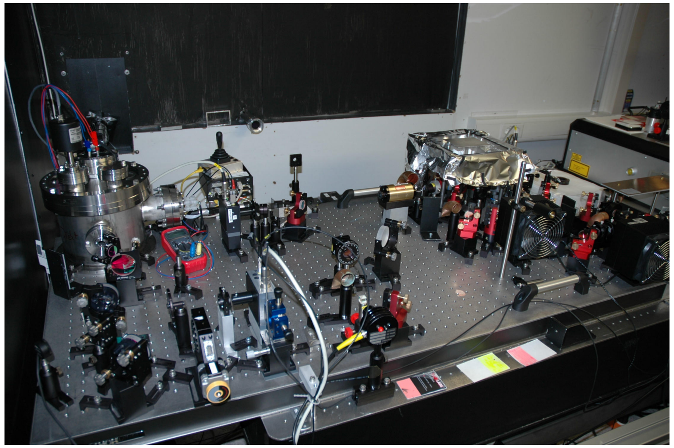
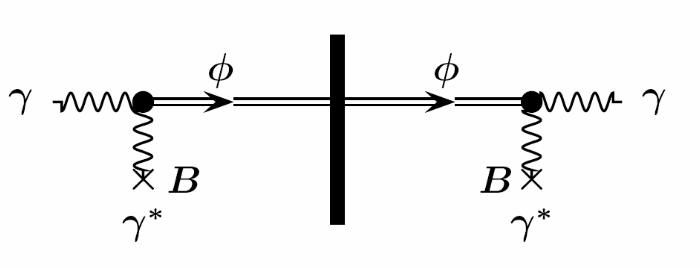
ALPS at DESY



ALPS - WISP Search in a Light Shining Through a Wall Experiment



K. Ehret – ALPS Collaboration, DESY

6th PATRAS Workshop

Zuerich, June 5th, 2010

Outline

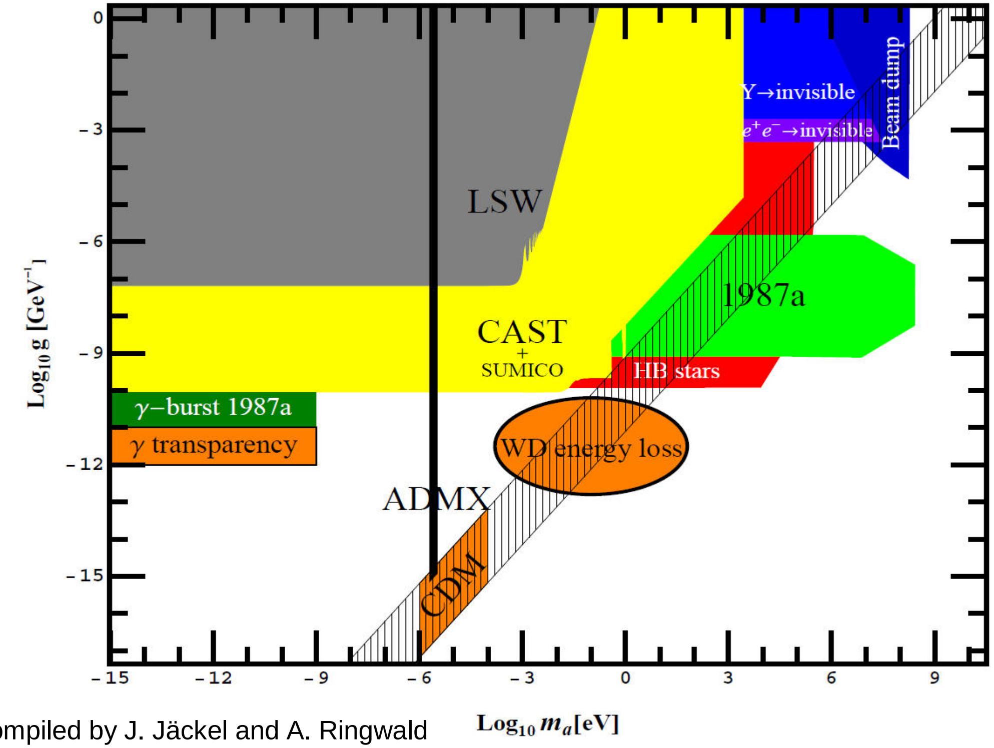
Illuminating Hidden Worlds

Particle Physics at Lowest Energies

- Axions, ALPs and WISPs – a Very Brief Introduction
- Direct WISP Search:
  - Chasing Small Signals - Light Shining Through a Wall
- ALPS Experiment at DESY
  - Resonant Laser Power Build Up
- Results – ALPS I
- ALPS II – Steps Towards Astrophysical Bounds
- Conclusions

see also talks by:
- P. Arias - Tuesday
- G. Cantatore – Thursday
- J. Mnich – Friday
- …..

Motivation – Low Energy Physics
Astrophysics, Dark Matter could be Axion-Like Particles!



compiled by J. Jäckel and A. Ringwald

A QCD axion in the mass region of 10^{-5} to 10^{-4} eV would be a “perfect” cold Dark Matter candidate

The axion was not invented to solve the Dark Matter problem!

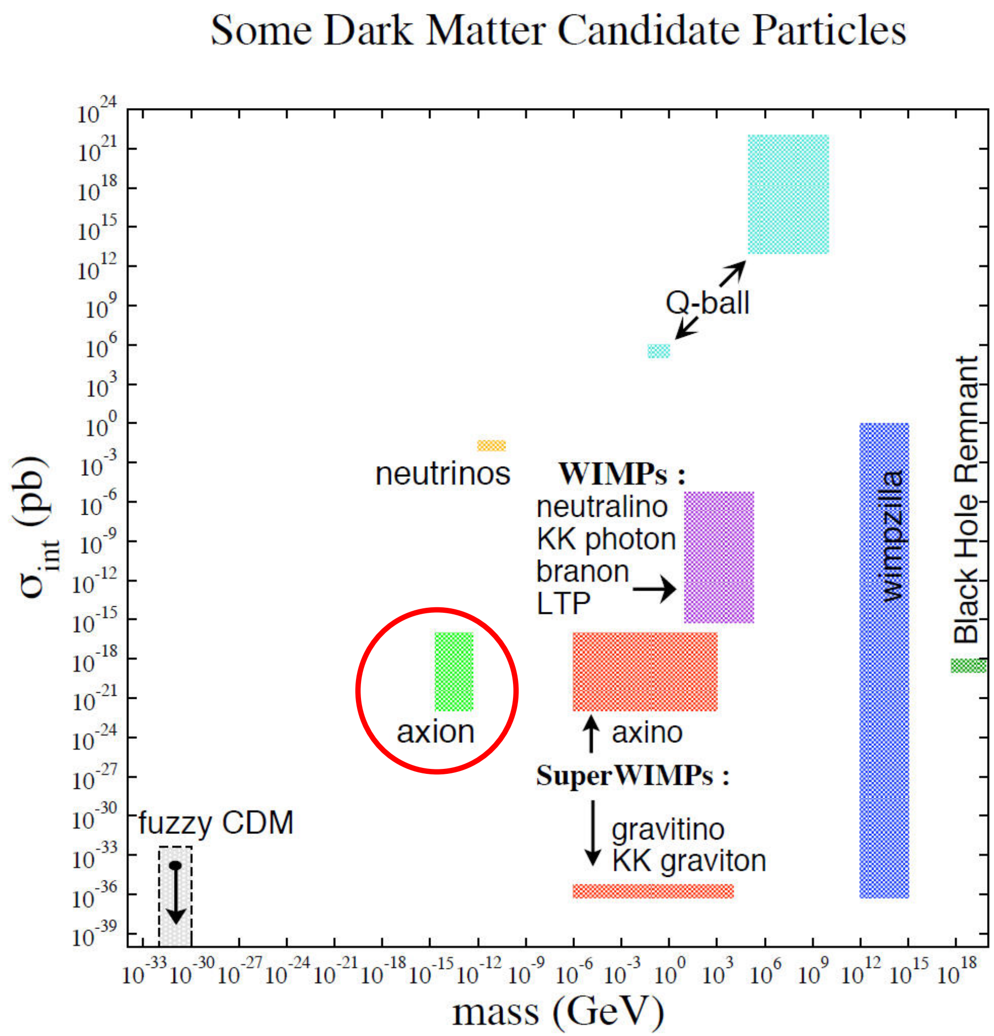
There could be axion even if they are not Dark Matter!

Theory starts to develop predictions for WISPs to be confirmed be experiment!

- many hints from astrophysics to new physics in the sub-eV region.
- limits mainly from astrophysics (lifetime of Stars, MBR), BFRT and lab experiments
- some parameter regions only accessible in lab exp.

worldwide growing interest
new physics @
low energy frontier

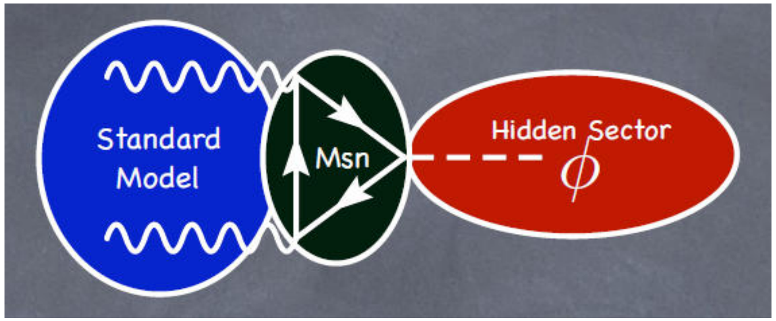
Interest in ALPs: QCD Axion, Dark Matter, String Theory



H. Baer, presentation at 5th Patras Workshop on Axions, WIMPs and WISPs, 2009

Recent worldwide interest and activities triggered and inspired by the (non confirmed) **PVLAS observation** – change of laser light polarization in magnetic field

A. Ringwald "Particle Interpretations of the PVLAS Data" arXiv:0704.3195



$$M_{MSN} \sim \alpha / (\pi g) \cdot O(1)$$

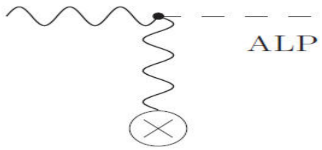
In the "hidden sector" models the existing limits probe messenger masses at TeV to PeV scales!

From Axions to ALPs and WISPs

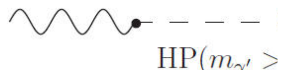
String Theory tells: There might be much more than a QCD axion.

Axions and ALPs, hidden sector photons, mini-charged particles occur naturally in string-theory motivated extensions of the Standard Model

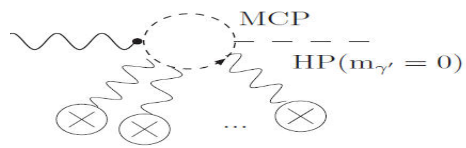
WISPs: Weakly Interacting Sub-eV Particles



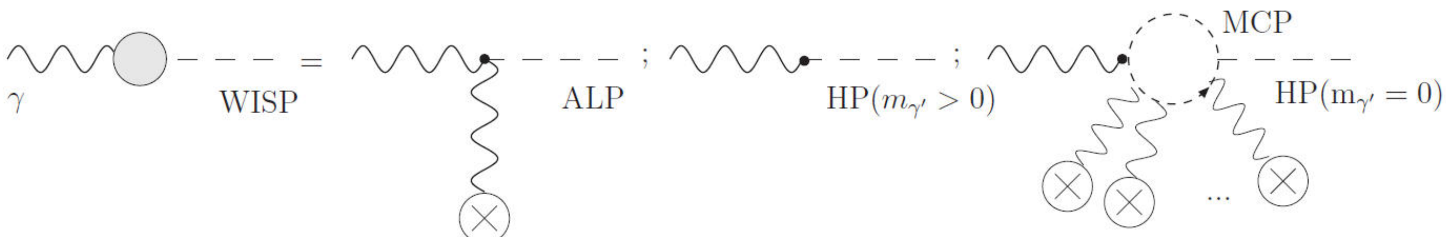
- Scalar or pseudoscalar particles: “axion-like particles” ALPs exploit the Primakoff effect



- Neutral vectorbosons: “hidden sector photons” HP mixing with “ordinary” photons.



- Minicharged particles (MCP, about 10^{-6} e): “loop effects”.



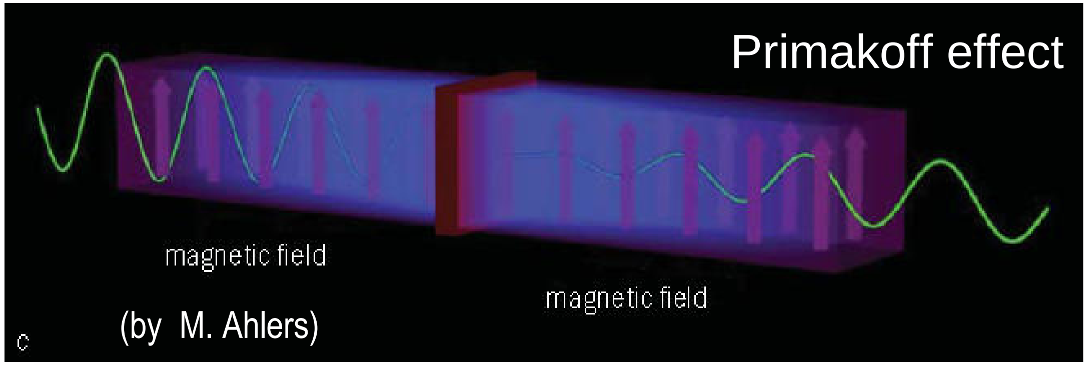
>

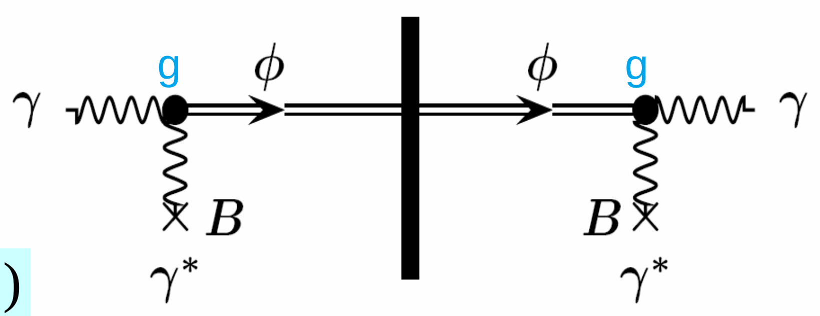
Axion-Like Particles, Hidden Photons, MiniCharged Particles

Direct WISP Search – Light Shining Through a Wall (LSW)

LSW: search for "invisible" ALPs (& other WISPs) in lab experiments

- cross-check of indirect searches
- determination of properties of new particles
- access to WISPs not detectable in indirect searches





Okun 1982, Skivie 1983, Ansel'm 1985, Van Bibber et al. 1987

ALPs Conversion Probability:

$$P_{\gamma\to\phi\to\gamma} = P_{\gamma\to\phi}(B_1, l_1, q_1)\, P_{\phi\to\gamma}(B_2, l_2, q_2)$$

$$P_{\gamma\to\phi}(B, l, q) = \frac{g^2}{4} B^2 L^2 \frac{\sin^2(qL/2)}{(qL/2)^2}$$

$$q = \frac{m_\phi^2}{2E_\gamma}$$

$$P_{\gamma\to\Phi\to\gamma} \sim g^4$$

Low conversion probability $<10^{-24}$:

- high photon fluxes (intensive laser)
- strong magnetic field (for ALP)
- very sensitive detector (SPC)

ALPS @ DESY Hamburg

ALPS @ DESY

- **January 2007:**
  Letter of Intent published -> ALPS approved
- **May 2007:**
  dedicated funding for ALPS, decision for green 532 nm laser
  Phase 0: study of systematic, stability, alignment and sensitivity
- **2008:** set-up off an optical cavity
  commissioning run – demonstrating the feasibility of resonant laser power build-up in ALPS (NIM A doi:10.1016/j.nima.2009.10.102)
  Collaboration with gravitational wave community essential
- **2009:** upgrade of system (resonant SHG, cavity in vacuum, detector)
  physics data run with vacuum and gas (PLB doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2010.04.66)

ALPS Collaboration

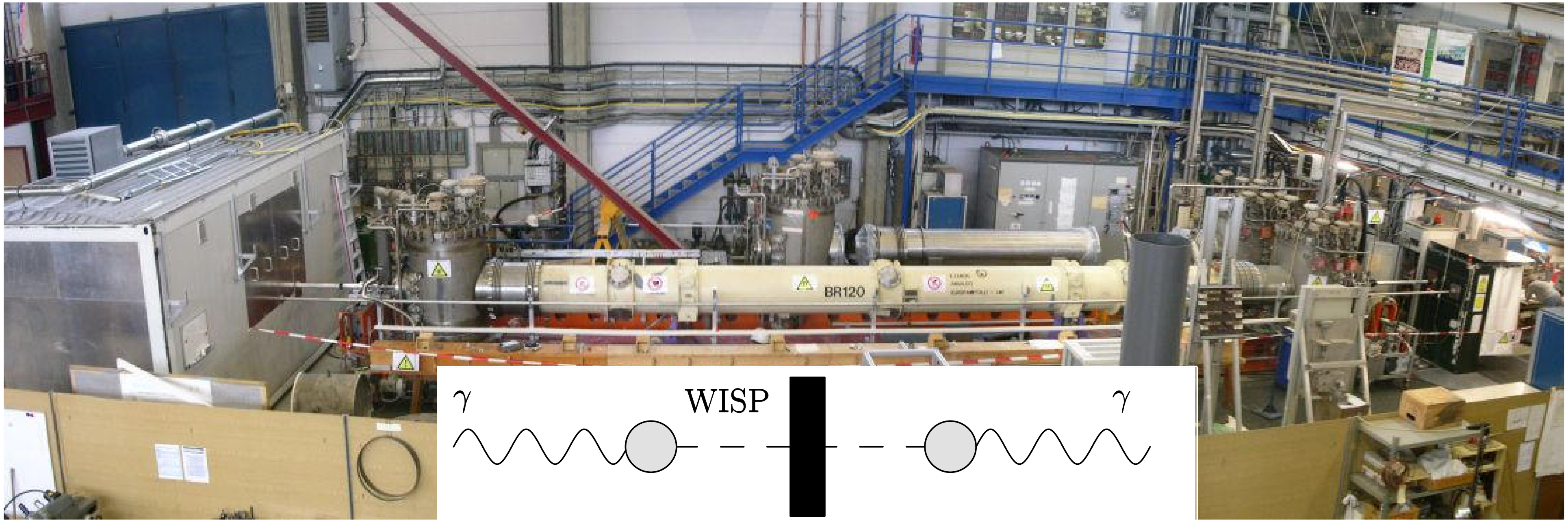
- *DESY*
- *Hamburger Sternwarte (Observatory)*
- *Laser Zentrum Hannover*
- *Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics (Albert Einstein Institute)*

Axion Like Particle Search

photon regeneration experiment using a HERA Dipole Magnet

- axion like particles ALP

Any Light Particle Search



photon regeneration experiment using a HERA Dipole Magnet

- axion like particles: ALP
- massive hidden sector photons: HP
- minicharged particles: MCP

ALPS Experiment at DESY

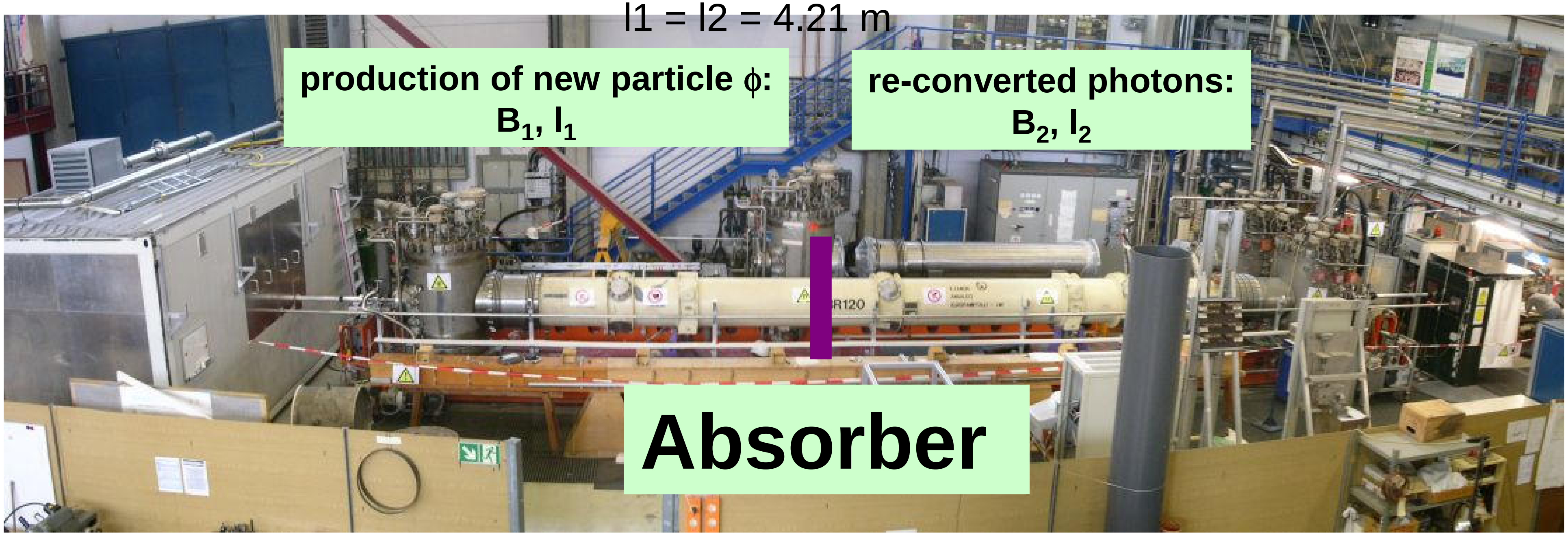
Laser

Magnet

B1 = B2 = 5.16 T

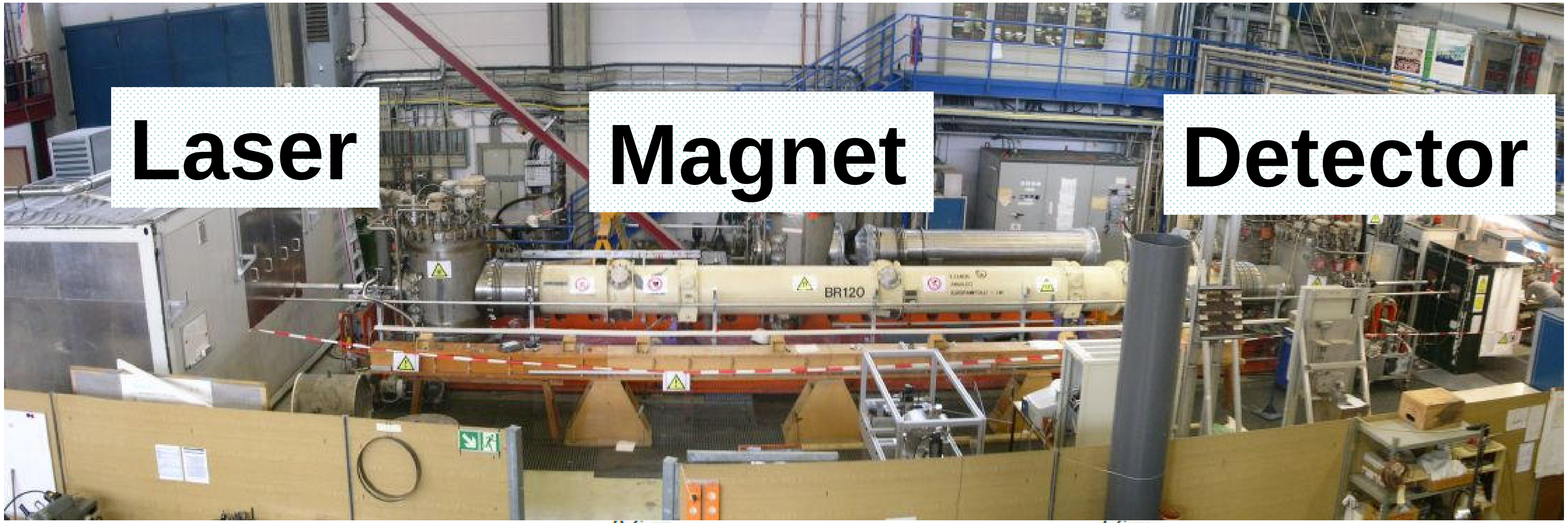
l1 = l2 = 4.21 m

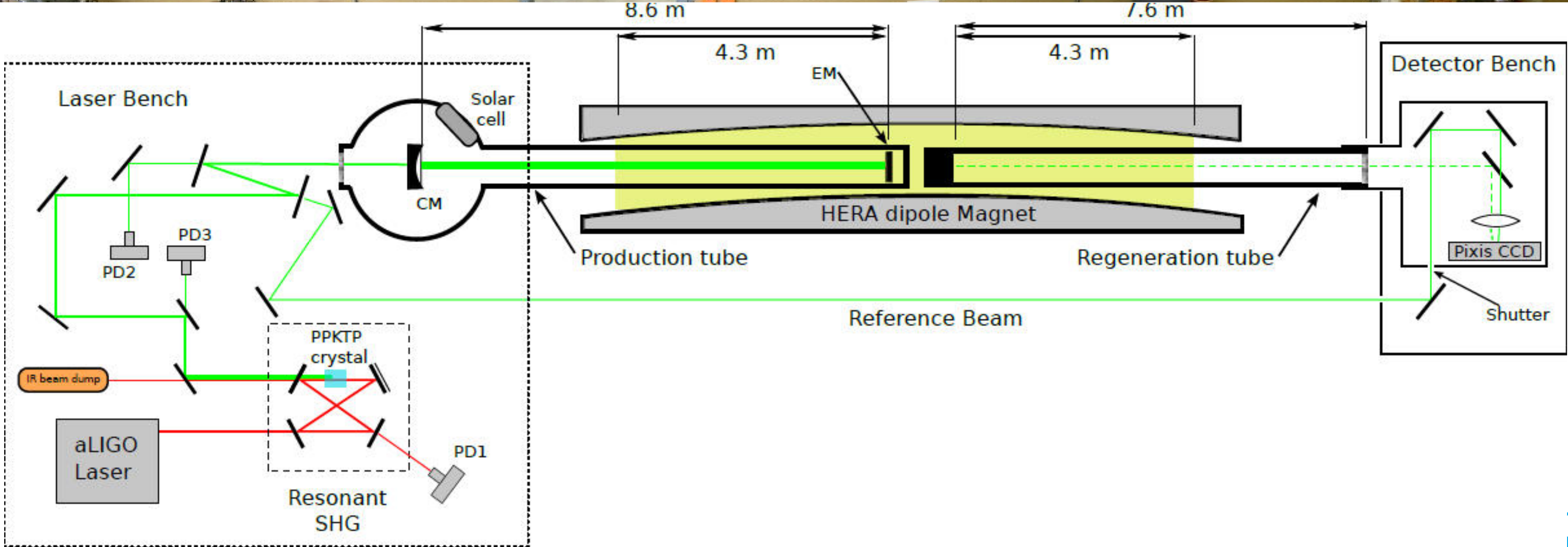
Detector



- Primary and secondary γ have same properties
- Rate of re-converted photons (for ALP) **~ $(B\cdot l)^4$**
- only one magnet can be used ->experimental challenge:
  - mirror and absorber in the middle of the magnet
  - no direct access possible

Setup: Laser, Beam Tubes, Magnet, Mirror & Detector

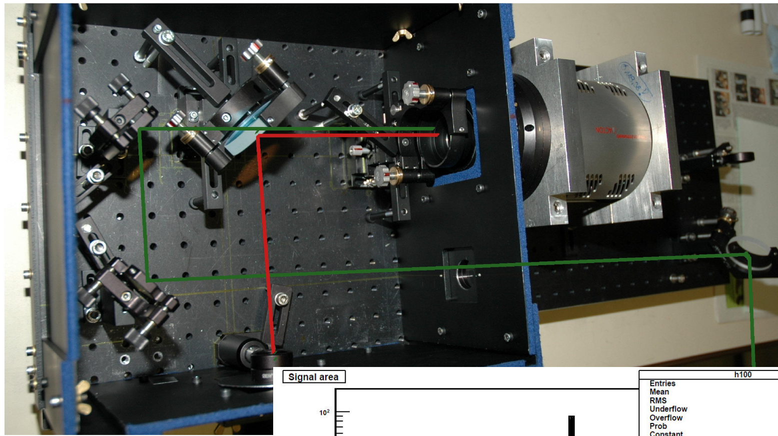


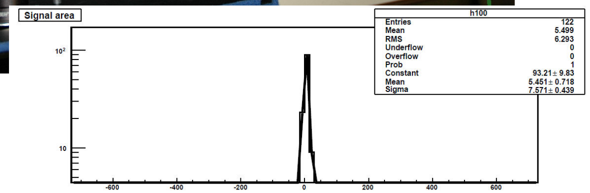


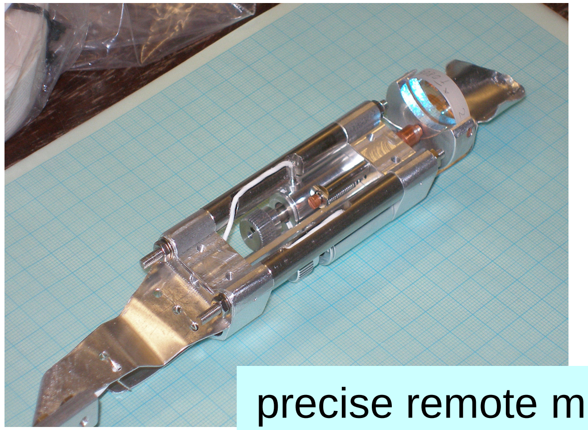
Setup: Beam Tube, Mirror & Detector

two beam tubes – one from each side: removable & vacuum tight (10^{-7} mbar)

1. **laser tube (generation side)**:
   - windows on both sides
   - adjustable mirror in middle
2. **detector tube (regeneration part):**
   - removable wall on inner side
   - open for alignment purpose
   - window on outer side







precise remote mirror steering inside magnet (@ 5 Tesla and vacuum) adopted piezo based squiggle motors

high sensitivity, low noise **CCD camera**

PI - **PIXIS:1024BL**

- liquid cooling circulator at -70°
- 13 µm square pixel, 1024 * 1024
- eff 95 % at 532 nm
- dark current 0.001 e-/pixel/sec
- low readout noise: 3.8 e-/pixel
- beam spot focused on 3*3 pixel
- stability after removal < 10 µm
- reference beam optional guided to camera

Setup: Laser System

> **energy of photons determines ϕ mass reach**

> **power & time structure (pulsed): Nγ**

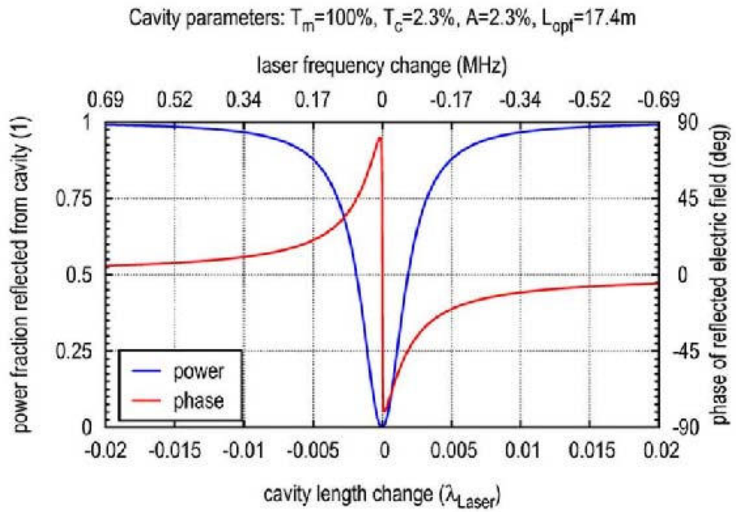
> **polarization: 0+ and 0- ALP**

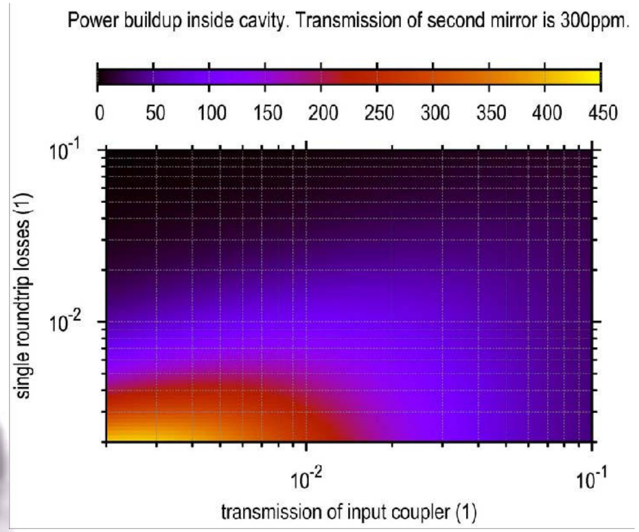
> **experimental constraints: very good beam properties**

- **eLIGO Laser System**: narrow linewidth master-oscillator power amplifier system:
  - 1064 nm, up to 35 W CW
  - high frequency stability (1 MHz / min)
- **resonant second harmonic generation (1064nm -> 532nm)**
  - PPKTP crystal: single path efficiency limited (2%)
  - resonant cavity around nonlinear crystal to maximize output: feedback loop -> length (piezo)
  - efficiency up to 50%: output: kept < 5 W (to avoid degradation) - high quality 532 nm green laser light
- **optical Fabry Perot resonator** (cavity) in generation part (laser tube)
  - coherent superposition enlarges light field between mirrors
  - power buildup PB=Pcirc/Pin
  - single-mode emitting cw laser needed!

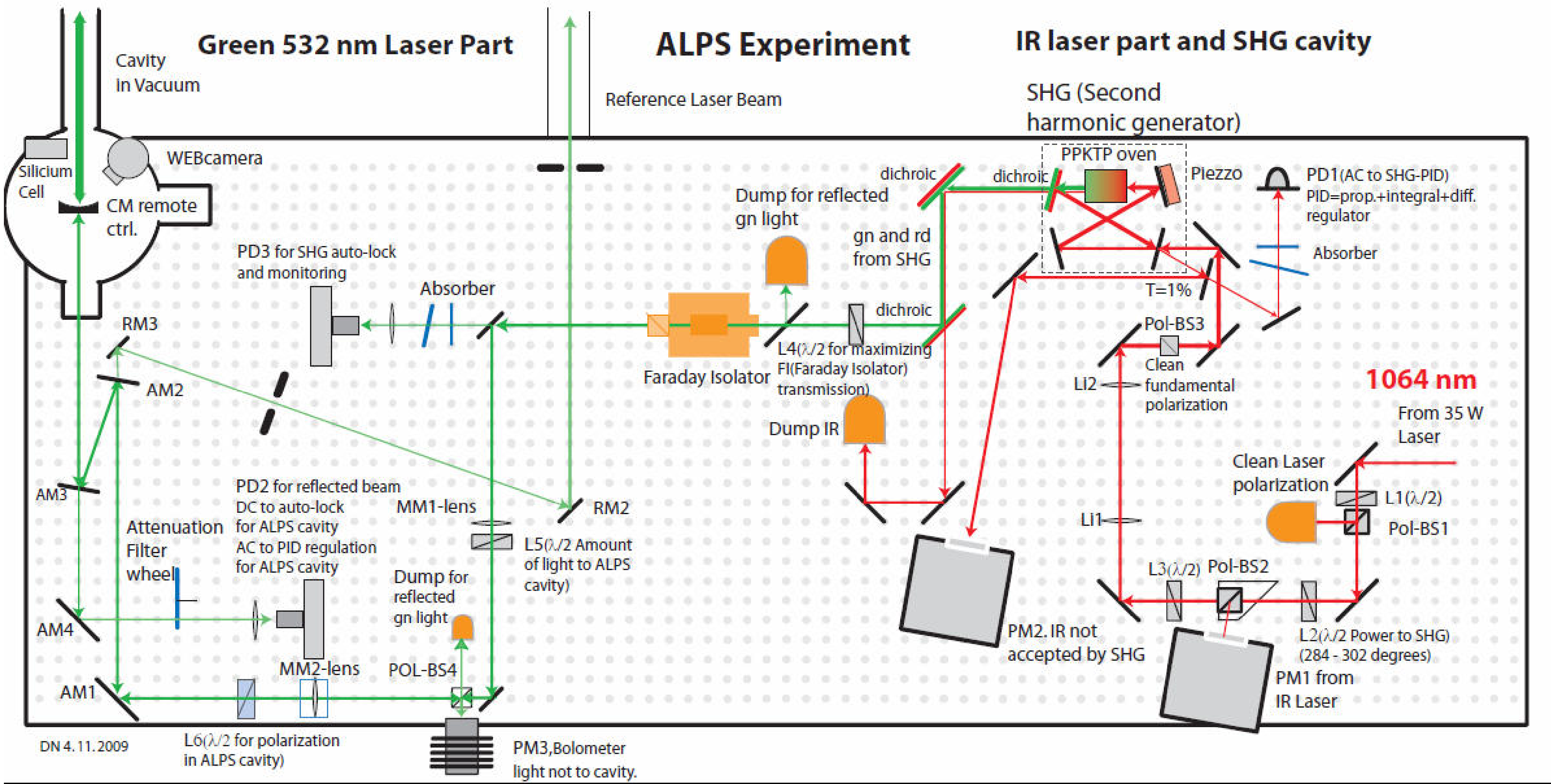
Optical Resonator - Cavity

- Phase of light must reproduce itself aftereach roundtrip
  - cavity length must be stable in time length
  - changes of pm degrade PB
- Stabilization onto resonance
  - use sign change of phase
  - Pound-Drever-Hall readout scheme
- Power buildup governed by
  - internal losses (esp. windows)
  - **ALPS cavity completly inside vacuum**
  - mirror transmission
- Locking of cavity by adjusting frequency of IR 1064nm laser
  - adopting IR laser MOPA (with piezo)
  - Length noise 500 times larger than laser frequency noise!
  - cavity locked on fundamental mode



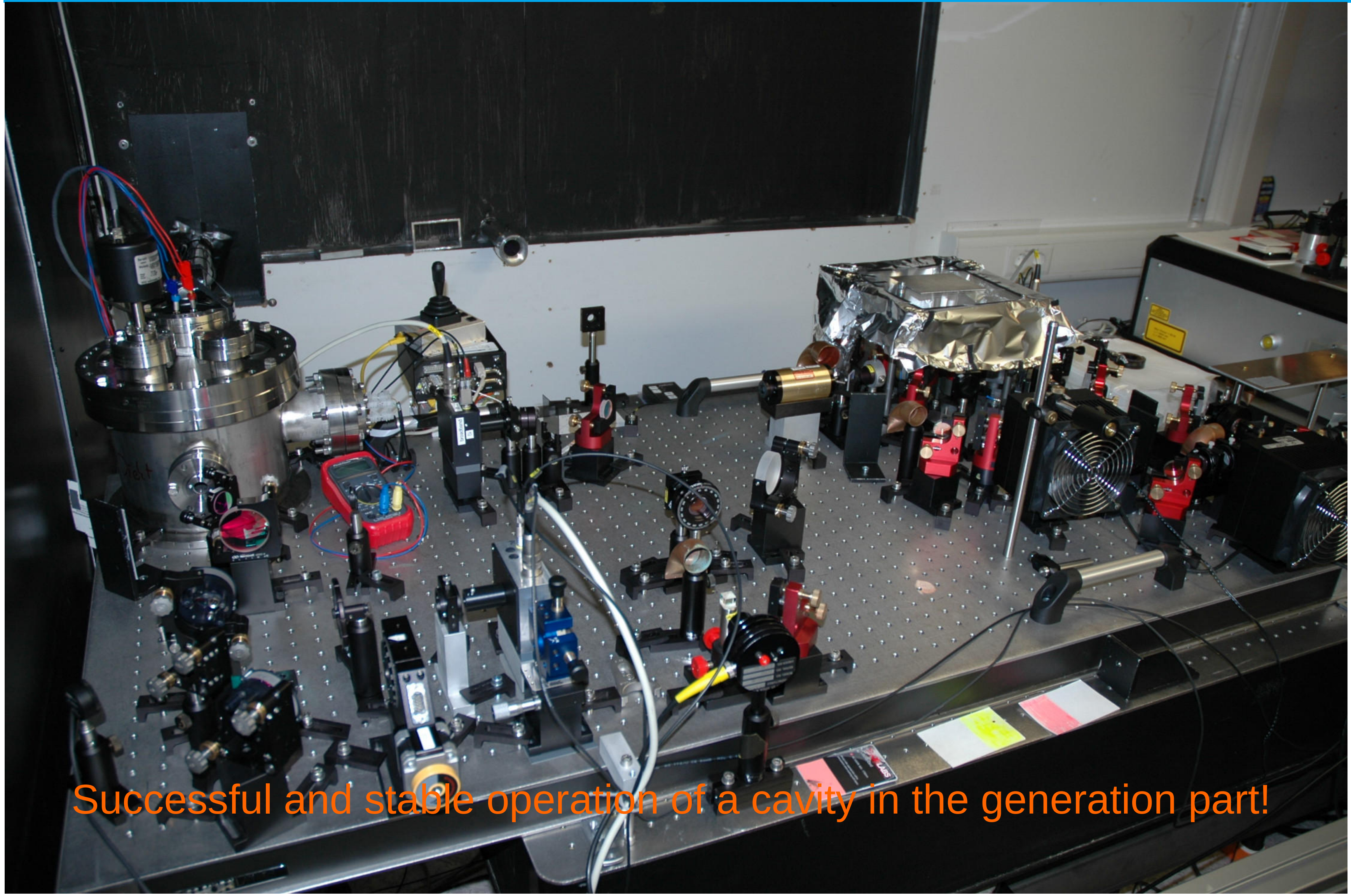


Resonant Photon Generation



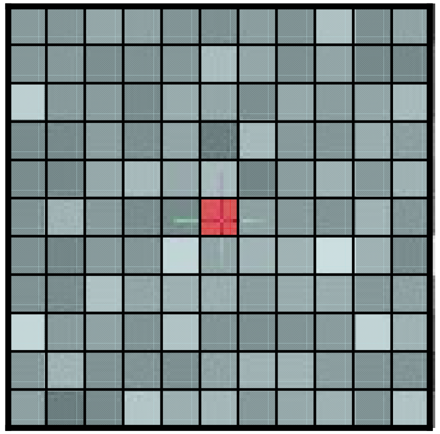
Successful and stable operation of a resonant cavity in the generation part!
& resonant second harmonic generation
Achieved a power build up of 300: up to 1200 W in cavity

Resonant Photon Generation

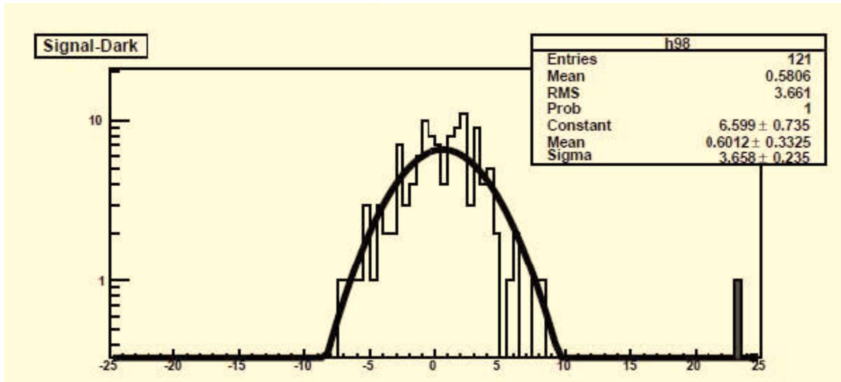


Successful and stable operation of a cavity in the generation part!

2009 Data Analysis, Selection and Sensitivity



- around 50h of beam time recorded – several 100h of dark frames
- looking for enhancement in “signal” region (defined by beam spot) – compared to dark frames.
- check for cosmics or other spurious activity – remove about 10% of data frames from analysis
- the analysis is performed for each pixel a 11·11 grid
- test the CCD and the data analysis with a photon beam of extremely low intensity around 10 mHz



- **Sensitivity to re-converted photon flux ~ mHz**
- **with actual Laser + cavity (1 kW): $3 \cdot 10^{21}$ γ/sec**
- > **detection probability < $1 / 10^{24}$**
- **95 % confidence level – method of Feldman and Cousins**

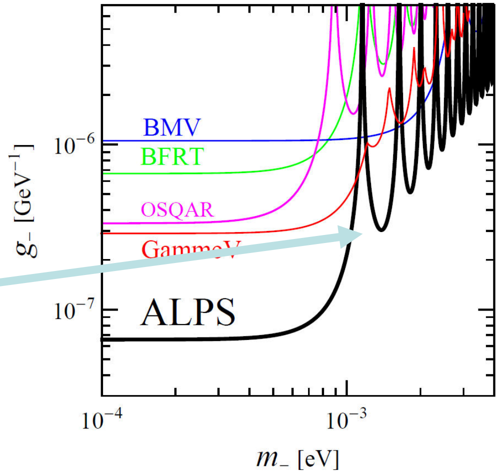
A new Method to extend the Mass Range

Tuning of the refraction Index

- The coherent phenomena probed at ALPS induces regions of insensitivity.

$$P = \left(\frac{g^2}{4} B^2 L^2 \frac{\sin^2(qL/2)}{(qL/2)^2} \right)^2$$

with $q = p_\gamma - p_\Phi$ *, L = length of B field*



- They originate from $q \cdot L = (p_\gamma - p_\Phi) \cdot L = 2m \cdot \pi$

- Idea: change photon momentum p_γ by a small amount of gas:
  $p_{\gamma\,(gas)} = p_\gamma \cdot \sqrt{1+2(n-1)}$, *where n denotes the refraction index.*

A new Method to extend the Mass Range

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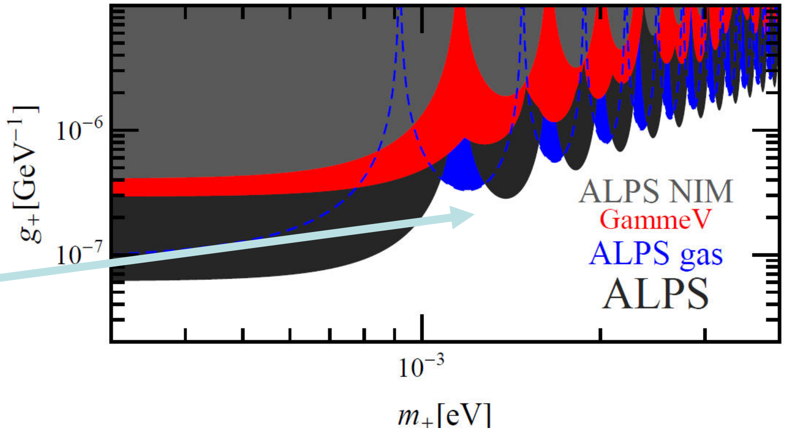
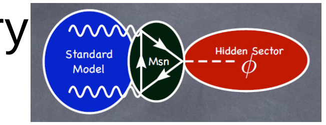
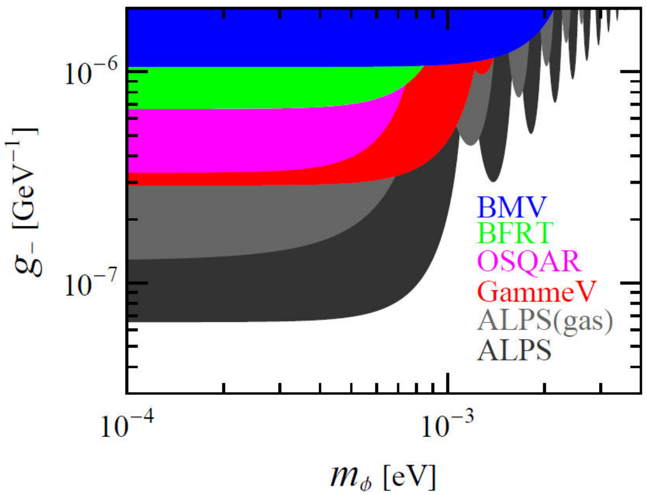


- They originate from $q \cdot L = (p_\gamma - p_\Phi) \cdot L = 2m \cdot \pi$
- Idea: change photon momentum p_γ by a small amount of gas:
  $p_{\gamma\,(gas)} = p_\gamma \cdot \sqrt{1+2(n-1)}$, *where n denotes the refraction index.*
- We apply this approach by taking data with a pressure of 0.18 mb of Argon in the laser and detector beam tubes.
- Cover high mass gaps (even if sensitivity is lowered).

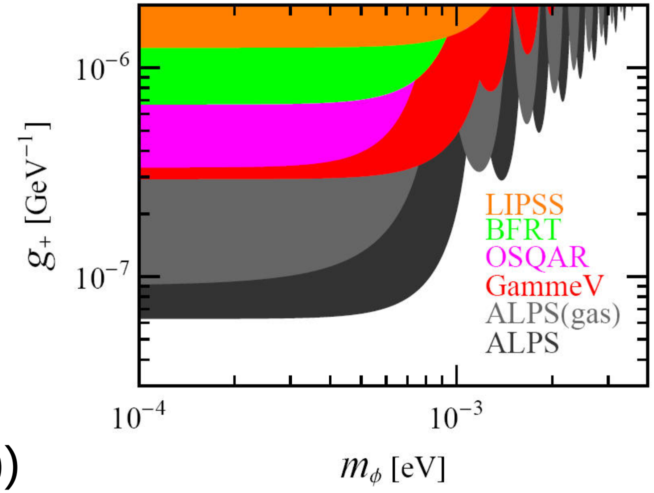
ALPS I – Final Results

ALPS is the most sensitive experiment for WISP searches in the laboratory
For axion-like particles, ALPS probes physics at the “multi-10-TeV scale”!

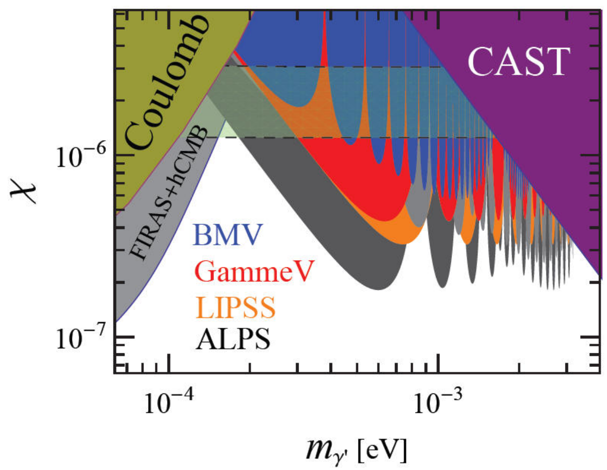




pseudoscalar
and
scalar
axion-like particles

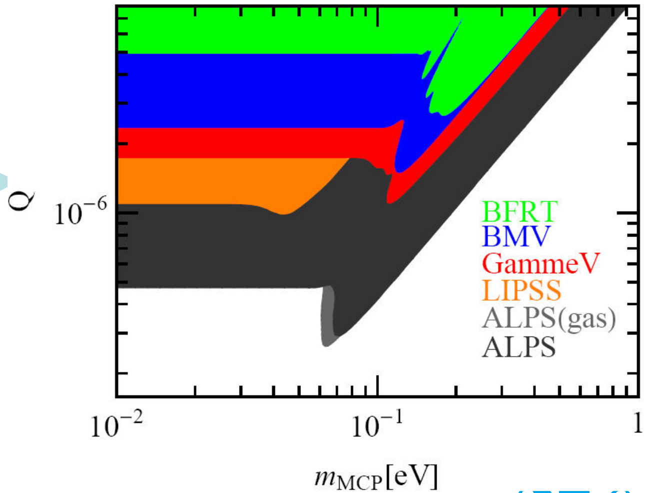


(PLB 689, 149 (2010))



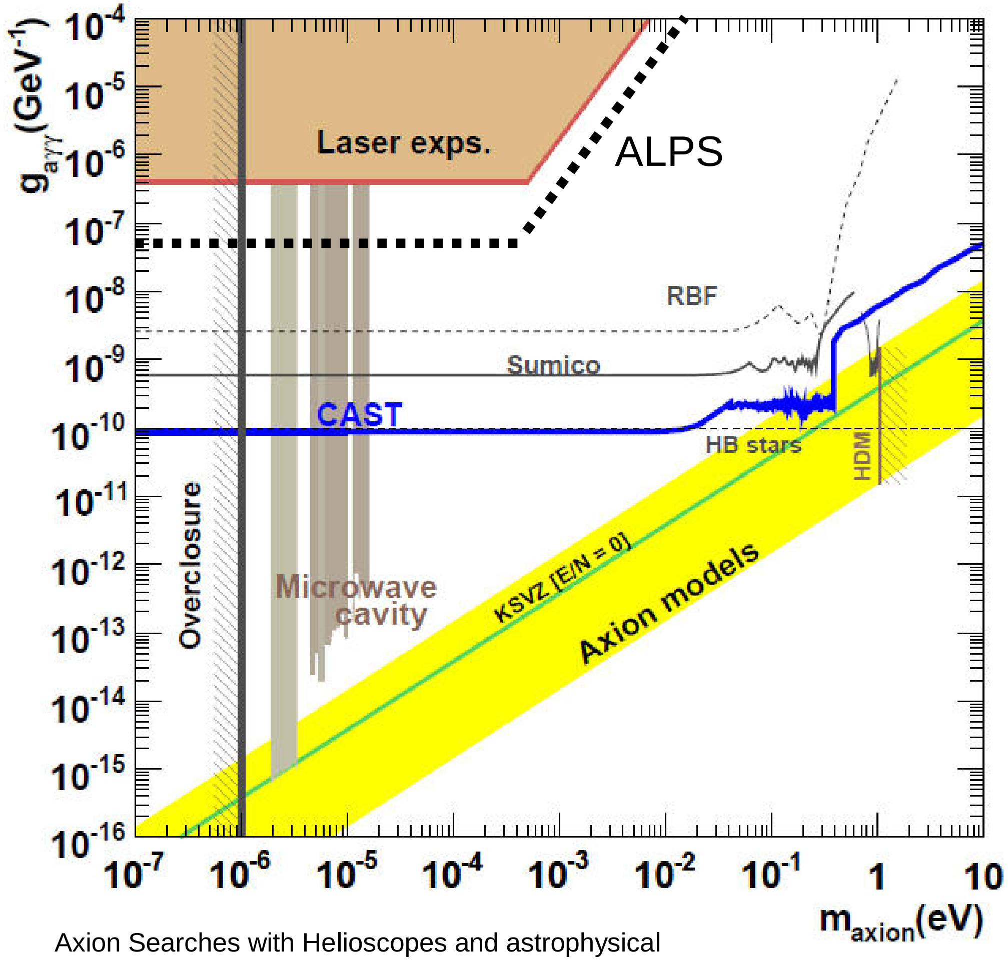
hidden sector photons
and
minicharged particles

Filling a gap remaining from astrophysics and other experiments!



Outlook

> The world-wide activities in this research field are strengthening, but there is still a way to go!



Axion Searches with Helioscopes and astrophysical signatures for axion(-like) particles, K. Zioutas et al., New J. Phys. 11 (2009) 105020

Increase sensitivity

→ lower couplings

- **Laser (power + optical cavity)**
- **Magnet (field strength + length)**
- **Detector sensitivity**
- **Measurement time / statistics – will not really help: $g \sim t^{-1/8}$ → Factor 2 if one measures one year (256 days) instead of one day!**

Prospects of direct WISP Searches - Towards lower Couplings

Laser (flux of incoming photons) in tight magnet bore:

- ALPS at present: 3 W 532 nm (enhanced LIGO),
  cavity with power built up of 300 — 1 kW
- ALPS II: 100 W 532/1064 nm (advanced LIGO),
  cavity with power built up of 1000 — 100 kW
- OSQAR - ultimate: 1kW 1064 nm (Nd-YAG),
  cavity with power built up of 10.000 — 10,000 kW

Magnet (interaction probability):

- ALPS at present: ½ + ½ HERA dipole,
  B = 5 T, l = 4.2 m — 21 Tm
- OSQAR proposal: 1+1 LHC, dipoles
  B = 9.7 T, l = 14.3 m — 140 Tm
- Larger scale exp: 6 + 6 Tevatron dipoles — 180 Tm
  6 + 6 HERA dipoles — 280 Tm
  2 + 2 LHC dipoles — 300 Tm
  4 + 4 LHC dipoles — 600 Tm
- "dreams"

Prospects of direct WISP Searches - Towards lower Couplings

Detector sensitivity:

- ALPS at present: PIXIS 1024B - few mHz
- "kind-of-limit": radioactivity, CR in 20·20 μm^2 signal region at ALPS about 0.02 mHz
  - may be reached e.g. with TES (single photon counting) **(cf. G. Cantatore)**
  - or with heterodyne detection scheme

Reach relative to ALPS in 2009 ($g=10^{-7}GeV^{-1}$):

> Laser (power + optical cavity):100

> Magnet (field strength + length):15

> Detector sensitivity: 200

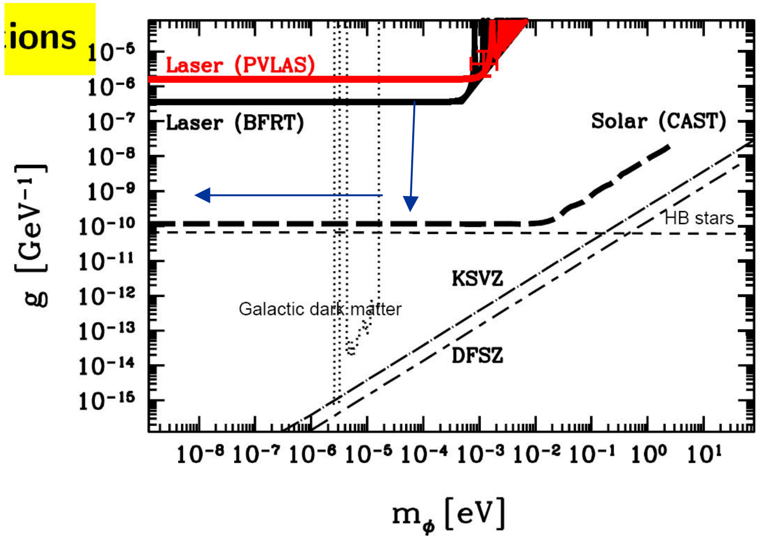
Physics:

$$g = 2\cdot(Bl)^{-1}\cdot(P_{\gamma\to\phi\to\gamma})^{-1/4}$$

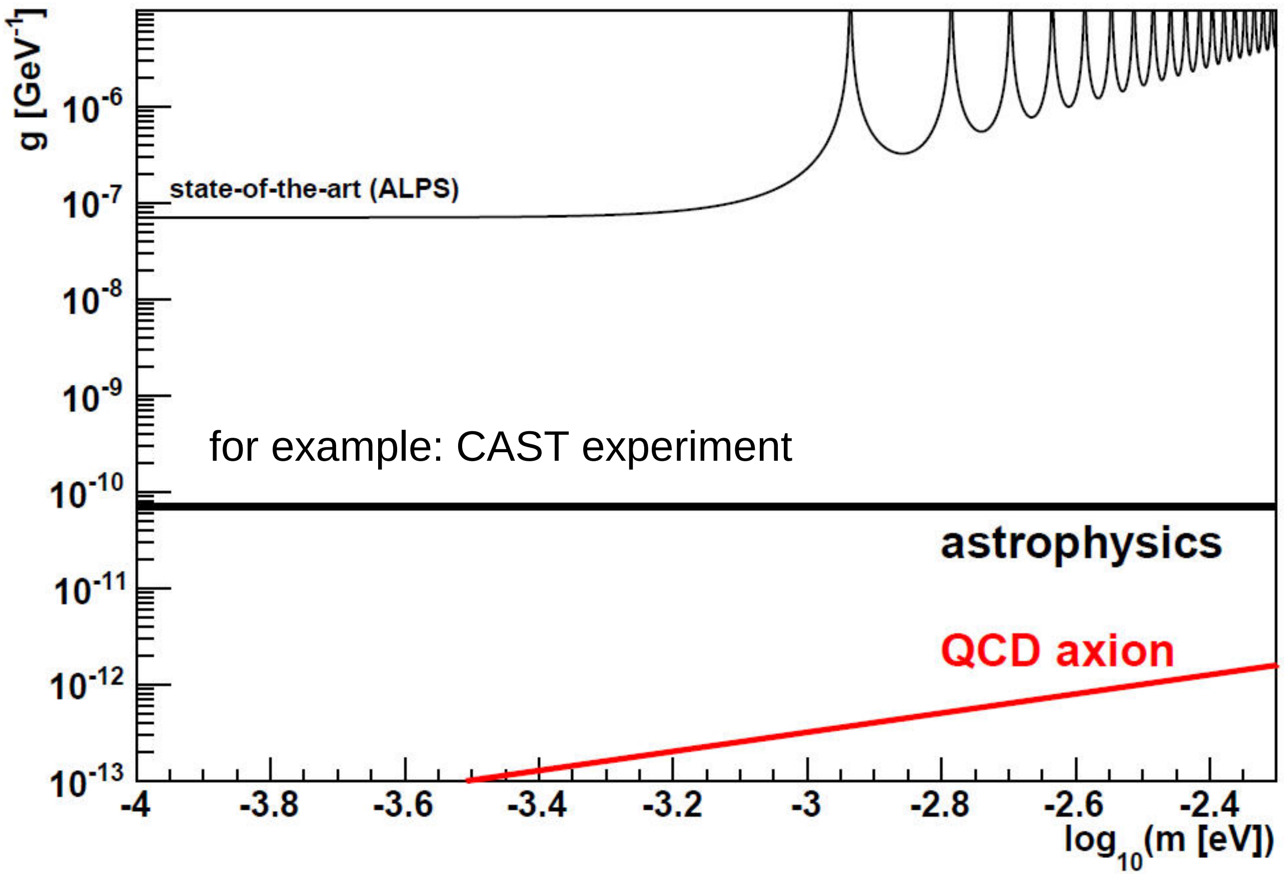
$$= g_{ALPS}\cdot(15)^{-1}\cdot(100\cdot200)^{-1/4}$$

$$= g_{ALPS}/200$$

$$\approx 5\cdot10^{-10}GeV^{-1}$$

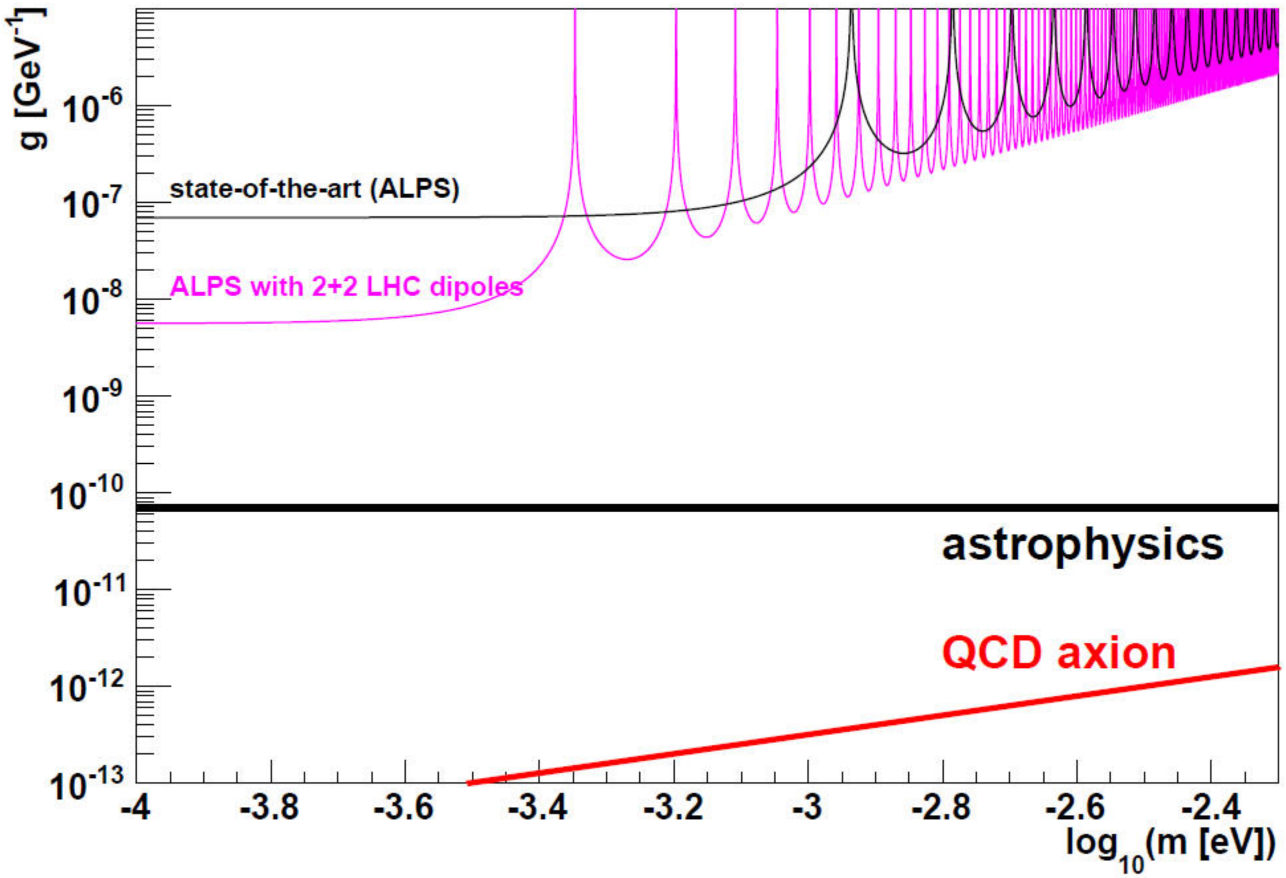


Physics reach: from ALPS I to ALPS II



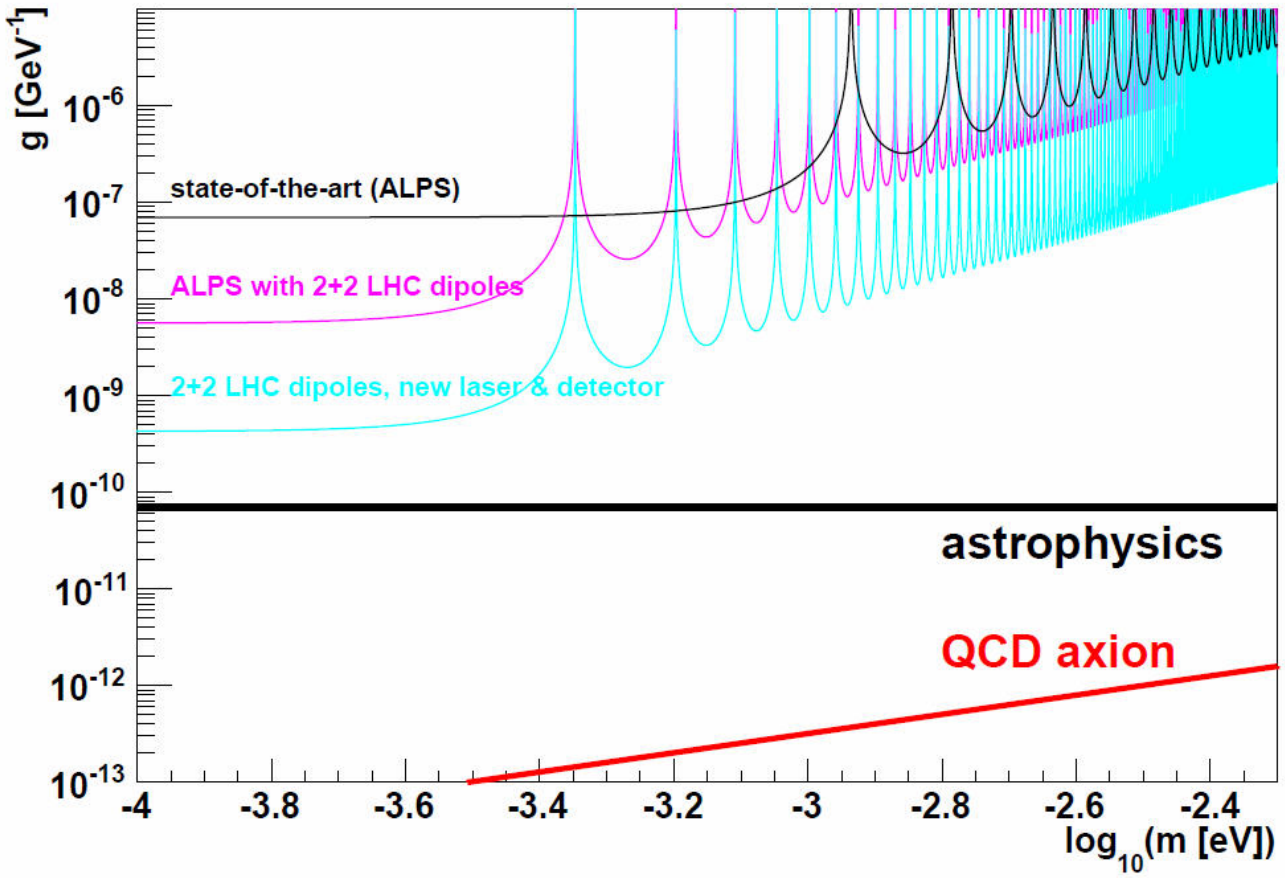
Physics reach: from ALPS I to ALPS II

- more powerful magnets: 2+2 LHC or 6+6 HERA dipoles



Physics reach: from ALPS I to ALPS II

- Increase laser power from 1 kW to 100 kW, add single photon detector
  → still a way to go !



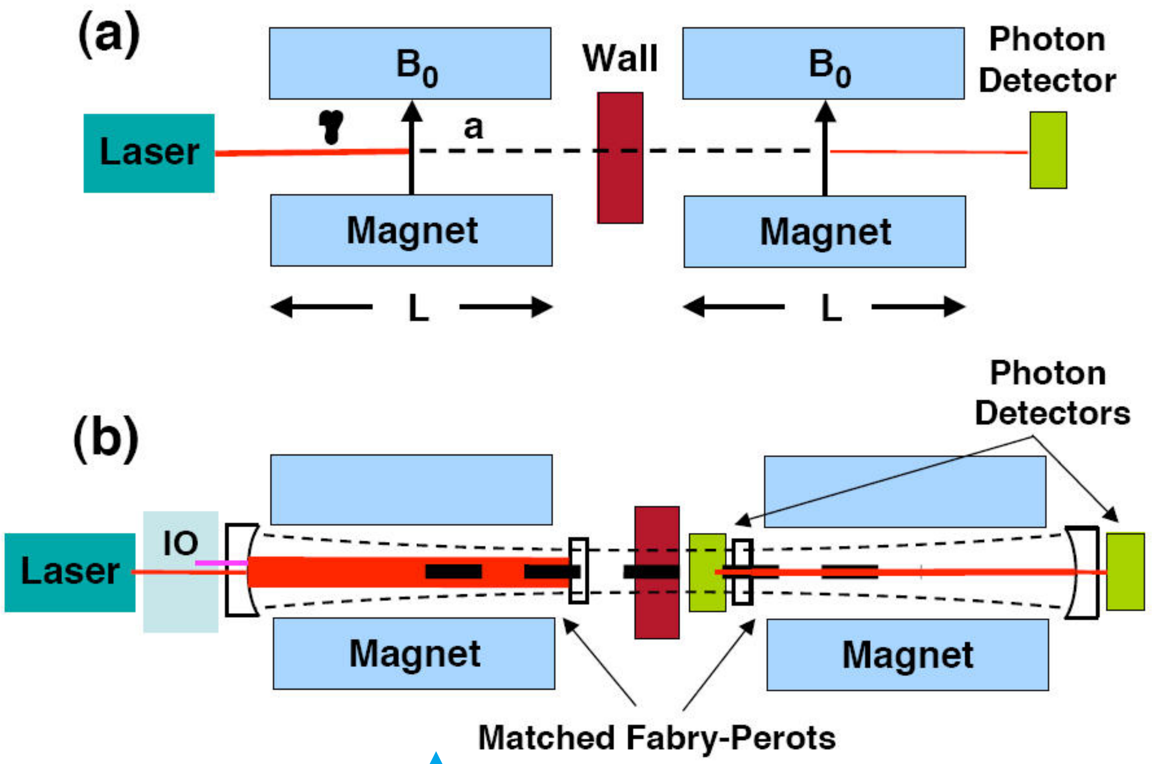
Prospects of direct WISP Searches - Towards lower Couplings

Ingenuity in addition to “brute force”:

“Resonantly enhanced Axion-Photon Regeneration”

P. Sikivie, D.B. Tanner , Karl van Bibber. Phys.Rev.Lett.98:172002,2007.

(also F. Hoogeveen, T. Ziegenhagen, DESY-90-165, Nucl.Phys.B358)



Realized at ALPS

Implementation of a second cavity in the regeneration part of the experiment to enhance the conversion probability WISP→ photon

Increase power output by finesse of cavity:
10^4 seems to be possible.

There are different ideas and proposals under discussion

“Detailed design of a resonantly-enhanced axion-photon regeneration experiment” G. Mueller, P. Sikivie, D. B. Tanner and K. v.Bibber 10.1103/PhysRevD.80.072004

Use two lasers with offset in frequency to allow for a heterodyne detection scheme.

ALPS II Baseline Design for Resonantly Enhanced Axion-Photon Regeneration

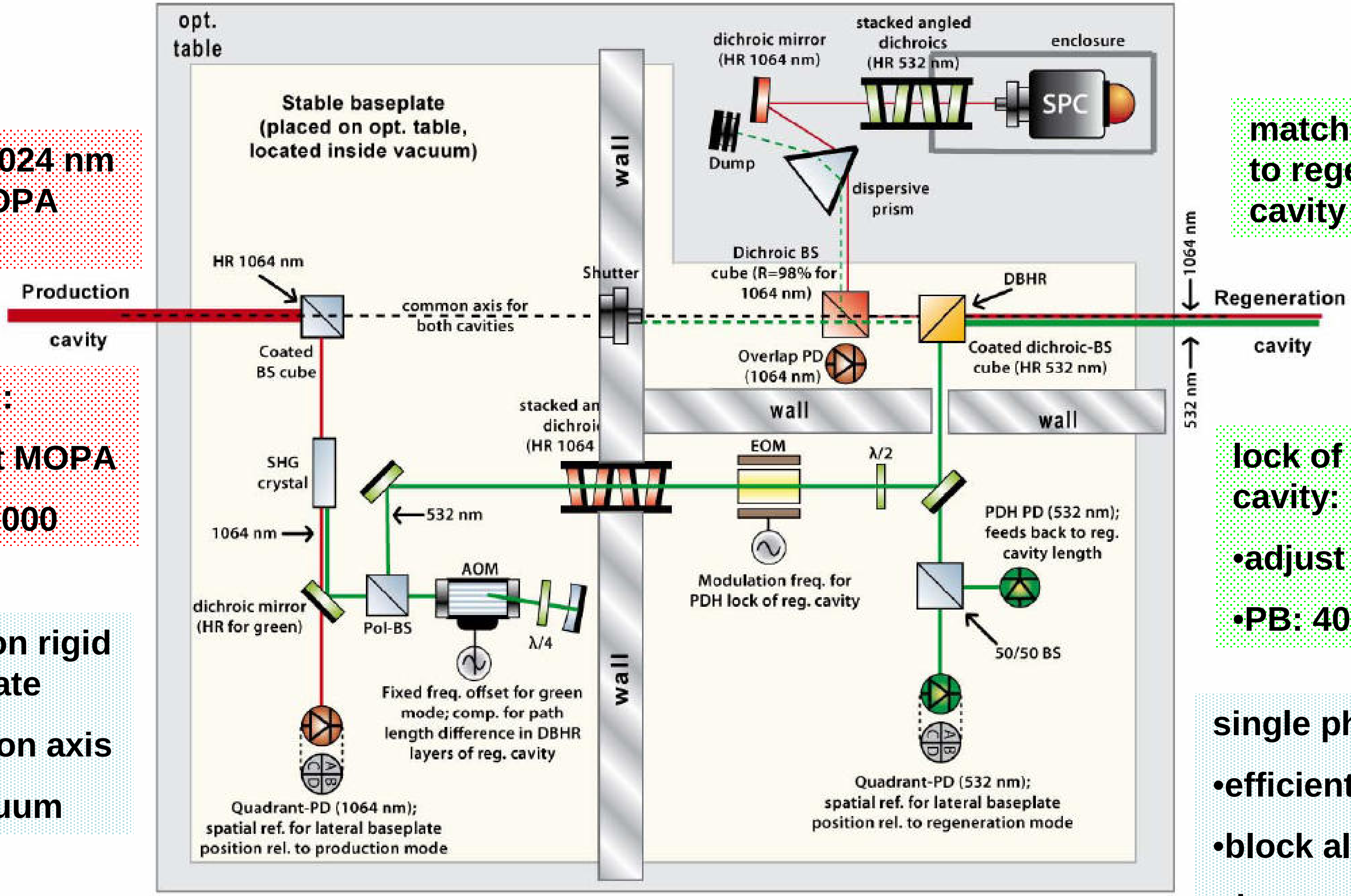
30 W / 1024 nm from MOPA system

locking:

- **adjust MOPA**
- **PB: 5.000**

mount on rigid base-plate

- **common axis**
- **in vacuum**



match SHG beam to regeneration cavity

lock of regeneration cavity:

- **adjust length**
- **PB: 40.000**

single photon detector

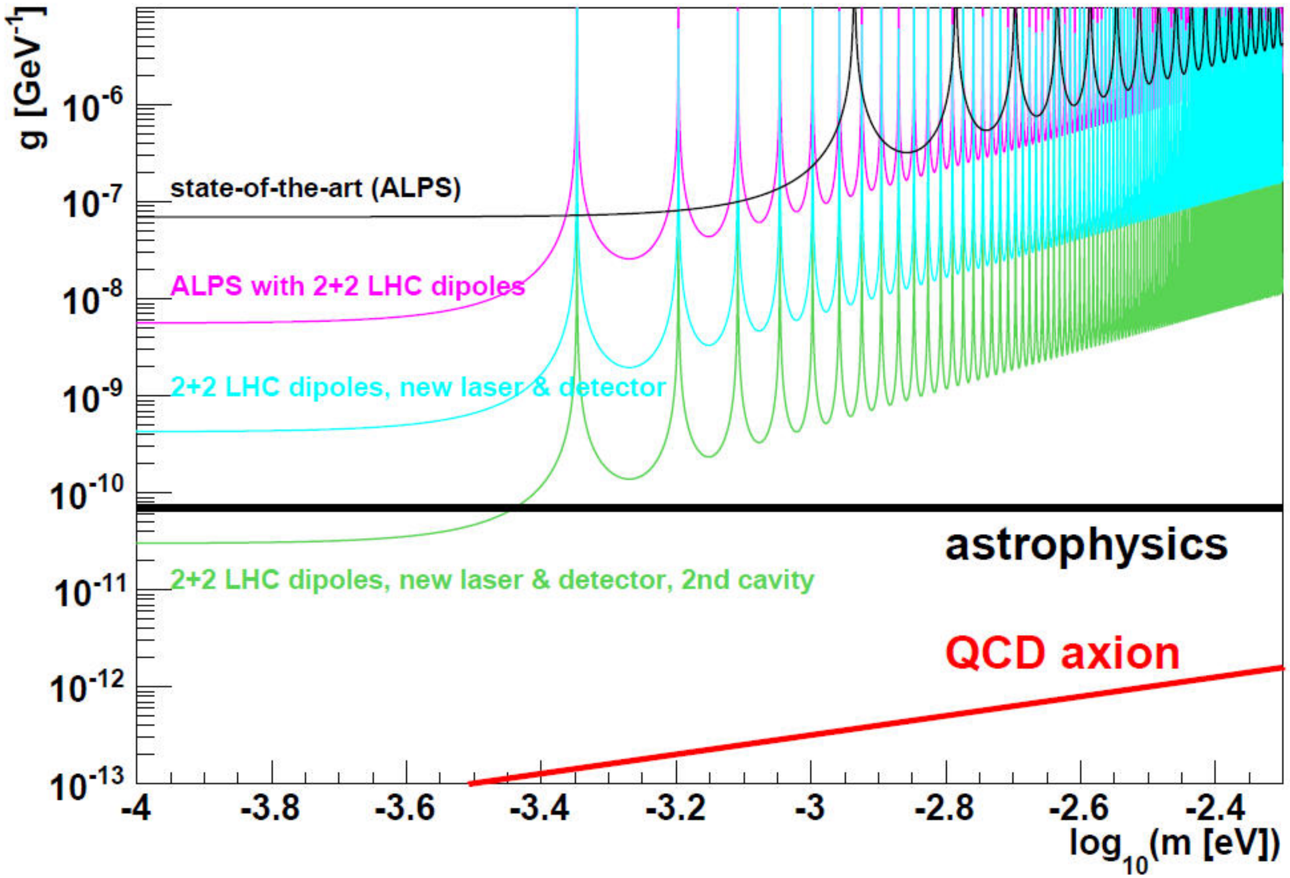
- **efficient for 1024nm**
- **block all direct γ (532)**
- **downconversion ?**

IR 1064 nm for WISP production

- **SHG 532nm – for locking of 2. cavity**
- **single photon detector e.g. TES**

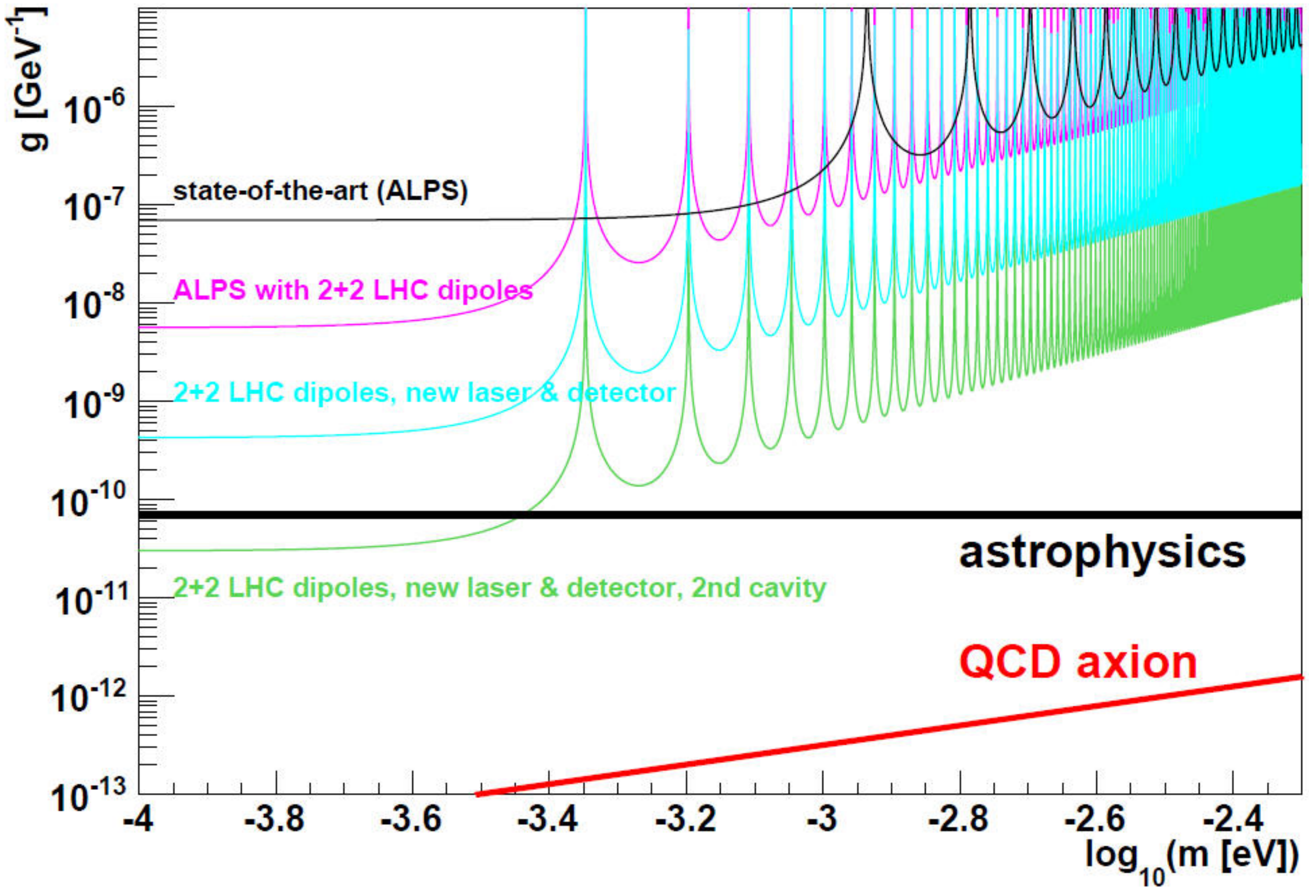
Prospects for ALPS II

- resonant photon regeneration in the detector tube behind the wall.



Prospects for ALPS II

- it looks feasible to build a lab experiment which reaches a sensitivity beyond the actual limits coming from astrophysics (within a few years)
- at that time: new results from lab-experiments, astrophysics and LHC



beyond that: "brute force" i.e. magnets and laser power & genuine new ideas

Steps towards ALPS II

DESY PRC (Physics Research Committee)

and DESY management:

- **invites and supports ALPS collaboration to prepare a TDR for the next phase**
- **TDR in 2011**
- **goal: surpass todays astrophysical limits**
- **activities and R&D started in all three relevant fields:**
  - detector (cf. talk by G. Cantatore)
  - laser system incl. resonant generation and regeneration
    - supported by AEI (gravitational wave community)
  - magnets: configuration cf. talk by P. Arias and infrastructure

Conclusions

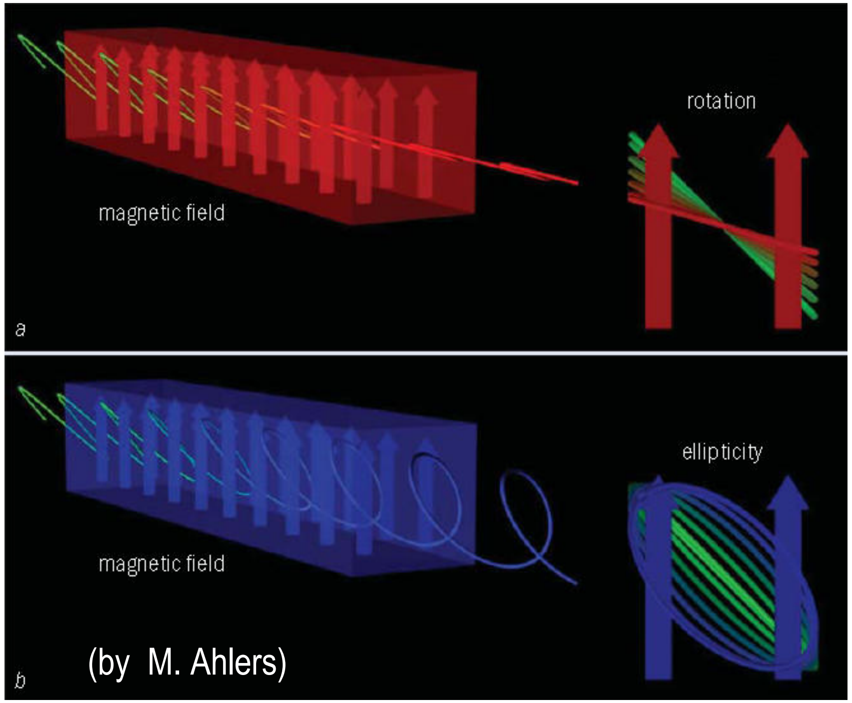
- WISP searches in the laboratory are complementary to high-energy and astrophysics experiments.
- LSW experiments - direct WISP search: demonstrated capability
- ALPS success based on a close collaboration:
  - particle physicists (theory and experiment)
  - laser physicists from the gravitational wave detector community
  - an “accelerator” lab
- ALPS has set up an optical resonant in the generation part of the LSW experiment - power buildup of 300 achieved: P > 1 kW
- ALPS provides the most stringent laboratory constraints on WISPs
- Based on this experience, future large scale LSW experiments are feasible which surpasses present day limits from astrophysics – ALPS II

Backup Slides

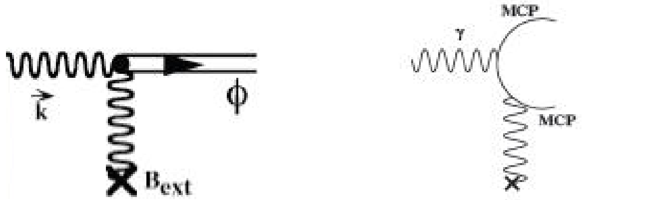
Is there new Physics at low Energies?

Experiments with intense laser beams providing very high photon number fluxes or extremely good control of beam properties.

> **Indirect WISP search**: search for polarization effects

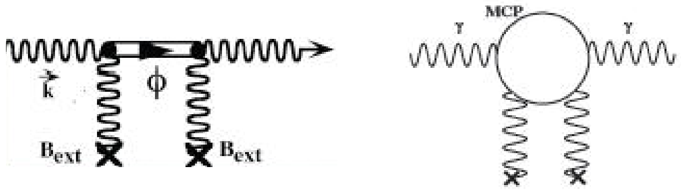


rotation:
dichroism (selective absorption) due to real WISP production



different absorption of light polarized ∥ and ⊥ to the magnetic field

ellipticity:
birefringence (different light velocities) due to virtual WISP production



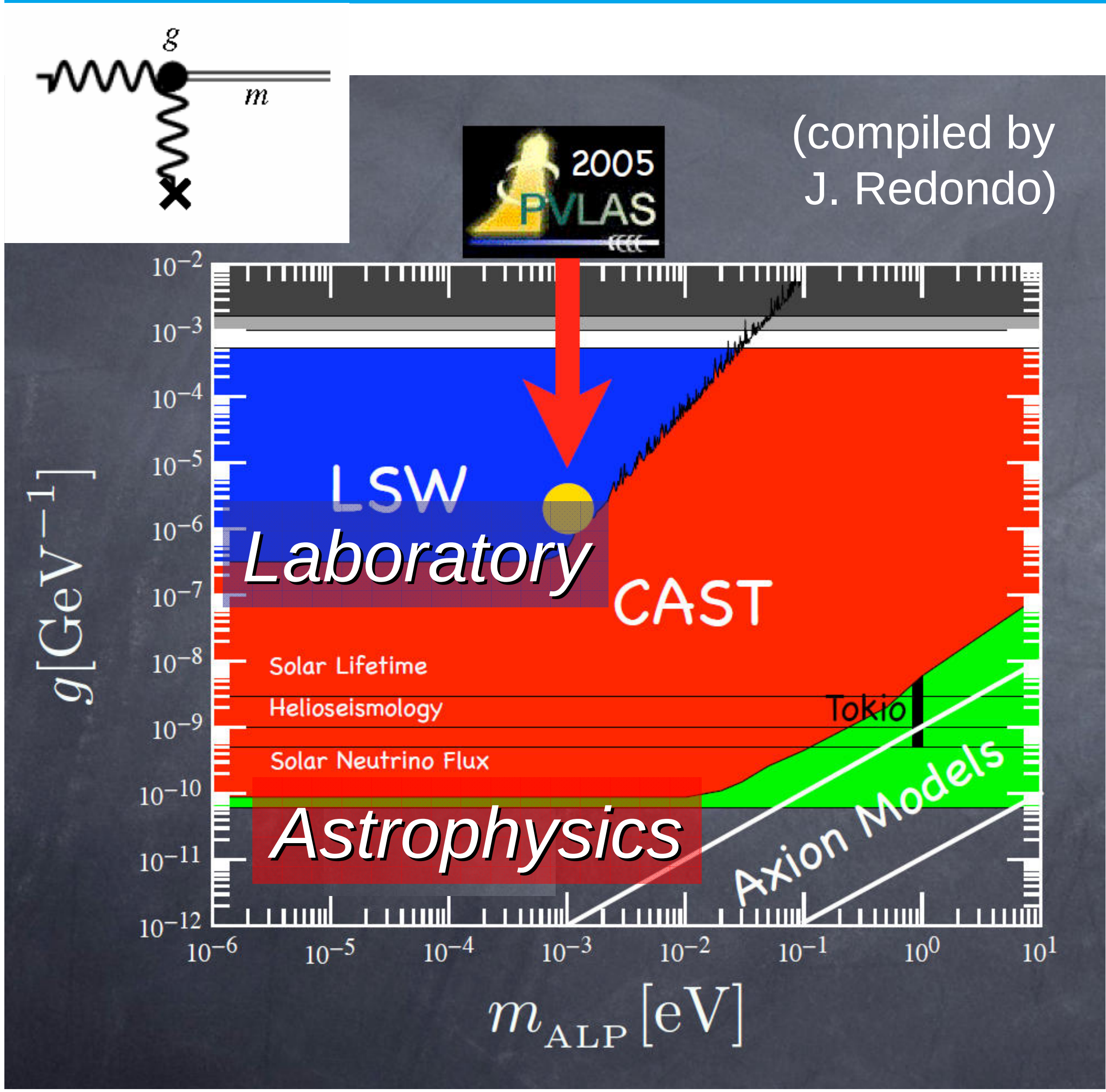
QED: Δn (⊥ - ∥) = $3.6 \cdot 10^{-22}$ (9.5 T @ LHC dipole)

G. Cantatore, 5th PATRAS workshop 2009,
see http://axion-wimp.desy.de/e30/e52240/e54433/GiovanniCantatore.pdf

Recent worldwide interest and activities triggered and inspired by the (non confirmed) **PVLAS observation** – change of laser light polarization in magnetic field

A. Ringwald "Particle Interpretations of the PVLAS Data" arXiv:0704.3195

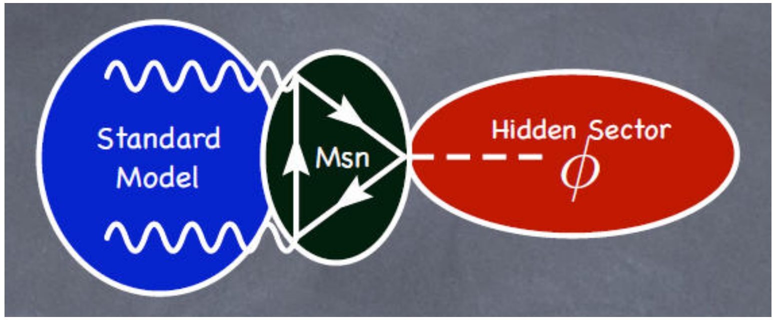
Limits on ALPs



Mainly from Astrophysics (lifetime of Stars, MBR), BFRT and other lab experiments …

Some WISP parameter regions only accessible in lab exp.

Theory starts to develop predictions for WISPs to be confirmed be experiment!



$M_{MSN} \sim \alpha / (\pi g) \cdot O(1)$

In the “hidden sector” models the existing limits probe messenger masses at TeV to PeV scales!

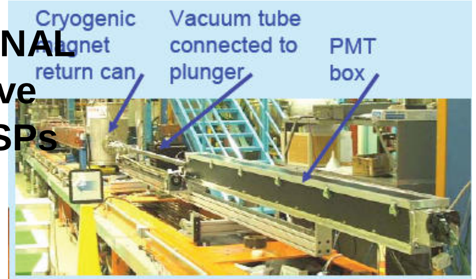
World-wide activities in this research field

Laser Experiments: History & Presence

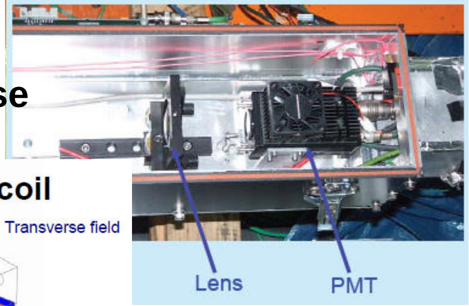
Experiment	Reference	$\Delta\theta$	ψ	LSW
ALPS (DESY/D) "**A**xion-**L**ike **P**article **S**earch"	arXiv:0905.4159	✘	✘	✔
BFRT (**B**NL-**F**ermilab-**R**ochester-**T**rieste)	Phys.Rev.**D47**(1993)	✔	✔	✔
BMV (LULI/F) "**B**iréfringence **M**agnétique du **V**ide"	Phys.Rev.Lett.**99** (2007) Phys.Rev.D**78** (2009)	✘	✔	✔
GammeV (Fermilab/USA) "**Gamma** to **meV** particle search"	Phys.Rev.Lett.**100** (2008) Phys.Rev.Lett.**102** (2009)	✘	✘	✔
LIPSS (Jefferson Lab/USA) "**LI**ght **P**seudoscalar or **S**calar particle **S**earch"	Phys.Rev.Lett.**101** (2008) arXiv:0810.4189	✘	✘	✔
OSQAR (CERN/CH) "**O**ptical **S**earch for **Q**ED vacuum magnetic birefrin-gence, **A**xions and photon **R**egeneration"	Phys.Rev.D**78** (2008)	✘	✘	✔
PVLAS (INFN/I) "**P**olarizzazione del **V**uoto con **LAS**er"	Phys.Rev.Lett.**96** (2006) Erratum-ibid.**99** (2007) Phys.Rev.D**77** (2008)	✔	✔	(✔)
Q&A (Hsinchu/Taiwan) "**Q**ED & **A**xion"	Mod.Phys.**A22** (2007)	✔	✘	✘

M. Ahlers, presentation at the 5th Patras Workshop on Axions, WIMPs and WISPs, 2009

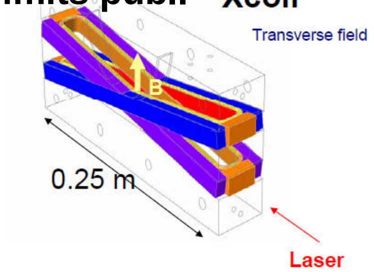
GammeV@FNAL most sensitive limits on WISPs until 2009



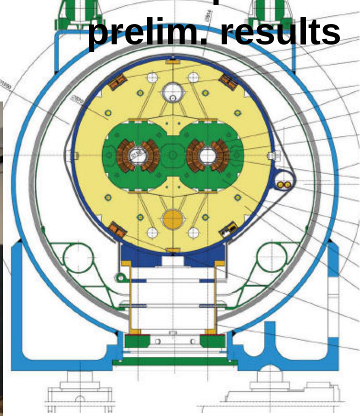
BMV@Toulouse ongoing limits publ.

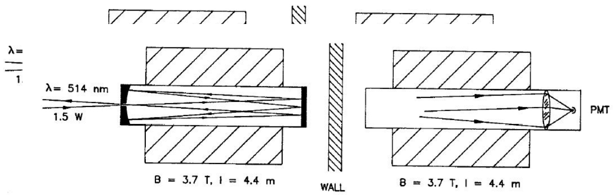


Xcoil

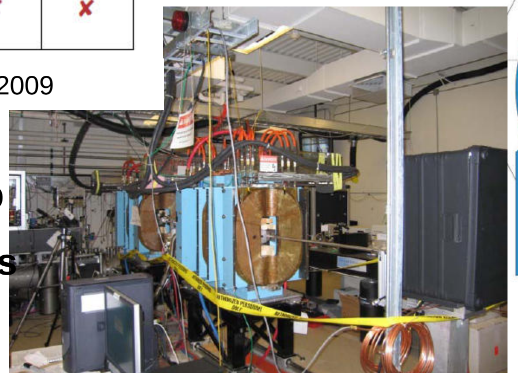


OSQAR@CERN LHC Dipole prelim. results





LIPSS@JLab prelim results



Laser System

Laser - γ parameters:

- Energy of photons determines ϕ mass reach
- Power & time structure (pulsed): Nγ
- Polarization: 0+ and 0- ALP
- experimental constraints: very good beam properties

Avoid diffractive losses

> small aperture in beam tube

=> σ < 12 mm

> propagation of beam inside laser tube

$$\sigma(z) = \sigma_0 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{z^2 \cdot \lambda \cdot M^2}{\pi \cdot \sigma_0^2 / 4}}$$

$$M^2 = \sigma_0 \cdot \Theta \cdot \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

Focus Spot Size

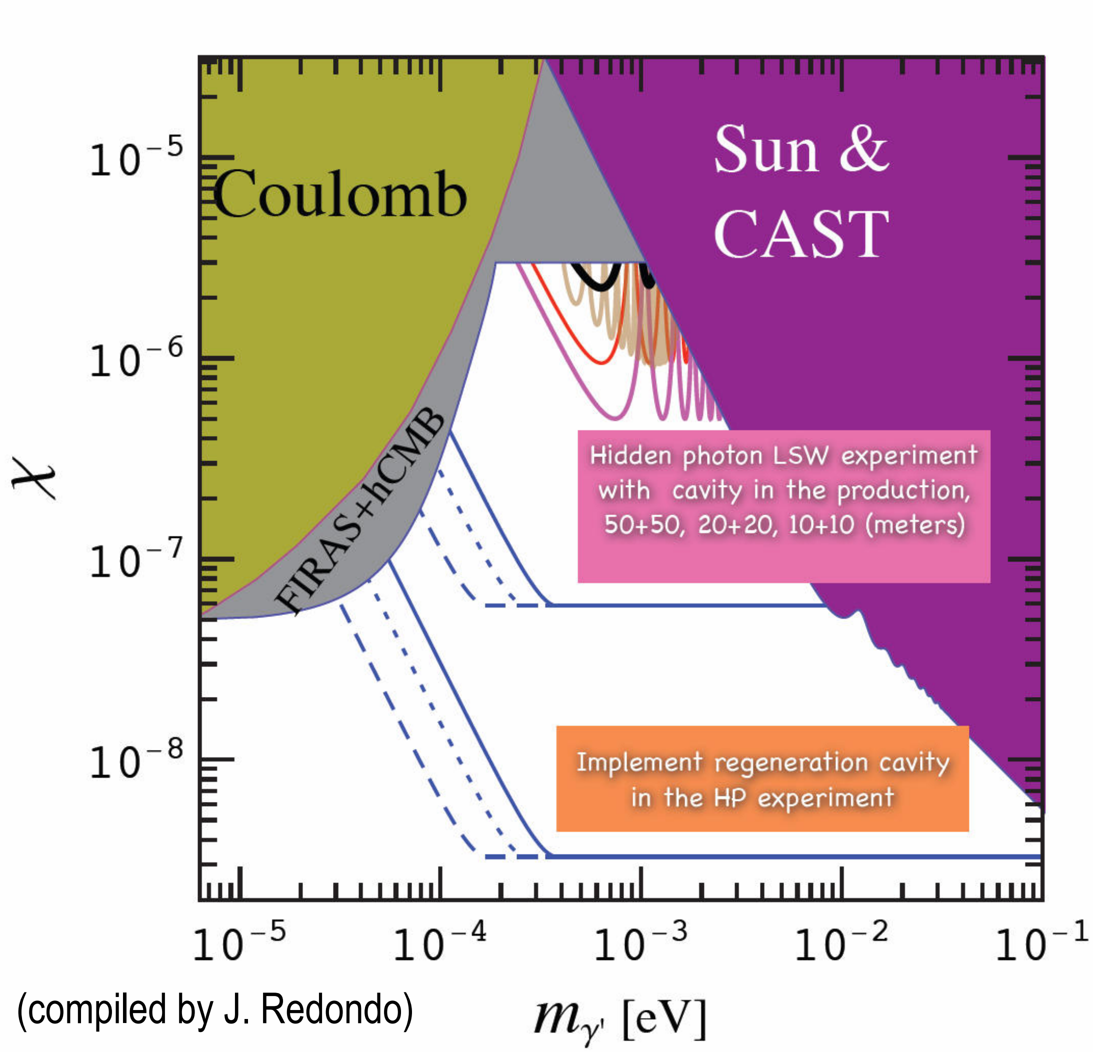
> secondary photons focused on small spot (detector)

> same properties as laser beam

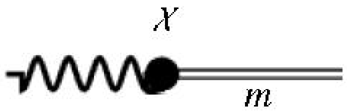
> focus spot size comparable to pixel size of digital cameras

$$\textit{focus spot size:} \quad \sigma_{\min} = \frac{\lambda \cdot f \cdot M^2}{\pi \cdot \sigma}$$

Without Magnets: Searching for hidden Photons



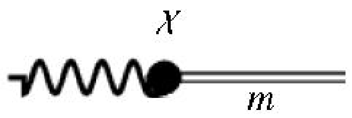
(compiled by J. Redondo)



Only laboratory experiments searching for massive hidden sector photons might close the gap in the meV mass region!
Same laser and detector technology, but no magnets needed.
Only long straight vacuum tubes!

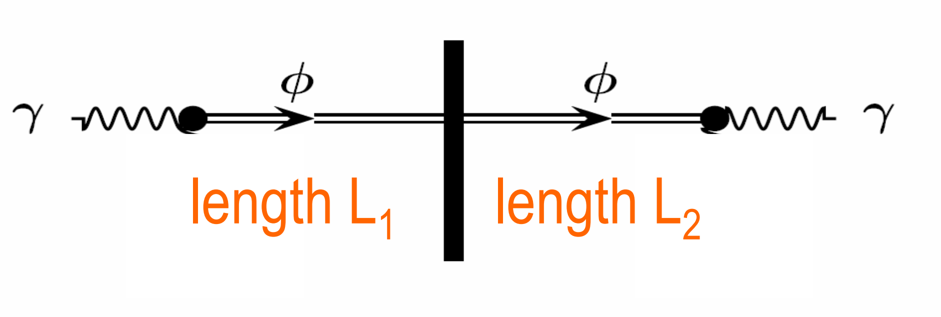
Search for massive Photons

"Light shining through a wall" without external fields:



(like neutrino oscillations).

Principle of an experiment:



Experimental requirements very similar to searches for axion-likes, but:

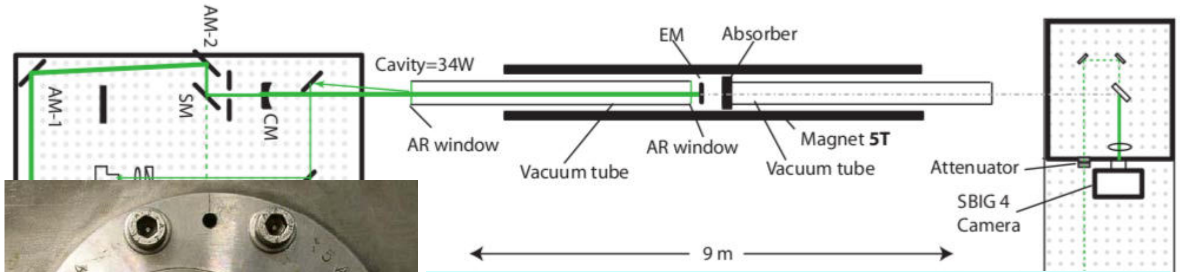
- no magnetic field,
- UHV conditions.

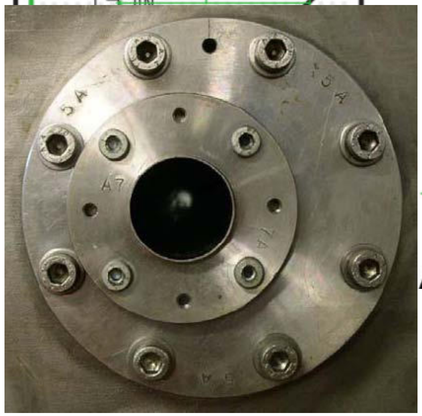
$P_{reconv.} = 16\chi^4 \cdot [\sin(qL_1/2) \cdot \sin(qL_2/2)]^2$ (kinetic mixing)

LSW Experiments

Experiment	Lasersystem	Magnet	
ALPS@DESY	532 nm, cw Optical Resonator	HERA sc Dipol B=5,2T, l=9m	2mHZ CCD
BFRT@Brookhaven	Optical delay line	2* 4,4m 3,7T	Finished in 1993 limits on existence of WISPs
BMV@Toulouse	$6 \cdot 10^{23}$ photons, 1060 nm, 82 pulses	4.4 + 4.4 Tm 0,37m – 12,3T pulsed	0.5 Hz ongoing, limits published
GammeV@FNAL	$6 \cdot 10^{23}$ photons, 532 nm, 5Hz pulses	Tevatron Magnet 6m - 5T	0.01 mHz PM - ongoing, limits published - most sensitive limits on WISPs until 2009
LIPSS@JLab	$6 \cdot 10^{25}$ photons, 935 nm, pulsed FEL	1.8 + 1.8 Tm 2* 1,77T, 1m	1 mHz ongoing, preliminary results
OSQAR@CERN	488+514 nm , cw 18 W Argon Laser	136 + 136 Tm LHC Magnet 9,5T 14,3m	1 mHz ? ongoing, preliminary results

Experimental Setup: Beam Tubes – Mirror Holders





magnet beam pipe is bent

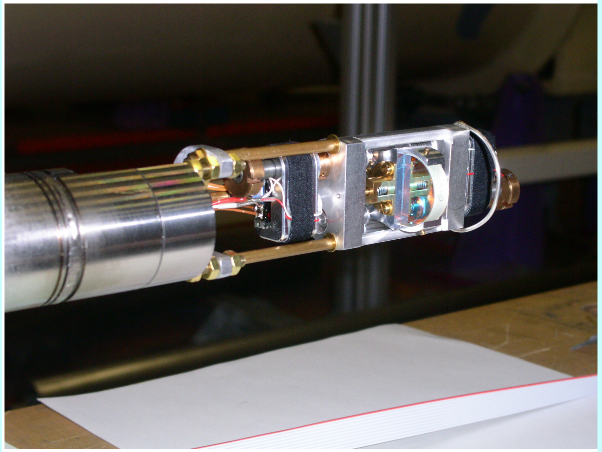
clear aperture only 18 mm ☹

just one magnet - mirror in middle

-> exp. challenge and constrain on beam quality of laser

two beam tubes – one from each side:
removable & vacuum tight (10^{-7} mbar)

1. **laser tube (generation side)**:
   - windows on both sides
   - adjustable mirror in middle
2. **detector tube (regeneration part):**
   - removable wall on inner side
   - open for alignment purpose
   - window on outer side



precise remote mirror steering inside magnet (@ 5 Tesla)
custom made motor based on piezo actuators
for high finesse cavity
in vacuum
squiggle motors

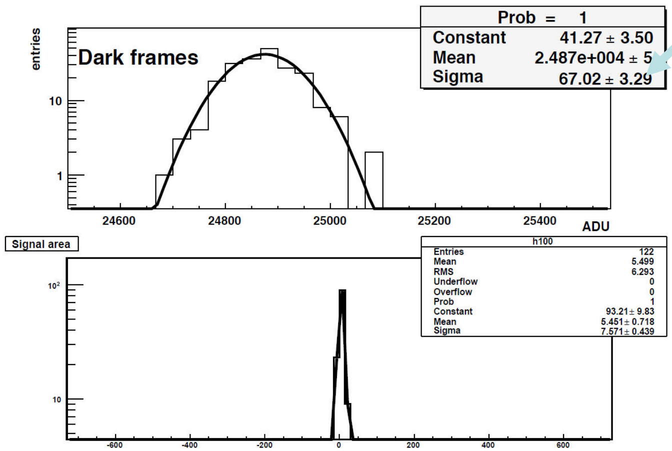
Detector – CCD Camera

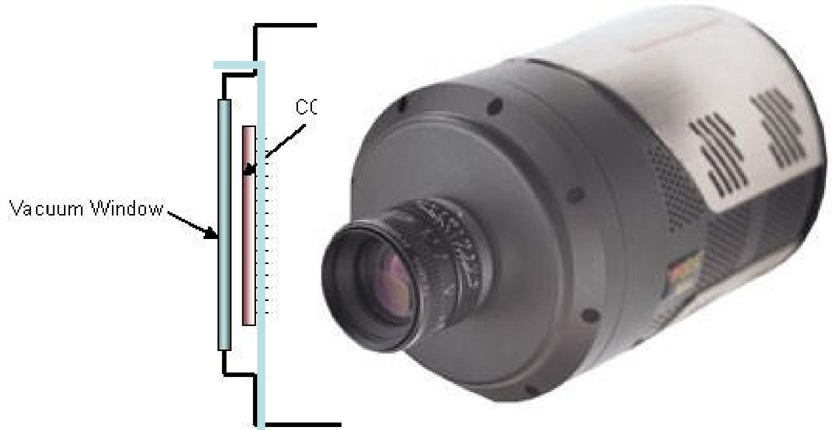
- **Detector**: high sensitivity, low noise
- aiming for single photon detection

> **initially SBIG ST-402**

> **now: PRINCETON INSTRUMENTS PIXIS:1024BL**

- **liquid cooling circulator at -70°**
- **CCD47-10 AIMO Back Illuminated CCD sensor**
- **13 µm square pixel, 1024 * 1024**
- **eff 95 % at 532 nm**
- **dark current 0.001 e-/pixel/sec**
- **low readout noise: 3.8 e-/pixel**





- 3*3 binning
- sensitivity is increased by a factor of 20

Data Analysis - Classification of Data

Compare signal of data and background (dark) frames

- observable: difference in mean of many ‘signal’ to mean ‘background’
- looking for enhancement in the “signal” pixel

Categories, Signals and Backgrounds

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>ALP-</th><th>ALP+</th><th>MCP</th><th>HidPh</th></tr>
<tr><td>G0 (no laser)</td><td rowspan="2">B_-</td><td rowspan="3">B_+</td><td rowspan="2">B_{MCP}</td><td>B_{HP}</td></tr>
<tr><td>G1 (no magnet)</td><td rowspan="3">S_{HP}</td></tr>
<tr><td>G2-v (LaserV,MagnetOn)</td><td>S_-</td><td rowspan="2">S_{MCP}</td></tr>
<tr><td>G2-h (LaserH,MagnetOn)</td><td>B_-</td><td>S_+</td></tr>
</table>

8 groups of frames to analyze, 4 Signals, 4 Backgr.

conversion from ADU to photons:

- gain [ADU / p.e.]
- quantum efficiency [p.e. / γ]
- beam spot eff. / stability
- laser power, optical losses

- Data – 1h camera frames
- Signal region – defined by beam spot

Data Sets used for the 2009 Results

around 50h of beam time – 45h with magnet in operation and several 100h of dark frames

Data	binning	Signal pixel	frames	selected	
Dark Frame Series 090828-090907	X: 3;1022;3;340 Y: 1;1020;3;340	(151,193) with reference beam	136	122	93%
Dark Frame Singles 090904-090907			17	16	94%
Laser-on-hor-Magnet-on 090827			9	9	100%
Laser-on-vert-Magnet-on 090907			2	2	100%
Laser-on-vert-Magnet-off 090907			1	1	100%
Dark Frame Series Shutter closed 091023-091027	X: 3;1022;3;340 Y: 2;1024;3;341	(133,195) without reference beam	80	65	81%
Dark Frame Series Shutter open 091027-091030			45	34	76%
Laser-on-hor-Magnet-on 091030			5	5	100%
Laser-on-hor-Magnet-on-0.18mb 091028-091029			10	8	80%
Laser-on-vert-Magnet-on-0.18mb 091026-091027			9	8	89%
Low Intensity Test 090918	X: 1;1023;3;341 Y: 1;1023;3;341	(147,165) without reference beam	4	4	100%
Dark Frame Series 090919-090921			59	47	80%
Laser-on-hor-Magnet-on 090922			2	2	100%
Laser-on-vert-Magnet-on 090922			6	6	100%

limits

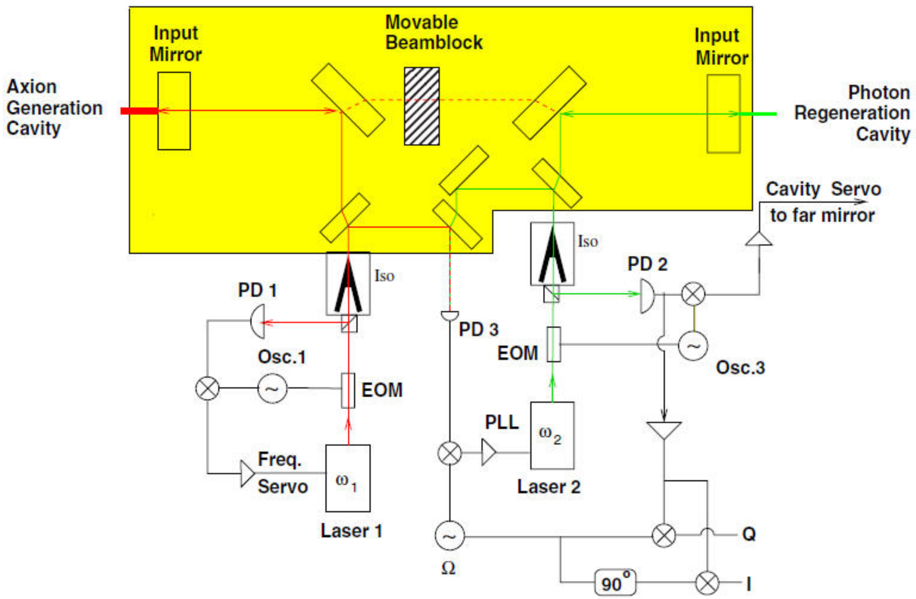
- 95 % confidence level – method of Feldman and Cousins
- exclusion limit 95% C.L.
- Laser Power > 1kW
- sensitivity

Polarization	n-1	$P(\gamma \to \Theta \to \gamma)$ (95%CL)
horizontal	0	$2.3 \cdot 10^{-25}$
vertical	0	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-25}$
hor.+vert.	0	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-25}$

Polarization	n-1	$P(\gamma \to \Theta \to \gamma)$ (95%CL)
horizontal	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-24}$
vertical	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-24}$
hor.+vert.	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$1.8 \cdot 10^{-24}$

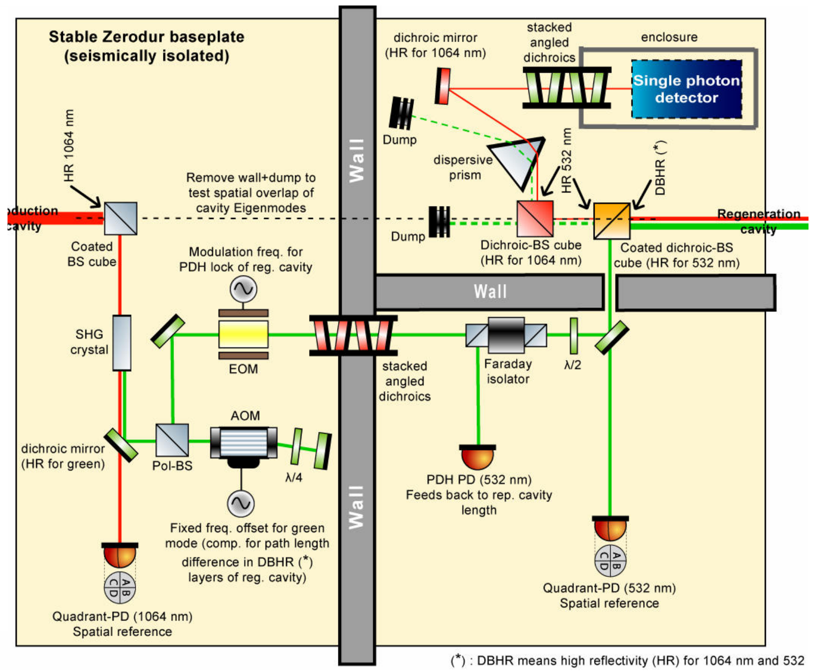
Resonantly enhanced Axion-Photon Regeneration

There are different ideas and proposals



"Detailed design of a resonantly-enhanced axion-photon regeneration experiment"
G. Mueller, P. Sikivie, D. B. Tanner and K. v.Bibber
10.1103/PhysRevD.80.072004

Use two lasers with offset in frequency to allow for a heterodyne detection scheme.

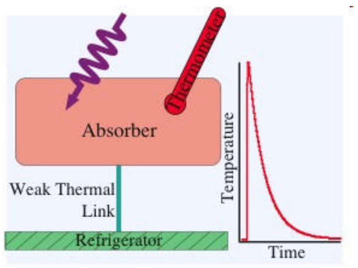


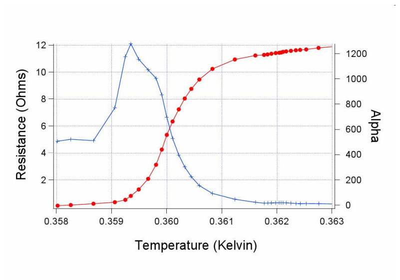
Setup under consideration for ALPS II
- IR 1064 nm for WISP production
- SHG 532nm – for locking of 2. cavity
- single photon detector e.g. TES

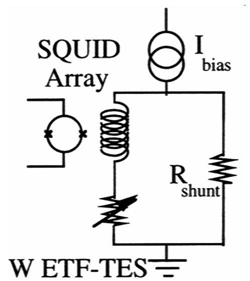
Detectors for future LSW Experiments

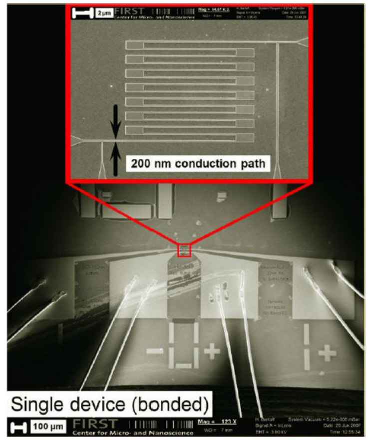
Choice of detector depends on details of the setup (esp. locking of regeneration cavity):

- potential “background-free” single photon counter (also 1064 nm): Transition Edge Sensor @ 100 mK, Nanowire Photon Counter @ few K









A. Engel (UZH), http://www.physik.uzh.ch/groups/schilling/resch/Detektoren.pdf

- Heterodyne detection: mix two signals and search for a Fourier component signals (used by gravitational wave community)

$$S = |E_{SO} e^{i(\omega_1 t + \phi)} + E_{LO} e^{i\omega_2 t}|^2$$
$$= E_{LO}^2 + 2E_{LO}E_{SO}\cos(\Omega t + \phi)$$