

Searches for Lorentz violation in $^3\text{He}/^{129}\text{Xe}$ clock comparison experiments

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We discuss the design and performance of a very sensitive low-field magnetometer based on the detection of free spin precession of gaseous, nuclear polarized ^3He or ^{129}Xe samples with a SQUID as magnetic flux detector. Characteristic spin precession times of up to 60 h were measured in low magnetic fields (about $1\mu\text{T}$) and in the regime of motional narrowing. The achieved signal-to-noise ratio of more than 5000:1 leads to an expected sensitivity level (Cramer-Rao Lower Bound) of (100 Zeptotesla) after one day [1].

With the detection of the free precession of co-located $^3\text{He}/^{129}\text{Xe}$ nuclear spins (clock comparison), the device can be used as ultra-sensitive probe for non-magnetic spin interactions, since the magnetic dipole interaction (Zeeman-term) drops out in the weighted frequency difference, i.e., $\Delta\omega = \omega_{\text{He}} - g_{\text{He}}/g_{\text{Xe}} \omega_{\text{Xe}}$. We report on searches for Lorentz violating signatures by monitoring the Larmor frequencies of co-located $^3\text{He}/^{129}\text{Xe}$ spin samples as the laboratory reference frame rotates with respect to distant stars (sidereal modulation) [2].

[1] C.Gemmel, W.Heil, S.Karpuk, et al., Eur. Phys. J. D, 47, 303-320, (2010)

[2] C. Gemmel, W. Heil, S. Karpuk, et al., Phys. Rev D 82, 111901(R) (2010)

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