Quantum Measurement for Axion Dark Matter Searches

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Introduction to QCD axions

- Originally motivated as a solution to strong CP problem (Peccei, Quinn, Weinberg, Wilczek)
 - U(1)_{PQ} symmetry introduced to conserve CP in QCD
 - QCD axion: pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone boson introduced when breaking symmetry
- QCD axions have feeble couplings to photons, nucleons, and electrons
 -> natural DM candidate
- Sikivie, 1983 and 1985: cavity haloscope to search for QCD axion DM
 - Resonant enhancement often key for searches

The grand challenge: QIS-enabled probes of axion dark matter



- New theoretical understanding of QCD axions has motivated the entire peVeV mass range
- Rapid growth in quantum information science (QIS) has birthed new techniques with unprecedented sensitivity
- Community effort over the next 20 years to use these techniques for a comprehensive probe of QCD axion dark matter

SQL for electromagnetism

- A generic E&M signal has sine and cosine components which do not commute.
- Heisenberg uncertainty principle: we cannot measure both perfectly, so an amplifier must add noise
- "Standard quantum limit" achieved when both components measured as well as possible, saturating Heisenberg
- Equivalent to one photon of noise



QCD axion band spans two regions for SQL evasion: smaller-than-human and larger-than-human scale



300 MHz ~ human scale ~ dilution refrigerator temperature



- Top ~40% of QCD axion band
- Squeezing, state swapping, photon counting, Fock state engineering...
- ADMX, HAYSTAC, BREAD, MADMAX, etc.

HAYSTAC: squeezing to accelerate axion search

- May evade SQL by measuring one quadrature with lower noise, while increasing noise in the other quadrature
- Squeezing on GHz resonators in vacuum states demonstrated in QCD axion search by HAYSTAC





K. Backes et al, *Nature* (2021), figure courtesy of Karl van Bibber of HAYSTAC collaboration



- Bottom ~60% of QCD axion band
- Photon counting of resonator thermal state not advantageous
- DMRadio, CASPEr-Electric, etc



RF Quantum Upconverters: Analogous to optomechanical systems LIGO: Axion detector with RQU:



Exploit mature microwave quantum technologies and mimic existing optomechanical protocols to enhance sensitivity in DMRadio at kHz-MHz frequencies.

Same Hamiltonian for both systems (to first order in coupling)

$$\begin{split} \widehat{\mathbf{H}} &= \hbar \omega_a \left(\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} + 1/2 \right) + \hbar \omega_b \left(\hat{b}^{\dagger} \hat{b} + 1/2 \right) + \widehat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{INT}} \\ & \widehat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{INT}} = -\hbar g_0 \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} \left(\hat{b} + \hat{b}^{\dagger} \right) \end{split}$$

First RQUs fabricated!

Josephson junction



Phase-sensitive amplification with the RQU

- Backaction evasion (BAE): reduce backaction in one quadrature at expense of increased backaction in the other.
- Demonstrated first step toward realizing BAE: phase-sensitive amplification with amplitude modulated drive (Clerk et al, NJP, 2008)
 - Fit to ~50 dB extinction ratio
 - Robustly measure >30 dB
- Will be testing protocols in DMRadio-50L



S. Kuenstner et al *arXiv:2210.05576* (2022)

Princeton Axion Search (PXS): probing 200-500 MHz QCD axions

- Supported by Simons Foundation, in collaboration with DOE PPPL
- Addressing critical transitional mass range between DMRadio program and cavity haloscopes (ADMX, HAYSTAC, etc) ν_a [Hz]







- Exciting convergence of quantum measurement technologies and axion dark matter detection, promising breakthrough capabilities in fundamental physics.
- Different approaches being tailored to the different mass/frequency ranges.