

Title: Particle Physics Lecture - 230331

Speakers: Junwu Huang

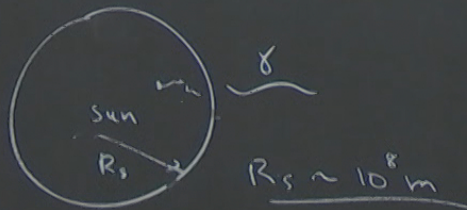
Collection: Particle Physics (2022/2023)

Date: March 31, 2023 - 11:30 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/23030068>

Radiation from the Sun. $cm = \frac{1}{10^{-4} eV}$

$$\Gamma \sim g_{arr}^2$$



$$d \sim \frac{1}{g_{arr}^2}$$

Why is the Sun good?

① $\Gamma \cdot d \sim \text{constant}$.

② Actual limit has g_{arr} that produces $d \gg R_s$.

$$\Gamma = n_e \sigma \sim n_e \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2}$$

$$d \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sim \frac{m_e^2}{\alpha^2 n_e} \sim \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{23} / \text{cm}^3} \sim \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{22} \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ eV}^3} \sim \frac{10^5}{\text{eV}} \sim 0.1 \text{ m}$$

Forces & Radiation

Axiom

$$\mu\text{eV} \lesssim m_a \lesssim \text{meV}$$

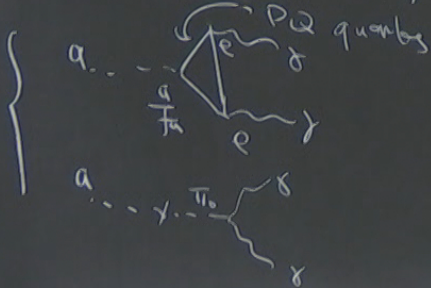
$$10^9 \text{GeV} \lesssim f_a \lesssim 10^{12} \text{GeV}$$

$$\text{mm} \lesssim \lambda_a \lesssim \text{meter}$$

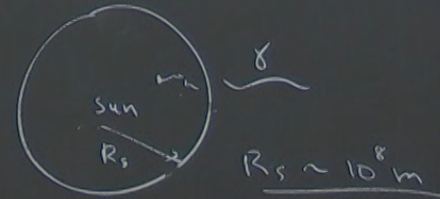
$$g_{\text{mix}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{F}{F^2}} \leftarrow \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}}$$

$$g_{\text{mix}} \approx \frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{4\pi} \frac{1}{f_a}$$

$$g_{\text{mix}} \approx \left[\frac{\alpha_{\text{EM}}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{E}{N} - 1.92 \right) \right] \frac{1}{f_a}$$



Radiation from the Sun. $c\tau = \frac{1}{10^{-4} \text{eV}}$



Why is the Sun good?

$$P = n_e \sigma \sim n_e \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2}$$

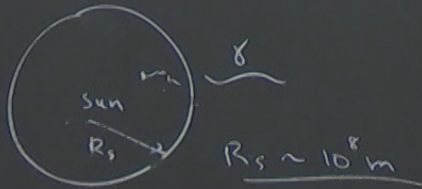
$$d \sim \frac{1}{P} \sim \frac{m_e^2}{\alpha^2 n_e} \sim \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^4 \cdot 10^{33} / \text{cm}^3} \sim \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{32} \cdot 10^{-12} \text{eV}^3}$$

Radiation from the Sun.

$$cm = \frac{1}{10^4 eV}$$

$$\Gamma \sim g_{arr}^2$$

$$g_{arr} \lesssim 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$



Δ

$$d \sim \frac{1}{g_{arr}^2}$$

① $\Gamma \cdot d \sim \text{constant}$.

② Actual limit has g_{arr} that produces $d \gg R_s$.
 $T_{core} \gg T_{surface}$. $\Gamma \propto T^4$

Why is the Sun good?

$$\Gamma = n_e \sigma \sim n_e \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2}$$

$$d \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sim \frac{m_e^2}{\alpha^2 n_e} \sim \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{23} / \text{cm}^3} = \frac{\text{MeV}^2}{10^{-4} \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ eV}^3} = \frac{10^5}{\text{eV}} \sim 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$\Gamma \sim g_{\text{axr}}^2$$

$$d \sim \frac{1}{g_{\text{axr}}^2}$$

$$\underline{g_{\text{axr}} \lesssim 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}}$$

cooling bounds

① $\Gamma \cdot d \sim \text{constant}$.

② Actual limit has g_{axr} that produces $d \gg R_s$.

$$T_{\text{core}} \gg T_{\text{surface}} \quad \Gamma \propto T^{\#}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{10^5}{\text{eV}} \approx 0.1 \text{ m}$$

Forces & Radiation

Axion

$$keV \lesssim ma \lesssim meV$$

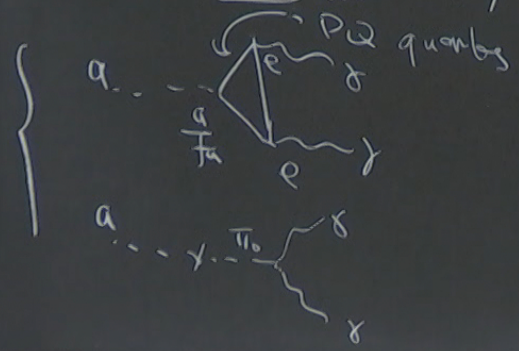
$$10^9 GeV \lesssim fa \lesssim 10^{12} GeV$$

$$mm \lesssim \lambda a \lesssim Meter$$

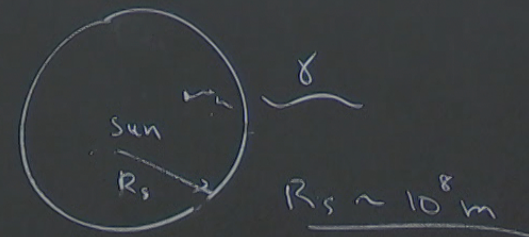
$$g_{ax} \propto \frac{1}{f_a} \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \right)$$

$$g_{ax} \approx \frac{\alpha_{EM}}{4\pi} \frac{1}{f_a}$$

$$g_{ax} \approx \left[\frac{\alpha_{EM}}{4\pi} \right] \left(\frac{E}{N} - 1.92 \right) \frac{1}{f_a}$$



Radiation from the Sun



Why is the Sun good?

$$\Gamma = n_e \sigma \sim n_e \frac{\alpha^2}{m_e^2}$$

$$d \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma} \sim \frac{m_e^2}{\alpha^2 n_e} \sim \frac{MeV^2}{10^{24} \cdot 10^{23}/cm^3} \sim \frac{MeV}{10^{24}}$$

Lecture 13. How to build an experiment.

ADMX experiments (QCD axion)

$$\Gamma_{\text{decay}} \sim \frac{m_a^3}{f_a^2} \sim \frac{(1 \text{ eV})^3}{(10^{12} \text{ GeV})^2} \approx 10^{-60} \text{ eV}$$



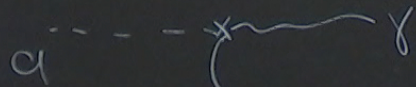
Energy Comes From

1. WIMP. Kinetic. Scattering
2. Axion. $E \sim m$ Absorption. ($\delta E \rightarrow \delta T$)
3. ADMX. $E = m$
 $E_\gamma = E_a$ Conversion.

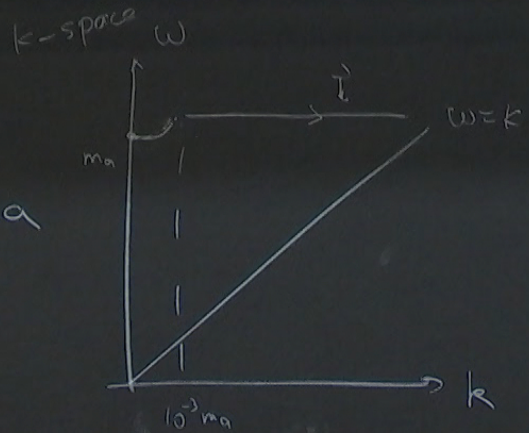
My goal:

My goal:

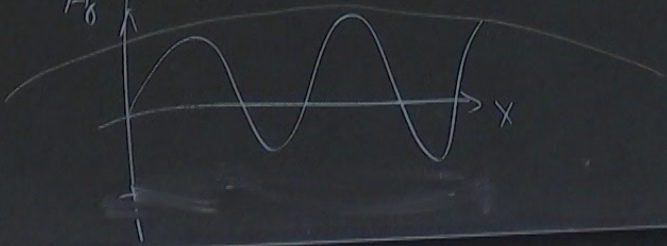
$$\epsilon_a \rightarrow \epsilon_\gamma = \epsilon_a$$



$$\begin{cases} v_{DM} \approx 10^3 \\ v_\gamma = 1 \end{cases}$$



positioning: $\lambda_d \approx \lambda_c \sim \frac{1}{\omega}$
 $\lambda_c \sim \frac{1}{m_a}, \lambda_d = \frac{1}{m\nu}$



$$\int A_\gamma(x) A_{DM}(x) dx$$

$$\sim \int_0^\infty \sin m_a x \cdot 1 dx \approx 0$$

My goal:

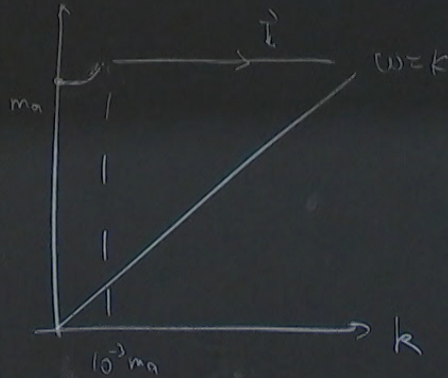
$$\epsilon_a \rightarrow \epsilon_\gamma = \epsilon_a$$

a

$\otimes \vec{B}$

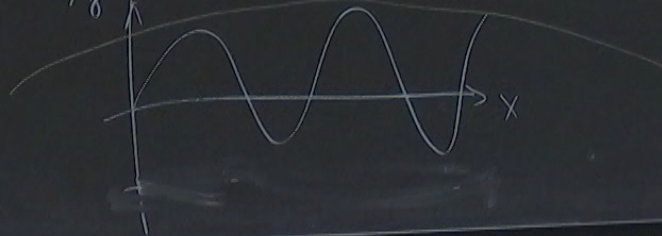
$$\begin{cases} \nu_{DM} \approx 10^3 \\ \nu_\gamma = 1 \end{cases}$$

k-space ω



positively: $\lambda_d \approx \lambda_c \sim \frac{1}{\omega}$

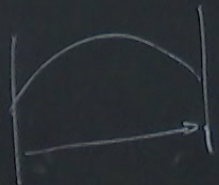
$A_0 \Delta_{DM} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} DM \\ \lambda_c \sim \frac{1}{m_a} \end{array} \right. \lambda_d = \frac{1}{m\nu}$



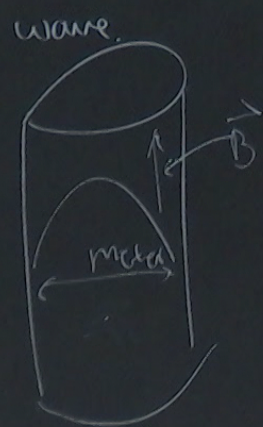
$$\int A_\gamma(x) A_{DM}(x) dx$$

$$\sim \int_0^\infty \sin m_a x \cdot 1 dx \approx 0$$

We want light to stop



Standing
ADMIX



$$P_{a \rightarrow \gamma} = (g_{a\gamma\gamma} B)^2 \cdot \rho_{DM} \cdot V \cdot \frac{1}{m_a}$$

$$N = \# \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma} B}{m_a} \right)^2 \rho_{DM} \cdot V \cdot t$$

interaction
strength

ADMIX

$B \sim 8T$

$\rho_{DM} = 0.3 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$

$V = 0.1 \text{ m}^3$

$t = 10^8 \text{ s}$

$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} \sim 10^{-17} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$

How do I mitigate background?

$$\frac{P_{\text{sig}}}{P_{\text{bkg.}}}$$

1. make P_{sig} bigger

Resonator. $P_{\text{res}} = Q P_{\text{sig}}$

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{\omega}{Q}$$

2. make P_{bkg} smaller.

Thermal bkg $P_{\text{th}} = k_B T_{\text{sys}} \Delta\omega$

Quantum.

Sensor.

$$g_{\text{sys}} = \frac{P_{\text{DM}}^{1/2}}{S_{\text{DM}}^{1/2}} \frac{T_{\text{sys}}^{1/2}}{Q^{-3/4}} B^{-1} m_{\text{a}}^{5/4} t^{-1/4} \nu^{-1/2}$$

$$\sim \left[10^{-16} \text{GeV}^{-1} \right]$$

