

Results from phase 1: Axion Dark-Matter eXperiment

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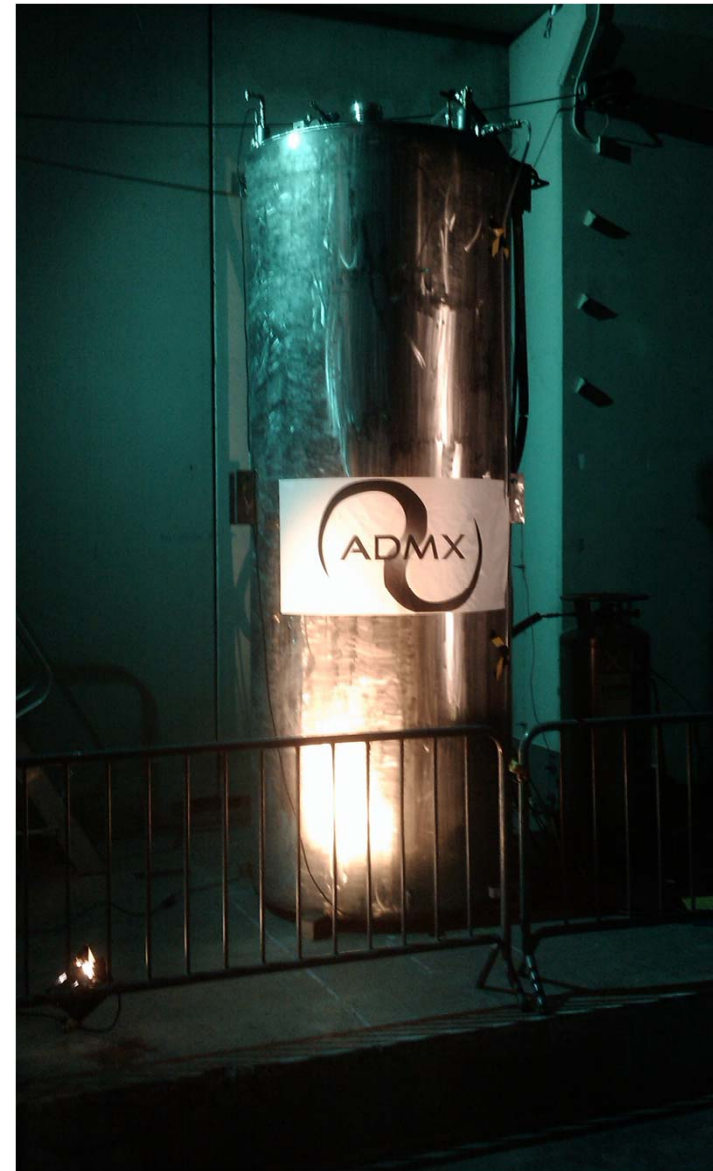
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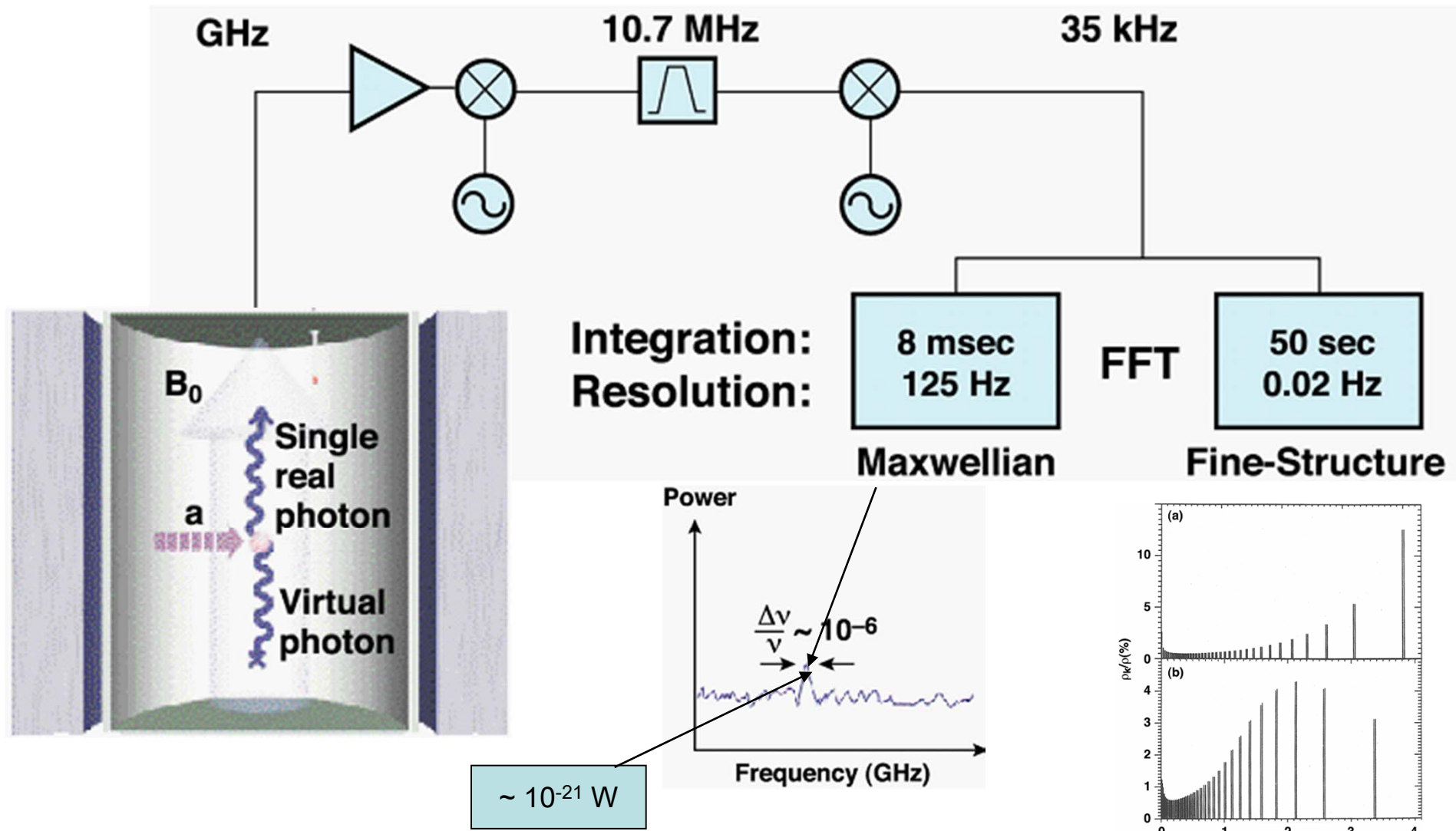
R.F. Bradley, *NRAO*



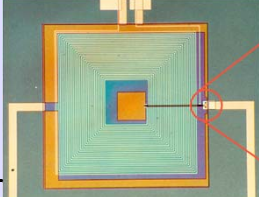

The axion

- Peccei-Quinn mechanism for strong CP problem $\rightarrow a$
- Decays by two-photon emission $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (but $\tau > \tau_{\text{universe}}$)
- Light axions very weakly coupled: $g_{a\ii} \sim m_a$
- Mass limits: $10^{-6} < m_a < 10^{-(2-3)} \text{ eV}$
(*overclosure*) (SN1987a)
- Galactic halos may consist of axions
- At the Earth, $\rho_{\text{halo}} = 0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3 \sim 10^{14} / \text{cm}^3$
- Recent ideas (Bose condensation, caustics) make the case for axions even stronger

Cavity axion detector (Sikivie, 1983)

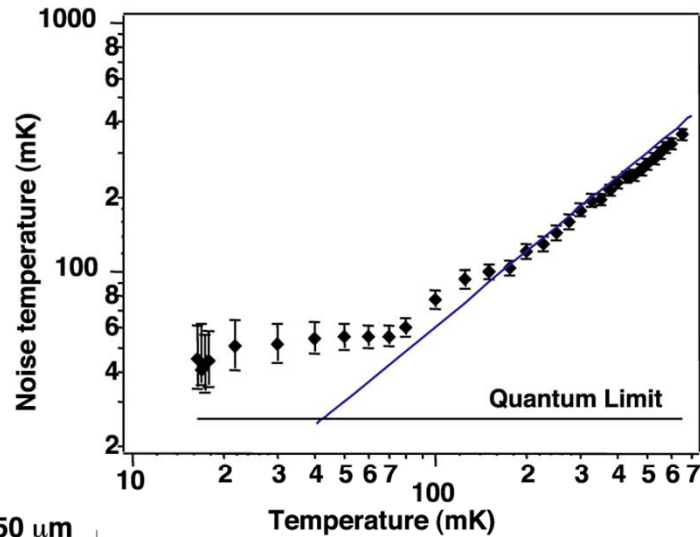
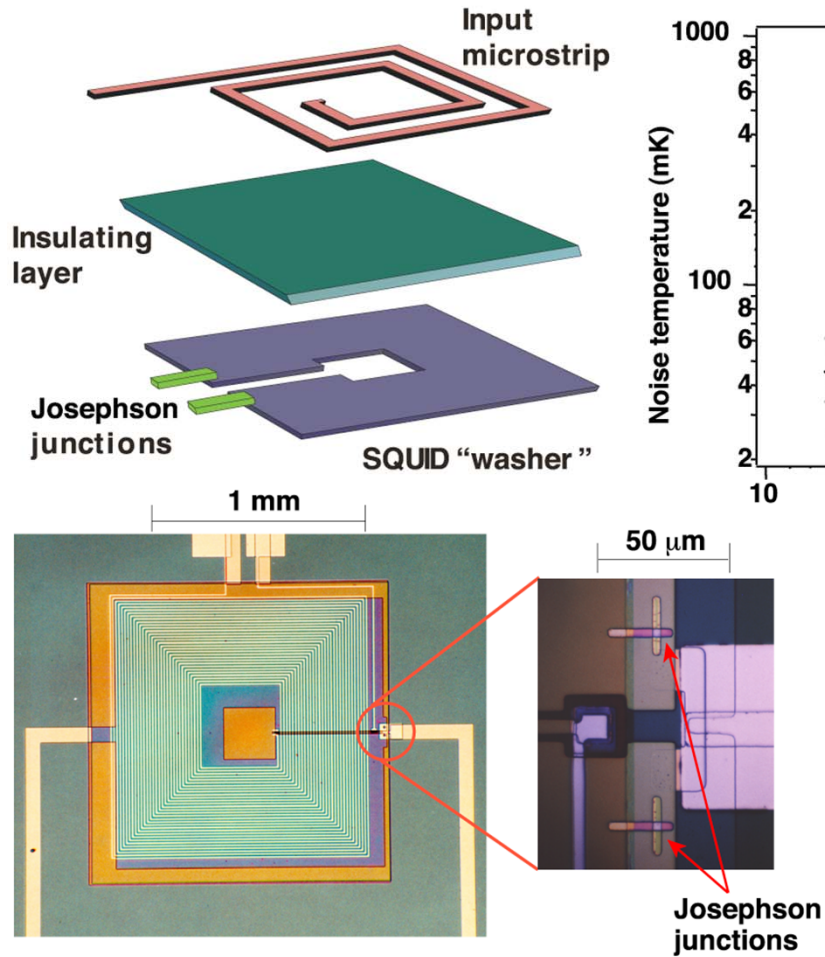


The Axion Dark Matter eXperiment

Stage	Orig. ADMX	Phase 1	Phase 2
Technology	HEMT; Pumped LHe 	Replace w. SQUID 	Add Dil Fridge 
T_{phys}	1.5 K	1.5 K	100 mK
T_{noise}	2 K	1 K	50 mK
$T_{sys} = T_{phys} + T_{noise}$	3.5 K	2.5 K	150 mK
Scan Rate $\propto (T_{sys})^{-2}$	1 @ KSVZ	2 @ KSVZ	300 @ KSVZ 17 @ DFSZ
Sensitivity Reach $g^2 \propto T_{sys}$	KSVZ	OR 0.7 KSVZ	OR 0.25 DFSZ



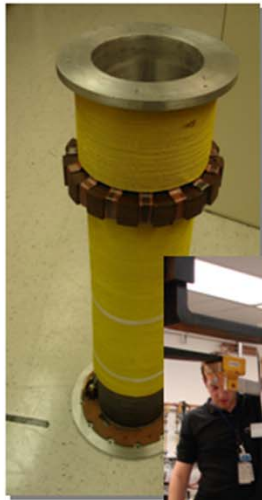
ADMX Phase 1 exploits SQUID amplifiers



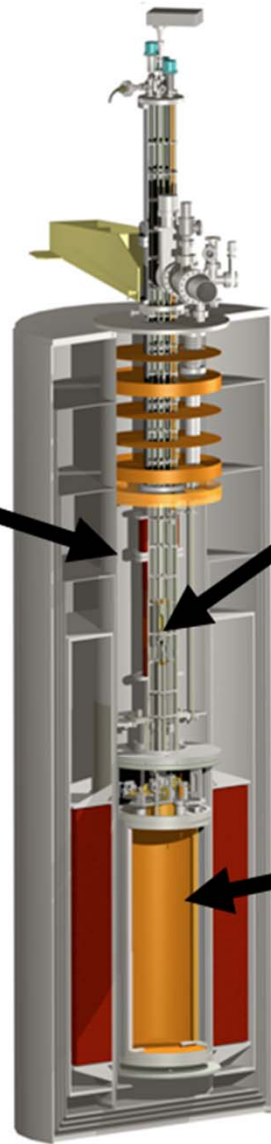
(J. Clarke *et al.*, U.C. Berkeley)

- SQUIDs have $T_N \sim 1$ K, operated at $T = 1.5$ K
- (~ 60 mK at ~ 100 mK)
- vs. 2.5-3 K for GaAs FETs
- Provides a significant increase in ADMX sensitivity

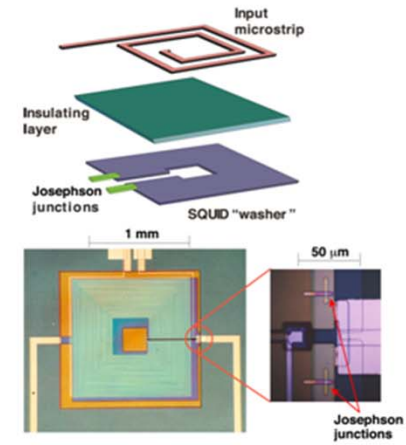
Phase 1 Upgrade



Field compensation magnet for SQUIDs



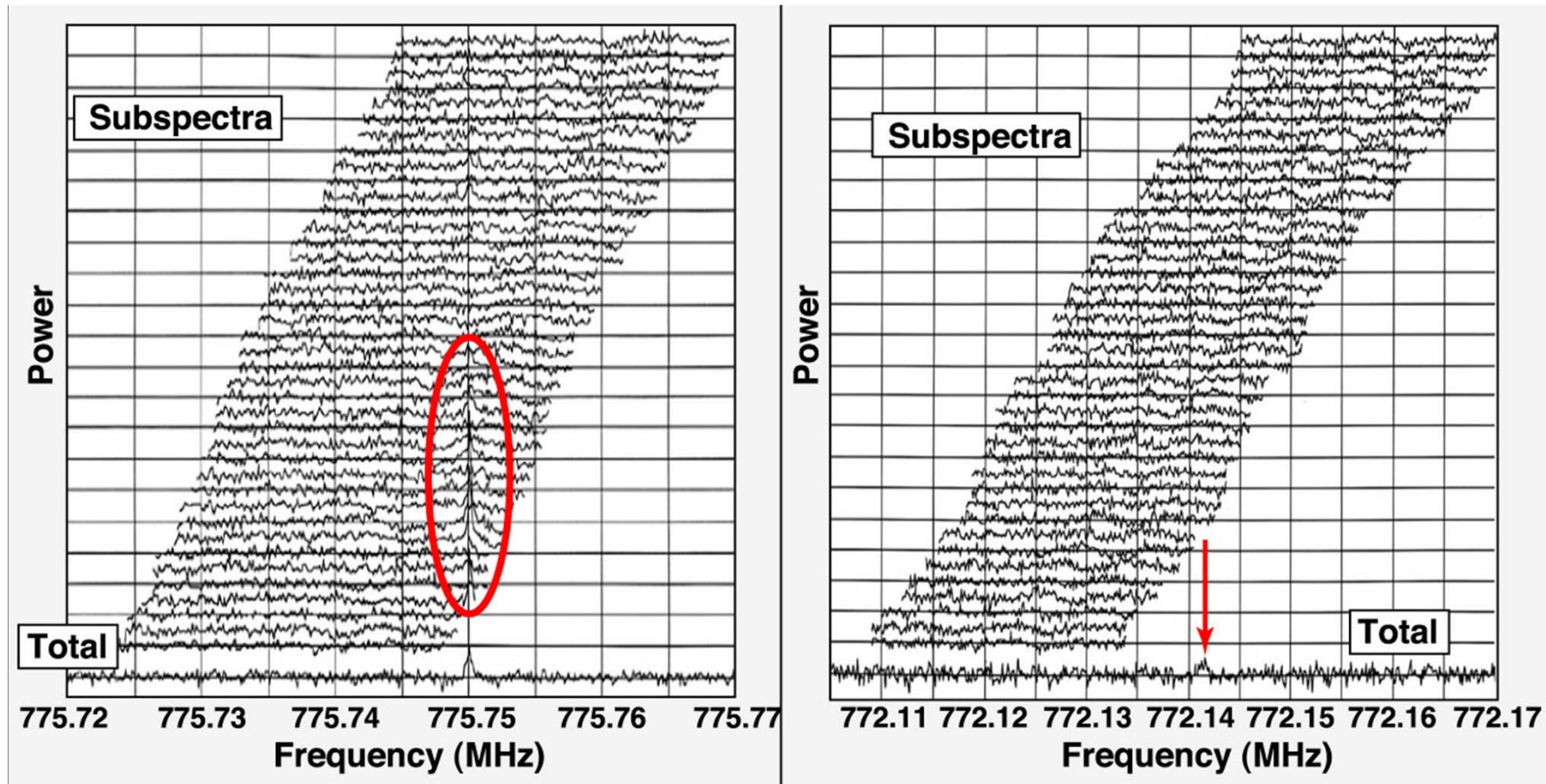
SQUID amplifier



All new experiment package



Cavity frequency stepped, measured ~80 sec, stepped...



- Maximizes off resonance:
→ external pickup

- In no single spectrum but
appears in co-added spectra
→ statistical (or detection...)

Phase 1 operations: Science data

SQUID-Based Microwave Cavity Search for Dark-Matter Axions

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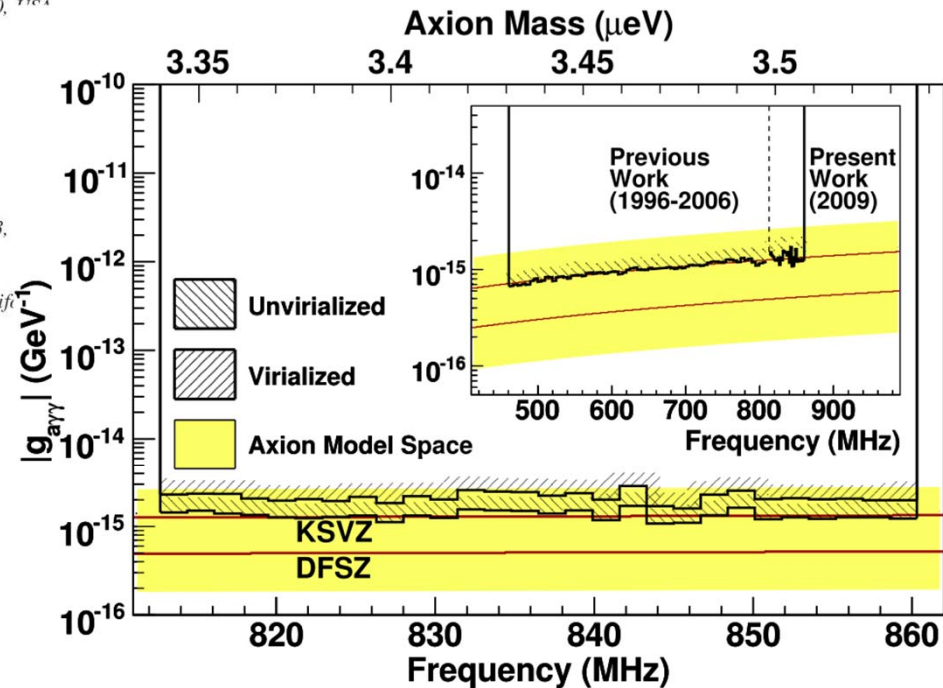
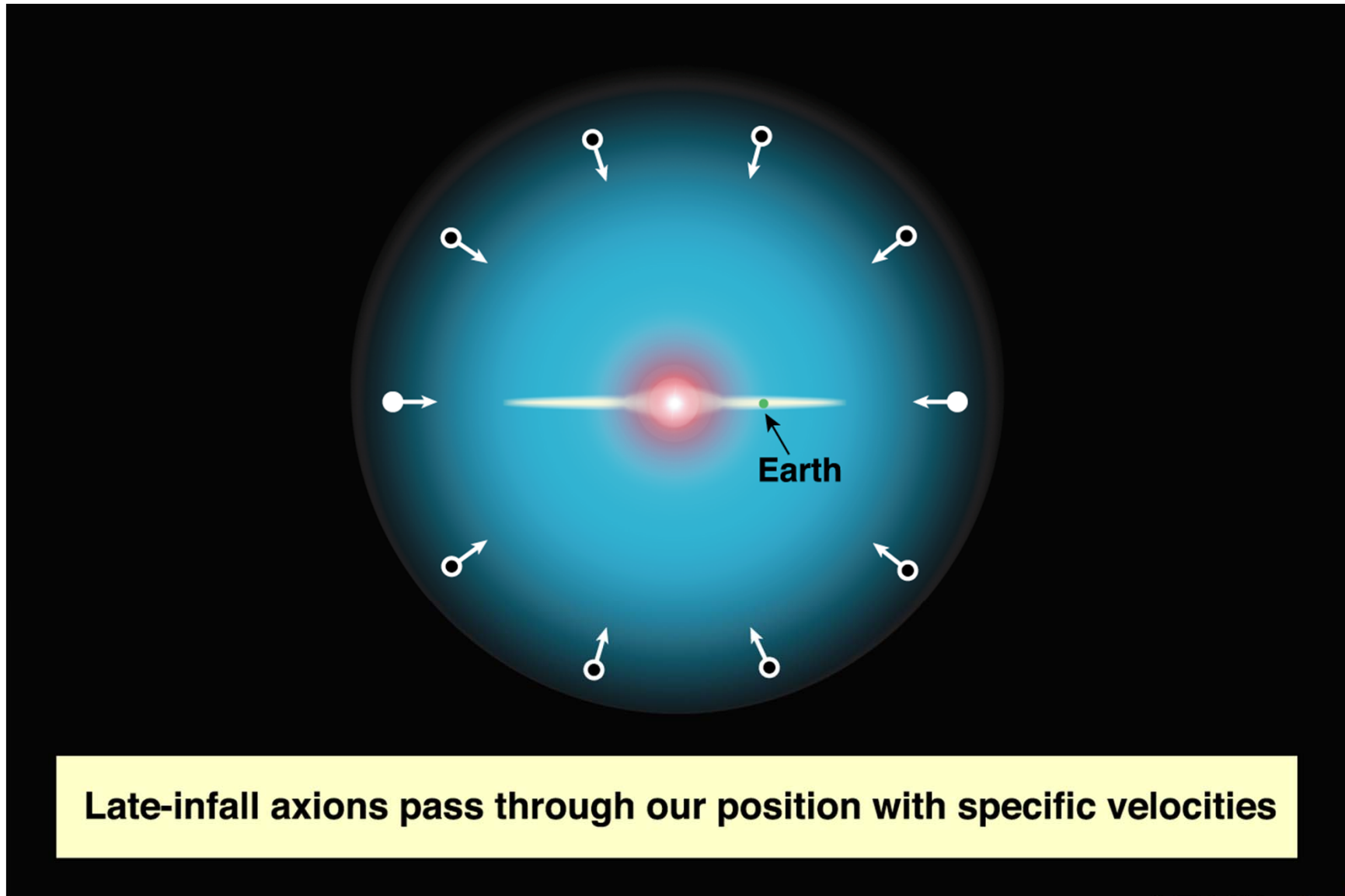
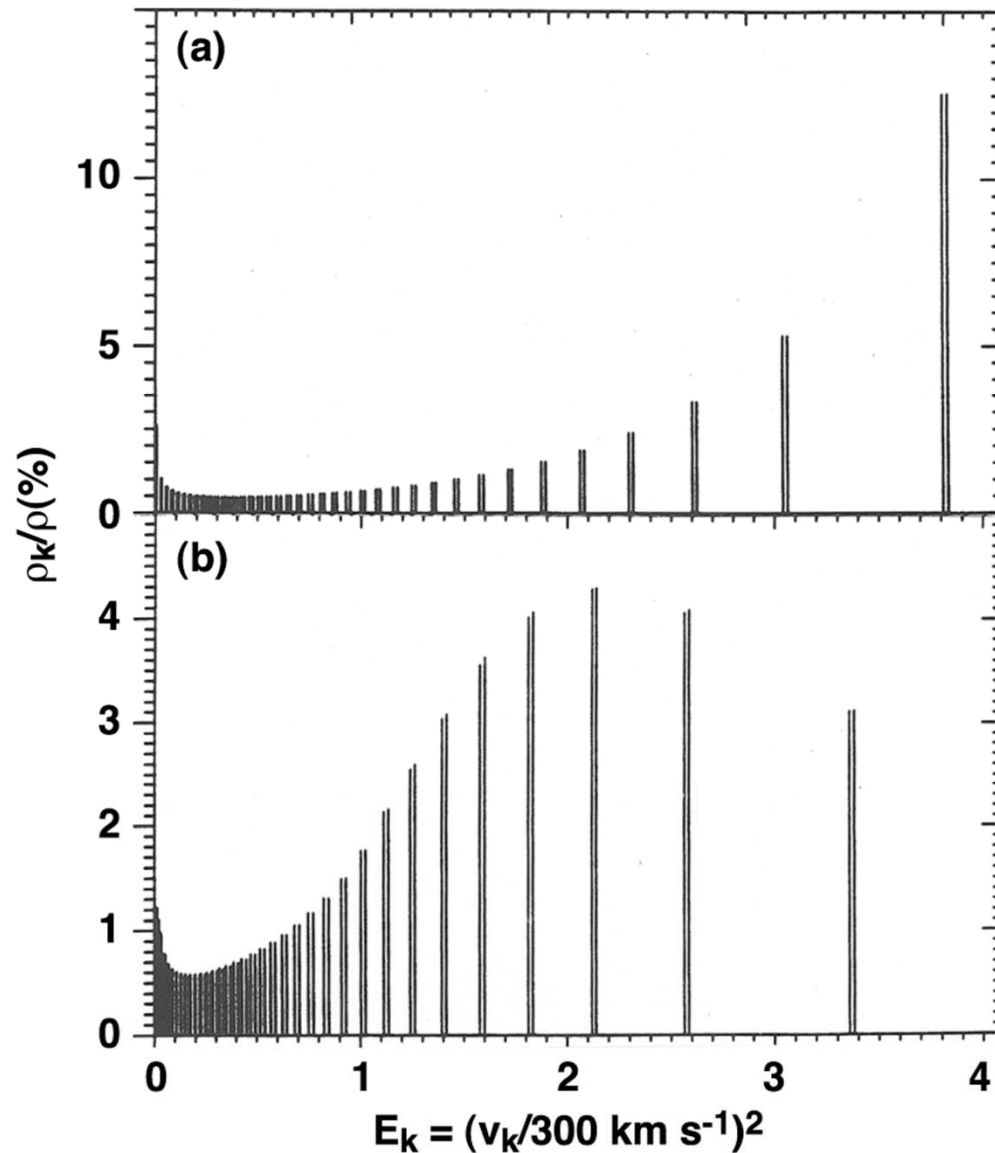


FIG. 5: Axion-photon coupling excluded at the 90% confidence level assuming a local dark matter density of $0.45 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$ for two dark matter distribution models. The shaded region corresponds to the range of the axion photon coupling models discussed in [23].

Sharp features in the axion spectrum: the “HiRes” search



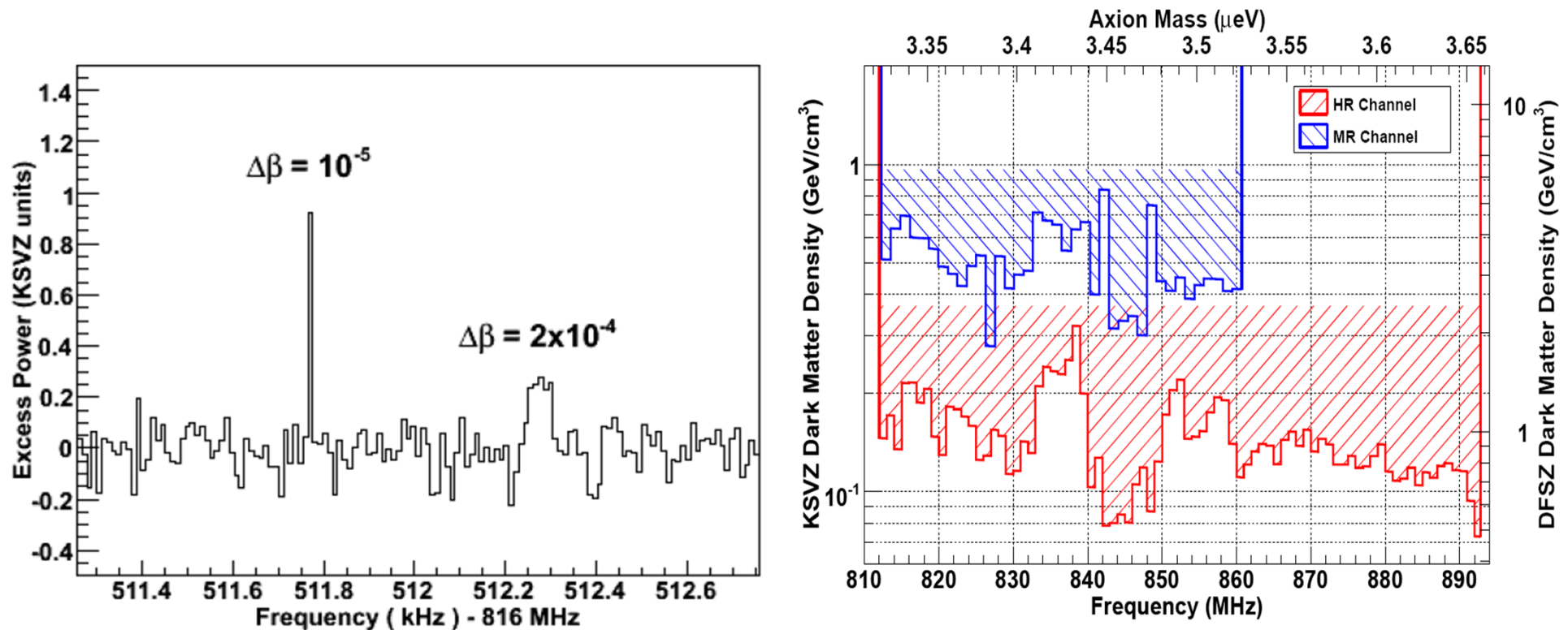
Velocity spectrum of axions at our solar system



(a) No angular momentum

(b) Finite angular momentum

Phase 1 operations: High-Resolution Science data



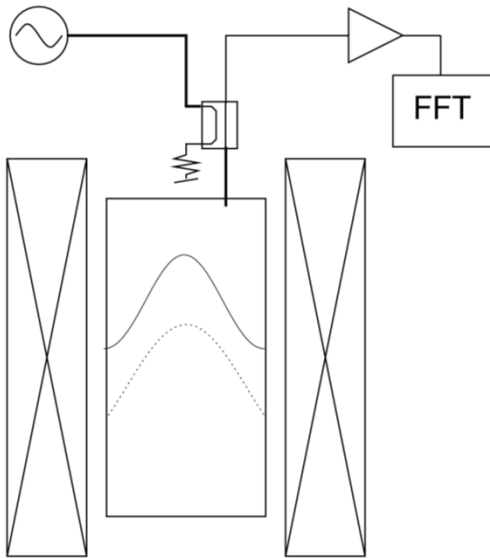
- 11 Hz bandwidth.
- Halo density $\sim 0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$
- High resolution channel potentially gives greatly increased sensitivity
- Paper for PRD nearing final form.



Phase 1 operations: “Chameleons” & hidden-sector photons

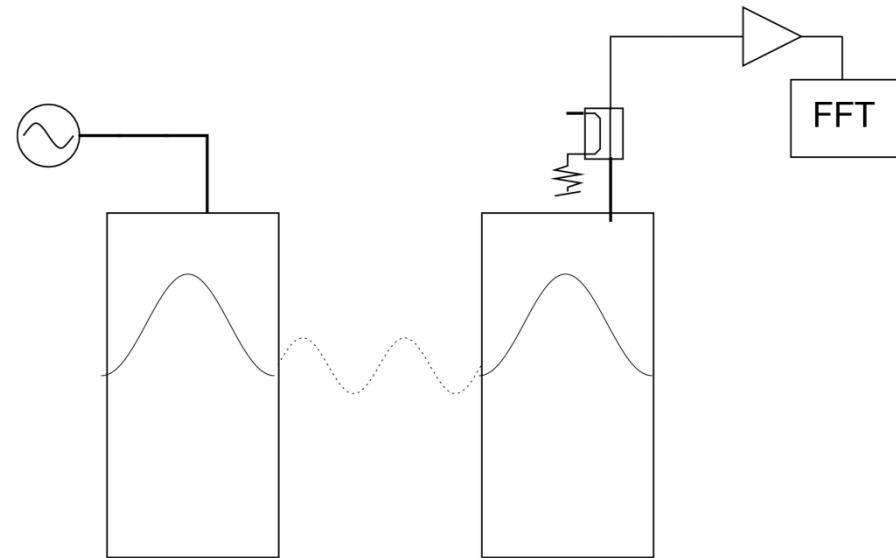
Chameleons

Scalars/pseudoscalars that mix with photons, and are trapped by cavity walls. Arise in some dark energy theories. Detectable by slow decay back into photons in cavity



Hidden-sector photons

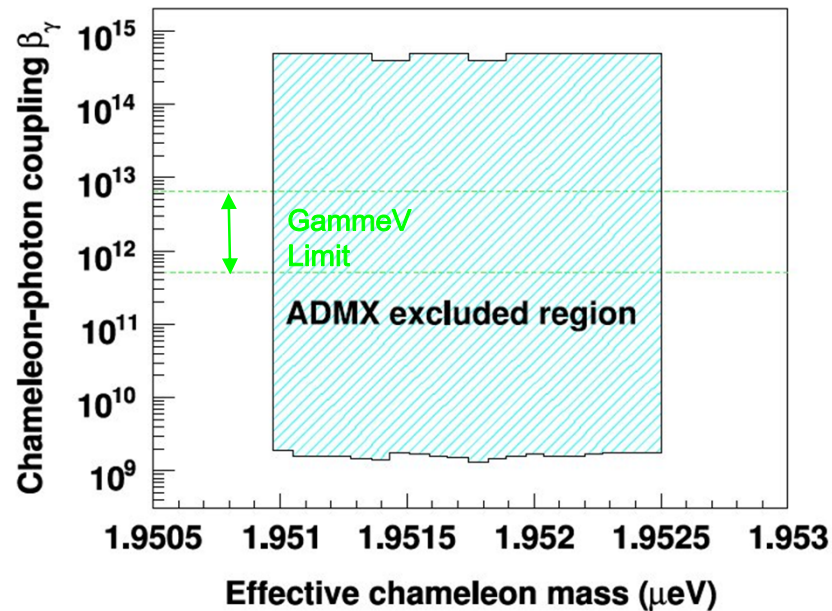
Vector bosons with photon quantum numbers and very weak interactions. Detectable by reconvertting HSPs back into photons in ADMX cavity*



*Proposed by: *Jaeckel & Ringwald (2008)*

Phase 1 operations: “Chameleons” & hidden-sector photons (2)

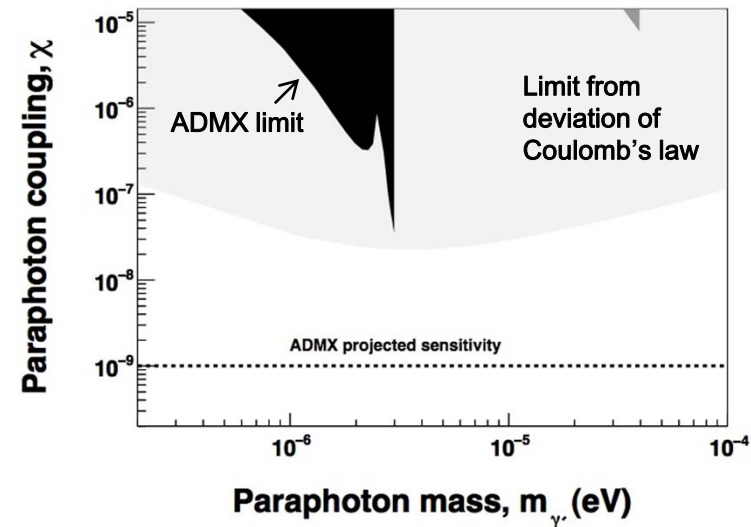
Chameleons



One day of running in June set limits
100 times more sensitive than
GammeV experiment.

Published: [DOI:10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.051801](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.105.051801)

Hidden Sector Photons



ADMX direct limits on HSP coupling
comparable to best indirect search.
Next phase projected to extend limits
by more than a factor of 10.

Paper submitted to PRL.

[arXiv:1007.3766v1 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1007.3766v1)

Prospects

The axion remains a very compelling dark-matter candidate.

The Phase 1 Upgrade to ADMX met its key milestones:

- Instrument: cryogenics, magnetic field cancellation, SQUID amplification
- Science papers: 3 PRL, 11 Hz HiRes for PRD, Receiver, Move, 20 mHz HiRes

Phase 1 extended, FY2011-14:

Phase 2: FY2014-17

THE END

ADMX

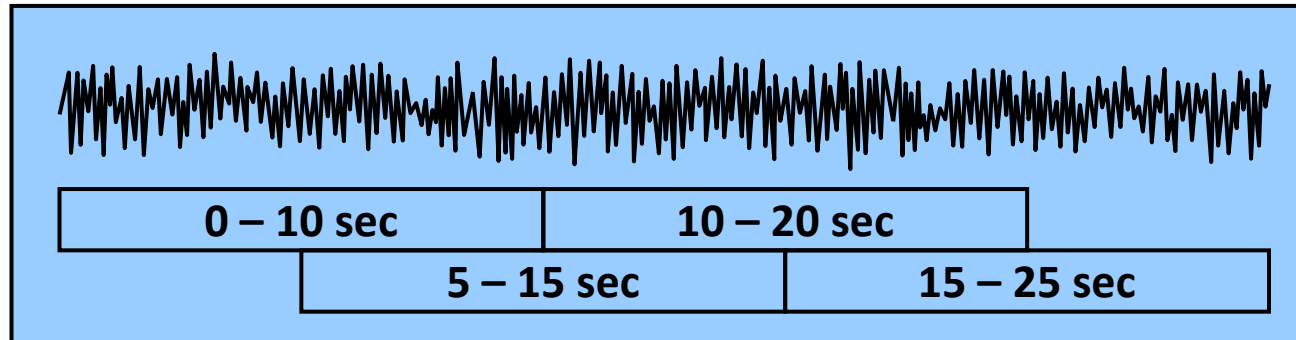


Signal Modulation

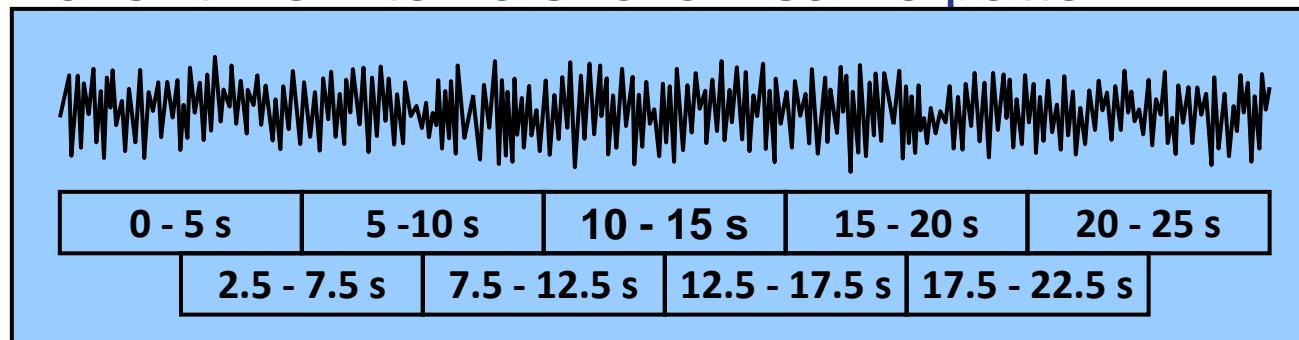
- Rotational motion:
 - $v_r = 0.5$ km/s
 - $A_r = 3$ Hz (over day)
- Orbital motion:
 - $v_o = 30$ km/s
 - $A_o = 200$ Hz (over year)
- Rotational modulation of 20 mHz/80 sec sets maximum resolution.
- We measure at each f_0 at 10-20 times in sequence and return to it again at 2-5 arbitrary times during a 3 month period.
- Candidates will Doppler between 0 and 195 Hz.
- Will need to search in vicinity of each candidate in a systematic way.

Multiple FT, then average

- Time series data can be broken up.



- Overlapping windows provides correlation.
- Smaller time intervals follow same pattern



Phase I operations: Science data

PRL 104, 041301 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
29 JANUARY 2010

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
30 JULY 2010

Search for Chameleon Scalar Fields with the Axion Dark Matter Experiment

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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
22 OCTOBER 2010

Search for Hidden Sector Photons with the ADMX Detector

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Patras – June 2011

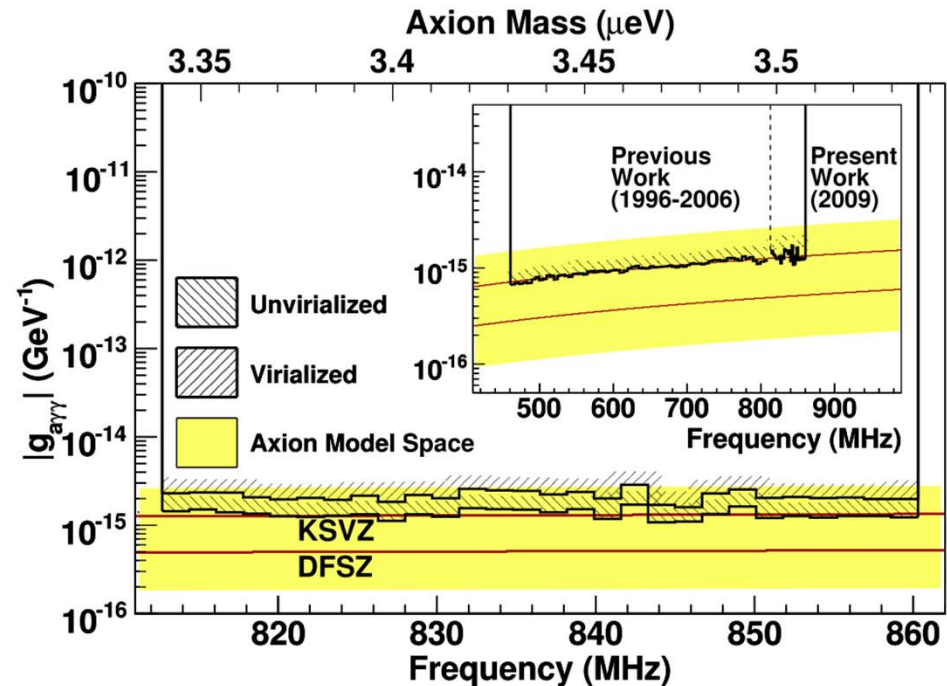


FIG. 5: Axion-photon coupling excluded at the 90% confidence level assuming a local dark matter density of 0.45 GeV/cm^3 for two dark matter distribution models. The shaded region corresponds to the range of the axion photon coupling models discussed in [23].



ADMX history through Phase 0

- Pilot experiments at Brookhaven (RBF) and Florida (1985 – 1992)
- R&D, preliminary design of “original ADMX” (1987 – 1992)
- “Phase 0” Construction (1992 – 1995)
- Commissioning (mid 1995 – March 1996)
- First PRL (March 1998)
- Data-taking (March 1996 – 2004); high duty-factor
- Original ADMX scanned 460–812 MHz (1.86 – 3.26 μeV) @ KSVZ

Signal strength

- Power from the cavity is

$$P = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{Watt} \left(\frac{V}{200\ell} \right) \left(\frac{B_0}{8\text{Tesla}} \right)^2 C_{nl} \left(\frac{g_\gamma}{0.97} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\rho_a}{0.5 \cdot 10^{24} \text{g/cm}^3} \right) \left(\frac{m_a}{2\pi \text{GHz}} \right) \min(Q_L, Q_a)$$

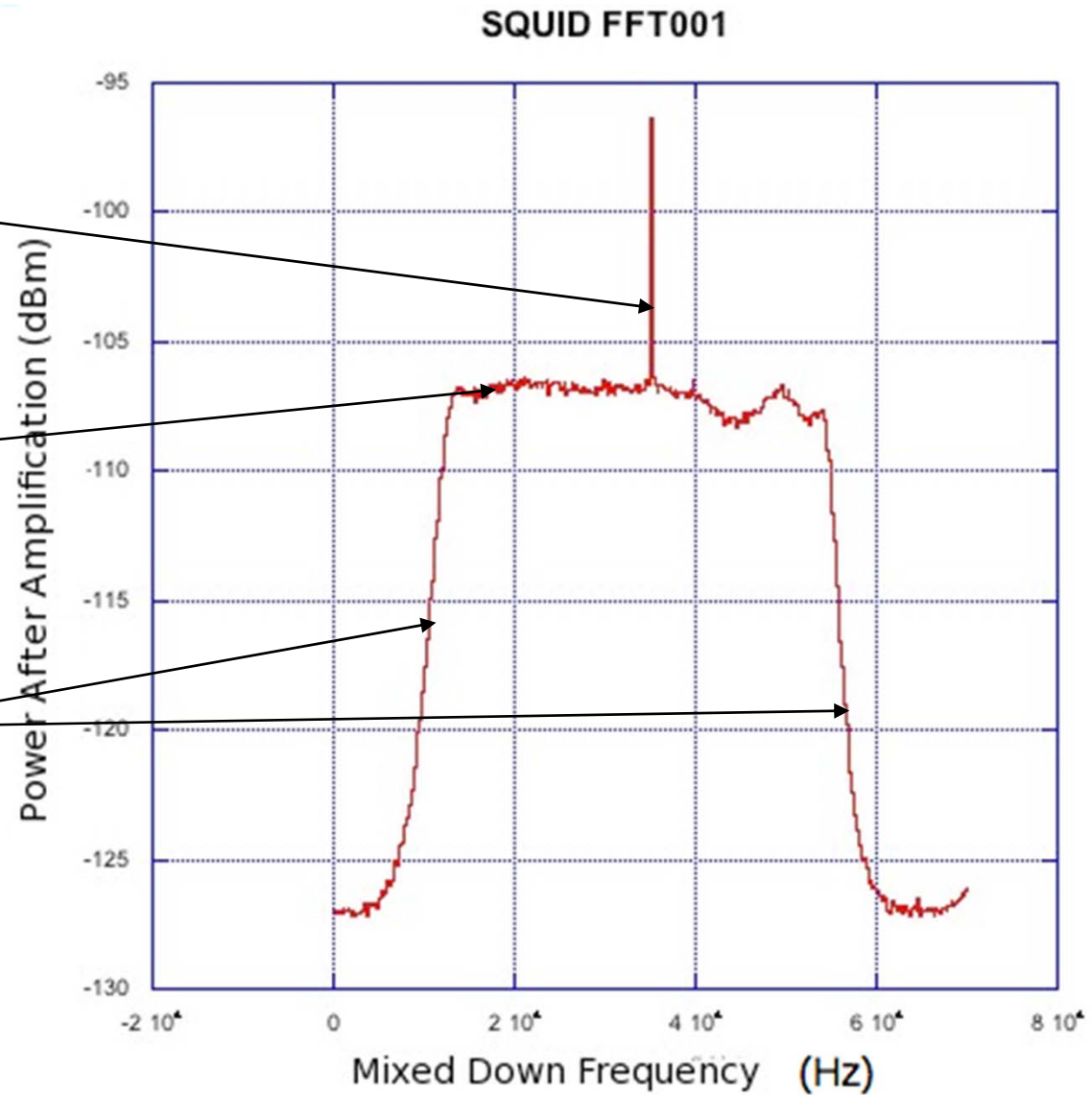
- $Q_L \sim 10^5$ and $Q_a \sim 10^6$
- For KSVZ axions, $g_\gamma \sim 0.97$, [1] whereas for DFSZ axions $g_\gamma \sim 0.36$. [2]

[1] The KSVZ model is one implementation of the 'hadronic axion,' J.E. Kim, Phys. Rev. Lett. **43**, 103 (1979); M.A. Shifman, A.I. Vainshtein and V.I. Zakharov, Nucl. Phys. **B166**, 493 (1980).

[2] The DFSZ model is based on a simple GUT scenario M. Dine, W. Fischler, and M. Srednicki, Phys. Lett. **B104**, 199 (1981); A.R. Zhitnitsky, Yad. Fiz. **31**, 497 (1980) [Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **31**, 260 (1980)].

Phase I SQUID amplifier

- Injected Power
- Noise floor
- IF crystal filter



Timeline of ADMX Phase I

- Original ADMX: Phase 0, 7 years, scanned 460–812 MHz (1.86–3.26 meV) @ KSVZ
- Build insert for Phase I Upgrade (SQUIDS) (2004-2007)
- First cool-down of Phase I Upgrade (Fall 2007)
- Start of Phase I Upgrade operations at third cool-down (April 2008)
- Sept 2008–Dec 2008 Operations
- Jan 2009–Feb 2009 Access to fix thermal issues
- March 2009 – August 2010: Major milestones achieved:
 - (1) Heat load at design value
 - (2) Magnetic field bucking system operational
 - (3) SQUID receiver chain operational
 - (4) Production data-taking, axion search, chameleon search, hidden-sector photon search
 - (5) Several papers from Phase 1, more to come.

Current issues

- Used a 10 Hz bin resolution.
 - Daily signal modulation of order 3 Hz
 - 256 co-added 40 mHz bins
 - Requires analysis change
- Oscillator stability is 10^{-10} .
 - For a signal at 800 MHz 0.08 Hz
 - Practical resolution limit of $b \approx 100$ mHz
 - Max useful integration time of ~ 10 sec
 - Requires hardware improvements