GLOBAL NETWORK OF OPTICAL MAGNETOMETERS AS NEW CHANNEL FOR MULTIMESSENGER ASTRONOMY Szymon Pustelny





Heraeus-Stiftung Seminar Kraków, 10 November 2022

CHANNELS OF MULTIMESSANGER ASTRONOMY



ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

- Radio waves
- Microwaves
- Light
- Gamma rays

PARTICLES

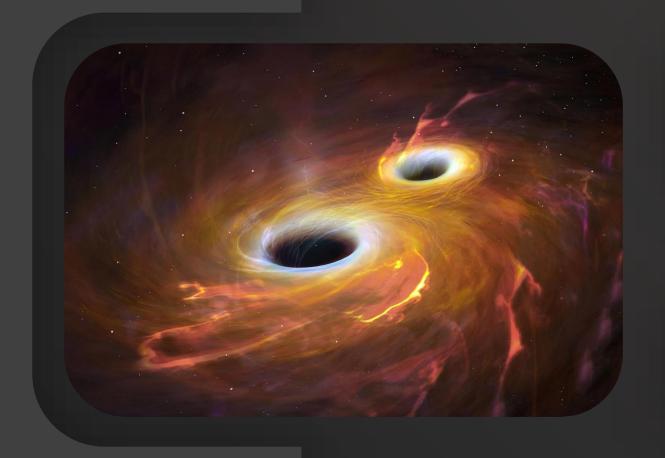
- Neutrinos
- Protons

GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

POTENTIAL SOURCE

• Dark-matter particles

DARK-MATTER PARTICLE EMISSION



CREATION PROCESS

Gigantic energy release - Creation of dark-matter particles

SHOCK-WAVE RELEASE

Recoil dark-matter particles trapped in gravitational field

Nature Astronomy 5, 150-158 (2021).

WHAT CAN BE EMITTED?



POTENTIAL DARK-MATTER PARTICLES

- Neutrinos
- Weakly-Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs)
- Supersymmetric particles
- Dark photons
- **.**...
- Ultralight bosons (e.g., axions and axion-like particles)

AXIONS AND ALPs

Electromagnetically noninteracting particles with masses between $10^{-30} \text{ eV}/c^2$ and $1 \text{ eV}/c^2$

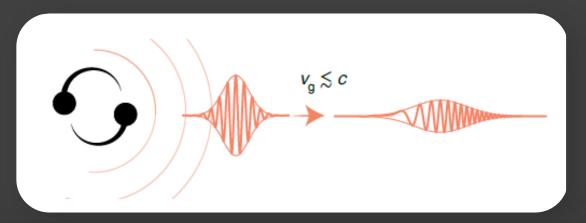
CHARACTERISTICS OF "SIGNAL"

ULTRALIGHT BOSONS AS FIELDS

Due to their extremely low masses ultralight bosons manifest as exotic fields

DISPERSION OF EXOTIC-FIELD PULSE

- Propagation speed smaller than c
- Pulse reaching Earth is chirped



AMPLITUDE OF THE SIGNAL

- Number of particles reaching the sensor
- Coupling strength

Nature Astronomy 5, 150-158 (2021).

CAN WE DETECT THE PARTICLES?

INTERACTION LAGRANGIAN

$$L = \frac{1}{f_n^n} J^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^n + \left(-\sum_f \Gamma_f^{(n)} m_{f,0} c^2 \bar{\psi}_f \psi_f + \frac{\Gamma_{\alpha}^{(n)}}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \right) (\hbar c)^{n/2} \phi^n$$

PSEUDOSCALAR COUPLING

EXOTIC FIELD GRADIENT GENERATES PSEUDOMAGNETIC FIELD

DETECTABILITY

Optical magnetometer

SCALAR COUPLING

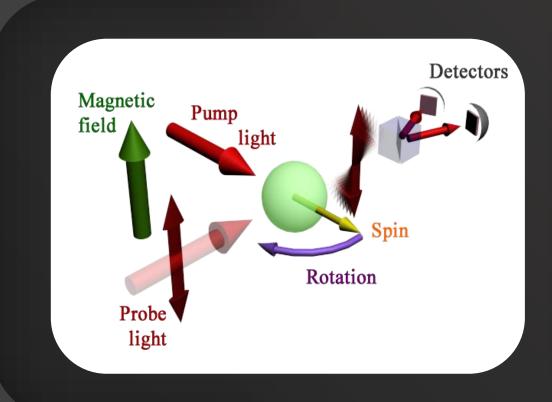
MODIFICATION OF FUDAMENTAL CONSTANTS

DETECTABILITY

- Clocks
- Gravimeters
- Optical cavities

The search for ultralight bosonic dark matter, Springer (2023)

OPTICAL MAGNETOMETER



OPTICAL MAGENTOMETER

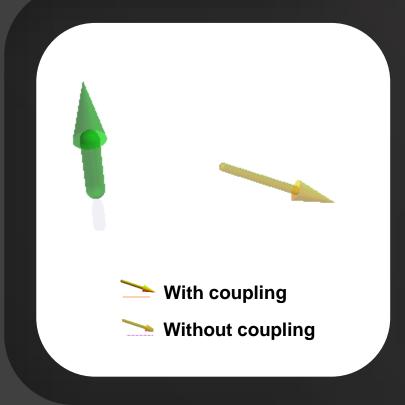
Sensor measuring magnetic field by optical detection of spin evolution

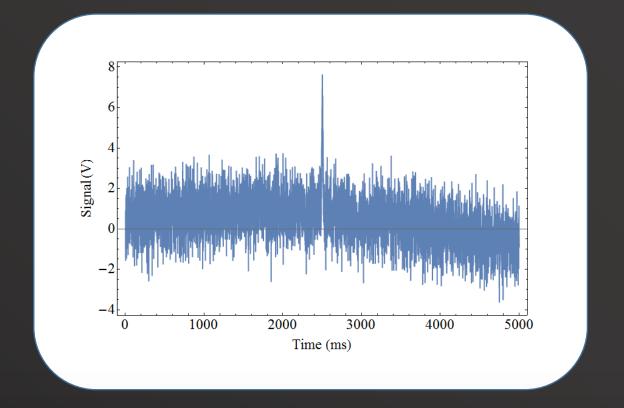
FEATURES

- Sensitivity: <10 fT/Hz^{1/2}
- Bandwidth: ~100 Hz
- Dynamic range: 10 nT or 100 μT
- Directional sensitivity
- Coupling to electrons, protons or neutrons

Optical magnetometry, Cambridge University Press, 2013

AXION SIGNAL IN OPTICAL MAGNETOMETER





SIGNAL

Coupling to axion-like field manifests as transients signal in magnetometer readout

GLOBAL
NETWORK OF
OPTICAL
MAGENTOMETERS
FOR EXOTIC
PHYSICS
SEARCHES

Mainz, Germany Jena, Germany Lewisburg, Krakow, Poland Berkeley, PA, US CA. US Beijing, China Oberlin, Hayward, CA, US OH, US Daejeon, South Korea Hefei, China Los Angeles, CA. US Canberra, Australia Fribourg, Be'er Sheva, Switzerland Israel

GNOME

Global network of synchronized, magnetically-shielded optical magnetometers

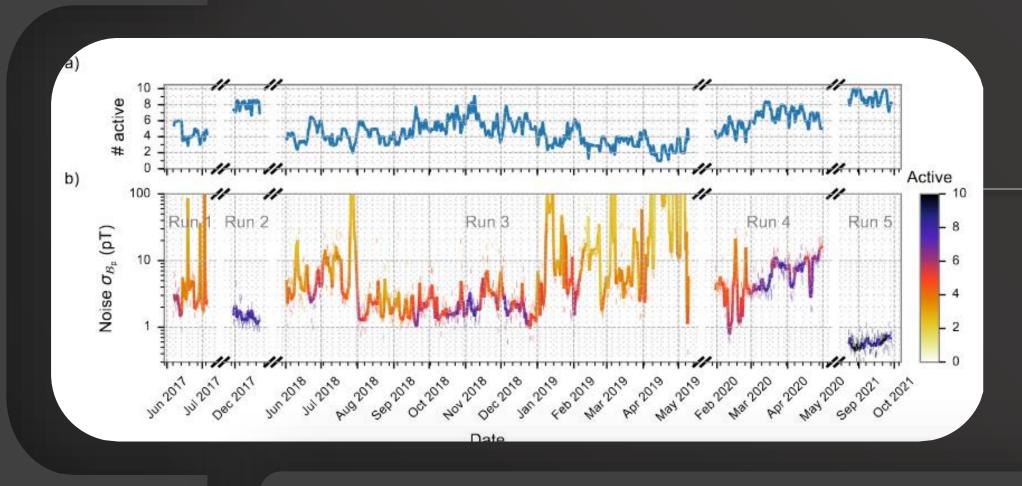
FEATURES

- Noise rejection
- Triangulation

- Enhance sensitivity
- Better coverage

Physics of Dark Universe 22, 162-180 (2018).

GNOME RUNS



SIGNALS

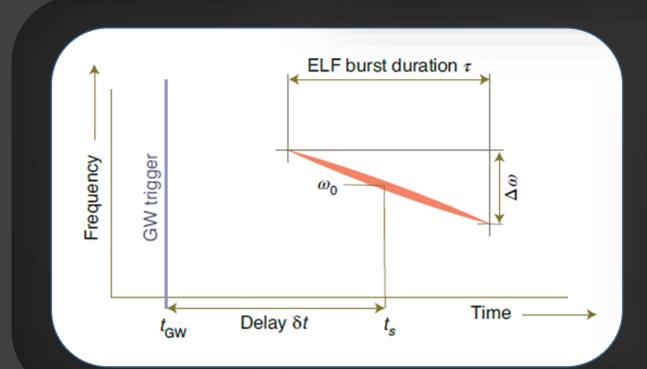
- 18 months of data
- Sensitivity 100 fT 100 pT

Physics of Dark Universe 28, 100494 (2020).

SEARCHES FOR CORRELATIONS

EXOTIC SIGNALS

- Heralded with conventional signals
- Specific spectroscopic signature



SIGNALS

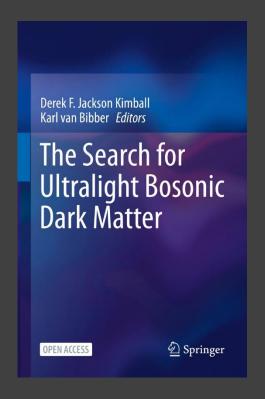
- Energy emitted during event: $m_s c^2$
- Number of particles emitted during the event: 10⁷⁰ particles with 10⁻¹² eV/c²
- Current reach:
 - 100 ly for linear coupling
 - 100,000 ly for quadratic coupling
- Angular view: 4π

Nature Physics 17, 1396-1491 (2021).

NULL RESULTS

Until now none of the gravitational-wave flagged regions (~10 event) showed any statistically significant signals

OUTLINE & QUESTIONS



FUTURE PLANS

- Experimental
 - Next run (>3 months) scheduled since March 2023
 - 100-fold increase in the reach (next run)
 - More stations running
- Theory
 - Analysis of several clumpy and wavy dark matter

ARE THERE OTHER SCHEMES TO USE UTC-TIME STAMPED GNOME DATA FOR MULTIMESSANGER ASTRONOMY?

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