

# The Axion Dark Matter eXperiment (ADMX): Overview & Recent Results

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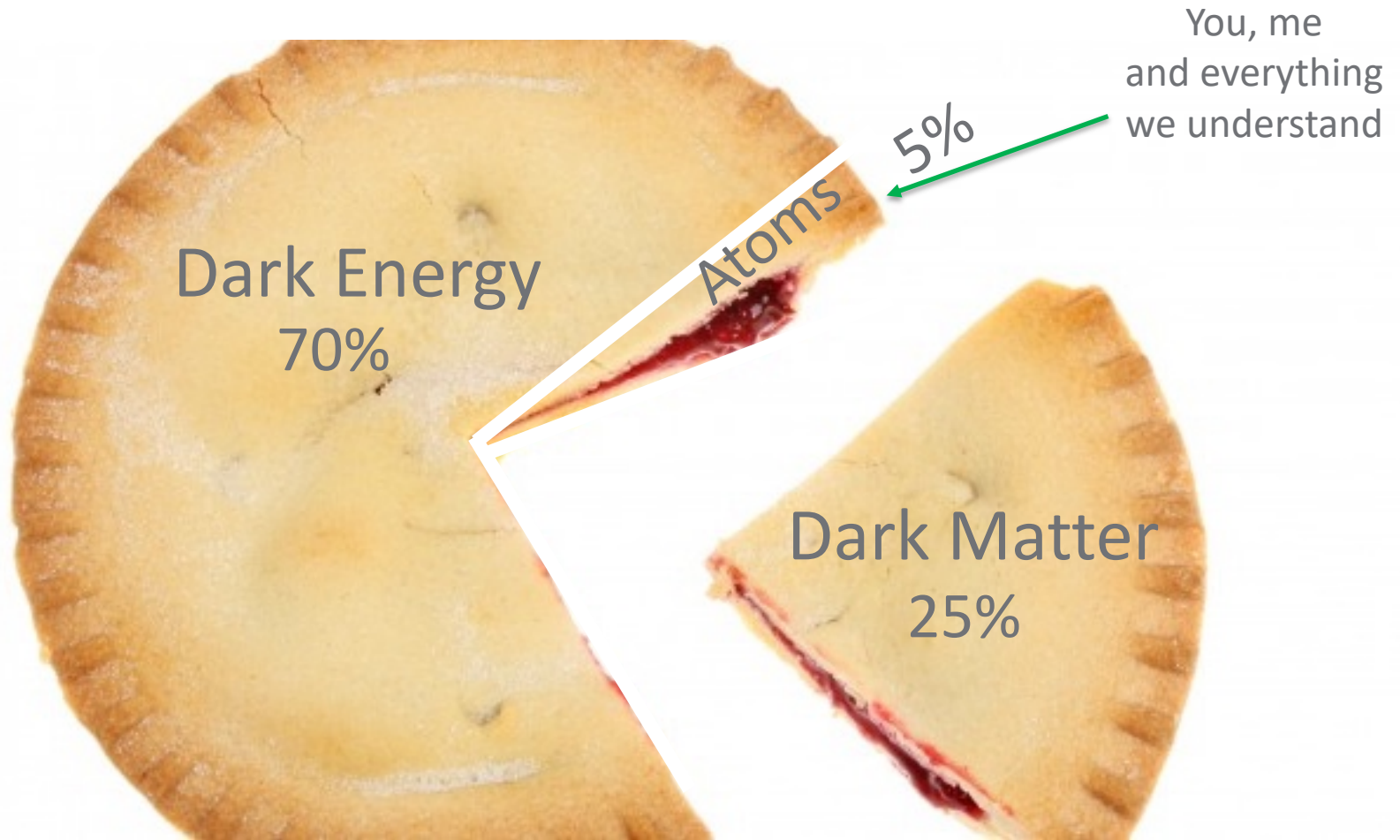
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

UCLA Dark Matter 2018 symposium

- ▶ Axions
- ▶ Axion Dark Matter eXperiment (ADMX) Overview
- ▶ 2017 Operations/Results
- ▶ The Future of ADMX



# We have a dark matter problem





# What does dark matter taste like?

WIMPS



Axions



Sterile Neutrinos



Hidden Sector Pie





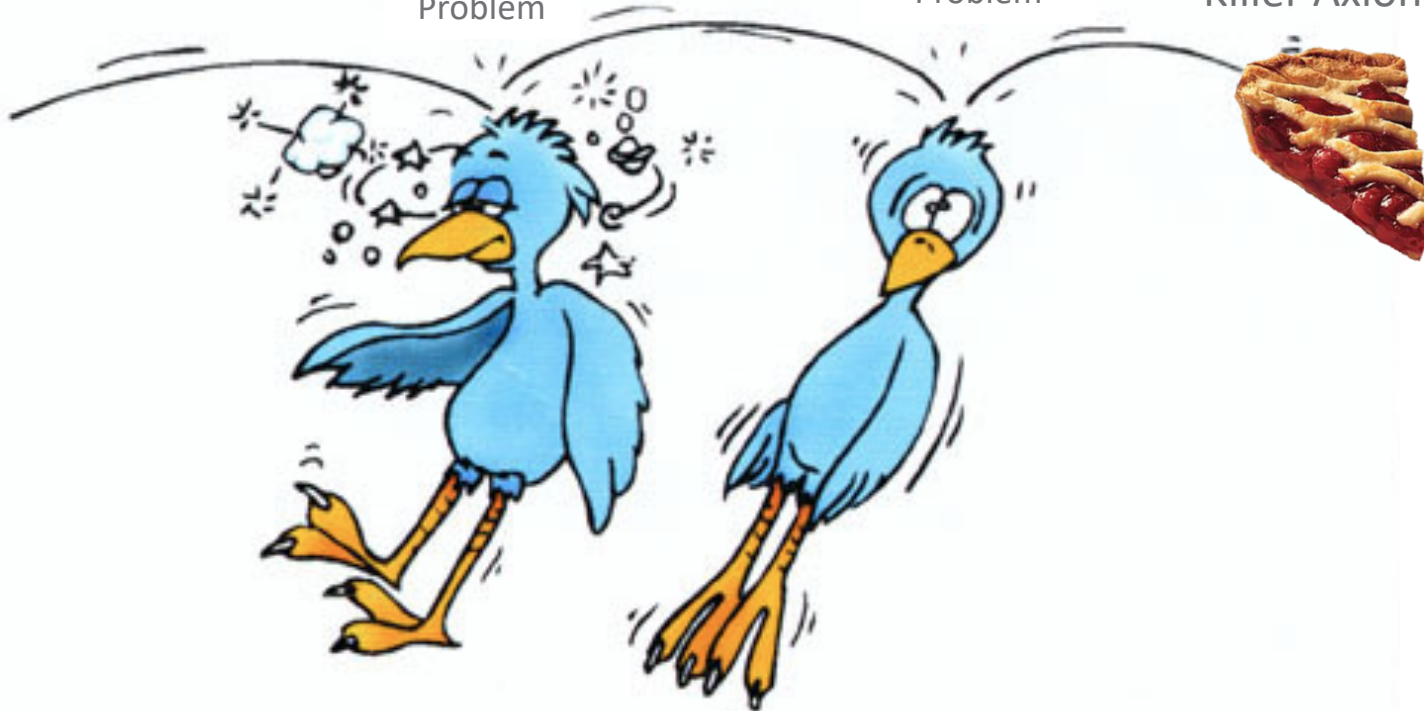


# What's so great about Axions?

Strong CP  
Problem

Dark Matter  
Problem

Killer Axion Pie





# A Few Axion Properties



## Cosmological Abundance

$$\Omega_a \sim \left( \frac{5\mu\text{eV}}{m_a} \right)^{7/6}$$

(Athermal Production Mechanism)

## Mass and Couplings

Generically:  $m_a \sim g_{a\text{ii}} \sim \frac{1}{f_a}$

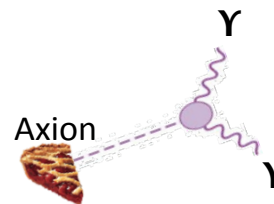
Preferred Mass Range

$$10^{-6} \text{ eV} < m_a < 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$$

(potentially too much dark matter)      (too coupled)

## Coupling to Photons

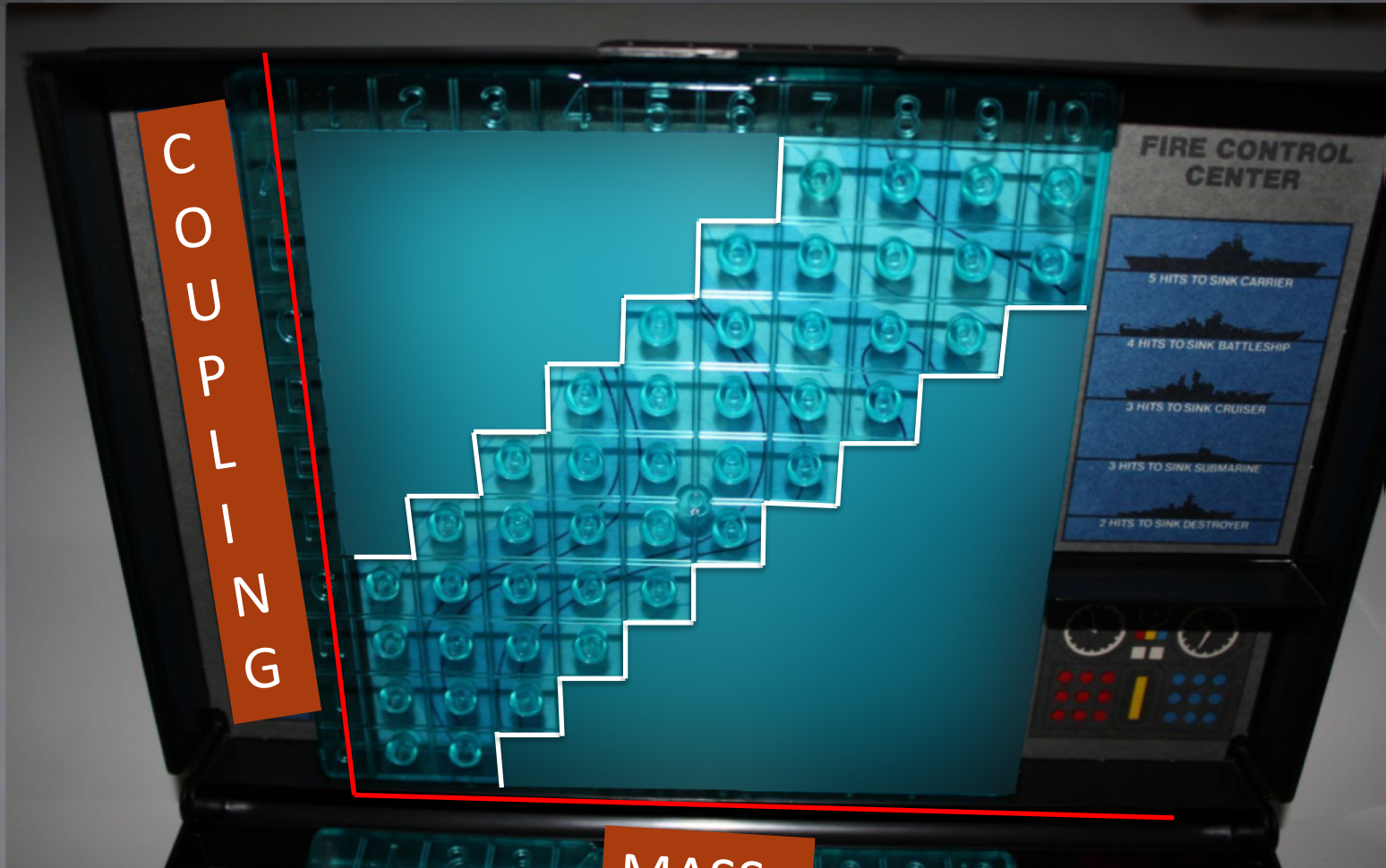
Photon coupling  $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = \frac{\alpha g_\gamma}{\pi f_a}$



$$g_\gamma^2 = \begin{cases} 0.94 \text{KSVZ} \\ 0.13 \text{DFSZ} \end{cases}$$



# Hunting Axions is like playing a game of Battleship



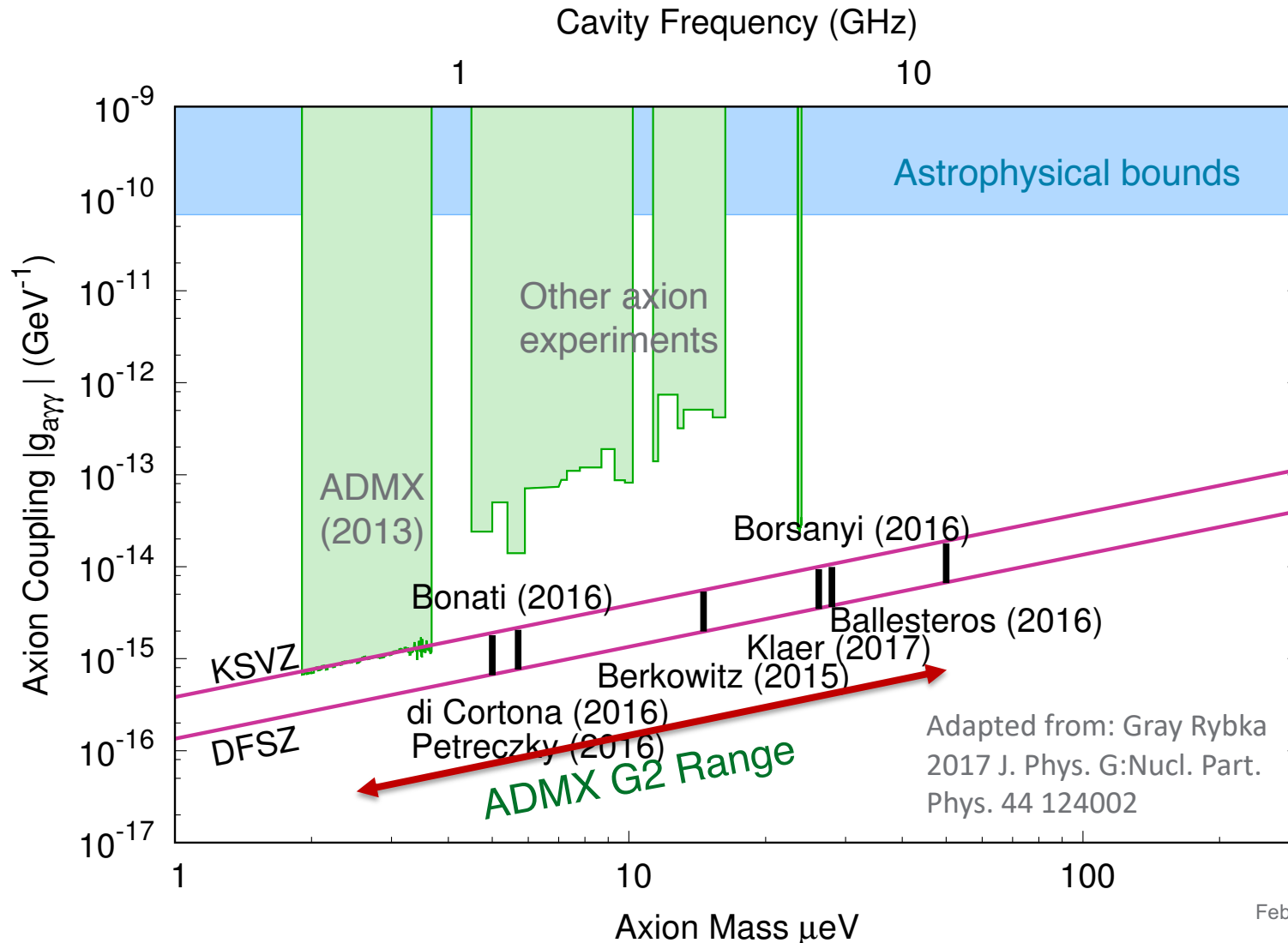
COUPLING

MASS



# Experimental Perspective on DM Axions

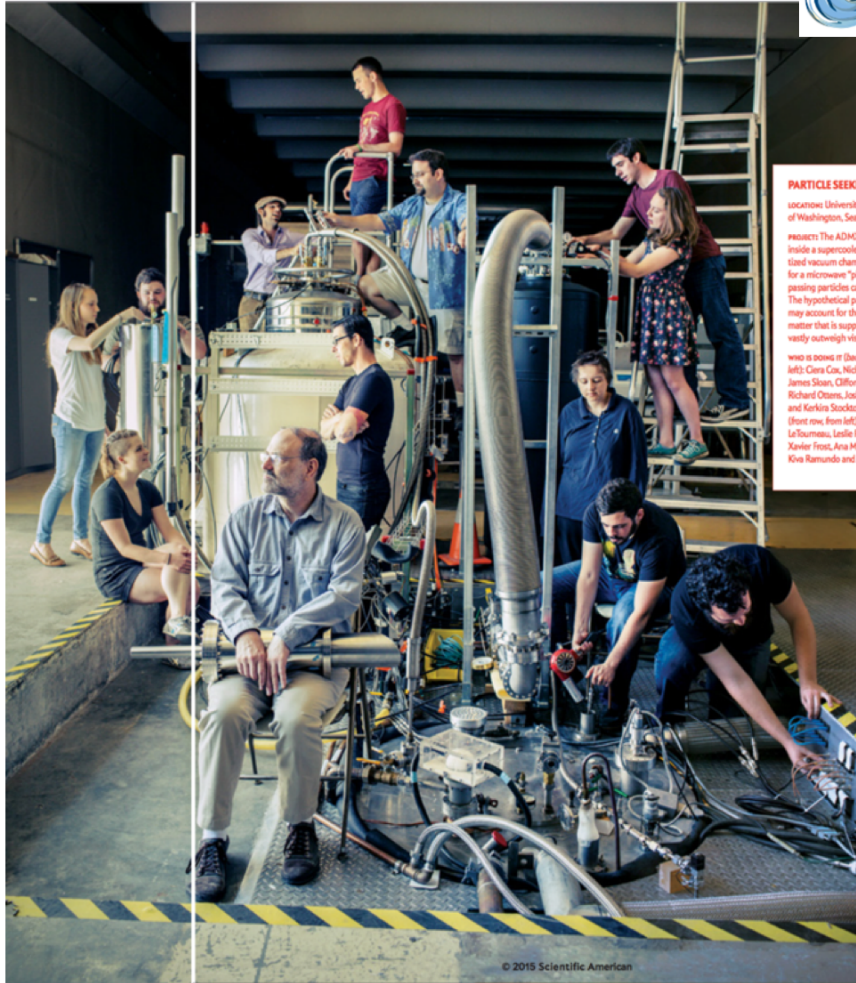
Analytic and Lattice predictions of the axion mass, given it makes 100% Dark matter







# The ADMX Program



### PARTICLE SEEKERS

Locomotive University of Washington, Seattle  
projects The ADMX detector, inside a supercooled, magnetized vacuum chamber, listens for a microwave "ring" of passing particles called axions. The hypothetical particles may account for the dark matter that is supposed to vastly outweigh visible matter.  
row is shown at back row, from left: Chris Cox, Nick Pease, James Shaw, Clifford Plehva, Richard Ottens, Josh Pevick and Karkira Stockton;  
front row, from left: Hannah LaBunne, Leslie Rosenbergs, Xavier Frost, Ana Malagon, Kiva Ramundo and Jacob Herr

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ADMX G2 at U. Washington  
Scientific American, 2015

Goal: Find Dark Matter axions, or exclude them at high confidence

Collaborating Institutions:  
UW, UFL, PNNL  
FNAL, UCB, LLNL  
LANL, NRAO, WU, Sheffield

This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy through Grants No. DE-SC0009723, DE-SC0010296, DE-SC0010280, No. DEFG02-97ER41029, No. DE-FG02-96ER40956, No. DEAC52-07NA27344, and No. DE-AC03-76SF00098.

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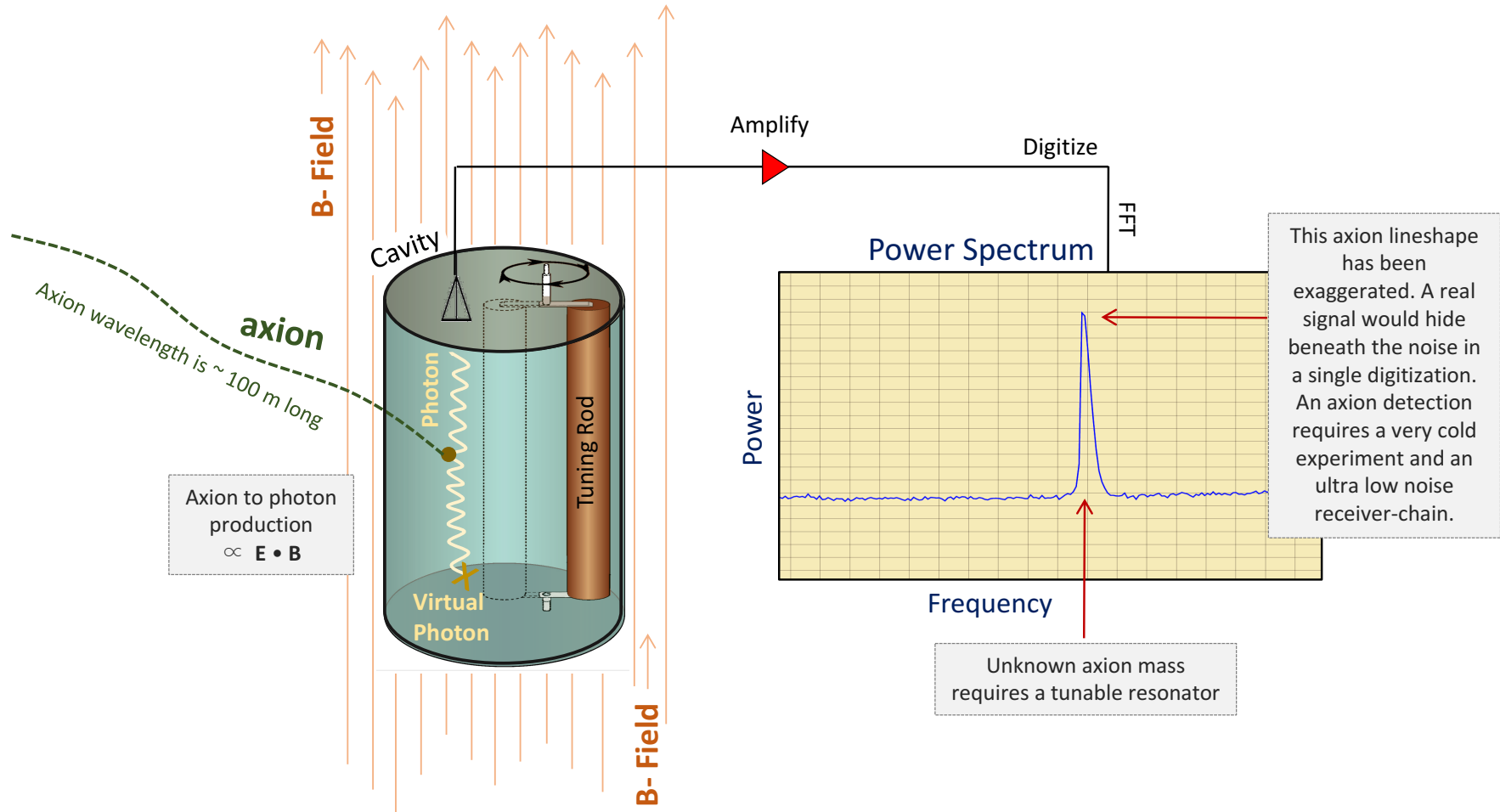
Additional support was provided by the Heising-Simons Foundation and by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory LDRD offices.





# How to Search for Dark Matter Axions

## The Axion Haloscope

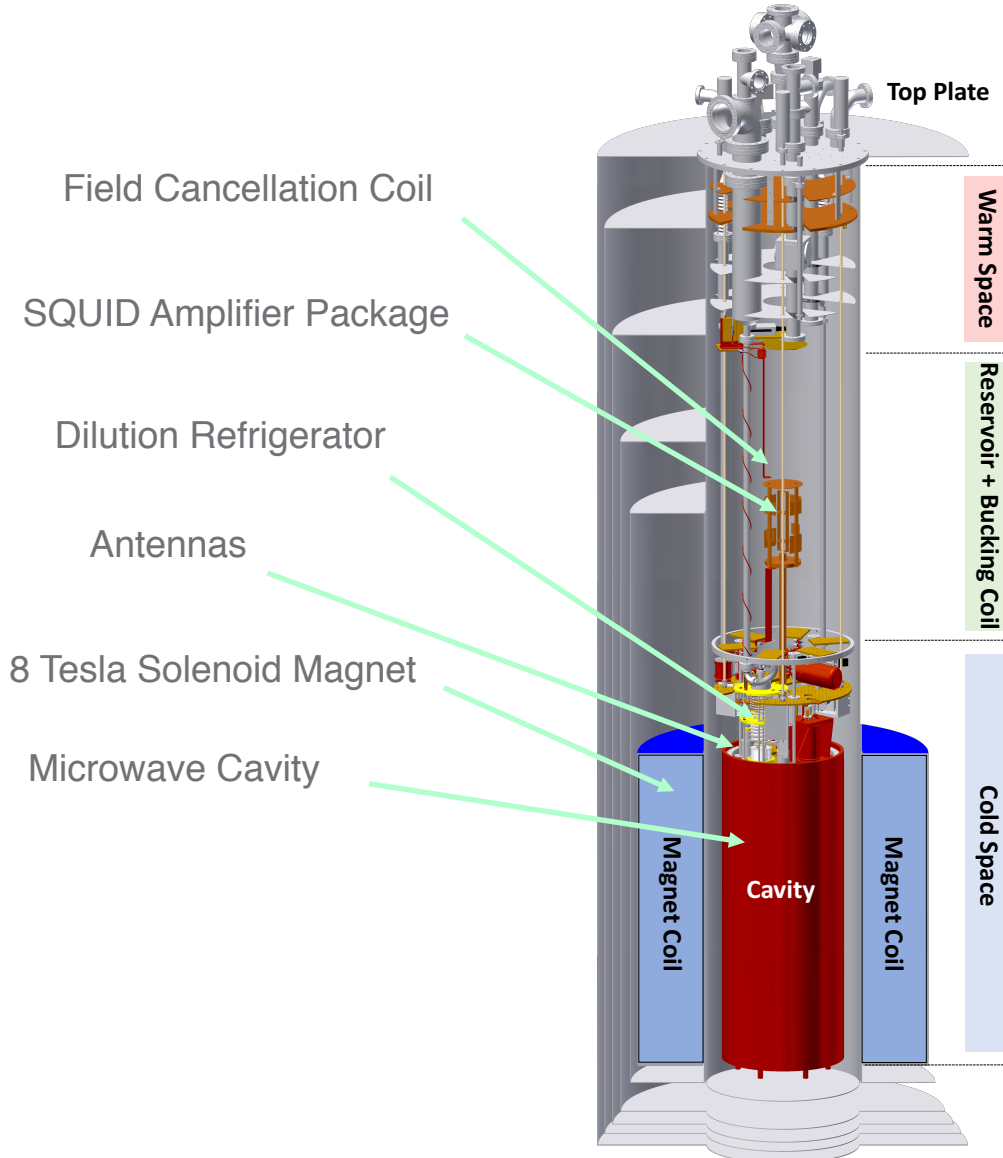


# ADMX Design



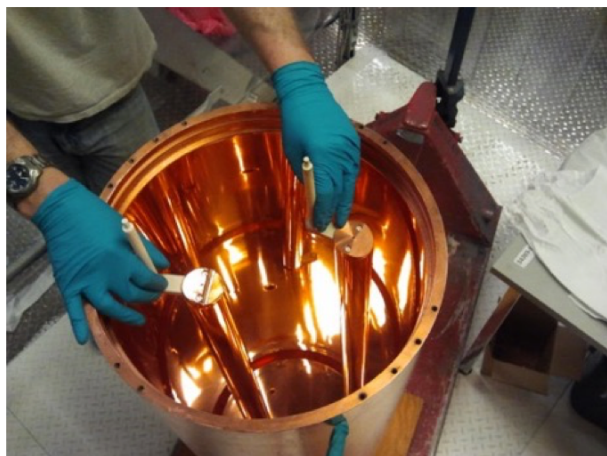
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Proudly Operated by **Battelle** Since 1965

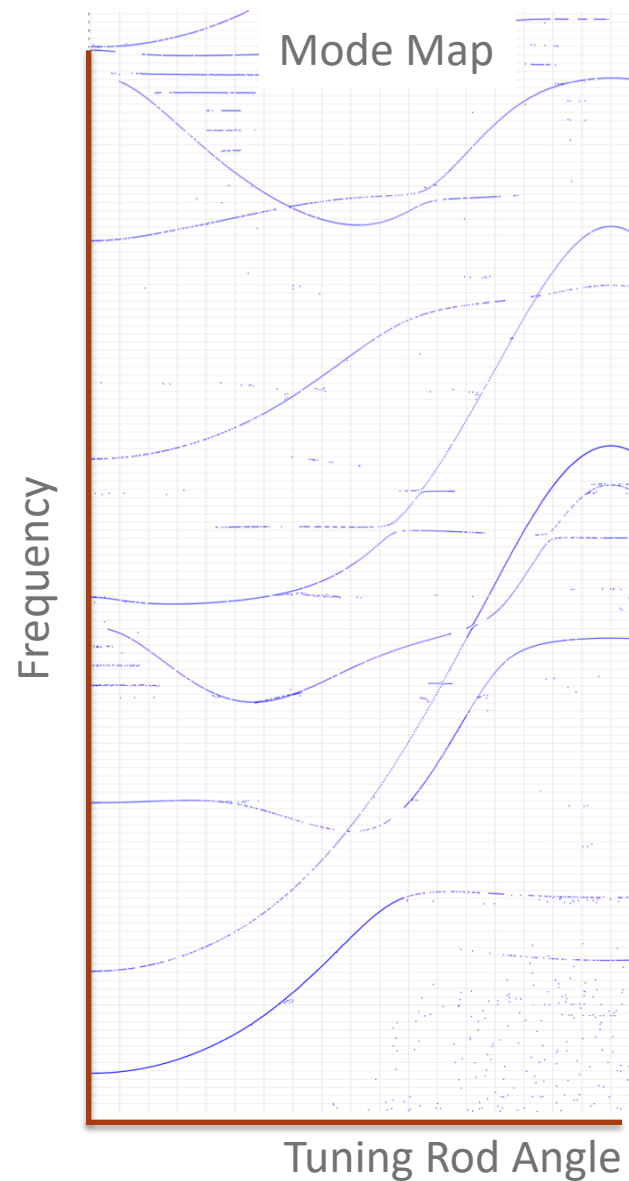
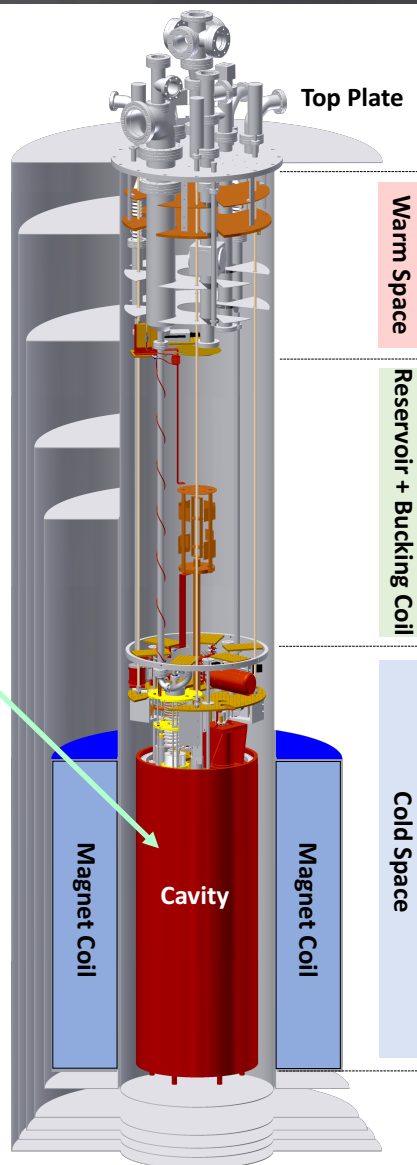
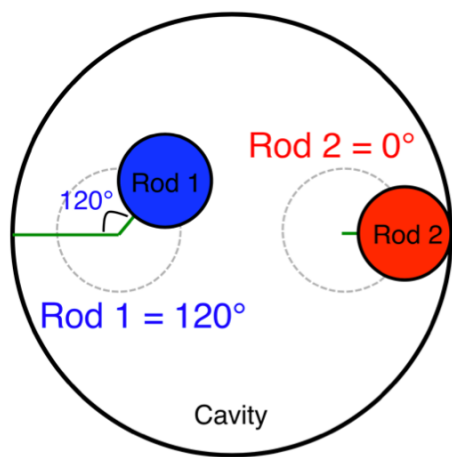




# ADMX Design: Cavity



Microwave Cavity



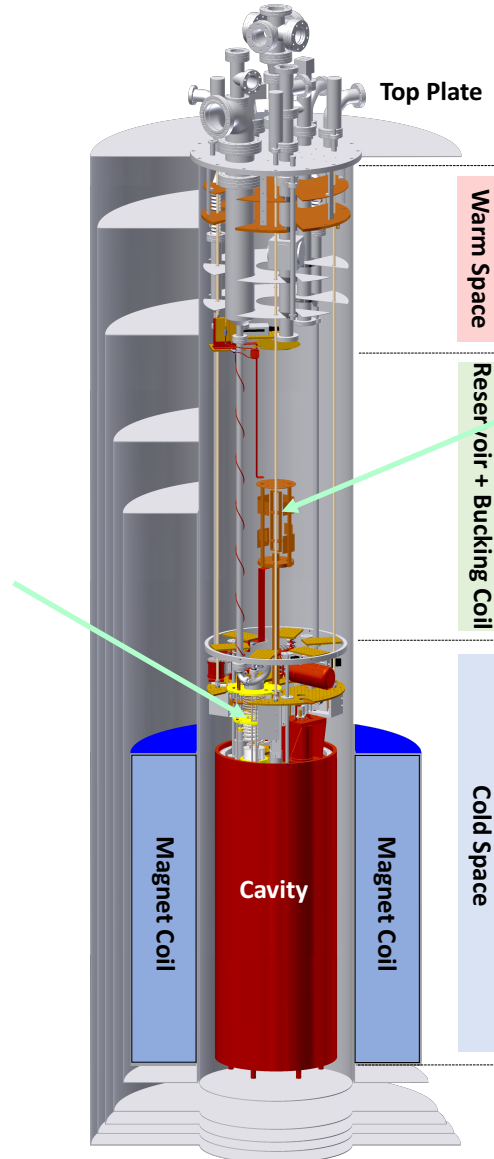


# ADMX Design: Reducing Noise

Dilution Refrigerator

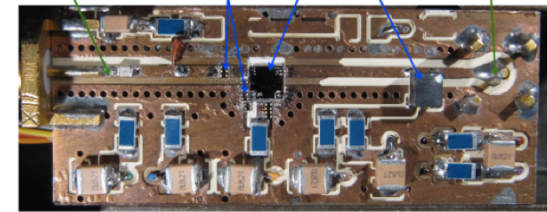


Dilution Refrigerator  
installed above ADMX Cavity



## ADMX Tunable MSA

Microwave signal in    Tuning varactors    MSA    Bias tee    Microwave signal out



3 mm

RC filtering for DC lines

Sean  
O'Kelley,  
Clarke  
Group, UC  
Berkeley

## ADMX JPA



Yanjie Qiu,  
Siddiqi  
Group, UC  
Berkeley

Figures from 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop of Microwave  
Cavities and Detectors for Axion Research

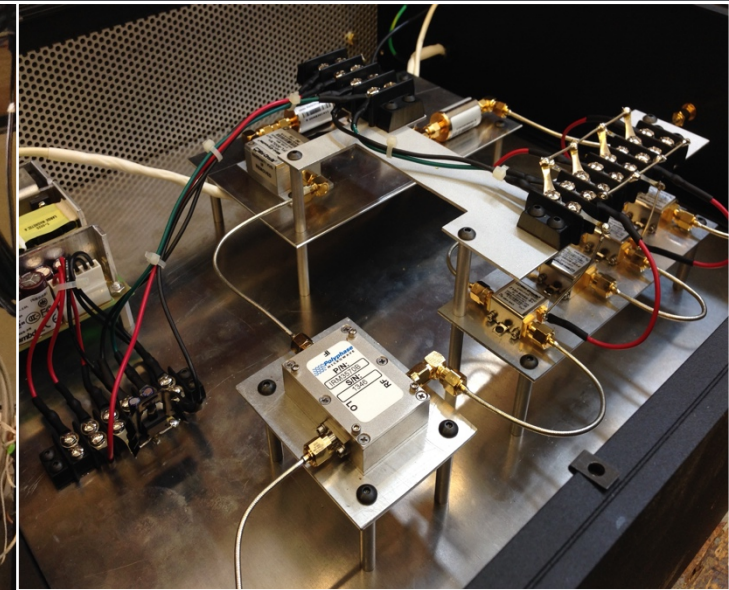


# ADMX Receiver



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February 21, 2018

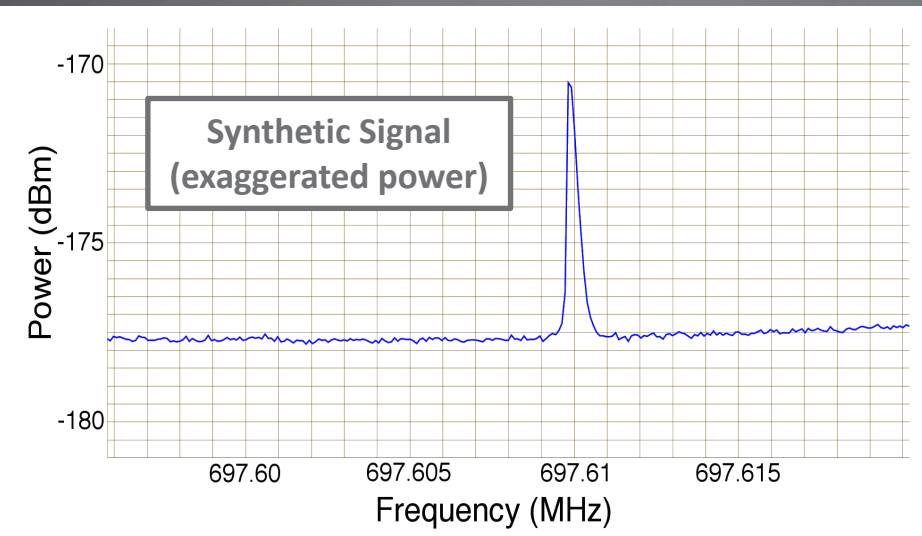




# Synthetic Axion Generator

Synthetic RF signals are generated externally to verify sensitivity and test the detection process

Synthetic Axion through the cavity and receiver-chain

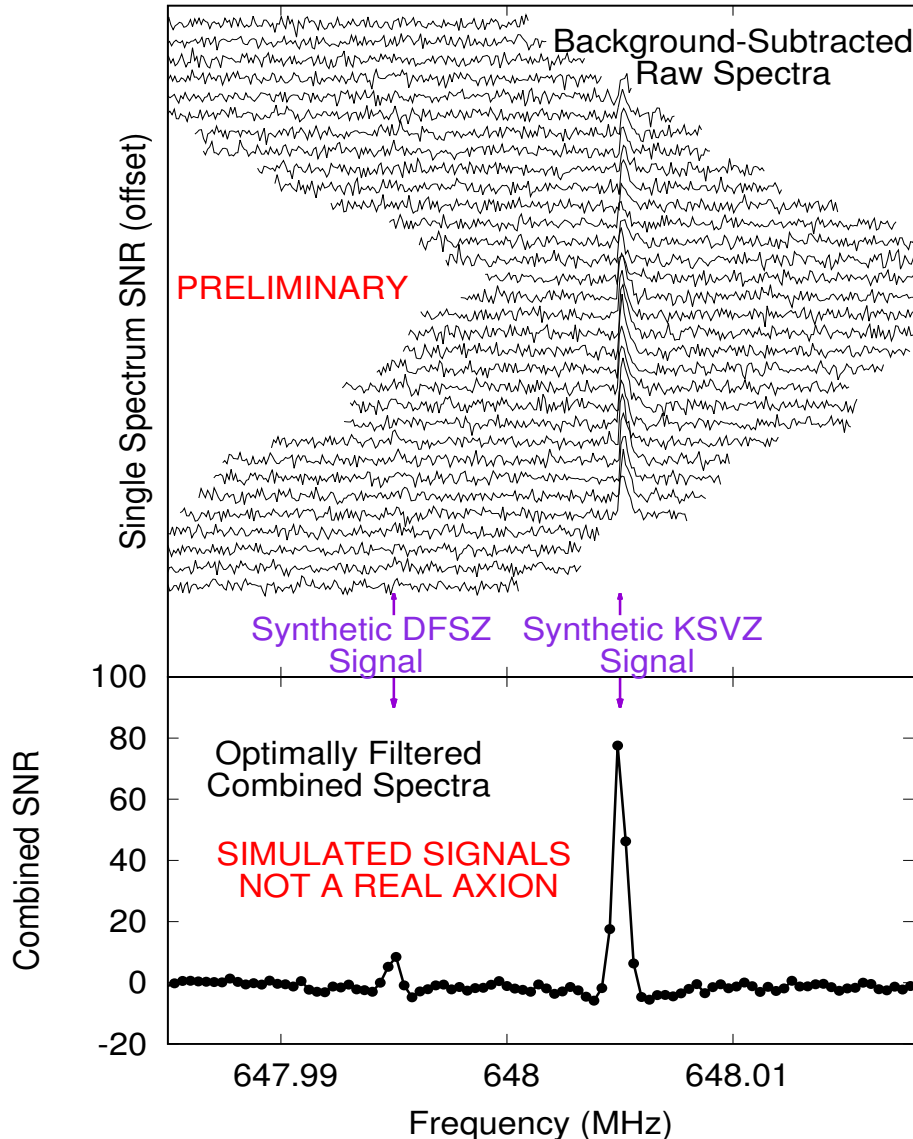


Synthetic Axion Generator





# Analysis of Software Injected Signals in Real Data



Synthetic signals are software-injected to evaluate analysis.

A KSVZ and DFSZ axion signal (N-body lineshape) are shown here.

**Conclusion:**  
DFSZ axion signals should be very clear in analysis if present

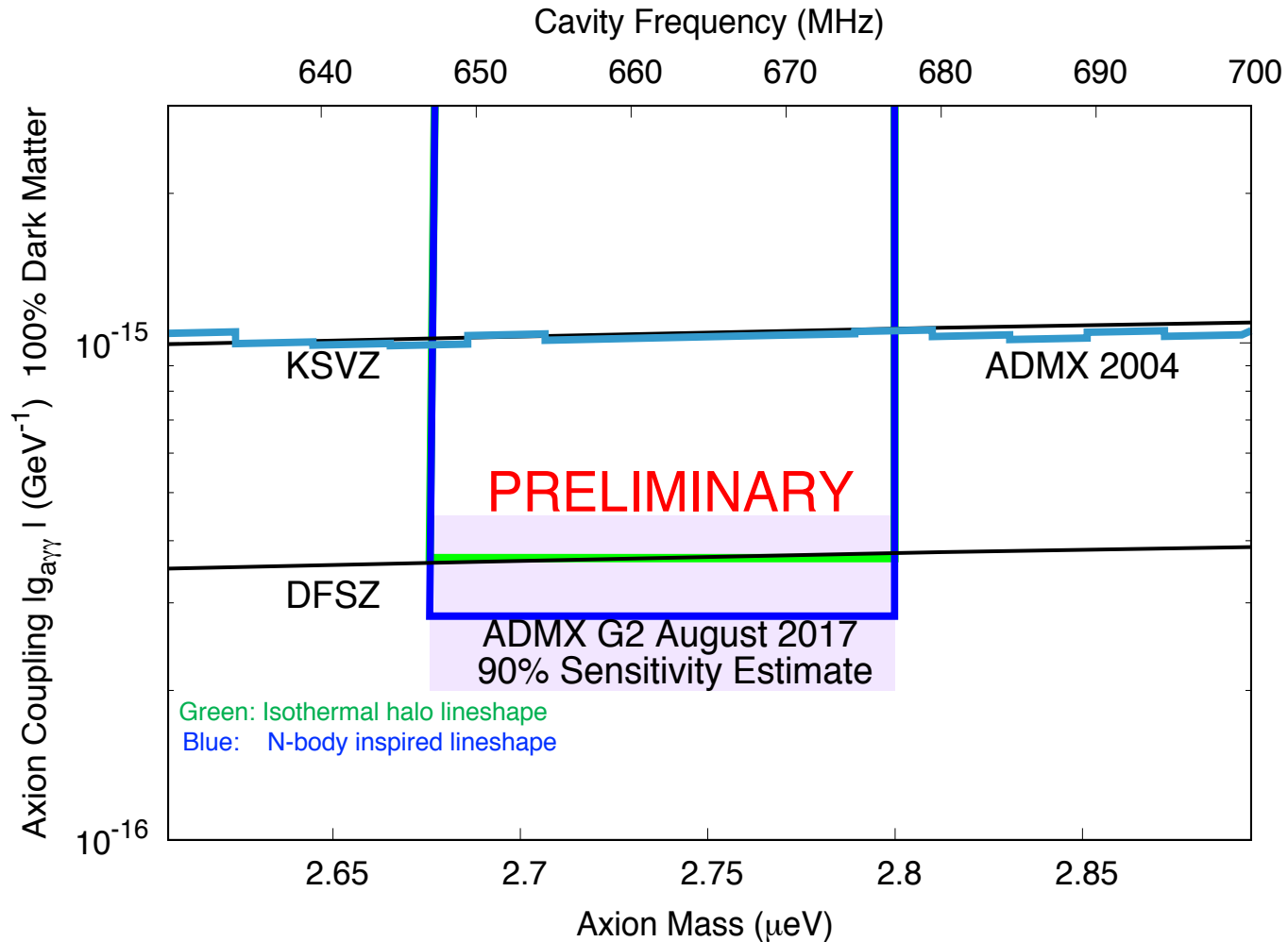
# ADMX G2 Operations

- ▶ The cavity frequency is scanned over a region until the desired SNR is achieved (645 - 675 MHz)
- ▶ We then examine the combined power spectrum for signs of excess
- ▶ Excess power regions can be statistical fluctuations, synthetically injected signals, RF interference, or axions
- ▶ Excess power regions are rescanned to see if they persist
- ▶ Persistent candidates are subjected to a variety of confirmation tests





# Preliminary Sensitivity Estimate

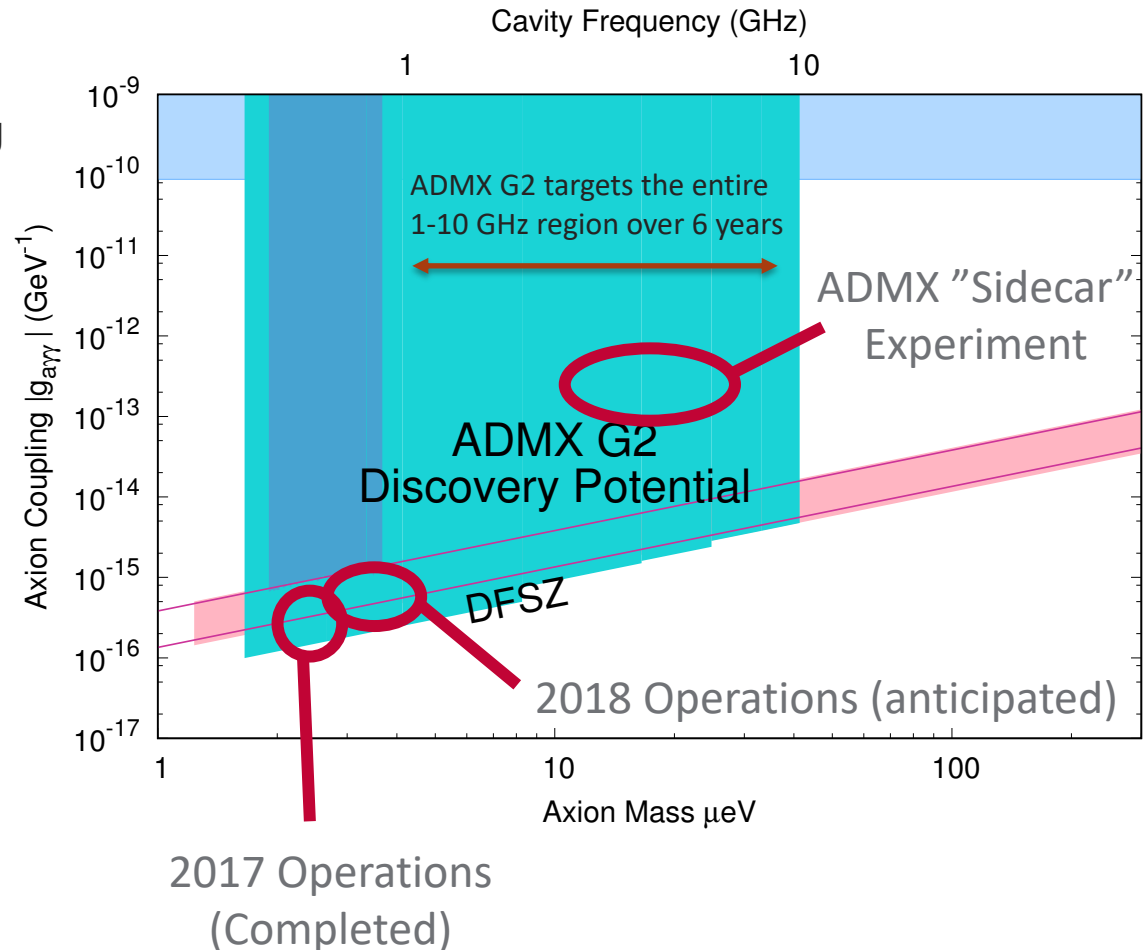




# ADMX G2 – Current Status

We could find the axion at any time!

- ▶ Currently ADMX is scanning 700-890 MHz
- ▶ We anticipate faster frequency coverage in the future due to:
  - Higher magnetic field
  - Lower temperatures
  - Less time spent doing engineering studies







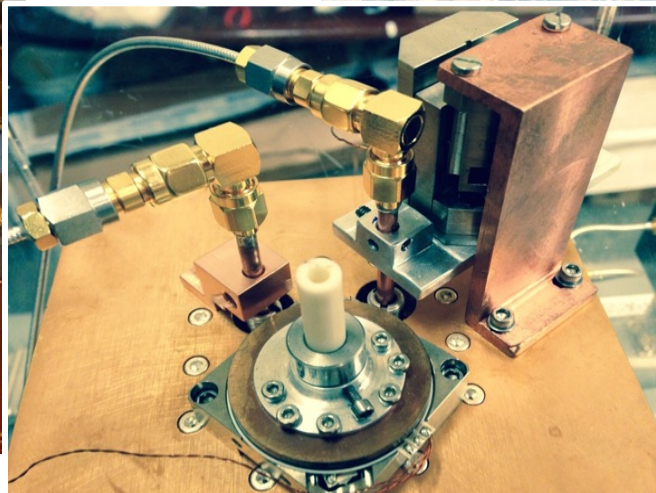
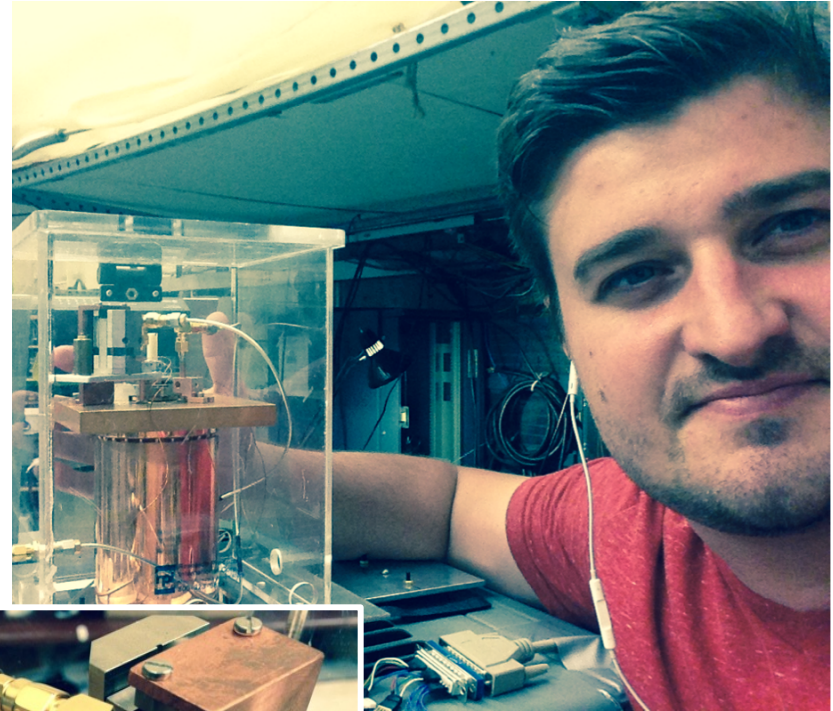
# ADMX “Sidecar”

Smaller cavity =  
higher-mass axion search

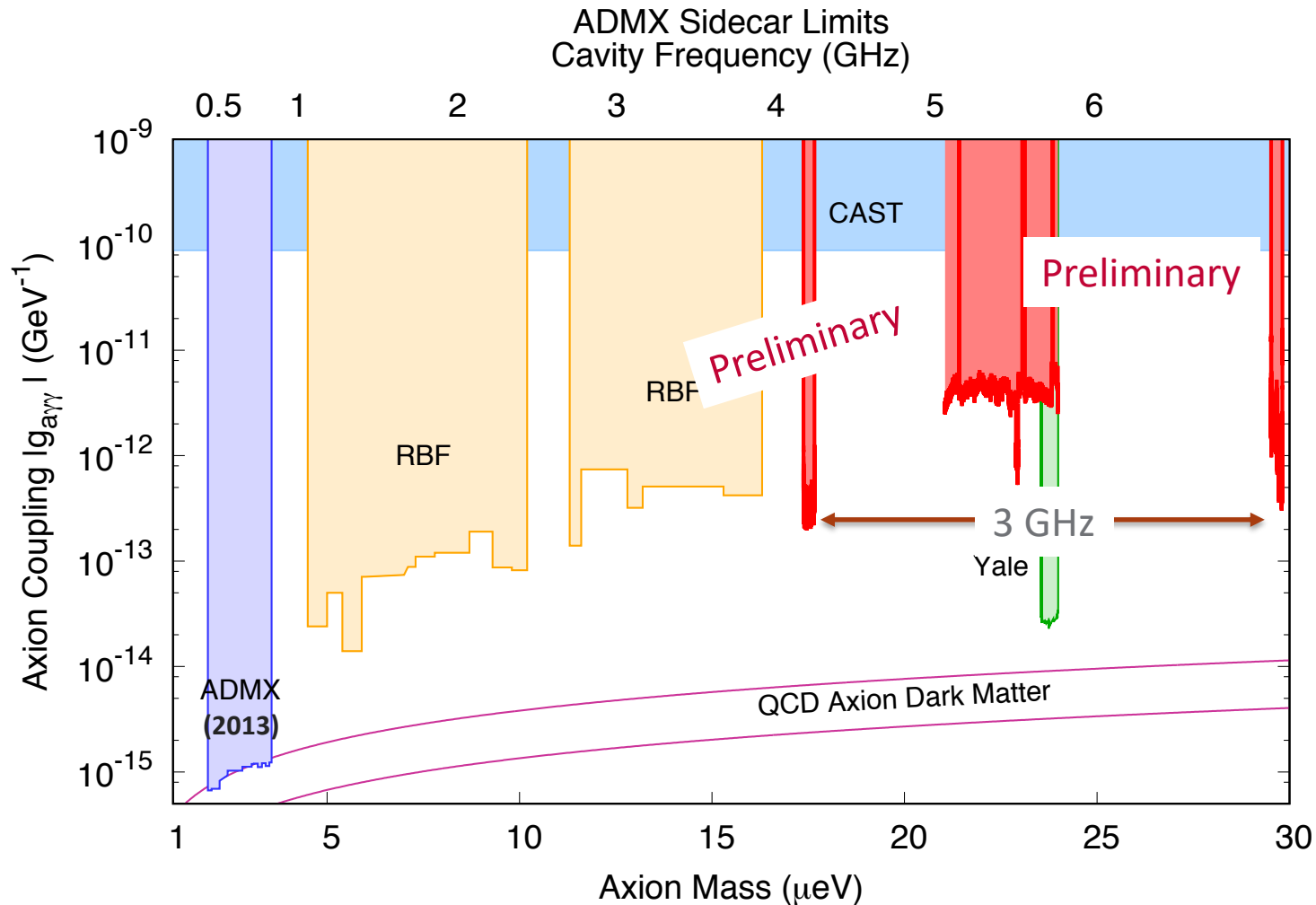


Characteristic  
Frequency:  
TM010: 4-6 GHz  
TM020: 7 GHz

Prototype: not  
yet sensitive to  
QCD axions

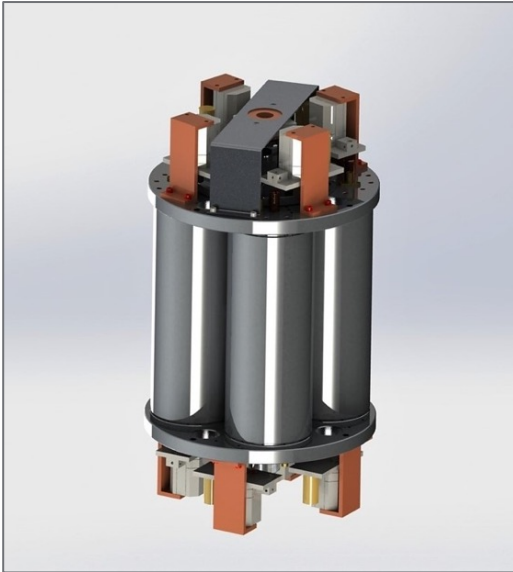


# Preliminary ADMX Sidecar Sensitivity Estimate (data from 2016-2017)



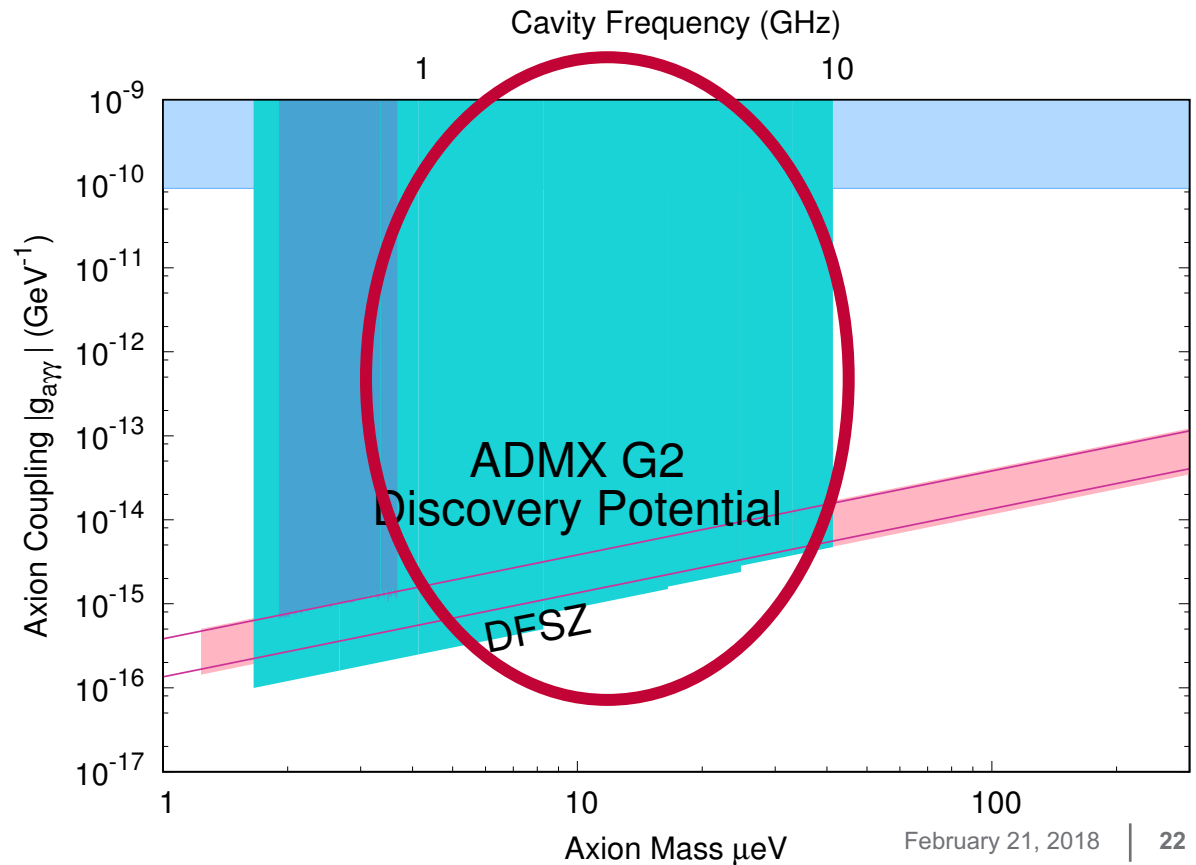


# ADMX G2 Multi-Cavity Systems



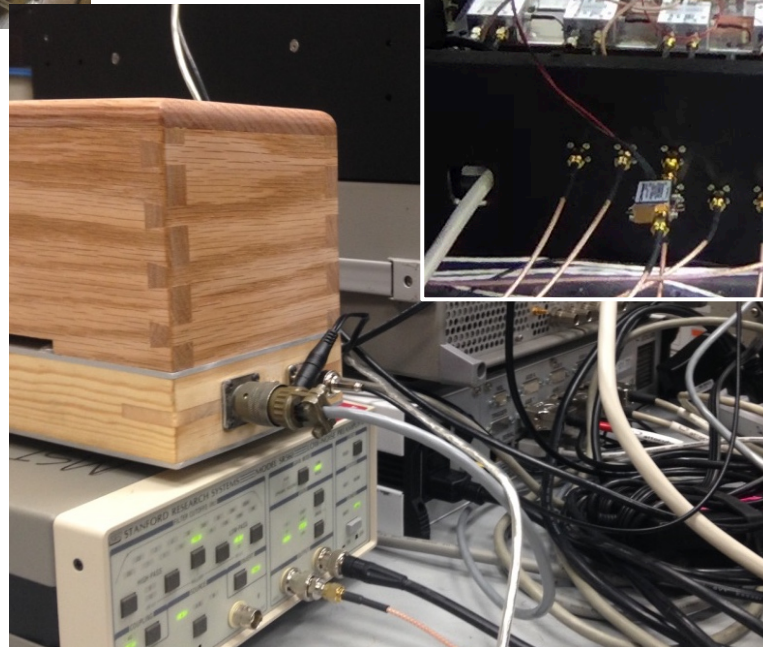
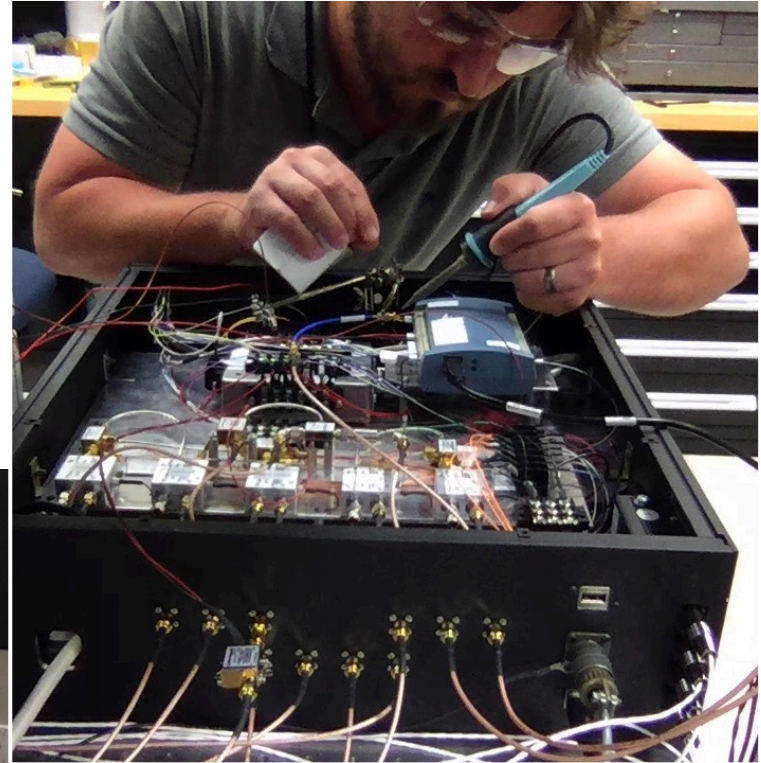
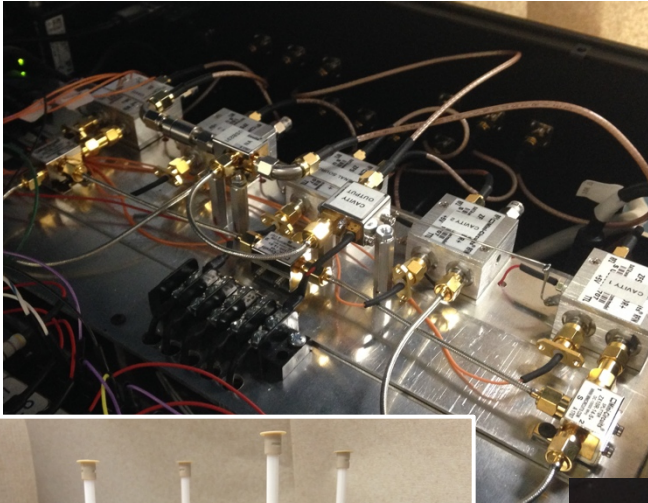
Multi-cavity system designs being finalized.

New technical challenge: Tuning a bunch of cavities to the same frequency quickly.





# Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) Building ADMX Cavity Frequency Locking System



# Conclusions

Axions are worth looking for

ADMX Gen 2 is the first and only experiment with DFSZ sensitivity in the ideal dark matter axion mass range

In two years, ADMX Gen 2 will be sensitive to dark matter axions up to 8.2  $\mu\text{eV}$

We will follow that with operations up to 40  $\mu\text{eV}$

Discovery could come at any time!

