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Aims:

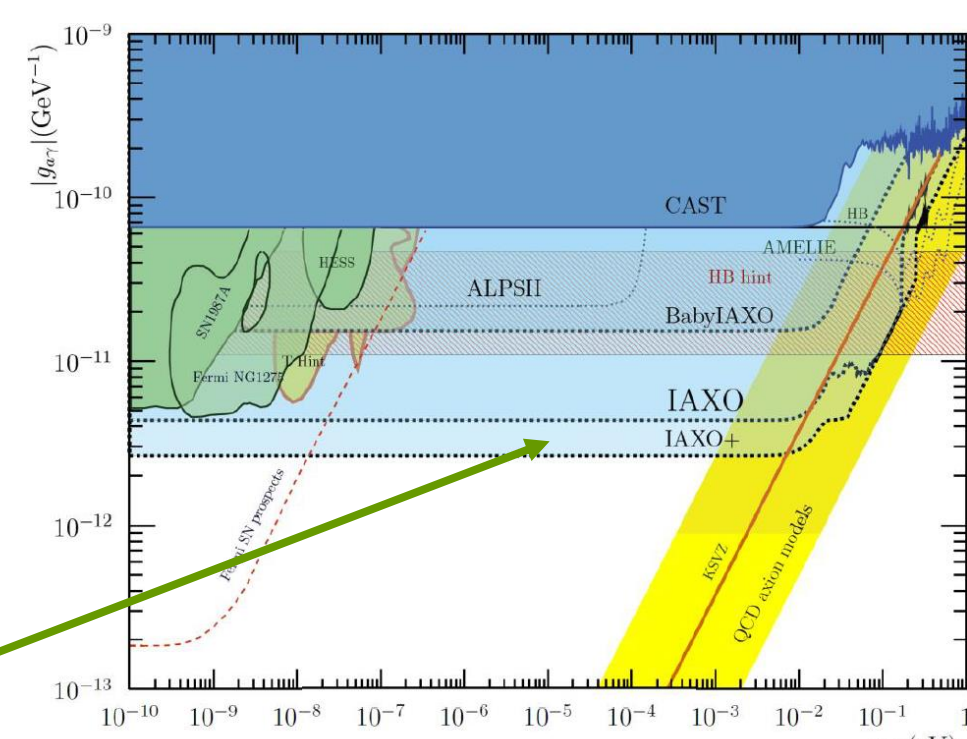
- Development of low energy threshold, low background X-ray detectors for axion search in the BabyIAXO / IAXO projects
- Comparison of different detector types: MicroMegs, TES, **MMC**, SDD

Axions:

- Proposed as a solution of the strong CP problem of the standard model
- Primordial axions would be a natural dark matter candidate
 - Search (in tunable microwave cavities) extremely challenging

- Axions should be copiously produced in stellar cores, e. g. in the sun

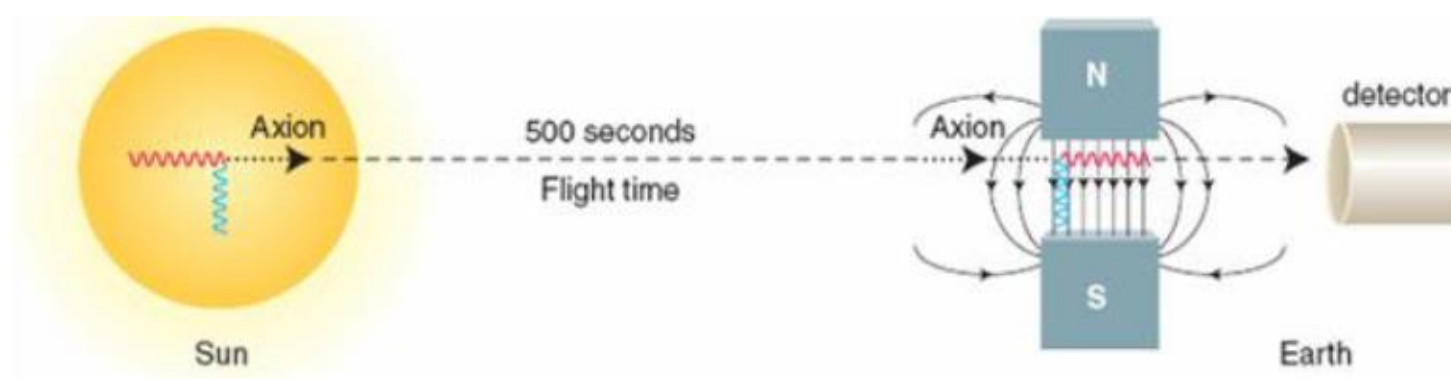
- Discovery of axions within a substantial part of the relevant parameter space in reach for IAXO



DALPS – ANR project 2020-2024

Detectors for axion-like particle searches

Search for solar axions in BabyIAXO / IAXO

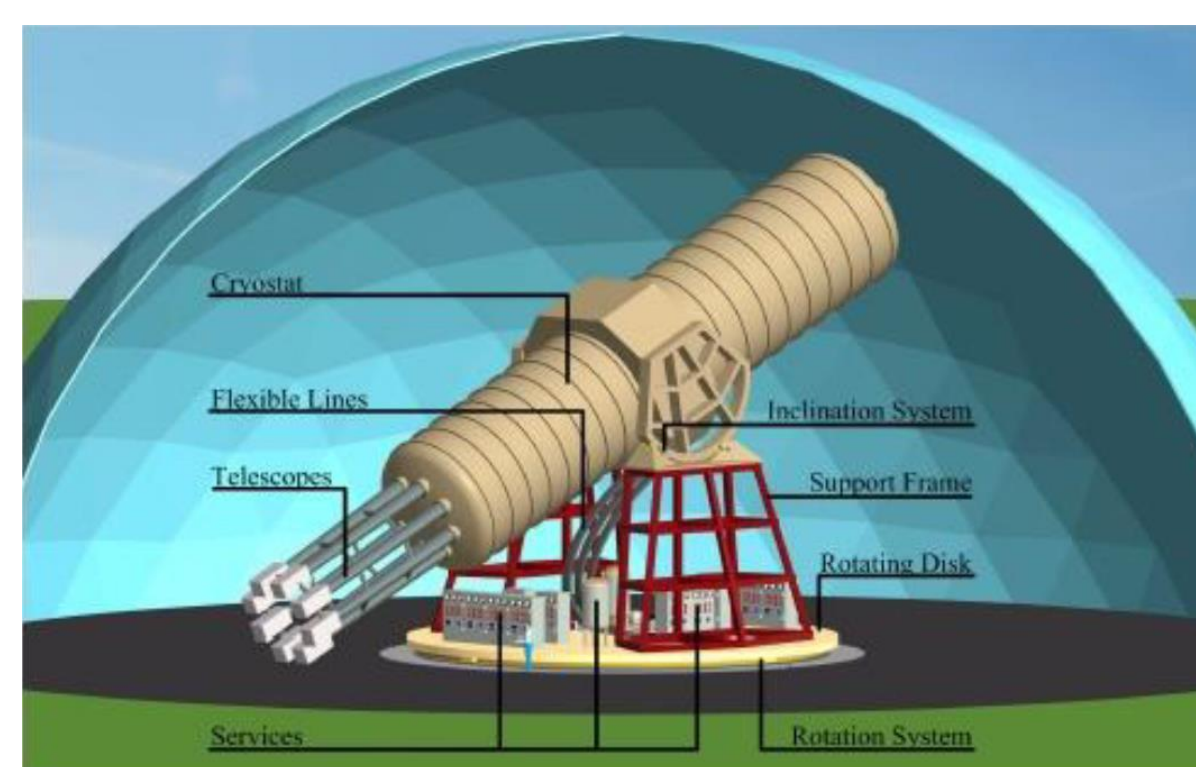


Production in the Sun
Conversion of thermal photons into axions via Primakoff effect in the solar core

Detection in the helioscope
Conversion of axions into photons via the inverse Primakoff effect in a strong magnetic field

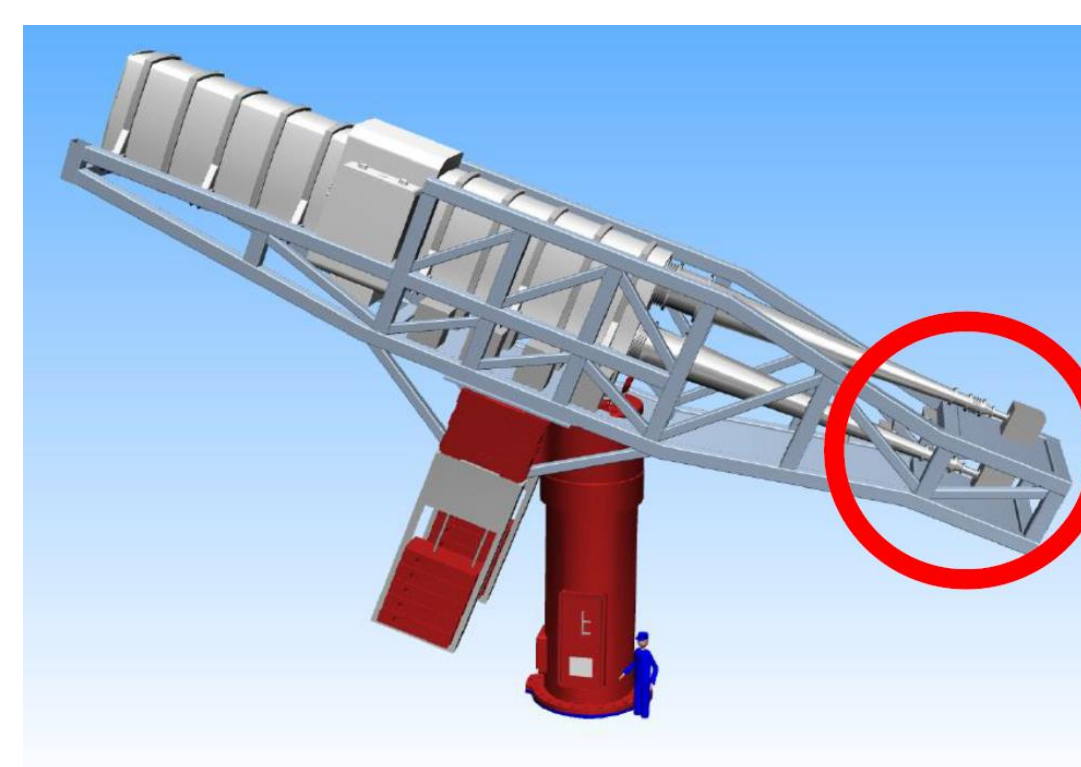
IAXO:

Full-scale experiment with 8-bore magnet
Will be hosted at DESY



BabyIAXO:

Smaller 2-bore magnet
Fully funded, under construction



Experimental challenge

Low energy threshold (~ 0.5 keV), very low background X-ray detectors

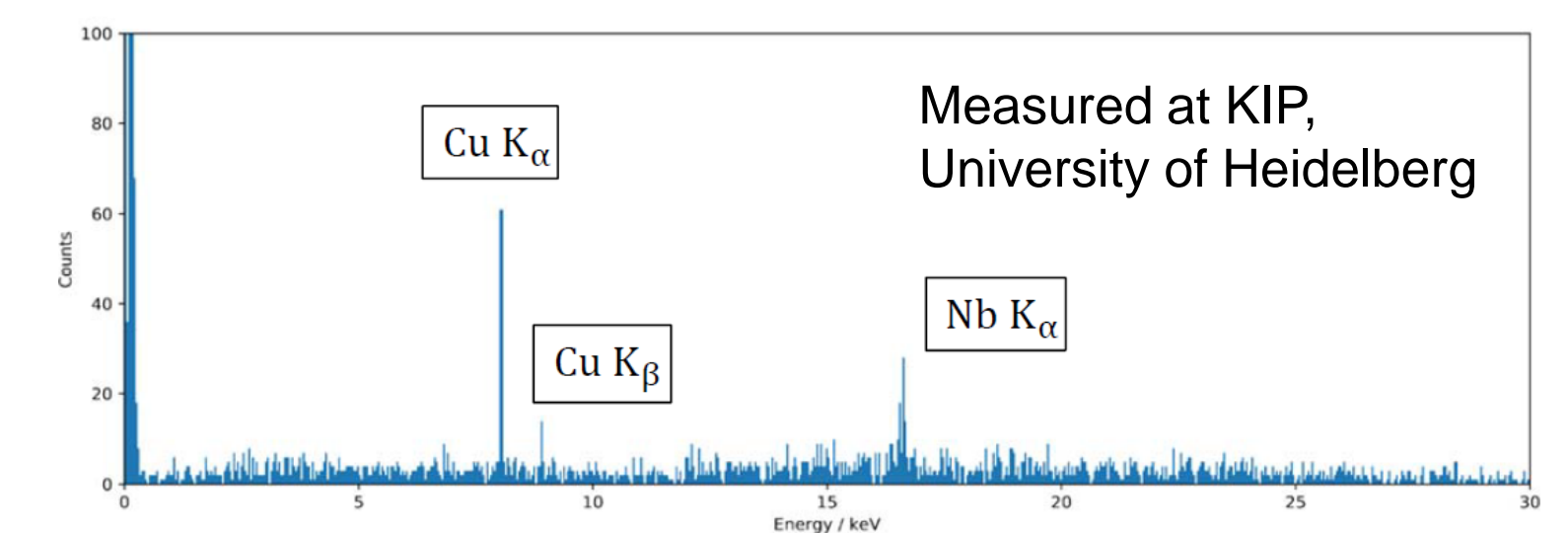
Test program at CEA-LNHB

Determine the intrinsic background of an MMC based X-ray detector array

Requirement: $\sim 10^{-8}$ counts/keV/cm²/s

Actual level:

Background spectrum (one month, no special shielding, no muon veto)

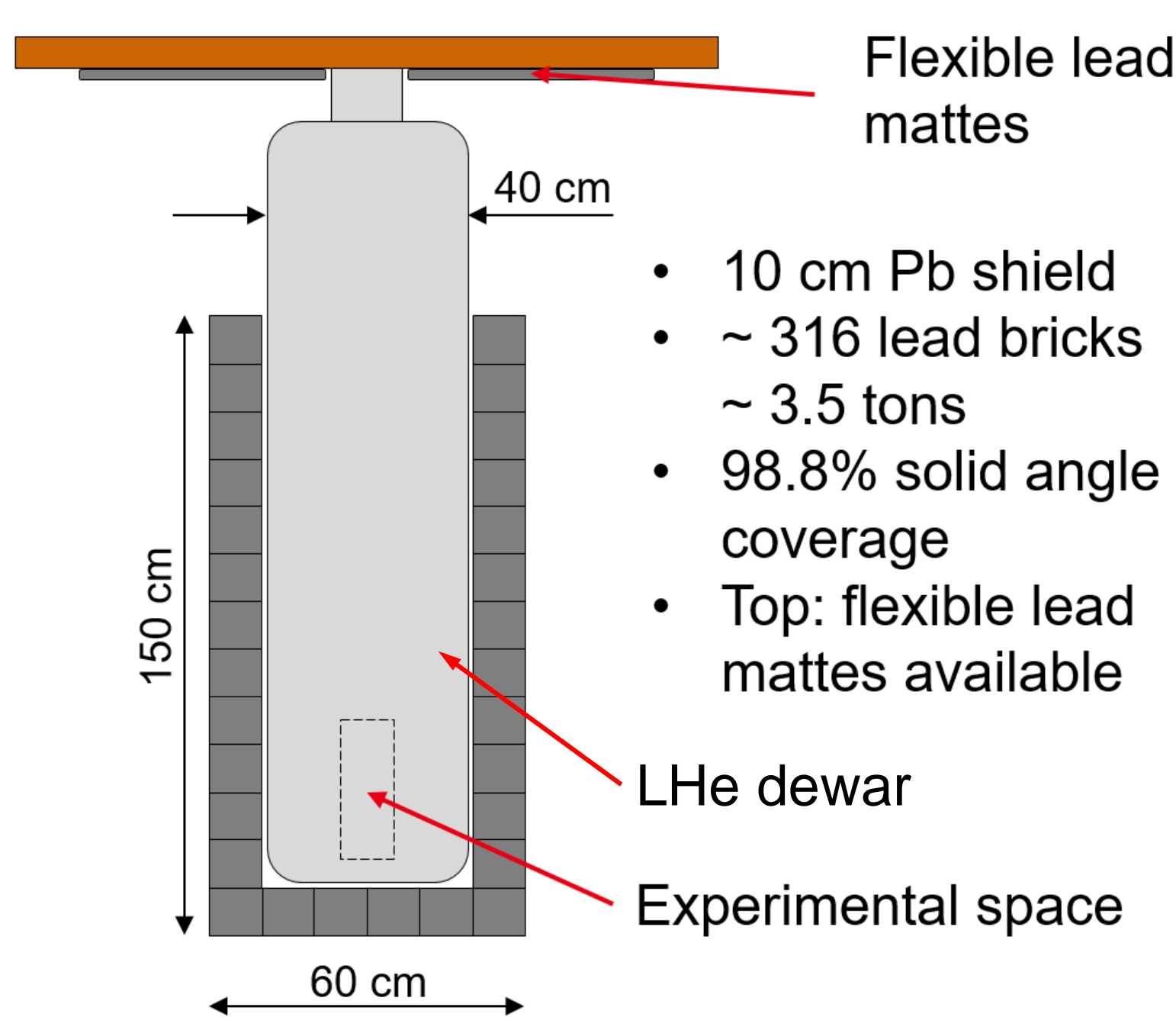


First background estimation: $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ counts/keV cm² s (from 0 to 10 keV)

- Shielding
- Muon veto

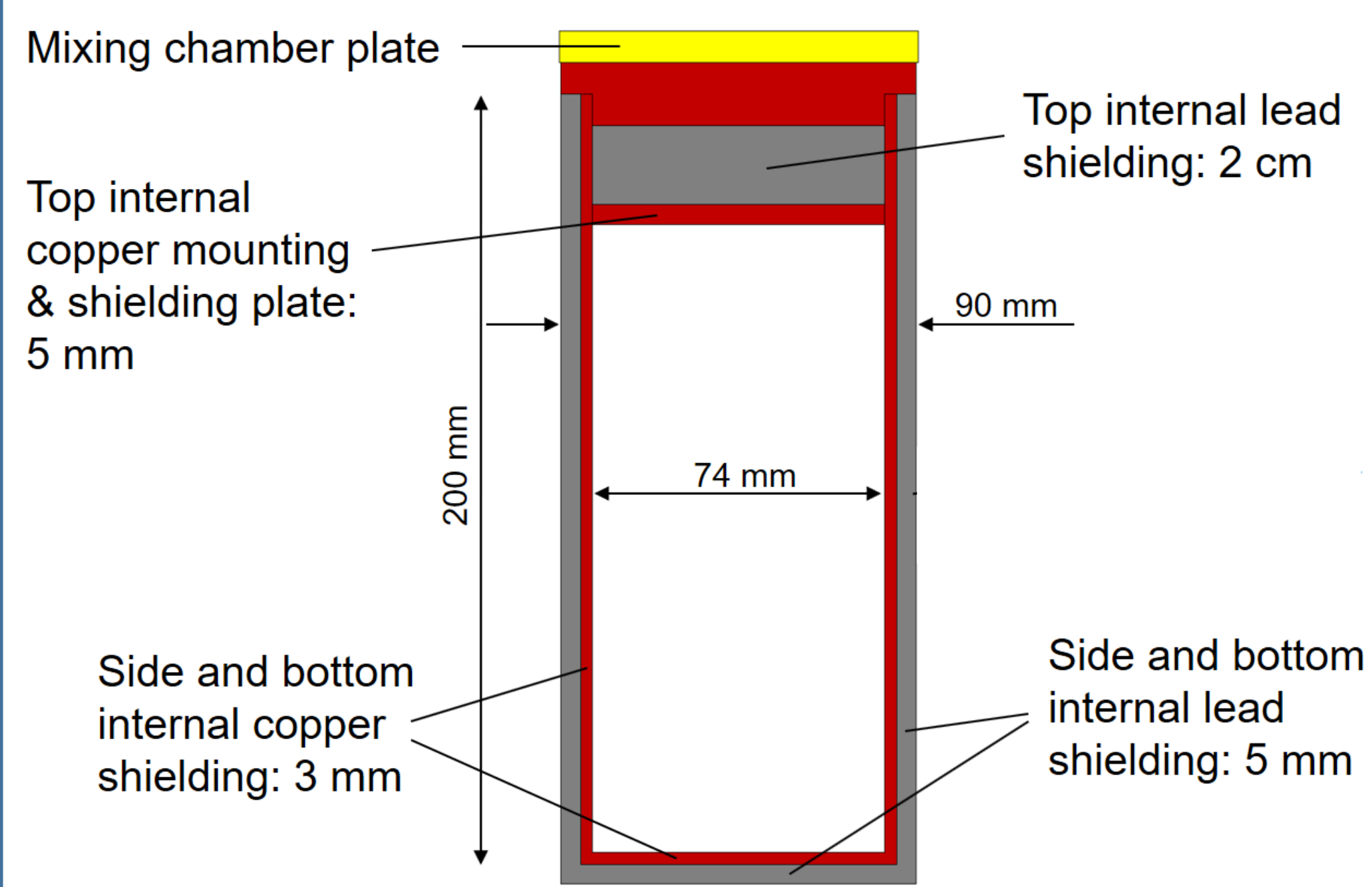
Concept of low background setup

External lead shielding

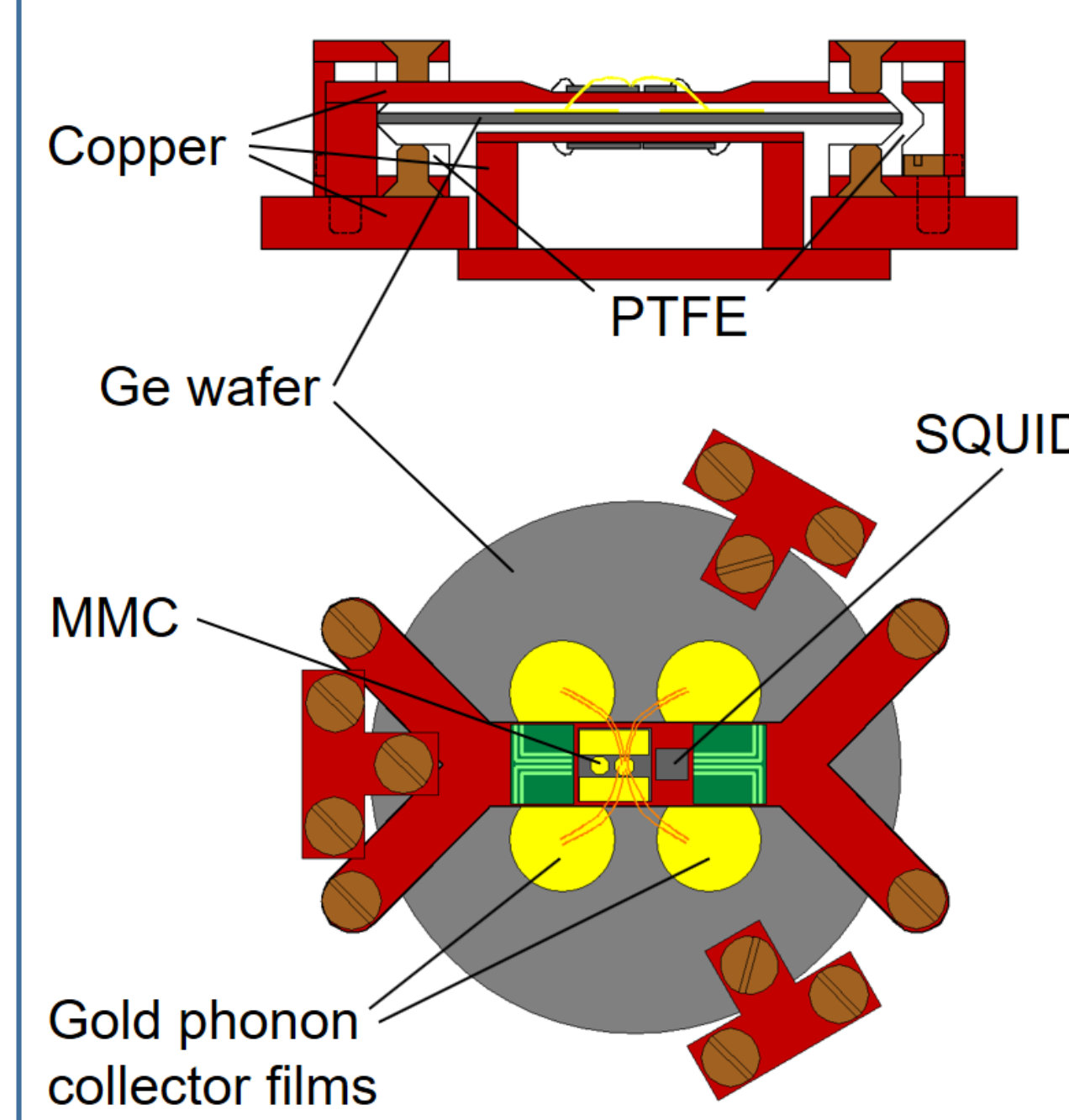


- Flexible lead mattes
- 10 cm Pb shield
- ~ 316 lead bricks
- ~ 3.5 tons
- 98.8% solid angle coverage
- Top: flexible lead mattes available

Internal high purity Pb & Cu shielding

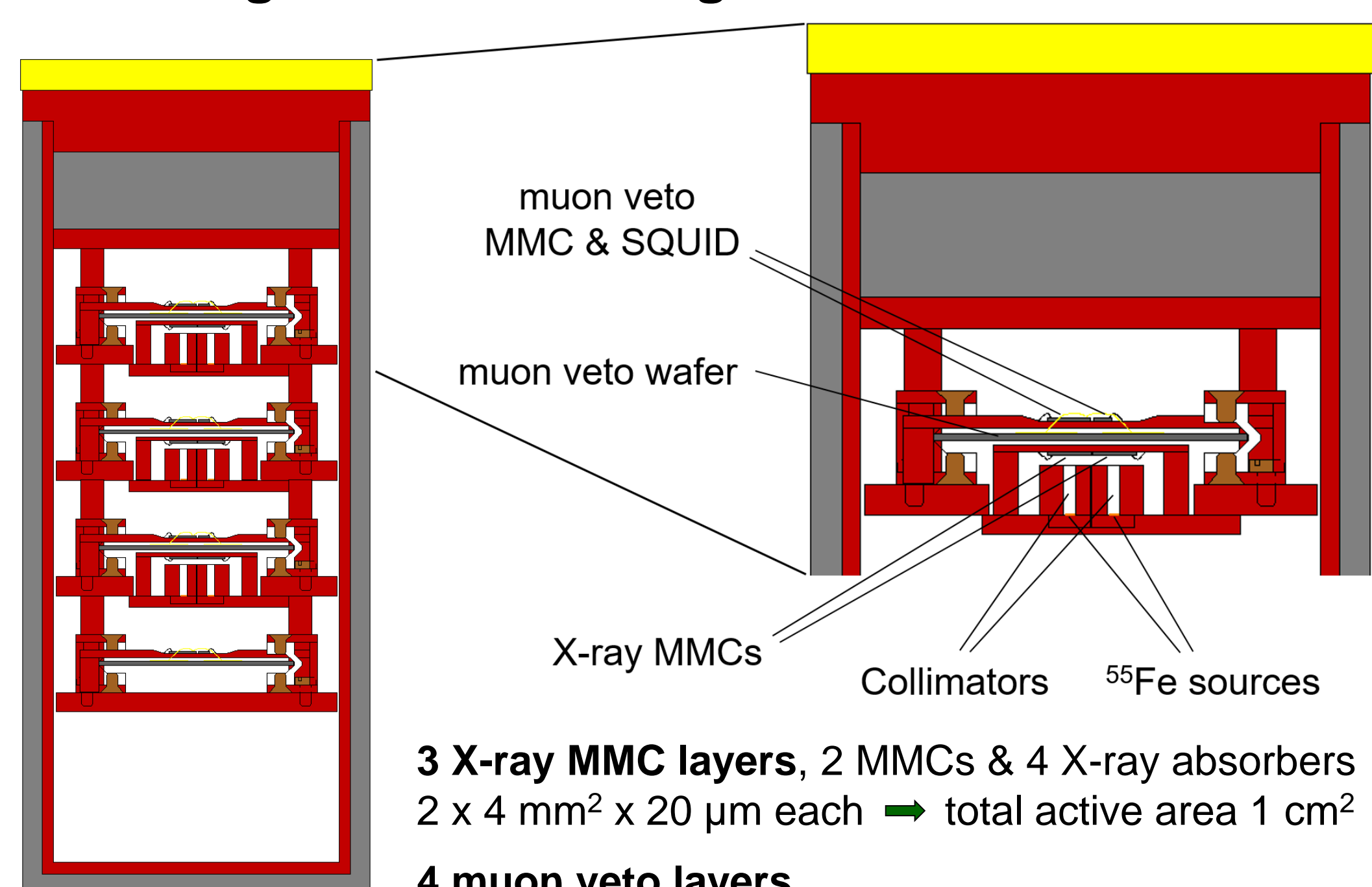


Internal muon veto



- Ge wafer**, 50.8 mm (2") diam., 1 mm thick
- Atmospheric muons: E deposit \geq few keV
- $C_{Ge} = 48.5$ pJ/K @ 20 mK;
- Gold phonon collector films $4 \times \phi 7$ mm, 200 nm
- $C_{Au} = 41.4$ pJ/K @ 20 mK
- Gold wire bonds to MMC sensor $C_{wires} \approx 4.0$ pJ/K @ 20 mK
- $C_{veto} \approx 94$ pJ/K @ 20 mK**
- Expected count rate: ~ 0.5 s⁻¹
- One MMC, one SQUID channel

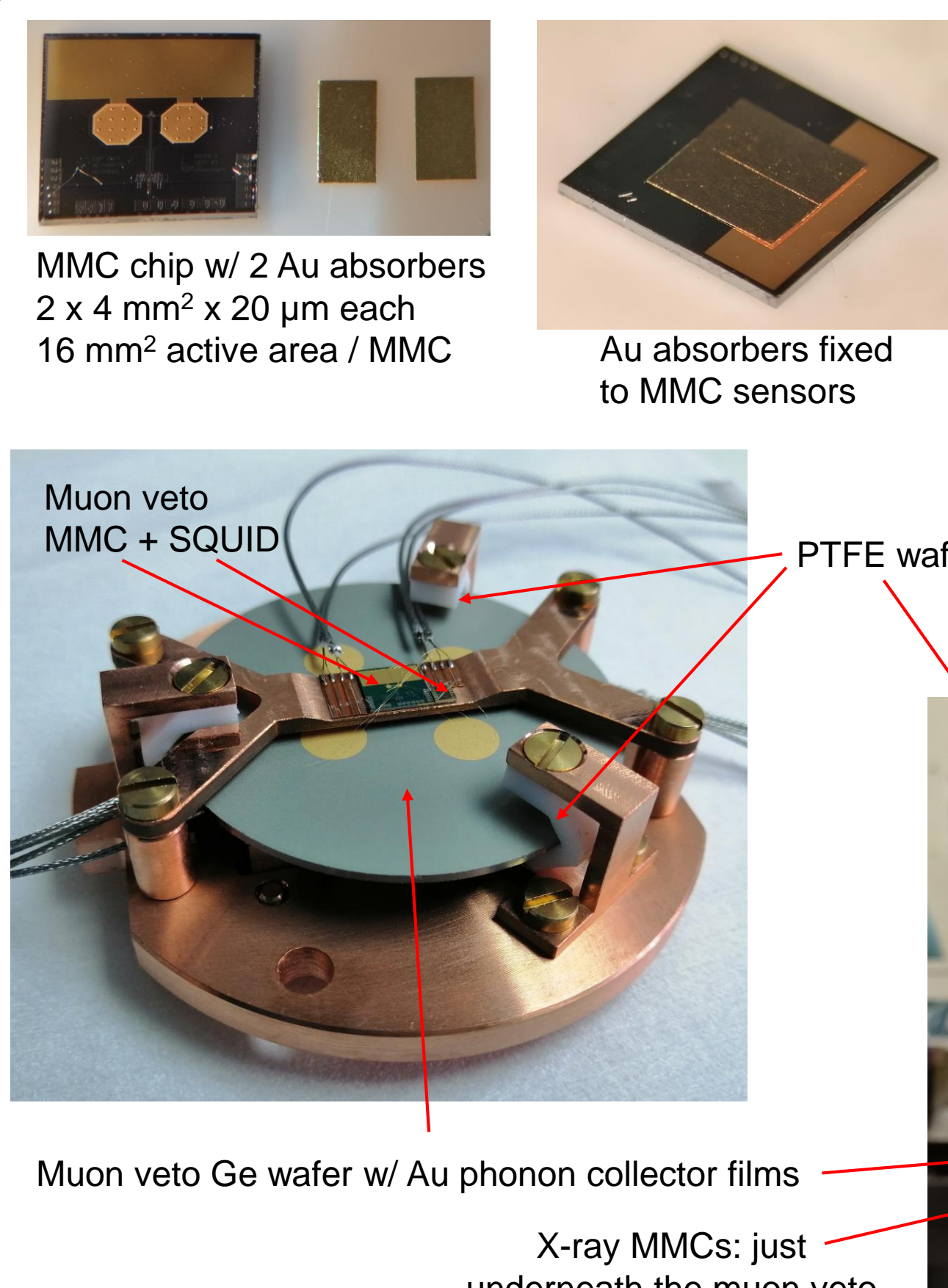
Configuration for background measurement



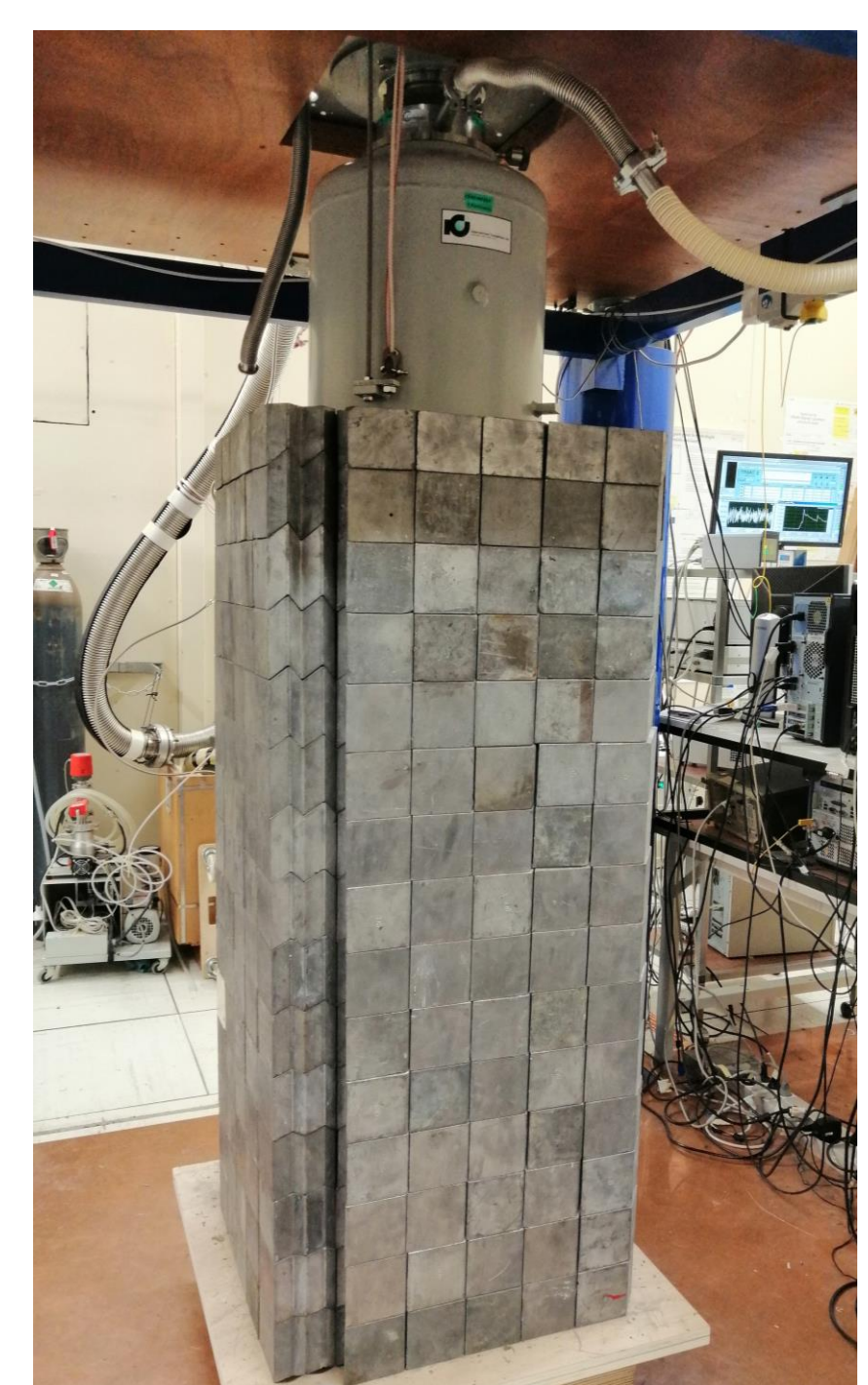
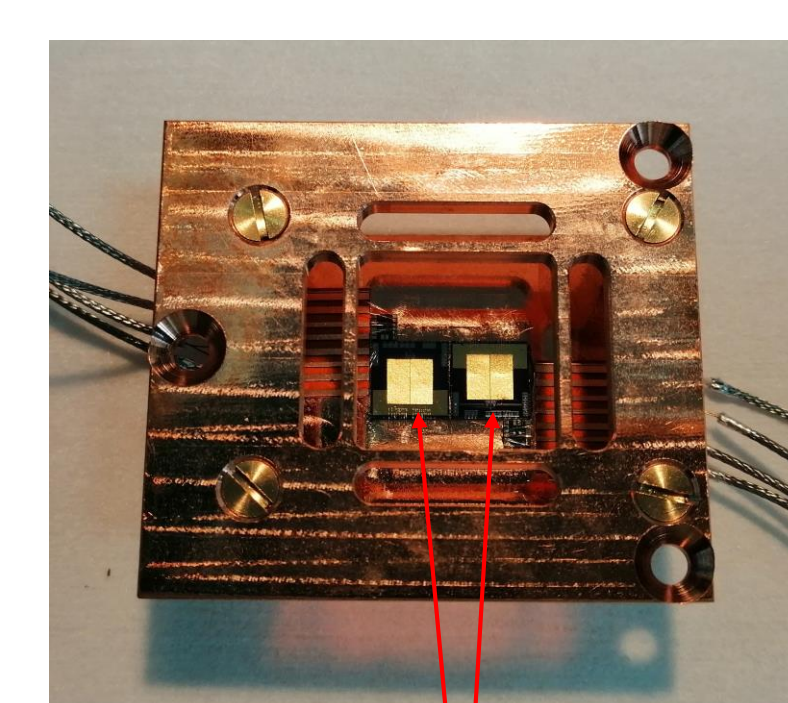
3 X-ray MMC layers, 2 MMCs & 4 X-ray absorbers 2×4 mm² \times 20 μ m each \rightarrow total active area 1 cm²
4 muon veto layers

- Internal copper shielding cylinder: high-purity Cu2 OFHC copper
- All other copper pieces: CuC1, left-over from EDELWEISS DM search
- Internal lead shielding: semi-ancient (~ 100 y) lead, (2.27 ± 0.69) Bq/kg

Realization

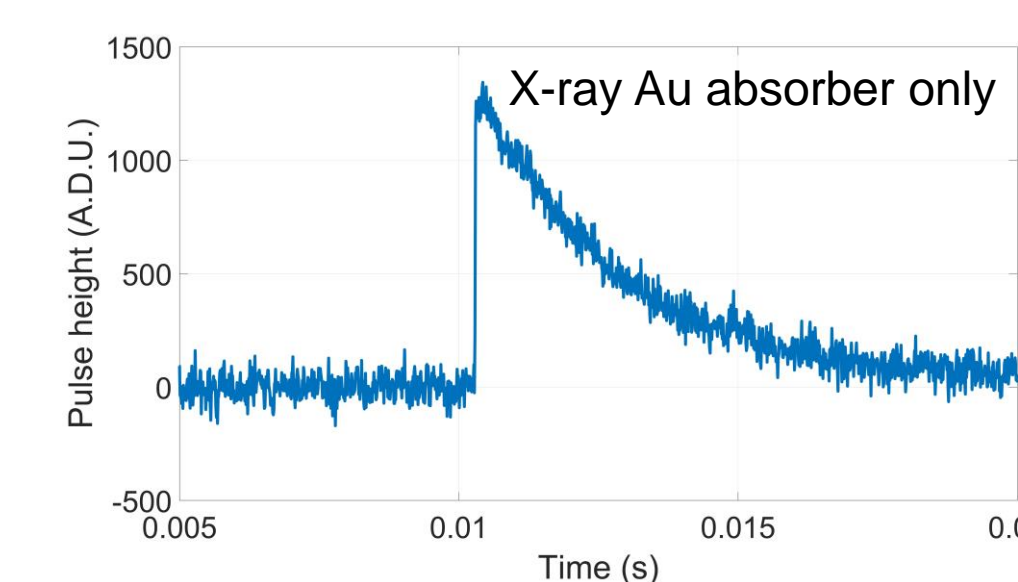
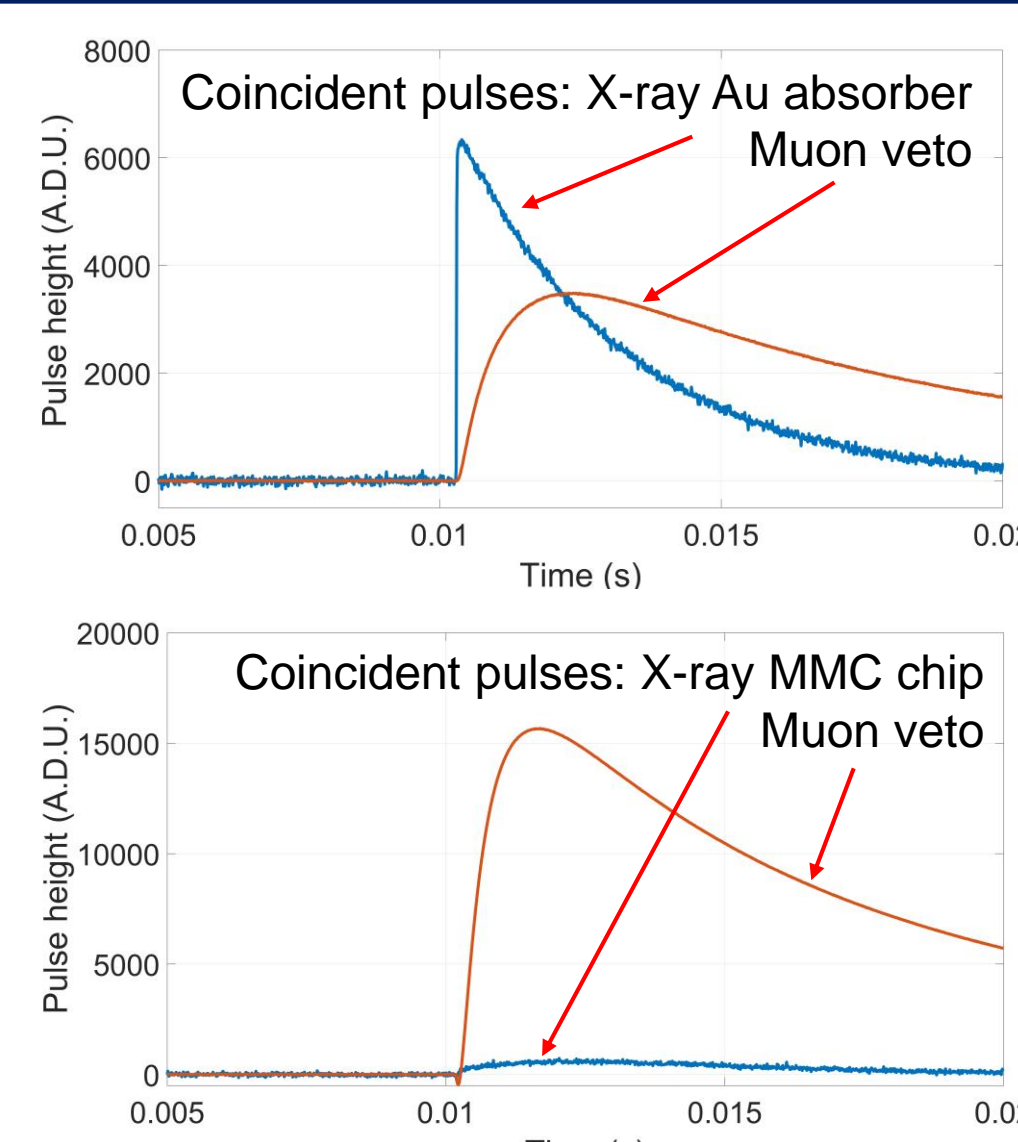


- 1st step:**
- 1 X-ray MMC layer;
 - 1 muon veto layer
- Non optimal:**
- Standard PbSn solder
 - Standard brass screws



Results

- One X-ray MMC (or its immediate surrounding) is contaminated: > 1 c/s
- Second X-ray MMC: ~ 1 count / 3 min
- Muon veto works: most pulses in the "clean" X-ray MMC are in coincidence with the veto.
- Veto-only count rate: ~ 1 count / 3 s
- A few very low energy pulses in the X-ray MMC are not in coincidence with the veto
- ⁵⁵Fe X-rays not identifiable \rightarrow no energy scale
- Various problems with data acquisition \rightarrow no exploitable spectra, no background rate



Next steps

- Fix problems with energy calibration
- Fix problems with data acquisition
- Full setup with 3 X-ray MMC layers + 4 muon veto layers
- Kapton/copper ribbon cables \rightarrow no solder inside the internal shielding
- Copper screws