



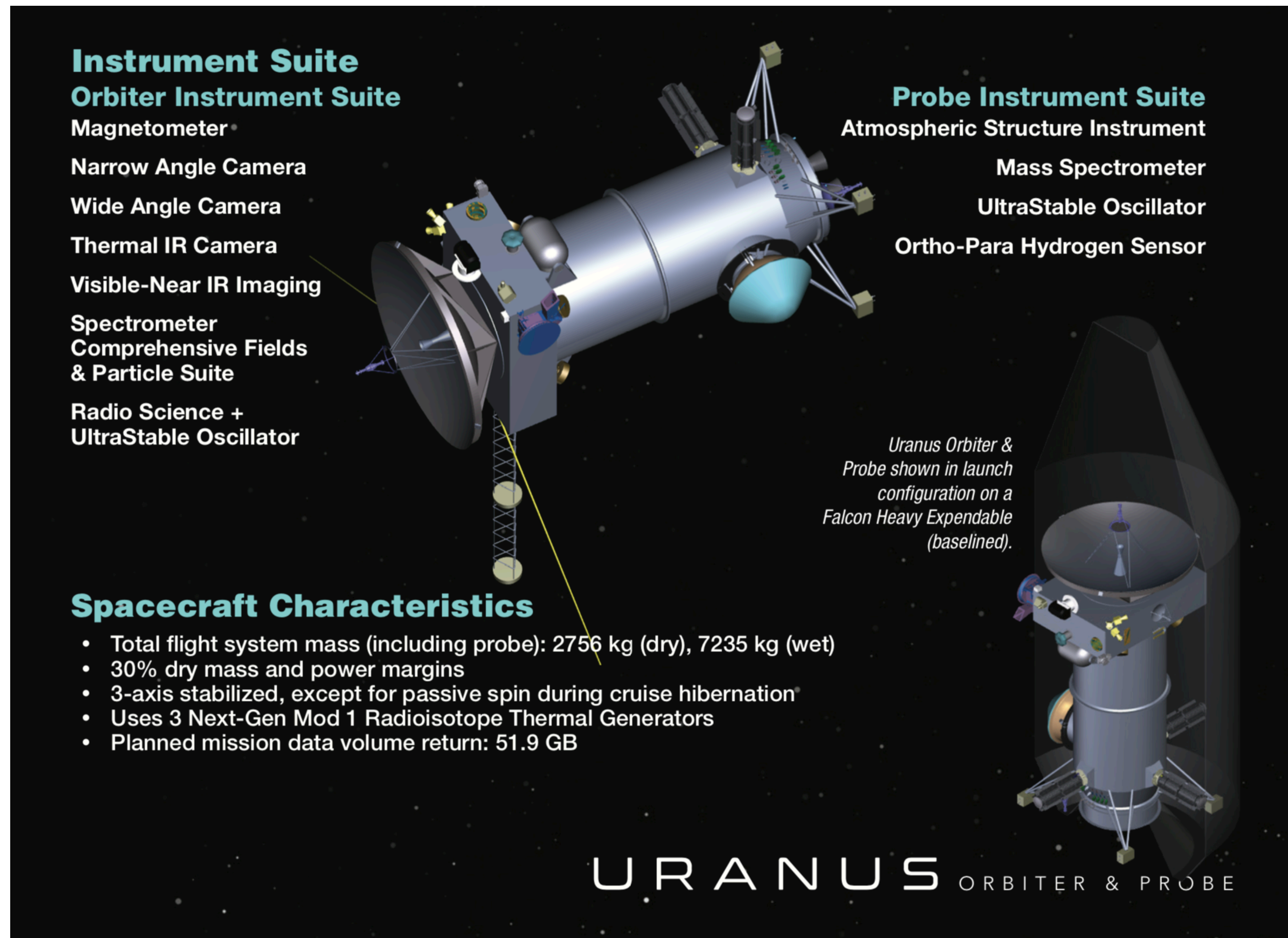
University of  
Zurich<sup>UZH</sup>

# Probing Local Dark Matter with Ice Giant Missions

Lorenz Zwick, **Deniz Soyuer** & Jozef Bucko

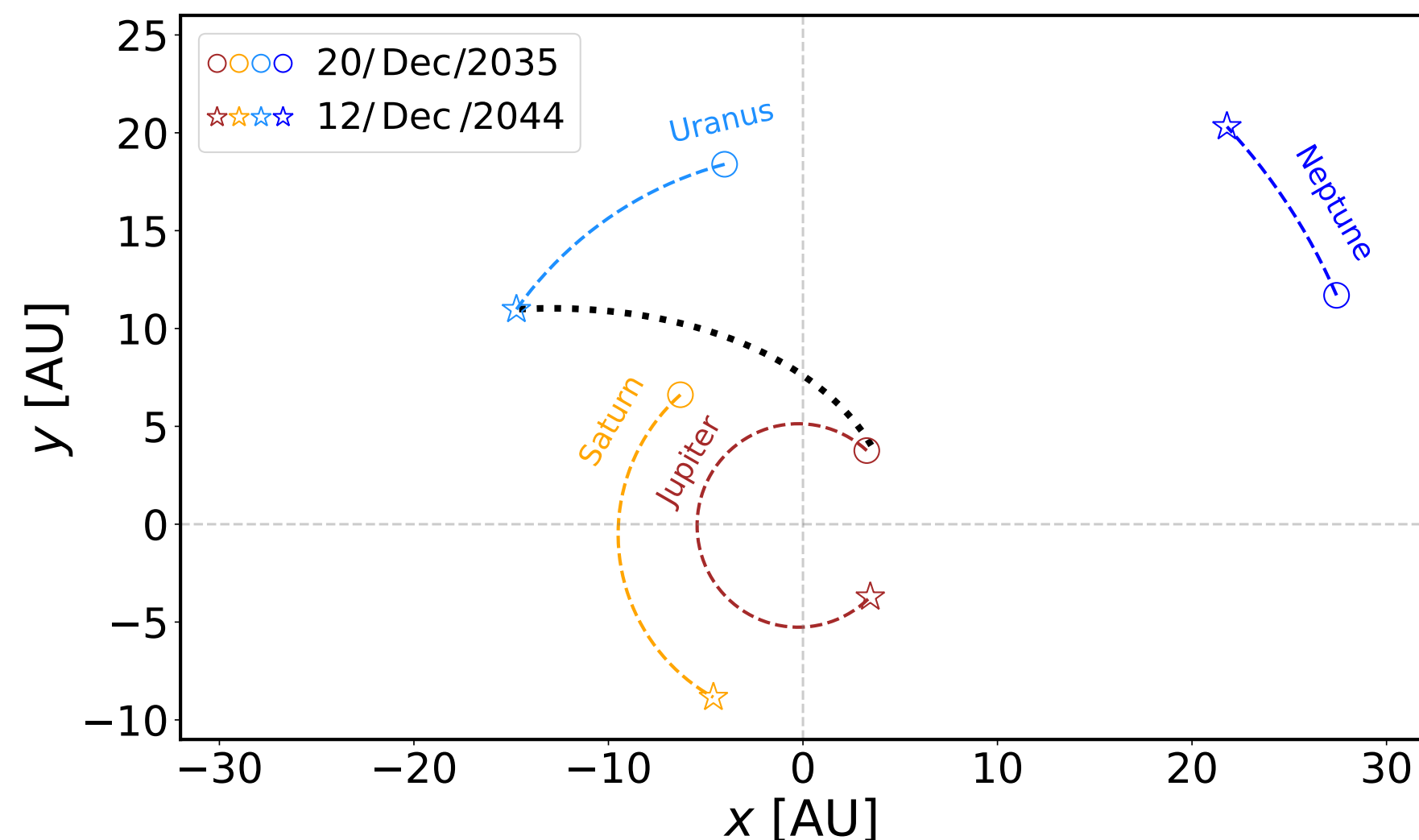


The highest priority new Flagship mission for the decade 2023-2032 is the **Uranus Orbiter and Probe mission**. (*Planetary Science and Astrobiology Decadal Survey 2023 2032*)

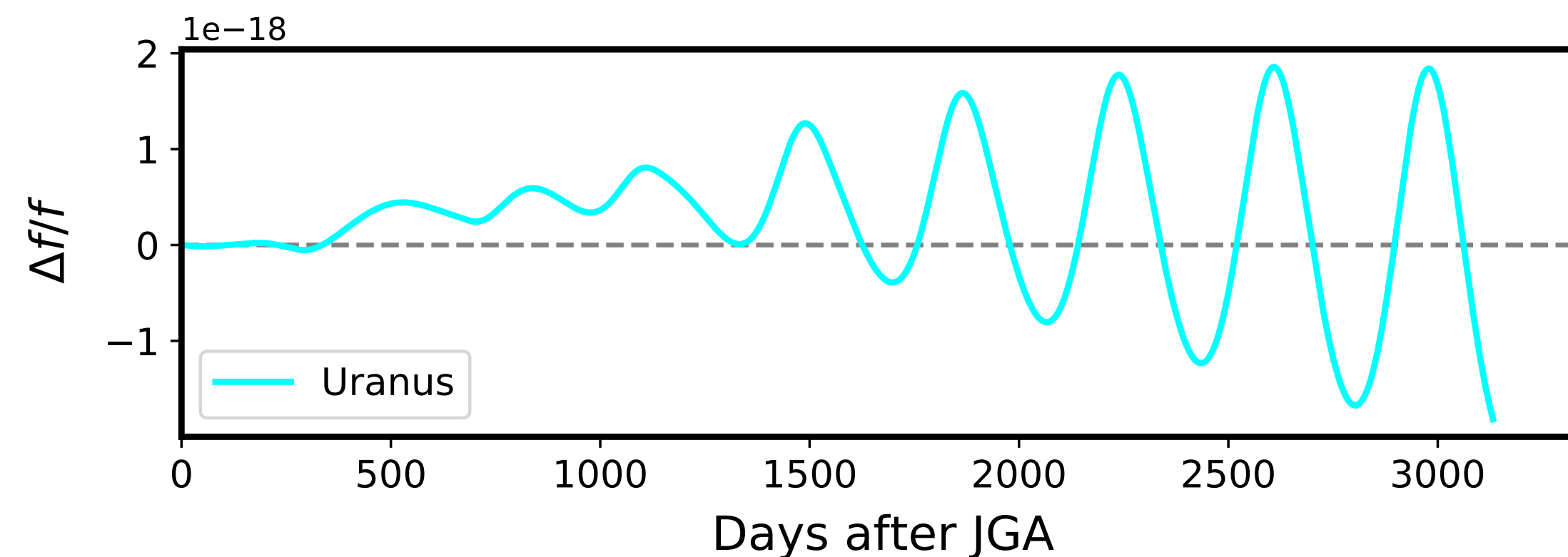


- ▶ As a spacecraft cruises interplanetary space, its motion is affected by the gravitational field of any massive object in the solar system.
- ▶ **DM** affects the trajectory by introducing a **small radial acceleration**, which in turn reduces the velocity of the spacecraft over many years of interplanetary travel.

### Uranus mission trajectory

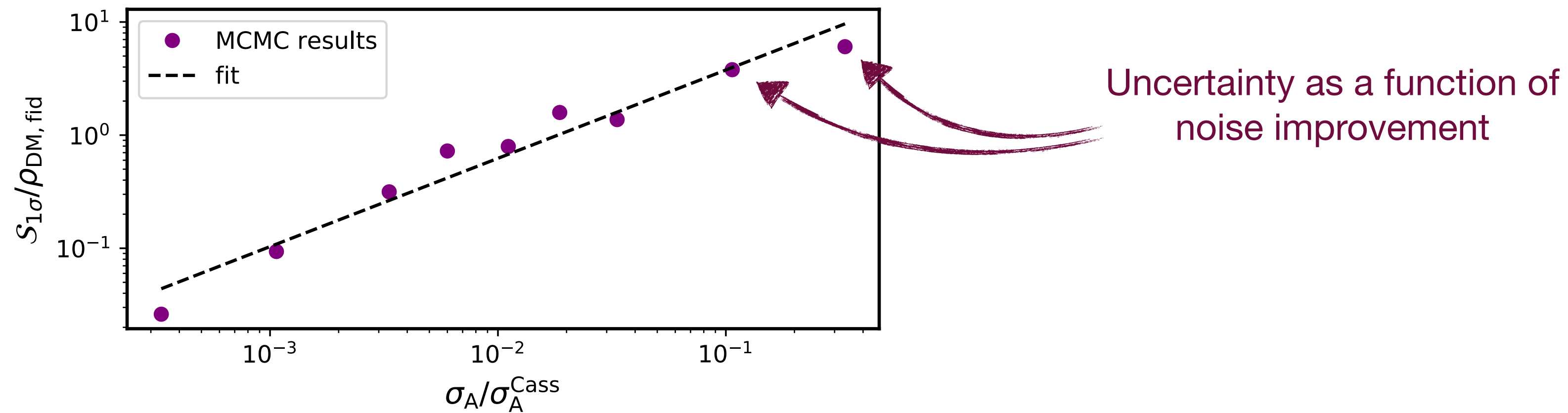
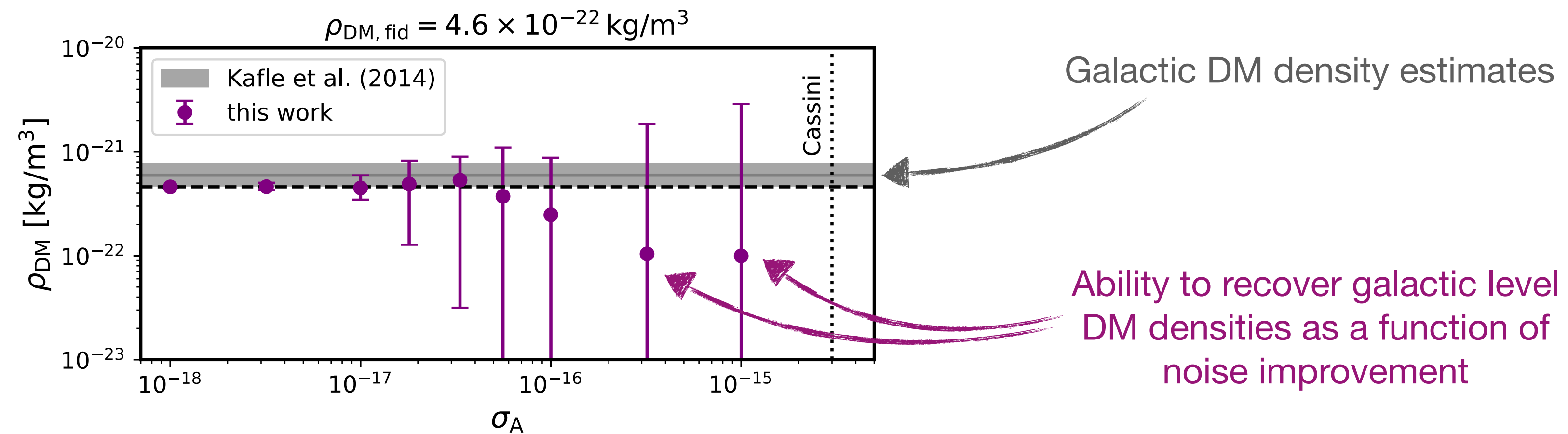


### Noiseless realisation of the two way frequency fluctuation for a Uranus mission





# Constraints for the local DM density as a function of noise improvement (relative to Cassini)



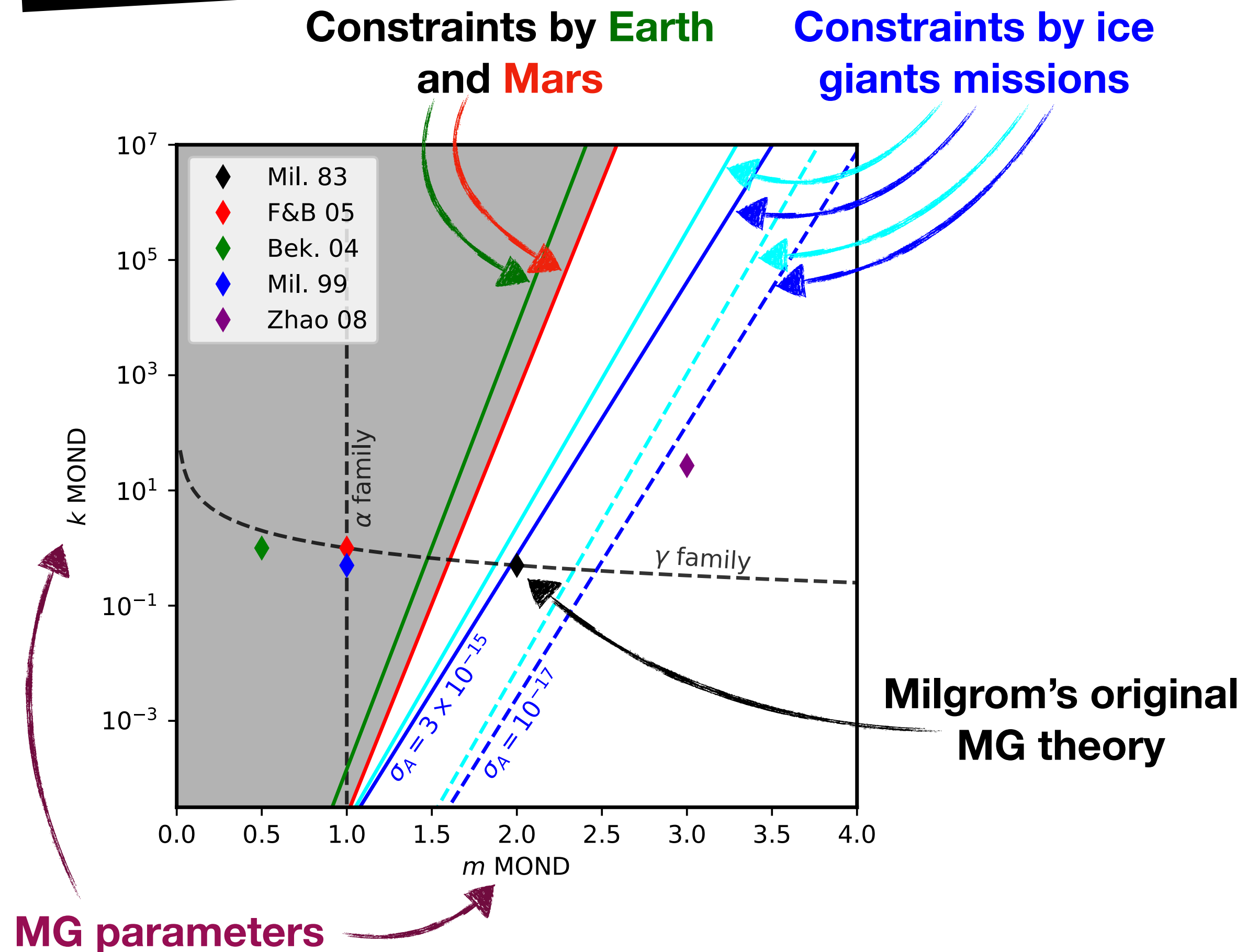
Noise improvement relative to Cassini-era **Allan Deviation**  
(frequency averaged stability of the Doppler link)

Tracking a spacecraft's trajectory is **not the only way** to probe the local dark sector!

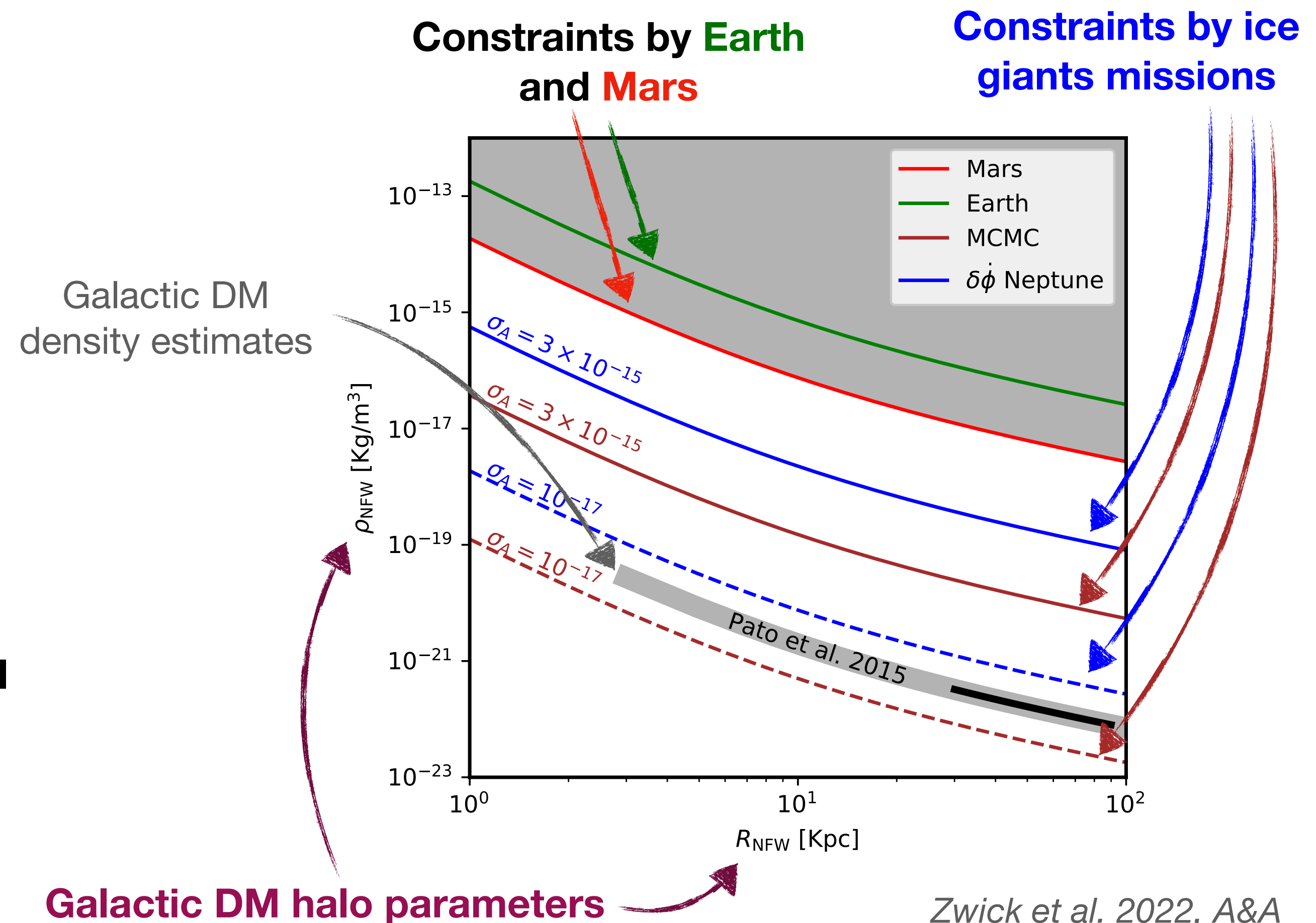
More mass inside planet's orbits causes the perihelion of planets to precess more!

Orbiters would constrain the extra-precession of ice giants...

...Ruling out modified gravity theories!



...Constraining dark matter profiles!



# Takeaway

## Ice giant missions...

- ▶ could **constrain the dark matter density** in the solar system,
- ▶ **rule out** various modified gravity scenarios.

## Challenges:

- ▶ Convincing people to actually send a mission. ✓
- ▶ Accurately modelling the objects in the solar system and their effects on trajectories.
- ▶ Improving the various noise sources on the Doppler link.

*Zwicky et al. 2022*

