

QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES

in DRD5

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Quantum sensing

Use of a quantum system, quantum properties or quantum phenomena to perform a measurement of a physical quantity. High sensitivity and precision.

Rev. Mod. Phys. 89, 035002 (2017)

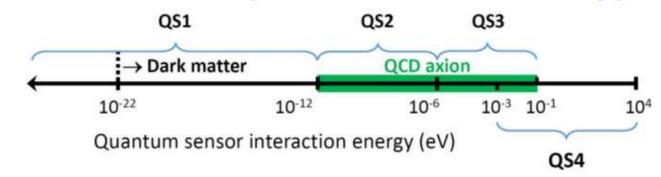
Quantum Sensors and HEP Science

- Ultralight wavelike dark matter (generalized axions, hidden photons, scalars)
- Scattering / absorption of dark matter particles
- Electric dipole moment measurements (electron, nuclear, neutron)
- Gravitational waves
- Dark energy
- Violations of fundamental symmetries
- New forces and particles

IF1: Quantum Sensors Snowmass Instrumentation Frontier Kickoff Workshop (2020) by Cecil, Irwin, Maruyama, Pyle

Quantum Sensors

Quantum Sensors by Interaction Energy



Dark Matter Energy Range

• QS1 (0 eV - 1 peV) - wavelike interactions

• Atomic & molecular spectroscopy, atom interferometers and mechanical sensors, clocks, atomic magnetometers, spins, quantum defects in solids

• QS2 (1 peV - 1 microeV) - wavelike interactions

• Nuclear, electronic, and other spins, electromagnetic quantum sensors, optical cavities, quantum defects in solids

• QS3 (1 microeV - 0.1 eV) – wave-like interactions

• Superconducting qubits / sensors, spins, Rydberg atoms, quantum defects in solids

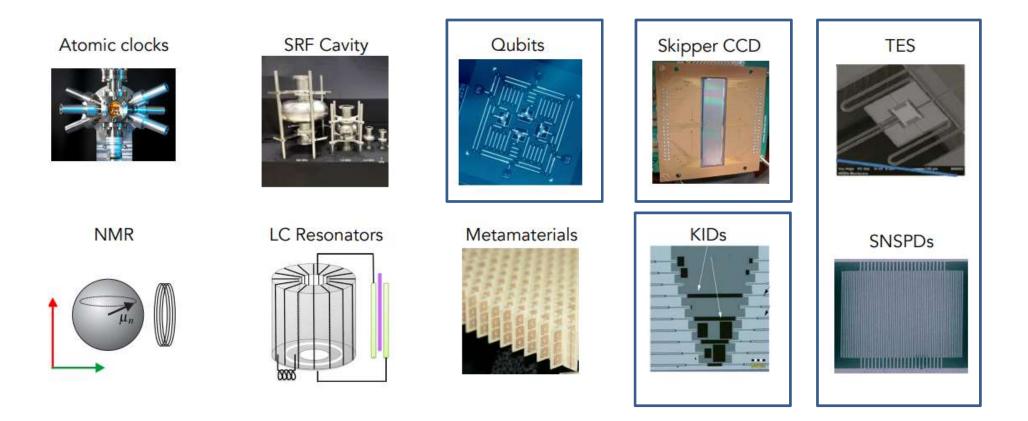
• QS4 (1 meV - 10 keV) - particle-like interactions

• Low threshhold phonon and charge detectors, quantum defects in solids, single-photon counters (SNSPD, APD, ...) - interface to IF2: Photon detectors, depending on application

IF1: Quantum Sensors Snowmass Instrumentation Frontier Kickoff Workshop (2020)

by Cecil, Irwin, Maruyama, Pyle

New concepts and technologies can open new windows into dark sector physics



QTEP – Quantum Technologies Platform. Instrumento PTI del CSIC.

PTI - Plataformas Temáticas Interdisciplinares

Launched in 2018



T10. Información compleja y digital. Ch.3 *Quantum Computing* (2021) Información compleja y digital | Desafios 2030 CSIC

QS4DM. Quantum Sensors for Dark Matter Searches

Proyecto Nacional del Plan de Recuperación 'Aplicaciones de las Tecnologías Cuánticas a la Industria'









T9. Entender los componentes básicos del Universo (2021) Entender los componentes básicos del universo | Desafios 2030 CSIC

QS4DM. Quantum Sensors for Dark Matter Searches

Athermal Phonon

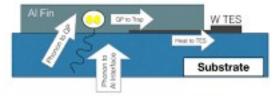
Sensor

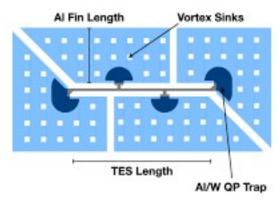
(Threshold ~ 100meV)

- SNSPD
- Dark Matter Ghost

Imaging (Skipper CCD,

TimePix4)





TES, QET de W, Al, Nb... Sapphire, SiC...

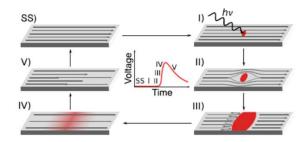
Design and characterization of a phonon-mediated cryogenic particle detector with an eV-scale threshold and 100 keV-scale dynamic range (2021) R. Ren *et al.* Phys. Rev. D 104, 032010 https://journals.aps.org/prd/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevD.104.032 010





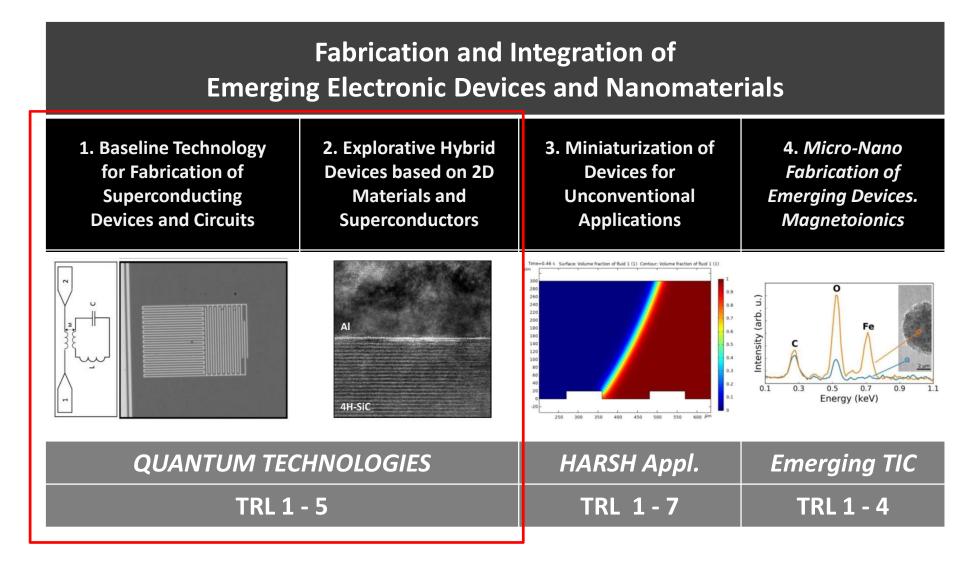






SNSPD, nanoTES... Superconducting alloys

Superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors (...) APL 118, 190502 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0045990





ICRQ. Interaction of Cosmic Radiation with Qubits

Proyecto Plan Estatal (Set. 2022). FPN Area





Laboratorio Subterráneo Canfranc

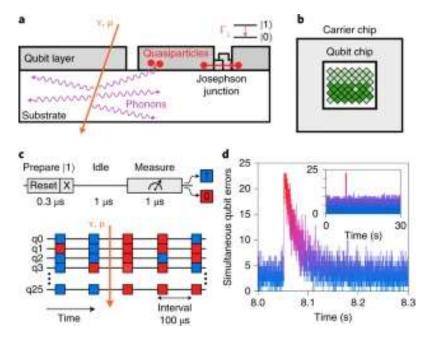
Understanding
Effects of Cosmic

Radiation in Qubit

Decoherence

- Apply to Quantum
- Sensing in HEP

Superconducting Devices and Circuits Aluminum JJs



McEwen, *et al.* **Resolving catastrophic error bursts from cosmic rays in large arrays of superconducting qubits.** *Nat. Phys.* **18**, 107–111 (2022). <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-021-01432-8</u>

SC

NESQQ. Nanofabrication Enhanced Superconducting Qubit Quality

Fondos Recuperación CCAA



Resilience and Mitigation of

Qubit decoherence on chip



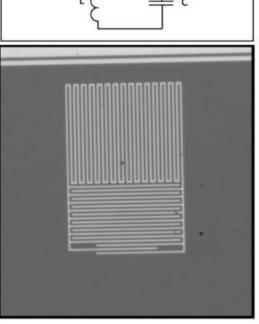
Improvements based on

micro/nanofabrication &

1 = C

Superconducting Devices and Circuits





HYBQTECH. Proyecto Convocatoria TED



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UPV

New Physics on Shiba Qubits, for Q Computing

Nanowire - Thin Films Semiconductor-Superconductor а c S-barrier gate €0 €0+U $\mu_N = \mu_S$ lunger gate Back gate InAs/InP NW Ic/U. Singlet GS InAs/Inf Doublet G5 0=8 8+0 ¥ 0 15 ED.



EHU



Lee, E. *et al.* Spin-resolved Andreev levels and parity crossings in hybrid superconductor–semiconductor nanostructures. *Nature Nanotech* 9, 79–84 (2014). https://www.nature.com/articles/nnano.2013.267

Singlet GS

Doublet GS

IGOR GARCÍA IRASTORZA

Quantum sensors for the detection of axions in RADES

Physics driver: searches for axion dark matter (5.3.3.1 of the ECFA Roadmap)

Technological challenge:

Detect a tiny MW signal of fixed (but unknown) frequency, out of a large an strong B field.

Open challenges being addressed:

(mostly DRDT 5.2 of the ECFA roadmap)

More specifically, we aim at developing/applying:

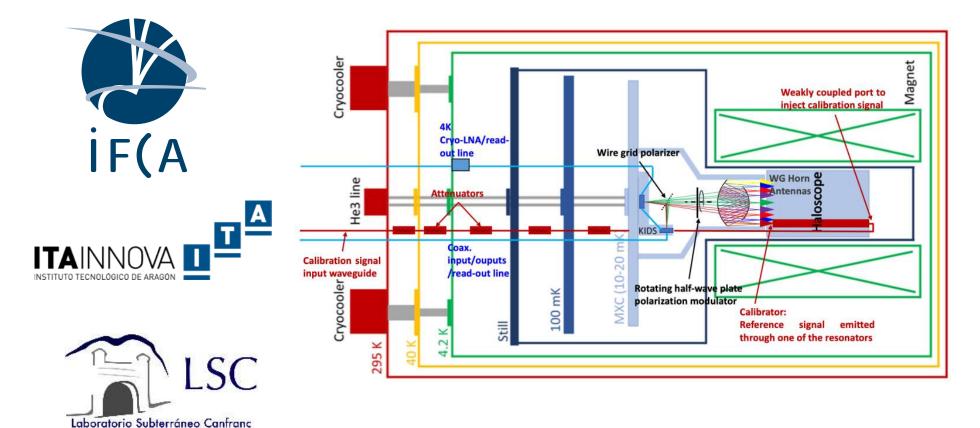
- 1. Linear amplification of small microwave signals with quantumlimited sensitivity
- 2. Sensors with single photon counting capability at frequencies of ~10 GHz, based on novel superconducting qubit designs (transmons)
- 3. Implementation in real setups (Bresiliency, non-thermal noise, tuning,...)

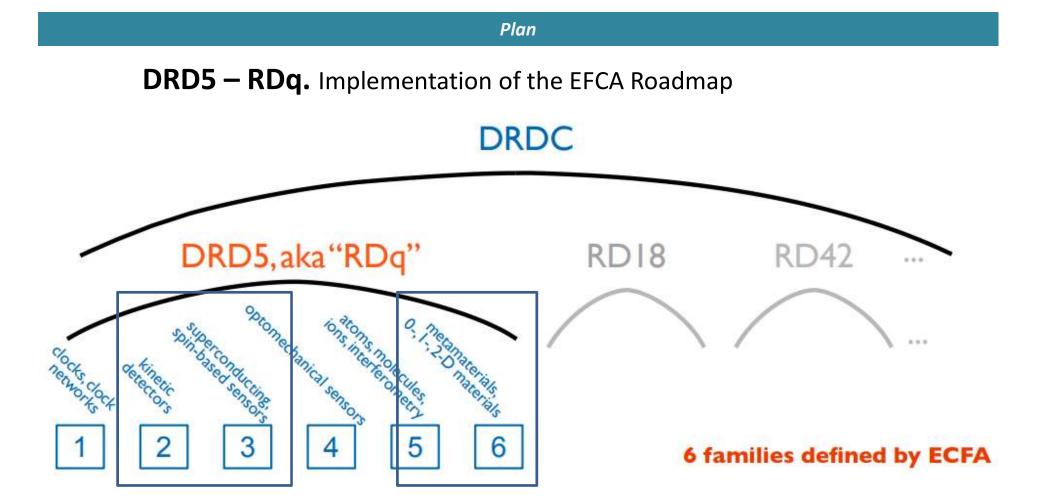
RADES

- Exploratory project emerged at a later stage of CAST life: use of "helioscope" magnets for "haloscope" searches
- Creation of "axion haloscope" community in Europe.
- Also design + prototyping of setup to be hosted in the BabyIAXO magnet
- Spanish groups active: CAPA/Zaragoza, ICCUB, UPCT/Cartagena, ITA/Zaragoza



The Canfranc Axion Detection Experiment (CADEx): Search for axions at 90 GHz with Kinetic Inductance Detectors





Additional Technology Platforms @ IMB-CNM-CSIC

- Graphene based.

Internal Collaboration. Graphene integrated on conventional detectors (Si & SiC) IMB-BIST (IFAE-ICN2). Stand alone or integrated graphene transistors

- Potential collaborations IMB-ICN2 on Graphene-TIs
- Previous device developments on CNTs FETs. Currently also NWs
- WBG materials for color centers (Quantum defects in solids)

• To establish a working group on Quantum Sensing/Tech for FPN/HEP

Plan

- Proactively fit with CERN. Proposals and collabs within DRD5
- Survey opportunities within CERN QTI

