

Novel ideas for axion dark matter detection

1) qubit-based photon counter

2) broadband axion antenna

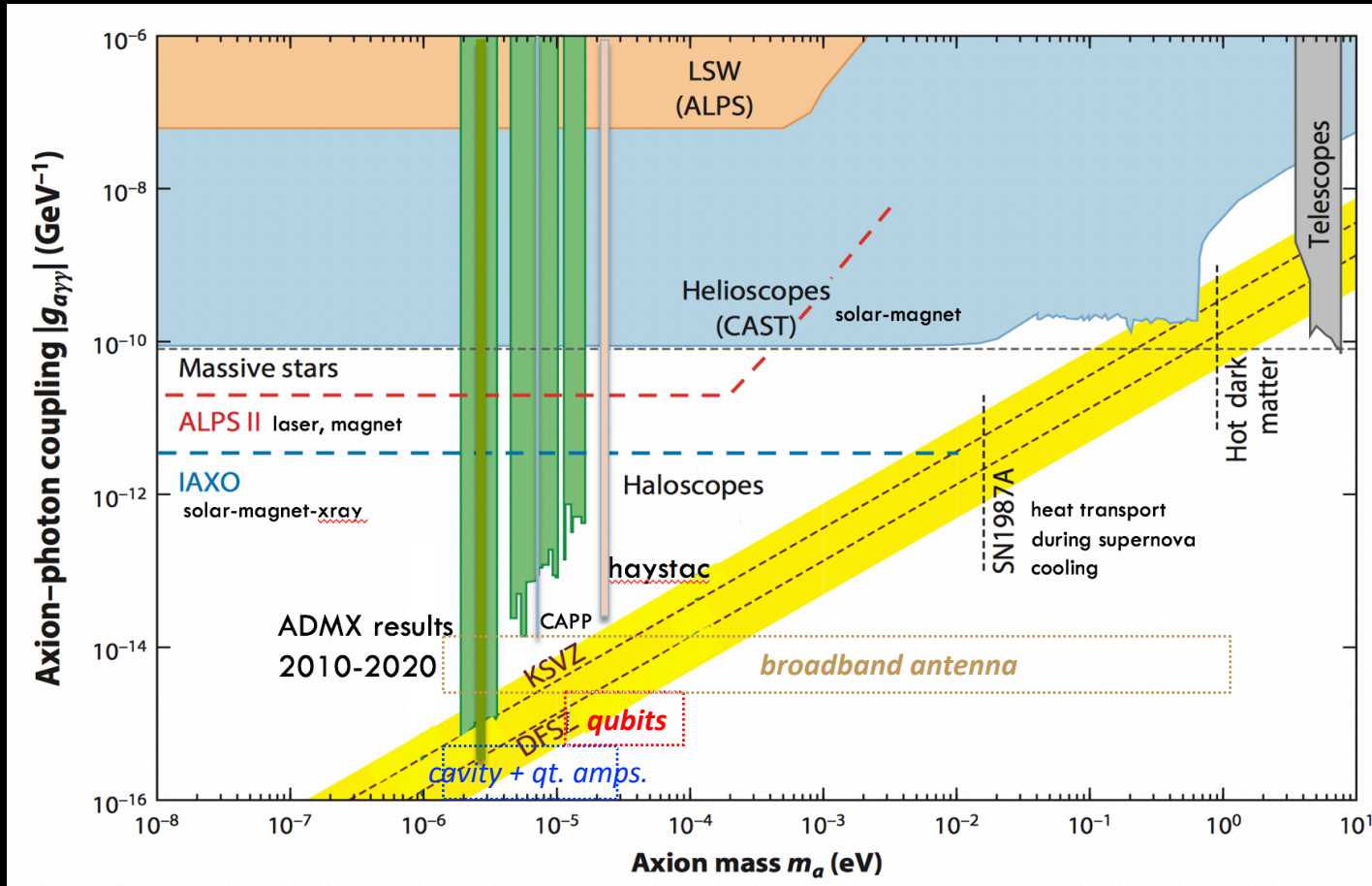
Astro. Instrumentation

whitepaper

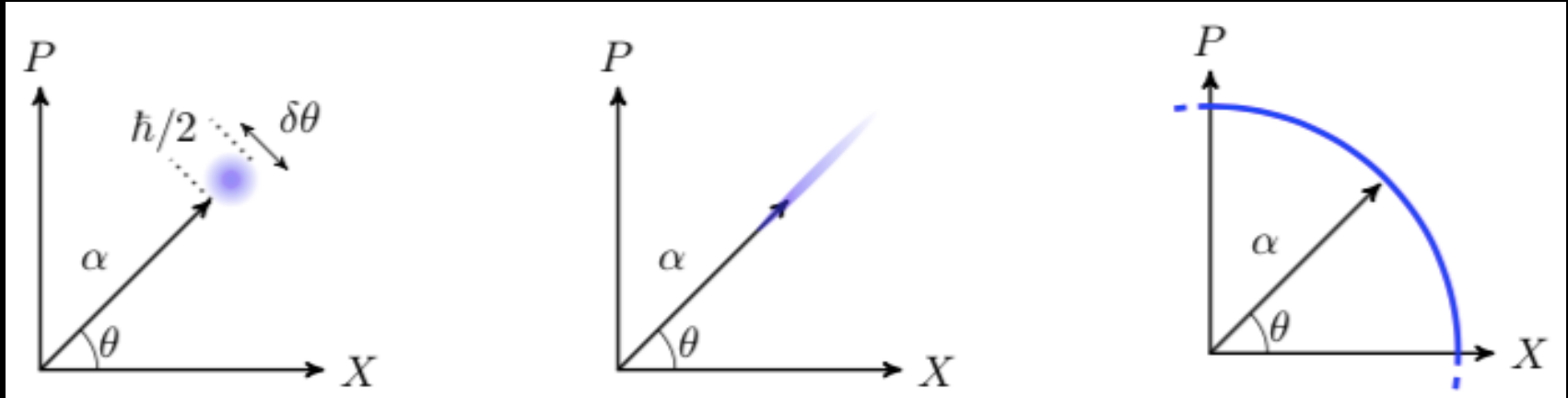
Rakshya Khatiwada

Fermilab

Axion dark matter searches



photon counting advantage

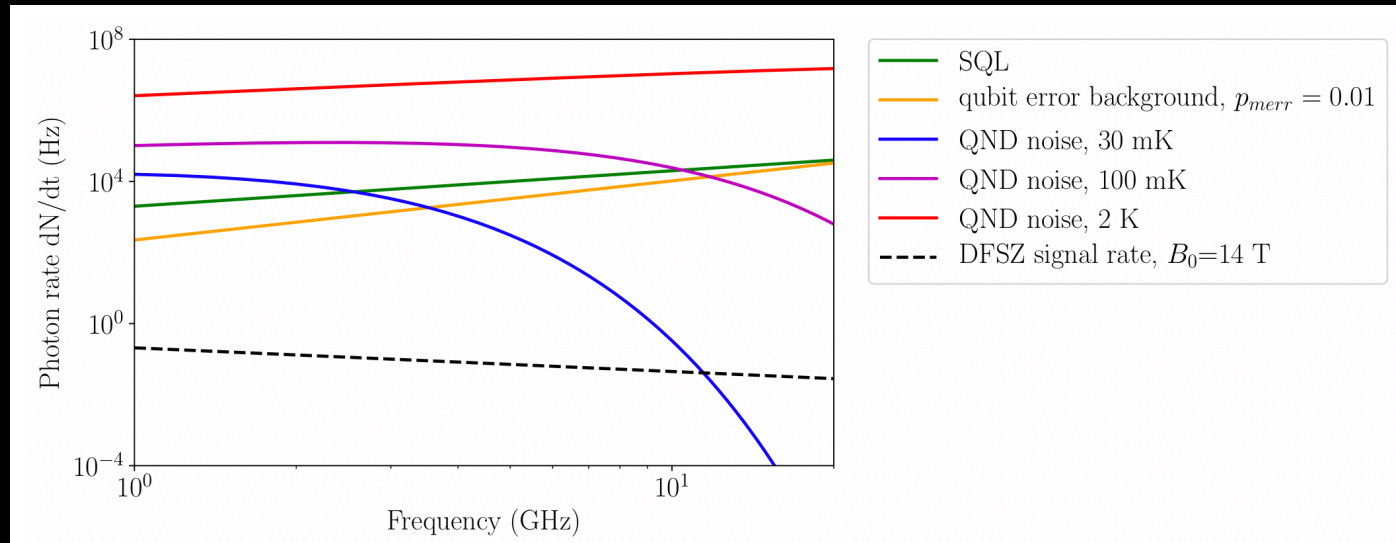


*uncertainty in phase and amplitude both

*squeezed phase

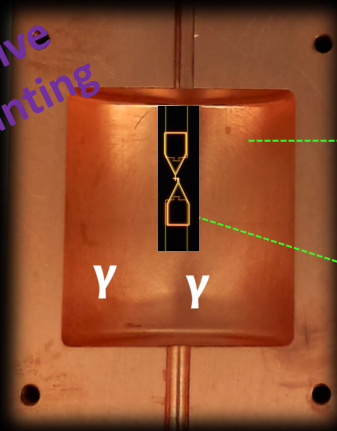
*squeezed amplitude
*randomized phase

No Quantum noise of amps.
--count the photons



Qubit based photon counter

Non absorptive
photon counting



readout
cavity

qubit
nonlinear oscillator

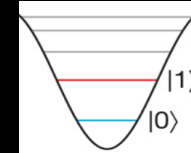
$$H = \omega_c a^\dagger a + \omega_q \sigma_z + 2 \frac{g^2}{\Delta} a^\dagger a \sigma_z$$

Cavity

Harmonic
Oscillator

qubit

two level system

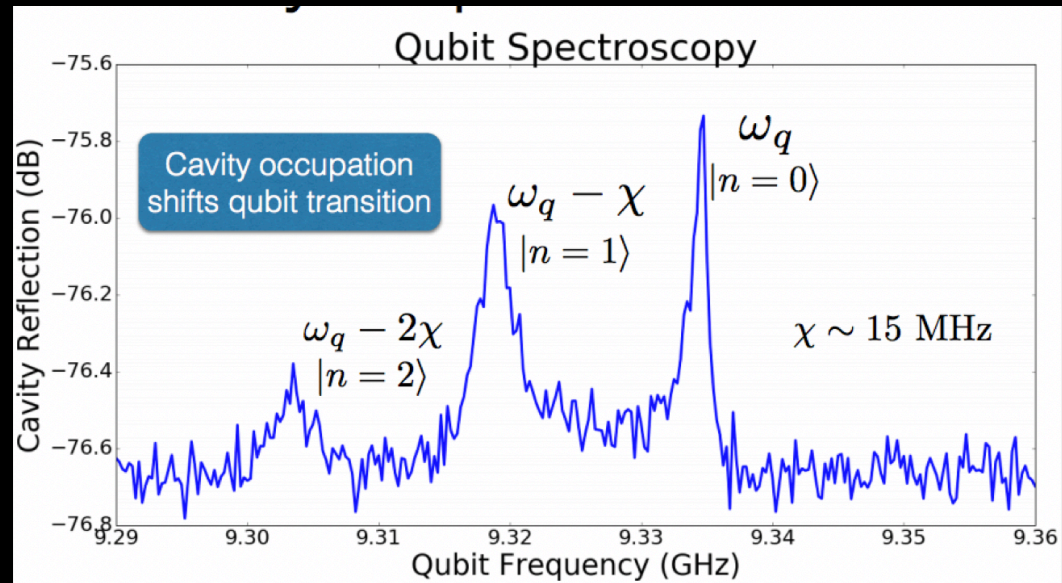


mixed state

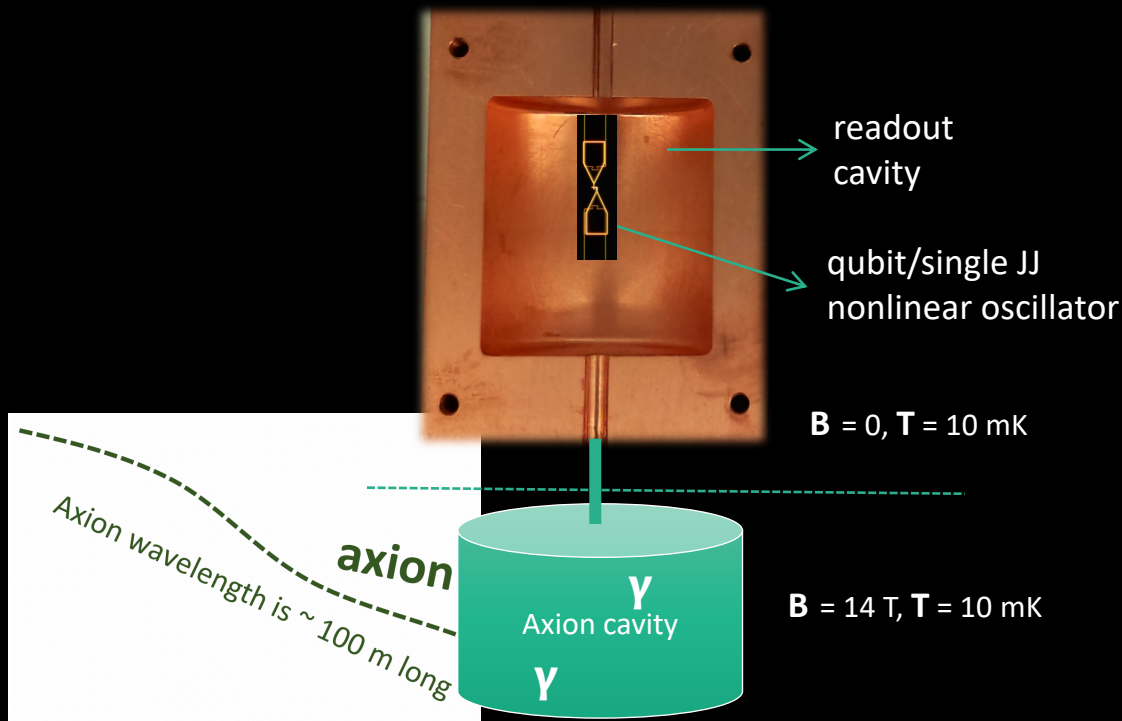
$g \sim d \cdot E$
 $\Delta: \omega_q - \omega_c$
 g^2/Δ : Stark shift

Photon shifts qubit frequency
↓
Shift quantized in units of
photon # in the cavity
↓
Entangle qubit with cavity state
(spectroscopy) measurement

counts
photons!



Qubit based axion detector



Ways of enhancing the signal:

- Multiple measurements:
Multiple qubits:

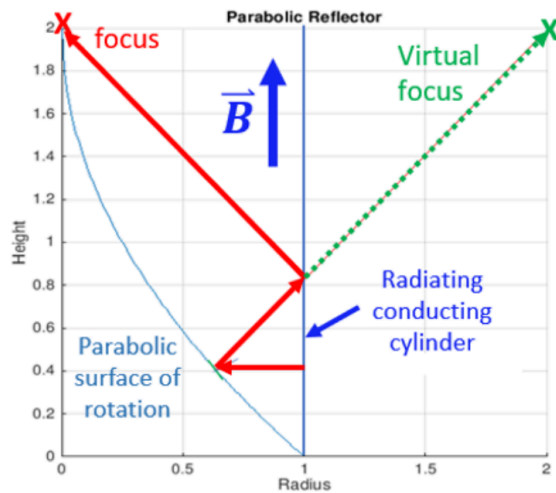
$$p_{err} \rightarrow (0.01)^N$$

- Stimulated emission

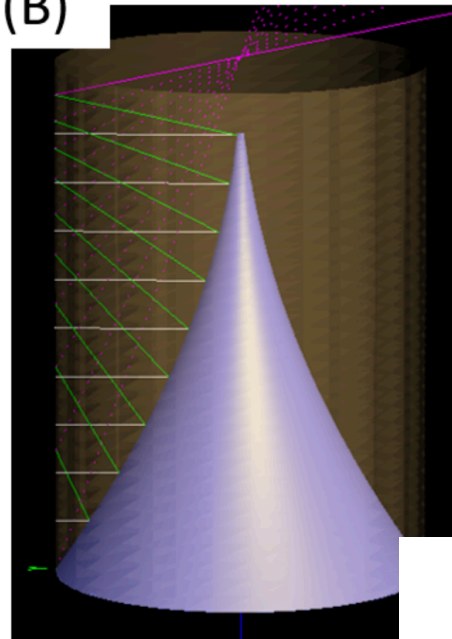
Photon # counting evades the quantum noise limit

Broadband axion antenna

(A)



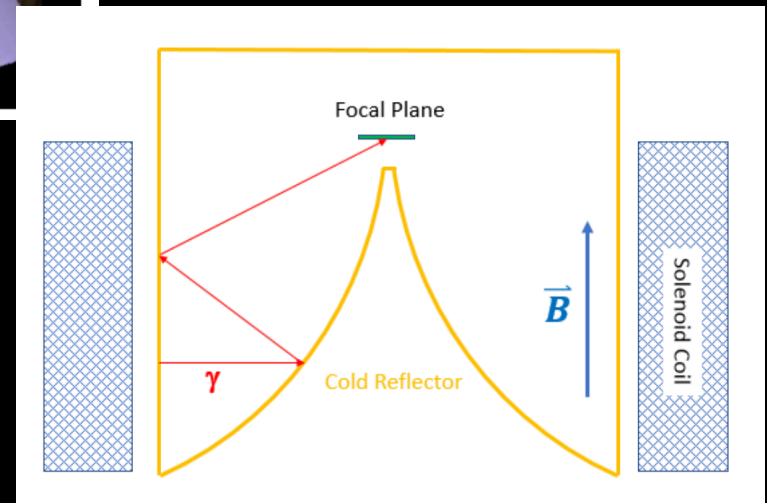
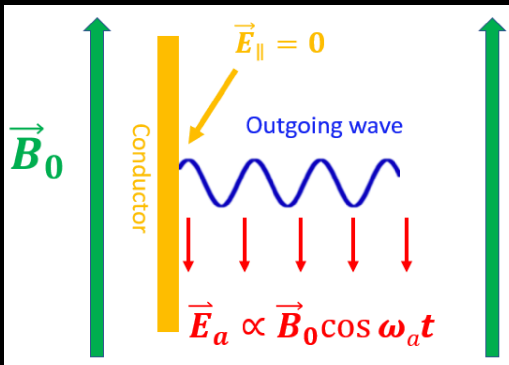
(B)



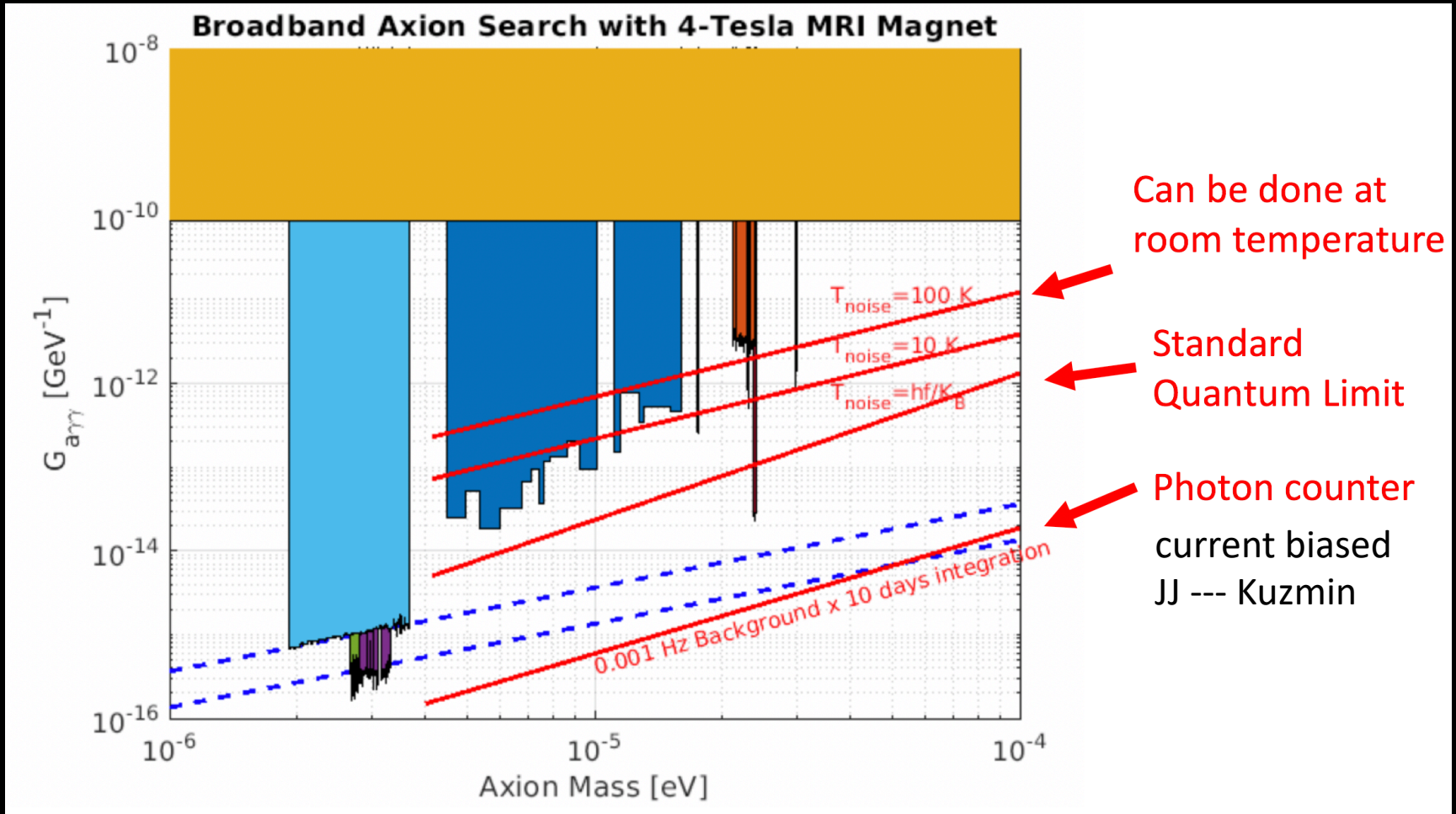
* photon sensor at focal plane
sensitivity needed: 10^{-26} W

* candidates:

- SNSPDs etc. (> 0.17 eV)
- MKIDs (< 0.04 eV)
- superconducting qubits (10-100 μ eV)



Projected sensitivity



Can be done at room temperature

Standard Quantum Limit

Photon counter current biased JJ --- Kuzmin