

Towards a Large Scale Axion Photon Regeneration Experiment

Andreas Ringwald

<http://www.desy.de/~ringwald>



**Workshop on Future Axion Searches
Axion Academic Training
December 1, 2005, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland**

- Many models beyond the Standard Model:

New light pseudoscalar particles, very weakly coupled to ordinary matter

- Would arise if there was a global continuous symmetry in the theory that is spontaneously broken in the vacuum

Example:

Axion, arising from the breaking of a U(1) Peccei-Quinn symmetry introduced to explain the absence of strong CP violation

[Peccei, Quinn (1977); S. Weinberg (1978); Wilczek (1978)]

- Such pseudoscalars couple to two photons via

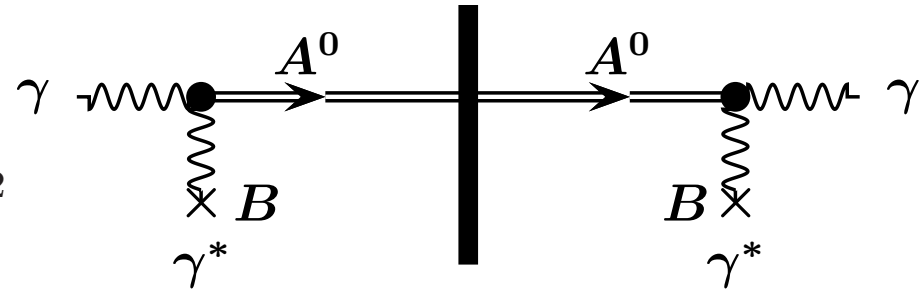
$$\mathcal{L}_{\phi\gamma\gamma} = -\frac{1}{4} g \phi F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = g \phi \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B},$$

⇒ In the presence of a magnetic field \vec{B} , a photon of frequency ω may oscillate into a pseudoscalar particle of mass $m_\phi < \omega$, and vice versa

[Sikivie (1983); Ansel'm (1985); van Bibber *et al.* (1987); Raffelt, Stodolsky (1988)]

- **Conversion probability** of photon send along magnetic field:

$$P_{\gamma \leftrightarrow \phi} \approx \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2 \left(\frac{\sin \left(\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega} \right)}{\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega}} \right)^2$$

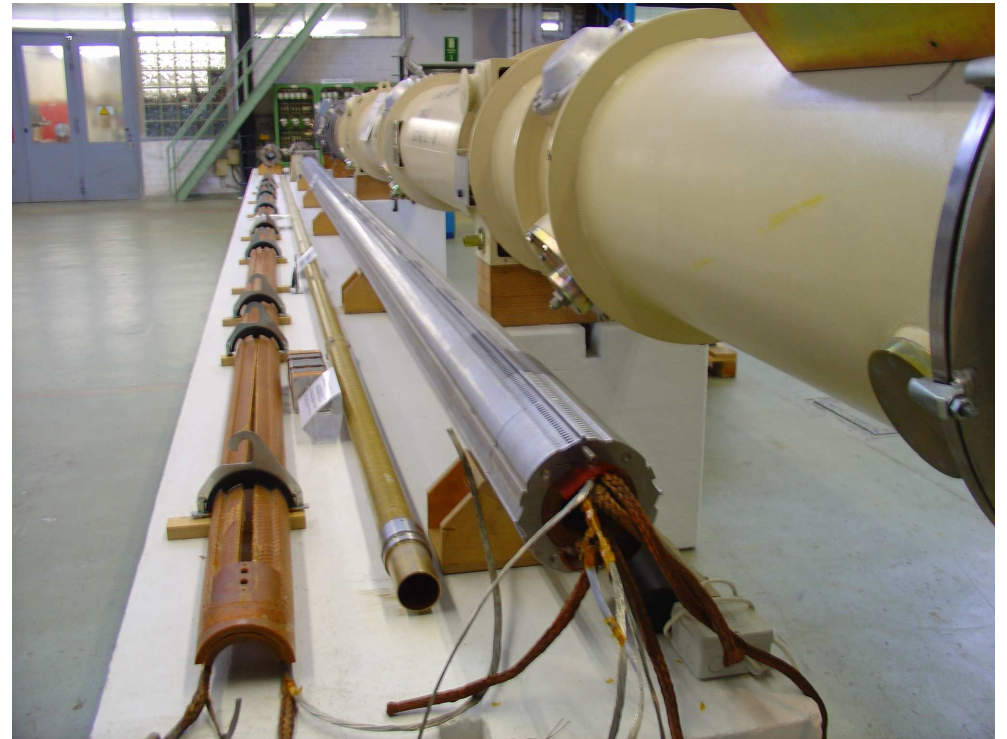


- **Conversion probability** of photon send along magnetic field:

$$P_{\gamma \leftrightarrow \phi} \approx \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2 \left(\frac{\sin \left(\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega} \right)}{\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega}} \right)^2$$

- ⇒ **Photon regeneration** optimal
- for large $B\ell$ ⇒ recycle dipole magnets from accelerators

HERA dipole ($B\ell = 50 \text{ Tm}$):

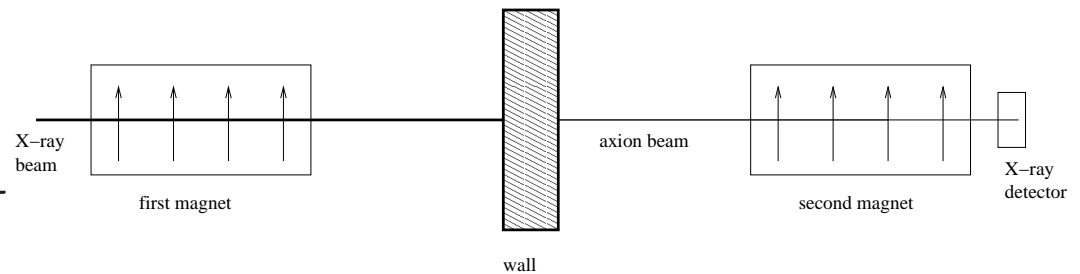


- **Conversion probability** of photon send along magnetic field:

$$P_{\gamma \leftrightarrow \phi} \approx \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2 \left(\frac{\sin \left(\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega} \right)}{\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega}} \right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2$$

for $\omega \gg m_\phi^2 \ell / 2\pi$



[Rabadan, AR, Sigurdson '05]

- ⇒ **Photon regeneration** optimal
- for large $B\ell \Rightarrow$ recycle dipole magnets from accelerators
 - for large $\omega \Rightarrow$ exploit VUV or X-ray free-electron lasers

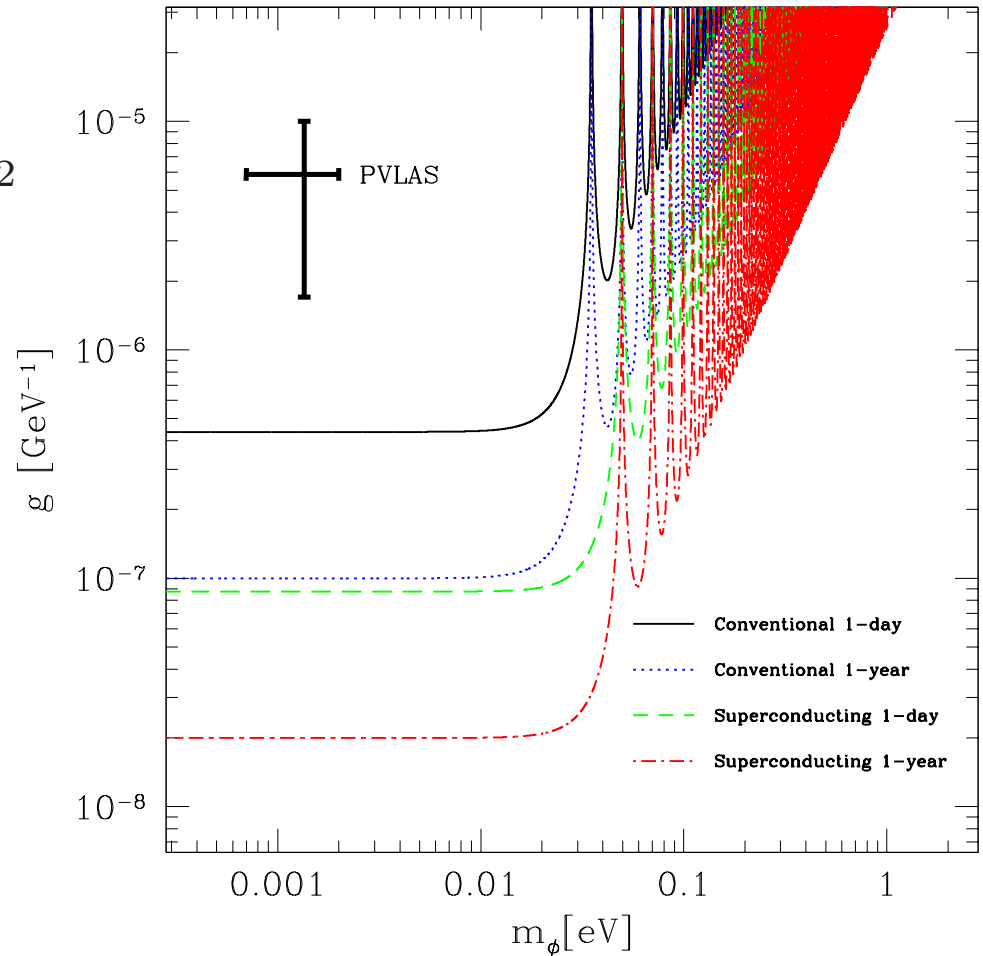
- **Conversion probability** of photon send along magnetic field:

$$P_{\gamma \leftrightarrow \phi} \approx \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2 \left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega}\right)}{\frac{m_\phi^2 \ell}{4\omega}} \right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} g^2 B^2 \ell^2$$

for $\omega \gg m_\phi^2 \ell / 2\pi$

- ⇒ **Photon regeneration** optimal
- for large $B\ell \Rightarrow$ recycle dipole magnets from accelerators
 - for large $\omega \Rightarrow$ exploit VUV or X-ray free-electron lasers



[Rabadan, AR, Sigurdson '05]

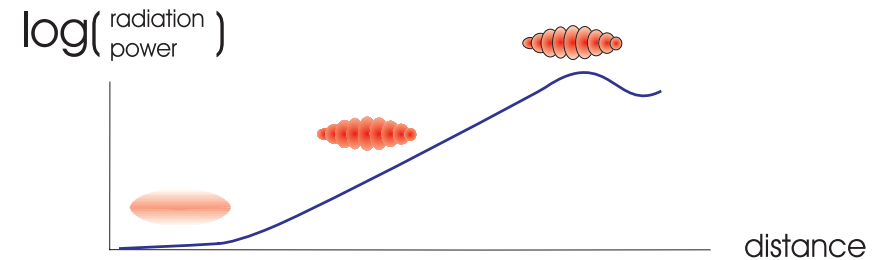
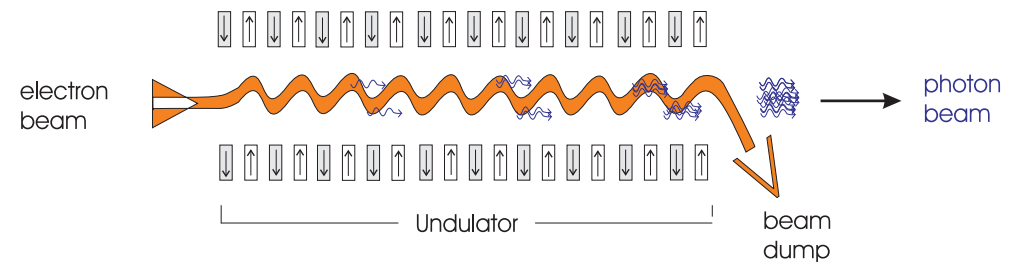
- **Powerful free-electron lasers (FEL)** already/soon available:

name?	ω [eV]	when?
VUV-FEL at TTF	10–200	2004
LCLS	10^4	2005–2008
XFEL	200– 10^4	2005–2011

TTF: TESLA Test Facility (DESY)

LCLS: Linac Coherent Light Source (SLAC)

SASE FEL:



- **Powerful free-electron lasers (FEL)** already/soon available:

name?	ω [eV]	when?
VUV-FEL at TTF	10–200	2004
LCLS	10^4	2005–2008
XFEL	200– 10^4	2005–2011

TTF: TESLA Test Facility (DESY)

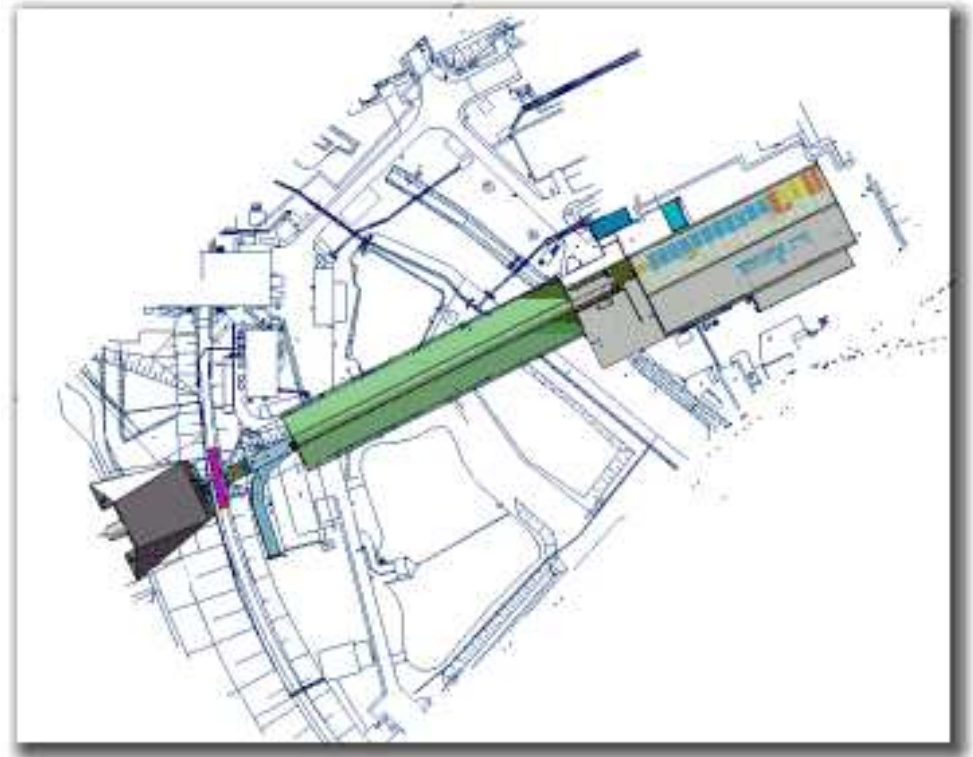
LCLS: Linac Coherent Light Source (SLAC)

- First generation experiment may start next year

⇒ Study of feasibility underway ...

[Tschentscher,AR '05]

VUV-FEL at TTF:



Study of feasibility: [Tschentscher,AR]

● Benchmarks:

– VUV-FEL:

$$\omega = 30 \text{ eV}, N_0 = 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

– HERA type magnet:

$$B = 5 \text{ T}, L = 2\ell = 10 \text{ m}$$

⇒ Flux of regenerated photons:

$$N_f \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{N_0}{10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}} \right) F^4(q\ell) \\ \left(\frac{g}{10^{-6} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{B}{5 \text{ T}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\ell}{5 \text{ m}} \right)^4$$

⇒ Test of PVLAS parameter region within minutes

VUV-FEL at TTF:



Study of feasibility: [Tschentscher,AR]

● Benchmarks:

– VUV-FEL:

$$\omega = 30 \text{ eV}, N_0 = 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

– HERA type magnet:

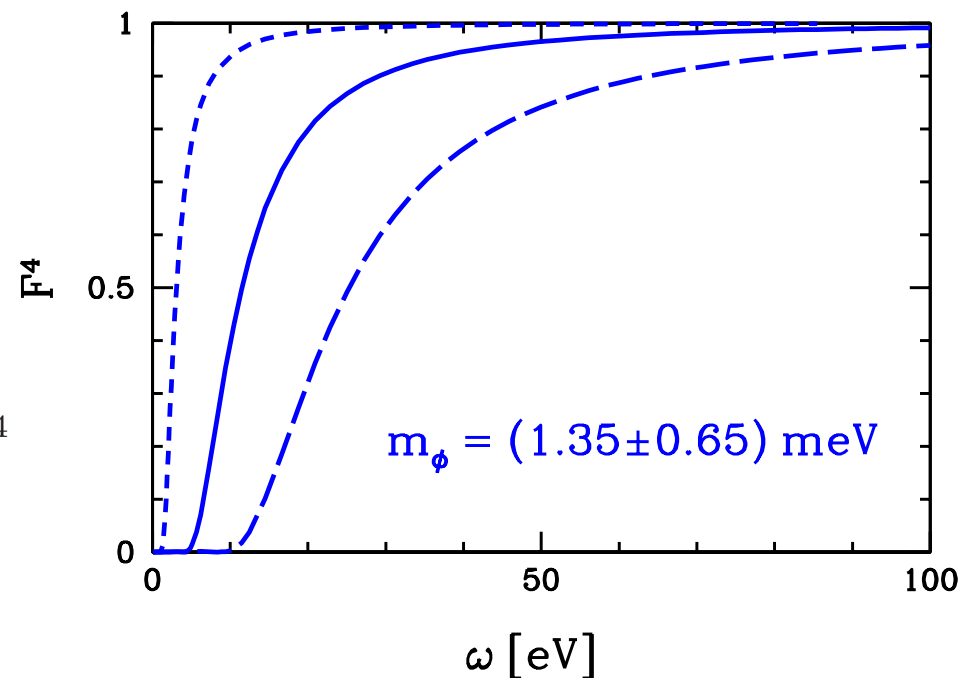
$$B = 5 \text{ T}, L = 2\ell = 10 \text{ m}$$

⇒ Flux of regenerated photons:

$$N_f \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \left(\frac{N_0}{10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}} \right) F^4(q\ell) \left(\frac{g}{10^{-6} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{B}{5 \text{ T}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\ell}{5 \text{ m}} \right)^4$$

⇒ Test of PVLAS parameter region within minutes

⇒ Determine mass by tuning ω

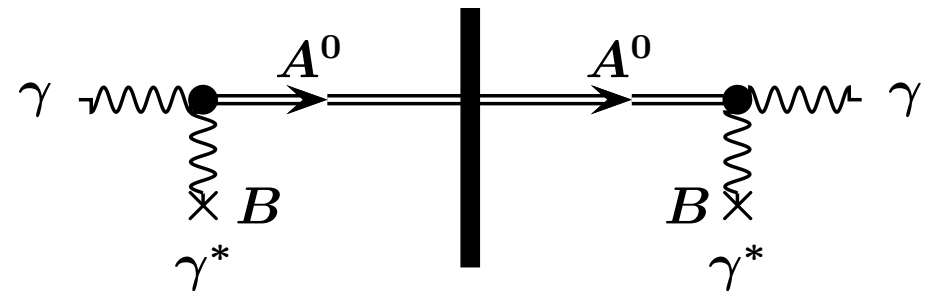


Study of feasibility: [Tschentscher,AR]

- Use magnet available at DESY or build new, dedicated one?

available space (8 m × 2 m) in experimental hall too small for HERA dipole (10 m)

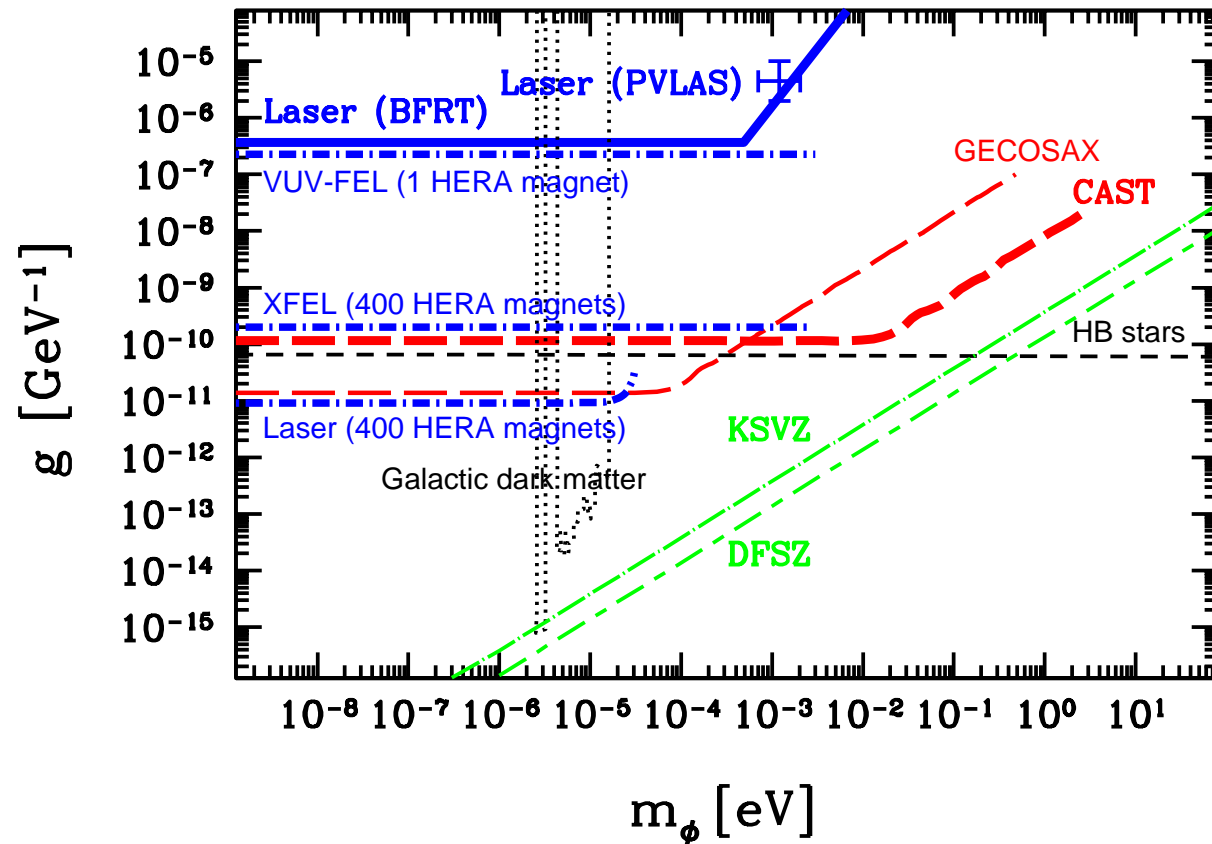
- Two photon detectors, one at entrance ($\rightarrow N_0$) and one at exit ($\rightarrow N_f$). Latter should have very high efficiency and low background for $\omega > 10$ eV



Study of feasibility: [Tschentscher,AR]

- Use magnet available at DESY or build new, dedicated one?
available space ($8\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$) in experimental hall too small for HERA dipole (10 m)
- Two photon detectors, one at entrance ($\rightarrow N_0$) and one at exit ($\rightarrow N_f$). Latter should have very high efficiency and low background for $\omega > 10\text{ eV}$
- March 2006: Proposal should be send to HASYLAB at DESY
- End of 2006: Run experiment for $12 \times 12\text{ h}$

A. Ringwald (DESY)



Workshops on Future Axion Searches, CERN

A large scale experiment: [AR '03]

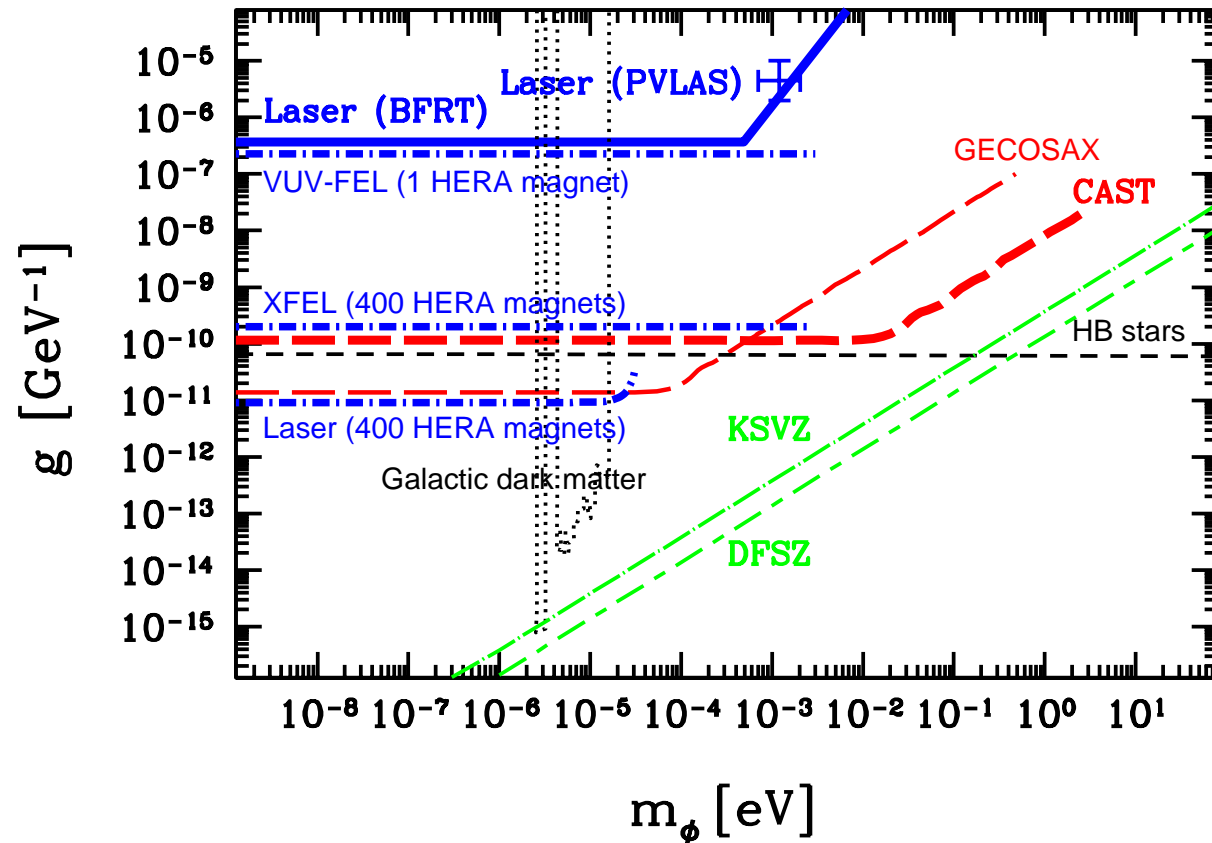
- Mid 2007: decommissioning of **HERA**

⇒ Photon regeneration with ≈ 400 superconducting dipole magnets ($B = 5 \text{ T}$, $\ell = 2000 \text{ m}$)

- sensitivity comparable to limits involving astrophysical considerations (HB stars; su)
- $B\ell$ still not large enough to be sensitive to the region where the axion qualifies as a cold dark matter candidate

- We need the **(V)LHC** magnets!

A. Ringwald (DESY)



Conclusions

- Powerful VUV and X-ray FEL's, combined with recycled dipole magnets from accelerators, offer unique possibility for photon regeneration experiments
 - sensitivity towards larger m_ϕ as compared to optical lasers
 - detection efficiency of order unity
 - mass determination through tuning of ω
- PVLAS indication can be tested already next year with modest experiment
- Scheme can be expanded towards a large scale experiment