

# Solar axion search with TES microcalorimeters and an iron-57 absorber

Tomonori Ikeda (ikedat@post.kek.jp)  
High Energy Accelerator Research Organization

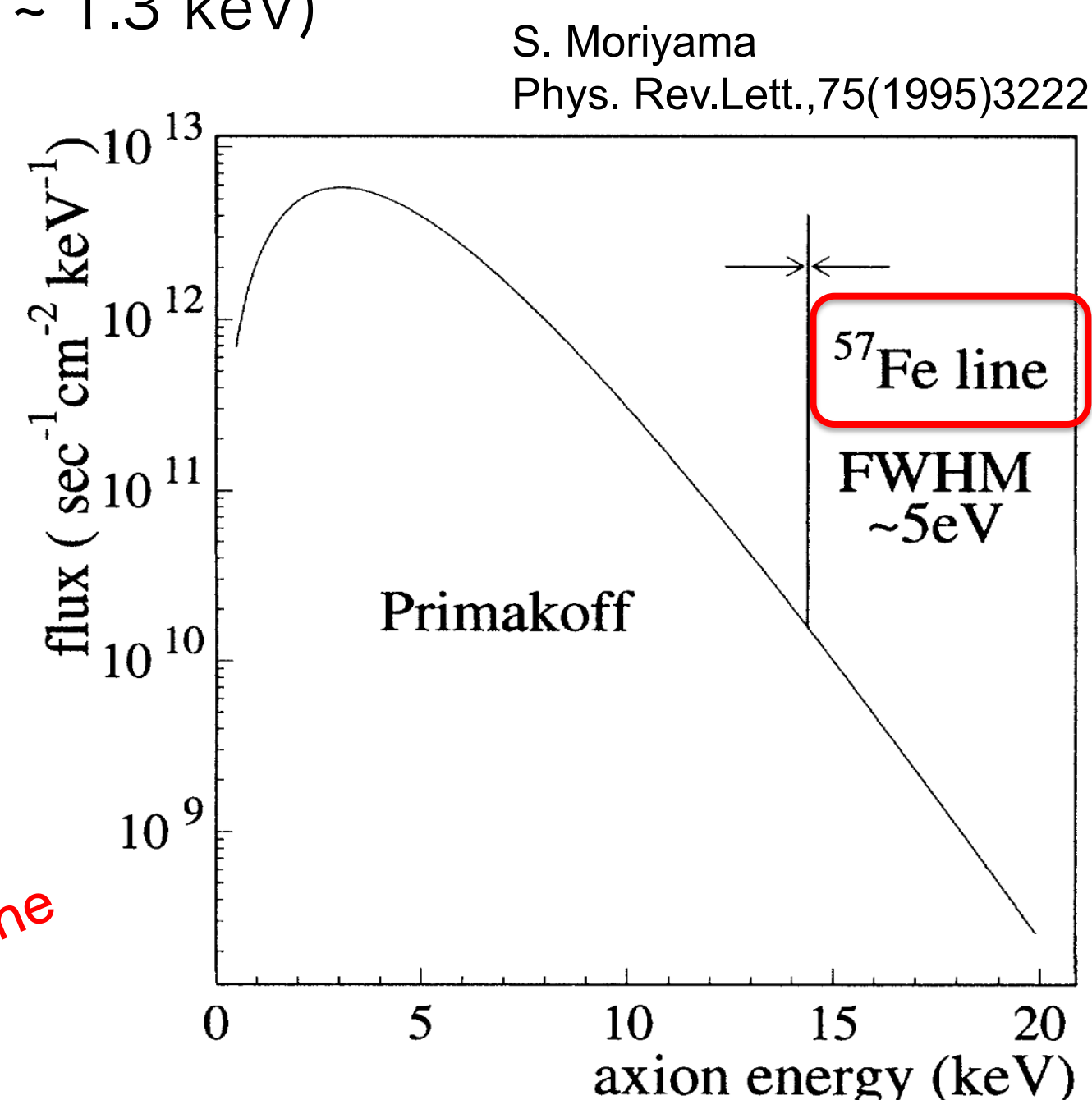
Yuta Yagi, Tasuku Hayashi, Keita Tanaka, Ryo Ota, Mikiko Saito, Takayuki Homma, Nao Yoshida, Fuminori Hirayama, Akira Sao, Takahiro Kikuchi, Satoshi Kohjiro, Yuki Nakashima, Noriko Y. Yamasaki, and Kazuhisa Mitsuda

## 1. Solar Axion search

- ✓ Axion can solve the strong CP-problem
- ✓ Axion can be a part of dark matter
  - Axion search is a well-motivated experiment in both particle physics and astrophysics field

- ✓ Sun is a good source of axion ( $kT \sim 1.3$  keV)

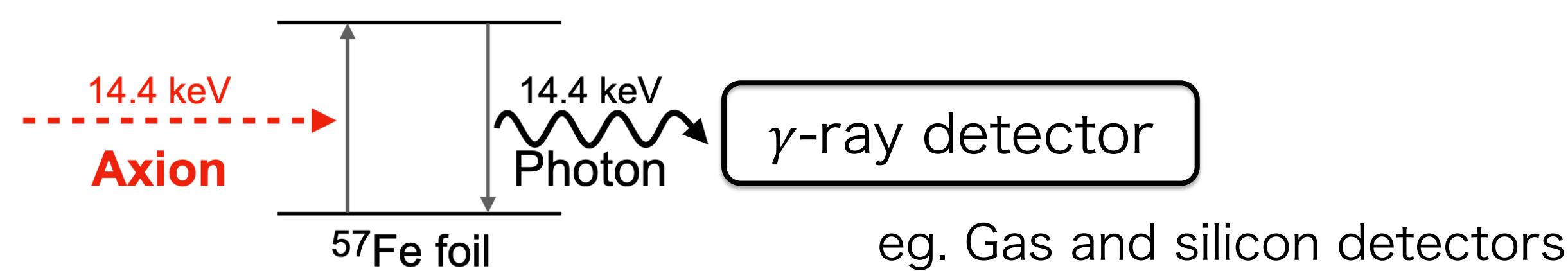
- $\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma\gamma} = -\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{4} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$   
→ Primakoff effect  
continuum
- $\mathcal{L}_{aee} = C_e \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a} \bar{f}_e \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu f_e$   
→ Compton scattering  
→ Bremsstrahlung  
continuum
- $\mathcal{L}_{aee} = \sum_{N=p,n} \frac{g_{aN}}{2m_N} \bar{N} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 N \partial_\mu a$   
→ M1 transition in a nucleus  
Line



- Line spectrum from  $^{57}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^7\text{Li}$ ,  $^{83}\text{Kr}$  and  $^{169}\text{Tm}$  are characteristic signals from solar axions

## 2. Principle of Detection

- ✓ Induce an inverse reaction at the laboratory

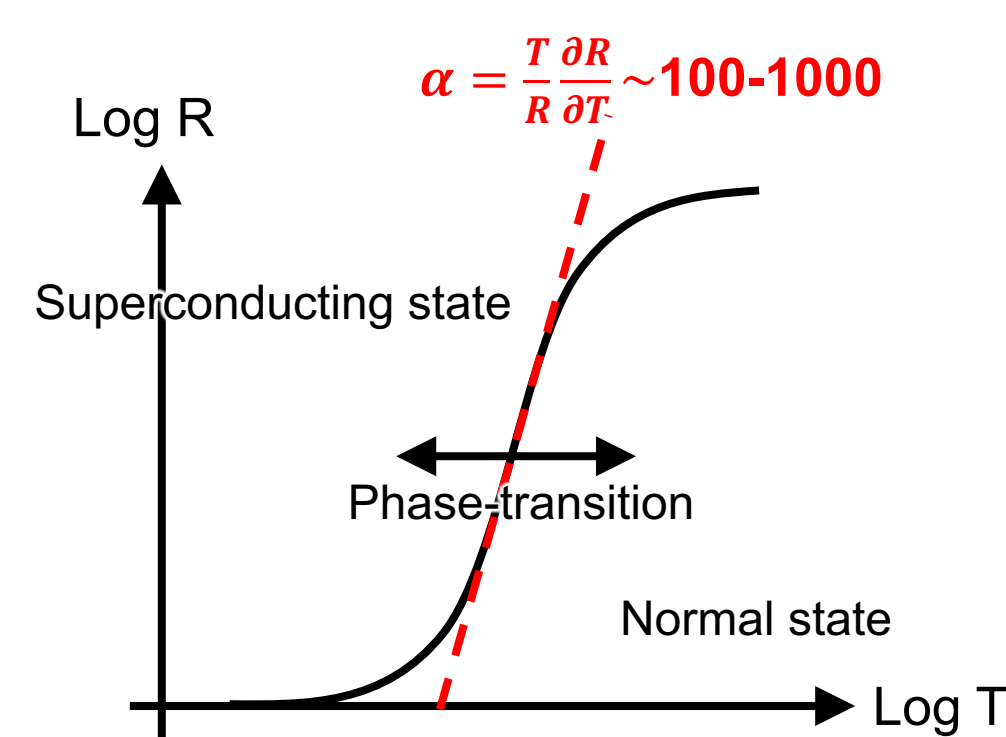
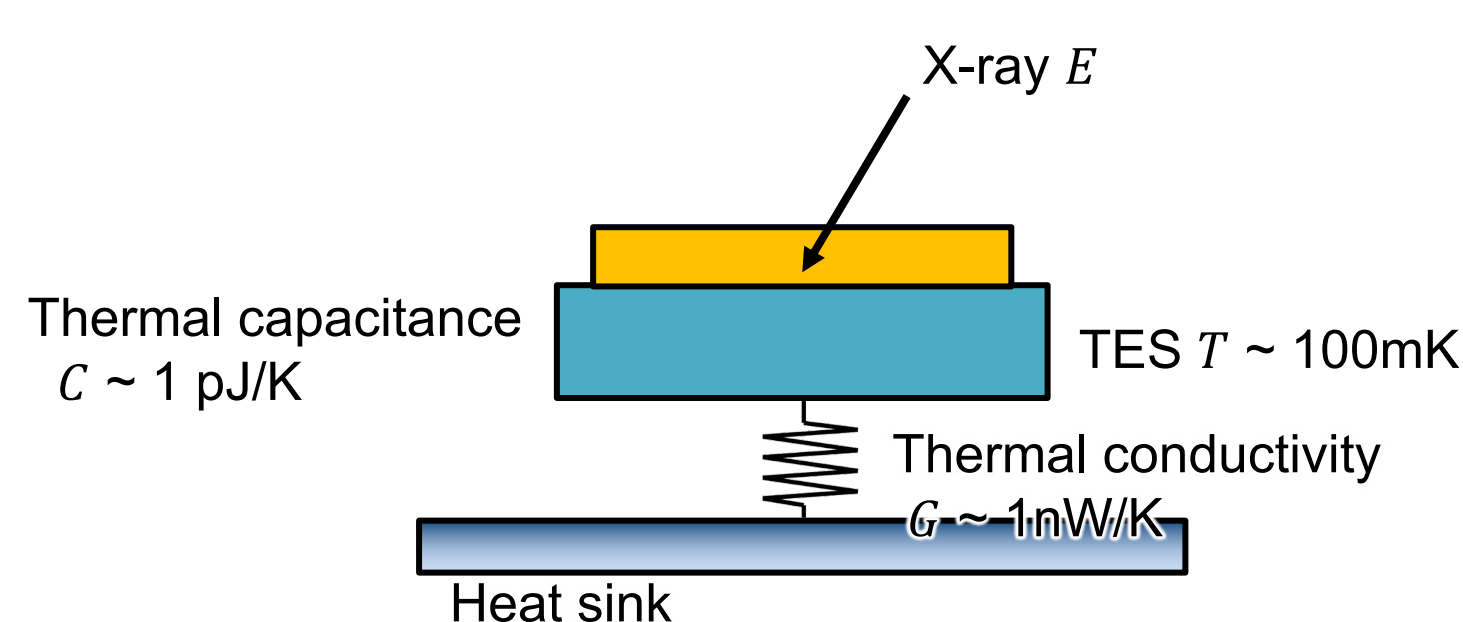


- ✓ Catching the mono-energy  $\gamma$ -ray using detectors with a **high-energy resolution**
- ✓ We can investigate the interaction term of **axion-nucleon coupling independently**

- But...
- Branching ratio emitting  $\gamma$ -rays of 14.4 keV:  $\sim 10\%$ 
    - 90% convert to Auger electron or lower energy X-ray
  - Self-absorption by an Iron foil:  $\sim 80\%$   
→ Overall efficiency, including detector acceptance: only **1%** (T. Namba, 2007) or **9%** (A. V. Derbin, et al., 2011)

## 3. TES microcalorimeter

- ◆ Transition Edge Sensor (TES)

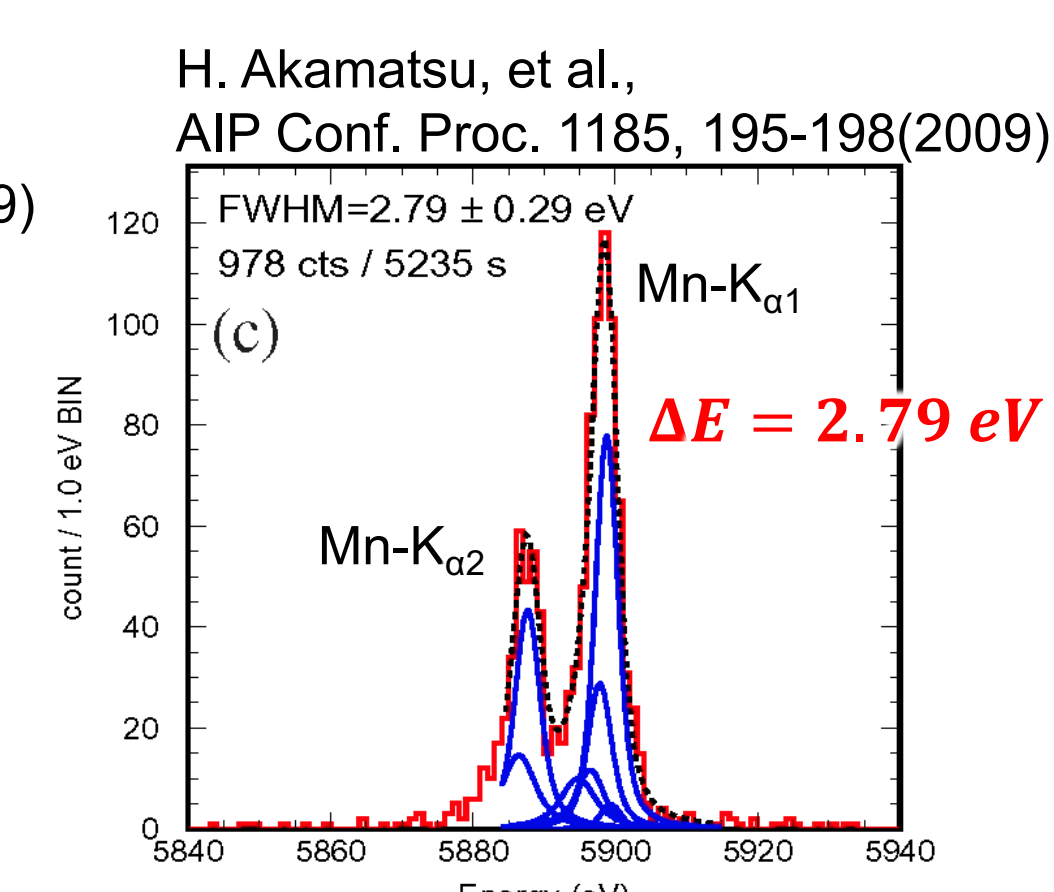


- TES, which consists of a superconducting film, is operated in the narrow temperature region between the normal and superconducting state
- The logarithmic sensitivity of a superconducting transition  $\alpha$  can be **two orders of magnitude more sensitive** than that of semiconductor thermistors

- Energy resolution

$$\Delta E \propto \sqrt{\frac{k_B T^2 C}{\alpha}}$$

$\alpha = \frac{T}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial T}$ : dimensionless sensitivity  
C: thermal capacitance  
T: temperature



## 4. Design using iron-57 absorbers

- ✓ TES and iron converter/absorber are integrated

- **More than 70% efficiency is expected**

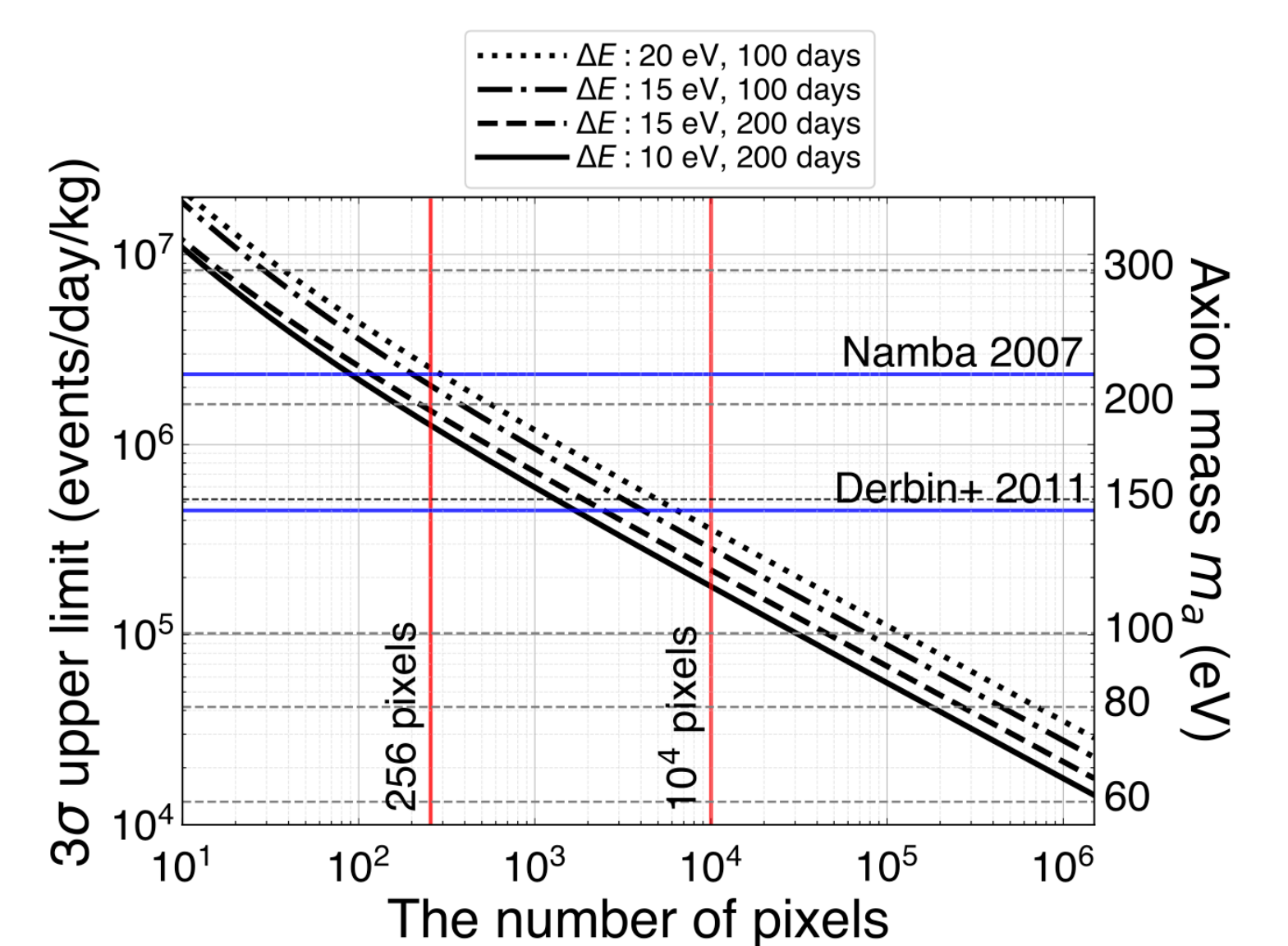
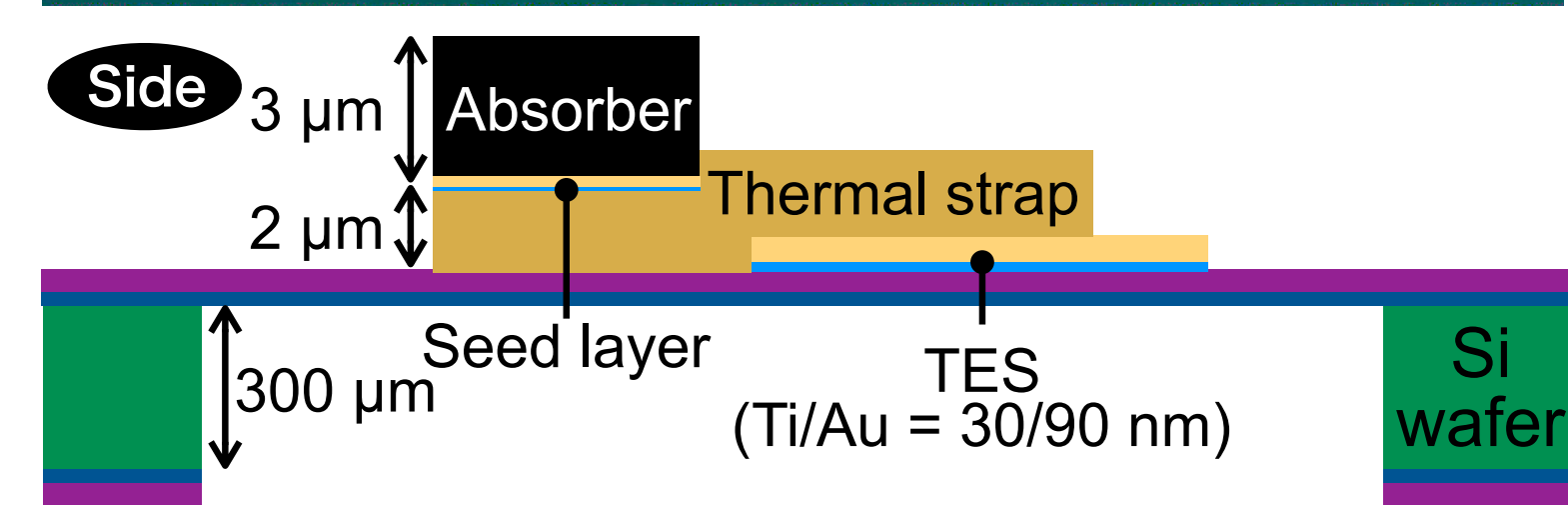
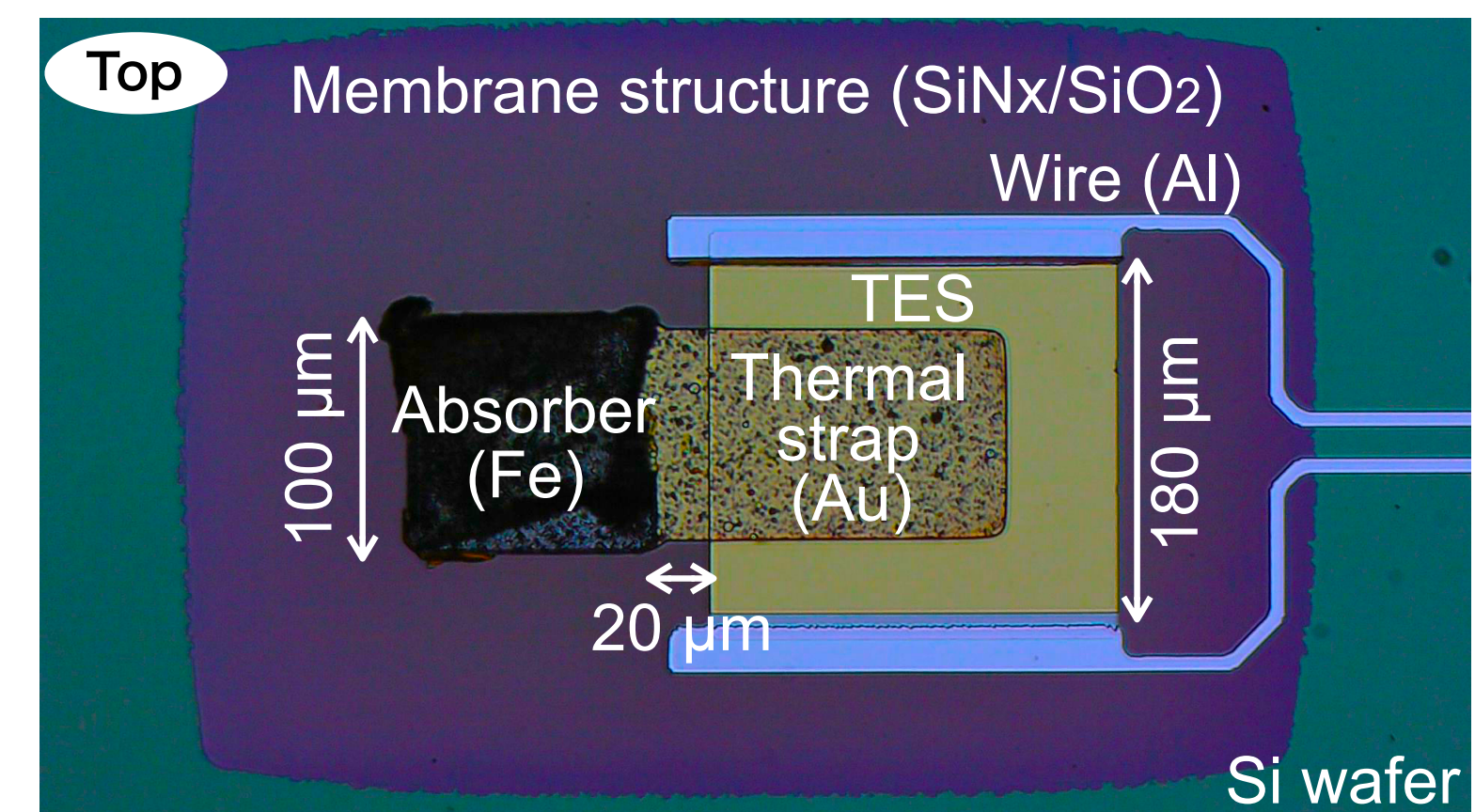
- ✓ The ferromagnetization of iron degrades on the spectroscopic performance

- Place the absorber at an optimized distance from the TES and connect it with a thermal strap

- Succeeded in the operation of the TES microcalorimeter under iron magnetization for the first time (Y. Yagi, et al., 2023)

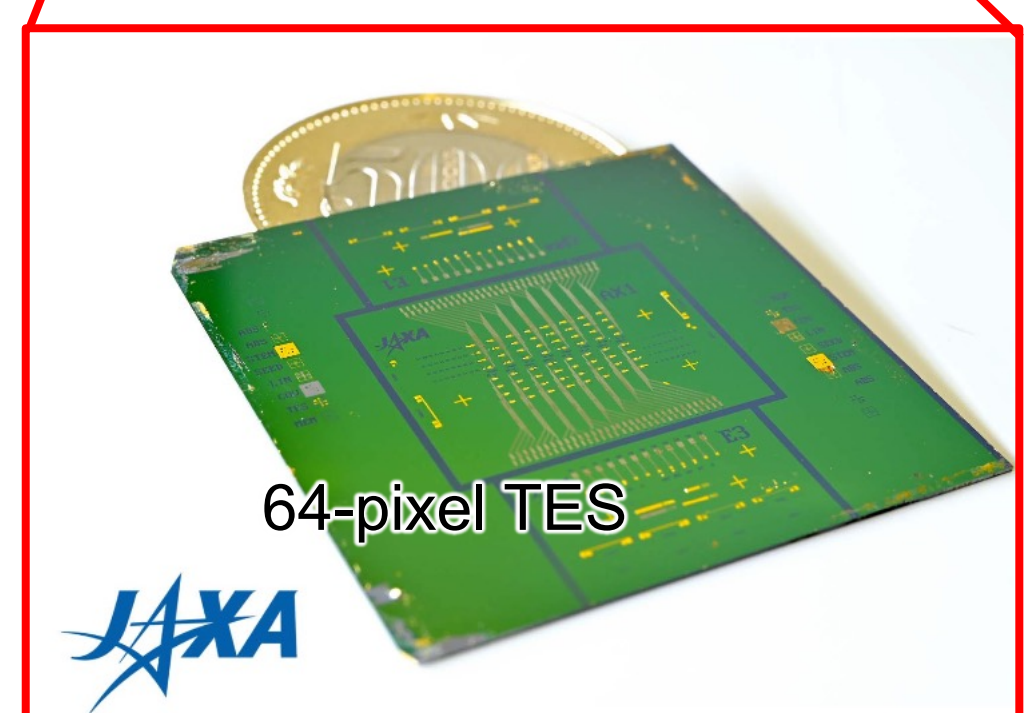
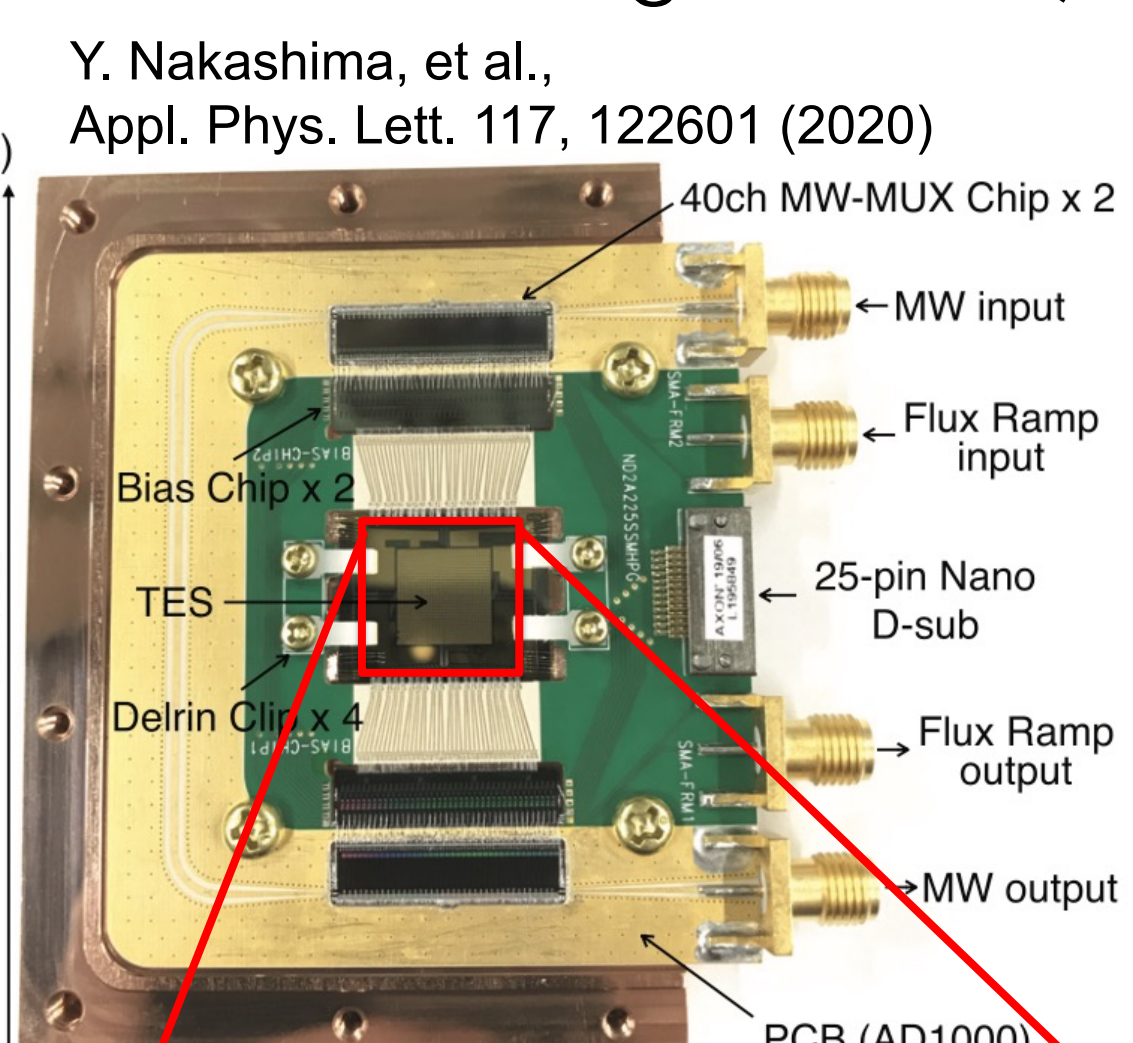
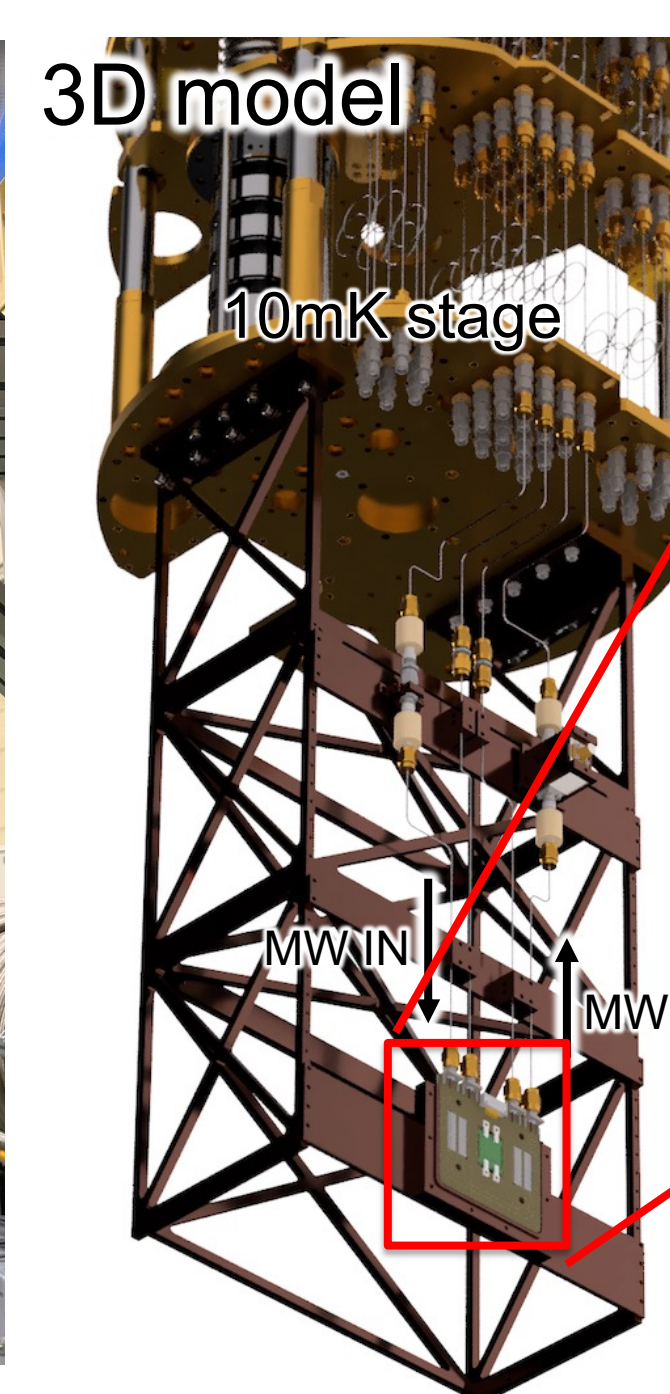
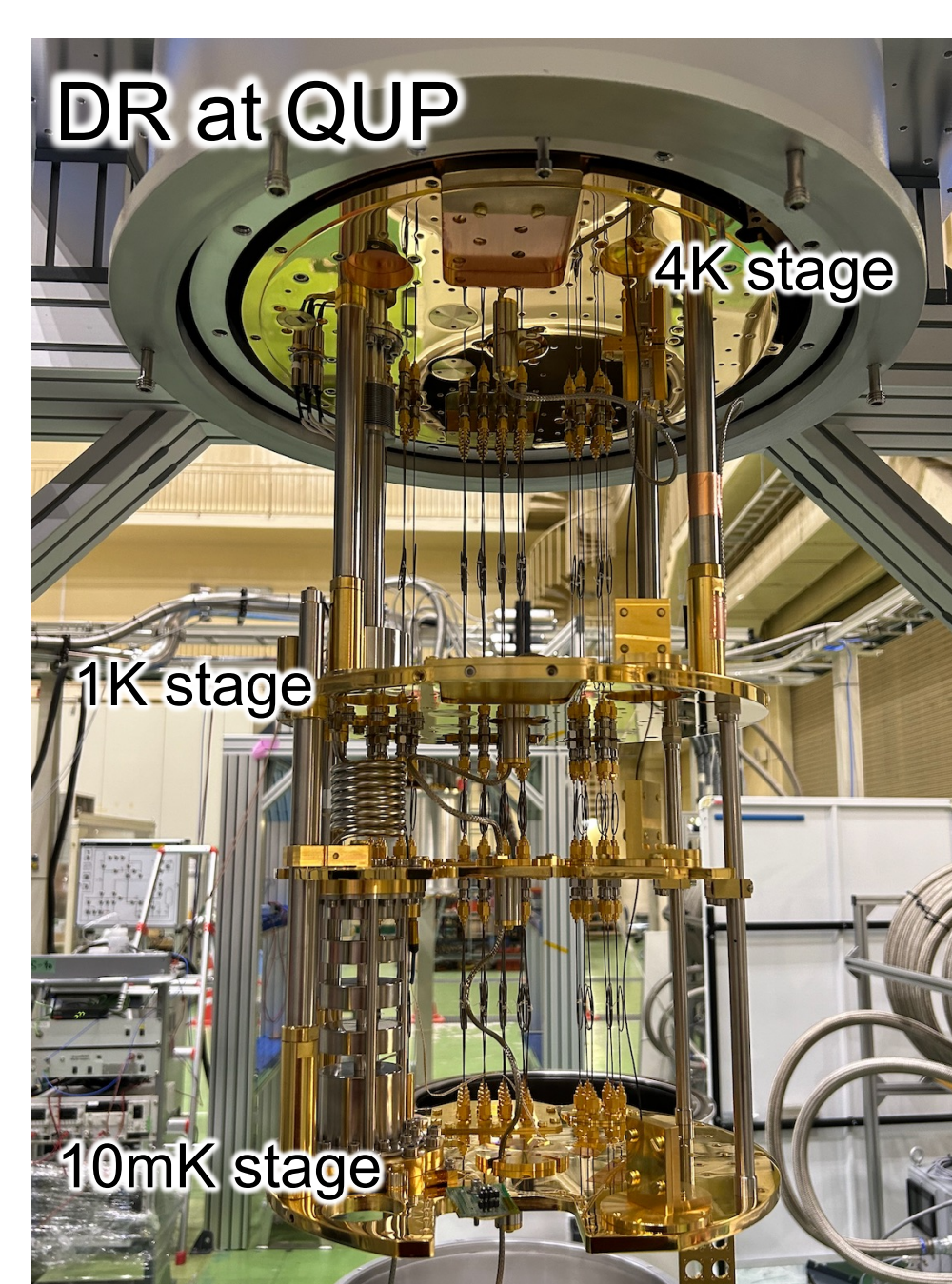
- ✓ The first science run on the ground was done in 2024

- Please wait for the publication
- Sensitivity was dominated by the photon limit
- The next step is to increase the target mass (need to multi-pixel readout)



## 5. Development of 64-pixel TES array

- ✓ We are planning to install a **64-pixel TES array** into the dilution refrigerator at QUP (High Energy Accelerator Research Organization)



- ✓ Fabrication of a 64-pixel TES array was already done (Y. Yagi, et al, 2023)
- ✓ The microwave SQUID multiplexer (**MW-Mux**) can multiplex 40 TESs per chip (Y. Nakashima, et al., 2020)

## 6. Conclusion

- ✓ Detection of the 14.4 keV line signal using TES calorimeter is a promising way to investigate the solar axion
- ✓ Key components of the experiment (iron absorber and MW-Mux) were already developed
- ✓ We are developing a 64-pixel TES array for solar axion search at QUP