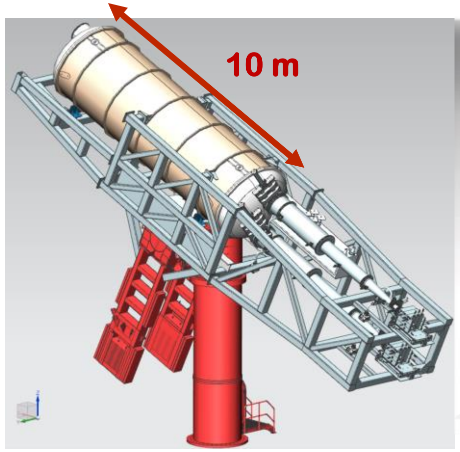
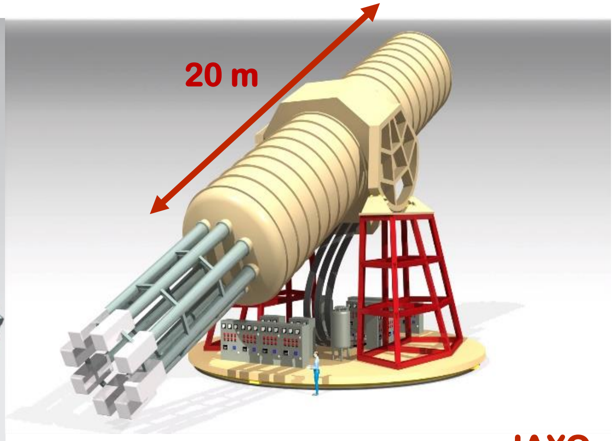
Search for solar axions with BabyIAXO

Esther Ferrer Ribas (IRFU/CEA)

GDR Deep Underground Physics, 29th November 2021



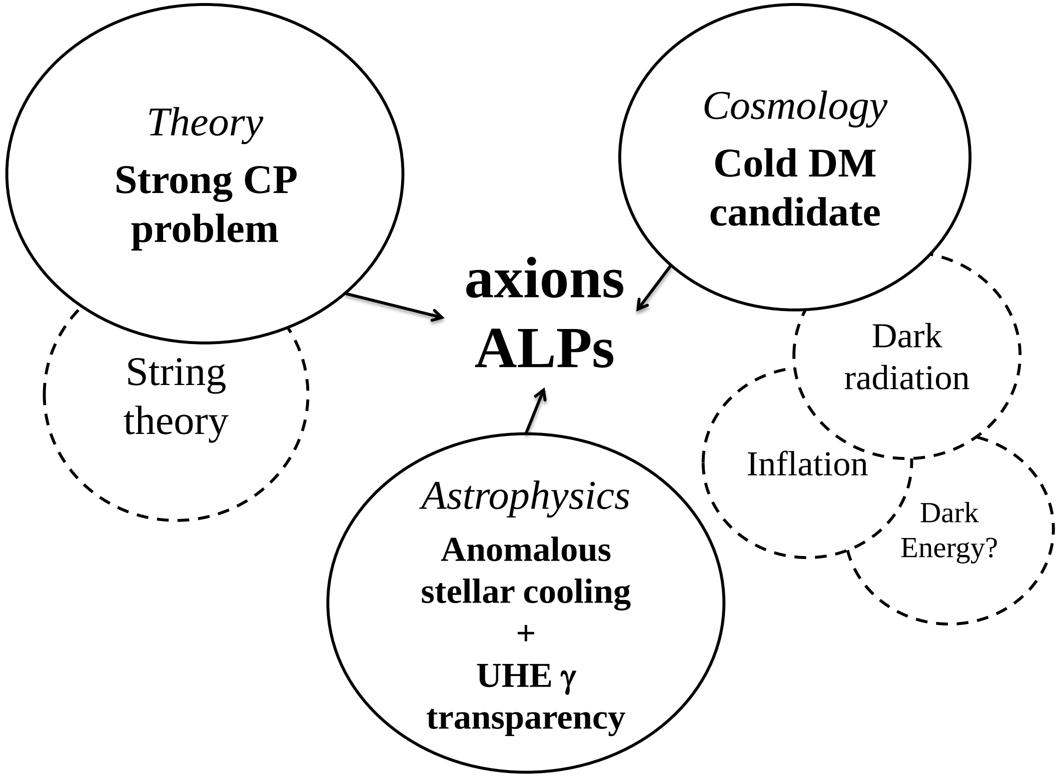
BabyIAXO



IAXO

Axions in a nutshell

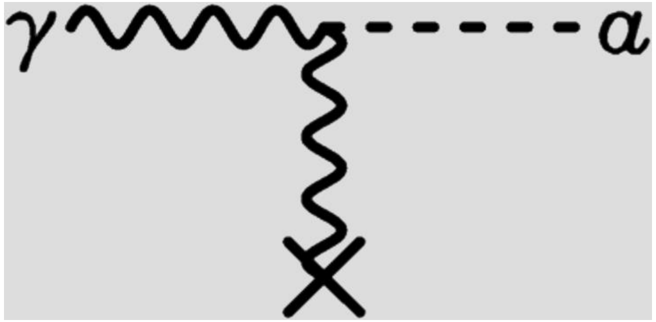
- Most compelling solution to the **Strong CP problem** of the SM
- Axion-like particles (ALPs) **predicted by many extensions** of the SM (e.g. string theory)
- Axions, like WIMPs, may **solve the DM problem** *for free*. (i.e. not *ad hoc* solution to DM)
- **Astrophysical hints** for axion/ALPs?
  - Transparency of the Universe to UHE gammas
  - Stellar anomalous cooling → $g_{a\gamma} \sim$ few 10^{-11} GeV^{-1} / m_a ~few meV ?
- Relevant axion/ALP parameter space at **reach of current and near-future experiments**
- Experimental efforts growing fast but still small



Axions properties

- Hypothetical particle
- Introduced in 1977 by Roberto Peccei and Helen Quinn
- Pratically stable
- Very low mass
- Very low cross-section
- Coupling to photons

$$m_a \simeq 0.6 \text{ eV} \frac{10^7 \text{GeV}}{f_a}$$



$$L_{a\gamma} = g_{a\gamma} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}) a$$

$$g_{a\gamma} \propto 1/f_a$$

$$g_{a\gamma} \propto m_a$$

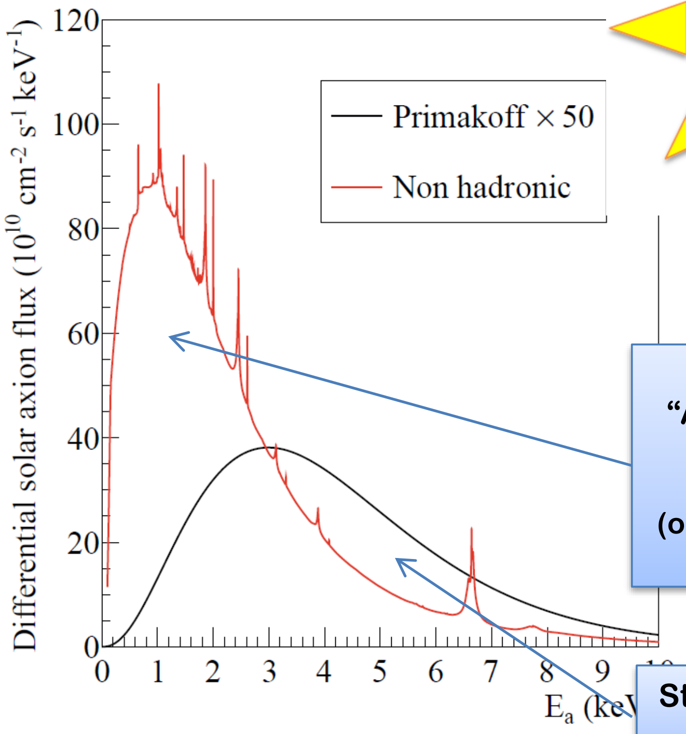
Detection of axions

Large complementarity among categories

Source	Experiments	Model & Cosmology dependency	Technology
Relic axions 	ADMX, HAYSTAC, CASPEr, CULTASK, CAST-CAPP, MADMAX, ORGAN, RADES, G-LEAD, …	High	New ideas emerging, Active R&D going on,…
Lab axions 	ALPS, OSQAR, CROWS, ARIADNE,…	Very low	
Solar axions 	SUMICO, CAST, (Baby)IAXO	Low	Ready for large scale experiment

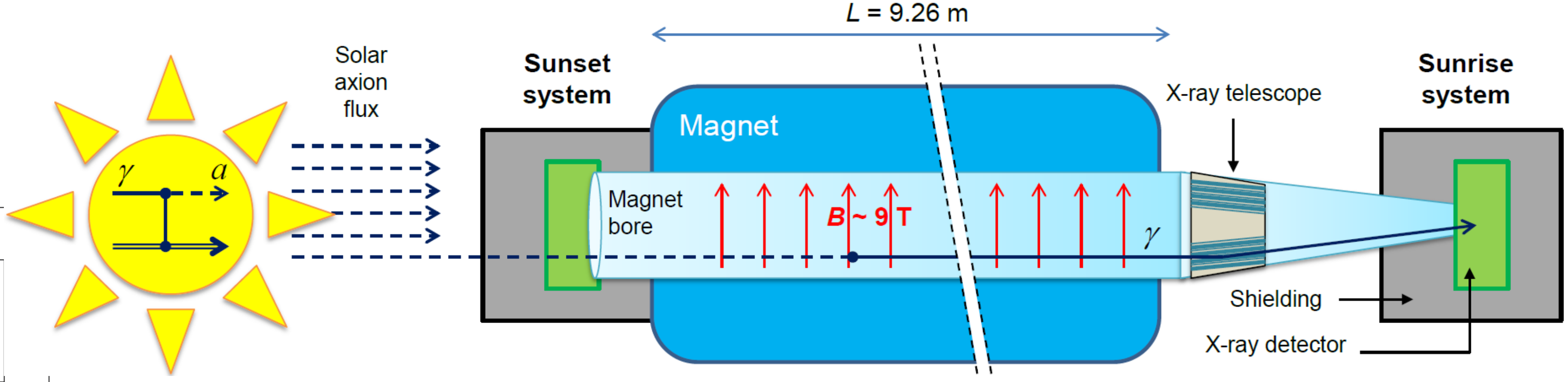
Helioscope technique does not require axions to be a dominant component of dark matter

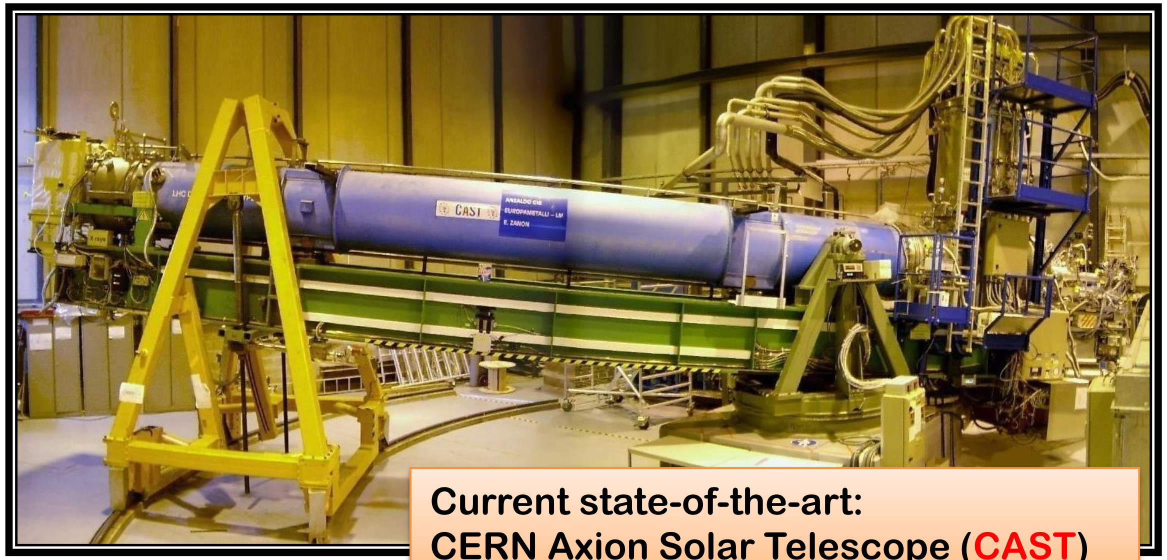
Axion helioscopes



Non-hadronic "ABC" Solar axion flux at Earth
JCAP 1312 008
(only if axion couples to electron)

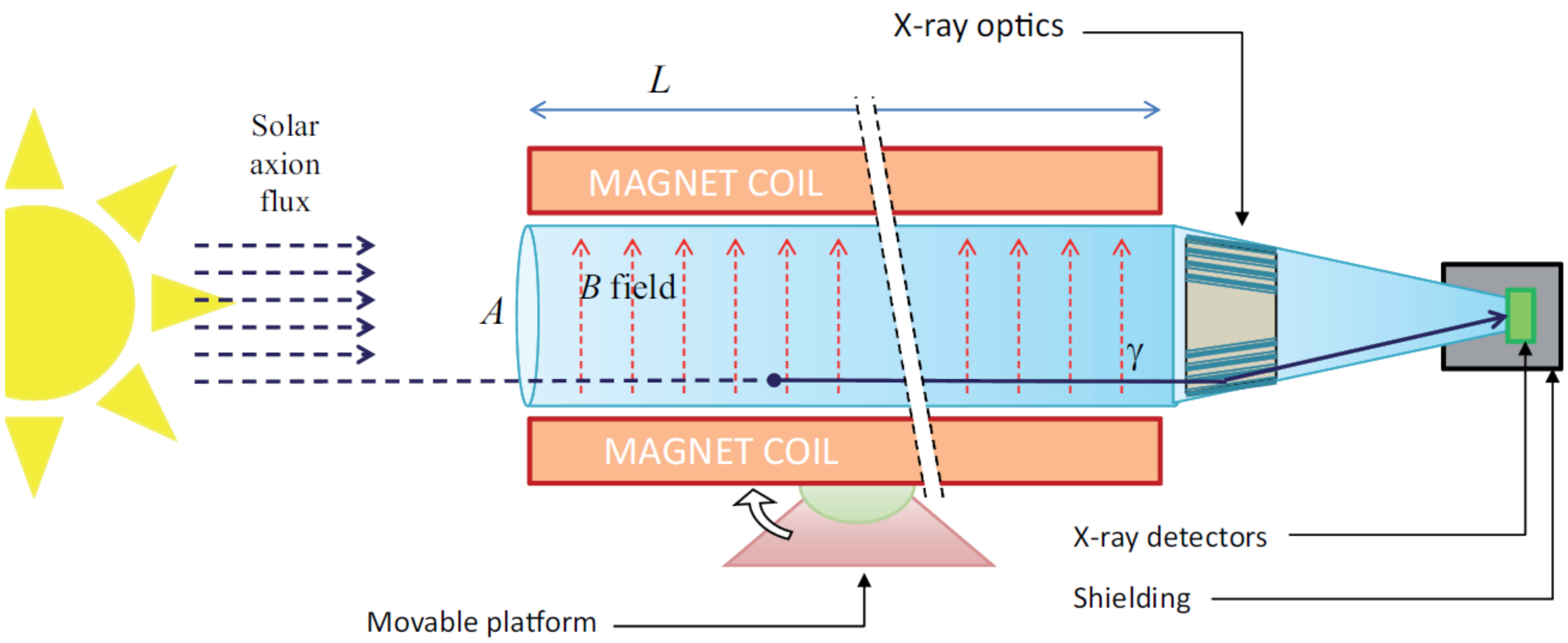
Standard Primakoff spectrum





Current state-of-the-art:
CERN Axion Solar Telescope (CAST)

An enhanced axion helioscope



IAXO is conceived as a large-scale, but realistic, enhanced axion helioscope

>10^4 better SNR than CAST

Sensitive to g_{ag} ~ x20 lower than CAST

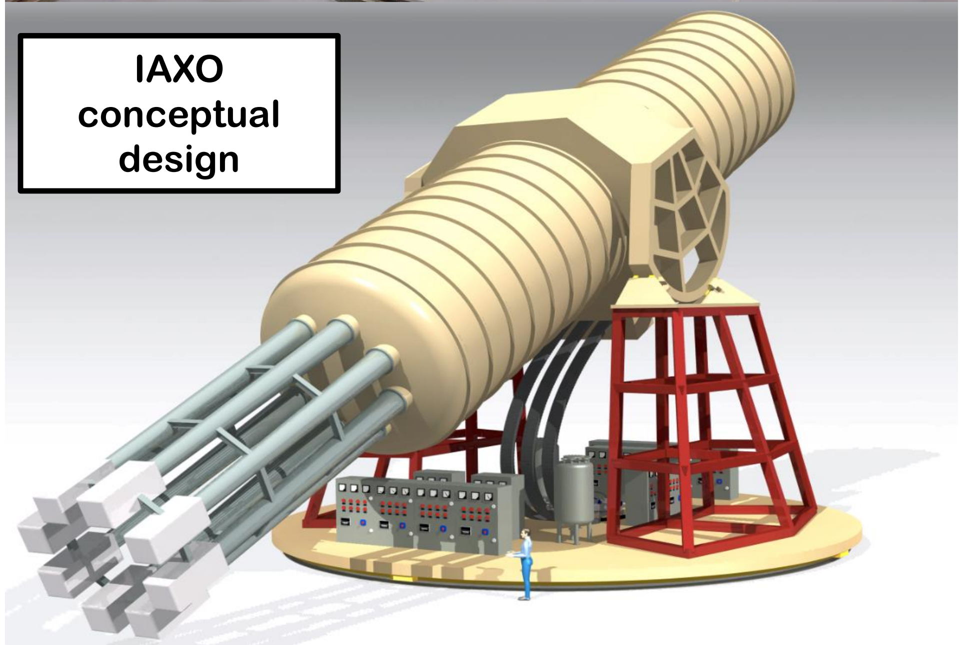
Enhanced axion helioscope:
JCAP 1106:013,2011

$$g_{a\gamma}^4 \propto \underbrace{b^{1/2}\epsilon^{-1}}_{\text{detectors}} \times \underbrace{a^{1/2}\epsilon_o^{-1}}_{\text{optics}} \times \underbrace{(BL)^{-2}A^{-1}}_{\text{magnet}} \times \underbrace{t^{-1/2}}_{\text{exposure}}$$

IAXO conceptual design

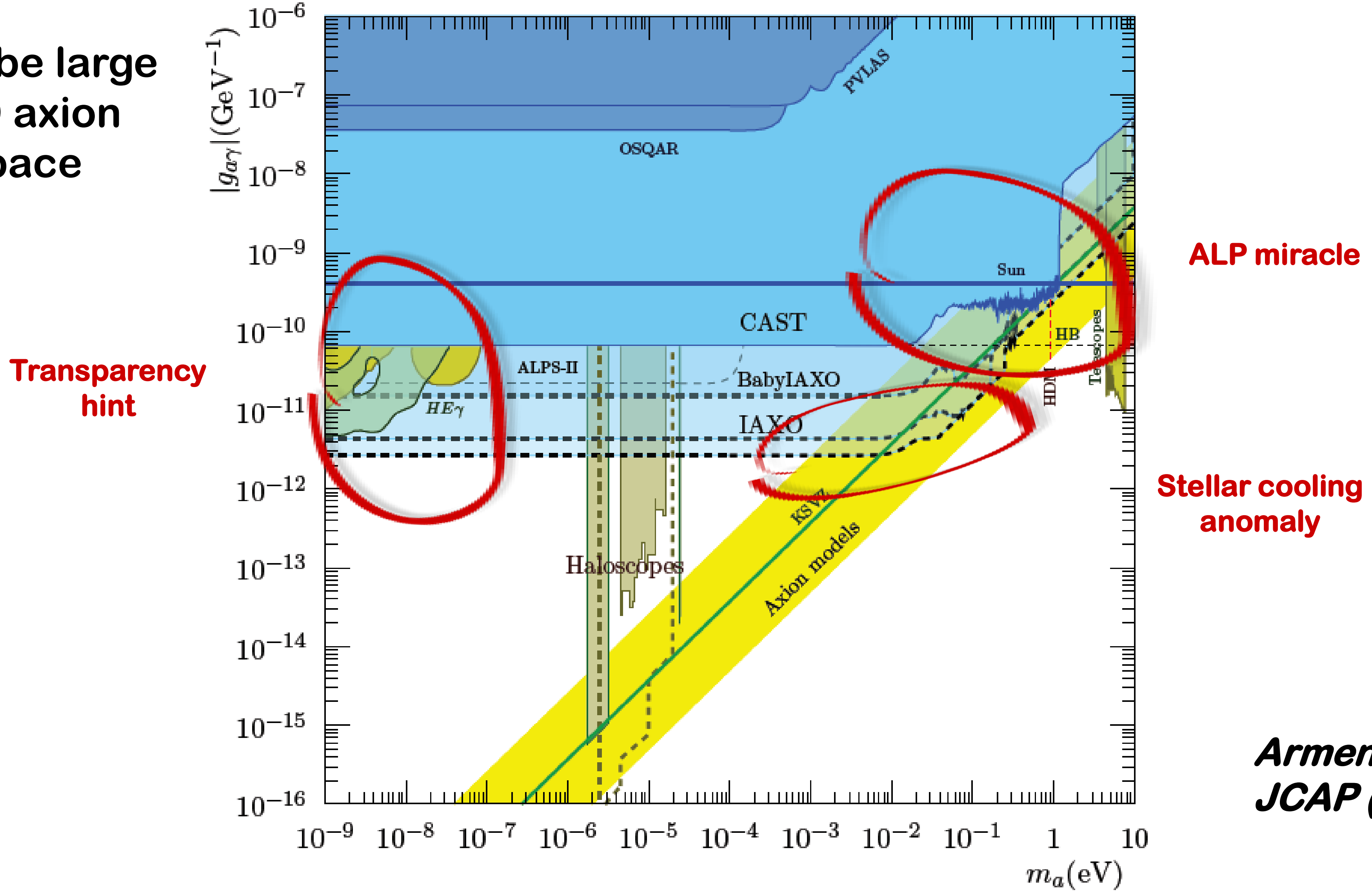
- **Next generation "axion helioscope" after CAST**
- **Purpose-built large-scale magnet**
  - >300 times larger B^2L^2A than CAST magnet
  - Toroid geometry
  - 8 conversion bores of 60 cm Ø, ~20 m long
- **Detection systems (X-Ray Telescopes + detectors)**
  - Scaled-up versions based on experience in CAST
  - Low-background techniques for detectors
  - Optics based on slumped-glass technique used in NuStar
- **~50% Sun-tracking time**

Armengaud et al. JINST105002 (2014)



IAXO PHYSICS REACH

IAXO will probe large parts of QCD axion parameter space



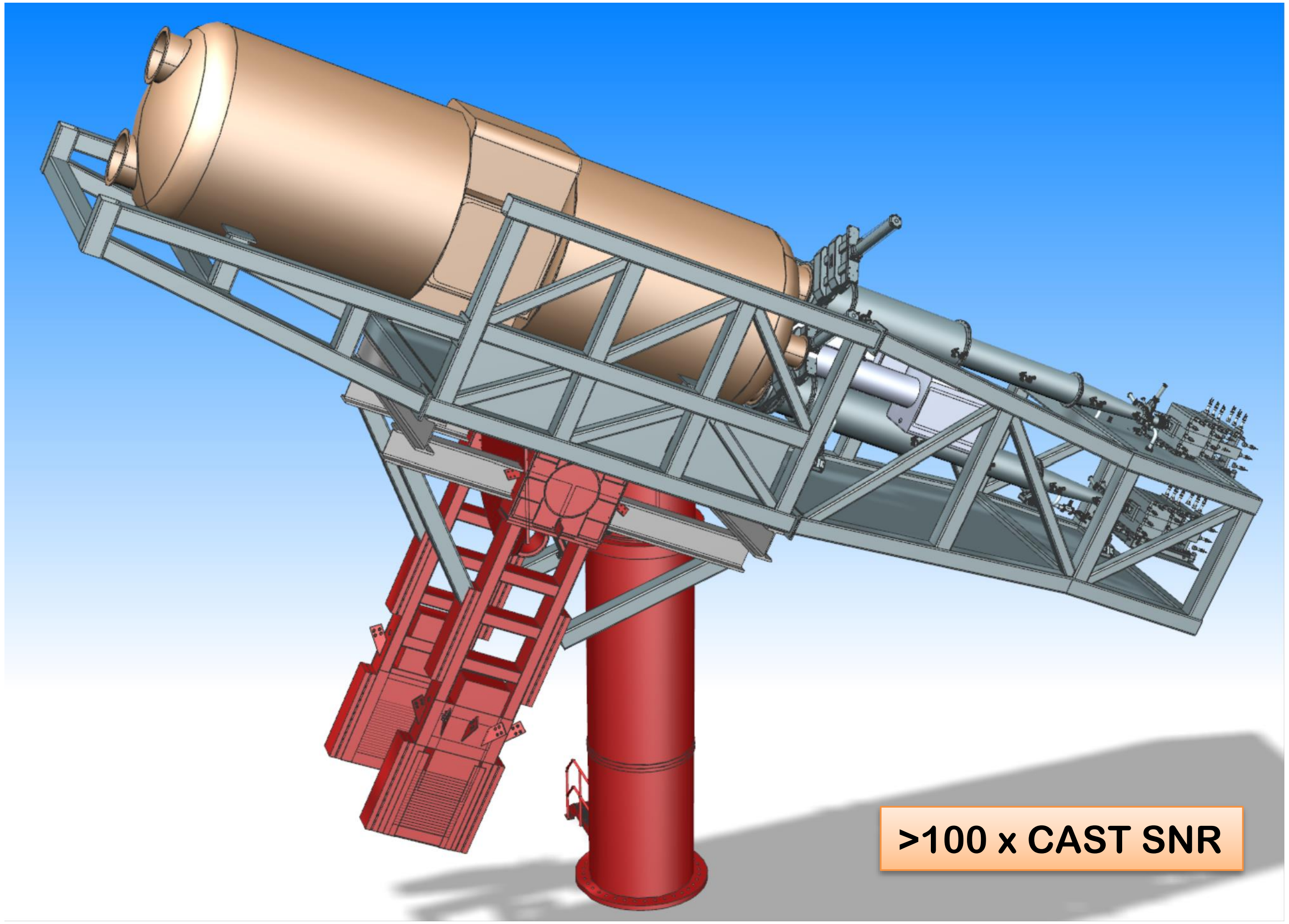
Armengaud et al. JCAP (2019) 06 047

BabyIAXO

- **Prototype:** Intermediate experimental stage before IAXO
  - Two bores of dimensions similar to final IAXO bores → detection lines representative of final ones.
  - Magnet will test design options of final IAXO magnet
  - Test & improve all systems. Risk mitigation for full IAXO
- **Physics:** will also produce relevant physics outcome

  (~100 times larger FOM than CAST)

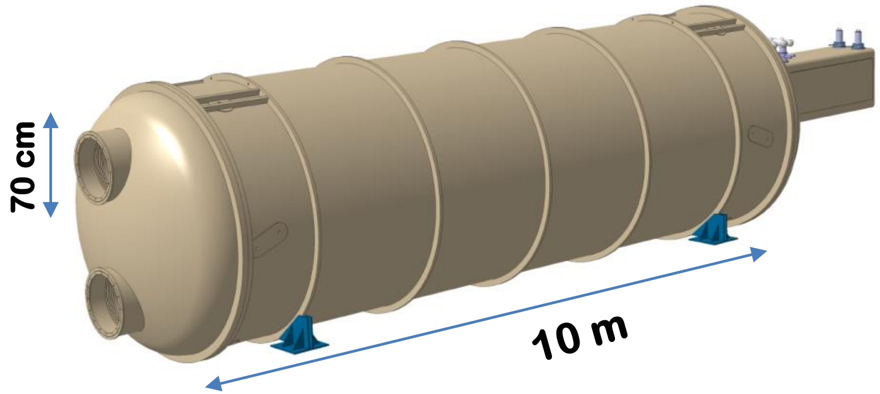
Abeln et al. JHEP 05 (2021) 137

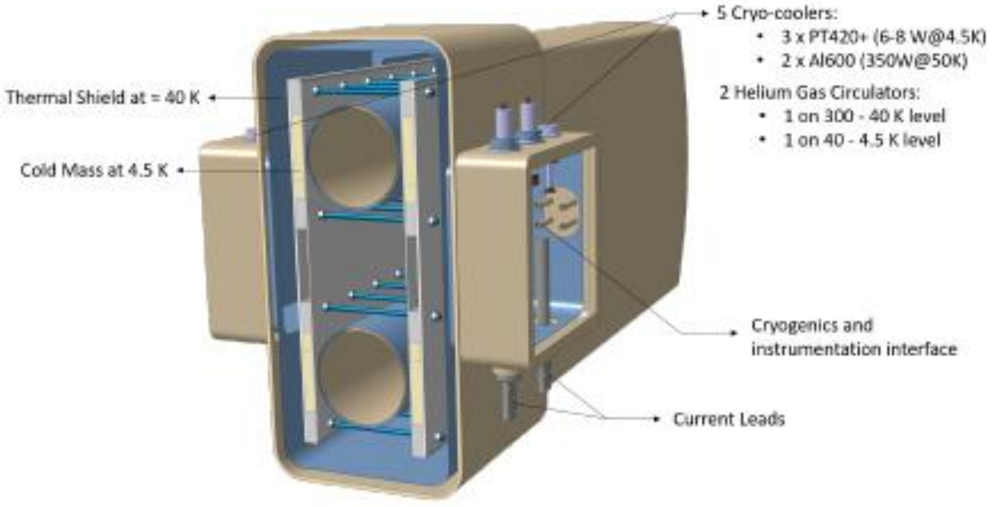


BabyIAXO Magnet

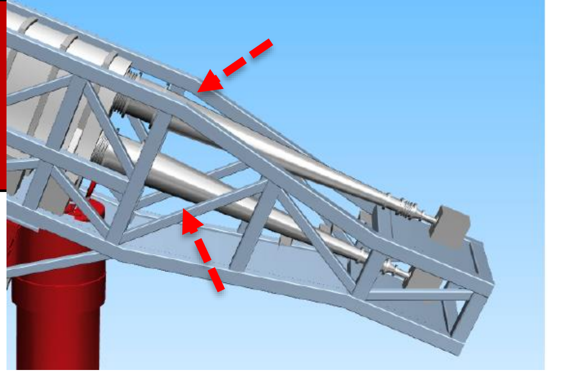
- Minimal risk: conservative design choices
  - Cost-effective: Best use of existing infrastructure and experience at CERN
  - Prototyping character: winding layout very close to that of IAXO toroidal design.

- Much larger aperture magnet compared to CAST
- Magnet conception & design moving towards construction

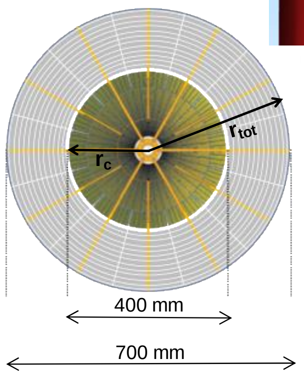




BabyIAXO Optics



2 detection lines in BabyIAXO:



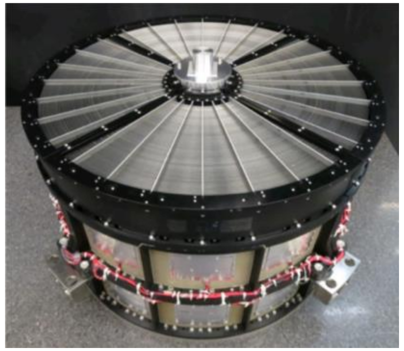
One custom IAXO to be built

- Inner part Al-foil or segmented glass optic (NASA/LLNL/DTU/MIT/Columbia)
- Outer part cold-slumped Willow-glass technology (INAF/DTU)
- First multilayer deposition tests and characterization with NuSTAR flight glass and Willow glass completed → publication in preparation
- Design of support structure and vessel to hold, co-align and calibrate both under way as collaborative effort between all optics institutions (MIT)

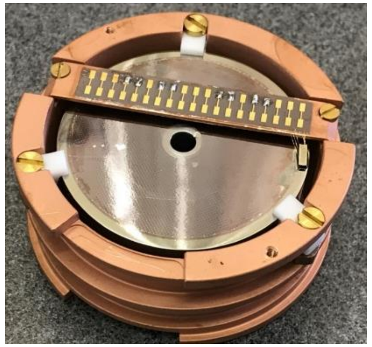
XMM Flight Spare XRT

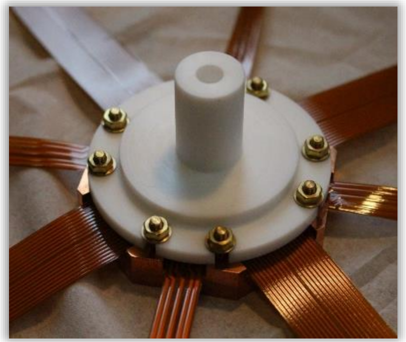
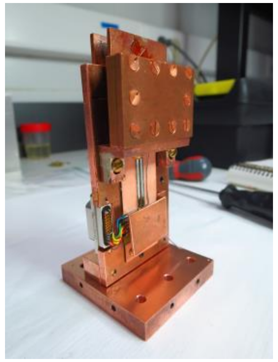
- Engineering model for DESY, Actual optic currently at PANTER (Munich)

→ First collection of technical drawings at DESY, shipment is being arranged



Detector development

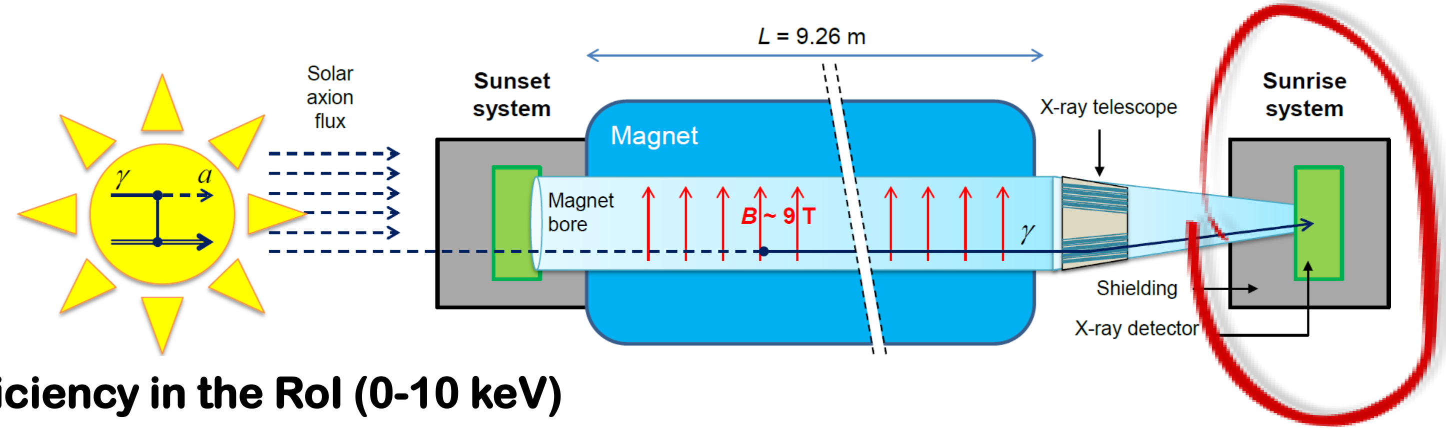



anr agence nationale de la recherche
AU SERVICE DE LA SCIENCE

ANR-19-CE31-0024 DALPS: Detectors for Axion Like Particle Searches

Detector requirements

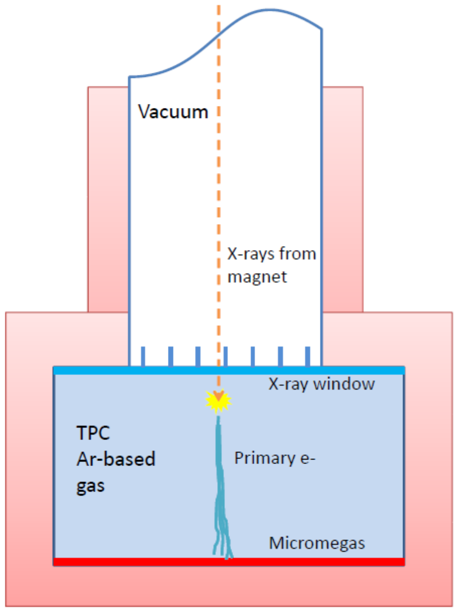


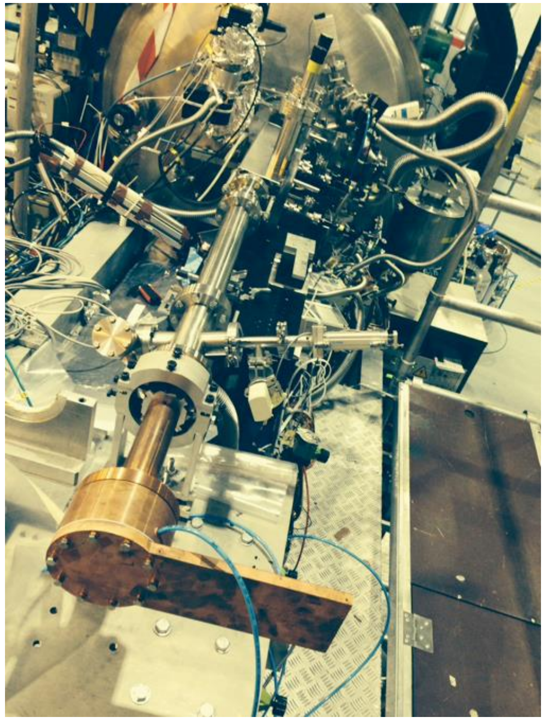
- **High detection efficiency in the RoI (0-10 keV)**
- **Very low background < 10 keV**: 10^{-7} c/keV/cm^{2}/s
  - ➔ use of shielding
  - ➔ radiopurity
  - ➔ advanced event discrimination strategies
- **Baseline detector technology**: Time Projection Chambers (TPC) based on the Micromegas technology after the experience of the CAST experiment.
- **Alternative technologies under study**: Gridpix, Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters (MMC), Neutron Transmutation Doped sensors (NTD), Transition Edge Sensors (TES) and Silicon Drift Detectors (SDD)

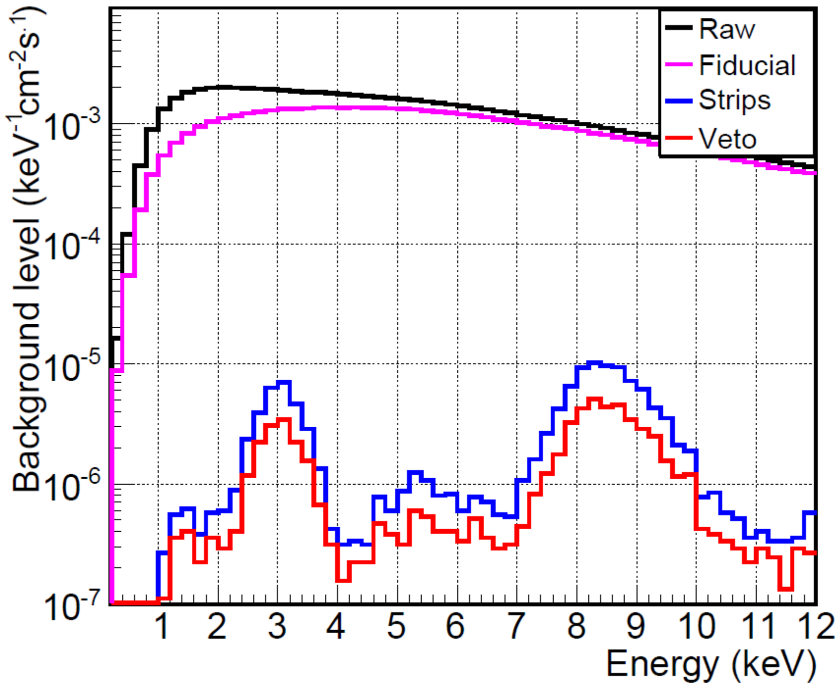
State Of the Art (I)

Principle of Micromegas

IAXO pathfinder at CAST 2014-2015







S. Aune et al., JINST 9 (2014) 9 P01001
F. Aznar et al., JCAP 12 (2015) 9 008
I.G. Irastorza et al., JCAP 01 (2016) 034

X-ray telescope + low background detector
Small-scale version of IAXO baseline detection lines

Understanding background sources

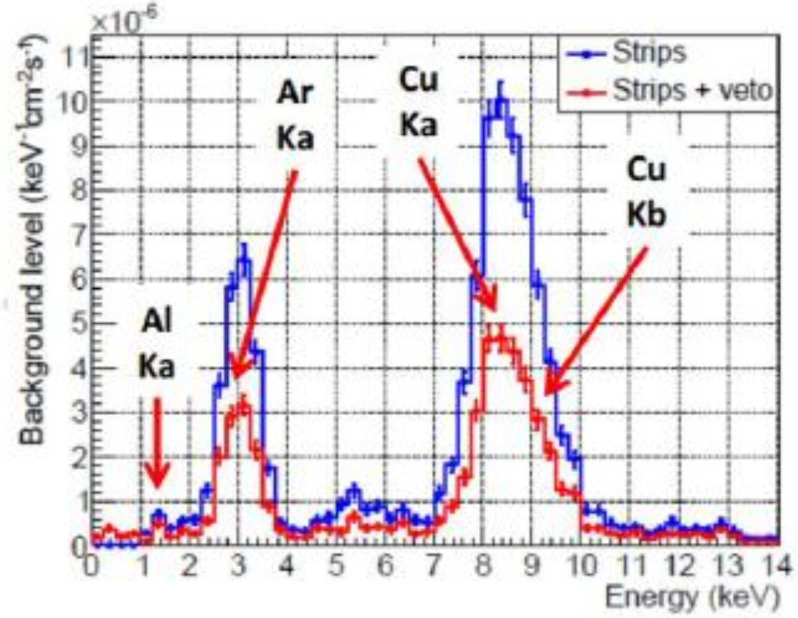
Experimental results :

At surface:

- CAST data taking in the IAXO pathfinder system: 10^{-6} c/keV/cm^2/s
- Starting point to go to BabyIAXO target level
- Effect of the muon veto 50% of the background in the RoI

At underground:

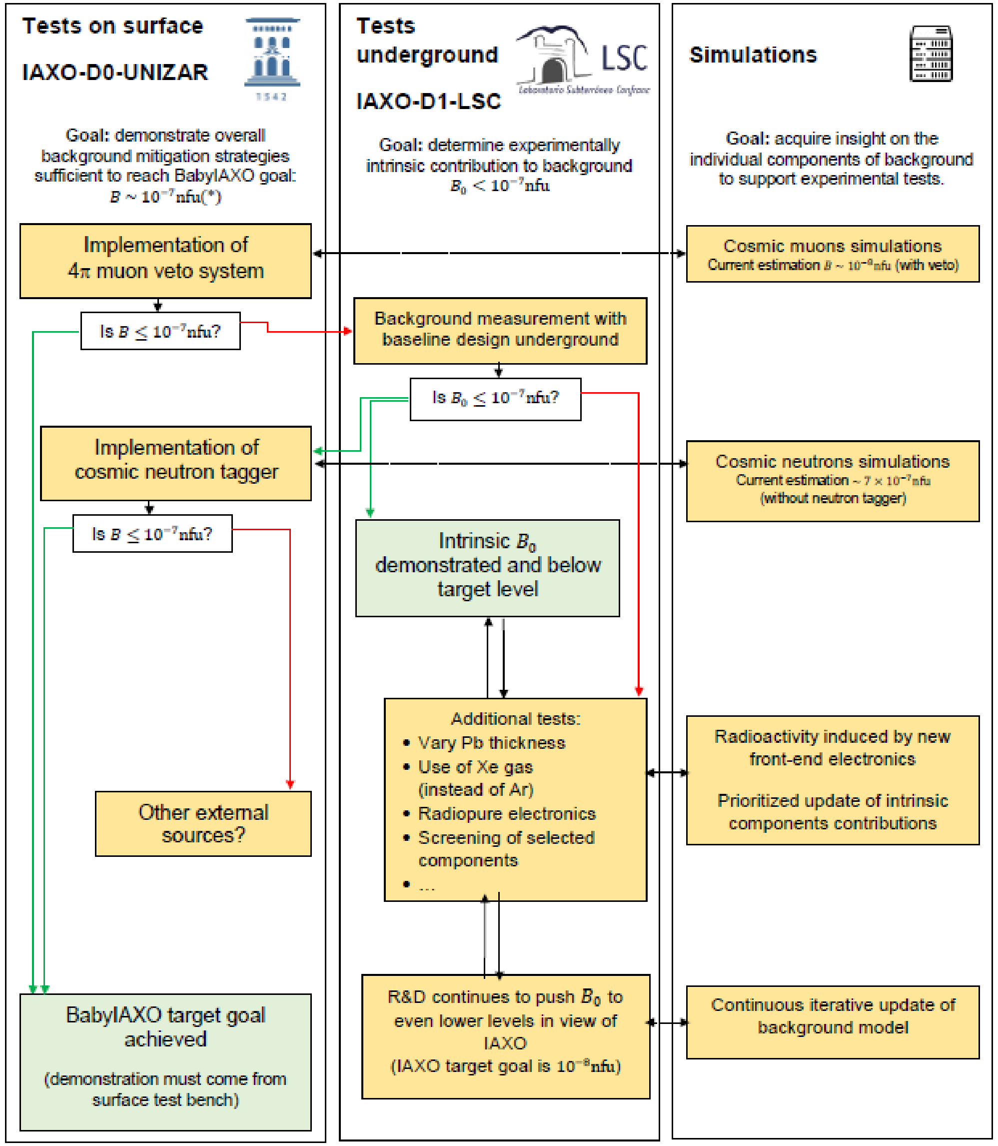
- Old tests with a CAST replica detector at the LSC: 10^{-7} c/keV/cm^2/s
  - Level representative of intrinsic limitation of the current design
  - CAST result dominated by cosmic related events



Simulation results :

- Main background at CAST : cosmic induced events related to X-rays fluorescence
- Achieved result is compatible with simulations indicating that the intrinsic background is 5×10^{-8} c/keV/cm^2/s
- Most of the intrinsic background from ^{39}Ar
- External components (neutrons or high energy gammas) seem to be negligible

Proposed Strategy (I)



(*) nfu = normalized flux units = counts/keV/cm^2/s

Roadmap to demonstrate BabyIAXO target levels

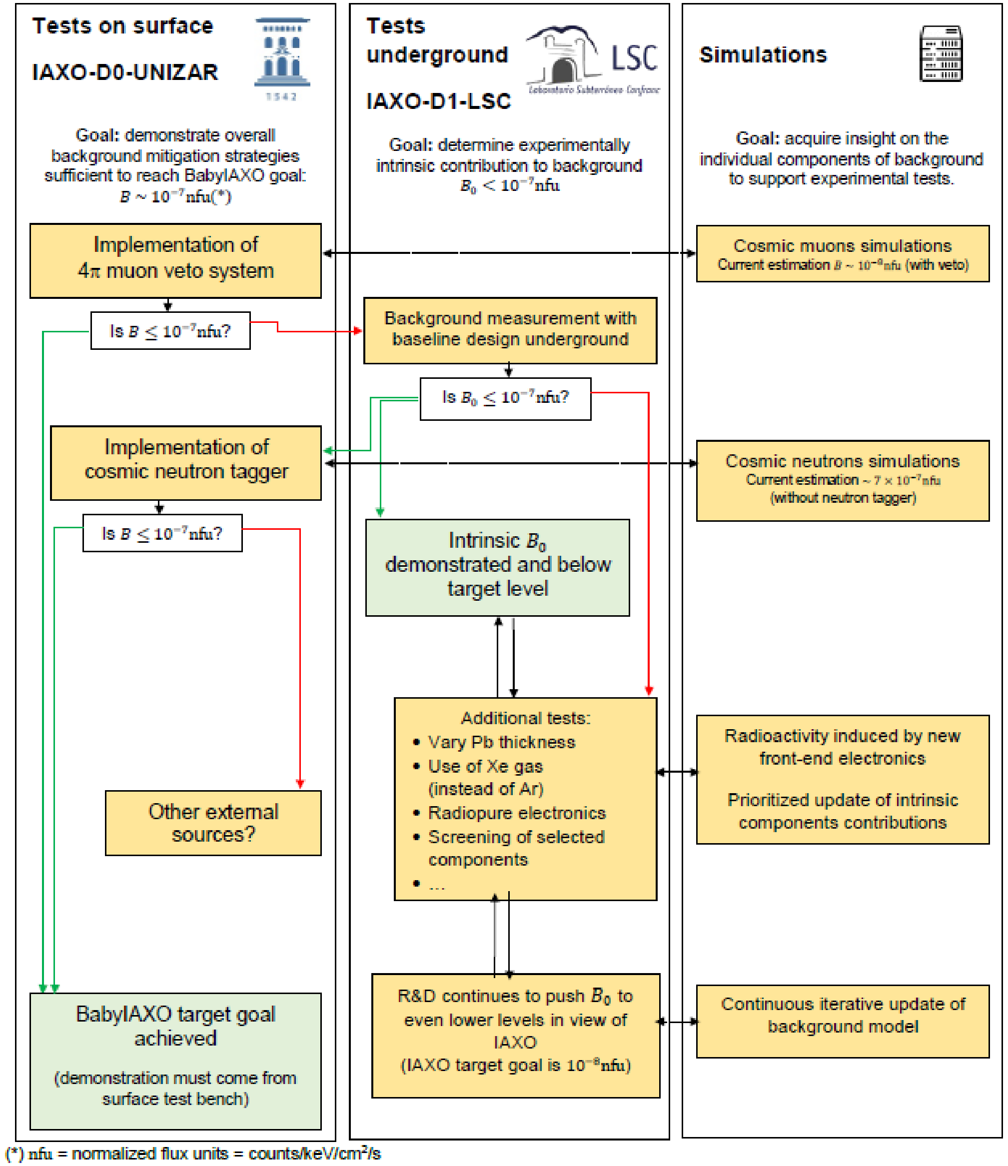
Combination surface and underground measurements, simulations and experimental improvements

Tests at surface:
Demonstrate overall background strategy

Tests at underground:
Determine intrinsic radioactivity (internal or inner shielding components) of the detector

Simulations:
Insight on individual components of the background to support experimental tests

Proposed Strategy (II)



Tests at surface UNIZAR with IAXO-D0

Implementation of 4pi muon veto.

Enough to obtain 10^{-7} c/keV/cm^2/s?

Tests at underground with IAXO-D1

Determine part of intrinsic and cosmic induced events

Simulations

Background might be limited by cosmic neutrons

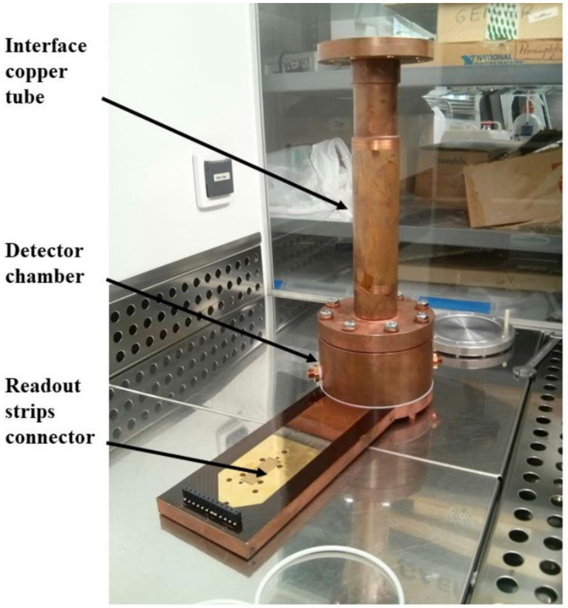
Hypothesis to be confirmed by IAXO-D0/IAXO-D1

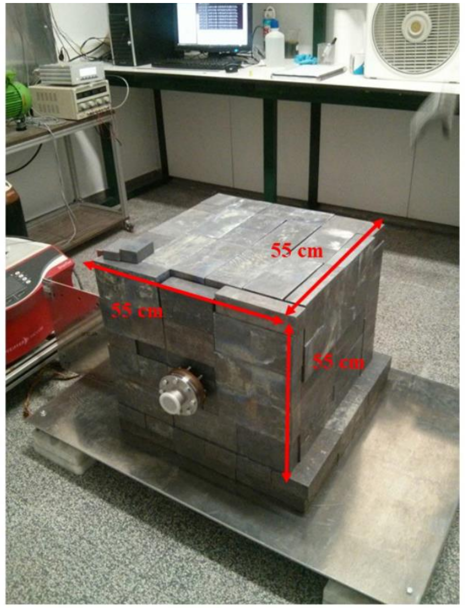
Cosmic neutron tagger is being designed and will be implemented in IAXO-D0.

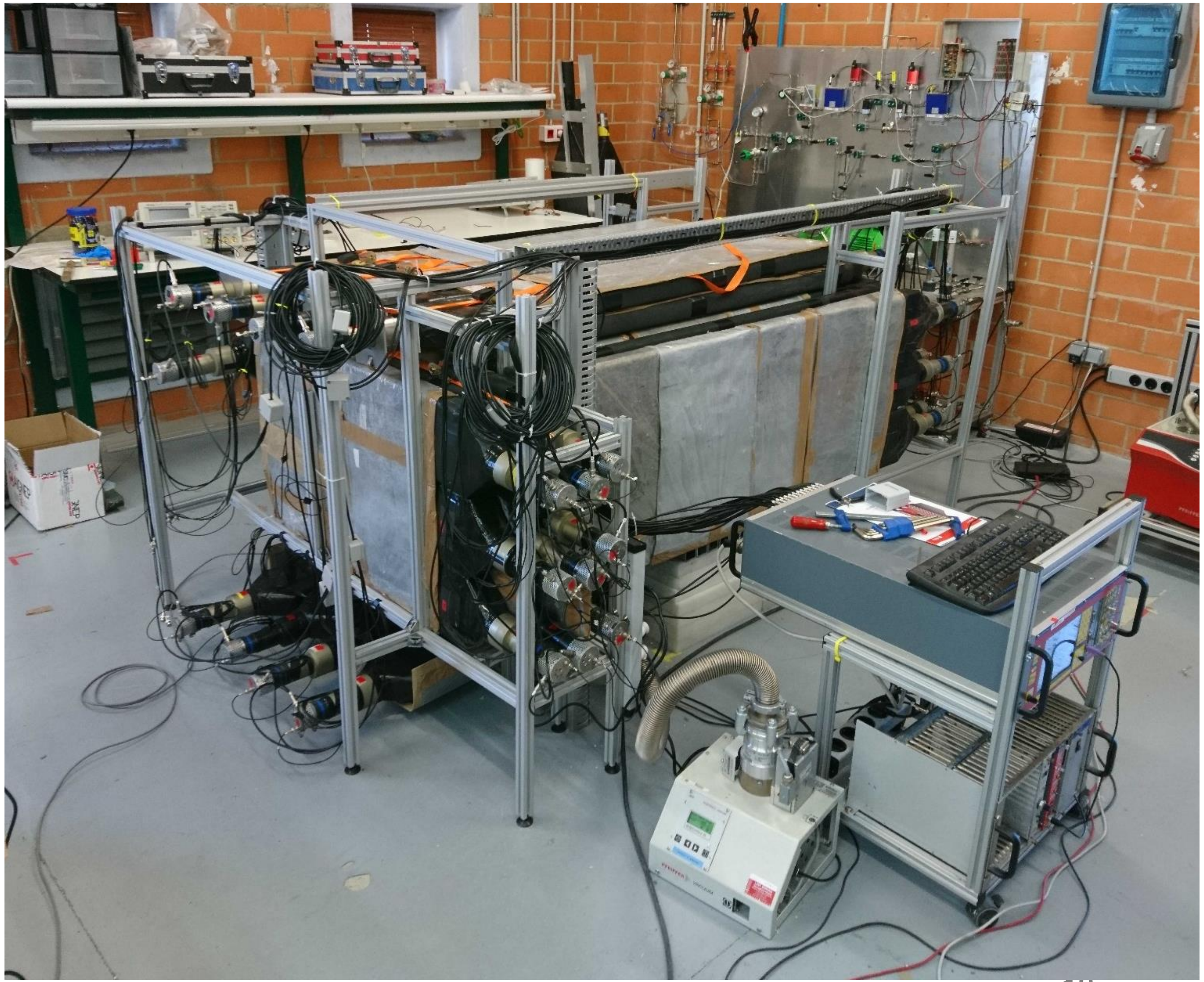
IAXO-D0: MM prototype at Zaragoza

- Detector equipped with 57 veto panels
- 4 π coverage with 3 veto layers
- Cadmium sheets placed between the veto layers
- Vetos calibrated with cosmic muons

- Taking data in this configuration since end of May 2021





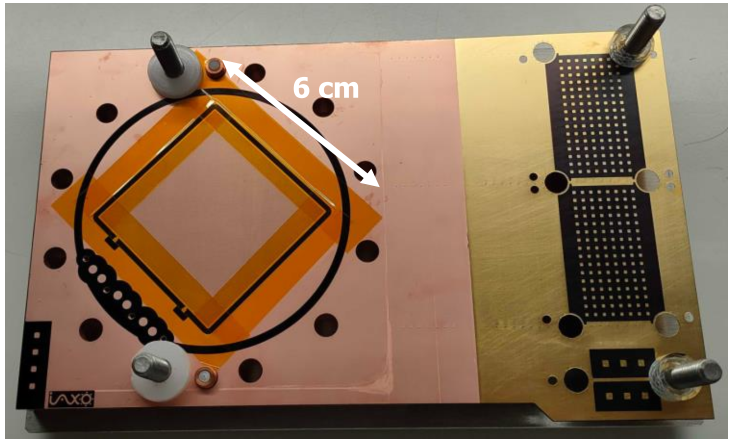


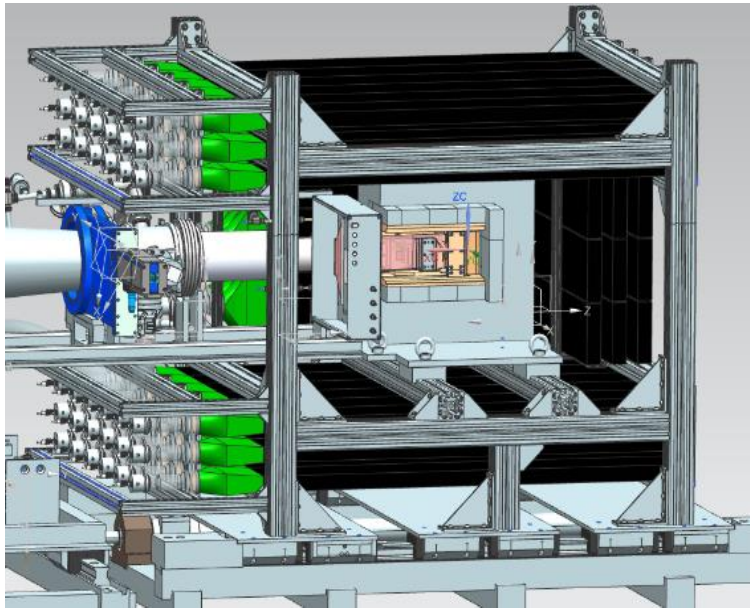
IAXO D1 MM DESIGN

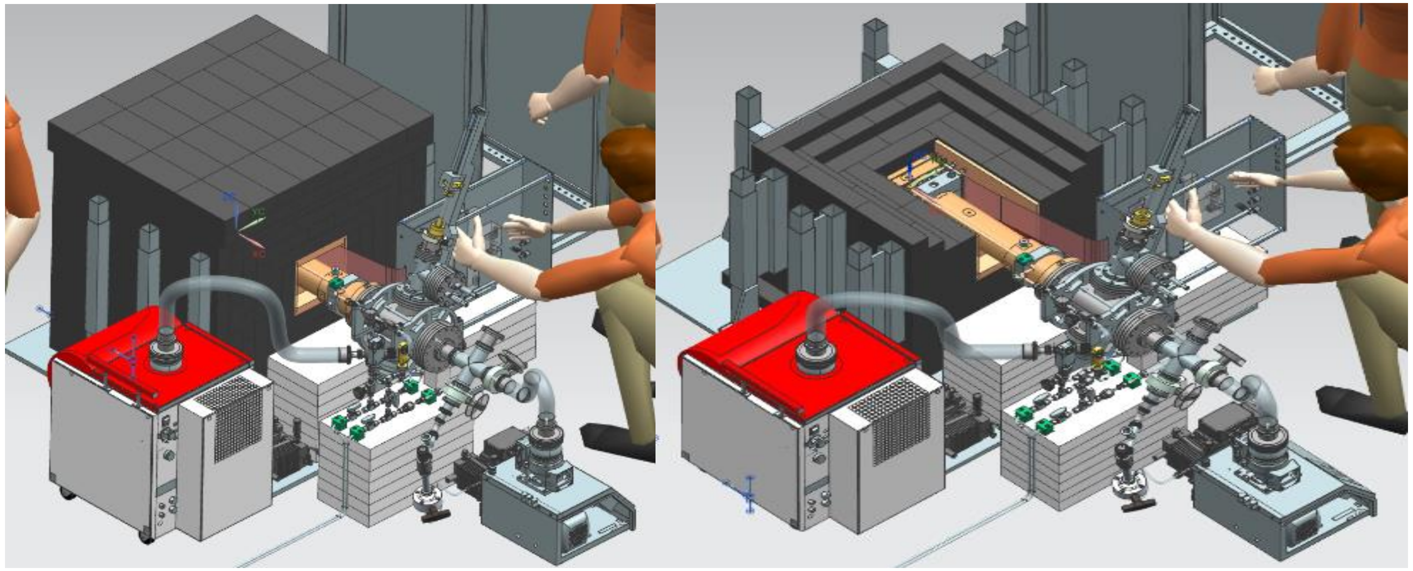
New detector design based on the CAST IAXO pathfinder

New electronics: approach the front end cards to the detector and improve the radiopurity of the components

Optimised lead shielding and 4pi actif muon veto







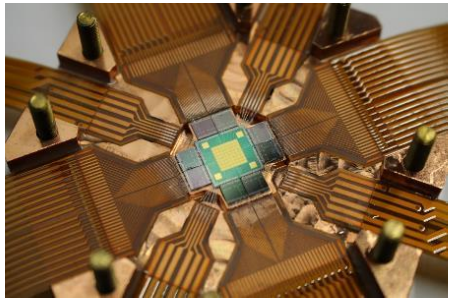
Alternative detector technologies

- Gridpix, Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters (MMC), Neutron Transmutation Doped sensors (NTD), Transition Edge Sensors (TES) and Silicon Drift Detectors (SDD)
- Excellent energy resolution, energy threshold, high efficiency and ultra-pure materials
- Improve the energy threshold ➔ investigation of fine structures in the axion spectrum

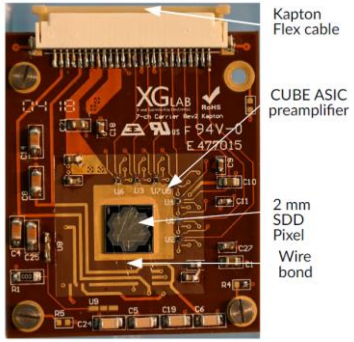
- Post-discovery scenario: If positive signal, low threshold + good energy resolution➔ possibility to determine m_a and g_{ae}
- Minimization of systematics effects and reinforcement of the claim significance

- At present :

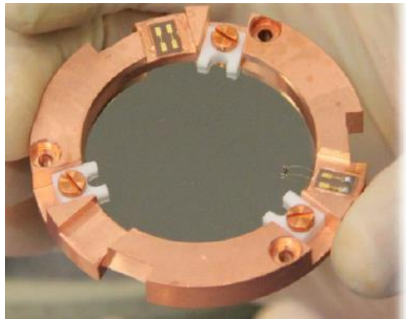
  Design and material optimization ongoing in all fronts
  Background studies with different shielding configurations



MMC



SDD



TES

Gridpix

TES Detector design

IJCLab

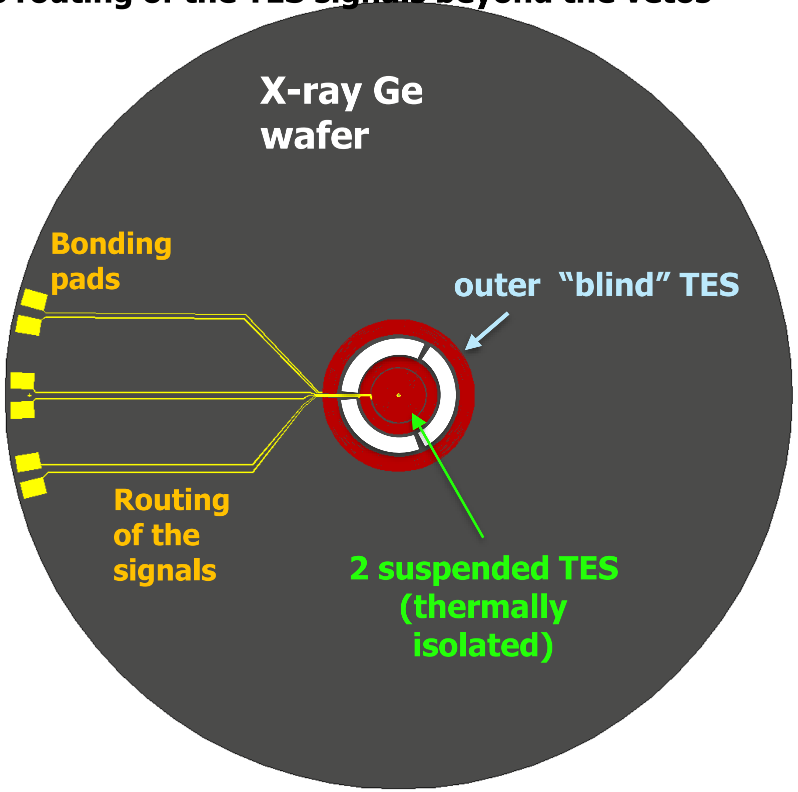
- 2 central TES facing the X-ray optics spot (can be split on more sectors if needed)
- Peripheral "blind" TES for background rejection

TES sensitivity to out of equilibrium phonons :

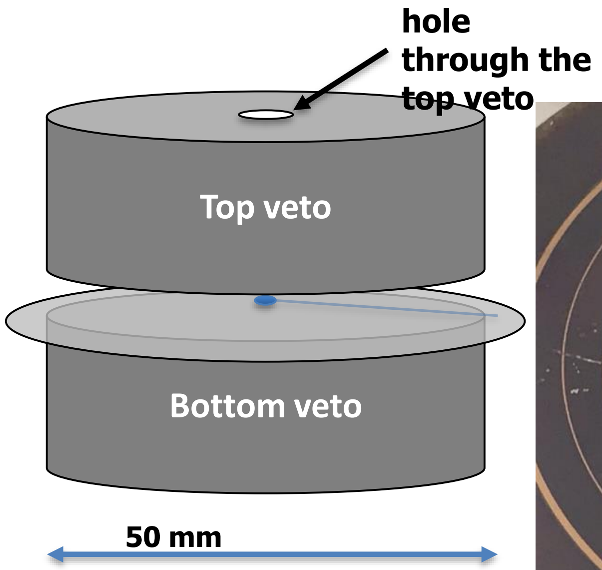
X-rays interacting in the Ge below a TES will produce a transient overheating (to the targeted TES)

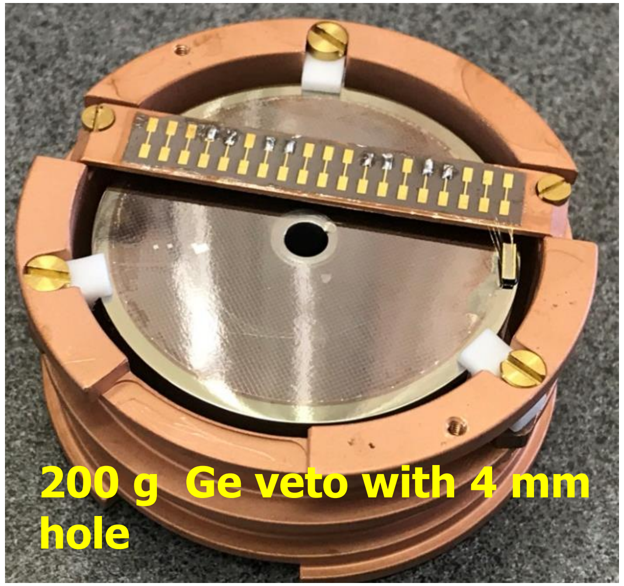
Large Ge wafer

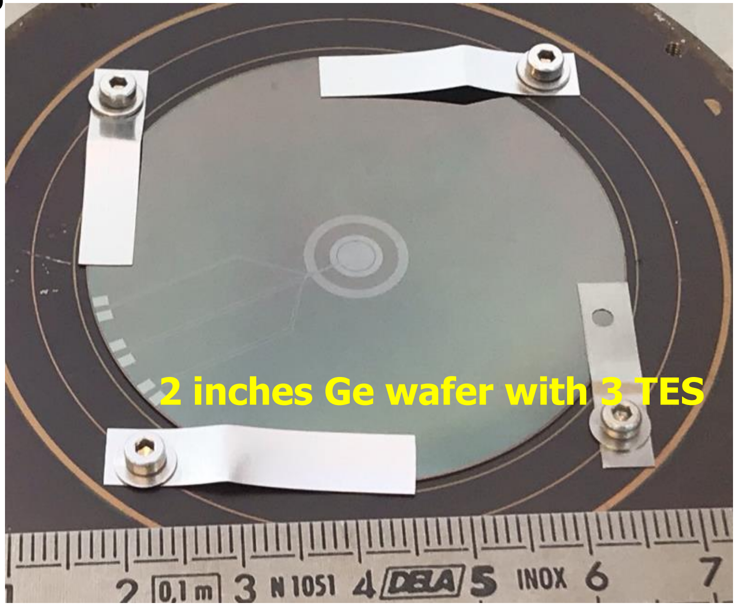
Use of a large wafer simplifies the detector mounting and allows routing of the TES signals beyond the vetos



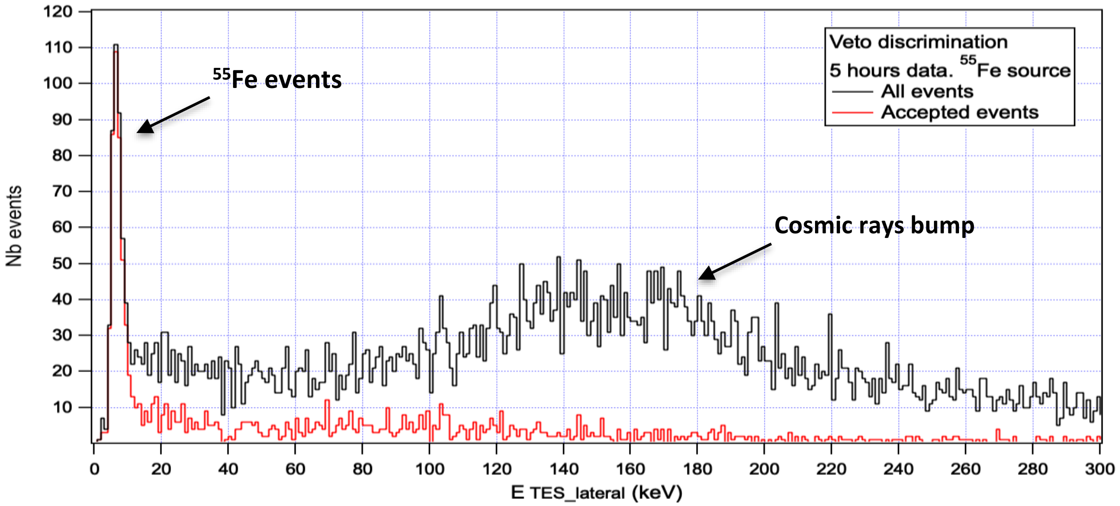
Si or Ge wafer mounted between the two vetos







TES first measurements



In the present setup, the vetos reduce the background by a factor of 4 at low energy

- **The first fully operational TES-detector is being tested at IJCLab**
- **A second TES-detector already fabricated**

- **Vetos are working properly**
- **Cryogenic setup and read-out electronics are working properly**

- **Ongoing optimization on :**
  - **Background and active discrimination**
  - **TES and veto resolution and threshold**

Conclusions

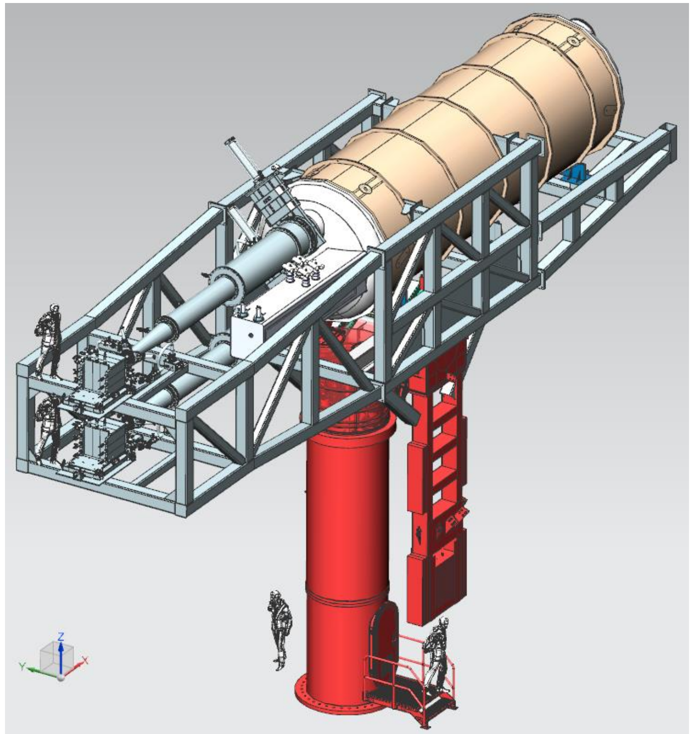
IAXO has a unique physics case in the "axion experimental landscape". A discovery is possible, even already at the BabyIAXO stage.

Micromegas detectors baseline for BabyIAXO.

Beyond baseline: GridPix, MMC, TES, NTD, SDD. High precision detectors with better threshold and energy resolution.

Formal BabyIAXO proposal in DESY approved in 2019

Construction phase just started. Commissioning by 2023



THANK YOU!

Full members: Kirchhoff Institute for Physics, Heidelberg U. (Germany) | IRFU-CEA (France) | CAPA-UNIZAR (Spain) | INAF-Brera (Italy) | CERN (Switzerland) | ICCUB-Barcelona (Spain) | Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute (Russia) | Siegen University (Germany) | Barry University (USA) | Institute of Nuclear Research, Moscow (Russia) | University of Bonn (Germany) | DESY (Germany) | University of Mainz (Germany) | MIT (USA) | LLNL (USA) | University of Cape Town (S. Africa) | Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (Russia) | Max Planck Institute for Physics, Munich (Germany) | CEFCA-Teruel (Spain) | U. Hamburg | (Germany) | Polytechnic U. Cartagena (Spain)

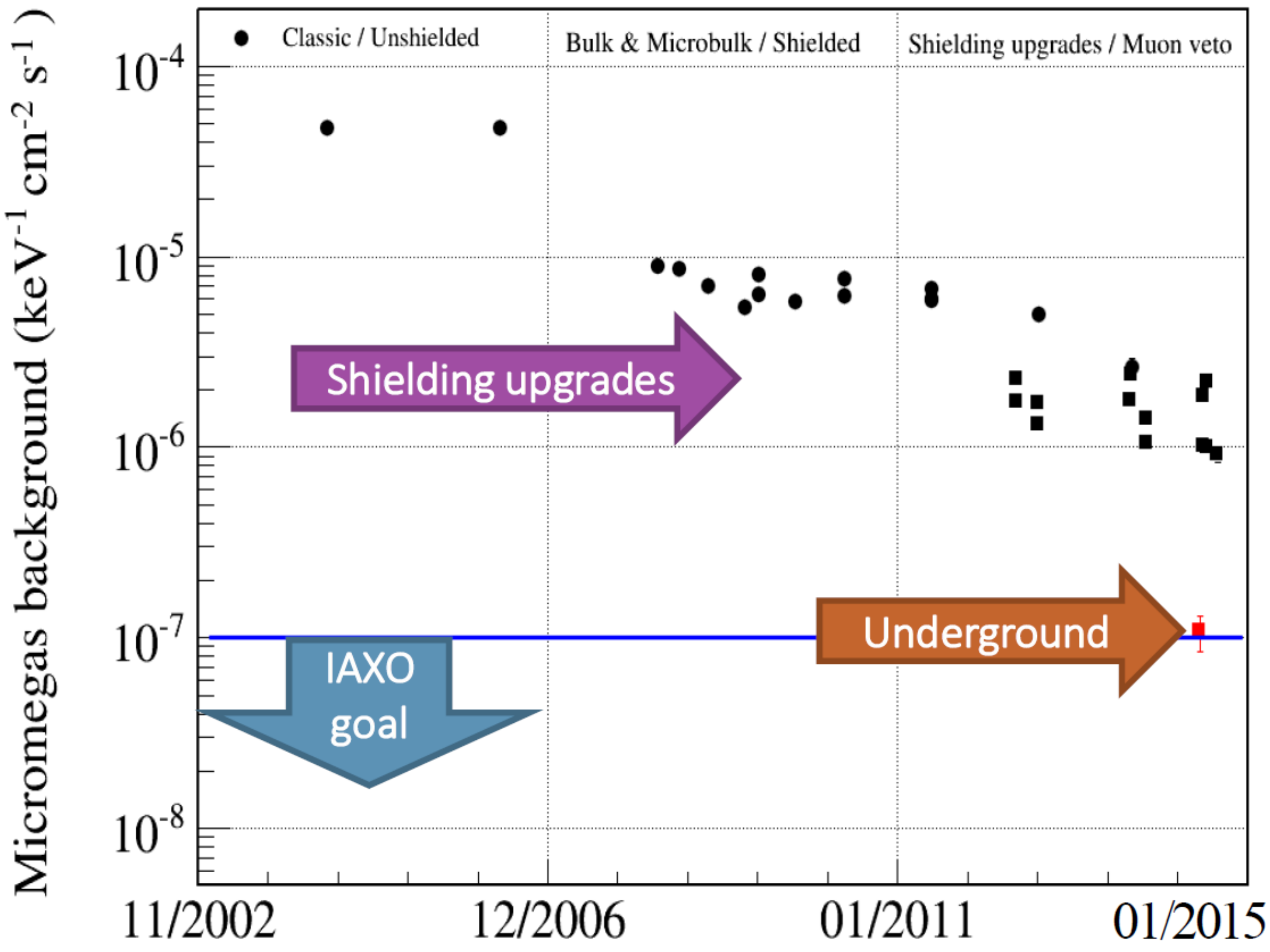
Associate members: DTU (Denmark) | U. Columbia (USA) | SOLEIL (France) | IJCLab (France) | LIST-CEA (France)

Backup slides

Project tentative timeline

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029+
	Design											
	Construction											
	Commissioning											
Data taking	Vacuum phase											
	Upgrade to gas											
	Gas phase											
	Beyond-baseline											
IAXO	Design											
	Construction					Tentative						

State Of the Art (II)



Achieved result 2013-2015 CAST data taking in the IAXO pathfinder system:

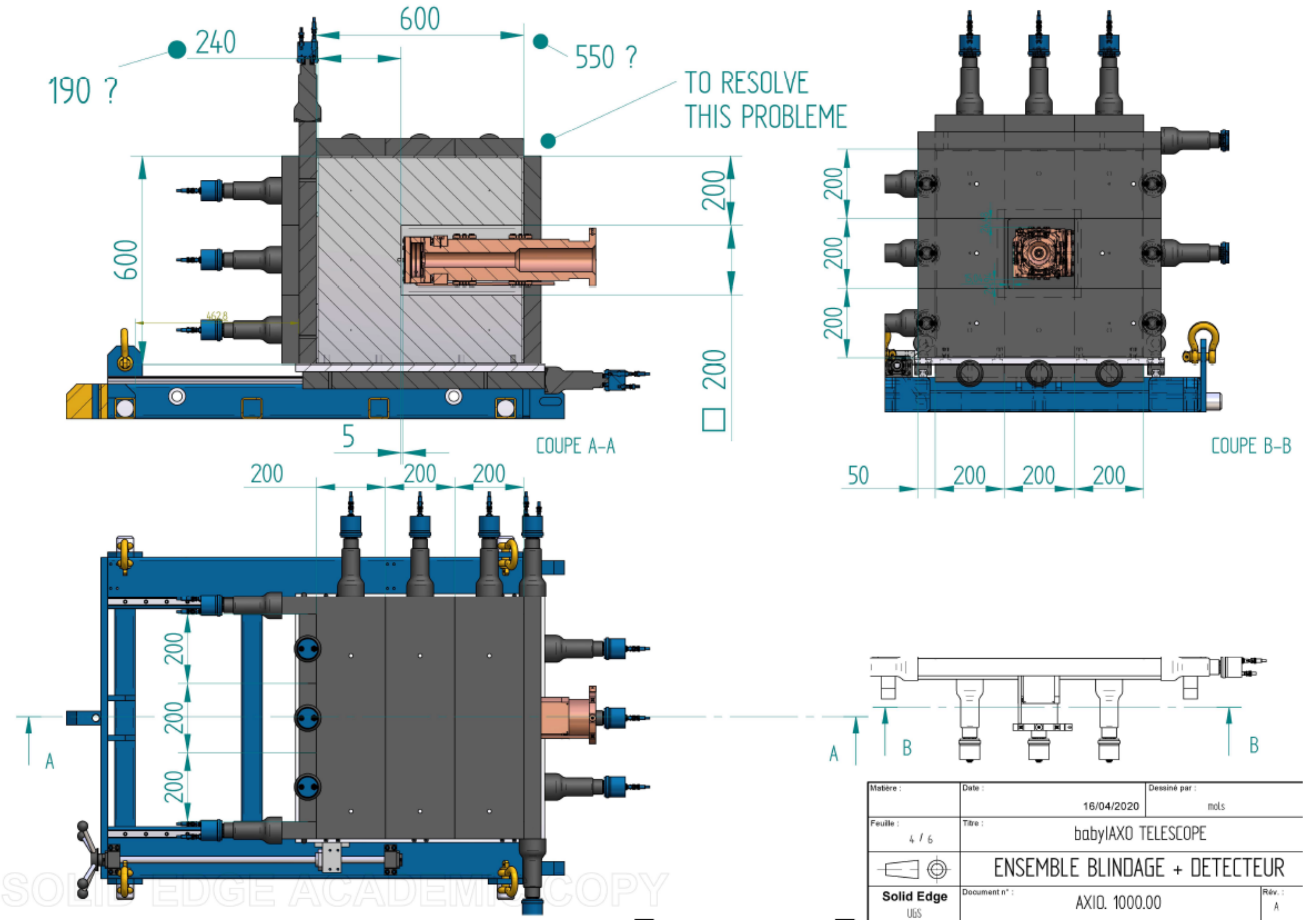
10^{-6} c/keV/cm^2/s (~0.2 c/h)

Old tests (2014) with a CAST replica detector at the LSC:

10^{-7} c/keV/cm^2/s

Current efforts focused to reduce cosmic-induced background

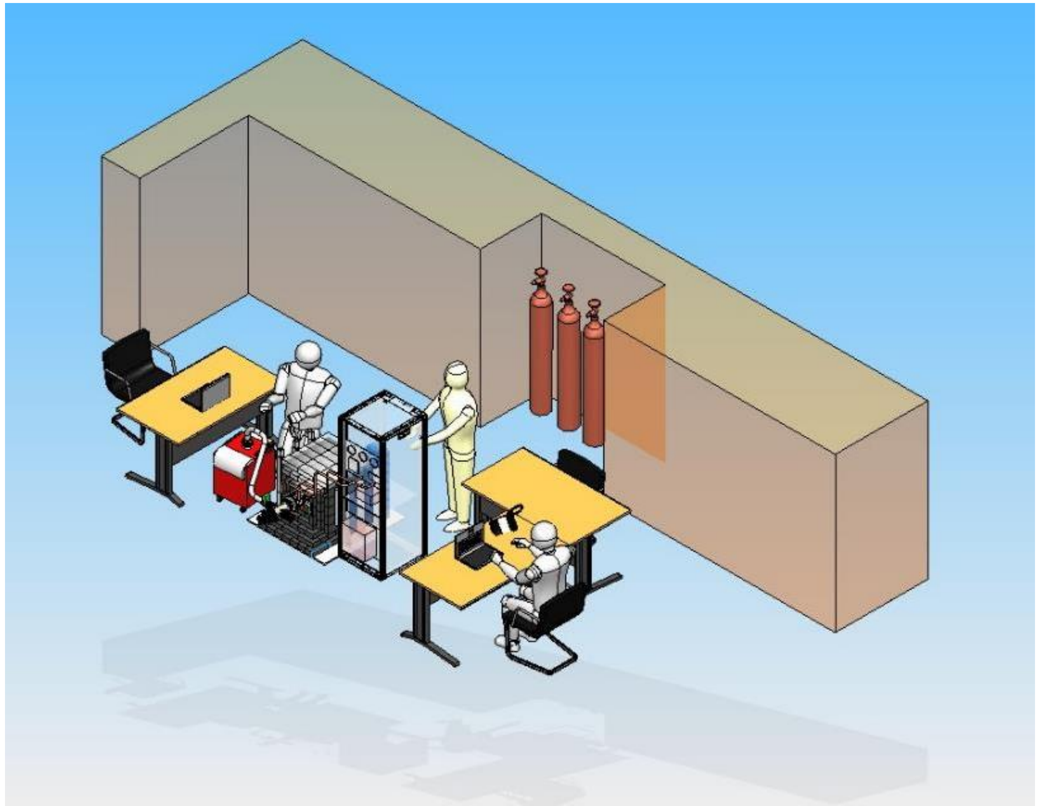
Shielding design

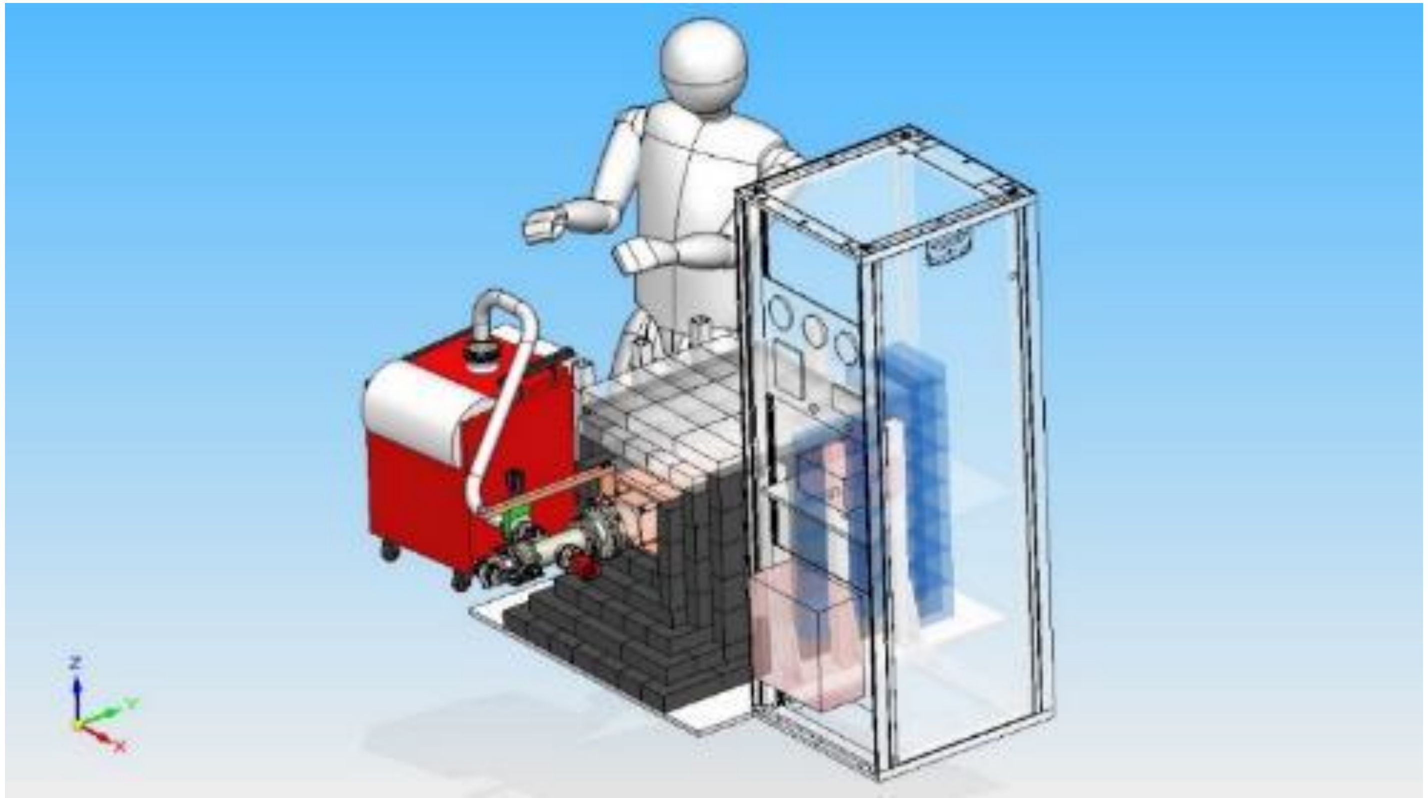


Lead shielding: 20 cm thickness

JP Mols + EFR + University Zaragoza

Detector platform at Canfranc

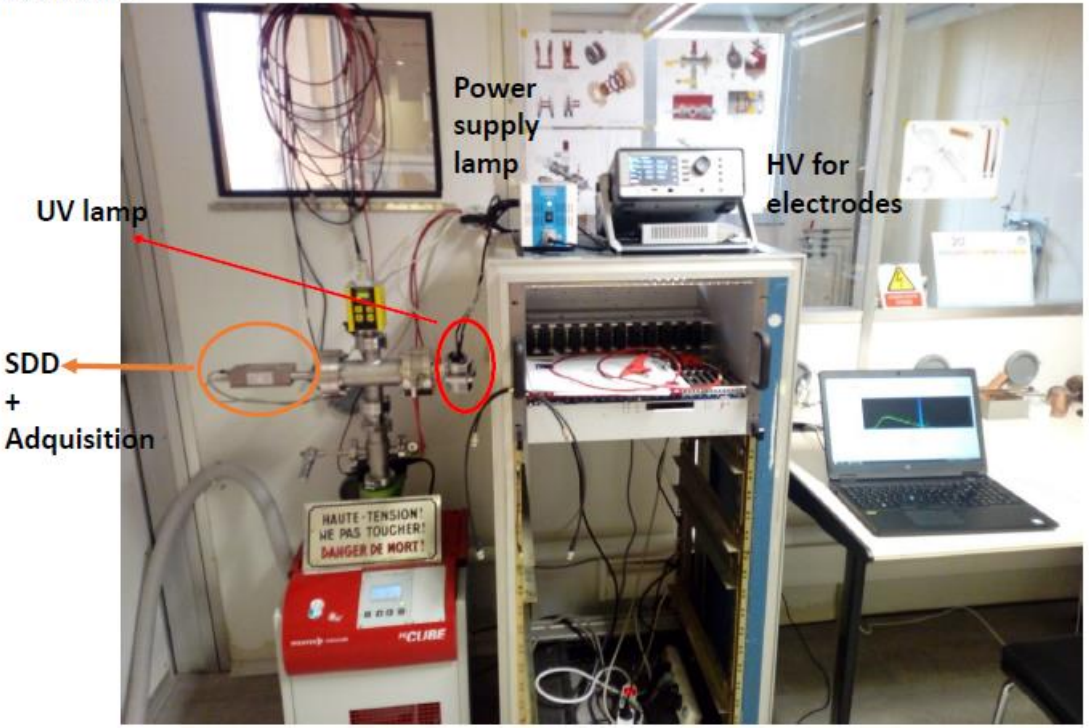




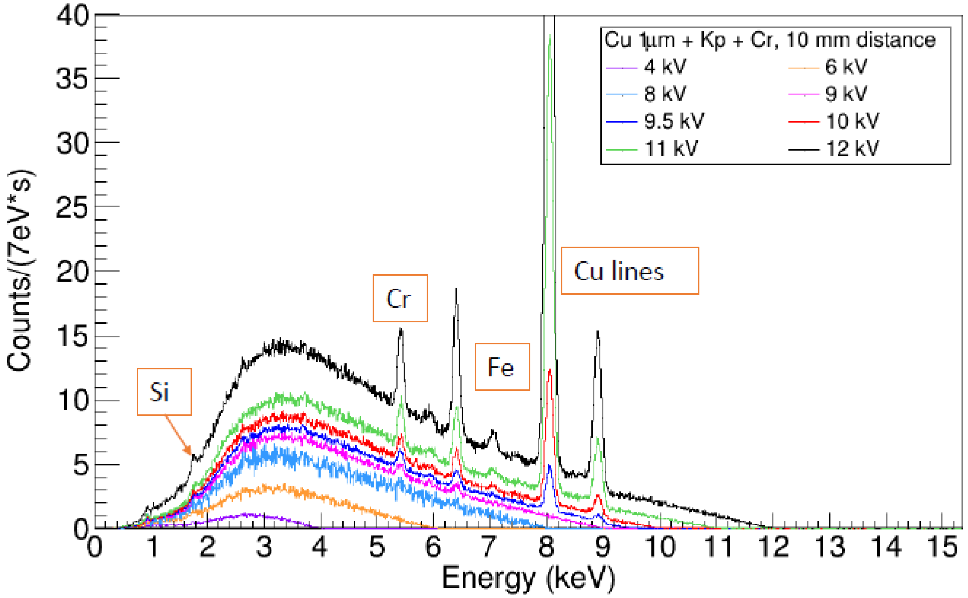
JP Mols + EFR + University Zaragoza

Calibration systems

- **Prototype for laboratory tests:** Design finished and ordered
- Installation



- **Prototype for laboratory tests:** Design finished and ordered
- Installation
- First measurements with 1 μm Copper (+ 12.5 μm Kapton + Cr [nm])

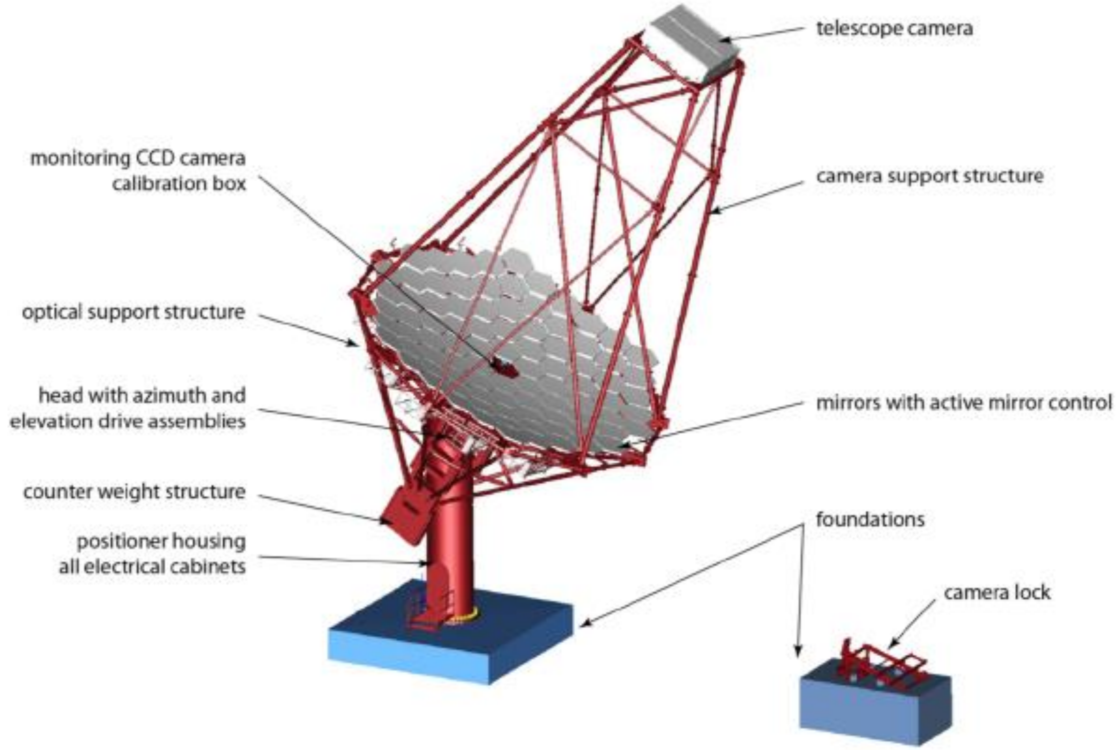


L Segui + T Papaevangelou + JP Mols

BabyIAXO Structure and drive system

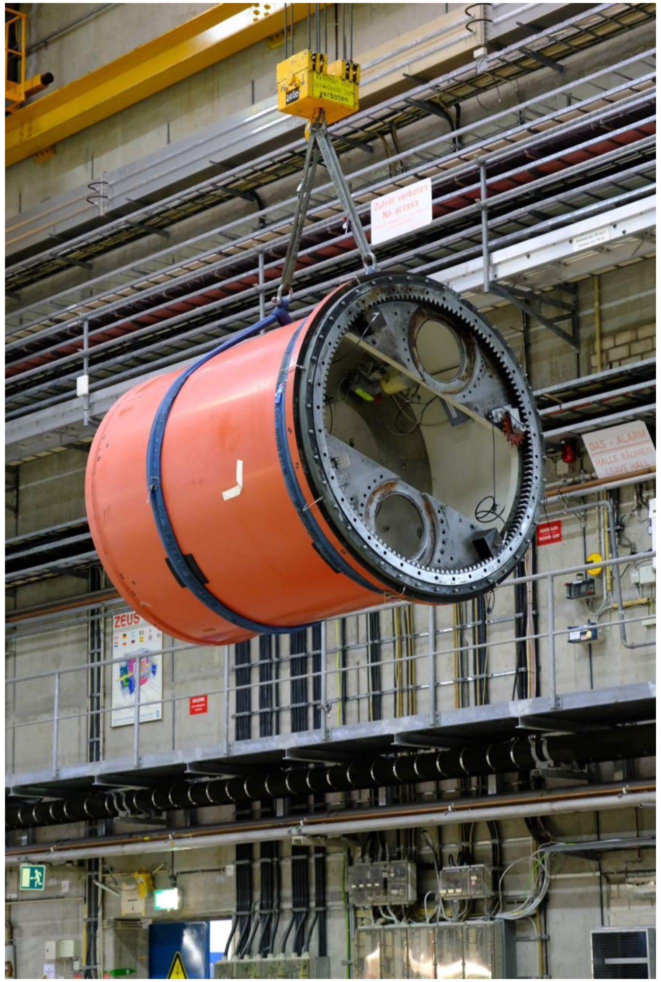
Recycling of the tower and positionning system of the Medium Size Telescope (MST) for CTA

	BabyIAXO			CTA MST
Technical Data				
	Magnet length	11 m	Diameter	12 m
	Total length	21 m	Focal length	16 m
	Weight of magnet	35 t	optical system	53.6 t
	Load on drive system	71.6 t		53.6 t
Requirements on drive system				
	Movement in altitude	±25°		–2° to 95°
	Movement in azimuth	360°		360° (540°)
	Speed of movement			
	- normal tracking	speed of Sun		speed of stars
	- fast movement			<90 s
	Pointing precision			
	- during tracking	<0.01°		<0.1°
	- RMS post-calibration			<7″ (<0.002°)



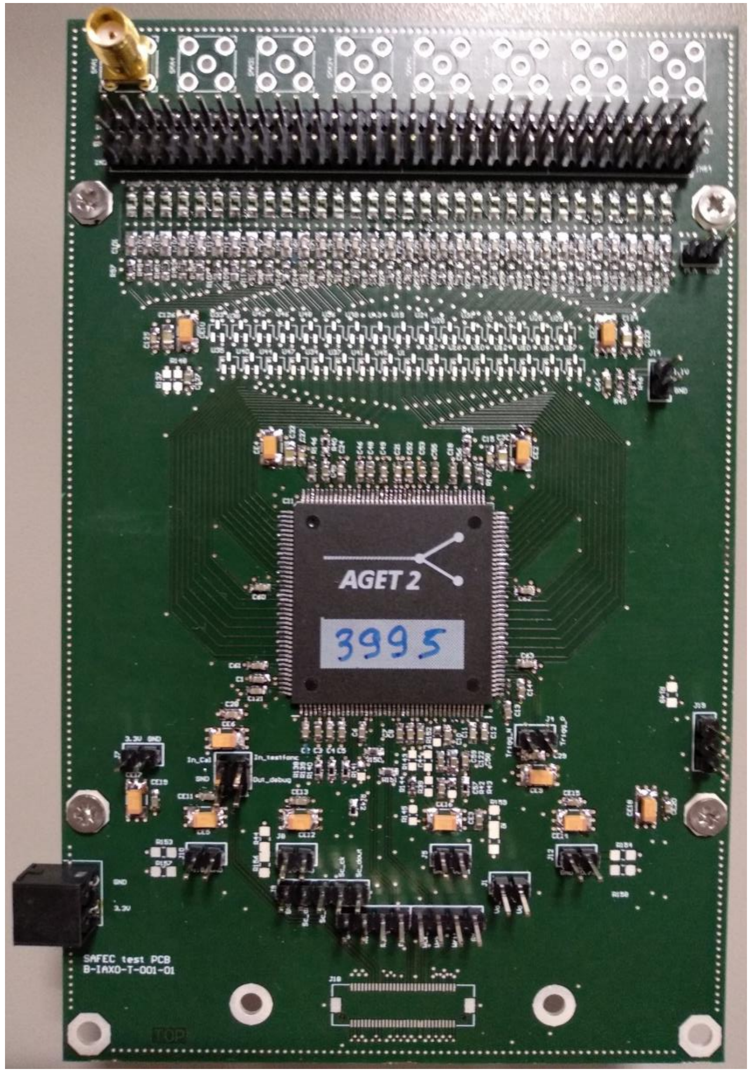
BabyIAXO Structure and drive system

Tower dismounted and shipped from Berlin to DESY (Hamburg) where BabyIAXO will take place



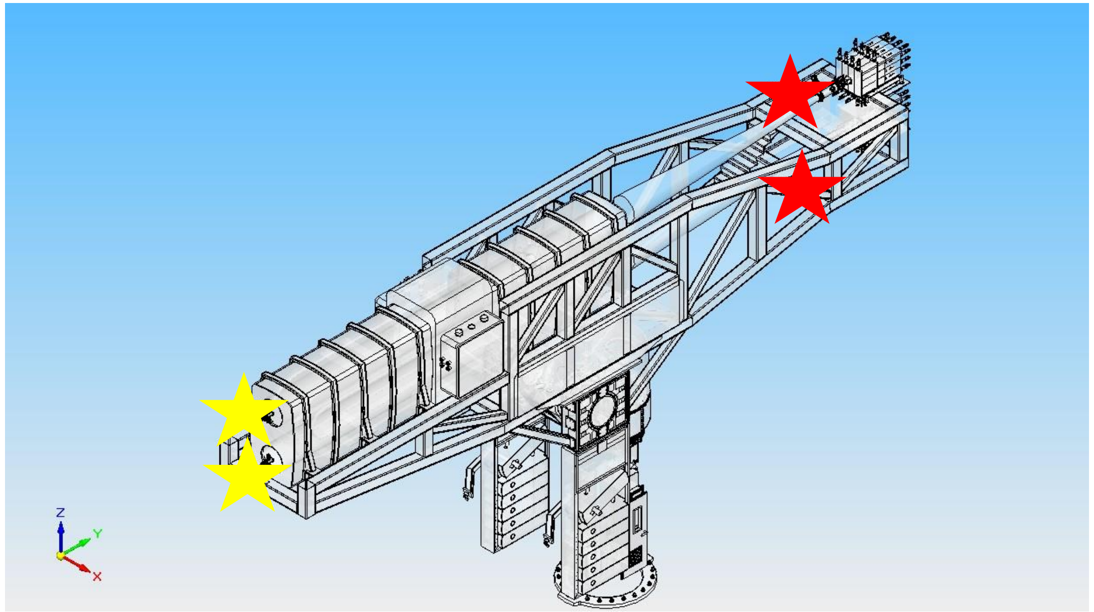
FEC for functionality tests (not radiopure)

- **VFE prototype zero step:**
  - **Check functionality**
    - **Easy access to all signals**
  - **Check distance to ADC**
  - **Not radiopure**
    - **Standard PCB prototype is cheaper and faster to produce**
    - **No face-to-face connectors**
  - **Requires a BEC or a controller to generate all signals to configure the ASIC.**
    - **General purpose PCB with FPGA at lab.**



Calibration systems

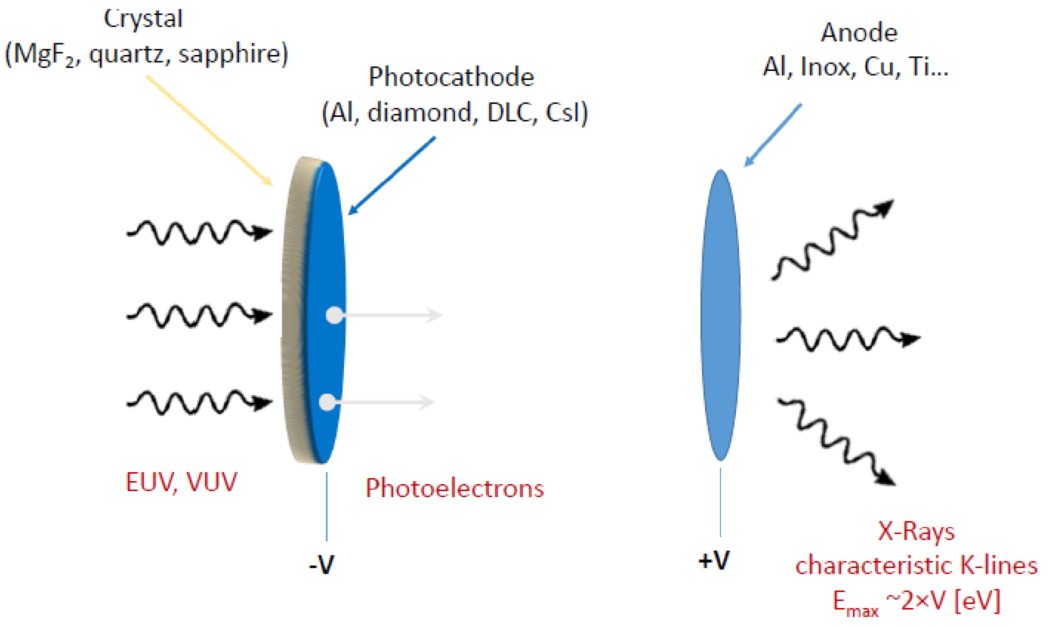
Need to calibrate and monitor « telescope + detector » and « detector » : 4 calibrators



L Segui + T Papaevangelou + JP Mols

Use of a novel generator conceived at CEA

- **Radiopure**
- **Compatible with vaccuum**



Original idea by Ioannis Giomataris
Development team: Francesca Belloni, Jean-Philippe Mols, Laura Segui, Thomas Papaevangelou
e-Print: arXiv:2002.08328 [physics.ins-det]

Sensitivity

$$g_{a\gamma}^4 \propto \underbrace{b^{1/2}\epsilon^{-1}}_{\text{detectors}} \times \underbrace{a^{1/2}\epsilon_o^{-1}}_{\text{optics}}$$

$$\times \underbrace{(BL)^{-2}A^{-1}}_{\text{magnet}} \times \underbrace{t^{-1/2}}_{\text{exposure}}$$

$$f_D = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{b}}$$

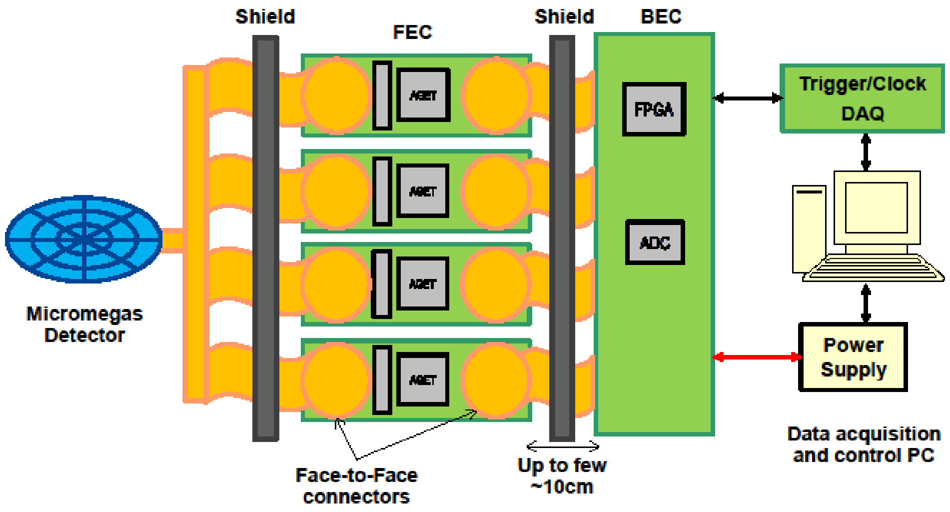
		IAXO Detector Figure of Merit		
	Energy Threshold (eV)	ε (%)	b (keV^{-1}cm^{-2} s^{-1})	$f_D = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{b}}$
Micromegas	1000	~70% (2-8 keV) (2016) ? (2022)	1×10^{-6} (2016) ? (2022)	700 (2016) ? (2022)
TES	50	>95%	1×10^{-6}	950
MMC	30	>99%	1×10^{-5} (2018) ? (2022)	300 (2018) ? (2022)
SDD	500	>99%	1×10^{-2} (2019) ? (2022)	10 (2019) ? (2022)

Table 1: *Detail of the current efficiency, background rate and Figure of Merit for the four technologies selected for DALPS, including a preliminary estimation for the TES [35], MMC and SDD technologies.*

+ GridPix

Electronics

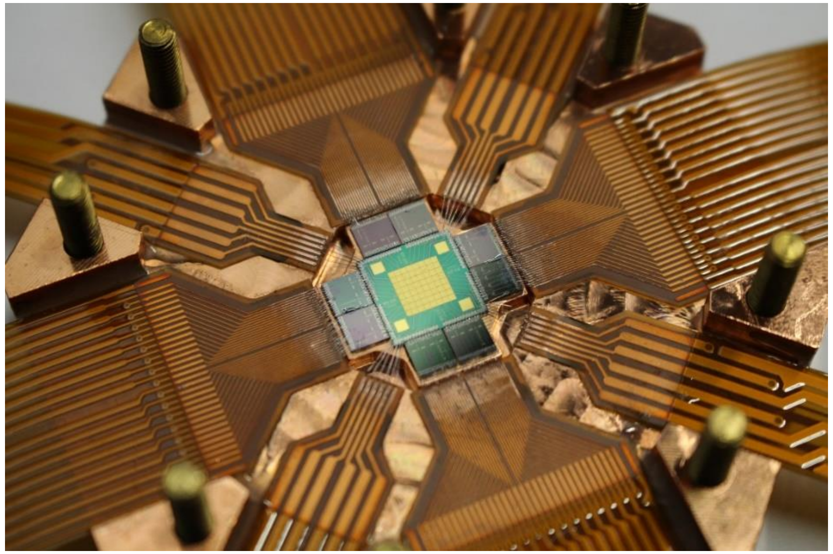
- **Readout noise as low as possible for low energy threshold**
- **Ideally radiopure electronics**
- **AGET chip currently has been used in CAST with autotrigger capabilities**



- New architecture of the existing system in order to improve the electronic noise: approach the front end cards (FEC) to the detector and improve the radiopurity of the components
- Simulation to study the electronics effect on the detector: optimisation of the FEC location

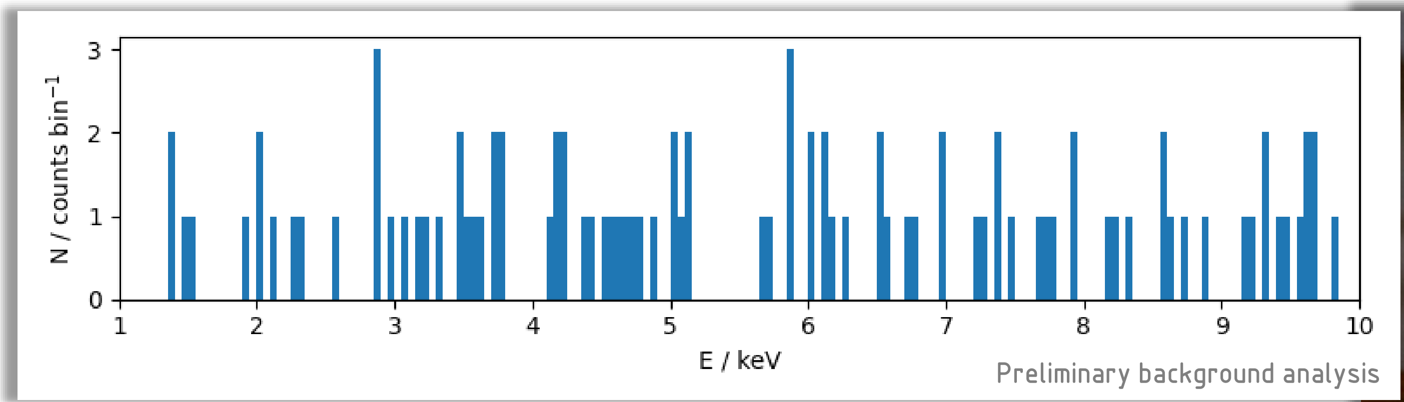
D Calvet + University of Barcelona

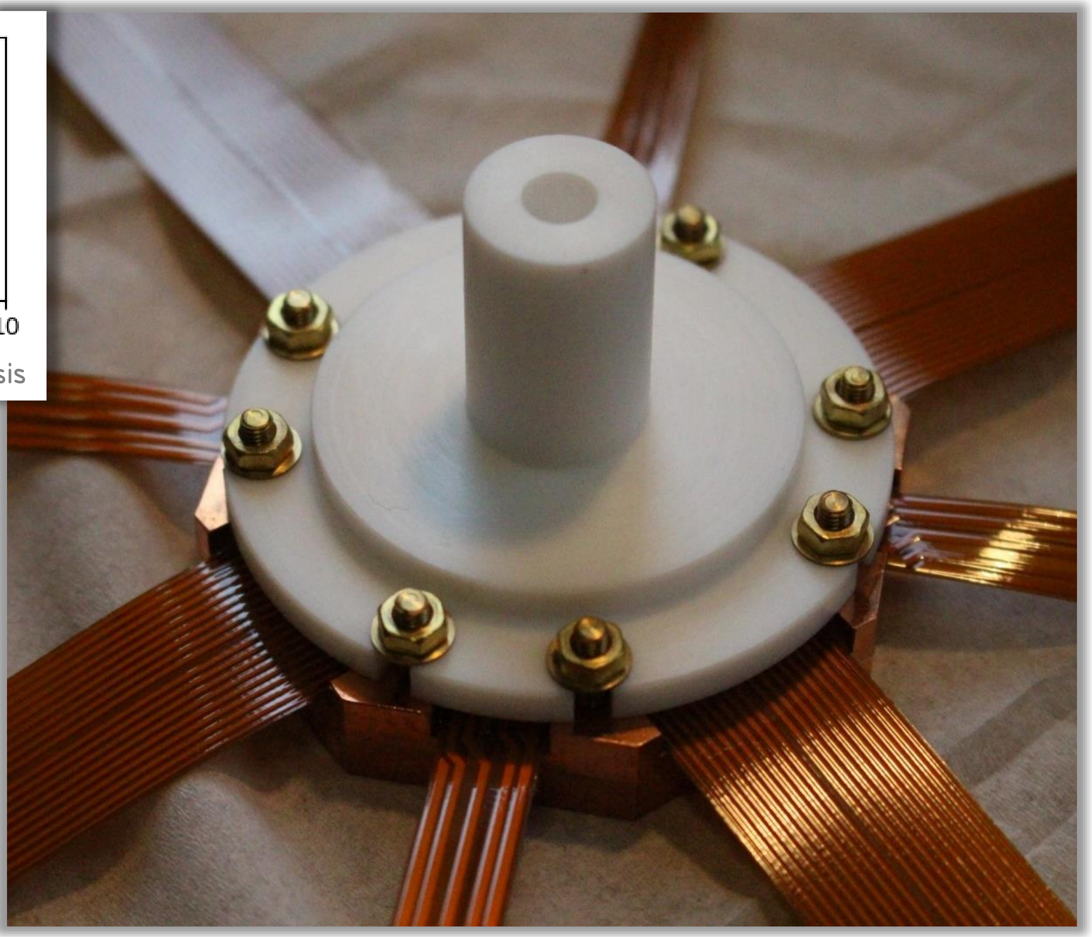
Metallic Magnetic Calorimeters (MMC)



- **Production at U Heidelberg**
- **Optimized for BabyIAXO**
- **Design finished**
- **Background evaluation with the cryostat of LNHB in Building 546**

Background test maXs30 Setup





Background rate: $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \, \frac{\text{counts}}{\text{keV cm}^2 \text{ s}}$ (1–10 keV)

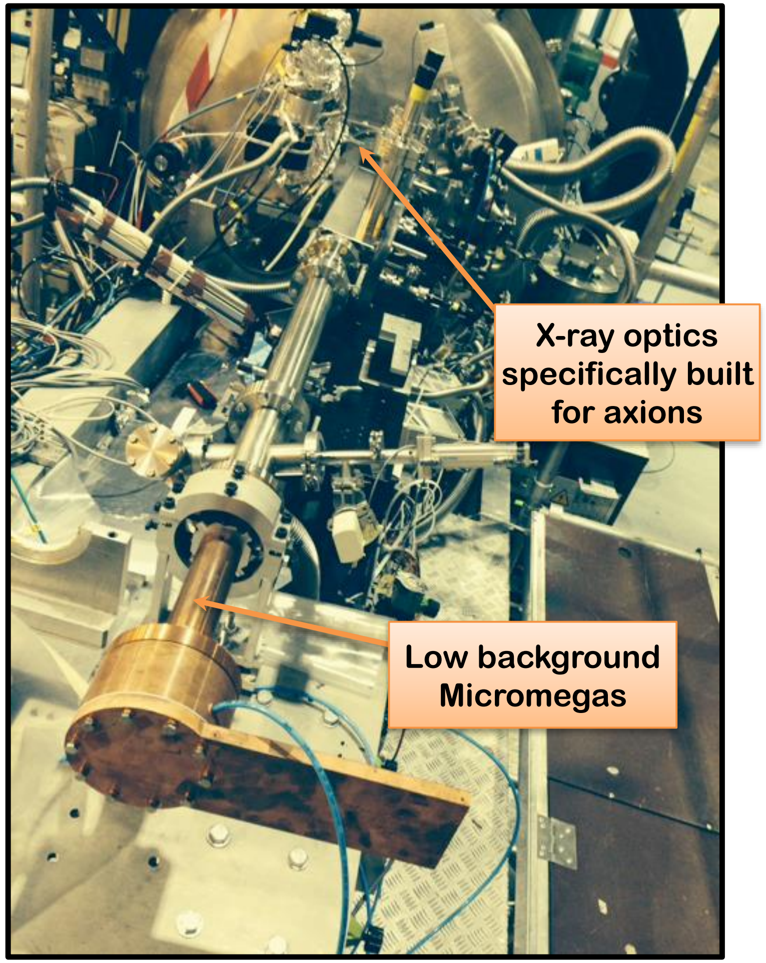
- New optimized PTFE collimator
  - Hides copper and niobium
  - No strong improvement

→ Background modelling based on simulations

Parameter	Units	BabyIAXO	IAXO	IAXO+
B	T	$\sim$2	$\sim$2.5	$\sim$3.5
L	m	10	20	22
A	m^2	0.77	2.3	3.9
f_M	T^2m^4	$\sim$230	$\sim$6000	$\sim$24000
b	$keV^{-1} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$	1×10^{-7}	10^{-8}	10^{-9}
ϵ_d		0.7	0.8	0.8
ϵ_o		0.35	0.7	0.7
a	cm^2	2×0.3	8×0.15	8×0.15
ϵ_t		0.5	0.5	0.5
t	year	1.5	3	5

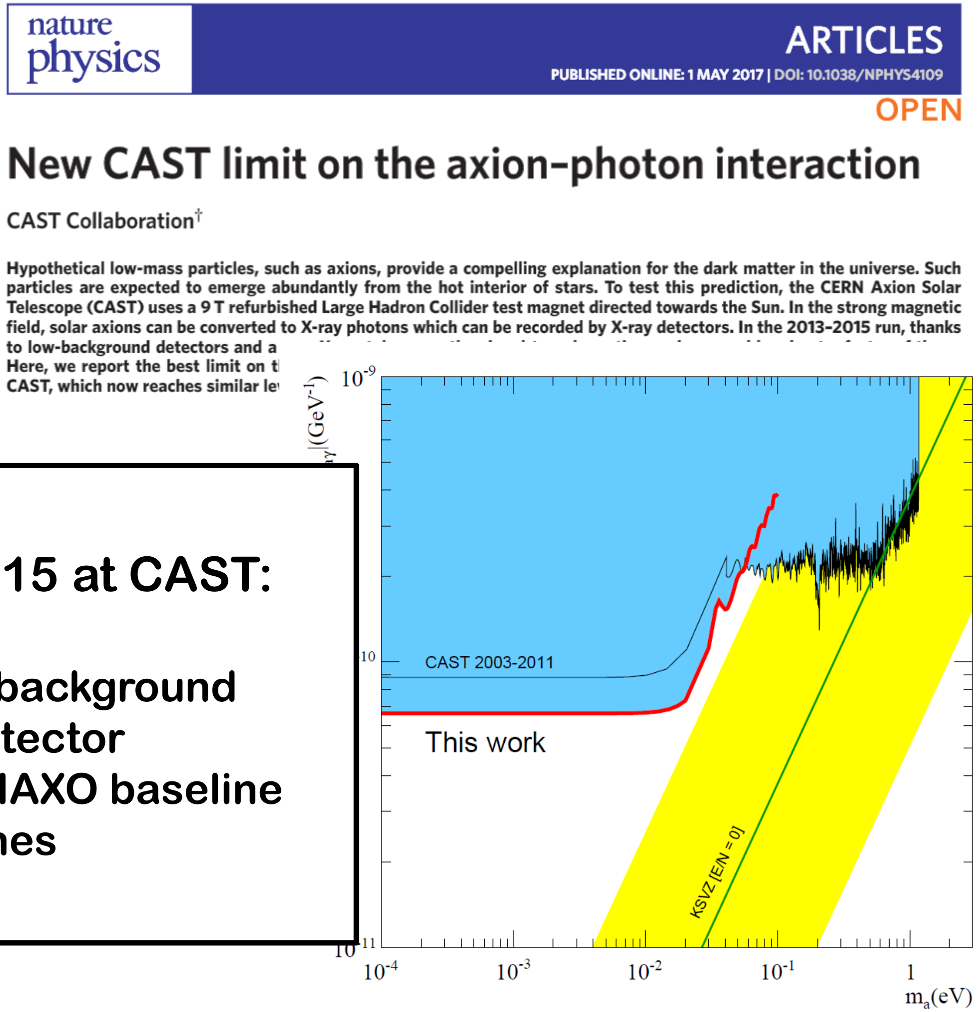
Table 1. Indicative values of the relevant experimental parameters representative of BabyIAXO as well as IAXO. The parameters listed are the magnet cross-sectional area A, length L and magnetic field strength B, the magnet figure of merit $f_M = B^2L^2A$, the detector normalized background b and efficiency ϵ_d in the energy range of interest, the optics focusing efficiency or throughput ϵ_o and focal spot area a, as well as the tracking efficiency ϵ_t (i.e. the fraction of the time pointing to the sun) and the effetive exposure time. We refer to [21] for a detailed explanation and justification of these values.

IAXO pathfinder at CAST



Data taking 2013-2015 at CAST:

x-ray focusing + low background Micromegas detector
Small-scale version of IAXO baseline detection lines


nature physics | ARTICLES
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 1 MAY 2017 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS4109
OPEN

New CAST limit on the axion–photon interaction

CAST Collaboration†

Hypothetical low-mass particles, such as axions, provide a compelling explanation for the dark matter in the universe. Such particles are expected to emerge abundantly from the hot interior of stars. To test this prediction, the CERN Axion Solar Telescope (CAST) uses a 9 T refurbished Large Hadron Collider test magnet directed towards the Sun. In the strong magnetic field, solar axions can be converted to X-ray photons which can be recorded by X-ray detectors. In the 2013–2015 run, thanks to low-background detectors and a … Here, we report the best limit on t… CAST, which now reaches similar le…

$$g_{a\gamma} < 0.66 \times 10^{-10}\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-1} \text{at 95\% CL}$$

CAST experiment: 4 gaseous MPGD detectors (3 Miromegas + Gridpix)