



BREAD: Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection

Dark Matter UK Meeting
Imperial College London, UK
22 September 2022

Jesse Liu for the *BREAD* Collaboration
University of Cambridge

BREAD
COLLABORATION



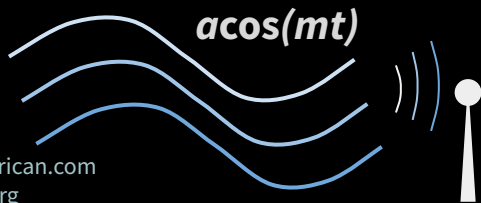
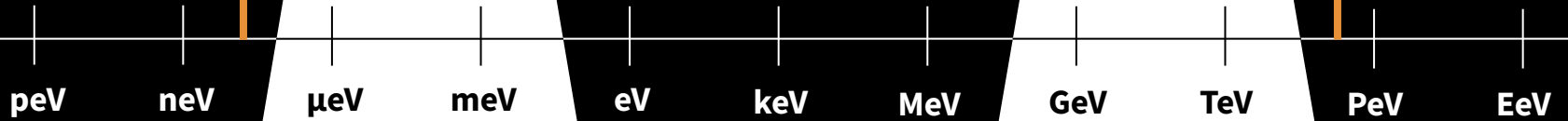
TWO DARK MATTER LAMPPOSTS

Axion

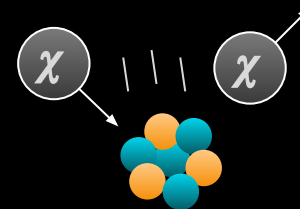
Wave-like
e.g. ADMX
Non-thermal

WIMP

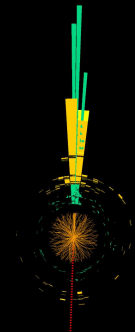
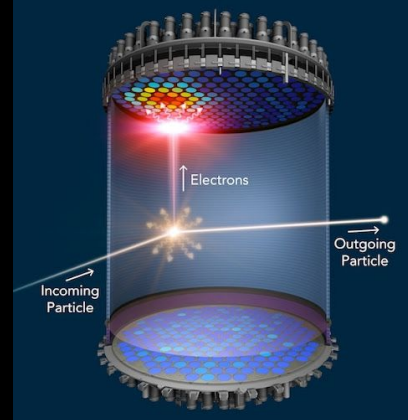
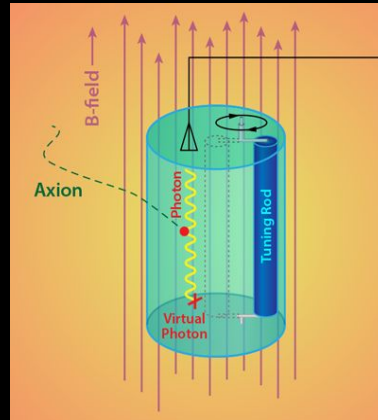
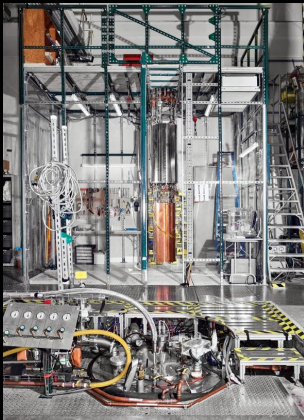
Particle-like
e.g. LZ, LHC
Thermal relic



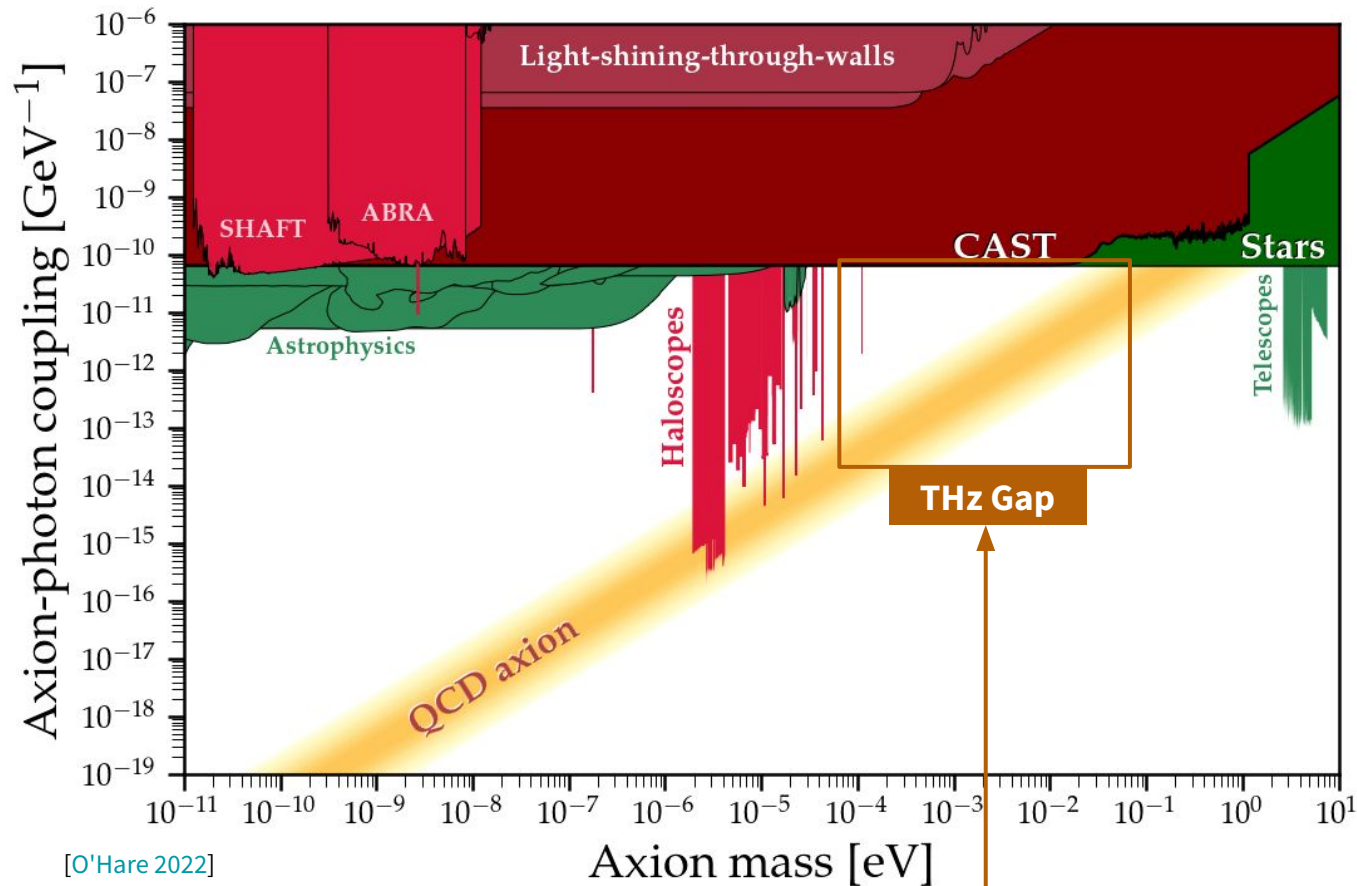
scientificamerican.com
physics.aps.org



lz.ac.uk
2102.10874



The milli-eV/terahertz axion search problem



Problem 1: Desire broadband but cavity haloscopes narrowband $\Delta m/m \ll 1$

Problem 2: Desire high mass but scan rate* $R \sim f^{-14/3}$ impractical for $m > 50 \mu\text{eV}$

NEED CREATIVITY TO OVERCOME BOTH LONGSTANDING OBSTACLES

Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection



Proposal paper on the cover of PRL & Editors' Suggestion

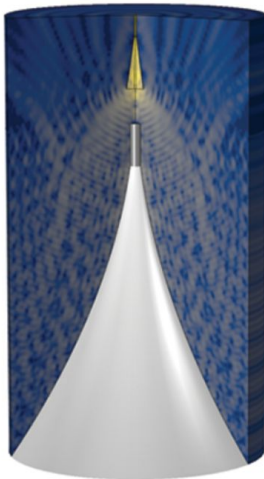


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PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

Highlights Recent Accepted Collections Authors Referees Search Press



ON THE COVER

Broadband Solenoidal Haloscope for Terahertz Axion Detection

March 28, 2022

Simulation of the full electric field inside the conceptual design of the Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection (BREAD).

Selected for an Editors' Suggestion.

Jesse Liu *et al.*

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 131801 \(2022\)](#)

[Issue 13 Table of Contents](#) | [More Covers](#)

Jesse Liu, Kristin Dona, Gabe Hoshino, Stefan Knirck, Noah Kurinsky, Matthew Malaker, David W. Miller, Andrew Sonnenschein, Mohamed H. Awida, Peter S. Barry, Karl K. Berggren, Daniel Bowring, Gianpaolo Carosi, Clarence Chang, Aaron Chou, Rakshya Khatiwada, Samantha Lewis, Juliang Li, Sae Woo Nam, Omid Noroozian, and Tony X. Zhou (BREAD Collaboration)

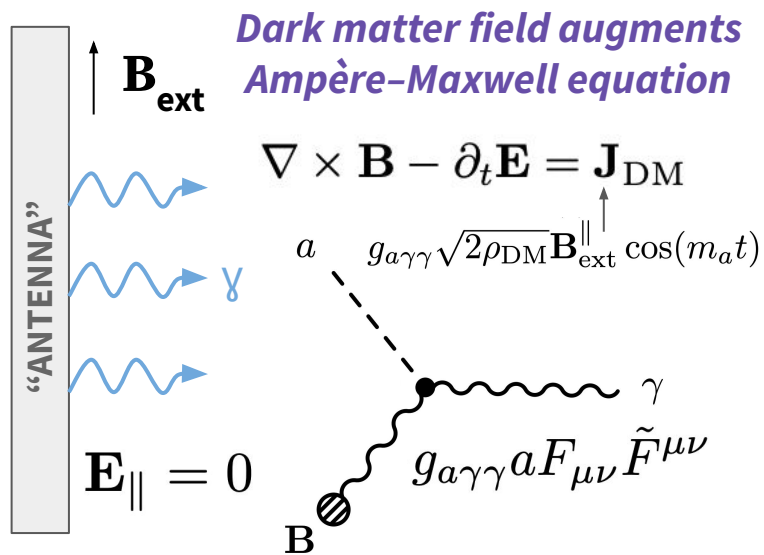


JL, Dona et al [[PRL 128 \(2022\) 131801](#)], [UChicago News](#)

Recent collaborators: Alex Lapuente (UChicago), Gustavo Cancelo, Max Olberding, Cristián Peña, Leonardo Stefanazzi, Kevin Zvonarek (Fermilab); Christina Wang (Caltech); Dip Joti (MIT)

Step 1: convert DM to photons

a) Oscillating axion field makes conductor emit photons



INHERENTLY BROADBAND

No tuning to unknown DM mass

Concept proposed in Horns et al [1212.2970]

b) Make cylindrical to embed in standard solenoids & cryostats

→ Fridge for ADMX science at FNAL
(Photo by Kristin Dona)

↓ Solenoids for Magnetic Resonance Imaging
hopkinsmedicine.org



See also [Mark Bird \(2020\)](#)
“Ultra-High Field Solenoids and Axion Detection”

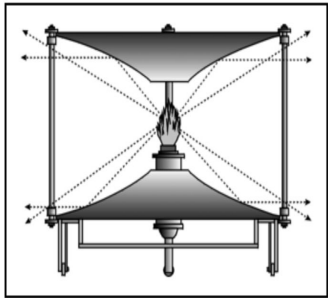
Step 2: collect photons

Historical
inspiration

Novel parabolic reflector
design focuses photons

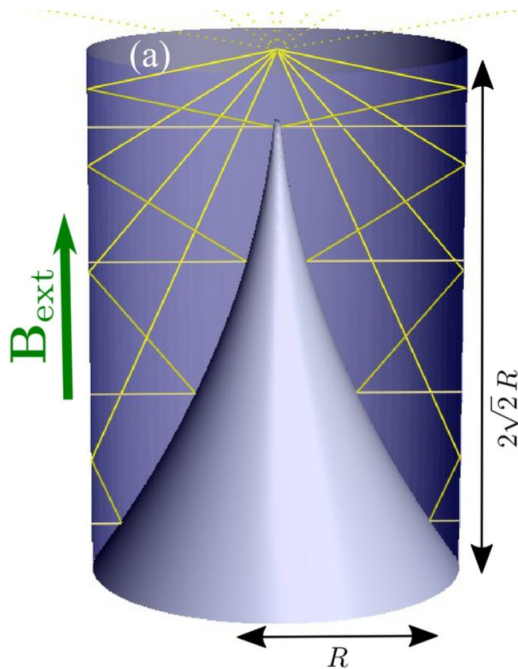
3D-printed
prototype @ FNAL

Proposed dark
photon pilot design



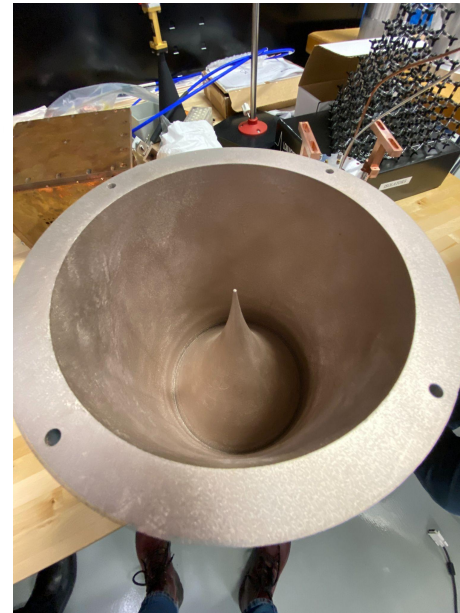
**Inverse of
19th century
lighthouse
Bordier-Marcet
1811**

Cylindrically symmetric
co-parallel rays from
point source
uslhs.org

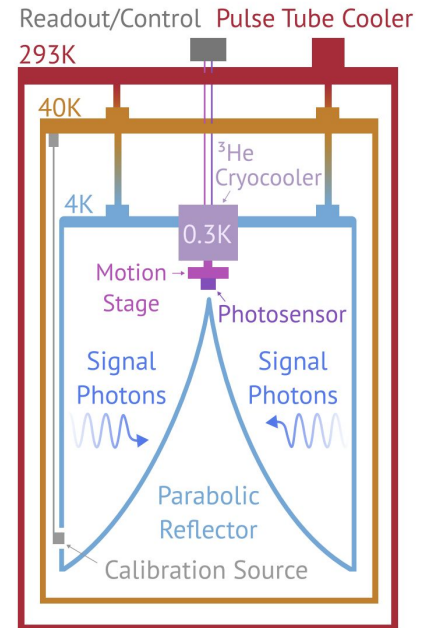


Ray tracing simulation

Kate Azar, Matthew Malaker, Gabe Hoshino (summer students)
led detailed simulation studies



Gabe Hoshino led in situ
measurements with antenna



Status: iterating reflector
design with engineers

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Step 3: detect photons

gentec-eo.com
gentec-eo

THZ5B-BL-DA-DO
PIN 202292
THz detector for power measurements up to 43 μW.

HOME > PRODUCTS > POWER MEASUREMENT > THZ5B-BL-DA-DO



Commercial bolometers

irlabs.com

Bolometer SYSTEMS



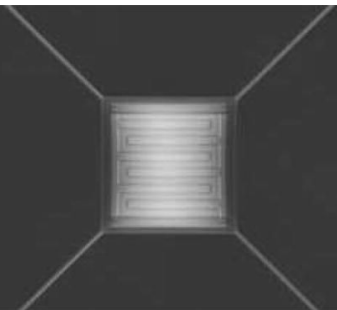
Fourier Transform IR Spectroscopy
Molecular Beam Spectroscopy
High Magnetic Field Research
Terahertz Research

IRLabs
Infrared Laboratories

Lower noise is better ↓

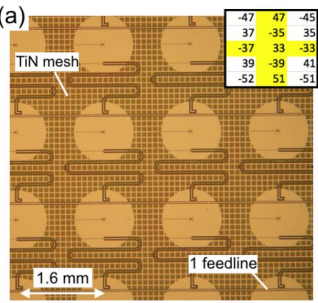
Photosensor	$\frac{E}{\text{meV}}$	$\frac{T_{\text{op}}}{\text{K}}$	$\frac{\text{NEP}}{\text{W}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$	$\frac{A_{\text{sens}}}{\text{mm}^2}$
GENTEC [97]	[0.4, 120]	293	$1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$\pi 2.5^2$
IR LABS [98]	[0.24, 248]	1.6	$5 \cdot 10^{-14}$	1.5^2
KID/TES [99, 100]	[0.2, 125]	0.3	$2 \cdot 10^{-19}$	0.2^2
QCDet [101, 102]	[2, 125]	0.015	$\frac{\text{DCR}}{\text{Hz}} = 4$	0.06^2
SNSPD [103, 104]	[124, 830]	0.3	$\frac{\text{DCR}}{\text{Hz}} = 10^{-4}$	0.4^2

JL, Dona et al [PRL 128 (2022) 131801]



Transition Edge Sensor
Goldie et al [JLTP 2016]

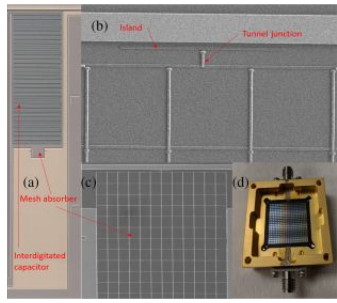
Kinetic Inductance Detector
Baselmans et al [A&A 2017]



(a) TiN mesh
1.6 mm
1 feedline

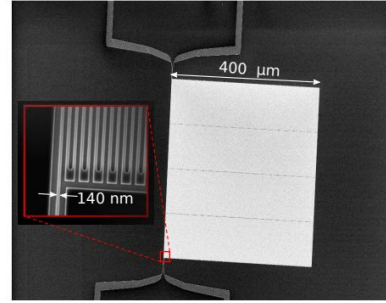
Legend:
-47 47 -45
37 -35 35
-37 33 -33
39 -39 41
-52 51 -51

Established technology for astronomy/CMB*



(a) Mesh absorber
(b) Island
(c) Interdigitated capacitor
(d) Tunnel junction

Quantum Capacitance Detector
Echternach et al [JATIS 2021]

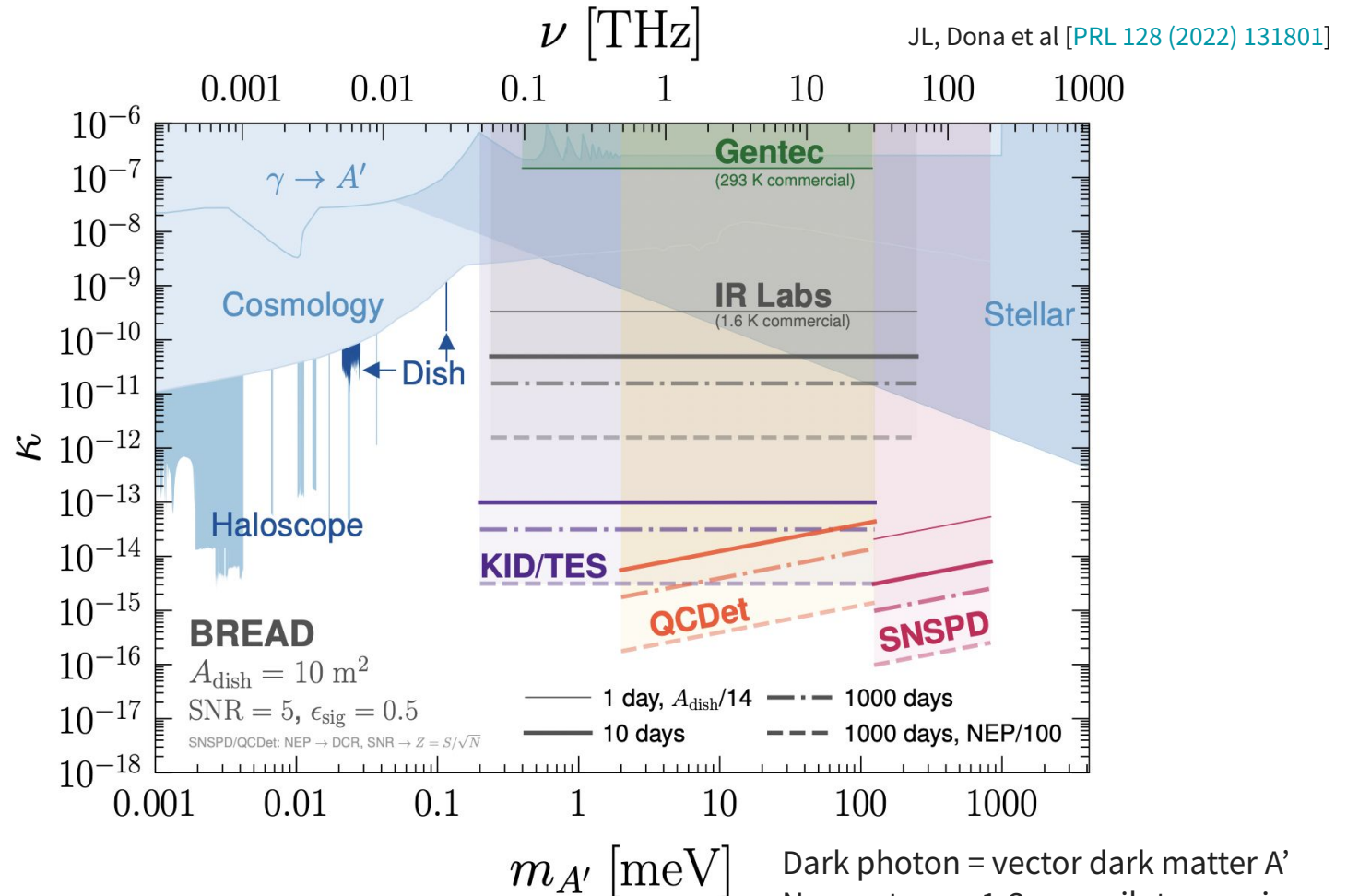


400 μm
140 nm

Superconducting Nanowire Single Photon Detector
Hochberg et al [1903.05101]

Emerging technology for infrared photon counting

Sensitivity: dark photon pilot “sourdough starter”

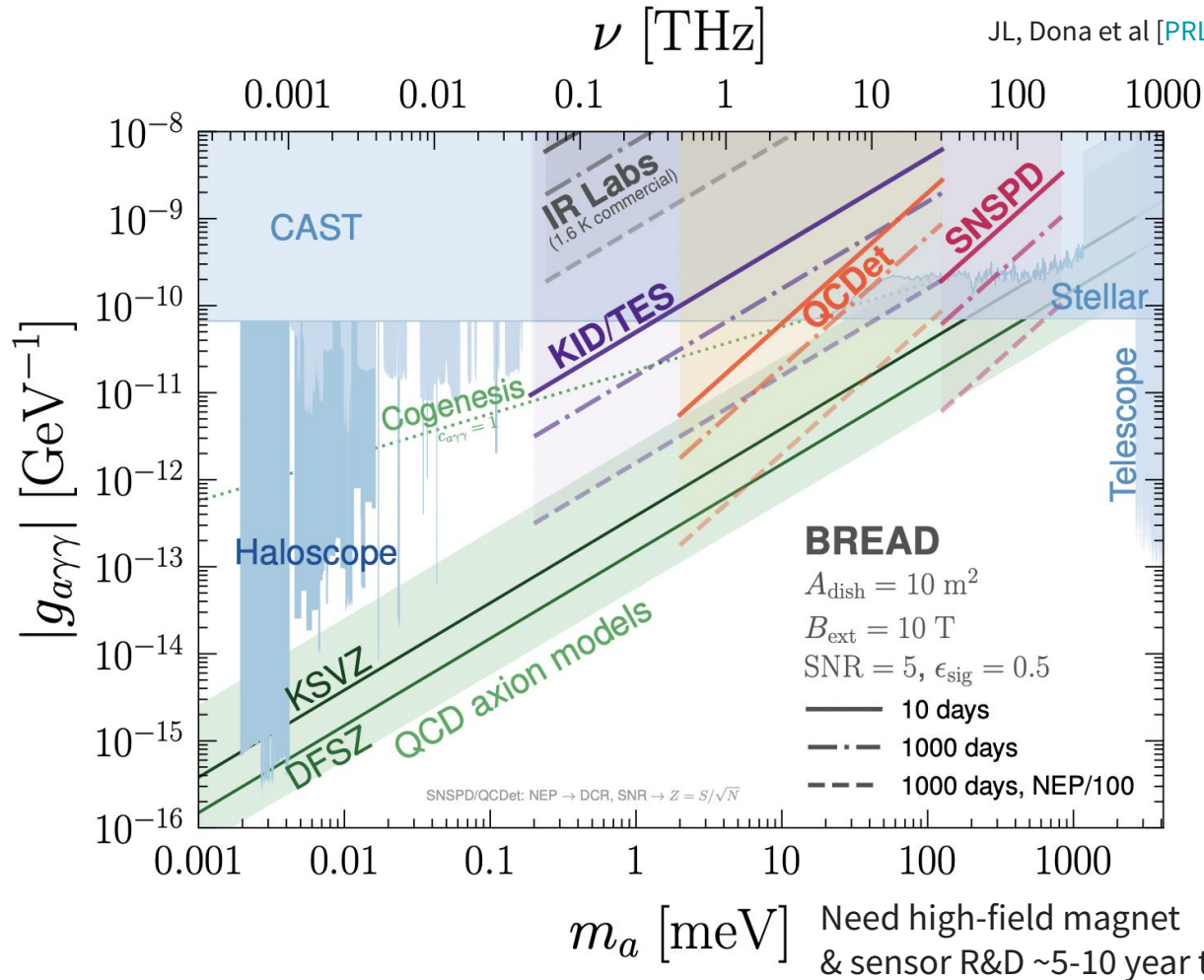


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$$\left\{ \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-12}} \right)^2 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3.0}{\text{GeV}^2} \left(\frac{m_a}{\text{meV}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_{\text{ext}}} \right)^2 \right\} \left(\frac{\text{hour}}{\Delta t} \right)^{1/2} \frac{10 \text{ m}^2}{A_{\text{dish}}} \frac{Z}{5} \frac{0.5}{\epsilon_s} \left(\frac{\text{DCR}}{10^{-2} \text{ Hz}} \right)^{1/2} \frac{0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3}{\rho_{\text{DM}}}$$

Sensitivity: axion science programme

JL, Dona et al [[PRL 128 \(2022\) 131801](#)]



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$$\left\{ \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-12}} \right)^2 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3.0}{\text{GeV}^2} \left(\frac{m_a}{\text{meV}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_{\text{ext}}} \right)^2 \right\} \left(\frac{\text{hour}}{\Delta t} \right)^{1/2} \frac{10 \text{ m}^2}{A_{\text{dish}}} \frac{Z}{5} \frac{0.5}{\epsilon_s} \left(\frac{\text{DCR}}{10^{-2} \text{ Hz}} \right)^{1/2} \frac{0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3}{\rho_{\text{DM}}}$$

BREAD roadmap to flagship next-gen axion experiment

BREAD	Pilot	Stage 1	Stage 2a	Stage 2b
Axion a	—	✓	✓	✓
Dark photon A'	✓	✓	✓	✓
Experimental parameters				
A_{dish} [m ²]	0.7	10	10	10
B_{ext} [T]	—	10	10	10
ϵ_s	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Δt [days]	10	10	1000	1000
NEP [W Hz ^{-1/2}]	10 ⁻¹⁴	10 ⁻¹⁸	10 ⁻²⁰	10 ⁻²²
Coupling sensitivity (SNR = 5)				
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{KSVZ}} $	—	280	9.0	0.90
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{DFSZ}} $	—	740	23	2.3
$\kappa/10^{-14}$	8400	22	0.7	0.07

Submitted to the Proceedings of the US Community Study
on the Future of Particle Physics (Snowmass 2021)

2203.14923 (JL contributing author)

Snowmass 2021 White Paper Axion Dark Matter

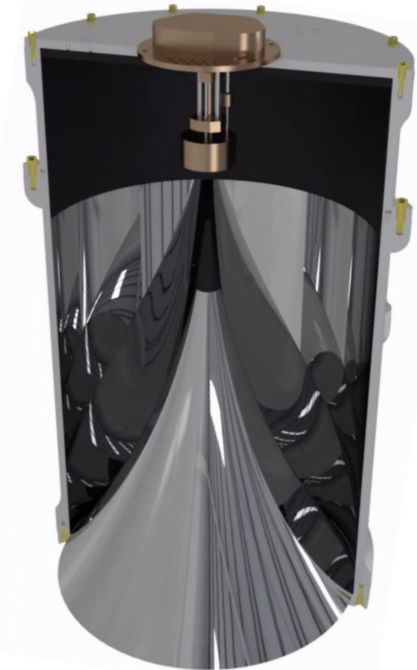
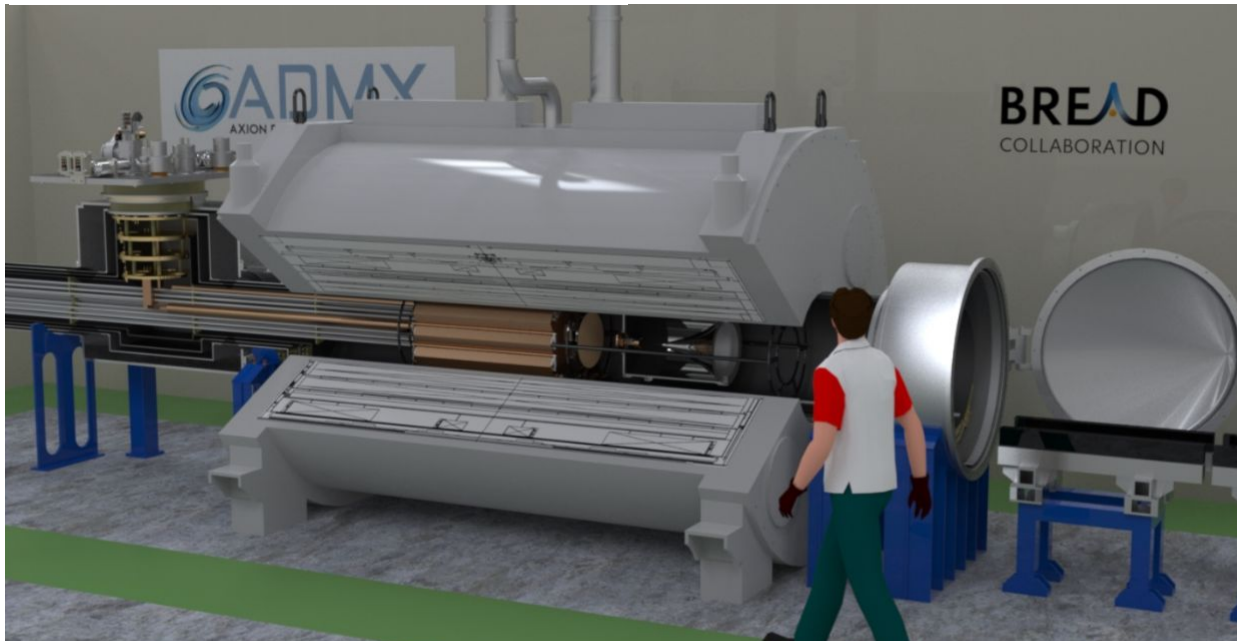
J. Jaeckel¹, G. Rybka², L. Winslow³, and the Wave-like Dark Matter Community⁴

¹Institut fuer theoretische Physik, Universitaet Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

²University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

³Laboratory of Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA

⁴Updated Author List Under Construction

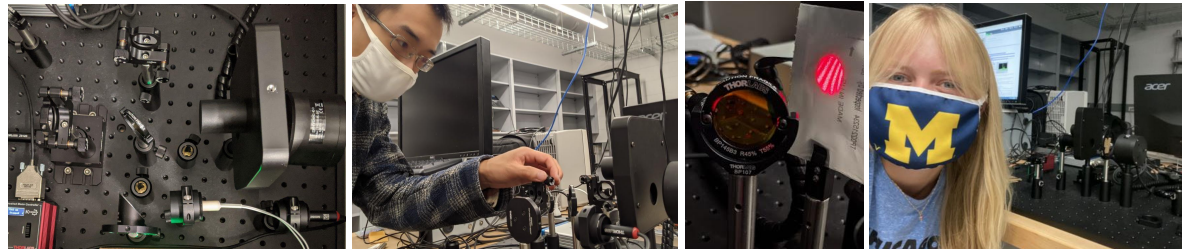


Hands on 1: build spectrometer to characterize optics

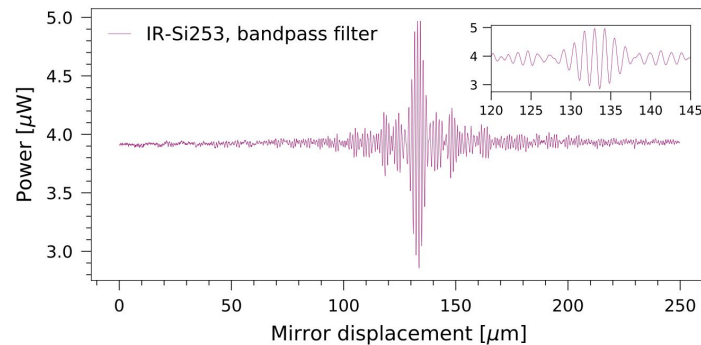
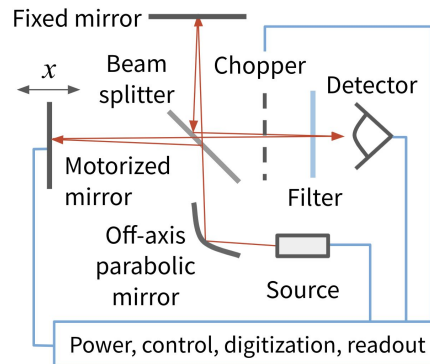
JANUARY 2020
Hardware arrival
& assembly



AUGUST
Laser
alignment



OCTOBER
Begin
measurements



APRIL 2021
Dona, JL et al
2104.07157 (JINST)

PAPER

Design and performance of a terahertz Fourier transform spectrometer for axion dark matter experiments

K. Dona¹, J. Liu¹, N. Kurinsky^{2,3}, D. Miller¹, P. Barry^{2,4}, C. Chang^{2,4} and A. Sonnenschein³

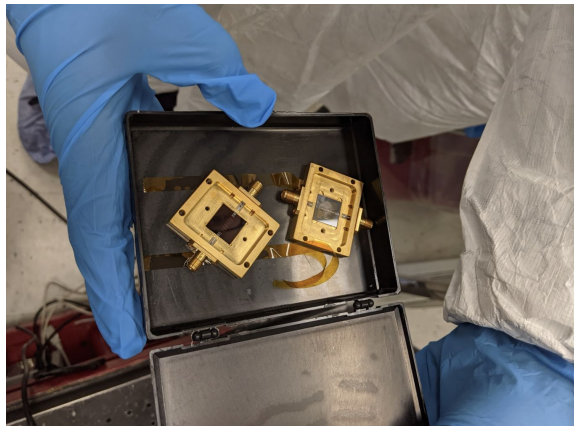
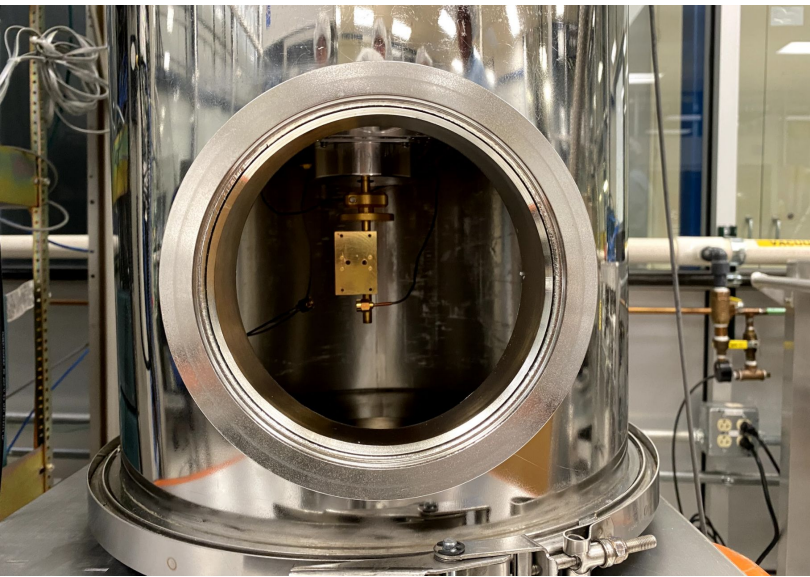
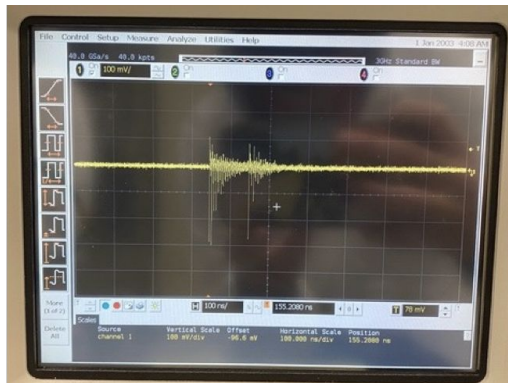
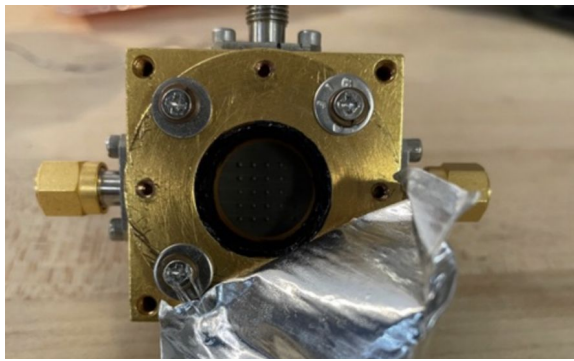
Published 13 June 2022 · © 2022 IOP Publishing Ltd and Sissa Medialab

[Journal of Instrumentation](#), Volume 17, June 2022

Citation K. Dona et al 2022 JINST 17 P06014

Funded by DOE HEP-QIS
QuantISED grant with FNAL and
Argonne collaborators

Hands on 2: quantum photosensor testing @ Fermilab



Hands on 3: horn receiver, pilot reflector, magnet scouting

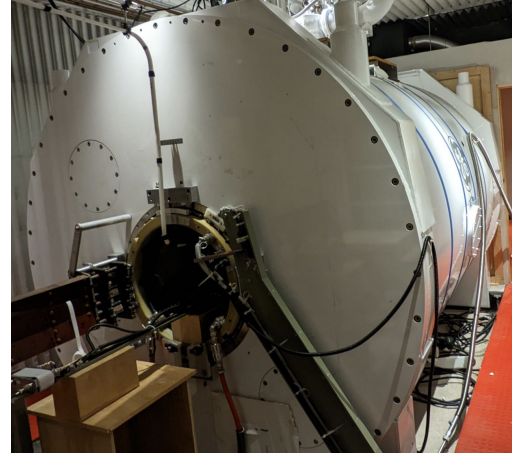
GHz horn receiver



Gabe Hoshino @ Chicago RF isolation room



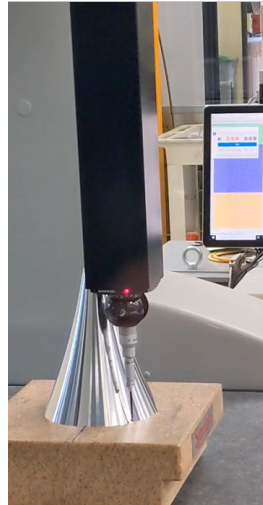
9.4 T MRI magnet @ UIC



BREAD meeting 🍪



Pilot dish antenna & reflector



Touch probe CMM



4 T MRI magnet @ Argonne



1st BREAD Collaboration meeting (Aug 2022)

Innovation at interdisciplinary interfaces

Quantum sensors to discover extraterrestrial life and dark matter

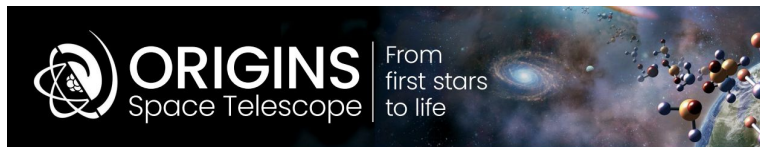
ASTRONOMY

Origins of habitability & life



QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY

Information & sensing

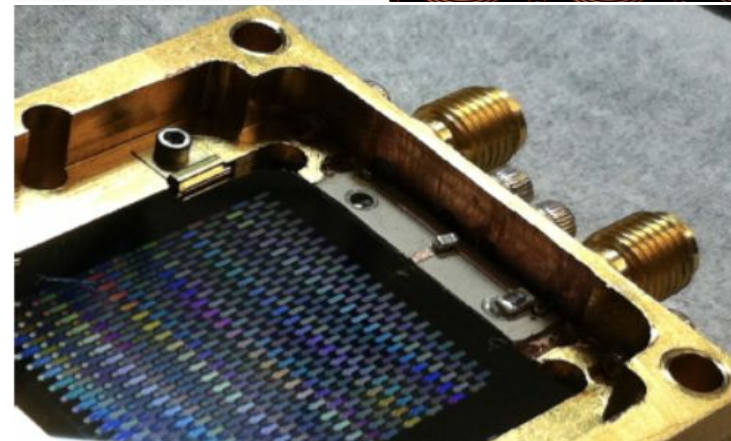
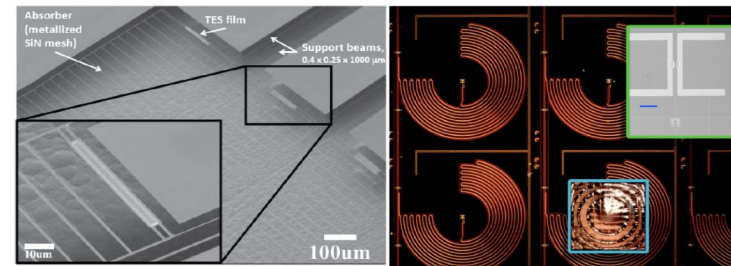


HOW DOES THE UNIVERSE WORK?
How do galaxies form stars, make metals, and grow their central supermassive black holes from reionization to today?
Using sensitive spectroscopic capabilities of a cold telescope in the infrared, Origins will measure properties of star-formation and growing black holes in galaxies across all epochs in the Universe.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?
How do the conditions for habitability develop during the process of planet formation?
With sensitive and high-resolution far-IR spectroscopy Origins will illuminate the path of water and its abundance to determine the availability of water for habitable planets.

ARE WE ALONE?
Do planets orbiting M-dwarf stars support life?
By obtaining precise mid-infrared transmission and emission spectra, Origins will assess the habitability of nearby exoplanets and search for signs of life.

SCIENCE DRIVERS FOR MISSION DESIGN



**“Think *Inside*, Think *Outside* the box.
Make connections to other fields”**

NSF Program Director at Snowmass Oct 2020

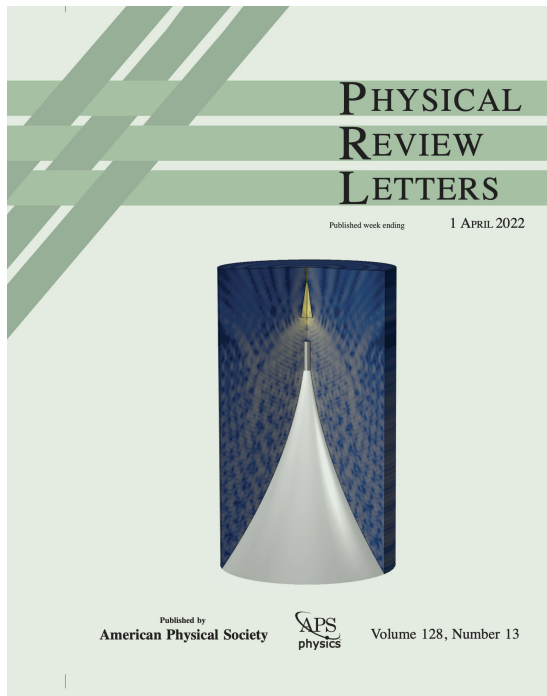
“Synergies between particle and astroparticle physics should be strengthened”

European Strategy Update Jun 2020

SUMMARY



Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection



Multidecade discovery reach

Target meV–eV axion & dark photon dark matter

UK–USA collaboration potential

Aligned with UK Quantum Sensors for the Hidden Sectors

Preparing proof-of-concept in USA

At UChicago and Fermilab for near-term pilots

Interdisciplinary synergies

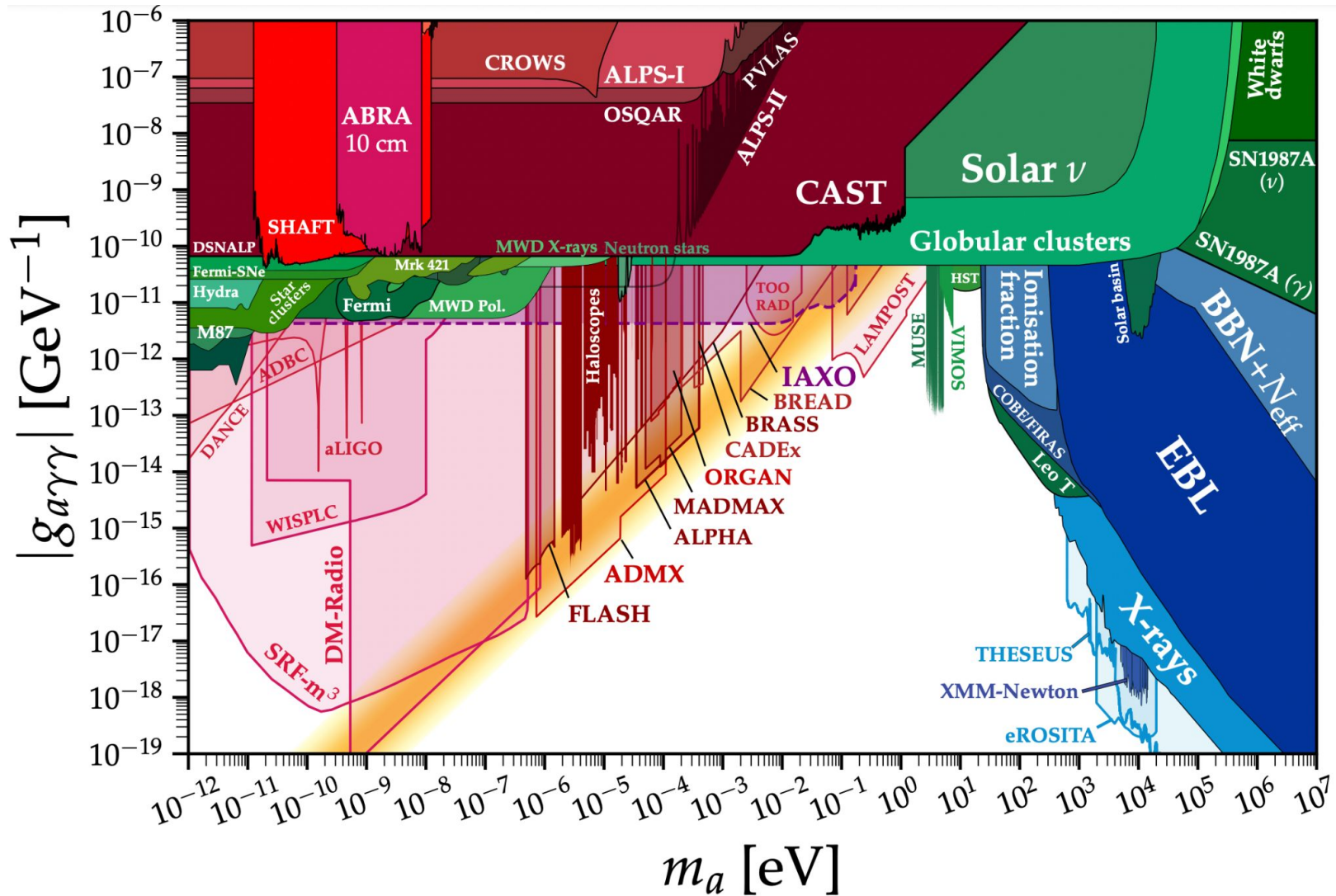
Across HEP, astronomy & quantum technology

Welcoming friendly community 😊

Early stages with much room for individual creativity

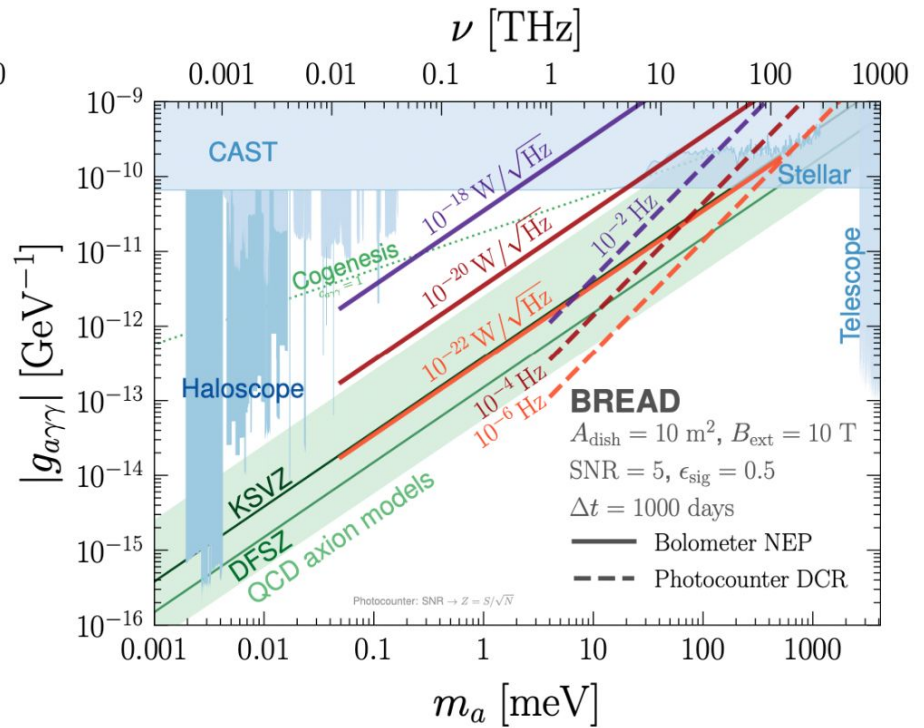
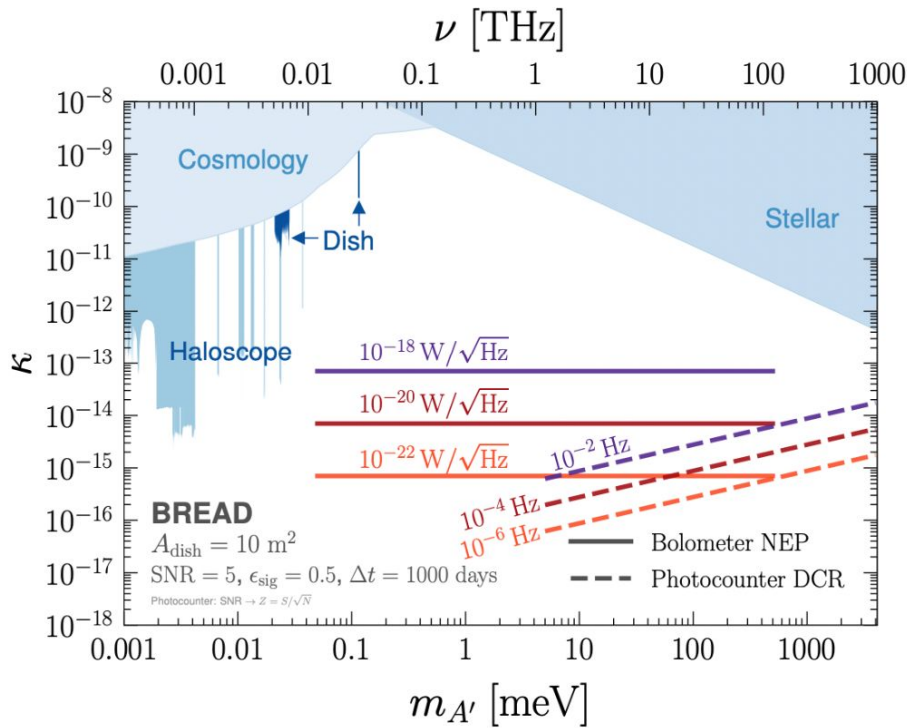
EXTRAS

Landscape of axion-photon searches with projections

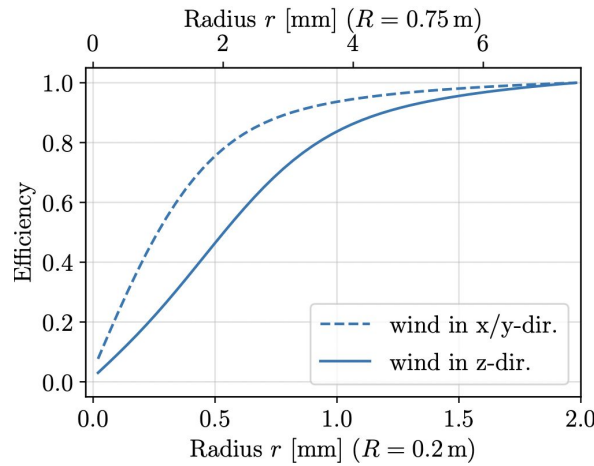
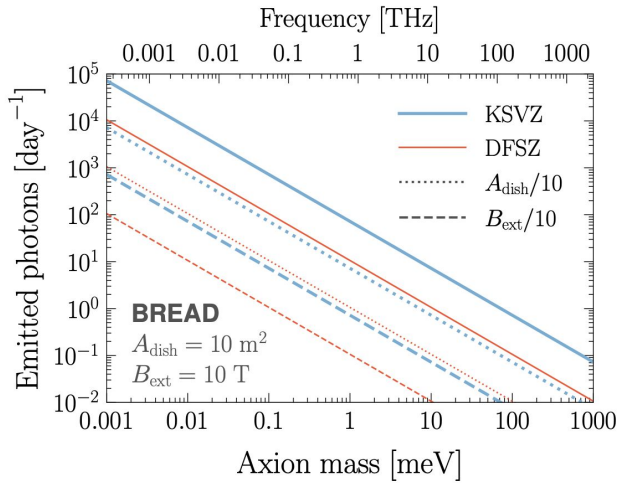
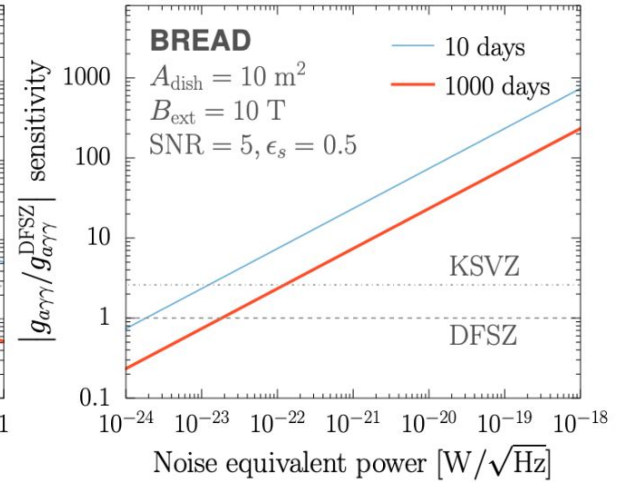
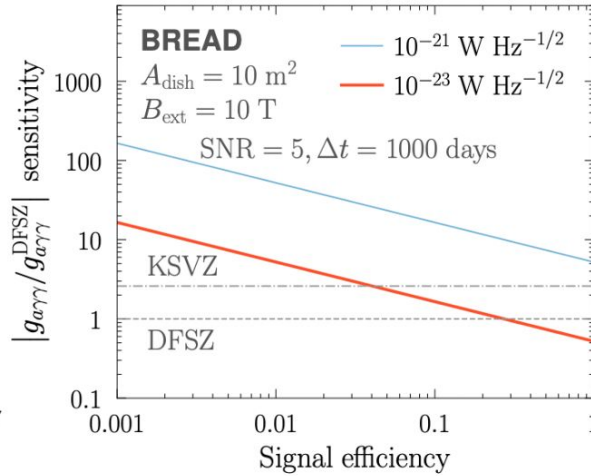
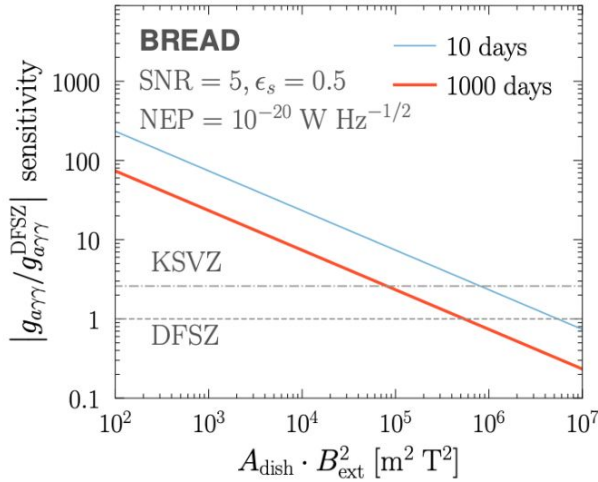


[O'Hare 2022]

BREAD generic sensitivity



BREAD experimental considerations



BREAD	Pilot	Stage 1	Stage 2a	Stage 2b
Axion a	—	✓	✓	✓
Dark photon A'	✓	✓	✓	✓
Experimental parameters				
A_{dish} [m 2]	0.7	10	10	10
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Δt [days]	10	10	1000	1000
NEP [W Hz $^{-1/2}$]	10^{-14}	10^{-18}	10^{-20}	10^{-22}
Coupling sensitivity (SNR = 5)				
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{KSVZ}} $	—	280	9.0	0.90
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{DFSZ}} $	—	740	23	2.3
$\kappa/10^{-14}$	8400	22	0.7	0.07

Focal spot size

