ION TRAPS AS DARK MATTER DETECTORS

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Based on:

arXiv: 2108.05283 HR with D. Budker, C. Smorra, P. Graham, F. Schmidt-Kaler, S. Ulmer
arXiv: 2012.03957 HR with M. Pospelov
arXiv: 2010.11190 HR with R. Harnik, M. Pospelov, R. Plestid

DARK RELICS

DARK MATTER → STABLE PARTICLE

DARK RELICS

DARK RELIC ← STABLE PARTICLE

- Well motivated stable particles: Monopoles, axions, squarks, heavy quarks (KSVZ), gluinos (SUSY), Milli-charge Particles (mCPs)

- Robust prediction for relic fractions $f_\chi = \dfrac{\rho_\chi}{\rho_{\rm DM}} \ll 1$

- The only way to access $M_\chi \gg$ TeV?

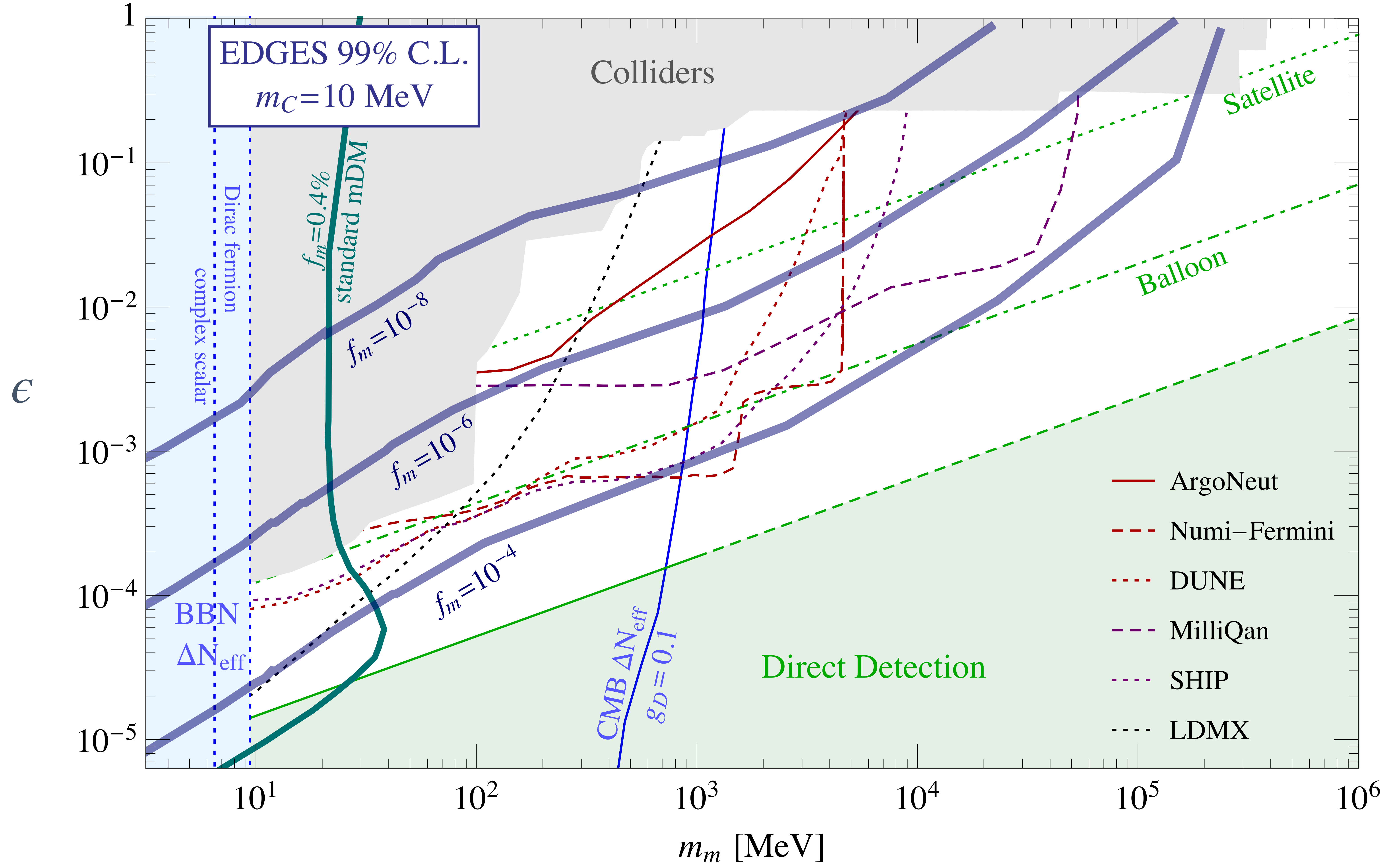
- Use same concept for Detection?

MILLICHARGE PARTICLES

- Particles with tiny electric charges: ϵe
- Simple models to write (with or without a dark photon)
- Charge quantization a century old mystery
- Predictions of explanation: monopoles and/or GUTs not observed yet
- Looked for in various experimental programs
- Recent resurgence due to EDGES anomaly

PARAMETER SPACE

1905.06348 Emken et al , 1908.06986 Liu et al

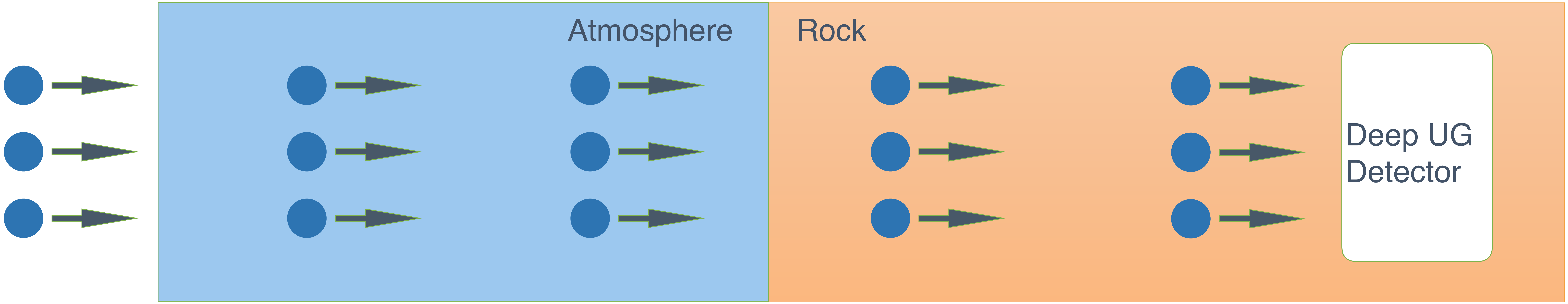


KE smaller than threshold

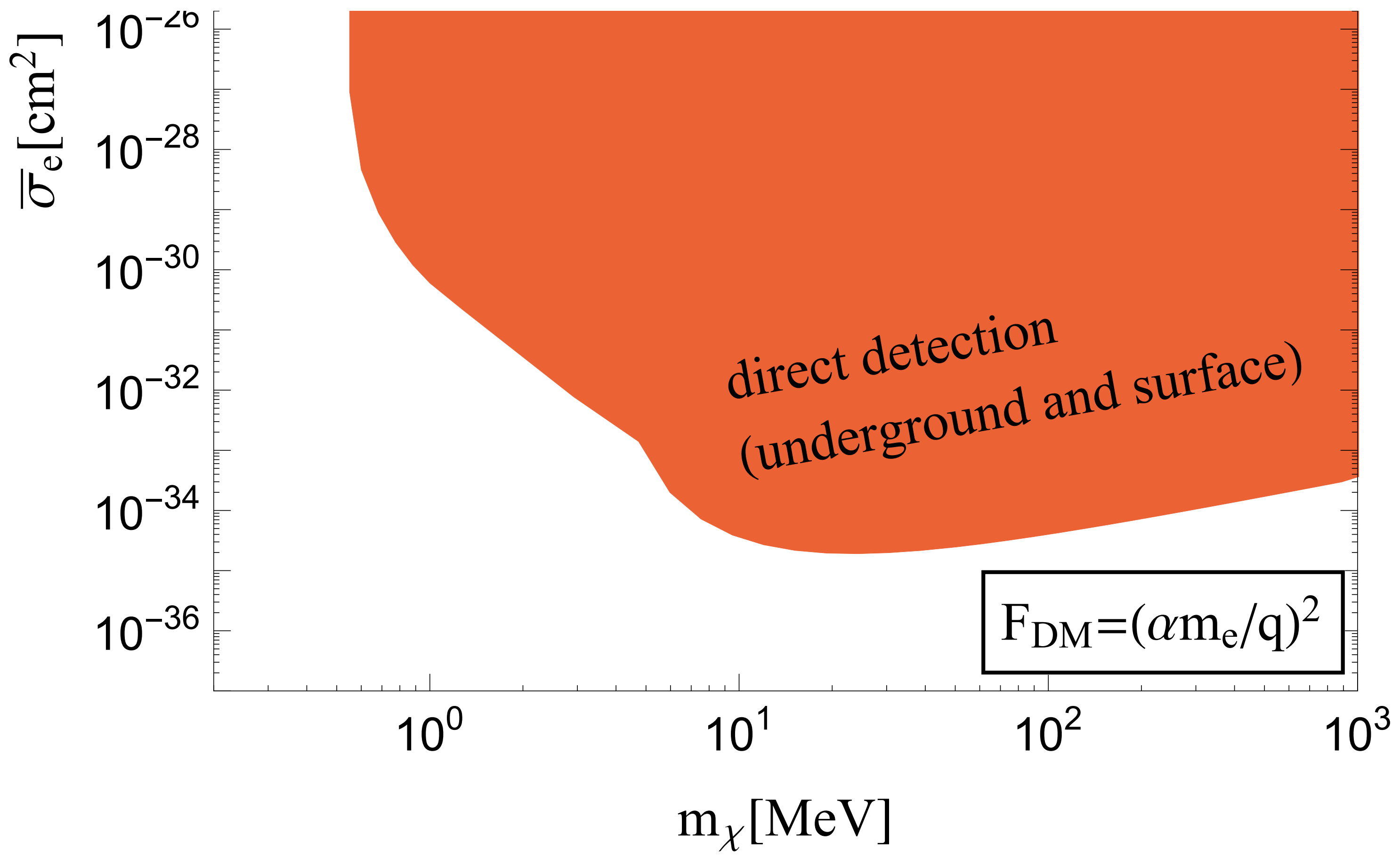
Colliders/Terrestrial : no reach for small charge

Direct Detection : no reach for large charge (Overburden blocks it)

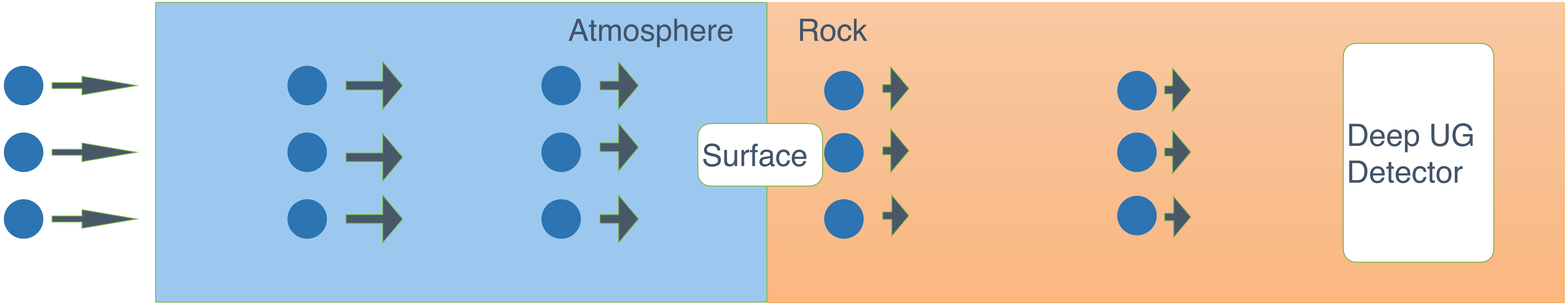
SMALL X-SECTION



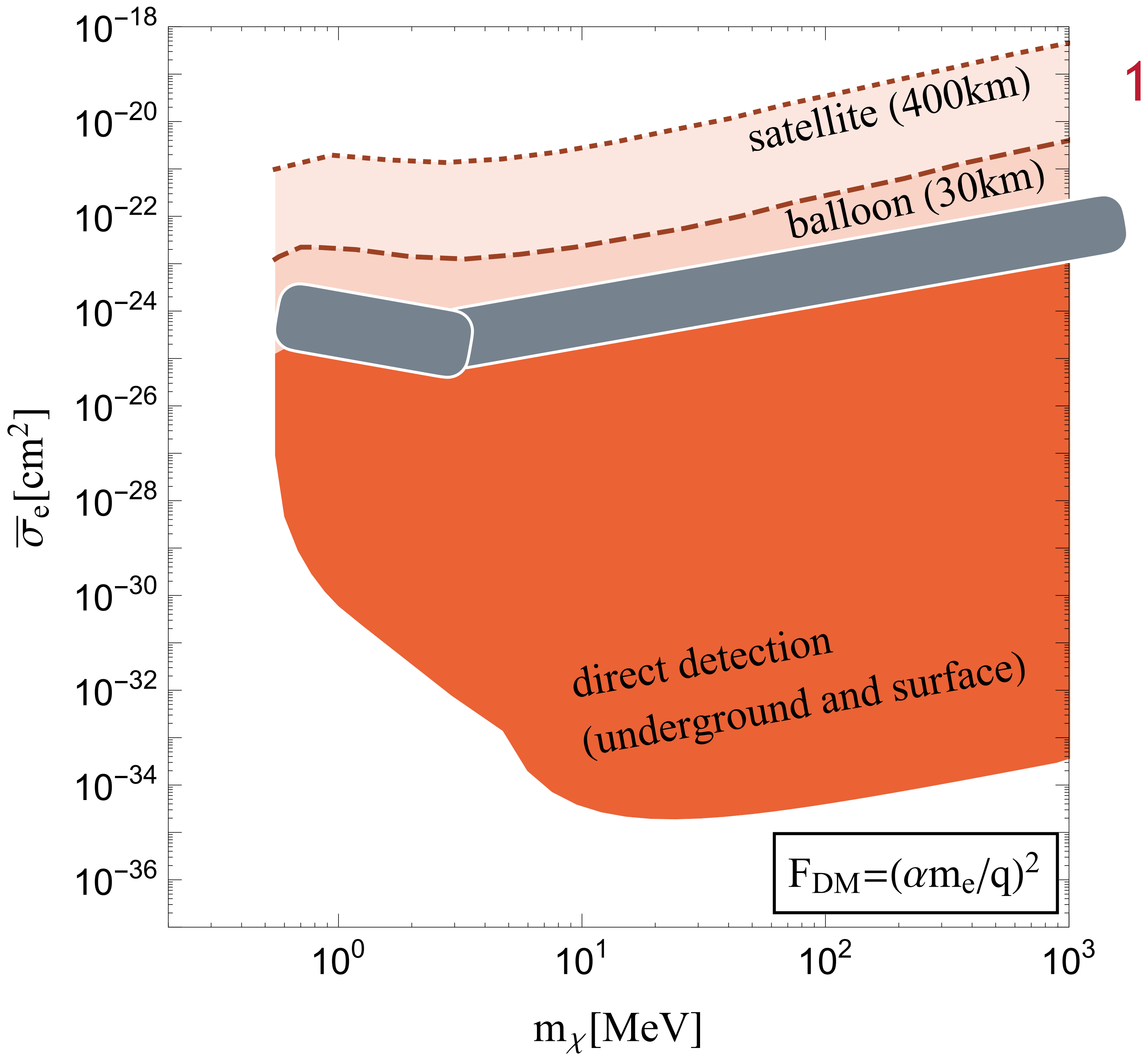
1905.06348 Emken et al



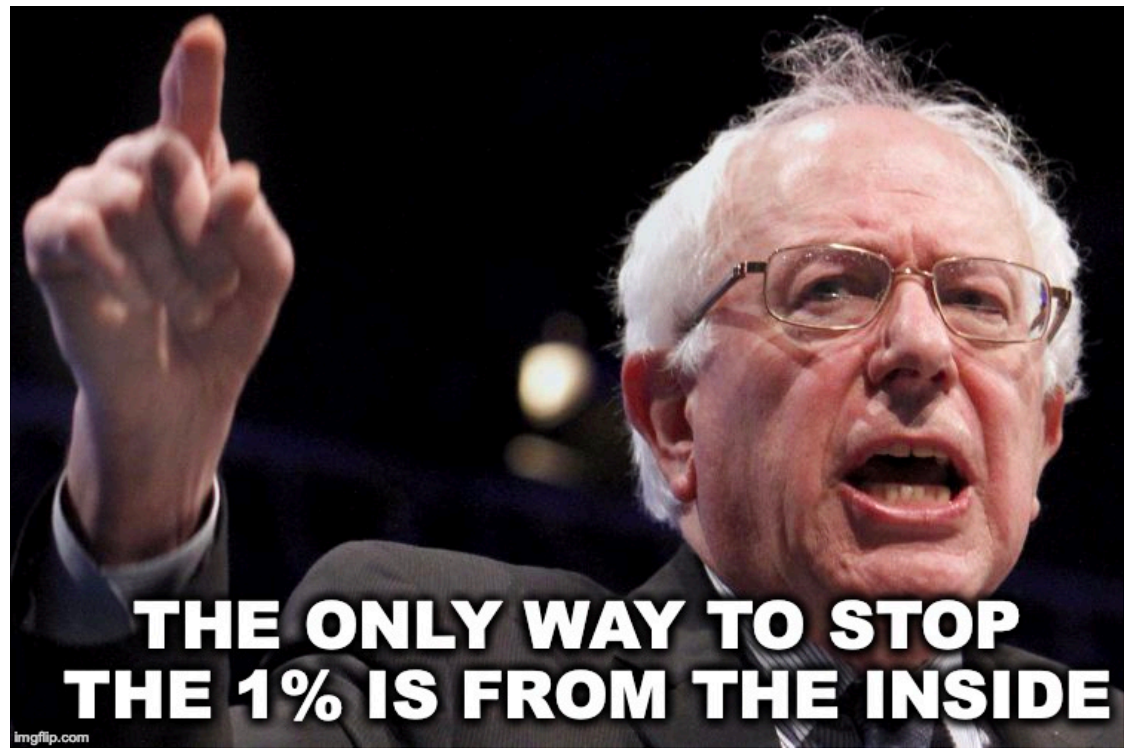
LARGE X-SECTION



- Reaches detector after thermalizing
- KE=300 Kelvin (26 meV)
- Current DD threshold : eV

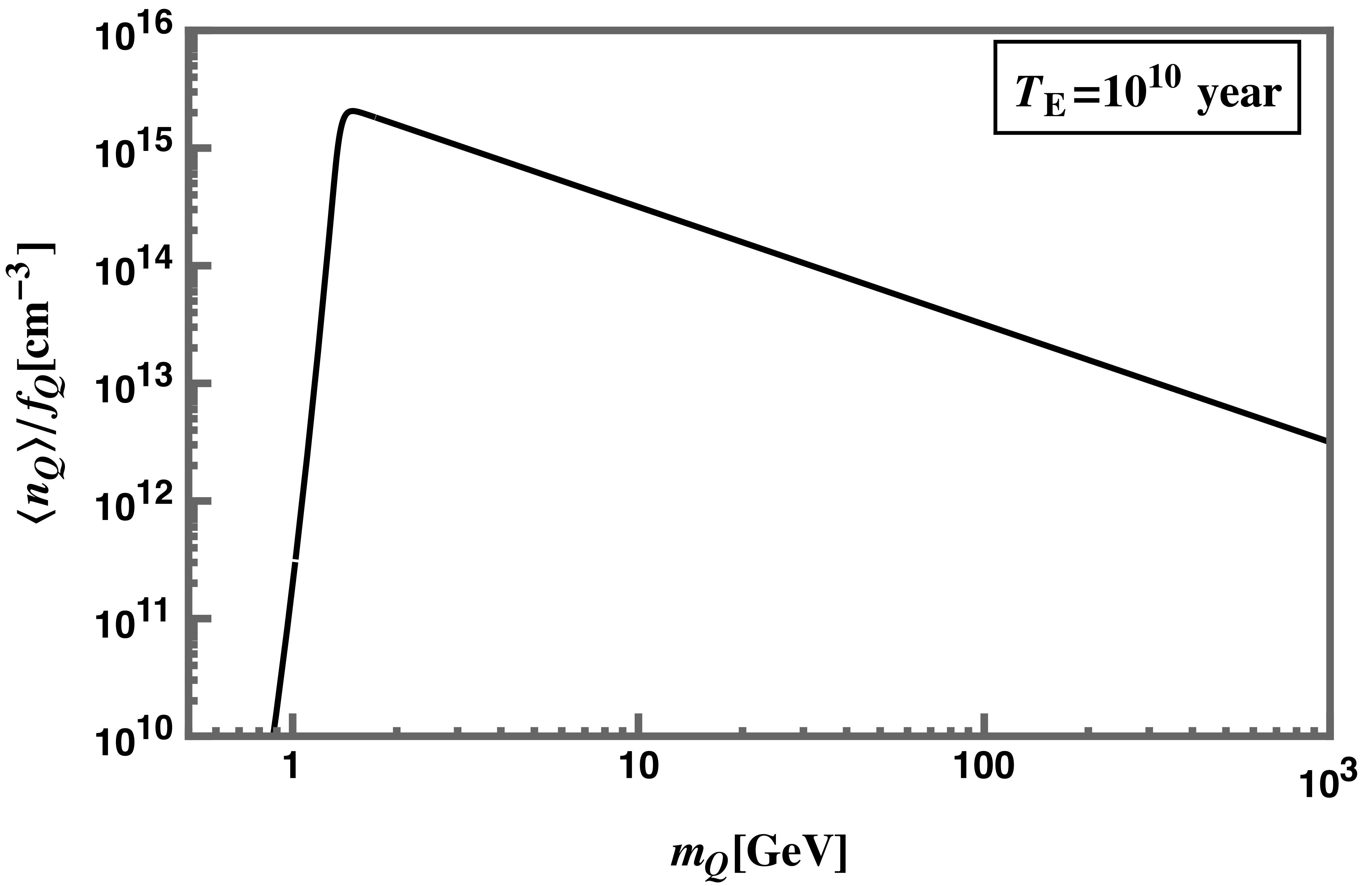


1905.06348 Emken et al



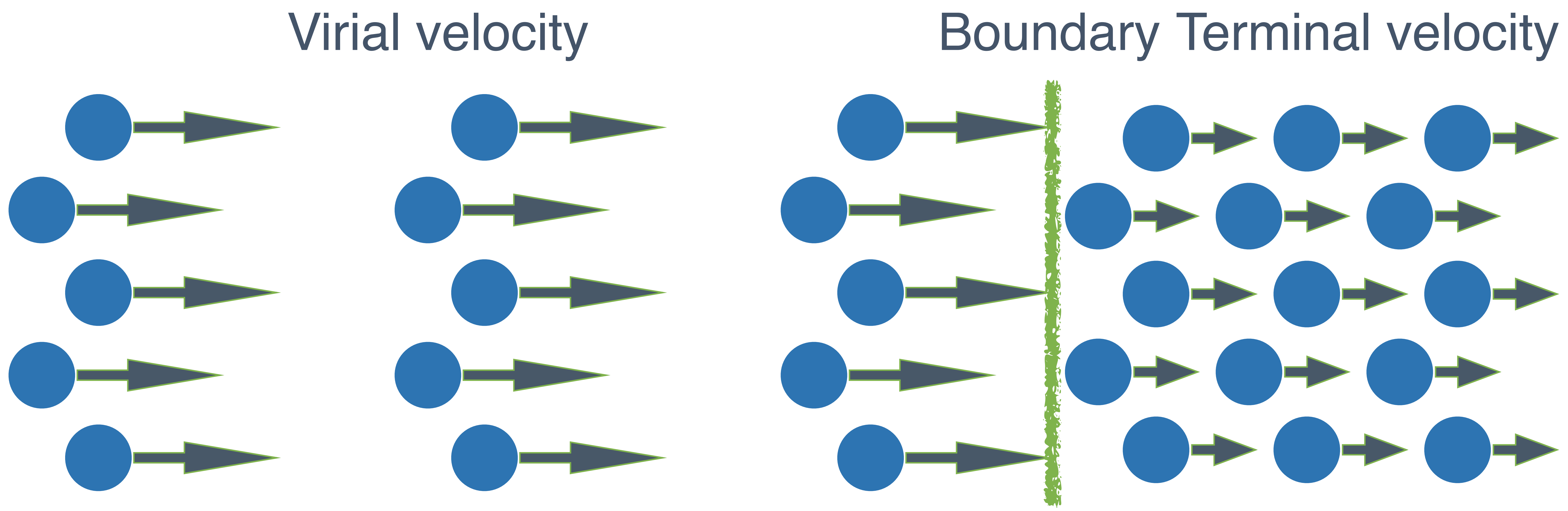
TERRESTRIAL ABUNDANCE

- DM thermalizes, but stuck on Earth if $v_{\rm th} < v_{\rm esc}$
- Accumulation over the age of the Earth causes tremendous enhancement
- $$\eta = \frac{\pi R_E^2 v_{\rm vir}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R_E^3} T_E \approx 10^{16}$$
- DM lighter than GeV evaporates $v_{\rm th} > v_{\rm esc}$
- Heavier than GeV sinks due to gravity



from: 2012.03957 HR M.Pospelov

TRAFFIC JAM



- Sinking not immediate.
- Downward drift

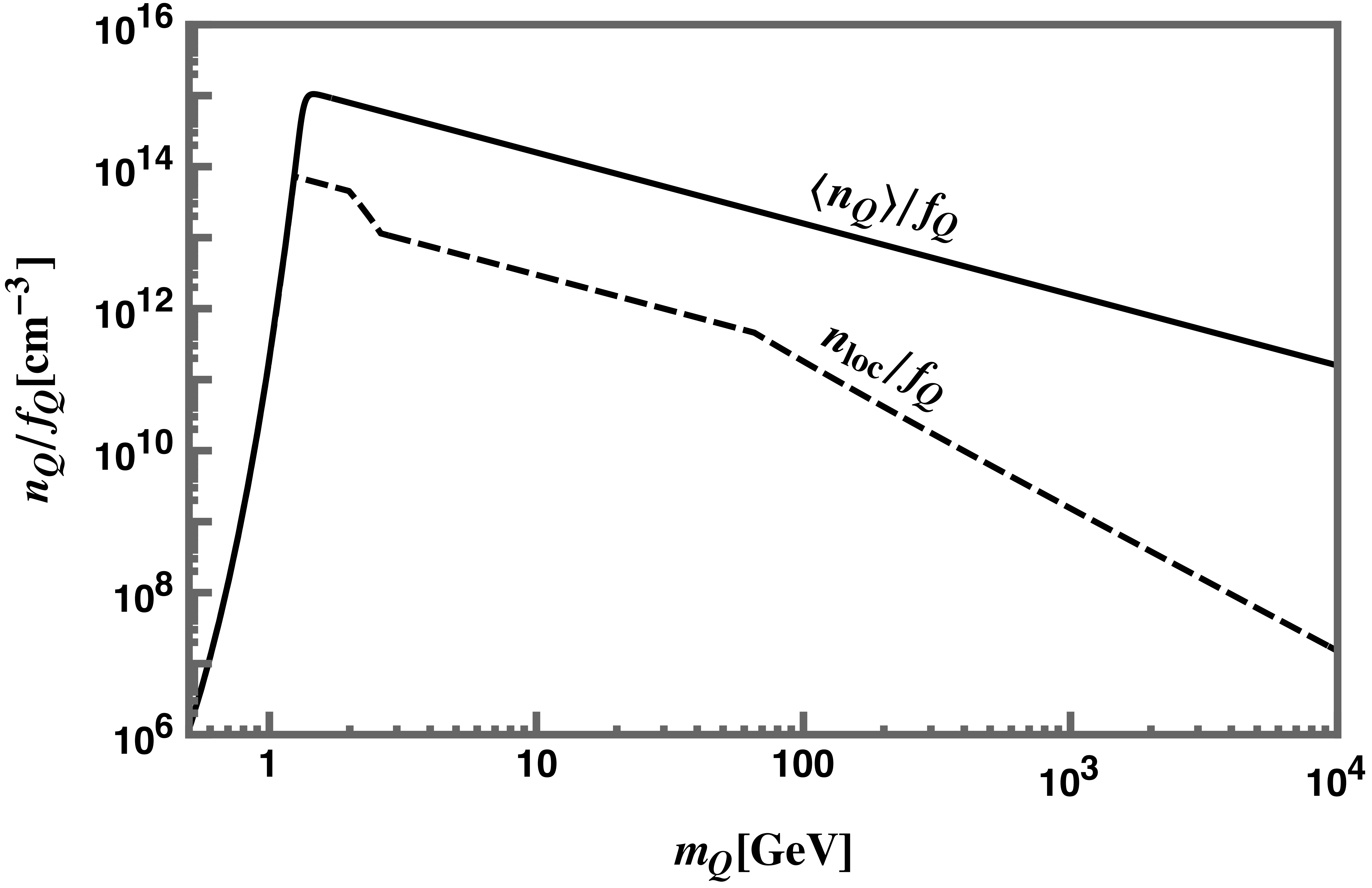
$$\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{term}} \ll v_{\mathrm{th}} \ll v_{\mathrm{vir}}$$

- Traffic Jam on the way

$$\eta_{\mathrm{term}} = \frac{n_{\mathrm{lab}}}{n_{\mathrm{vir}}} = \frac{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{vir}}}{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{term}}}$$

TRAFFIC JAM DENSITIES

from: 2012.03957 HR M.Pospelov



True for charges $\epsilon \gtrsim 10^{-6}$

EXISTING LIMITS

2012.08169 G. Afek, F. Monteiro, J. Wang, B. Siegel, S. Ghosh, D.C. Moore

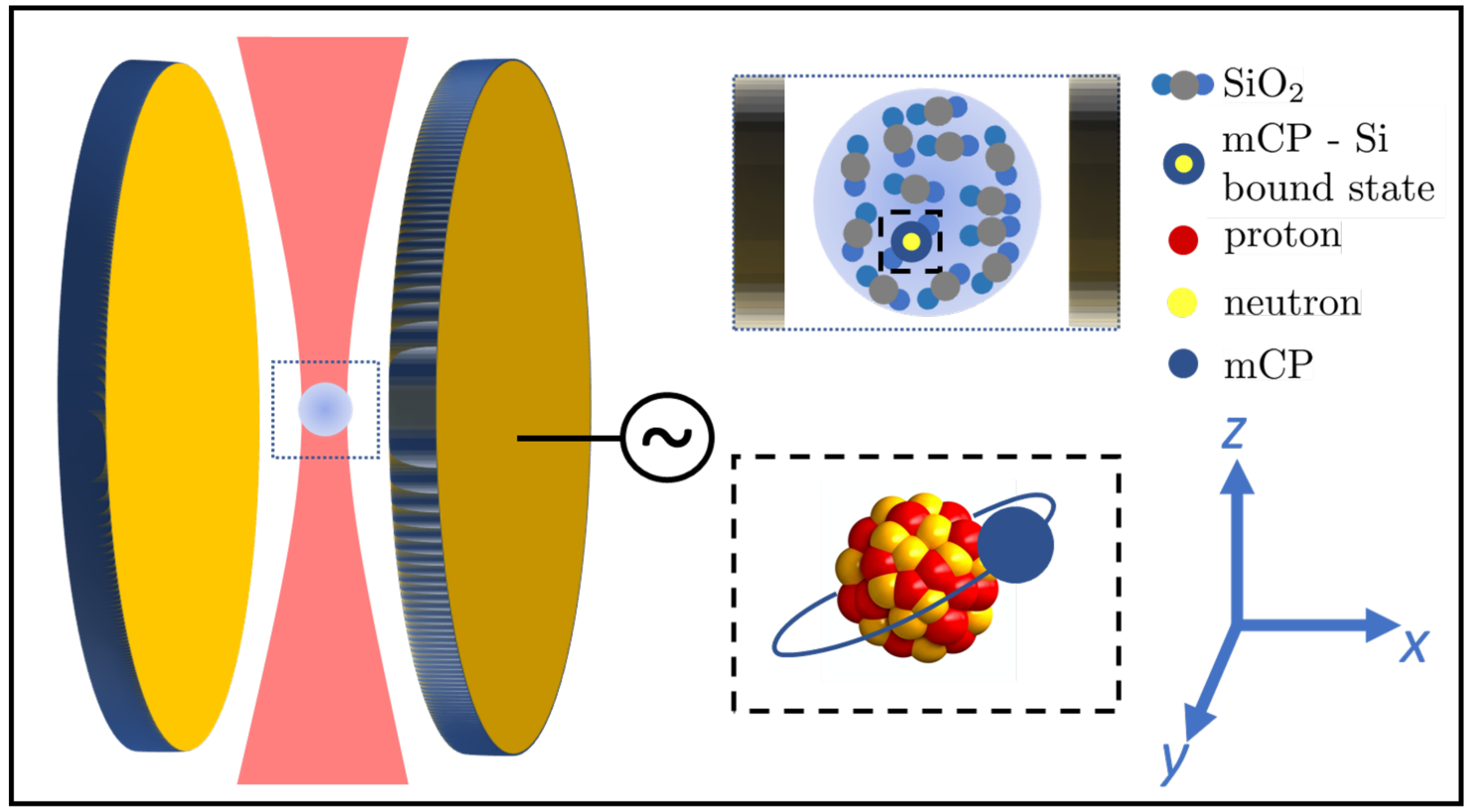
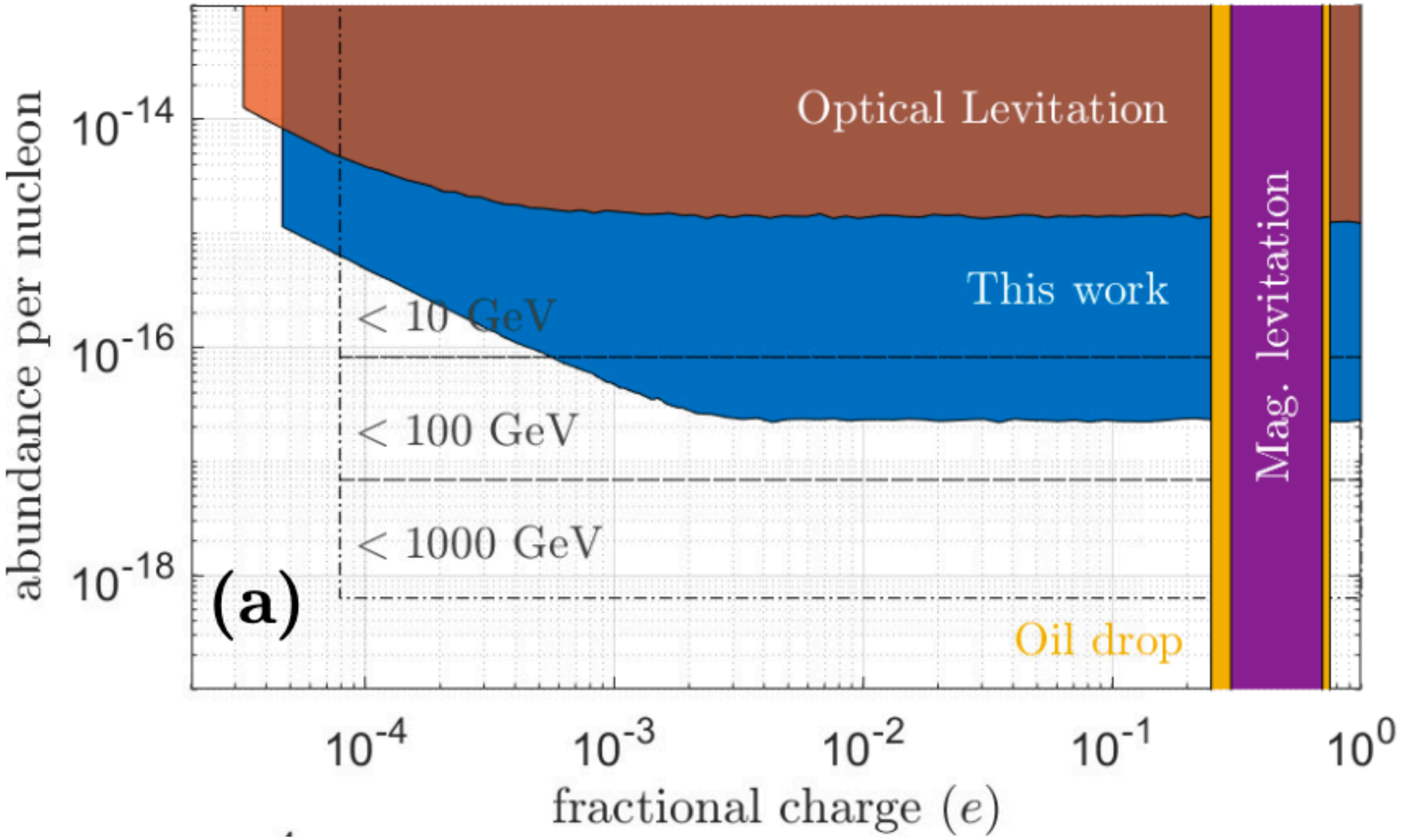
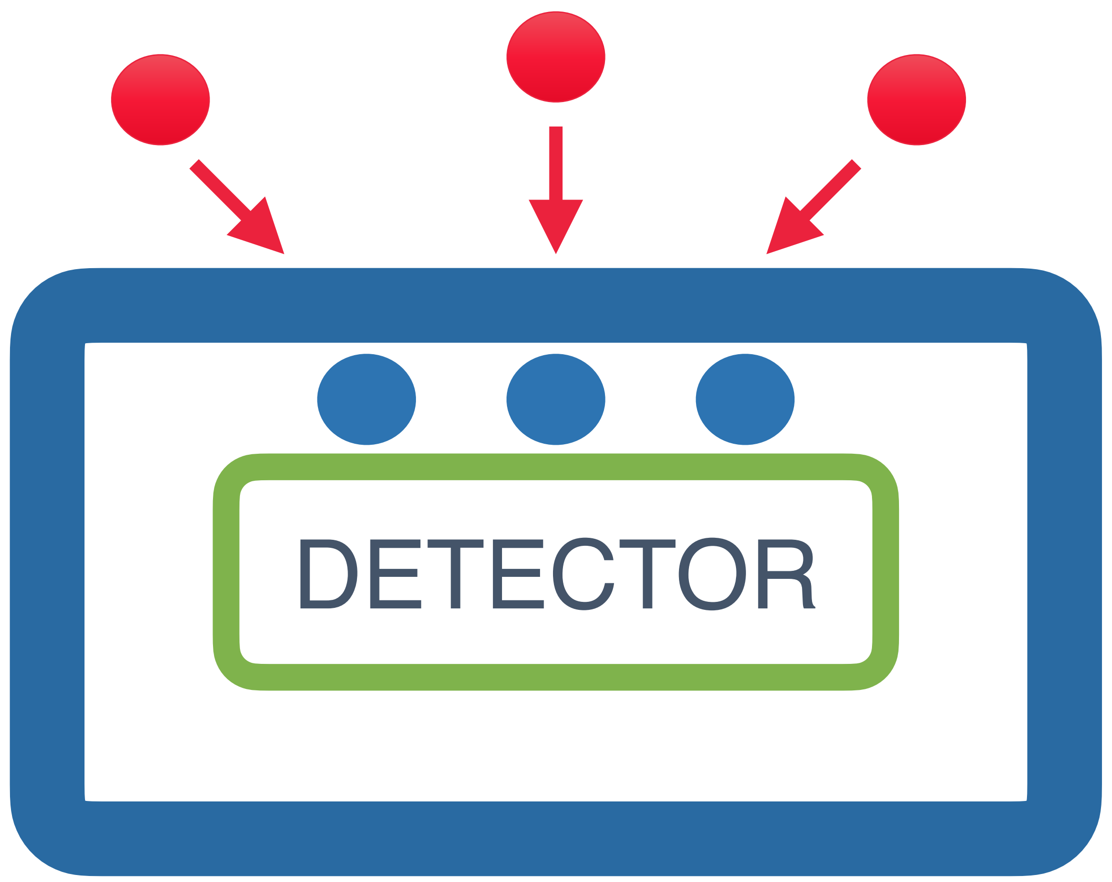


FIG. 1. SiO_2 spheres are levitated in high vacuum between a pair of parallel electrodes to search for a violation of charge neutrality by, *e.g.*, a mCP electrostatically bound to a Si or O nucleus in the sphere.



10^{24} Nucleon cm^{-3}

DETECTION NIGHTMARE



- Despite large number density & cross-section
- Small energy deposit: 300 Kelvin ≈ 26 meV
- Small momentum transfers: See neutral atom
- Low threshold detectors have low temperature walls to reduce background
- Small MFP~ micron, rapidly thermalize with walls

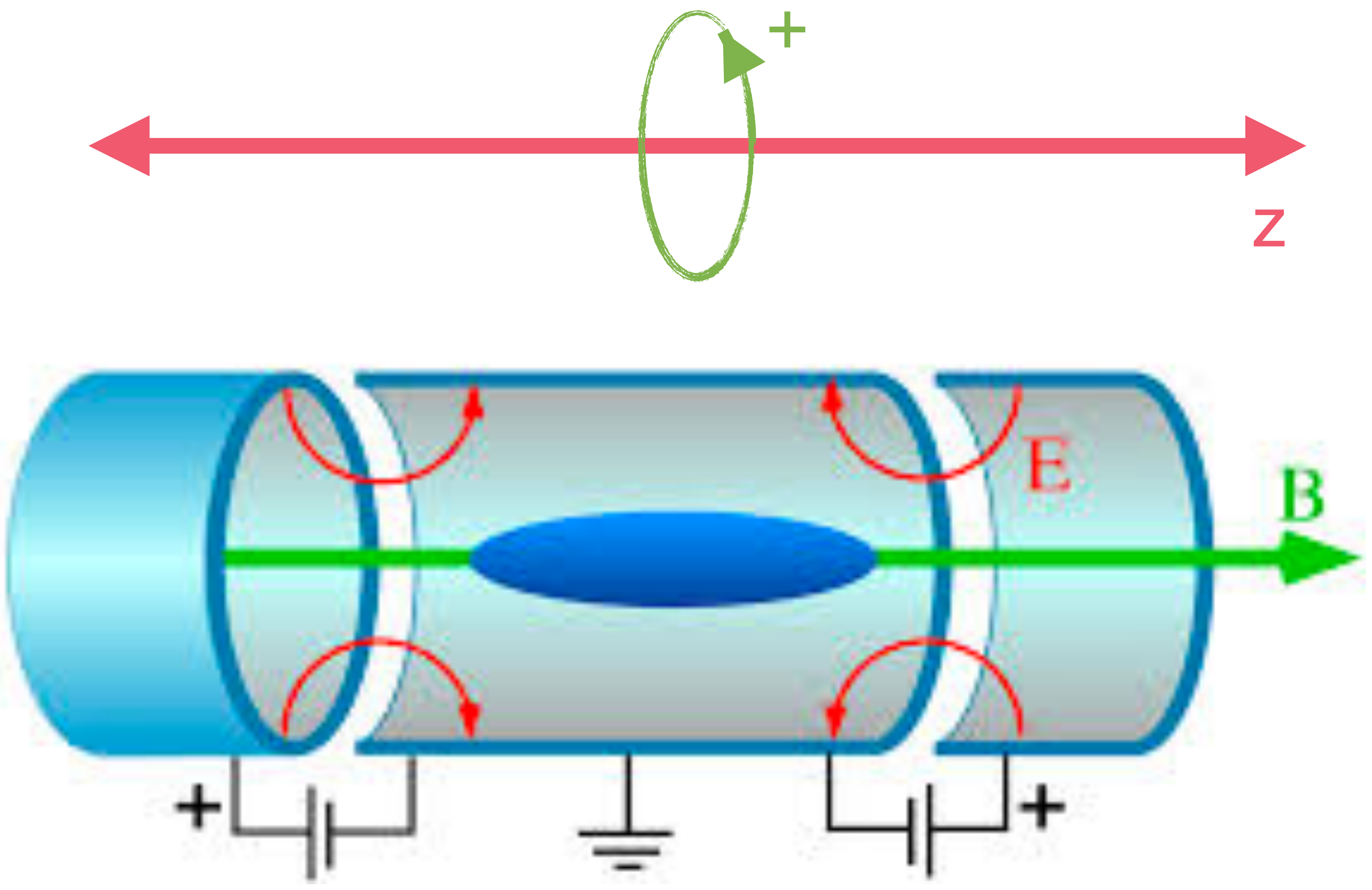
WISHLIST

- Detect Small energy deposit: 300 Kelvin ≈ 26 meV
- If target charged, then huge Rutherford x-sections

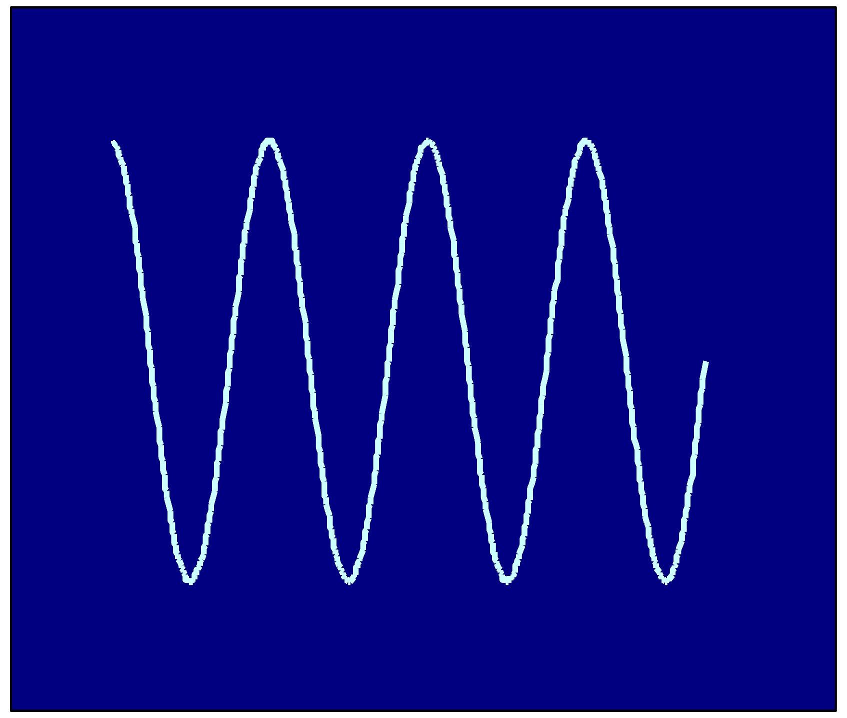
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq^2} \propto \frac{1}{q^4}$$ at small momentum transfer

- $T_{\rm wall} \gg E_{\rm thr}$
- Large number of targets … not required

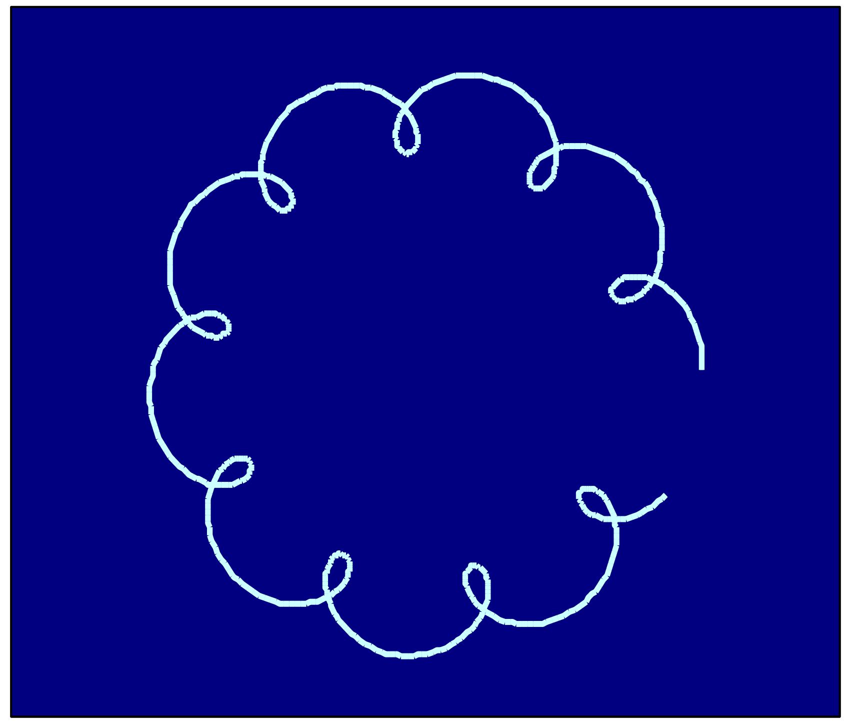
IONS IN COLD TRAPS



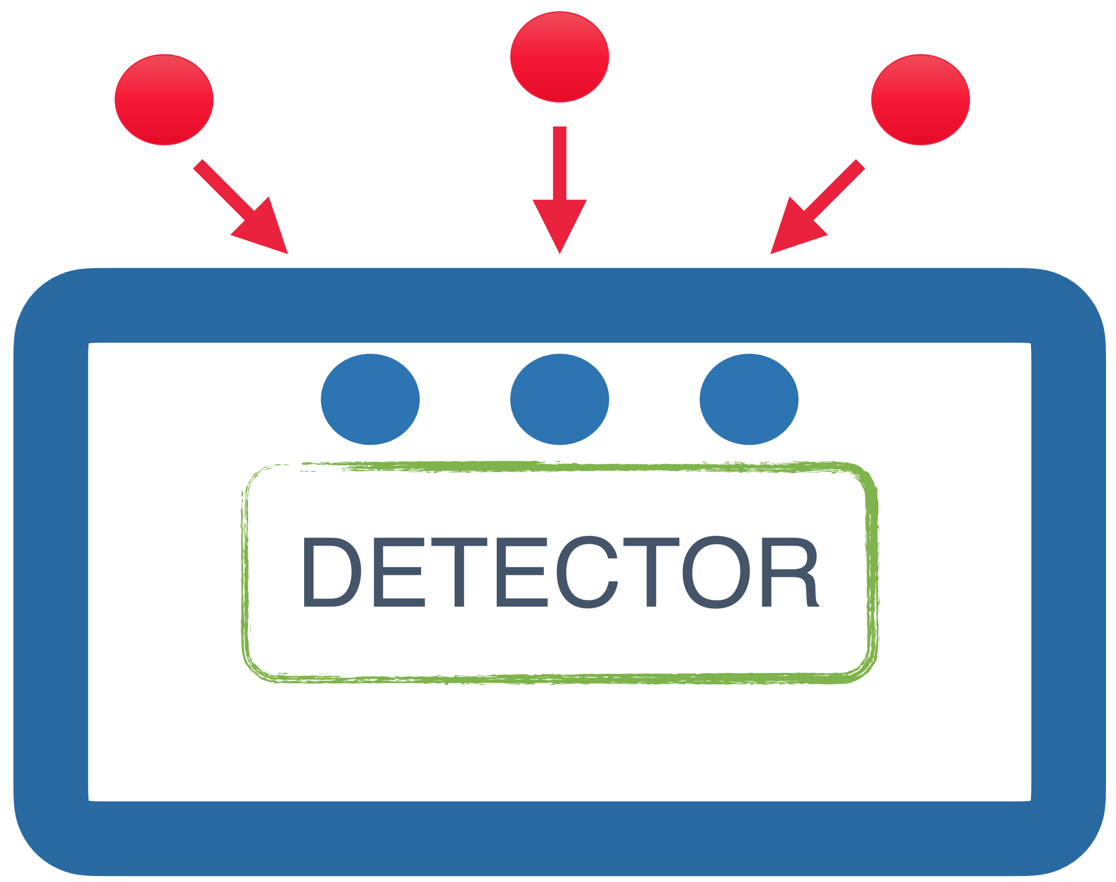
- Single Ion trapped in Electromagnetic fields
- Used in Quantum Metrology/ Quantum Computing
- Stable in trap for O(year)
- $T_{\rm wall} \gg T_{\rm trap}$



Axial motion



Radial motion



DATA SUMMARY

Experiment	Type	Ion	V_z	T_{wall}	ω_p [neV]	T_{ion}[neV]	Heating Rate (neV/s)
Hite et al, 2012 [40]	Paul	$^9\mathrm{Be}^+$	0.1 V	300 K	$\omega_z = 14.8$	14.8	640
Goodwin et al, 2016 [43]	Penning	$^{40}\mathrm{Ca}^+$	175 V	300 K	$\omega_z = 1.24$	1.24	0.37
Borchert et al, 2019 [44]	Penning	$\bar{p}$	0.633 V	5.6 K	$\omega_+ = 77.4$	7240	0.13
					$\omega_- = 0.050$		

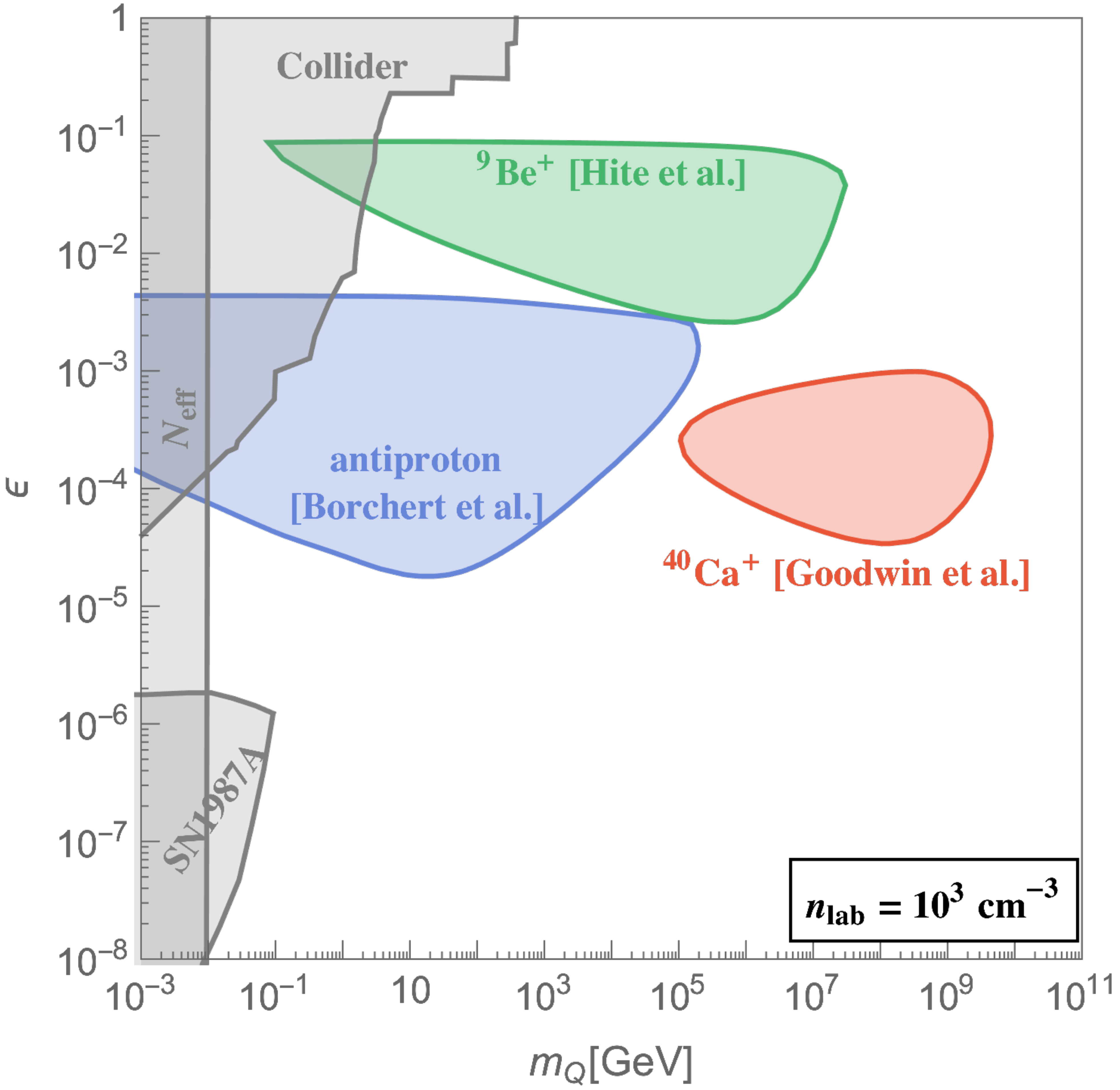
No reach for $\epsilon \gtrsim \dfrac{T_{\mathrm{wall}}}{V_z}$

HEATING RATE

$$\frac{dE_{\mathrm{dep}}}{dt} = \int E_{\mathrm{dep}}(q^2)\frac{4\pi\alpha^2\epsilon^2}{v^2q^4}dq^2 \quad \approx 10^{-6}\frac{\mathrm{eV}}{\mathrm{sec}}\epsilon^2\frac{n_{\mathrm{lab}}}{1/\mathrm{cm}^3}\frac{\mathrm{GeV}}{m_{\mathrm{ion}}}\ldots \gtrsim 10^{-10}\frac{\mathrm{eV}}{\mathrm{sec}}$$

TERRESTRIAL POPULATION CONSTRAINTS

$$m_Q^{\min} = \frac{E_{\min}^2 m_T}{16 T_{\rm trap} T_{\rm wall}}$$



$$m_Q^{\max} = \frac{16 m_T T_{\rm trap} T_{\rm wall}}{E_{\min}^2}$$

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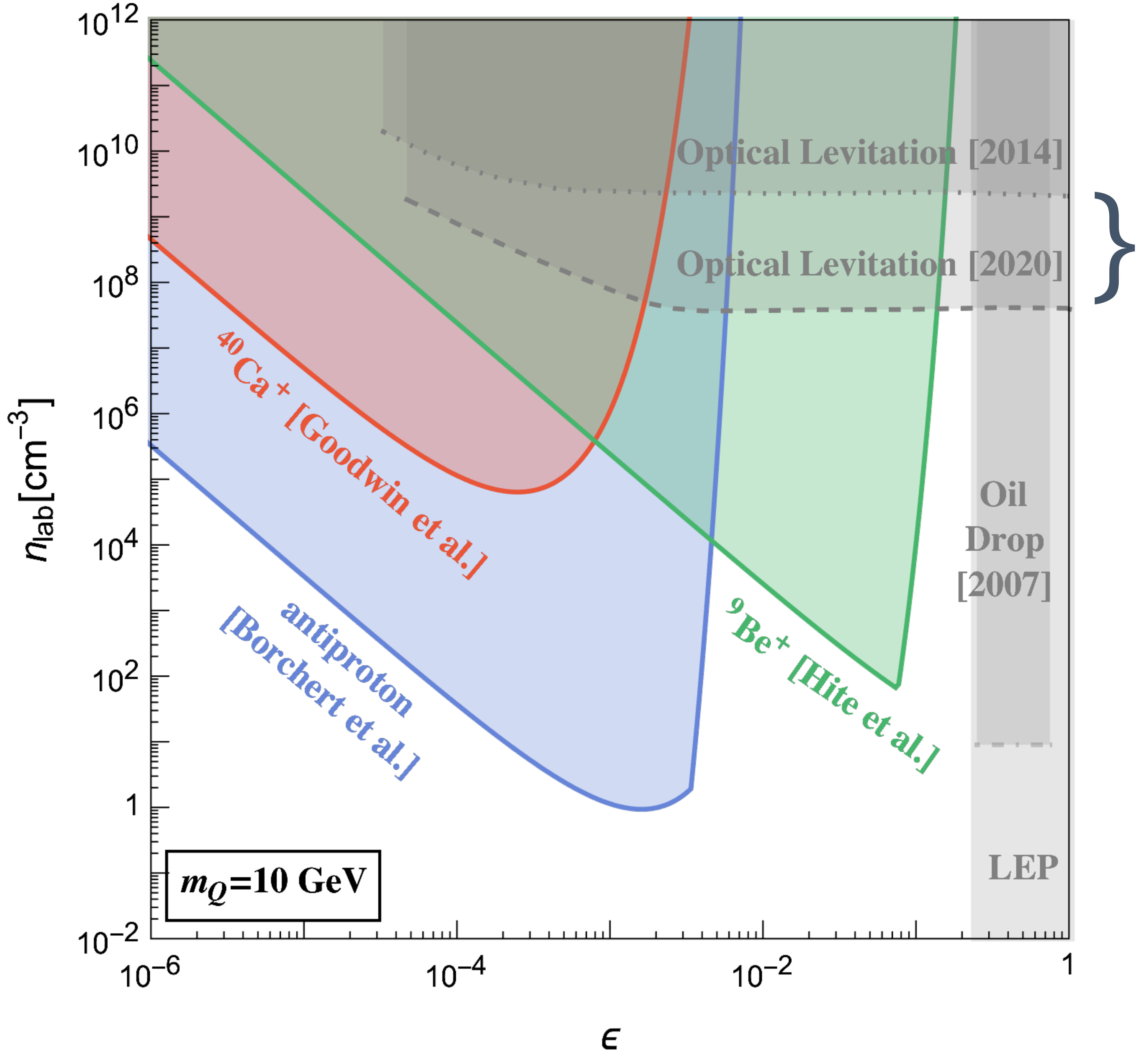

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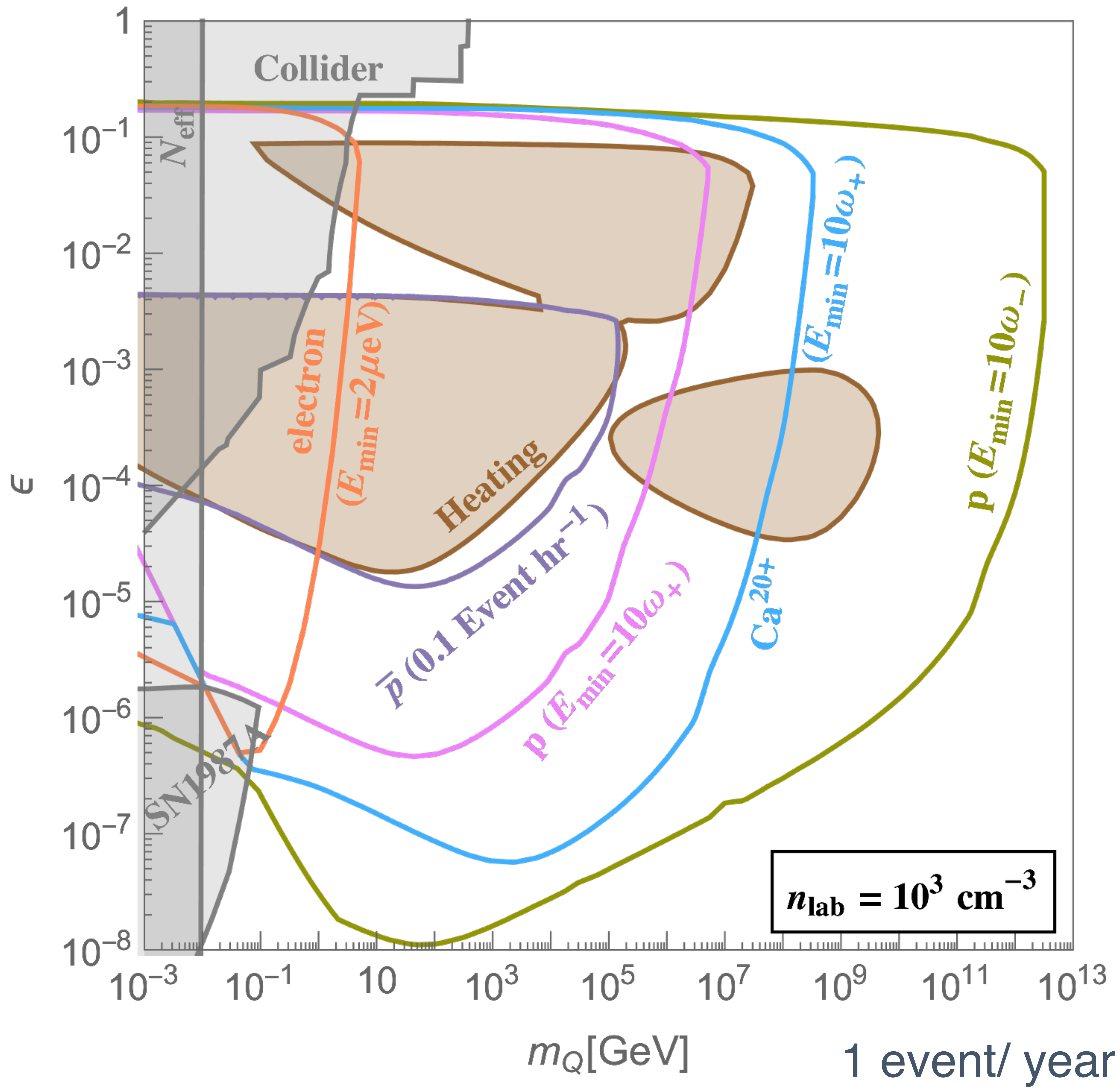
POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

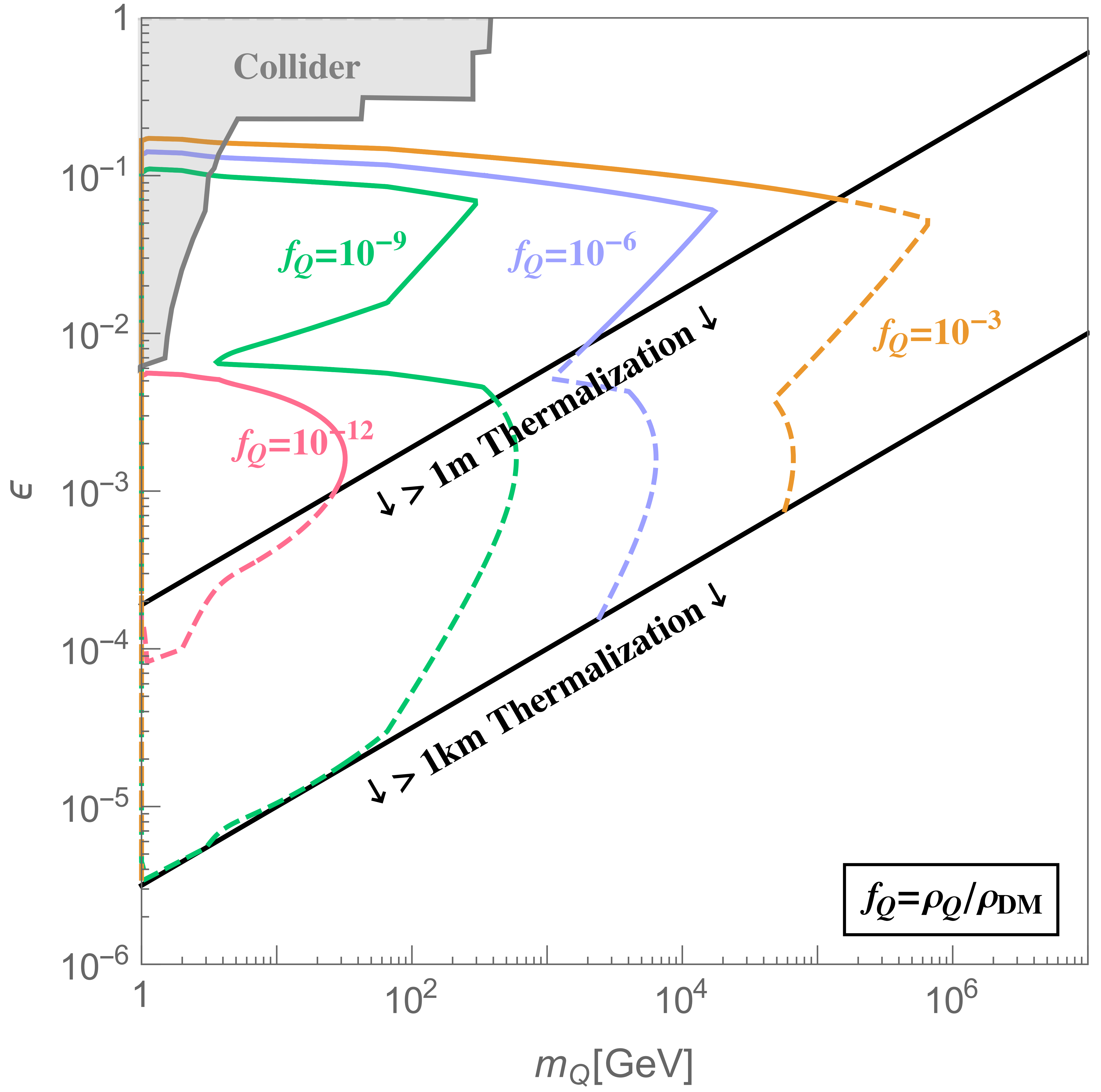
- Single Event Measurement instead of cumulative heating rate
- Requires high cadence data and energy resolution
- Highly Charged Ions
- Using electron targets - less momentum transfer for same energy transfer

PROJECTIONS

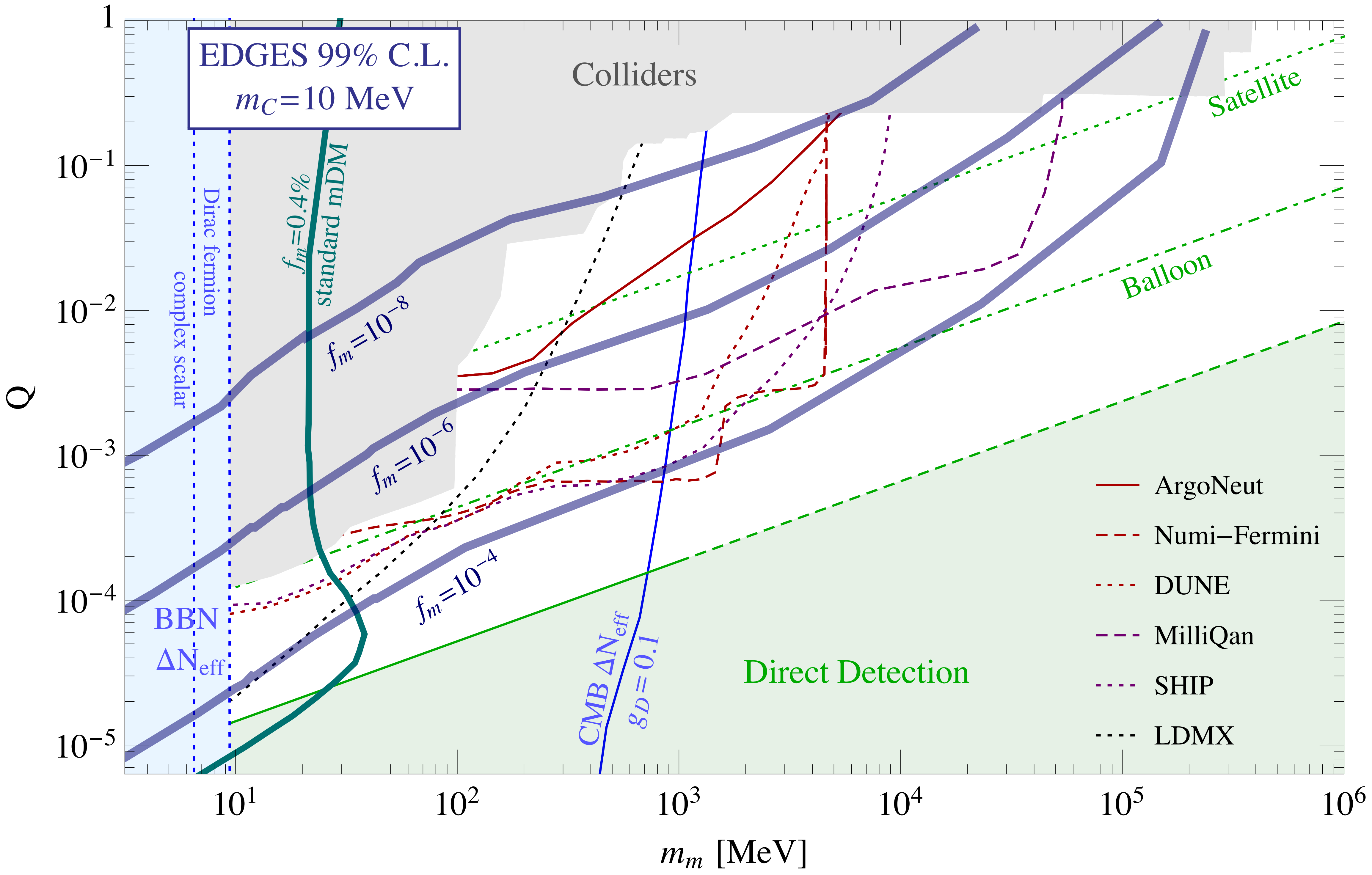


1 event/ year unless otherwise stated

LIMITS ON DARK MATTER



1908.06986 Liu et al



OUTLOOK

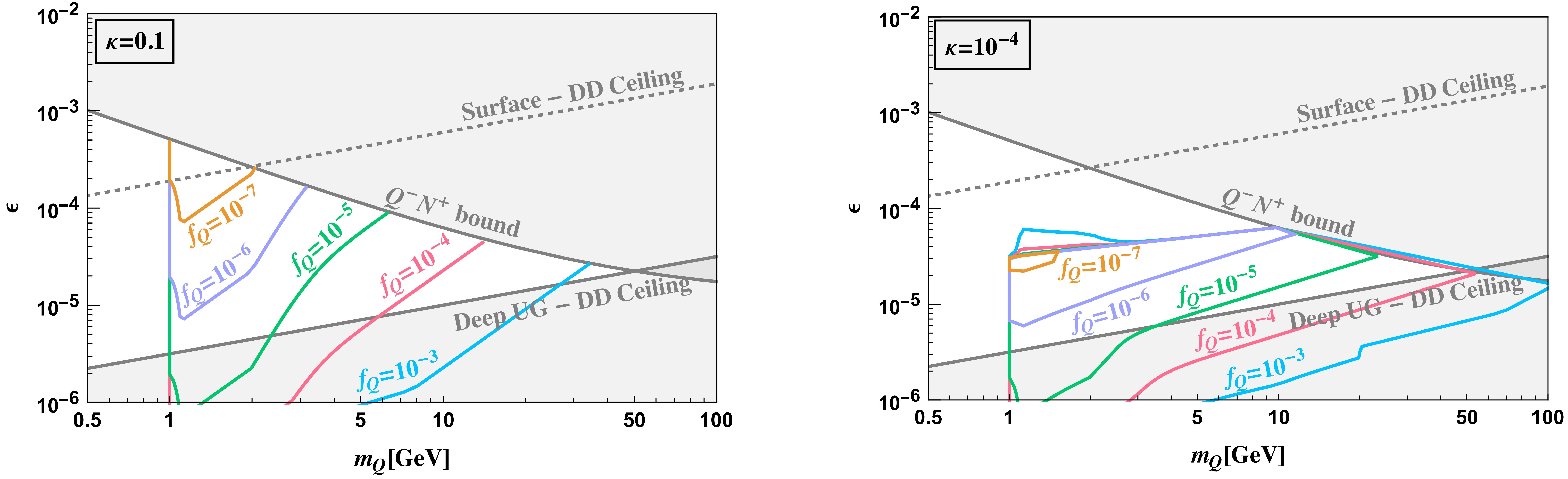
- ✦ Repeating experiment in deep mine
- ✦ Collective excitations in Ion lattices
- ✦ Accumulating mCPs in an electric field bottle

BACKUP

SIGNALS

SYMMETRIC POPULATION

ANNIHILATIONS IN SUPER-K



MEASUREMENT

- $\nu_+, \nu_-, \nu_z \approx$ MHz $\approx$ **4neV** $\approx 50\mu$K
- Strong inhomogeneous magnetic field B_2
- $$\Delta\nu_z(n_+, n_-, m_s) = \frac{h\nu_+}{4\pi^2 m_p \nu_z}\frac{B_2}{B_0}\left[\left(n_+ + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\nu_-}{\nu_+}\left(n_- + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{g_p m_s}{2}\right]$$
- $\Delta\nu_z$ measured with image current detection to detect Δn_+