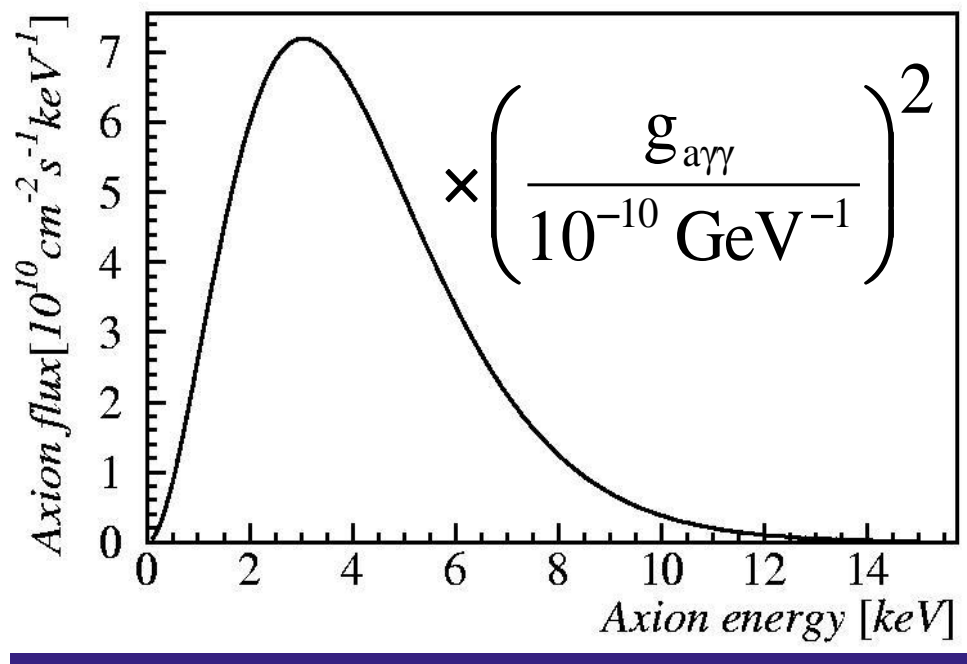


MICROMEAS DETECTORS FOR AXION SEARCHES

CERN AXION SOLAR TELESCOPE (CAST) & INTERNATIONAL AXION OBSERVATORY (IAXO)

Axions



- Peccei-Quinn solution of the strong CP problem (neutron dipole moment).
- Dark Matter candidate (cold & hot).

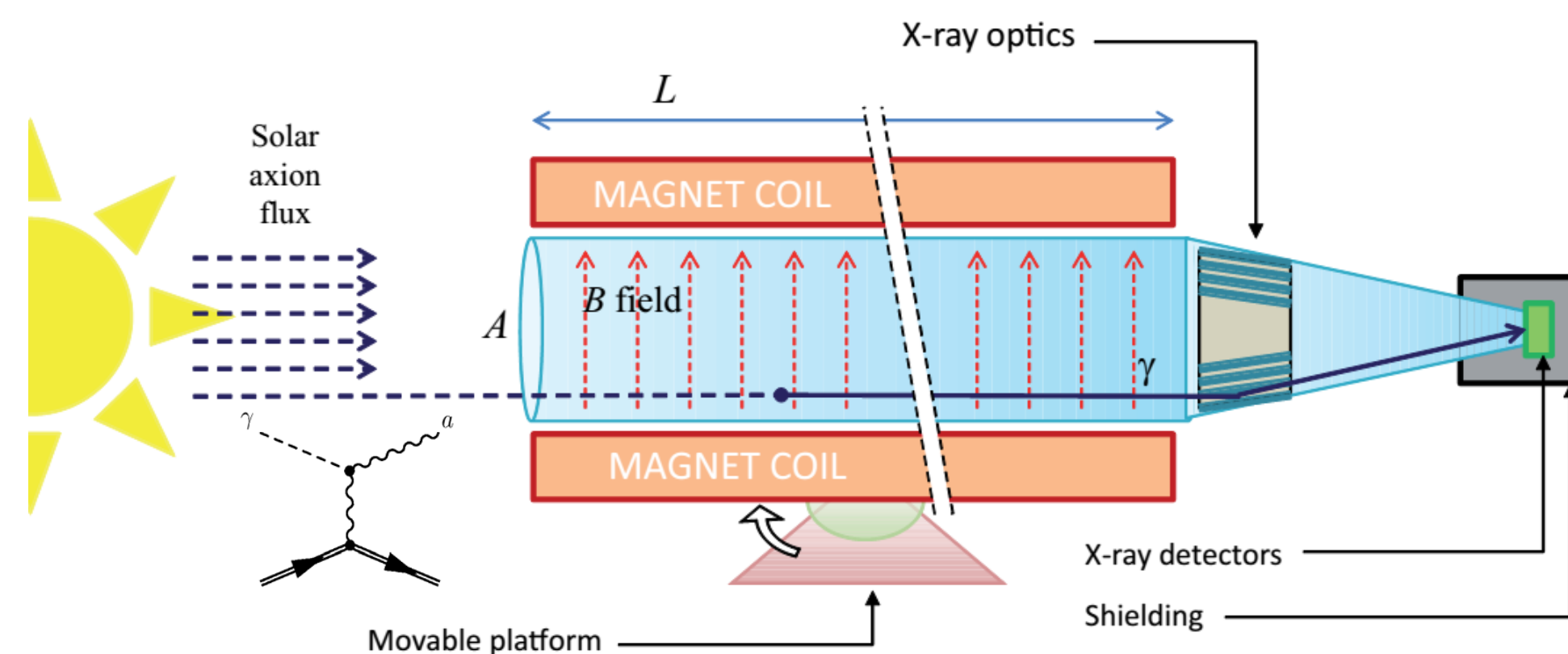
Production

Primakoff effect. Thermal photons interacting with solar nuclei (strong electromagnetic fields) produce axions.

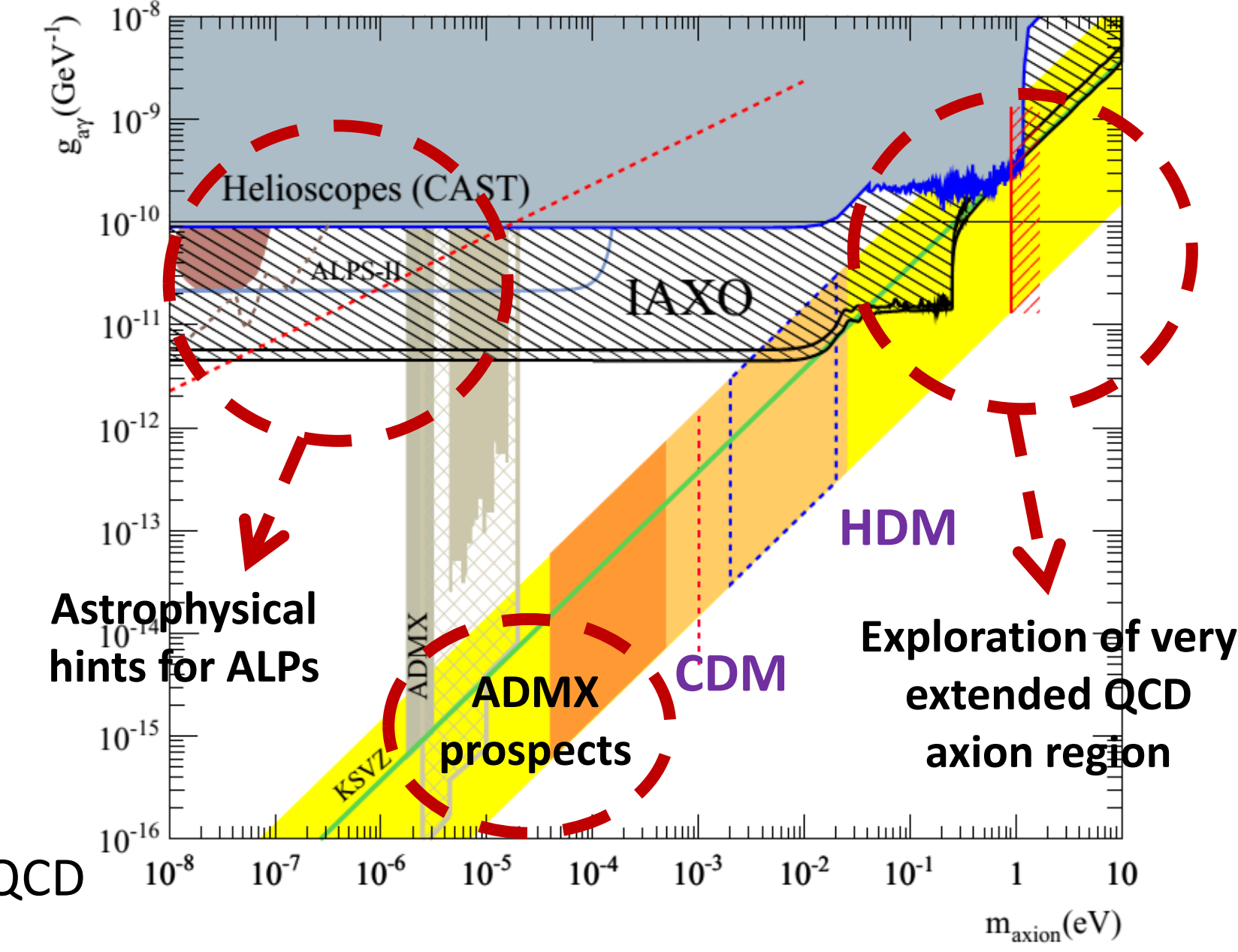
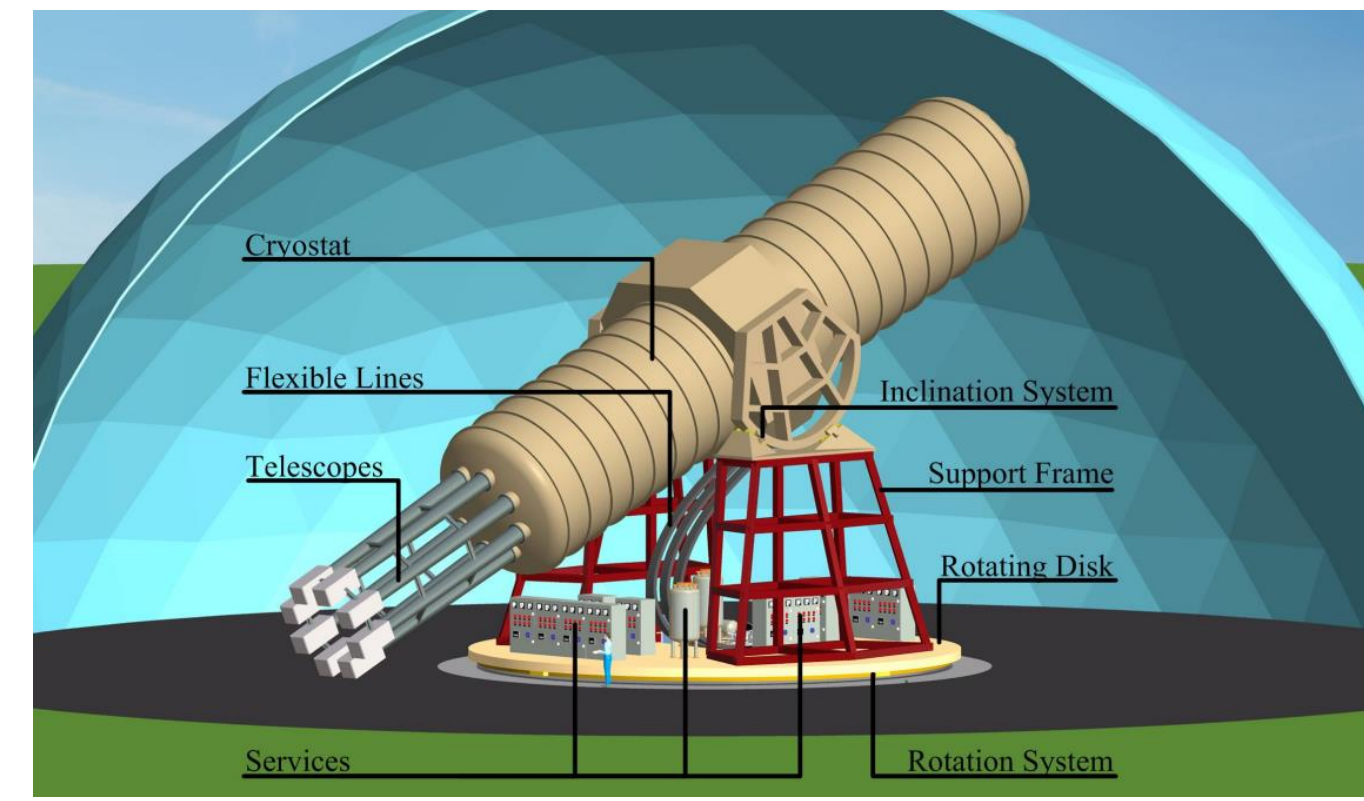
Detection

Inverse Primakoff (Sikivie 1983)
Axions in a magnet convert to photons.

Expected x-ray excess when the magnet points to the Sun.



IAXO

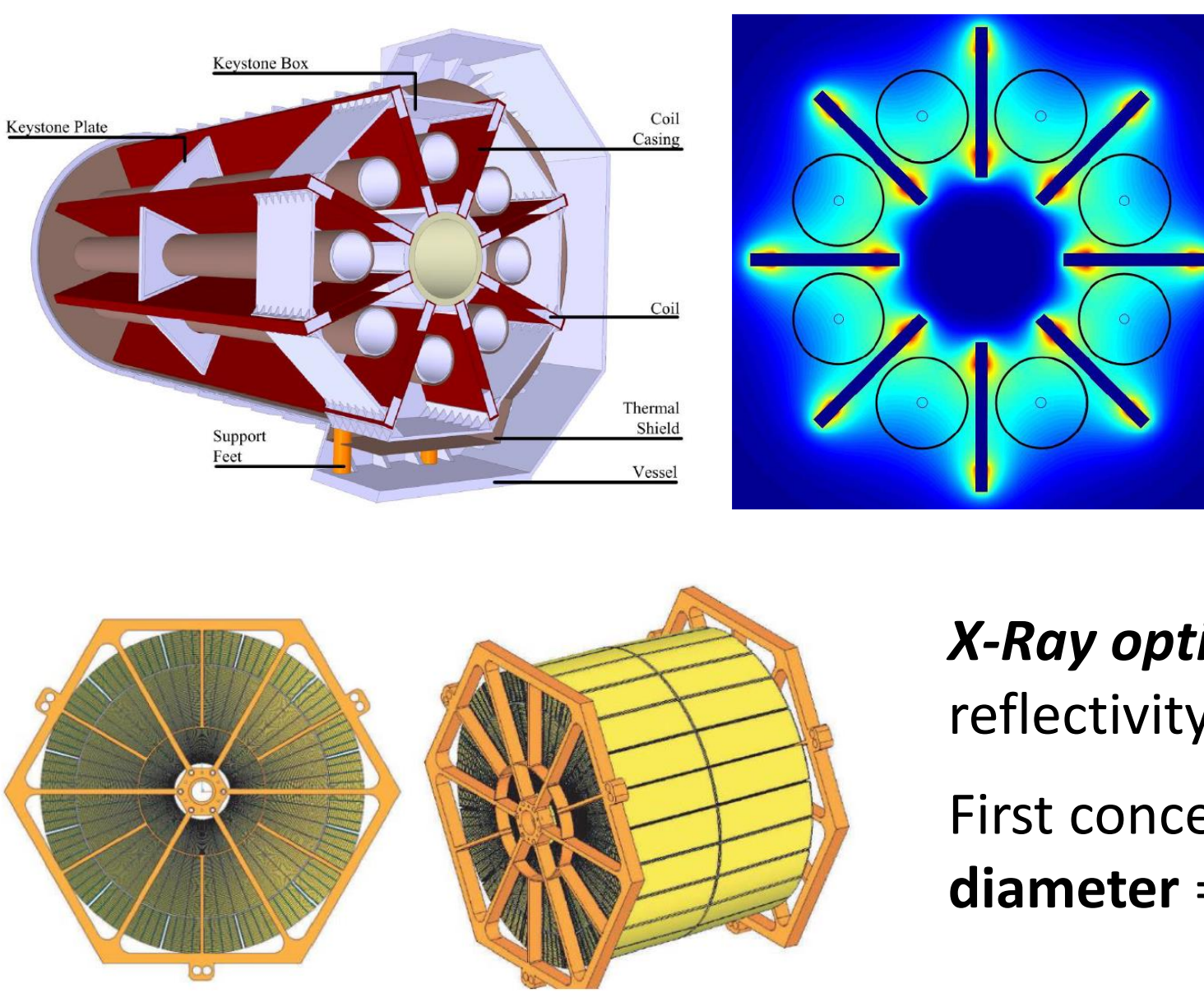


New features

- Better sensitivity (1-2 orders of magnitude).
- IAXO & ADMX can explore a big part of the QCD axion model region in the next decade.
- Potential for new physics (White Dwarfs, ALPs...)

See CDR (JINST 9 T05002) & Lol (SPSC-2013-022)

Conceptual design



A dedicated magnet. Large toroidal 8-coil magnet specifically built for axion physics.

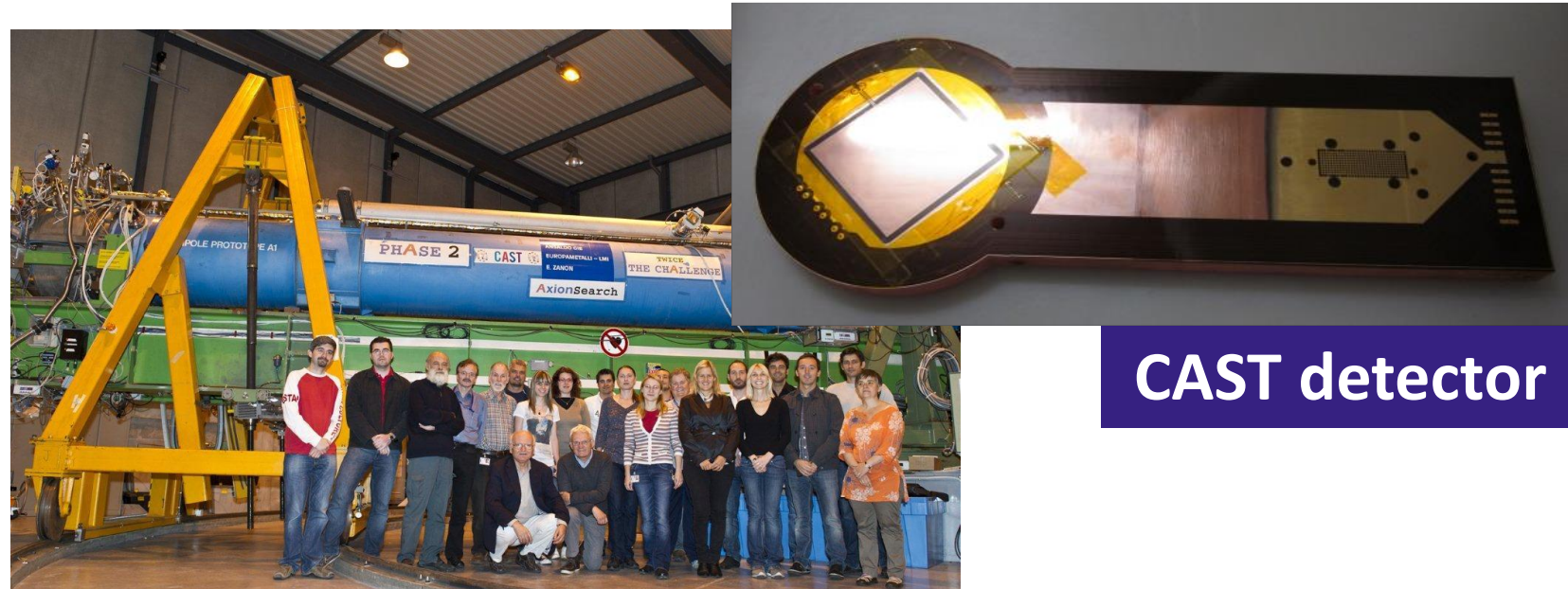
Many technical aspects defined:
length = 20 m; bore diameter = 0.6 m

X-Ray optics. Thin glass substrates are coated to enhance reflectivity in the energy regions for axions.

First conceptual design:
diameter = 600 mm; focal length = 5 m.

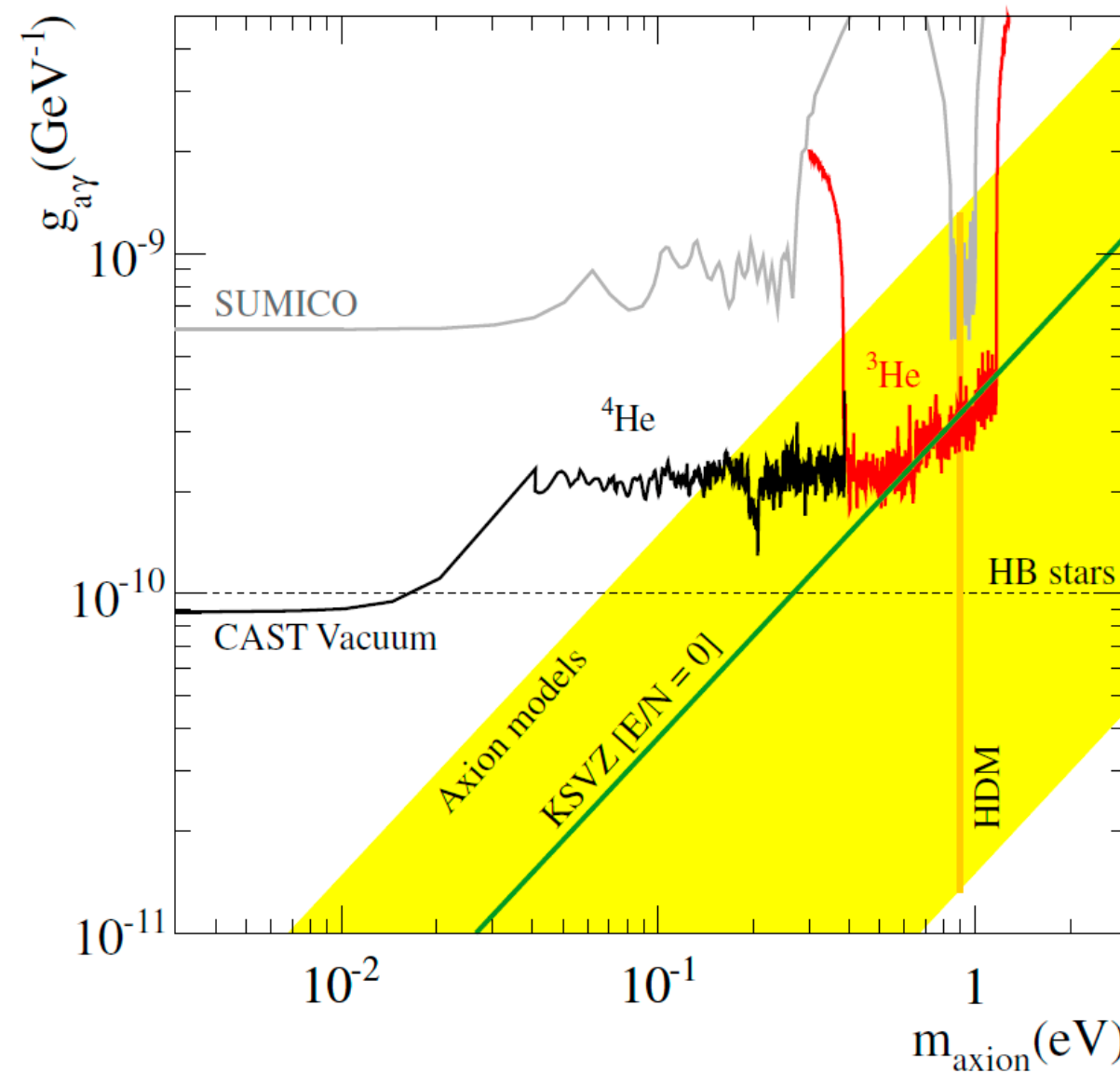
... and lower background levels in the detectors!

CAST



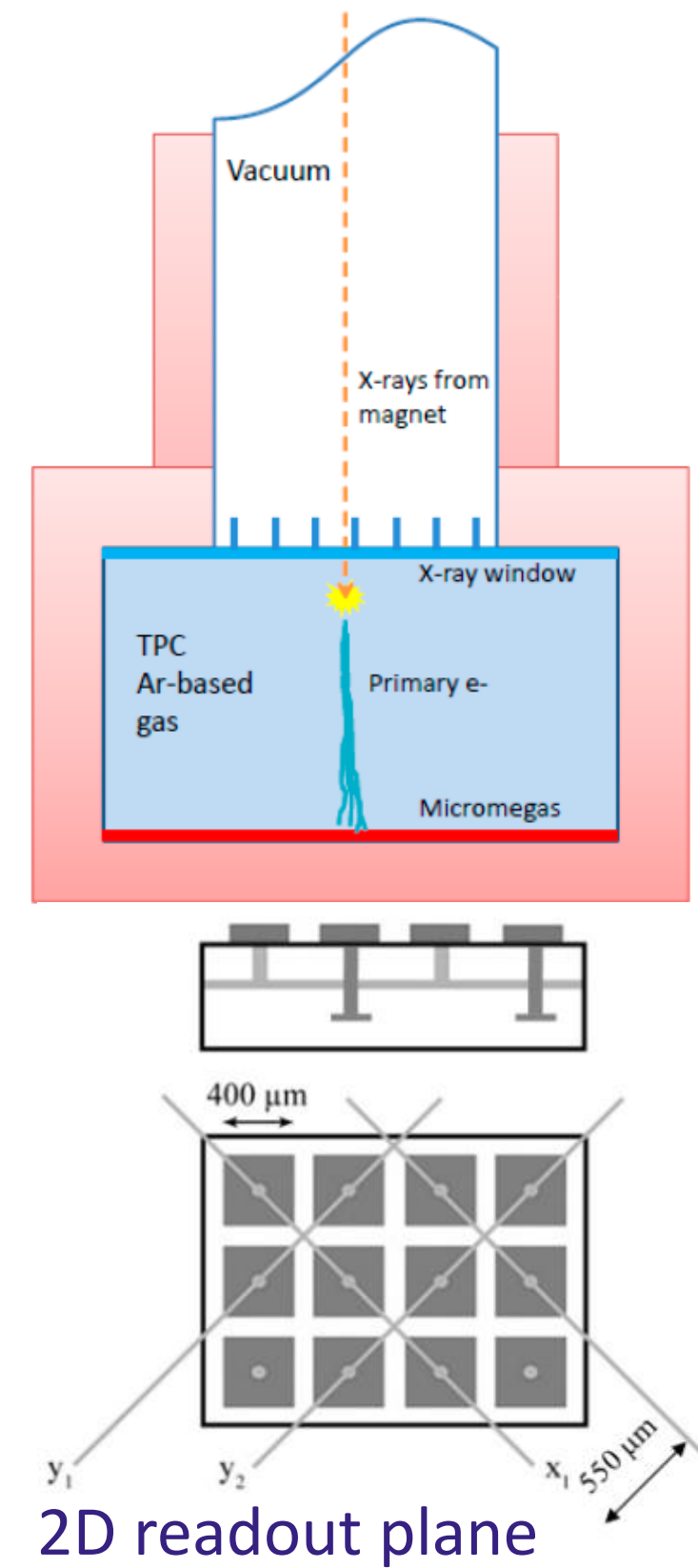
- Decommissioned LHC test magnet (L=10m, B=9 T).
- Moving platform $\pm 8^\circ V \pm 40^\circ H$.
- X-ray detectors in CAST: Micromegas & CCD.
- No axion detected yet!

→ Best exclusion limits set by CAST & ADMX



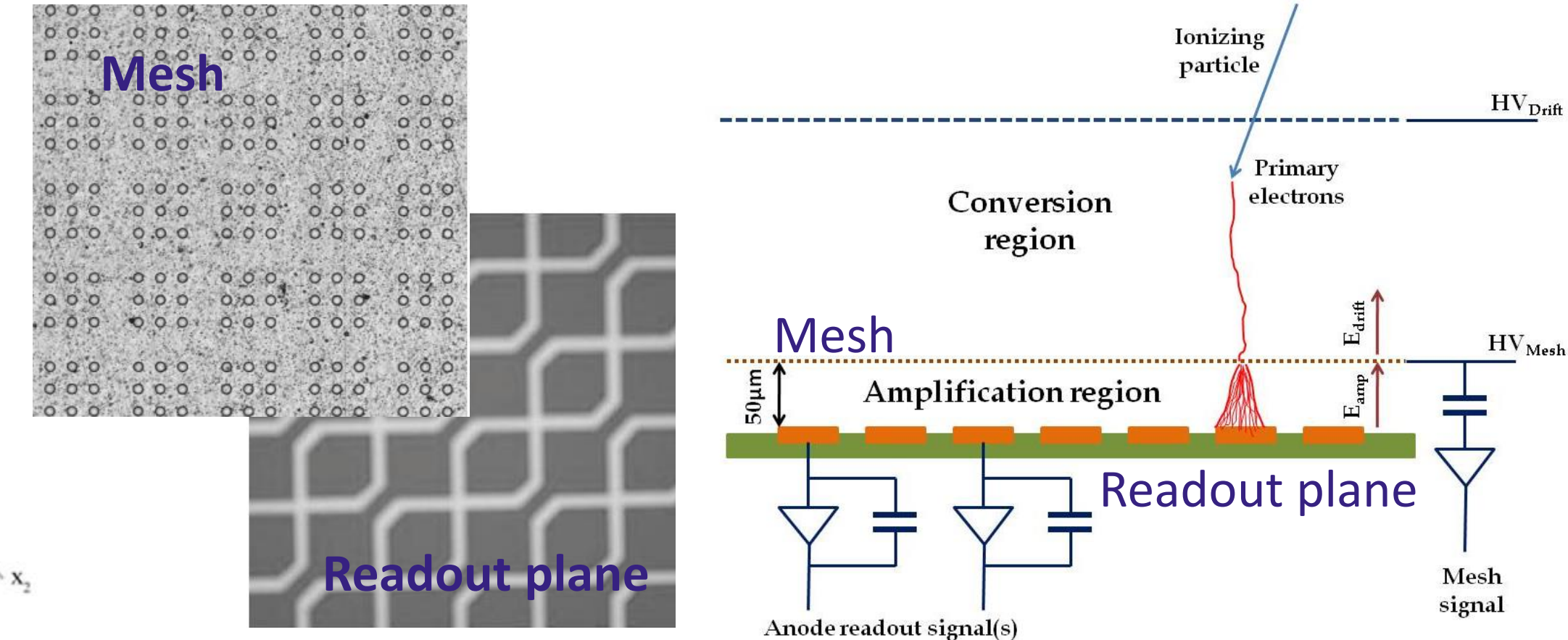
MICROMEAS X-RAY DETECTORS FOR AXIONS

Micromegas TPC based detector



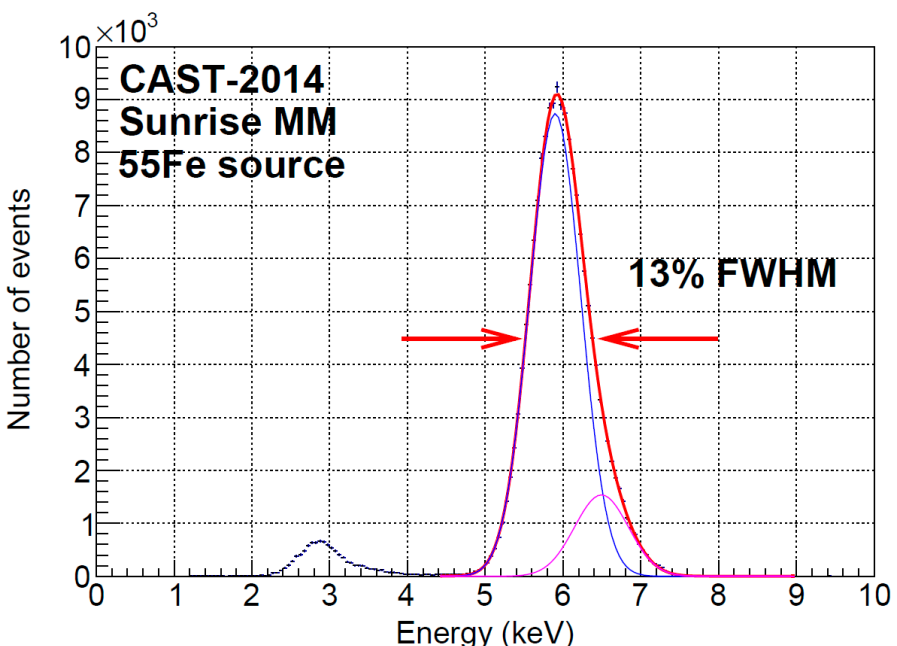
It is an amplification structure used as readout in a Time Projection Chamber.

- **Drift region:** x-rays create electrons, which drift to the readout.
- **Amplification region:** electrons pass through mesh holes due to a high field difference and are amplified. Electron and ion movement induce signals in both mesh and strips.

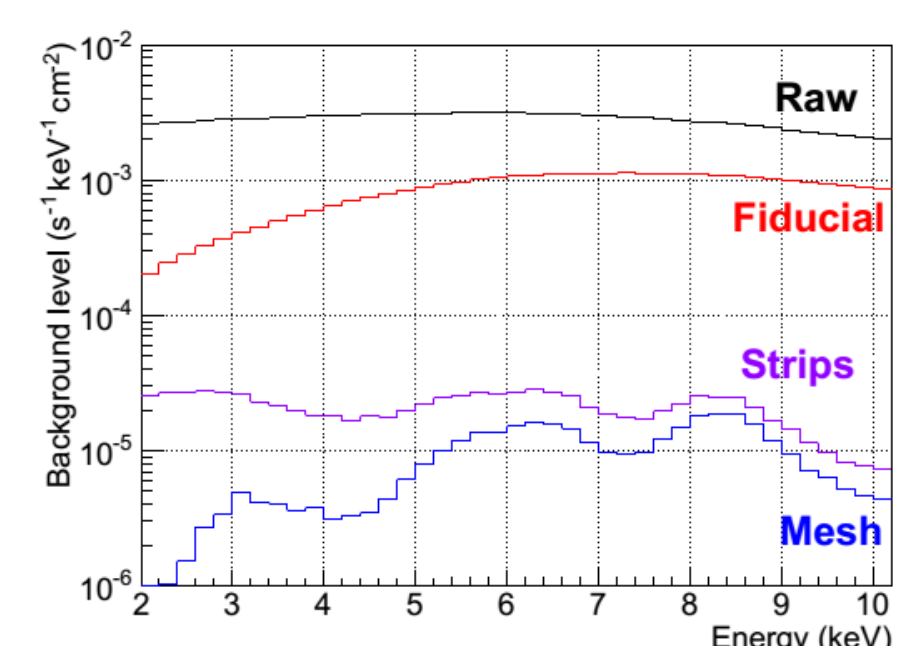


Why are they used in axion detection?

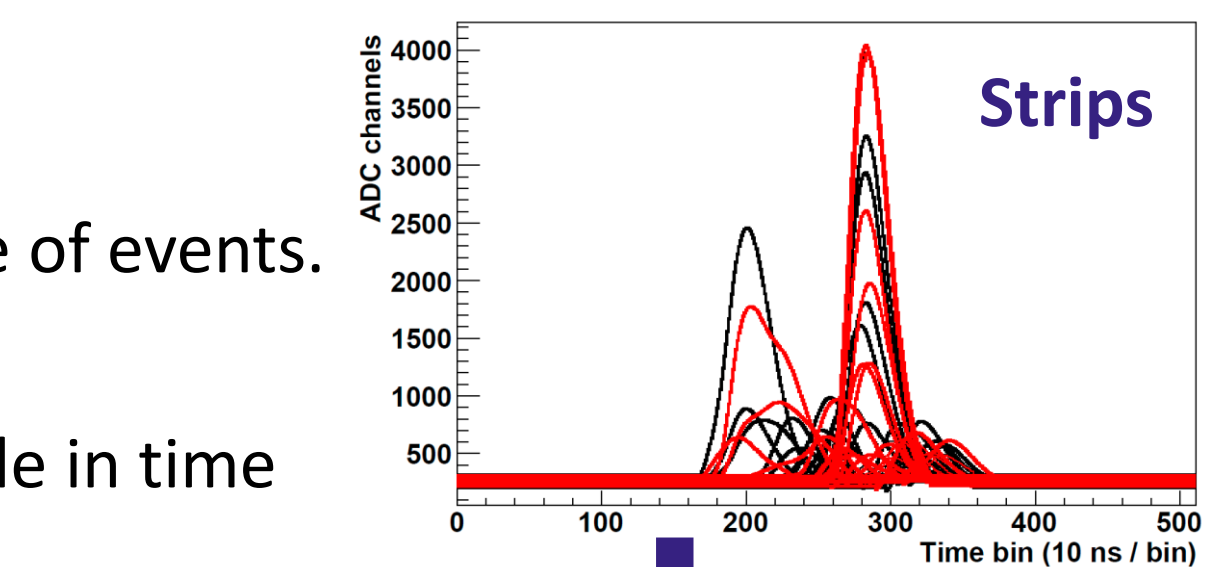
- Excellent energy resolution (**13% FWHM at 5.9 keV**).
- Topological information of the events.
- High power to discriminate x-rays signals from other type of events.
- Intrinsic radiopure.
- Consolidated manufacture (**microbulk technique**) & stable in time



Energy spectrum of 55Fe in Ar+5%IC4H10



Background at CAST-SR



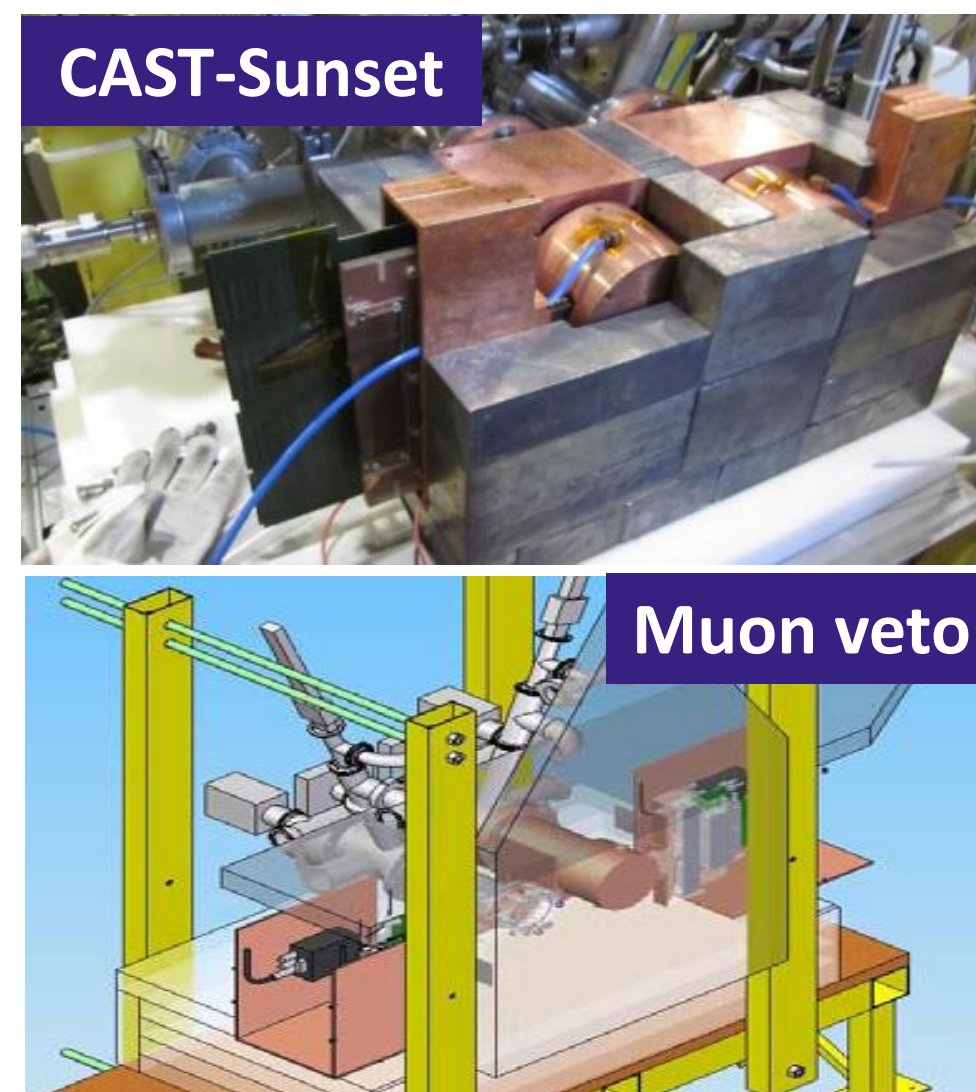
Background vs X-Ray event

See S. Aune et al, JINST 9 (2014) P01001 for more details!

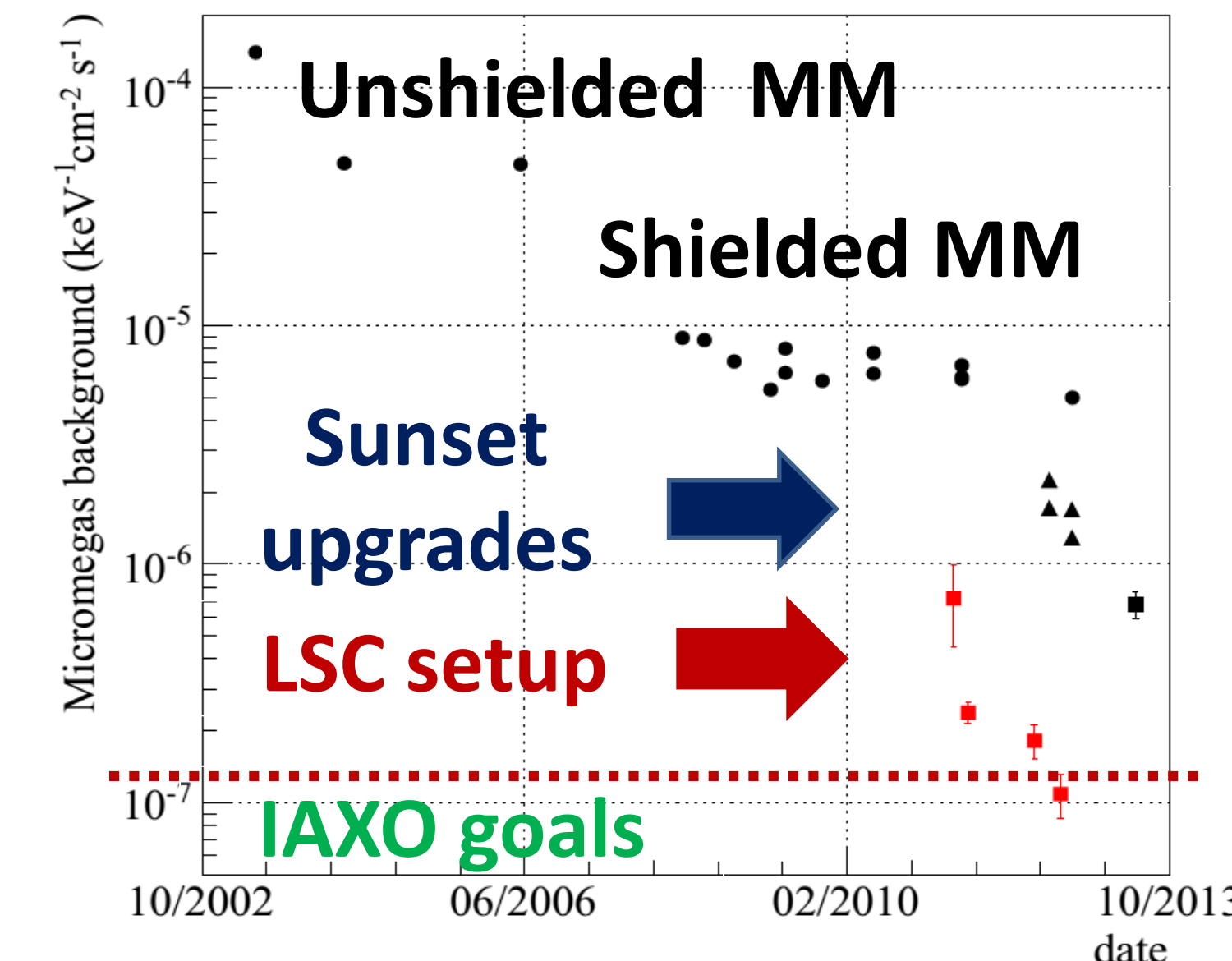
LOW BACKGROUND TECHNIQUES

Shielding concepts at CAST-MM detectors

Contribution	Background [2-7] keV (counts s ⁻¹ keV ⁻¹ cm ⁻²)	Technique
Gamma flux	~ 7 x 10 ⁻⁵	Passive lead shielding
Muons	2 x 10 ⁻⁶ → 6 x 10 ⁻⁷	Active veto (75% coverage)
Al cathode	(5.2 ± 1.2) x 10 ⁻⁷	Cu cathode
Radon	~ 8 x 10 ⁻⁷	N ₂ flux
CAST-LSC lower limit	1.1 x 10 ⁻⁷	Neutrons? Gas purity?



Improvements proposed for IAXO



- Veto coverage optimization → higher rejection of muons
- New thinner cathode windows → sensitivity improvement
- New gas mixtures (Xe) → no Ar-39, no radioactive isotope
- AGET front-end electronics → lower energy threshold

REFERENCES

- IAXO letter of Intent: I.G. Irastorza et al., SPSC-I-242.
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- Micromegas for axion detection: S. Aune et al., JINST 9 (2014) P01001.
- CAST plots and results: J.G. Garza, 2016 JINST TH 001

Learn more!!



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract DE-AC52-07NA27344 with support from the LDRD program through grant 10-SI-015.
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