

Direct Detection Experiments (Review)

Axions in Stockholm 2025

2025. 07. 07 Nordita, Stockholm University

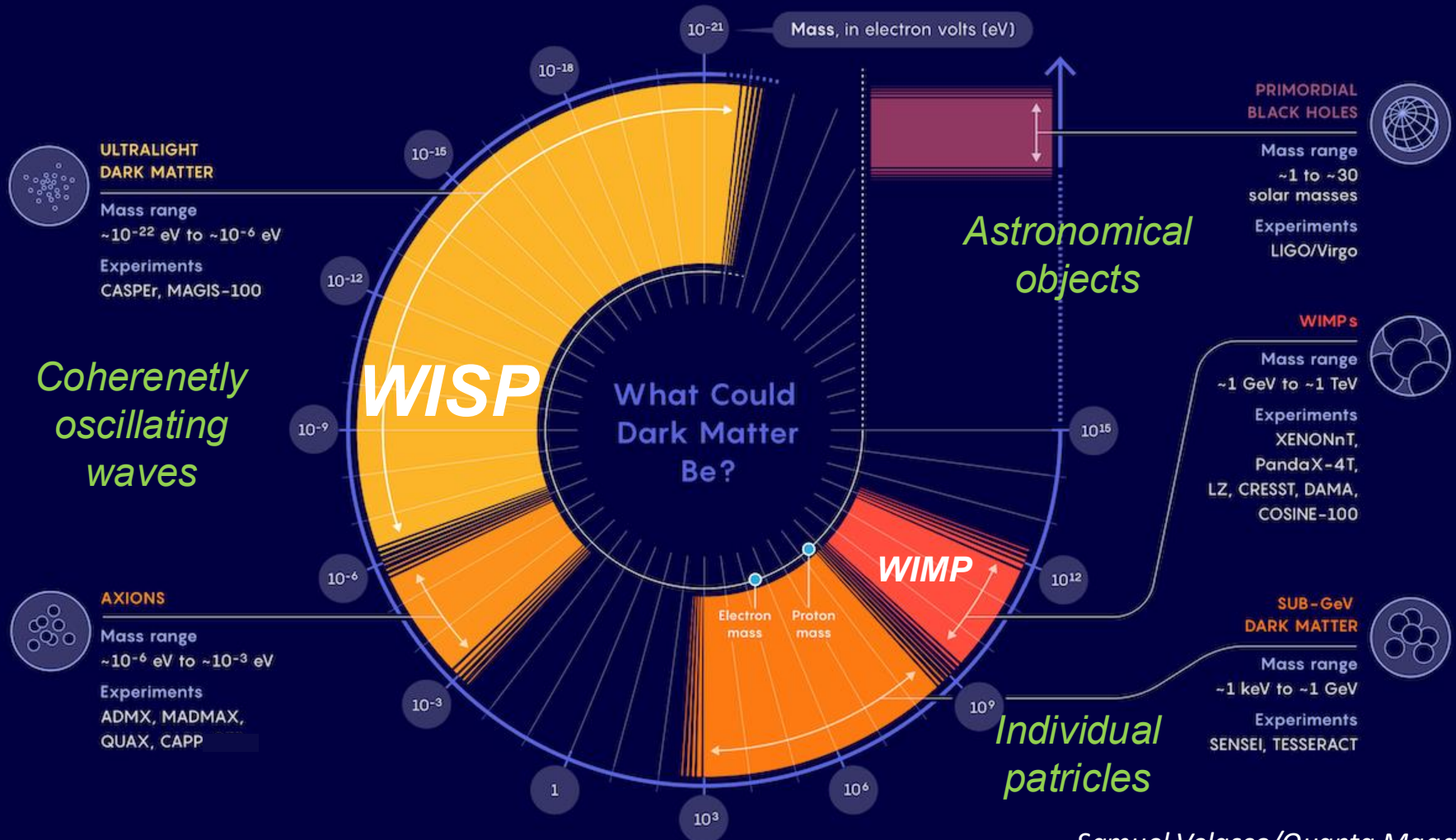
SungWoo YOUN

Dark Matter Axion Group (DMAG)

Institute for Basic Science (IBS)



Dark matter business expanding



Samuel Velasco/Quanta Magazine



WISP zoo

• **Pseudo-scalar**

• **Axion**

- PQ solution to strong CP problem (1977)
 $m_a f_a \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$
- Invisible axion (1979)
- Dark matter candidate (1983)

• **Axion-Like Particle (ALP)**

- Generic axion w/o solving the strong CP problem
 $m_a f_a \not\sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

• **Scalar**

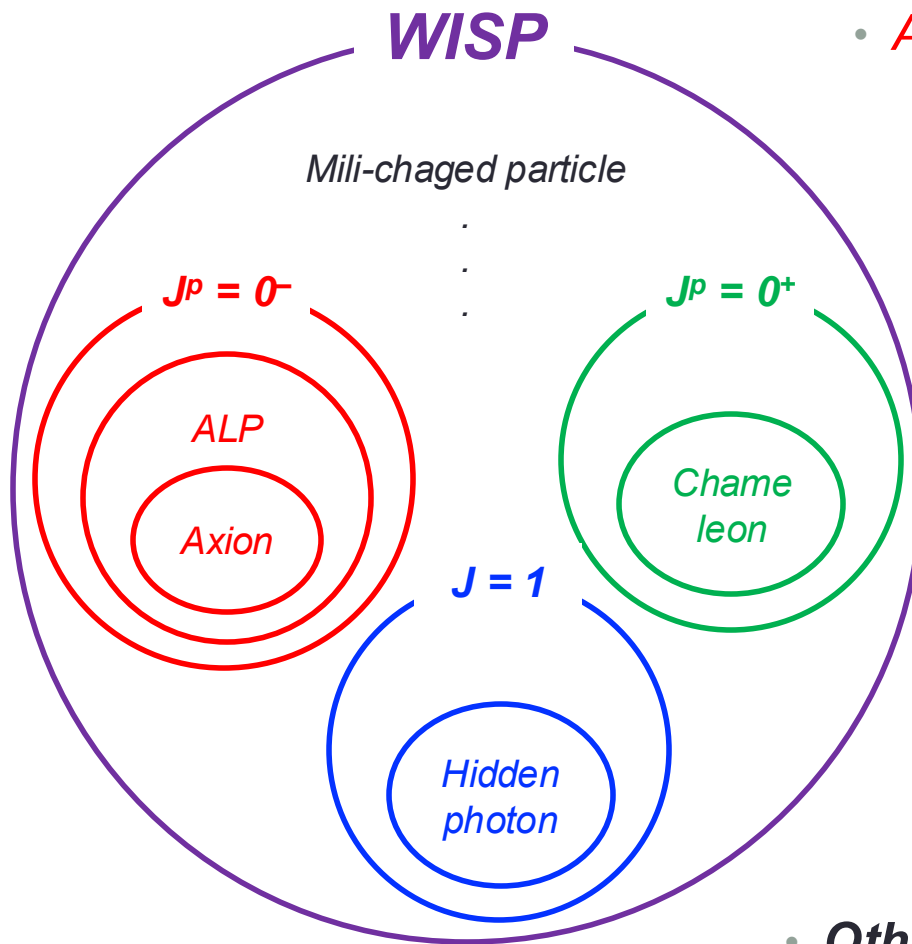
- Chameleon (2003)
- Dark energy candidate

• **Vector**

- Hidden photon
- Gauge field in hidden sector

• **Others**

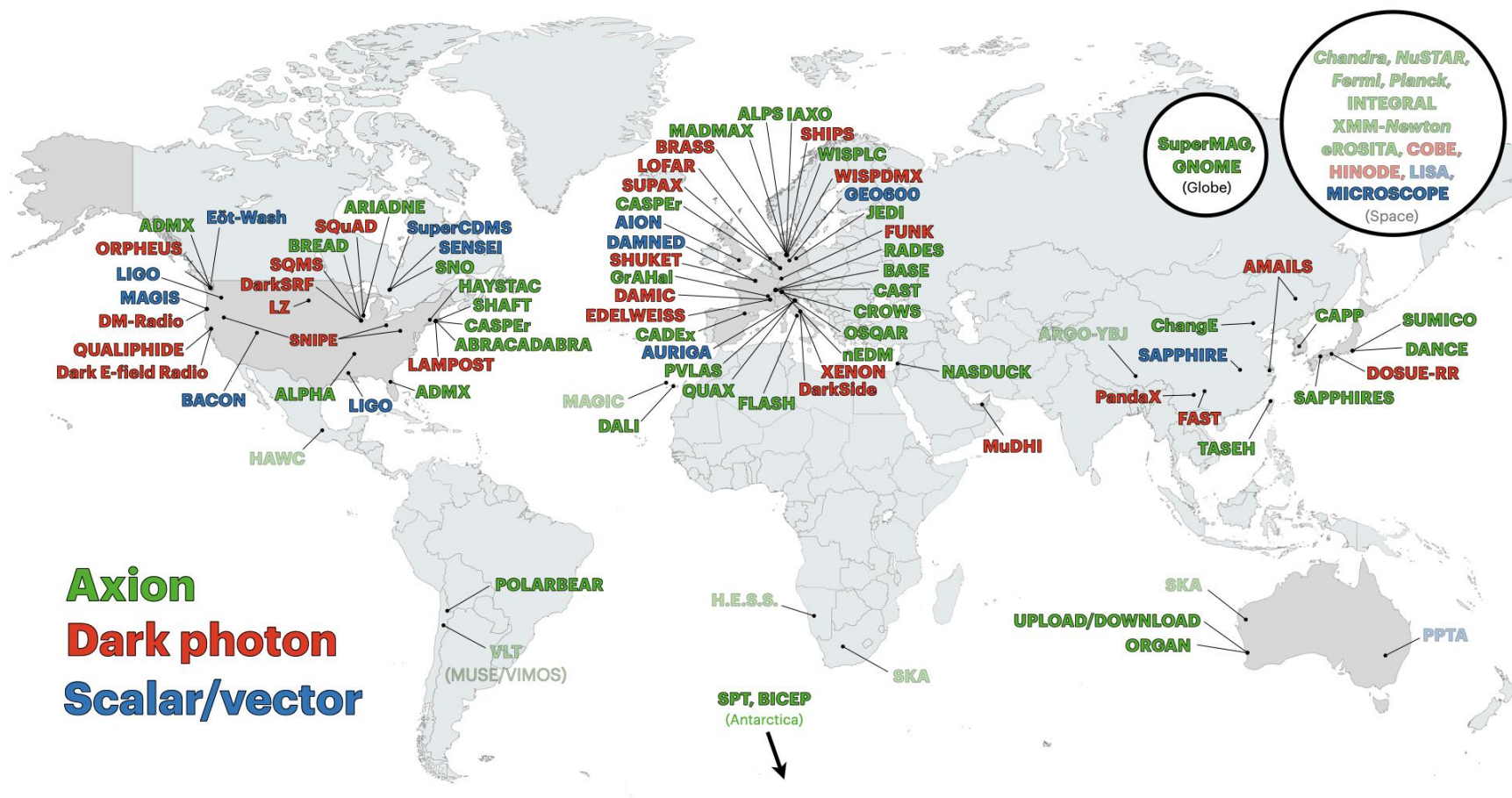
- Mili-charged particle, ...





Experiment map

C. O'Hare (2020)

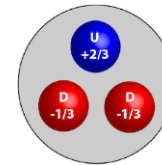




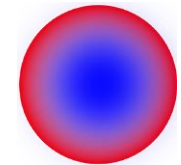
Axion dark matter

- *Solution to Strong CP problem*
 - PQ mechanism (1977)
 - $U(1)$ global symmetry and scalar field
 - SSB $\Rightarrow$ axion field (1978)
 - QCD axion: $m_a^2 f_a^2 \sim m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2$ (cf. ALP)
- *Cosmological implication*
 - Accounting for dark matter (1983)
- *Axion models*

Absence of $nEDM$

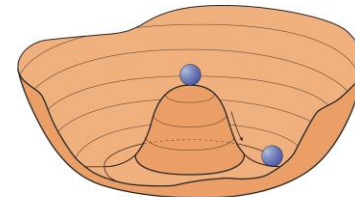


vs.



$$L_{QCD} \ni \theta \frac{\alpha_s}{32\pi} G\tilde{G} \Rightarrow \left[\theta - \frac{a(x)}{f_a} \right] \frac{\alpha_s}{32\pi} G\tilde{G}$$

Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking



Goldstone boson

$$a(x) = \theta \times f_a \text{ at minimum}$$

Model	PQWW	DFSZ	KSVZ
QCD anomaly	SM fermions		BSM fermions
Spont. breaking	2 Higgs	2Higgs+singlet	Higgs+singlet
f_a scale	Standard ($f_a \sim v_{EW}$)	Invisible ($f_a \gg v_{EW}$)	
Remark	Ruled out	Benchmark	

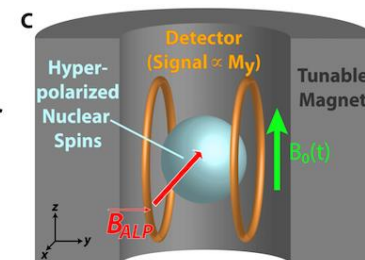
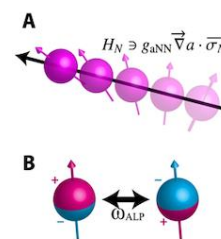
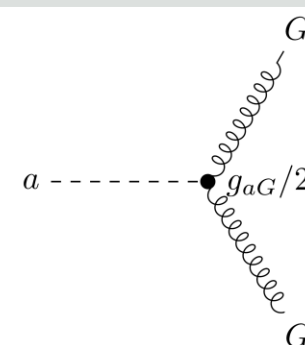
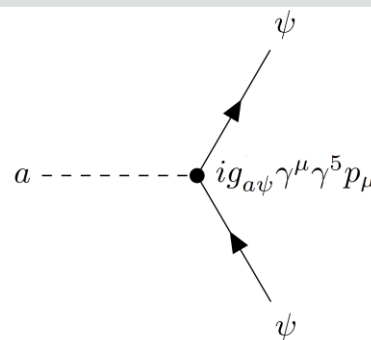
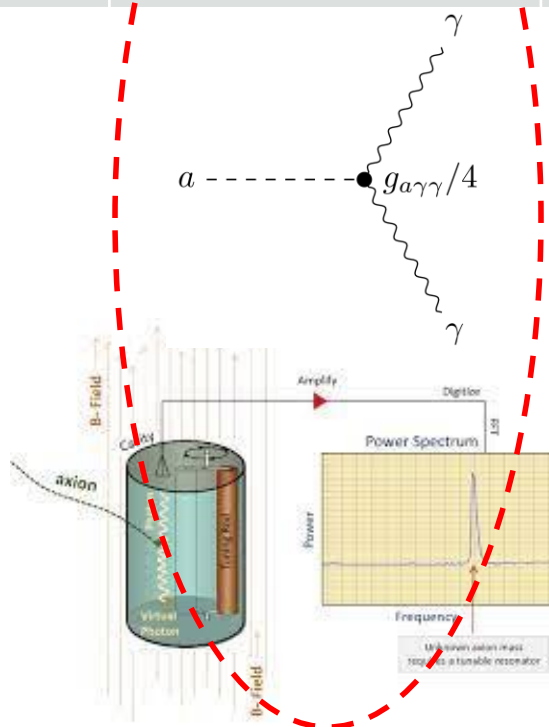




Interaction and detection

• Axion coupling

	Photons	Fermions	n EDMs
Hamiltonian	$g_{a\gamma\gamma} a \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$	$g_{aff} \nabla a \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}$	$g_{EDM} a \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \mathbf{E}$
Observable	Photon	Spin precession	Oscillating EDM
Detection method	Power spectrum, photon counter, ...	Magnetometer, NMR, ...	NMR, polarimeter, ...





Axionscopes

Axion source

Source	Photons	Fermions	<i>n</i> EDMs
Dark matter	ADMX, CAPP, QUAX, MADMAX, DM Radio, ..	QUAX-ae, GNOME, CASPER-gradient, ...	CASPER-electric, srEDM, ...
Solar	CAST, IAXO		
Laboratory	ALPS (II)	ARIADNE	

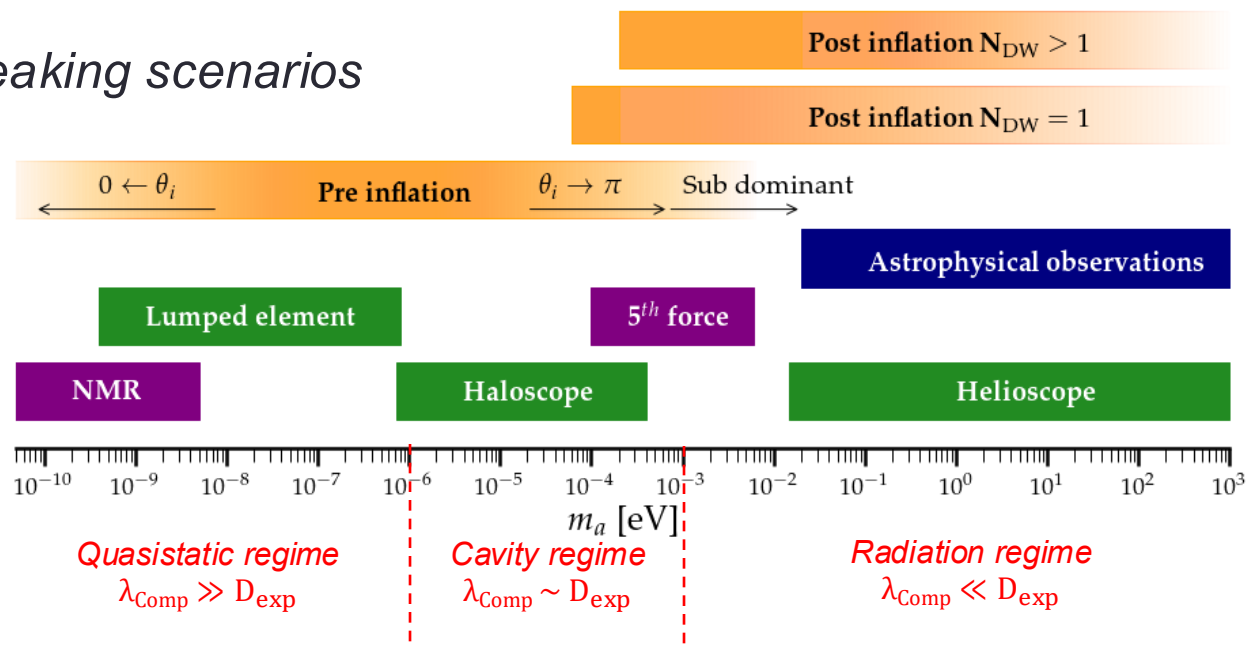
Axion mass

Different PQ breaking scenarios

Theoretical scenarios

Photon coupling

Fermion/gluon coupling





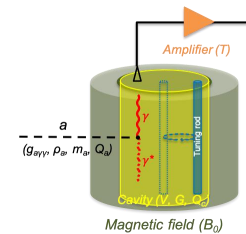
Search strategies

• Haloscope

- Dark matter *halo* in our galaxy

$$P_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 9 \times 10^{-23} W \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{0.36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{0.45 \frac{\text{GeV}}{cc}} \right) \left(\frac{f_a}{1.1 \text{ GHz}} \right) \left(\frac{B_0}{10.5 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{37 \text{ L}} \right) \left(\frac{C}{0.6} \right) \left(\frac{Q_c}{10^5} \right)$$

~100 photons/sec

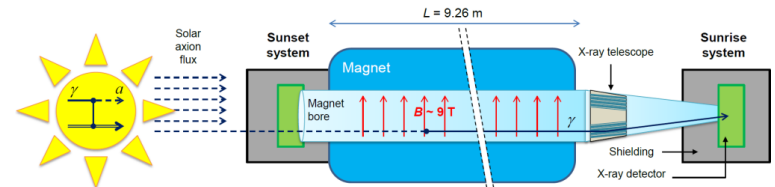


• Helioscope

- *Solar* axion

$$\mathcal{P}_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-17} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{B_0}{10 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{L}{10 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{2(1 - \cos qL)}{(qL)^2}$$

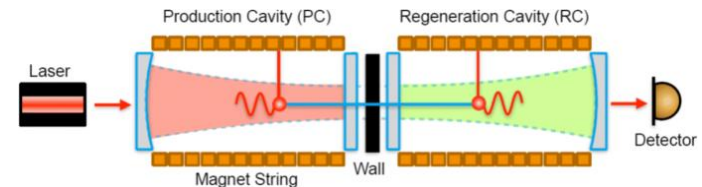
~10 photons/day



• Light shining through a wall

- Axion production at *lab*

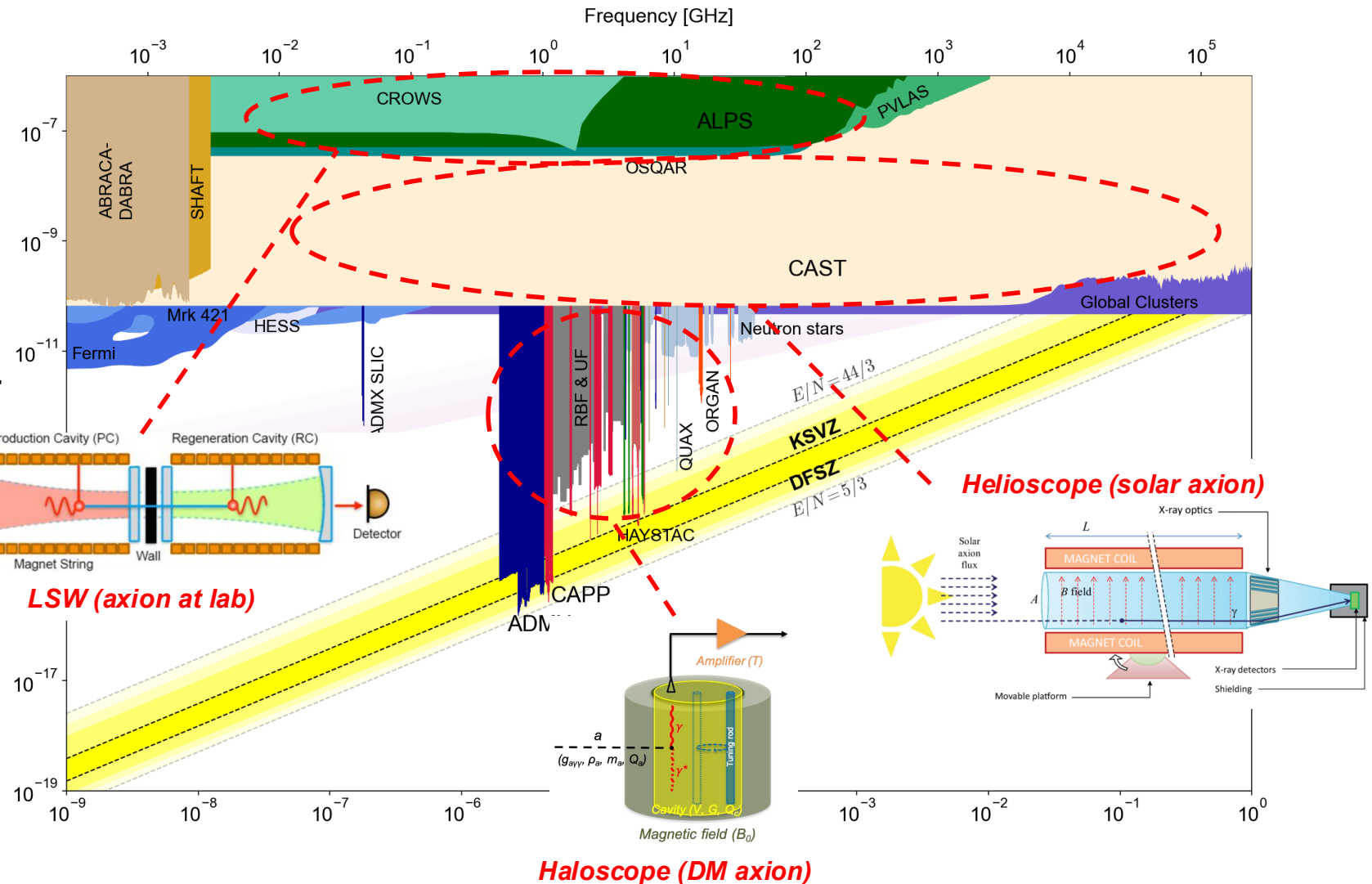
$$\dot{N}_\gamma \approx 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{P_{\text{laser}}}{40 \text{ W}} \right) \left(\frac{BL}{560 \text{ Tm}} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{PC}}{5000} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{RC}}{40000} \right) \sim 1 \text{ photons/day}$$





Current status

$$1 \text{ GHz} = 4.2 \text{ } \mu\text{eV}$$





Haloscopes



Cavity haloscope

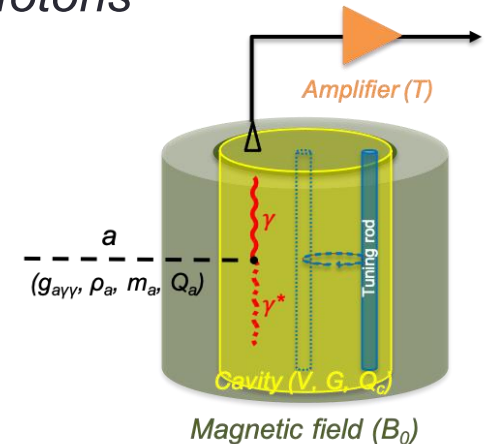


$$1 \text{ GHz} = 4.2 \mu\text{eV}$$

- *Most sensitive for DM axion search in GHz (μeV) region*
 - *Resonant conversion* of axions into microwave photons

- *Axion-photon conversion power ($a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)*

$$P_{a\gamma\gamma} \approx 9 \times 10^{-23} \text{ W} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{0.36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\rho_a}{0.45 \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{cc}}} \right) \left(\frac{f_a}{1.1 \text{ GHz}} \right) \\ (\sim 100 \text{ photons/sec}) \\ \times \left(\frac{B_0}{10.5 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{V}{37 \text{ L}} \right) \left(\frac{C}{0.6} \right) \left(\frac{Q_c}{10^5} \right)$$



- *Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)*

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{P_{\text{signal}}}{P_{\text{noise}}} = \frac{1}{4 k_B (T_{\text{sys}}/0.2 \text{ K})} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta t}{Q_a/10^6}} P_{a\gamma\gamma}$$

System noise (in temperature)

$$T_{\text{sys}} = T_{\text{thr}} + T_{\text{add}} \\ \text{ex) } 0.2 \text{ K} \sim 3 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W} \\ (\sim 4000 \text{ photons/sec})$$

- *Unknown mass => scan rate (F.O.M.)*

$$\frac{df}{dt} \approx 2 \frac{\text{GHz}}{\text{year}} \left(\frac{5}{\text{SNR}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{0.2 \text{ K}}{T_{\text{sys}}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{P_{a\gamma\gamma}}{1 \times 10^{-22} \text{ W}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{10^5}{Q_c} \right) \sim B_0^4 V^2 C^2 Q_c T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$



Cavity haloscope – in a nutshell

- *Most sensitive for microwave photons*

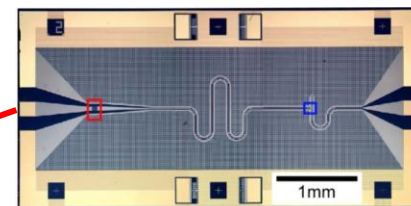
Cryogenics T



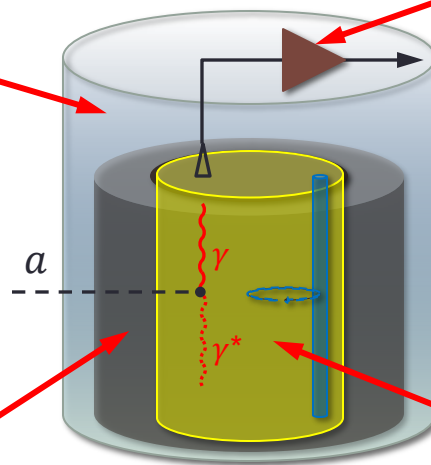
Lowering thermal noise

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{syst}}^{-2}$$

Quantum noise limited amplifier T



*Signal amplification w/
minimal noise added*

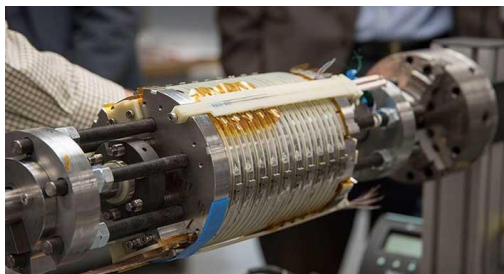


**Tunable High-Q resonator
 $V, Q, C, \Delta f$**



Resonant frequency tuning

High field Magnet B



Boosting $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ conversion rate

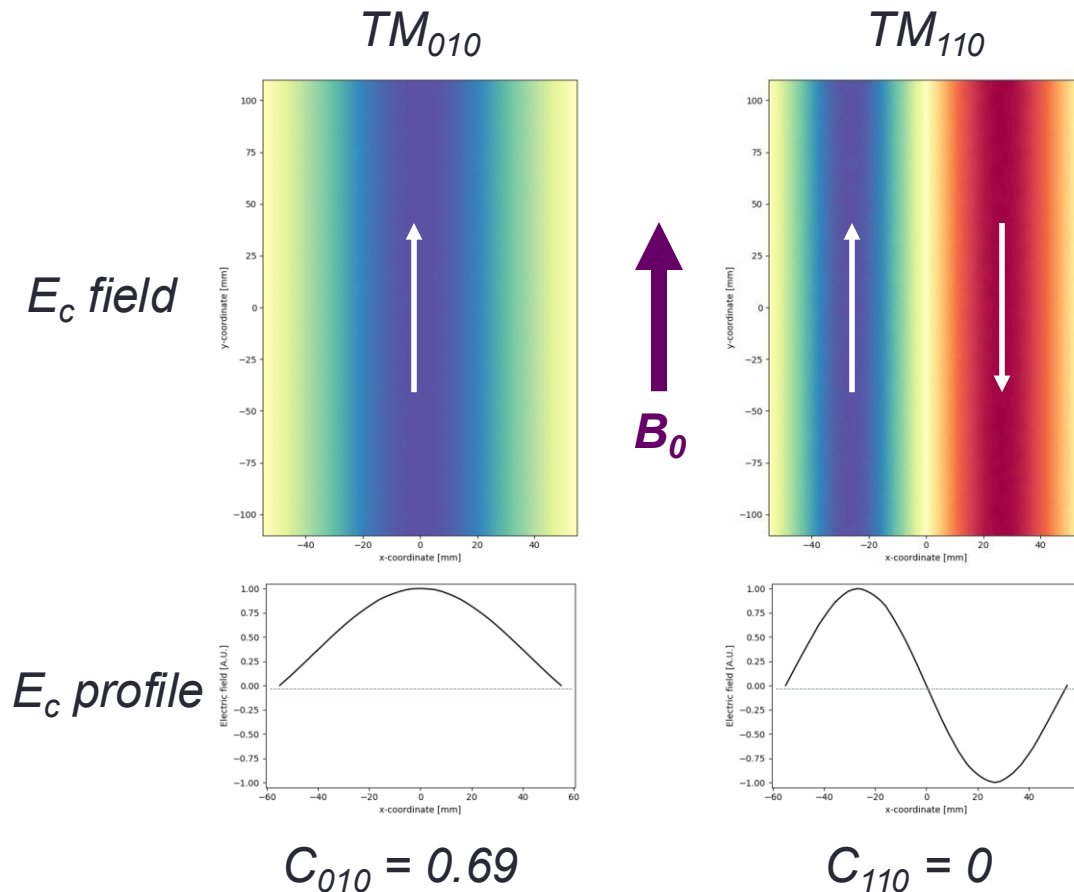
**Interdisciplinary
research !**



Form factor

- *Geometry and mode dependent*
 - *Cavity mode and external field*

$$C_{mnp} = \frac{\left| \int \vec{E}_c \cdot \vec{B}_0 dV \right|^2}{\int \epsilon |\vec{E}_c|^2 dV \int |\vec{B}_0|^2 dV}$$



For cylindrical cavities

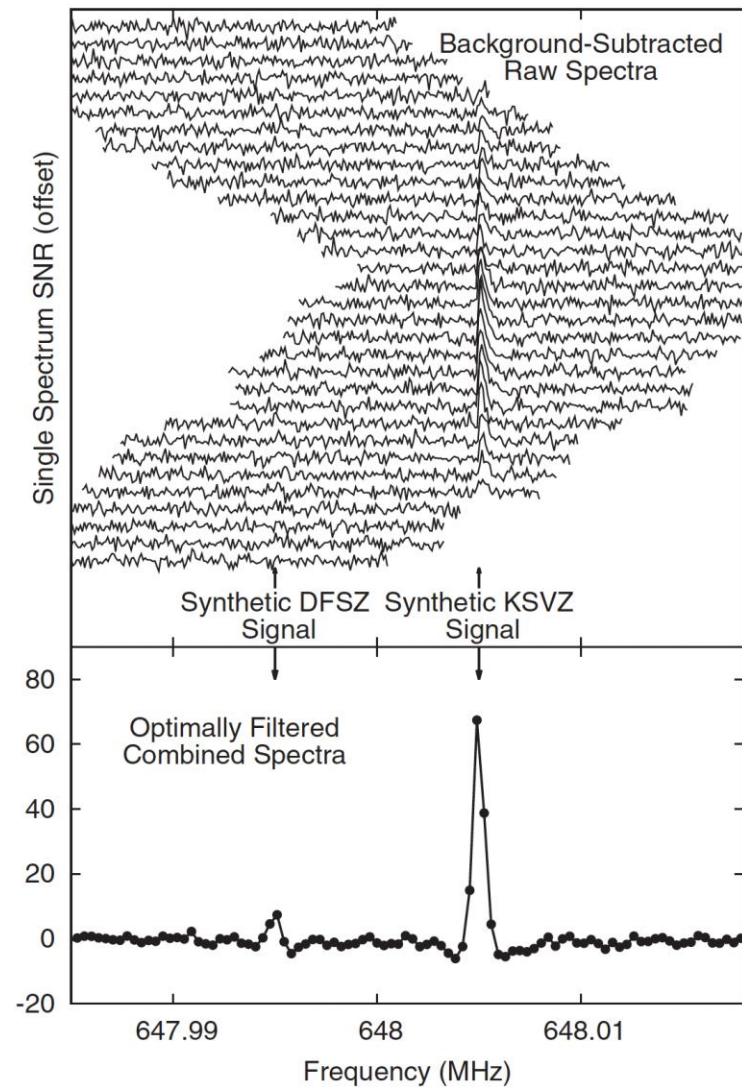
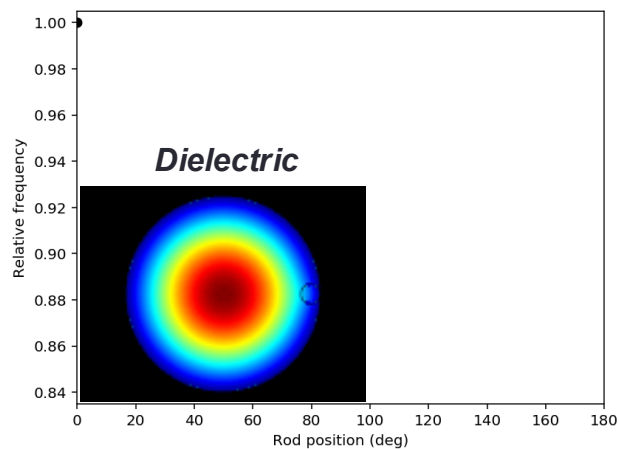
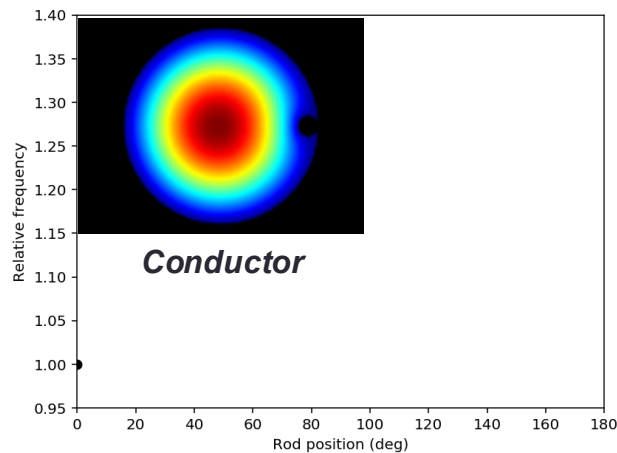
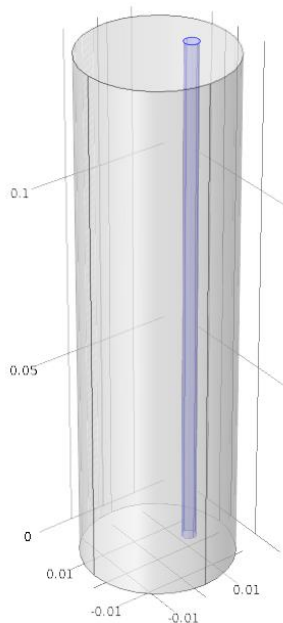
- *z-direction for TM modes*
- *φ-direction for TE modes*

TM₀₁₀ mode

- *Maximum form factor*
- *Typical cavity mode for axion haloscopes*

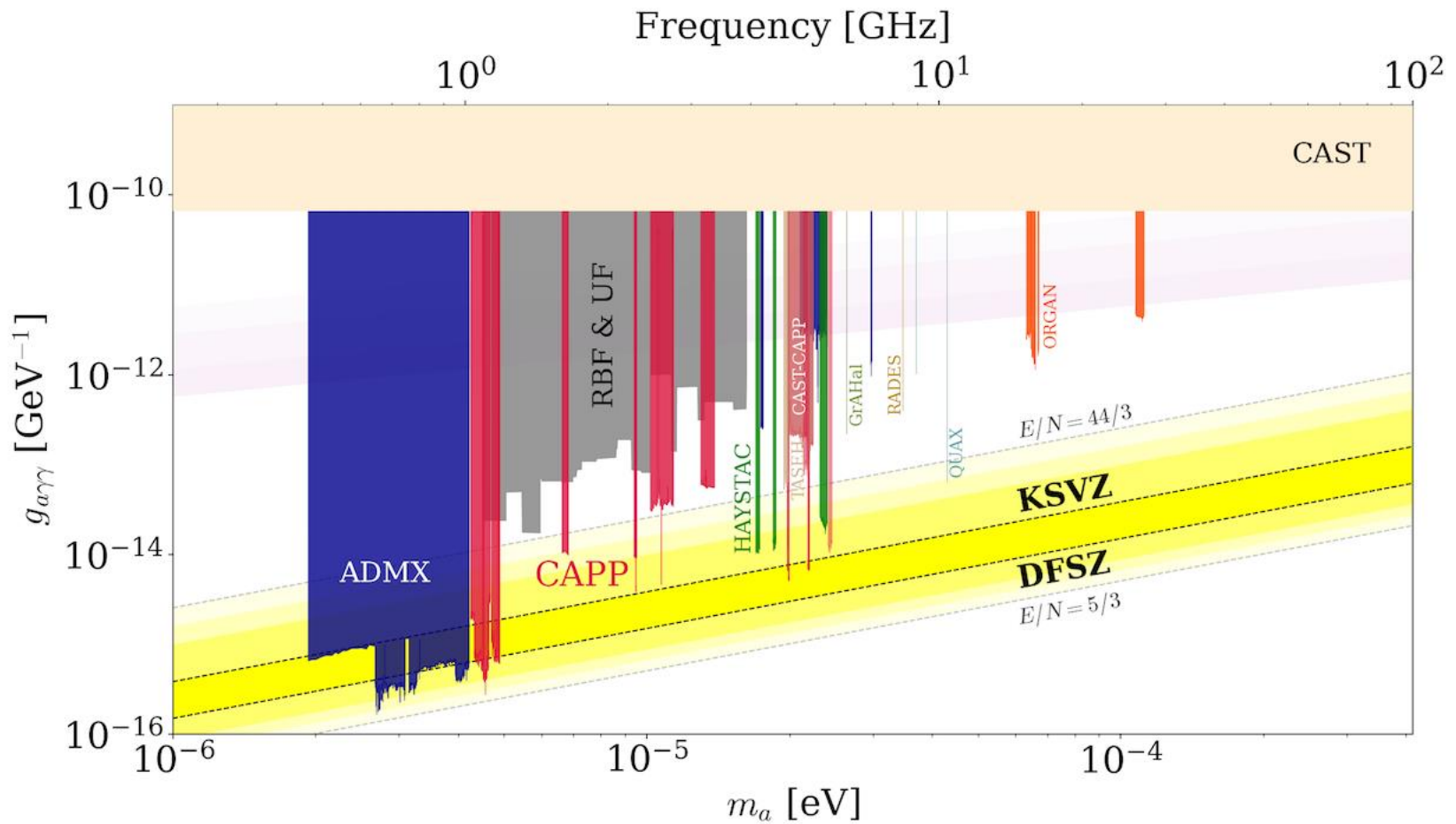


TM₀₁₀ tuning and signal





Haloscope searches





Cavity haloscopes

Cavity regime
 $\lambda_{\text{Comp}} \sim D_{\text{exp}}$

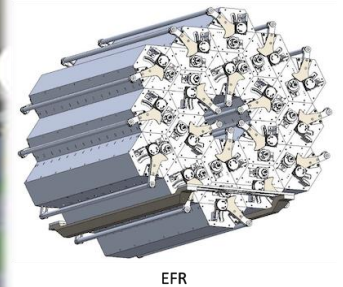
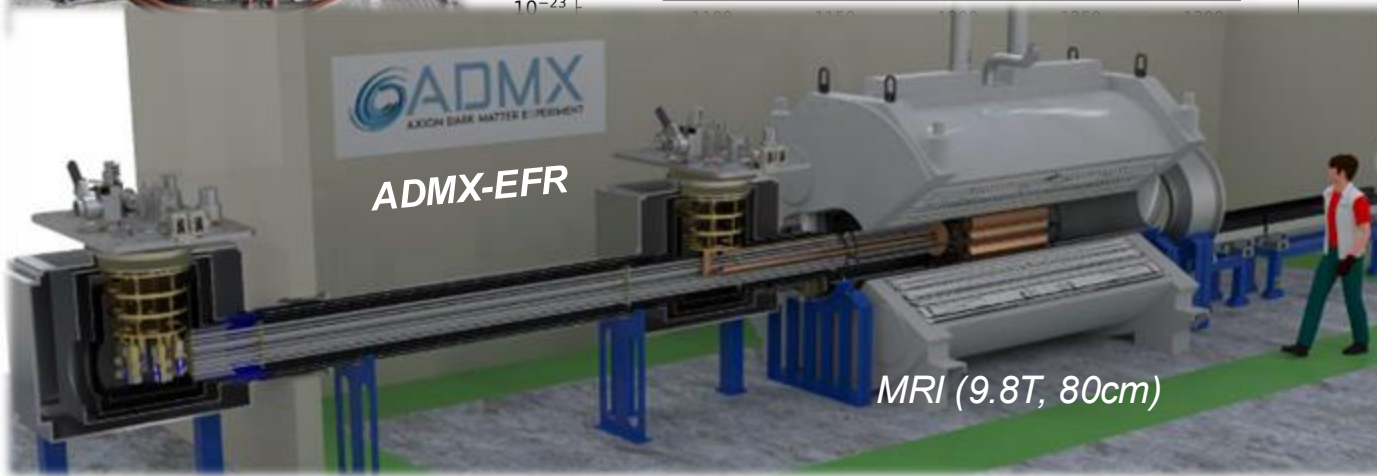
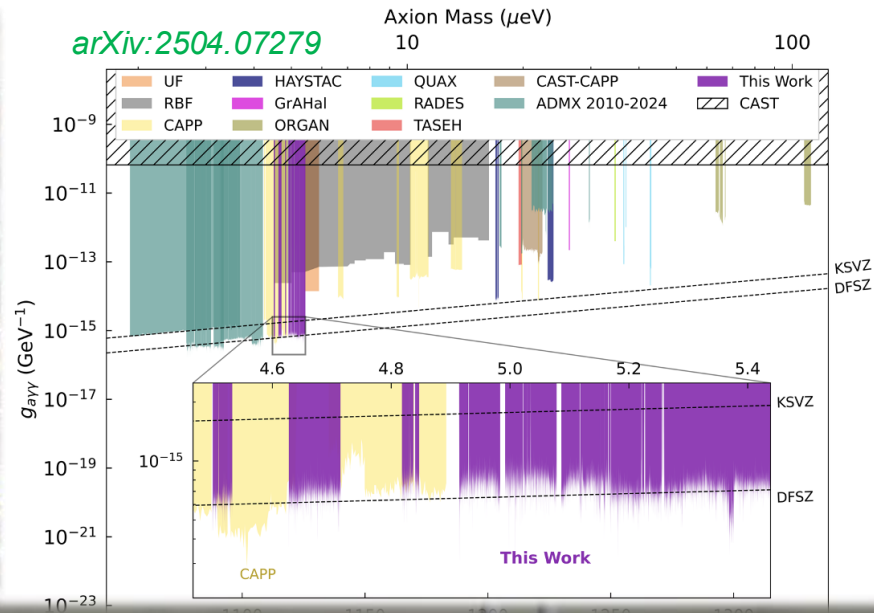




ADMX



[arXiv:2504.07279](https://arxiv.org/abs/2504.07279)

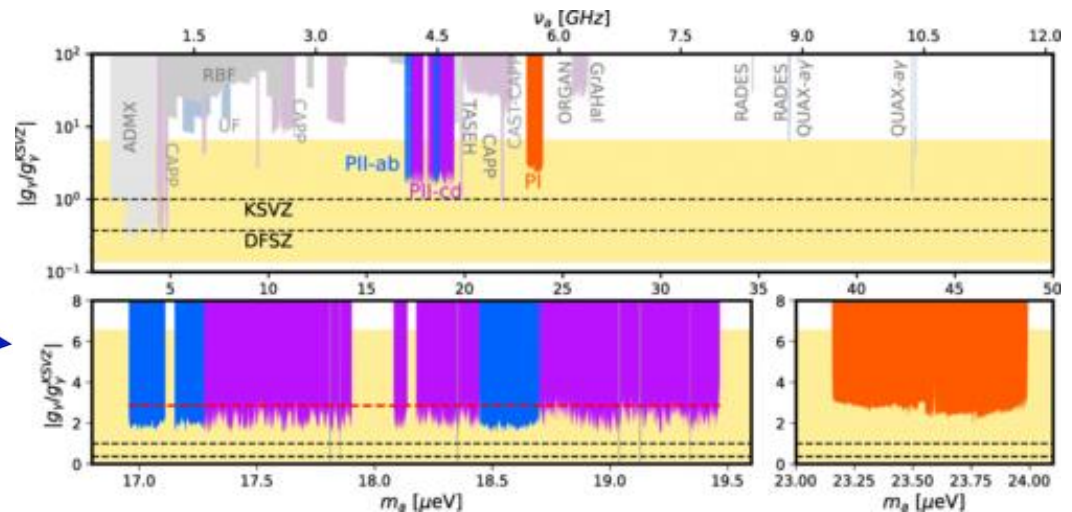
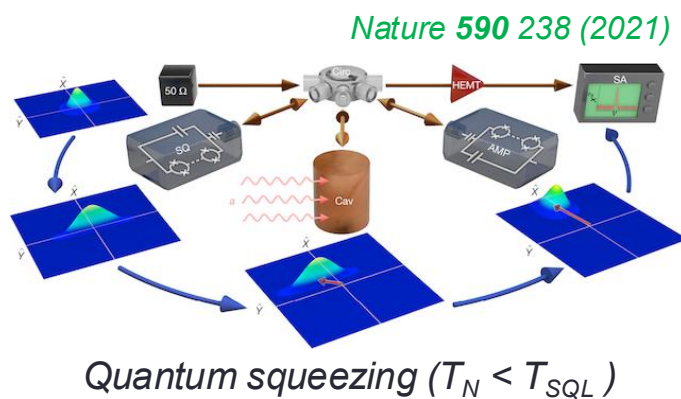




HAYSTAC



PRD 107 072007 (2023)
PRL 134 151006 (2025)



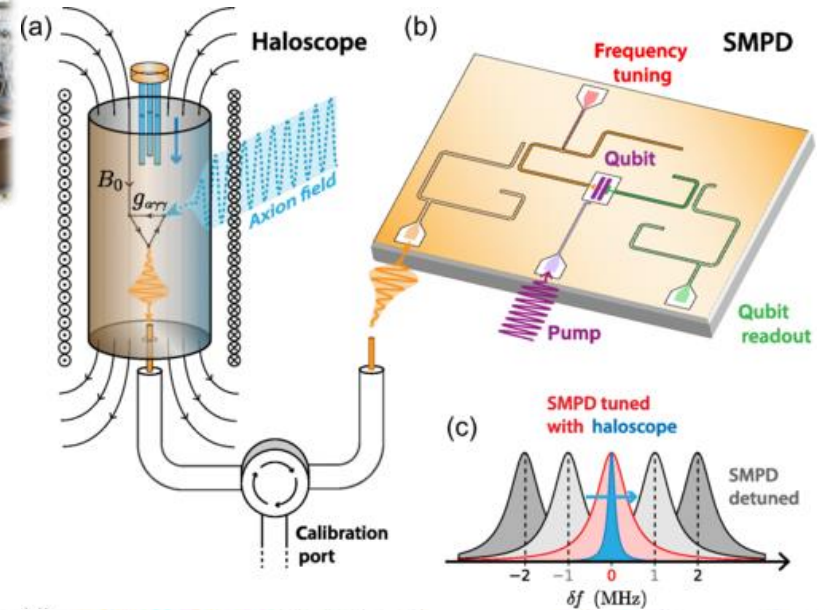


QUAX



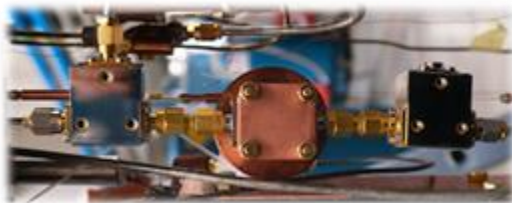
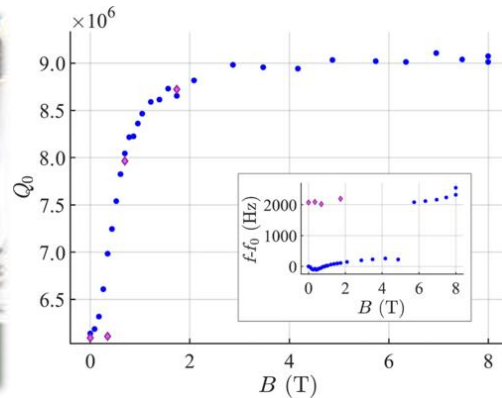
Singl Microwave Photon Detector

PRX 15 021031 (2025)



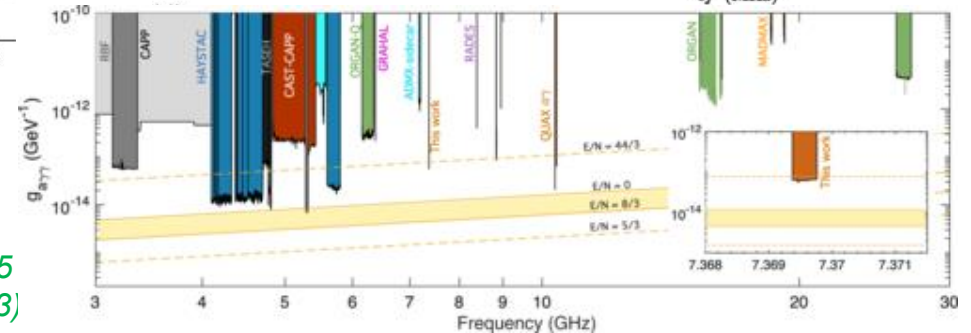
Dielectric cavity

PRApplied 17 054013 (2022)



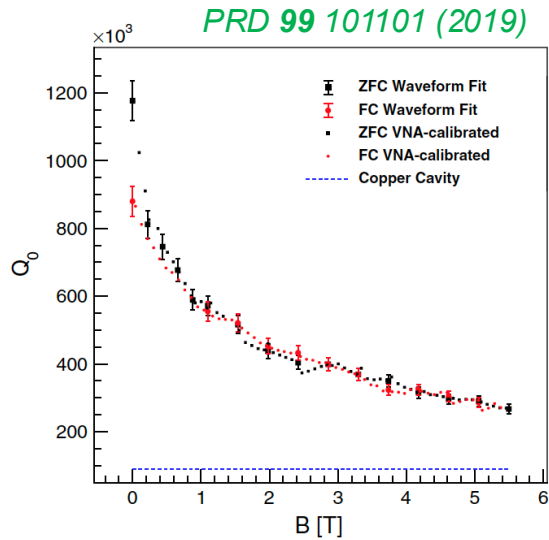
TWPA

PRD 108 062005
(2023)

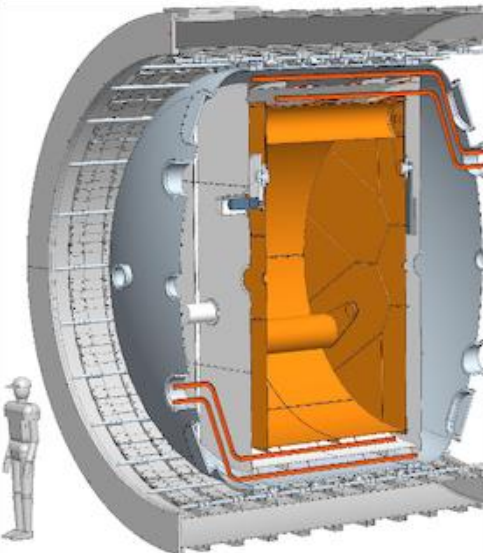
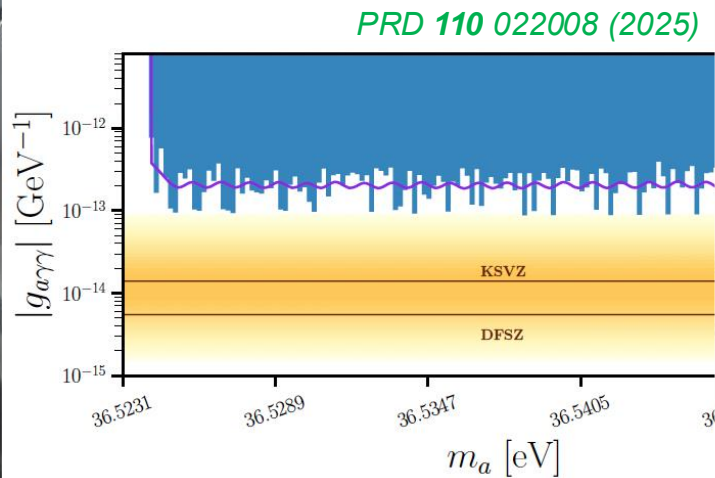
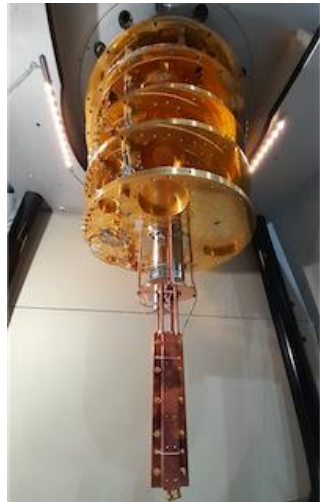




QUAX



SC (NbTi) cavity

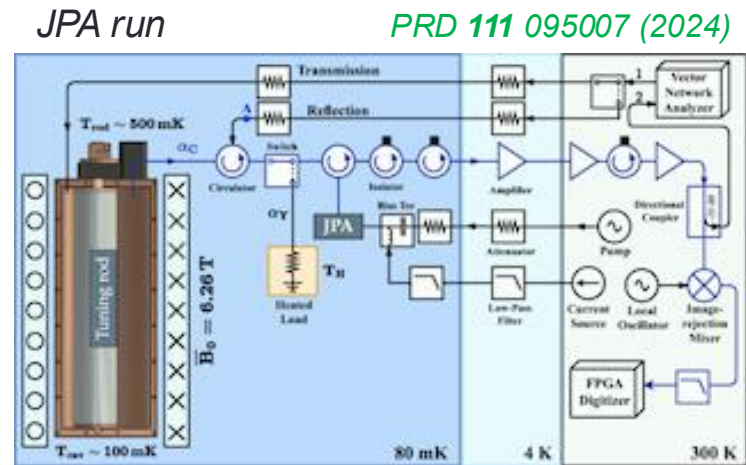
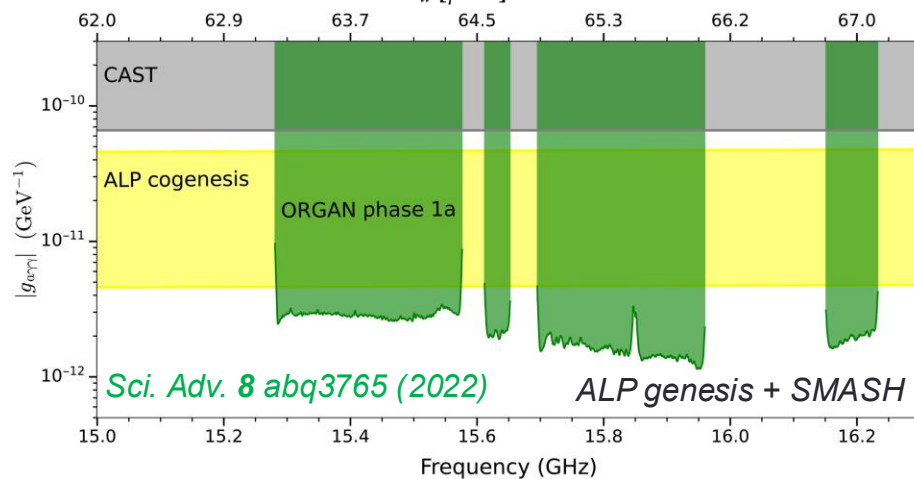
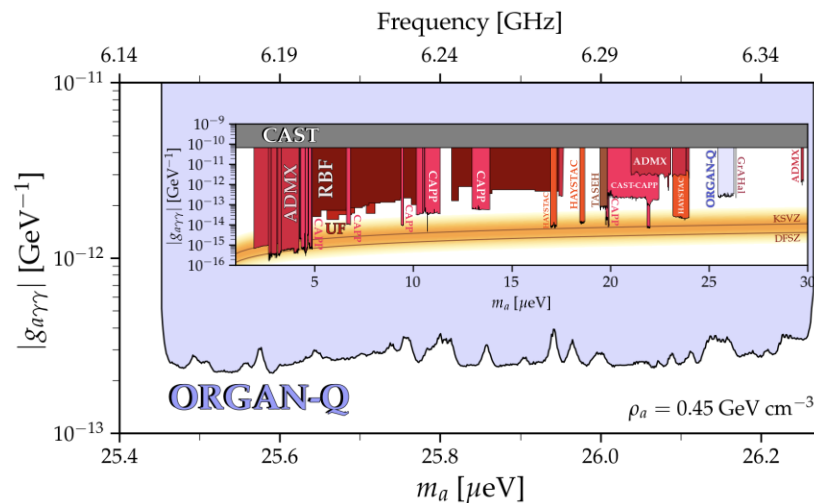


FINUDA

$B = 1.1 \text{ T}$
 $R = 1.4 \text{ m}$

FLASH

ORGAN





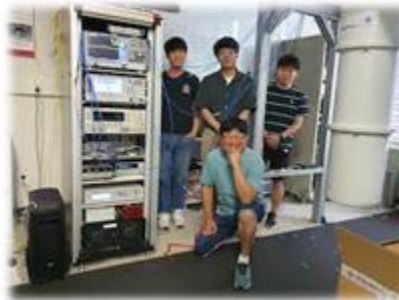
IBS-CAPP



CAPP-9T



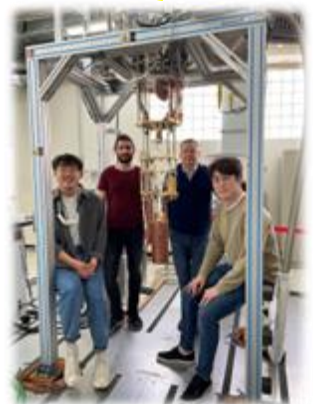
CAPP-12TB



CAPP-12T



CAPP-8T



CAPP-8TB

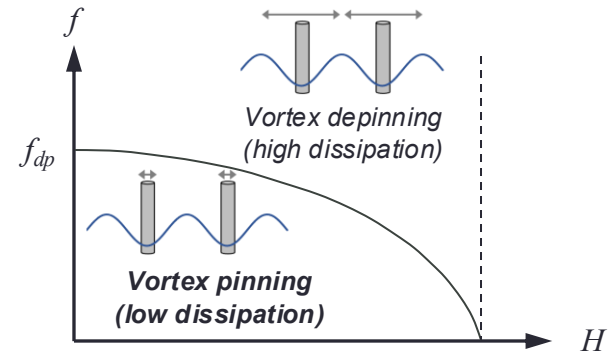
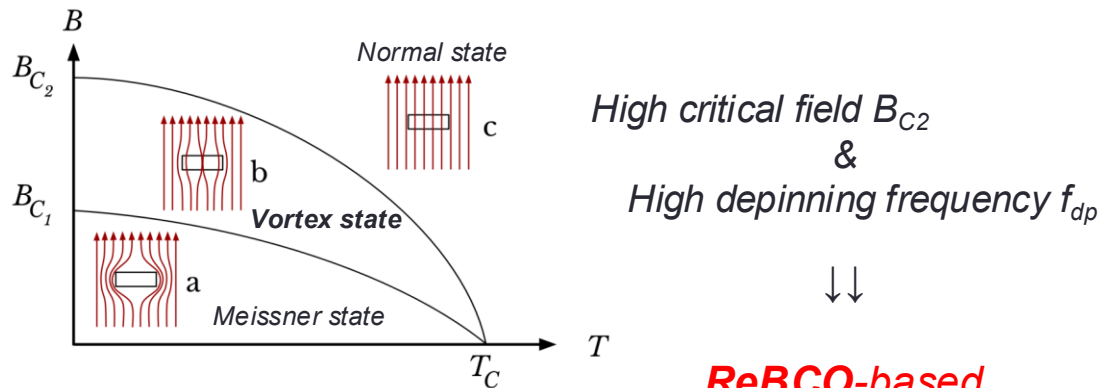


High-Q cavities

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{syst}}^{-2}$$

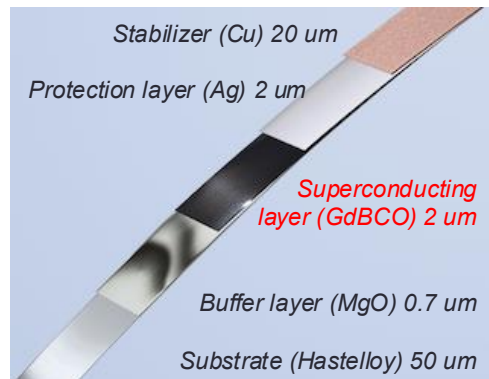


- Under strong magnetic fields



ReBCO-based
High-Temperature Superconductor (HTS)

- ReBCO HTS
 - Biaxially-textured 2D tapes (commercially available)



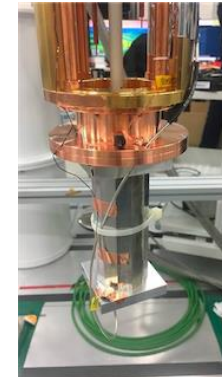
GdBCO HTS tape



Tapes on 2D pieces



Assembly

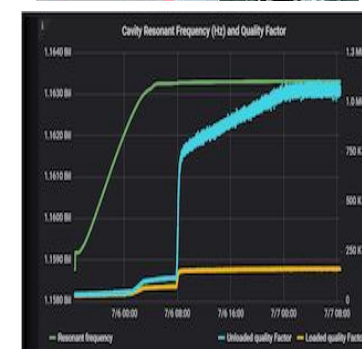
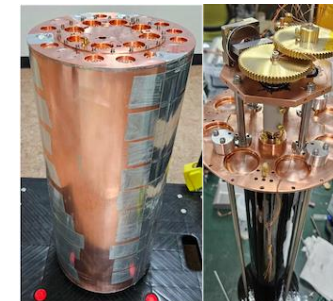
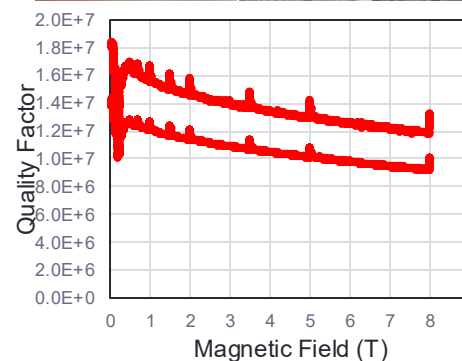
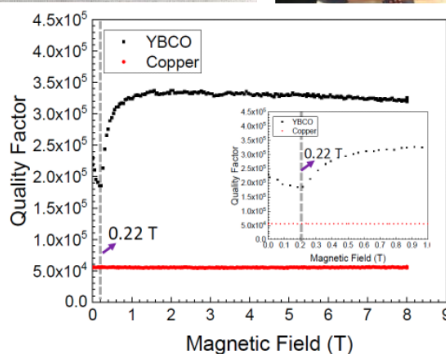
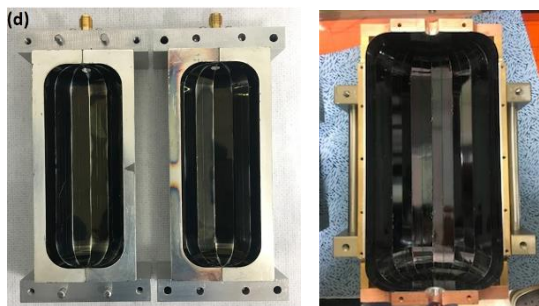


3D SC cavity



HTS cavities

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$



	1 st Gen.	2 nd Gen.	3 rd Gen.		4 th Gen.
Material	YBCO	GdBCO	EuBCO + APC		EuBCO + APC
Manufacturer	AMSC	Theva	Fujikura		Fujikura
Volume [L]	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.2	37
Freq. [GHz]	6.9	2.3	2.2	5.4	1.2
Q @ 8 T	0.33 M	0.5 M	3.5 M	13 M	1.1 M
Application	Demonstration	Axion search	AQN search	Axion search	Axion search

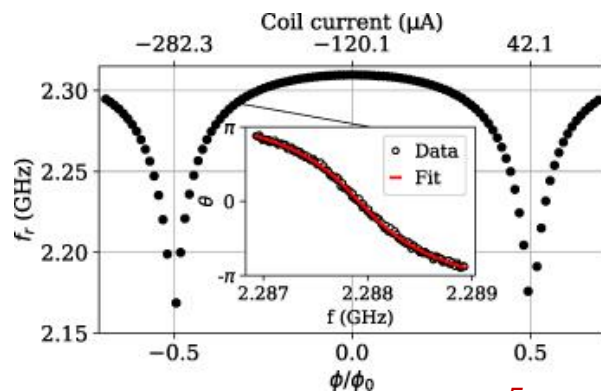


QNL amplification

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 V^2 C^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$

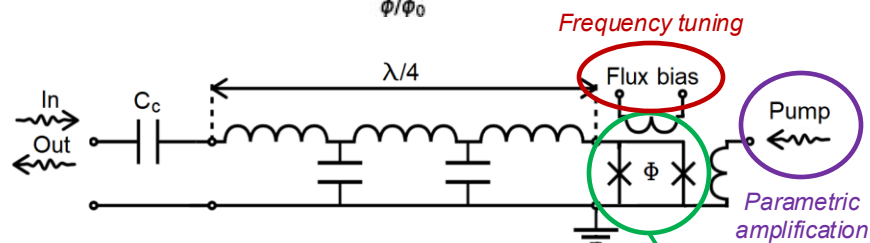


- Flux-driven Josephson parametric amplifiers (JPAs)

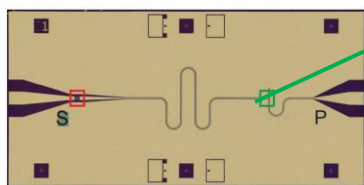


SST 34 085013 (2021)

Best performance!

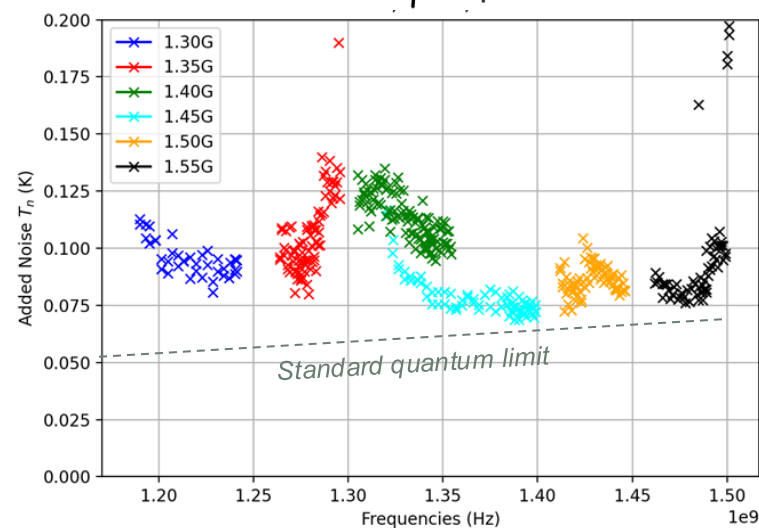
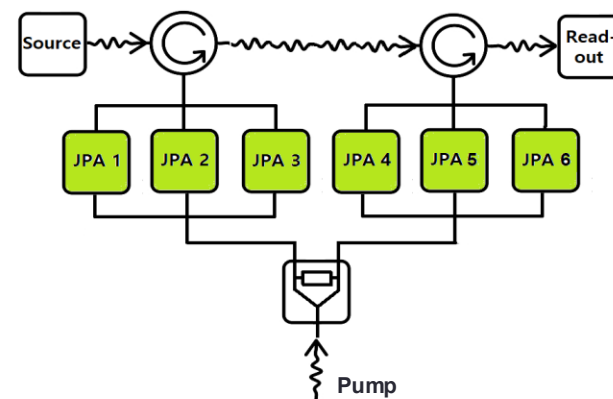


SQUID
(nonlinear inductance)



U. of Tokyo & RIKEN

Parallel-Serial configuration





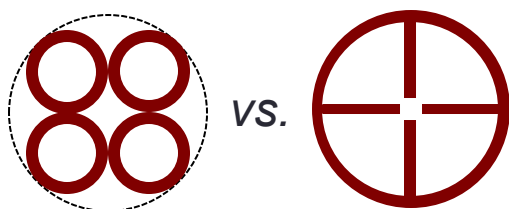
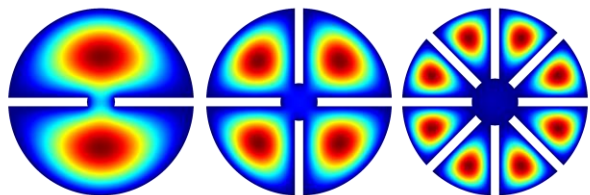
HF approach

$$\frac{df}{dt} \sim B^4 \mathbf{v}^2 \mathbf{c}^2 Q_L T_{\text{sys}}^{-2}$$

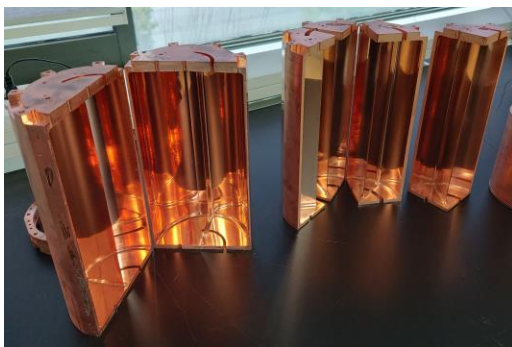


Multiple-cell (pizza)

PLB 777 412 (2018)



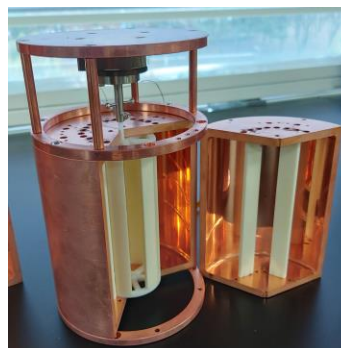
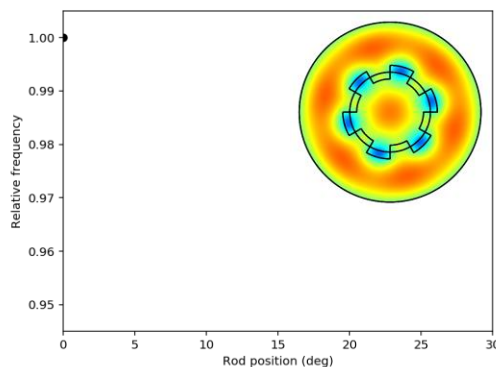
- Larger volume
- Simpler receiver chain
- $\sim 4 \times f_{TM010}$



Higher-mode (wheel)

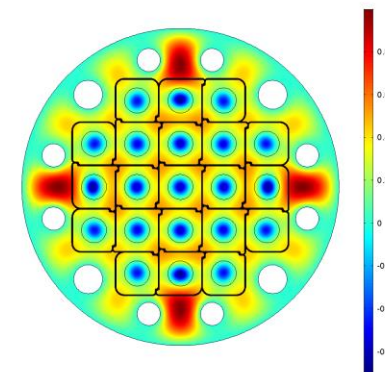
Mode	f_{rel}	Q_{rel}	V_{rel}	C_{abs}
TM_{010}	1	1	1	0.69
TM_{020}	2.3	1.5	1	0.13
TM_{030}	3.6	1.9	1	0.05

JPG 47 035203 (2020)



Photonic crystal

PRD 107 015012 (2022)



- $f \propto \text{spacing}$
- $\sim 10 \times f_{TM010}$
- Kirigami tuning



IBS-CAPP

CAPP-8T

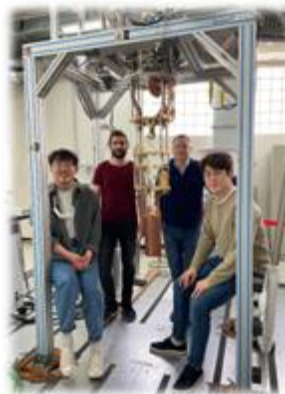
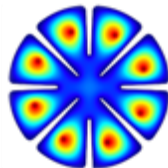
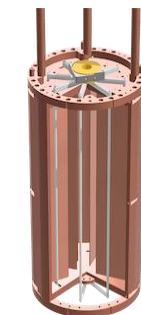
(8T/125mm)

HTS SC cavity + JPA

(2.3 GHz, $Q \sim 3.5 M$)

AQN search

Paper in preparation



CAPP-8TB

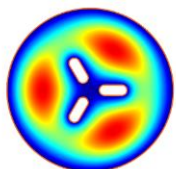
(8T/165mm)

8-cell + JPA

(5.9 GHz, 400 mK)

Near KSVZ sensitivity

arXiv:2507.04344



CAPP-12T

(12T/96m)

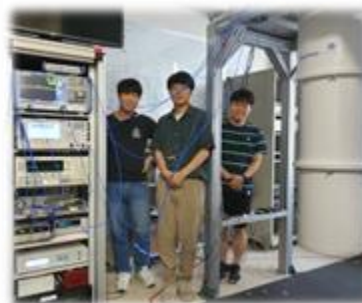
3-cell + JPA

(5.3 GHz, 400 mK)

KSVZ sensitivity

NM algorithm

PRL 133 211803 (2024)



CAPP-12TB

(12T/320mm)

$f > 1$ GHz, $V = 37$ L, $T_{\text{sys}} < 250$ mK

$df/dt \sim 2$ MHz/day @ DFSZ

PRL 130 071002 (2023)

Extended scan ($\Delta f \sim 120$ MHz)

PRX 14 031023 (2024)

Ready for 300-MHz run w/ SC cavity



CAPP to DMAG

Research Centers

Research Outcomes

Mathematics

Physics

- Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe(Particle Theory and Cosmology Group)
- Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe(Cosmology, Gravity and Astroparticle Physics Group)
- Center for Exotic Nuclear Studies
- Dark Matter Axion Group
- Center for Artificial Low Dimensional Electronic Systems
- Center for Underground Physics
- Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research**

Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research

Home > Research Centers > Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research



Director: Yannis SEMERTZIDIS



Searching for dark matter axions to explain the formation

Homepage

2013.10 ~ 2024.12

Research Centers

Research Outcomes

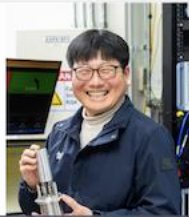
Mathematics

Physics

- Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe(Particle Theory and Cosmology Group)
- Center for Theoretical Physics of the Universe(Cosmology, Gravity and Astroparticle Physics Group)
- Center for Exotic Nuclear Studies
- Dark Matter Axion Group**
- Center for Artificial Low Dimensional Electronic Systems
- Center for Underground Physics
- Center for Axion and Precision Physics Research

Dark Matter Axion Group

Home > Research Centers > Dark Matter Axion Group



Director: SungWoo Youn



IBS Dark Matter Axion Group

Homepage

네이버 지도

2025.01 ~



Cavity haloscopes

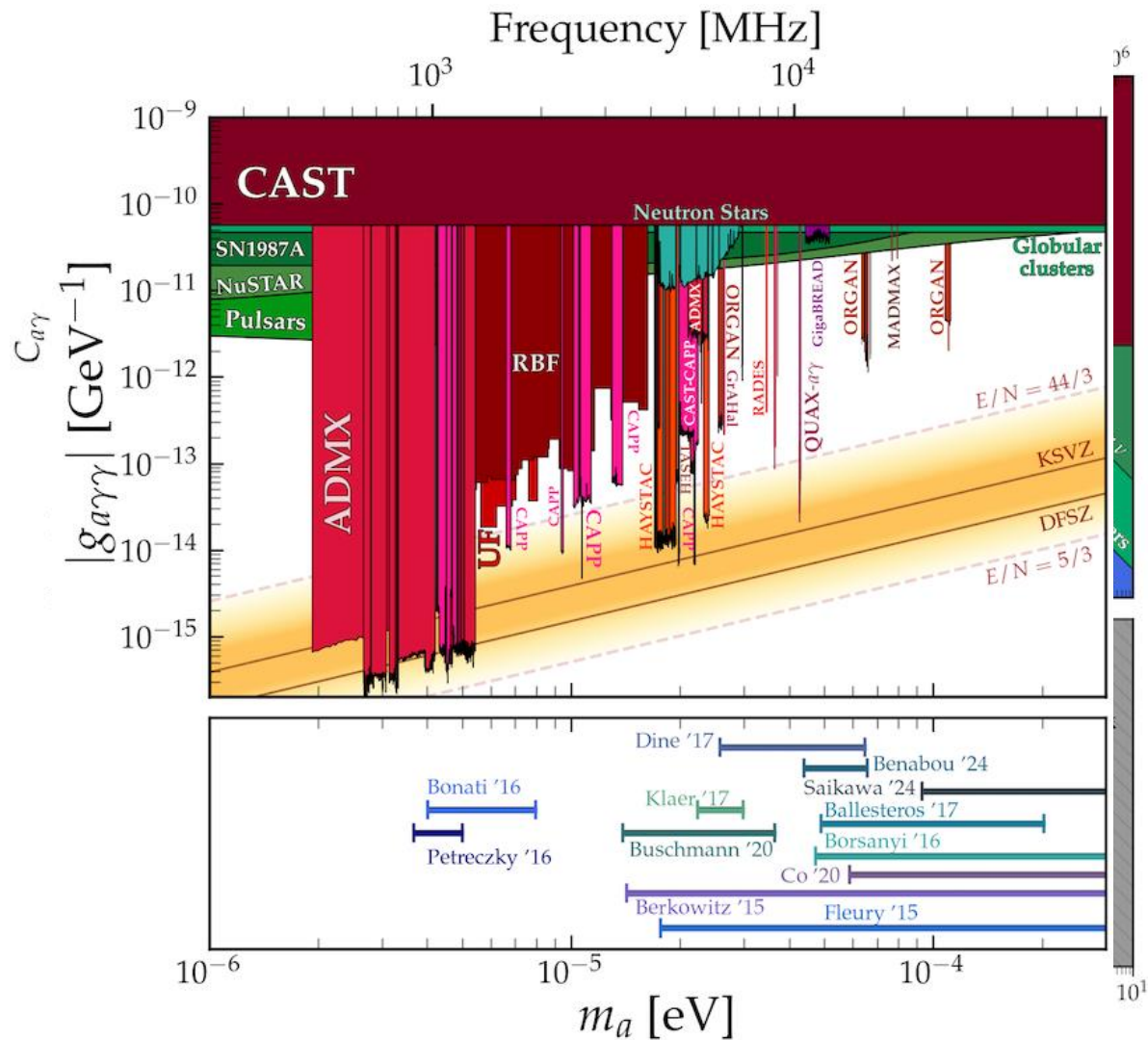
Cavity regime
 $\lambda_{\text{Comp}} \sim D_{\text{exp}}$



Cavity regime
 $\lambda_{\text{Comp}} \sim D_{\text{exp}}$



Axion mass predictions





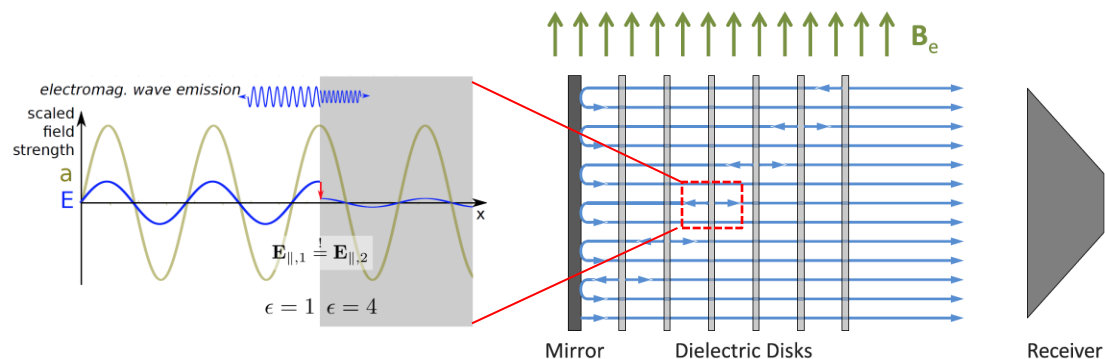
MADMAX

Radiation regime

$$\lambda_{\text{comp}} \ll D_{\text{exp}}$$

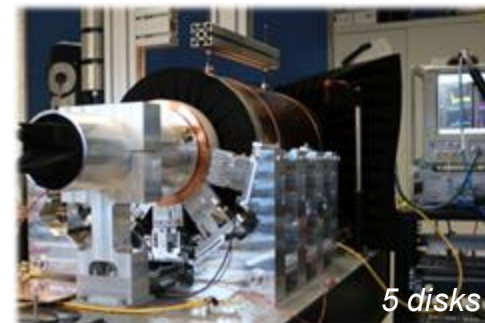
- Dielectric power booster*

PRL 118 091801 (2017)

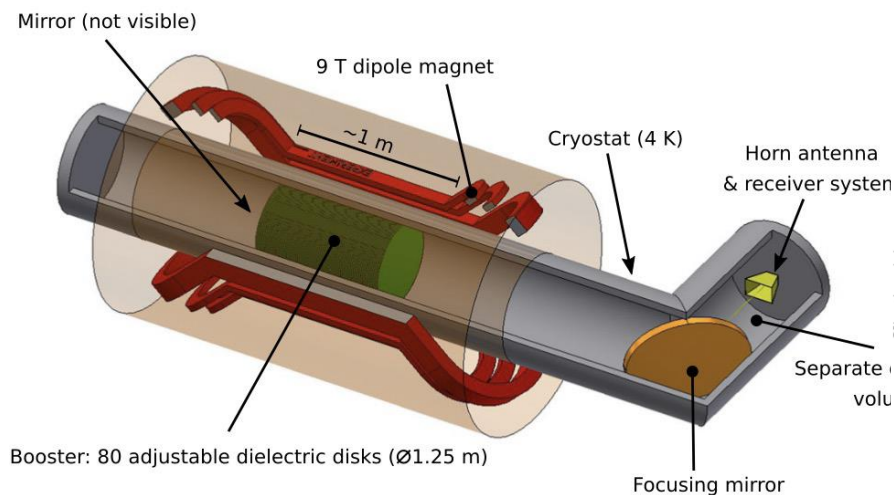


Suitable for 10~100 GHz

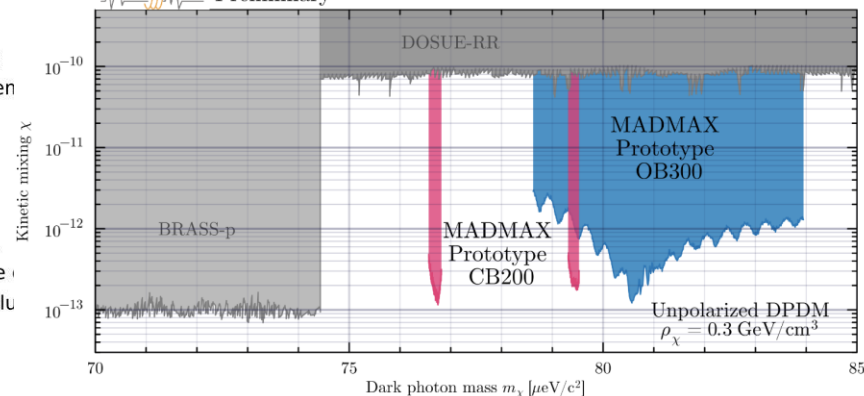
Proof-of-concept



Prototype (2024)



MADMAX Preliminary



PRL 134 151004 (2025)

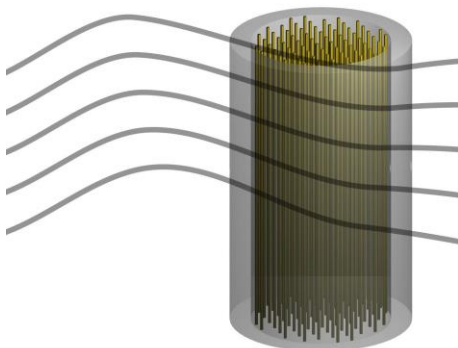


ALPHA

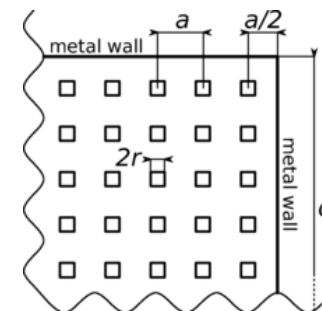
Radiation regime

$$\lambda_{\text{comp}} \ll D_{\text{exp}}$$

- *Plasma haloscope* PRL 123 141802 (2019)
 - *Wire metamaterial* $\Rightarrow$ *bulk plasmon*



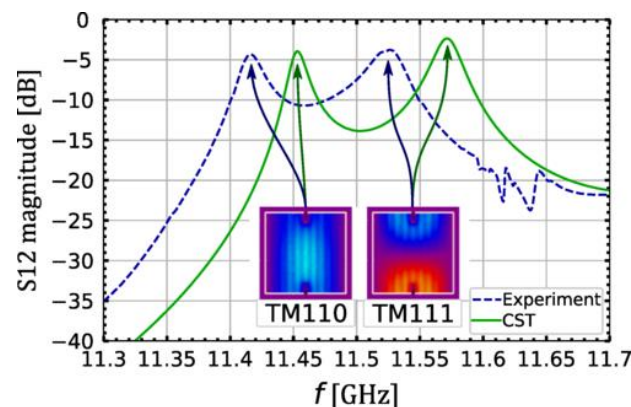
$$\omega_p^2 = \frac{2\pi c^2}{a^2 \log(\frac{a}{2r})}$$



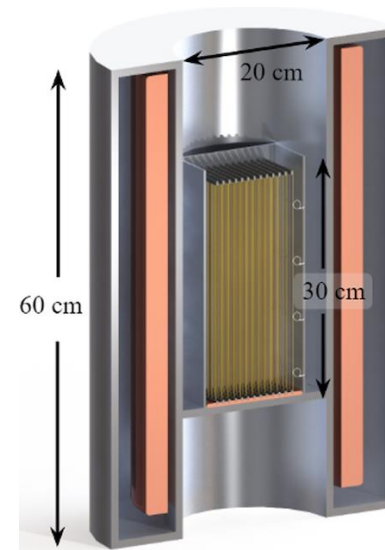
- ω_p independent of the detector size
- Large conversion volume at high frequencies

Resonant conversion when $m_a = \omega_p$

PRD 107 055013 (2023)



Prototype 10x10 array (11.4 GHz)

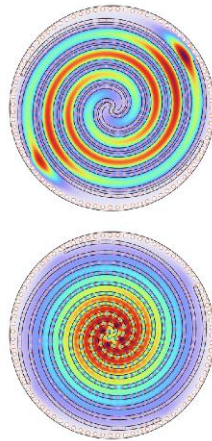


16x16 array

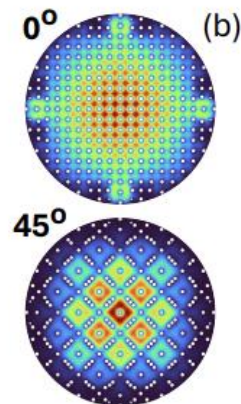
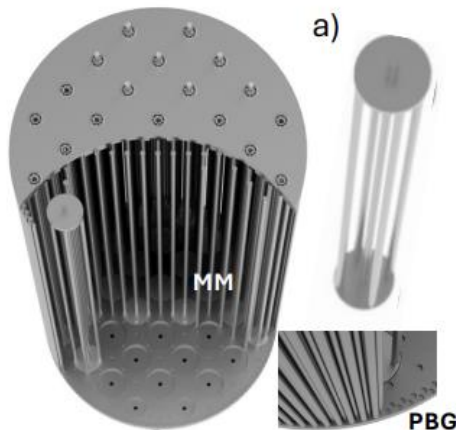


ALPHA

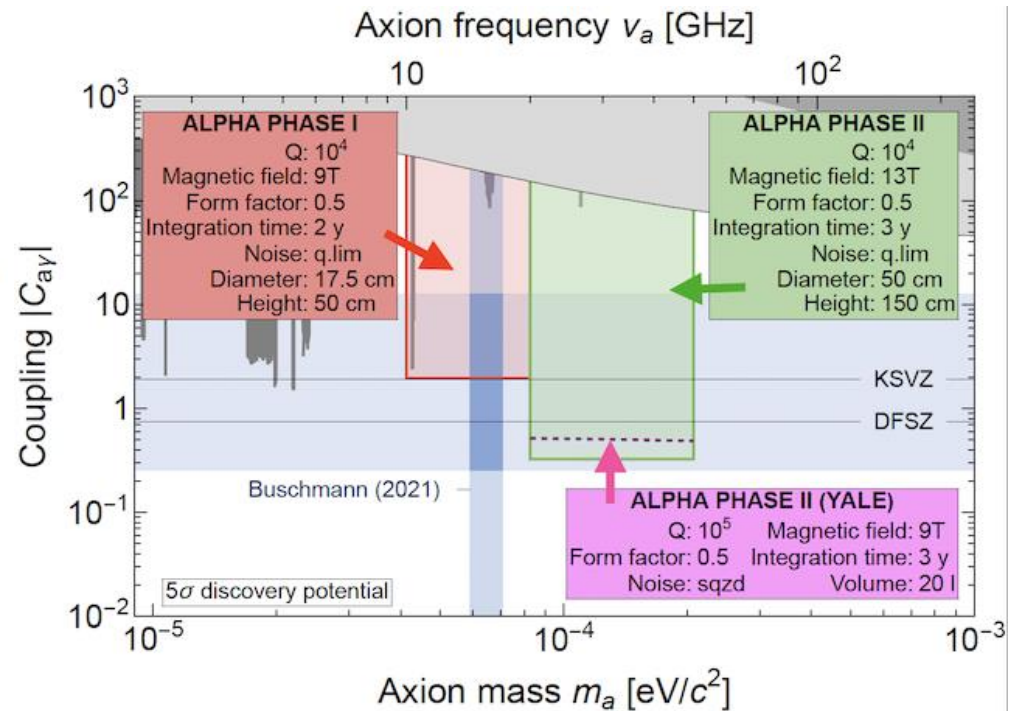
Spiral Tuning (Stockholm)



Quadropole Spinor (Yale)



Oak Ridge

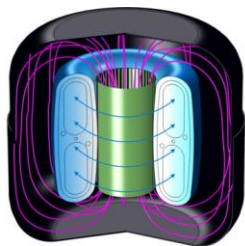
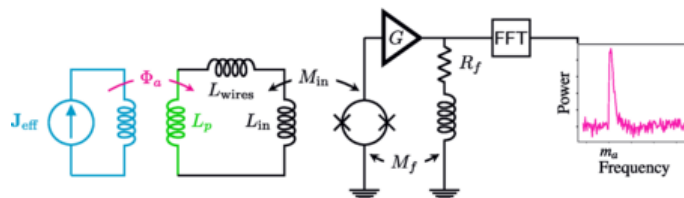




DM Radio

Quasistatic regime
 $\lambda_{\text{Comp}} \gg D_{\text{exp}}$

- Lumped element haloscope*
 - Broadband low mass ($< 1 \text{ ueV}$) search*
 - Sensitive to pre-inflationary scenario*



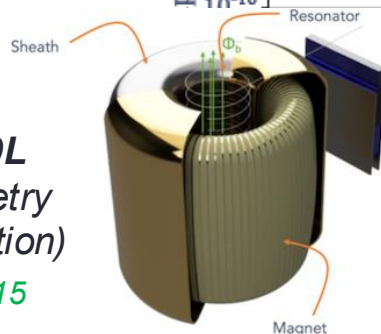
ABRACADABRA-10cm

PRL 127 081801 (2021)

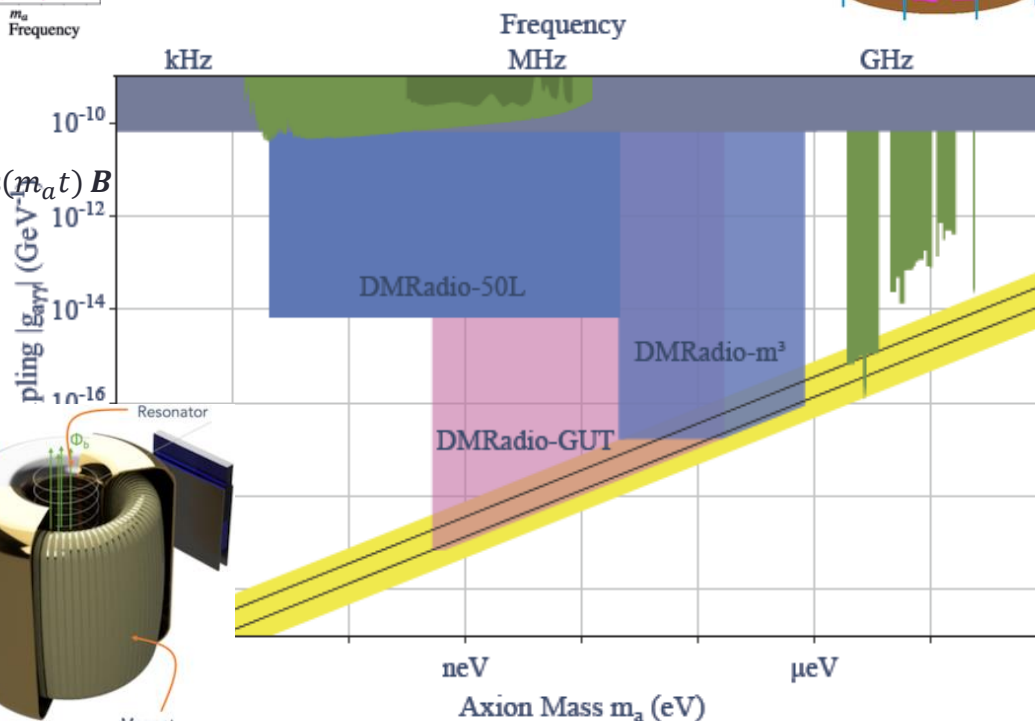
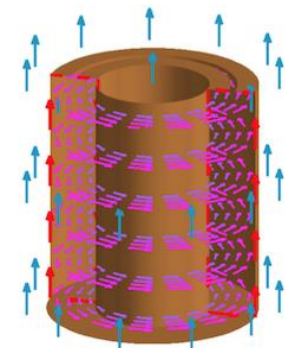
$$j_{\text{eff}} = g_{a\gamma} \sqrt{2\rho_a} \cos(m_a t) \mathbf{B}$$

DM Radio-50L
 Toroidal geometry
 (under construction)

arXiv:2210.07215



DM Radio-m³
 Solenoidal geometry
PRD 106 103008 (2022)





Other haloscopes

Recent

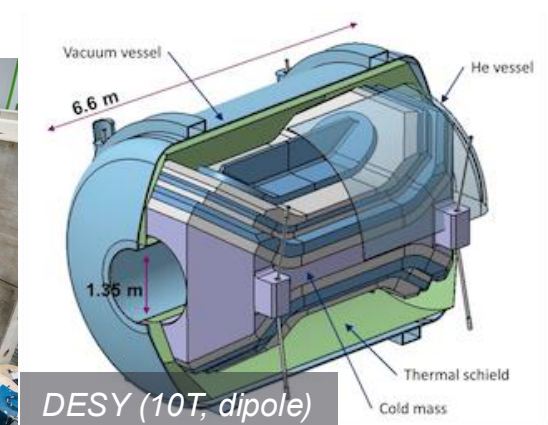
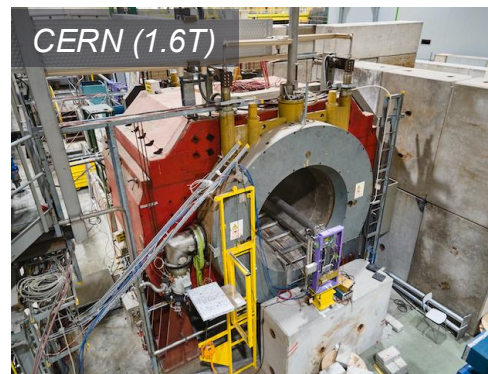
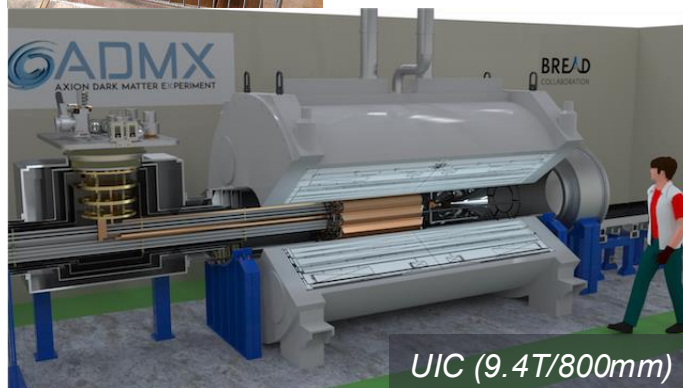
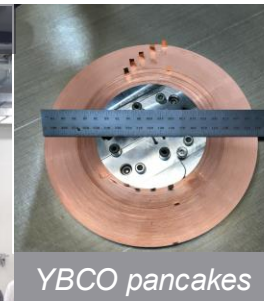
- **CAST-CAPP**: phase-matched cavities, ~ 20 μeV Nat. Comm. **13**, 6180 (2022)
- **RADES**: microwave fiber, ~ 34 μeV JHEP **2021** 75 (2021)
- **Grenoble Axion Haloscope** arXiv:2110.14406
 - 14T/52mm magnet, ~ 26 μeV
- **Taiwan Axion Search Experiment with Haloscope** PRL **129** 111802 (2022)
 - 4.7 GHz, $11 \times g_{\text{arr}}^{\text{KSVZ}}$
- **Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection** PRL **132** 131004 (2024)
 - Parabolic reflector, THz region

Proposed

- **Canfranc Axion Detection Experiment** JCAP **11** 044 (2022)
 - 90 GHz (W-band), Kinetic inductance detectors
- **Superconducting axion search** arXiv:2505.07541
 - SC (NbN) cavity, 14T, 8.4 GHz
- **GrAHal-CAPP** Front. Phys. 12:1358810 (2024)
 - 9T/800mm magnet, SC cavity, $1\sim 3$ μeV

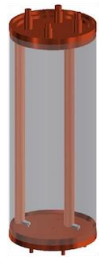


Magnet





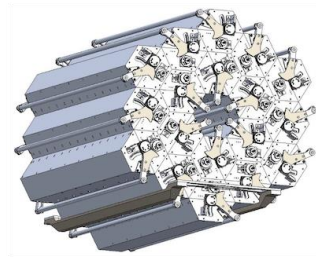
Cavity



Run 1A-C



Run 2

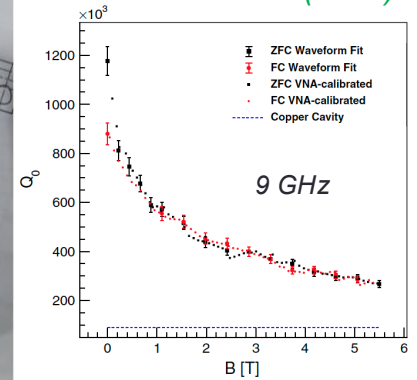


EFR

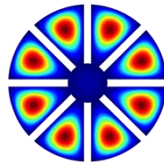
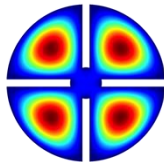
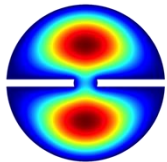
arXiv: 2203.14923



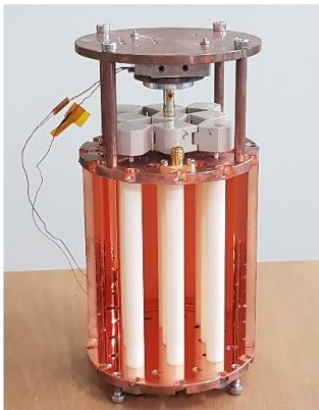
PRD 99 101101 (2019)



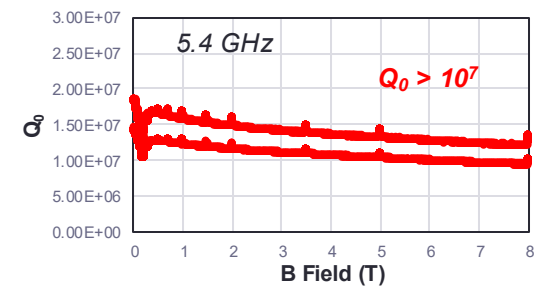
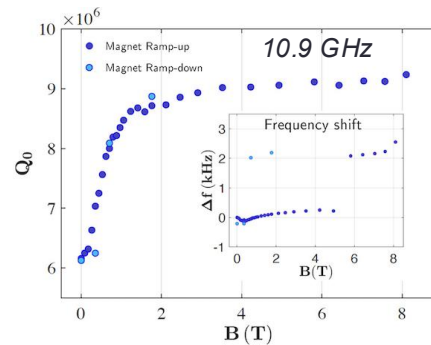
PRL 125 221302 (2020)



PRD 107 015012 (2022)



NIM 985 164641 (2021)

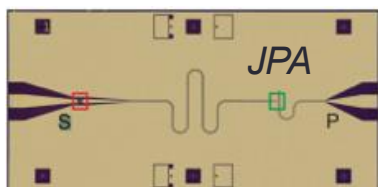




Microwave photon detector

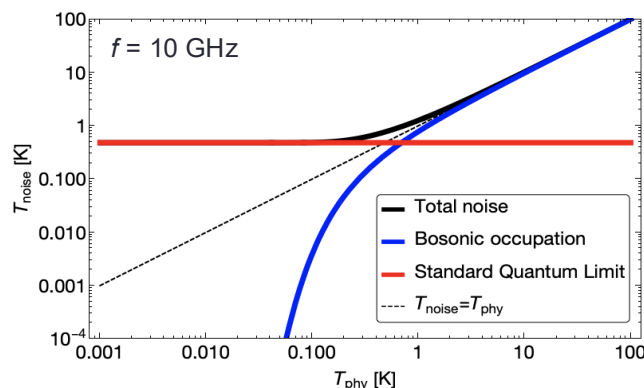


Transistor-based
($T_N \sim K$)

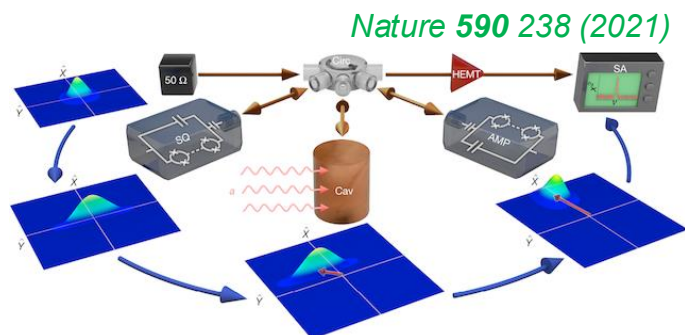
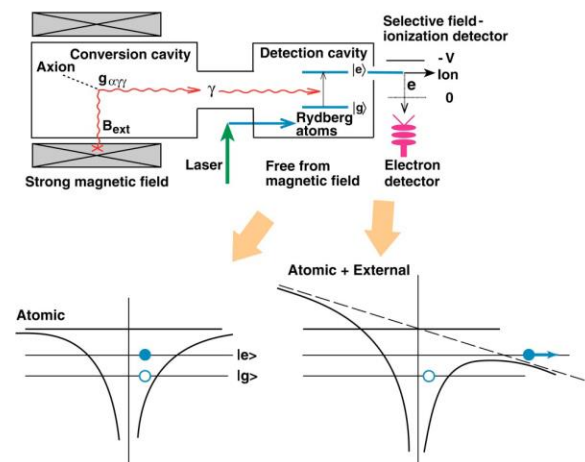


Quantum limited
($T_{SQL} \sim 50 \text{ mK} \times f [\text{GHz}]$)

Power detection vs. photon counting (w/ amplifiers) (w/ single photon detector)



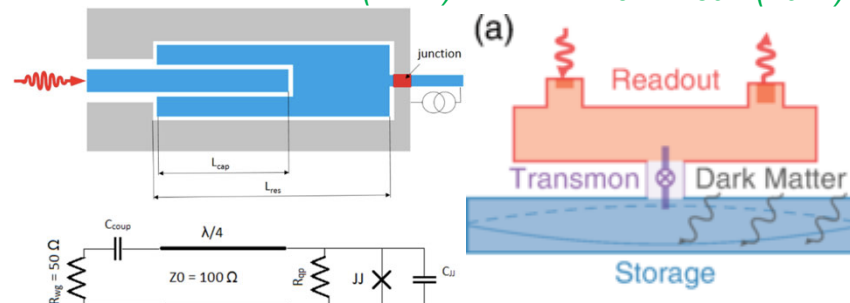
**Game changer
at high freq. and low temp.**



Quantum squeezing ($T_N < T_{SQL}$)

IEEE TASC 2850019 (2018)

PRL 126 141302 (2021)



Single photon counting ($T_N \ll T_{SQL}$)

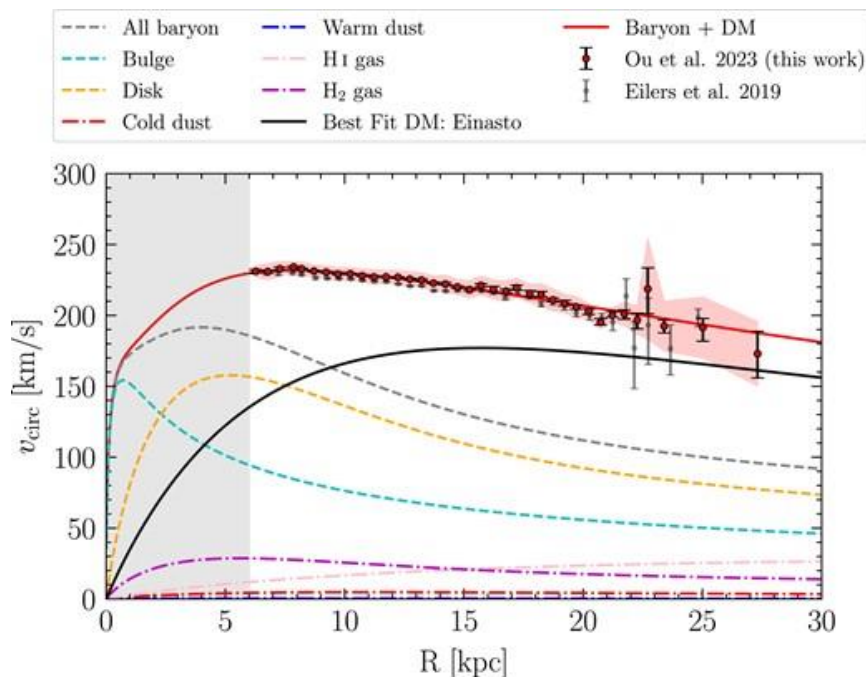


Local dark matter density

- $\rho_{axion} = 0.45 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$ (cf. $\rho_{WIMP} = 0.3 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$)

- *Gaia DR3 and APOGEE DR17*
- *Circular velocity curve of MW*

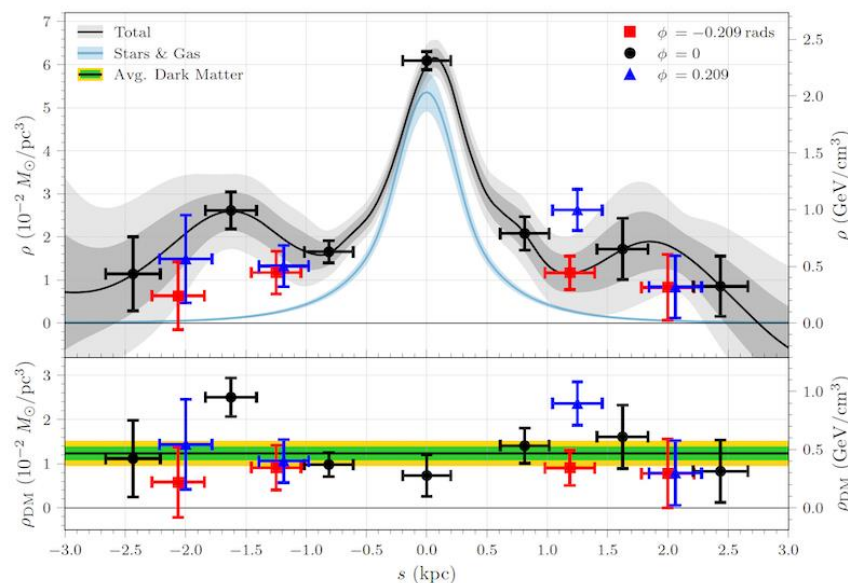
Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. 528 693 (2024)



$$\rho_{DM,local} = 0.447 \pm 0.004 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$$

- *Phase space distribution of 6M stars (Gaia DR3)*
- *Unsupervised machine learning*

JCAP01 021 (2025)



$$\rho_{DM,local} = 0.47 \pm 0.05 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$$

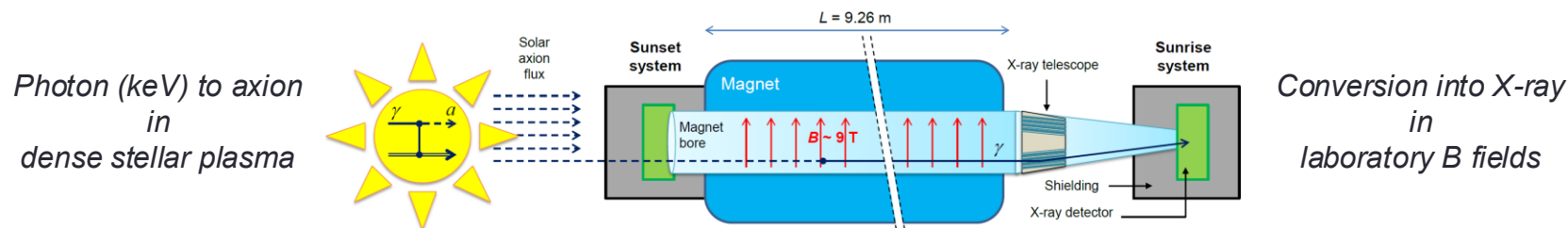


Helioscope / LSW



Helioscope

- Solar axion telescope*



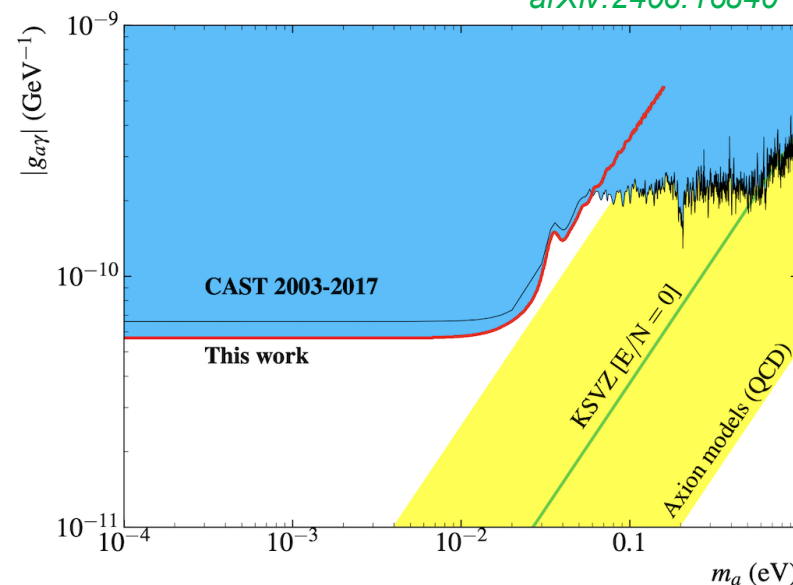
~10 photons/day

$$\mathcal{P}_{a \rightarrow \gamma} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-17} \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{B_0}{10 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{L}{10 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \mathcal{F}, \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{2(1 - \cos qL)}{(qL)^2}$$

arXiv:2406.16840

- History*

- BNL => SUMICO => CAST => IAXO*





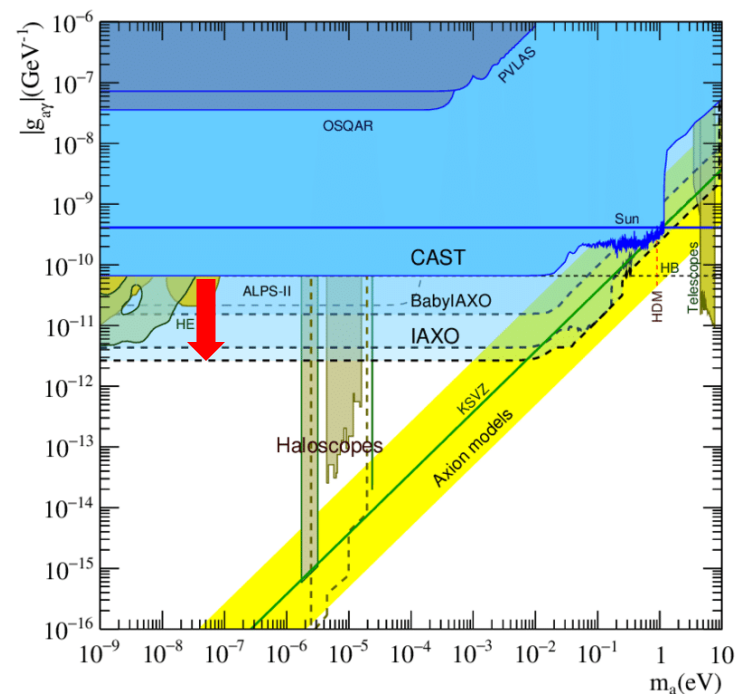
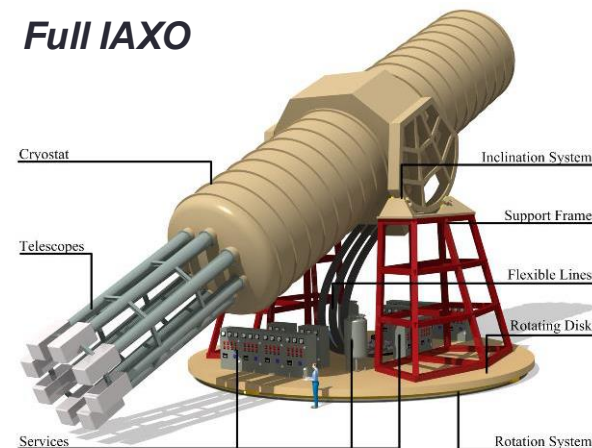
IAXO



- *International AXion Observatory*
 - Large toroidal helioscope
 - 8 dipoles (5.4 T, 20 m x Φ 600 mm)
 - Diverse physics over wide range
 - Axions / ALP miracle / Astrophysical hints
 - Goal : $g_{a\gamma} \sim 10^{-12} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$
- *Baby-IAXO* arXiv:2010:12076
 - Approved in 2020 (DESY)
 - First step towards full IAXO
 - 4 T / 10 m long $\Rightarrow 10 \times \text{MFOM}_{\text{CAST}}$



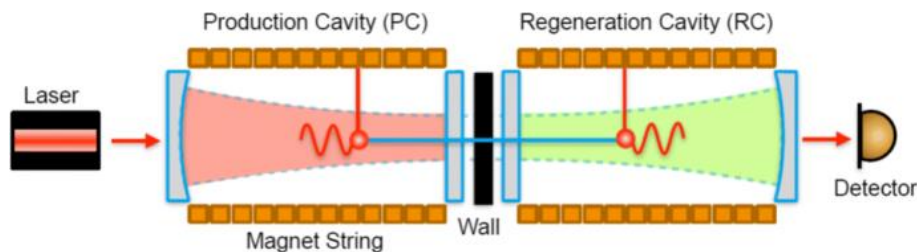
Full IAXO





Light shining through a wall

Axion-production/photon-regeneration at the lab



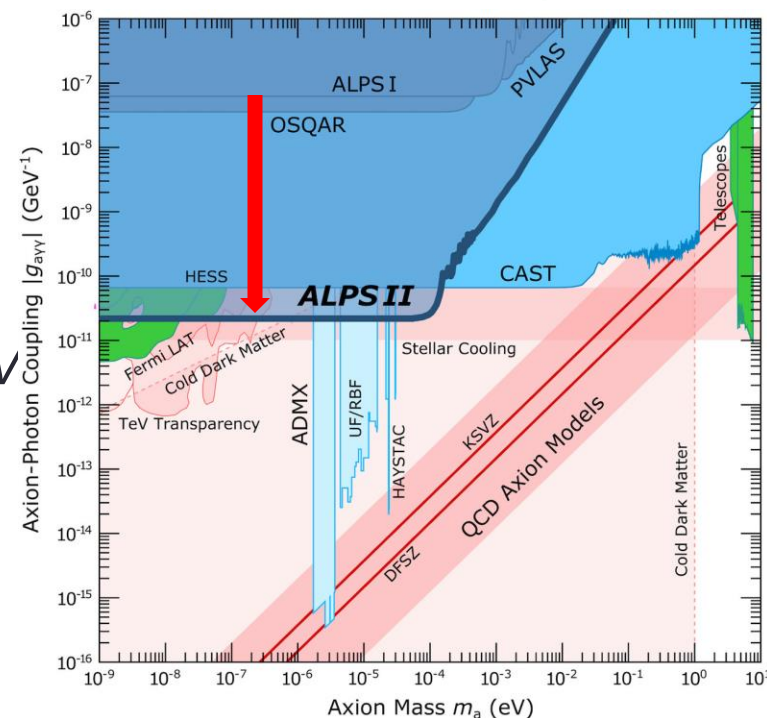
$$\dot{N}_\gamma \approx 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{g_{\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{P_{\text{laser}}}{40 \text{ W}} \right) \left(\frac{BL}{560 \text{ Tm}} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{PC}}}{5000} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{RC}}}{40000} \right)$$

~1 photons/day

- Model independent search
 - No need of cosmo./astrophys. source
 - Pure axion-photon coupling
- History
 - BFRT => OSQAR => ALPS => ALPS II
- Goal: $g_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ below 0.1 eV



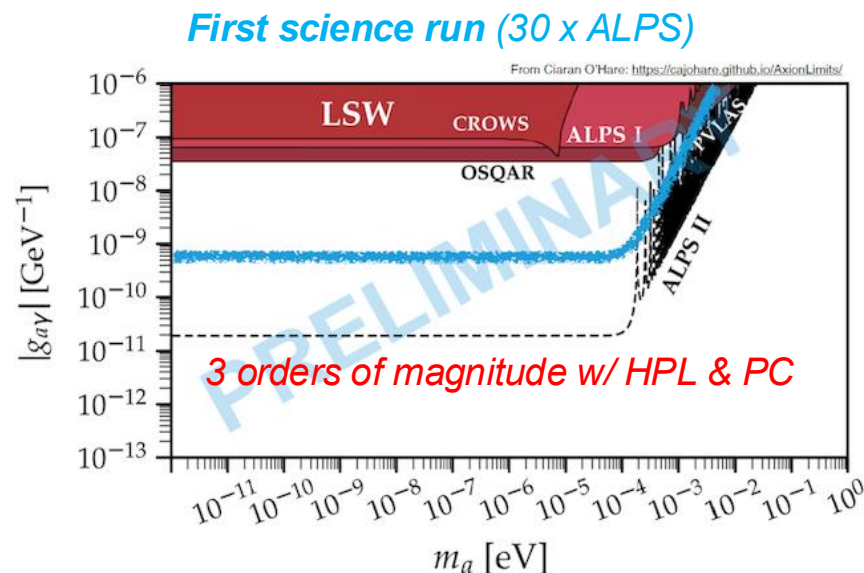
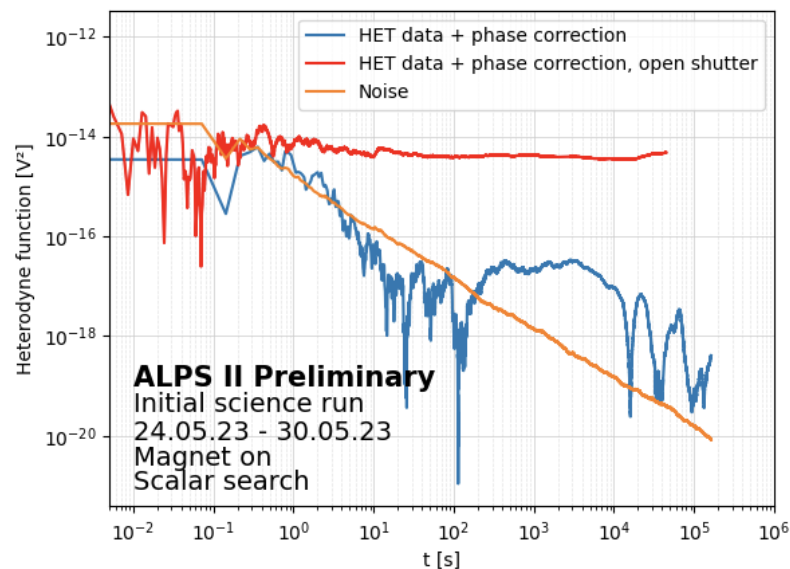
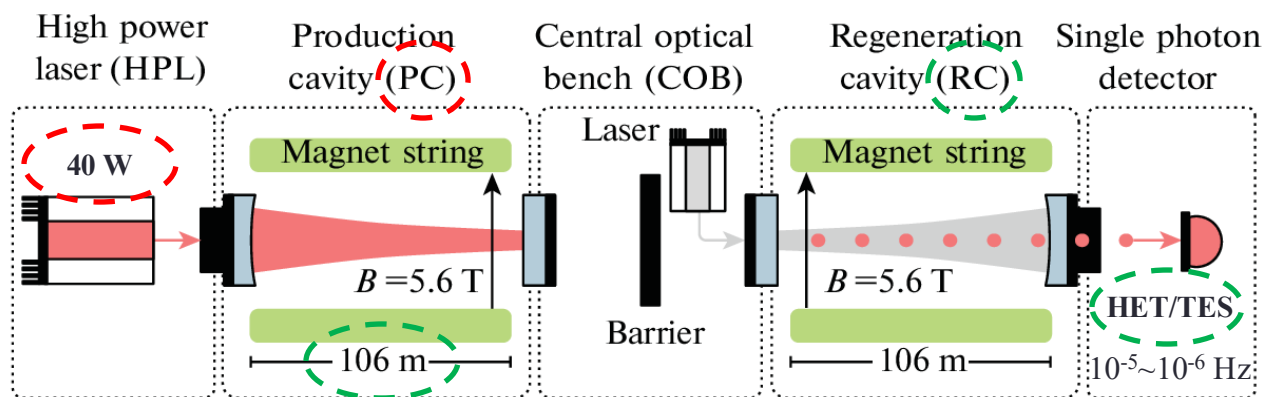
ALPS II, DESY





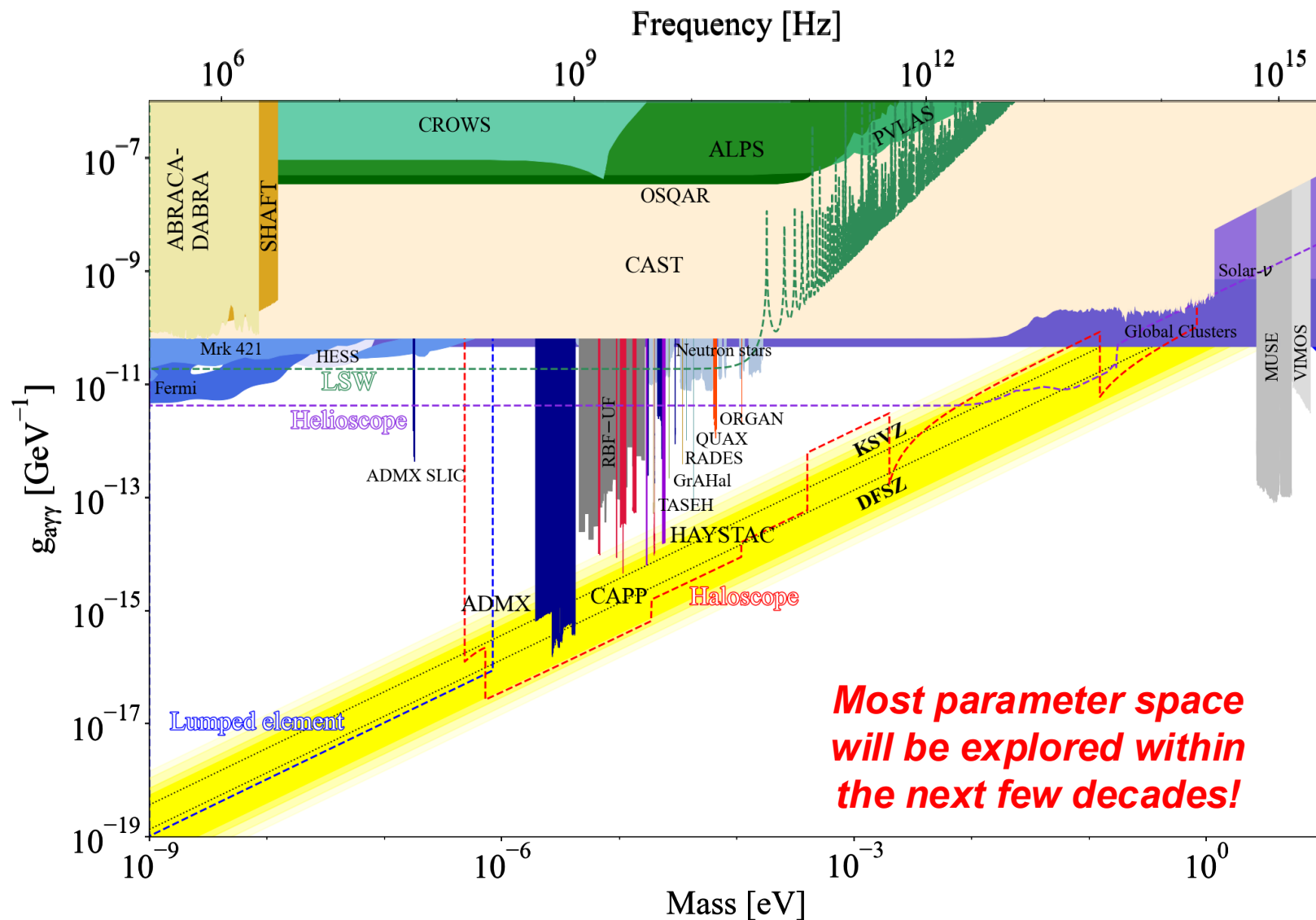
ALPS II

Any Light Particle Search II





Axion searches – future

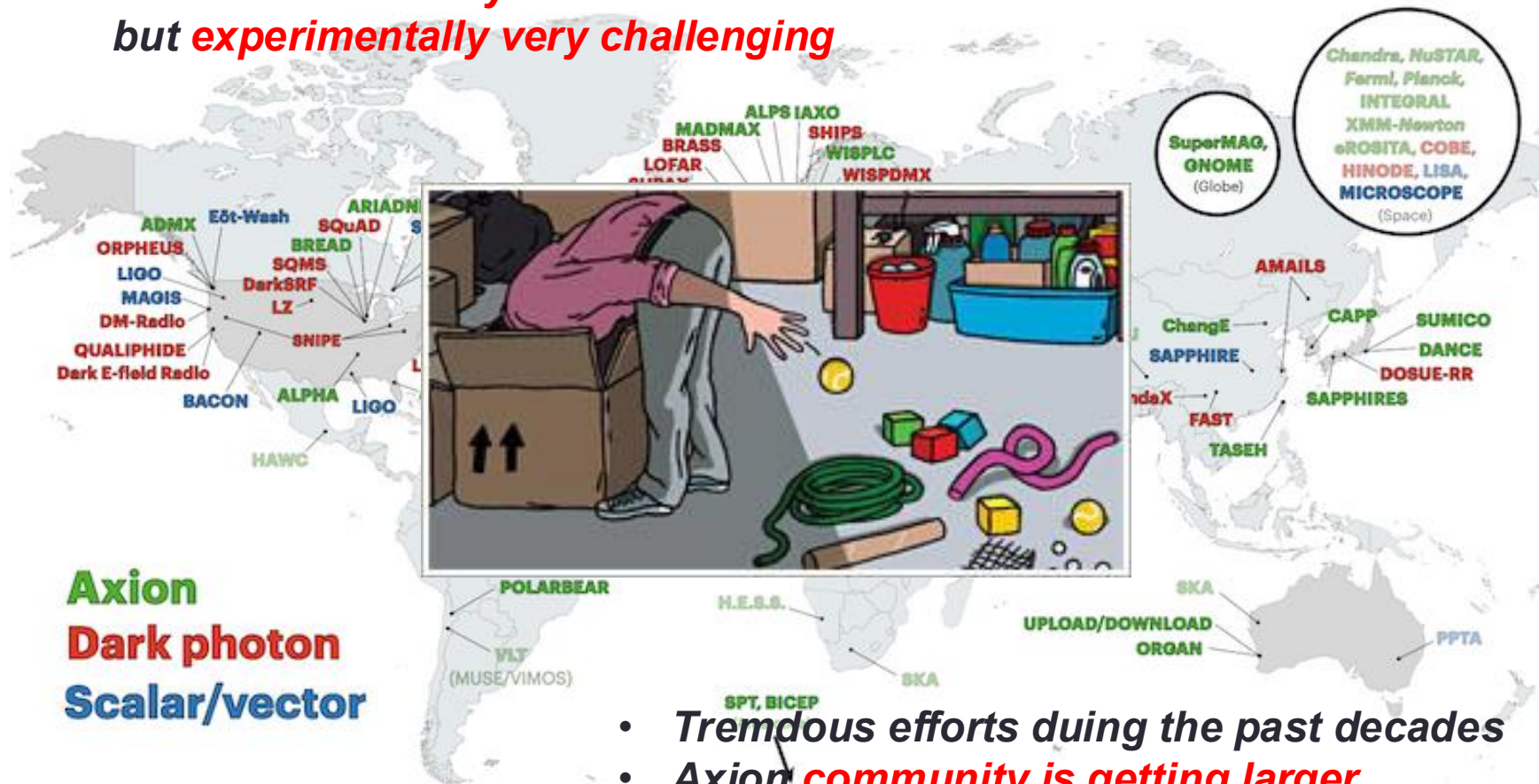




Summary

C. O'Hare (2020)

- Axion is **theoretically well-motivated** but **experimentally very challenging**



- Tremendous efforts during the past decades
- Axion **community is getting larger**
- Next few decades must be **crucial/exciting**