



THE UNIVERSITY OF
**WESTERN
AUSTRALIA**

ORGAN Phase 1B: Results and Future Plans

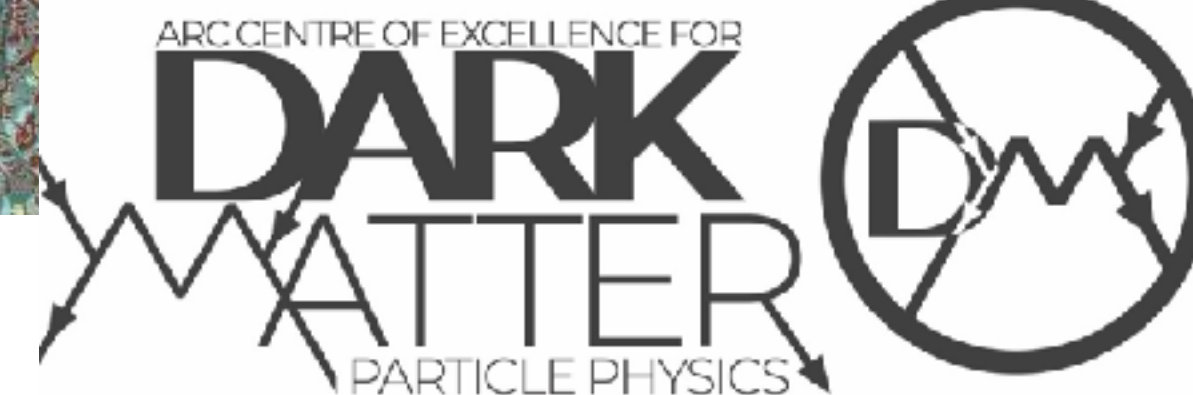


Aaron Quiskamp



EQUS

Australian Research Council
Centre of Excellence for
Engineered Quantum Systems



Axions



Axions

- **Axions** can solve two very big problems in physics!



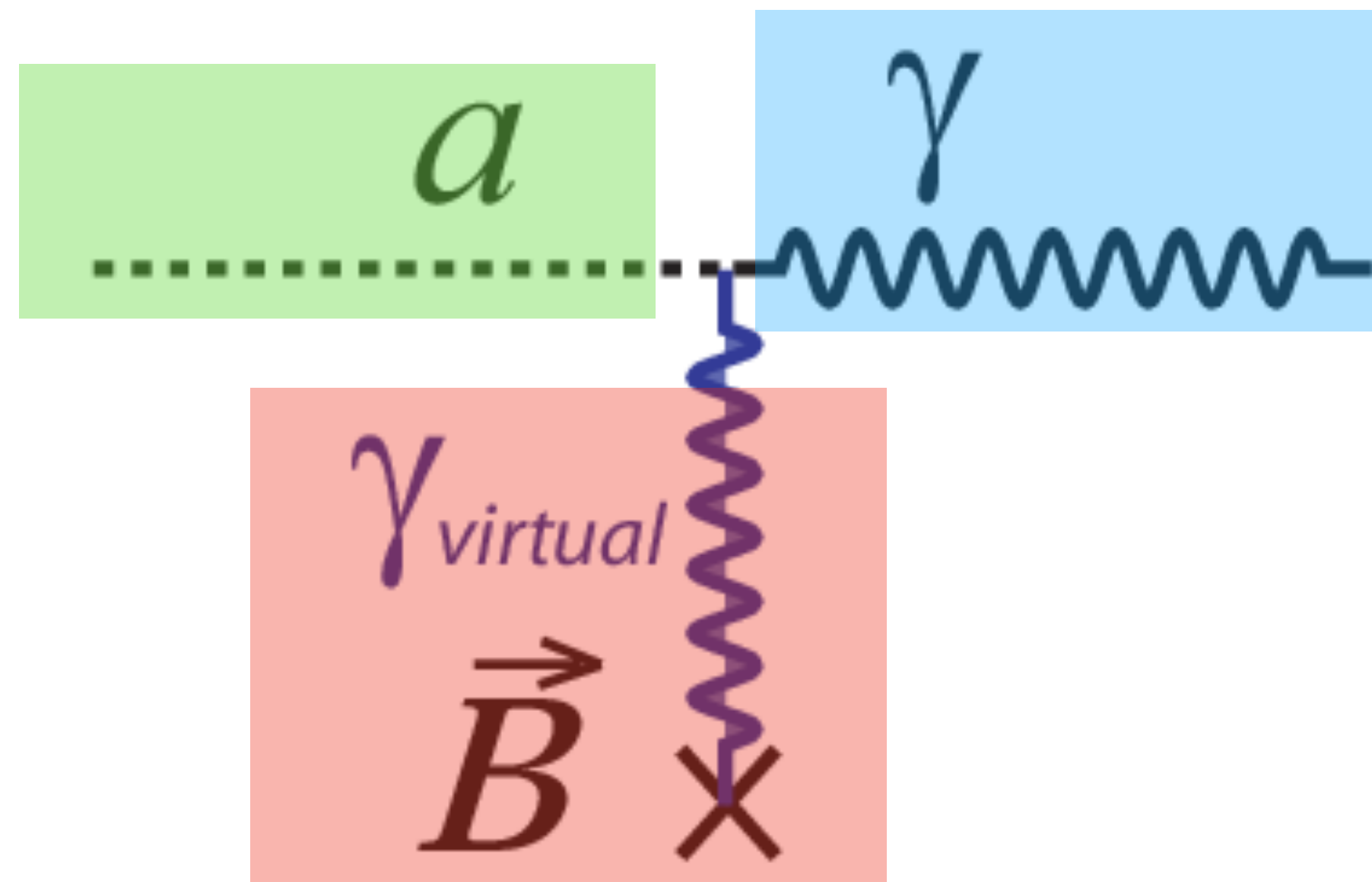
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- The **strong CP problem** and the **dark matter problem**
- **Axions** may interact with a **strong B field** to produce a **photon** with frequency related to m_a

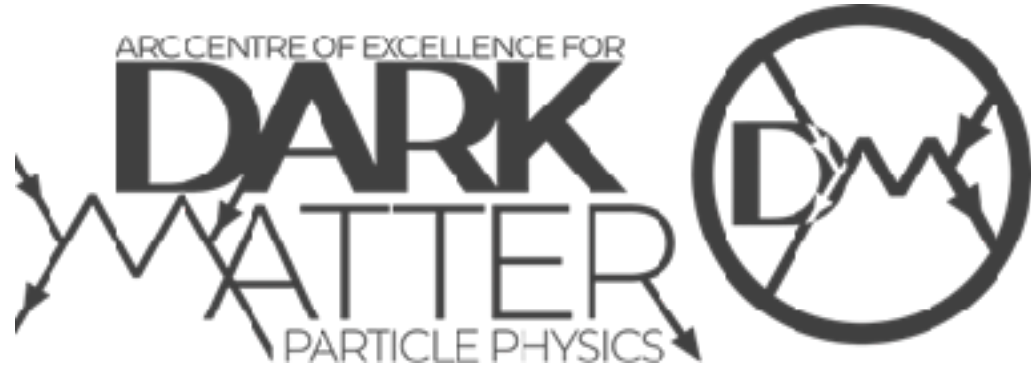


Inverse Primakoff effect





How to detect axions?



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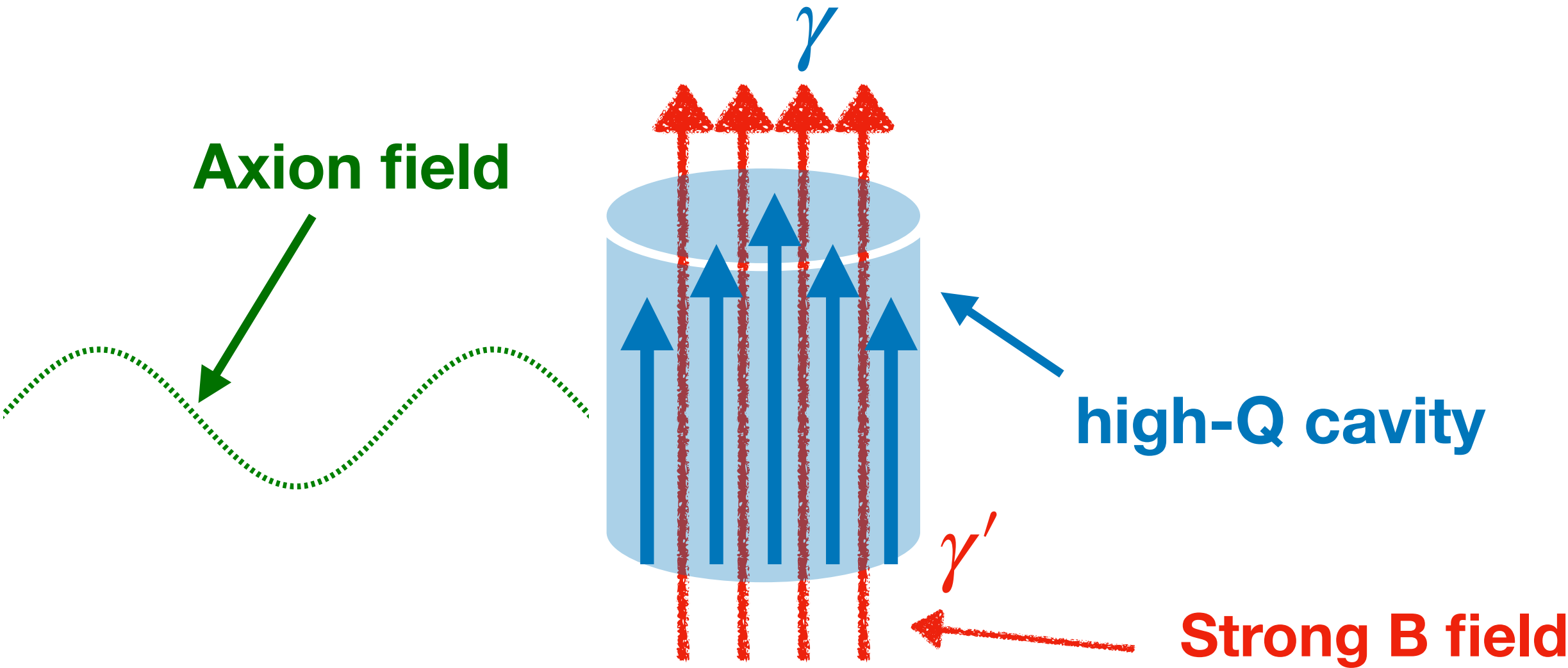
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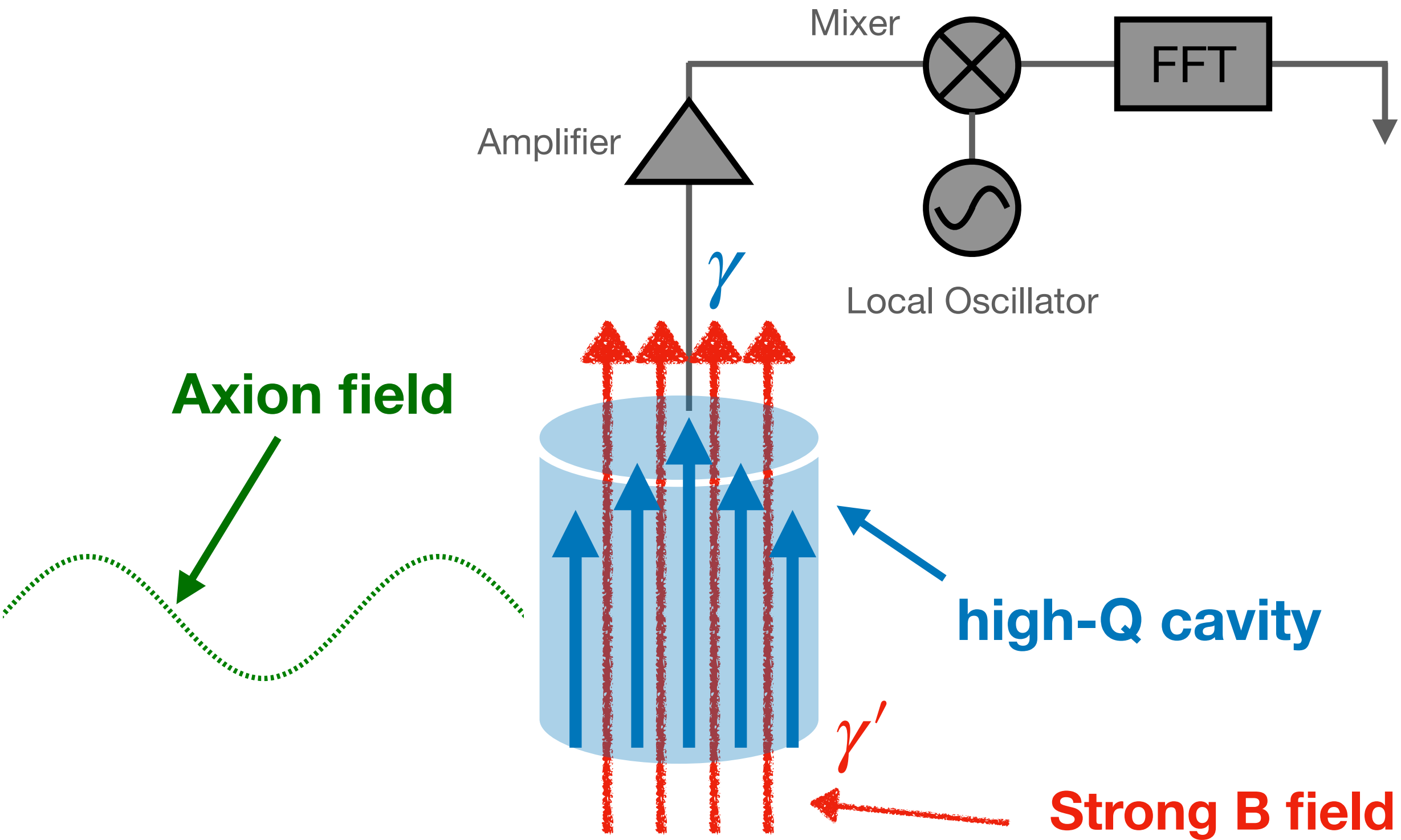
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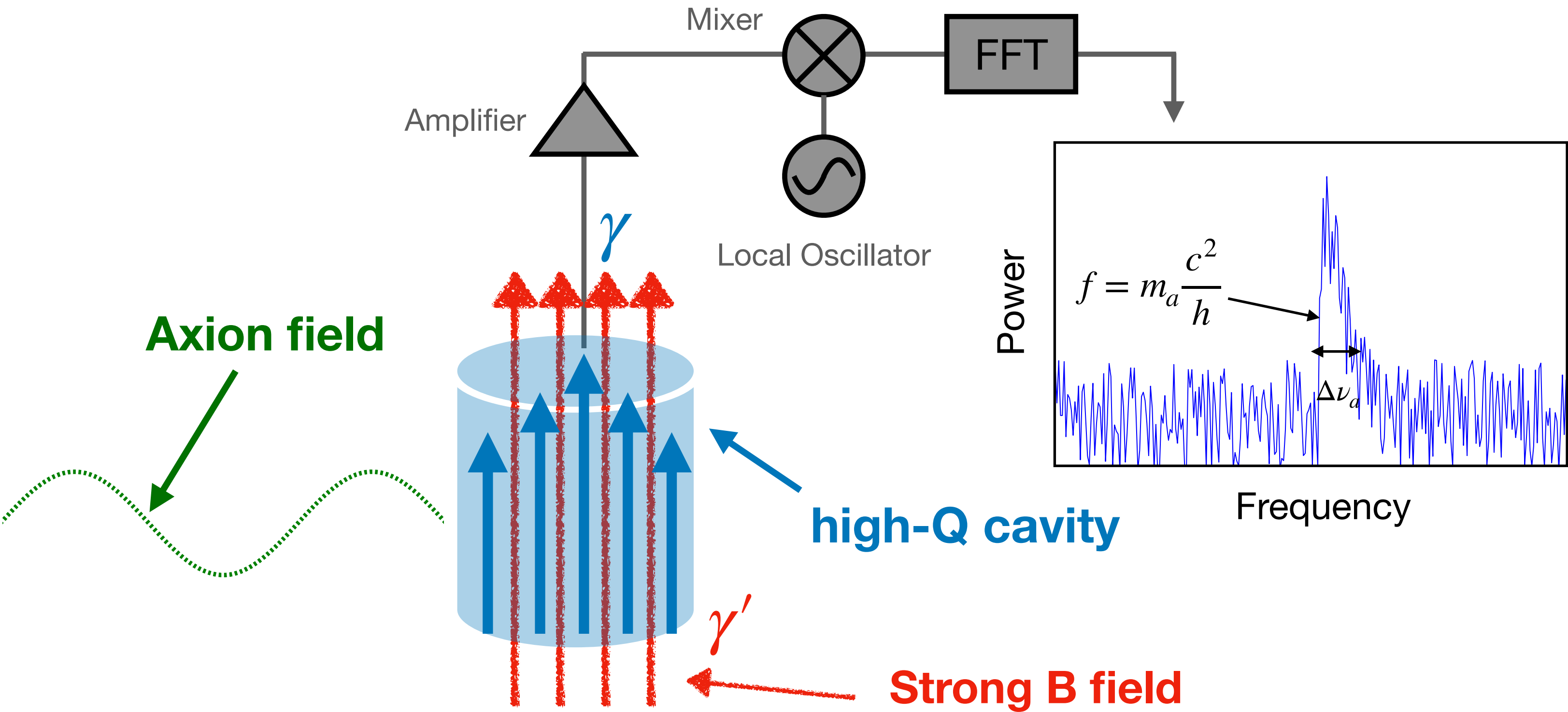
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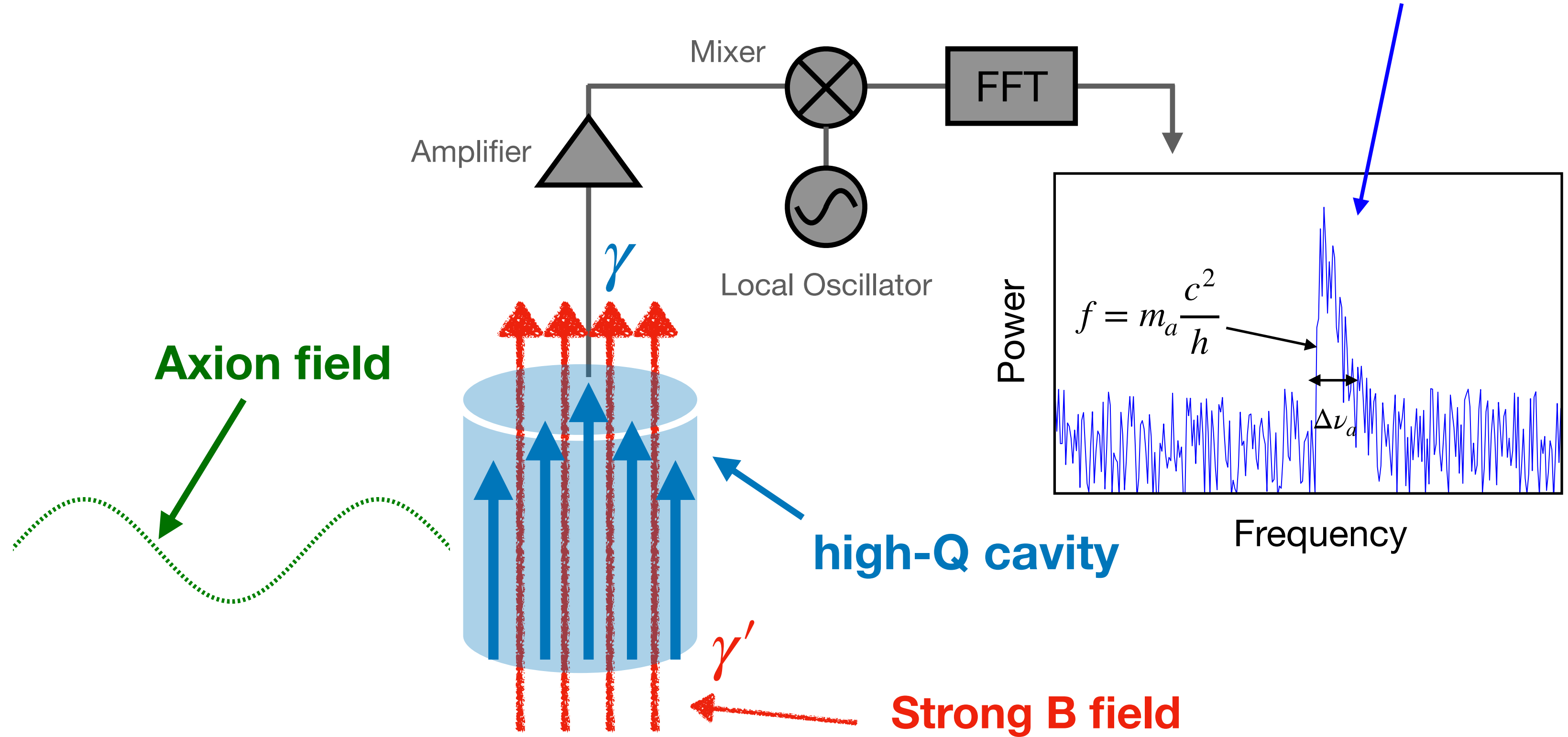


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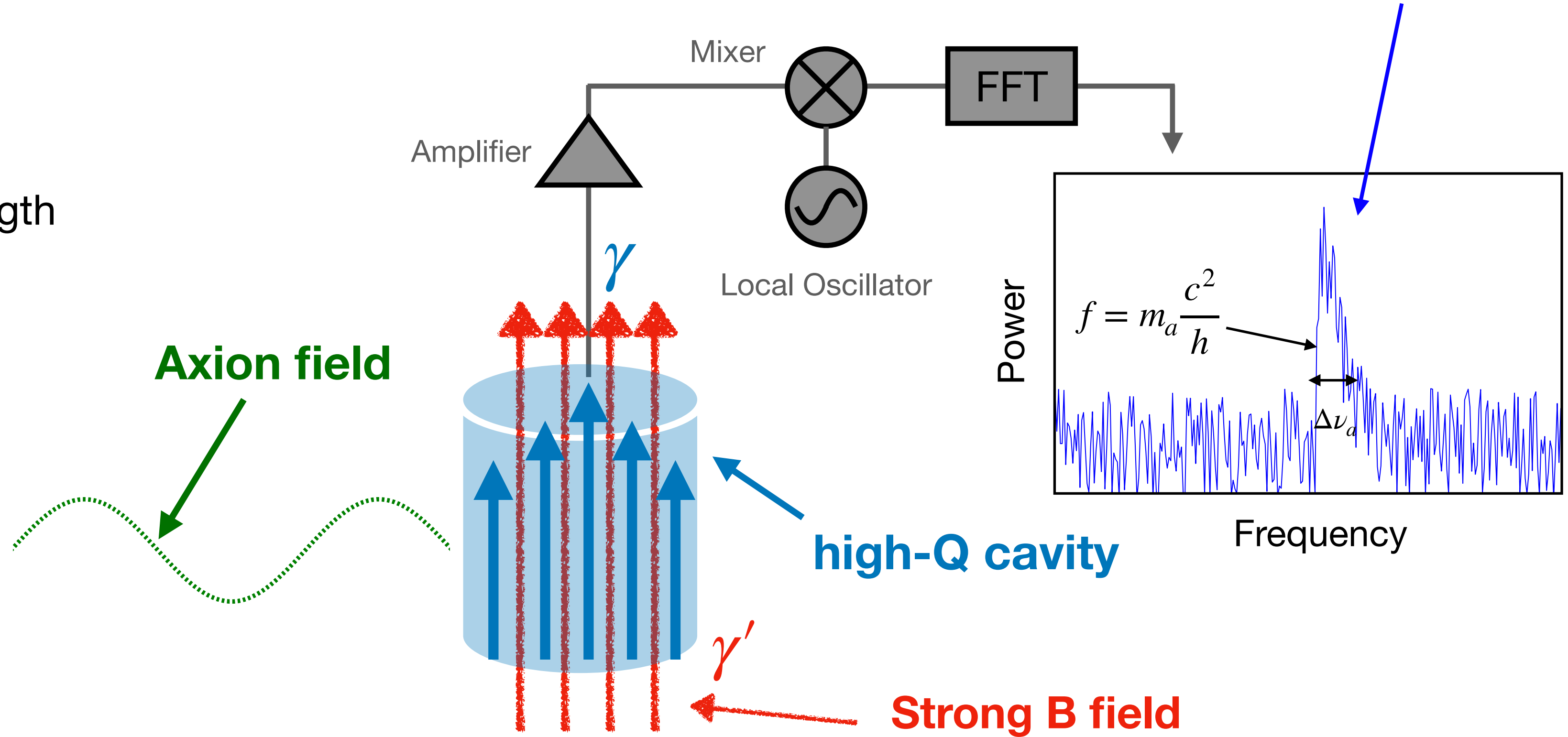
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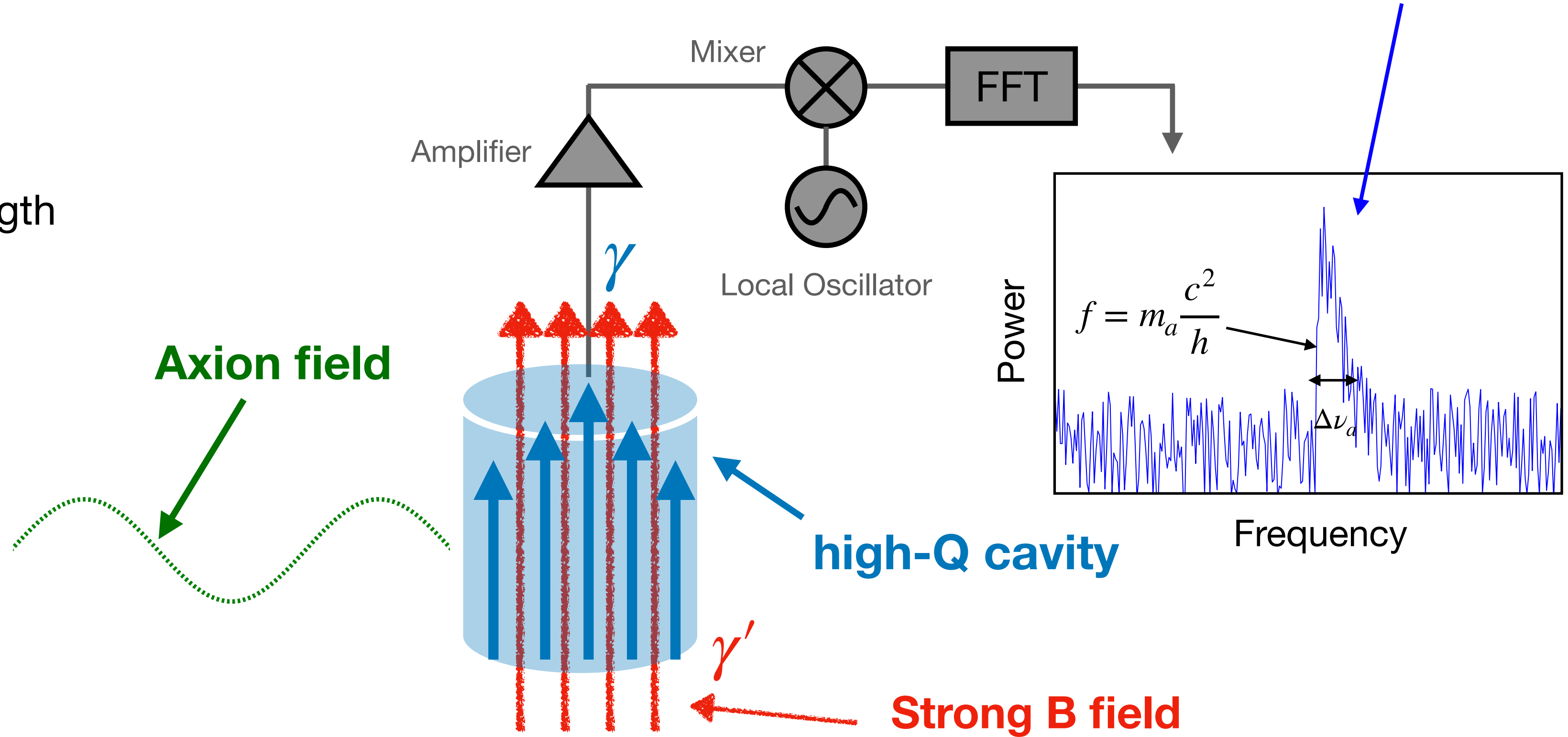
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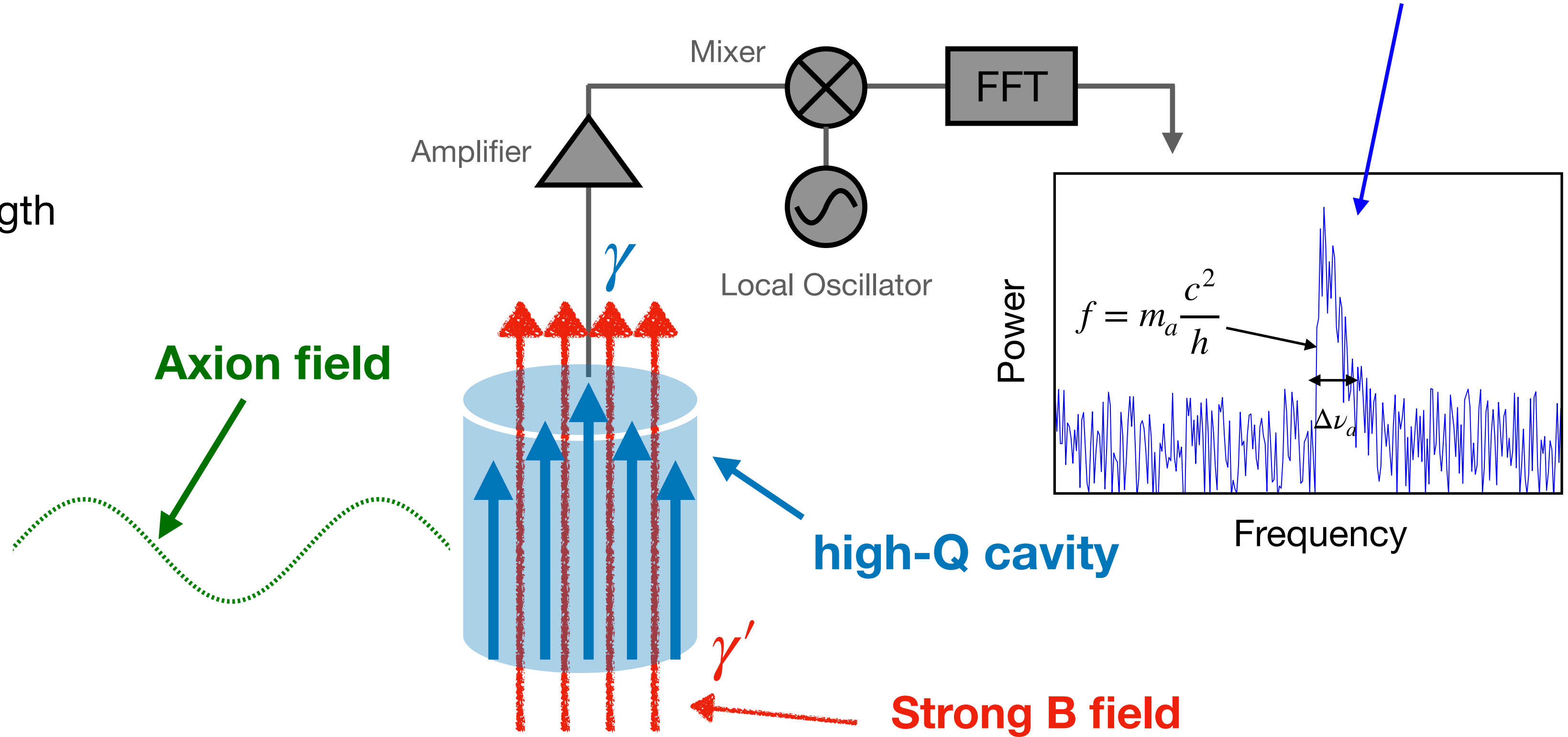
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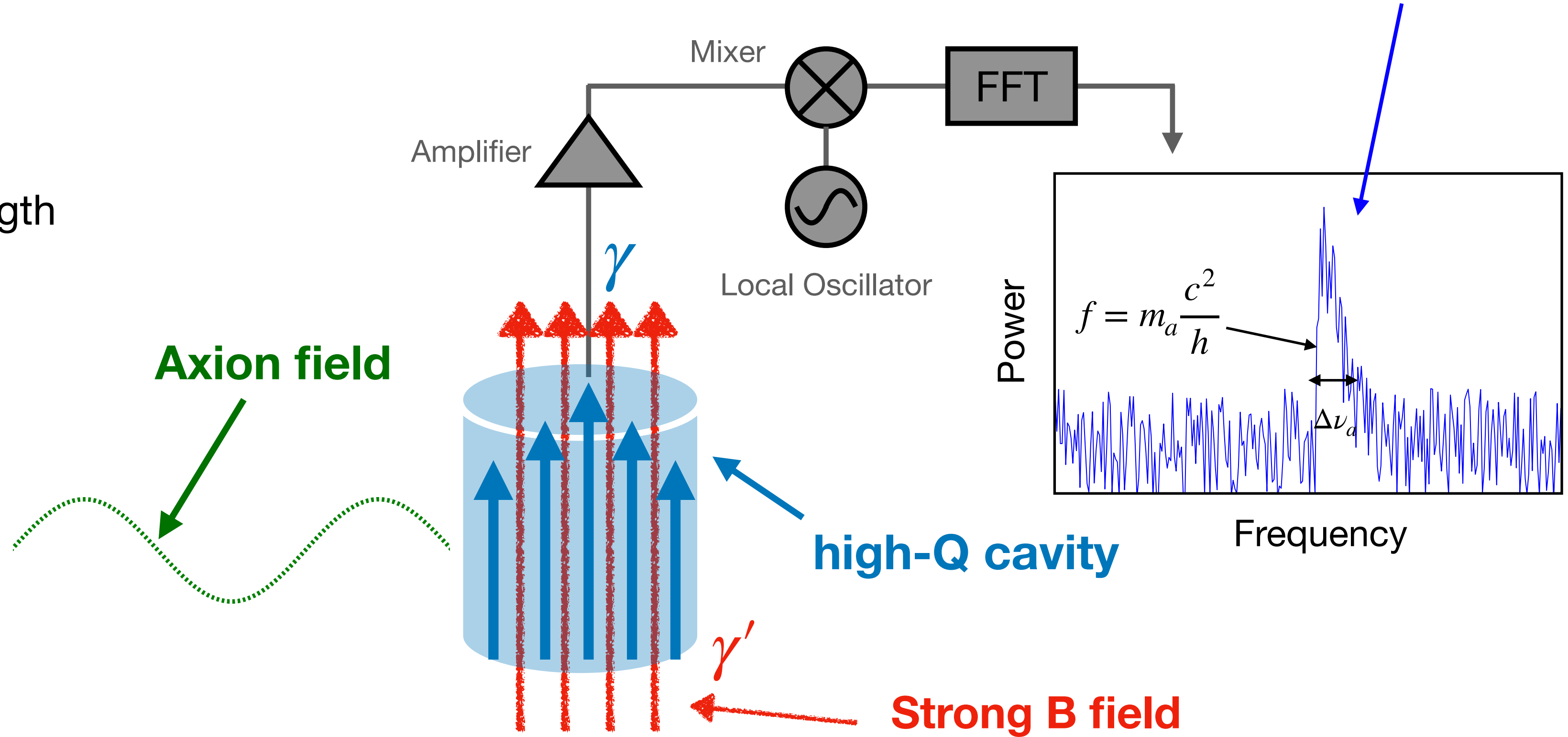
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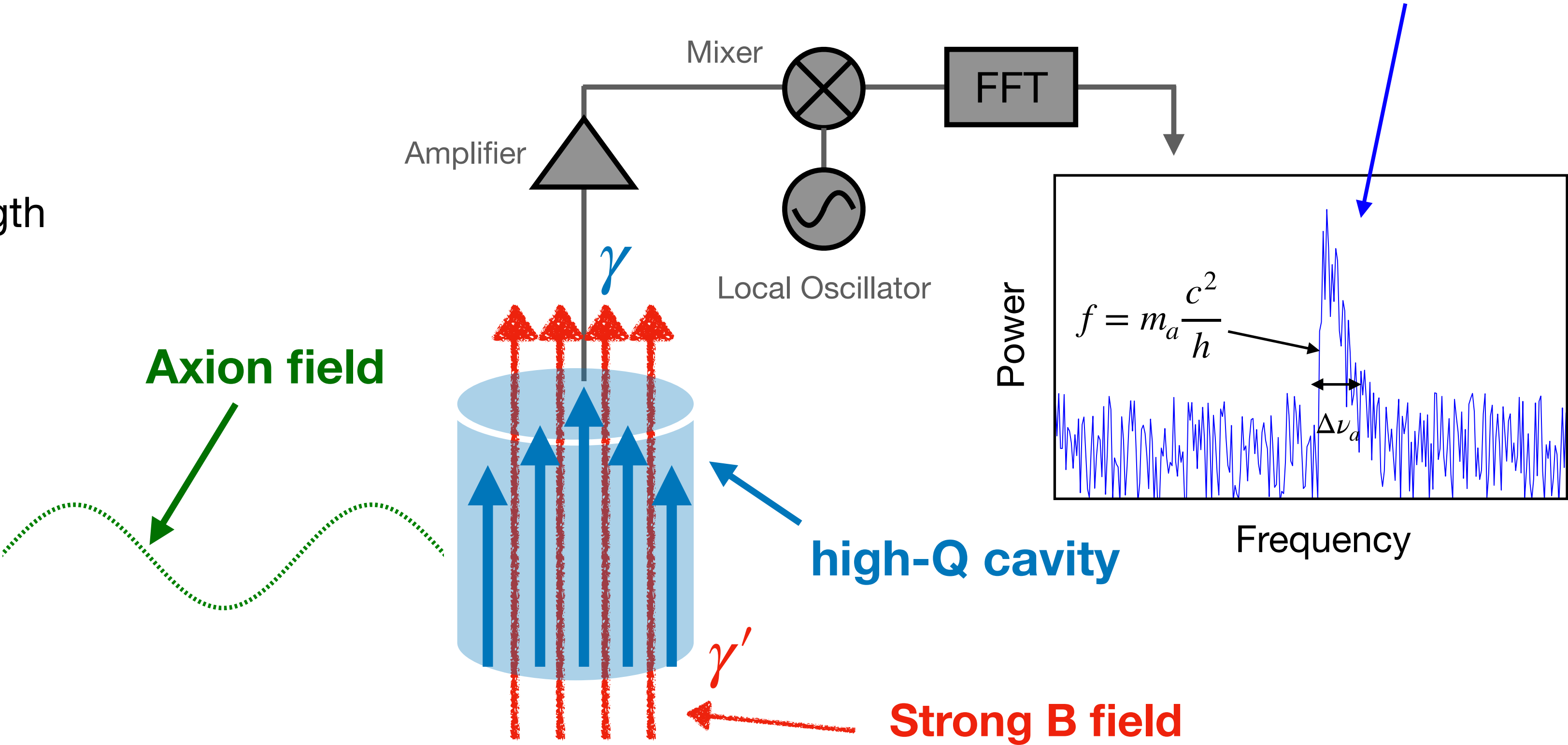
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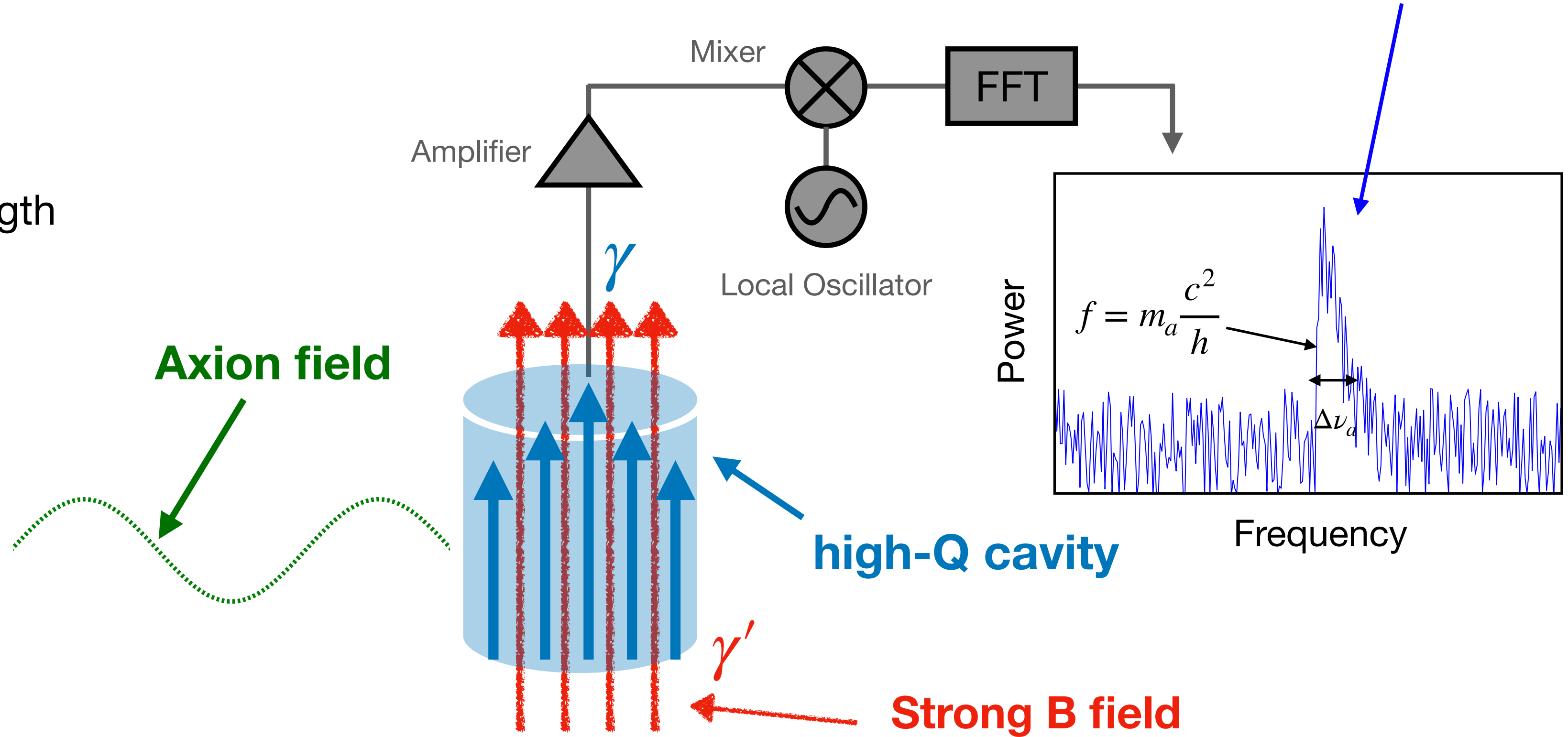
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Focus on increasing **this**

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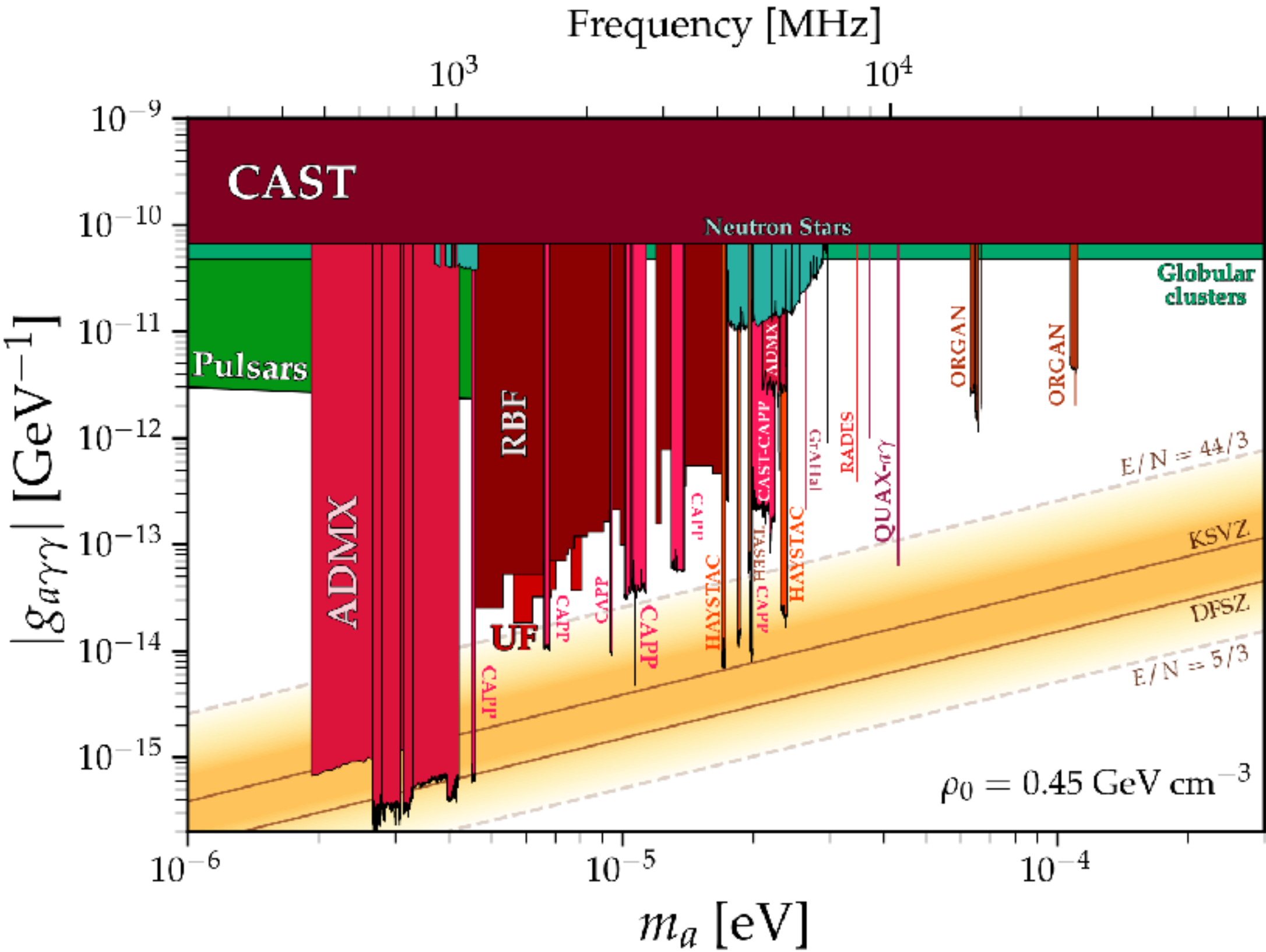
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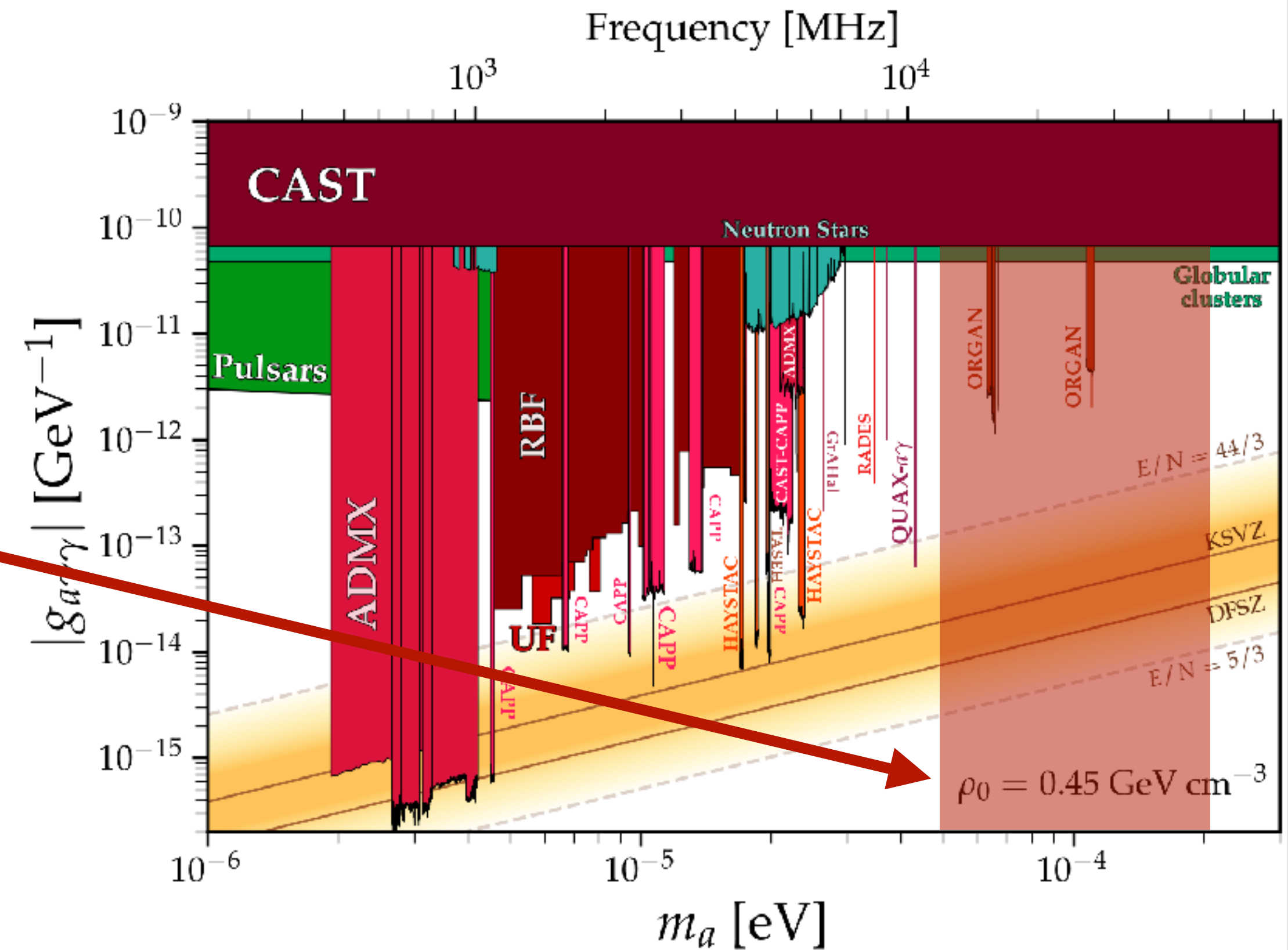


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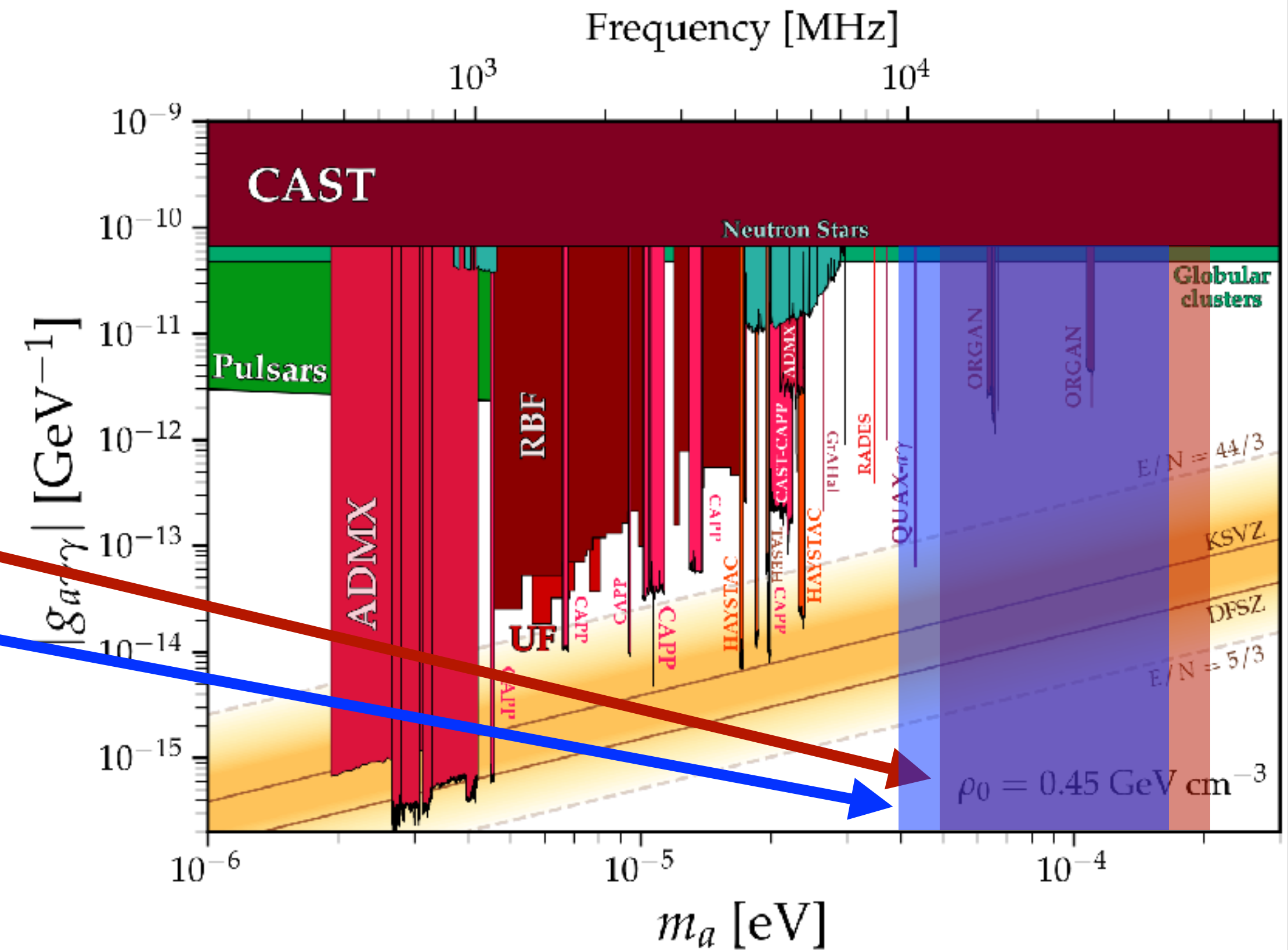
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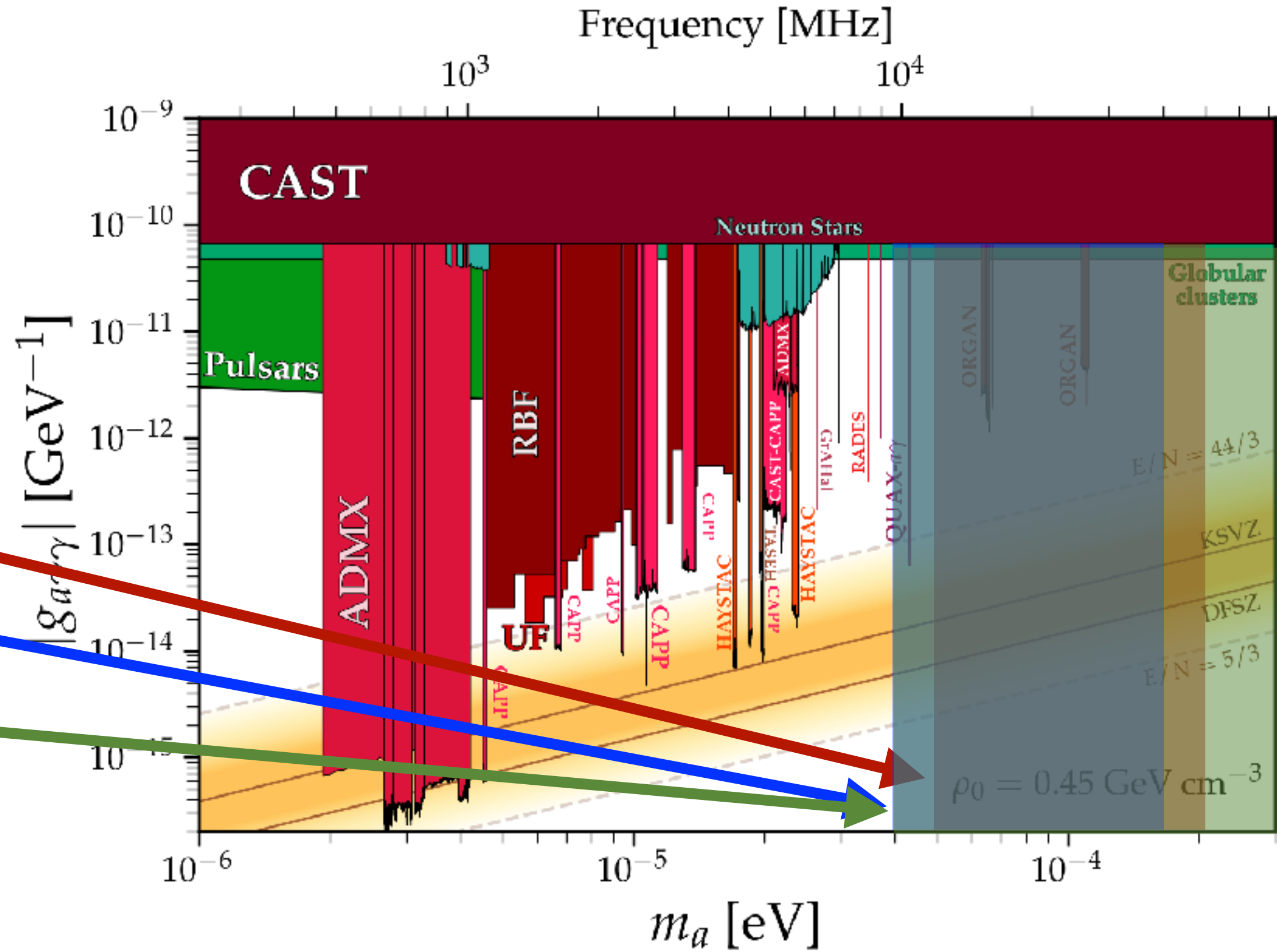
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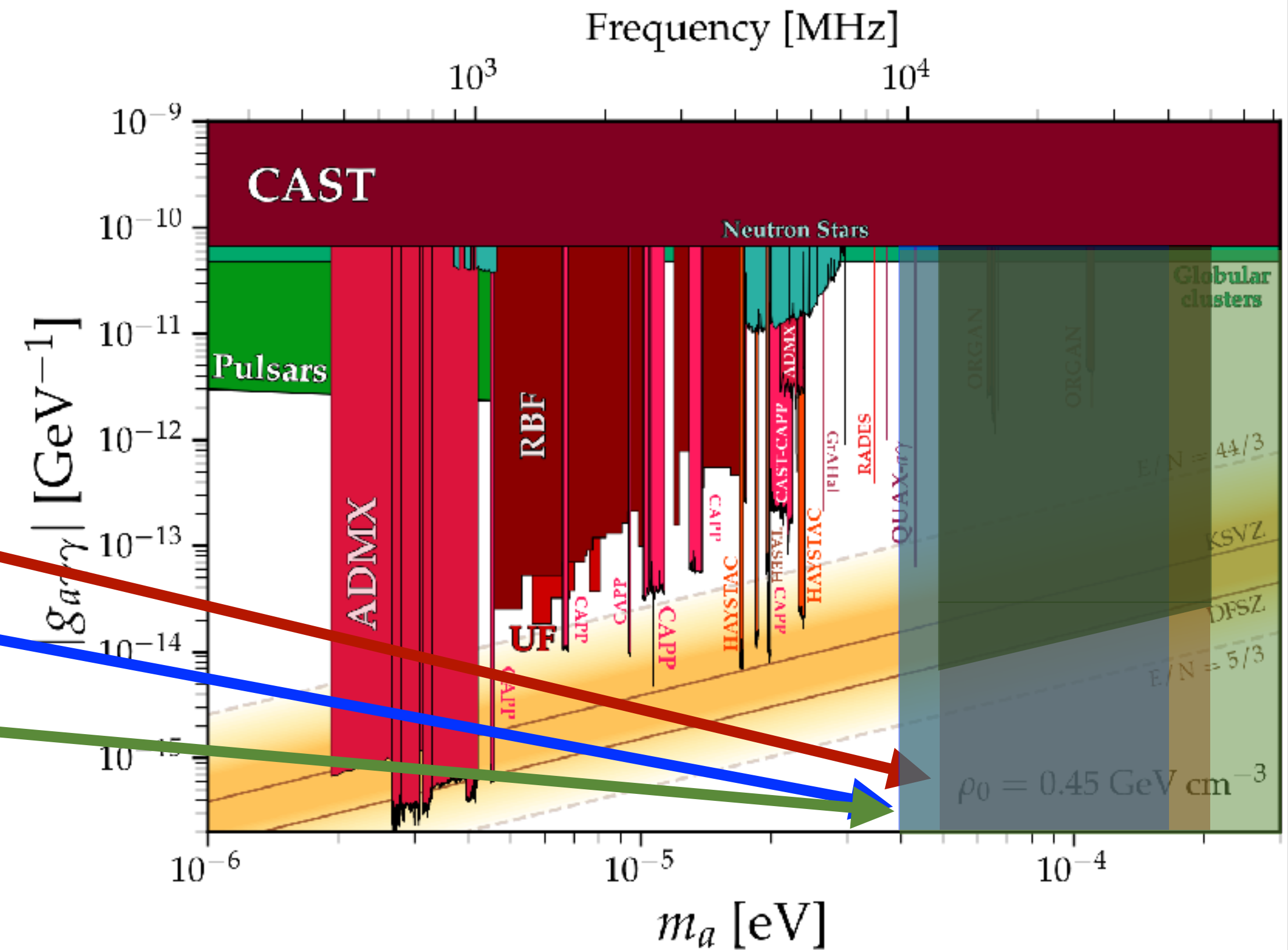


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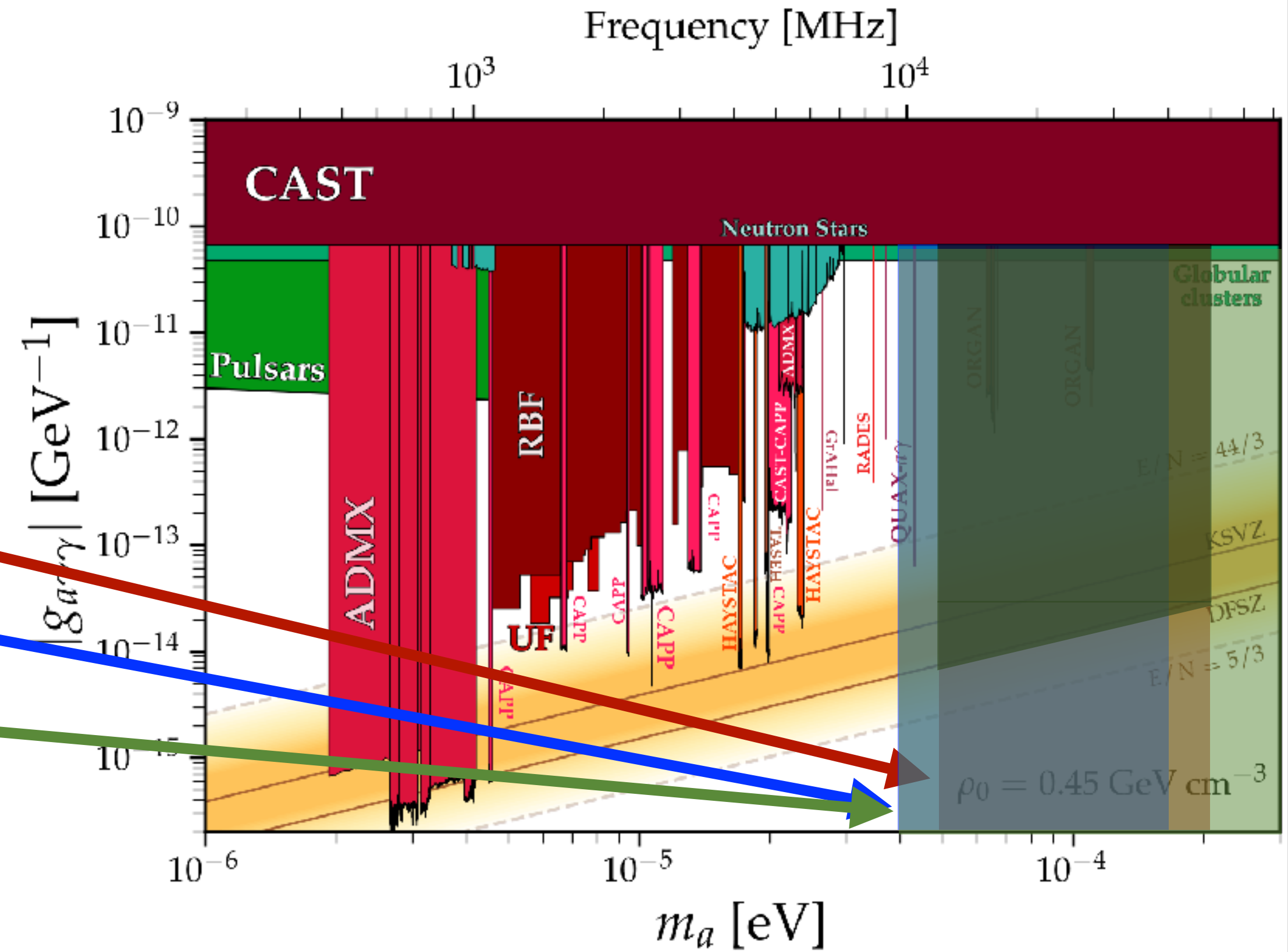


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- $\frac{df}{dt} \propto f^{-14/3} \rightarrow$ High frequency (mass) scales poorly



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Phase 1a



Phase 1a



- Scan between 15-16 GHz

Phase 1a

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Tuning rod



Rotation stage

Phase 1a

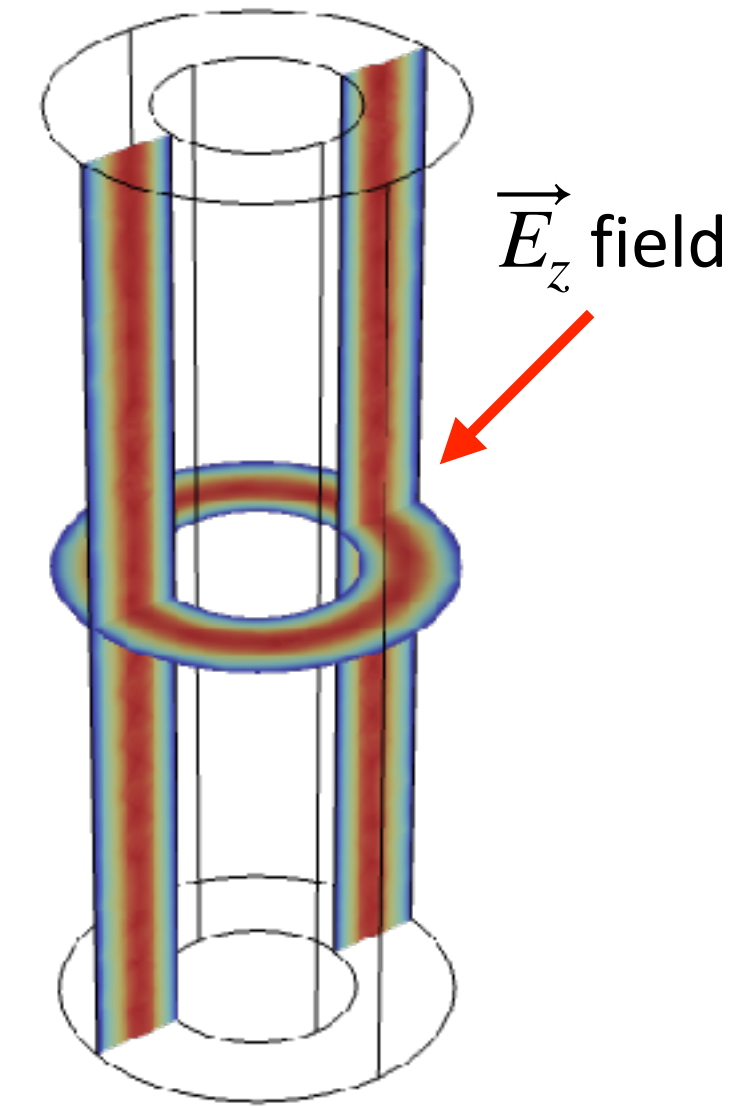
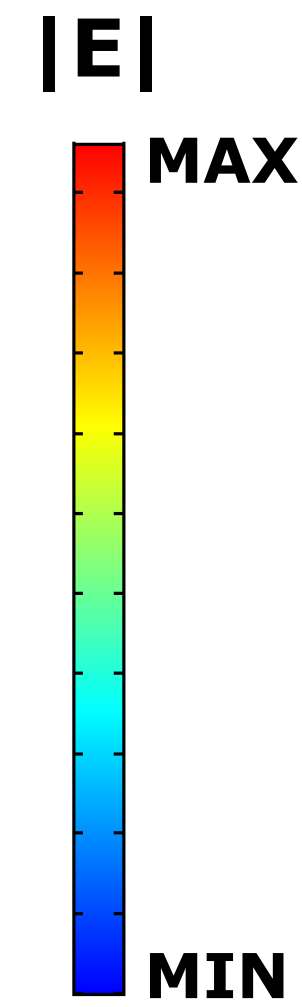
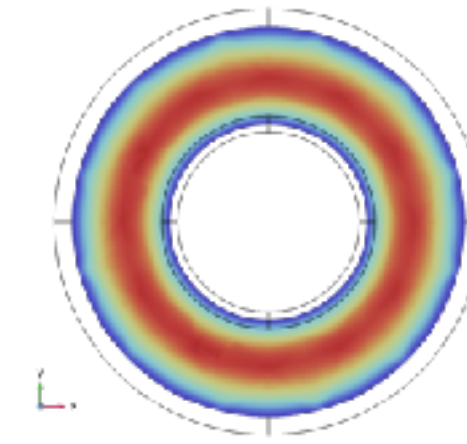
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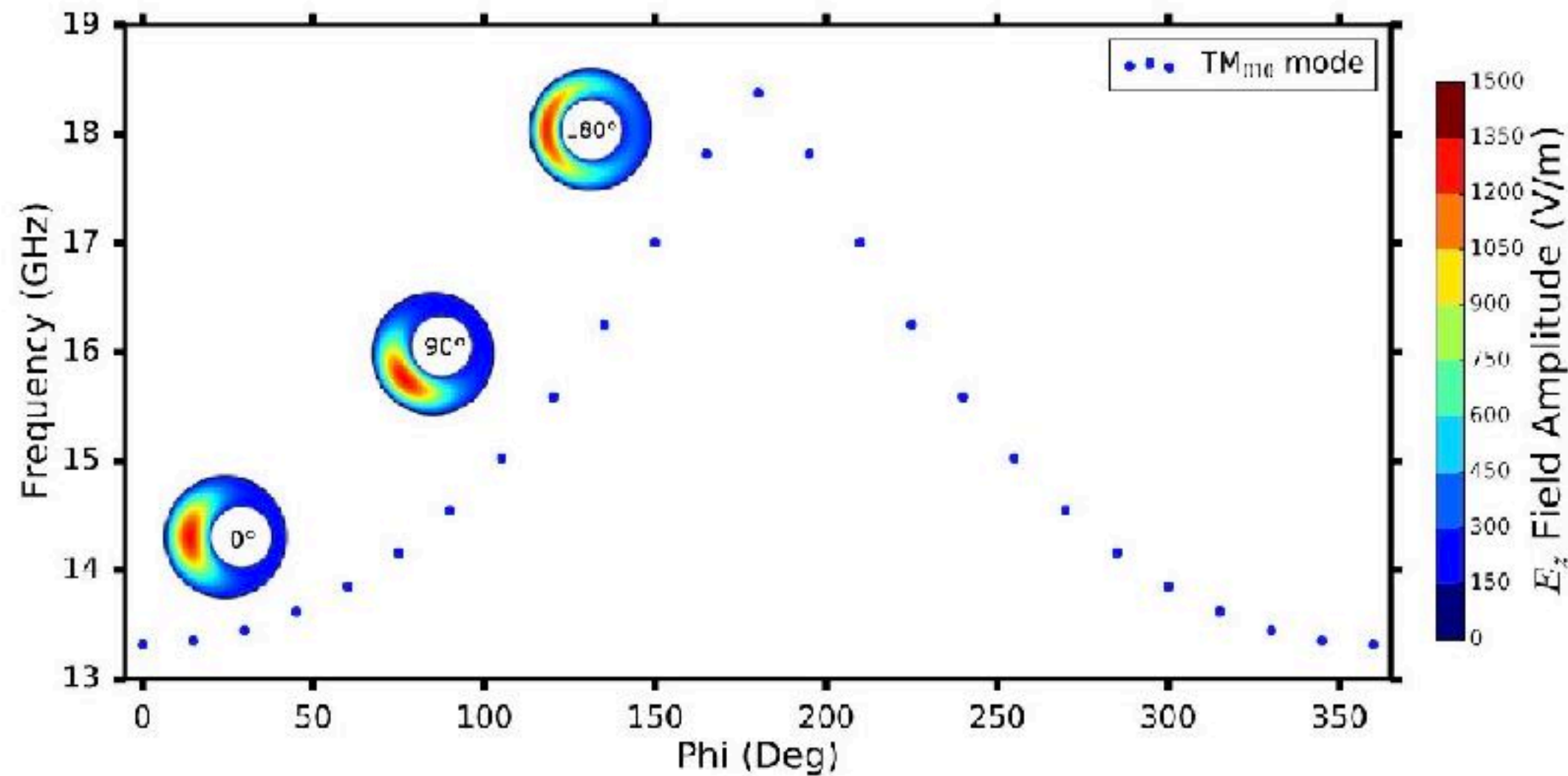
$$\vec{E}_{cav} \cdot \vec{B}_{ext} \neq 0$$



TM₀₁₀ mode

Phase 1a

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- **Tuning:** moving the rod radially perturbs the axion sensitive mode, shifting the frequency

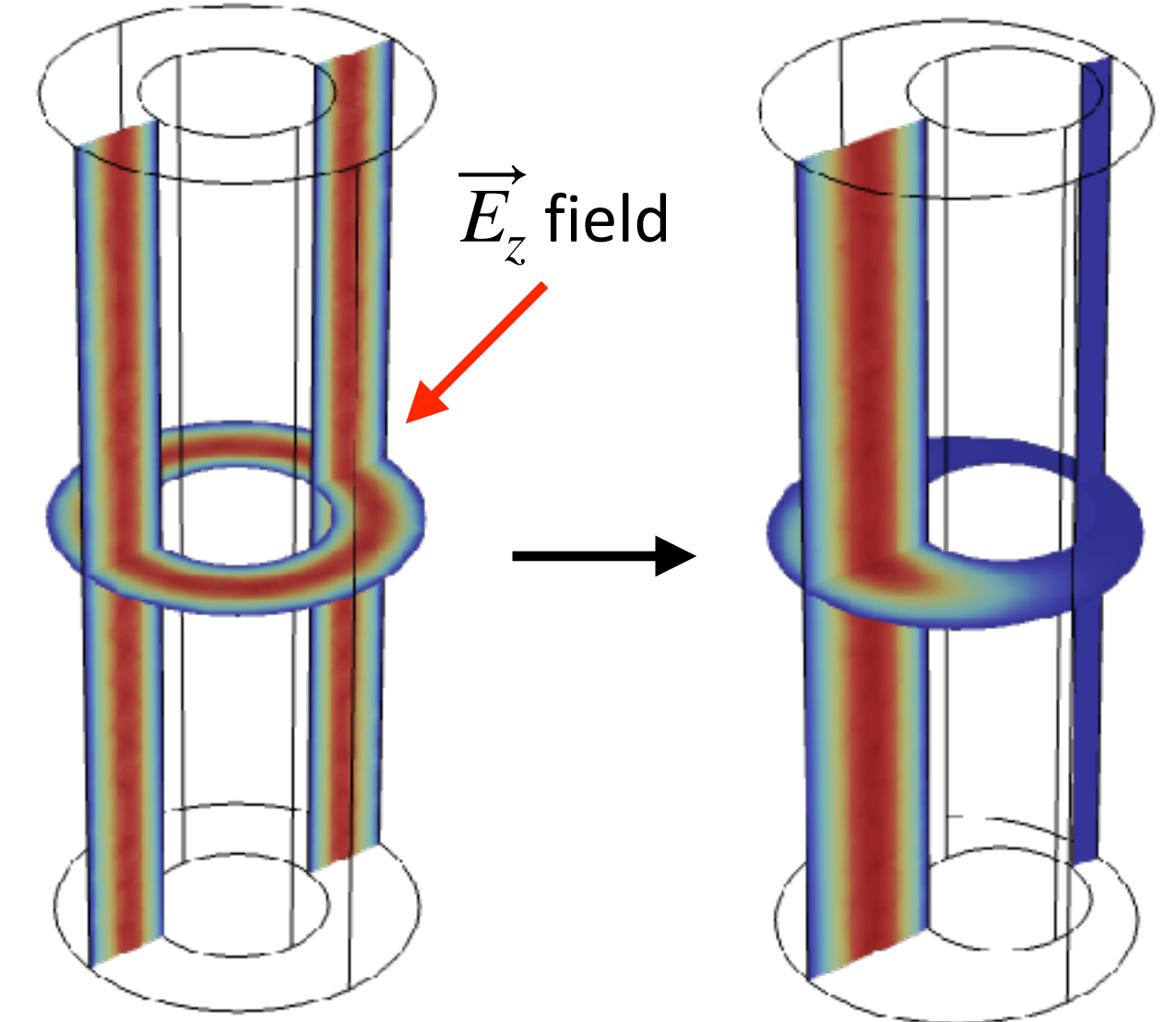
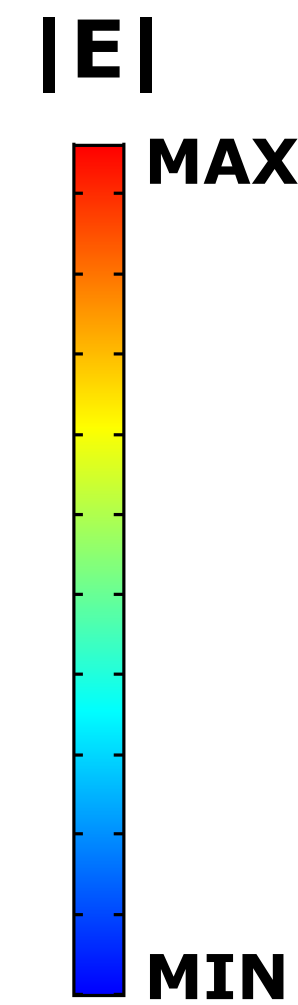
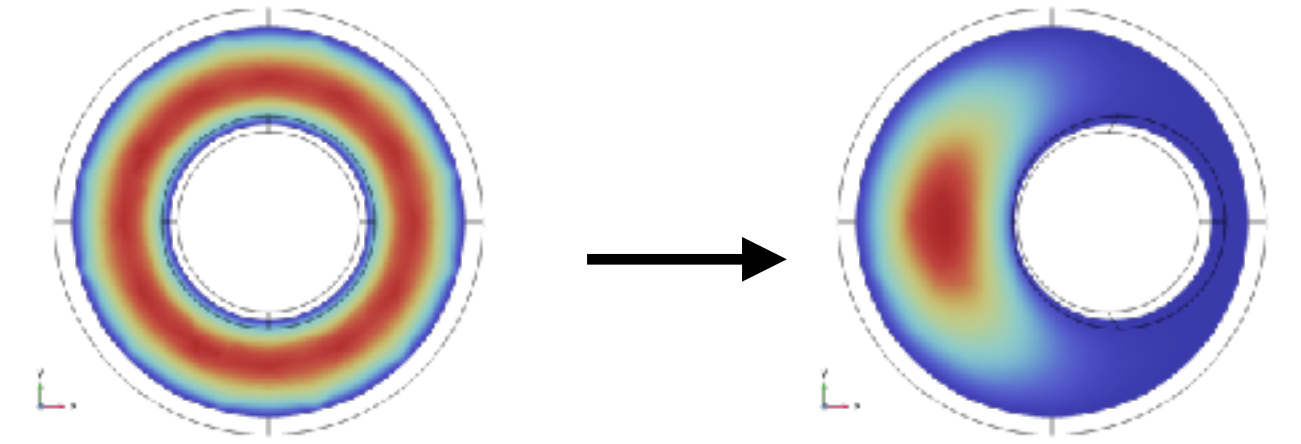


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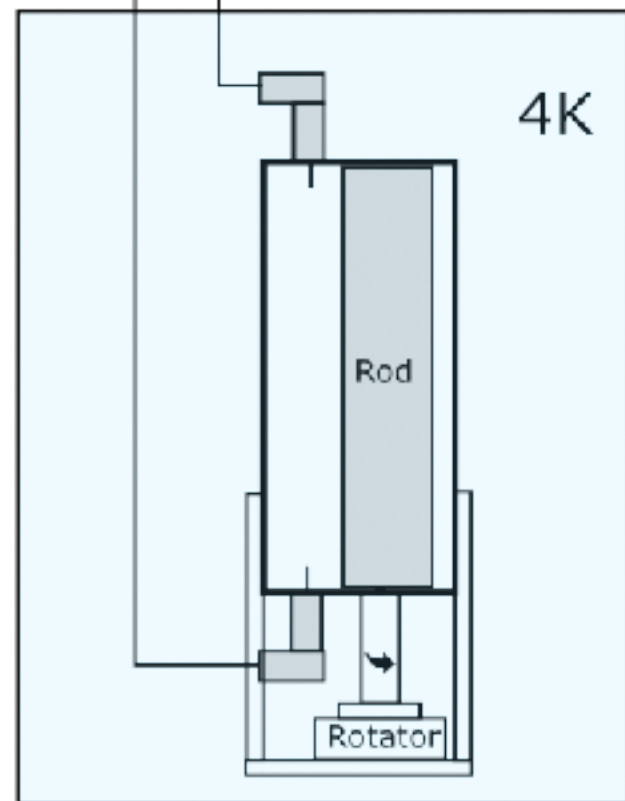
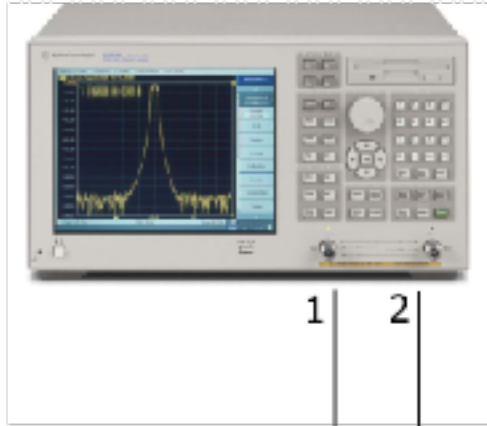
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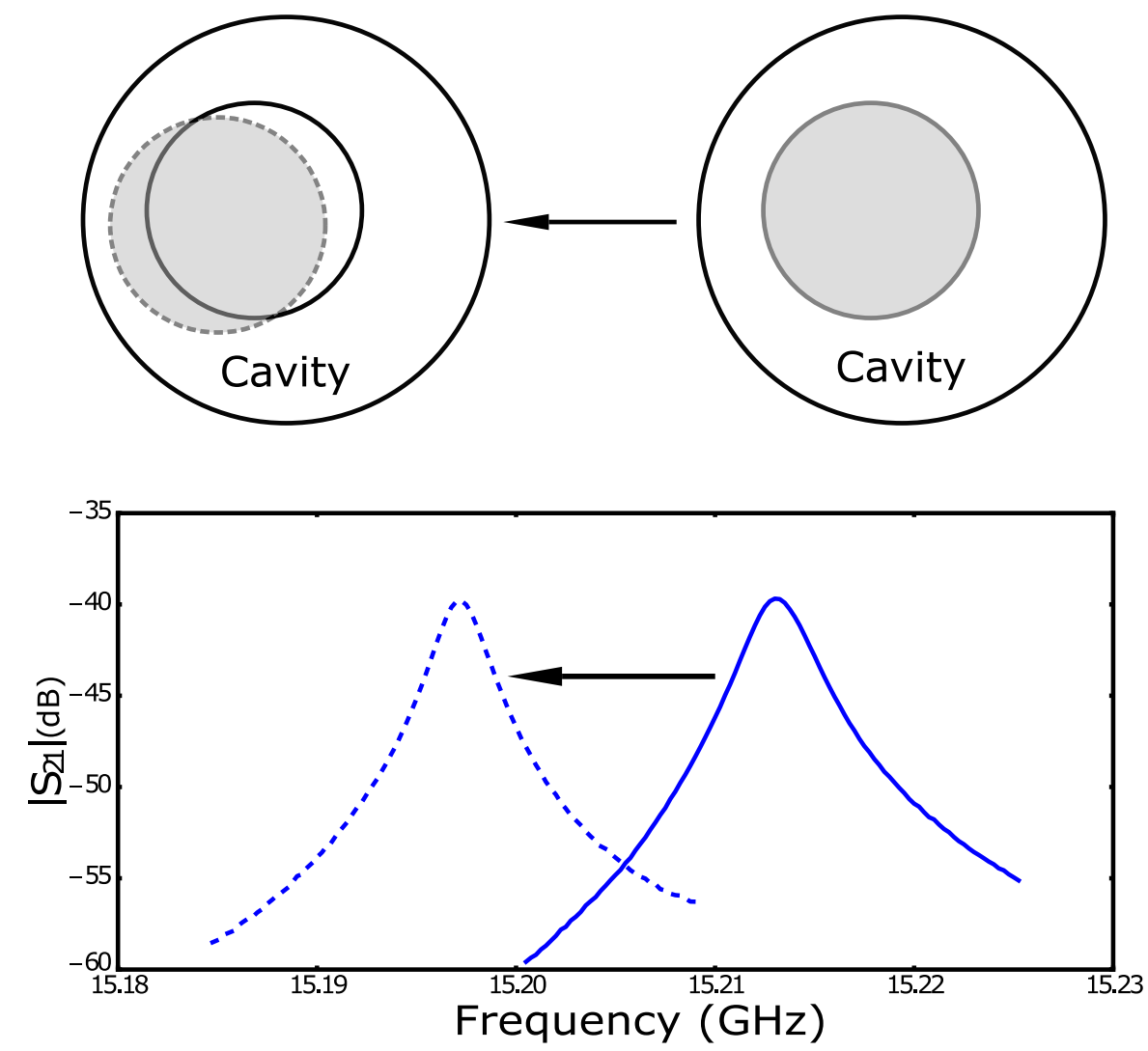
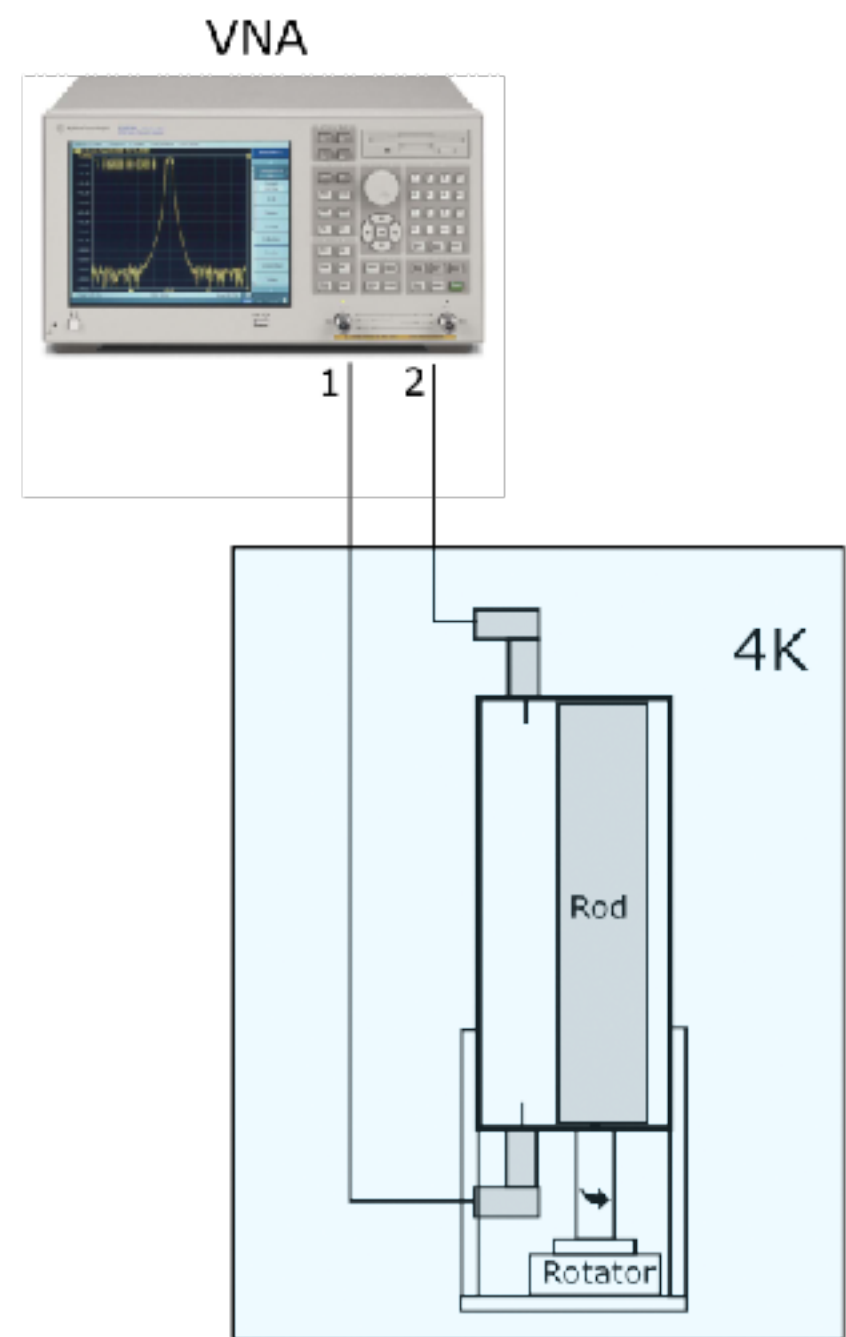
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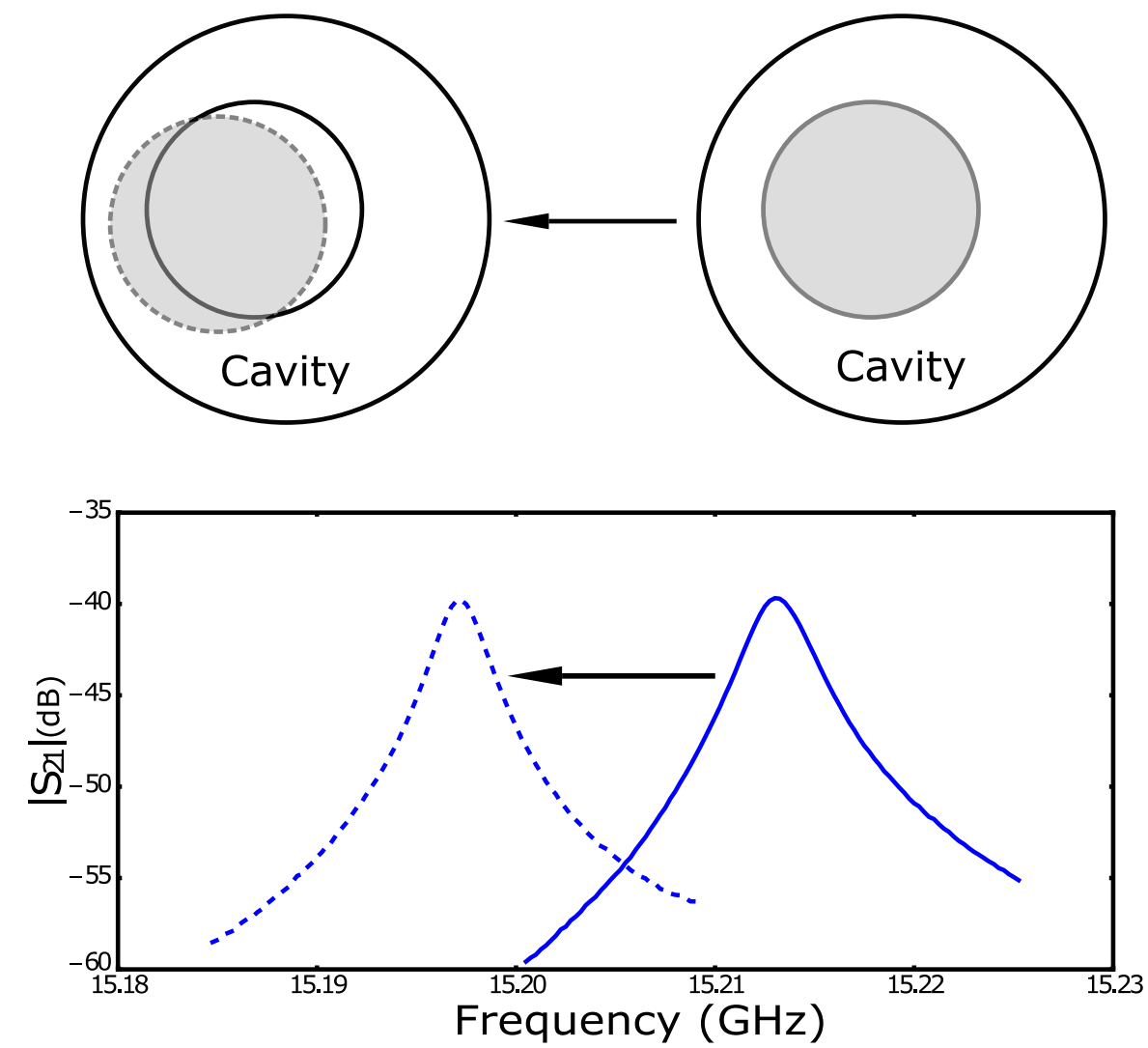
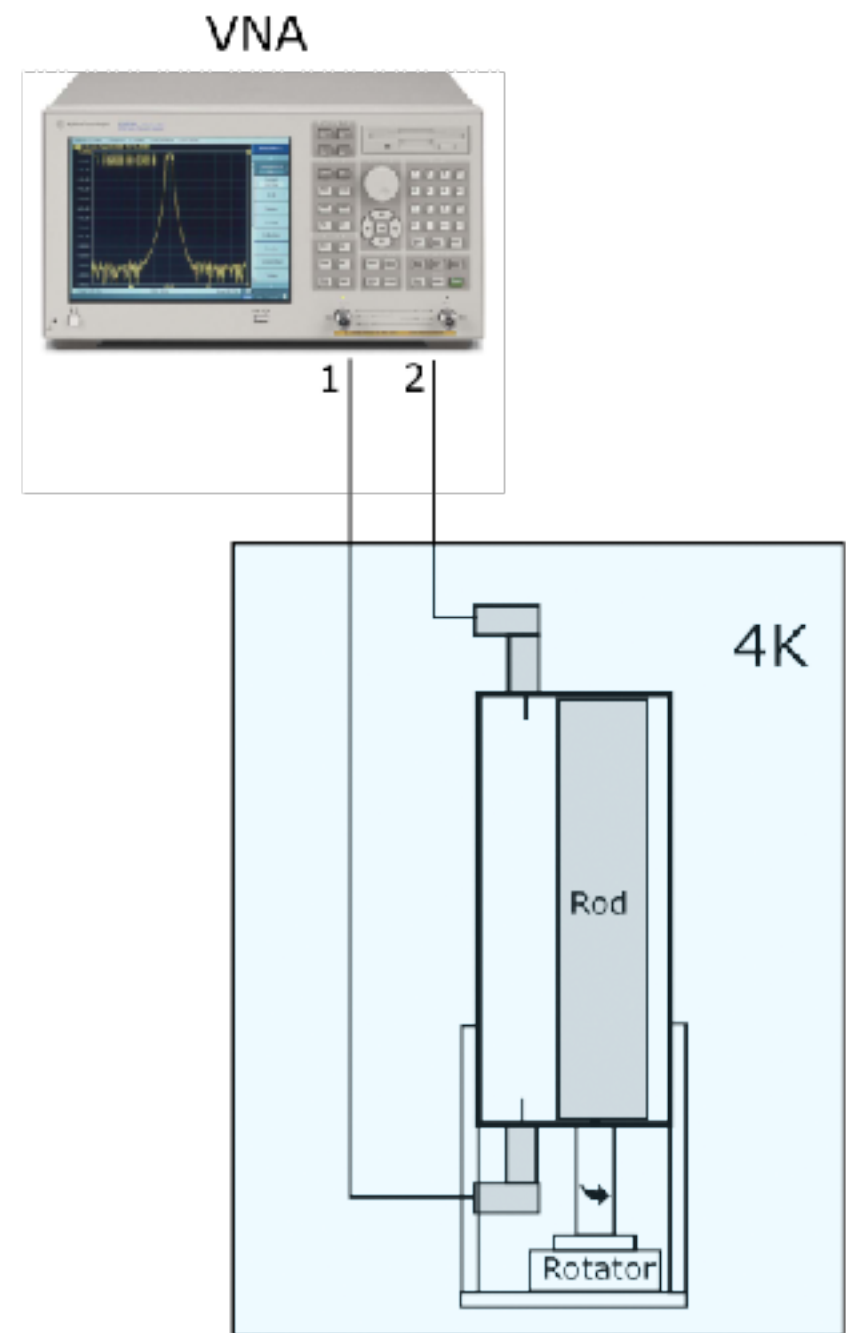
VNA



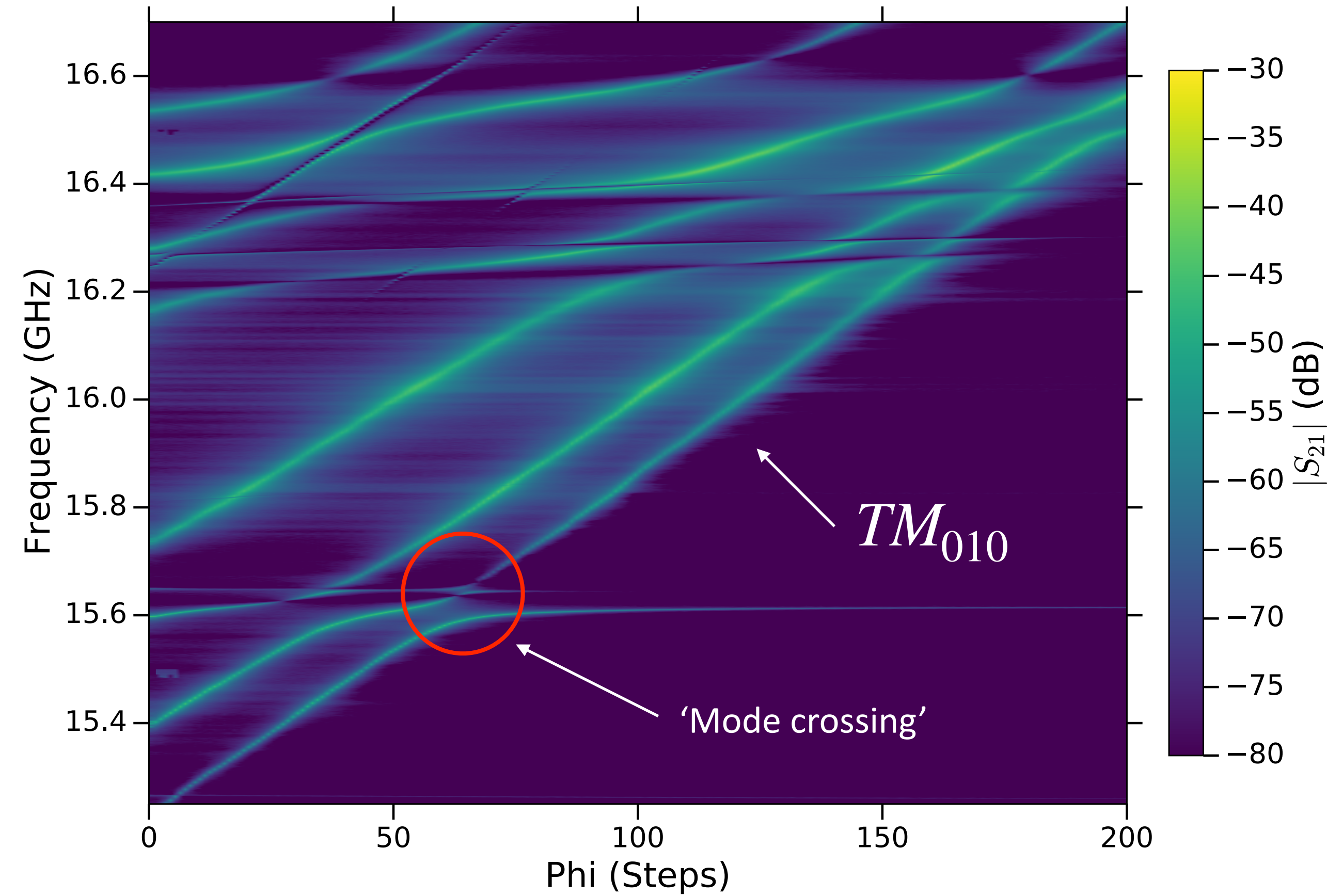
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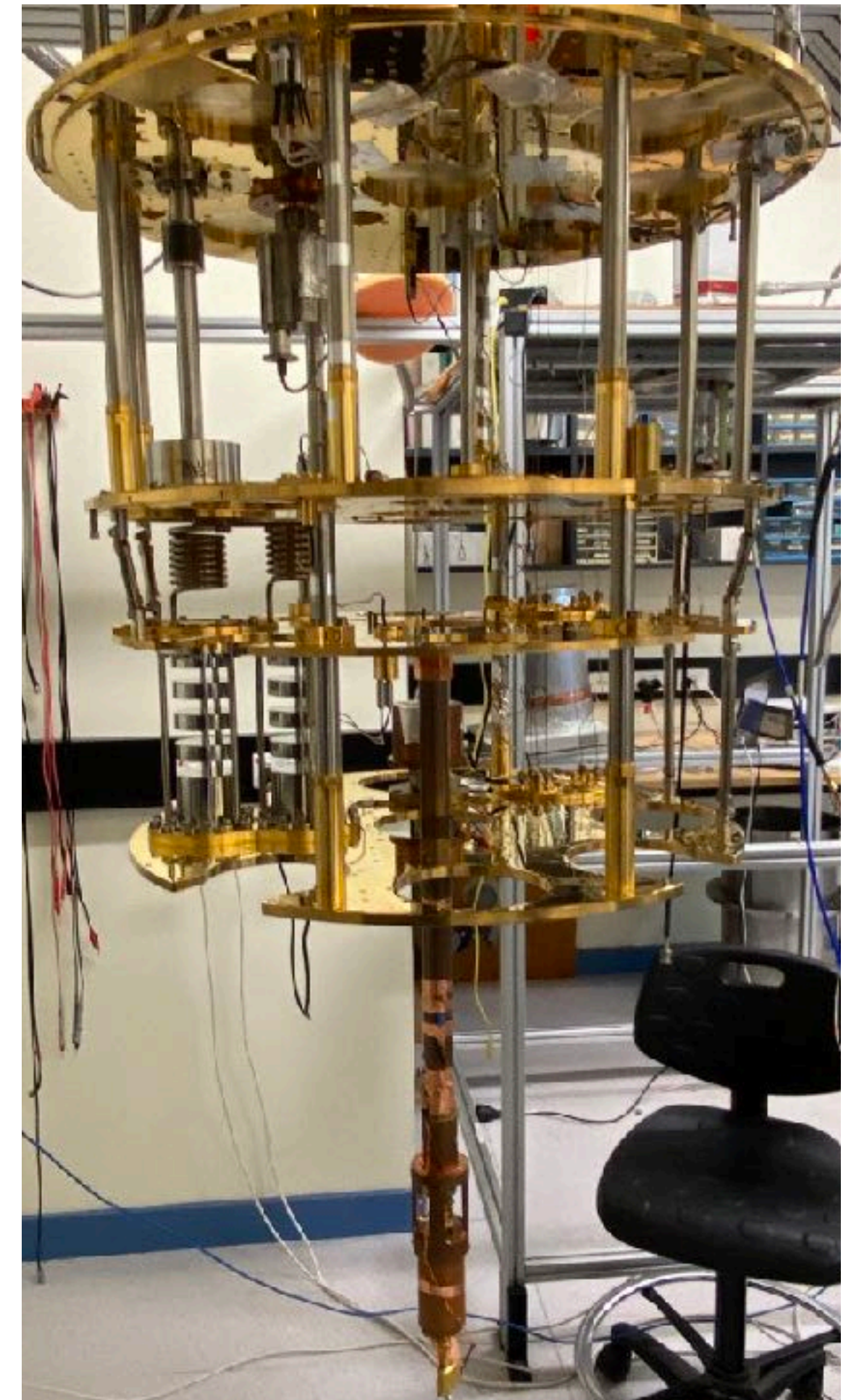
'Mode Map'



Phase 1a

- What do we mean by scanning?

Dilution fridge



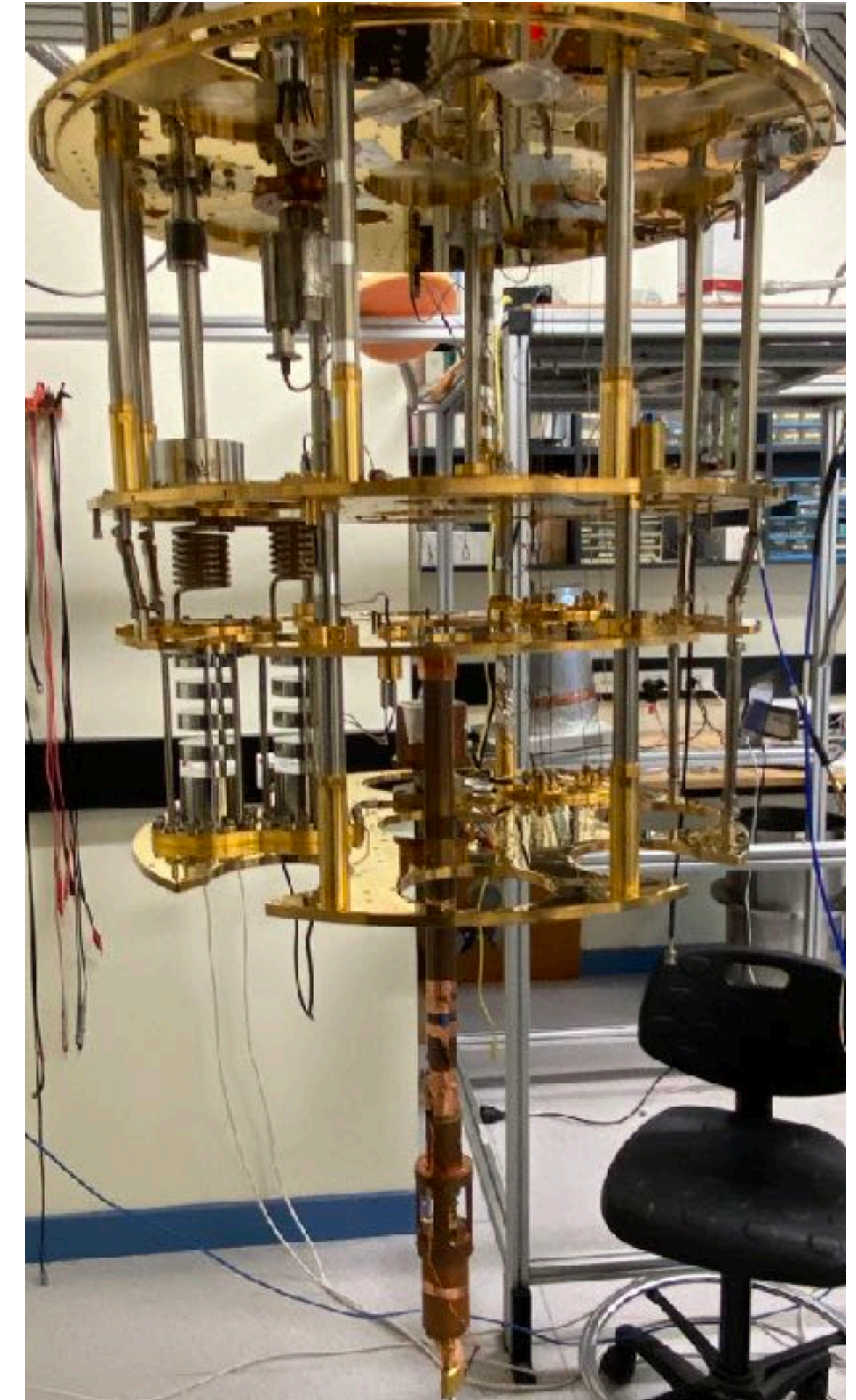
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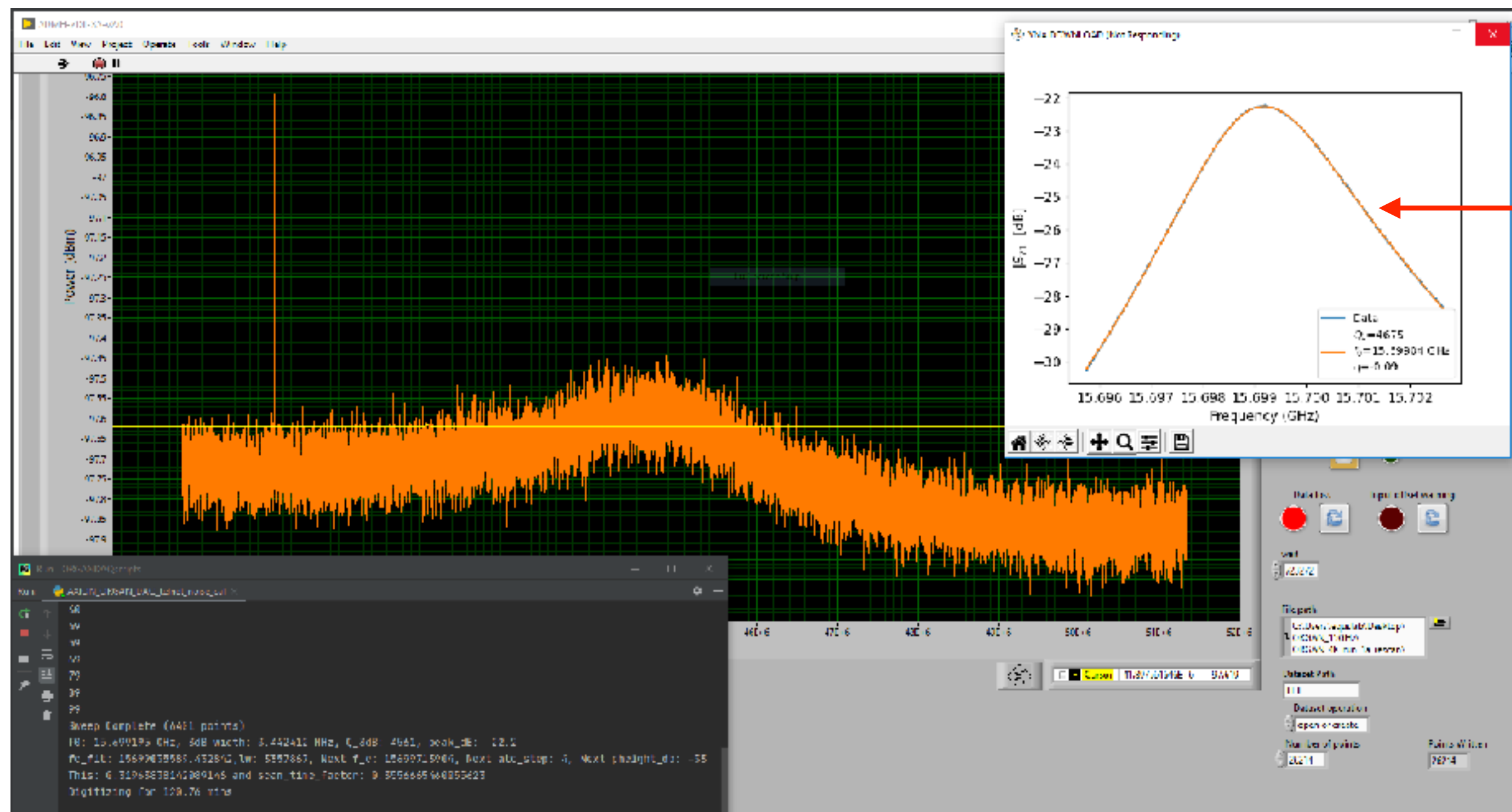
Step motor

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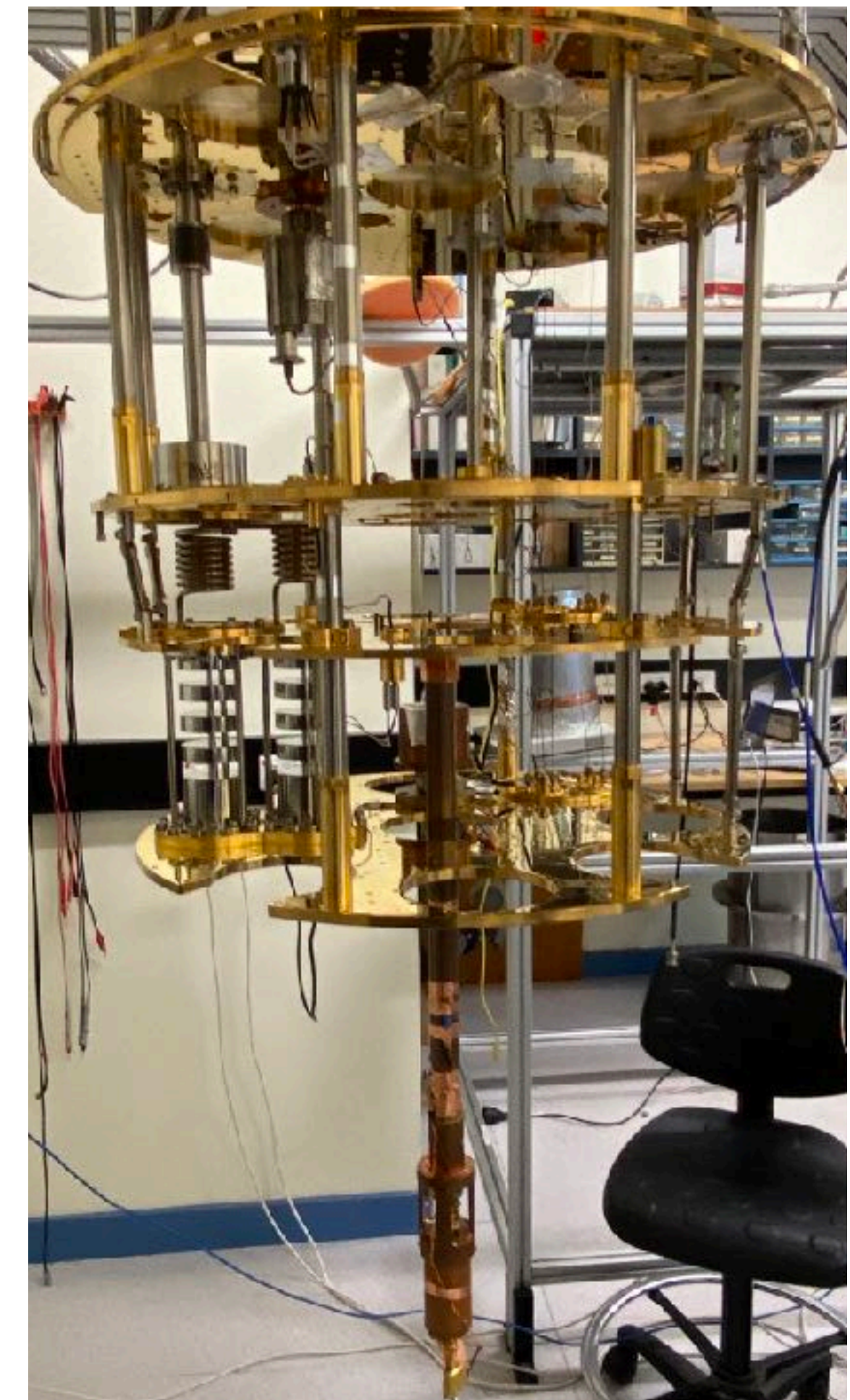


Step motor



Sweep VNA for Q_L

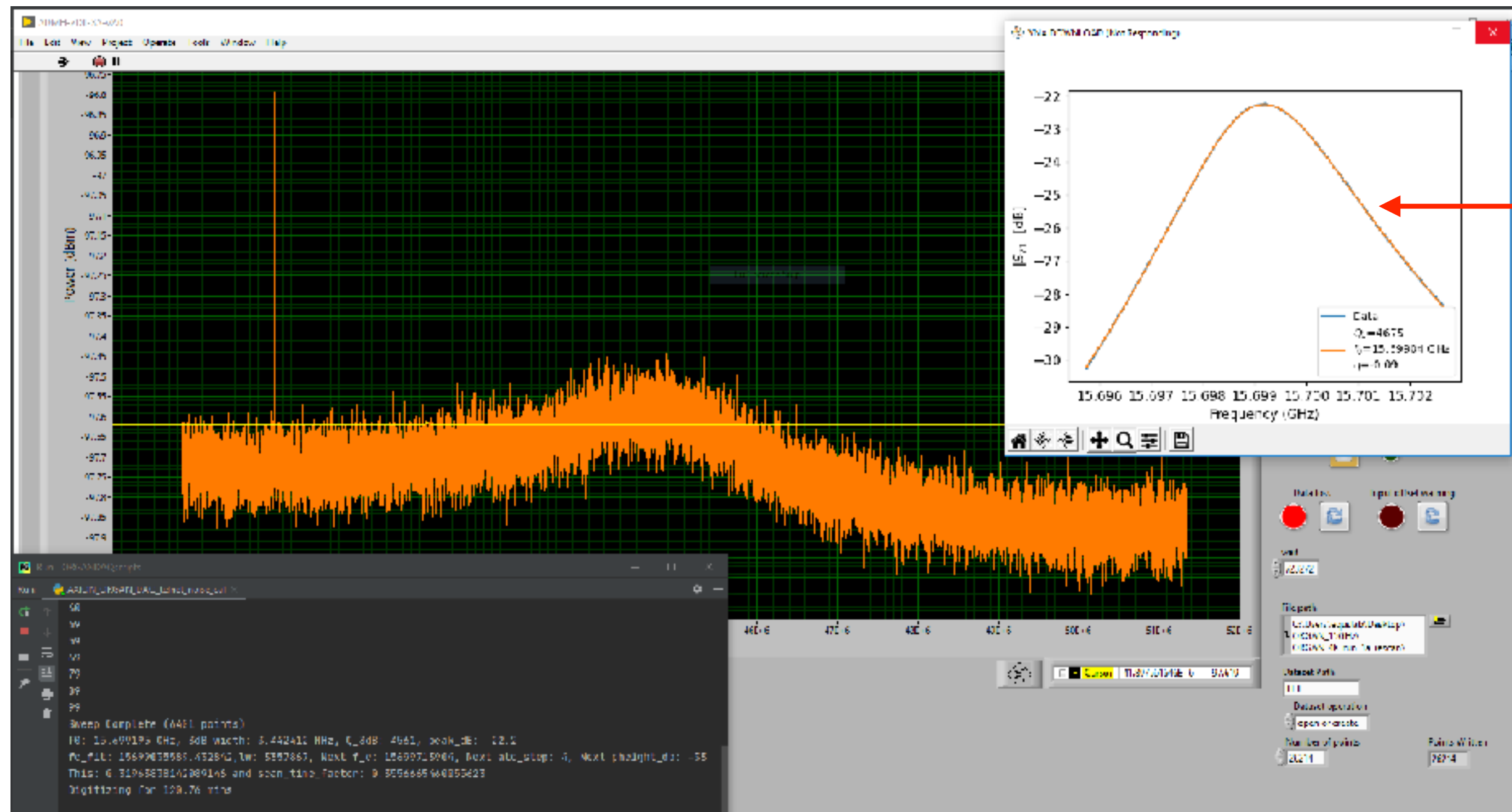
Dilution fridge



ORGAN DAQ

Phase 1a

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ORGAN DAQ

Step motor

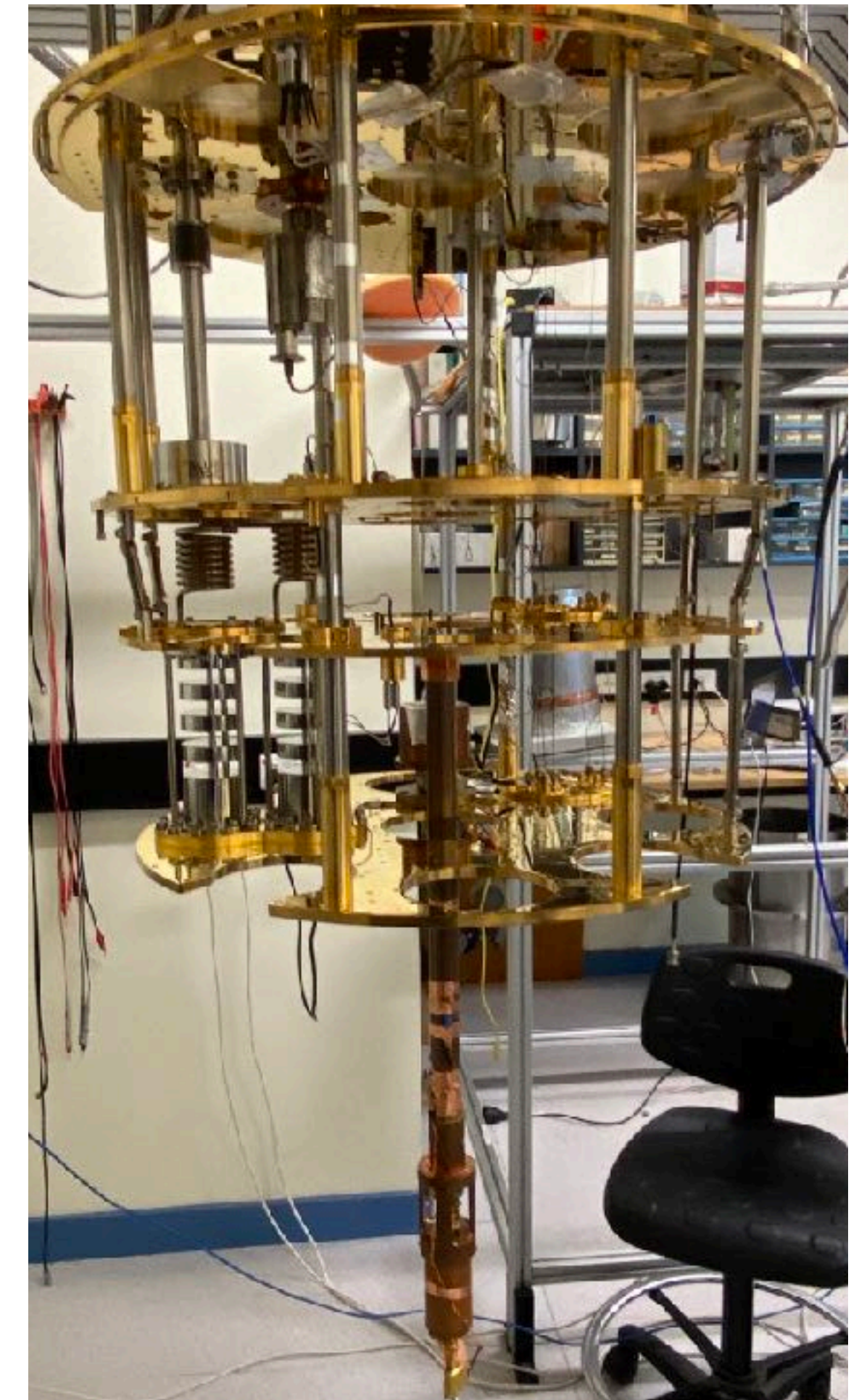


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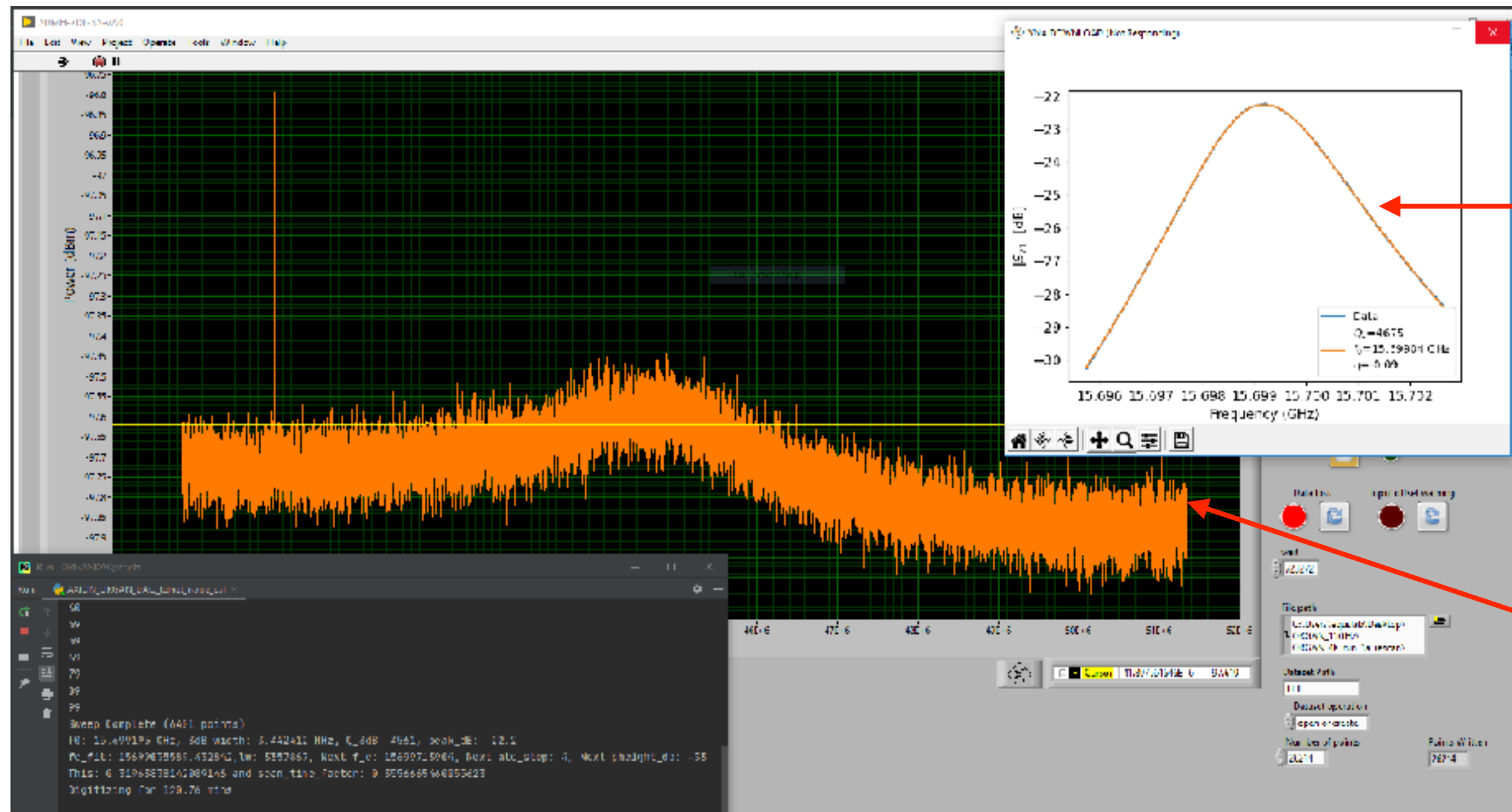
Set demodulation
frequency f_{LO}

Dilution fridge



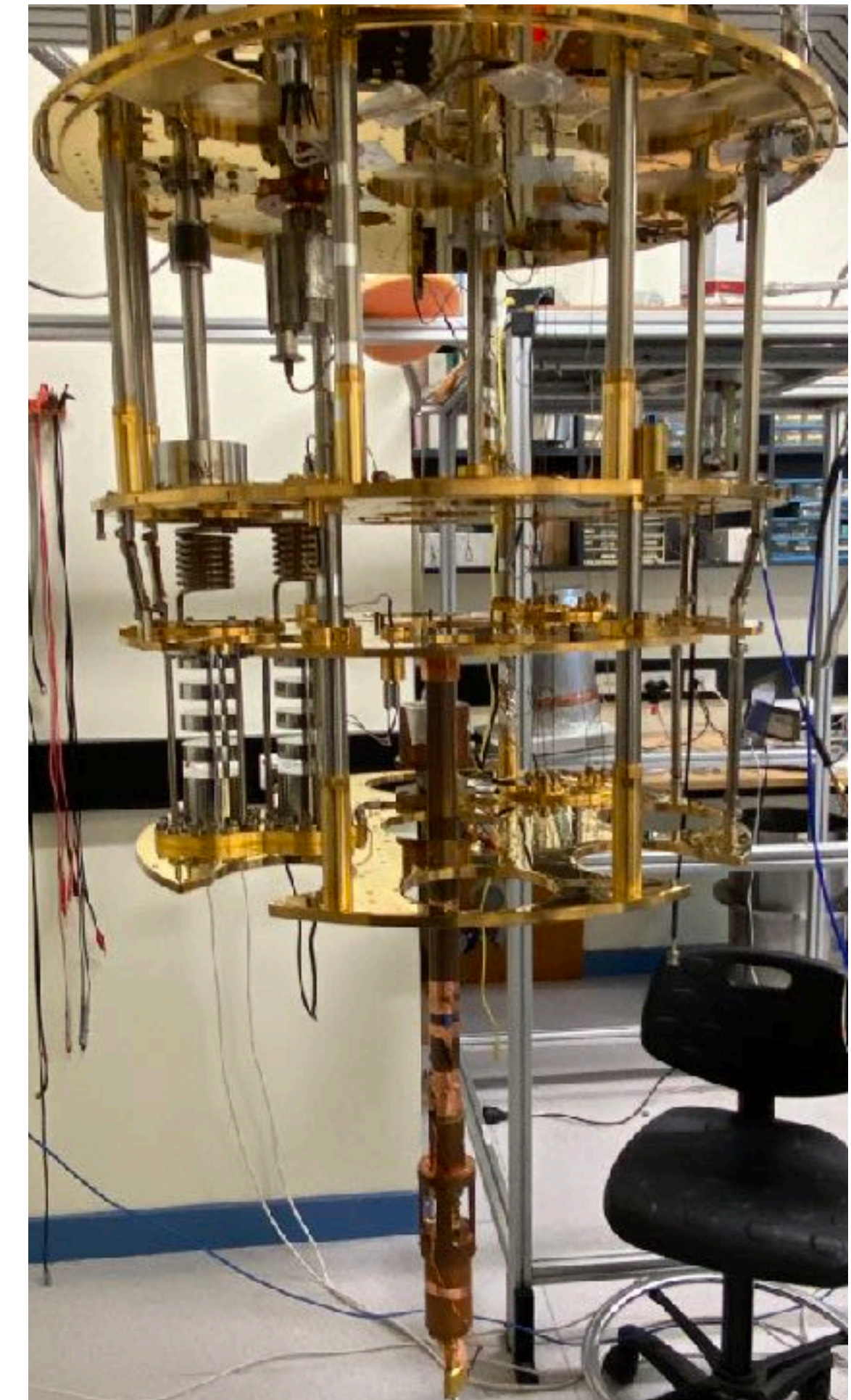
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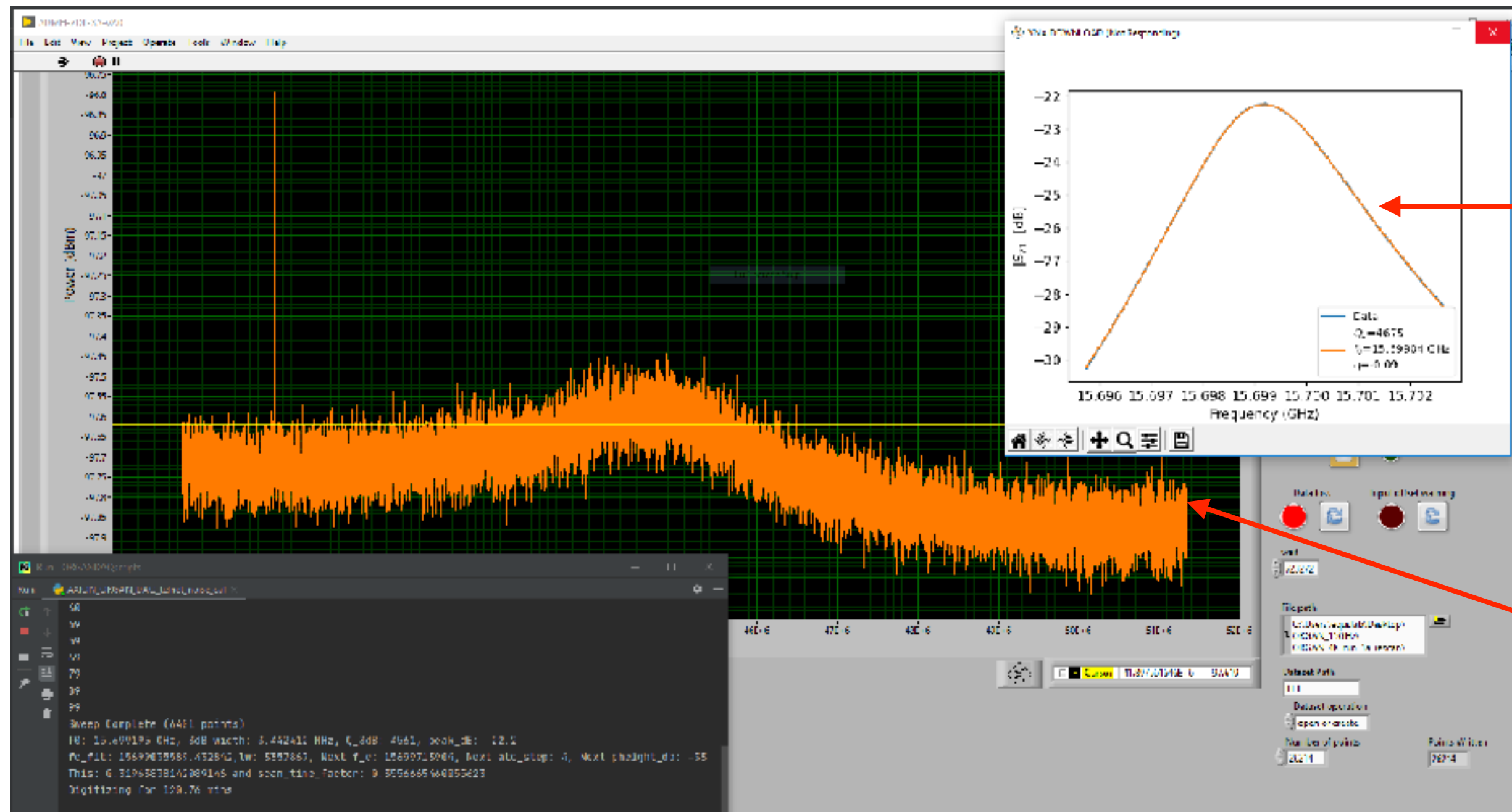
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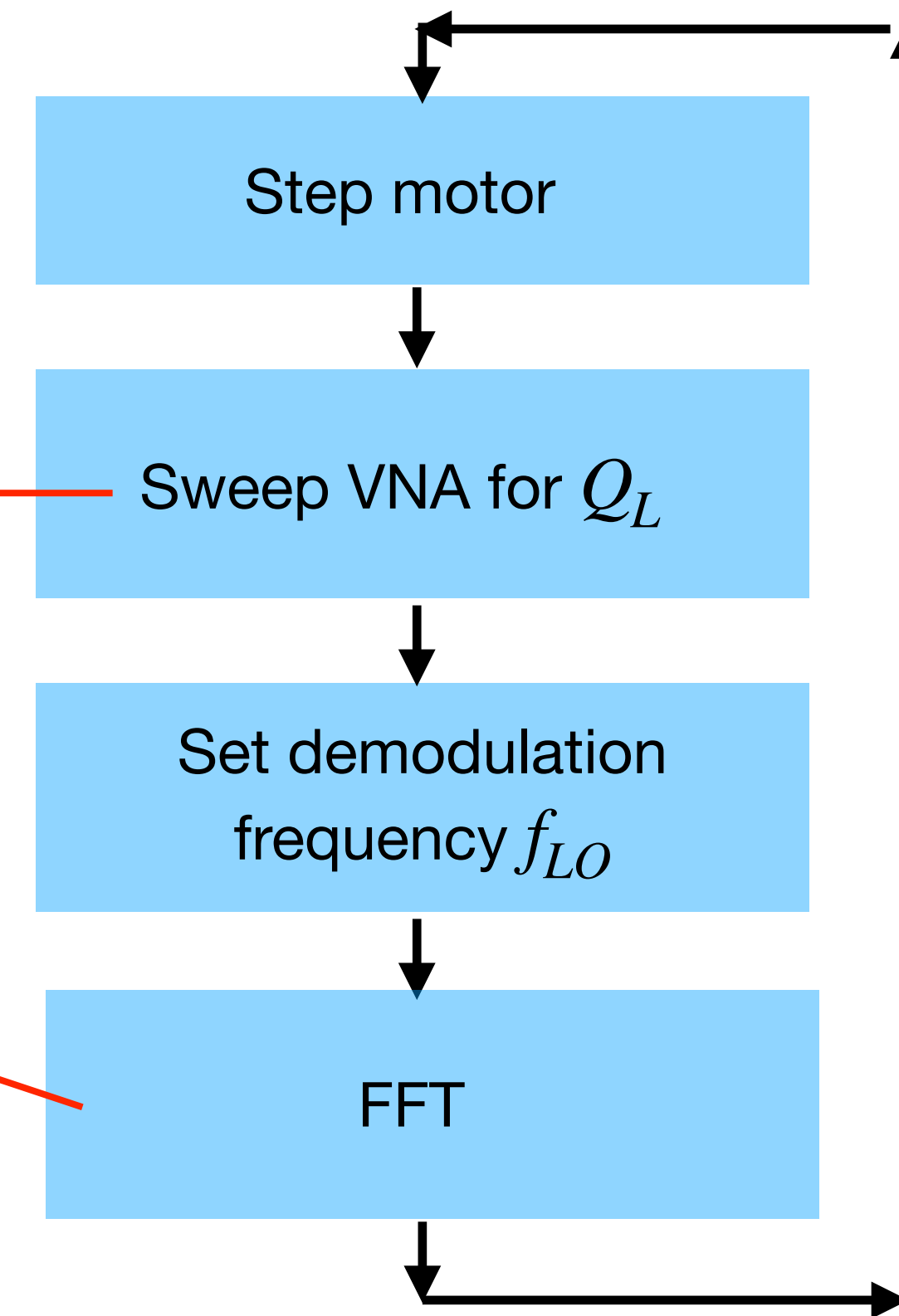
FFT

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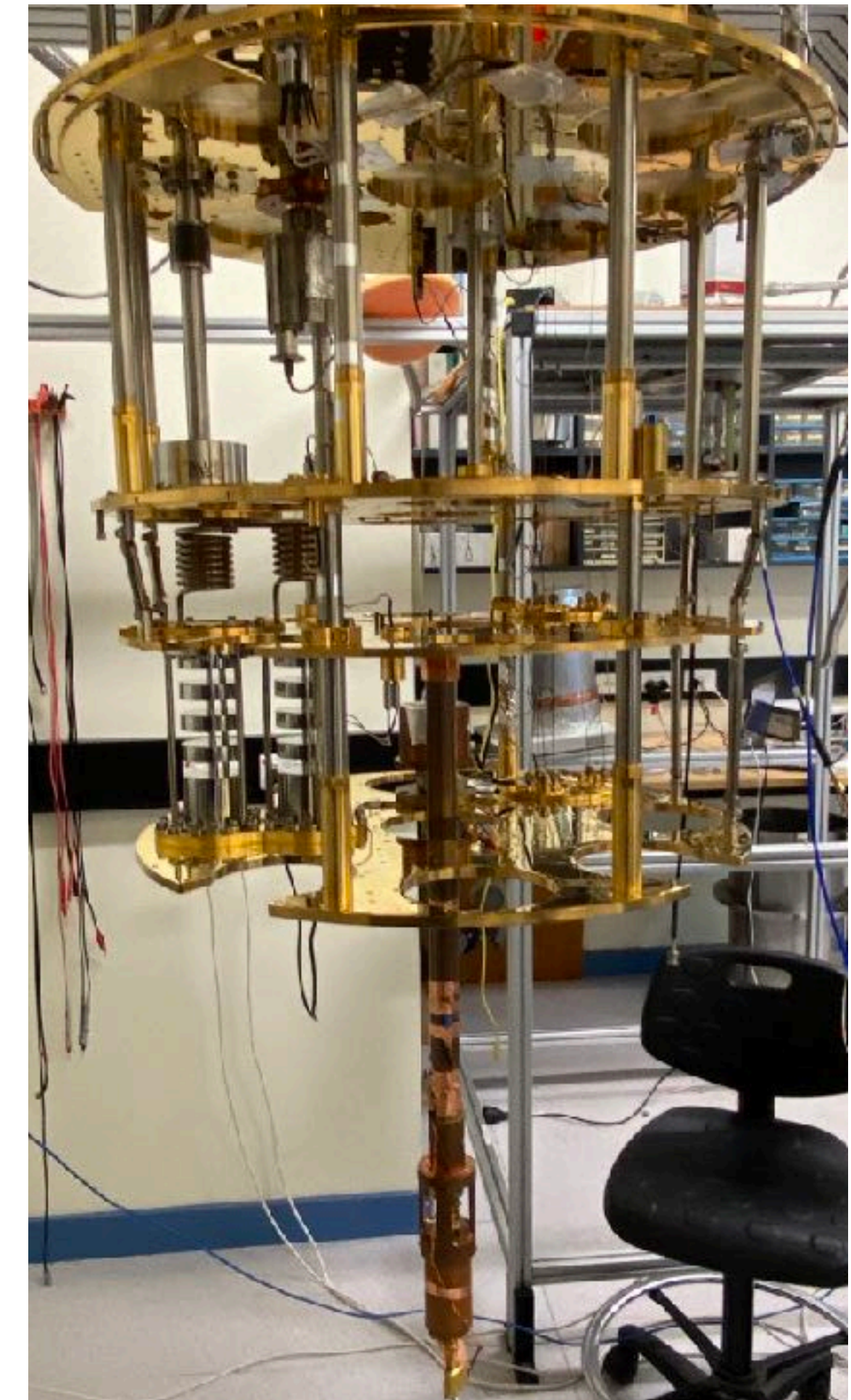
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ORGAN DAQ

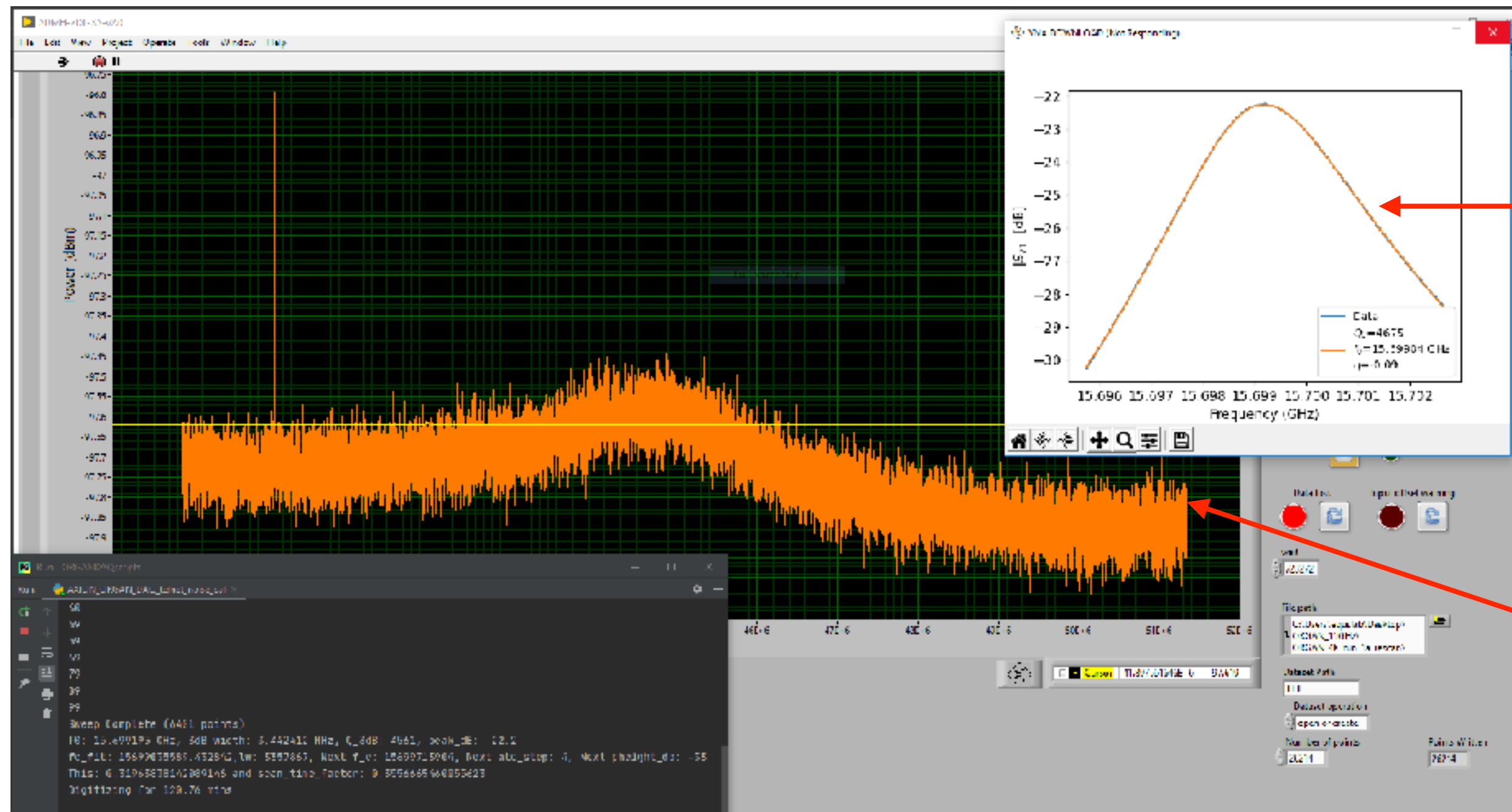


Dilution fridge

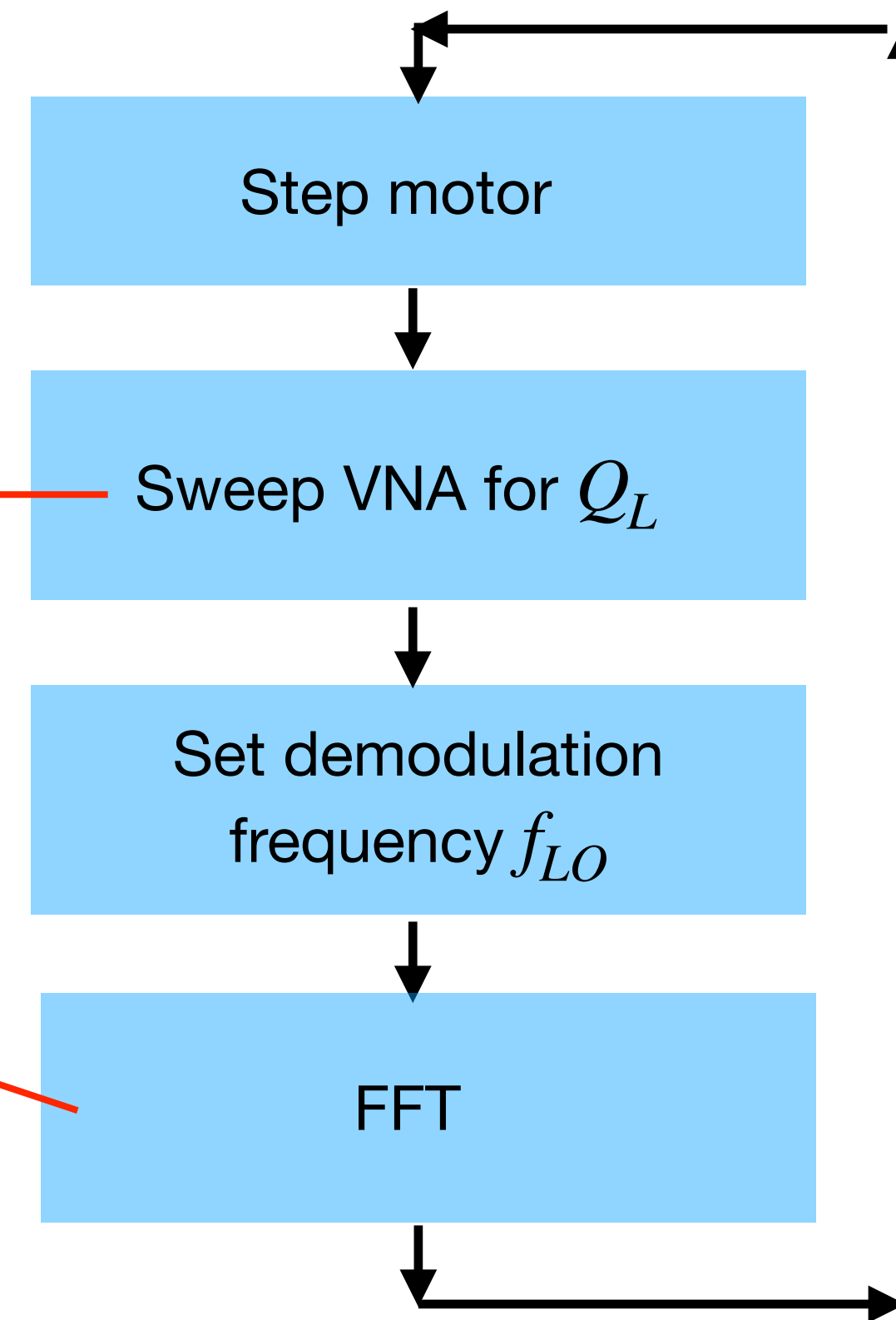


Phase 1a

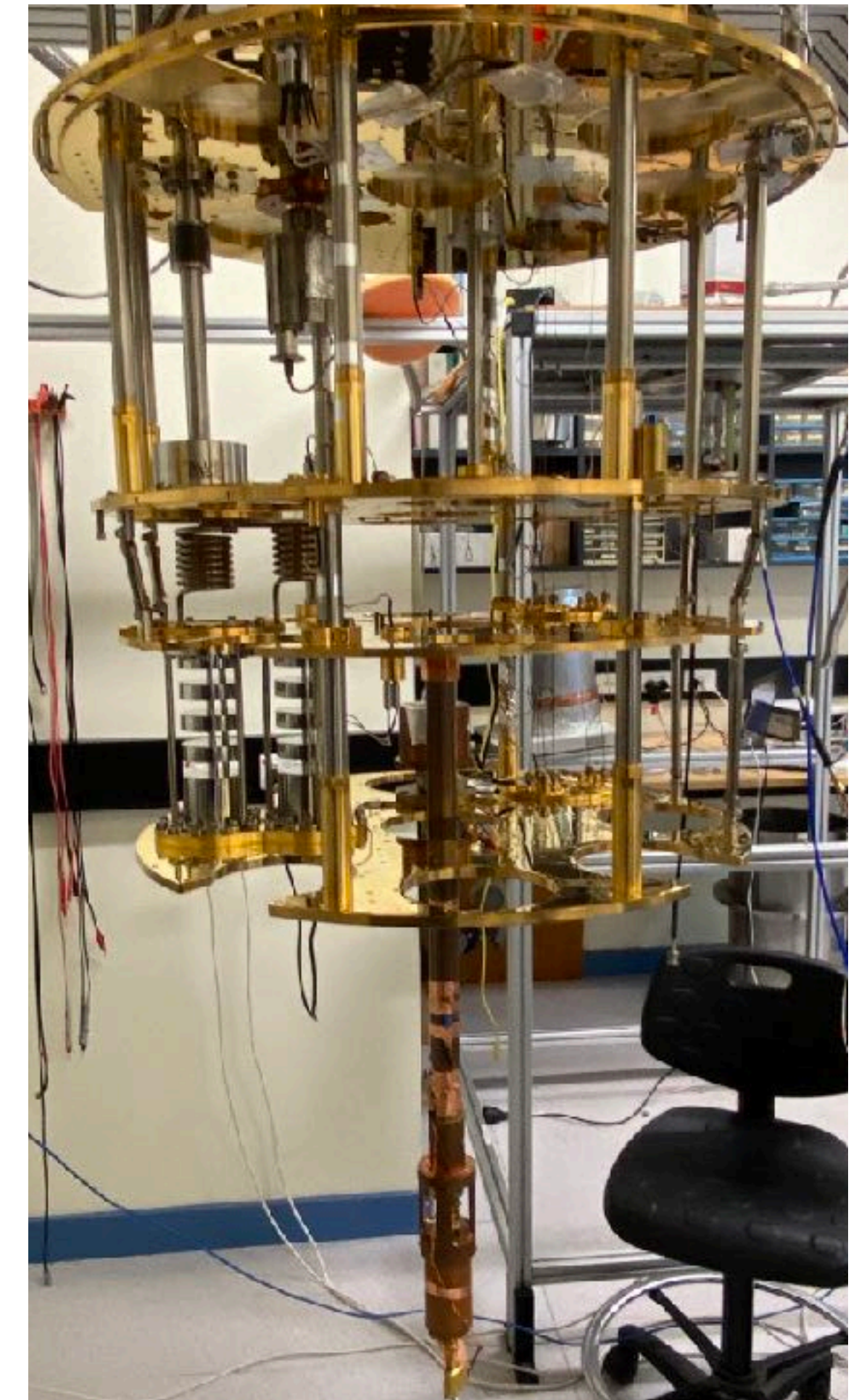
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ORGAN DAQ



Dilution fridge



Look for axions!

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}

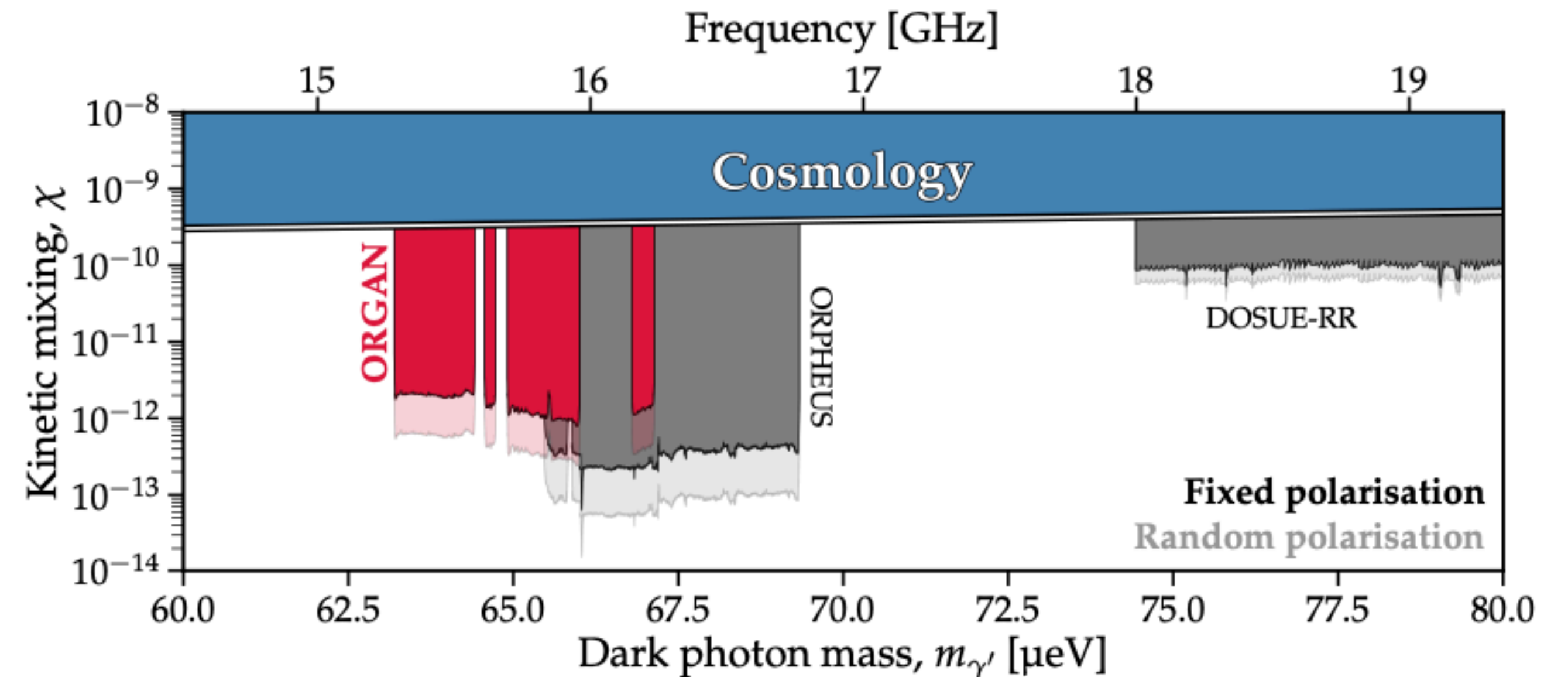
¹*QDM Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Western Australia,
35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009, Australia.*

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-Electromagnetodynamics with The ORGAN Experiment

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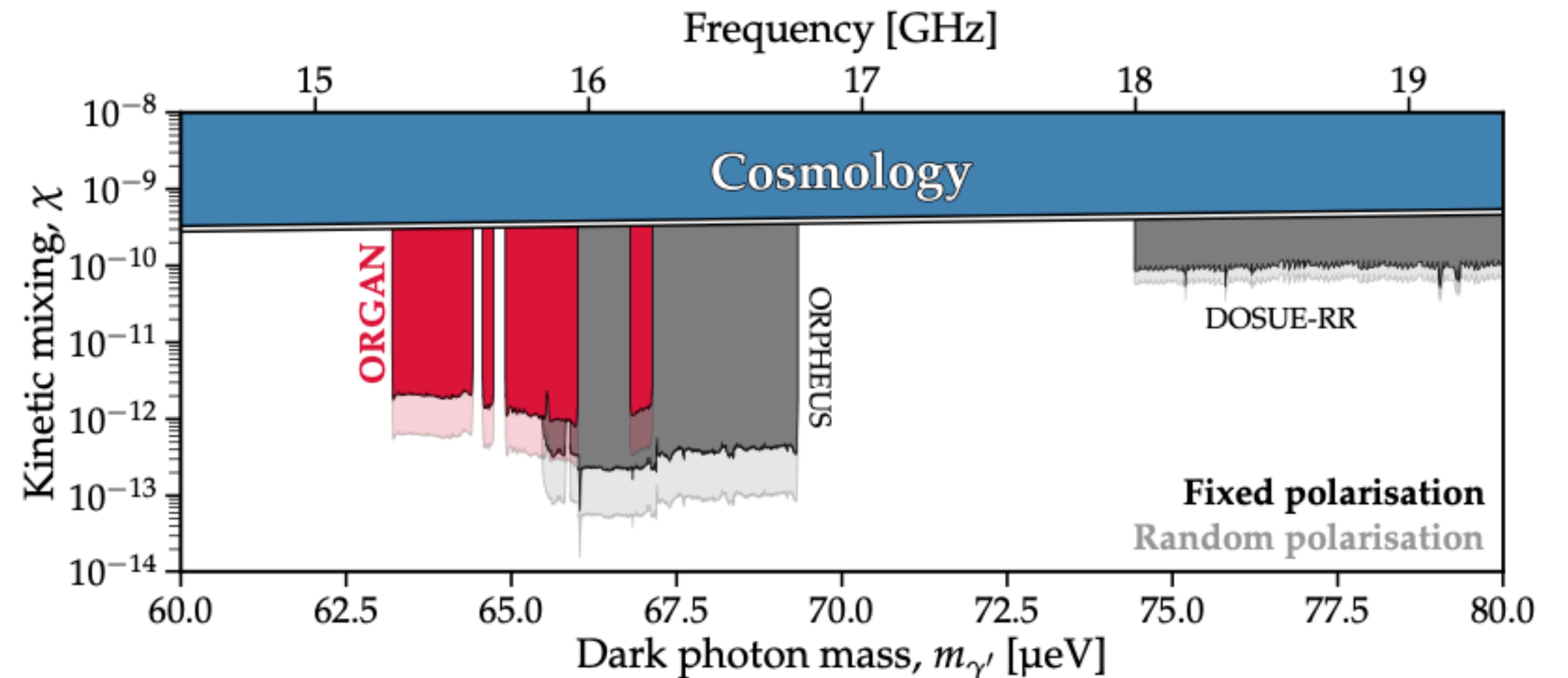
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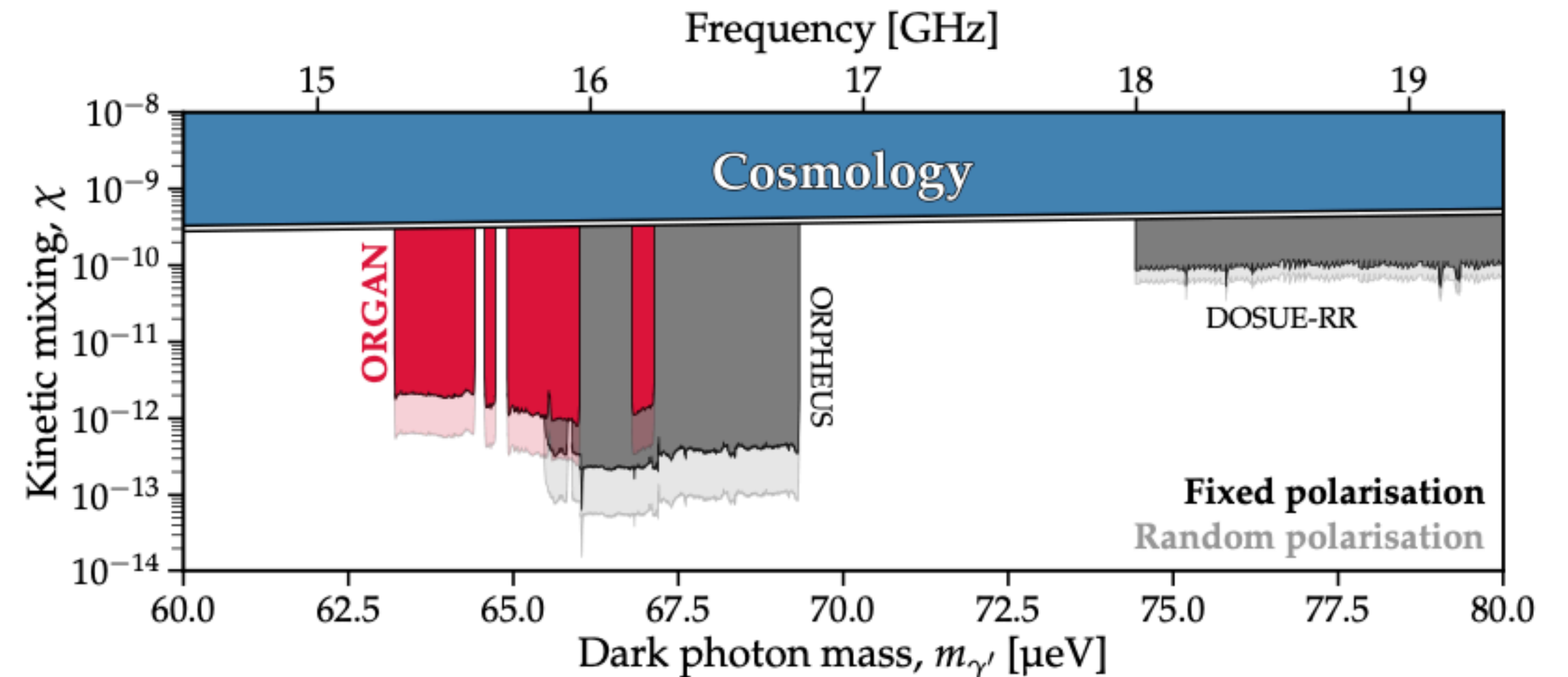
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Limits on other Dark Matter Candidates

- Placing limits ‘for free’ on other dark matter candidates
- Dark photons convert to detectable photons
- Simple scaling of Axion limits to Dark Photon limits
- Scalar dark matter (eg. dilaton) limits can also be placed

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

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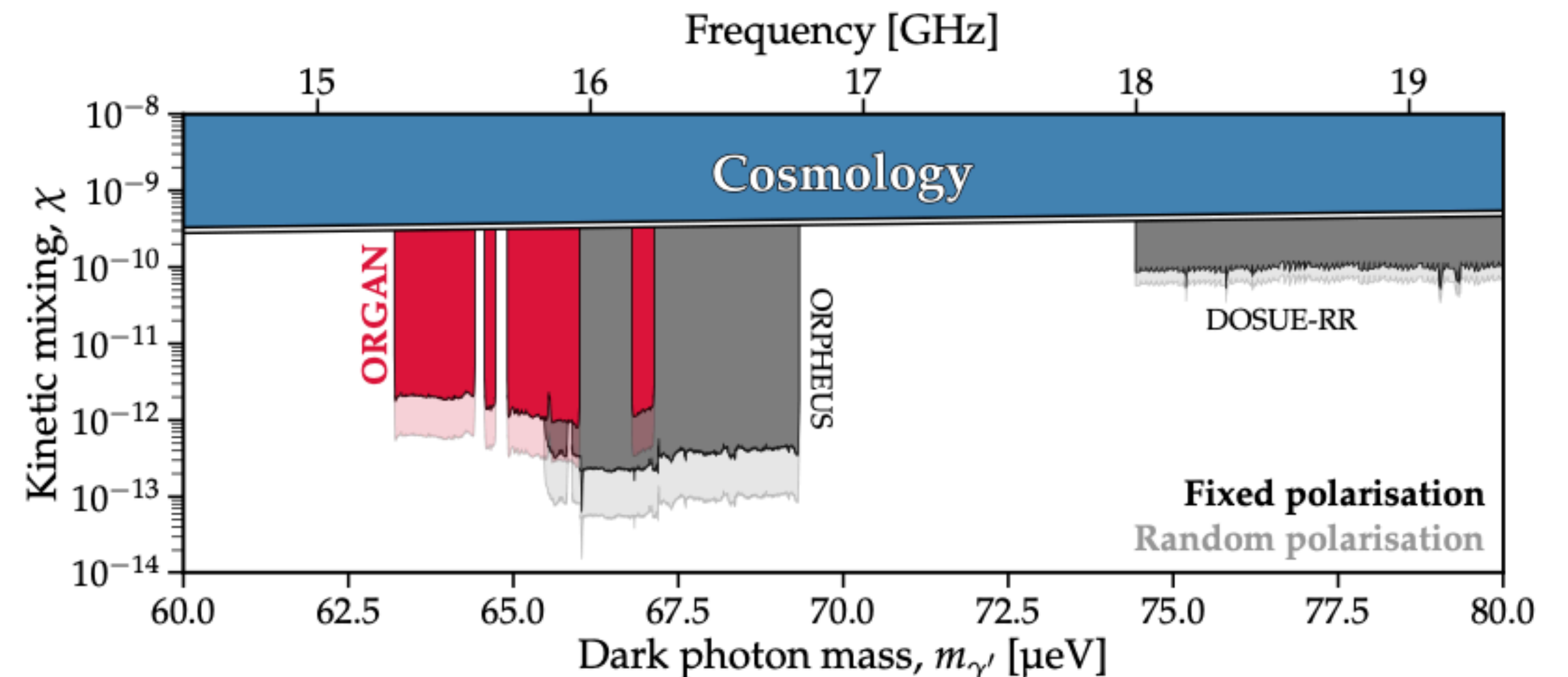
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Phase 1b

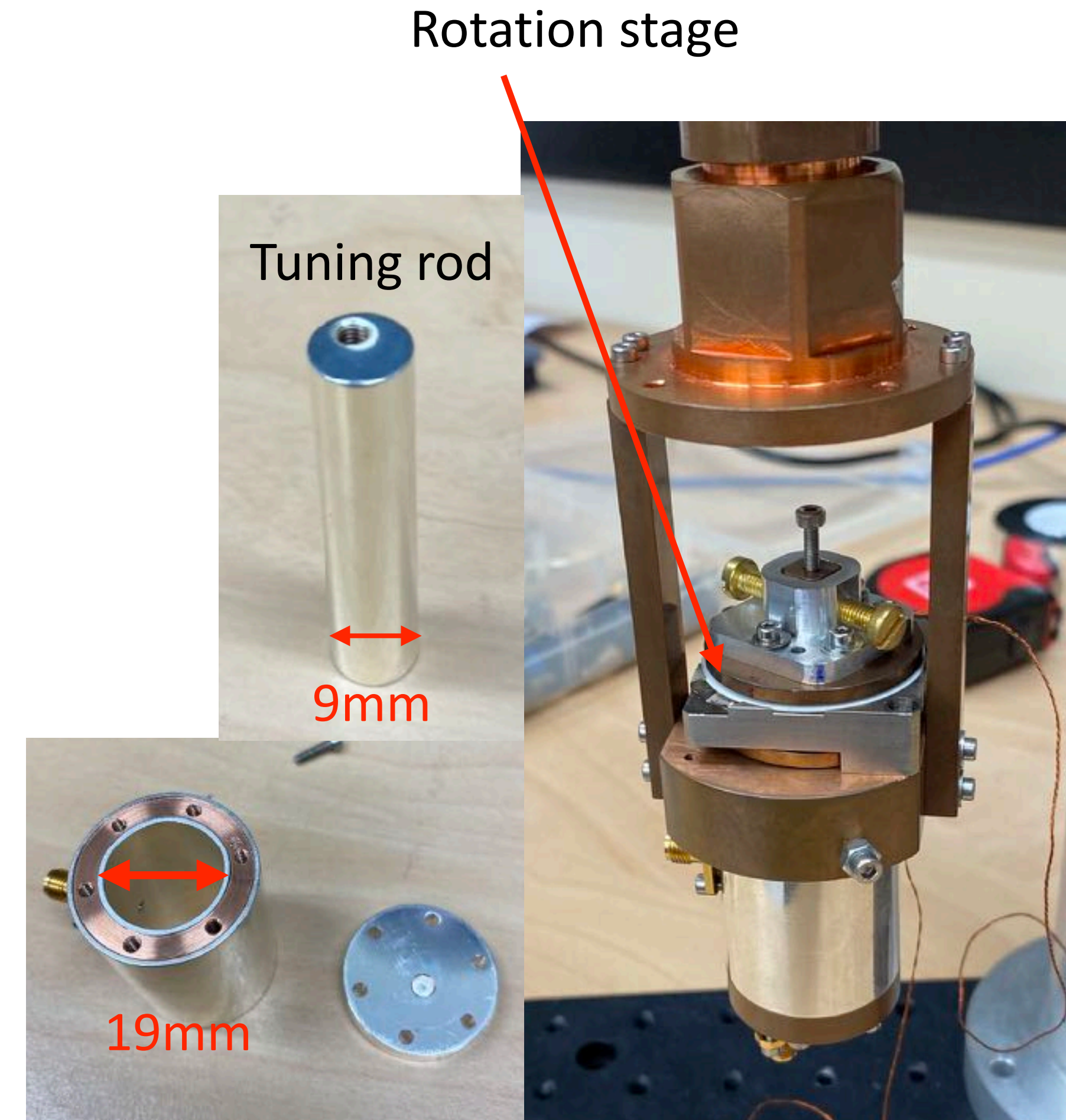


Phase 1b

- Search between ~26-27 GHz

Phase 1b

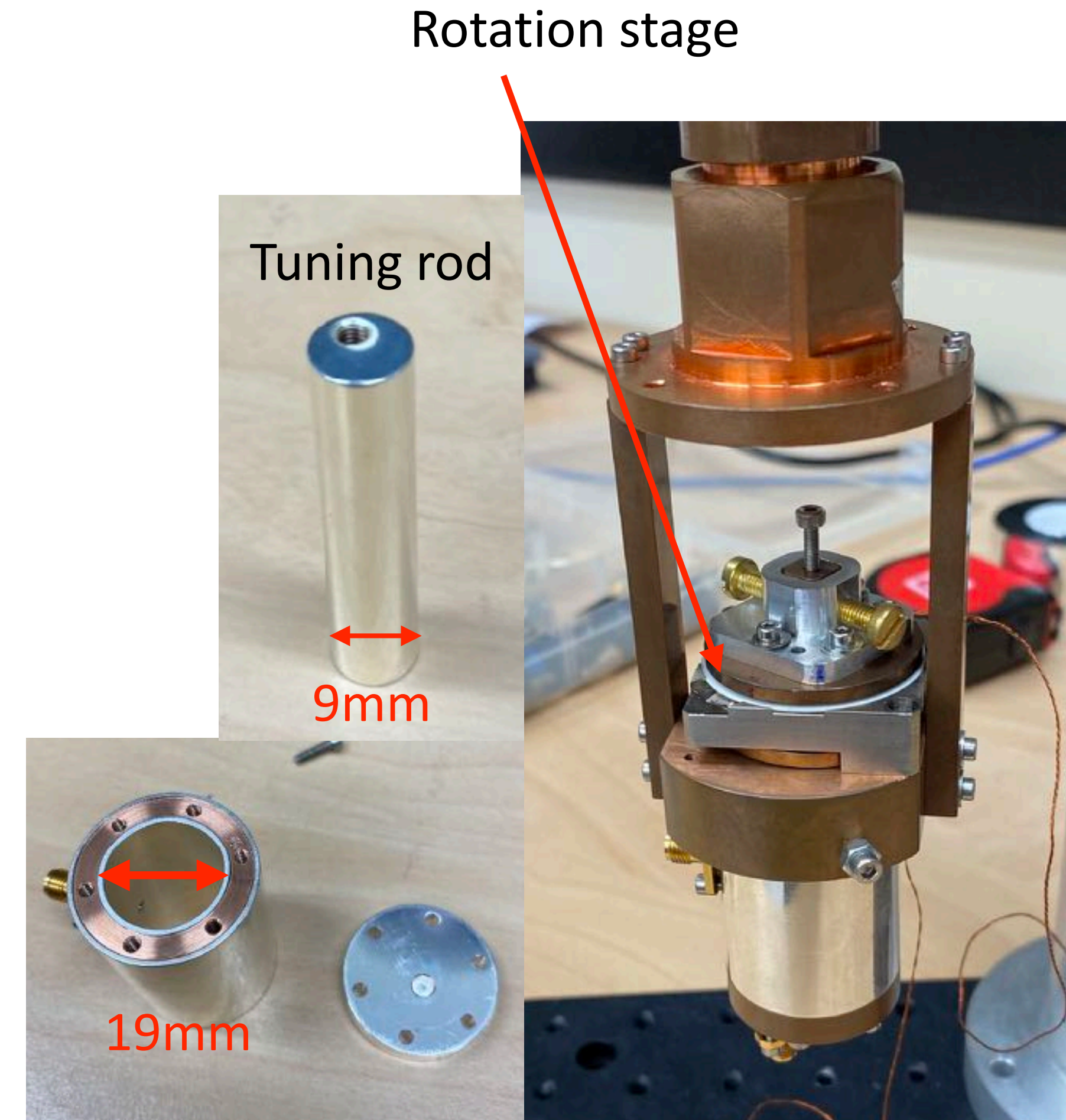
- Search between ~26-27 GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a



26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

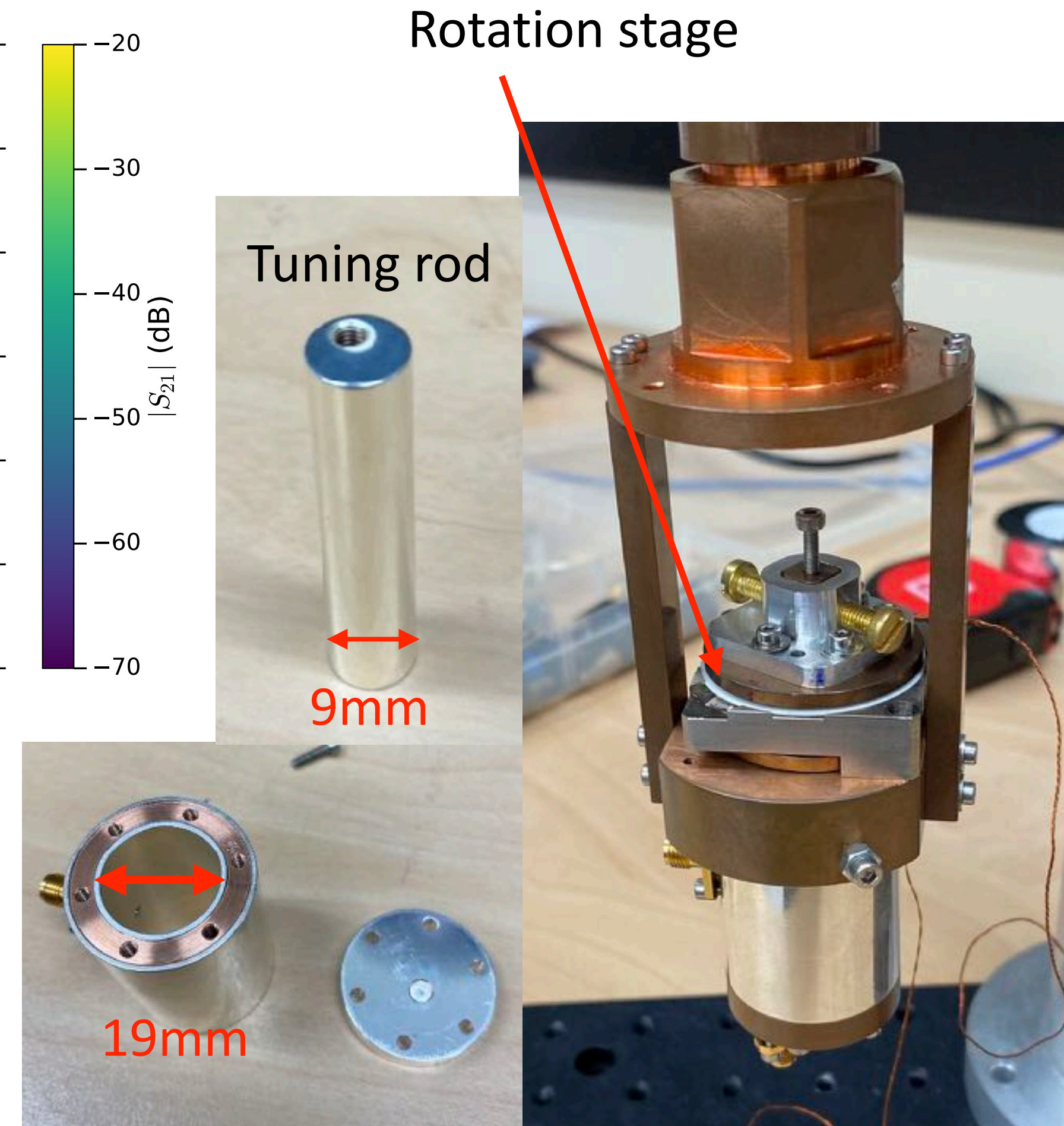
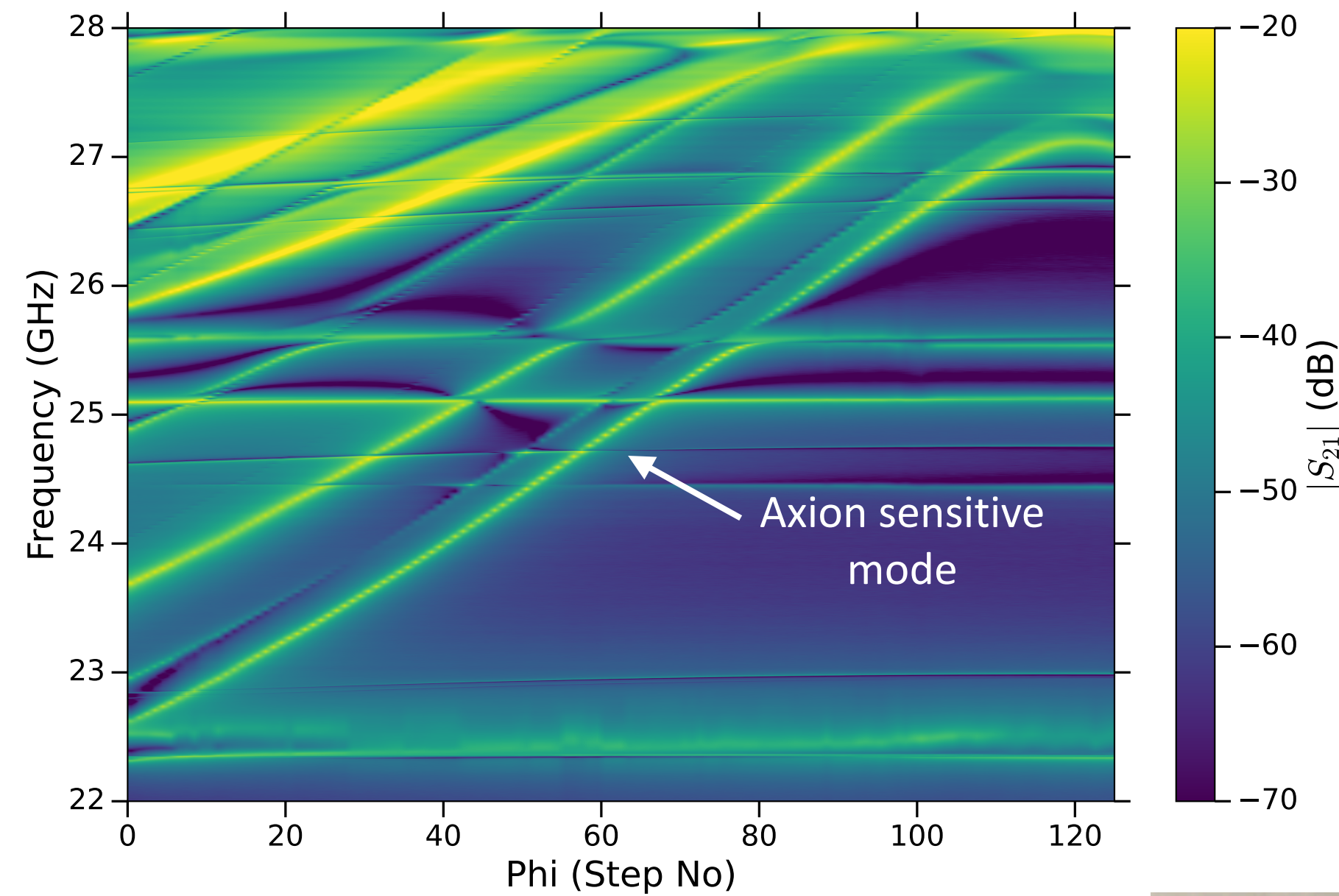
- Search between ~26-27 GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult → Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger



26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

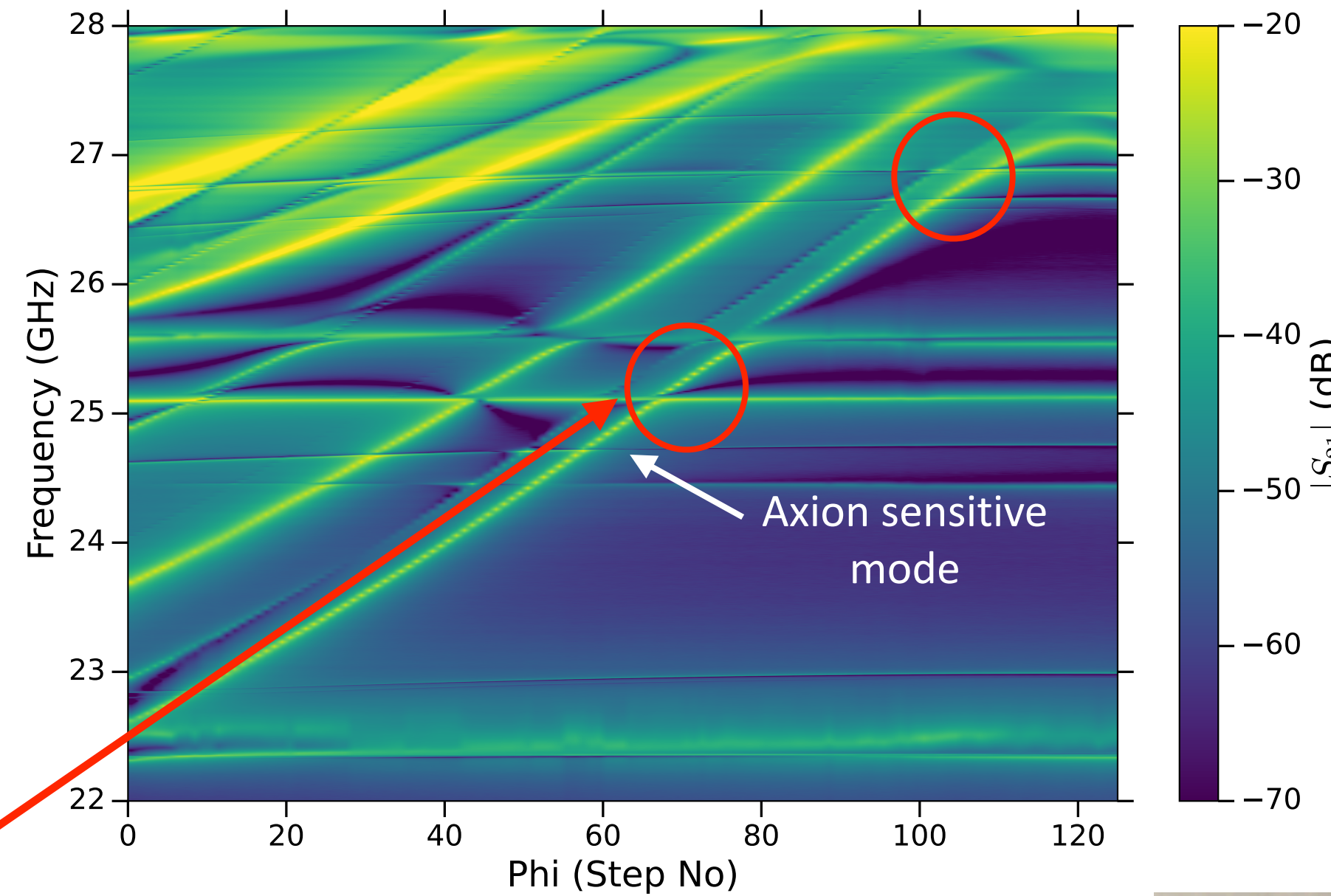
- Search between ~26-27 GHz
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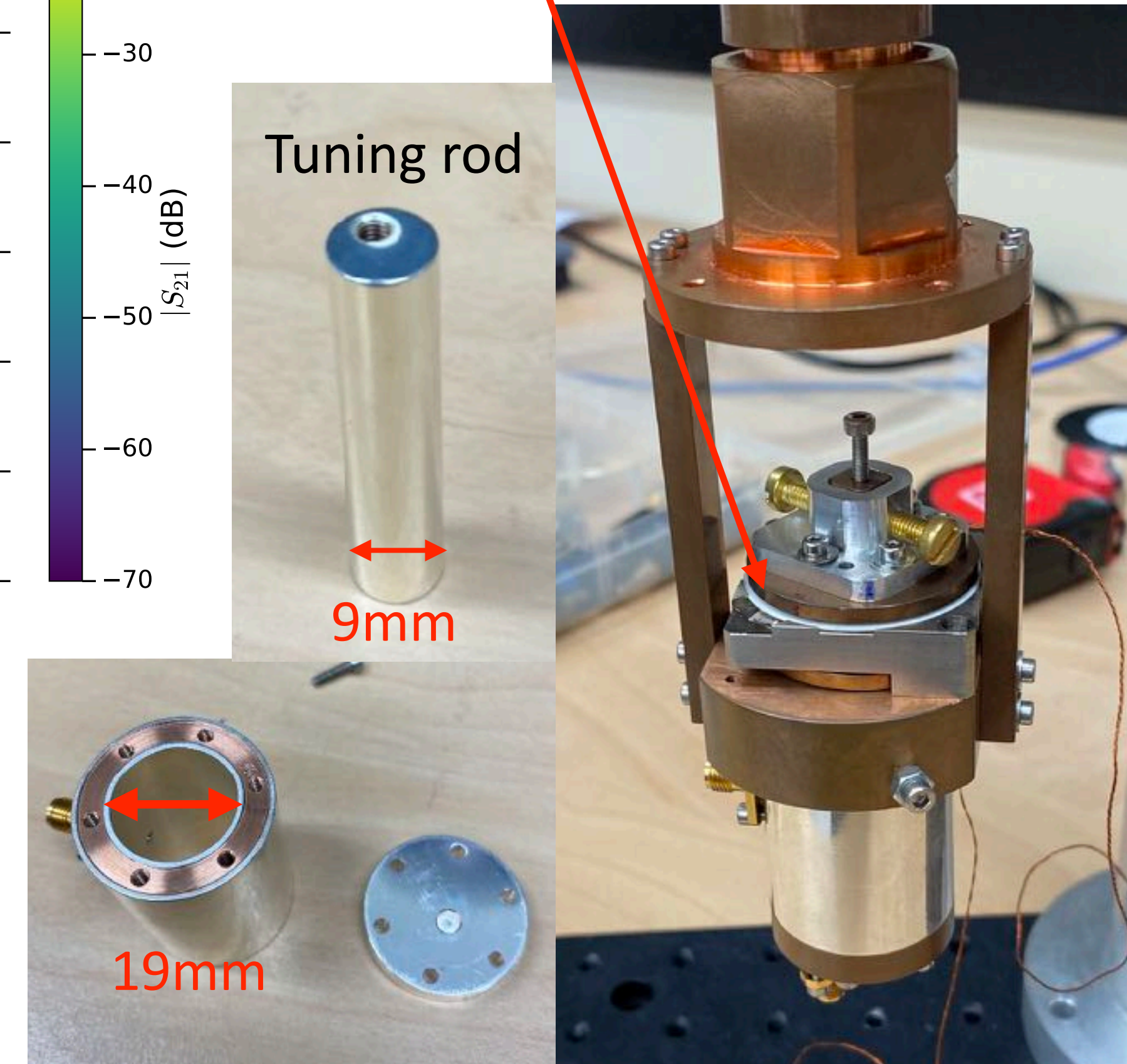
26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

- Search between ~26-27 GHz
- 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



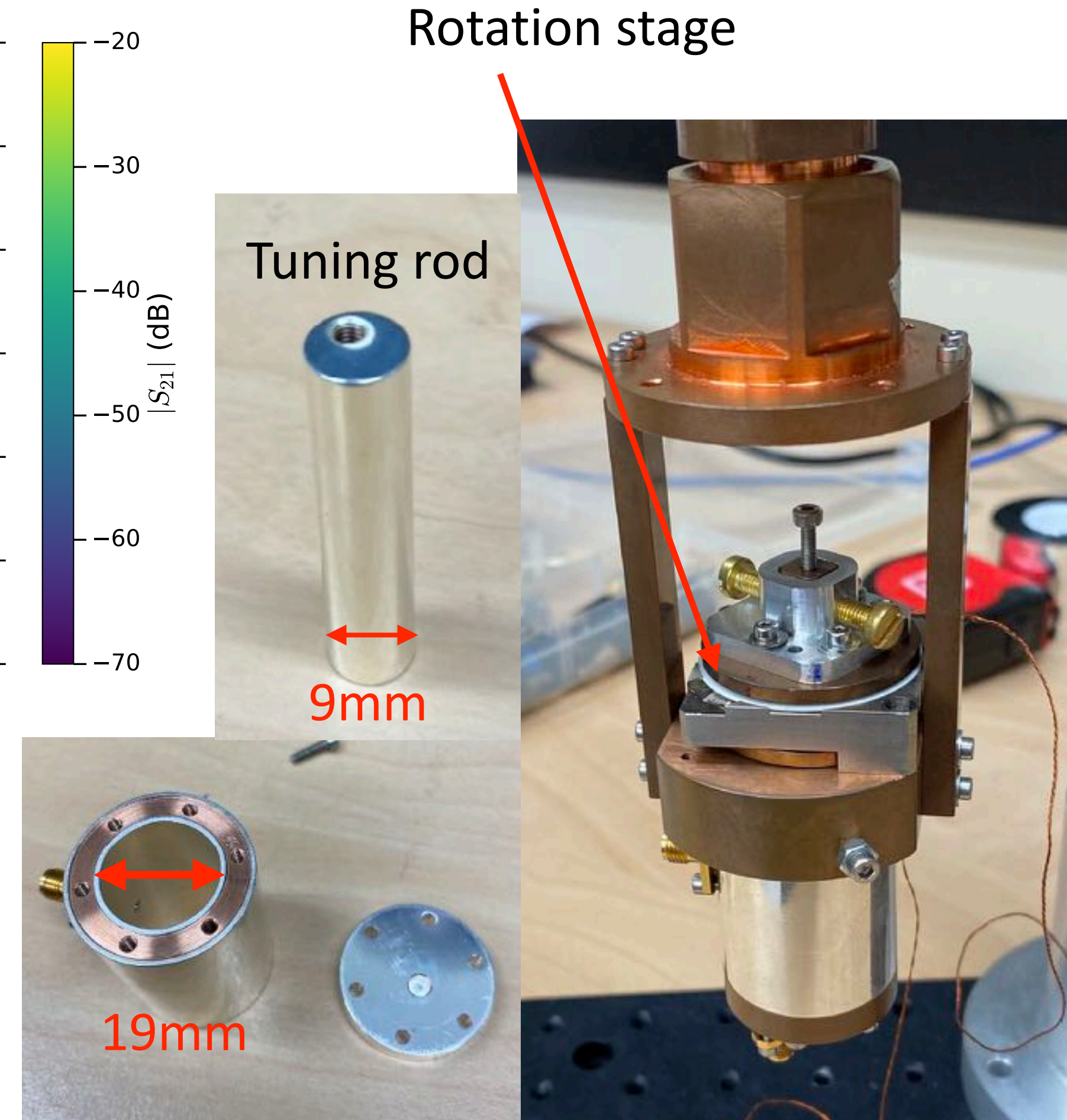
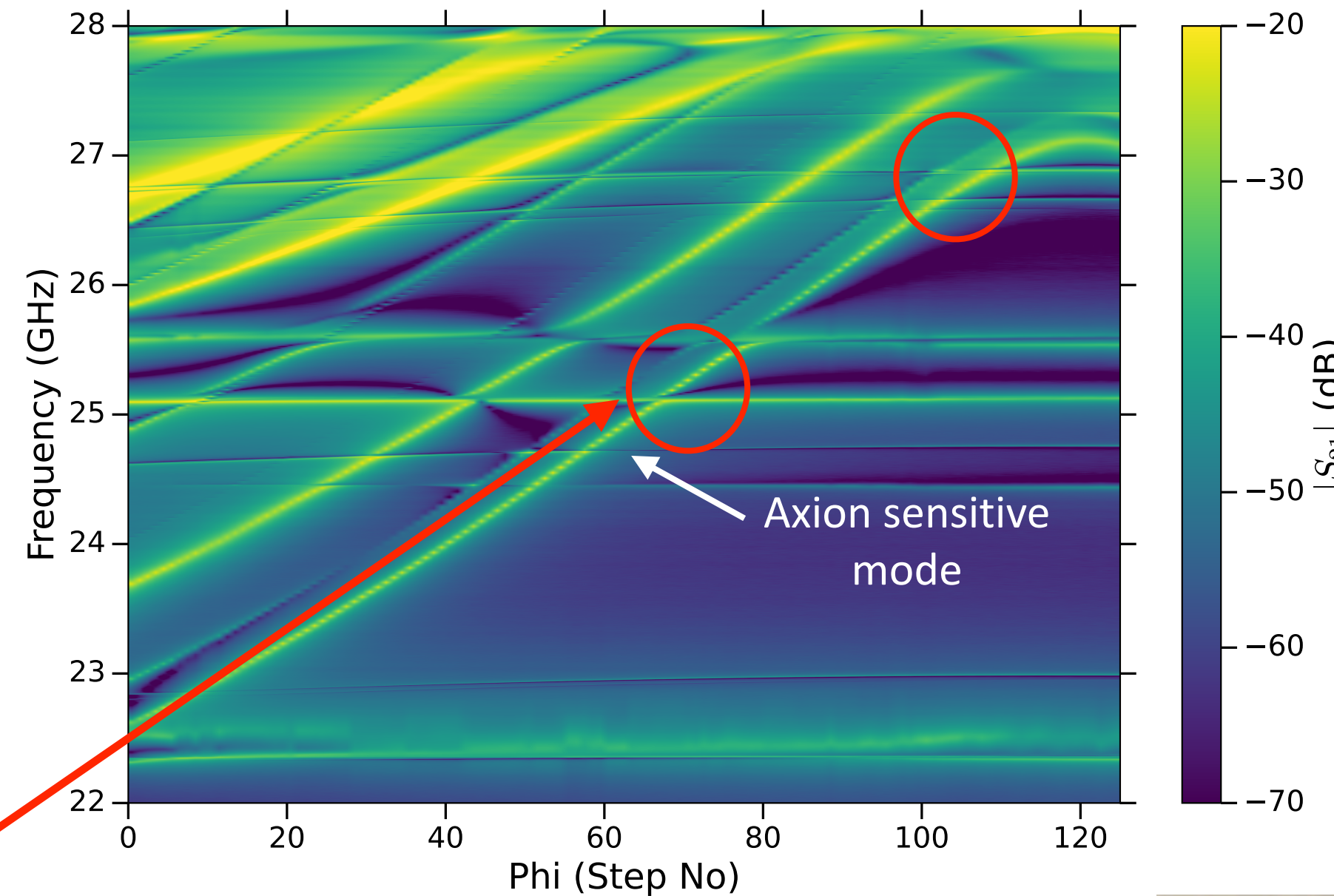
Rotation stage



26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

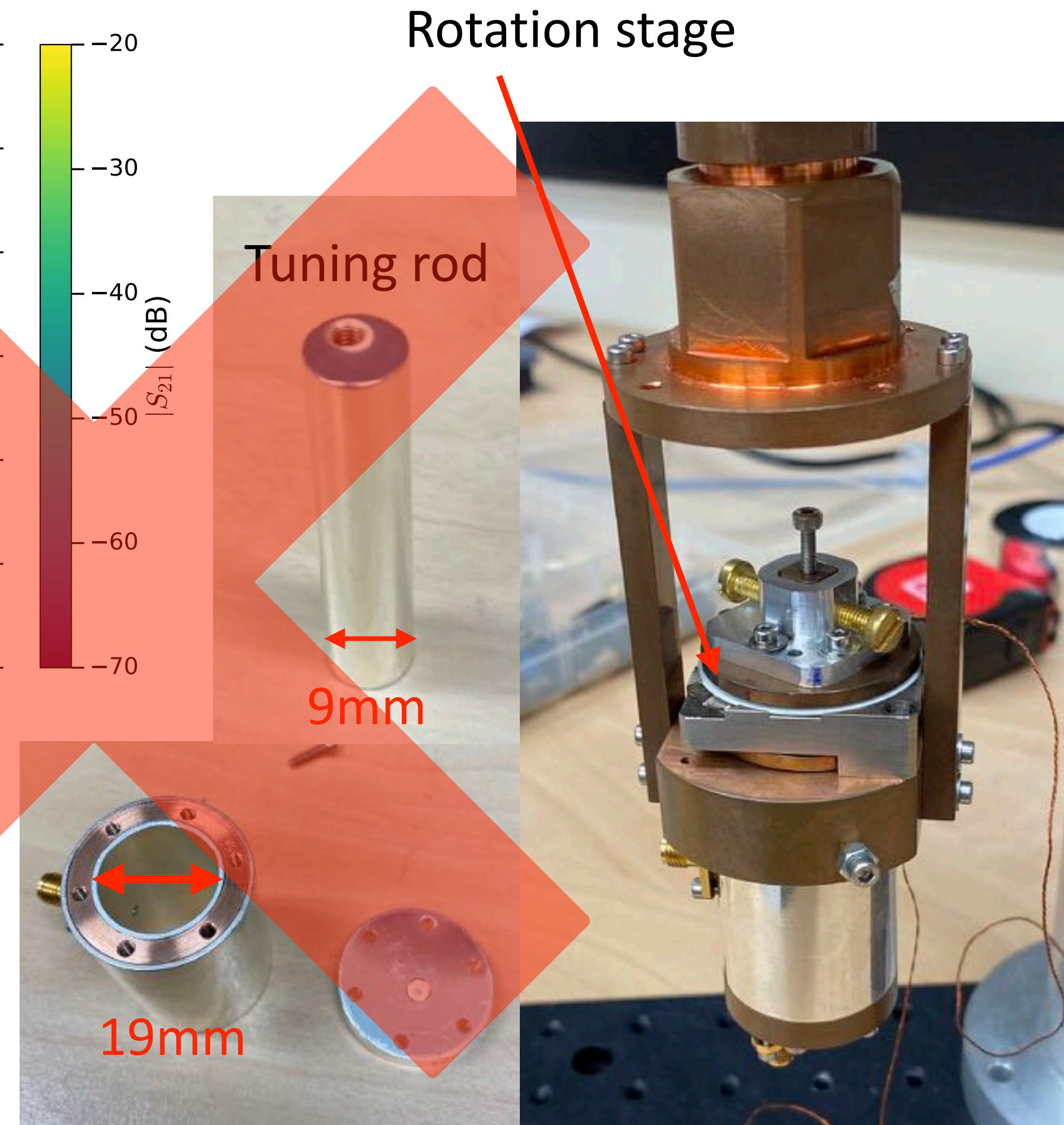
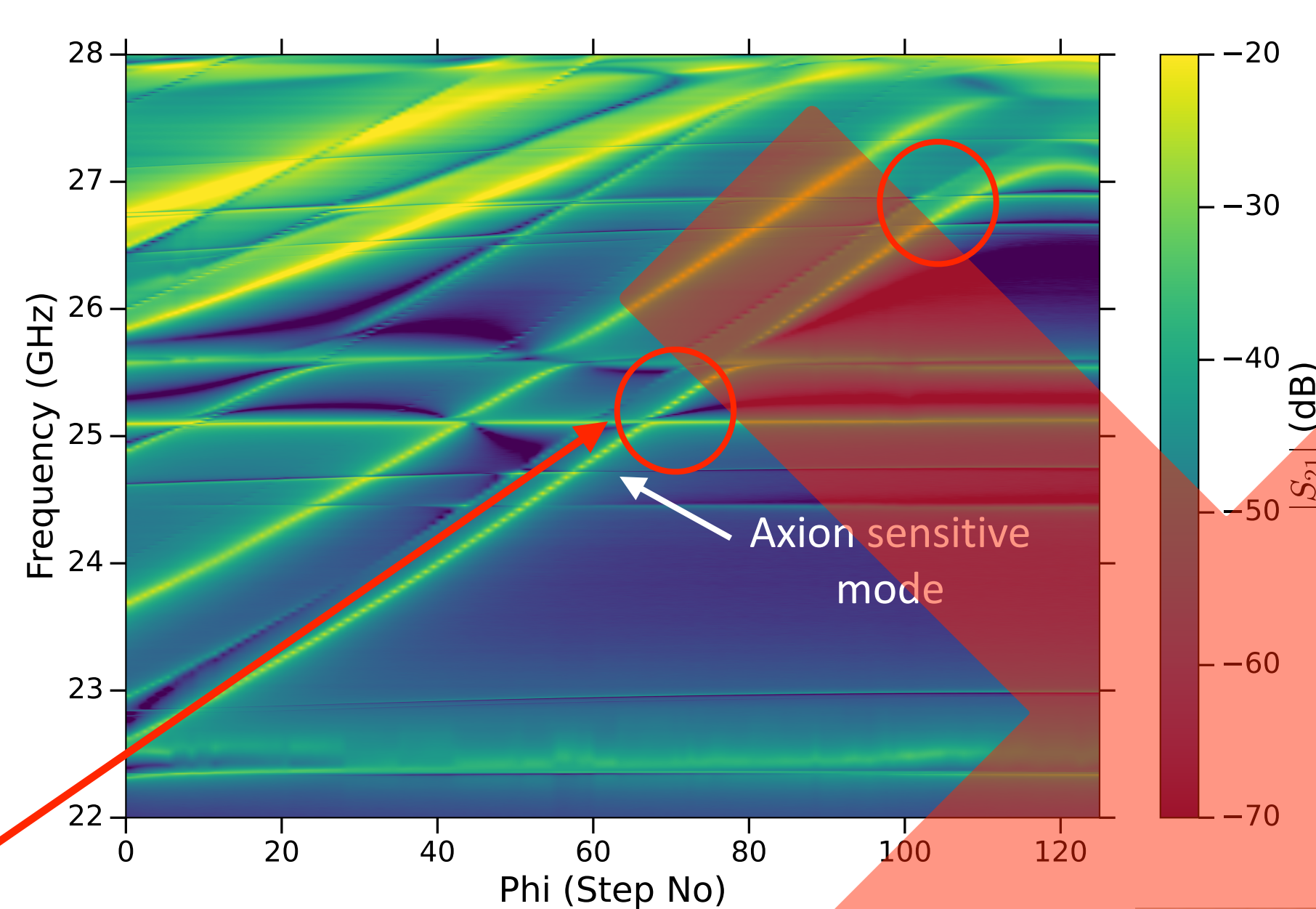
- Search between ~26-27 GHz
- Length scale ~45% smaller than phase 1a
- High frequency is difficult \rightarrow Resonator is **necessarily** small
- Relative tolerances are much bigger
- Greater number of mode crossings
- Extremely sensitive to alignment and rod tilt



26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

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- 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
- **Novel high frequency resonator designs are needed!**



26GHz tuning-rod cavity

Phase 1b

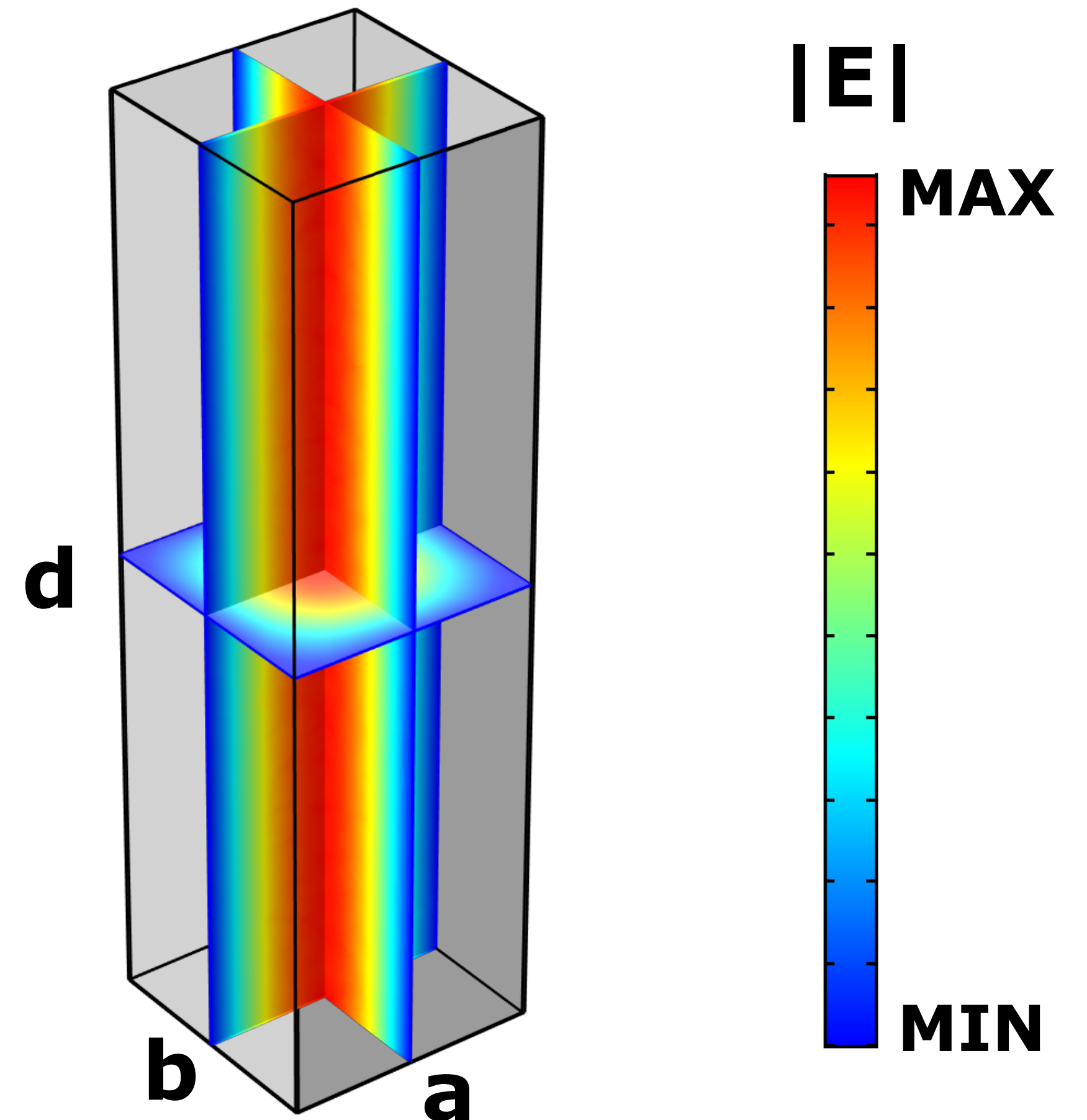


Phase 1b

- Simple idea by Ben McAllister

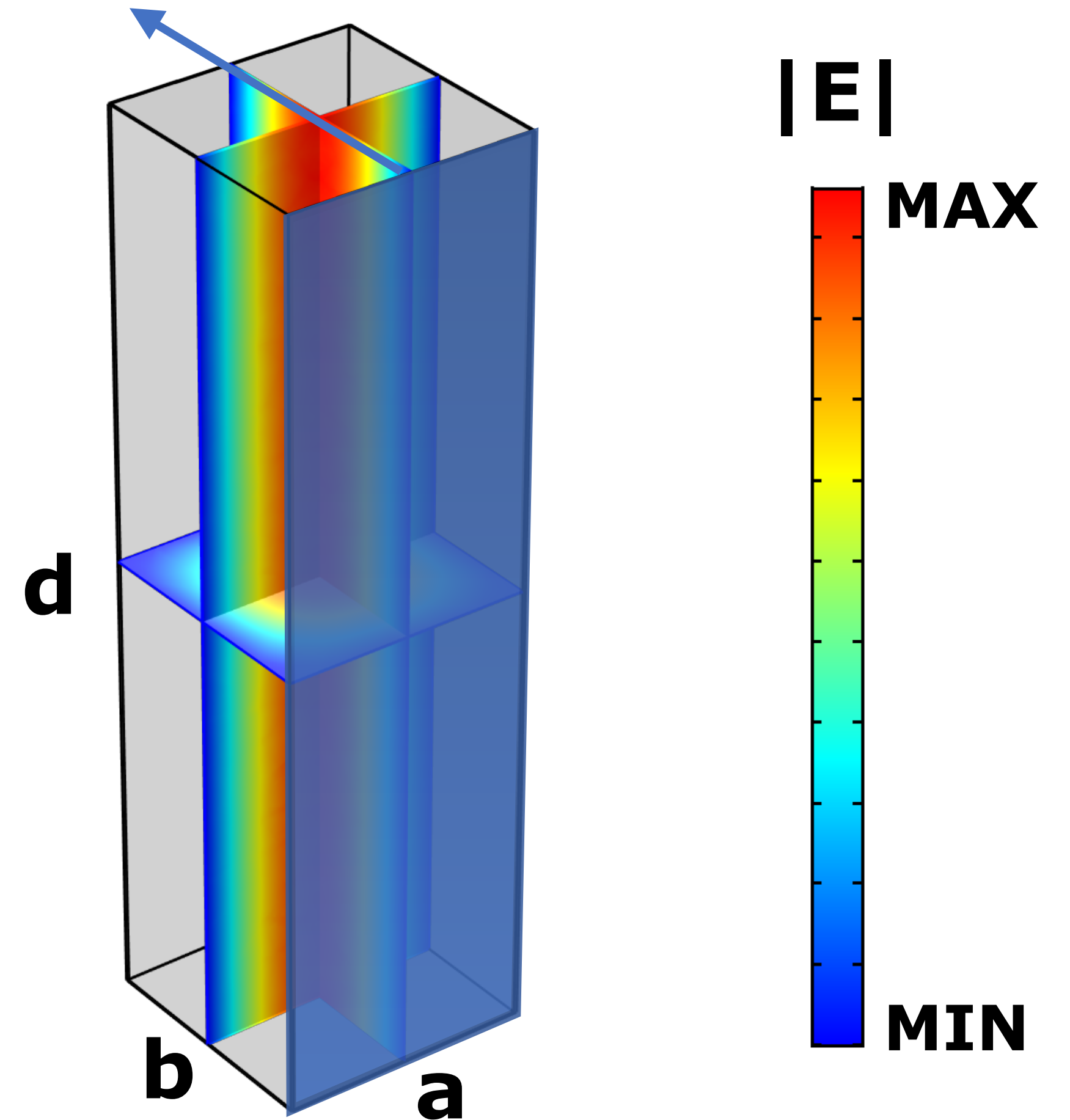
Phase 1b

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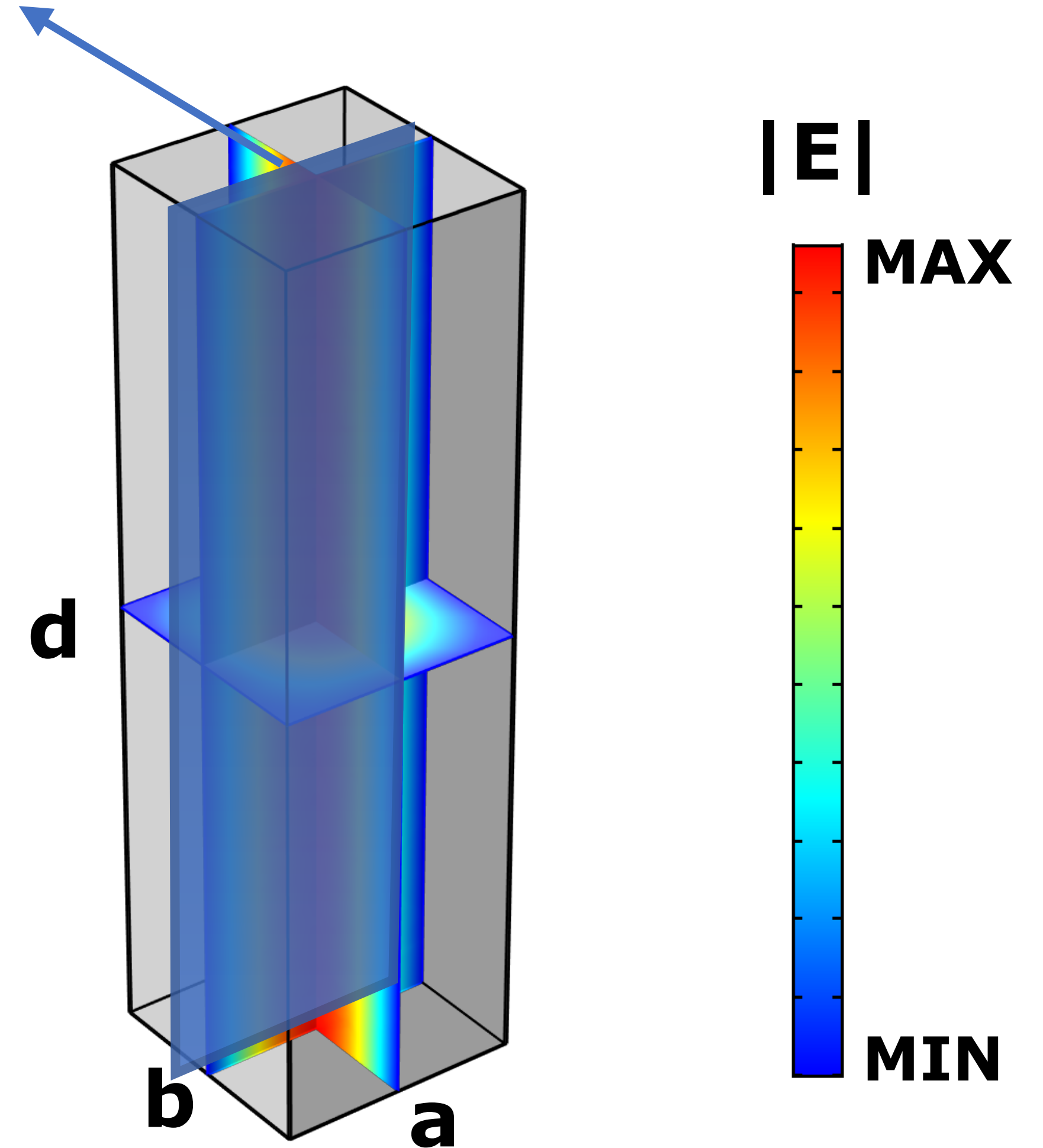
Phase 1b

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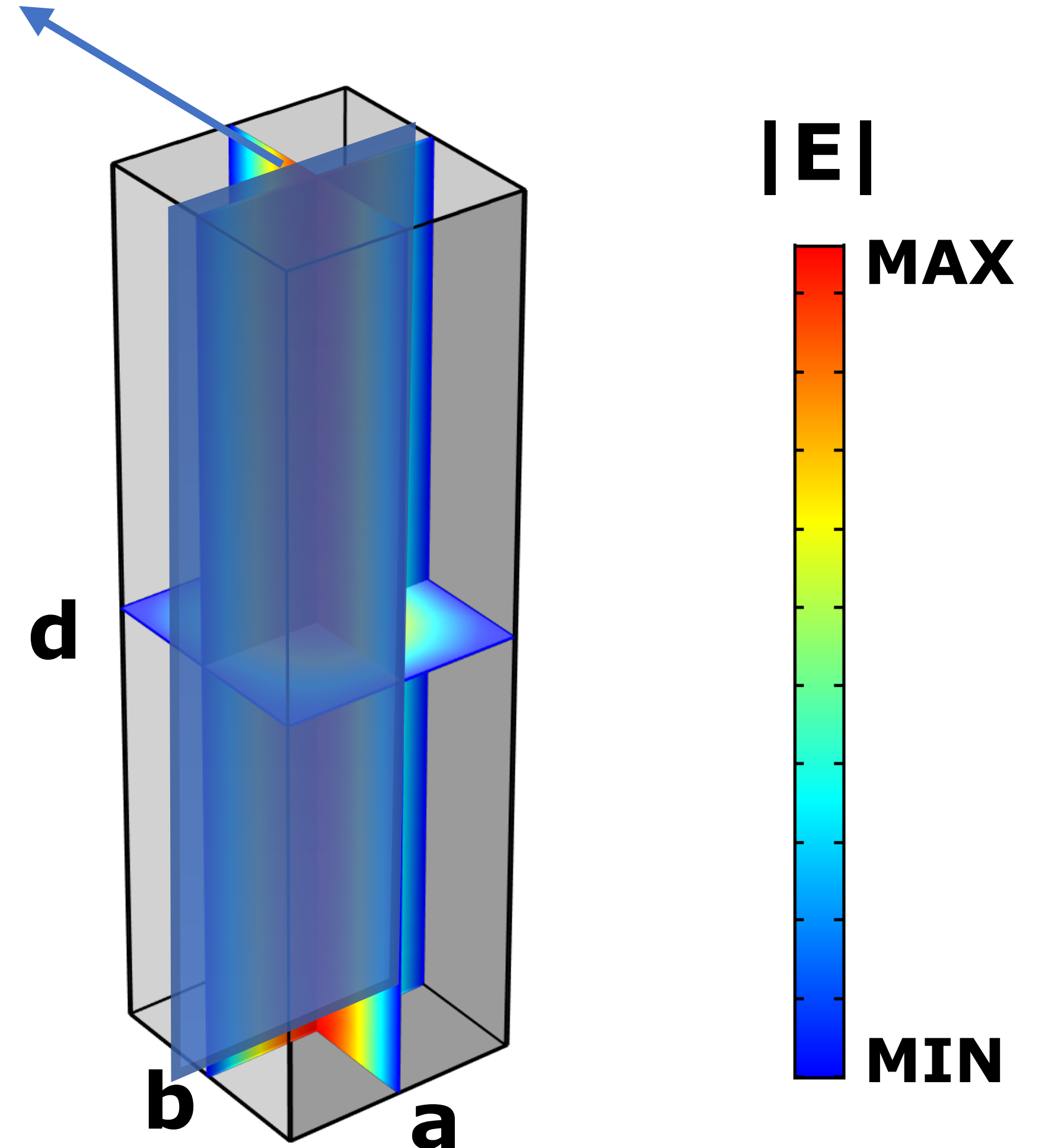
Phase 1b

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Phase 1b

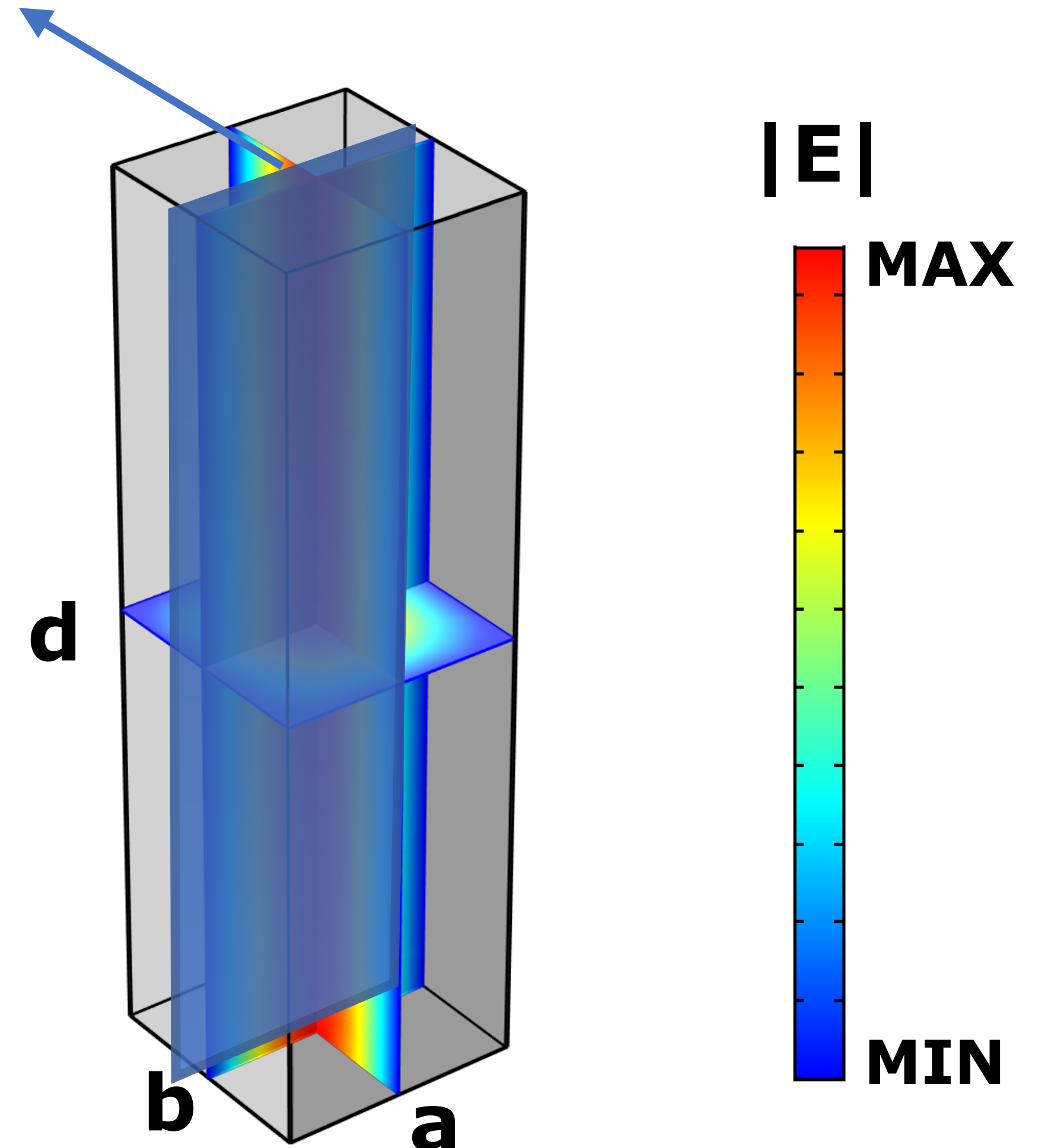
- Simple idea by Ben McAllister
- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!



Phase 1b

- Simple idea by Ben McAllister
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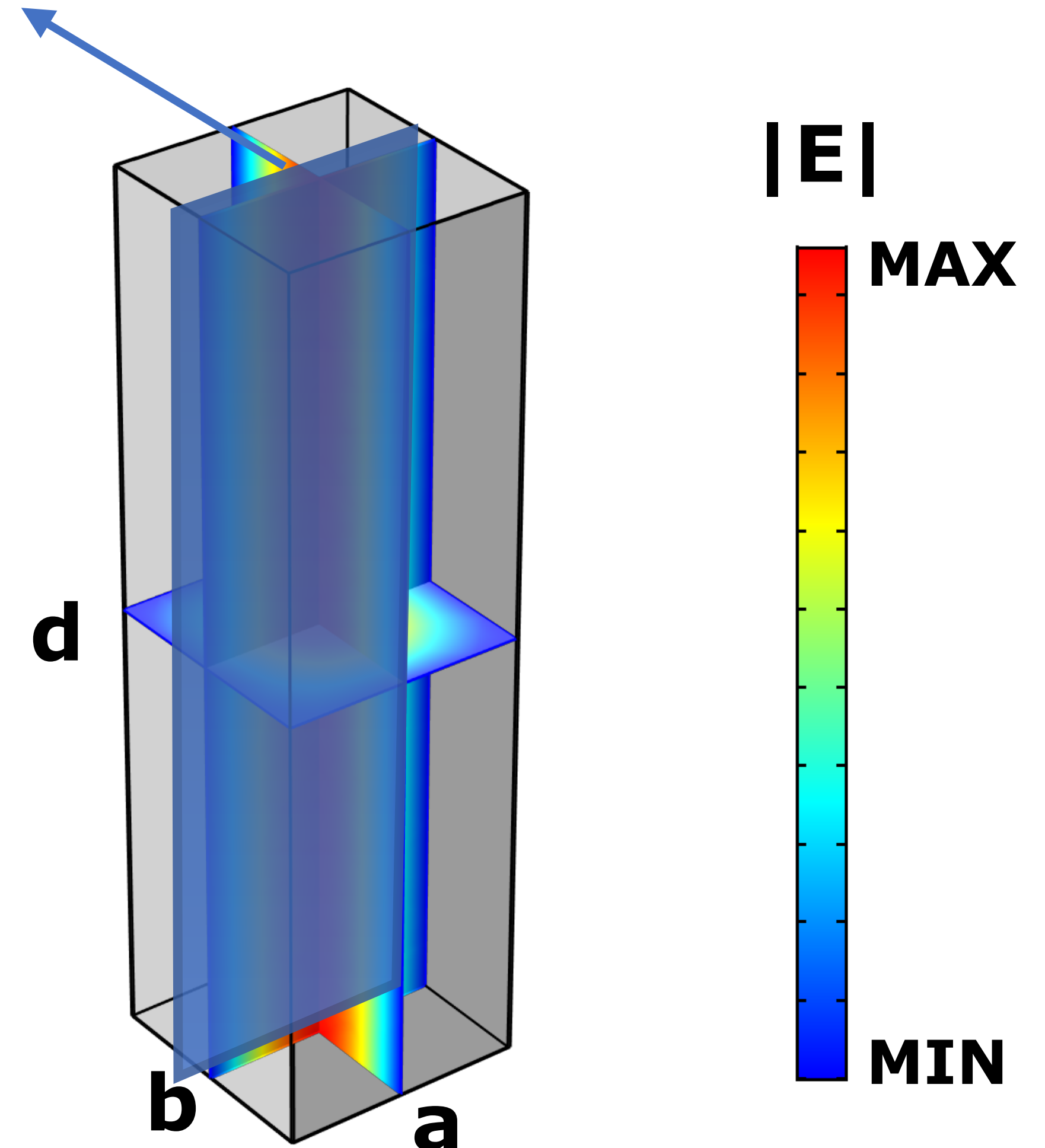
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
c	✗	✓



Phase 1b

- Simple idea by Ben McAllister
- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

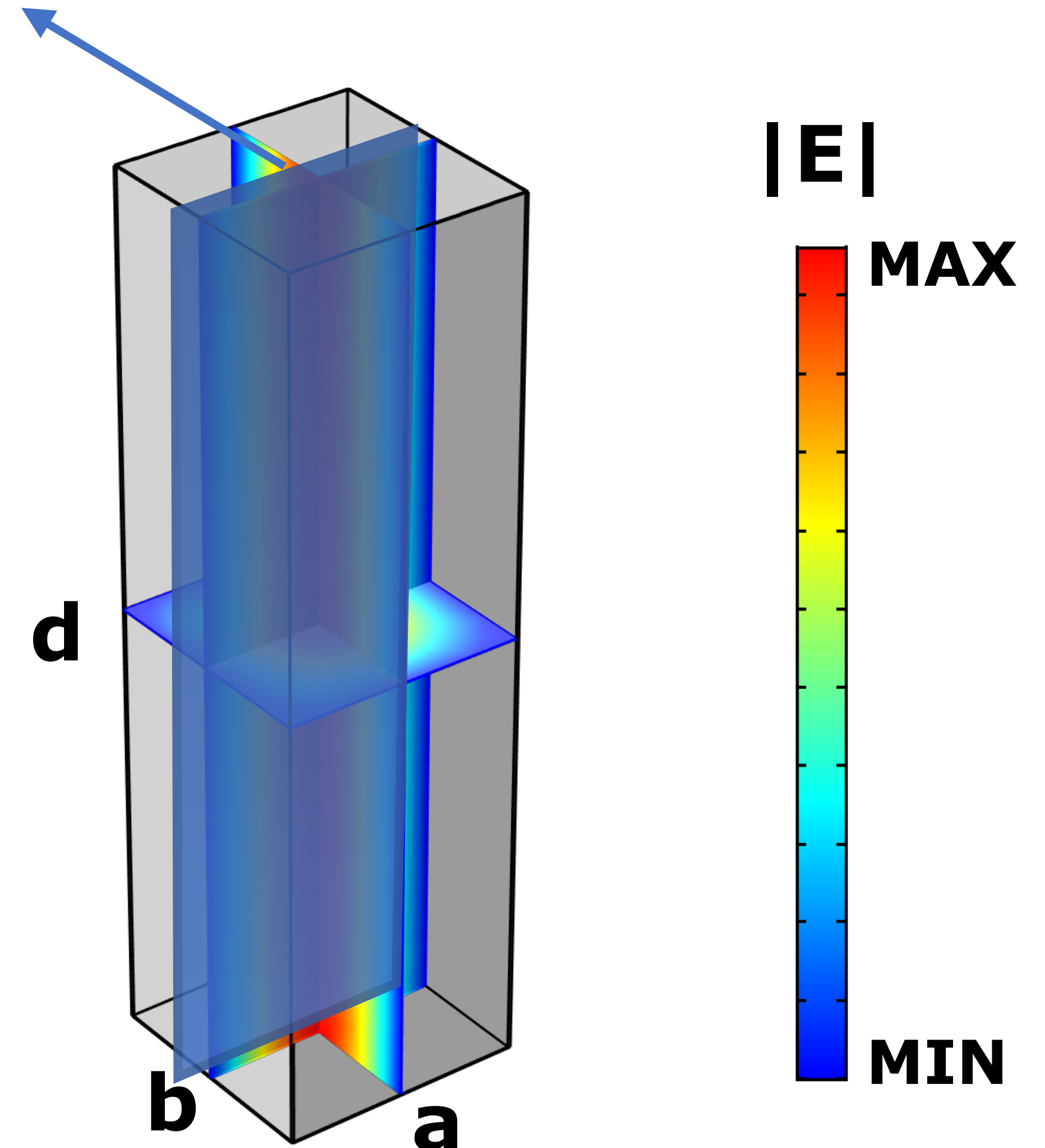
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
c	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓



Phase 1b

- Simple idea by Ben McAllister
- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

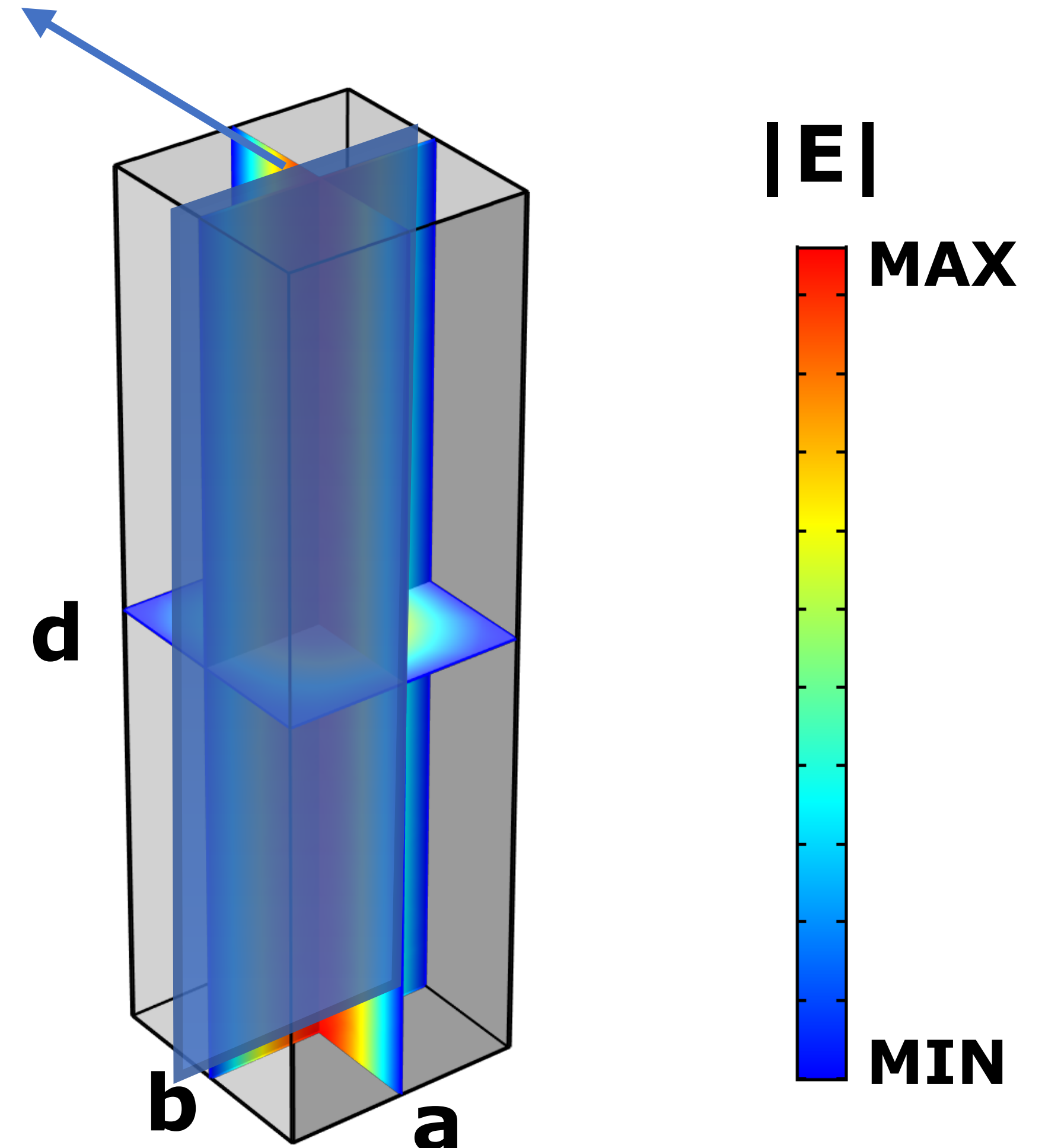
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗



Phase 1b

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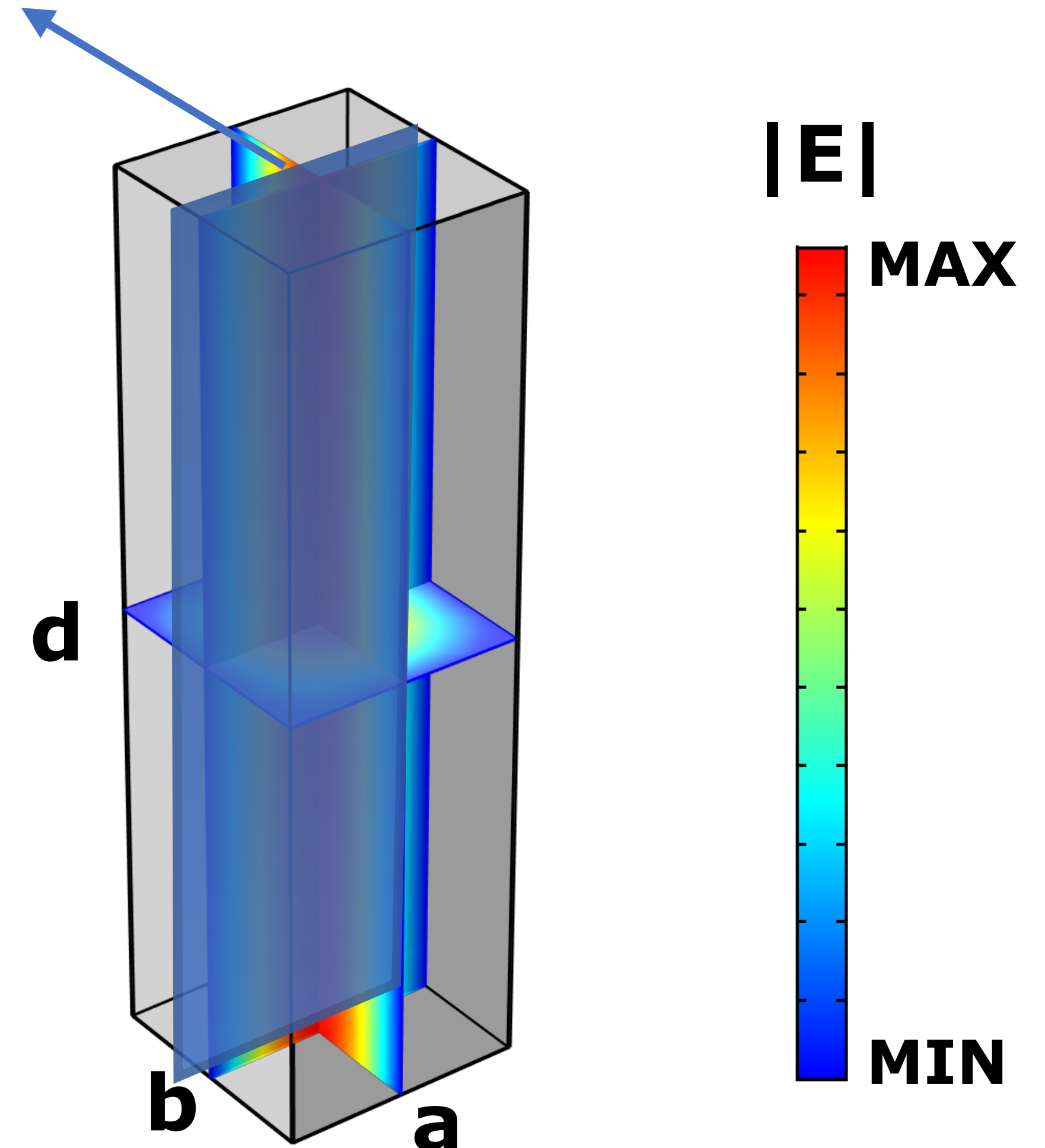
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓



Phase 1b

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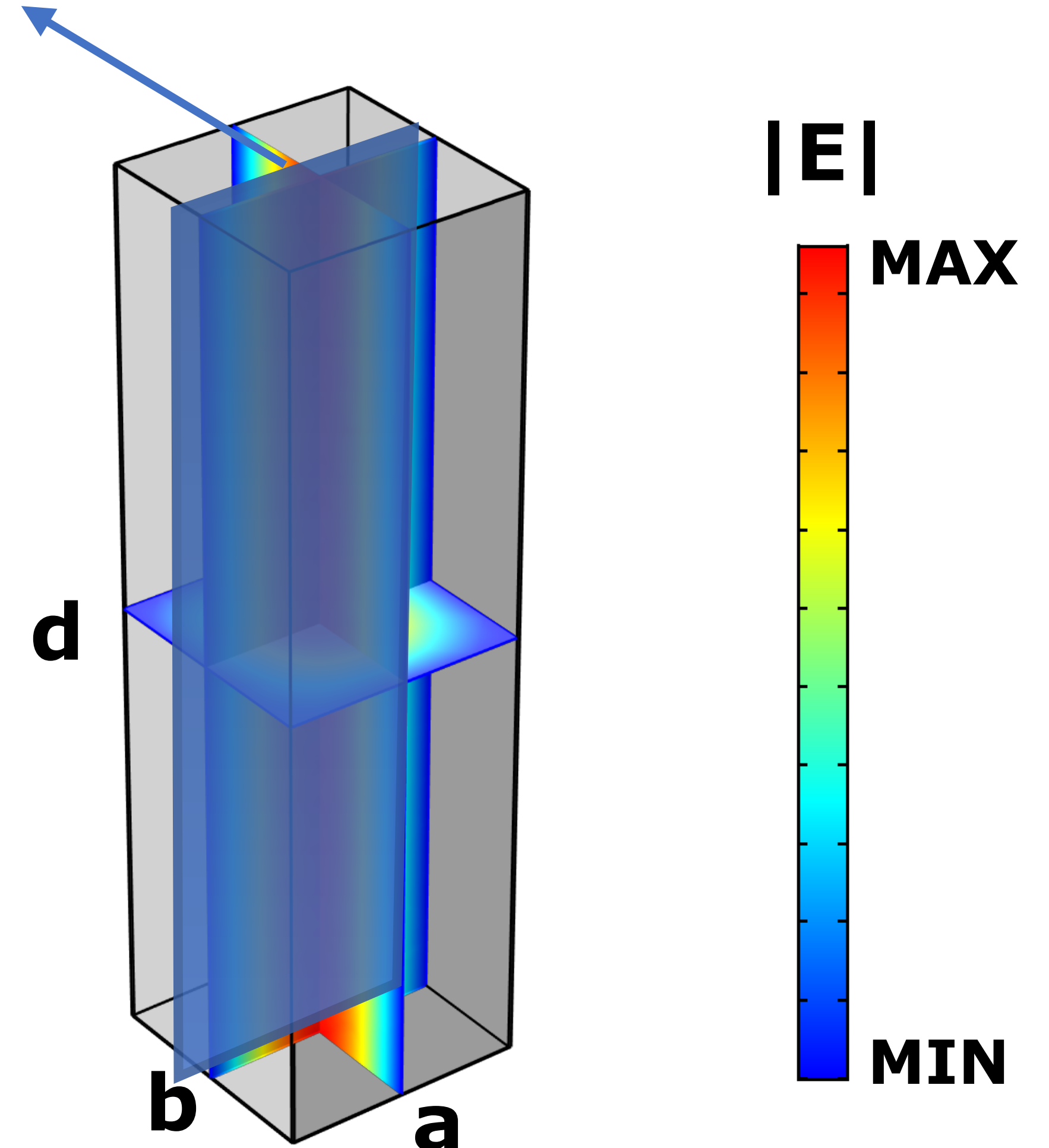
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓
Bore utilisation	✓	✗



Phase 1b

- Simple idea by Ben McAllister
- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

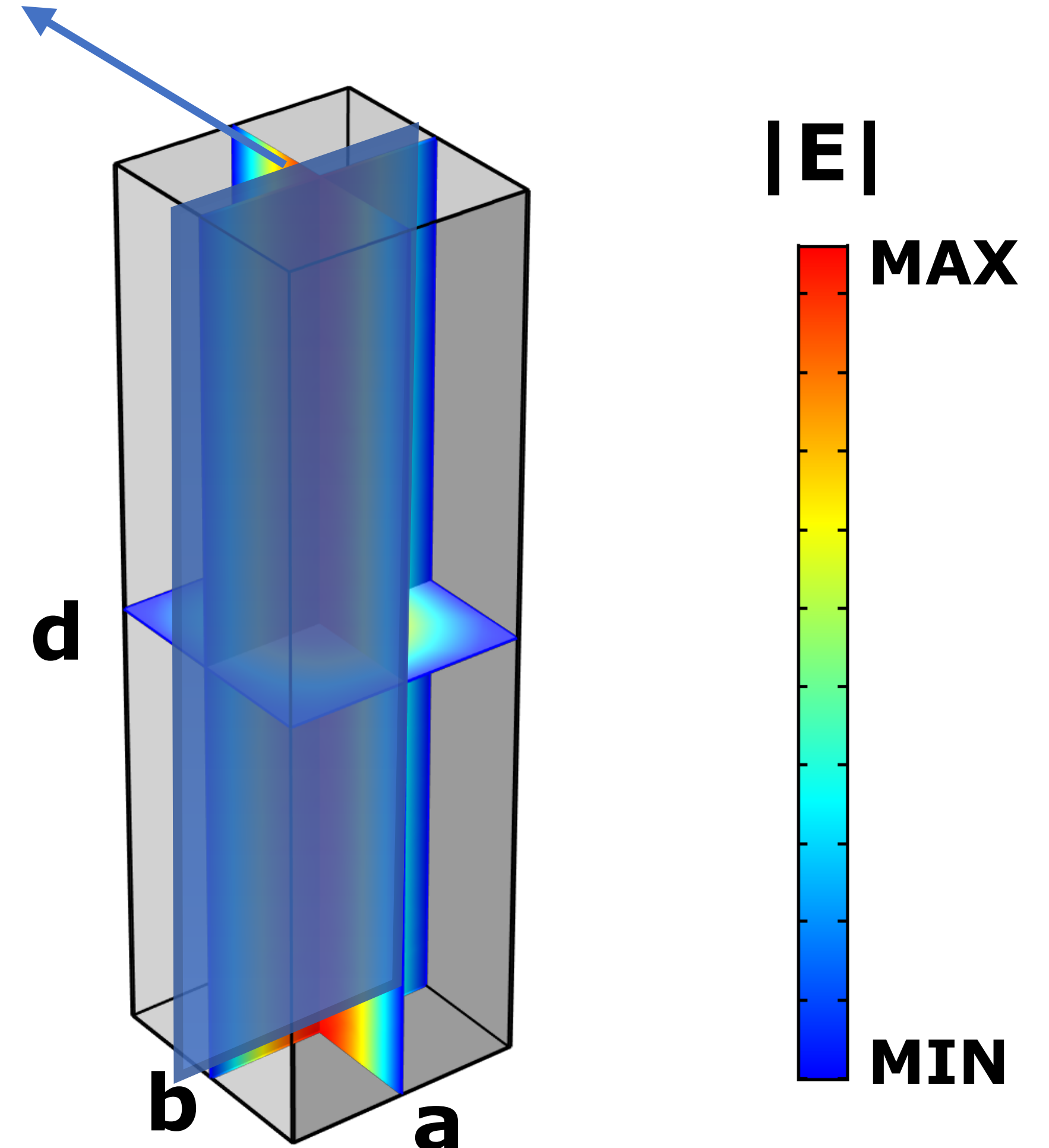
Parameter	Tuning-rod cavity	Rectangular cavity
C	✗	✓
Q	✗	✓
V	✓	✗
Mode crossings	✗	✓
Bore utilisation	✓	✗
Tuning	✗	✓✓



Phase 1b

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- New tunable rectangular cavity solves many problems!

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

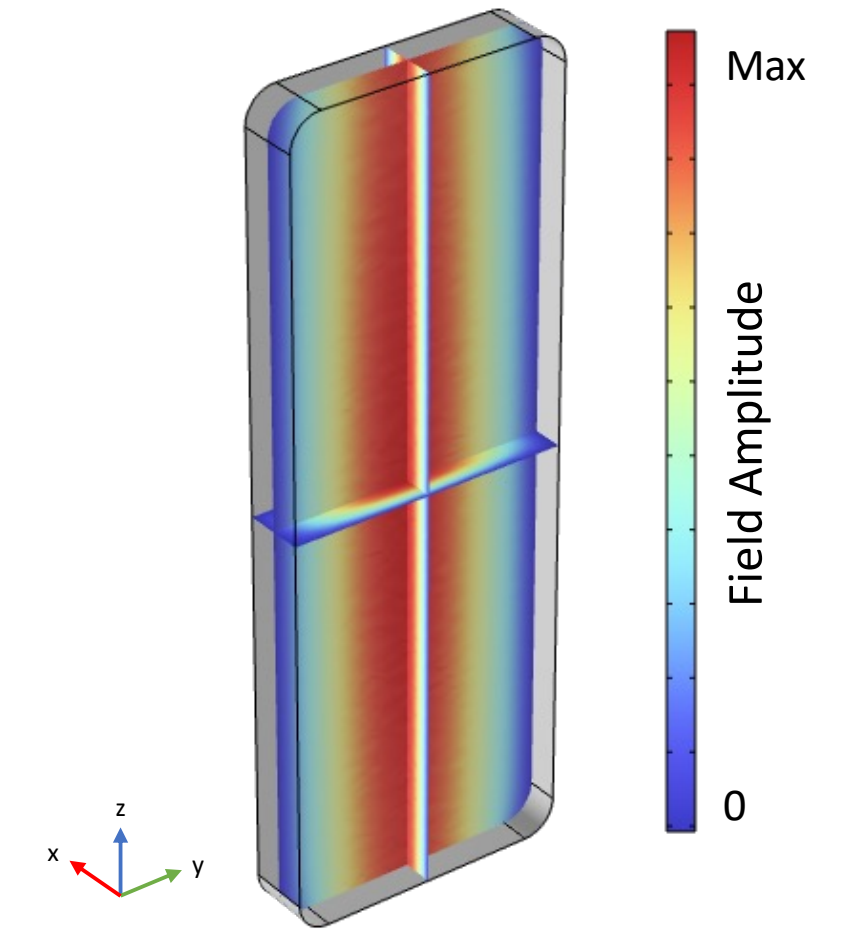
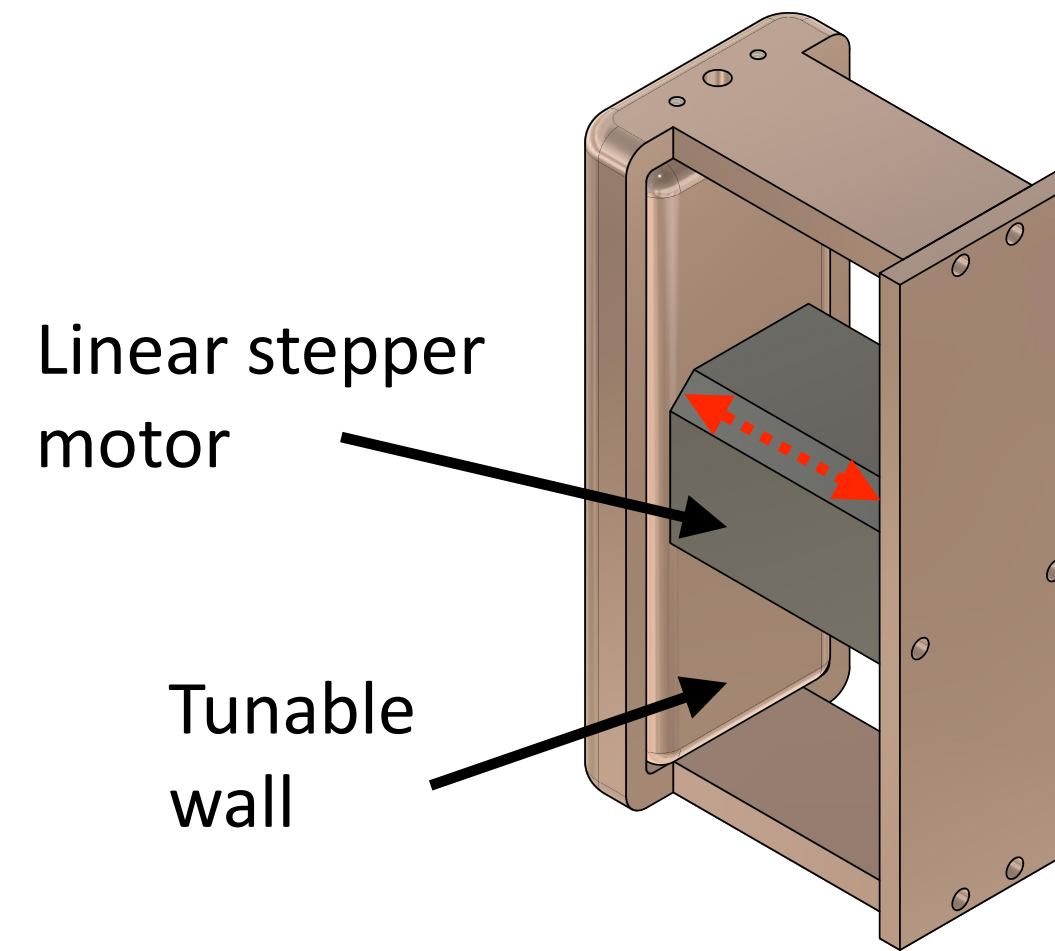


Phase 1b



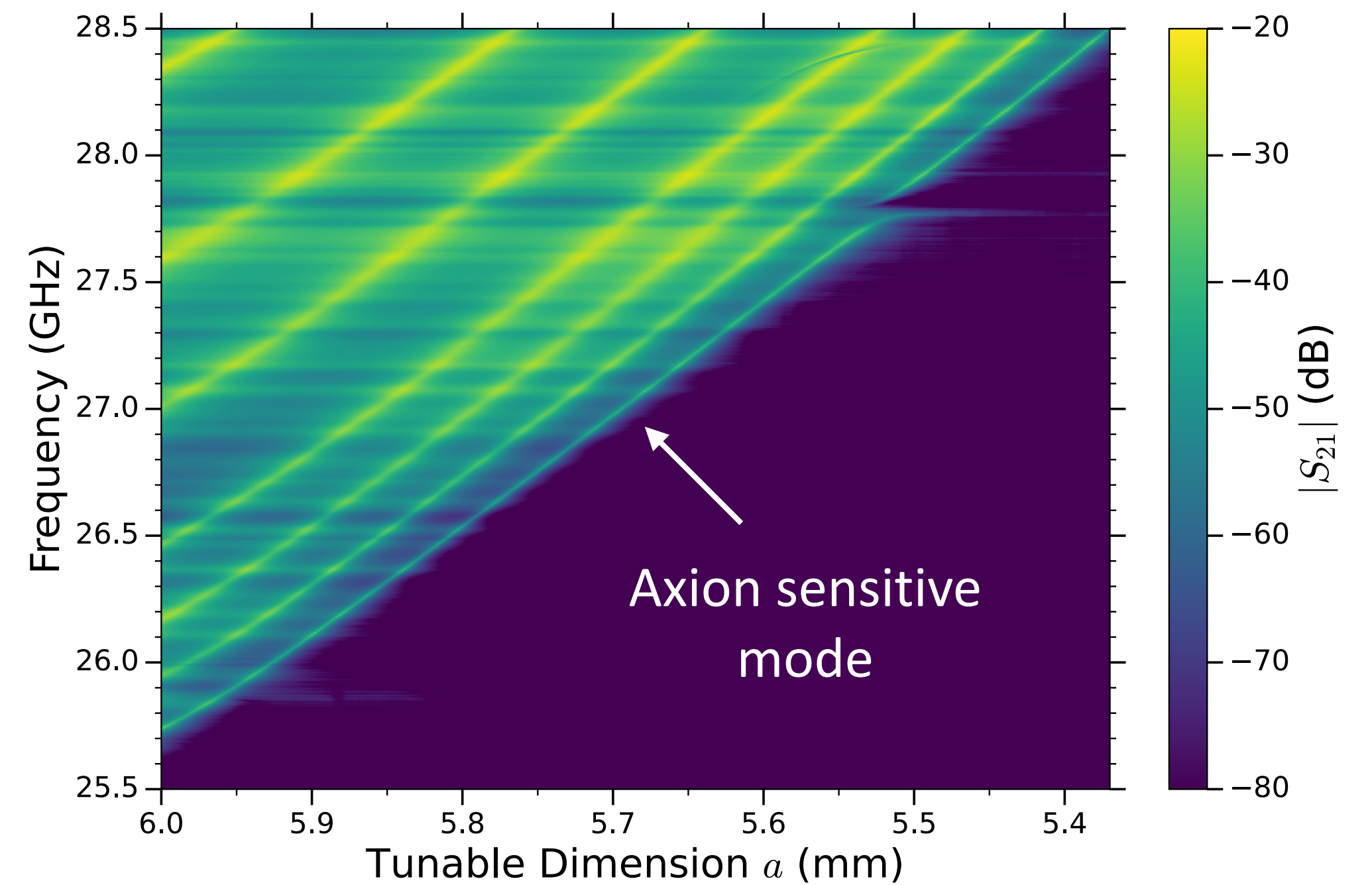
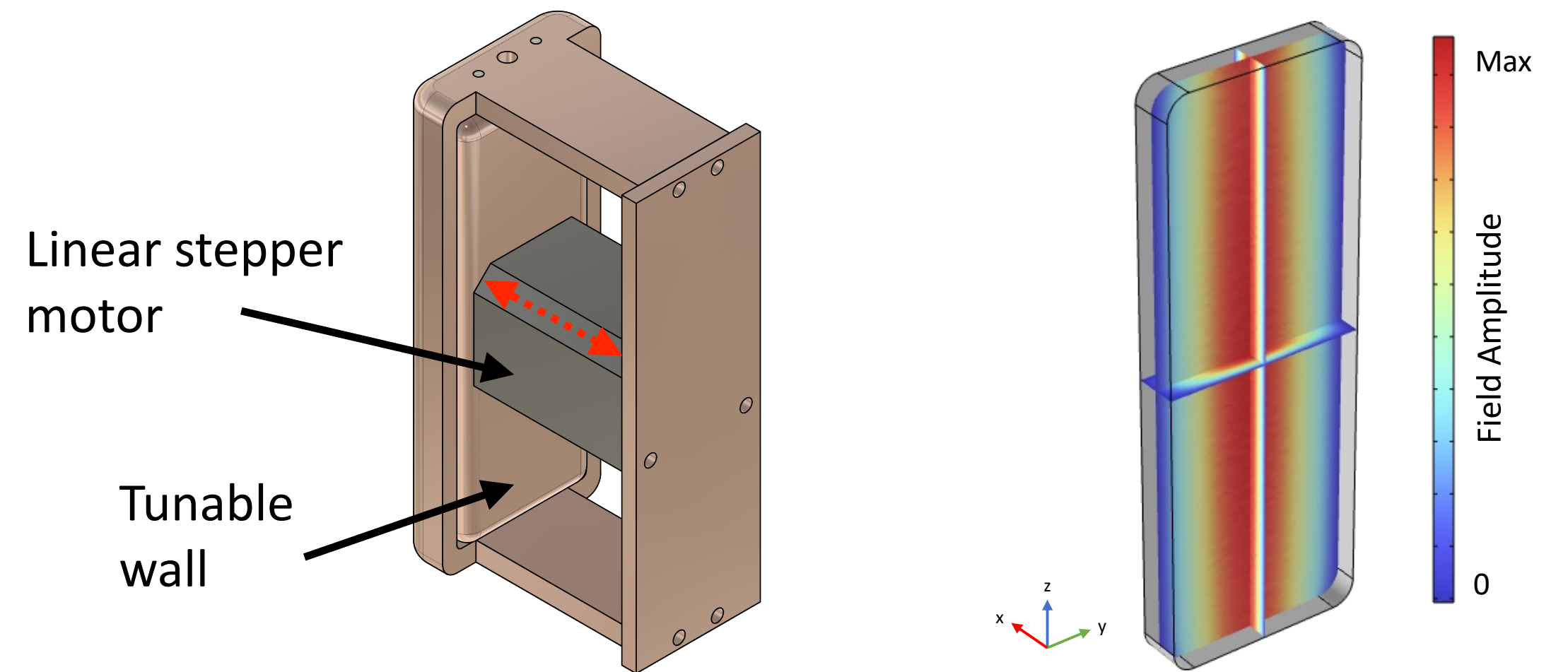
Phase 1b

- First search already complete!



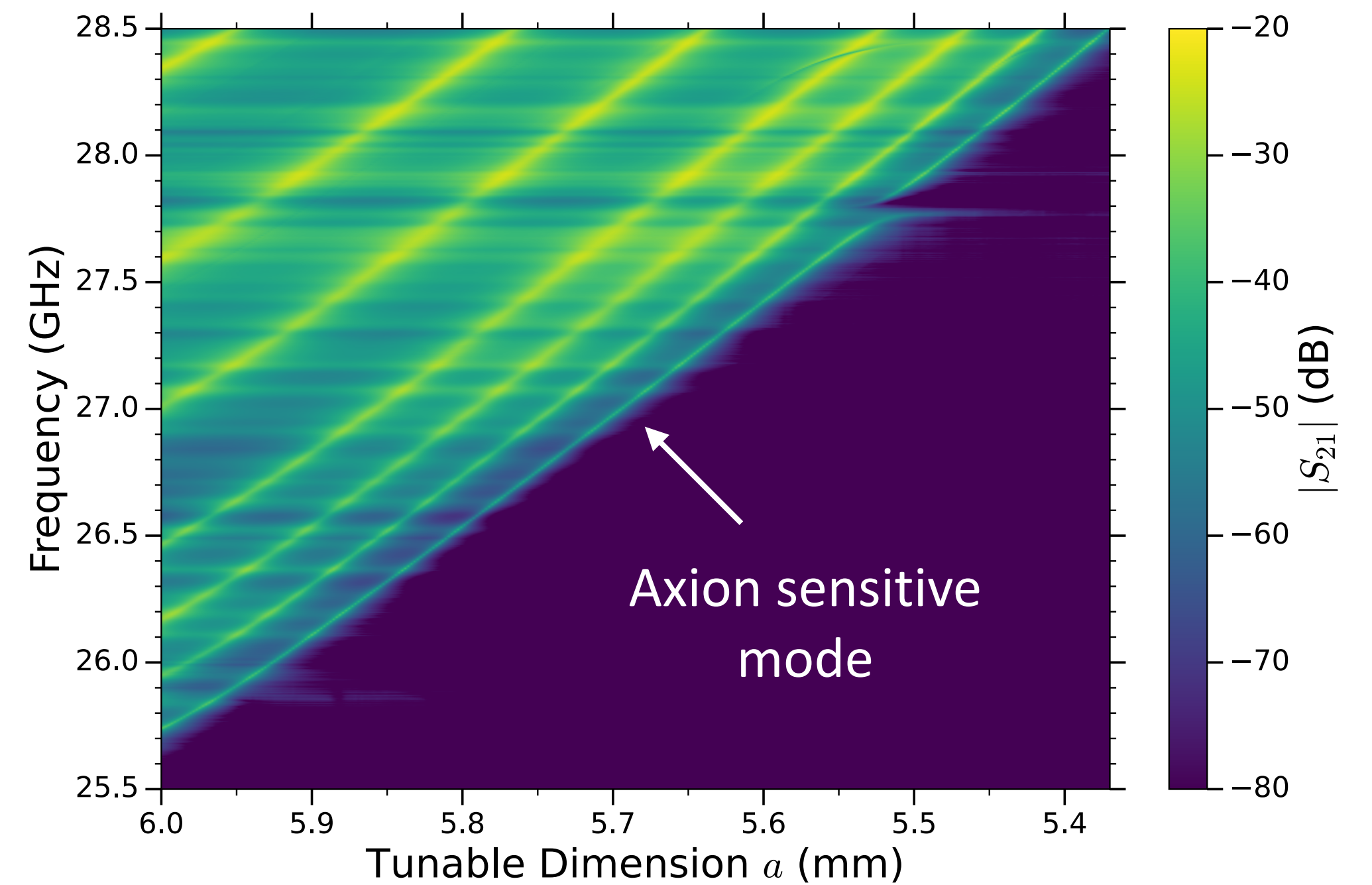
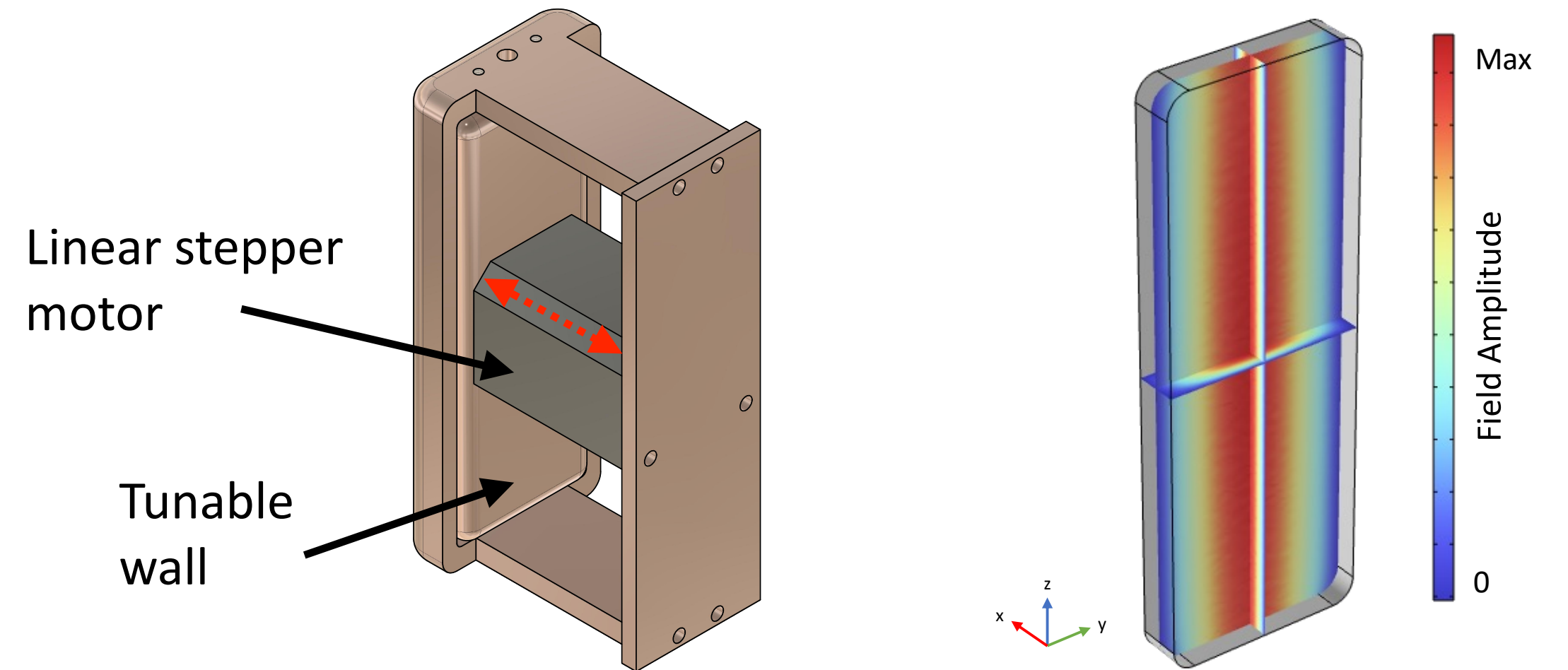
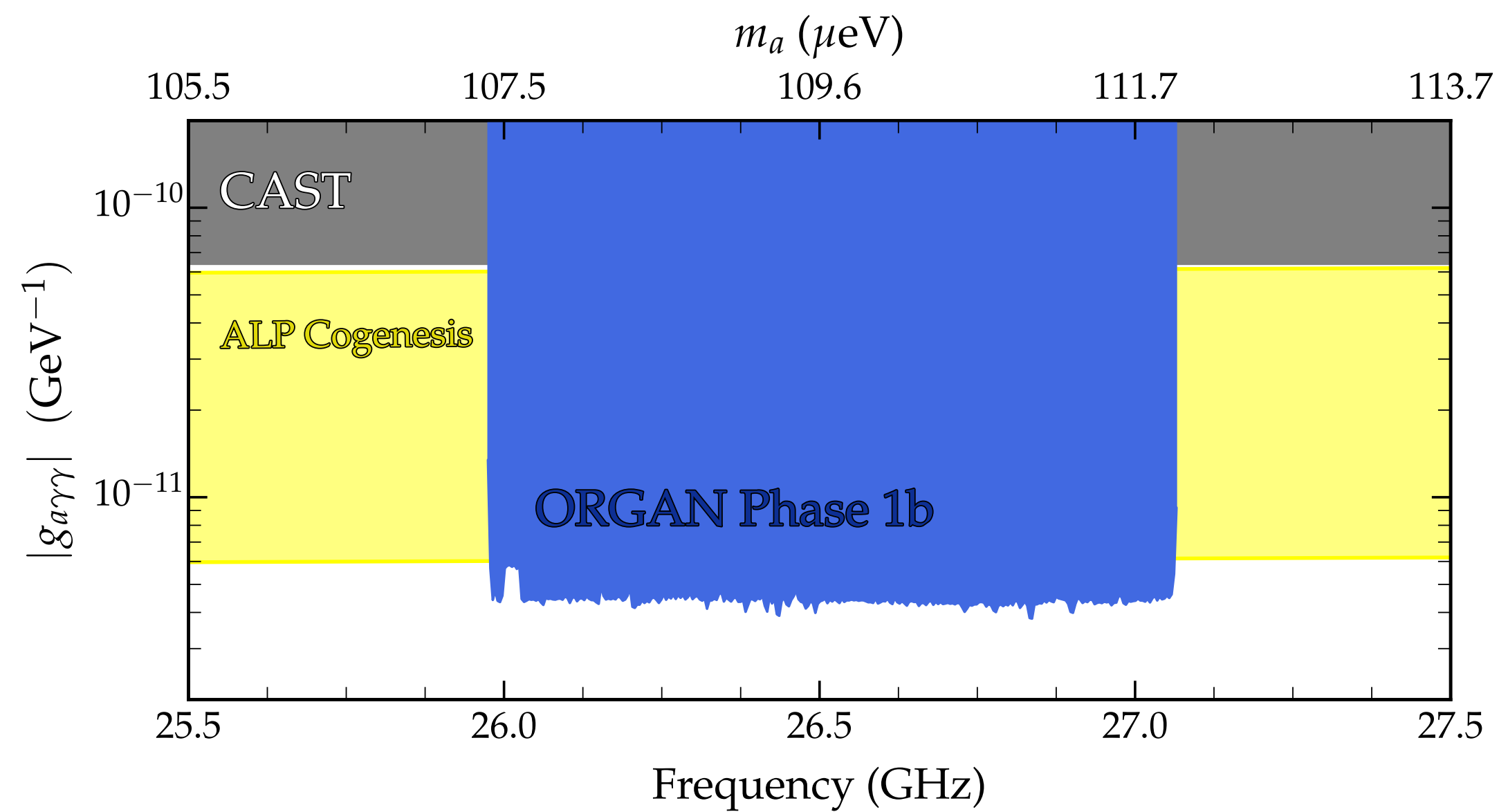
Phase 1b

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



Phase 1b

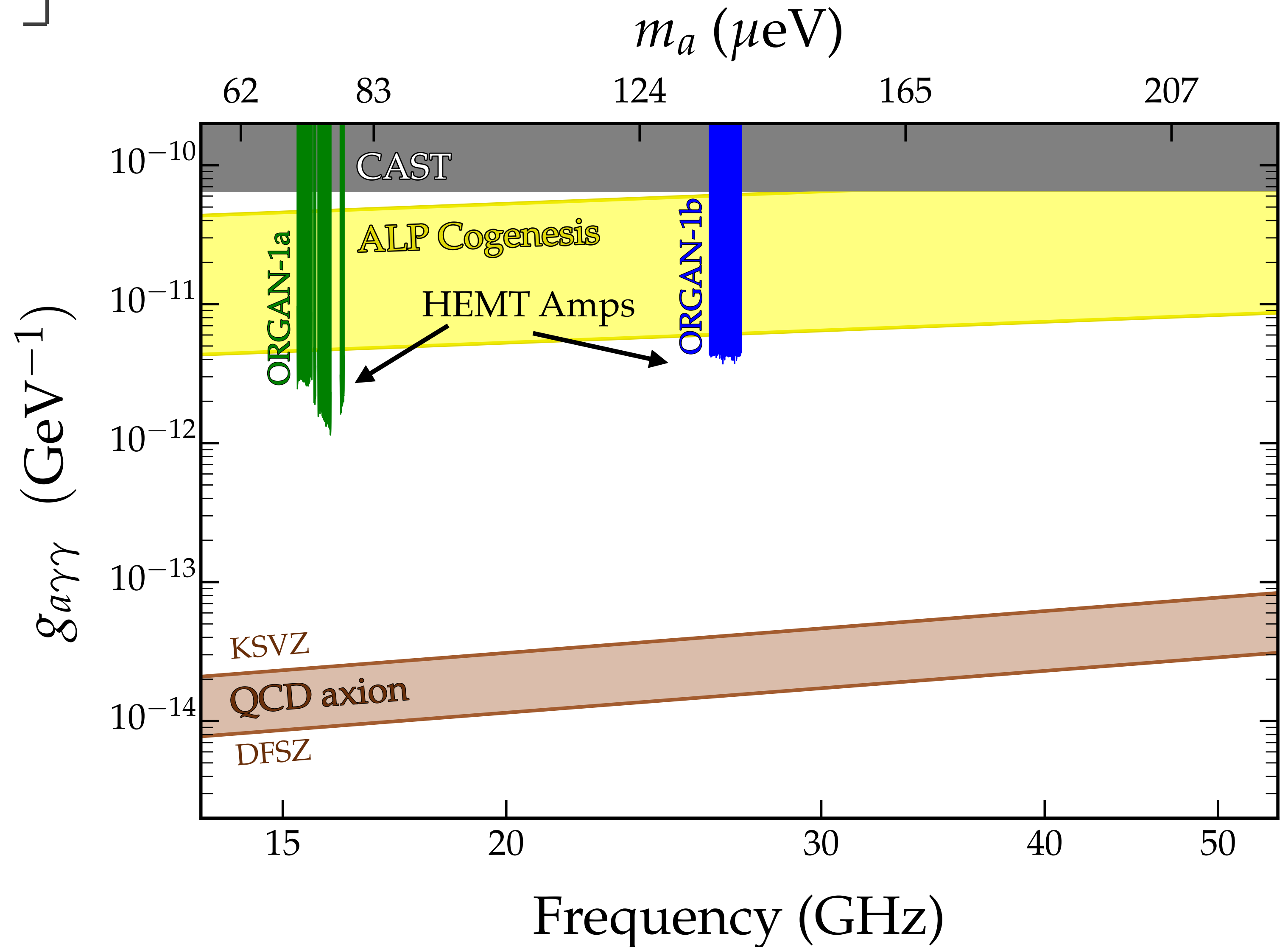
- First search already complete!
- **No** mode crossings in 26-27 GHz target region!
- Most sensitive high mass axion search yet!



ORGAN Run Plan

Phase 1

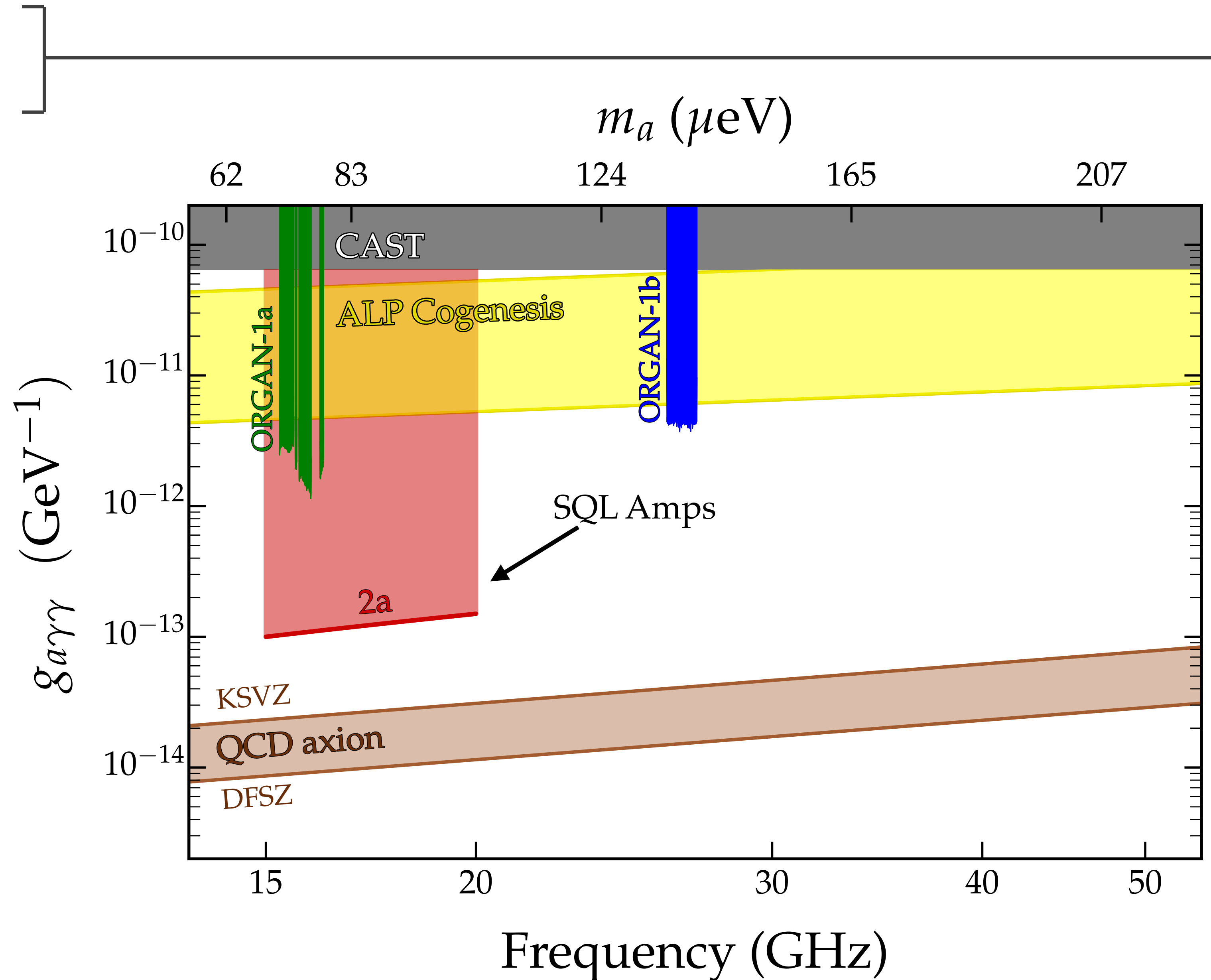
- Targeted searches between 15-16 GHz and 26-27 GHz
~ month scale



ORGAN Run Plan

Phase 2a

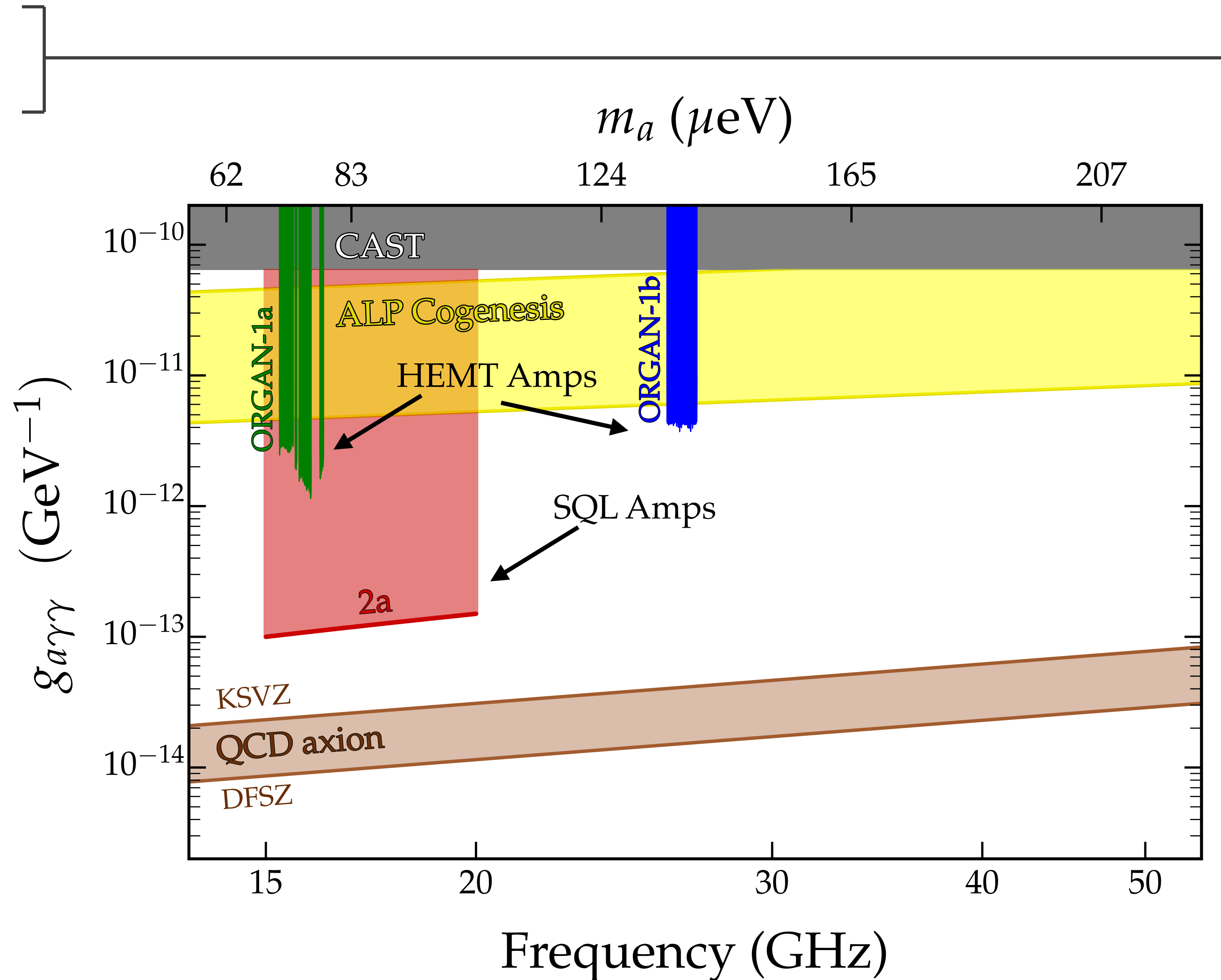
- Wider search (15-20 GHz) building on current expertise ~ year scale
- Move to mK temperatures and Standard Quantum Limited (SQL) amplifiers



ORGAN Run Plan

Phase 2a

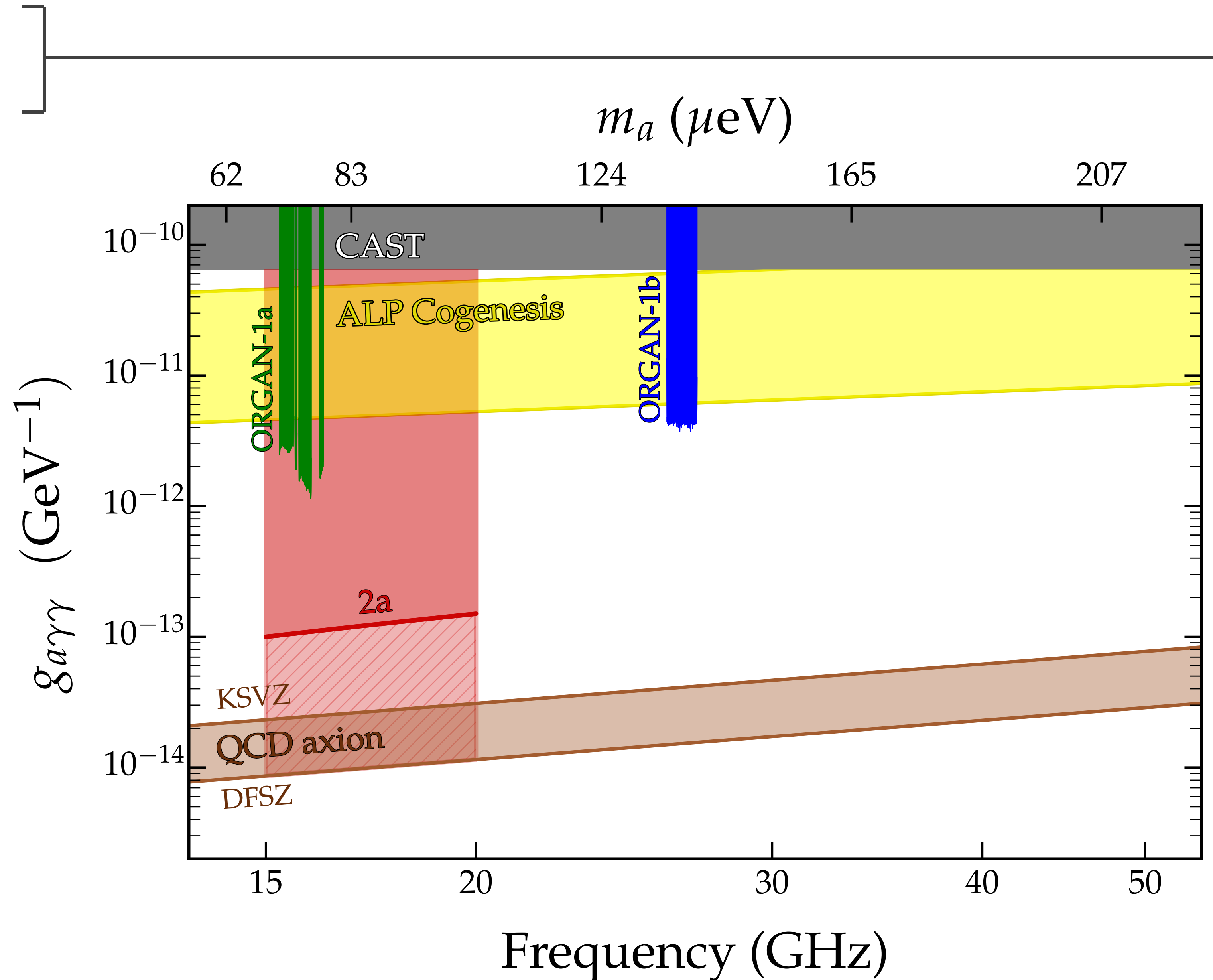
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ORGAN Run Plan

Phase 2a

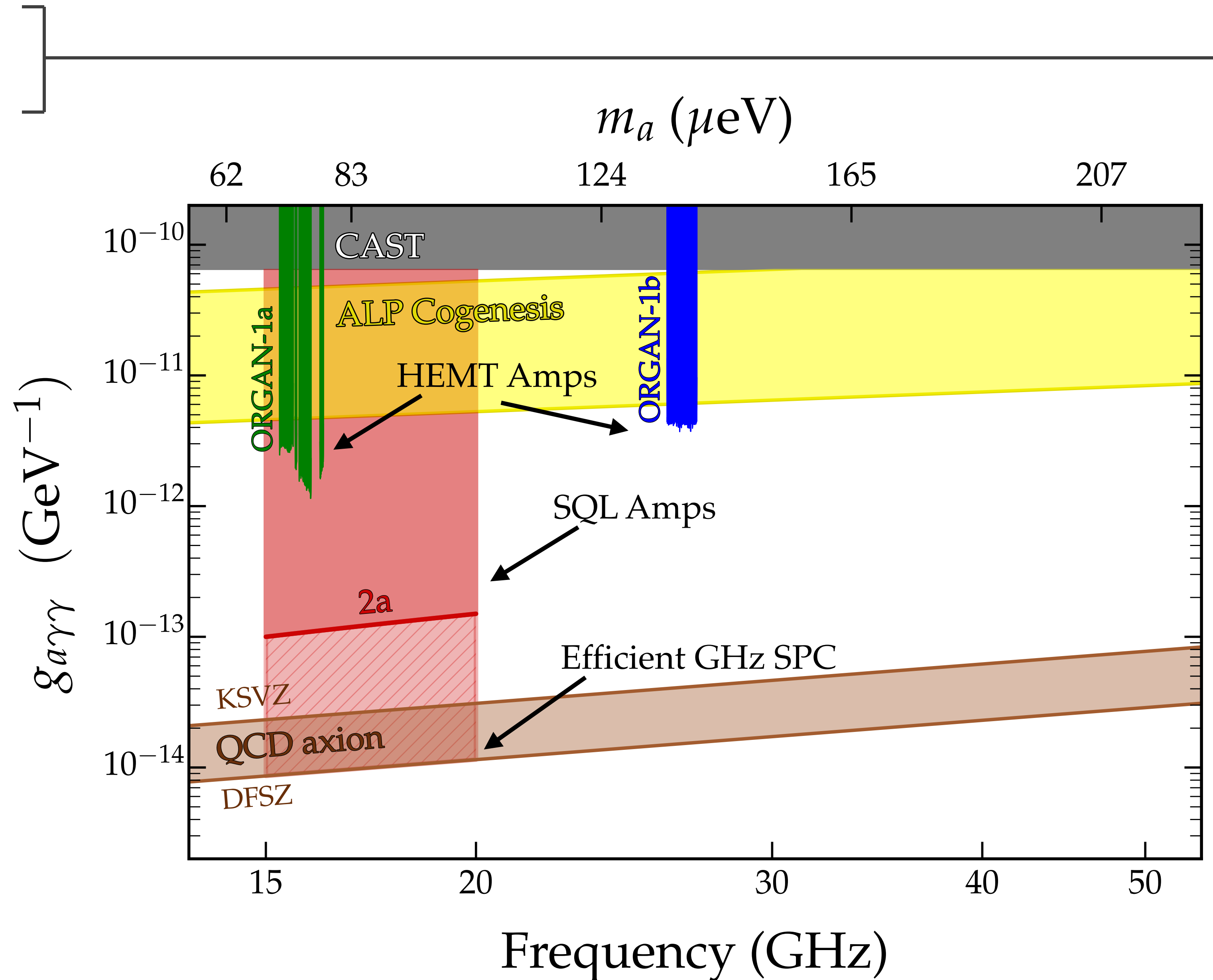
- Develop efficient single photon counting (SPC) devices
- Reach **QCD axion** model bands



ORGAN Run Plan

Phase 2a

- Develop efficient single photon counting (SPC) devices
- Reach **QCD axion** model bands



ORGAN-Q

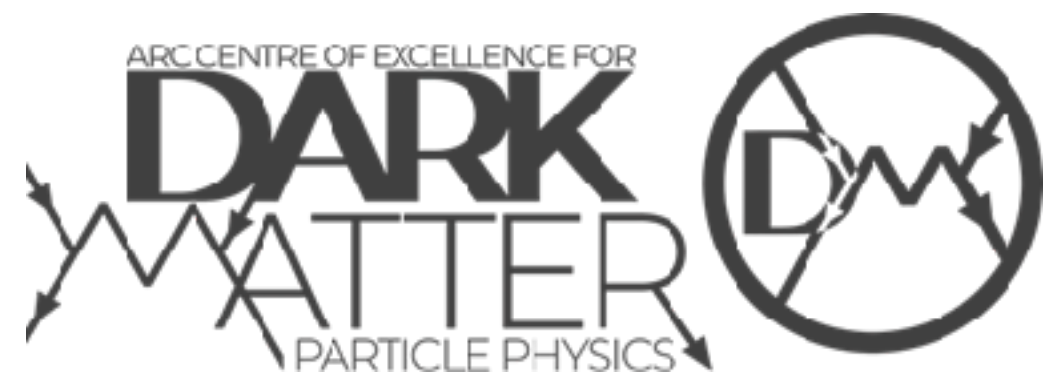
(A quick detour..)



ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

- Q → Quantum



ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

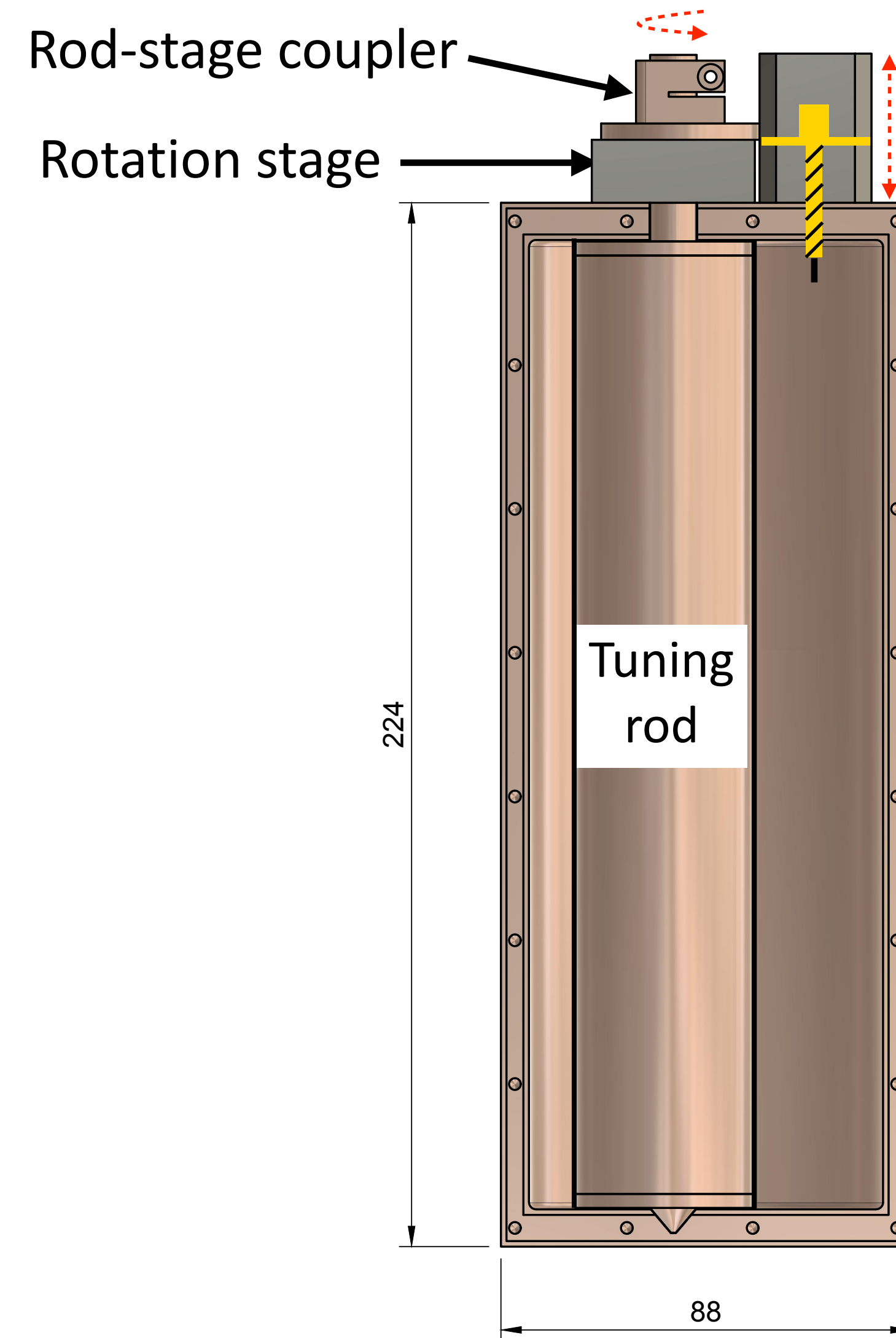
- Q → Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier** (JPA): $\downarrow T_s$



ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

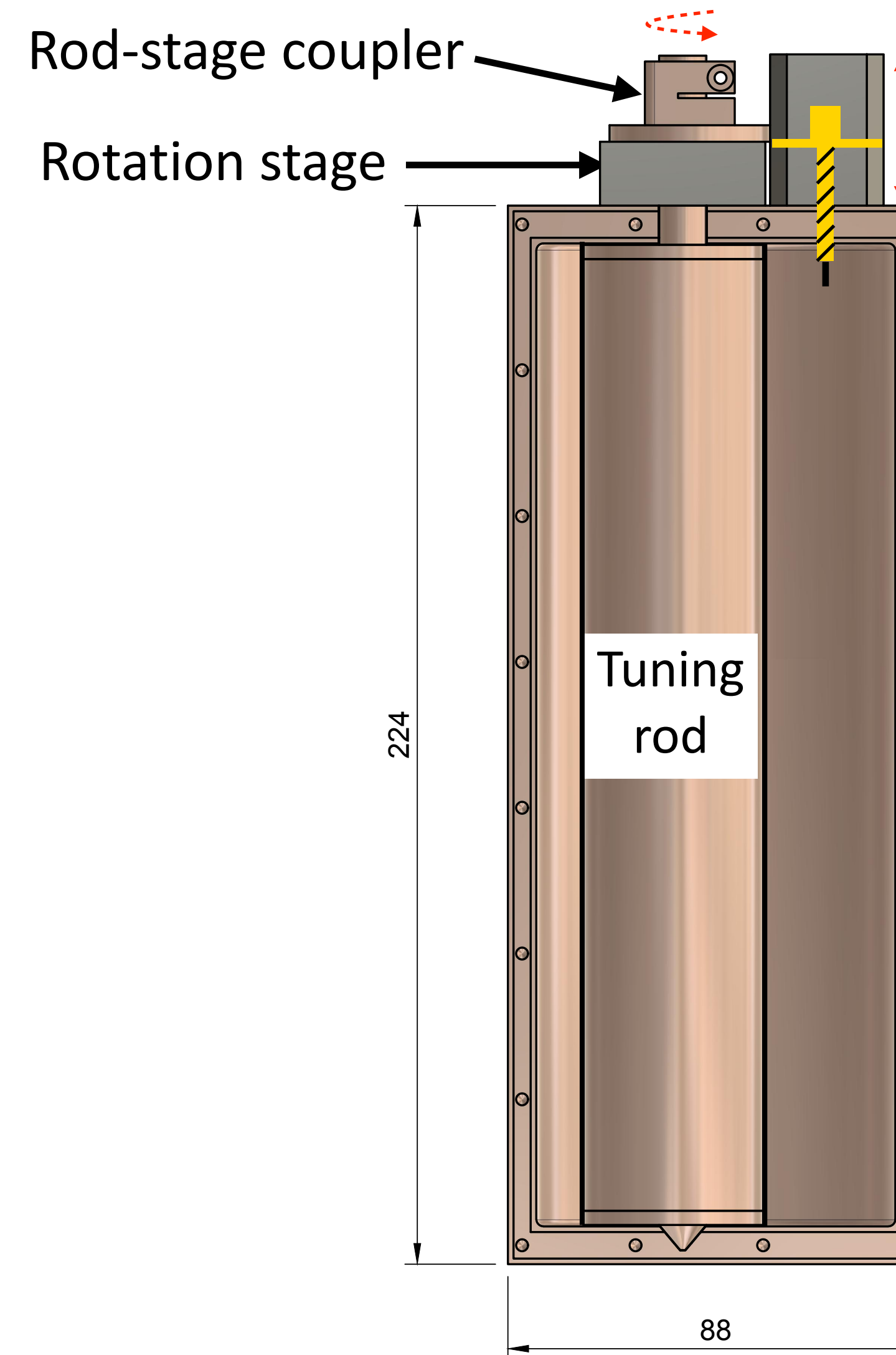
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ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

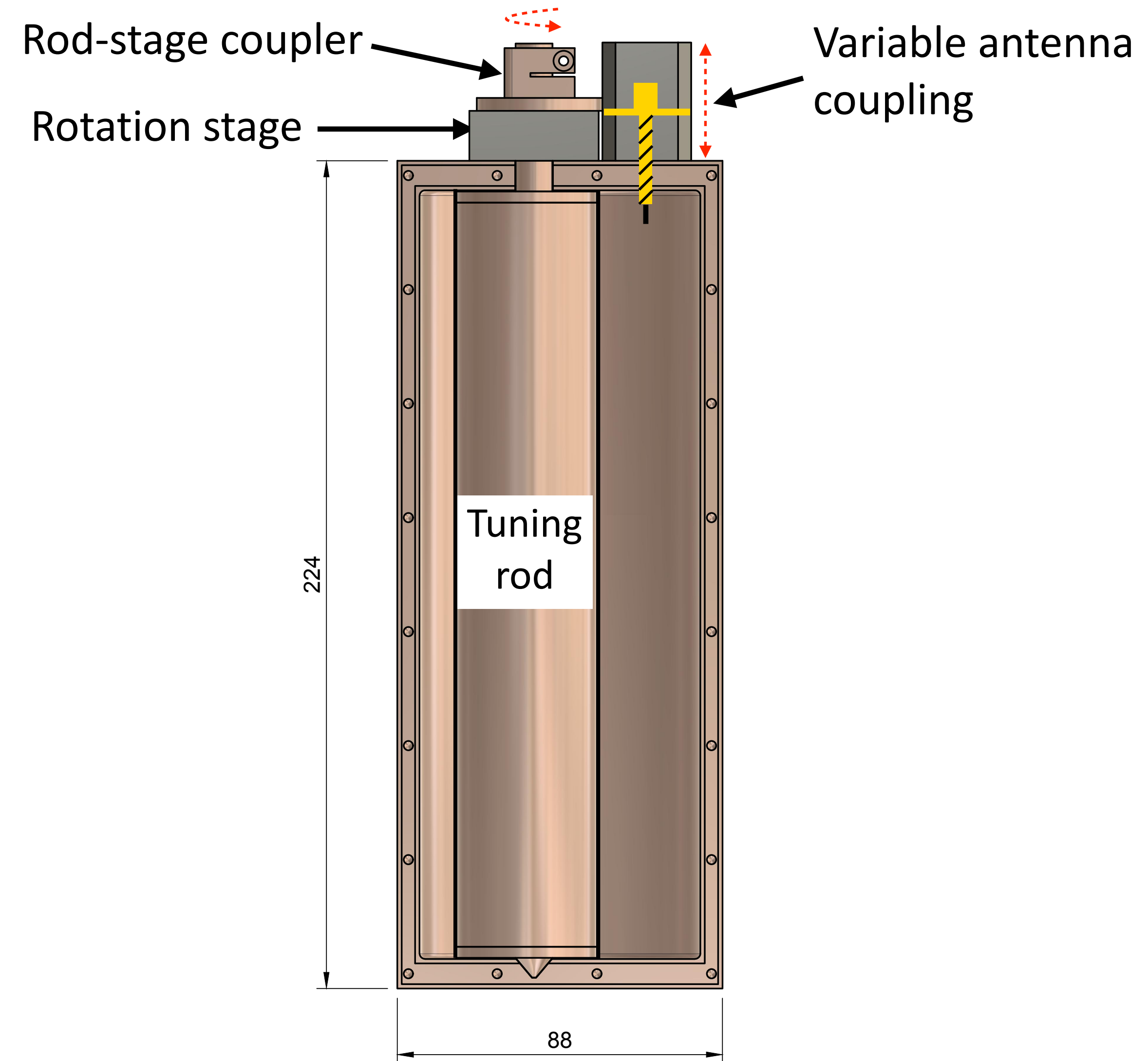
- Q → Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier** (JPA): $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK: $\downarrow T_s$



ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

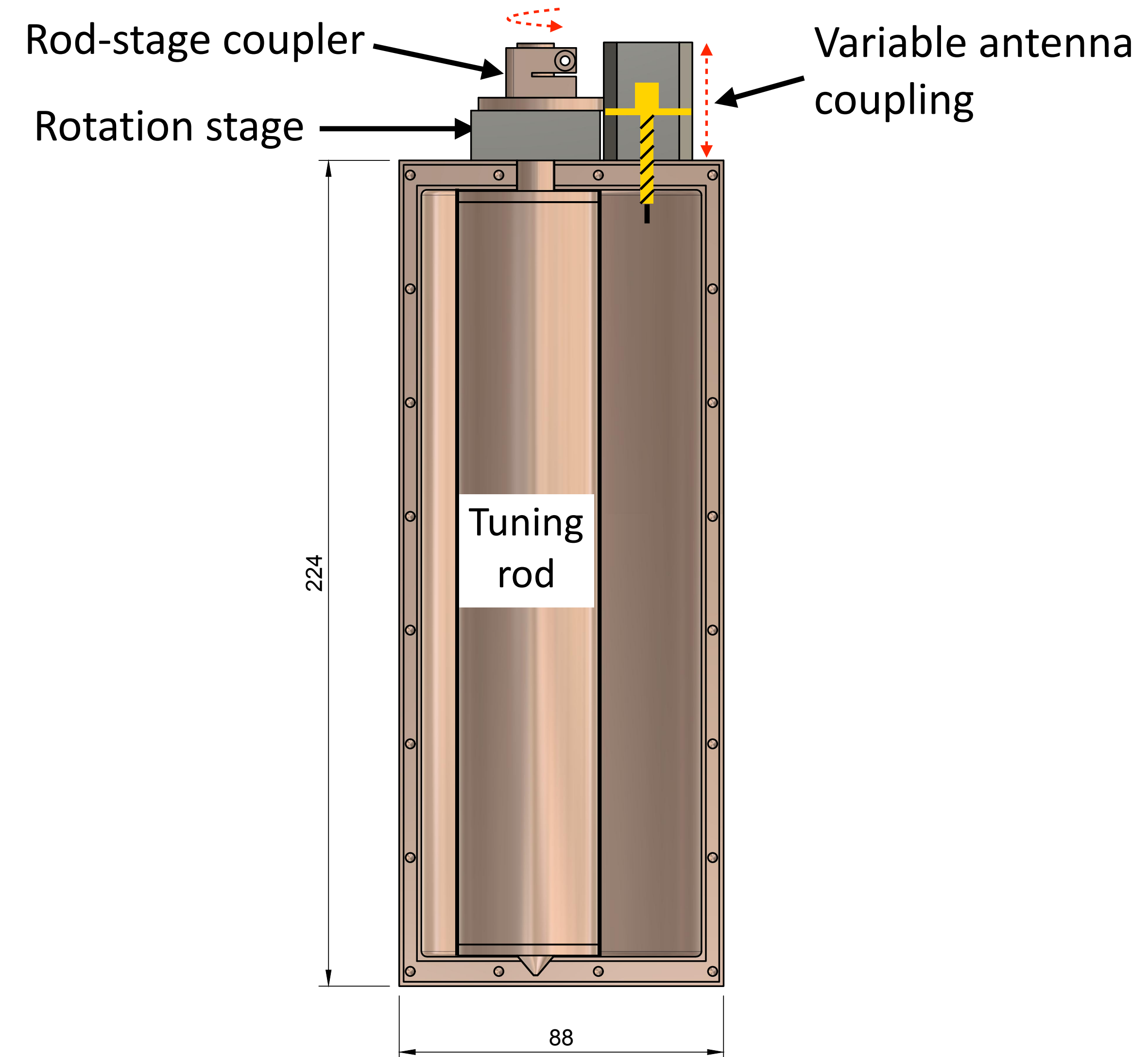
- Q → Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)**: $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK: $\downarrow T_s$
- Variable coupling: $\uparrow Q_L \frac{\beta^2}{(1 + \beta)^2}$



ORGAN-Q

(A quick detour..)

- Q → Quantum
- Utilises a **Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)**: $\downarrow T_s$
- Operates at mK: $\downarrow T_s$
- Variable coupling: $\uparrow Q_L \frac{\beta^2}{(1 + \beta)^2}$
- Plan for 5-10 x KSVZ sensitivity



ORGAN-Q Results

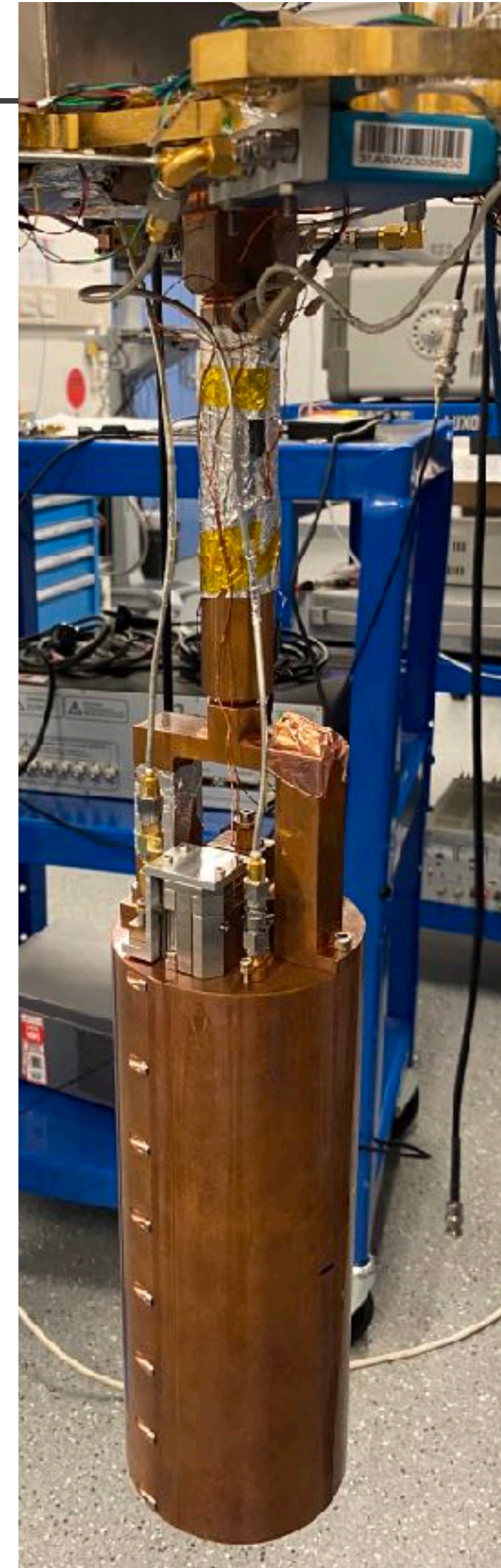


ORGAN-Q Results

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

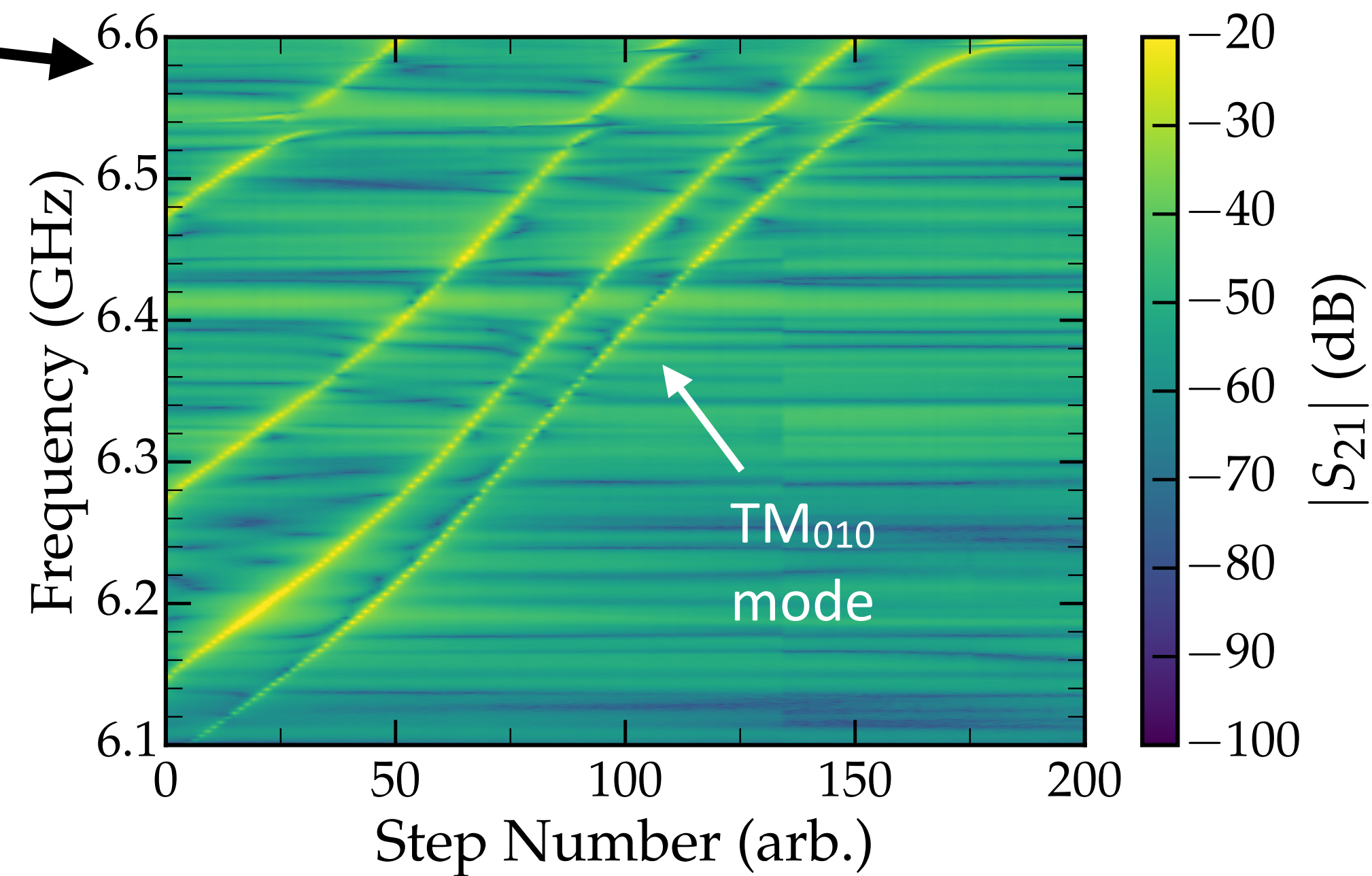
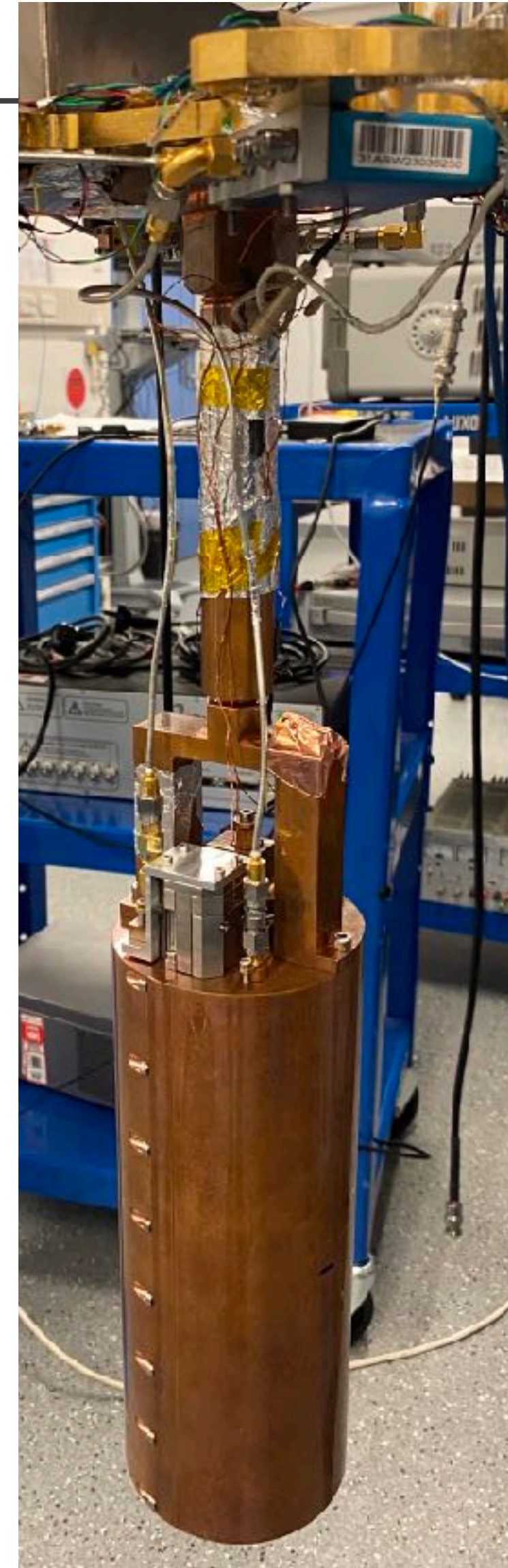
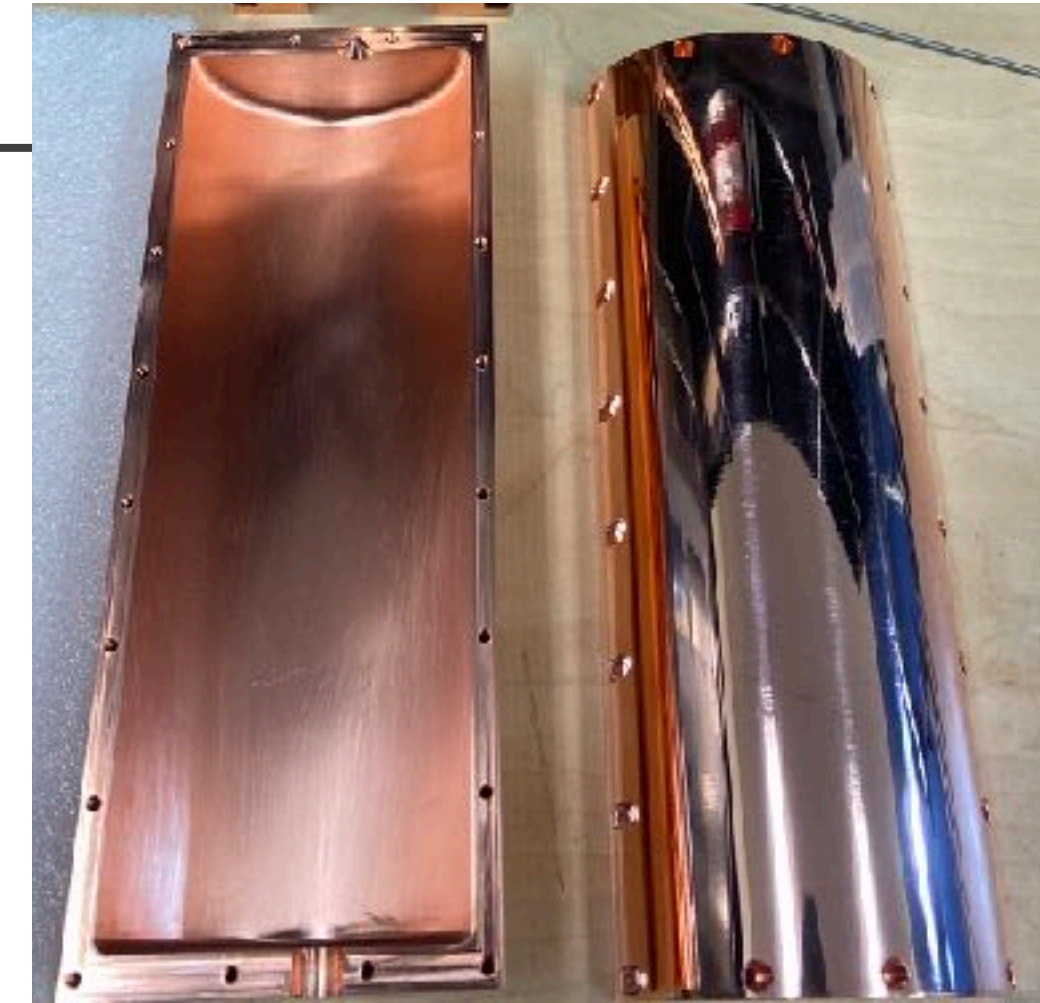
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Optimise the cavity for this region → no mode crossings



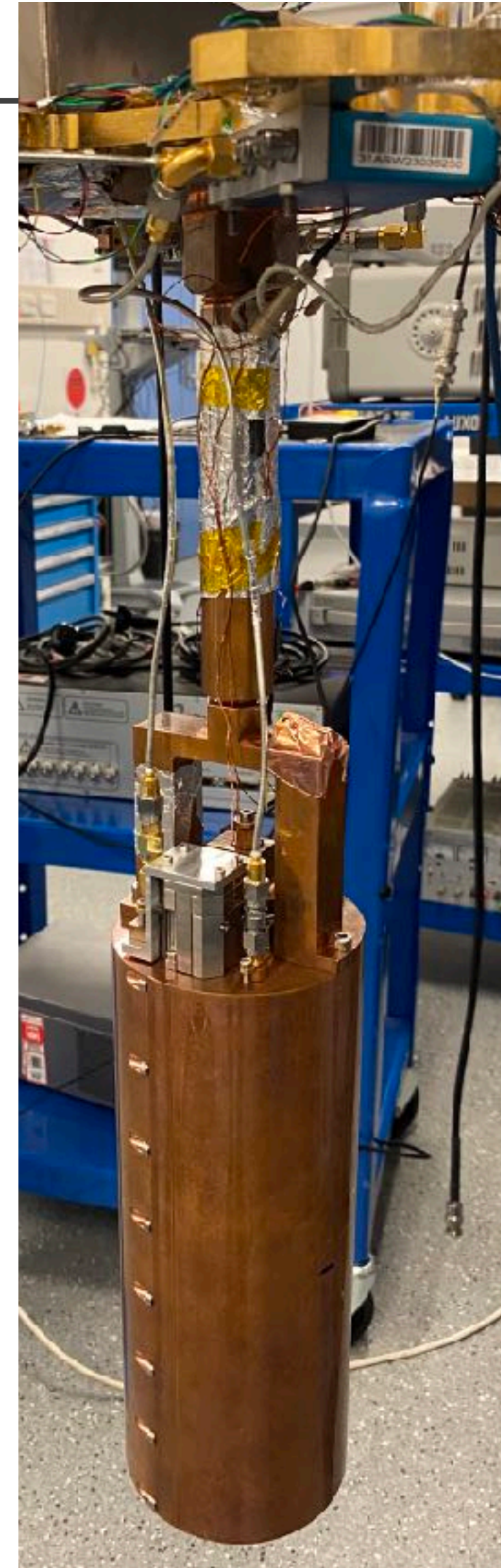
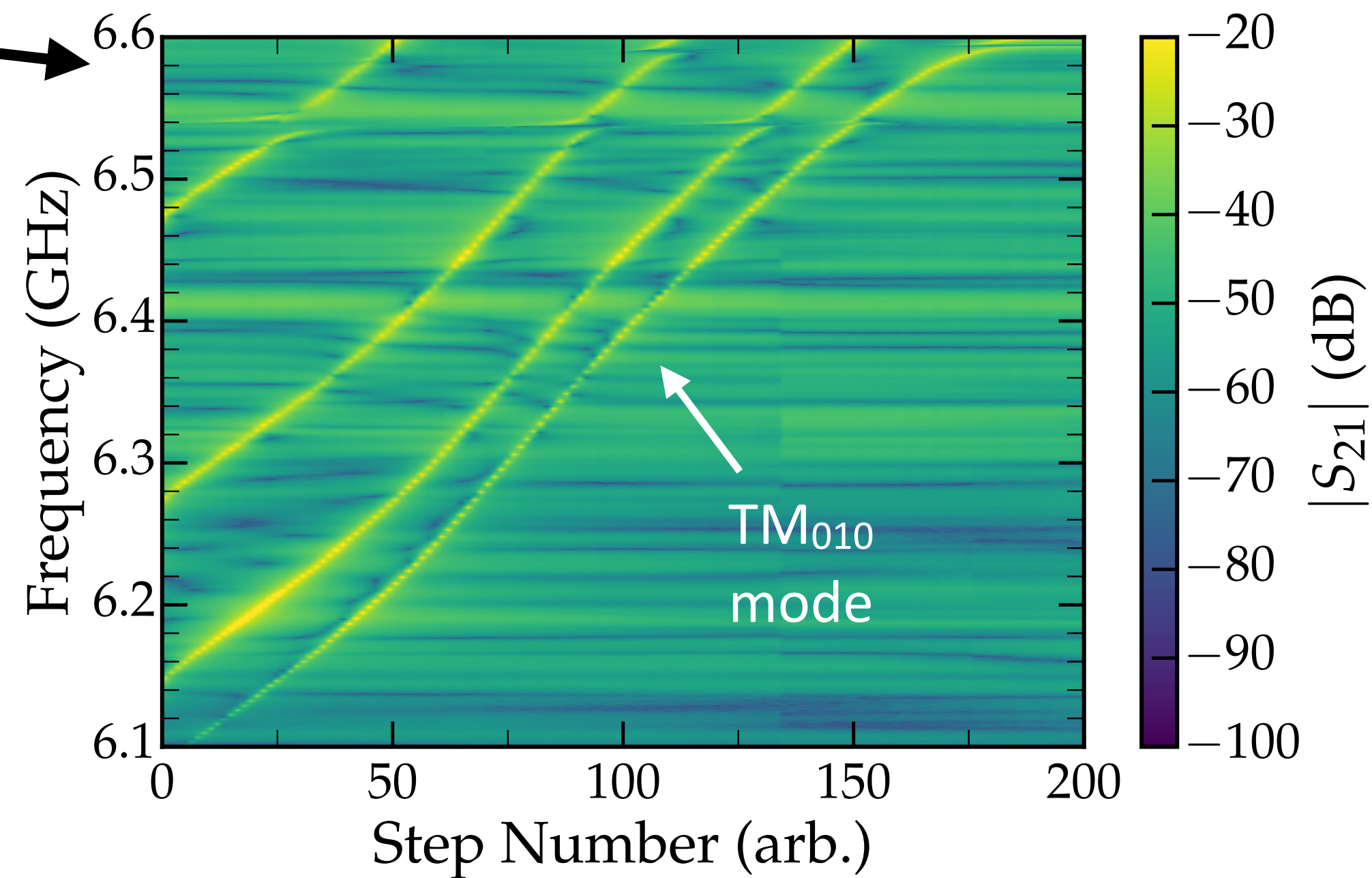
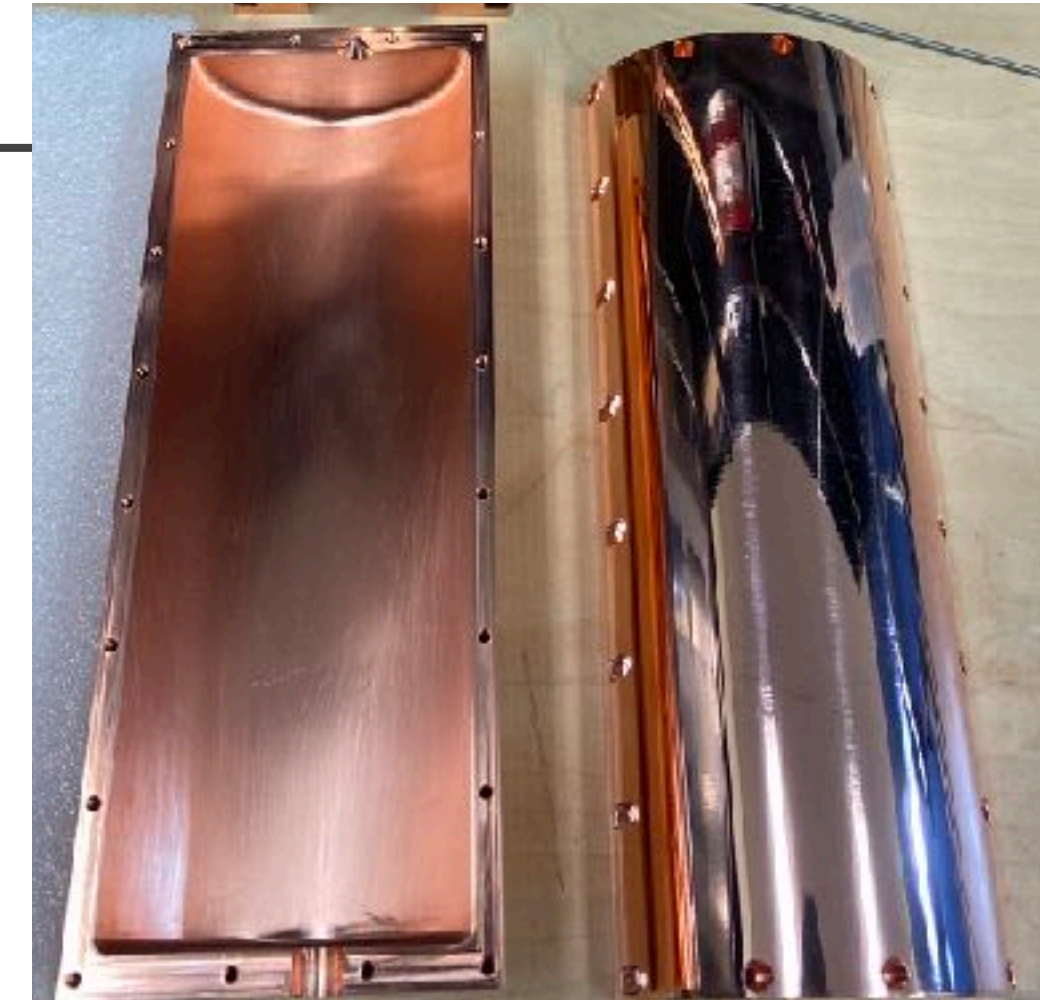
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Optimise the cavity for this region → no mode crossings
- Tuning well at mK



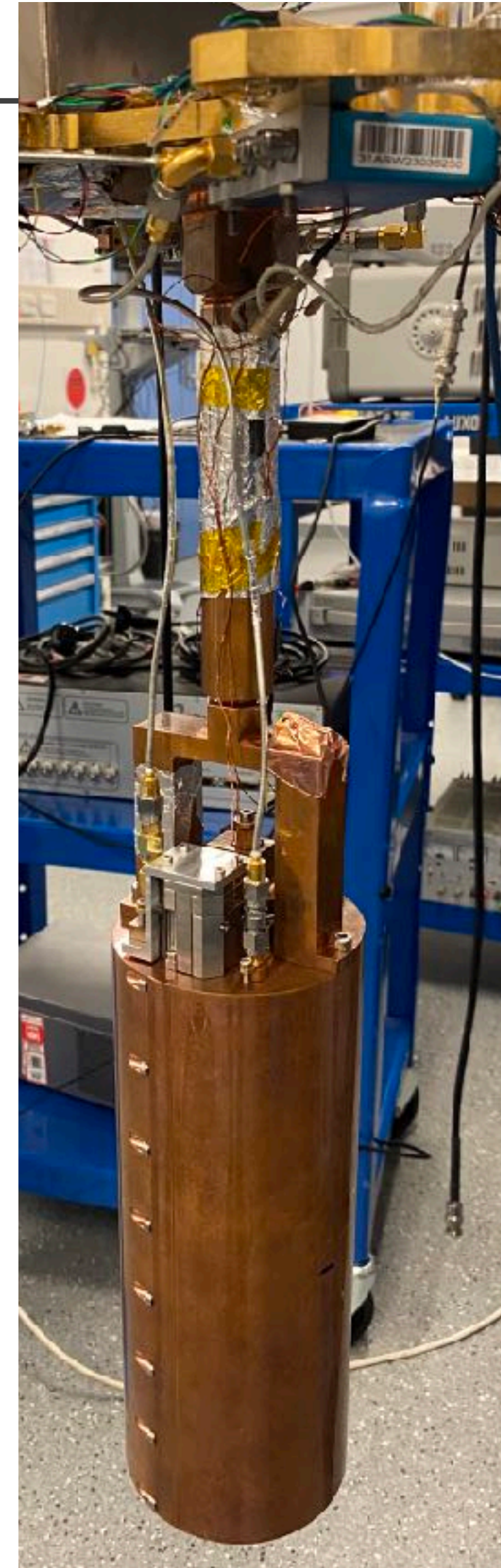
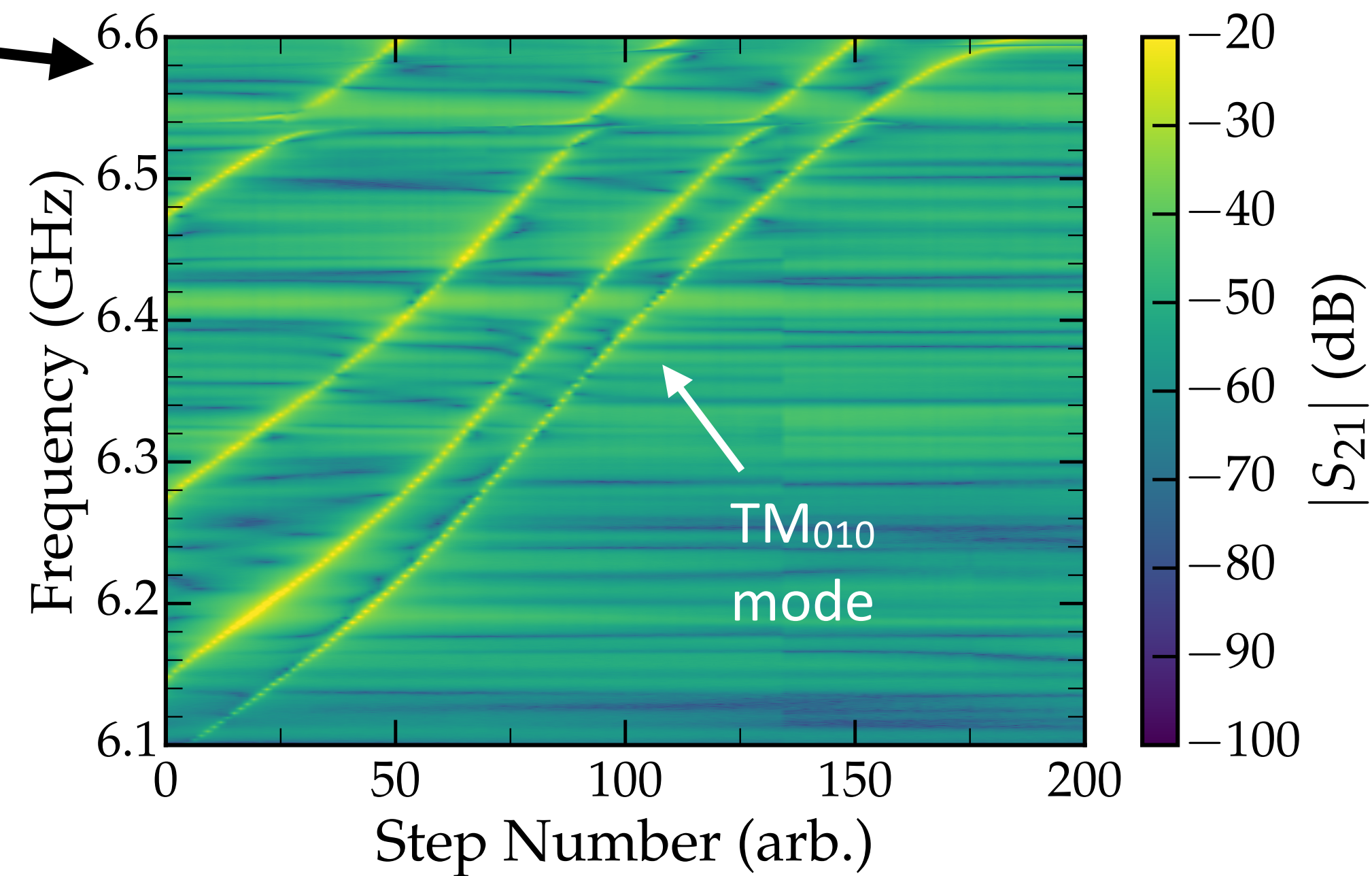
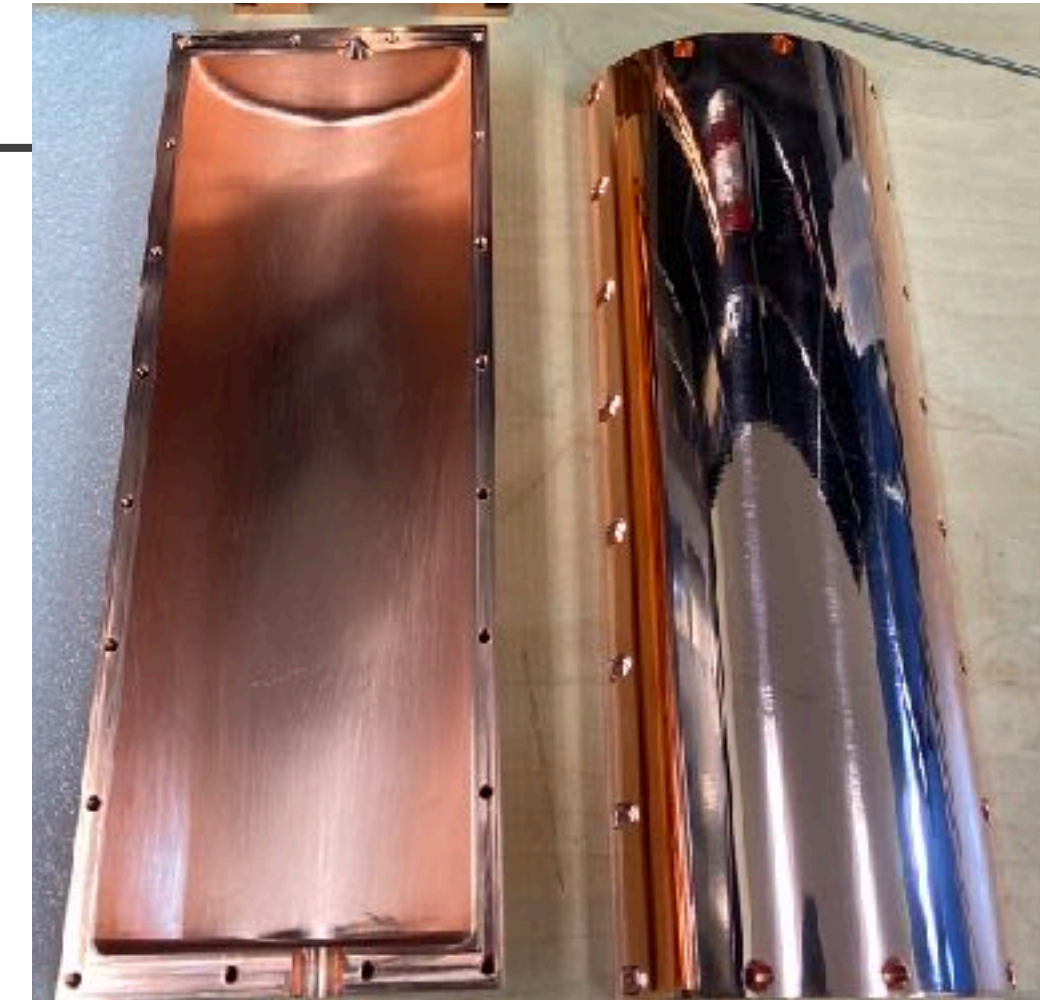
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Optimise the cavity for this region → no mode crossings
- Tuning well at mK
- Final JPA calibrations happening now..



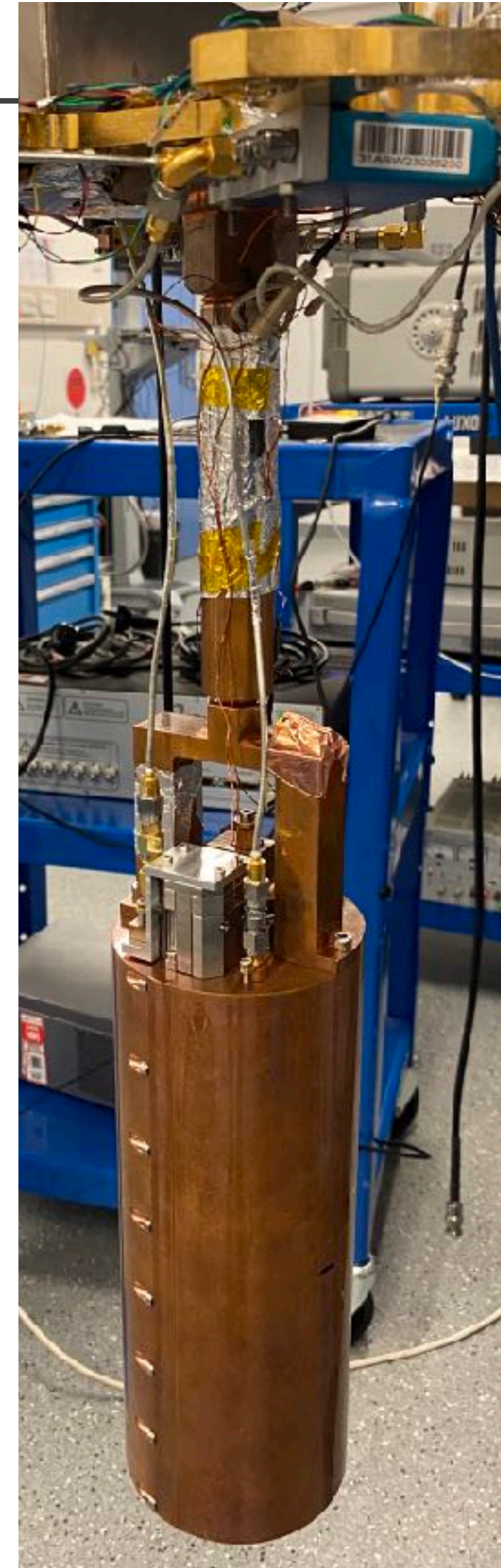
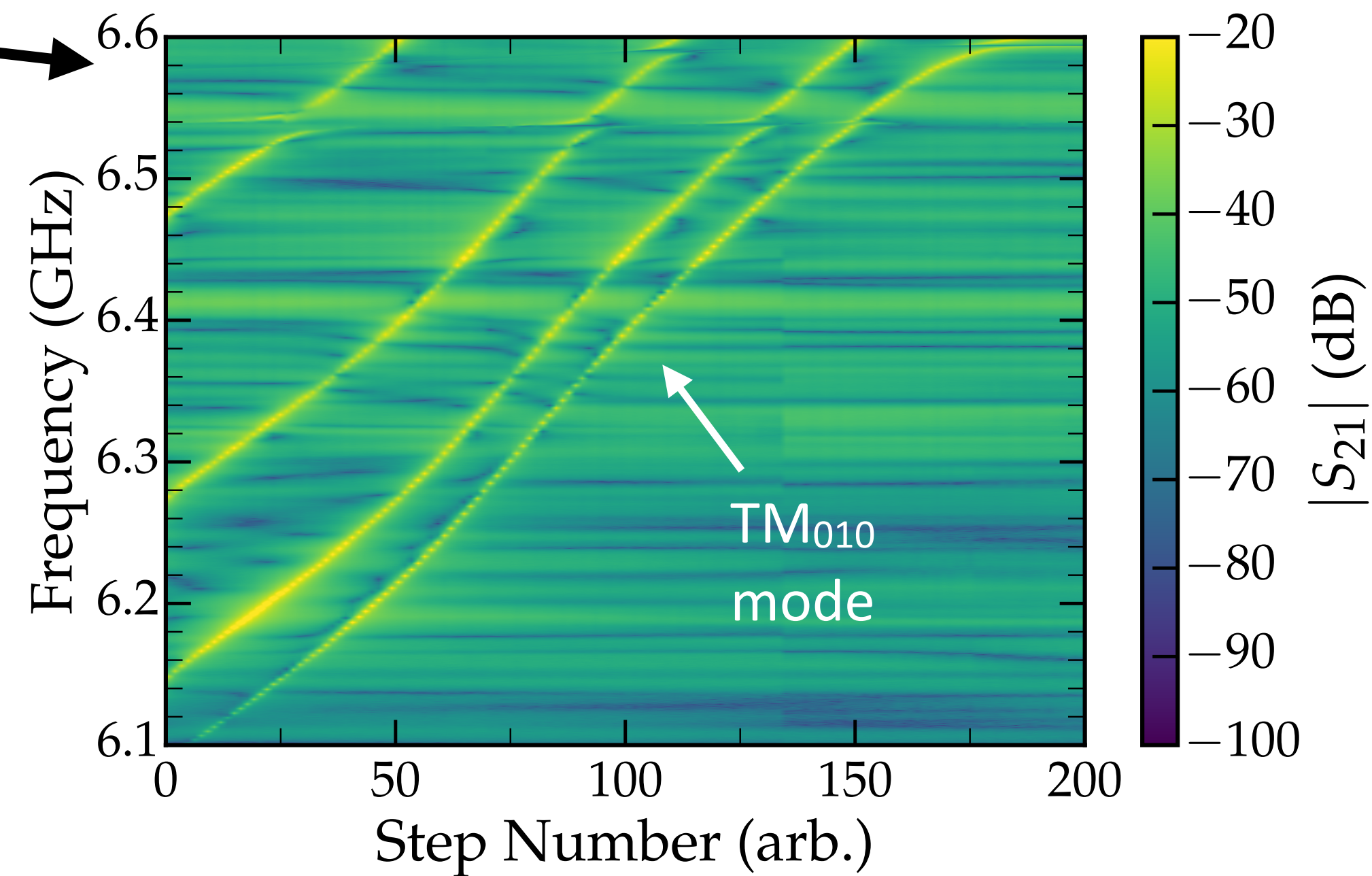
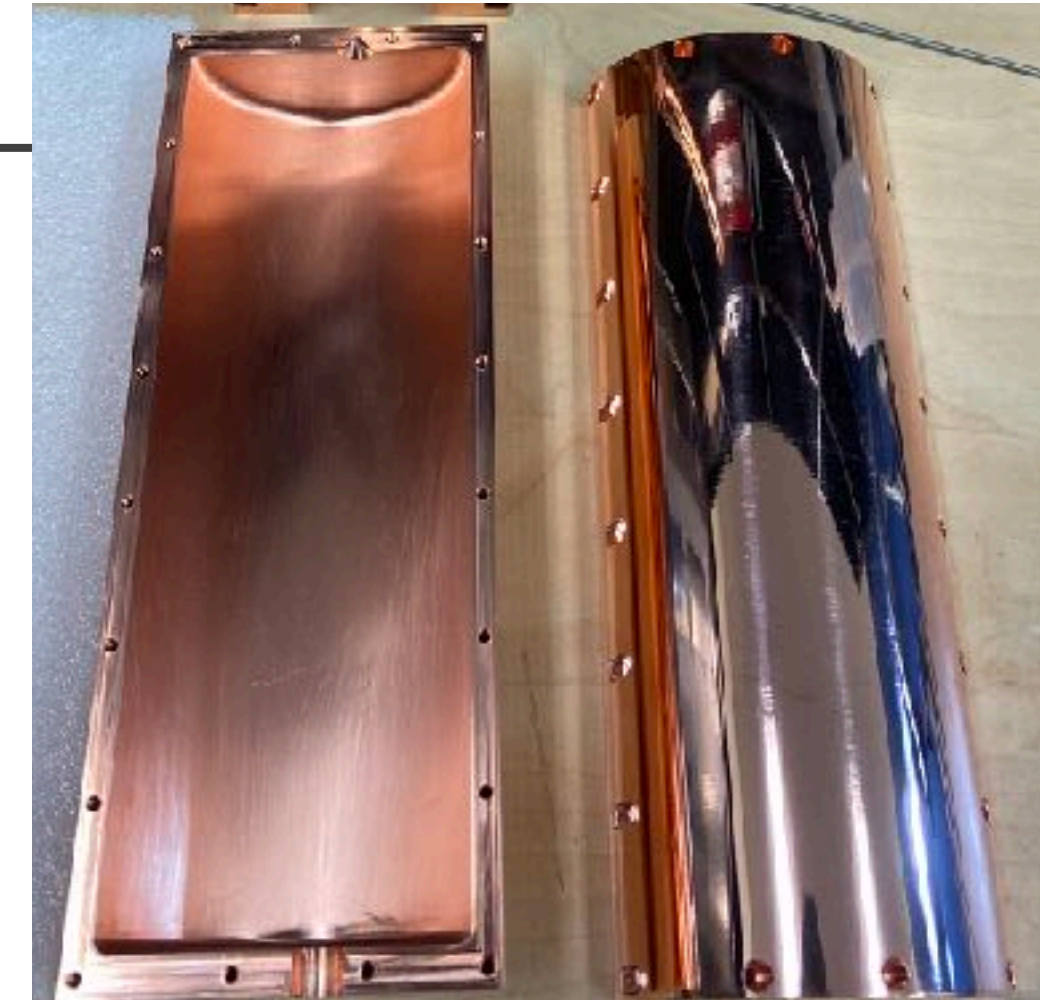
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
- Optimise the cavity for this region → no mode crossings
- Tuning well at mK
- Final JPA calibrations happening now..
- ~1 month scan planned for December



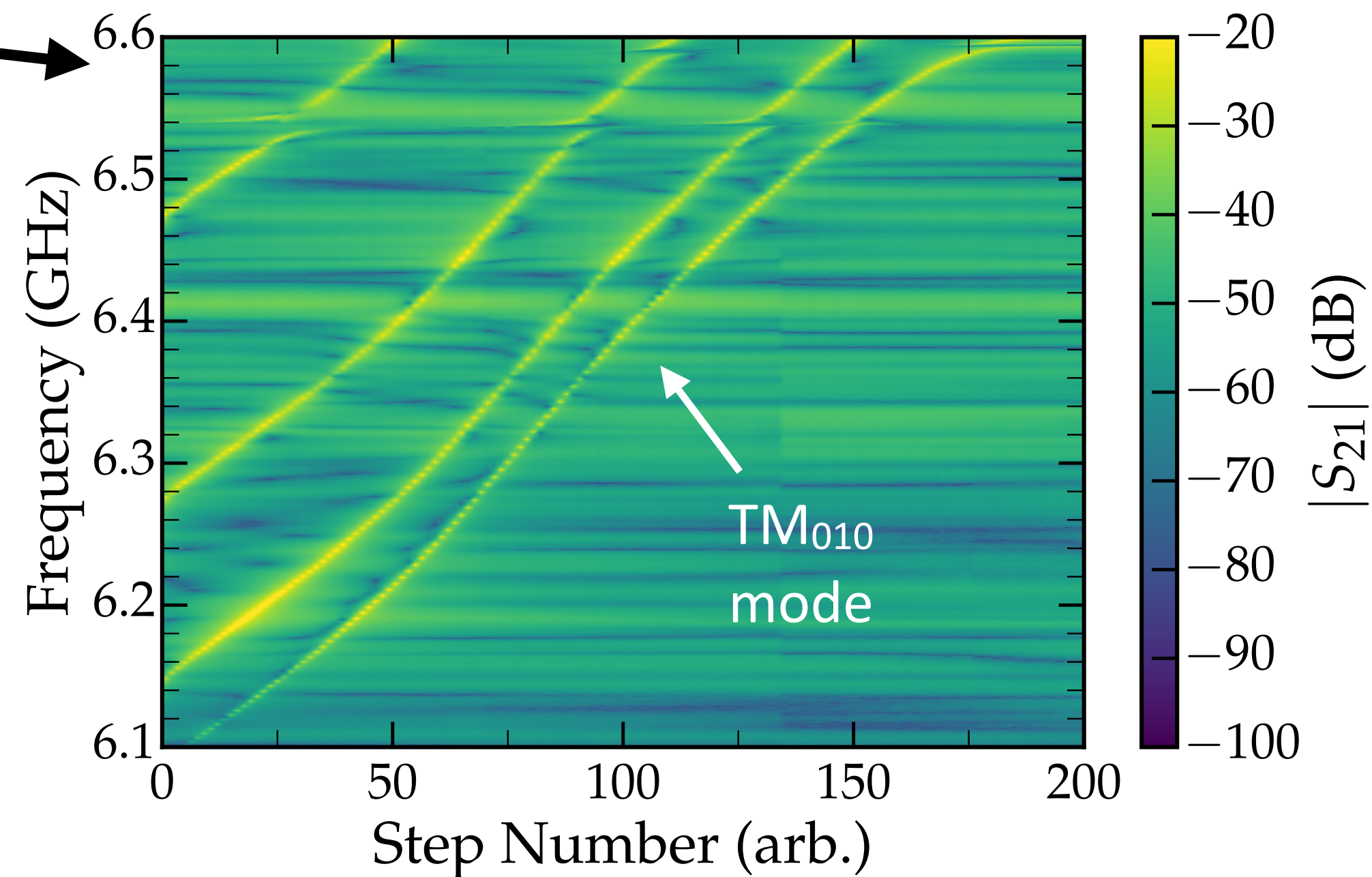
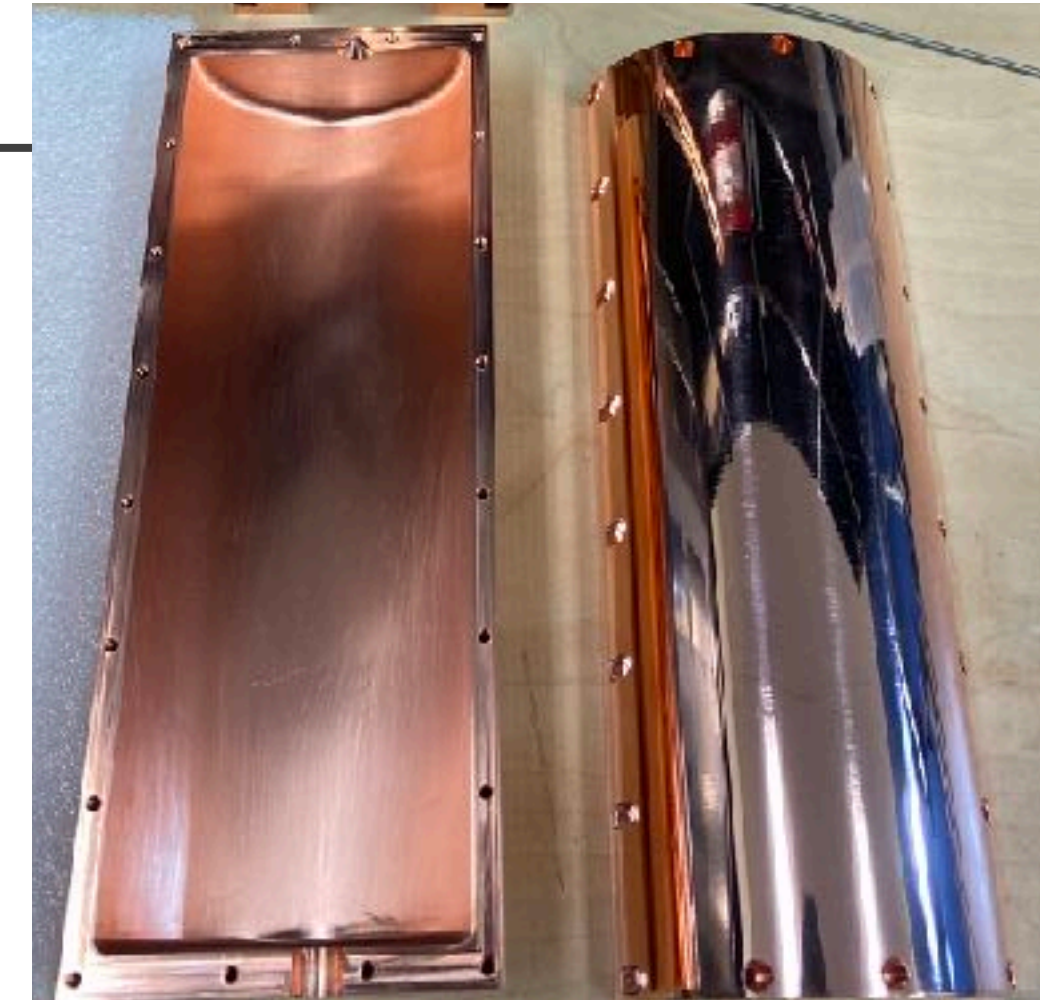
ORGAN-Q Results

- JPA has optimal gain between **6.1 - 6.4 GHz**
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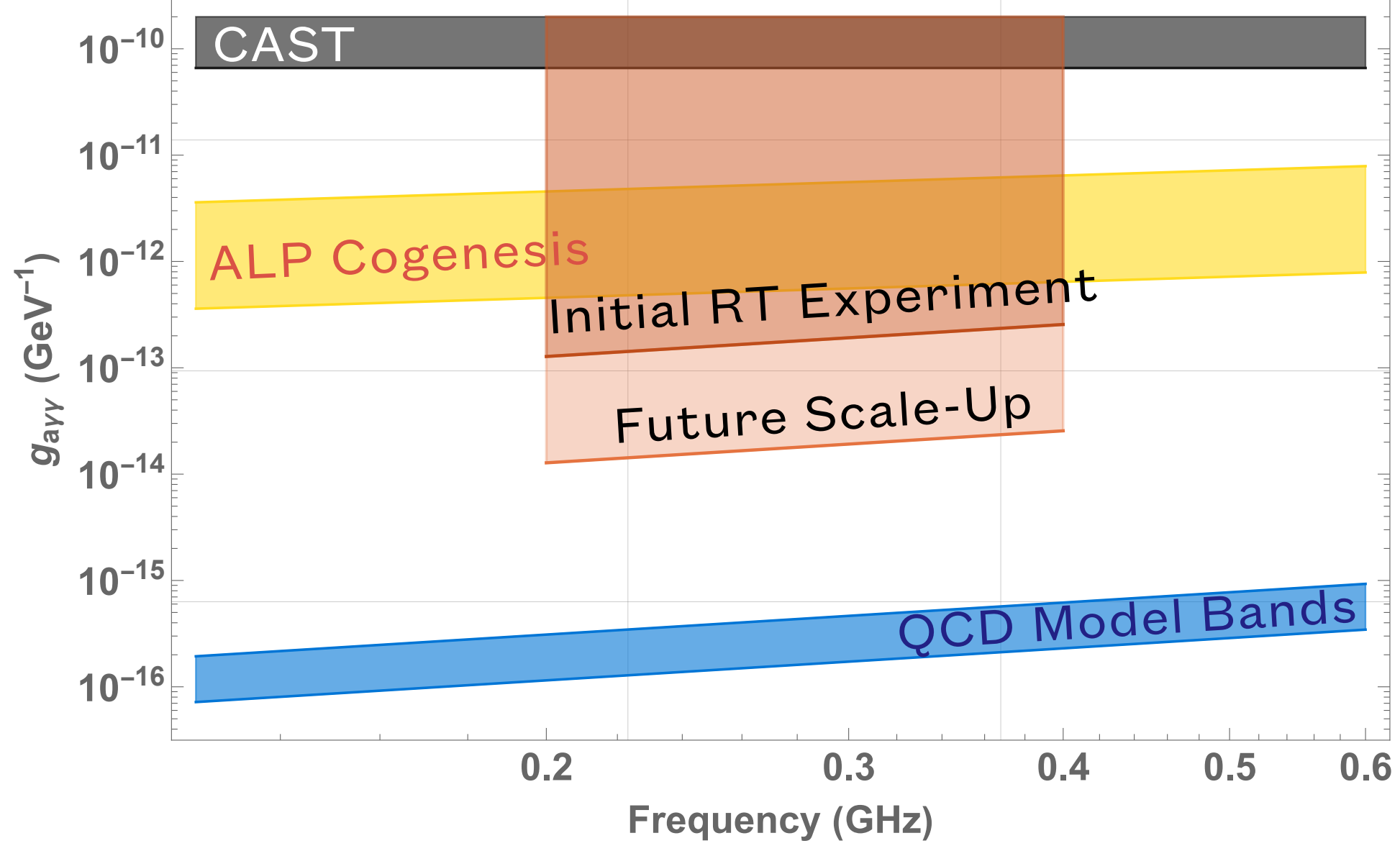
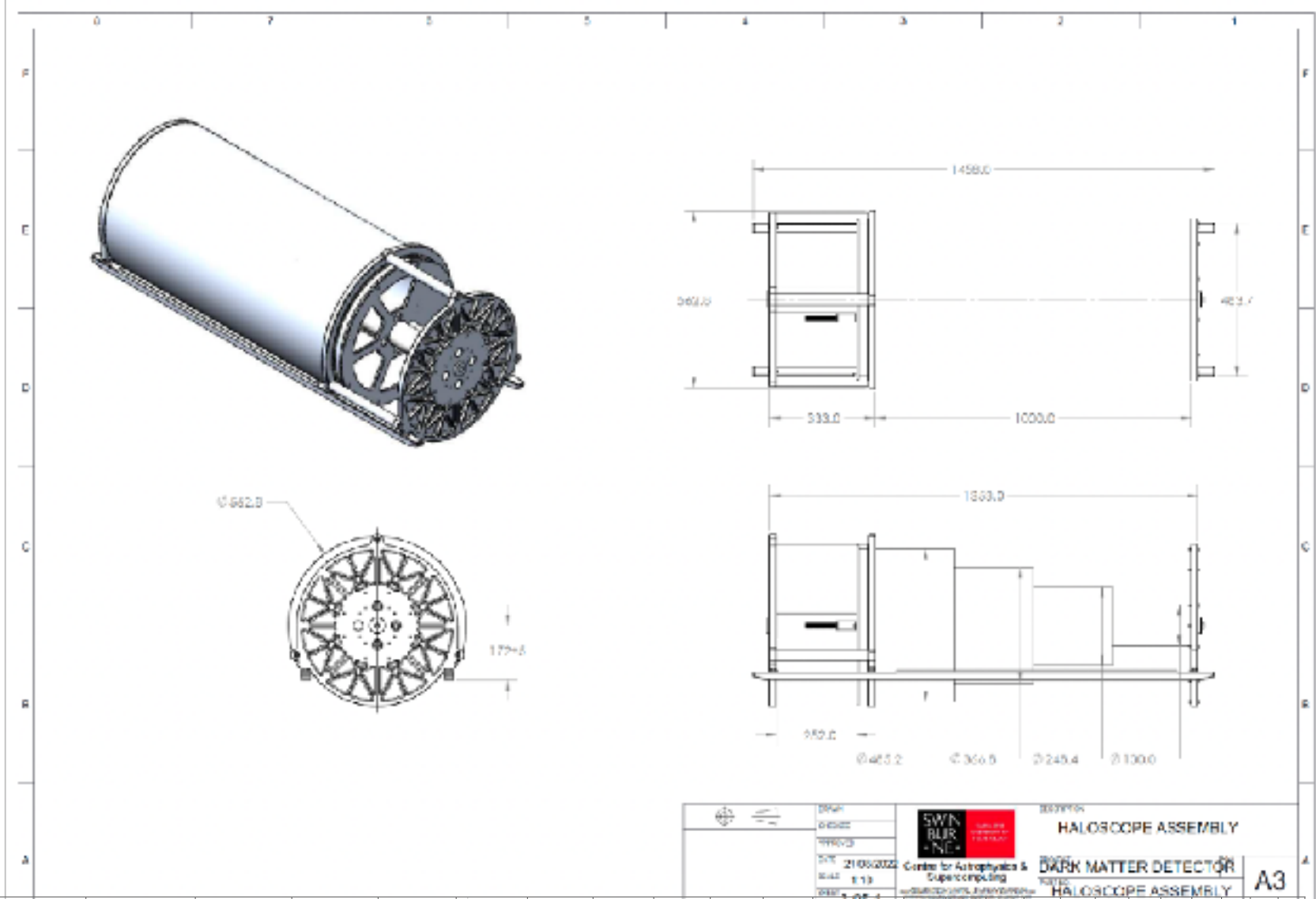
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ORGAN Low Frequency

- Increased interest in low frequency axion searches (<500 MHz) in recent times
- Problem: Cavities get **HUGE**
- Can use re-entrant cavities to circumvent this issue
- “Cake-like” re-entrant cavity for deployment in large MRI magnet bore at Swinburne
- Experiment under construction



Summary



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 - Multiple cavity array: $\uparrow V$



