<u>The OSQAR Experiment at CERN:</u> <u>From Photon Science to sub-eV</u> <u>Particle/Astroparticle Physics</u>

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The OSQAR Experiment at CERN to probe Quantum Electro Dynamic and Astroparticle Physics

- **1.** Measurement of the Vacuum Magnetic Birefringence Effect
- 2. Search for Axion-like-Particles
- 3. Experimental Setup
- 4. Results
- **5.** Conclusions and outlook

OSQAR - Laser-based Particle Physics experiments for :

1st Goal:

* Optical Search of QED vacuum magnetic birefringence
 Measurement of the VMB down to the level predicted by QED
 A challenge for optical metrology
 ⇒ superconducting high-field magnet, optical cavity & ...
 ...new results are guaranteed

2st Goal:

* Search for Axions and Axion-like-Particles (ALPs) Axions and photon Regeneration (OSQAR) - "2-in-1" experiment.

A collaboration between ten European Institutes and CERN.

Measurement of VMD Effect :

W. Heisenberg and E.Euler (1935): Consequences of Dirac's Theory of the Positron. Prediction of

- * The Vacuum Magnetic Birefringence (VMB)
- * The effective Lagrangian for photons in QED has nonlinear terms
- * VMB from the QED Theory: Euler-Heisenberg Lagrangian, *i.e. Taylor expansion of gauge and Lorentz invariants*
- * Leads to E² and B² dependent changes in the tensors of permittivity & permeability of the vacuum
- * Vacuum magnetic "anomaly" of the refraction index:

Δn = 4.0 x 10**↑-24** *B***↑***2*

Very small effect: 2^{nd} order correction to the Lagrangian, i.e. O(a^3), gives a Δn correction of 1.45% with respect to the dominant term

VMB & Linear Dichroism measurements for Axion Search: *Principle & Proposed Optical Scheme*



Search for Axion-like-Particles

* Peccei-Quinn solution to the strong CP problem:

**Introduce global anomalous chiral U(1)PQ symmetry,

spontaneously broken by the vacuum expectation value of a complex scalar

** Generic prediction for axion coupling and masses

Coupling to photons

** Axion-Like-Particles (ALPs) predicted by many BSM scenarios, e.g. string theory

** Axions with global anomalous PQ symmetries generic in string compactifications

** ALPs are the only non-SUSY candidates for cold dark matter
** Search for AXIONS via "light shining through the wall" experiments
** Linearly polarized laser beam in vacuum along a transverse
magnetic field and optical wall in the beam pipe.

Direct Axion/ALP Search Experiment Photon Regeneration



Nd-YAG laser: Power P = 0.1 - 10 $\lambda = 1064 \text{ nm}$ Optical cavity: F = $10^4 - 10^5$, I = 7 m Detection part: L = 7 m

Experimental setup

Different setups for the two OSQAR goals: 1st Goal: VMB measurement setup 2st Goal: Axion search setup

* Re-use at least 2 benches of the existing test infrastructure for LHC superconducting magnets

- * Use of Class-4 laser Ar+ (488 & 514 nm)
 R&D with R_{max} output coupler (> 99.55 %)
- * Mirror integration inside the LHC magnet aperture with a Z-fold cavity (alternative with a linear one)
- * For Axion/ALP searches: Photon detection with a LN_2 cooled CCD Camera of Princeton Instrument, 1100 pixels of 5 mm height densely packed over 27 mm, QE \approx 50%, DC/pix \approx 0.1/mn

Experiment with the 18 W Ar+ laser & N_2 gas





Results

2007 Pilot run: Photon regeneration setup

- * Use only one LHC Dipole Magnet
- * 18 W Ar+ laser
- * Polarization || to magnetic field
- * Measurements also done with N₂ gas

No signal found in expected region

Conclusion and outlook

Photon regeneration Experiment

Preliminary Phase to check PVLAS results; 1 dipole with/without gas (done)

Phase-1: 2 dipoles, CW laser beam, extra & intra cavity to improve BFRT results (2010)

Phase-2: 2 dipoles, CW laser beam & High Finesse FP cavity (2011-2012)

Phase-3: more than 2 dipoles to be competitive with CAST results

"n-1 Experiment" i.e. VMB & Linear Dichroism-

Phase-1&2 : Measurements of QED prediction in $O(\alpha^2) \& O(\alpha^3)$ respectively within 1 dipole (2012 & 2014)

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