

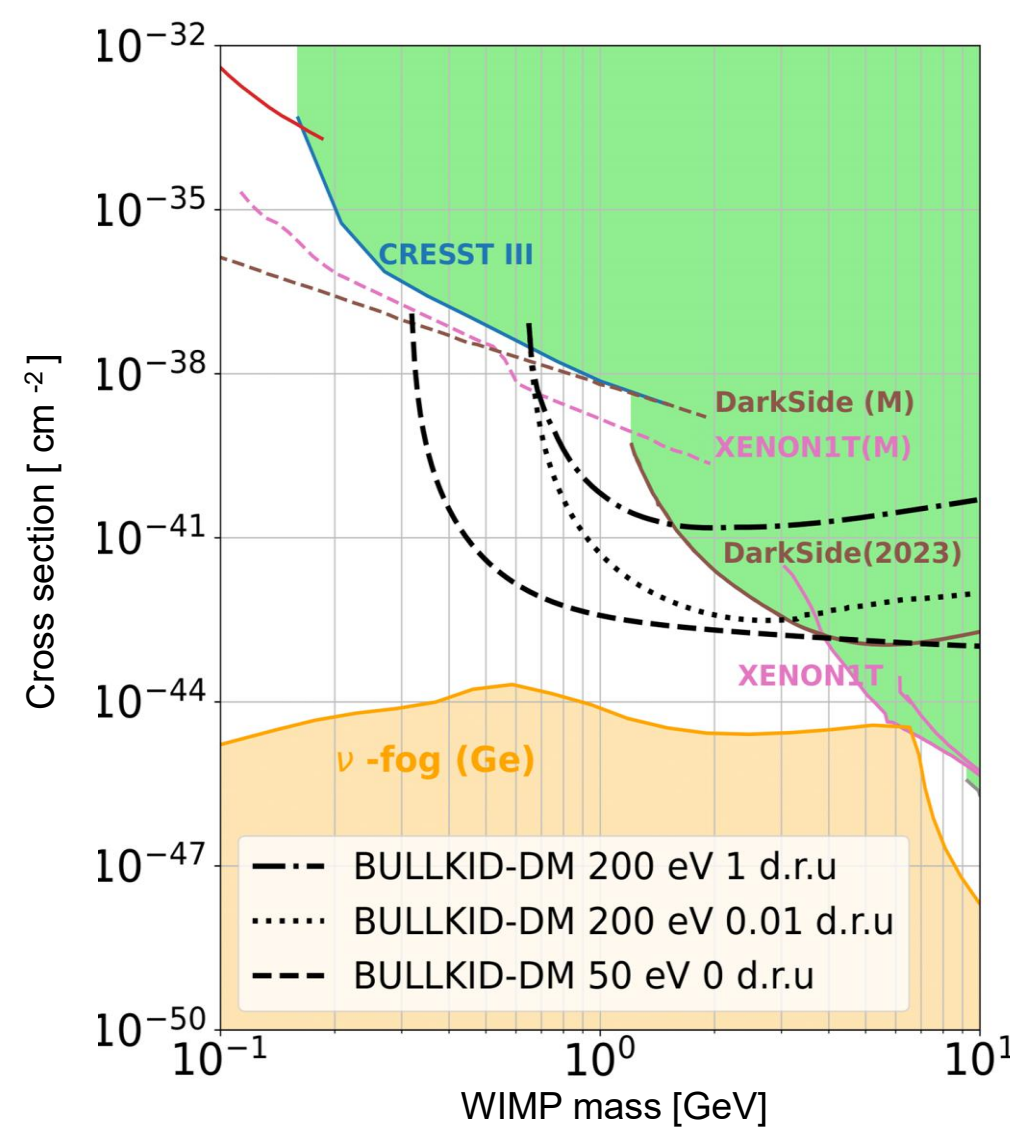
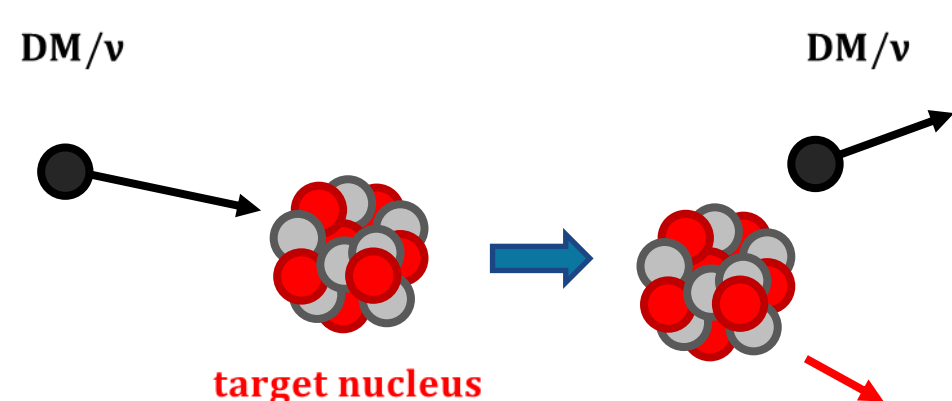
Phonon-mediated Dark Matter search with the BULLKID detector

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Project Goal

BULLKID is an R&D project targeting at the development of a detector for **direct light dark matter detection** and **coherent neutrino-nucleus scattering**.

The idea is to sense **phonons** produced by the nuclear recoil of such particles on a **diced silicon target** with a large array of **kinetic inductance detectors (KIDs)**.



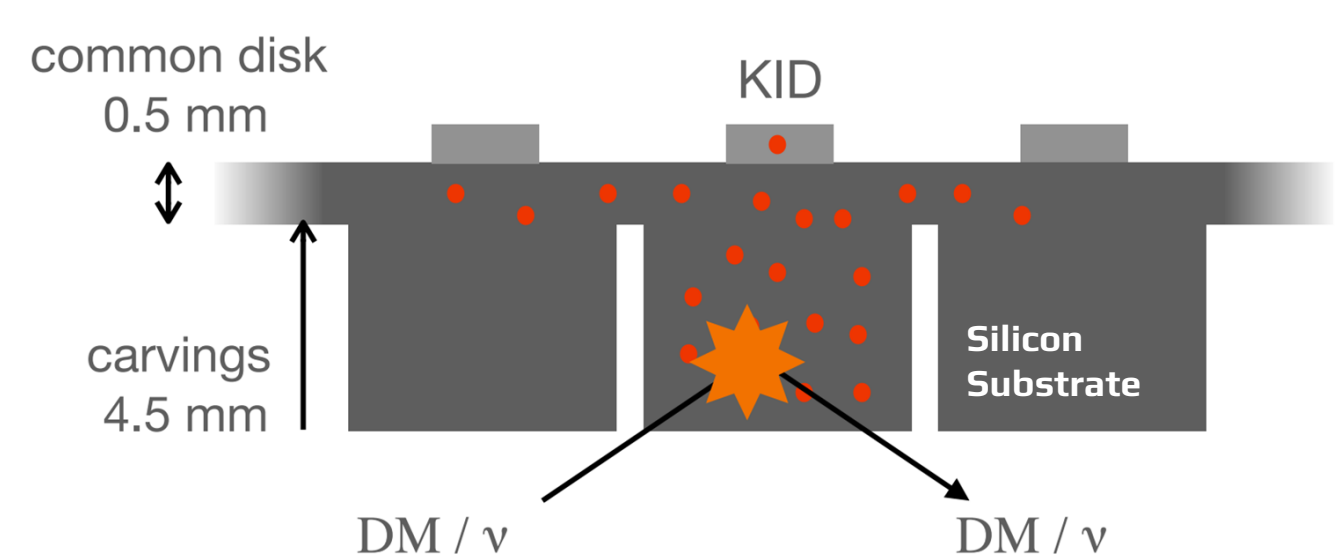
Why Phonons?

Nuclear recoils of light particles are hard to detect due to their **very low energy** ($\mathcal{O}(0.1-1)$ keV).

Phonons are advantageous thanks to their low excitation energy ($\mathcal{O}(\text{meV})$). This helps enhancing both **detection threshold** and **energy resolution**.

$$\text{signal} \propto \frac{\text{energy lost}}{\text{carrier cost}}$$

$$\sigma_E \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}}$$



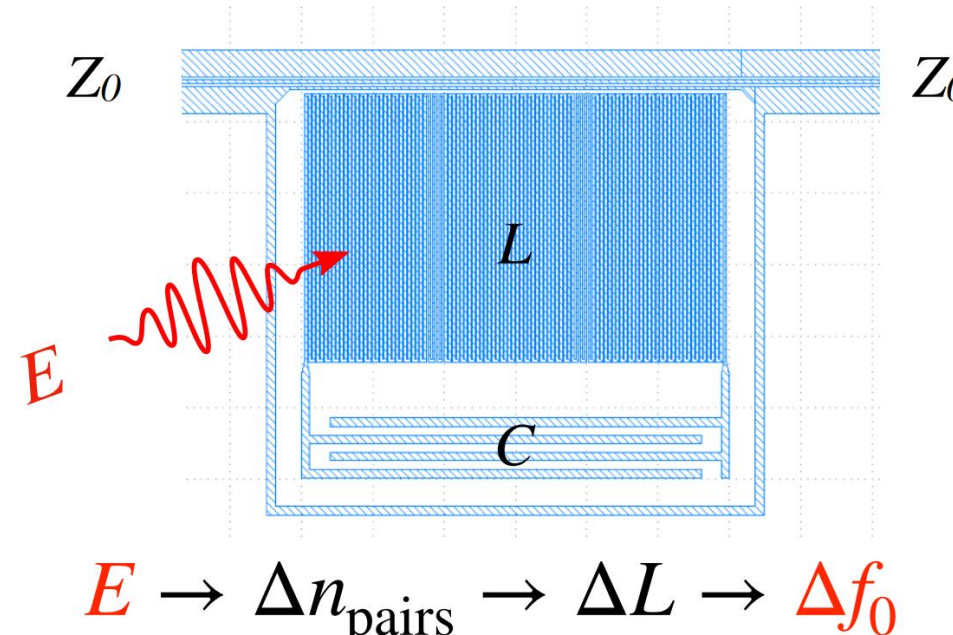
Kinetic Inductance Detectors (KIDs)

To detect phonons produced in the substrate, each dice is coupled to an **RLC superconductive resonator**. Phonons impinging on the superconductor break electron-electron systems called **Cooper Pairs**.

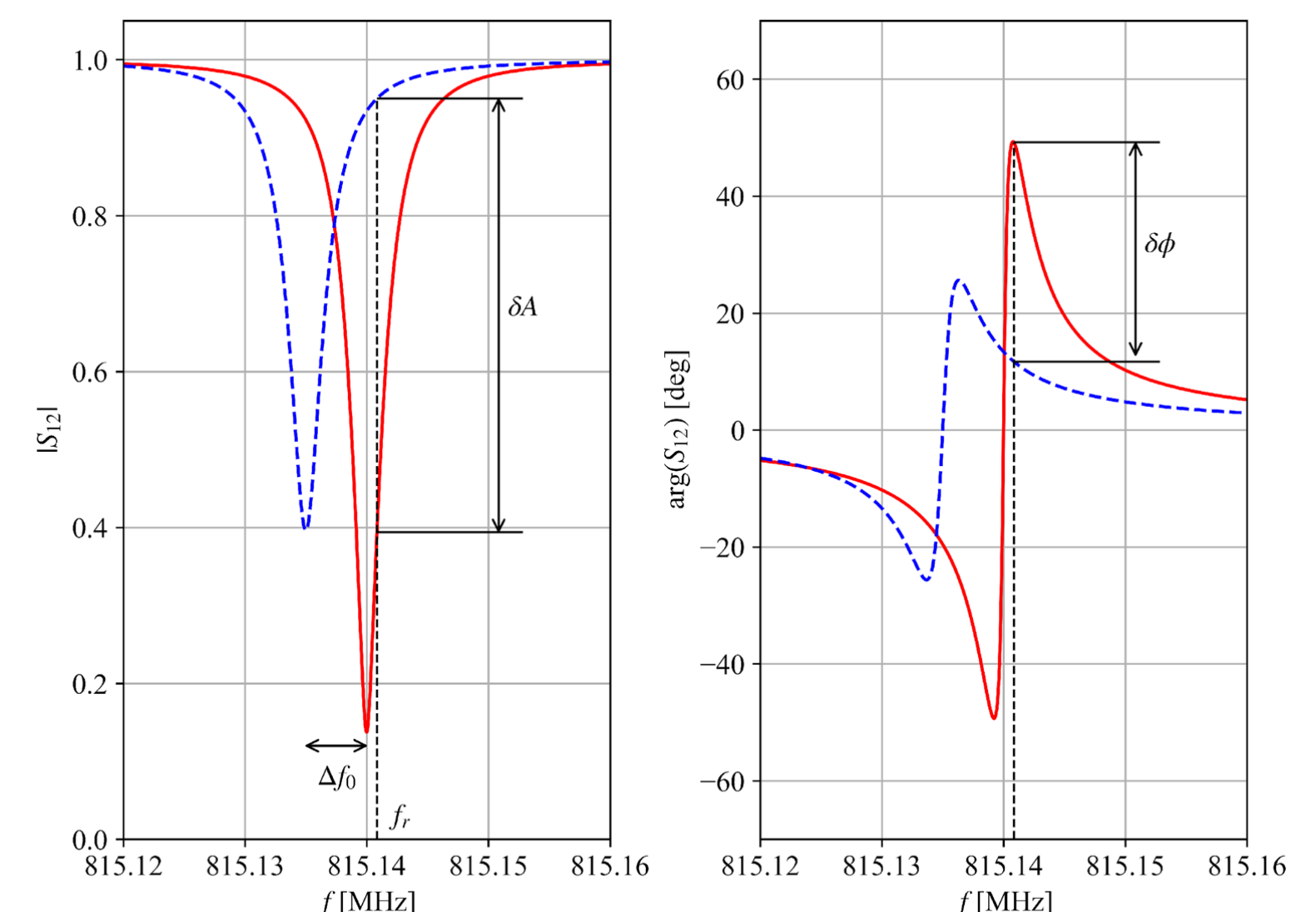
Cooper pairs behave as an inductance (**kinetic inductance**), thus a change in their number produces a **shift of the resonant frequency** of the resonator.

The signal can be measured both as an **amplitude δA** and a **phase shift $\delta \phi$** .

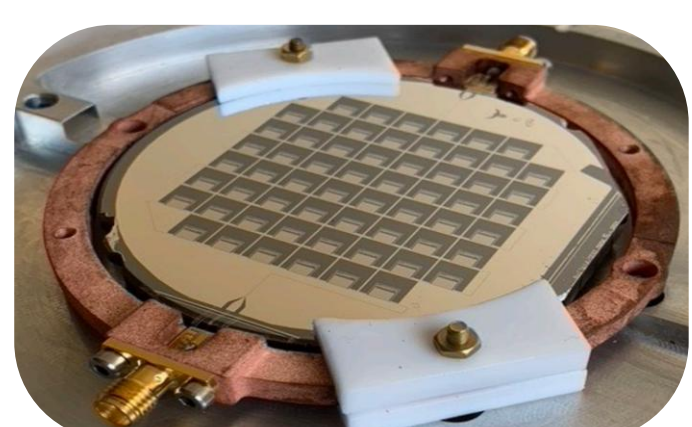
Each resonator has a different resonant frequency, allowing the **multiplexing** of many KIDs coupled to a **single transmission line**.



$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$



Towards full experiment



Prototype - 20 g / 60 dice
 single 3" wafer
 concluded in 2023



Demonstrator - 60 g / 180 dice
 3-layer stack of 3" wafers
 first operations summer 2024

R&D on large wafer 50 g / 145 dice
 single 100 mm wafer
 first operations fall 2024

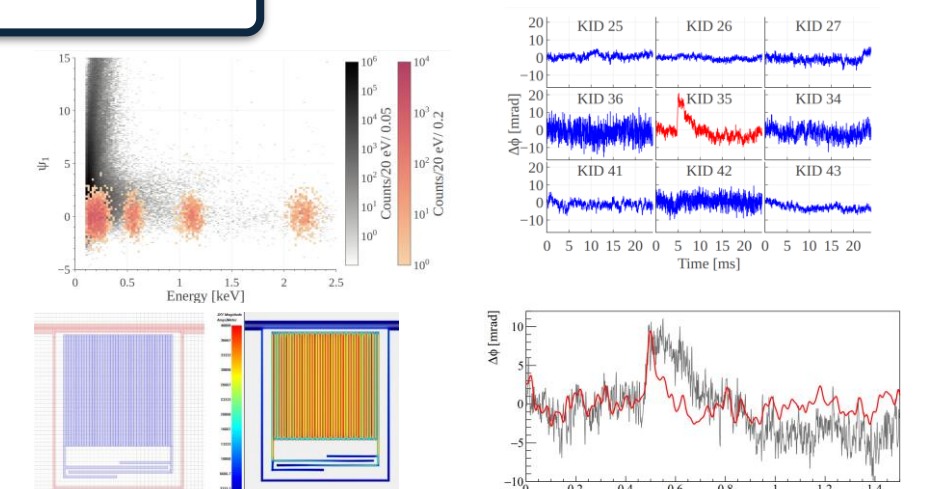


BULLKID-DM - 600 g / ~2500 dice
 16-layer stack of 100 mm wafers
 commissioning in 2026 at Sapienza U.

Activities

Our (main) activities focus on:

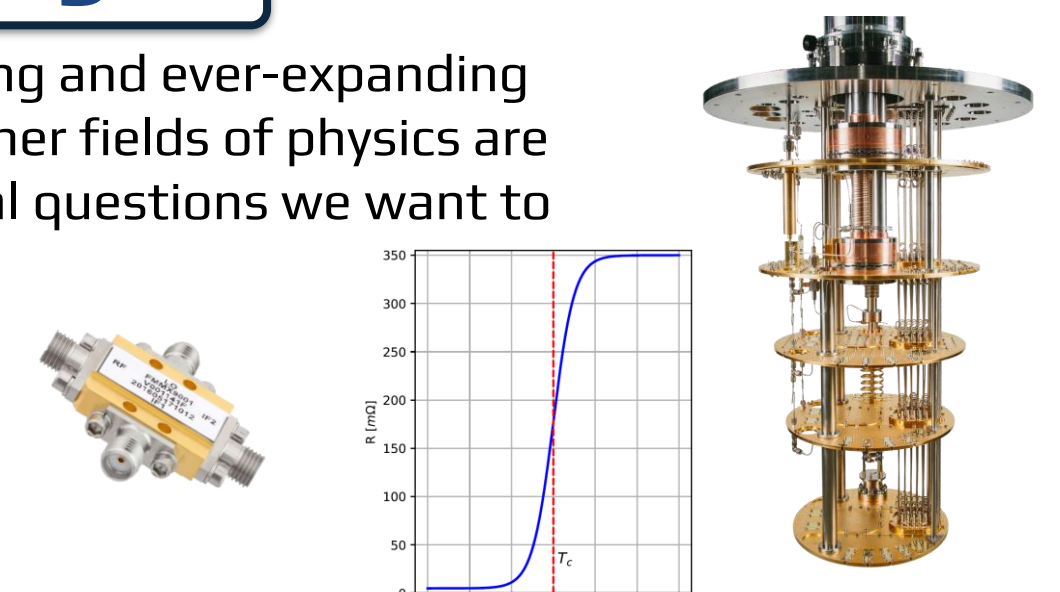
- **R&D on new KIDs**
- **Data Analysis**
- **Calibration**
- **Simulation of RF circuits**



Why is it interesting?

Low-Energy Particle Physics is an exciting and ever-expanding field. Concepts and techniques from other fields of physics are often needed to tackle the fundamental questions we want to ask:

- **RF electronics**
- **Cryogenics**
- **Condensed Matter physics**
- **Superconductivity** (and more...).



Contacts & References

Supervisors:

- Prof. Marco Vignati (marco.vignati@uniroma1.it)
- Dr. Angelo Cruciani (angelo.cruciani@roma1.infn.it)

Latest papers:

- A. Cruciani, et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. 121, 213504 (2022)
- D. Delicato, et al, Eur. Phys. J. C (2024)
- D. Delicato, et al, [arXiv:2412.07379](https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.07379) (2024)