

Recent results of QUAX @ LNF

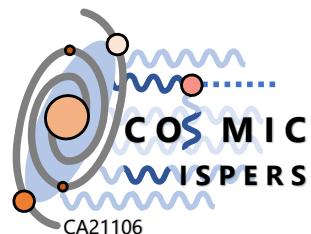
Alessio Rettaroli

alessio.rettaroli@lnf.infn.it



COST Action COSMIC WISPerS (CA21106) – Working Group Meeting

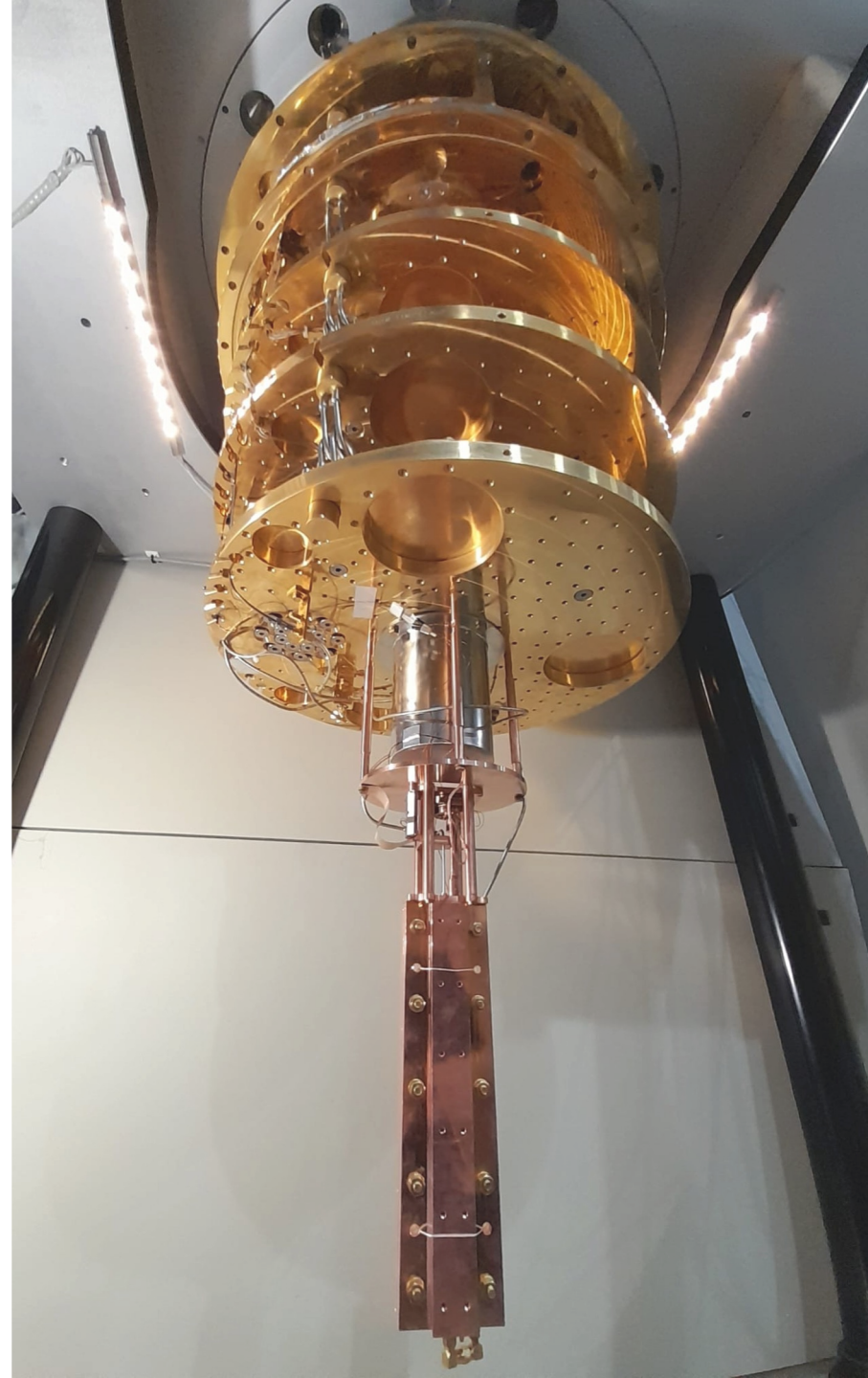
1 - 2 Feb 2024 — DESY, Hamburg



Funded by the
European Union

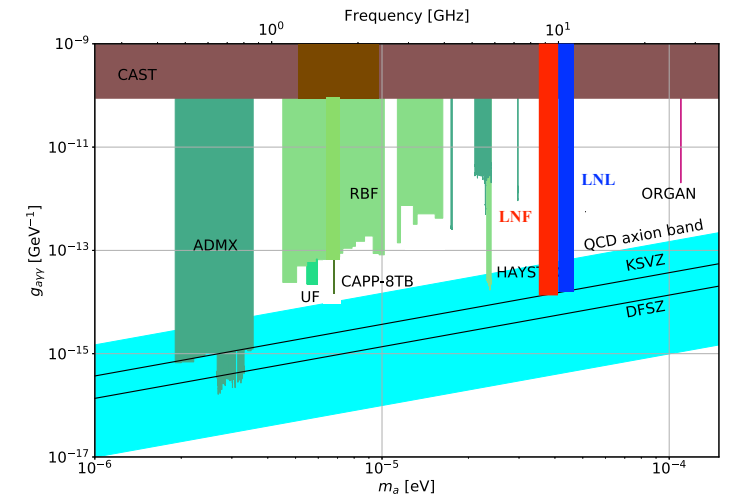
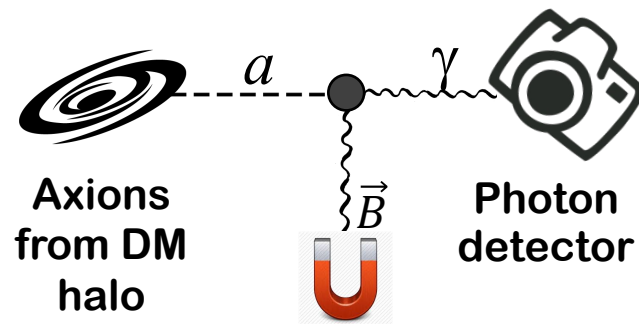


Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

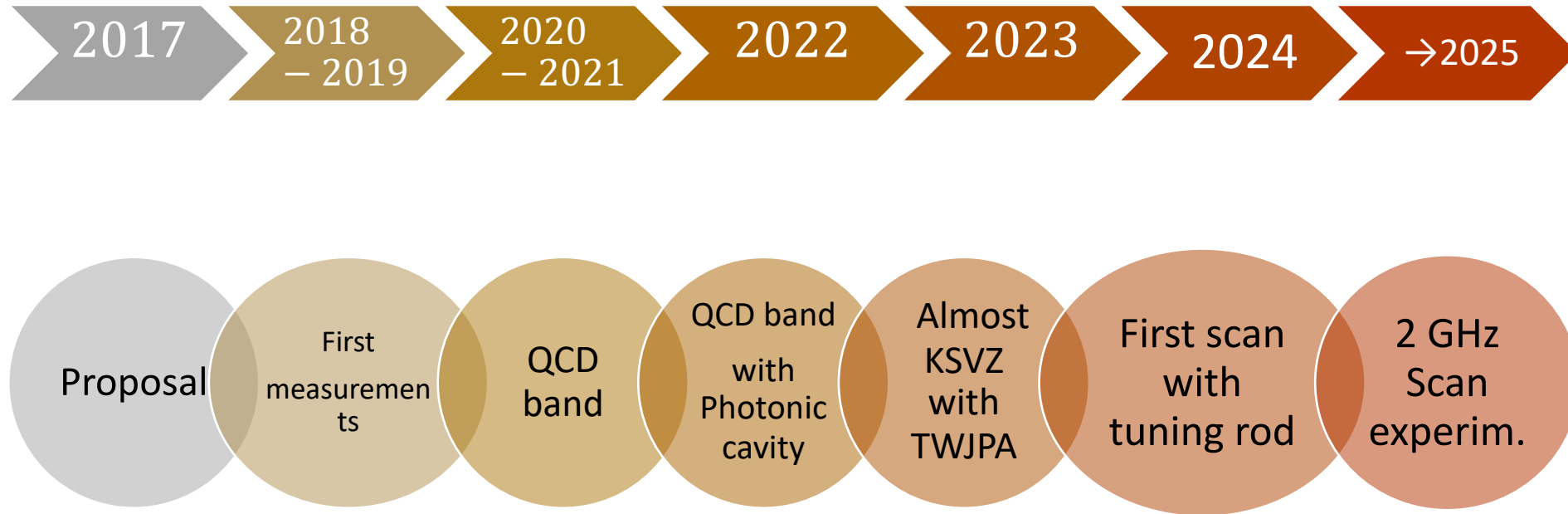


The QUAX experiment is a light DM hunt experiment

- Classical haloscope (just like ADMX, HAYSTAC etc)
- Searching for QCD axions
- Between 8 – 10 GHz



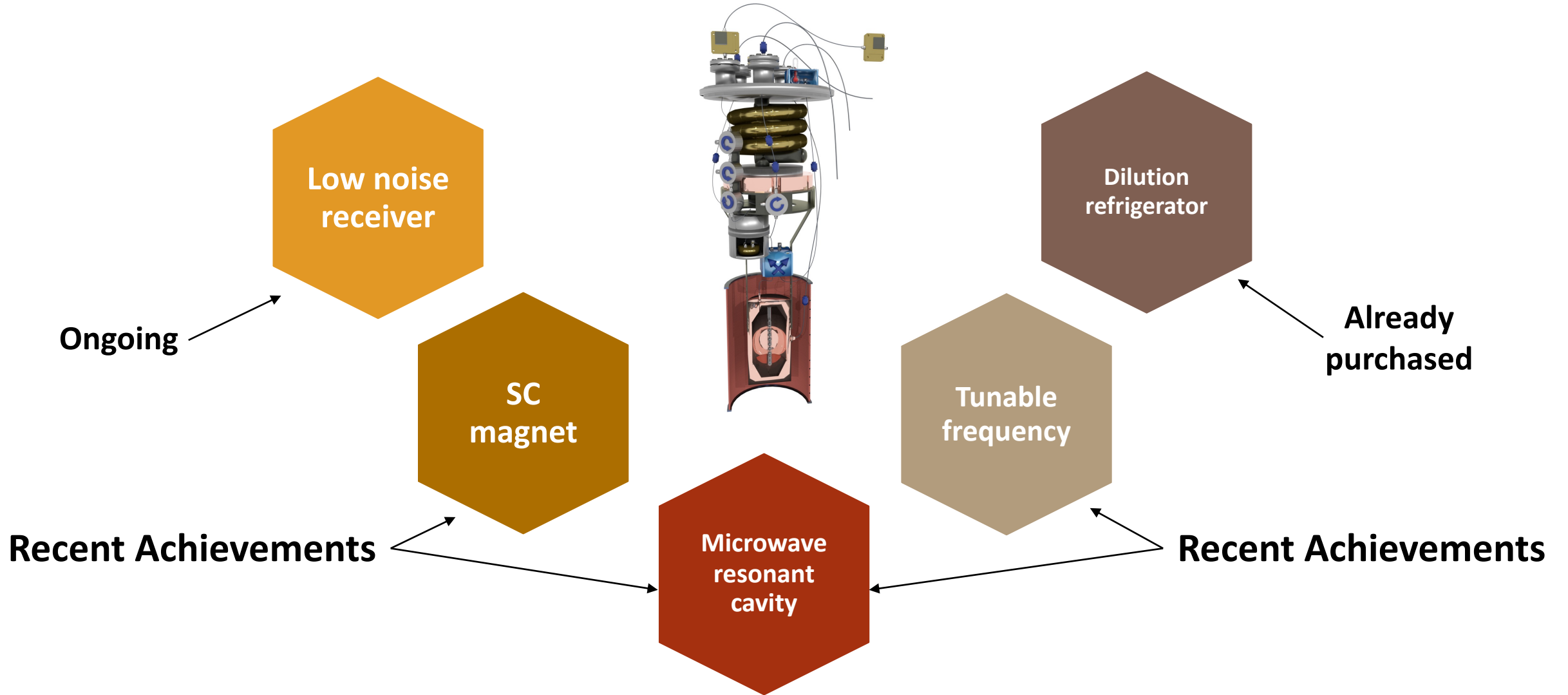
QUAX timeline



Group and lab are enlarging

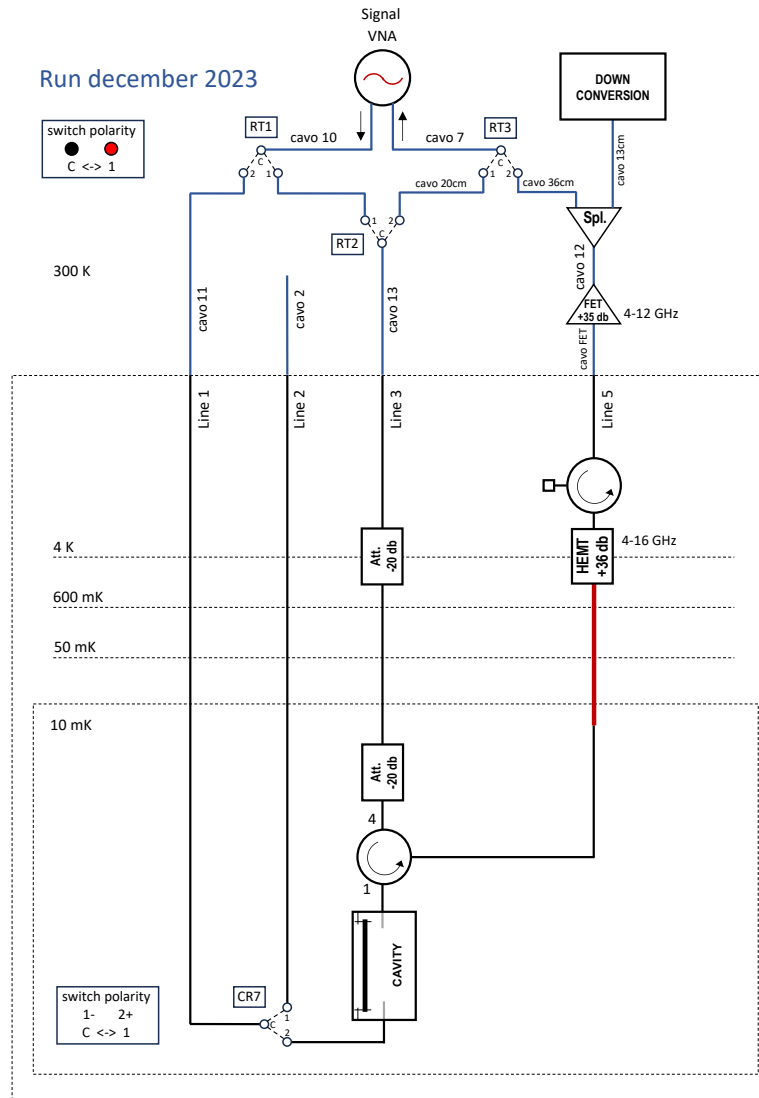
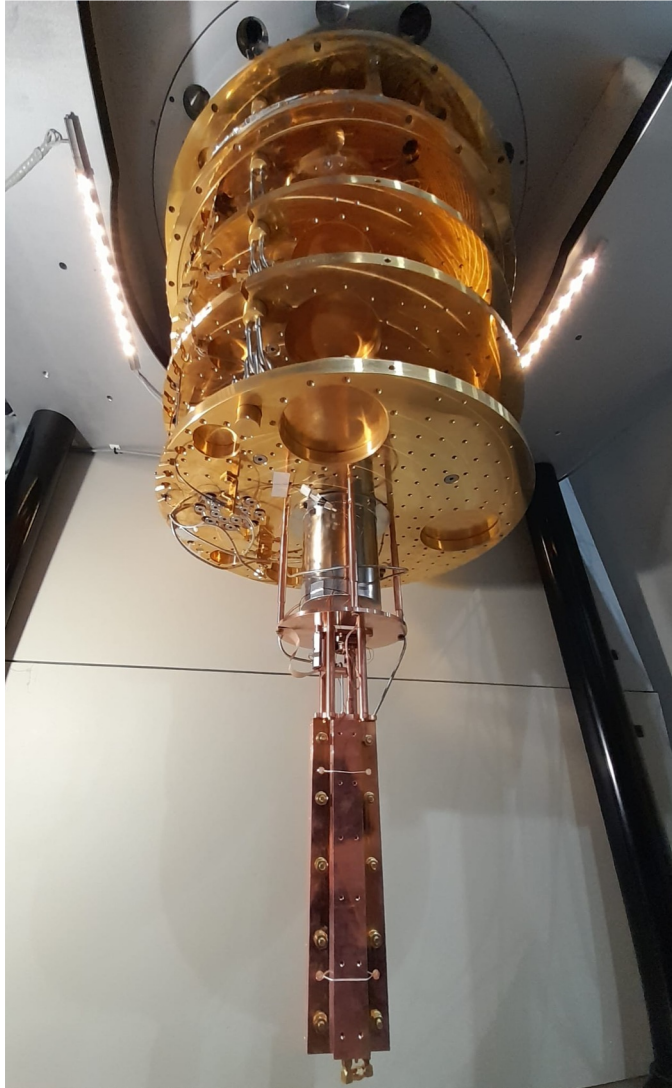


Haloscope ingredients



QUAX@LNF first axion search with tuning rod mechanism

Dilution refrigerator



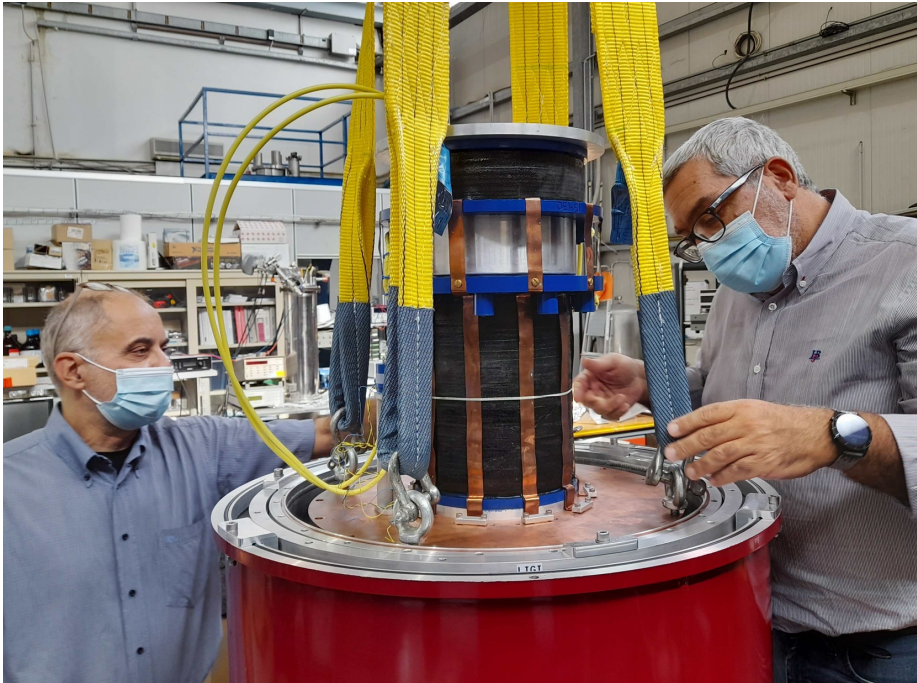
Leiden Cryogenics

Cooling power
 $450 \mu W$ @ $100 mK$

Temp. of 10 mK plate
 $T_{base} \approx 20 mK$

Cavity temperature
 $T_{cav} \approx 30 mK$

9 T magnet

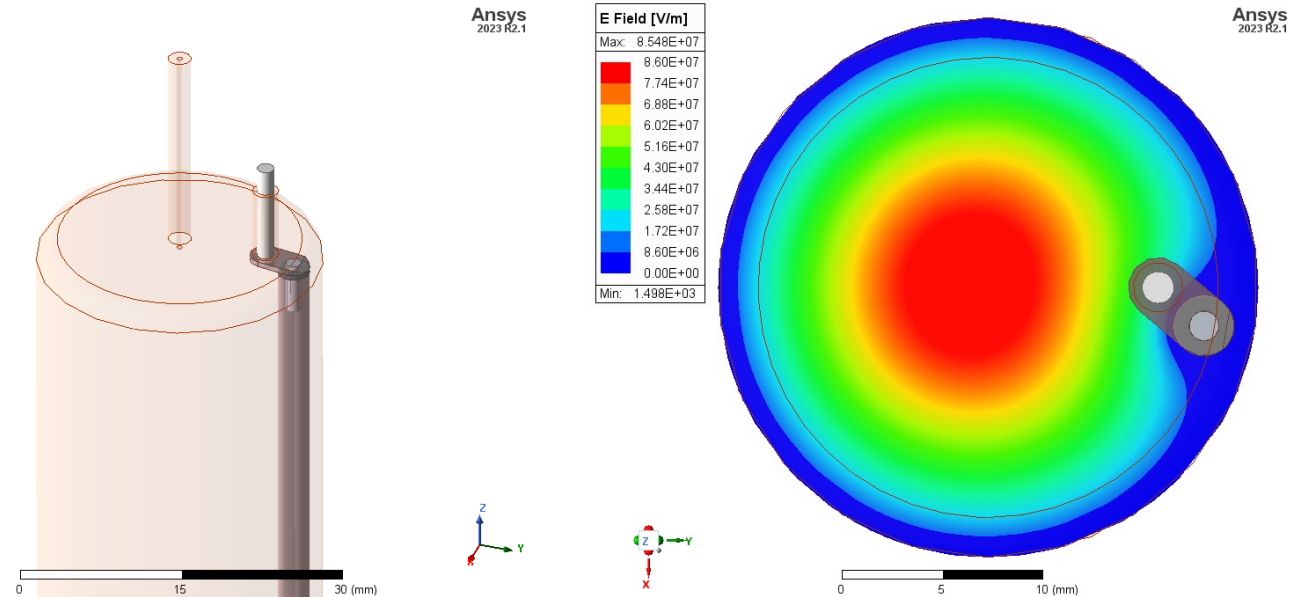
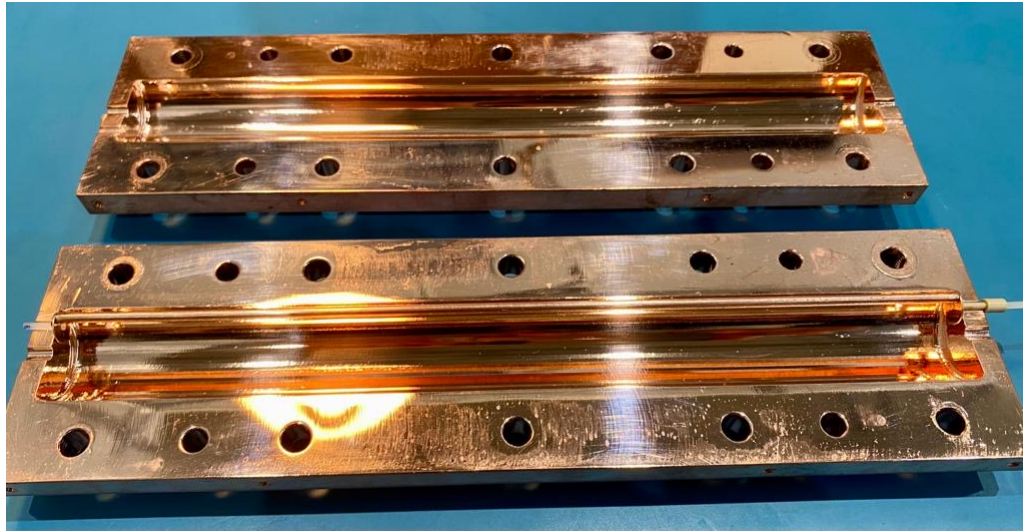


Anchored to 4 K stage

- **Reached 9 T**
- **Took data at one freq with 9 T**
- **Quench**
- **Ramp to 8 T ok**
- **Took data with 8 T stably for 2 weeks**

Microwave cavity + tuning

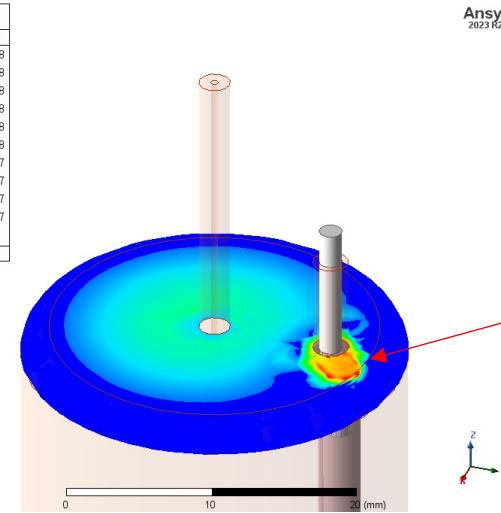
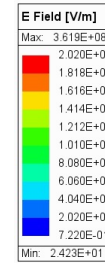
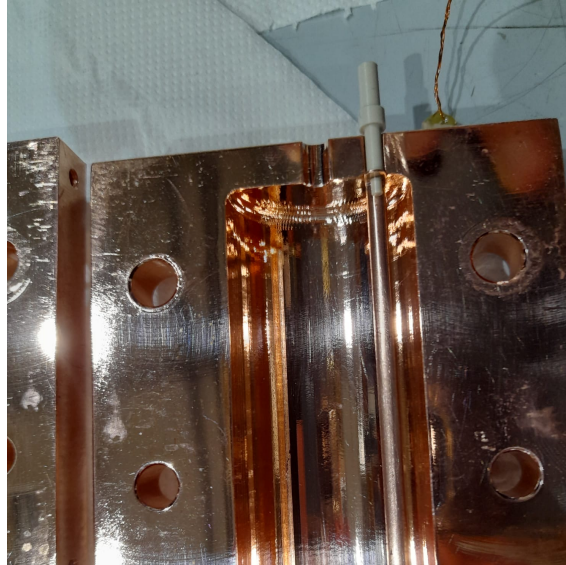
HFSS simulations by Simone Tocci



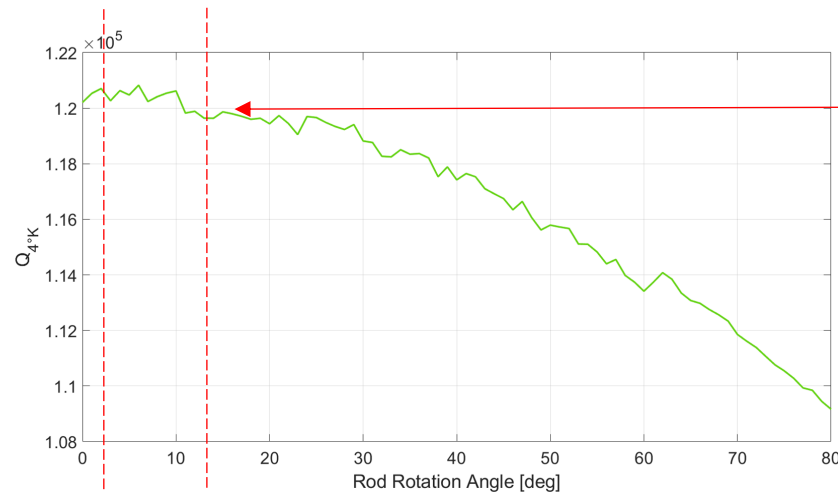
- OFHC Copper
- Radius = 13.5 mm, height = 246 mm
- TM₀₁₀ mode

- Starting frequency ($\alpha = 0^\circ$): 8.83 GHz
- Tuning ~ 300 MHz with $\Delta\alpha \sim 80^\circ$

Microwave cavity + tuning



Trapped field between metallic disk and cavity endcap

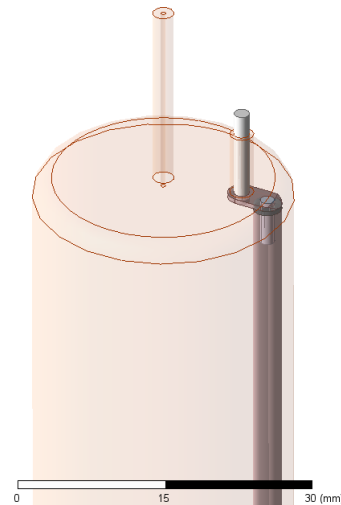
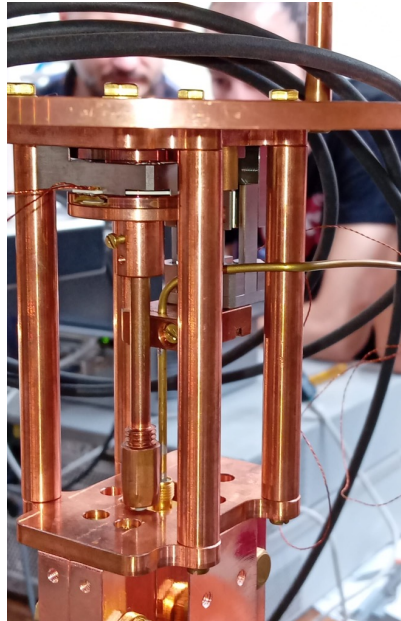
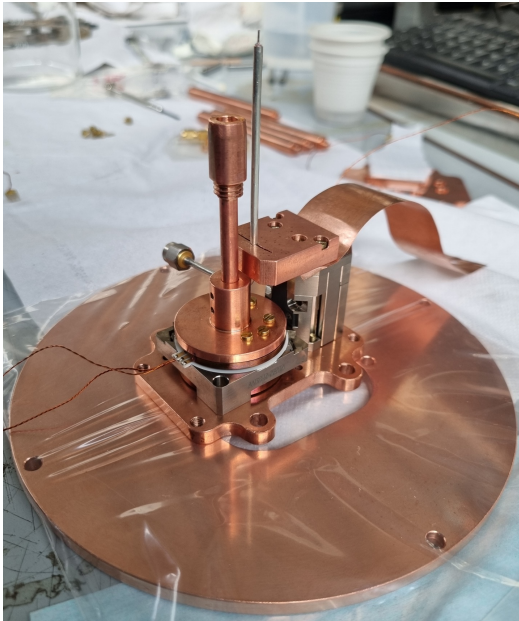


Expected $Q_0 \approx 10^5$ from simulations, and measured w/out rod

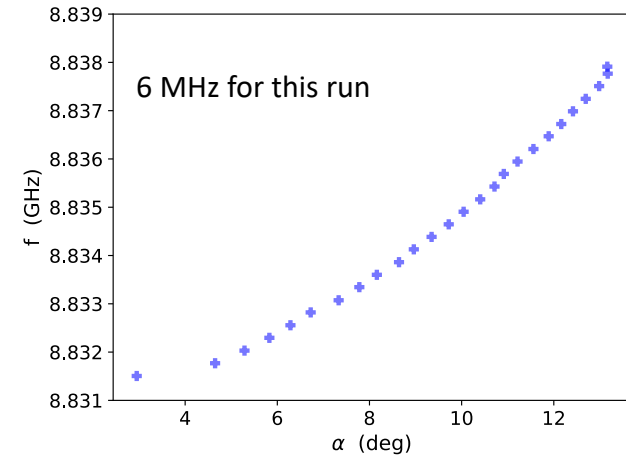
Measured $Q_0 \approx 5 \times 10^4$ w/ rod

This is likely due to losses caused by the rod configuration and PEEK

Rod and antenna movimentations

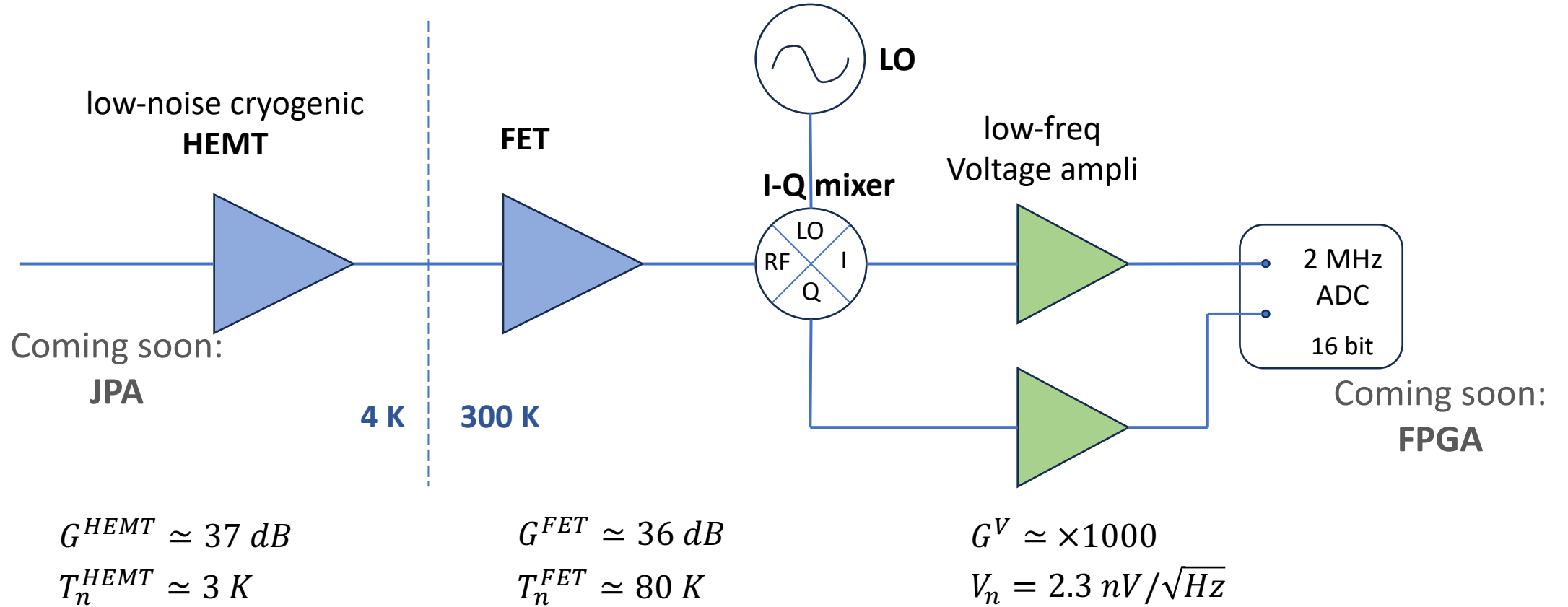


Frequency vs rod position



- 1 linear motor for Antenna
- 1 rotative motor for Rod

Amplification chain

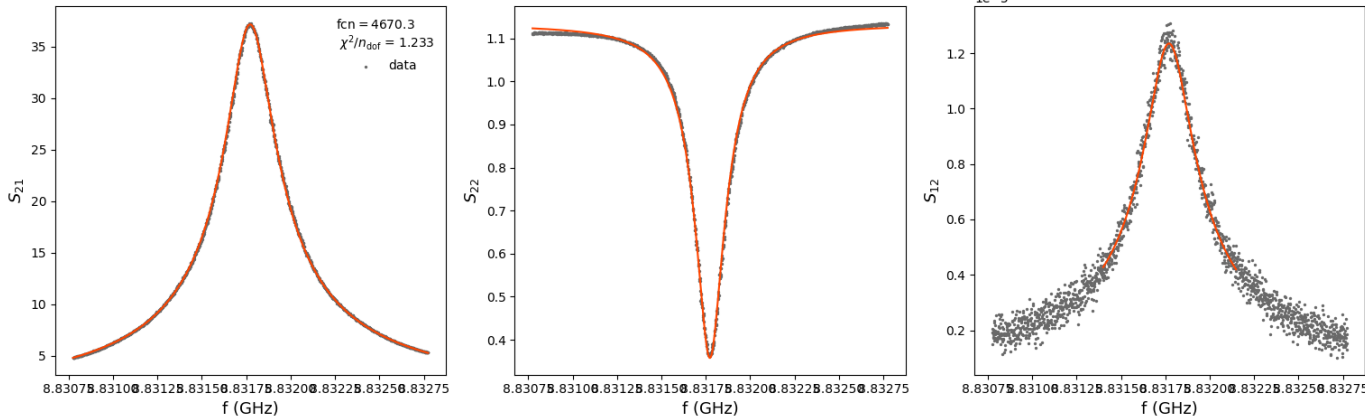


Tot eff. Gain = 116 dB

Noise Temp = 4.5 K

Calibration + spectrum

Fit procedure

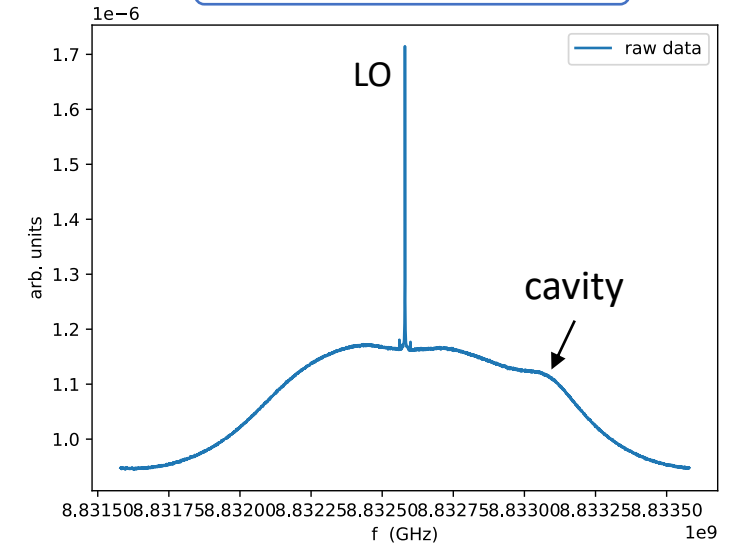


Fits by Gianluca Vidali (student)

From fit we extract
 ν_c , Q_0 , β , $Gain$

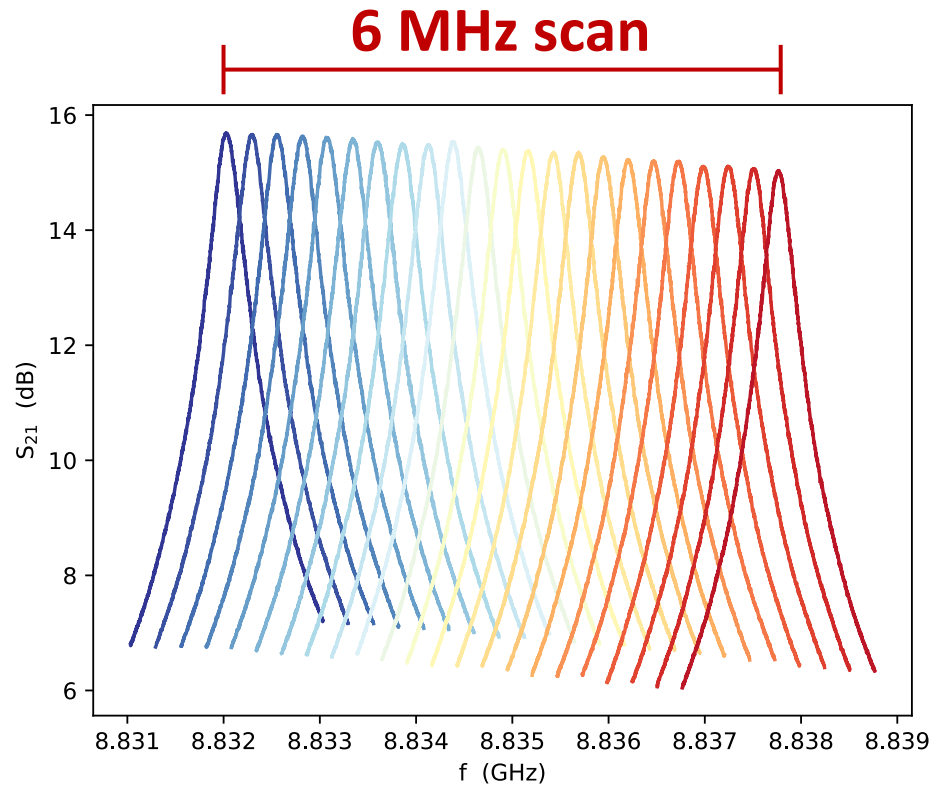
- $V = 0.141 \text{ l}$
- $f_{start} = 8.83 \text{ GHz}$
- $m_a = 36.5 \mu\text{eV}$
- $Q_0 = 50000$
- $\beta = 0.5$
- $C_{010} = 0.667$
- $B_0 = 8 \text{ T}$ ($B_{av}=6.5 \text{ B}_0$)
- $\Delta t = 3760 \text{ s}$
- $T_{cav} = 40 \text{ mK}$

Raw power spectrum



From calibrated power spectrum
we extract the noise temp
 $T_n \simeq 4.5 \text{ K}$

6 MHz tuning



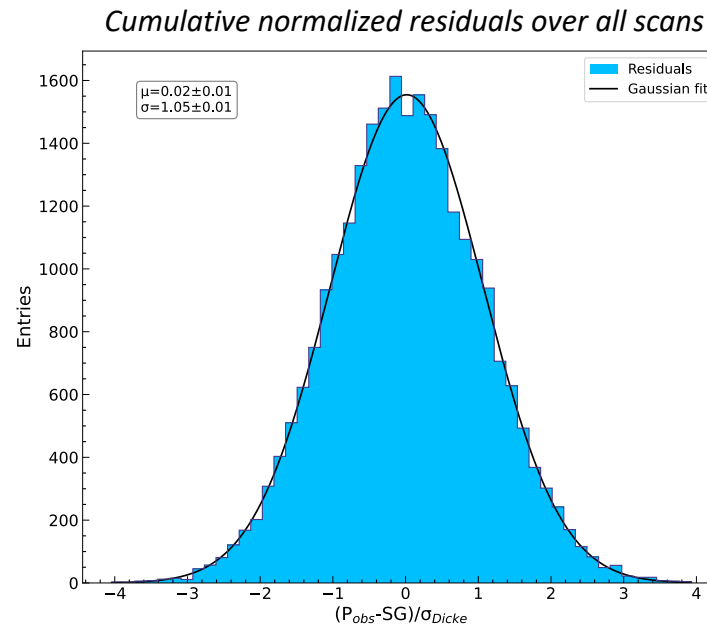
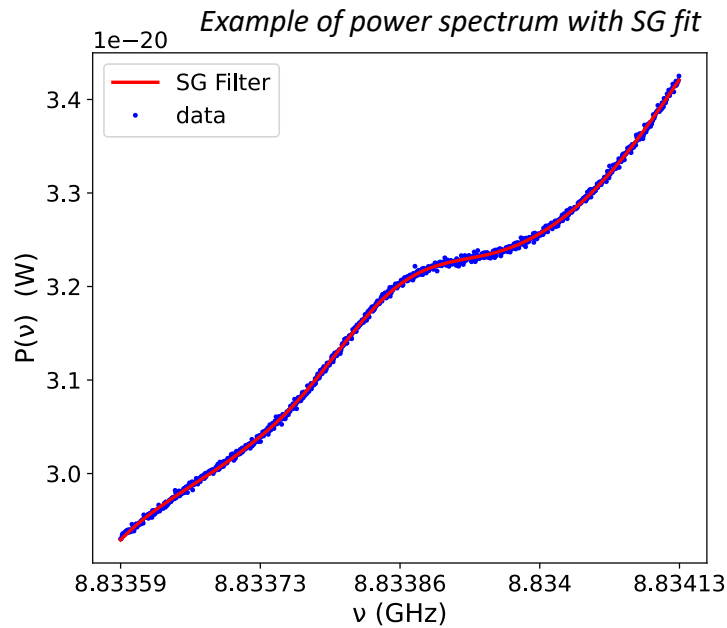
Performed the same procedure
on each run

- Q_0 , β and $Gain$ remain stable
- $\Delta m_a = 25 \text{ neV}$
- Effective scan rate in this test:

220 MHz/year

Analysis

Analysis procedure by Alessandro D'Elia



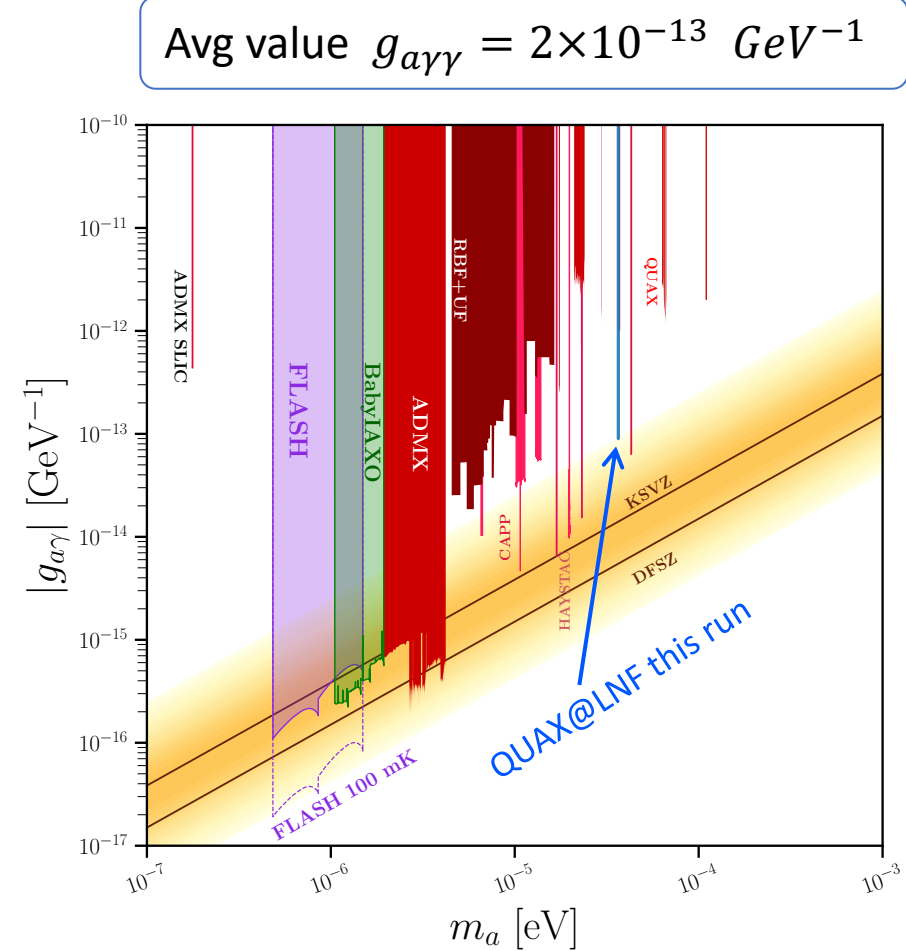
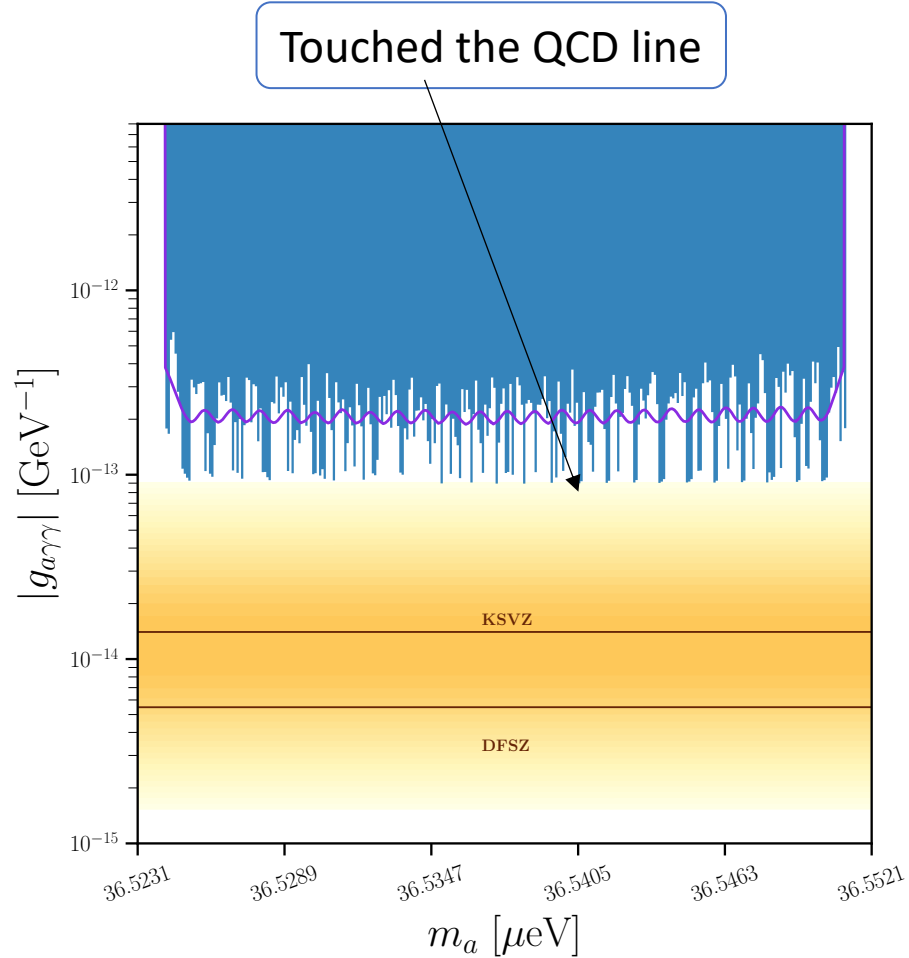
- Fit to power spectra with Savitzky-Golay filter to calculate residuals
- Maximum likelihood over all scans to estimate the best value $\hat{g}_{a\gamma\gamma}$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_{\text{scan}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{bin}}} \left[\frac{R_i^{(\alpha)} - S_i^{(\alpha)}(m_a, g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2)}{\sigma_{\text{Dicke}}^{(\alpha)}} \right]^2$$

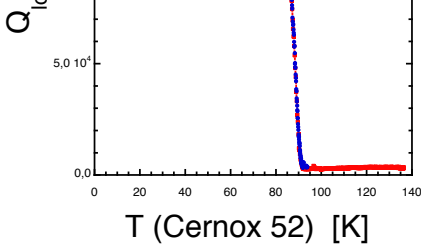
- Calculate the efficiency of the SG filter by Monte Carlo simulations with fake axion signal ($\varepsilon = 0.84$)

Final plot - $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$

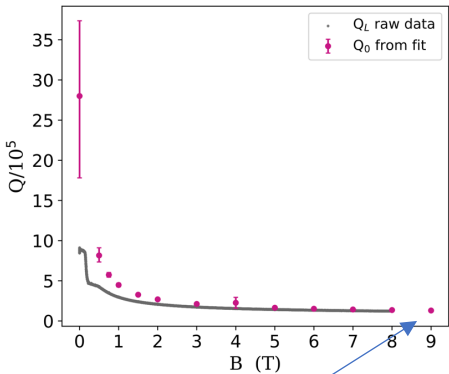
PRELIMINARY



Bonus: superconducting cavities

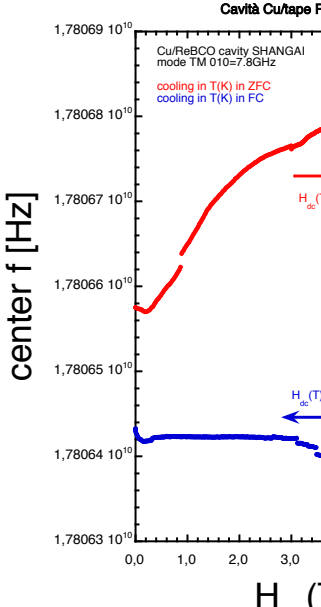
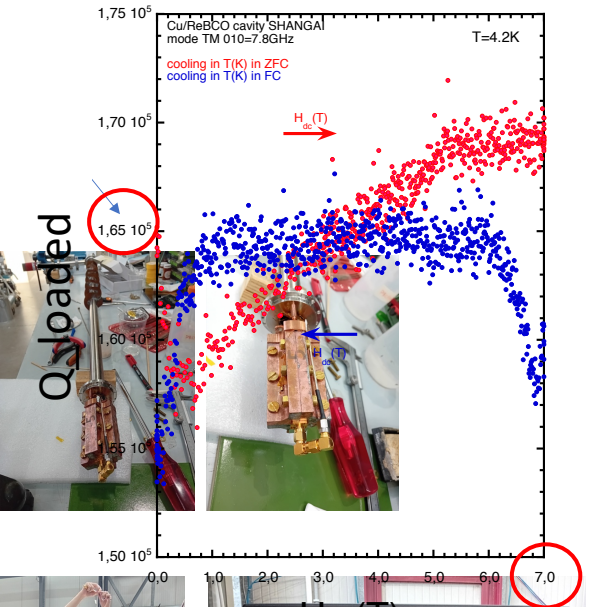
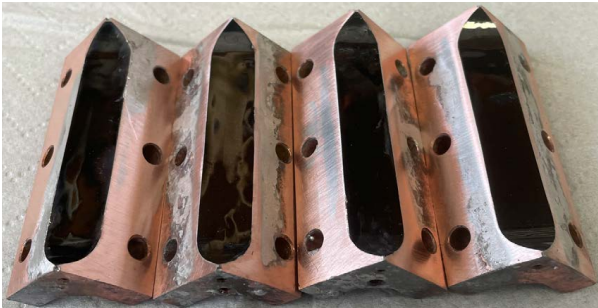


Nb_3Sn cavity by FNAL



$Q_0 \approx 1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ at } 9T$

ReBCO-tapes cavity



Next

Qubit photon detector*

JPA, fabrication by FBK

Optimization of tuning rod

Superconducting cavities

FPGA for acquisition

*S. Kono et al; **Nature Phys** 14, 546–549 (2018)

Conclusions

- **First QUAX@LNF run with complete haloscope**
 - **2 weeks of data taking.**
 - **9 T magnet. Operated at 8 T.**
 - **Tuning rod to scan frequencies.**
- **Savitzky-Golay + Maximum Likelihood analysis.**
- **Still much room for improvements.**
- **QUAX competitive in the panorama.**