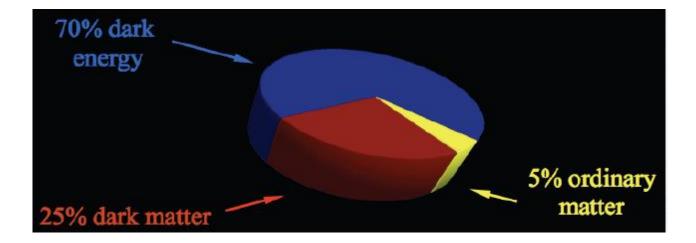
## Testing Modified Gravity with Neutrons

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« ILL» workshop, March 2013

# The Big Puzzle



## Evidence: The Hubble Diagram

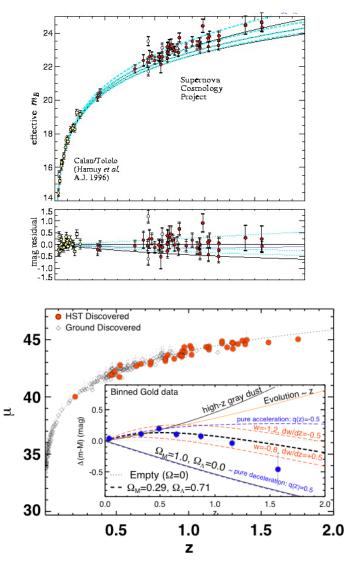
The explosion of high red-shift SN Ia (standard candles):

$$q_0 \equiv -rac{a_0 \ddot{a}_0}{\left(\dot{a}_0
ight)^2} \simeq -0.67 \pm 0.25$$

Within General Relativity, link to matter and dark energy

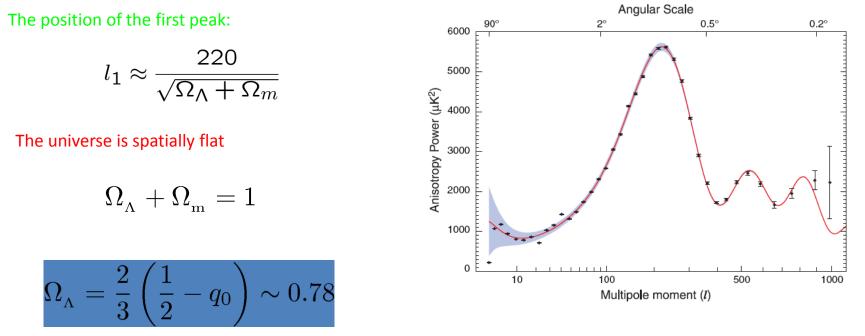
$$q_0=-\Omega_{_{\Lambda}}+rac{1}{2}\Omega_{_{
m m}}\sim-0.67$$

## Dark Energy must exist!



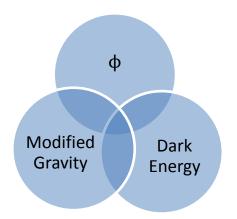
## The Cosmic Microwave Background

Fluctuations of the CMB temperature across the sky lead to acoustic peaks and troughs, snapshot of the plasma oscillations at the last scattering



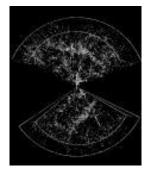
WMAP data

The acceleration of the Universe could be due to either:

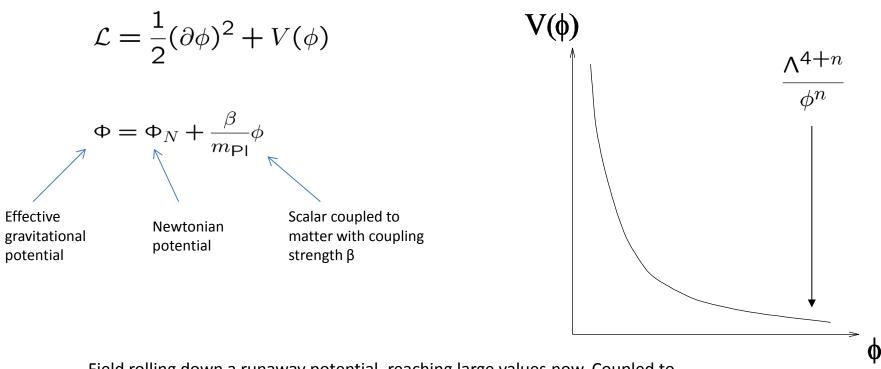


In both cases, current models use scalar fields. In modified gravity models, this is due to the scalar polarisation of a massive graviton (5=2+2+1). In dark energy, it is by analogy with inflation.

The fact that the scalar field acts on cosmological scales implies that its mass must be large compared to solar system scales.



# **Modified Gravity**



Field rolling down a runaway potential, reaching large values now. Coupled to CDM and/or baryons, this modifies gravity due to the existence of a long range fifth force whose range is of the size of the observable Universe.

Deviations from Newton's law are parametrised by:

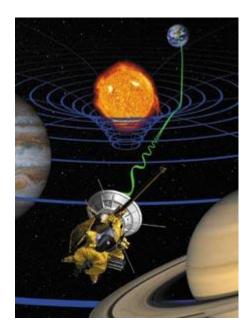
$$\phi_N = -\frac{G_N}{r} (1 + 2\beta^2 e^{-r/\lambda})$$

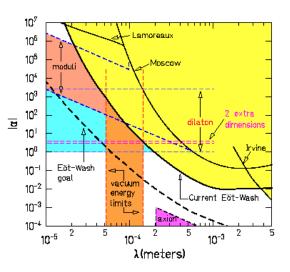
For fields of zero mass or of the order of the Hubble rate now, the tightest constraint on  $\beta$  comes from the Cassini probe measuring the Shapiro effect (time delay):

$$\beta^2 \le 1.210^{-5}$$

The effect of a long range scalar field must be screened in the solar system to comply with this bound and preserve effects on cosmological scales.

Despite this screening effects, neutrons can be sensitive to the new scalar interaction.





Around a background configuration and in the presence of matter, the Lagrangian can be linearised and the main screening mechanisms can be schematically distinguished :

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{Z(\phi_0)}{2} (\partial \delta \phi)^2 - \frac{m^2(\phi_0)}{2} \delta \phi^2 + \frac{\beta(\phi_0)}{M_P} \delta \phi \delta T ,$$

The chameleon mechanism makes the range become smaller in a dense environment by increasing m

The Damour-Polyakov mechanism reduces  $\beta$  in a dense environment

The Vainshtein mechanism reduces the coupling in a dense environment by increasing Z







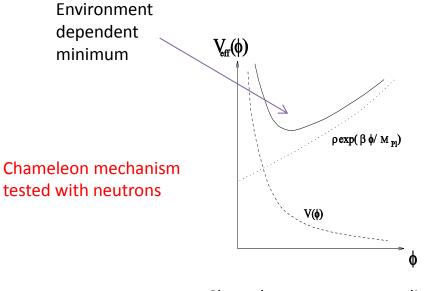




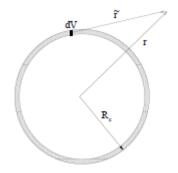
## The effect of the environment

When coupled to matter, scalar fields have a matter dependent effective potential.

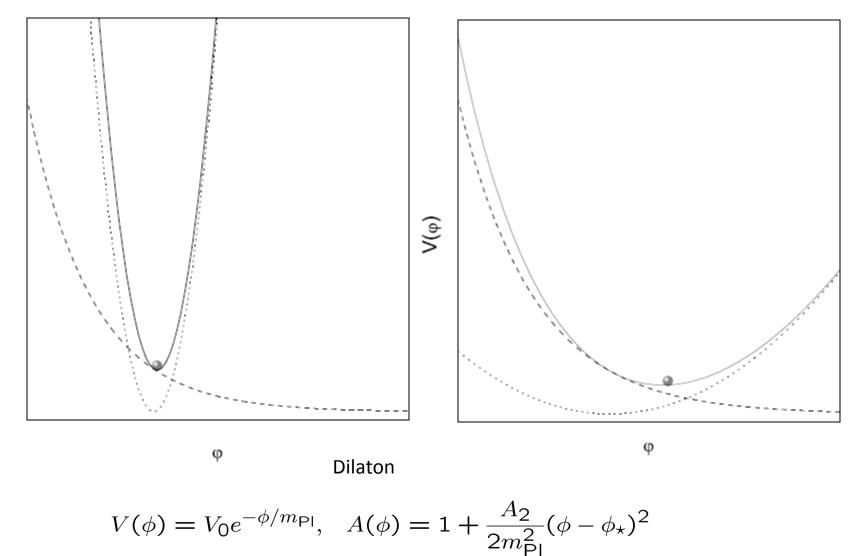
$$V_{eff}(\phi) = V(\phi) + \rho_m(A(\phi) - 1)$$



Chameleon=constant coupling

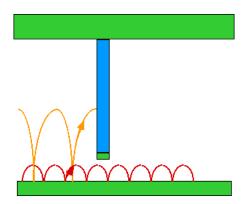


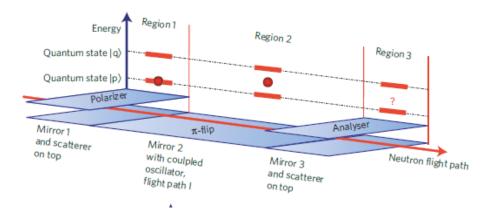
The field generated from deep inside is Yukawa suppressed. Only a thin shell radiates outside the body. Hence suppressed scalar contribution to the fifth force.



V(p)

#### **Bouncing Neutrons**





Ultra cold neutrons from a nuclear reactor fly over a mirror in the terrestrial gravitational fields. Their energy levels are quantised with Airy wave functions of extension a few microns (measured at ILL Grenoble (2002)). Perturbations by periodic magnetic fields induce a transition between two level states, hence a measurement of the energy level difference by observations of Rabi oscillations (Granit).



The chameleonic potential above the mirror perturbs the neutron energy levels:

$$\Phi = mgz + \beta \frac{m}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \Lambda (\frac{2+n}{\sqrt{2}} \Lambda z)^{2/(n+2)}$$

As the extension of the unperturbed wave functions is not dissimilar from the dark energy scale, this sets limits on the coupling of chameleons to matter.

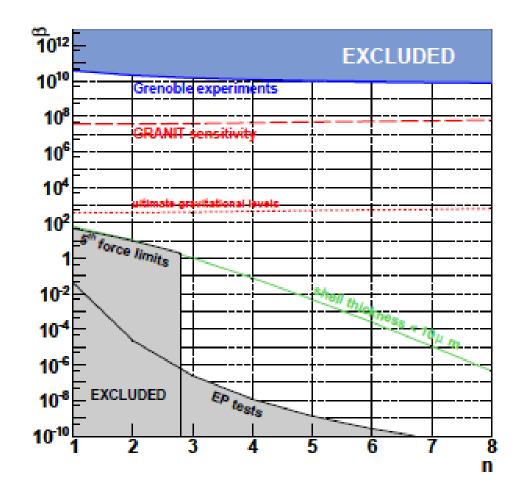
$$(-\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + \Phi)\psi = E\psi$$

Chameleons shift the energy levels of the neutrons

Perturbed eigenvalues due to the presence of the chameleon

Coupling to matter constrained almost independently of n.

The difference between the 1 and 3 energy levels will be measured at the 0.01 peV level in the future.

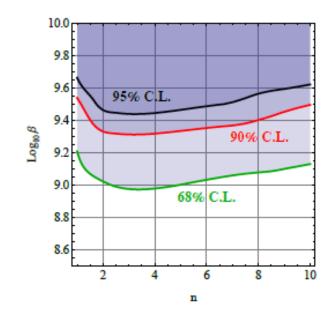




Coupling to matter

Inverse power law potential

One order of magnitude lower than expected GRANIT sensitivity.

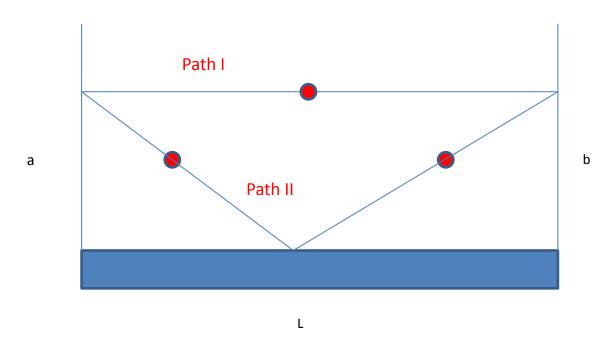


T. Jenke et al. (2012)

Sensitivity:  $10^{-14} \text{ eV}$ 

Transition between levels due to vibration. Levels 1 to 4 excited.

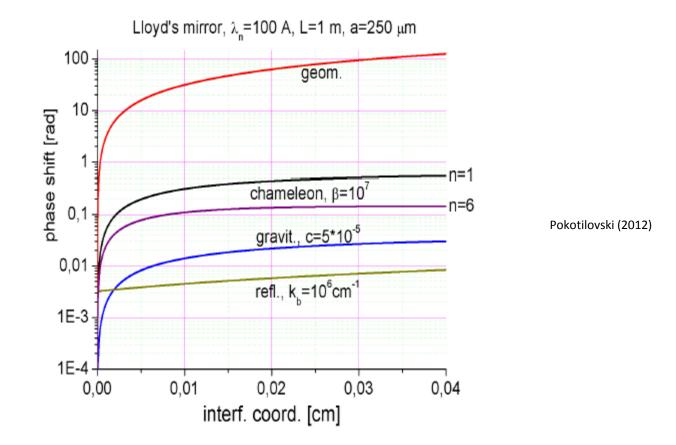
## Lloyd's Interferometer



Due to the chameleon potential over the mirror, there is an additional phase shift between the two paths I and II

$$\delta \Phi_{I-II} = \int_{II} dl \frac{\beta}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{m^2 \phi}{k} - \int_{I} dl \frac{\beta}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{m^2 \phi}{k}$$

Could help testing lower couplings.

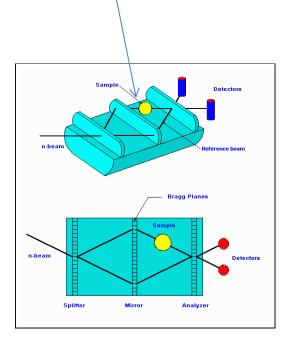


Potentially stronger constraints than using bouncing neutrons.

#### Chameleon bubble

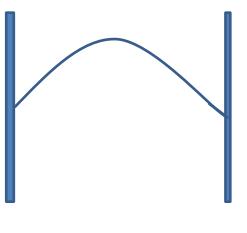
#### Neutron interferometry

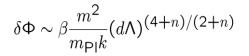
Brax-Pignol, to appear.



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

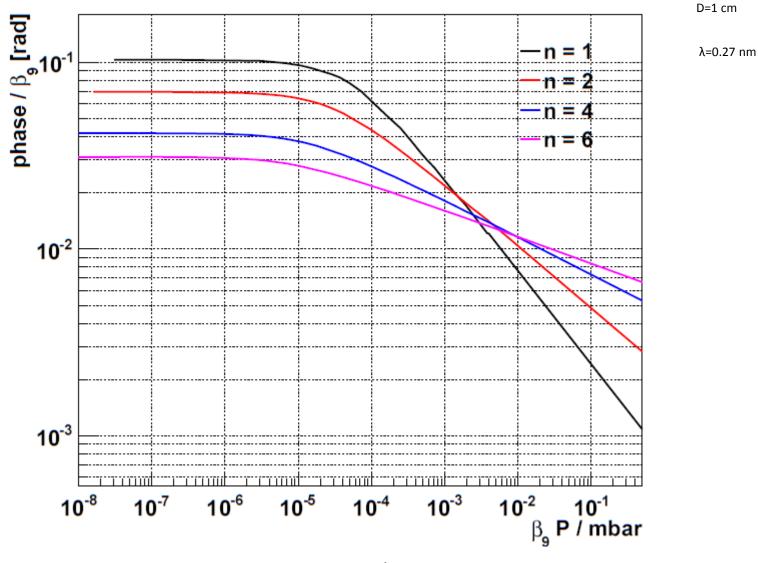
$$\delta \Phi = \int dx \frac{\beta}{m_{\text{Pl}}} \frac{m^2 \phi(x)}{k}$$





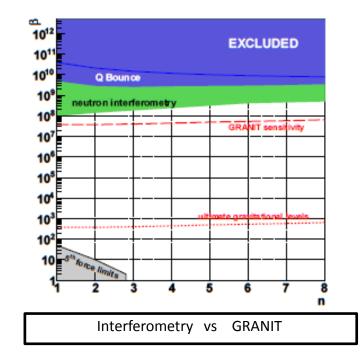
vacuum

Chameleon bubble



 $\beta = \beta_9 10^9$ 

Interferometry is competitive with current bouncing neutron experiments.



### Summary

Ultra cold neutrons test the existence of screened modified gravity: CHAMELEON MECHANISM



New tests (interferometry) have been proposed. Need more thoughts to bring constraints down to  $\beta$ =1!

The holy grail: testing in the laboratory all the screening mechanisms...