

Axion with NV diamond

Atsuhiko Umemoto

QUP Postdoc

in Quantum Detector group

QUP workshop at KEK 8th April 2025

Dark matter search with diamond NV center

- a main project of QUP quantum cluster group
⇒ using a magnetic sensing with quantum sensors (NV center) to detect light bosonic dark matter
- a highly sensitive dark matter search with a unique experimental setup realizable only at QUP

Member for NV center experiment

Quantum Detector



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QUP Principal Investigator
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KEK, IPNS

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▶ more



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Tsutomu Mibe

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QUP Postdoctoral Fellow

▶ more



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Kenichi Yatsugi
Toyota Central R&D Labs



Yoshinari Kondo
KEK Cryogenic Group

Member for NV center experiment

Quantum Detector



Masaya Hasegawa

- research facilities
- support for physics data analysis



Tsutomu Mibe

- research facilities
- support for physics data analysis



Hideo Iizuka **PI**

QUP Principal Investigator
Senior fellow / Professor

- MW antenna design

hiizuka-at-mosk.tytlabs.co.jp

▶ more



Atsuhiro Umemoto

- Constructing the entire experimental setup
- Dark matter search



Norikazu Mizuochi

QUP Affiliate member

- Experimental expert in NV centers
- Technical support

▶ more



Kenichi Yatsugi
Toyota Central R&D Labs

- MW antenna fabrication



Yoshinari Kondo
KEK Cryogenic Group

- Low temp experiment

Light bosonic dark matter search



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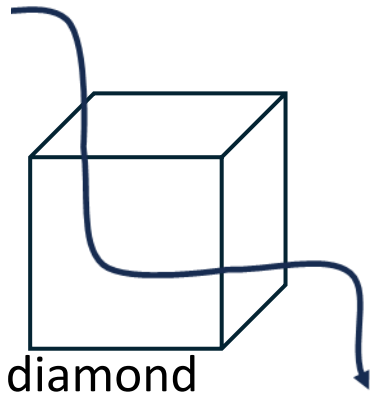
Light dark matter search with nitrogen-vacancy centers in diamonds

So Chigusa ^{a,b}, Masashi Hazumi ^{c,d,e,f,g}, Ernst David Herbschleb ^h,
Norikazu Mizuochi ^{h,i,c} and Kazunori Nakayama ^{j,c}

J. High Energ. Phys. 2025, 83

new approach for the detection of light dark matter, e.g. axion like particle (ALP)
→ ALP DM behaves like a classical field with respect to spin.

axion



$$\mathcal{L} = -ig_{aee}a(x)\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\psi(x) \quad \text{interaction with Spin 1/2 particle}$$

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 - \frac{g_{aee}\hbar}{2m}\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\nabla}a \right] \varphi \quad \text{non-relativistic approximation}$$

$$-\frac{g_{aee}\hbar}{2m}\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\nabla}a = -2\underbrace{\left(\frac{e\hbar}{2m}\right)}_{\text{spin}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{g_{aee}}{e}\vec{\nabla}a\right)}_{\text{Axion Magnetic field}}$$

$$a(t, \vec{x}) = a_0 \cos(m(t - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}) + \delta)$$

The measurement based on magnetic sensing using NV centers is effective

Sensitivity estimation

* ALP DM search with Ideal setup

axion magnetic field

$$\vec{B}_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \times \frac{g_{aee}}{e} \vec{v}_{\text{DM}}$$

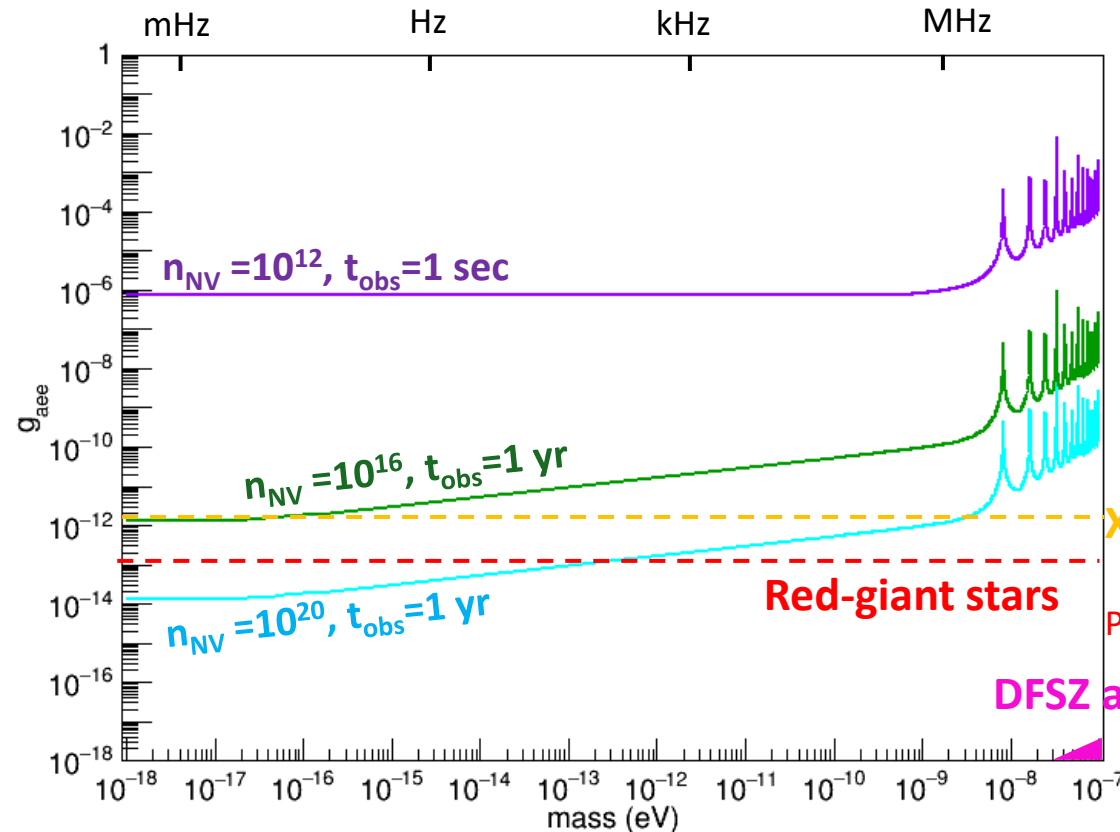
$$\sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} v_{\text{DM}} \simeq 1.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ T}$$

Typical size of DM signal using NV

$$\sqrt{\langle S^2 \rangle} = \frac{\gamma_e B_z^{\text{eff}}}{2m} \sqrt{1 - \cos(m\tau)}$$

DM coherence time

$$\tau_{\text{DM}} \simeq (mv_{\text{DM}}^2)^{-1} \simeq 6.6 \text{ s} (m/10^{-10} \text{ eV})^{-1}$$



XENONnT

Phys. Rev. Lett. **129**, 161805 (2022)

Phys. Rev. D **102**, 083007 (2020),

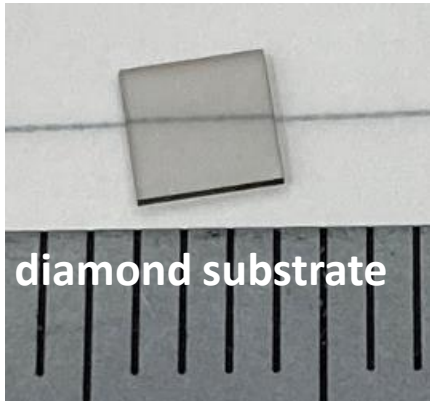
DFSZ axion

0.4 g diamond (NV 1 ppm $\sim 1.6 \times 10^{17}/\text{cc}$) x 1yr achieves

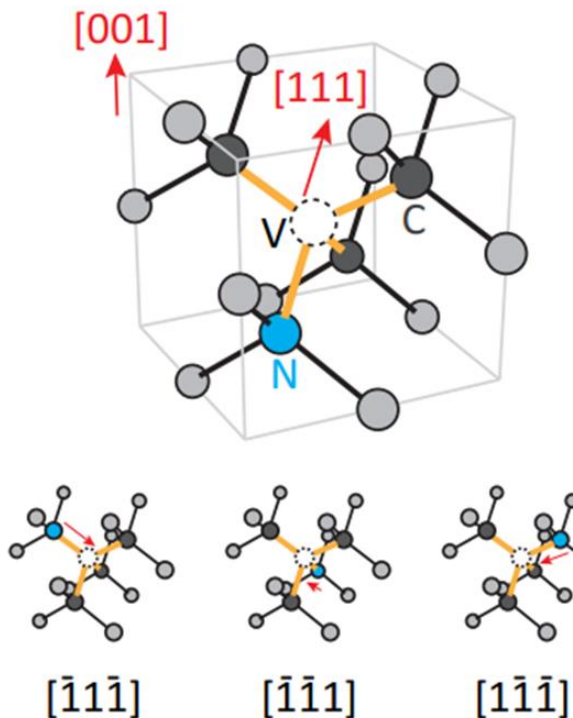
XENONnT (solar axion search, with 5.9 ton effective LXe detector) experiment.

⇒ aim to detect ALP DM with a sensitivity surpassing XENONnT experiment by 2030

Diamond nitrogen vacancy (NV) center

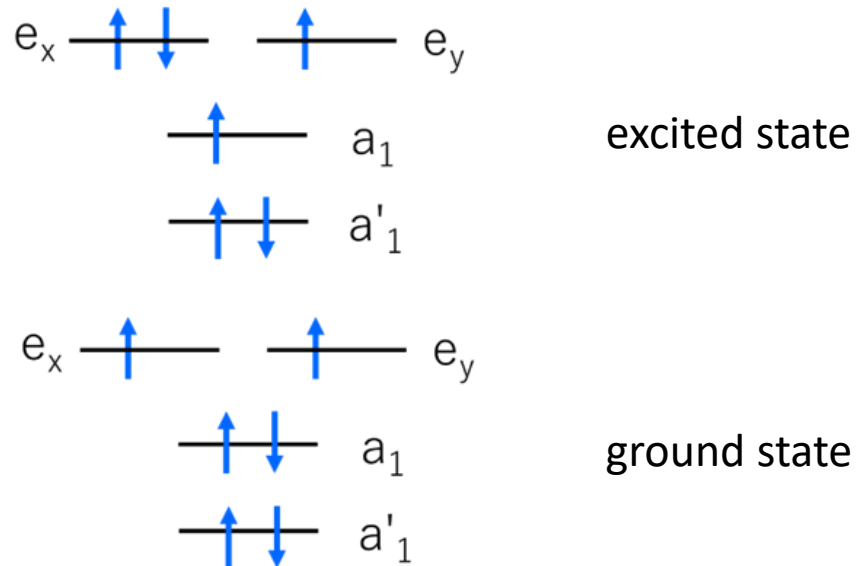


- defect with nitrogen (substituting for carbon) and vacancy
- generated by ion implantation or electron beam irradiation or formed naturally during the diamond growth process



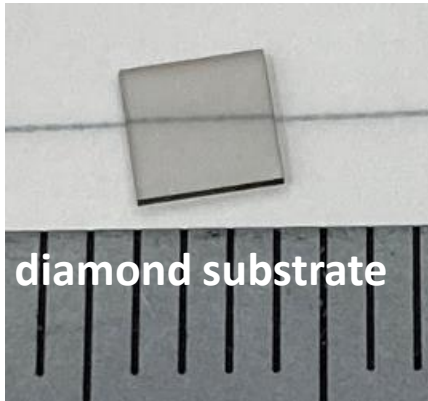
4 directions of NV center

spin-triplet $S = 1$

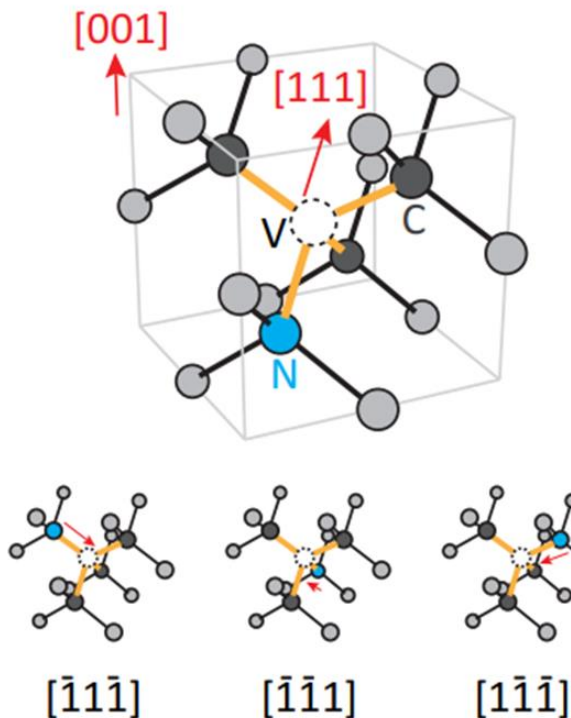


Six electrons from surrounding carbon and nitrogen atoms make electron spin in a spin-triplet state

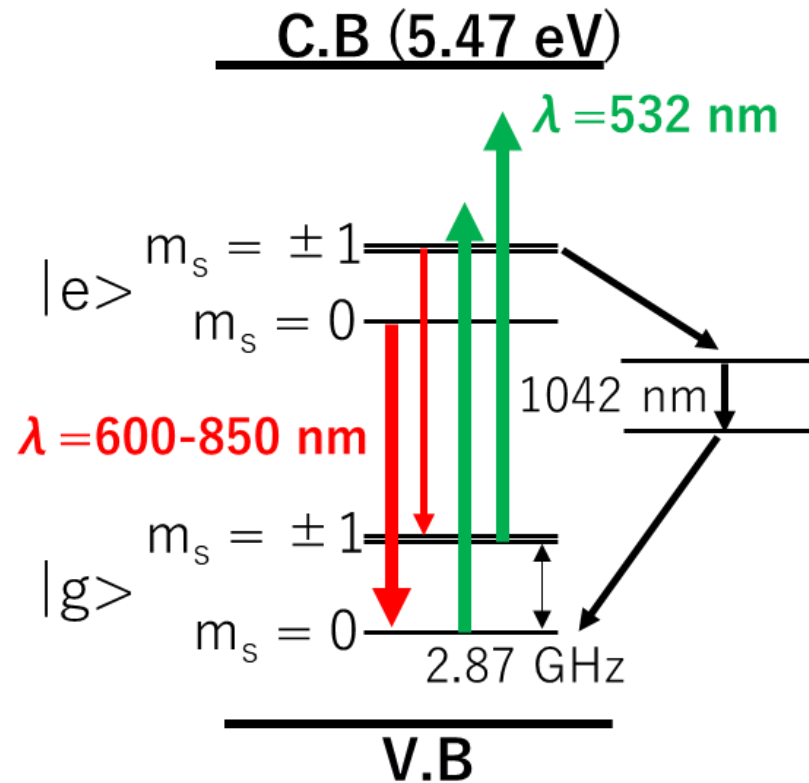
Diamond nitrogen vacancy (NV) center



- defect with nitrogen (substituting for carbon) and vacancy
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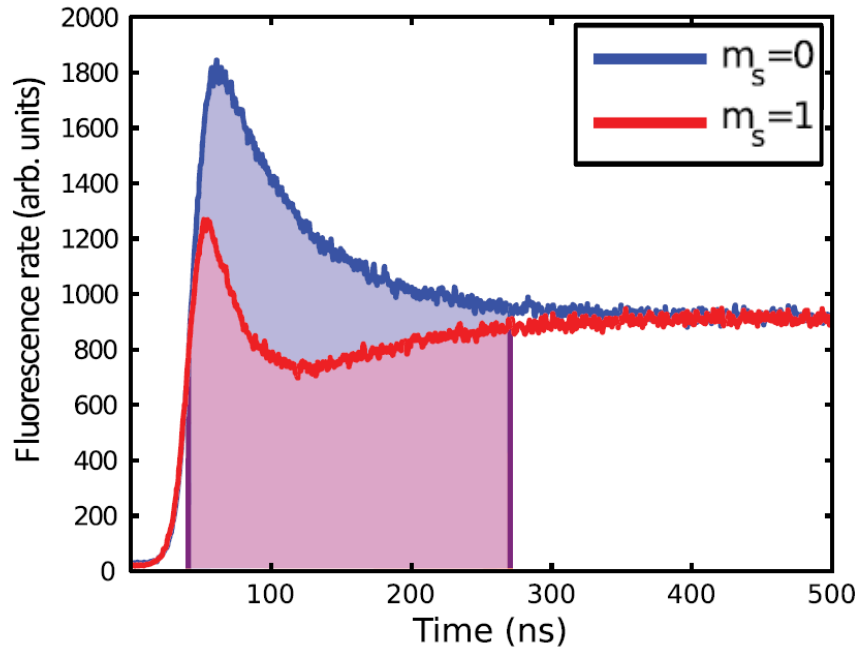
4 directions of NV center



- Optical pumping for spin initialize to $m_s = 0$
- Photoluminescence depended on spin state

Optical property and response to external field

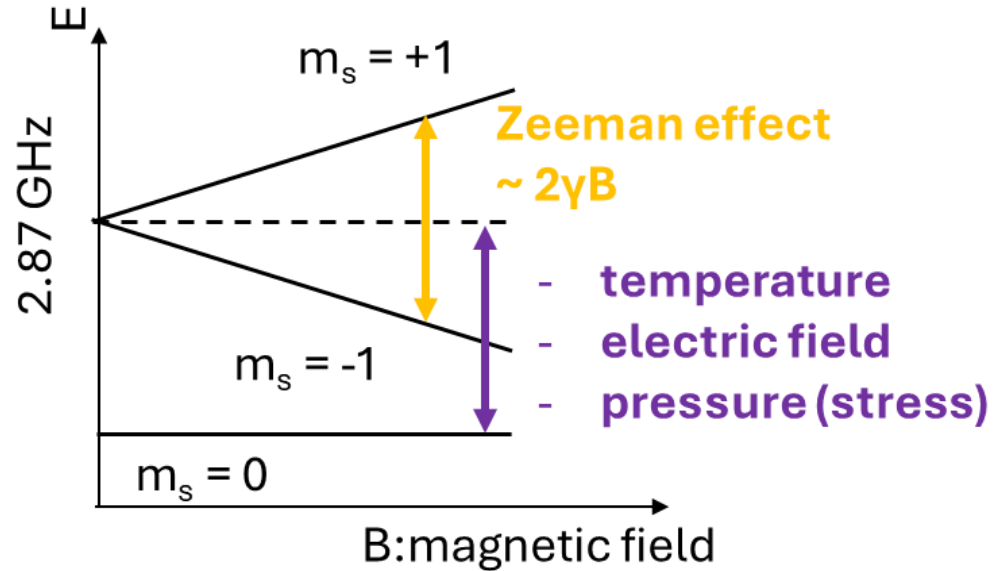
Photo-luminescence contrast of NV center



Spin state recognized from photoluminescence contrast

Rev. Mod. Phys., Vol. 92, No. 1 (2020)

response to external field



Works as various types of sensors

NV axis and Zeeman splitting

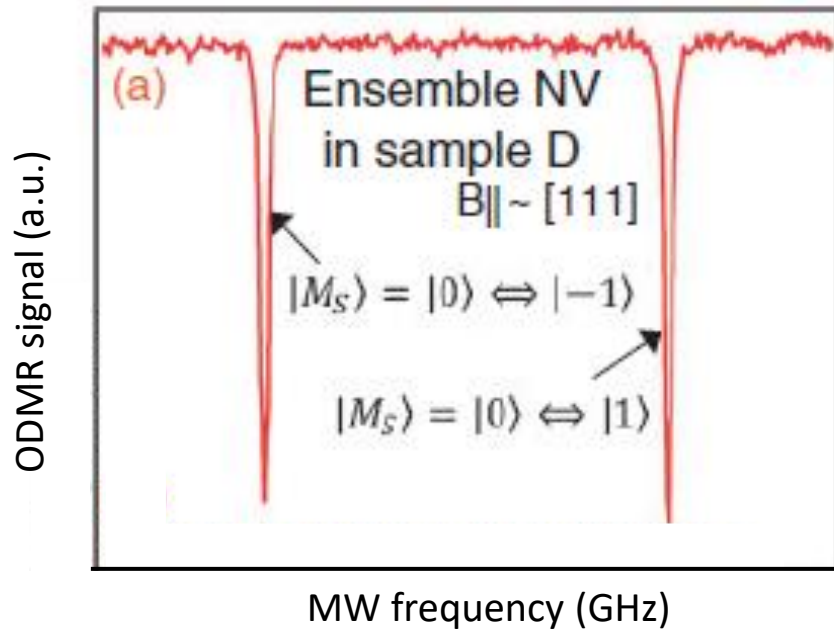
Mizuochi group

Applied Physics Express 7, 055201 (2014)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7567/APEX.7.055201>

Perfect selective alignment of nitrogen-vacancy centers in diamond

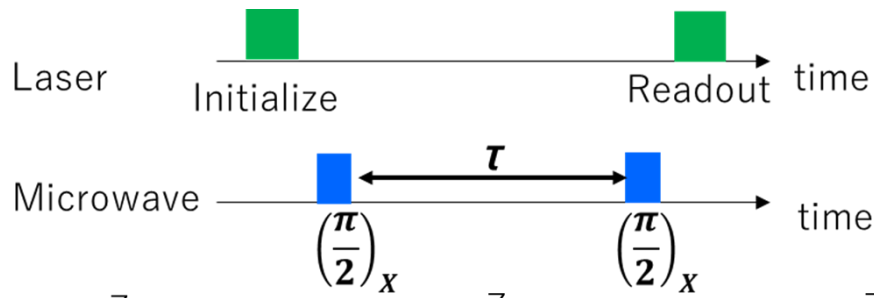
Takahiro Fukui¹, Yuki Doi¹, Takehide Miyazaki², Yoshiyuki Miyamoto², Hiromitsu Kato^{3,4}, Tsubasa Matsumoto^{3,4}, Toshiharu Makino^{3,4}, Satoshi Yamasaki^{3,4}, Ryusuke Morimoto⁵, Norio Tokuda⁵, Mutsuko Hatano^{4,6}, Yuki Sakagawa¹, Hiroki Morishita^{1,4}, Toshiyuki Tashima^{1,4}, Shinji Miwa^{1,4}, Yoshishige Suzuki^{1,4}, and Norikazu Mizuochi^{1,4*}



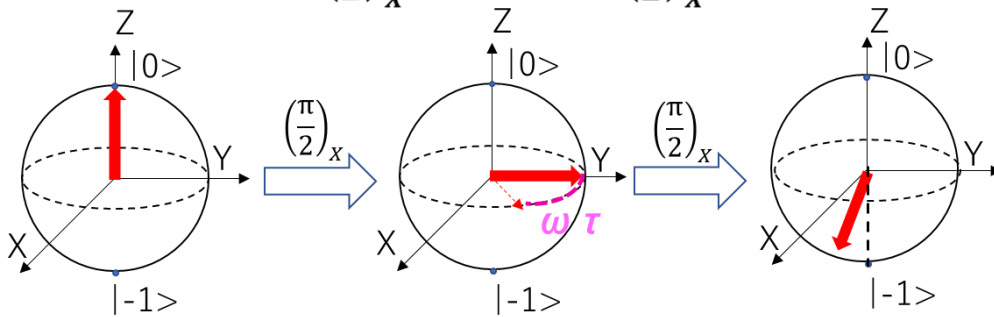
more than 99% of the NVs can be aligned along the [111] axis in high-quality diamond
⇒ 4 times large number of sensors

We will use this perfect aligned NV center diamond for DM search

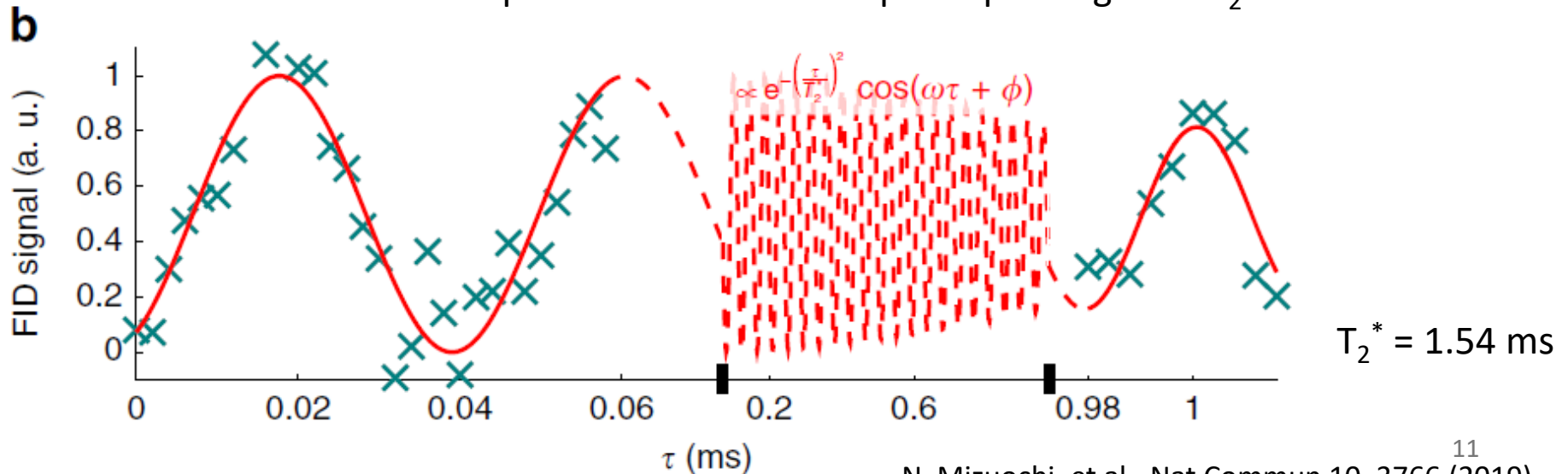
two level system as a quantum sensor



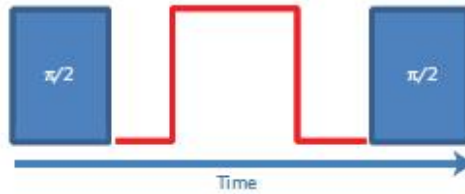
Spin manipulation by green light laser and Microwave
 \Rightarrow quantum sensing realized by super position of spin two level system



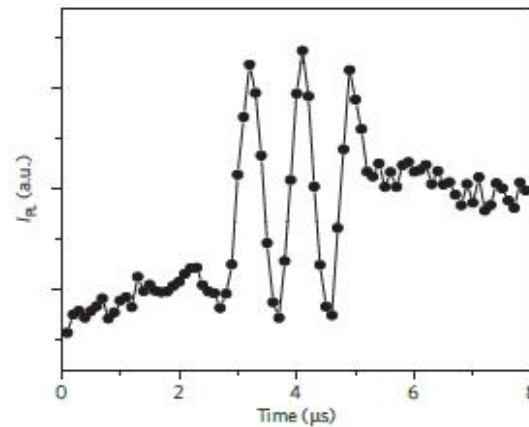
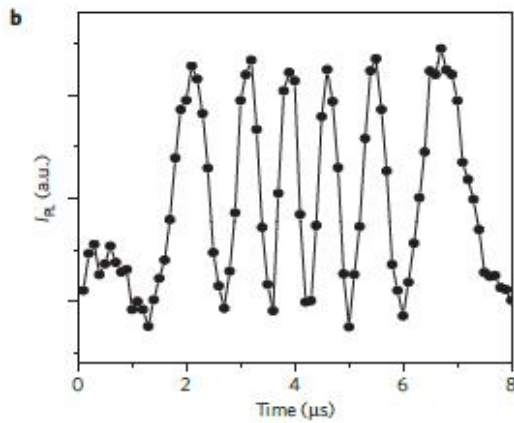
Intrinsic spin coherence time \sim spin dephasing time T_2^*



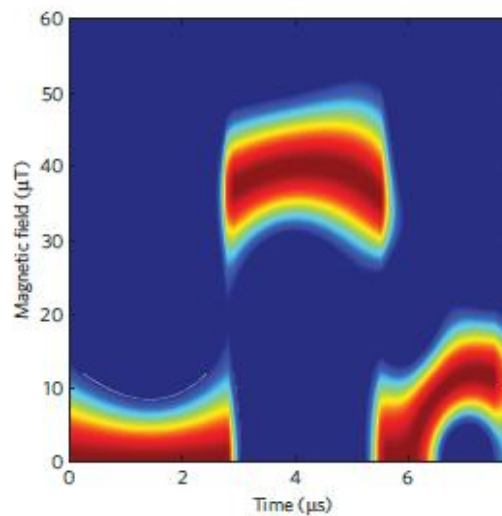
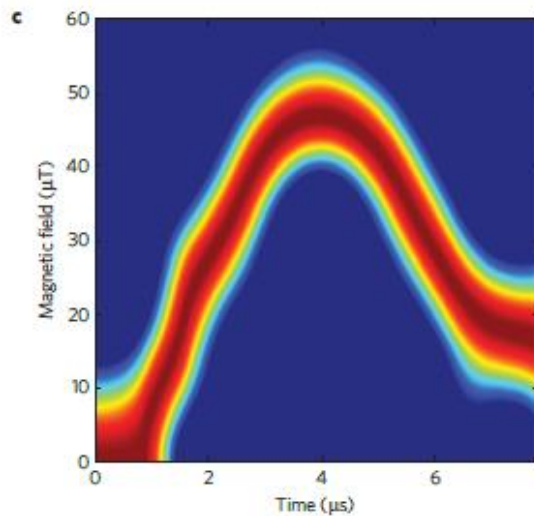
Magnetometry using NV center



Schematic image of input magnetic field



Experimental data



Reconstructed magnetic field

Benefit of low temperature

$$\eta \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{NV} T_2}}$$

ideally, determined by the number of NV (n_{NV}) and the spin coherence time (T_2).

NV	temperature	sensitivity	n_{NV}	T_2
Single	RT	9.1 nT/VHz ^{*1}	1	2.4 ms ^{*1}
ensemble	RT	9 pT/VHz ^{*2}	$1.4 \times 10^{11} / (8.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}^3)$ ^{*2}	40 μ s ^{*3}
Single	77 K		1	0.6 s ^{*4}

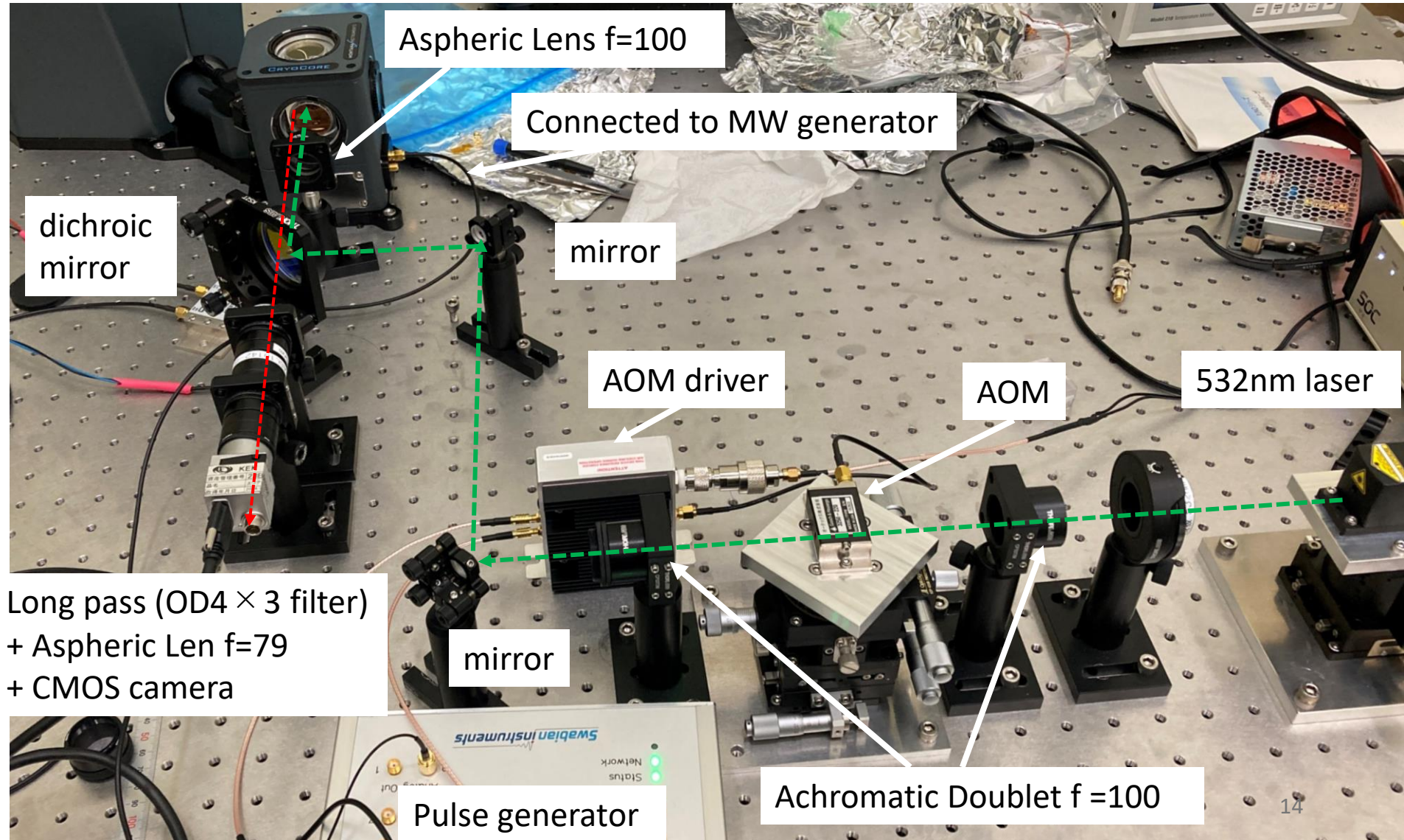
*1 : Nat Commun 10, 3766 (2019), *2: Phys. Rev. X 5, 041001 (2015)

*3 : npj Quantum Inf 8, 95 (2022) ([P1] 5 ppm, NV ensemble, $T_2 = 40 \mu$ s), *4 : Nat Commun 4, 1743 (2013)

magnetometry using ensemble NV at low temperature is promising
 \Rightarrow there are few experiment using ensemble NV at Low temp

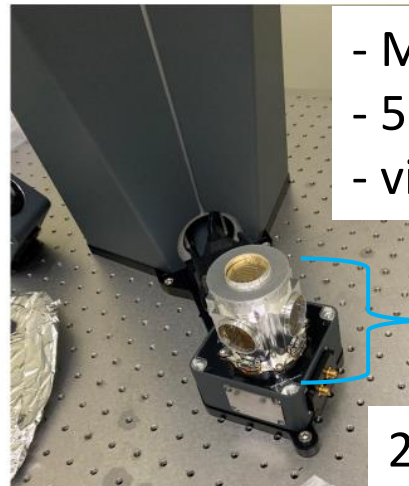
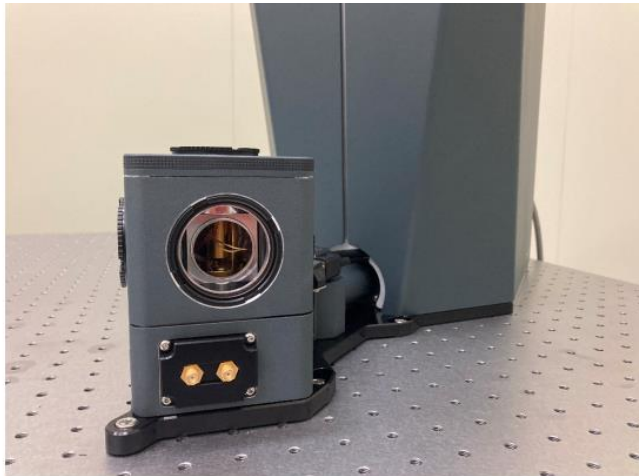
Current measurement setup

Diamond in cryochamber



Cryogenic chamber

CryoCore (MONTANA INSTRUMENTS)



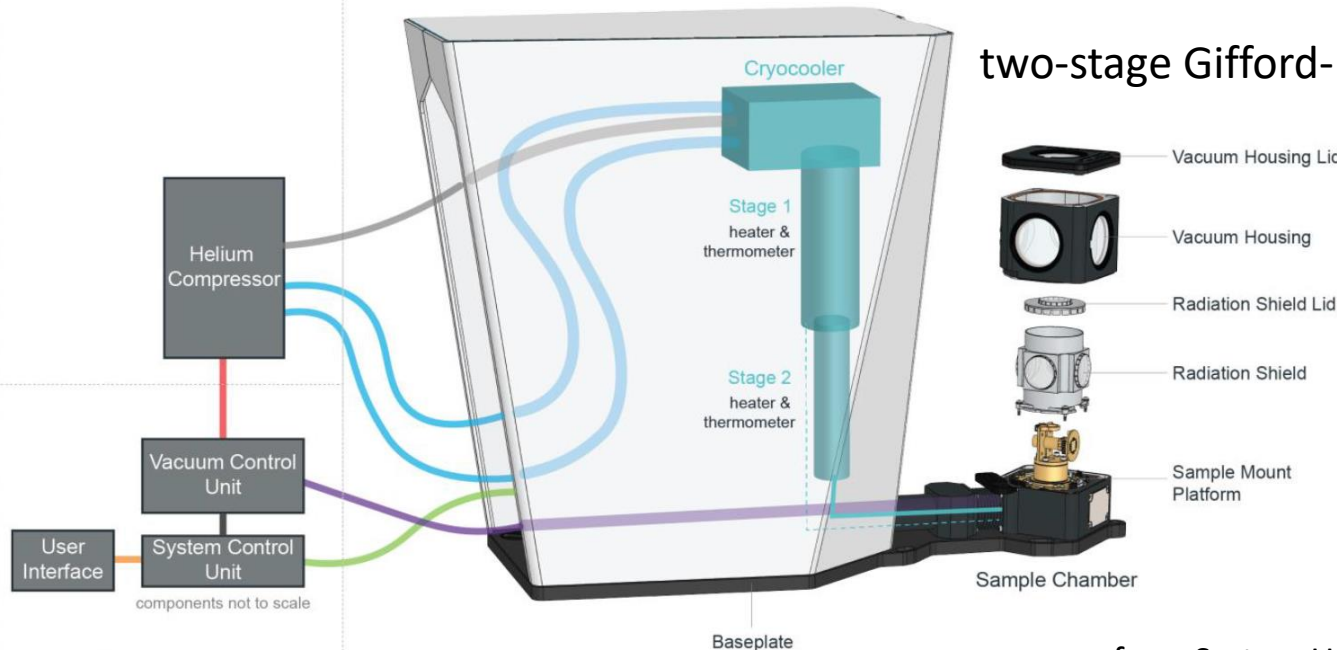
- Minimum temperature < 4 K
- 5 optical windows
- vibration of sample stage < 50 nm

Chamber : $\phi 53$ mm x 63 mm

2 RF and 20 DC connectors

BLOCK DIAGRAM

CRYOSTAT

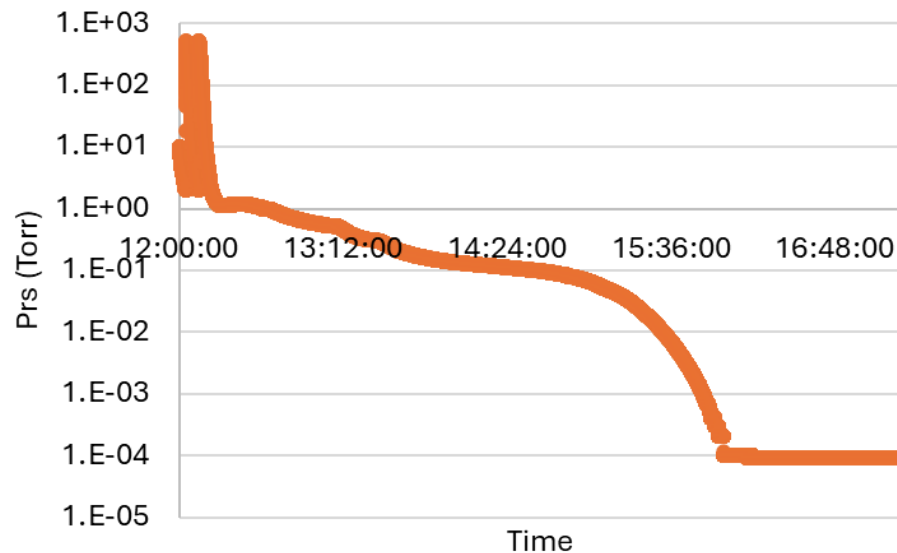
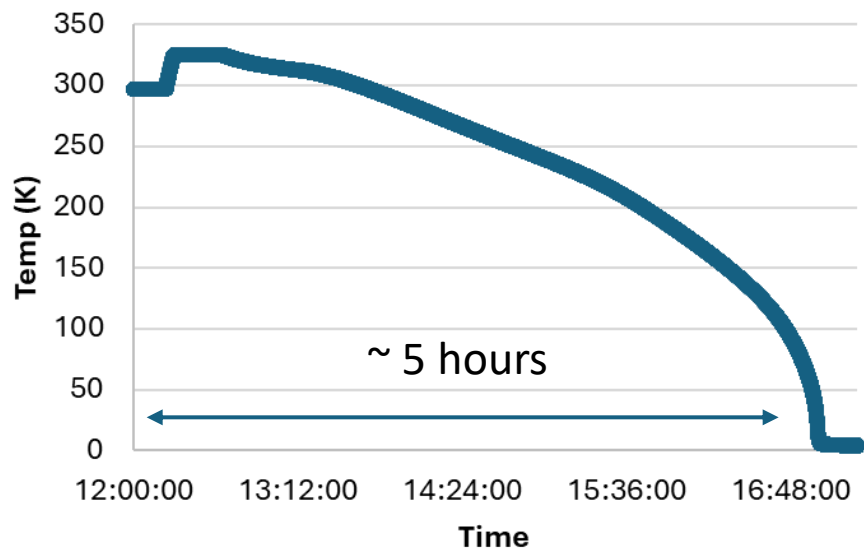


two-stage Gifford-McMahon cryocooler

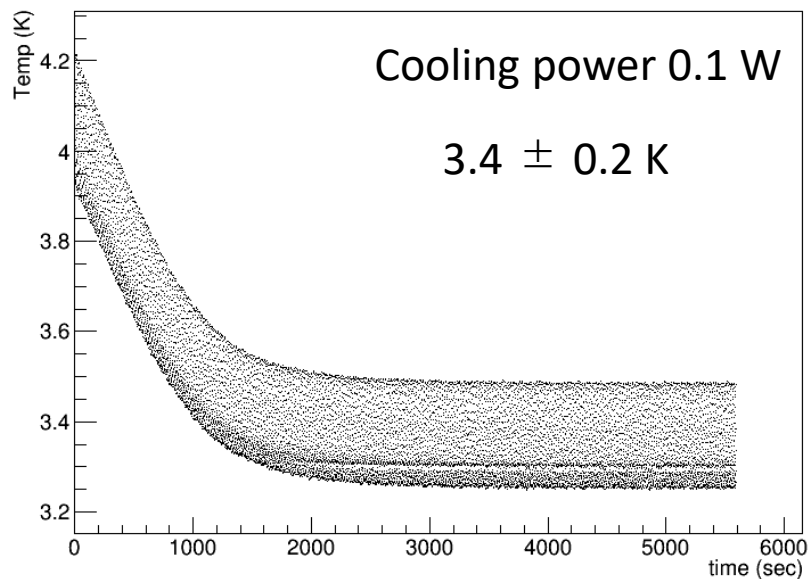
SYSTEM CONTROL

from System User Manual

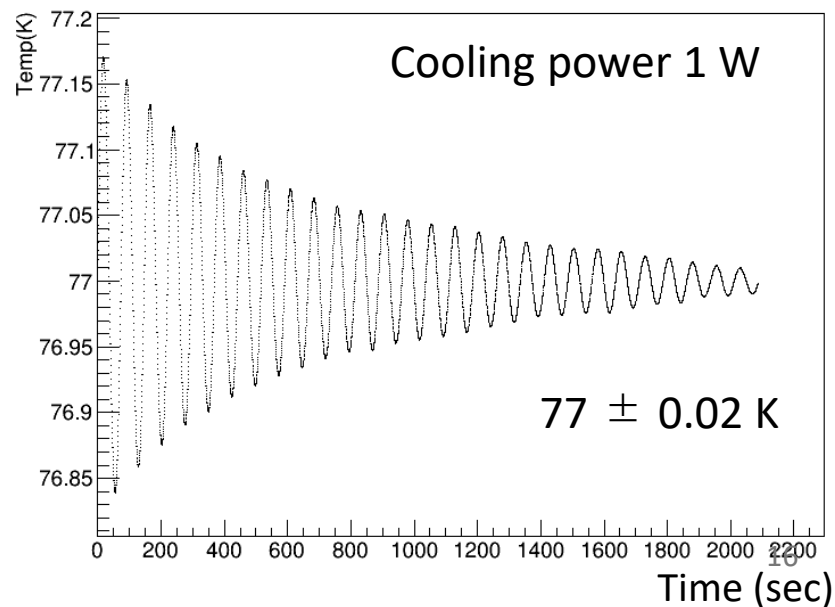
Operation and cooling power



Set 0K (minimum temperature)



Set 77K



Demonstration result

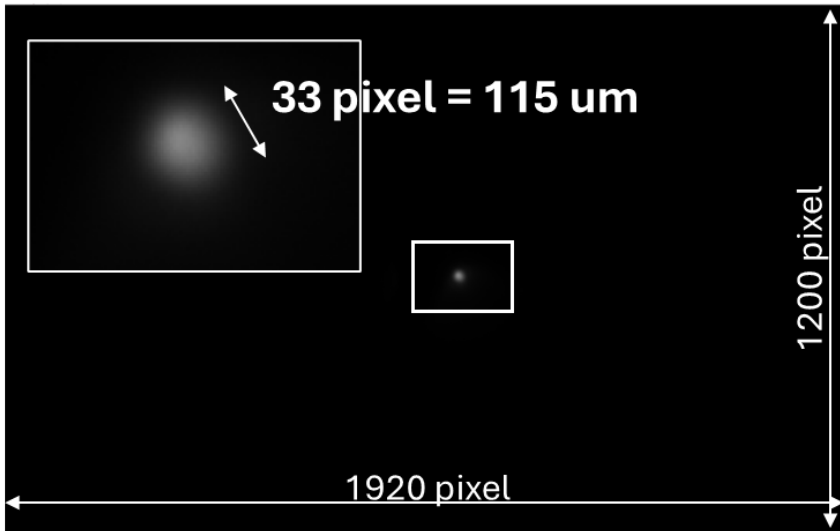
Preliminary

Diamond (commercially available)

- Size : 3x3x0.5 mm

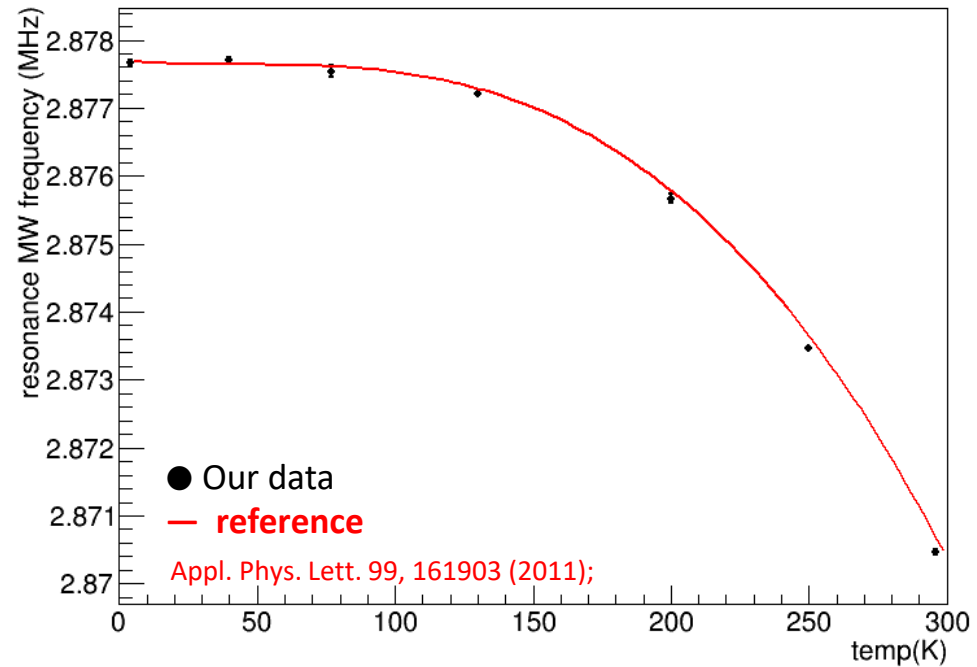
- NV concentration : 4.5 ppm

Laser power set 0.2 W



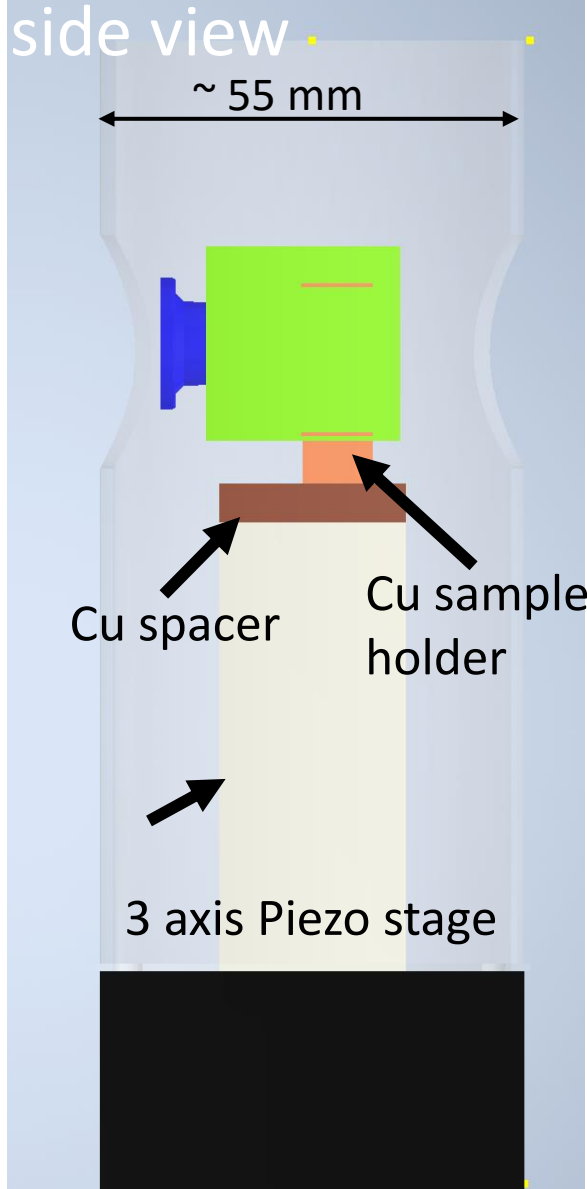
luminescence detection by CMOS Camera

Temperature dependent

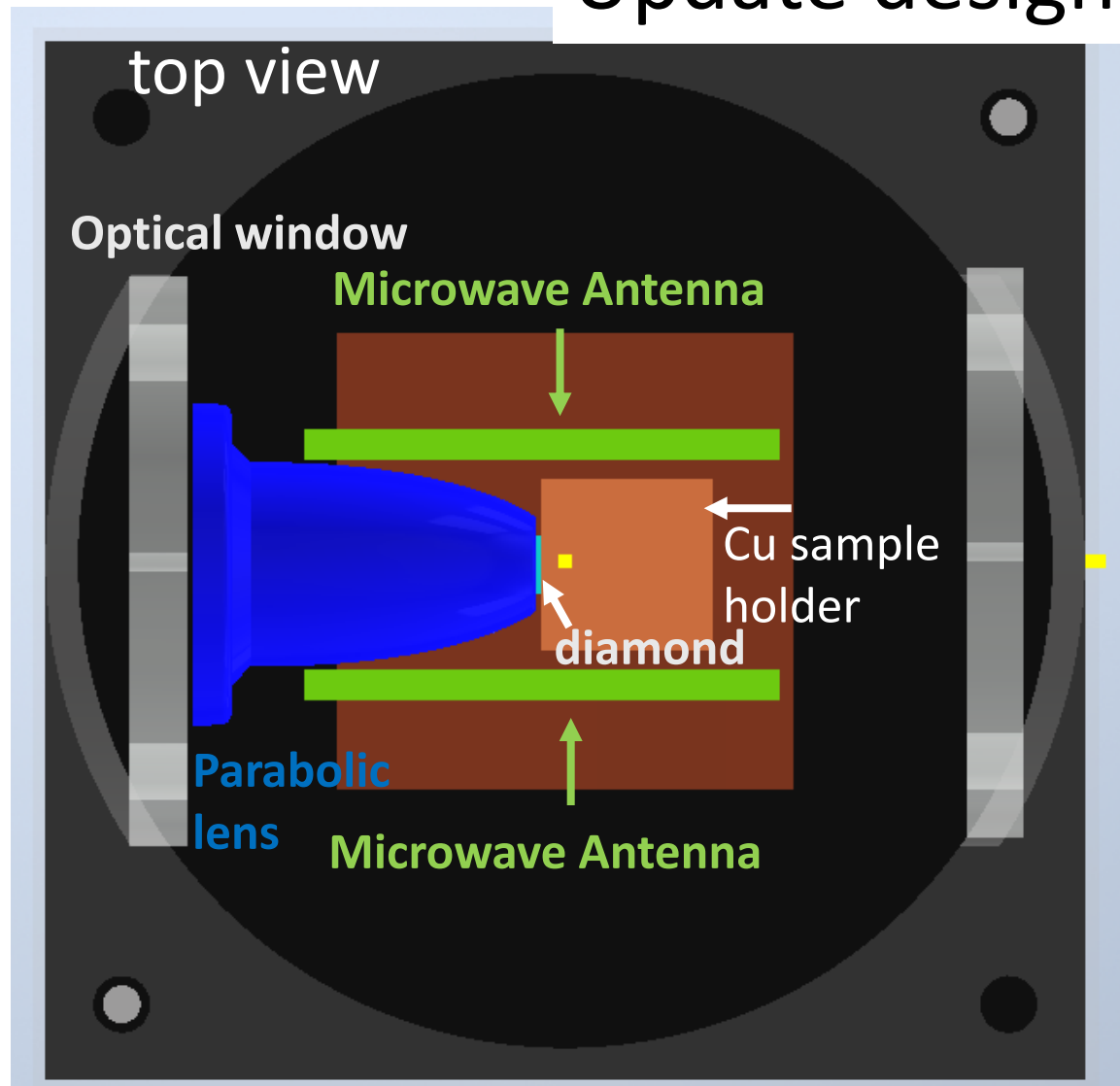


temperature dependence
consistent with previous studies

low-temperature measurement system under construction



Update design



- Parabolic lens for improving light collection efficiency
- MW antenna to apply magnetic field in a single direction
- Magnet (or coil) outside of chamber for $NV_{//}$ magnetic field

Plan (schedule)

- FY 2025
 - magnetic field sensing
- ⇒ sensitivity evaluation using ensemble NV at low temperature
 - ALPs dark matter search ($t_{\text{obs}} \sim 1 \text{ sec}$, $n_{\text{NV}} = 10^{12}$)
- FY 2026
 - magnetic noise reduction to improve sensitivity
 - analysis using directional information of dark matter

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Our system is not only for dark matter search

Understanding the characteristics of NV center as quantum sensor
⇒ results of the T_1 and T_2 measurements should be worthy of a paper
(e.g. using perfect aligned NV axis diamond with cryogenic setup)

Summary

- We promoting Axion like particles dark matter search using NV center diamond as a main project of QUP cluster group
- Highly sensitive dark matter search will be realized by unique experimental setup realizable only at QUP