Planck 2021
23rd International Conference From the Planck scale to the Electroweak scale

Quantum Technologies for New-physics Searches

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thorium nuclear clock
https://thoriumclock.eu/

Q-SEnSE
An NSF Quantum Leap Challenge Institute
https://www.colorado.edu/research/qsense/

NSF

NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

Office of Naval Research
ONR
Science & Technology

erc
European Research Council

Extraordinary progress in the control of atoms and ions

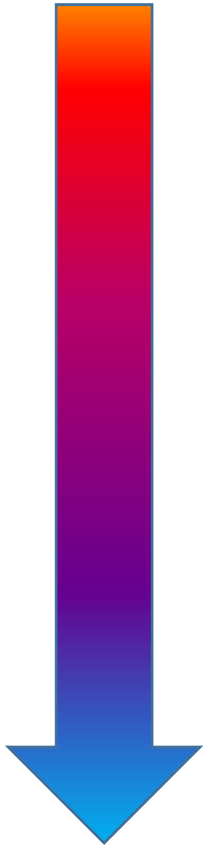
1997 Nobel Prize
Laser cooling and trapping

2001 Nobel Prize
Bose-Einstein Condensation

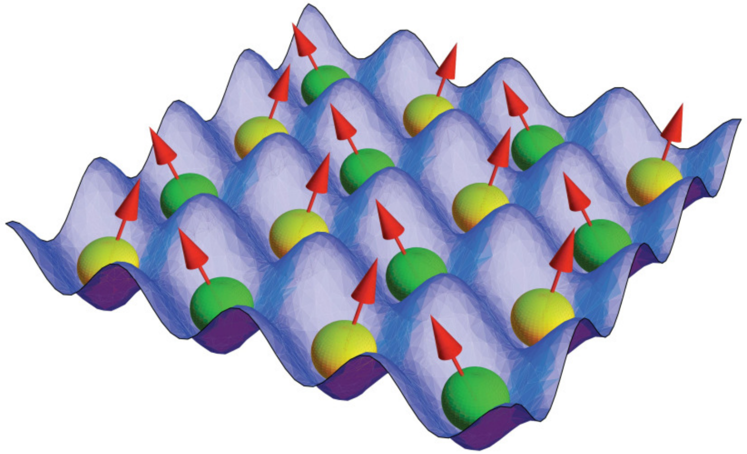
2005 Nobel Prize
Frequency combs

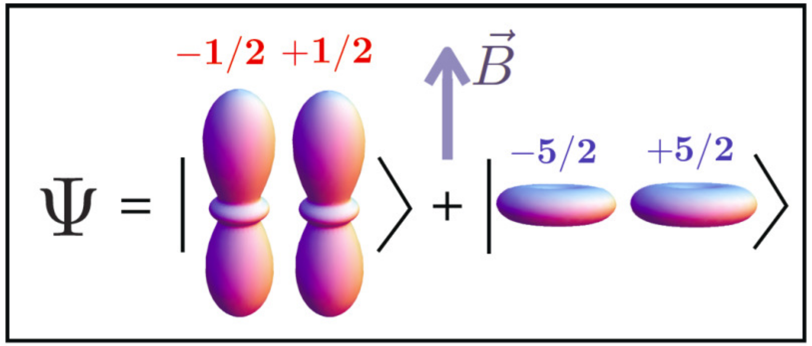
2012 Nobel prize
Quantum control

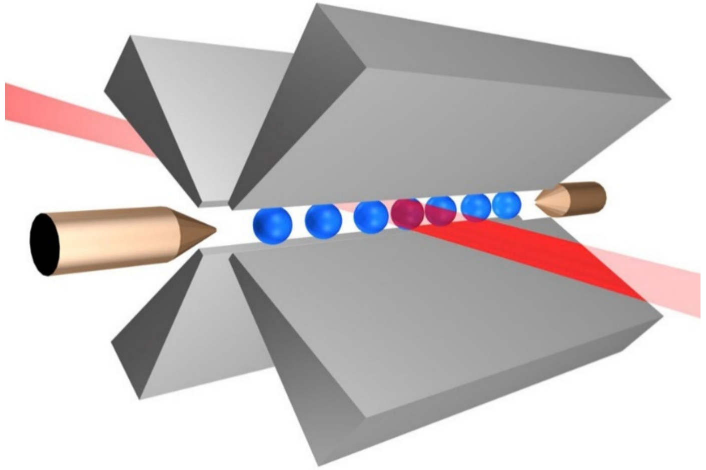
300K

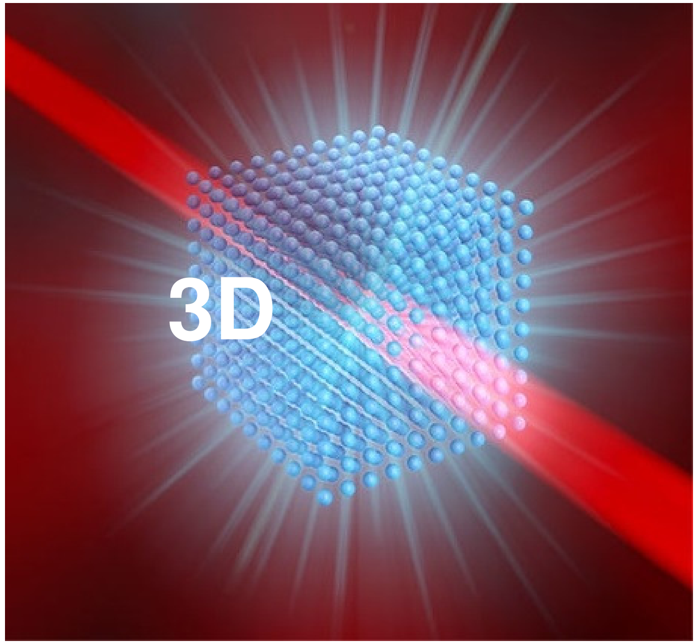


pK









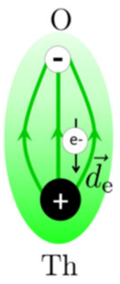
Atoms are now: **Ultracold** **Trapped** **Precisely controlled**

Searches for BSM physics with Atomic, Molecular, and Optical (AMO) Physics

Fundamental symmetries with quantum science techniques

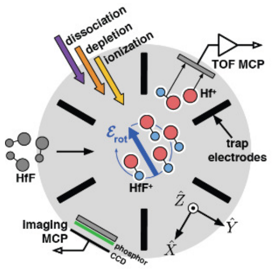
Searches for electron electric-dipole moment (eEDM)

Advanced ACME



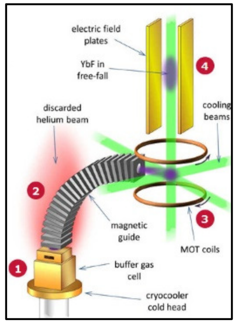
ThO

JILA eEDM



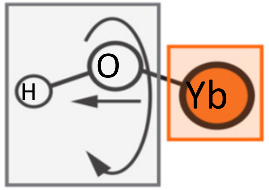
HfF^+, ThF^+

Imperial College



YbF

PolyEDM

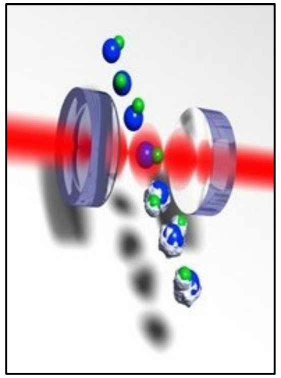


Also NMQM search

YbOH, …

Searches for hadronic EDMs

CeNTREX

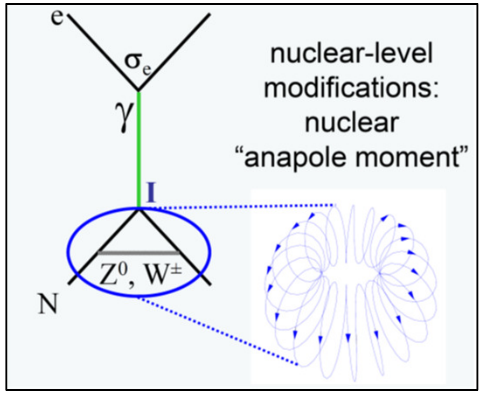


Hg
Xe
Ra
EDMs

TlF (proton EDM)

Enhanced parity violation

ZOMBIES



Also Yb (Mainz), Fr (FRIUMF & Japan)

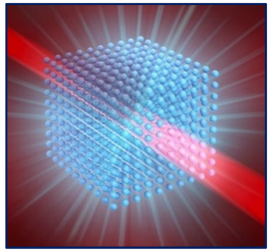
Rapid advances in ultracold molecule cooling and trapping; polyatomic molecules; future: molecules with Ra & "spin squeezed" entangled states

Atomic and Nuclear Clocks & Cavities

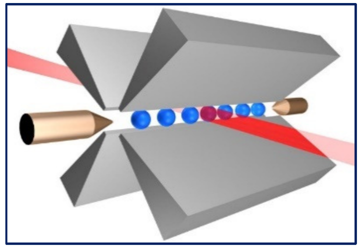
Major clock & cavities R&D efforts below, also molecular clocks, portable clocks and optical links

BSM searches with clocks

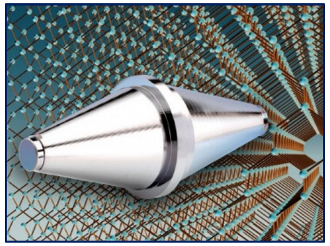
- Searches for variations of fundamental constants
- Ultralight scalar dark matter & relaxion searches
- Tests of general relativity
- Searches for violation of the equivalence principle
- Searches for the Lorentz violation



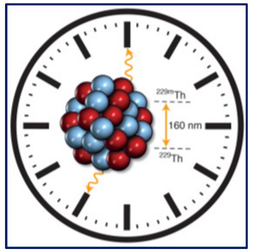
3D lattice clocks



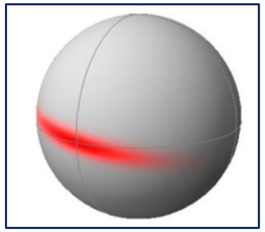
Multi-ion & entangled clocks



Ultrastable optical cavities



Nuclear & highly charge ion clocks



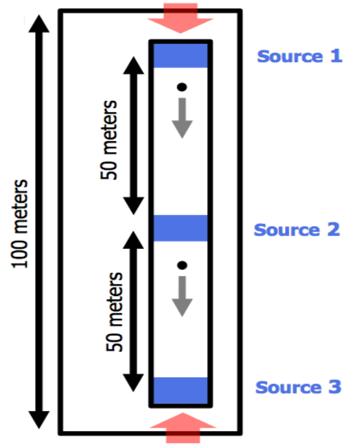
Measurements beyond the quantum limit

Atom interferometry

BSM searches:
Variation of fundamental constants
Ultralight scalar DM & relaxion searches
Violation of the equivalence principle

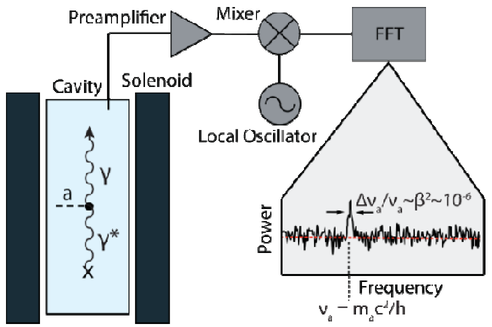
Prototype gravitational wave detectors

MAGIS-100 Fermilab



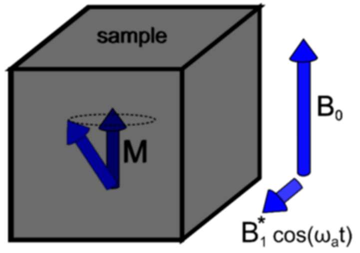
MIGA (France), 150 meters under construction
AION

Axion and ALPs searches



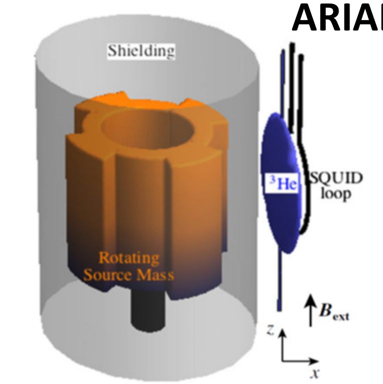
Microwave cavities: HAYSTAC
AMO: measurements beyond quantum limits

CASPEr-electric, solids
(coupling to gluons)



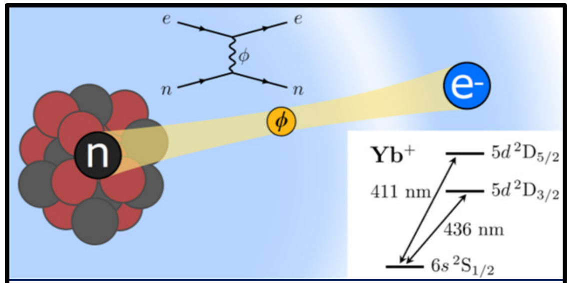
CASPEr-wind, Xe
(coupling to fermions)

ARIADNE



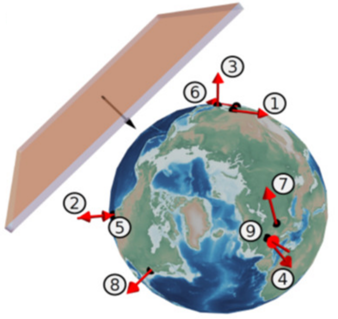
Resonantly detecting axion-mediated forces with NMR

Other dark matter & new force searches



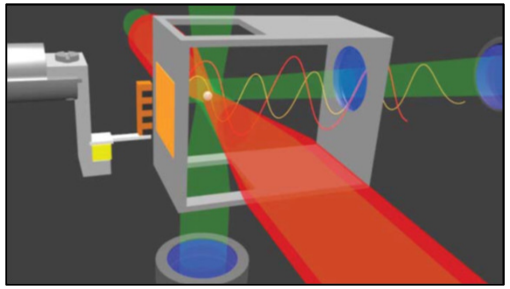
Fifth force searches with precision spectroscopy with atoms and ions

WReSL: Cs spectroscopy



GNOME: network of optical magnetometers for exotic physics

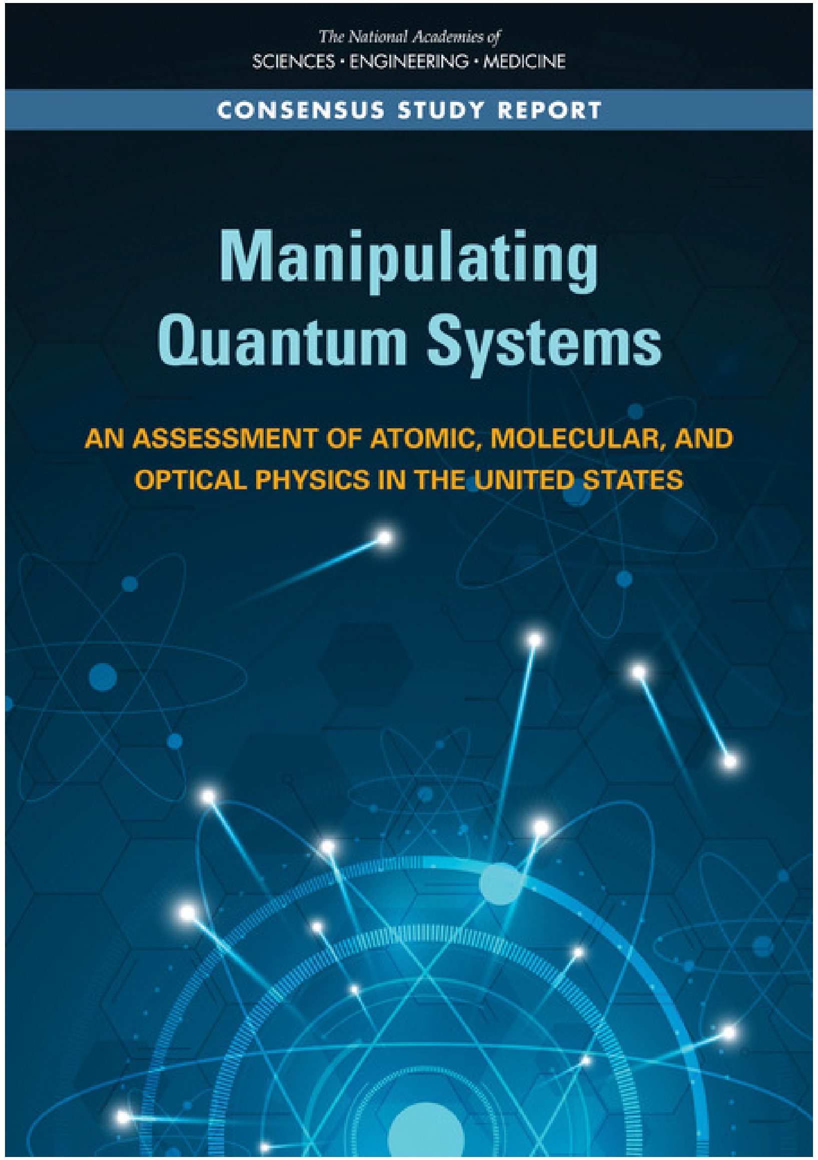
Levitated optomechanics



Also: gravitational wave detection and testing the Newtonian inverse square law

Many other current & future experiments: tests of the gravity-quantum interface, and HUNTER (AMO sterile neutrino search), SHAFT, ORGAN & UPLOAD (axions), solid-state directional detection with NV centers (WIMPs), doped cryocrystals for EDMs, Rydberg atoms, tests of QED, …

2020 USA Decadal Assessment and Outlook Report on AMO Science and other recourses



PDF and html versions are available (free) online:
https://www.nationalacademies.org/amo

Chapter 6
PRECISION FRONTIER AND FUNDAMENTAL NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

Recent review:
Search for new physics with atoms and molecules, M. S. Safronova, D. Budker, D. DeMille, Derek F. Jackson-Kimball, A. Derevianko, and Charles W. Clark, Rev. Mod. Phys. 90, 025008 (2018). **106 pages, over 1100 references**

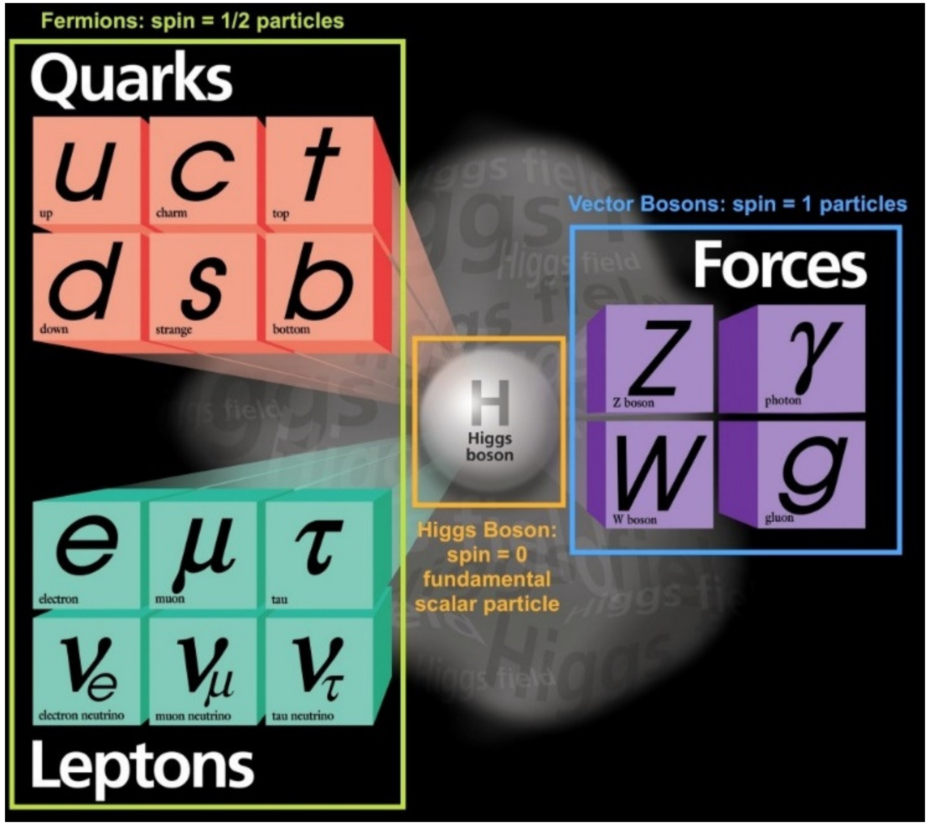
Focus Issue in Quantum Science and Technology
Quantum Sensors for New-Physics Discoveries
Editors: Marianna Safronova and Dmitry Budker

https://iopscience.iop.org/journal/2058-9565/page/Focus-on-Quantum-Sensors-for-New-Physics-Discoveries

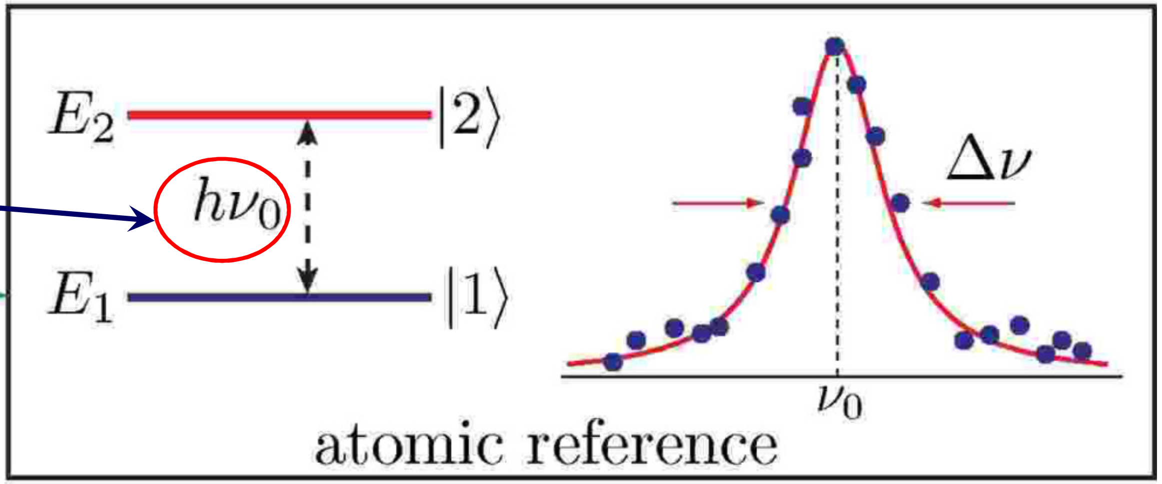
Search for physics beyond the standard model with atomic clocks

Atomic clocks can measure and compare frequencies to exceptional precisions!

If fundamental constants change (now) due to for various "new physics" effects atomic clock may be able to detect it.

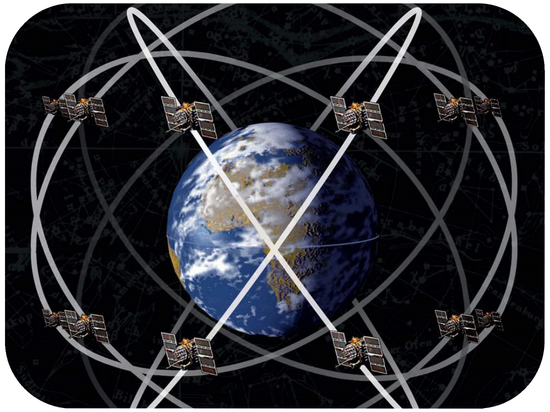


Frequency will change



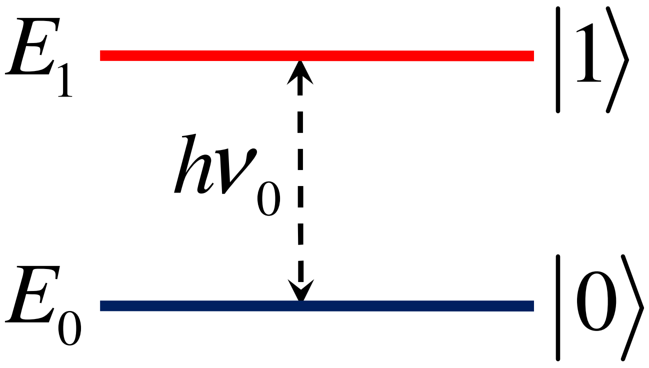
BEYOND THE STANDARD MODEL?

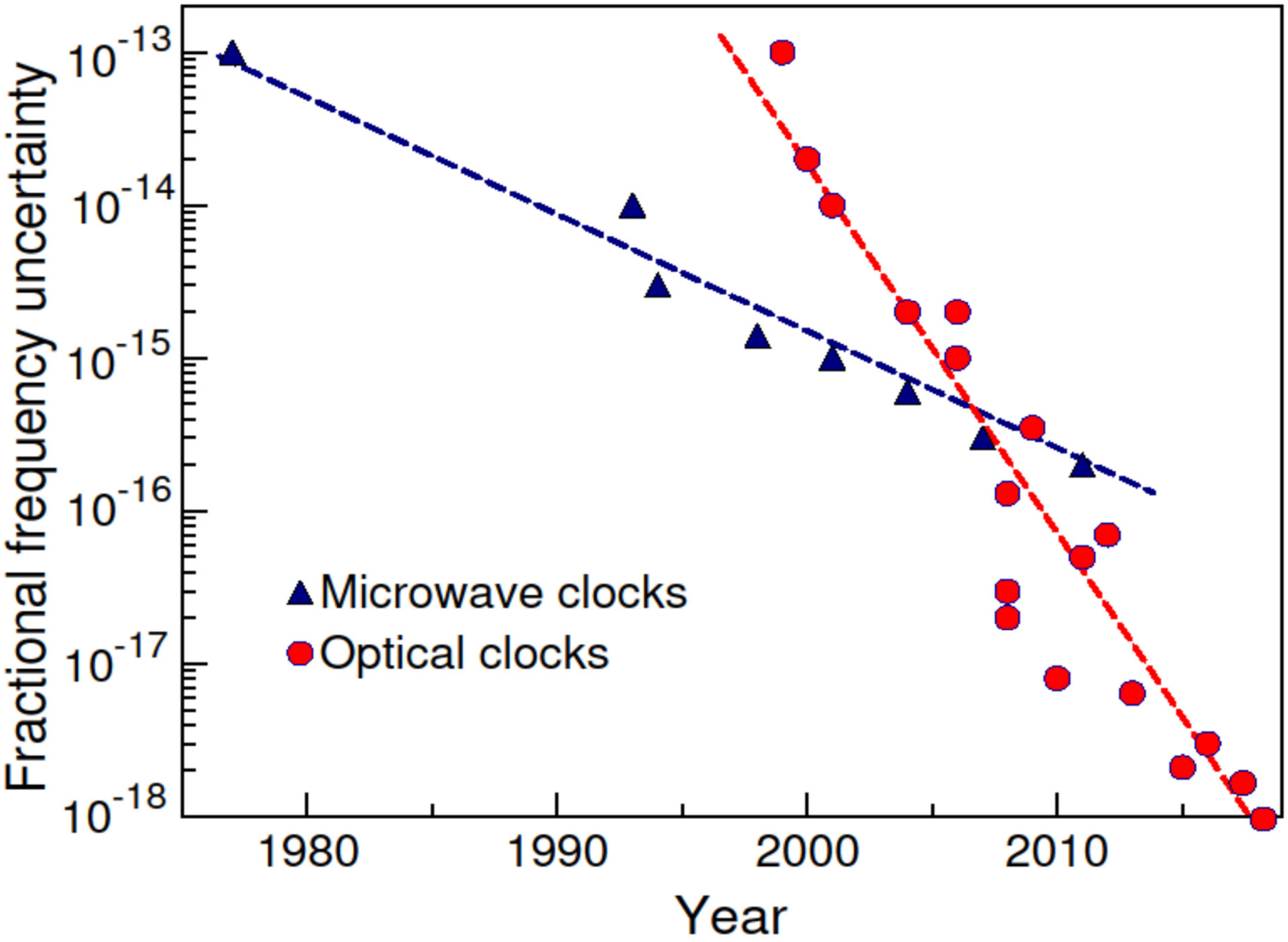
Optical atomic clocks will not lose one second in **30 billion years**



airandspace.si.edu

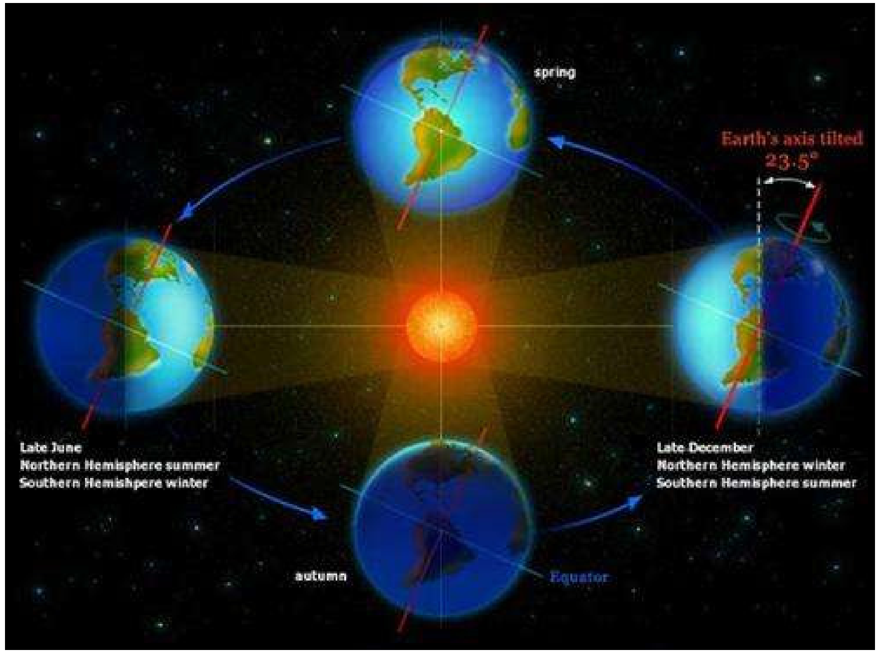
GPS satellites:
microwave
atomic clocks
Accuracy: 0.1 ns





Ingredients for a clock

1. Need a system with **periodic behavior**:
   it cycles occur at constant frequency



2. Count the cycles to produce time interval
3. Agree on the origin of time to generate a time scale

NOAA/Thomas G. Andrews

Ludlow et al., RMP 87, 637 (2015)

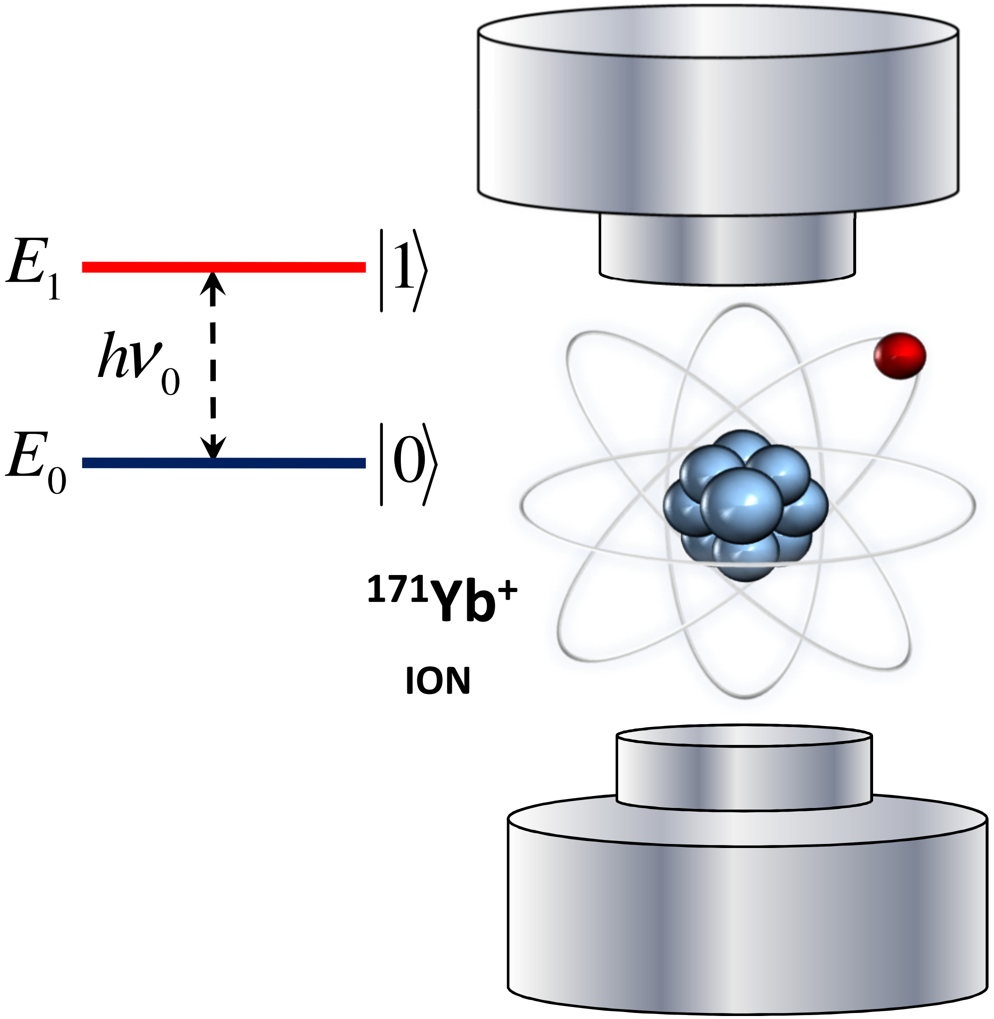
Ingredients for an atomic clock

1. Atoms are all the same and will oscillate at exactly the same frequency (in the same environment):
   You now have a perfect oscillator!

2. Take a sample of atoms (or just one)

3. Build a laser in resonance with this atomic frequency

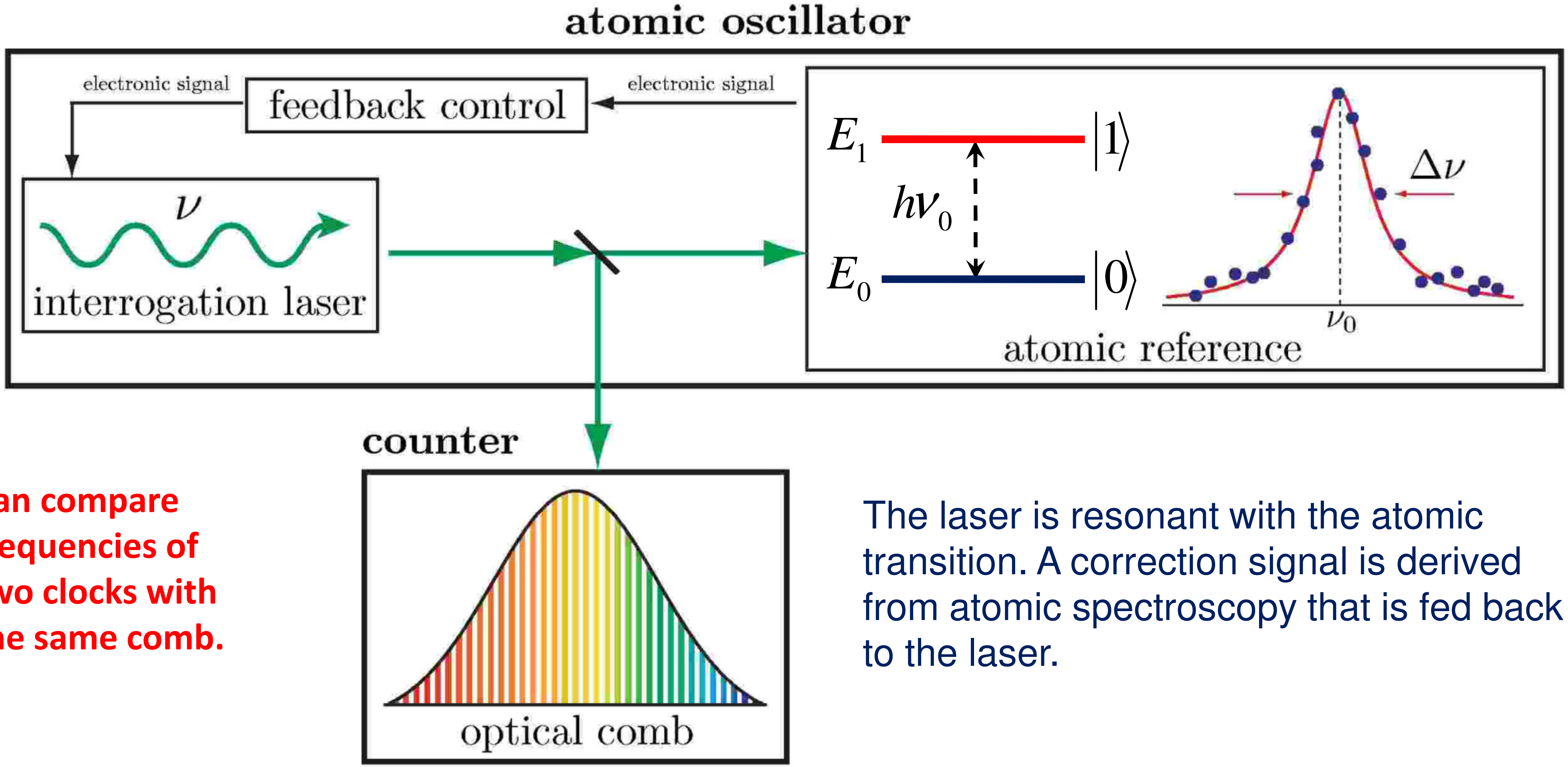
4. Count cycles of this signal



Ludlow et al., RMP 87, 637 (2015)


Fender
STRATOCASTER

How optical atomic clock works



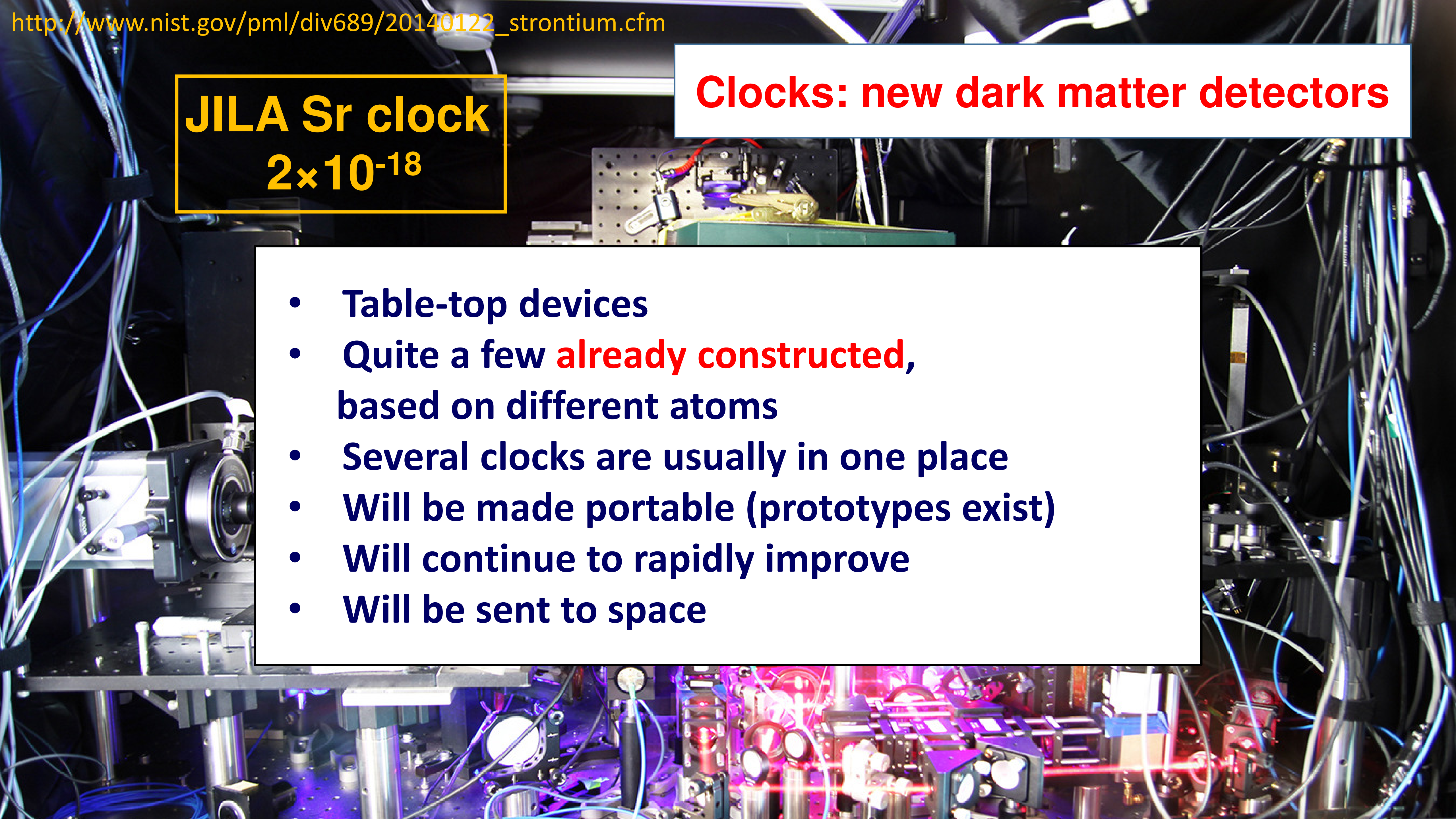
Can compare frequencies of two clocks with the same comb.

The laser is resonant with the atomic transition. A correction signal is derived from atomic spectroscopy that is fed back to the laser.

An optical frequency synthesizer (optical frequency comb) is used to divide the optical frequency down to countable microwave or radio frequency signals.

From: Poli et al. "Optical atomic clocks", La rivista del Nuovo Cimento 36, 555 (2018) arXiv:1401.2378v2 http://www.nist.gov/pml/div689/20140122_strontium.cfm

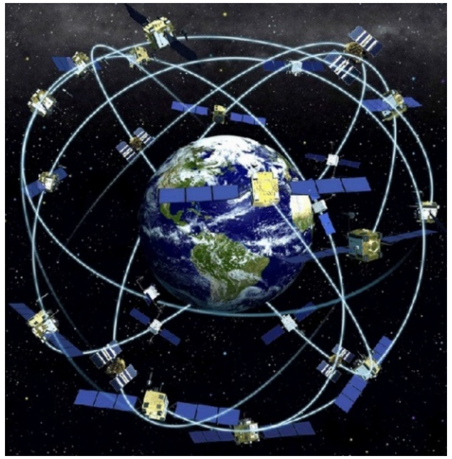
Clocks: new dark matter detectors



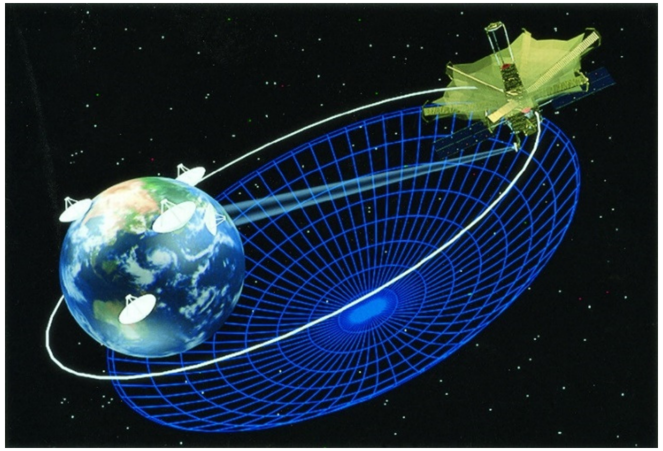
JILA Sr clock
2×10^{-18}

- Table-top devices
- Quite a few **already constructed**, based on different atoms
- Several clocks are usually in one place
- Will be made portable (prototypes exist)
- Will continue to rapidly improve
- Will be sent to space

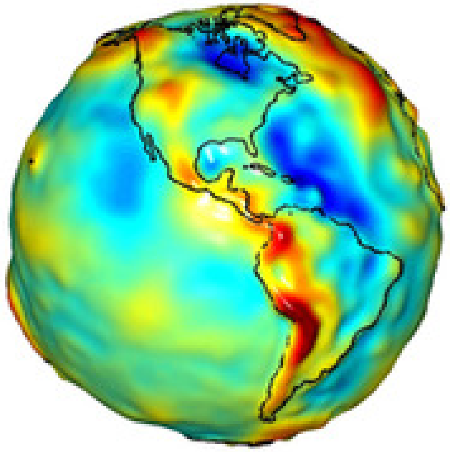
Applications of atomic clocks



GPS, deep space probes

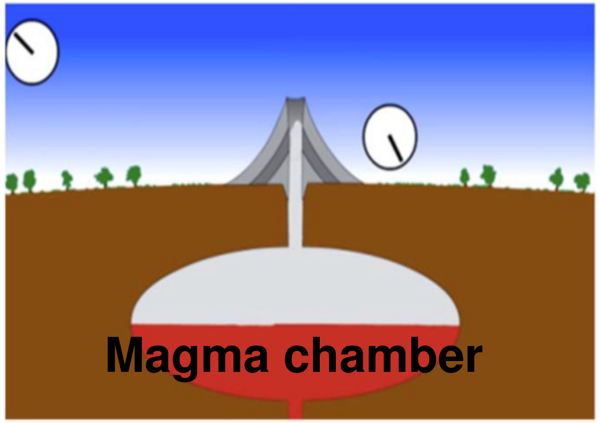


Very Long Baseline Interferometry

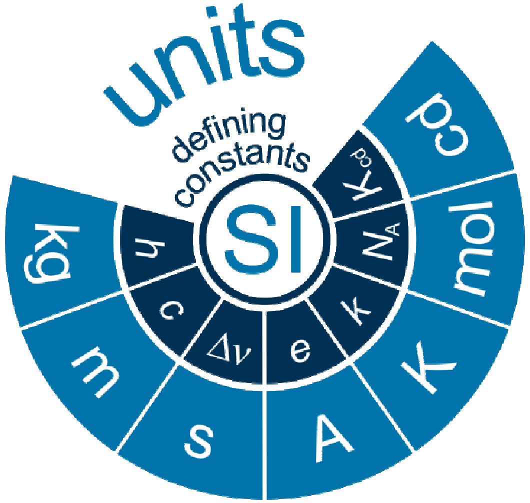


10^{-18}
1 cm
height

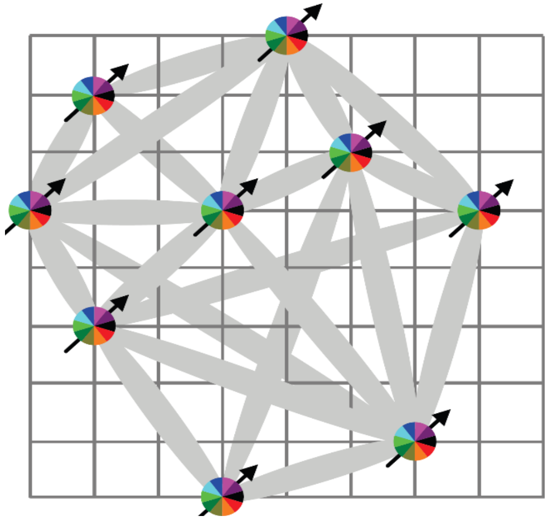
Relativistic geodesy



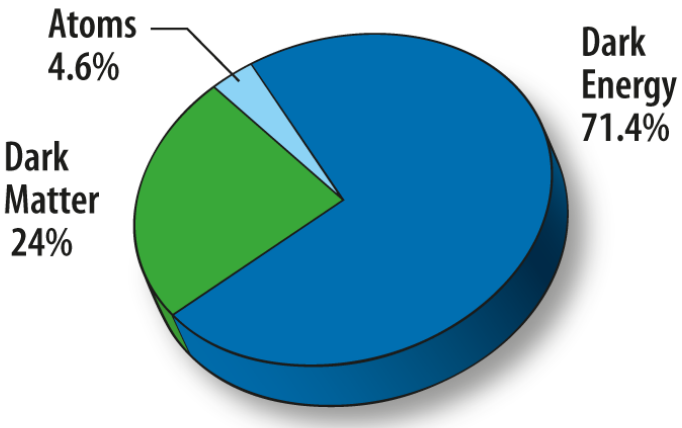
Gravity Sensor

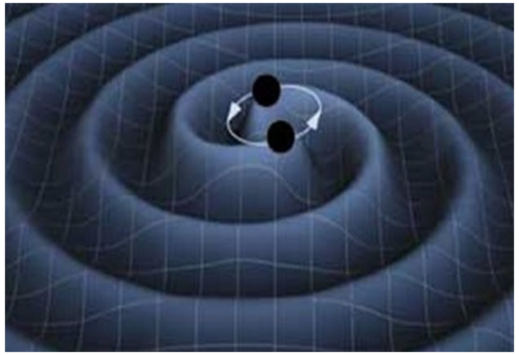


Definition of the second



Quantum simulation

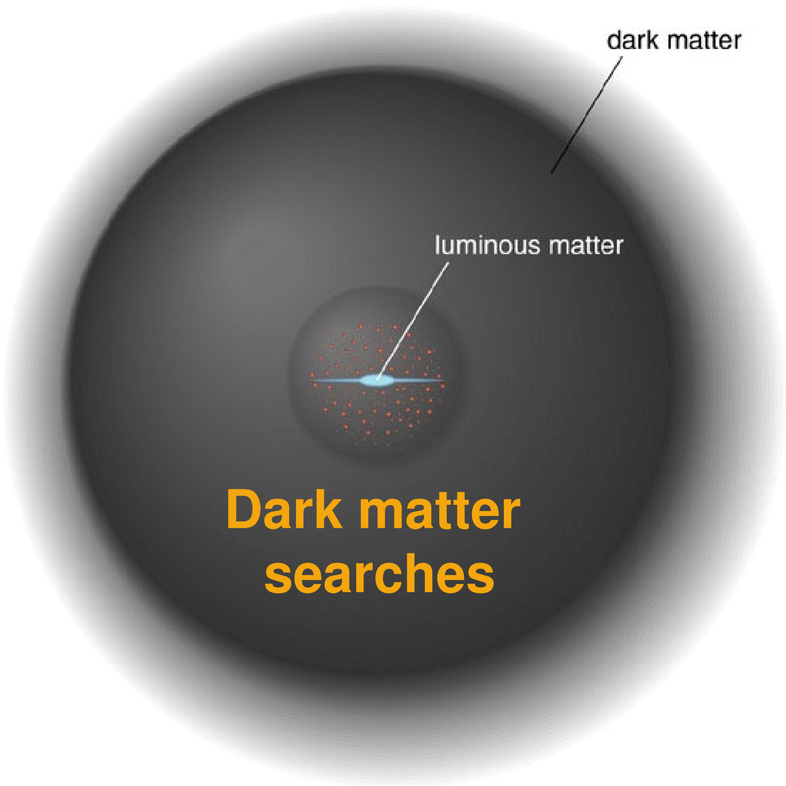




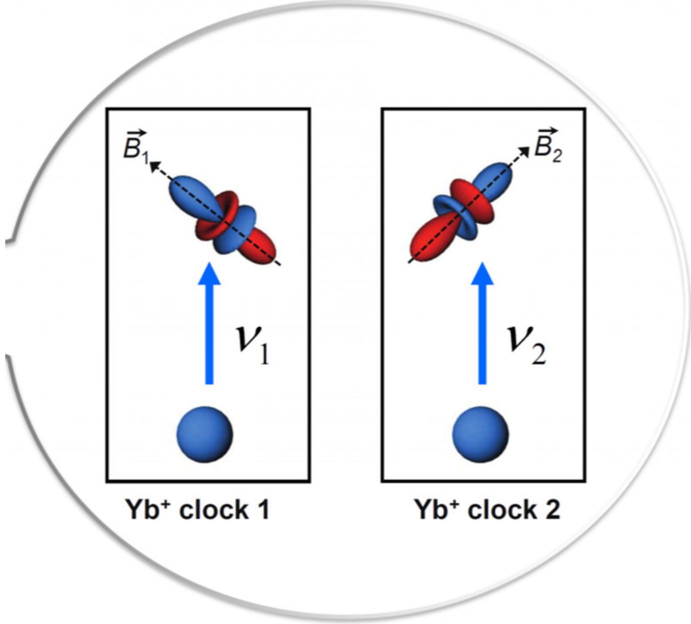
Searches for physics beyond the Standard Model

Image Credits: NOAA, Science 281,1825; 346, 1467, University of Hannover, PTB, PRD 94, 124043, Eur. Phys. J. Web Conf. 95 04009

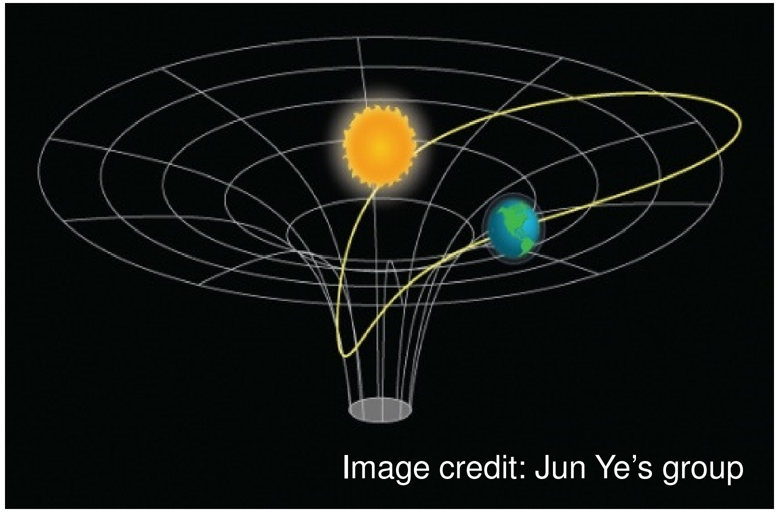
Search for physics beyond the Standard Model with atomic clocks



Dark matter searches

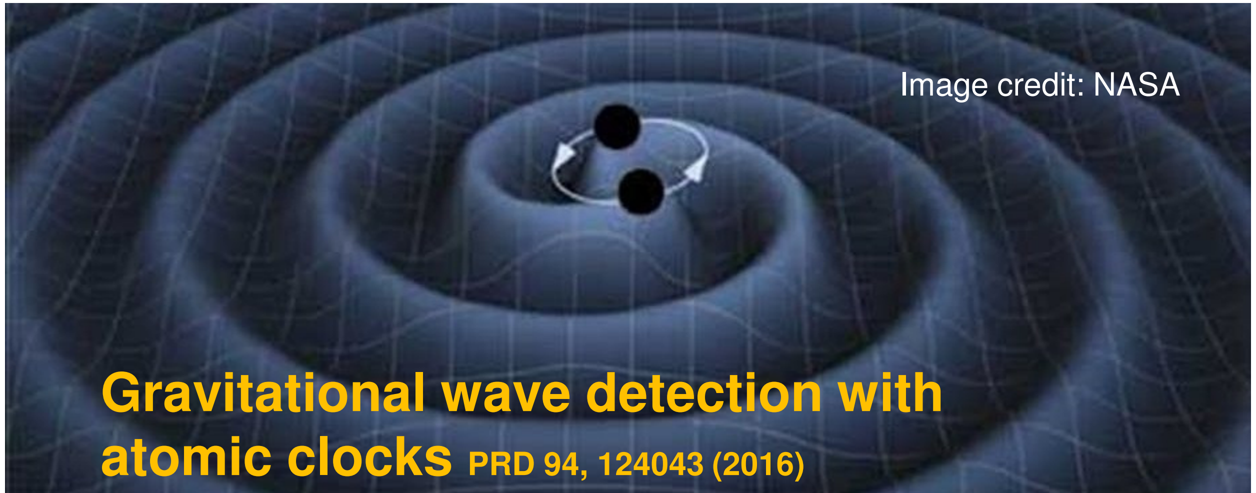


Search for the violation of Lorentz invariance



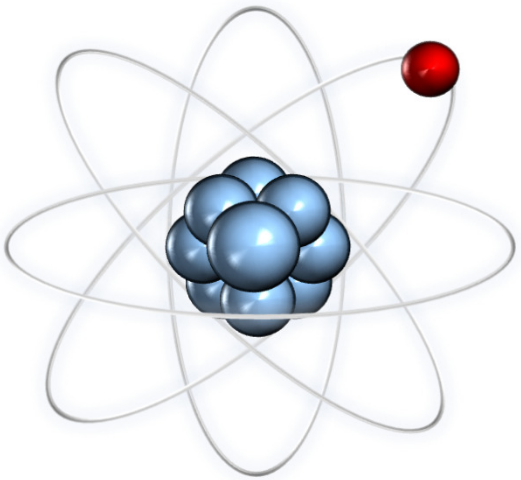
Tests of the equivalence principle

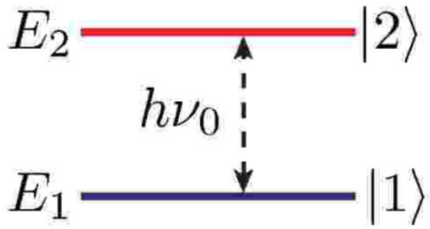
Are fundamental constants constant? α



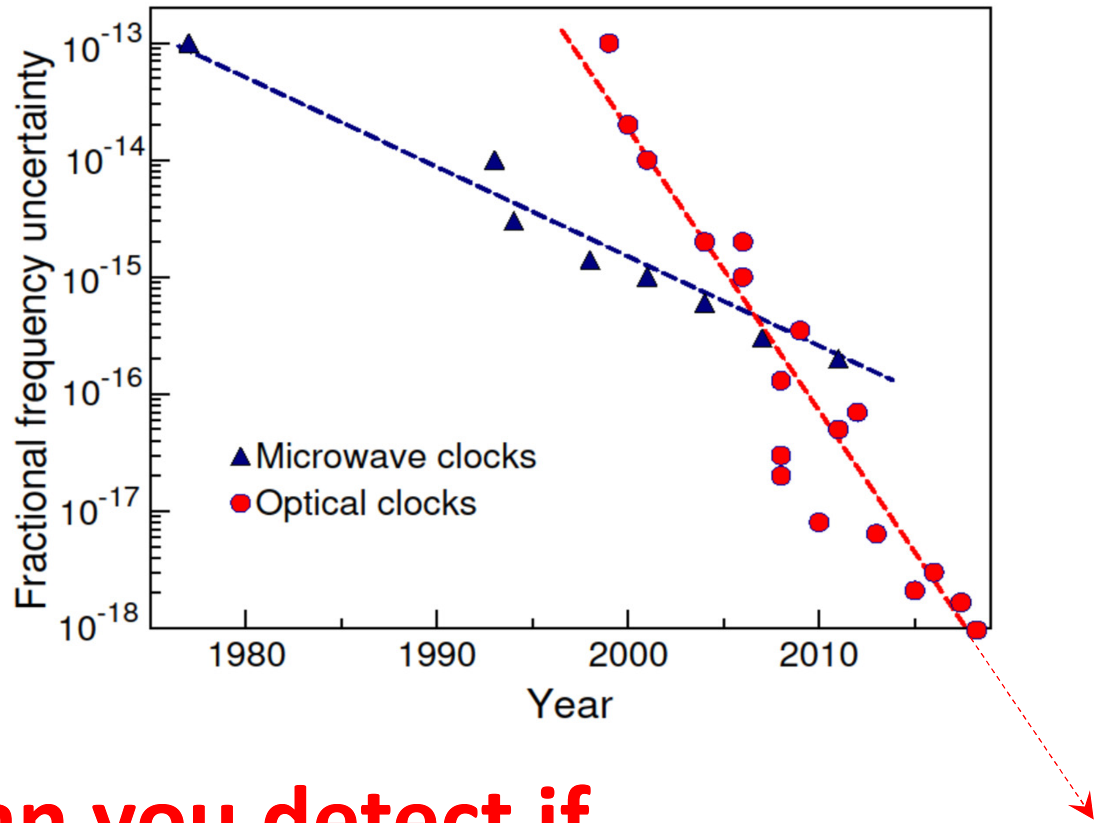
Gravitational wave detection with atomic clocks PRD 94, 124043 (2016)

Dark matter can affects atomic energy levels

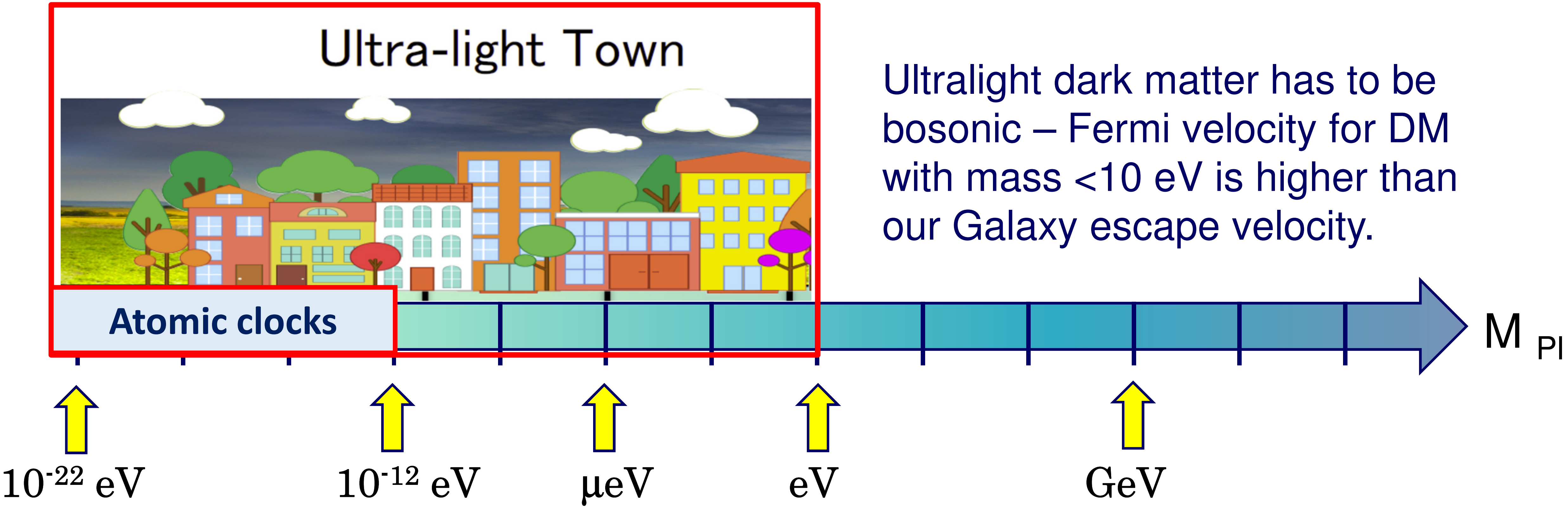




ν_0 is a clock frequency



What dark matter can you detect if you can measure changes in atomic/nuclear frequencies to 19-20 digits?

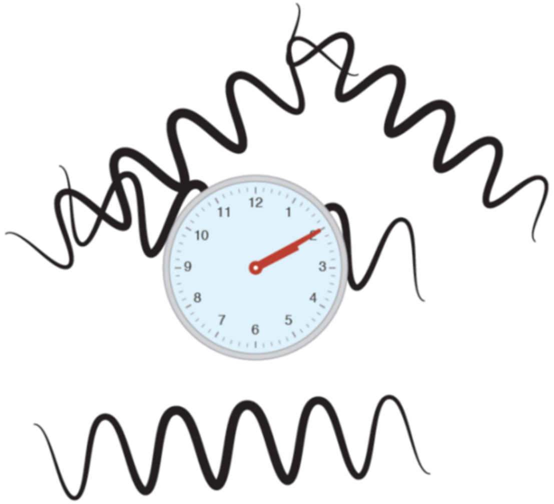


Ultralight dark matter has to be bosonic – Fermi velocity for DM with mass <10 eV is higher than our Galaxy escape velocity.

Dark matter density in our Galaxy > λ_{dB}^{-3}

λ_{dB} is the de Broglie wavelength of the particle.

Then, the scalar dark matter exhibits coherence and behaves like a wave $\phi(t) = \phi_0 \cos\left(m_\phi t + \bar{k}_\psi \times \bar{x} + \ldots\right)$

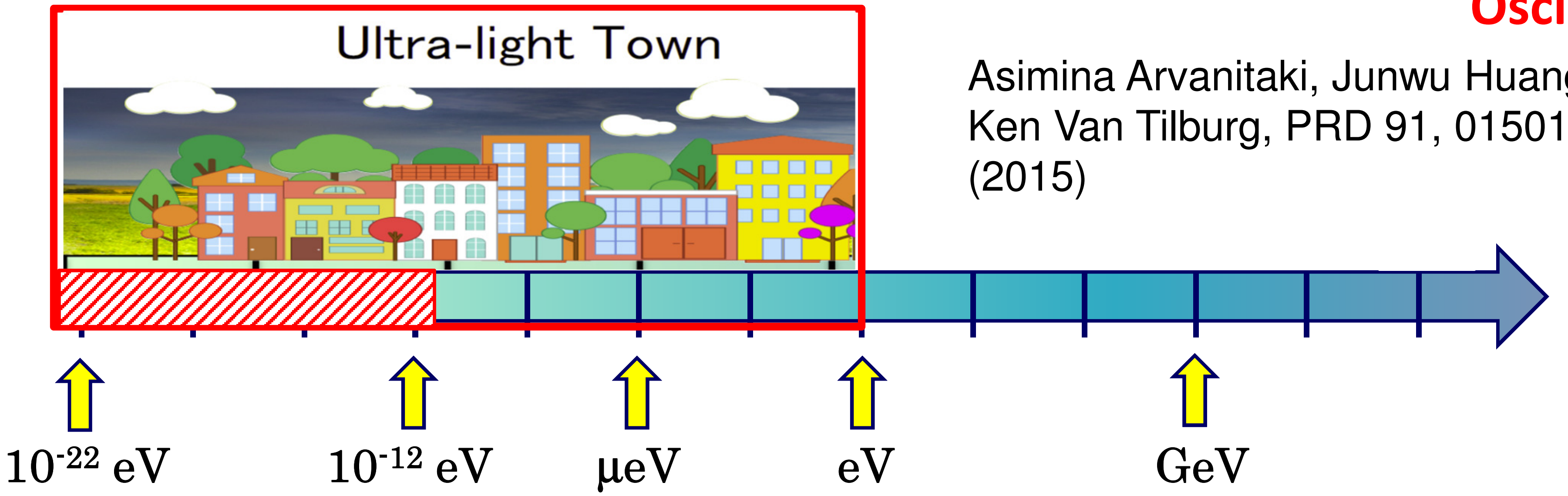


A. Arvanitaki et al., PRD 91, 015015 (2015)

Conf. Ser. **723** (2016) 012043

How to detect ultralight dark matter with clocks?

Oscillatory effects



Asimina Arvanitaki, Junwu Huang, and Ken Van Tilburg, PRD 91, 015015 (2015)

Dark matter field $\phi(t) = \phi_0 \cos\left(m_\phi t + \bar{k}_\phi \times \bar{x} + \ldots\right)$

couples to electromagnetic interaction and "normal matter"

It will make fundamental coupling constants and mass ratios oscillate

Atomic & nuclear energy levels will oscillate so clock frequencies will oscillate

Can be detected with monitoring ratios of clock frequencies over time (or clock/cavity).

Ultralight dark matter

$$\frac{\phi}{M^*}\mathcal{O}_{SM} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_\phi = \kappa\phi\left[+\frac{d_e}{4e^2}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \quad \ldots \right] \qquad \alpha = \alpha^{SM} + \delta\alpha$$

photons

Dark matter

$$\phi(t) = \phi_0 \cos\left(m_\phi t + \bar{k}_\phi \times \bar{x} + \ldots\right)$$

Then, clock frequencies will oscillate!

DM virial velocities ~ 300 km/s

Measure clock frequency ratios: $$\frac{\delta(\nu_2/\nu_1)}{(\nu_2/\nu_1)} \simeq d_e(K_2 - K_1)\kappa\phi(t)$$

Result: plot couplings d_e vs. DM mass m_f

Sensitivity factors to α-variation

Observable: ratio of two clock frequencies

Measure a ratio of Al^{+} clock frequency to Hg^{+} clock frequency

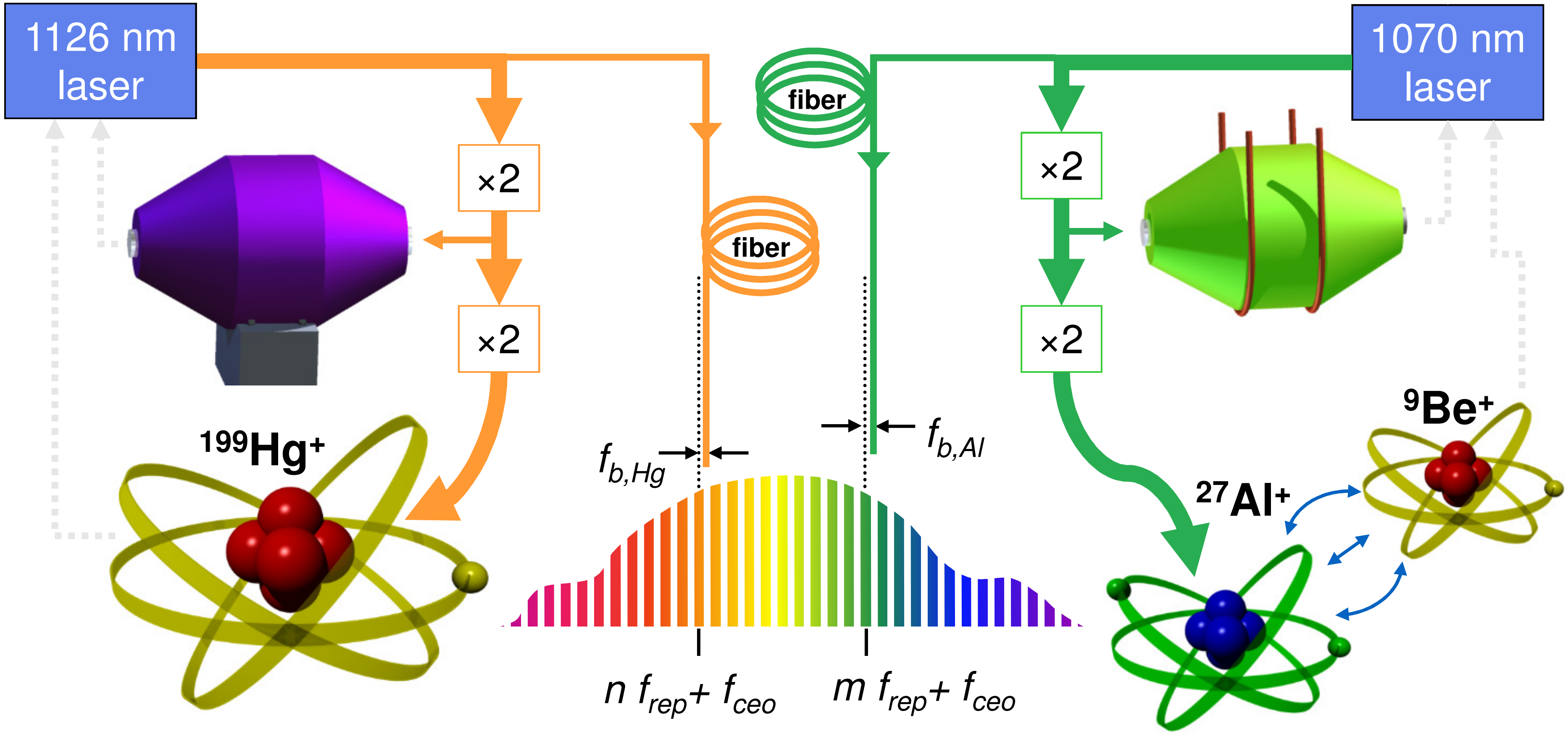
$$\frac{\nu\left(Hg^{+}\right)}{\nu\left(\mathrm{Al}^{+}\right)}$$

Sensitivity factors

$$K\left(Hg^{+}\right) = -2.9$$

$$K\left(Al^{+}\right) = 0.01$$

Not sensitive to α-variation, used as reference



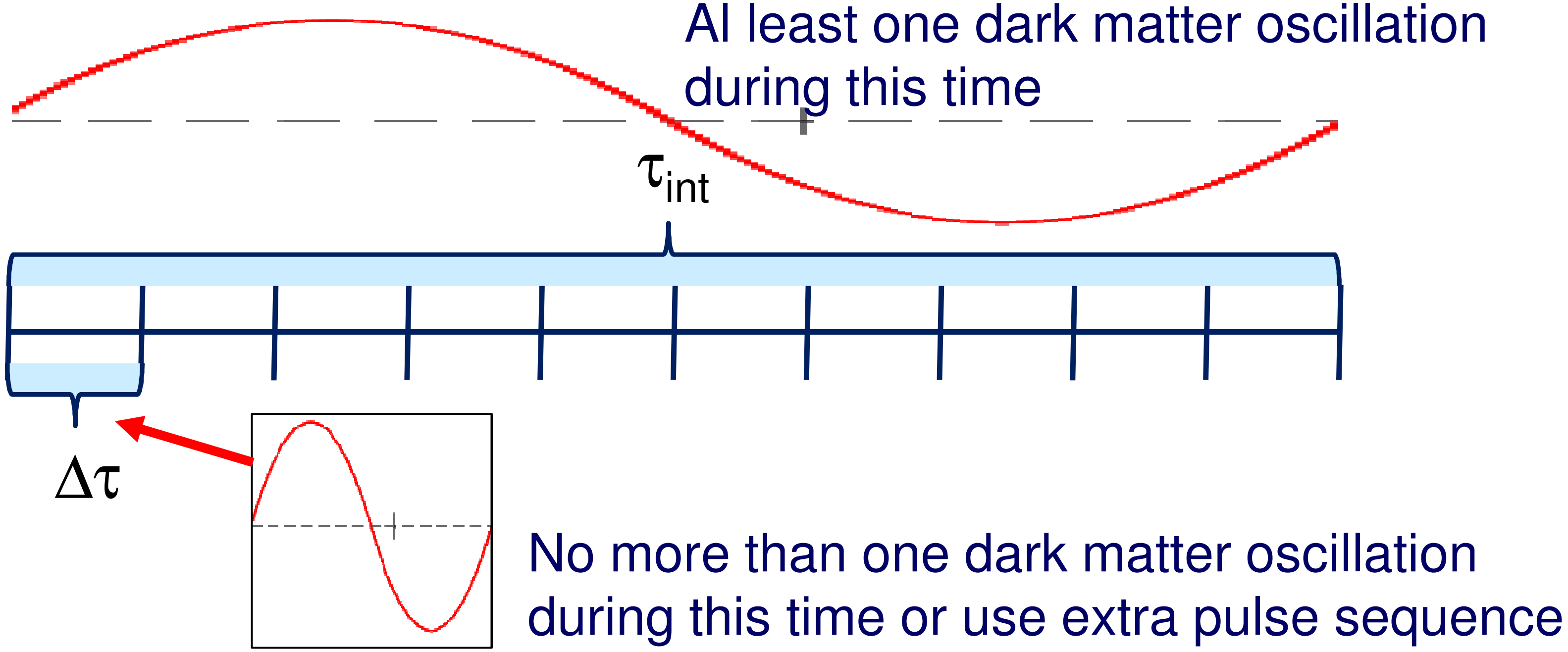
Picture credit: Jim Bergquist

Science 319, 1808 (2008)

Clock measurement protocols for the dark matter detection

Single clock ratio measurement: averaging over time τ_1

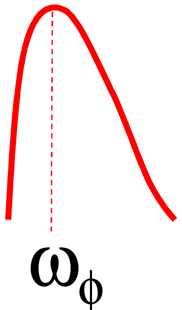
Make N such measurements, preferably regularly spaced



τ [s]	$f = 2\pi/m_\phi$ [Hz]	m_ϕ [eV]
10^{-6}	1 MHz	4×10^{-9}
10^{-3}	1 kHz	4×10^{-12}
1	1	4×10^{-15}
1000	1 mHz	4×10^{-18}
10^{6}	10^{-6}	4×10^{-21}

Detection signal:

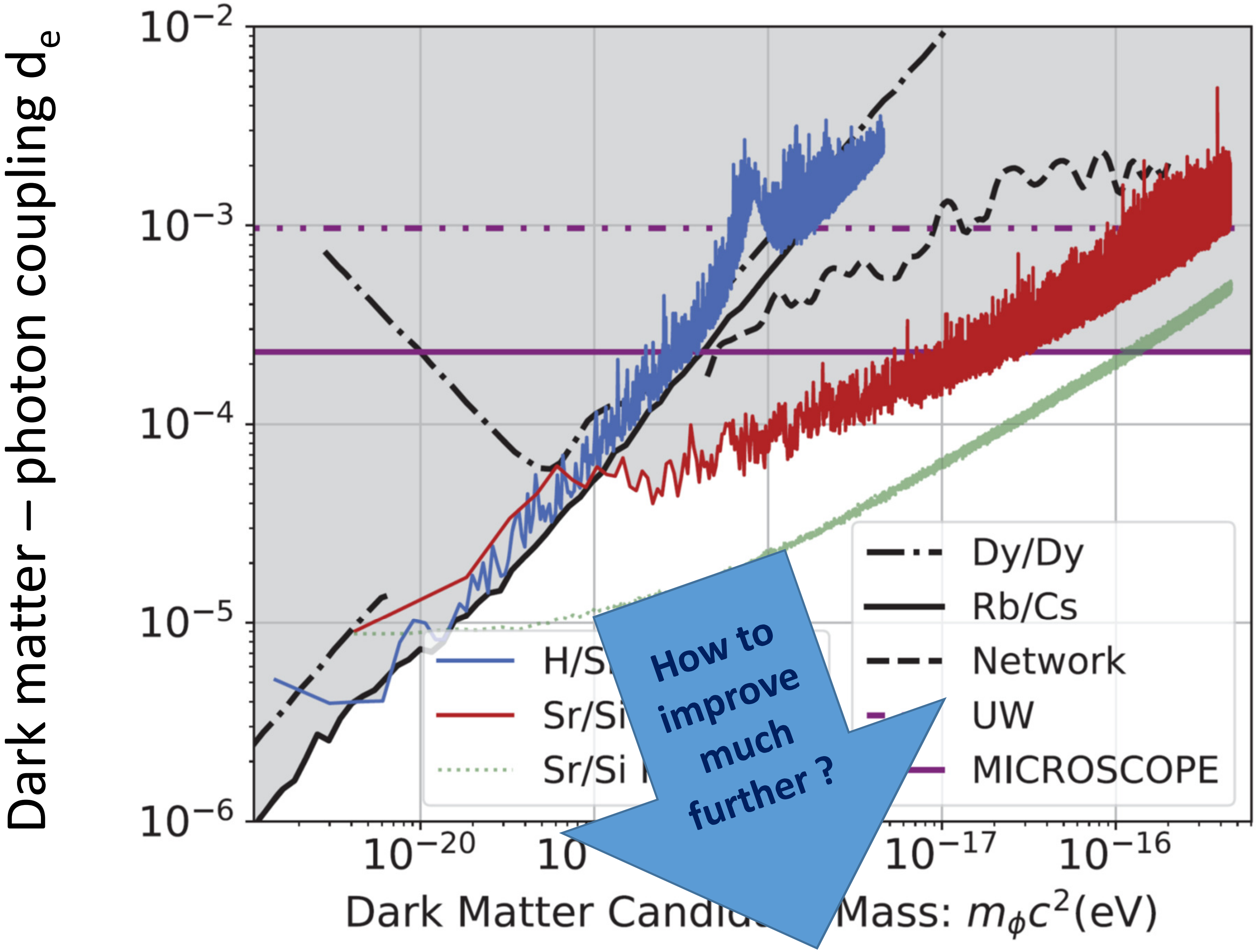
A peak with monochromatic frequency $f = 2\pi/m_\phi$
in the discrete Fourier transform of this time series.



A. Arvanitaki et al., PRD 91, 015015 (2015)

The most recent limit: JILA Sr clock-cavity comparison C. Kennedy et al., PRL 125, 201302 (2020).

Oscillating dark matter bounds



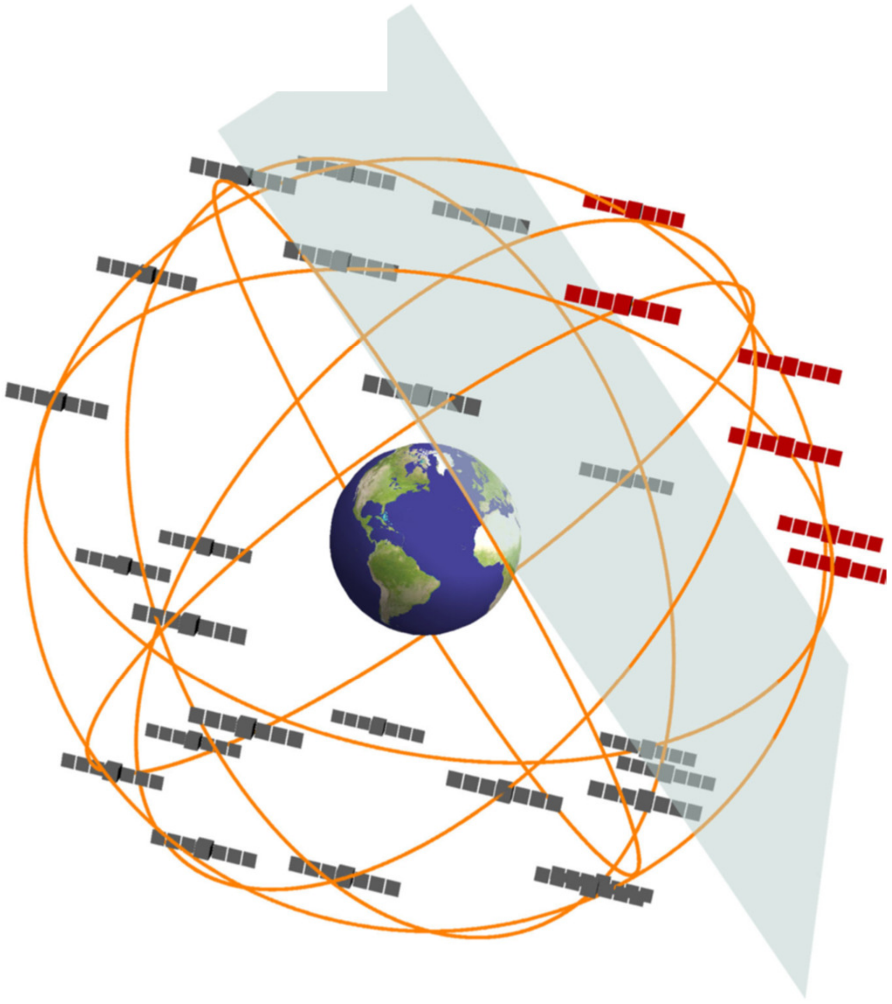
nature physics
LETTERS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 17 NOVEMBER 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS3137

Transient variations

Hunting for topological dark matter with atomic clocks

A. Derevianko[1]* and M. Pospelov[2,3]

Transient effects



Dark matter clumps: point-like monopoles, one-dimensional strings or two-dimensional sheets (domain walls).

If they are large (size of the Earth) and frequent enough they may be detected by measuring changes in the synchronicity of a global network of atomic clocks, such as the Global Positioning System or networks of precision clocks on Earth.

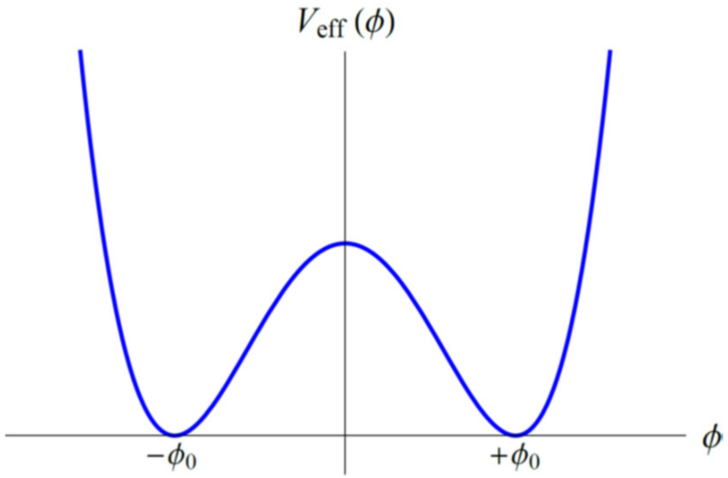
GPM.DM collaboration: Roberts at el., Nature Communications 8, 1195 (2017)

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **102,** 115016 (2020)

New bounds on macroscopic scalar-field topological defects from nontransient signatures due to environmental dependence and spatial variations of the fundamental constants

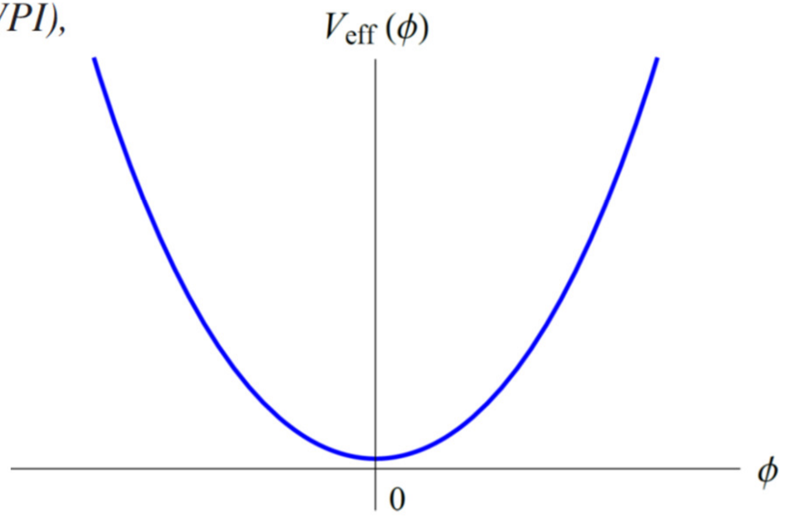
Yevgeny V. Stadnik

Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (WPI),



Low-density environment

$$V_{\rm eff}(\phi) = \frac{\lambda}{4}\left(\phi^2 - \phi_0^2\right)^2 + \sum_{X=\gamma,e,N} \frac{\rho_X \phi^2}{(\Lambda'_X)^2}$$



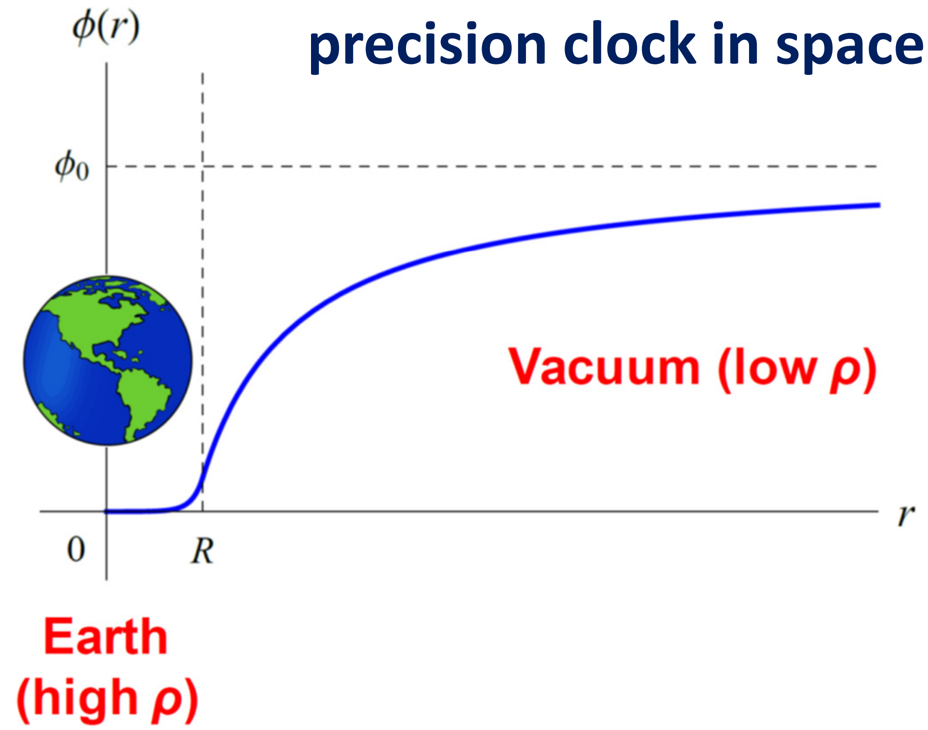
High-density environment

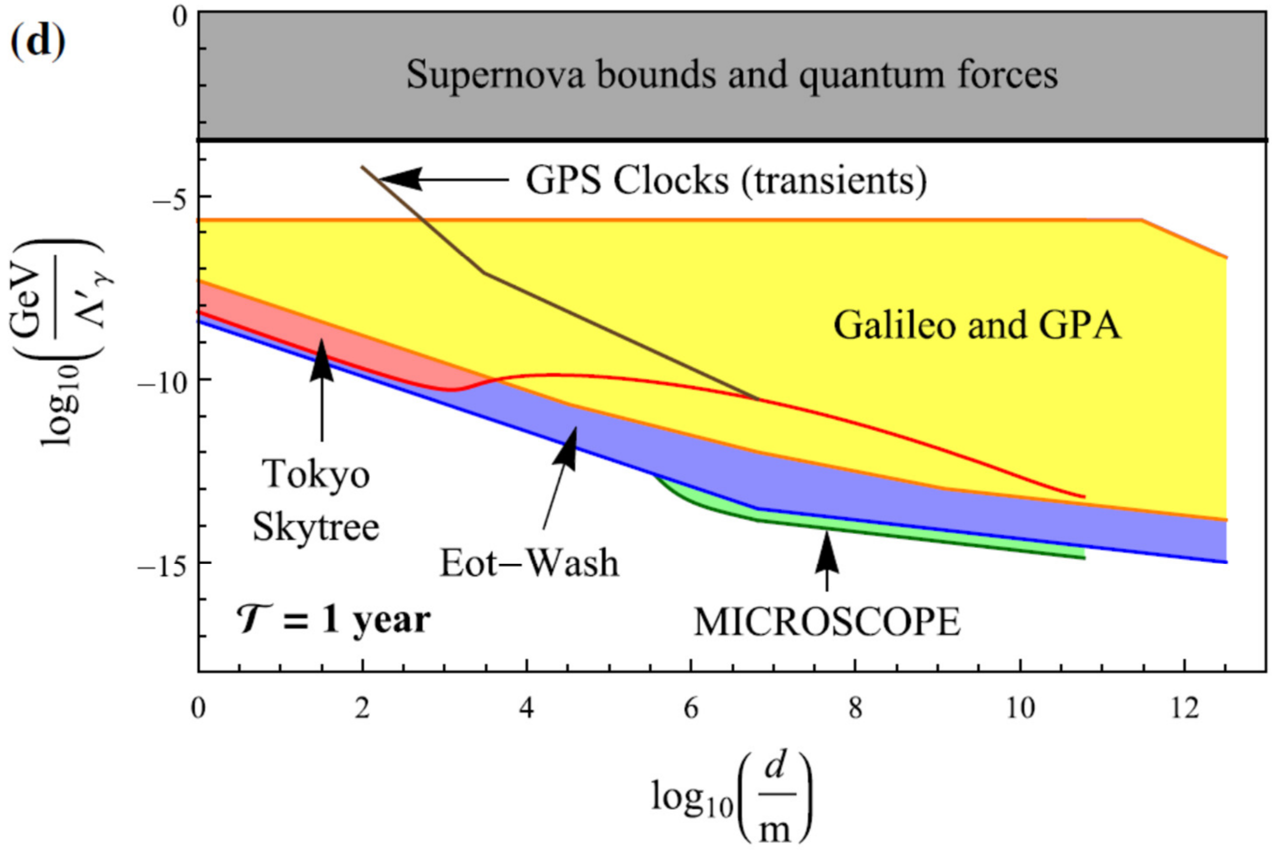
- Such scalar fields tends to be screened in dense environments
- All current experiments for topological defects were in the regime of strong screening (which was not accounted for)
- Environmental dependence of “constants”
- Must stronger constraints from such “non-transient effects

Slide credit: Yevgeny Stadnik

Environmental dependence of "constants" near Earth

It will be great to have a precision clock in space!

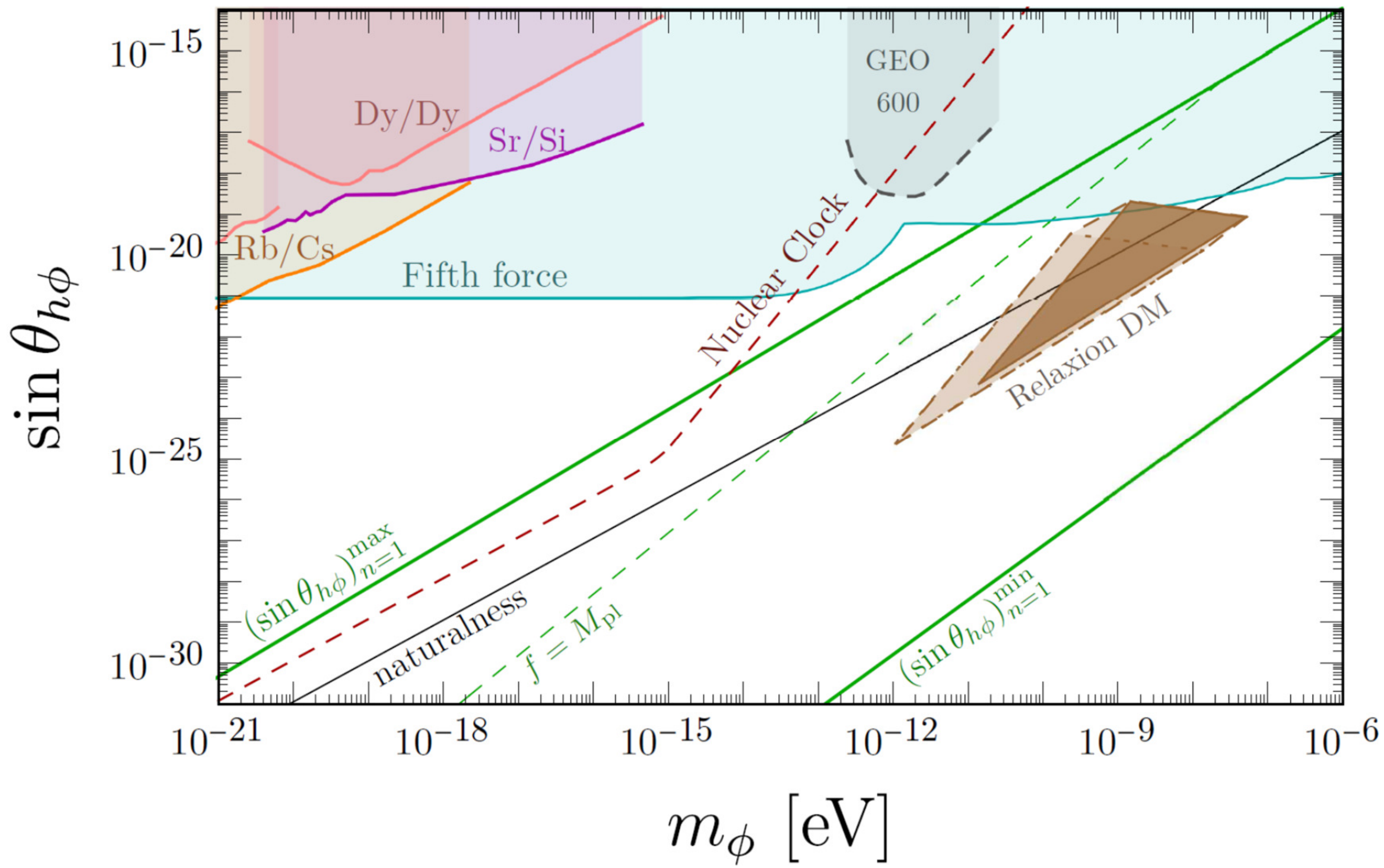




Picture credit: Yevgeny Stadnik

Probing the Relaxed Relaxion at the Luminosity and Precision Frontiers

Abhishek Banerjee, Hyungjin Kim, Oleksii Matsedonskyi, Gilad Perez, Marianna S. Safronova,
J. High Energ. Phys. 2020, 153 (2020).



Cosmological relaxation of the electroweak scale is an attractive scenario addressing the gauge hierarchy problem.

Its main actor, the relaxion, is a light spin-zero field which dynamically relaxes the Higgs mass with respect to its natural large value.

Continued collaboration with Gilad Perez' particle physics theory group.

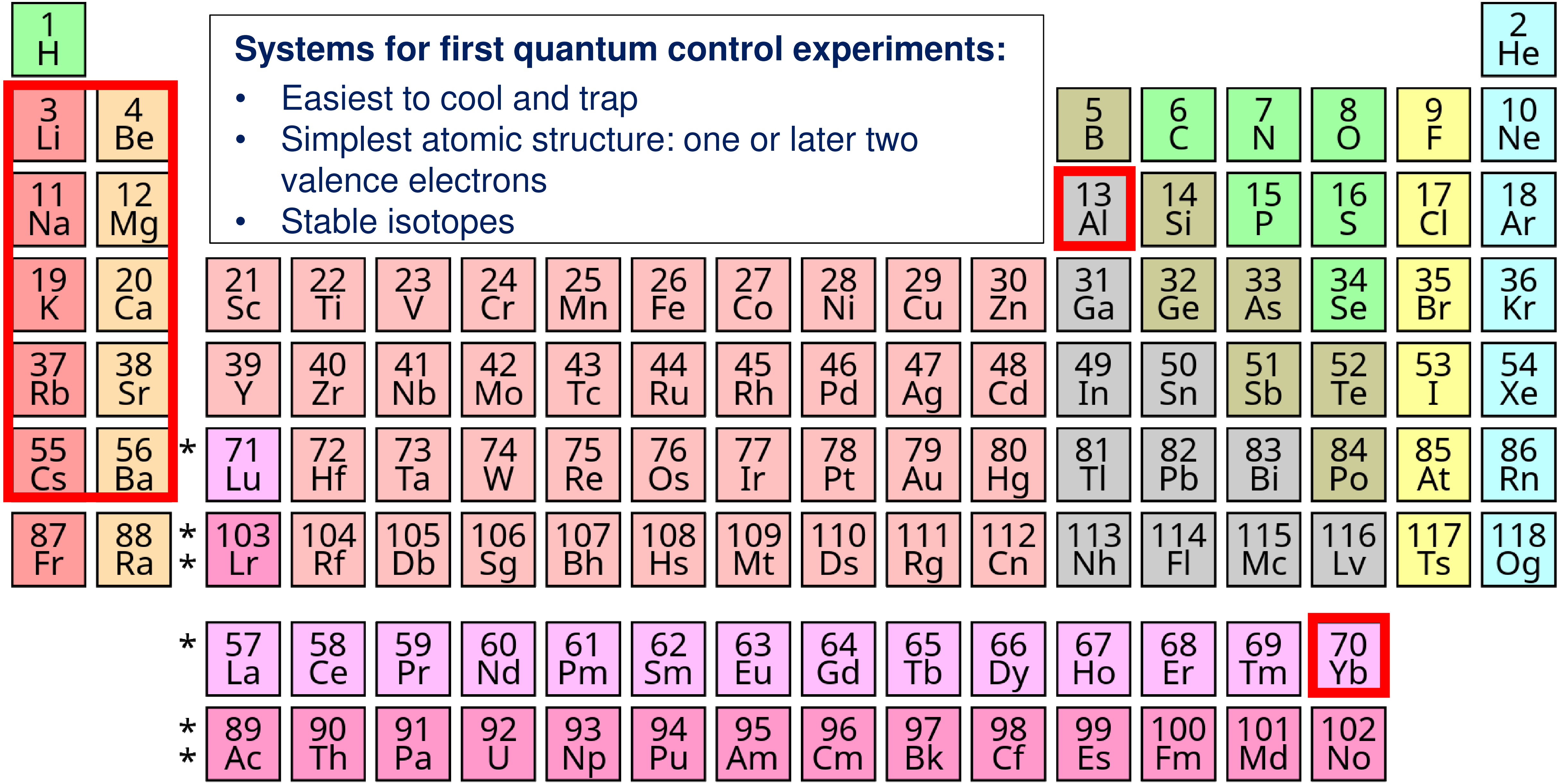
Relaxion-Higgs mixing angle as a function of the relaxion mass.
A relaxion window and the available parameter space for the light relaxion, current and projected constraints.

Fundamental physics with novel atomic and molecular systems

Why use novel systems?

Systems for first quantum control experiments:

- Easiest to cool and trap
- Simplest atomic structure: one or later two valence electrons
- Stable isotopes



Wikimedia Commons

Why use novel systems?

- **Much higher sensitivity for new physics or sensitivity to different new physics**

  Enhancements in heavy atoms, ions, and molecules with heavy atoms
    - Relativistic effects
    - Heavy nuclei (Z^3 or similar scaling)
    - Octupole deformed nuclei
    - Larger effective electric field (molecules for eEDM)

  Different types of transitions are available – sensitivity to different fundamental constants (molecules and molecular ions, highly-charged ions, nuclear clock)

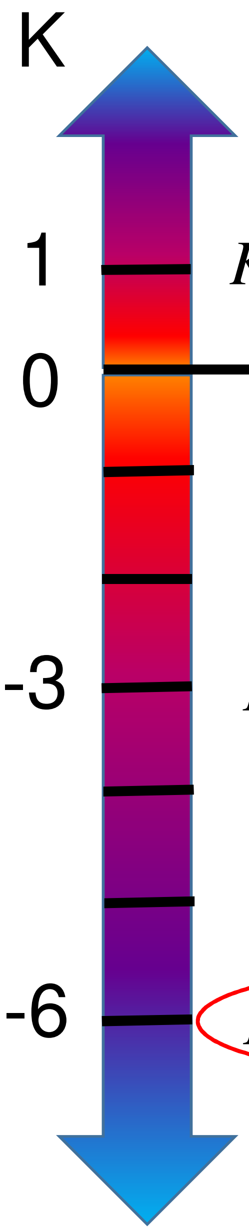
  Need more isotopes or need a radioactive isotope

- **New systems have properties not available in currently used systems allowing for reduced systematics or better statistics**

From building quantum sensors to dedicated new physics experiments

Enhancement factors for current clocks

$$K = \frac{2q}{E_0}$$



$K(Sr^{+}) = 0.4$

$K(Yb) = 0.3$

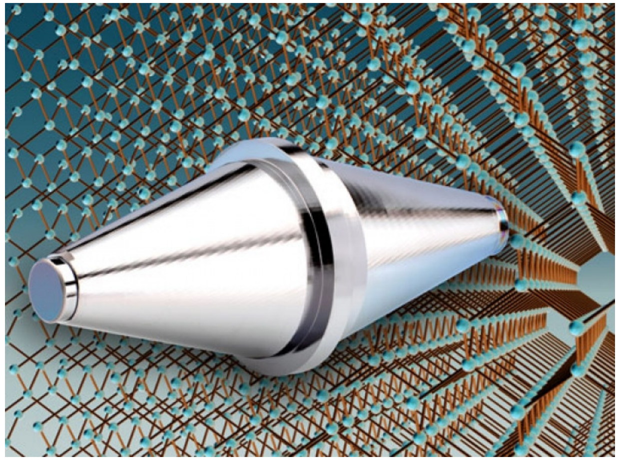
$K(Hg) = 0.8, \quad K(Yb^{+}E2) = 1$

$K(Al^{+}) = 0.01, K(Sr) = 0.06, K(Ca^{+}) = 0.1$

$K(Hg^{+}) = -2.9$

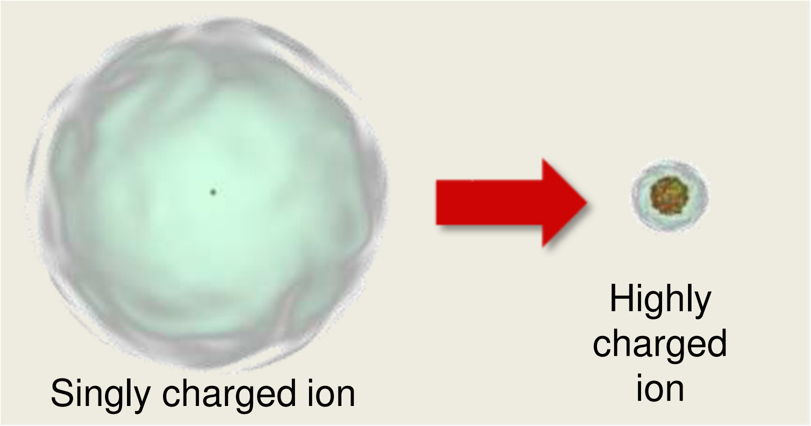
$K(Yb^{+}E3) = -6$

Cavity: part of the clock laser systems Effective



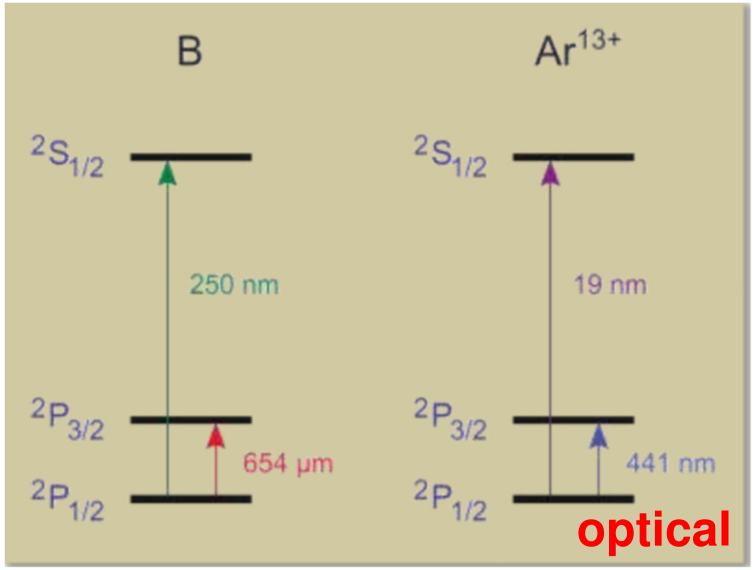
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\ln\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1} = (K_2 - K_1)\frac{1}{\alpha}\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t}$$

Novel systems: highly charged ions (HCIs)



Scaling with a nuclear charge Z

Binding energy	$\sim Z^2$
Hyperfine splitting	$\sim Z^3$
QED effects	$\sim Z^4$
Stark shifts	$\sim Z^{-6}$

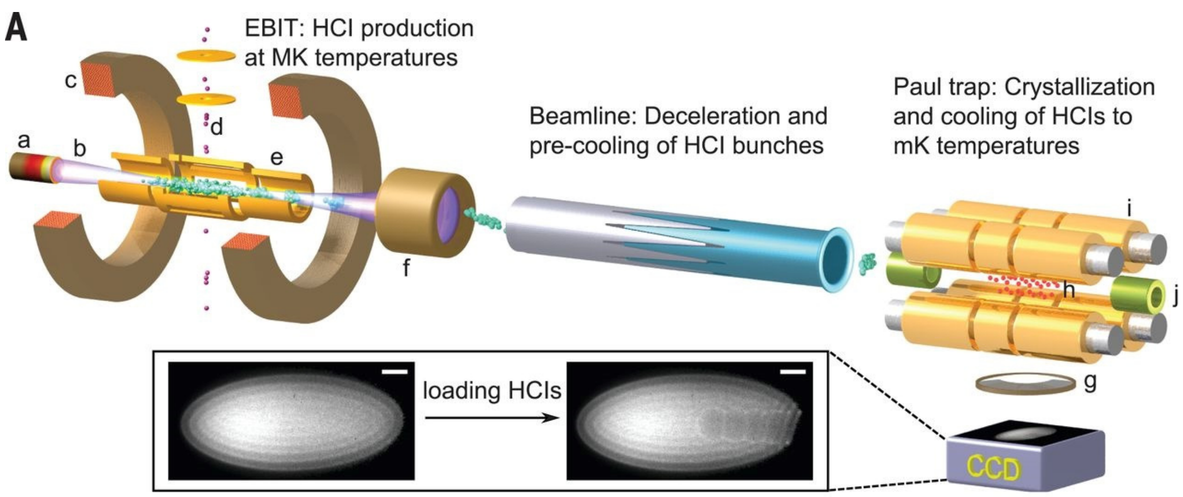


- Fine-structure, hyperfine-structure, and level-crossing transitions in range of table-top lasers
- Much higher sensitivity to new physics due to relativistic effects
- Rich variety of level structure not available in other systems
- Reduced systematics due to suppressed Stark shifts

Review on HCIs for optical clocks: Kozlov *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phy. **90**, 045005 (2018)

Picture credit: Piet Schmidt

HCIs for ultra-precise clocks (Paul traps): present status



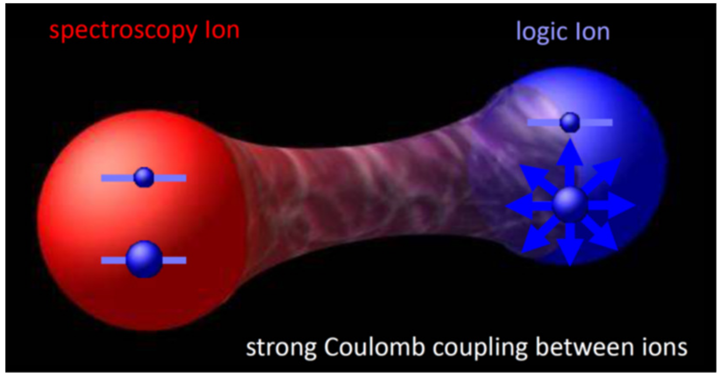
2015: First sympathetic cooling of HCIs: L. Schmöger et al., Science 347, 1233 (2015), Heidelberg

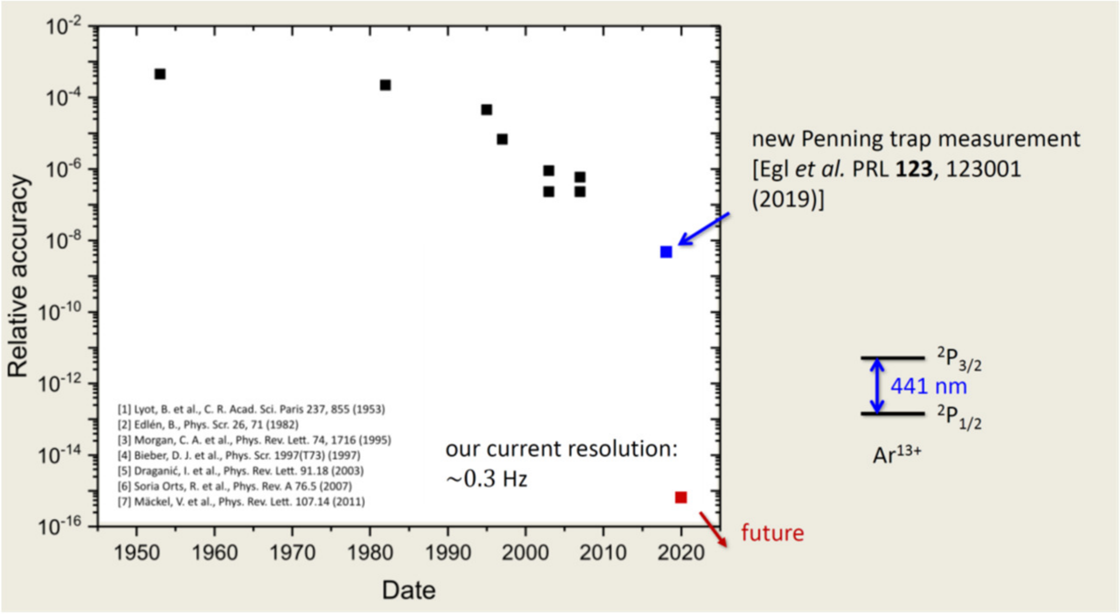
2020: Coherent laser spectroscopy of highly charged ions using quantum logic, P. Micke et al., Nature 578, 60 (2020)

7 orders of magnitude improvement !!!

First prototype optical clock, PTB, Germany

No direct laser-cooling transitions: use sympathetic cooling with Be^+



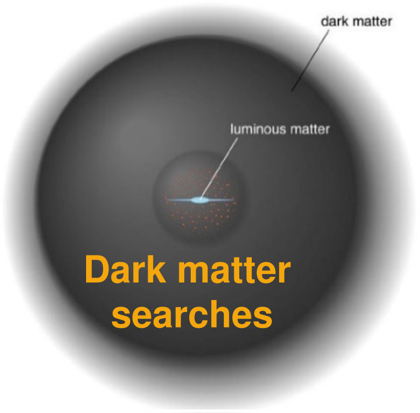


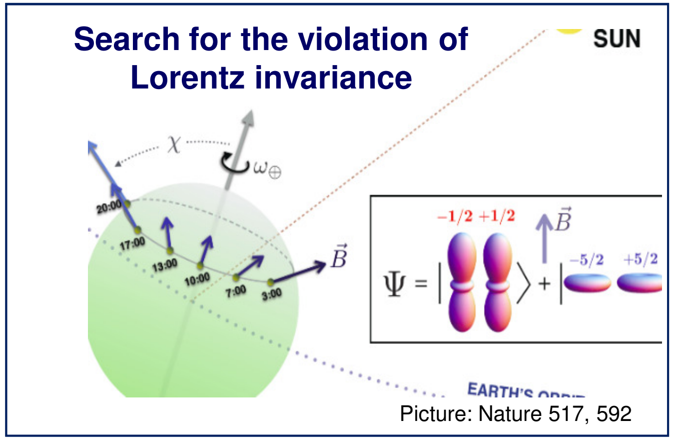
HCIs for ultra-precise clocks : applications & future

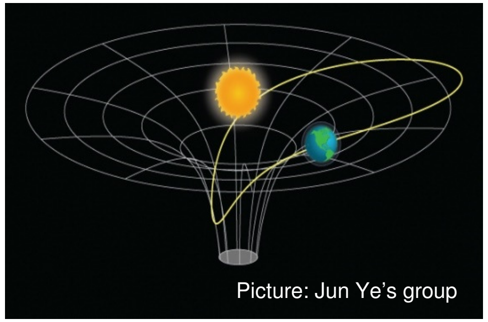
HCIs: **much larger** sensitivity to variation of α and dark matter searches then current clocks

- Enhancement factor K>100, most of present clocks K<1, Yb^{+} E3 K=6
- Hyperfine HCI clocks sensitive to m_e/m_p ratio and m_q/Λ_{QCD} ratio variation
- Additional enhancement to Lorentz violation searches

HCI review: Rev. Mod. Phys. 90, 45005 (2018)

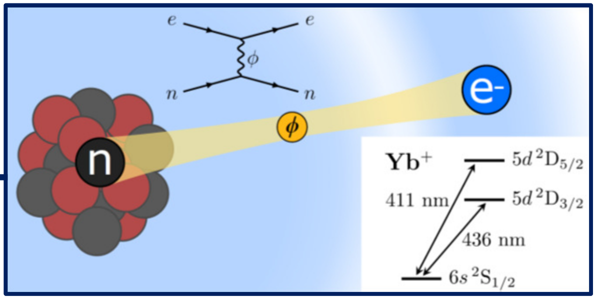






Tests of the equivalence principle

- Searches for the variation of fundamental constants
- Tests of QED: precision spectroscopy
- Fifth force searches: precision measurements of isotope shifts with HCIs to study non-linearity of the King plot



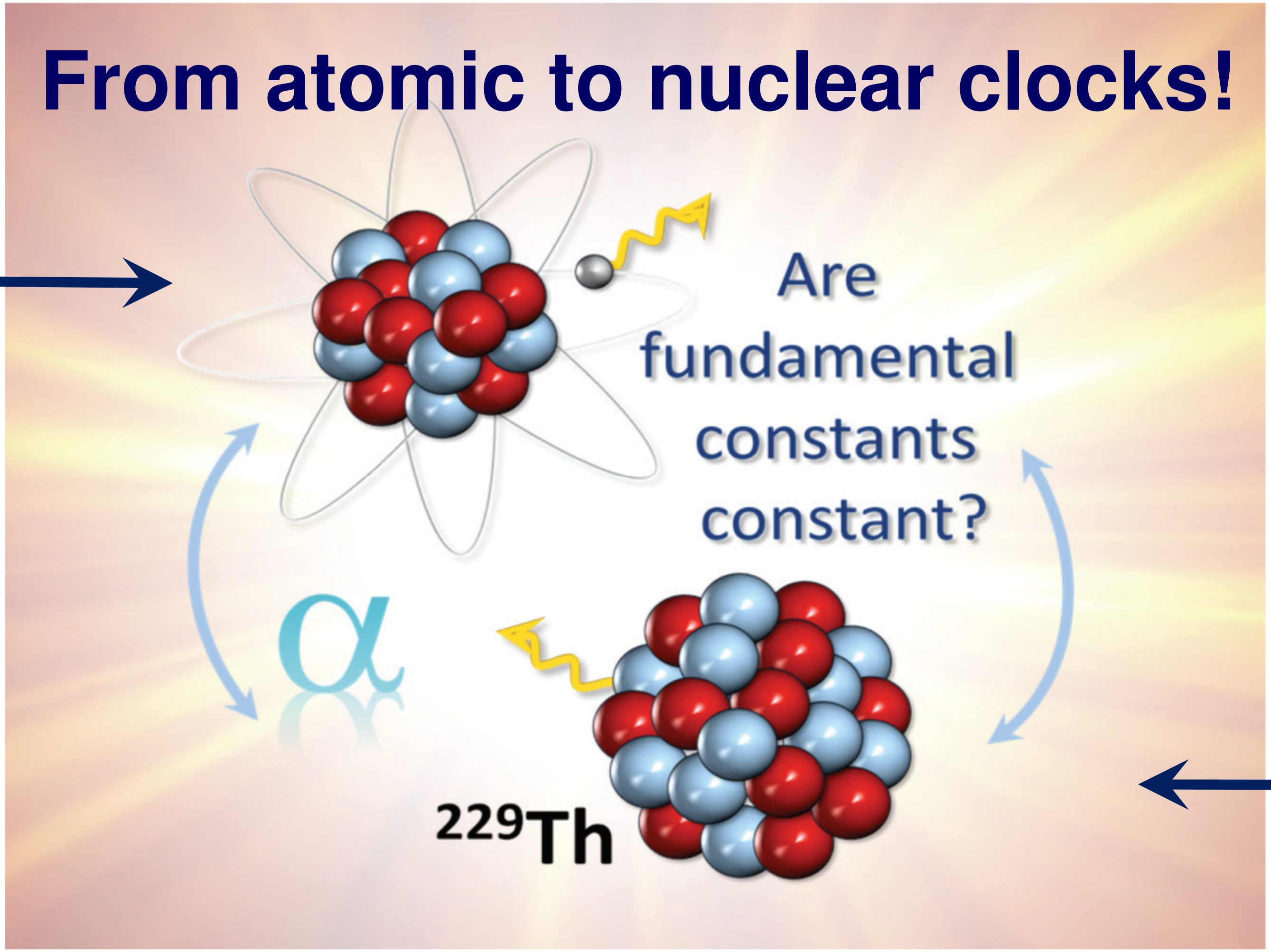
5 years: Optical clocks with selected HCIs will reach 10^{-18} accuracy
10 years: Strongly α-sensitive transitions in HCIs will reach of 10^{-18} uncertainty, multi-ion HCI clocks

Thorium nuclear clocks for fundamental tests of physics

https://thoriumclock.eu/

Thorsten Schumm, TU Wein
Ekkehard Peik, PTB
Peter Thirolf, LMU
Marianna Safronova, UDel

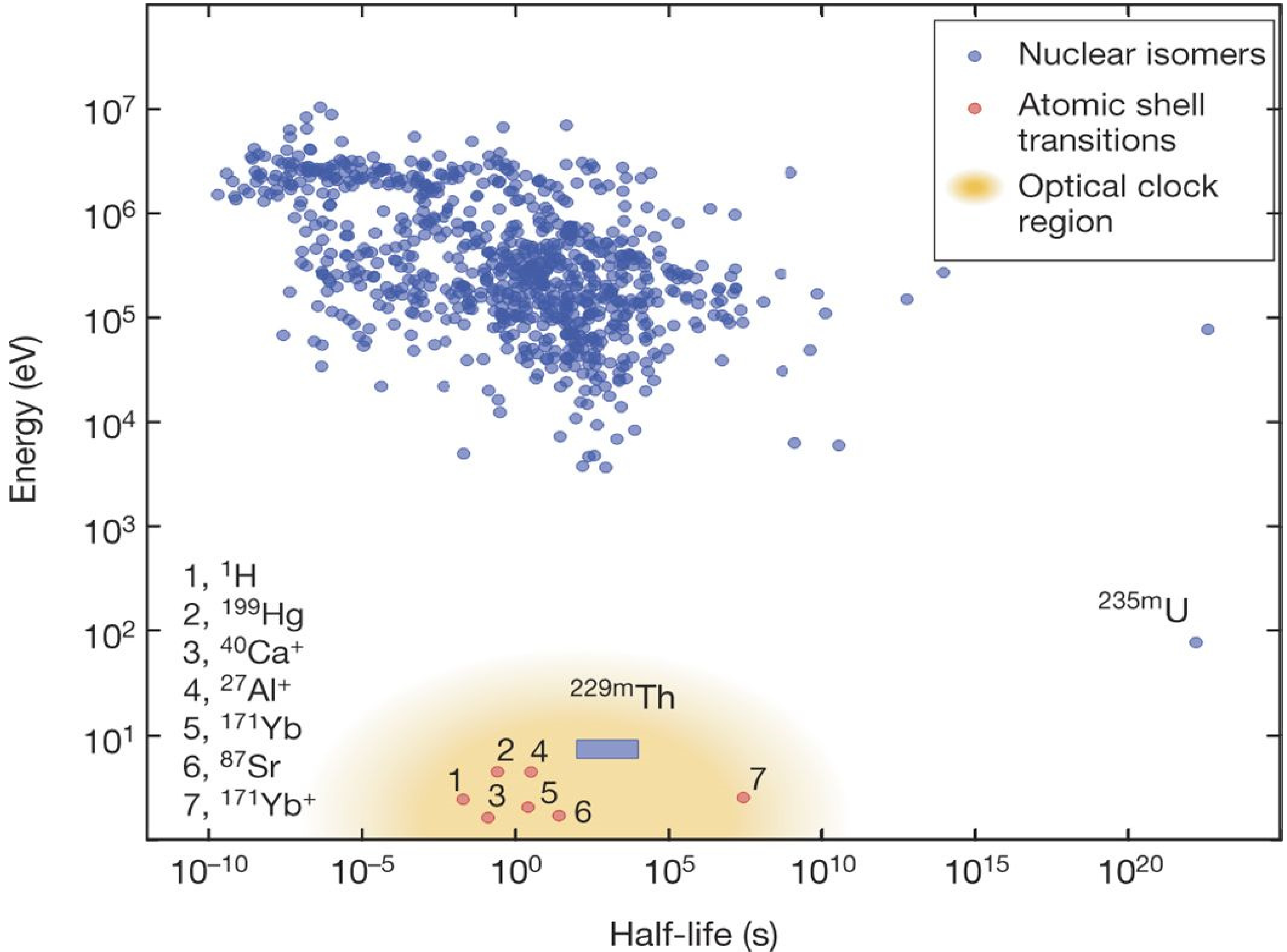
Clock based on transitions in atoms



Clock based on transitions in nuclei

Obvious problem: typical nuclear energy levels are in MeV

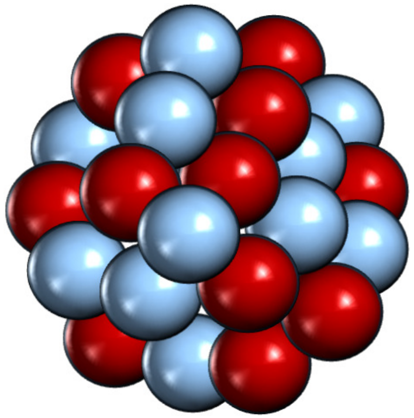
Six orders of magnitude from ~few eV we can access by lasers!

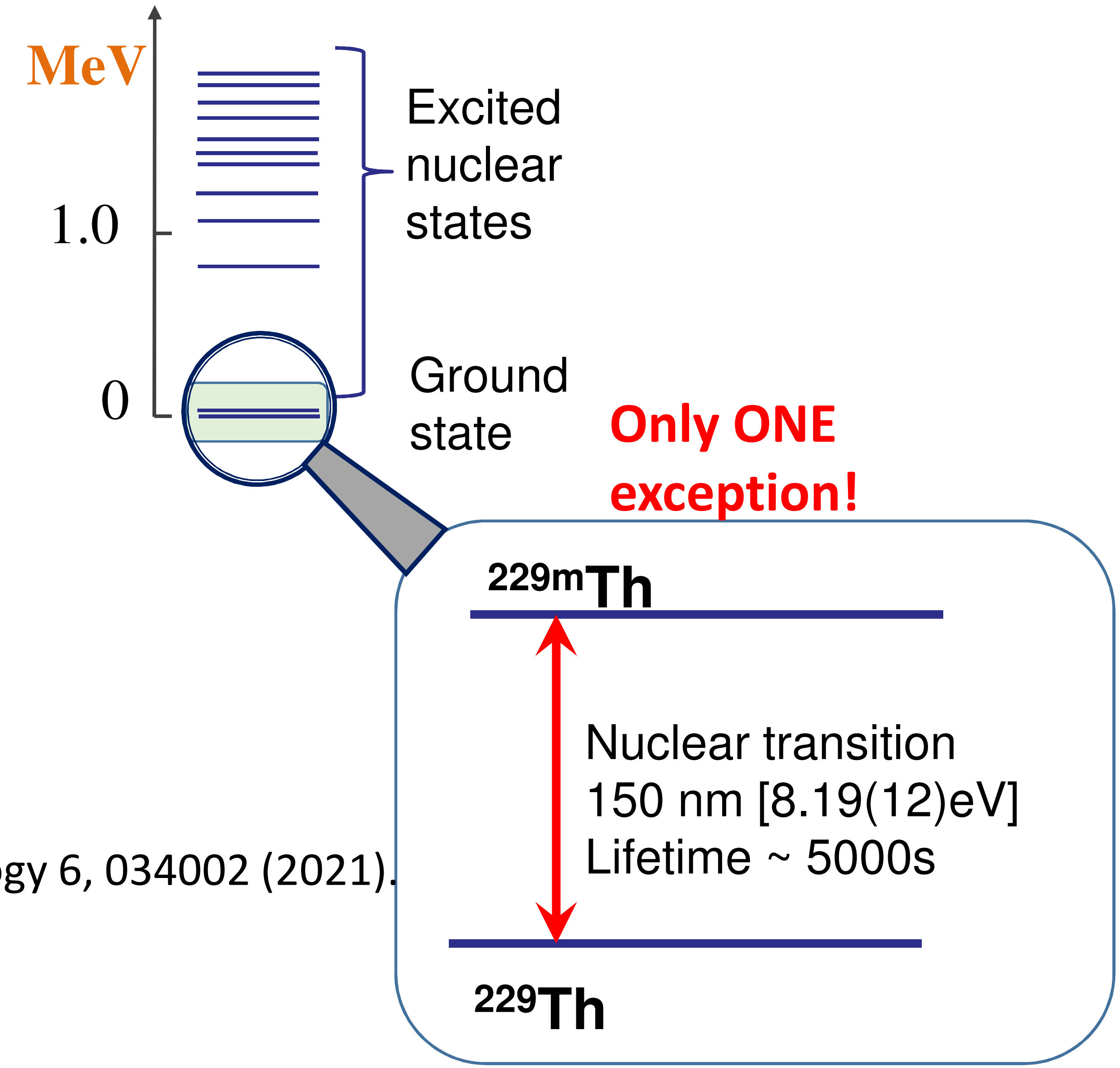


Nature 533, 47 (2016)

Th nuclear clock

Atomic Nucleus

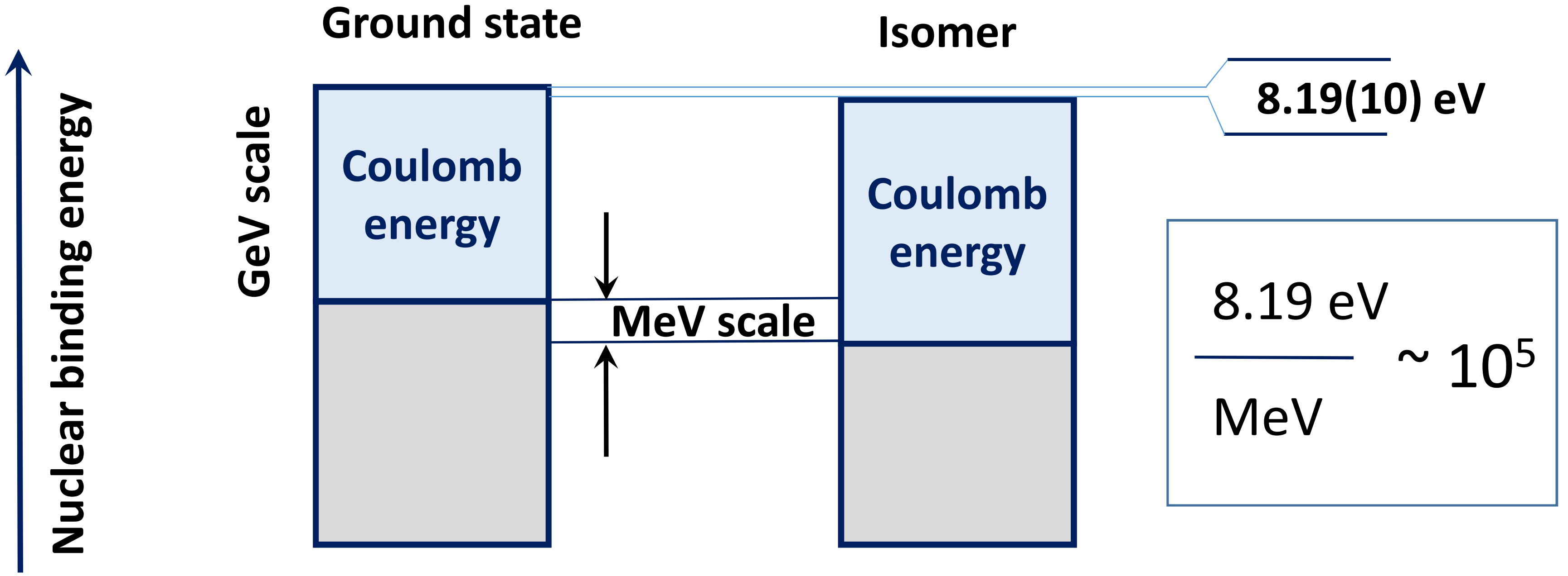




Energy of the ^{229}Th nuclear clock transition:
Seiferle *et al.*, Nature 573, 243 (2019)
T. Sikorsky et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 142503 (2020).

Review: E. Peik, et al., Quantum Science and Technology 6, 034002 (2021).

Th nuclear clock: Exceptional sensitivity to new physics



Much higher predicted sensitivity (K = 10000-100000) to the variation of α and $\frac{m_q}{\Lambda_{QCD}}$.

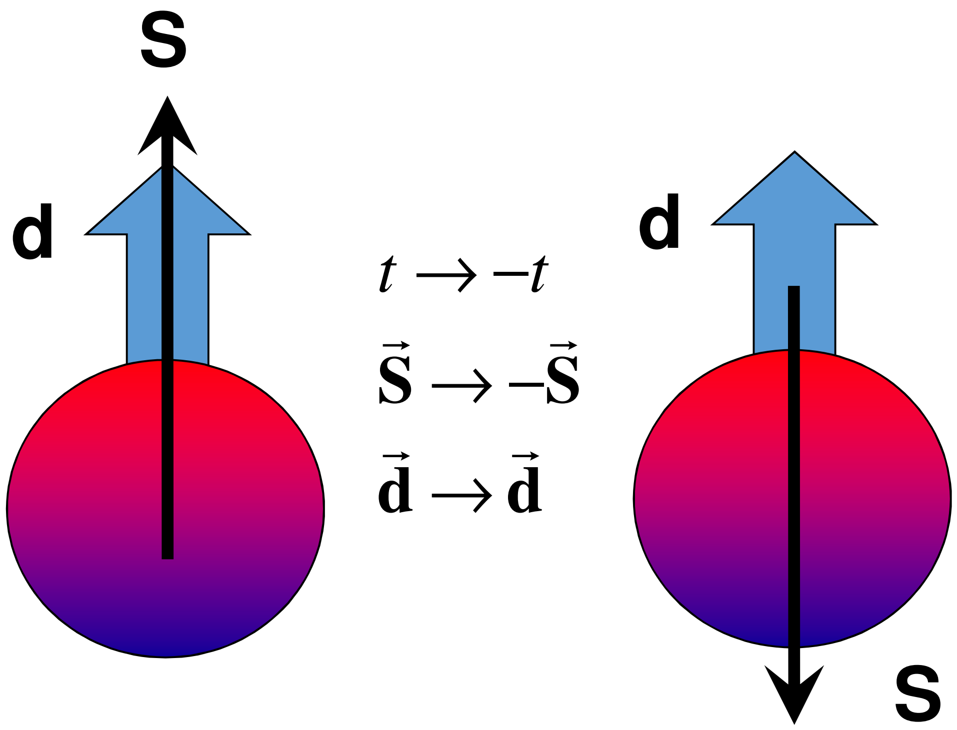
Nuclear clock is sensitive to coupling of dark matter to the nuclear sector of the standard model.

5 years: prototype nuclear clocks, based on both solid state and trapped ion technologies
Measure isomer properties to establish of sensitivity to new physics
Variation of fundamental constant and dark matter searches competitive with present clock

10 years: 10^{-18} – 10^{-19} nuclear clock, 5 - 6 orders improvement in current clock dark matter limits

Searches for the EDMs with novel systems

Time-reversal invariance must be violated for an elementary particle or atom to possess a **permanent EDM.**

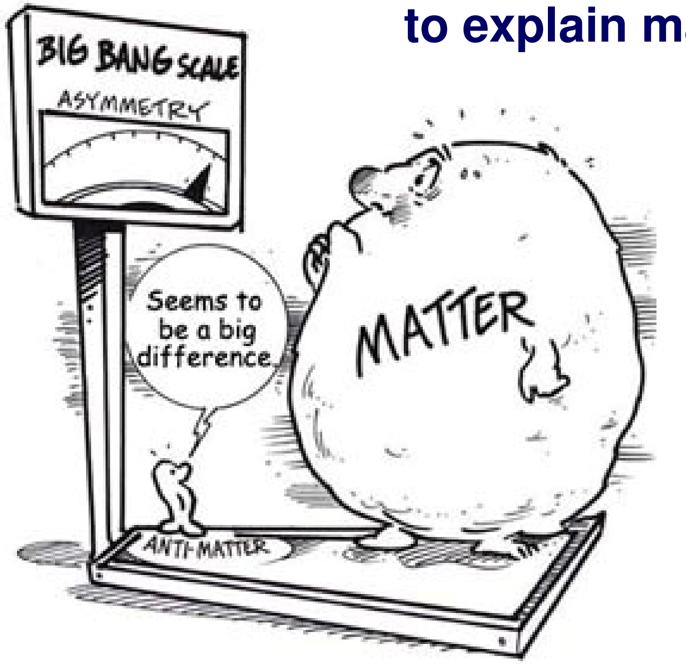


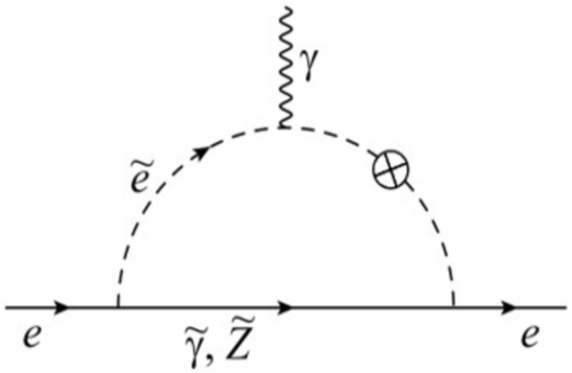
$$\vec{\mathbf{d}} = d\,\frac{\vec{\mathbf{S}}}{S}$$

$$d = 0$$

without T-violation

Need new sources of T- (CP-) violation to explain matter-antimatter asymetry

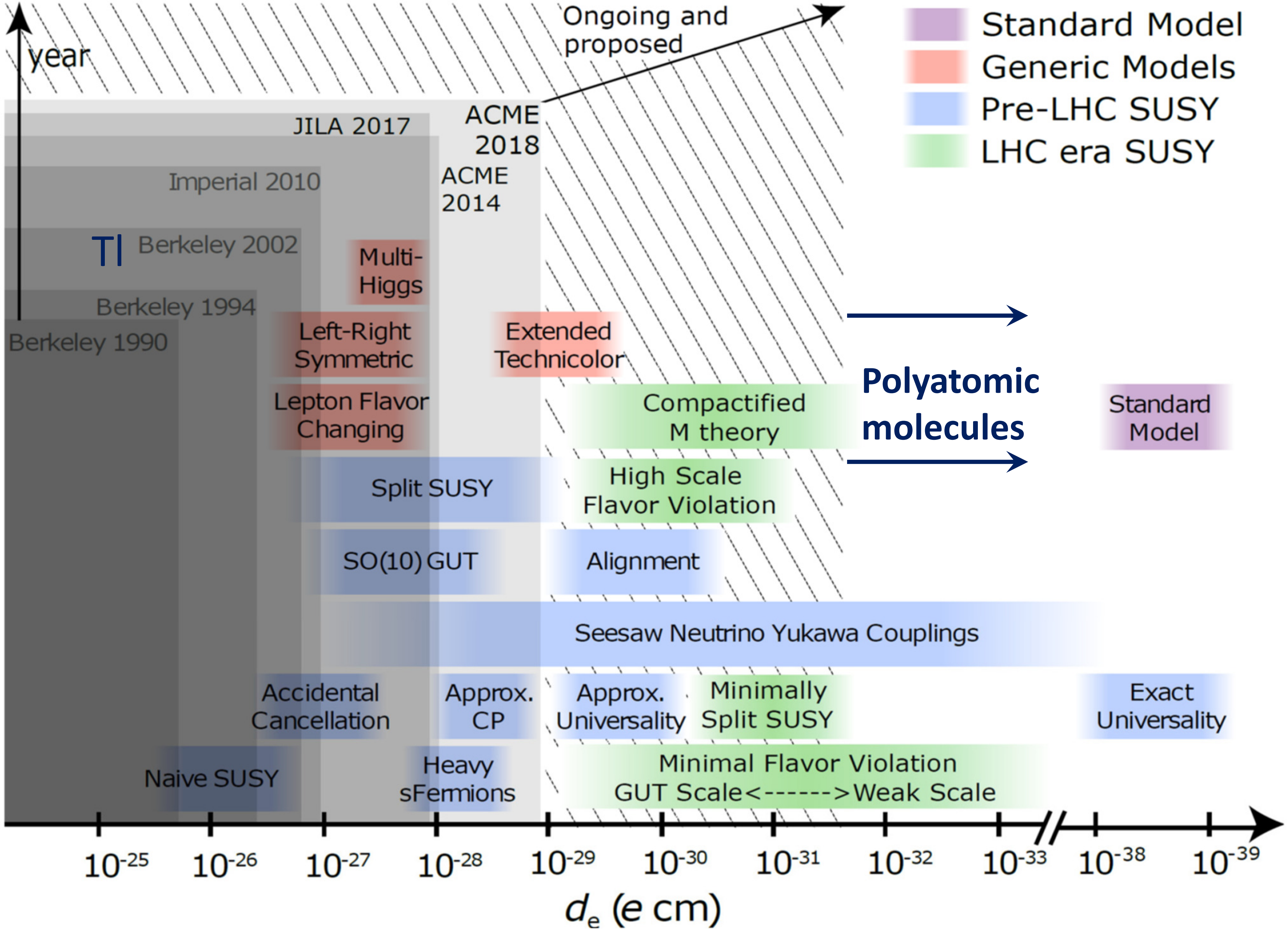


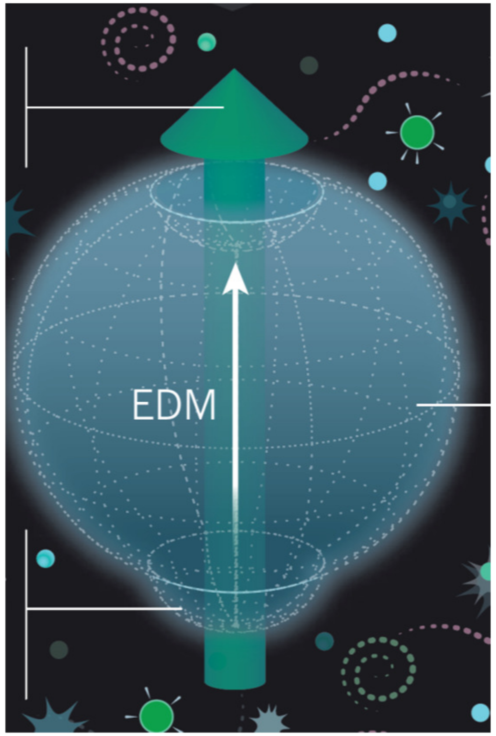


Additional sources of CP-violation lead to much larger EDMs than SM predicts.

Such EDMs should be observable with current experiments.

J. Engel et al., Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 71 (2013) 21





NATURE 553, 142 (2018)

Figure is from 2020 USA AMO Decadal survey (Credit: Dave DeMille)

https://www.nationalacademies.org/amo

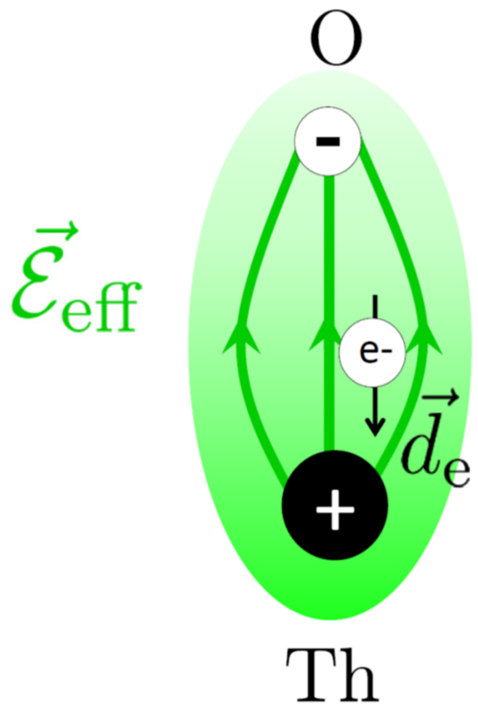
Searches for electron EDM with molecules

Present status: experiments with reported results

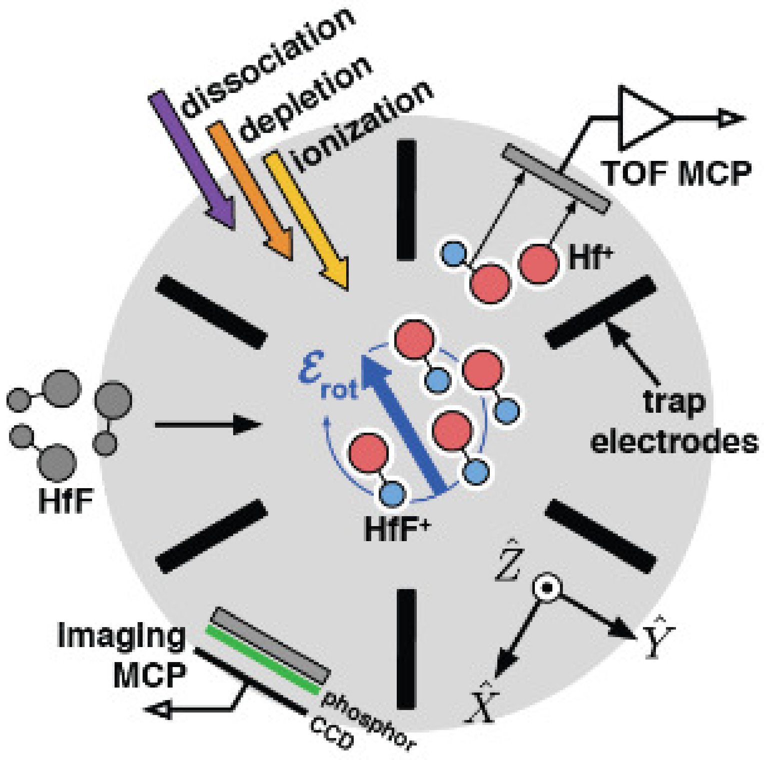
Put electron in strong electric field

$$\text{Energy}\ (\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})$$

Advanced ACME

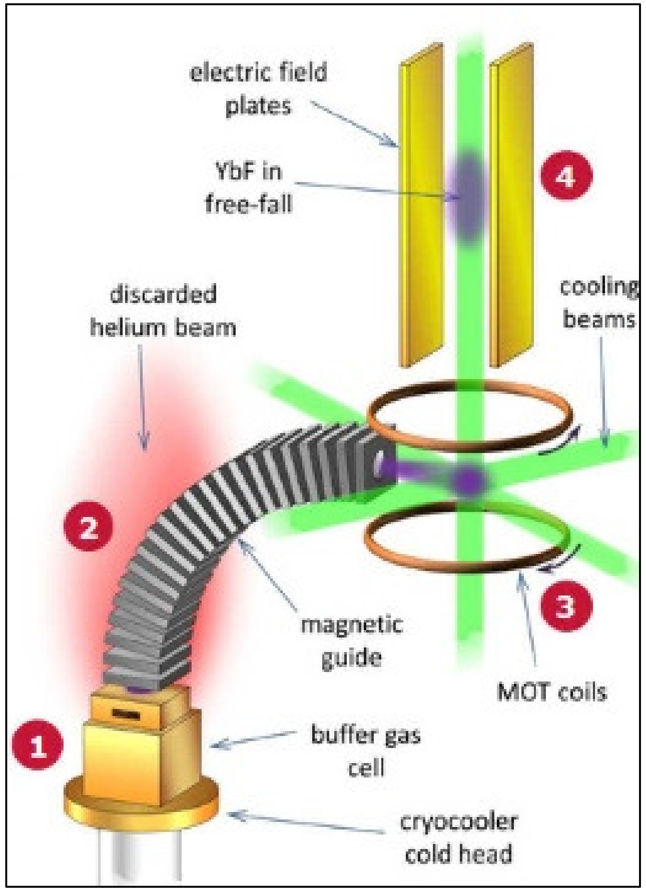


JILA eEDM



HfF+, (now also ThF+)

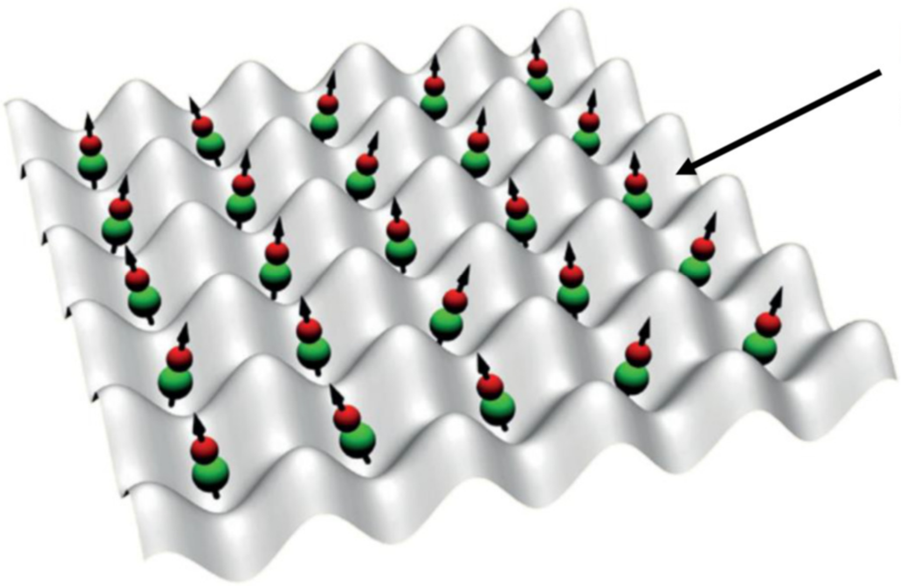
Imperial College



YbF

Expected an order or magnitude improvement in ~5 years

Electron EDM experiments: laser-cooled molecules



Heavy, polar molecule sensitive to new physics

Need to trap at ultracold temperatures

Laser slowed, cooled, and trapped in 3D: SrF, CaF, and YO
Laser-cooled, but not yet trapped: YbF, BaH, SrOH, CaOH, YbOH, and $CaOCH_3$

- 10^6 molecules
- 10 s coherence
- Large enhancement(s)
- Robust error rejection
- 1 week averaging

$M_{new\ phys}$ ~ 1,000 TeV

Even before implementing advanced quantum control, such as entanglement-based squeezing

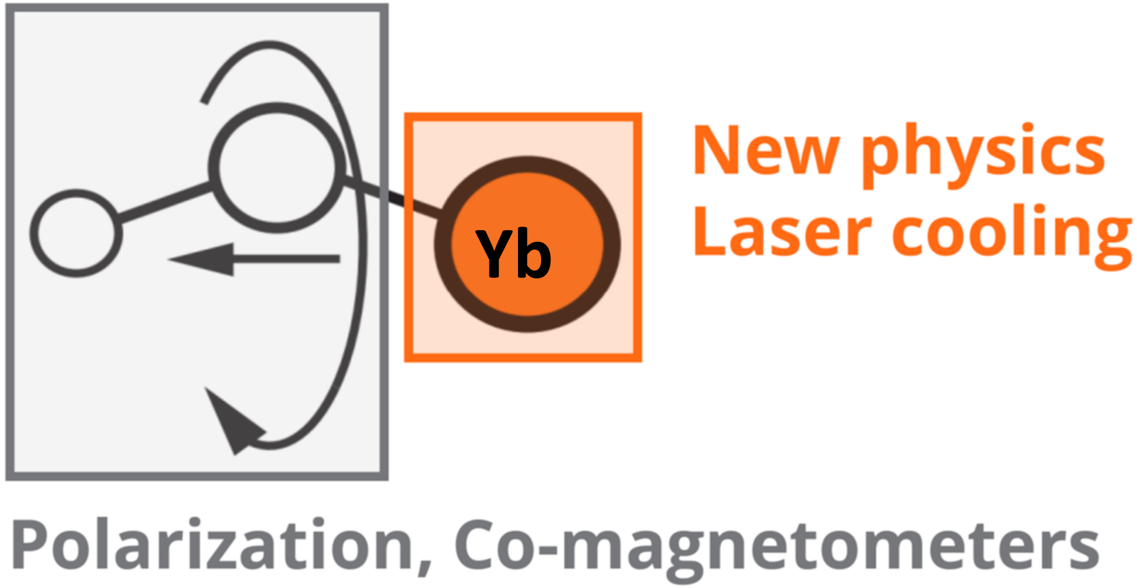
Slide from: Nick Hutzler

You can not laser cool any diatomic molecule with co-magnetometer states!

eEDM experiments with polyatomic laser-cooled

Caltech
Harvard

YbOH



Proposal: Ivan Kozyryev and N. R. Hutzler, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 133002 (2017)
Review: N. R. Hutzler, *Quantum Sci. Technol.* **5** 044011 (2020)

5 years: An electron EDM result with trapped ultracold YbOH, initial goal 10^{-31} e cm
8 years: Improvements in coherence time and number trapped molecules: 10^{-32} e cm

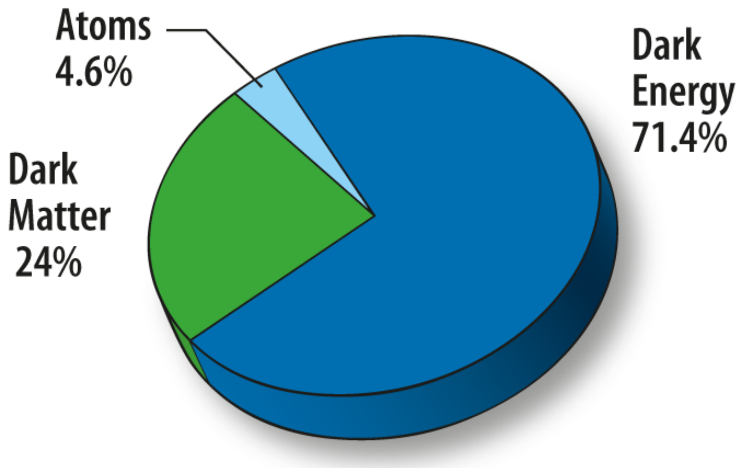
Also: YbOH nuclear MQM
Theory: J. Chem. Phys. 152, 084303 (2020)

Picture & timeline from: Nick Hutzler

Atomic & nuclear clocks:

Great potential for discovery of new physics

Many new developments coming in the next 10 years!



Need NEW IDEAS how to use quantum technologies for new physics searches

University of Delaware

Senior research scientists: Sergey Porsev, Dmytro Filin

Postdoc: Charles Cheng
Graduate students: Aung Naing, Adam Mars, Hani Zaheer

Online portal collaboration, Electrical & Computer Engineering:
Prof. Rudolf Eigenmann, graduate student: Parinaz Barakhshan
Prof. Bindiya Arora, GNDU, India

Postdoc position in the new physics searches with quantum technologies
will become available summer of 2021
Contact Marianna Safronova (msafrono@udel.edu) for more information

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Andrey Bondarev, PNPI, Russia
Jun Ye, JILA, Boulder
Dave Leibrandt, NIST
Dmitry Budker, Mainz and UC Berkeley
Andrew Jayich, UCSB
Murray Barrett, CQT, Singapore
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Piet Schmidt, PTB, University of Hannover

Q-SEnSE
An NSF Quantum Leap Challenge Institute

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Thorium nuclear clocks for fundamental tests of physics

Thorsten Schumm, TU Wein
Ekkehard Peik, PTB
Peter Thirolf, LMU

Many thanks to Yevgeny Stadnik, José R. Crespo López-Urrutia, Nick Hutzler, for discussions and input for this talk!