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Generalized results of the Axion Dark Matter eXperiment MICHAEL HOTZ, University of Washington, D. LYAPUSTIN, L. ROSENBERG, G. RYBKA, University of Washington, A. WAGNER, University of Washington, J. HOSKINS, C. MARTIN, P. SIKIVIE, N. SULLIVAN, D. TANNER, University of Florida, S. ASZTALOS, G. CAROSI, C. HAGMANN, D. KINION, LLNL, K. VAN BIBBER, LLNL/NPS, R. BRADLEY, NRAO, J. CLARKE, UC Berkeley, ADMX COLLABORATION — Axions are a result of the Peccei-Quinn solution to the strong CP problem and are a compelling dark matter candidate. The Axion Dark Matter eXperiment (ADMX) is a resonant cavity search for dark matter axions in the Milky Way halo and has been recently upgraded with a SQUID amplifier for greater sensitivity. To produce limits on the axion to photon coupling strength, ADMX must assume the density, temperature, and structure of our dark matter halo. Results from a search looking for virialized and near-virialized signals in the most recent data are presented.

> Michael Hotz University of Washington

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