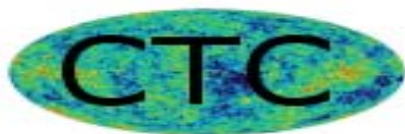


# Hunting for Chameleons

Amanda Weltman

DESY June 2008

chameleon



University of Cambridge




University of Cape Town

# Plan

- Motivation - Theoretical + Observational
- Chameleon idea and thin shell effect
- Predictions for tests in space
- Dark Energy Candidate
- Laboratory tests See A. Chou talk next
- Exploring parameter space In Progress

Unique chameleon features require rethinking axion bounds and experiments.

# Motivation

- Massless scalar fields are abundant in String and SUGRA theories
  - Massless fields generally couple directly to matter with gravitational strength
    - Unacceptably large Equivalence Principle violations
- 
- Coupling constants can vary
  - Masses of elementary particles can vary

Light scalar field      +      Gravitational strength coupling



Opportunity! - Connect to Cosmology

# Solutions?

1. Suppress the coupling strength :

- String loop effects [Damour & Polyakov](#)
- Approximate global symmetry [Carroll](#)

2. Field acquires mass due to some mechanism :

- Invoke a potential
  - Chameleon Mechanism [Khoury & A.W](#)
  - Flux Compactification [KKLT](#)
  - Special points in moduli space - new d.o.f become light [Greene, Judes, Levin, Watson & A.W](#)

# Observations

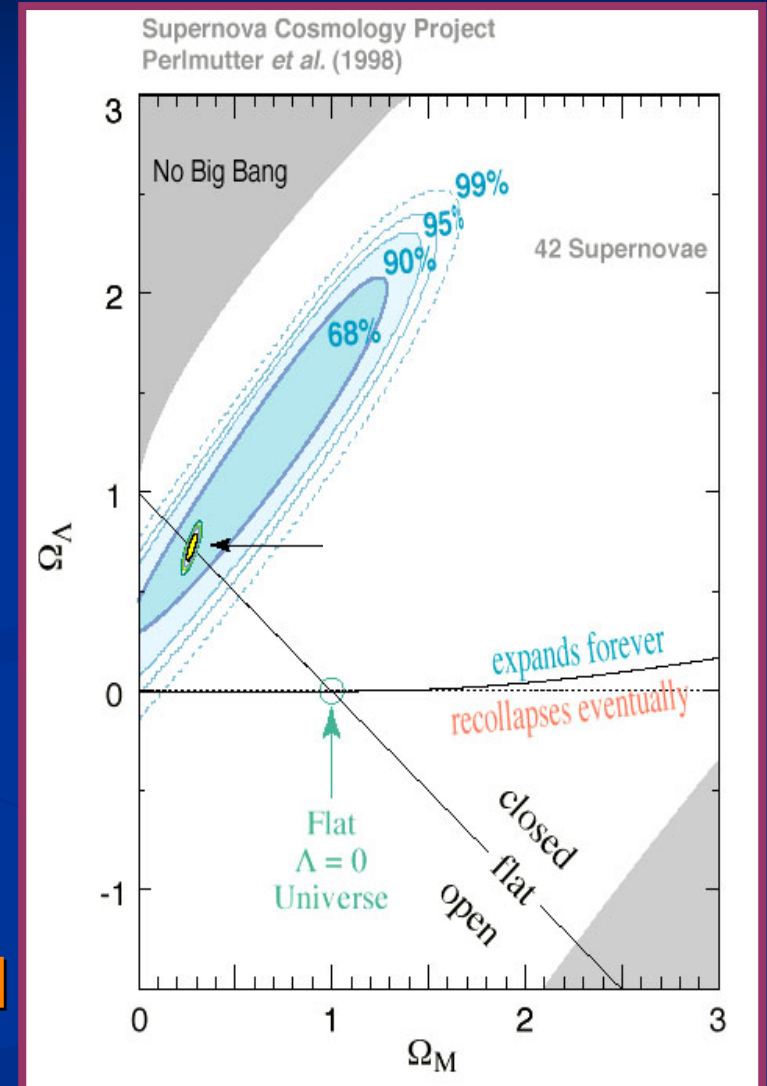
## Accelerated expansion of the Universe

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -(\rho + 3p)$$

- Dark Energy  $p < 0$
- Cosmological Constant,  $\Lambda$
- Dynamical e.o.s  $w \neq -1$

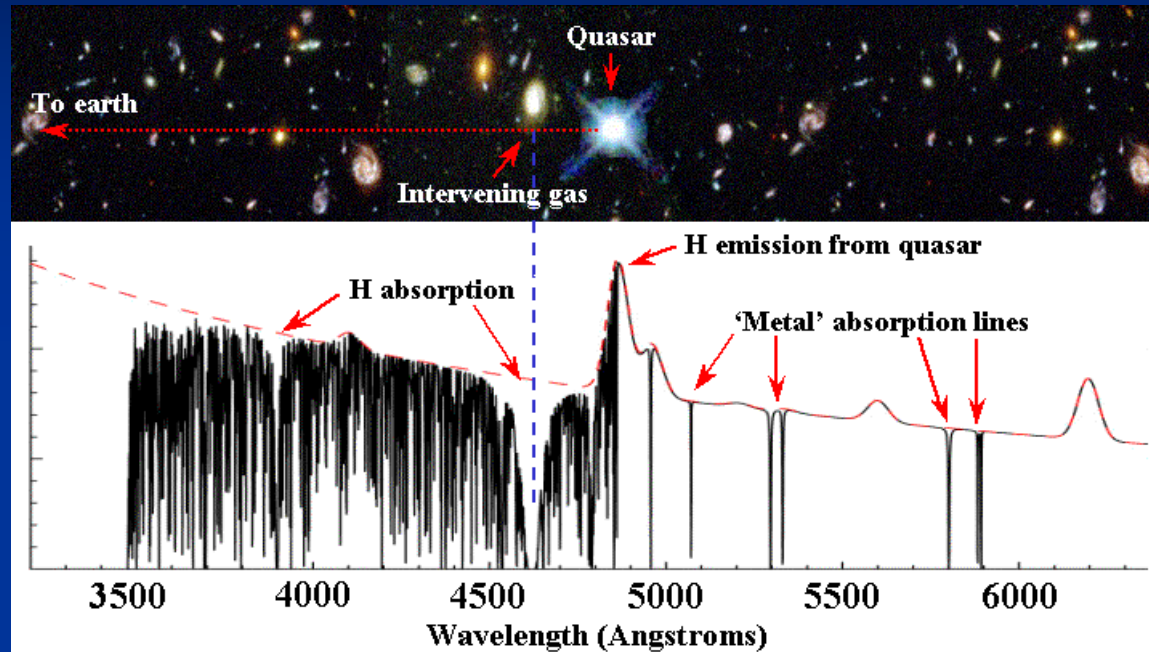
Quintessence  $\rightarrow$  Need **light scalar field**

$$m_\phi < H_0 \approx 10^{-33} \text{eV}$$



# More Observations

Webb et. Al.



- Absorption lines in QSO spectra imply variation in fine structure constant  $\Delta\alpha \sim 10^{-5}$
- Observations suggest existence of scalar fields evolving on cosmological time scales  $0.2 < z < 3.7$

# Chameleon Effect

astro-ph/0309300 PRL J. Khoury and A.W  
astro-ph/0309411 PRD J. Khoury and A.W

Mass of scalar field depends on local matter density

In region of high density  $\rightarrow$  mass is large  $\Rightarrow$  EP viol suppressed

In solar system  $\rightarrow$  density much lower  $\Rightarrow$  fields essentially free

On cosmological scales  $\rightarrow$  density very low  $\Rightarrow m \sim H_0$



Field may be a candidate for acc of universe

# Approach

Scalar fields can have cosmological effects but **DO NOT** result in EP violations in lab as we live in dense environment

Use EP tests done on earth to **constrain** the parameters of the model (These give largest constraints)

Use these constraints to make **crucial predictions** for tests in **space** and in the **lab**

Could this field have **cosmological effects**?



# Ingredients

astro-ph/0408415 PRD P. Brax, C. van de Bruck, J.Khoury, A. Davis and A.W

Reduced Planck Mass

$$M_{Pl} = (8\pi G)^{-1/2}$$

Coupling to photons

Matter Fields

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left( \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} R - (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right) - \frac{e^{\beta_\gamma \phi / M_{Pl}}}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + S_m(g_{\mu\nu}^{(i)}, \psi_m^{(i)})$$

$$g = \det g_{\mu\nu}$$

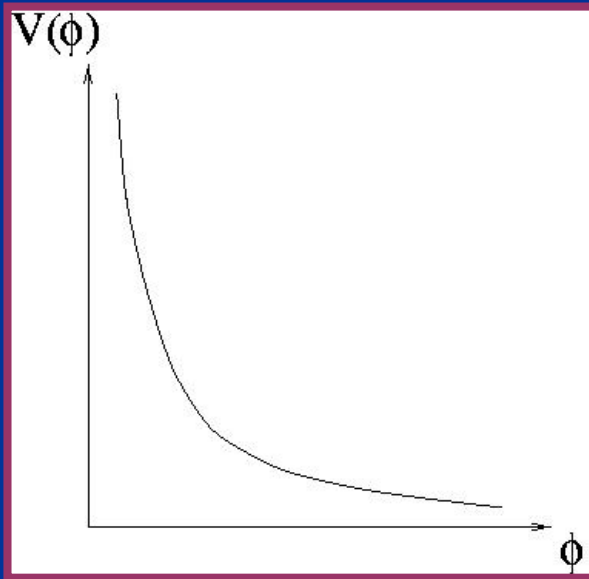
Einstein Frame Metric

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(i)} = e^{2\beta_i \phi / M_{Pl}} g_{\mu\nu}$$

Conformally Coupled

Potential is of the runaway form

# Runaway Potential



$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow \infty} V = 0, \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_{,\phi}}{V} = 0, \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V_{,\phi\phi}}{V_{,\phi}} = 0 \dots$$

$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow 0} V = \infty, \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_{,\phi}}{V} = \infty, \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_{,\phi\phi}}{V_{,\phi}} = \infty \dots$$

e.g.

$$V(\phi) = M^{4+n} \phi^{-n}$$

$$V(\phi) = M^4 \exp\left(\frac{M^n}{\phi^n}\right)$$

# Effective Potential

Energy density in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  form of matter

Equation of motion :

$$\nabla^2 \phi = V_{,\phi} + \sum_i \frac{\beta_i}{M_{Pl}} \rho_i e^{\beta_i \phi / M_{Pl}}$$

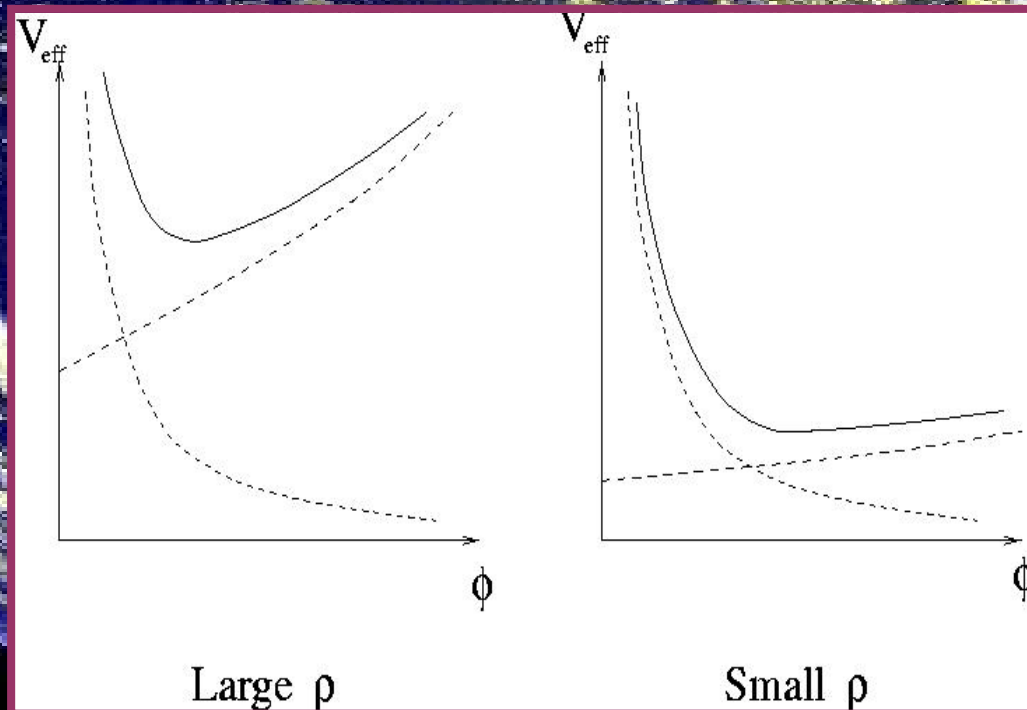
Dynamics governed by Effective potential :

$$V_{eff}(\phi) \equiv V(\phi) + \sum_i \rho_i e^{\beta_i \phi / M_{Pl}}$$

$$R_E = 6 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}$$

$$\rho_E = 10 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

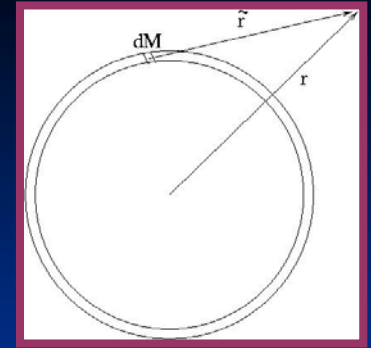
$$\phi_C \ll \phi_\infty$$



$$\rho_g = 10^{-24} \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$$

$$m_C \gg m_\infty$$

# Exterior Solution



**Thin Shell**

$$\phi(r) \approx - \left( \frac{\beta}{4\pi M_{Pl}} \right) \left( \frac{3\Delta R_c}{R_c} \right) \frac{M_c e^{-m_\infty r}}{r} + \phi_\infty \quad \text{if } \frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c} \ll 1,$$

**No Thin Shell**

$$\phi(r) \approx - \left( \frac{\beta}{4\pi M_{Pl}} \right) \frac{M_c e^{-m_\infty r}}{r} + \phi_\infty \quad \text{if } \frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c} > 1;$$

$$\frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c} = \frac{\phi_\infty - \phi_C}{6\beta M_{Pl} \Phi_C}$$

Newtonian Potential

$$\frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c} \ll 1$$

Object displays thin shell effect

Thin shell  $\Rightarrow$

$$\beta_{\text{eff}} = 3 \frac{\Delta R_c}{R_c} \beta$$

# Fifth Force

5<sup>th</sup> Force: 
$$\vec{F}_\phi = -\frac{\beta}{M_{Pl}} M \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

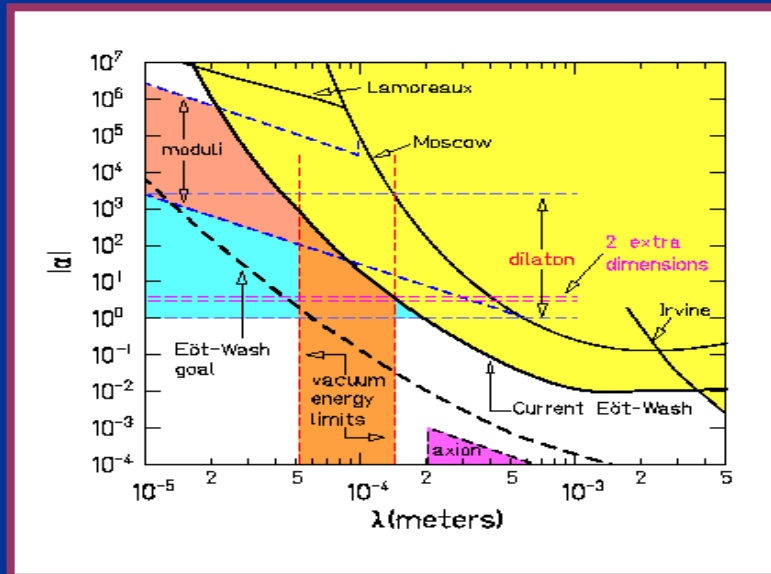
Range of interaction

Potential : 
$$U(r) = -2\beta_1\beta_2 \frac{M_1 M_2}{8\pi M_{Pl}^2} \frac{e^{-r/\lambda}}{r}$$

Separation

Strength of interaction,  $\alpha$

Hoskins et. Al.  $\rightarrow \alpha < 10^{-3}$



Require both earth and atmosphere display thin shell effect

$$\frac{\Delta R_E}{R_E} < 10^{-7}$$

# Constraints on Model Parameters

$$\frac{\Delta R_E}{R_E} < 10^{-7}$$

+

$$V(\phi) = M^{4+n} \phi^{-n}$$



$$M \leq 10^{-3} eV \approx (1mm)^{-1}$$

Coincides with Energy scale of Dark Energy

$$m_{atm}^{-1} \leq 1mm$$

$$m_{atm} \geq 10^{-3} eV$$

$$m_G^{-1} \leq 10^4 AU$$

$$m_G \geq 10^{-21} eV$$

$$m_0^{-1} \leq 10^3 pc$$

$$m_0 \geq 10^{-23} eV$$



# Predictions for Tests in Space

New Feature !!  $\longrightarrow$  Different behaviour in space

Tests for UFF  $\eta \equiv 2 \frac{|a_1 - a_2|}{a_1 + a_2}$  Eöt-Wash Bound  $\eta < 10^{-13}$

Near- future experiments  
in space :

STEP	$\eta \sim 10^{-18}$
GG	$\eta \sim 10^{-17}$
MICROSCOPE	$\eta \sim 10^{-15}$

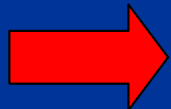
We predict  $\longrightarrow$

$$\beta^2 \cdot 10^{-19} < \eta < \beta^2 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

SEE Capsule

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2} (1 + 2\beta_1\beta_2)$$

$$10^{-15} < \Delta R_E / R_E < 10^{-7}$$



Corrections of O(1) to Newton's Constant

# Cosmological Evolution

astro-ph/0408415 PRD P. Brax, C. van de Bruck, J.Khoury, A. Davis and A.W

What do we need?

$$V(\phi) = M^4 \exp\left(\frac{M^n}{\phi^n}\right)$$

- attractor solution

→ If field starts at min, will follow the min



- $\phi$  must join attractor before current epoch



- $\phi$  Slow rolls along the attractor



- Variation in  $m \rightarrow$  is constrained to be less than  $\sim 10\%$ .  
Constrains  $\phi_{\text{BBN}} \rightarrow$  the initial energy density of the field.



$$\Omega_{\phi}^i < \frac{1}{6}$$

Weaker bound than usual quintessence →

$$\Omega_{\phi}^i < \frac{1}{100}$$



# Strong Coupling

Strong coupling not ruled out by local experiments! Mota and Shaw

Thin shell suppression  $\Rightarrow \beta_{\text{eff}} = 3 \frac{\Delta R_C}{R_C} \beta$

Remember :  $\frac{\Delta R_C}{R_C} = \frac{\phi_\infty - \phi_C}{6\beta M_{Pl} \Phi_C}$

$\Rightarrow$  Effective coupling is independent of  $\beta$ !!

If an object satisfies thin shell condition - the  $\phi$  force is  **$\beta$  independent**

Lab experiments are compatible with large  $\beta$  - **strong coupling!**

$\beta \gg 1 \Rightarrow$  more likely to satisfy thin shell condition

$\Rightarrow$  Thin shell possible in space  $\Rightarrow$  suppress signal

Strong coupling is not ideal for space tests - loophole

# Pause...Reflect

What have we achieved so far?

- **No EP violations** on earth : agrees with gravity experiments
- Exciting **cosmological consequences** : chameleon could be causing current **accelerated expansion**
- Made **predictions** for experiments in space

**BUT**

- Large coupling creates a **loophole** for space tests

**Opportunity?**

**Lab** tests on earth can probe a range of parameter space that is **complementary** to space tests.

# Coupling to Photons

Remember :

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left( \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} R - (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right) - \frac{e^{\beta_\gamma \phi / M_{\text{Pl}}}}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + S_m(g_{\mu\nu}^{(i)}, \psi_m^{(i)})$$

Introduces a new mass scale :

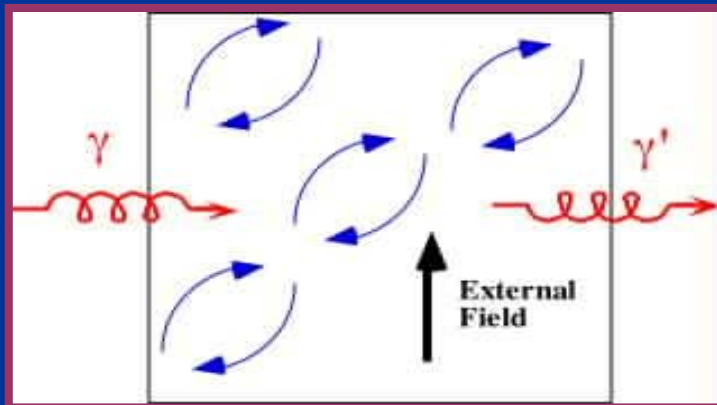
$$\frac{1}{M_\gamma} = \frac{\beta_\gamma}{M_{\text{Pl}}}$$

Effective potential :

$$\rho_\gamma \equiv \frac{1}{2}(B^2 - E^2)$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\phi, \vec{x}) = V(\phi) + e^{\frac{\phi}{M_m}} \rho_m(\vec{x}) + e^{\frac{\phi}{M_\gamma}} \rho_\gamma(\vec{x})$$

We can probe this term in quantum vacuum experiments



- Use a magnetic field to disturb the vacuum
- Probe the disturbance with photons

→ Test the  $F^2$  term

# Afterglow Experiments



“ [Photon]-[dilaton-like chameleon particle] regeneration using a "particle trapped in a jar" technique “

<http://gammev.fnal.gov>

A. Chou *et al.* [ArXiv:0806.2438 \[hep-ex\]](#)

See also - [Gies et al.](#) + [Ahlers et al.](#) (*DESY*)

Alps at *DESY*, LIPSS at *JLab*, OSQAR at *CERN*, BMV

- Idea :
- Send a laser through a magnetic field
  - Photons turn into chameleons via  $F^2$  coupling
  - Turn off the laser
  - Chameleons turn back into photons
  - Observe the afterglow

Failing which - rule out chunks of parameter space!



<http://gammev.fnal.gov>

# GammeV

Nd:YAG laser at 532nm, 5ns wide pulses, power 160mJ, rep rate 20Hz

Tevatron dipole magnet at 5T

Glass window



QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

PMT with single photon sensitivity

**Schematic**

A. Uphadye

a) Chameleon production phase: photons propagating through a region of magnetic field oscillate into chameleons

- Photons travel through the glass
- Chameleons see the glass as a wall - trapped

$$m_{\text{wall}} \gg m_{\text{jar}}$$

b) Afterglow phase: chameleons in chamber gradually decay back into photons and are detected by a PMT

# Recasting CAST



Essential difference between the sun and a lab vacuum?

$$\rho_{\text{sun}} \sim 10^{14} \rho_{\text{lab}}$$

+

$$\frac{m_{\text{sun}}}{m_{\text{lab}}} \sim \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{sun}}}{\rho_{\text{lab}}} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{2(n+1)}}$$



- Far heavier
- Harder to produce

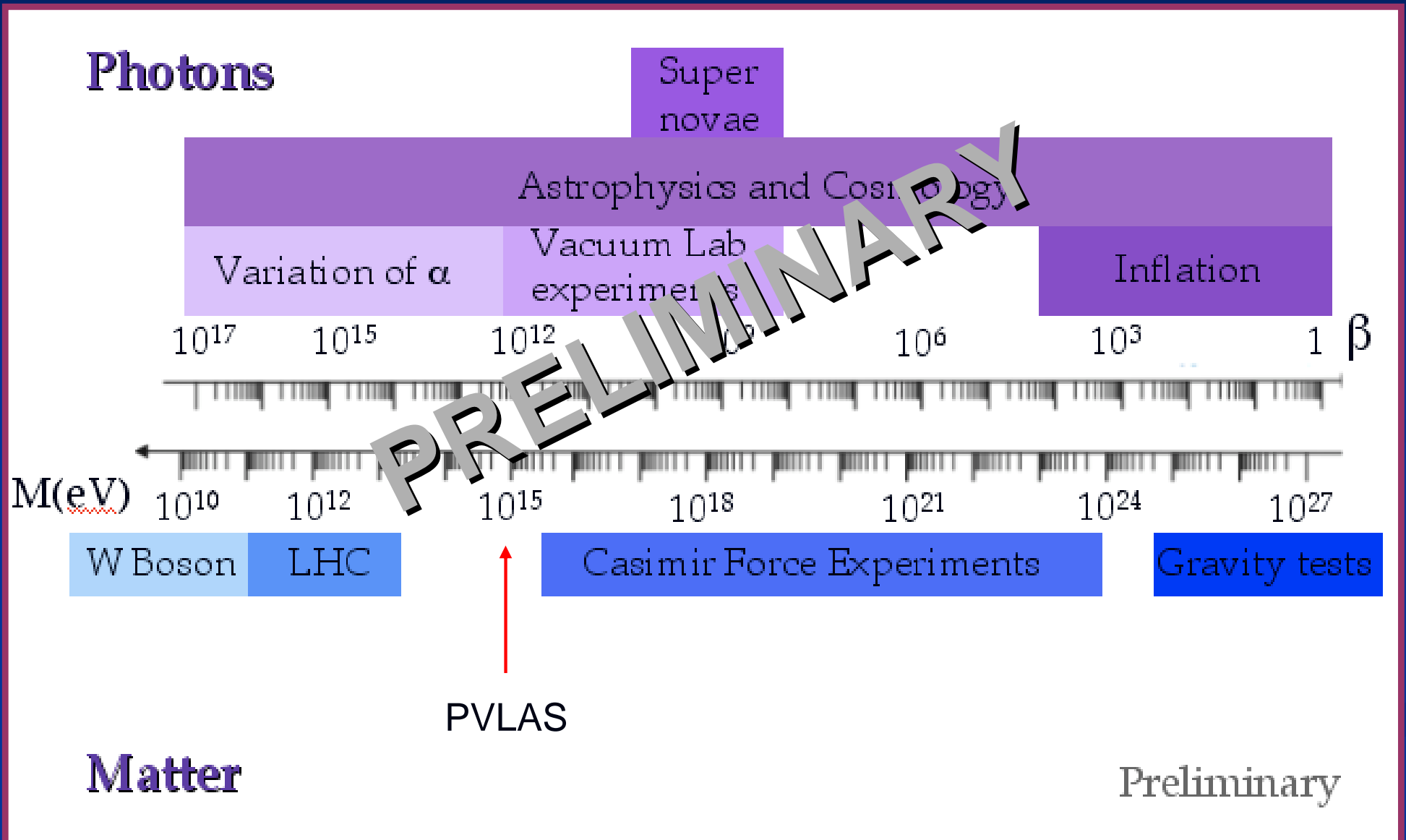
To explain PVLAS requires  $m_{\phi} \sim \text{meV}$  &  $M \sim 10^6 \text{GeV}$

Conflicts with CAST:  $m_{\phi} \sim \text{meV} \Rightarrow M > 10^{10} \text{GeV}$

Lab meV chameleons in the sun :  $m_{\text{sun}} \sim 10^{-2} \text{GeV}$

Chameleons - naturally evade CAST bounds and can explain PVLAS

# Parameter Space Estimates



# Conclusions/Outlook

- **Chameleon fields**: Concrete, testable predictions
- **Space** tests of gravity
- **Lab** tests can probe a range of parameter space that is **complementary** to space tests (qm vacuum and casimir)
- Intriguing **cosmological consequences** : chameleon could be causing current **accelerated expansion**
- New bounds from **Astrophysics** and **Cosmology**

**Complementary** tools of probing fundamental physics



