# Searching for Ghosts with NMR:

Experimental Aspects of the Cosmic Axion Spin Precession Experiment (CASPEr)

#### **Axions??**

- Could be dark matter
- Could solve Strong CP problem
- Could do both
- Worth looking for





## CASPEr



- Measure coupling of axions to nuclei
- Oscillating effect
- Leads to spin precession
- Resonant enhancement of spin precession makes detection possible



- Nuclear spins (sample)
- Nuclear spin polarization
- Applied magnetic field (B<sub>0</sub>)
- Excitation/Irradiation
- Detection





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- **Detection** •



## **CW-NMR Radio Antenna**



- Most modern NMR uses pulsed RF
- If you can't control your RF, you have to control the magnetic field instead
- But NMR suffers from sensitivity/polarization limitations
- Generally better to use a "normal" antenna (or a high-Q cavity)



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- To measure non-EM ALP couplings, you need a different kind of antenna
- Nuclear spin antenna:
  - ALP-induced EDM → spin precession about applied electric field
  - Coupling of ALP to axial nuclear current → spin precession about ALP velocity



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# **General CASPEr Experiment**



### Magnetic Field (B<sub>0</sub>)



# **B**<sub>0</sub> Field Homogeneity



#### Lots of shimming required

- automation?
- or grad student-powered









## **Detection: SQUIDS**



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#### **Detection: SERF**



(Picture: T. W. Kornack)

#### **Detection: Inductive**



# **3 Field Regimes**

Low Field ( $B_0 < 10^{-2} \text{ T}$ )



Intermediate Field  $(10^{-2} < B_0 < 1 T)$ \$\$\$ (or free?)

High Field ( $B_0 > 1 T$ )



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BRUKER 1000

#### **CASPEr-Wind**

- High nuclear spin polarization (Field-independent)
- Long-ish coherence lifetime (T<sub>2</sub>)
- Rapid repolarization OR long polarization lifetime (T<sub>1</sub>)

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#### **Optically Polarized** Liquid <sup>129</sup>Xe

#### **CASPEr-Electric**

- High nuclear spin polarization (Field-independent?)
  - High Z
  - Large (consistent) effective electric field



- **2**Long-ish coherence lifetime (T<sub>2</sub>)
  - Rapid repolarization OR long polarization lifetime  $(T_1)$

<sup>207</sup>Pb in Ferroelectric Crystal



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- Broadband Field-Sweep 129Xe NMR
- Requirements:
  - +Hyperpolarized liquid Xe
  - +Tunable B0
  - Sensitive detector(s)







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# **CASPEr-Wind: Xe SEOP**



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#### Mainz Xe Polarizer



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#### Mainz Xe Polarizer





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#### **Low-Field CASPEr-Wind**



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#### **Low-Field CASPEr-Wind**



- Simple design
- 3D printed prototypes will arrive ... tomorrow ...
- Rough design if you know about SQUIDs, please point out our mistakes!



## **High-Field CASPEr-Wind**







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# **High-Field CASPEr-Electric**



- Just add electric field! (basically the same experiment)
- Primary challenge: find an appropriate sample



# <sup>207</sup>**Pb in Ferroelectrics**

- Huge effective electric field (~3 × 10<sup>8</sup> V/cm)
- <sup>207</sup>Pb
  - 22.6% natural abundance
  - $\gamma_{Pb}/\gamma_{H} \approx 1/5 \ (104.6 \text{ MHz at } 11.74 \text{ T})$
- But  $T_1$  is long, and  $T_2$  is short
- And then there's the linewidth...



# <sup>207</sup>**Pb in Ferroelectrics**

#### PHYSICAL REVIEW B, VOLUME 63, 024104

<sup>207</sup>Pb NMR study of the relaxor behavior in PbMg<sub>1/3</sub>Nb<sub>2/3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

R. Blinc, A. Gregorovič, B. Zalar, and R. Pirc Jožef Stefan Institute, P.O. Box 3000, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia

V. V. Laguta and M. D. Glinchuk Institute for Material Sciences, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, 03142 Kiev, Ukraine )N

Solid State Communications 115 (2000) 95–98

www.elsevier.c

#### Variable temperature <sup>207</sup>Pb NMR of PbTiO<sub>3</sub>

D.A. Bussian, G.S. Harbison\*

Department of Chemistry, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 508 Hamilton Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0304, USA



#### SUPER BROAD RESONANCES



FIG. 5. NMR <sup>207</sup>Pb line shape at the orientations  $[001]||B_0$  (open circles) and  $[011]||B_0$  (solid squares) at the temperature 15 K.



Fig. 1.  $^{207}\text{Pb}$  NMR powder spectra of PbTiO<sub>3</sub>: (a) at 25°C; (b) at  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (c) at  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . An expanded view of the perpendicular edges of the two lower temperature spectra are shown in the inset.



FIG. 3. Temperature dependence of <sup>207</sup>Pb NMR lineshape in PMN for the orientation  $[001] \| \vec{B}_0$ .

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#### Single Crystal vs. Sintered Powder

3108

J. Phys. Chem. 1994, 98, 3108-3113

<sup>31</sup>P NMR Study of Powder and Single-Crystal Samples of Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate: Effect of Homonuclear Dipolar Coupling

Klaus Eichele and Roderick E. Wasylishen\*

Department of Chemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4J3



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#### **Single Crystal**





#### Single Crystal vs. Sintered Powder

3108

J. Phys. Chem. 1994, 98, 3108-3113



#### **Machine a Ferroelectric Rotor?**

- Maximum filling factor
- MAS = narrow lines
  - Decouple D-D coupling
  - Average out CSA





# **Single Crystal Suppliers**



#### PZN-(5-7)%PT SINGLE CRYSTAL PRODUCTS





#### MICROFINE MATERIALS TECHNOLOGIES PTE LTD





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mass (ev)

#### Figure 1: The projected sensitivity of CASPEr-Wind CASPET-Electric



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#### **Toward Bulk Synthesis of Polar Cages**





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#### **Combination: Para/ferroelectric Zeolite?**



Electrons withdrawn fror frechtingens withdrawn fror frechtingens withdrawn fror fileictigens withdrawn fror fileictigens withdrawn from rings

![](_page_50_Figure_3.jpeg)

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Electrons donated to rin**Ege**ctrons donated to rin**Ege**ctrons donated to ringesectrons donated to ringectrons donated to rings

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#### Conclusions

- CASPEr  $\implies$  NMR, and NMR is a mature field
- Nuclear spin antenna:
  - ALPs interact with nuclei
  - Nuclear magnetization measured by pickup loop(s)
- All that remains is to produce samples, stick them in magnets, and start measuring

![](_page_51_Picture_6.jpeg)

### **ALSO: ZULF-NMR**

![](_page_52_Picture_1.jpeg)

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#### **ALSO: ZULF-NMR**

![](_page_53_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **ALSO: ZULF-NMR**

![](_page_54_Figure_1.jpeg)

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