



The ORGAN Experiment ...and some other stuff

Ben McAllister

Swinburne University of Technology



ORGAN Team

- UWA:
Michael Tobar, Maxim Goryachev,
Aaron Quiskamp, Graeme Flower,
Steven Samuels
- Swinburne:
Ben McAllister, Geoff Brooks
Raj Singh, Dylan Dance,
Paige Taylor, Ned Sullivan
- Other collaborators:
Ciaran O'Hare (USyd), Paul Altin (ANU)

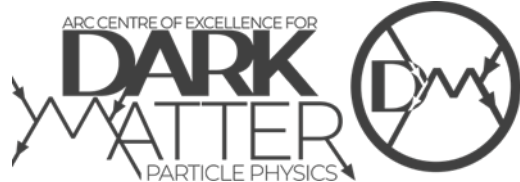


Overview

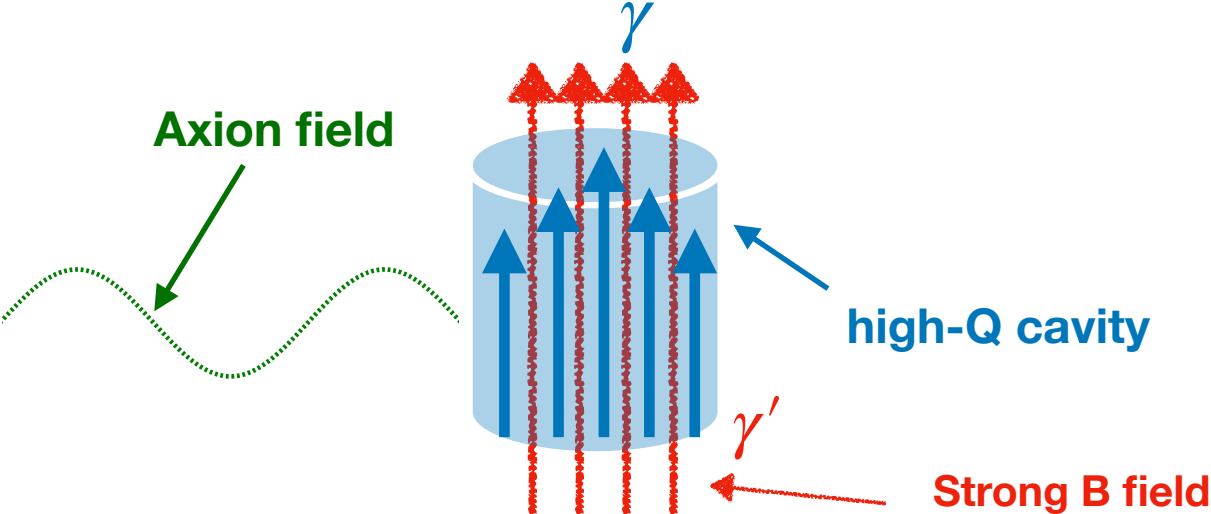
- ORGAN Experiment
 - ORGAN Main
 - ORGAN Low
 - ORGAN Q
- Other candidate searches (dark photons, scalars, etc)
- A cool new thing that is sort of related



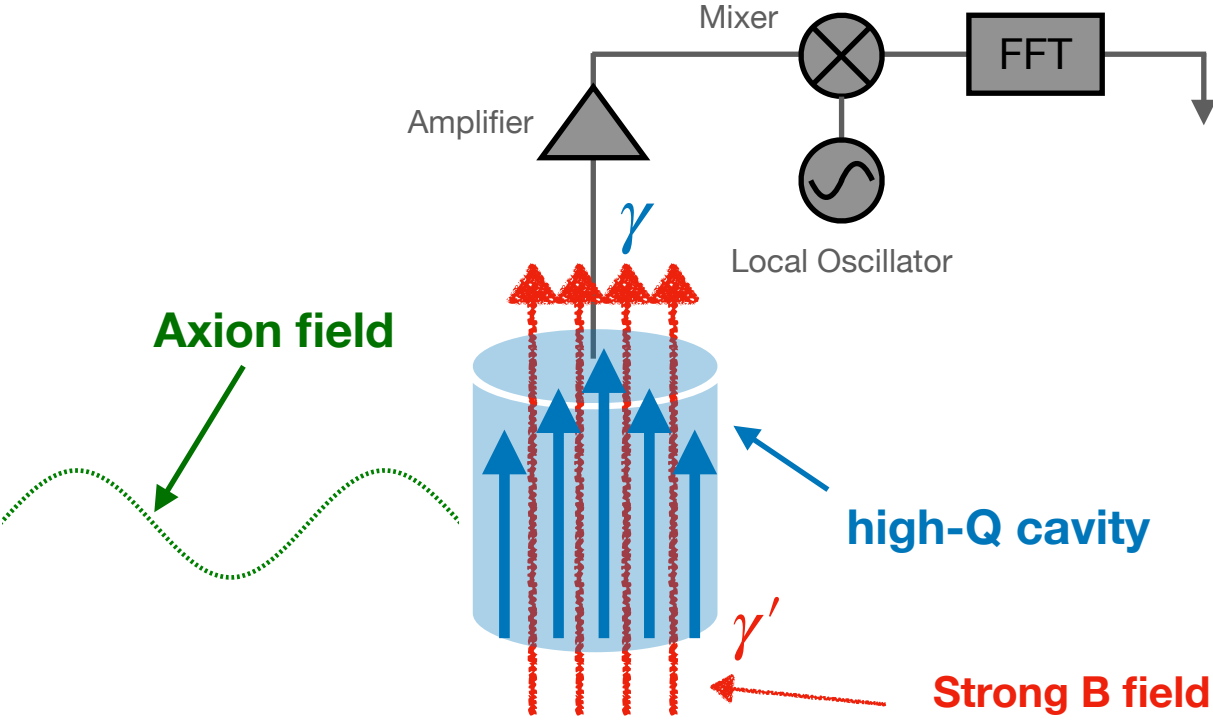
Axion Direct Detection



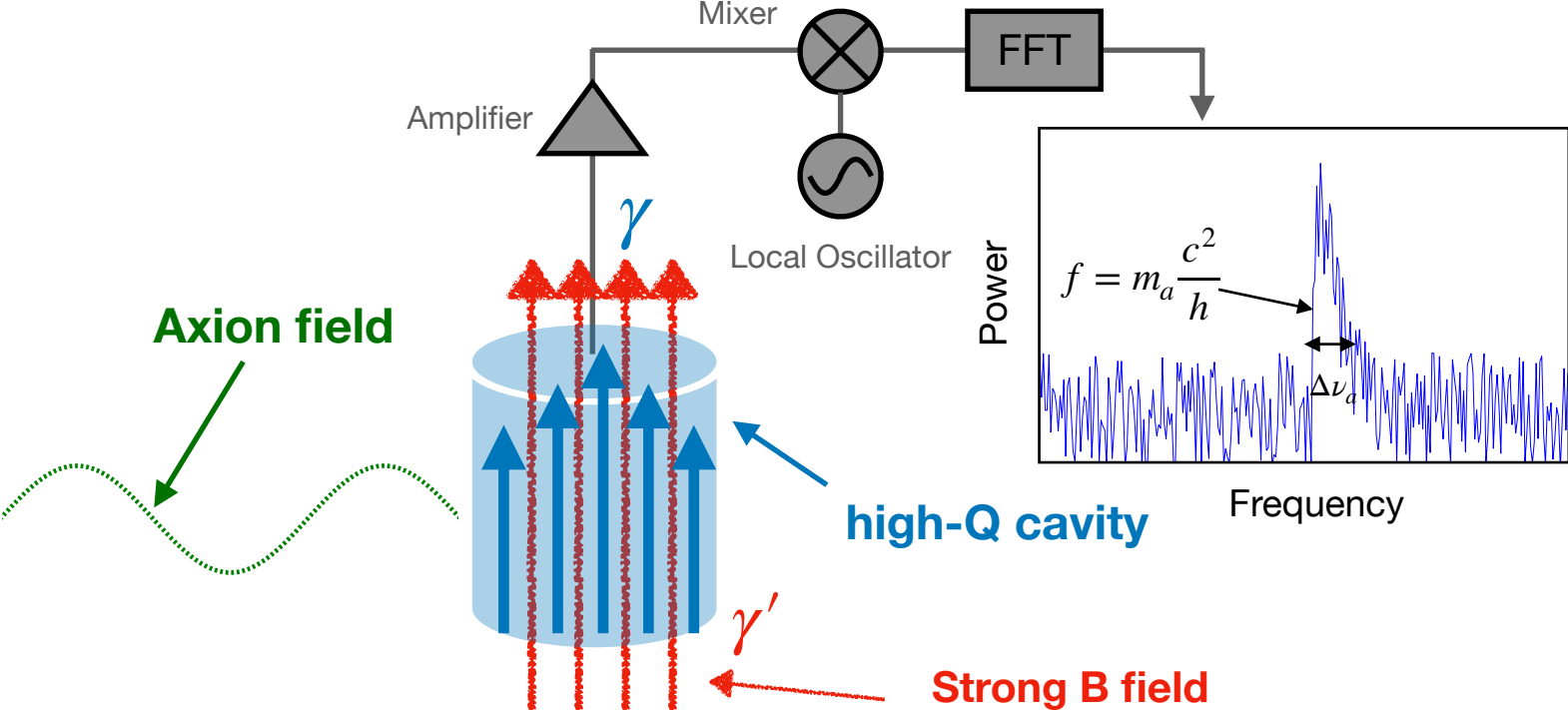
Axion Direct Detection



Axion Direct Detection

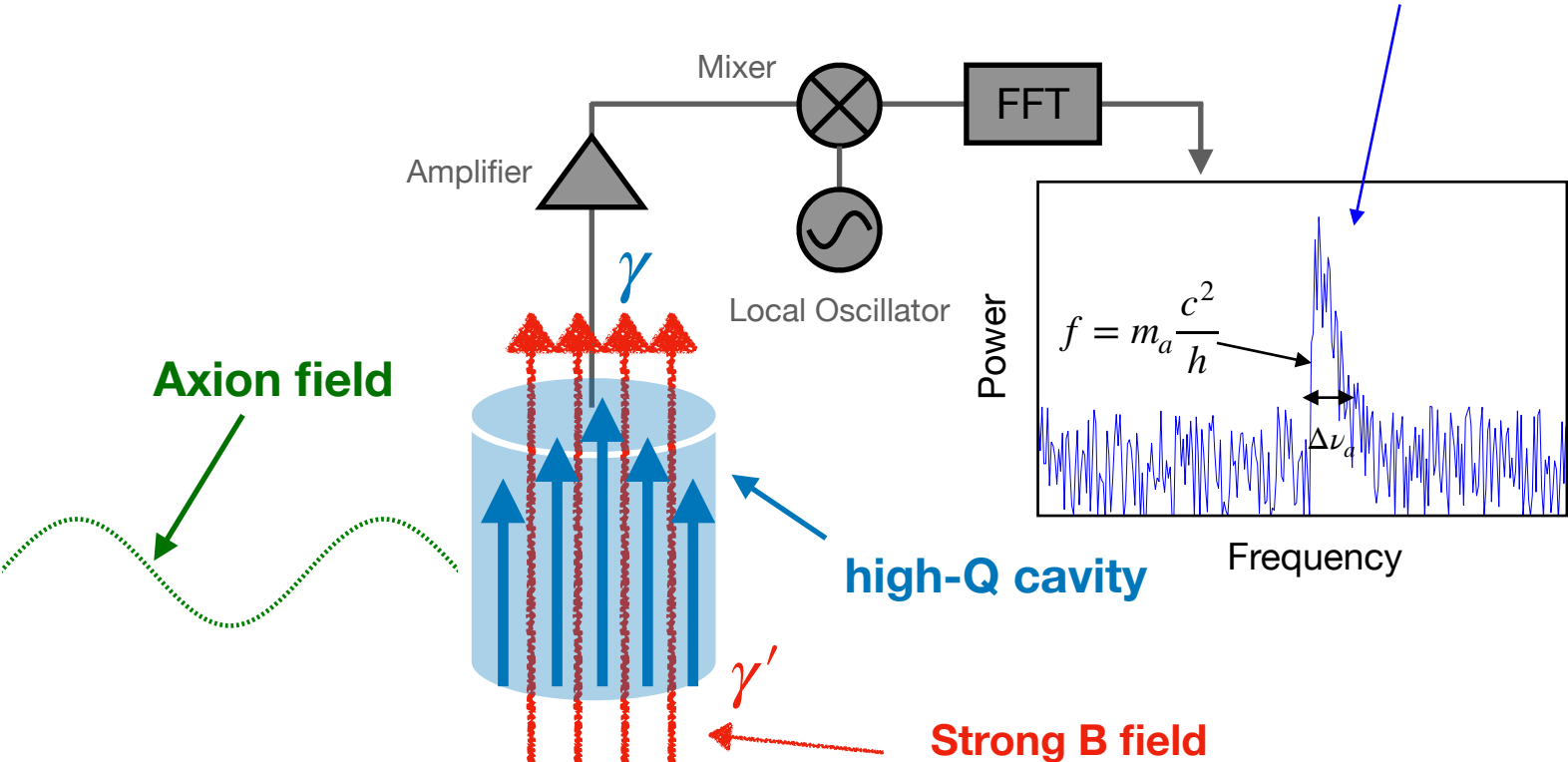


Axion Direct Detection



Axion Direct Detection

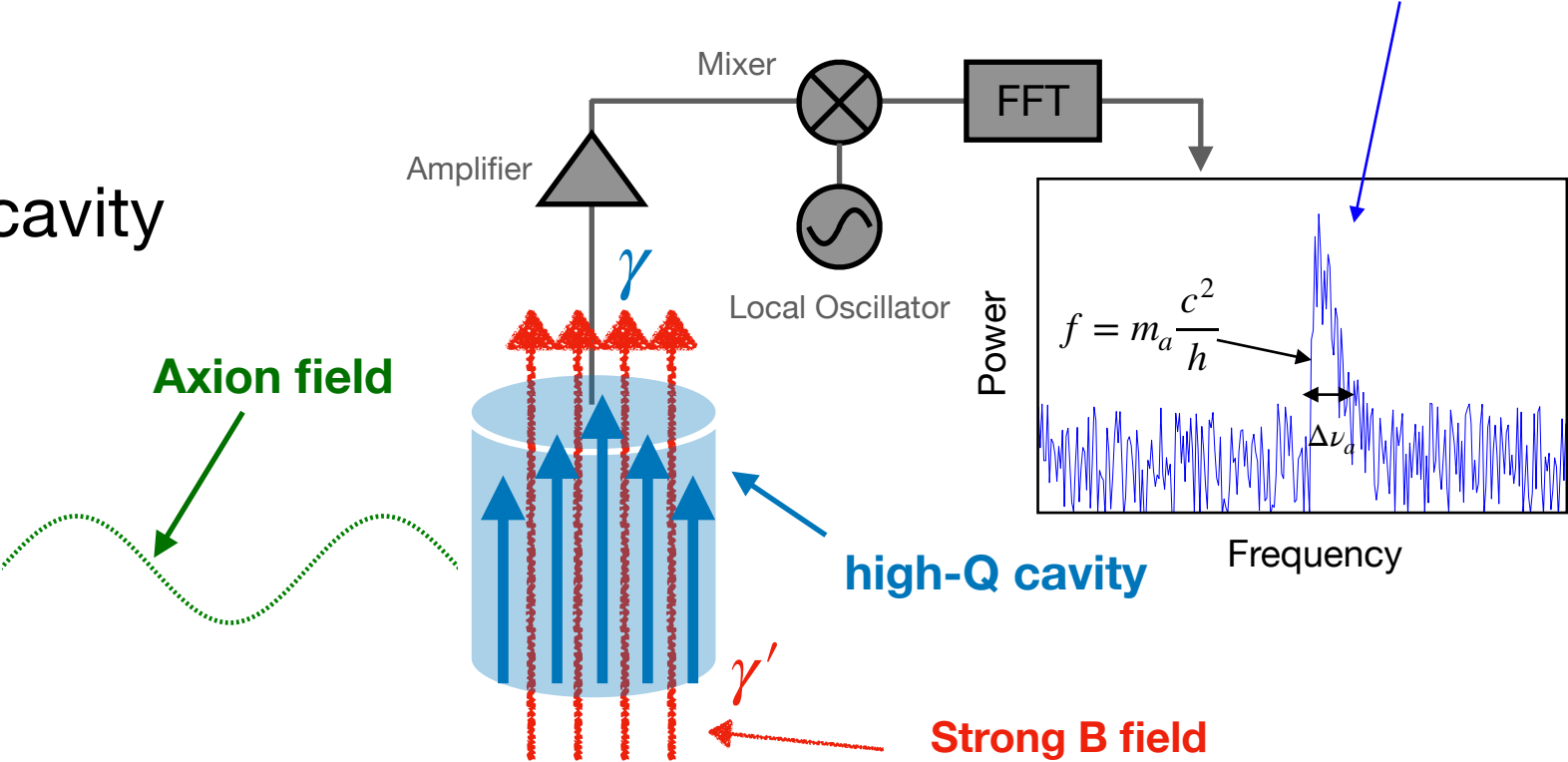
$$P_{\text{signal}} = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} B_0^2 V C Q_L \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$



Axion Direct Detection

- Axion converts to photon in strong magnetic field
- Trapped inside resonant cavity

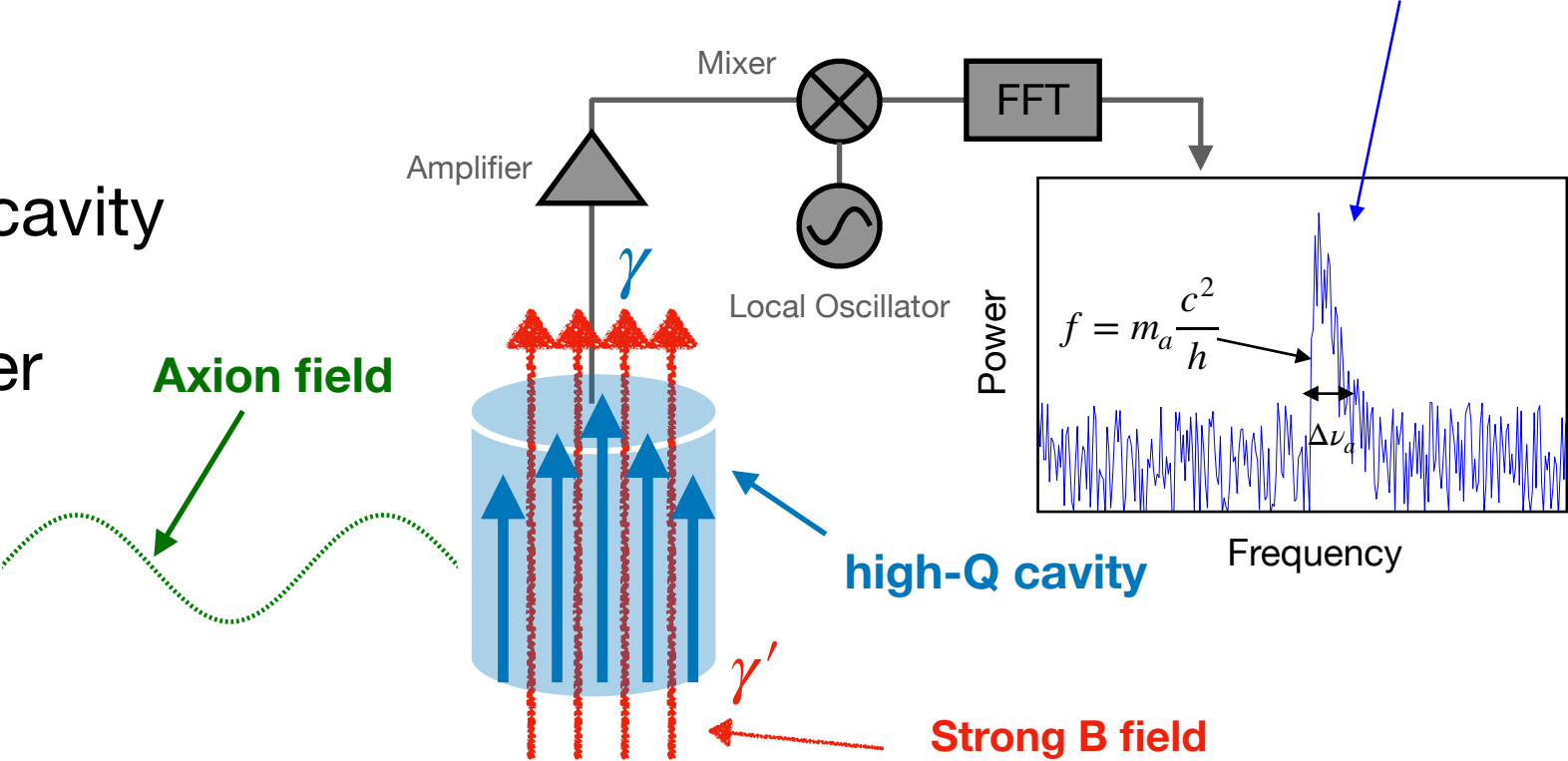
$$P_{\text{signal}} = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} B_0^2 V C Q_L \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$



Axion Direct Detection

- Axion converts to photon in strong magnetic field
- Trapped inside resonant cavity
- Read out as excess power above noise background

$$P_{\text{signal}} = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} B_0^2 V C Q_L \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$

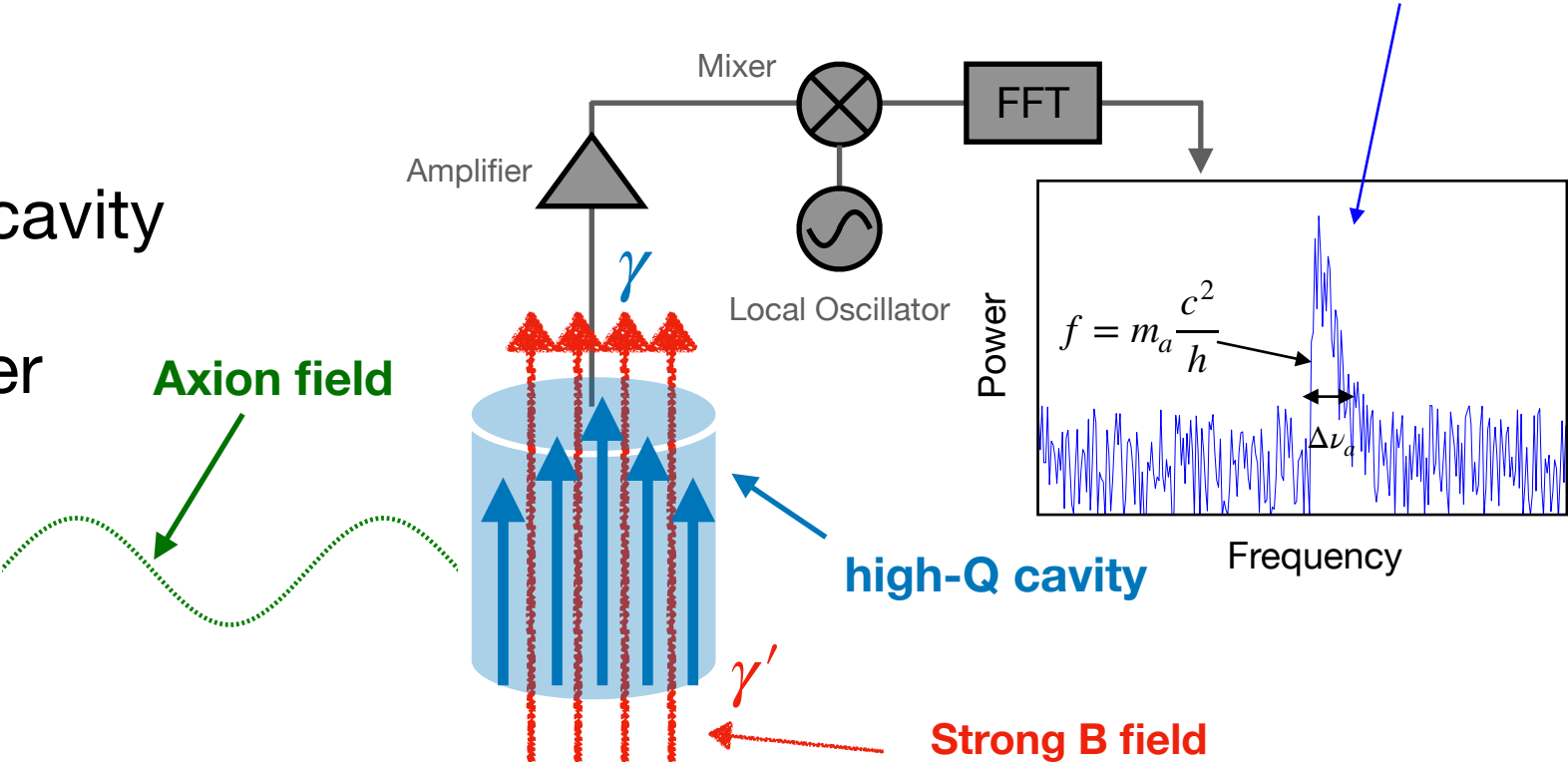


Axion Direct Detection

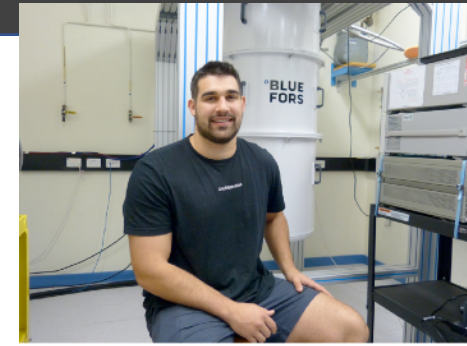
- Axion converts to photon in strong magnetic field
- Trapped inside resonant cavity
- Read out as excess power above noise background

$$f = \frac{m_a}{h} c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_a}{h} v^2$$

$$P_{\text{signal}} = g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \frac{\rho_a}{m_a} B_0^2 V C Q_L \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$

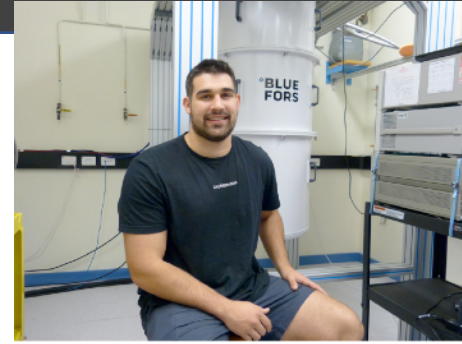


ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment



ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)



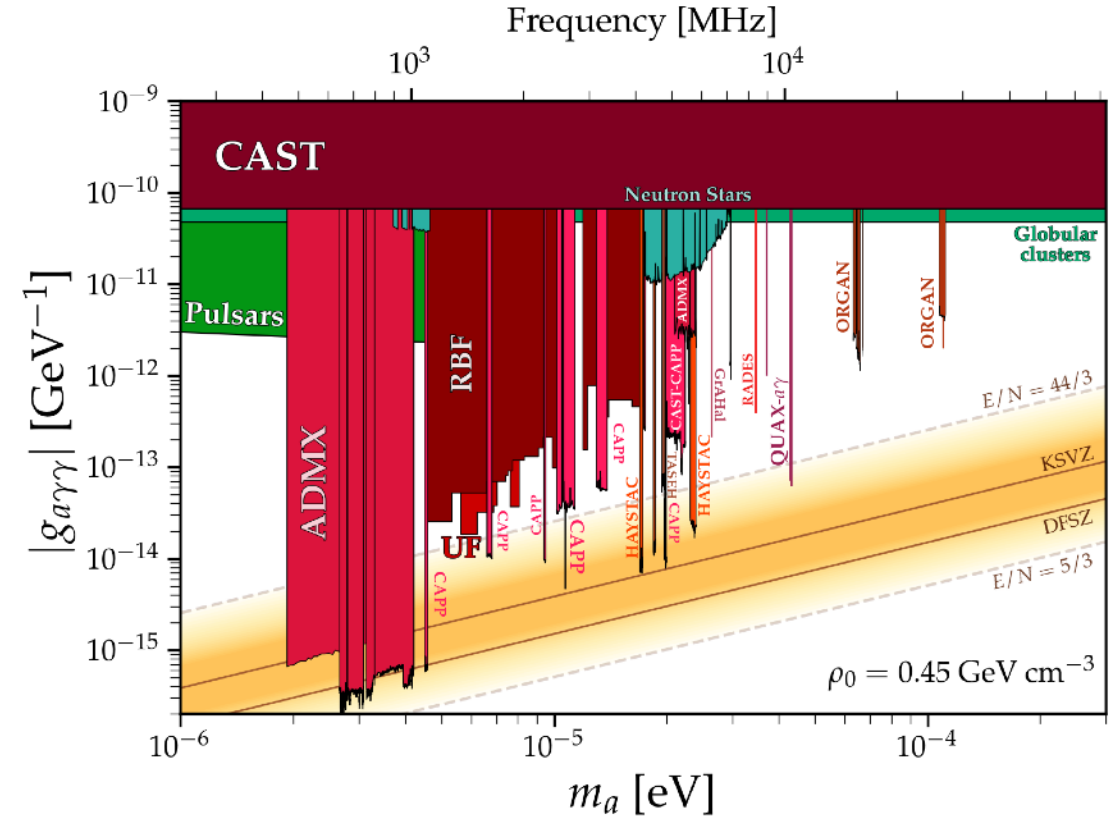
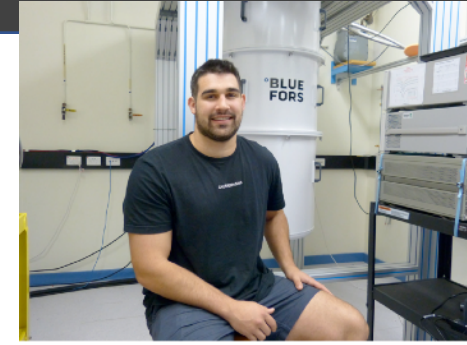
ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)
- Various off-shoot experiments



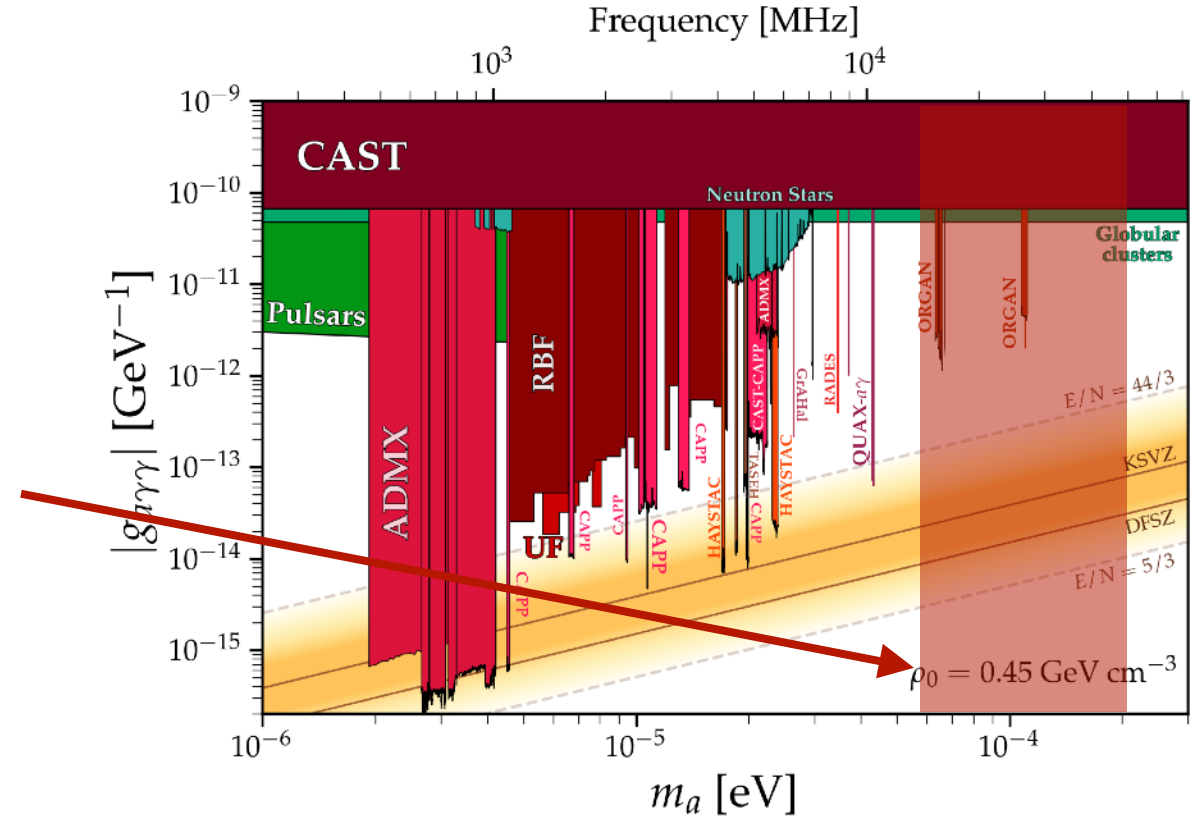
ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)
- Various off-shoot experiments
- **Why “high mass” ($>60\mu\text{eV}$)?**



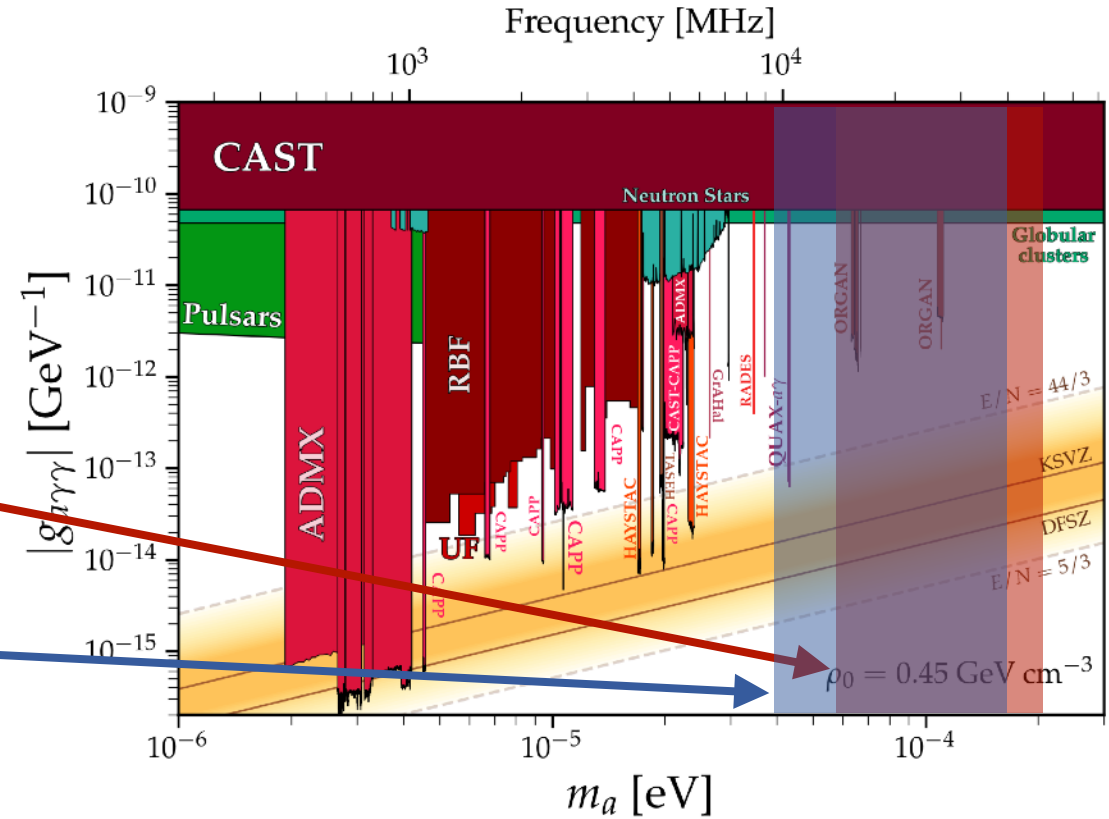
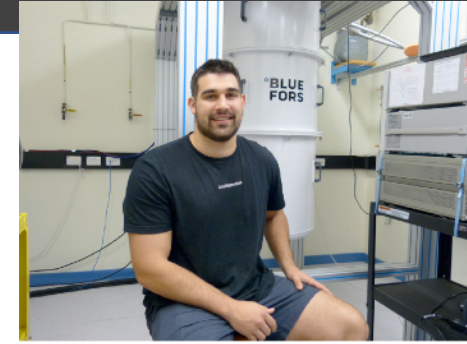
ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)
- Various off-shoot experiments
- **Why “high mass” ($>60\mu\text{eV}$)?**
- The high mass parameter space is largely unexplored with **many predicitions..**



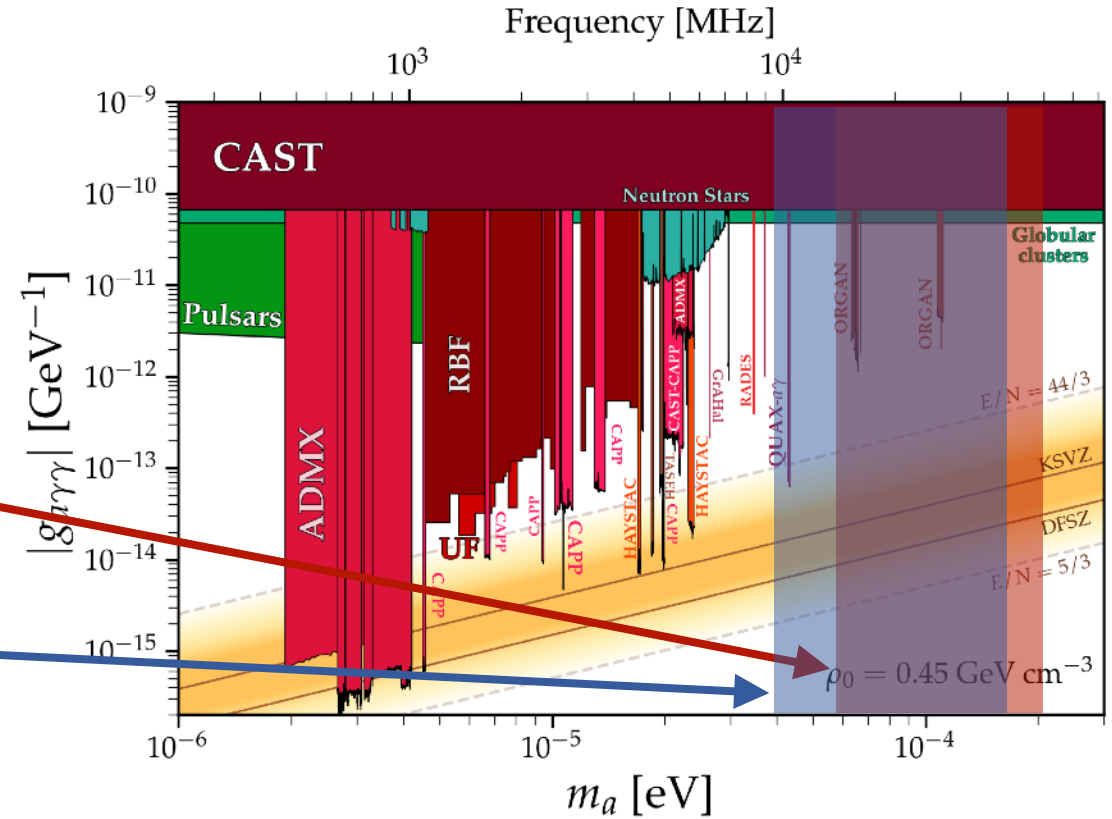
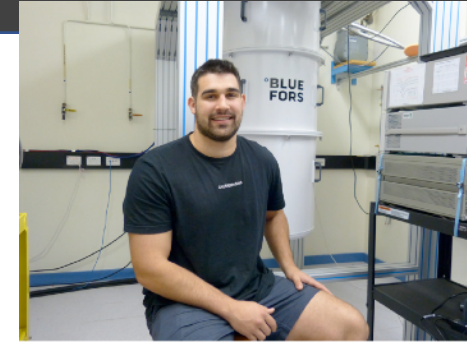
ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)
- Various off-shoot experiments
- **Why “high mass” ($>60\mu\text{eV}$)?**
- The high mass parameter space is largely unexplored with **many predicitions..**
- **SMASH** model predicts $50 \leq m_a \leq 200 \mu\text{eV}$



ORGAN: Oscillating Resonant Group AxioN Experiment

- High mass (frequency) axion haloscope hosted primarily at UWA (**Australia**)
- Various off-shoot experiments
- **Why “high mass” ($>60\mu\text{eV}$)?**
- The high mass parameter space is largely unexplored with **many predicitions..**
- **SMASH** model predicts $50 \leq m_a \leq 200 \mu\text{eV}$
- **QCD lattice** simulations favour $40 \leq m_a \leq 180 \mu\text{eV}$



Phase 1a

Phase 1a

- Scan between 15-16 GHz

Phase 1a

- Scan between 15-16 GHz
- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency

Phase 1a

- Scan between 15-16 GHz
- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency



Rotation stage

Tuning rod



Phase 1a

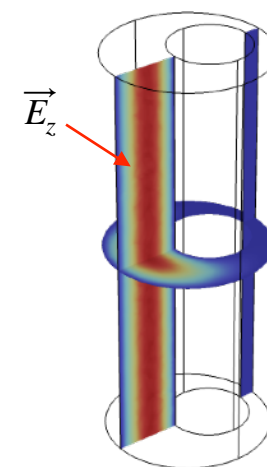
- Scan between 15-16 GHz
- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency



Rotation stage



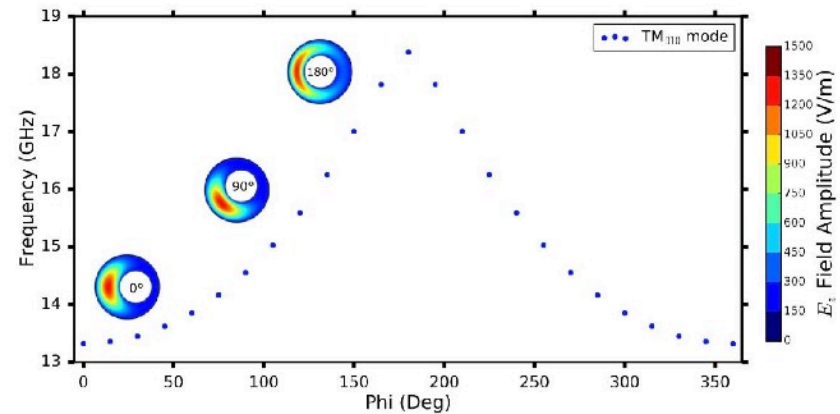
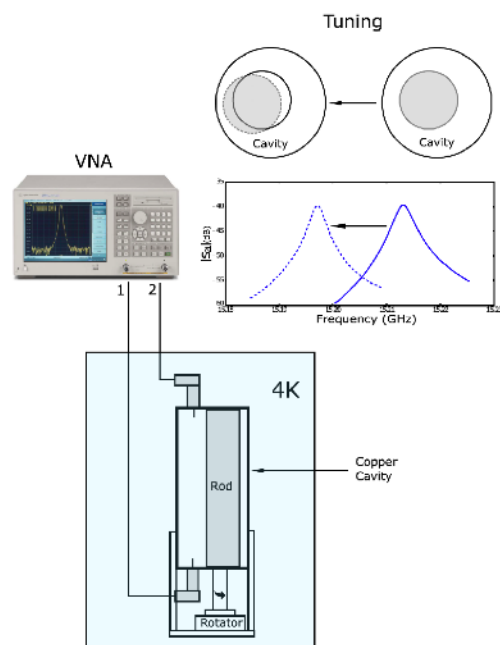
Tuning rod



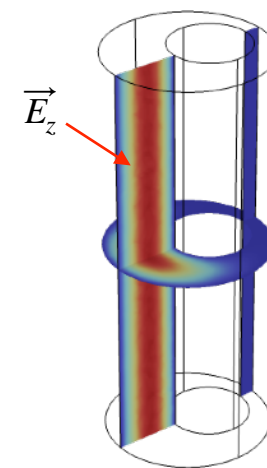
TM₀₁₀ mode

Phase 1a

- Scan between 15-16 GHz
- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency



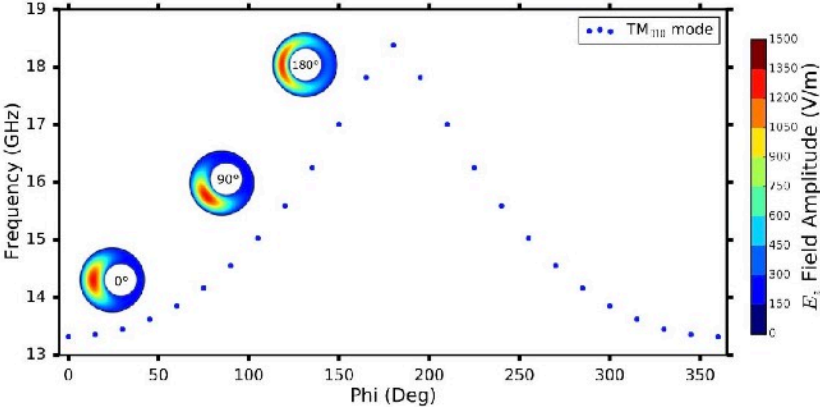
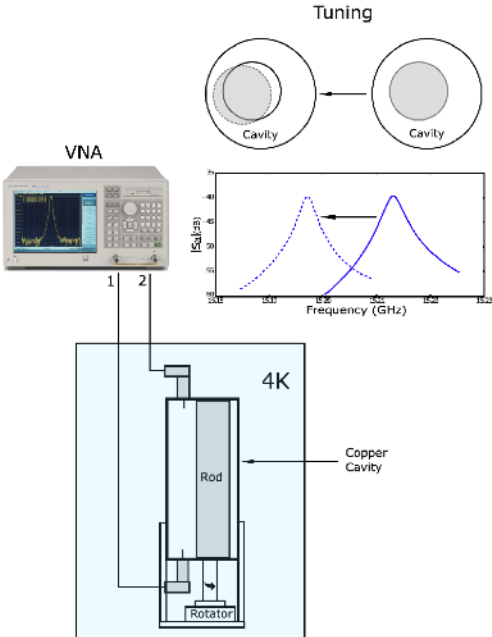
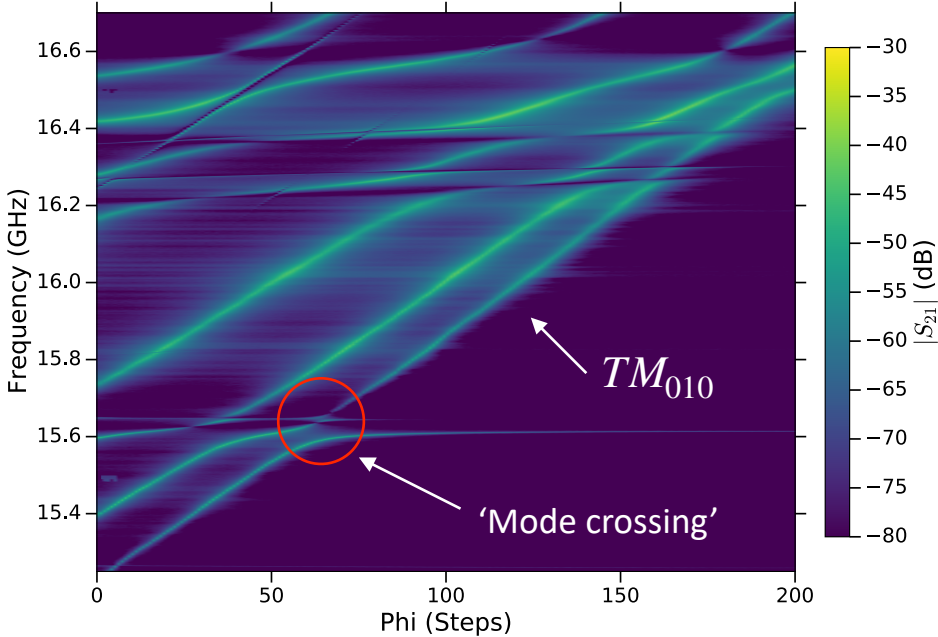
Rotation stage



TM_{010} mode

Phase 1a

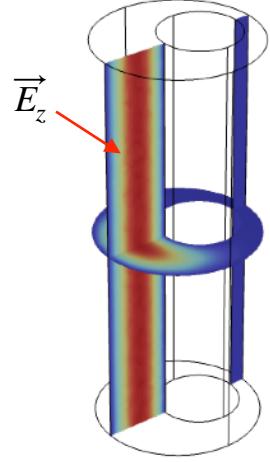
- Scan between 15-16 GHz
- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency



Rotation stage



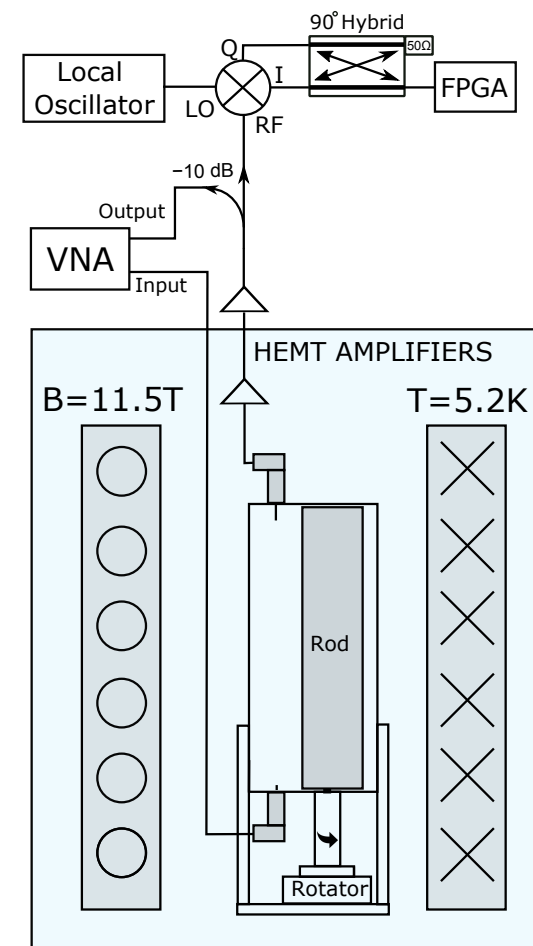
Tuning rod



TM_{010} mode

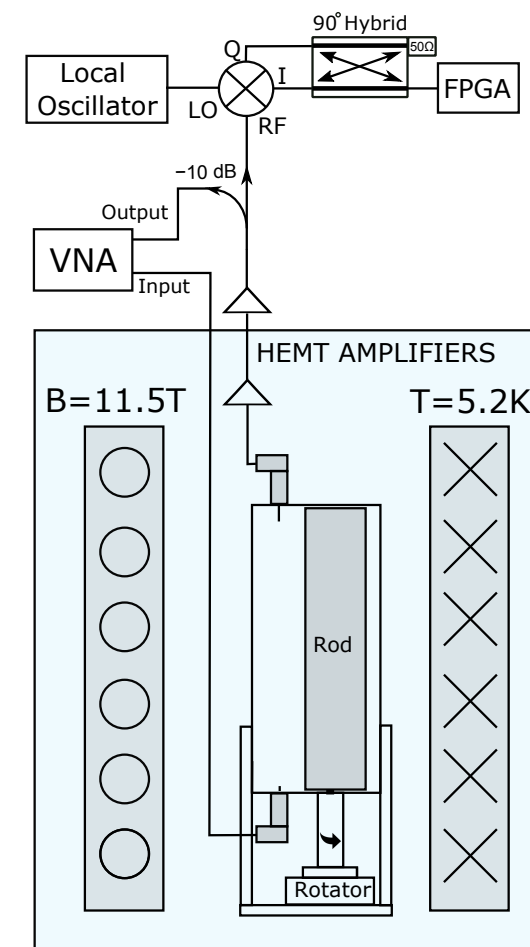
Phase 1a

Phase 1a



Phase 1a

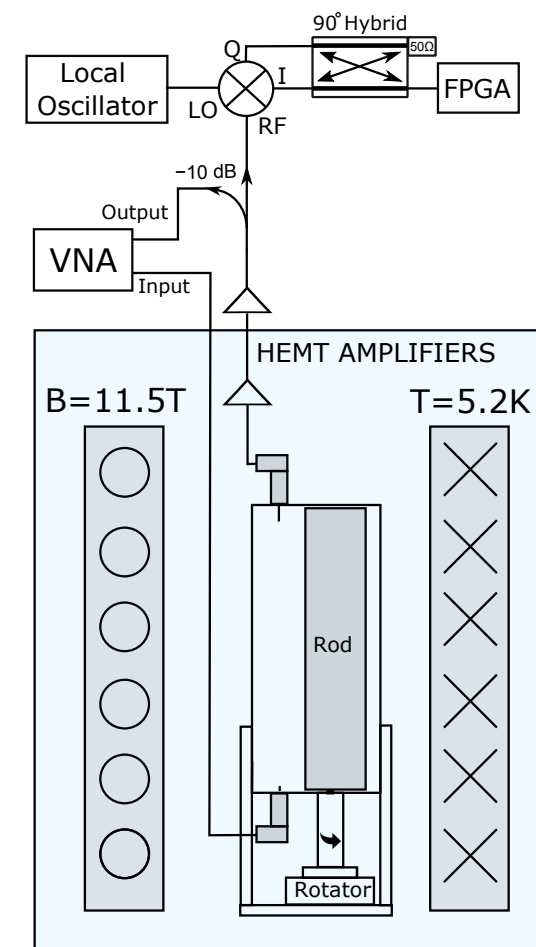
- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)



Phase 1a

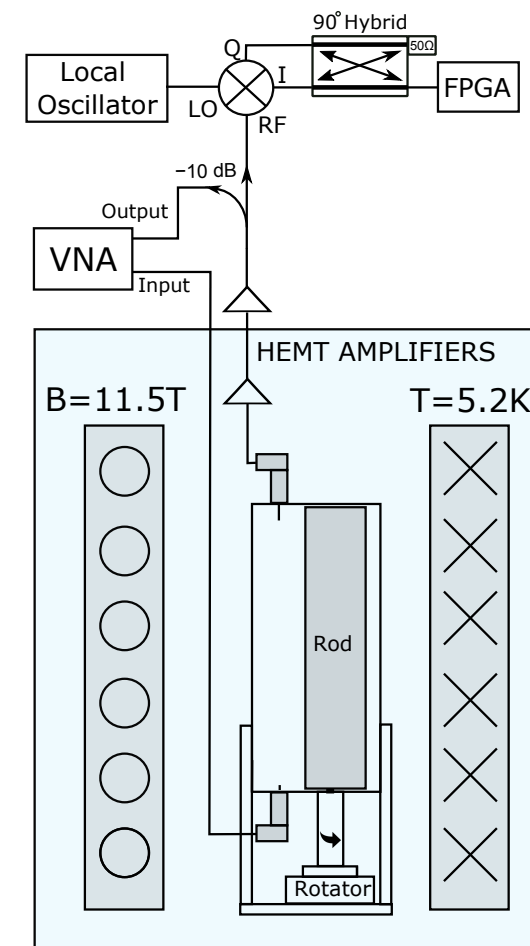
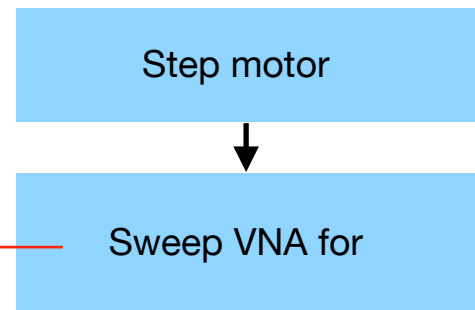
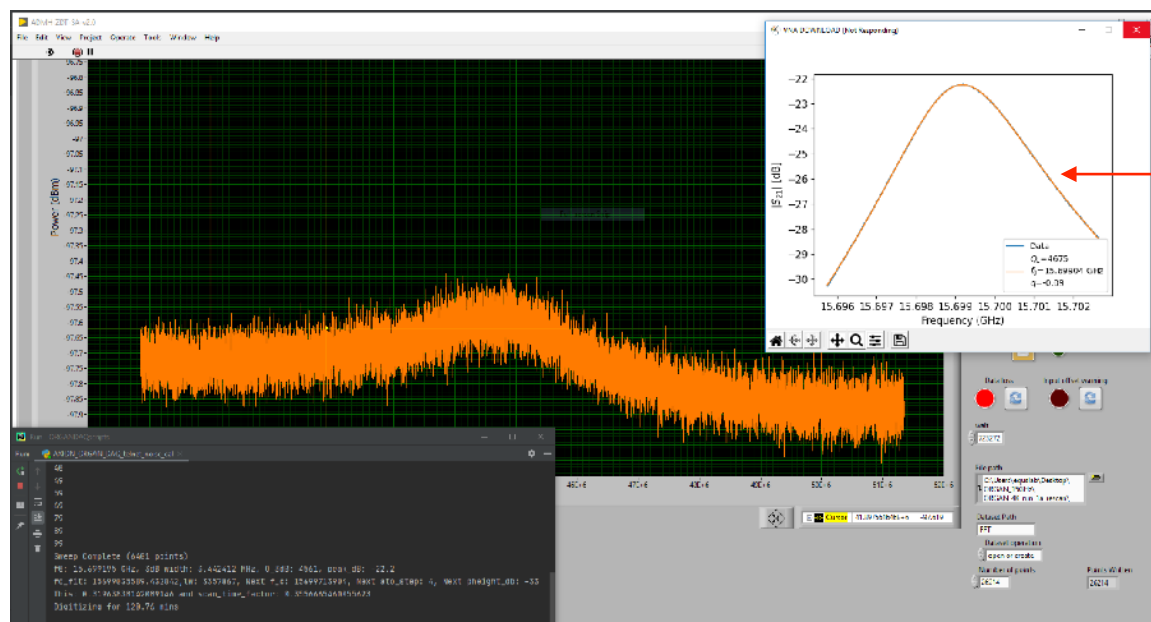
- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)

Step motor



Phase 1a

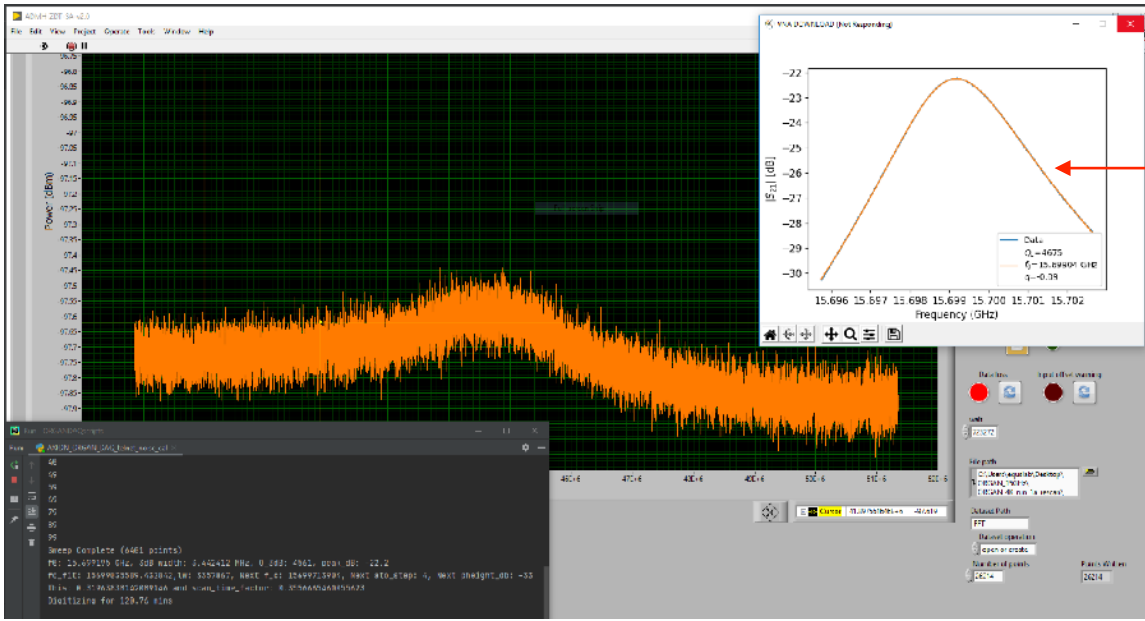
- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)



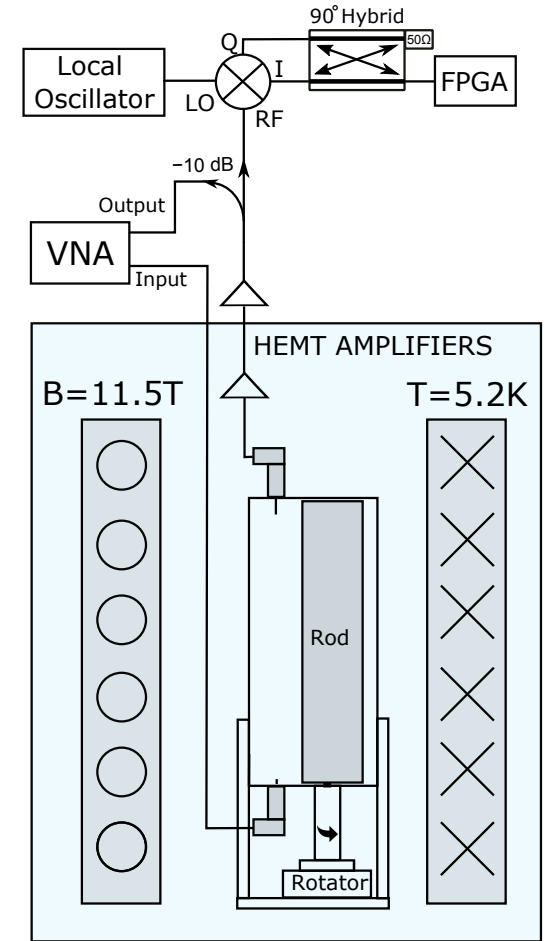
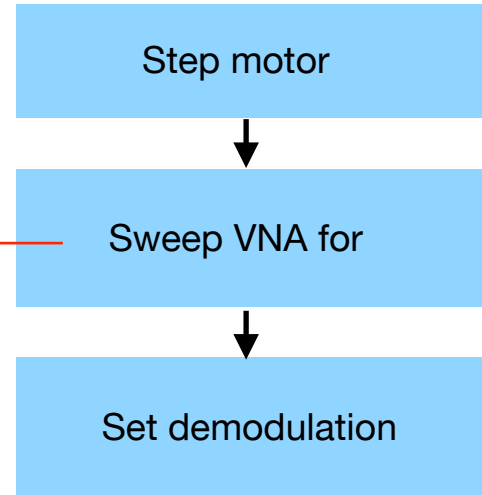
DAQ

Phase 1a

- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)

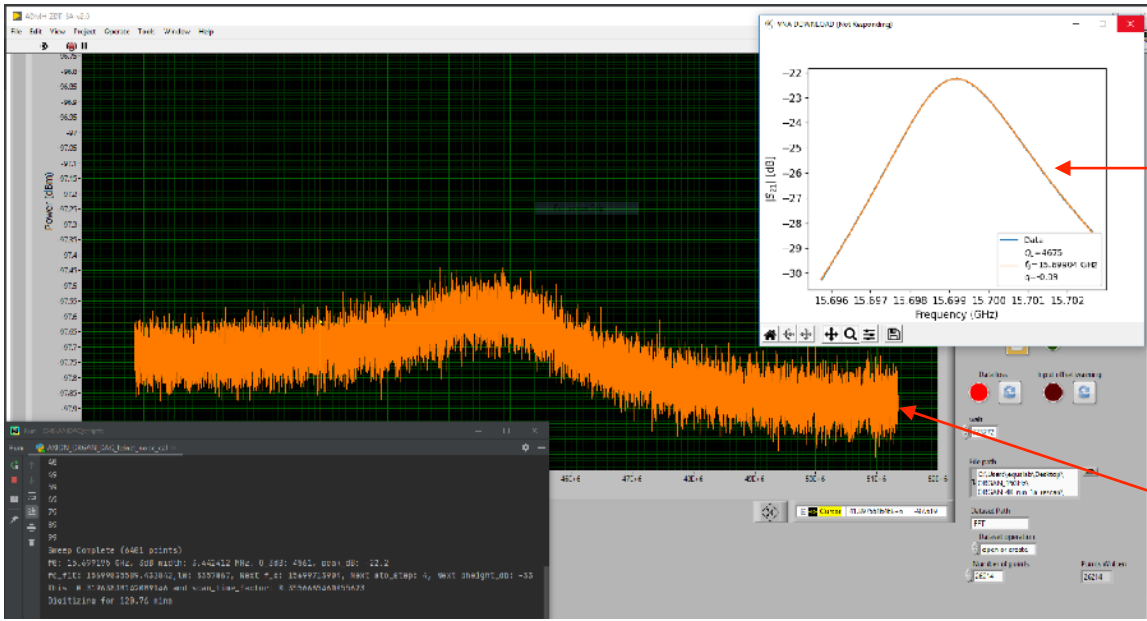


DAQ

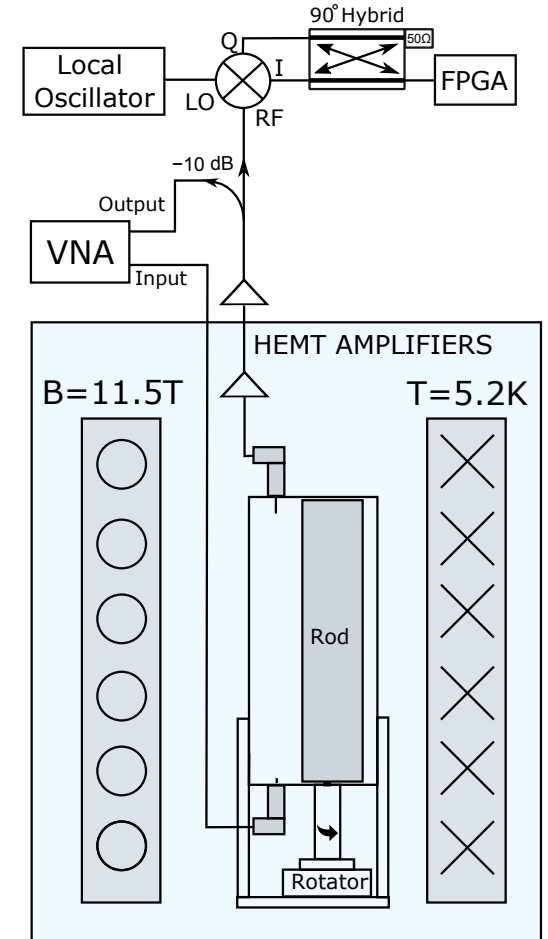
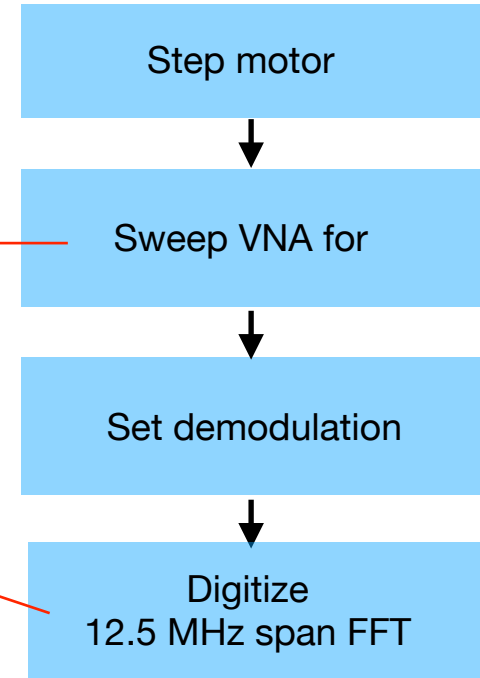


Phase 1a

- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)

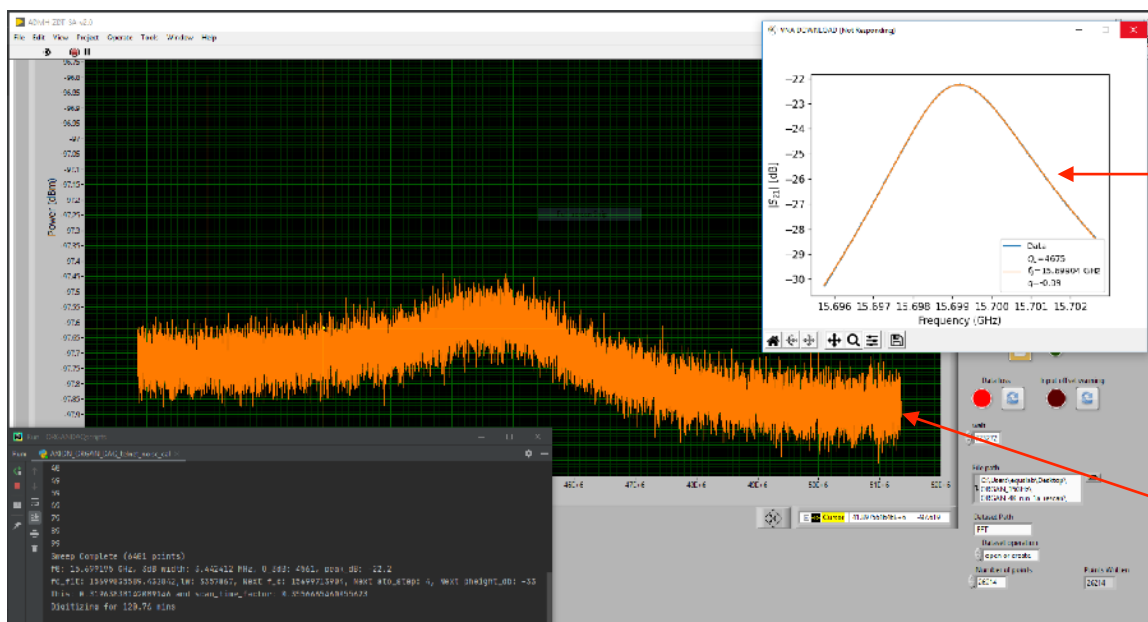


DAQ

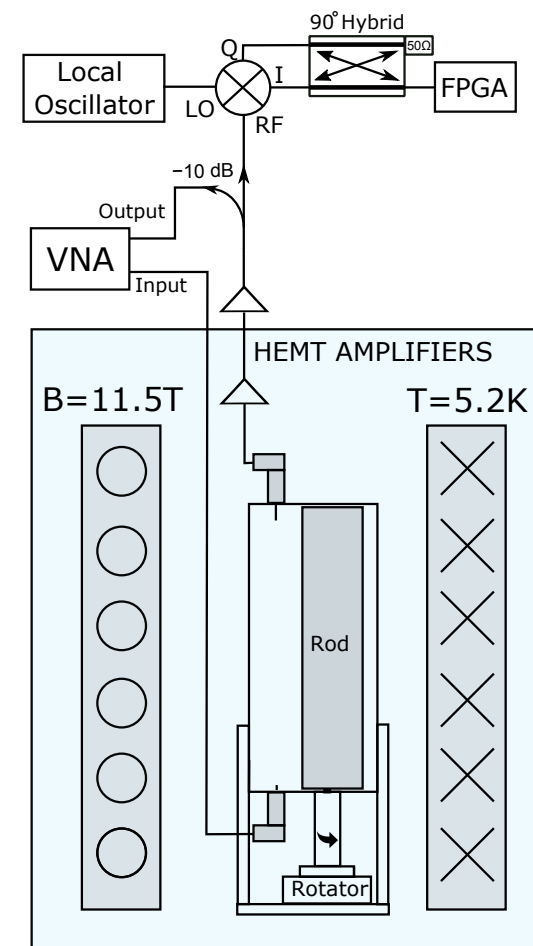
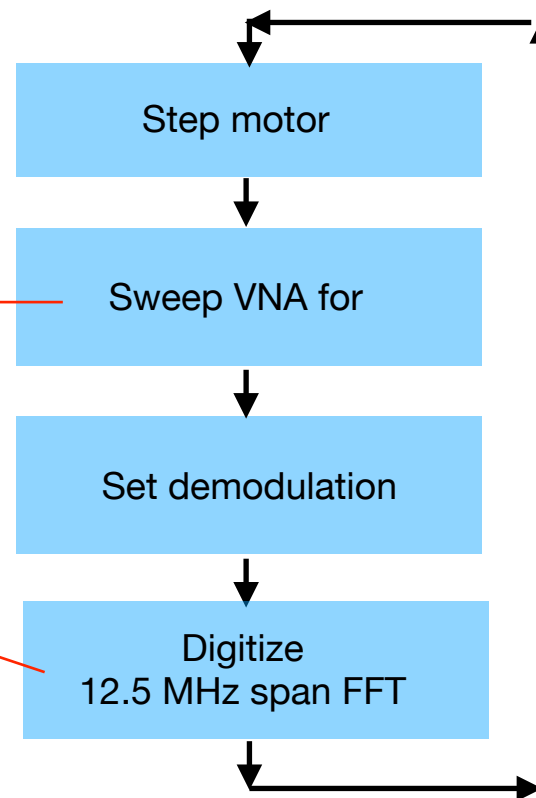


Phase 1a

- We scanned for ~ 3.5 weeks (~700MHz)



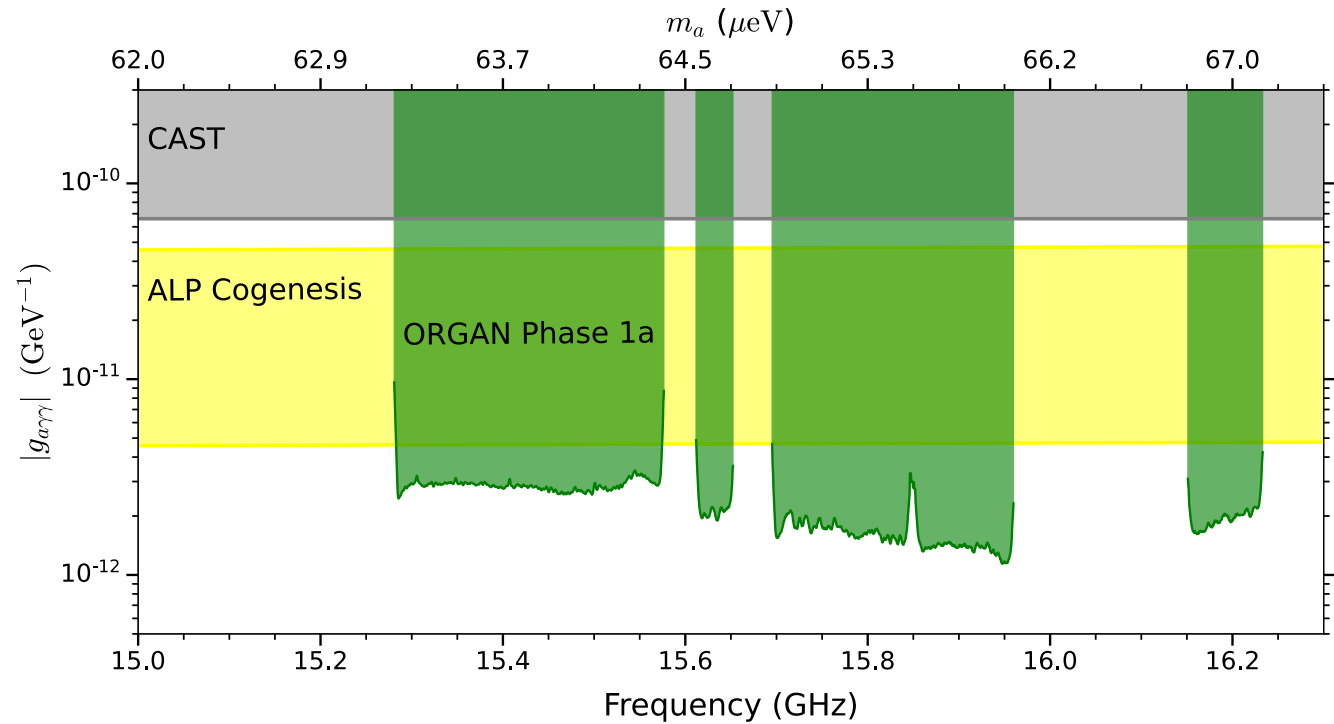
DAQ



Phase 1a Limits

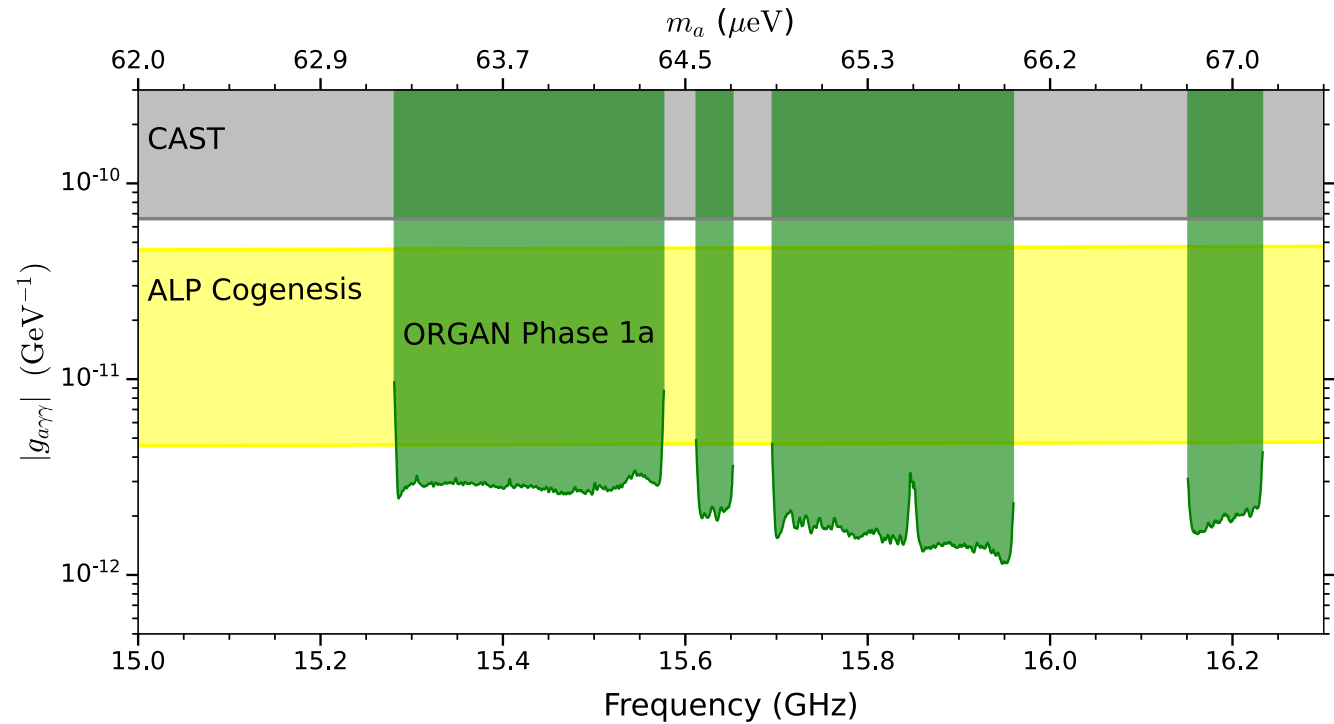
Phase 1a Limits

- Limits set between 15.28-16.23 GHz at $\sim 3 \times 10^{-12} g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ (ALP co genesis)



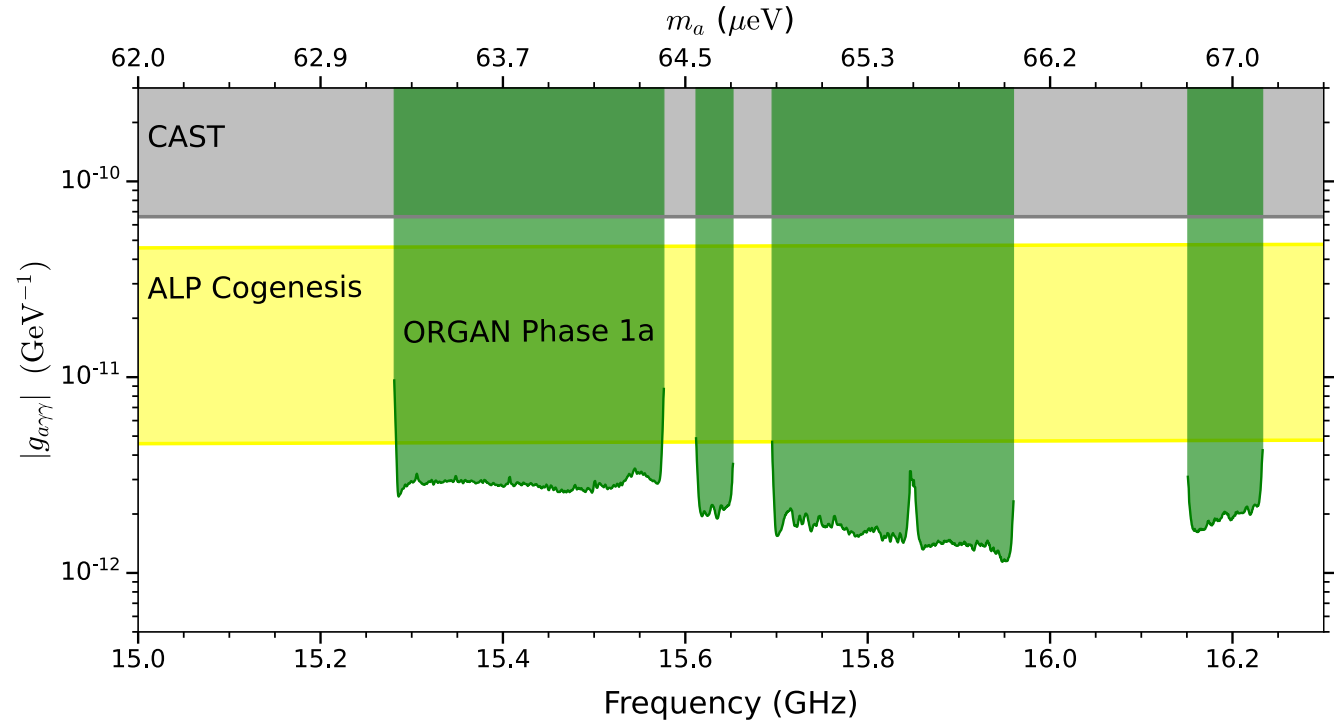
Phase 1a Limits

- Limits set between 15.28-16.23 GHz at $\sim 3 \times 10^{-12} g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ (ALP co genesis)
- Most sensitive axion search in the region



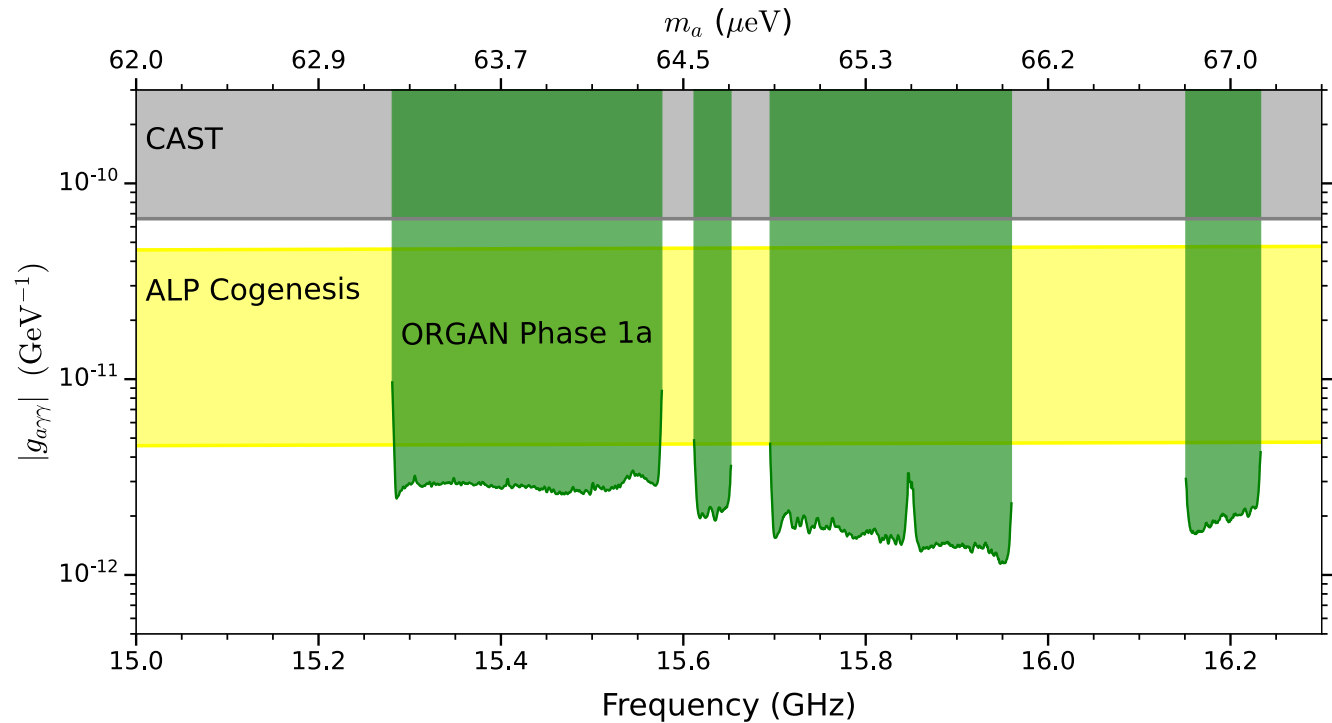
Phase 1a Limits

- Limits set between 15.28-16.23 GHz at $\sim 3 \times 10^{-12} g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ (ALP co genesis)
- Most sensitive axion search in the region
- Gaps are due to mode crossings



Phase 1a Limits

- Limits set between 15.28-16.23 GHz at $\sim 3 \times 10^{-12} g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ (ALP co genesis)
- Most sensitive axion search in the region
- Gaps are due to mode crossings



SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

PHYSICS

Direct search for dark matter axions excluding ALP co genesis in the 63- to 67- μeV range with the ORGAN experiment

Aaron Quiskamp^{1*}, Ben T. McAllister^{1,2*}, Paul Altin³, Eugene N. Ivanov¹, Maxim Goryachev¹, Michael E. Tobar^{1*}

Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits 'for free' on other dark matter candidates

Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits ‘for free’ on other dark matter candidates

Limits on Dark Photons, Scalars, and Axion-Electromagnetodynamics with The ORGAN Experiment

Ben T. McAllister,^{1,2, a} Aaron Quiskamp,^{1, b} Ciaran A. J. O’Hare,³
Paul Altin,⁴ Eugene N. Ivanov,¹ Maxim Goryachev,¹ and Michael E. Tobar^{1, c}

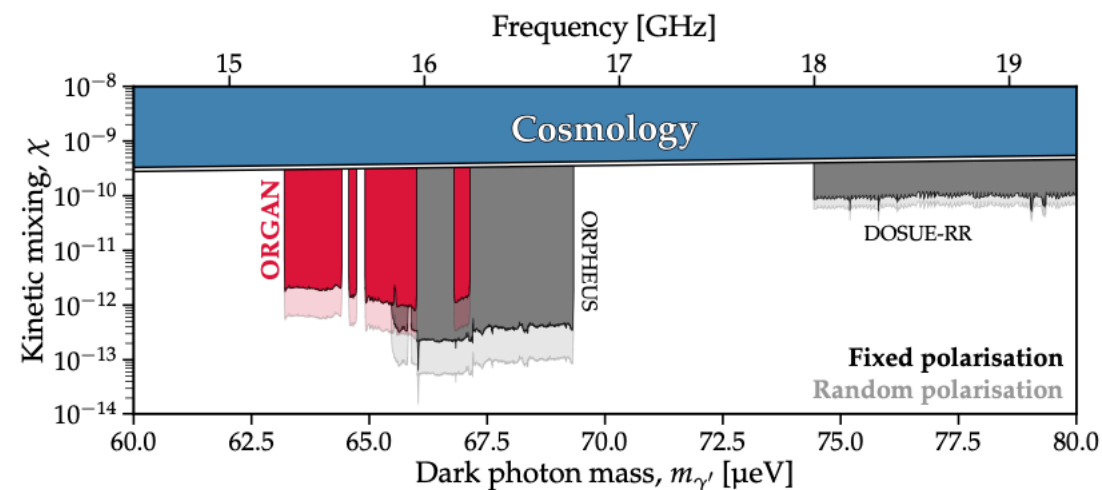
¹*QDM Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Western Australia,
35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009, Australia.*

²*Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing, Swinburne University of Technology, John St, Hawthorn VIC 3122, Australia*

³*School of Physics, Physics Road, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Camperdown, Sydney, Australia*

⁴*ARC Centre of Excellence For Engineered Quantum Systems,
The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia*

(Dated: December 6, 2022)



Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits ‘for free’ on other dark matter candidates
- Dark photons convert to detectable photons

Limits on Dark Photons, Scalars, and Axion-Electrodynamics with The ORGAN Experiment

Ben T. McAllister,^{1,2, a} Aaron Quiskamp,^{1, b} Ciaran A. J. O’Hare,³
Paul Altin,⁴ Eugene N. Ivanov,¹ Maxim Goryachev,¹ and Michael E. Tobar^{1, c}

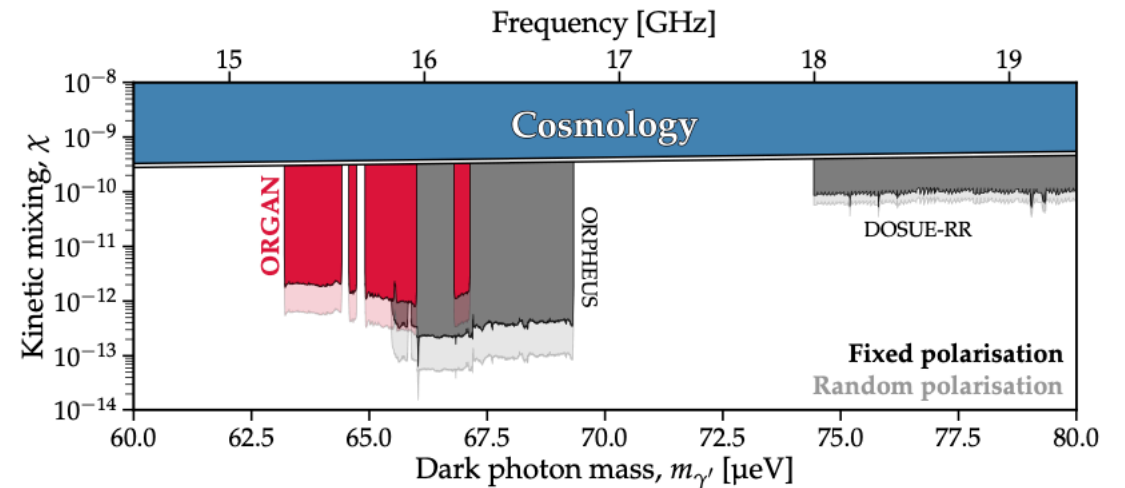
¹*QDM Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Western Australia,
35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009, Australia.*

²*Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing, Swinburne University of Technology, John St, Hawthorn VIC 3122, Australia*

³*School of Physics, Physics Road, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Camperdown, Sydney, Australia*

⁴*ARC Centre of Excellence For Engineered Quantum Systems,
The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia*

(Dated: December 6, 2022)



Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits ‘for free’ on other dark matter candidates
- Dark photons convert to detectable photons
- Simple scaling of Axion limits to Dark Photon limits

Limits on Dark Photons, Scalars, and Axion-Electrodynamics with The ORGAN Experiment

Ben T. McAllister,^{1,2, a} Aaron Quiskamp,^{1, b} Ciaran A. J. O’Hare,³
Paul Altin,⁴ Eugene N. Ivanov,¹ Maxim Goryachev,¹ and Michael E. Tobar^{1, c}

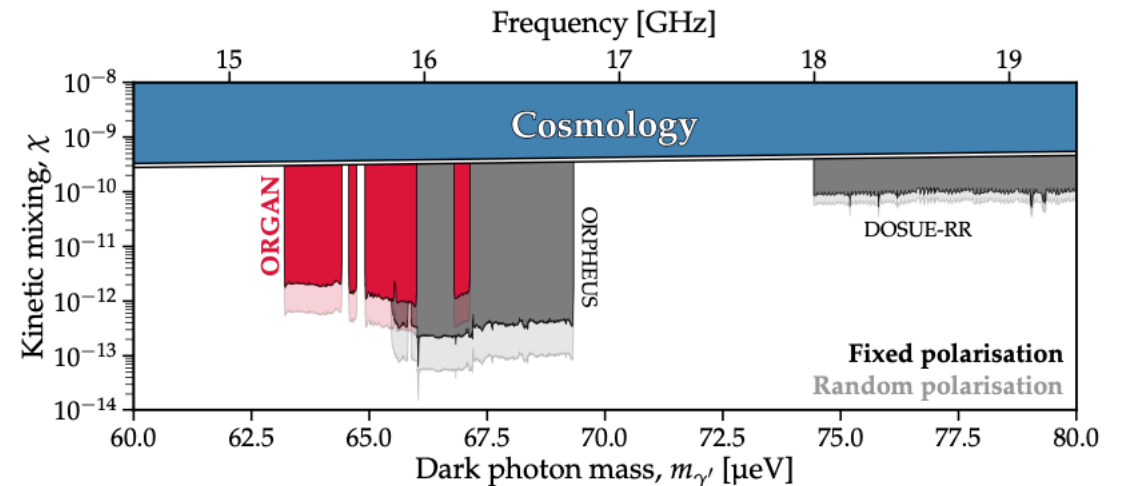
¹*QDM Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Western Australia,
35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009, Australia.*

²*Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing, Swinburne University of Technology, John St, Hawthorn VIC 3122, Australia*

³*School of Physics, Physics Road, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Camperdown, Sydney, Australia*

⁴*ARC Centre of Excellence For Engineered Quantum Systems,
The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia*

(Dated: December 6, 2022)



Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits ‘for free’ on other dark matter candidates
- Dark photons convert to detectable photons
- Simple scaling of Axion limits to Dark Photon limits
- **B-field** non-uniformity -> scalar dark matter (eg. dilaton) limits can also be placed

Limits on Dark Photons, Scalars, and Axion-Electromagnetodynamics with The ORGAN Experiment

Ben T. McAllister,^{1,2, a} Aaron Quiskamp,^{1, b} Ciaran A. J. O’Hare,³
Paul Altin,⁴ Eugene N. Ivanov,¹ Maxim Goryachev,¹ and Michael E. Tobar^{1, c}

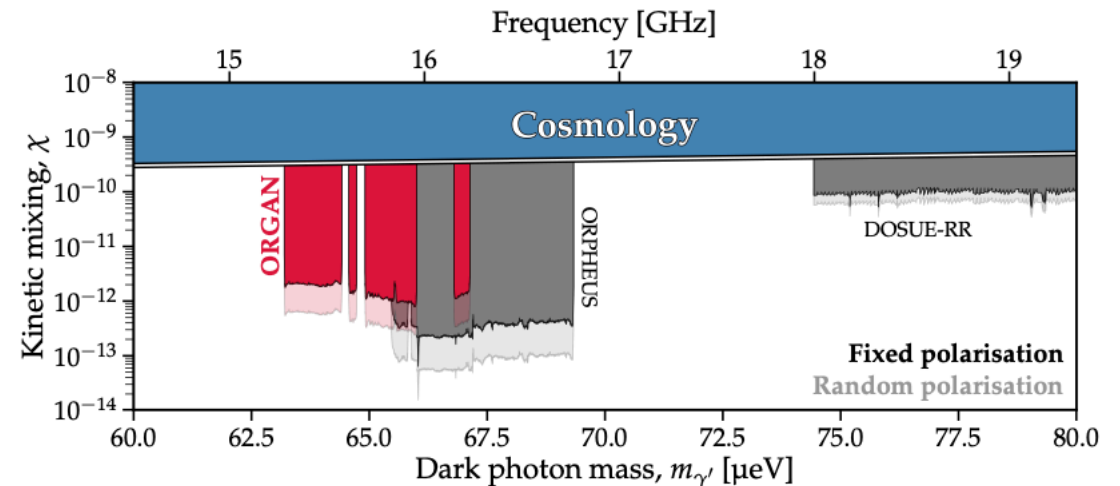
¹*QDM Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Western Australia,
35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009, Australia.*

²*Centre for Astrophysics and Supercomputing, Swinburne University of Technology, John St, Hawthorn VIC 3122, Australia*

³*School of Physics, Physics Road, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Camperdown, Sydney, Australia*

⁴*ARC Centre of Excellence For Engineered Quantum Systems,
The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia*

(Dated: December 6, 2022)









Череп Гребчатого крокодила
Специальный раздел
Сделано по заказу Крокодиловый музей Санкт-Петербурга



~1 death/year :-)

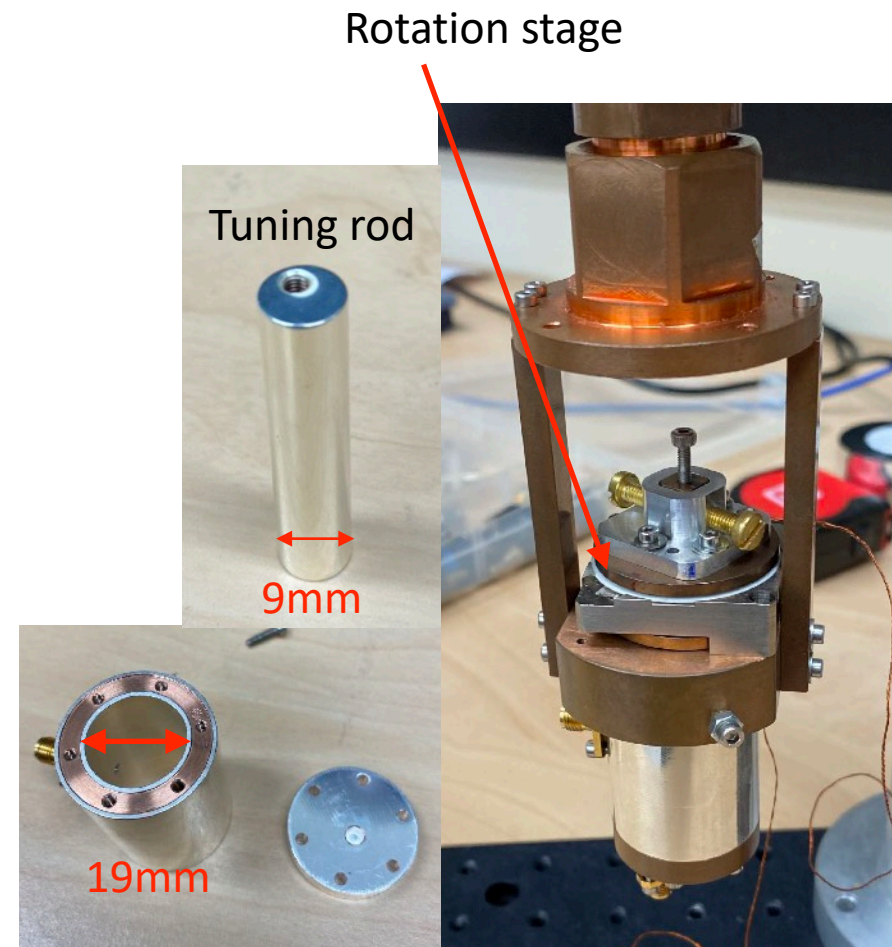
Phase 1b

Phase 1b

- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz

Phase 1b

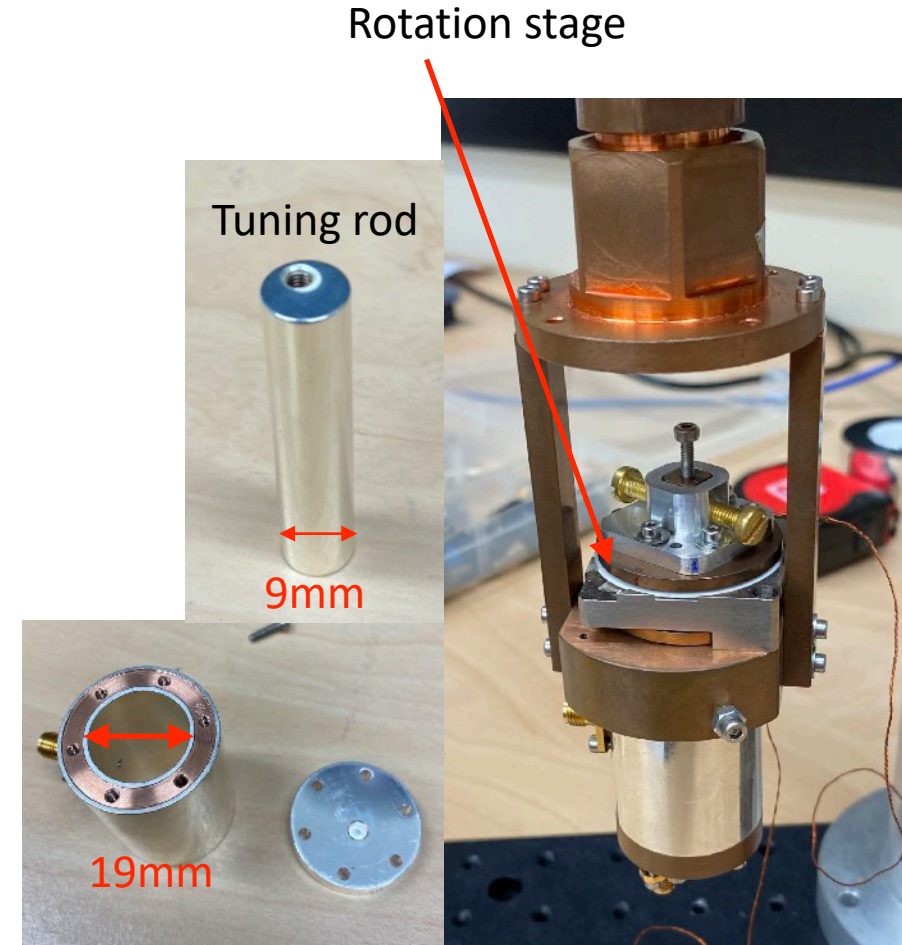
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

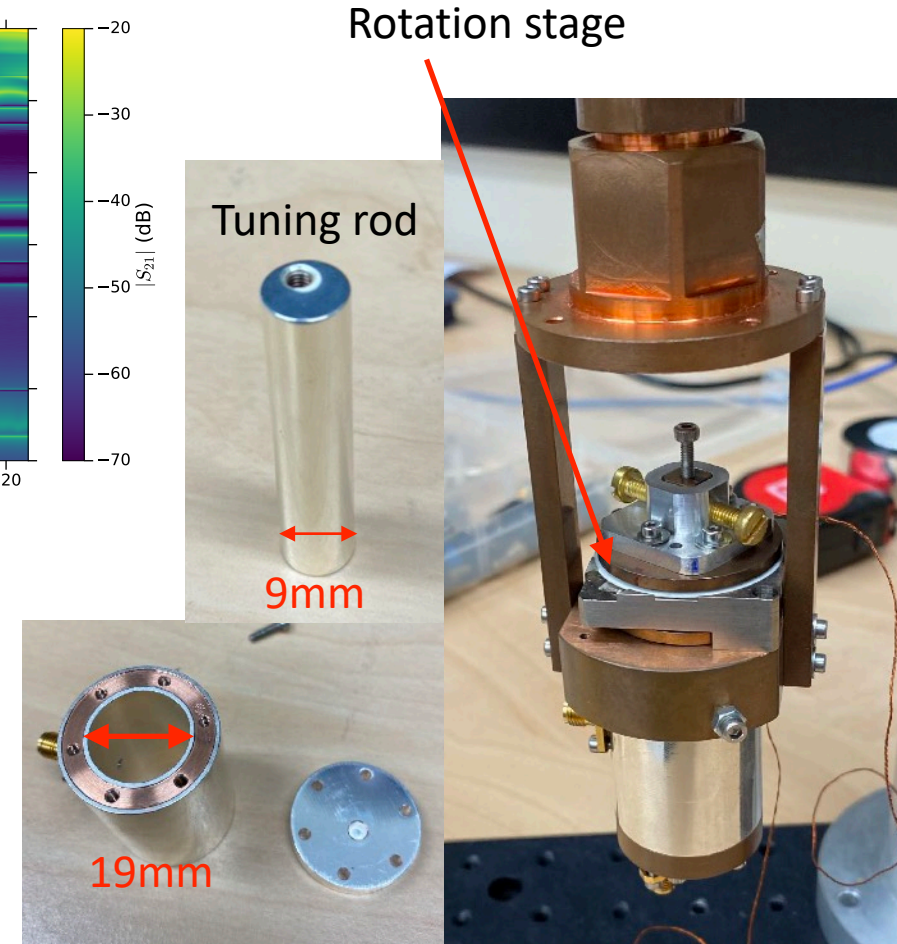
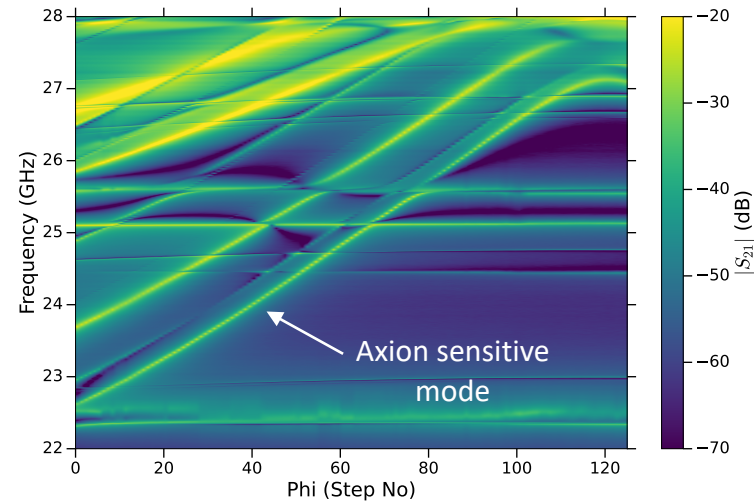
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult → Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

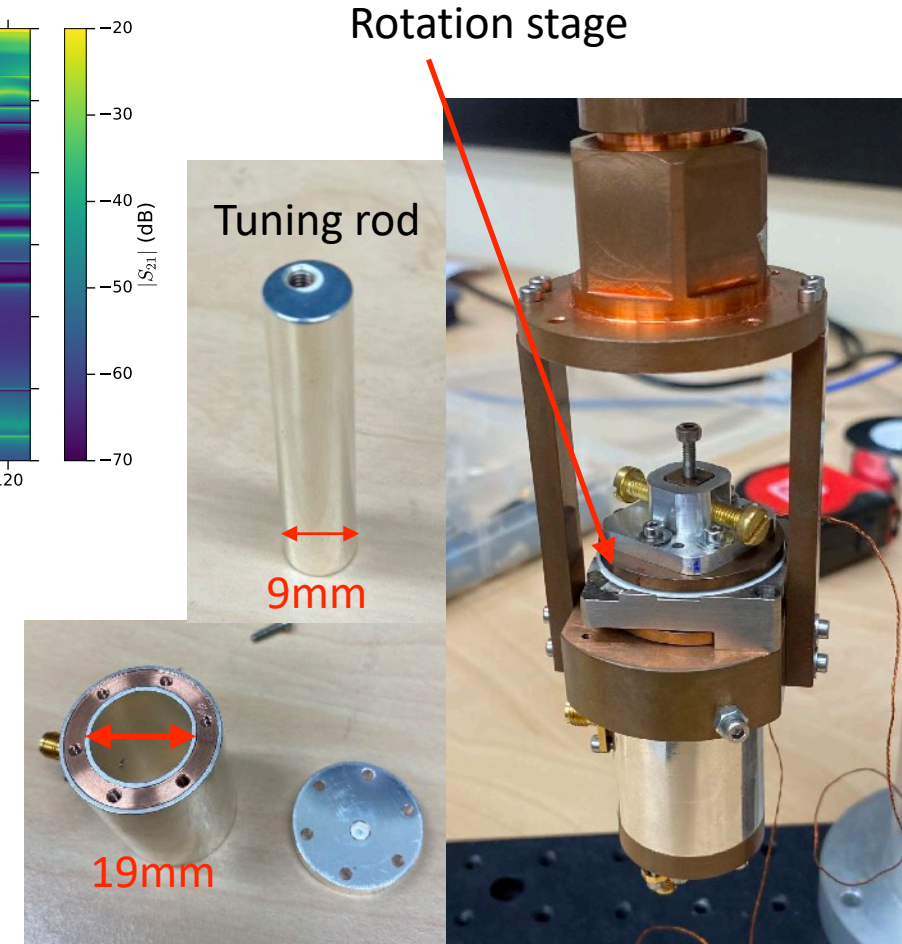
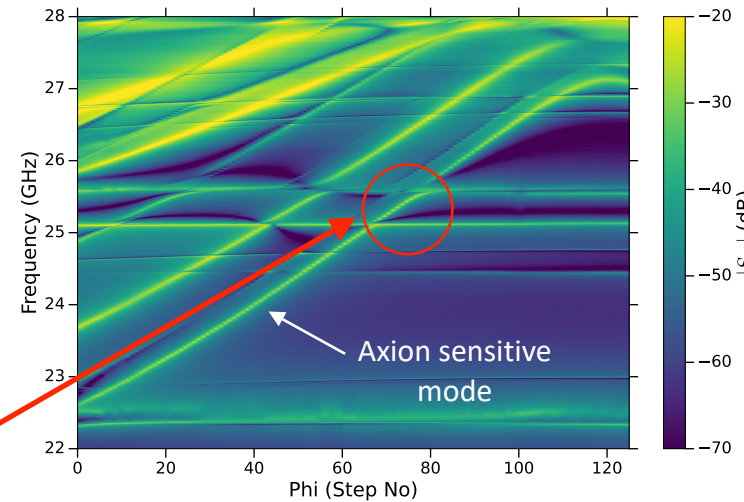
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult \rightarrow Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

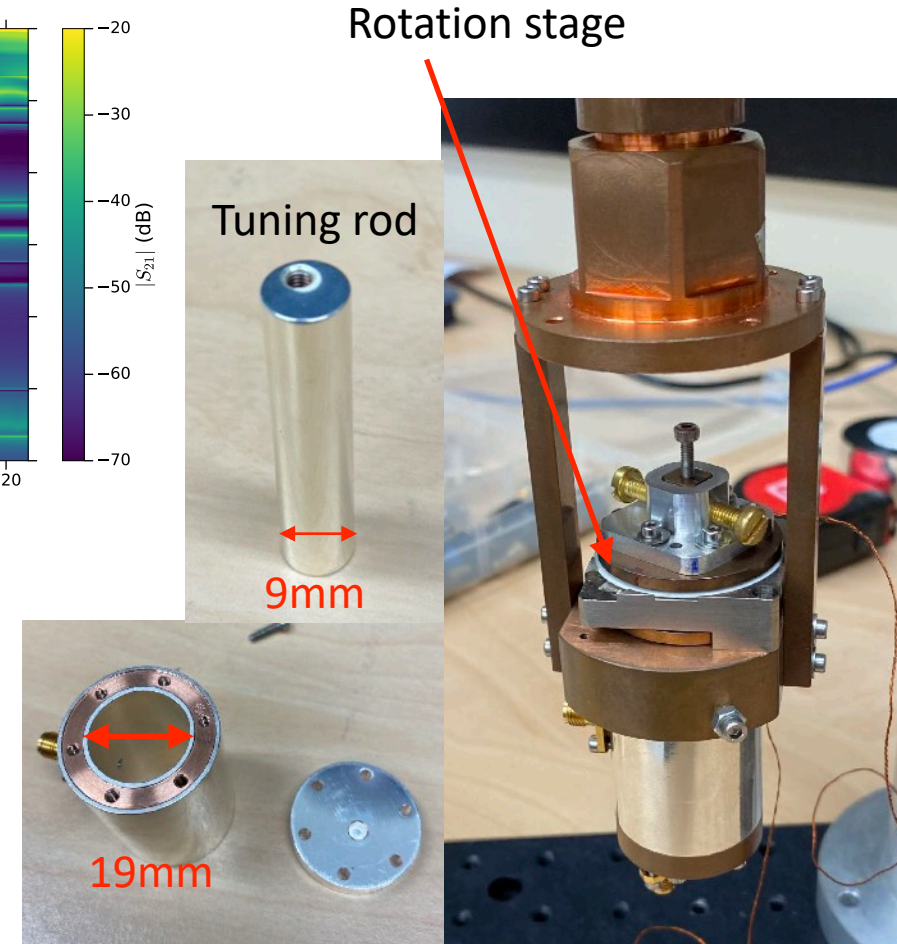
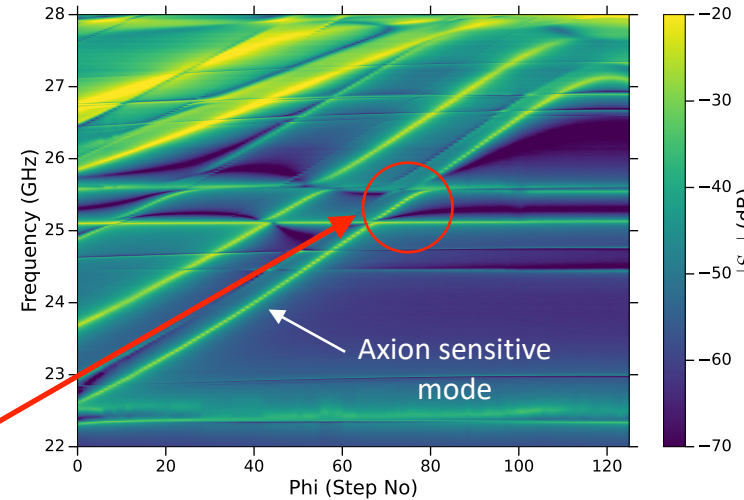
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult \rightarrow Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger
- Greater number of mode crossings



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

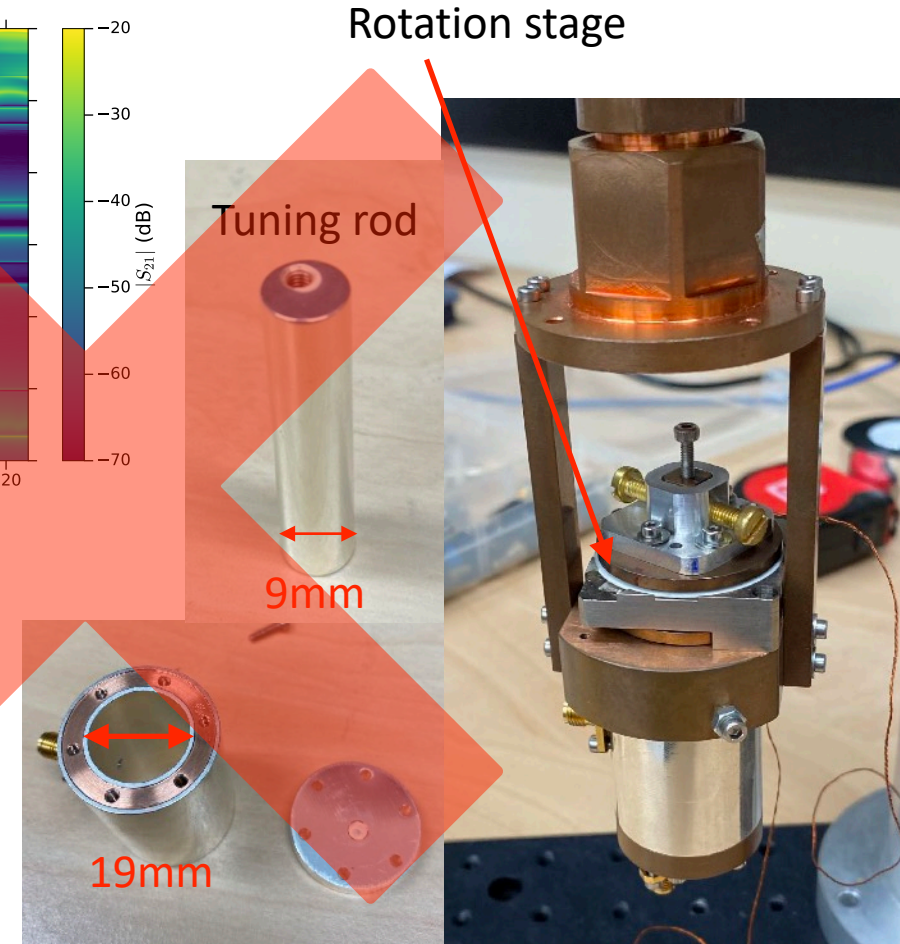
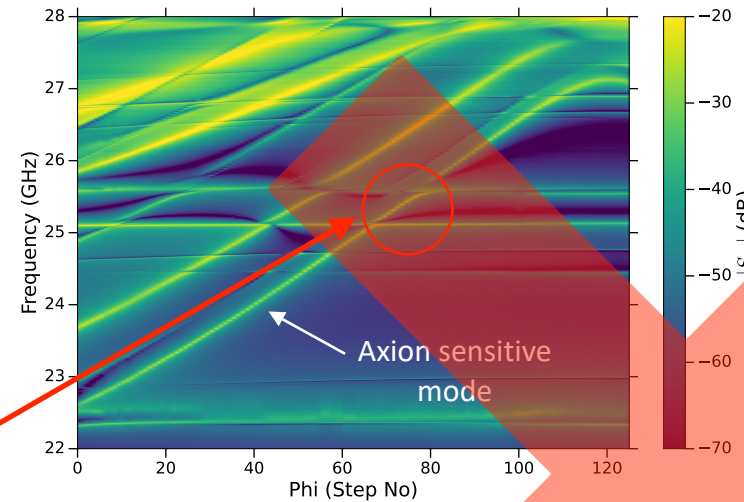
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult → Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger
- Greater number of mode crossings
- Extremely sensitive to alignment and rod tilt → couldn't set antenna coupling reliably



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

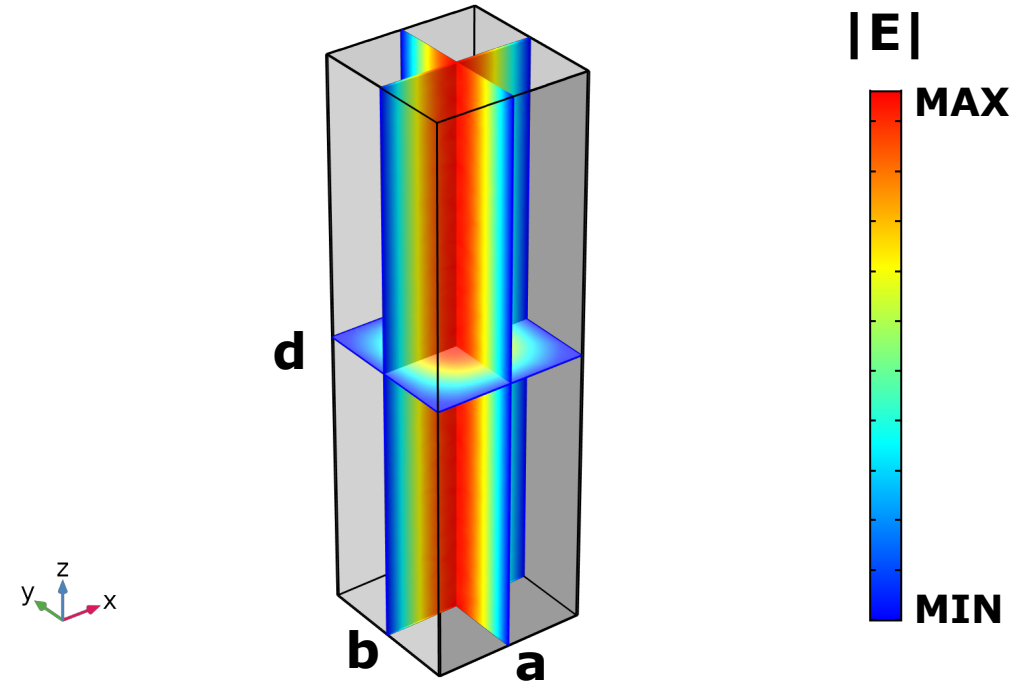
- Targeted search between ~26-27GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult → Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger
- Greater number of mode crossings
- Extremely sensitive to alignment and rod tilt → couldn't set antenna coupling reliably
- **Novel high frequency resonator designs are needed!**



26GHz tuning-rod resonator

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

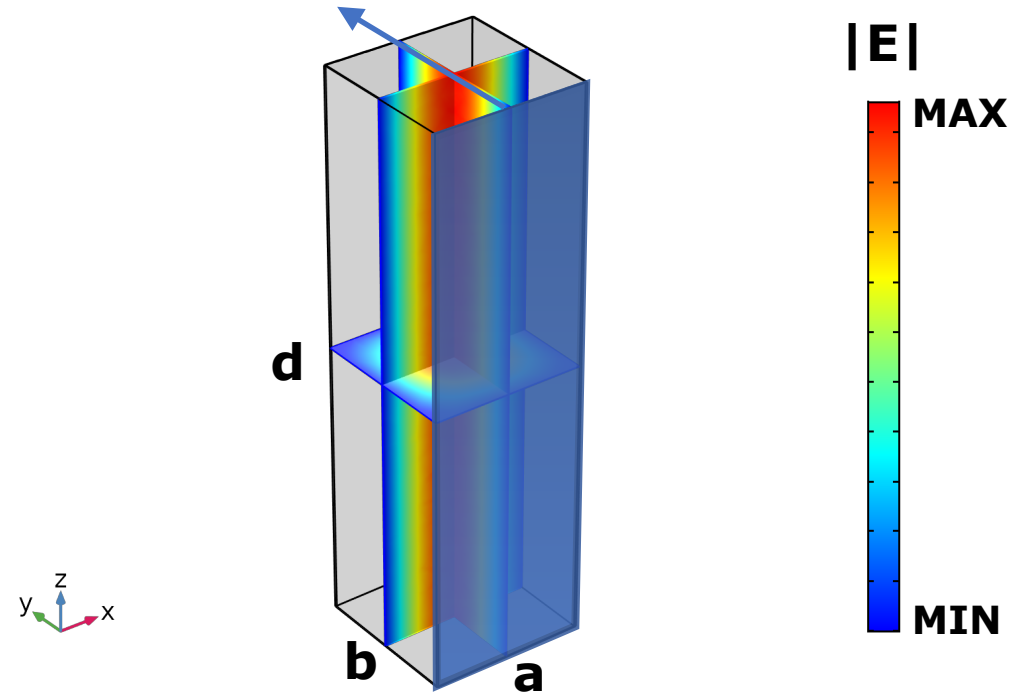


Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

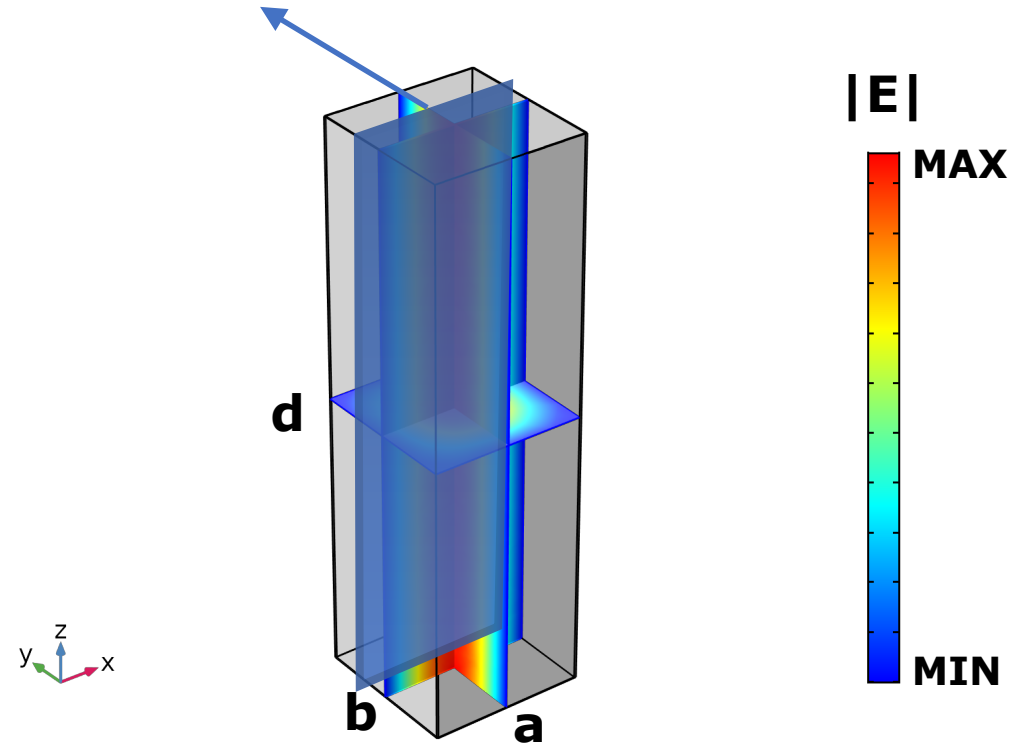


Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!



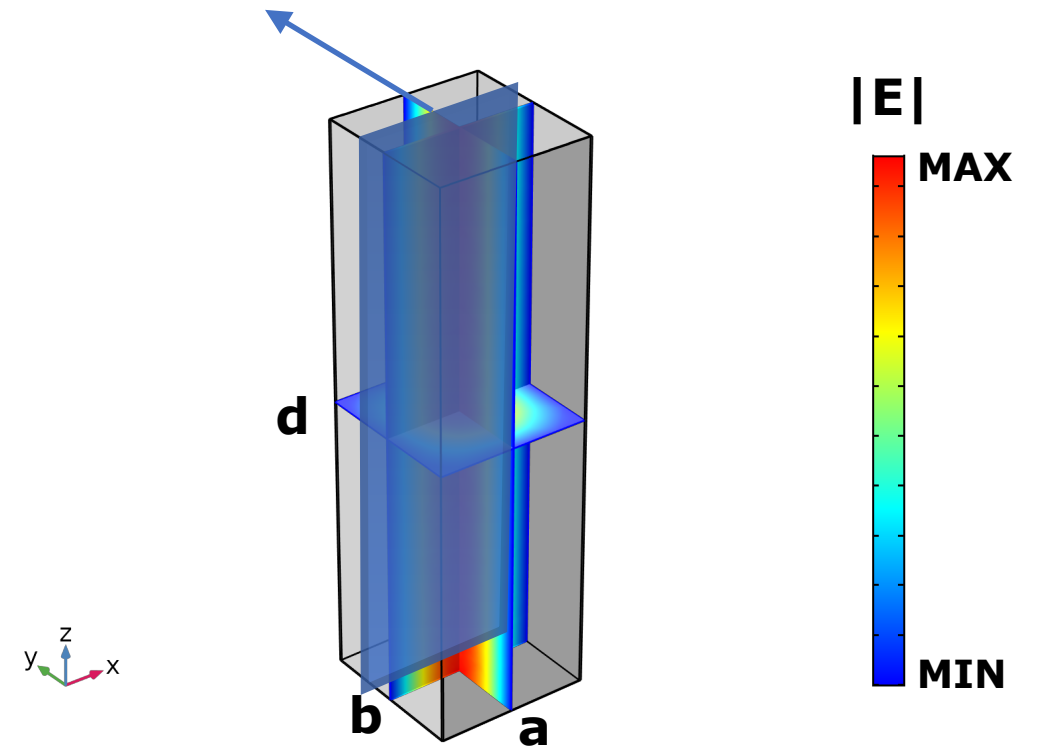
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
c	✗	✓



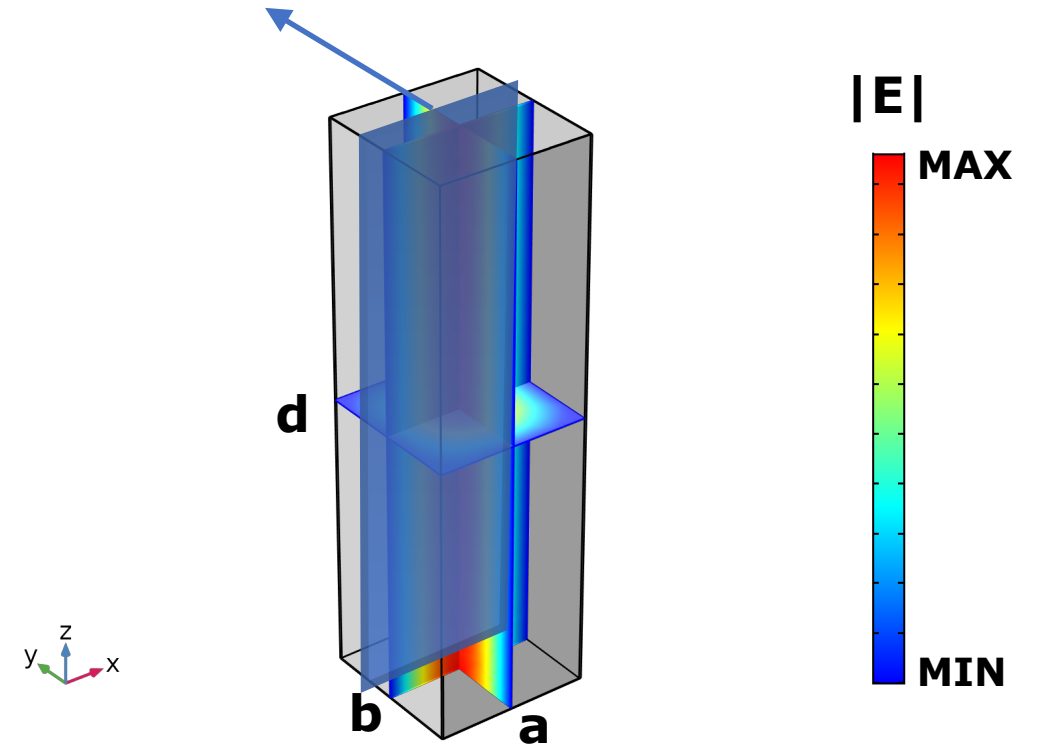
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓



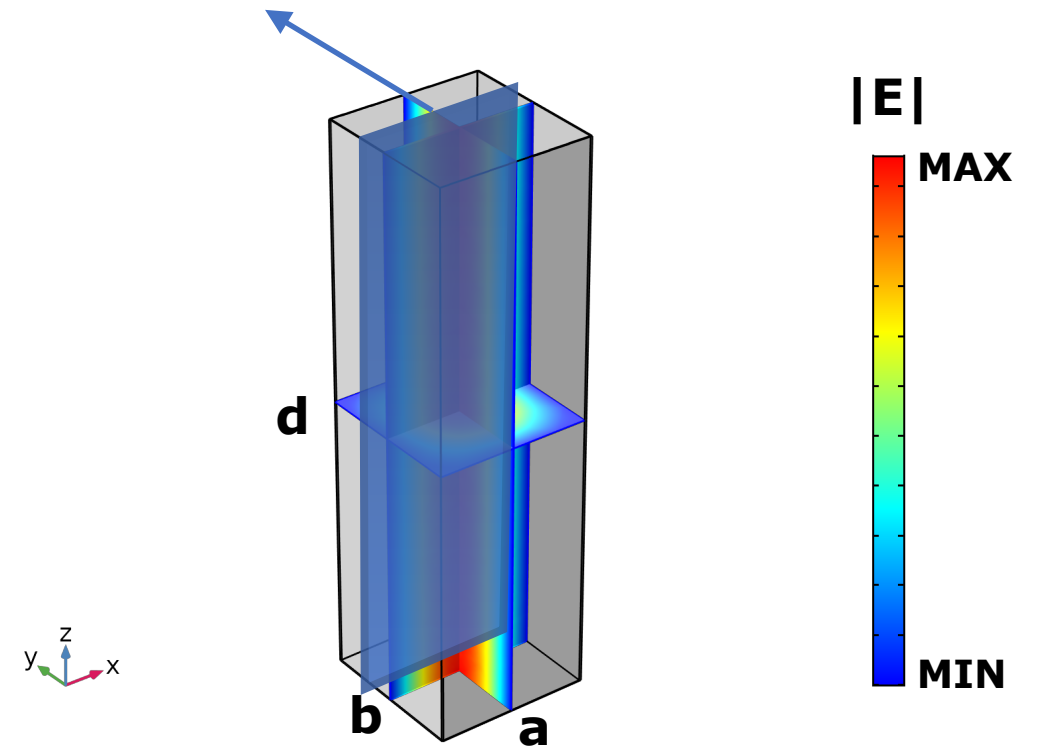
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗



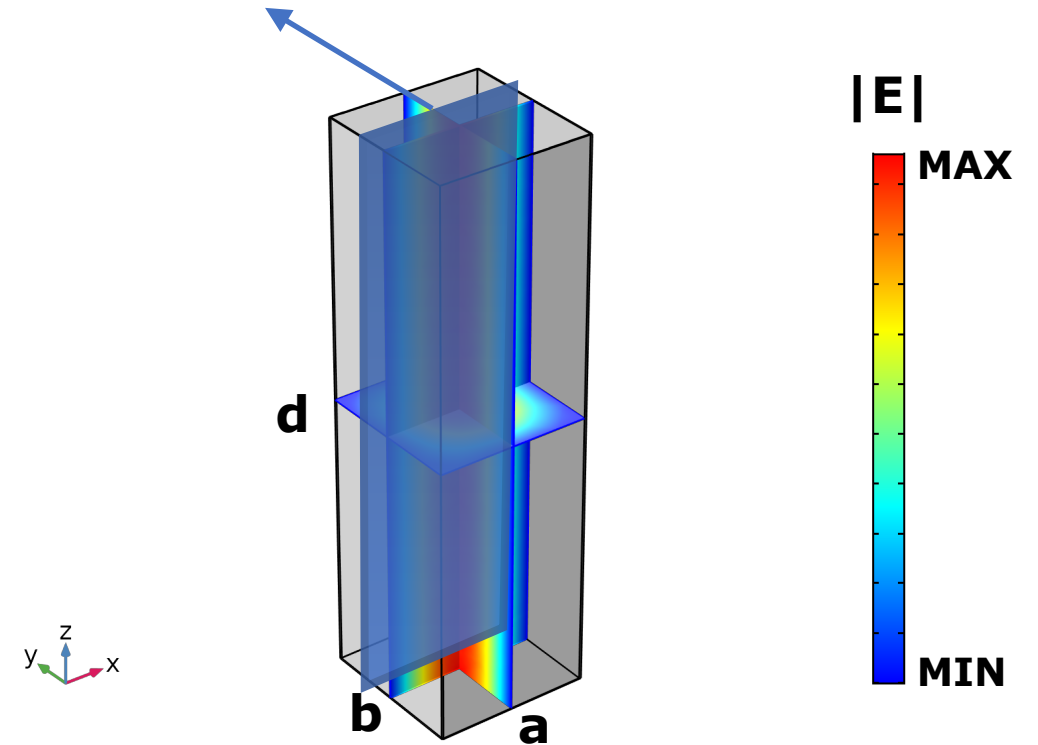
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓



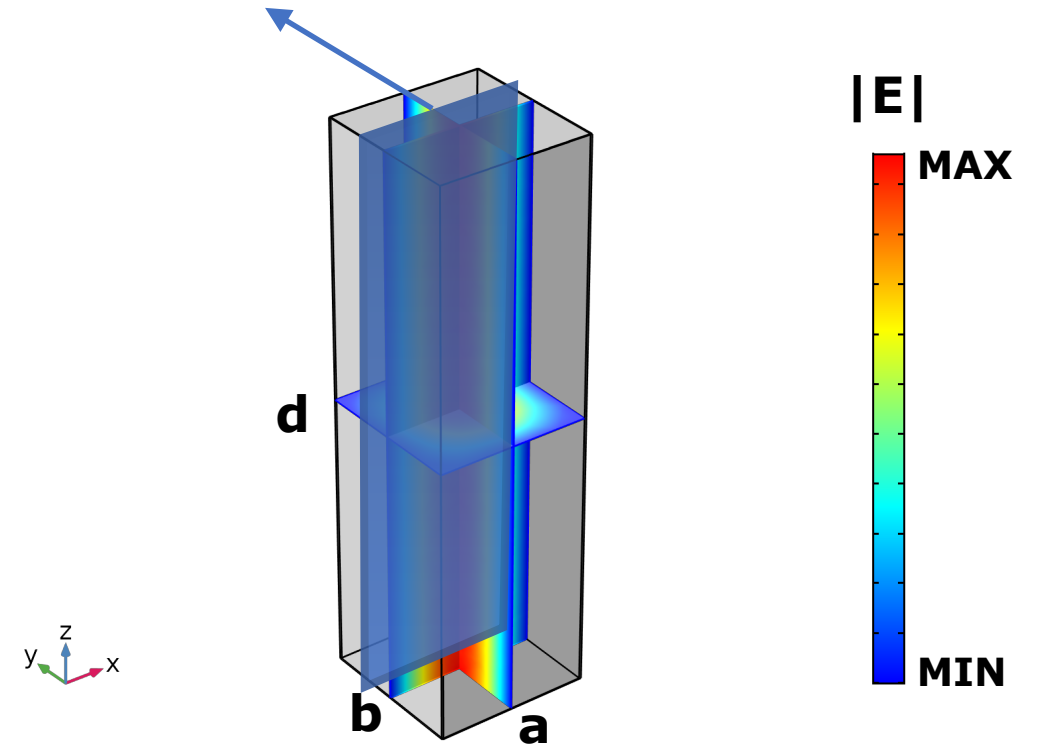
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓
Bore utilisation	✓	✗



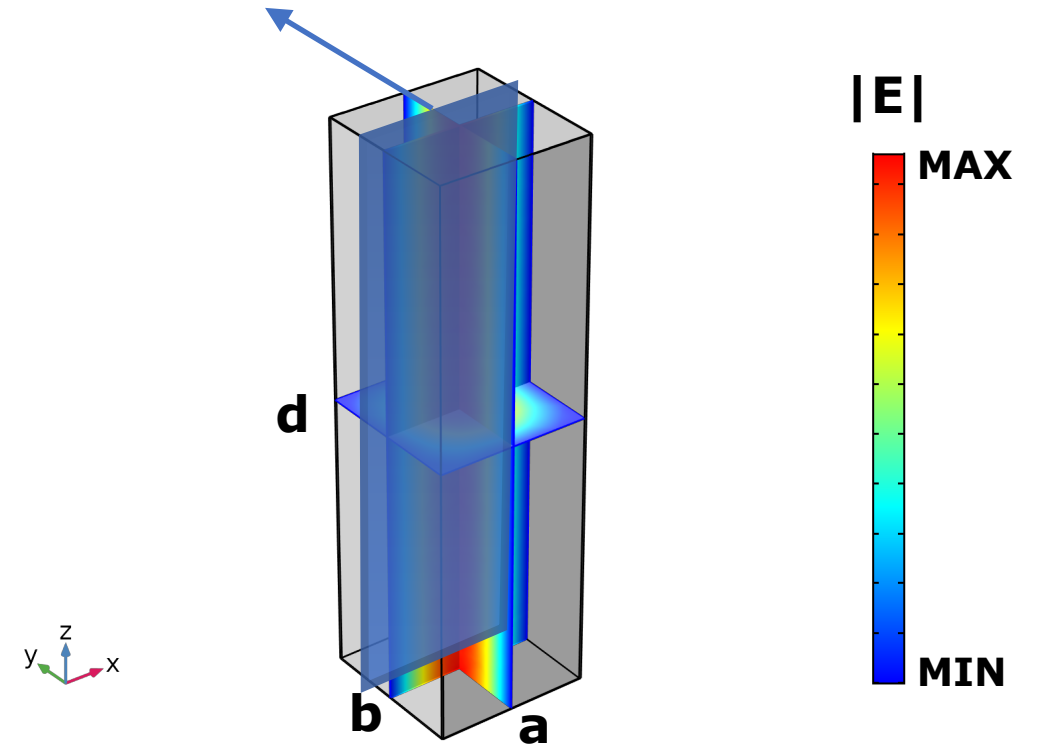
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓
Bore utilisation	✓	✗
Tuning	✗	✓



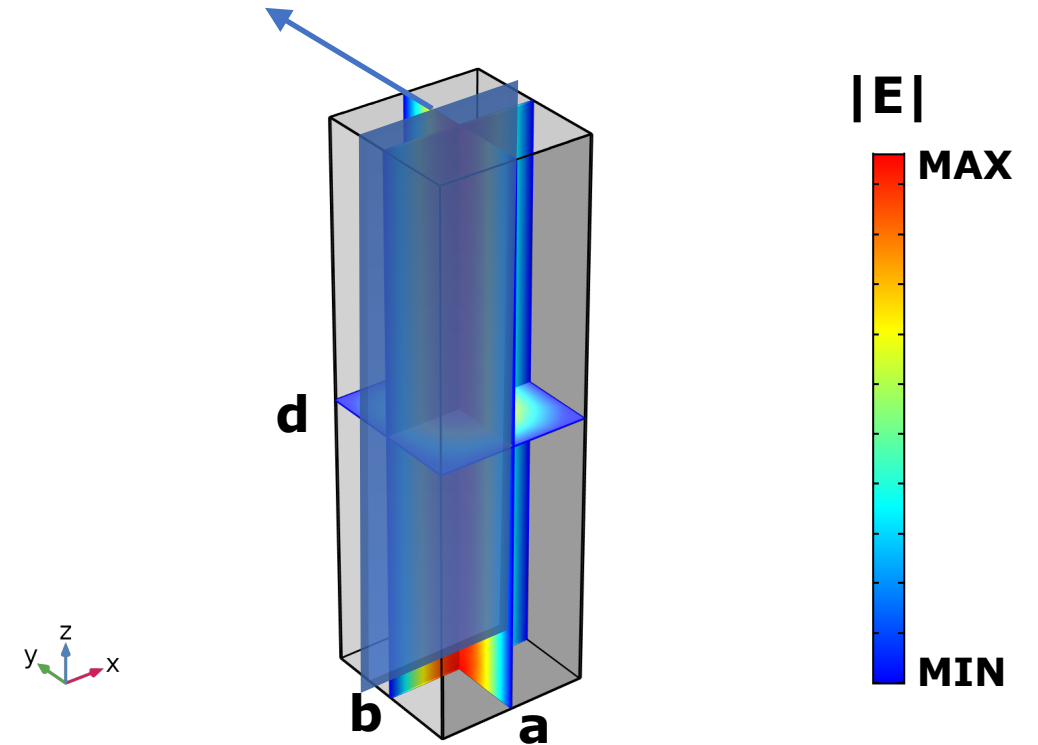
Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓
Bore utilisation	✓	✗
Tuning	✗	✓
Scan rate	=	= / ✓



Tunable rectangular resonant cavities for axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Aaron P. Quiskamp, and Michael E. Tobar
 Phys. Rev. D **109**, 015013 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

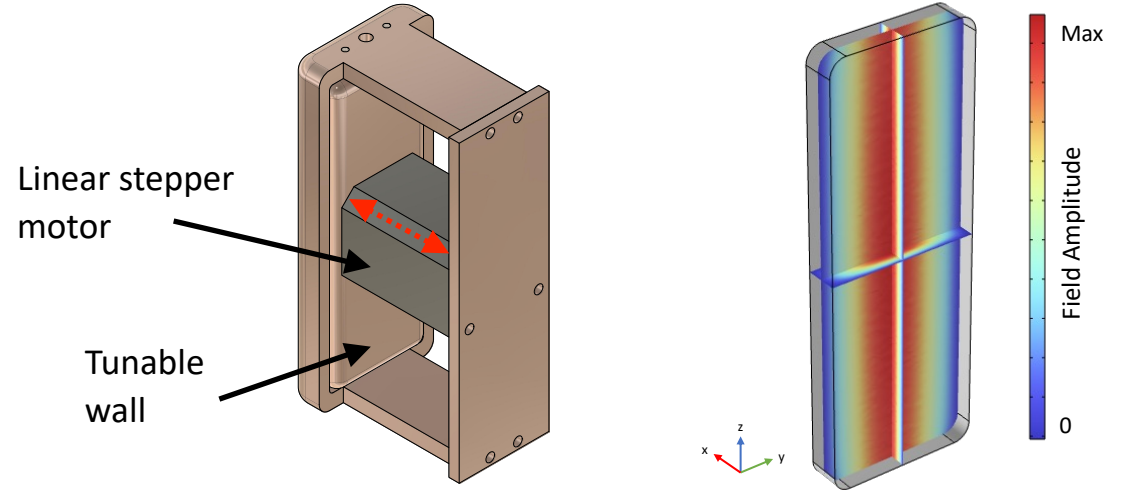


Exclusion of Axionlike-Particle Cogenesis Dark Matter in a Mass Window above $100 \mu\text{eV}$

Aaron Quiskamp, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 031601 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- First search already complete!

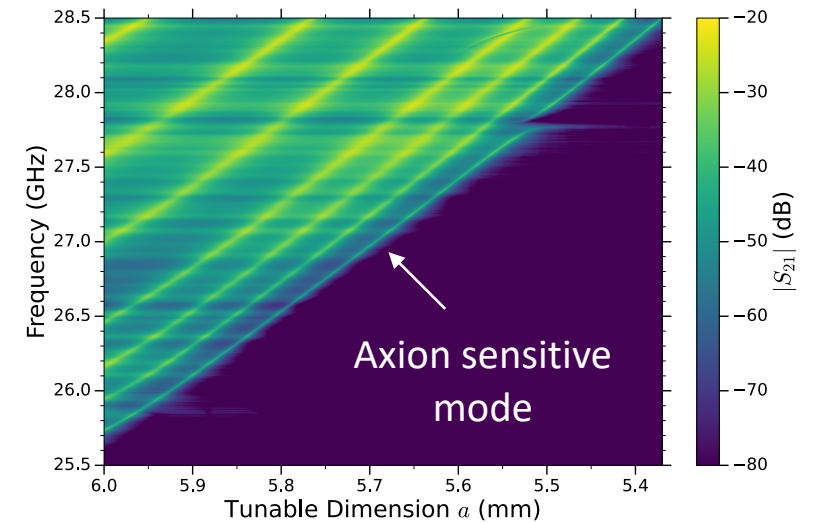
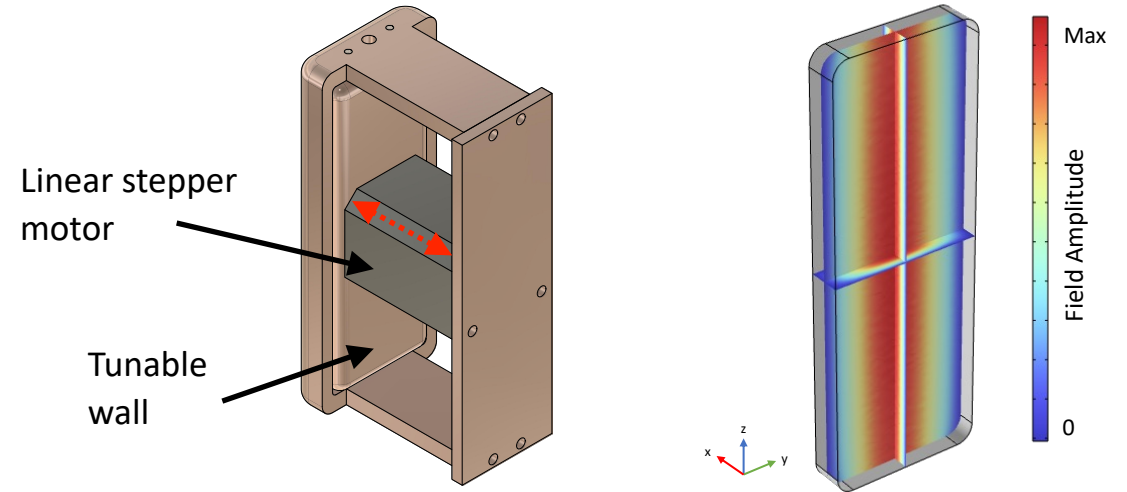


Exclusion of Axionlike-Particle Cogenesis Dark Matter in a Mass Window above $100 \mu\text{eV}$

Aaron Quiskamp, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 031601 – Published 16 January 2024

Phase 1b

- First search already complete!
- **No** mode crossings in 26-27 GHz target region!

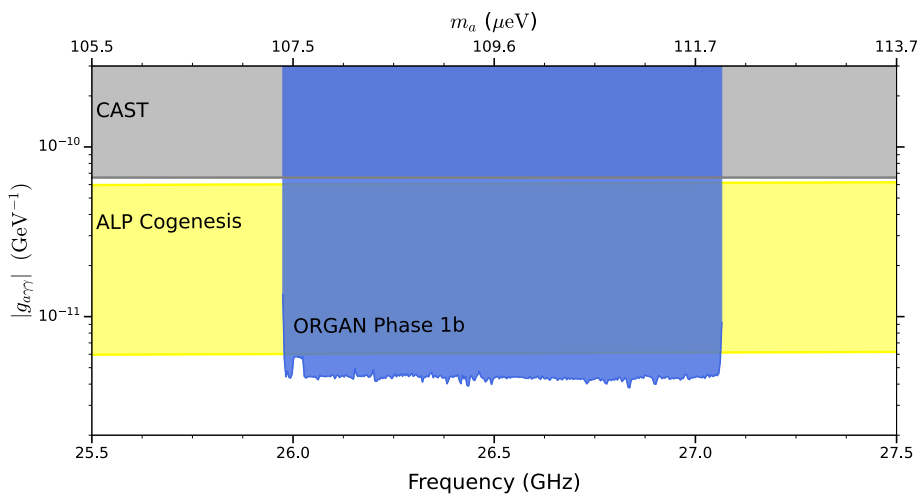


Exclusion of Axionlike-Particle Cogenesis Dark Matter in a Mass Window above $100 \mu\text{eV}$

Aaron Quiskamp, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 031601 – Published 16 January 2024

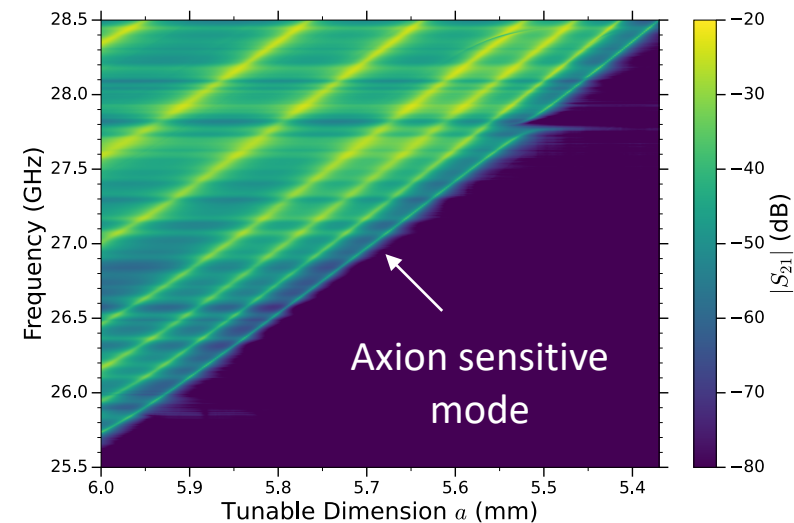
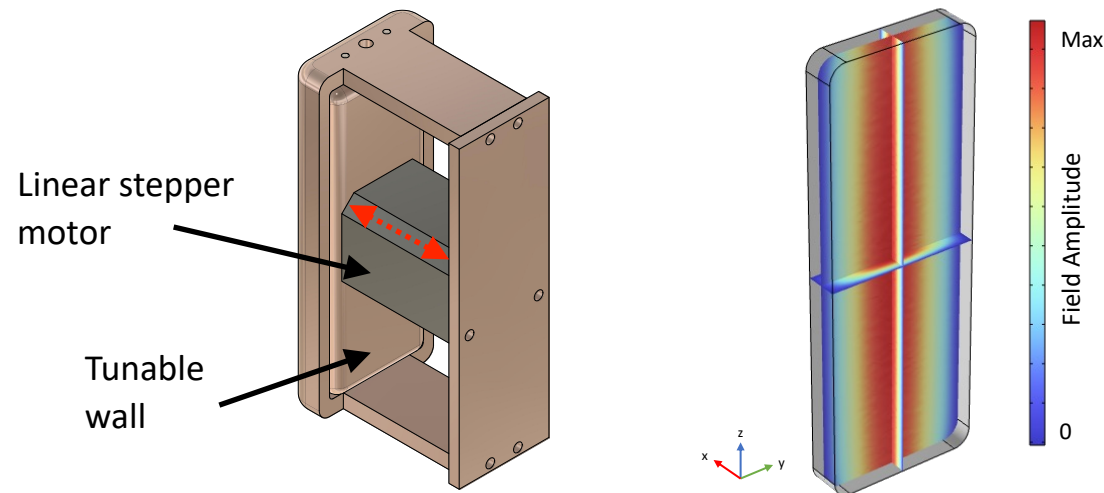
Phase 1b

- First search already complete!
- **No** mode crossings in 26-27 GHz target region!
- Most sensitive high mass axion search yet!



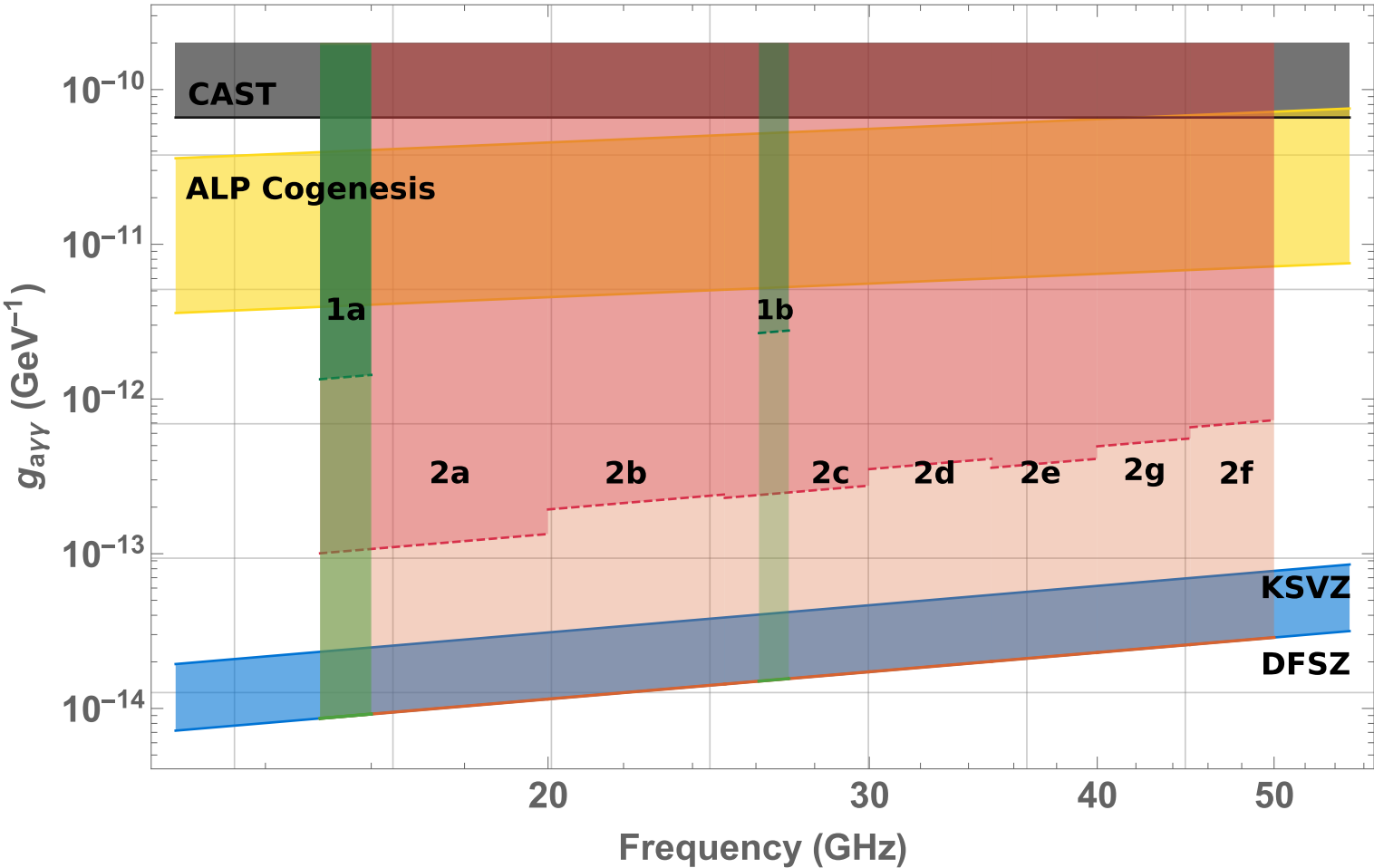
Exclusion of Axionlike-Particle Cogeneration Dark Matter in a Mass Window above $100 \mu\text{eV}$

Aaron Quiskamp, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, and Michael E. Tobar
 Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 031601 – Published 16 January 2024



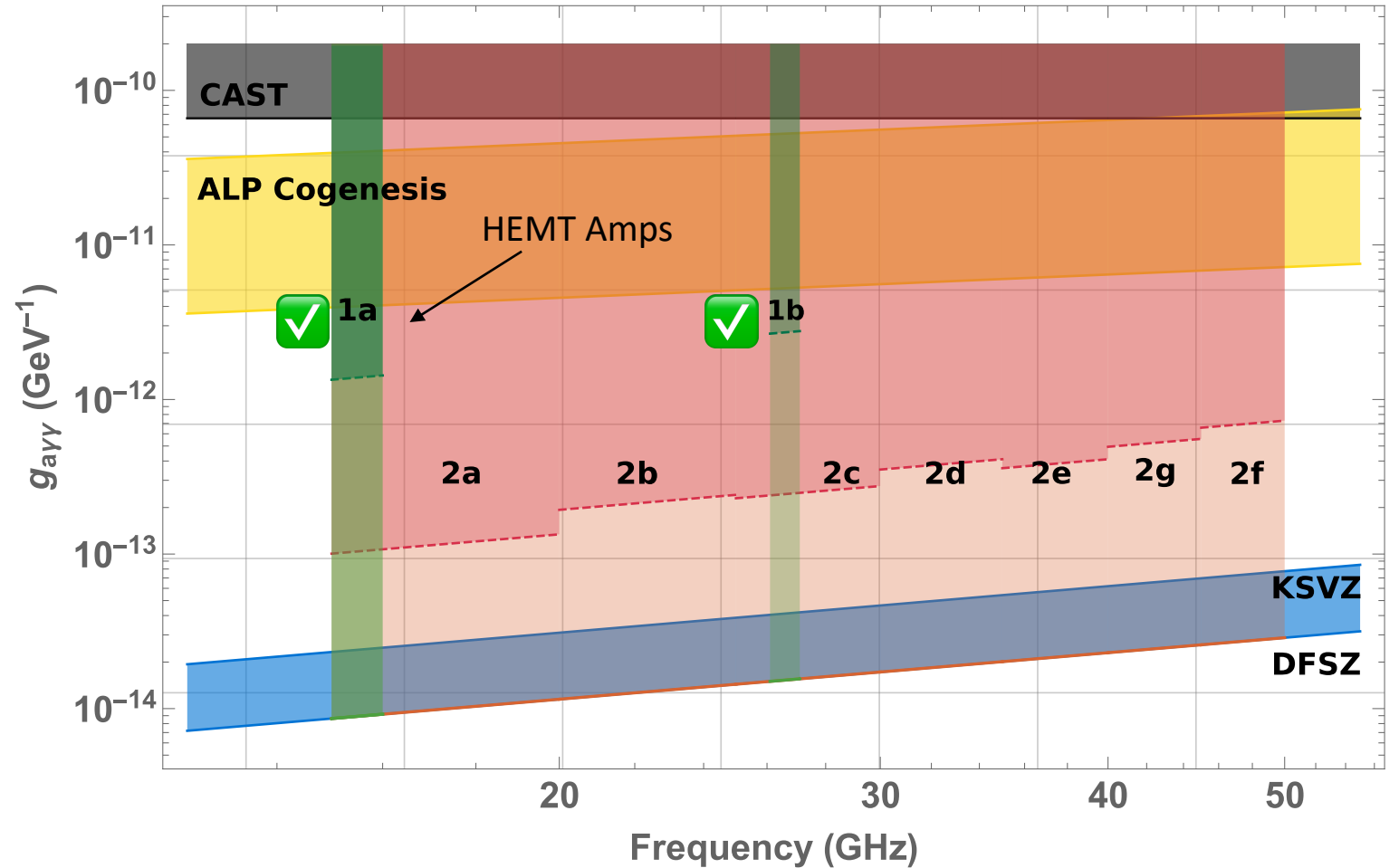
ORGAN Run Plan

ORGAN Run Plan



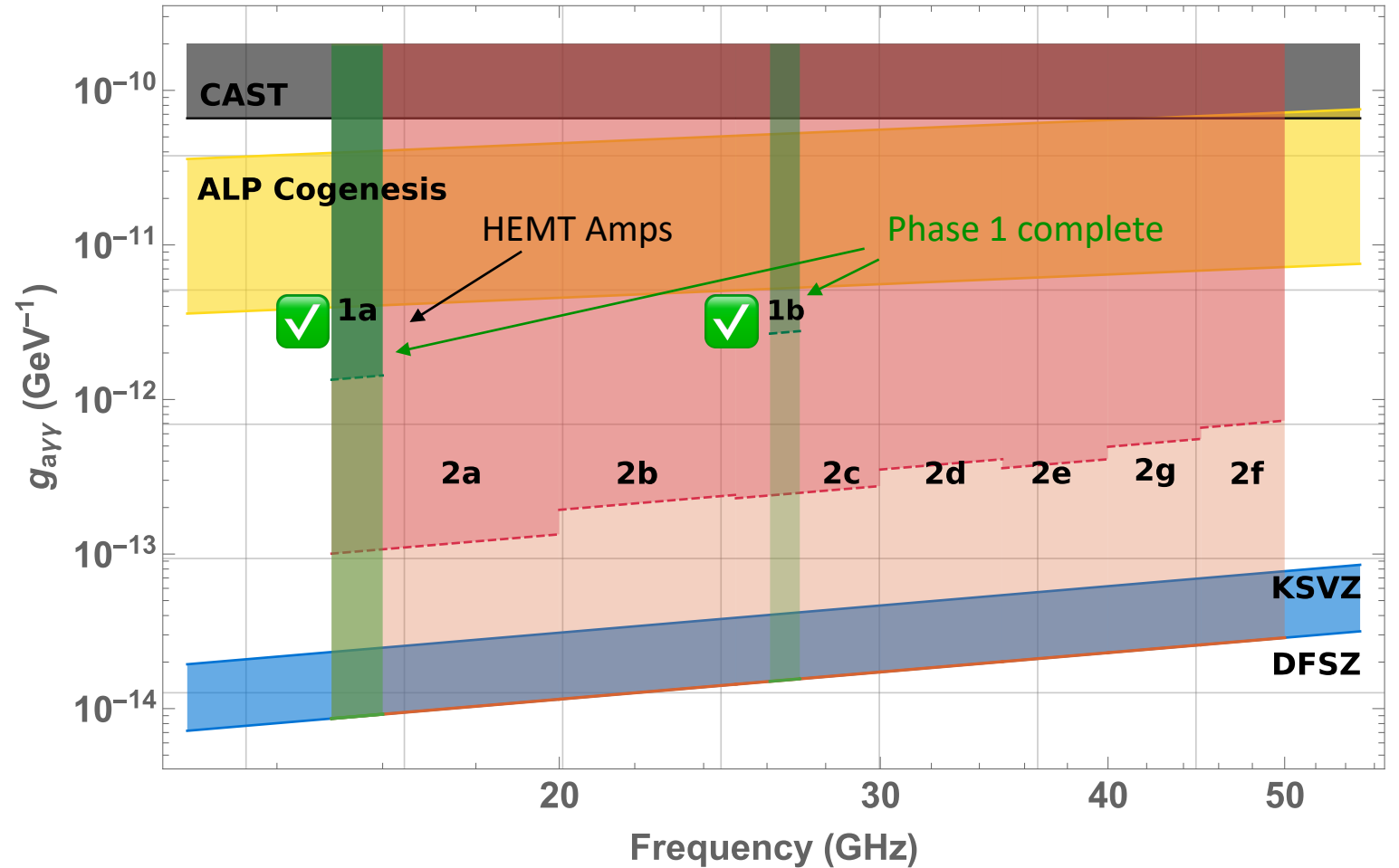
ORGAN Run Plan

- **Phase 1:** Targeted searches between 15-16GHz and 26-27GHz ~ month scale search time



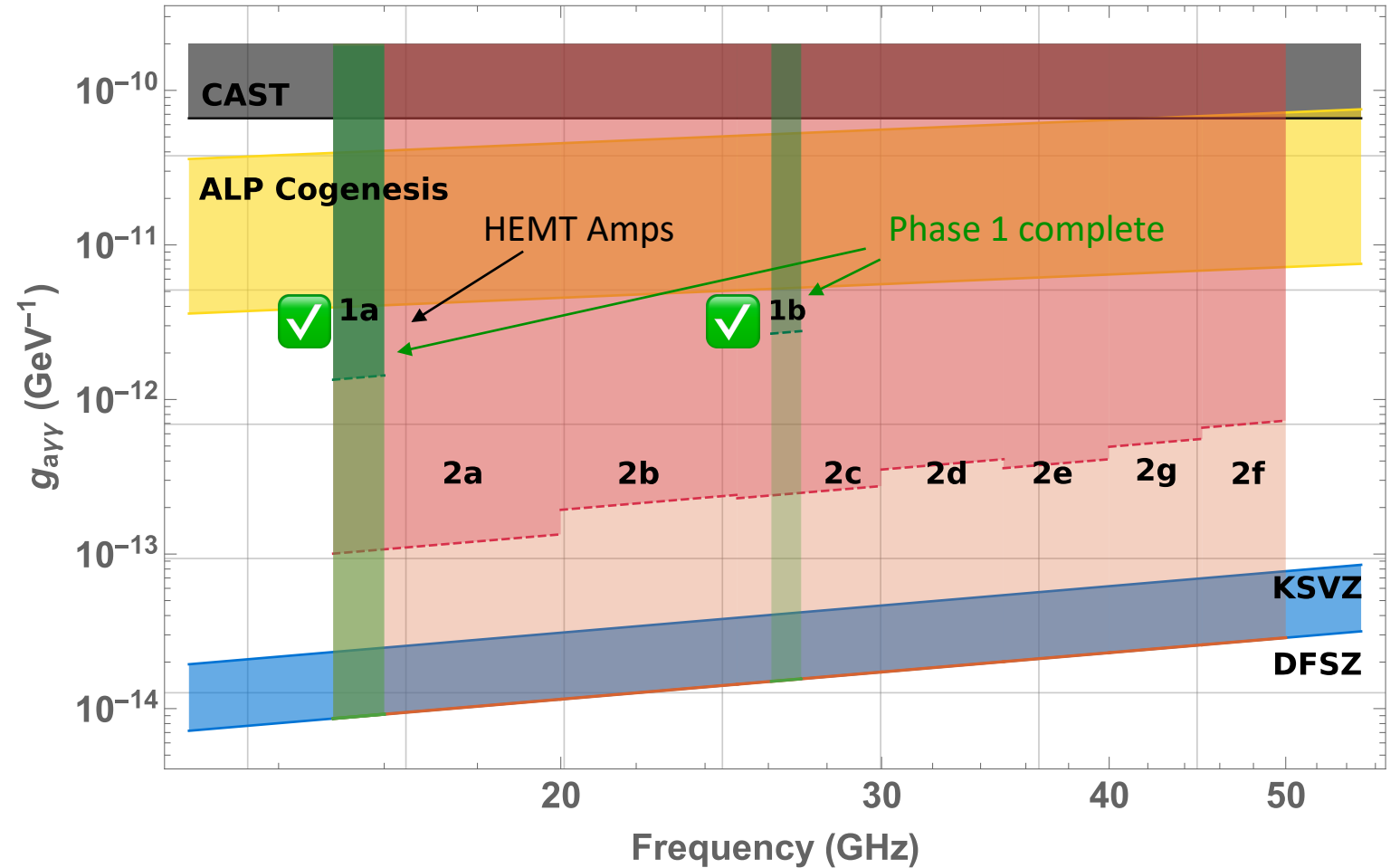
ORGAN Run Plan

- **Phase 1:** Targeted searches between 15-16GHz and 26-27GHz ~ month scale search time



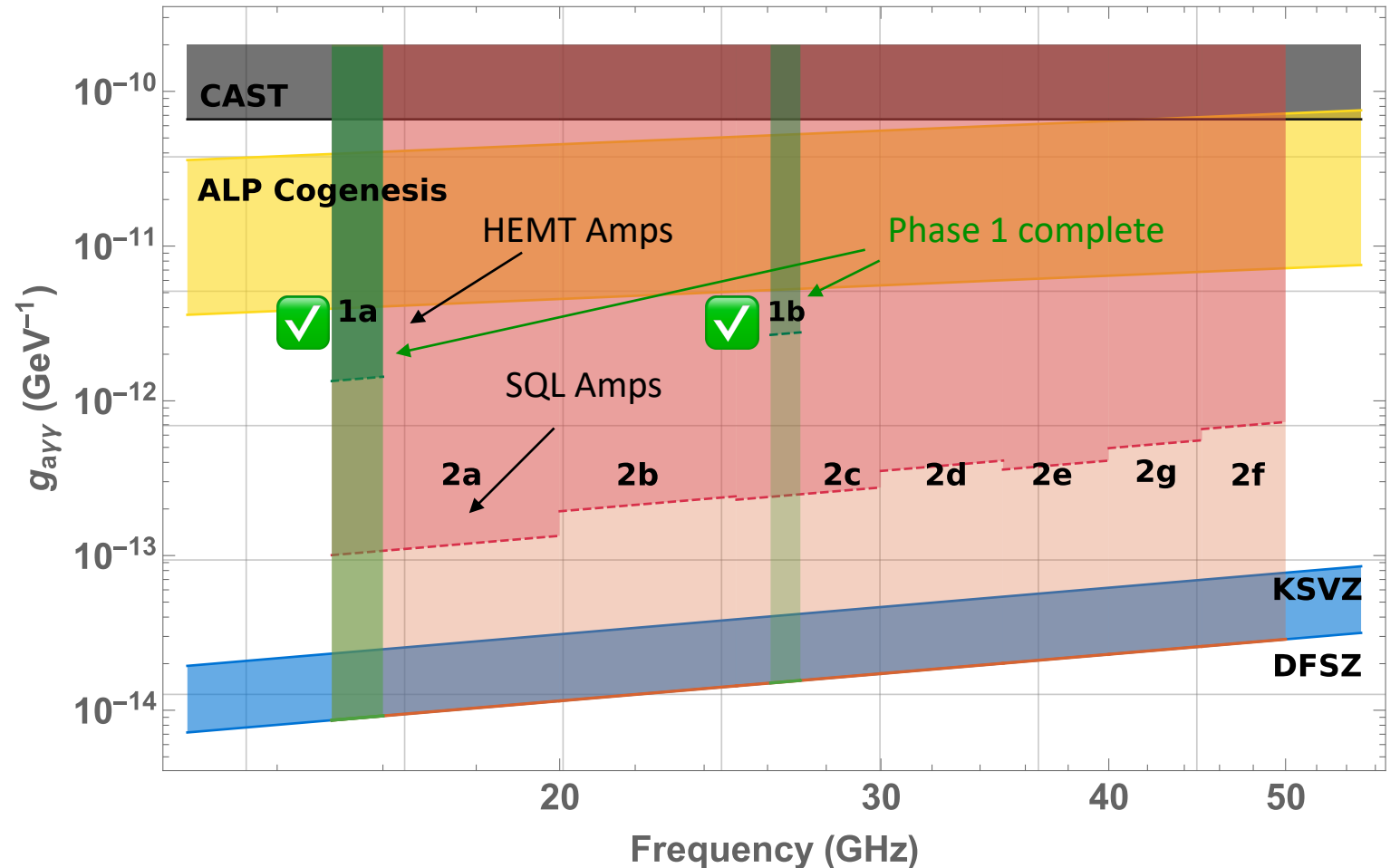
ORGAN Run Plan

- **Phase 1:** Targeted searches between 15-16GHz and 26-27GHz ~ month scale search time
- **Phase 2:** Wider searches (15-50GHz) building on expertise gained in Phase 1 ~ year scale



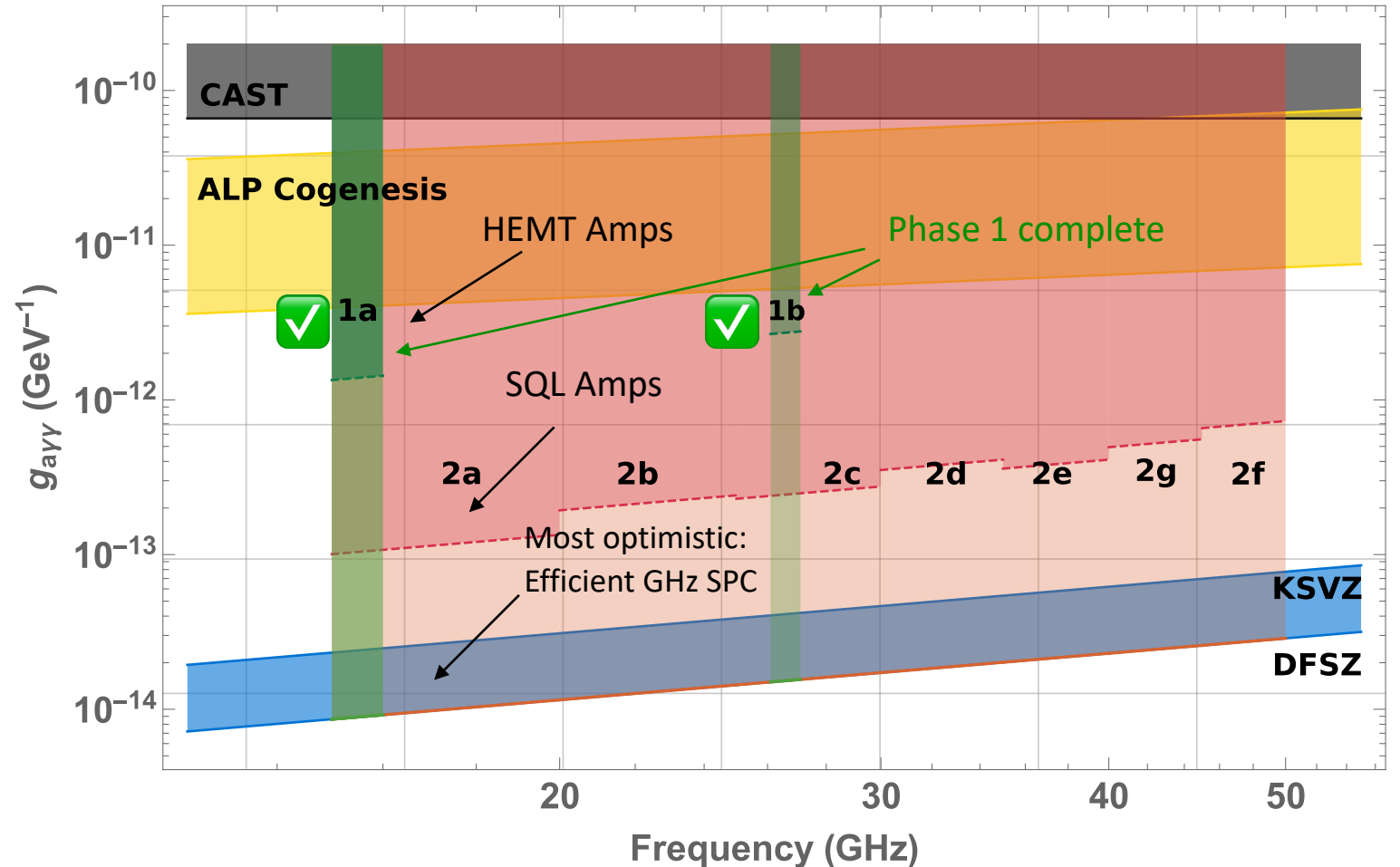
ORGAN Run Plan

- **Phase 1:** Targeted searches between 15-16GHz and 26-27GHz ~ month scale search time
- **Phase 2:** Wider searches (15-50GHz) building on expertise gained in Phase 1 ~ year scale
- **Phase 2:** moving to mK Temperatures, superconducting cavities, and Standard Quantum Limited (SQL) amplifiers (and ideally beyond)



ORGAN Run Plan

- **Phase 1:** Targeted searches between 15-16GHz and 26-27GHz ~ month scale search time
- **Phase 2:** Wider searches (15-50GHz) building on expertise gained in Phase 1 ~ year scale
- **Phase 2:** moving to mK Temperatures, superconducting cavities, and Standard Quantum Limited (SQL) amplifiers (and ideally beyond)



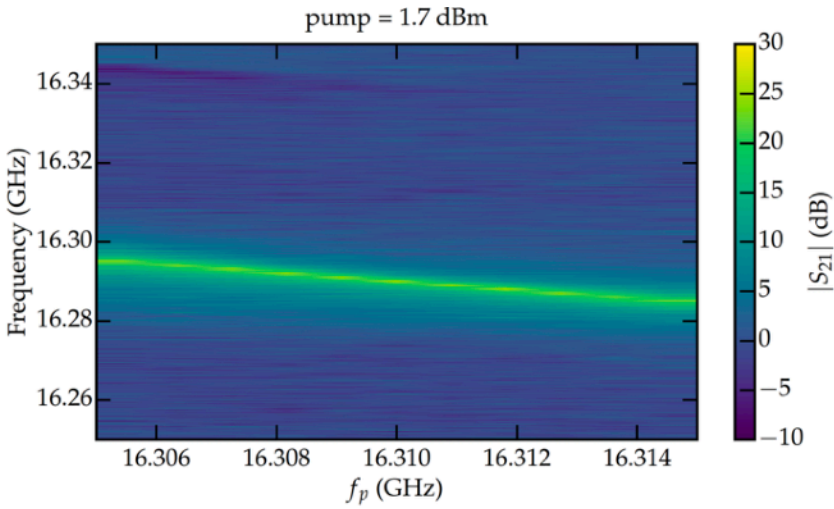
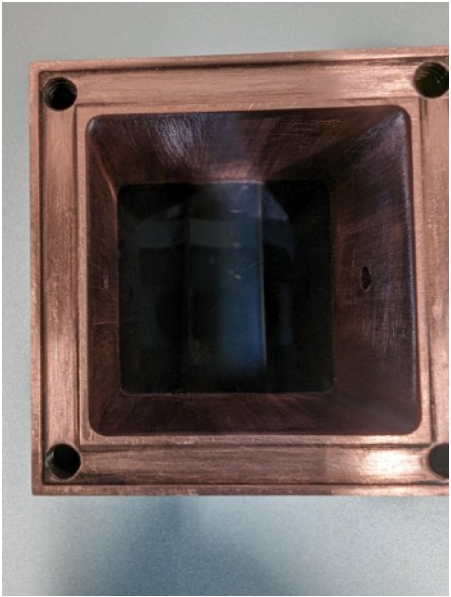
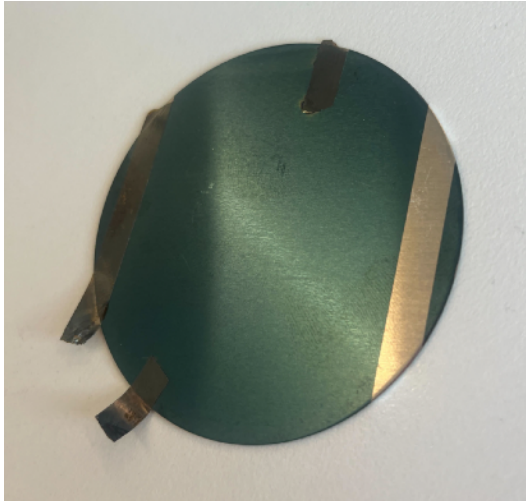
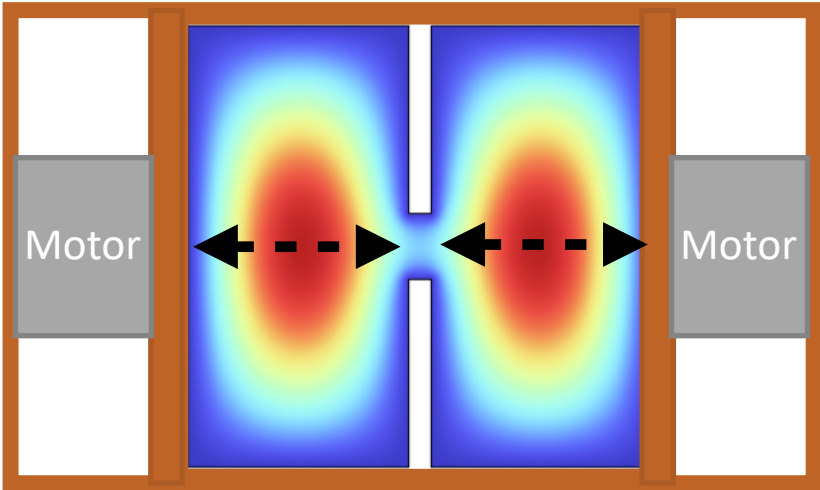






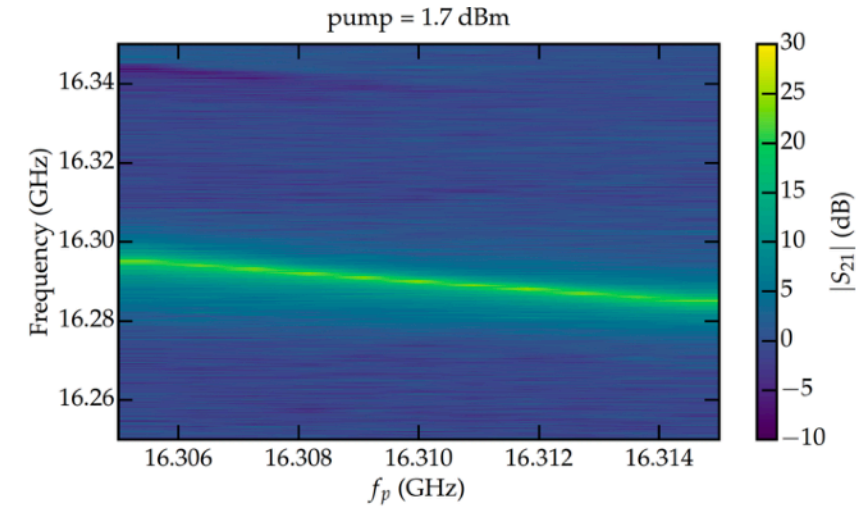
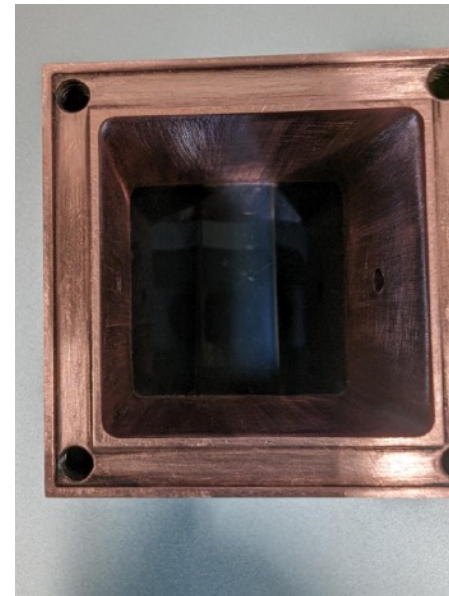
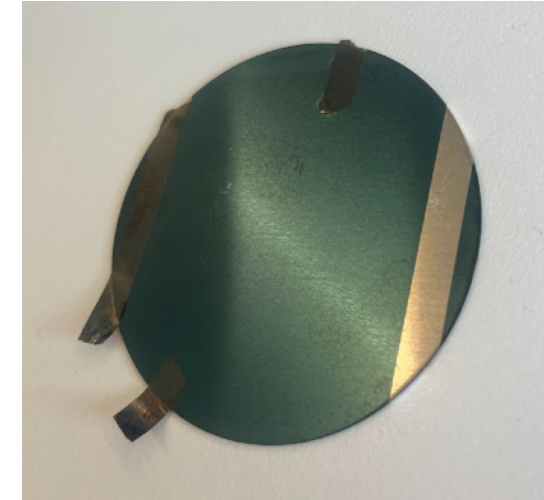
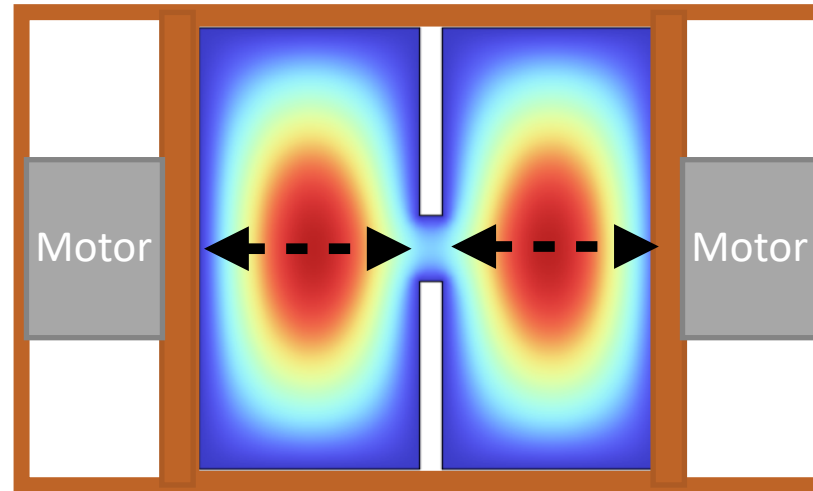
~2-3 deaths/year :-)

Phase 2



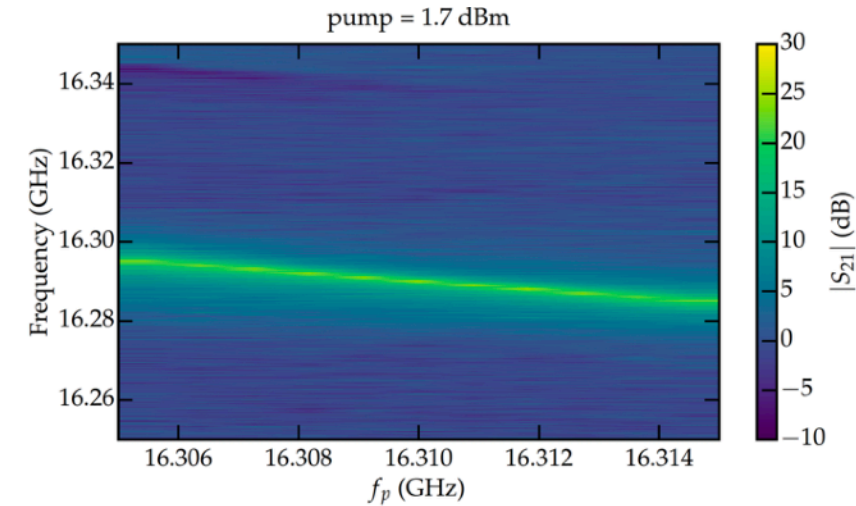
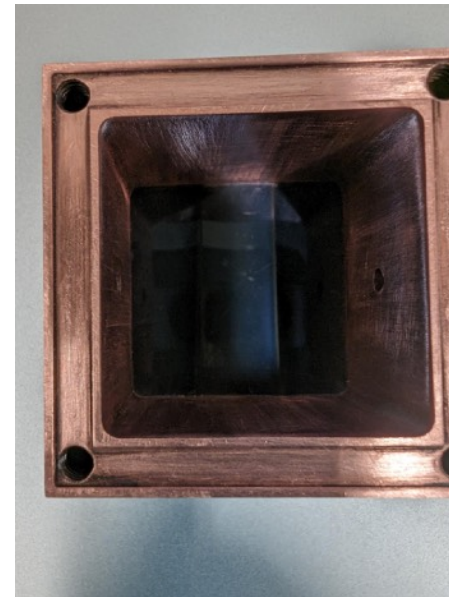
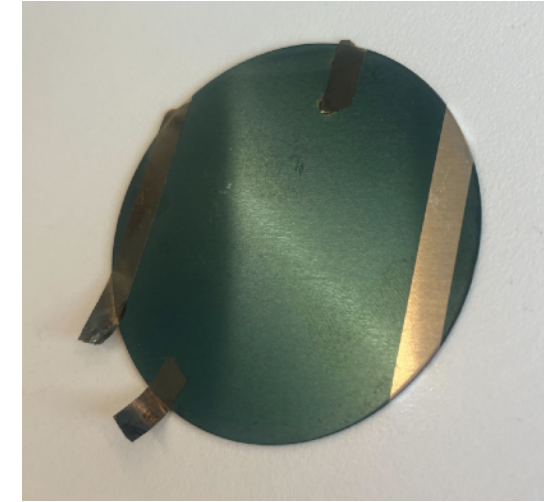
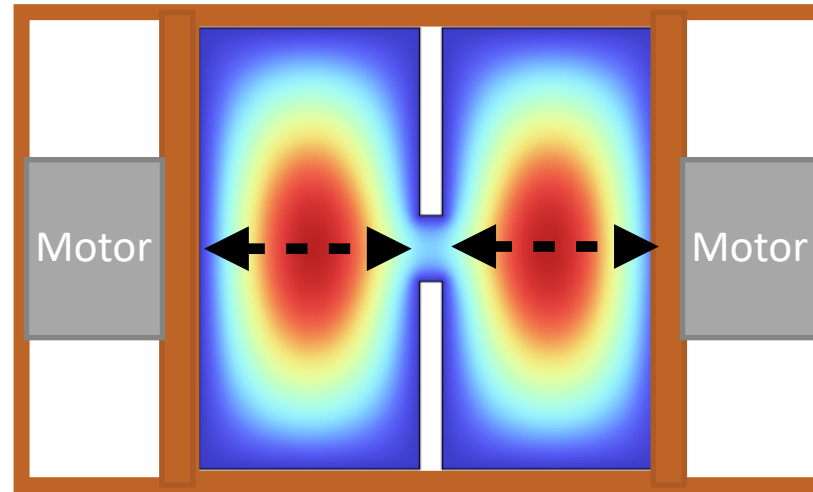
Phase 2

- Novel cavity designs (rectangular, iris coupled)



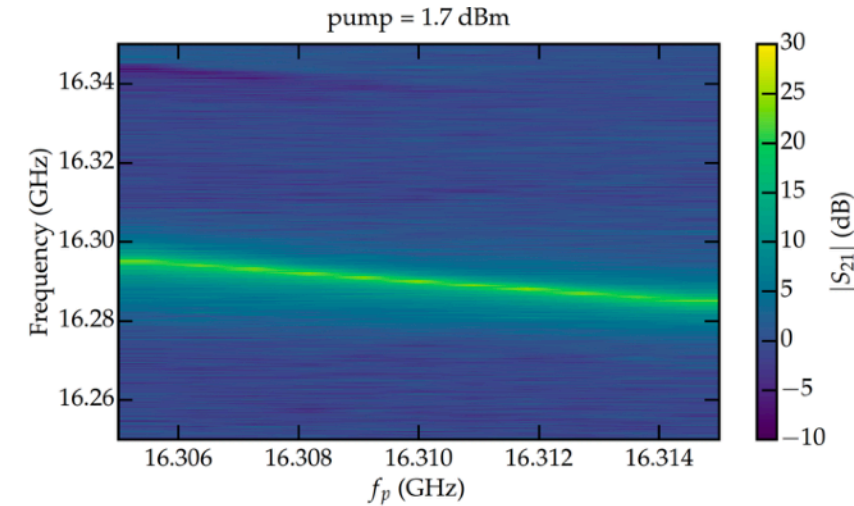
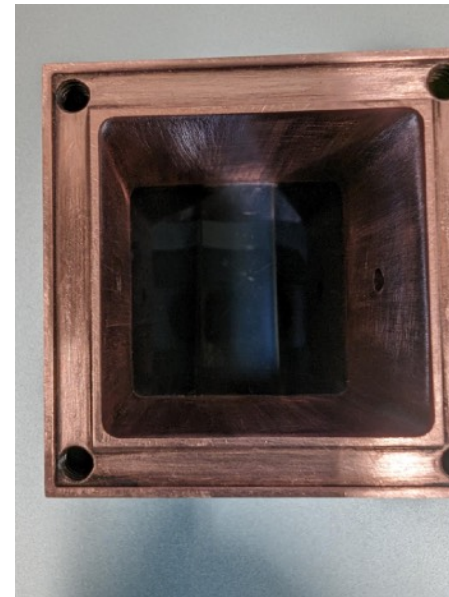
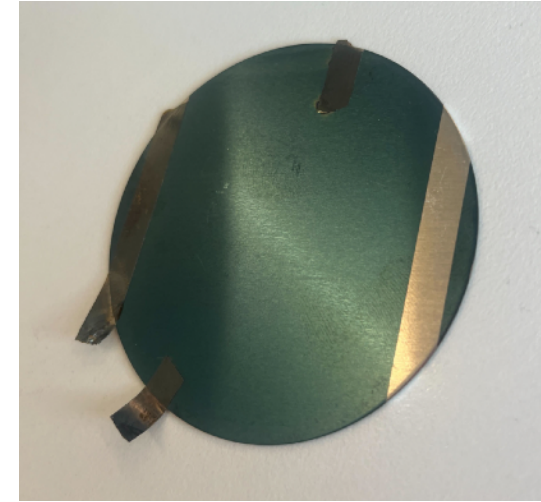
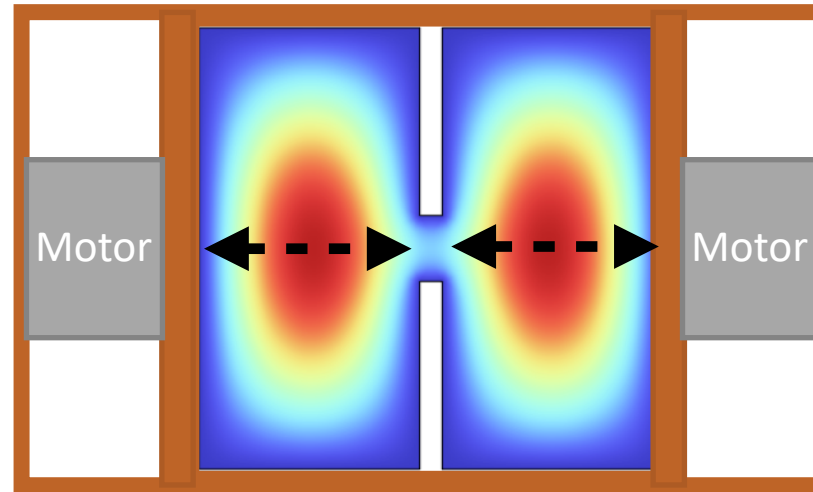
Phase 2

- Novel cavity designs (rectangular, iris coupled)
- Superconducting coatings (BCO materials)



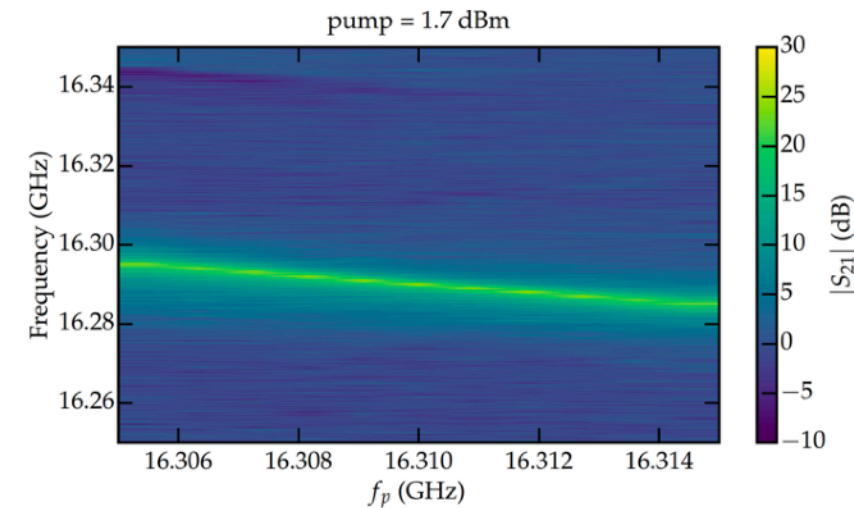
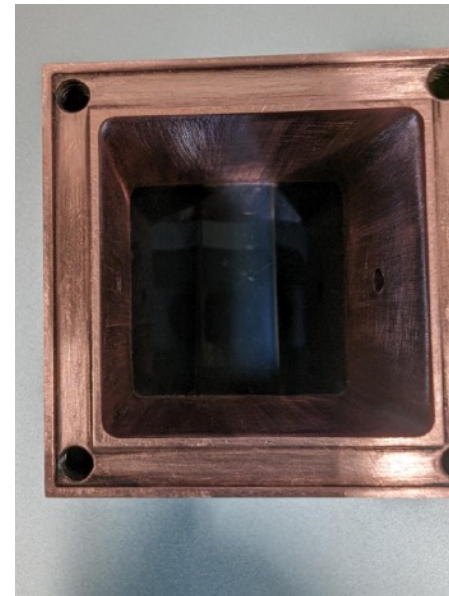
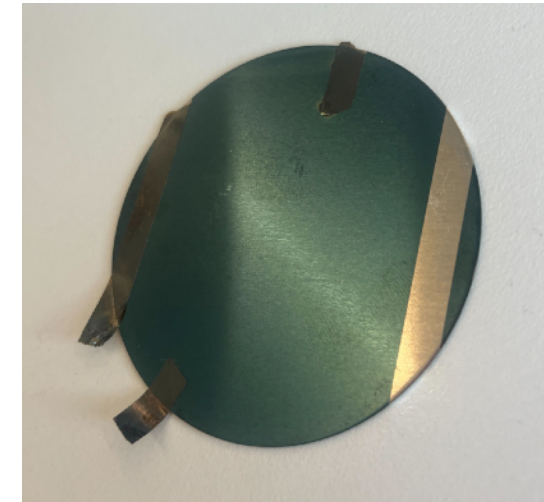
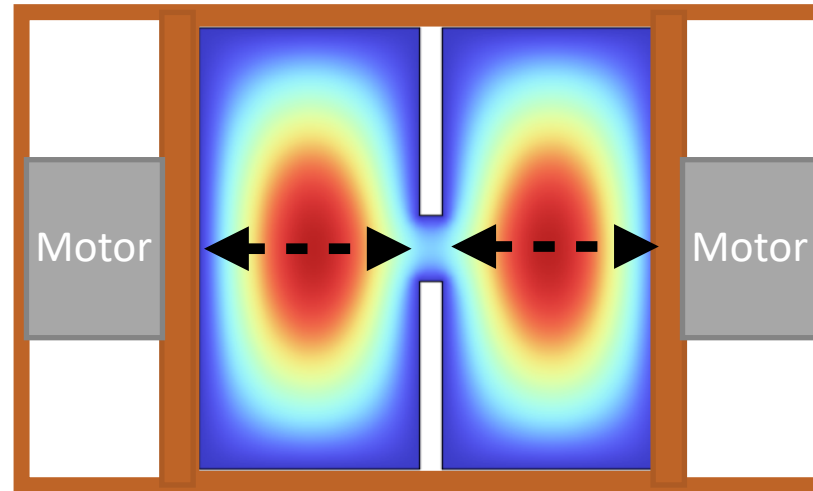
Phase 2

- Novel cavity designs (rectangular, iris coupled)
- Superconducting coatings (BCO materials)
- Quantum-limited amps (NKPA under testing at the moment)



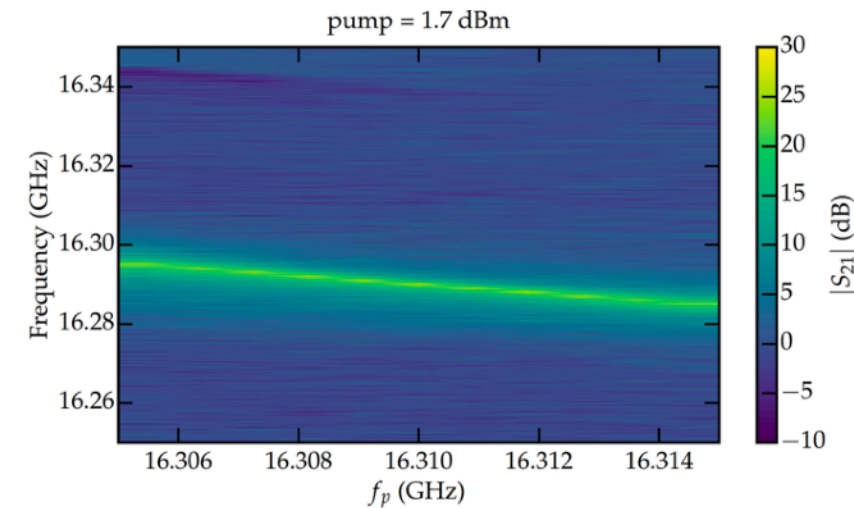
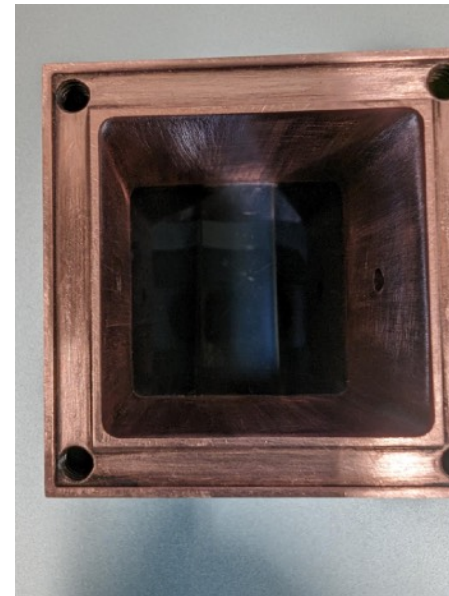
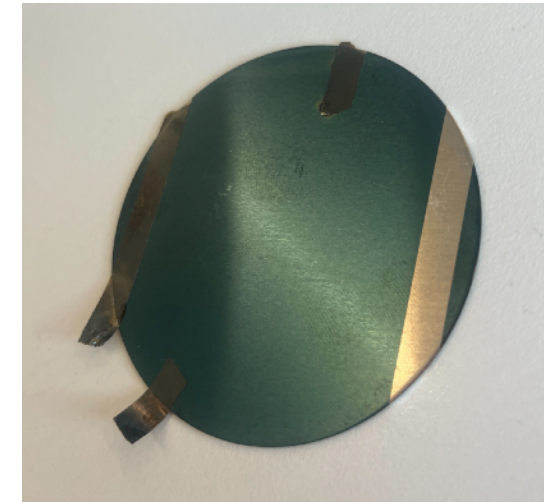
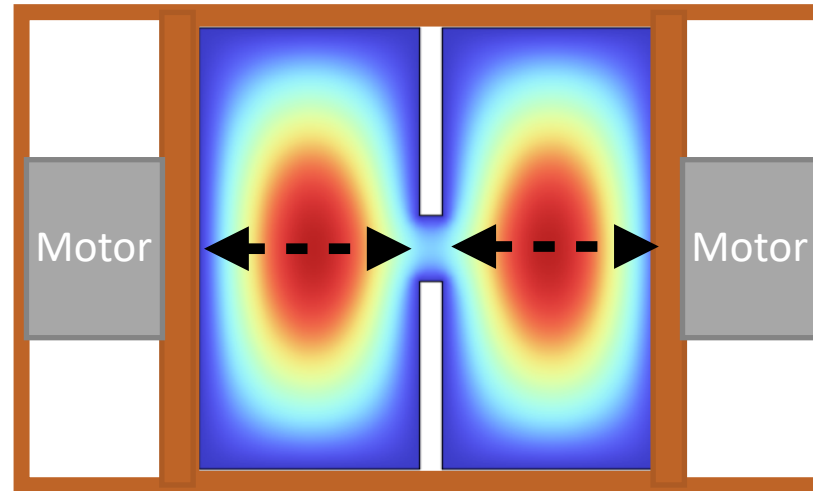
Phase 2

- Novel cavity designs (rectangular, iris coupled)
- Superconducting coatings (BCO materials)
- Quantum-limited amps (NKPA under testing at the moment)
- Single photon counter R&D continues



Phase 2

- Novel cavity designs (rectangular, iris coupled)
- Superconducting coatings (BCO materials)
- Quantum-limited amps (NKPA under testing at the moment)
- Single photon counter R&D continues
- Commencing 2025

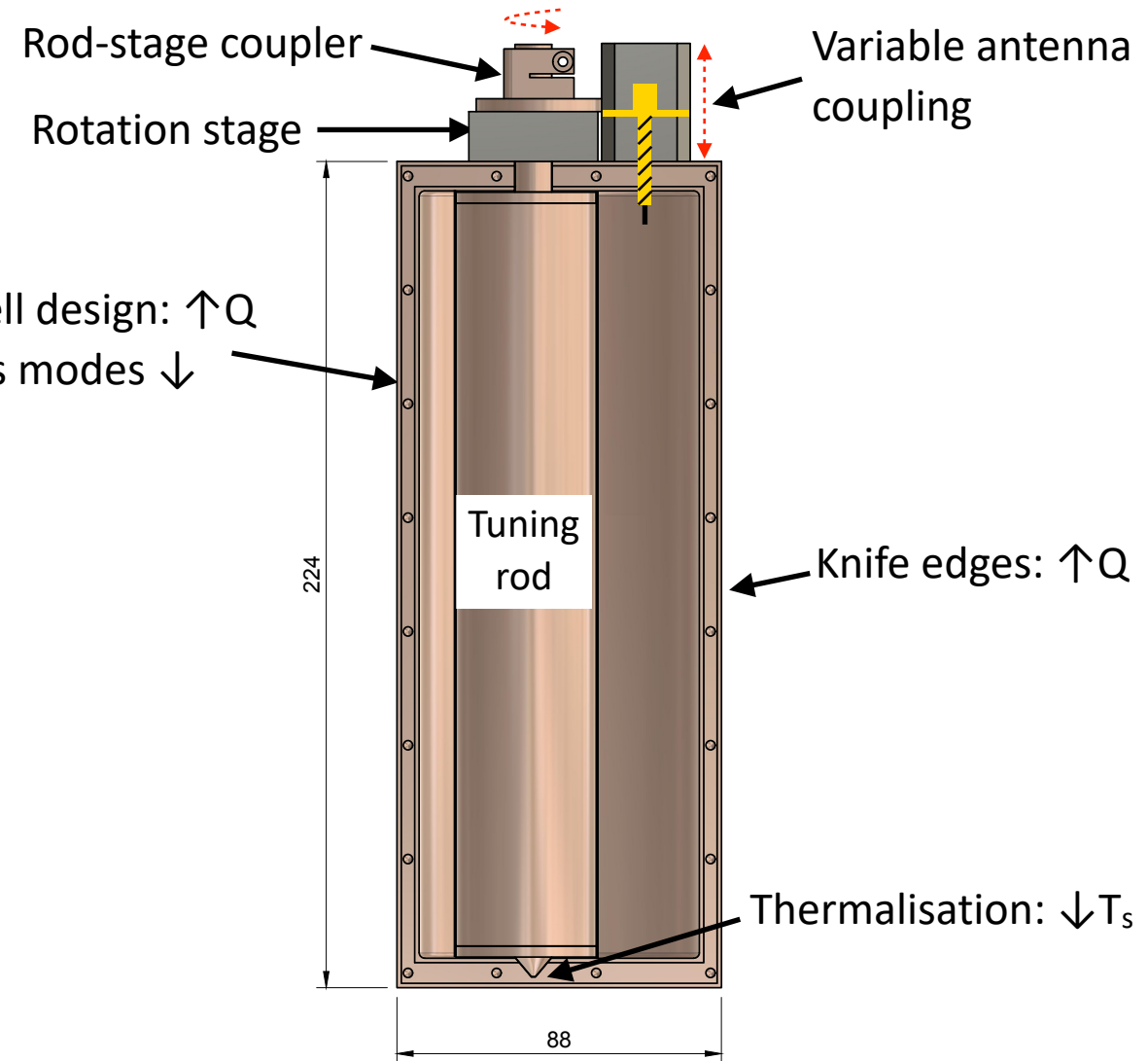


ORGAN-Q

ORGAN-Q

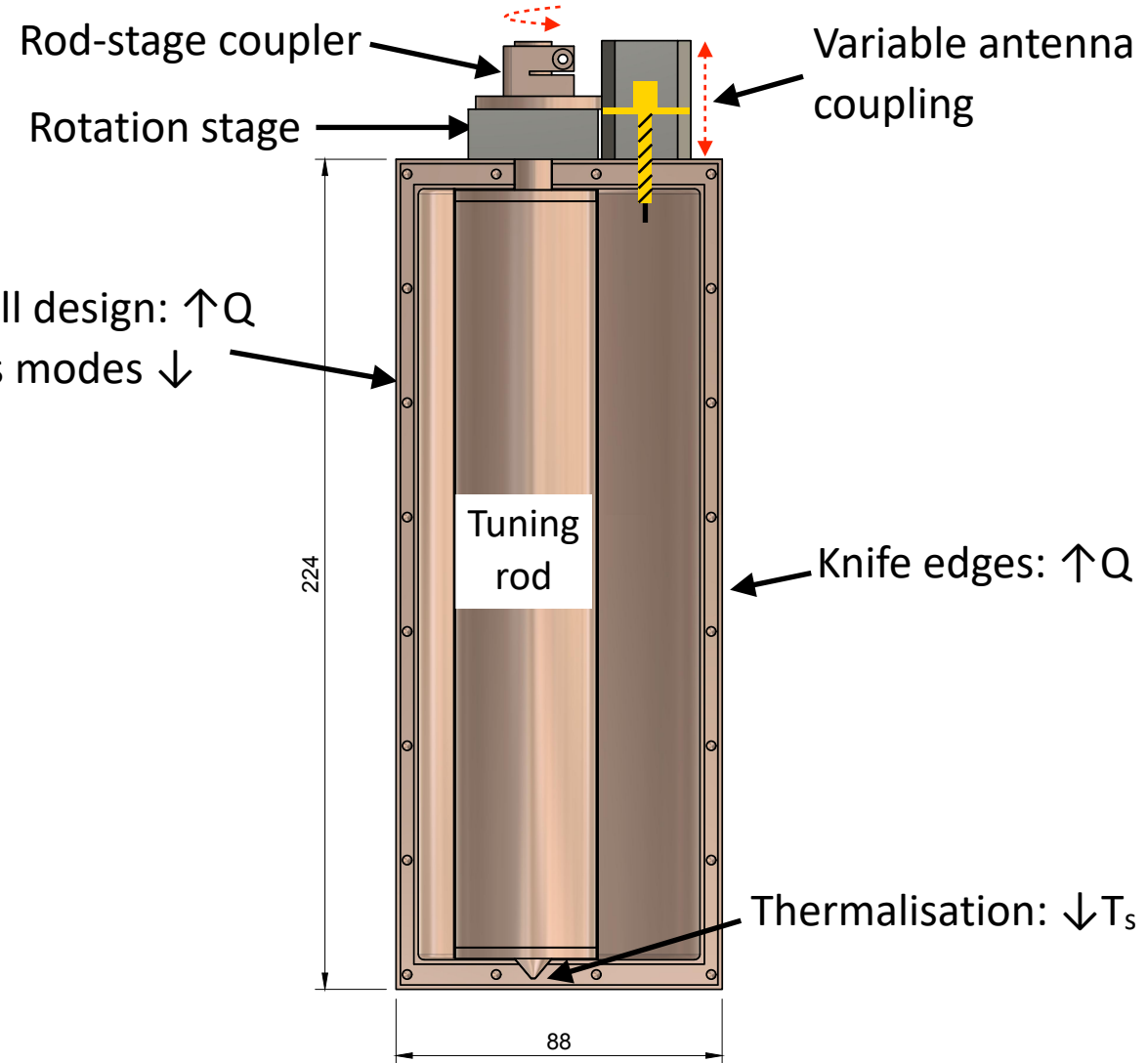


ORGAN-Q



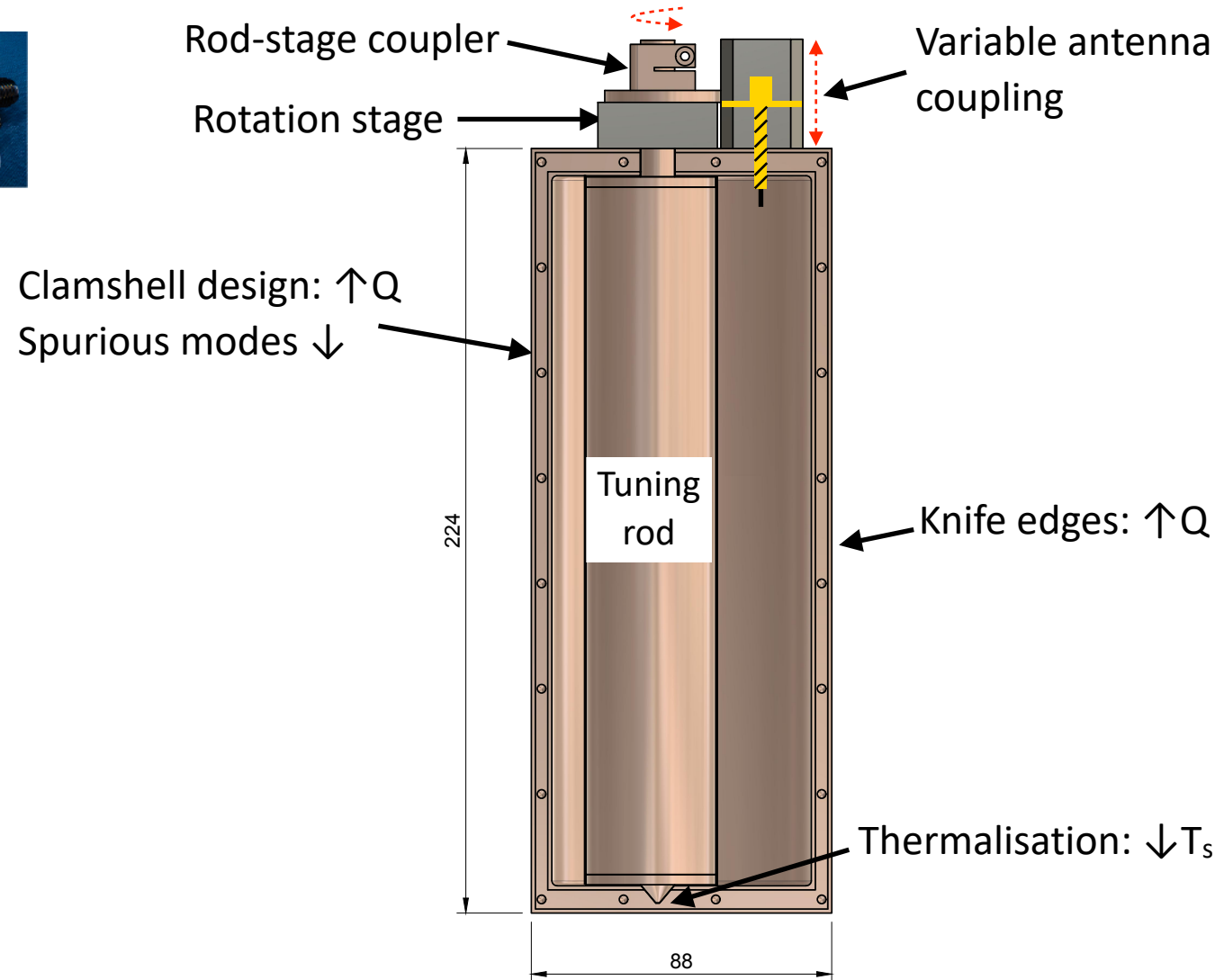
ORGAN-Q

- Q \rightarrow Quantum



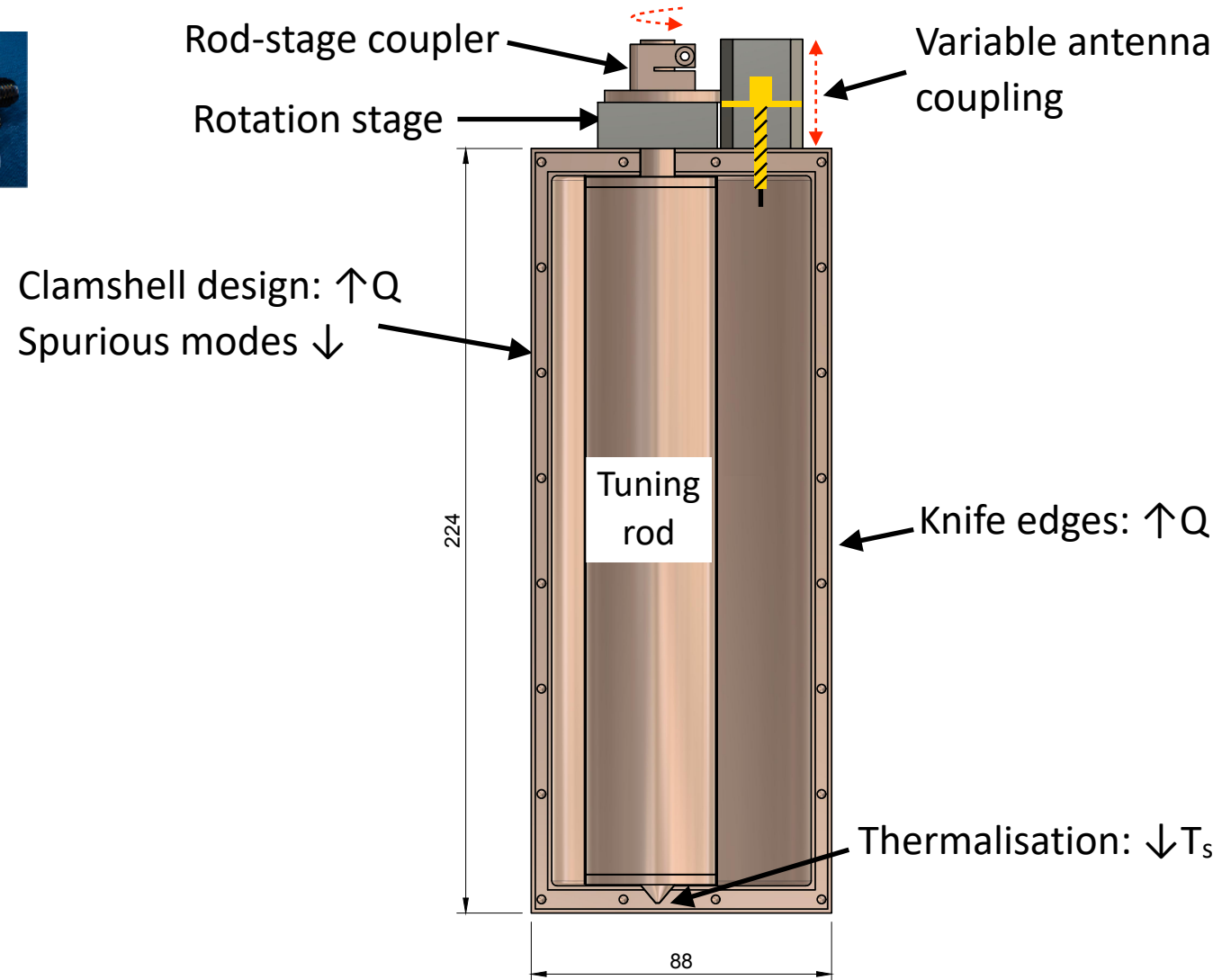
ORGAN-Q

- Q \rightarrow Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)** $\rightarrow \downarrow T_s$



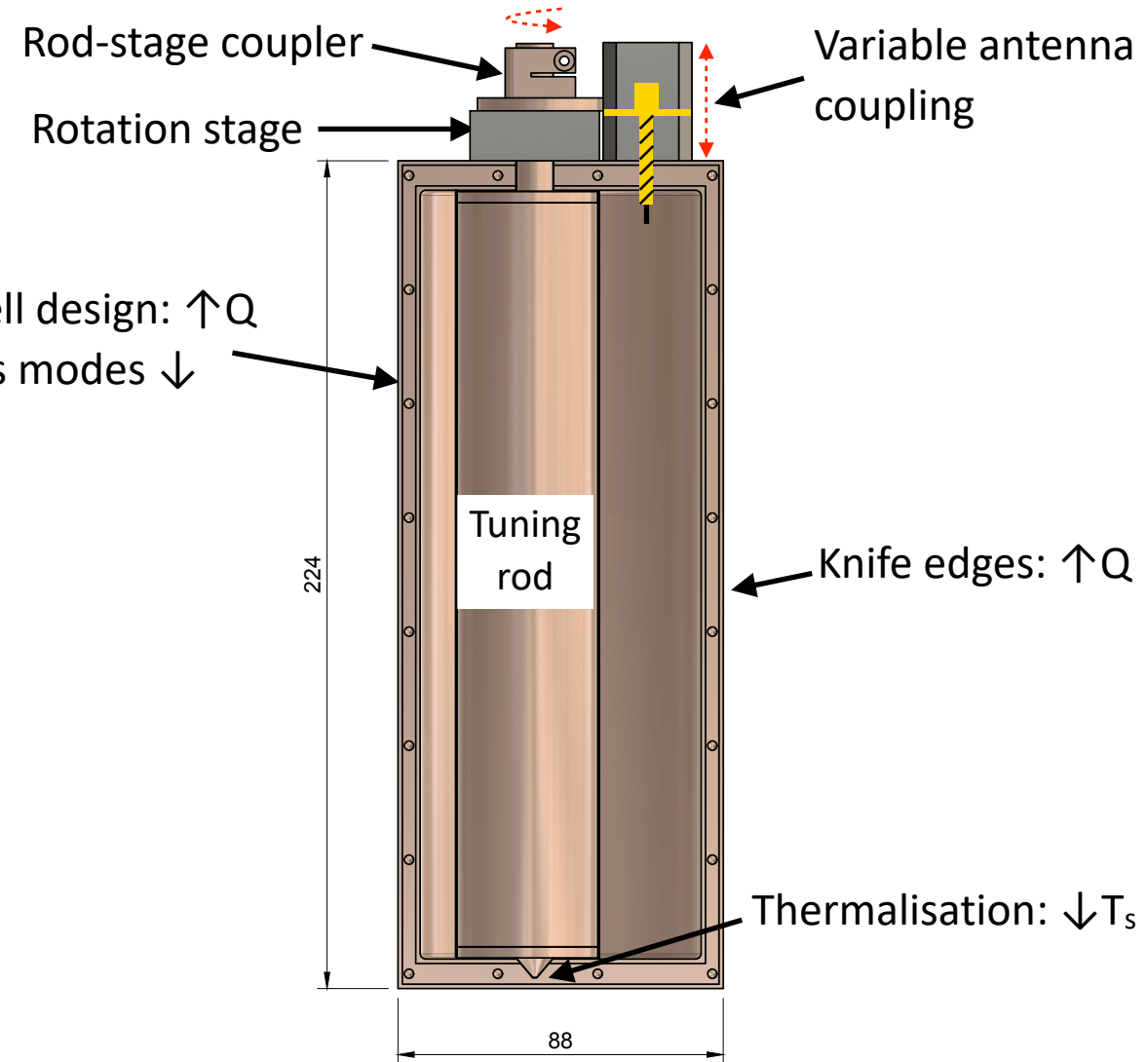
ORGAN-Q

- Q -> Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)** -> $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK -> $\downarrow T_s$



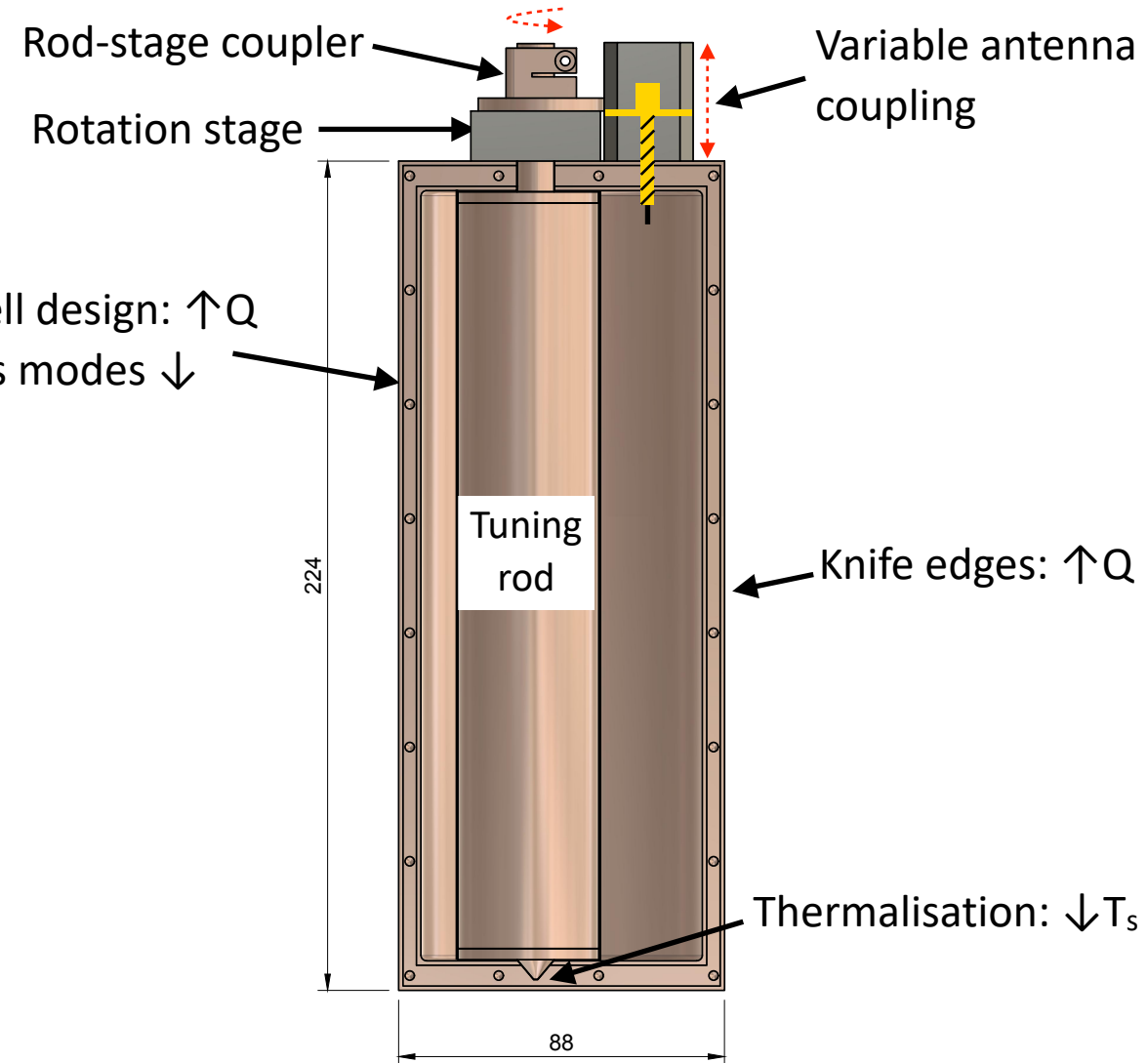
ORGAN-Q

- Q -> Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)** -> $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK -> $\downarrow T_s$
- Variable coupling -> $\uparrow Q_L \frac{\beta^2}{(1 + \beta)^2}$

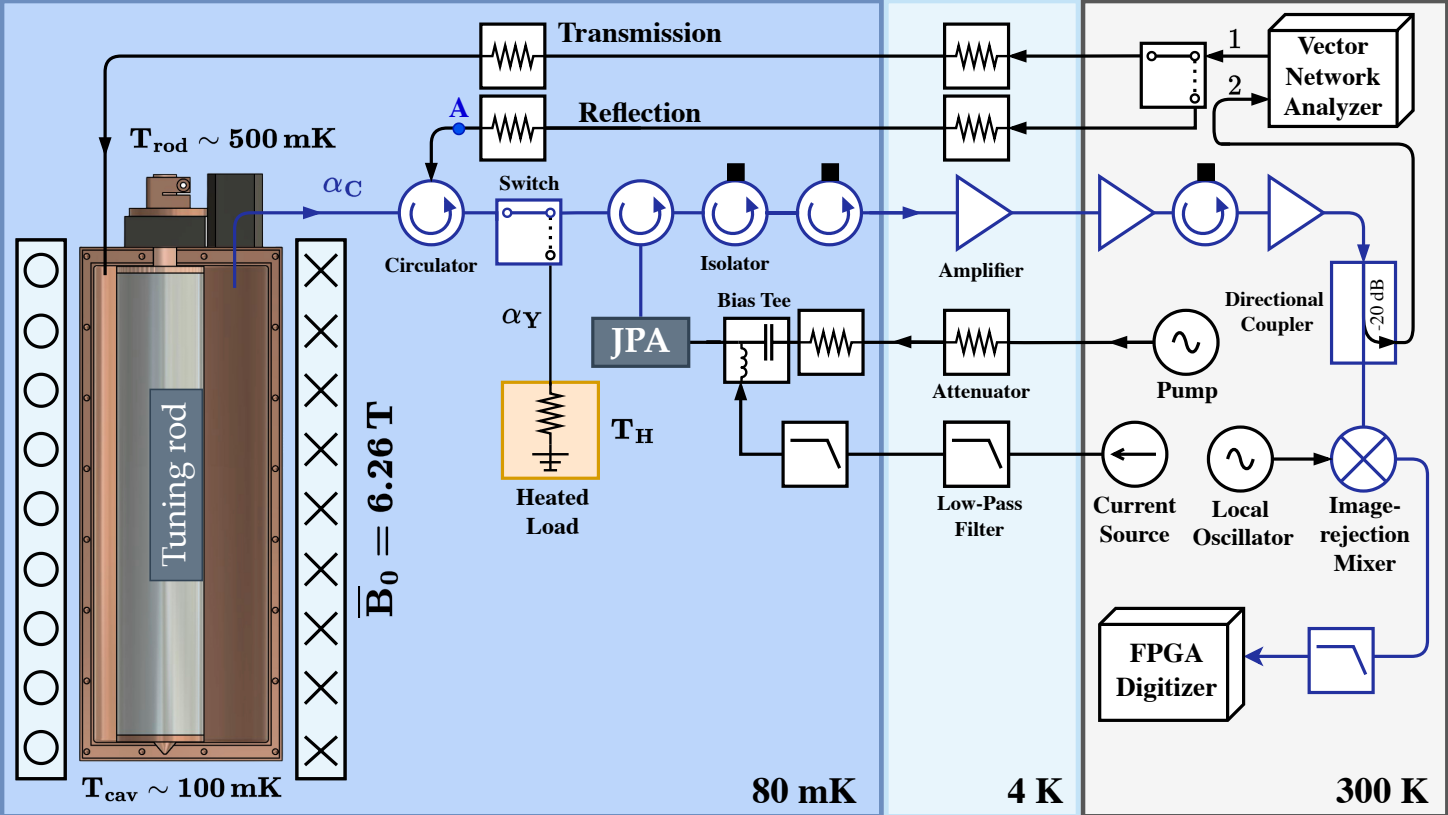


ORGAN-Q

- Q -> Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)** -> $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK -> $\downarrow T_s$
- Variable coupling -> $\uparrow Q_L \frac{\beta^2}{(1 + \beta)^2}$
- Maximises bore volume completely!



ORGAN-Q Setup



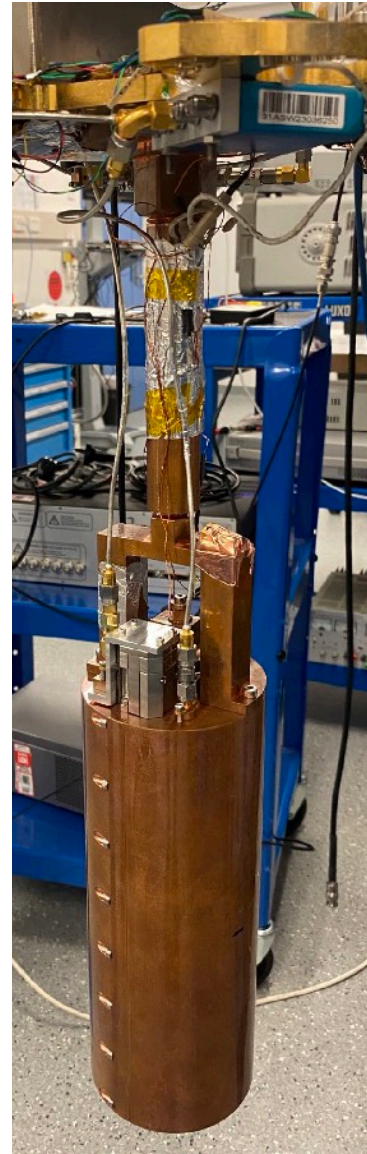
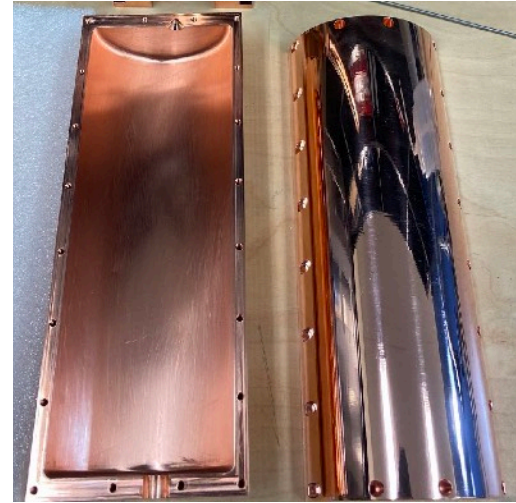
ORGAN-Q Results

ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**

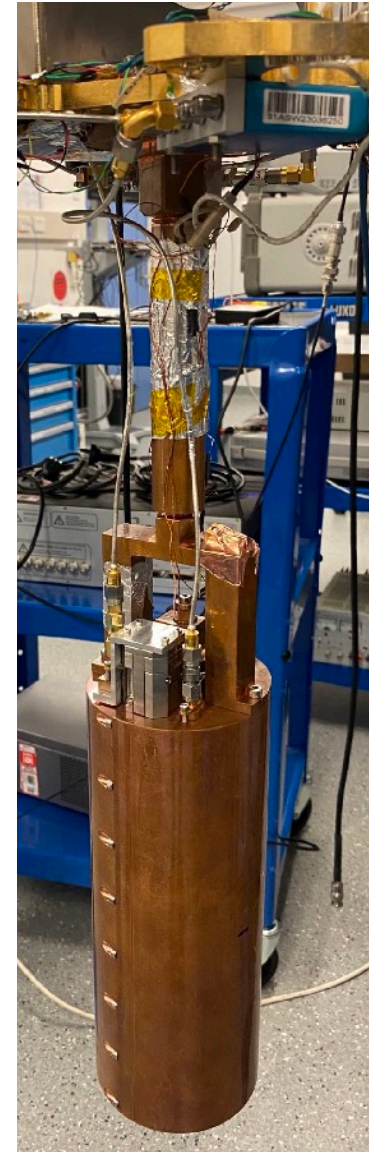
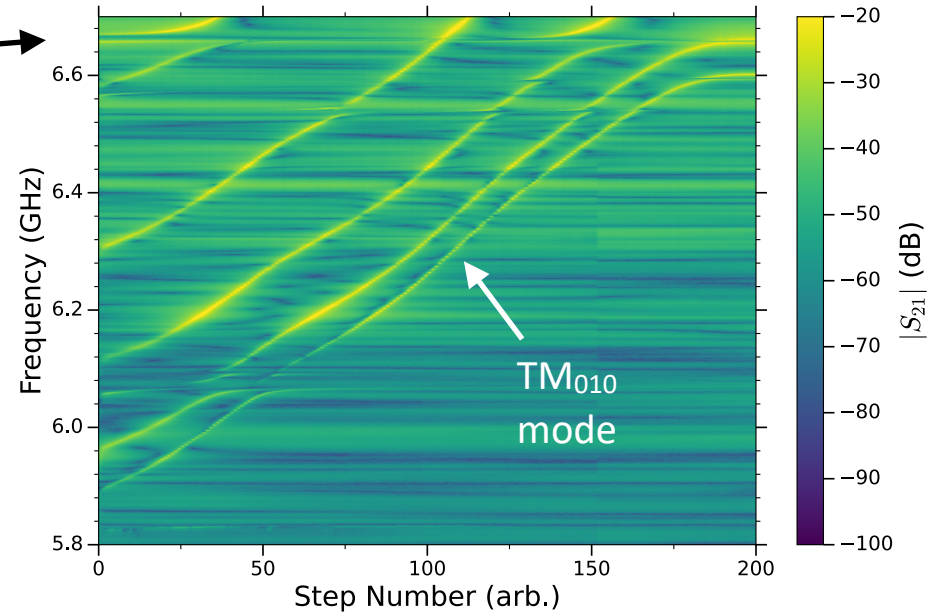
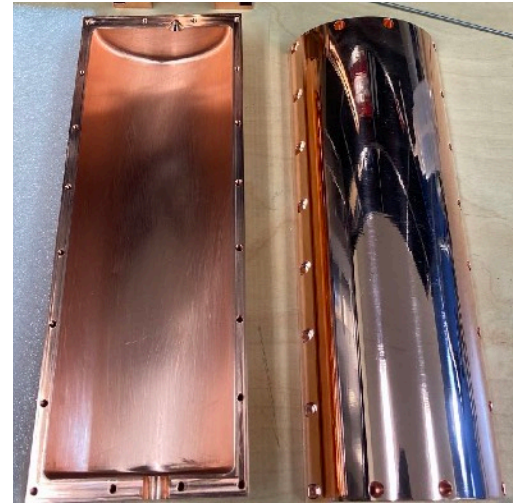
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Cavity designed for no mode crossings in the region



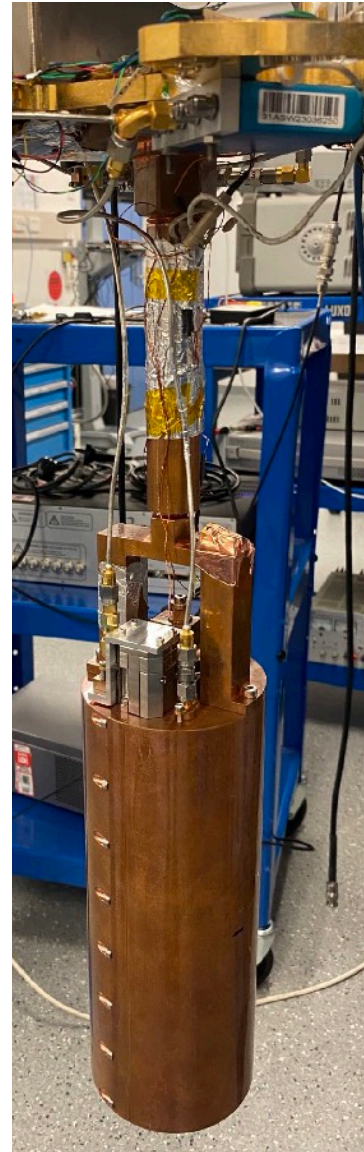
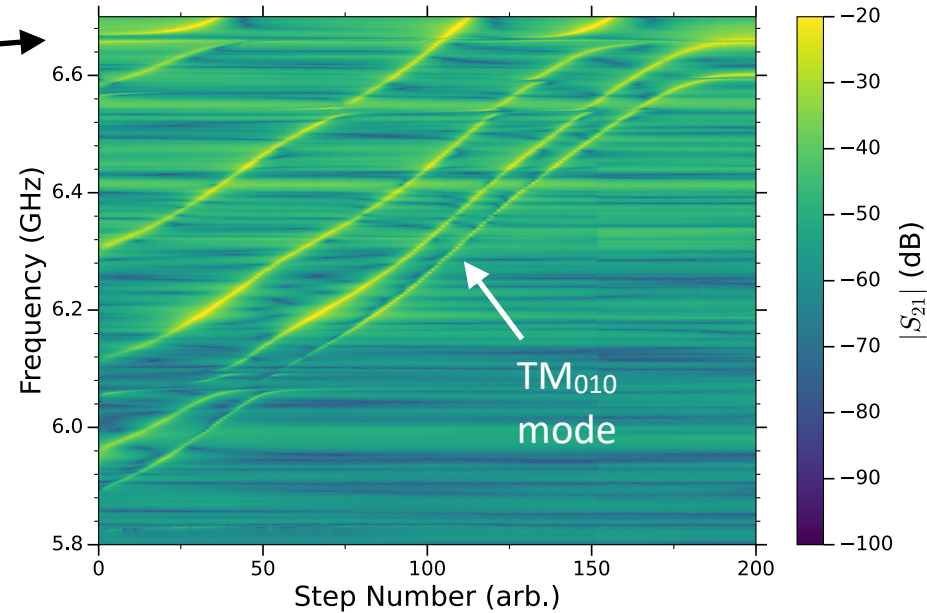
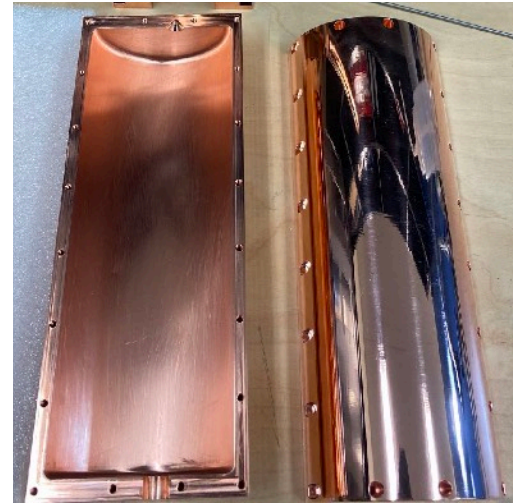
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Cavity designed for no mode crossings in the region
- Tuned well at mK



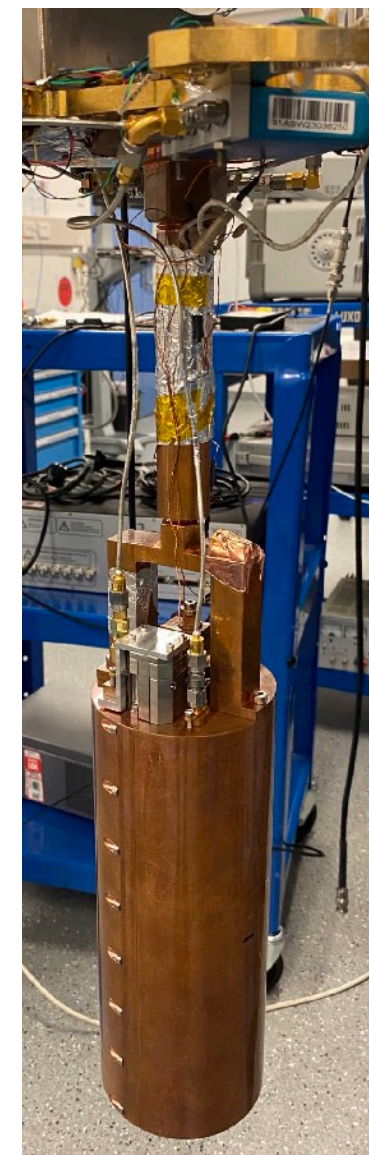
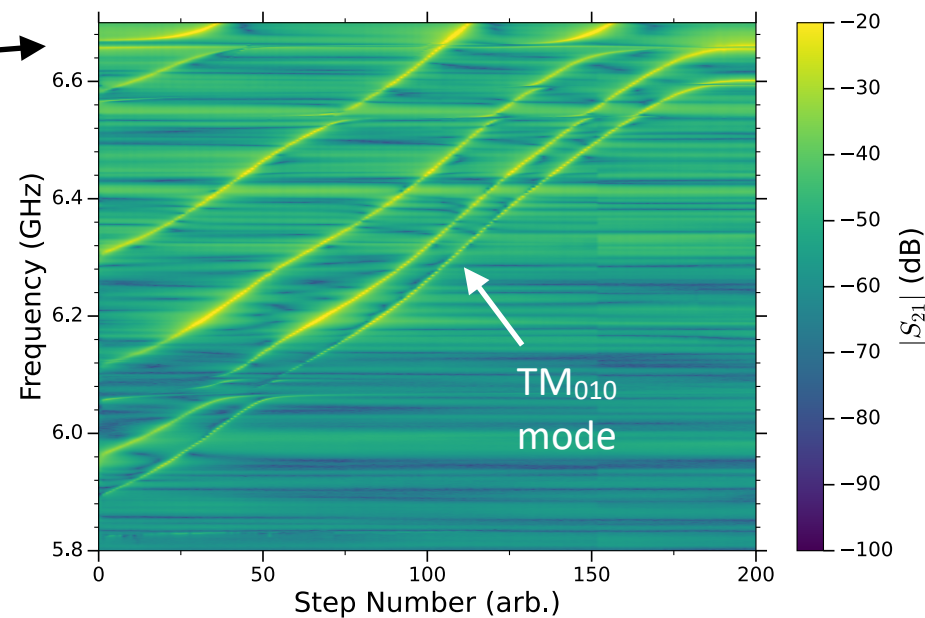
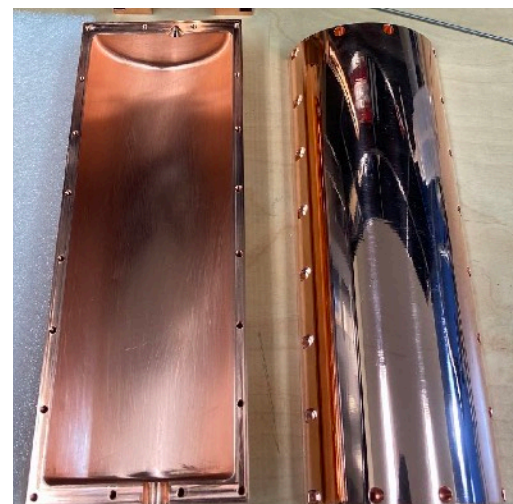
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Cavity designed for no mode crossings in the region
- Tuned well at mK
- Scan commenced December 2023 and now complete



ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Cavity designed for no mode crossings in the region
- Tuned well at mK
- Scan commenced December 2023 and now complete
- The first “High-Res” ORGAN search

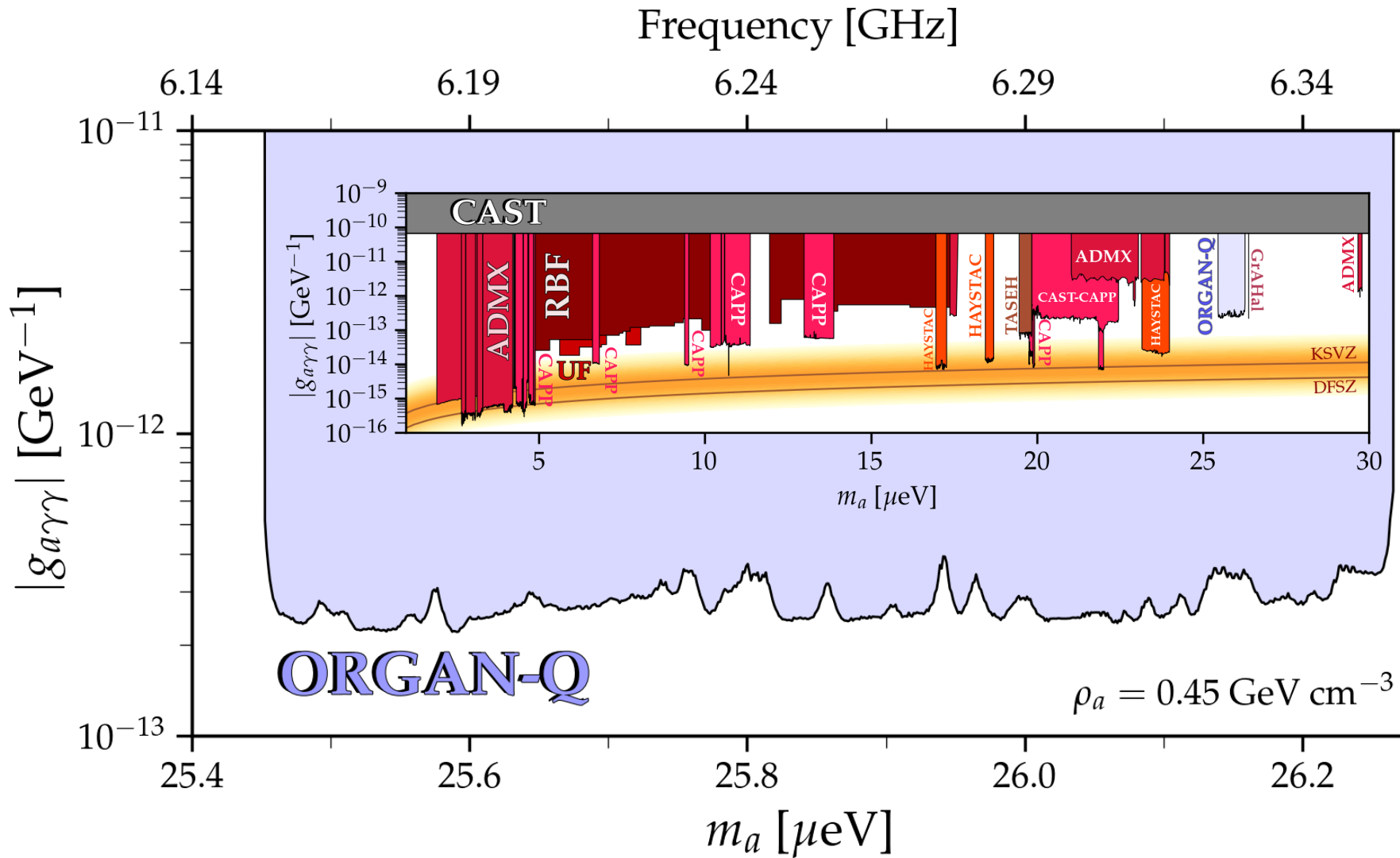




Near-quantum limited axion dark matter search with the ORGAN experiment around $26 \mu\text{eV}$

Aaron P. Quiskamp, Graeme Flower, Steven Samuels, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, Michael E. Tobar

The latest result from The ORGAN Experiment, an axion haloscope is presented. This iteration of the experiment operated at millikelvin temperatures using a flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifier (JPA) for reduced noise, along with various other upgrades over previous iterations. Covering the $25.45 - 26.27 \mu\text{eV}$ ($6.15 - 6.35 \text{ GHz}$) mass (frequency) range, this near-quantum limited phase of ORGAN employs a conducting rod resonator and a 7-T solenoidal magnet to place the most sensitive exclusion limits on axion-photon coupling in the range to date, with $|g_{a\gamma\gamma}| \gtrsim 2.8 \times 10^{-13}$ at a 95% confidence level.

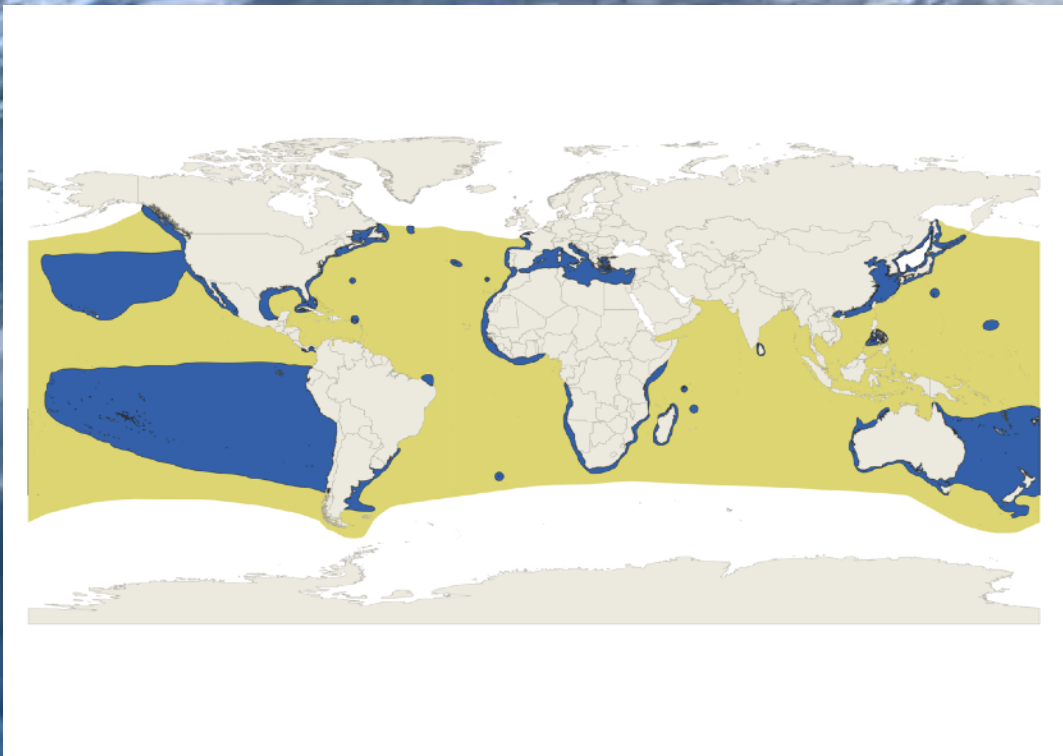


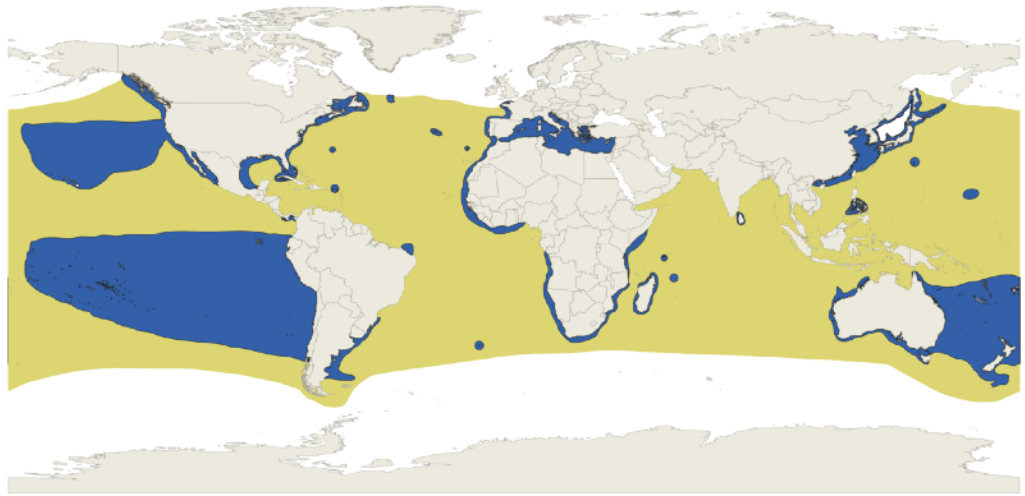
Near-quantum limited axion dark matter search with the ORGAN experiment around 26 μ eV

Aaron P. Quiskamp, Graeme Flower, Steven Samuels, Ben T. McAllister, Paul Altin, Eugene N. Ivanov, Maxim Goryachev, Michael E. Tobar

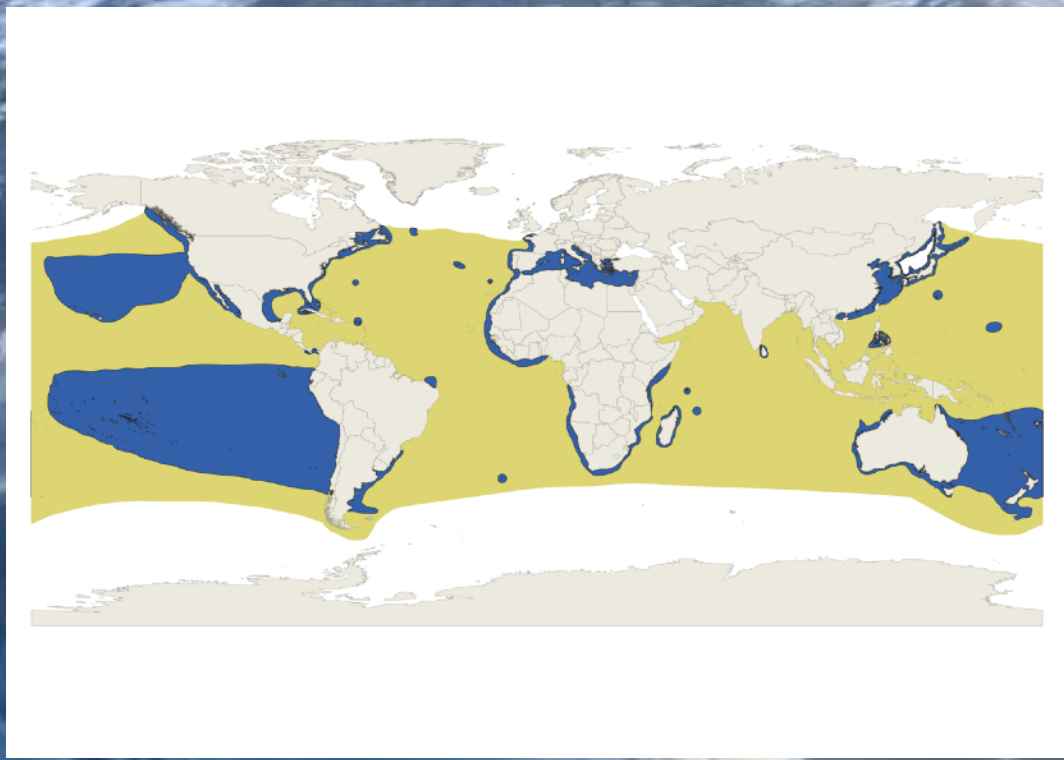
The latest result from The ORGAN Experiment, an axion haloscope is presented. This iteration of the experiment operated at millikelvin temperatures using a flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifier (JPA) for reduced noise, along with various other upgrades over previous iterations. Covering the 25.45 – 26.27 μ eV (6.15 – 6.35 GHz) mass (frequency) range, this near-quantum limited phase of ORGAN employs a conducting rod resonator and a 7-T solenoidal magnet to place the most sensitive exclusion limits on axion-photon coupling in the range to date, with $|g_{\gamma\gamma}| \gtrsim 2.8 \times 10^{-13}$ at a 95% confidence level.







The largest great white recognized by the International Game Fish Association (IGFA) is one caught by Alf Dean in southern Australian waters in 1959, weighing **1,208 kg (2,663 lb)**.



The largest great white recognized by the International Game Fish Association (IGFA) is one caught by Alf Dean in southern Australian waters in 1959, weighing **1,208 kg (2,663 lb)**.

~5 deaths/year :-)

ORGAN Low Frequency

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Increased interest in low frequency axion searches (<500 MHz) in recent times
- Various cosmological motivations for such axions

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Increased interest in low frequency axion searches (<500 MHz) in recent times
- Various cosmological motivations for such axions
- Win in a few ways...

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Increased interest in low frequency axion searches (<500 MHz) in recent times
- Various cosmological motivations for such axions
- Win in a few ways...

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

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Increased interest in low frequency axion searches (<500 MHz) in recent times
- Various cosmological motivations for such axions
- Win in a few ways...

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

- Problem: Cavities get HUGE

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Re-entrant cavities (lumped LC resonators)

ORGAN Low Frequency

- Re-entrant cavities (lumped LC resonators)

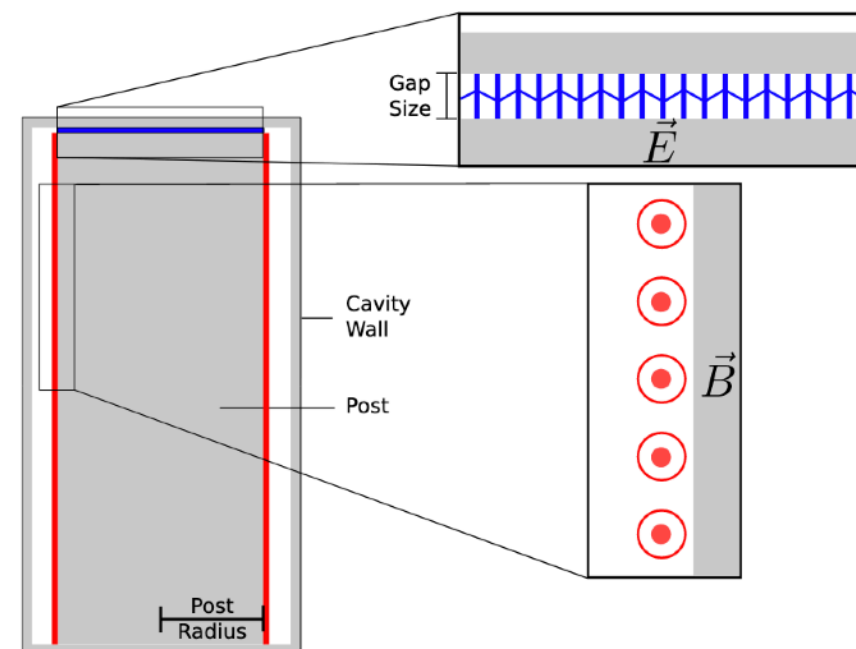
PHYSICAL REVIEW D
covering particles, fields, gravitation, and cosmology

Highlights Recent Accepted Collections Authors Referees Search Press

3D lumped LC resonators as low mass axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Stephen R. Parker, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **94**, 042001 – Published 11 August 2016

Article References Citing Articles (13) PDF HTML Export Citation



ORGAN Low Frequency

- Re-entrant cavities (lumped LC resonators)
- Lower frequency, take hit to sensitivity

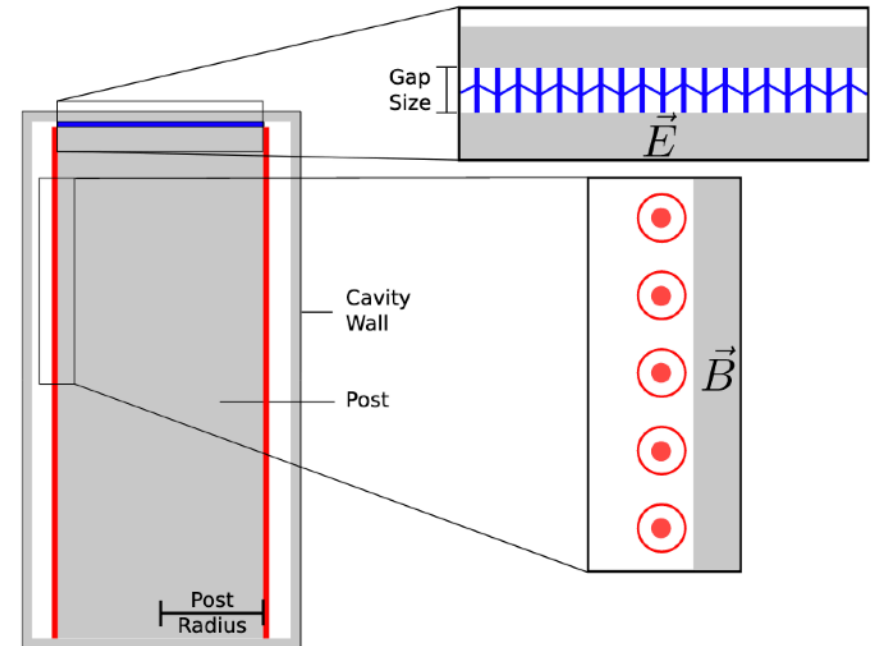
PHYSICAL REVIEW D
covering particles, fields, gravitation, and cosmology

Highlights Recent Accepted Collections Authors Referees Search Press

3D lumped LC resonators as low mass axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Stephen R. Parker, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **94**, 042001 – Published 11 August 2016

Article References Citing Articles (13) PDF HTML Export Citation



ORGAN Low Frequency

- Re-entrant cavities (lumped LC resonators)
- Lower frequency, take hit to sensitivity
- Actually plan to use a novel re-entrant cavity

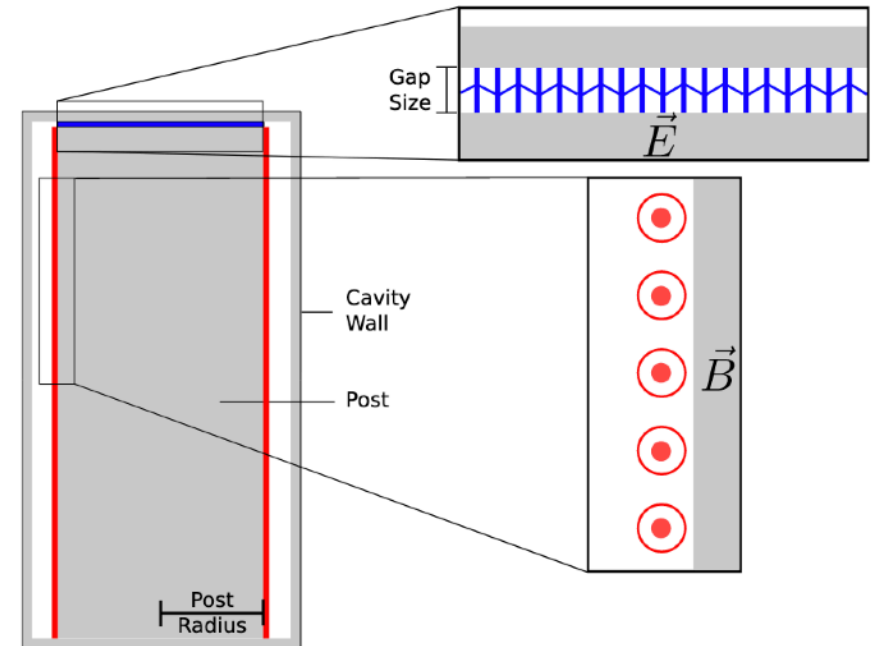
PHYSICAL REVIEW D
covering particles, fields, gravitation, and cosmology

Highlights Recent Accepted Collections Authors Referees Search Press

3D lumped LC resonators as low mass axion haloscopes

Ben T. McAllister, Stephen R. Parker, and Michael E. Tobar
Phys. Rev. D **94**, 042001 – Published 11 August 2016

Article References Citing Articles (13) PDF HTML Export Citation

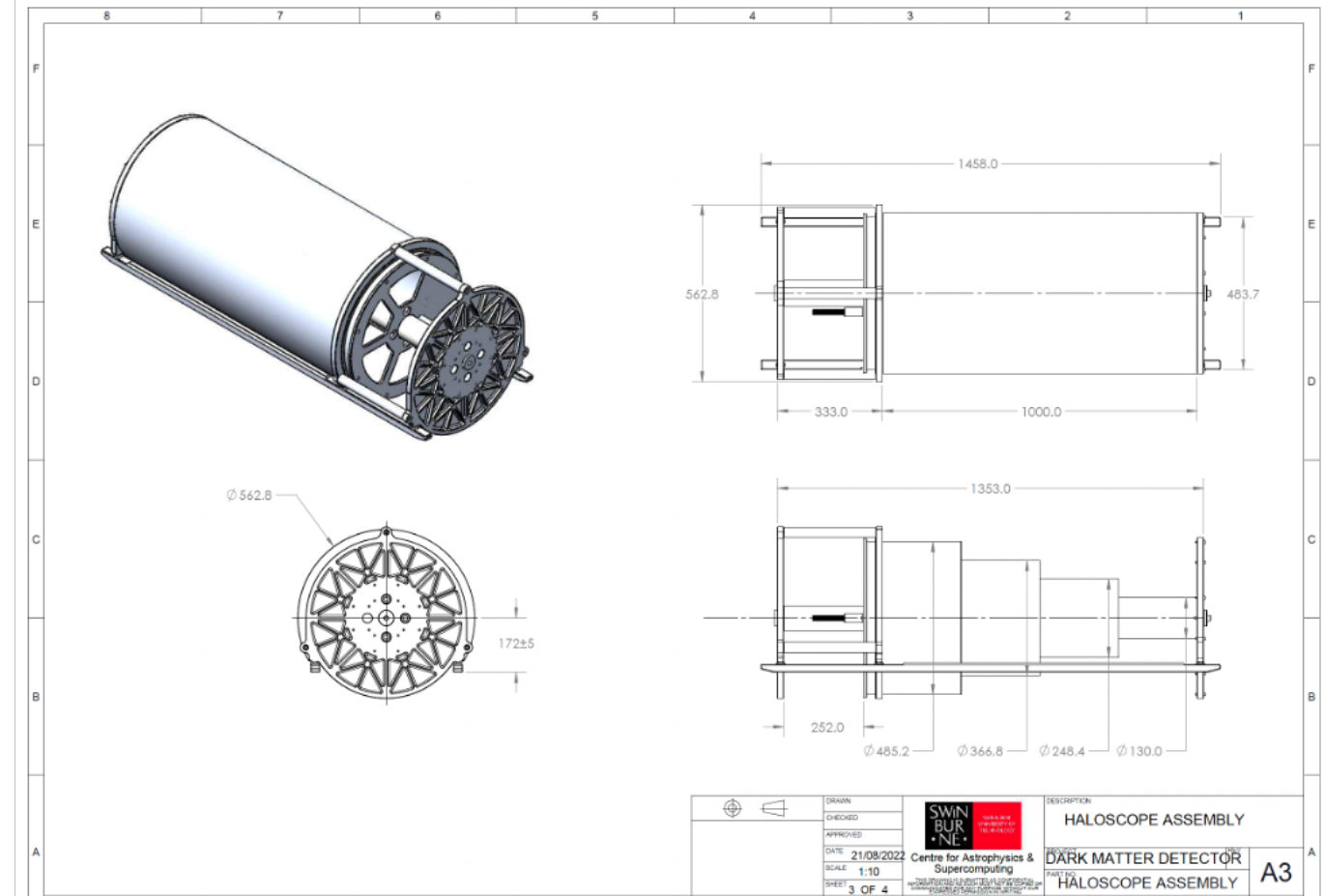


ORGAN Low Frequency

- Telescopic tuning rod

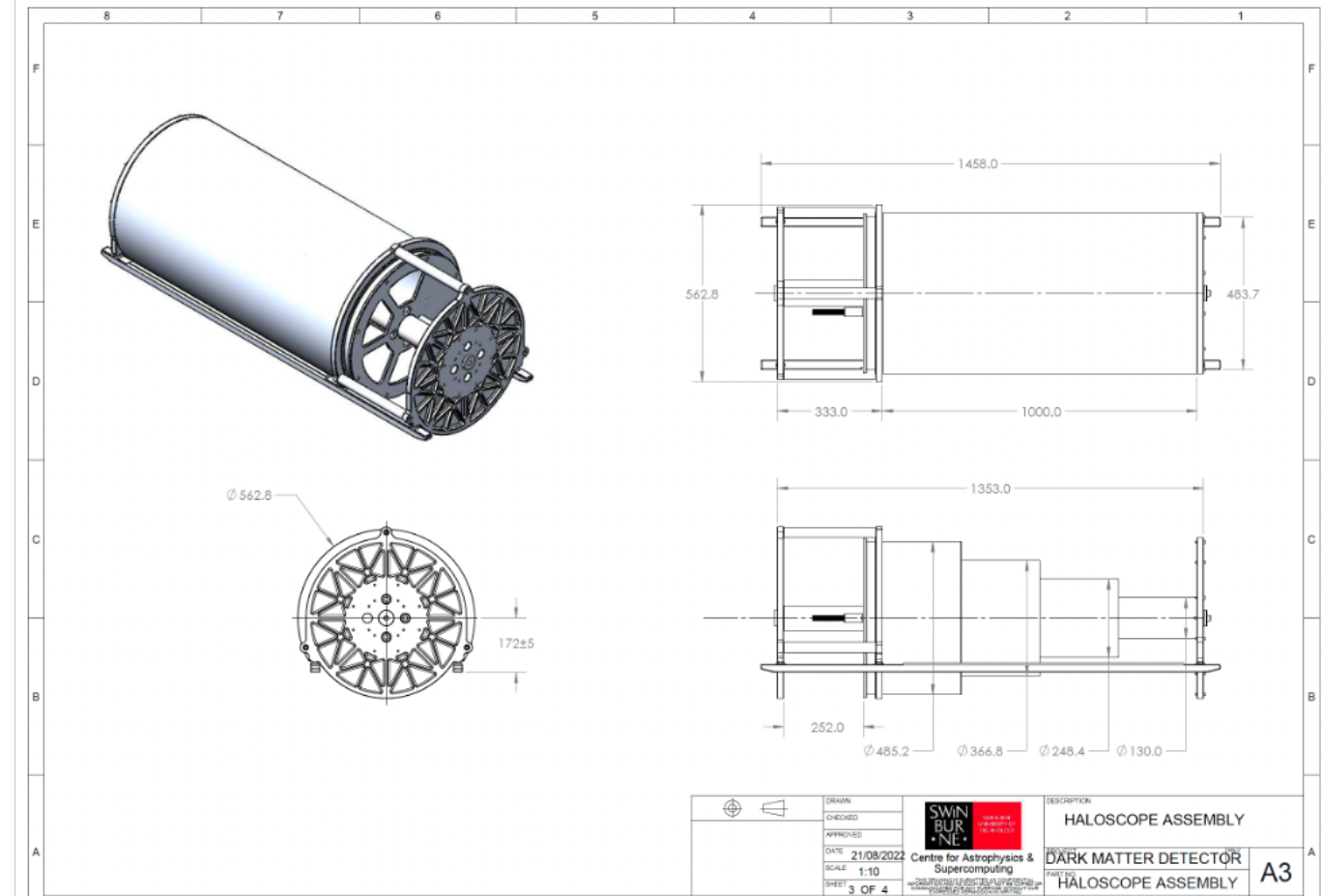
ORGAN Low Frequency

- Telescopic tuning rod
- Cavity currently being built



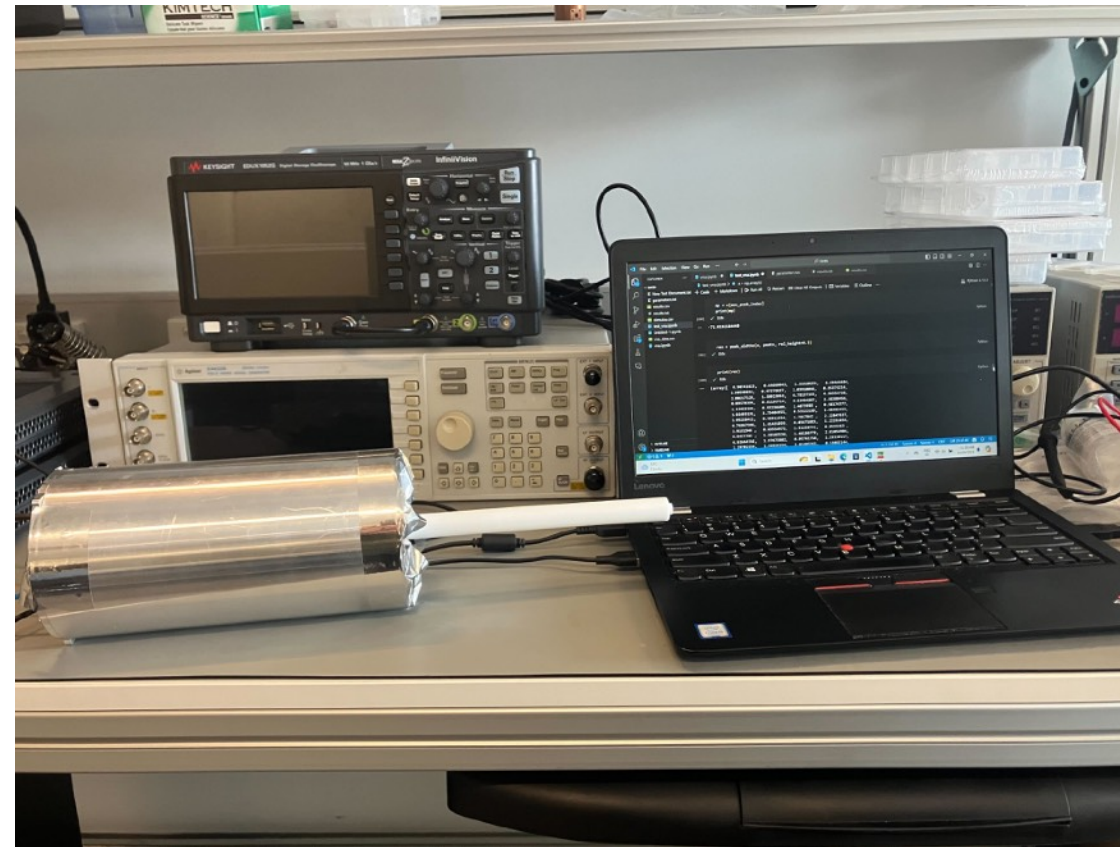
ORGAN Low Frequency

- Telescopic tuning rod
- Cavity currently being built
- Planning a few ~ 100 MHz scan



ORGAN Low Frequency

- Telescopic tuning rod
- Cavity currently being built
- Planning a few ~ 100 MHz scan
- Prototype resonators have been built and tested...big cavity coming soon



ORGAN Low Frequency

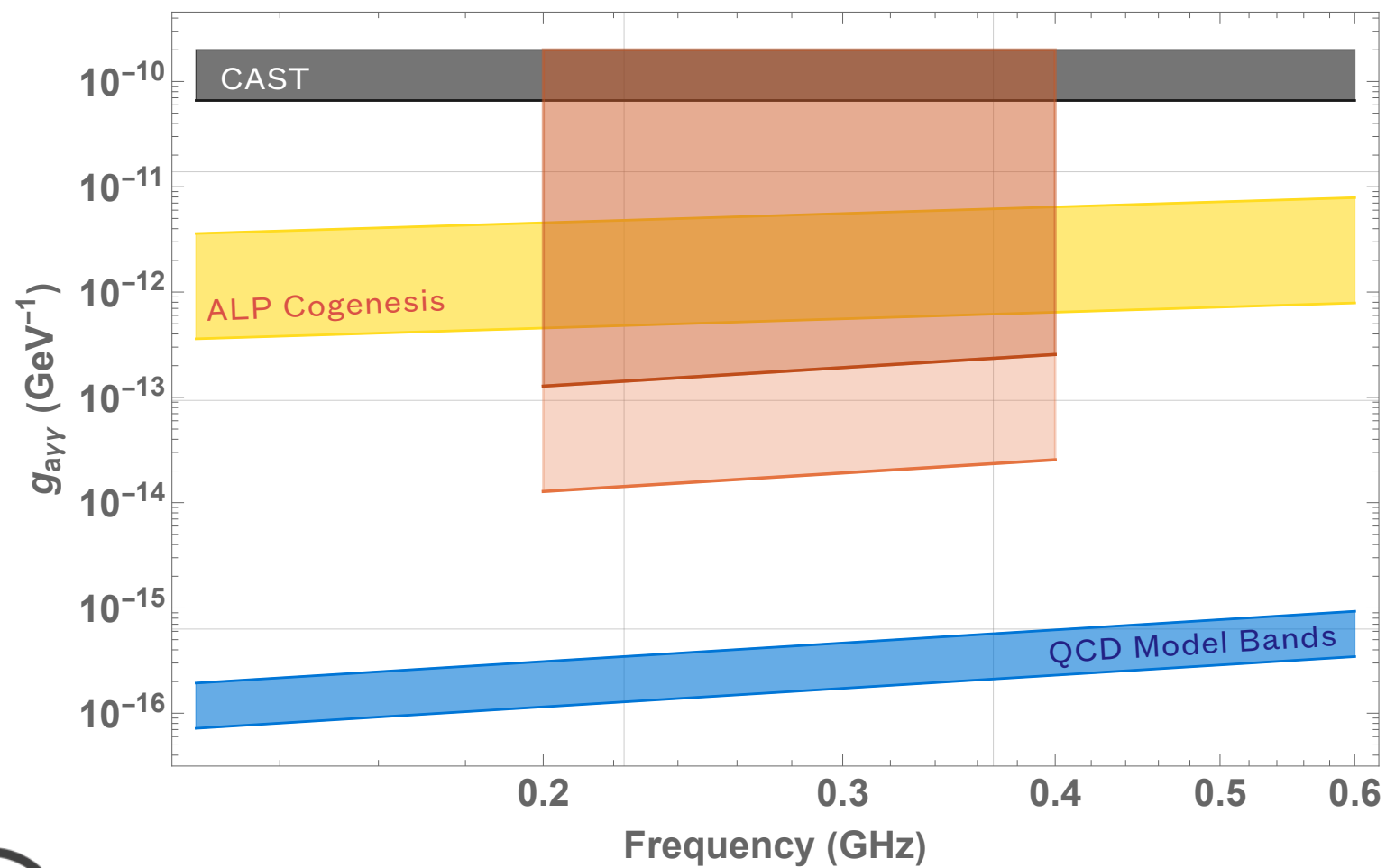
- Where do you put a big re-entrant cavity?

ORGAN Low Frequency

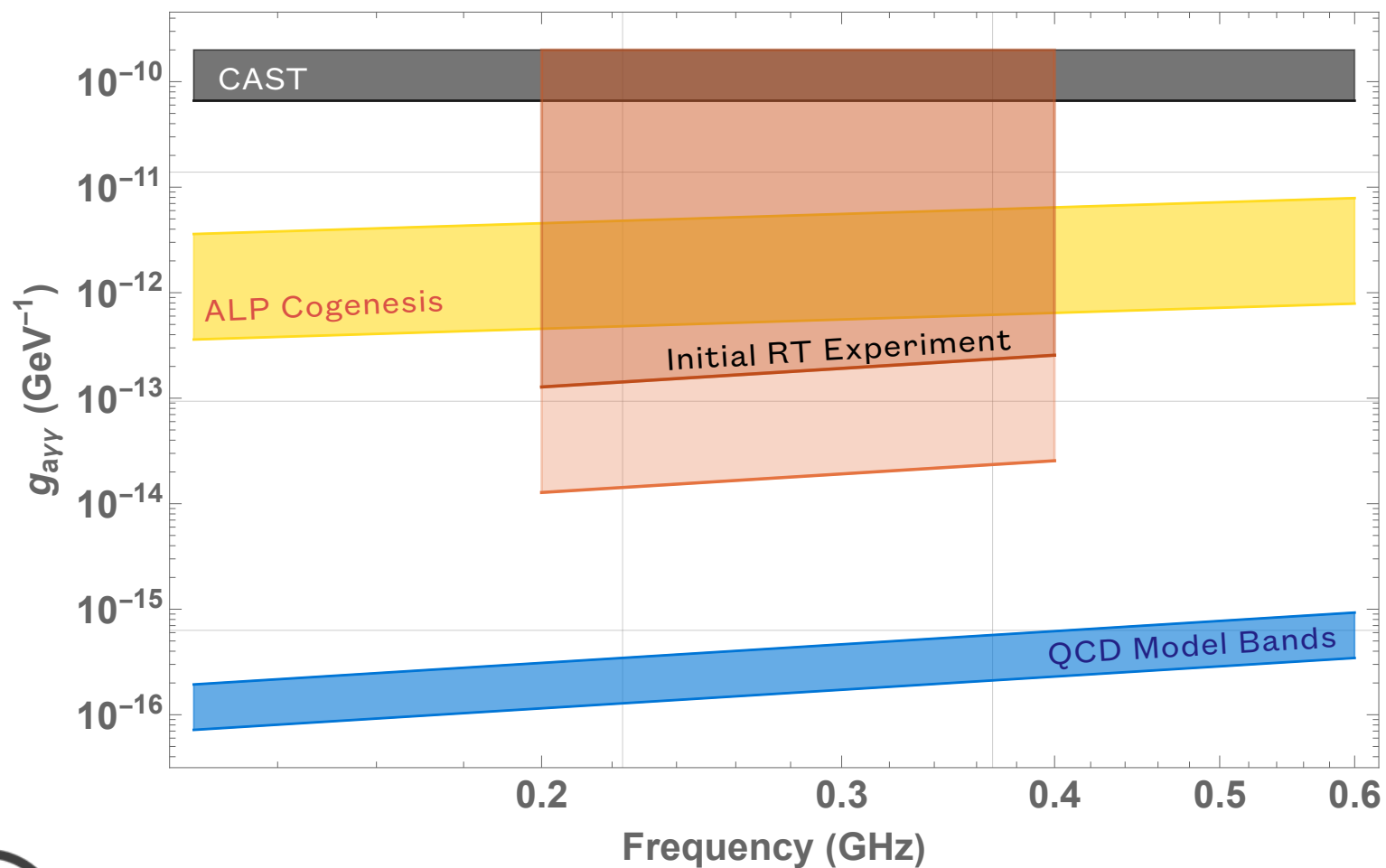
- Where do you put a big re-entrant cavity?
- 3 T MRI Machine at Swinburne University



ORGAN Low Frequency



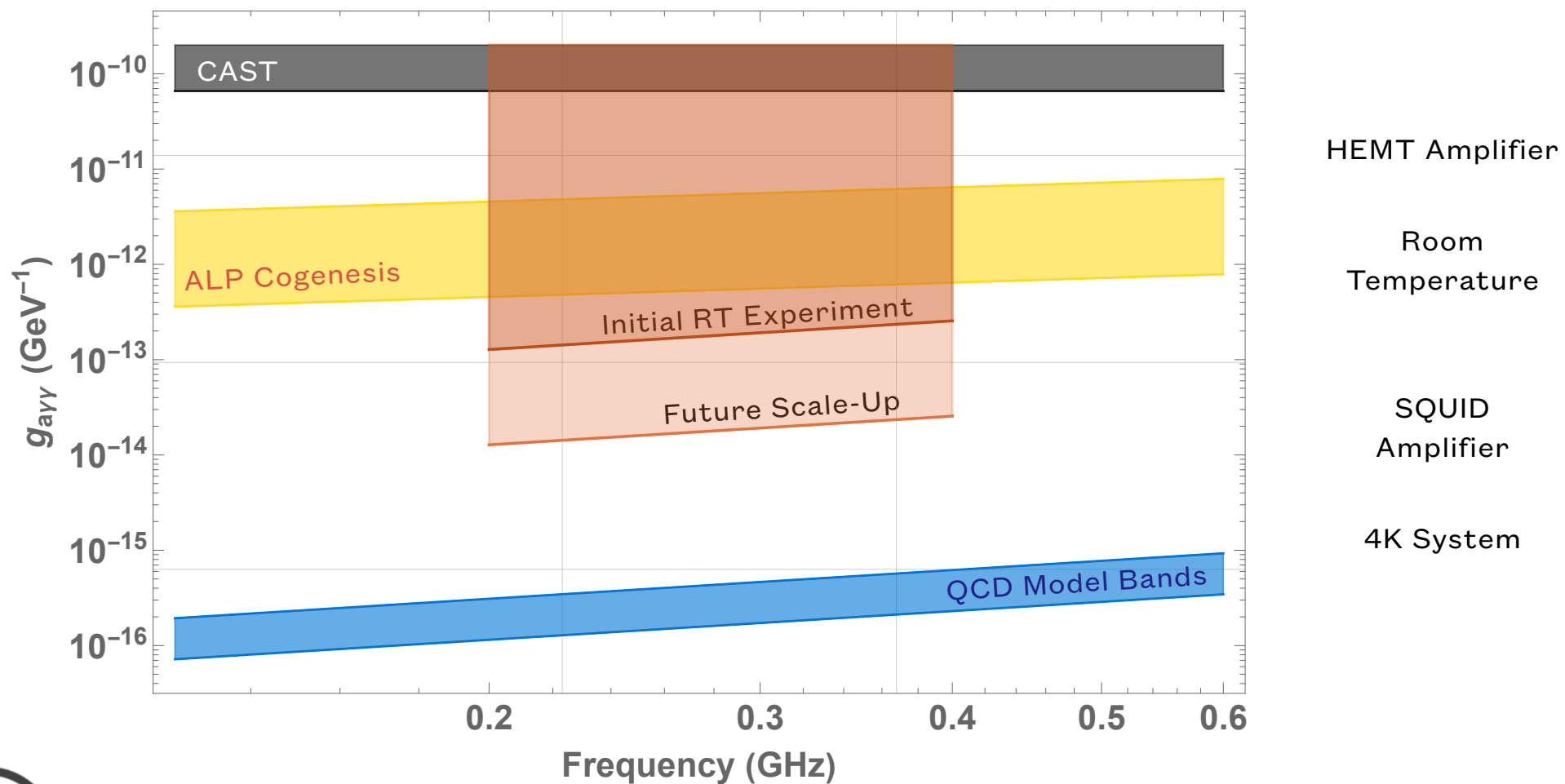
ORGAN Low Frequency



HEMT Amplifier

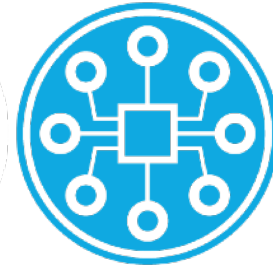
Room
Temperature

ORGAN Low Frequency





Thank you!



EQUIS

CELLAR

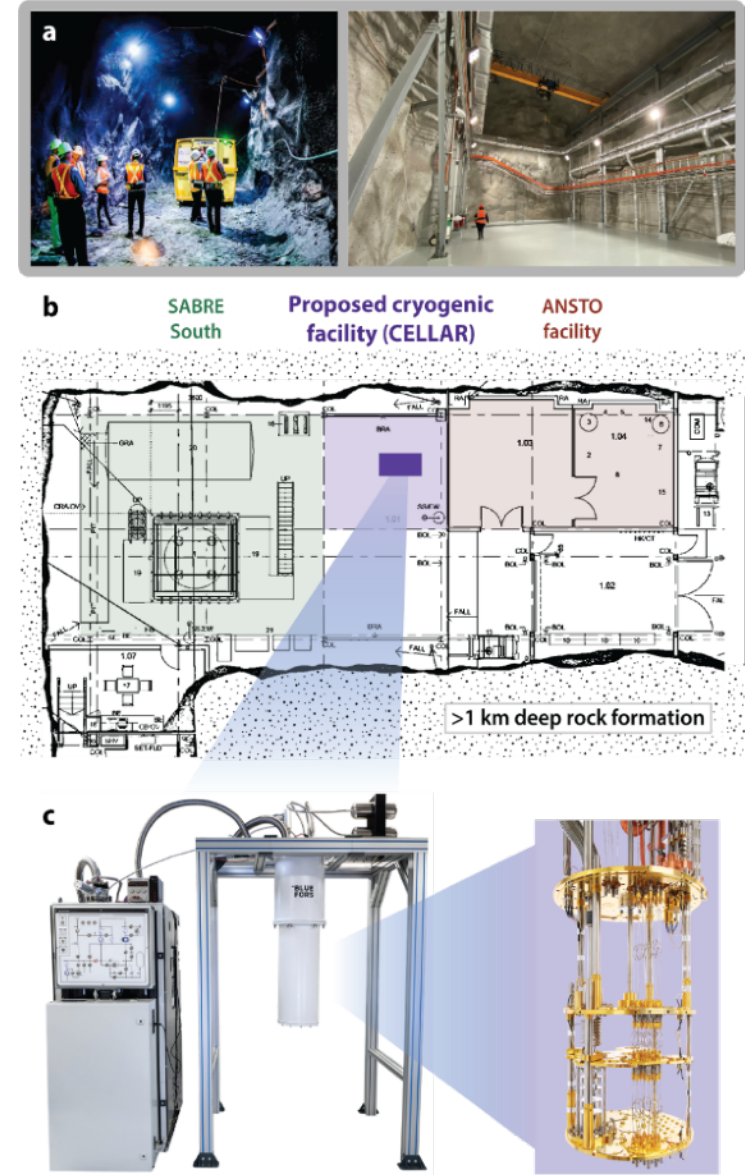
Cryogenic Experimental Laboratory for Low-background
Australian Research

Ben McAllister

Swinburne University of Technology

CELLAR Summary

- Dilution refrigerator (10 mK base) in SUPL (Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory)
- 1024 m underground (2900 m.w.e)
- Another at Swinburne University of Technology (also 10 mK base)
- Research areas: quantum technology, gravitational waves, dark matter, clocks and oscillators, etc
- Open to collaboration - time is available for people with cool ideas



CELLAR Background

- SUPL is the only DUL in the Southern Hemisphere
- The number of DULs with cryogenic systems world-wide is very low



CELLAR Background

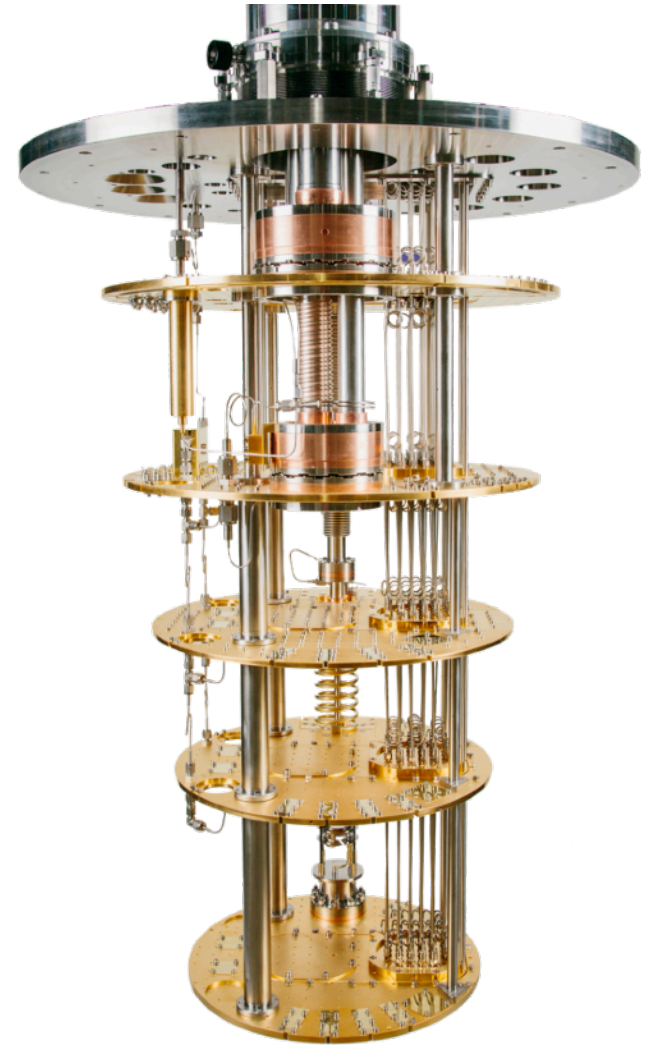
- SUPL is the only DUL in the Southern Hemisphere
 - The number of DULs with cryogenic systems world-wide is very low
 - Increased interest in DULs with cryostats globally in recent years
-

CELLAR Background

- SUPL is the only DUL in the Southern Hemisphere
 - The number of DULs with cryogenic systems world-wide is very low
 - Increased interest in DULs with cryostats globally in recent years
 - Evidence for need for such facilities to conduct cutting edge research in some fields (quantum circuits, quantum clocks)
 - Can also enhance other kinds of typical DUL research (fundamental physics) by employing cryogenic systems
-

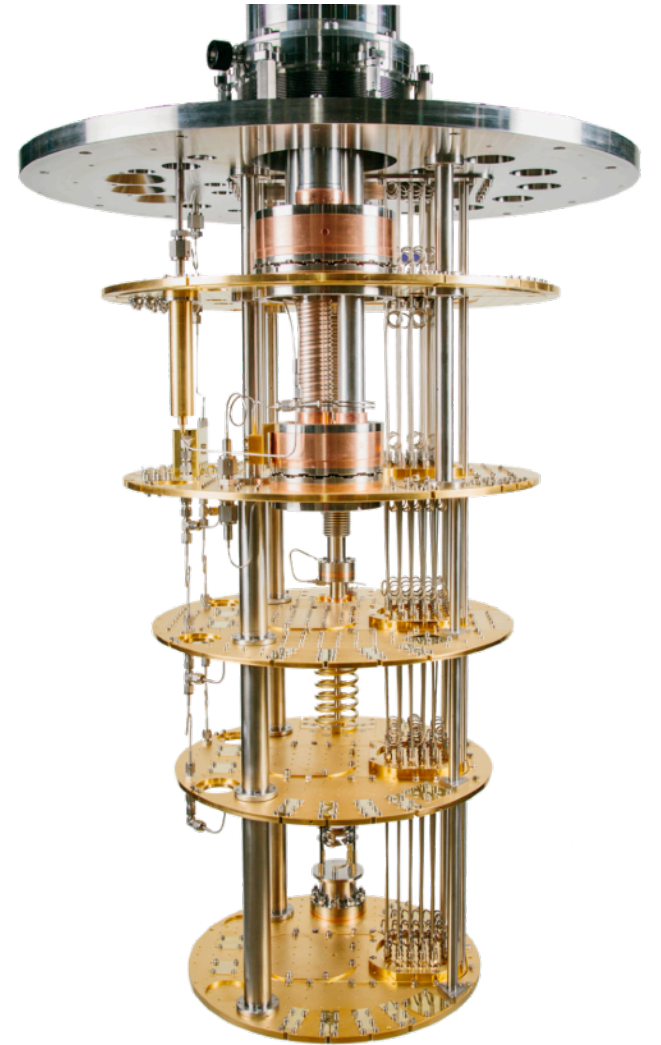
Acquisition & Installation

- Proteox MX system underground - 10 mK base, extended tail set, 4+ microwave lines, 24 DC lines, optical fibre



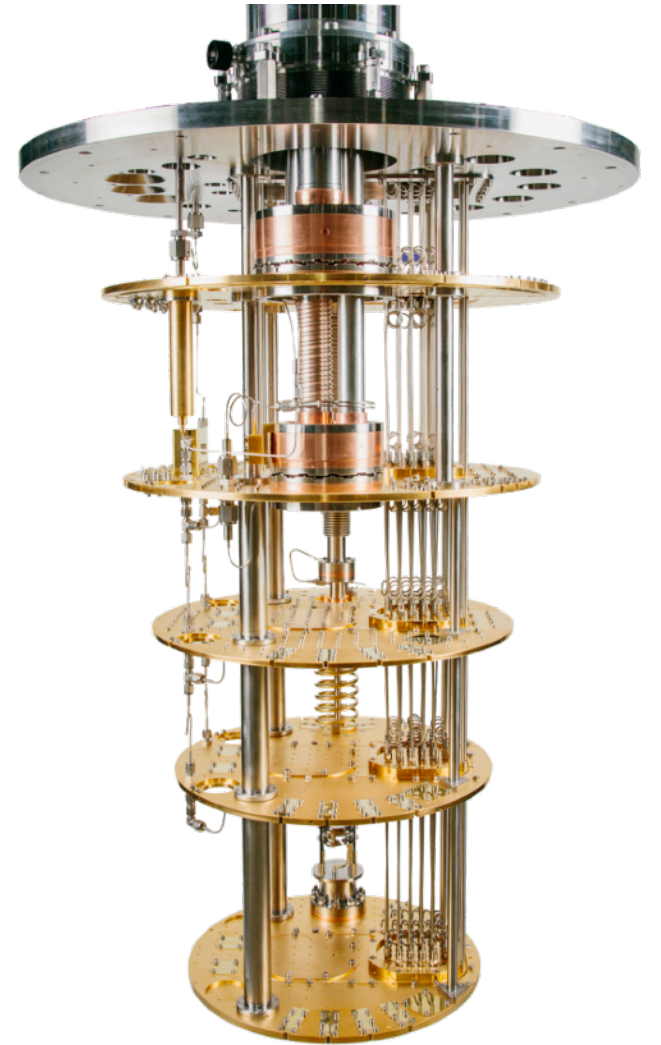
Acquisition & Installation

- Proteox MX system underground -
10 mK base, extended tail set, 4+
microwave lines, 24 DC lines,
optical fibre
- Proteox S system above ground -
10 mK base, extended tail set, 4+
microwave lines, 24 DC lines



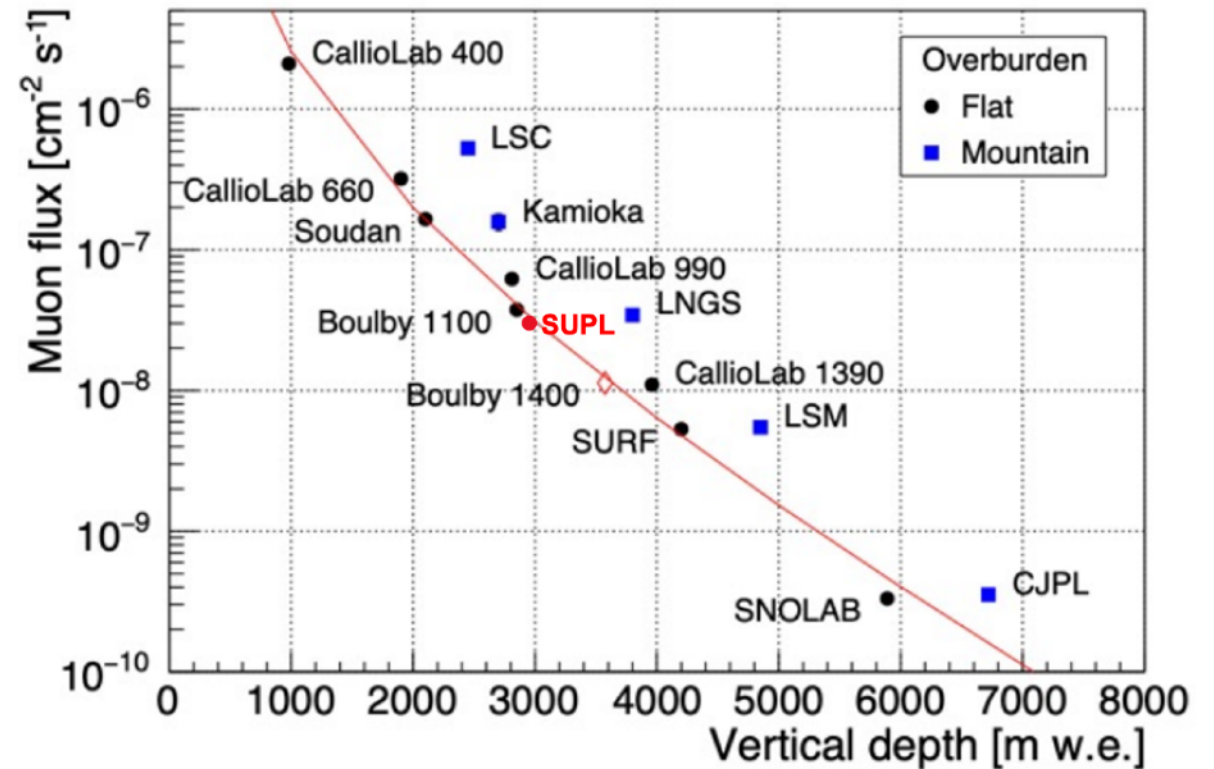
Acquisition & Installation

- Proteox MX system underground - 10 mK base, extended tail set, 4+ microwave lines, 24 DC lines, optical fibre
- Proteox S system above ground - 10 mK base, extended tail set, 4+ microwave lines, 24 DC lines
- Working on lead shielding for both systems at the moment

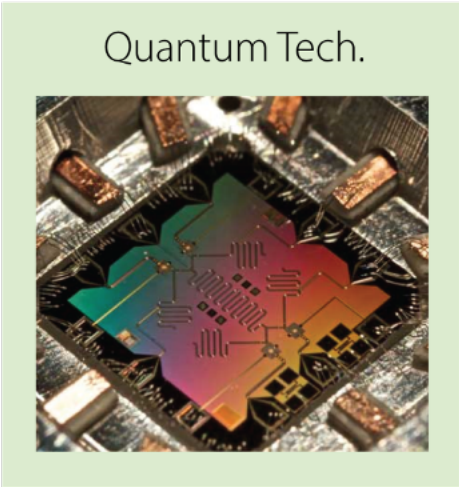
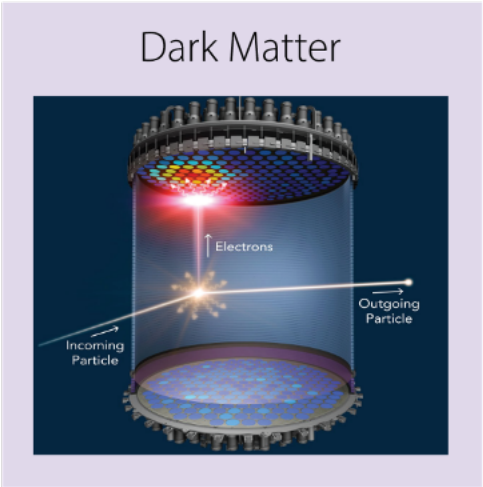
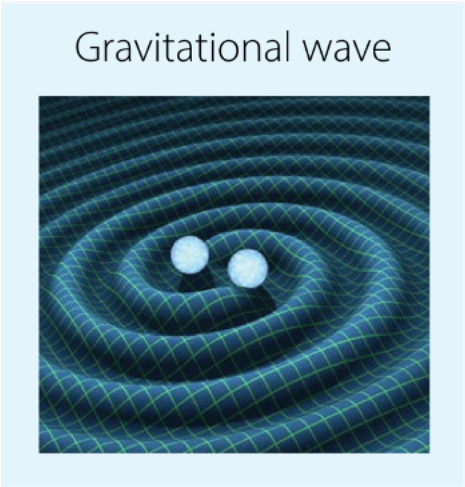


SUPL - Stawell Underground Physics Laboratory

- Depth of 1025 m gives ~2900 m.w.e
- Flat rock overburden
- Muon flux similar to LNGS, Boulby



CELLAR Research



Dark Matter Research

- Low mass WIMP regime remains largely unproved (sub 1 GeV)



Dark Matter Research

- Low mass WIMP regime remains largely unproved (sub 1 GeV)
- Superfluid-based detectors have been identified as a promising platform for dark matter searches in this mass range

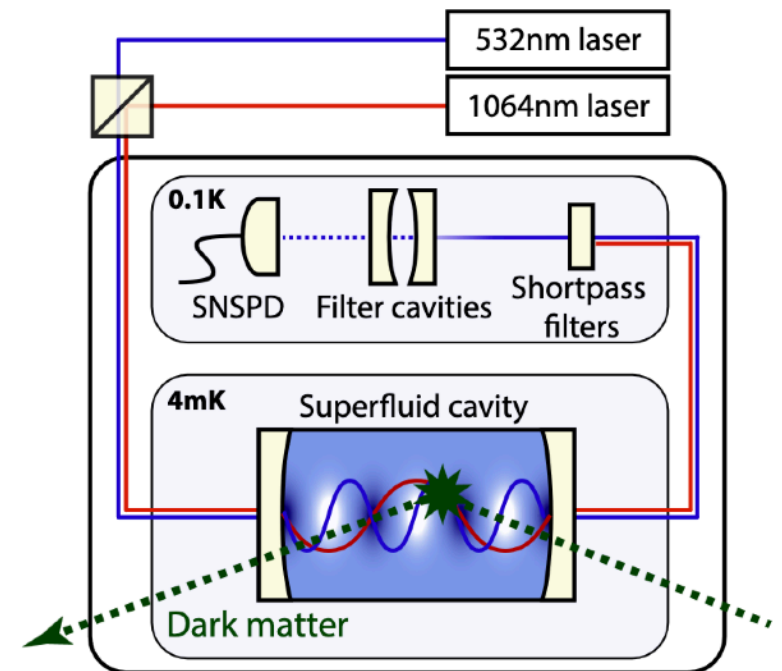


FIG. 1. Schematic diagram of the Optomechanical Dark-matter INstrument (ODIN). Dark matter scatters off a highly populated phonon mode (*scattering mode*), which is optically pumped by a 1064 nm laser. The scattered phonon is converted to an anti-Stokes photon through the optomechanical interaction with a 564 nm laser. The presence of that photon is registered by a single photon detector after passing through a series of optical filters.

Dark Matter Research

- Low mass WIMP regime remains largely unproved (sub 1 GeV)
- Superfluid-based detectors have been identified as a promising platform for dark matter searches in this mass range
- Cannot currently be realised in many underground laboratories owing to the lack of cryogenic facilities
- We plan to demonstrate an underground superfluid-based dark matter detector and probe an interesting region of parameter space

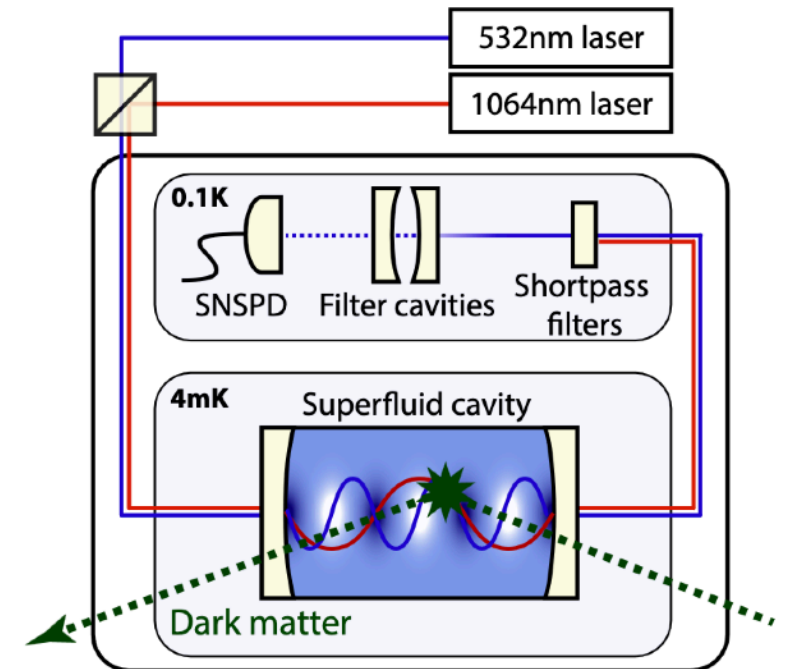


FIG. 1. Schematic diagram of the Optomechanical Dark-matter INstrument (ODIN). Dark matter scatters off a highly populated phonon mode (*scattering mode*), which is optically pumped by a 1064 nm laser. The scattered phonon is converted to an anti-Stokes photon through the optomechanical interaction with a 564 nm laser. The presence of that photon is registered by a single photon detector after passing through a series of optical filters.

Dark Matter Research

- Low mass WIMP regime remains largely unproved (sub 1 GeV)
- Superfluid-based detectors have been identified as a promising platform for dark matter searches in this mass range
- Cannot currently be realised in many underground laboratories owing to the lack of cryogenic facilities
- We plan to demonstrate an underground superfluid-based dark matter detector and probe an interesting region of parameter space

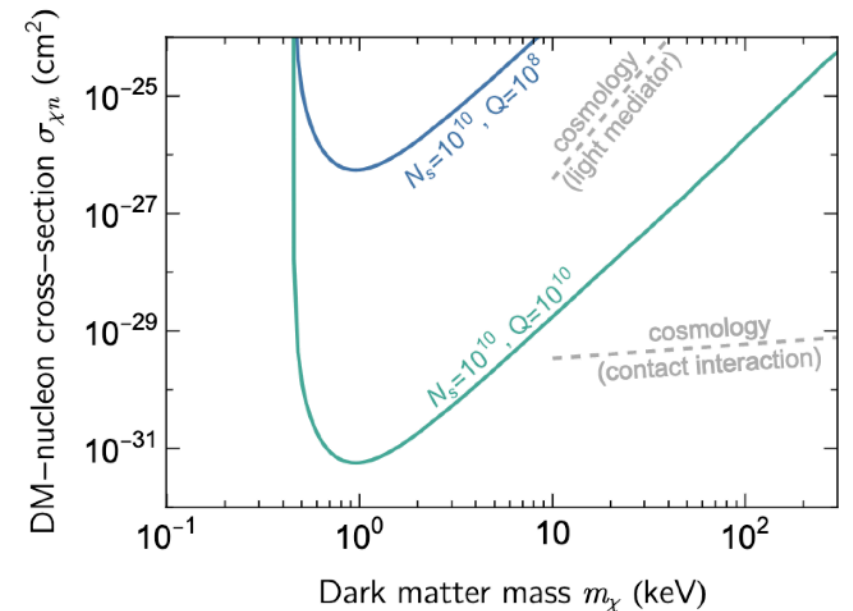
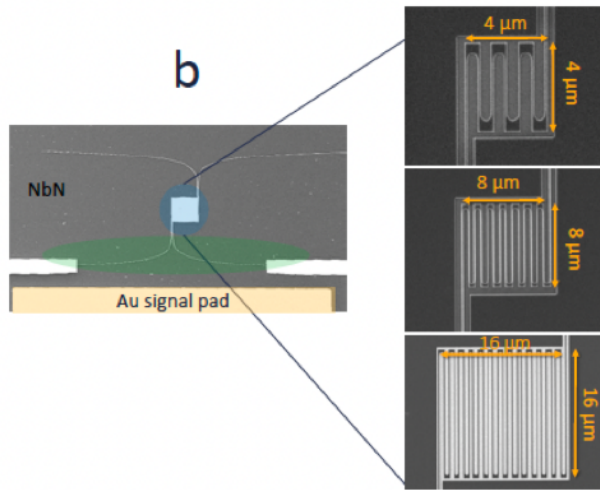


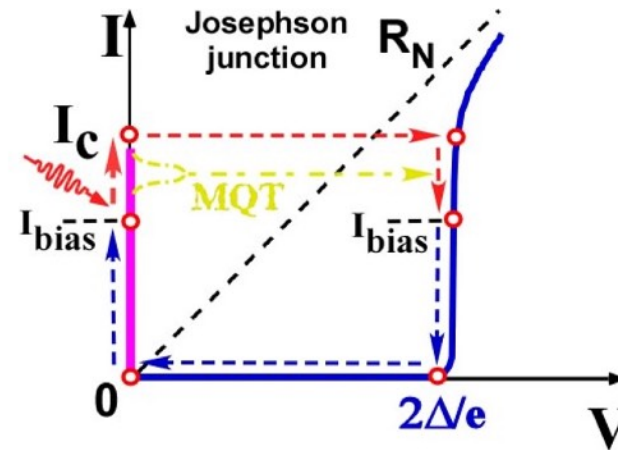
FIG. 4. Projected 90% C.L. upper limits on the dark matter–nucleon cross-section at ODIN, $\sigma_{\chi n}$, assuming a run time of 100 days.

Dark Matter Research

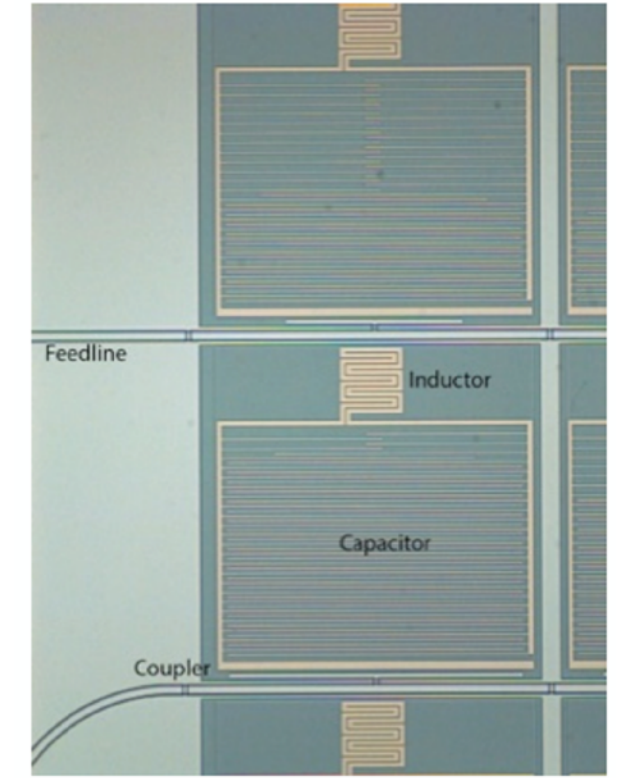
- CELLAR also enables research in new kinds of quantum sensors explicitly for DM detectors, such as new kinds of SNSPDs, MKIDs and TES devices
- This work can largely be done in the surface facility before moving underground
- Could enable new cryogenic WIMP searches in SUPL



Nicolo Petriani, Masters Thesis, MIT, 2019.



L. S. Kuzmin *et al.*, *IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity*, 2018



Mazin Lab, UCSB

Conclusions

- CELLAR will open in late 2024
 - Hosted in SUPL (Victoria, Australia), ~2900 m.w.e
 - Plans for research in quantum technology, dark matter, other new physics such as HFGWs
 - Two dilution refrigerators, one at Swinburne and one in SUPL
 - Very open to domestic international collaboration
-