

Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Seminar

Fall Semester 2009

Birefringence and Dichroism — From Gas-phase to Vacuum



Hsien-Hao Mei
梅 賢 豪

Nov 24 2009 14:00 @ Rm 620, Phys Bldg

Q & A

- Who
- Why
- What
- How
- When

Q & A Collaboration

- Center for Gravitation and Cosmology:
 - Wei-Tou Ni (Dept. of Phys, National Tsing Hua Univ.)
 - Hsien-Hao Mei (Dept. of Physics, National Tsing Hua Univ.)
- Coordinate with:
 - Sheau-shi Pan (Center for Measurement Standards, ITRI)
 - Sheng-Jui Chen (Center for Measurement Standards, ITRI)
- Former member:
 - Jeah-Sheng Wu (Innolux Display Corp→Chimei Innolux Corp)
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Q & A

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Motivation: Q(ED) & A(xion) experiment

(i) QED

(ii) (Pseudo)scalar-Photon Interaction

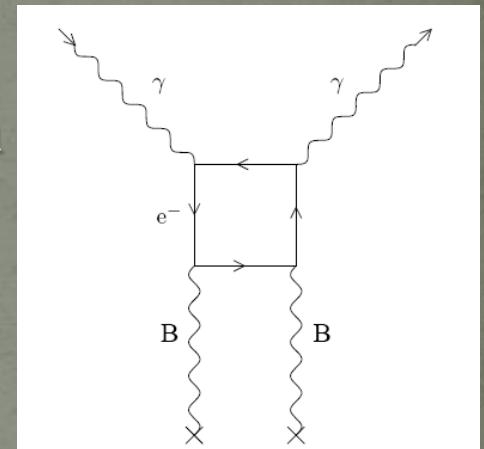
□ Bottom Up Approach:

CP violation $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pecci \& Quinn: } PRL \text{ } 38 \text{ } 1440 \text{ (1977)} \\ \text{Weinberg: } PRL \text{ } 40 \text{ } 233 \text{ (1978)} \\ \text{Wilczek: } PRL \text{ } 40 \text{ } 279 \text{ (1978)} \end{array} \right.$

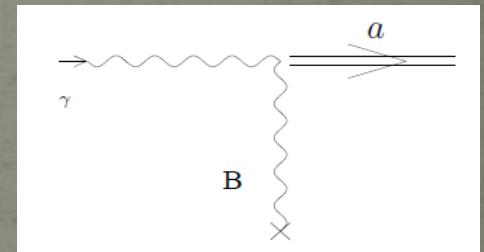
invisible $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kim: } PRL \text{ } 43 \text{ } 103 \text{ (1979)} \\ \text{Dine } et \text{ } al.: PLB \text{ } 104 \text{ } 1999 \text{ (1981)} \\ \text{Shifman } et \text{ } al.: NPB \text{ } 166 \text{ } 493 \text{ (1980)} \end{array} \right.$

□ Top Down Approach:
String

□ Phenomenological Study Approach
From analysis of Equivalence Principles (1973-1977)

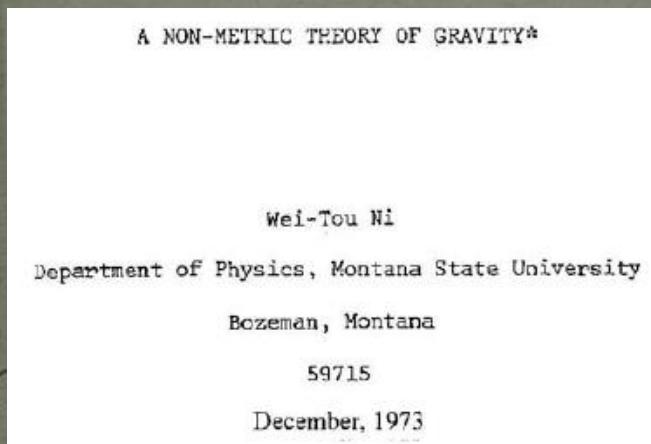


Delbrück scattering



Primakoff effect

(Pseudo)scalar field: WEP & EEP in EM field



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

VOLUME 38 14 FEBRUARY 1977 NUMBER 7

Equivalence Principles and Electromagnetism*

Wei-Tou Ni
*Department of Physics, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715, and Department of Physics,
National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China†*
(Received 16 June 1976)

The implications of the weak equivalence principles are investigated in detail for electromagnetic systems in a general framework. In particular, I show that the universality of free-fall trajectories [Galileo weak equivalence principle (WEP[I])} does *not* imply the validity of the Einstein equivalence principle (EEP). However, WEP[I] plus the universality of free-fall rotation states (WEP[III]) *does* imply EEP. To test WEP[II] and EEP, I suggest that Eötvös-type experiments on polarized bodies be performed.

Named as “Axion” after 1978

The diagram shows a wavy line labeled γ interacting with a double-headed arrow labeled a . Below the wavy line is a wavy line labeled B .

$$L_I = -(1/16\pi)\phi F_{ij}F_{kl}e^{ijkl}$$

$$F \equiv A_{j,i} - A_{i,j} \quad e^{0123} = 1$$

Modified Maxwell Equations → Polarization Rotation in EM Propagation
Constraints from CMB polarization observation → Ni: *Chin Phys Lett* 22 33 (2005)

Q & A

- Who
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- Why
 - QED & Axion/(Pseudo-)scalar Field from WEP/EEP
- What
- How
- When

Axion / Axion-Like-Particles (ALPs)

pseudo-scalar $\phi^{(-)}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}^{(-)} = -\frac{1}{4}g\phi^{(-)}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= g\phi^{(-)}(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{E}_\gamma \cdot \vec{B} \neq 0 \quad \vec{B}_\gamma \cdot \vec{B} \neq 0$$

scalar $\phi^{(+)}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}^{(+)} = -\frac{1}{4}g\phi^{(+)}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}g\phi^{(+)}(\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{M}(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}})a$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2M_s}(E^2 - B^2)\phi_s$$

$$L = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a - m_a^2 a^2) + \frac{1}{4M}F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}a$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{ext}} + \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

$$(\square + m_a^2)a - \frac{1}{M} \dot{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} = 0 ,$$

$$\square \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{M} \dot{a} \mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} = 0 ,$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad A^0 = 0 \quad \text{transverse}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega^2 + \partial_z^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega^2 + \partial_z^2 & -iB_{\text{ext}}\omega/M \\ 0 & +iB_{\text{ext}}\omega/M & \omega^2 + \partial_z^2 - m^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_o \\ A_p \\ a \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Dichroism

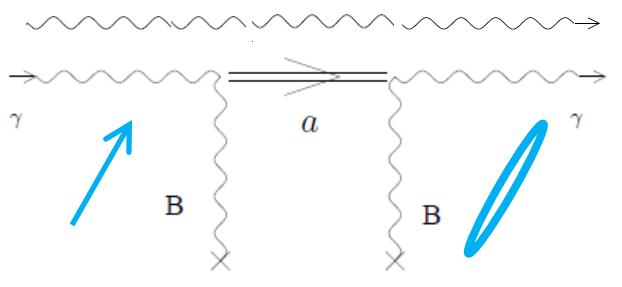
$$\epsilon = \left[\frac{B_{\text{ext}}^2 \omega^2}{M^2 m_a^4} \right] \sin^2 \left[\frac{m_a^2 l}{4\omega} \right] \approx \frac{B_{\text{ext}}^2 l^2}{16M^2}$$

$$m_a^2 < 2\pi\omega/l$$

Birefringence

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{B_{\text{ext}}^2 \omega^2}{M^2 m_a^4} \right] \left[\frac{m_a^2 l}{2\omega} - \sin \left(\frac{m_a^2 l}{2\omega} \right) \right] \approx \frac{(B_{\text{ext}} m_a)^2 l^3}{96\omega M^2}$$

ALPs: Birefringence vs Dichroism



$$\Delta n \equiv n_{\parallel} - n_{\perp}$$

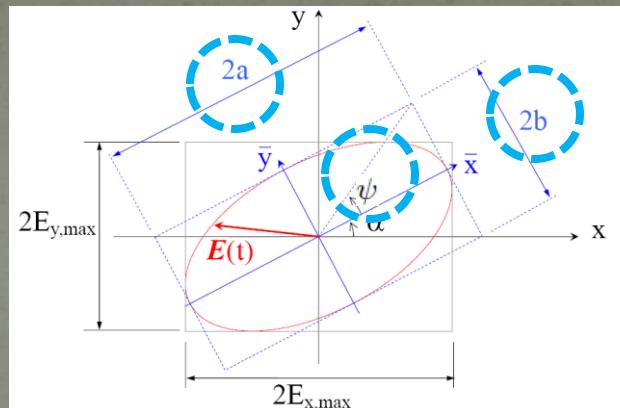
Birefringence

$$\delta = 2\pi \frac{L}{\lambda} \Delta n$$

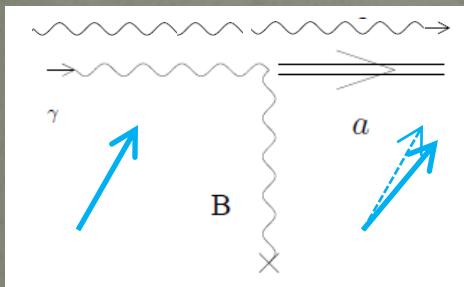
Phase retardation

$$\frac{\delta}{2} \sin 2\theta = \psi_0 \sin 2\theta$$

Ellipticity $\psi = b/a$



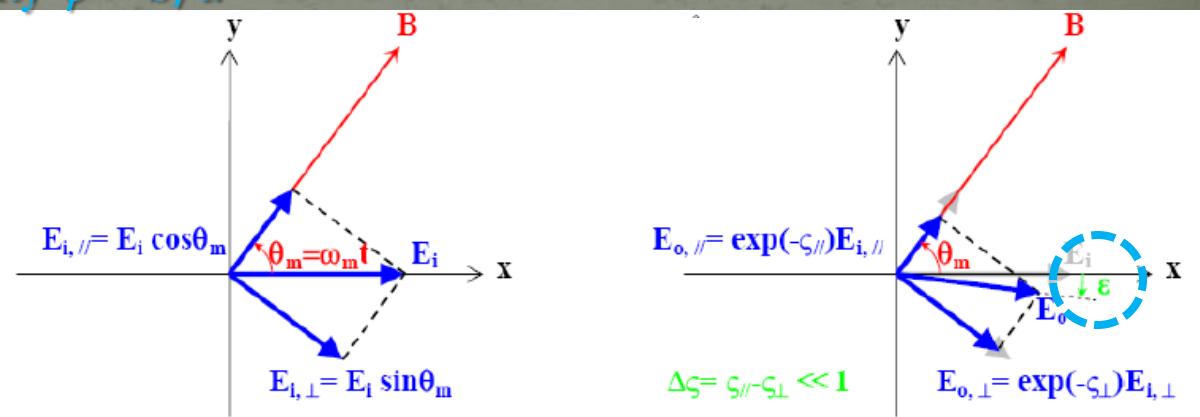
Constraining
 m_a : mass of a/ϕ
 $M (= g_{\alpha\gamma\gamma}^{-1})$: coupling scale



Dichroism

$$\varepsilon \approx \tan \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \zeta}{2} \sin 2\theta_m \quad \theta = \omega_m t$$

Polarization Rotation ε



$$\text{ALPs: } \varepsilon = \left[\frac{B_{\text{ext}}^2 \omega^2}{M^2 m_a^4} \right] \sin^2 \left[\frac{m_a^2 l}{4\omega} \right] \approx \frac{B_{\text{ext}}^2 l^2}{16 M^2}$$

$$m_a^2 < 2\pi\omega/l$$

2007 ALPs & MCPs results from dichroism

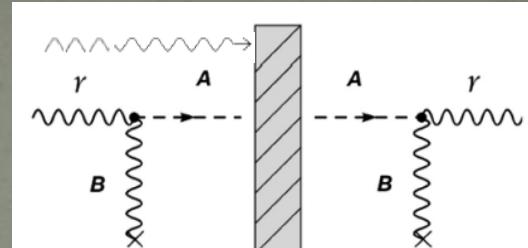
$T_{\text{int}} = 18.9 \text{ hr}$

ALP search comp. in 2007

Experiment	BFRT ($\lambda: 514 \text{ nm}$)	PVLAS ($\lambda: 1,064 \text{ nm}$)	Q & A ($\lambda: 1,064 \text{ nm}$)
Magnetic field B (T)	2.63–3.87	5	2.3
Magnetic region length L (m)	8.8	1	0.6
Effective number N of reflections	254	44,000	18,700
Effective NB^2L^2 (T^2m^2)	78,700	1,100,000	29,900
Measured dichroism (nrad)	$0.35 \pm 0.30 (2\sigma)$	$172 \pm 22 (3\sigma)$	$-0.4 \pm 5.3 (1\sigma)$
Derived vacuum dichroism ($10^{-14} \text{ rad T}^{-2}\text{m}^{-2}$)	0.45 ± 0.38	15.6 ± 2.0	1 ± 18
Pseudoscalar mass m_φ (meV)	for $m_\varphi < 0.8$	1–1.5	for $m_\varphi < 1.7$
Coupling energy scale M (10^6 GeV)	> 2.8	0.2–0.6	> 0.6

MCP search comp. in 2007

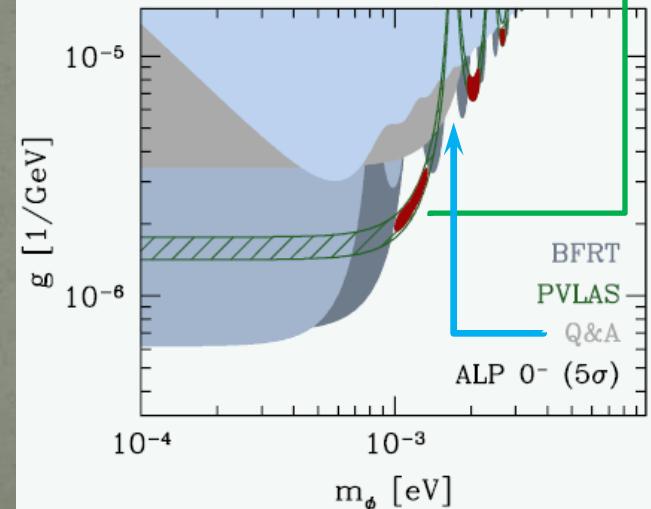
Experiment	BFRT ($\lambda: 514 \text{ nm}$)	PVLAS ($\lambda: 1,064 \text{ nm}$)	Q & A ($\lambda: 1,064 \text{ nm}$)
Magnetic field B (T)	2.63–3.87	5	2.3
Magnetic region length L (m)	8.8	1	0.6
Effective number N of reflections	254	44,000	18,700
Effective $NB^{2/3}L$ ($\omega/\omega_0)^{-1/3} (\text{T}^{2/3}\text{m})$	2,650	123,500	18,600
Measured dichroism (nrad)	$0.35 \pm 0.30 (2\sigma)$	$172 \pm 22 (3\sigma)$	$-0.4 \pm 5.3 (1\sigma)$
Derived vacuum dichroism ($\text{rad T}^{-2/3}\text{m}^{-1}$)	$(1.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-13}$	$(13.9 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-13}$	$(-0.2 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-13}$
Millifermion charge ratio $\epsilon (10^{-7})$	$3.5 (+1.0, -2.3)$	8.5 ± 0.4	$0 (+4.6, -0)$



LSW: Light Shining through a Wall

PVLAS excluded their earlier result in 2008:
 $6.5 \pm 10 (2\sigma)$ @ 2.3 T
 $9.1 \pm 12 (2\sigma)$ @ 5 T Phys. Rev. D77 032006 (2008)

Axion-like particle (ALP) interpretation:

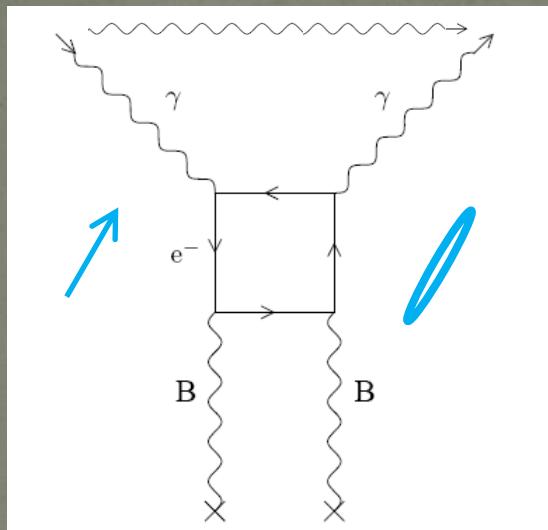


Laser experiments: History & Presence

Experiment	Reference	$\Delta\theta$	ψ	LSW
ALPS "Axion-Like Particle Search" (DESY/D)	arXiv:0905.4159	✗	✗	✓
BFRT (BNL-Fermilab-Rochester-Trieste)	Phys.Rev.D47(1993)	✓	✓	✓
BMV "Birefringence Magnétique du Vide" (LULI/F)	Phys.Rev.Lett.99 (2007) Phys.Rev.D78 (2009)	✗	✗	✓
GammeV "Gamma to meV particle search" (Fermilab/USA)	Phys.Rev.Lett.100 (2008) Phys.Rev.Lett.102 (2009)	✗	✗	✓
LIPSS "Light Pseudoscalar or Scalar particle Search" (Jefferson Lab/USA)	Phys.Rev.Lett.101 (2008) arXiv:0810.4189	✗	✗	✓
OSQAR "Optical Search for QED vacuum magnetic birefringence, Axions and photon Regeneration" (CERN/CH)	Phys.Rev.D78 (2008)	✗	✗	✓
PVLAS "Polarizzazione del Vuoto con LASer" (INFN/I)	Phys.Rev.Lett.96 (2006) Erratum-ibid.99 (2007) Phys.Rev.D77 (2008)	✓	✓	(✓)
Q&A "QED & Axion" (Hsinchu/Taiwan)	Mod.Phys.A22 (2007)	✓	✗	✗

Probing QED effect

QED vs Gaseous CME (Cotton-Mouton Effect)



Euler & Heisenberg (1936):

$$L_{eff} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{45(4\pi)^2 m_e^4} [(\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2) + 7(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B})^2]$$

$$\Delta n_{QED} = \frac{\alpha}{30\pi B_c^2} B_{ext}^2$$

$$B_c = \frac{m_e^2 c^2}{e\hbar} = 4.42 \times 10^9 \text{ T}$$

$$\Delta n_{QED} \ll 1; \quad \Delta n_{QED} \propto B_{ext}^2$$

$$\Delta n_{QED,u} = \Delta n_{QED} |_{B=1 \text{ T}} \simeq 4 \times 10^{-24}$$

11

$$\Delta n_u = -2.66 \times 10^{-13}$$

Normalized CME
birefringence of N₂
(under 1 atm & 1 T)

Cotton & Mouton (1905); Buckingham & Pople (1967):

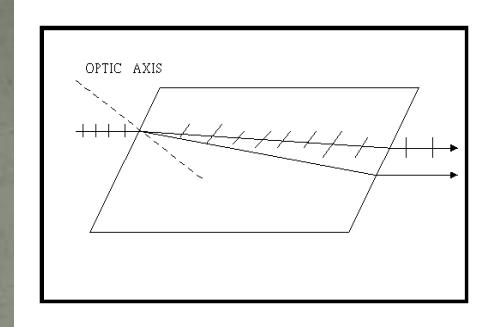
$$U(\tau, E, B) = U_0 - \mu_p^e E_p - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{pq} E_p E_q - \frac{1}{2} \chi_{pq} B_p B_q - \frac{1}{2} \xi_{pq,r} E_p B_q B_r - \frac{1}{4} \eta_{pq,rs} E_p E_q B_r B_s + O[(E, B)^3]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial E^2} \rightarrow n^2 \approx \varepsilon = 1 + 4\pi \frac{N_A}{(4\pi\varepsilon_0)V_m} \left(\alpha_{pi} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{pq,rs} B_r B_s + \dots \right)$$

$$\Delta n = \frac{\pi B^2 P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{\Delta\eta}{kT} + \frac{2}{15(kT)^2} \Delta\alpha \Delta\chi \right) \quad \psi = \Delta n_u \left(\frac{2F}{\lambda} \right) \left[\int_{L_B} \left(\frac{B_T(L)}{1(T)} \right)^2 dL \right] \left(\frac{P_{gas}}{P_{atm}} \right)$$

P ~ 10⁻⁹ torr

Historical Review of CME



- A. Cotton & H. Mouton: first discover/separate this effect from axial Faraday rotation in 1905.
 - Faraday: $B \parallel k$, linear ($\propto BL$); CME: $B \perp k$, nonlinear ($\propto B^2L$).
- Analogy: Kerr birefringence under transverse E ($\propto E^2L$).
- Voigt: treated as interactions between electrons & B in 1908.
- Born: Introduced the magnetic hyper-polarizability or 2nd order susceptibility to explain the source of CME in 1933.
- Buckingham & Pople: developed the fundamental model for CME in 1956, and systematically and quantitatively measured CME over 40 gases in 1967.
- C. Rizzo, A. Rizzo, D. M. Bishop: Reviewed and Summarized all theoretical models with measurements before 1997.

2009 CME measurement at 1064 nm

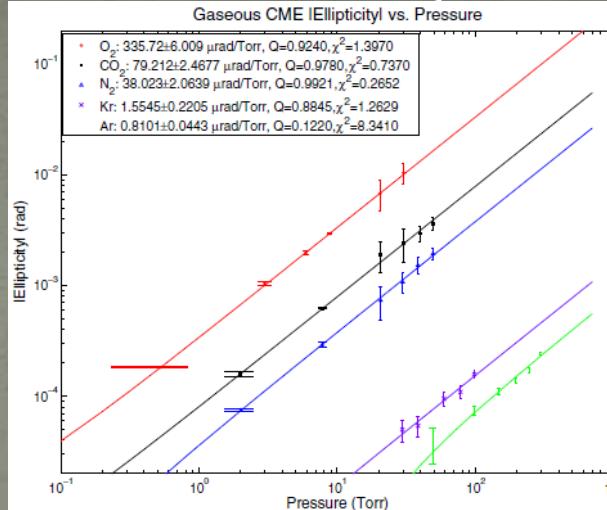
Gas	Normalized Cotton-Mouton birefringence Δn_u at $P = 1$ atm and $B = 1$ T
N_2	$(-2.02 \pm 0.16^{\$} \pm 0.08^{\P}) \times 10^{-13}$
O_2	$(-1.79 \pm 0.34^{\$} \pm 0.08^{\P}) \times 10^{-12}$
CO_2	$(-4.22 \pm 0.27^{\$} \pm 0.16^{\P}) \times 10^{-13}$
Ar	$(4.31 \pm 0.34^{\$} \pm 0.17^{\P}) \times 10^{-15}$
Kr	$(8.28 \pm 1.26^{\$} \pm 0.32^{\P}) \times 10^{-15}$

$\$$: Statistical uncertainty

\P : Systematic uncertainty

New

Chem. Phys. Lett. 471 216 (2009)

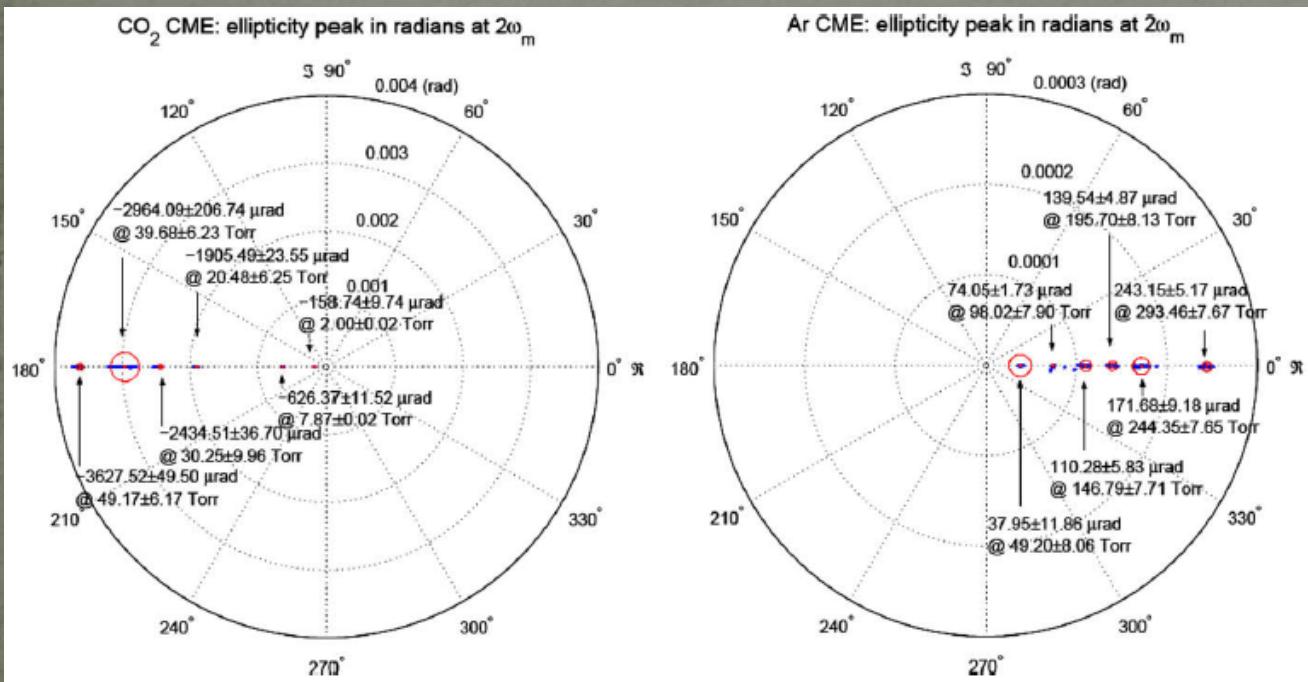


B: 2.3 T

P: 0.5 – 300 Torr

T: 295 – 298 K

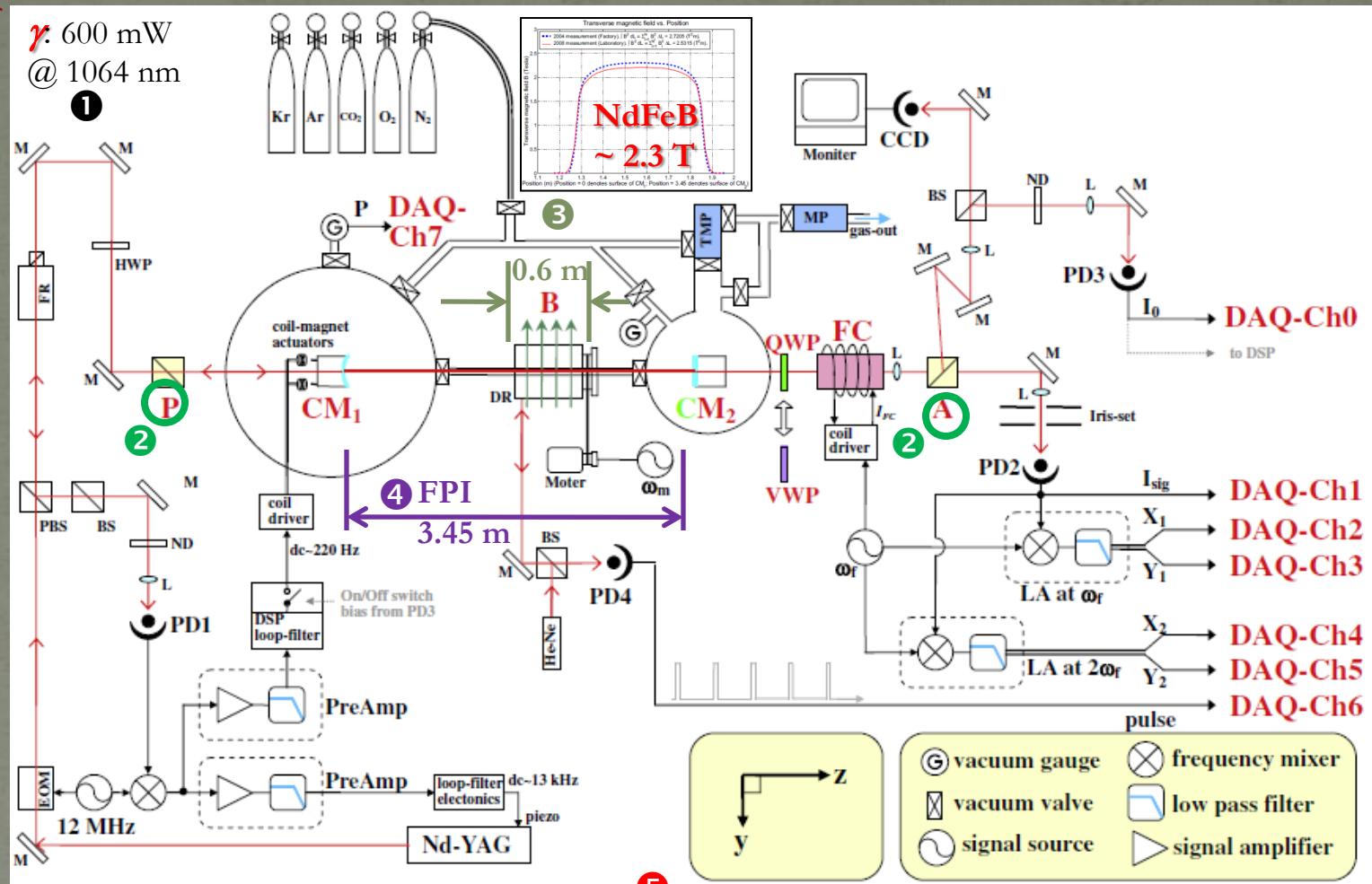
Systematic uncertainty:
less than 3.86%.



Q & A

- Who
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 - QED & Axion/[(Pseudo-)scalar Field from WEP/EEP]
- What
 - Birefringence (ALPs/QED/CME) & Dichroism (ALPs)
- How
- When

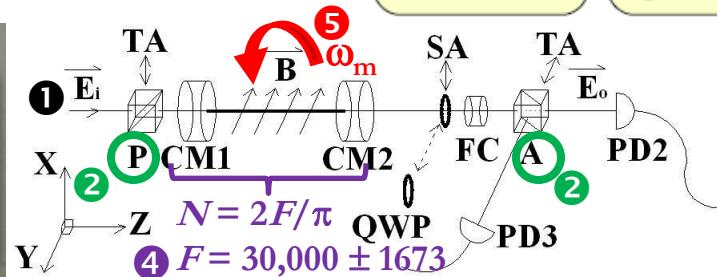
Apparatus for vacuum/CME Lock-in detection



2 $I_{out} = I_{in} (\sigma^2 + \alpha^2)$

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{\min(I_{out})}{I_{in}} \cong (5.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-10}$$

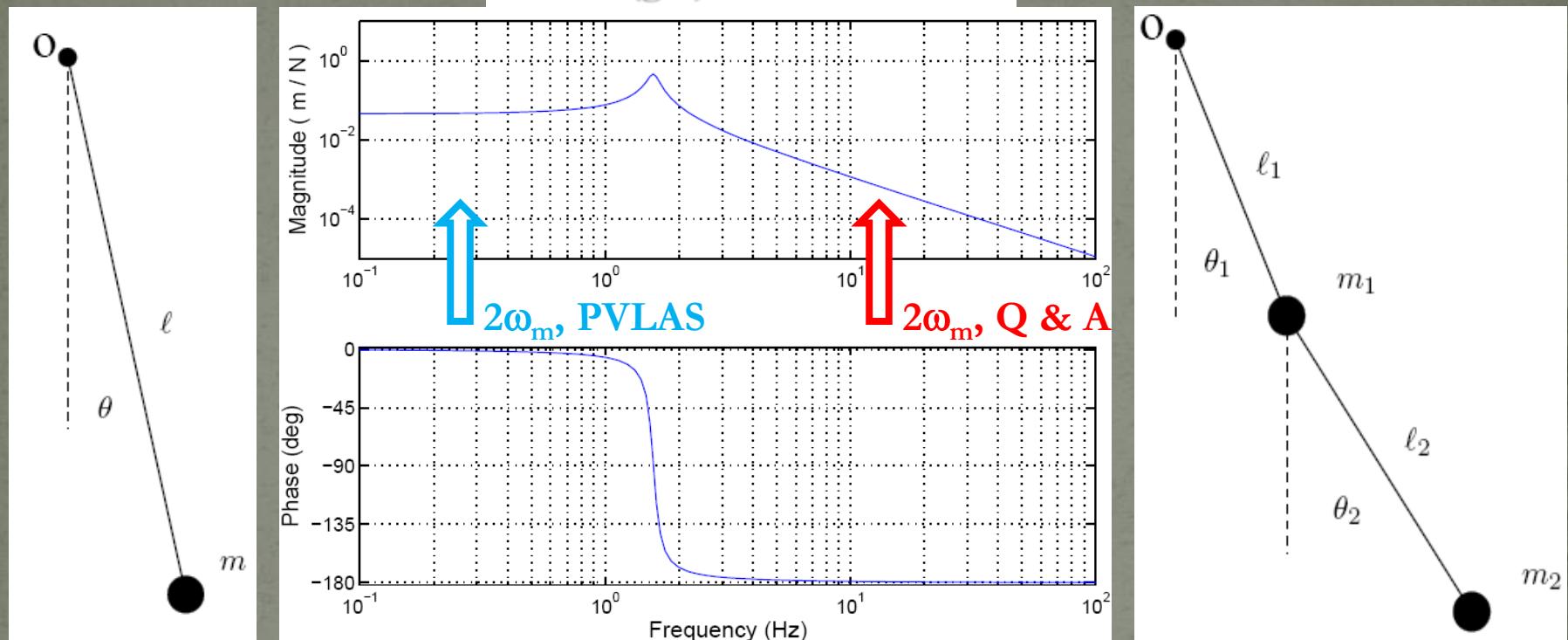
J. Phys.: Conf. Series 32 236 (2006)



5 $N\epsilon / N\psi$: signal @ $2\omega_m$

optical signal?
seismic vibration?

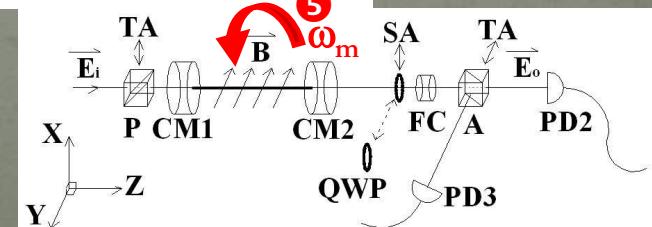
⑤ Seismic Noise Isolation: Suspension of FPI



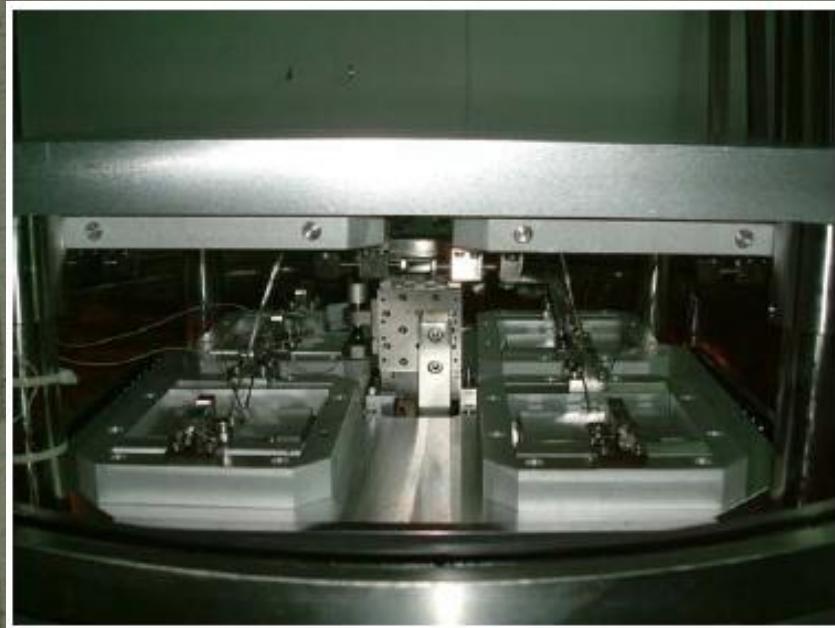
$$\frac{X(\omega)}{X_0(\omega)} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{-\omega^2 - i\frac{b}{m}\omega + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{m}}{s^2 + \frac{b}{m}s + \frac{g}{\ell}} = \frac{\frac{1}{m}}{s^2 + s\frac{\omega_n}{Q} + \omega_n^2}$$

Ground
Based GW
Observatory



⑤ Q & A Suspension of FPI cavity mirrors



X-pendulum (Cross-wired-pendulum):

Designed by TAMA Collaboration

Simulate simple pendulum with long wire

Resonance: **0.24 Hz & 0.29 Hz**

Displacement: 80 μm (no damping)

\rightarrow 3 μm (eddy current) \approx 6 FSR

Isolation ratio (by X-pendulum): 27 & 72

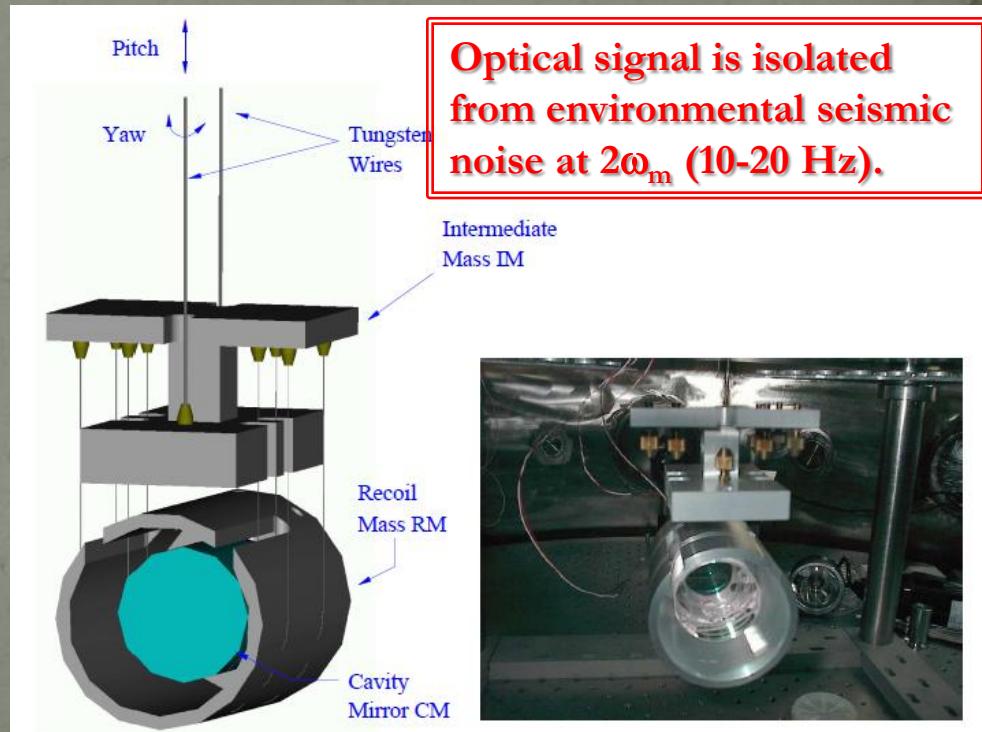
Double pendulum:

Upper layer: Intermediate mass (IM)

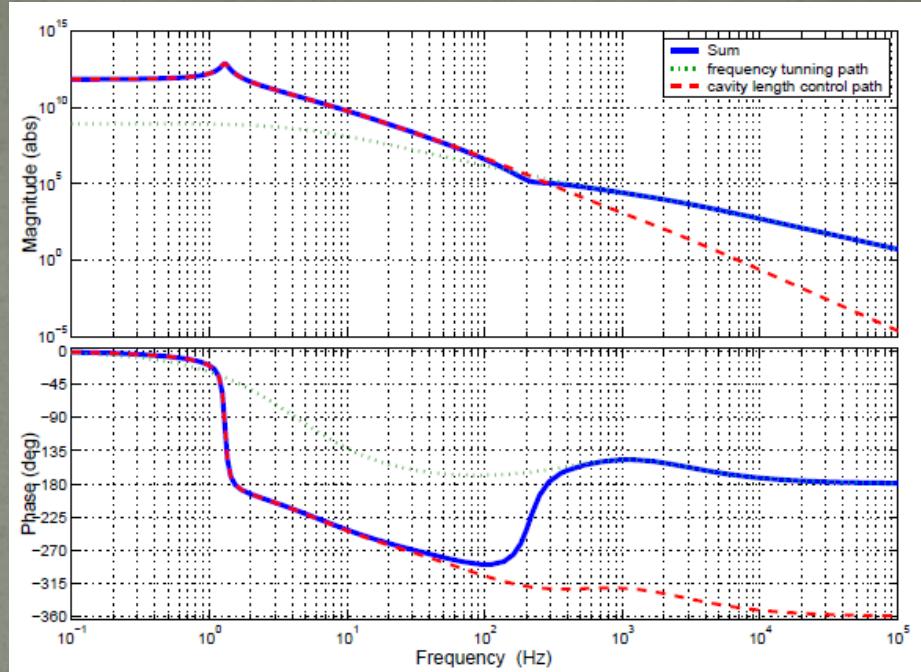
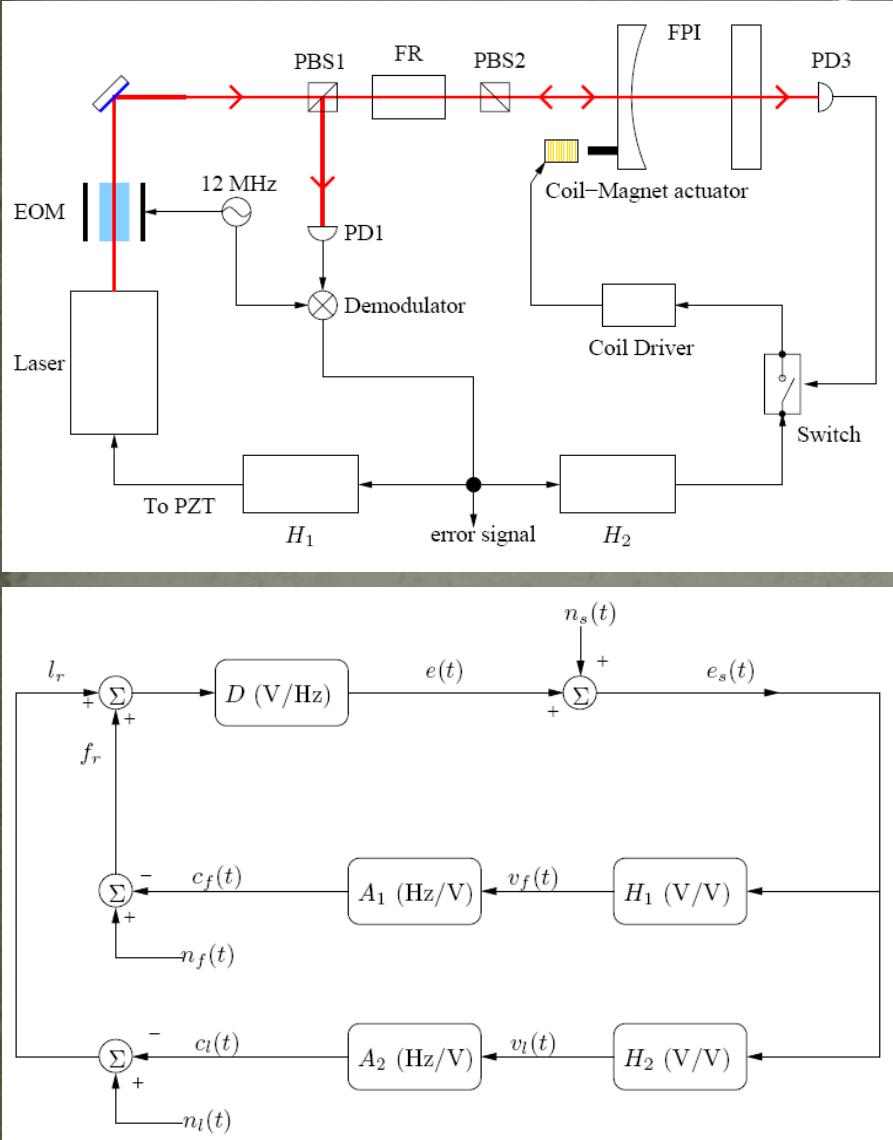
Bottom layer: Cavity mirror (CM), Recoil mass (RM)

Main Resonance: **1.53 Hz & 4 Hz**

Pound-Drever-Hall locking of FPI cavity-length



5 PDH Control loop



Laser frequency $H_1 A_1$:

Dynamic range ± 200 MHz

Control band width 13 kHz

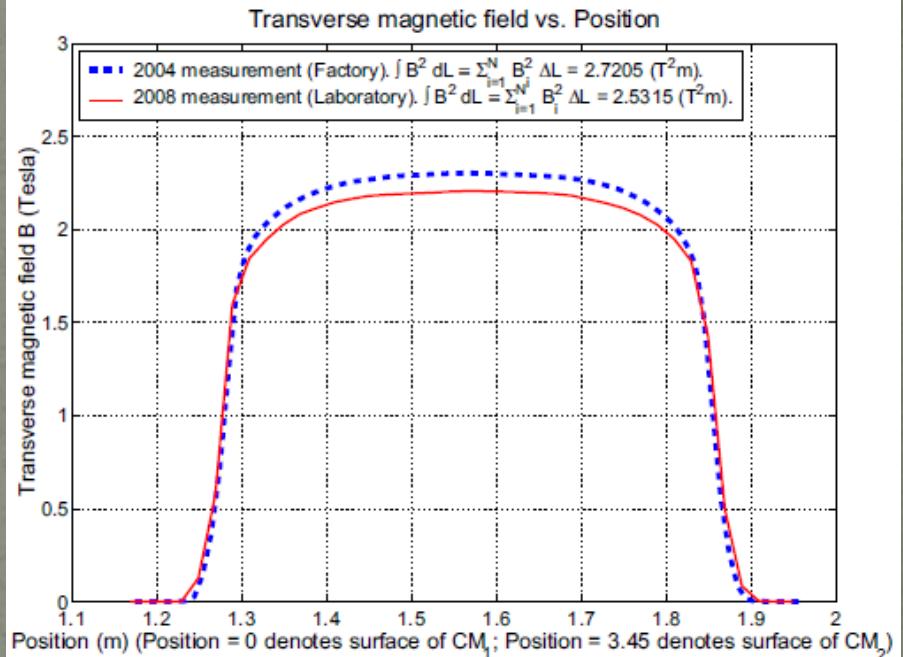
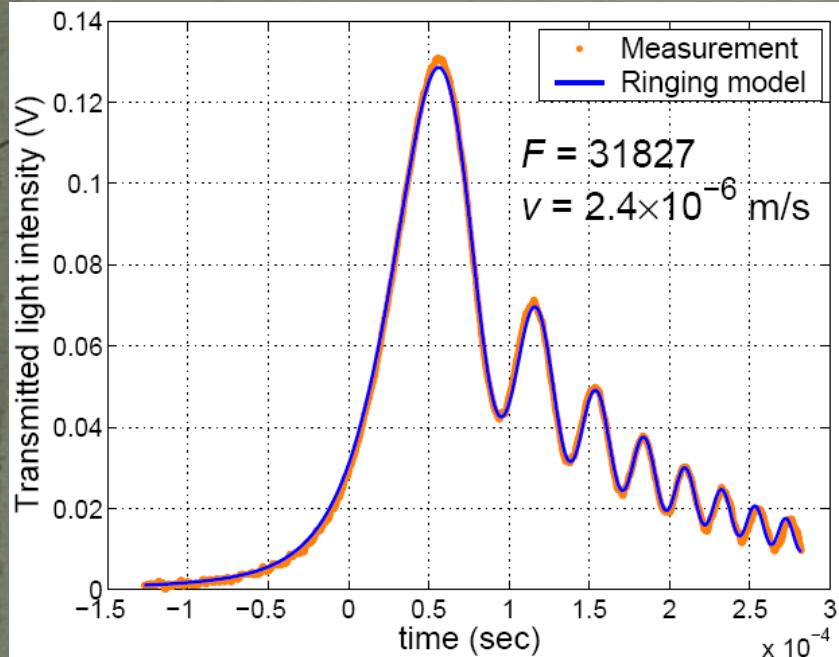
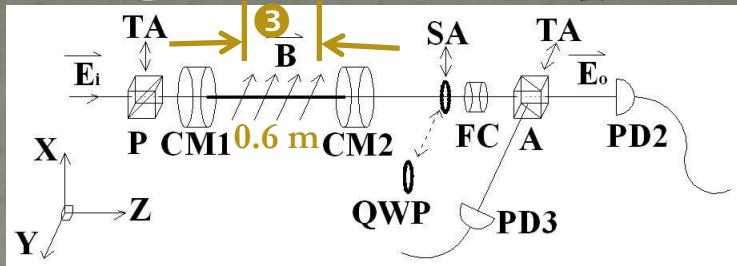
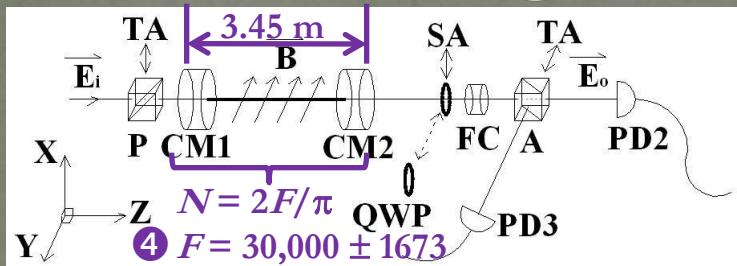
FPI cavity length $H_2 A_2$:

Dynamic range ± 1 mm

Control band width 220 Hz

Best performance: $H_1 A_1 \gg H_2 A_2$

④ Finesse fitting of FPI / ③ Magnetic field profile



$$I_t(t) = \frac{I_i T^2 FSR}{4 R^2 \Omega} \exp \left[-\frac{\pi}{F} - 2 \frac{FSR \Phi(t)}{\Omega} \right] | \operatorname{erfc}[\Gamma(t)] |^2$$

$$\Phi(t) = 2\pi L(t)/\lambda, \quad \Omega = 2v/\lambda, \quad FSR = c/2L_0,$$

$$\Gamma(t) = \frac{1-i}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{FSR}{\pi\Omega} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\pi}{F} - \frac{1+i}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{FSR}{\pi\Omega} \right)^{1/2} 2\Phi(t) - \left(\frac{FSR}{\pi\Omega} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

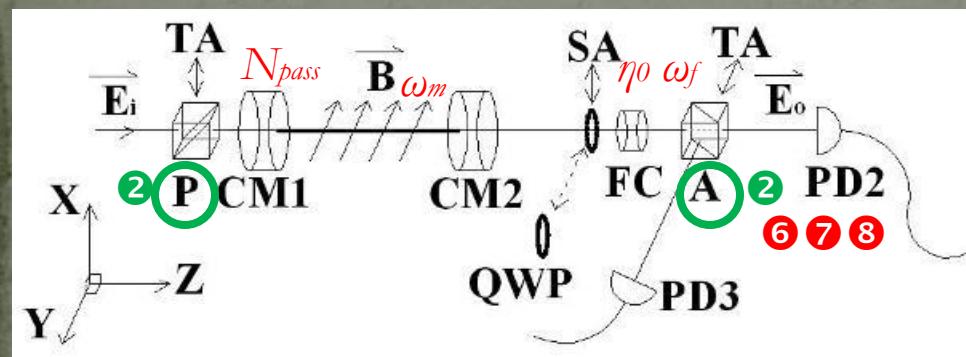
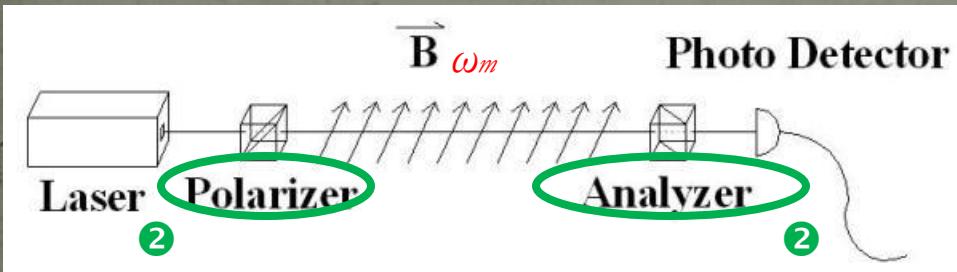
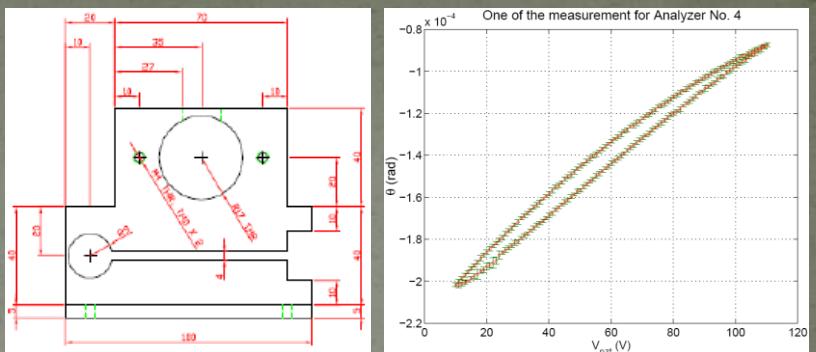
B_T (T)	≥ 2.0
$\frac{B_A}{B_T}$	$\leq 0.1\%$
Leakage of B_T or B_A at 10 mm away from magnet (T)	$\leq 10^{-4}$
Length L (mm)	600
Height H (mm)	1100
Axial free diameter ϕ (mm)	25.4
Rotating Speed (rev/s)	0-10

② Ellipsometry & σ^2

$$\sigma^2 \equiv \frac{\min(I_{out})}{I_{in}}$$

$$\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 \quad \downarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 \sin 2\omega_m t$$

Malus Law: $I_{out} = I_{in} (\sigma^2 + \alpha^2)$ $\varepsilon \geq \sqrt{2\sigma^2}$

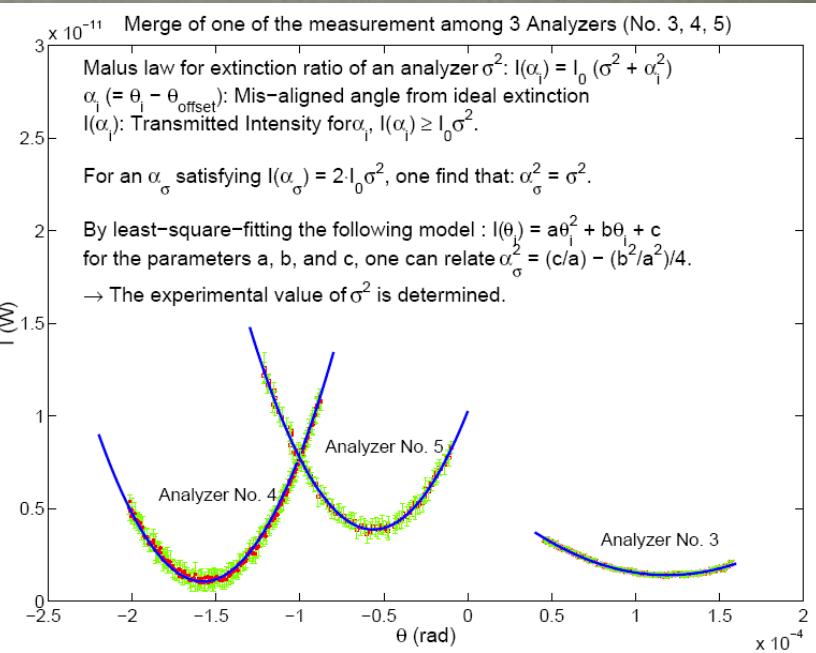


$$I_{out} = I_{in} (\sigma^2 + \alpha^2)$$

$$\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{2}\eta_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}\eta_0 N_{pass} \varepsilon \cdot \sin(\omega_f \pm 2\omega_m)t \\ & + \frac{1}{2}\eta_0^2 \cdot \sin 2\omega_f t \quad \text{(labeled 6, 7, 8)} \end{aligned}$$

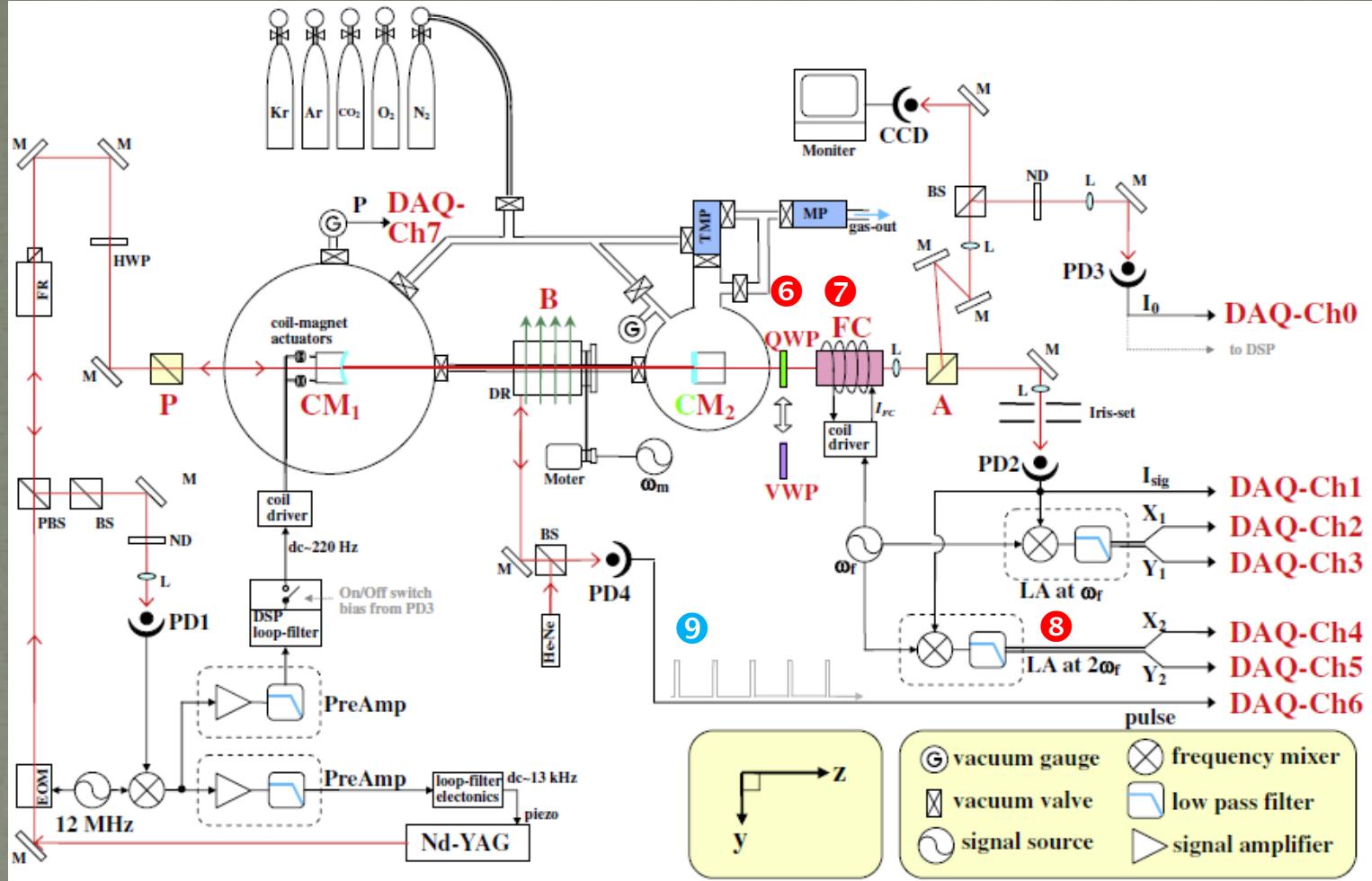
$$\varepsilon \geq \frac{\eta_0}{N_{pass}} \cdot \frac{1}{N_{Lock-in-Amp}}$$



Analyzer	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
$[\sigma^2] \times 10^{10}$	37.41294	5.16842	18.70794
$\sigma_{[\sigma^2]} \times 10^{10}$	0.99468	0.11864	0.18273

J. Phys.:
Conf. Series
32 236 (2006)

Detection & Integration considerations



⑥ Signal transformation

QWP(birefringent)/VWP(dichroic)

⑦ Double modulation ($\eta_0 \approx 1$ mrad)

FC (Faraday Cell) @ ω_f (= $2\pi \times 390$ Hz)

Optical signal @ $\omega_f \pm 2\omega_m$

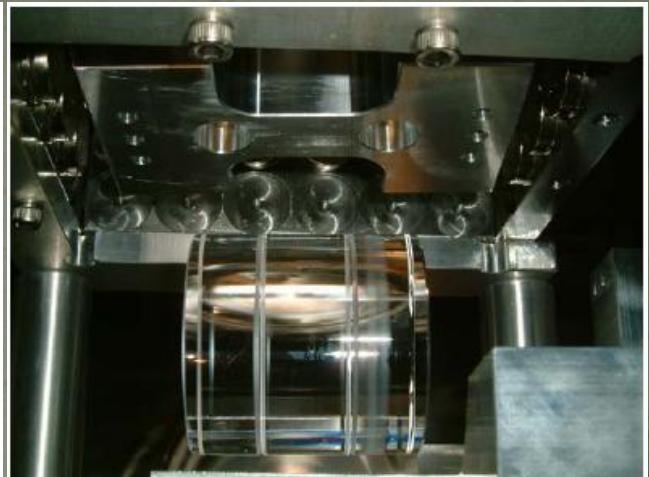
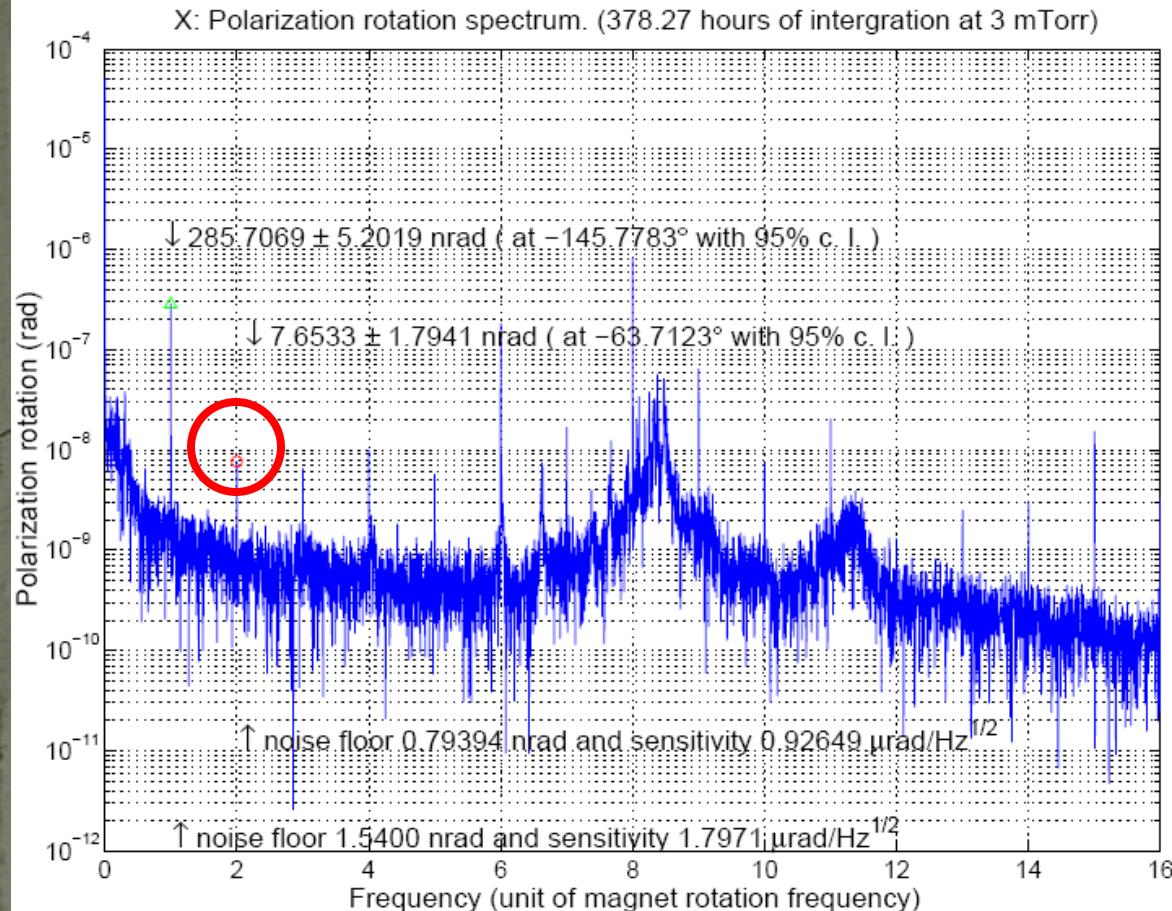
⑧ Lock-in detection

LA₁ (/LA₂) demodulating @ ω_f (/ $2\omega_f$)

Optical signal recovered @ $2\omega_m$

⑨ Data Resampling via Interpolation w. r. t. ω_m

378.3 hr Polarization Rotation Integration @ 3 mTorr



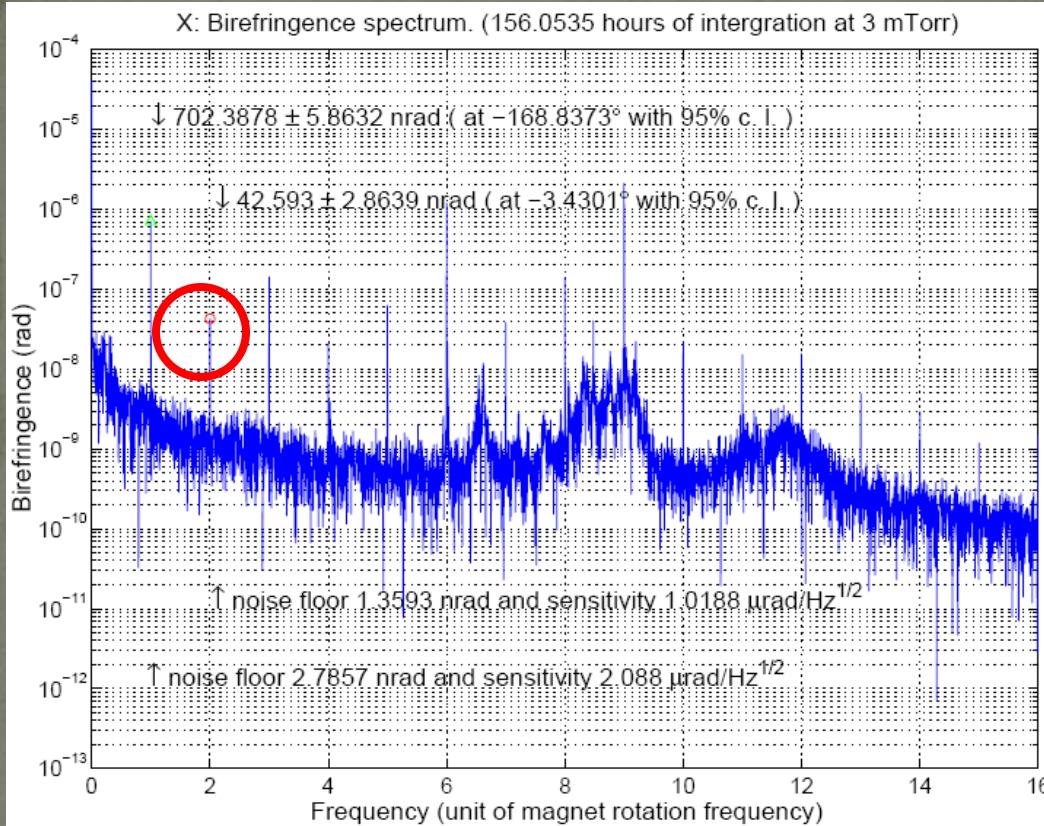
Stray field contamination at CMs

Improved by IM damper field shielding
 $5 \text{ mT} \rightarrow 41.71 \mu\text{T}$ (**100 times smaller**)

working on
 $N\varepsilon_0 / (\sigma_{N\varepsilon_0})$

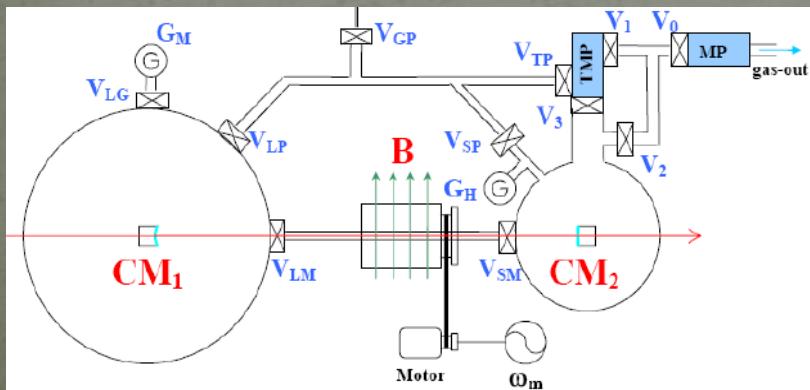
$M(=1/g_{a\gamma\gamma}), m_a$

156.05 hr Ellipticity Integration @ 3 mTorr



CME: $\Delta n_u = (7.35 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-14}$
 $\Delta n_u(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{\text{theoretical}} = 7.5 \times 10^{-15}$

	Alcatel type 2033	Seiko Seiki STP-1000
Type	Mechanical Pump	Turbo Molecular Pump
Exhaust Rate (Lit/s)	9.167	1000
Rotor Speed (rev/min)	1,800	35,000
Allowable P_{suction} (Torr)	760	10^{-4}
Allowable P_{exhaust} (Torr)	760	0.1
Ultimate P (Tor)	10^{-4}	10^{-10}
Auxiliary Pump (Lit/s)		≥ 5.67



$$Q = \frac{d(PV)}{dt}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{P_1 - P_2}$$

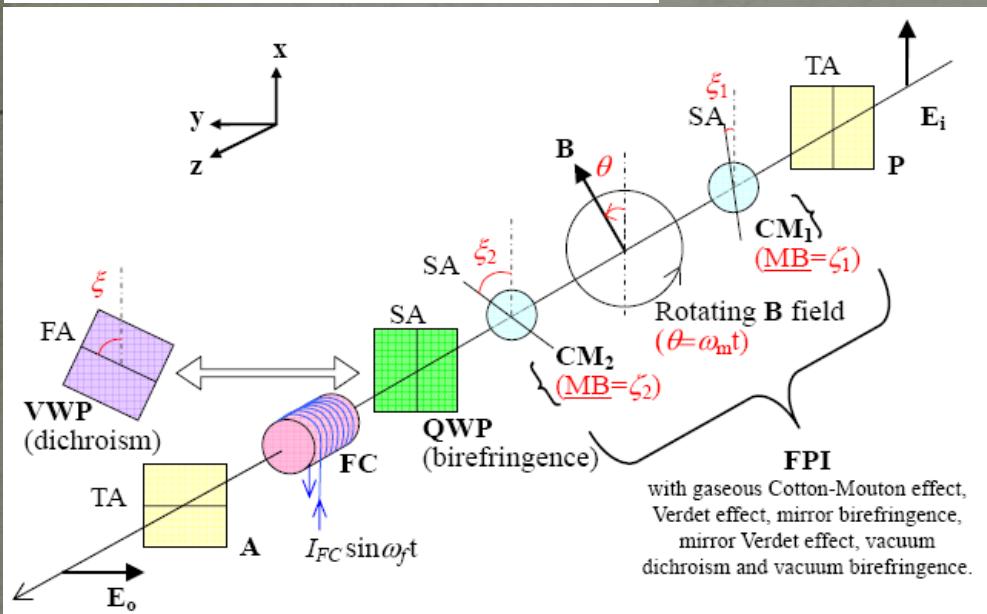
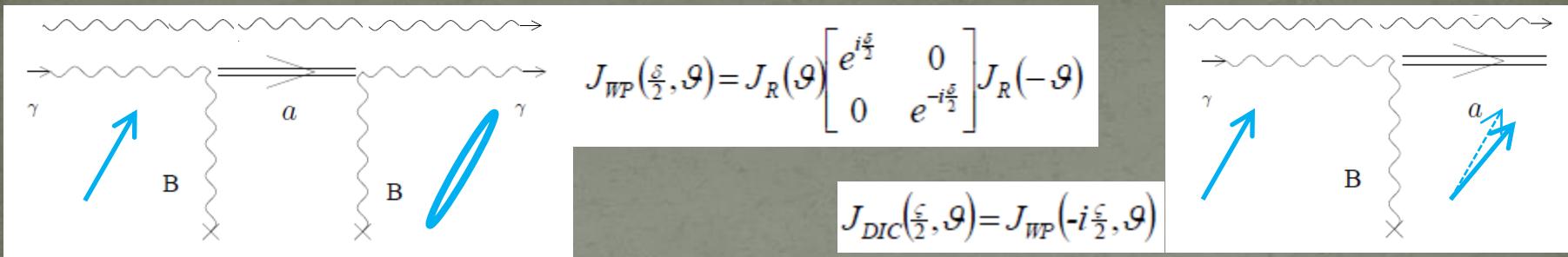
$$V \frac{dP}{dt} = Q - SP$$

$C_{Q\&A,exp} = 1.087 \text{ Lit/s}$

0

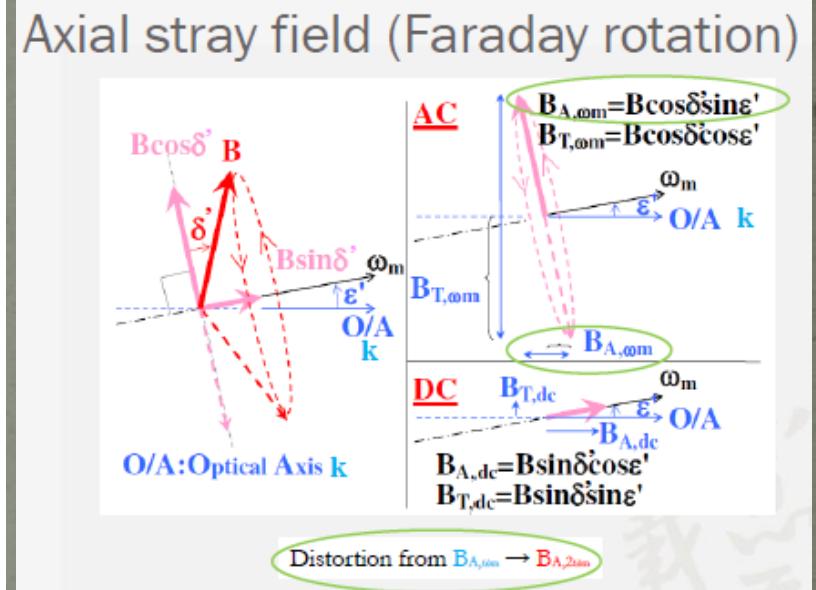
Pumping
 (= Degassing)

Jones Matrix: Birefringence vs Dichroism



$$I_{out} = E_{out}^* \cdot E_{out}$$

$$E_{out} = \begin{cases} J_A \cdot J_R(\alpha) \cdot J_{FC}(\eta_0 \sin(\omega_f t + \phi_f)) \cdot J_{QWP} \cdot J_{FPI} \cdot J_P \cdot E_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ J_A \cdot J_R(\alpha) \cdot J_{FC}(\eta_0 \sin(\omega_f t + \phi_f)) \cdot J_{IWP} \cdot J_{FPI} \cdot J_P \cdot E_0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

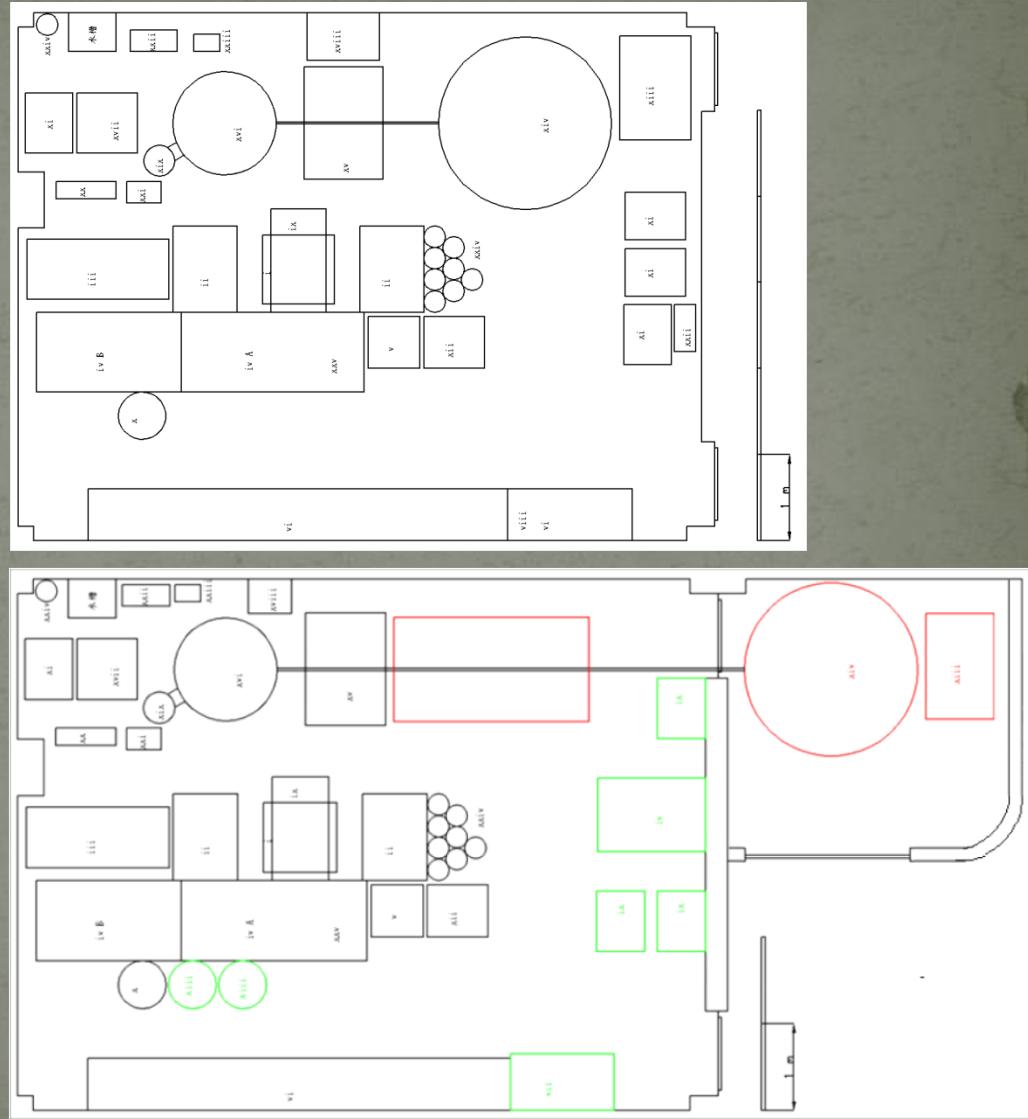
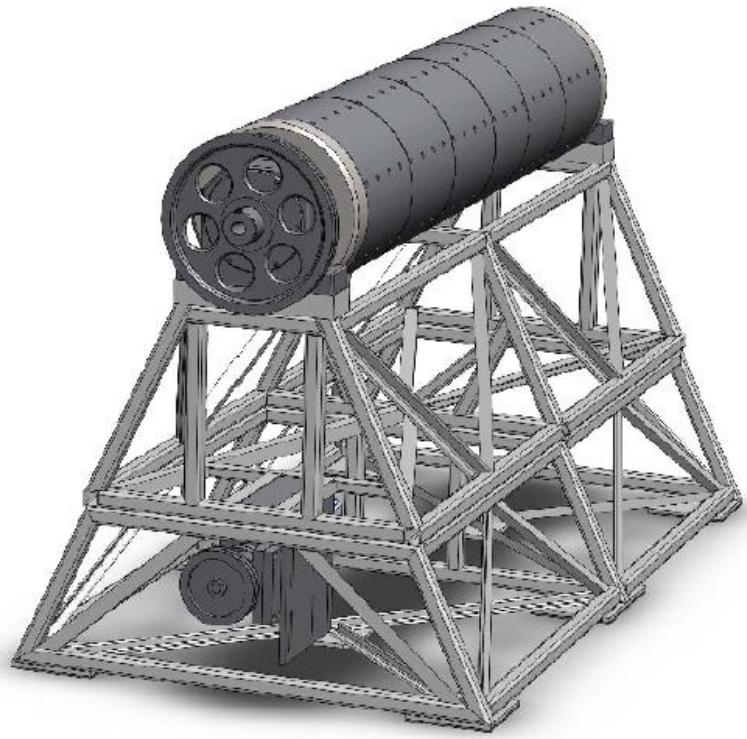


$$\psi(t) \equiv \frac{\eta_0}{4} \cdot \frac{X_1(t)}{Y_2(t)}$$

$$\Psi(\omega) \equiv \mathcal{F}(\psi(t))$$

$$\Psi_0 \equiv \Psi(2\omega_m) = N\psi_0 \text{ (or } N\beta_0 \text{ for dichroism detection)}$$

Prospect: New magnet after Sept. 2009



Main specs for design:

$$B = 2.3 \text{ T}$$

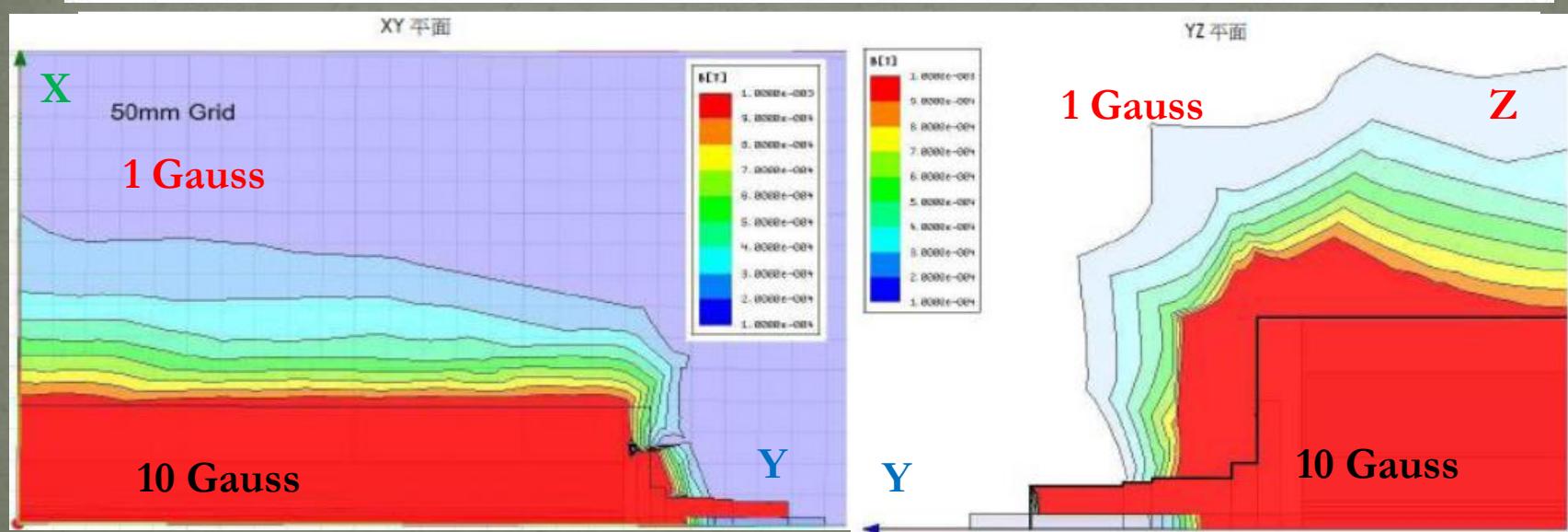
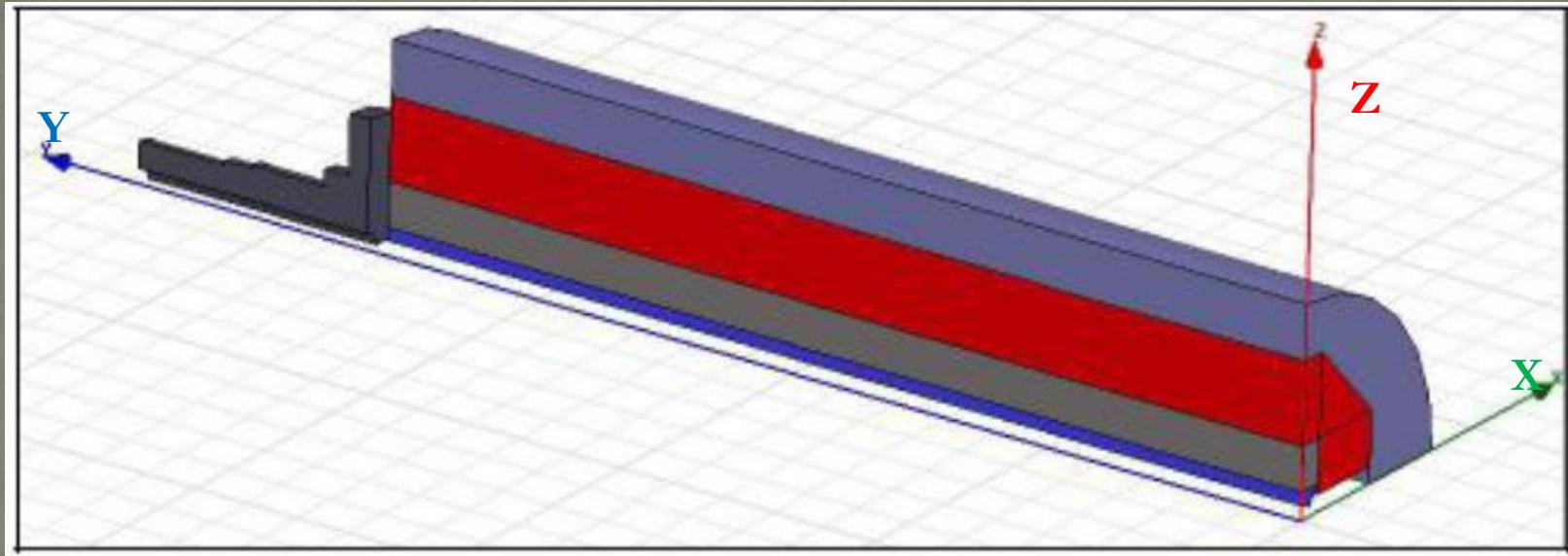
$$L = 1.8 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_m / 2\pi = 600 \text{ rpm}$$

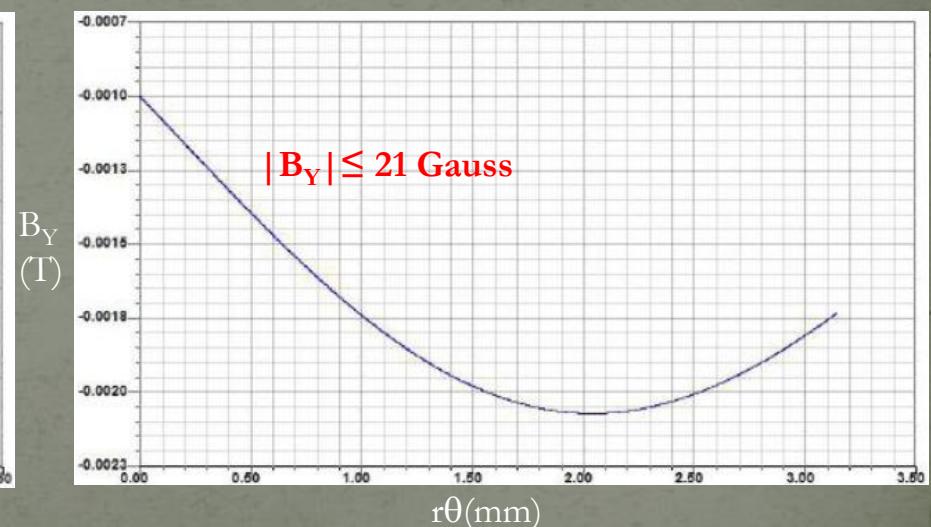
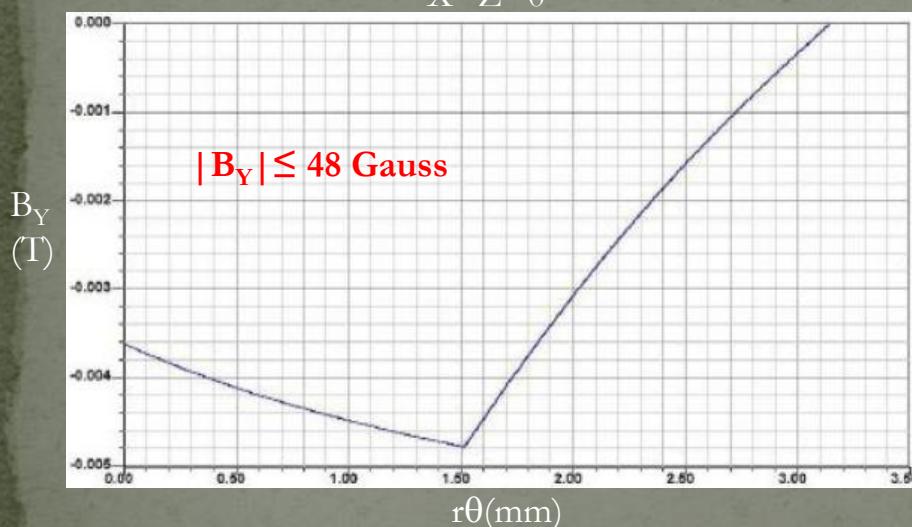
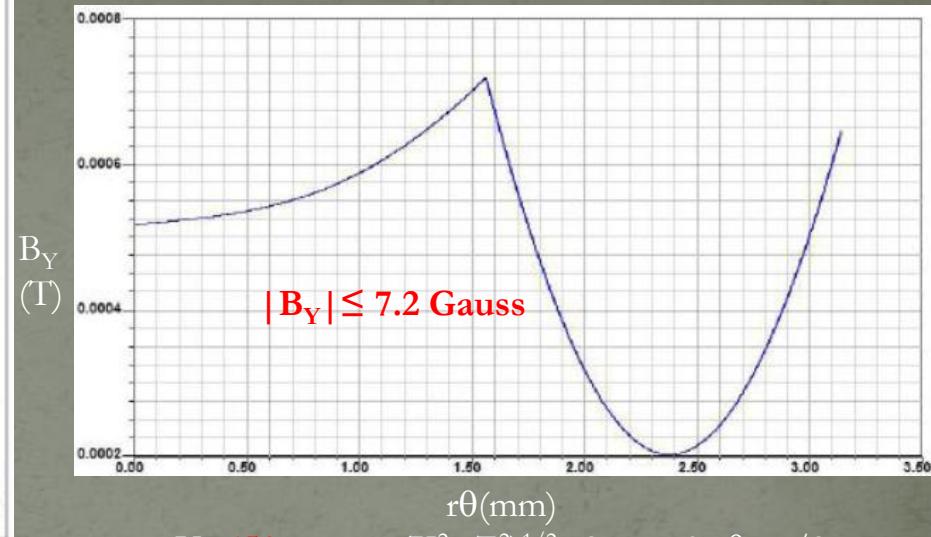
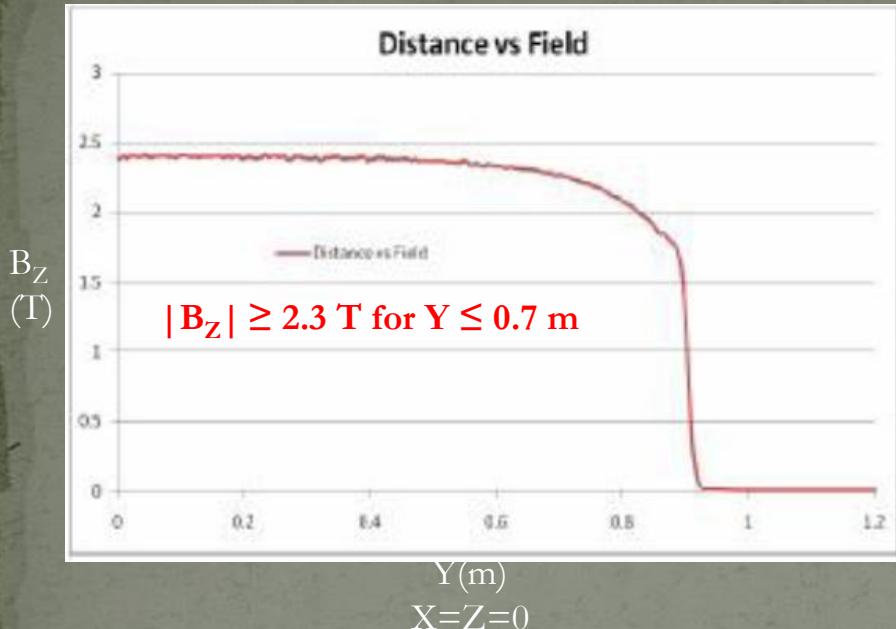
$$\psi_{\text{QED}} \propto \lambda^{-1} N B^2 L$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{Axion}} \propto \lambda^0 N B^2 L^2$$

Simulation for magnetic leakage



Simulation for transverse(B_Z)/axial(B_Y) fields



Q & A

- Who
 - Q & A Collaboration
- Why
 - QED & Axion/[(Pseudo-)scalar Field from WEP/EEP]
- What
 - Birefringence (ALPs/QED/CME) & Dichroism (ALPs)
- How
 - Ellipsometry, Vibration Isolation, Lock-in Detection
 - Signal Enhancement ($\lambda^\alpha N B^\beta L^\gamma$), Sensitivity Improving
 - Calibration, Magnetic Shielding, IBR Compensation
- When

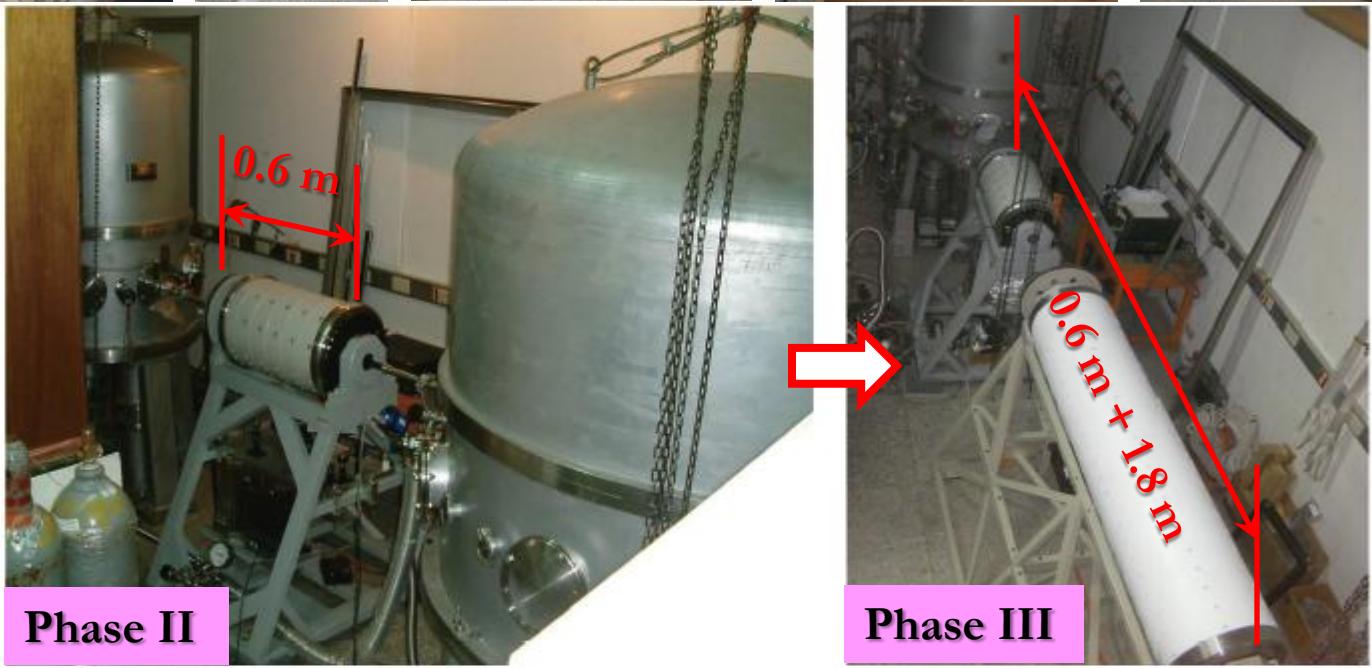
Phase II → Phase III Transition



Phase II → Phase III Transition



L_{FP} : 3.5 m
 L : 0.6 m
 λ : 1064 nm
 F : 30000



Prospects of Q & A experiment

	achieved (2007 / 2008)	implementing (2009-2010)	next stage (2011?)
Length of cavity (L_{FP})	3.5 m	7 m	7 m
Length of magnetic active zone (L)	0.6 m	2.4 m	4.2 m
Laser wavelength (λ ; together with optics)	1064 nm	532 nm	532 nm
Finesse of cavity mirrors (F)	29900 / 30000	10^5	10^5
Number of passage ($N = 2F/\pi$)	18700 / 19100	63700	63700
Magnet's rotational modulation ($f_m = \omega_m/2\pi$)	5 rps / 7 rps	10 rps	20 rps
Sensitivity ($S_{N\Psi_o}$ or $S_{N\varepsilon_o}$)	(1.4 / 0.9) μ rad/Hz $^{1/2}$	10 nrad/Hz $^{1/2}$ ↓ Mirrors' birefringence	2 nrad/Hz $^{1/2}$ shot noise limit @ 0.1 W
Integration time (T_{int})	18.9 hr / 378 hr	1000 hr (~42 d)	1000 hr (~42 d)
Noise floor after T_{int} ($\sigma_{N\Psi_o}$ or $\sigma_{N\varepsilon_o}$)	5.3 nrad/0.8 nrad [($7 \cdot 10^3 / 10^3$) $N\Psi_{o,QED}$]	5.3 prad (28% $\times N\Psi_{o,QED}$)	1.1 prad (3.3% $\times N\Psi_{o,QED}$)
QED effect in ellipticity ($N\Psi_{o,QED} \propto NB^2L/\lambda$)	0.72 prad	19.1 prad	33.4 prad
ALPs coupling scale [$M = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{-1} \sim (BL/4)(N/\sigma_{N\varepsilon_o})^{1/2}$]	—	$\$ M > 0.6 \times 10^6$ GeV for $m_a < 1.7$ meV	$M > 1.4 \times 10^8$ GeV for $m_a < 0.8$ meV
§: No results for 2008 due to CMs magnetic field contamination.			

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 - Calibration, Magnetic Shielding, IBR Compensation
- When
 - Hopefully, 2010-2011

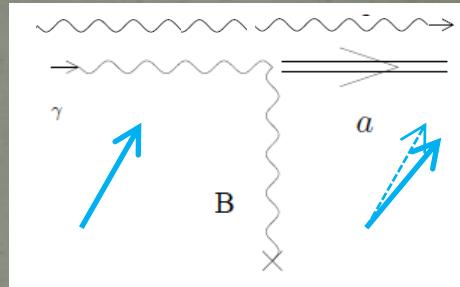
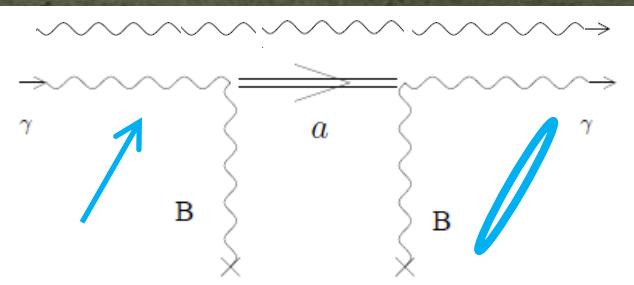
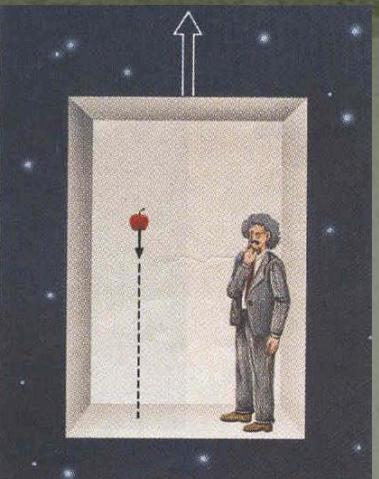
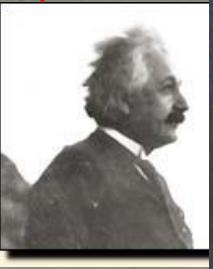
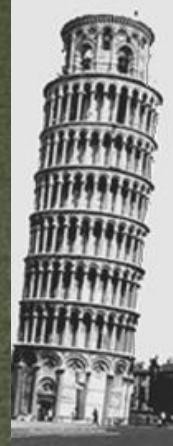
Summary & Outlook

- Q & A experiment searches for QED or (pseudo)scalar predictions through ellipsometer-measured birefringence and dichroism.
- Cavity mirrors are suspended for seismic noise isolation.
- Magnetic field shielding around cavity mirrors is improved.
- Sensitivity in polarization rotation and in ellipticity detection are both around $1 \mu\text{rad}/\text{Hz}^{1/2}$ with a 78% duty cycle within 48 days.
- A new magnet with $B = 2.3 \text{ T}$ and $L = 1.8 \text{ m}$ is set up with a rotational speed up to 13 rps to enhance the physical effects. A copy will be added in the next stage.
- A 7 m FPI with $F \sim 10^5$ cavity using 532 nm mirrors is under construction.
- We are currently aiming at $10 \text{ nrad}/\text{Hz}^{1/2}$ sensitivity.
- With these improvement and upgrading of vacuum, QED birefringence would be measured to 28 % in about 50 days.

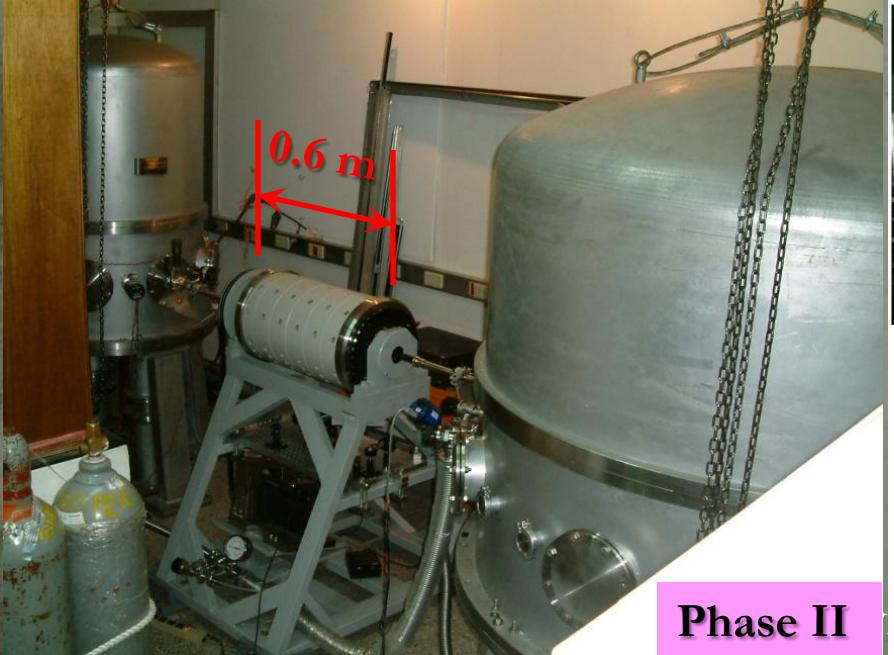
$$L_I = -(1/16\pi)\phi F_{ij}F_{kl}e^{ijkl}$$

WEP

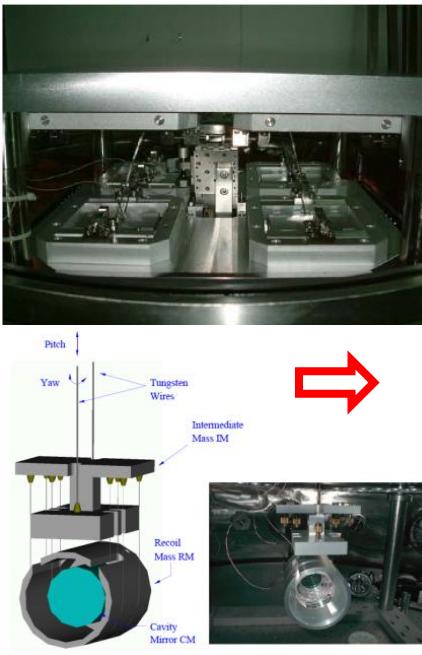
EEP



❑ Thank you very much!



Phase II



Phase III

