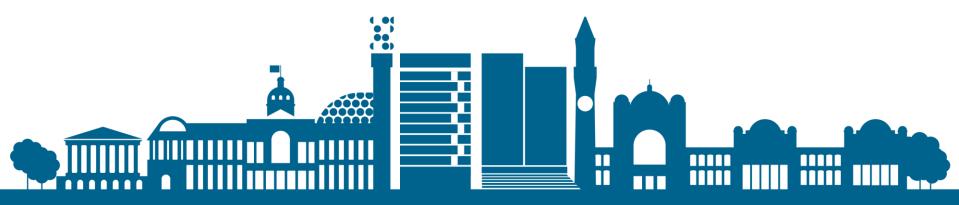




Space activities in the UK QT Hub in Sensors and Metrology

Raffaele Nolli

ZARM, Bremen, 24/10/2017



Outline

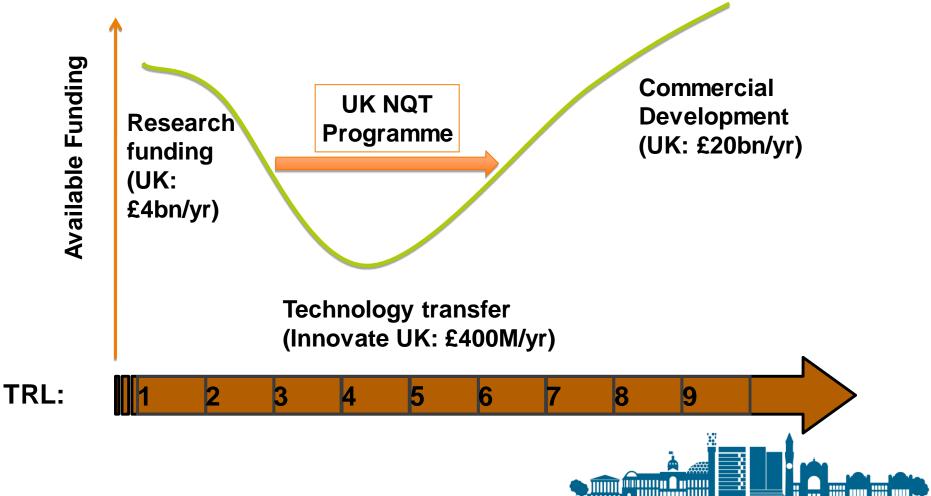
> The UK National Quantum Technology Hub

- Gravity
- Clocks
- Key research areas in the group
- Focus on Space applications



- Part of the UK National Quantum Technologies Programme (≈ £400M). Four hubs:
- Sensors and Metrology
- Quantum Enhanced Imaging
- Networked Quantum Information Technologies
- Quantum Communication Technologies





New academic-industrial collaborations

Translating scientific development into marketable technologies

Developing skilled workforce and production practices





We develop atom based sensors

Exploiting atomic physics to produce clocks, magnetometers, gravity sensing, inertial

sensing...



10⁸ rubidium atoms in a magneto-optical trap



- □ Birmingham led hub in quantum sensing
- □ <u>12 academic and over 120 industrial partners</u>
- Partnership projects with Universities of Liverpool, Durham, Warwick, Oxford and UCL
- □ Total of £80M over 5 years (EPSRC: £35M, Dstl: £15M, Industry: £30M)
- □ Connect across the value chain, strong industry collaboration
- □ 1000m² Technology Transfer Centre for co-location
- □ GOAL: Promote Science to Market



120 Industrial partners

Dstl: gravity imager & optical clock developments, field trials e2v: vacuum, imaging, systems engineering MSquared: electronics, lasers, system integration NPL: clock and magnetometer development and system validation Kelvin Nanotechnologies: semicond. laser systems, MOT/atom/ion chips Chronos: timing signal generation Infrastructure **RAL: space applications**

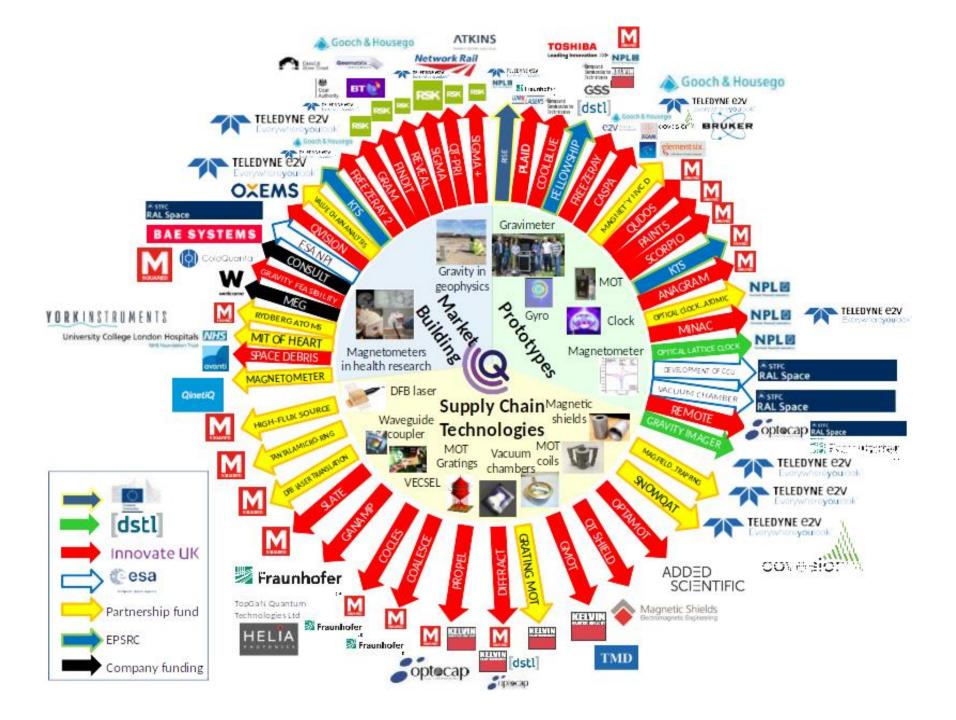
Defence	Exploration	Laser	Cardno Drill Line
AWE	ArkeX	Coherent	
BAE systems	BGS	Coldquanta	-
GEM Elettronica	BP	ELUXI	Infotec
MBDA	GeoDynamics	HighFinesse	JK Guest
Sandia	MicrogLacoste	Sacher	Macleod Simmonds
Selex	Muquans		RSK
Thales	Reid Geophysics		Severn Trent Water
TMD			Stratascan
UTC Aerospace	Semicond.	Transport	Subscan
	Comp. Semi.	Network Rail	Subsurface Utility Er
Healthcare	IQE	Texas Transp.Inst.	T2 Utility Engineers
Elekta		Transport for Londo	nUKSTT
NHS Trauma			URS Infrastruc. and
Vertex			UTSI Electronics 🛕

Balfour Beatty Cardno Drill Line ICE Infotec JK Guest Macleod Simmonds RSK Severn Trent Water Stratascan Subscan Subsurface Utility Eng. **T2 Utility Engineers UKSTT** URS Infrastruc. and Env

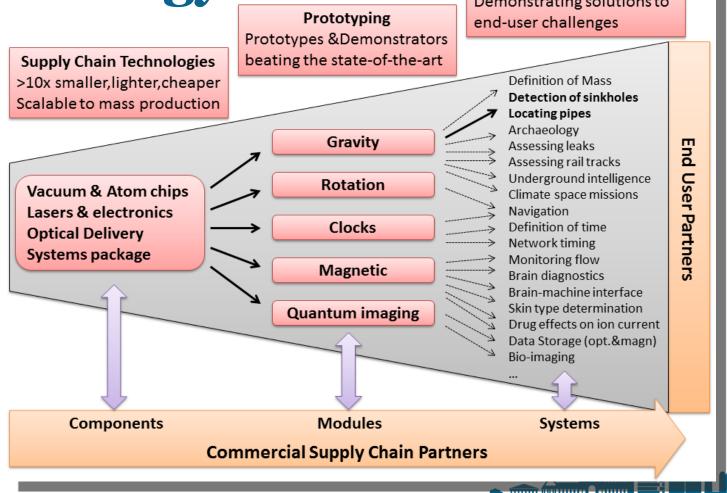
Other Chemring ESA **ES** Technology IBM **KTN** MTC **Oxford Instruments Procter & Gamble** Quantum Wave Fund **Qrometric Rolls Royce Royal Institute of Nav.** Samsung **Texas Instruments TSB-KTP Versysns Ventures** Witted



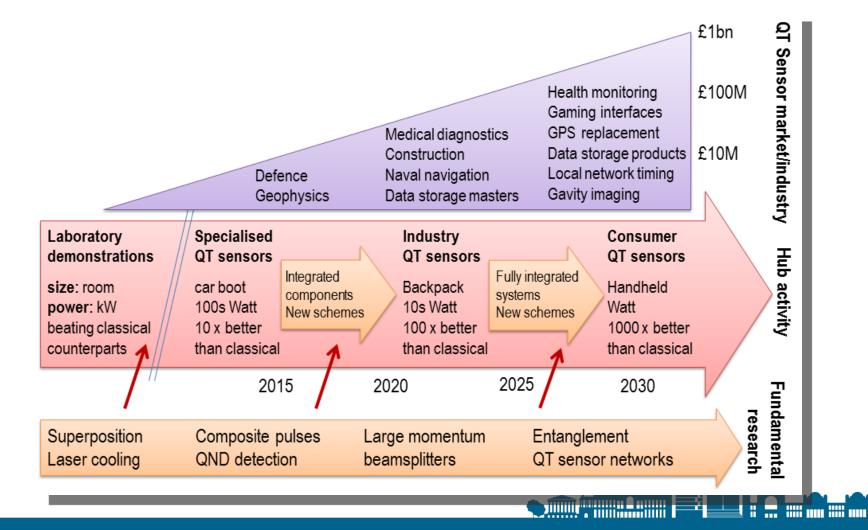




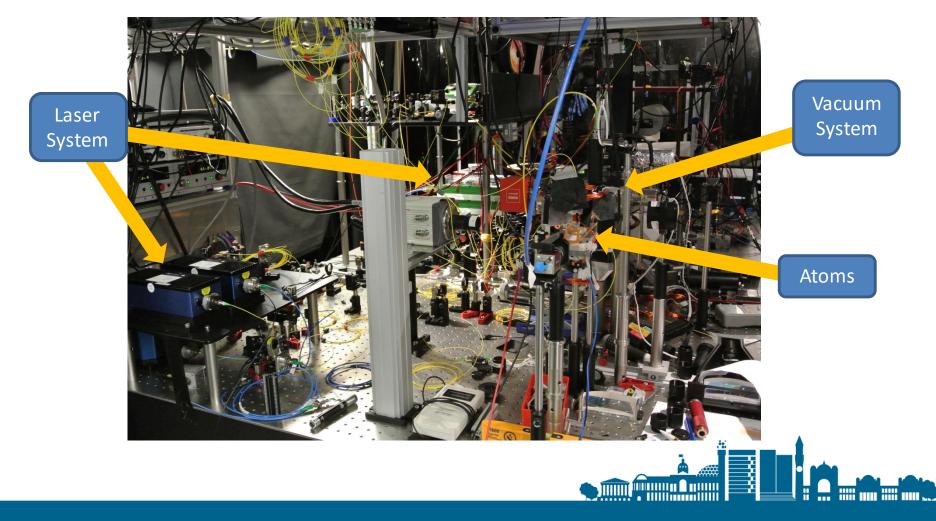
The QT Hub in Sensors and Market Building Demonstrating solutions to

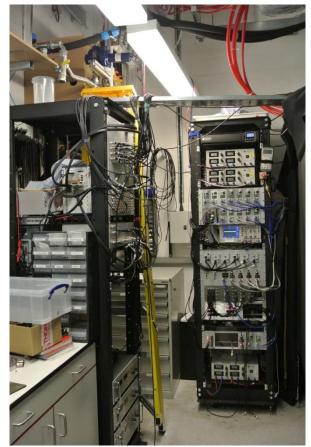


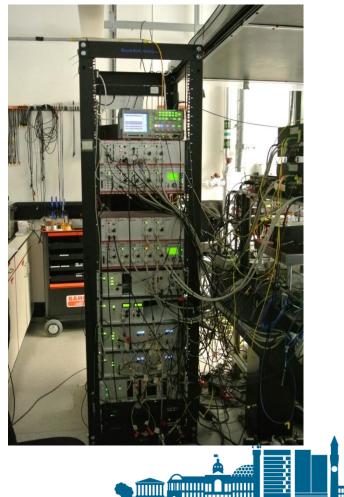
The QT Hub roadmap

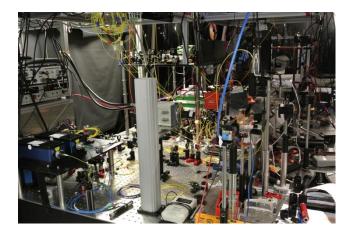


Laboratory environment		Portable (space!!) devices
≈ m³, 10³ kg	Volume, weight	≈ 10 ⁻² m³, 10 kg
No restrictions	Energy/Power	Batteries, 10-100 Whr
£100k-1M	Cost	≈£10k
Protected environment	Robustness	External stress
	•	









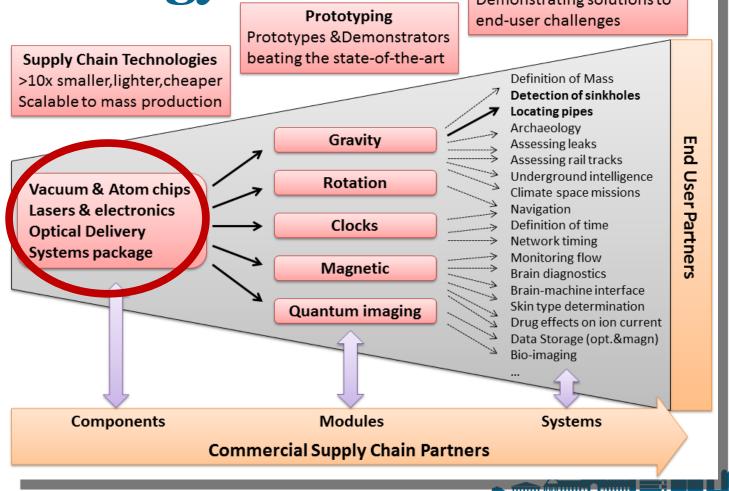
ISENSE

iSense project (indoor) ≈120L, 50 kg, 240 W

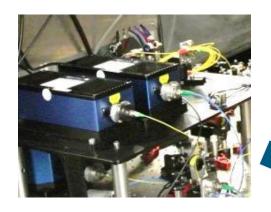




The QT Hub in Sensors and Market Building Demonstrating solutions to



Fibre-coupled DFB lasers

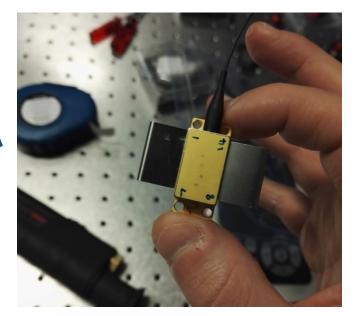


Nanofabricated DFB

- Reduced size
- Drastically reduced cost

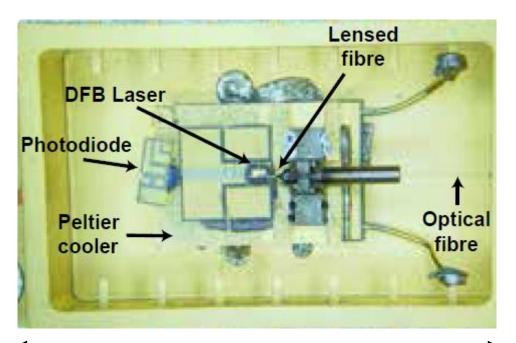






optecap

Fibre-coupled DFB lasers

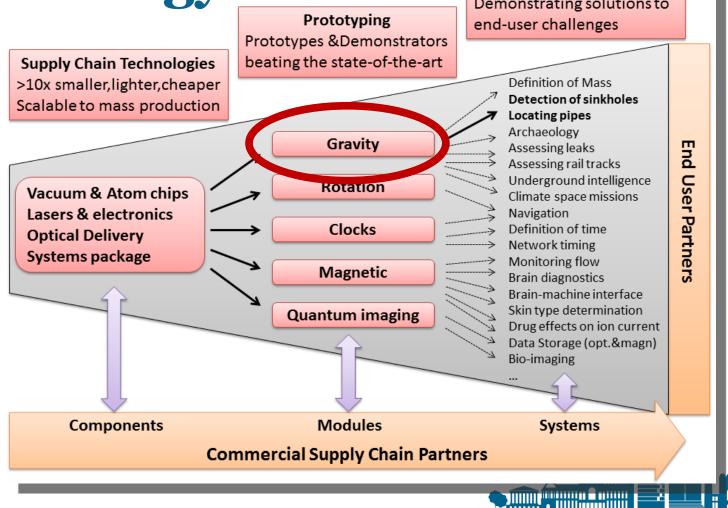


- Miniaturised (14-pin butterfly package)
- Durable
- Low power consuming

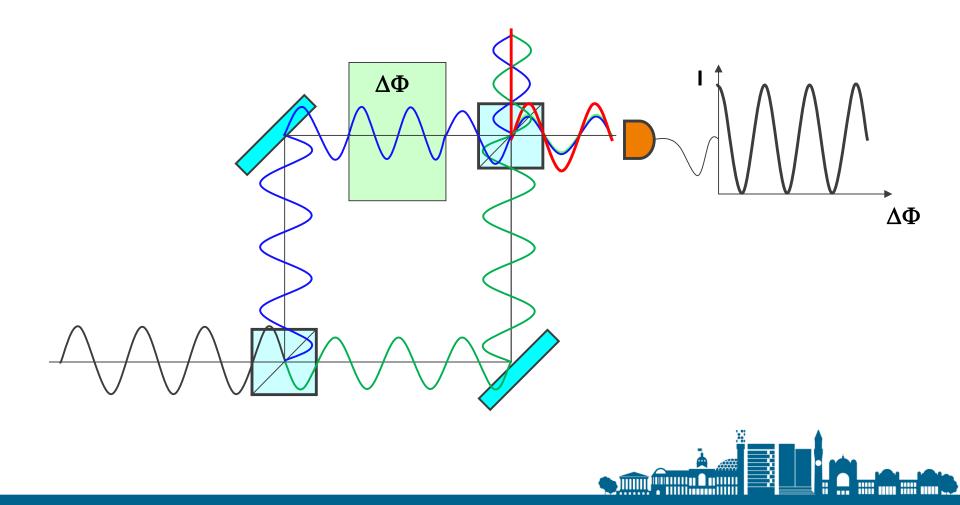
20.83 mm



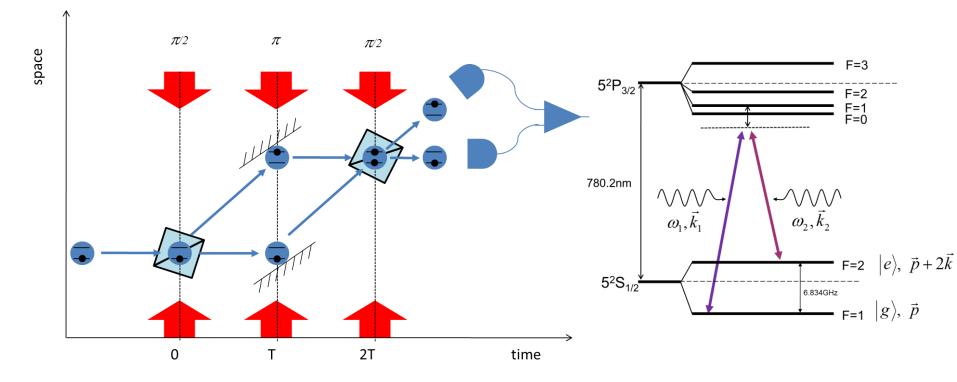
The QT Hub in Sensors and Market Building Demonstrating solutions to



Optical interferometer...

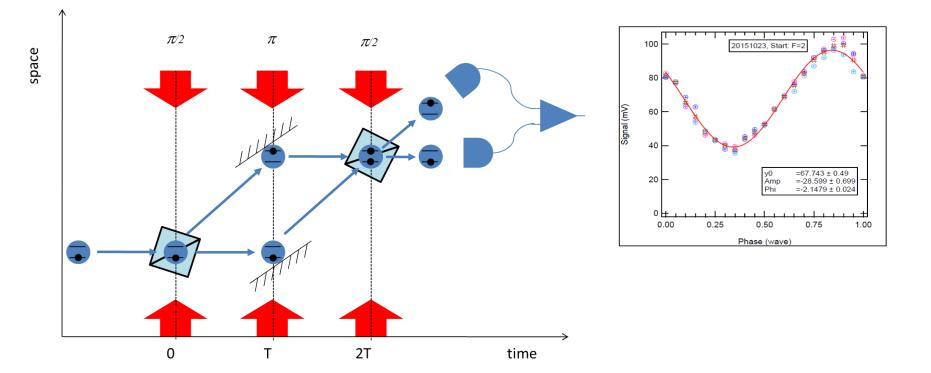


...atomic interferometer





...atomic interferometer

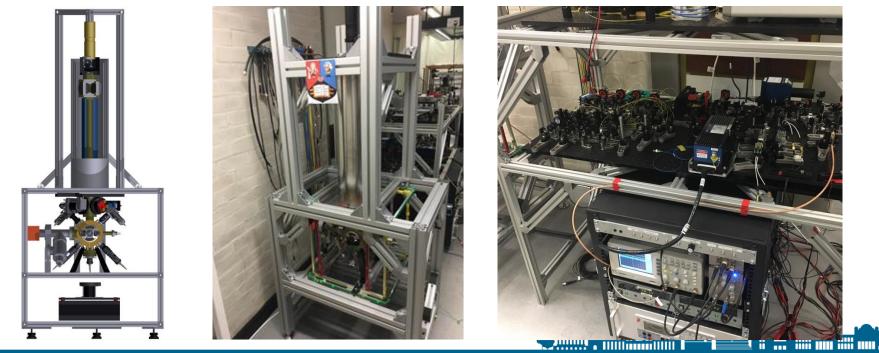




Transportable Gravimeter

Laboratory system built for absolute comparisons and to act as future reference platform for the hub

Participate in calibration campaigns to benchmark performance

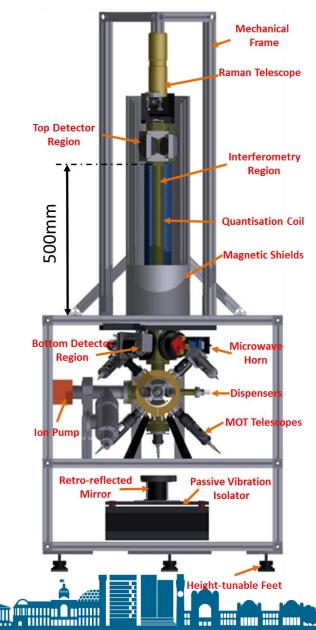


T. Gravimeter

Rubidium atoms, six-beam, vertical launch via moving molasses

Performance in TTC 2nd floor laboratory:

- Experimental cycle: 1.5s
- ~10⁸ atoms launched
- Temperature <10 μK
- Sensitivity 2 x 10⁻⁸ g in 600s
- limited by mirror motion (vibration and air currents)



T. Gravimeter



Herstmonceux Castle

NERC

SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

First campaign at Space Geodesy Facility, Herstmonceux, for calibration with FG5-X gravimeters



T. Gravimeter



Herstmonceux Castle

Aim for long term comparison and to understand benefit of continuous data acquisition for satellite laser ranging



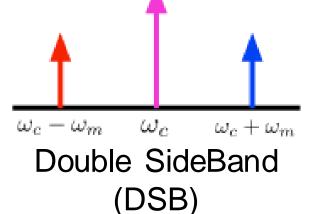


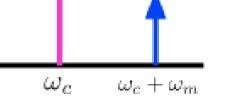
Implement single side band techniques to remove systematics and biases versus EOM scheme



Herstmonceux Castle





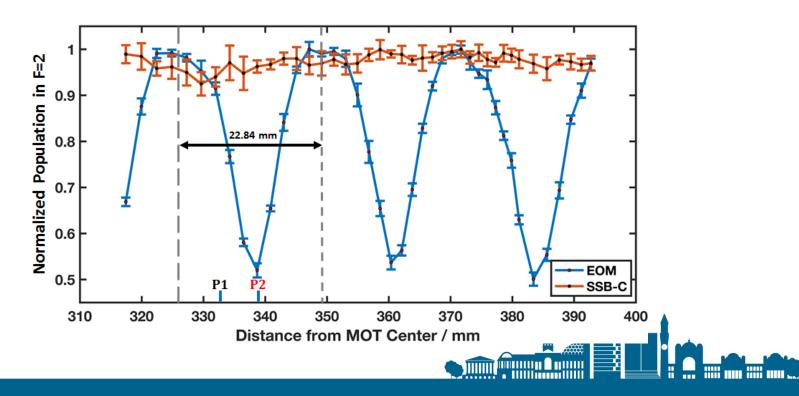


Full-Carrier Single SideBand (FC-SSB)





Implement single side band techniques to remove systematics and biases versus EOM scheme



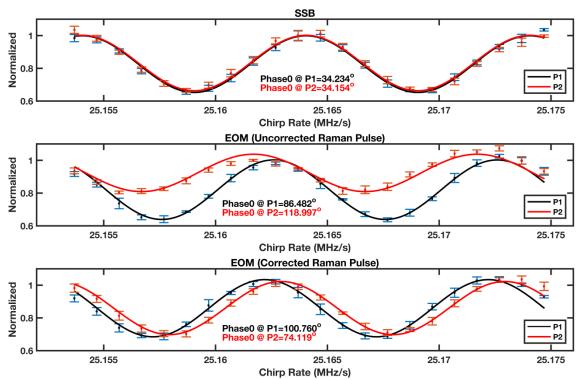


Herstmonceux Castle





Implement single side band techniques to remove systematics and biases versus EOM scheme





Herstmonceux Castle





Portable gradiometer



Increase portability

•Decrease size and weight of apparatus

 Integrating and simplifying subsystems



Space applications

Fields of interest:

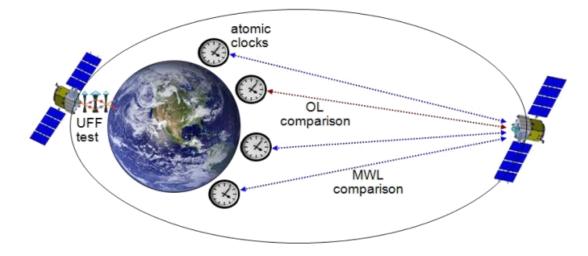
Atomic clocks

Gravity sensing (mapping/environmental studies)

•Fundamental Physics (tests of the equivalence principle, gravitational wave detection, fundamental constants)

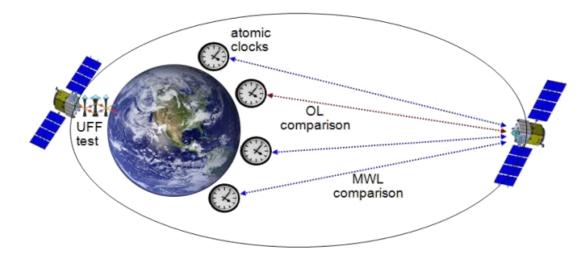


The Space-Time Explorer and QUantum Equivalence Principle Space Test

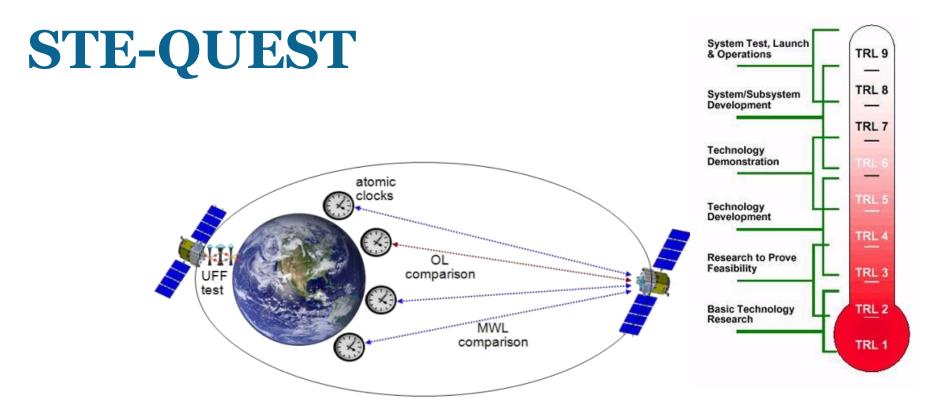




STE-QUEST



- performing precision measurements with high accuracy atomic sensors, including clocks and AI
- Investigation of fundamental physics questions and of Einstein's Equivalence Principle.



- performing precision measurements with high accuracy atomic sensors, including clocks and AI
- Investigation of fundamental physics questions and of Einstein's Equivalence Principle.

Space applications

Fields of interest:

Atomic clocks

Gravity sensing (mapping/environmental studies)
Fundamental Physics (tests of the equivalence principle, gravitational wave detection, fundamental constants)



Applications of precision clocks

Network synchronisation



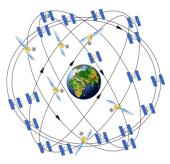
Time references for data encryption



Financial time-stamping



Next generation GNSS



Geodesy applications

Space Optical Clock





- Portable apparatus, 970 L and 300 kg
- Atomics package developed in Birmingham and relocated to PTB (Braunschweig)
- Model for future deployment on the ISS



Space Optical Clock





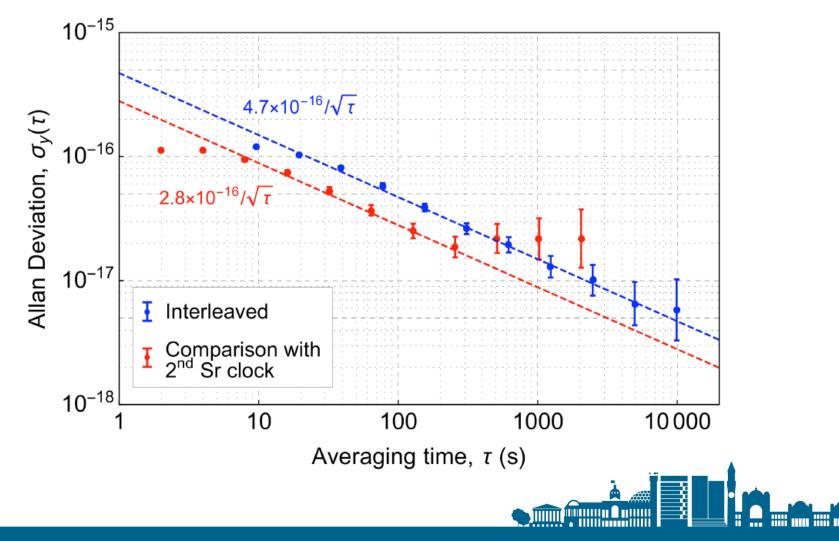
Main goals:

•Testing Einstein Equivalence principle

Relativistic geodesy

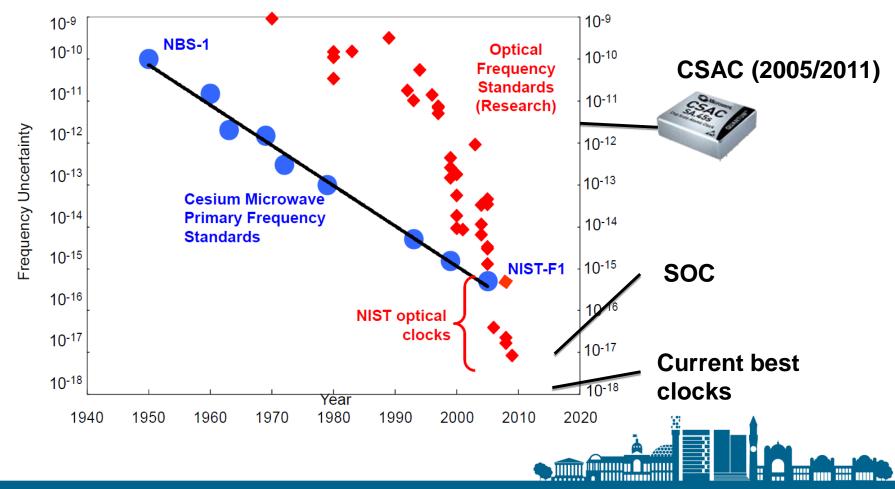


Space Optical Clock



Applications of precision clocks

Improvements in Primary Frequency Standards: Optical Clocks



Space applications

Fields of interest:

Atomic clocks

Gravity sensing (mapping/environmental studies)
 Fundamental Physics (tests of the equivalence principle, gravitational wave detection, fundamental constants)



GRACE, GOCE missions

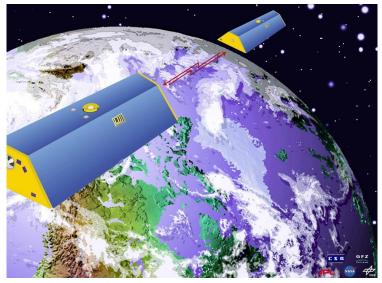


Image from NASA



Image from ESA



GRACE, GOCE missions

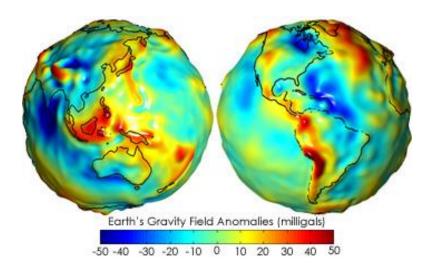


Image from ESA

Image from NASA

Classical sensing to map gravity field anomalies:

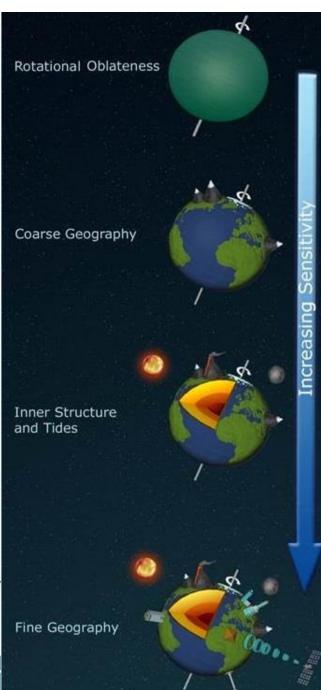
Geoid map

Water/ice sheet distribution

Ocean currents and heat transport

Geodynamics of Earth's interior

Ψ in the sky K Bongs, M Holynski & Y Singl Nature Physics 11, 615 (2015)

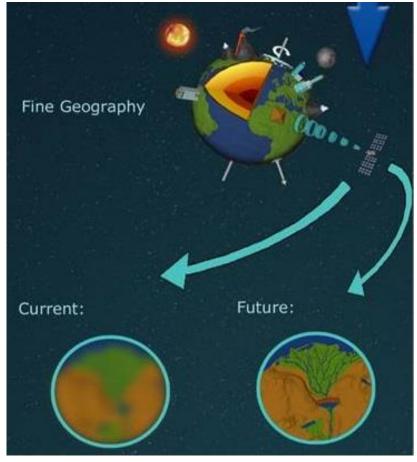


spatial resolution ≈ 100 km

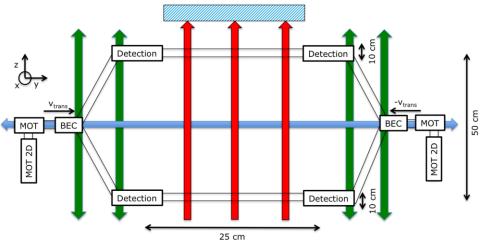
QT gravity sensing to increase spatial and temporal resolution

≈10 factor improvement in resolution, more localised information

Ψ in the sky K Bongs, M Holynski & Y Singh Nature Physics 11, 615 (2015)



Compact Vacuum Chamber for an Earth Gravity Gradiometer based on Laser-cooled Atom Interferometry

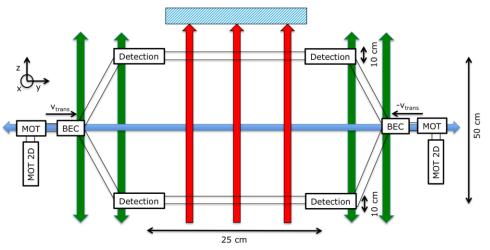


A spaceborne gravity gradiometer concept based on cold atom interferometers for measuring Earth's gravity field

Olivier Carraz · Christian Siemes · Luca Massotti · Roger Haagmans · Pierluigi Silvestrin



The CVC project



sensitivity ↑ time of measurement

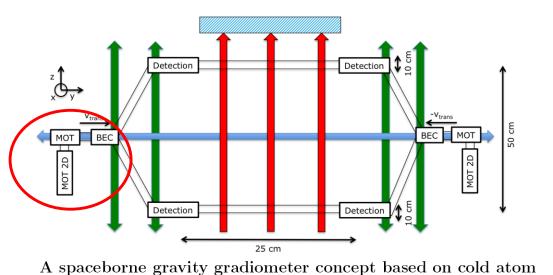
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The CVC project

$\Delta g \propto T^{-2}$



Lower noise environment

BEC interferometry

Lower expansion rates

interferometers for measuring Earth's gravity field

Olivier Carraz · Christian Siemes · Luca Massotti · Roger Haagmans · Pierluigi Silvestrin







Cold Atoms Space PAyload



(Consortium Leader)



UNIVERSITY^{of} BIRMINGHAM

Innovate UK



Southampton













(Consortium Leader)



UNIVERSITY^{of} BIRMINGHAM

Gooch & Housego

Innovate UK



Southampton

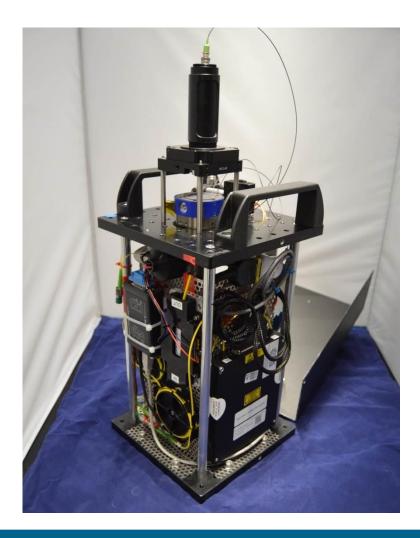








Compact MOT system



Atom number: 10⁷ Atomic species: ⁸⁷Rb

Components:

Vacuum chamber
Laser system
Laser control
Power supply
Packaging

SWAP:

Volume: 20 LWeight: 10 kgPower: 80 W



- Produce a Cold Atoms Space Payload for in orbit Technology demonstration based on CubeSat (4U of 6U spacecraft)
- Increase TRL for cold atoms space applications
- Miniaturising and integrating
- >Autonomy, durability and resilience for prolonged operation







Innovate UK





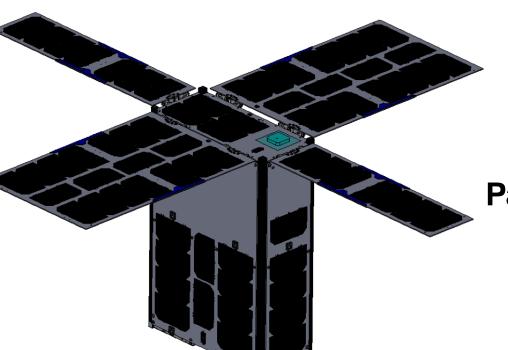




Southampton

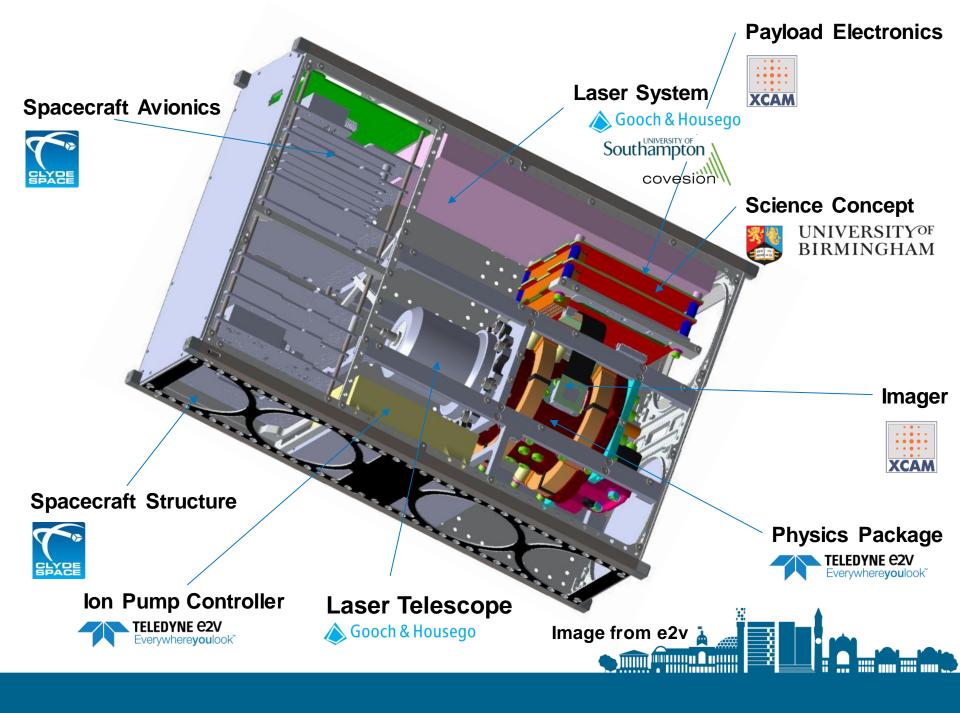


Gooch & Housego



Payload requirements on a 6U CubeSat: < 4 kg, 4U, <40 W





Study for AI on suborbital flights

 Concept mission towards sensitivity required for a dualspecies AI on a suborbital flight

Operate for 3-4 mins in microgravity (10⁻⁵ g)

Measurement cycle of several seconds



Test the technology and techniques







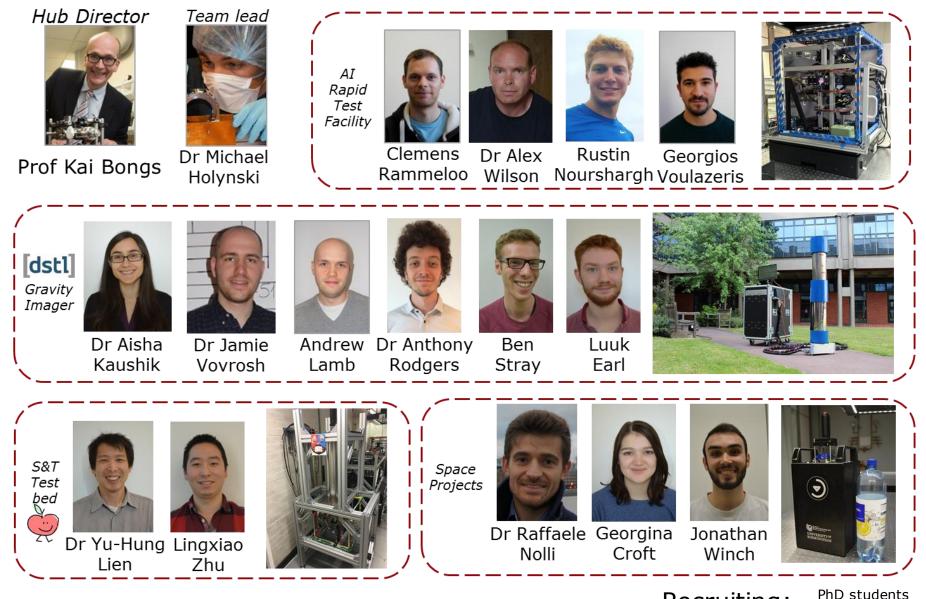
Quantum Technology Hub Sensors and Metrology



MAGNAPARVA Trym Systems Ltd

UoB Gravity Sensing





r.nolli@bham.ac.uk

Recruiting:

Post-docs