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Searching for an Oscillating Massive Scalar Field as a Dark Matter Candidate Using Atomic Hyperfine Frequency Comparisons

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We use 6 yrs of accurate hyperfine frequency comparison data of the dual rubidium and caesium cold atom fountain FO2 at LNE-SYRTE to search for a massive scalar dark matter candidate. Such a scalar field can induce harmonic variations of the fine structure constant, of the mass of fermions, and of the quantum chromodynamic mass scale, which will directly impact the rubidium/caesium hyperfine transition frequency ratio. We find no signal consistent with a scalar dark matter candidate but provide improved constraints on the coupling of the putative scalar field to standard matter. Our limits are complementary to previous results that were only sensitive to the fine structure constant and improve them by more than an order of magnitude when only a coupling to electromagnetism is assumed.

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While thoroughly tested [1], the theory of general relativity (GR) is currently challenged by theoretical considerations and by galactic and cosmological observations. Indeed, the development of a quantum theory of gravitation or of a theory that would unify gravitation with the other fundamental interactions leads to deviations from GR. These modifications are usually characterized by the introduction of new fields in addition to the space-time metric to model the gravitational interaction. For example, string theory generically predicts the existence of new scalar fields (dilaton, moduli, axions). In addition, in the current cosmological paradigm, some galactic and cosmological observations are explained by the introduction of cold dark matter (DM) and of dark energy. Little is currently known about these two components that constitute the major part of our Universe. They can be interpreted as new types of matter (although they have not been directly detected so far), as a modification of the theory of gravitation, or even as a combination of the two.

The introduction of nonminimally coupled scalar fields additionally to GR (tensor-scalar theories) generally leads to a space-time dependence of fundamental constants, which can then be searched for by experiments that test the Einstein equivalence principle (EEP) like weak equivalence principle (WEP) tests or tests of local position or Lorentz invariance (LPI and LLI) [1]. In the past, spectroscopy of different atomic transitions has been widely used to carry out such searches and has set the tightest limits so far on a possible present-day space-time variation of fundamental constants [2–14].

Such scalar fields could be a candidate for DM and/or dark energy. Different cosmological evolutions of the scalar fields are possible (see, e.g. [15,16]). In several scenarios (in particular, in the one defined by the action below), a

massive scalar field will oscillate at a frequency related to its mass, leading to a corresponding oscillation of fundamental constants (see, e.g. [17,18]). Recently, atomic spectroscopy of Dy has been used to constrain such oscillations [2] of the fine structure constant α . In this Letter, we present limits on possible oscillations of a linear combination of constants (α , quark mass, and Λ quantum chromodynamics—QCD—mass scale) using ≈ 6 yrs of highly accurate hyperfine frequency comparison of ^{87}Rb and ^{133}Cs atoms. This provides complementary constraints to those from Dy spectroscopy [2] which is sensitive to α alone. When assuming a variation of α only, our results improve the limits of [2] by over an order of magnitude.

Tensor-scalar theories of gravitation have been widely studied as an extension of GR (see, for example [19–23] and references therein) motivated by unification theories [15,24–27] or by models of dark energy [28–31]. Moreover, models of a light scalar field coupled to DM have been proposed [32–36] as well as bosonic models of DM [37–39]. In this Letter, we focus on a massive scalar field model of DM parametrized by the action (see, e.g. [40])

$$S = \frac{1}{c} \int d^4x \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa} [R - 2g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\nu \varphi - V(\varphi)] + \frac{1}{c} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}}(g_{\mu\nu}, \Psi) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(g_{\mu\nu}, \varphi, \Psi)], \quad (1)$$

with $\kappa = 8\pi G/c^4$ where G is Newton's constant, R the curvature scalar of the space-time metric $g_{\mu\nu}$, φ a dimensionless scalar field (the dimensionless scalar field φ is related to the scalar field ϕ of [2,17] through $\varphi = \sqrt{4\pi G/c\hbar} \phi = \sqrt{4\pi} \phi / M_{\text{Pl}}$, with M_{Pl} the Planck

mass, see also Eq. (5) of [40]), \mathcal{L}_{SM} is the Lagrangian density of the standard model of particles depending on the matter fields Ψ and \mathcal{L}_{int} parametrizes the interaction between the scalar field and matter. We will consider a quadratic scalar self-interaction

$$V(\varphi) = 2 \frac{c^2}{\hbar^2} m_\varphi^2 \varphi^2, \quad (2)$$

where the normalization of the potential has been chosen such that m_φ has the dimension of a mass.

We consider linear couplings between the scalar field and the matter fields similar to the ones introduced by Damour and Donoghue [40,41]. [We also provide general results (see Fig. 2) that allow an easy evaluation of limits in other models, e.g., with quadratic couplings [18].] The interacting part of the Lagrangian \mathcal{L}_{int} is given by Eq. (12) of [40]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \varphi \left[\frac{d_e}{4\mu_0} F^2 - \frac{d_g \beta_g}{2g_3} (F^A)^2 - c^2 \sum_{i=e,u,d} (d_{m_i} + \gamma_{m_i} d_g) m_i \bar{\psi}_i \psi_i \right], \quad (3)$$

with $F_{\mu\nu}$ the standard electromagnetic Faraday tensor, μ_0 the magnetic permeability, $F_{\mu\nu}^A$ the gauge invariant gluon strength tensor, g_3 is the QCD gauge coupling, β_3 denotes the β function for the running of g_3 , m_i the mass of the fermions, γ_{m_i} the anomalous dimension giving the energy running of the masses of the QCD-coupled fermions, and ψ_i the fermions spinor. This Lagrangian is parametrized by five dimensionless coefficients $d_e, d_{m_e}, d_{m_u}, d_{m_d}$, and d_g that characterize the coupling between the scalar and standard model fields. It is well-known that such a model will induce a violation of the Einstein equivalence principle for baryonic matter. This implies a violation of the WEP [25,40–42] as well as a violation of LPI through a modification of the gravitational redshift [43–45] and a space-time variation of the constants of nature [16,25,44,46–49]. In particular, Damour and Donoghue [40,41] have shown that the particular form of the interacting Lagrangian leads to a linear dependence of five constants of nature with respect to the scalar field

$$\alpha(\varphi) = \alpha(1 + d_e \varphi), \quad (4a)$$

$$m_i(\varphi) = m_i(1 + d_{m_i} \varphi) \quad \text{for } i = u, d, e, \quad (4b)$$

$$\Lambda_3(\varphi) = \Lambda_3(1 + d_g \varphi), \quad (4c)$$

where α is the fine structure constant, m_i are the fermion (electron, up or down quark) masses, and Λ_3 is the QCD mass scale. Note that the mean quark mass $m_q = (m_u + m_d)/2$ depends also linearly on the scalar field through [40,41]

$$m_q(\varphi) = m_q(1 + d_{\hat{m}} \varphi), \quad \text{with} \quad d_{\hat{m}} = \frac{d_{m_u} m_u + d_{m_d} m_d}{m_u + m_d}.$$

The Klein-Gordon equation deriving from the action (1) in a flat Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker space-time is given by [25]

$$\ddot{\varphi} + 3H\dot{\varphi} + \frac{m_\varphi^2 c^4}{\hbar^2} \varphi = \frac{4\pi G}{c^2} \sigma, \quad (5)$$

where H is the Hubble constant and the dot denotes the derivative with respect to the cosmic time t . The Hubble damping [due to the second term of (5)] can safely be neglected as long as $m_\varphi \gg \hbar H/c^2 \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-33} \text{ eV}/c^2$, and for experimental durations $\ll 1/H$, with both conditions largely satisfied in our case. The source term $\sigma = \delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}/\delta \varphi$ in Eq. (5) is due to the nonminimal coupling between the scalar field and standard matter and is directly related to the baryonic matter density (see [25]). Therefore, it will evolve with a characteristic time scale of $1/H$ and for periods much shorter, it can be considered as constant. Under these assumptions, the scalar field evolution is periodic

$$\varphi = \frac{4\pi G \sigma \hbar^2}{m_\varphi^2 c^6} + \varphi_0 \cos(\omega t + \delta), \quad \text{with} \quad \omega = \frac{m_\varphi c^2}{\hbar}. \quad (6)$$

The oscillating part of the solution has been developed in [2,17], where the source term has not been considered. The scalar field gives rise to a cosmological density $\rho_\varphi = \frac{c^2}{8\pi G} \{\dot{\varphi}^2 + [V(\varphi)c^2/2]\}$ and a pressure $p_\varphi = \frac{c^2}{8\pi G} \{\dot{\varphi}^2 - [V(\varphi)c^2/2]\}$. Substituting from (6) and (2) and averaging over one period of the cosine, we find that the second term of (6) does not contribute to the pressure. It thus acts as a pressureless fluid which we identify as DM with density

$$\rho_{\tilde{\varphi}} = \frac{c^2}{4\pi G} \frac{\omega^2 \varphi_0^2}{2} = \frac{c^6}{4\pi G \hbar^2} \frac{m_\varphi^2 \varphi_0^2}{2}. \quad (7)$$

Cosmological considerations place a lower limit of DM mass at 10^{-24} eV [50]. In addition, the scalar field oscillations have a finite coherence time given by $\tau_{\text{coh}} \sim 2\pi/\omega/(v/c)^2$ where $v/c \sim 10^{-3}$ (see also [2]). In this analysis, the highest angular frequency considered is $3.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad/s}$, which corresponds to a coherence time of $\tau_{\text{coh}} \sim 55 \text{ yrs}$, much larger than the time span of our data.

As mentioned in [17,51] and as can be seen directly from Eqs. (4), the scalar field oscillations from Eq. (6) will produce similar oscillations on the fine structure constant, on the masses of the fermions, and on the QCD mass scale.

Atomic transition frequencies are sensitive to possible variations of the constants of the standard model. The variation of the frequency ratio X of two atomic transitions is characterized by $d \ln X = k_\alpha d \ln \alpha + k_\mu d \ln(m_e/m_p) + k_q d \ln(m_q/\Lambda_3)$, where the k 's represent sensitivity

coefficients [52]. Recent atomic structure calculations have shown that for the $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{133}\text{Cs}$ ground state hyperfine transitions $k_\alpha = -0.49$, $k_\mu = 0$ and $k_q = -0.021$ [53–56]. In contrast, ratios of electronic transition frequencies, e.g., in optical clocks or in Dy, have only $k_\alpha \neq 0$ and are thus insensitive to variations of the other fundamental constants. The dependence of the Rb/Cs frequency ratio on k_α and k_q associated with the harmonic evolution of the constants of nature from Eqs. (4) and (6) shows that the ratio of Rb/Cs hyperfine frequencies also exhibits a harmonic signature $y_{\text{Rb}}/y_{\text{Cs}} - 1 \approx \mathcal{O} + \mathcal{C}_\omega \cos \omega t + \mathcal{S}_\omega \sin \omega t = \mathcal{O} + \mathcal{A} \cos(\omega t + \delta)$, where $y = \nu/\nu_0$ are the frequencies normalized to their nominal values and \mathcal{O} is a constant offset. The amplitude of oscillation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \sqrt{\mathcal{C}_\omega^2 + \mathcal{S}_\omega^2} = [k_\alpha d_e + k_q(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g)]\varphi_0 \\ &= [k_\alpha d_e + k_q(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g)] \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\frac{8\pi G}{c^2} \rho_{\text{DM}} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

with ρ_{DM} the DM energy density (in our galaxy, $\rho_{\text{DM}} \approx 0.4 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$ [57]). In the last equation, we have assumed that the DM energy density is entirely due to the scalar field [see Eq. (7)].

We use the dual Cs/Rb atomic fountain clock FO2 at LNE-SYRTE that operates simultaneously on both species thereby providing primary (^{133}Cs) and secondary (^{87}Rb) realizations of the SI second in parallel [58–60]. A detailed description of the experimental apparatus can be found in [8,58–60], here we only recall the main features. Rb and Cs atoms are simultaneously laser cooled, launched, state selected, and probed with the Ramsey interrogation method, and finally selectively detected using time resolved laser-induced fluorescence, in the same vacuum chamber (see, e.g., Fig. 2 of [59]). The $|F=1, m_F=0\rangle \rightarrow |F=2, m_F=0\rangle$ hyperfine transition frequency of ^{87}Rb at $\approx 6.8 \text{ GHz}$ and the $|F=4, m_F=0\rangle \rightarrow |F=3, m_F=0\rangle$ hyperfine transition frequency of ^{133}Cs at $\approx 9.2 \text{ GHz}$ are simultaneously measured against the same ultrastable microwave reference at the 1.6 s fountain cycle, corrected for all known systematic effects (cold collisions, 2nd order Zeeman shifts, blackbody radiation, etc... [59,60]), and then averaged over synchronous intervals of $\Delta t_0 = 864 \text{ s}$ duration.

Our data set consists of measurements of $y_{\text{Rb}}/y_{\text{Cs}}$ spanning November 2009 to February 2016. The measurements are continuous with some gaps due to maintenance and investigation of systematics, giving an overall duty cycle of $\approx 45\%$ over more than 6 yrs (see Fig. 1).

The noise is roughly stationary over the complete data set and characterized by white frequency noise with two different amplitudes depending on the averaging time (see Fig. 7 and related discussion in [60]). This behavior is well understood and reproducible. It results from the operation of FO2 with atom numbers that are intentionally varied in

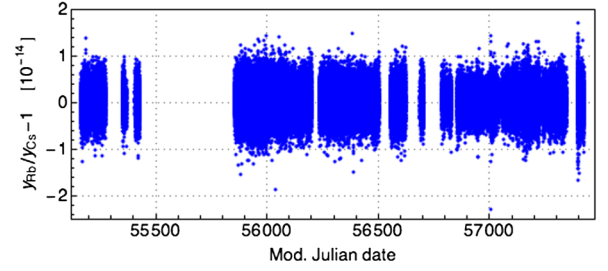


FIG. 1. Measurements of the normalized ratio of Rb/Cs frequencies at 864 s interval, spanning November 2009 to February 2016. Total of 100 814 points with mean $= 1.1 \times 10^{-16}$ and standard deviation $= 3 \times 10^{-15}$.

order to correct for the collisional frequency shifts [60]. The variance of our data $\sigma_o^2(\omega)$ depends on the Fourier frequency and is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_o^2(\omega) &= 4.6 \times 10^{-29}, \quad \text{for } \omega \leq 9.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad/s} \\ \sigma_o^2(\omega) &= 9.3 \times 10^{-30}, \quad \text{for } \omega \geq 4.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s} \\ \sigma_o^2(\omega) &= 4.2 \times 10^{-34}/\omega, \quad \text{otherwise,} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

which is equivalent to the noise levels shown in [60].

Our goal is to search for a sinusoidal signature in the Rb/Cs atomic frequency ratio measurements. Our methodology is similar to the one used in [2], is fully described in [61] and is presented in details in the Supplemental Material associated with this Letter [62]. The highest analyzed angular frequency ω_{max} is chosen to be $\pi/\Delta t_0 \approx 3.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad/s}$. We can estimate the normalized power spectrum for each frequency

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega) = \frac{N_o}{4\sigma_o^2(\omega)} (\mathcal{C}_\omega^2 + \mathcal{S}_\omega^2), \quad (10)$$

where N_o is the number of measurements and $\sigma_o^2(\omega)$ is their estimated variance given in (9). In addition, a detection threshold has been estimated. This threshold is defined as the ensemble of power levels (for each frequency) such that the statistical probability of finding at least one power larger than that level in case of only noise is smaller than $p_0 = 5\%$; i.e., if at any frequency we find a value of the power spectrum larger than this threshold value and interpret it as a detection, the probability of it being a false detection is less than 5%.

In the top of Fig. 2, we present the results of this analysis for the Rb/Cs data set. Since the measured power spectrum is always smaller than the corresponding detection threshold, we conclude that there is no evidence of a harmonic modulation in our data. In the bottom of Fig. 2, we present the same results in terms of the amplitude of a hypothetical harmonic oscillation \mathcal{A} instead of the power spectrum. The figure shows the observed upper limit on the amplitude of a harmonic modulation allowed by the observations. These results can be directly used to constrain any model that predicts a periodic variation of the ratio of the Rb/Cs

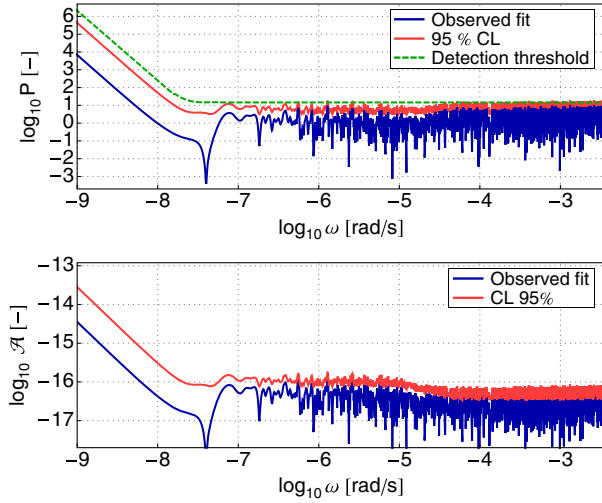


FIG. 2. Top: Normalized power spectrum (blue) obtained from the best fit [see Eq. (10)] with the corresponding 5% detection threshold (see text). The red line corresponds to the maximum allowed signal at 95% confidence. Bottom: Non-normalized amplitude spectrum \mathcal{A} (blue) and corresponding maximum allowed signal at 95% confidence (red).

hyperfine frequencies, e.g., massive scalar fields with quadratic coupling to standard matter [18] (see also [64]). A detailed evaluation of all systematic effects that could affect the measured transition frequencies can be found in [58–60]. A discussion specific to our search is presented in the Supplemental Material [62], the conclusion being that our results are dominated by statistics rather than systematic effects.

Using Eq. (8), we can now transform our amplitude spectrum into limits on $d_e + k_q/k_a(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g) = d_e + 0.043(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g)$. Figure 3 shows our estimation and 95% C.L. upper bound on this combination as a function of the scalar field mass $m_\phi = \hbar\omega/c^2$. We can exclude couplings larger than 5.3×10^{-4} at any m_ϕ within our range, with our most stringent limit being as low as 3.8×10^{-9} at $m_\phi = 1.4 \times 10^{-23}$ eV/ c^2 . Our limits are complementary to those of [2] and also to those coming from tests of the weak equivalence principle [40] as they probe different combinations of the coupling constants d_i . If we assume that the scalar field is coupled only to electromagnetism (only $d_e \neq 0$) then our limits improve those of [2] by more than an order of magnitude and are far more stringent than those from WEP tests in the range of m_ϕ considered here (which are of order of 10^{-3} [65]).

In conclusion, massive scalar fields are a possible candidate for dark matter and can be searched for by searching for a harmonic oscillation of fundamental constants, which in turn leads to an oscillation of frequency ratios of atomic transitions. In this Letter, we have presented such a search, using over 6 yrs of precision measurements of the $^{87}\text{Rb}/^{133}\text{Cs}$ ground state hyperfine frequency ratio at LNE-SYRTE. We see no evidence for an

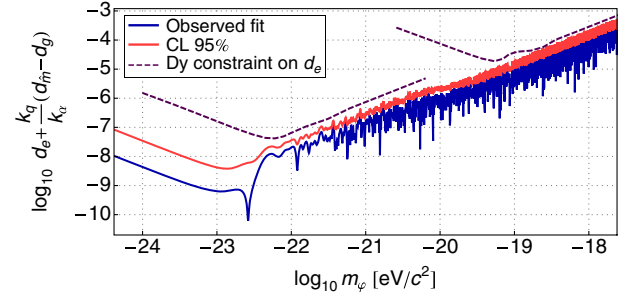


FIG. 3. Estimated values of the linear combination $d_e + k_q/k_a(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g) = d_e + 0.043(d_{\hat{m}} - d_g)$ of coupling constants d_i between a massive scalar field and standard matter fields as a function of scalar field mass. The best fit values are shown in blue, with the 95% confidence upper bounds in red. The purple dashed line represents the 95% confidence upper bound obtained with Dy atoms in [2], which is only sensitive to d_e .

oscillating massive scalar field but set upper limits on a linear combination of coupling constants between such a field and standard matter. Our results are complementary to previous measurements, which constrain other parameter combinations, and improve previous results by over an order of magnitude when allowing only coupling to electromagnetism. The rapid progress of atomic clocks over the last years will allow similar searches with other types of transitions. That will further limit the parameter space for massive scalar fields as dark matter candidates and their coupling to standard matter.

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