

First Results from an Axion Haloscope at CAPP around $10.7 \mu\text{eV}$

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The Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research at the Institute for Basic Science is searching for axion dark matter using ultralow temperature microwave resonators. We report the exclusion of the axion mass range $10.7126\text{--}10.7186 \mu\text{eV}$ with near Kim-Shifman-Vainshtein-Zakharov (KSVZ) coupling sensitivity and the range $10.16\text{--}11.37 \mu\text{eV}$ with about 9 times larger coupling at 90% confidence level. This is the first axion search result in these ranges. It is also the first with a resonator physical temperature of less than 40 mK.

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The absence of CP violation in strong interactions requires a tiny coefficient of order $\leq 10^{-10}$ for the terms contributing to the electric dipole moments of the neutron [1]. However, the modern theory of strong interactions, quantum chromodynamics (QCD), generically introduces a coefficient of order one for the CP violating vacuum angle θ_{QCD} . The “ CP violation” (in addition to C violation) of Sakharov [2] necessary to generate the baryon asymmetry of the Universe does not belong to the strong interactions. In QCD, Peccei and Quinn (PQ) provided a solution of this strong CP problem, by introducing a global $U(1)_{\text{PQ}}$ symmetry, first making the vacuum angle term irrelevant [3]. However, we know that all global symmetries should be broken, and for the PQ symmetry the magnitude of breaking at the electroweak scale is such that the mass of the resulting pseudoscalar, called QCD axion, is in the keV range [4,5], which was excluded after Refs. [6,7].

It has been proposed [8] that axions below a few meV would be long-lived and the interactions being weak enough to be the dark matter of the Universe. Two classes in this kind of models, contributing the dark matter in

the Universe, are the Kim-Shifman-Vainstein-Zakharov (KSVZ) [8,9] and the Dine-Fischler-Srednicki-Zhitnitsky (DFSZ) [10] models. Currently, several experimental groups are actively working to search for axions [11,12], at the level that axions constitute 100% of the local dark matter density. The most advanced method for over 30 years uses the so called Sikivie haloscope [13], searching for cosmic axions converting to photons inside a high-quality resonator immersed in a strong magnetic field. Since the first pioneering experiments with this method [14,15], there have been numerous cavity experiments in search of axions [16–19]. However, most of the candidate mass range remains unexplored.

The Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research (CAPP) uses this cavity method to search for axion dark matter, and we report its Pilot Axion-Cavity Experiment (CAPP-PACE), equipped with an 8 T superconducting magnet, pursuing a low-noise axion haloscope. CAPP-PACE aims to apply leading-edge technologies to axion experiments through R&D [20,21], near and above $10 \mu\text{eV}$. In this Letter, limits are given for the axion masses near $10.7 \mu\text{eV}$. We minimized the physical temperature of the cavity down to 38 mK. This is the coldest axion dark matter experiment to date. We obtained the result with a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) amplifier with a noise temperature around 1 K. The subsequent use of a near quantum noise limited Josephson parametric amplifier (JPA), employing the latest R&D results of

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CAPP [20,22], improves the scanning speed by more than an order of magnitude in the next phase of the experiment.

When axions couple with a magnetic field they convert to single photons, via the axion-photon-photon coupling in the Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{a\gamma\gamma} = -g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$, where $g_{a\gamma\gamma} = g_\gamma \alpha_{\text{em}} / \pi f_a$, g_γ is a model dependent coupling coefficient, α_{em} is the electromagnetic fine-structure constant, f_a is the axion decay constant, a is the axion field, \mathbf{E} is the electric field, and \mathbf{B} is the magnetic field. Both major axion models, KSVZ and DFSZ, expect the coupling to be extremely weak, equal to g_γ times $1/f_a$, with $g_\gamma = 0.97$ and -0.36 , respectively, and f_a a very large scale. In the Sikivie haloscope a high quality factor microwave resonator is used to accumulate the axion to photon conversion signal [13]. In this case, the converted photons excite the resonant mode only if the photon frequency resides within the cavity bandwidth $\Delta\nu_c = \nu_c / Q_L$, where Q_L is the loaded quality factor and ν_c is the cavity resonant frequency. The axion to photon conversion power, when the axion mass exactly matches ν_c , is given by [23]

$$P_{a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} = \left(g_\gamma^2 \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 \rho_a}{\pi^2 \Lambda^4} \right) \left(\omega_c B^2 V C \frac{Q_0 Q_a}{Q_0 + Q_a} \right), \quad (1)$$

with the local dark matter density $\rho_a \approx 0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$ [24], and $\Lambda \approx f_a^2 m_a^2 \approx 78 \text{ MeV}$ [25]. The second parenthesis contains the following variable parameters: ω_c is the resonant angular frequency of the haloscope cavity, B is the applied dc magnetic field, V is the cavity volume, C is the geometrical factor of the resonant cavity mode, Q_0 is the unloaded quality factor of the cavity, and Q_a is the axion quality factor, estimated as $\sim 10^6$ [26]. The estimated axion signal power of one of the most powerful axion haloscopes so far is of the order of 10^{-23} – 10^{-22} W [16]. This makes a cryogenic low noise detecting system essential, in order to increase the signal to noise ratio (SNR).

In a laboratory environment, the total noise temperature T_{sys} of the axion haloscope detector is [27,28]

$$T_{\text{sys}} = T_{\text{phy}} + \frac{T_{\text{pre}}}{G_0} + \frac{T_{\text{else}}}{G_0 G_{\text{pre}}}, \quad (2)$$

where $T_{\text{phy}} = h\nu/k_B [1/(e^{h\nu/k_B T_{\text{cav}}} - 1) + 1/2]$ is the noise from the physical temperature of the resonator (e.g., for the case $\nu = 2.6 \text{ GHz}$ and $T_{\text{cav}} = 38 \text{ mK}$, $h\nu/2k_B = 63 \text{ mK}$, and $T_{\text{phy}} = 67 \text{ mK}$), T_{pre} and T_{else} represent the noise generated at the first amplifier and in the rest of the chain, respectively. G_0 is the reciprocal of overall attenuation before the preamplifier and G_{pre} is the preamp gain.

In the CAPP-PACE experiment, we focused to minimize T_{phy} , keeping in mind the quantum noise limited amplifier [20]. We used a Bluefors LD400 dilution refrigerator (DR) [29] which has a cooling power of $580 \mu\text{W}$ when the mixing plate is at 100 mK . We used a superconducting

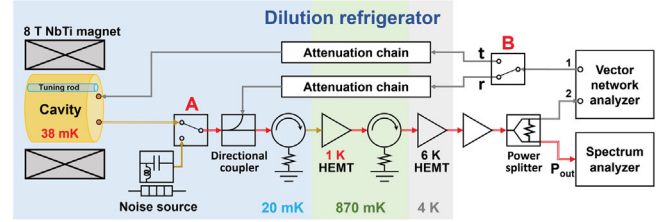


FIG. 1. Schematic of the receiver chain of CAPP-PACE. The arrow lines indicate the rf transmission lines, the colored double lines the axion output path. Superconducting cables are marked with yellow lines. **A** switches the signals between the microwave cavity and noise source and **B** switches between the cavity transmission (t) and reflection (r) lines. **1** and **2** refer to the ports where the vector network analyzer (VNA) sends and receives signals, respectively.

NbTi coaxial cable as the first transmission line after the antenna (Fig. 1) [30], acting as thermal insulation, blocking the heat flow between the plates at different temperatures. As a result, a cavity temperature of 38 mK was achieved (measured using a calibrated RuO_2 thermometer [31]) even in an 8 T magnetic field [32], i.e., for a $10.7 \mu\text{eV}$ axion mass, T_{phy} was $\sim 10\%$ above the quantum limit.

A HEMT amplifier with 40 dB gain and 1 K noise temperature [33] was used as shown in Fig. 1. The signal reduction before the preamplifier was minimized to an attenuation of $0.4 \pm 0.1 \text{ dB}$. This effectively adds $\sim 10\%$ more noise to the preamp noise ($1/G_0 \approx 1.1$). The downstream noise contribution was estimated to be less than 1 mK [the third term in Eq. (2)].

A high precision measurement system was built to determine the receiver chain noise. A 50 ohm terminator was connected to switch **A** in Fig. 1 serving as an accurate noise source. It was thermally linked to the PID-controlled heater, while being thermally separated from the mixing plate of the DR. Unlike the original Y -factor method, which typically uses 2 points [28,34], we used 795 temperature points in the interval between 200 and 960 mK to mitigate the fitting error. While heating the noise source, the mixing plate temperature of the DR was maintained at $23(\pm 2) \text{ mK}$. We measured a total system noise temperature of 1 – 1.4 K ($\pm 20 \text{ mK}$) as shown in Fig. 2, dominated by the preamplifier. The observed noise increased at both ends of the frequency range because of the circulator operating range (2.1 – 2.6 GHz) [35].

The haloscope cavity was designed to search axions in the frequency range from 2.457 to 2.749 GHz , i.e., the unexplored gap between existing results [14]. The cavity was composed of two half cavities each carved out of a solid cylindrical piece, shown in Fig. 3. This eliminates any electrical contact problems in the vertical direction, relevant to the TM_{010} mode, the most commonly used cavity mode in axion haloscope searches due to its high geometrical factor. The achieved quality factor was within 5% of the maximum theoretical value allowed for copper. In addition,

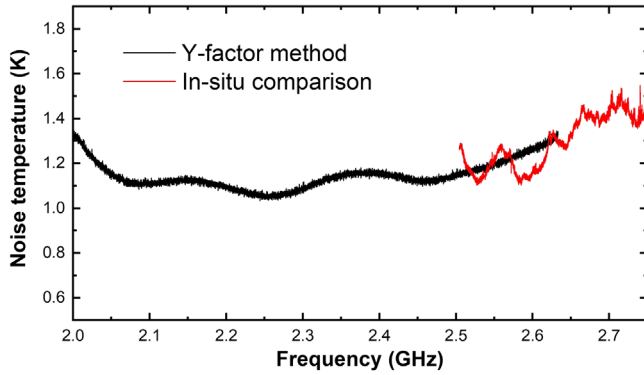


FIG. 2. Total system noise temperature versus frequency. The black line represents the system noise temperature obtained using the Y-factor method utilizing the noise measurement setup shown in Fig. 1. The *in situ* comparison method was used above 2.5 GHz (red line) during the physics runs.

the eddy currents were significantly reduced by the electric insulation between the two halves, minimizing potential mechanical damage in case of a magnet quench.

The resonant frequency of the cavity was tuned by moving the tuning rod from the center of the cavity toward the wall. To cover the whole range we applied 3 tuning rod configurations. First, we inserted a tuning rod made of low loss sapphire [36] to cover 2.457–2.500 GHz. When the sapphire rod was in the center Q_0 reached 130 000 in an 8 T magnetic field. Second, we added a copper plated stainless steel rod in a fixed position and the resonant frequency was adjustable in the range of 2.500–2.605 GHz. Third, the fixed rod was removed and the sapphire rod was replaced with copper. This allowed the resonant frequency to be tuned between 2.596 and 2.749 GHz. Table I shows the parameters and experimental conditions employed for the tuning rod configurations. Above 2.5 GHz the cavity is replaced with the larger volume cavity (see Fig. 3).

The resonant frequency was precisely adjustable with better than a kilohertz resolution by using Attocube piezo actuators [37]. At most, 50 μ J of heat was generated by the

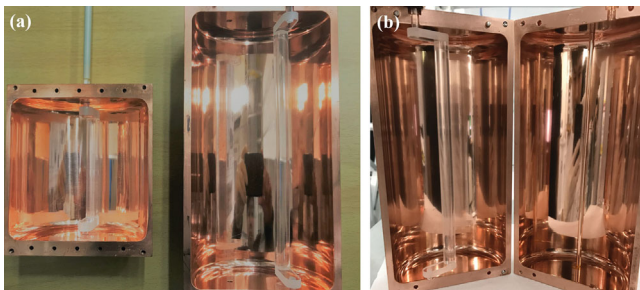


FIG. 3. Split cavity structures. (a) One-half of the 0.59 L cavity used in 9KSVZ-1 run and a half of the 1.12 L cavity used in the other runs. (b) The cavity set for the 9KSVZ second run. The sapphire rod is used for frequency tuning. The fixed copper rod for a slight frequency increase is also shown in the right half.

piezo rotator, and the temperature rise of the cavity was less than 3 mK at each tuning step. Within a few seconds, while the VNA was checking the resonant frequency, the temperature was restored to the value before tuning, so that the physical noise was kept stable near 40 mK during the entire experimental runs. The direct contact between the lower end of the rotating shaft and the cavity bottom wall (Fig. 3) ensured fast temperature recovery and suppressed the hot-rod problem which can increase noise [38].

The data reported in this letter were obtained from four independent runs, see Table I. The experiments were divided into two approaches with one order of magnitude difference in sensitivity, and two orders of magnitude difference in frequency coverage. In the first approach, a wide range of 300 MHz was scanned with $\sim 9 \times$ KSVZ sensitivity (9KSVZ runs). The focus was on optimizing the routine of experimental processes such as cavity tuning, diagnosis, and data acquisition, to keep the cavity temperature as low as possible while minimizing dead time. In the second approach, a narrow range of 1 MHz was scanned with close to the KSVZ sensitivity (KSVZ run). It confirmed the stability of the system by observing whether the noise of the data obtained for more than 10 h conformed to the Nyquist theorem [40].

The physics data were collected by a commercial spectrum analyzer (SA) which is capable of analyzing up to 7 GHz of high frequency microwave signals, and supporting a fast Fourier transform (FFT) mode [41]. The actual data acquisition time versus elapsed time efficiency was slightly higher than 90%, but due to the windowing setting, described later, it took 89% more time to obtain the same resolution bandwidth compared to no windowing [39].

The data acquisition system (DAQ) software is described in Ref. [42]. At the beginning of each run, it measures the system noise to act as reference for the *in situ* noise calculation. At each frequency step it records the following parameters for calibration: the magnetic field B , cavity temperature T_{cav} , loaded quality factor Q_L , and coupling strength β between the cavity and the receiver chain. The digitization of the averaged power spectrum coming out of the cavity is recorded next. In all runs, the bin width $\Delta\nu_b$ was set at 100 Hz so that an axion bandwidth $\Delta\nu_a$ contains more than 20 bins [26]. The span was set in the range of 100–500 kHz covering more than the cavity bandwidth.

During DAQ, the real-time noise T_{sys}^i was measured as an independent cross-check. In the i th tuning step, the total gain G_{tot}^i of the receiver chain and the power amplitude P_{off}^i of the off-resonant region of the data spectrum were measured, respectively. These values were compared with those in the reference step (zeroth step) and the real-time noise T_{sys}^i was obtained as

$$T_{\text{sys}}^i = T_{\text{sys}}^0 \frac{P_{\text{off}}^i G_{\text{tot}}^0}{P_{\text{off}}^0 G_{\text{tot}}^i}. \quad (3)$$

TABLE I. Major parameters of the CAPP-PACE experiment.

Experimental run	9KSVZ-1	9KSVZ-2	9KSVZ-3	KSVZ
Period ^a (2018)	Jan 19-Feb 13	Jul 23-Aug 23	Nov 15-Dec 07	Sep 01-Oct 26
Frequency range	2.457–2.500 GHz	2.500–2.605 GHz	2.596–2.749 GHz	2.5903–2.5918 GHz
Mass (m_a)	10.16–10.34 μeV	10.34–10.77 μeV	10.74–11.37 μeV	10.7126–10.7186 μeV
Magnetic field (B)	7.9 T	7.2 T	7.2 T	7.2 T
Volume (V)	0.59 L	1.12 L	1.12 L	1.12 L
Tuning rod	Sapphire rod	Sapphire rod + copper rod (fixed)	Copper rod	Copper rod
Quality factor (Q_0)	100 k	80 k	90 k	100 k
Geometrical factor (C)	0.62	0.51	0.63	0.66
Sweep time (SWT) ^b	18.92 ms	18.92 ms	200 ms ^c	200 ms ^c
Tuning step ($\Delta\nu$)	16.0 kHz	15.8 kHz	16.2 kHz	15.4 kHz
Number of steps	2694	6642	9471	69
Number of spectra per step	30 k	10 k (5 k)	15 (300)	270 k
Sweep time per step (τ) ^d	~10 min	3 min (1.5 min)	90 s (60 s)	15 h

^a“Period” includes system management and upgrade time that occurred intermittently during the experiment.

^bDefined as $W_{3\text{ dB}} \times 1/\nu_b$. For the case of Blackmann-Harris windowing, $W_{3\text{ dB}} = 1.892$ [39] and $SWT = W_{3\text{ dB}} \times (1/100\text{ Hz}) = 18.92\text{ ms}$.

^cIf we set longer SWT than the necessary time for the bin width ($=100\text{ Hz}$), the SA applies 50% overlapping, thus it gave a root-mean-squared spectrum from 21 $[\approx 200\text{ ms}/(18.92\text{ ms}/2)]$ overlapped spectra.

^d $\tau = SWT \times (\text{Number of spectra per step})$.

The red line in Fig. 2 corresponds to the noise beyond the optimal working range of the circulator. The noise obtained with this method within the normal working range of the circulator is compatible with the noise previously measured using the Y -factor method with a noise source.

The basis of the analysis, the method and the procedure were similar to those of the ADMX, HAYSTAC, and CAPP microwave cavity axion experiments [16,17,19]. Most of the analysis process is devoted to constructing a grand spectrum normalized to the noise or target signal power

over the entire scanned axion mass range. There were a couple of subprocesses that had a significant impact on SNR. One was the fitting process, which eliminates non-uniform baselines resulting from various causes, such as a nonuniform gain distribution in a span and a slight impedance mismatch in the receiver chain, etc. In the 9KSVZ runs, a five-parameter fit was used and the signal reduction was less than 5% with a stable Gaussian distribution [16]. In the KSVZ run, however, the 15 h of averaging exposed an unexpected morphology that the

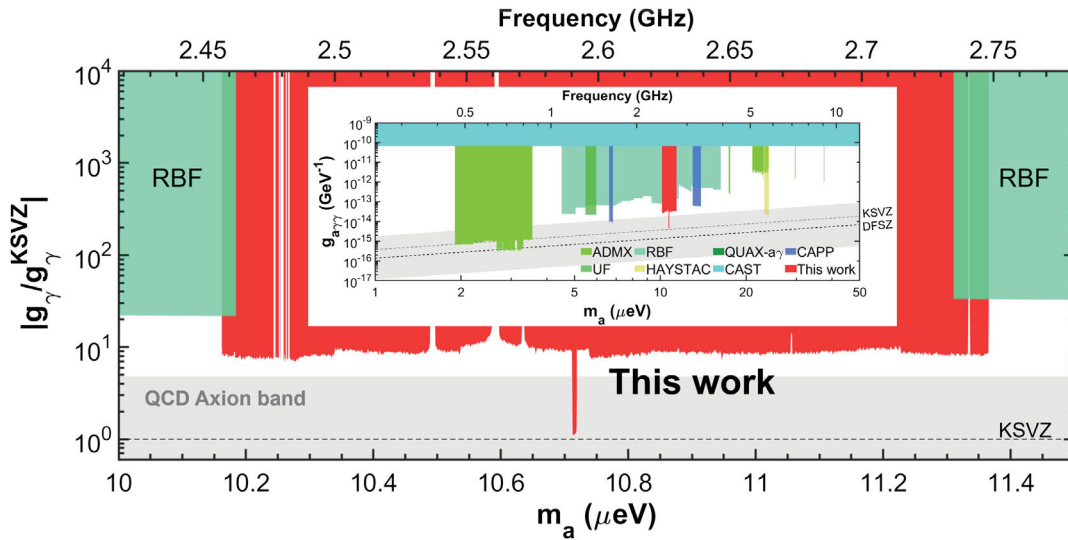


FIG. 4. The CAPP-PACE exclusion limit at 90% confidence level (red area). Vacancy between the Rochester-Brookhaven-Fermilab (RBF) results (mint color gamut) [14] is filled with this work. The inset shows this work along with other axion searching results in the extended axion mass range [14–19,44].

original parameter fitting could not describe. A well-developed Savitzky-Golay filter was used instead [43] to obtain 85% SNR efficiency compared with the ideally distributed Gaussian noise.

The other subprocess was to combine adjacent bins, called “horizontal combination” [19,38]. In this one, we cross-correlated the grand-spectrum with a virialized axion line shape [26]. This process is mathematically the same as the maximum likelihood method in the previous experiment [38] but is differentiated due to the built-in function Blackman-Harris windowing of the SA [39]. Windowing gives larger weights in the middle of the single sweep time compared to the beginning and end, so that the effective bin size (value set in SA) is $W_{3\text{ dB}}$ (3 dB bandwidth of a window response function) multiplied by theoretical bin width $1/SWT$ (sweep time). This creates correlations between nearby frequency bins in the Fourier transformed spectrum and significantly reduces the averaging efficiency when the virialized axion signal has a larger bandwidth than the bin size. The overlapping methods can partially offset the loss in efficiency [39]. The SA uses a fixed overlapping ratio of 50%, resulting in $\sim 70\%$ efficiency compared to ideal uniform windowed data (estimated using Monte Carlo simulation). The real-time spectrum analyzer will be used in the future.

The SNR target was set at 5σ with 90% confidence level for all runs. We had 81 candidates above 3.718σ for the 9KSVZ runs, and none for the KSVZ run. Each candidate was re-scanned for 30 min and none of them survived. Figure 4 shows the excluded axion mass range of $10.7126\text{--}10.7186\ \mu\text{eV}$ with close to KSVZ axion coupling sensitivity and $10.16\text{--}11.37\ \mu\text{eV}$ with 8–10 times KSVZ coupling at 90% confidence when we assumed a virialized axion line shape [26]. The faintly visible gaps around 2.48 GHz are due to bluetooth interference during the experiment. The gaps in 2.5–2.6 GHz and near 2.74 GHz, correspond to TE mode crossing.

We reported the data establishing the first high sensitivity limits around $10.7\ \mu\text{eV}$ axions, which has never been previously explored. In this pilot experiment, an 8 T superconducting magnet was used together with relatively small volume microwave cavities. Nevertheless, the axion scanning sensitivity was maintained at a high level by using a powerful dilution refrigerator, stable and high quality factor microwave cavities, a high resolution of frequency tuning system with low heat generation, and a low-noise HEMT amplifier. The cavity was successfully maintained near 40 mK for all experimental runs, achieving the lowest physical temperature among all the axion experiments to date.

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