

# Status and Early Results

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## ADMX-HF Extreme Axion Experiment

12th Patras Workshop  
Jeju Island, South Korea  
June 22, 2016



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# Outline

- I. Overview of experiment
- II. Equipment and infrastructure
- III. Operations
- IV. First data run
- V. Future plans

# ADMX-HF/X3 Team

## Yale University (experiment site)

Steve Lamoreaux, Ling Zhong, Ben Brubaker, Sid Cahn

## UC Berkeley

Karl van Bibber, Maria Simanovskaia, Samantha Lewis, Jaben Root, Saad Al Kenany, Kelly Backes, Nicholas Rapidis, Isabella Urdinaran

## CU Boulder/JILA

Konrad W. Lehnert, Daniel Palken, William F. Kindel, Maxime Malnou

## Lawrence Livermore National Lab

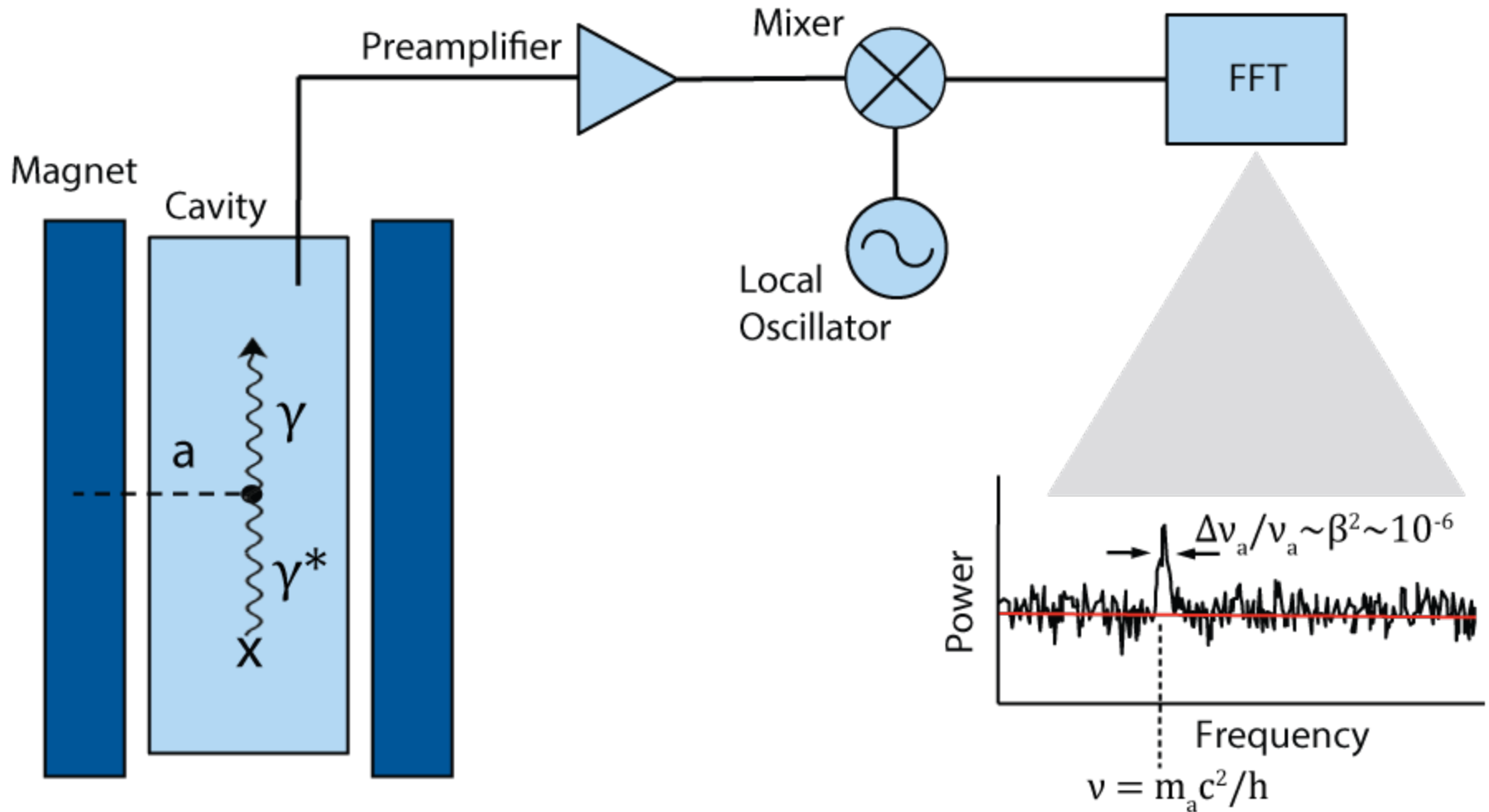
Gianpaolo Carosi, Tim Shokair



# Motivation

- Searching for QCD axions around  $10^{-5}$  eV
- Same detection technique as ADMX: haloscope
- Designed to be a small, adaptable experiment with quick turnaround times
  - Platform to test new amplifier and cavity technologies
  - First look at data in the 10 to 50  $\mu\text{eV}$  range
- Now in operational phase: the Extreme Axion Experiment (X3)

# Detection technique



# Signal power and system noise

Signal to noise ratio:

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

Signal power:

$$P_{sig} \propto (B^2 V Q_{cav} C_{nml}) \left( g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} \right)$$

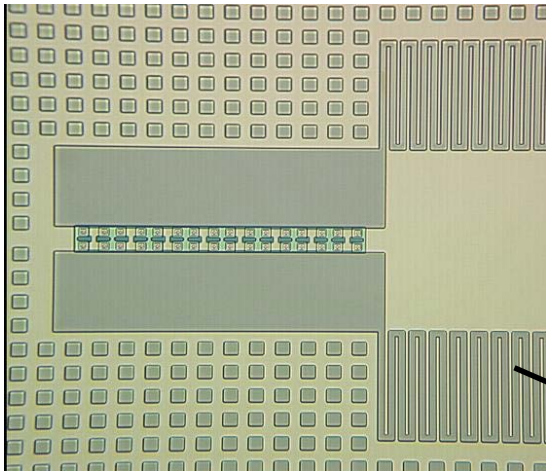
Noise temperature:

$$kT_{sys} = h\nu \left( \frac{1}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + kT_A$$

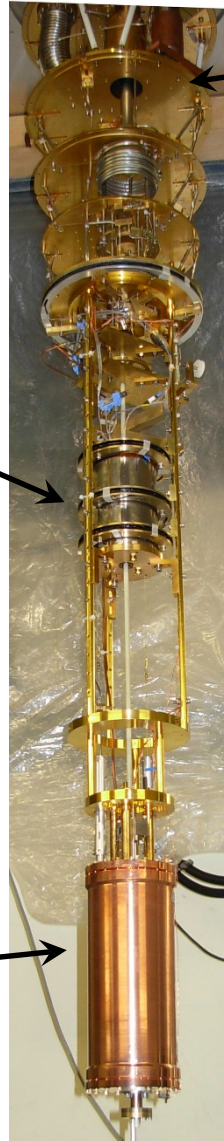
# Equipment and infrastructure

# Full experiment

Josephson Parametric Amplifier



Microwave Cavity (copper)



$^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$  Dilution Refrigerator



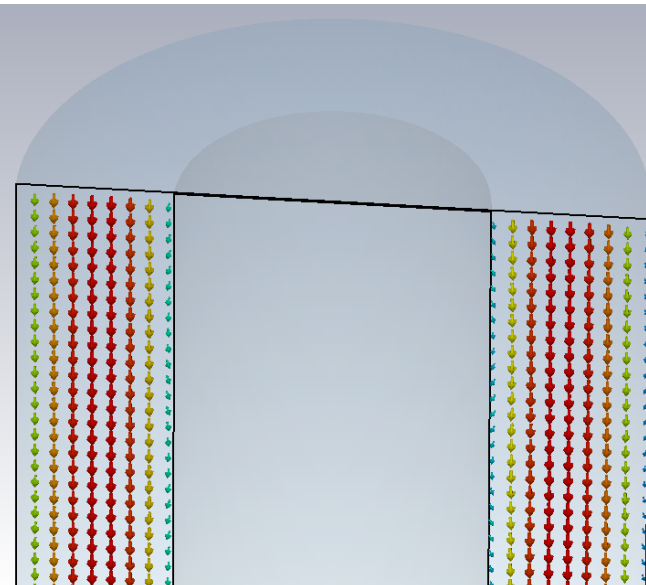
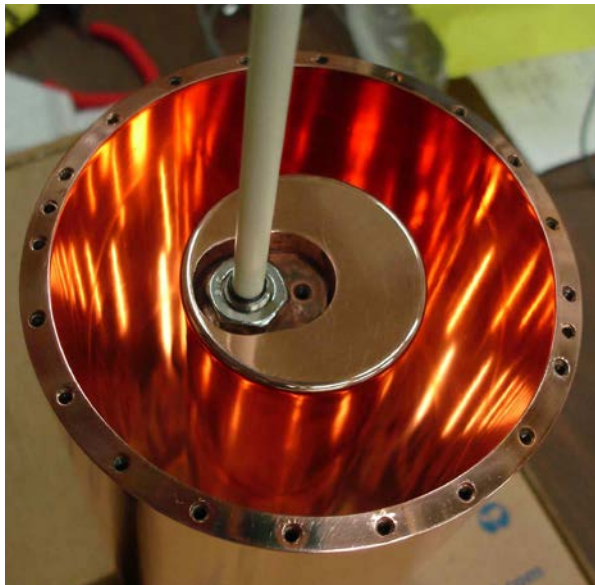
9.4 Tesla, 10 Liter Magnet





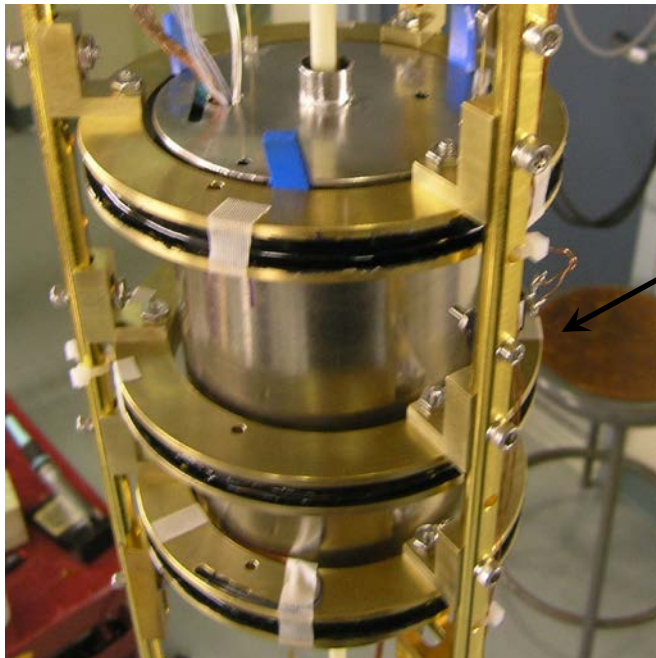
# Microwave cavity (UC Berkeley/LLNL)

- Cu body with off-axis Cu tuning rod
- Tunable over roughly 3-6 GHz ( $TM_{010}$  mode)
- $Q_c \sim 20,000$
- Kevlar lines used for motion control at 100 mK

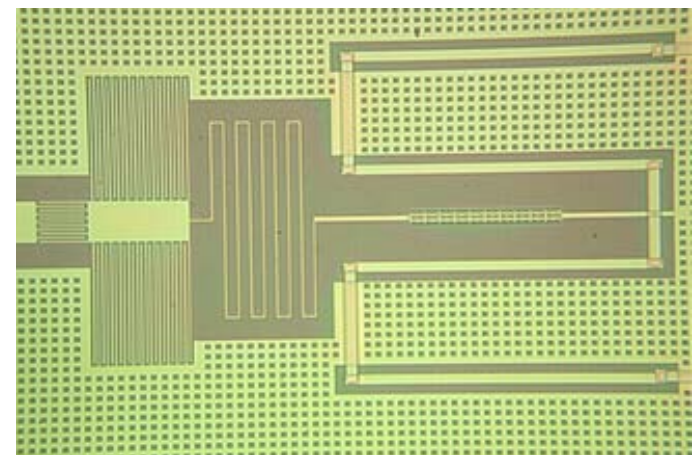
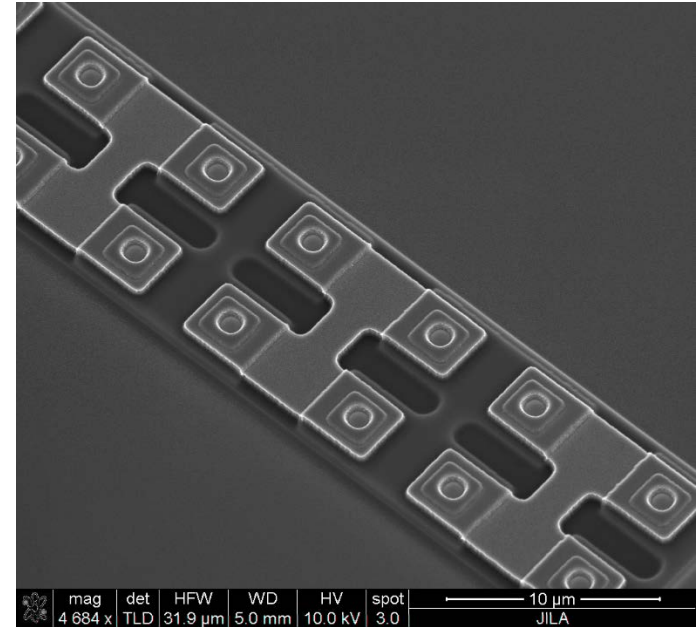


# Amplifier (Colorado/JILA)

- Josephson Parametric Amplifier composed of SQUIDs
- Tunable from 4.4-6.5 GHz with 20 dB of gain

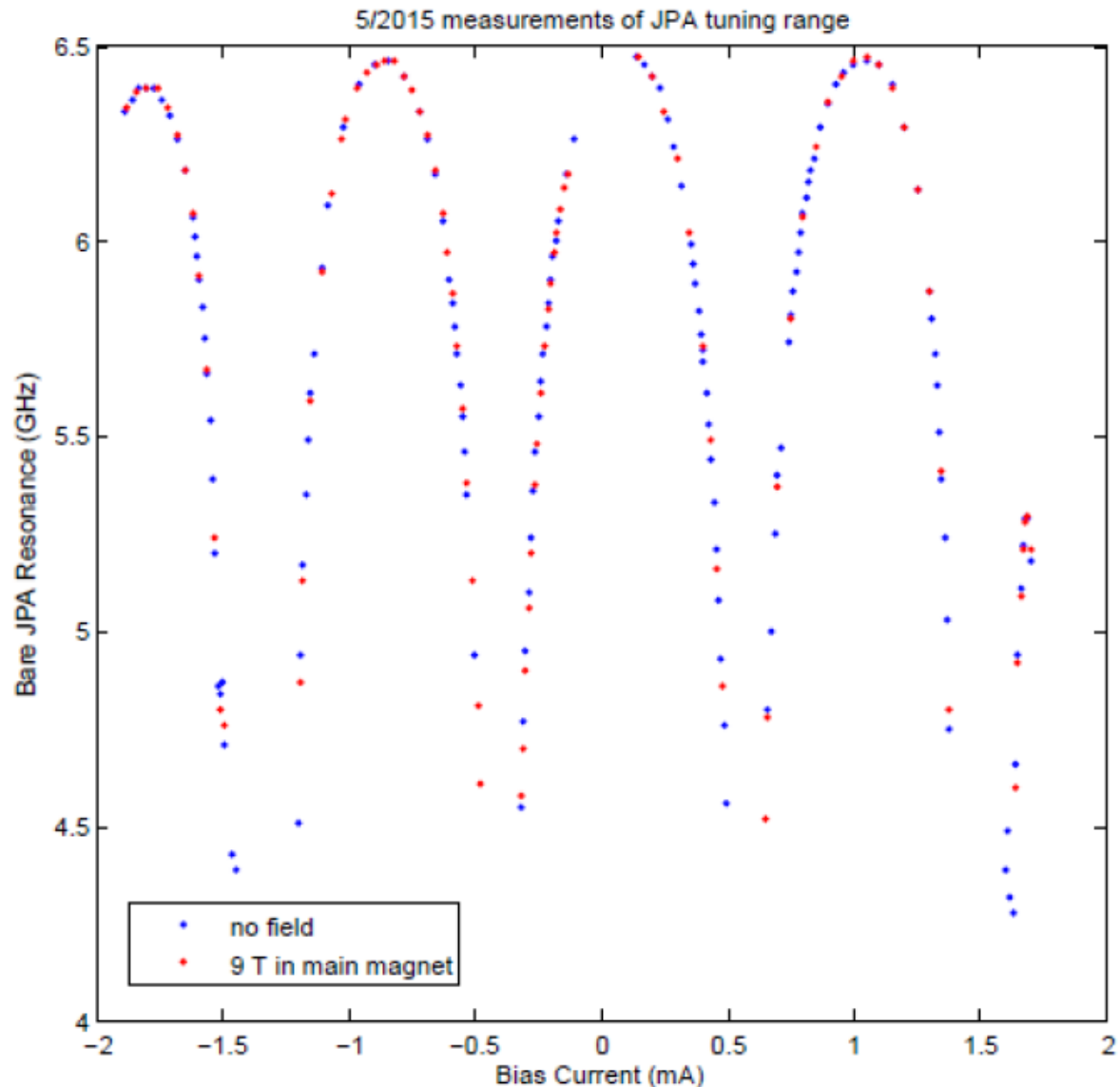


Persistent coils  
for field  
cancellation



# Amplifier (Colorado/JILA)

- Bucking coil, passive coils, mu metal, and a superconducting shield reduce presence of external field at JPA by a factor of  $10^8$
- Consistency in tuning demonstrated with and without external field



# Infrastructure

## Superconducting magnet

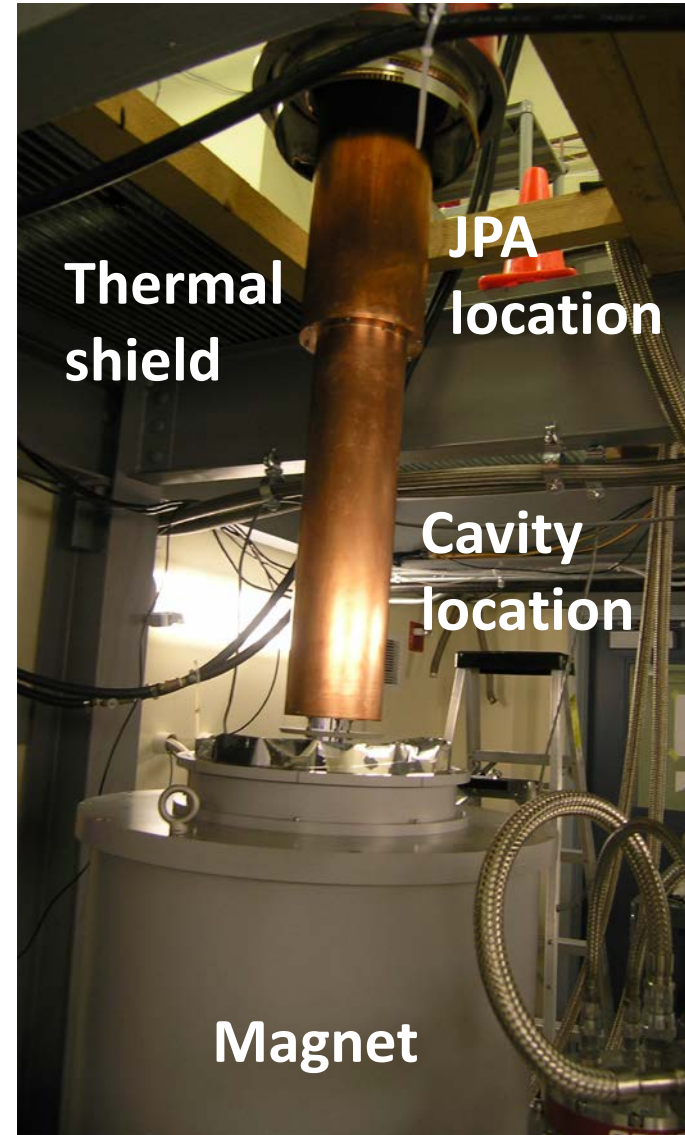
- Made by Cryomagnetics, Inc.
- Maximum field of 9.4 T
- Large bore/long straight field region
- Dry system

## Dilution refrigerator

- 25 mK base temperature
- Experiment operates at 100 mK to stabilize the JPA
- Thermal shield contains gantry, JPA, and cavity

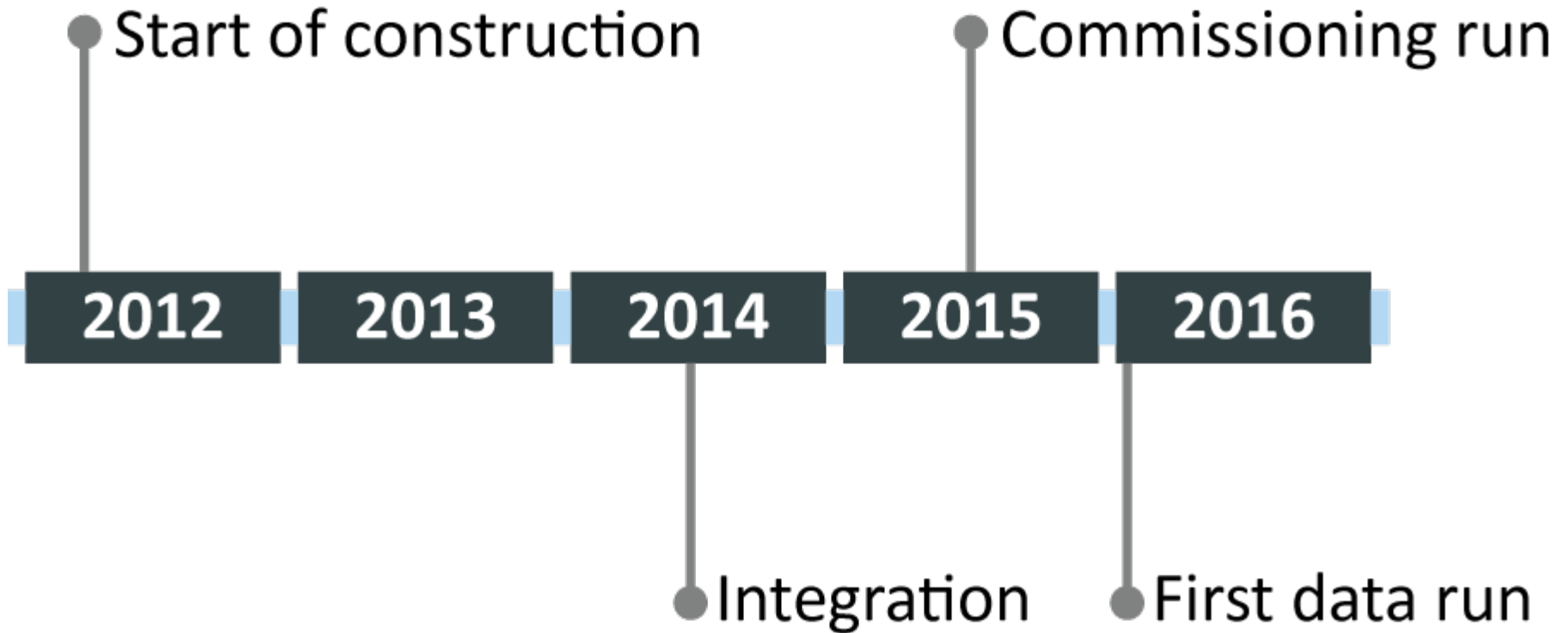
## Data analysis

- Two analysis sites: Yale and Berkeley



# Operations

# Timeline



# Magnet quench

- Experienced a magnet quench in early March
- Surprisingly little damage
- Repairs completed and data run resumed



First data run (01/16-07/16)



# Run characteristics

**Frequency:**  $f \sim 6$  GHz ( $m_a \sim 25$   $\mu\text{eV}/c^2$ )

- Scanning 100 MHz

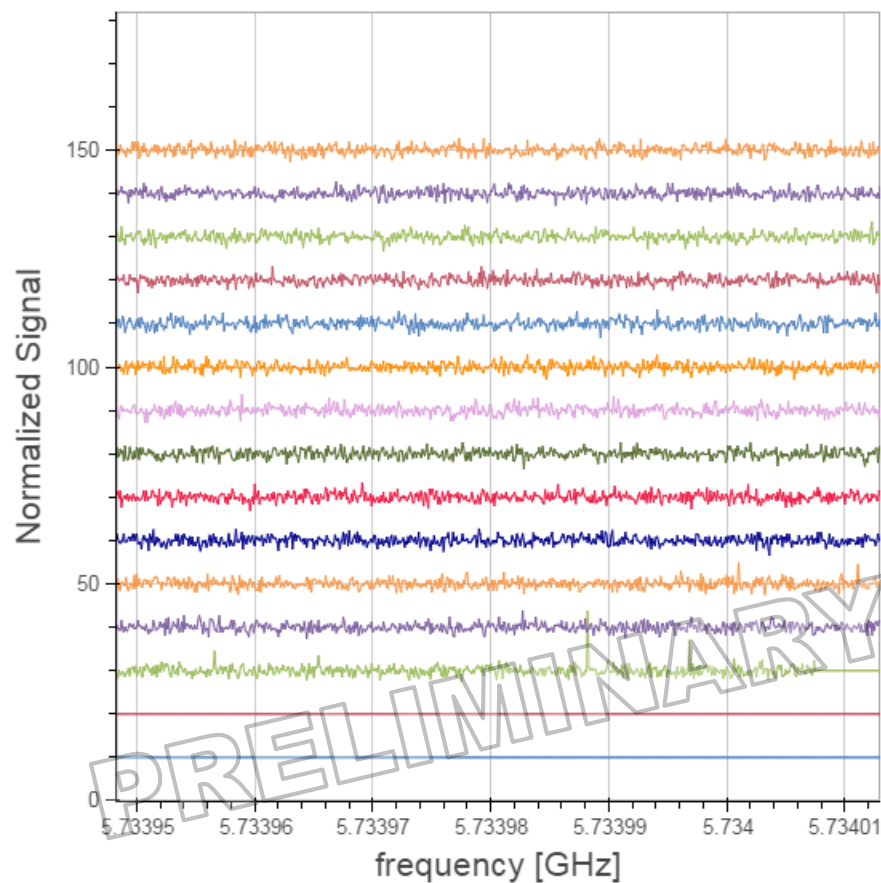
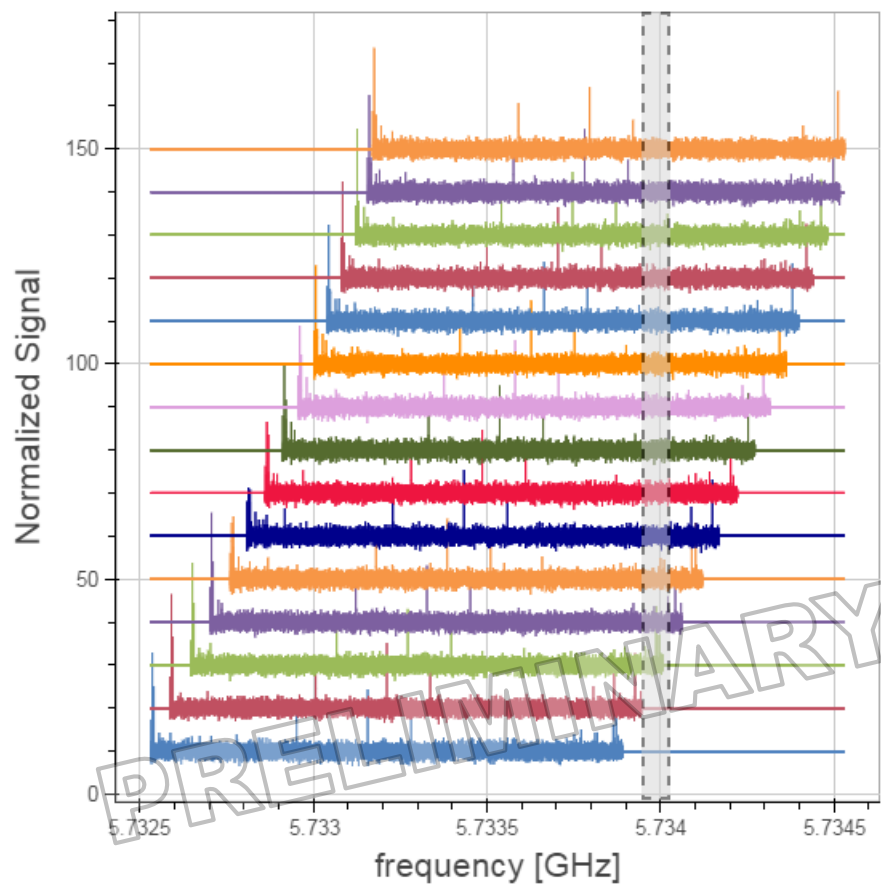
**Noise:**  $T_{SYS} \sim 1100$  mK or  $3.5 \times \text{SQL}$

- Added noise from “hot rod”: tuning rod not cooling properly
- Thermal shunt for tuning rod being tested at Berkeley

**Projected sensitivity:**  $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \sim 2.5 \times \text{KSVZ}$

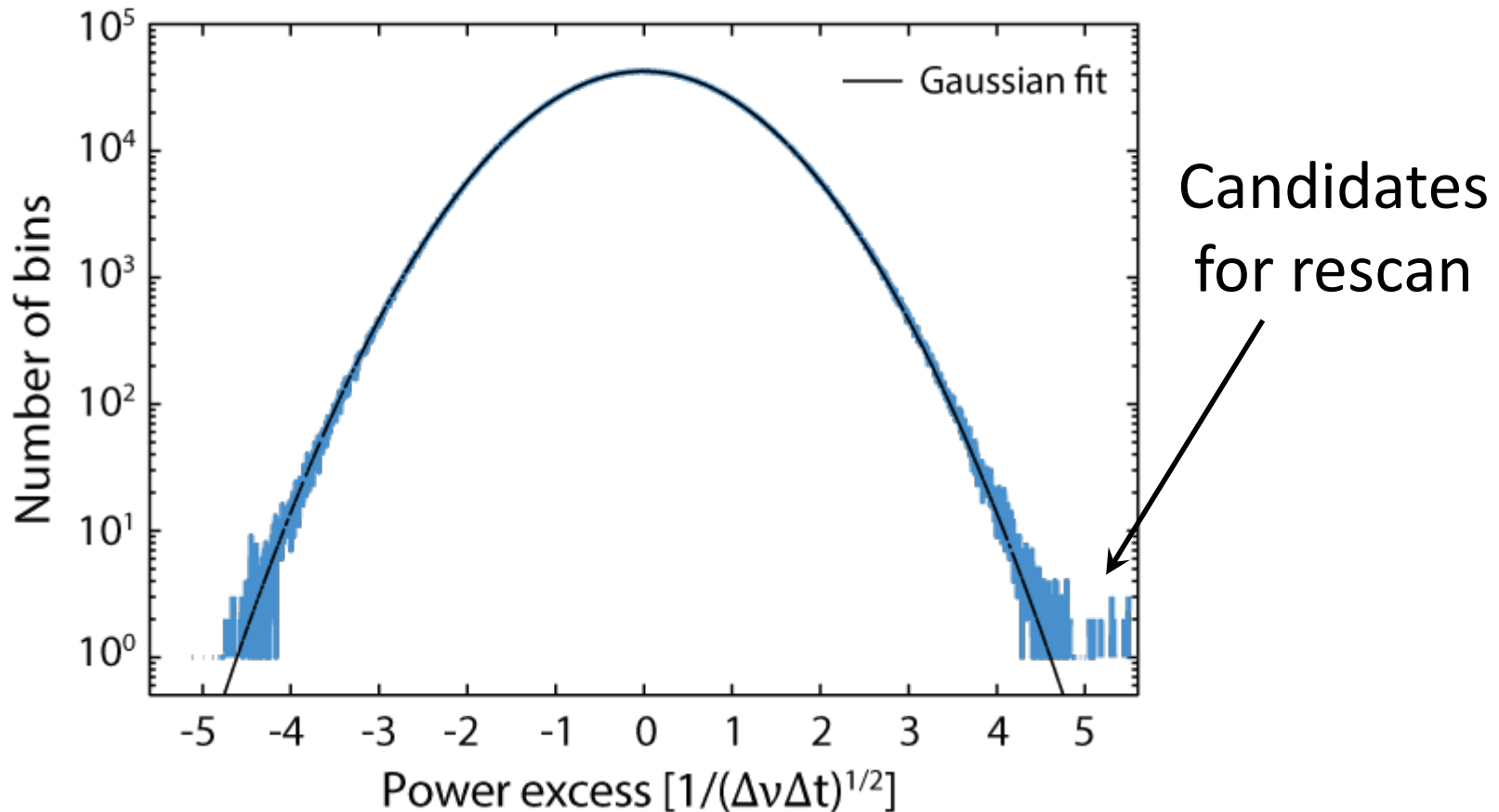
- After fix of hot rod problem,  $g_{a\gamma\gamma} \leq 2 \times \text{KSVZ}$

# Preliminary data



# Data quality and analysis

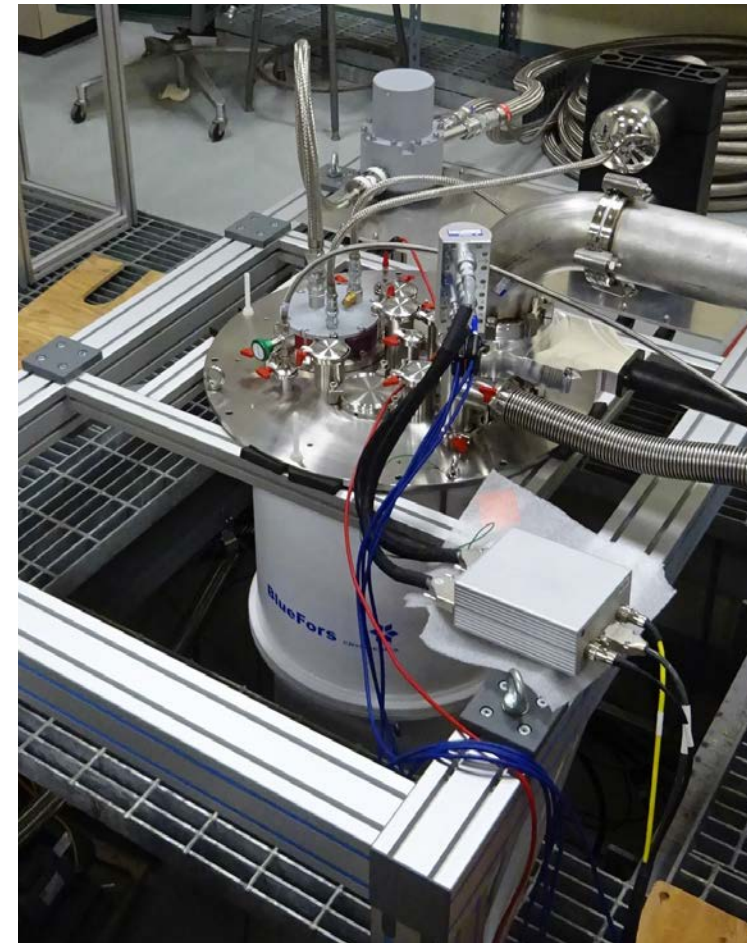
- Data quality appears high after first pass
- Tests of analysis software are underway



# Future plans

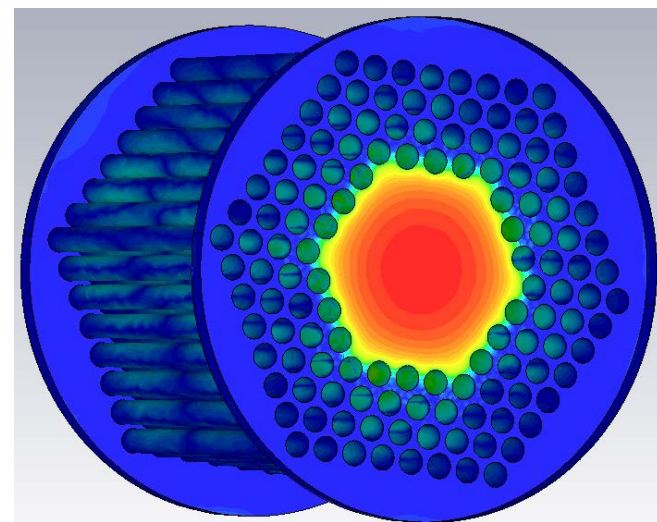
# Planned upgrades for 2016

- Fix for hot rod problem (fall)
  - Achieve sensitivities below 2 x KSVZ
- Upgrade to BlueFors dilution refrigerator (fall)
  - Reduced vibrations
- Implementation of a squeezed state receiver (winter)
  - Could greatly increase the scan rate



# Microwave cavity R&D

- Superconducting thin film multilayers and Dielectric Bragg Reflectors: substantially raise  $Q$
- Photonic Band Gap structures: eliminate unwanted modes and move to higher frequencies
- First designs will be implemented in early 2017
- More details in my poster later today!



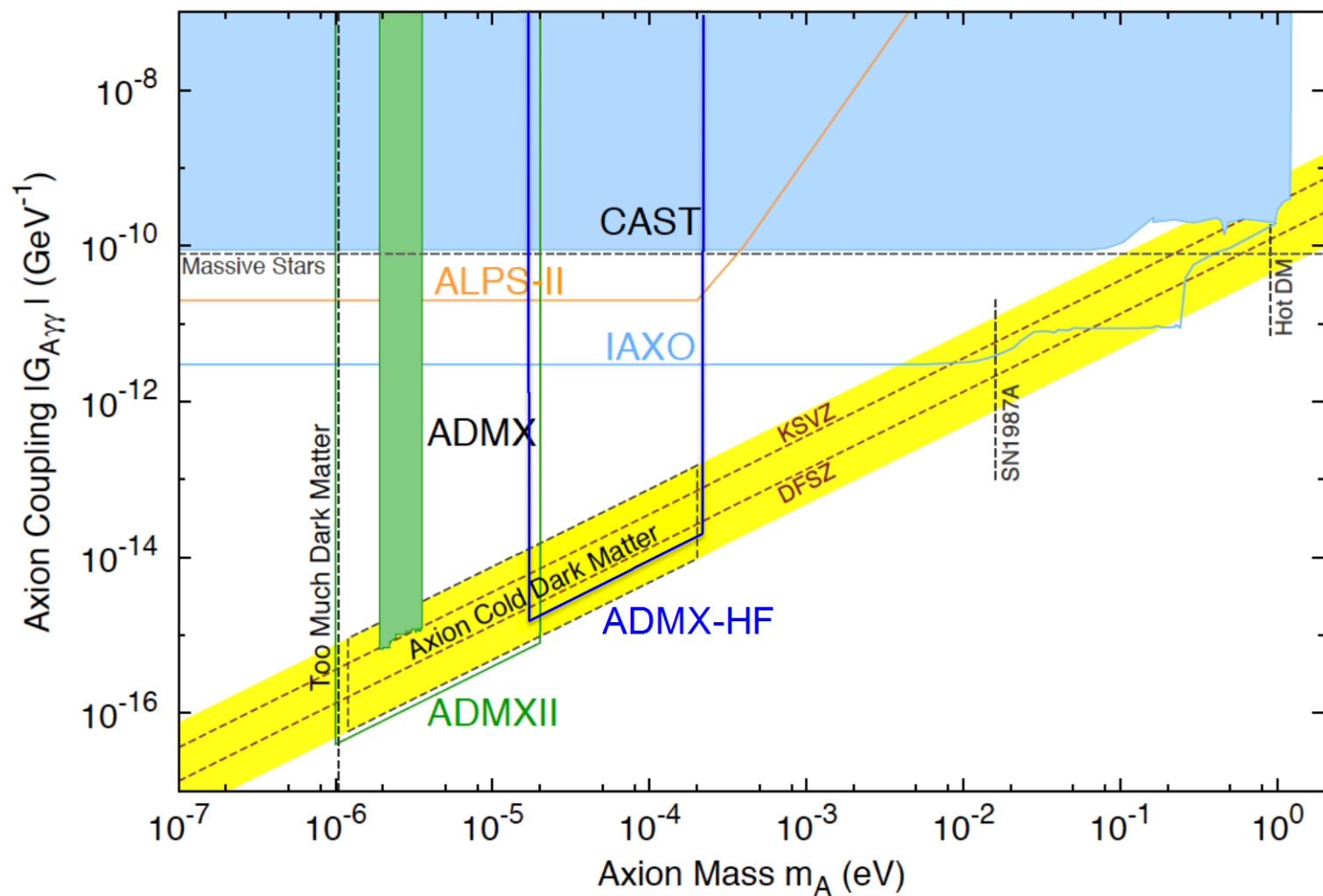
# Summary

- ADMX-HF/X3 has entered its operational phase
- First data run is ongoing (January 2016 – July 2016)
- Expected to achieve 2.5 x KSVZ at 6 GHz in current run
- Upgrades planned that will lower noise, improve sensitivity
- R&D is ongoing to develop amplifiers and microwave cavities for 10 GHz and up

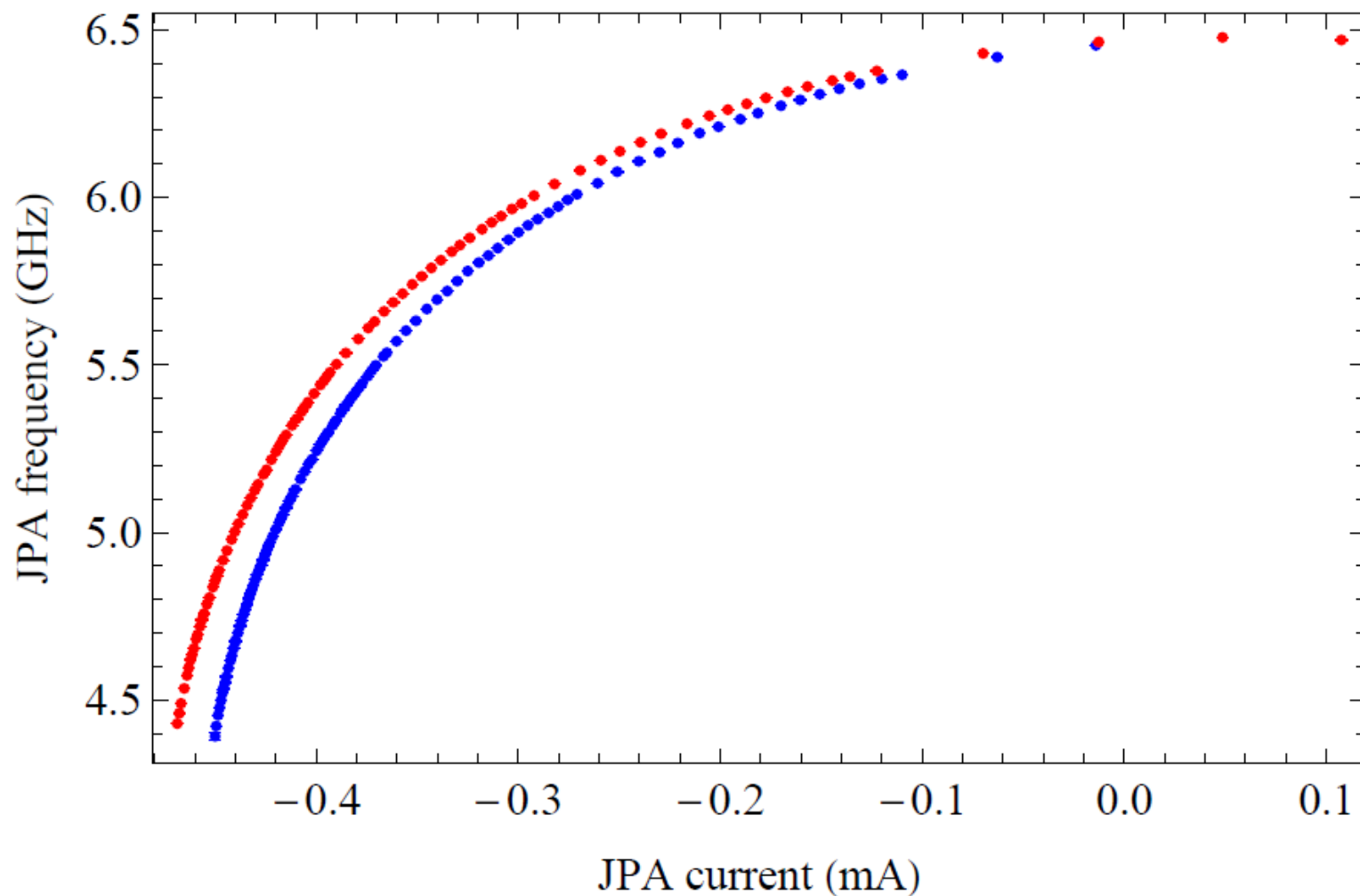
# Backup slides



# Axion Experiments

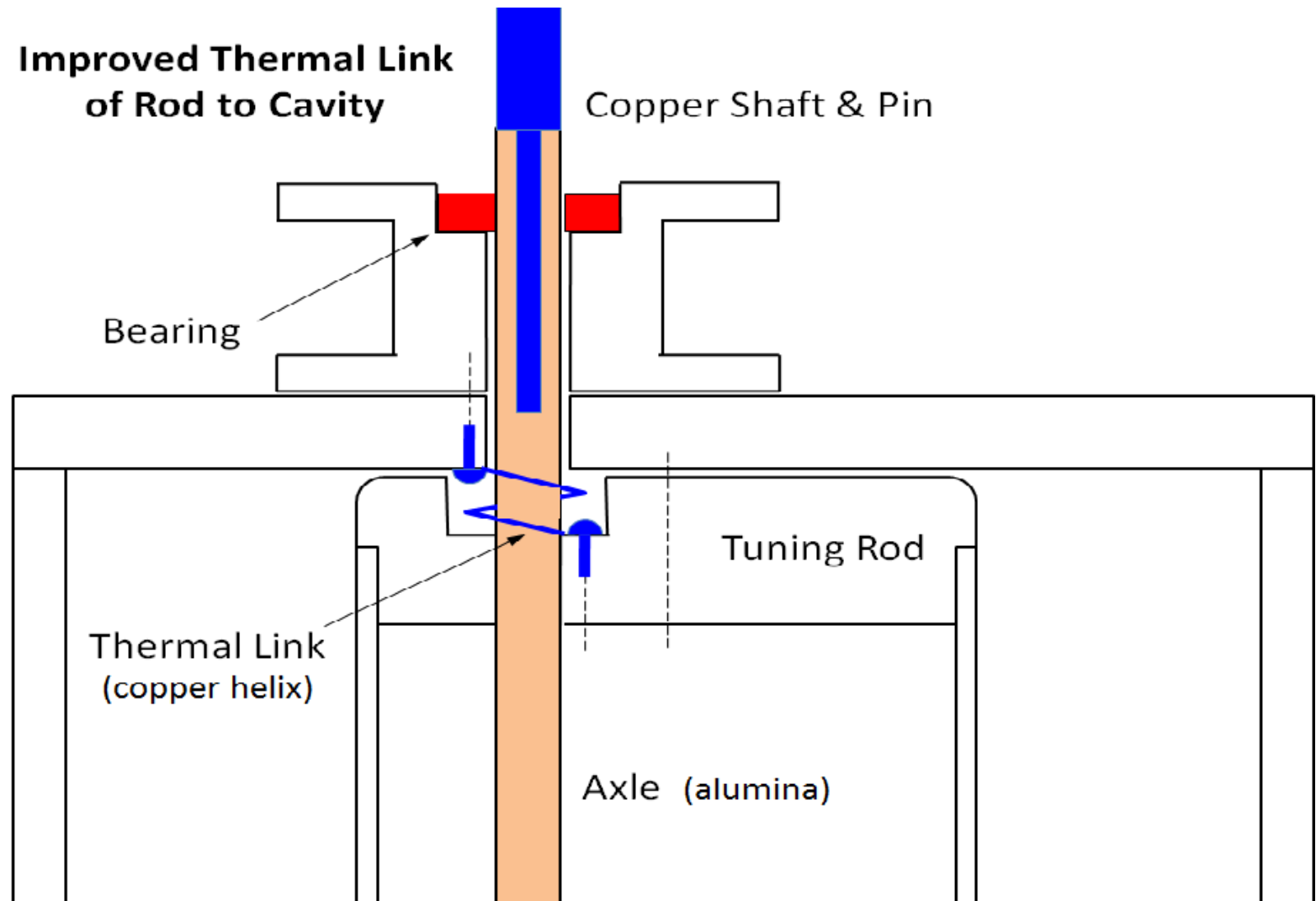


# JPA Tuning



In 5 T field (blue) and no field (red)

# Hot rod solution



# Cavity tuning

