

SPECTRA暗光子实验

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26年7月17日
第十二届高能物理分会(广州)

Principle

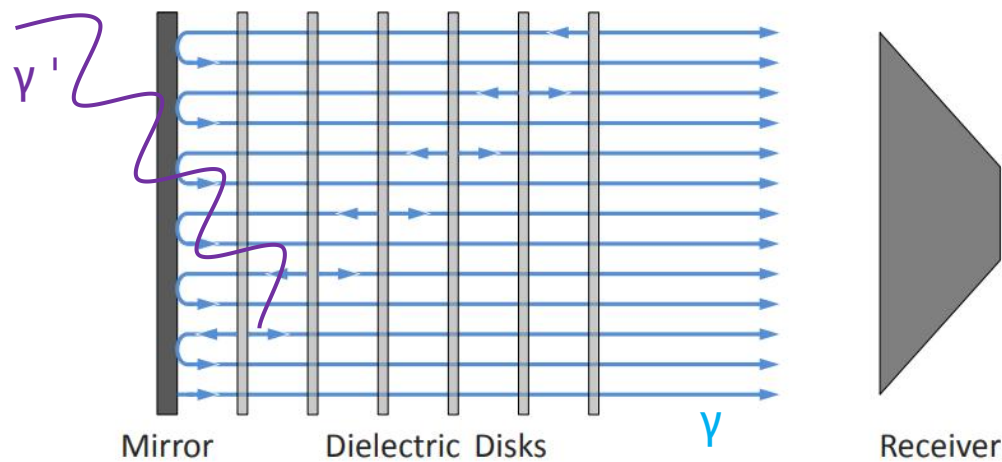
暗光子A' (DP)与普通光子动力学耦合: $\kappa F_{\mu\nu} F'^{\mu\nu}$

考虑暗光子作为暗物质, 存在一个振荡的暗光子背景场

eV质量暗光子 -> 可见光波段

可观测波段探测挑战:

1. 信号共振增强
2. 足够低的光子噪声



JCAP 1701:061,2017

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} + \kappa \left(\frac{m_{A'}}{\hbar c} \right)^2 \phi'_{\text{DP}},$$

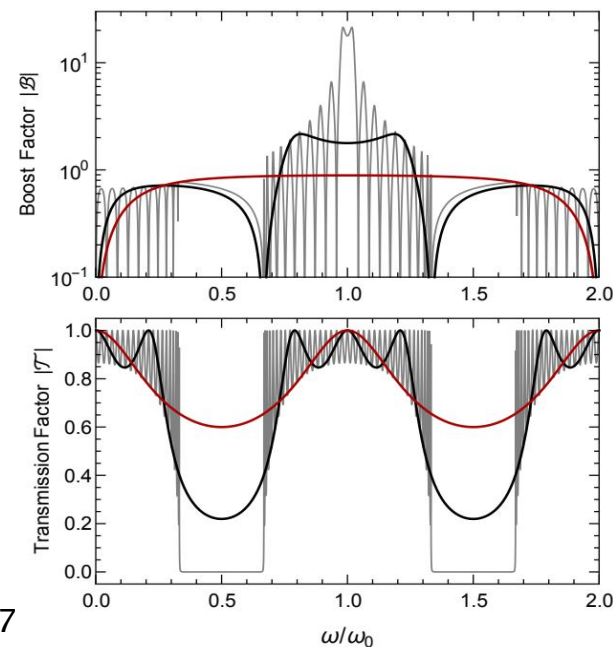
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0,$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t},$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \kappa \left(\frac{m_{A'}}{\hbar c} \right)^2 \mathbf{A}'_{\text{DP}}.$$

麦克斯韦方程组-DP修正

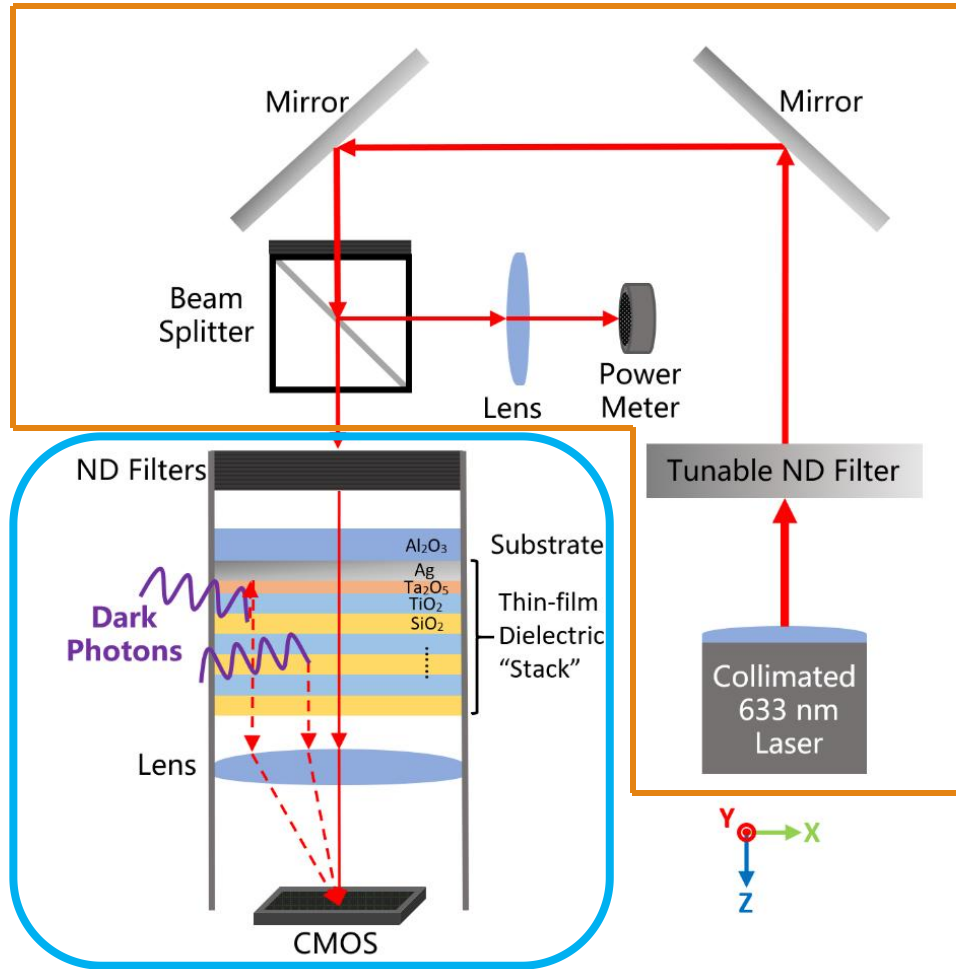
Signal rate $\propto \kappa^2 \times |\beta|^2 \times \text{efficiency}$



$N = 1$
 $N = 2$
 $N = 20$

$$\omega \simeq \frac{\pi}{n_i d_i}$$

SPECTRA Prototype



Spatially-resolved Photon Emission Conversion with Transmission Reflector Arrays (SPECTRA)

主体部分: Haloscope

DP到可见光子的转换 (Stack)

信号聚焦 (Lens)

信号探测 (CMOS)

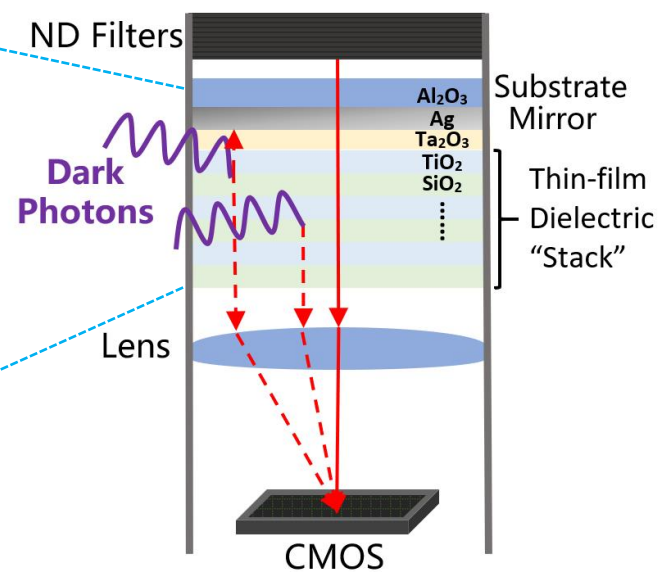
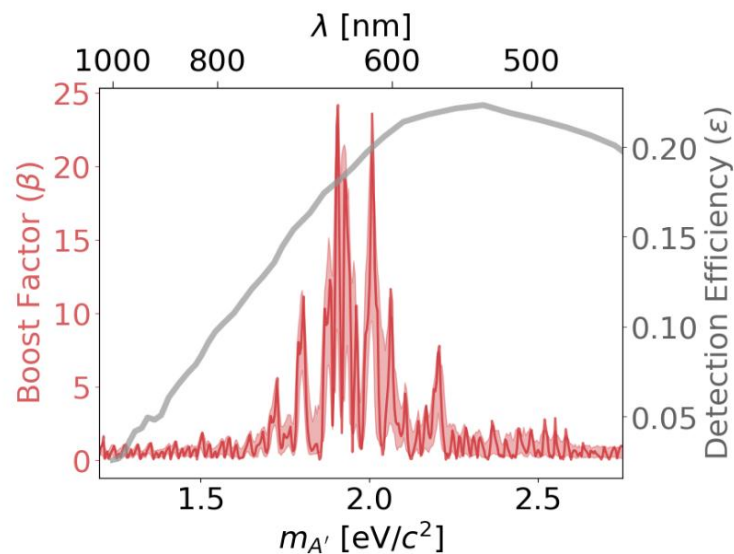
标定部分:

聚焦位置 (光模拟Pattern信息)

光学效率 (仪器效率, 信号收集效率)

Haloscope

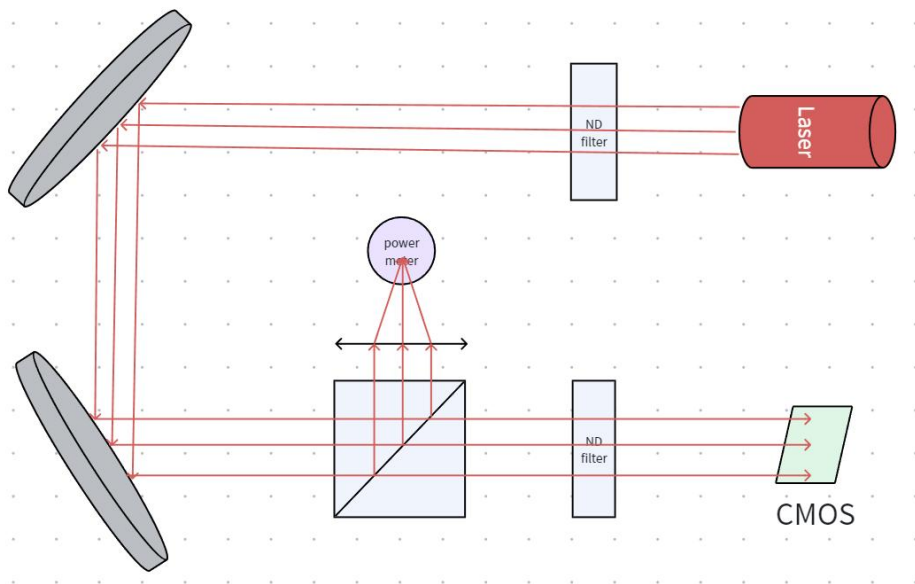
Stack: 技术实现: 离子束溅射沉积(IBSD) + TEM表征
尺寸: $D = 1\text{-inch}$ (4.9 cm^2), 47 pairs (TiO_2 & SiO_2)



Lens: 接近衍射极限的最佳外形透镜

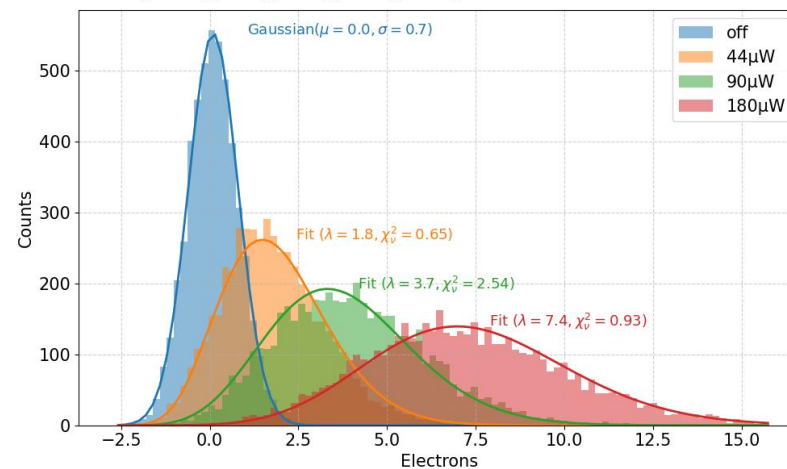
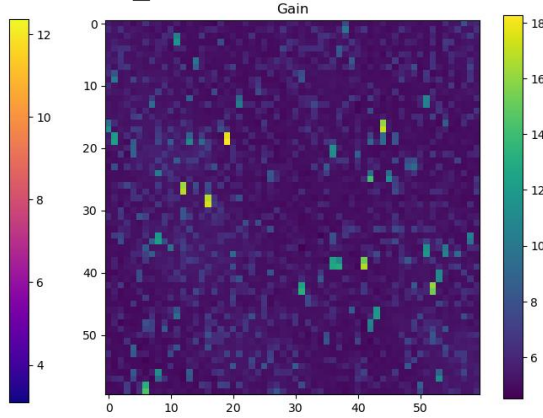
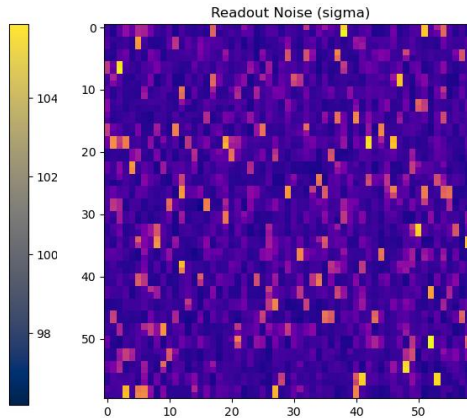
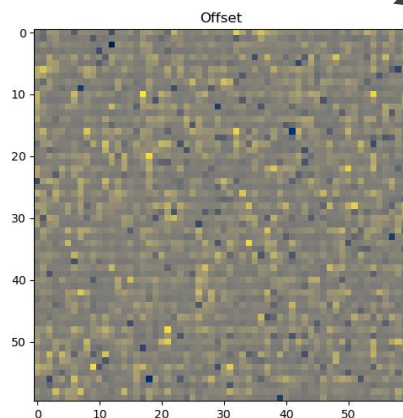
CMOS: 暗计数率 $\sim 10^{-5}\text{ e}^-/\text{s}/\text{pixel}$; 读出噪声 $\sim 0.8\text{ e}^-/\text{frame}/\text{pixel}$
像素尺寸: $3.76 \times 3.76\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$; $3000 \times 3000\text{ pixels}$

Calibration 1: CMOS Parameters



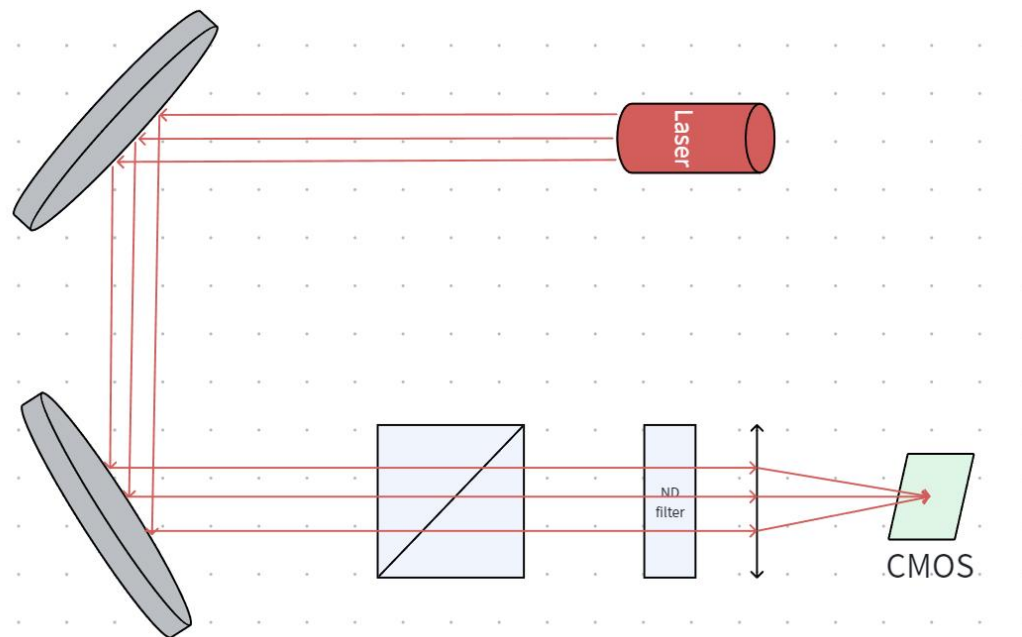
Setup: 1 ms* 5000 帧* 4 组, 分别为0x, 1x, 2x, 4x 激光强度
标定相机参数: offset, readout noise, gain

$$DN = \mathcal{N}(N_0, \sigma_{\text{read}}) + g \cdot \text{Pois}(\lambda)$$



某选定像素的DN统计图示意

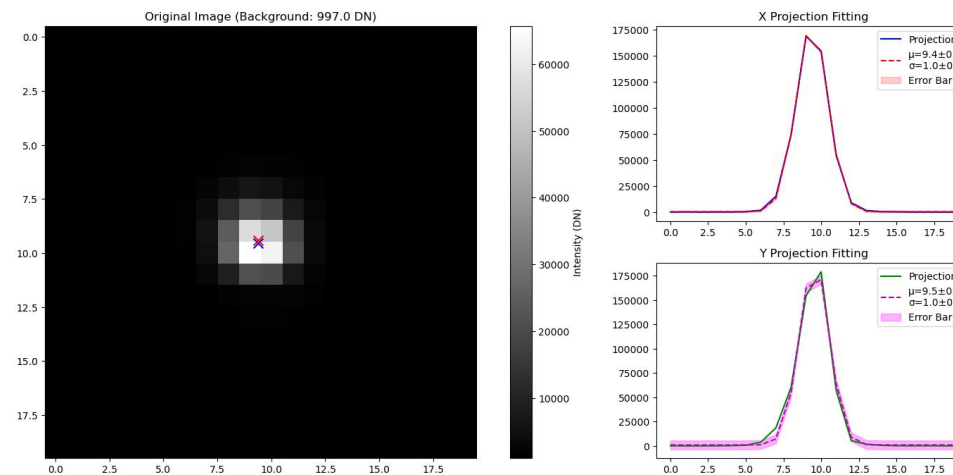
Calibration 2: Focus



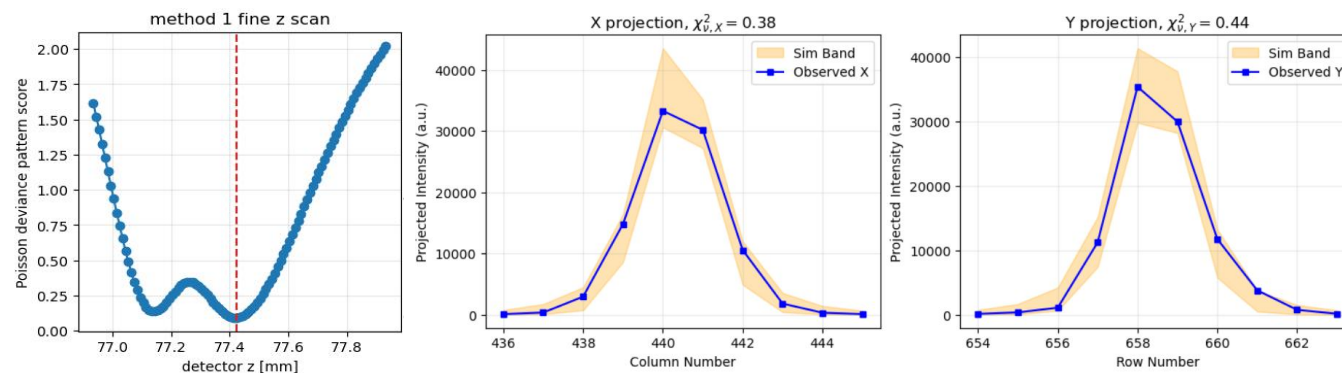
Setup: 1s * 10 帧, 较强激光

ROI: [657:661,439:443] pixel matrix
Z distance: $77.42^{+0.06}_{-0.30}$ mm

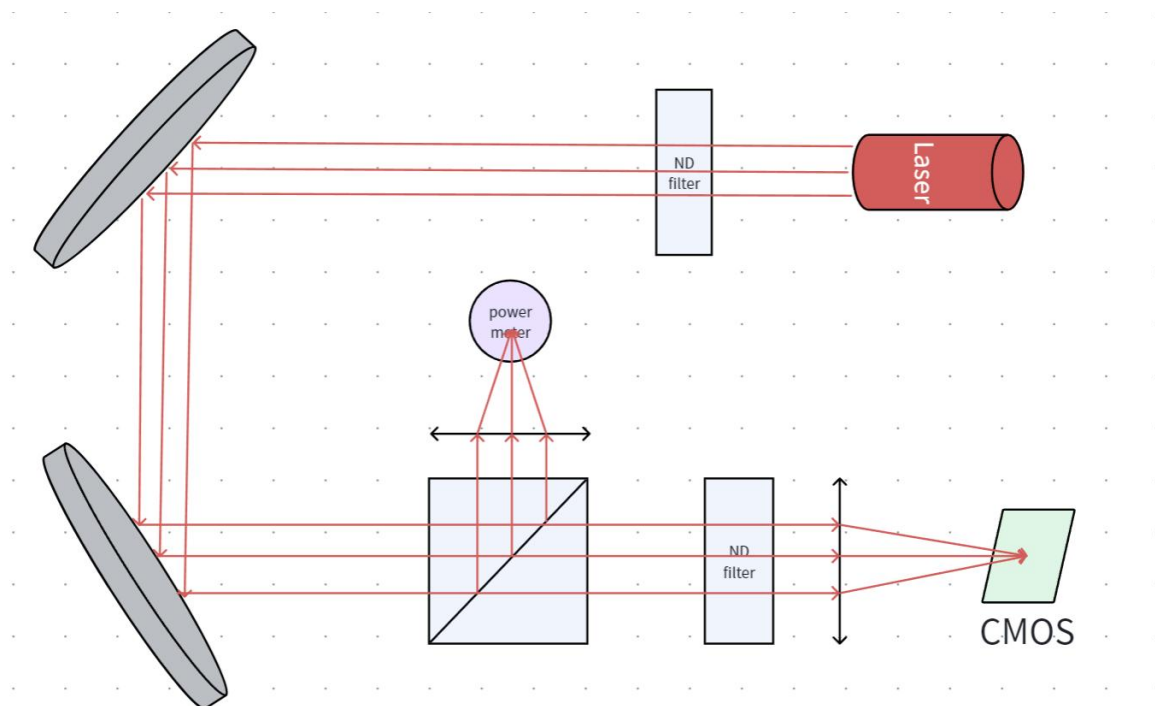
[X, Y]: 二维高斯拟合确定水平位置



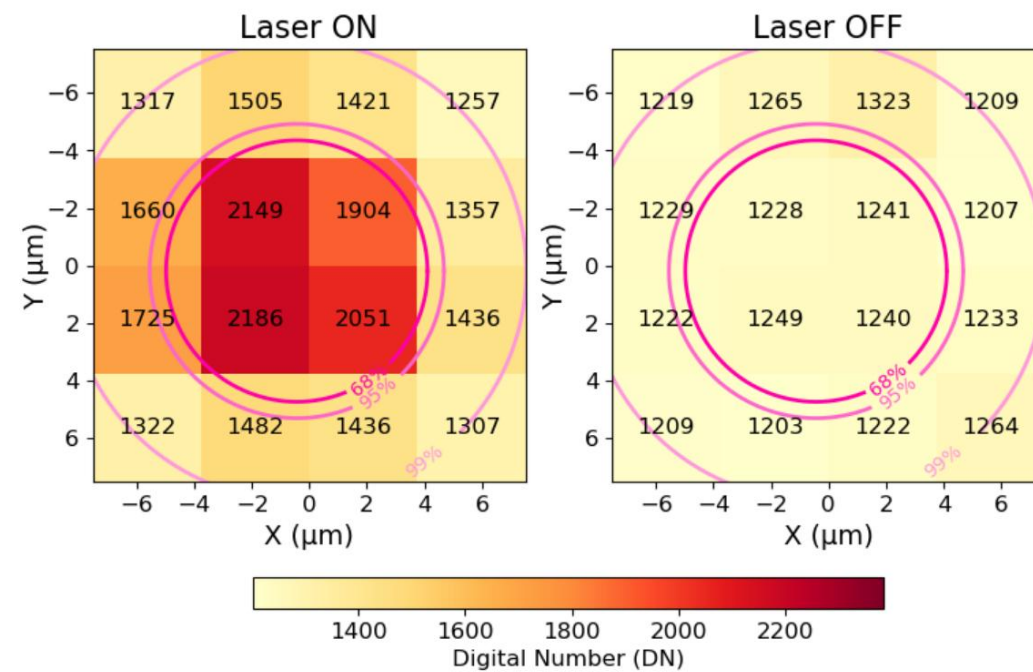
Z: LLH确定CMOS与Lens距离以及对应不确定度
确定Pattern变化范围



Calibration 3: Faint Laser



Setup: 1 hour * 12 帧 * 2 组, Laser On/Off
使用微弱激光标定探测器探测能力及效率

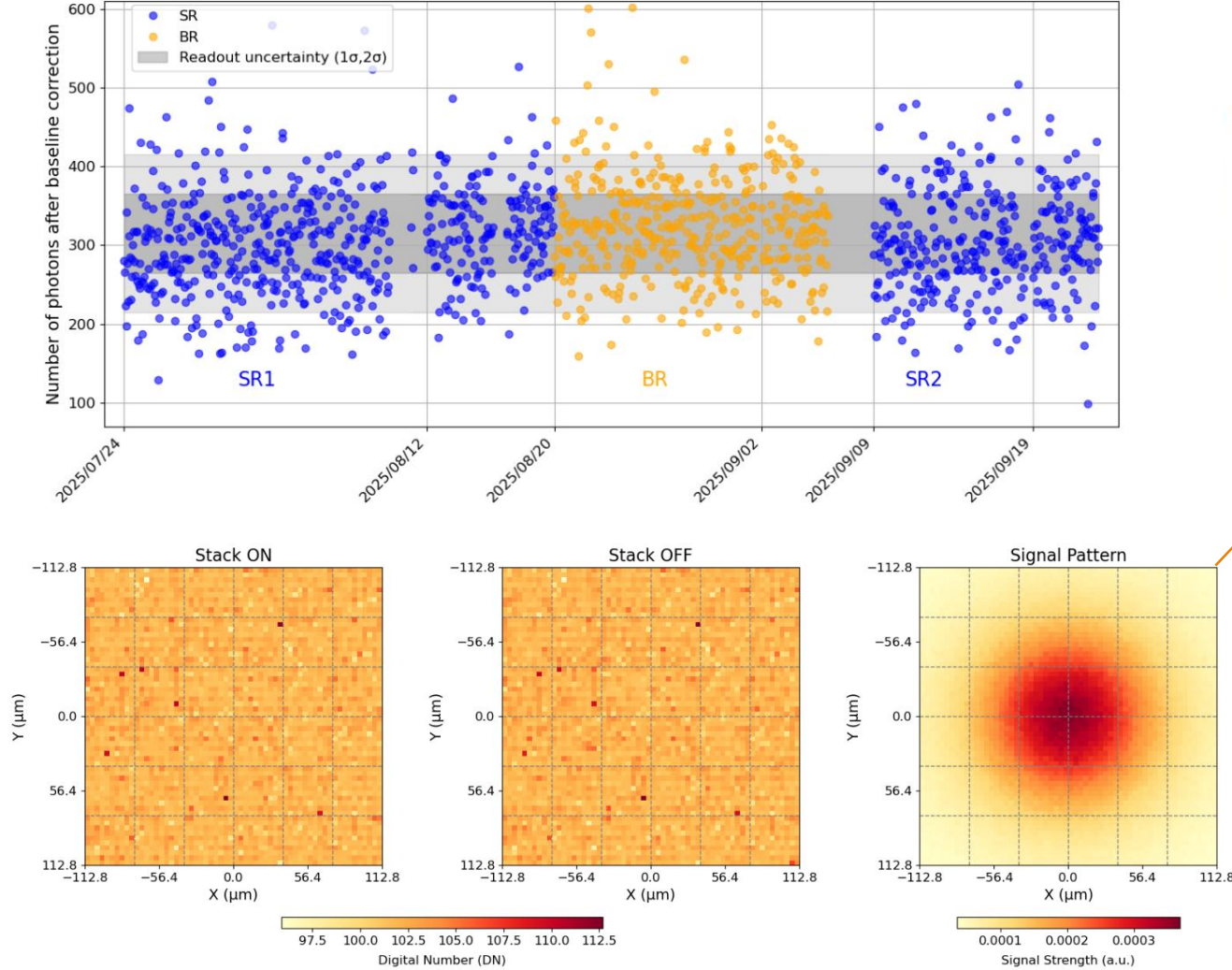


标定得到探测效率: 0.413

模拟Pattern收集效率: 0.456

总效率: $0.413 * 0.456 = 0.188$

Science Run & Background Run



	SR1	BR	SR2
Configuration	Stack on	Stack off	Stack on
Period (2025)	Jul. 24–Aug. 20	Aug. 20–Sep. 6	Sep. 8–Sep. 18
Exposure	572 h	404 h	332 h
Frame time	3600 s	3600 s	3600 s
Purpose	DPDM Search	Noise constraint	DPDM Search

$\theta \sim v_{\text{DM}}/c \sim 10^{-3} \Rightarrow \text{ROI: } 60 \times 60 \text{ 像素区域}$

Likelihood:

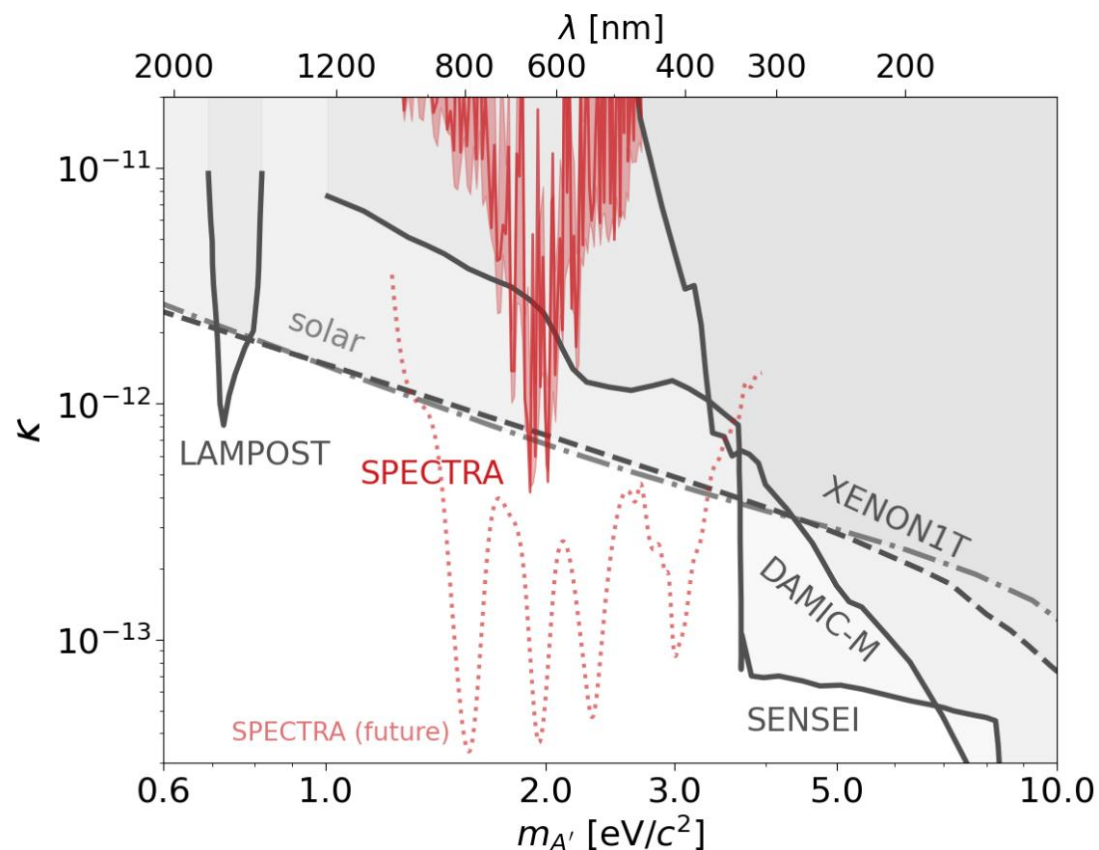
$$\mathcal{L}_m(S, z, \alpha) = \sum_{\lambda_{\text{on}}=0}^{\infty} \text{Pois}(\lambda_{\text{on}} | \mu_{\text{on},m}) \mathcal{N}(e_{\text{on},m} | \lambda_{\text{on}}, \sigma_{\text{on},m}^2) \\ \times \sum_{\lambda_{\text{off}}=0}^{\infty} \text{Pois}(\lambda_{\text{off}} | \mu_{\text{off},m}) \mathcal{N}(e_{\text{off},m} | \lambda_{\text{off}}, \sigma_{\text{off},m}^2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(S, z, \alpha) = \prod_{m=1}^{36} \mathcal{L}_m(S, z, \alpha)$$

90% 置信区间观测光子数上限 N_γ : **1124**

First Result

arXiv:2607.03240



Future:

- **Stack:**
 - 尺寸升级: (1-inch > 2-inch) ✓
 - 多Stack: 增强信号以及谱分析信息
 - Chirp-stack: 宽频响应
- **探测器端:**
 - 降低读出噪声($0.8 > 0.3 e^-$) ✓
 - 像素尺寸升级: $3.76 > 10 \mu\text{m}$
 - 理想效率QE ($\sim 80\%$)
- **曝光时长:**
 - ~ 3 月 Stack On&Off

Thanks

Back Up-Timeline

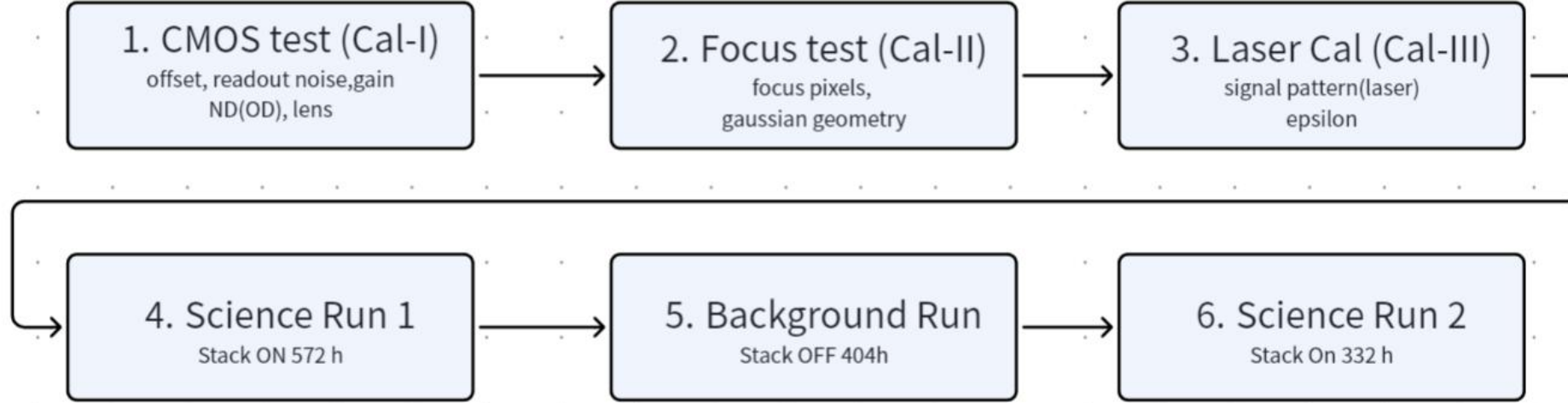


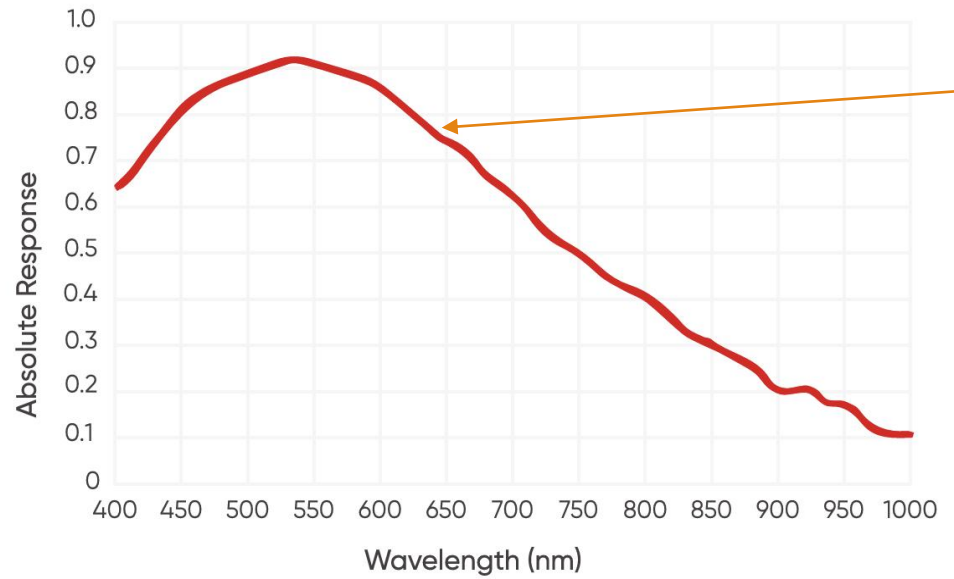
TABLE I. Summary of calibration data sets.

	Cal-I	Cal-II	Cal-III
Duration	1 ms $\times$ 5000 $\times$ 4 mult.	1 s $\times$ 10	>24 h
Optics	ND-only	ND+Stack+Lens	ND+Stack+Lens
Atten.	Tunable	Moderate	>16 OD
Output	gain/offset, σ_{read}	focus, geometry	$\epsilon(\omega_0)$, test signal
Used in	DN $\rightarrow e^-$ model	template & MC	Eq. (2) norm.

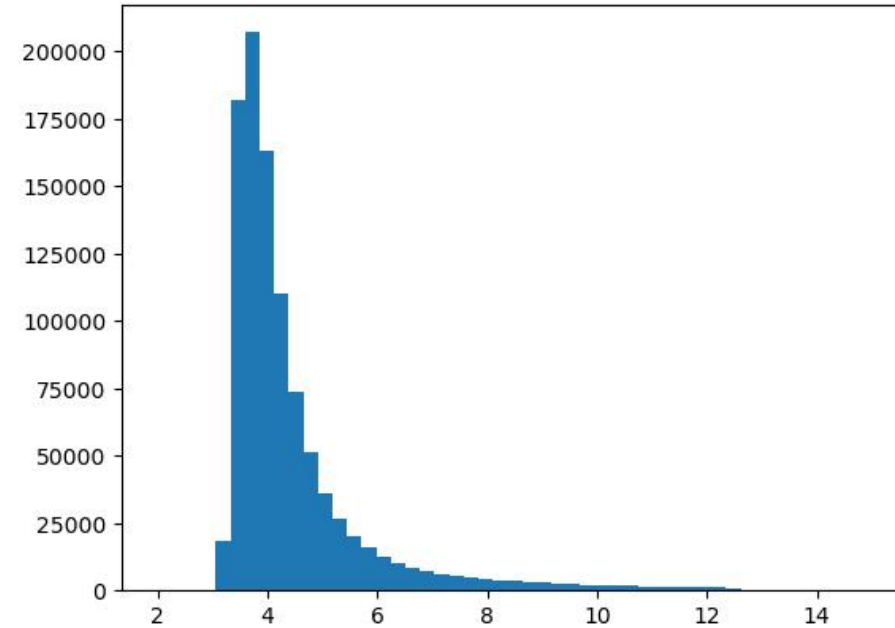
TABLE II. Summary of data sets used in the analysis.

	SR1	BR	SR2
Configuration	Stack on	Stack off	Stack on
Period (2025)	Jul. 24–Aug. 20	Aug. 20–Sep. 6	Sep. 8–Sep. 18
Exposure	572 h	404 h	332 h
Frame time	3600 s	3600 s	3600 s
Purpose	DPDM Search	Noise constraint	DPDM Search

Back Up-CMOS

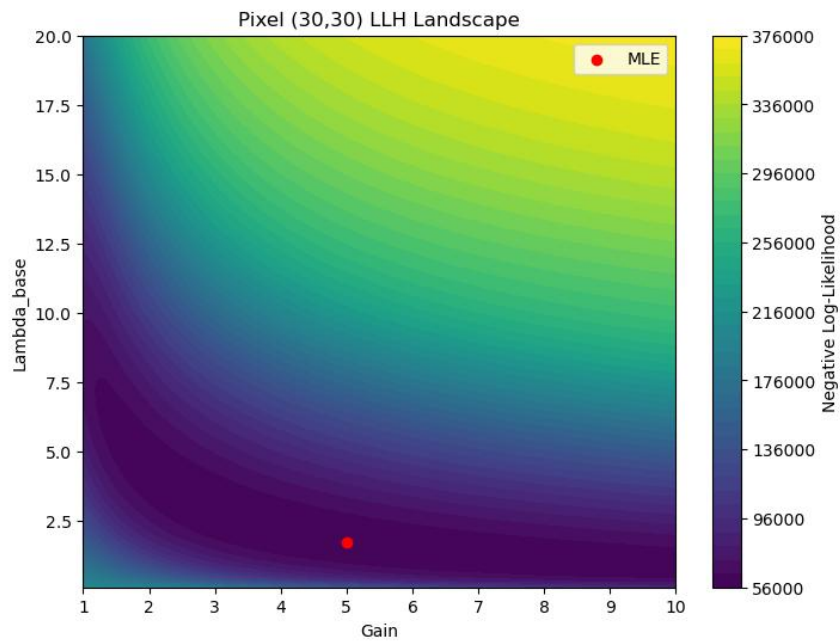


QE from the camera manual

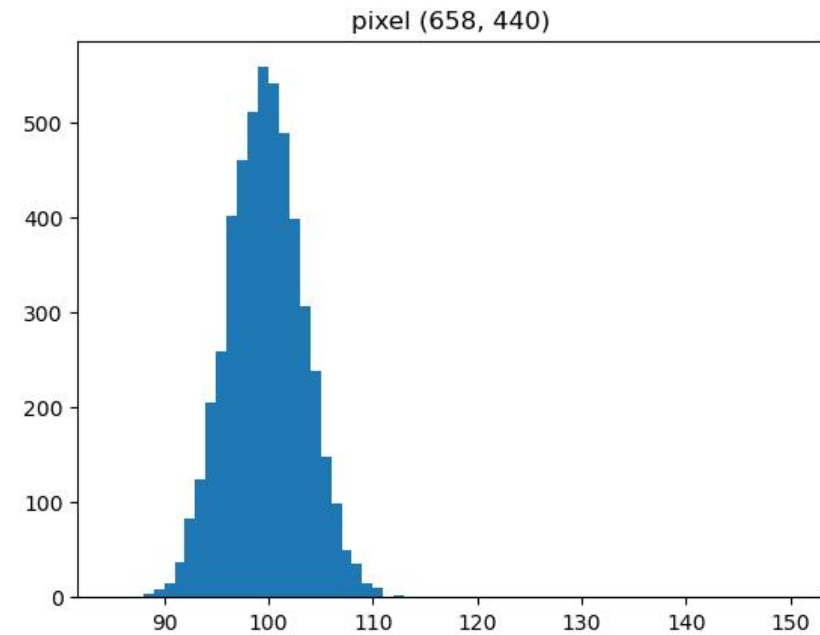


Readout noise(in DN unit) distribution

Back Up-CMOS model

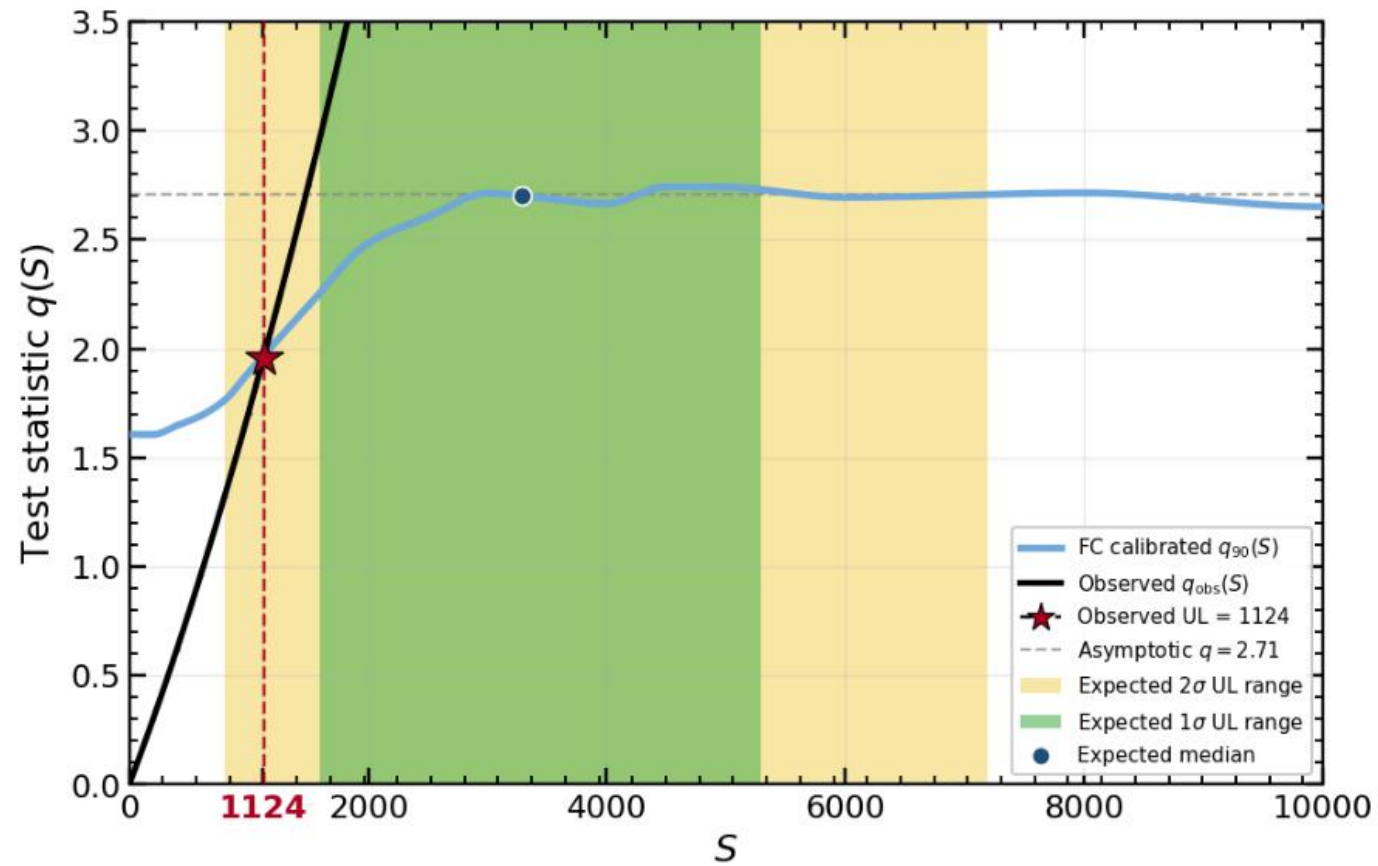


2D likelihood to get gain and lambda(photon number)



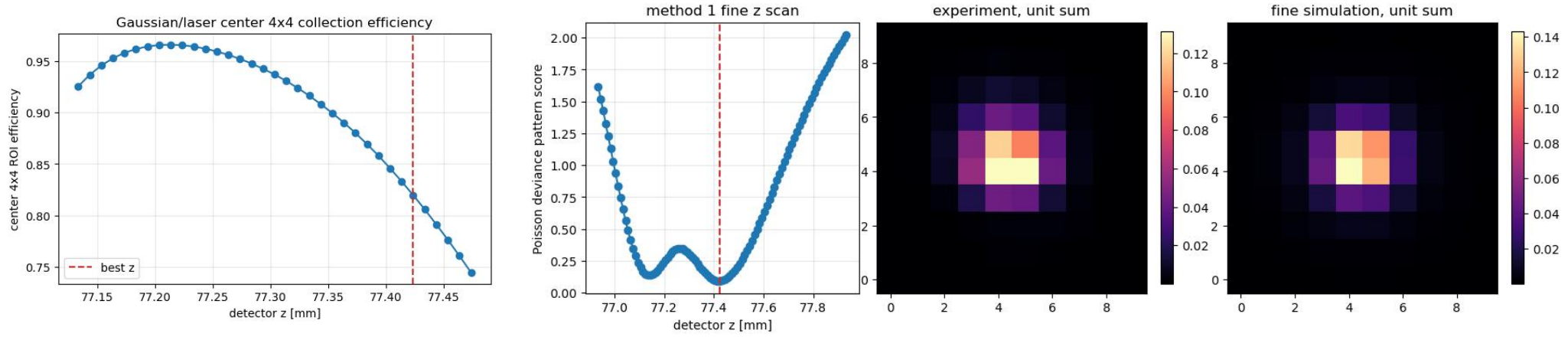
DN distribution for a single pixel with short exposure at dark field

Back Up-Statistic



Back Up-Simulation

Gaussian Laser:



DP Signal:

