

Neutron Interferometry Search for Strongly-Coupled Chameleons

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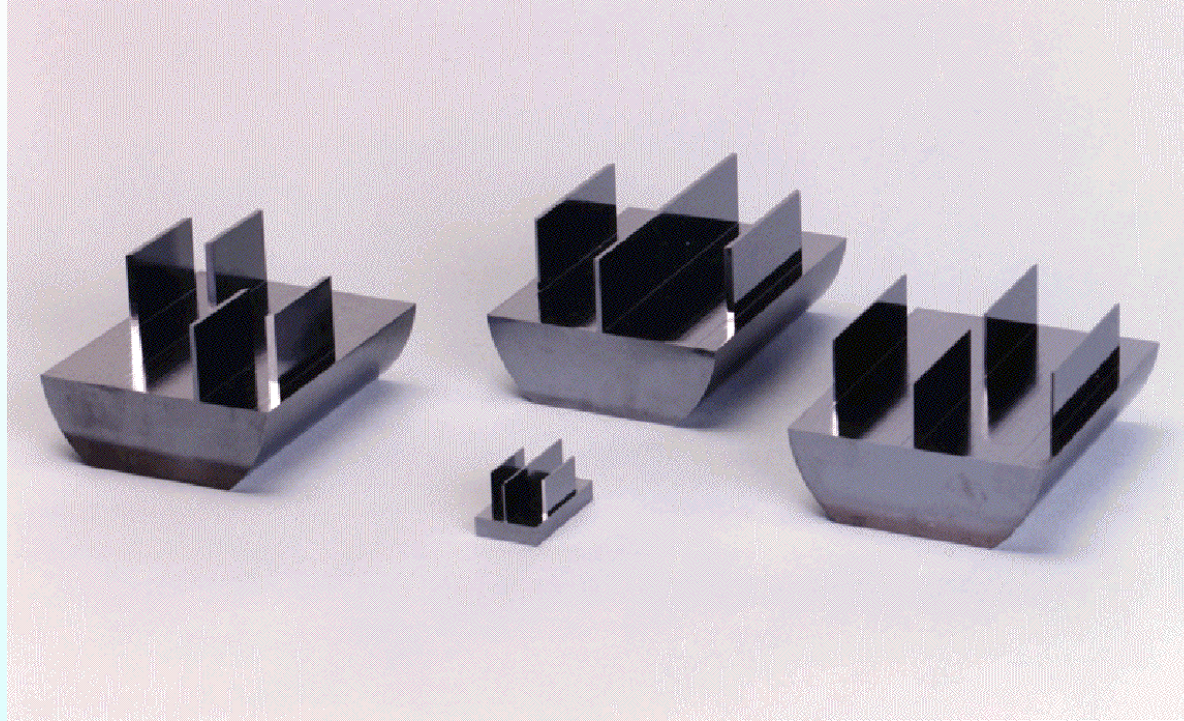
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What is a neutron interferometer?

Use for chameleon search: recent developments

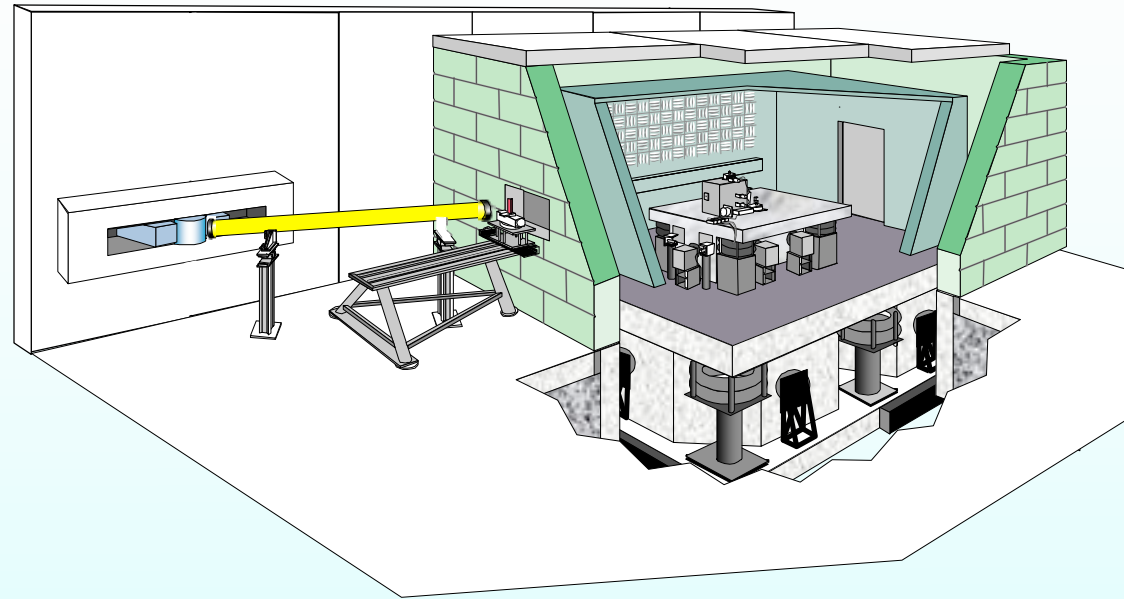
Thanks to G. Pignol, P. Brax

Perfect Crystal Neutron Interferometer



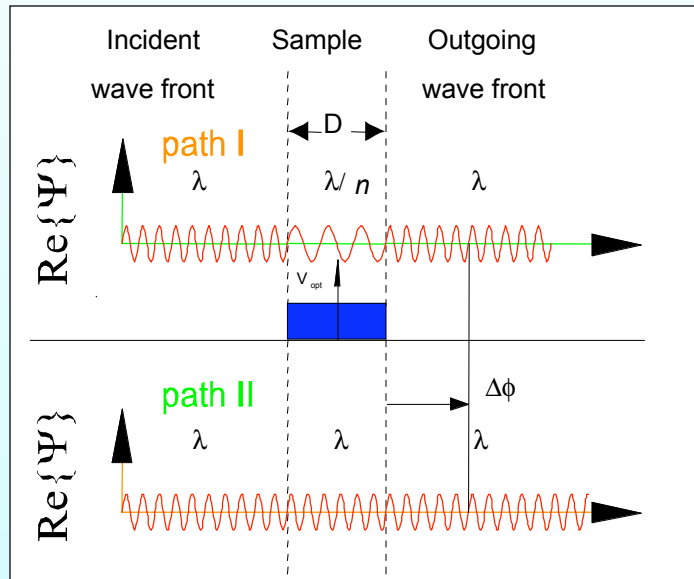
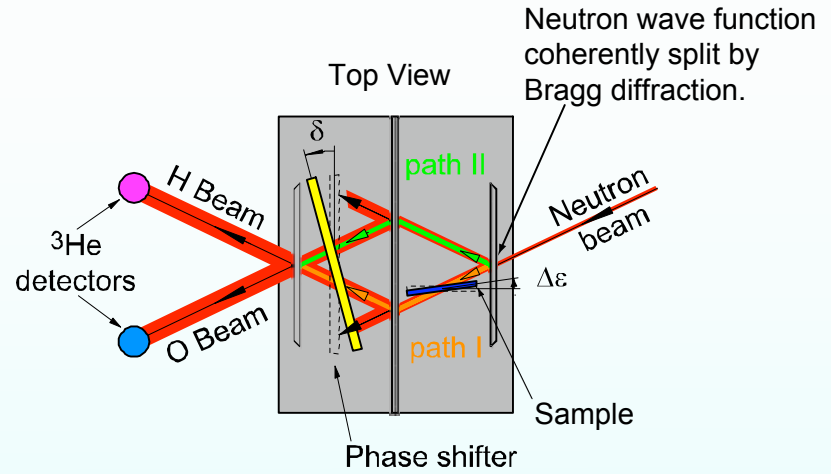
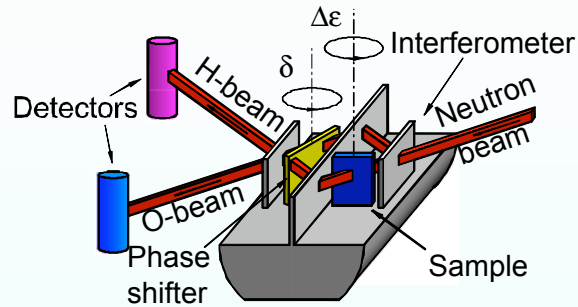
- 5 - 15 cm in length and 2 - 10 cm in width
- Blades are typically 0.5 to 3 mm thick
- Dimensional tolerance: A few micro-meters
- Typical neutron transit is time 50-100 micro-sec

Neutron Interferometer and Optics Facility (NIOF)

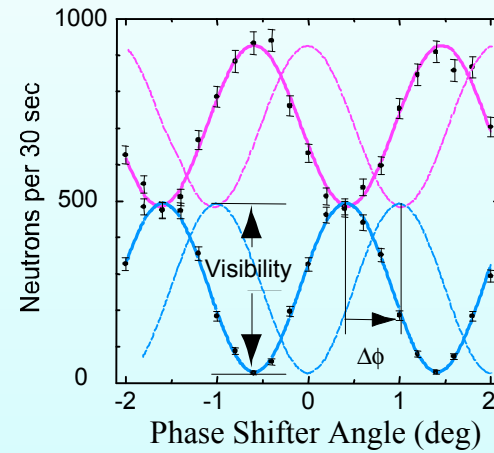


Contrast	> 90%
Phase Stability:	0.25° / day (best value)
Monochromator:	PG (002), Parallel double crystal geometry
Beam Intensity:	2.10^5 n/cm ² .sec (at the interferometer)
Vibration :	< 10 ⁻⁷ g
Stability:	< 2 micro-meter (linear) < 1 micro-rad (rotation)
Temperature:	< 0.1° C
Polarizer:	Super mirror transmission type
Polarization:	> 98 %

How a neutron interferometer works

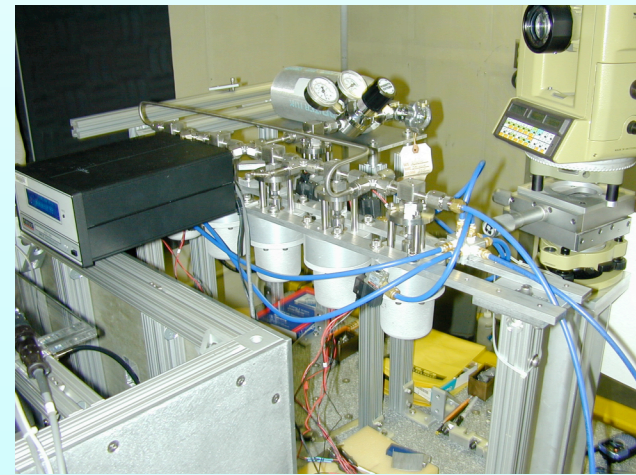
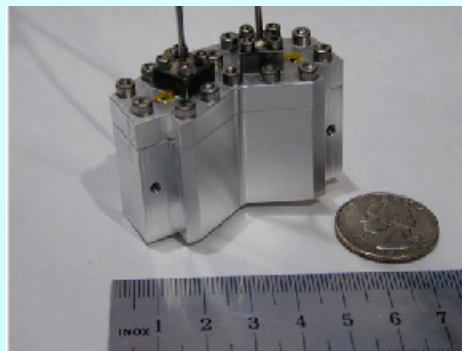
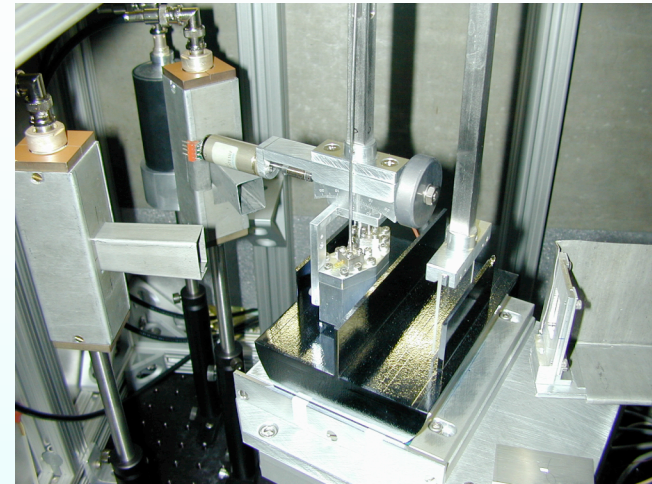
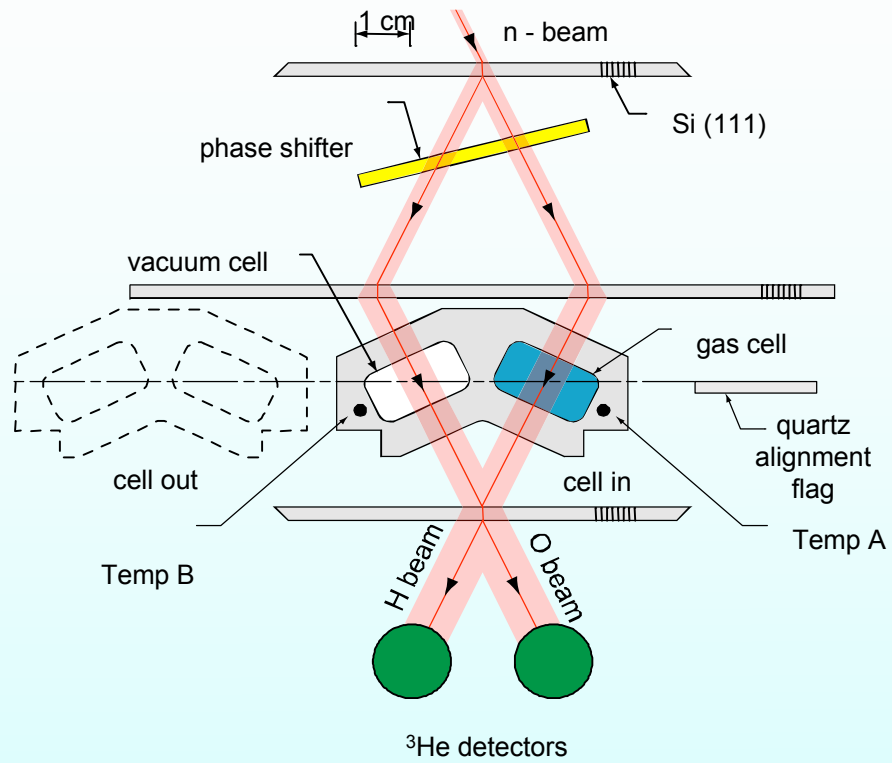


$$\Delta\phi = -\lambda N b D$$



- **Visibility > 90%**
- Only neutron optics device which can directly measure the phase shift.

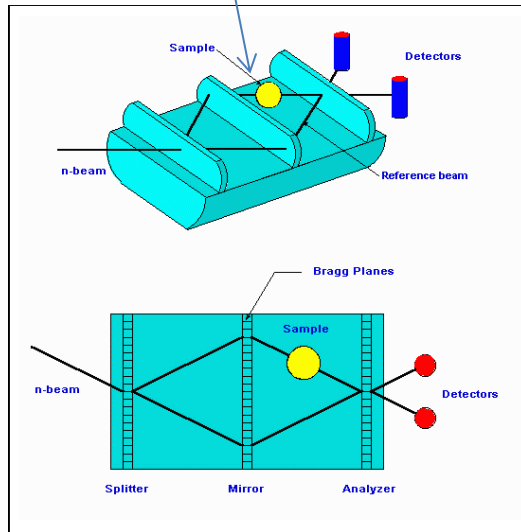
Setup for measuring scattering length of gas samples



Neutron interferometry

Brax-Pignol, to appear.

Chameleon bubble

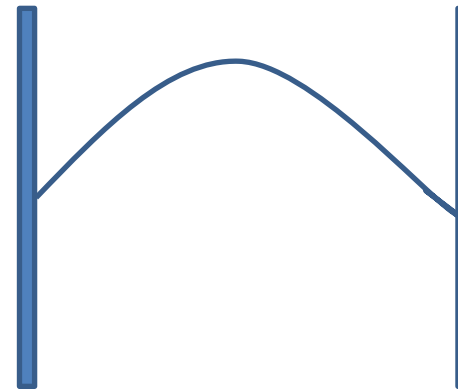


One of the beams traverses a chamber where the chameleon leads to a change of the phase

$$\delta\Phi = \int dx \frac{\beta}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{m^2 \phi(x)}{k}$$

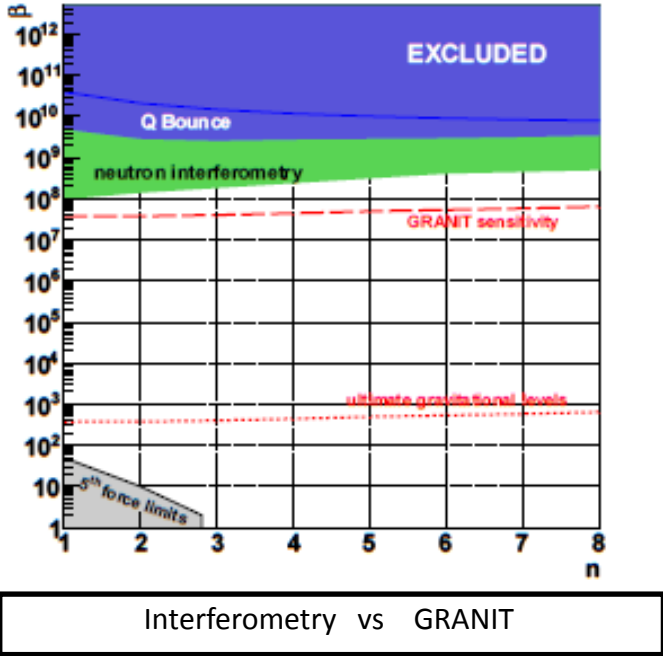
$$\delta\Phi \sim \beta \frac{m^2}{m_{\text{Pl}} k} (d\Lambda)^{(4+n)/(2+n)}$$

vacuum

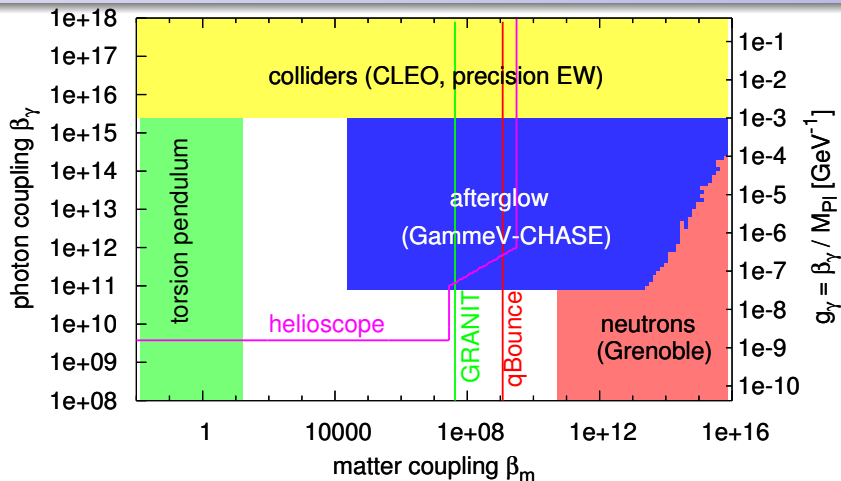


Chameleon bubble

Interferometry is competitive with current bouncing neutron experiments.



CHASE constraints on $V(\phi) = M_\Lambda^4(1 + M_\Lambda/\phi)$



Theory: AU, Steffen, Chou, *PRD* **86**:035006(2012)[arXiv:1204.5476],
 AU, Steffen, Weltman, *PRD* **81**:015013(2010)[arXiv:0911.3906]

Experiment: Steffen, AU, Baumbaugh, Chou, Mazur, Tomlin, Weltman,
 Wester, *PRL* **105**:261803(2010)[arXiv:1010.0988]

Future neutron interferometry experiments for Chameleons

- Repeat with dedicated experiment: straightforward, can get ~1 order of magnitude improvement
- Sensitivity can be improved significantly using neutron Fabry-Perot cavities and larger-area interferometers
- Technical developments also of interest for quantum computing research