LOW ENERGY PROBES

Manifestations of the TeV scale in tabletop experiments

CONVENORS

Elina Fuchs CERN, Hannover, PTB Braunchweig

- Isotope shift spectroscopy
- Higgs physics
- Light (pseudo-) scalars

Julian Berengut UNSW Sydney

- Many-body theory
- Atomic and nuclear structure
- Searches for "new physics" in atomic spectra
- Novel atomic and nuclear clocks

THE ZEITGEIST

- First time for low-energy at Les Houches
- Recognises new approaches are needed for BSM
- Very connected to questions of particle physics
- Complementary to collider experiments and astronomy
- Exploits and contributes to new technologies in quantum sensing and metrology
- Big investment is being made worldwide, including at CERN

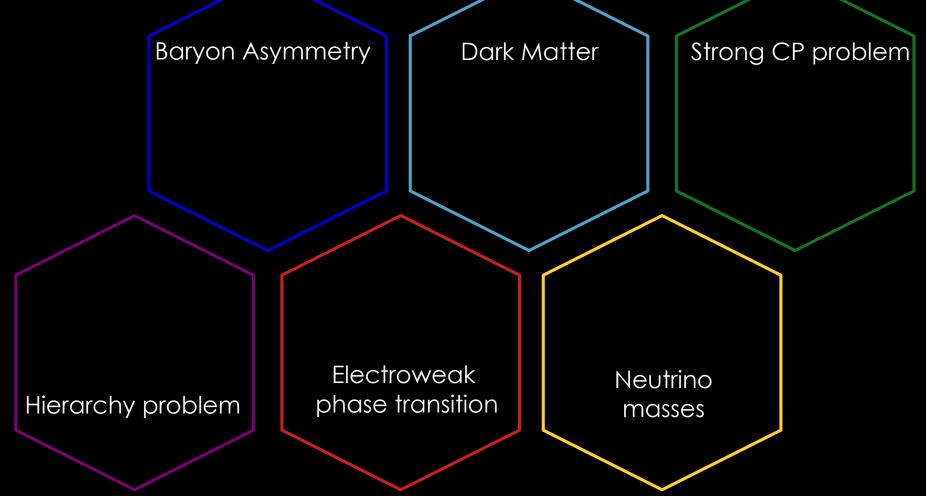
COLLIDERS VS LOW ENERGY

Colliders:

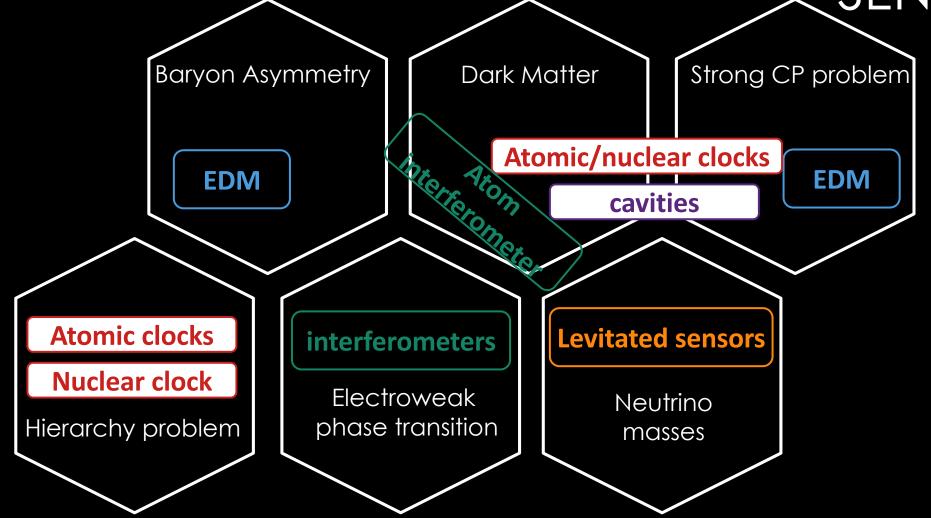
few experiments, very many experimentalists, lots of data, many theorists

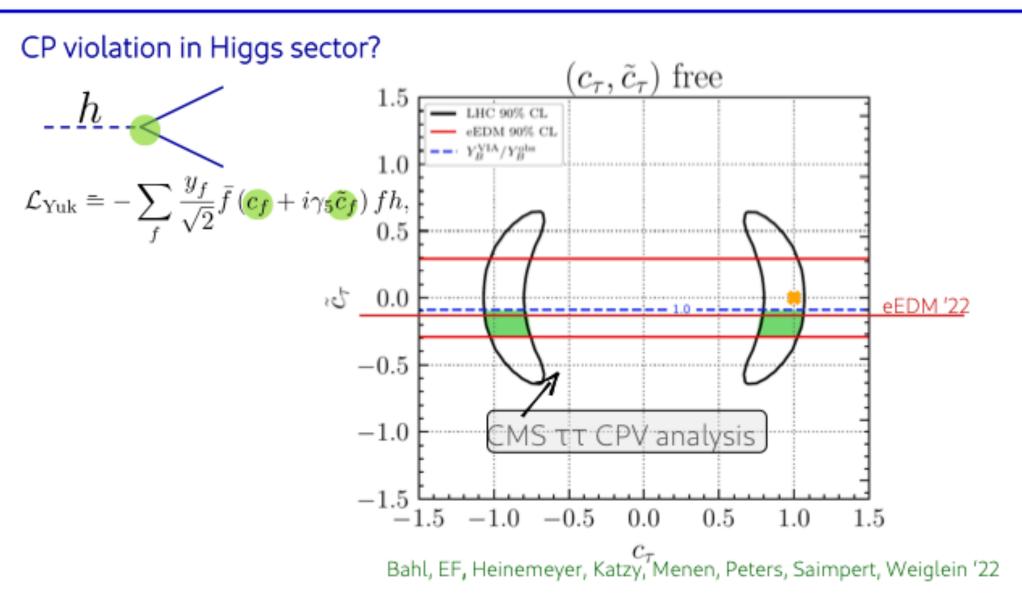
Low energy: many experiments, few experimentalists, clean data, few theorists

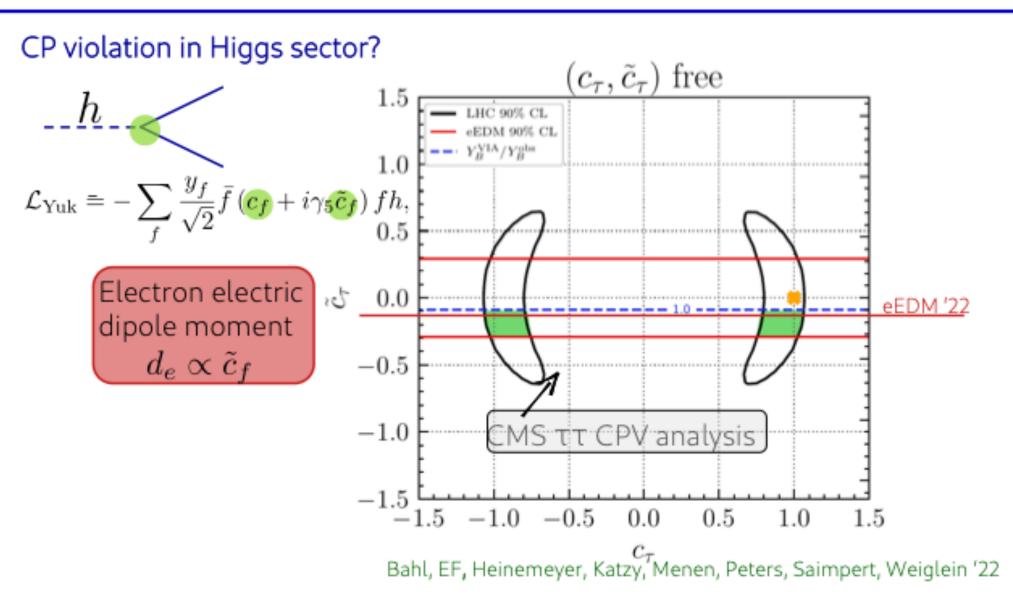
PARTICLE QUESTIONS ↔ QUANTUM SENSING

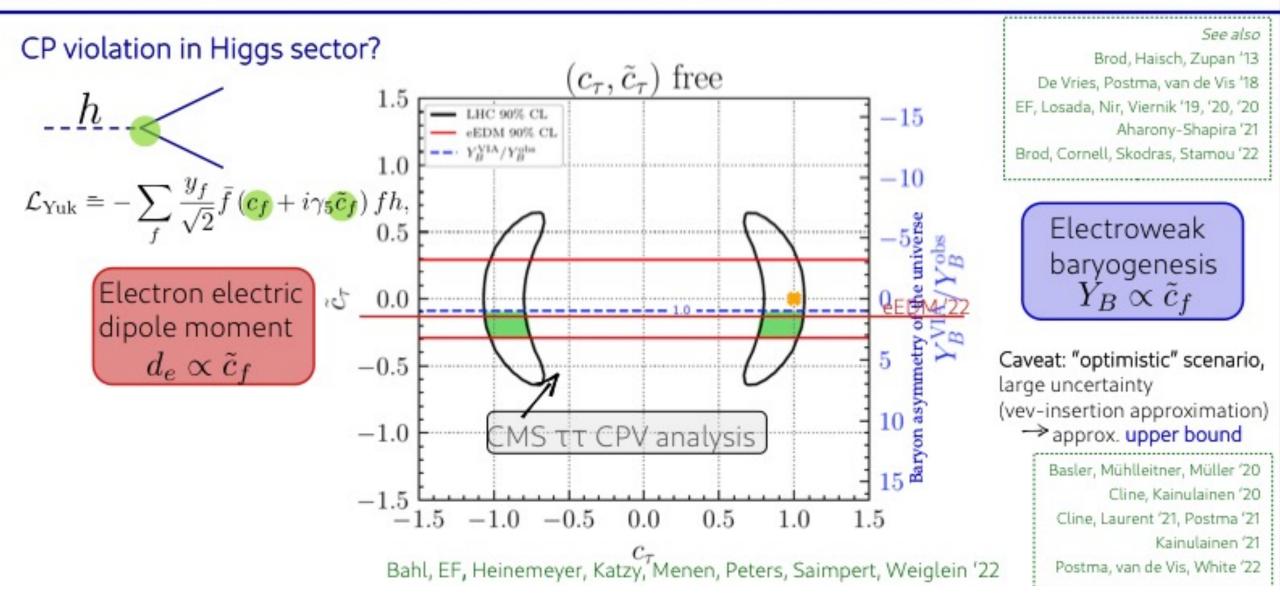


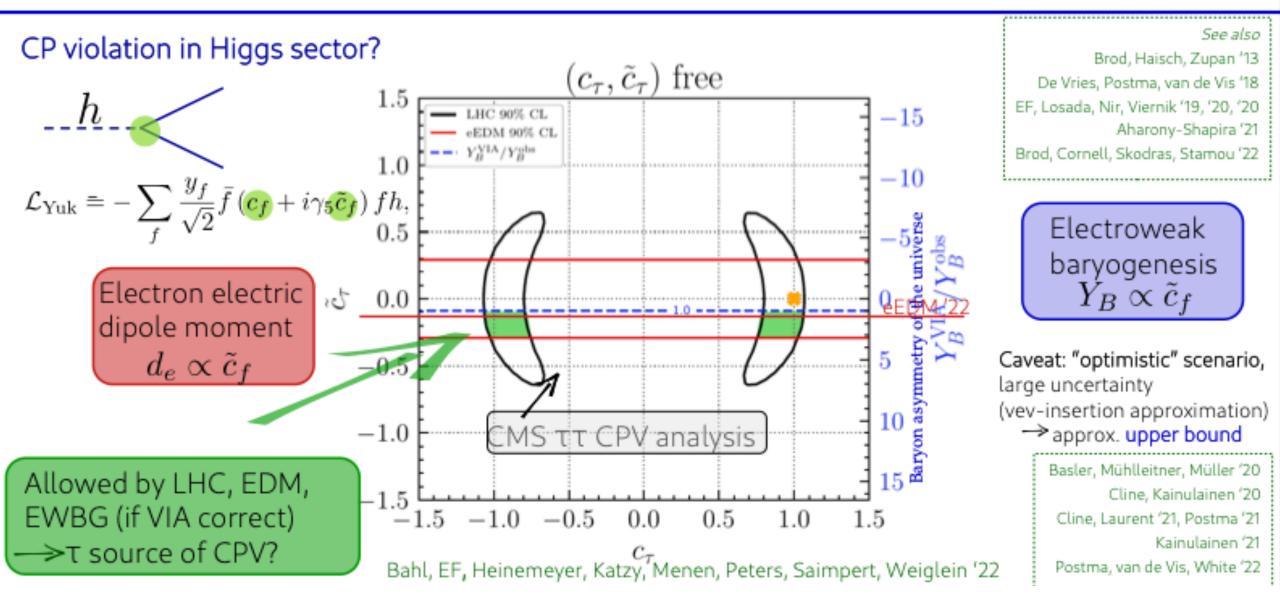
$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{PARTICLE} \ \mathsf{QUESTIONS} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{QUANTUM} \\ \frown & \mathsf{SENSING} \end{array}$











EXPLOIT HIGH PRECISION

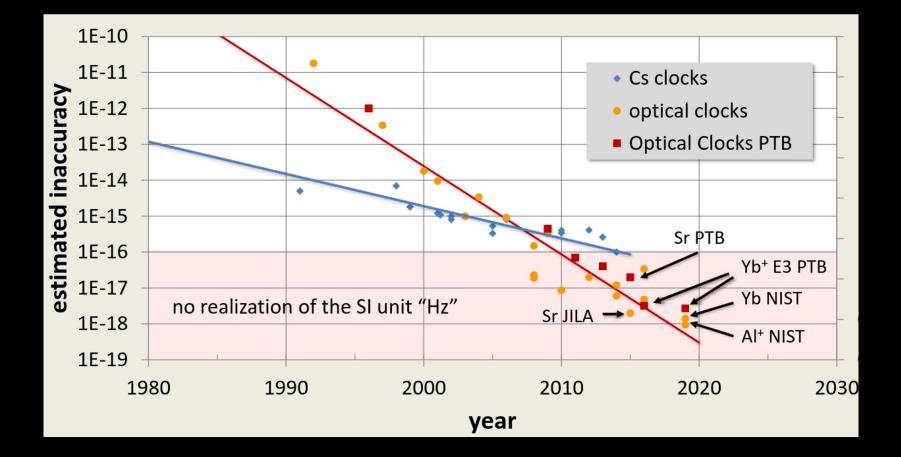
• Consider some perturbation acting on an eV-scale phenomenon

$$\Delta E \sim \frac{|V_{i0}|^2}{E_i - E_0}$$

A TeV-scale phenomenon might manifest at the 12th decimal place.

• Atomic and molecular spectroscopy is very precise.

PROGRESS OF ATOMIC CLOCKS



THE MOST ACCURATELY MEASURED QUANTITY IN PHYSICS

- The most accurately measured numbers in physics are ratios of atomic clock transition frequencies:
 - $v_{Al+}/v_{Hg+} = 1.052871833148990438$ (55)¹

(NIST; fractional uncertainty 5.2×10^{-17})

THE MOST ACCURATELY MEASURED QUANTITY IN PHYSICS

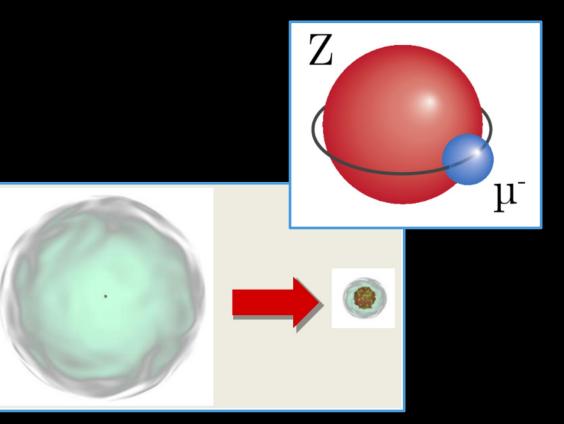
- The most accurately measured numbers in physics are ratios of atomic clock transition frequencies:
 - $v_{Al+}/v_{Hg+} = 1.052871833148990438$ (55) ¹ (NIST; fractional uncertainty 5.2 × 10⁻¹⁷)
 - $v_{Yb}/v_{Sr} = 1.207507039343337749 (55)^2$ (RIKEN; fractional uncertainty 4.6 × 10⁻¹⁷)
 - $v_{E3}/v_{E2} = 0.932829404530965376$ (32) ³ (PTB; fractional uncertainty 3.4 × 10⁻¹⁷)
- These are sensitive to everything, but we cannot calculate the spectrum below around 1% accuracy.
- So what can we do with these?

EXPLOIT HIGH PRECISION

- Differential measurements can exploit this sensitivity, e.g.
 - Parity and CP violation, neutron and electron EDMs
 - Searches for violation of local Lorentz invariance (LLI)
 - Variations of fundamental constants (α , μ)
 - Axions and axion-like particles
 - Searches for fifth forces and new force carriers
 - Hadronic physics can be sensitively probed via the nuclear interactions

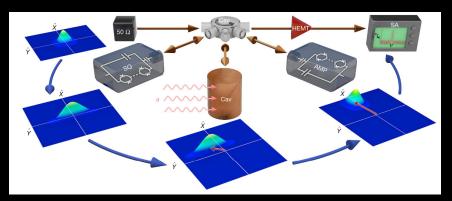
EXPLOIT NEW TECHNOLOGIES

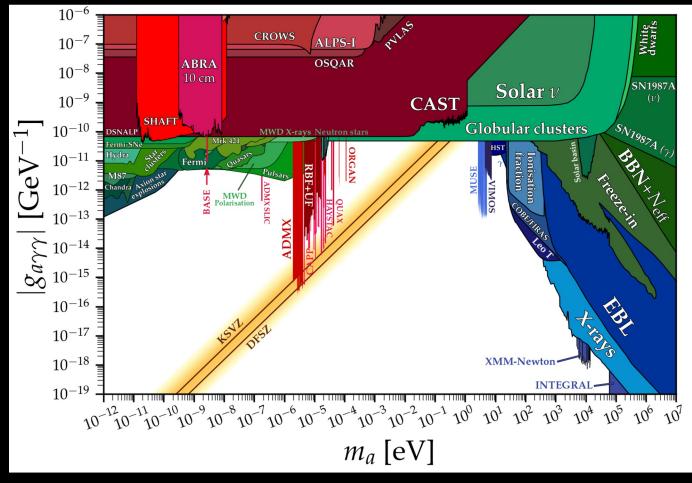
- Exotic systems for exotic physics
 - Muonic atoms
 - Highly-charged ions
 - Geonium
 - Cavities
 - Nuclear clocks
 - Rydberg states
 - Antimatter spectroscopy



AXION-PHOTON COUPLING

Haystack already uses quantum squeezing to go beyond the Heisenberg uncertainty limit

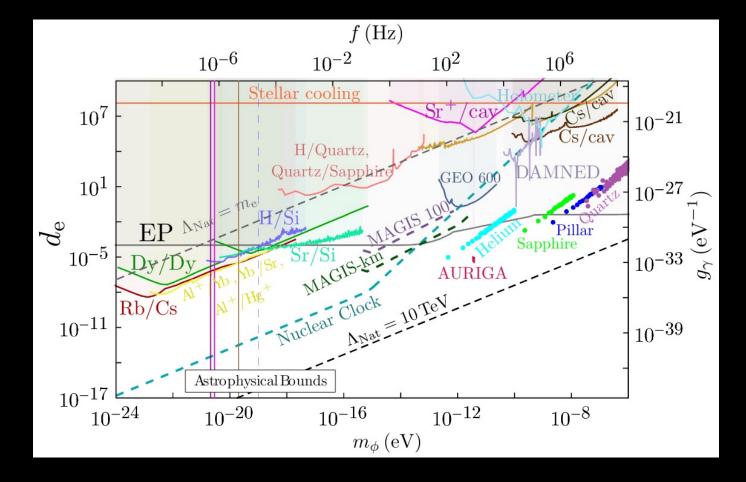




LIGHT SCALAR DARK MATTER

From Snowmass white paper Coupling

$$L_{\phi} = \kappa \frac{d_e}{4} \phi F_{\mu \upsilon} F^{\mu \upsilon}$$



BIG OPPORTUNITY AT LES HOUCHES

- We have experts here on low-energy experiments and calculations
- Example possibilities
 - Parity violation in highly charged ions
 - New EDM searches
 - Exotic systems for BSM searches: muonic atoms, nuclear clocks, Rydberg states, bound antimatter

• Bring your ideas and see how they might manifest at low energy!