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The UK National Quantum Technologies Hub in sensors and metrology (Keynote Paper)

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The UK National Quantum Technology Hub in Sensors and Metrology

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ABSTRACT

The UK National Quantum Technology Hub in Sensors and Metrology is one of four flagship initiatives in the UK National of Quantum Technology Program. As part of a 20-year vision it translates laboratory demonstrations to deployable practical devices, with game-changing miniaturized components and prototypes that transform the state-of-the-art for quantum sensors and metrology. It brings together experts from the Universities of Birmingham, Glasgow, Nottingham, Southampton, Strathclyde and Sussex, NPL and currently links to over 15 leading international academic institutions and over 70 companies to build the supply chains and routes to market needed to bring 10–1000x improvements in sensing applications. It seeks, and is open to, additional partners for new application development and creates a point of easy open access to the facilities and supply chains that it stimulates or nurtures.

Keywords: Quantum technology, atom interferometry, atomic clocks, gravity sensors, magnetic sensors, quantum optics

1. INTRODUCTION

The Hub programme within a 20 year vision (Fig. 1) is about translating lab demonstrations to deployable practical devices with small reliable game changing components and to drive the application space in the area of quantum sensors and metrology.

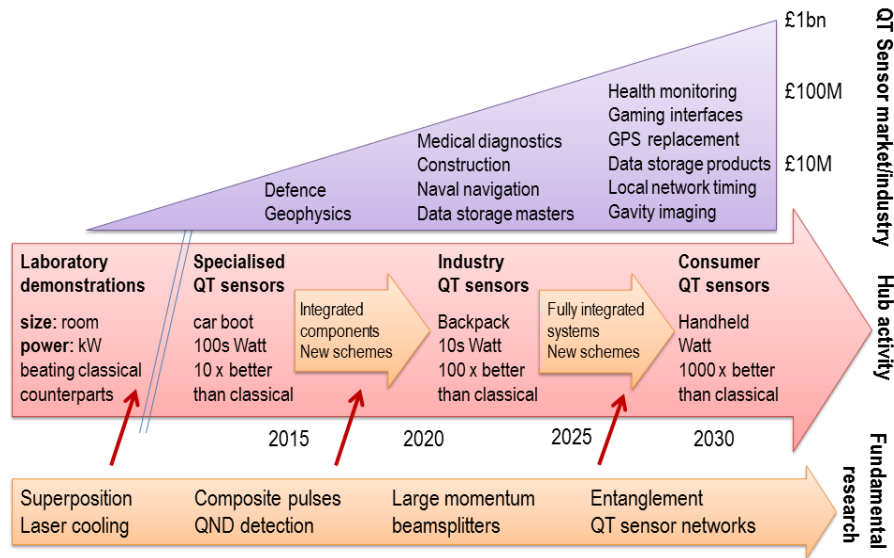


Figure 1. Roadmap for developing Quantum Sensors in a programme linking underpinning fundamental research and industry.

The quantum superposition principle lies at the heart of quantum theory and allows two classically distinct and exclusive alternatives to coexist. The mission of this Quantum technology Hub is to take this well-tested corner stone of quantum mechanics and to provide a five year route to marketable devices that, by exploiting this principle, out-perform conventional sensors.

In general terms all quantum sensors in this Hub are based on the ability of quantum objects to be at two places and/or in two different internal states at the same time. First laser cooling and trapping methods are used to prepare the atoms in a well-controlled motional state. Then tailored laser or microwave pulses are used to create superposition states and recombine them after some “measurement time”, leading to interference in final state populations. The arrangement of pulses and laser geometry determines the measurement type, e.g. separating paths vertically: gravity, enclosing an area between the paths: rotation, superposing different spin states: magnetic fields and superposing different energy states: time. The result is read out by state-selective detection of the relative population in the two states at the end.

We have identified five areas where laboratory experiments have shown outperformance of conventional sensors: gravity, rotation, clocks, magnetism and imaging. Our strategy is to develop practical prototypes and demonstrators for each of these technologies. By working in tandem with component manufacturers and systems engineers these demonstrators will be built on a common set of interconnecting quantum components. Communication between businesses along the supply chain is enabled by co-locating university scientists with commercial companies.

In parallel, and equally critical, the Hub is seeding the market with early adopters of these sensor technologies. These projects deliver early examples of the technology for a much wider market to understand the potential.

In the following, we will discuss the individual activity areas within the Hub, creating supply chain technologies, training skilled personnel and building markets as illustrated in fig. 2.

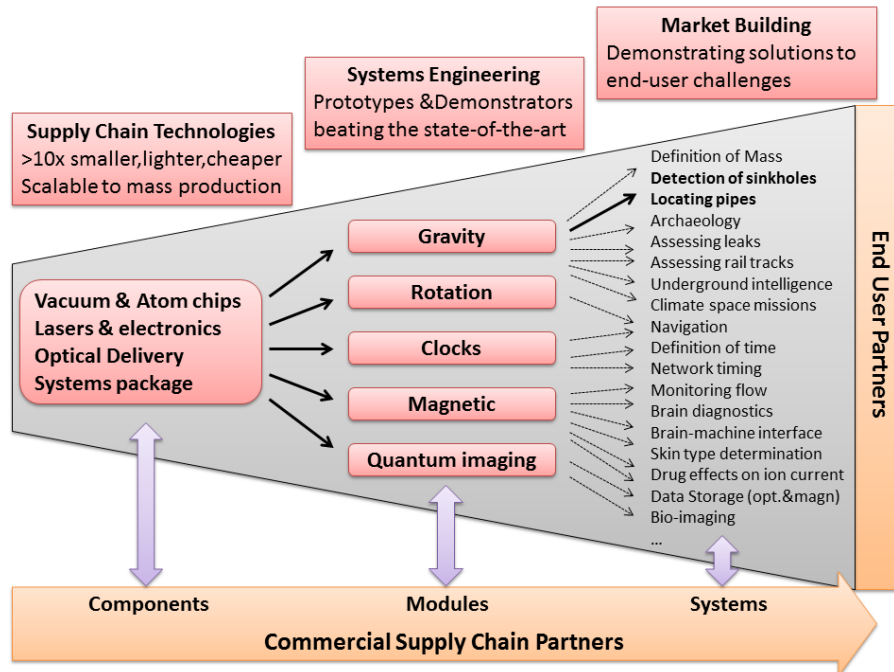


Figure 2. Key components of the UK National Quantum Technology Hub in Sensors and Metrology: (i) Supply Chain Technologies: A coordinated effort involving leading nanofabrication facilities and companies will move beyond the current state-of-the-art by developing mass-production scalable processes for self-contained vacuum, low-power atom chips, fully integrated laser and optical delivery systems, ASICS-ready electronics and additive manufacturing packaging technologies. Industry-involvement ensures that the novel technologies will be made commercially available. (ii) Systems Engineering: Under the supervision of industry, the Hub develops production-compatible technology demonstrators which surpass any classical instrument. A systems engineer facilitates standardization, defining interfaces and providing documentation for efficient knowledge transfer to commercialization partners. (iii) Market Building: The Hub aims to open new markets by running end-user driven, engineering-led activities demonstrating the disruptive potential of quantum sensors in various applications. The bold arrow indicates the activity of gravity in Civil Engineering acting as an example.

2. SUPPLY CHAIN TECHNOLOGIES

The Hub aims to facilitate the formation of a supply chain for the technologies developed within the Hub, opening them for commercialization by companies such that the entire cold atom and ion community will benefit and mass-production scale commercial quantum sensor manufacturers can be established.

The central aim of the technology research of our Hub is to facilitate quantum sensors which are much cheaper and smaller than the current state-of-the-art at comparable precision. This will allow crossing the barrier between the current limited markets e.g. in geophysics and large-platform navigation and open up completely new markets, moving towards the mass-market level and an enormous economic and social impact.

2.1 Lasers

In a joint effort by the nano-fabrication facilities in Glasgow (GGN), cold atom/ion experts across the Hub and laser companies, we aim to deliver the world's first wafer-scale integrated laser systems for atom cooling and interferometry including experiment control electronics. We anticipate integrated semiconductor laser systems at <1% of the cost and <0.1% of the volume as compared to conventional laser systems for atom interferometry and general laser cooling. The integrated laser system development relies on high yield achieved at GGN, their expertise in integrated systems at telecoms wavelength¹, narrow linewidth DFB lasers² as well as their experience of 700 to 900nm lasers³. Systems will be made commercially available via our industry partners.

In addition the Hub will provide tailored lasers for quantum sensors with specifications outside typical semiconductor ranges. It will be based on VECSEL technology, which is currently replacing several high-power commercial systems due to its compactness, robustness, stability and spectral flexibility. Examples are compact 1W 461nm and narrow linewidth 689nm lasers for Sr optical lattice clocks and lasers for ion trapping. In addition We aim at a miniature coherent femtosecond frequency comb system for optical clock time-extraction. This work is based on experts with pioneering contributions to cw VECSELS utilising a broad range of III-V semiconductors and solid-state laser engineering⁴⁻⁶ and to femtosecond VECSELS^{7,8} with microring femtosecond comb experts in Sussex^{9,10}. The Fraunhofer CAP will facilitate the transfer of these systems to interested commercialization partners.

2.2 Atomics package

The Atomics Package creates the environment for the atoms/ions used as probe particles: vacuum, magnetic/electric field generation and optical interfaces. Our Hub brings together experts on atom/ion chip development, self-contained vacuum systems and silica photonics, to provide compact, integrated and robust systems that are scalable for mass-production. Based on our state-of-the-art ion chips with world-leading voltage breakdown¹¹, we will deliver ion array chips based on our pioneering work¹² in order to overcome the single ion limit in magnetometry and, potentially, clocks. We use more than 60 years of industrial vacuum electronics experience and detailed cold-atom vacuum developments¹³ to develop self-contained pump-less vacuum enclosures, which can be produced at a low cost and in large numbers. Where appropriate these will incorporate a novel laser-controlled and fully UHV compatible atom source invented in Birmingham (UK patent application No 1405258), atom chips and grating MOT designs. The hub combines expertise in semiconductor materials/quantum device development with advances in materials and atom-chip architectures/fabrication techniques¹⁴ to produce compact, low-noise, UHV compatible, atom chips for rotation sensing and magnetometry. In order to overcome the limitation of the current state-of-the-art optical fiber telescope systems to provide a smaller form factor, we will develop flat integrated waveguide to cm-sized transverse output couplers. Utilizing recently developed tilted UV gratings writing techniques¹⁵ we will develop flat integrated waveguide to cm-sized beam transverse output couplers, which can be applied flush to vacuum windows or potentially replace the window itself. The gratings will make use of exquisite control expertise to create anodized and phase controlled couplers for converting single mode waveguide inputs into carefully tailored beam profiles¹⁶.

2.3 System package

Combining the sensor components into a compact and robust system is a complex engineering task, which in the current state-of-the art requires a substantial manufacturing effort with significant compromises owing to machinability. We bring together the world leading advanced manufacturing expertise from the national EPSRC Centre for Innovative Manufacturing in Nottingham and the Additive Manufacturing and the Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Materials Processing in Birmingham Bham to overcome these limitations. We explore additive manufacturing techniques to deliver 3D printed atom chip base structures and topologically-optimised overall sensor packages including, where necessary, magnetic shields.

3. PROTOTYPING AND SKILLS

The hub aims to demonstrate the performance all supply chain technologies by the development of sensor prototypes surpassing any classical sensor. In this process it will train over 100 students and researchers from academia and industry in the skills needed to build, optimize and operate quantum sensors.

3.1 Gravity Sensors

In the area of absolute gravity sensors a low-volume, high-value market exists for geophysics and defence applications, which is targeted by first emerging spin-offs. The Hub aims to open new high-volume markets enabled by the reduction in size and cost promised by our technology platform. We will target two main areas: (i) absolute gravity sensors for metrology to contribute to the national definition of the kg, in collaboration with our partner NPL, (ii) gravity gradient and gravity array sensors for underground mapping. The technology will be based on free-fall atom interferometry as the currently most precise available method with potential additions of cavity-enhanced large-momentum beamsplitters. Ultimately the Hub aims to integrate the supply chain technology outputs into next-generation <10l gravity sensor units with nano-g sensitivity and demonstrate array operation for gravitational imaging.

3.2 Magnetic Sensors

Our hub aims at the most precise magnetic sensors from the microscale to macroscopic scales. Based on previous demonstration work we will develop a cold atom magnetic microscope^{17,18} with 1D-imaging over mm-scale with micron resolution and stroboscopic analysis of dynamic processes and an ion array¹² gradient magnetometer device for mm-cm scale with noise suppression, which have no counterparts on the market. In addition the Hub works on >cm scale magnetic sensing with thermal atoms in microcells for operation at sensitivities competitive with superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDs) and significantly reduced cost and environmental demands.

3.3 Rotation Sensors

To our knowledge, there is currently no commercial cold atom sensor for rotation measurements, as precision laboratory demonstrations have so far been based on freely flying atoms in large and delicate setups. The Hub aims to overcome technological challenges in cold atom rotation sensors by developing new pulse techniques¹⁹ and use them to demonstrate a miniature cold atom gyroscope; in parallel, we shall introduce guiding schemes that allow the apparatus to be shrunk massively. As no clear optimum solution is available, we will start from our pioneering suggestions in magnetic^{20,21} and diffractive optical²² atom guides and our developments driving guided rotation sensors in the EU project MatterWave: we will develop alternative schemes such as microwave based waveguides for rotation sensing²³. The selection process of a final technology will be aided by developing an industry-compatible systems simulation based on our world-leading optical interferometry simulation programme Finesse (<http://www.gwoptics.org/finesse/>). The selected technology will be further developed into a compact device aiming at a sensitivity of $20 \times 10^{-10} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$.

3.4 Clocks

Atomic clocks based on hot atoms have been commercially available for some time and are e.g. used in communication networks, in navigation applications as well as research labs. We will follow two main strands in developing a new generation of cold-atom based clocks: (i) A compact, cold atom microwave clock with sensitivity at 10^{-13} level based on our single-beam grating technology²⁴ improving in cost, size and stability over the current state-of-the-art in commercial atomic clocks. (ii) An optical clock with a sensitivity of 10^{-16} in a robust portable version based on Sr in a magical optical lattice. These activities are complemented by the NPL development, under UK dstl funding, of both miniature thermal atom and cold ion microwave clocks, and of a compact ultra-stable clock laser for Sr atoms, which builds on NPL's Sr atom optical lattice clock²⁵

3.5 Quantum Imaging

Based on previous work by V. Boyer²⁶ (patent US 7453626 B2); we will develop compact quantum sources of light showing multi-spatial mode squeezing and this enabling imaging applications at ultra-low noise levels.

4. MARKET BUILDING

The Hub engages with leading engineers and medical practitioners to demonstrate the applications and advantages of our prototypes in real-world applications in close collaboration with end-user partners. An example is the Civil Engineering area, where underground mapping is crucial to assess the state and location of sub-surface infrastructure. This provides an example of the type of demonstration activities we aim to deliver in the Hub with interested end-user industry partners. We aim to put a gravity gradient quantum sensor prototype into the hands of engineers to test in a real-world environment motivated by commercial problems, triggering markets and feeding back practical experience into the sensor development.

Initially, the quantum sensors emerging from our Hub will compete in an existing specialized market worth ~£20M/year. However, due to the >10-fold cost reduction that our supply chain technologies will yield, we expect disruptive uses to emerge (fostered by our demonstration activities) and the market for quantum sensors to grow to ~£1bn/year on a 15-20 year time scale. An example is the construction industry market, where our industry co-creation event, held at the Royal Academy of Engineering in May 2014 and attended by 50 industrialists, revealed that an entry threshold of ~£30k per sensor would open a market of 10,000 gravity sensing units per year. Similarly, inertial navigation units for aircraft and ships would have to compete with current technology costing several £10k. At this price level, magnetic sensor systems for healthcare would be used in many hospitals and medical practices worldwide. Targeting sensor production at these

markets will bring further price reductions until, at the <£1k level, the multi-million unit consumer markets are reached including in car navigation, magnetic brain-machine/gaming interfaces, and hand-held accelerometers.

In addition to economic potential, sensors have enormous potential impact on society. Examples include: gravity sensors to locate underground pipes and so avoid unnecessary roadworks, monitor integrity under flooding, uncover history by imaging underground remnants, or monitor climatic change by satellite surveillance; magnetic sensors contributing to dementia research, determining skin types and potentially enabling the brain to communicate directly with computers.

5. OUTLOOK AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The UK National Quantum Technology Hub in Sensors and Metrology is now approaching the realization of the first prototypes, opening up exciting new opportunities in engineering research for real-world applications. We are looking forward to growing collaborations, exploring the benefits ultra-precise sensors for gravity, rotation, magnetic fields and time, as well as multimode-squeezed light sources could bring to future technologies. At the same time we aim to establish a knowledge transfer chain, moving exciting advanced quantum sensing schemes into practical use.

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