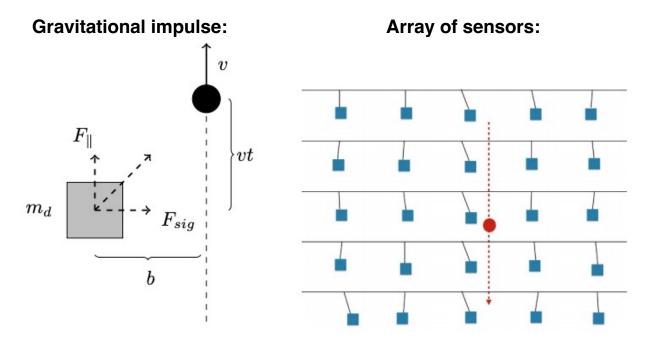


Model independent search for dark matter

 Thinking big, one can at least imagine what a model-independent terrestrial search for dark matter might look like

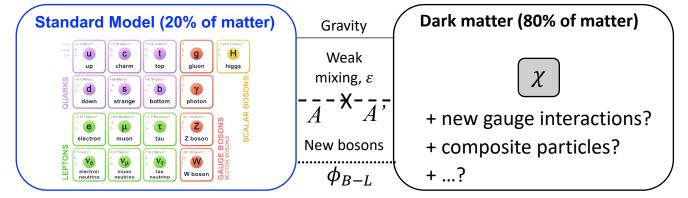


Carney et al., "Proposal for gravitational direct detection of dark matter," PRD 102, 072003 (2020), arXiv:1903.00492

- For sufficiently heavy dark matter $(m_{\chi} \gtrsim m_{Pl})$ this *might* be possible, at least in principle
 - Measurement limits are a key issue → need >30 dB beyond the SQL!!!

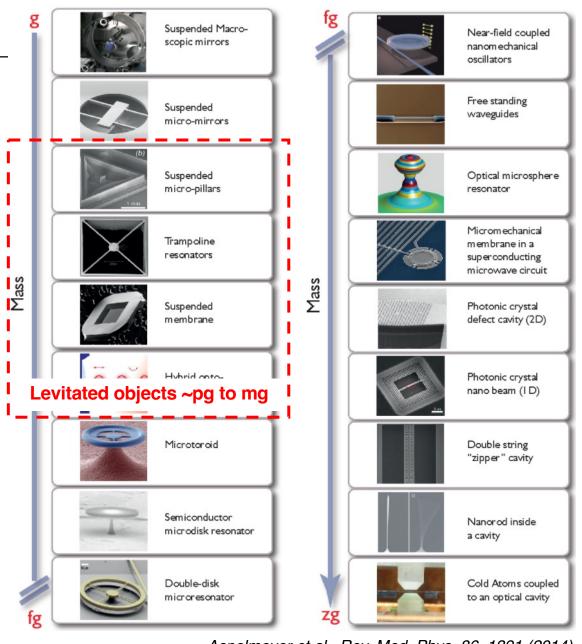
Optomechanical systems

 Gravitational detection itself (if possible) requires substantial advances beyond the current state-of-the-art



- Existing optomechanical systems can already search for dark matter coupling to matter via stronger forces
- Although here I will focus on optically levitated nanogram mass spheres, many options!

For more details: "Mechanical Quantum Sensing in the Search for Dark Matter," Quant. Sci. Tech. 6 024002 (2021), arXiv:2008.06074



Aspelmeyer et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. 86, 1391 (2014)

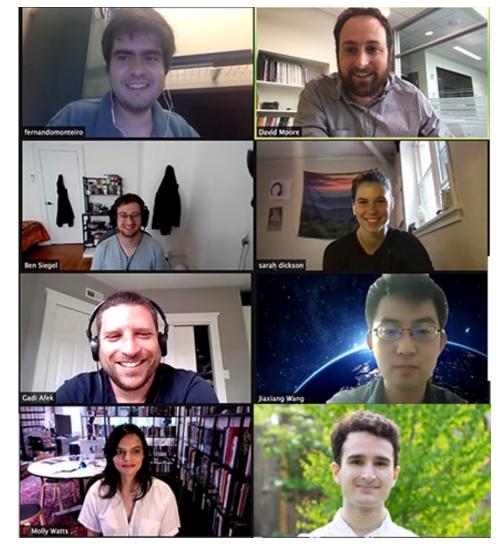
The SIMPLE team at Yale:

(Search for new Interactions in a Microsphere Precision Levitation Experiment)

Gadi Afek **David Moore** Luke Mozarsky **Emily Peng** Tom Penny Juan Recoaro Ben Siegel Yu-Han Tseng Jiaxiang Wang Molly Watts













Levitated microspheres

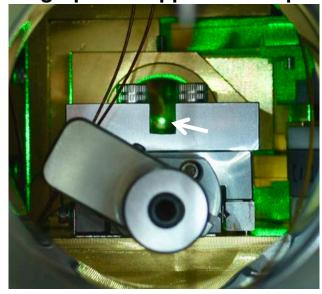
- Micron-sized dielectric masses can be levitated with ~few mW of laser power
- Optical tweezers are a common tool in biophysics to measure ~pN forces
- At high vacuum, extremely low dissipation is possible, e.g. at "standard quantum limit (SQL)" for 10 μ m sphere:

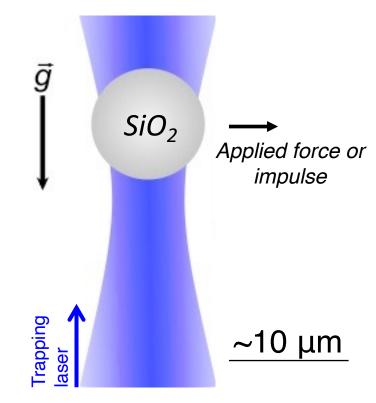
$$\sigma_F \sim 10^{-19} \, \text{N Hz}^{-1/2} \, \text{at } 10^{-10} \, \text{mbar}$$
 $\sigma_a \sim 10^{-9} \, g \, \text{Hz}^{-1/2}$ $\sigma_\rho \sim 10^{-22} \, \text{kg m/s} \, (\sim 1 \, \text{MeV/c})$

Ashkin & Dziedzic, Appl. Phys. Lett. 19, 283 (1971)

 Levitated masses are isolated both electrically and thermally

Photograph of trapped microsphere:

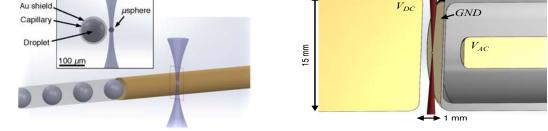




Applications to fundamental physics

Searches for "fifth forces":

- Tests of Newton's law
- Tests of Coulomb's law



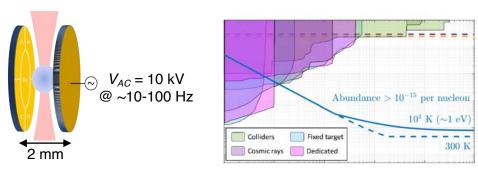
See also: PRL 117, 101101, arXiv:1604.04908 (2016)

Neutrality of matter:

Millicharged dark matter particles

Afek et al., Phys. Rev. D 104, 012004 (2021), arXiv:2012.08169

Charge quantization

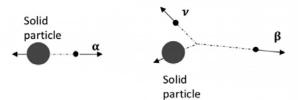


Afek et al., arXiv:2012.08169 (2021), DCM et al., PRL 113 251801, arXiv:1408:4396 (2014)

Detection of small impulses:

- Nuclear recoils from α/β decays
- Kinematic detection of dark matter

Monteiro et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 181102 (2020), arXiv:2007.12067 Carney et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 061804 (2021), arXiv:2104.05737 Afek et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 101301 (2022) ,arXiv:2111.03597

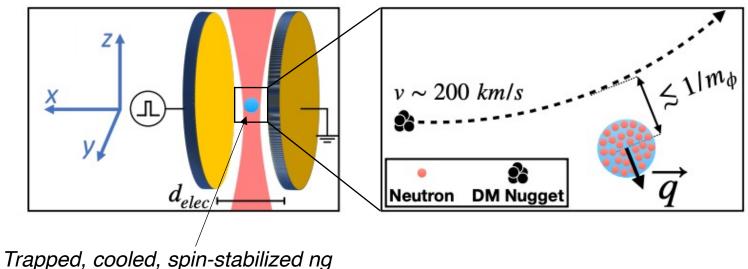


Malyzhenkov et al., PRA 98, 052103 (2018)

Kinematic detection of dark matter

- Levitated microspheres can already search for certain classes of heavy DM that could interact with matter via a new long-range force
- Cool microsphere's motion and search for impulses from passing DM particles

Schematic of measurement principle:



sphere $(k_b T_{cm} \sim 20 \text{ neV})$

Monteiro et al., PRL 125, 181102 (2020), arXiv:2007.12067

Assume dark matter interacts with matter via some generic new force:

Coupling to a single neutron
$$V = \alpha_n N_n \frac{e^{-m_\phi r}}{r}$$

$$V = \alpha_n N_n \frac{e^{-m_\phi r}}{r}$$
(Yukawa potential for boson ϕ with mass m_ϕ

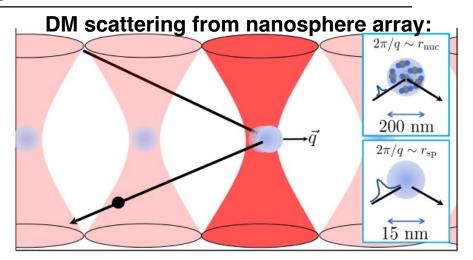
(Yukawa potential for boson ϕ with mass m_{ϕ})

Huge enhancement in the coherent scattering cross section:

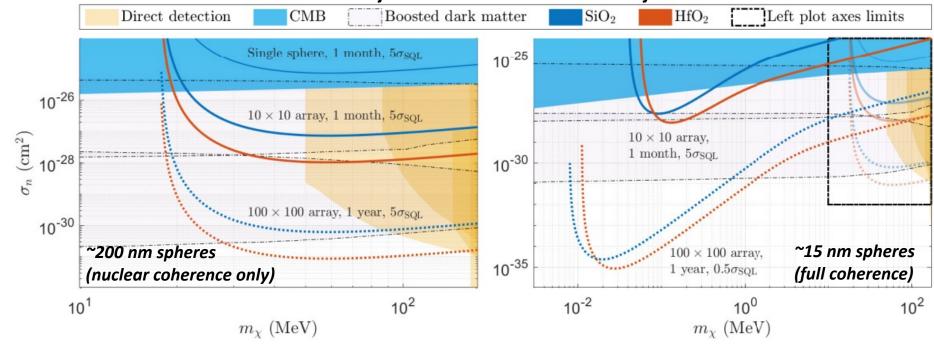
$$\sigma \propto N_n^2 \sim 10^{29}!$$

Coherent scattering from nanospheres

- For smaller spheres, much lower recoil thresholds can be obtained (at the cost of reduced target mass)
- Coherence over entire sphere possible even for shortrange interactions for ~15 nm spheres







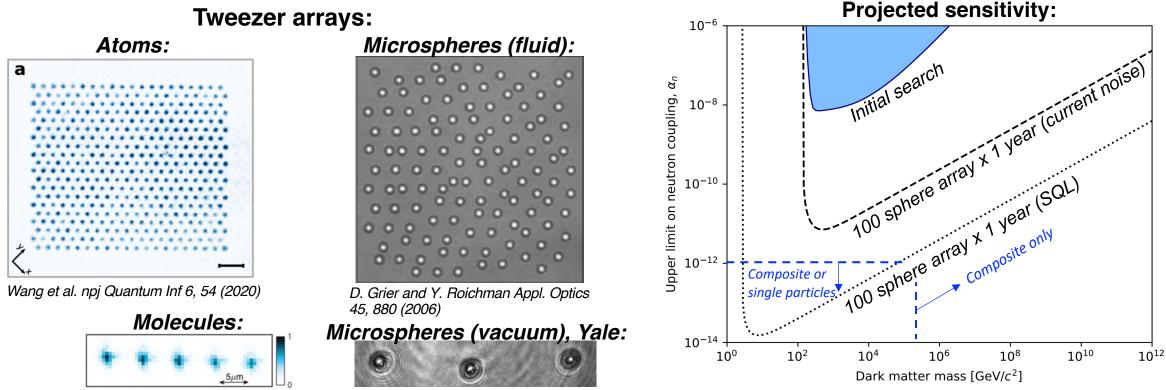
Afek et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 101301 (2022) ,arXiv:2111.03597

Physics "Viewpoint":
https://physics.aps.org/articles/v15/32

D. Moore, Yale WL quantum sensing – April 8, 2022

Future sensitivity

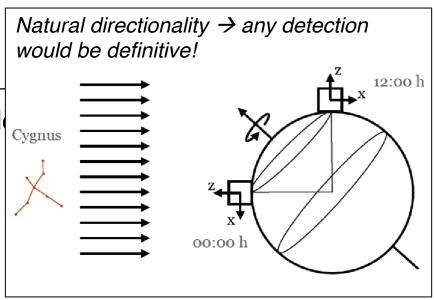
- The first proof-of-principle search for DM with mechanical detectors can already explore well beyond existing searches for certain classes of models
- Next steps:
 - Continue to push towards SQL (and possibly beyond)
 - Develop large arrays of sensors, and longer exposures



WL quantum sensing – April 8, 2022

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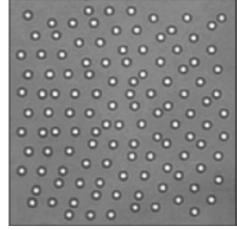


Tweezer arrays:

Atoms:

Wang et al. npj Quantum Inf 6, 54 (2020)

Microspheres (fluid):



D. Grier and Y. Roichman Appl. Optics 45, 880 (2006)

Projected sensitivity: 10^{-6} Composite or 10^{-14} 10^{2} 10^{4} 10^{6} 10^{8} 10^{10} 10^{12} Dark matter mass [GeV/c²]

Molecules:



Microspheres (vacuum), Yale:

Summary

- Optomechanical systems may provide completely new methods for searching for dark matter in terrestrial detectors
- We have recently performed searches for mechanical recoils from passing dark matter and relic millicharged particles bound in matter
- Other optomechanical systems may also open new possibilities for DM searches
- Ultimate goal of gravitational only detection is still far away, but might in principle be possible – lots of interesting searches on the way there!

