

# Magnetic Monopoles

Maxwell's equations cry out for monopoles

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- 1) Dirac 1931 argues that if monopoles exist they imply charge quantization (from ang. mom. quantization)
- 2) Monopoles are predicted to exist in some GUT models (but are not detected by inflation)

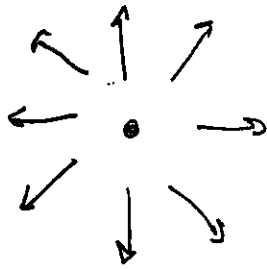
$$\therefore \frac{B}{g} = \frac{g_m}{Gm_p}$$

$$\text{or } g_m < \frac{1 \text{ Gauss} \cdot Gm_p}{10^3 \text{ cm/s}^2}$$

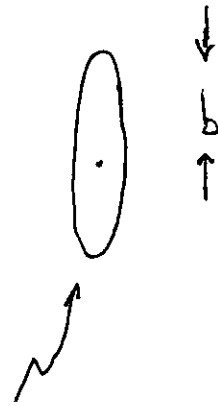
$$< 10^{-34} \text{ es.u.}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{g_m}{|e|} < 2 \times 10^{-23}$$

Detection



$$\vec{R} = g \hat{r}$$



$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{dF}{dt}$$

consider charge in loop of mass  $m$ , charge  $q$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi b E = 2\pi b \cdot \frac{m}{e} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$v$  speed  
of charge in  
loop

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{dF}{dt}$$

$$2\pi b \frac{m}{e} (v_f - v_i) = -\frac{1}{c} (F_f - F_i)$$

$$\text{let } v_i = 0$$

$$F_i = 0 \quad \text{monopole far from loop}$$

$$F_f = \oint_S da \hat{n} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$= \oint R^2 d\Omega \cdot \frac{q}{R^2} = 4\pi q$$



$$\frac{m\dot{b}r}{e} = - \frac{2g}{c}$$

$$m\dot{b}r = L = \text{ang. momentum of charge in loop}$$

$$= - \frac{2ge}{c}$$

$$= n\hbar \quad \Rightarrow \quad |e| = \frac{n\hbar c}{2g}$$



Limit on magnetic monopole density in galaxy

Galactic field  $3 \times 10^{-6}$  G      Age  $3 \times 10^{17}$  s

Monopoles would short-circuit this field!

Pollock, Phys. Rev. A 24, 1544 (1981).

<sup>3</sup>F. J. Rogers, H. E. De Witt, and D. B. Boercker, Phys. Lett. 82A, 331 (1981); D. B. Boercker, Phys. Rev. A 23, 1969 (1981); D. B. Boercker, F. J. Rogers, and H. E. De Witt, Phys. Rev. A 25, 1623 (1982).

<sup>4</sup>L. Spitzer, Jr., *Physics of Fully Ionized Gases* (Interscience, New York, 1956).

<sup>5</sup>L. P. Kadanoff and P. C. Martin, Ann. Phys. (N.Y.) 24, 419 (1963).

<sup>6</sup>P. V. Giaquinta, M. Parrinello, and M. P. Tosi, Phys. Chem. Liq. 5, 305 (1976); B. Bernu, to be published.

<sup>7</sup>B. Bernu and P. Vieillefosse, Phys. Rev. A 18, 2346 (1978).

<sup>8</sup>H. Minoo, M. M. Gombert, and C. Deutsch, Phys. Rev. A 23, 924 (1981).

<sup>9</sup>R. J. Bearman and J. G. Kirwood, J. Chem. Phys. 28, 136 (1958).

First Results from a Superconductive Detector for Measuring the

in their independent uncertainties.





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Consider a single monopole in uniform field  $B$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = gB$$

$$\approx mc \quad \text{on timescale} \quad \tau = \frac{mc}{gB}$$

$$= \frac{mc}{eB} \times \frac{e}{g}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^{-27} \text{ g} \cdot 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm/s}}{4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu} \cdot 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ G}} \frac{e}{g}$$

$$= 0.25 \times \frac{e}{g}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} \approx gBc$$

Suppose there are  $N_g$  monopoles/cm<sup>3</sup>

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = \text{change in energy density} \approx gBcN_g = - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{B^2}{8\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{B^2} \frac{dB^2}{dt} \approx \frac{8\pi g c N_g}{B}$$

$$\tau_{B, \text{decay}} \approx \frac{B}{8\pi g c N_g} > 3 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}$$

$$N_g < \frac{B}{8\pi e c 3 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}} \frac{e}{g}$$

$$< 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^{-3} \frac{e}{g}$$

$$\text{ISM } N_N \approx 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$