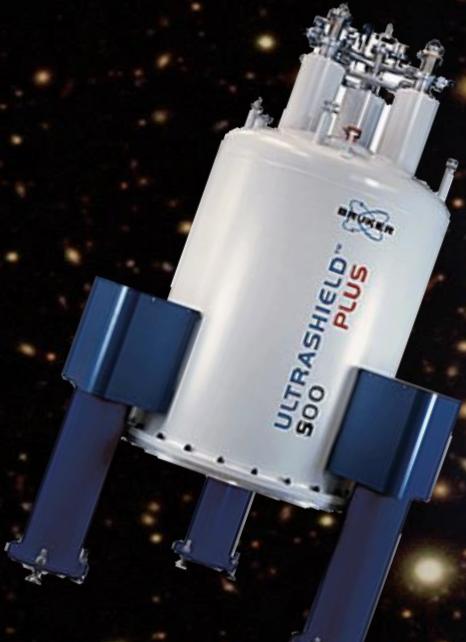


# *Status of the Cosmic Axion Spin Precession Experiment (CASPEr)*



## NMR Meets Dark Matter

Marina Gil Sendra,  
for the CASPEr collaboration

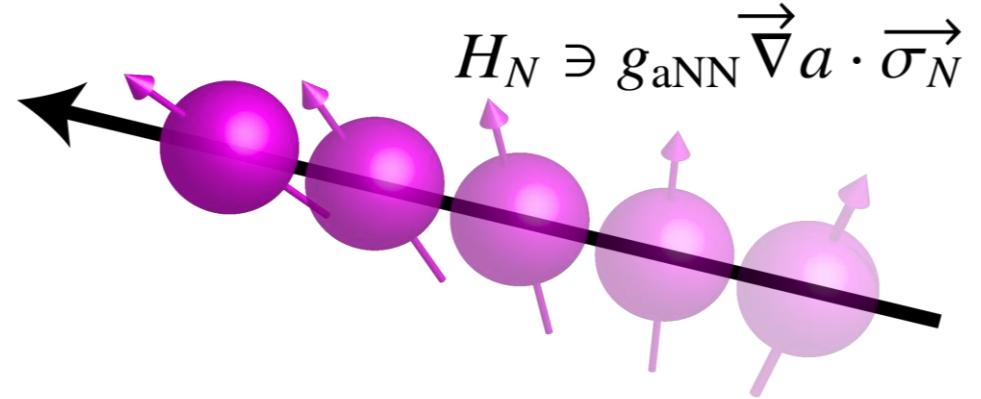
 **HIM**  
Helmholtz-Institut Mainz

JG|U

# Axion – spin couplings

## CASPER – Wind:

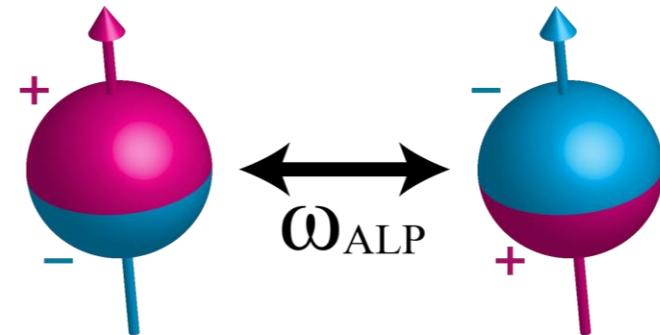
- ALP-nuclear spin couplings
- same as magnetic field coupling to spins
- induces precession



$$\mathbf{B}_{ALP} \approx g_{aNN} \sqrt{2\rho_{DM}} \cos(m_a t) \mathbf{v}_{ALP}$$

## CASPER - Electric:

- ALP induce oscillating nuclear electric dipole moment

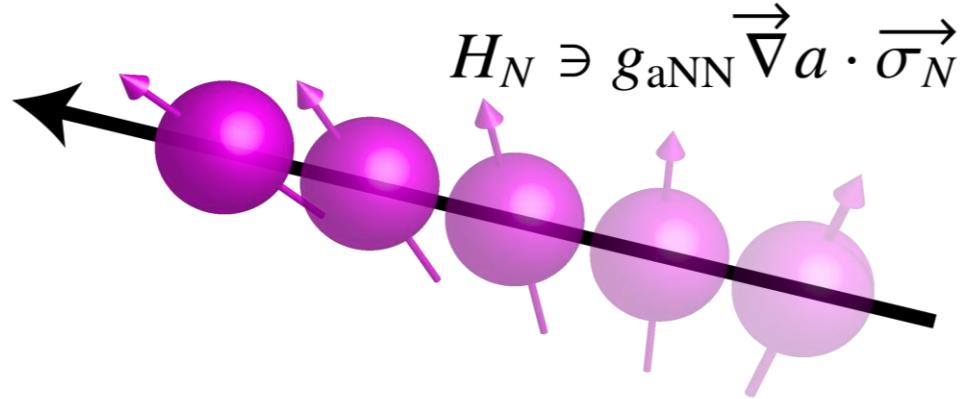


$$\mathbf{d}(t) \cdot \mathbf{E} \leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{B}(t)$$

# Axion – spin couplings

## CASPER – Wind:

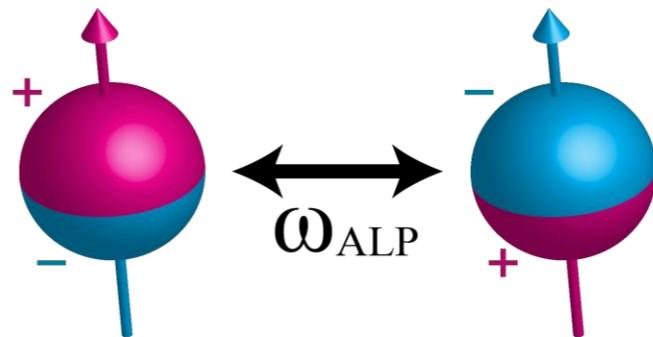
- ALP-nuclear spin couplings
- same as magnetic field coupling to spins
- induces precession



$$B_{ALP} \approx g_{aNN} \sqrt{2\rho_{DM}} \cos(m_a t) v_{ALP}$$

## CASPER - Electric:

- ALP induce oscillating nuclear electric dipole moment



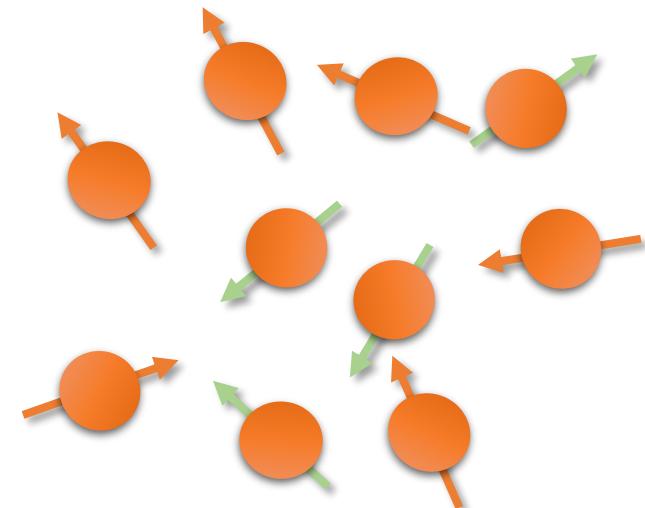
$$d(t) \cdot E \leftrightarrow \mu \cdot B(t)$$

**CASPER looks for any kind of “wavy” dark matter that couples to nuclear spins**

# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**

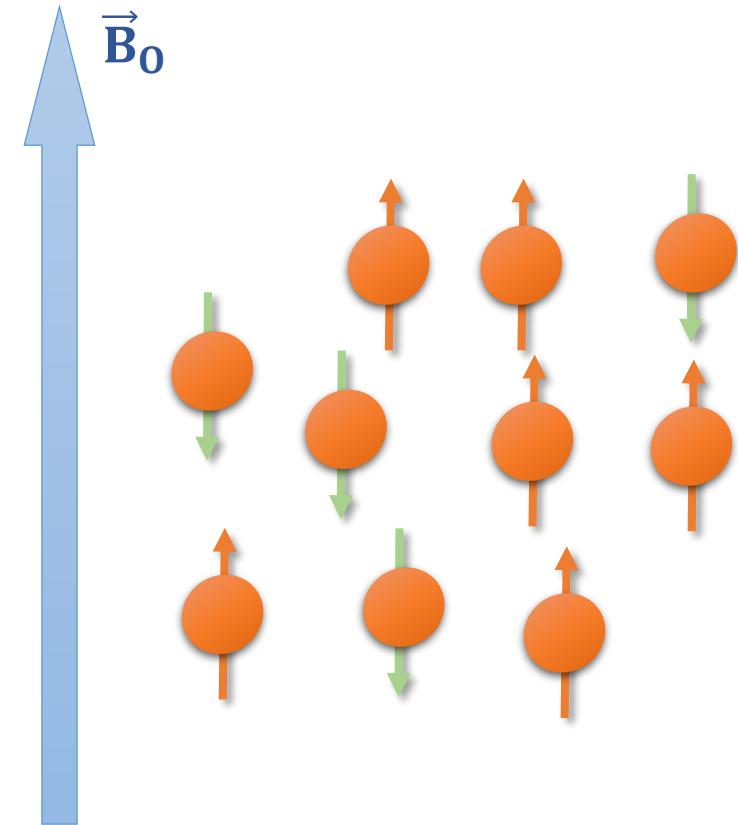
$$\omega_L = \gamma B_o$$



# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**

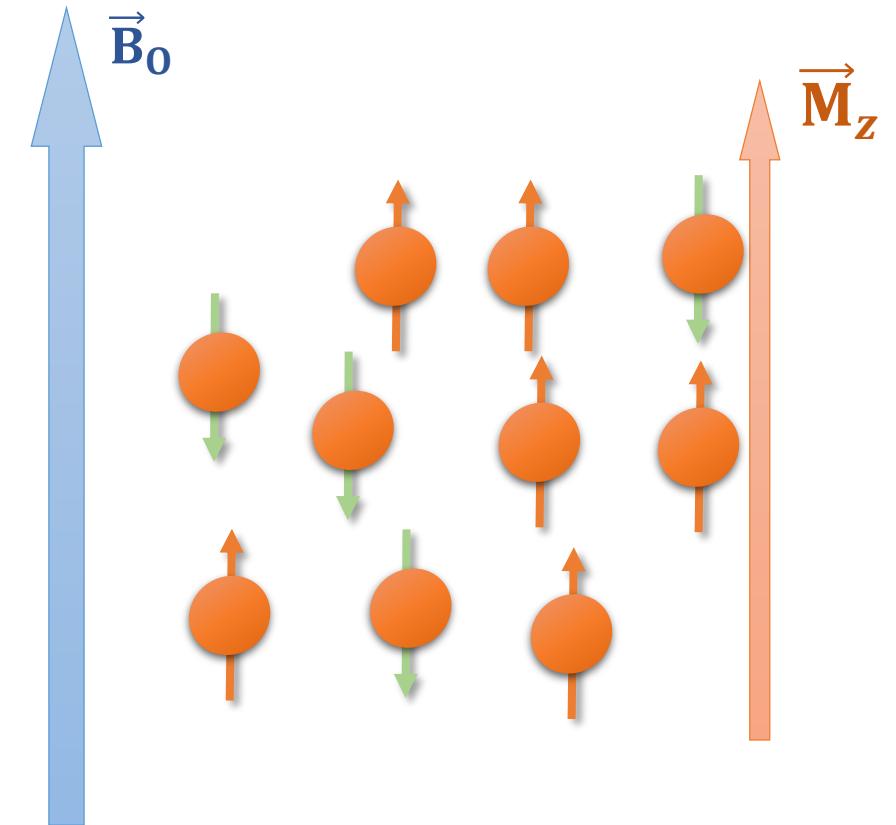
$$\omega_L = \gamma B_o$$



# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

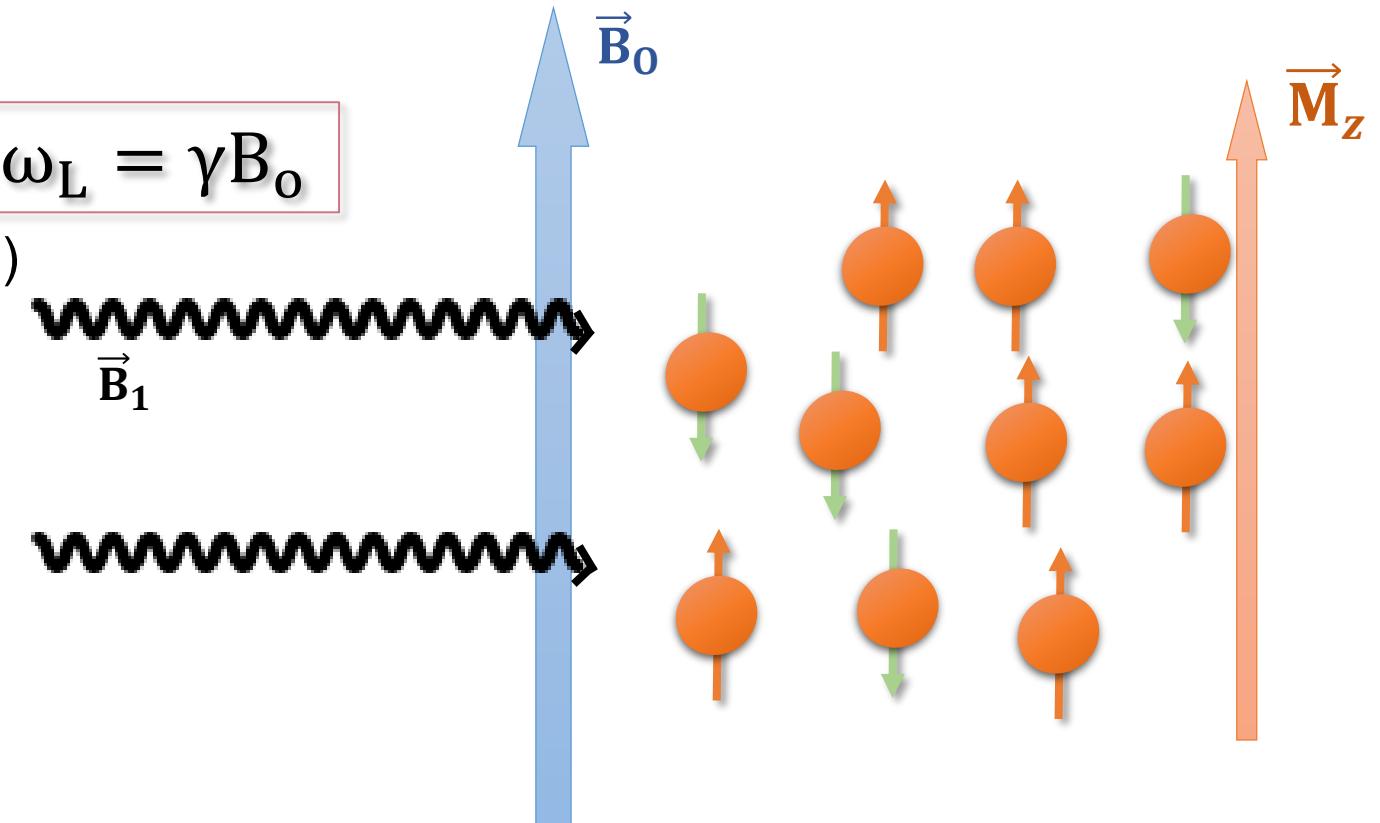
1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**

$$\omega_L = \gamma B_o$$



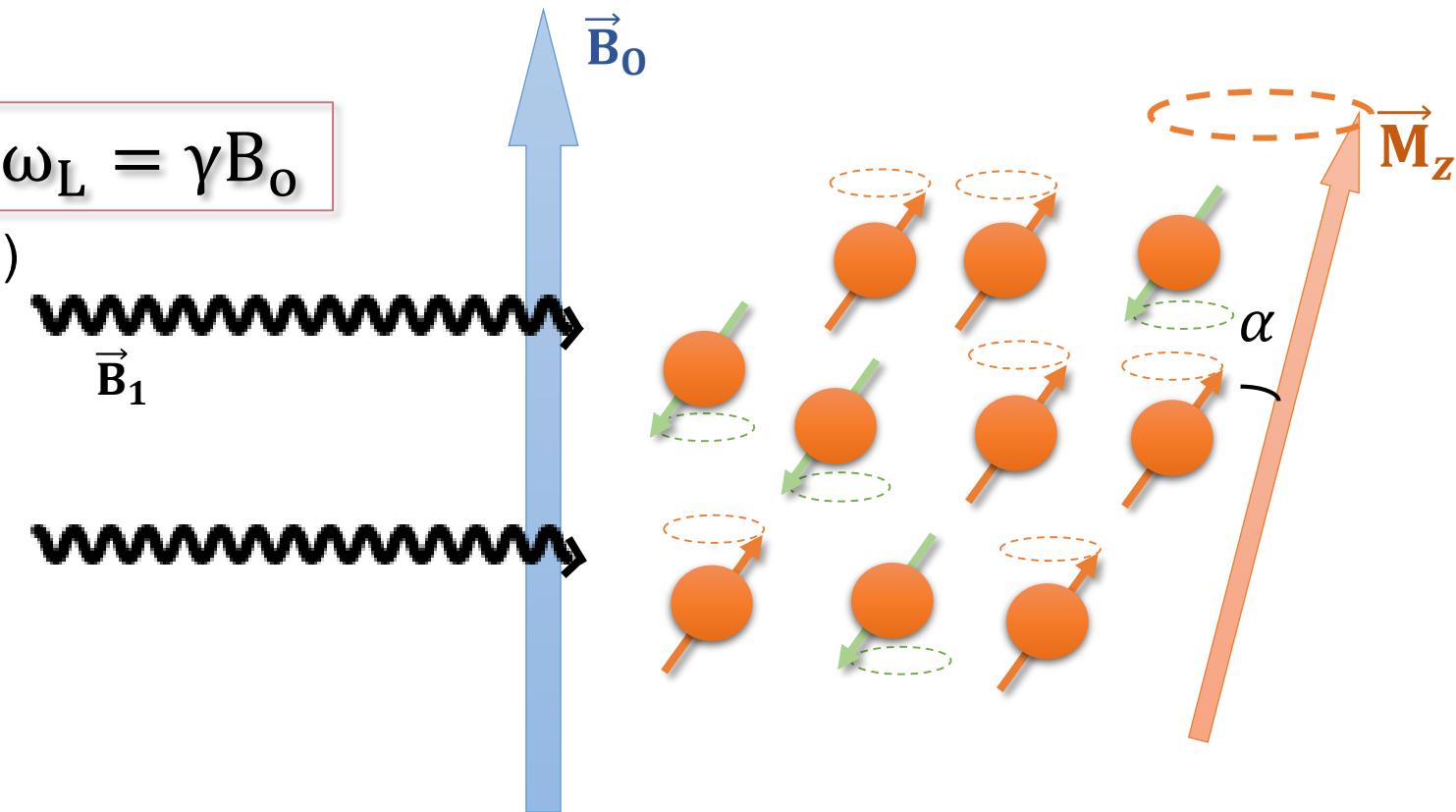
# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**



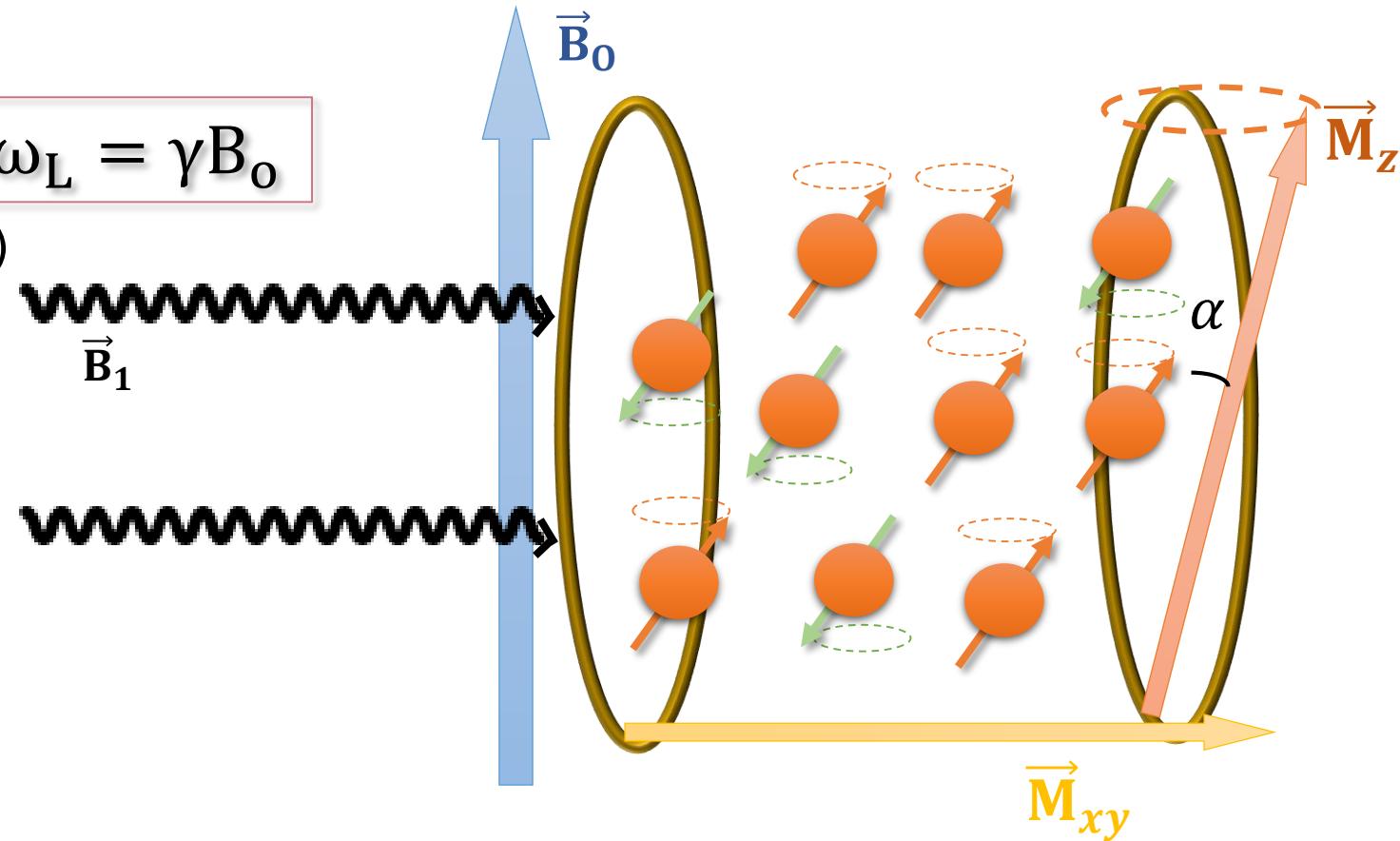
# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**



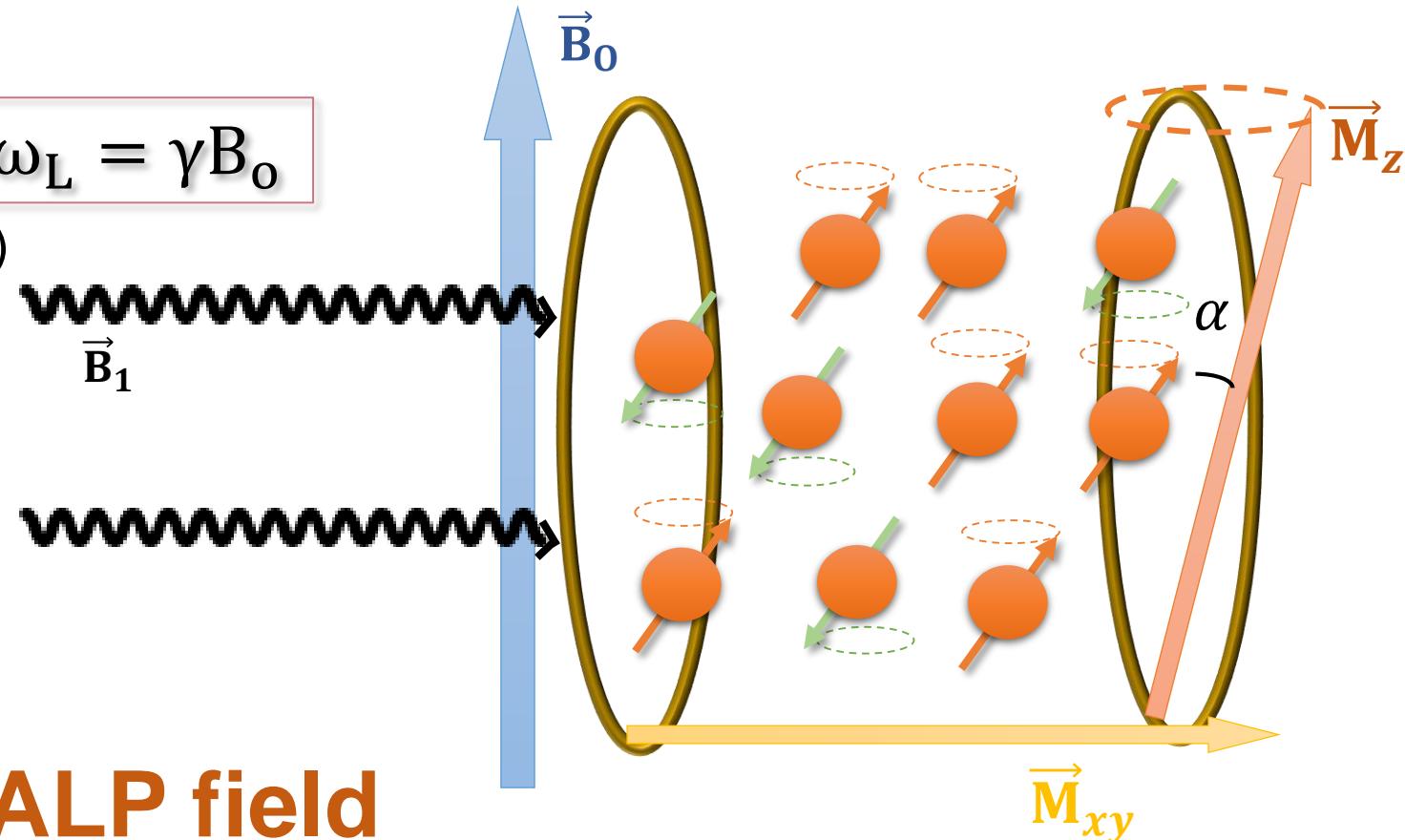
# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**



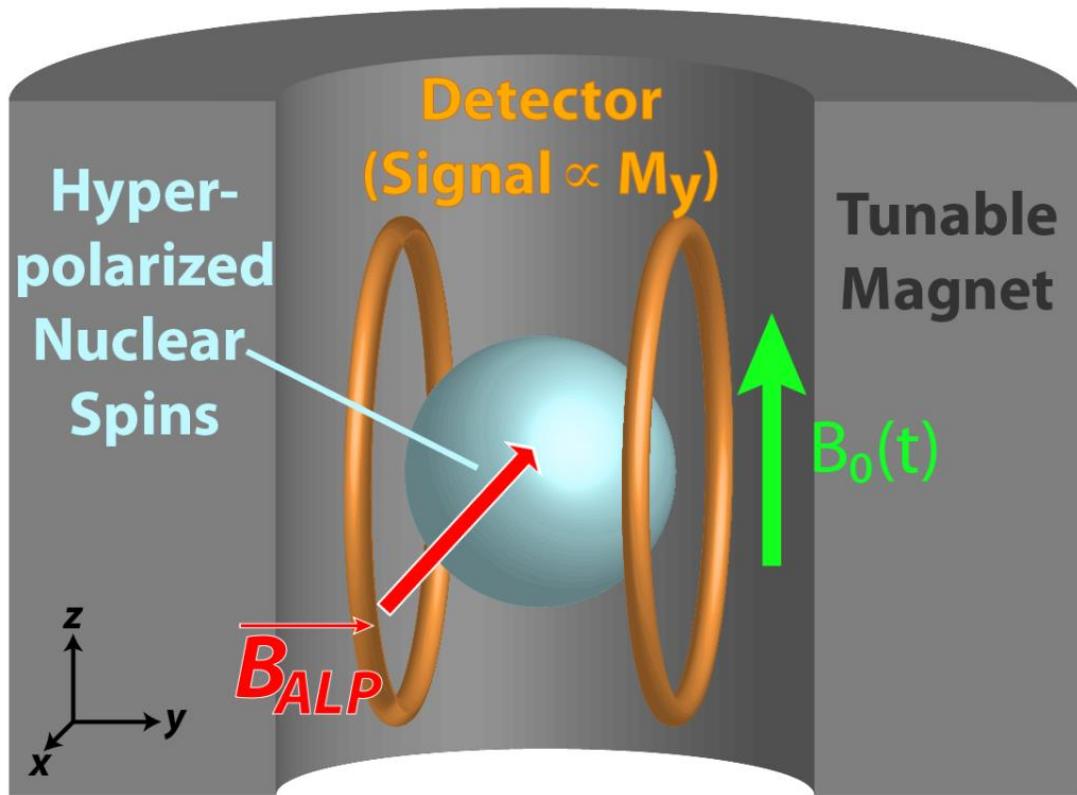
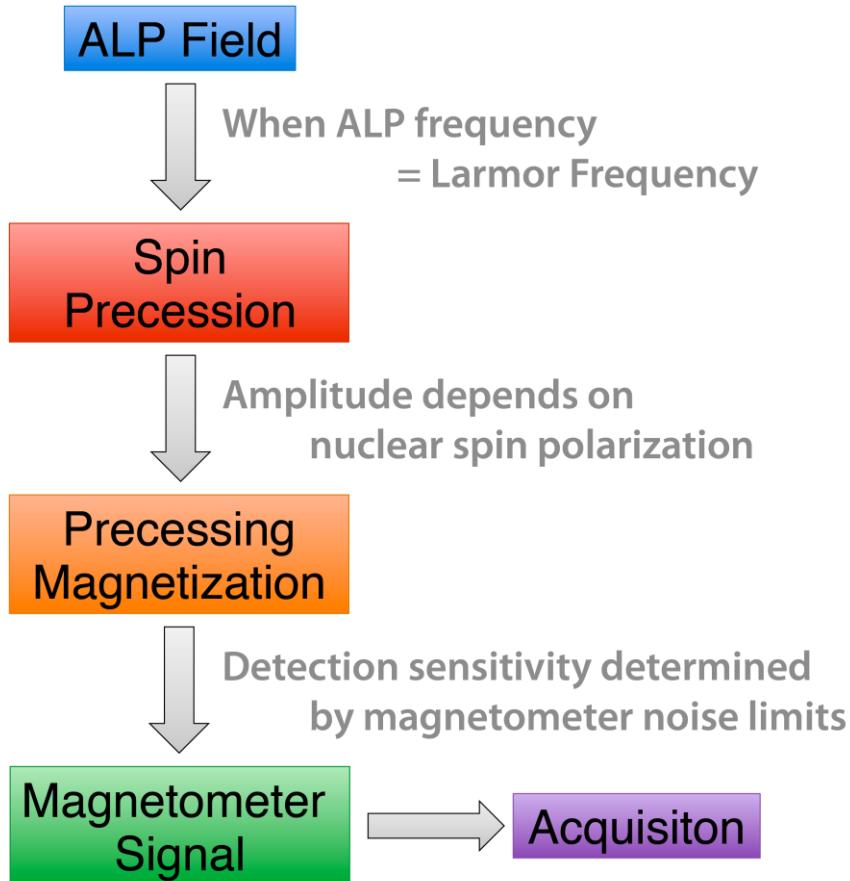
# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

1. Nuclei with  $I \neq 0$
2. In a magnetic field  $\rightarrow$  Spins precess
3. General magnetization  $\vec{M}$  (**polarization**)
4. Apply  $\vec{B}_1$  **oscillating transverse field**
5. When  $\omega_1 = \omega_L \rightarrow$  spins are tilted
6. We get **transverse magnetization**



**CASPEr  $\rightarrow$   $B_1$  is the ALP field**

# CASPEr detection scheme



1. **CASPEr ZULF**  $\rightarrow B_o \leq 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
2. **CASPEr -Wind Low Field**  $\rightarrow 10^{-4} \text{ T} \leq B_o \leq 10^{-1} \text{ T}$
3. **CASPEr -Wind High Field**  $\rightarrow 0.1 \text{ T} \leq B_o \leq 14 \text{ T}$

# CASPEr - Wind

$$M(t) \approx np\mu \left( g_{\text{aNN}} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} v \right) \frac{\sin [(2\mu B_0 - m_a) t]}{2\mu B_0 - m_a} \sin (2\mu B_0 t)$$

Signal is REALLY small!

We need to maximize:

- Number density (n)
- Polarization (p)
- Nuclear magnetic moment ( $\mu$ )
- Sensitivity

# CASPEr - Wind

$$M(t) \approx np\mu \left( g_{\text{aNN}} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} v \right) \frac{\sin [(2\mu B_0 - m_a)t]}{2\mu B_0 - m_a} \sin (2\mu B_0 t)$$

Signal is REALLY small!

We need to maximize:

- Number density (n)
- Polarization (p)

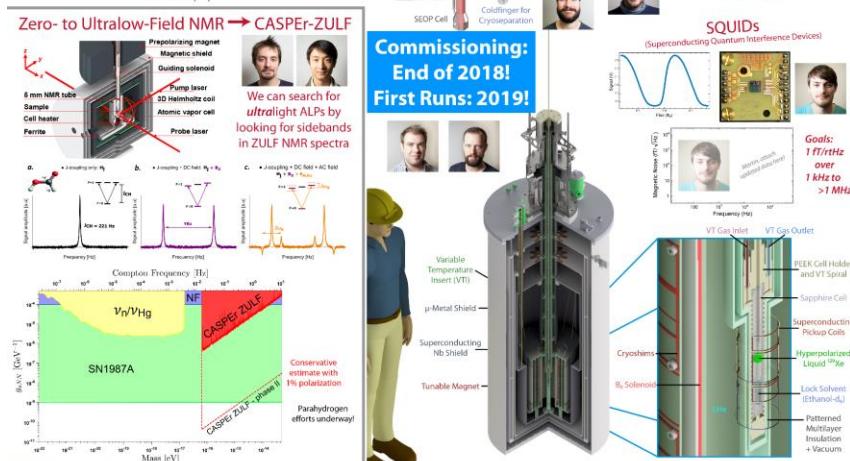
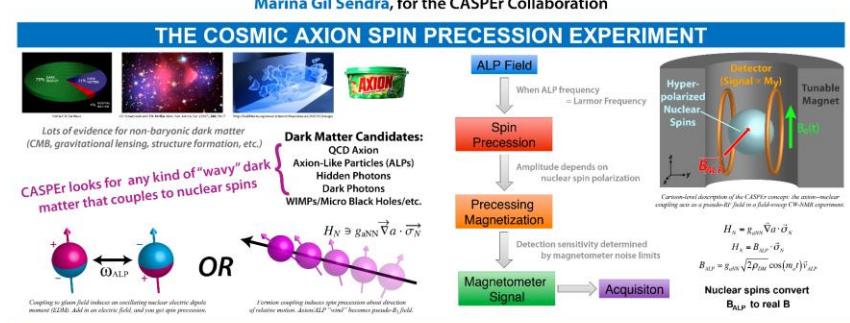
Hyperpolarized liquid  $^{129}\text{Xe}$

- Nuclear magnetic moment ( $\mu$ )

- Sensitivity

Cryogenic probe, SQUIDs, etc

# LATER! → Gary Centers & Nataniel Figueroa



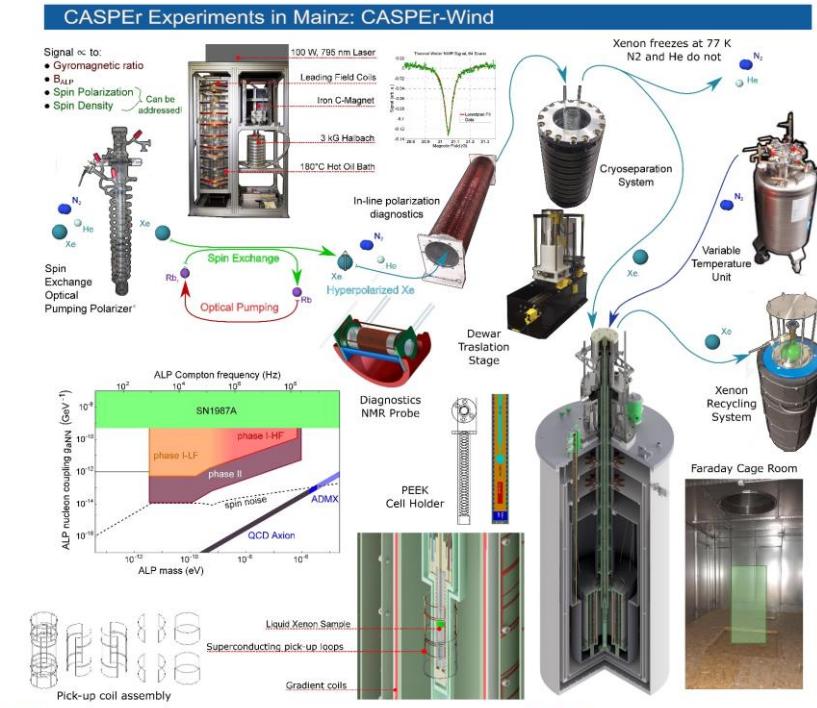
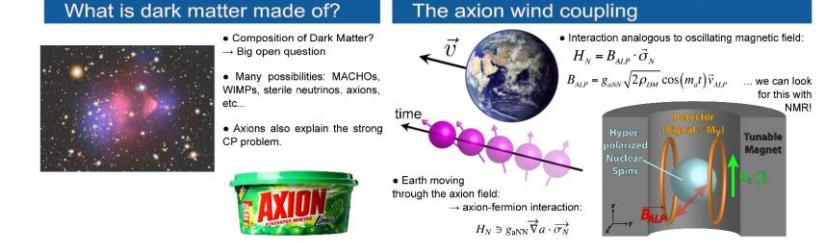
This work is supported by the Helmholtz-Simons Foundation, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Reinhart Koselleck-Projekte: "NMR Search for the Dark Matter Wind"), and the European Research Council (DarkOST).

21/06/2018



N. L. Figueroa<sup>1,2</sup>, J. W., Blanchard<sup>1,2</sup>, G. Centers<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Englert<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Garcon<sup>1,2</sup>, M. G. Sendra<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Wickenbrock<sup>1,2</sup>, T. Wu<sup>1,2</sup> & D. Budker<sup>1,2,3</sup> for the CASPER Collaboration

<sup>1</sup>: Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz, Staudinger Weg 7, 55128 Mainz    <sup>2</sup>: Helmholtz Institut Mainz, 55099 Mainz    <sup>3</sup>: Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, USA



GSI HIM HELMHOLTZ Institut Mainz

JGU HIM Helmholtz-Institut Mainz

JGU 6

PATRAS 2018, Hamburg

# THANKS!