INFN Workshop on future detectors 2022

Bari 17-19/10/2022

Toward single-photon detector based on Josephson effect for dark matter search

Alessandro D'Elia, Ph.D.



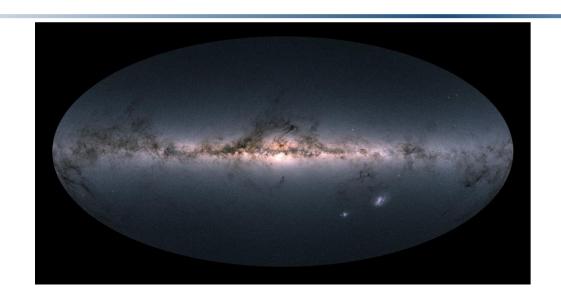


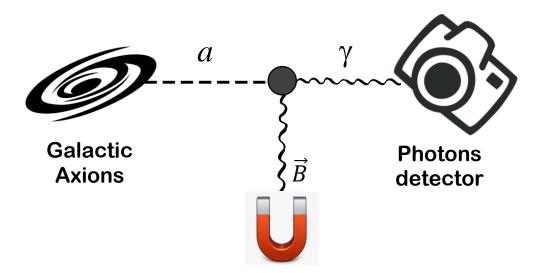




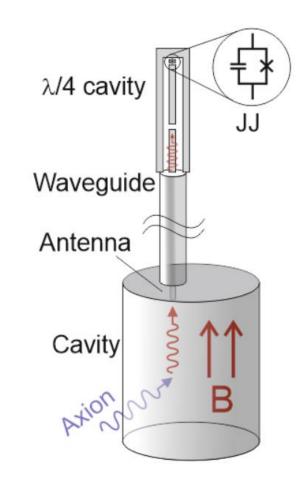
alessandro.delia@Inf.infn.it

Dark matter search





We need for a single photon detector with ultra low noise

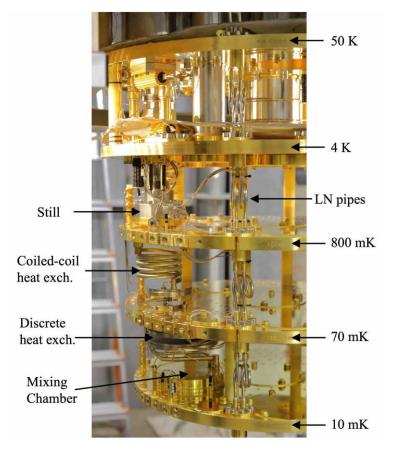


COLD laboratory cryostat





 $T_{base} = 8 mK$





Magnet 9 T

SUPERGALAX

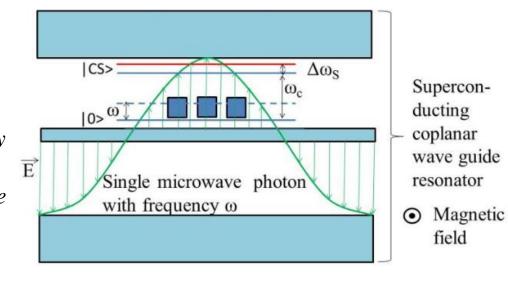


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 863313. Grant amount 2 456 232.50 Euro.

SUPERGALAX

field

Using a Qubits array th predicted scaling of the signal to noise ratio goes as N instead of \sqrt{N}



shift the qubit array collective mode

We try to detect this small $\Delta\omega_{s}$

Exploit AC Stark effect to

Study the changes induced in

a Transmission line when a

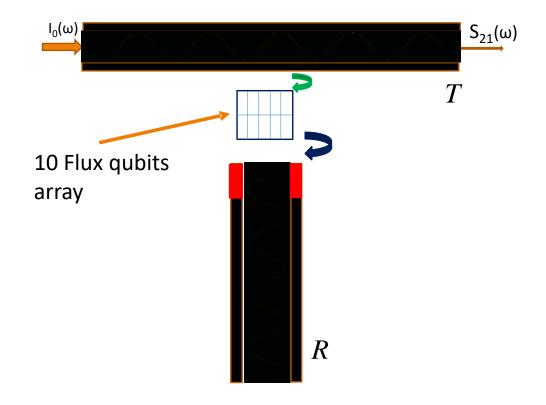
Coherent array of Qubits

"sees" a photon

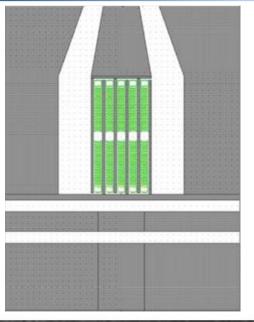
SUPERGALAX outline

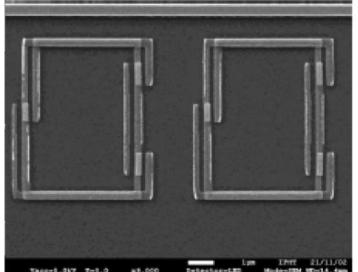


Two uncoupled resonators at the same resonant frequency both coupled to an array of qubits



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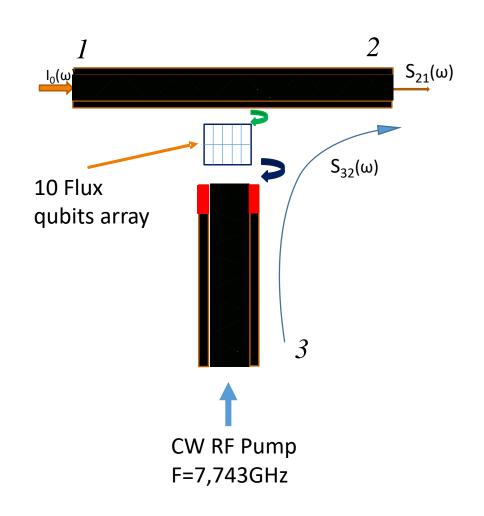


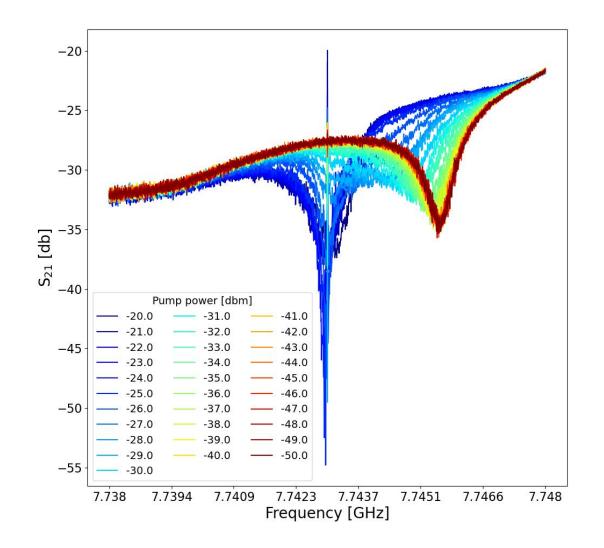
Study the change in S_{21} transmission when sending photons trough resonator R

Application of magnetic field to tune the Qubits array not yet possible!

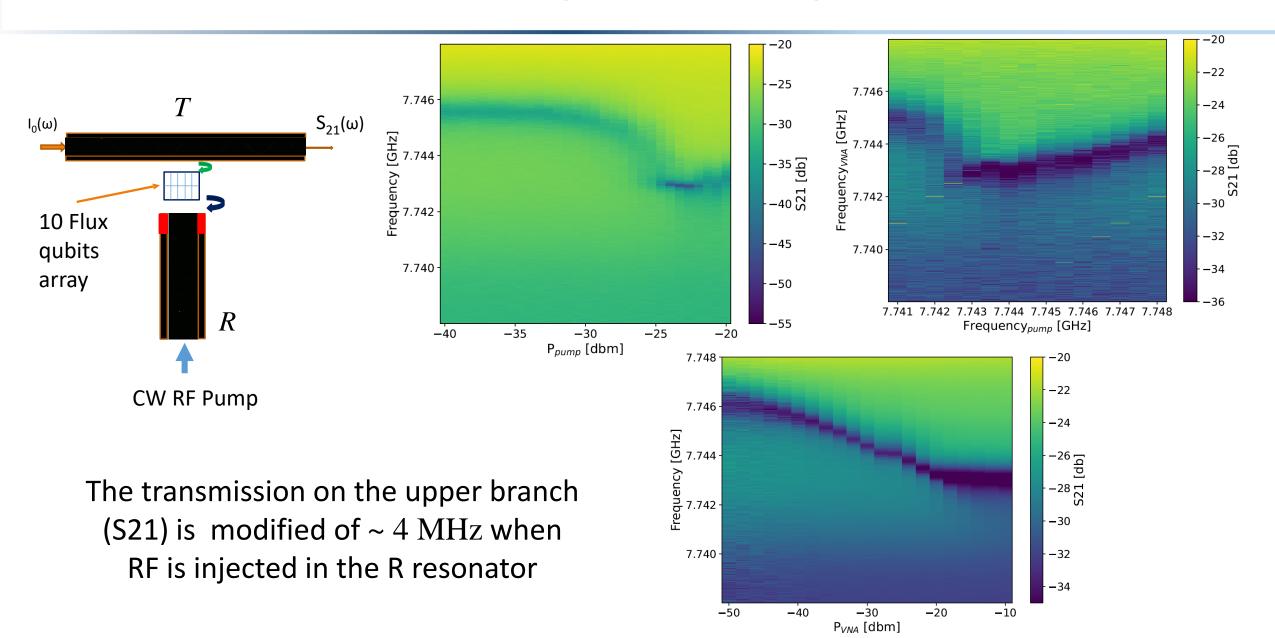
SUPERGALAX preliminary results







SUPERGALAX preliminary results

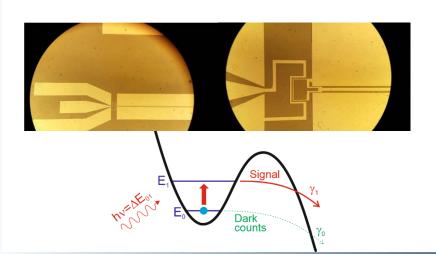


Conclusions and contacts

We demonstrated that the S_{21} of a transmission line is modulated up to ~ 4 MHz by pumping RF into a third line, coupled to a qubit array, and arranged in a «transistor-like» geometry.

Work in progress

Single photon detector with one Josephson junction terminated on a transmission line



Magnetic field resistant Josephson junction using van der Waals materials



Contacts



Acknowledgment

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!