

ORGAN: State of Play & Future Plans

Ben McAllister, Aaron Quiskamp, Graeme Flower, Catriona Thomson, Will Campbell, Cindy Zhao, Maxim Goryachev, Eugene Ivanov, Michael Tobar



Overview

- ORGAN introduction
- Design considerations
- Photon counting
- Status and run plan

ORGAN: Axion Detection

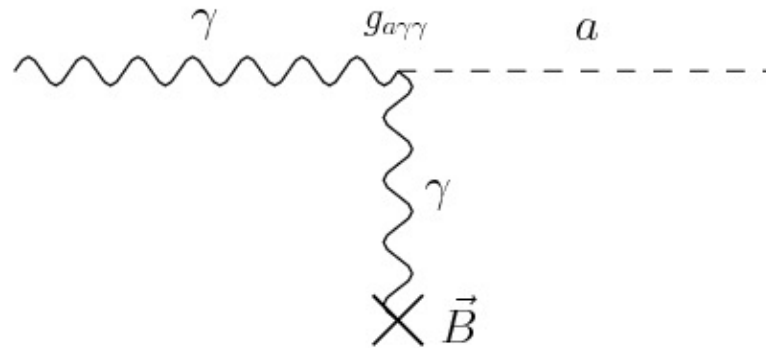
- High mass axion haloscope

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- High mass axion haloscope
- Axion-photon conversion in resonant cavity

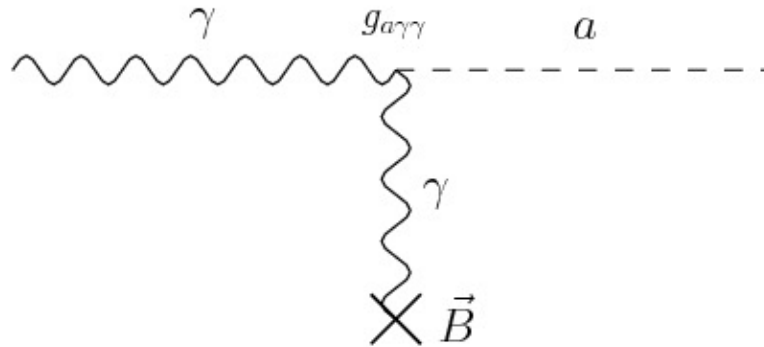
ORGAN: Axion Detection

- High mass axion haloscope
- Axion-photon conversion in resonant cavity



ORGAN: Axion Detection

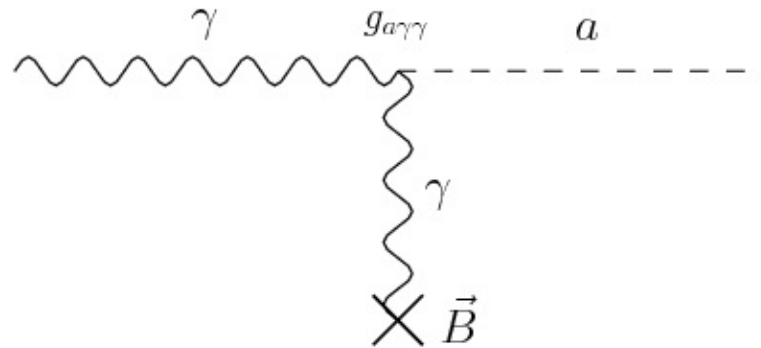
- High mass axion haloscope
- Axion-photon conversion in resonant cavity



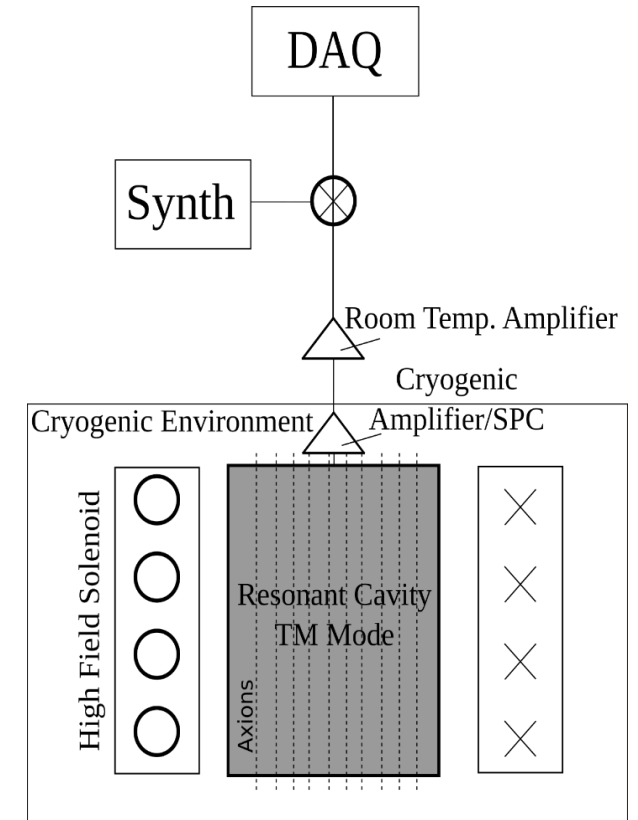
$$\hbar\omega_a \approx m_a c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_a v_a^2$$

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- High mass axion haloscope
- Axion-photon conversion in resonant cavity



$$\hbar\omega_a \approx m_a c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_a v_a^2$$



ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment
- Mass range of interest – 60-200 micro-eV

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment
- Mass range of interest – 60-200 micro-eV
- Motivations:
 - SMASH model
 - Josephson Junction results
 - High mass range relatively unexplored

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Critical research areas:
 - Tunable resonators

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Critical research areas:
 - Tunable resonators
 - Low noise amplification

ORGAN: Axion Detection

- Critical research areas:
 - Tunable resonators
 - Low noise amplification
 - Data acquisition and analysis

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design
 - Amplifier noise temperature

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design
 - Amplifier noise temperature
- We can't really do anything about the rest of it...

ORGAN Dilution Refrigerator

- New dedicated dilution refrigerator arrived! (Nov 2019)



ORGAN Dilution Refrigerator

- New dedicated dilution refrigerator arrived! (Nov 2019)



- Equipped with 12.5 T magnet

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design
 - Amplifier noise temperature
- We can't really do anything about the rest of it...

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM₀₁₀ mode and tuning rod)

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM₀₁₀ mode and tuning rod)
- Haloscope figure of merit scales down by $V^2 \rightarrow f^6$

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM₀₁₀ mode and tuning rod)
- Haloscope figure of merit scales down by $V^2 \rightarrow f^6$
- Potential solution: Use higher order modes!

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM₀₁₀ mode and tuning rod)
- Haloscope figure of merit scales down by $V^2 \rightarrow f^6$
- Potential solution: Use higher order modes!
- Increase V , keep f constant

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM₀₁₀ mode and tuning rod)
- Haloscope figure of merit scales down by $V^2 \rightarrow f^6$
- Potential solution: Use higher order modes!
- Increase V , keep f constant
- Problem: lose form factor rapidly owing to field variations

High Frequency Haloscopes

- Problem with standard design (TM010 mode and tuning rod)
- Haloscope figure of merit scales down by $V^2 \rightarrow f^6$
- Potential solution: Use higher order modes!
- Increase V , keep f constant
- Problem: lose form factor rapidly owing to field variations

$$C = \frac{\left| \int dV_c \vec{E}_c \cdot \vec{\hat{z}} \right|^2}{V \int dV_c \epsilon_r |E_c|^2}$$

Mode	Form Factor
TM010	0.69
TM020	0.13
TM030	0.05

High Frequency Haloscope - Dielectrics

- Idea: Use dielectrics to alter field structure and thus boost form factor

High Frequency Haloscope - Dielectrics

- Idea: Use dielectrics to alter field structure and thus boost form factor

$$C = \frac{\left| \int dV_c \vec{E}_c \cdot \vec{\hat{z}} \right|^2}{V \int dV_c \epsilon_r |E_c|^2}$$

High Frequency Haloscope - Dielectrics

- Idea: Use dielectrics to alter field structure and thus boost form factor

$$C = \frac{\left| \int dV_c \vec{E}_c \cdot \vec{\hat{z}} \right|^2}{V \int dV_c \epsilon_r |E_c|^2}$$

- Dielectric materials suppress electric field
- Reduce the electric field where there are out of phase field lobes

High Frequency Haloscope - Dielectrics

- Idea: Use dielectrics to alter field structure and thus boost form factor

$$C = \frac{\left| \int dV_c \vec{E}_c \cdot \hat{z} \right|^2}{V \int dV_c \epsilon_r |E_c|^2}$$

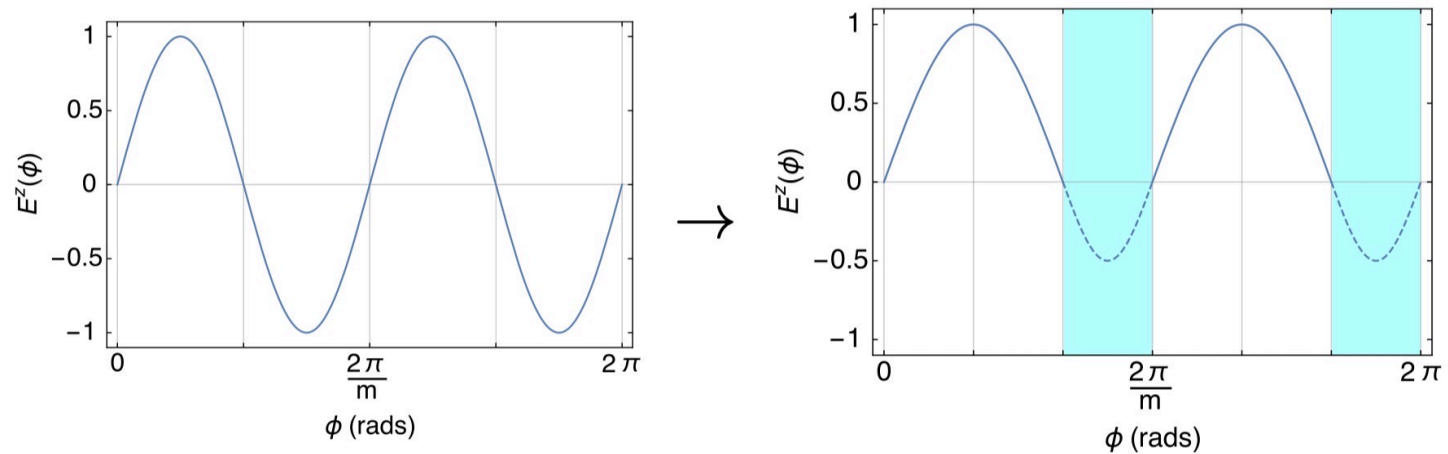
- Dielectric materials suppress electric field
- Reduce the electric field where there are out of phase field lobes
- Proposed here:

Tunable Supermode Dielectric Resonators for Axion Dark-Matter Haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Graeme Flower, Lucas E. Tobar, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. Applied **9**, 014028 – Published 26 January 2018

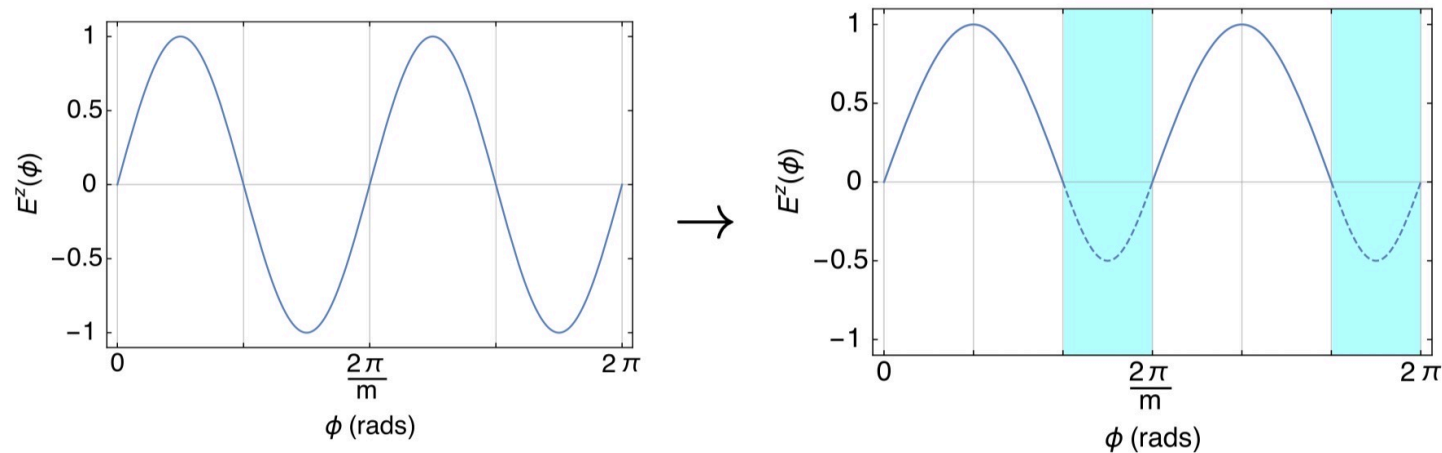
The DBAS Method in WGM Modes

- Take a higher order azimuthal TM mode and make it axion sensitive by placing dielectric in out of phase regions.
- Result \rightarrow decreased E_z field in those regions \rightarrow increase in Q

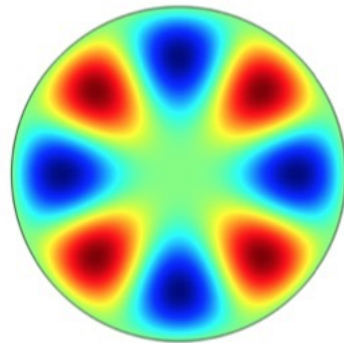


The DBAS Method in WGM Modes

- Take a higher order azimuthal TM mode and make it axion sensitive by placing dielectric in out of phase regions.
- Result \rightarrow decreased E_z field in those regions \rightarrow increase in Q

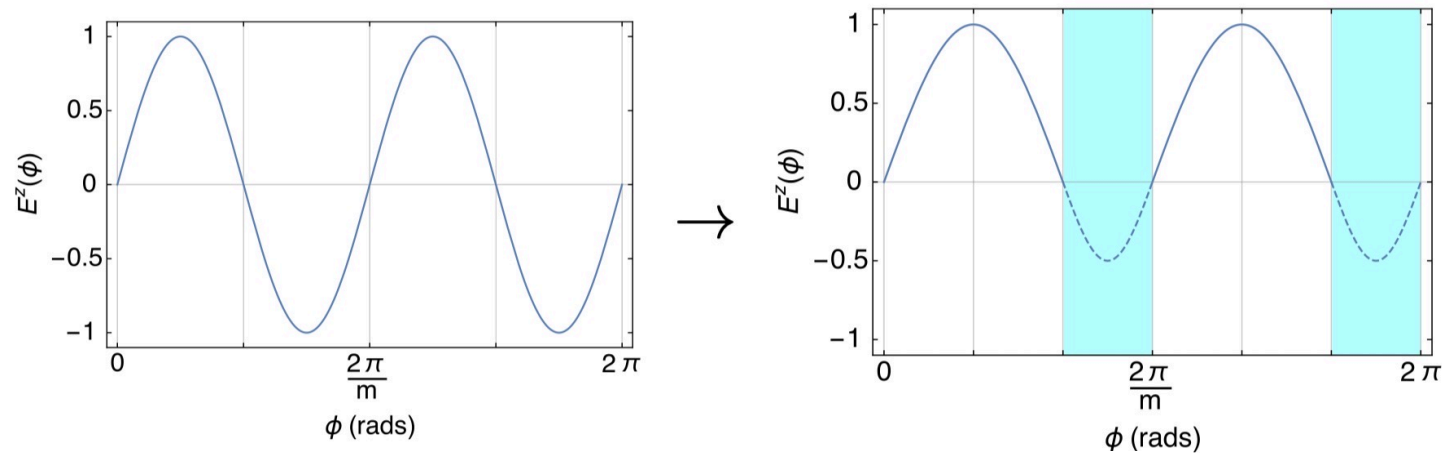


TM410

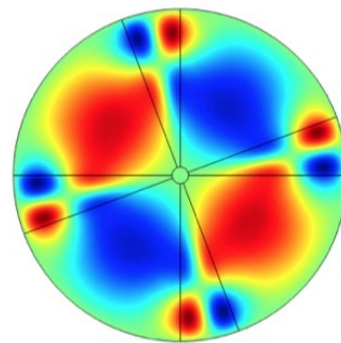
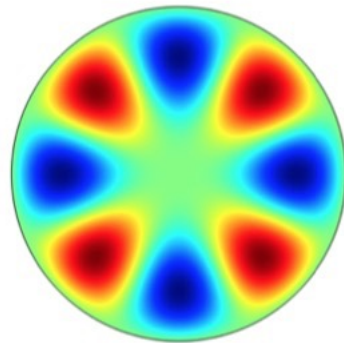


The DBAS Method in WGM Modes

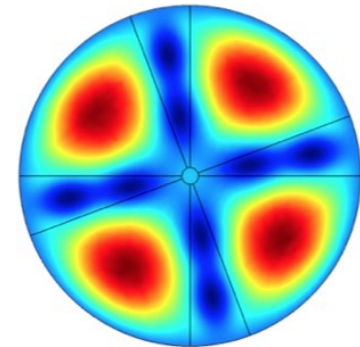
- Take a higher order azimuthal TM mode and make it axion sensitive by placing dielectric in out of phase regions.
- Result \rightarrow decreased E_z field in those regions \rightarrow increase in Q



TM₄₁₀



OR

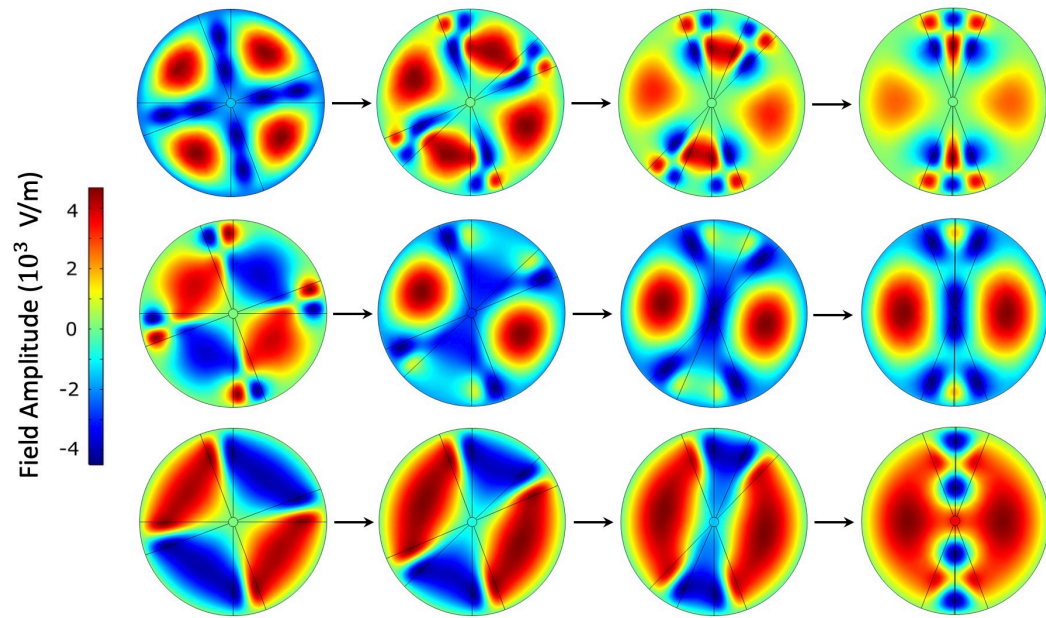


4 Sapphire wedges FEM

Built-in tuning → 2-wedges remain stationary, while the other 2 are allowed to move relative to the stationary ones.

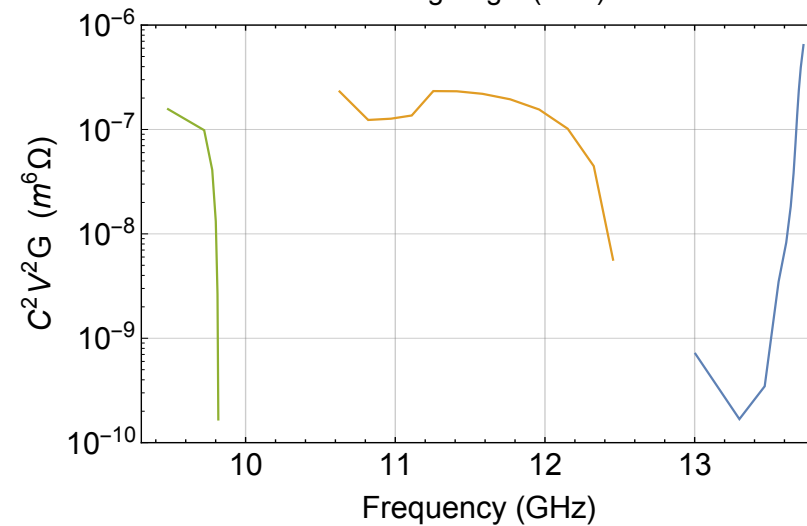
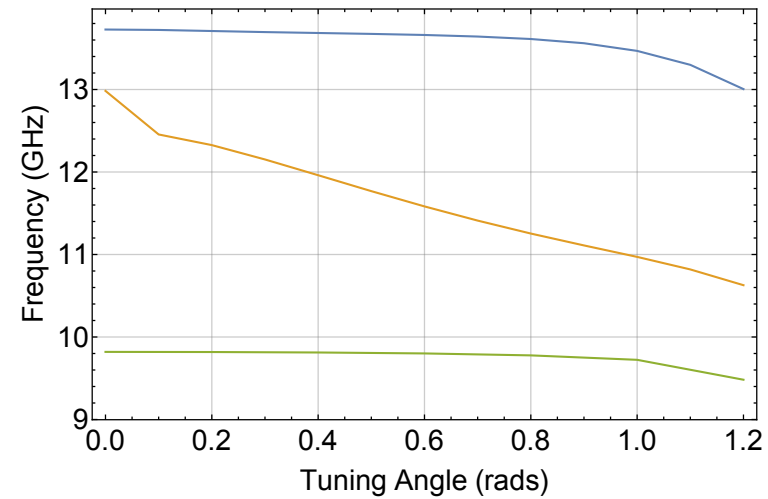
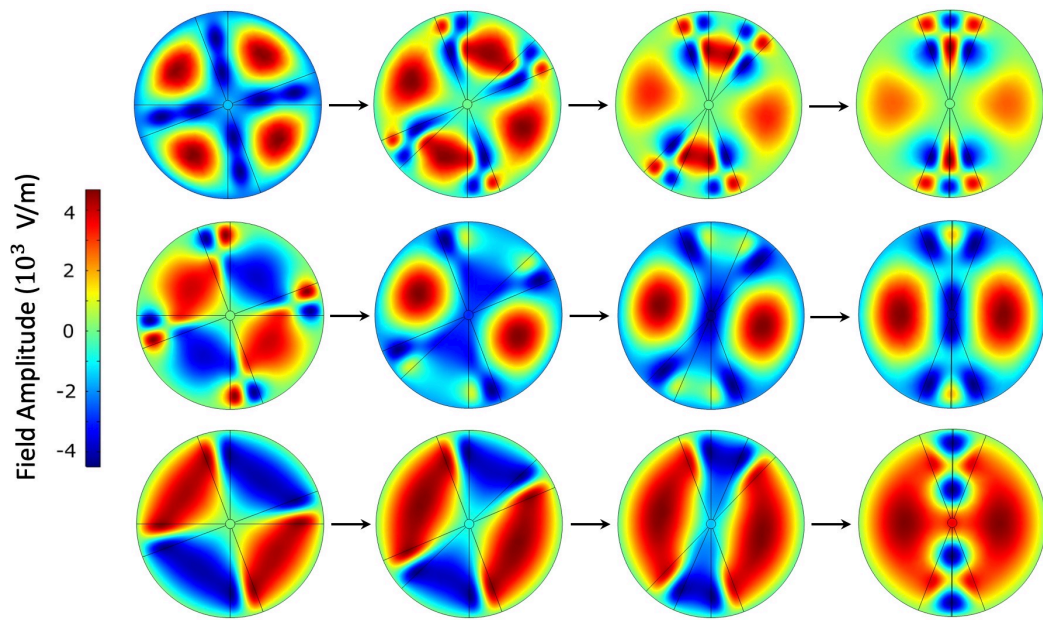
4 Sapphire wedges FEM

Built-in tuning \rightarrow 2-wedges remain stationary, while the other 2 are allowed to move relative to the stationary ones.



4 Sapphire wedges FEM

Built-in tuning \rightarrow 2-wedges remain stationary, while the other 2 are allowed to move relative to the stationary ones.



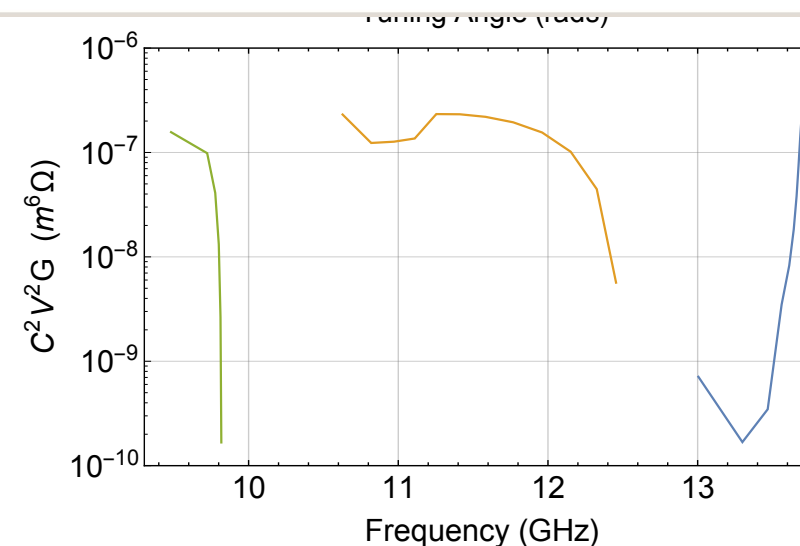
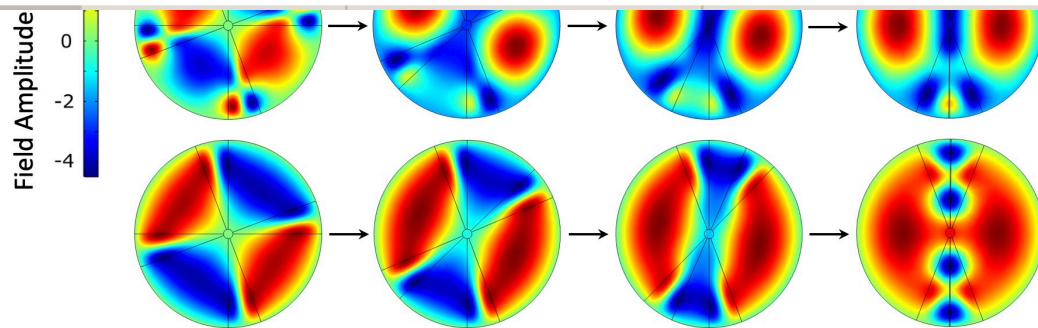
4 Sapphire wedges FEM

Built-in tuning \rightarrow 2-wedges remain stationary, while the other 2 are allowed to move relative to the stationary ones.



Dielectric-Boosted Sensitivity to Cylindrical Azimuthally Varying Transverse-Magnetic Resonant Modes in an Axion Haloscope

Aaron P. Quiskamp, Ben T. McAllister, Gray Rybka, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. Applied **14**, 044051 – Published 27 October 2020



ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design
 - Amplifier noise temperature
- We can't really do anything about the rest of it...

SPCs for Axion Haloscopes

- Single Photon Detection is superior to SQL linear amplification under the right conditions

SPCs for Axion Haloscopes

- Single Photon Detection is superior to SQL linear amplification under the right conditions
- Take ORGAN as an example
 - 100 mK
 - >15 GHz
- SQL Noise ~ 1K

SPCs for Axion Haloscopes

- Single Photon Detection is superior to SQL linear amplification under the right conditions
- Take ORGAN as an example
 - 100 mK
 - >15 GHz
- SQL Noise ~ 1K
- Ratio of SQL linear amp to SPD noise power:

$$\frac{P_\ell}{P_{sp}} = \frac{\bar{n} + 1}{\sqrt{\bar{n}}} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\nu_a}{\eta\Gamma}}$$

SPCs for Axion Haloscopes

- Single Photon Detection is superior to SQL linear amplification under the right conditions
- Take ORGAN as an example
 - 100 mK
 - >15 GHz
- SQL Noise ~ 1K
- Ratio of SQL linear amp to SPD noise power:

$$\frac{P_\ell}{P_{sp}} = \frac{\bar{n} + 1}{\sqrt{\bar{n}}} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\nu_a}{\eta\Gamma}}$$

- For above parameters, with efficiency of 0.9: SQL about 50 times noisier

SPCs for Axion Haloscopes

- Single Photon Detection is superior to SQL linear amplification under the right conditions
- Take ORGAN as an example
 - 100 mK
 - >15 GHz
- SQL Noise ~ 1K
- Ratio of SQL linear amp to SPD noise power:

$$\frac{P_\ell}{P_{sp}} = \frac{\bar{n} + 1}{\sqrt{\bar{n}}} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta\nu_a}{\eta\Gamma}}$$

- For above parameters, with efficiency of 0.9: SQL about 50 times noisier
- If we lower the temperature this ratio can become order of thousands

Single Photon Counters

- We want single photon counters in the ~10s of GHz range

Single Photon Counters

- We want single photon counters in the ~10s of GHz range
- Not a lot...but a few options

Single Photon Counters

- We want single photon counters in the ~10s of GHz range
- Not a lot...but a few options
- Currently exploring **current-biased Josephson junctions**

Single Photon Counters

- We want single photon counters in the ~10s of GHz range
- Not a lot...but a few options
- Currently exploring **current-biased Josephson junctions**
- Basic idea – photon kicks junction into voltage state

Single Photon Counters

- We want single photon counters in the ~10s of GHz range
- Not a lot...but a few options
- Currently exploring **current-biased Josephson junctions**
- Basic idea – photon kicks junction into voltage state

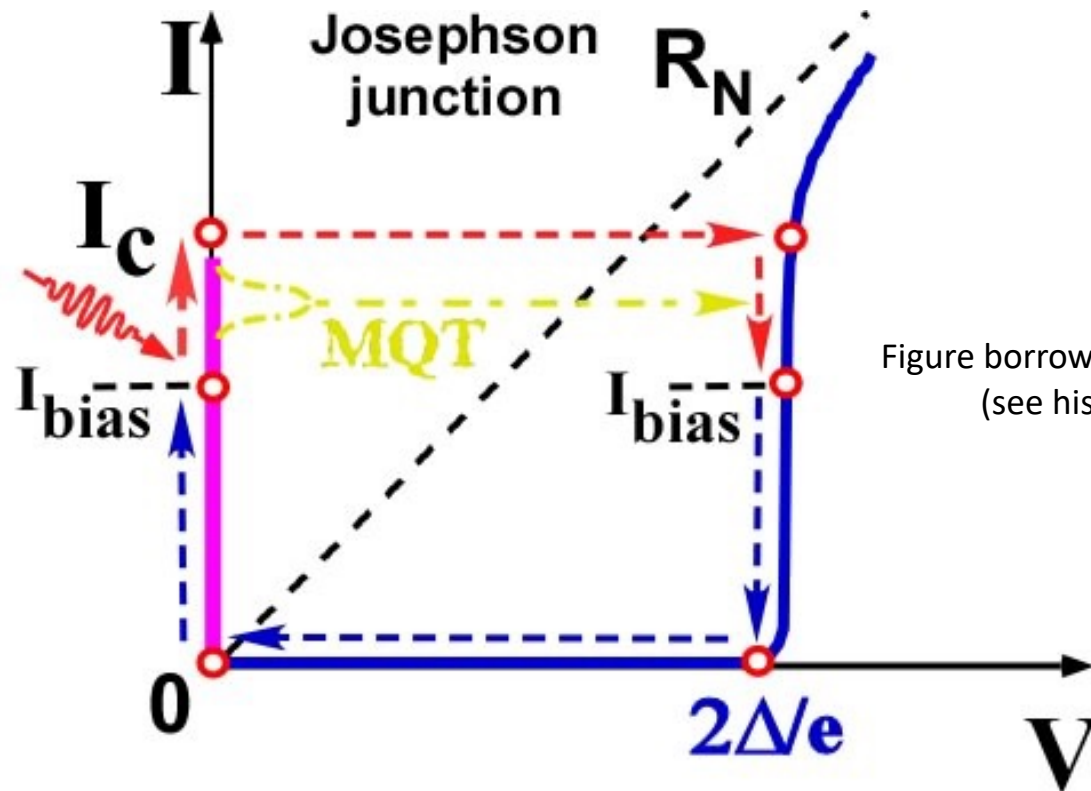


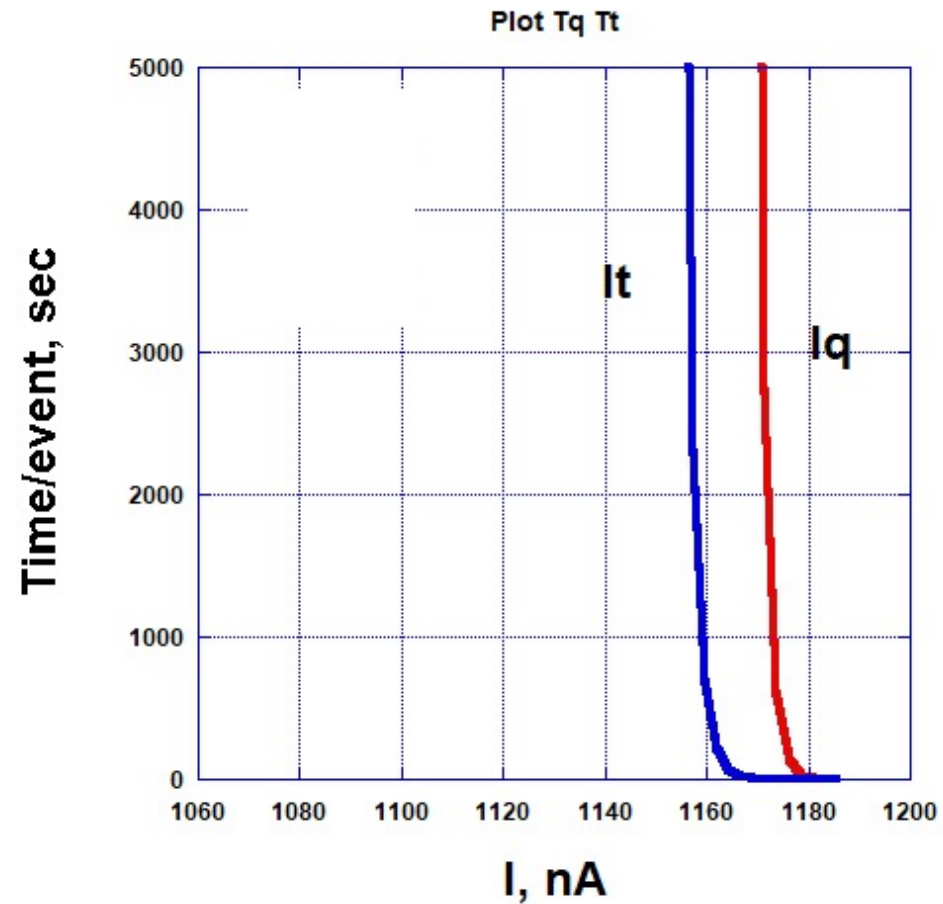
Figure borrowed from Leonid Kuzmin
(see his talk later today)

Single Photon Counters

- Design is non-trivial

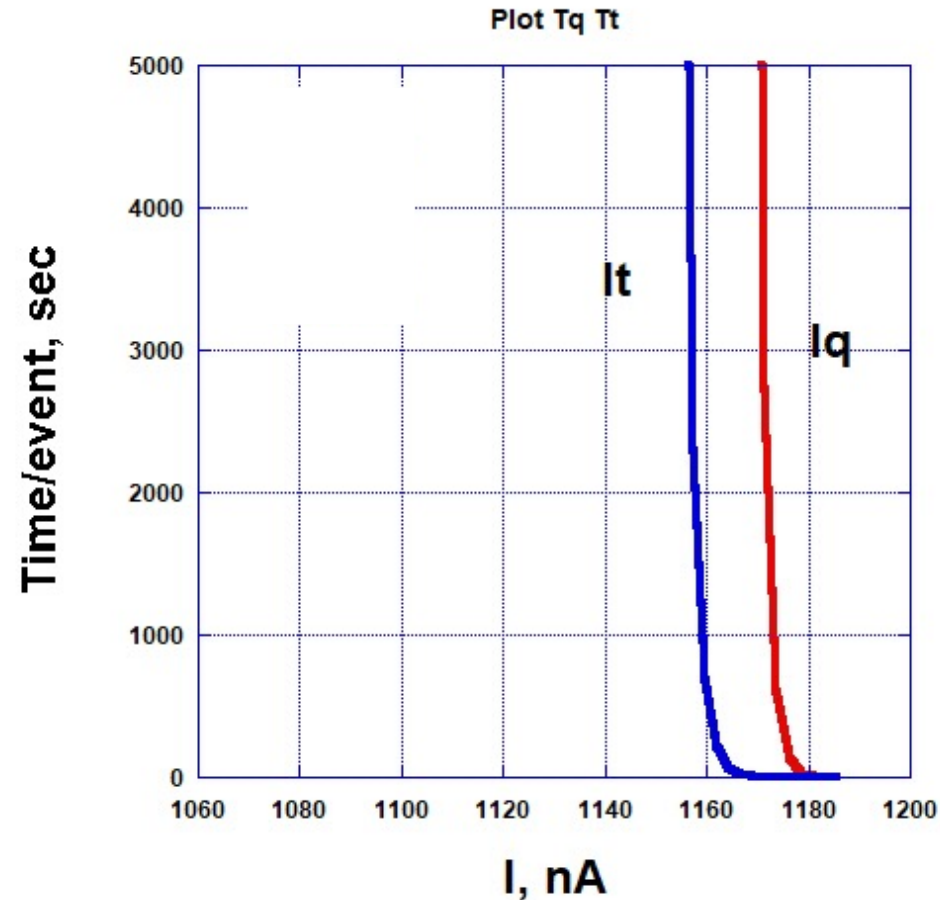
Single Photon Counters

- Design is non-trivial



Single Photon Counters

- Design is non-trivial



- Initial design of 25 GHz+ detector

Single Photon Counters

- Have some (15 GHz) samples to test from Chalmers

Single Photon Counters

- Have some (15 GHz) samples to test from Chalmers



Single Photon Counters

- Have some (15 GHz) samples to test from Chalmers



- In the dilution fridge right now
- Watch this space

ORGAN Sensitivity Considerations

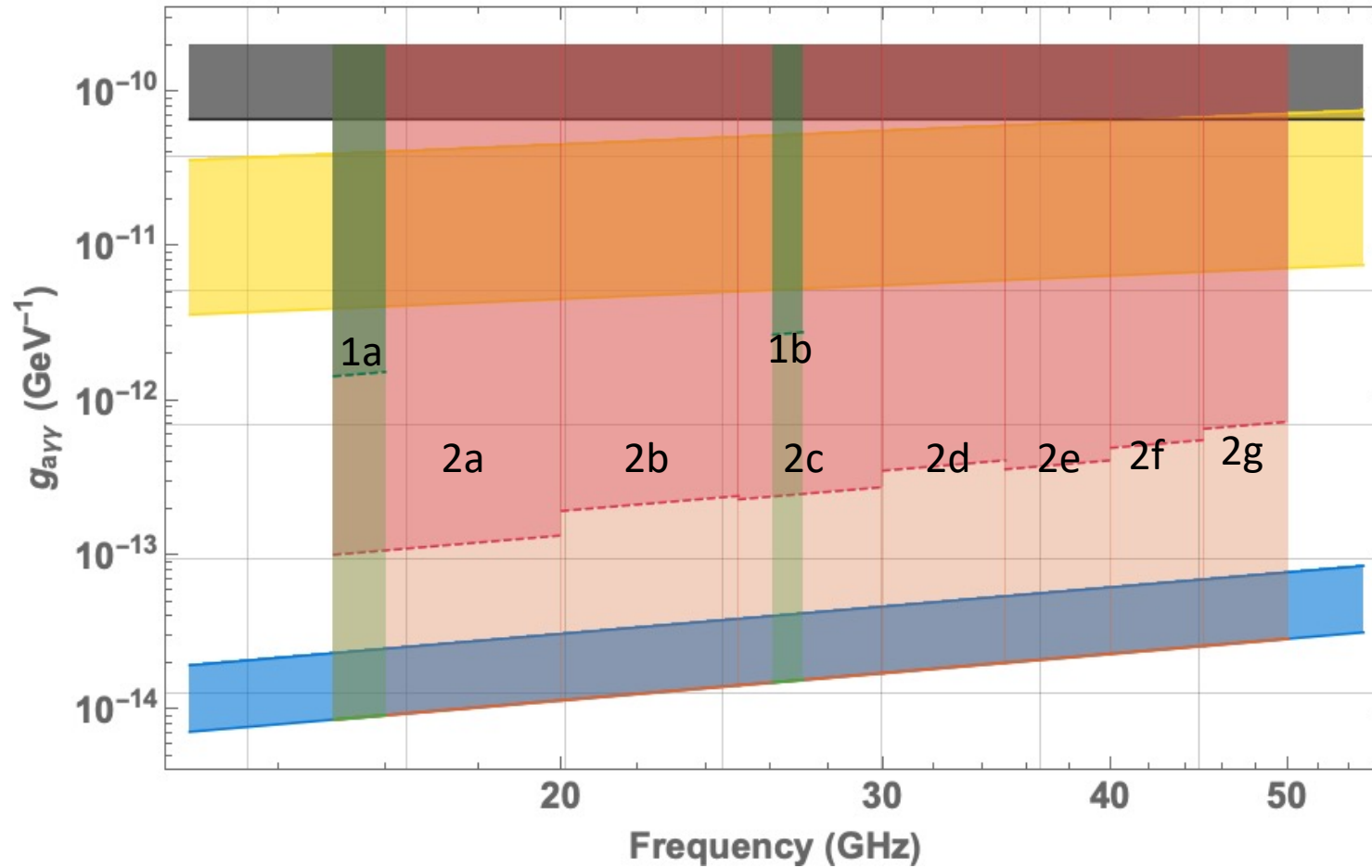
- Haloscope scan rate:

$$\frac{df}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{SNR_{goal}^2} \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}^4 B^4 C^2 V^2 \rho_a^2 Q_L Q_a}{m_a^2 (k_B T_n)^2}$$

- Three aspects to this:
 - Magnet/dilution fridge
 - Resonator design
 - Amplifier noise temperature
- We can't really do anything about the rest of it...

ORGAN: Run Plans

- Planned runs in coming years

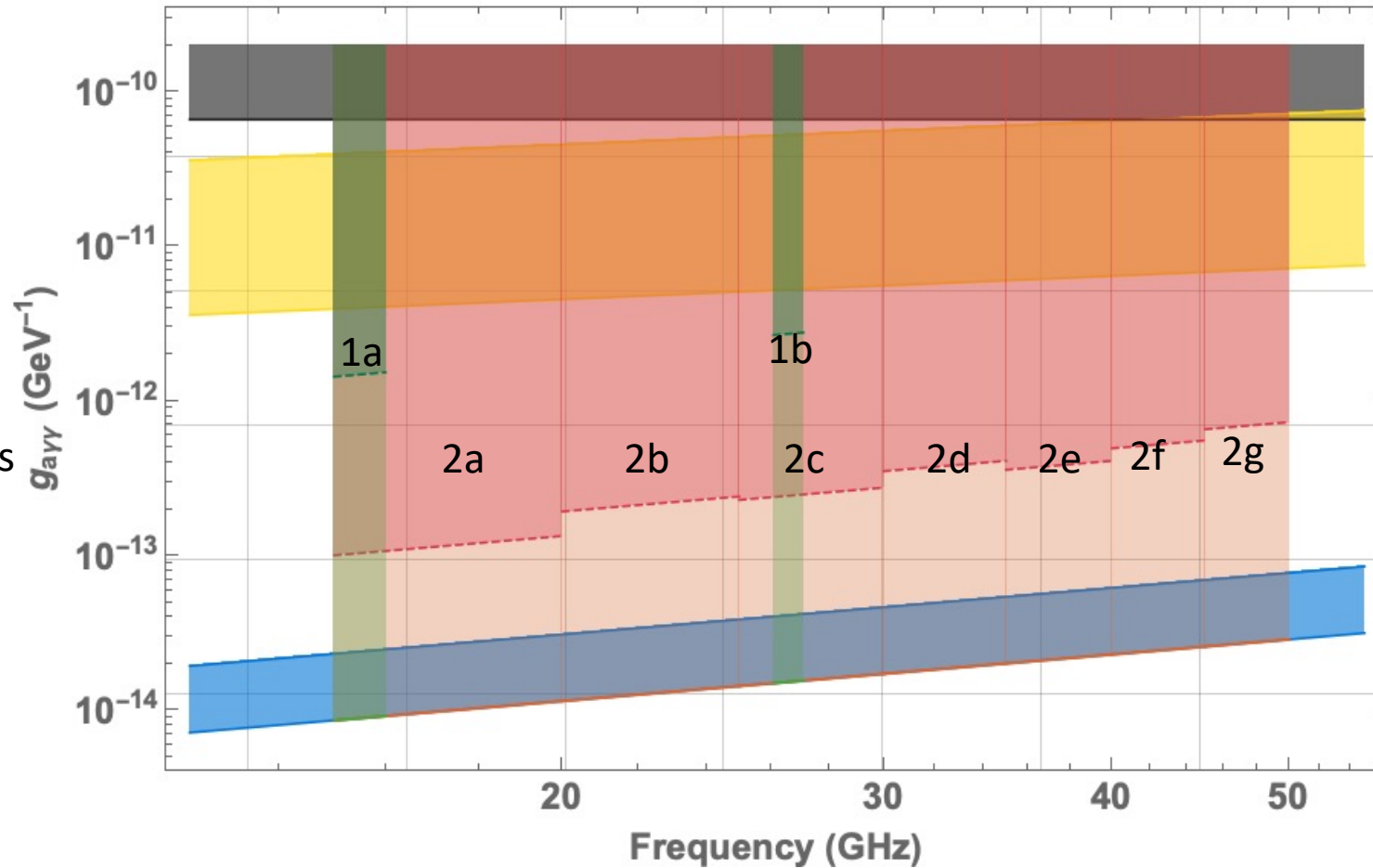


ORGAN: Run Plans

- Planned runs in coming years

Phase 1:
Standard TM010 Tuning
Rod Resonators

Phase 2:
Novel Dielectric Resonators
Better Amplifiers

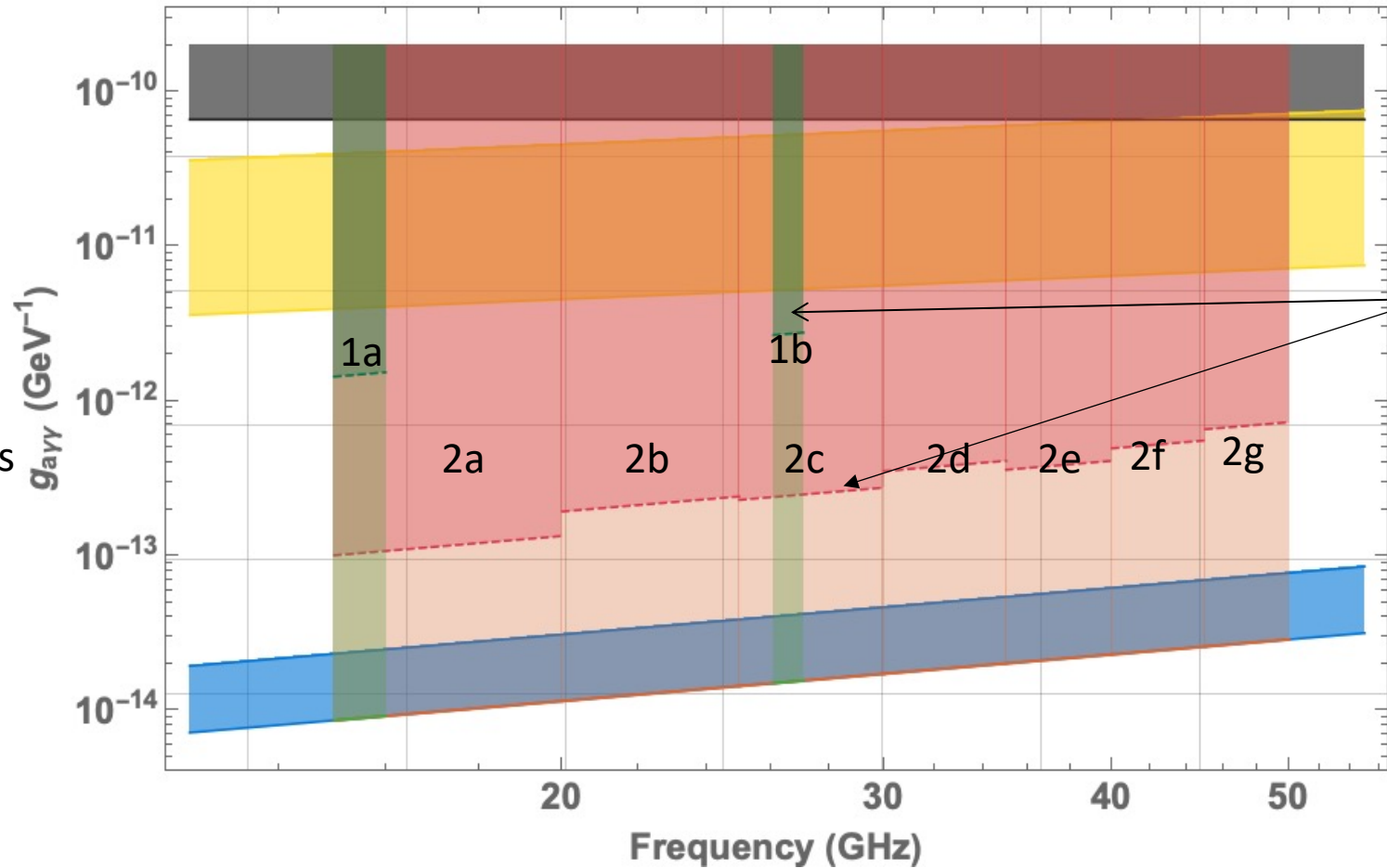


ORGAN: Run Plans

- Planned runs in coming years

Phase 1:
Standard TM010 Tuning
Rod Resonators

Phase 2:
Novel Dielectric Resonators
Better Amplifiers



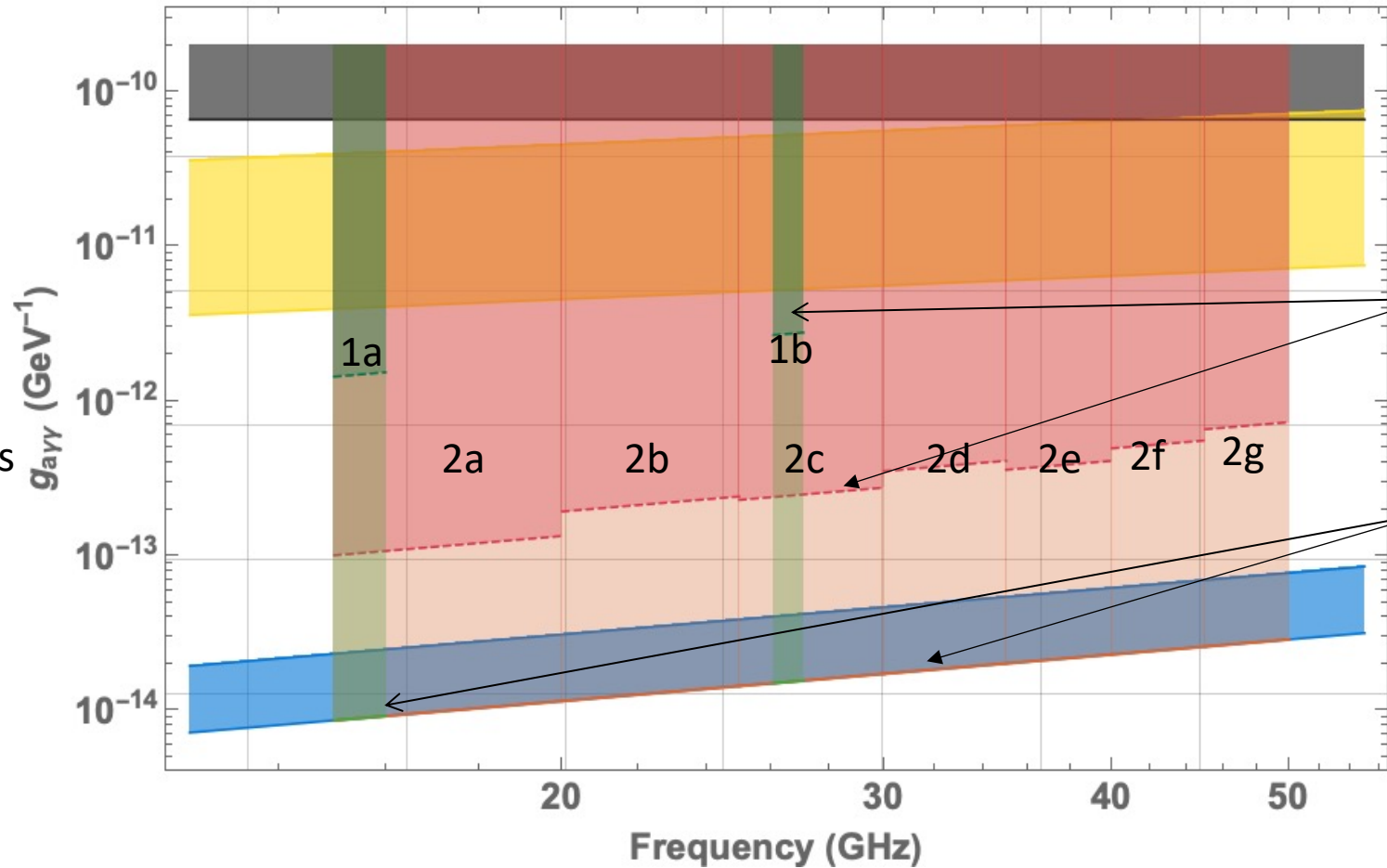
Less optimistic:
HEMT or
SQL Linear Amplifiers

ORGAN: Run Plans

- Planned runs in coming years

Phase 1:
Standard TM010 Tuning
Rod Resonators

Phase 2:
Novel Dielectric Resonators
Better Amplifiers

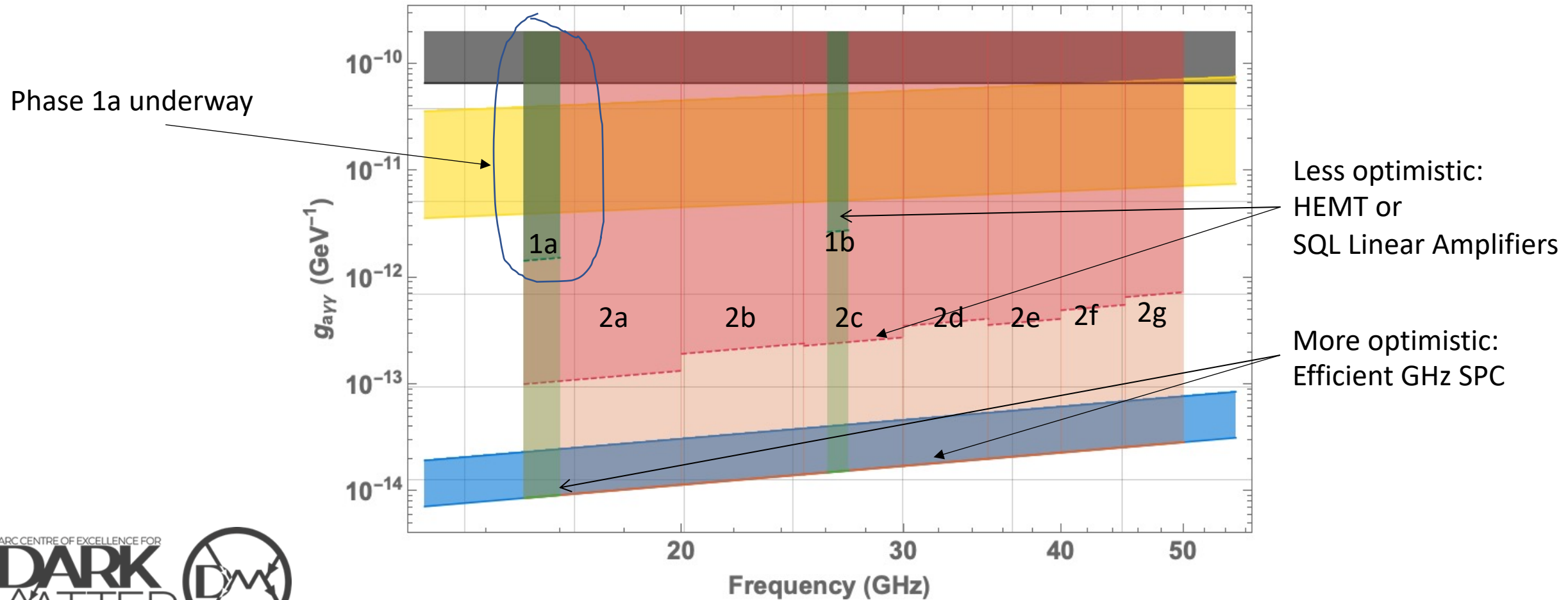


Less optimistic:
HEMT or
SQL Linear Amplifiers

More optimistic:
Efficient GHz SPC

ORGAN: Run Plans

- Planned runs in coming years



ORGAN: Phase 1a

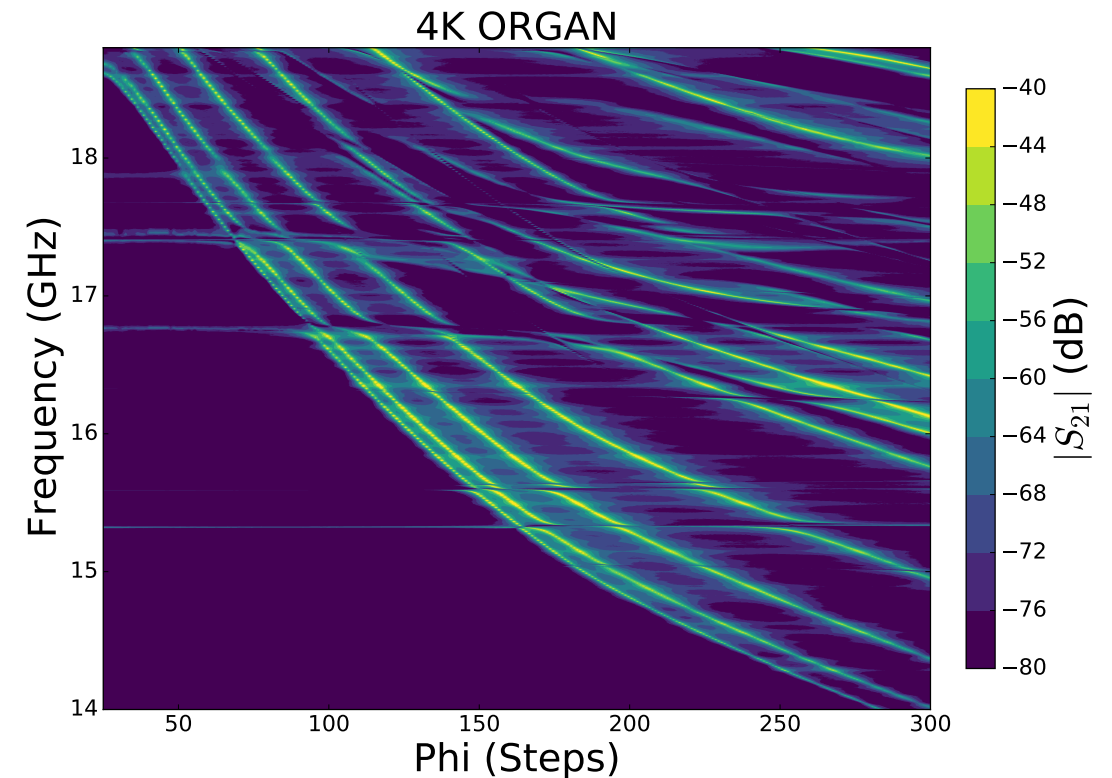
- TM010 mode with single tuning rod
- HEMT Amplifier
- ~15 – 16 GHz

ORGAN: Phase 1a

- TM010 mode with single tuning rod
- HEMT Amplifier
- ~15 – 16 GHz
- Expected results later this year
- Testing ALP Cogenesis models

ORGAN: Phase 1a

- TM₀₁₀ mode with single tuning rod
- HEMT Amplifier
- ~15 – 16 GHz
- Expected results later this year
- Testing ALP Cogenesis models



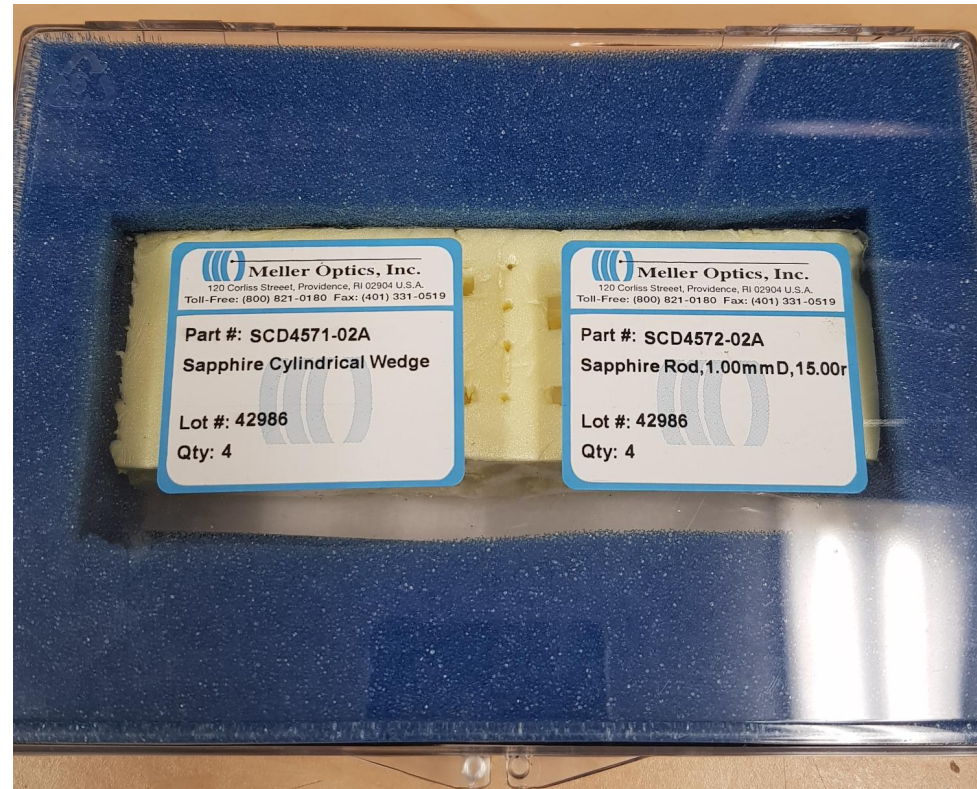
Aaron Quiskamp, PhD Student

ORGAN: Phase 1b

- Expected to commence late 2021
- Currently prototyping dielectric wedge resonator

ORGAN: Phase 1b

- Expected to commence late 2021
- Currently prototyping dielectric wedge resonator



ORGAN: Phase 2

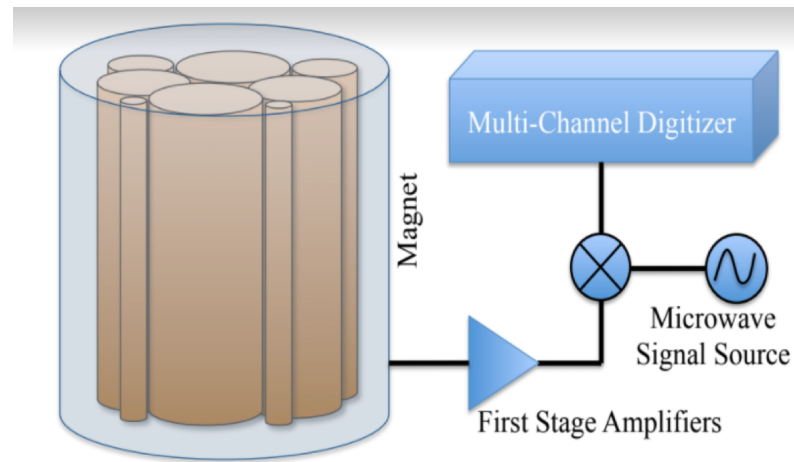
- Commencing 2022+
- Broken into 5 GHz chunks

ORGAN: Phase 2

- Commencing 2022+
- Broken into 5 GHz chunks
- Ideally employ SPCs
- Multiple cavity arrays

ORGAN: Phase 2

- Commencing 2022+
- Broken into 5 GHz chunks
- Ideally employ SPCs
- Multiple cavity arrays



Conclusion

- ORGAN:
 - High mass axion haloscope
 - 2021 commencement
 - Two phases:
 - Short, targeted scans with existing equipment
 - Longer, broader scans with new technology
- Quantum Sensing
 - Testing a few SPC concepts for integration