

富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖
浪裏

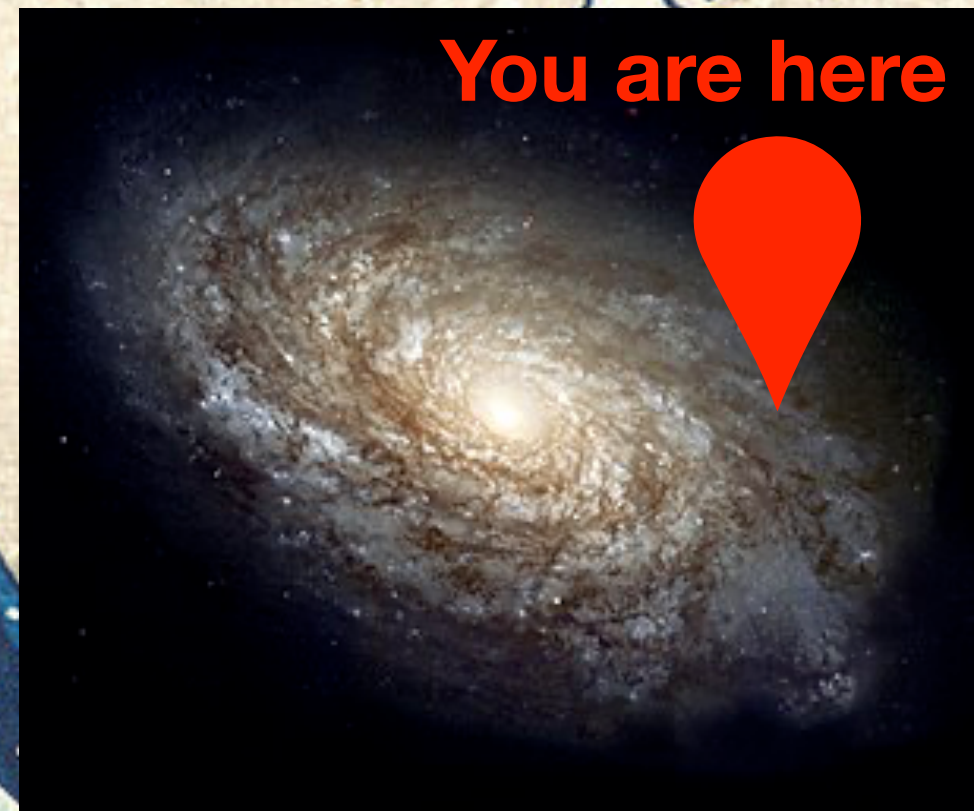
舟が波に揺る

Axion Halo

T-RAX: transversely resonant axion experiment

Novel experiment for post-
inflationary axion dark matter,
[arXiv: 2203.15487](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.15487)

Chang Lee, Olaf Reimann,
Max Planck Institute for Physics



Motivation

QCD axion DM

- PQ symmetry to solve the strong CP problem
 - Spontaneous symmetry breaking @ f_A : axion

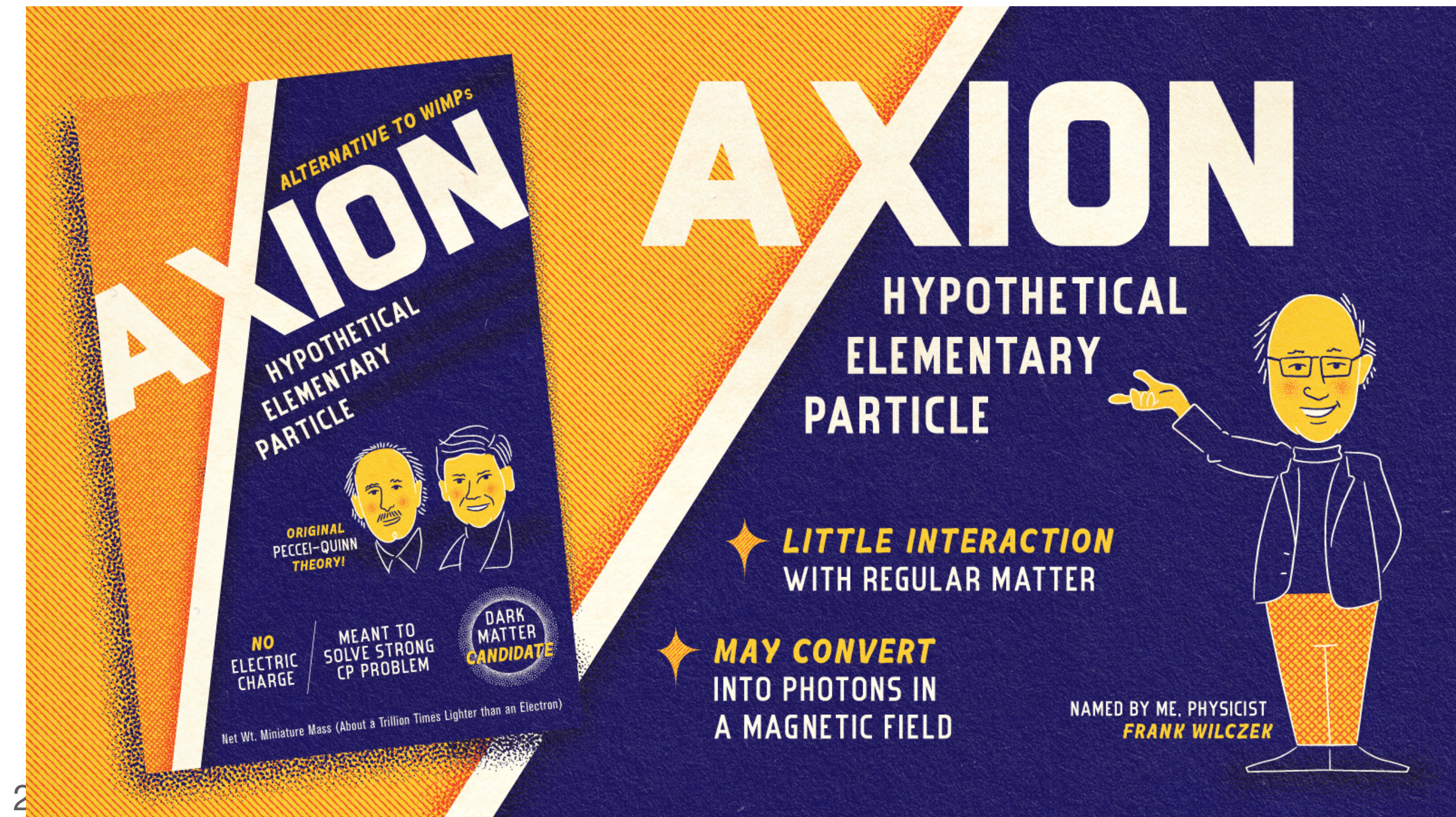
- well-motivated wave CDM candidate

- Non-thermal: cold
- Small interaction with SM particles.

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{f_A} J^\mu \partial_\mu \phi, \quad f_A \gg v_{EW}$$

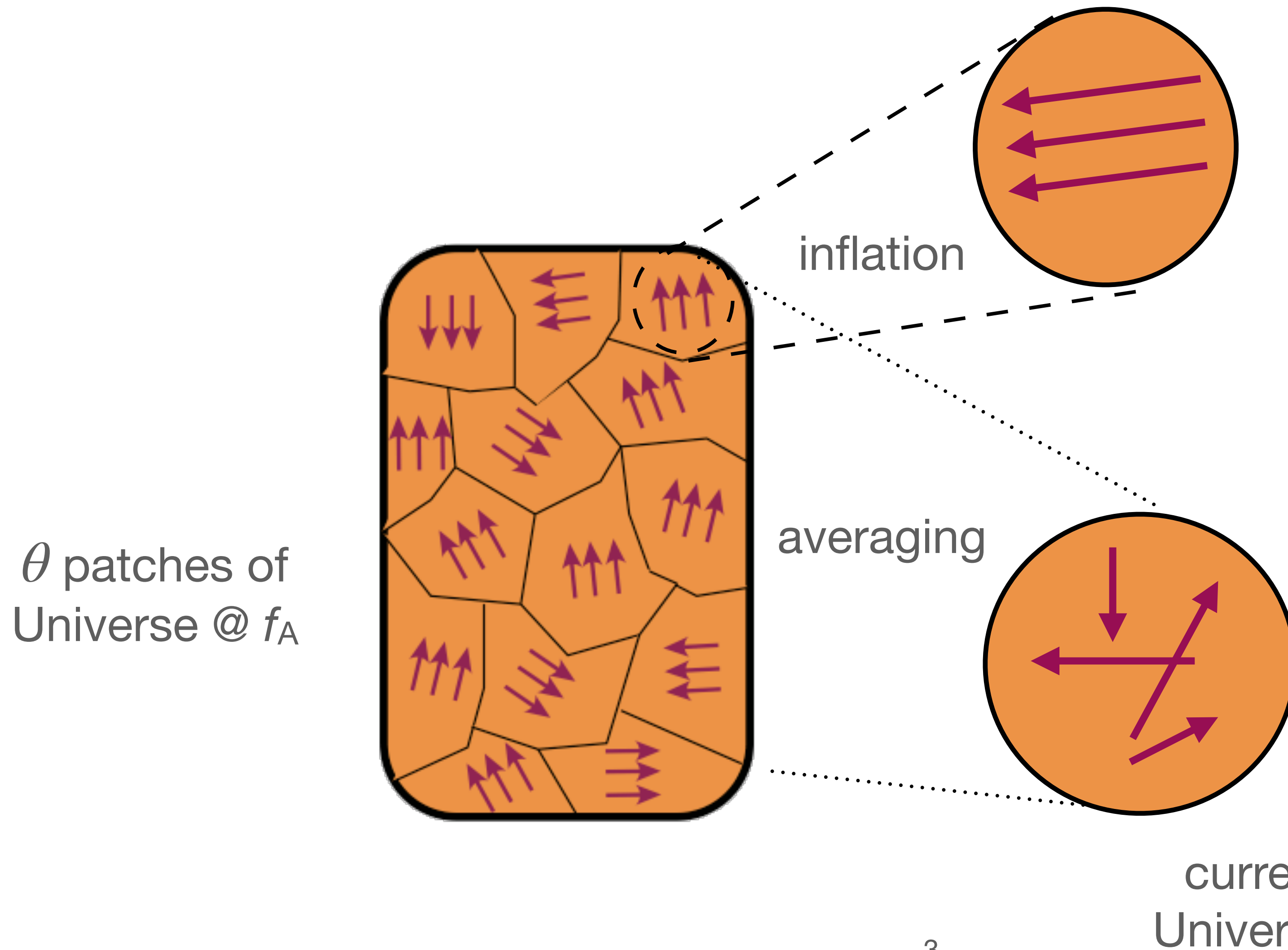
- Small m_a has a long lifetime.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.symmetrymagazine.org%2Farticle%2Fthe-other-dark-matter-candidate&psig=AOvVaw0ANqCII0ryFlaJKtcEvgnS&ust=1643403924692000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAsQjRxFwoTCODh_03q0vUCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAO



Motivation

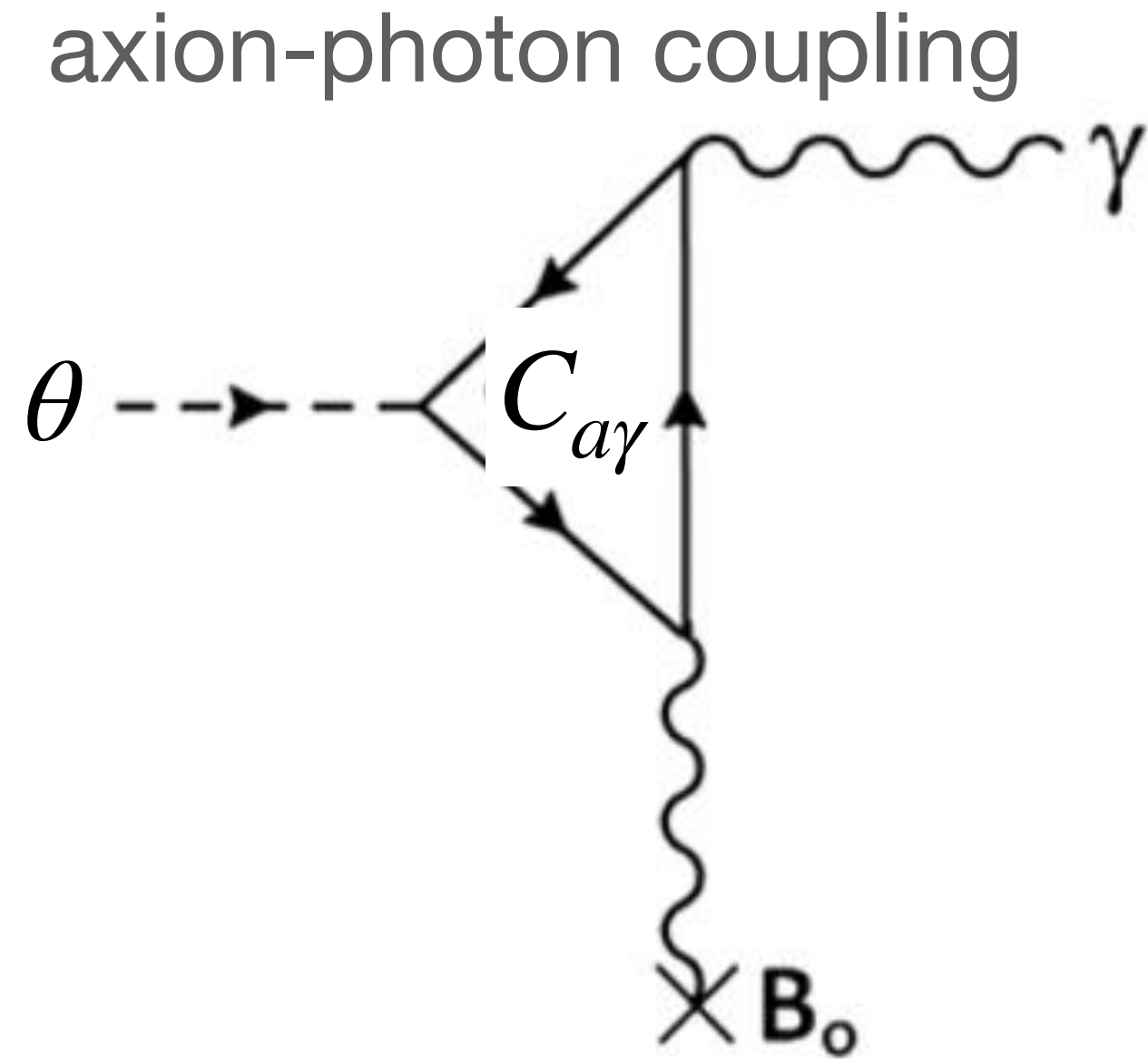
Post-inflationary axion DM mass



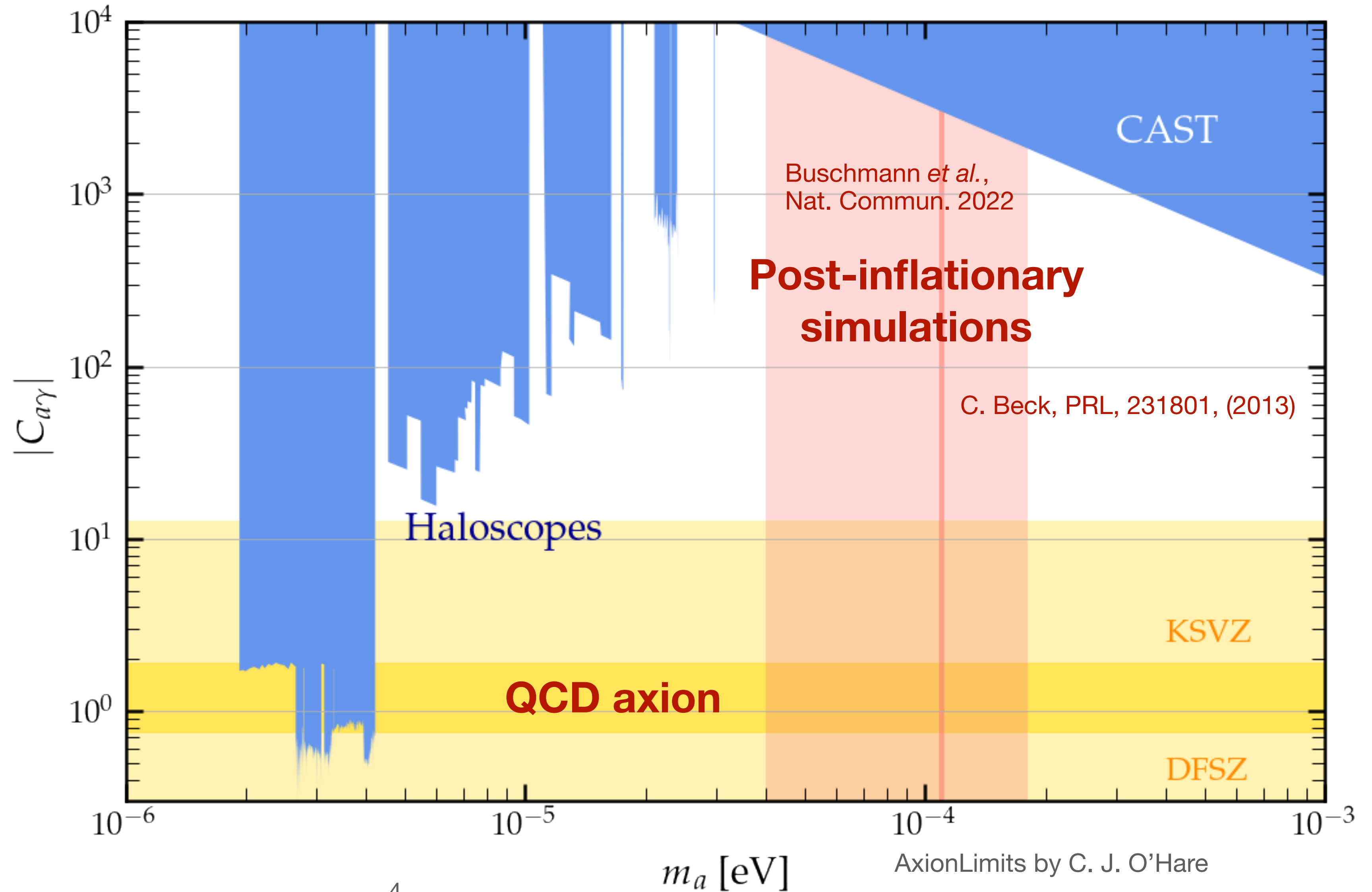
- Pre-inflationary scenarios allows much wider m_a .

- Post-inflationary production prefers $m_a : 40 - 180 \mu\text{eV}$.
Buschmann *et al.*,
Nat. Commun. 2022

DM axion detection status



- $C_{a\gamma} \propto \sqrt{P_{\text{sig}}}$
- Scan speed $\propto P_{\text{sig}}^2$



Principle

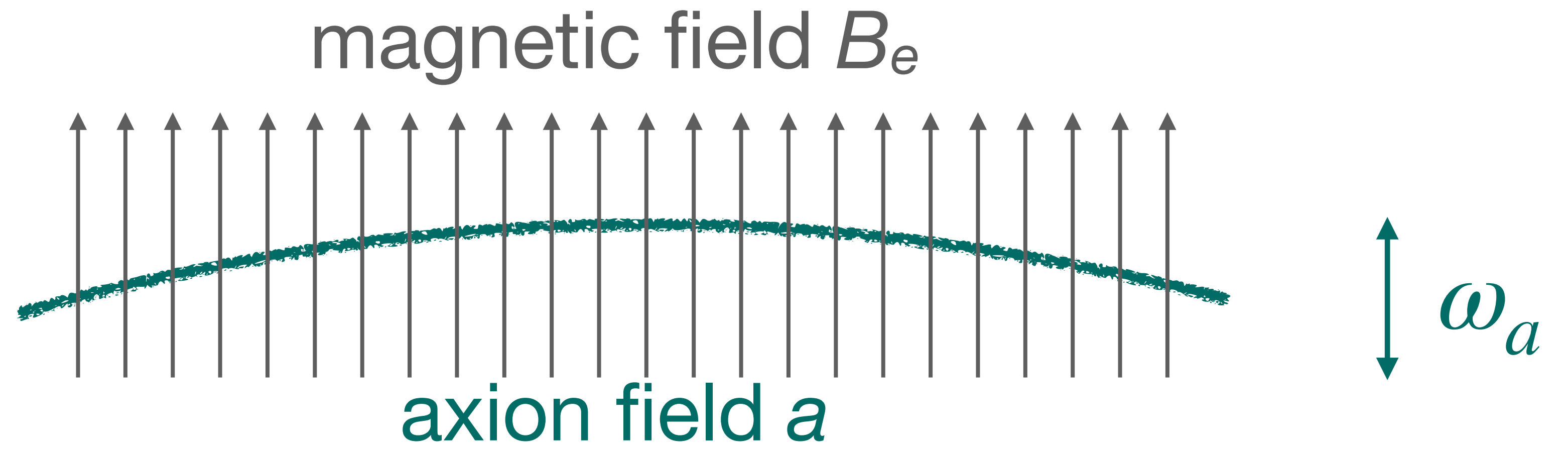
Principle

Axion-induced E-field



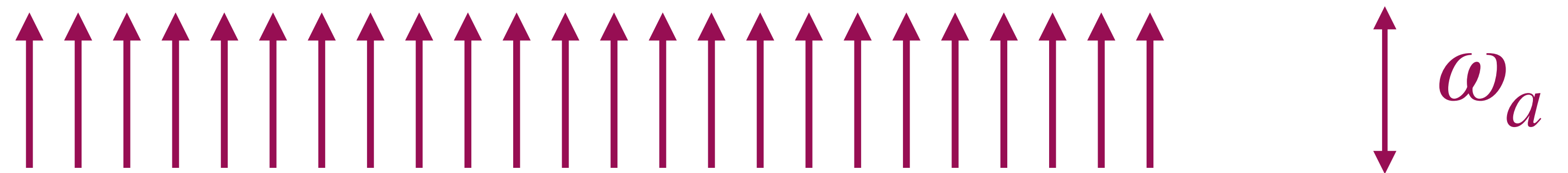
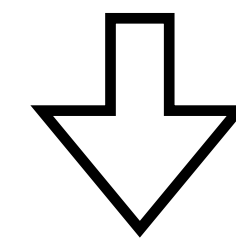
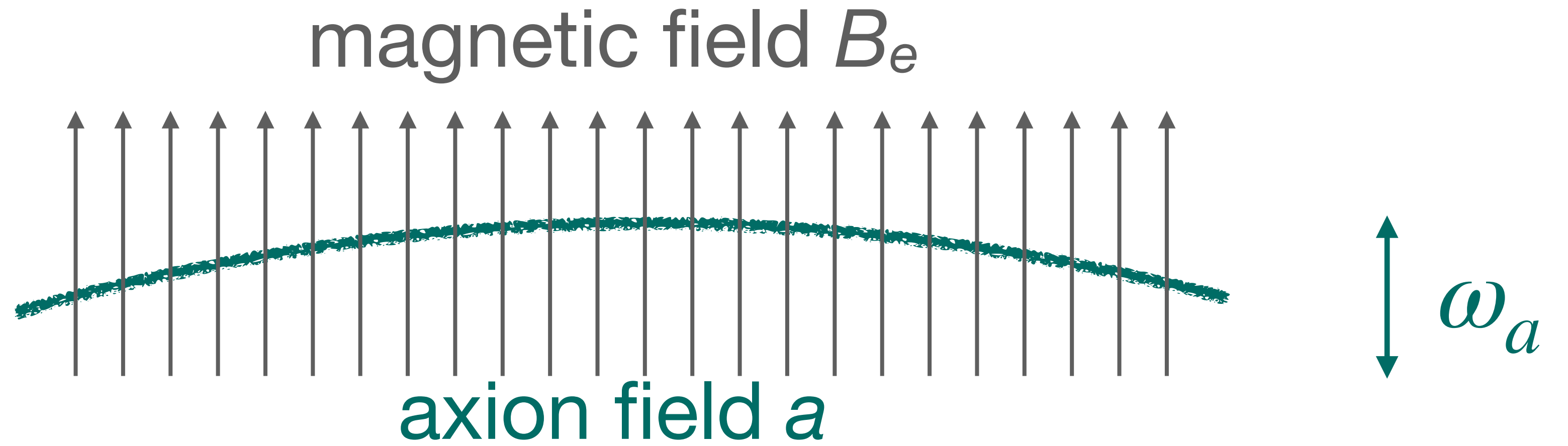
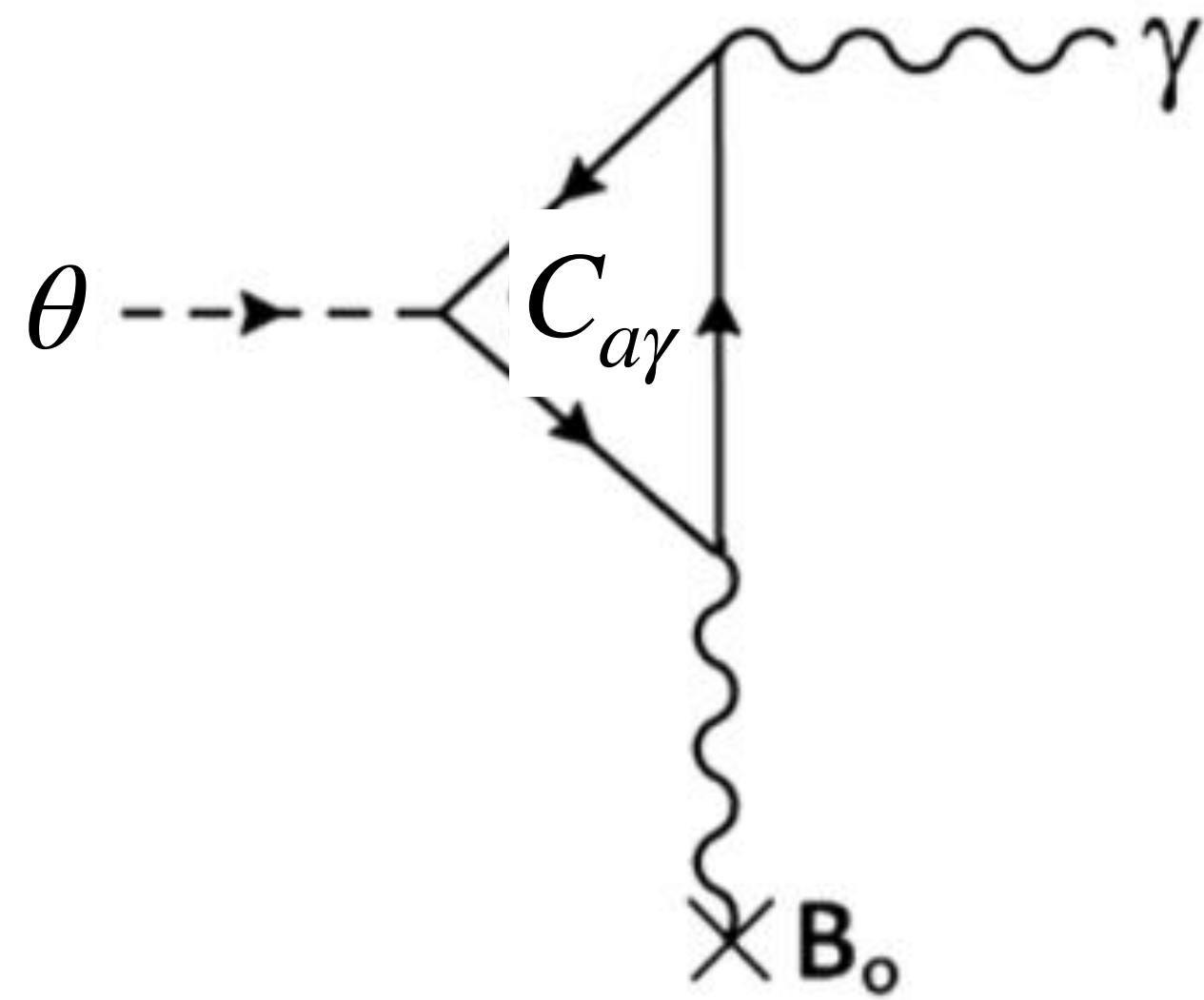
Principle

Axion-induced E-field



Principle

Axion-induced E-field



Axion-induced electric field

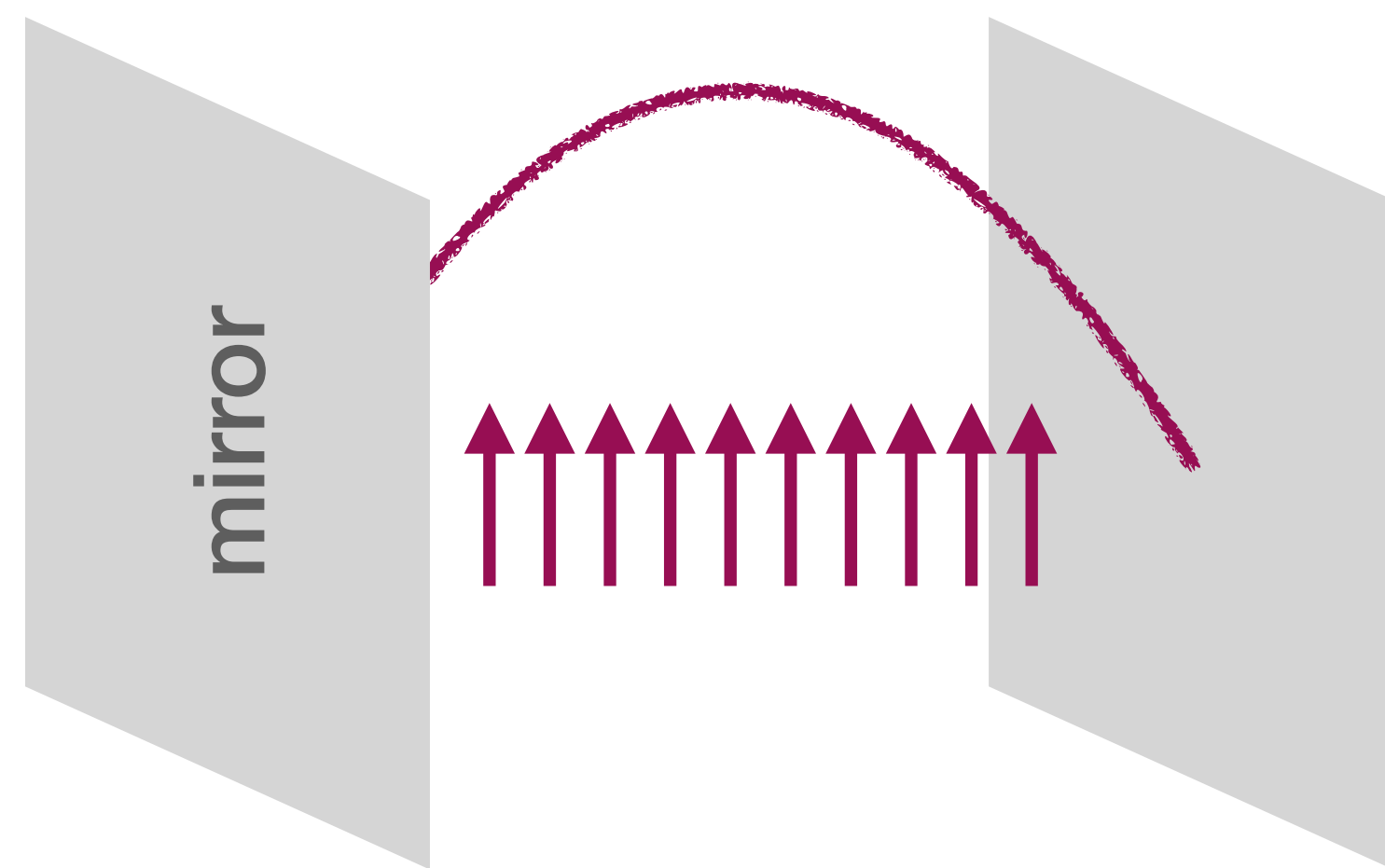
$$E_0 \propto C_{\alpha\gamma} B_e \theta$$

$$\sim 10^{-13} \text{ [V/m/T]}$$

Principle

Cavity

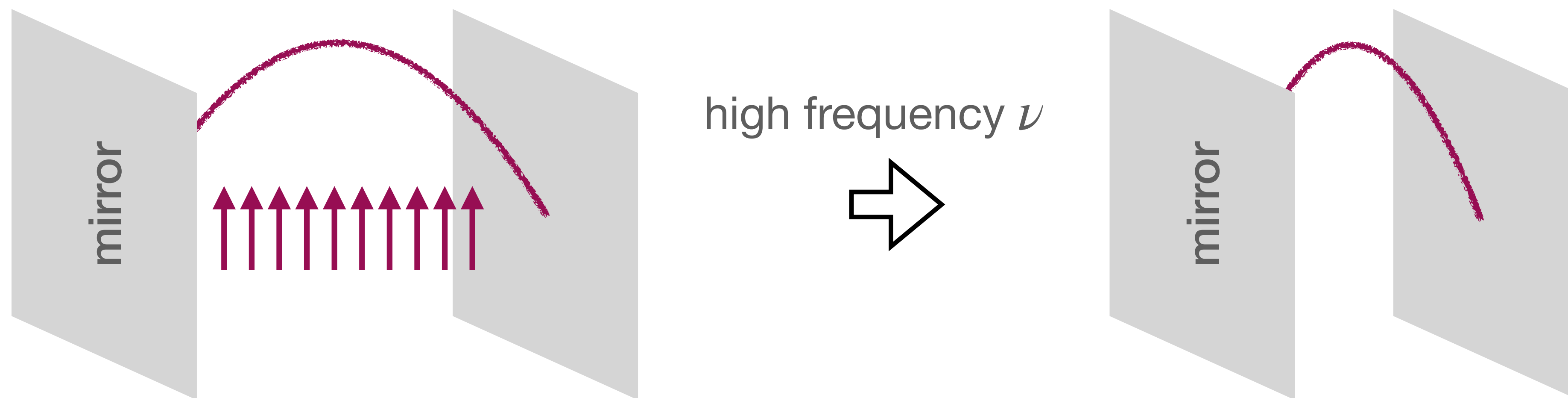
- Axion-induced E-field excites resonance in a cavity
 - Cavity experiments “sense the field” using a dipole antenna



Principle

Cavity

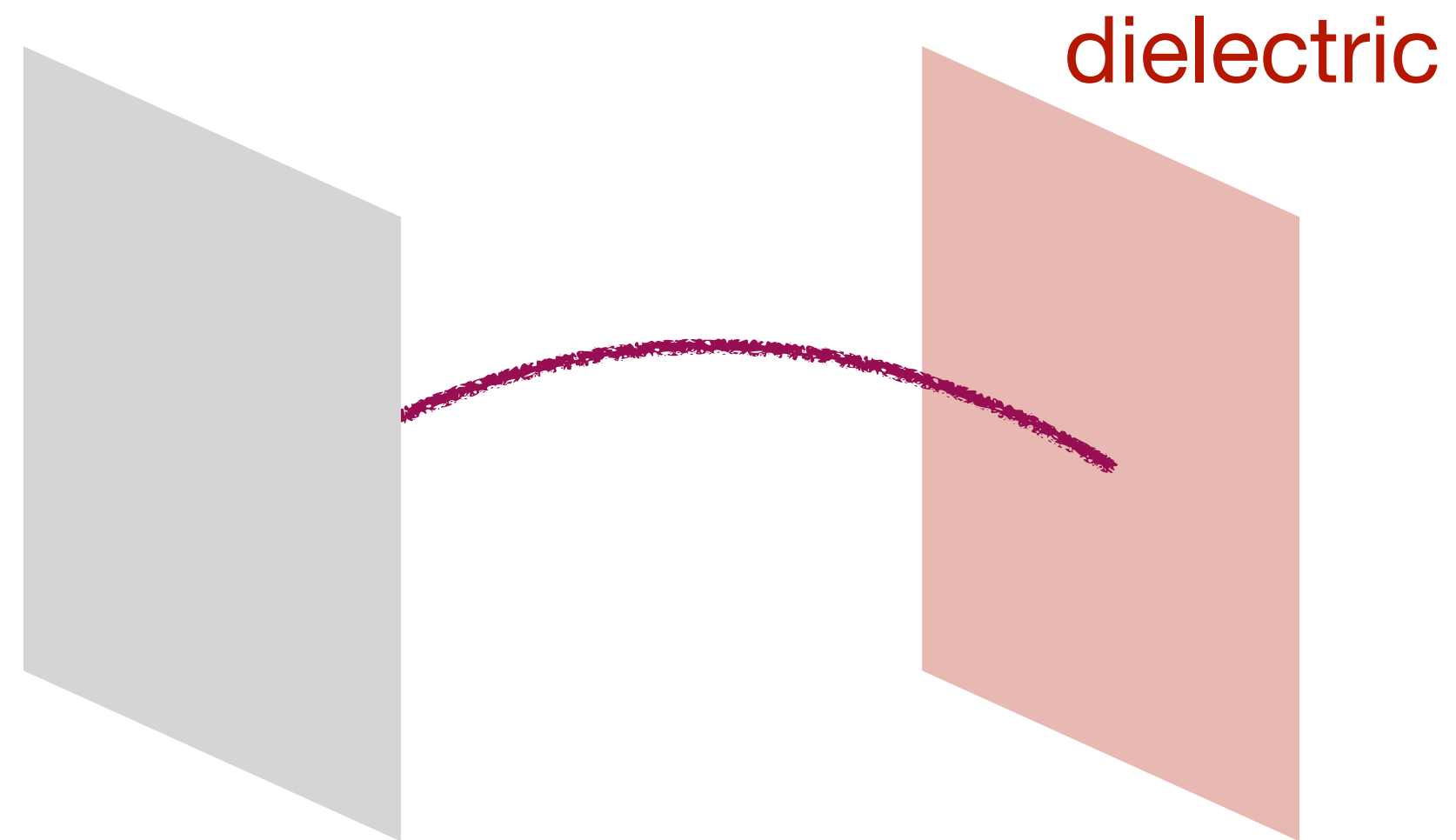
- Axion-induced E-field excites resonance in a cavity
 - Cavity experiments “sense the field” using a dipole antenna
 - $P_{\text{sig}} \propto U_{EM} \propto \nu^{-2}$, or ν^{-3} due to mode-crossing



Principle

Leaky resonator

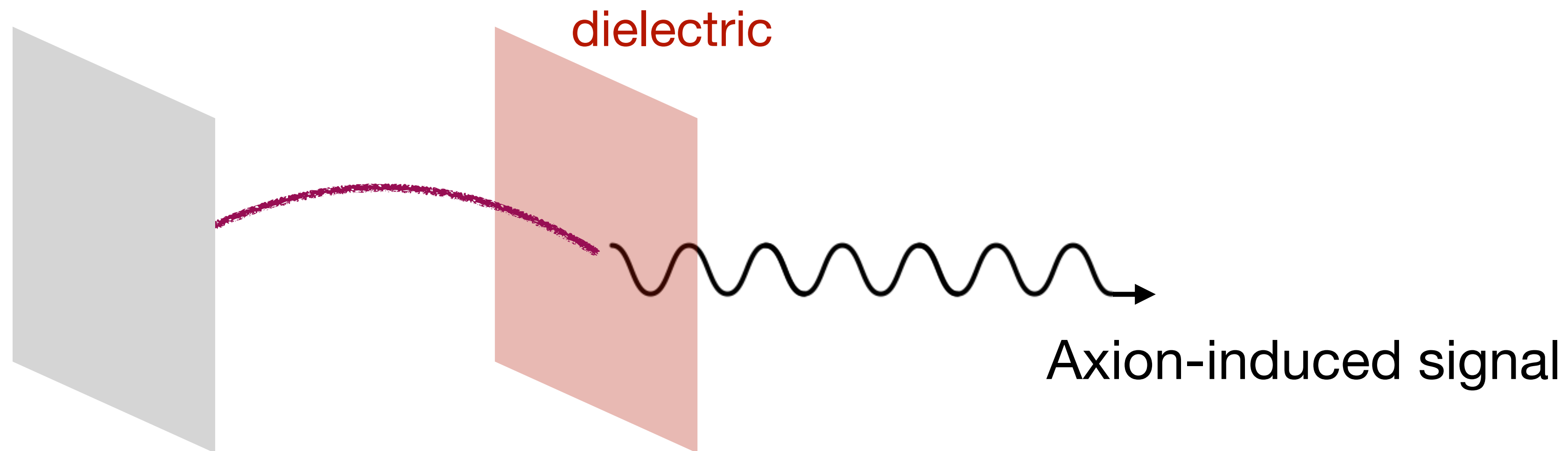
- Replace one wall with a **dielectric**.



Principle

Leaky resonator

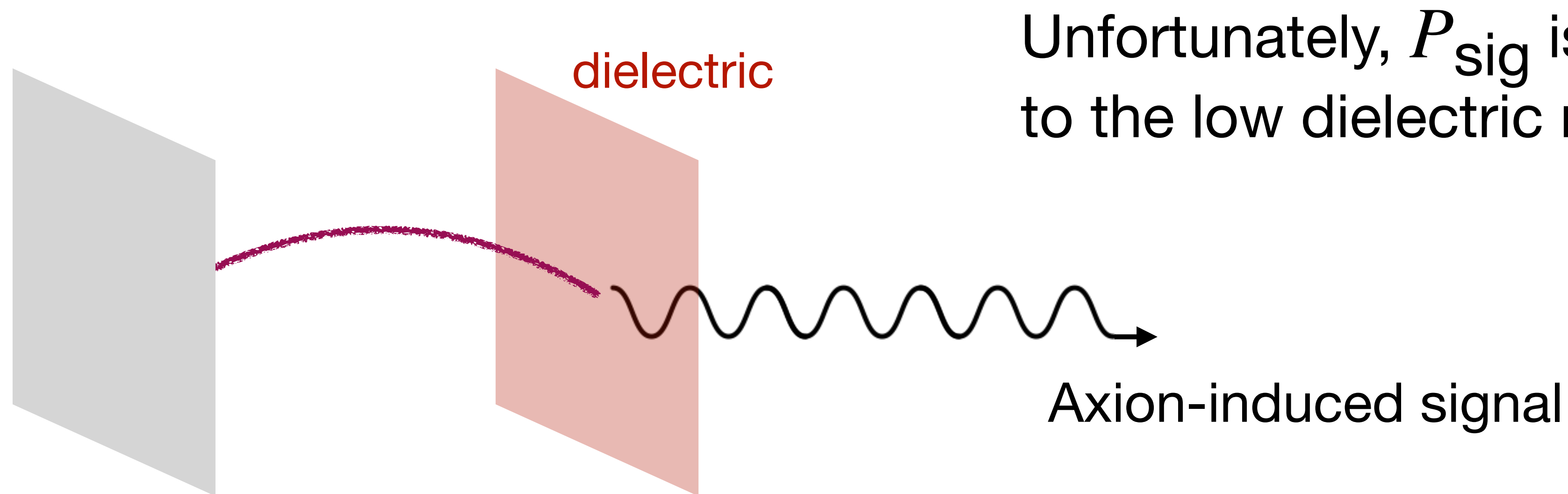
- Replace one wall with a **dielectric**.
- The axion signal leaks through the dielectric window
 P_{sig} is **independent of ν** !



Principle

Leaky resonator

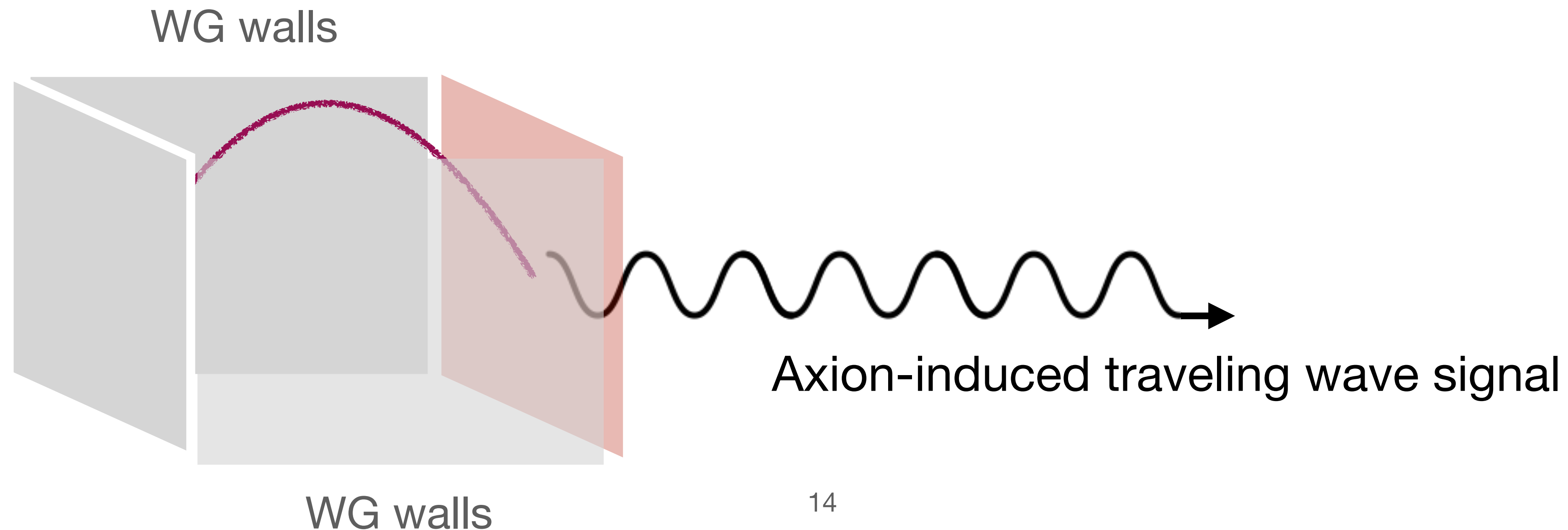
- Replace one wall with a **dielectric**.
- The axion signal leaks through the dielectric window
 P_{sig} is **independent of ν** !



Principle

Boost near cut-off

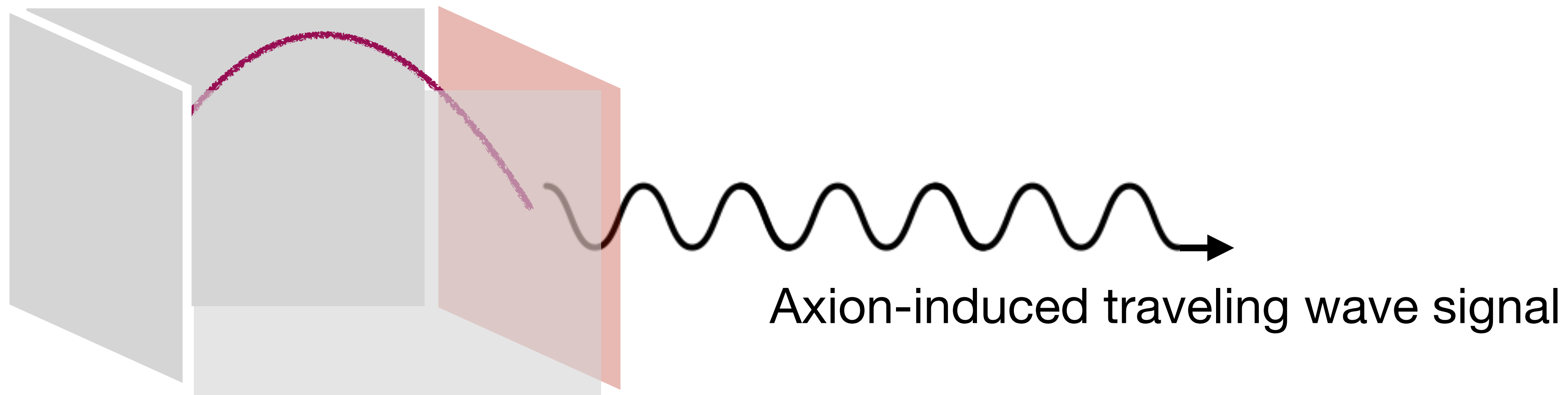
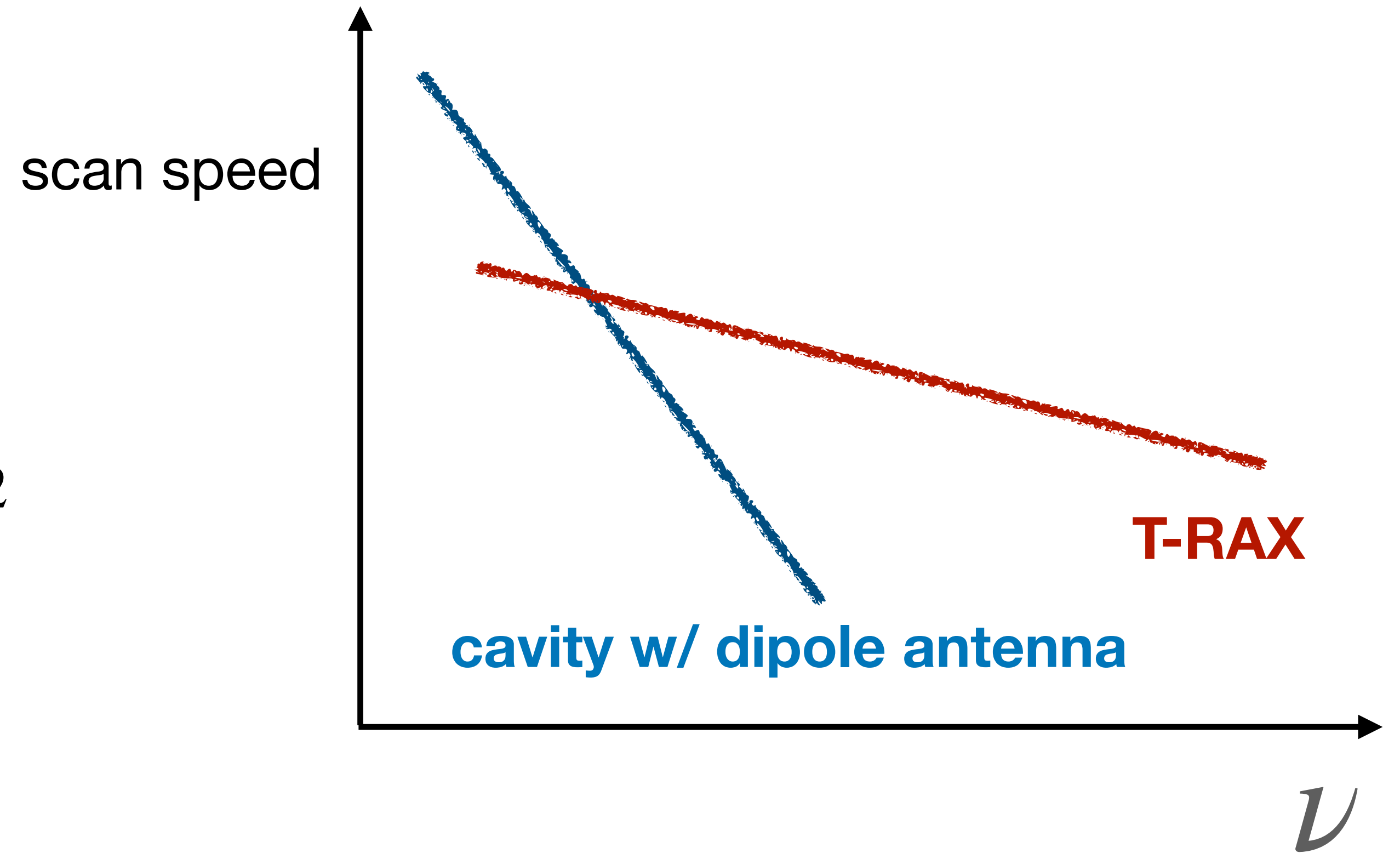
- T-RAX: **waveguide walls** on the side.
- Reflectivity increases near the waveguide cut-off ($\beta \rightarrow 0$), and P_{sig} is **boosted!**



Principle

Scaling vs. frequency ν

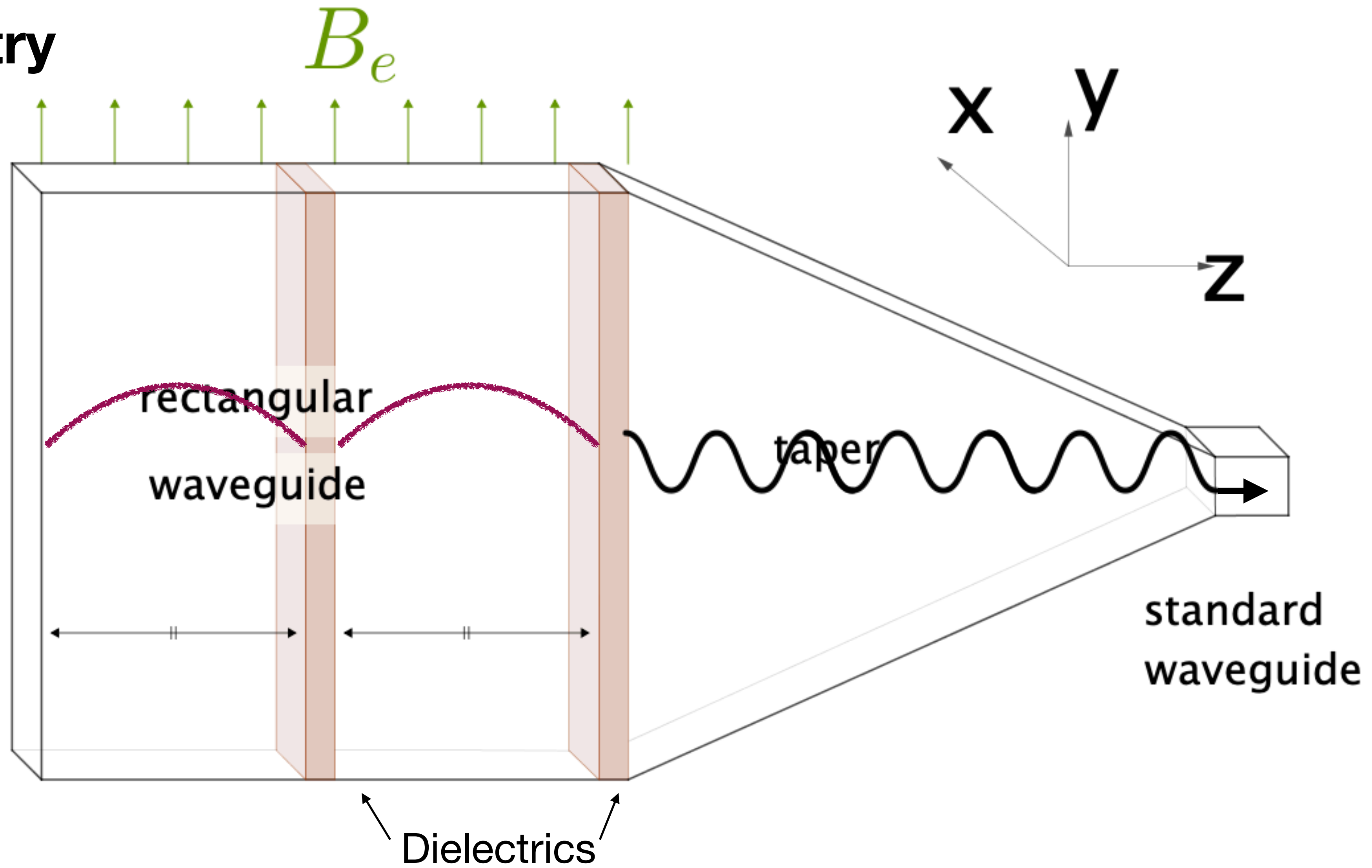
- P_{sig} scales $\propto \nu^{-1}$ from the width, faster than a circular cavity's $\propto \nu^{-2}$
- Scan speed $\propto P_{\text{sig}}^2$!



Simulation

Simulation

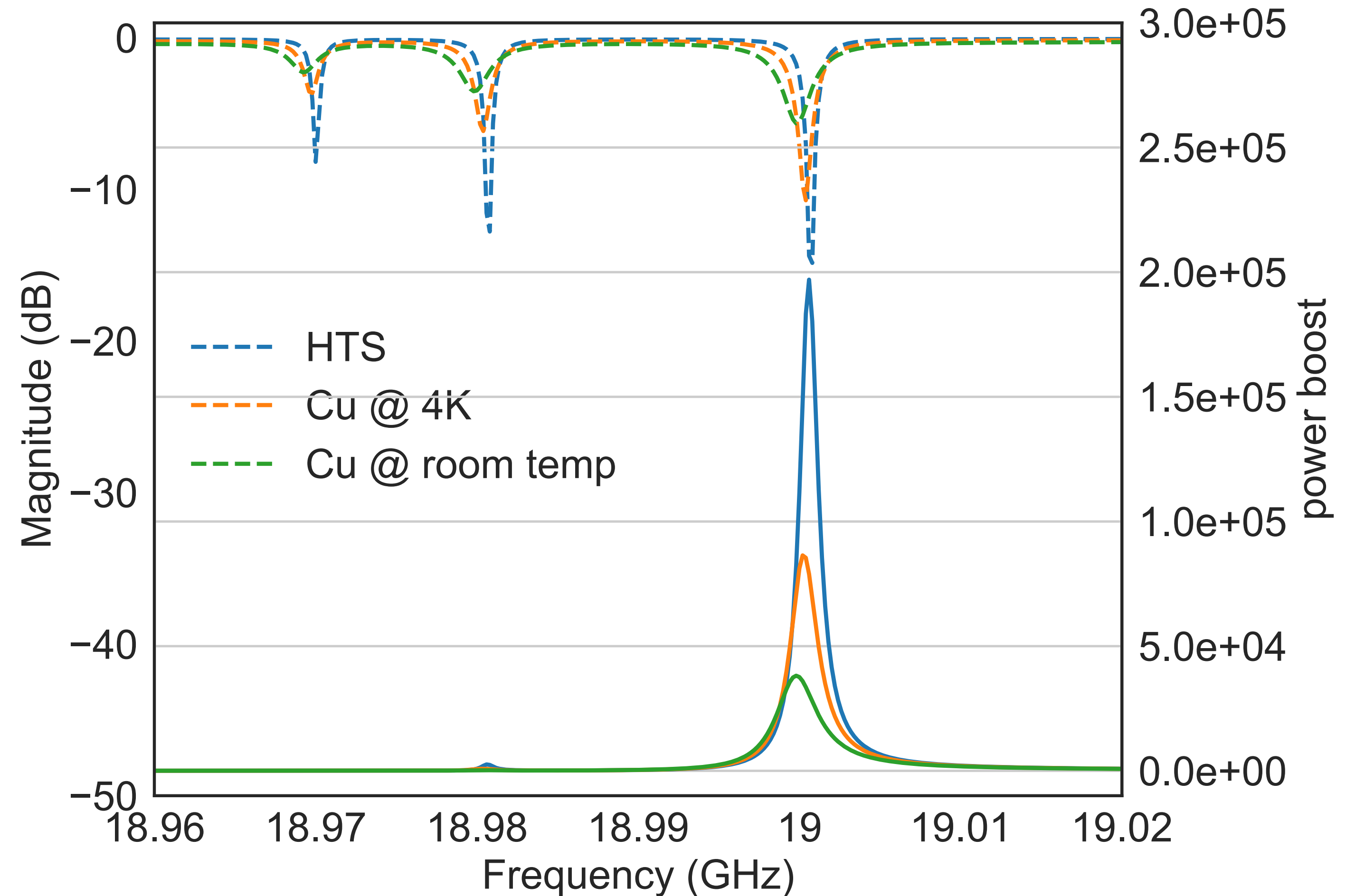
Geometry



Simulation

Results

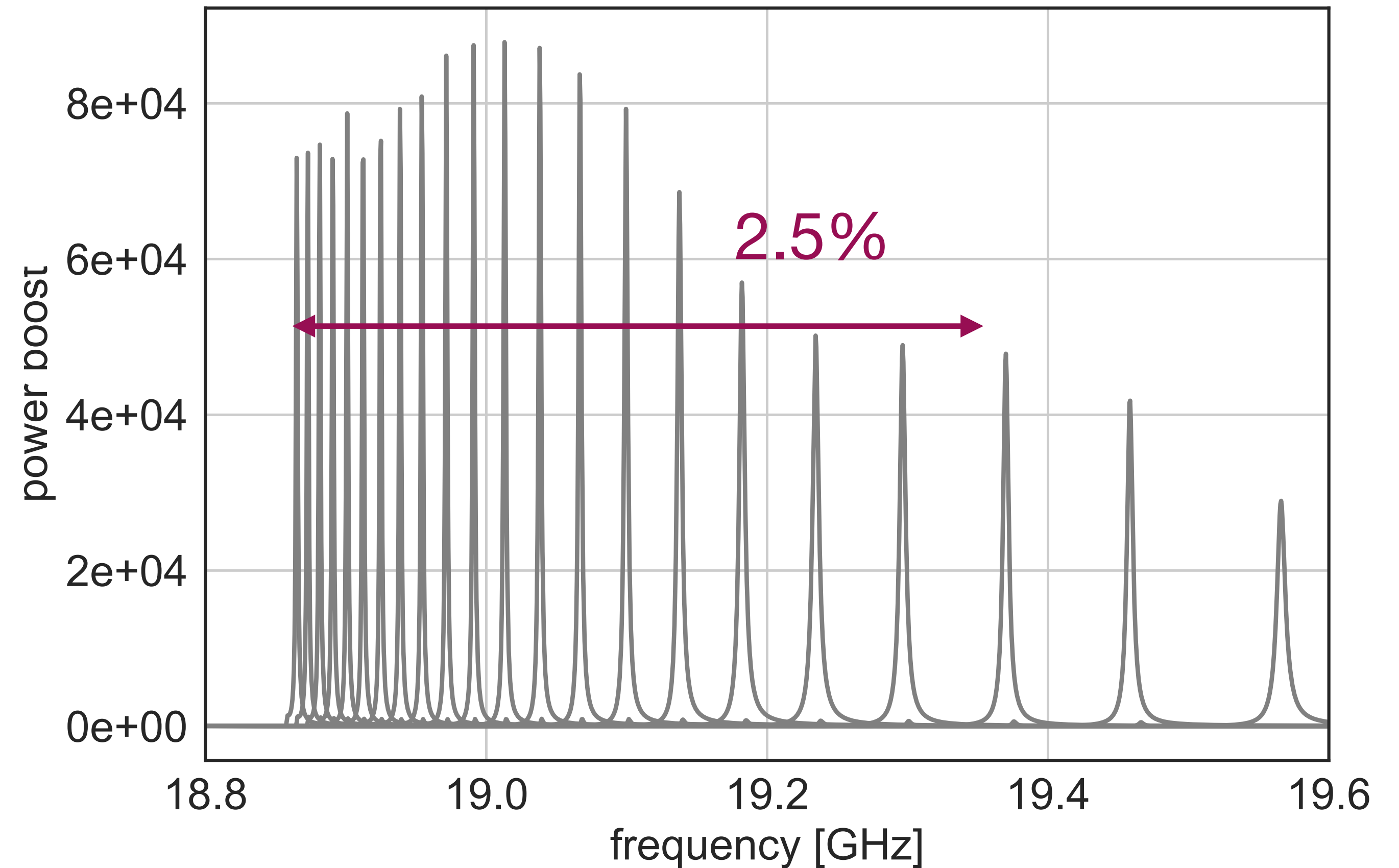
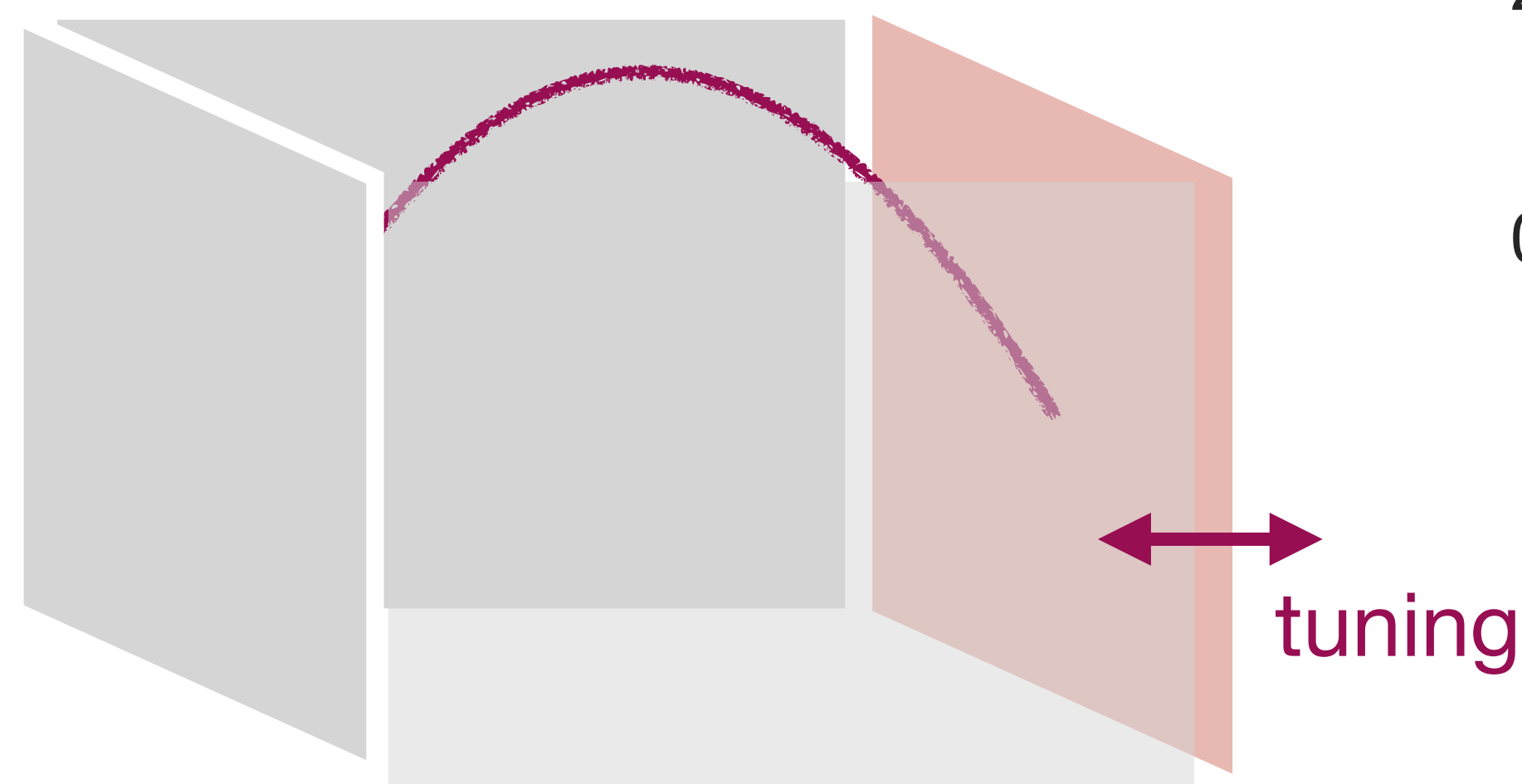
- 80k signal **power boost** from the flat mirror case.
- > x6 signal power than the ORGAN TM010 mode @ 26.6 GHz (100mm)
- Higher conductivity increases the signal power.



Simulation

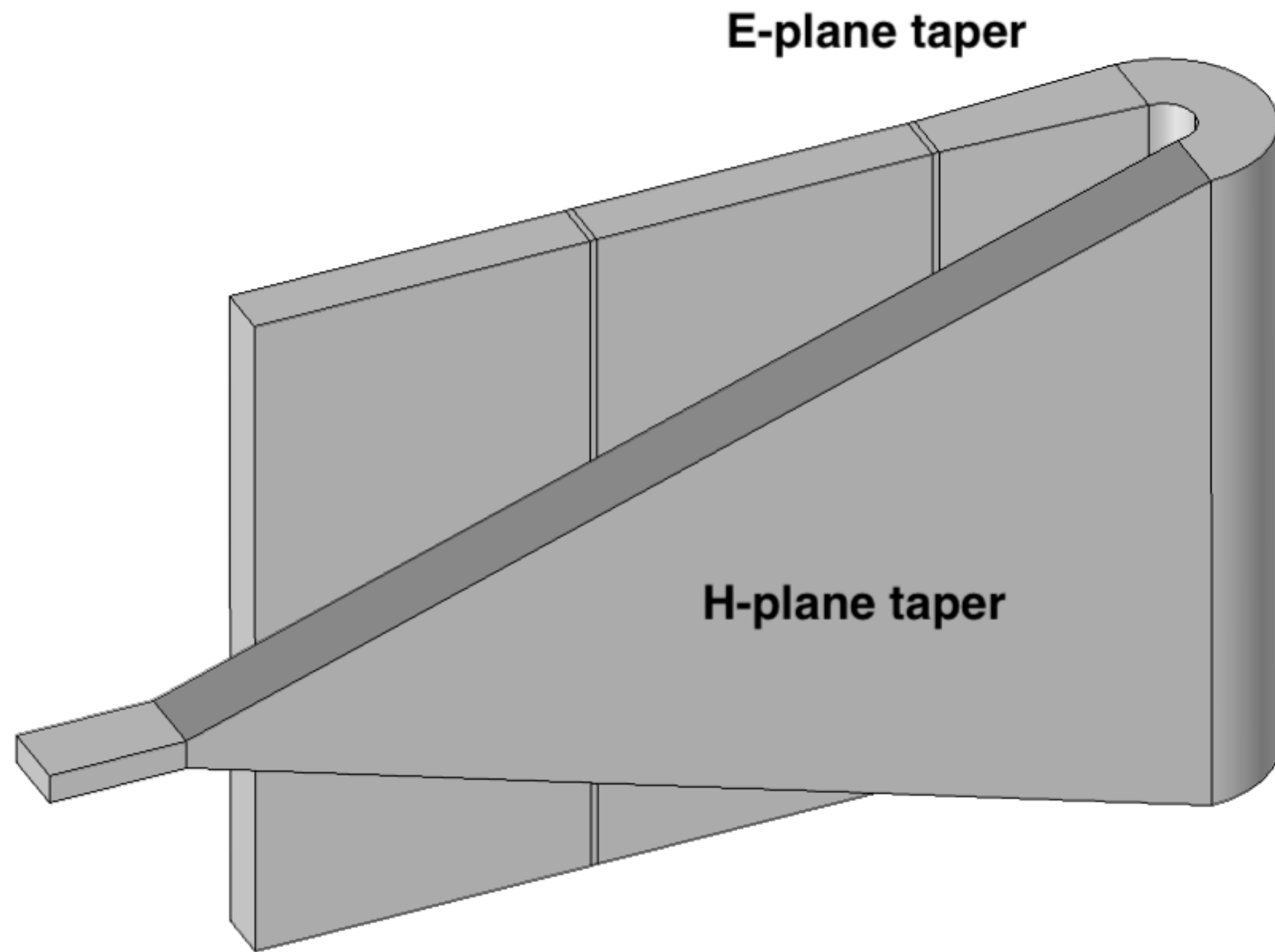
Tuning

- Scan a wider mass range by **moving the dielectrics** (and changing the k_z vector).

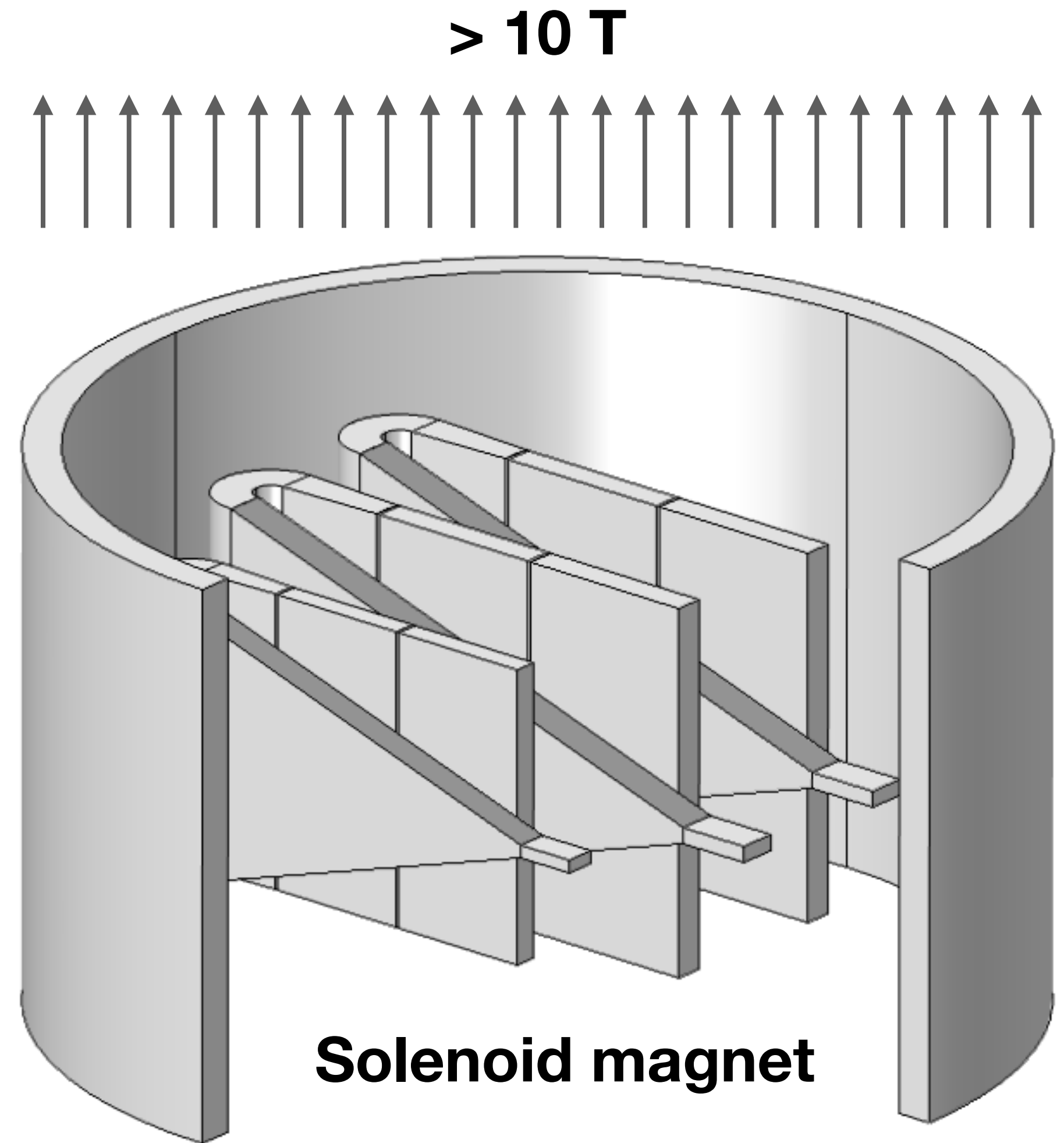


Magnet application

Folding & packing



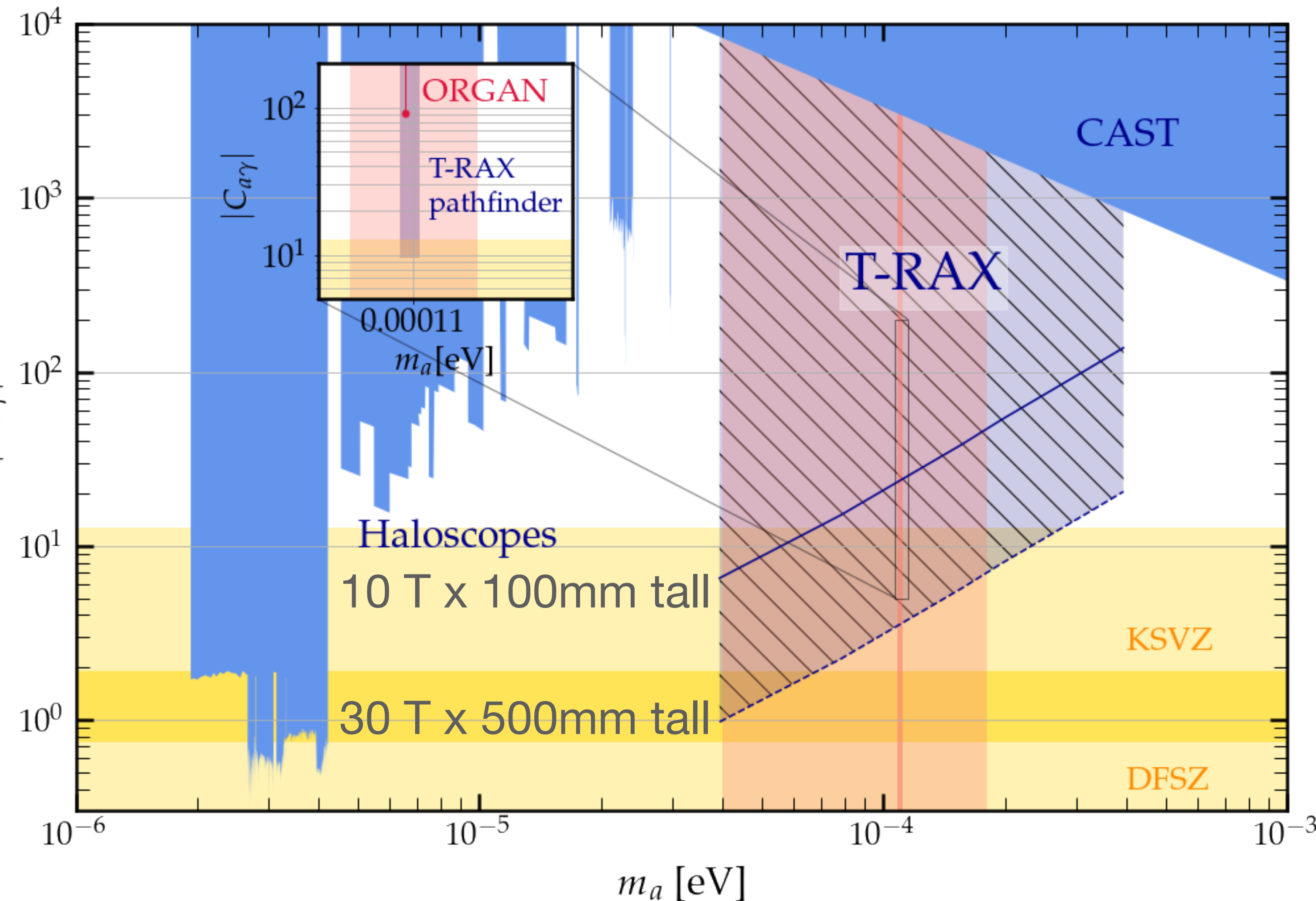
180-deg
bend
RL < -25 dB



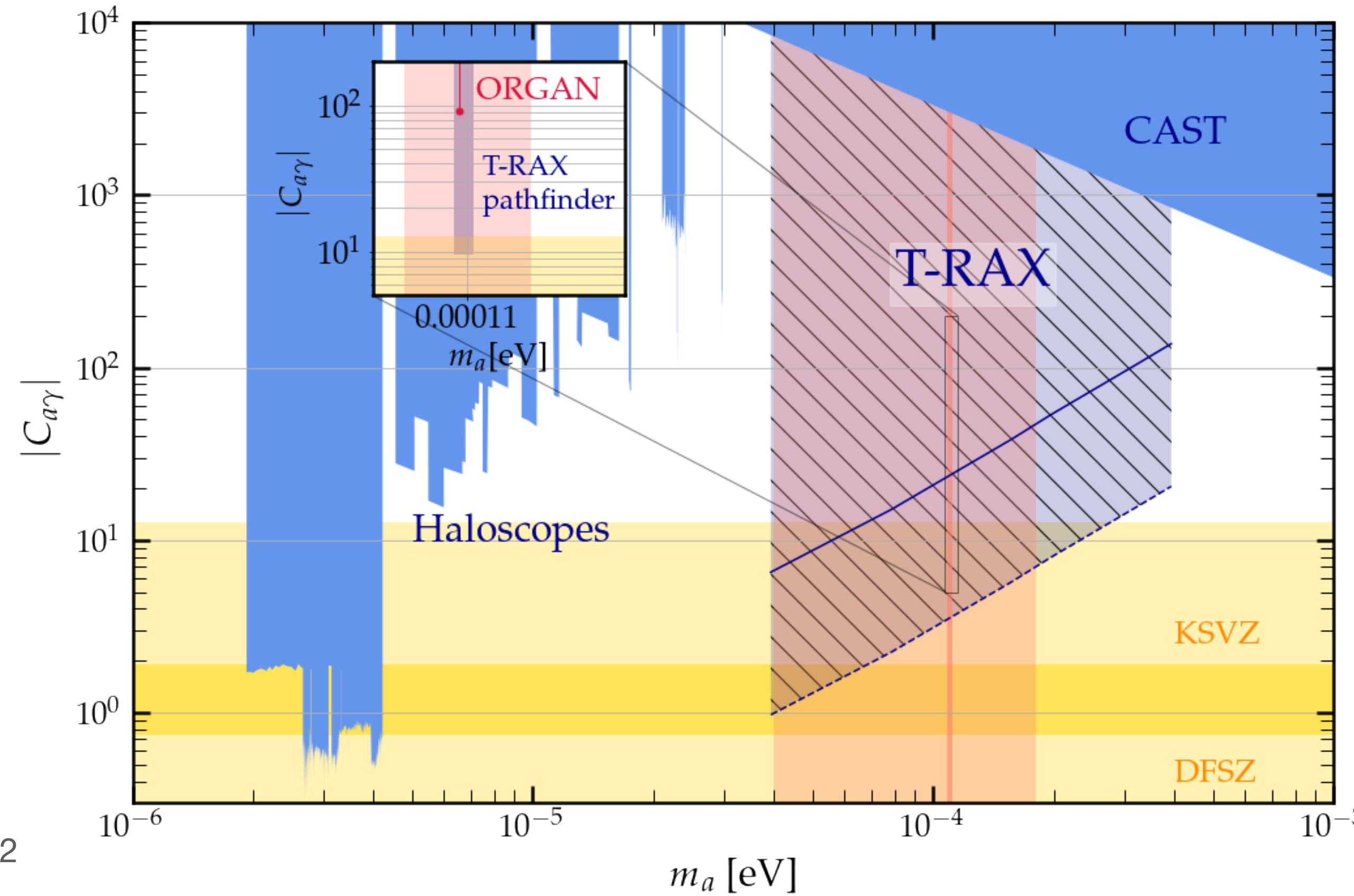
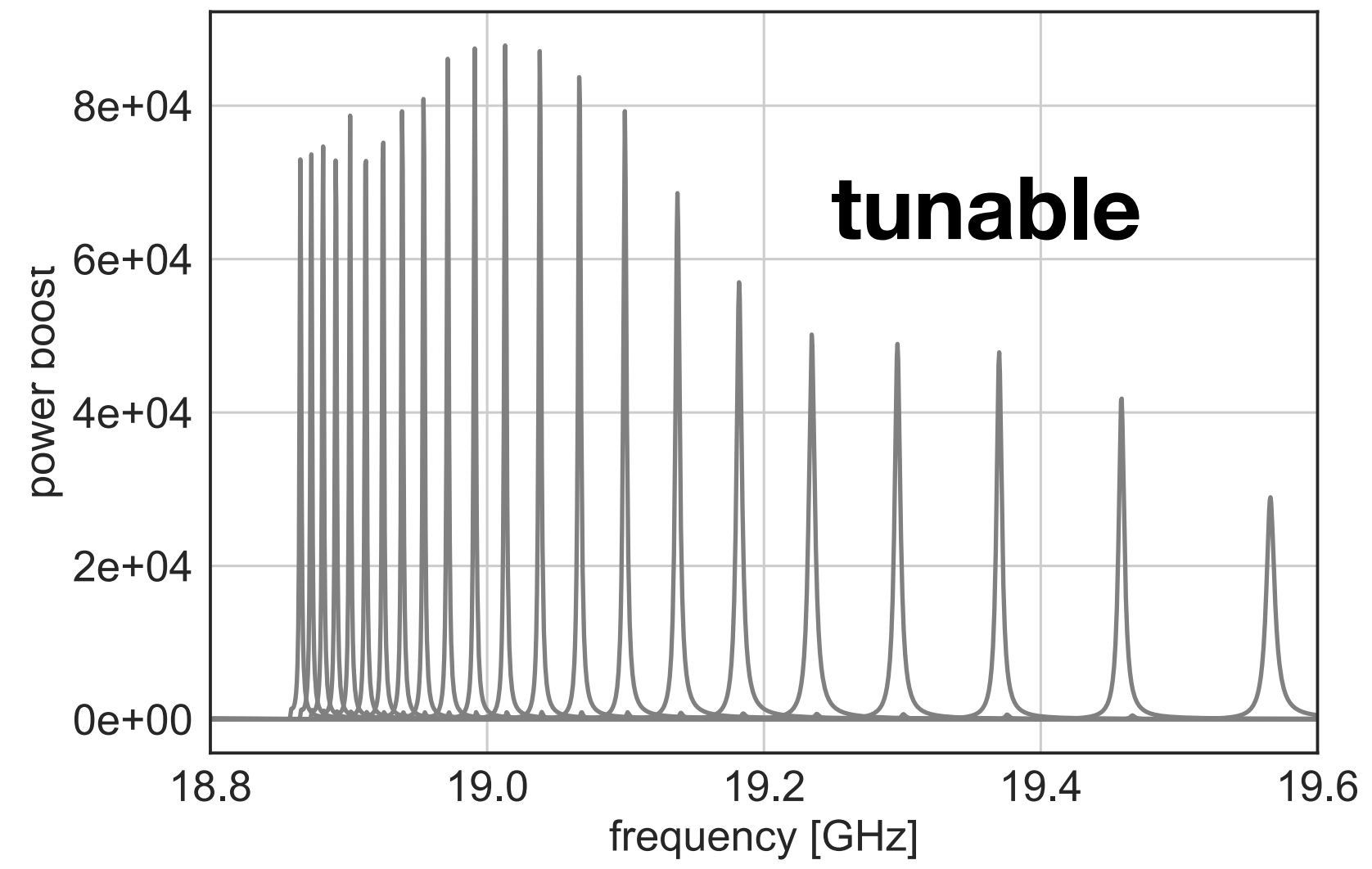
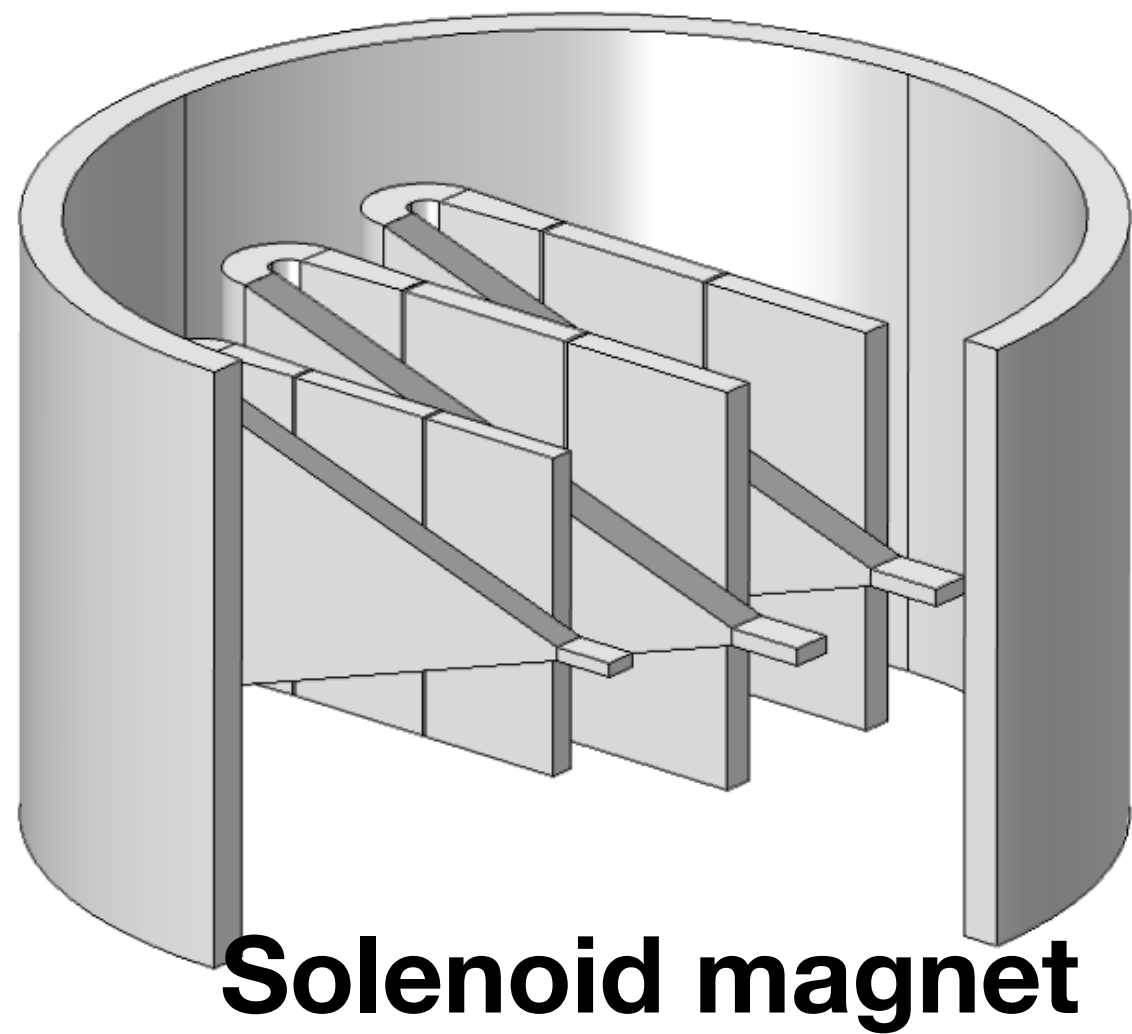
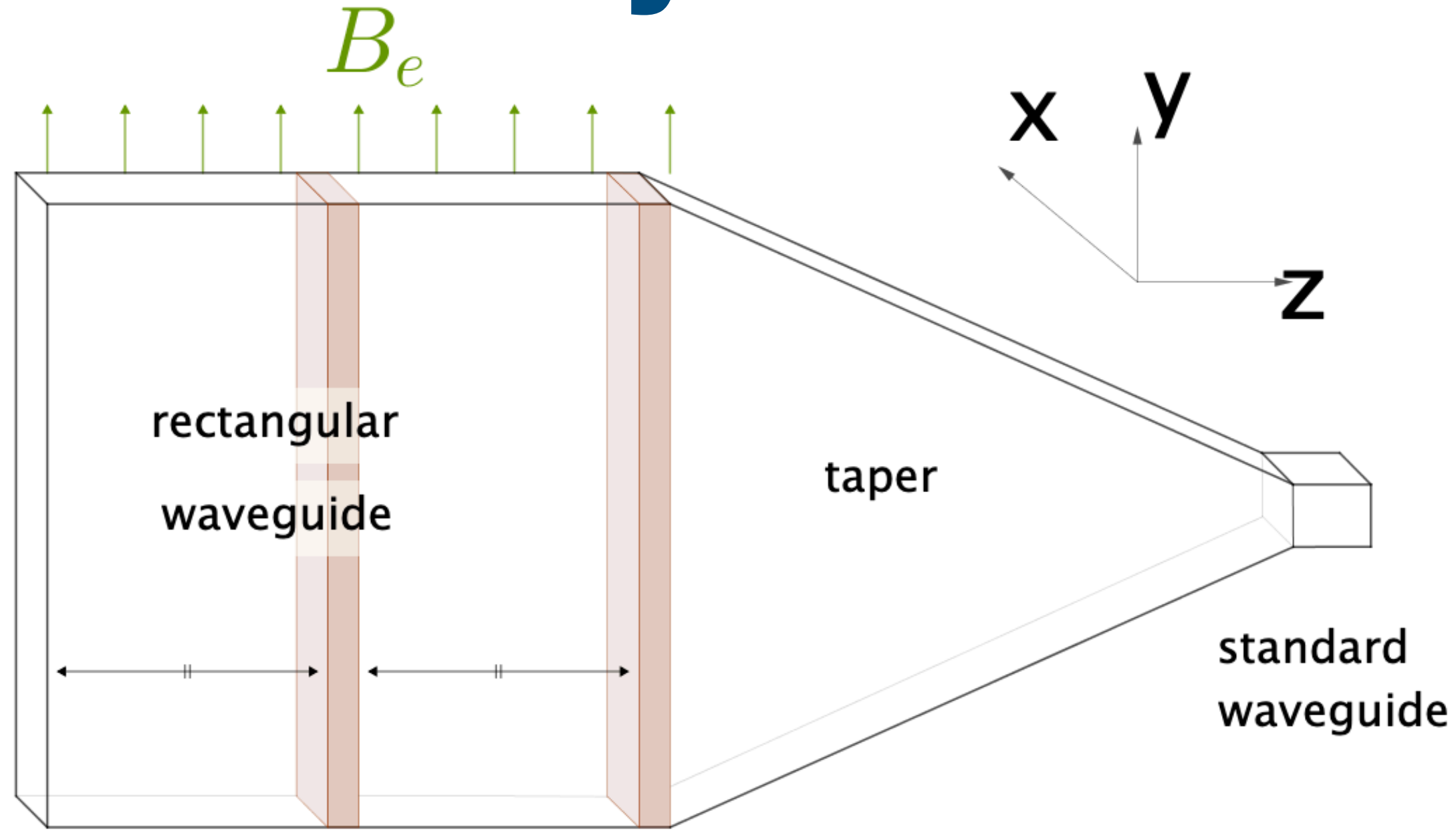
Projected sensitivity

$$C_{a\gamma} = 15.1 \left(\frac{300 \text{ MeV/cm}^3}{\rho_a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{80,000}{\beta^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{8 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_e} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{T_{\text{sys}}}{0.9 \text{ K}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{SNR}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{0.85}{\eta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\Delta\nu_a}{19 \text{ kHz}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ day}}{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} |C_{a\gamma}|$$

- 19 GHz, single quantum limit, Normal copper @ 4K, sapphire



Summary





Back up

