



BREAD: Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection

Snowmass CF2 Wavelike Dark Matter Meeting
10 min review talks | 8 October 2021

Jesse Liu *for BREAD*

University of Chicago → University of Cambridge



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

BREAD science team



Science goal: broadband $m \gtrsim 10^{-4}$ eV axion & dark photon DM search

R&D supported by DOE HEP-QIS QuantISED, FNAL LDRD

Pete Barry,^{1,2} Daniel Bowring,³ Gianpaolo Carosi,⁴ Clarence Chang,^{1,2} Aaron Chou,³ Kristin Dona,^{5,*} Mohamed Hassan,³ Gabe Hoshino,^{3,5} Rakshya Khatiwada,^{3,6} Stefan Knirck,^{3,†} Noah Kurinsky,^{7,3,2,‡} Samantha Lewis,³ Jules Li,¹ Jesse Liu,^{5,§} Matthew Malaker,³ David Miller,^{5,8,¶} Sae Woo Nam,⁹ Omid Noroozian,¹⁰ Andrew Sonnenschein,^{3,**} and Tony X. Zhou^{11,††}

(BREAD Collaboration)

¹Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL 60439, USA

²Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

³Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL 60510, USA

⁴Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94551, USA

⁵Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

⁶Department of Physics, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL 60616, USA

⁷SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA

⁸Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

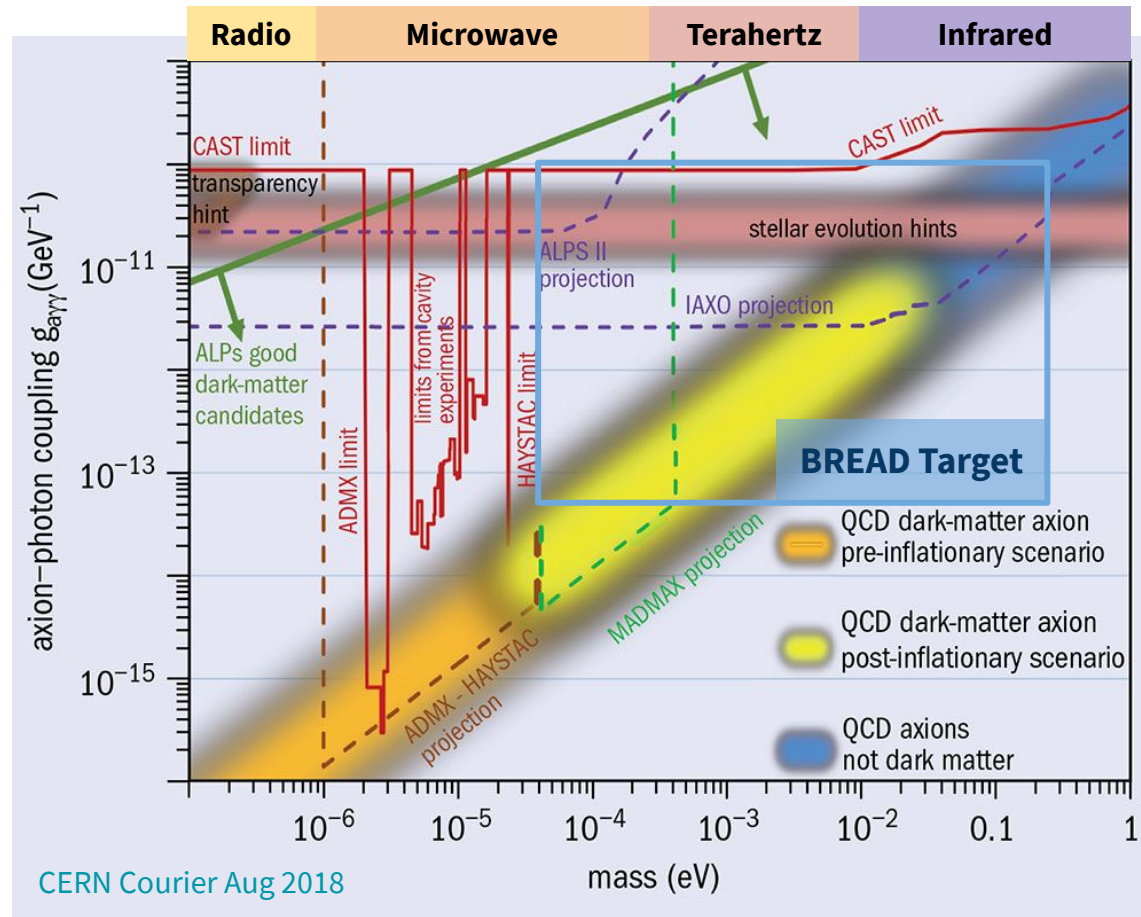
⁹National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305, USA

¹⁰NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA

¹¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

See also [UW Beyond Gen2 \[Jan 2021\]](#), [CPAD \[Feb 2021\]](#) (Andrew Sonnenschein), [Patras \[Jun 2021\]](#) (Stefan Knirck) and [Snowmass Lol CF2 No. 179](#)

The broadband & high-mass search problem

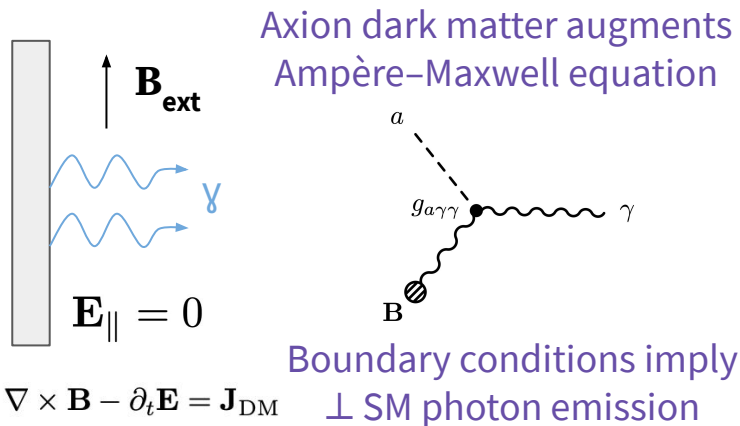


- 1) **Desire broadband** but existing cavity haloscopes are narrowband $\Delta m/m \ll 1$
- 2) **Desire high mass** but canonical search rate* $R \sim f^{-14/3}$ impractical for $m > 50 \mu\text{eV}$

BREAD : R&D program to overcome both longstanding obstructions
COLLABORATION

Step 1: convert DM to photons

Induce axion-photon conversion via conducting surface in B-field



$$\frac{P_a}{10^{-21} \text{ W}} = 3.1 \cdot \frac{\rho_{\text{CDM}}}{0.3 \text{ GeV cm}^{-3}} \frac{A}{10 \text{ m}^2} \left(\frac{B}{10 \text{ T}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1}} \frac{1 \text{ meV}}{m_a} \right)^2.$$

Dish eschews tuning to unknown DM mass
Inherently broadband \Rightarrow ideal for searches

Concept proposed in Horns et al [1212.2970]

Cylindrical barrel driven by standard solenoid & fridge geometries



9.4 T human MRI @ UIC
<https://meml.lab.uic.edu>
10.5 Tesla/88 cm bore
Passively Shielded

Resources



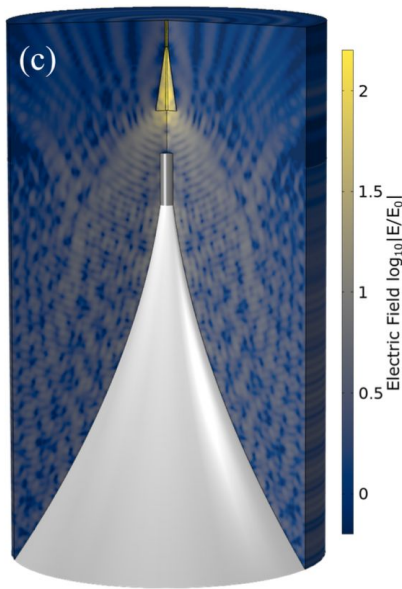
U Minnesota Radiology



Fridge for ADMX science at FNAL
(photo: Kristin Dona)

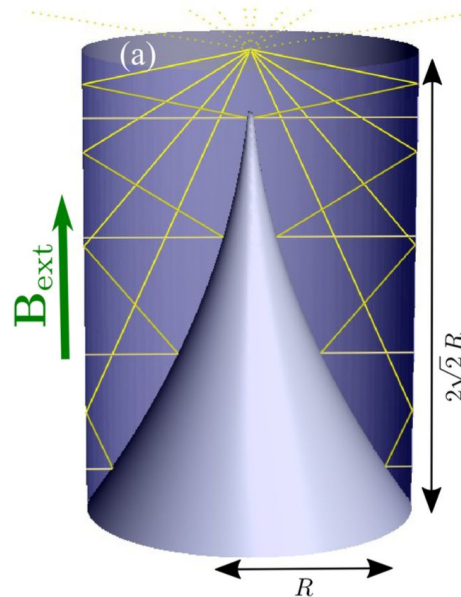
Step 2: collect photons

Low frequency ~ 20 GHz
numerical Maxwell eqn



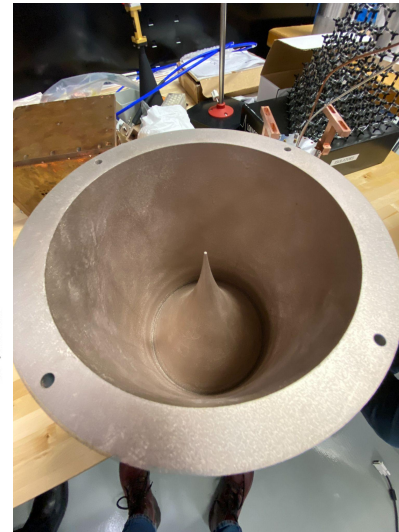
COMSOL simulation

High frequency ~ IR
ray limit $\lambda \ll \ell_{\text{sens}}$



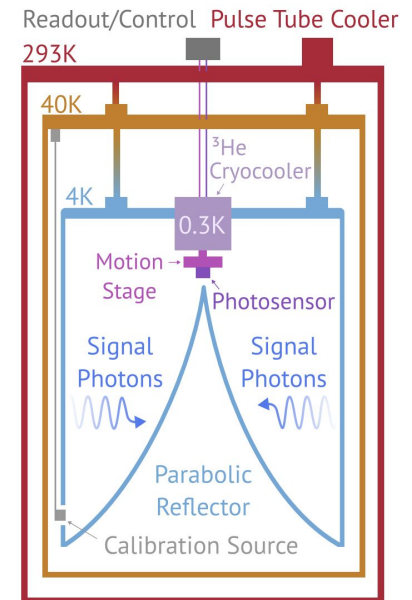
Ray tracing simulation

Small 3D-printed
test model @ FNAL

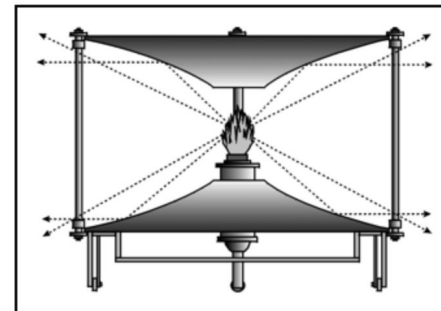


Gabe Hoshino led in situ tests

Proposed dark photon
pilot schematic



Currently iterating
with engineers to
manufacture
reflector for pilots



uslhs.org/reflectors

Kate Azar, Matthew Malaker, Gabe Hoshino (summer students)
led many detailed simulation studies

↑ **Parabolic reflector geometry for BREAD**

→ **Inverse of classical lighthouse** (Bordier-Marcet 1811)

Cylindrically symmetric parallel rays from/to a point

Step 3: detect photons

CANDIDATE PHOTSENSOR CLASSES

Heterodyne [microwave]

Down-convert frequencies with local oscillator

High resolution for narrow spectral features

Noise limited by standard quantum limit $k_B T = h\nu$

Promising for QCD axions around $O(10)$ GHz regimes

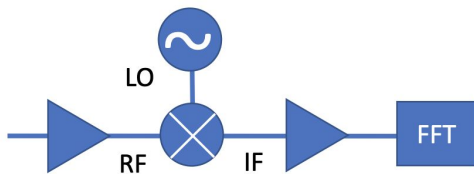


Fig from Stefan Knirck's [talk](#)

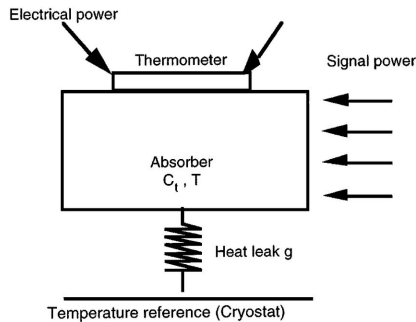
Bolometers [microwave to optical]

Very broadband $\Delta m/m \gg 1$, noise limited for QCD axions

Transition Edge Sensors, Kinetic Inductance Detectors

Well-established sensors reach $\sim 10^{-19}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ([TES](#), [KID](#))

Recently [Quantum Capacitance Detectors](#) $\sim 10^{-20}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$



[Yvon and Sushkov \(2000\)](#)

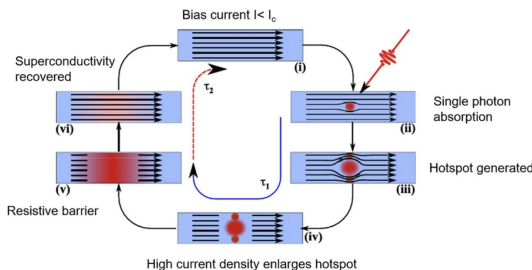
Photocounters [near-IR]

Superconducting nanowires (SNSPD) e.g. by Caltech/MIT/NIST

Low noise but present $E_{\text{threshold}}$ around near-IR for counting

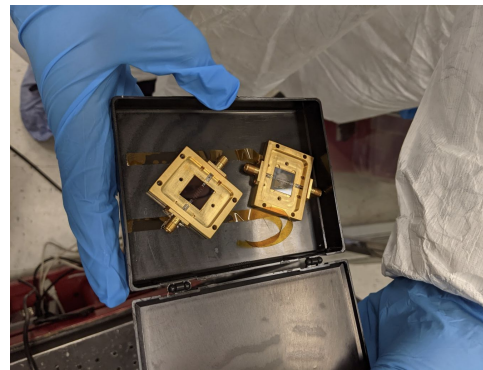
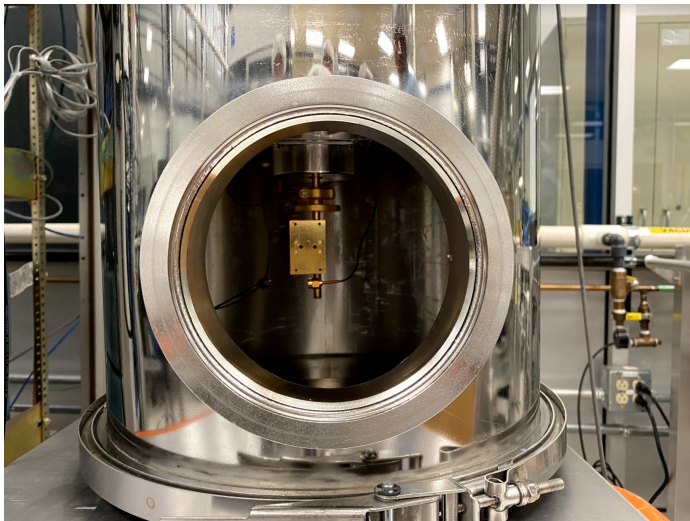
Hochberg et al [1903.05101](#) 10^{-4} Hz dark count for DM search

Verma et al [2012.09979](#) extended up to $9.9 \mu\text{m}$ (0.12 eV)



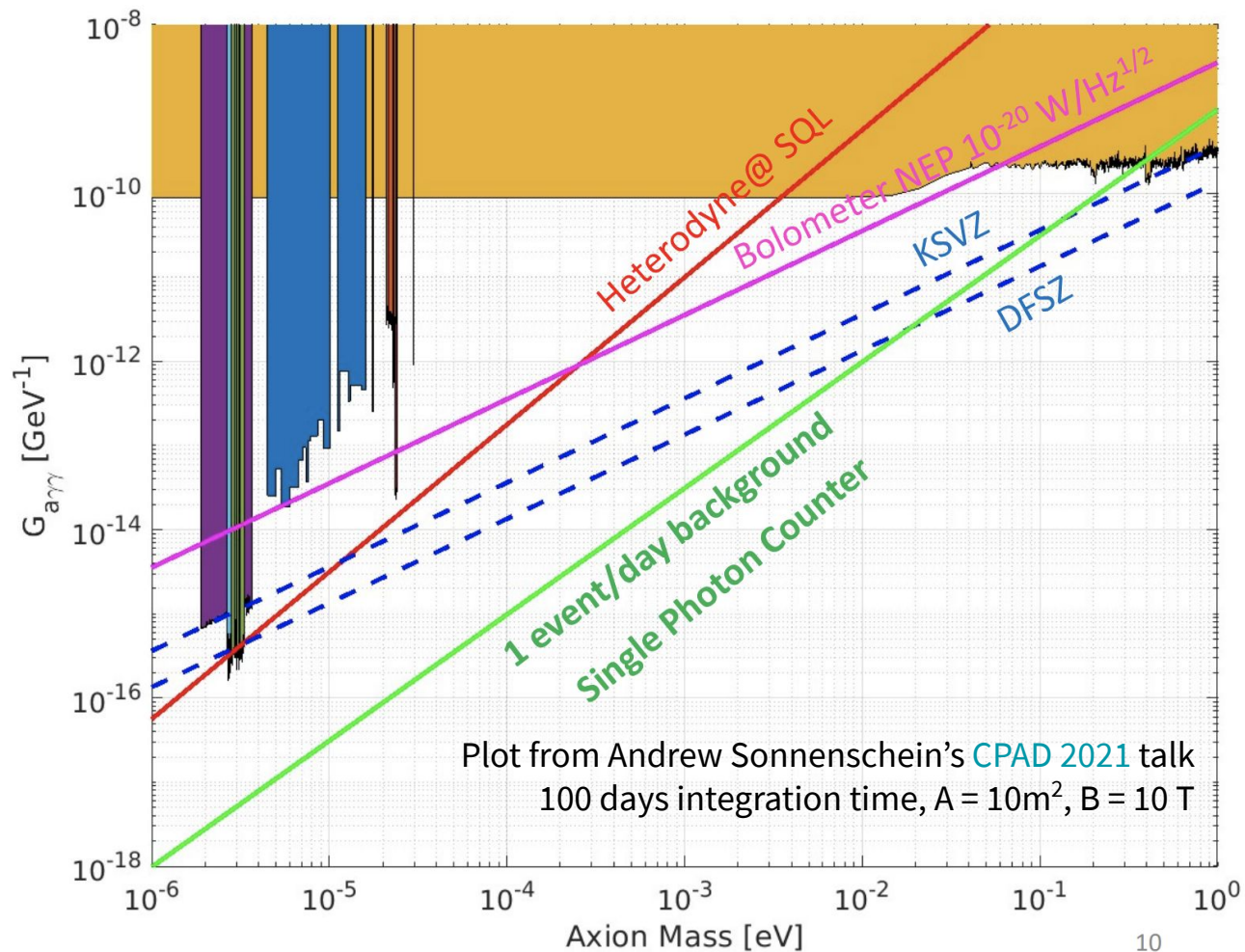
[singlequantum.com](#)

Preparing sensor testing @ Fermilab towards pilot



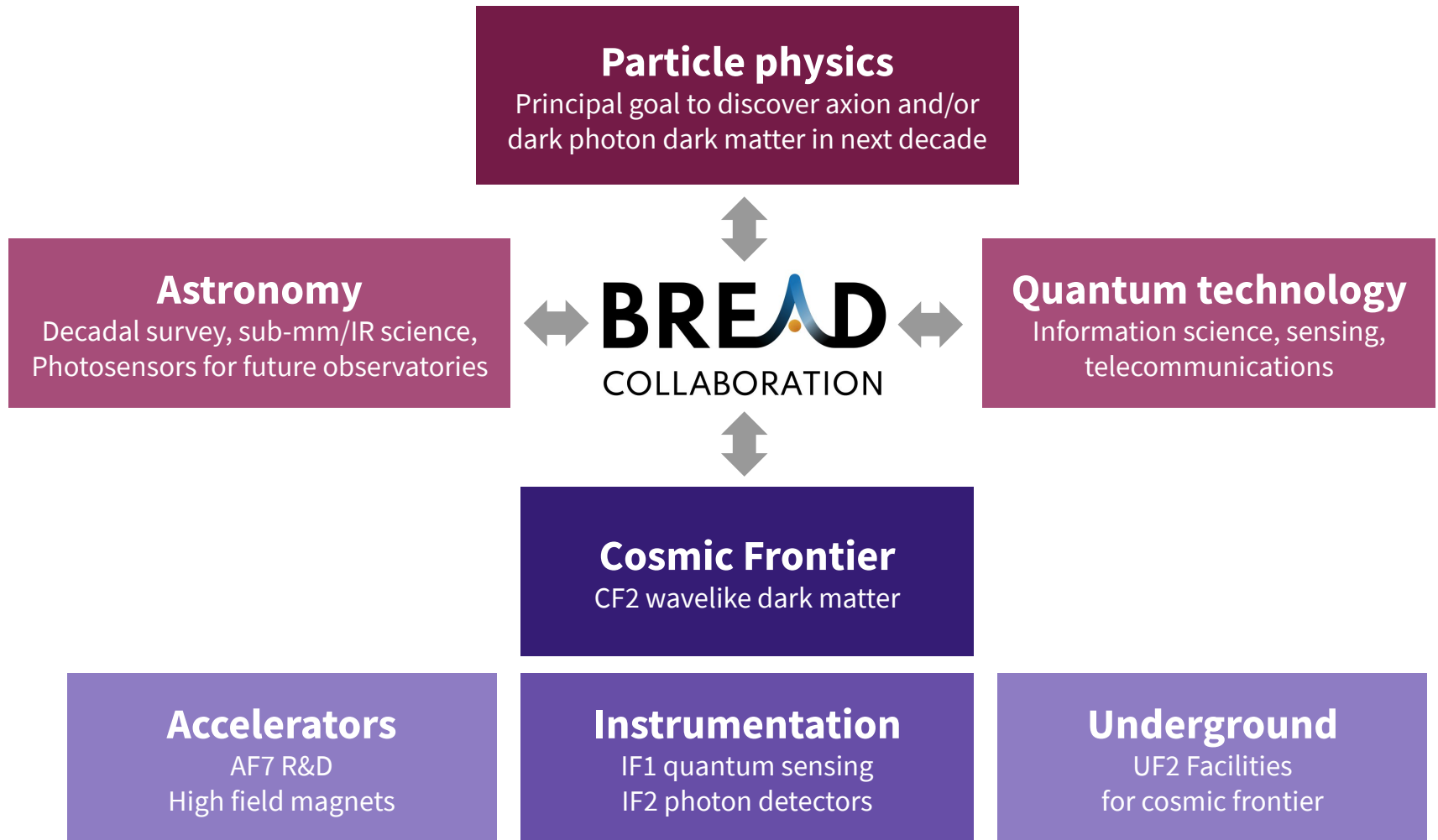
Kristin Dona, Stefan Knirck, JL, Andrew Sonnenschein pictured; thanks to Israel Hernandez, David Miller, Tony Zhou et al

Projected sensitivity



Bottom line: next generation photosensors could decisively search QCD axion benchmarks over several mass decades motivating sensor R&D

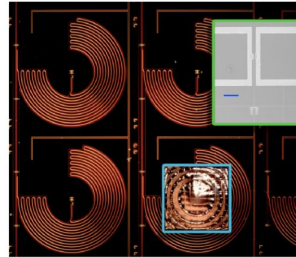
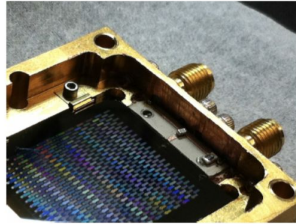
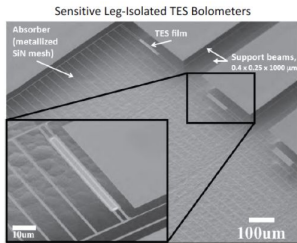
Snowmass synergies



BREAD naturally fits in high-mass CF2 whitepaper with inevitable IF1/2 synergy

E.g. synergy: different science driving similar sensor R&D

Origins space telescope demands $\sim 10^{-20}$ W/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ sensors across mid-/far-IR



← origins.ipac.caltech.edu technology & science
↓ J. Astron. Telesc. Instrum. Syst 7(1), 011004 (2021)

6 January 2021

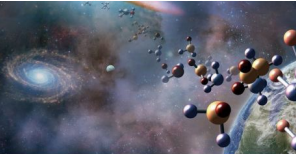
Large array of low-frequency readout quantum capacitance detectors

Pierre M. Echternach, Andrew D. Beyer, Charles M. Bradford

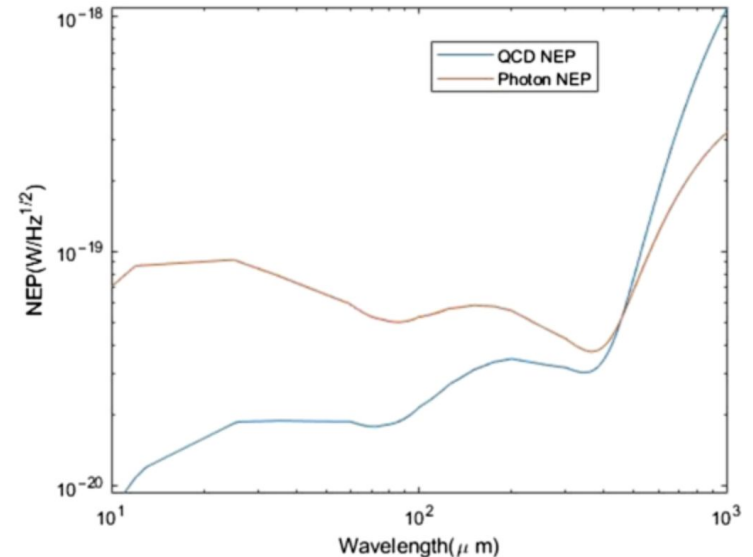


ORIGINS
Space Telescope

From
first stars
to life



Simulation of QCD NEP (blue) versus wavelength for the optical loading predicted for the OST compared with the required NEP (orange).



Example TES, KID, SNSPD discussion for OST science



HOW DOES THE UNIVERSE WORK?

How do galaxies form stars, make metals, and grow their central supermassive black holes from reionization to today?

Using sensitive spectroscopic capabilities of a cold telescope in the infrared, Origins will measure properties of star-formation and growing black holes in galaxies across all epochs in the Universe.



HOW DID WE GET HERE?

How do the conditions for habitability develop during the process of planet formation?

With sensitive and high-resolution far-IR spectroscopy Origins will illuminate the path of water and its abundance to determine the availability of water for habitable planets.



ARE WE ALONE?

Do planets orbiting M-dwarf stars support life?

By obtaining precise mid-infrared transmission and emission spectra, Origins will assess the habitability of nearby exoplanets and search for signs of life.

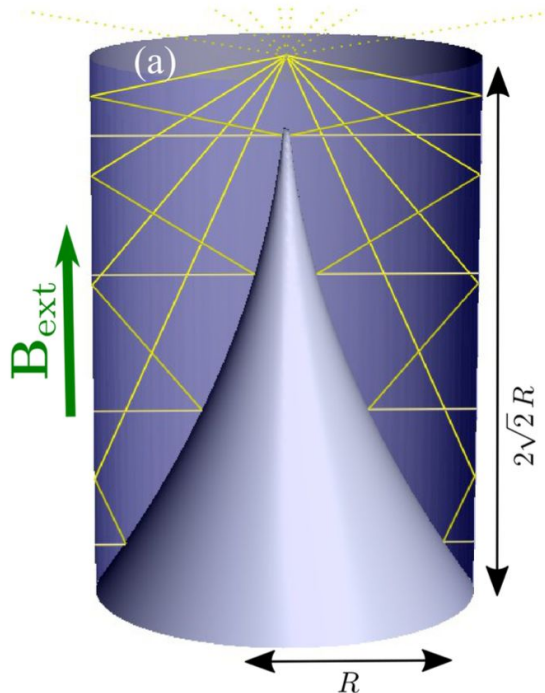


SCIENCE DRIVERS FOR MISSION DESIGN

SUMMARY



Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection



Multidecade discovery reach of axion/dark photon DM overcoming broadband & high-mass search problem

Unique geometry practical for standard solenoids & fridges with science demands driving next-gen photosensor R&D

Preparing sensor testing at FNAL for nearer term pilot
Longer term 5-10 year R&D paralleling Snowmass scope

Interesting synergies crossing traditionally non-HEP communities from astronomy to quantum technology

Welcoming friendly multidisciplinary group at early stages with much room for individual creativity



EXTRAS