



Contribution ID: 60

Type: **not specified**

## Detection of hidden photon dark matter using the direct excitation of transmon qubits

*Monday, 3 July 2023 18:08 (3 minutes)*

We propose a new dark matter detection method utilizing the excitation of superconducting qubits [1]. Assuming the hidden photon dark matter of a mass of  $O(10) \mu\text{eV}$ , the classical wave-matter oscillation induces an effective ac electric field via the small kinetic mixing with the ordinary photon. This serves as a coherent drive field for a qubit when it is resonant, evolving it from the ground state towards the first-excited state. We evaluate the rate of such evolution and observable excitations in the measurements, as well as the search sensitivity to the hidden photon dark matter. For a selected mass, one can reach  $\epsilon \sim 10^{-12} - 10^{-13}$  (where  $\epsilon$  is the kinetic mixing parameter of the hidden photon) with a few tens of seconds using a single standard transmon qubit. While the absolute expected sensitivity does not surpass the conventional haloscope experiments, it has a significant advantage in the frequency tunability using the SQUID-based qubit, with which a mass scan over 1-10 GHz can be achieved. The volume-independent nature of the sensitivity is also promising for searches in the high frequency regime ( $>10$  GHz). The sensitivity scalability along the number of qubits also makes it a promising scheme in accord to the rapid evolution of the superconducting quantum computer technology.

[1] arXiv: 2212.03884

**Primary author:** CHEN, Shion

**Presenter:** CHEN, Shion

**Session Classification:** Poster Session