

*International Axion Observatory (IAXO)
status and prospects*

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for the

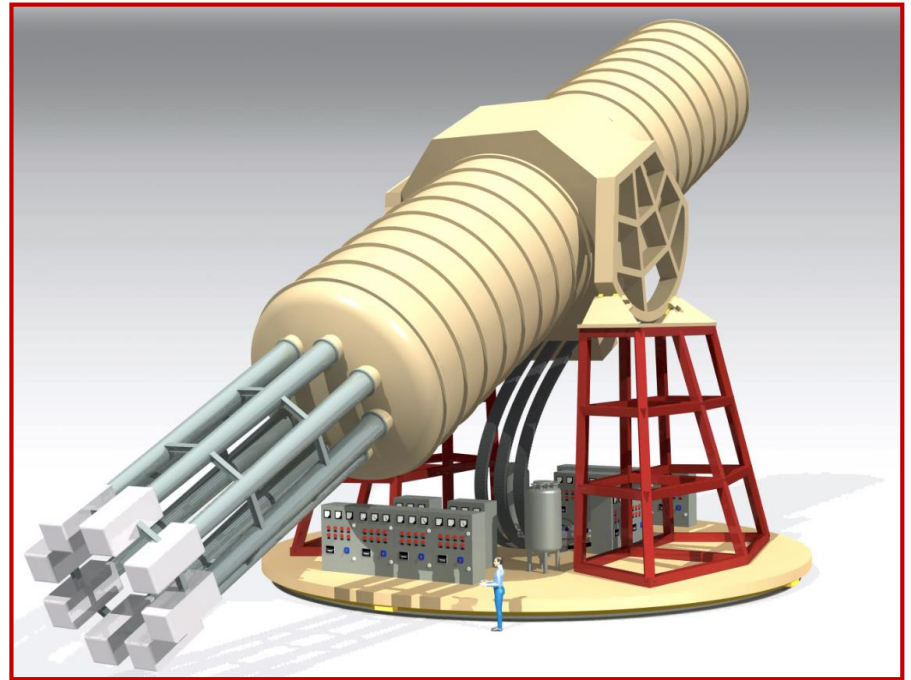
IAXO Collaboration

TAUP 2017— XV International Conference on Topics in Astroparticle
and Underground Physics, 24 – 28 July, Sudbury, Canada

IAXO: International AXion Observatory

Outline:

- Axions and ALPs
- Experimental searches
- The IAXO project
 - Physics
 - Conceptual design
 - BabyIAXO
- Sensitivity prospects
- Status of the project



Letter of Intent to the CERN SPS Committee
(CERN-SPS-2013-022)

Conceptual Design of the International Axion
Observatory (JINST 9 (2014) T05002).

Axions and ALPs: Motivation

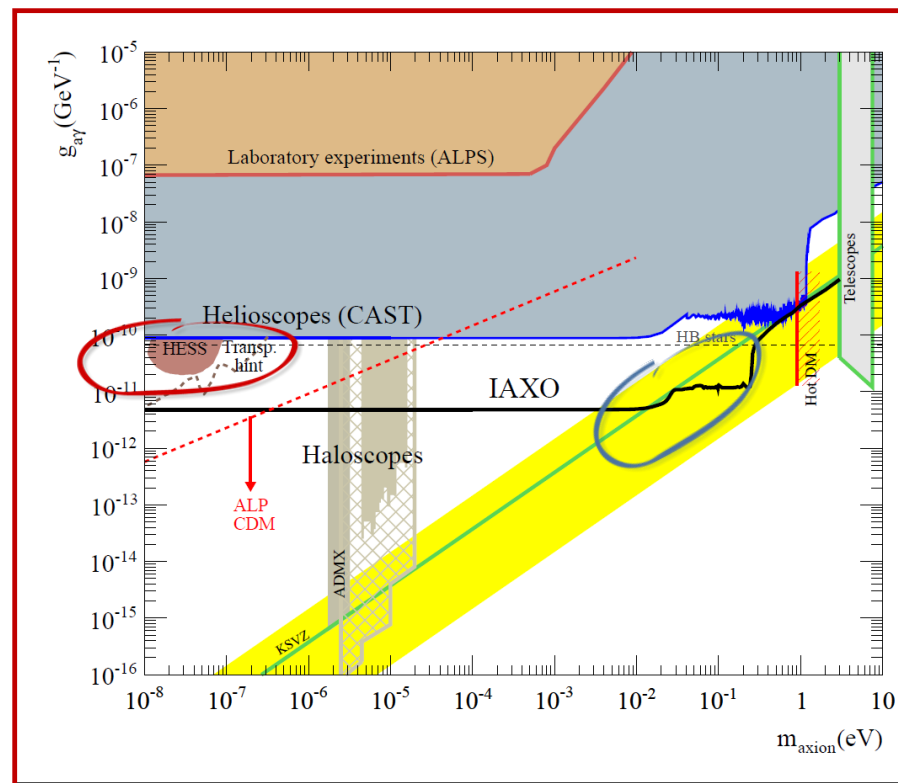
Axions solve **the strong CP problem** of the standard model

- pseudoscalar particles, neutral, practically stable

Axion-like particles (ALPs) are predicted by many extensions of the standard model, notably **string theory**.

IAXO sensitivity region (for axion – photon coupling) encompasses:

- part of the region relevant for **QCD axions**
- part of the region relevant for **cold and hot dark matter**
- region relevant for **ALPs & inflation**
- some unexplained astrophysical observations:
 - **transparency of the Universe to UHE gammas**
 - **anomalous cooling of stars**



IAXO in the axion landscape

Experimental techniques based on the axion(ALP) – photon coupling:

Laser experiments:

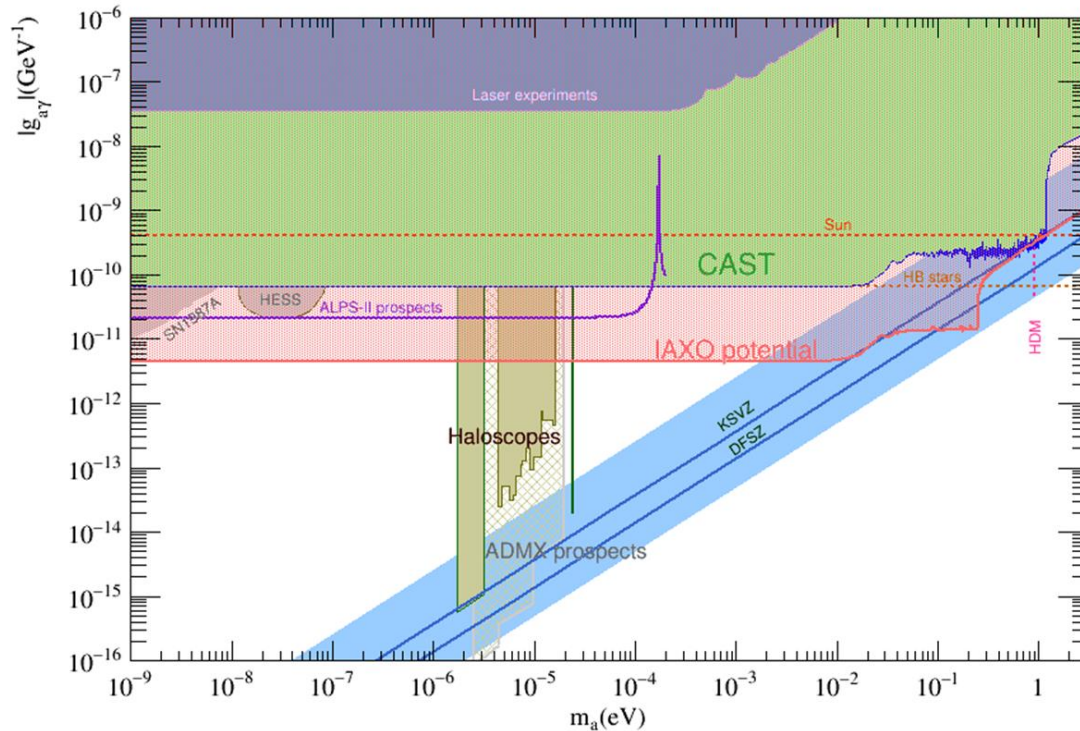
- search for ALPs in “light shining through a wall” laboratory experiments (ALPS, OSQAR, PVLAS, ARIADNE ...)

Haloscopes:

- search for relic dark matter axions (ADMX, CAPP, Casper, HAYSTACK, MADMAX,...)

Helioscopes:

- search for solar axions and ALPs (SUMICO, CAST, **IAXO**)



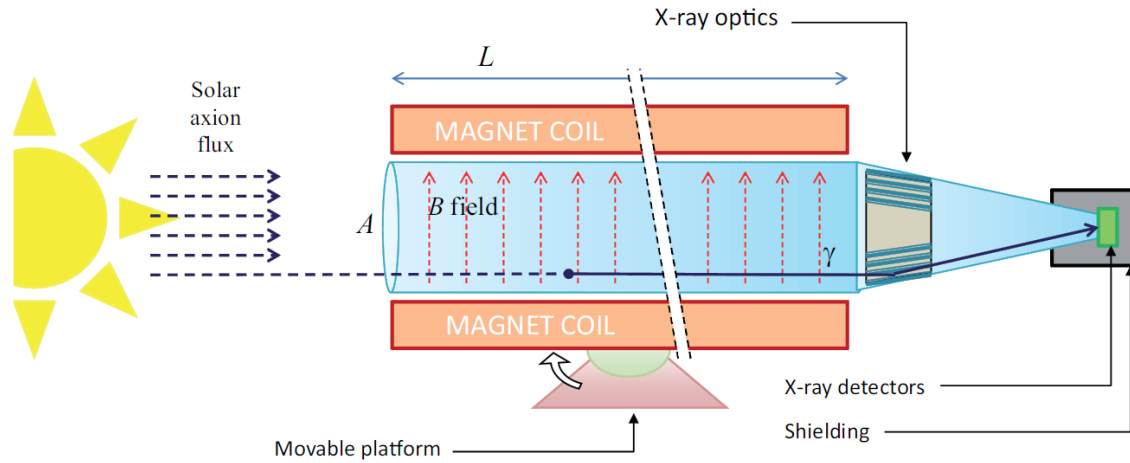
Helioscopes:

- do not rely on axions being the dominant DM component
- large complementarity with other techniques
- technology mature enough for a large scale experiment (IAXO)

Talk by *G. Carosi*

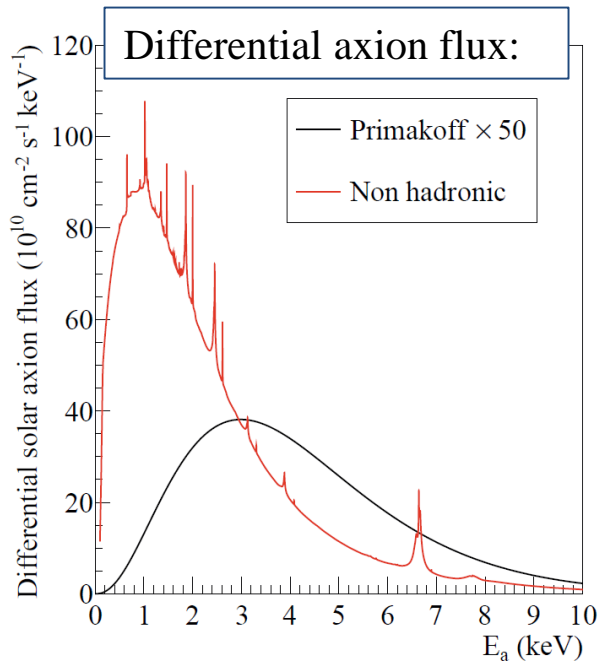
IAXO Physics

Axion helioscope concept
 P. Sikivie, Phys. Rev. Lett 51, 1983
 + K. van Bibber et al., Phys.Rev. D39, (1989) (use of buffer gas)



photons convert into axions via Primakoff process in the solar plasma

axions convert into photons in a strong transverse magnetic field



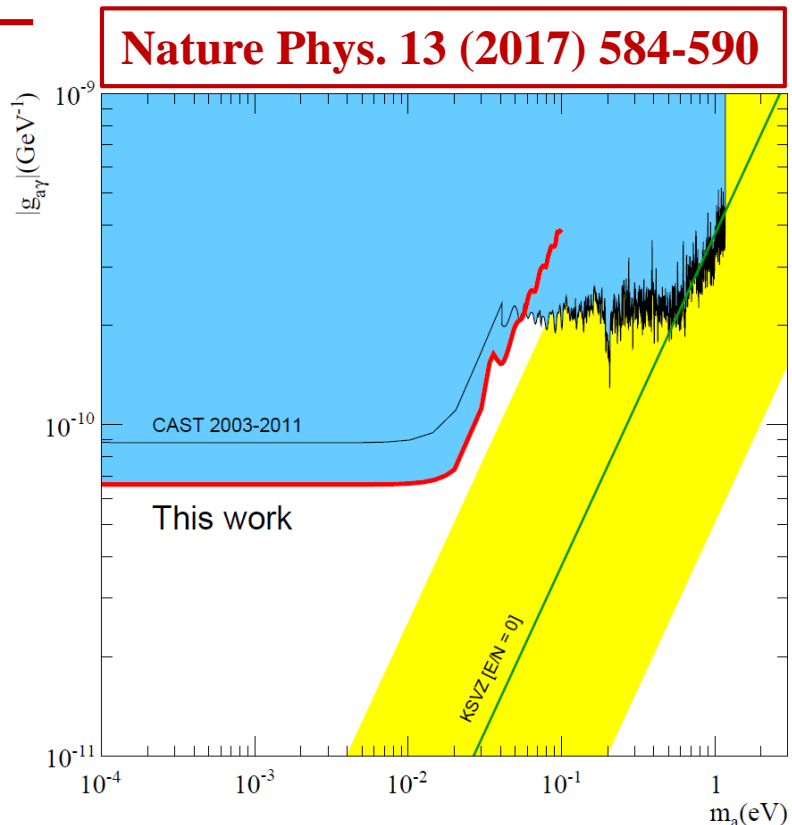
Expected number of photons:

$$N_\gamma = \int \frac{d\Phi_a}{dE_a} P_{a \rightarrow \gamma} S t dE_a \propto g_{a\gamma}^4$$

$$P_{a \rightarrow \gamma} = \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma} B}{q} \right)^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{qL}{2} \right) \quad q = \frac{m_a^2}{2E}$$

IAXO Physics

- **CAST** is currently the most sensitive axion helioscope
- No signal over background observed so far
- The best experimental limit on g_{ay} over a broad range of axion masses:
 $g_{ay} < 0.66 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ at 95% C.L.
- Result enabled by the **IAXO pathfinder system**: X-ray optics specifically built for axions & low background Micromegas detector

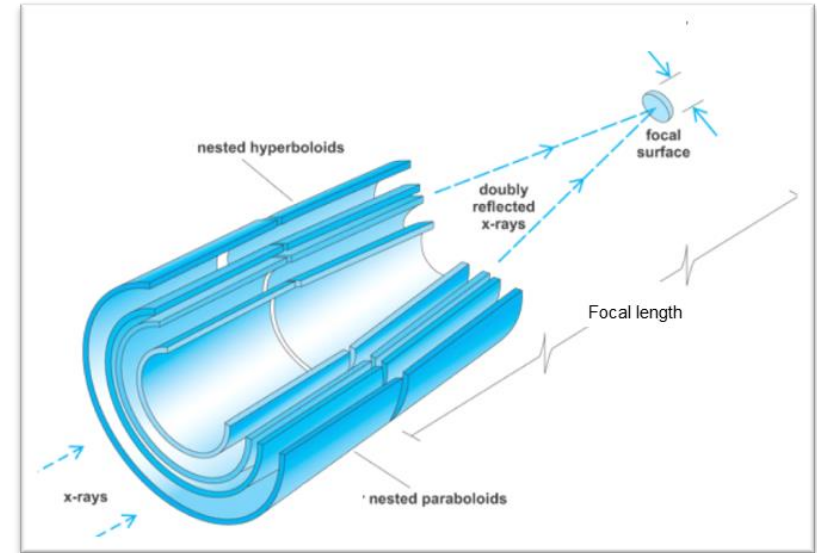
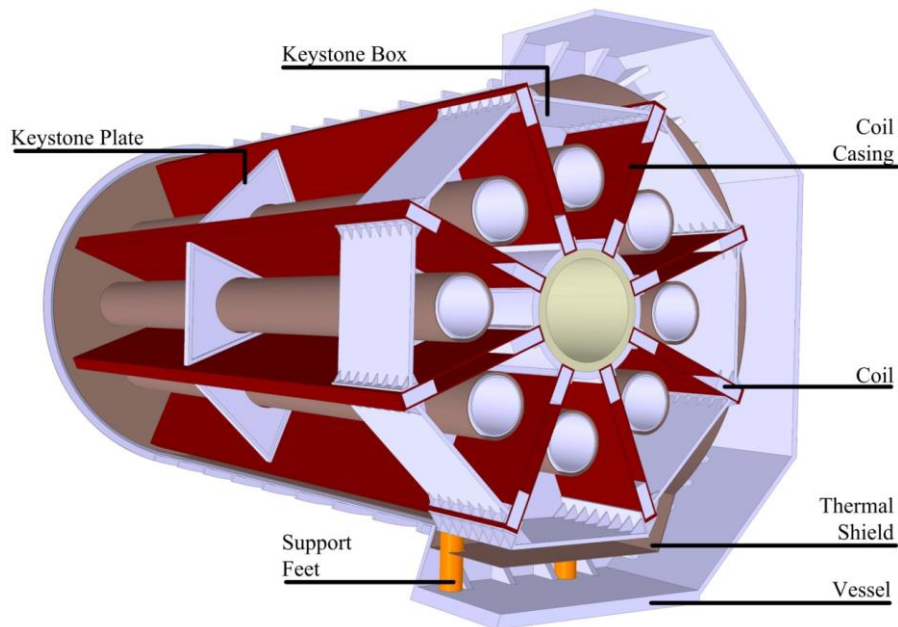


- **IAXO** is a new generation axion helioscope
- Goal: more than 4 orders of magnitude in signal-to-noise ratio with respect to CAST (more than 1 order of magnitude in sensitivity to g_{ay})
- Challenges:
 - New dedicated **magnet**
 - Extensive use of **X-ray optics**
 - **Low background detectors**

IAXO Conceptual design

IAXO Magnet:

- Toroidal geometry (8 coils)
- Based on ATLAS toroid technical solutions
- 8 bores / ~20 m long / ~60 cm Ø per bore
- 2.5 T magnetic field



IAXO Optics

- Slumped glass technology with multilayers
- Cost-effective to cover large areas
- Used by NASA for NuSTAR telescope
- Focal length 5 m

IAXO Conceptual design

Optics+detector IAXO pathfinder system

IAXO detectors

Micromegas gaseous detector

- Long trajectory in CAST
- Continuous background reduction over the years
 - Radiopure components
 - Shielding
- IAXO pathfinder system in CAST 2014 – 15 run (background level **~ 0.003 counts/hour**)

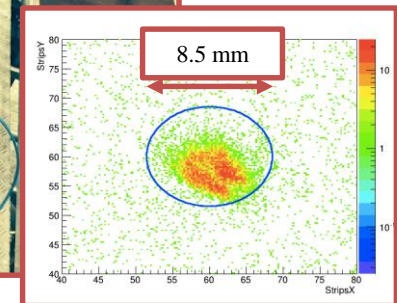
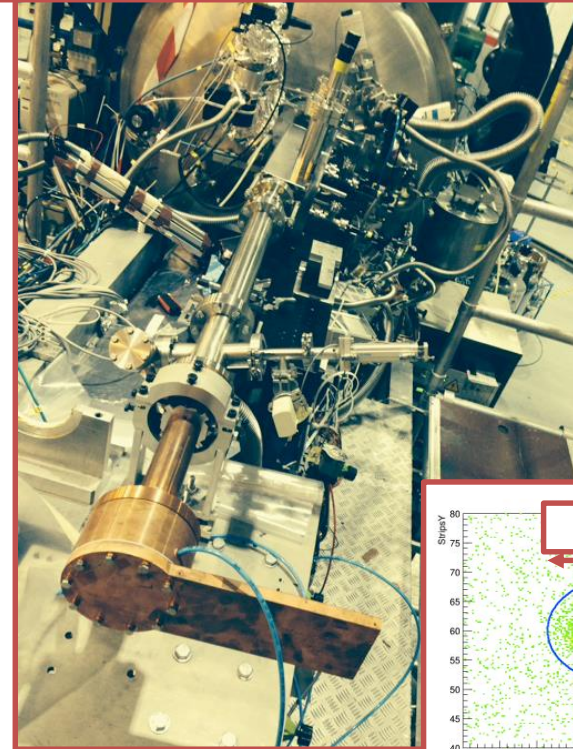
InGRID detector

- Lower threshold

MMC (Magnetic Metallic Calorimeter)

- Very good energy resolution and threshold

... and more



Calibration photons (source 14 m away) focused onto the Micromegas

BabyIAXO

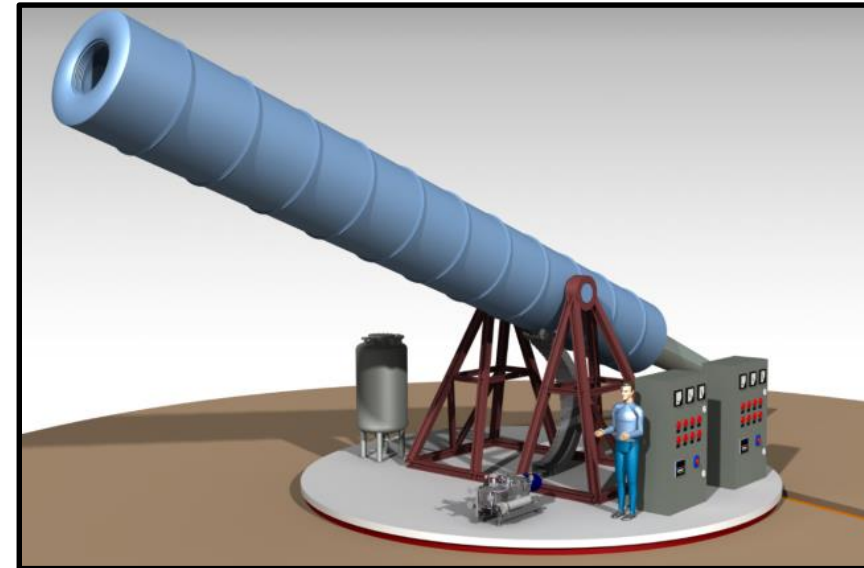
TDR baseline plans:

- Demonstration coil magnet (IAXO-T0)
- Prototype X-ray optics (IAXO-X0)
- Prototype low-background detector (IAXO-D0)

Extended TDR (**babyIAXO**/miniIAXO):

- Alternative magnet designs with higher risk
→ intermediate magnet prototype needed
- Test bench for optics and detectors
- One bore full diameter, half of the length
- Magnet FOM $10 \times$ CAST → **Relevant physics at intermediate level**
- More staged access to funding
- Increased interest in the community

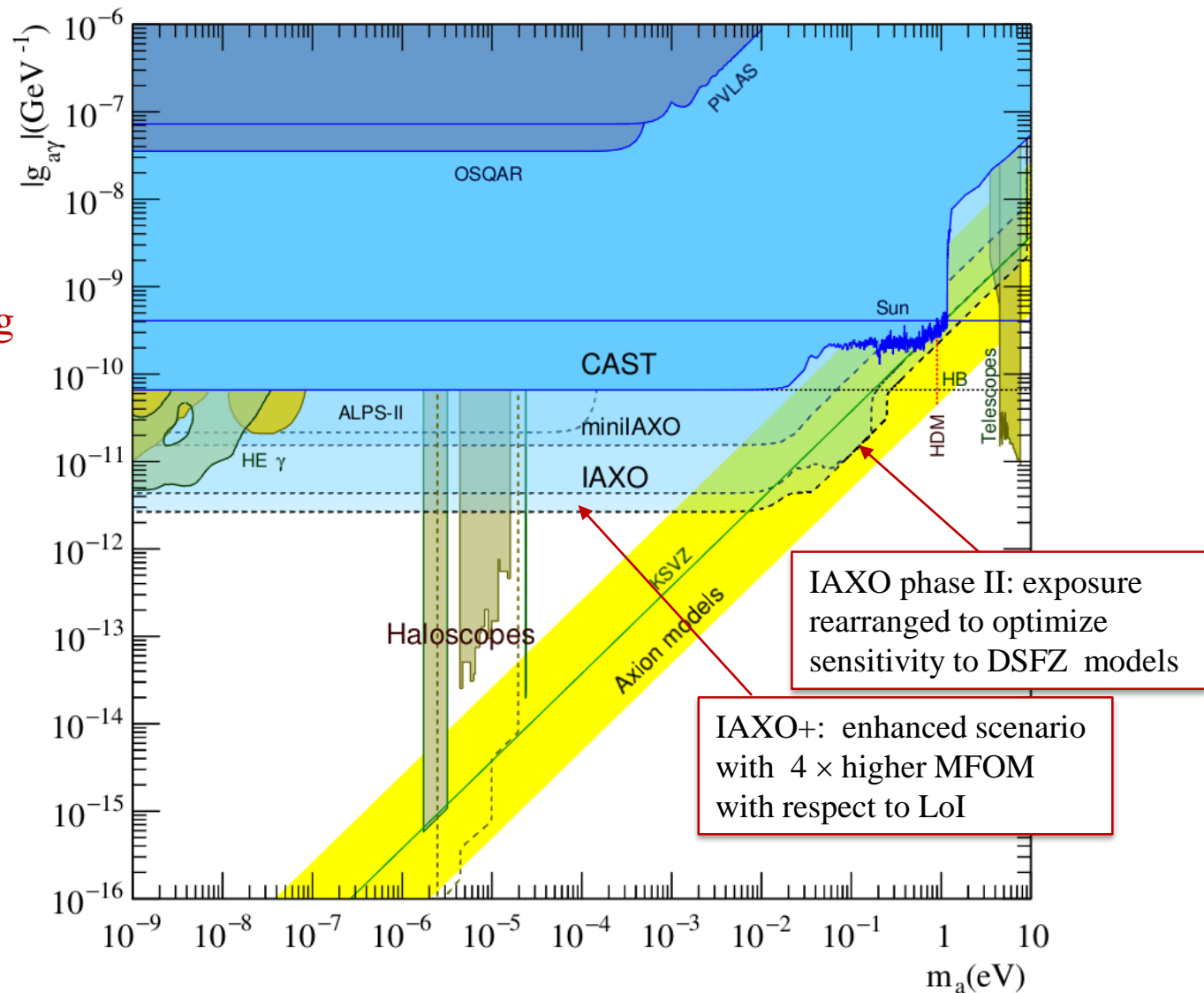
babyIAXO



Property	Value
Free bore [m]	0.6
Magnetic length [m]	10
Field in bore [T]	2.5
Stored energy [MJ]	27
Peak field [T]	4.1

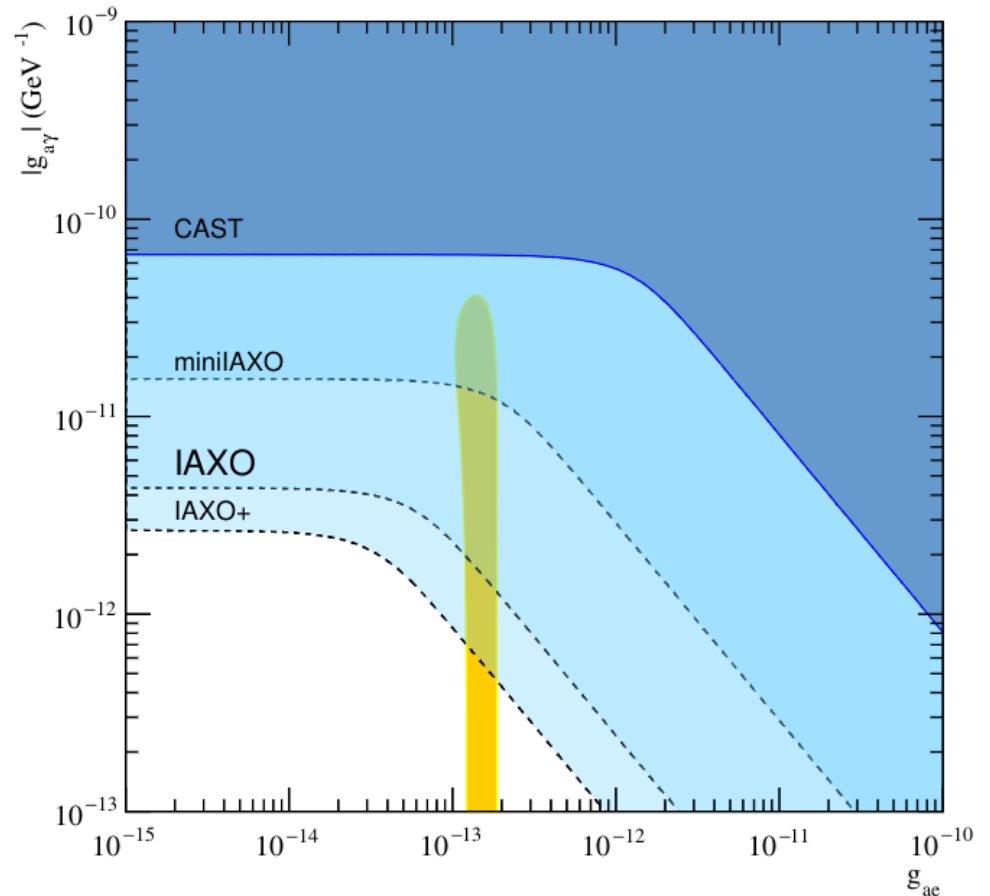
IAXO Sensitivity

Axion – photon coupling



IAXO Sensitivity

Axion – electron coupling



Additional physics cases:

- Relic axions: IAXO magnet with microwave cavities / RF antennas
- Search for other exotic particles: paraphotons, chameleons ...
- ... and more

IAXO Status & Conclusions

- IAXO is a new generation axion helioscope aiming to **improve CAST sensitivity to axion-photon coupling by more than one order of magnitude**. Additional physics cases include axion-electron coupling, relic axions, and more.

Status:

- In 2013 Conceptual Design completed
- In 2013 Letter of Intent submitted to the CERN SPSC: positive recommendations acknowledge physics case + encourage to proceed to TDR
- During 2014 – 2016 transition phase towards TDR: IAXO pathfinder system in CAST, coordinated funding applications ...

Recently:

- BabyIAXO concept: intermediate experiment + enhancing final FOM of IAXO
- Formal constitution of the IAXO collaboration at a meeting in DESY on July 3 – 4:
 - Initial set of 17 institutions from over the world
 - Bylaws document approved (setting the rules and basic management bodies of the collaboration)
 - BabyIAXO to be presumably located at DESY

