

Axion Experiments

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member of ADMX and BREAD



























[P. Graham et al, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 65 (2015) 485-514] [I. Irastorza, R. Redondo, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 102 (2018) 89-159] [P. Sikivie, Rev. Mod. Phys. 93, 015004 (2021)] [Y. Semertzidis, S. Youn, Sci. Adv. 8 (8) (2022)] [C.B. Adams et al, Snowmass white paper, arXiv:2203.14923]

Axion Experiments | Stefan Knirck

for image sources see corresponding slides

Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophysical	Conclusion
Why Axions?	– The Strong CF	Problem		
QCD allows term				
	$\mathcal{L} = -\theta \frac{g}{322}$	$\frac{S}{\pi^2}G^a_{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}_a$,	$\theta = -\pi \dots \pi$	
Experimentally: $ \theta < 10^{-10}$ (neutron electric dipole moment)				



Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophysical	Conclusion
Why Axions	s? – The Strong CF	Problem		
make it a dynai	mic field: $\theta \to f_a^{-1}a(t; \mathbf{x})$	c) [Peccei, Quinn, 1977]]	

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{a}{f_a} \frac{g_s}{32\pi^2} G^a_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}_a + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a$$

Cosmology: rolldown to CP conserving limit:











Introduction	ı	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophy	vsical Conclusion
Ном	v to look?	Disclaimer: This is just a se experiment or study, but rathe	election. This talk is n r wants to give a (neo	not intended to endors cessarily incomplete) l	se or advertise any particular high-level overview over the field.
	Dark	Matter (Haloscopes)	La	ab Axions	Sun & Astrophysics
Electro- Magnetic Coupling	ADM CAST/CA RADES, C CADEx, DAL SHUKET, LAMPO ABRACAE	X, HAYSTAC, IBS/CAPP, PP, GrAHal, TASEH, SUPAX, QUAX-aγ ORGAN, MADMAX, T-RAX, I, ORPHEUS, MuDHI, ALPH BRASS, BREAD, TOORAD, ST, UPLOAD-DOWNLOAD	ALI OSQA ST/ IA, I SA	PS, JURA, AR, CROWS, AX, JURA WISPFI DANCE PPHIRES	CAST, IAXO, TASTE Stellar Energy Loss,
		DIVIRADIO, WISPLC		conider	Microwave Background,
Other Coupling	C CASPEr-gra	ASPER-electric, dient, GNOME, QUAX-ae	AI C	RIADNE	Transparency; Neutron Stars, Black Hole Superradiance,





coherent detection



$$P_{\rm sig} = 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{W} \cdot \left(\frac{B}{7.6 \,\mathrm{T}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{136 \,L}\right) \left(\frac{C}{0.4}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{30,000}\right) \left(\frac{g_{\gamma}}{0.36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{3 \,\mu\mathrm{eV}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV \, cm^{-3}}}\right)$$



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Introduction

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ADMX: <u>A</u>xion <u>D</u>ark <u>M</u>atter e<u>X</u>periment







[T. Braine *et al* (ADMX collab.), PRL 124 (2020) 10, 101303]
[R. Khatiwada *et al* (ADMX collab.), RSI (accepted), arXiv:2010.00169]
[C. Bartram *et al* (ADMX collab.), PRD 103 (2021) 3, 032002]



Other Checks:



Magnet Rampdown

(last check, never happened for ADMX)

Laboratory

ADMX Collaboration





















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$$P_{\rm sig} = 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{W} \cdot \left(\frac{B}{7.6 \,\mathrm{T}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{136 \,L}\right) \left(\frac{C}{0.4}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{30,000}\right) \left(\frac{g_{\gamma}}{0.36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{3 \,\mu\mathrm{eV}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV \, cm^{-3}}}\right)$$





see e.g., [M. D. Bird, Springer Proc.Phys. 245 (2020) 9-16], [N. Bykovskiy et al., IEEE Trans.Appl.Supercond. 31 (2021) 5, 4500305], ...

$$P_{\rm sig} = 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{W} \cdot \left(\frac{B}{7.6 \,\mathrm{T}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{136 \,L}\right) \left(\frac{C}{0.4}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{30,000}\right) \left(\frac{g_{\gamma}}{0.36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{3 \,\mu\mathrm{eV}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV \, cm^{-3}}}\right)$$





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Advanced Proposal using Cavity-State Swapping: CEASEFIRE [K. Wurtz et al, PRX Quantum 2, 040350 (2021)]



Other Recent low GHz Single Photon Detectors:

14 GHz photon counting with current-biased Josephson junction [Kuzmin *et al, IEEE Trans. Appl. Super.* 28 7 (2018)]

...



$$P_{\rm sig} = 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{W} \cdot \left(\frac{B}{7.6 \,\mathrm{T}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{136 \,L}\right) \left(\frac{C}{0.4}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{30,000}\right) \left(\frac{g_{\gamma}}{0.36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{3 \,\mu \mathrm{eV}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV \, cm^{-3}}}\right)$$

Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophysical Conclusion
Supercond	ucting Cavition	es	
KAIST 1971 1972 1972 1972 1972 1972	ision arch		Fermilab Solution Solution Superconducting Quantum Materials & Systems center
			Image: second secon
GdBCO, $Q \sim 5 \times 3$	$10^5 (B = 8T)$	NbTi, $Q \sim 10^6~(\mathrm{B}=0\mathrm{T})$	Niobium, $Q \sim 10^{10} (\mathrm{B}=0\mathrm{T})$
<i>KSVZ-sensitive Sec</i> [D. Ahn, PATI [J. Kim <i>et al,</i> arXiv	arch @2.3GHz: RAS2022], v:2207.13597]	<i>Surface Contribution Analysis:</i> [T. Braine <i>et al,</i> arXiv:2208.11799]	DP Search: [R. Cervantes <i>et al,</i> arXiv:2208.03183] Nb ₃ Sn, $Q \sim 10^6$ (B $\sim 6T$) [S. Posen <i>et al,</i> arXiv:2201.10733]
	QUAX-av. 9GHz. 0	$\sim 3 \times 10^5$. $B \sim 5T$ RADES. 9GHz	$0 \sim 10^5$, $B \sim 11$ T

Other Efforts:

QUAX-aγ, 9GHz, **Q** ~ **3**×**10⁵, B** ~ **51** [PRD 99 101101 (2019)]

RADES, 9GHz, $Q \sim 10^{5}$, $B \sim 11T$ [IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. (2022)] SUPAX

•••



$$P_{\rm sig} = 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{W} \cdot \left(\frac{B}{7.6 \,\mathrm{T}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{136 \,L}\right) \left(\frac{C}{0.4}\right) \left(\frac{Q}{30,000}\right) \left(\frac{g_{\gamma}}{0.36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{3 \,\mu\mathrm{eV}}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\rm DM}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV \, cm^{-3}}}\right)$$

Next ADMX Gen-2: (1.4 - 2.2) GHz Adjustable 1 mm Antennas Fine-Tuning Rods ~ 3ft analog power ~ 1m **Coarse Tuning** combining Rods Site: Univ. Washington 4 cavity array, 85 L Data Taking from 2023/24

Laboratory

Astrophysical

Introduction

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RADES



[Döbrich *et al.*, JHEP 07 (2020) 084] **QUAX-a**γ: [PRD 103 102004 (2021)] [D. Alesini, Nuc. Inst. and Meth. in Phys. Res. A, 985, 2021] **CAST-CAPP:** [M. Maroudas, PATRAS2022]

Pizza / Wedge Cavities



ORGAN: [Quiskamp *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Applied 14 (2020) 4] [McAllister *et al.*, Springer Proc. Phys.245 (2020) 37-43]
IBS/CAPP: [Youn *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 777 (2018) 412-419] [Youn *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 221302]





ORPHEUS (15-18GHz)	MADMAX (10-100GHz)	DALI (6-60GHz)	LAMPOST (infrared)	MuDHI (infrared)
[Cervantes et al.,	[P. Brun <i>et al.,</i>	[J. De Miguel,	[J. Chiles et al.,	[L. Manenti et al.,
arXiv:2204.09475]	Eur. Phys. J. C (2019) 79: 186]	JCAP 04(2021)075]	PRL 128, 231802]	PRD 105, 052010]












Some material from open access article(s). See last slide for full reference.





Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophysical	Conclusion
Lump	ped Element Resonator	[T [P. Sikivie,	uned LC Circuit Readout: Cabrera, Thon N. Sullivan, D. B. Tanner, PRL 112, 1313	nas (2010)] 301 (2014)]
\checkmark	high-æresonator			



tunable via lumped elements







Resonance if: $\omega_L = 2 \mu B_{ext} = \omega = m_a \rightarrow tunable via B_{ext}$

Similar concept using electrons: QUAX-ae [PRL 124 (2020) 17, 171801]















$$P_{\gamma \to a \to \gamma} = 6 \times 10^{-38} \mathcal{F}_{\text{PC}} \mathcal{F}_{\text{RC}} \left(\frac{B}{1\text{T}}\right)^4 \left(\frac{L}{10\text{m}}\right)^4 \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10}\text{GeV}^{-1}}\right)^4$$

OSQAR	STAX	CROWS	ALPS	
[PRD 92, 092002 (2015)]	[L. Capparelli <i>et al.,</i> Phys. Dark Univ. 12, 37 (2016)]	[M. Betz <i>et al.,</i> PRD 88, 075014 (2013)]	[next slide]	•••



L ~ 100m, $B \sim 5T$, $\mathcal{F}_P \sim 5,000$, $\mathcal{F}_R \sim 40,000$



Conclusion





CAST, IAXO: [next slide]

TASTE: [JINST 12 (2017) 11, P11019]



Fig. IAXO collab., Phys.Conf.Ser. 1342 (2020) 1, 012070]



[M. Baryakhtar *et al.,* PRD 103, 095019 (2021)]

HB Stars (Energy Loss)Other $g_{a\gamma} < 6.6 \times 10^{-11} \, \text{GeV}^{-1}$ 'classics':[A. Ayala et al.,PRL 113, 19, 191302 (2014)]

Abell Galaxy Clusters (2γ Decay) $g_{a\gamma} < 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1} @ m_a = 5...7 \text{ eV}$ [D. Grin *et al.*, PRD 75, 105018 (2007)]

SN1987A (Gamma Rays) $g_{a\gamma} < 6x10^{-12} \text{ GeV}^{-1} @ m_a < 4x10^{-10} \text{ eV}$ [A. Payez *et al.*, JCAP 1502 (2015) 006]

DM Density & Magnetosphere: systematic uncertainty

. .

Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory	Astrophysical	Conclusion
So Much I	More			
• Other nev	w Detection Ideas, e.g	5.,		
axion "ec	ho " [Arza <i>et al,</i> arXiv:2108.00195]			
	DOWNIOAD (C A Thomson et	al DRI 126 081803 (2021)]		

axion "echo" [Arza *et al*, arXiv:2108.00195] UPLOAD-DOWNLOAD [C. A. Thomson *et al*, PRL 126, 081803 (2021)], heterodyne axion detection [A. Berlin *et al*, PRD 104, L111701 (2021)] Möbius-ring resonator [Bourhill et al, arXiv:2208.01640] Piezoaxionic effect [Arvanitaki, Madden, Tilburg, arXiv:2112.11466] Axion Quasiparticles in Topological Insulators [Schütte-Engel *et al*, JCAP 08 (2021) 066]

Effects of Local DM Halo Properties/Substructure [SK *et al*, JCAP11(2018)051], Caputo *et al*, PRD104, 095029(2021)], [Chakrabarty *et al*, arXiv:2007.10509], [O'Hare *et al*, 1701.03118], ...

• Other WISPS

Chameleons [PRD 69 044026 (2004)], [PRD 69 044026 (2004)], [Phys. Dark Univ. 26 100367 (2019)] ... Other Scalar and Vector Ultralight Dark Matter [D. Antypas *et al*, Snowmass white paper, arXiv: 2203.14915]

• Axion Experiments sensitive to HF Gravity Waves

[A. Berlin et al, PRD105 (2022) 11, 116011, 2112.11465] ...





















































Introduction	Dark Matter	Laboratory		Astrophysical	Conclusion
Whe	re to look? - Models		[Slid	e from Pablo Quílez I	asanta, PATRAS2021]
$g_{a\gamma}$		m_a			
ar Alexandro (201) ar Ale	A) Photophilic/photophobic a>	kions	B)	Heavy/even ligh	ter axions
	 Single scalar: Playing with ferm representations "Preferred axion window" "Axion from model" [Di Luzio, Mescia, Nardi, 16] [Di Luzio, Mescia, Nardi, 16] [Di Luzio, Mescia, Nardi, 18] [Sokolov, Ringvert 2. Multiple scalars: Alignment in fit 	ionic onopoles" wald, 21] ield space	1.	Heavy axions: ex[Rubakov, 97][[[Berezhiani et al ,01][4][Fukuda et al, 01][4][Fukuda et al, 04][4][Gianotti, 05][6][Hook et al, 14][6][Chiang et al, 16][6][Khobadize et al,][6]Even lighter QCE	tra instantons Dimopoulos et al, 16] Gherghetta et al, 16] Agrawal et al, 17] Gaillard, Gavela, Houtz, Rey PQ, 18] Fuentes-Martin et al, 19] Csaki et al, 19] Gherghetta et al, 20]
	"Clockwork axion""KNP alignment""Multi-[Farina et al, 17] [Coy, Frigerio, 17] [Kim et al, 04][Agrawal et al 17] [Kim et al, 04][Di Luzio, [Di Luzio, [Visinelli, 1] [2102.12143][Choi et al, 14 and 16] [Kaplan et al 16]*Refs in FIPs report [2102.12143][Di Luzio, [Di Luzio, Visinelli, 1] [Darmé, D Nardi, 20]	higgs models" Mescia, Nardi, 17] Giannotti, Nardi, 6] bi Luzio, Giannotti,		[Luzio, Gavela, PQ, Ri [Luzio, Gavela, PQ, Ri	ngwald, 21] ngwald, 21]





Axion-induced electric field (QCD axion dark matter):

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\boldsymbol{a}} = -\varepsilon^{-1} g_{a\gamma\gamma} \boldsymbol{B}_{\boldsymbol{e}} \boldsymbol{a} \sim 1 \times 10^{-12} \,\mathrm{V} \,\mathrm{m}^{-1} \left(\frac{B_{\boldsymbol{e}}}{10 \,\mathrm{T}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_{\boldsymbol{a}}}{0.45 \,\mathrm{GeV} \,\mathrm{cm}^{-3}}\right) \cos m_{\boldsymbol{a}} t$$

The ADMX Setup



The ADMX Cavity - Tuning

✓ hígh-@resonator





Josephson Parametric Amplifier (JPA)

✓ low-noise receiver



Data Taking Cadence

14 "nibbles" = ~ 10 MHz sweeps single scans: range: 50 kHz, resolution: 100Hz, integration time: 100s

when we are an and the second of the second Power man have been and the second and the mon where an address of the second and the second a menter and the second of the s malliment Manhamm An the way and the second the second the second and the second seco mound mann What manne monumena whowere many and a second and the se mannenterthant ----many market and the market work munn minun Margan Margan Margan + Andrew marker marker and mondmin hand man mar margar mar mar and a mar and a marked water and the second of the second water and the second of the second se warman and a second and a secon Werender and the second and the second secon Manun manun manun manun mmenter monter manuster with him and market and the second and the second and the second minummummummummini Unamound many man have been and how we have been and how when the second have been been and how we have been and how we hav man we and a second the advantage of the second and the second second and the second se $50 \, \mathrm{kHz}$ Frequency ν

$\times 10^{-21}$ candidate: 896.448 MHz

 $\mathbf{5}$ 4 3 Power [Watt] marche 1 0 10 SNR 0 8.9640 8.9642 8.9644 8.9646 8.9648 8.9650 $\times 10^8$ frequency [Hz]

Observed Excesses

Candidates	5:	Те	sts:	
Frequency [MHz]	Persistence	At Same Frequency	Not in Air	Enhanced on Resonance
839.669	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×
840.268	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
860.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
891.070	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
896.448	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark \blacksquare
974.989	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
974.999	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
960.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
980.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
990.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
990.031	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
1000.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
1000.013	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	×
1010.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×
1020.000	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×

Cavity-Response Tests: Higher Modes



General R&D: ADMX-Sidecar

[arXiv: 2110.10262]

Recent Result

Cavity: Testbed for High-Frequency Searches



Cavity: Clamshell Design, Tuning with Piezo Actuators, TWPA, ...

ADMX-EFR: More Cavities





First Prototypes:



Actuators: investigating feasibility different companies (Attocube, JPE, PI, ...)

ADMX-EFR: Readout

$\sim 5 { m m}$ signal transmission cavity ightarrow JPA

require: loss: O(0.5 dB)



candidate: air cell cable

18 JPAs



Digital Coherent Power Combining (FPGA based)

[Kurpiers et al. EPJ QT. 4, 8 (2017)]


Photosensor	$rac{E}{\mathrm{meV}}$	$rac{T_{ m op}}{ m K}$	$\frac{\rm NEP}{\rm W/\sqrt{Hz}}$	$rac{A_{ m sens}}{ m mm^2}$	
Bolometers					
Gentec	[0.4, 120]	293	$1 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$\pi 2.5^2$	[https://www.gentec-eo.com/]
IR LABS	[0.24, 248]	1.6	$5\cdot 10^{-14}$	1.5^{2}	[https://www.irlabs.com/products/bolometers/]
KID/TES	[0.2, 125]	0.3	$2\cdot 10^{-19}$	0.2^2	[Ridder <i>et al,</i> J. Low Temp. Phys. 184, 60–65 (2016)], [Baselmans <i>et al,</i> Astro. Astroph. 601, A89 (2017)]

QCDet	[2, 125]	0.015	$\frac{\mathrm{DCR}}{\mathrm{Hz}} = 4$	0.06^{2}	[Echternach <i>et al.,</i> Nat. Astron. 2, 90–97 (2018)], [Echternach <i>et al.,</i> J. Astron. Telesc. Instrum. Syst. 7, 1–8 (2021)]
SNSPD	[124, 830]	0.3	$\frac{\rm DCR}{\rm Hz}=10^{-4}$	0.4^2	[Hochberg, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 151802 (2019)] [Verma, <i>et al.</i> , arXiv:2012.09979 [physics.ins-det] (2020)]

GigaBREAD: RF Simulation



GigaBREAD: Coaxial Horn



GigaBREAD: Horn Characterization





horns show close to expected performance

Stefan Knirck | BREAD: Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection

GigaBREAD: Large Bandwidth DAQ Architecture





16x 250MHz parallel FFT + Averaging in real time

GigaBREAD: Pilot Sensitivity – Hidden Photons



GigaBREAD: Pilot Sensitivity – Axions



Stefan Knirck | BREAD: Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection

InfraBREAD: Incoherent Detection - Velocity Effects



InfraBREAD: Superconducting Nanowire Single Photon Detector (SNSPD)



InfraBREAD Pilot Sensitivity





Axion Experiments | Stefan Knirck





Tungsten source mass (high nucleon density) 11 segments 100 Hz nuclear spin precession frequency 2 x 10²¹ / cc ³He density 3 mm x 3 mm x 150 μm volume Separation ~200 μm

Axion Experiments | Stefan Knirck

BabyIAXO



Copyright Information / Detailed References

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30. Multi-Cavity and Multi-Cell: [Döbrich et al., JHEP 07 (2020) 084]

Scalable haloscopes for axion dark matter detection in the 30\$\mu\$eV range with RADES_A. Álvarez Melcón (Cartagena Politecnica U.), S. Arguedas Cuendis (CERN), C. Cogollos (ICC, Barcelona U.), A. Diaz-Morcillo (Cartagena Politecnica U.), B. Döbrich (CERN) et al. e-Print: 2002.07639 [hep-ex], DOI: 10.1007/JHEP07(2020)084 Published in: JHEP 07 (2020), 084

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<u>38. Dish Antenna</u> – <u>Results for Dark Photons</u> FUNK: Limits from the FUNK experiment on the mixing strength of hidden-photon dark matter in the visible and near-ultraviolet wavelength range, Arnaud Andrianavalomahefa, Christoph M. Schäfer, Darko Veberič, Ralph Engel, Thomas Schwetz, Hermann-Josef Mathes, Kai Daumiller, Markus Roth, David Schmidt, Ralf Ulrich, Babette Döbrich, Joerg Jaeckel, Marek Kowalski, Axel Lindner, and Javier Redondo (The FUNK Experiment), Phys. Rev. D 102, 042001 – Published 4 August 2020, https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.102.042001

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53. Helioscopes (figure) **Conceptual design of the International Axion Observatory (IAXO)** E Armengaud¹, F T Avignone², M Betz³, P Brax⁴, P Brun¹, G Cantatore⁵, J M Carmona⁶, G P Carosi⁷, F Caspers³, S Caspi⁸, S A Cetin⁹, D Chelouche¹⁰, F E Christensen¹¹, A Dael¹, T Dafni⁶, M Davenport³, A V Derbin¹², K Desch¹³, A Diago⁶, B Döbrich¹⁴, I Dratchnev¹², A Dudarev³, C Eleftheriadis¹⁵, G Fanourakis¹⁶, E Ferrer-Ribas¹, J Galán¹, J A García⁶, J G Garza⁶, T Geralis¹⁶, B Gimeno¹⁷, I Giomataris¹, S Gninenko¹⁸, H Gómez⁶, D González-Díaz⁶, E Guendelman¹⁹, C J Hailey²⁰, T Hiramatsu²¹, D H H Hoffmann²², D Horns²³, F J Iguaz⁶, I G Irastorza⁶, J Isern²⁴, K Imai²⁵, A C Jakobsen¹¹, J Jaeckel²⁶, K Jakovčić²⁷, J Kaminski¹³, M Kawasaki²⁸, M Karuza²⁹, M Krčmar²⁷, K Kousouris³, C Krieger¹³, B Lakić²⁷, O Limousin¹, A Lindner¹⁴, A Liolios¹⁵, G Luzón⁶, S Matsuki³⁰, V N Muratova¹², C Nones¹, I Ortega⁶, T Papaevangelou¹, M J Pivovaroff⁷, G Raffelt³¹, J Redondo³¹, A Ringwald¹⁴, S Russenschuck³, J Ruz⁷, K Saikawa³², I Savvidis¹⁵, T Sekiguchi²⁸, Y K Semertzidis³³, I Shilon³, P Sikivie³⁴, H Silva³, H ten Kate³, A Tomas⁶, S Troitsky¹⁸, T Vafeiadis³, K van Bibber³⁵, P Vedrine¹, J A Villar⁶, J K Vogel⁷, L Walckiers³, A Weltman³⁶, W Wester³⁷, S C Yildiz⁹ and K Zioutas³⁸ Published 12 May 2014 • © CERN 2014 for the benefit of the IAXO collaboration. Journal of Instrumentation, Volume 9, May 2014 **Citation** E Armengaud *et al* 2014 *JINST* **9** T05002

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ADMX, BREAD, Assembly of Review:

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