

Axion Dark Matter eXperiment

(ADMX)

Status & Plans



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U.C. Berkeley

A sign of maturity of a venerable experiment ...



...The next crop of incoming grad students will not have been born when ADMX began construction!

The Standard Model is *still* not complete!

The Strong-CP Problem

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \dots + \frac{\theta}{32\pi^2} \mathbf{G}\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$
 - Explicitly CP-violating
- But neutron e.d.m. $|d_n| < 10^{-25} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$
 - $\bar{\theta} < 10^{-10}$
 - Strong-CP preserving

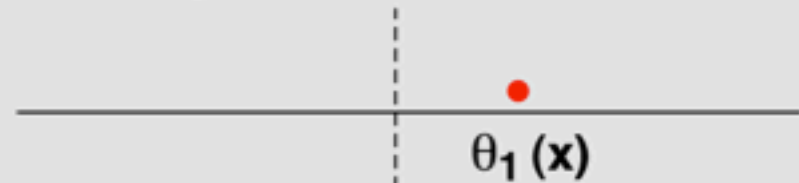
$$T \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \mu_n \uparrow d_n \\ \text{In} \rangle \\ \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow d_n \\ \text{Yellow Sphere} \\ \downarrow -\mu_n \downarrow \end{array} \neq \text{In} \rangle$$

$\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \text{CP}$

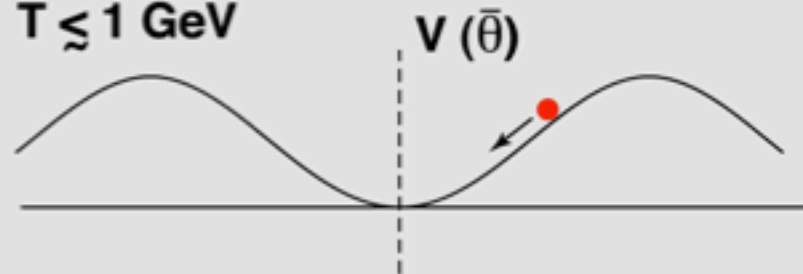
- Why?

Peccei-Quinn / Weinberg-Wilczek

- θ a dynamical variable
- $T = f_a$ spontaneous symmetry breaking

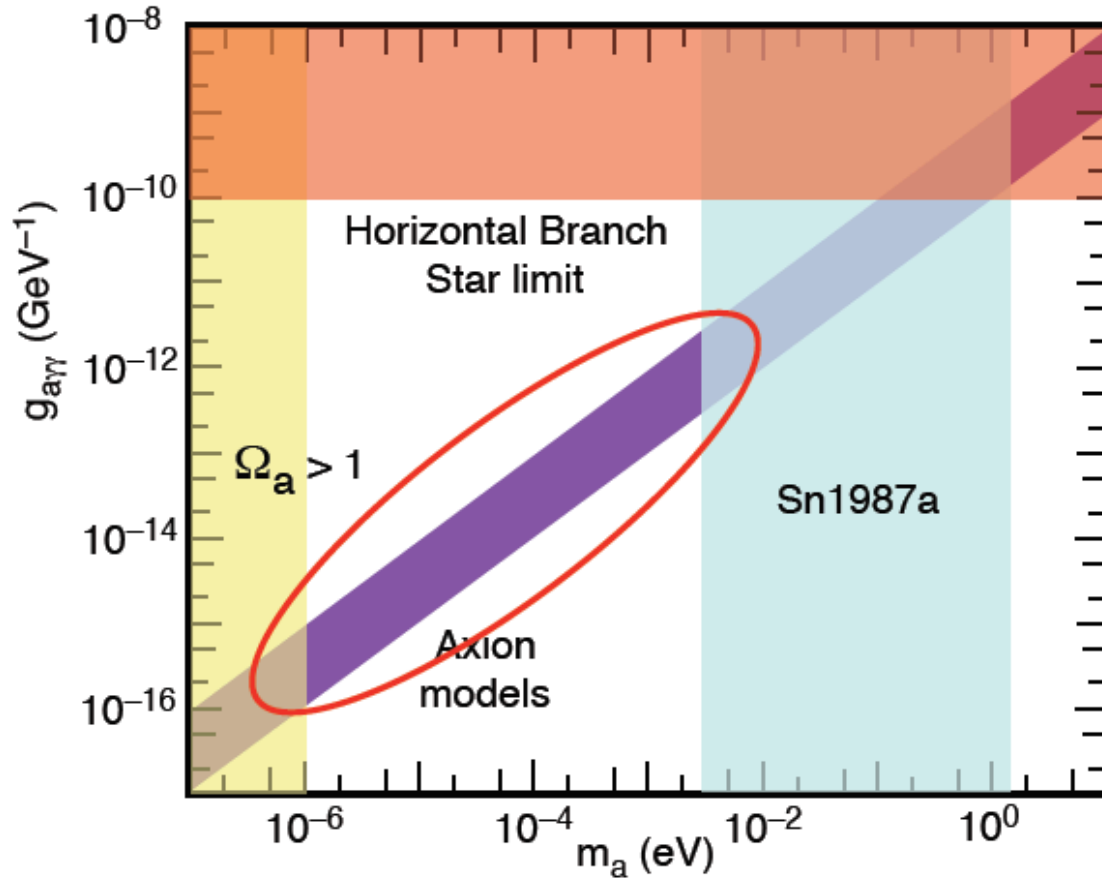


- $T \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}$

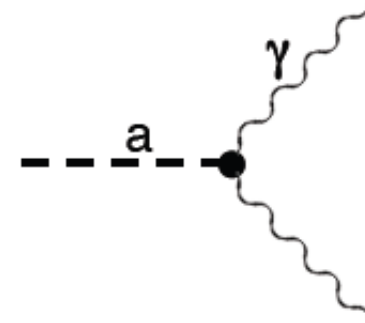


- $\bar{\theta}$ dynamically $\rightarrow 0$
- Remnant oscillation = Axion

Axion basics



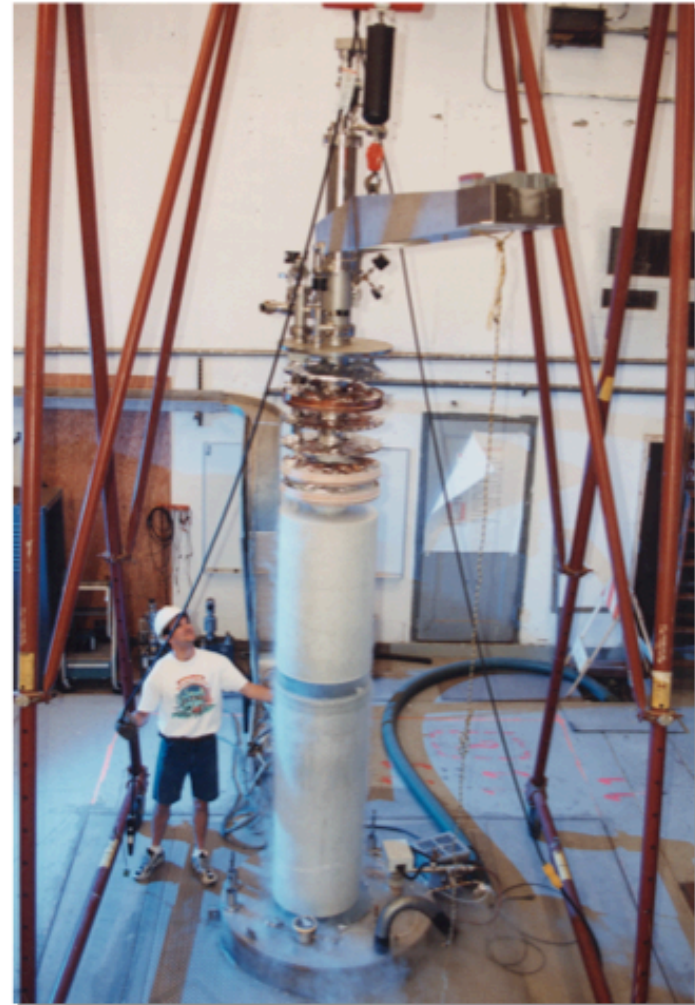
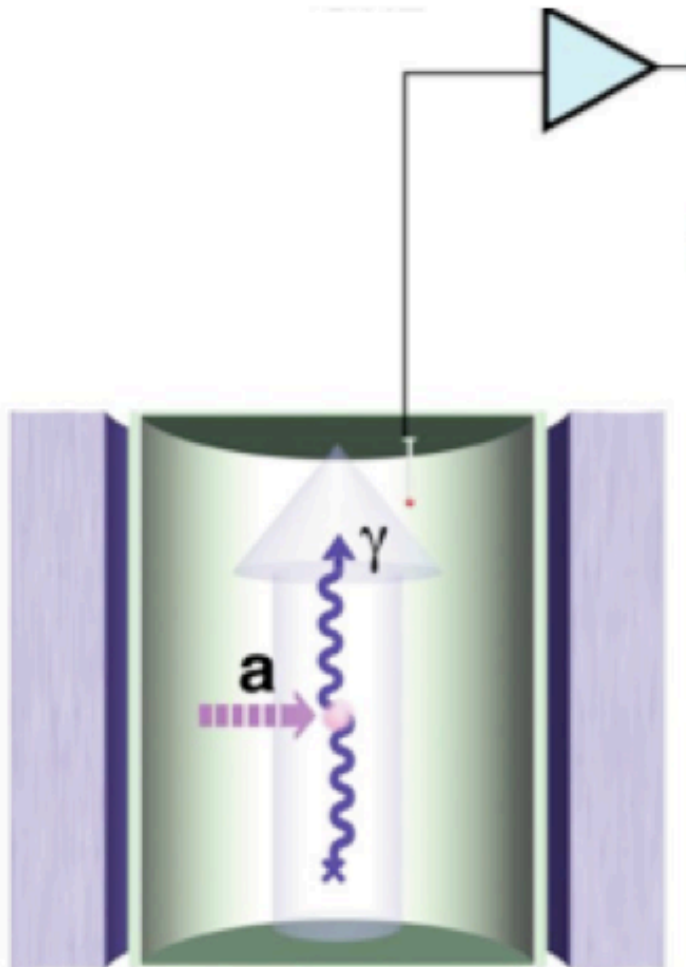
Light cousin of π^0 : $J^{\pi} = 0^{-}$



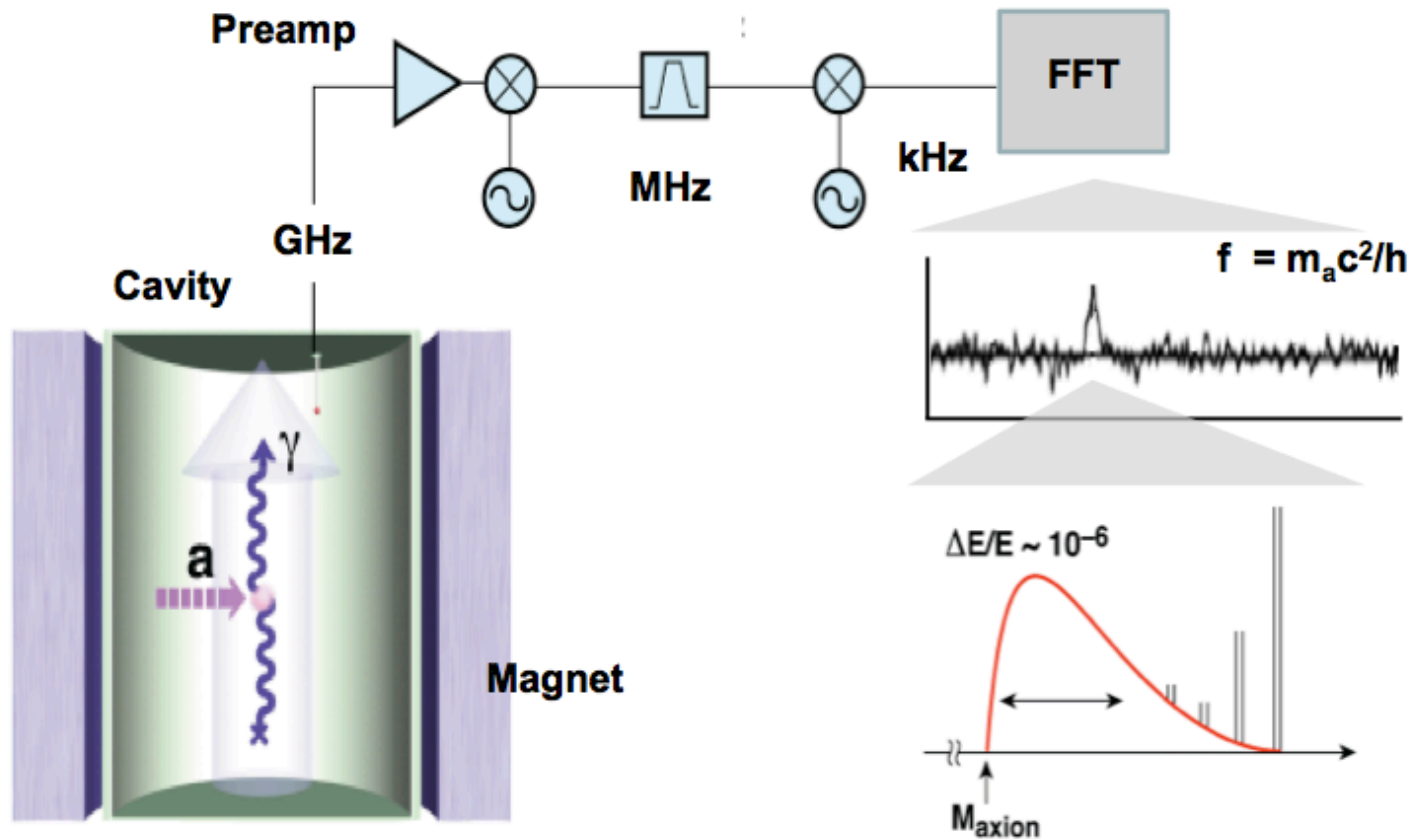
$$m_a, g_{a\text{ii}} \propto f_a^{-1} \therefore g_{a\gamma\gamma} \propto m_a$$

$$\Omega_a \propto f_a^{7/6} \rightarrow m_a > 1 \mu\text{eV}$$

The microwave cavity experiment (*Sikivie, 1983*)



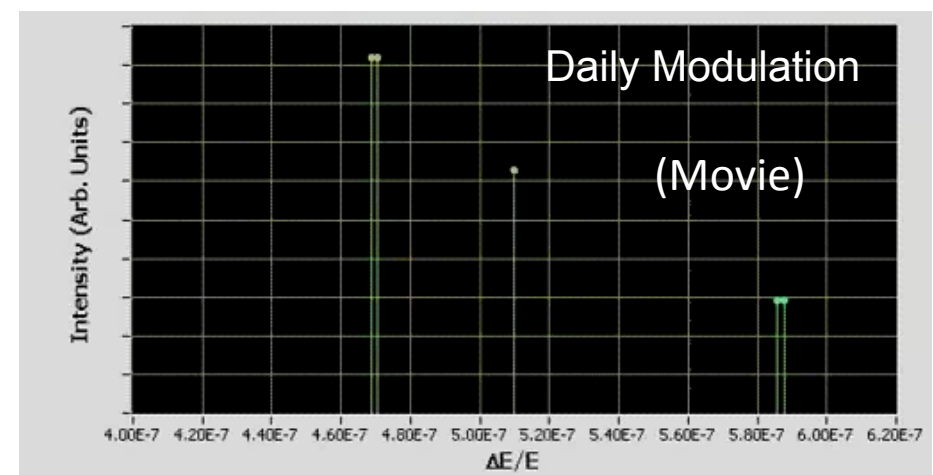
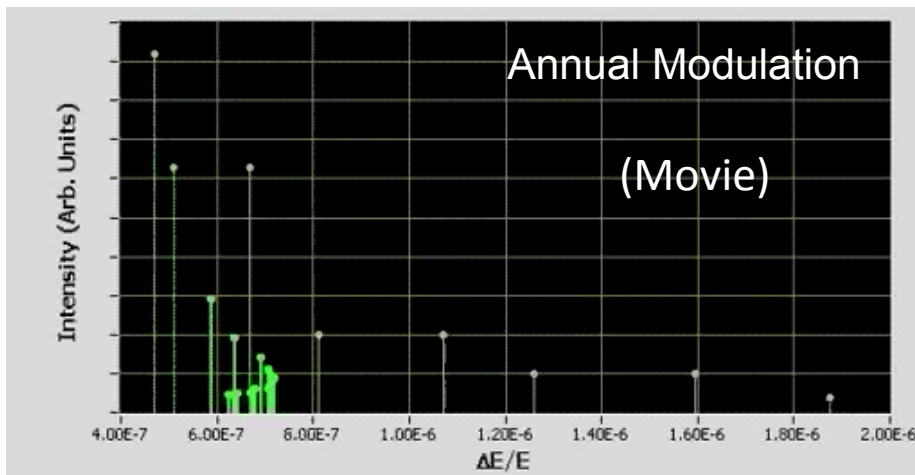
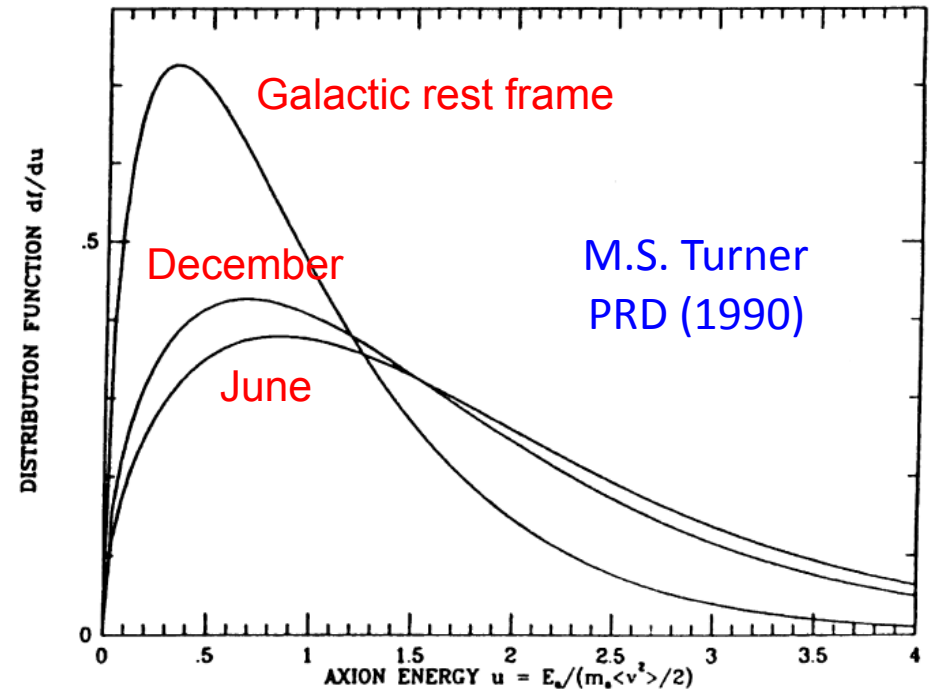
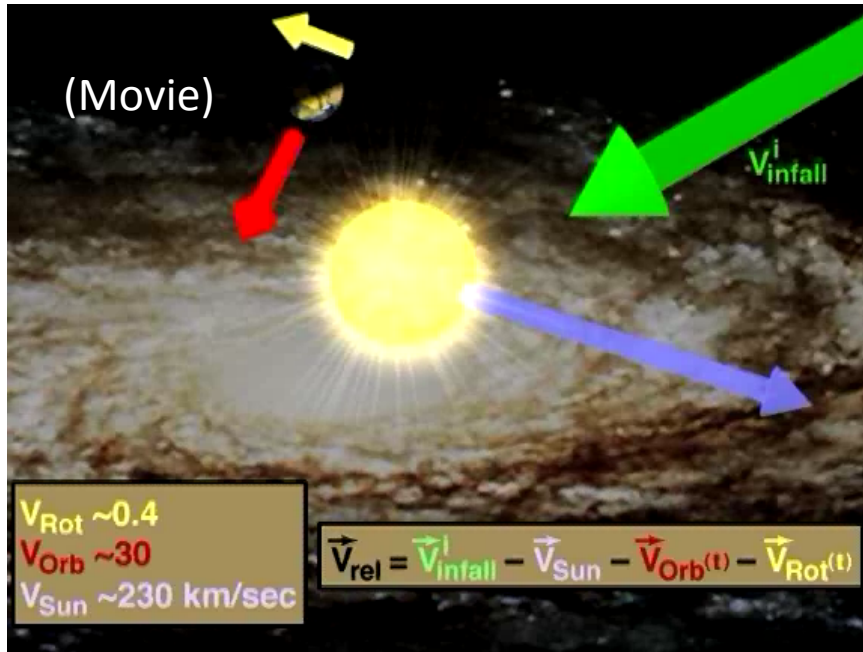
The full ADMX receiver



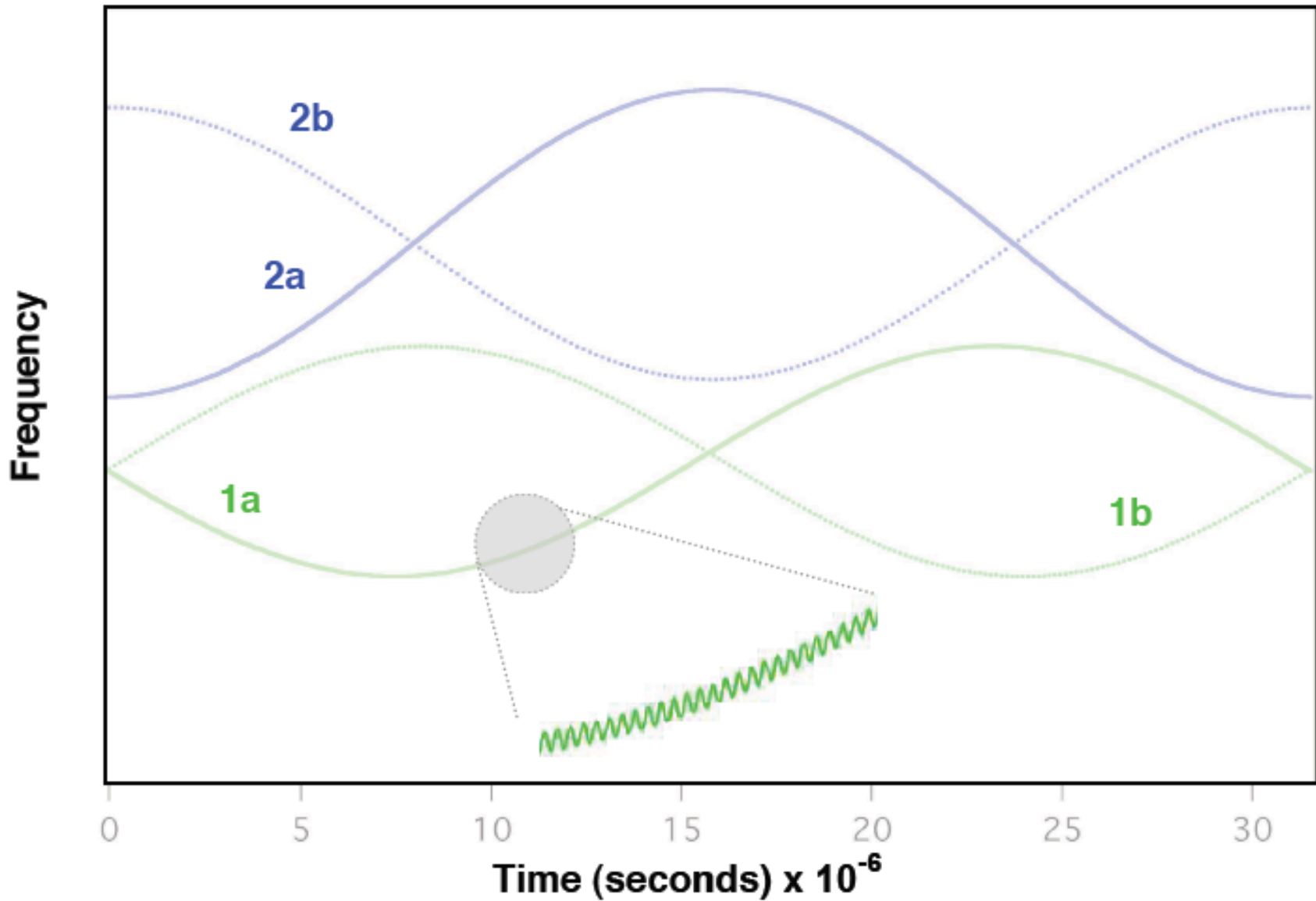
$$P_{sig} \propto (B^2 V Q_{cav})(g^2 m_a \Omega_a) \sim 10^{-23} \text{ W}$$

$$s/n = \frac{P_{sig}}{kT_{sys}} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\Delta\nu}}$$

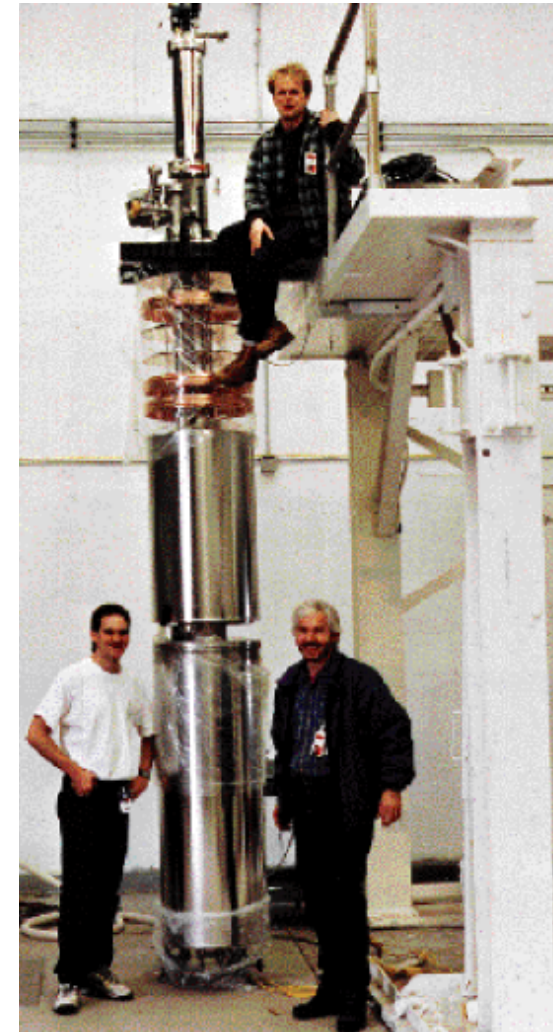
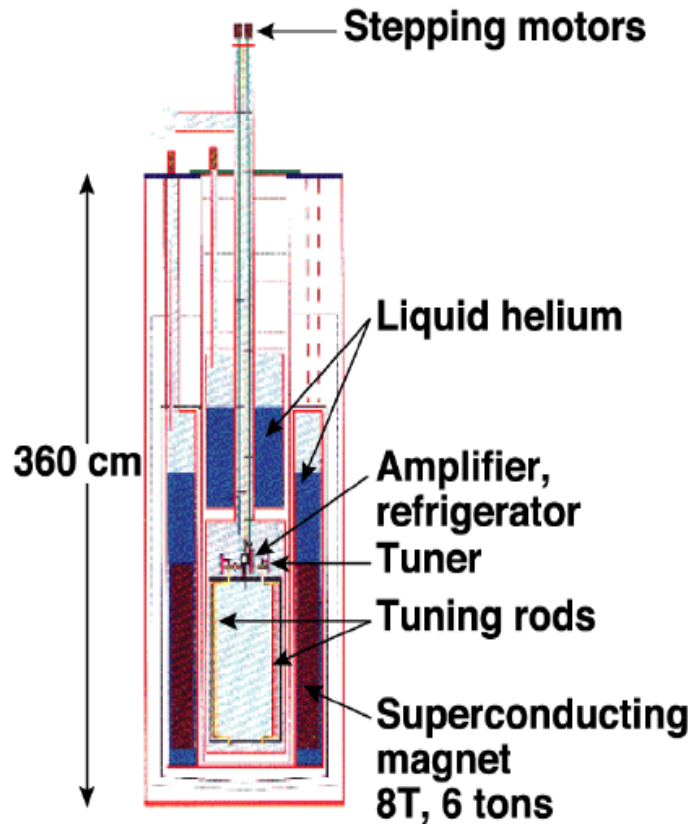
ADMX measures the *full energy* (rest mass + kinetic) of the axion signal.
 This has important consequences, i.e. diurnal & sidereal modulation



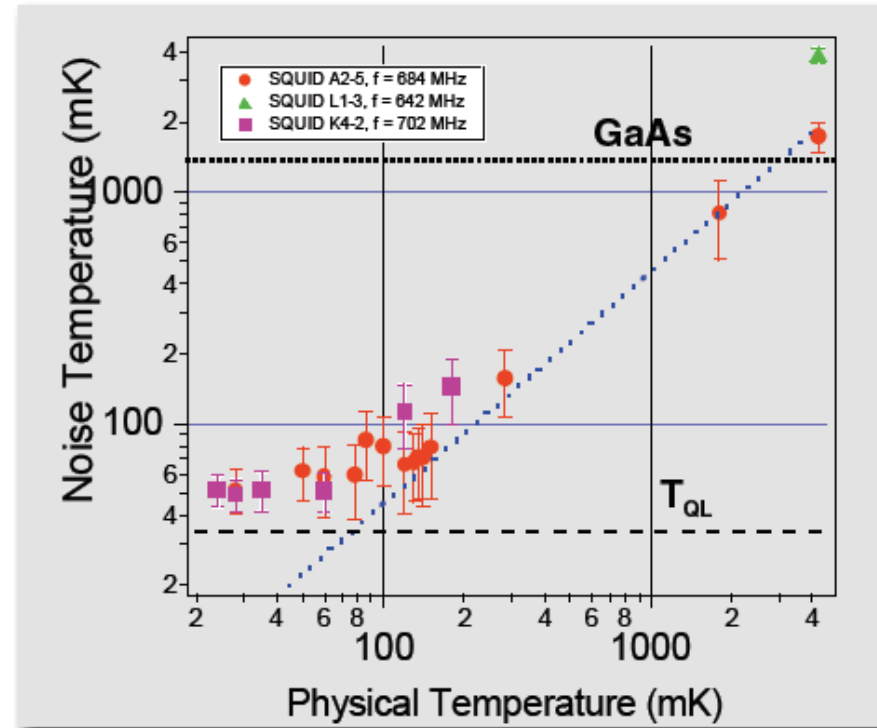
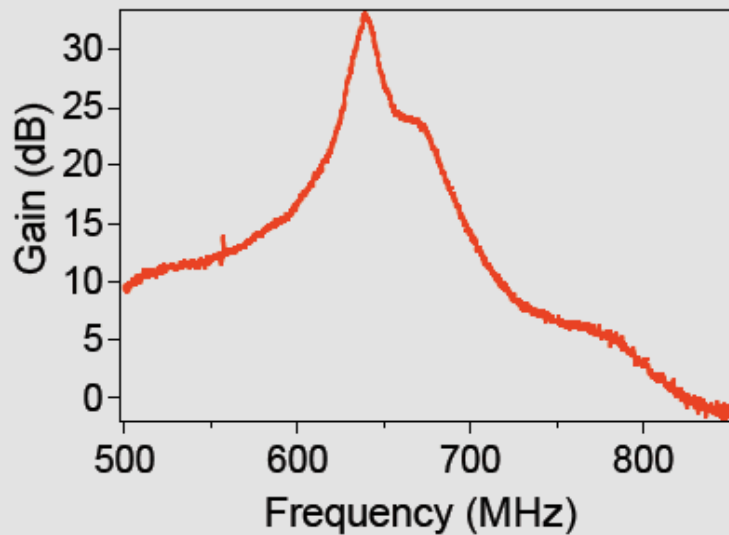
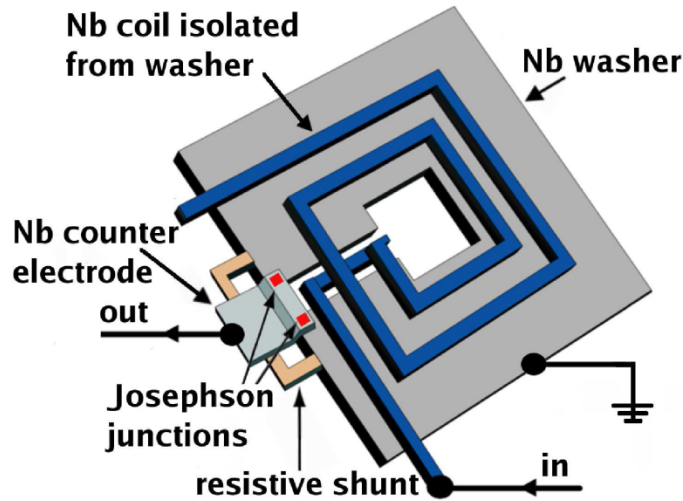
Sufficiently narrow fine-structure would display dramatic modulation, revealing the full vector directionality of the flows



ADMX Hardware

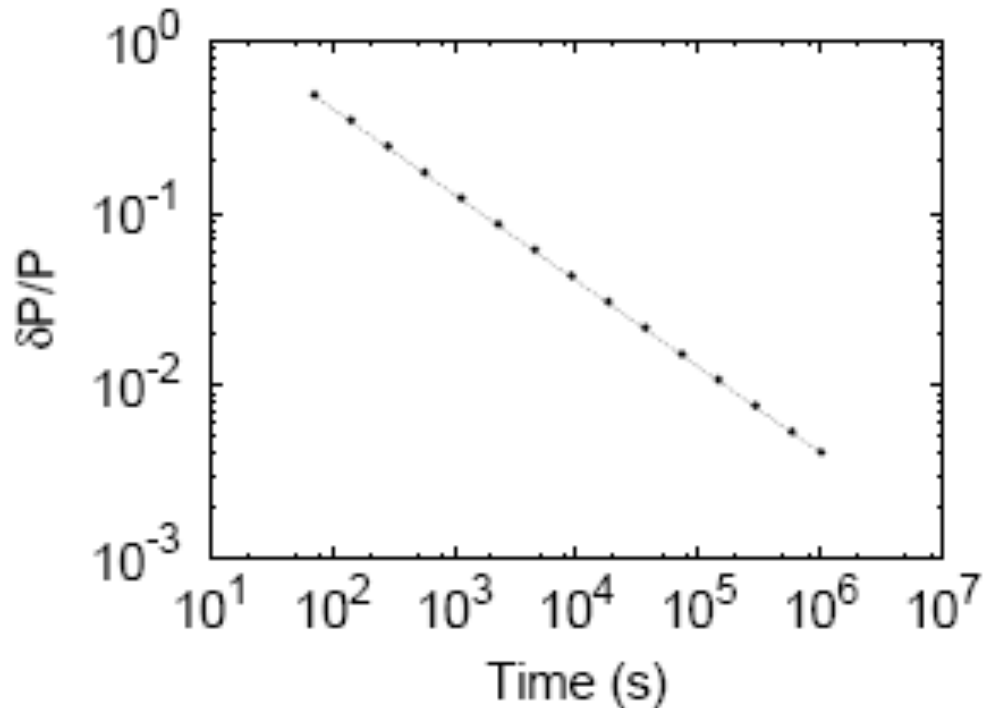


Microstrip SQUID amplifiers (*John Clarke, UC Berkeley*)



More than an order of magnitude quieter than current GaAs HFET amplifier

ADMX is the world's quietest spectral receiver

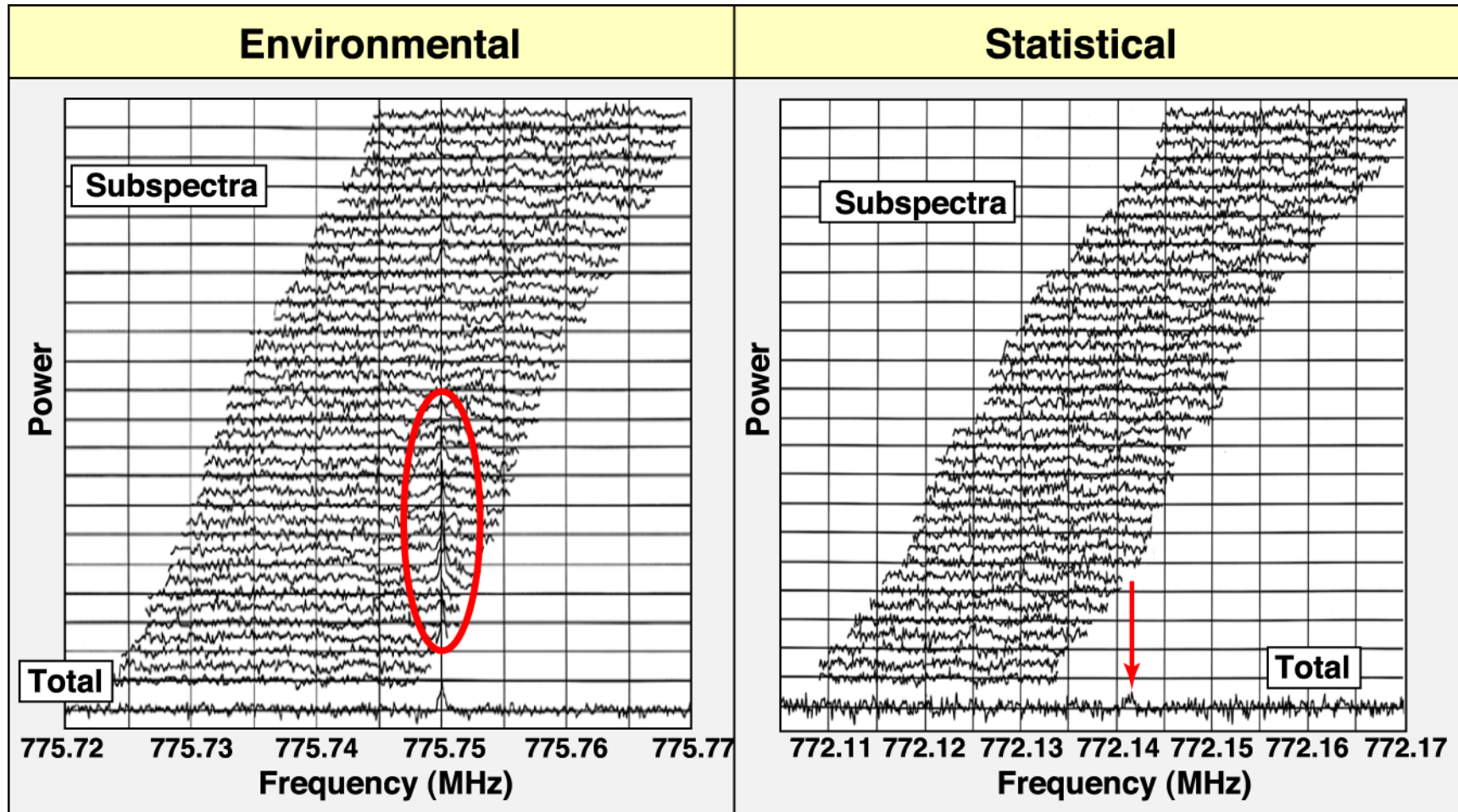


Dicke Radiometer equation:

$$\frac{s}{n} = \frac{P_s}{kT_n} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\Delta\nu}}$$

Systematics-limited for signals of 10^{-26} W – 10^{-3} of DFSZ axion power.
Last signal received from Pioneer 10 (6 billion miles away) $\sim 10^{-21}$ W.

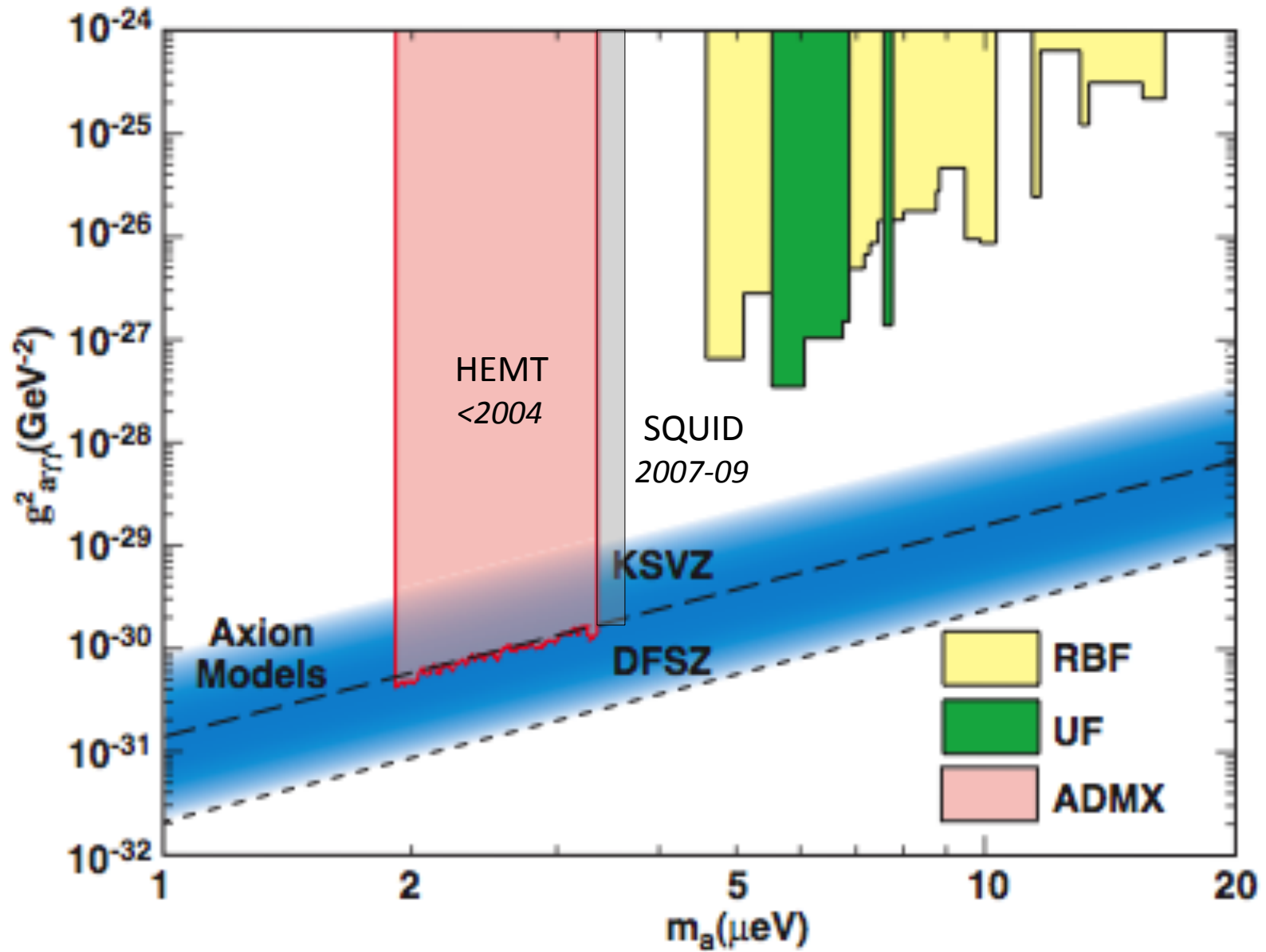
Sample data and candidates



Signal maximizes in the wings, and furthermore is episodic → Radio peak

Distributed over many subspectra, but didn't repeat → Statistical peak

To date, no axion over an octave in mass ($1.9 - 3.6 \mu\text{eV}$)



ADMX is pursuing a complete strategy two fronts

Reduce System Temperature

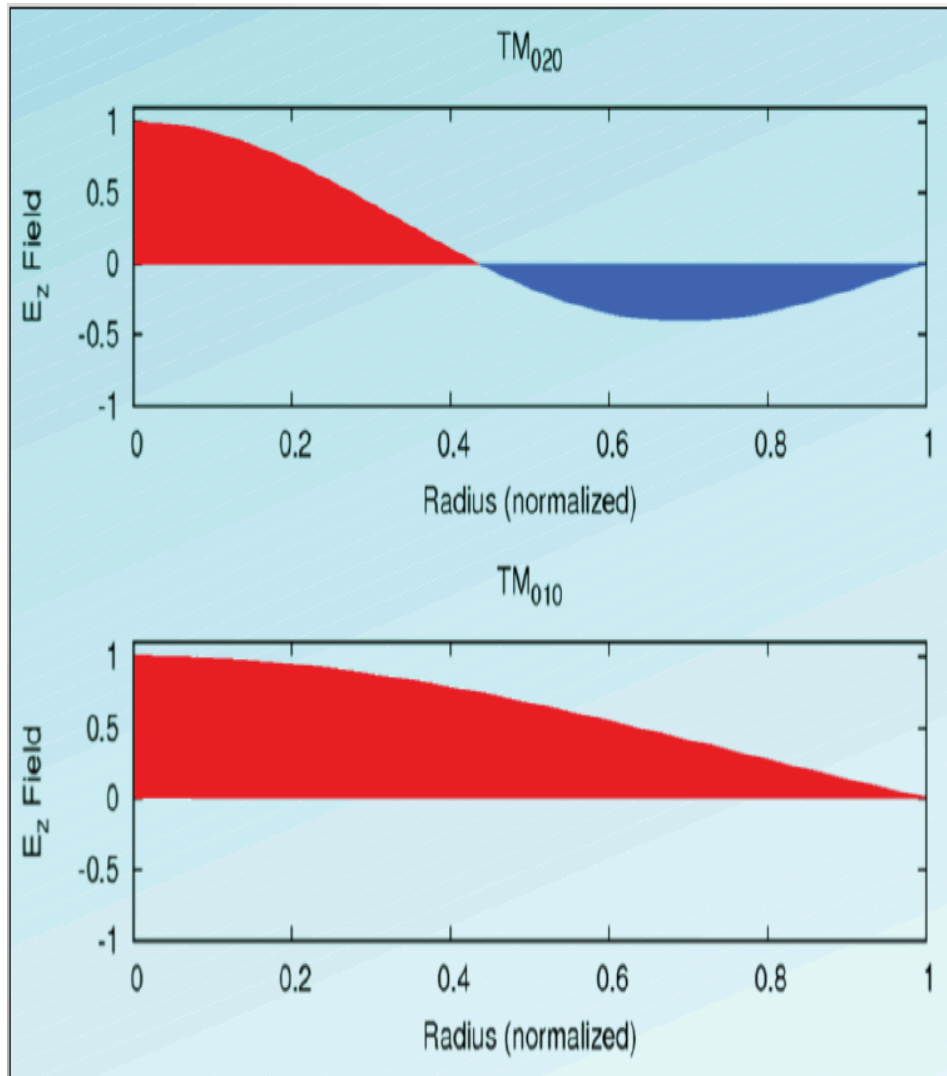
➔ ADMX Phase II a,b: ^3He fridge; Dilution fridge

Go up in Frequency (& down if possible)

➔ Higher harmonic ports (TM_{020} , TM_{030})
ADMX-HF (High Frequency) at Yale

$$T_{\text{Sys}} = T + T_N, \quad T_N^{\text{Squid}} \propto T$$

Higher-harmonic ports in ADMX Phase II

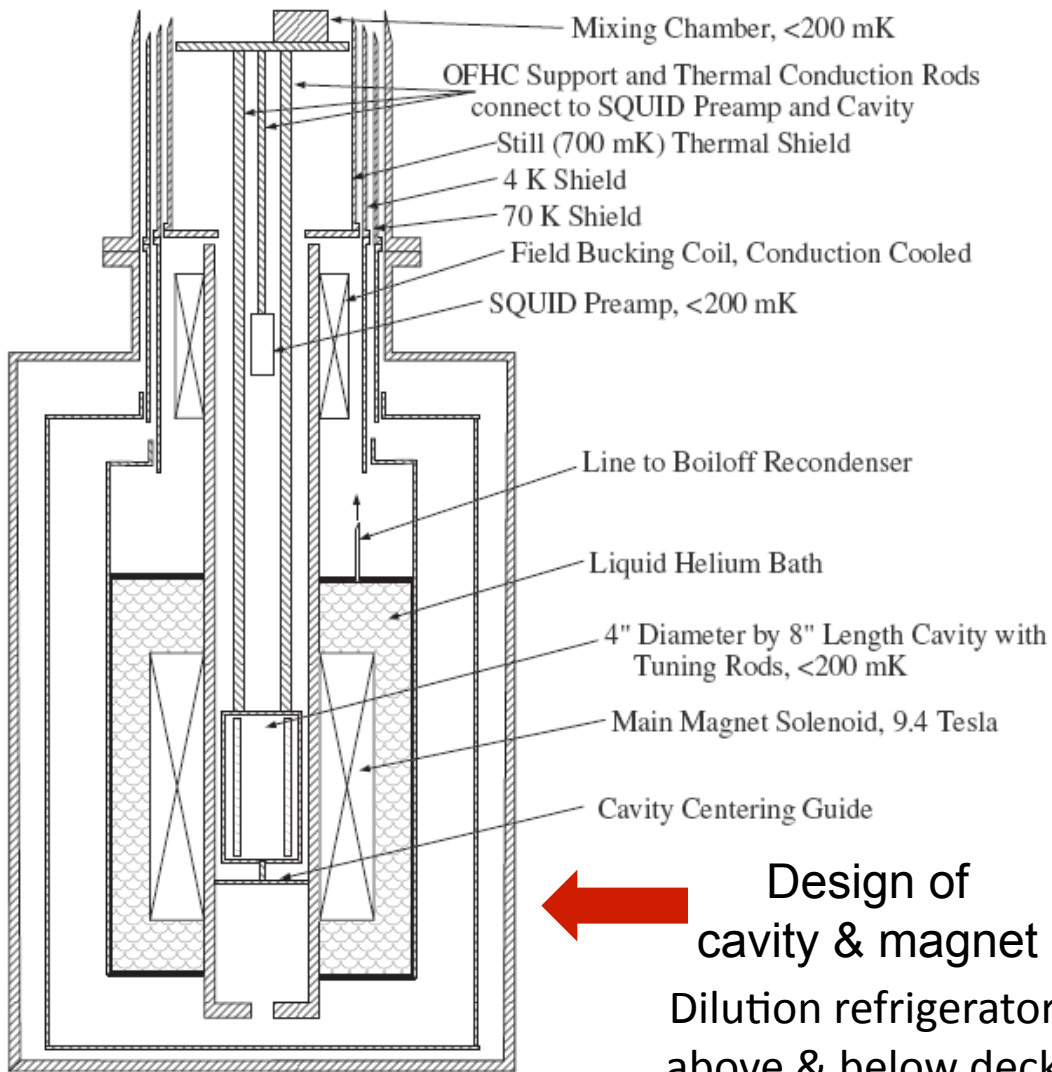


TM_{020} :
920 – 2300 MHz
Rel. power = 0.41

TM_{010} :
400 – 900 MHz
Rel. power = 1

ADMX-HF @ Yale will be a pathfinder & innovation testbed

(Steve Lamoreaux, PI)

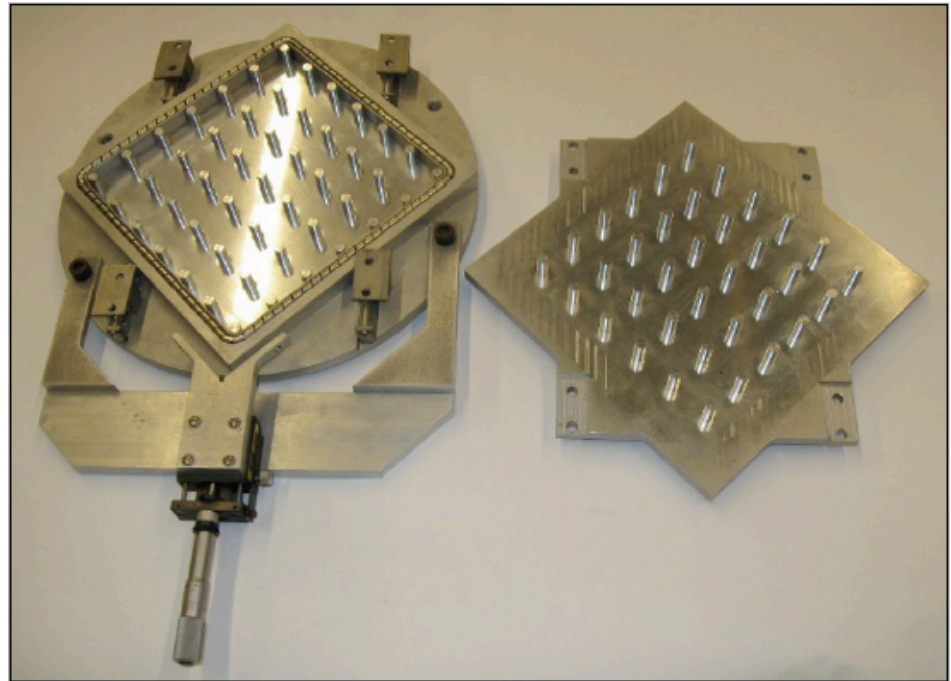
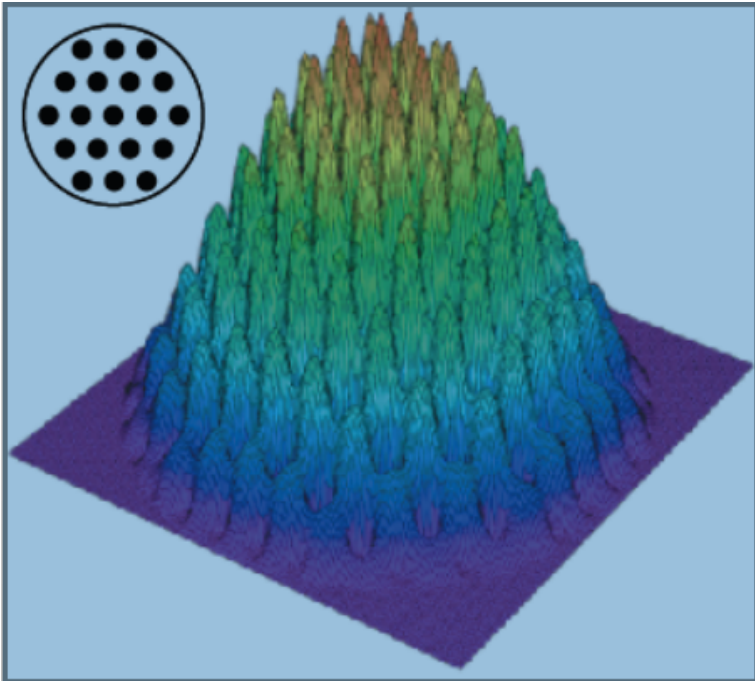


← Design of cavity & magnet Dilution refrigerator above & below deck →

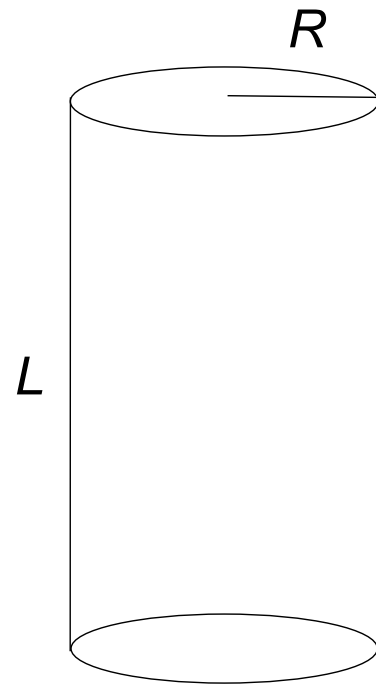


R&D towards much higher frequency arrays

Photonic bandgap resonators (“lattice arrays”)

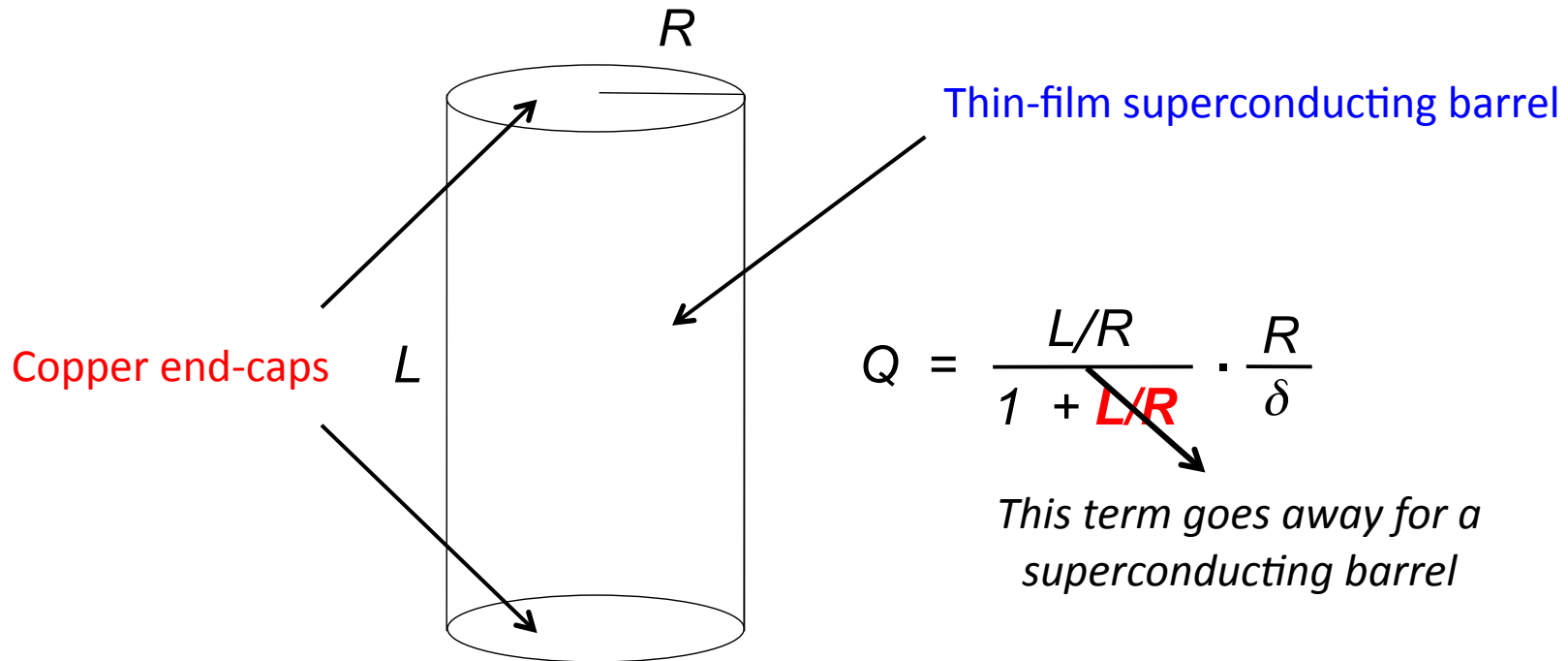


Q of the TM_{010} mode for a conventional Cu cavity:



$$Q = \frac{L/R}{1 + L/R} \cdot \frac{R}{\delta}$$

The concept of a hybrid superconducting cavity:



$$Q_{\text{hybrid}} = (1 + L/R) \cdot Q_{\text{cu}}$$

For typical ADMX cavity, $L/R = 5$, enhancement factor = 6

Thin-film Type-II superconductors appear promising

PRL 105, 257006 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
17 DECEMBER 2010

Far-Infrared Conductivity Measurements of Pair Breaking in Superconducting $\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{N}$ Thin Films Induced by an External Magnetic Field

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¹Department of Physics, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA

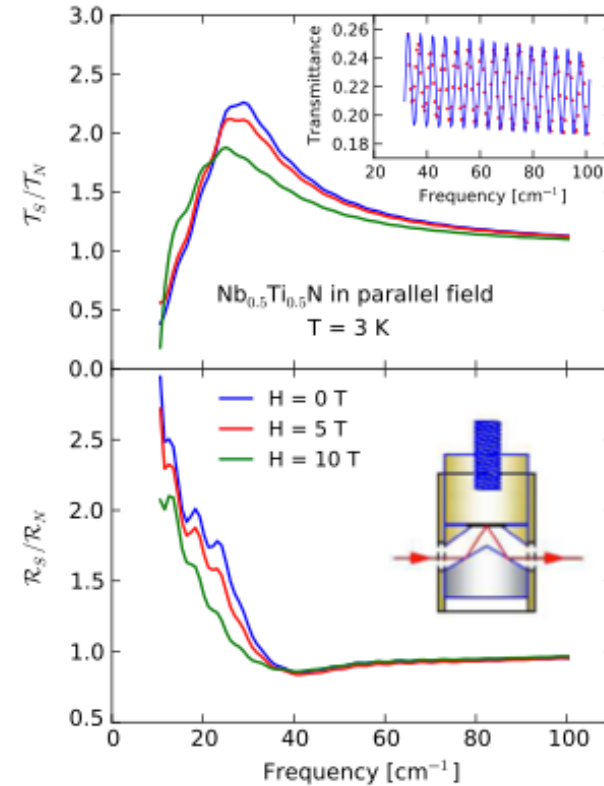
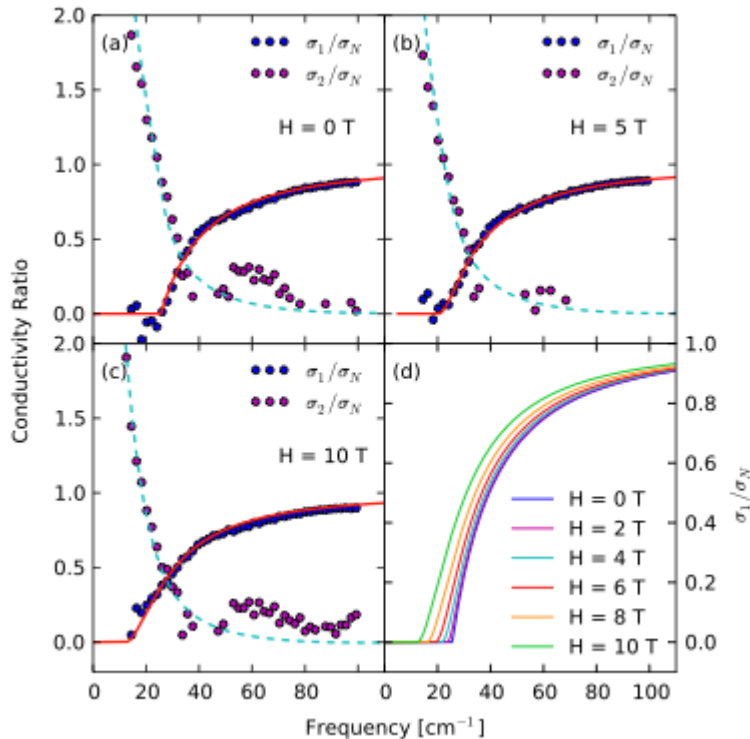
²Department of Physics, Pusan National University, Busan 609-735, Republic of Korea

³National Synchrotron Light Source, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA
(Received 16 August 2010; published 16 December 2010)

We report the complex optical conductivity of a superconducting thin film of $\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{N}$ in an external magnetic field. The field was applied parallel to the film surface and the conductivity extracted from far-infrared transmission and reflection measurements. The real part shows the superconducting gap, which we observe to be suppressed by the applied magnetic field. We compare our results with the pair-breaking theory of Abrikosov and Gor'kov and confirm directly the theory's validity for the optical conductivity.

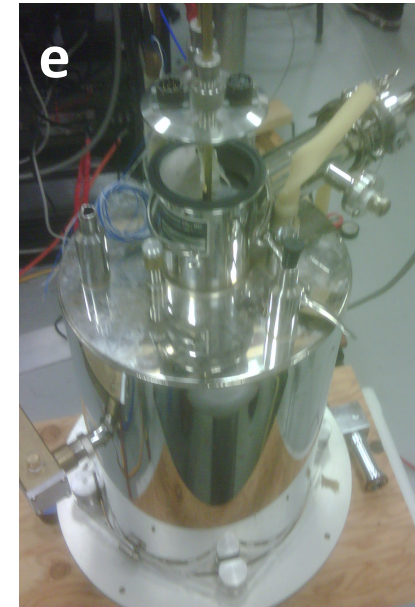
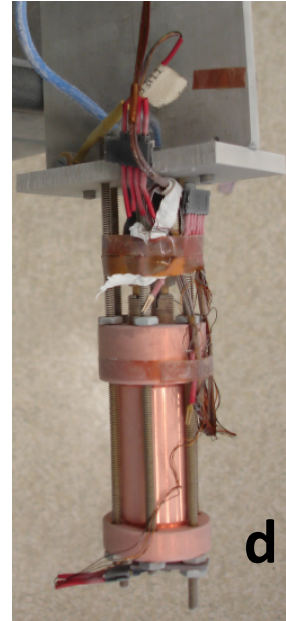
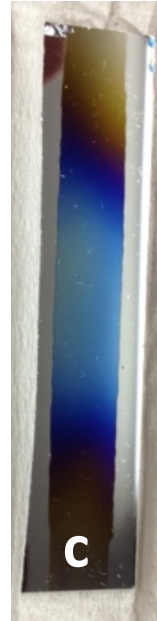
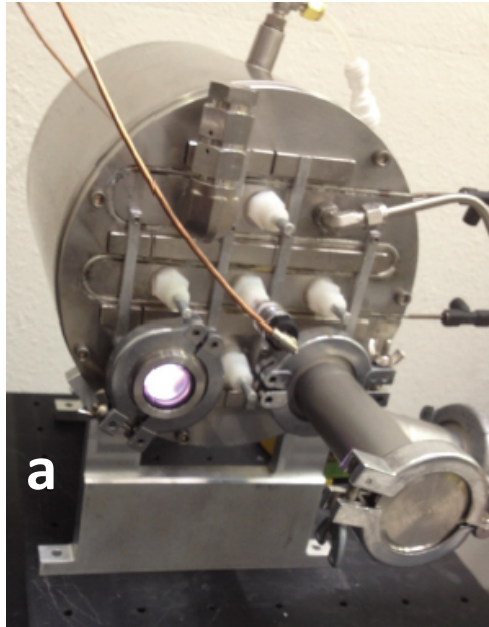
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.257006

PACS numbers: 74.78.-w, 74.25.Ha, 78.20.-e, 78.30.-j

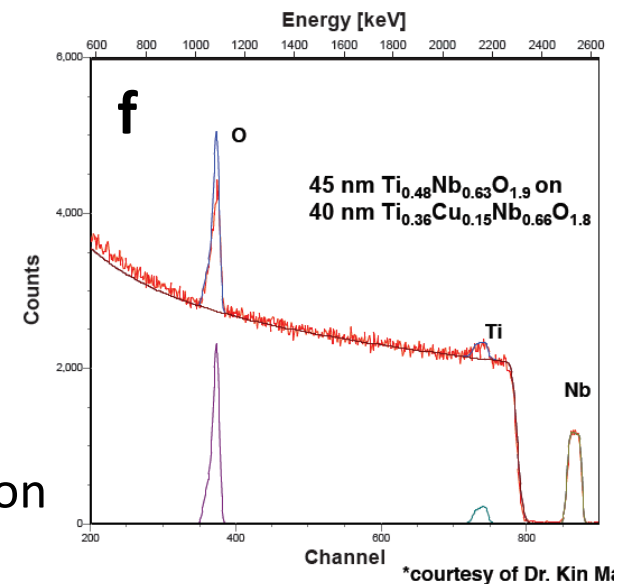


10 nm $\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{N}$ is perfect
Supports $B_{||}$ up to 10 Tesla

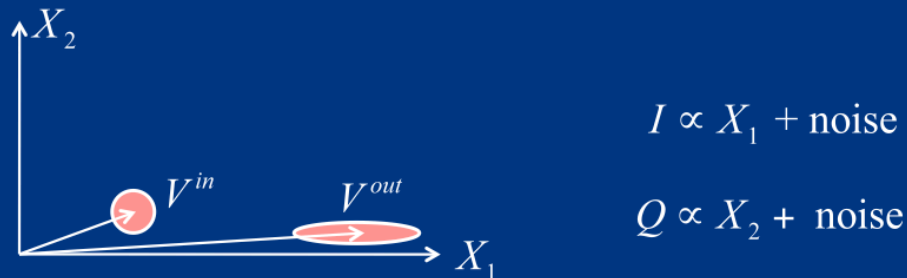
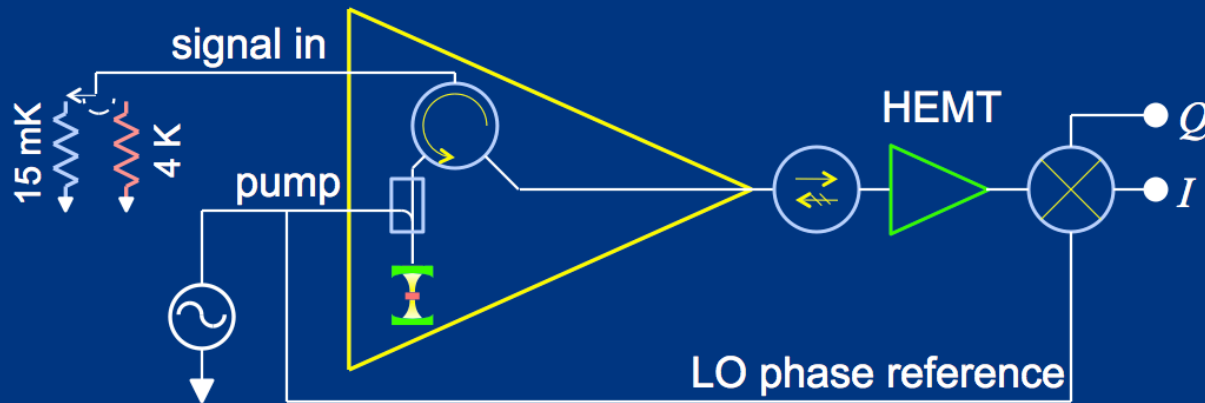
Hybrid superconducting cavity R&D program



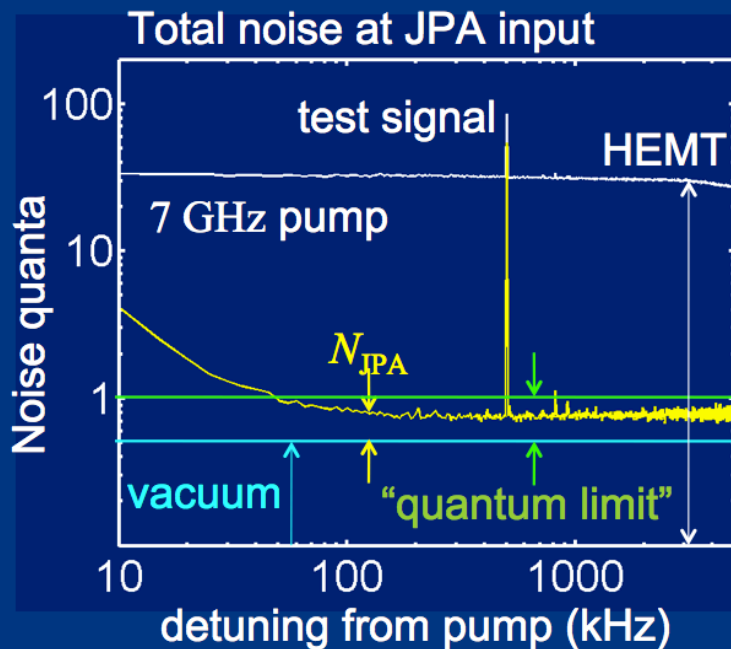
- a. Sputtering (UCB-LLNL)
- b. Sputtering (Yale)
- c. Si strip witness tests
- d. Prototype cavity tests
- e. NMR magnet testing
- f. RBS stoichiometry & thickness characterization



Josephson Parametric Amplifiers (JPA)
Konrad Lehnert, JILA/CU



- Natural for higher frequencies
- Broadly & easily tunable
- Operates at the SQL or below (squeezing)
- ADMX-HF will initially utilize an existing and proven system design
 - 4-8 GHz
 - Quantum-limited T



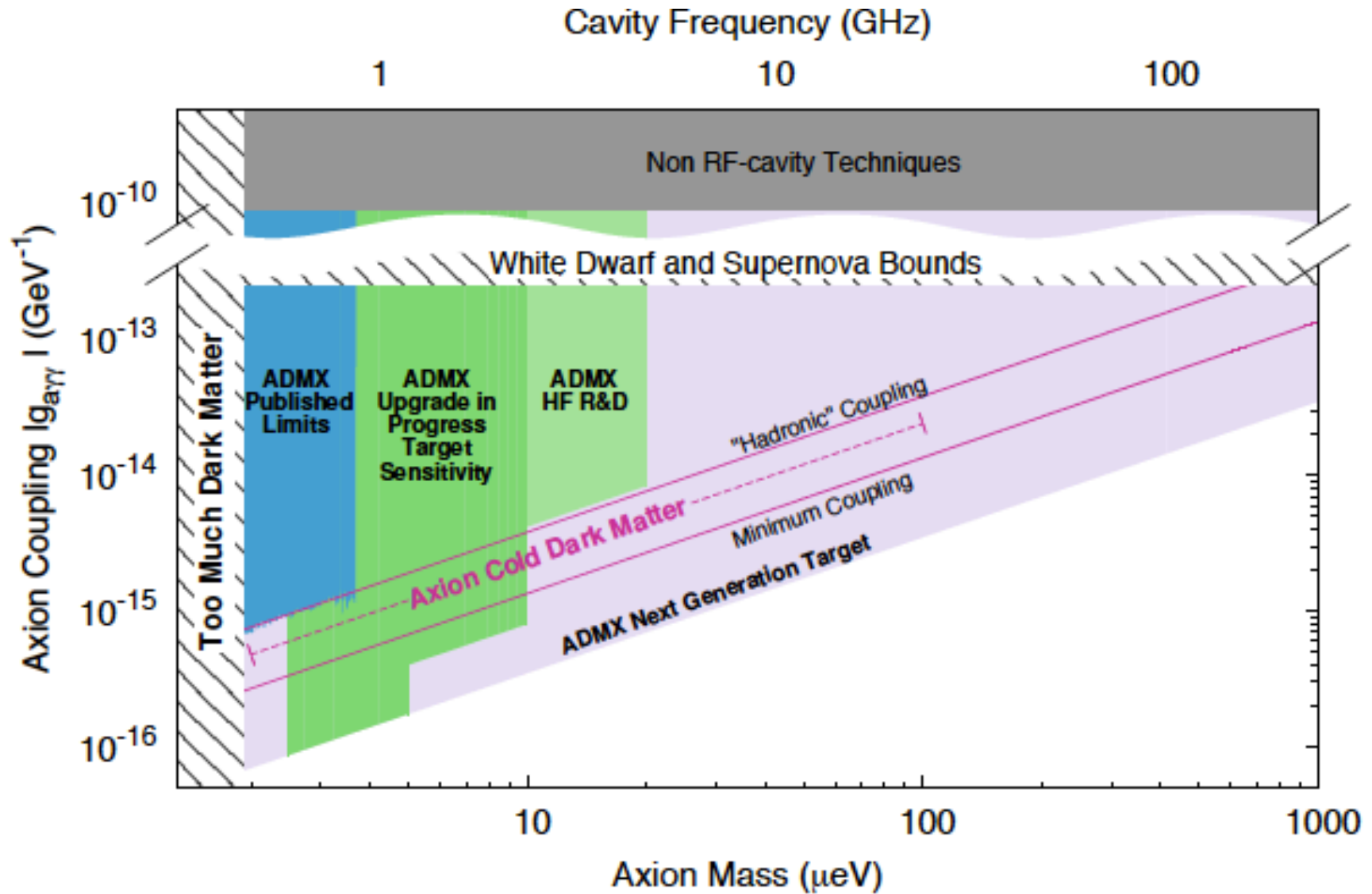
Noise referred to JPA input

$$N_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} + N_{\text{JPA}}$$

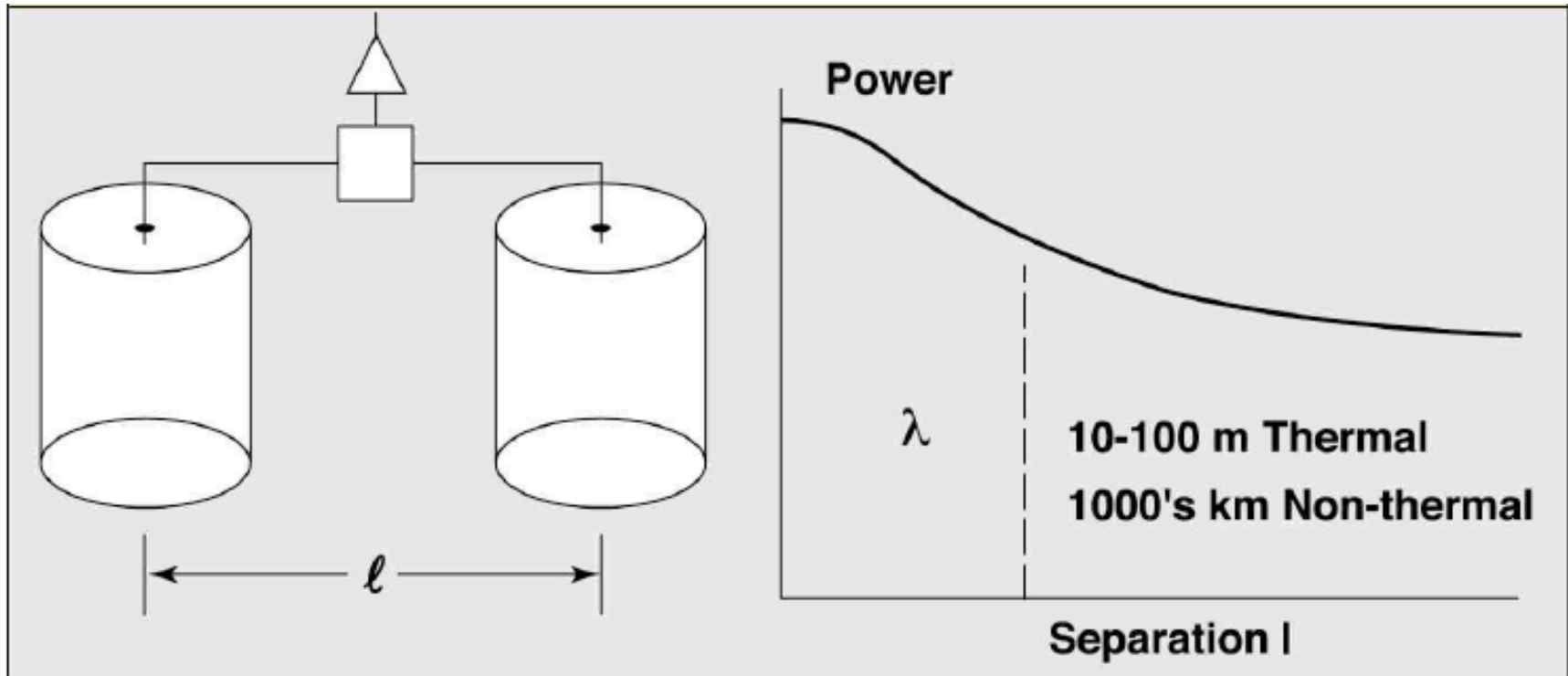
Phase insensitive amp (phase preserving)

$$N_{\text{JPA}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Projected coverage in next few years



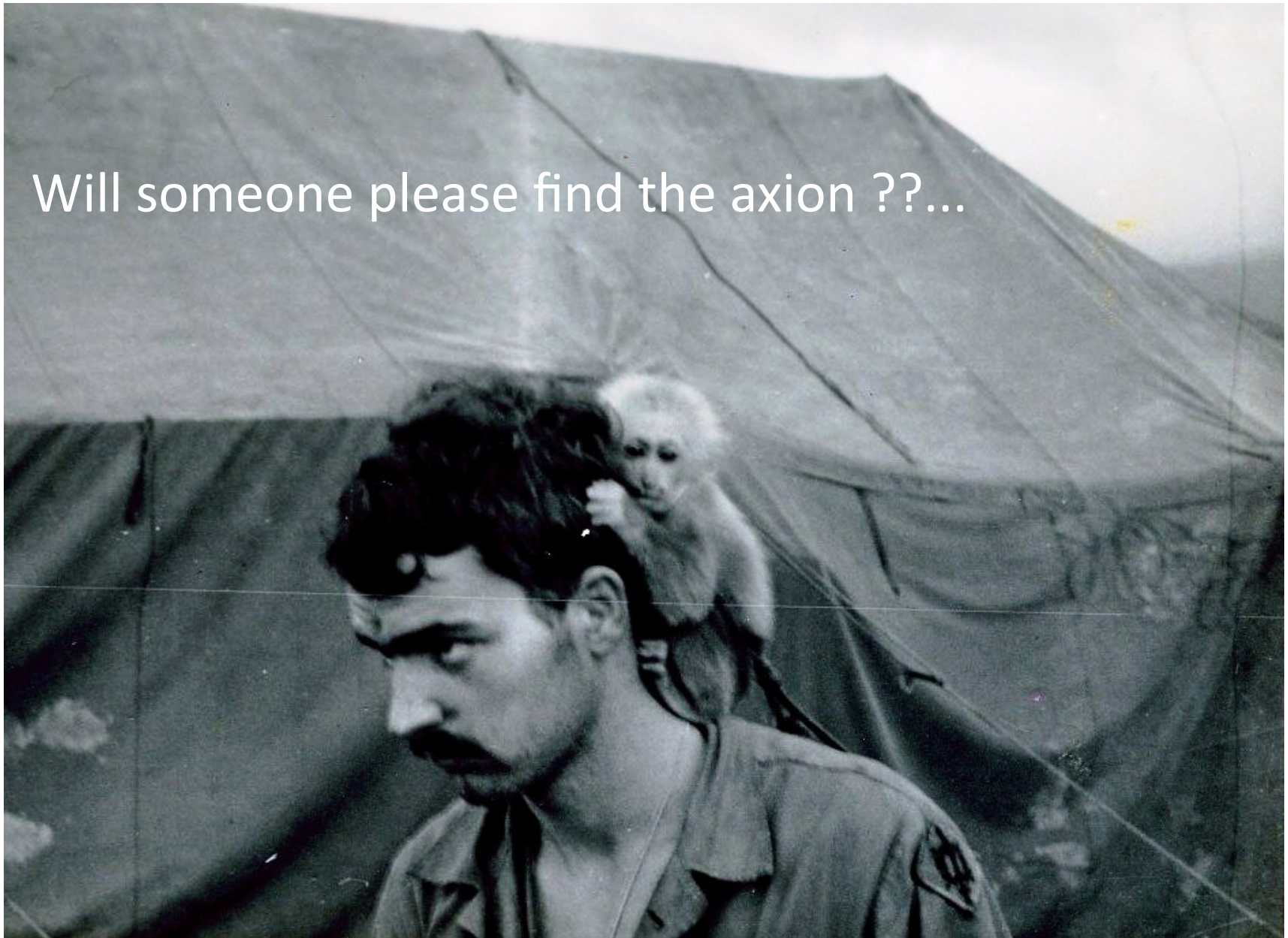
A unique quantum system for study



Summary & Outlook

- ADMX is well-positioned to make good progress in exploring most of the ‘axion window’ as we know it
 - The experimental sensitivity is basically well in hand now
 - Efficiently covering mass range is more challenging, but the pace should accelerate rapidly now
- ADMX/ADMX-HF as “one experiment, two sites” is a good model for pulling together a community, pooling R&D and know-how, and covering ground cost-effectively
 - Thank you DOE & NSF!
 - New cavity microwave experiments (e.g. YMCA) further enrich the field & will accelerate progress
- Should the axionic DM be found, it would open up a unique Bose quantum system for study (& axion astronomy?)

Will someone please find the axion ??...



...So I can get this monkey off my back !!