



AXIONS AND WAVE-LIKE DARK MATTER



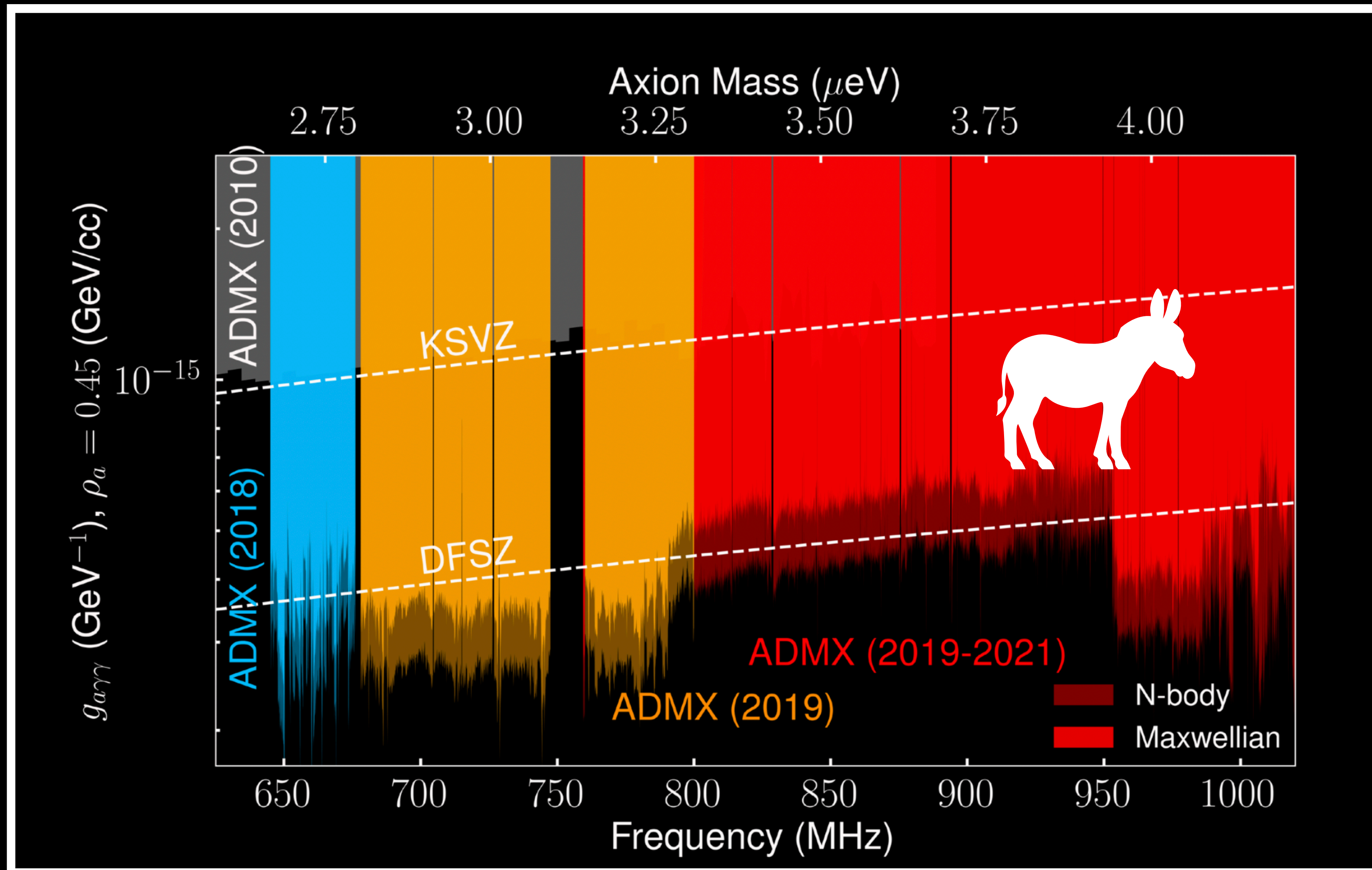
# AXION IDENTIFICATION

DESY WORKSHOP

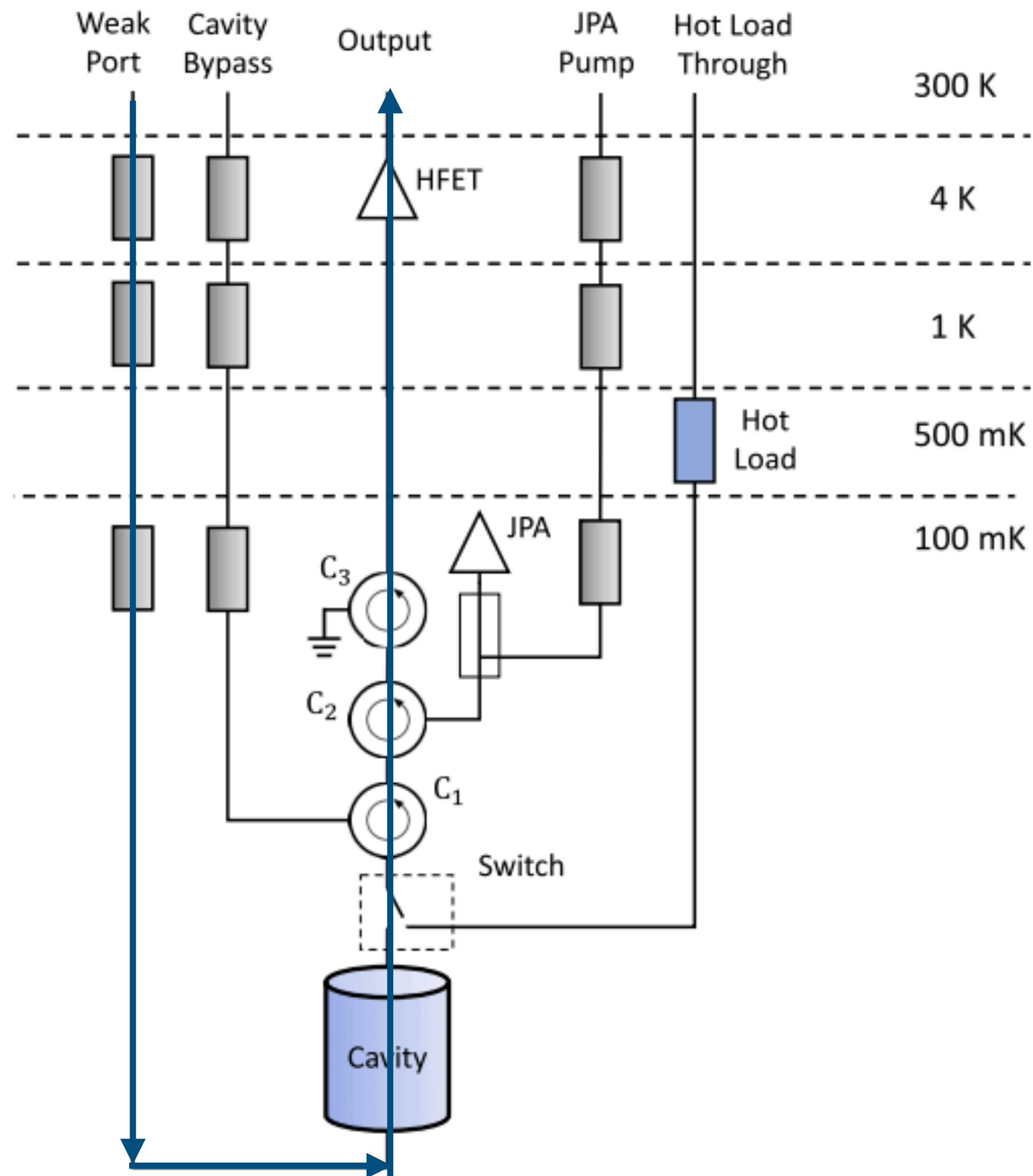
CHELSEA BARTRAM 2024



# Pin-the-tail-on-the-axion-mass?



# ADMX Receiver Chain

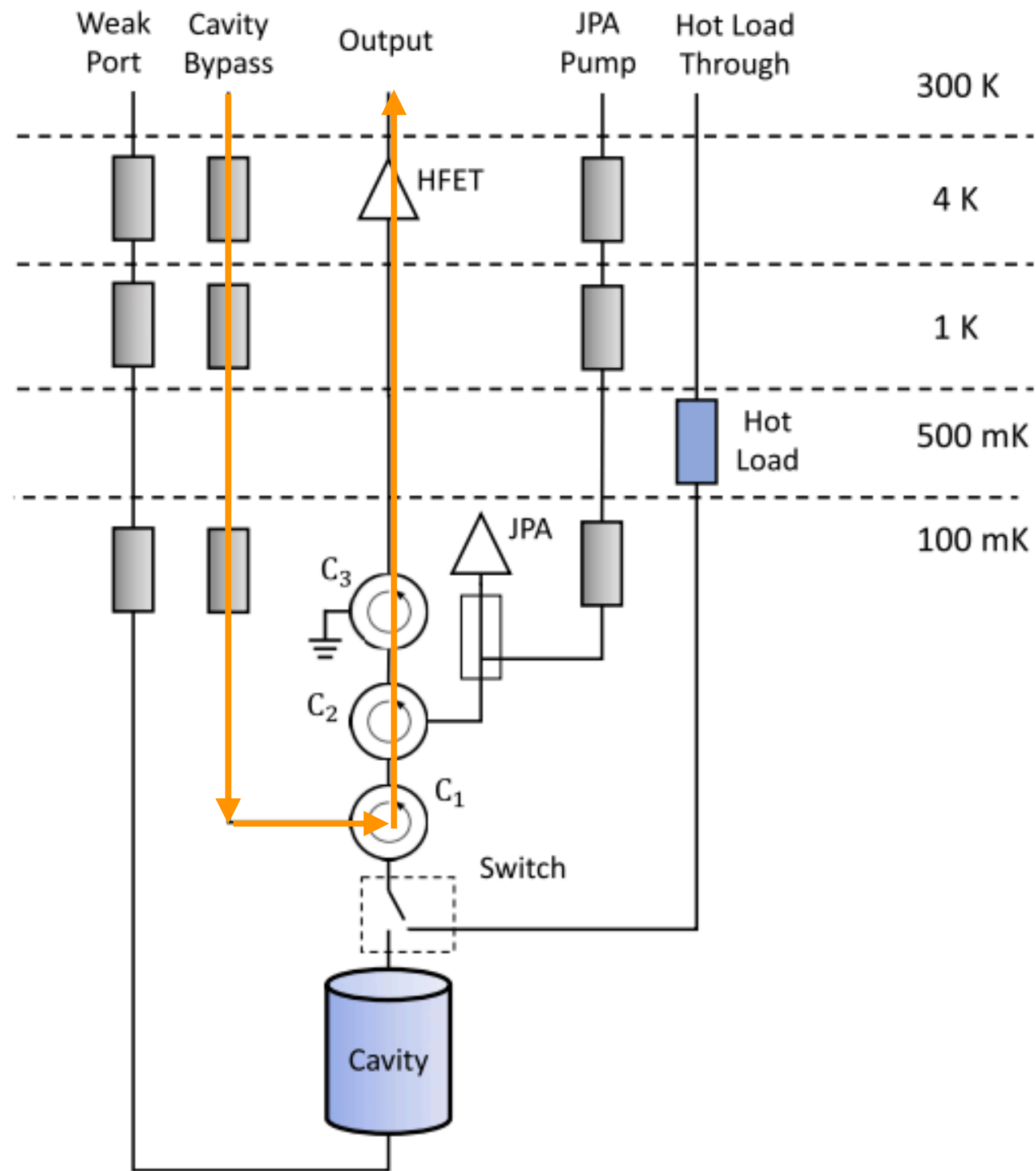


## Important characterization measurements

- Transmission Measurements
- Reflection Measurements
- System noise measurements
- Synthetic injections

Followed by digitization

# ADMX Receiver Chain



## Important characterization measurements

- Transmission Measurements

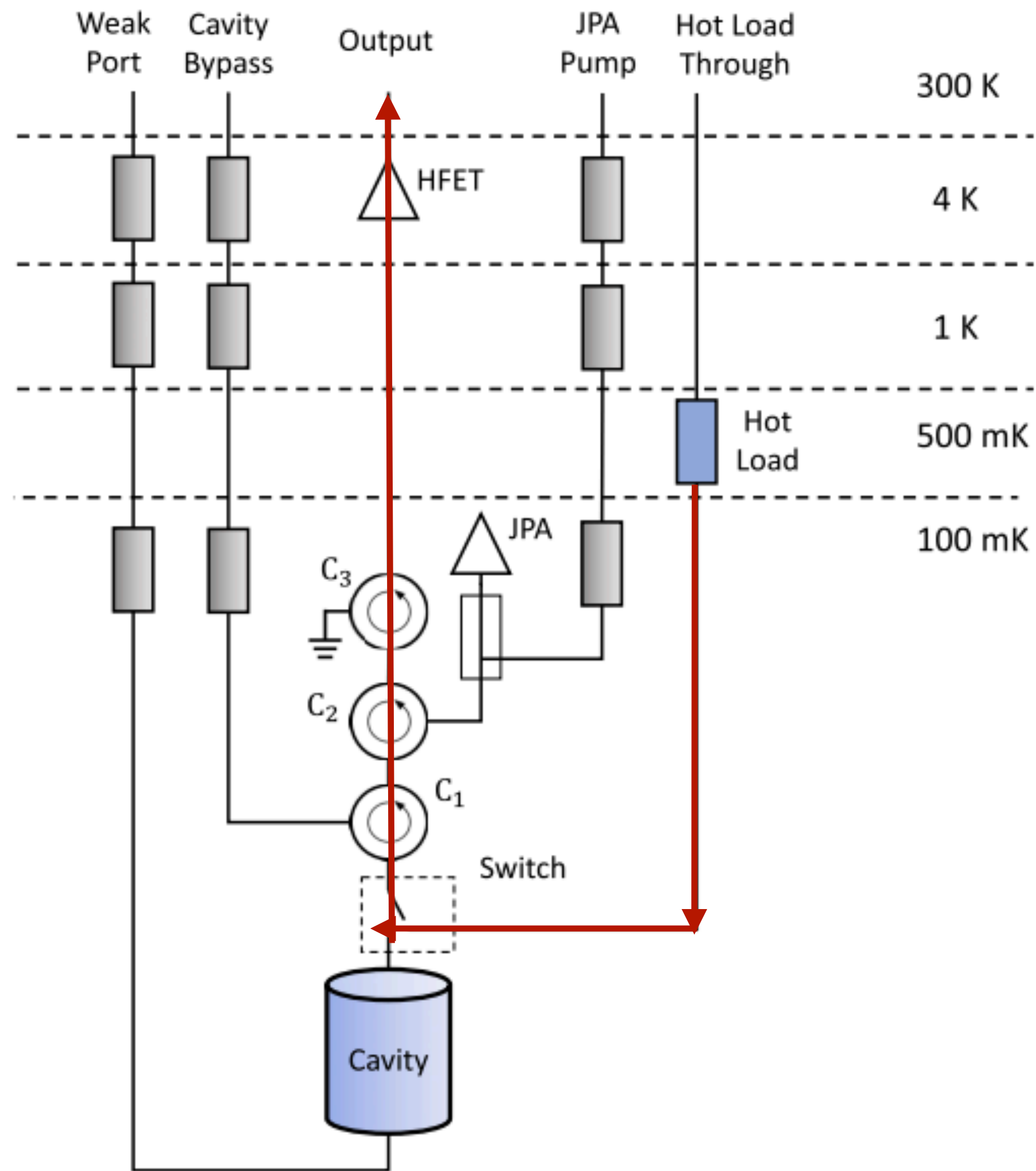
- Reflection Measurements

- System noise measurements

- Synthetic injections

Followed by digitization

# ADMX Receiver Chain

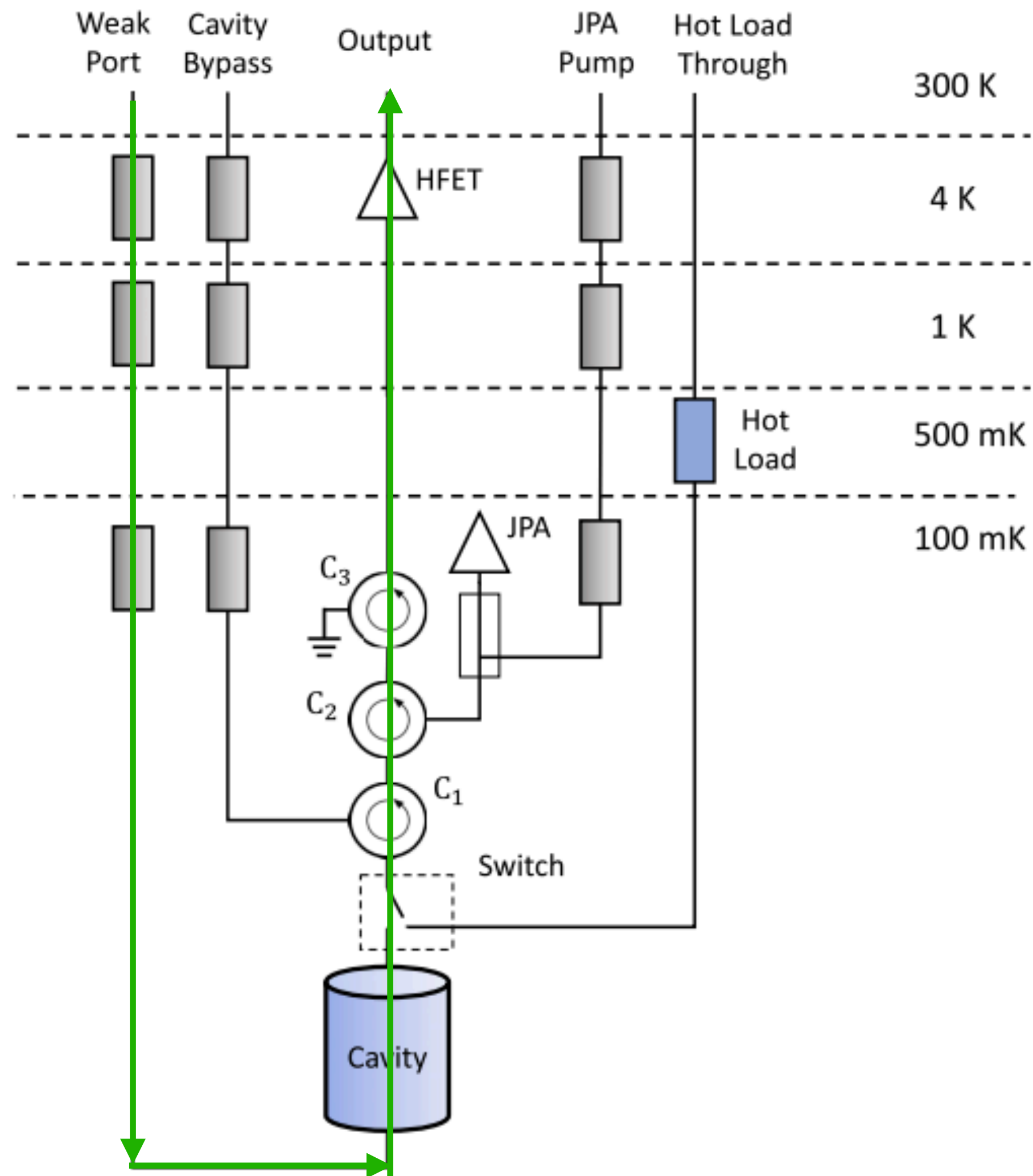


## Important characterization measurements

- Transmission Measurements
- Reflection Measurements
- System noise measurements
- Synthetic injections

Followed by digitization

# ADMX Receiver Chain



## Important characterization measurements

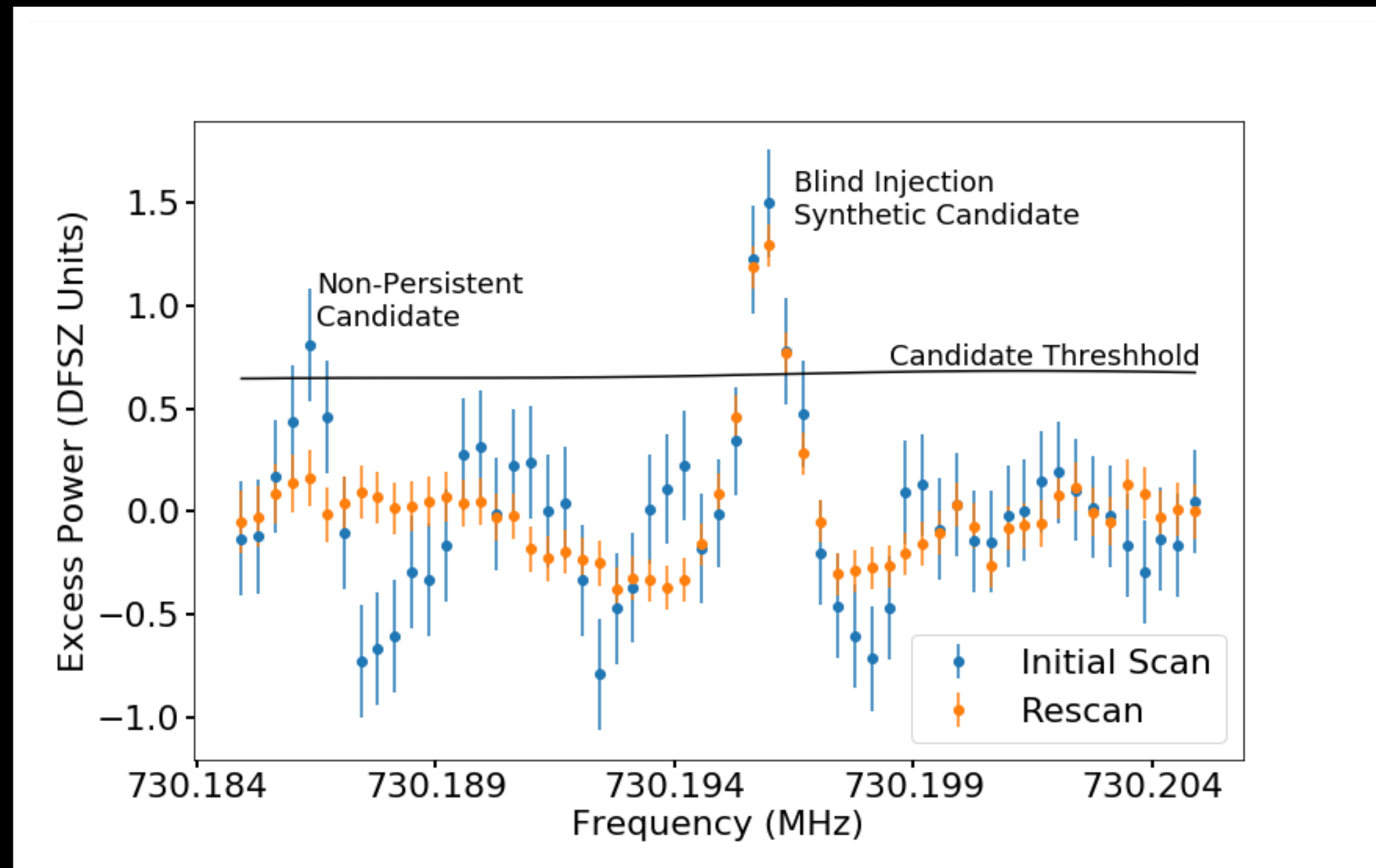
- Transmission Measurements
- Reflection Measurements
- System noise measurements
- Synthetic injections

Followed by digitization

# ADMX Receiver Chain

January 2018, ScientificAmerican.com 55

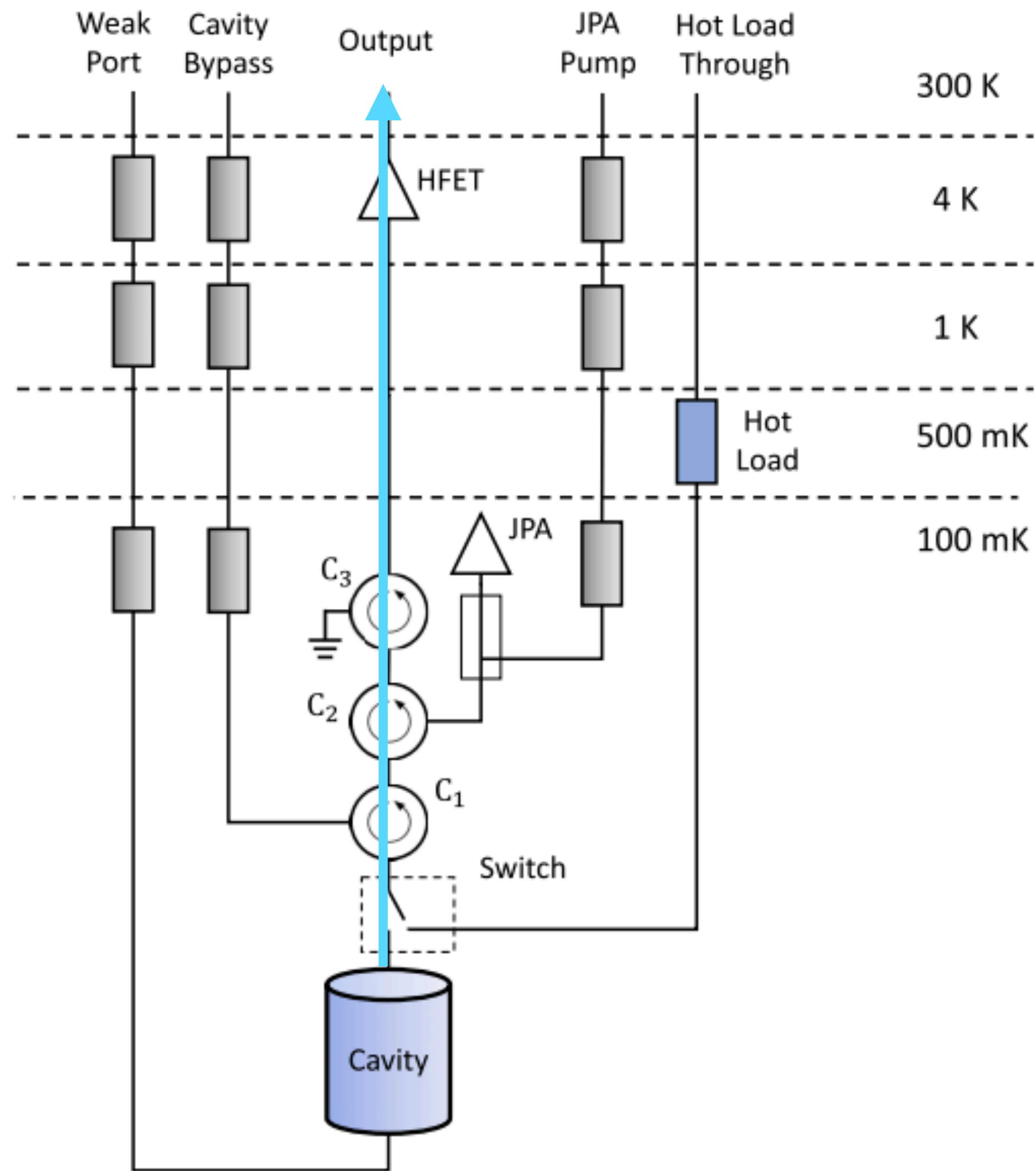
- Arb output at low frequency maxwellian-like signal
- Signal mixed up to axion frequencies
- Grad student placed appropriate attenuation
- SAG signal sent to weak port



Synthetic Axion Generator



# ADMX Receiver Chain



## Important characterization measurements

- Transmission Measurements

- Reflection Measurements

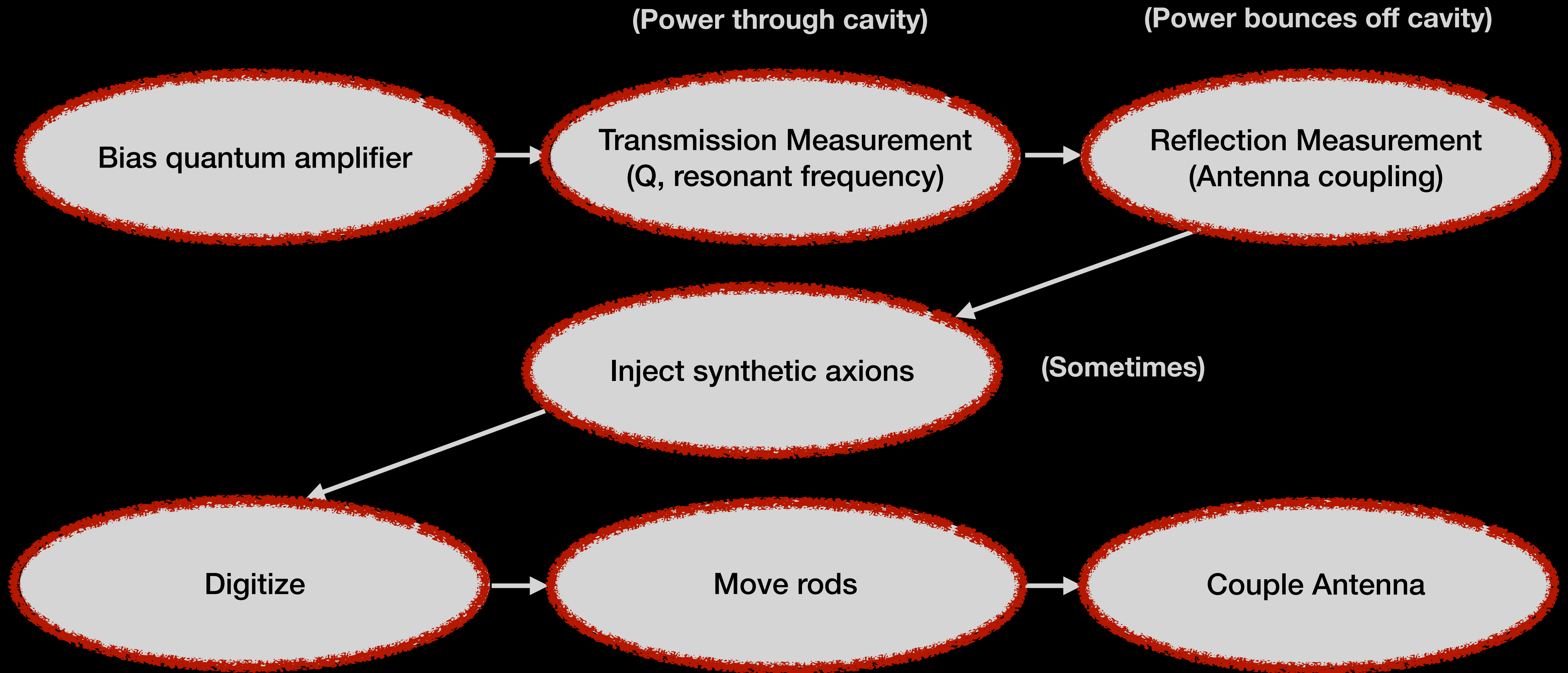
- System noise measurements

- Synthetic injections

- Followed by digitization



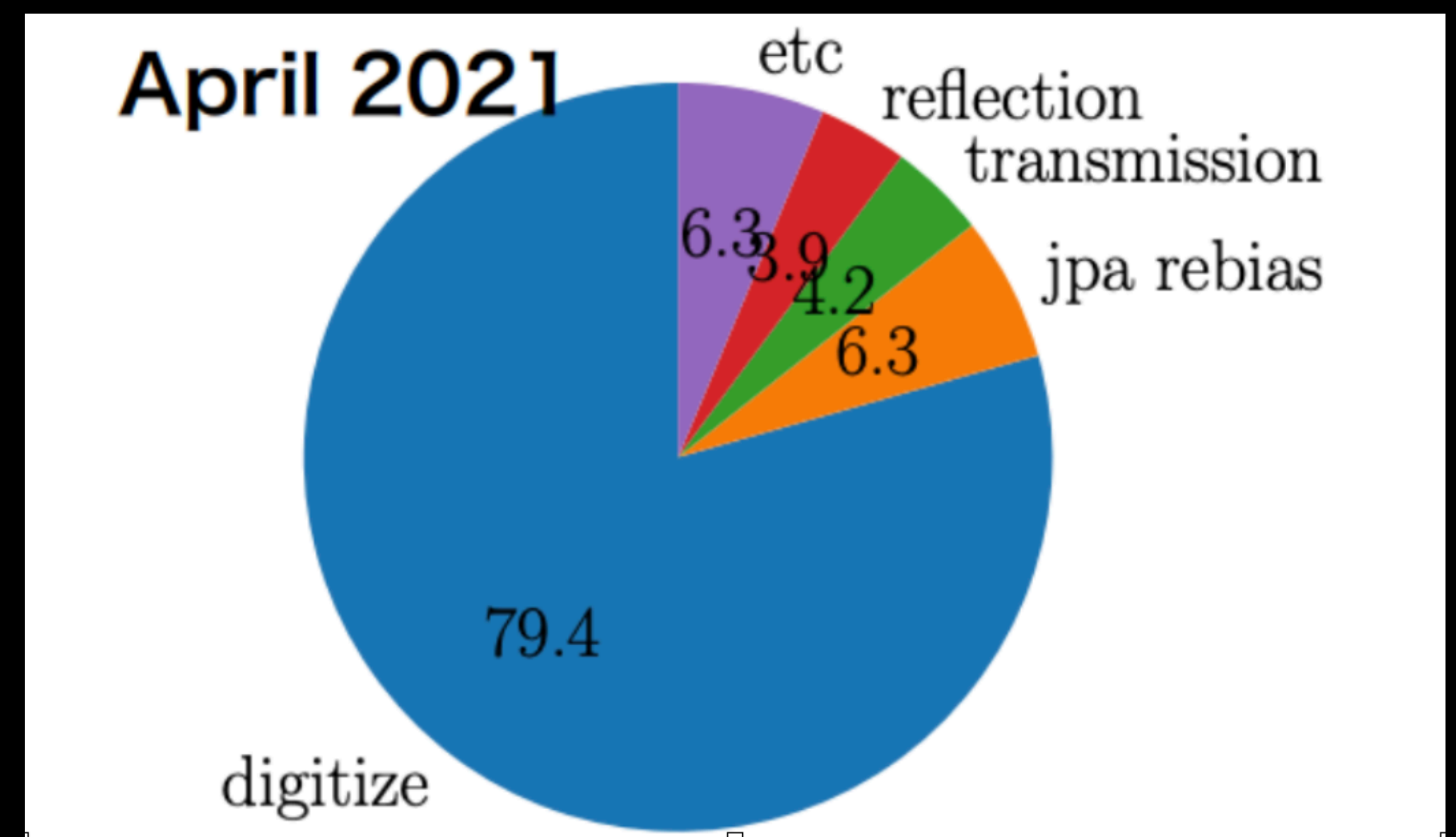
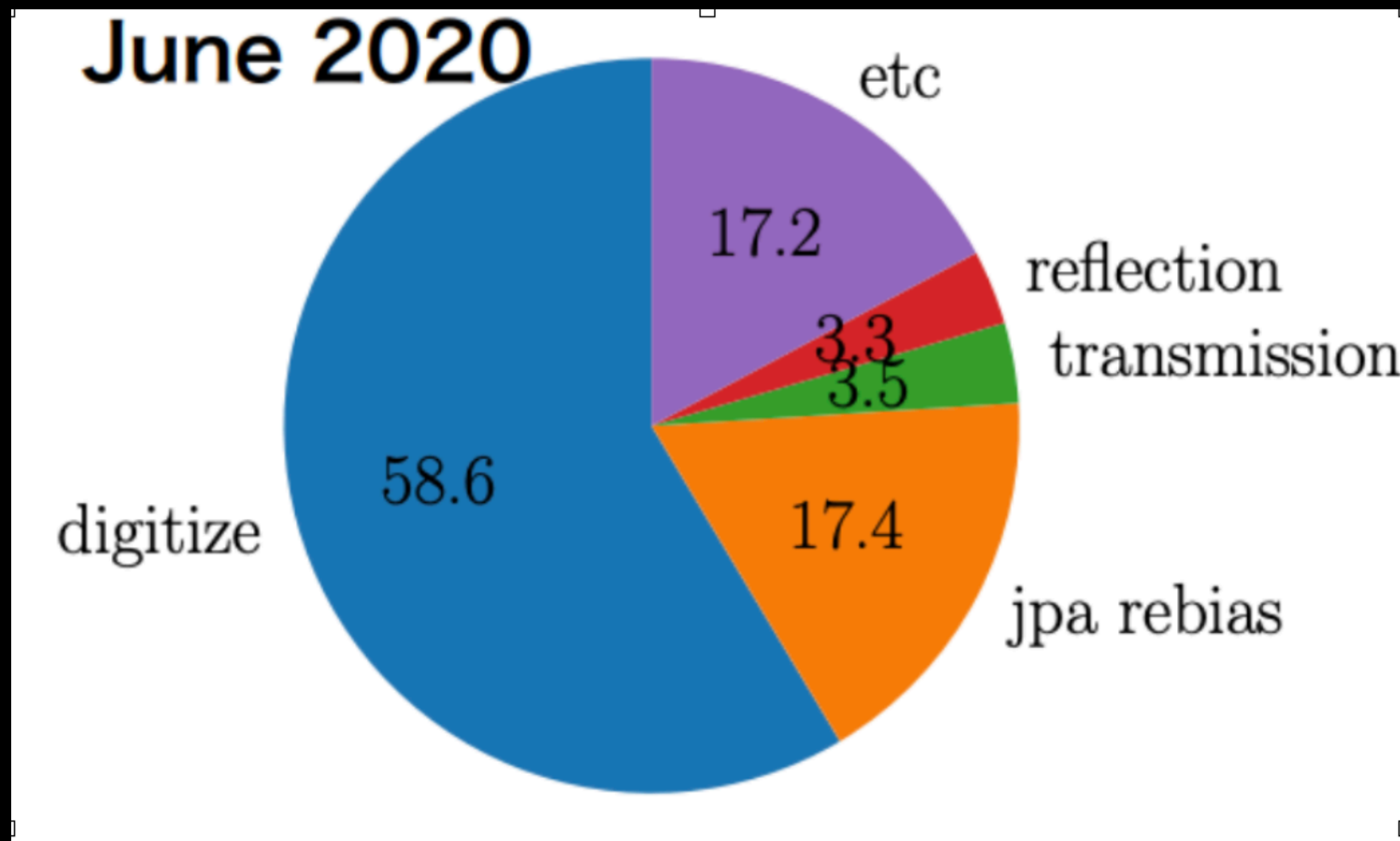
# Data-taking operations



**Axion Search Data!**

# Discussion Questions

- Other characterization and calibration measurements?
  - At what cost?



# Sample Data Acquisition System

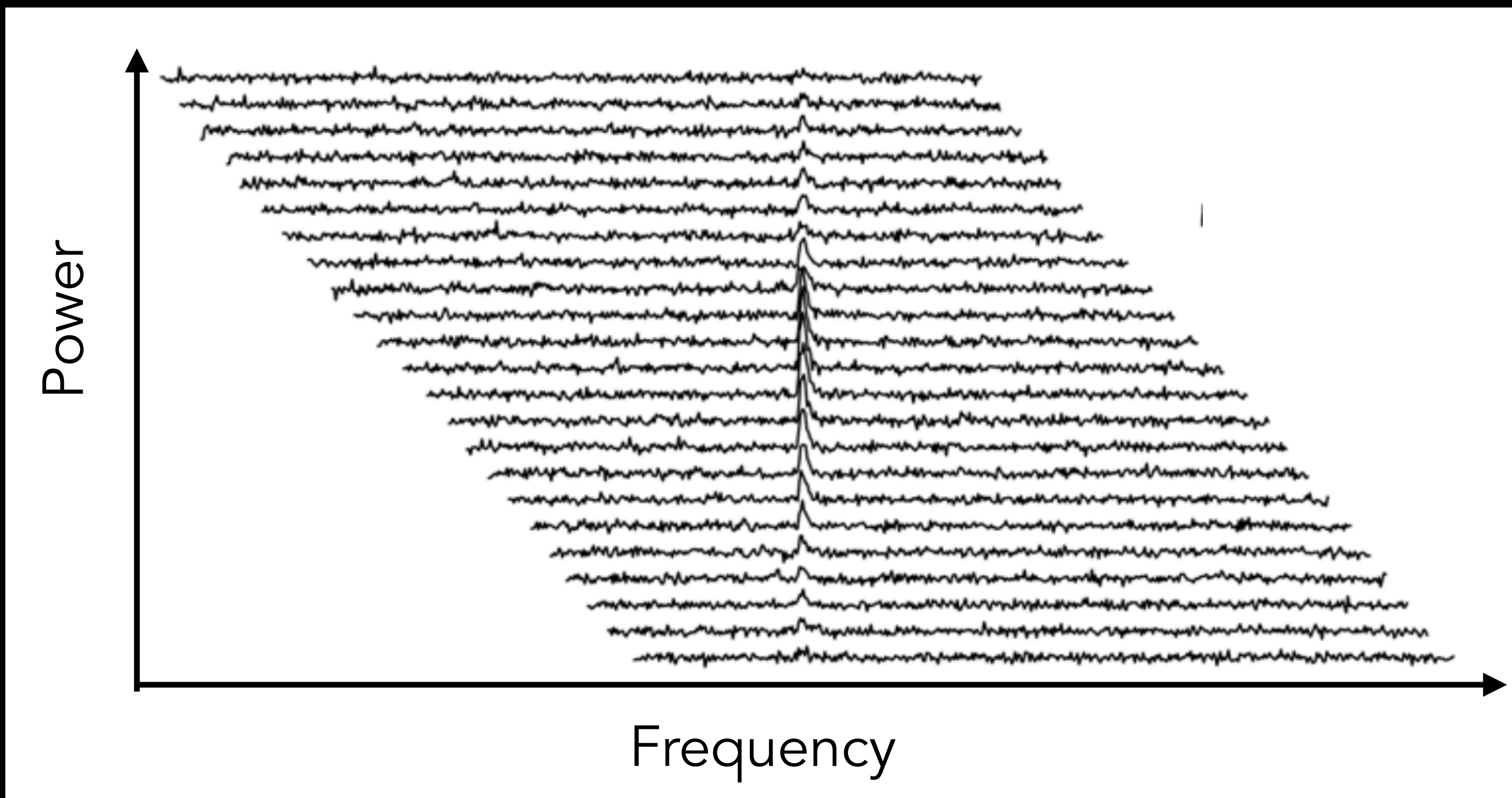
## Medium Resolution

- Power spectra
- Optimized for isothermal halo model
- Optimized for initial detection
- 100 Hz bin width
- 50 kHz PSD (determined by  $Q$ )

## High Resolution

- Time-series
- Sensitive to non-virialized axions
- Sensitive to frequency modulation from orbital and rotational motion
- 10 mHz native bin width

# “Standard” Axion Signal



$$P_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \propto B^2 V C g_\gamma^2 \rho^2 f Q$$

B = magnetic field

V = volume

C = form factor

$g_\gamma$  = model-dependent term

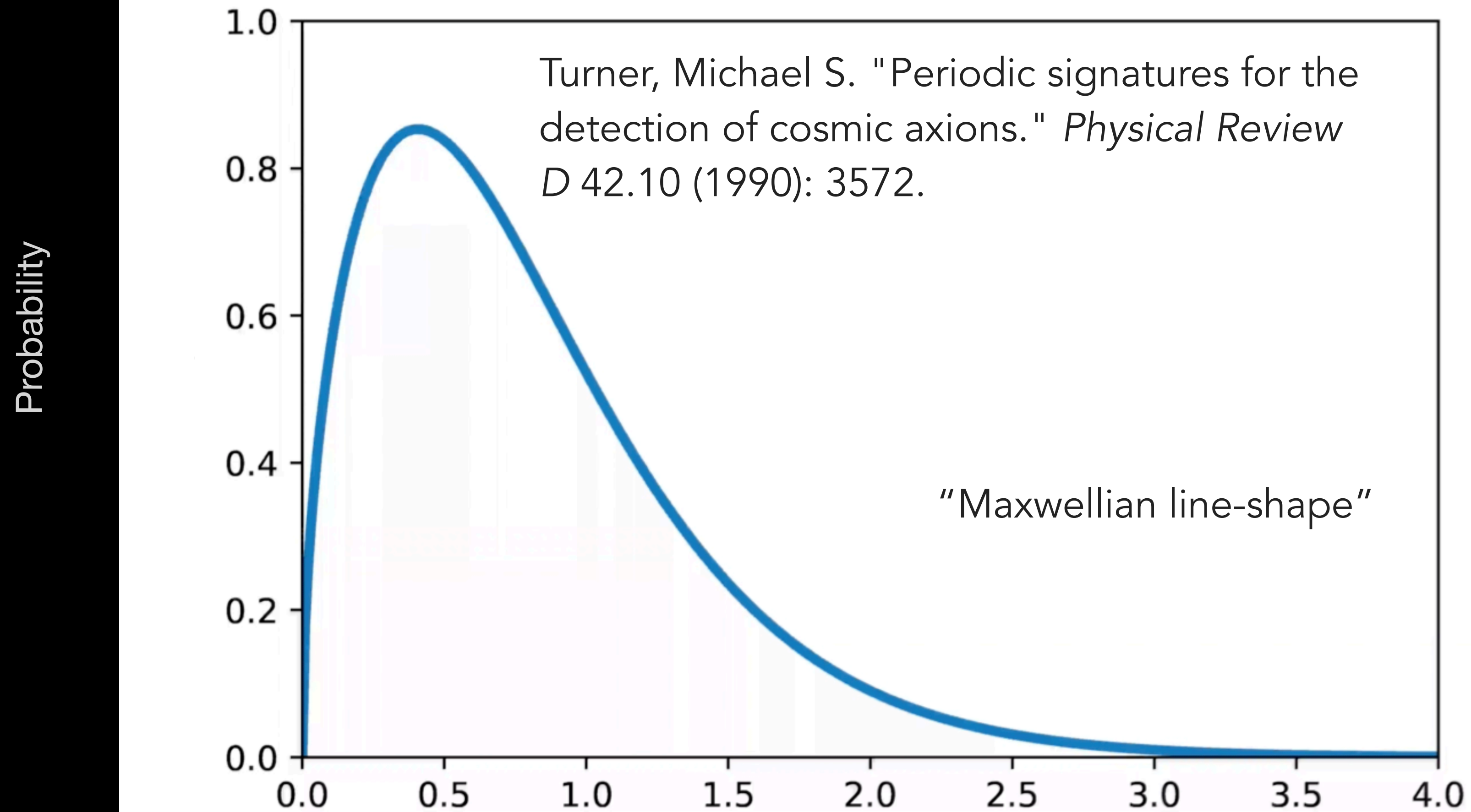
$\rho$  = dark matter density

f = frequency

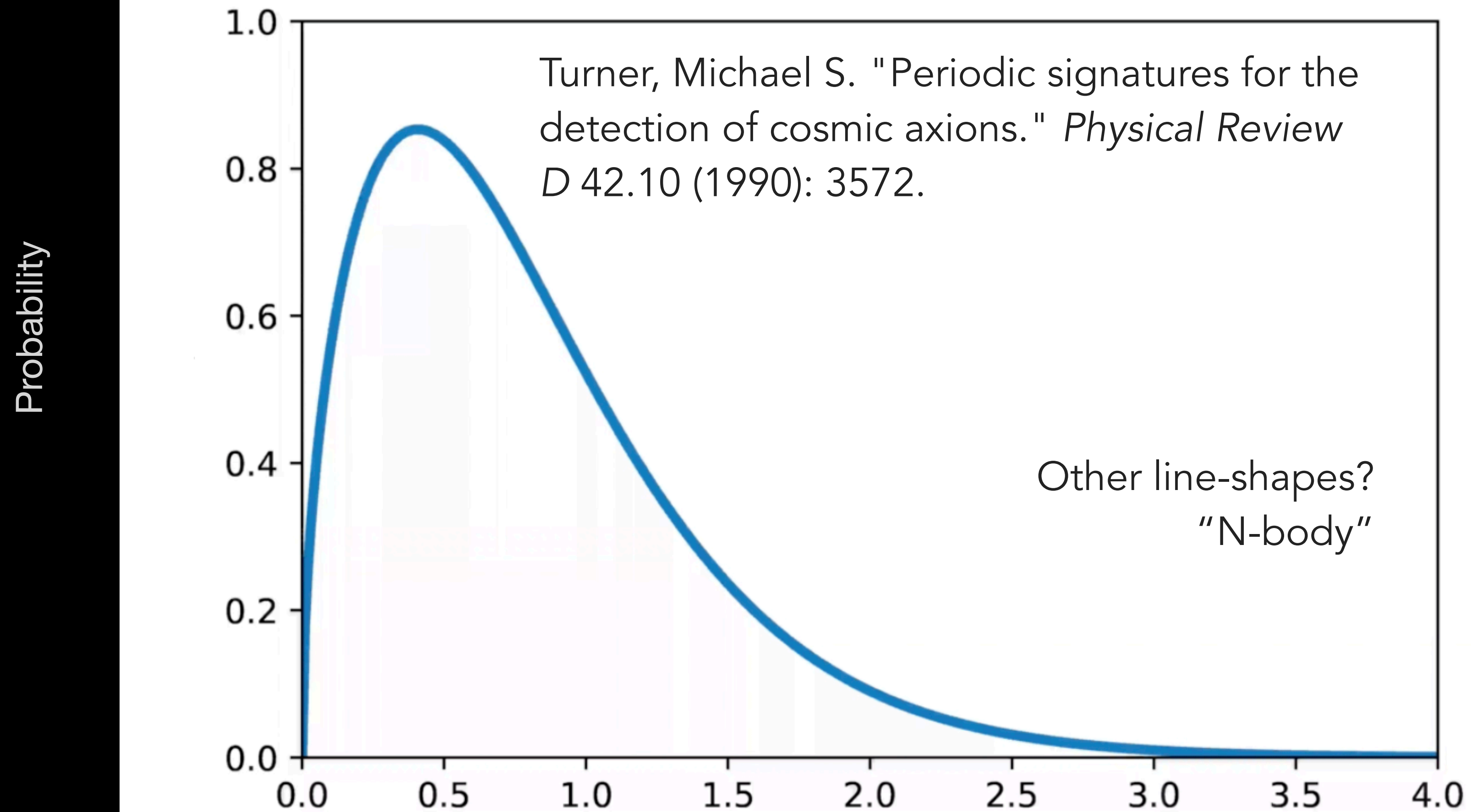
Q = quality factor

“Narrowband” peak with a signal strength of  $\sim 10^{-23}$  watts

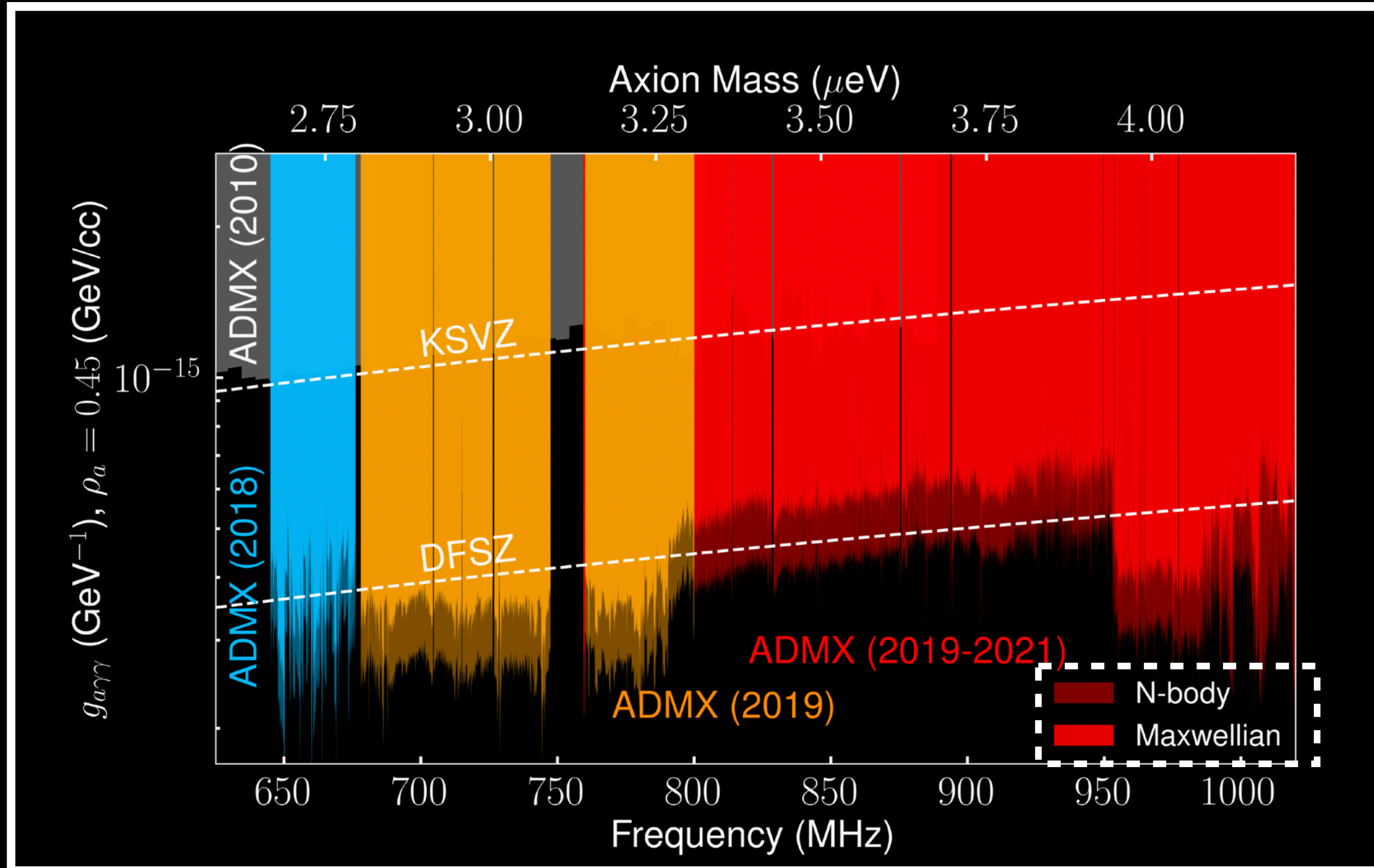
# Axion Doppler Shift



# Axion Doppler Shift



# Axion Exclusion Limit



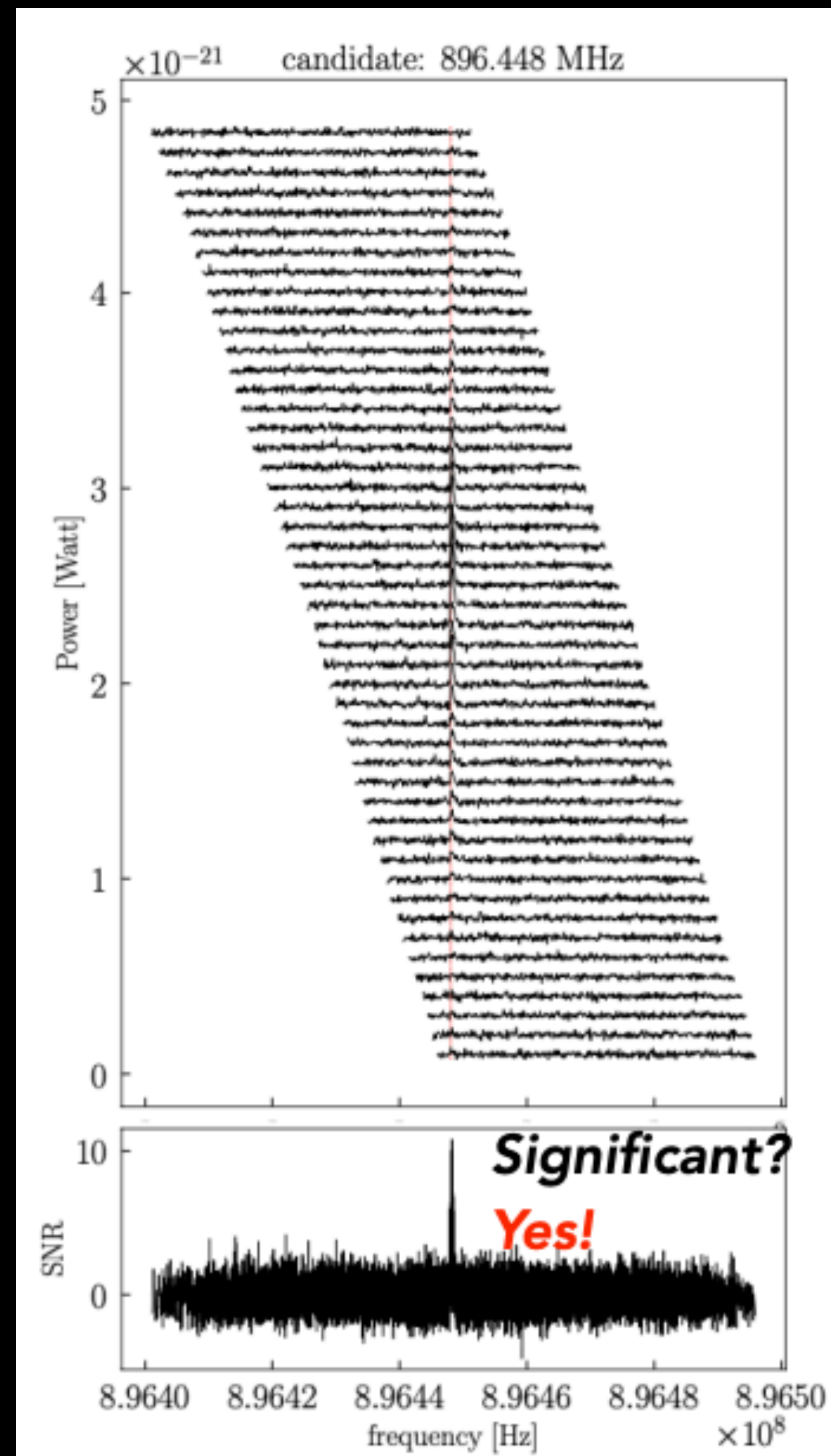
# Discussion Questions

---

- Alternative data formats?
  - Broadband search data?
  - Different bin widths?
  - Alternative line-shapes?
- Value of time-series data



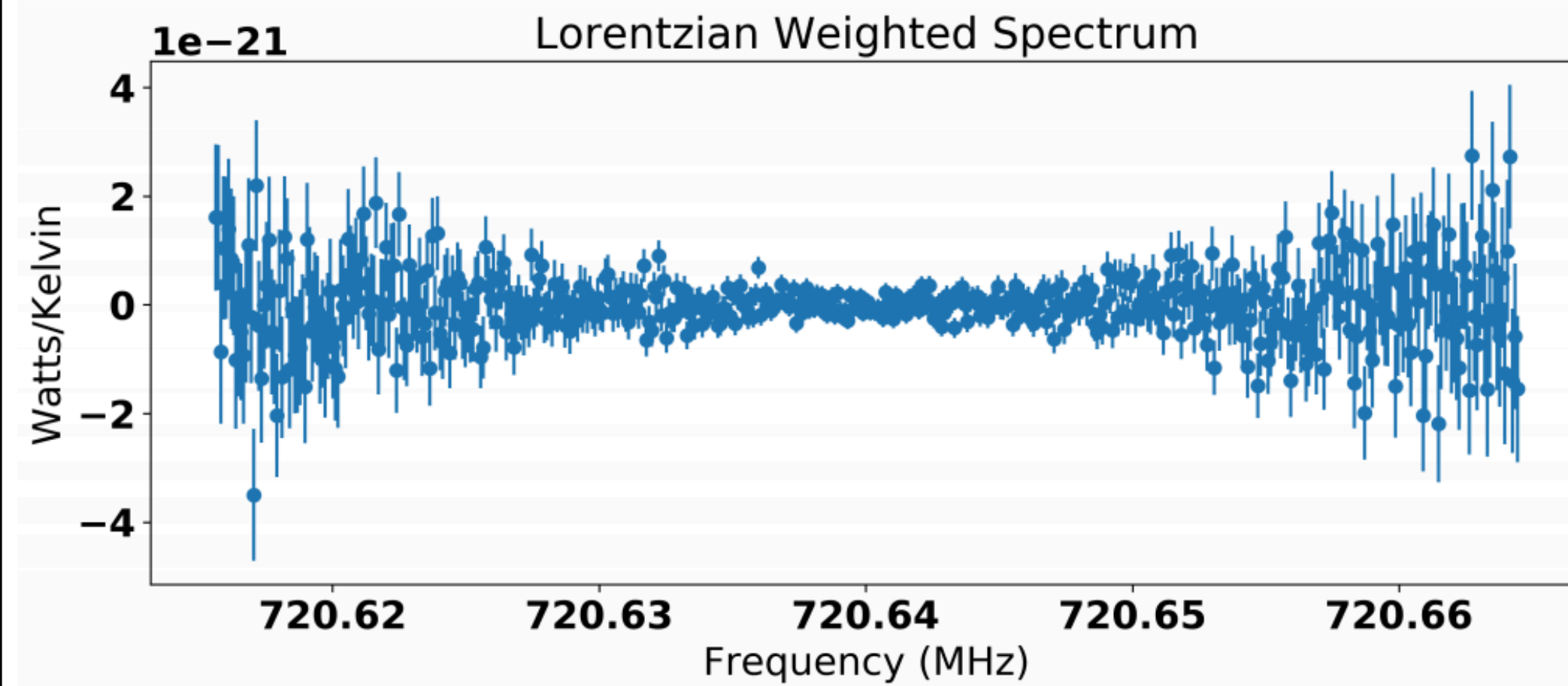
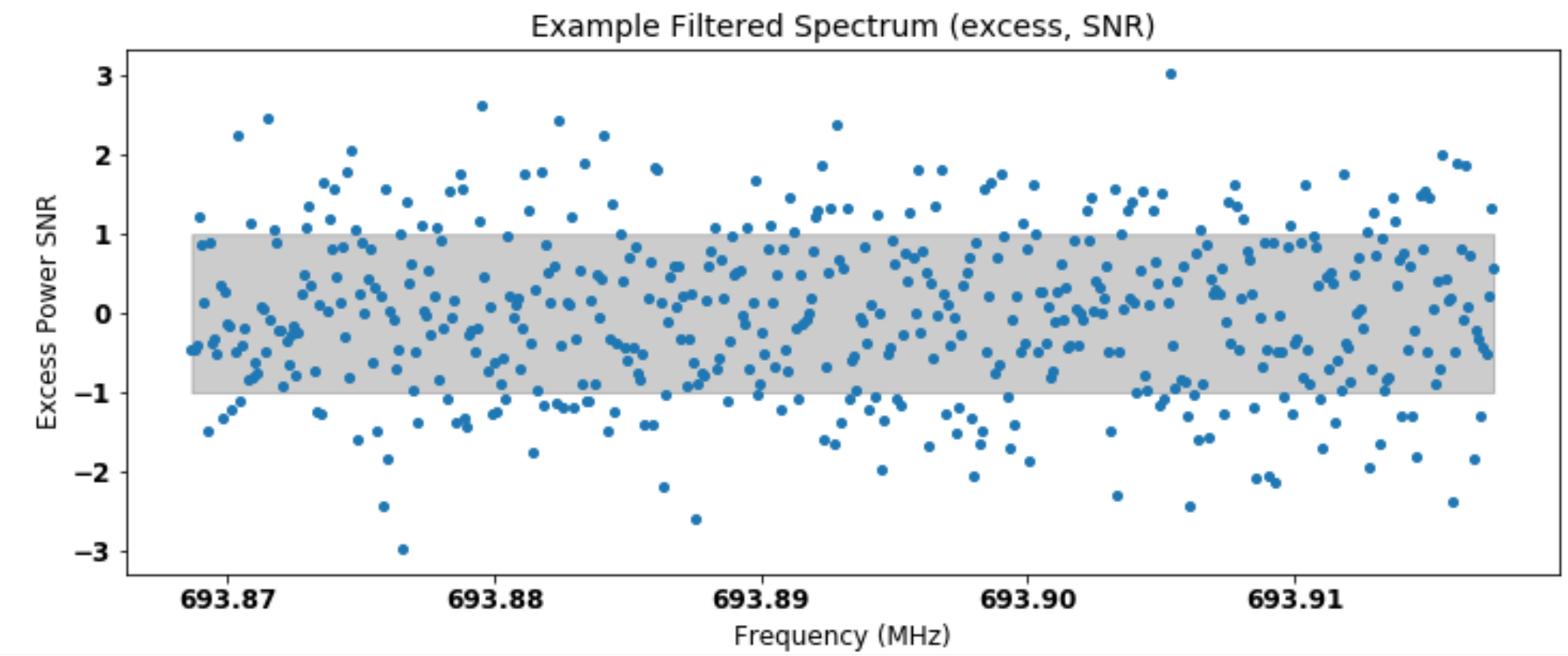
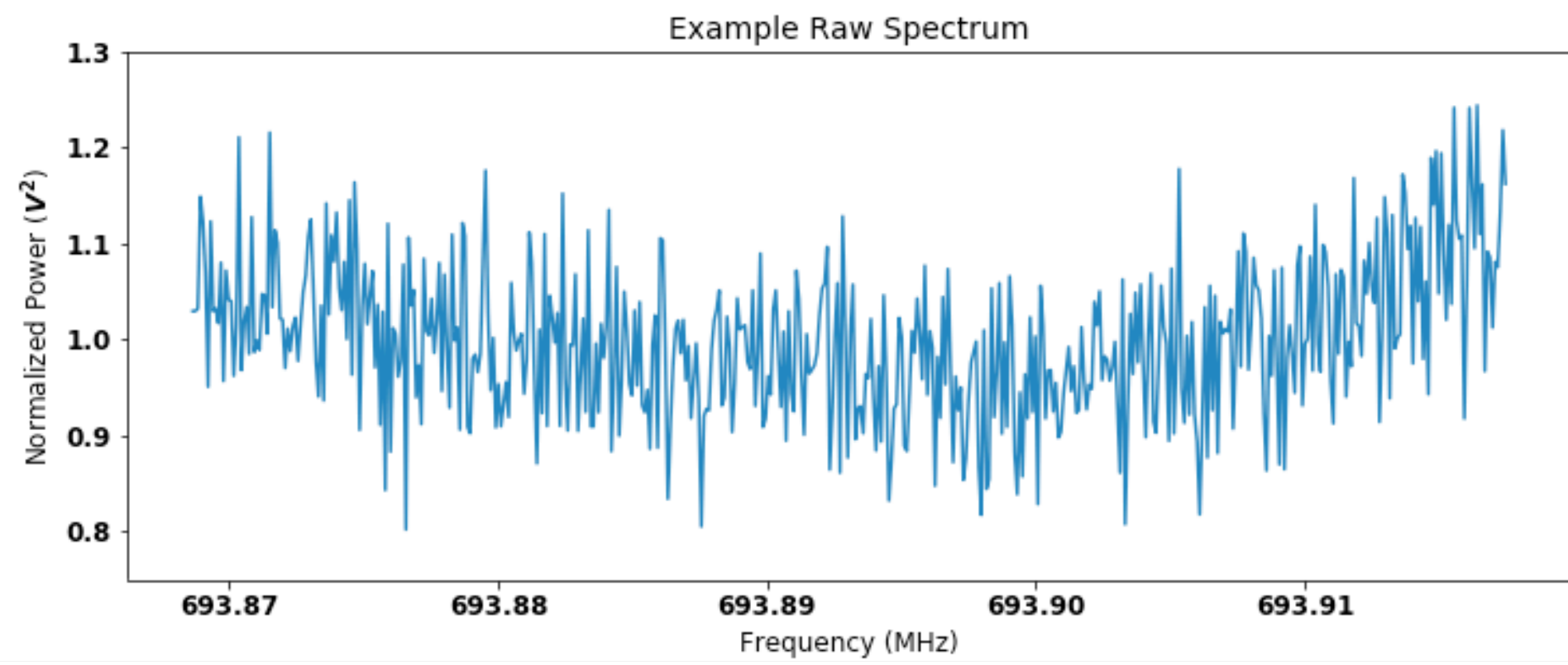
# Is it really an axion?



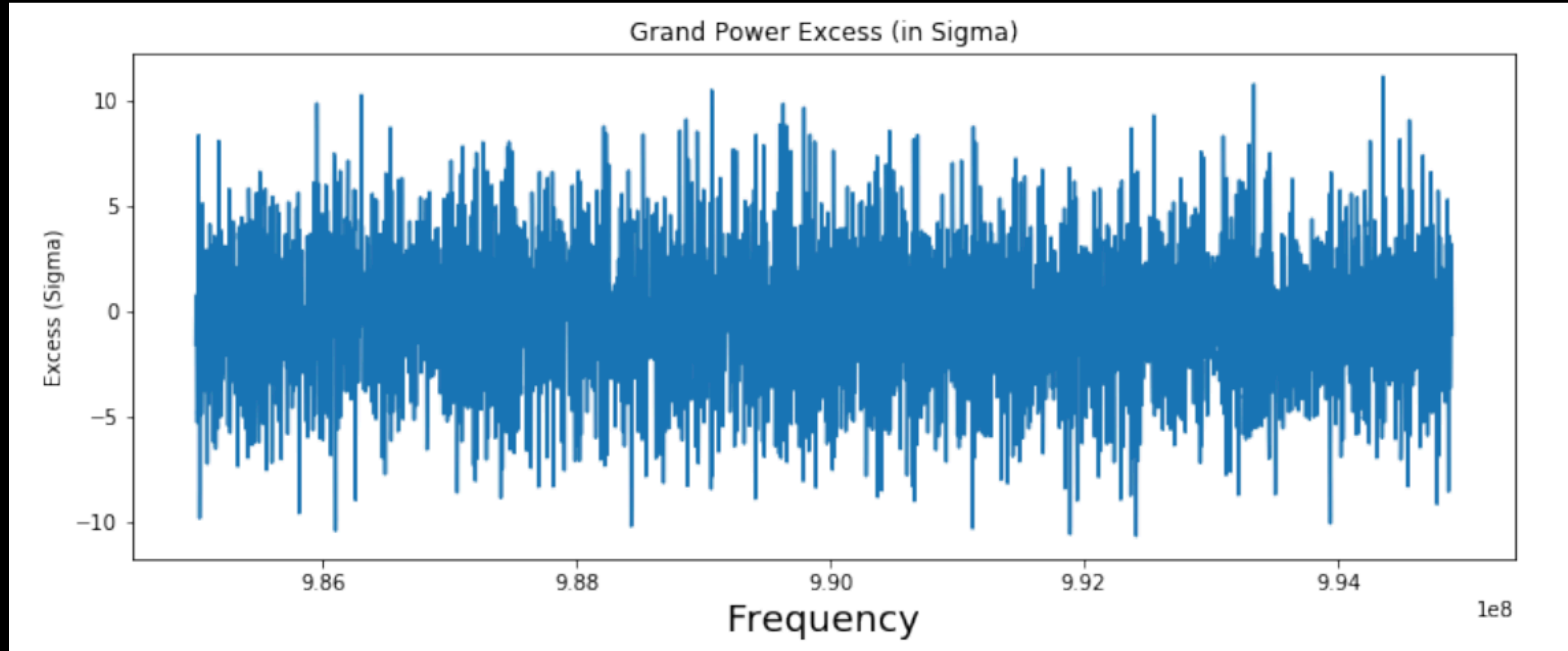
- Must not be a hardware synthetic signal
- Must not be ambient radio frequency interference (RFI) detectable with room temp receiver
- Must appear in every spectrum at that frequency (persistent).
- Must be enhanced on-resonance.
- Must be suppressed in modes that do not couple with the axion.
- Signal power scales as  $B^2$ .

← ADMX hardware synthetic injection mimics an axion signal in the detector

# Data Processing

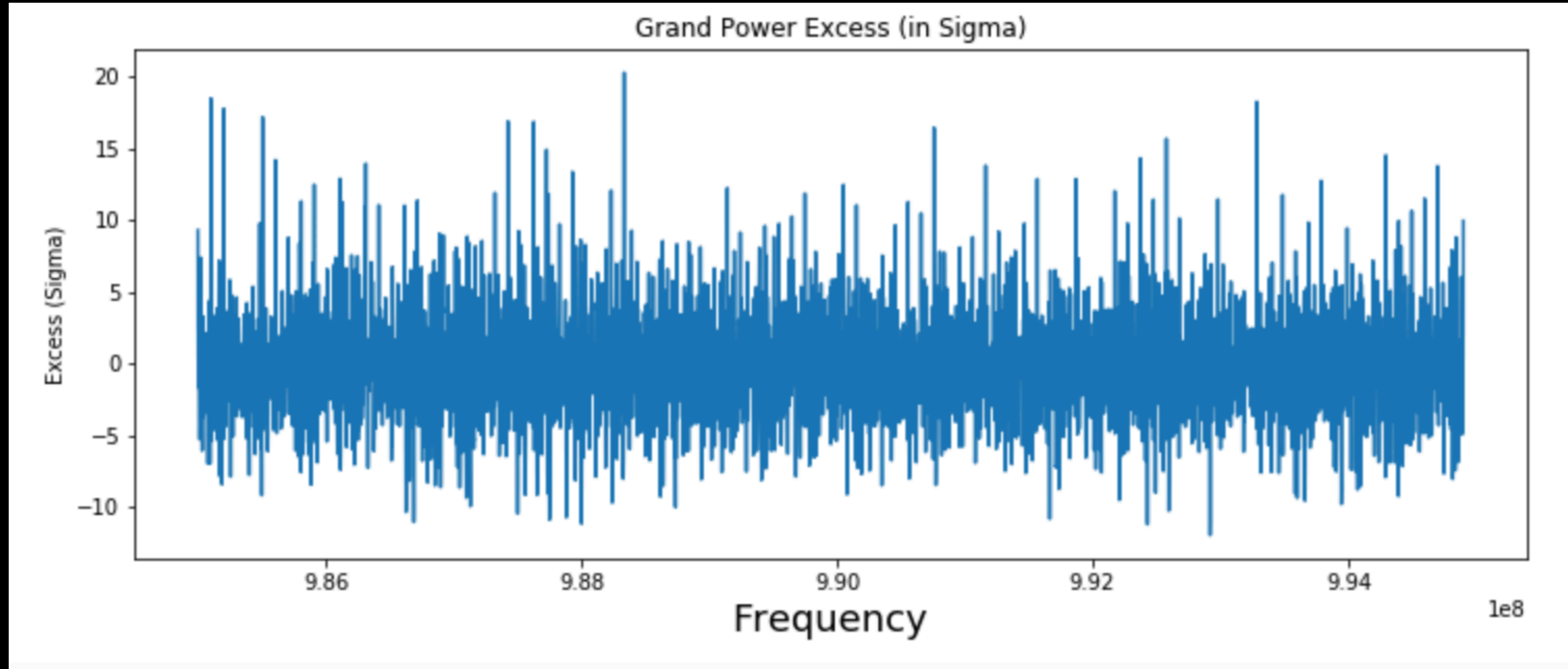


# Data Processing



Example Grand Power Spectrum

# Data Processing



Software synthetic injections

# Data Processing

When do you decide to rescan?

3 conditions:

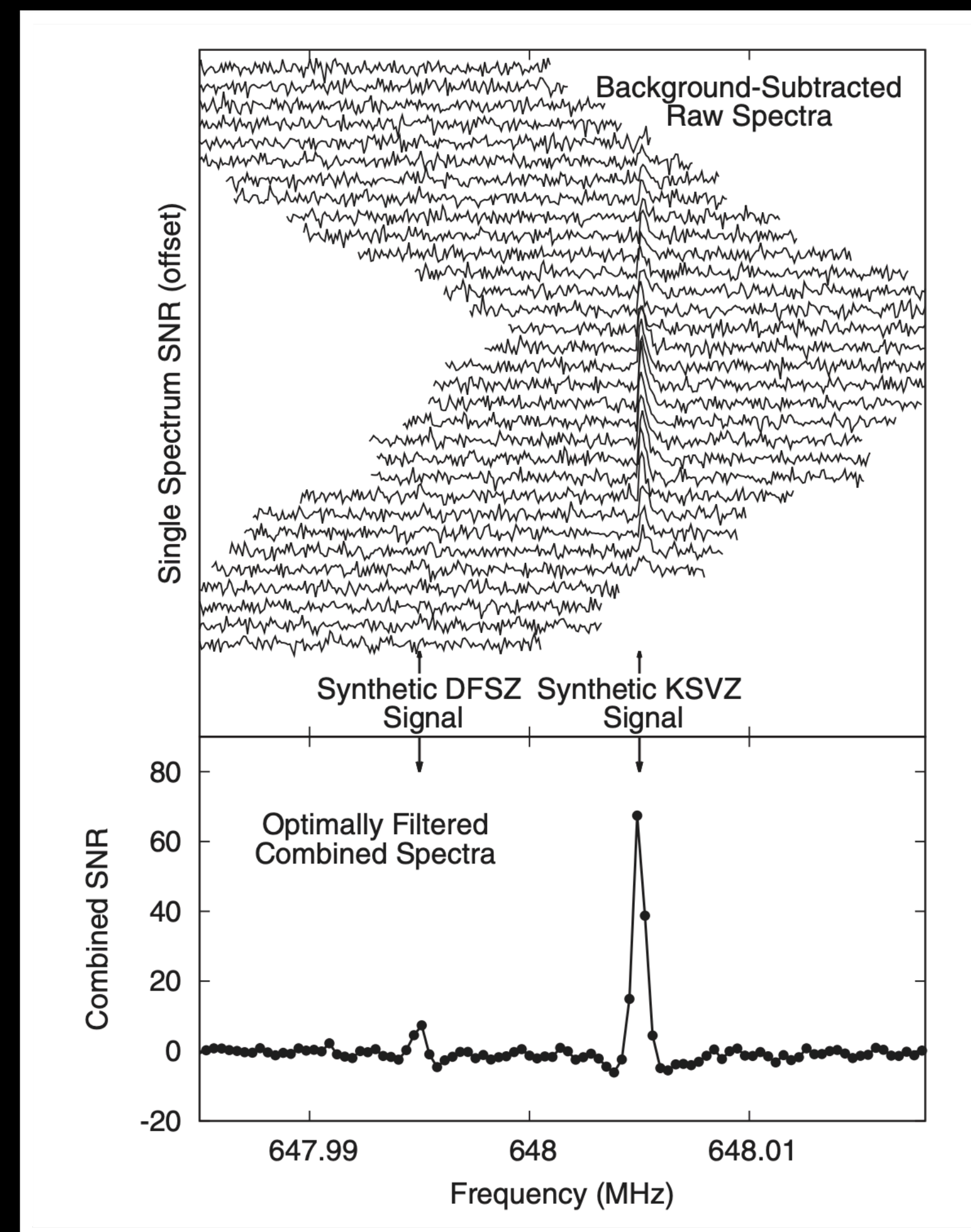
- Not enough data (low SNR): min SNR of 3

- $3.4\sigma$  excess

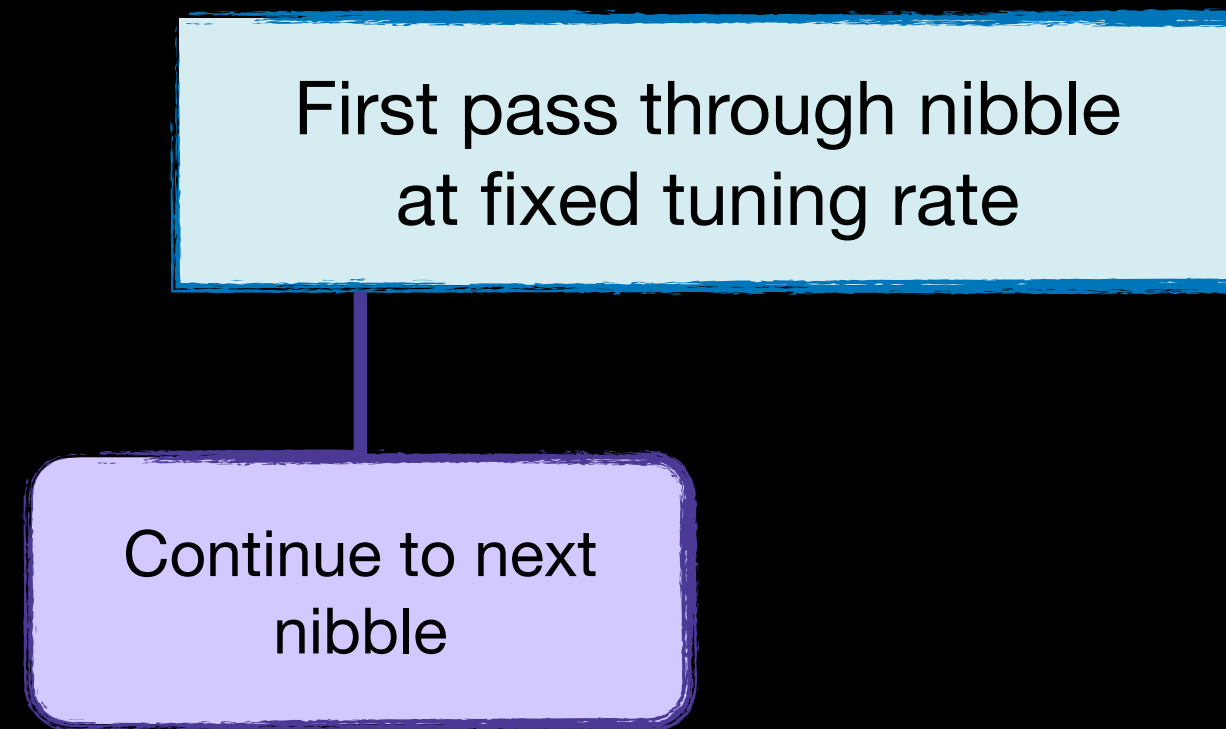
- Excess at DFSZ threshold or above

$$P_{\text{measured}} + 0.85\sigma > P_{\text{DFSZ}}$$

There will always be some of these remaining just due to statistics!

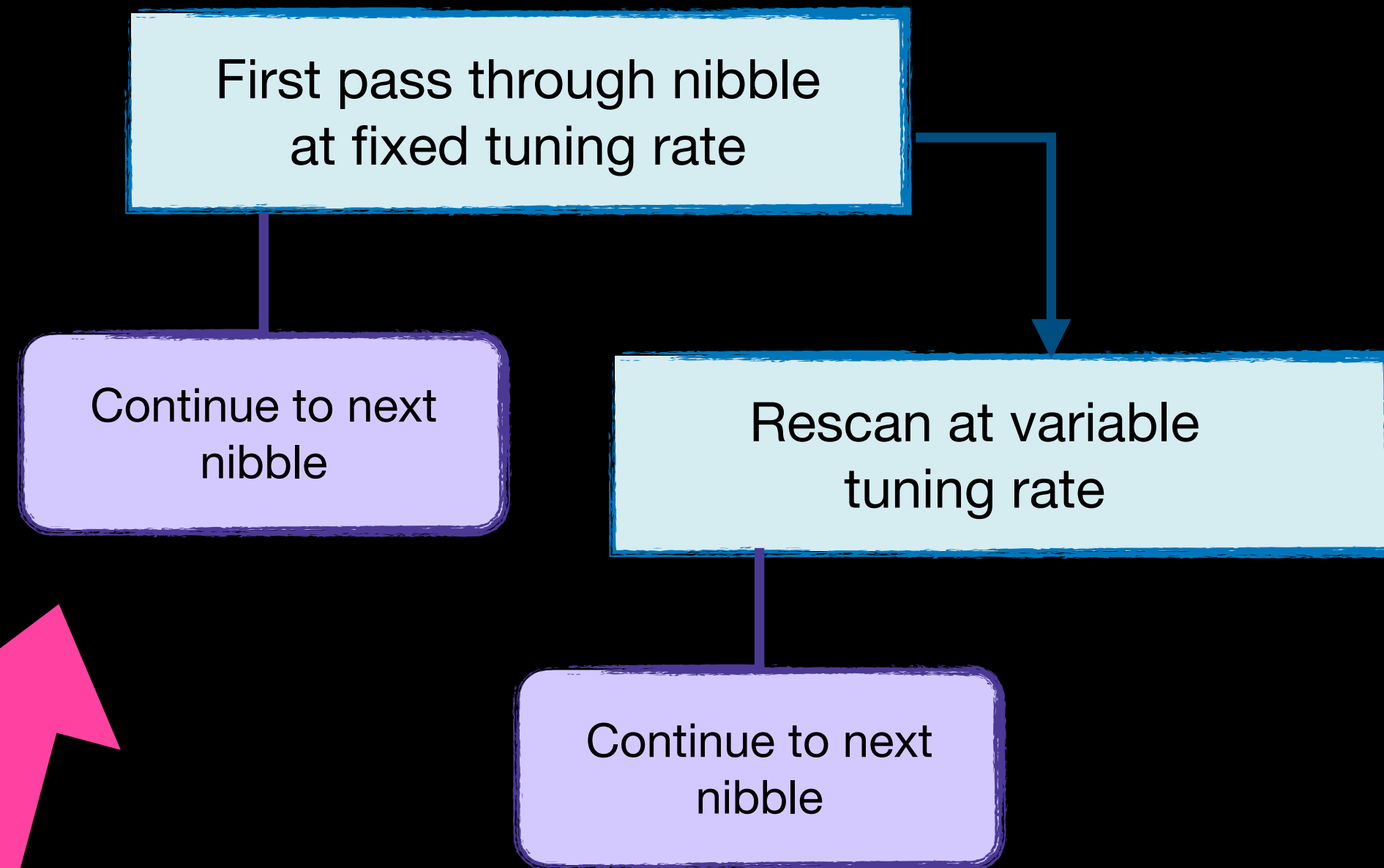


# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



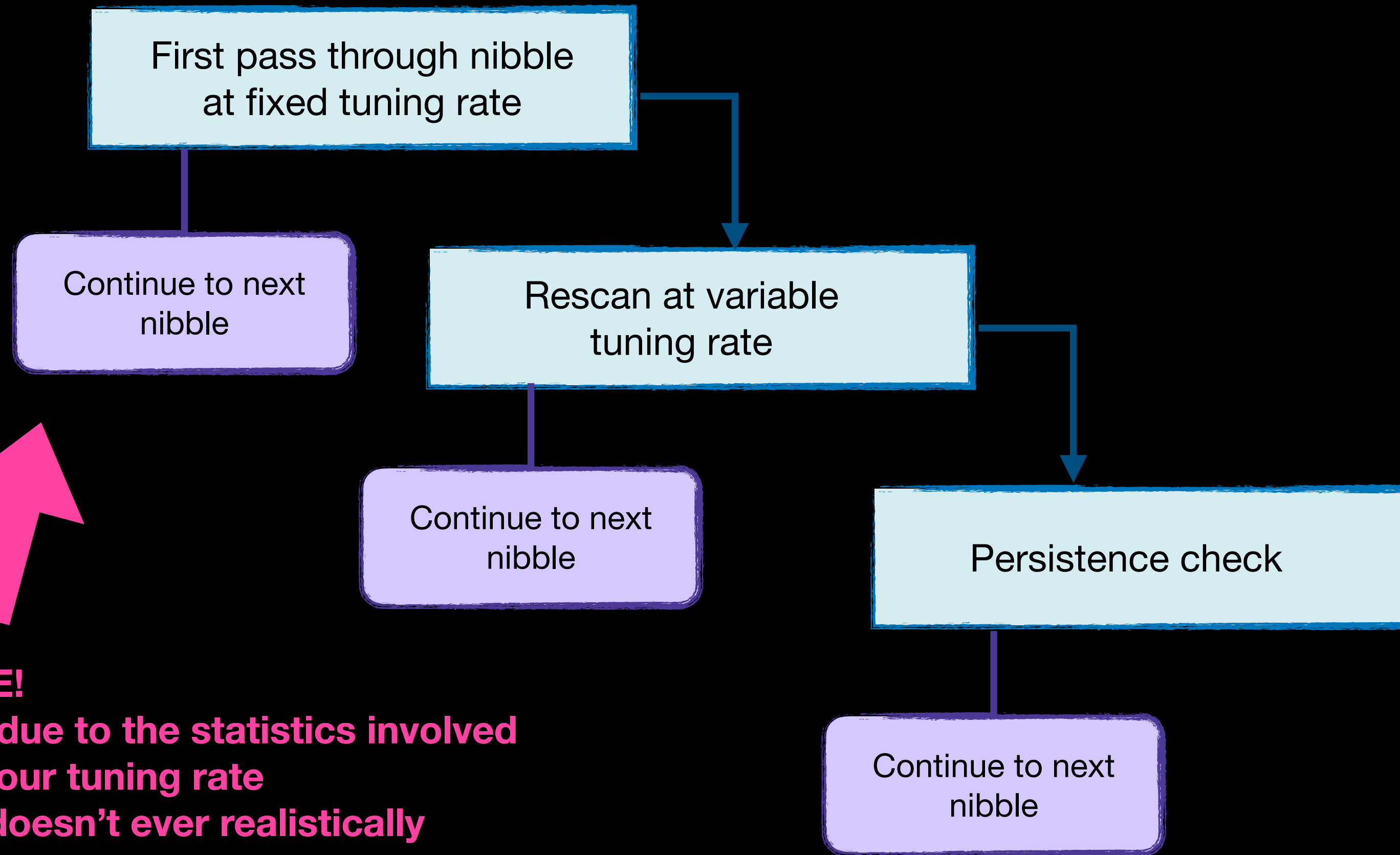
**NOTE!**  
Just due to the statistics involved  
with our tuning rate  
this doesn't ever realistically  
happen!

# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree

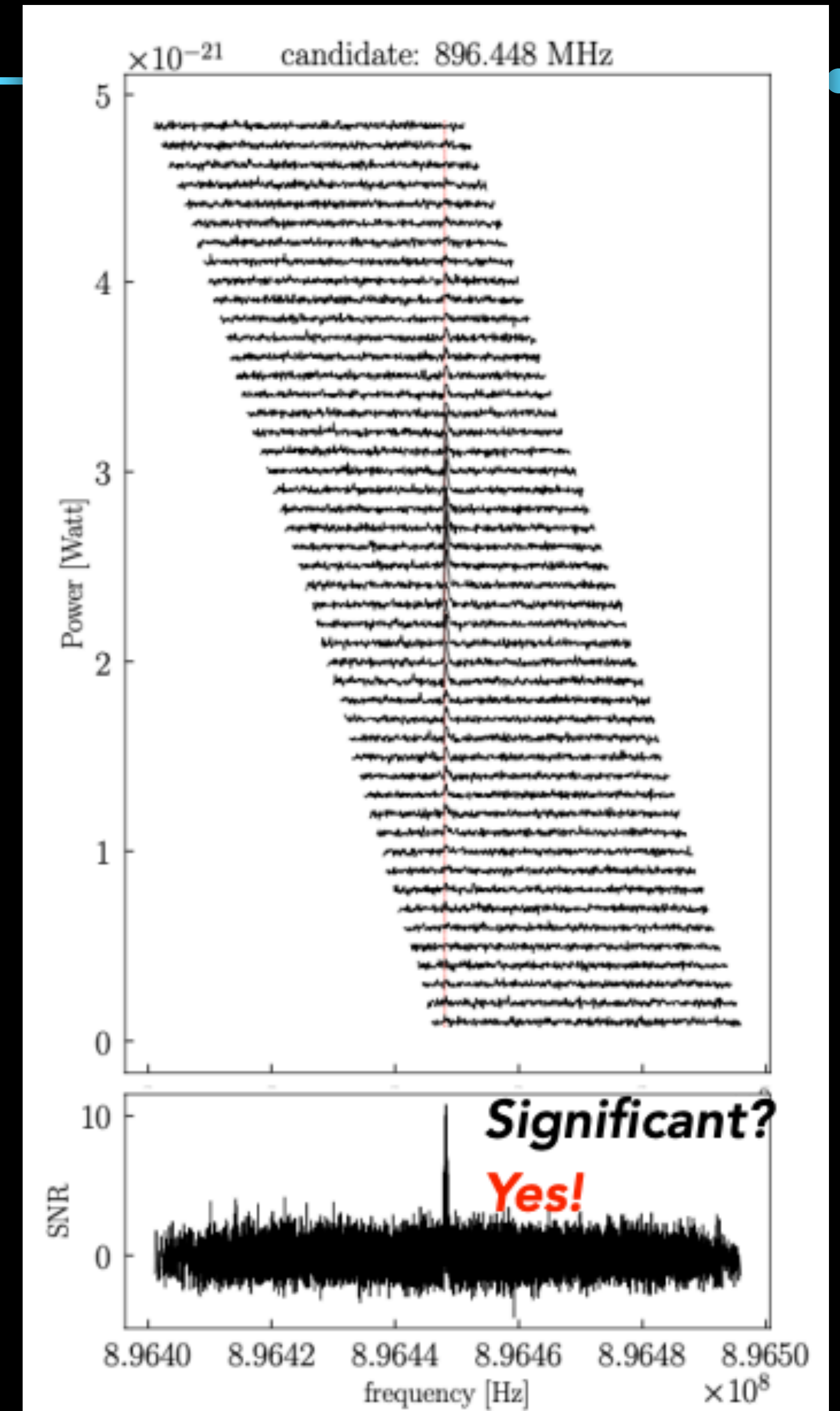


**NOTE!**  
Just due to the statistics involved  
with our tuning rate  
this doesn't ever realistically  
happen!

# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree

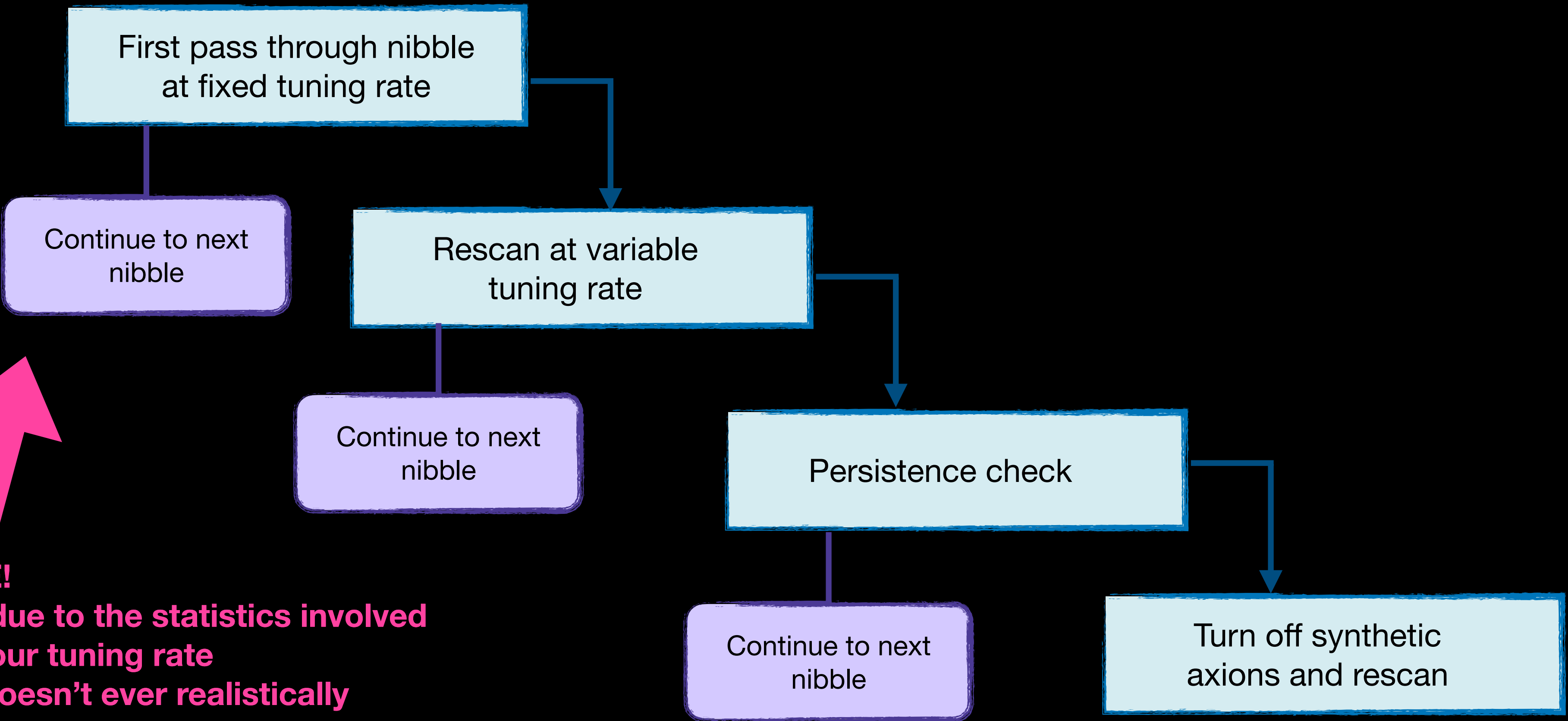


**NOTE!**  
Just due to the statistics involved  
with our tuning rate  
this doesn't ever realistically  
happen!





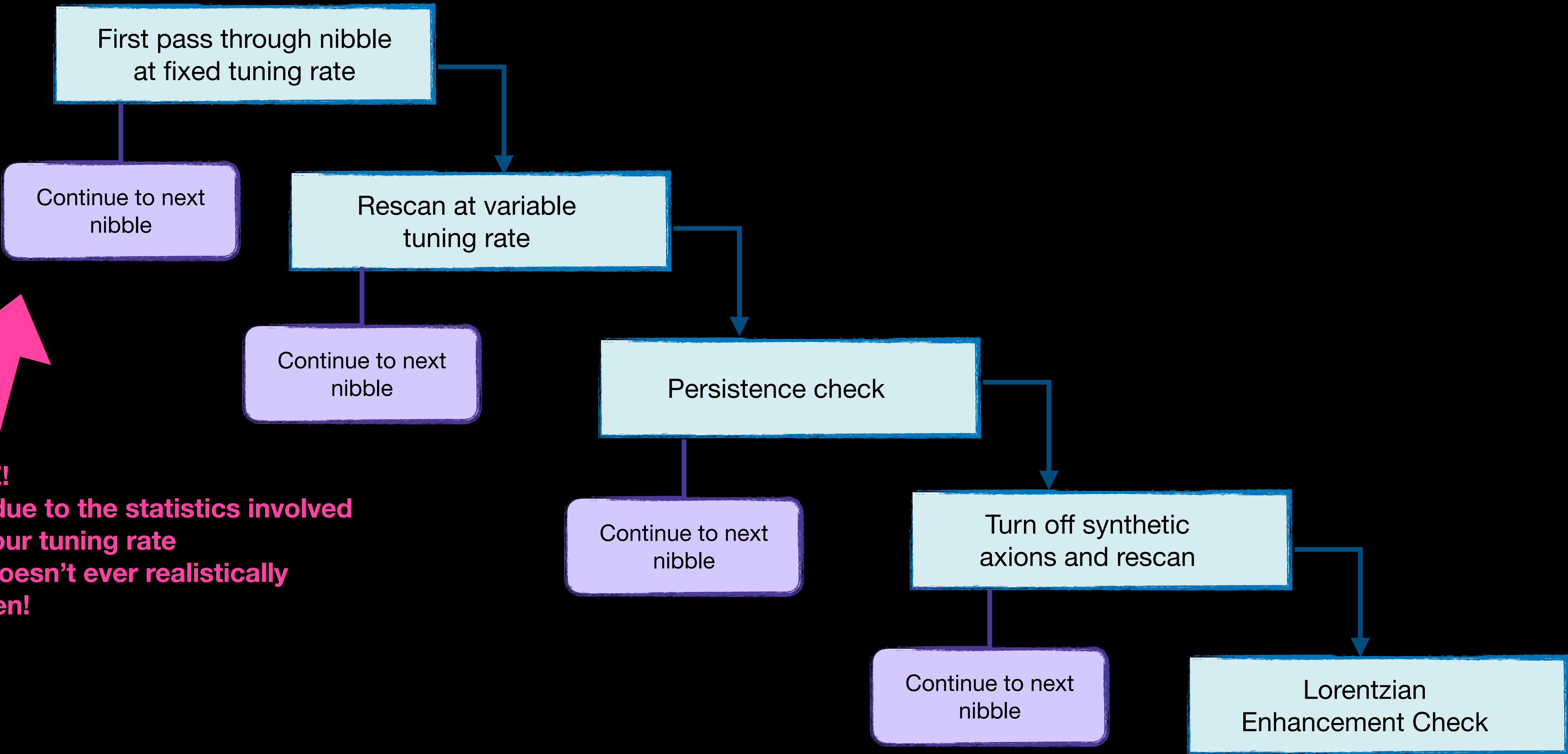
# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



**NOTE!**  
Just due to the statistics involved  
with our tuning rate  
this doesn't ever realistically  
happen!

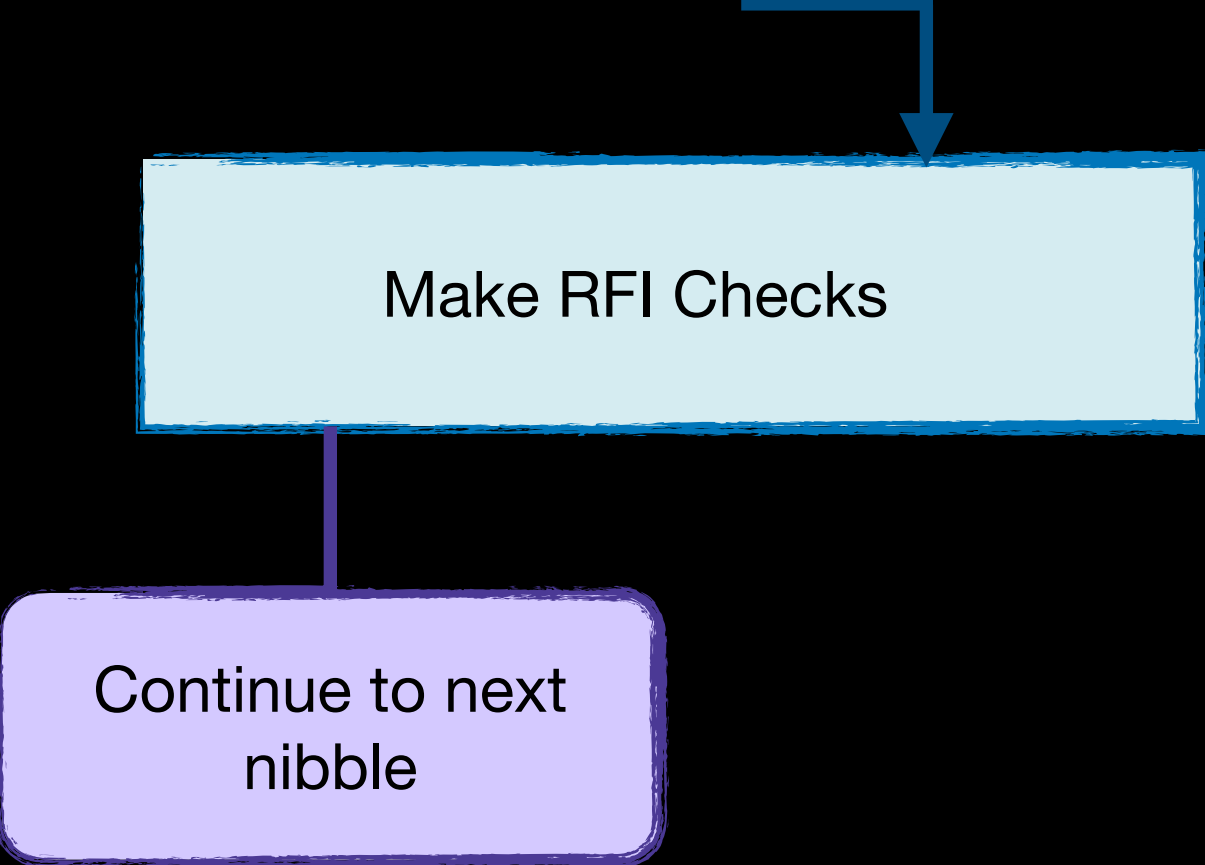


# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree

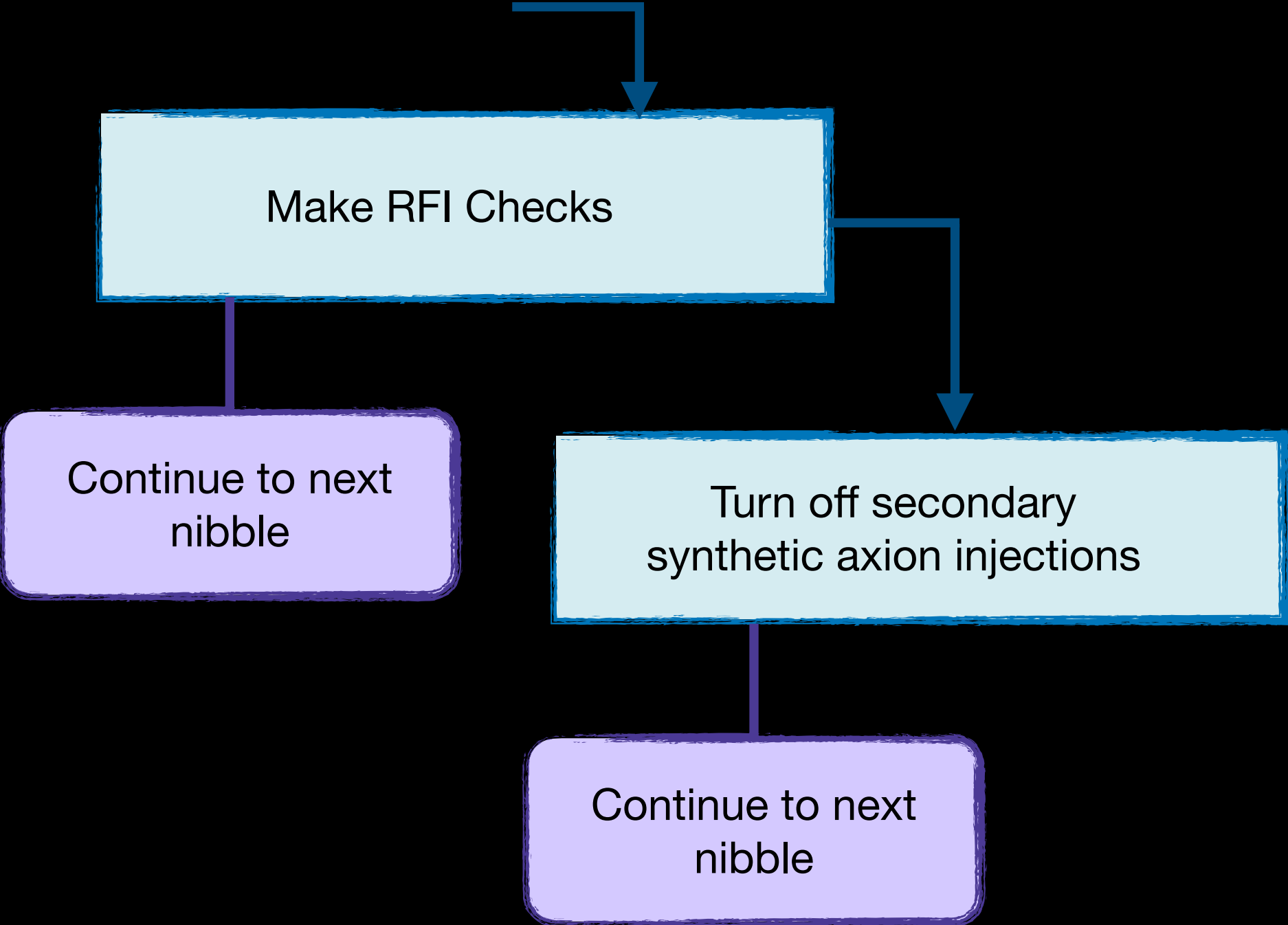


**NOTE!**  
Just due to the statistics involved  
with our tuning rate  
this doesn't ever realistically  
happen!

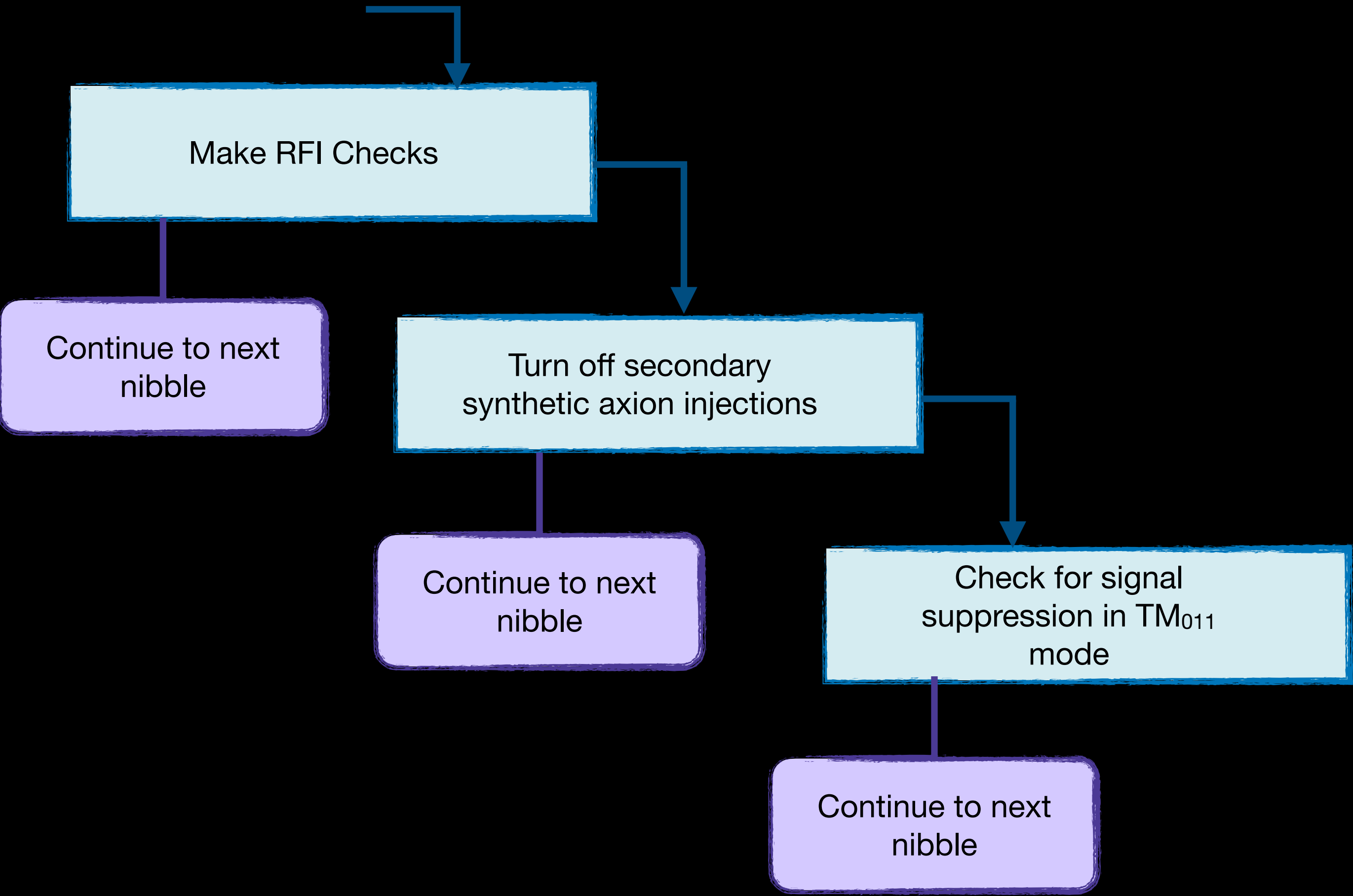
# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



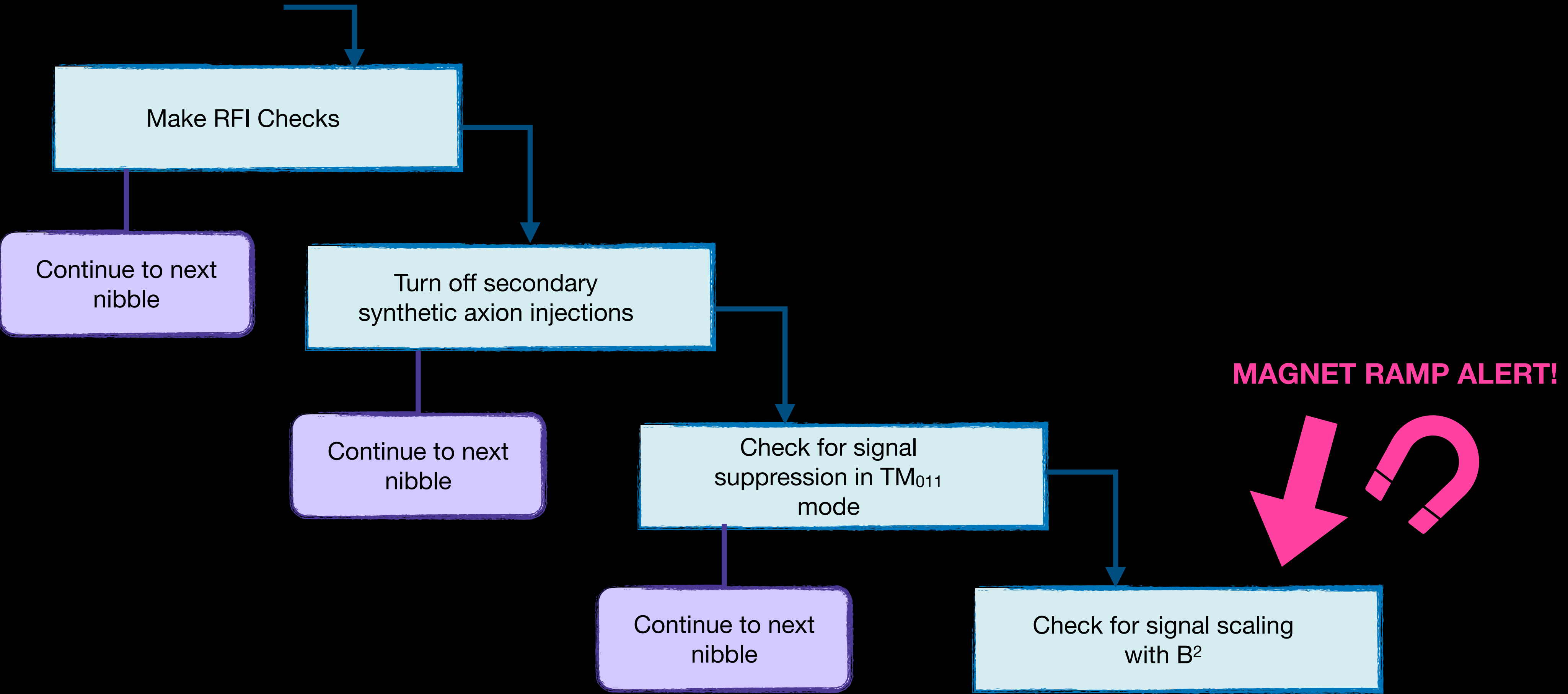
# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



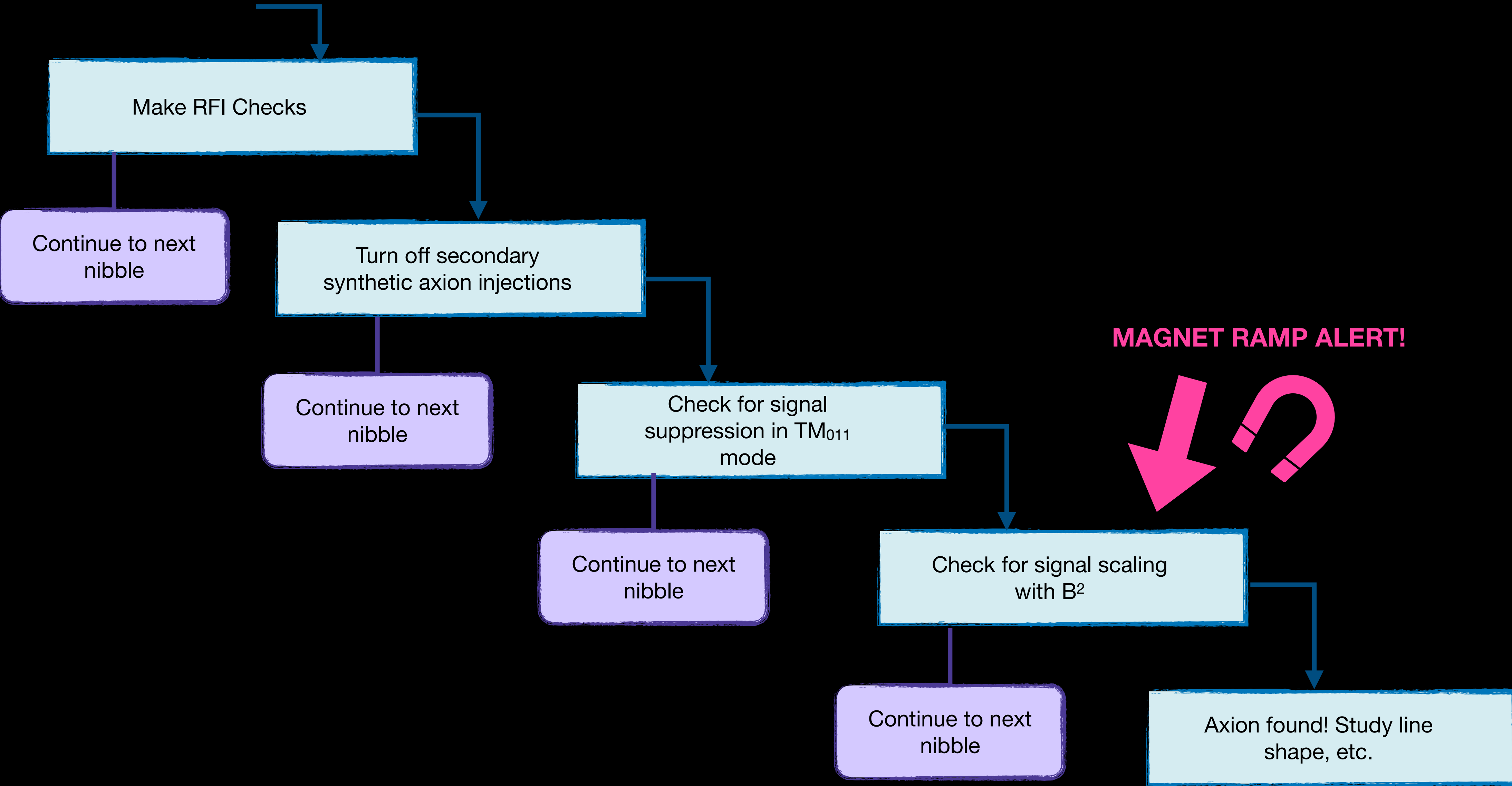
# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



# ADMX Candidate Decision Tree



# Discussion Questions

---

- Does this decision tree preclude interesting models?
  - Improved communication between experiments
  - Improved communication to theorists

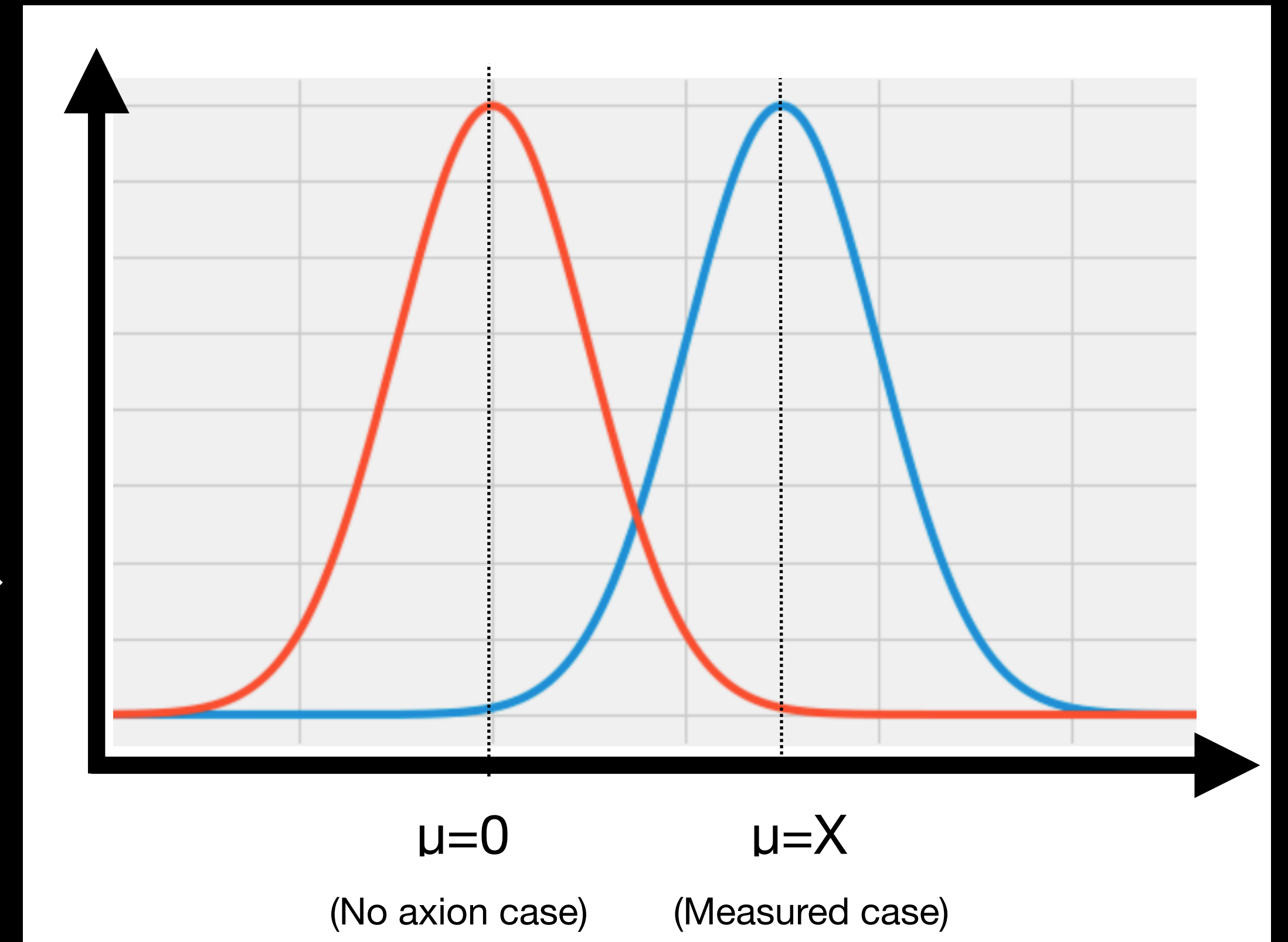
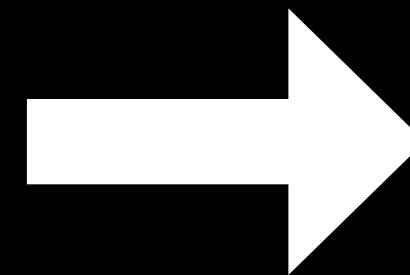
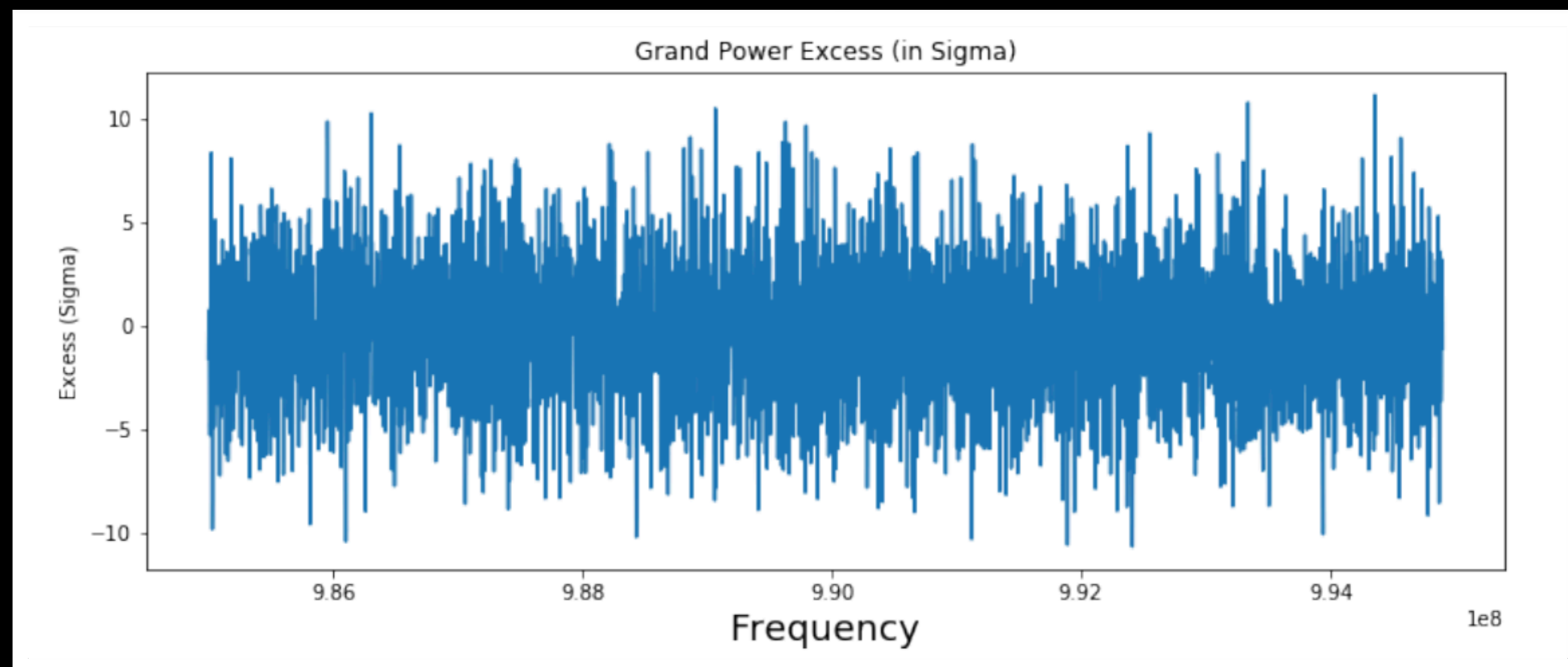


# ADMX Exclusion Limit

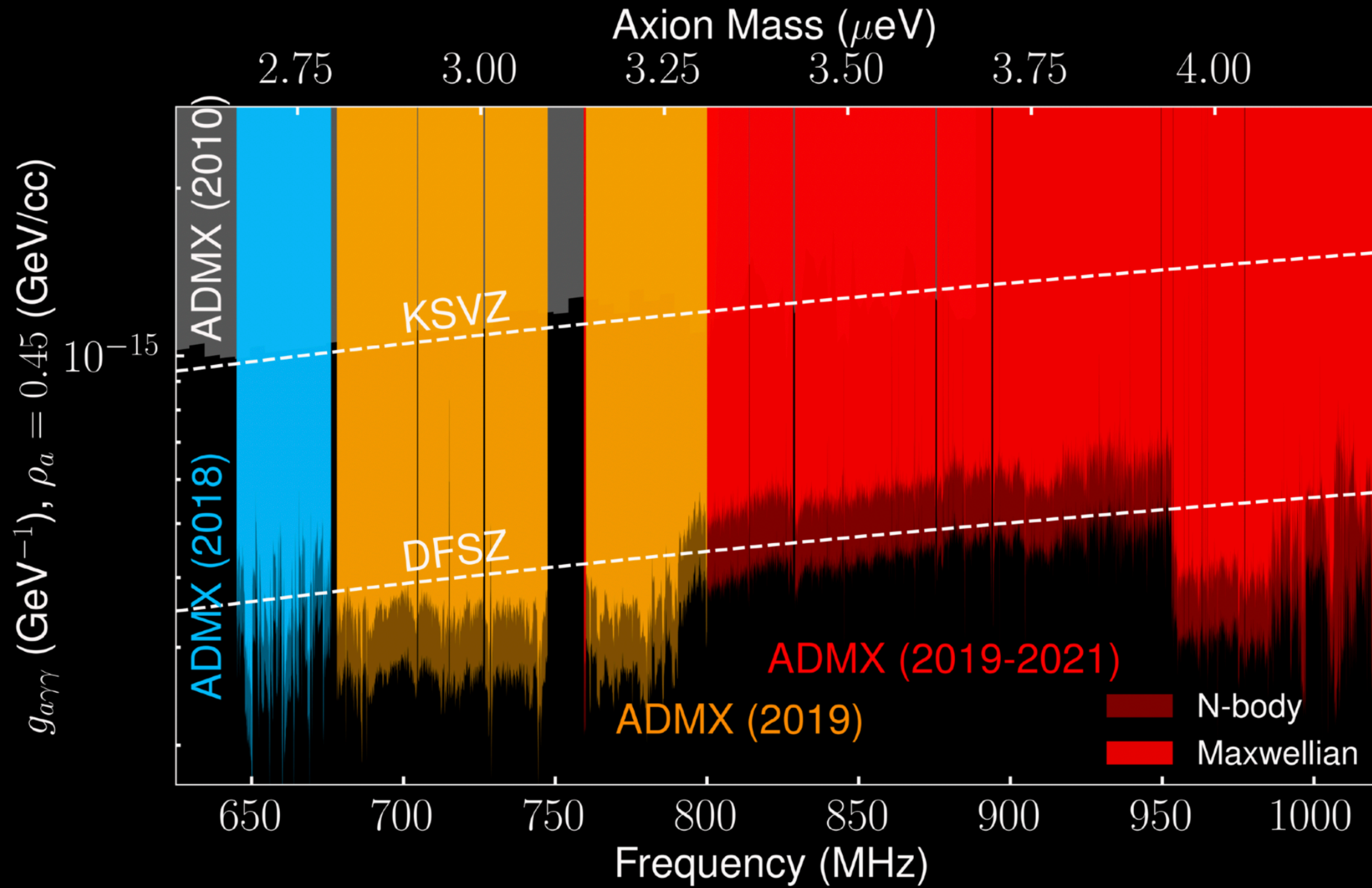
$$\mu = g_{\gamma}^2 \eta$$

Axion photon coupling

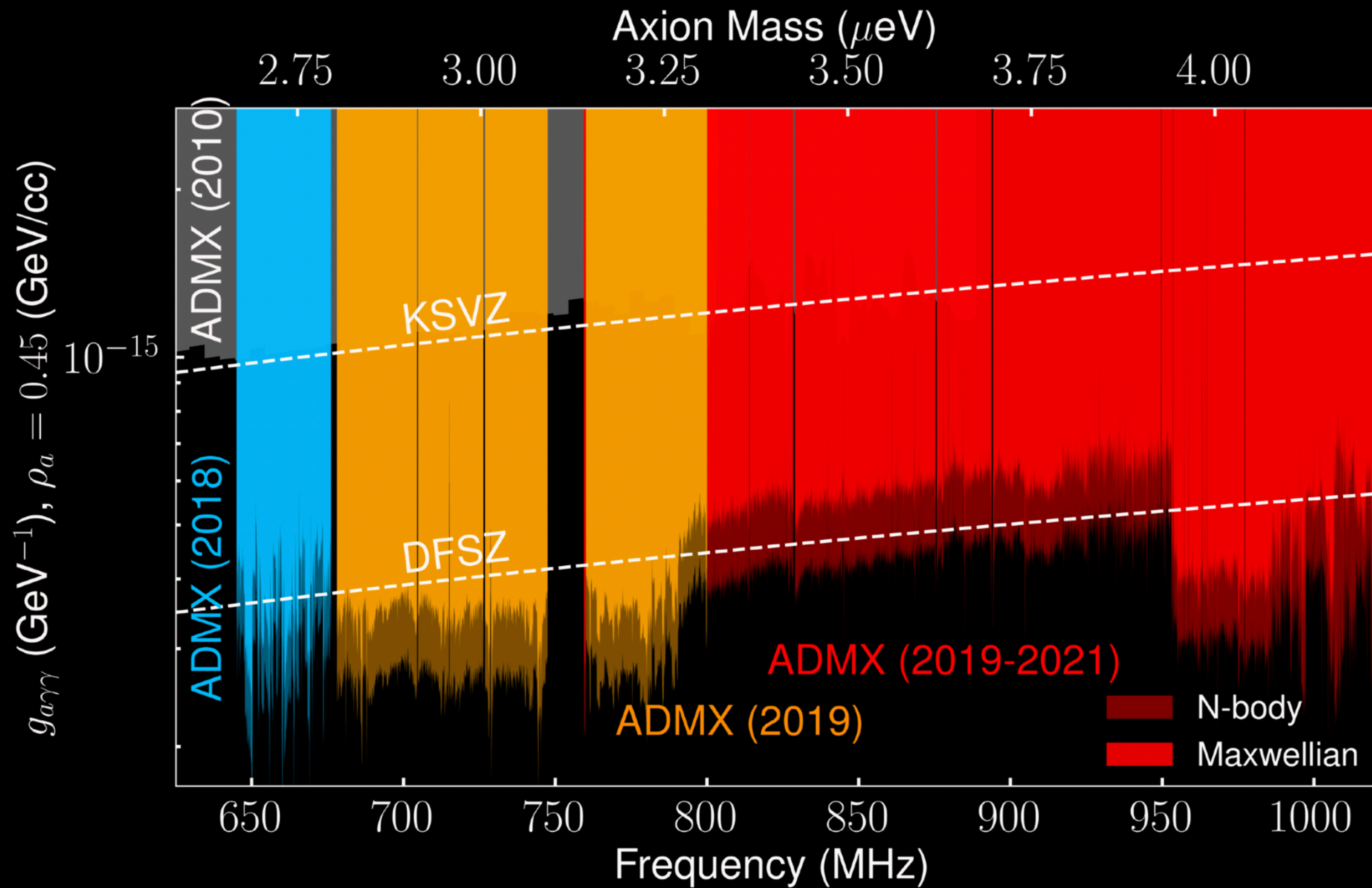
Measured SNR ratio for an axion



# Axion Exclusion Limit



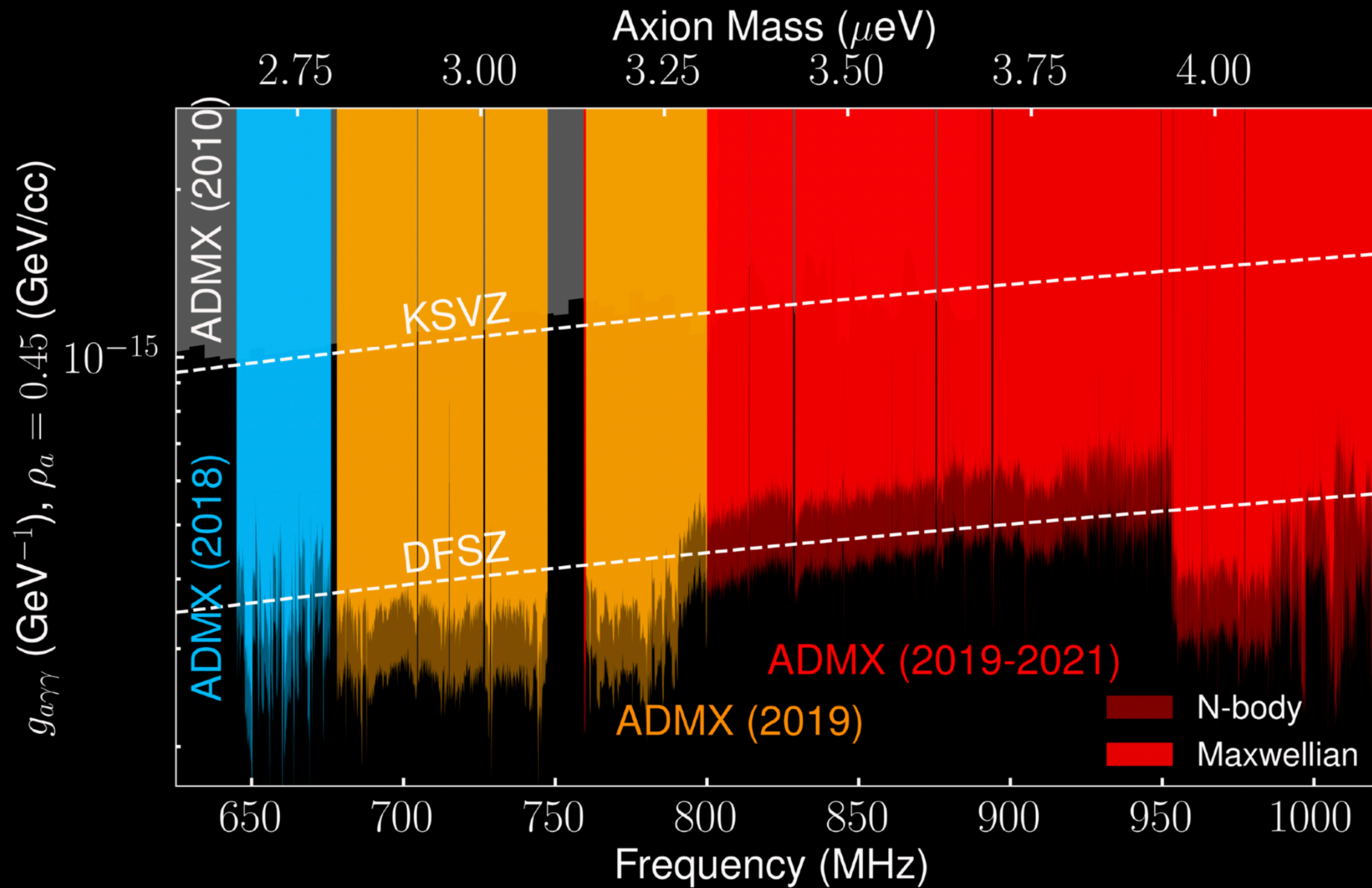
# Axion Exclusion Limit



## Assumptions

- 0.45 GeV/cc dark matter density
- Isothermal halo model
- Does not resolve features < 300 Hz
- Frequentist interpretation

# Axion Exclusion Limit



## Unique features

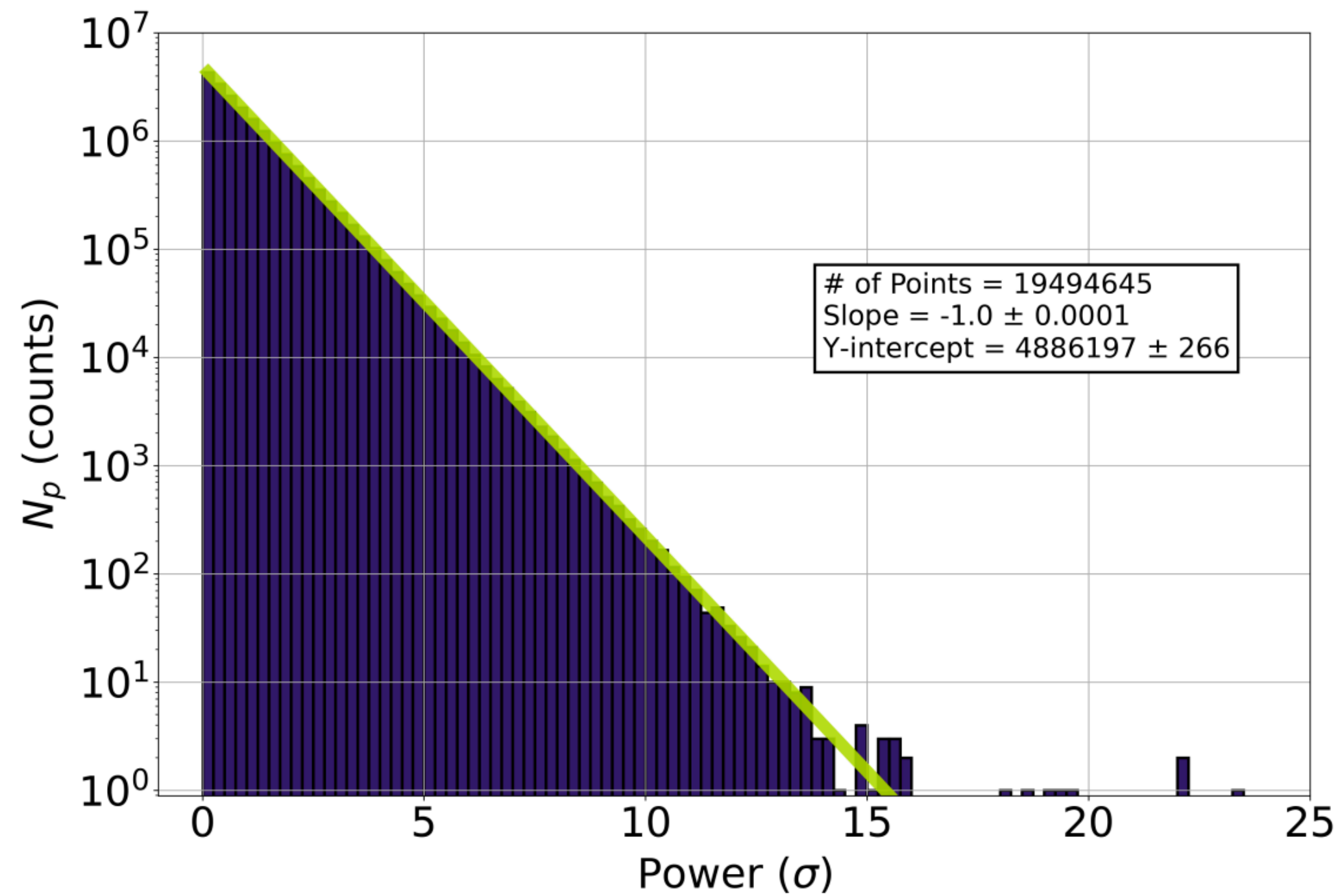
- Mode-crossings cause gaps
- Resolution not adequate to see excluded candidates
- Jagged edge due to performance of quantum amplifier

# Discussion Questions

---

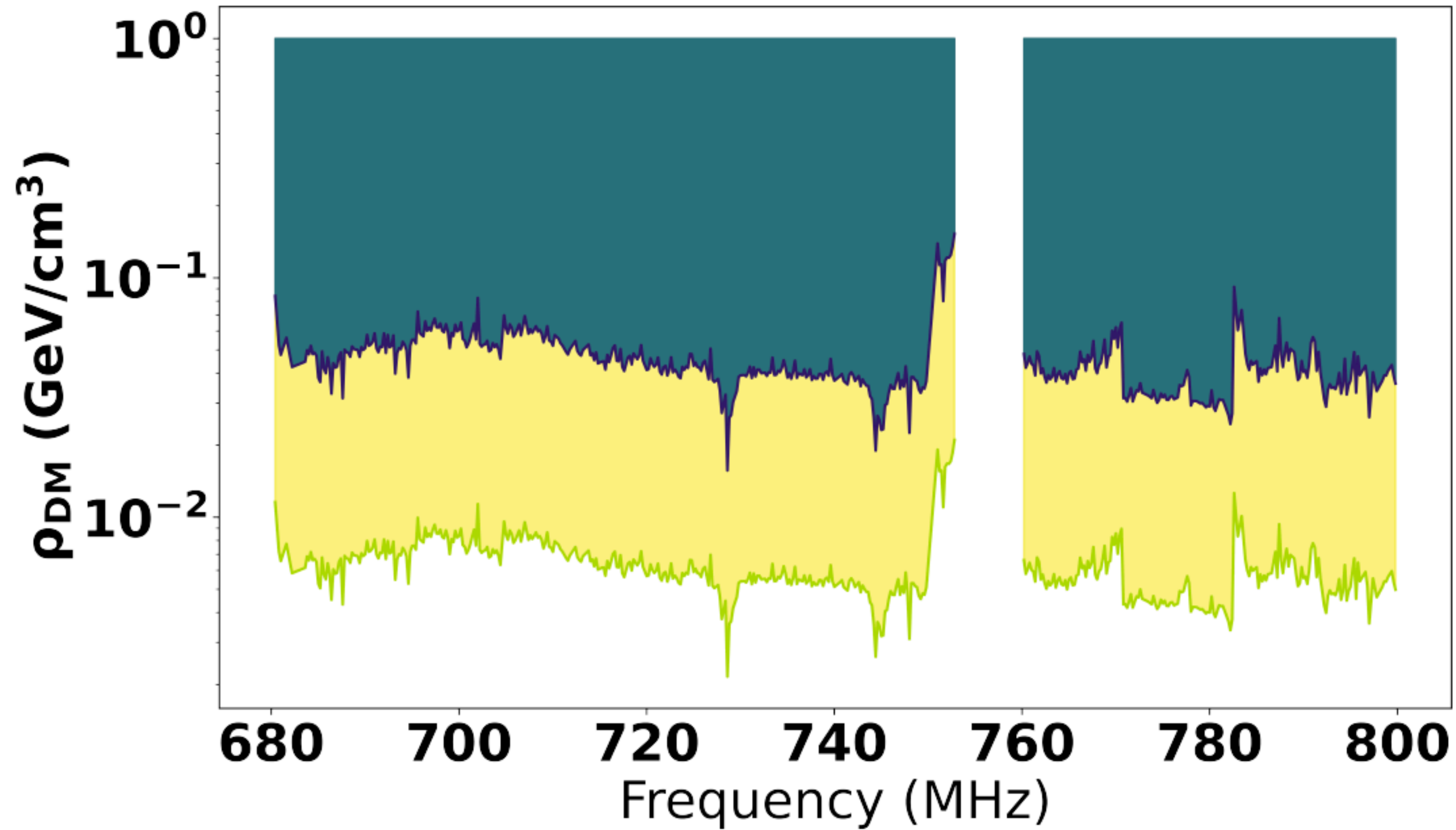
- Exclusion limit plots contain many assumptions
  - Are there ways to improve what is communicated in the plots?
  - Should we eliminate some assumptions?
  - How to have a coherent approach between groups?

# High Resolution Search



- Time-series
- Sensitive to non-virialized axions
- Sensitive to frequency modulation from orbital and rotational motion
- 10 mHz native bin width

# High Resolution Search



## Legend

- Teal: DFSZ assumed
- Yellow: KSVZ assumed

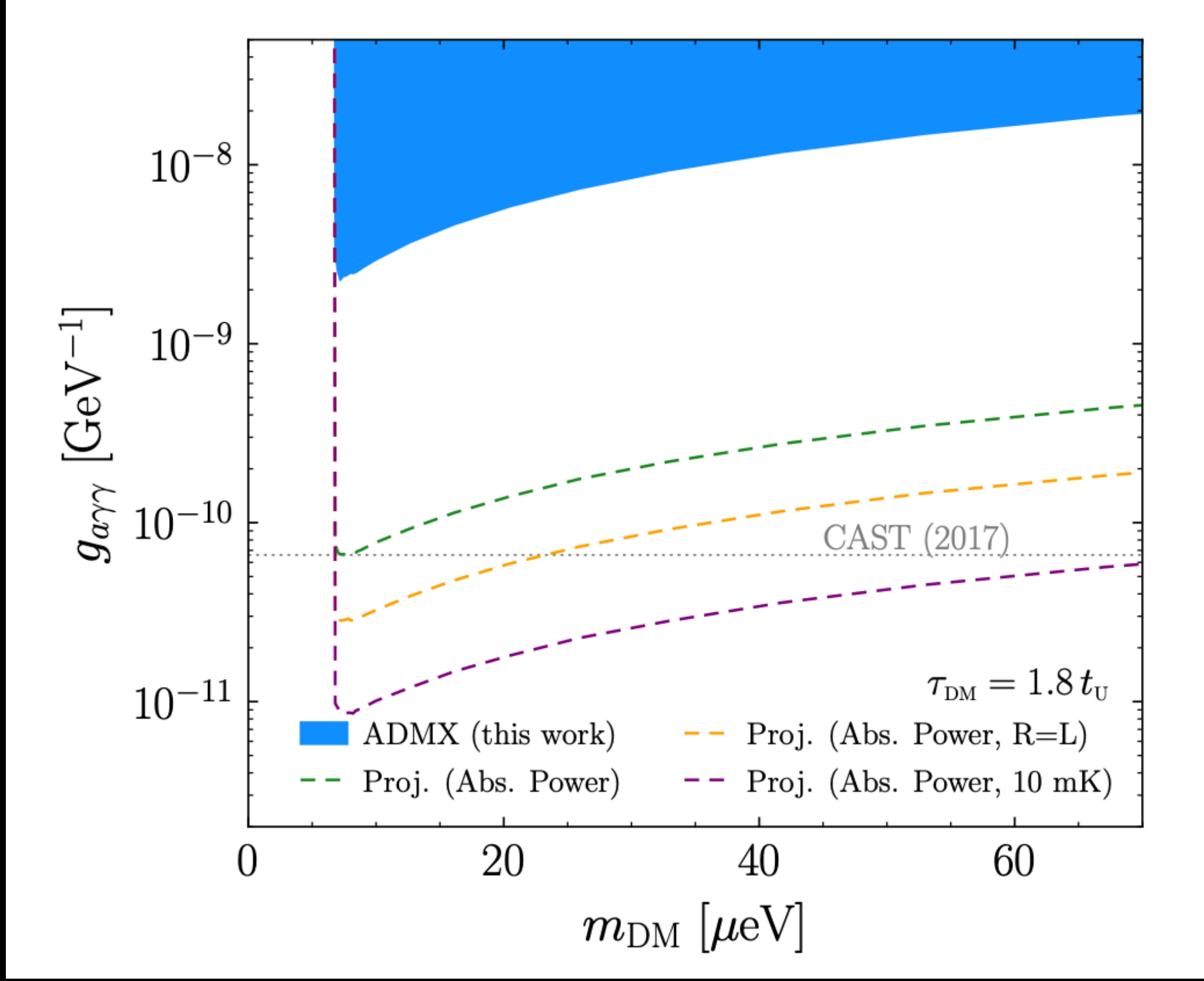
No line-shape implied;  
monochromatic tone only

# Other offline analyses

## Cosmic Axion Background

Signal: Broadband amplitude modulation

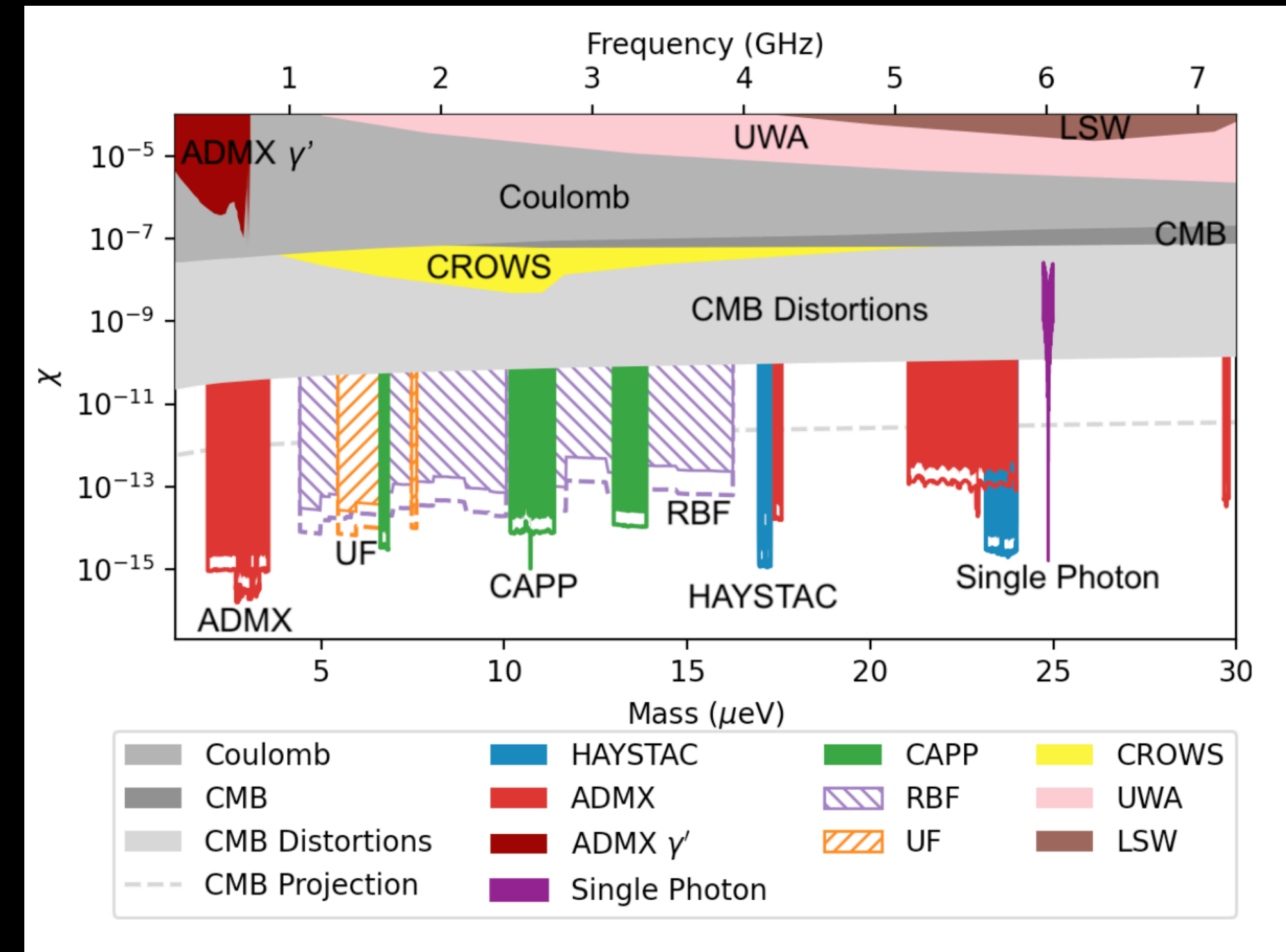
Nitta, T., et al. "Search for the Cosmic Axion Background with ADMX." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.06282* (2023).





# Hidden Photon Searches

- Hidden photon search does not require a magnetic field
- Simple scaling between axion and hidden photon search

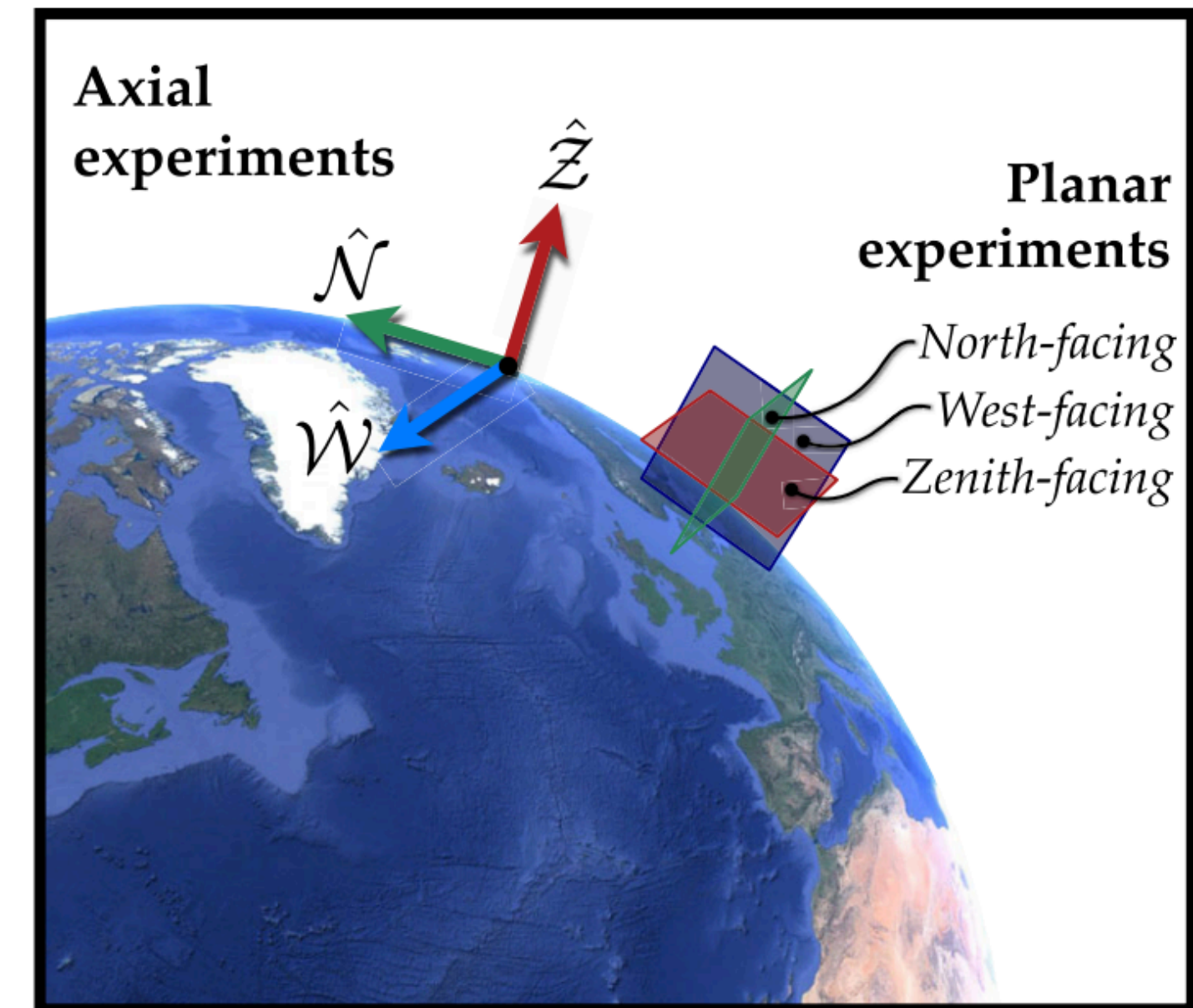


Ghosh, Sumita, et al. "Searching for dark photons with existing haloscope data." *Physical Review D* 104.9 (2021): 092016.

# Hidden Photon Searches

- More sophisticated search can account for detector orientation
- Intentional rescanning such that timing can be used to improve detector sensitivity
- Challenging due to rescan process

## Detector-centric coordinates

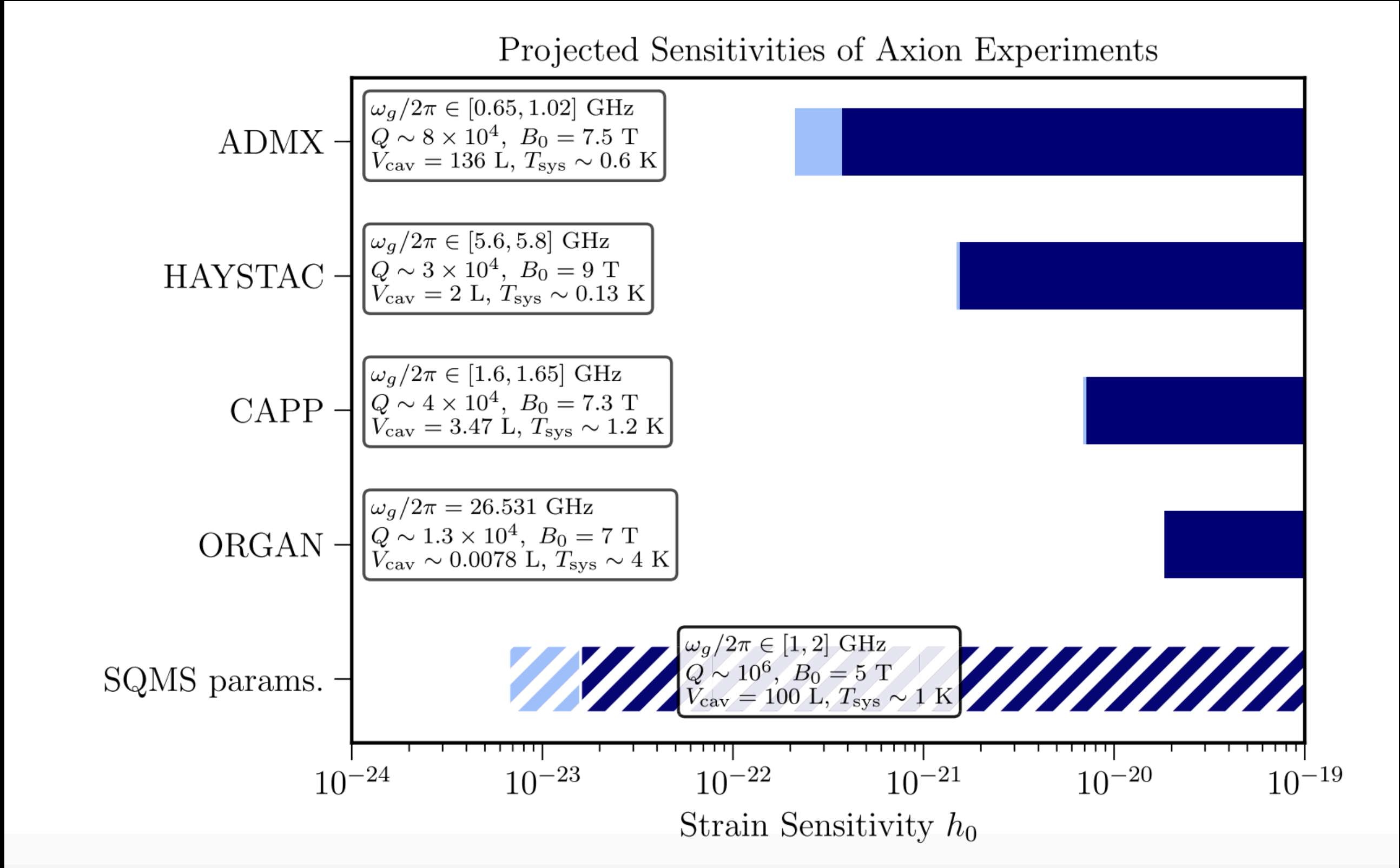
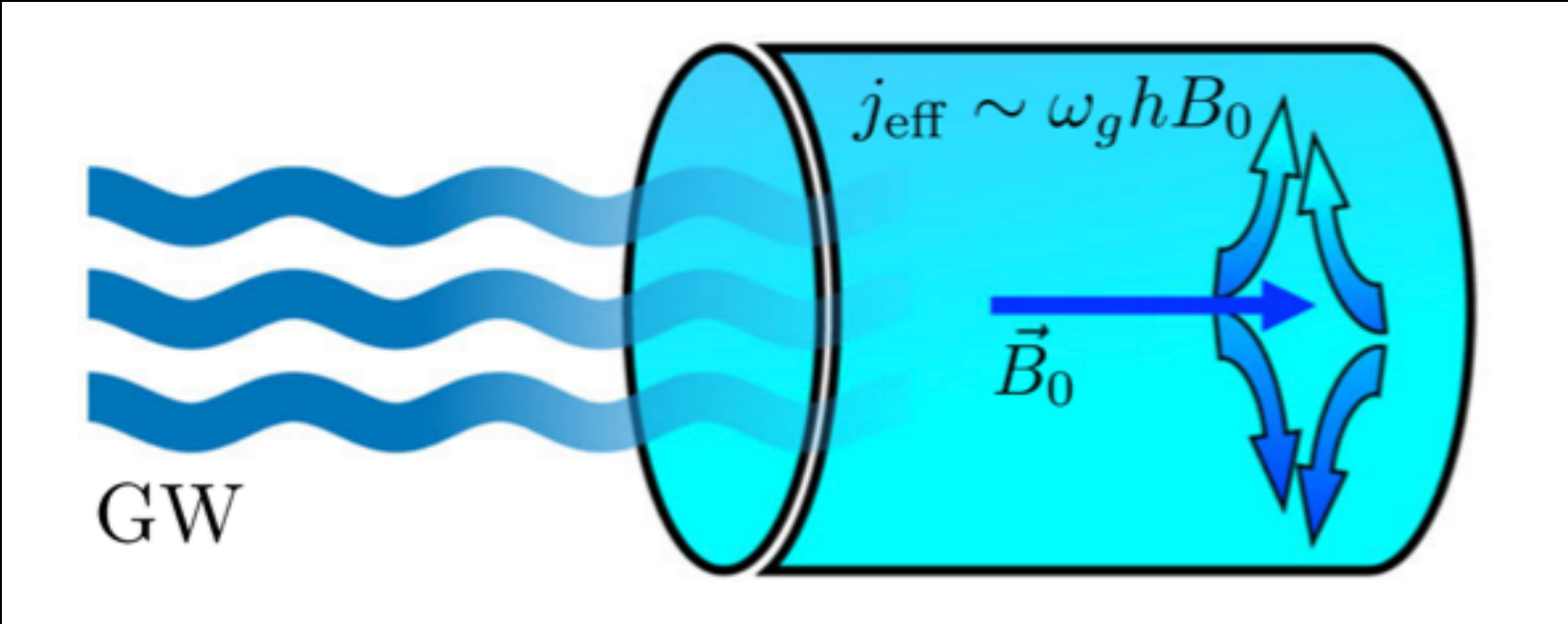


Caputo, Andrea, et al. "Dark photon limits: A handbook." *Physical Review D* 104.9 (2021): 095029.

# Other offline analyses

## High Frequency Gravitational Wave Searches

Signal: Broadband amplitude modulation



Berlin, Asher, et al. "Detecting high-frequency gravitational waves with microwave cavities." *Physical Review D* 105.11 (2022): 116011.

# Discussion Questions

---

- Operations is driven by the Standard Halo Model.
  - Are there other models we should take into account?
  - At what cost?