

T-RAX:

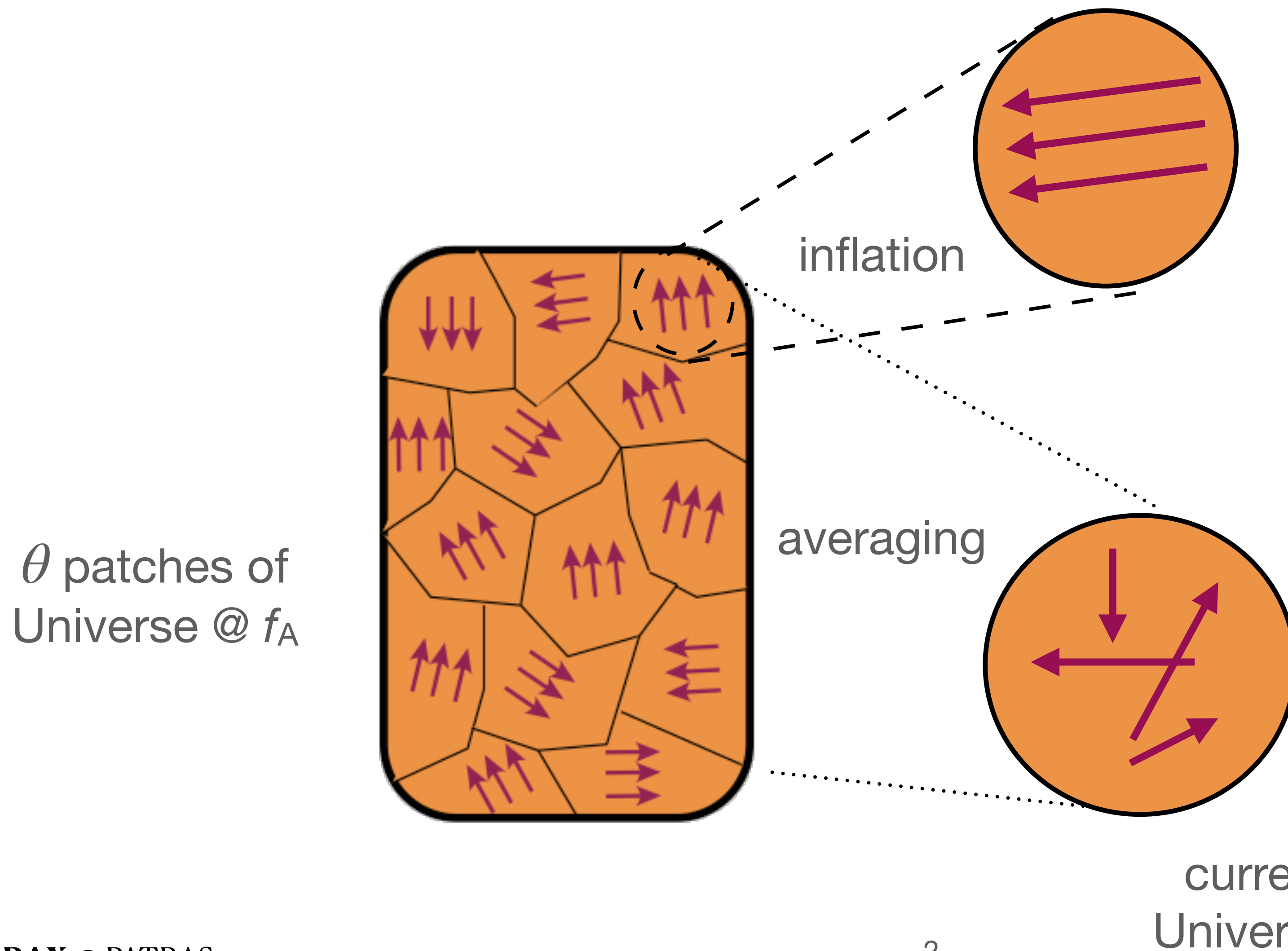
transversely resonant axion experiment

Chang Lee and Olaf Reimann, Aug. 11, 2022

arXiv: 2203.15487

Motivation

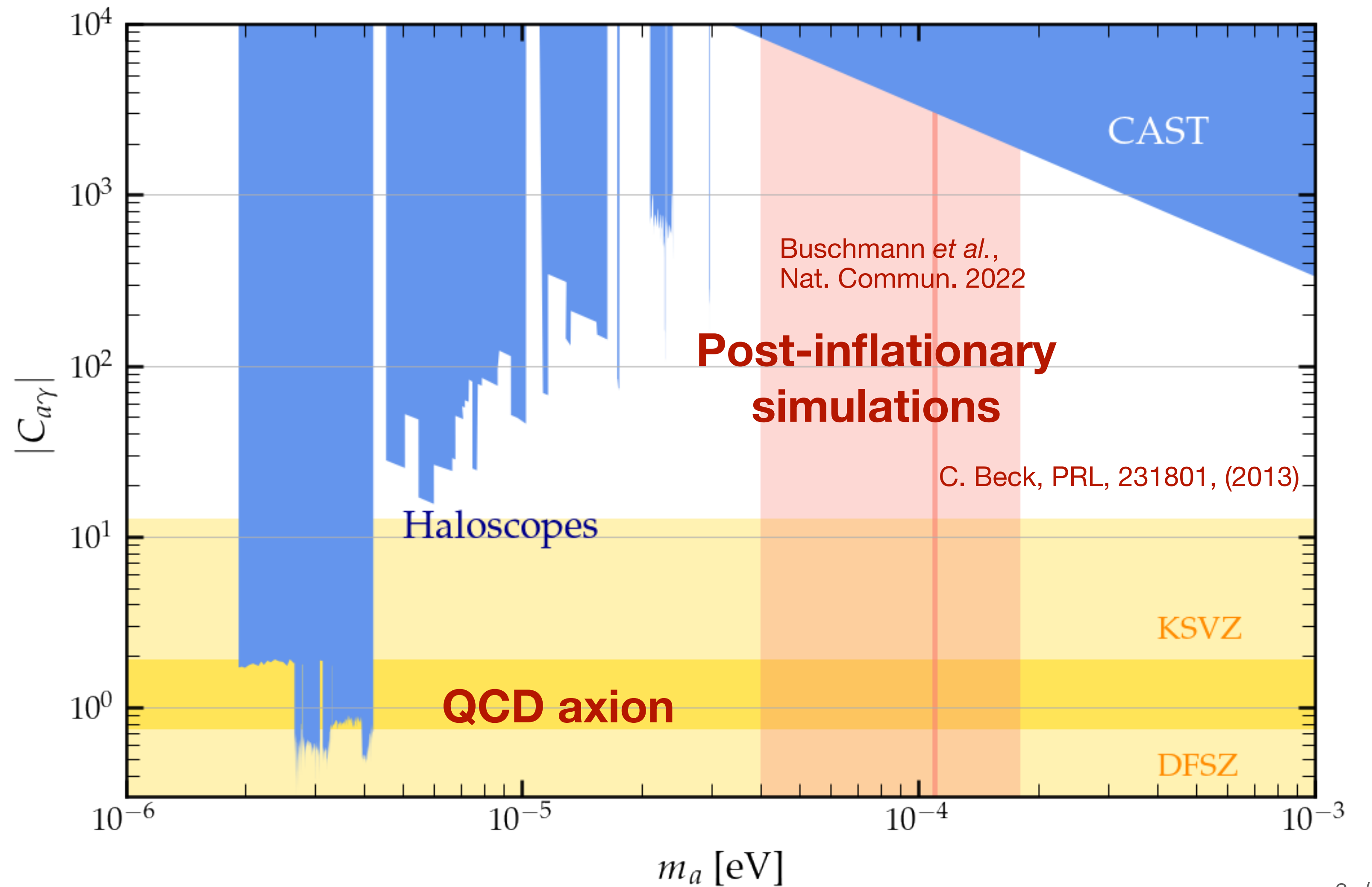
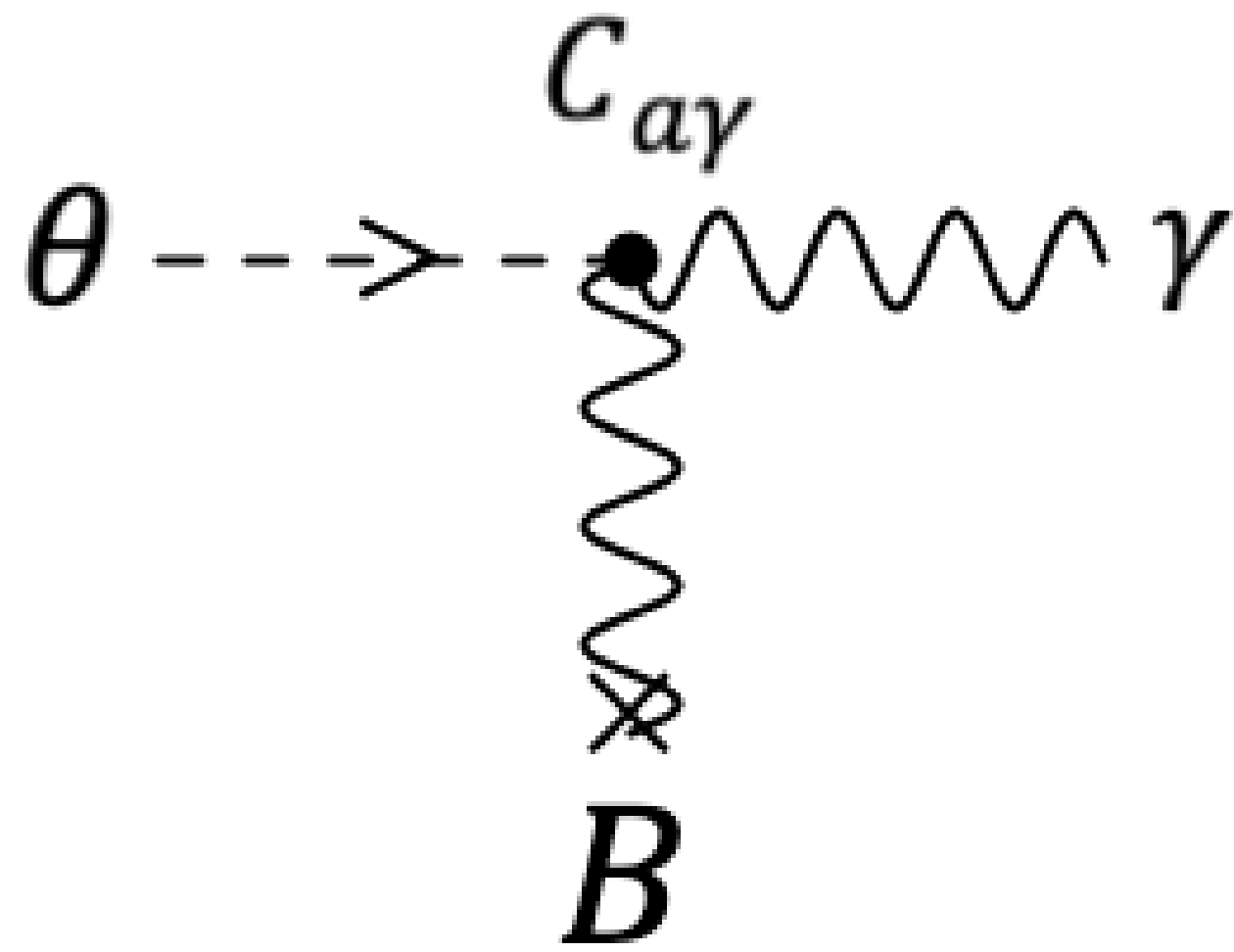
Post-inflation scenario



- Pre-inflationary scenarios allows much wider m_a .

- Post-inflationary production prefers $m_a : 40 - 180 \mu\text{eV}$.
Buschmann *et al.*,
Nat. Commun. 2022

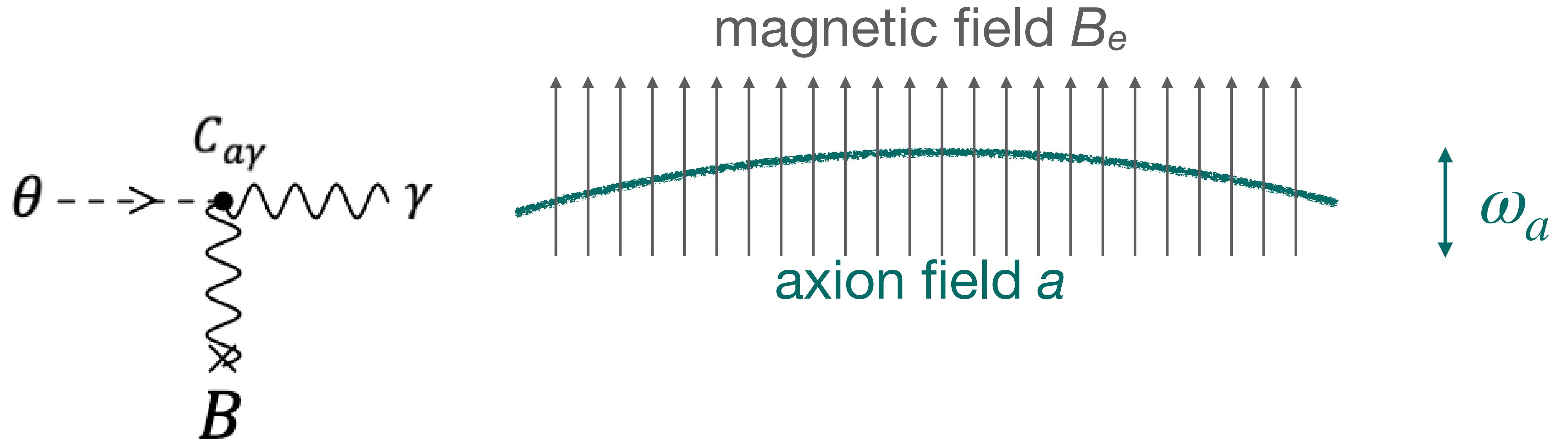
Motivation



Principle

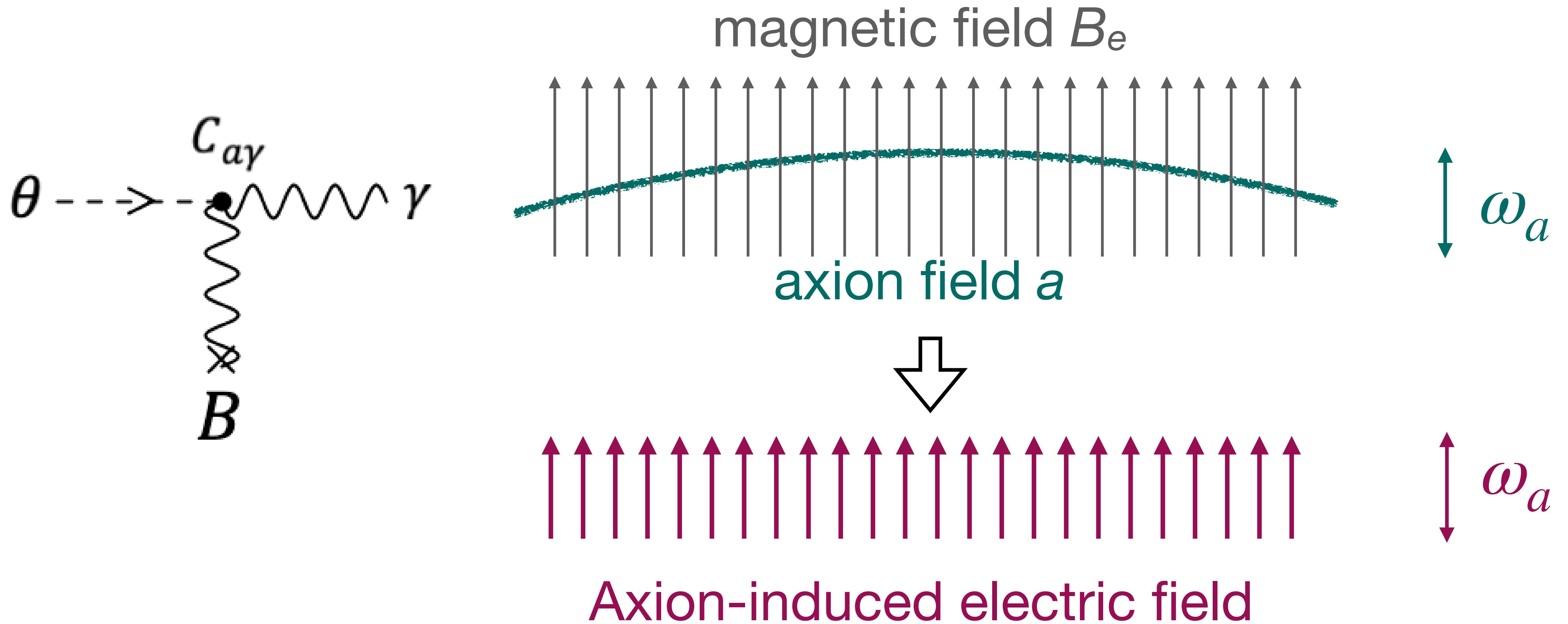
Principle

Inverse Primakoff



Principle

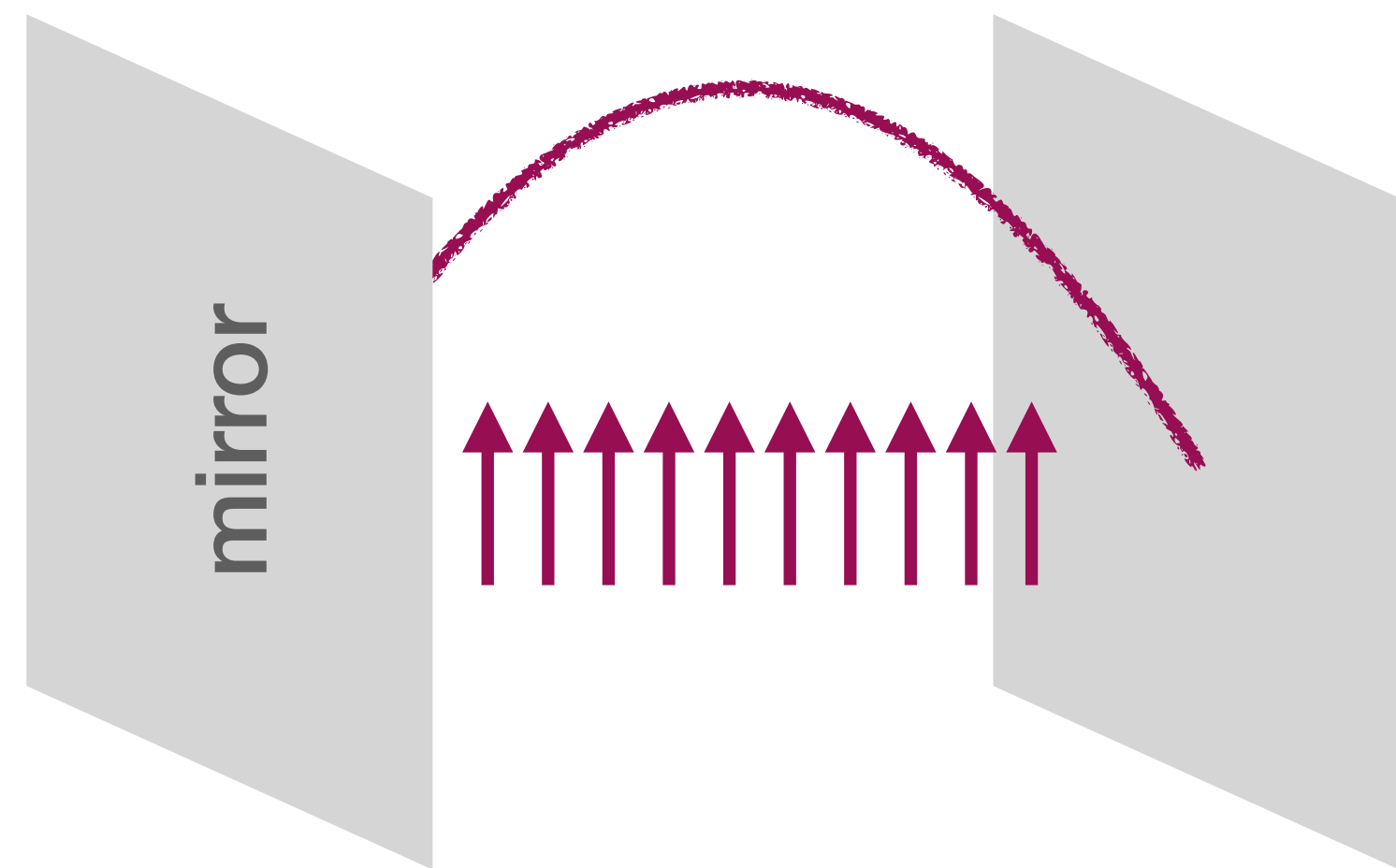
Inverse Primakoff



Principle

Dish antenna

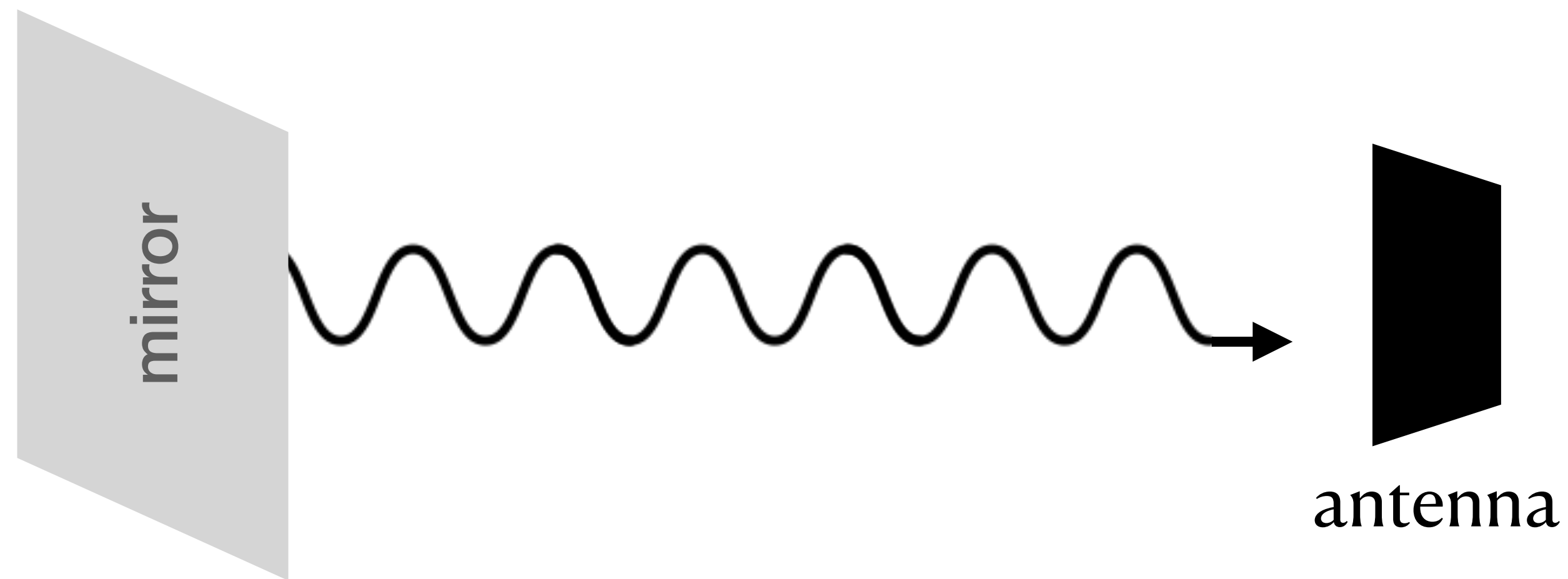
- Cavity: traveling waves from two mirrors form a standing wave



Principle

Dish antenna

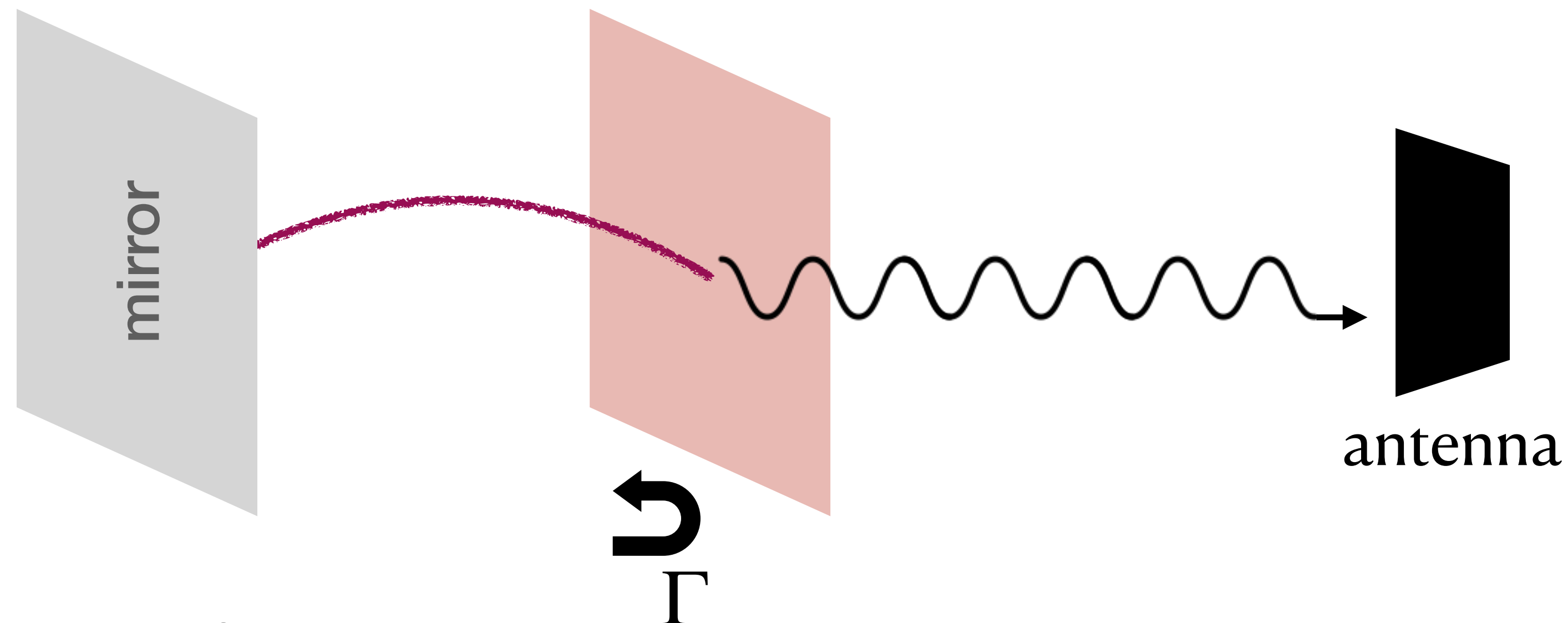
- **Axion-induced field** generates a “traveling wave” from a conducting surface
 - Dish antenna experiment: detect the traveling wave with an antenna
 - Traveling wave detection, e.g. WG, is less reflective and lossy than coax as the frequency increases.



Principle

Dielectric haloscope

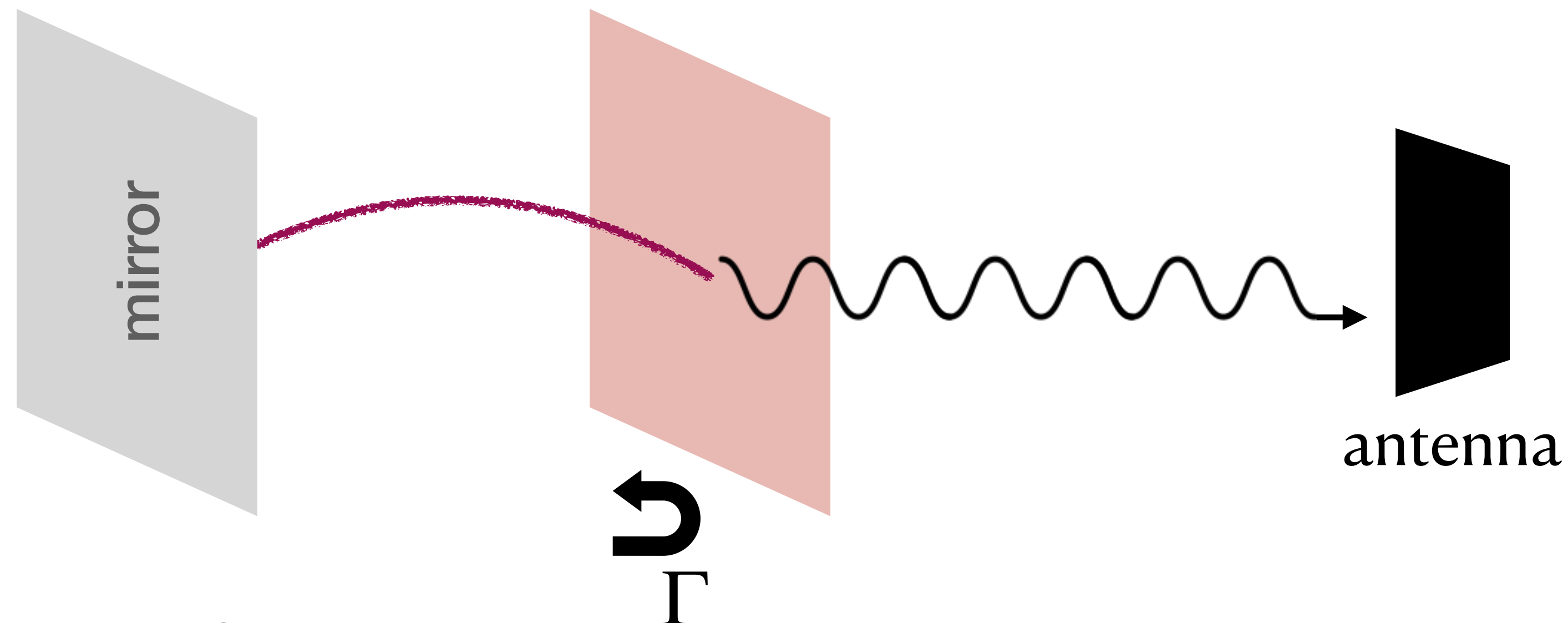
- Dielectric haloscope: replace a mirror with a **dielectric** that reflects the traveling wave with reflectivity Γ . Resonance + more traveling waves from the dielectric



Principle

Dielectric haloscope

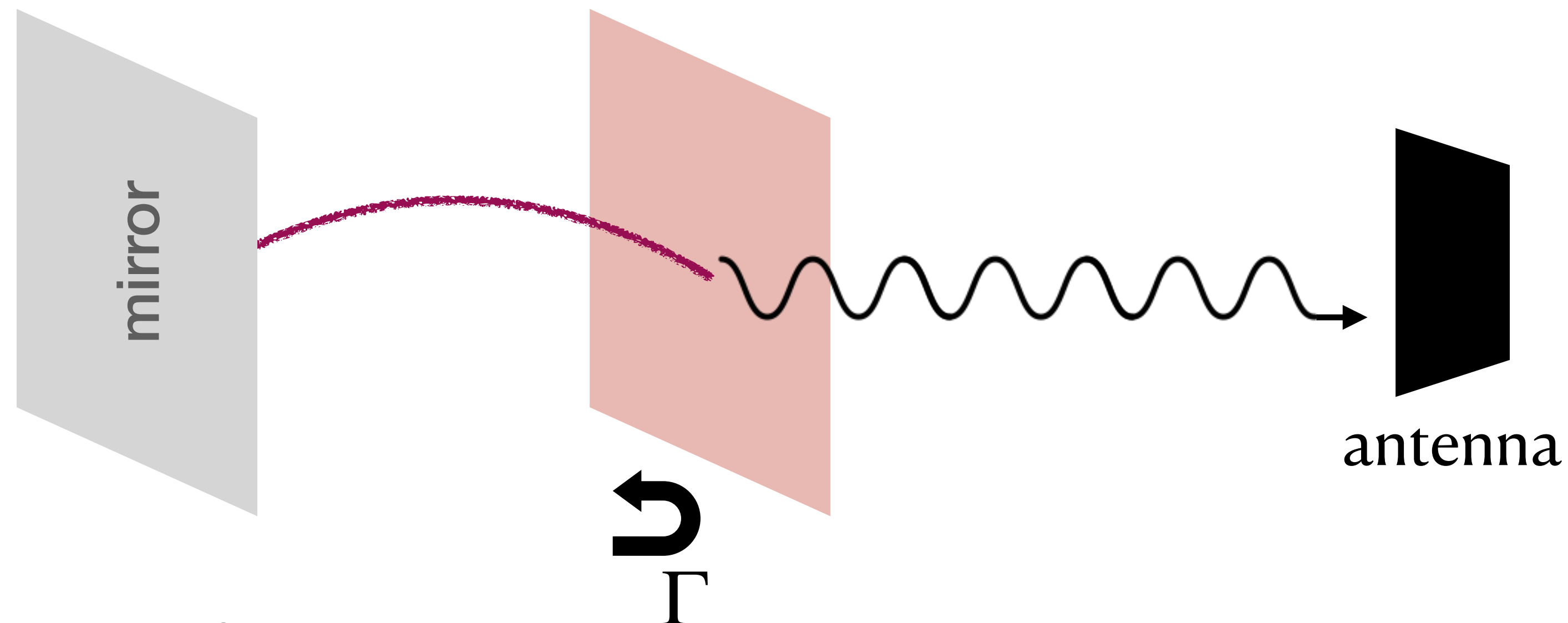
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- **Higher Γ** : stronger resonance and **signal power**



Principle

Dielectric haloscope

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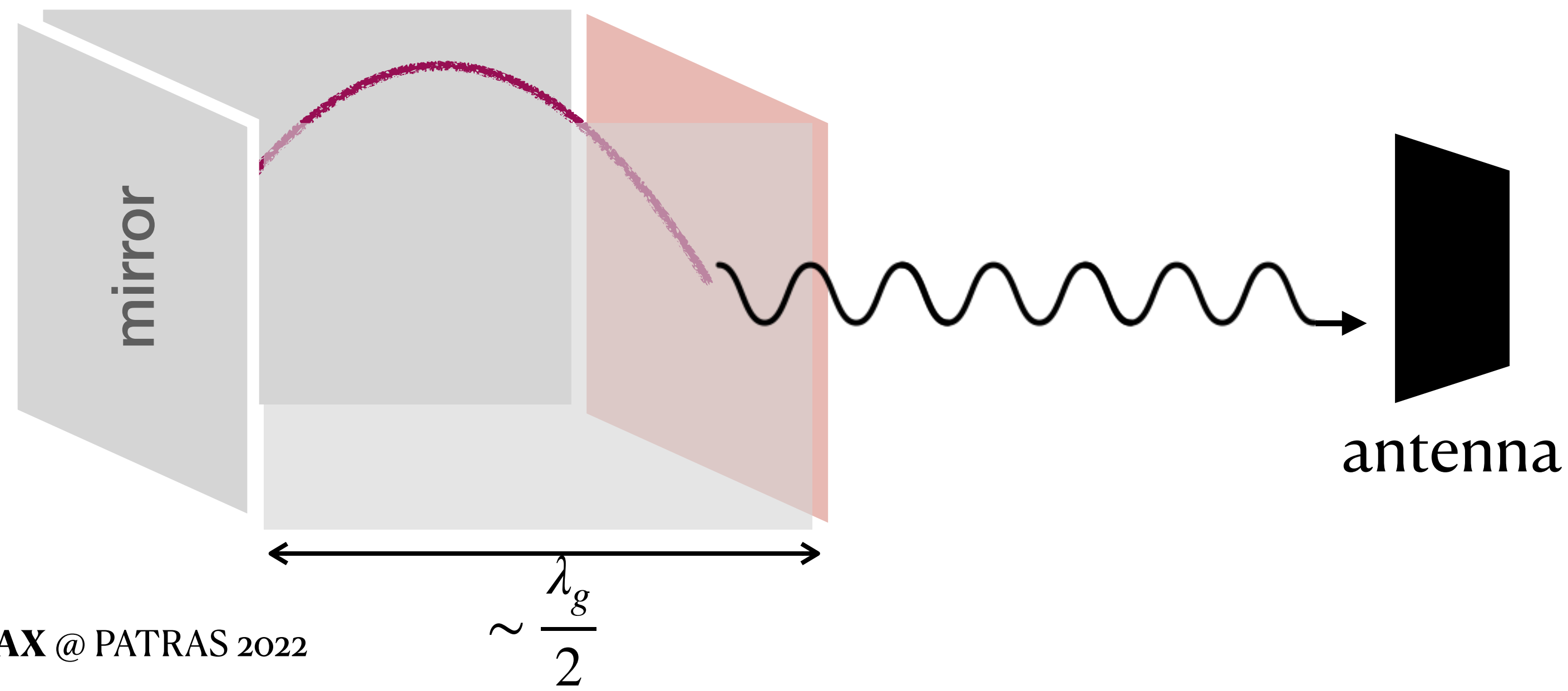


- Can we further increase Γ ?

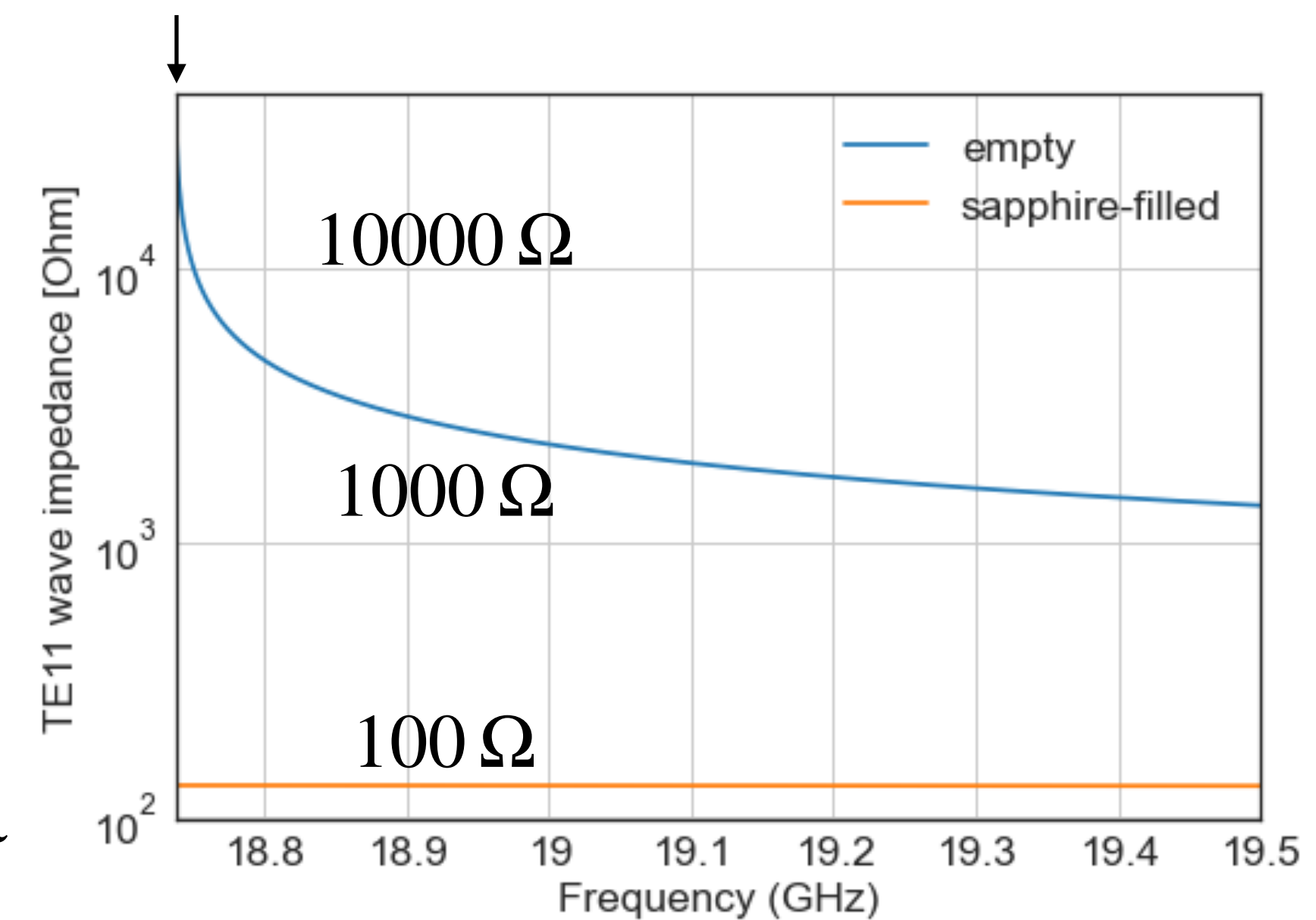
Principle

Waveguide near cutoff

- WG Impedance diverges near the **cutoff**: $Z_{TE} \propto \frac{1}{\beta}$, and Γ increases.



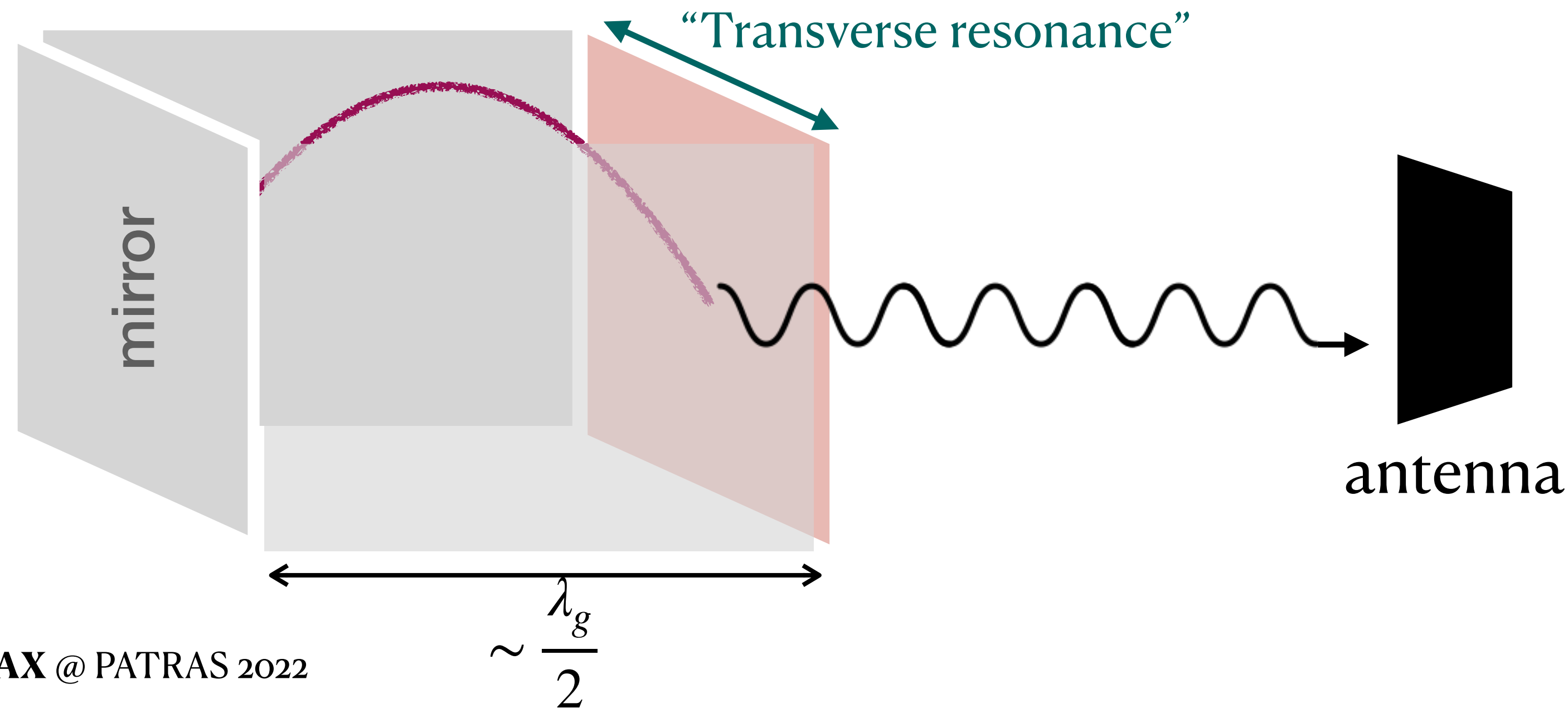
TE₁₁ cutoff-frequency
for 8-mm WG



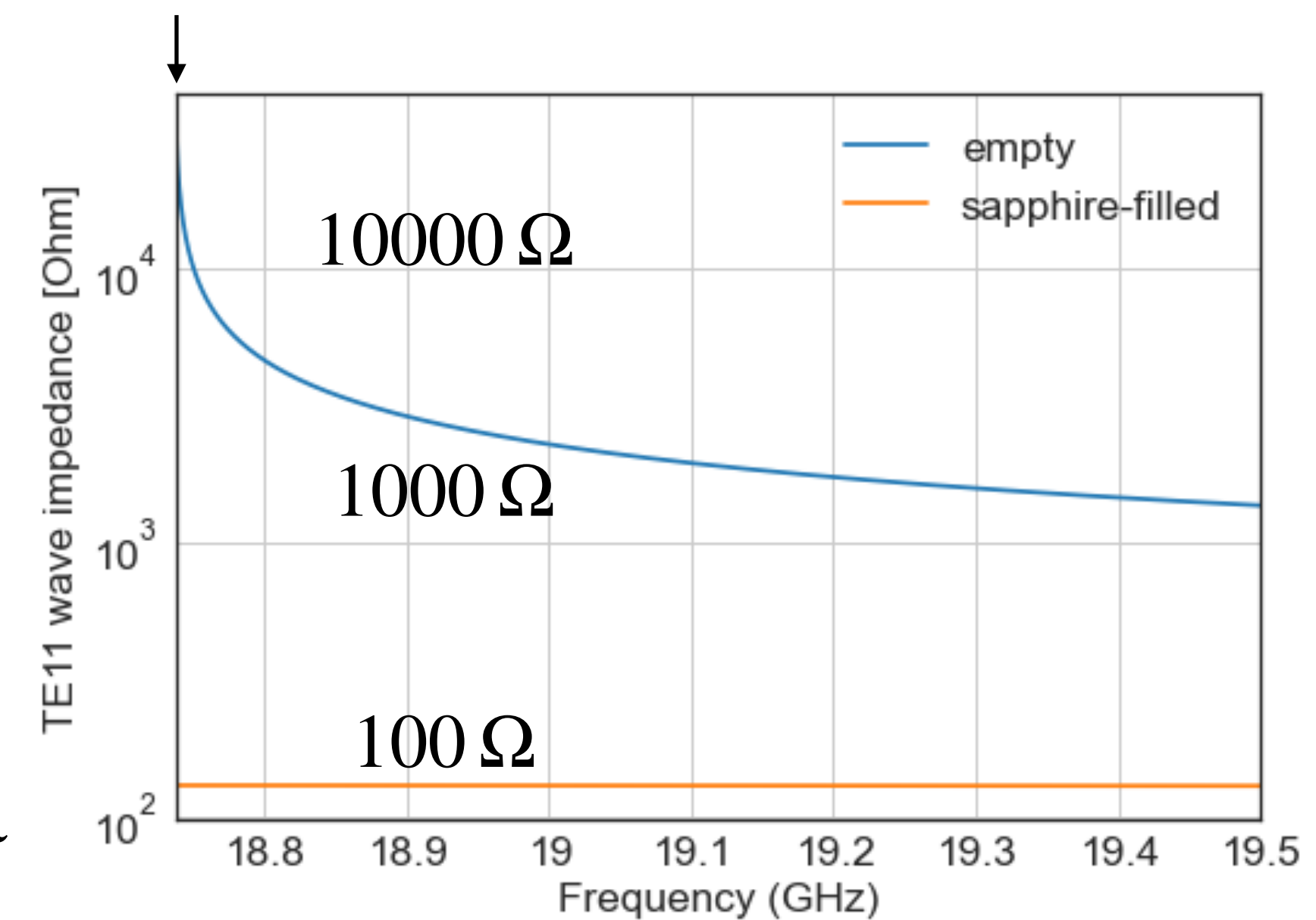
Principle

Waveguide near cutoff

- WG Impedance diverges near the **cutoff**: $Z_{TE} \propto \frac{1}{\beta}$, and Γ increases.
- Transverse Resonance Axion Experiment (**T-RAX**)



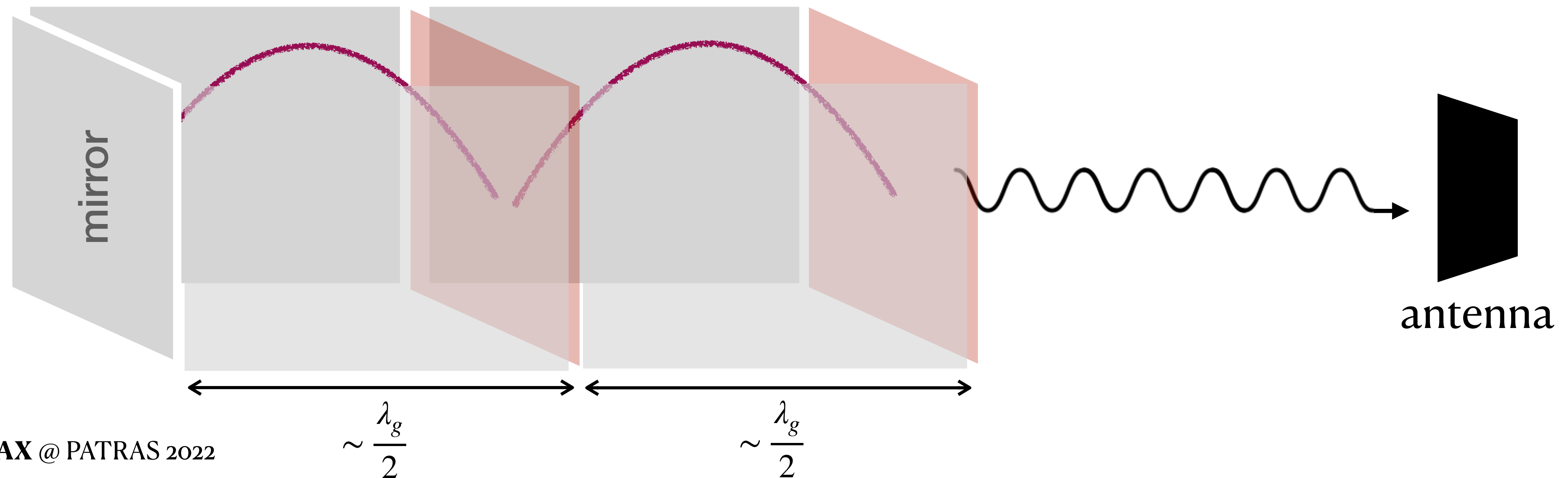
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Principle

T-RAX

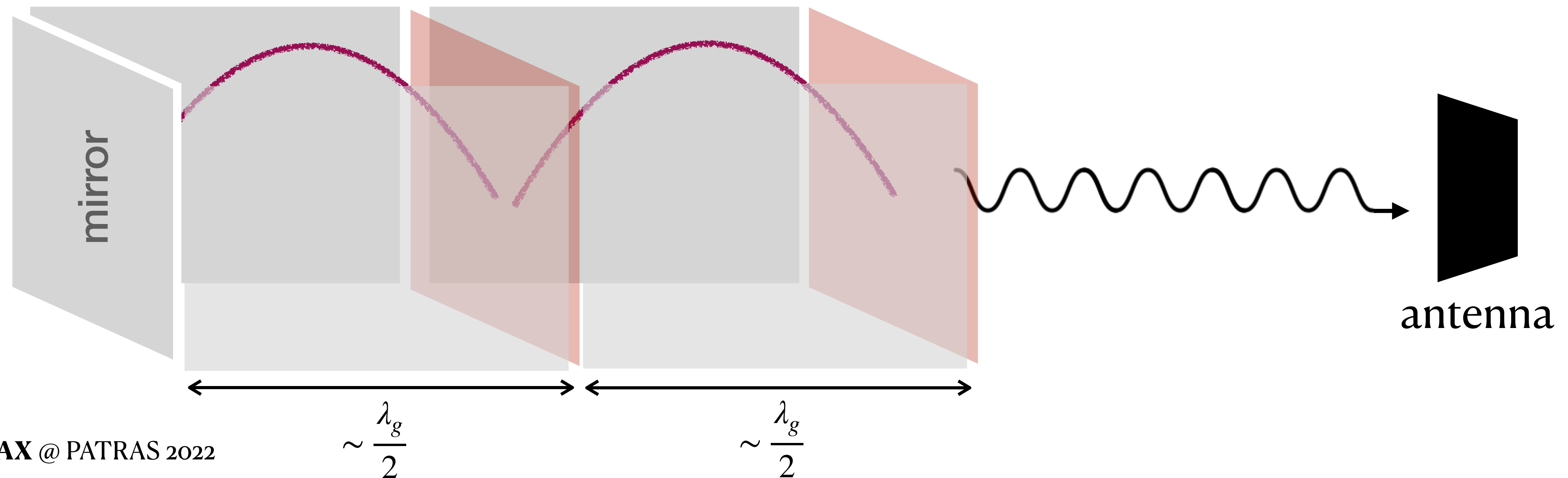
- Multiple “cells” to increase the signal power (coupled oscillator)



Principle

T-RAX

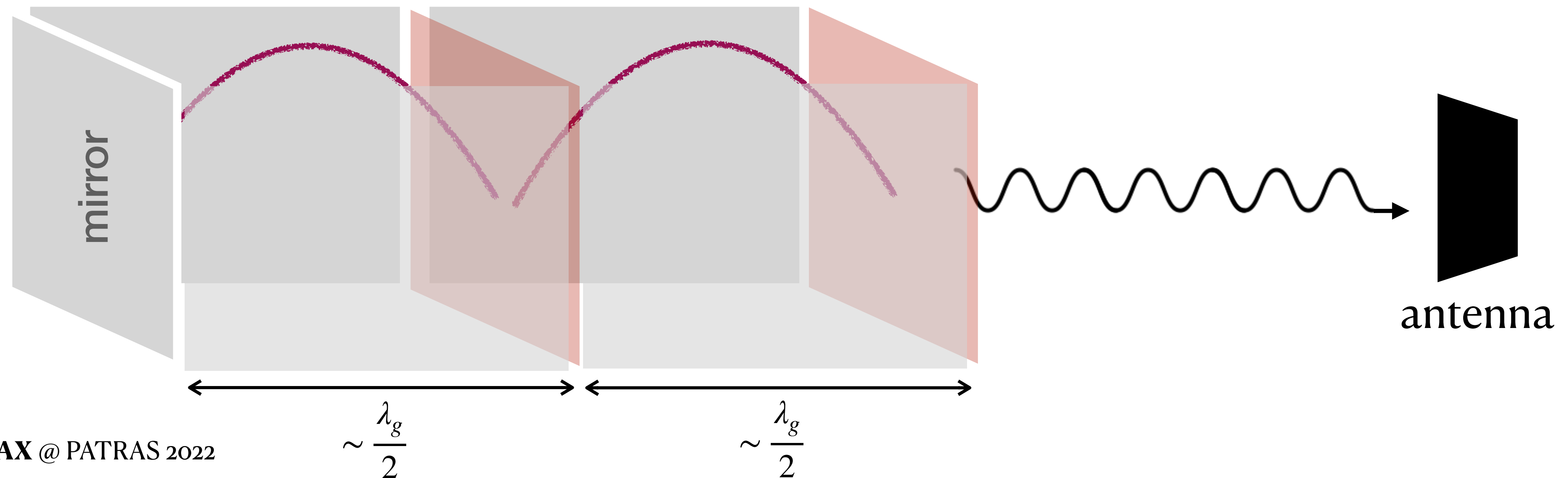
- Multiple “cells” to increase the signal power (coupled oscillator)
- Dispersion calculation to find the “Axion mode”



Principle

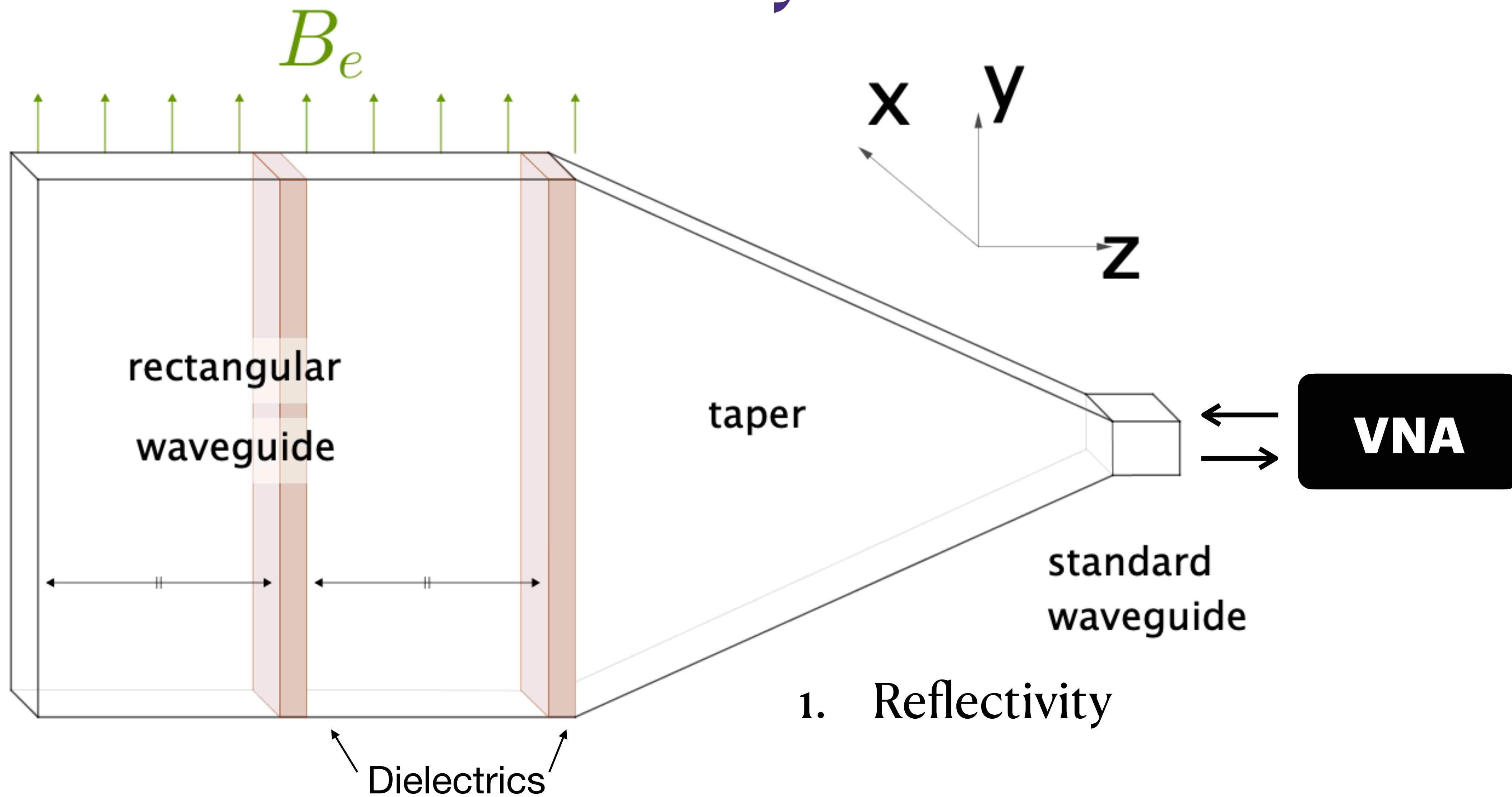
T-RAX

- Multiple “cells” to increase the signal power (coupled oscillator)
 - Dispersion calculation to find the “Axion mode”
 - Monolithic structure simplifies readout



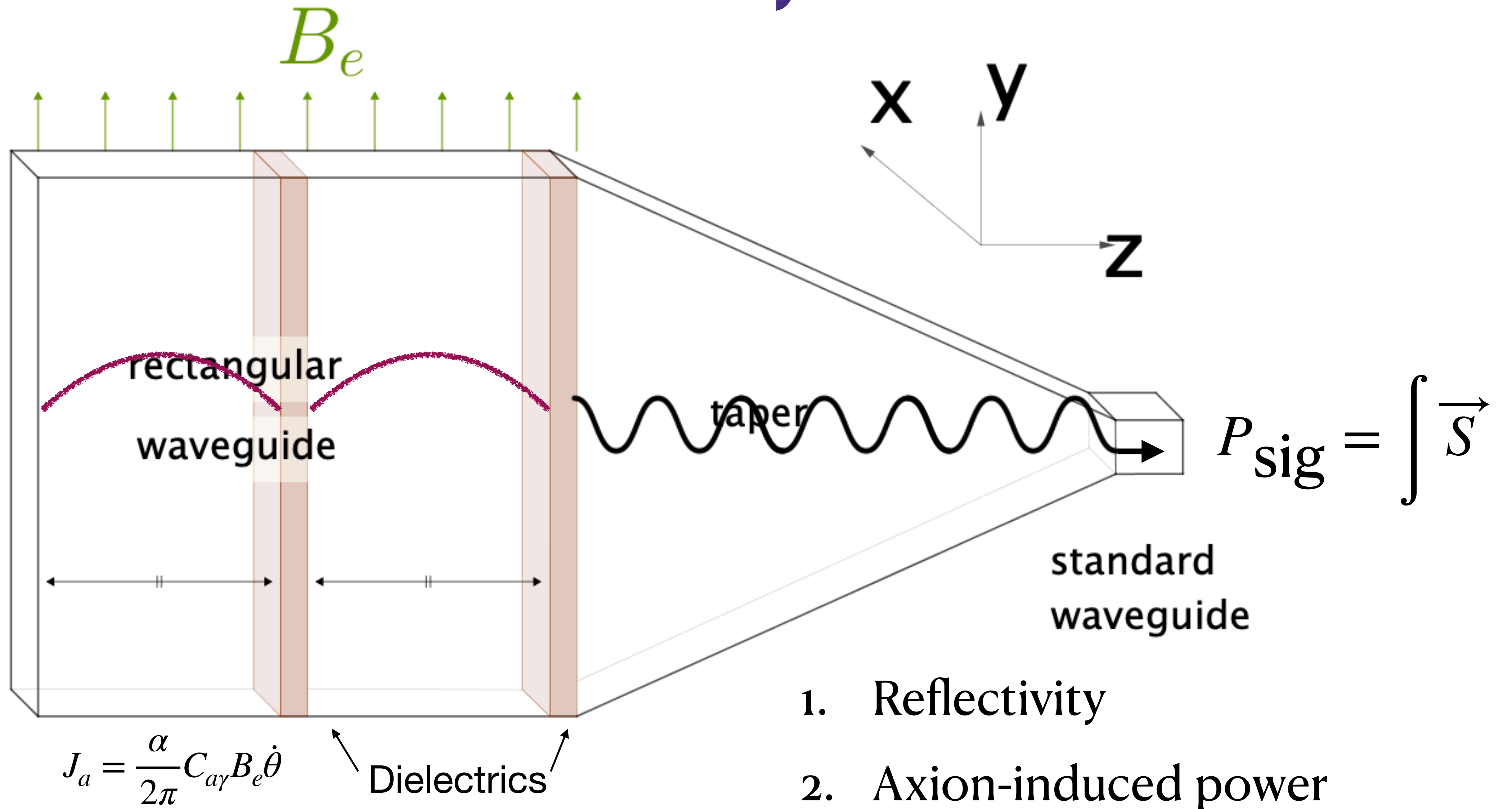
Simulation

Geometry



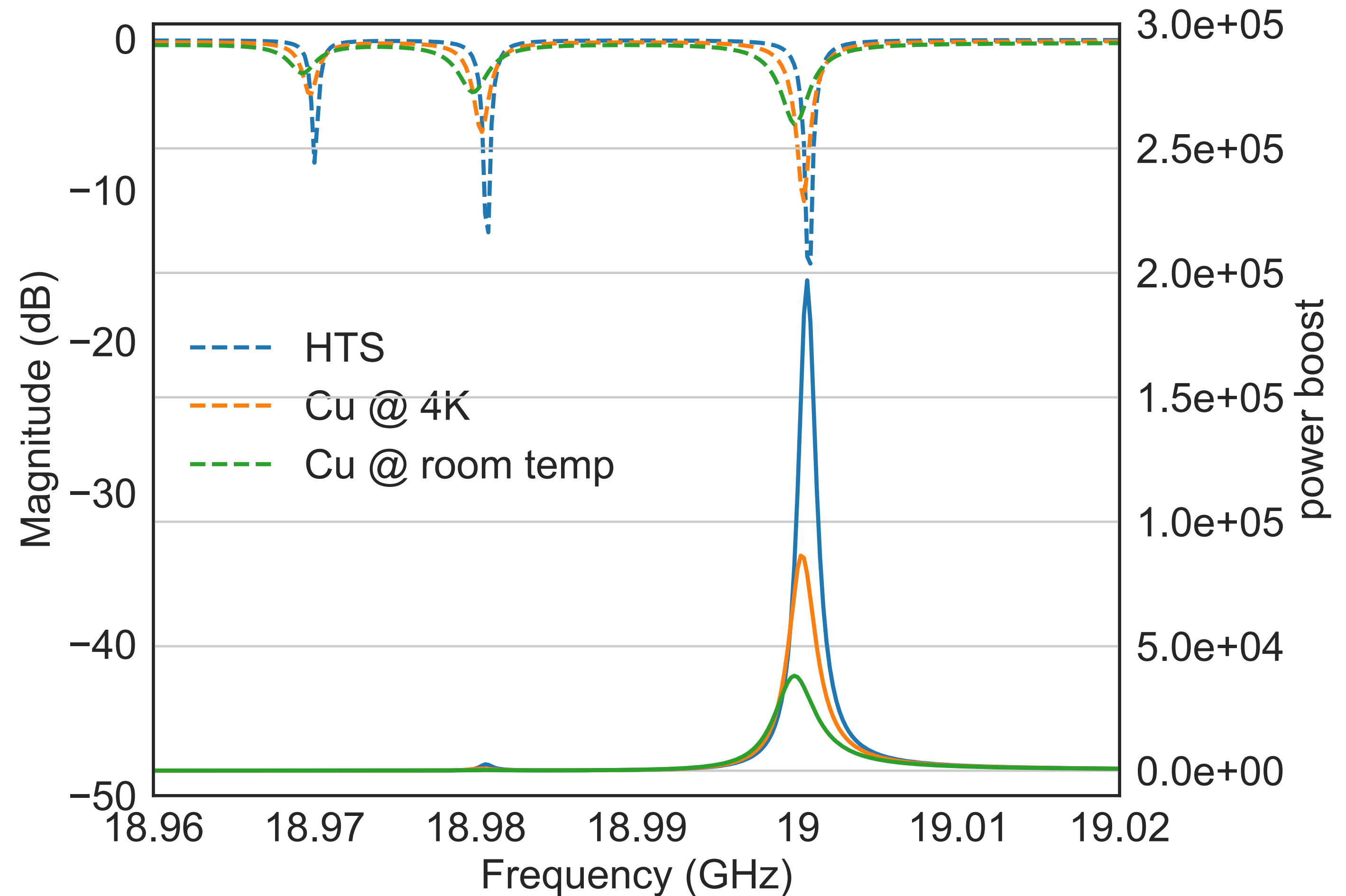
1. Reflectivity

Geometry

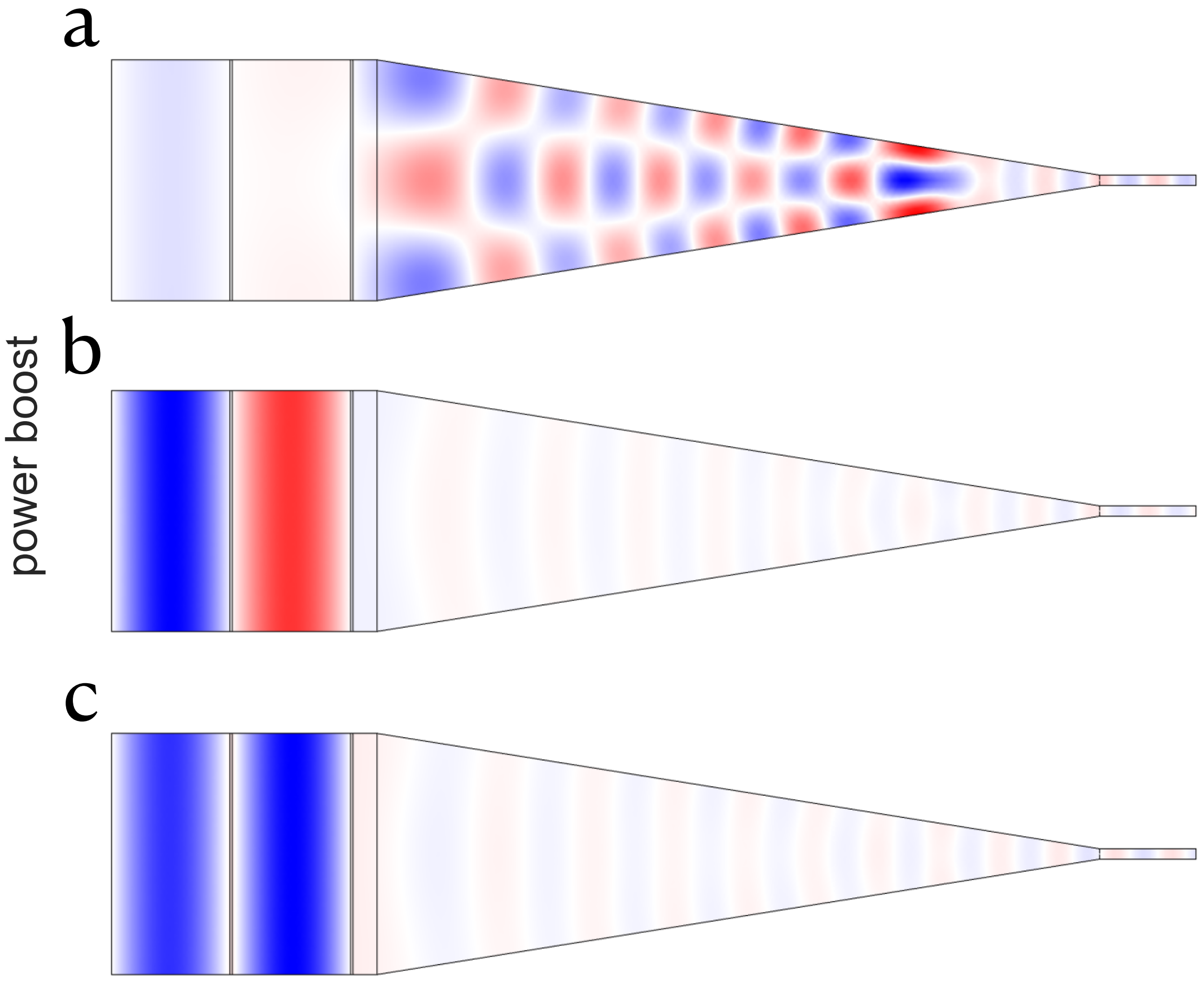
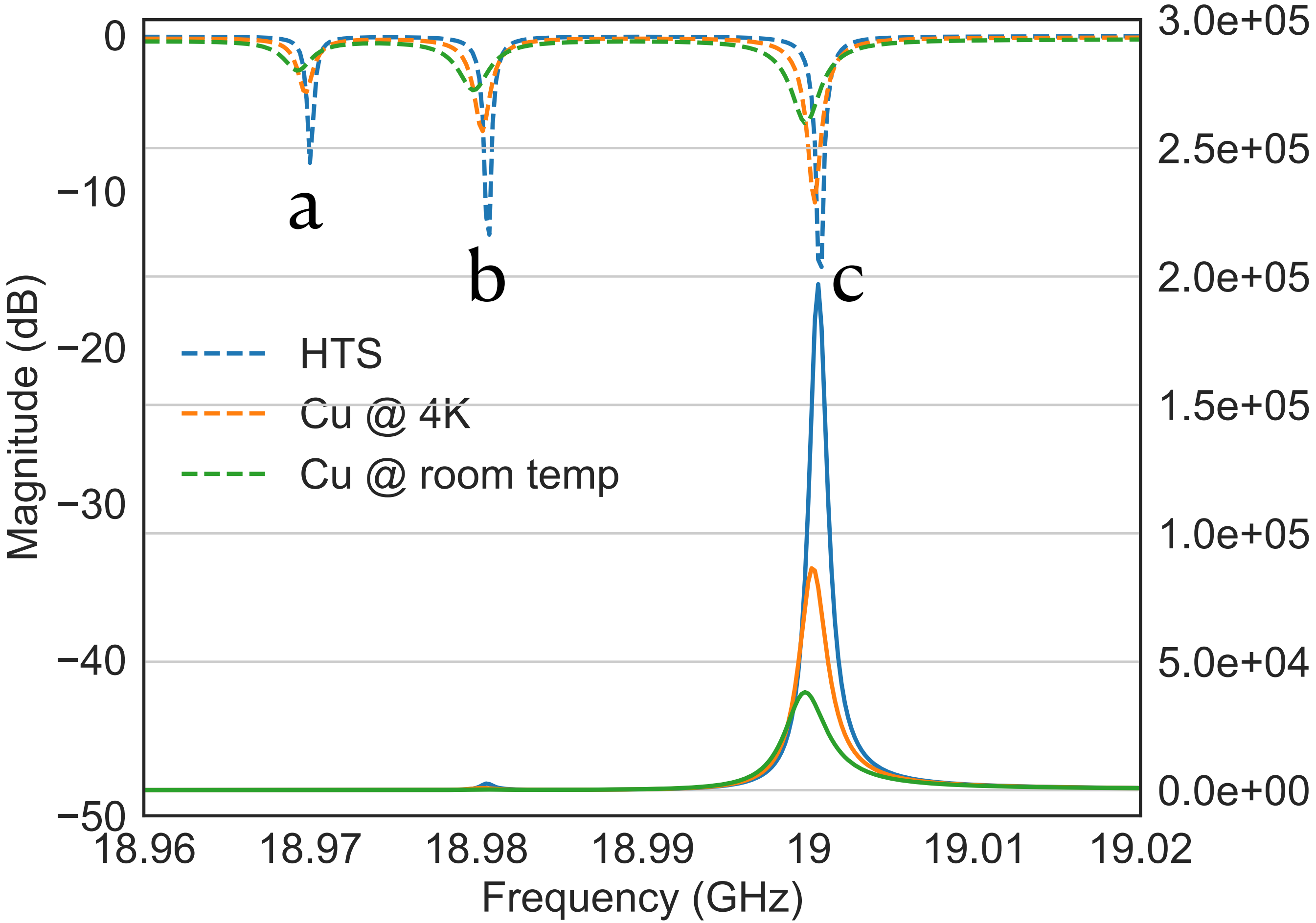


Signal power

- 80,000 signal power boost from the flat mirror case @ 4K Cu.
- Higher conductivity increases the signal power.



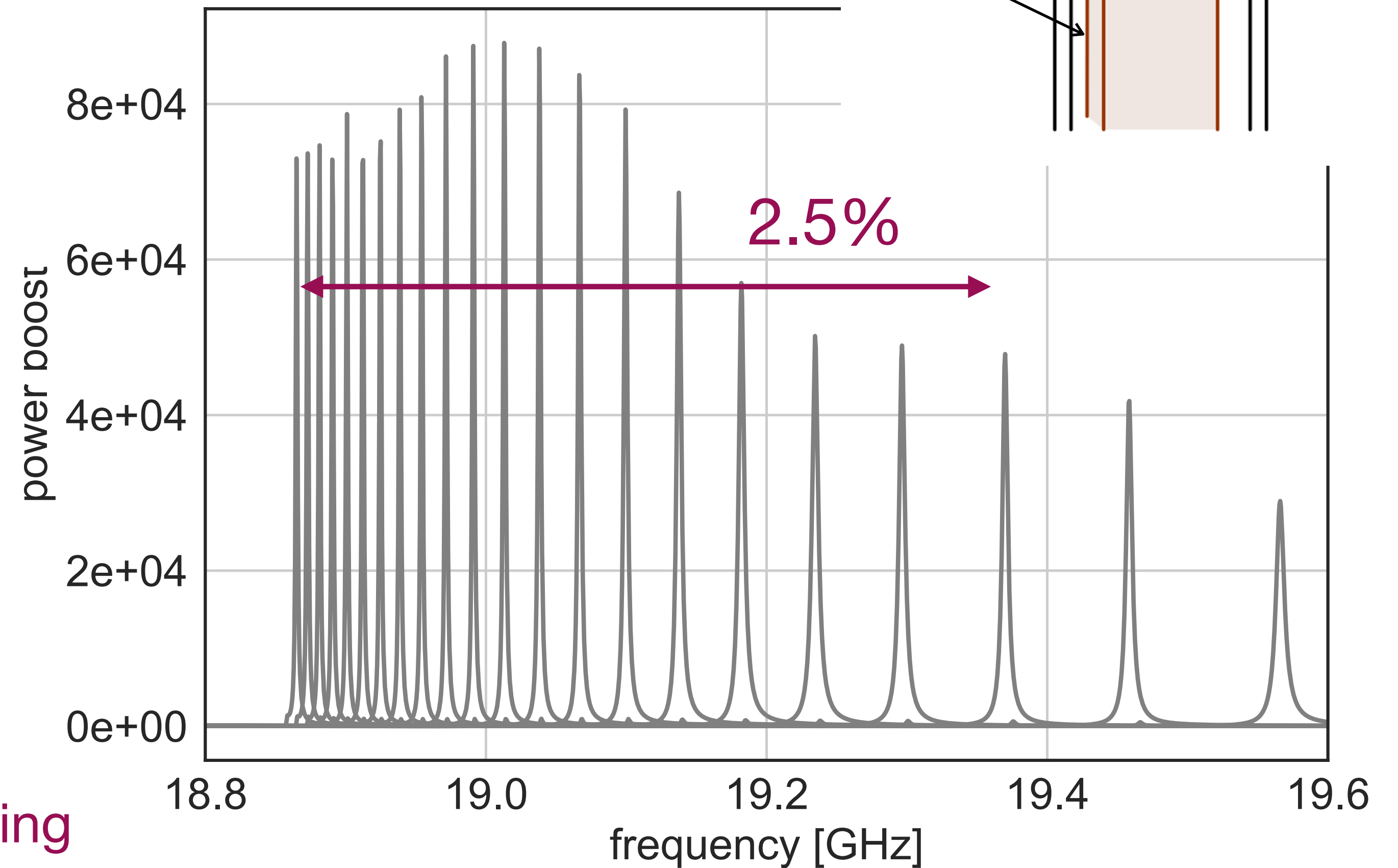
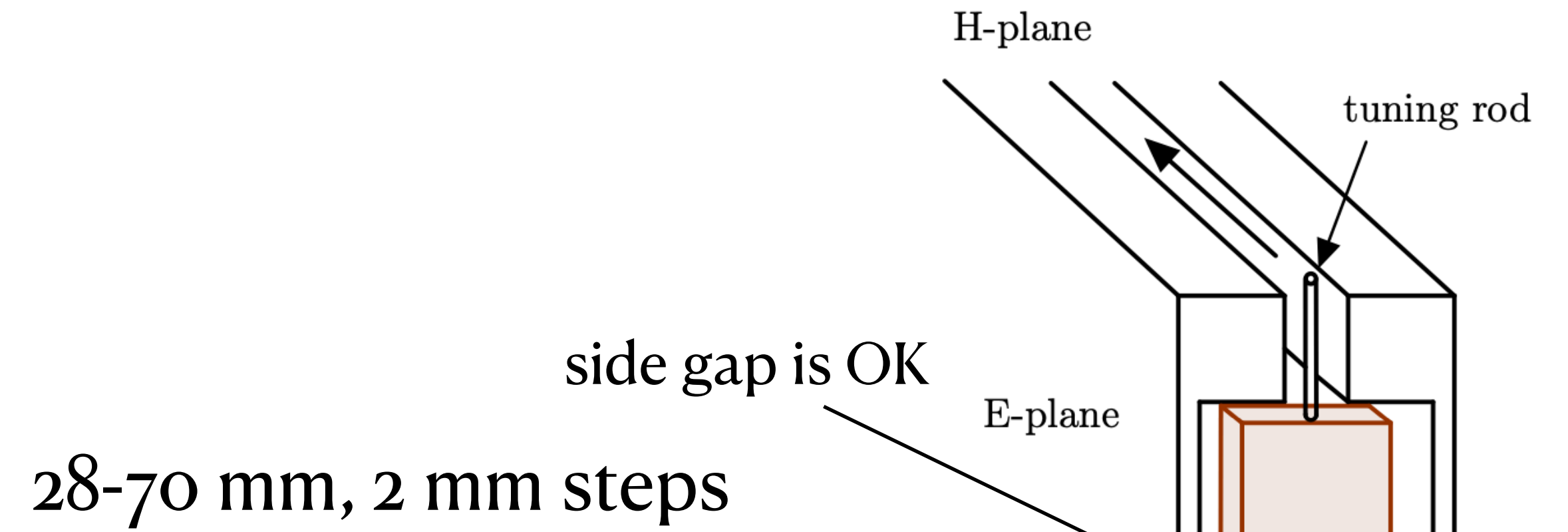
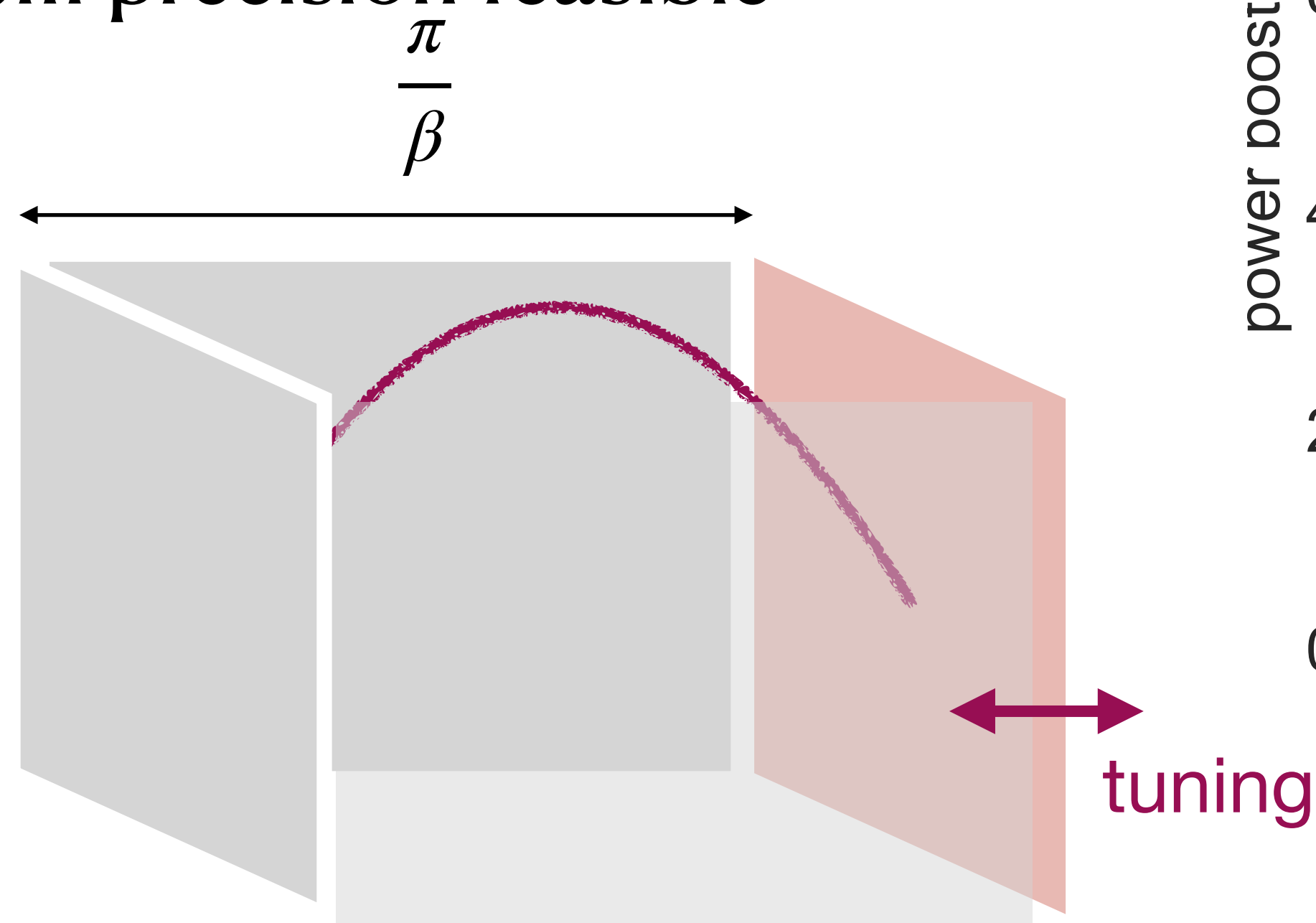
Signal power



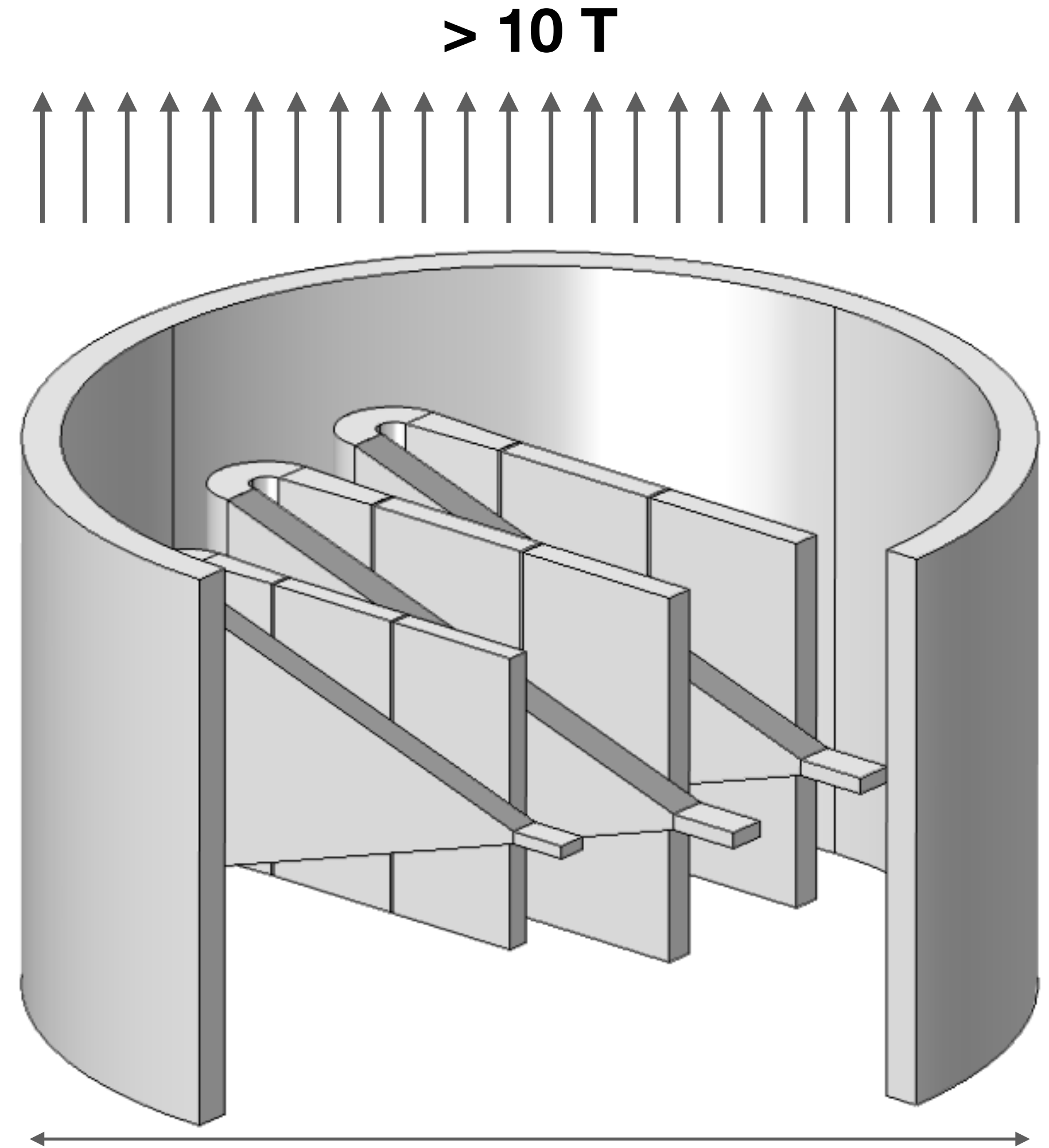
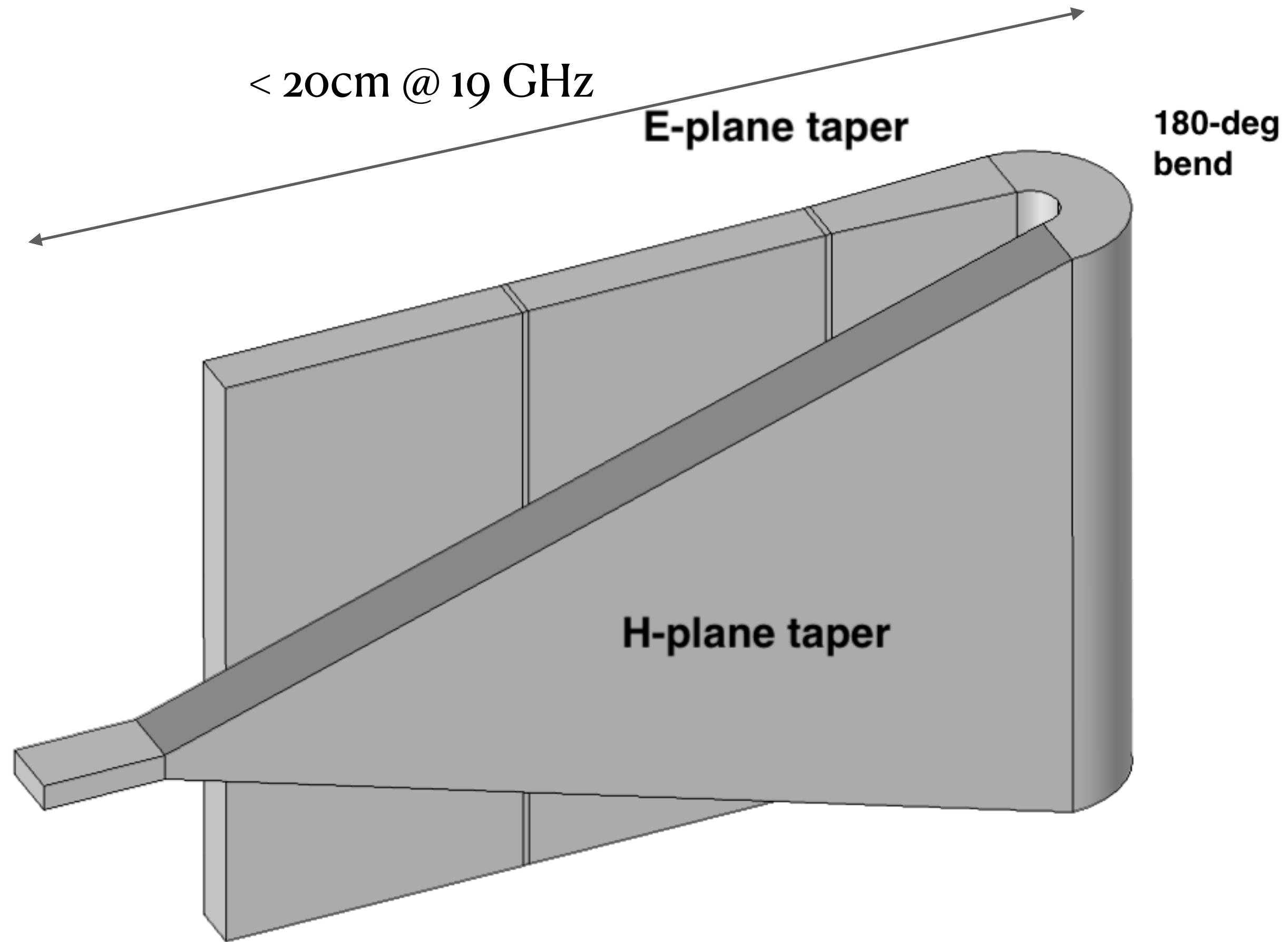
Tuning

- Scan a wider mass range by changing the dielectric spacing

- 50 μm precision feasible



Magnet

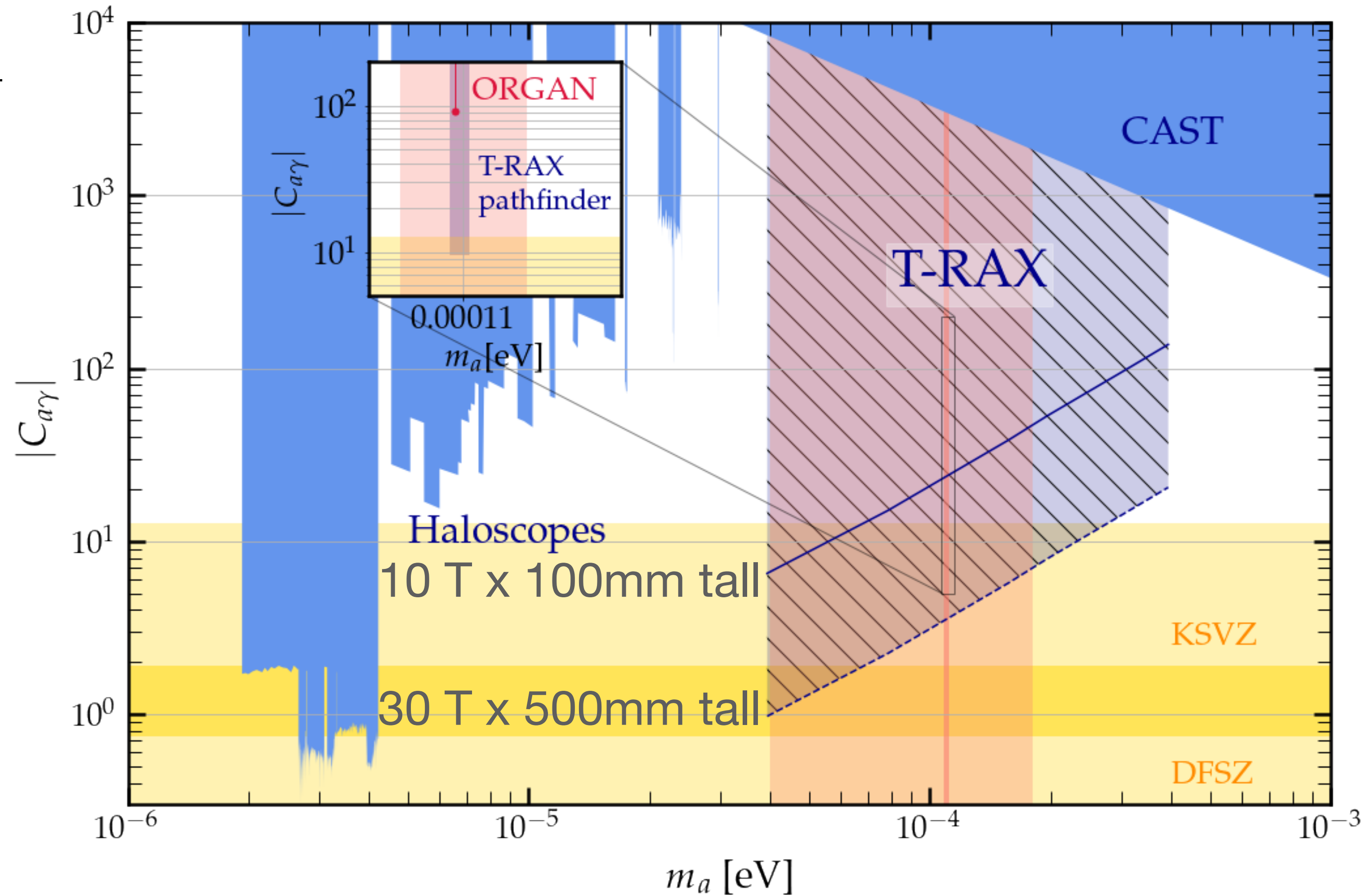


The 180-deg bend is reflect little (RL ~40 dB) far above the cutoff frequency

Sensitivity

$$C_{a\gamma} = 15.1 \left(\frac{300 \text{ MeV/cm}^3}{\rho_a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{80,000}{\beta^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{8 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_e} \right) \left(\frac{T_{\text{sys}}}{0.9 \text{ K}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\text{SNR}}{5} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{0.85}{\eta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\Delta\nu_a}{19 \text{ kHz}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ day}}{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} .$$

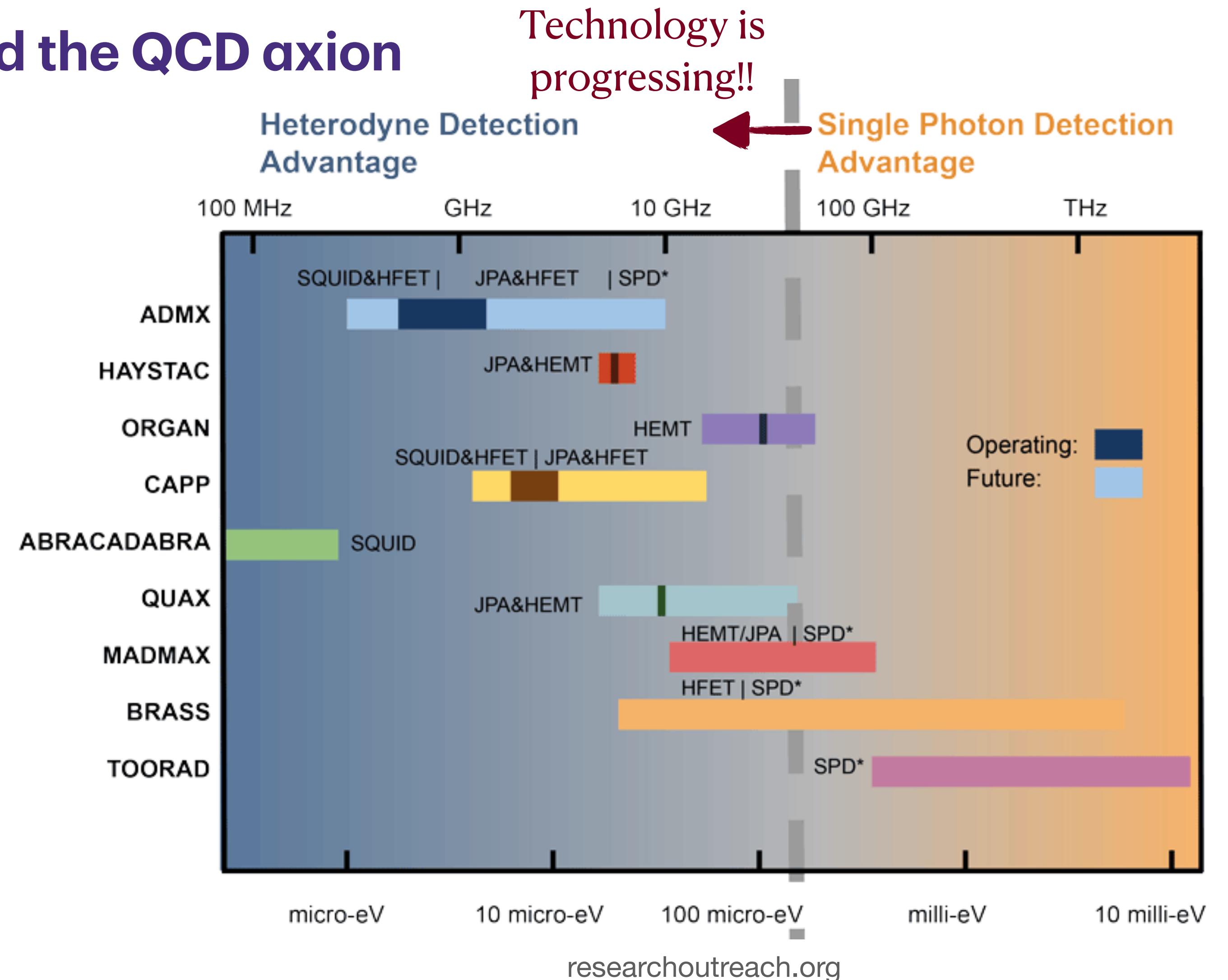
- Single quantum limit, Cu @ 4K



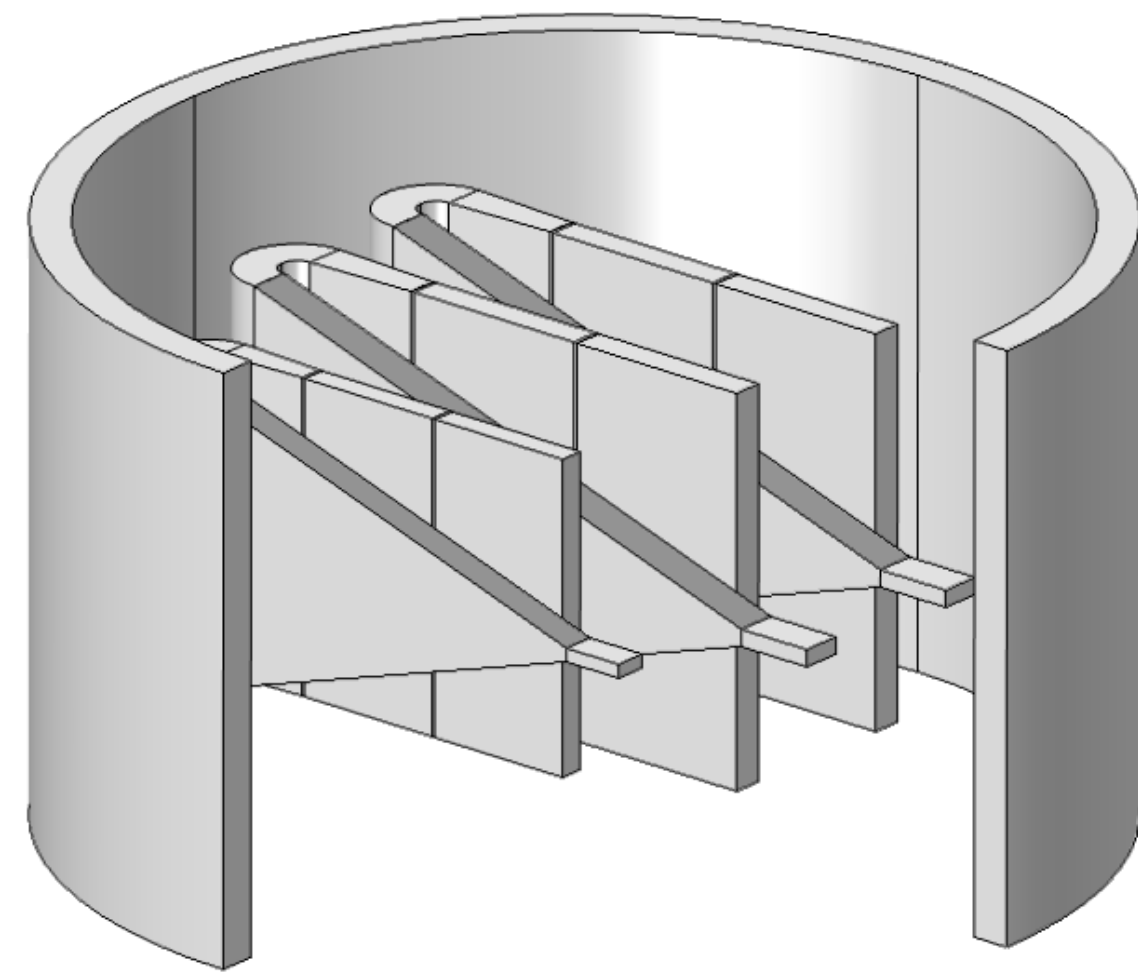
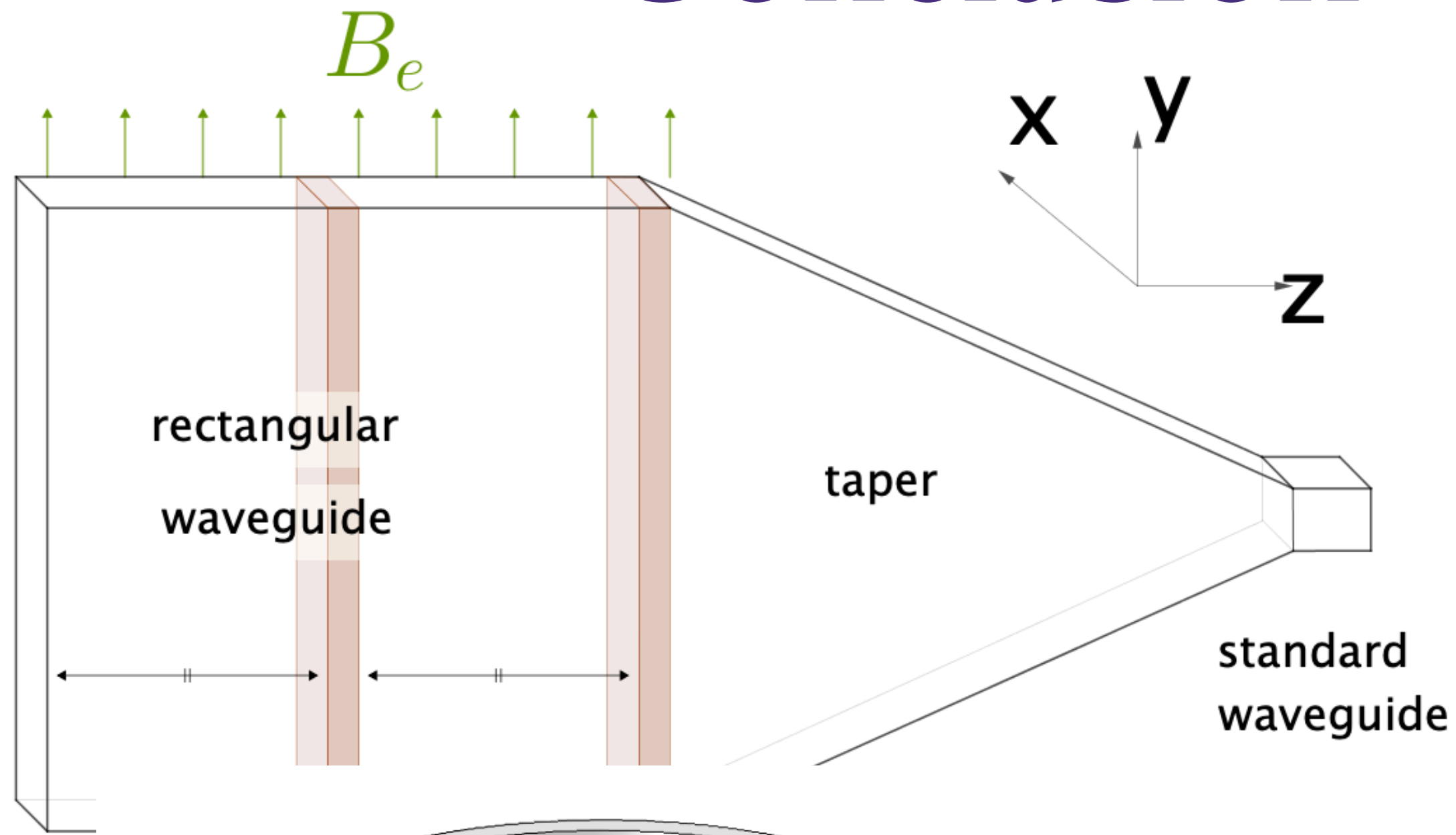
Detector

Toward the QCD axion

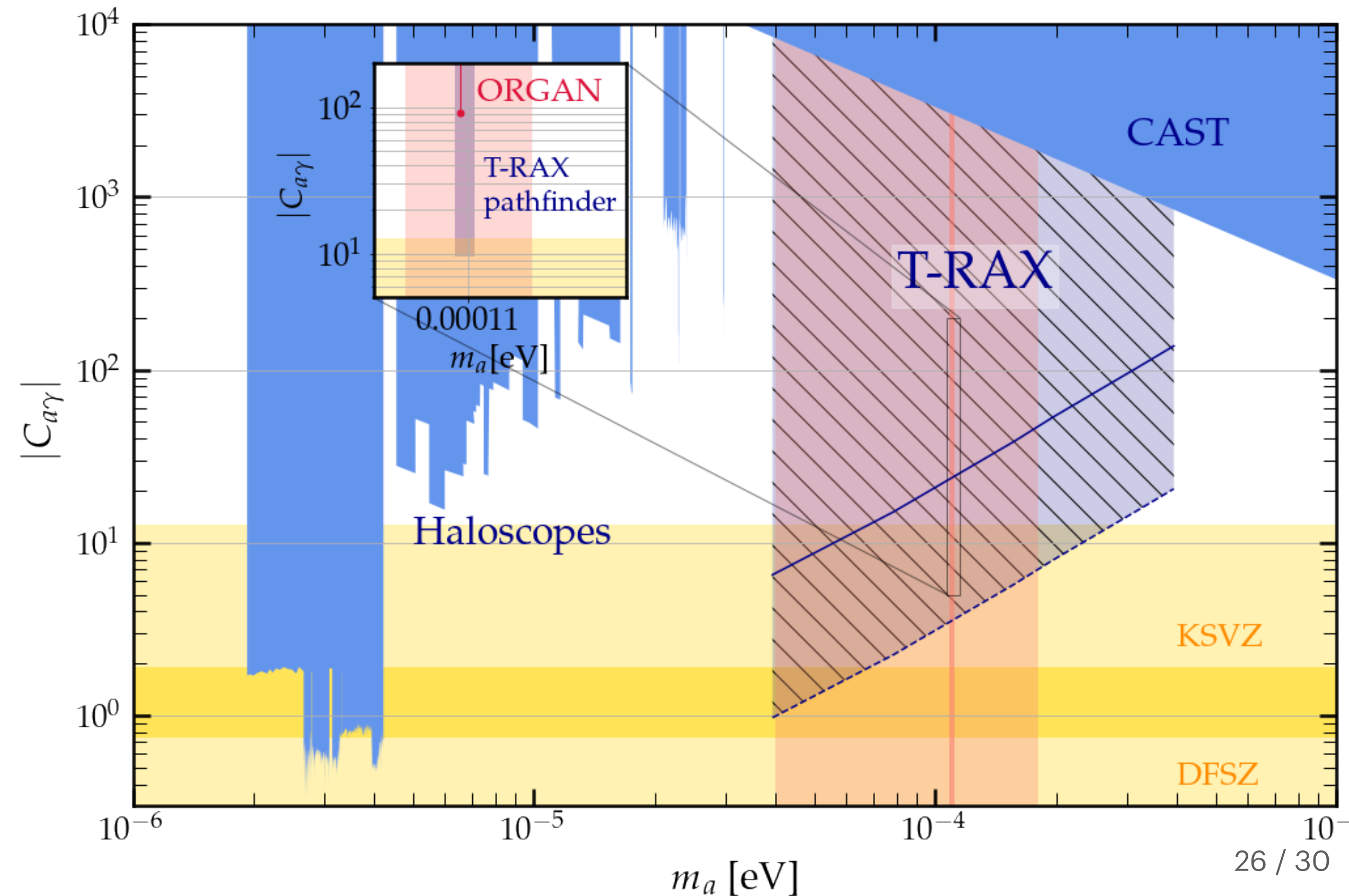
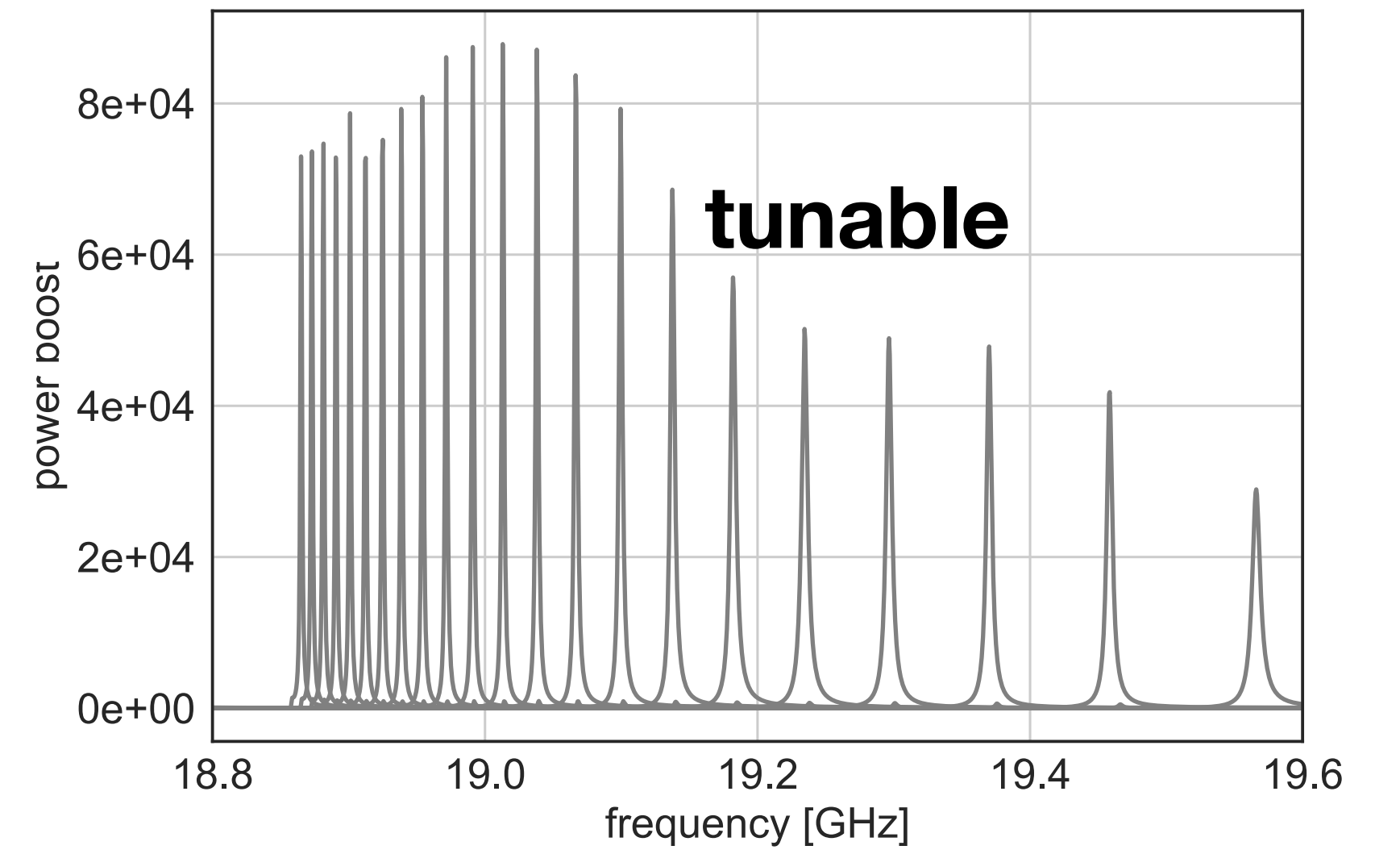
- **Single photon counters** will significantly speed up the search above 10 GHz.
- T-RAX is an ideal platform. Its taper combines the signal power into a **single port** and maximizes the signal-to-noise ratio.
- Major leap toward the QCD axion! Active ongoing developments.

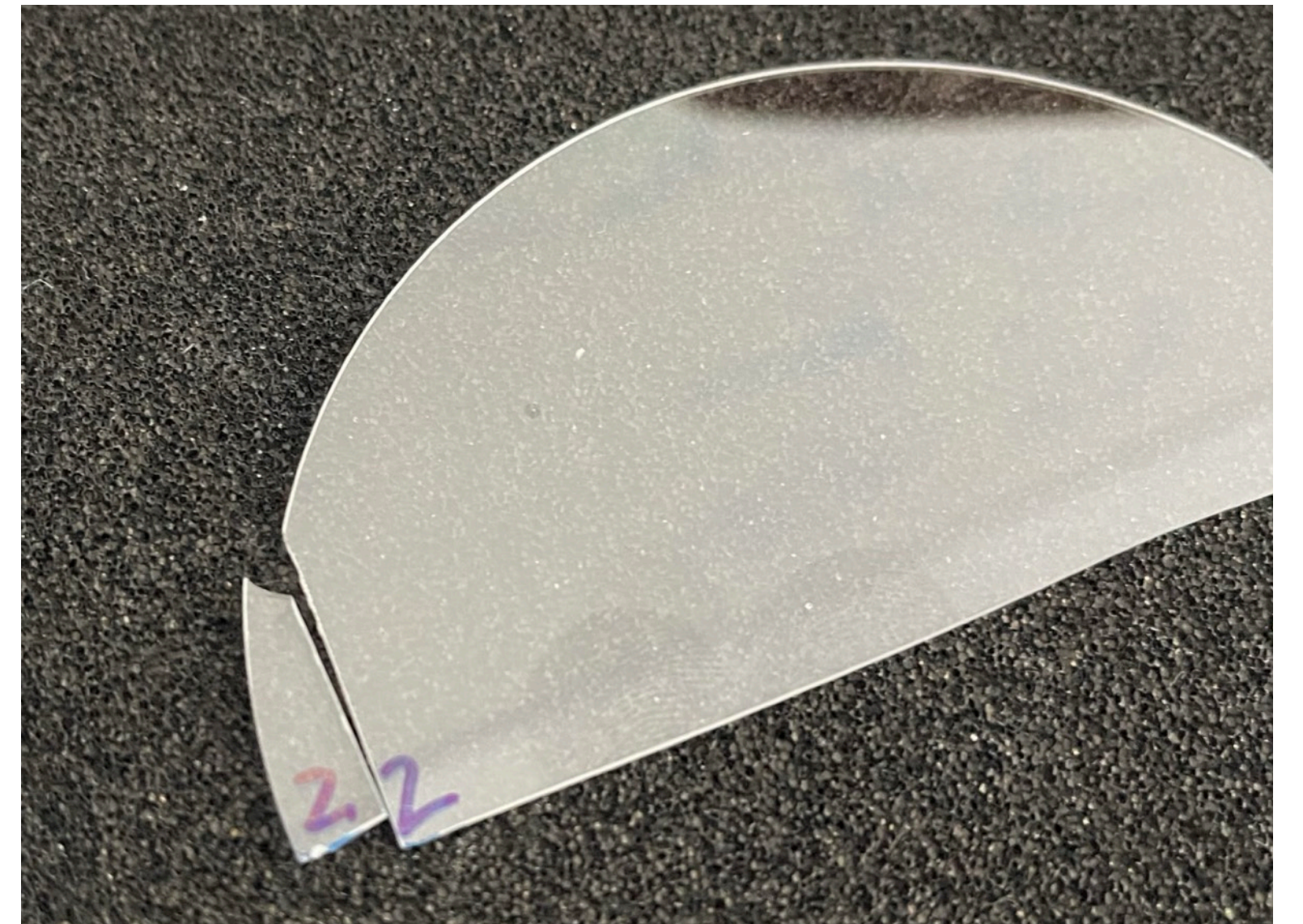
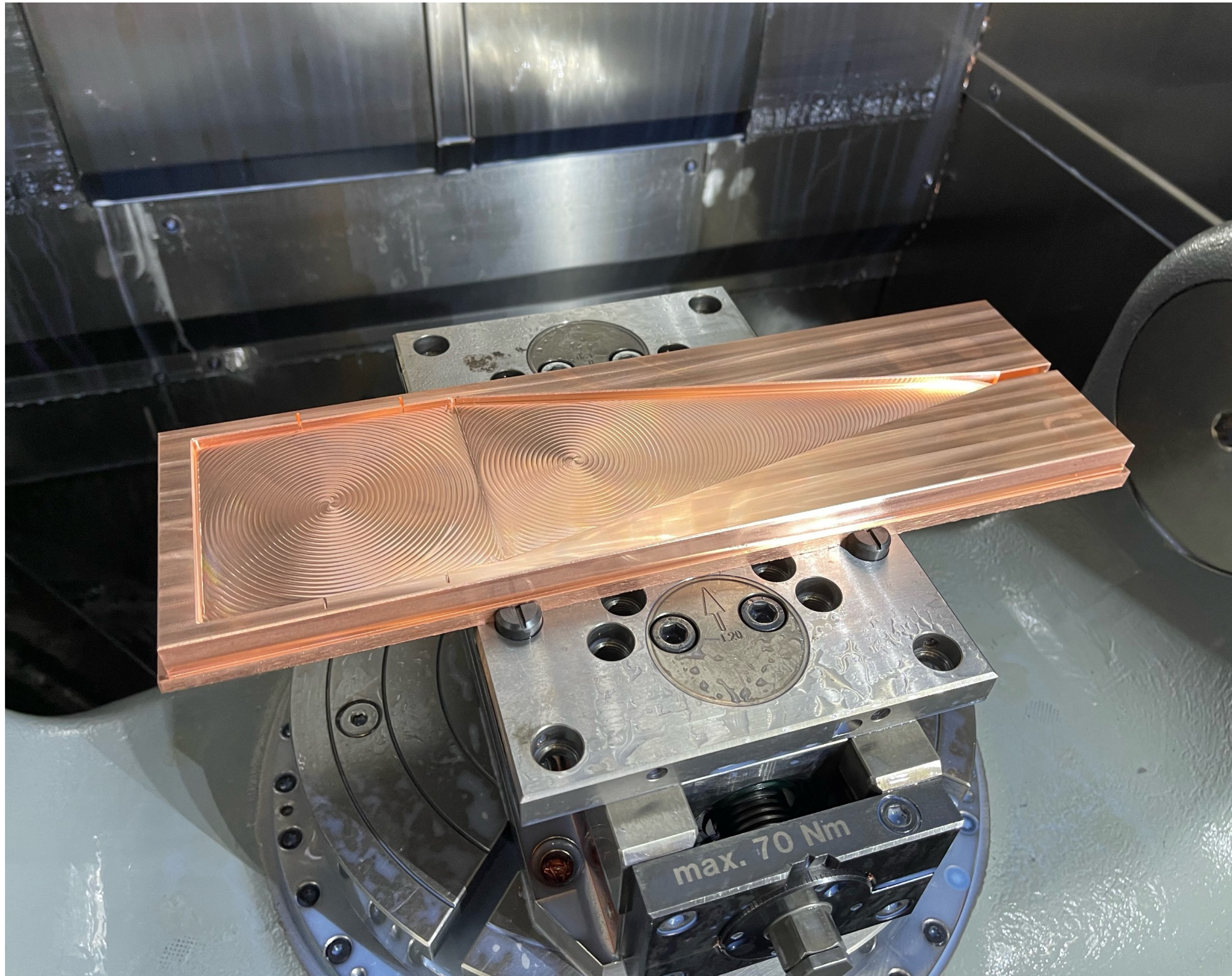


Conclusion



Solenoid magnet





Initial measurement last week!



Dark matter!

redbubble.com



Extra

Dielectric positioning

