

Abstract

Generalized Heisenberg-Euler Formula and Its Application to Vacuum Magnetic Birefringence Experiment [†]

Akio Sugamoto ^{1,2,*}, Xing Fan ^{3,4}, Shusei Kamioka ³, Kimiko Yamashita ^{1,5} and Shoji Asai ³

¹ Department of Physics, Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University, 2-1-1 Ohtsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan; yamashita@hep.phys.ocha.ac.jp

² Tokyo Bunkyo SC, the Open University of Japan, Tokyo 112-0012, Japan

³ Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, the University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan; xfan@icepp.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp (X.F.); kamioka@icepp.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp (S.K.); Shoji.Asai@cern.ch (S.A.)

⁴ Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

⁵ Program for Leading Graduate Schools, Ochanomizu University, 2-1-1 Ohtsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan

* Correspondence: sugamoto.akio@ocha.ac.jp

† Presented at Symmetry 2017—The First International Conference on Symmetry, Barcelona, Spain, 16–18 October 2017.

Published: 5 January 2018

The Heisenberg-Euler formula, describing the non-linear effective action of a photon, is generalized to include parity violating effects. Using the formula, how to probe the dark sector via the magnetic birefringence experiments is studied, in which a new scheme has emerged. The scheme uses a ring Fabry-Pérot resonator with a new setup for the initial polarization of a laser beam, which can measure the parity-violating effects directly without QED background. As an example, the sensitivity of the measurements (ellipticity and polarization rotation) is given, in the presence of a dark sector neutrino, as a function of a mixing parameter between visible and dark sectors and the mass of the dark sector neutrino.



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).