

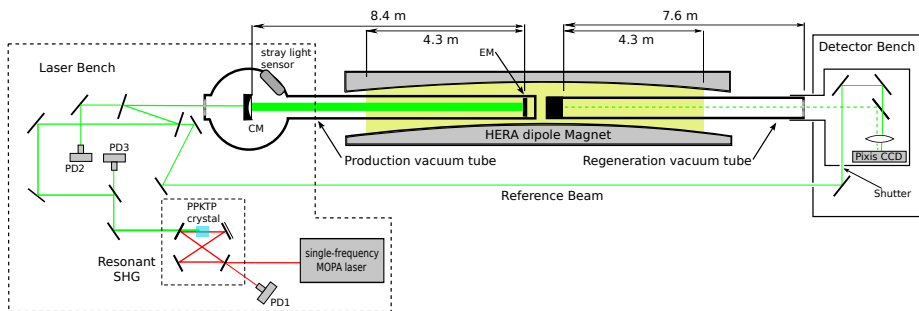
Detecting axions

Joachim Kopp

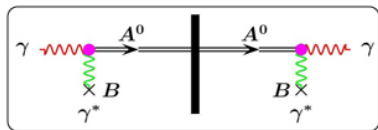
Max Planck Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg

July 18, 2013

Light shining through walls

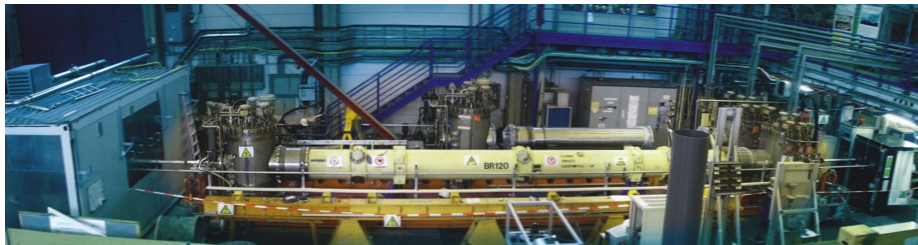


- Intense laser
- Resonant cavity in \vec{B} -field
 - ▶ Further amplification
 - ▶ Photons travel through \vec{B} -field multiple times (\rightarrow higher conversion probability)
- 2nd resonator behind an **opaque wall**
 - ▶ Back-conversion of axions
- CCD photon detector



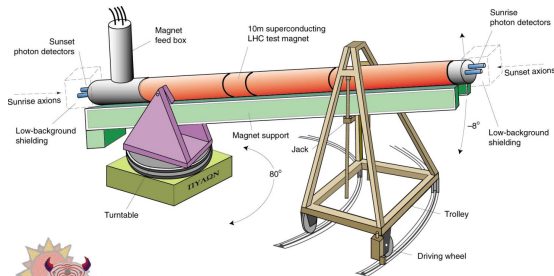
ALPS experiment @ DESY, arXiv:1004.1313

The ALPS (Any Light Particle Search) Experiment



Axion helioscopes

- Photons can convert into axions **in the Sun**
 - ▶ Expect **axion flux from the Sun**
- Point a large, optically shielded, **magnetized cavity** at the Sun
- Look for **photons appearing inside**



Cern Axion Solar Telescope

CAST (CERN Axion Solar Telescope) experiment

Axion helioscopes

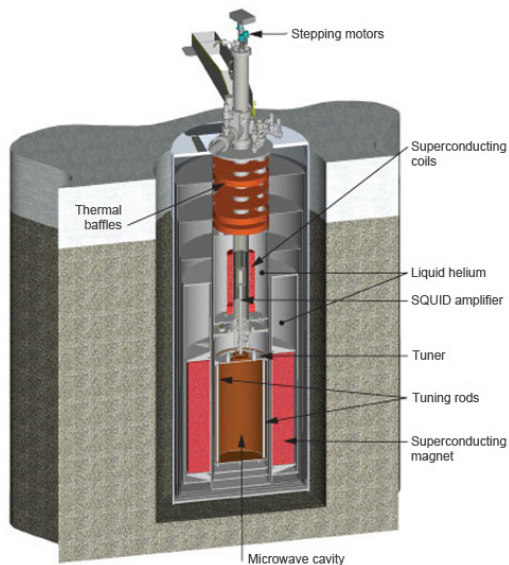
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CAST (CERN Axion Solar Telescope) experiment

Microwave cavities

- Magnetized microwave cavity
- Conversion of a dark matter axion into a photon injects $\lesssim 10^{-24}$ W
- Need ultra-sensitive microwave detector
- Resonance frequency of cavity must be tuned to the axion mass

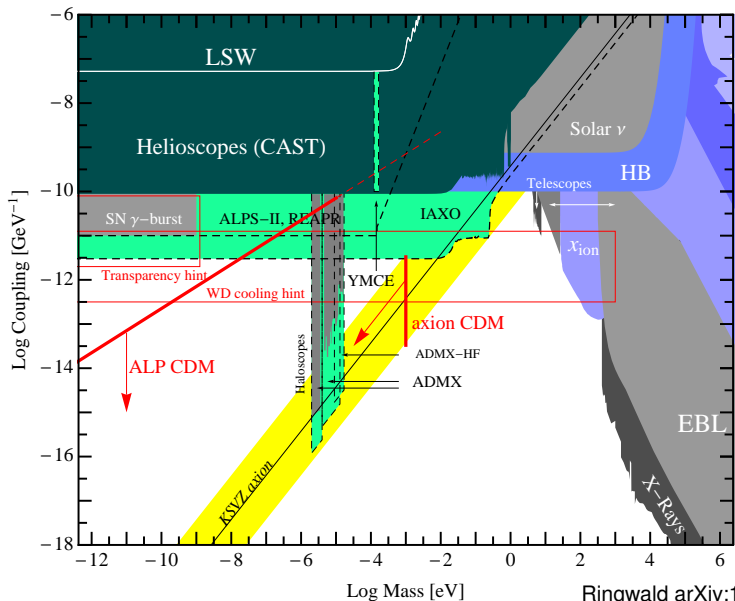


ADMX (Axion Dark Matter Experiment) @ U of Washington, Seattle

Astrophysical constraints

- Anomalous **energy loss** from **stars** and **supernovae** due to axion production

Axion limits — Summary



Ringwald arXiv:1210.5081