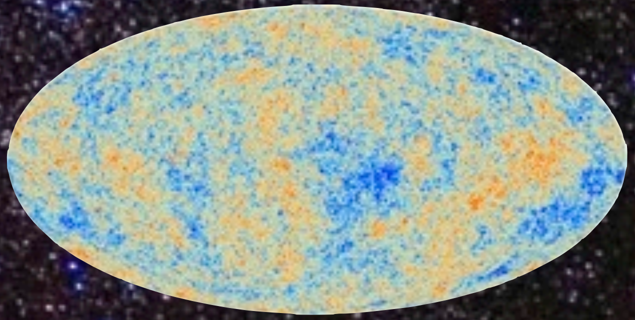
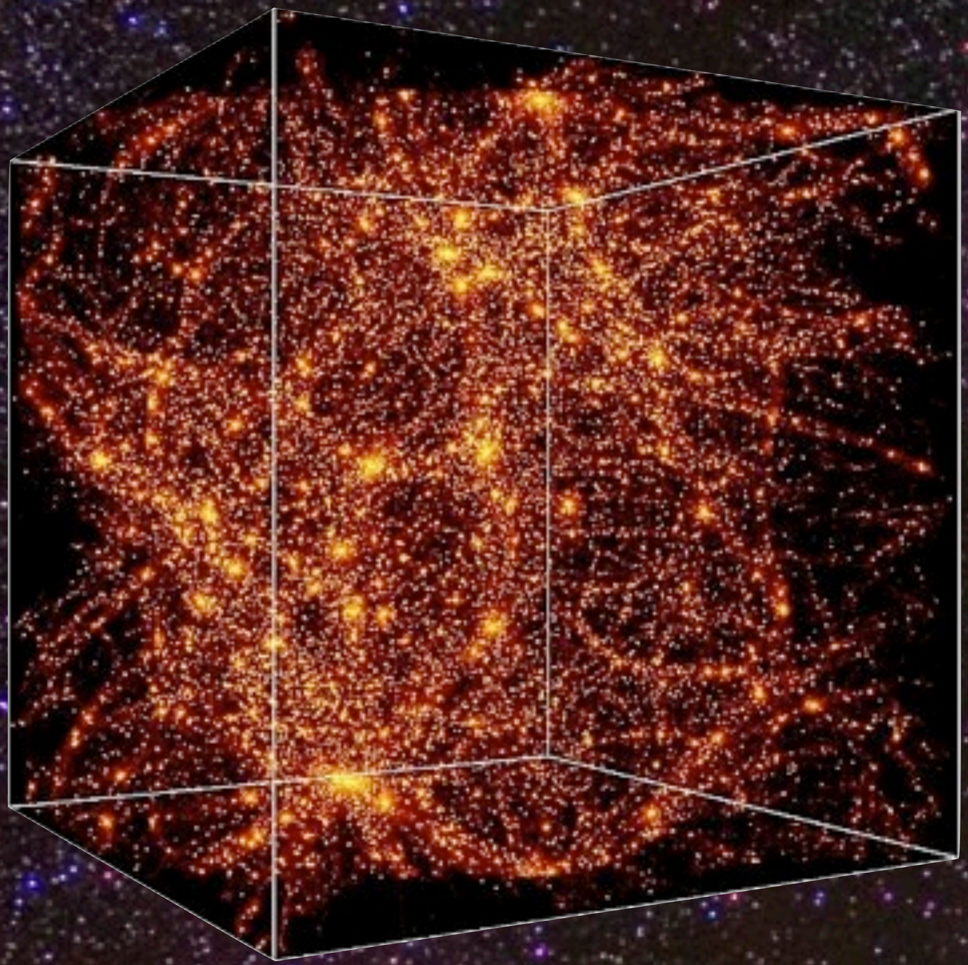
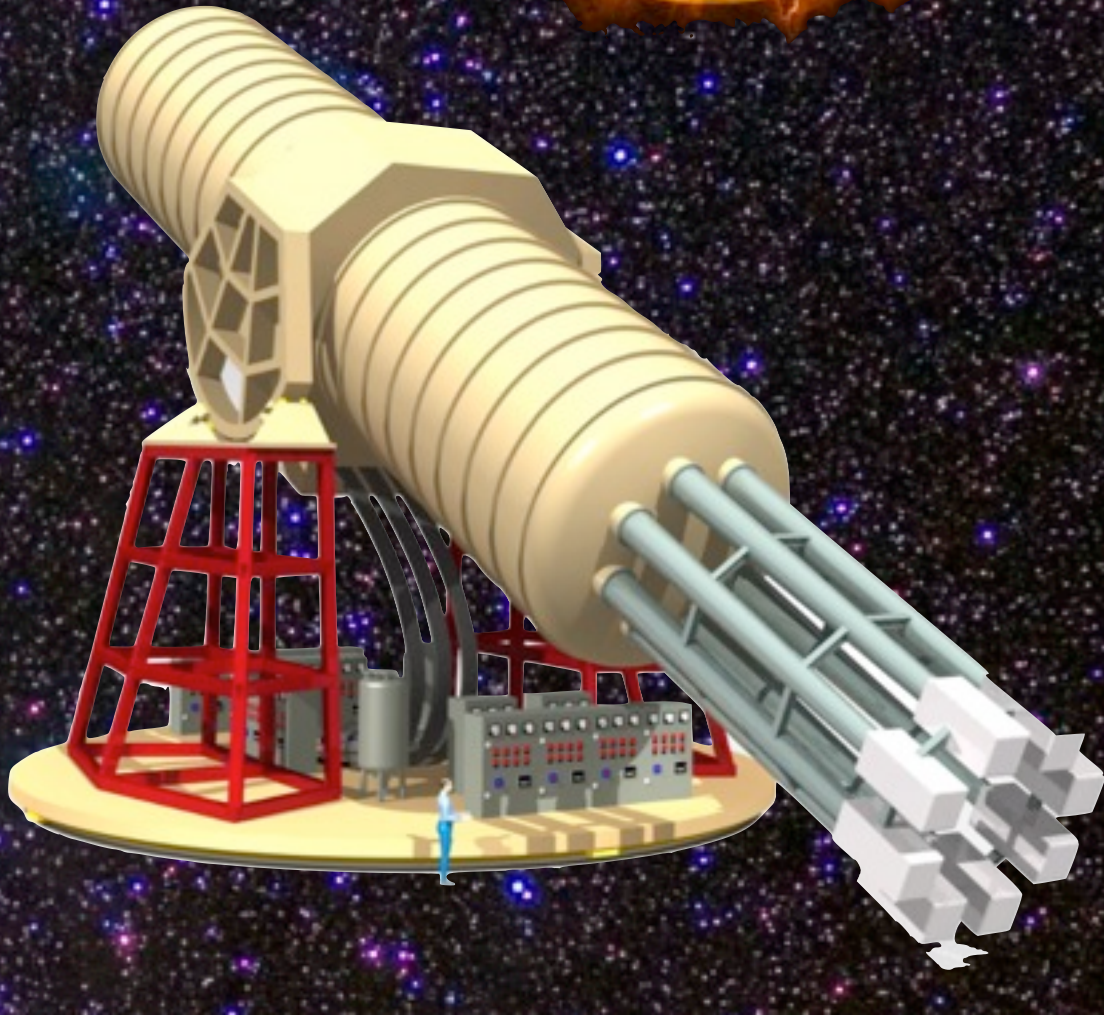
meV frontier of axion physics

Javier Redondo
(Zaragoza U & MPP)

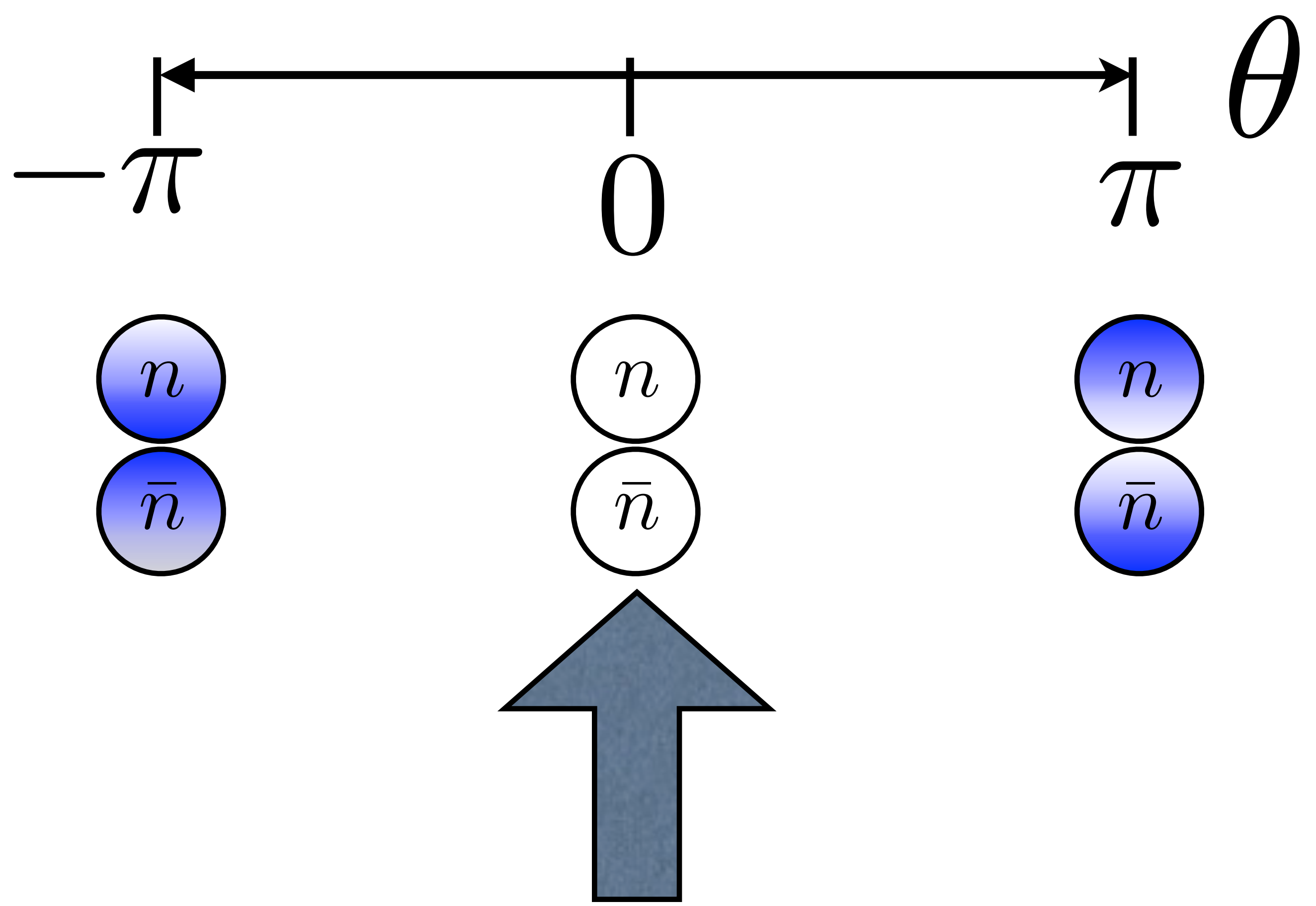






The theta angle of the strong interactions

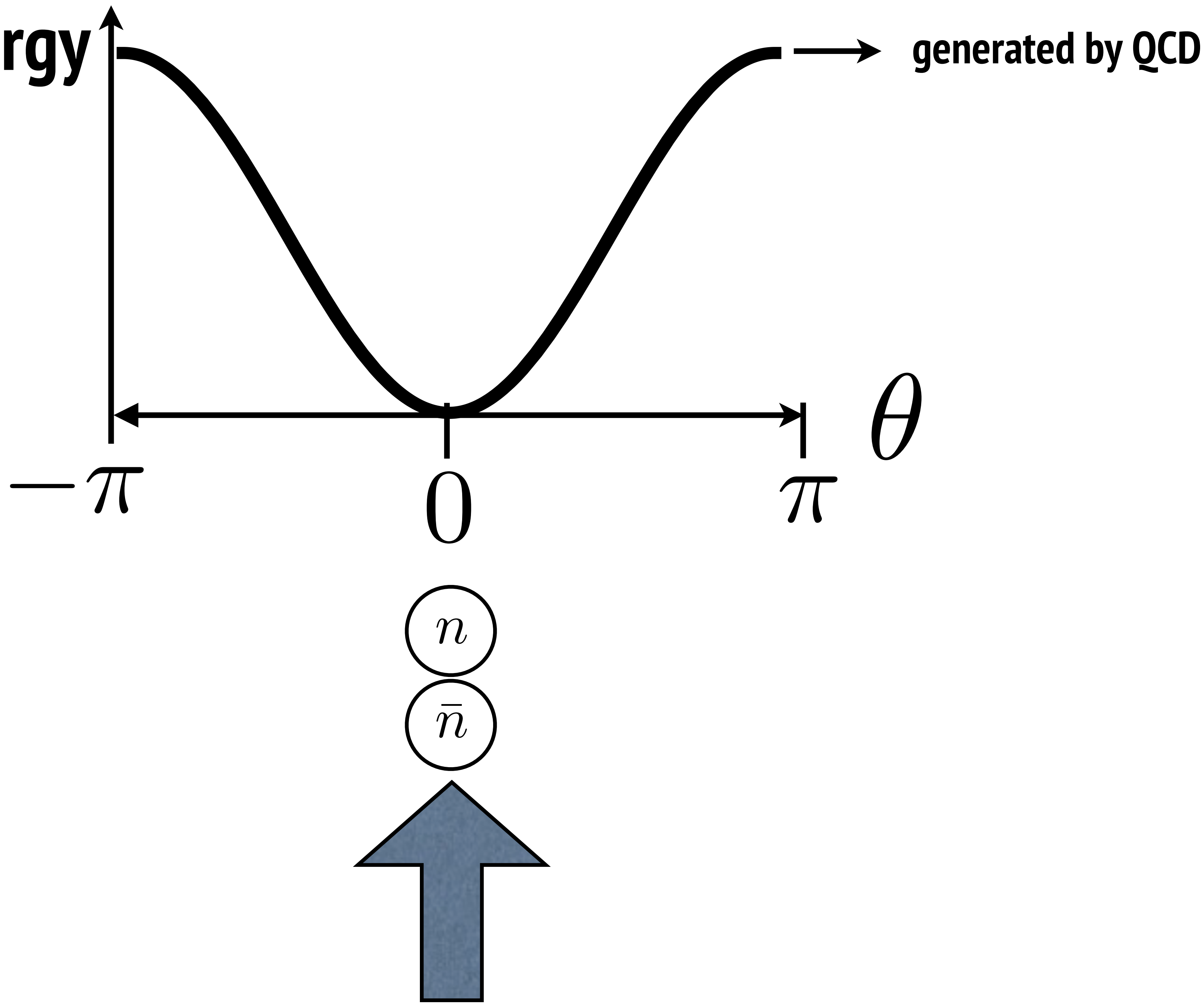
- The value of θ controls matter-antimatter differences in QCD



Measured today $|\theta| < 10^{-10}$ **(strong CP problem)**

Axions

- is it a dynamical field? $\theta(t, \mathbf{x})$



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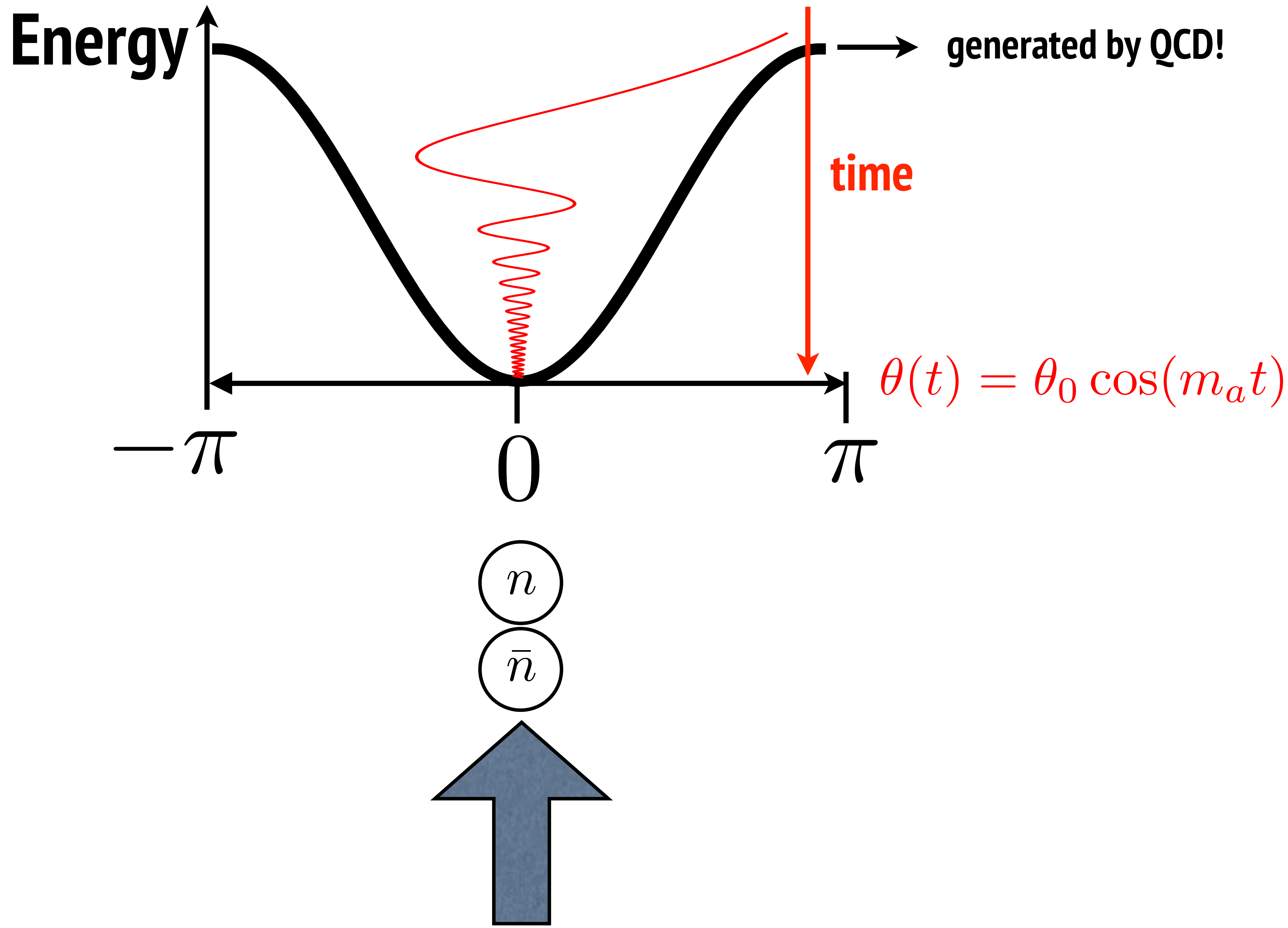

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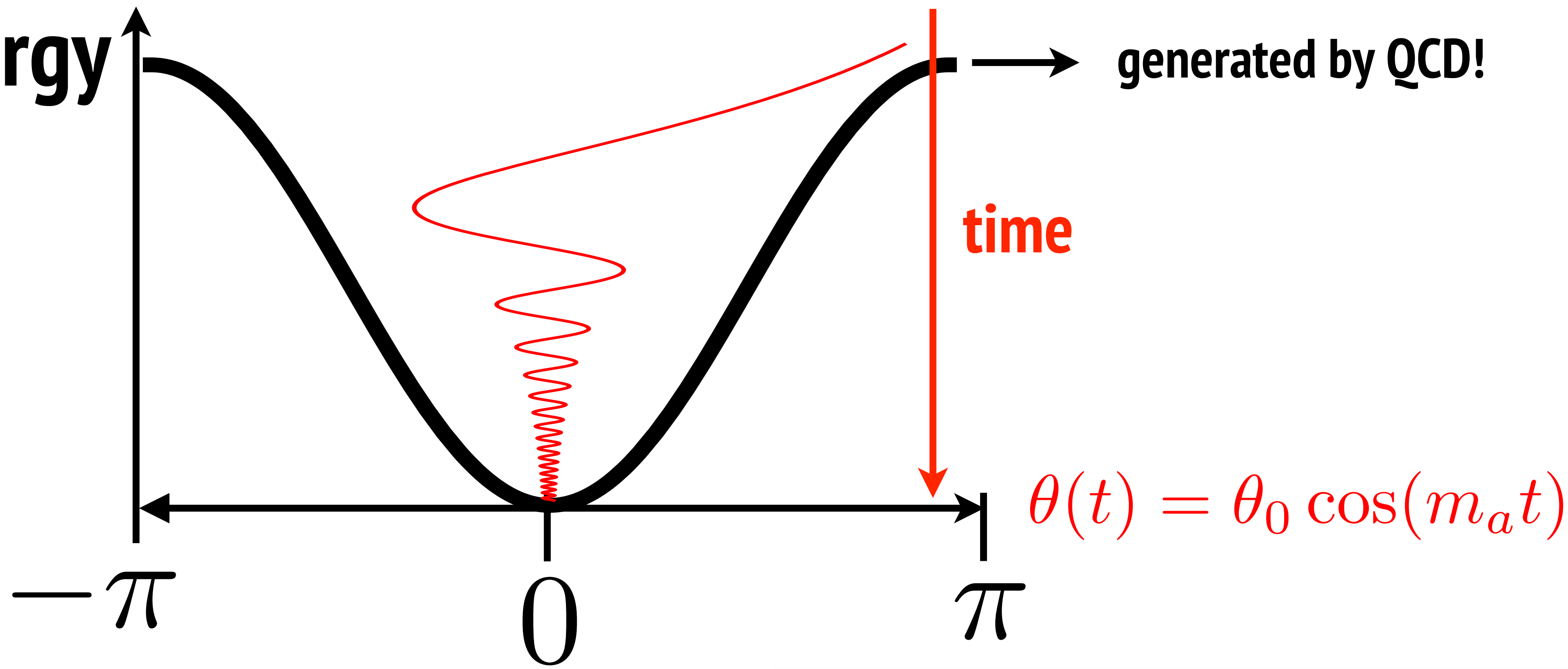

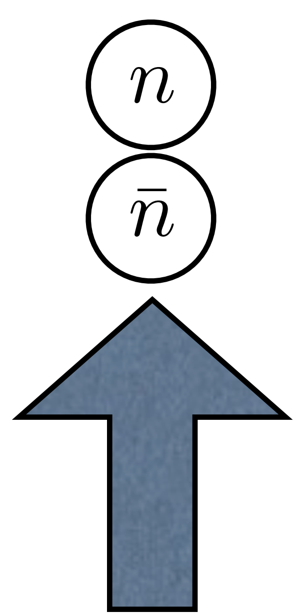

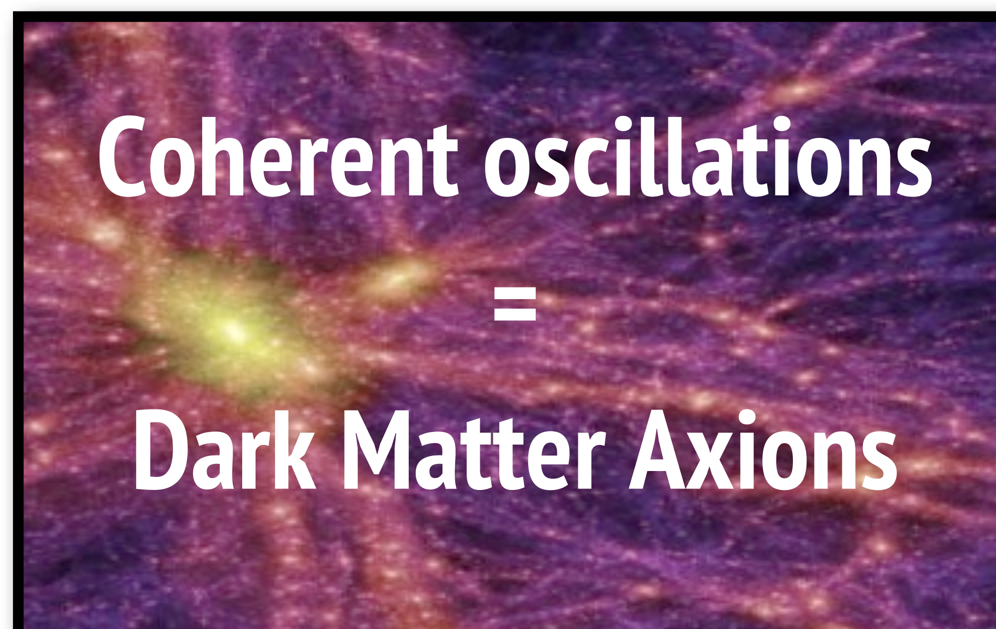

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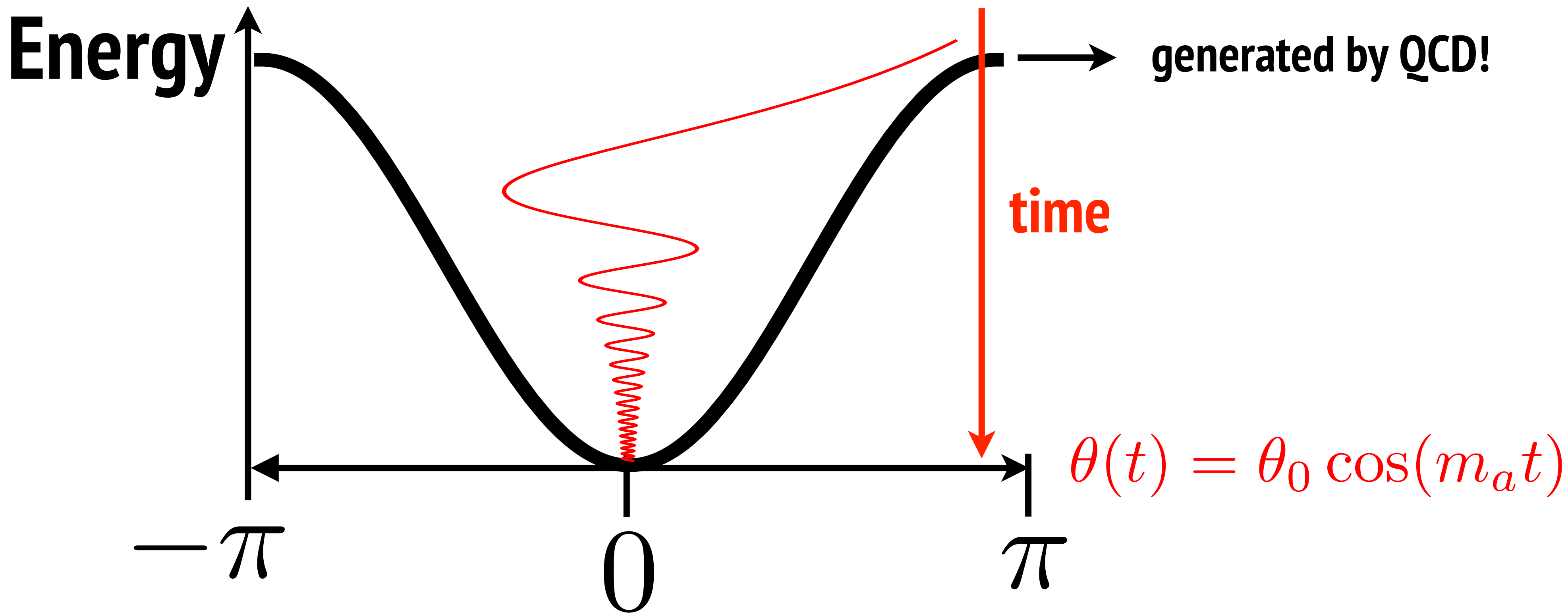
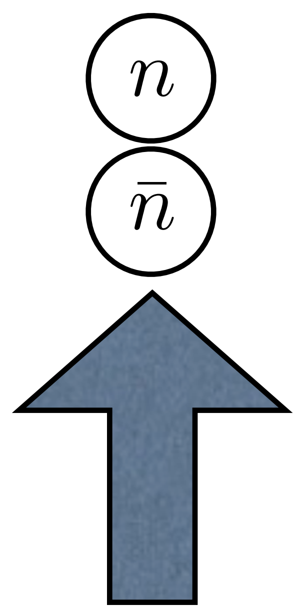


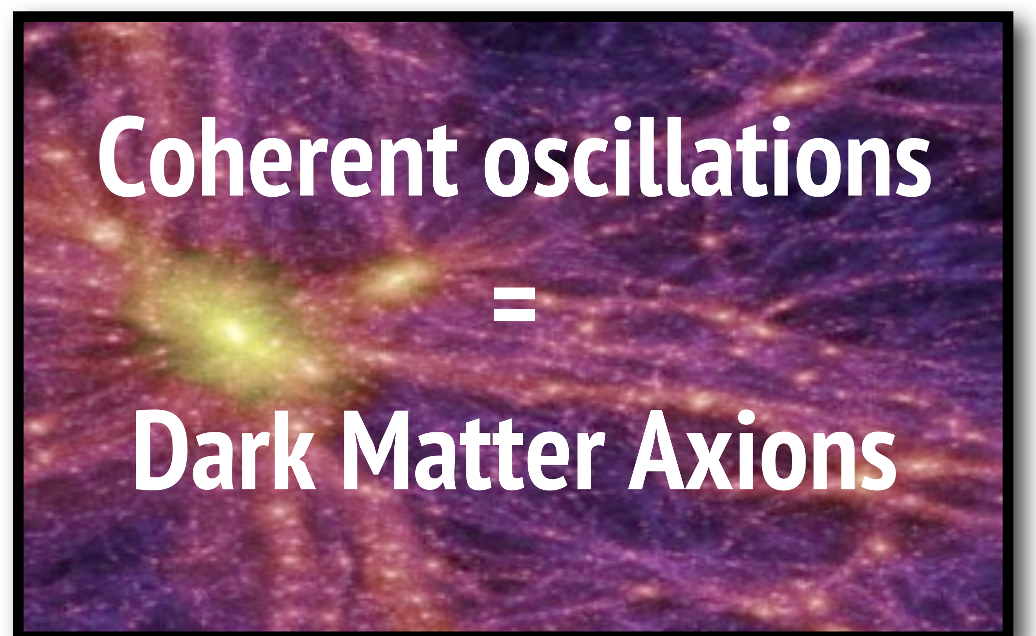
~ One parameter theory

$$\theta(t, x) = a(t, x)/f_a$$

axion mass

$$m_a = 6\,\mathrm{meV}\frac{10^9\,\mathrm{GeV}}{f_a}$$





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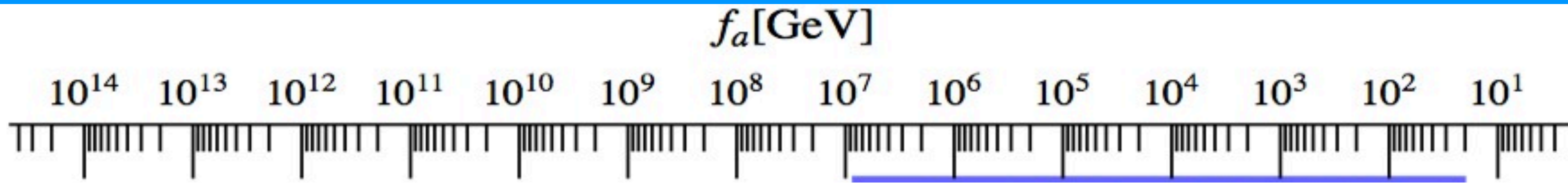
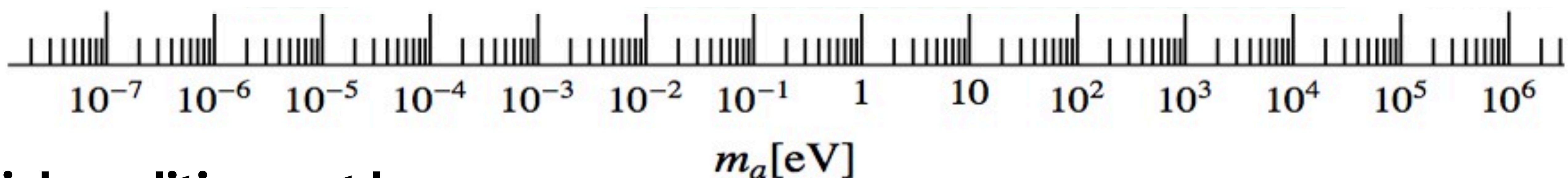


- Axion DM scenarios

tuned (anthropic?) | ok | tuned



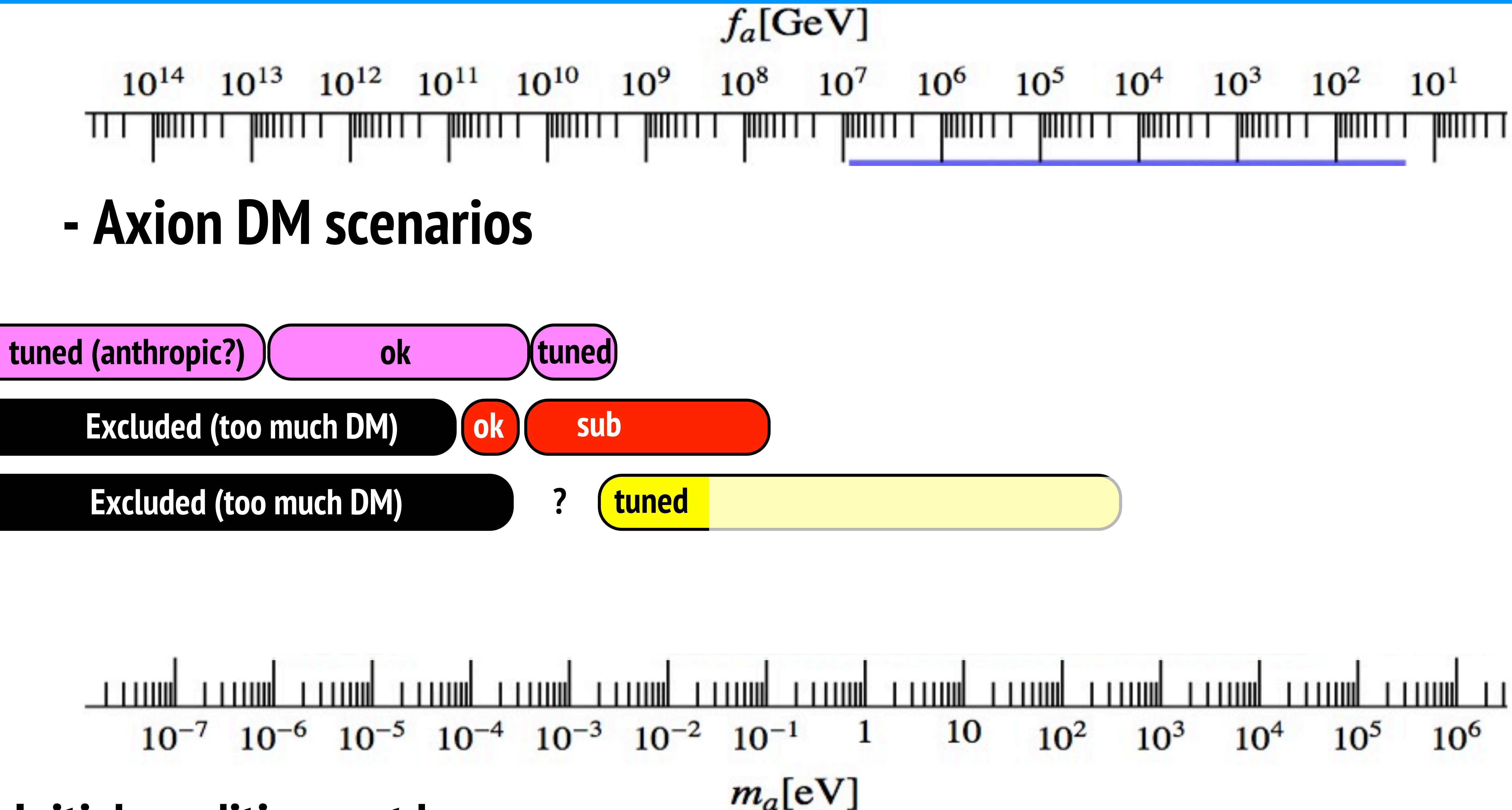
Initial conditions set by :

Inflation smooth

$$\Omega_{\rm aDM} h^2 \simeq \theta_I^2 \left(\frac{80\,\mu{\rm eV}}{m_a}\right)^{1.19}$$

Axion dark matter

- Axion DM scenarios

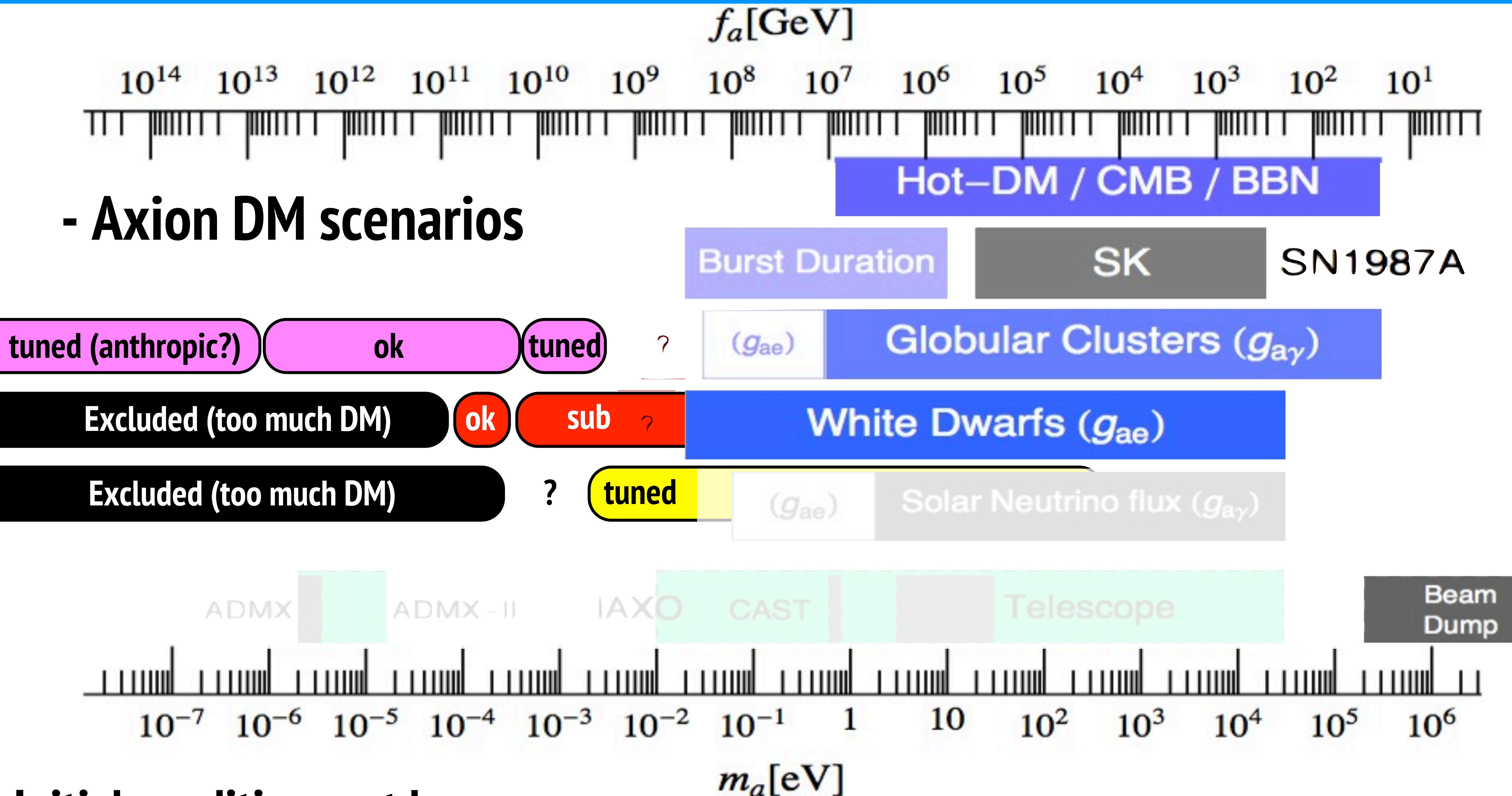


Initial conditions set by :

Inflation smooth	Phase transition (N=1)	Phase transition (N>1)
$\Omega_{\rm aDM} h^2 \simeq \theta_I^2 \left(\frac{80\,\mu\rm eV}{m_a}\right)^{1.19}$	strings+unstable DW's	strings+long-lived DWs

Axion dark matter

- Axion DM scenarios



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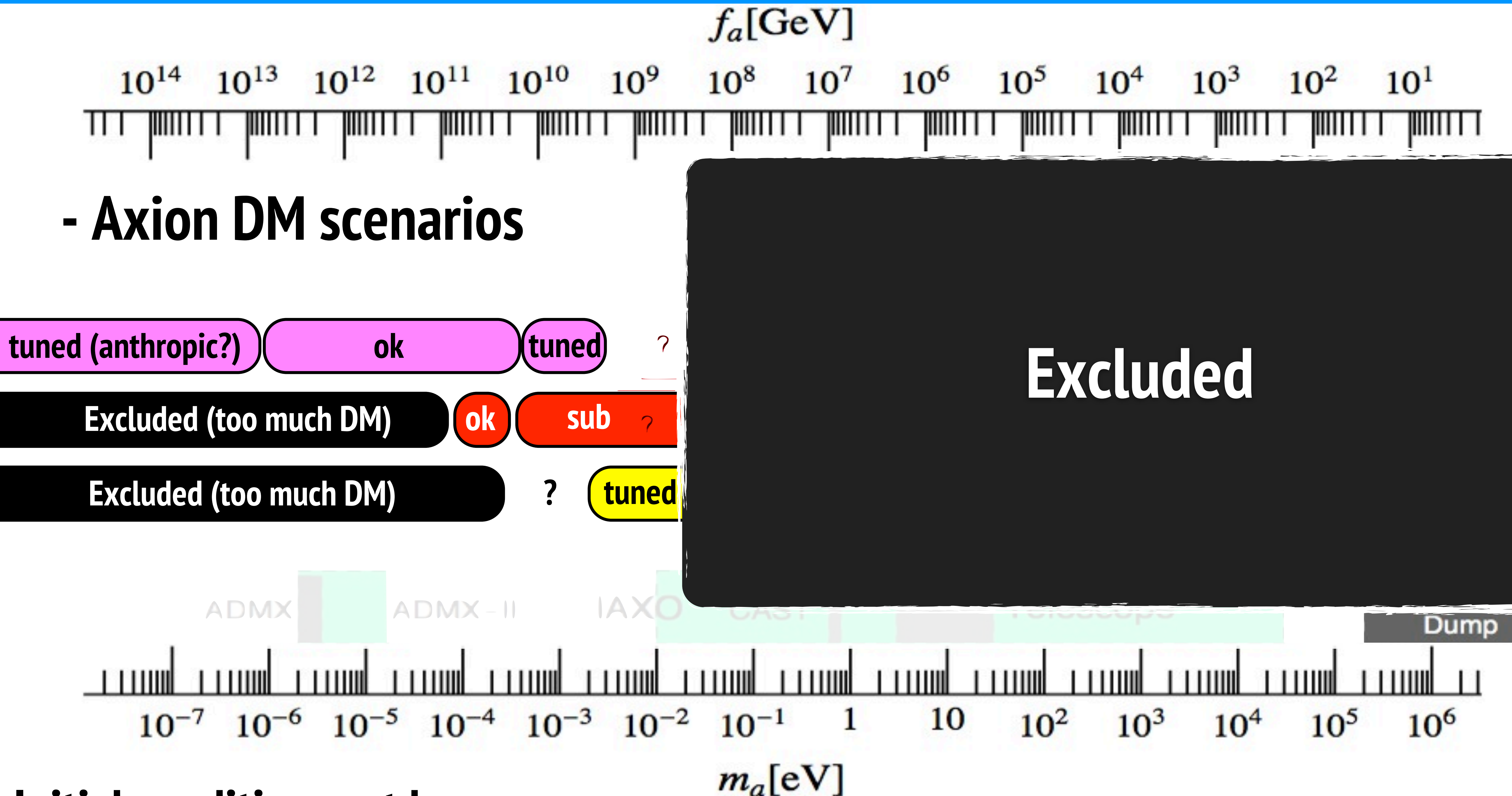
Axion dark matter



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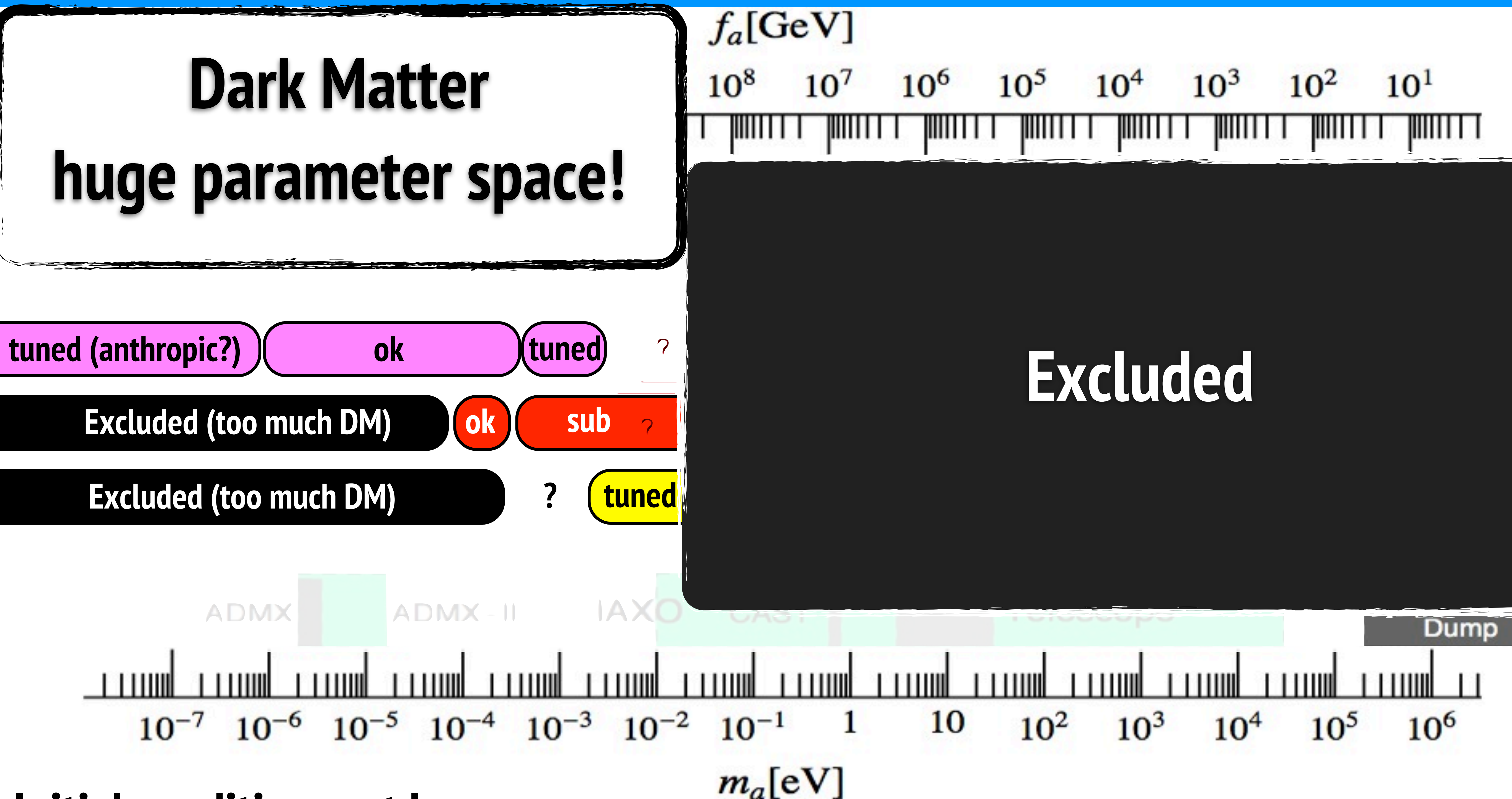
Axion dark matter

Dark Matter

huge parameter space!



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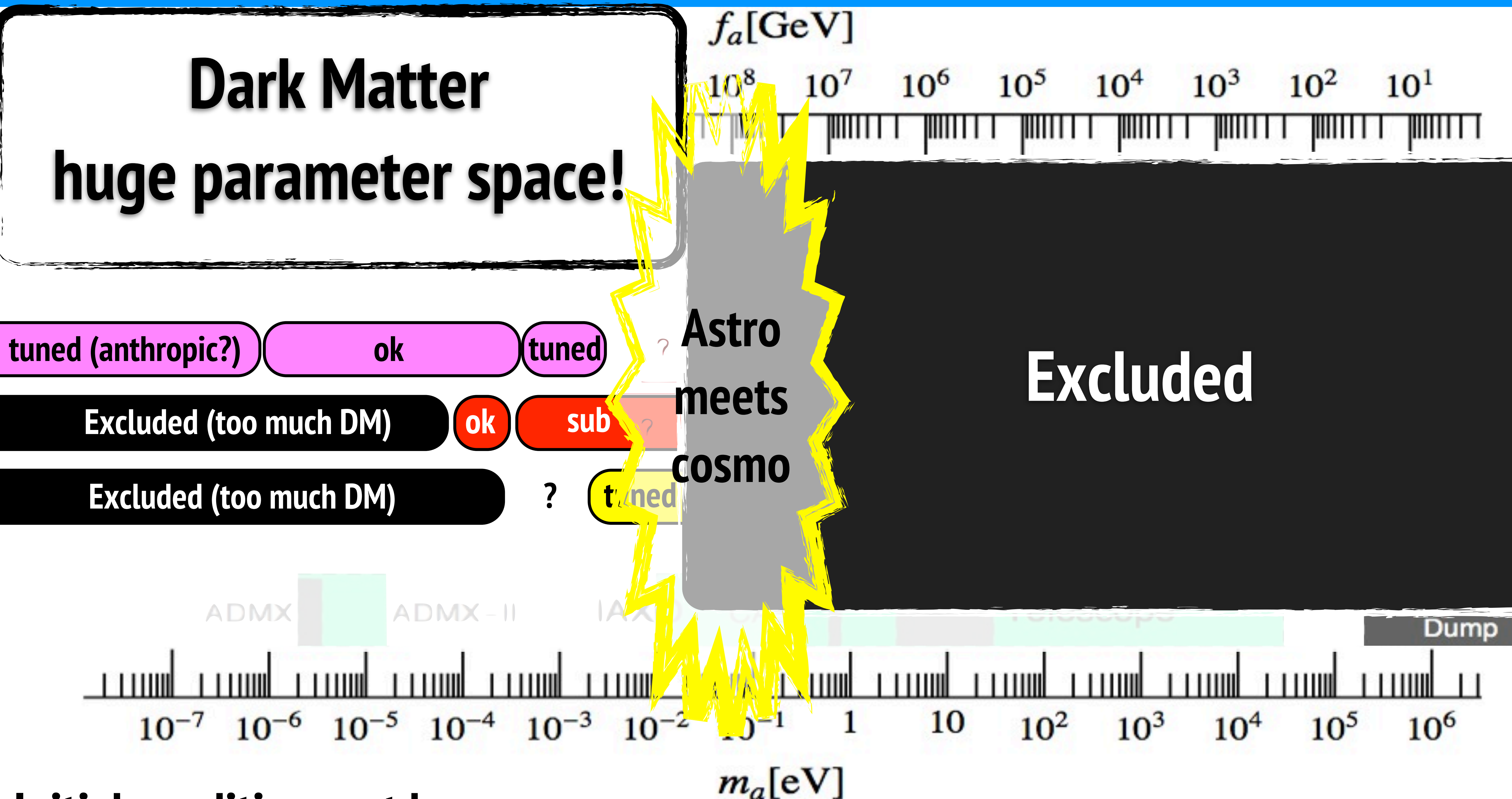
Axion dark matter



Initial conditions set by :

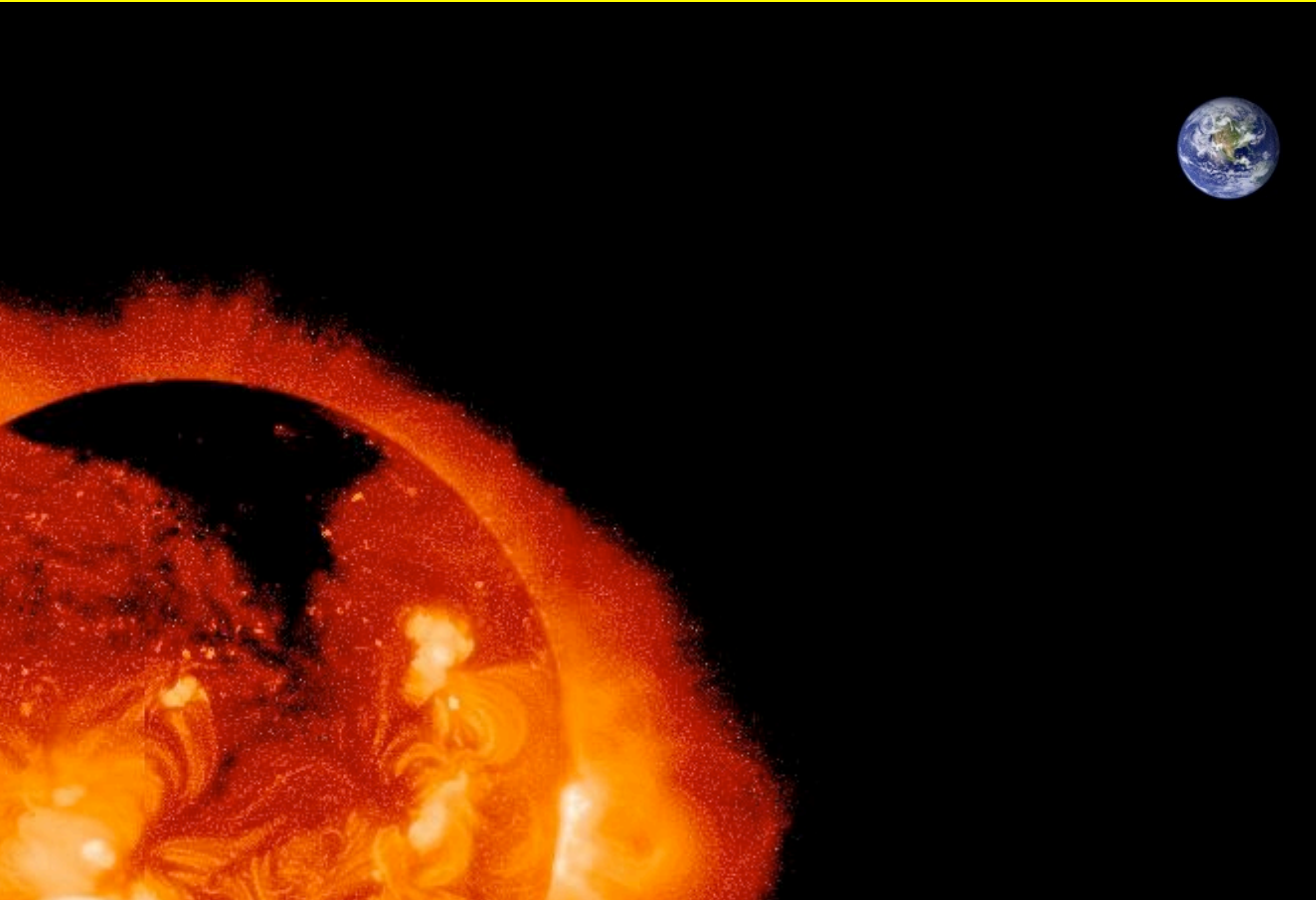
Inflation smooth

$$\Omega_{\rm aDM}h^2 \simeq \theta_I^2 \left(\frac{80\,\mu{\rm eV}}{m_a}\right)^{1.19}$$

Phase transition (N=1)
strings+unstable DW's

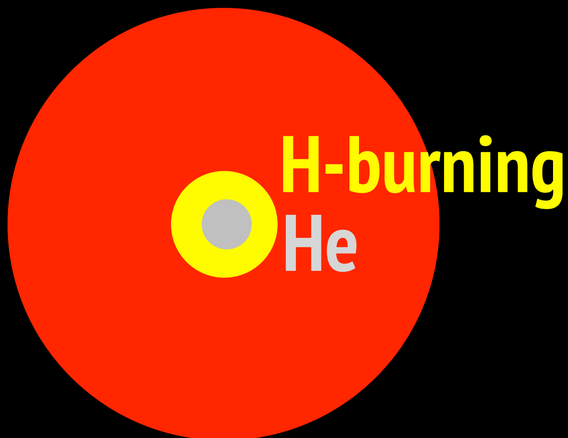
Phase transition (N>1)
strings+long-lived DWs

Axions in stars

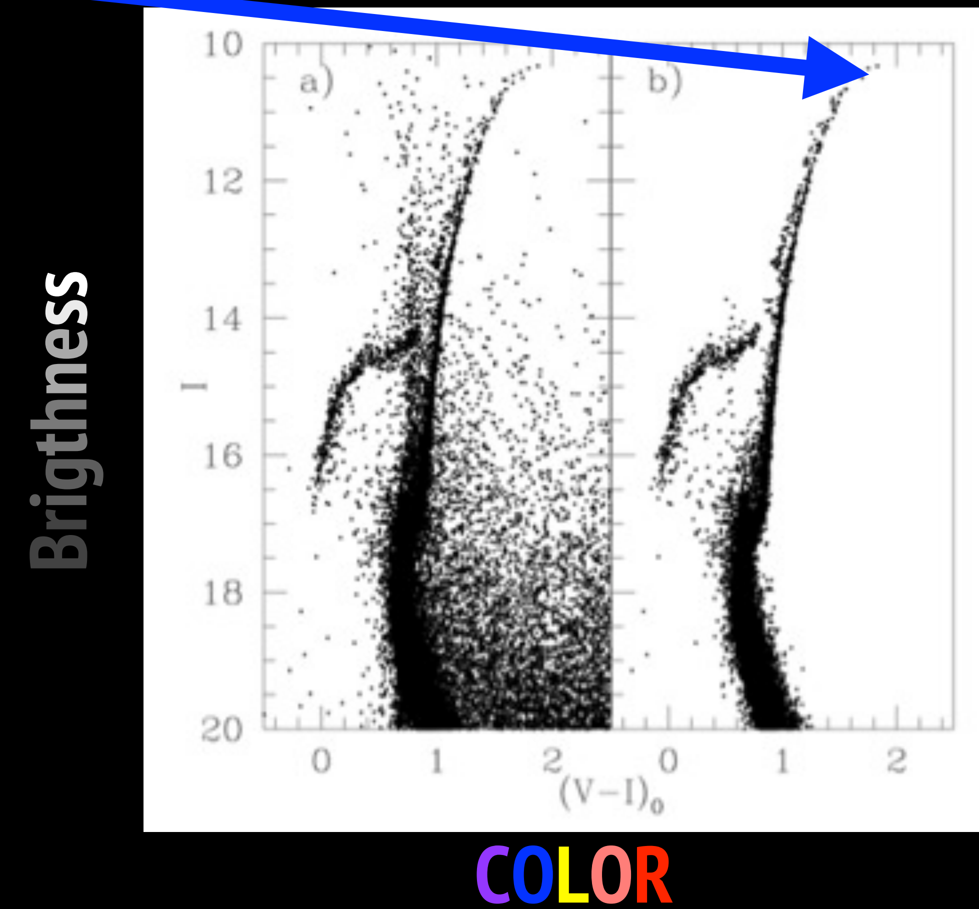


Tip of the Red Giant branch (M5)

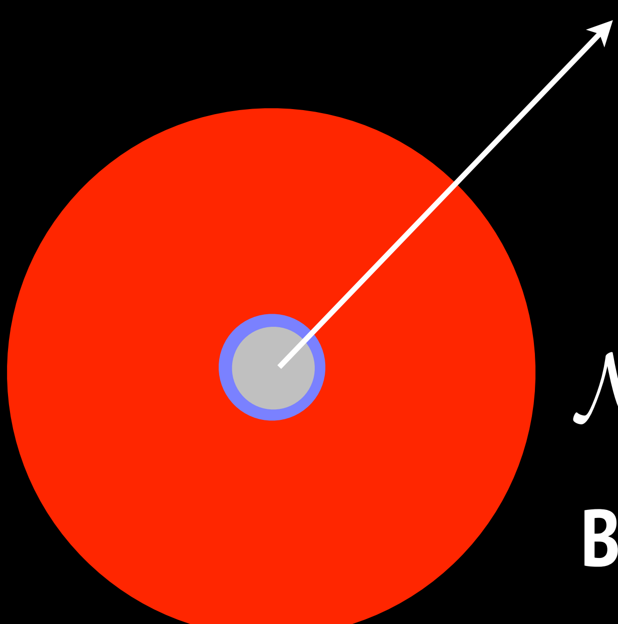
Increase He core until 3alpha ignition (T~8.6 KeV)

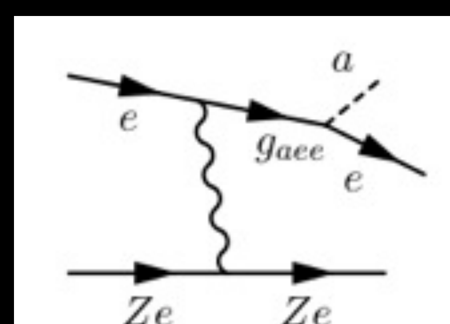


Globular ClusterM5



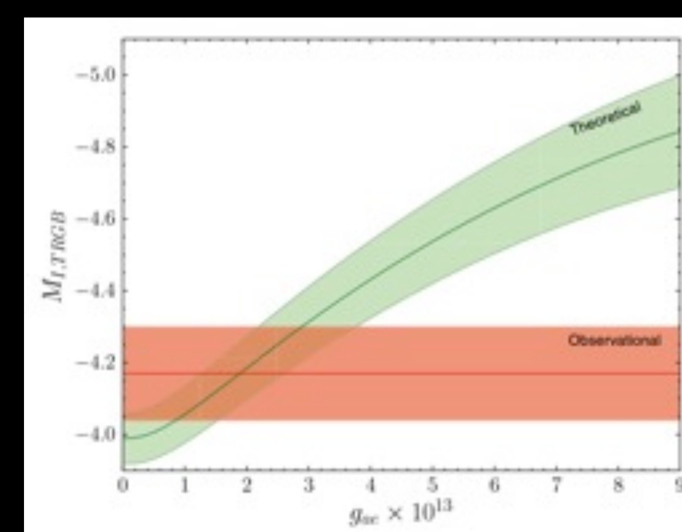
Axion emission cools down core, delays ignition





$\mathcal{M}_{\rm core} \uparrow, T_{\rm H} \uparrow, \mathcal{L} \uparrow$

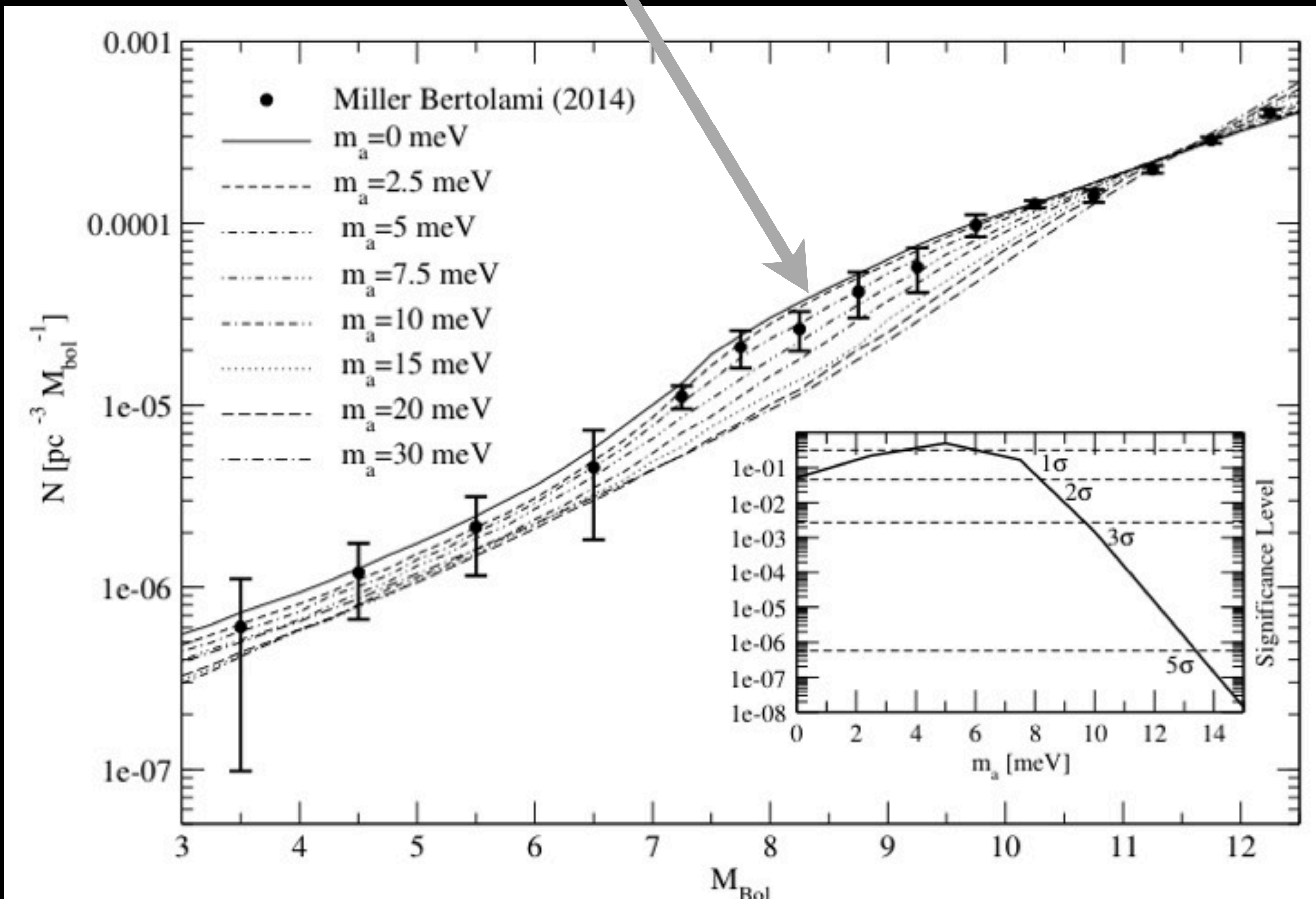
Brighter Helium flash!



Strong constraint, small hint!

White dwarf luminosity function

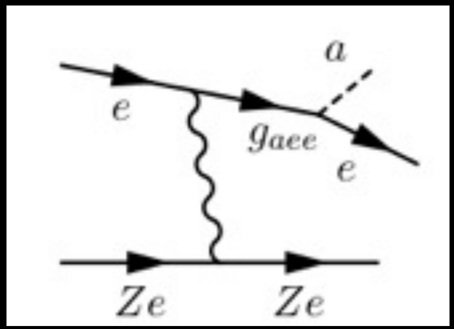
$$\frac{d\,N_{\mathrm{WD}}}{\mathrm{Vol}\,d\mathcal{L}} = \frac{k}{d\mathcal{L}/dt}$$

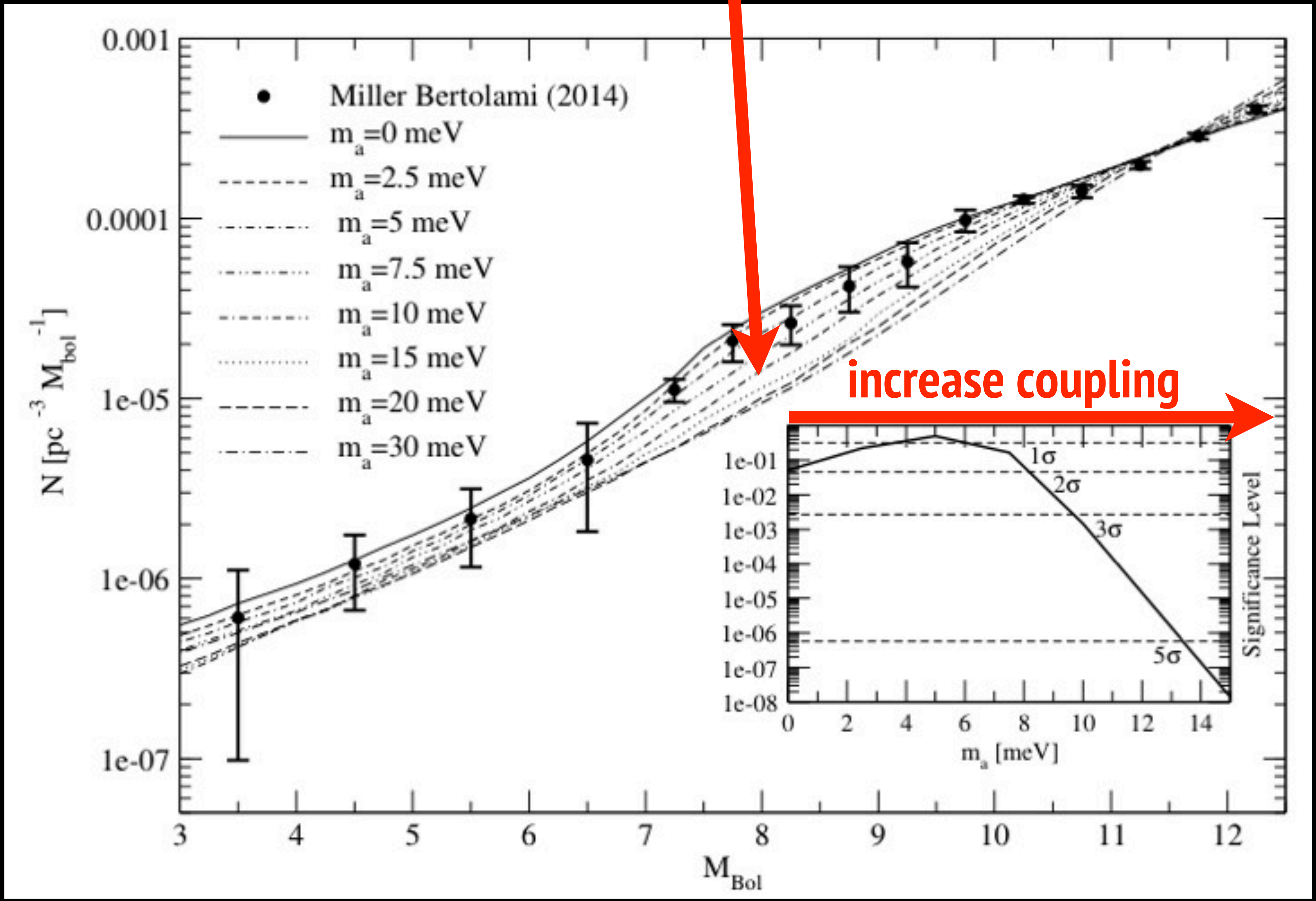


White dwarf luminosity function

$$\frac{d\,N_{\rm WD}}{{\rm Vol}\,d\mathcal{L}} = \frac{k}{d\mathcal{L}/dt + d\mathcal{L}_a/dt}$$

with axion-electron bremsstrahlung

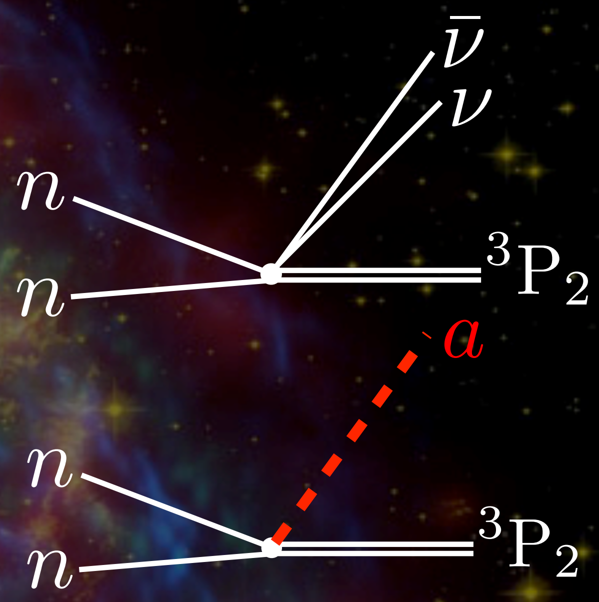


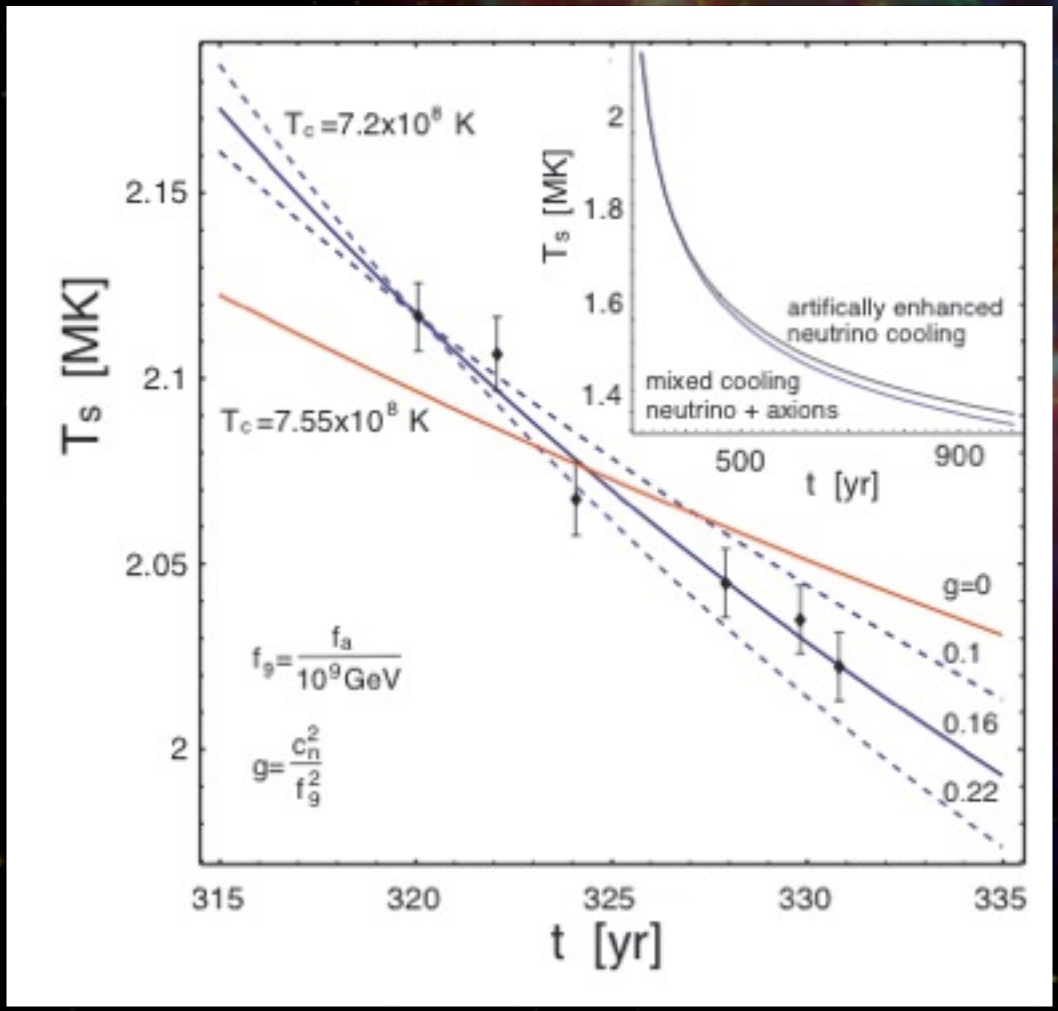


Strong constraint, small hint!

Cassiopeia A: neutron star cooling

- Cooling measured by Chandra, ~4% in ten years!
- Evidence of $\bar{\nu}\nu$ emission in n Cooper pair formation $^3P_2$
- Factor of ~2 extra cooling required, axions?





Hints, constraints and models ... any preference?

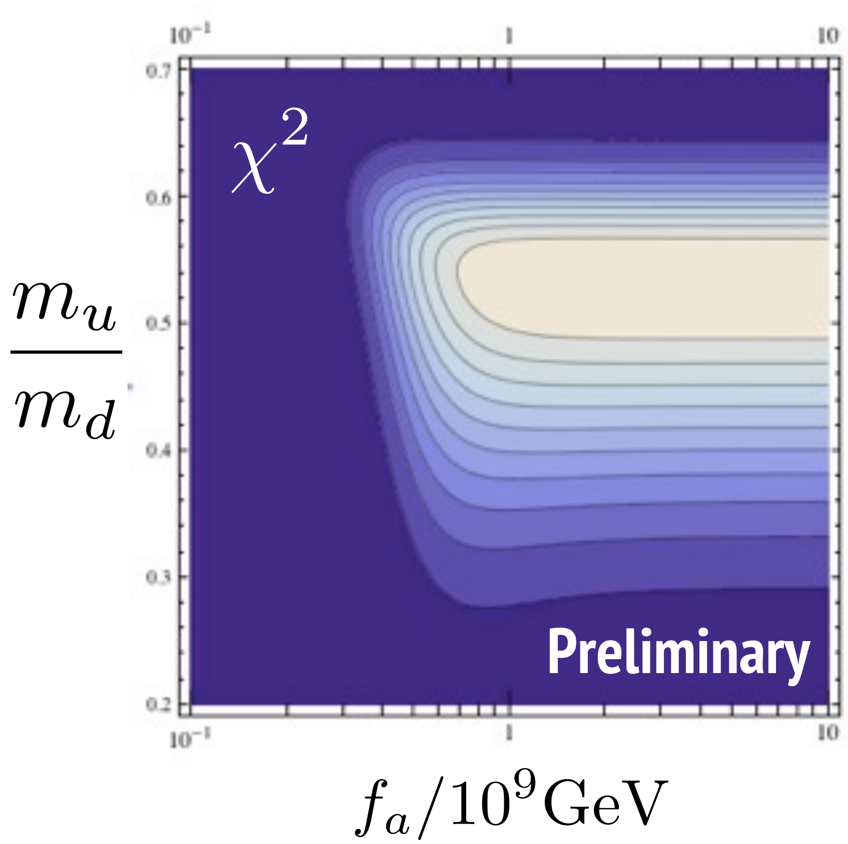
Tip of the Red Giant branch (M5) $g_{ae} = C_{ae}\frac{m_e}{f_a} = (2 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-13}$

White dwarf luminosity function $g_{ae} = C_{ae}\frac{m_e}{f_a} = (1.4 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-13}$

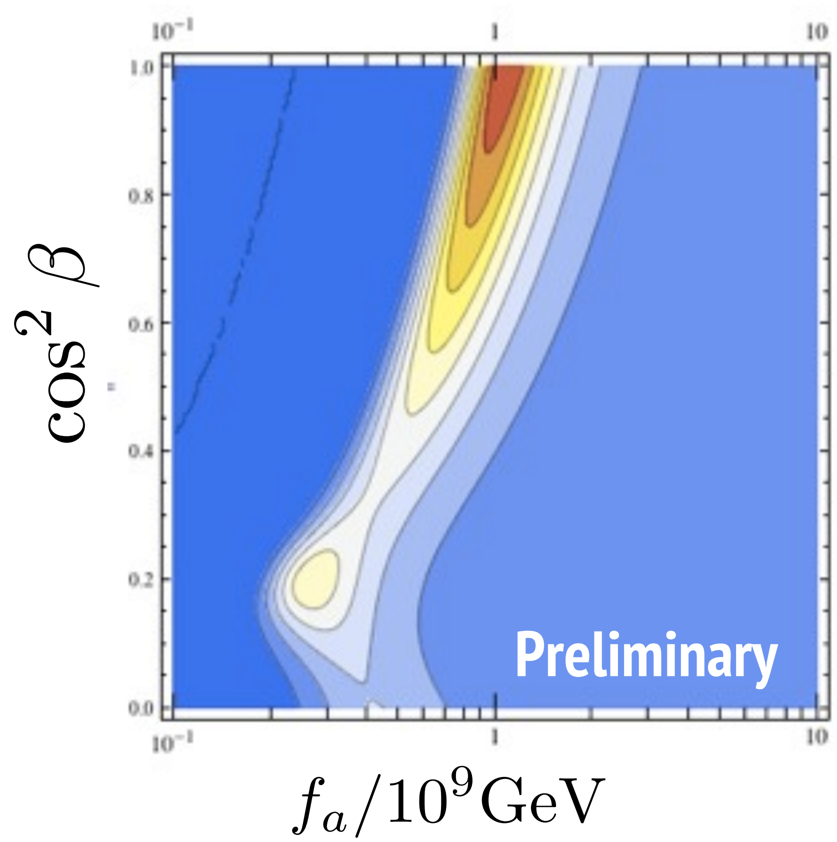
Cassiopeia A: neutron star cooling $g_{an} = C_{an}\frac{m_n}{f_a} = (3.8 \pm 3) \times 10^{-10}$

SN1987A $g_{ap} = C_{ap}\frac{m_p}{f_a} < 0.8 \times 10^{-10}$

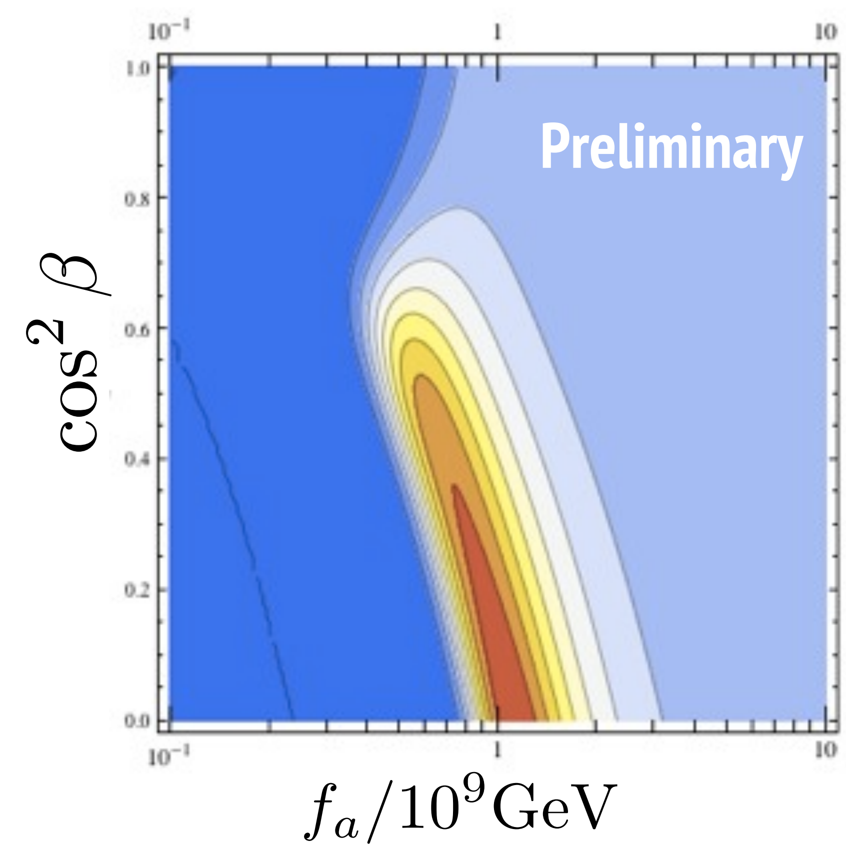
KSVZ (no RG, no WD, no pref.)



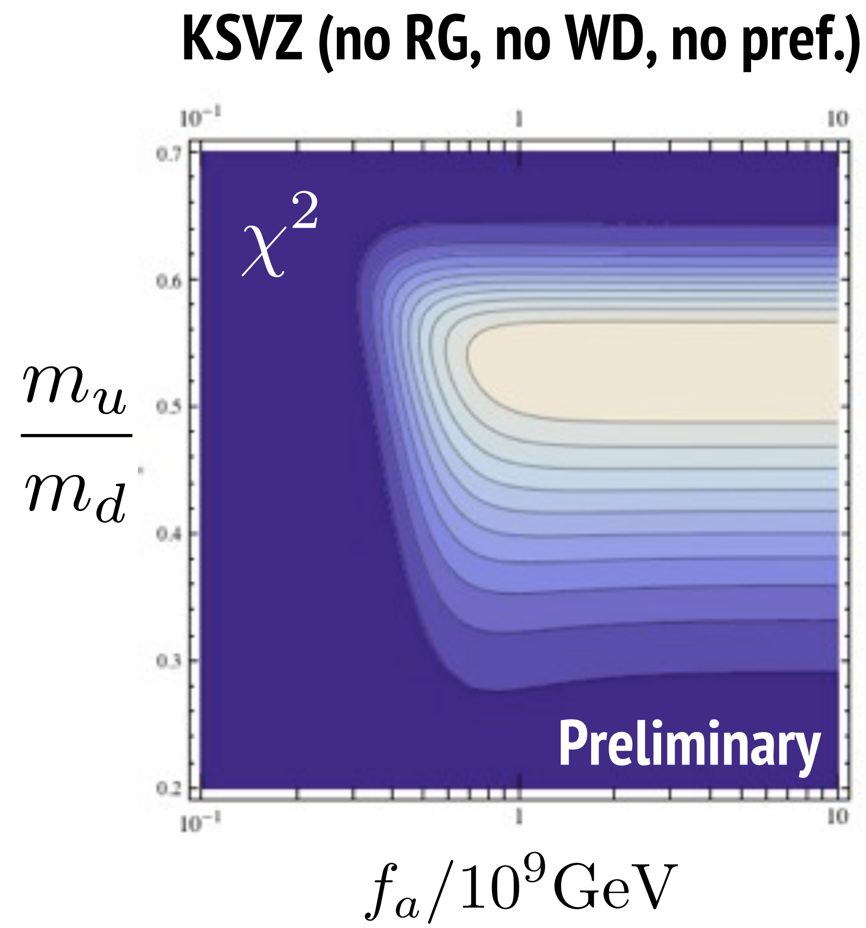
DFSZ1

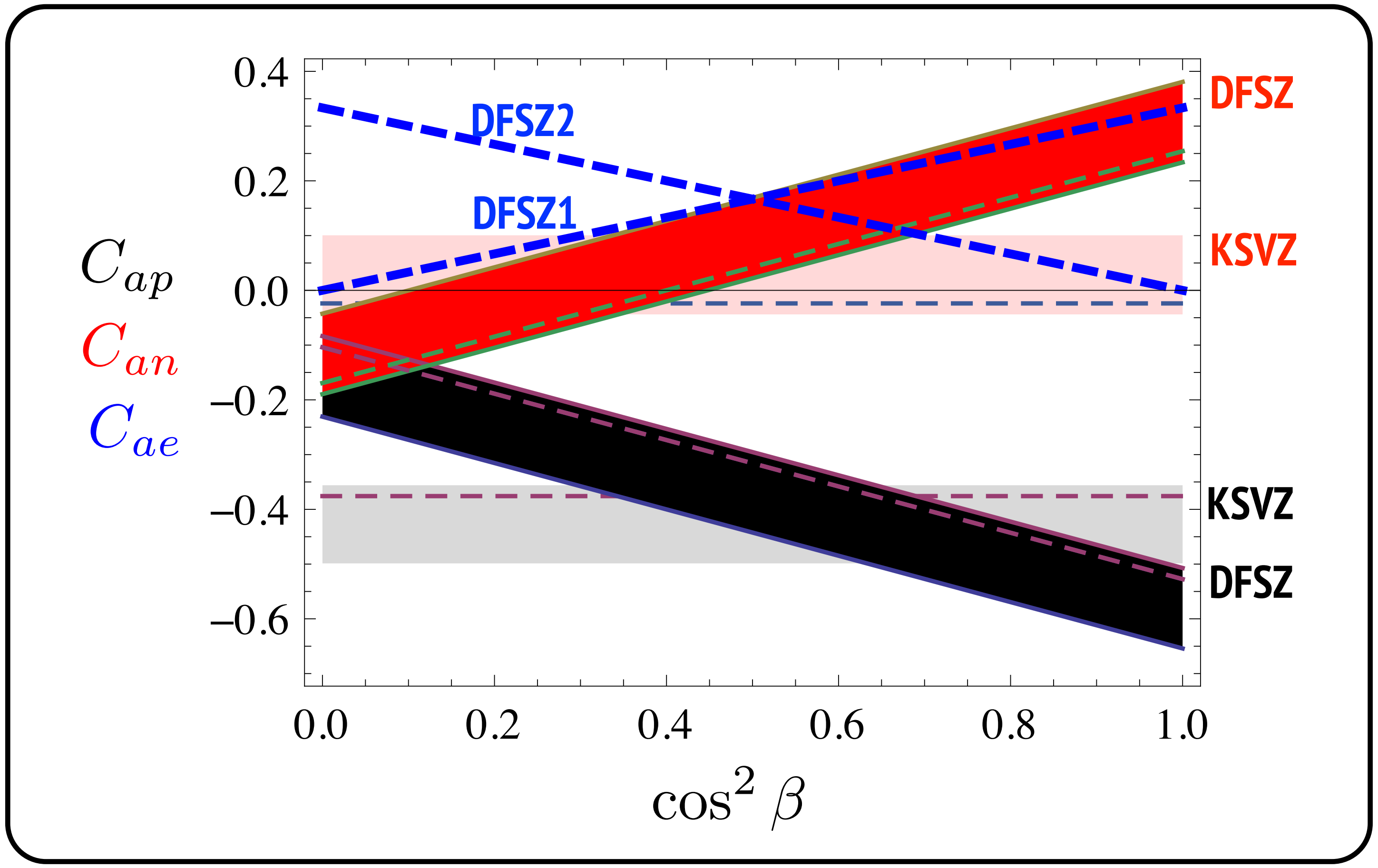


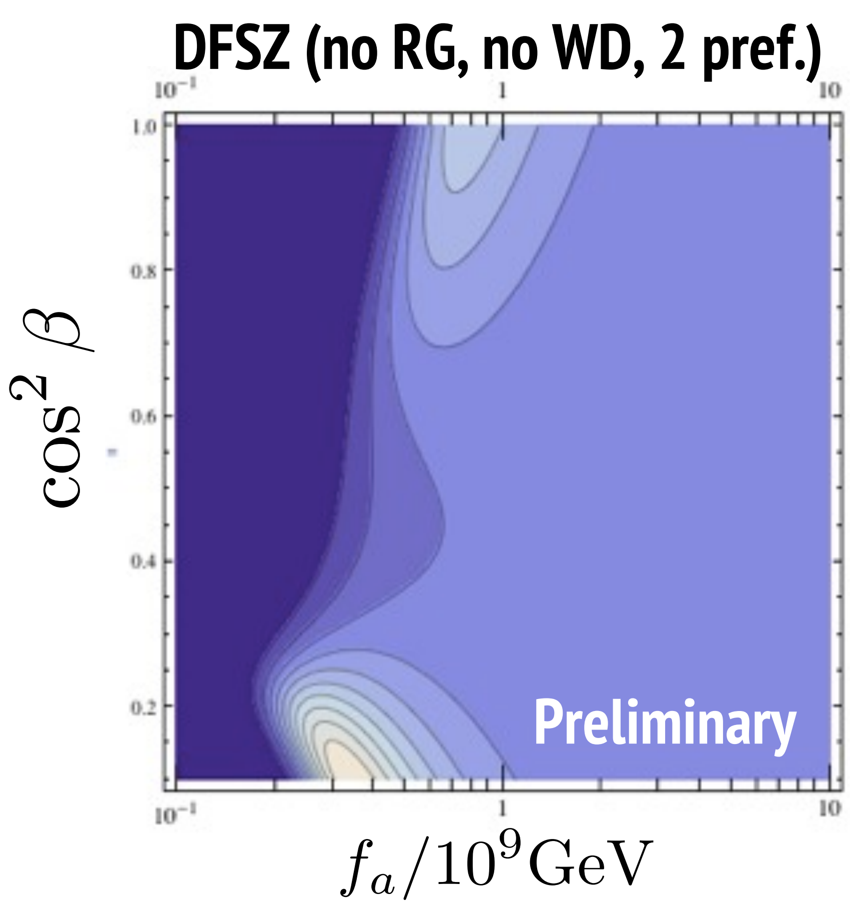
DFSZ2

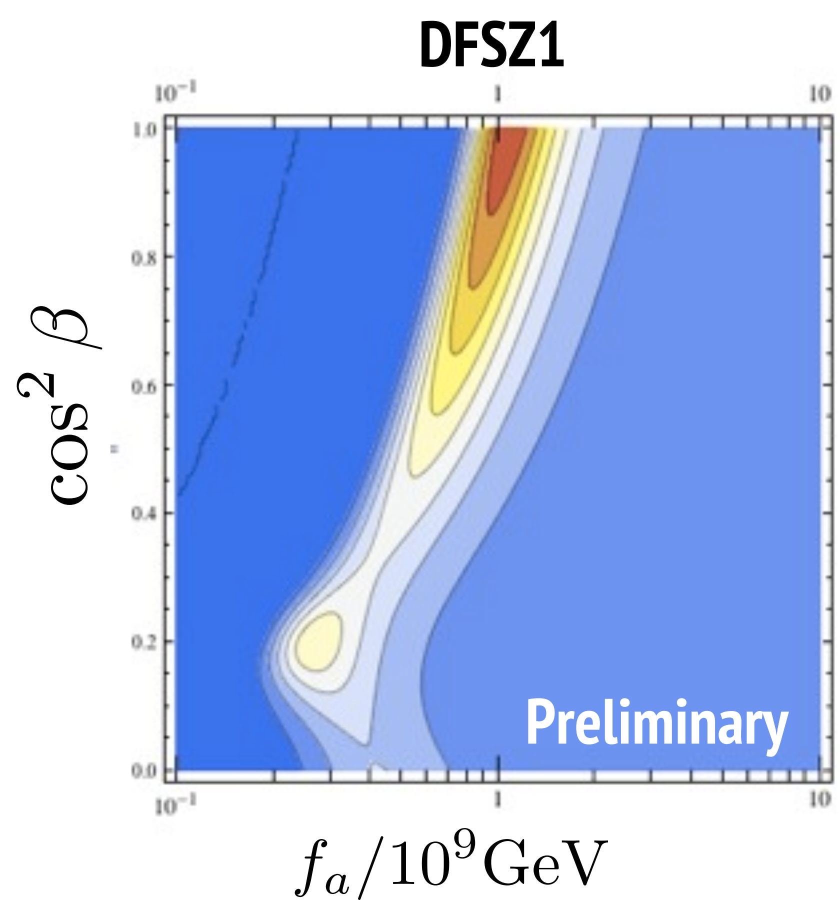


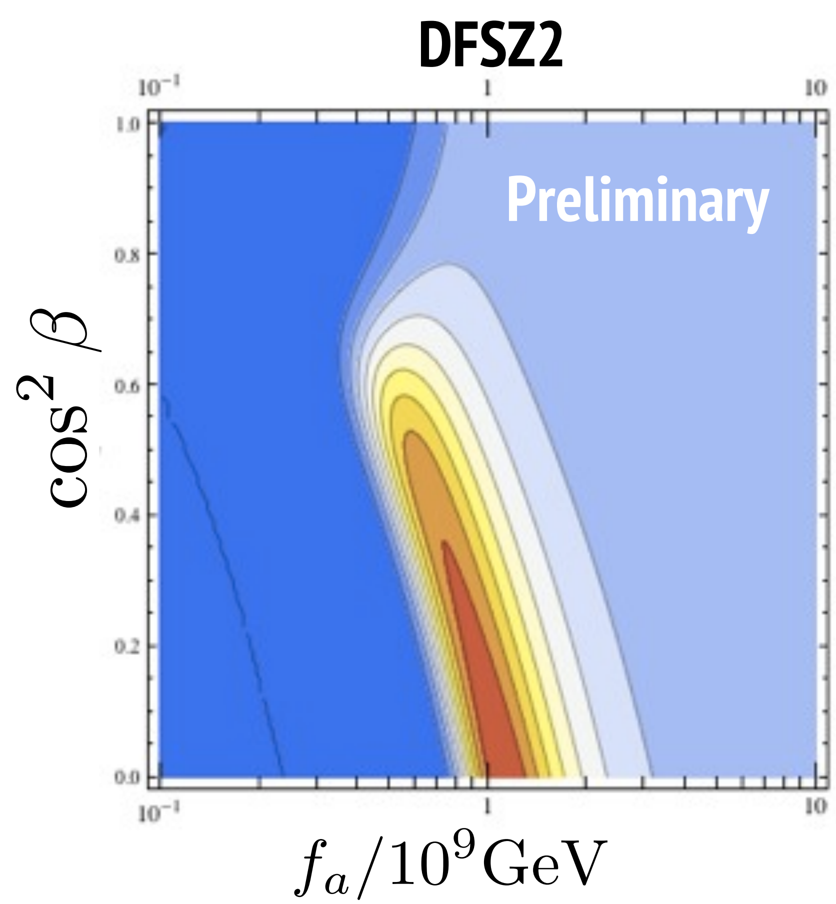
Hints, constraints and models ... any preference?



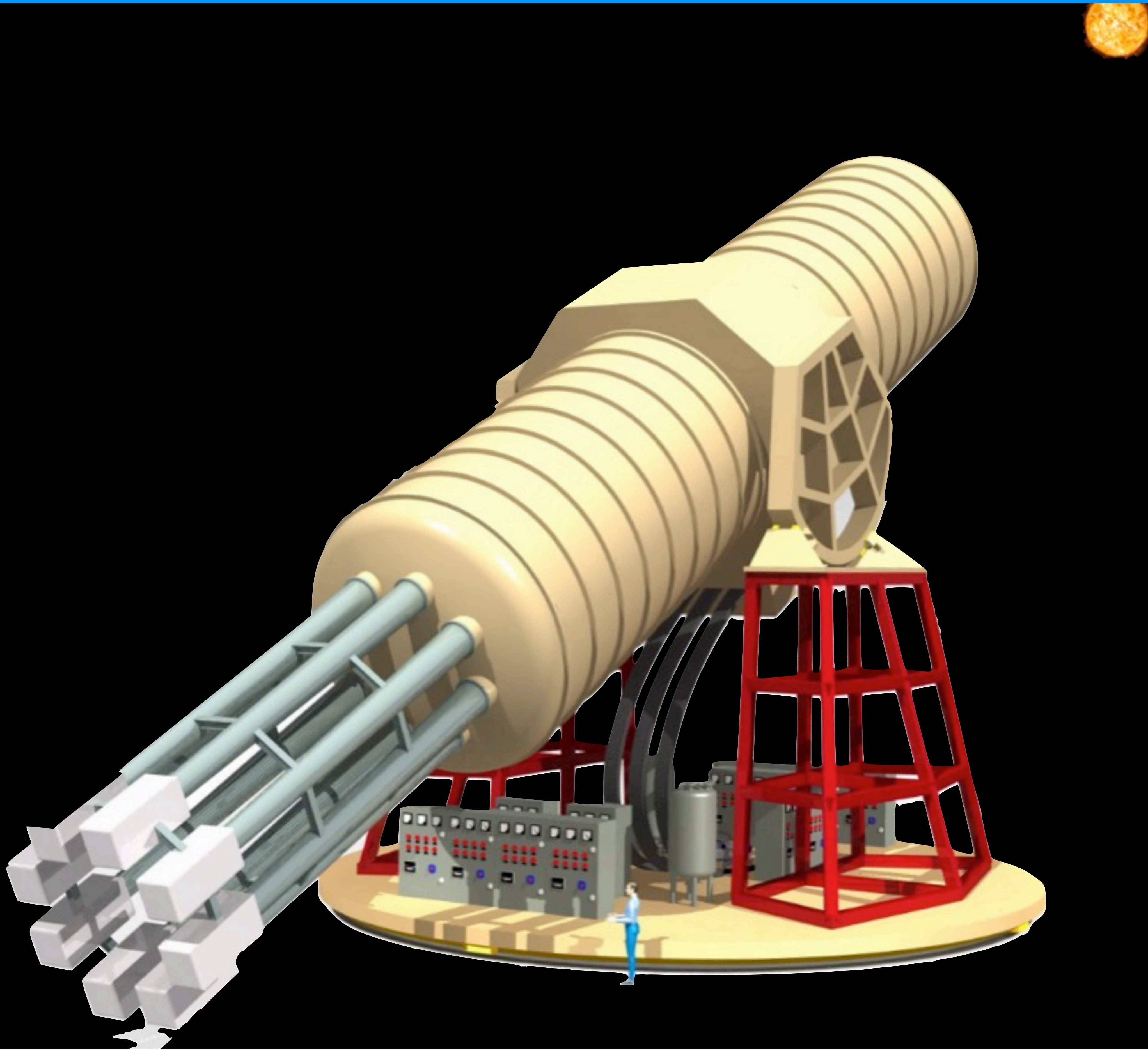








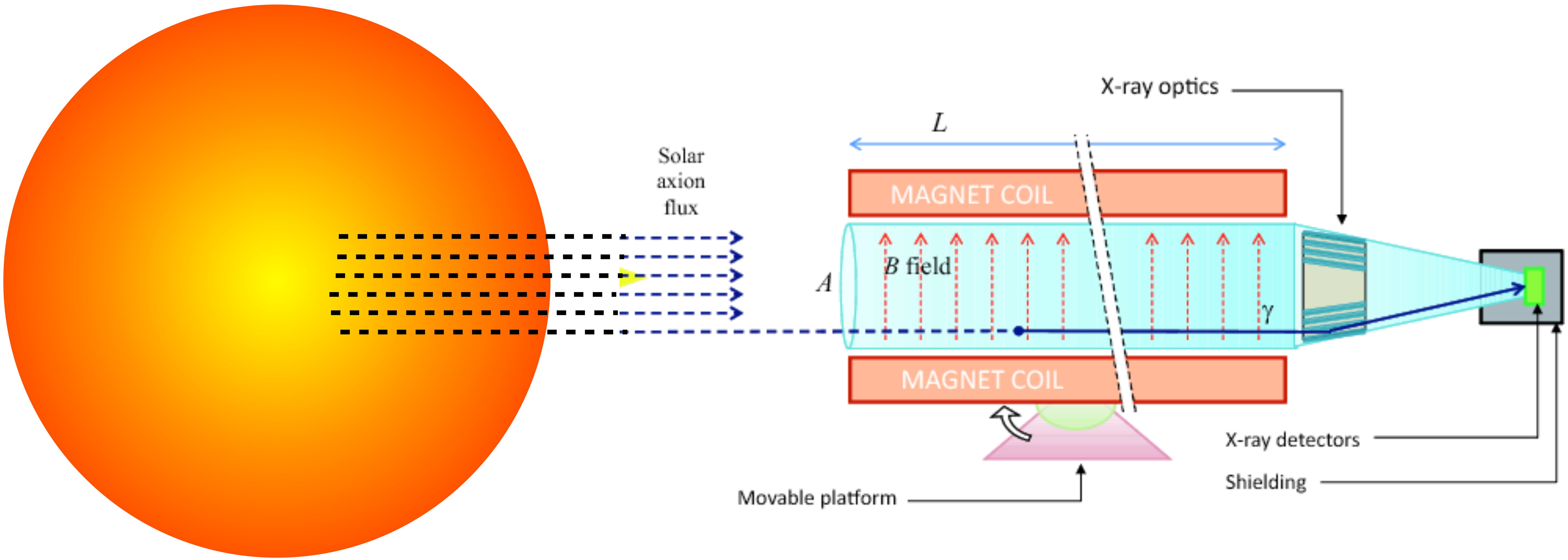
IAXO: The international axion observatory



Helioscopes

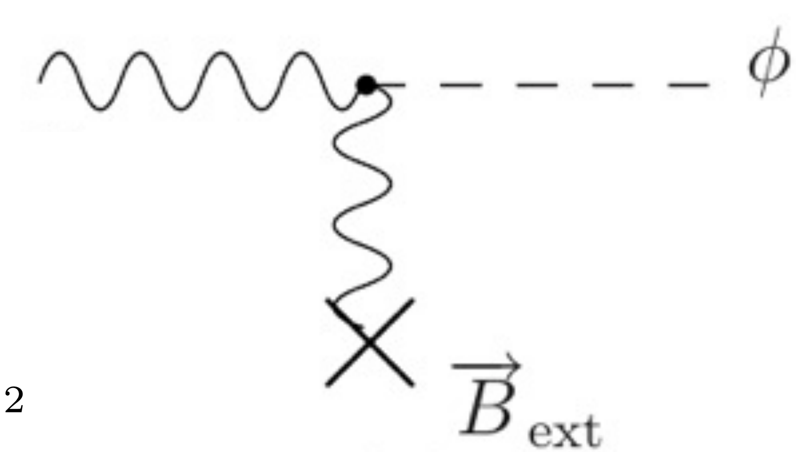
The Sun is a copious emitter of axions!

convert into X-rays **focus** **detect**



Conversion probability

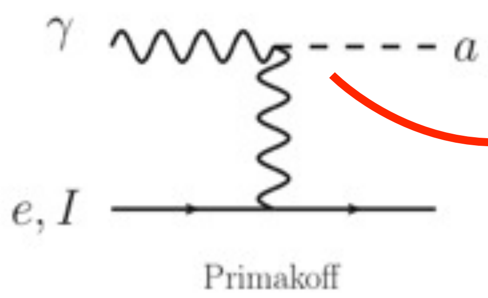
$$P(a \leftrightarrow \gamma) = \left(\frac{2 g_{a\gamma} B_T \omega}{m_a^2}\right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{m_a^2 L}{4\omega}\right)$$



$m_a \to 0, P \to \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma} B_T L}{2}\right)^2$ $\quad m_a \to \text{large}, P \to \left(\frac{2 g_{a\gamma} B_T \omega}{m_a^2}\right)^2$

Axions from the Sun

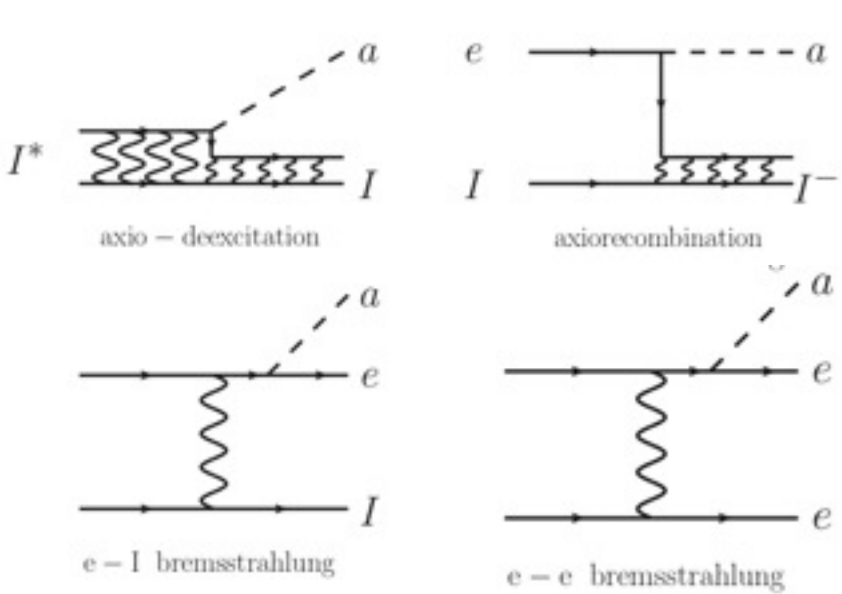
Hadronic axions (KSVZ)

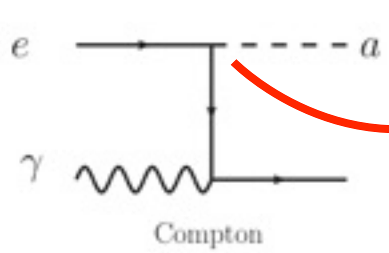


$$\frac{C_\gamma \alpha}{2\pi f_a}\frac{F_{\mu\nu}\widetilde{F}^{\mu\nu}}{4}a$$

$g_{a\gamma}$

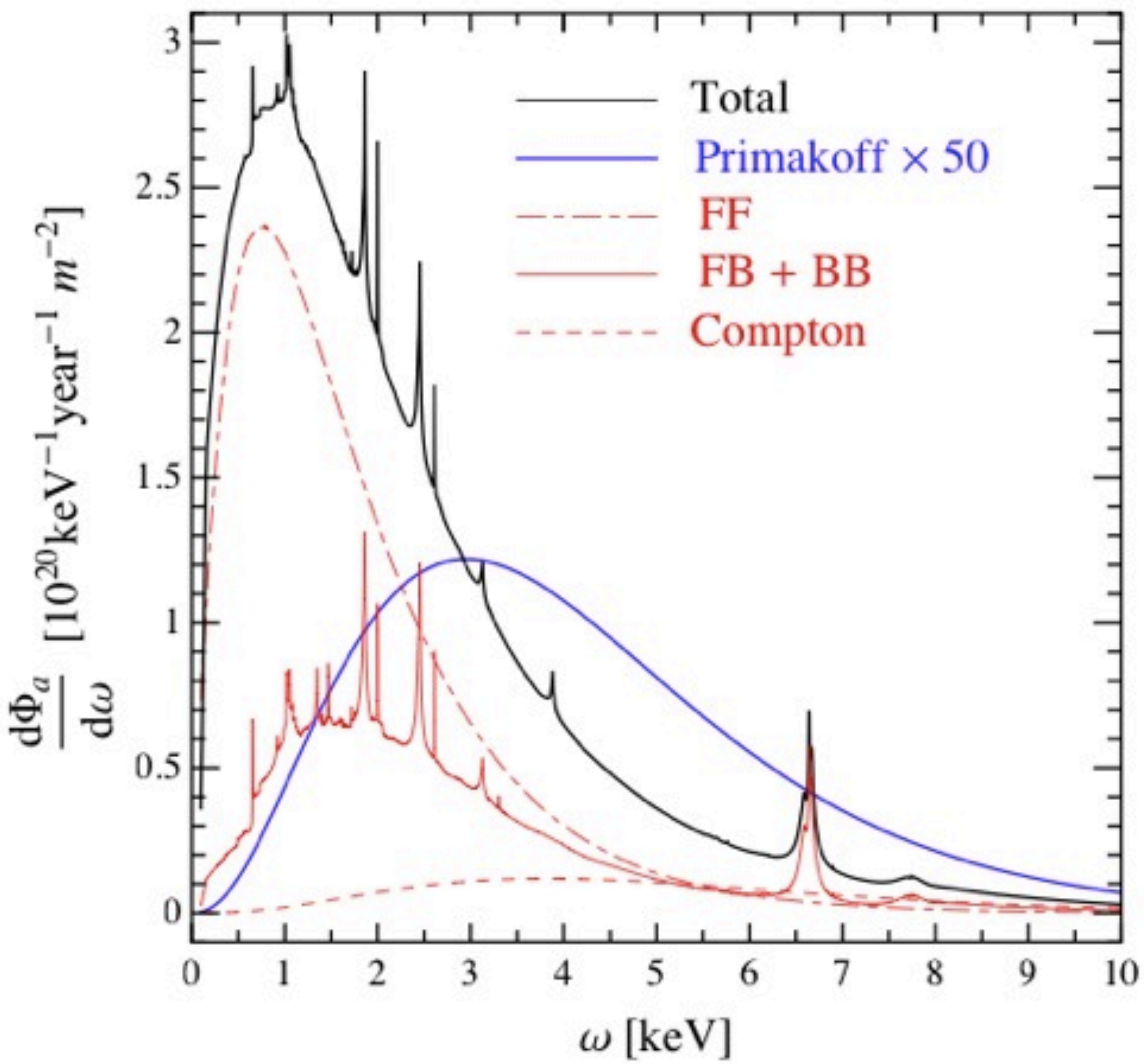
Non hadronic (DFSZ, e-coupling!)





$$\frac{C_e m_e}{f_a} i\bar{e}\gamma_5 e\, a$$

g_{ae}



$g_{ae} = 10^{-13}$

$g_{a\gamma} = 10^{-12}$

typical of non-hadronic meV mass axions

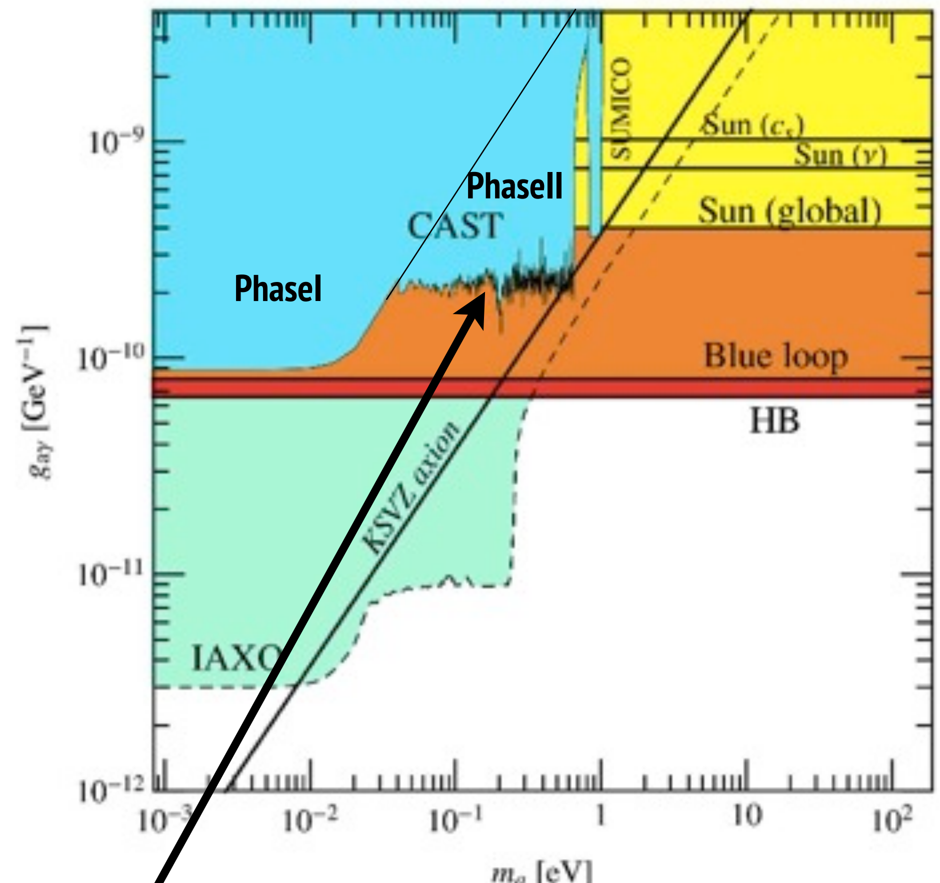
CAST Helioscope

CAST (LHC dipole 9.3 m, 9T)

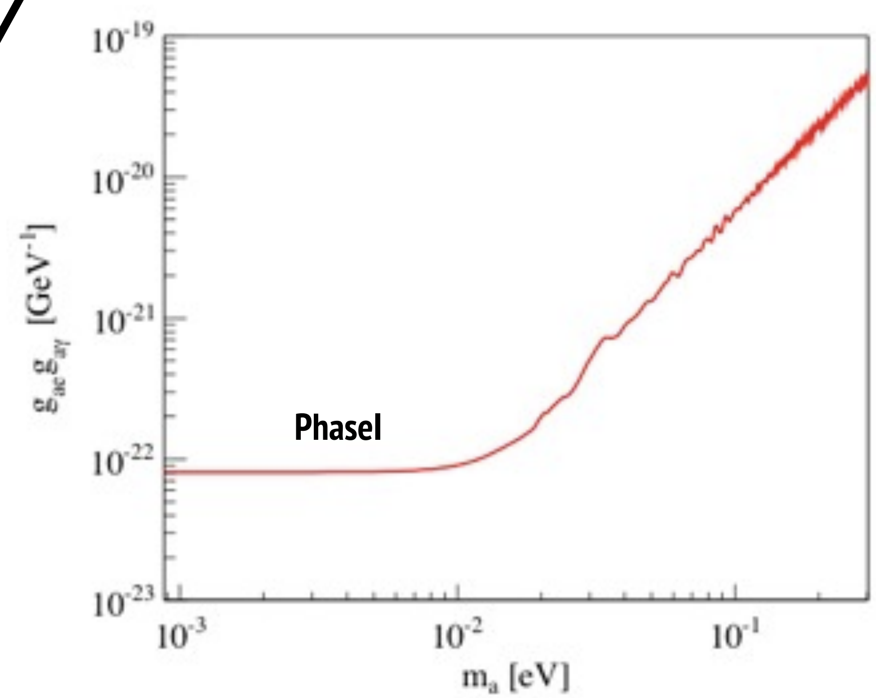
- 1~2 h tracking/day (sunset,dawn)
- 3 Detectors (2 bores)
  CCD, Micromegas
- X-ray optics
- He gas for large masses

$$P(a \leftrightarrow \gamma) = \left(\frac{2g_{a\gamma}B_T\omega}{m_a^2 - m_\gamma^2}\right)^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{(m_a^2 - m_\gamma^2)L}{4\omega}\right)$$

hadronic axions



non-hadronic axions



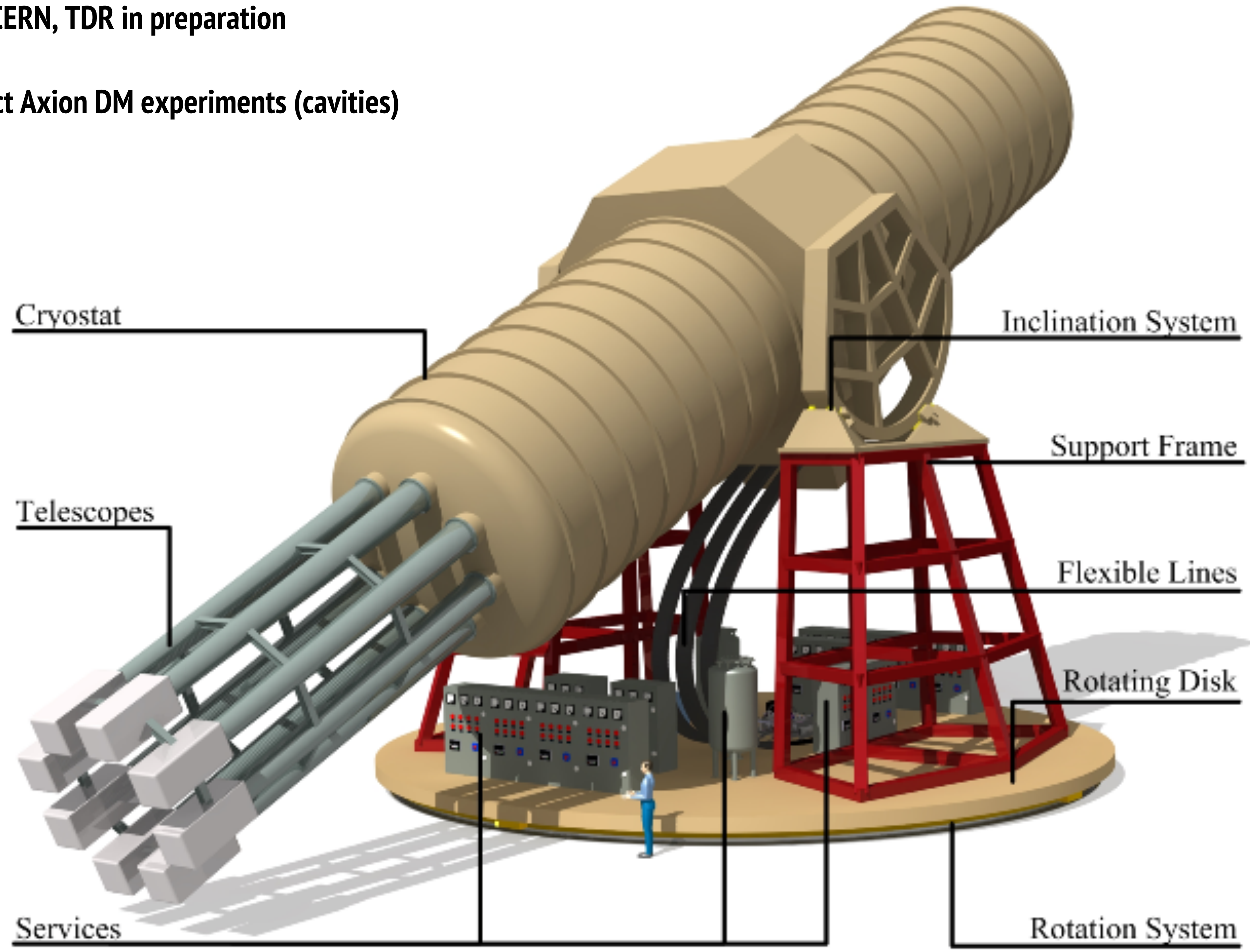
Next generation (proposed) IAXO

Boost parameters to the maximum

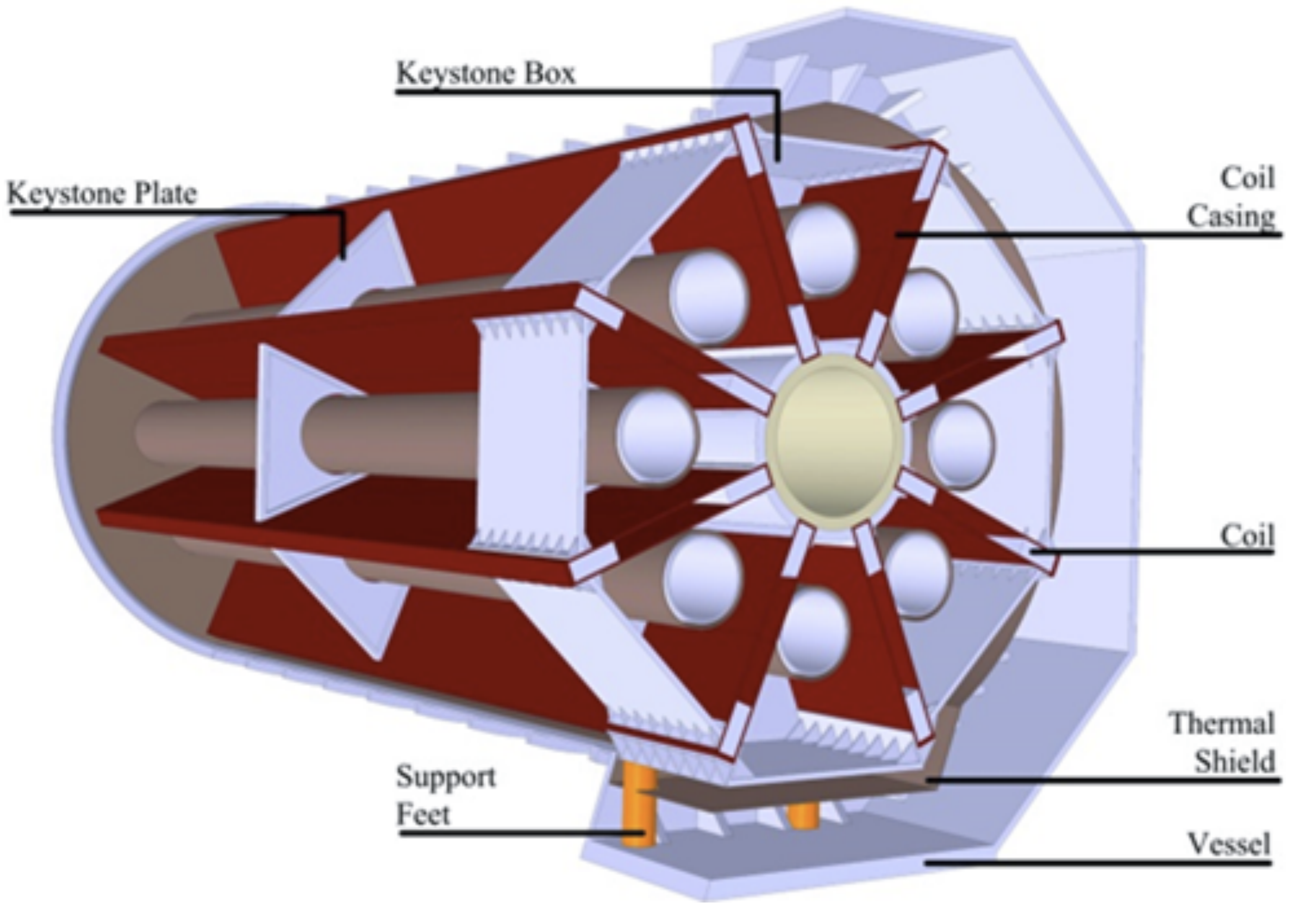
Large toroidal 8-coil magnet L = ~20 m
8 bores: 600 mm diameter each
8 x-ray optics + 8 detection systems
Rotating platform with services

-NGAG paper JCAP 1106:013,2011
-Conceptual design report IAXO 2014 JINST 9 T05002
-LOI submitted to CERN, TDR in preparation

-Possibility of Direct Axion DM experiments (cavities)

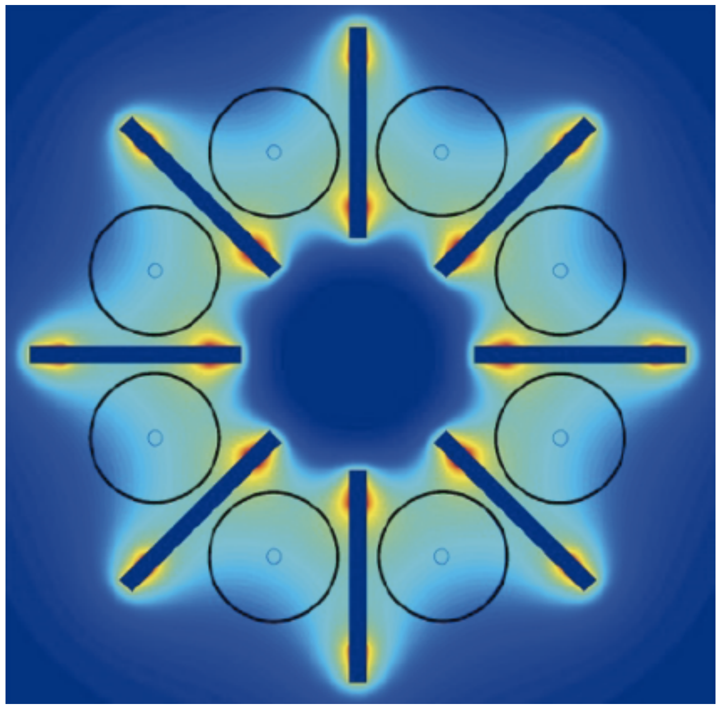


IAXO magnet (under development)



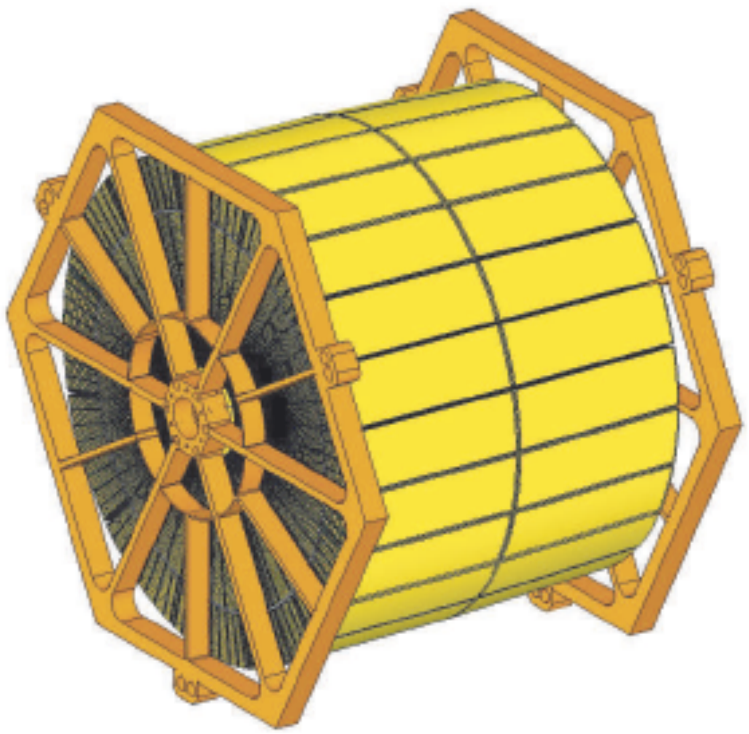
IAXO magnet concept presented in:
IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. 23 (ASC 2012)
Adv. Cryo. Eng. (CEC/ICMC 2013)
IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercond. (MT 23)

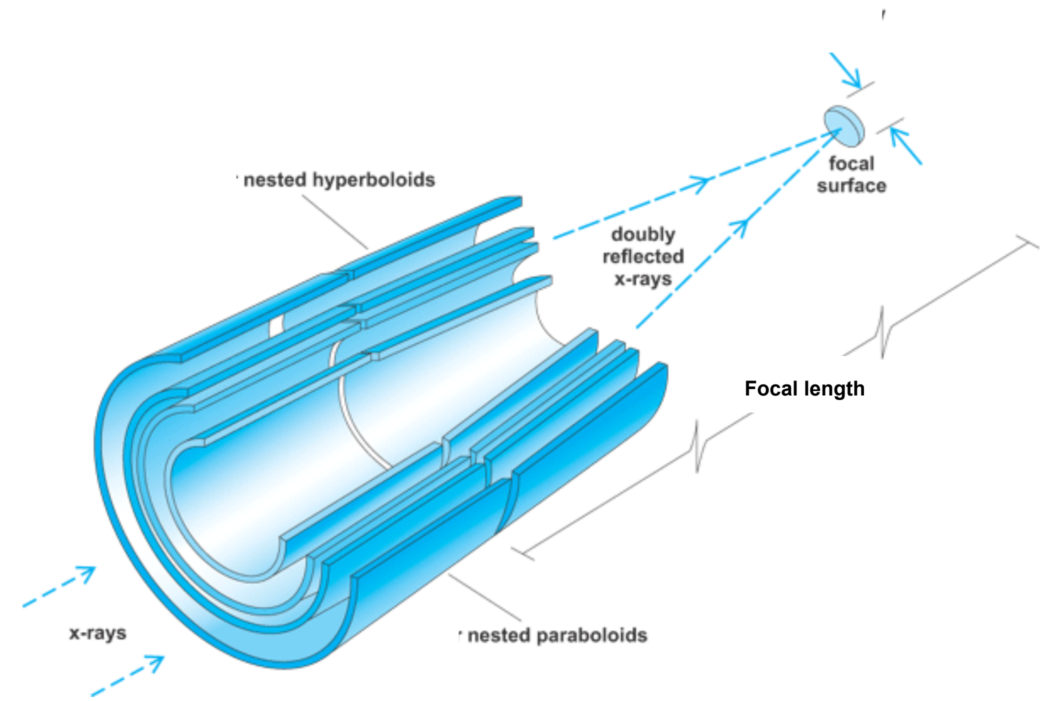
Transverse B-field (peak 5T, average 2.5T)

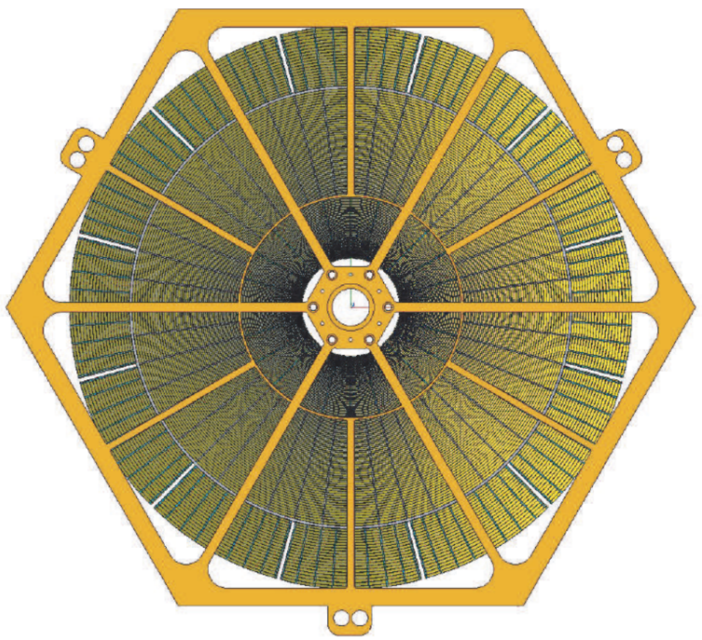


Property		*Value*
Cryostat dimensions:	Overall length (m)	25
	Outer diameter (m)	5.2
	Cryostat volume (m^3)	~ 530
Toroid size:	Inner radius, R_{in} (m)	1.0
	Outer radius, R_{out} (m)	2.0
	Inner axial length (m)	21.0
	Outer axial length (m)	21.8
Mass:	Conductor (tons)	65
	Cold Mass (tons)	130
	Cryostat (tons)	35
	Total assembly (tons)	~ 250
Coils:	Number of racetrack coils	8
	Winding pack width (mm)	384
	Winding pack height (mm)	144
	Turns/coil	180
	Nominal current, I_{op} (kA)	12.0
	Stored energy, E (MJ)	500
	Inductance (H)	6.9
	Peak magnetic field, B_p (T)	5.4
	Average field in the bores (T)	2.5
Conductor:	Overall size (mm^2)	35 × 8
	Number of strands	40
	Strand diameter (mm)	1.3
	Critical current @ 5 T, I_c (kA)	58
	Operating temperature, T_{op} (K)	4.5
	Operational margin	40%
	Temperature margin @ 5.4 T (K)	1.9
Heat Load:	at 4.5 K (W)	~150
	at 60-80 K (kW)	~1.6

- IAXO optics conceptual design
AC Jakobsen et al, Proc. SPIE 8861 (2013)
- NuSTAR optics groups LLNL, Columbia U., DTU Denmark all in IAXO







Telescopes	8
N, Layers (or shells) per telescope	123
Segments per telescope	2172
Geometric area of glass per telescope	0.38 m^2
Focal length	5.0 m
Inner radius	50 mm
Outer Radius	300 mm
Minimum graze angle	2.63 mrad
Maximum graze angle	15.0 mrad
Coatings	W/B_4C multilayers
Pass band	1 – 10 keV
IAXO Nominal, 50% EEF (HPD)	0.29 mrad
IAXO Enhanced, 50% EEF (HPD)	0.23 mrad
IAXO Nominal, 80% EEF	0.58 mrad
IAXO Enhanced, 90% EEF	0.58 mrad
FOV	2.9 mrad

IAXO detectors

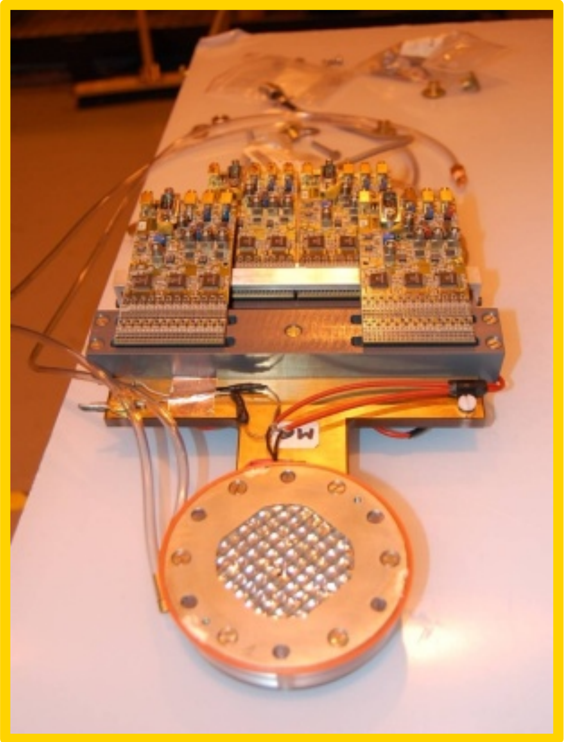
- Small Micromegas-TPC chambers:
  - Shielding
  - Radiopure components
  - Offline discrimination

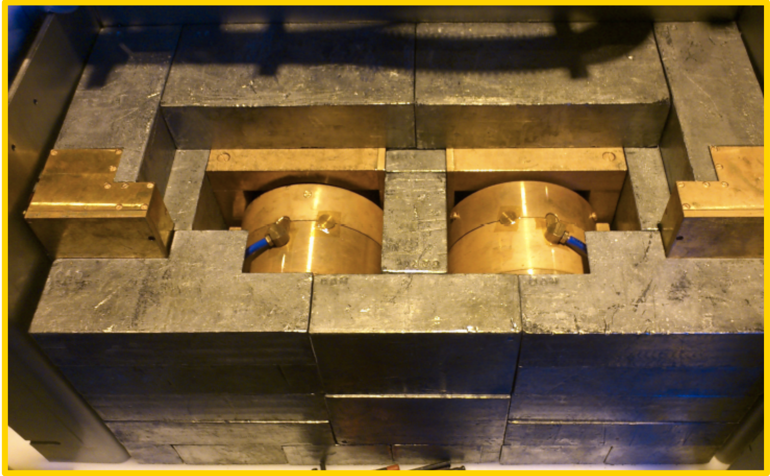
Goal background level for IAXO:
10-7 – 10-8 c keV-1 cm-2 s-1

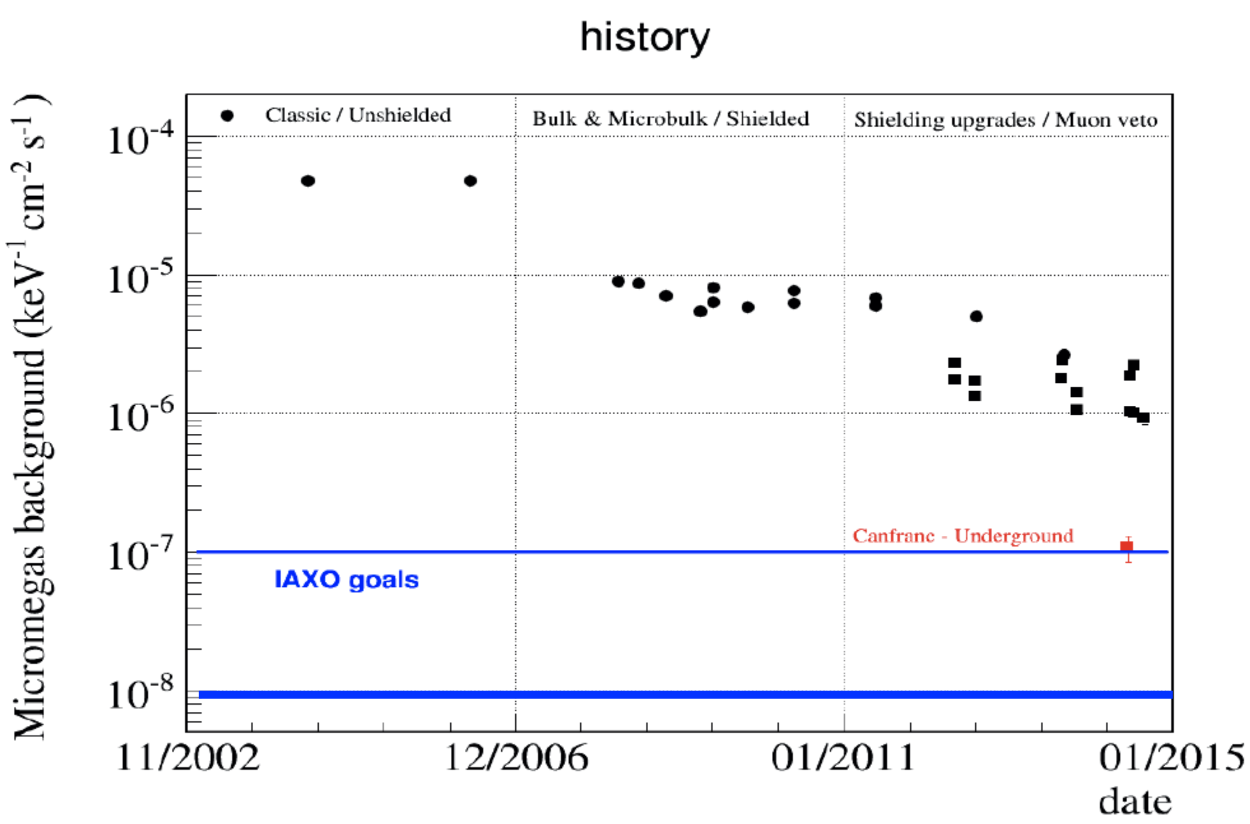
Already demonstrated:
~8×10-7 c keV-1 cm-2 s-1
(in CAST 2014 result)
10-7 c keV-1 cm-2 s-1
(underground at LSC)

Active program of development. Clear roadmap for improvement

- Other detectors, Gridpix/InGrid, MMC,CCDs

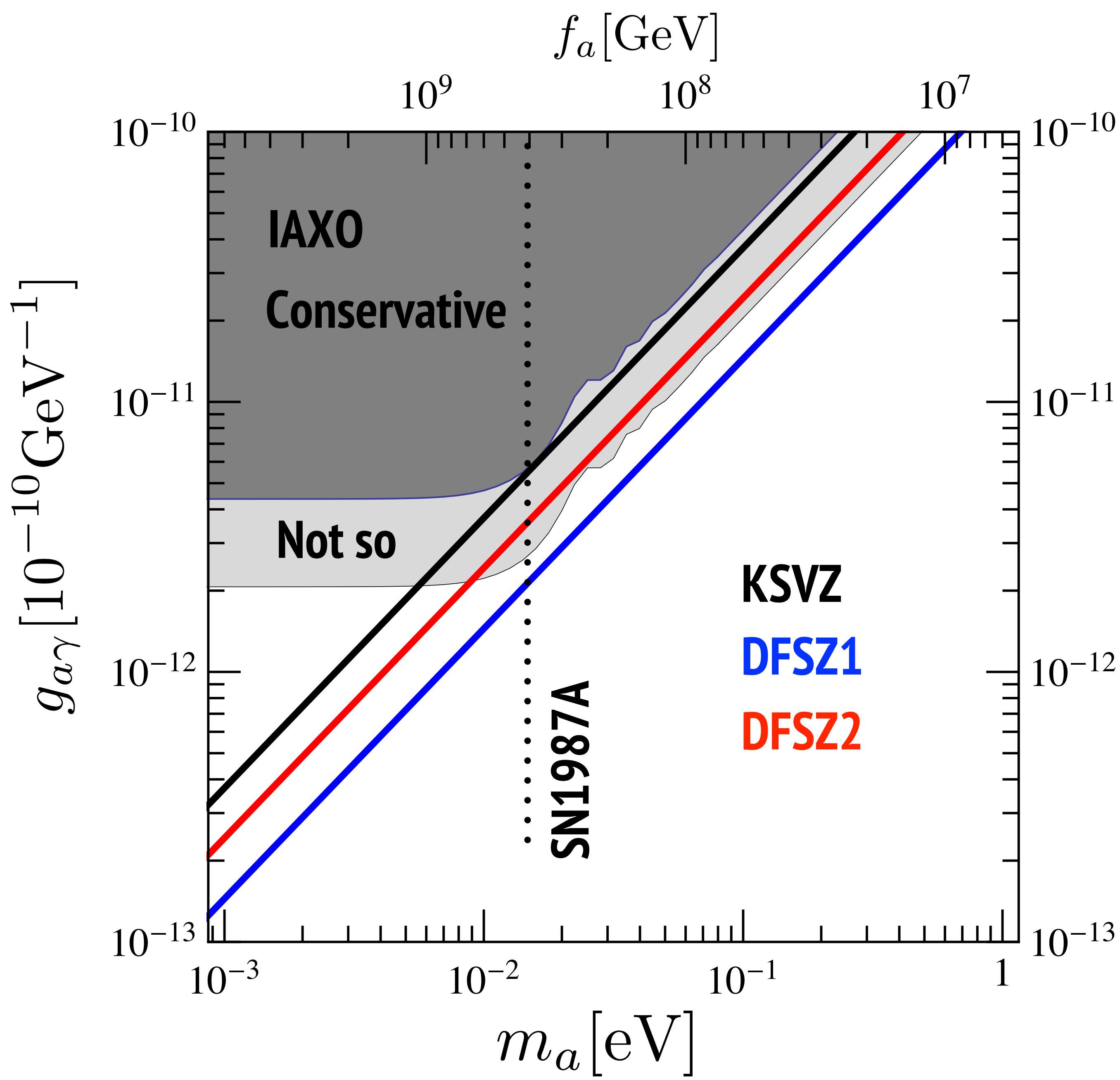




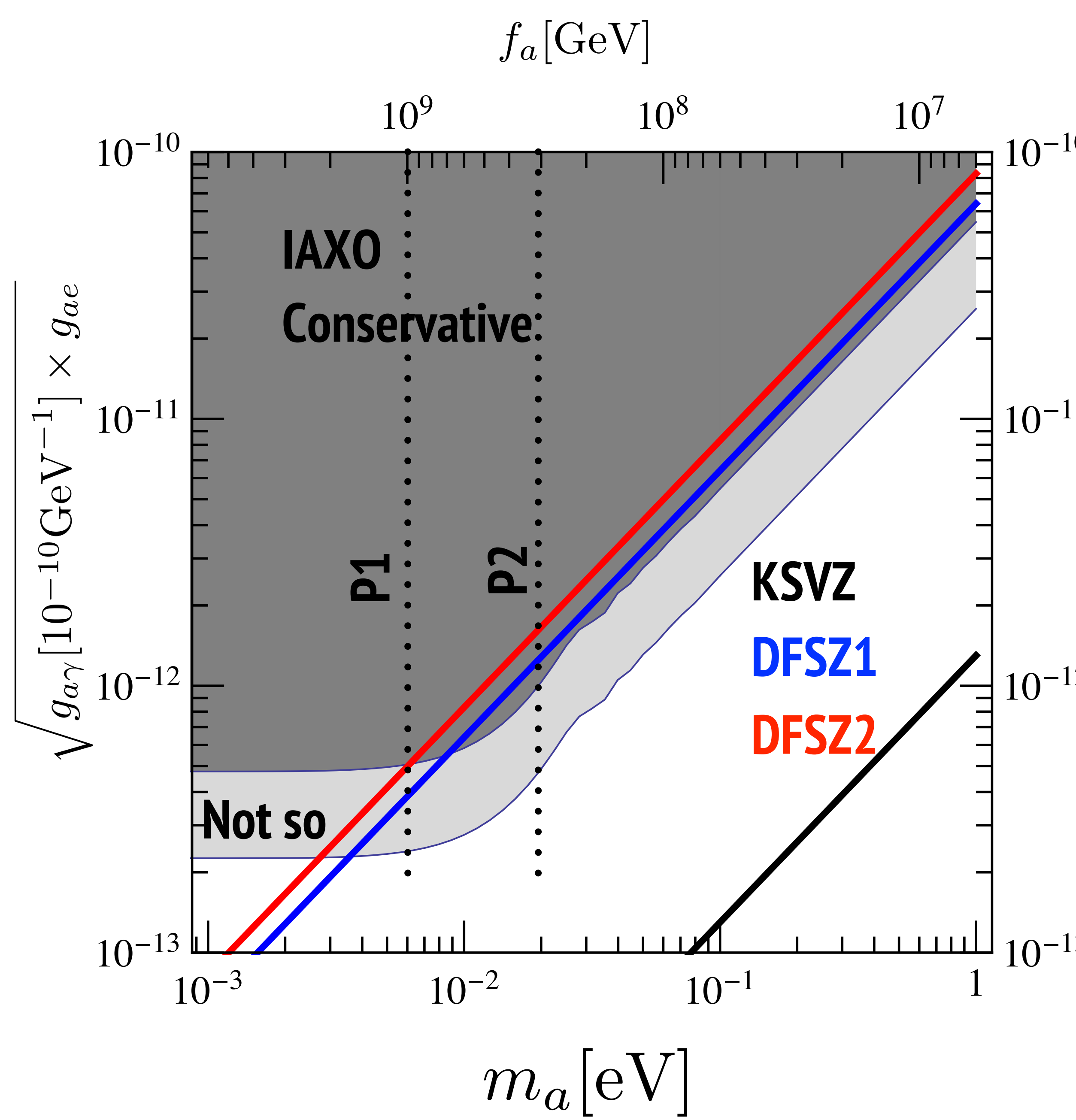


Physics reach (preliminary)

Hadronic axions (KSVZ)



Non hadronic (DFSZ, e-coupling!)



Possibility to unveal the hints!

IAXO timeline

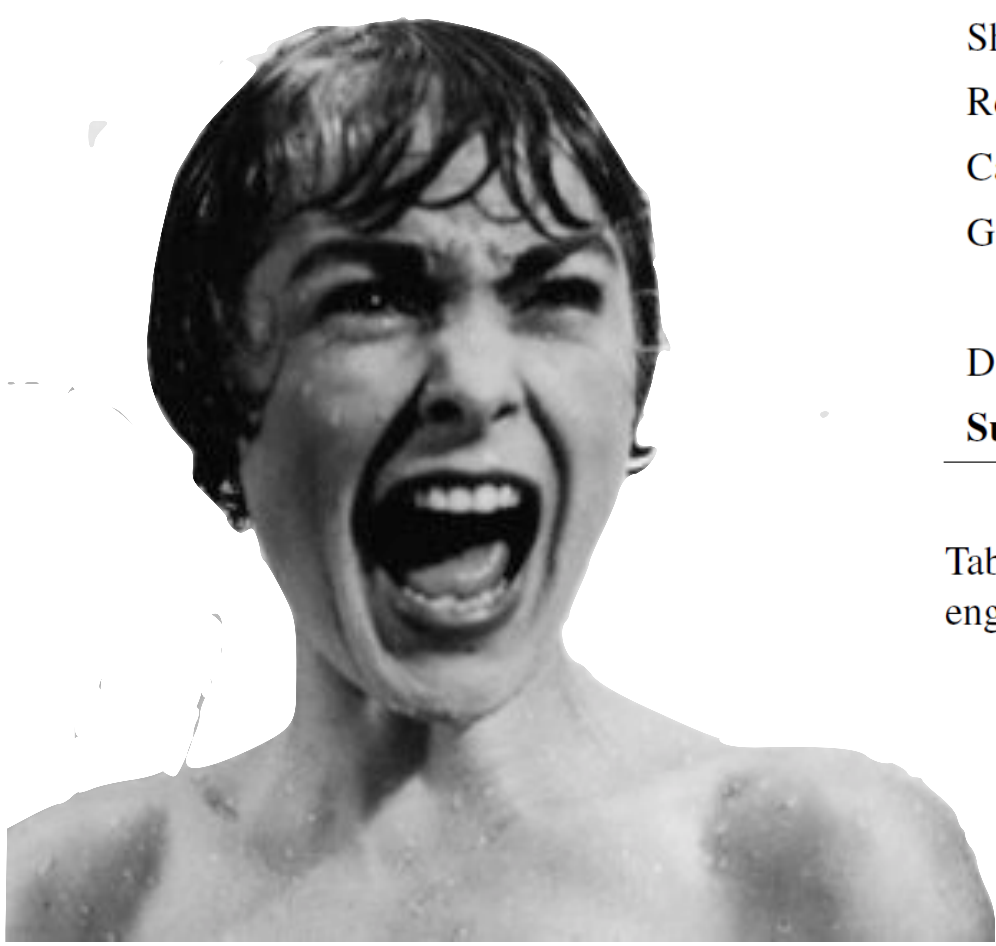
~ 3.5 y construction

~18 month TDR

~ 2.5 y integration/commisioning

Years		1				2				3				4				5				6			
Months		3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72
Magnet																									
Design	T0	■	■																						
	T1-T8		■	■	■	■	■																		
Demo coil				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Production								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Integration														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Services														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Optics																									
Optic design study		■	■																						
Prototype construction				■	■																				
Calibration						■																			
Finalize design							■																		
Build assembly machines								■	■	■	■														
Procure mandrels & ovens								■	■	■	■														
Build coating facilities								■	■	■	■														
Slump glass												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Deposit coatings													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Assemble optics															■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Calibrate optics																		■	■		■			■	
Installation																							■	■	■
Detectors																									
Prototype		■	■	■	■	■	■																		
Construction (incl. spares)								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Installation & commissioning																				■	■	■	■	■	■

IAXO costs

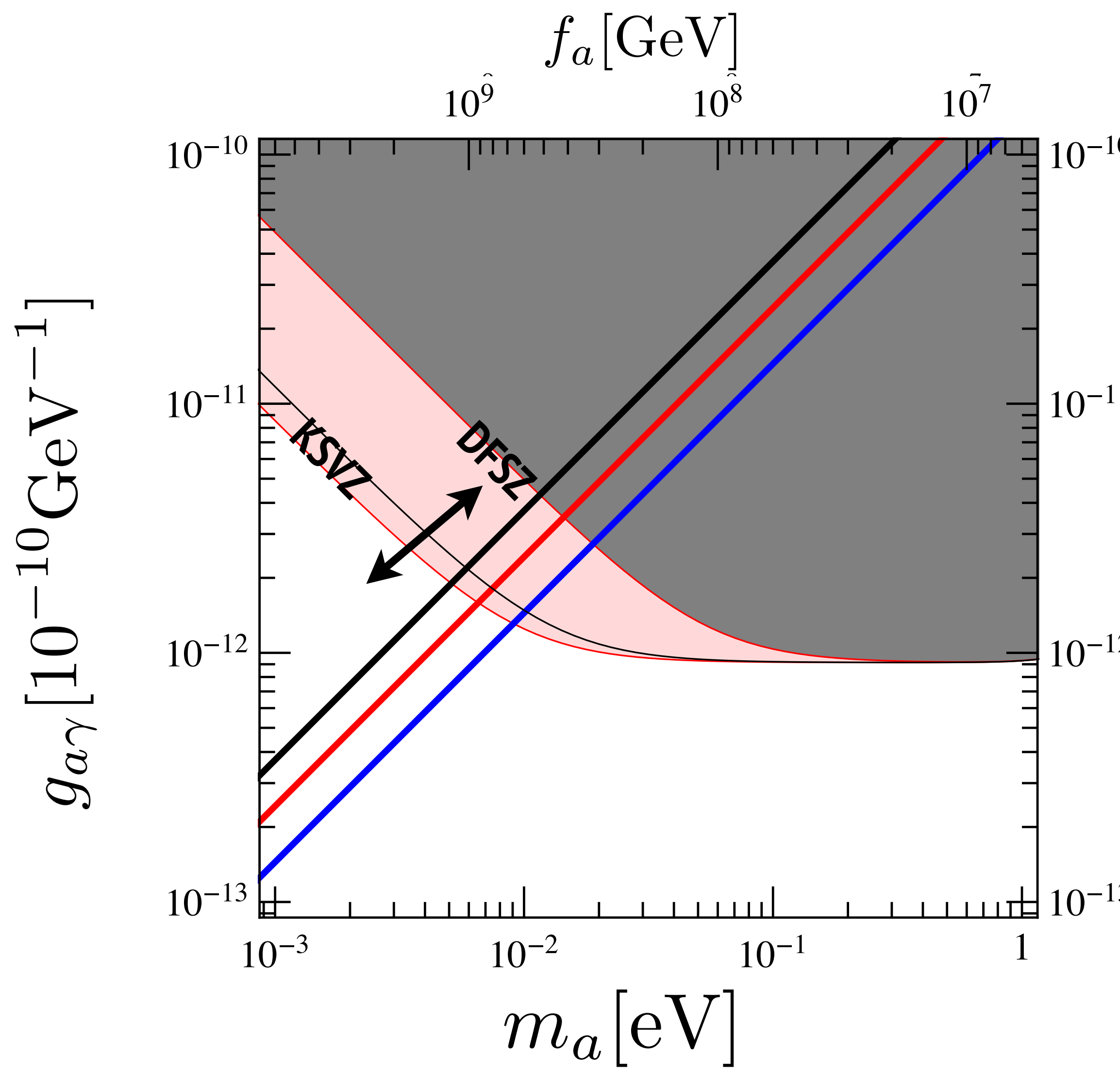


Item	Cost (MCHF)	Subtotals (MCHF)
Magnet		31.3
Eight coils based assembled toroid	28	
Magnet services	3.3	
Optics		16.0
Prototype Optic: Design, Fabrication, Calibration, Analysis	1.0	
IAXO telescopes (8 + 1 spare)	8.0	
Calibration	2.0	
Integration and alignment	5.0	
Detectors		5.8
Shielding & mechanics	2.1	
Readouts, DAQ electronics & computing	0.8	
Calibration systems	1.5	
Gas & vacuum	1.4	
Dome, base, services building and integration		3.7
Sum		**56.8**

Table 5: Estimated costs of the IAXO setup: magnet, optics and detectors. It does not include laboratory engineering, as well as maintenance & operation and physics exploitation of the experiment.

Betelgeuse is the next galactic SN

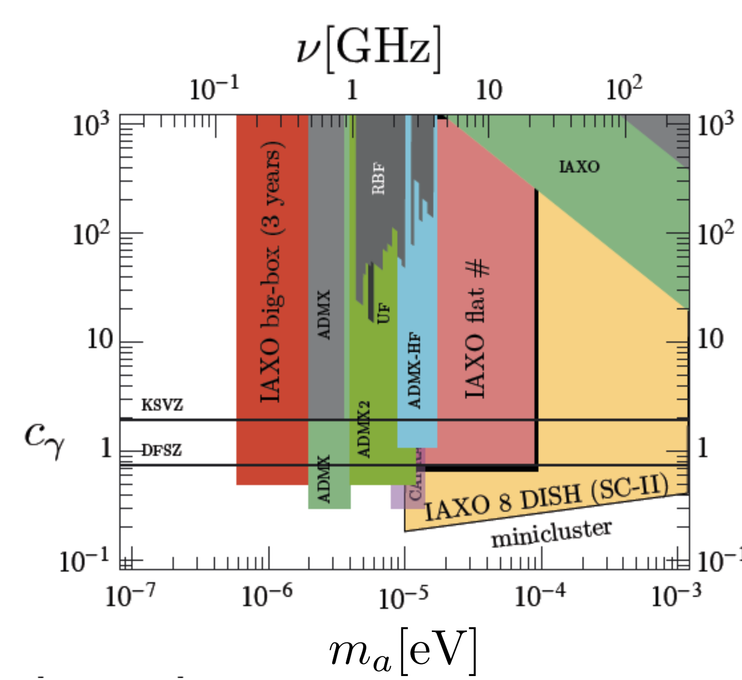
- up to 5 10^{14} a's (E~80 MeV) in 10 sec
- Early warning (Si nu's)
- check visibility
- 50-100 MeV detectors
- needs a boost ~30



DM detectors inside IAXO volume

- huge magnetic volume
- low masses than ADMX is straightforward
- high masses, combine cavities
- dish antennas (miniclusters)

see Redondo, talk at Patras 2014



Conclusions

meV frontier

- Astro hints (RGs,WD,NS)

- Experiment: IAXO

- Axion DM (hard to test otherwise)