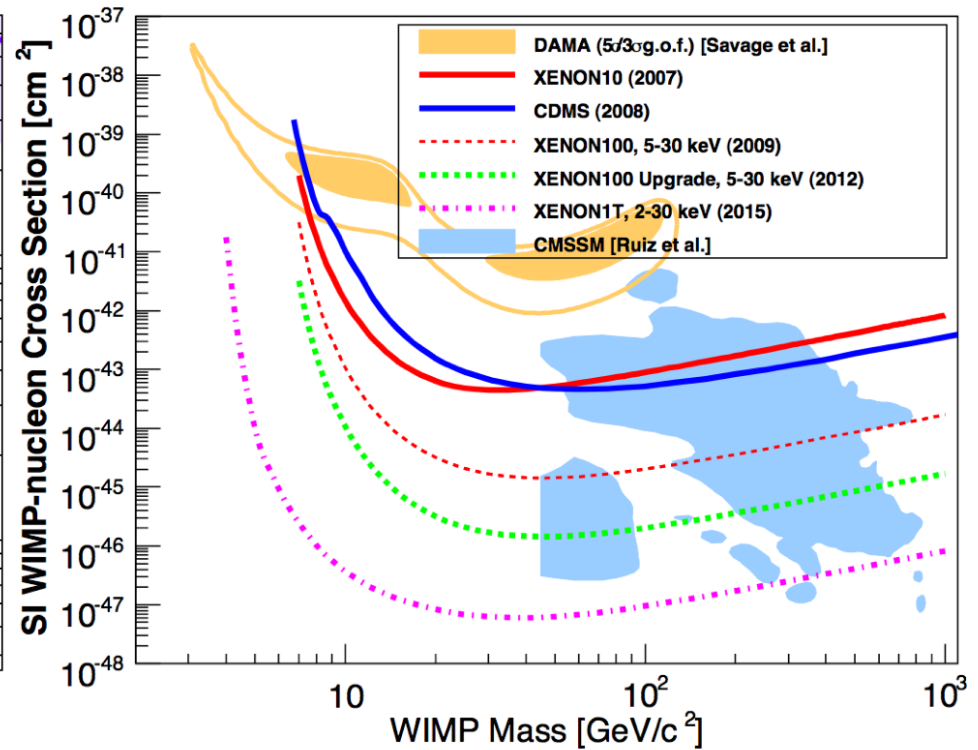
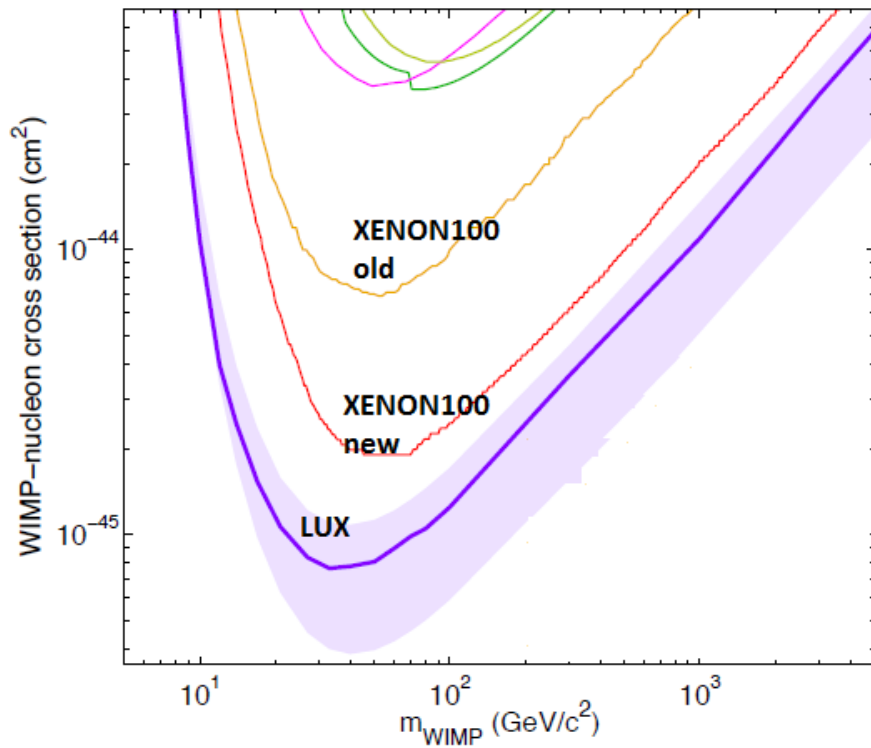


*So far, no sign of such particles  
in detectors of several 100 kg*

*Nope, not here either (at least so far) ...*



# WIMP exclusion region - now & projected



*So what is the axion?*

*Where does it come from?*

*Why do we need it?*

*How do we understand it?*

*Where and how might we find it?*

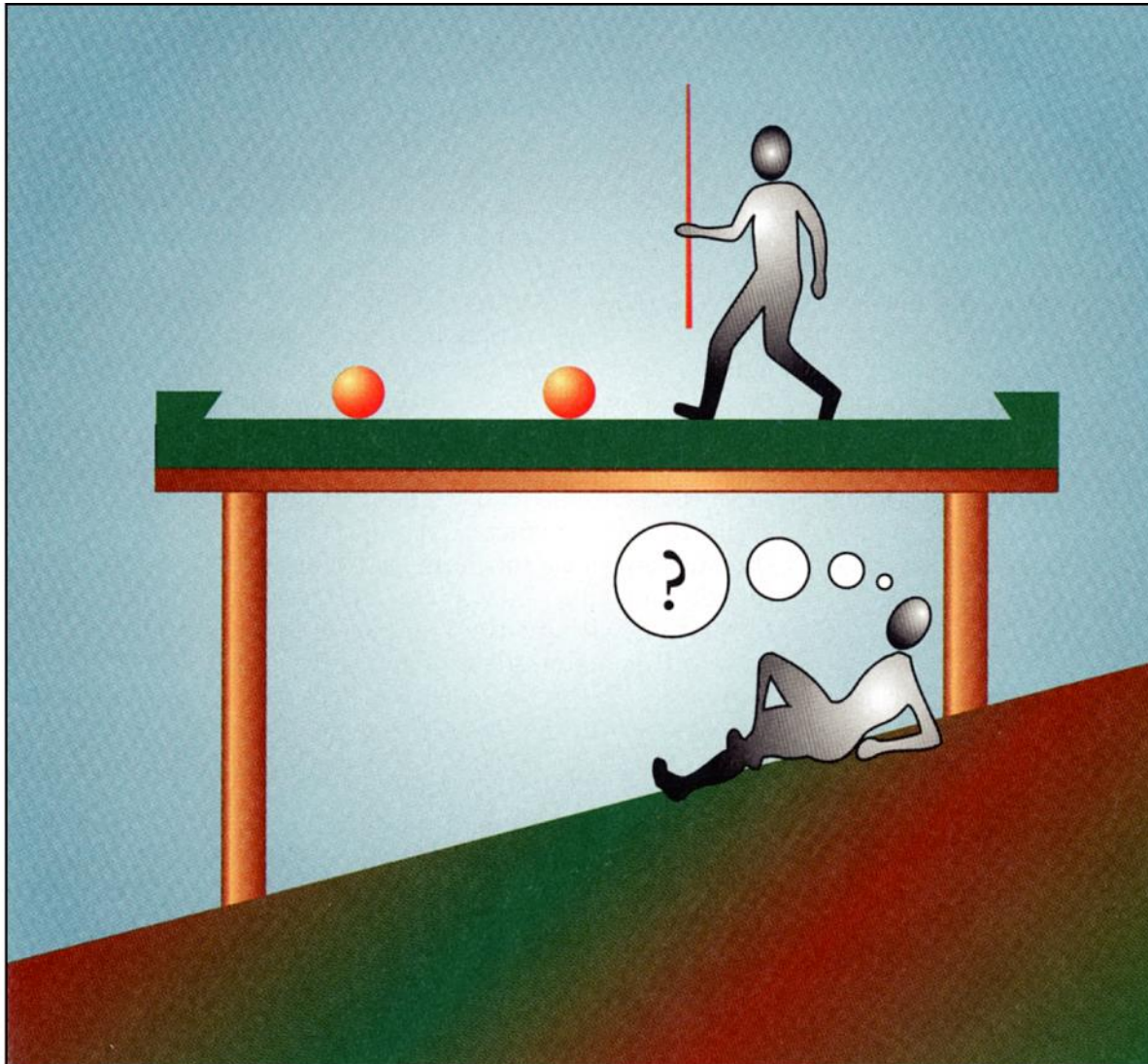
*(Then what?)*

# The axion.



*A very small particle accompanying a very Big Bang...*

# TSP's\* fine-tuning problem

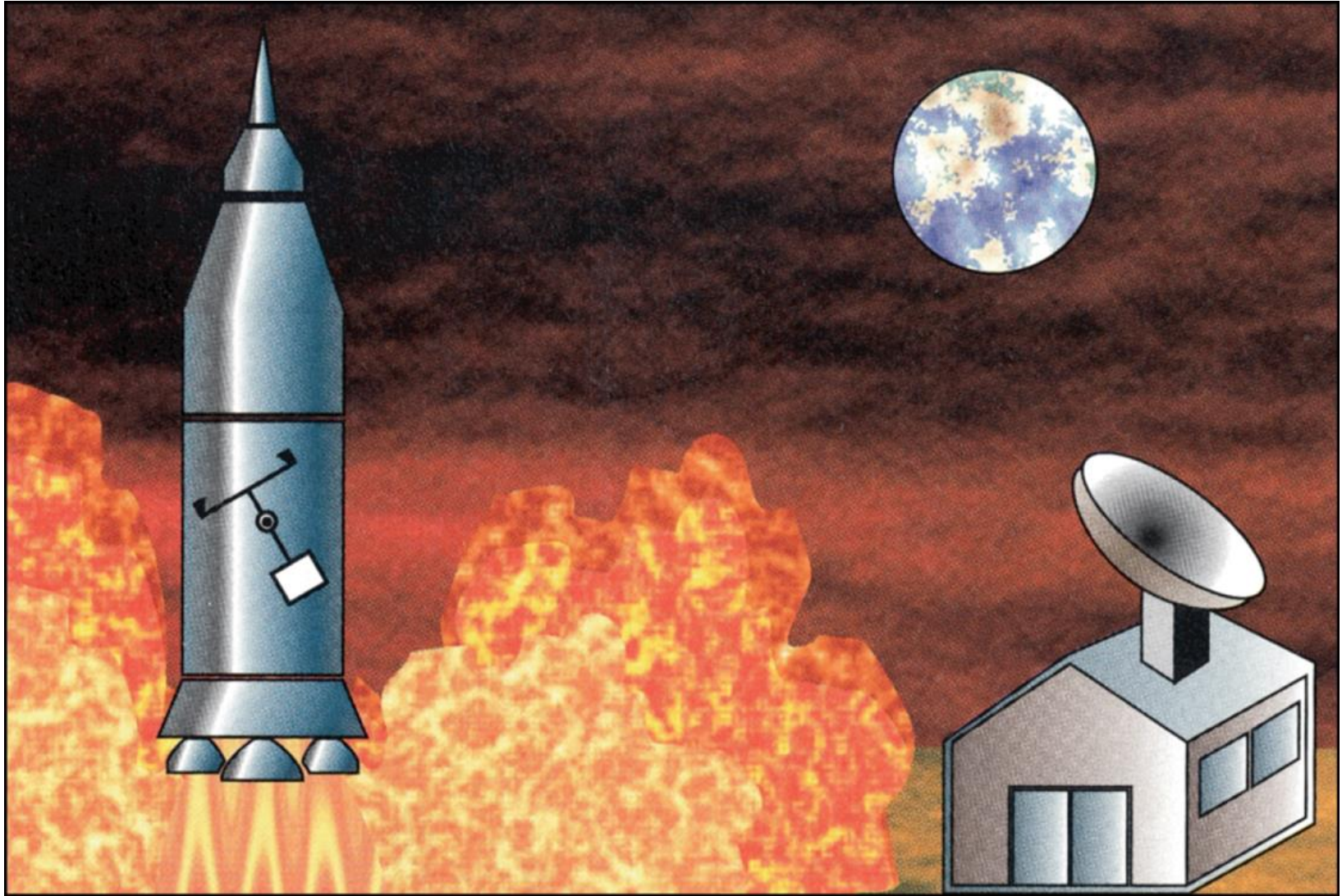


**\*Thinking Snookers Player (Pierre Sikivie, Physics Today 49 (1996)22)**

# TSP's hypothesis, and first unsuccessful experiment



# The key insight



# A high-Q search for relic oscillations



# The Axion

## The Strong-CP Problem

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \dots + \frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} \mathbf{G}\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$ 
  - Explicitly CP-violating
- But neutron e.d.m.
  - $|d_n| < 10^{-25} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$
  - $\bar{\theta} < 10^{-10}$
  - Strong-CP preserving

$$T \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \mu_n \uparrow d_n \\ \text{In} > \\ \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow d_n \\ \text{ } \\ \downarrow -\mu_n \end{array} \neq \text{In} >$$

~~T~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~CP~~

- Why?

# The Axion

## The Strong-CP Problem

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \dots + \frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} \mathbf{G}\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$ 
  - Explicitly CP-violating
- But neutron e.d.m.  $|d_n| < 10^{-25} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$ 
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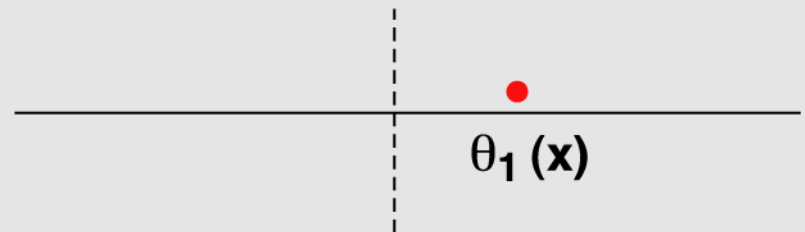
$$T \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \mu_n \uparrow d_n \\ \text{In} > \\ \downarrow \uparrow \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow d_n \\ \text{ } \\ \downarrow -\mu_n \end{array} \neq \text{In} >$$

~~T~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~CP~~

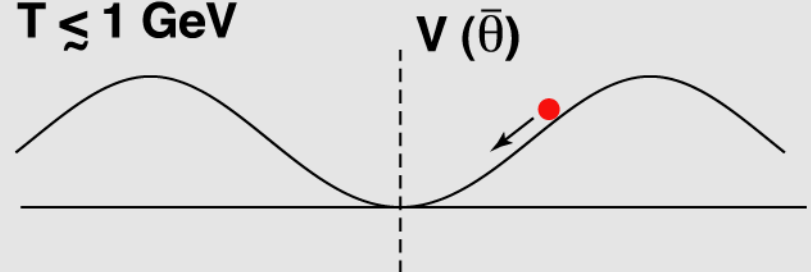
- Why?

## Peccei-Quinn / Weinberg-Wilczek

- $\theta$  a dynamical variable
- $T = f_a$  spontaneous symmetry breaking

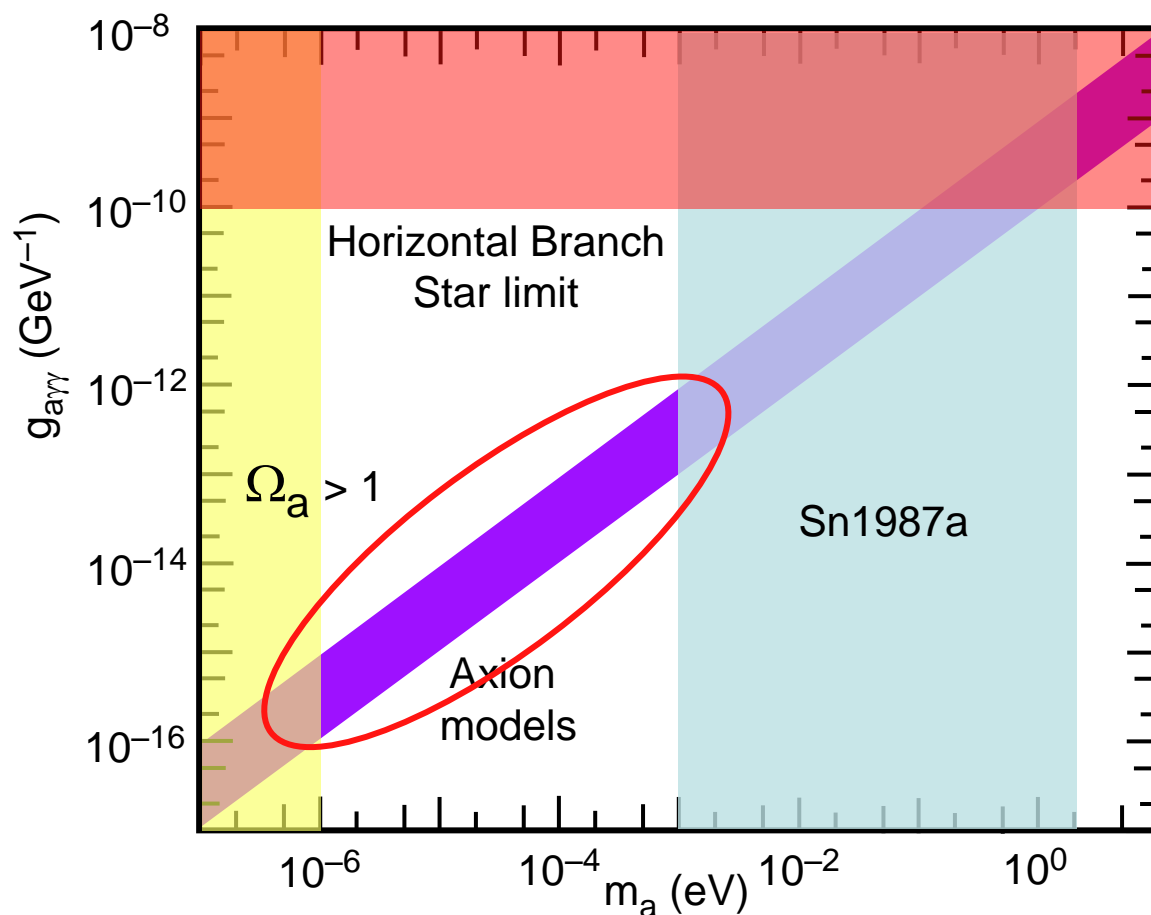


- $T \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}$



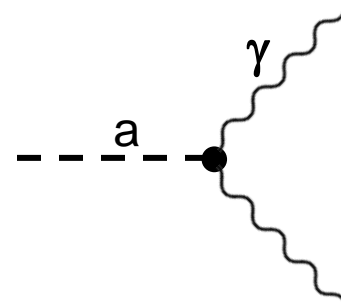
- $\bar{\theta}$  dynamically  $\rightarrow 0$
- Remnant oscillation = Axion

# Axion basics *(arm-chair science – what you learn for free)*



Good news – Parameter space is bounded  
Bad news – All couplings are *extraordinarily* weak

Light cousin of  $\pi^0$ :  $J^\pi = 0^-$



Couplings  $\propto$  Axion mass

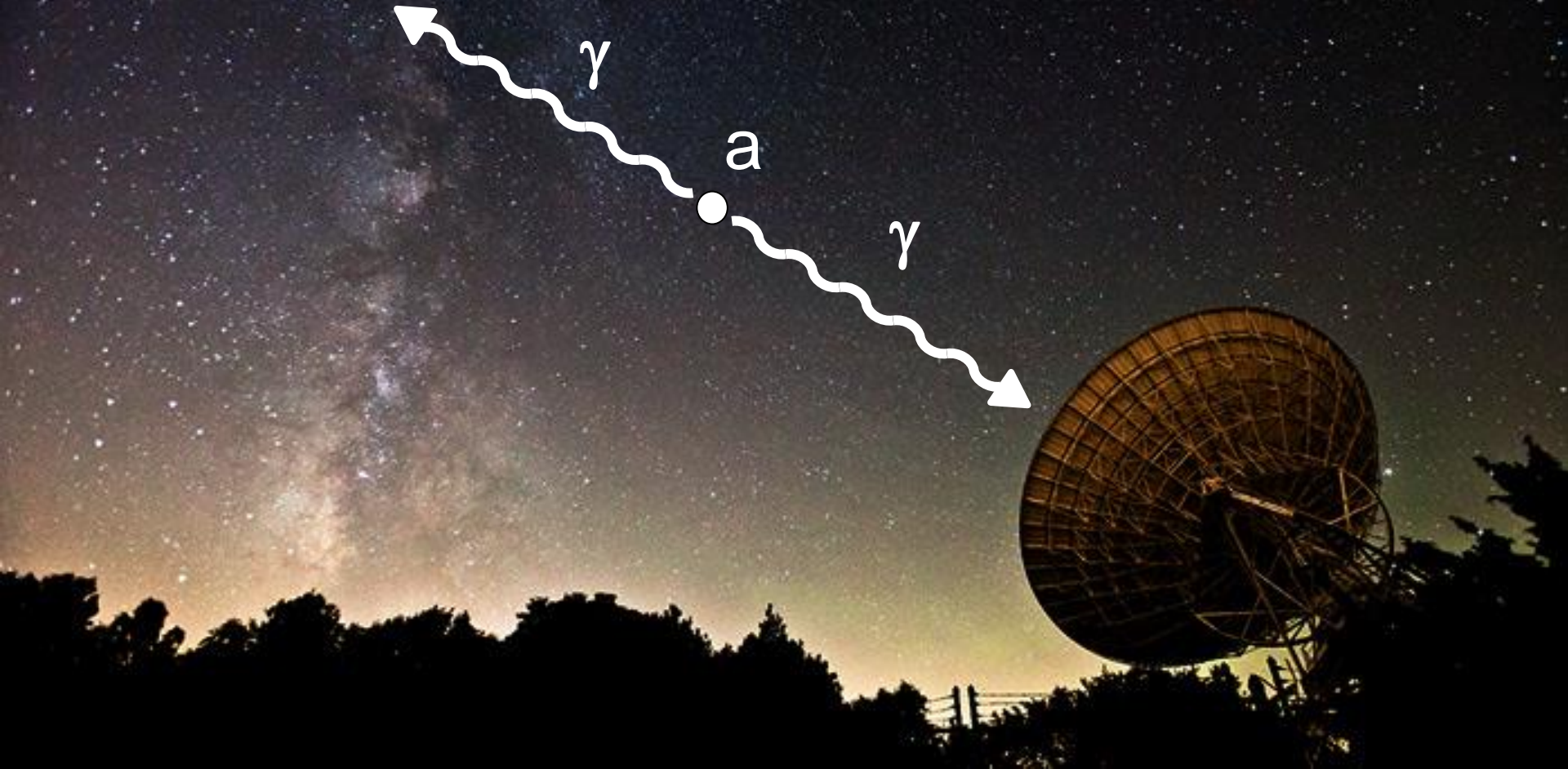
Total density  $\propto (\text{mass})^{-7/6}$

Axion production quenches  
neutrino pulse from SN1987a  
if mass too big ( $\sim \text{meV}$ )

Ordinary stellar burning rules  
out axions if coupling too big

Why is this hard? Why not just look for an unidentified radio line at which  $E_\gamma = m_a / 2$  ?

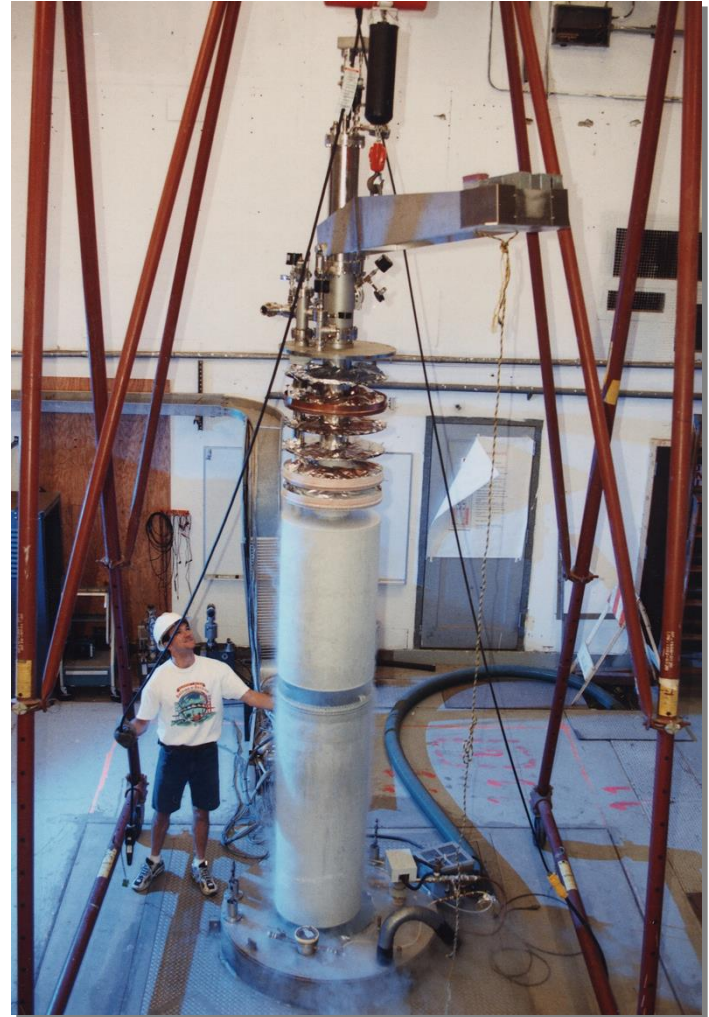
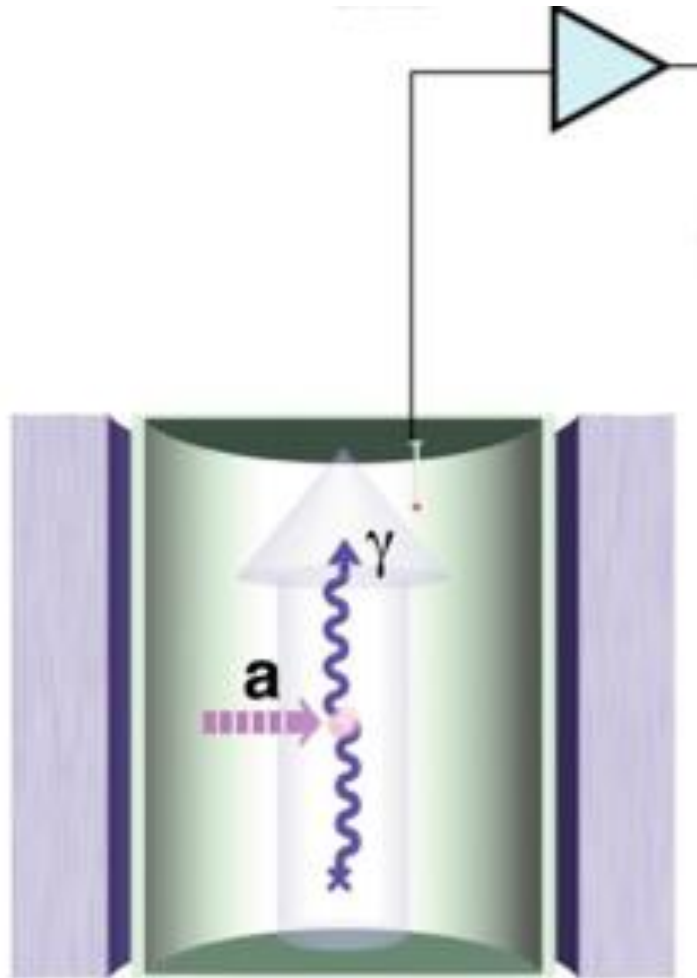
*(from anybody's halo, including our own)*



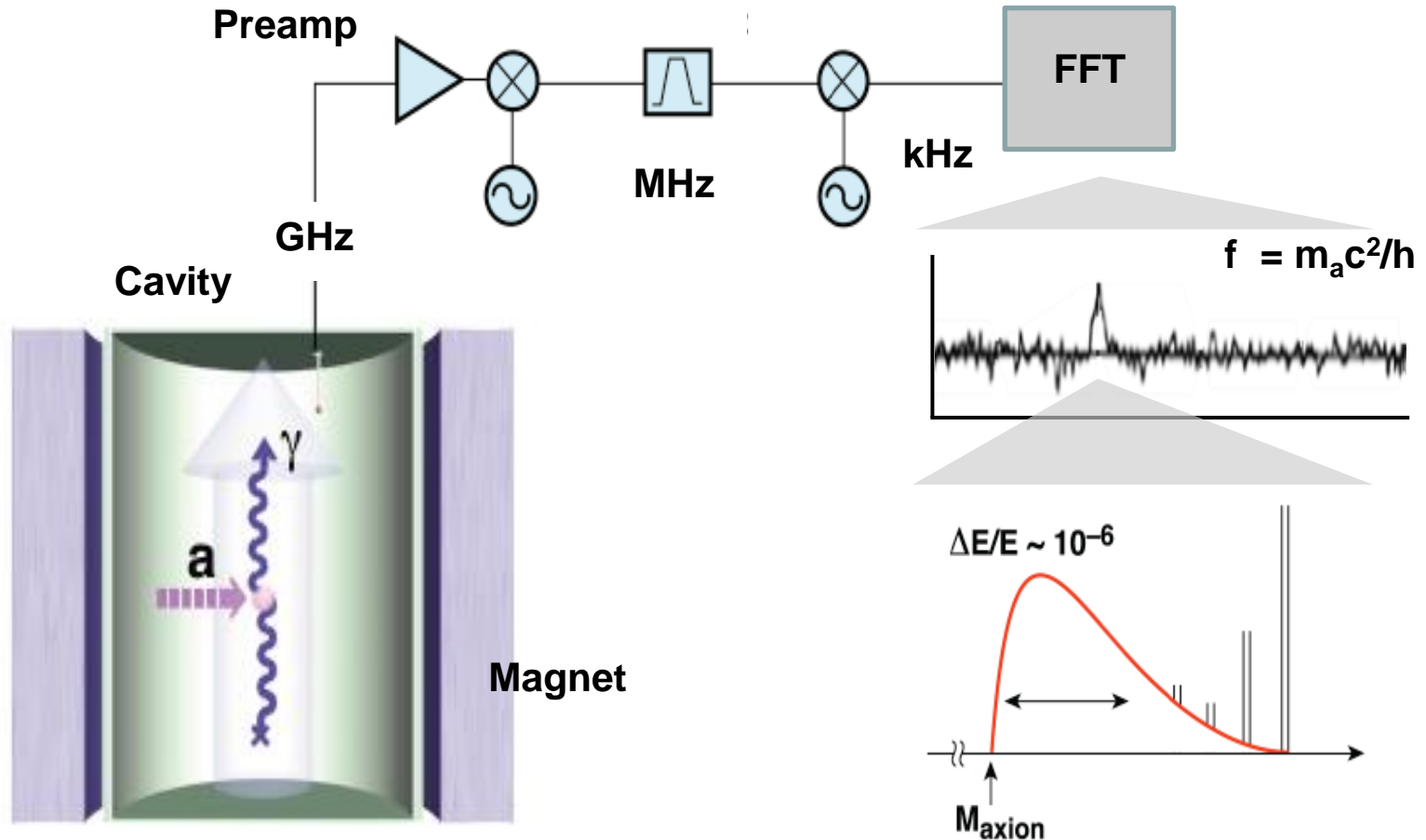
The difficulty is that the spontaneous decay lifetime  $\sim 10^{60}$  sec for  $m_a \sim \mu\text{eV}$

*( Remember, that's why it's called "dark matter" ! )*

But we have a trick up our sleeve ...



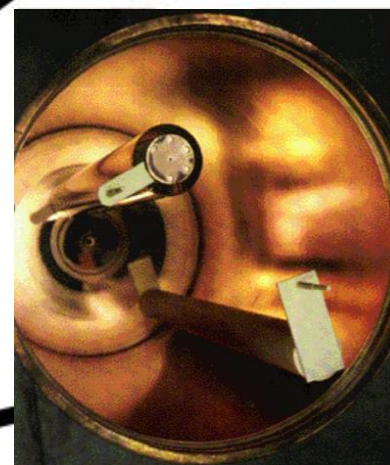
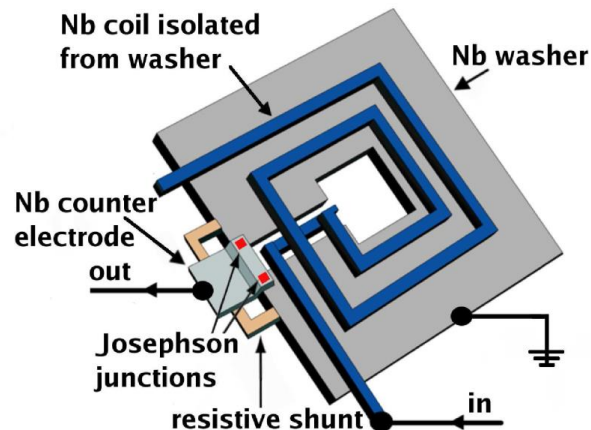
# The microwave cavity axion search – Your car radio on steroids



$$P_{\text{sig}} \propto (B^2 V Q_{\text{cav}})(g^2 m_a \rho_a) \sim 10^{-23} \text{ W} \quad s/n = \frac{P_{\text{sig}}}{kT_{\text{sys}}} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\Delta \nu}}$$

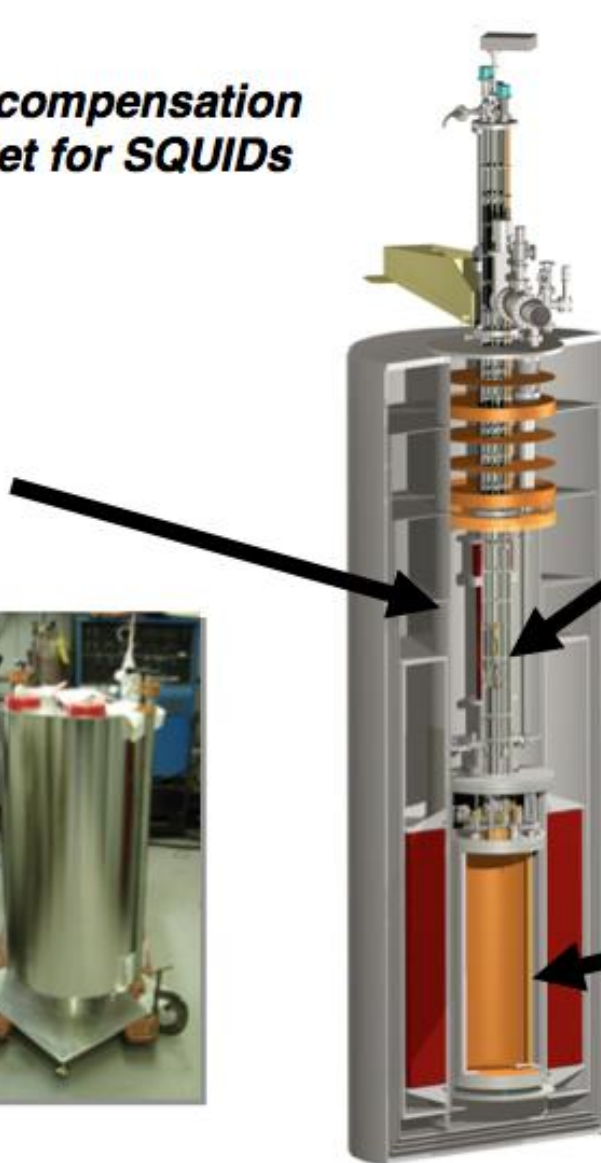
**Quantum limited  
SQUID amplifiers**

**Field compensation  
magnet for SQUIDs**

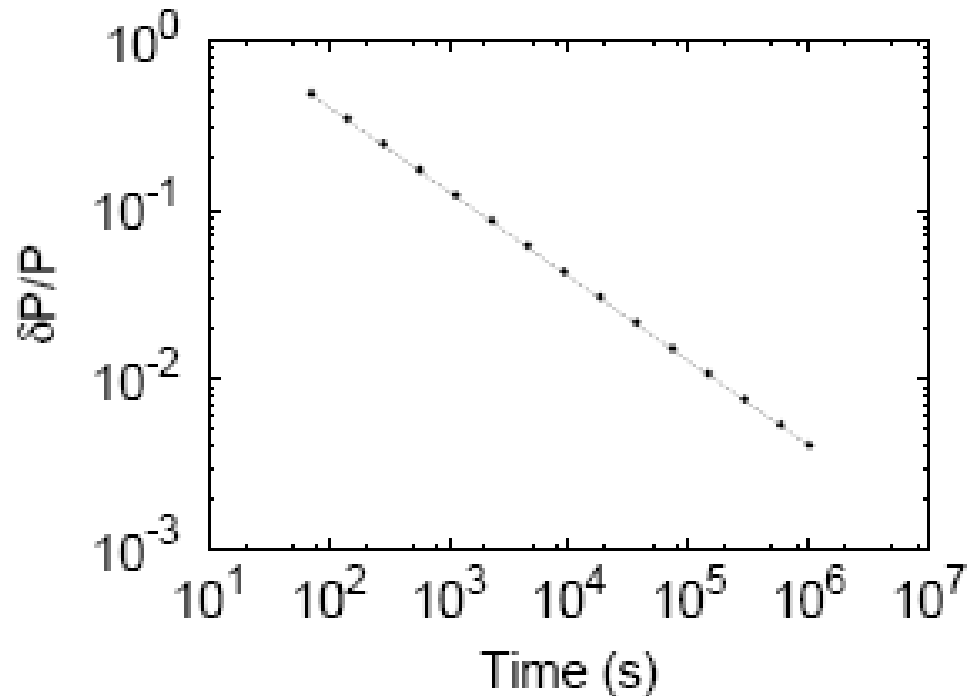


**Microwave  
Cavity**

**Cryogenics**



# ADMX is the world's quietest spectral receiver



Dicke Radiometer equation:

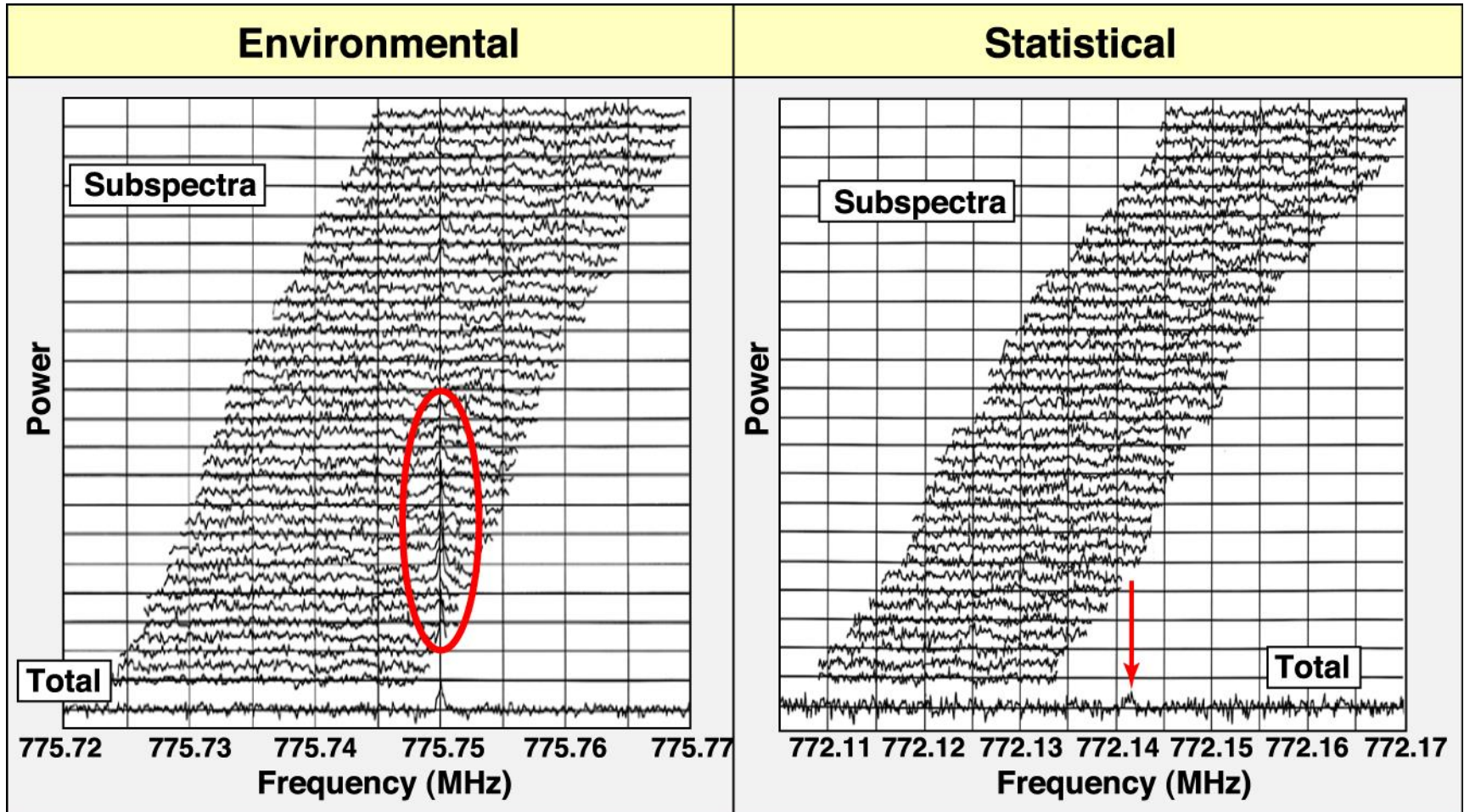
$$\frac{s}{n} = \frac{P_s}{kT_n} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\Delta\nu}}$$



**Systematics-limited for signals of  $10^{-26}$  W –  $10^{-3}$  of DFSZ axion power.  
Last signal received from Pioneer 10 (6 billion miles away)  $\sim 10^{-21}$  W.**

# Sample data and candidates

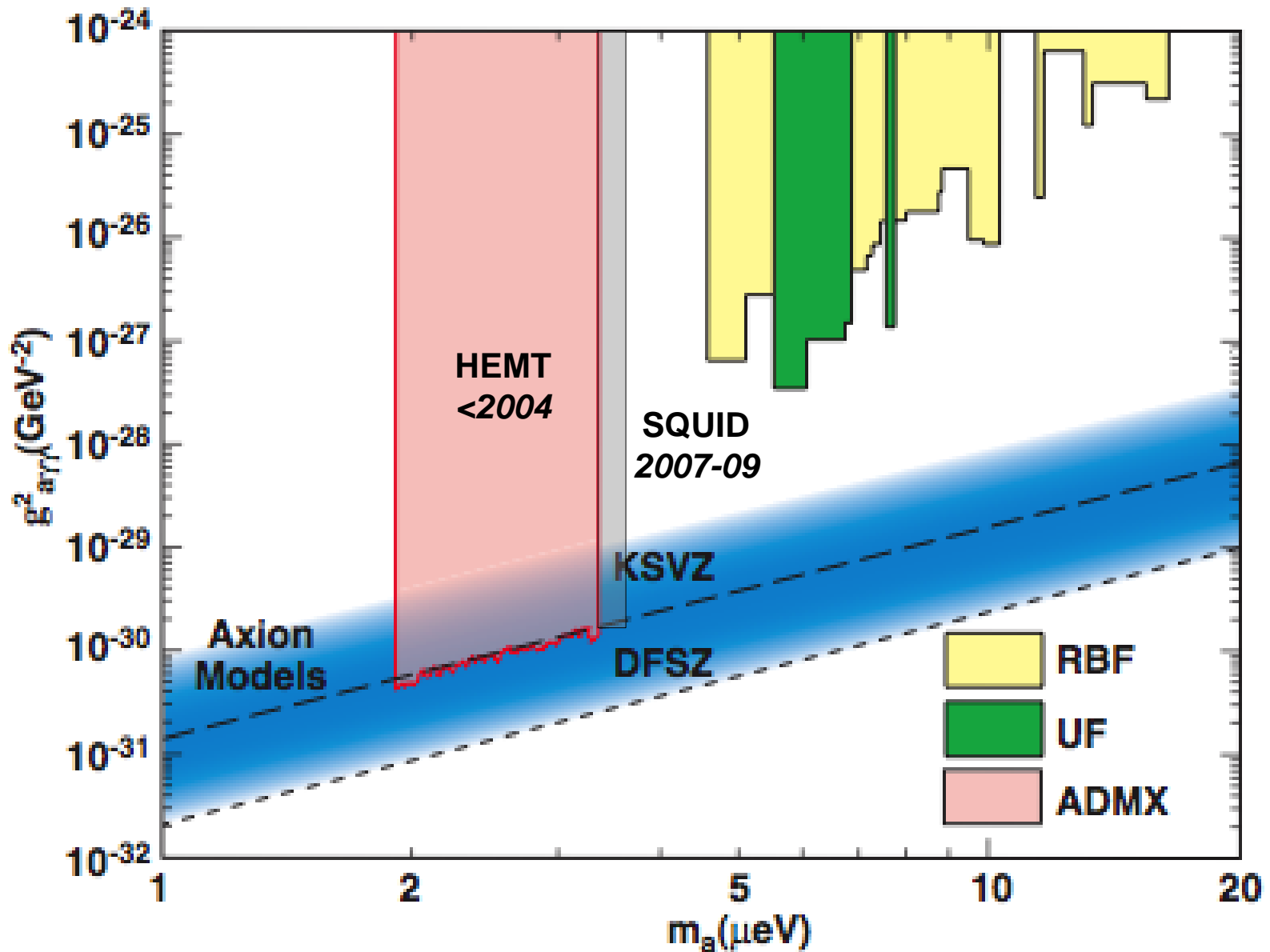
AXION



Signal maximizes in the wings, and furthermore is episodic → Radio peak

Distributed over many subspectra (good), but didn't repeat → Statistical peak

# Limits on the axion after twenty years



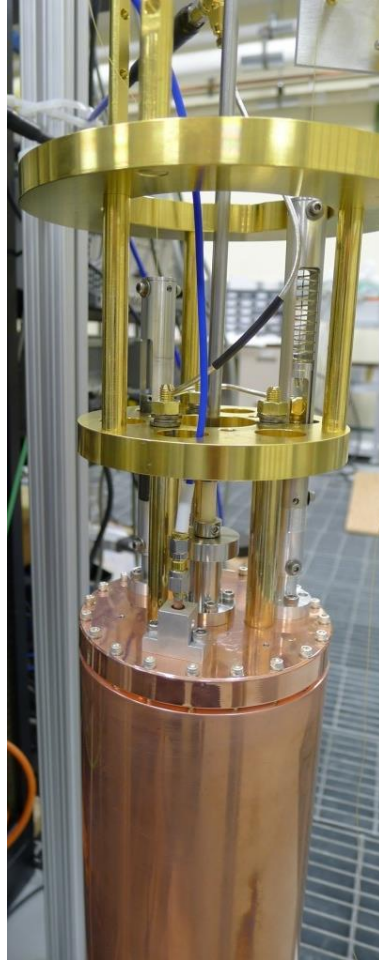
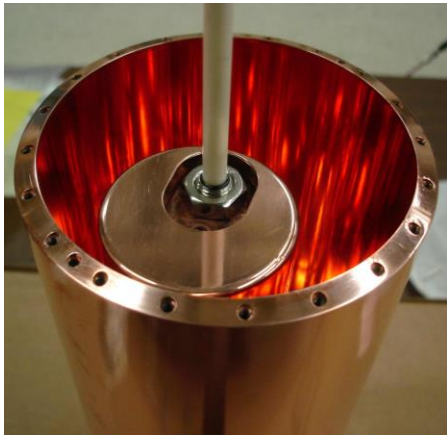
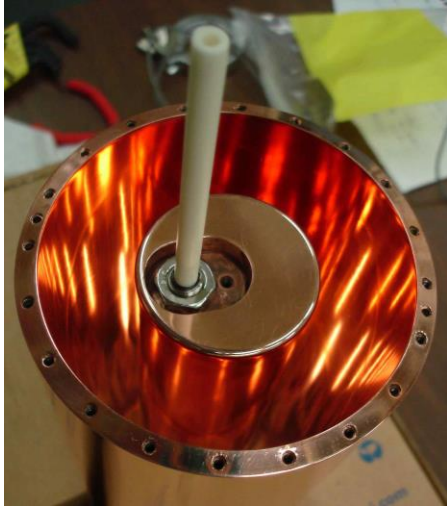
IT DOESN'T MATTER IF THE GLASS  
IS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY

THERE IS CLEARLY ROOM  
FOR MORE ALCOHOL



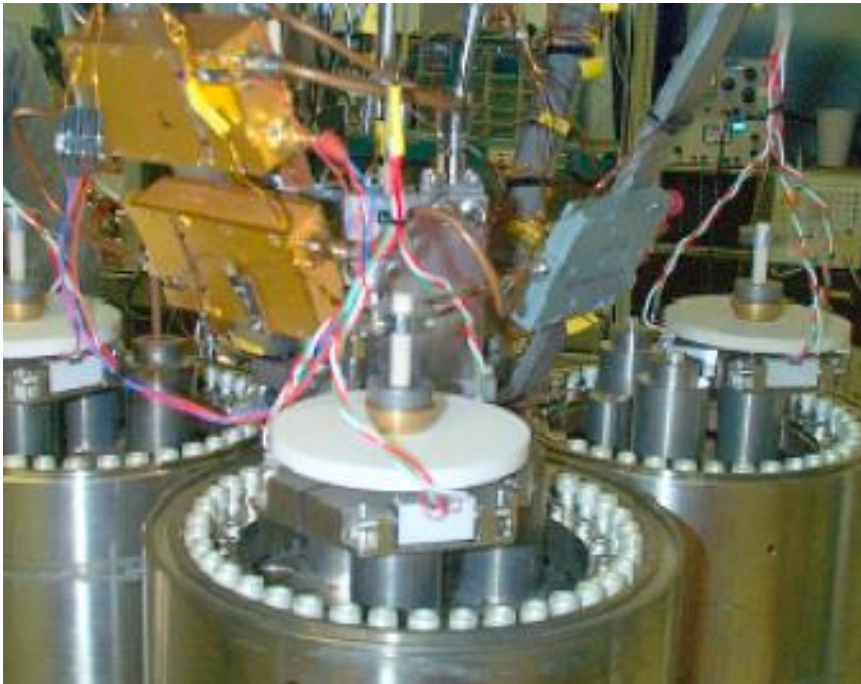
**AXIONS!**

# ADMX-HF (High Frequency) *Yale-Berkeley-Colorado-LLNL*

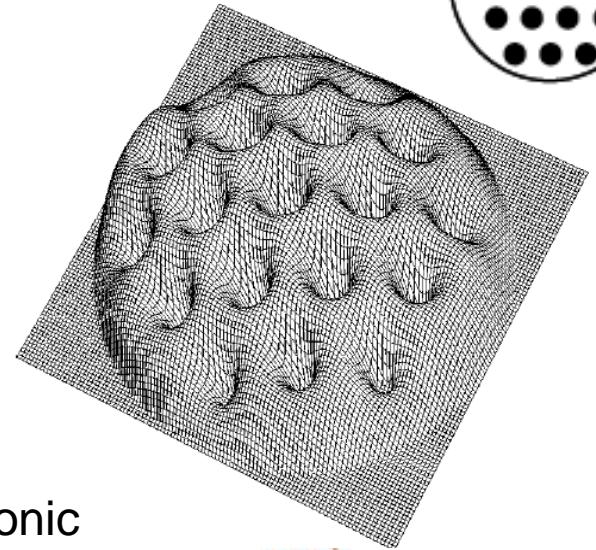


Smaller, Higher-Field, Colder – Aimed at finding the path to higher masses

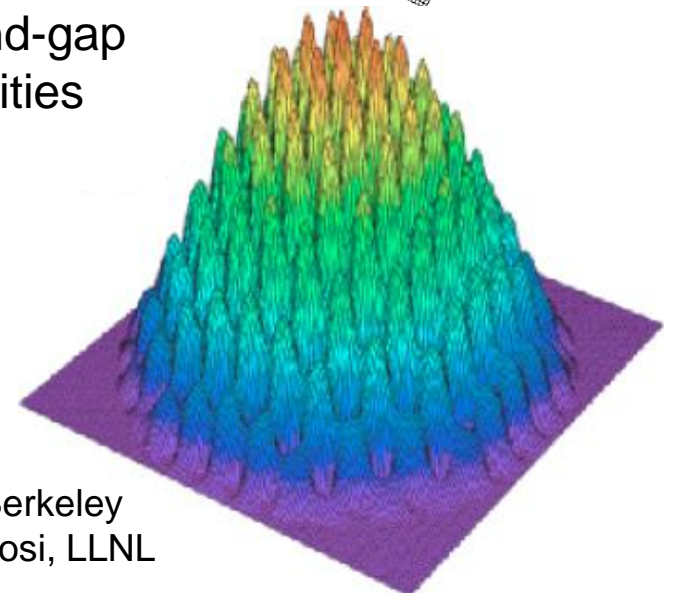
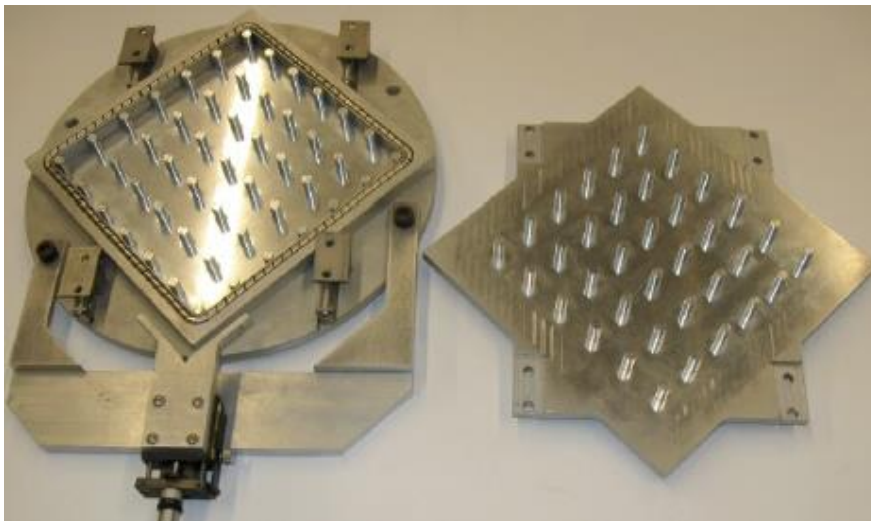
# R&D on cavity resonators but which reach much higher frequencies



Ganging multiple cavities together



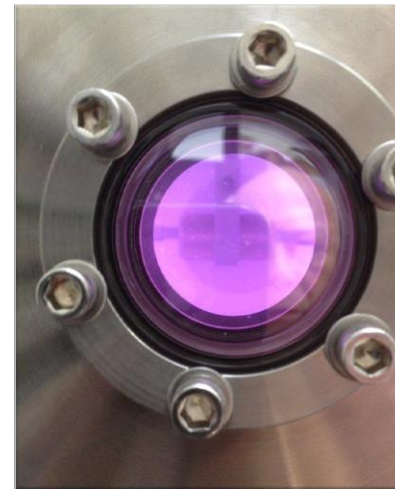
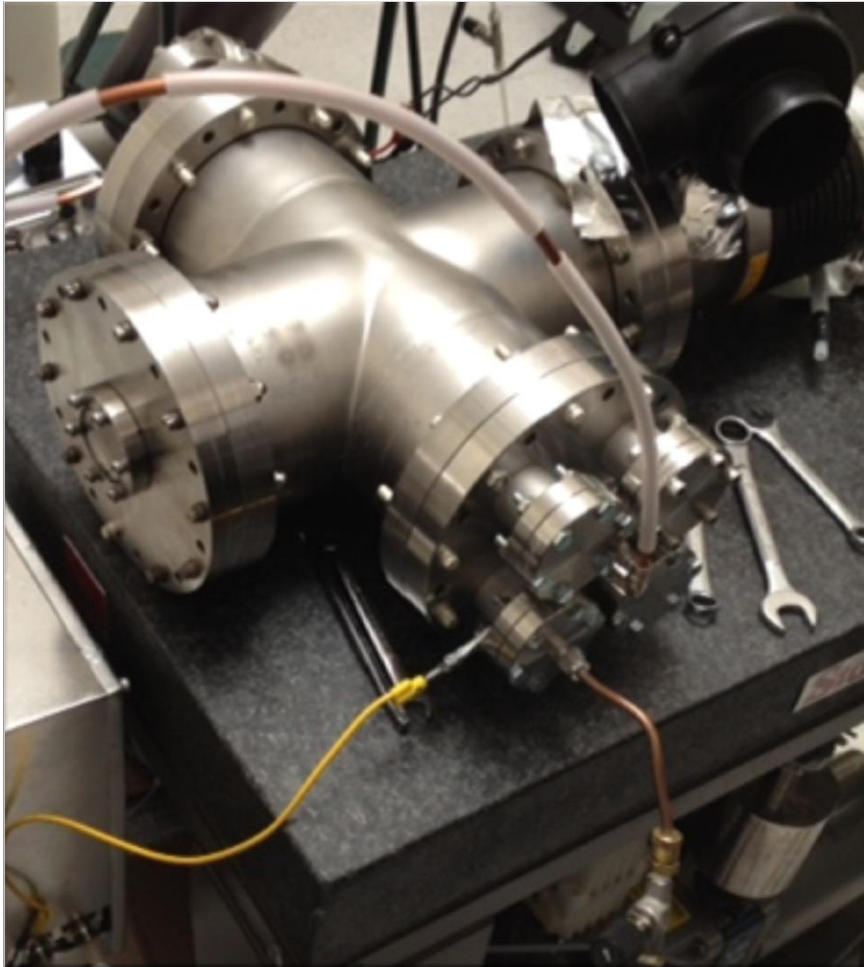
Photonic  
band-gap  
cavities



KvB, Berkeley  
G. Carosi, LLNL

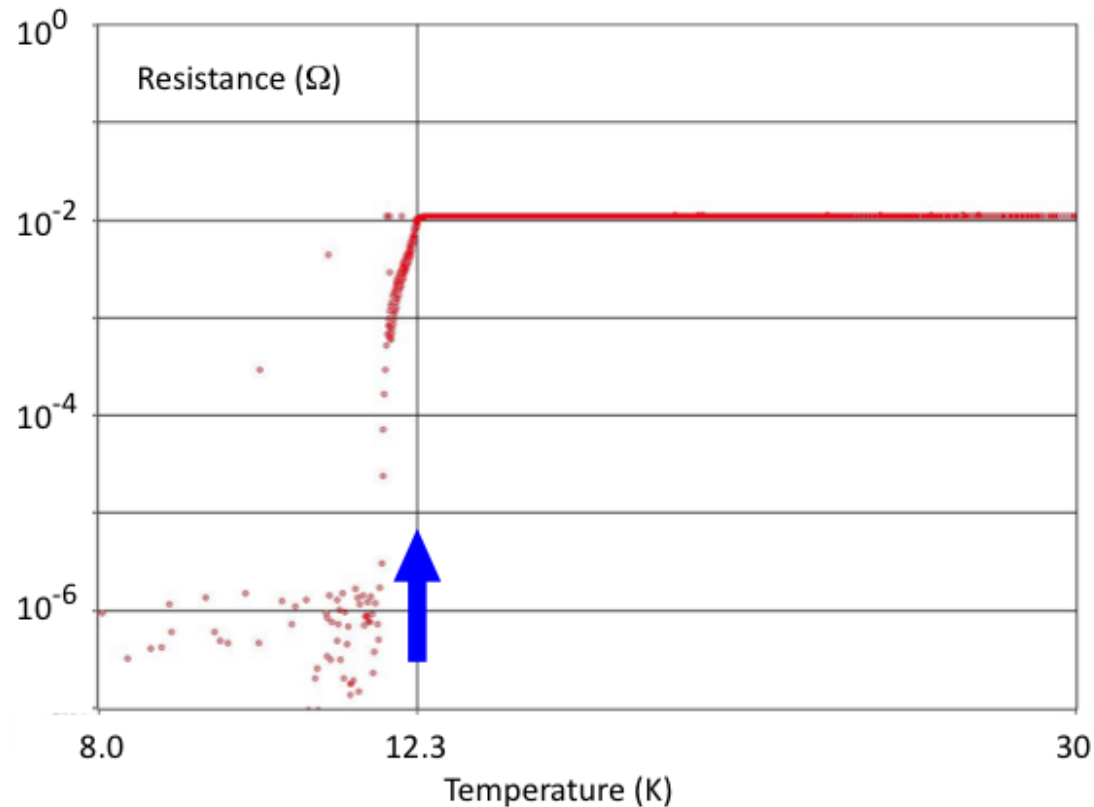
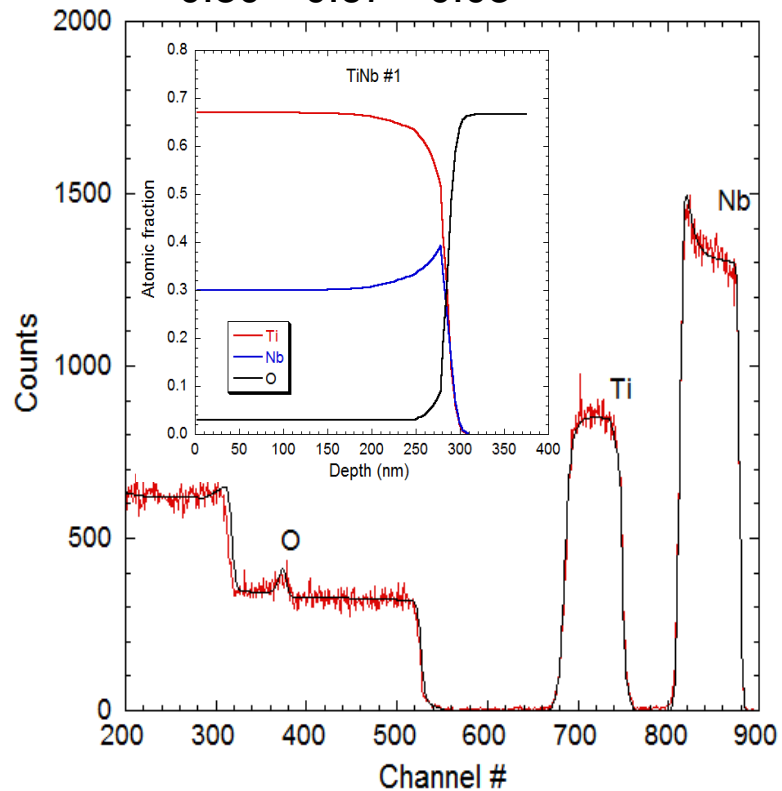
# Can we make microwave cavities of dramatically higher Q?

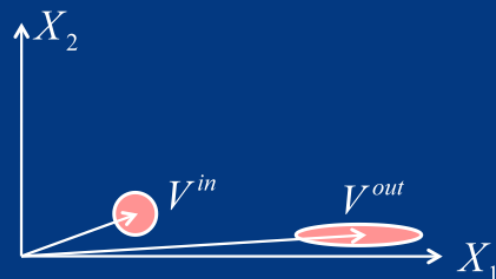
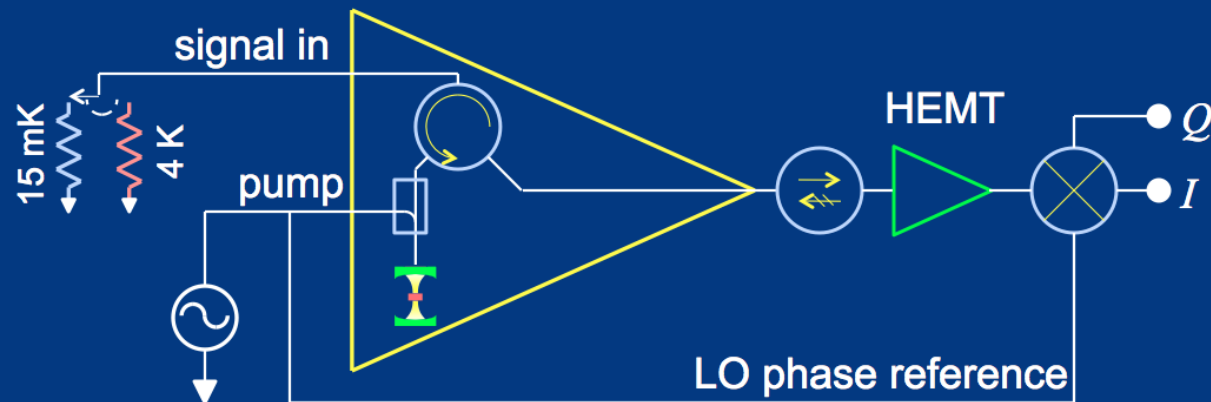
*We are developing cavities with thin film coatings of Type-II superconductors, e.g.  $\text{Nb}_x\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{N}$  by RF plasma deposition*



Thin films of the desired stoichiometry, thickness and transition temperature have been successfully made – RF cavity prototype is next

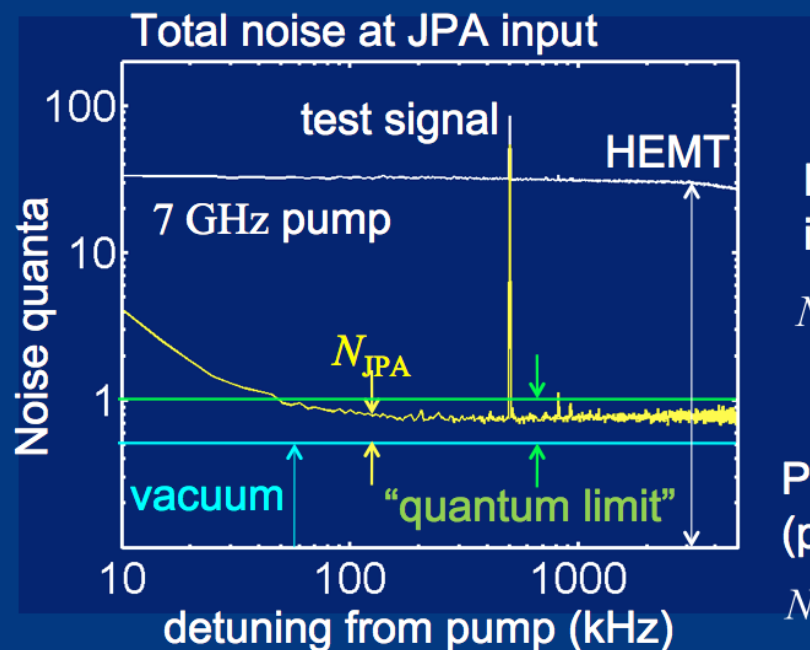
$\text{Nb}_{0.30}\text{Ti}_{0.67}\text{O}_{0.03}$  : 280 nm





$$I \propto X_1 + \text{noise}$$

$$Q \propto X_2 + \text{noise}$$



Noise referred to JPA input

$$N_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} + N_{\text{JPA}}$$

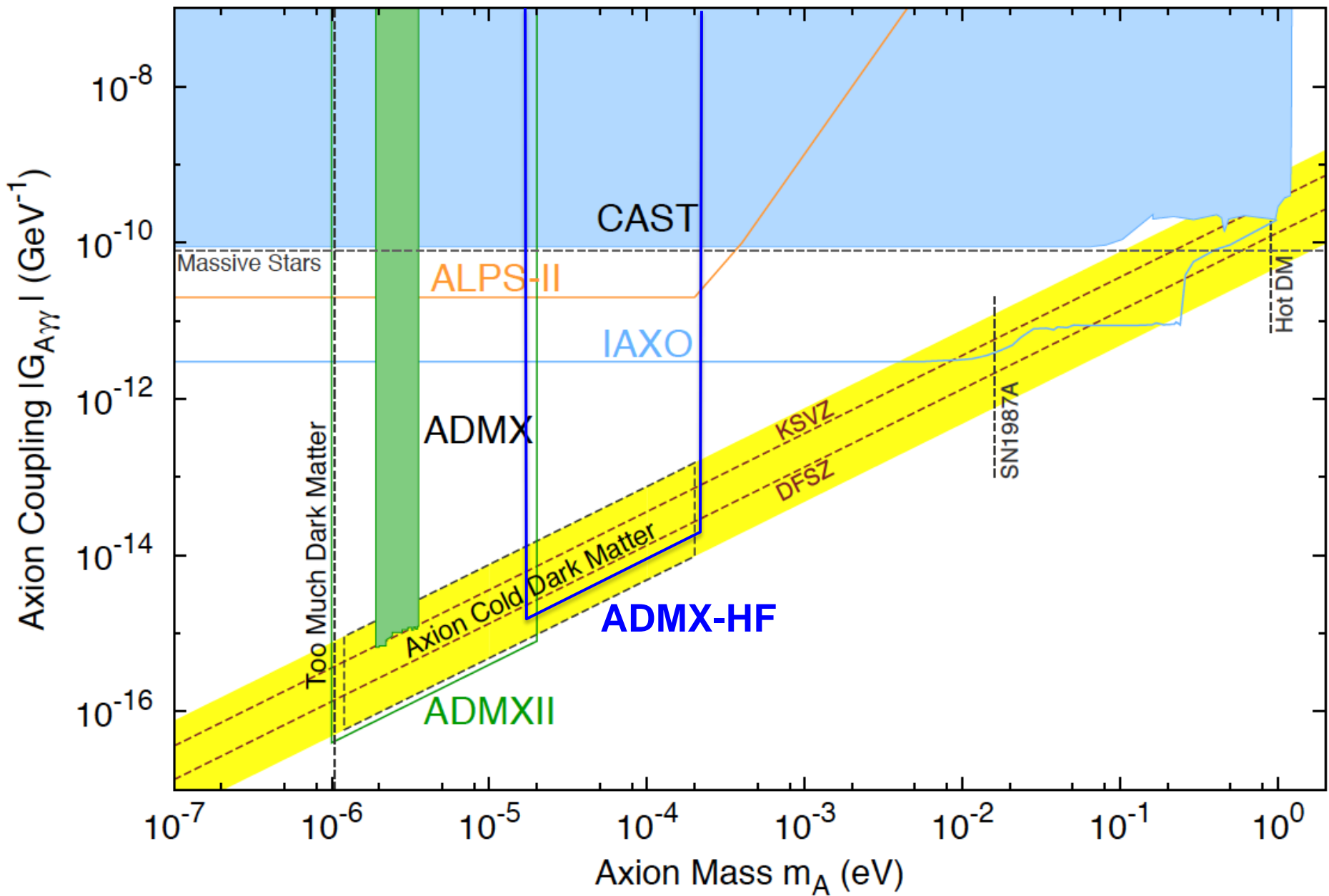
Phase insensitive amp (phase preserving)

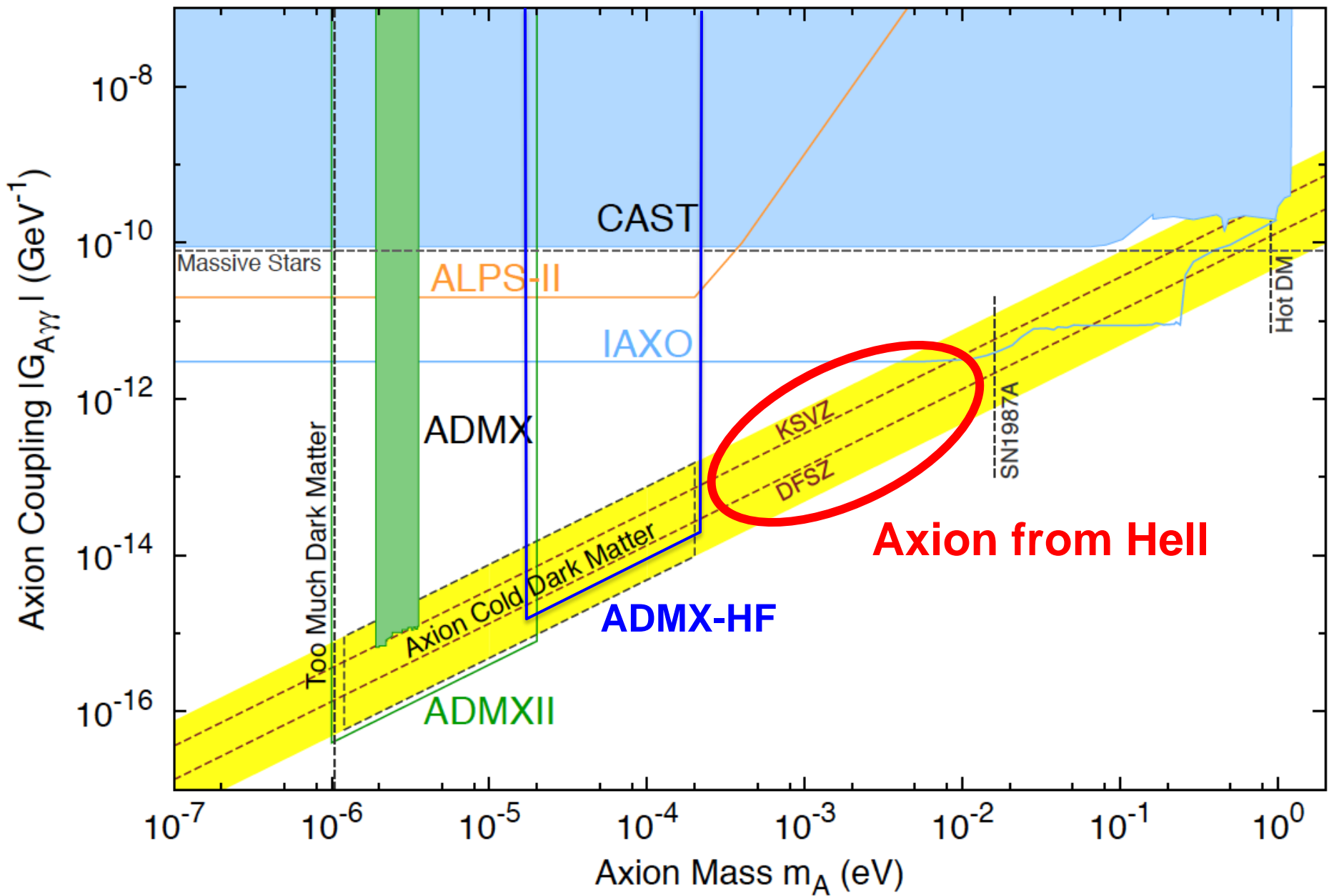
$$N_{\text{JPA}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

## Josephson Parametric Amplifiers (JPA)

*Konrad Lehnert, JILA/CU*

- Natural for higher frequencies
- Broadly & easily tunable
- Operates at the SQL or below (squeezing)
- ADMX-HF will initially utilize an existing and proven system design
  - 4-8 GHz
  - Quantum-limited T

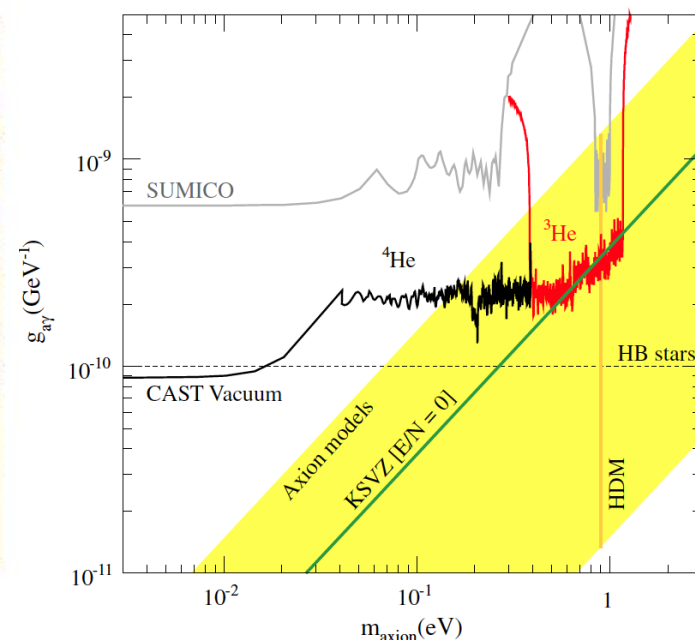
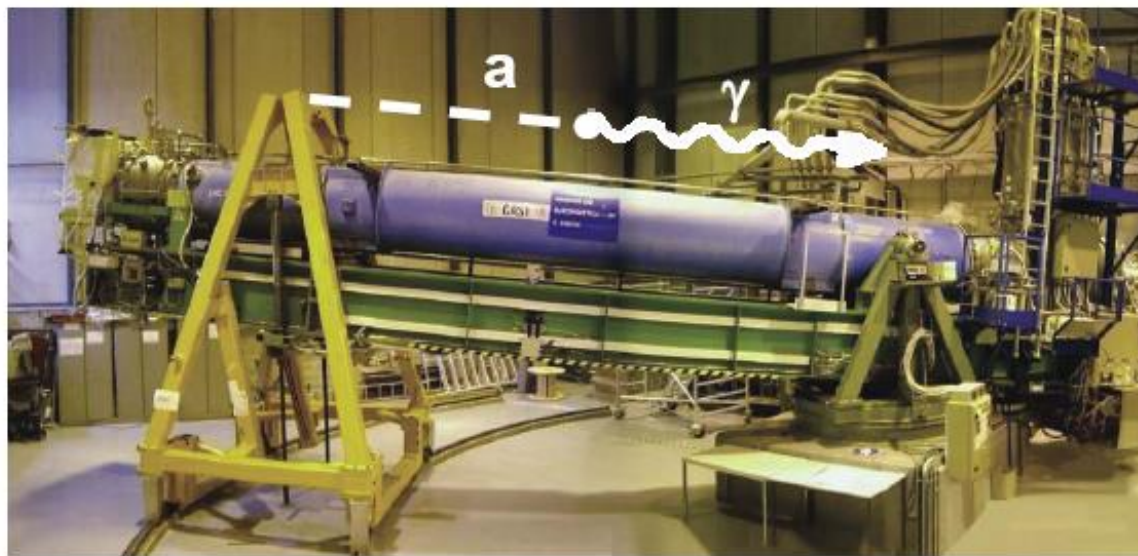
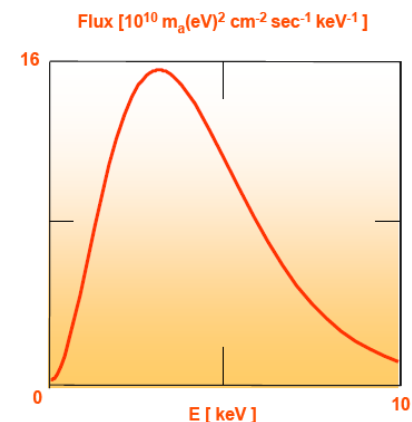
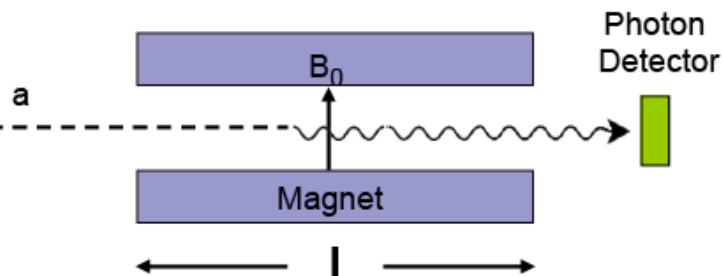
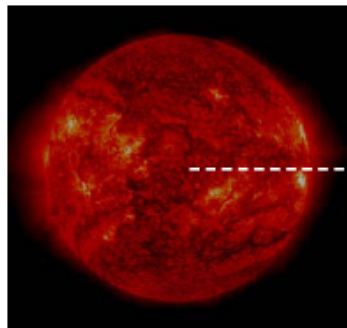




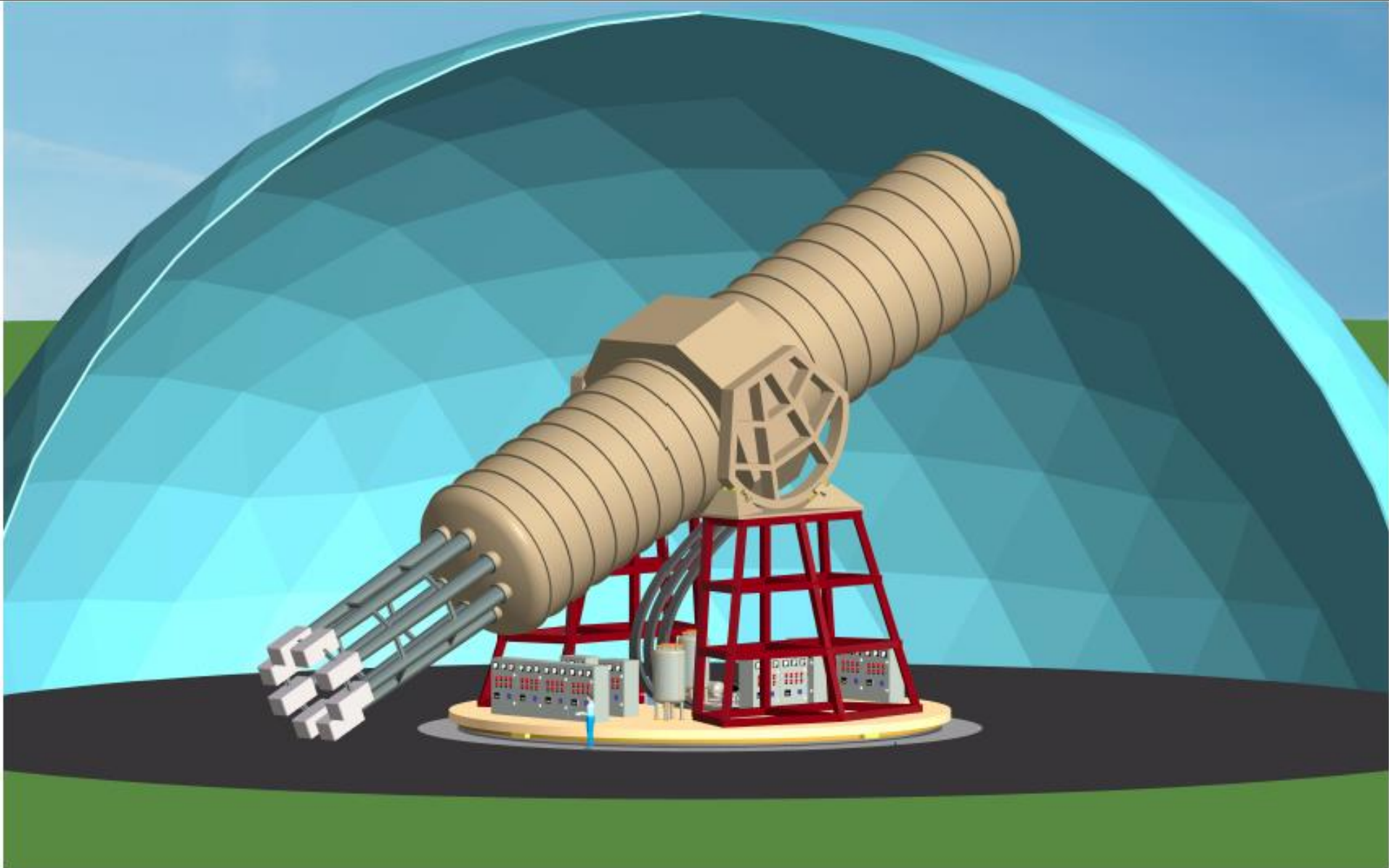
Are there other ways of searching for the axion?

*(Yes, but not very good)*

# Axion Helioscope: The CERN Axion Solar Telescope (CAST)



# The International Axion Observatory (IAXO)



E. Armengaud *et al.*, Letter of Intent to the CERN SPC, August 7, 2013

So when are we going to find the axion?

## Recent notable lunar eclipses



Boston Red Sox – 10/27/2004

Boston Bruins – 6/15/2011

# Final remarks

- The discovery of the identity of Dark Matter within a decade is plausible, even probable
- I will (cautiously) predict that ADMX/ADMX-HF will find evidence for a predominantly axionic dark matter halo
- Should the axionic DM be found, it would open up a unique Bose quantum system for study (& axion astronomy?)
- We are always looking for a few wild & crazy students who will follow us
- But *caveat emptor* ...

“Problems worthy of attack  
Prove their worth by hitting back”

– *Piet Hein*

# **The 4% Universe**

## ***Dark Matter, Dark Energy & the Race to Discover the Rest of Reality***

Harcourt, Houghton & Mifflin, 2010

Richard Panek

*(See the chapter “The Curse  
of the Bambino”, about ADMX)*

