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How to detect a QCD axion with

Juan P.A. Maldonado

On behalf of the MADMAX collaboration



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR RADIOASTRONOMIE



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VIENNA 2023



Overview

Motivation for MADMAX

Latest news:

- Run at CERN and monitoring system

- New cryostat

- MADMAX new magnet update

Next steps:

- Cold operation of current prototype

- The next prototype

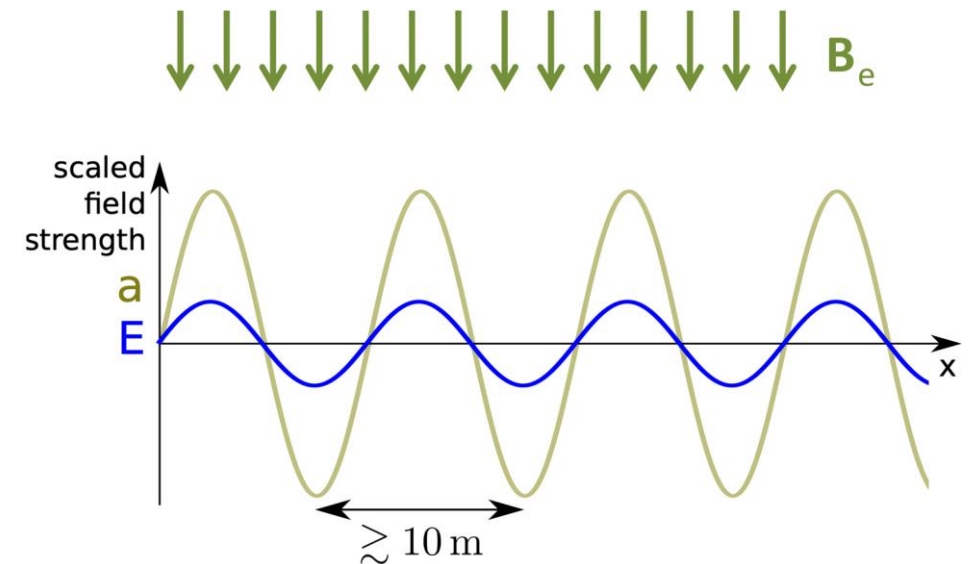
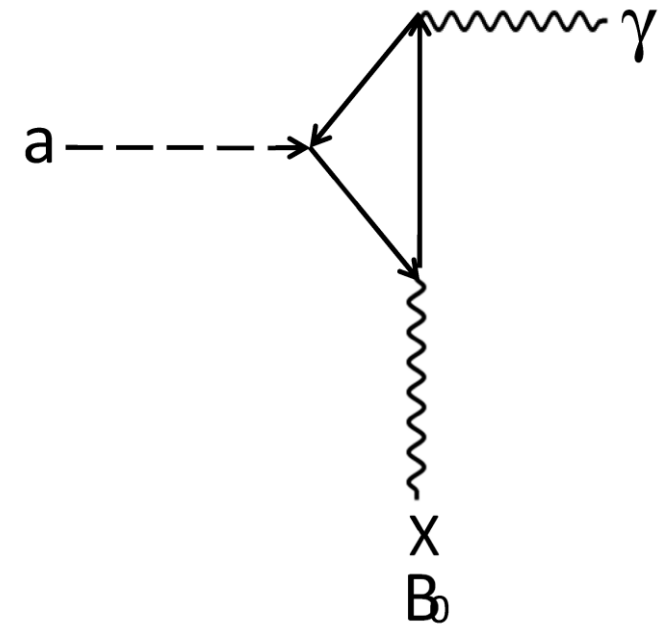
- Prototype cryostat



The MADMAX experiment

Idea:

- 1) Induce inverse Primakoff effect in a strong external B field



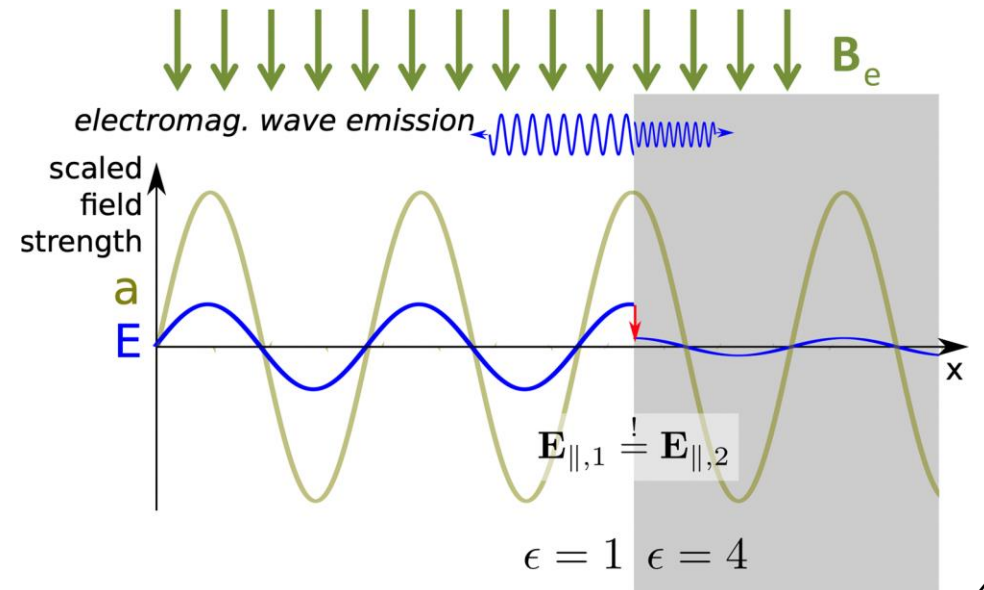
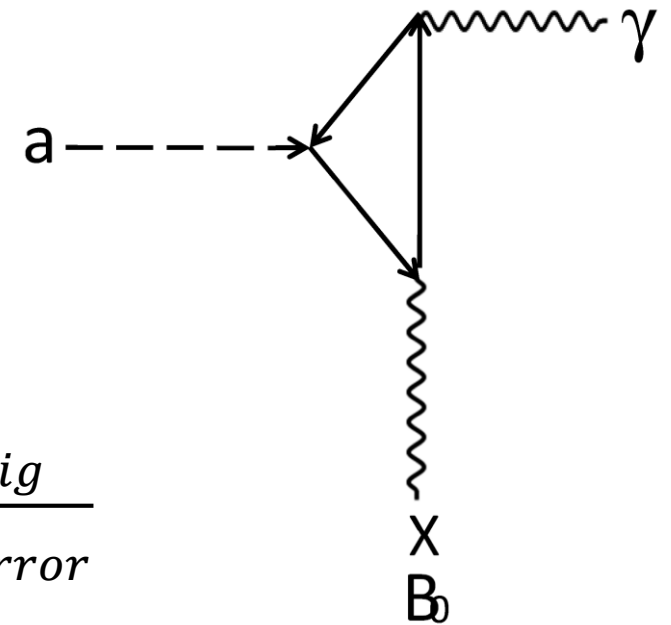


The MADMAX experiment

Idea:

- 1) Induce inverse Primakoff effect in a strong external B field
- 2) Boost the signal using spatially-periodic dielectric discontinuities

$$\beta^2 = \frac{P_{sig}}{P_{mirror}}$$



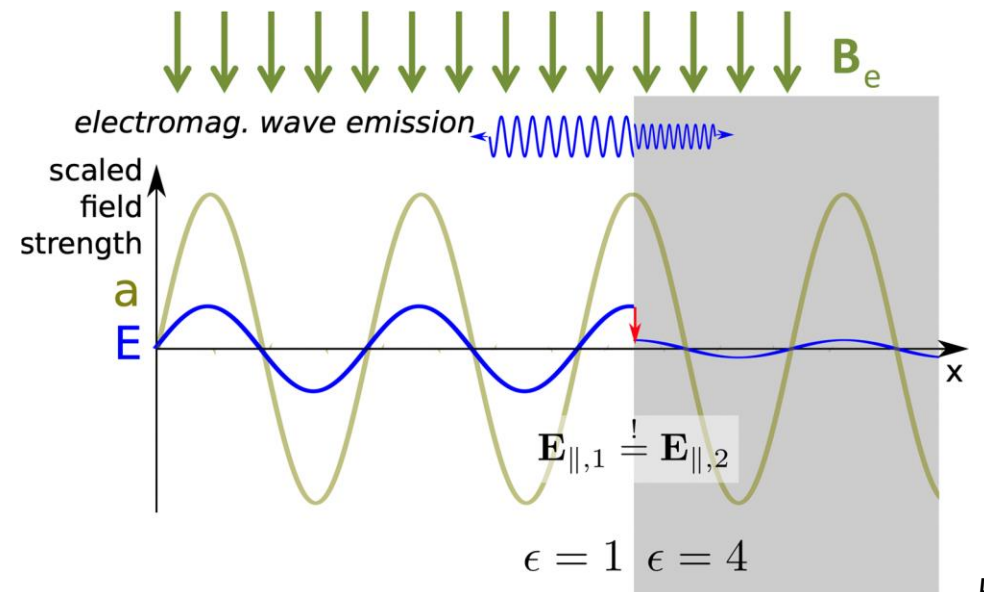
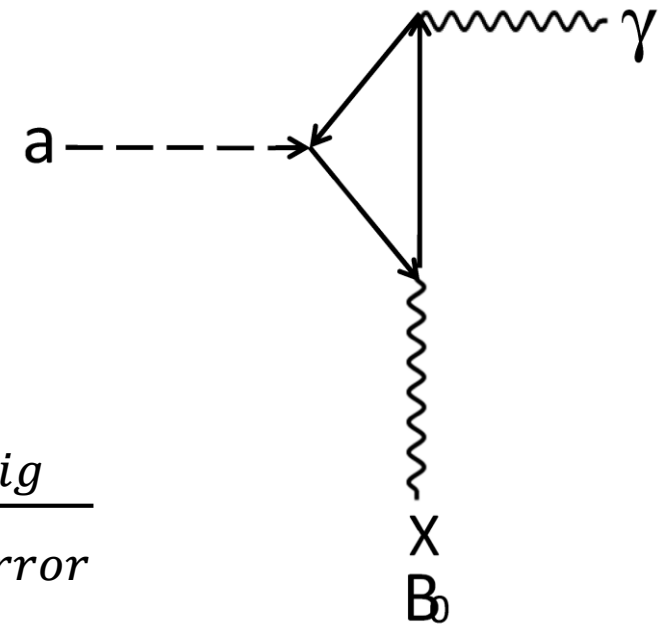


The MADMAX experiment

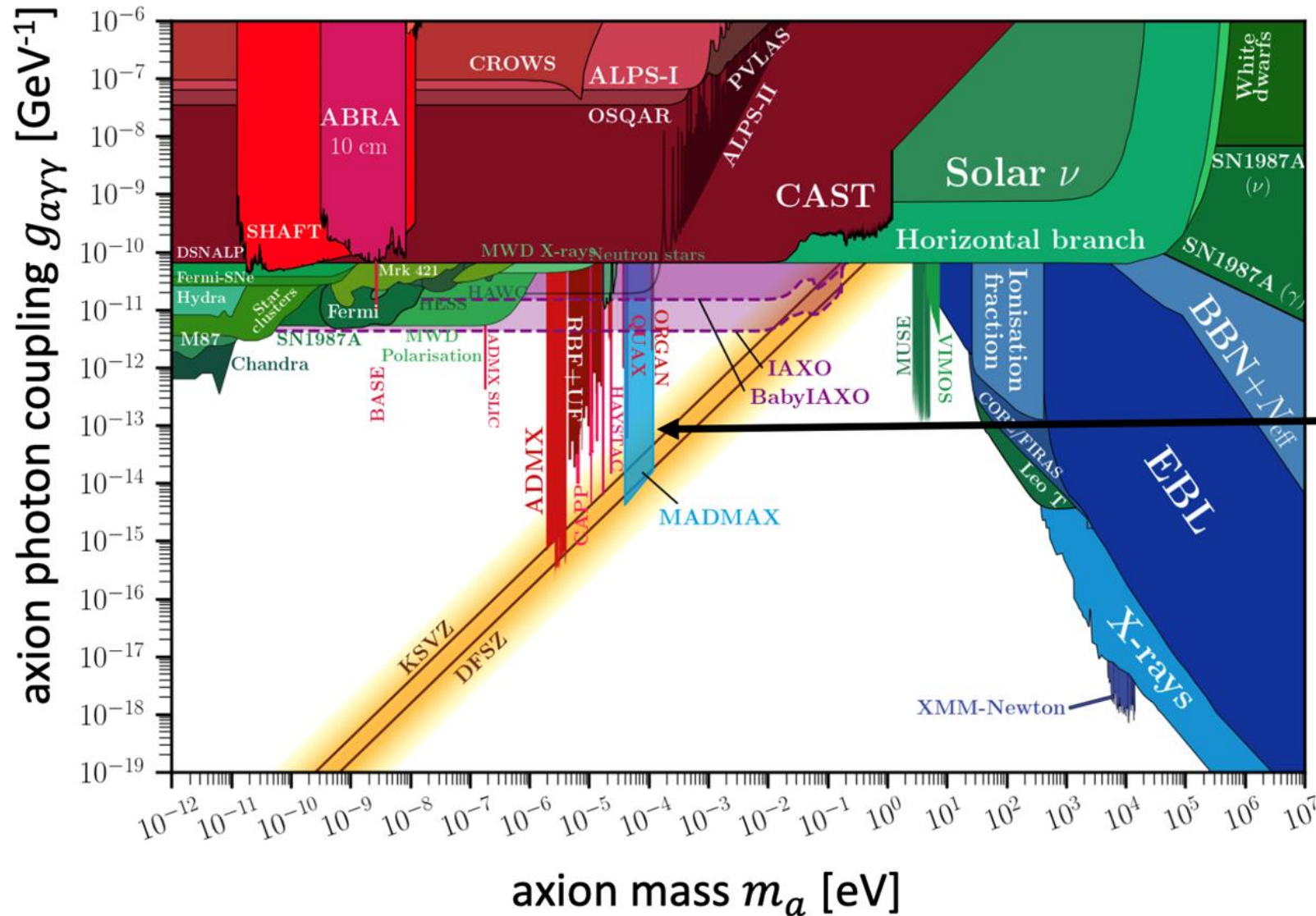
Idea:

- 1) Induce inverse Primakoff effect in a strong external B field
- 2) Boost the signal using spatially-periodic dielectric discontinuities
- 3) Reduce thermal background with cryogenics
- 4) Analyze boosted signal

$$\beta^2 = \frac{P_{sig}}{P_{mirror}}$$



Status of axion experiments

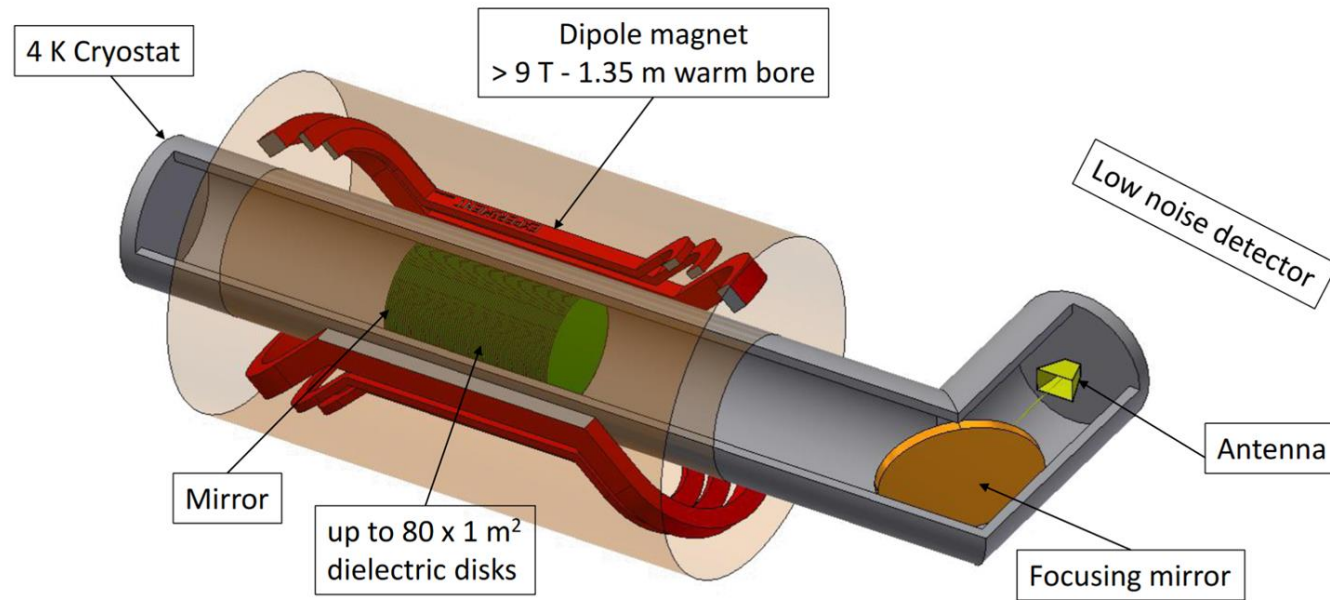


Aspirational setup

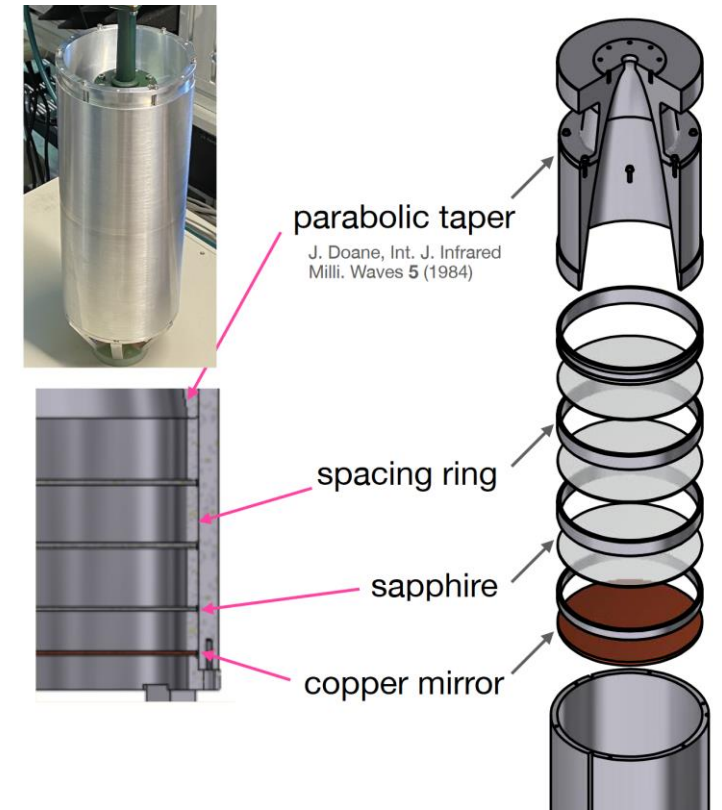
Probing the QCD axion between 40-400 μeV



The MADMAX experiment



Aspirational setup



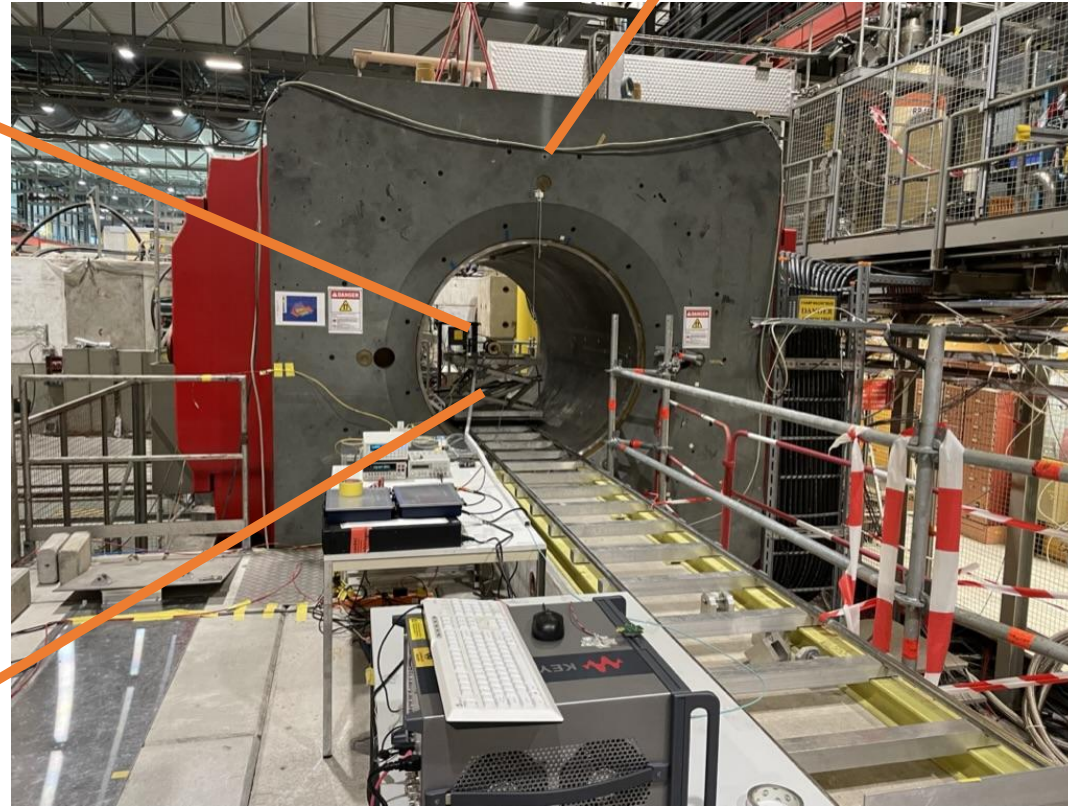
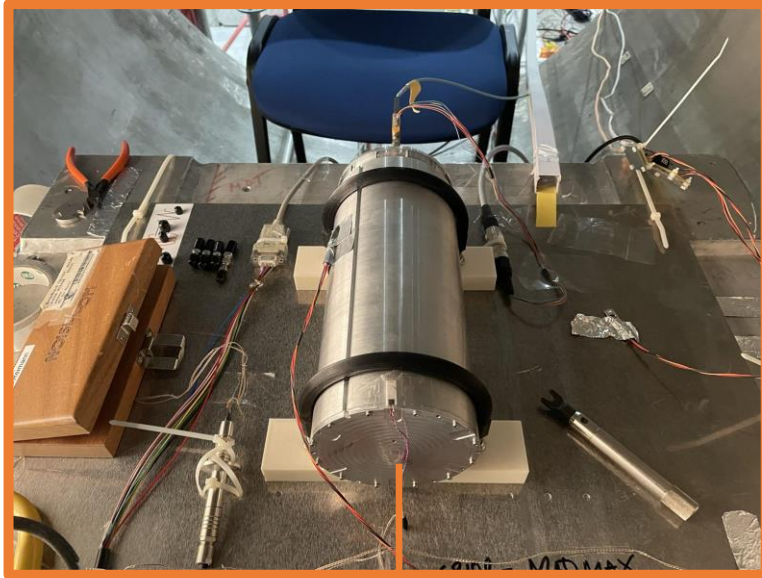
Prototype: CB-100

$$g_{a\gamma} = 0.2 m_a \left(\frac{50000}{\beta^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_e} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{SNR}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{T_{sys}}{4 \text{ K}} \right) \left(\frac{1.8 \text{ days}}{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{\Delta \nu}{20 \text{ kHz}} \right) \left(\frac{300 \text{ MeV cm}^{-3}}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



CERN runs

Morpurgo magnet:
1.6 T dipole field

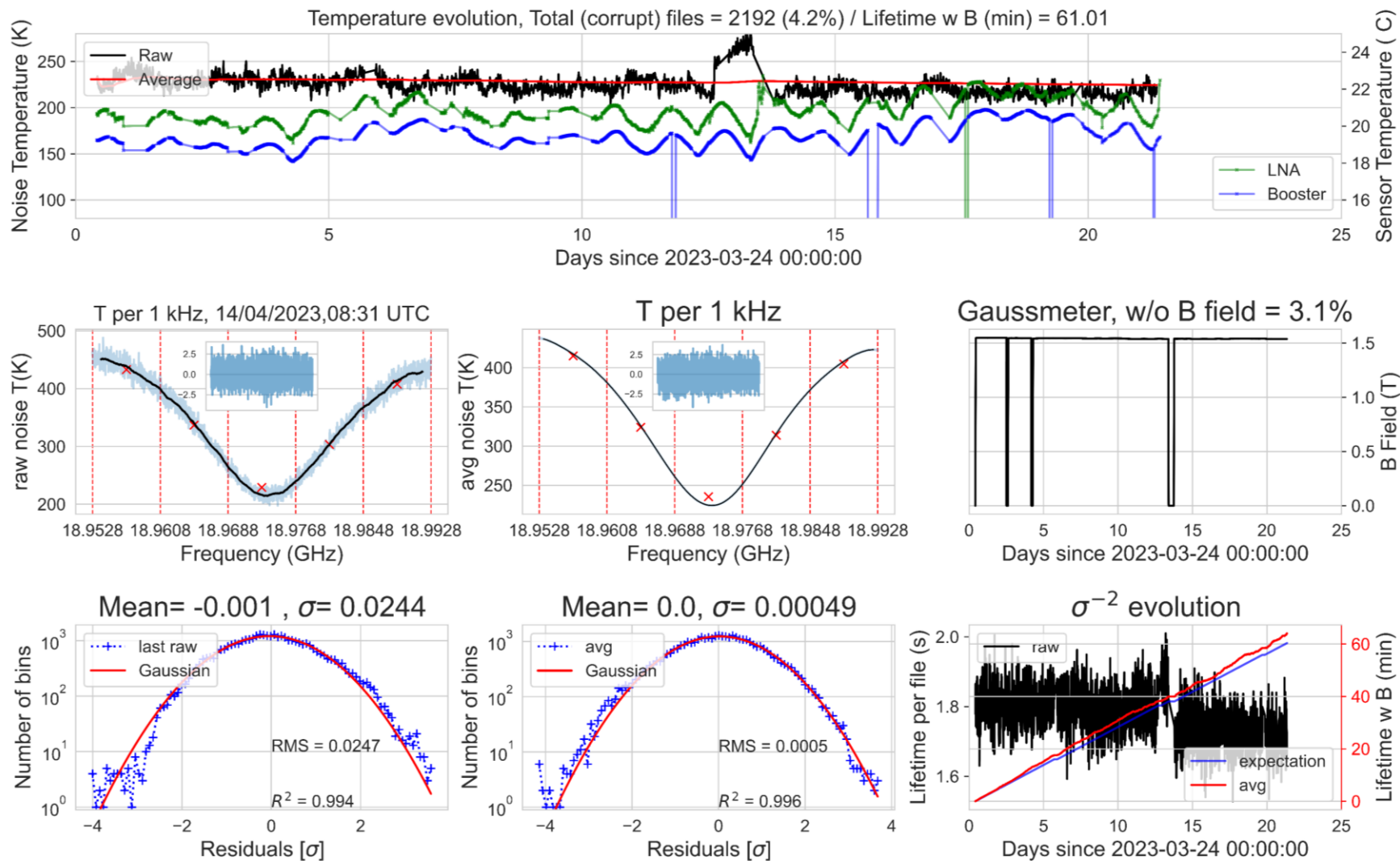


- CB-100 at room temperature
- ~10 hours integration time

Data analysis ongoing

Successful test: booster in magnet running continuously

Monitoring system

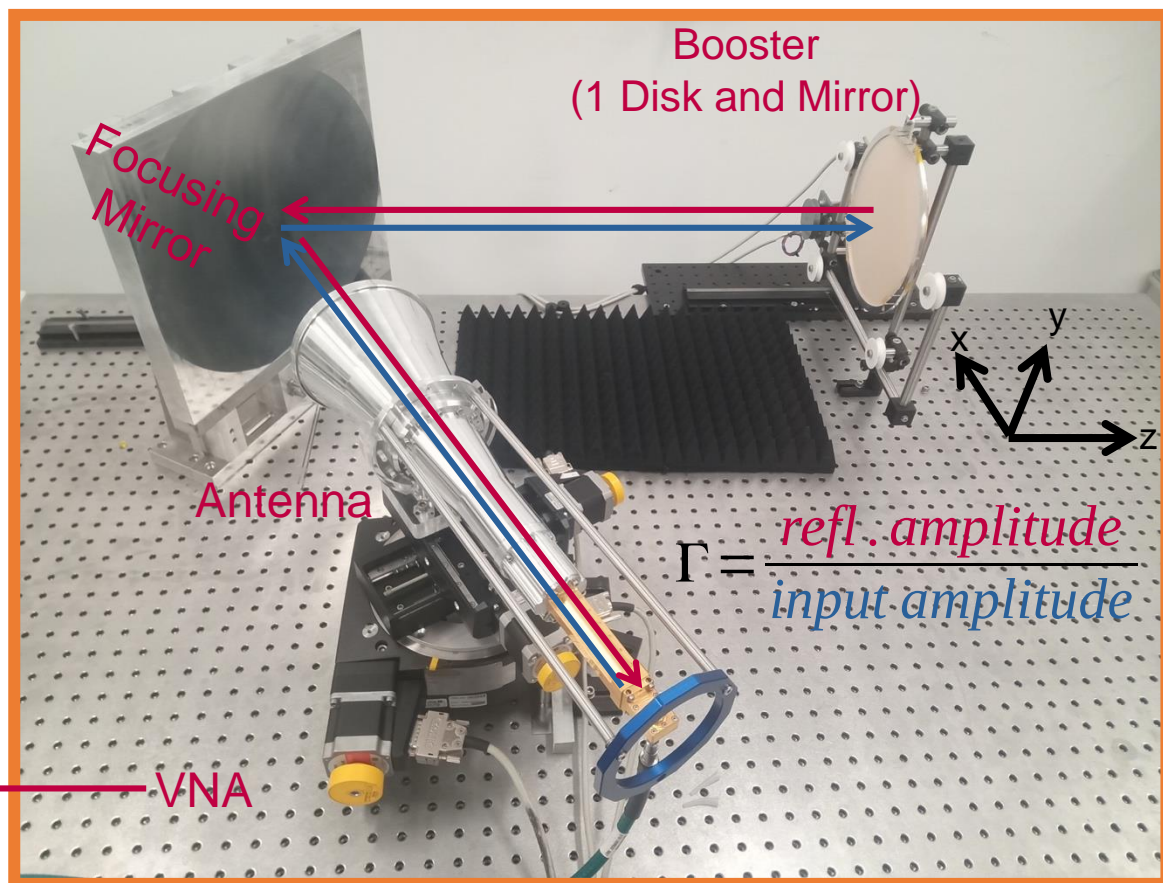


24/7 experiment monitoring

- Noise gaussianity
- Frequency dependent linearity
- Magnetic field
- Overheating
- Allan variance and total integration time
- Shifters incorporated
- E-mail alarms for urgent action (B field off, DAQ frozen, etc.)

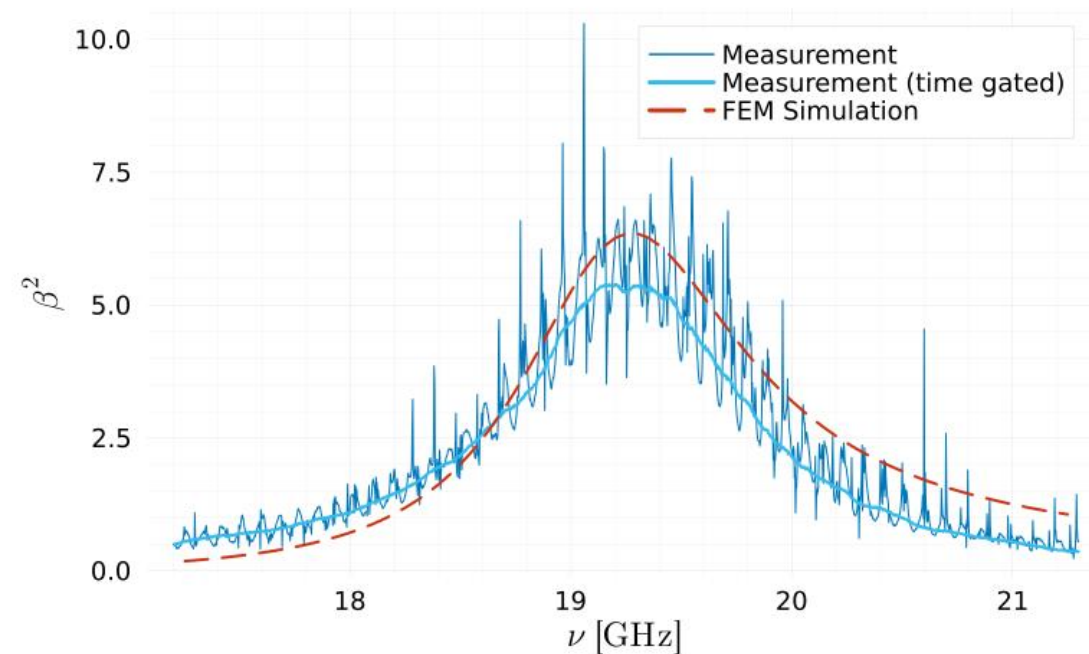
Boost factor determination

Additional setup to determine β^2 by direct measurement of the field



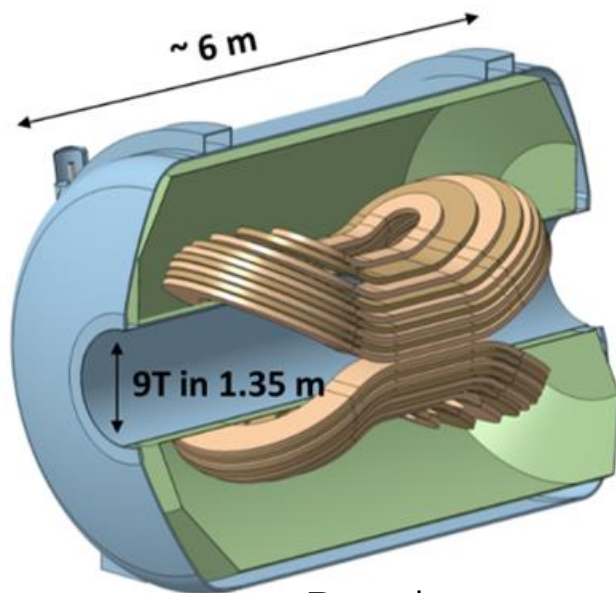
Before: Only data-tuned simulations

Now: measurement also possible via bead-pull method



J. Egge (MADMAX): "Reciprocity approach"
<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1475-7516/2023/04/064>

MADMAX magnet update



Development
in innovation
partnership

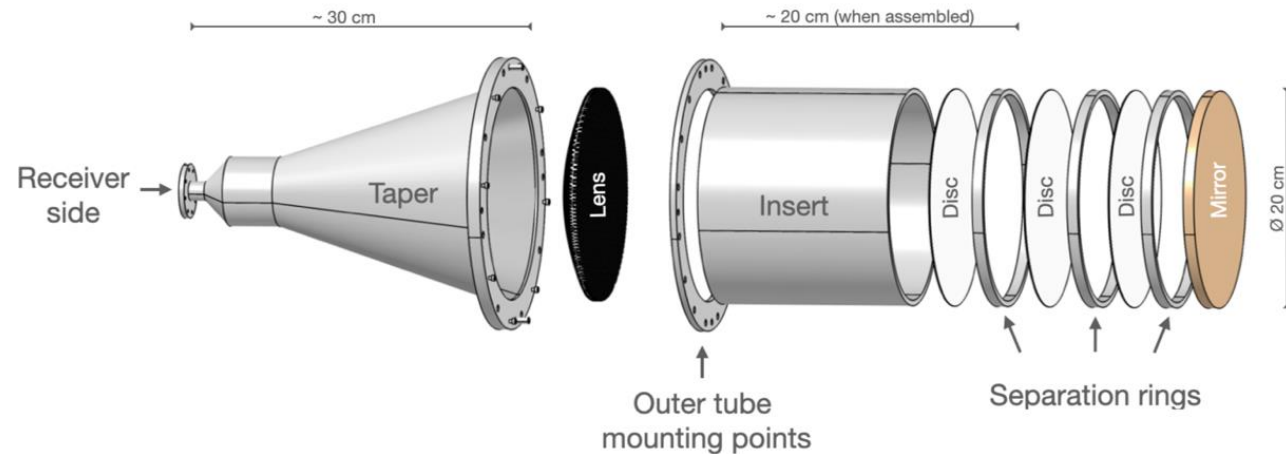


- Dipole Magnet most critical item for full-size MADMAX
- **Cable in conduit conductor (CICC) with a copper matrix**
→ **production is feasible**
- Quench propagation velocity was measured in dedicated setup
→ **Main project risk mitigated:** Quench propagation according to requirements for safe operation

C. Lorin et. al

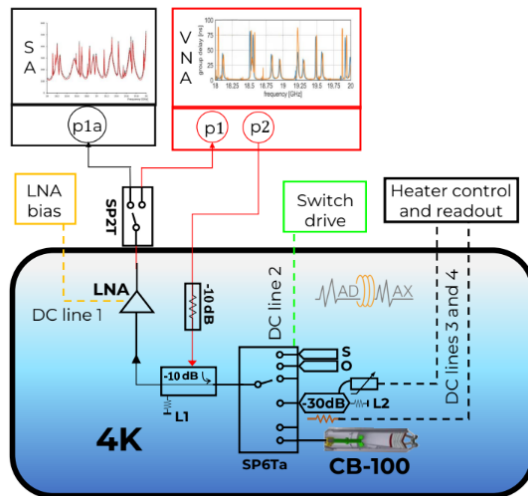
IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity vol. 33 Issue 7 (2023) 1-11

Next steps



Next prototype: CB-200

Gain in sensitivity of $\sim 40\%$



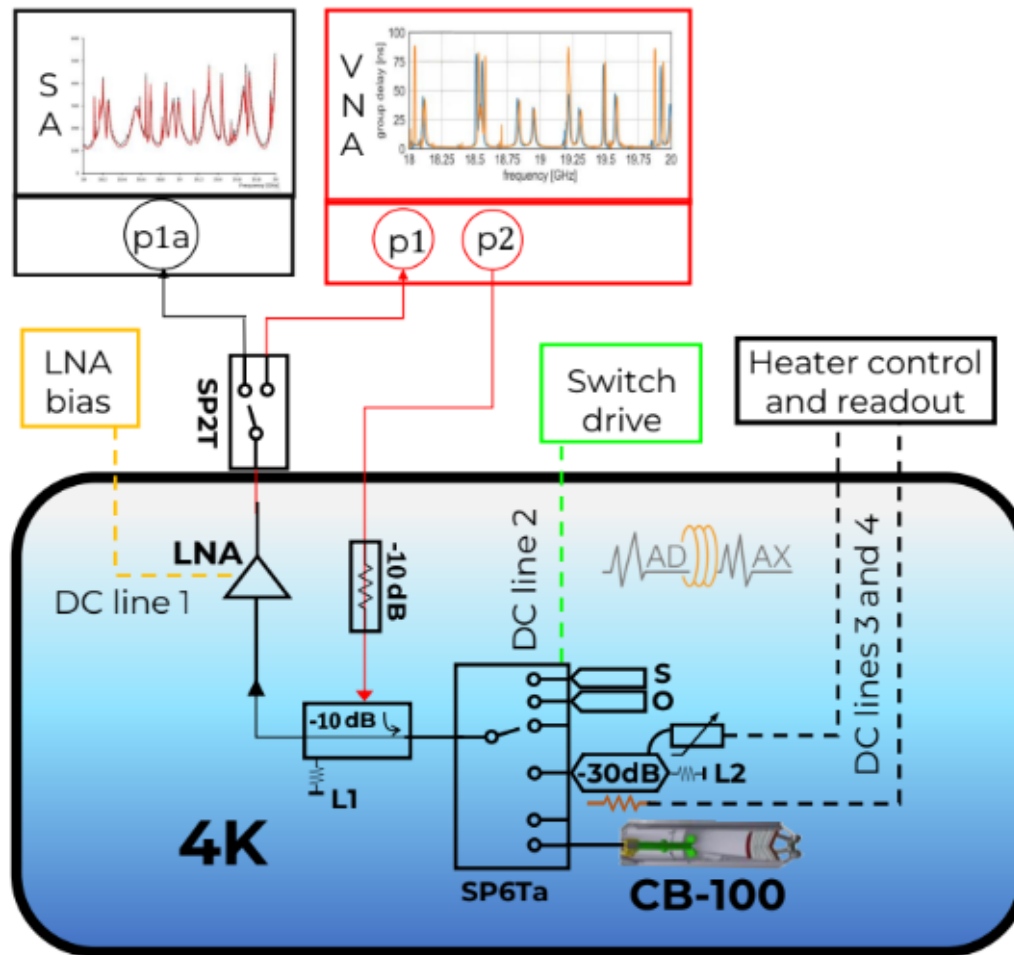
Cold (4K) run with CB-100

Gain in sensitivity of ~ 1 order of magnitude

For more information see poster

“Towards a cryogenic calibration of a dielectric haloscope for direct dark matter detection” – Juan PA M.

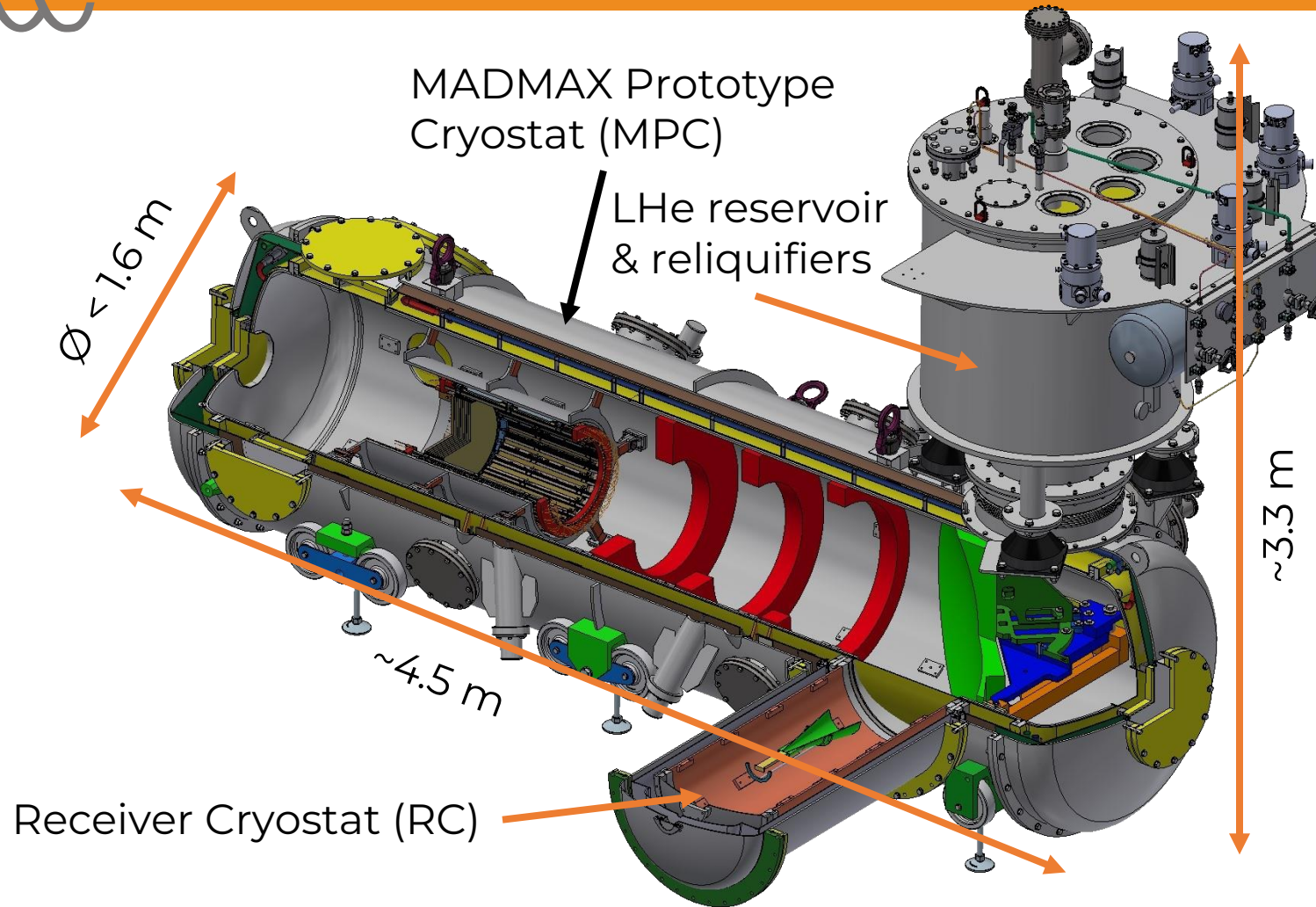
Cold operation idea



Single thermal cycle semi-automatic calibration.

Maximizes stability and reproducibility of our measurements

Plans for 2024-2025



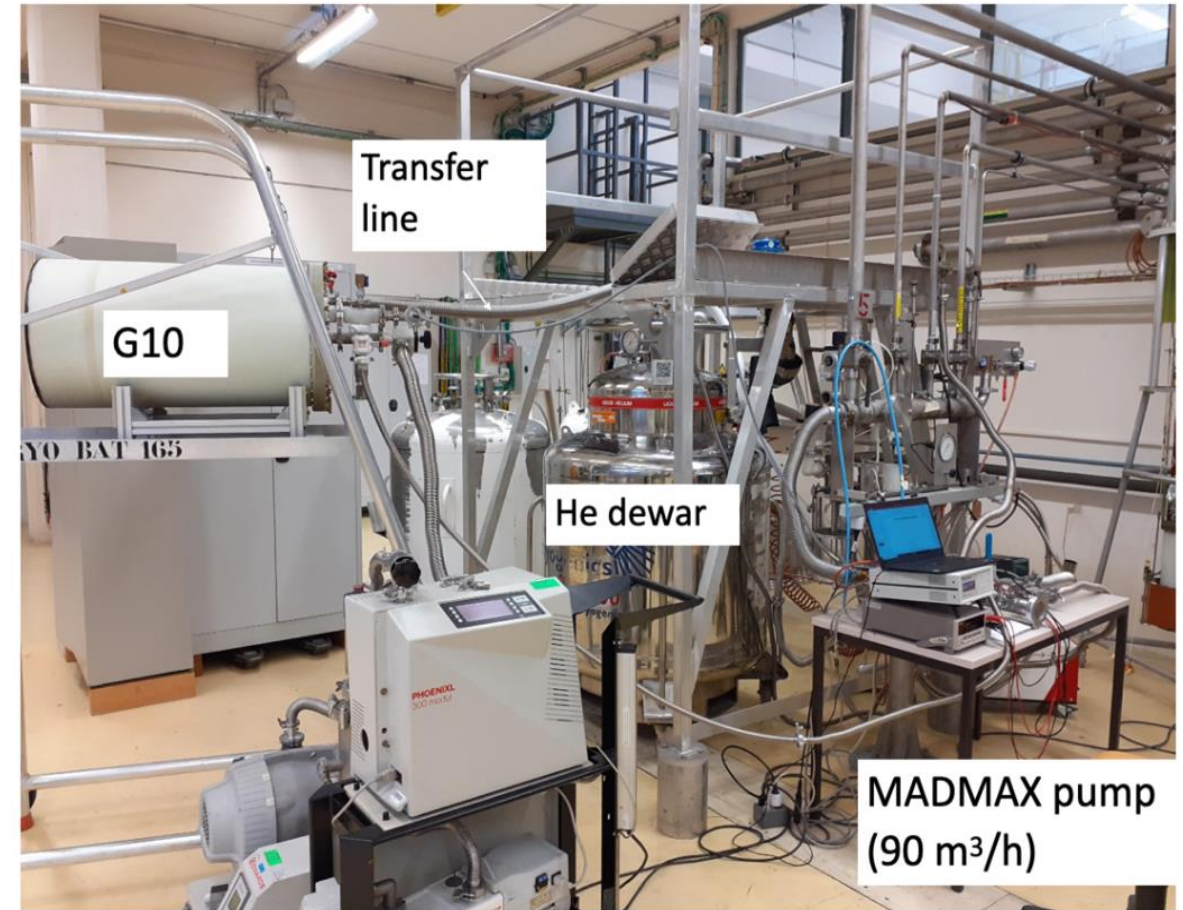
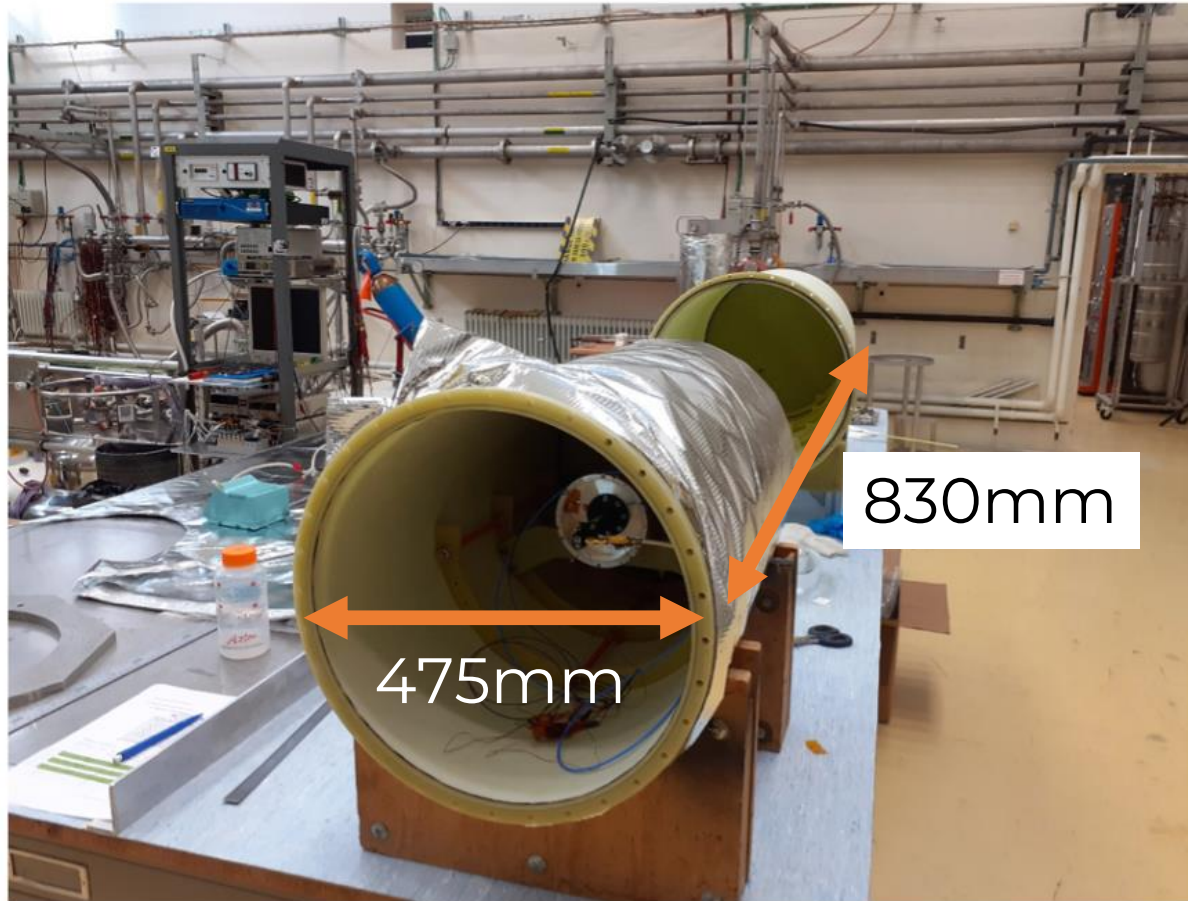
Prototype cryostat

- Delivery expected beginning of 2024
- Commissioning site: Hamburg
- Planned ALP search at CERN in 2025



G10 cryostat

Tested at
CERN cryolab



Stability reached: 24 hours at 10K



Summary

MADMAX will search for axions between 40-400 μeV

First runs with CB-100 at 300K done; data analysis ongoing

Magnet feasibility confirmed

Prototype cryostat soon to be available

G10 cryostat tested and ready to use inside magnet

First cryogenic operation intended for 2024 at CERN

Upgrade of the prototype also planned for 2024