

ALPs search with ALPS II experiment

- status and prospects -

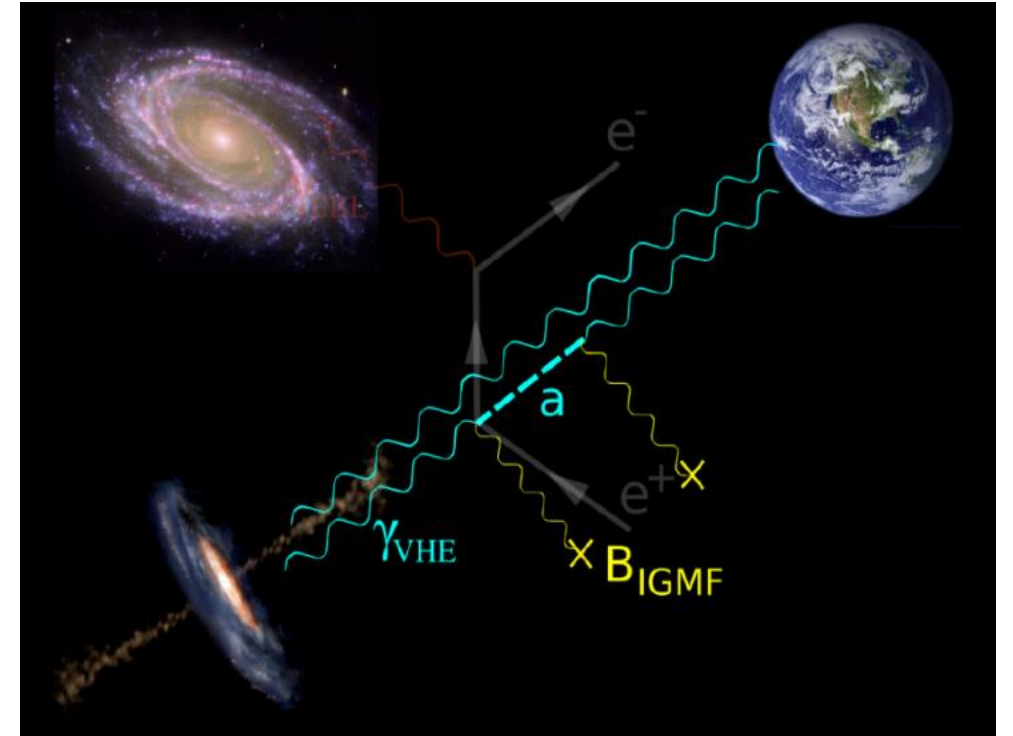
Kanioar Karan, a member of the Cardiff University, for the ALPS collaboration

The 2021 Shanghai particle physics and cosmology symposium



Motivation

- Axion
 - Results from the Standard Model (SM)
 - Predicted to solve the strong CP-problem
 - cosmology: Suitable candidate for dark matter?
- Axion-like Particles
 - Astrophysical motivations
 - TeV transparency
 - Excess cooling in stellar evolution

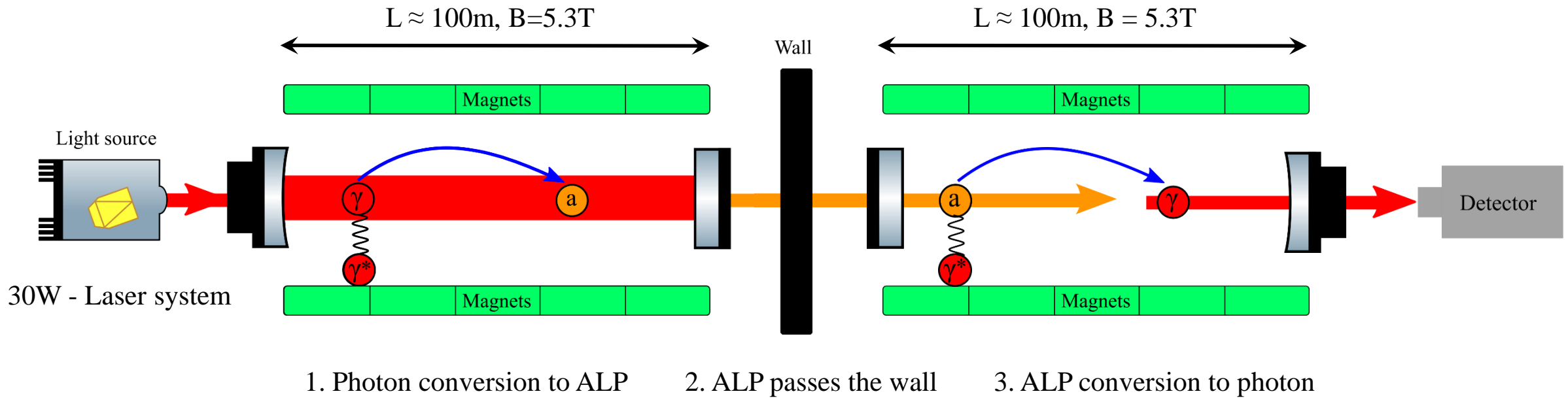


M. Meyer, 7th Patras Workshop on Axions, WIMPs and WISPs (2011)

How to probe the existence of ALPs?



ALPS II: A Light-Shining-Through-a-Wall experiment



- Astrophysical hints motivate our search parameter

- Regenerated photons:

$$N \propto P \cdot (g_{a\gamma\gamma} \cdot B \cdot L)^4$$

- Optical cavities to enhance the process

$$N \propto P \cdot (g_{a\gamma\gamma} \cdot B \cdot L)^4 \cdot \beta_{PC} \cdot \beta_{RC}$$

$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ for } m_a \leq 0.1 \text{ meV}$$

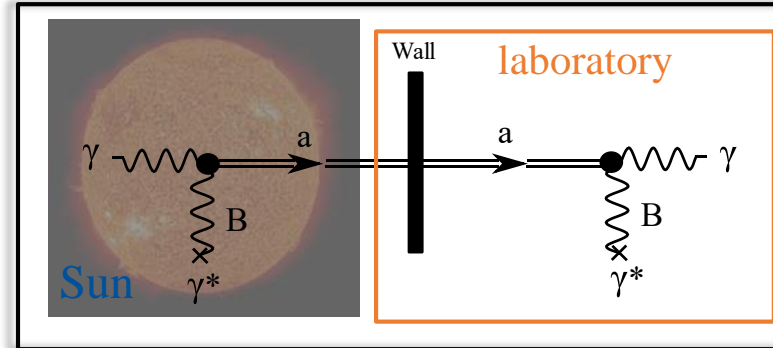
1 photon / 130,000 years

1 photon / day

LSW vs. other approaches

- Helioscopes:

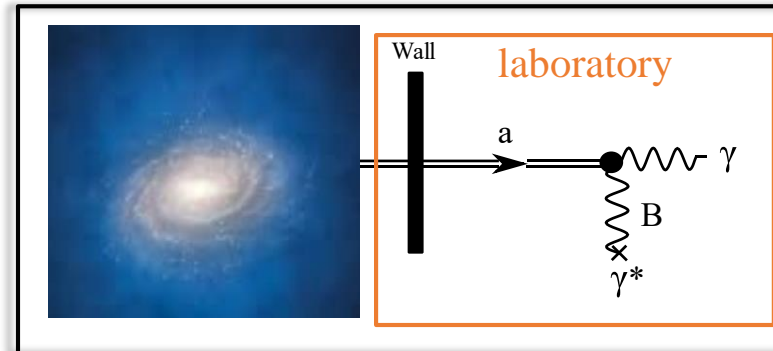
- Telescopes directed towards the sun
- ALPs-source: stellar core
- X-ray \rightarrow X-ray detector



BabyIAXO (DESY), CAST

- Haloscopes:

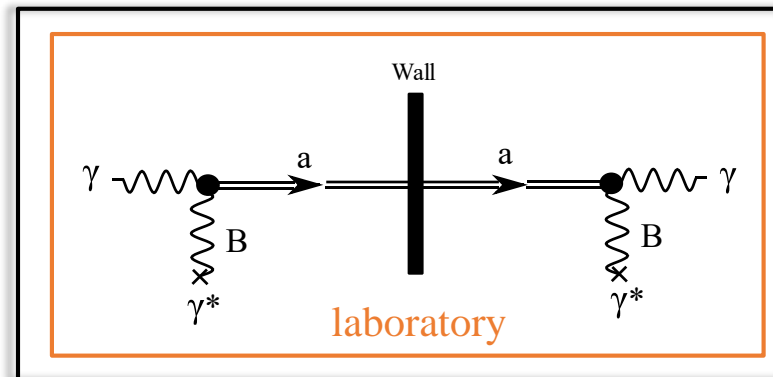
- ALPs source: dark matter halo
- Microwaves \rightarrow Microwave cavity



Axion Dark Matter Experiment (ADMX)

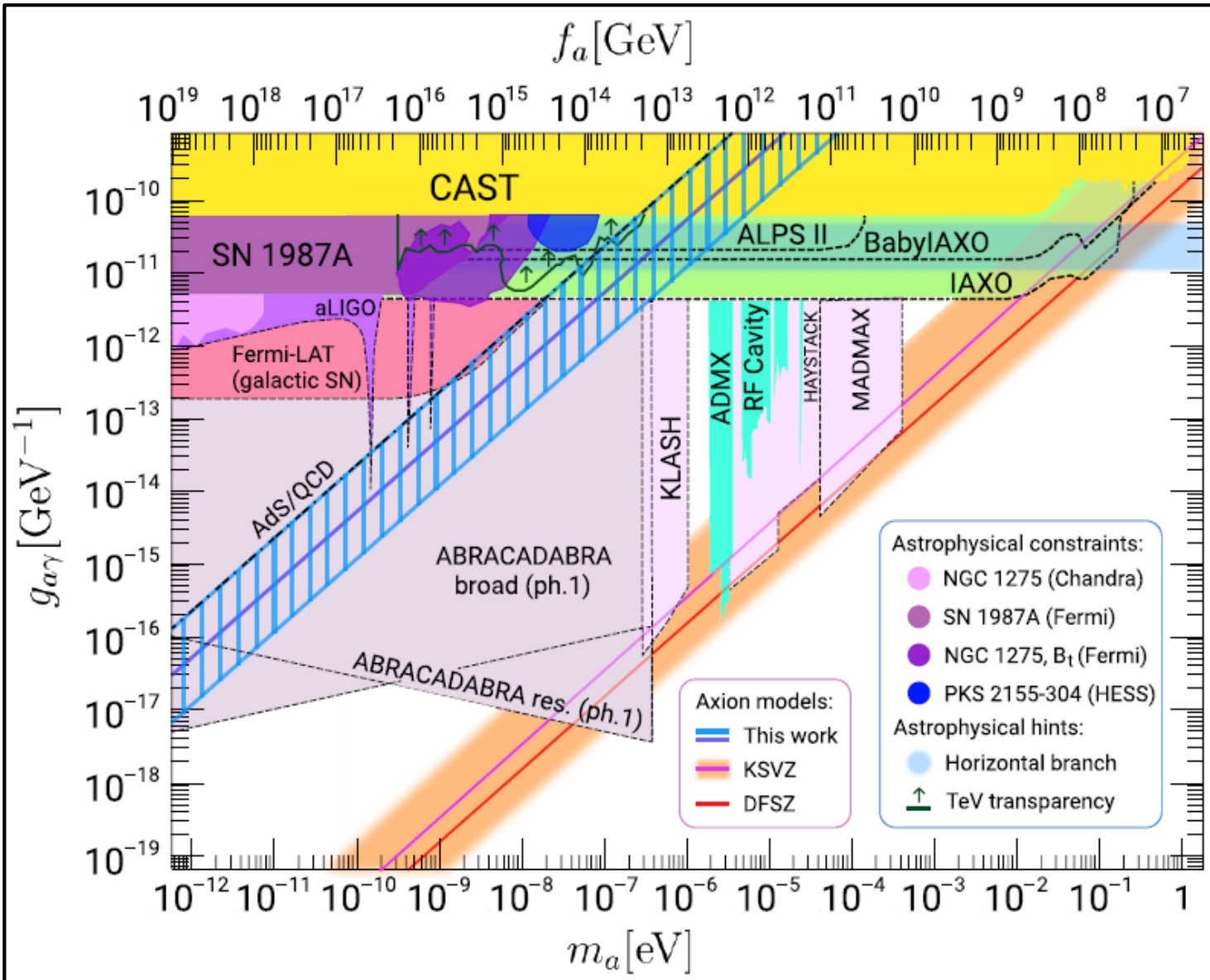
- Light-Shining-Through-a-Wall.

- Pure laboratory based
- Control of ALPs source
- Less model dependent



Any Light Particle Search II (ALPS II)

ALPs – parameter space

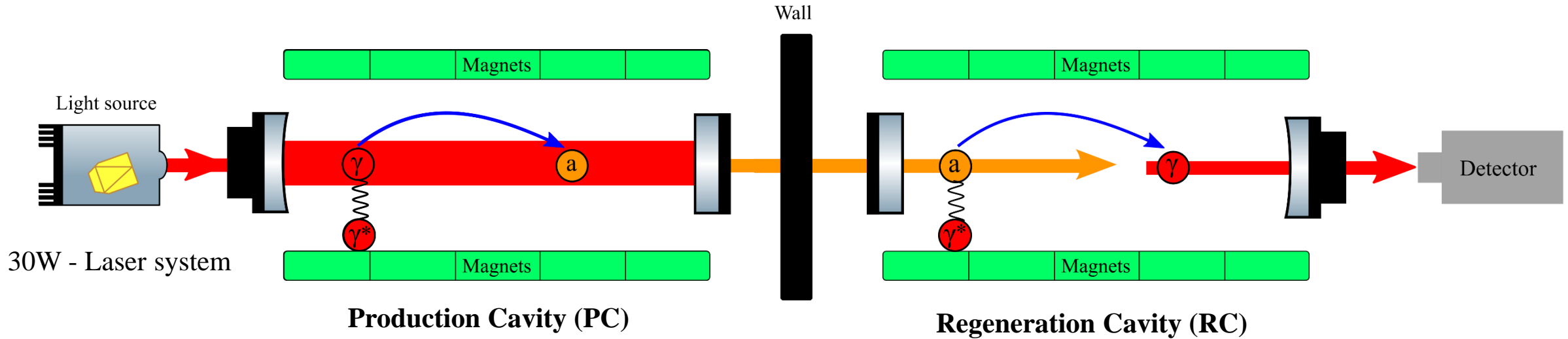


ALPS II targets at

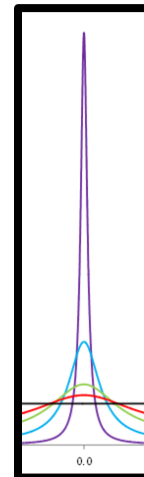
$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} = 2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ for } m_a \leq 0.1 \text{ meV}$$

for astrophysical motivation

ALPS II optical cavities

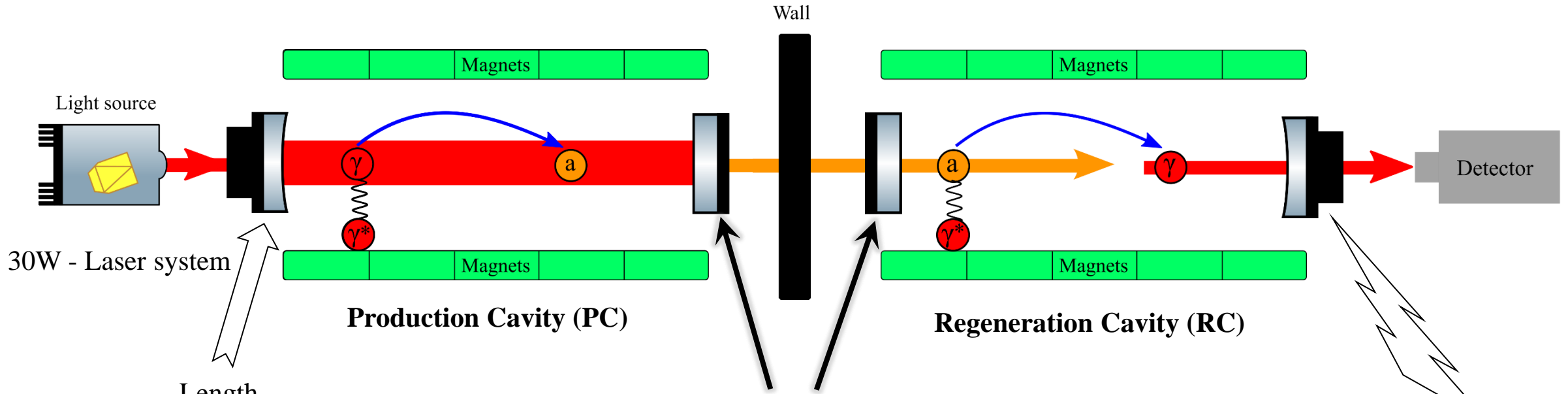


- Each cavity boost the photons that shine through by a factor $\beta_{PC} \sim (\text{Finesse} / \pi)$
- Goal: overall power efficiency $> 90\%$
- Laser and the two cavity have to be
 - Resonant
 - Mode-matched
 - aligned



$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &\equiv \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \approx \frac{|U_1|^2}{|U_0|^2} + \frac{|U_2|^2}{|U_0|^2} \\ &\approx \left(\frac{\delta\alpha_{\text{cig}}}{\theta_{0,\text{cig}}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta x_{\text{cig}}}{w_{0,\text{cig}}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta z_{0,\text{cig}}}{2 \cdot z_R} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta w_{0,\text{cig}}}{w_{0,\text{cig}}} \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left(\frac{5 \mu\text{rad}}{56.5 \mu\text{rad}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.1 \text{ mm}}{6 \text{ mm}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 106 \text{ m}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.2 \text{ mm}}{6 \text{ mm}} \right)^2 \\ &\approx 0.78\% + 0.28\% + 0.0022\% + 0.11\% \approx 1.17\%, \end{aligned}$$

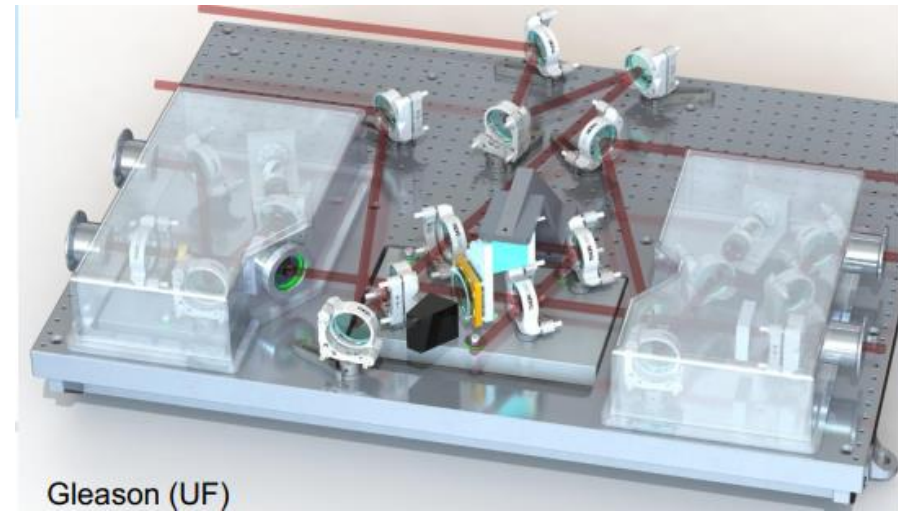
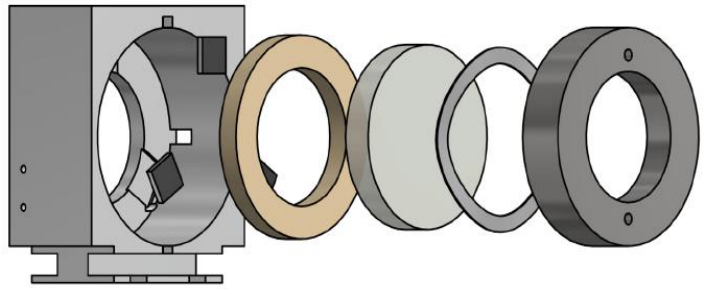
ALPS II optical cavities



High angular and lateral stability required

Seismic perturbation

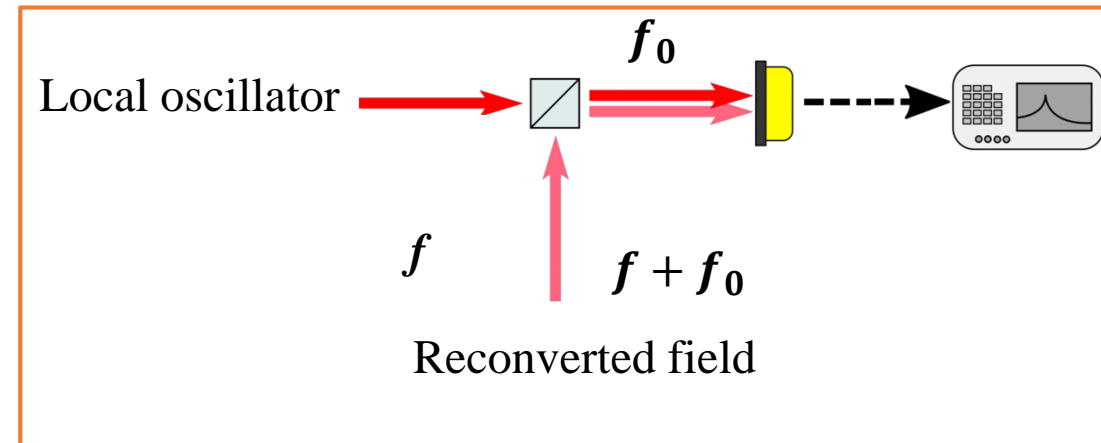
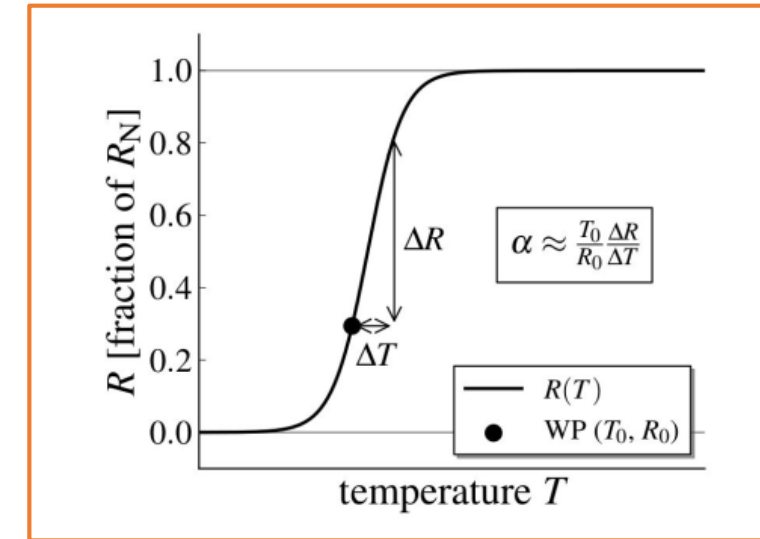
Custom length actuator allows for ~ 4kHz bandwidth



Gleason (UF)

ALPS II detectors

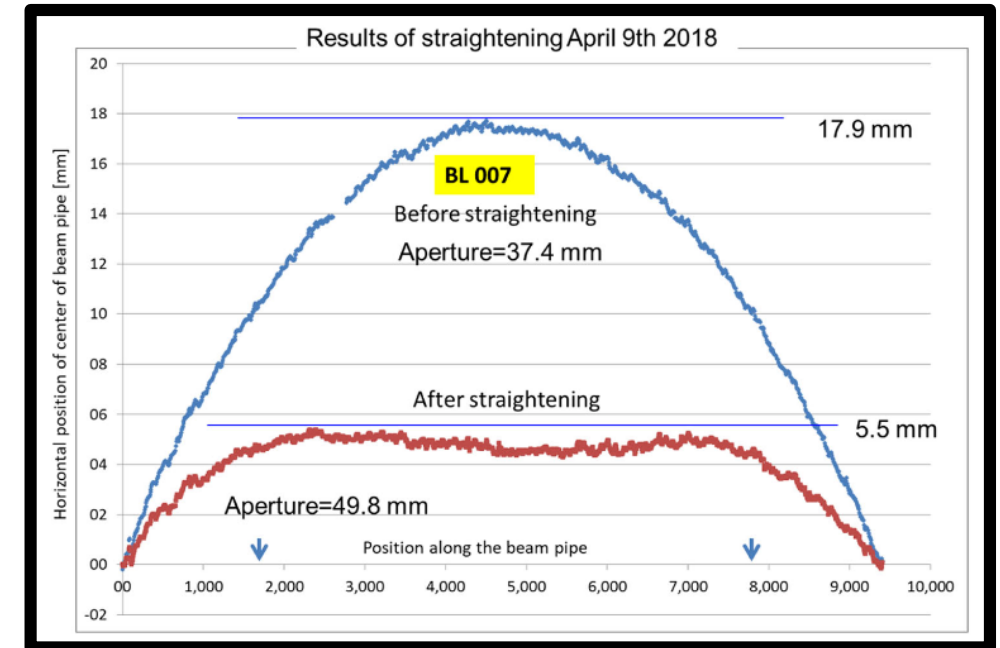
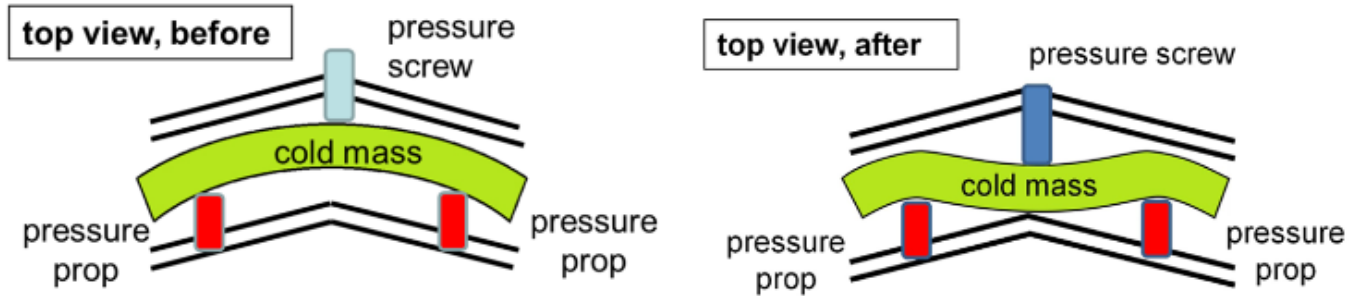
- Challenges:
 - Very low photon rate
 - Low energy photon detection
 - Low background rate
- Transition edge sensor
 - Single-photon counting
 - Resistance measurement of a chip whose temperature is kept at the threshold of superconductivity
 - Requires cryogenic environment
- Heterodyne detection
 - Filled detection
 - Coherent sum of the signal
 - Requires long term phase coherence of signal



Both schemes require a different setup and control system

ALPS II magnets

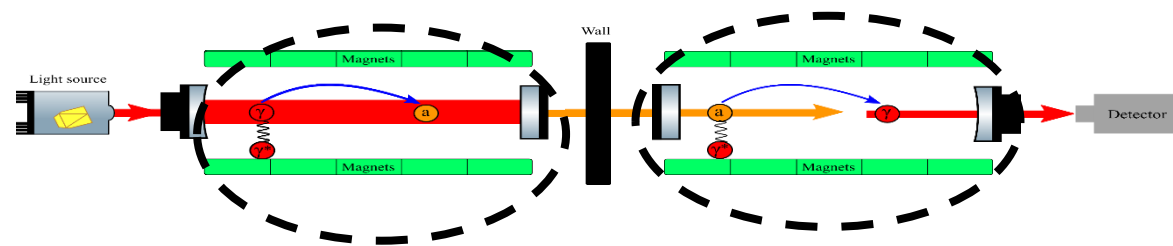
- A string of 12 HERA dipole magnets



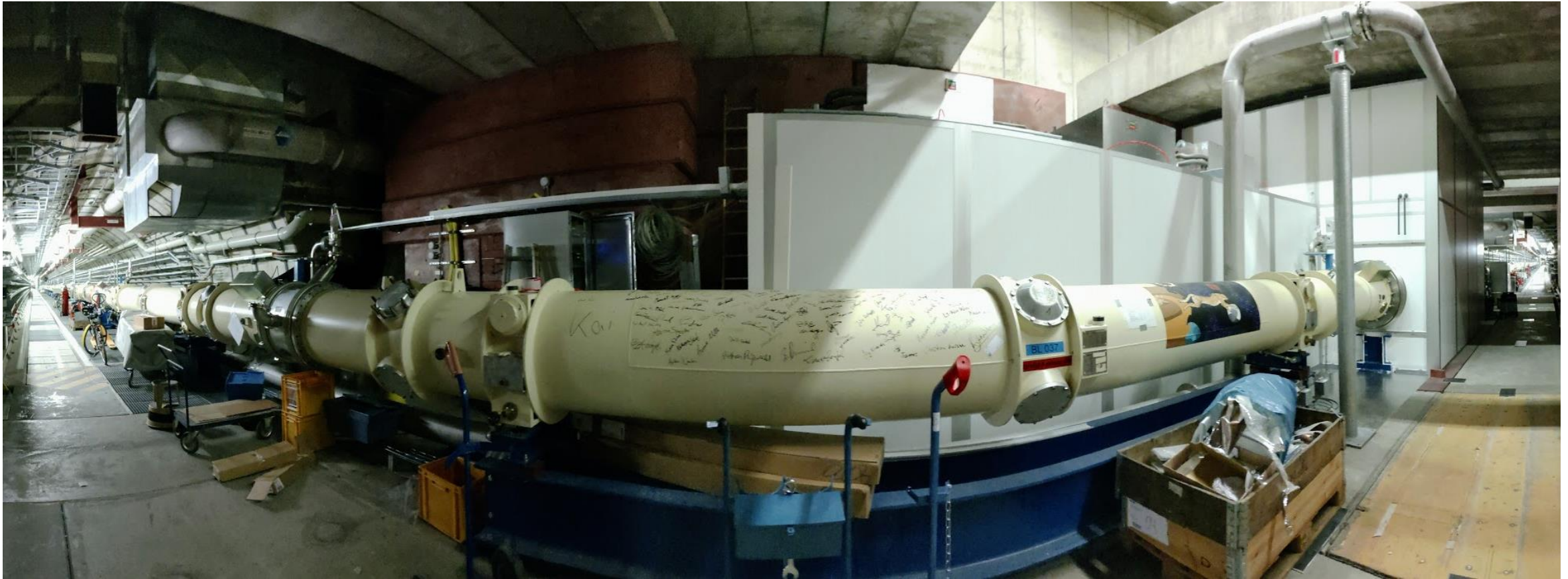
Albrecht et al., Straightening of superconducting HERA dipoles for the any-light-particle-search experiment ALPS II
EPJ Techniques and Instrumentation volume 8, Article number: 5 (2021)

50mm aperture after straightening

Current status: magnets are installed

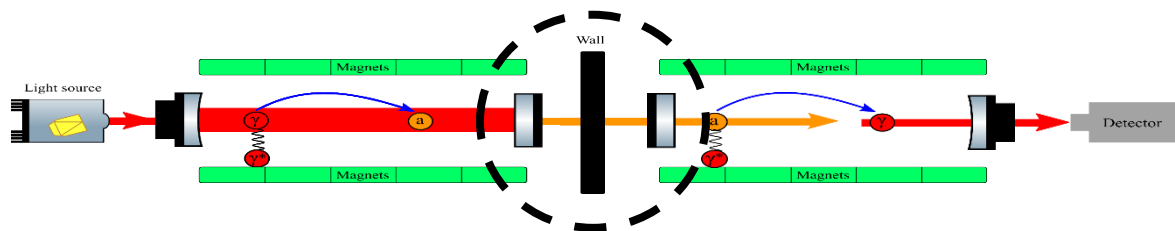


Current status: magnets are installed



All magnets are installed and aligned

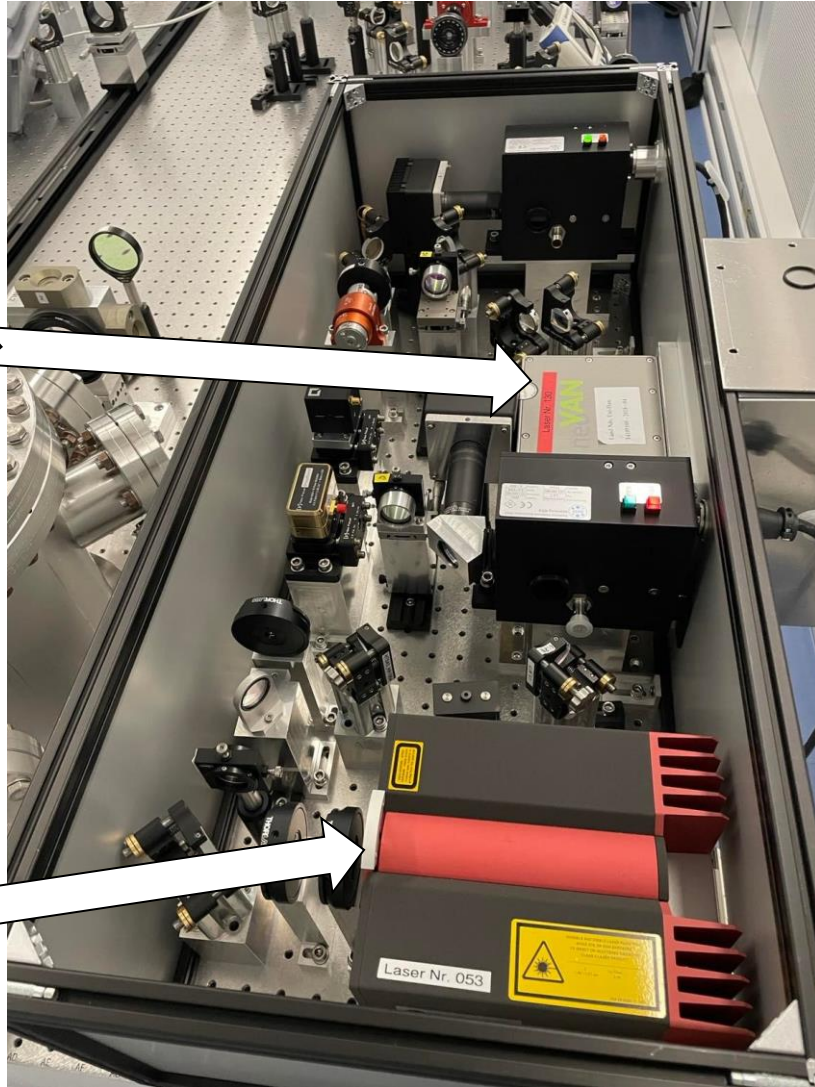
Current status: Central Optical Bench



- **COB installation procedure successfully tested**
- **COB assembly is ongoing**

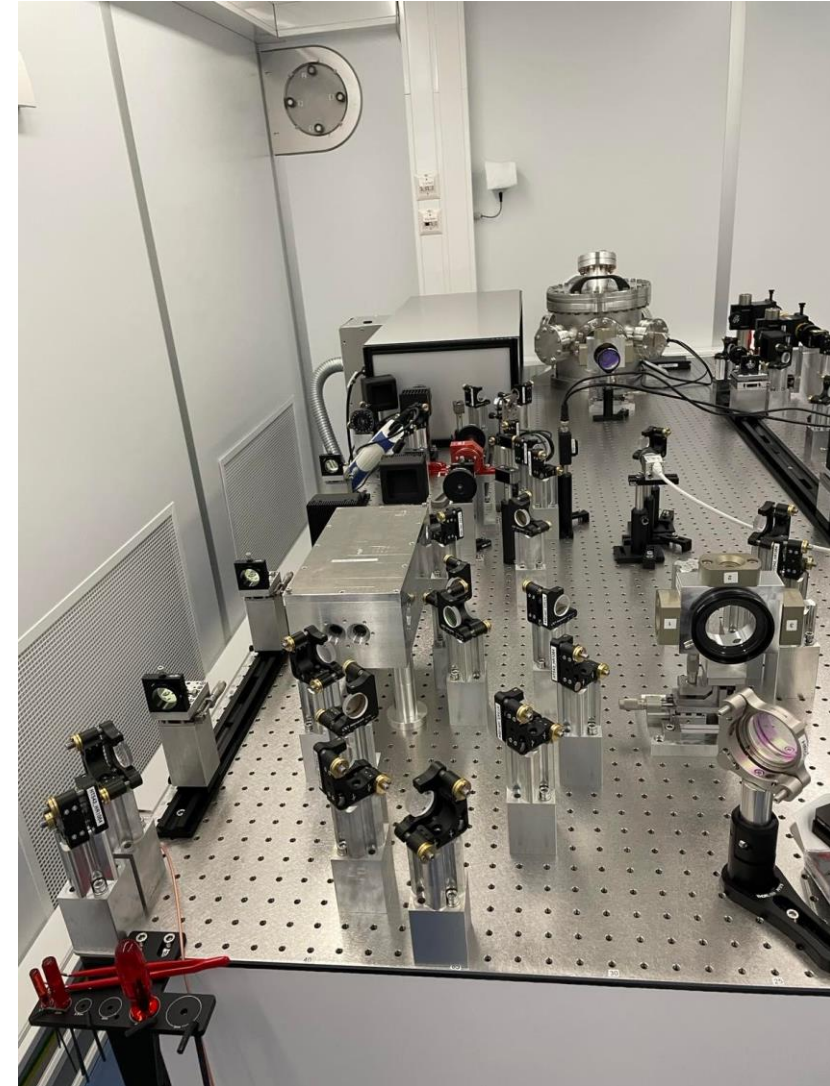
Current status: High Power Laser

Amplifier stage



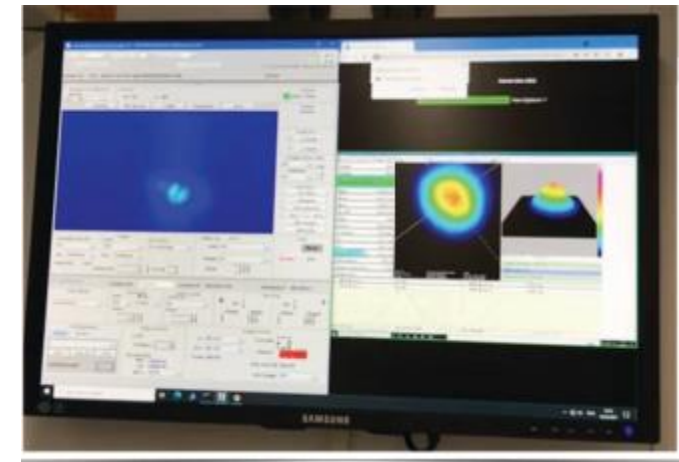
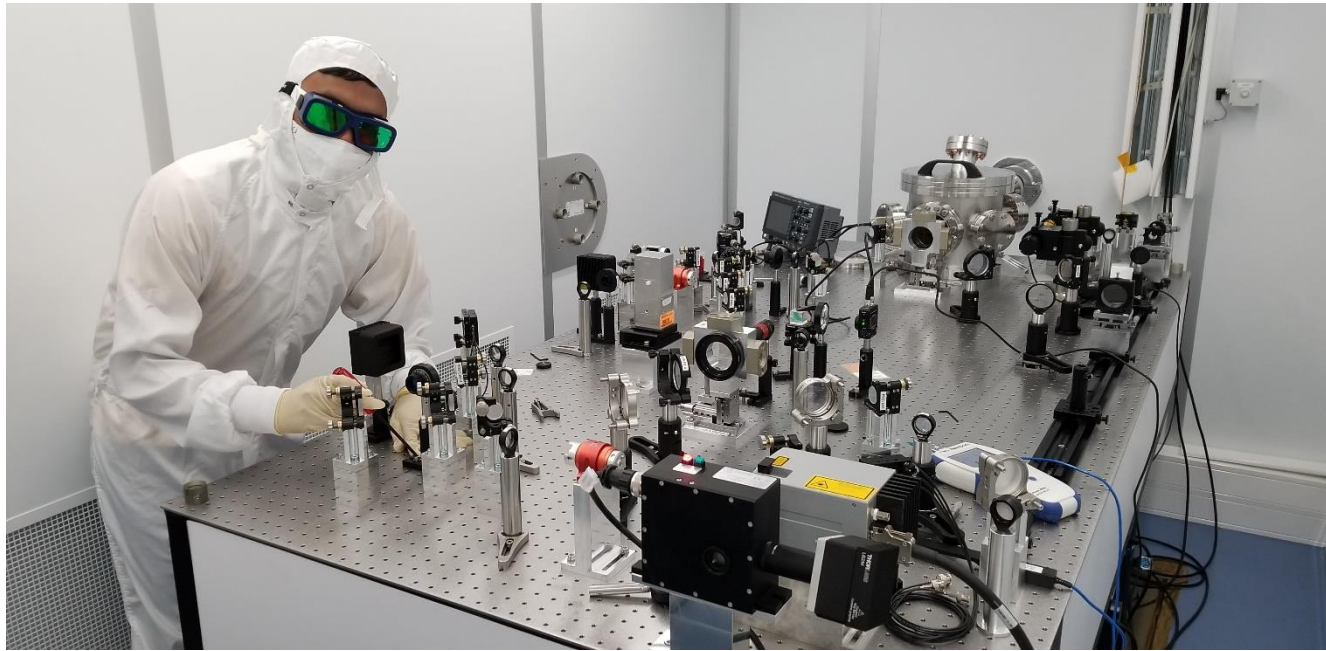
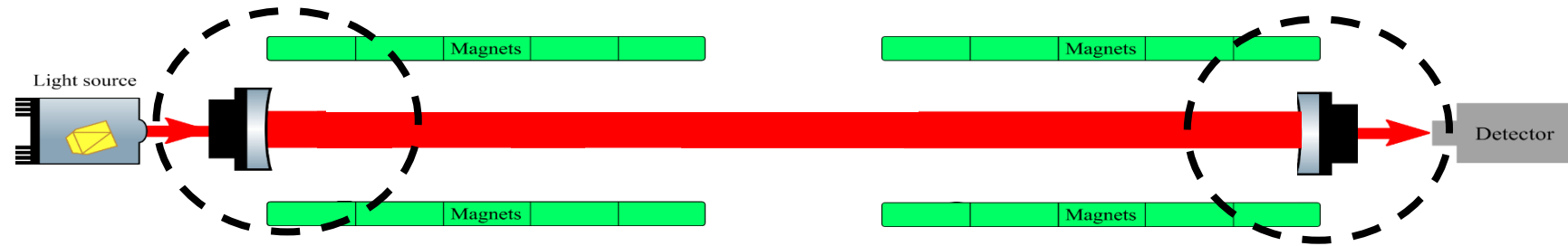
1064nm NPRO

- **Hight Power Laser is installed and provides ~ 70W**



- **Alignment and mode-matching to the Production Cavity is on going**

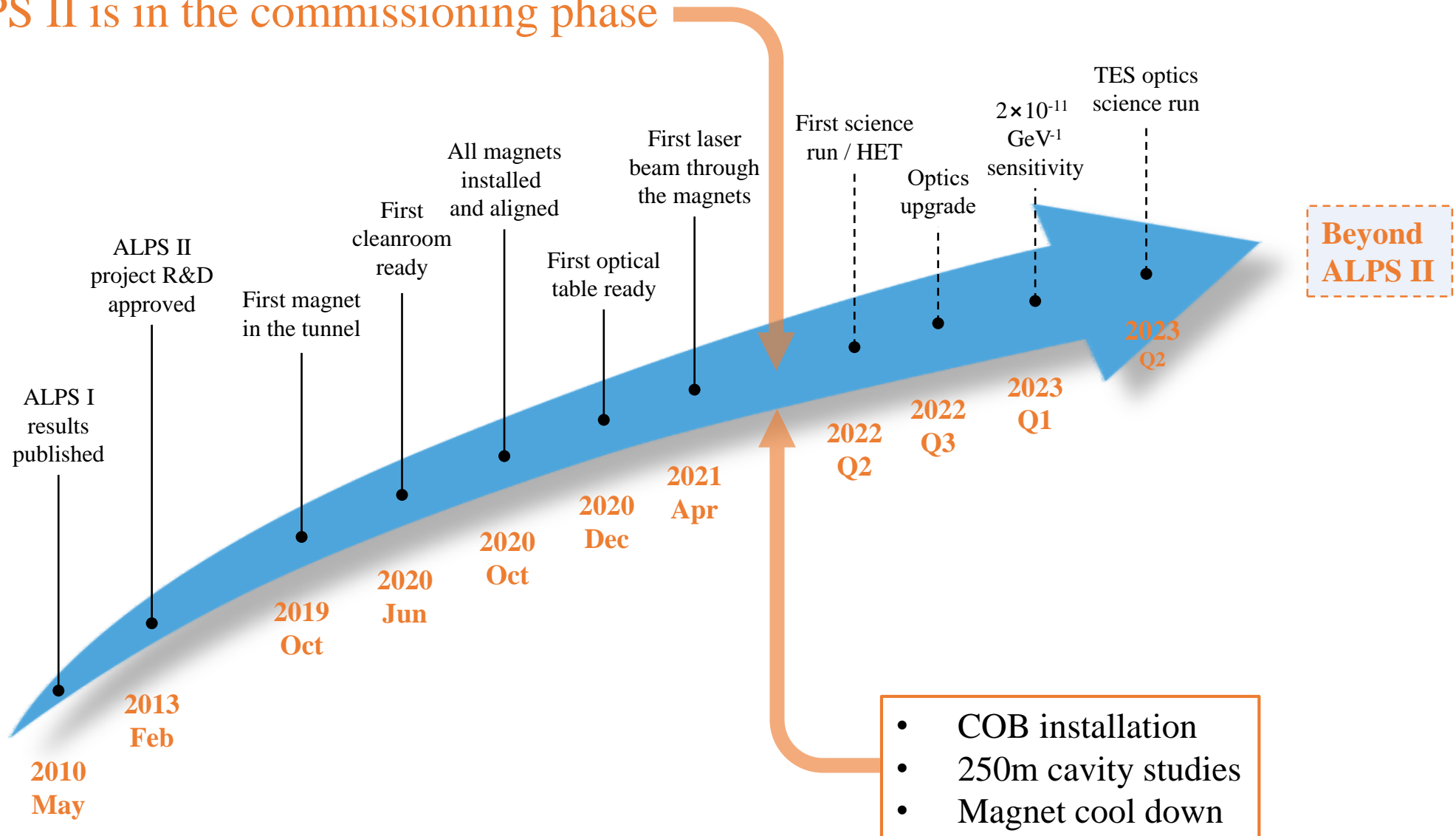
Current status: 250m cavity commissioning



- LO frequency stabilized to a 250m optical cavity
- Remote control
- Characterization of environmental noise and optics on going

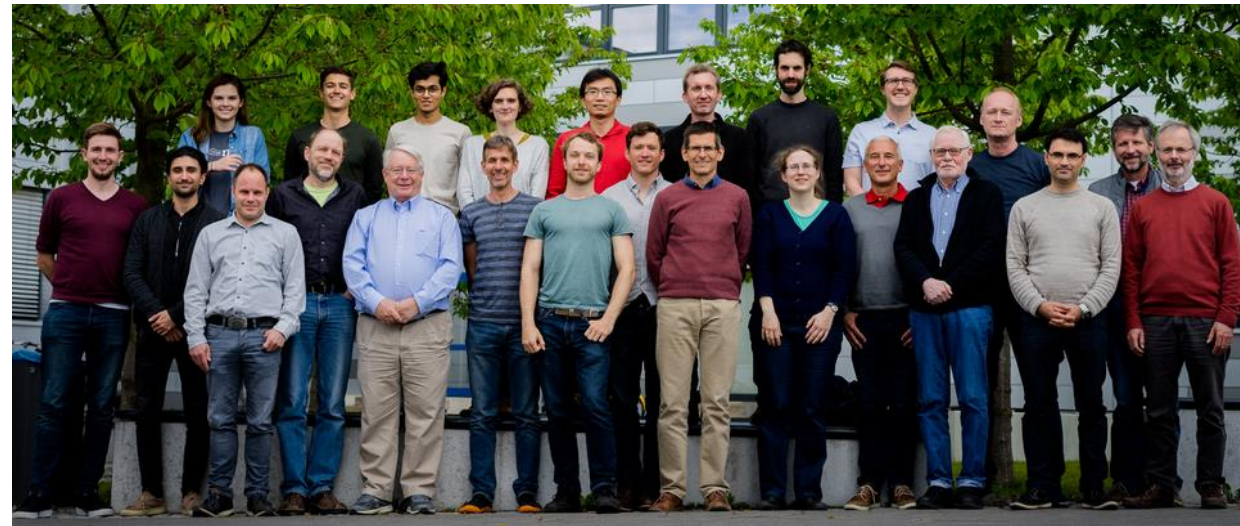
Timeline

ALPS II is in the commissioning phase



Collaboration

- ALPS II is a joint effort of:
 - DESY, University of Hannover, Cardiff University, University of Florida, Mainz University, University of Hamburg
- With support from:
 - NSF, Heising-Simons Foundation, DFG, Volkswagen Stiftung, UKRI

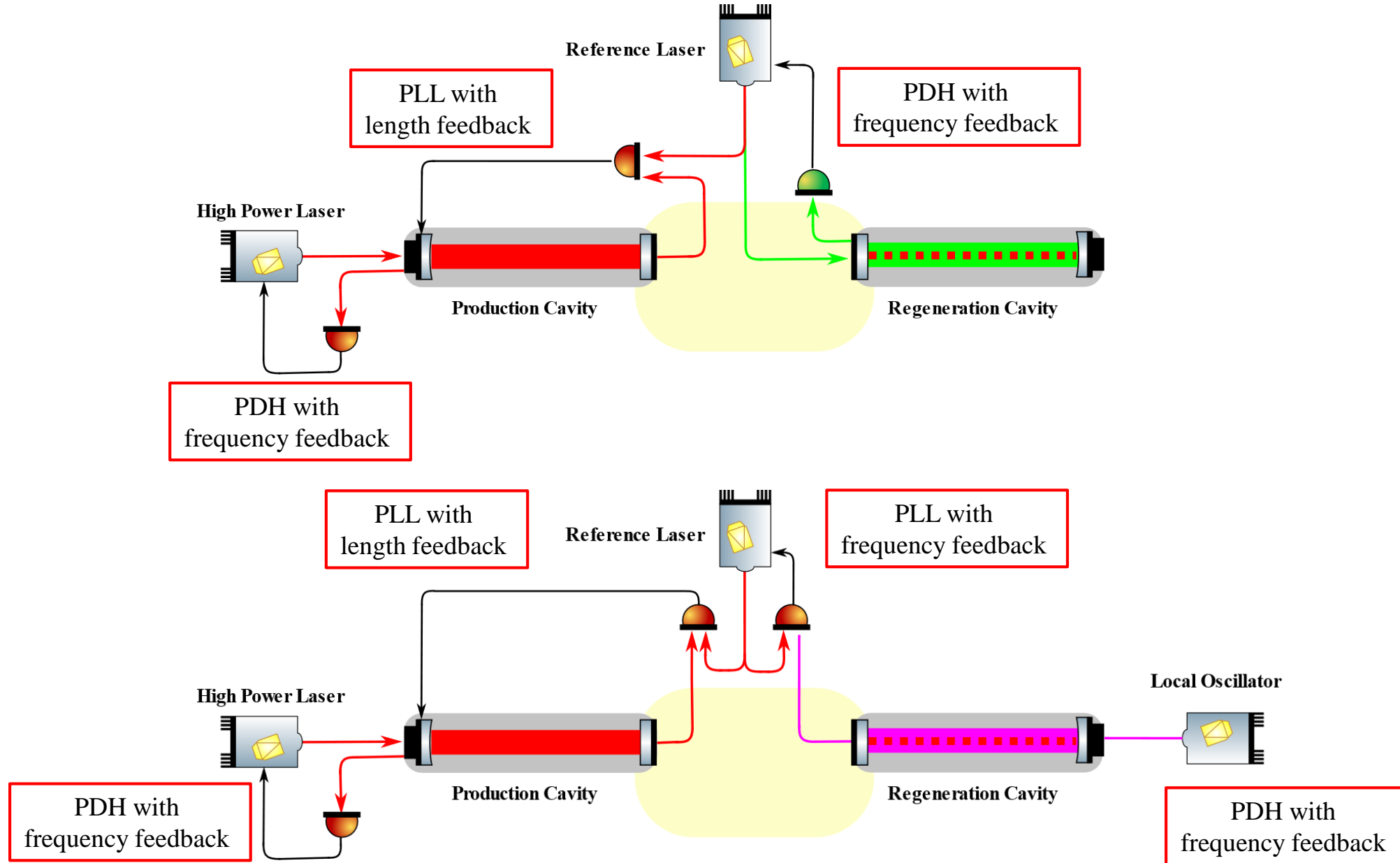


Conclusion

- ALPS II is a light-shining-through-a-wall experiment at DESY in Hamburg comprising superconducting magnets and state-of-the-art optics
- The ALPS II site will be fully operational in the first half of 2022
- Commissioning on going
- Science run is anticipated in the second half of 2022
- Implementation of the second decoction scheme will follow

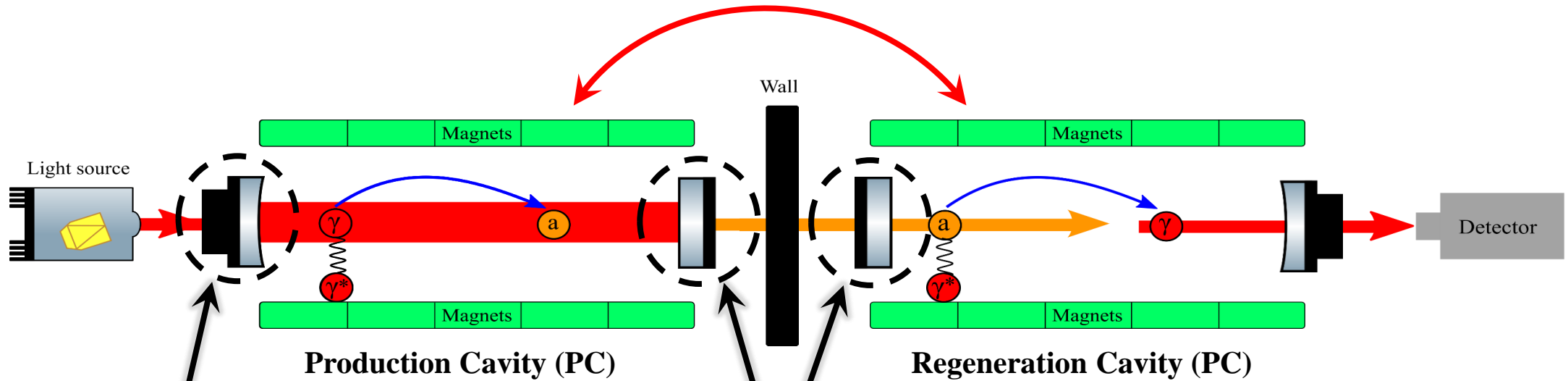
Backup

ALPS II: Control challenges

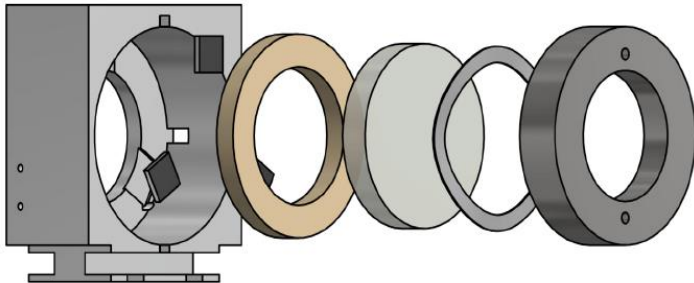


ALPS II: optics challenges

Goal: overall power efficiency $> 90\%$



Custom length actuator allows for $\sim 4\text{kHz}$ bandwidth



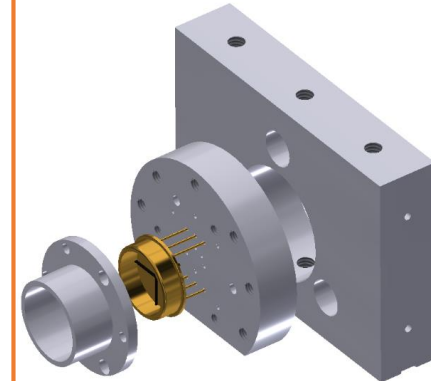
Richard C. G. Smith, PhD Thesis,
Leibniz Universität Hannover (2020)

Angular stability: $< 5\mu\text{rad}$



L.-W. Wei, K. Karan, and B. Willke;
Appl. Opt. 59, 8839 (2020)

Lateral stability: $< 100\mu\text{m}$



L.-W. Wei, K. Karan, and B. Willke;
Appl. Opt. 59, 8839 (2020)