

Constraints on Short-Range Spin-Dependent Interactions from Scalar Spin-Spin Coupling in Deuterated Molecular Hydrogen

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A comparison between existing nuclear magnetic resonance measurements and calculations of the scalar spin-spin interaction (J coupling) in deuterated molecular hydrogen yields stringent constraints on anomalous spin-dependent potentials between nucleons at the atomic scale ($\sim 1 \text{ \AA}$). The dimensionless coupling constant $g_p^p g_p^N / 4\pi$ associated with the exchange of pseudoscalar (axionlike) bosons between nucleons is constrained to be less than 3.6×10^{-7} for boson masses in the range of 5 keV, representing improvement by a factor of 100 over previous constraints. The dimensionless coupling constant $g_A^p g_A^N / 4\pi$ associated with the exchange of an axial-vector boson between nucleons is constrained to be $g_A^p g_A^N / 4\pi < 1.3 \times 10^{-19}$ for bosons of mass $\leq 1000 \text{ eV}$, improving constraints at this distance scale by a factor of 100 for proton-proton couplings and more than 8 orders of magnitude for neutron-proton couplings.

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Over the past few decades, searches for anomalous spin-dependent forces have drawn considerable interest as a signature of the axion [1], a hypothetical pseudoscalar Goldstone boson [2,3] arising from the Peccei-Quinn solution to the strong- CP problem [4,5]. Axions are also appealing as a candidate for dark matter [6]. A recent review of constraints on axion-nucleon interactions can be found in Ref. [7]. Other exotic spin-dependent interactions are predicted by a variety of novel theories, such as those involving paraphotons [8] and unparticles [9]. The possible spin-dependent forces that could arise from the exchange of scalar or pseudoscalar or vector gauge bosons are enumerated in Ref. [10]. Another theoretical framework for considering anomalous spin-dependent interactions comes from introducing nonzero torsion into general relativity, which causes gravity to acquire scalar and vector components that manifest as new spin-mass and spin-spin couplings [11–14]. Spontaneous Lorentz violation may also generate exotic spin-dependent interactions [15].

Most prior work on exotic spin-dependent forces has been macroscopic in scale, sensitive to new forces at length scales ranging from μm to m. On this scale, constraints on anomalous dipole-dipole interactions between neutrons [16,17], between electrons [18,19], and between electrons and nuclei [20] have been reported. Spin relaxation studies of hyperpolarized ^3He gas have been used to limit anomalous dipole-dipole interactions between neutrons at length scales of about 100 nm [21]. For a more thorough review, including constraints on monopole-dipole interactions, see Ref. [7]. Because of the possibility that new force-mediating bosons may be massive and have limited range, it is of considerable interest to find experimental techniques to search for anomalous spin-dependent interactions at even shorter distances.

Here, we discuss constraints on the existence of anomalous dipole-dipole forces on angstrom length scales, corresponding to an exchange of particles with mass in the keV range. Our constraints are obtained by comparison of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) measurements and theoretical calculations of J coupling in deuterated molecular hydrogen (HD). Such couplings have the form $J\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{S}$ (here, \mathbf{I} and \mathbf{S} are nuclear spin operators) and arise due to a second-order hyperfine interaction. To our knowledge, the only constraints on anomalous nuclear dipole-dipole couplings at these length scales come from Ramsey's molecular-beam measurements of H_2 [22] and studies of spin-exchange collisions between ^3He and Na [23]. Atomic-scale constraints on anomalous dipole-dipole couplings between electrons and nuclei, mediated by the exchange of axial-vector bosons, have recently been obtained from the hyperfine structure of hydrogenlike atoms [24–26]. The constraints derived in this Letter represent a factor of 10^2 to 10^8 improvement over previously derived laboratory limits on anomalous spin-dependent forces at the \AA range.

There are several additional noteworthy features of the analysis presented here. Constraining monopole-dipole interactions is appealing because such couplings violate invariance under both time reversal (T) and spatial inversion (P), and hence one expects negligible background from standard model physics. Dipole-dipole couplings, on the other hand, are even under both T and P and arise from standard model physics. In this sense, dipole-dipole couplings may appear less attractive in searches for exotic physics because one must carefully calculate the effects of standard model physics. Despite this difficulty, our analysis results in constraints that are within 2 orders of magnitude of hadronic axion models. This is significantly closer

than limits on monopole-dipole couplings come to constraining QCD axions (see, e.g., Ref. [27]). Furthermore, axion-mediated dipole-dipole coupling scales as $1/f_a^4$ (f_a is the Peccei-Quinn symmetry breaking parameter), independent of the QCD θ parameter. In contrast, monopole-dipole and monopole-monopole coupling depend on θ as θ/f_a^3 and θ^2/f_a^2 , respectively [1]. Therefore, interpreting limits on monopole-dipole or monopole-monopole couplings as a constraint on f_a comes with large uncertainty related to the size of the θ parameter. In many discussions, θ is taken to be on the order of 10^{-10} based on limits from the neutron electric dipole moment experiments; however, it may be much smaller, relaxing the constraints on f_a .

We also note that stringent constraints on axion couplings can be obtained from astrophysical observations. Electron-axion or photon-axion couplings can be

constrained by cooling rates of low-mass stars [28,29], requiring the axion mass to be less than 10^{-2} eV. Constraints on nucleon-axion interactions can be obtained from supernova SN 1987A [30] or the metallicity of red giant stars [31]. The 14.4 keV emission line of ^{57}Fe also constrains nucleon-axion couplings [32]. These astrophysical constraints are somewhat particular to the axion and do not apply to other pseudoscalar bosons or axial-vector interactions [10,33]. In the case of SN 1987A, theoretical uncertainties in the isoscalar coupling loosen the derived constraints [30], leaving open the possibility of axion-nucleon couplings with $g^N > 10^{-5}$. The analysis presented here thus constrains a region of parameter space not constrained by SN 1987A.

The dipole-dipole potential associated with exchange of pseudoscalar axionlike particles in the nonrelativistic limit is [1]

$$V_3(r) = \frac{g_P^1 g_P^2}{16\pi M_1 M_2} e^{-mr} \left[\{\hat{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_2 - 3(\hat{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\hat{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})\} \left(\frac{m}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \right) - (\hat{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})(\hat{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \frac{m^2}{r} \right]. \quad (1)$$

Here, we work in units where $\hbar = c = 1$, m is the mass of the axionlike particle, $g_P^1 g_P^2 / (4\pi)$ is the dimensionless pseudoscalar coupling constant between the particles, M_1 and M_2 are their respective masses, and r is the distance (in units of inverse energy) separating the two particles. The subscript on the left-hand side is chosen to match the notation of Ref. [10]. We also note that a δ -function contribution to $V_3(r)$ is neglected here because of Coulomb repulsion of the two nuclei.

The measurements from which we extract our constraints occur in the gas phase, in which the internuclear vector $\hat{\mathbf{r}}$ suffers random reorientation due to collisions, leading to the averaging of Eq. (1). The first term in braces has the same angular dependence as the usual magnetic dipolar interaction and averages to zero. After averaging, the second term is proportional to $\hat{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_2$, yielding an effective anomalous J coupling $\Delta J_3 \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{S}$, where \mathbf{I} and \mathbf{S} are the respective spins of the proton and deuteron, with

$$\Delta J_3 = \frac{g_P^p g_P^D}{4\pi} \frac{1}{2M_p^2} \frac{m^2 e^{-mr}}{3r}. \quad (2)$$

Here, $g_P^D = g_P^p + g_P^n$; we have made the approximation that the neutron and proton masses are equal, $M_n = M_p$; and we assume that the proton and neutron of the deuteron each contribute roughly equally to the spin, \mathbf{S} , of the deuteron, $\langle \hat{\sigma}_p \rangle = \langle \hat{\sigma}_n \rangle = \mathbf{S}$.

Several measurements and calculations of J for HD can be found in the literature, as summarized in Table I. Except for the most recent set of calculations [34], no estimate of the theoretical uncertainty was reported. Measurements in Refs. [35–37] were performed at 40 K, while the recent measurements of Ref. [34] were performed at 300 K. The value reported in Table I has been corrected to 40 K

by subtracting 0.17 Hz, the theoretical temperature dependence reported in Ref. [34]. Despite slightly different conditions, measurements are consistent with each other, except for the unpublished results of Beckett [36]. The weighted mean of all four measurements is $J_{\text{expt}} = 43.093(10)$ Hz, with a chi squared of $\chi_\nu^2 = 6.5$ for $\nu = 3$ degrees of freedom. Scaling the uncertainty of the weighted mean by $\sqrt{\chi_\nu^2}$ gives a final experimental uncertainty of 0.025 Hz. The theoretical values reported in Table I are presented as a sum of four contributions: the equilibrium value for $R = 1.4a_0$, the zero-point vibrational correction (1.89 Hz), a small correction to account for the

TABLE I. Summary of experimental measurements and theoretical calculations. The experiments have been corrected to a temperature of 40 K as appropriate. GTO, Gaussian-type orbitals; MCSCF, multiconfigurational self-consistent field; SOPPA (CCSD), second-order polarization propagator with coupled-cluster singles-doubles amplitudes; FCI, full configuration interaction. The theoretical results are presented as a sum of four contributions, as described in the text.

Reference	J_{expt} (Hz)	Conditions
[34]	43.26(6) – 0.17 = 43.09(6)	300 K
[35]	43.115(12)	40 K
[36]	42.94(4)	40 K
[37]	43.07(2)	40 K
Mean	43.093(10)	
Reference	J_{theory} (Hz)	Method
[38]	41.00 + 1.89 + 0.06 + 0.03 = 42.98	GTO
[39]	41.135 + 1.89 + 0.06 + 0.03 = 43.115	MCSCF
[40]	41.17 + 1.89 + 0.06 + 0.03 = 43.15	SOPPA (CCSD)
[34]	41.16 + 1.89 + 0.06 + 0.03 = 43.14(5)	FCI
Mean	43.096(78)	

actual equilibrium value $R = 1.40117a_0$ (0.06 Hz) discussed in Ref. [34], and a still smaller temperature correction (0.03 Hz). The mean of the theoretical calculations is $J_{\text{theory}} = 43.096(78)$ Hz, where the uncertainty is determined by the standard deviation of the four calculations. The agreement between theory and experiment is thus $|\Delta J_3| = 0.003(83)$ Hz, where the final uncertainty is the result of adding theoretical and experimental errors in quadrature. We interpret this as an upper bound on the magnitude of an anomalous spin coupling at the two-sigma level of $|\Delta J_3| < 0.17$ Hz (7.0×10^{-16} eV).

One could make the case for omitting the unpublished experimental result [36] as an outlier. The resulting weighted mean is $J_{\text{expt}} = 43.102(10)$ Hz with $\chi^2_\nu = 1.9$ for 2 degrees of freedom. Scaling the uncertainty in the weighted mean by $\sqrt{\chi^2_\nu}$ gives an experimental uncertainty in this case of 0.014 Hz. One could also make the case for omitting the theoretical result presented in Ref. [38] as an outlier, based on the slow basis-set convergence of their calculation. This would result in $J_{\text{theory}} = 43.132(18)$ Hz. In this case, the deviation between theory and experiment is $|\Delta J_3| = 0.032(22)$ Hz, corresponding to a two-sigma constraint $|\Delta J_3| < 0.08$ Hz.

Adopting the more conservative constraint on ΔJ_3 , the dimensionless coupling parameter $g_p^D g_p^D / 4\pi$ can be excluded from the light shaded region bound by the dashed line in Fig. 1. The strongest constraint occurs for bosons with mass $m = 2/r = 5300$ eV for which $g_p^D g_p^D / 4\pi < 3.6 \times 10^{-7}$. For comparison, the darker shaded region bounded by the dashed line shows the limits obtained from Ramsey's molecular-beam measurements [22] of HH dipole-dipole interactions, where nonmagnetic

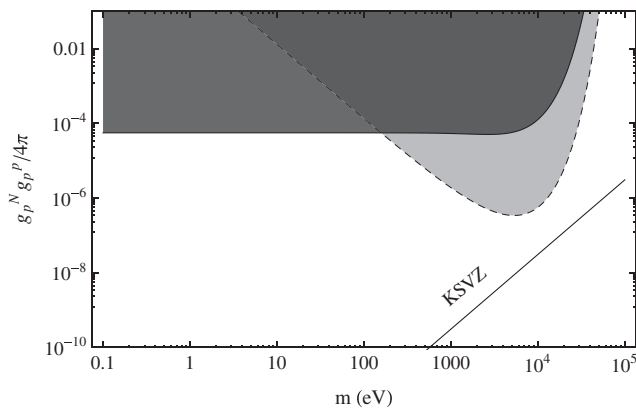


FIG. 1. Constraint (at the 2σ level) on the dimensionless coupling constant $g_p^N g_p^D / 4\pi$ associated with the dipole-dipole potential, $V_3(r)$, as a function of the exchange boson mass, obtained from comparison of measured and calculated J coupling parameters for HD (dashed curve, light gray region), where $g_p^N = g_p^N + g_p^D$. Also shown is the existing constraint on p - p pseudoscalar couplings from Ref. [22] (solid curve, darker region). The straight line represents axion coupling in the Kim-Shifman-Vainshtein-Zakharov axion model.

contributions are constrained to be less than $K_{\text{NM}} < 70$ Hz (3×10^{-13} eV) at the 2σ level. The form of the interaction Ramsey considered differs from Eq. (1) in its angular dependence; however, it can be approximately interpreted as

$$K_{\text{NM}} = \frac{(g_p^D)^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{4M_p^2} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{m}{r^2} + \frac{m^2}{r} \right) e^{-mr}. \quad (3)$$

This limit (2σ level) is indicated by the dark shaded region bounded by the solid line in Fig. 1.

We note that our constraints are within 2 orders of magnitude of standard axion models. In particular, the relation between the coupling strength and the axion mass for Kim-Shifman-Vainshtein-Zakharov type axions (see, e.g., Ref. [41] for a brief review) is given by the straight line in Fig. 1. Details of this calculation can be found in the Supplemental Material [42]. Constraints obtained from HD come closer to constraining QCD axions than other low-energy laboratory limits on monopole-dipole couplings [27]. We acknowledge that high-energy experiments also provide stringent laboratory constraints on axion-nucleon coupling (see the Supplemental Material [42]); however, they are not specifically sensitive to the spin dependence of the interaction.

In addition to pseudoscalar axionlike particles, the presently considered set of measurements and calculations can be used to constrain spin-dependent forces due to the exchange of other particles. In the case of spin-1 axial-vector (A) bosons, there arises a Yukawa potential [10]

$$V_2(r) = \frac{g_A^1 g_A^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r} \hat{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_2 e^{-mr}. \quad (4)$$

Again assuming that the nucleons in deuterium contribute equally to its spin, we find that, in the limit of massless bosons, $(g_A^p + g_A^n) g_A^p / 4\pi < \Delta J r / 2 = 1.3 \times 10^{-19}$ at the 2σ level. Constraints as a function of boson mass are shown in Fig. 2 (curve 1), along with constraints obtained from Ramsey's measurements in H_2 (curve 4). We also show the spin-dependent constraints between electron and neutron (curve 2) or proton (curve 3), obtained from measurements and calculations of the $2s$ hyperfine state in atomic hydrogen and deuterium [25]. The limits obtained from spin-exchange cross sections in ^3He -Ne collisions [23] are about 8 orders of magnitude worse than those obtained in the case of HD J coupling.

Finally, we point out that J coupling measurements in an isotropic liquid or gas, where molecules rapidly rotate, are most sensitive to the exchange of axionlike particles with masses in the range of $2/r$ [see Eq. (2)]. If the molecule is placed in an anisotropic environment such as a liquid crystal, tumbling is inhibited and the molecule becomes partially oriented, thereby rendering the term in curly brackets in Eq. (1) observable. This term is largest for exchange of pseudoscalar bosons with $m = 0$. Therefore, precise calculations and measurements of dipole-dipole

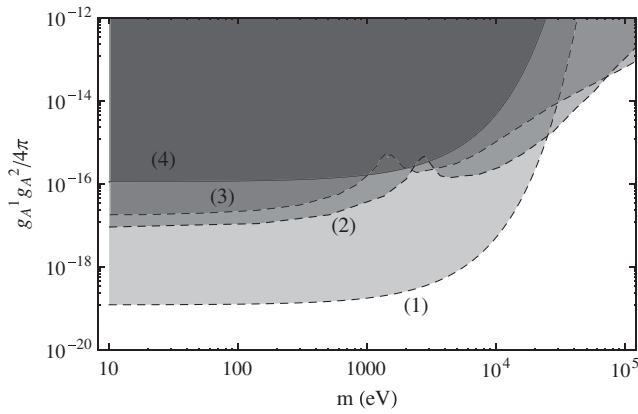


FIG. 2. Constraints (at the 2σ level) on the dimensionless coupling constants $g_A^1 g_A^2 / (4\pi)$ as a function of the mass of an axial-vector boson (A) between nucleons [$V_2(r)$; see Eq. (4)]. Curve (1) shows the constraints obtained from the J coupling interaction in HD, where $1 = p$ and $g_A^2 = g_A^n + g_A^p$. Curves (2) and (3) show the respective constraints on e - n and e - p axial-vector couplings from Ref. [25]. Curve (4) shows the constraints obtained from Ramsey's measurements of proton-proton dipole-dipole coupling in molecular H_2 .

couplings in liquid crystal environments may yield improved constraints on light pseudoscalar bosons. Accurate measurements and calculations of dipole-dipole couplings in partially oriented benzene exist [43]; however, extracting constraints from such complex spin systems is nontrivial and will be discussed elsewhere.

In conclusion, we have used measurements and theoretical calculations of J coupling in deuterated molecular hydrogen to constrain spin-dependent forces due to the exchange of exotic pseudoscalar and axial-vector particles. This analysis improves by over 2 orders of magnitude the constraints obtained by Ramsey's comparison of experiment and theory on the dipole-dipole coupling of protons in molecular hydrogen. In particular, the constraints on the exchange of axionlike pseudoscalar particles is improved by a factor of 10^2 in the mass range of 10^2 – 10^4 eV. This analysis also places stringent constraints on the exchange of photonlike lightweight axial-vector bosons, improving constraints by 8 orders of magnitude over limits placed on the proton-neutron couplings, compared to an analysis of spin exchange in sodium and ^3He . New experimental techniques to measure scalar couplings with extremely high accuracy based on ultralow-field NMR [44] could lead to improvements in experimental precision. Combined with improved theoretical methods, comparison of scalar or dipole-dipole couplings may further constrain spin-dependent forces. An improvement in the pseudoscalar coupling limit by 2 orders of magnitude would bring these constraints into the range of standard axion models, providing a new set of purely laboratory limits on the QCD axion in the keV range. In order to substantially improve these limits, it is desirable to find spin systems with a naturally small J coupling to reduce the requirements for precision

calculations of standard model interactions. In this regard, it is interesting to consider chemically unbound spin systems. A finite J coupling can still arise due to second-order hyperfine interaction in van der Waals molecules [45]. For example, in a mixture of liquid ^{129}Xe and pentane, a J coupling of -2.7 Hz was measured, in agreement with predictions [46]. Lighter atoms would have an even smaller J coupling [47]. A liquid H_2 - ^3He mixture [48] may be interesting to consider in this context. Hyperpolarizing ^3He in the mixture would allow one to measure a very small frequency shift of ^1H NMR using the techniques described in Refs. [46,49].

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