



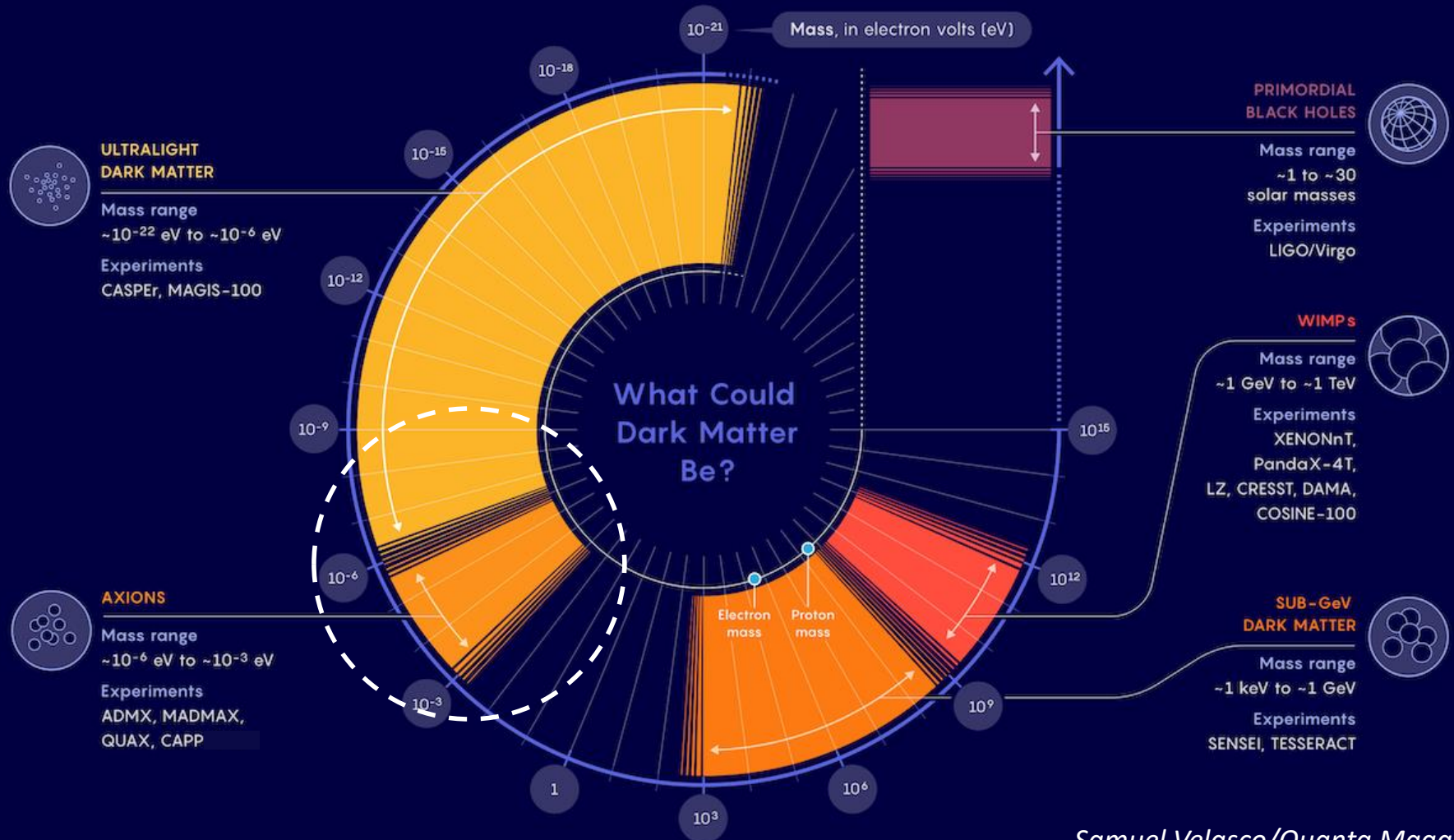
Axion Haloscope Searches

Light Dark World 2024
August 12, 2024 KAIST

SungWoo YOUN
Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research (CAPP)
Institute for Basic Science (IBS)



Dark matter business expanding





Axion dark matter

Strong CP problem

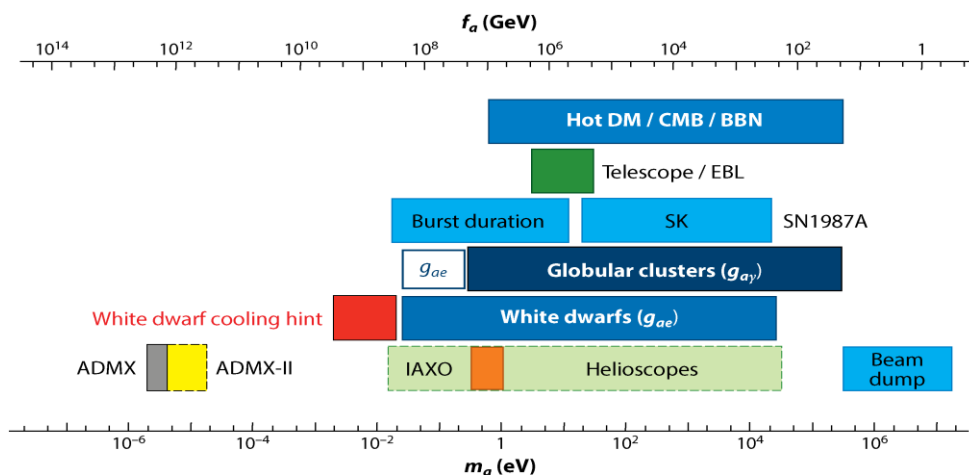
- PQ mechanism (1977)
 - $U(1)$ global symmetry and scalar field
 - SSB \Rightarrow axion field (1978)

• QCD axion: $m_a^2 f_a^2 \sim m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2$ (cf. ALP)

• Invisible axion (1979): $m_a \approx 10^{-6} \text{eV} \frac{10^{12} \text{ GeV}}{f_a}$

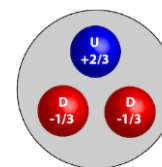
Cosmological implication

- Accounting for dark matter (1983)

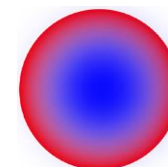


Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 65 485 (2016)

Absence of nEDM

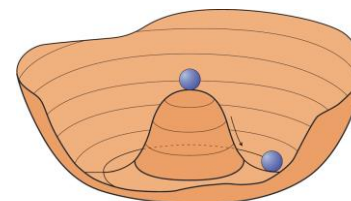


vs.



$$L_{QCD} \ni \theta \frac{\alpha_s}{32\pi} G\tilde{G} \Rightarrow \left[\theta - \frac{a(x)}{f_a} \right] \frac{\alpha_s}{32\pi} G\tilde{G}$$

Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking



Goldstone boson

$a(x) = \theta \times f_a$ at minimum





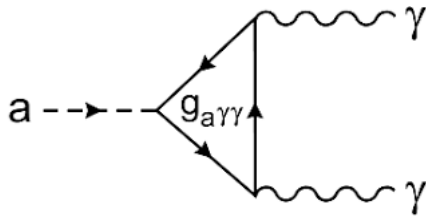
Axion models and detection



Axion coupling to SM

	Photons	Fermions	$nEDMs$
Hamiltonian	$g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$	$g_{aff} \nabla a \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}$	$g_{EDM} a \hat{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \mathbf{E}$
Observable	Photon	Spin precession	Oscillating EDM
Detection	Power spectrum, photon counter, ...	Magnetometer, NMR, ...	NMR, polarimeter, ...

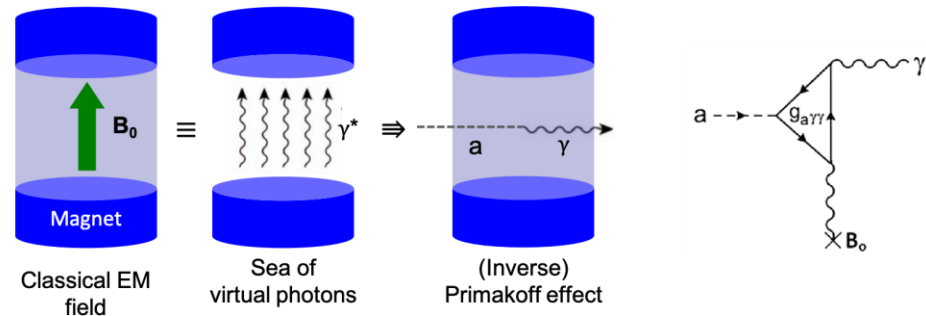
Axion models



PQWW	DFSZ	KSVZ
SM fermions		BSM fermions
2 Higgs	2 Higgs + singlet	Higgs + singlet
Standard ($f_a \sim v_{EW}$)	Invisible ($f_a \gg v_{EW}$)	
Ruled out	Benchmark	

Detection principle

- Sikivie effect (1983)
 - Macroscopic Primakoff



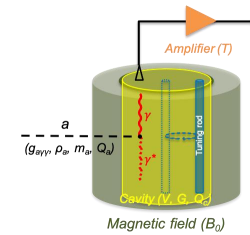
Search strategies

• Haloscope

- Dark matter *halo* in our galaxy

$$P_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 9 \times 10^{-23} W \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{0.36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{0.45 \frac{\text{GeV}}{cc}} \right) \left(\frac{f_a}{1.1 \text{ GHz}} \right) \left(\frac{B_0}{10.5 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{37 L} \right) \left(\frac{C}{0.6} \right) \left(\frac{Q_c}{10^5} \right)$$

~100 photons/sec

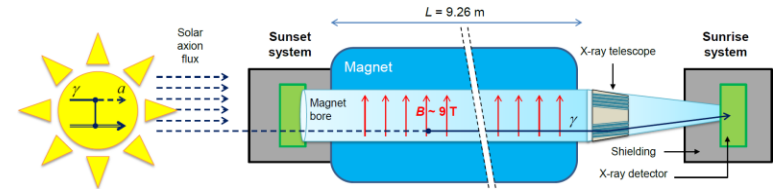


• Helioscope

- *Solar* axion

$$\mathcal{P}_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-17} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{B_0}{10 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{L}{10 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{2(1 - \cos qL)}{(qL)^2}$$

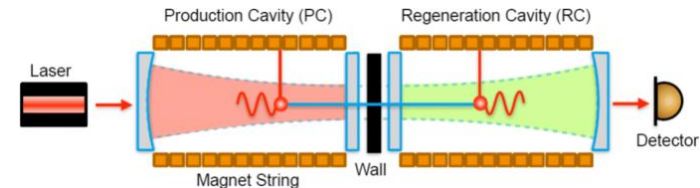
~10 photons/day



• Light shining through a wall

- Axion production at *lab*

$$\dot{N}_\gamma \approx 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{P_{\text{laser}}}{40 \text{ W}} \right) \left(\frac{BL}{560 \text{ Tm}} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{PC}}{5000} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{RC}}{40000} \right) \sim 1 \text{ photons/day}$$

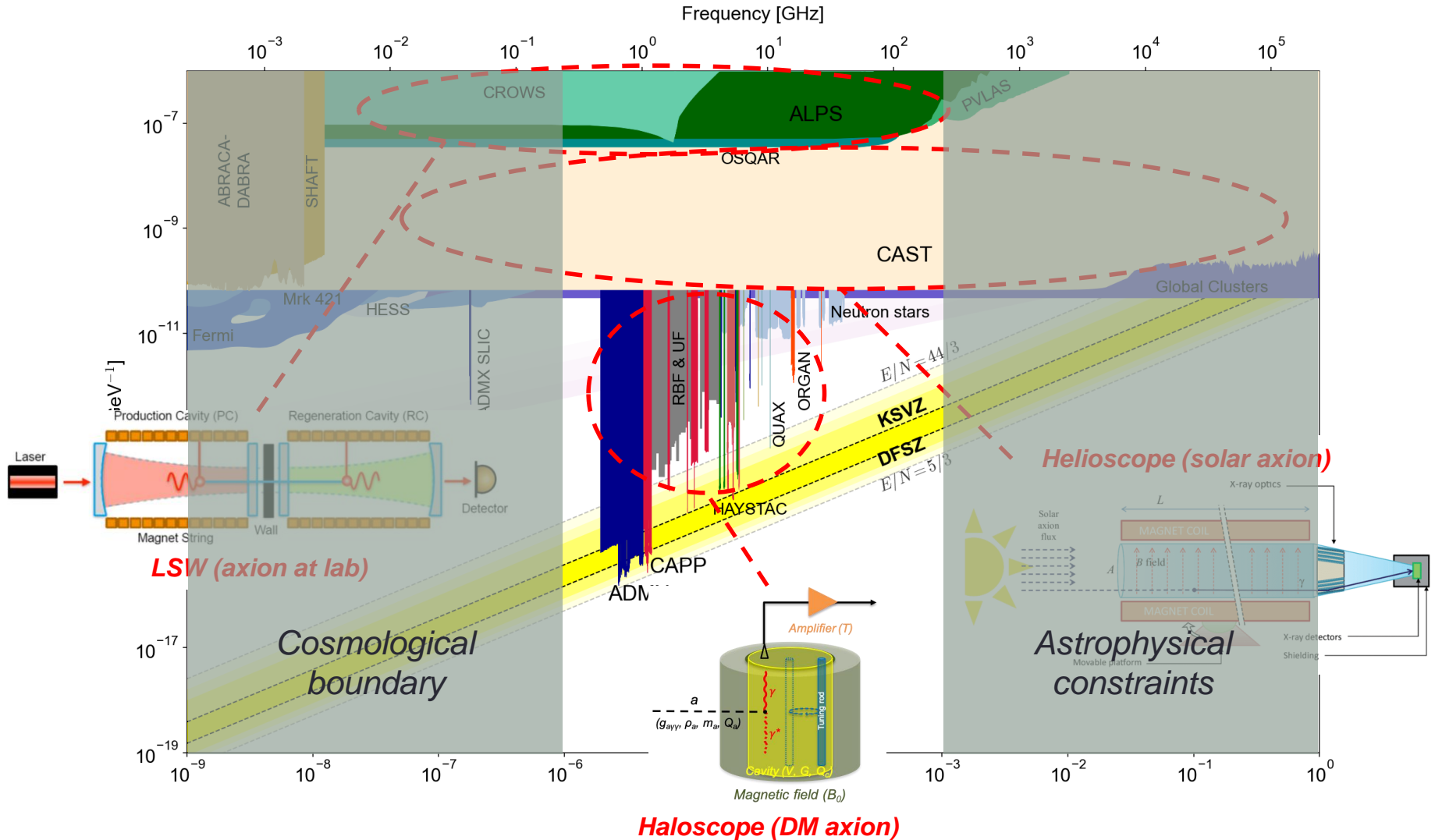




Axion searches



1 GHz = 4.2 μeV





Cavity haloscope

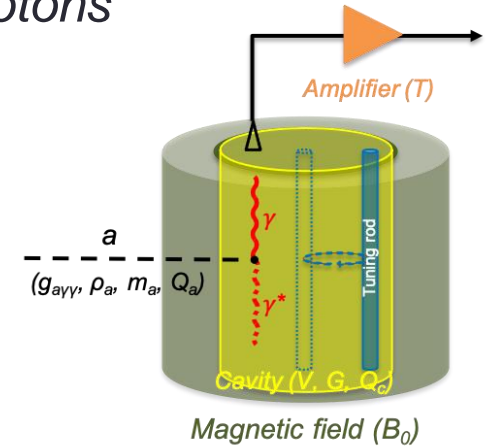


- *Most sensitive for DM axion search in μeV region*
 - *Resonant conversion of axions into microwave photons*
- *Axion-photon conversion power ($a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)*

$$P_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 9 \times 10^{-23} \text{ W} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{0.36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{0.45 \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{cc}}} \right) \left(\frac{f_a}{1.1 \text{ GHz}} \right)$$

(~120 photons/sec)

$$\times \left(\frac{B_0}{10.5 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{37 \text{ L}} \right) \left(\frac{C}{0.6} \right) \left(\frac{Q_c}{10^5} \right)$$



- *Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)*

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{P_{\text{signal}}}{P_{\text{noise}}} = \frac{1}{4 k_B (T_{\text{sys}}/0.2 \text{ K})} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{Q_a/10^6}}$$

System noise (in temperature)

$$T_{\text{sys}} = T_{\text{thr}} + T_{\text{add}}$$

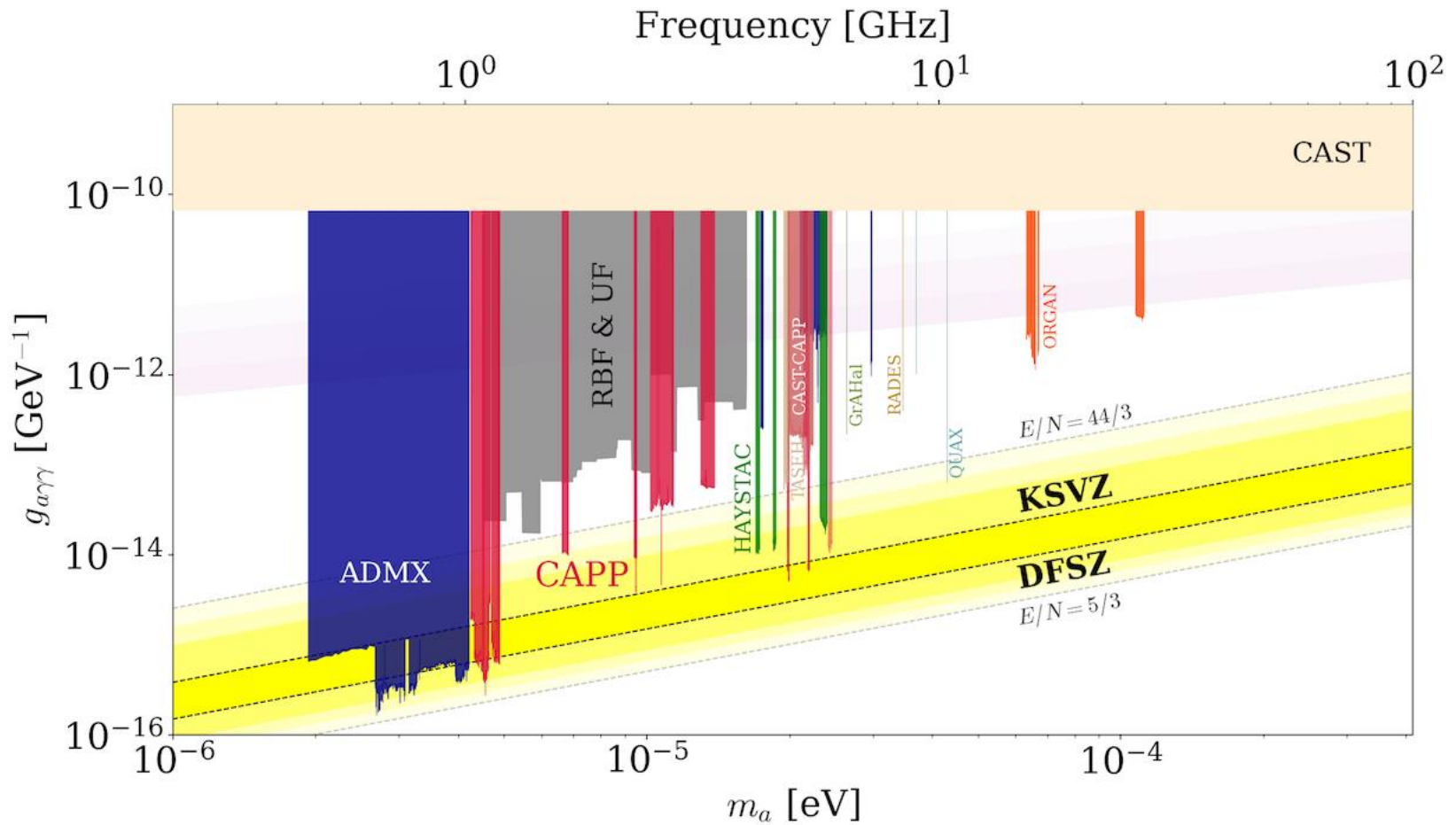
ex) $0.2 \text{ K} \sim 3 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W}$

- *Unknown mass \Rightarrow scanning rate (F.O.M.)*

$$\frac{df}{dt} \approx 2 \frac{\text{GHz}}{\text{year}} \left(\frac{5}{\text{SNR}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{0.2 \text{ K}}{T_{\text{sys}}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{P_{a\gamma\gamma}}{1 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{10^5}{Q_c} \right) \sim B_0^4 V^2 C^2 Q_c T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$

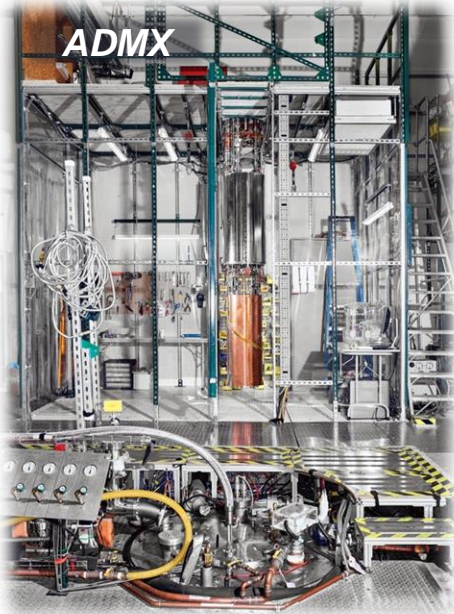


Haloscope searches



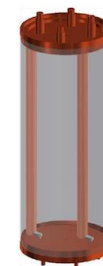
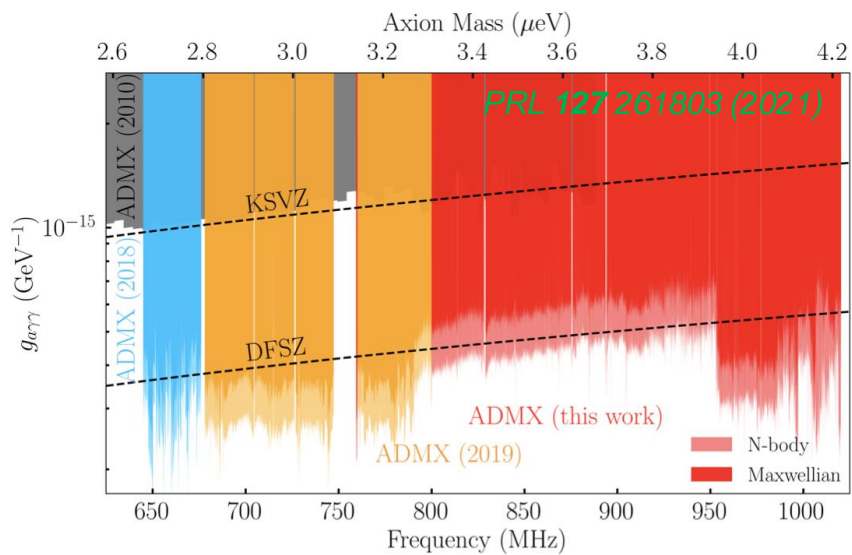


Cavity haloscopes





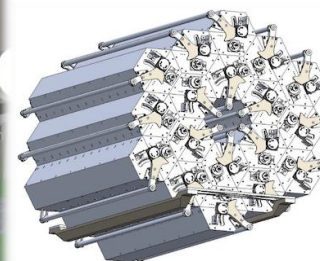
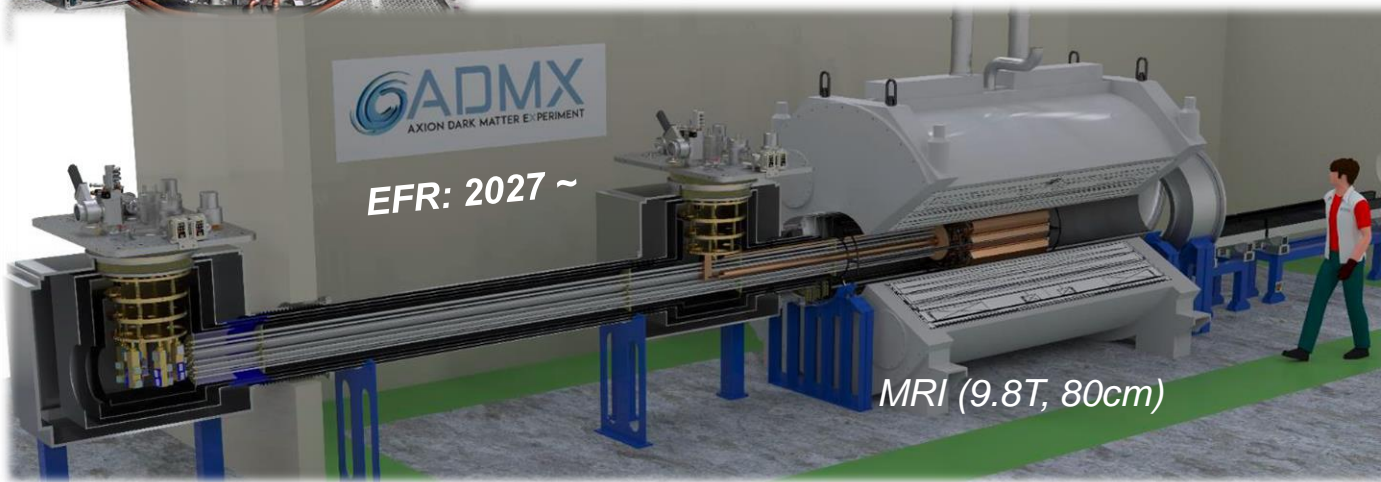
ADMX



Run 1A-C



Run 2



EFR



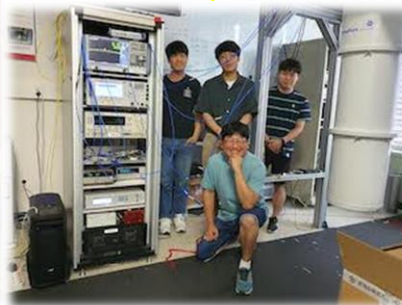
IBS-CAPP



CAPP-9T



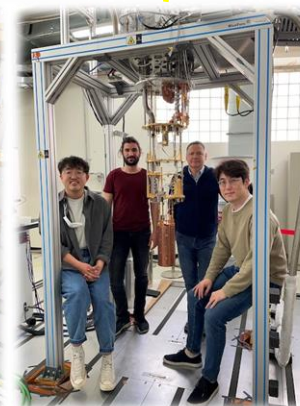
CAPP-12TB



CAPP-12T



CAPP-8T



CAPP-8TB

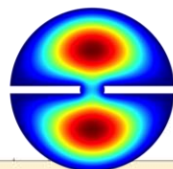


CAPP (I)

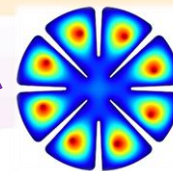
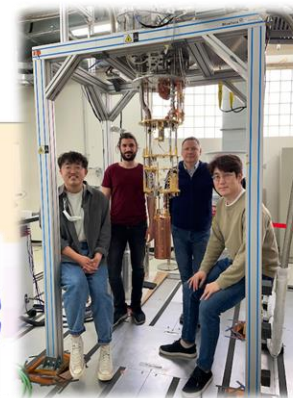
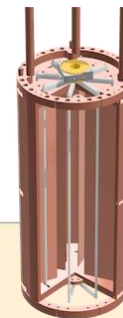


CAPP-9T (9T/127mm)

2-cell pizza (3.2 GHz)
PRL 125 221302 (2020)



Frequency [GHz]
 10^1

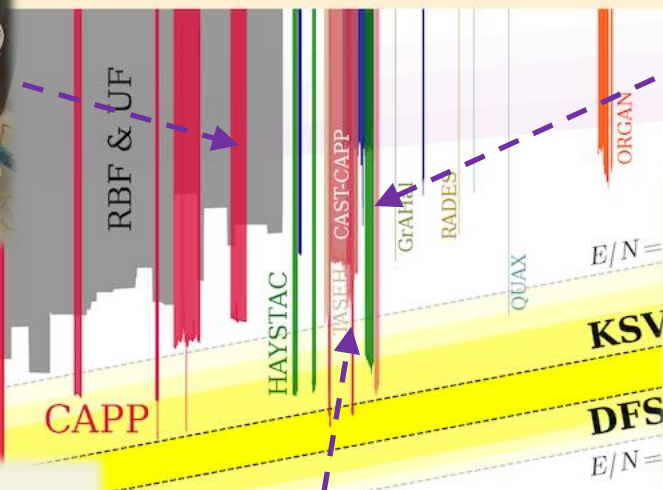
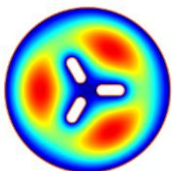


CAPP-8TB (8T/165mm)

8-cell + JPA
(5.9 GHz, 400 mK)
Near KSVZ sensitivity
Paper in preparation

CAPP-12T (12T/96m)

3-cell + JPA
(5.3 GHz, 400 mK)
KSVZ sensitivity
NM algorithm
arXiv:2312.11003 (PRL)



10^{-4}



CAPP (II)



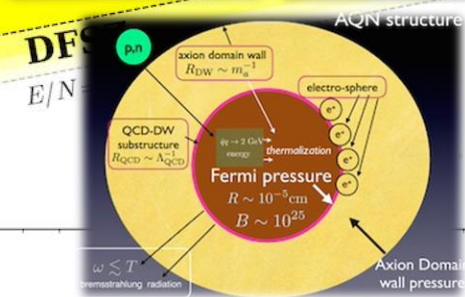
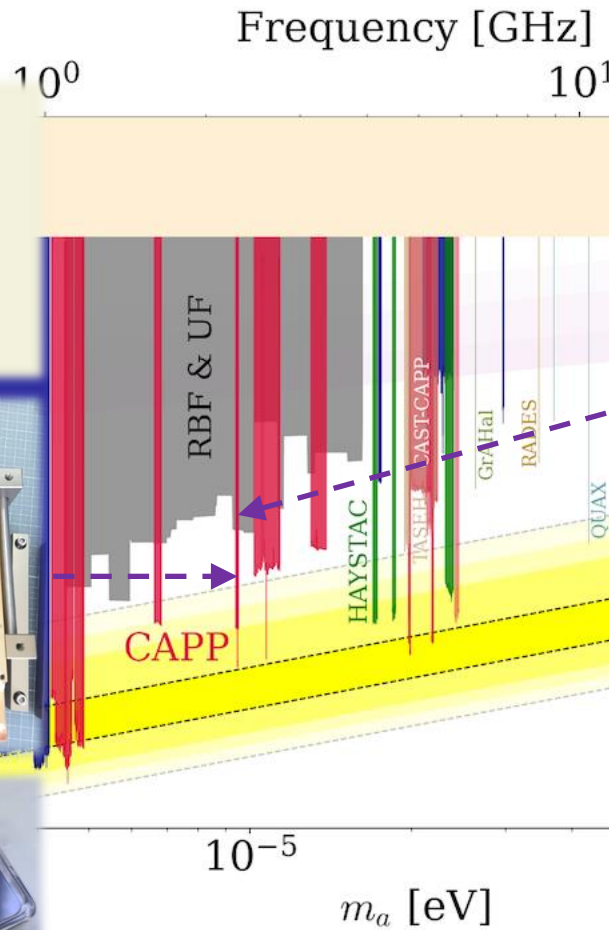
CAPP-8T (8T/125mm)

HTS SC cavity + JPA
(2.3 GHz, $Q \sim 0.5 M$)
KSVZ sensitivity
Paper in preparation



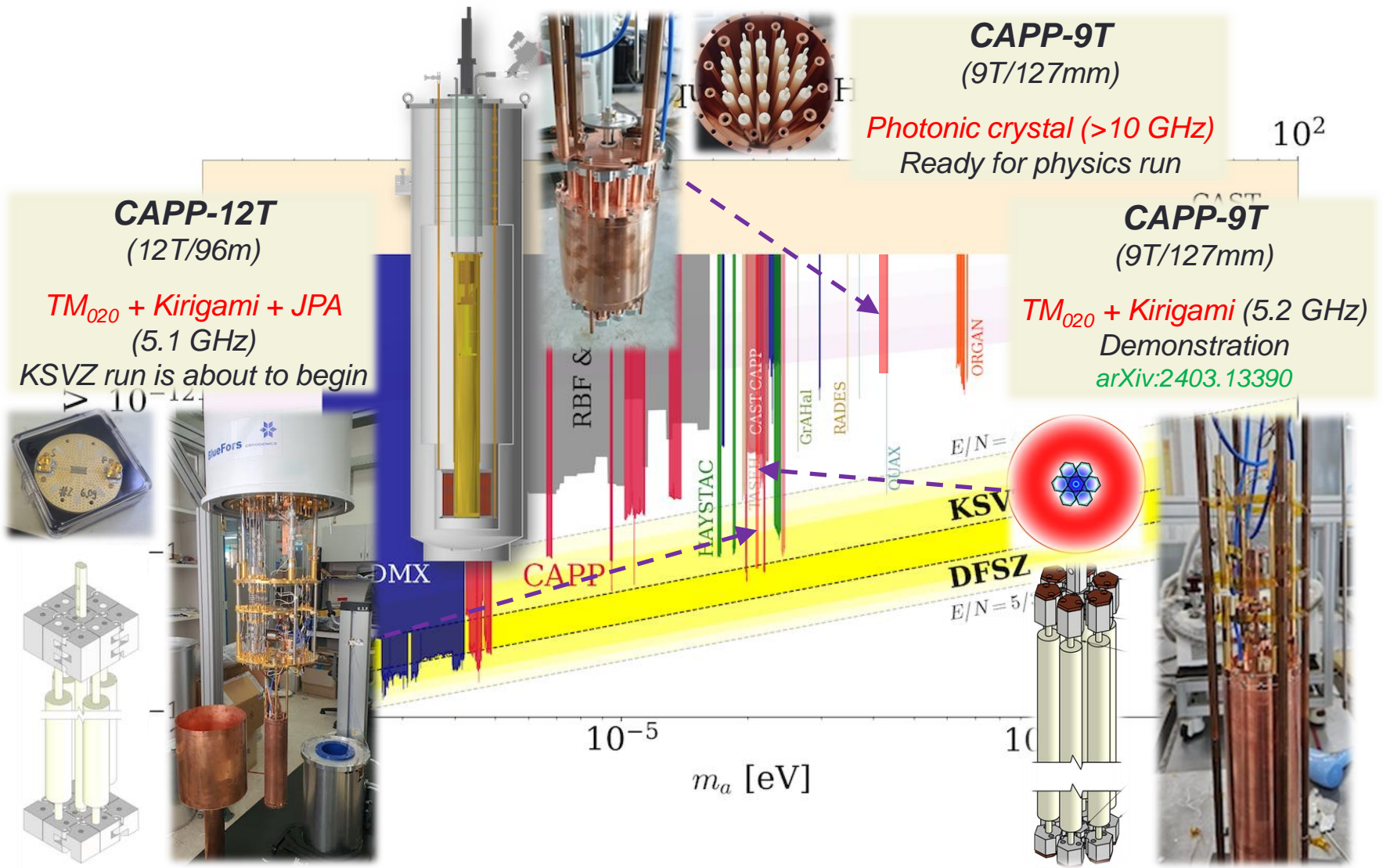
CAPP-8T (8T/125mm)

HTS SC cavity + JPA
(2.3 GHz, $Q \sim 3.5 M$)
AQN search
Paper in preparation



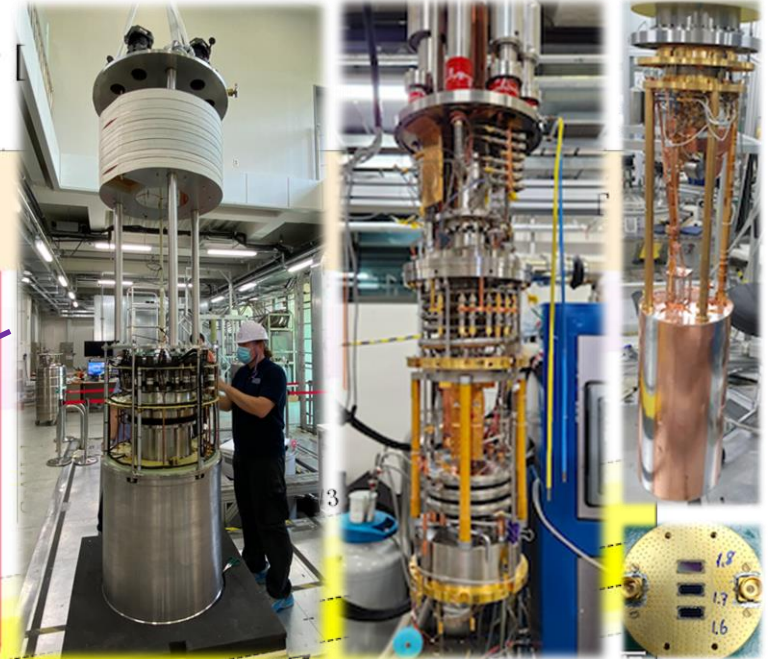
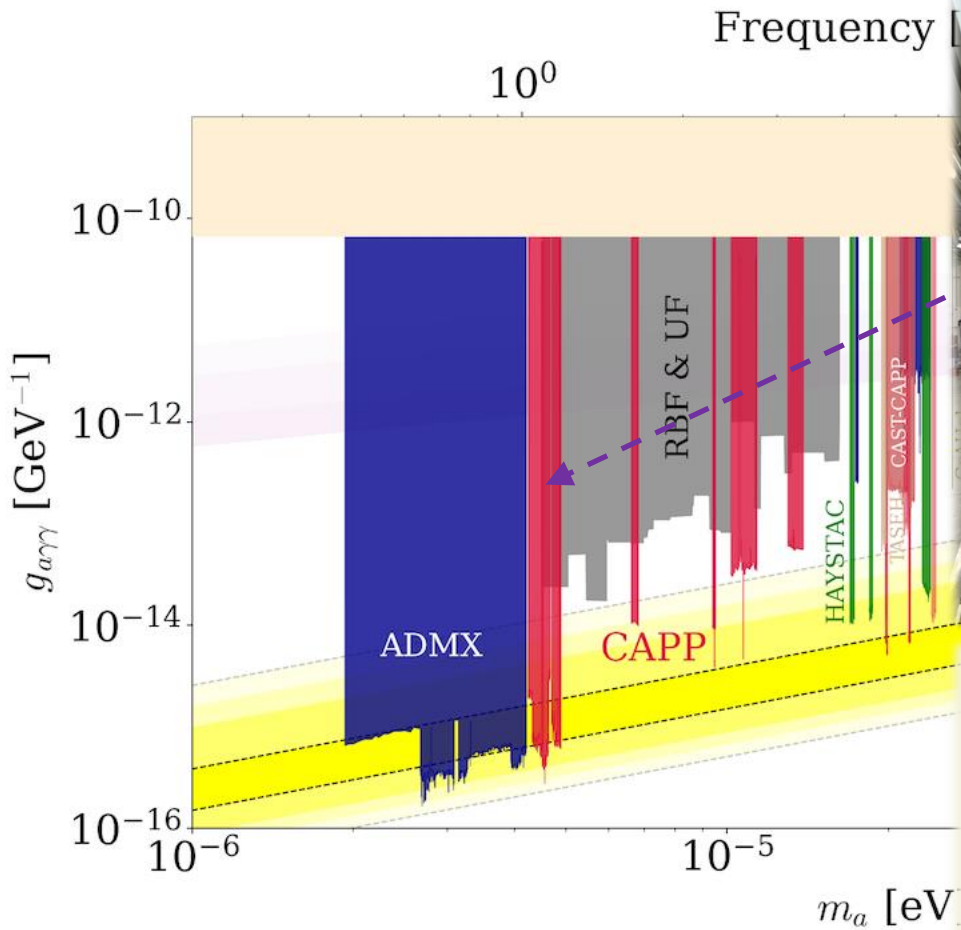


CAPP (III)





CAPP (IV)



CAPP-12TB
(12T/320mm)

$f > 1$ GHz, $V = 37$ L, $T_{\text{sys}} < 250$ mK

$df/dt \sim 2$ MHz/day @ DFSZ

PRL 130 071002 (2023)

Extended scan ($\Delta f \sim 120$ MHz)

arXiv:2402.12892 (PRX)

Preparation for 300 MHz run w/ SC cavity

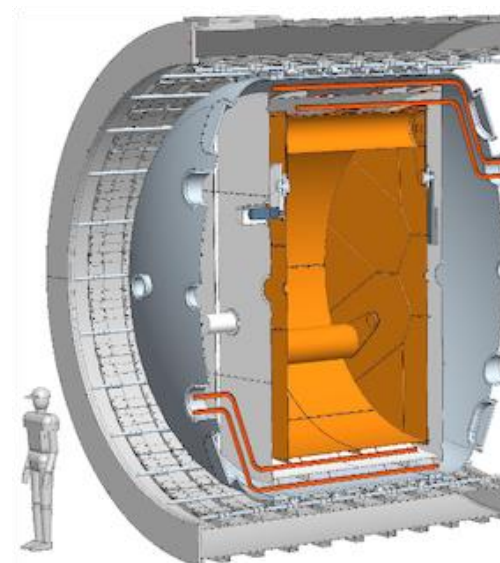
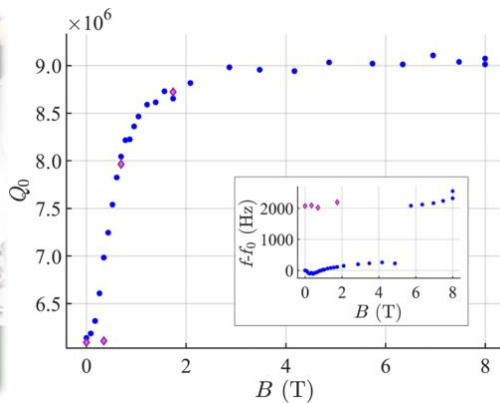
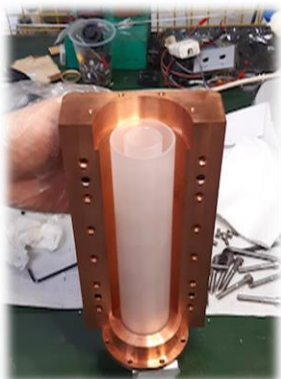


QUAX



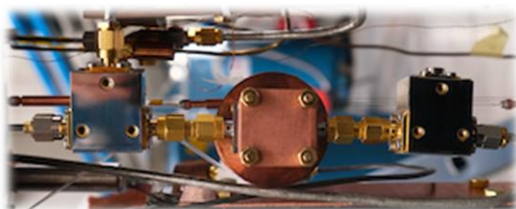
Dielectric cavity

PRApplied 17 054013 (2022)



FINUDA

$B = 1.1 \text{ T}$
 $R = 1.4 \text{ m}$



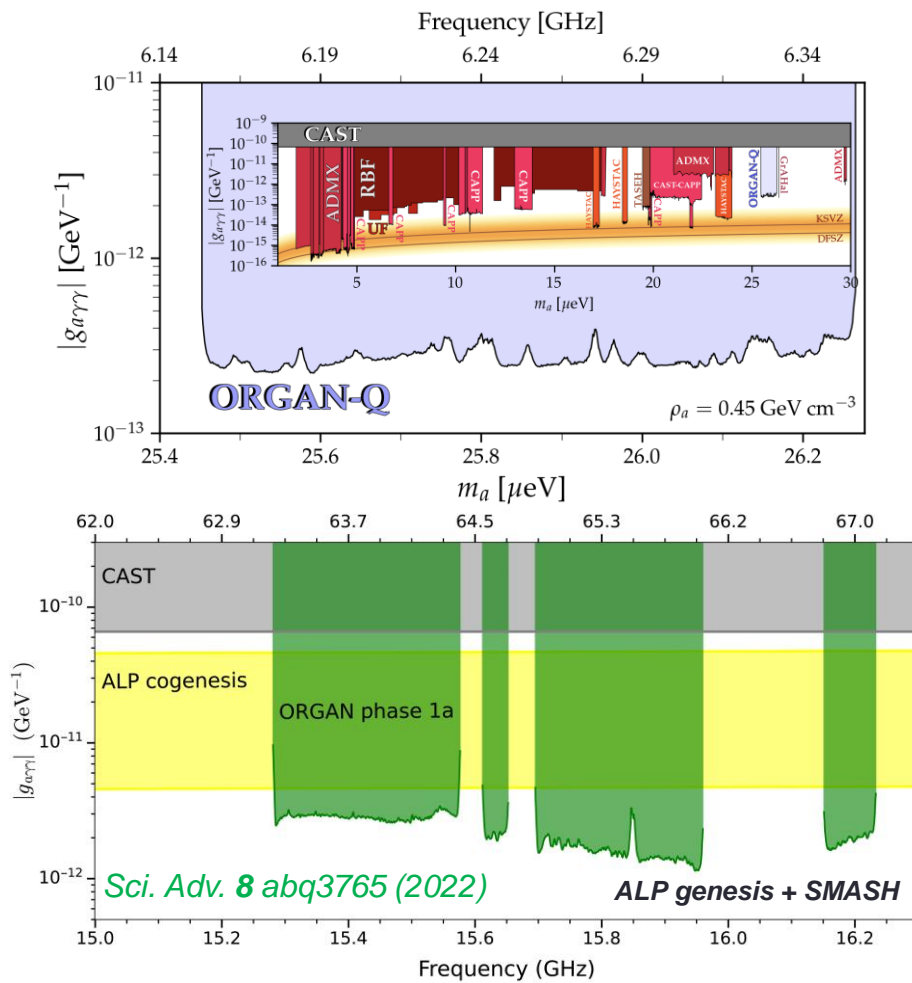
TWPA

PRD 108 062005 (2023)

FLASH

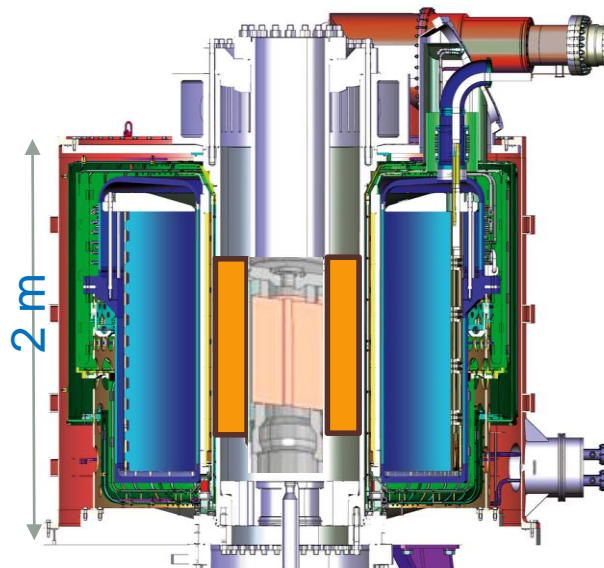


ORGAN





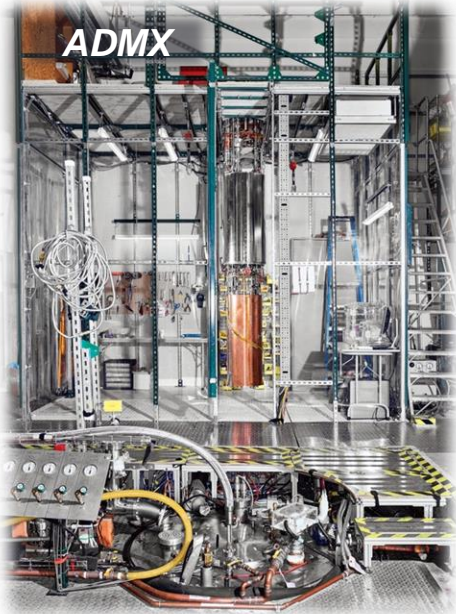
GrAHal



<i>Field [T]</i>	Φ [mm]	B^2V [T^2m^3]	f [GHz]
9	800	40	0.34
17.5	375	6.6	0.79
27	170	3.5	2.67
40	50	0.6	6.76
43	34	0.5	11.5



Cavity haloscopes



ADMX



QUAX



GraHal



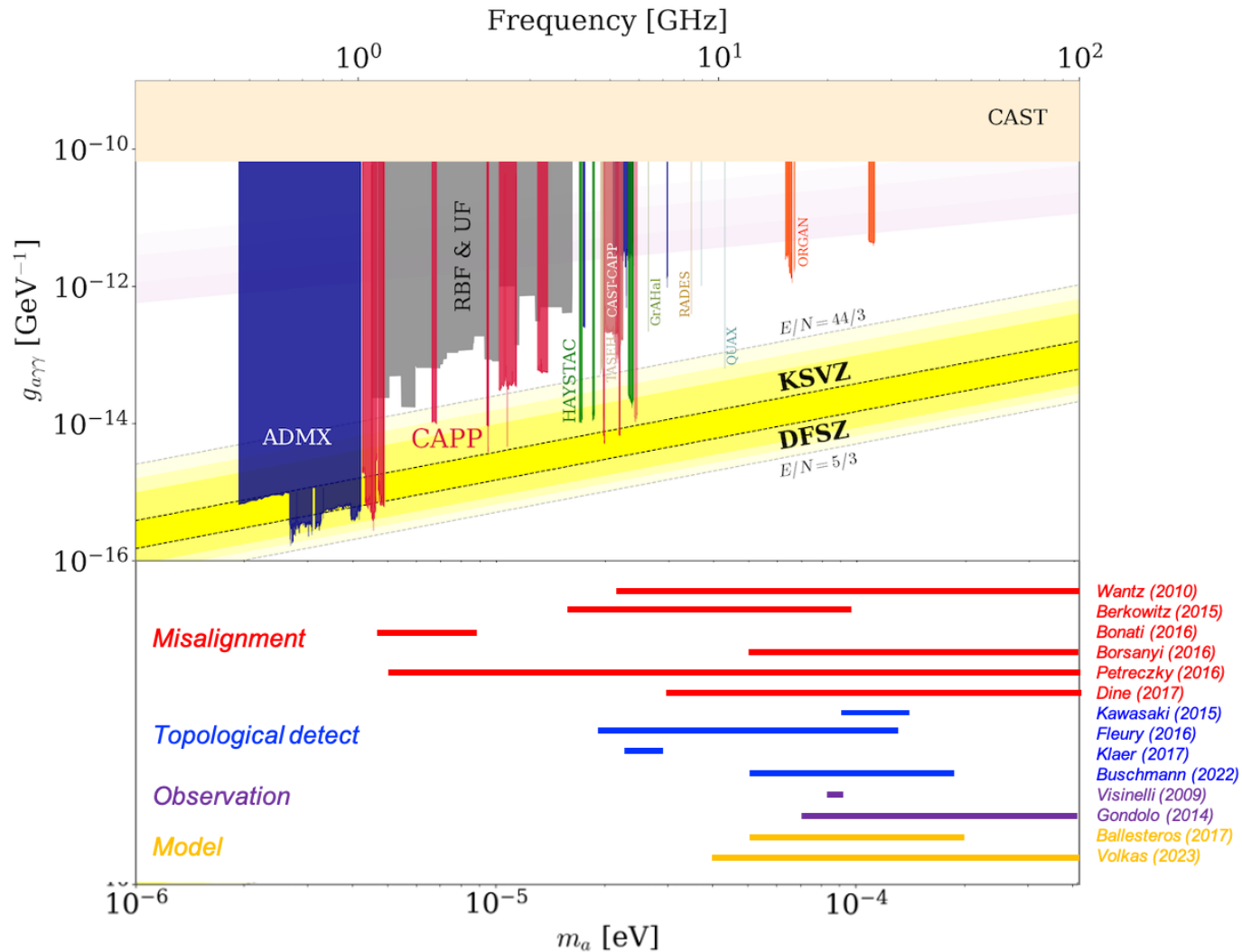
CAPP

ORGAN

$1 \lesssim f_a \lesssim 10 \text{ GHz}$



Searches vs. predictions

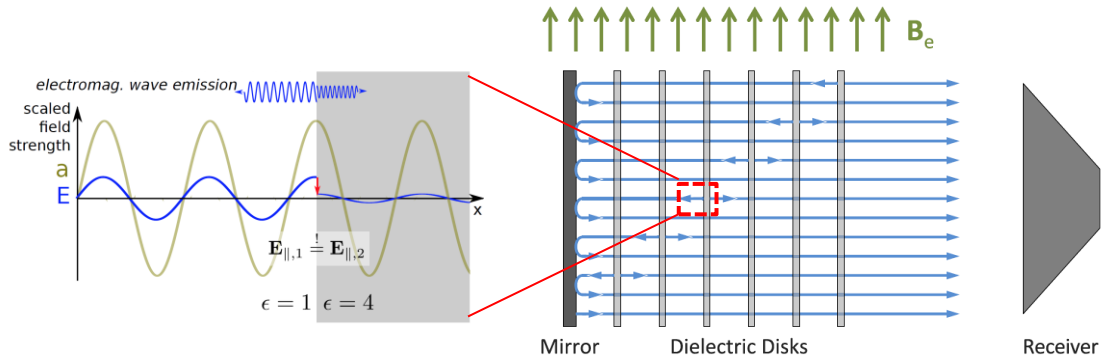




MADMAX

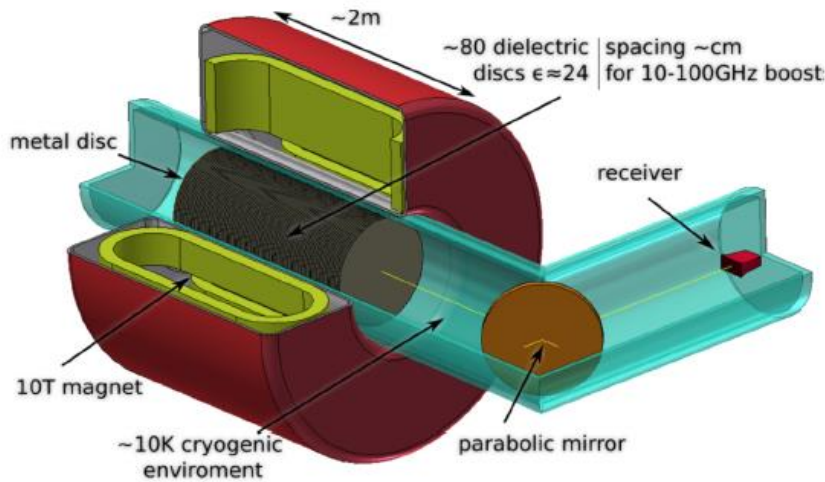


- Dielectric power booster

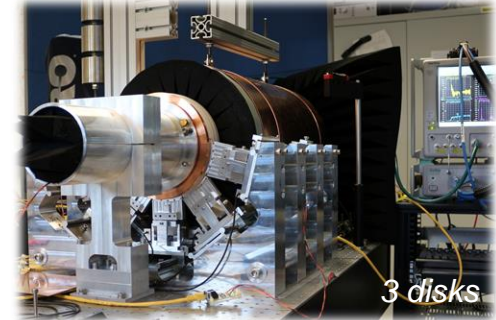


Suitable for high-freq. search

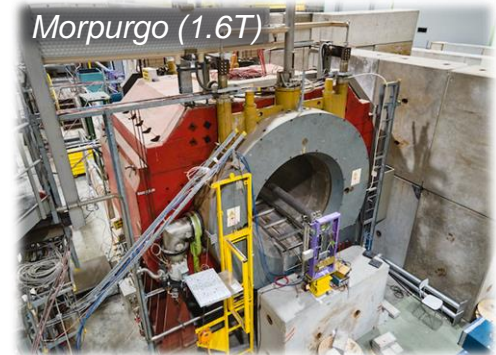
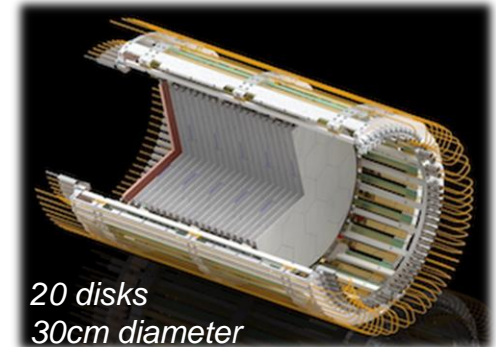
Full scale experiment



Proof-of-concept



Prototype (2024)



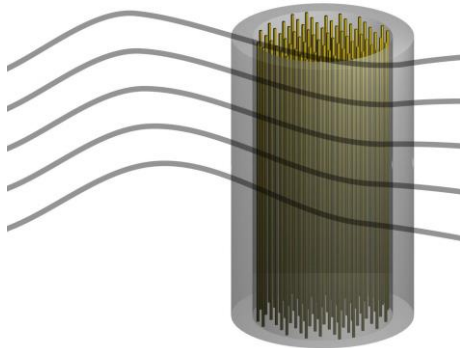


ALPHA



- Plasma haloscope**

- Wire array => plasma metamaterial



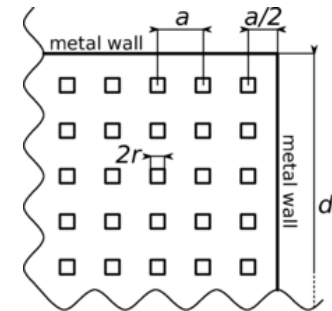
Axion-plasmon interaction

PRD 107 055013 (2023)

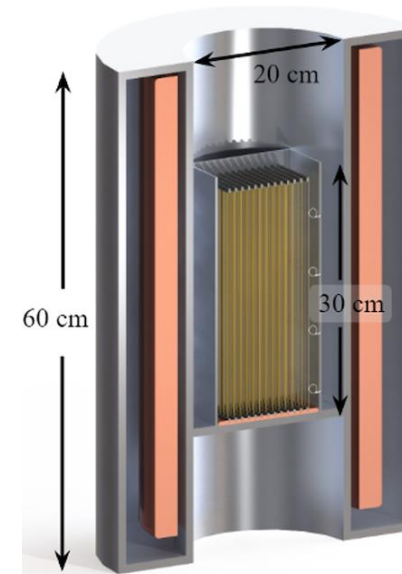


Prototype cavity of 10x10 array

$$\omega_p^2 = \frac{2\pi}{a^2 \log\left(\frac{a}{2r}\right)}$$



- ω_p independent of the detector size
- Large conversion volume at high frequencies



**Physics data
in 2026**

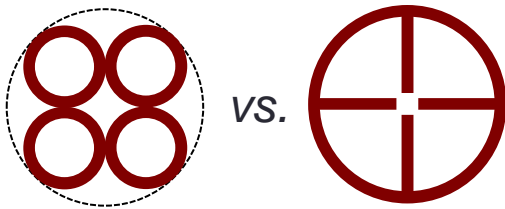
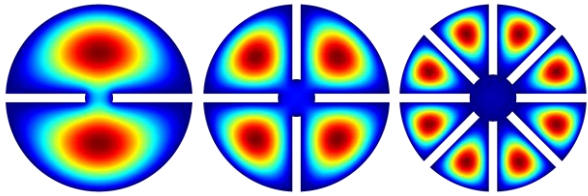


CAPP-HF

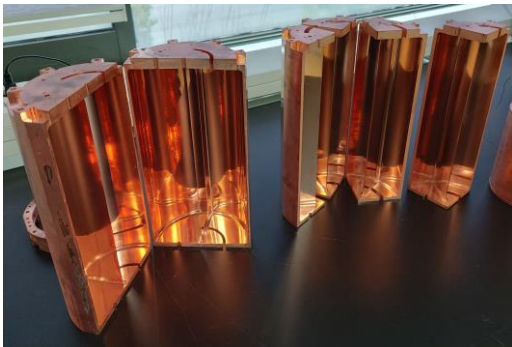


Multiple-cell (pizza)

PLB 777 412 (2018)



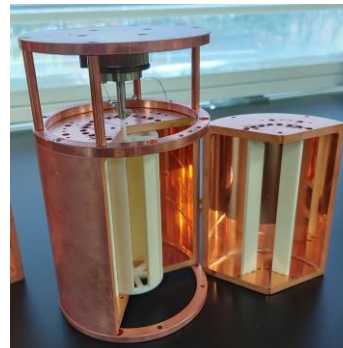
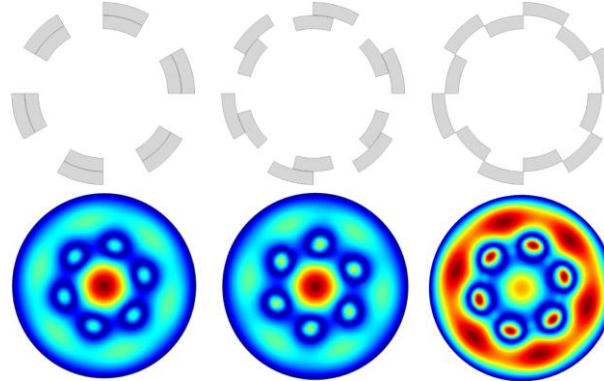
- Larger volume
- Simpler receiver chain
- $\sim 4 \times f_{TM010}$



Higher-mode (wheel)

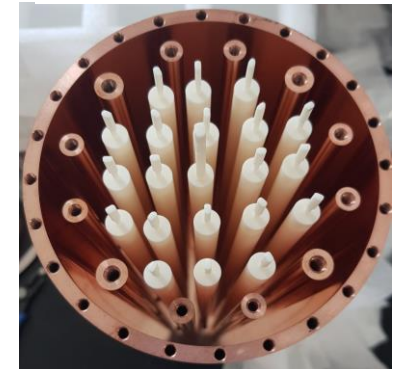
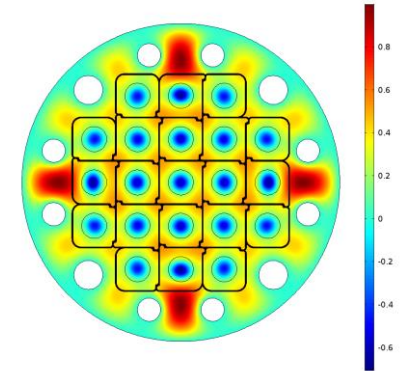
Mode	f_{rel}	Q_{rel}	V_{rel}	C_{abs}
TM_{010}	1	1	1	0.69
TM_{030}	3.6	1.9	1	0.05

JPG 47 035203 (2020)



Photonic crystal

PRD 107 015012 (2022)



- $f \propto \text{spacing}$
- $\sim 10 \times f_{TM010}$
- Boosting effect



Other haloscopes

- **CAST-CAPP**

- *Phase-matched cavities, ~ 20 μeV*

Nat. Comm. 13 6180 (2022)

- **RADES**

- *HTS cavity, 11.7 T, ~ 36.5 μeV*

arXiv:2403.07790

- **Taiwan Axion Search Experiment with Haloscope**

- *4.7 GHz, $11 \times g_{\text{arr}}^{\text{KSVZ}}$*

PRL 129 111802 (2022)

- **Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection**

- *Parabolic reflector, THz region*

PRL 132 131004 (2024)

- **SUPERconducting AXion search**

- *SC cavity, 14T, 8.4 GHz*

PoS EPS-HEP2023 (2024) 140

- **Canfranc Axion Detection Experiment**

- *90 GHz (W-band), Kinetic Induction Detectors*

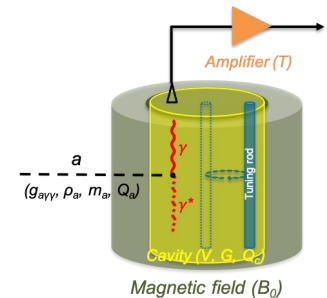
JCAP 11 044 (2022)



Summary



- *Axion could address two fundamental questions*
 - *Strong CP problem & dark matter mystery*
- *Enormous experimental effort to explore the parameter space*
 - *Different technologies targeting at different mass ranges*
- *Haloscope is among the most sensitive search methods*
 - *Resonant effects to enhance detection sensitivity*
 - *New results, new groups and new ideas*
- *Progress is gradual yet unwavering*
 - *Endurance within the scientific community is essential.*
 - *Next few decades are promising to unveil the nature of dark matter*



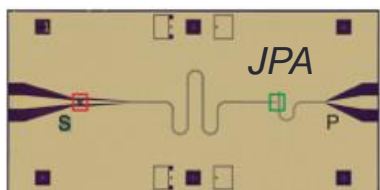




Microwave signal detection

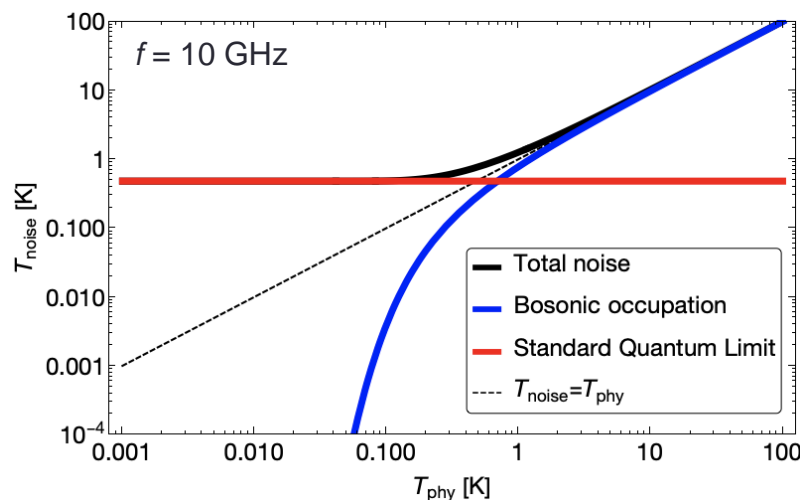


Transistor-based
($T_N \sim K$)



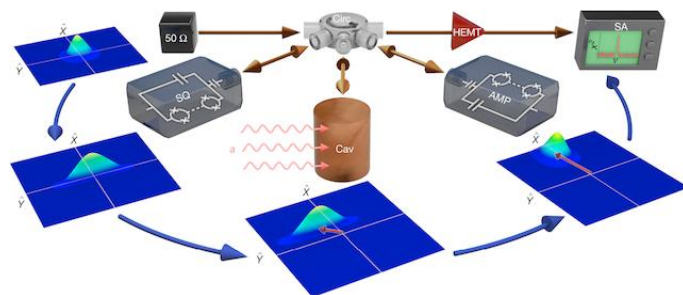
Quantum limited
($T_{SQL} \sim 50 \text{ mK} \times f [\text{GHz}]$)

Power detection vs. photon counting (w/ amplifiers) (w/ single photon detector)

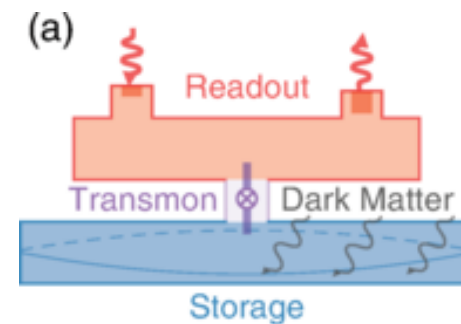


Single photon detector (SPD)

Game changer at high frequencies and low temperatures



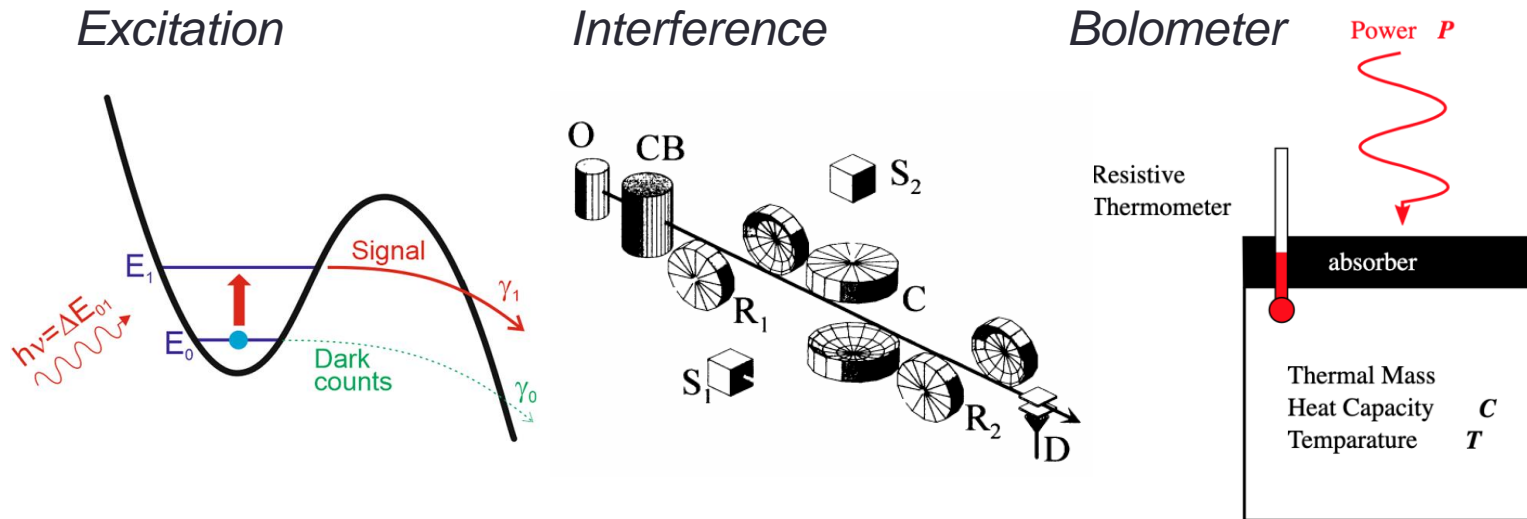
Quantum squeezing ($T_N < T_{SQL}$)



Single photon counting
Not subject to SQL
($T_N \ll T_{SQL}$)



SPD schemes

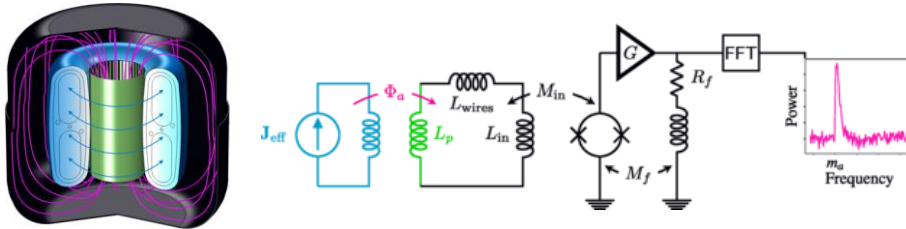


	<i>Excitation</i>	<i>Interference</i>	<i>Bolometer</i>
<i>Basis</i>	Qubit	JJ-Qubit	JJ-TES
<i>Quantity</i>	Electron	Phase	Heat
<i>Pros</i>	High sensitivity	Non-demolition	Wide bandwidth Robust
<i>Cons</i>	<i>Bandwidth vs. Dark count rate</i> Low tunability	<i>Narrow bandwidth</i> Low tunability	High noise level <i>Dead (relaxation) time</i>

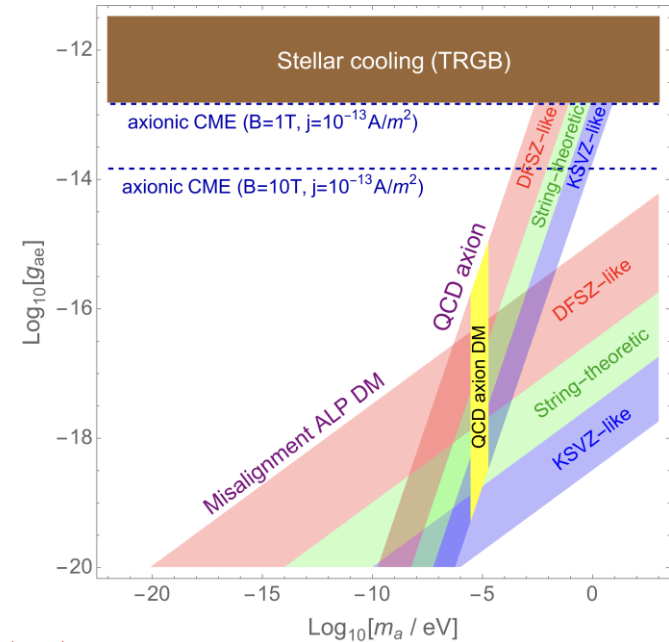


Axionic chiral magnetic effect

- *Low temperature Axion Chiral Magnetic Effect*



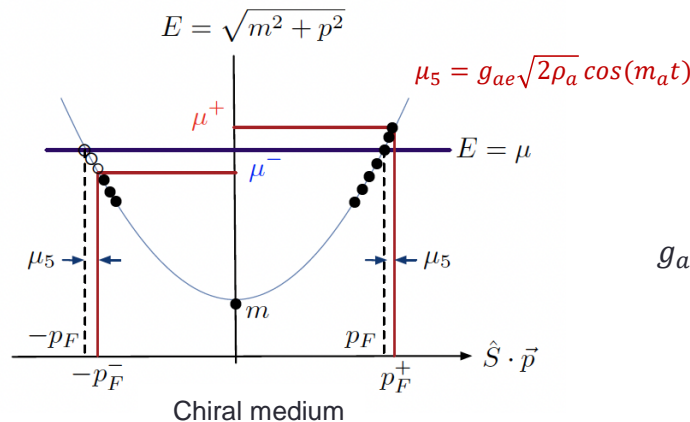
ABRACADABRA		LACME
$-\frac{1}{4}g_{a\gamma}aF_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$	Coupling	$g_{ae}\delta_\mu\alpha\psi\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\psi$
Effective current (vacuum)	Axion	Chemical potential (polarized medium)
$g_{a\gamma}\sqrt{2\rho_a}\cos(m_a t)\mathbf{B}$	$\mathbf{j}_{(eff)}$	$v_F\frac{e^2}{2\pi}g_{ae}\sqrt{2\rho_a}\cos(m_a t)\mathbf{B}$



μ_5 adds p to e^- along \hat{S}

\mathbf{B} polarizes e^-

Helicity imbalance \Rightarrow current flow



$$g_{ae} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(1) & \text{DFSZ-like models} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-4} \sim 10^{-3}) & \text{KSVZ-like models} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-3} \sim 10^{-2}) & \text{string-theoretic axions.} \end{cases}$$

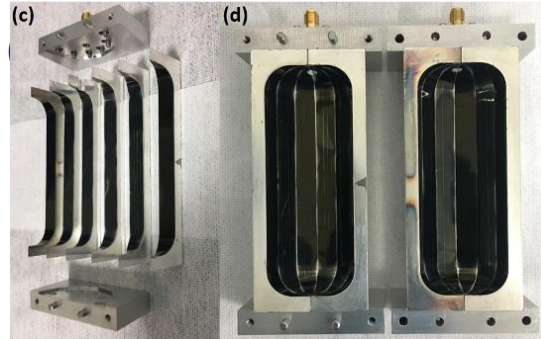
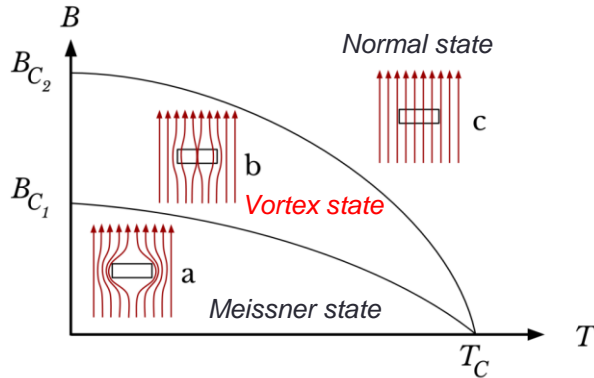


HTS cavities

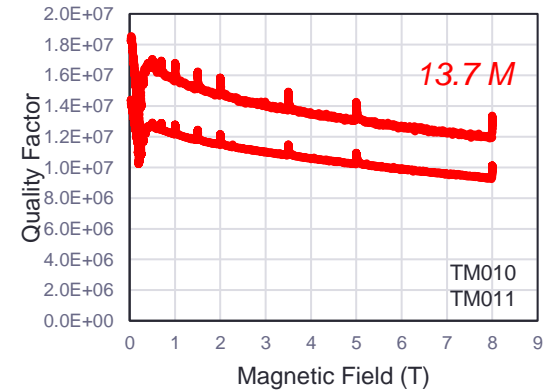
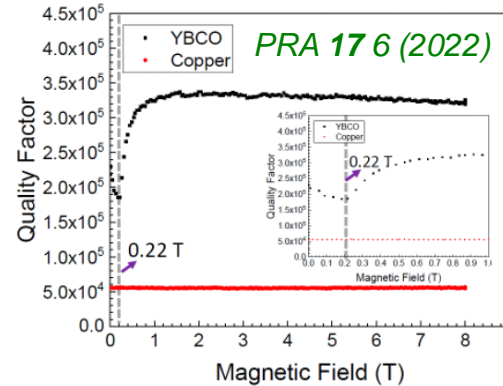
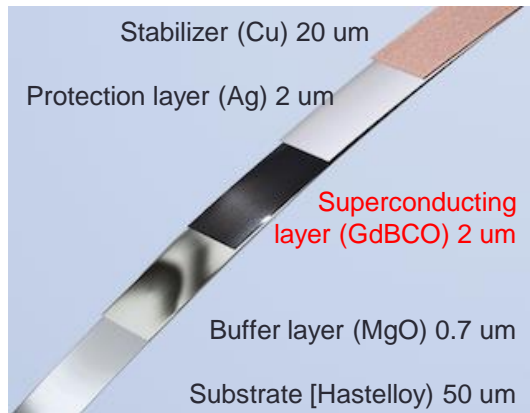
$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$



High-Temp. Superconductor



ReBCO HTS tapes (2D)



+ 3D body = SC cavity

Generation	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Material	YBCO	GdBCO	EuBCO+APC	
Manufacture	AMSC	Theva	Fujikura	
V [L]	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.2
f [GHz]	6.9	2.3	2.2	5.4
Q	0.33 M	0.5 M	3.5 M	13 M

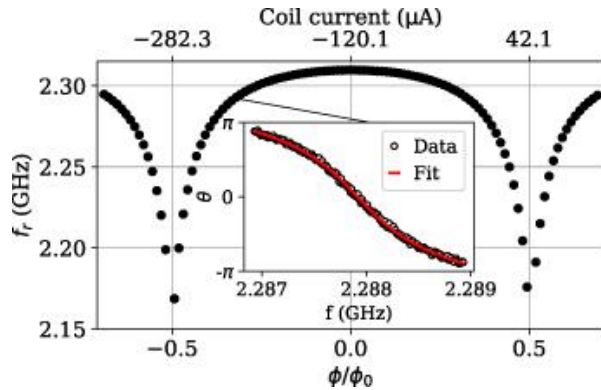


QNL amplification

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$



- Flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifiers (JPAs)

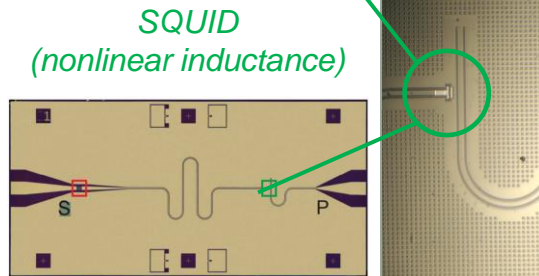
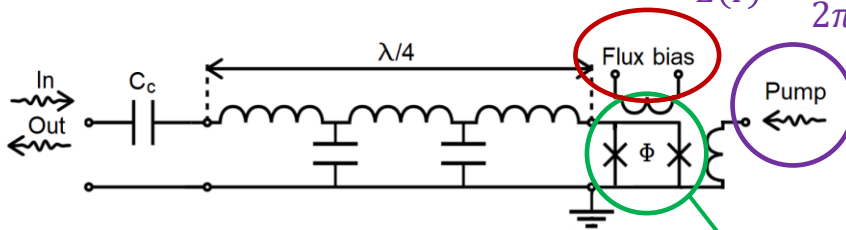


Frequency tuning

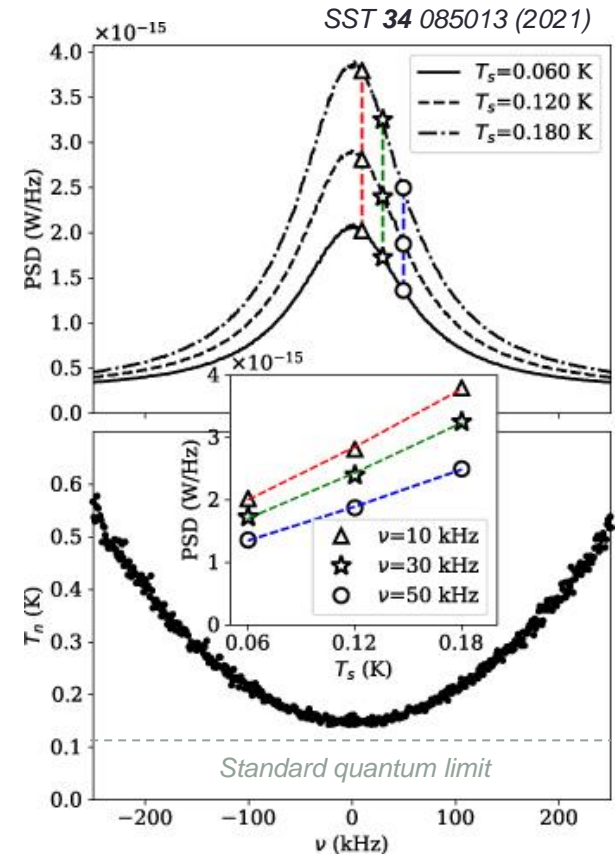
$$I_c = I_{c0} \cos\left(\frac{\pi\Phi}{\Phi_0}\right)$$

Parametric amplification

$$L(I) = \frac{\Phi_0}{2\pi I_c} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{I^2}{I_c^2} \right]$$



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Best performance
in axion search application

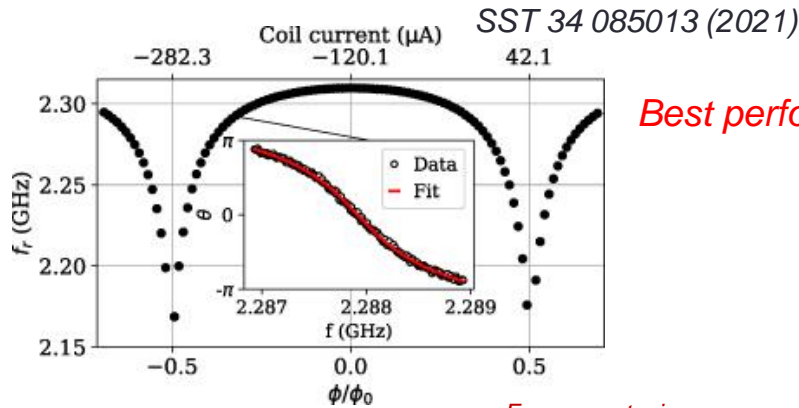


QNL amplification

$$\frac{df}{d\dot{\phi}} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$

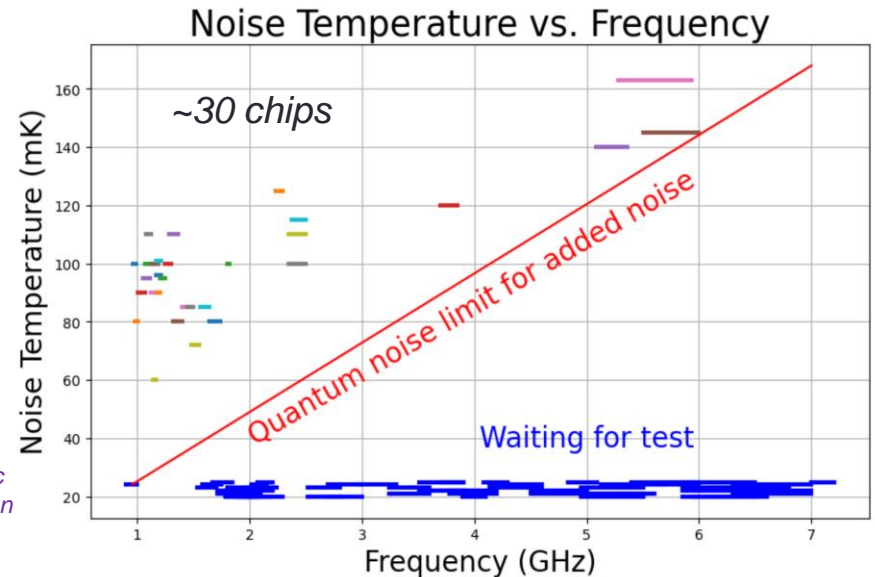
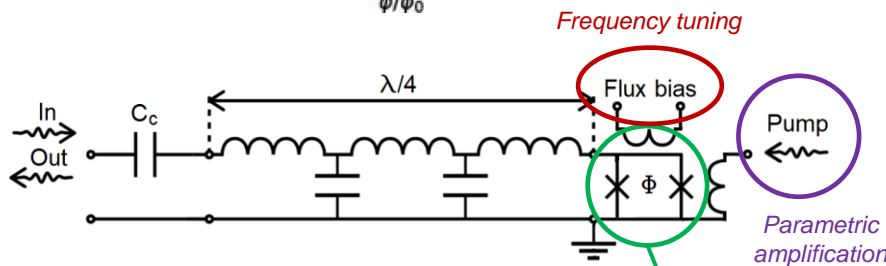


- Flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifiers (JPAs)

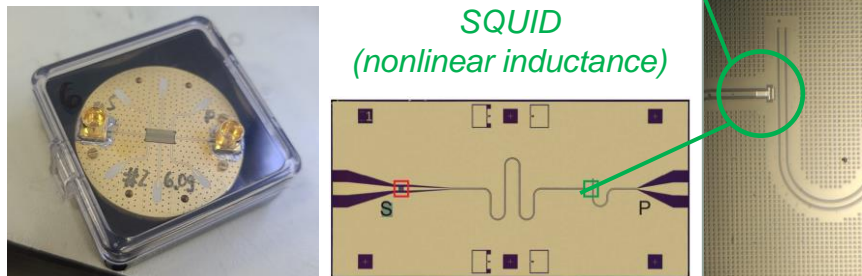


Best performance!

S. Uchaikin



But, ... limited bandwidth!



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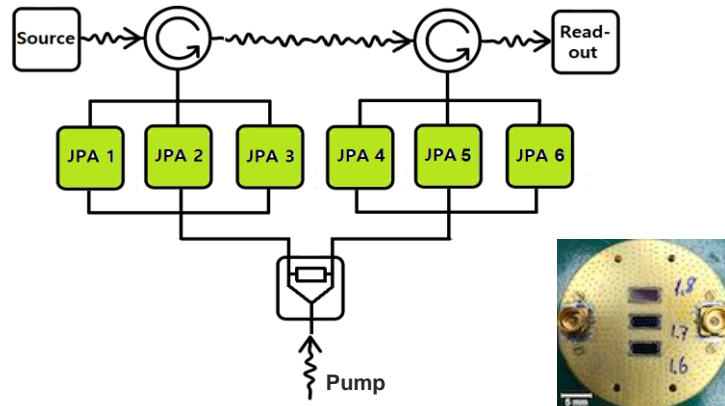
QNL amplification

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$



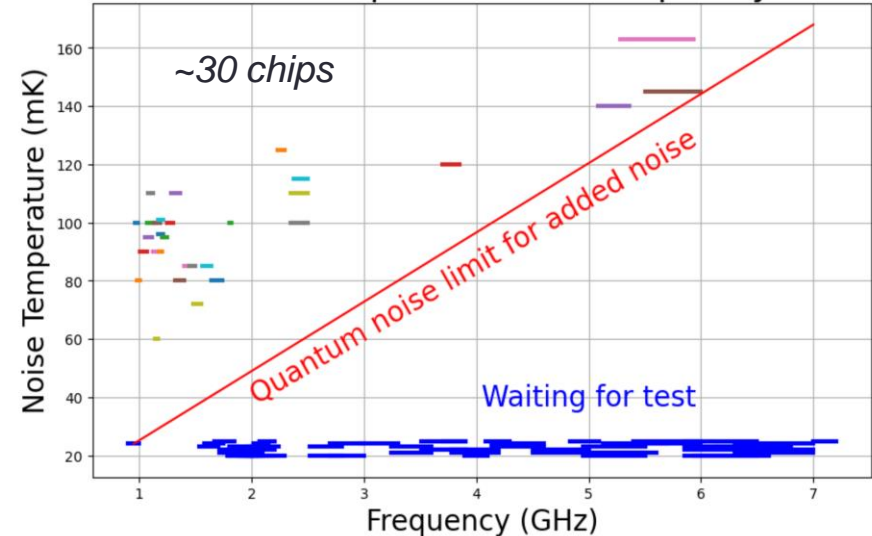
- Flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifiers (JPAs)

Parallel-Serial configuration



S. Uchaikin

Noise Temperature vs. Frequency



But, ... limited bandwidth!

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