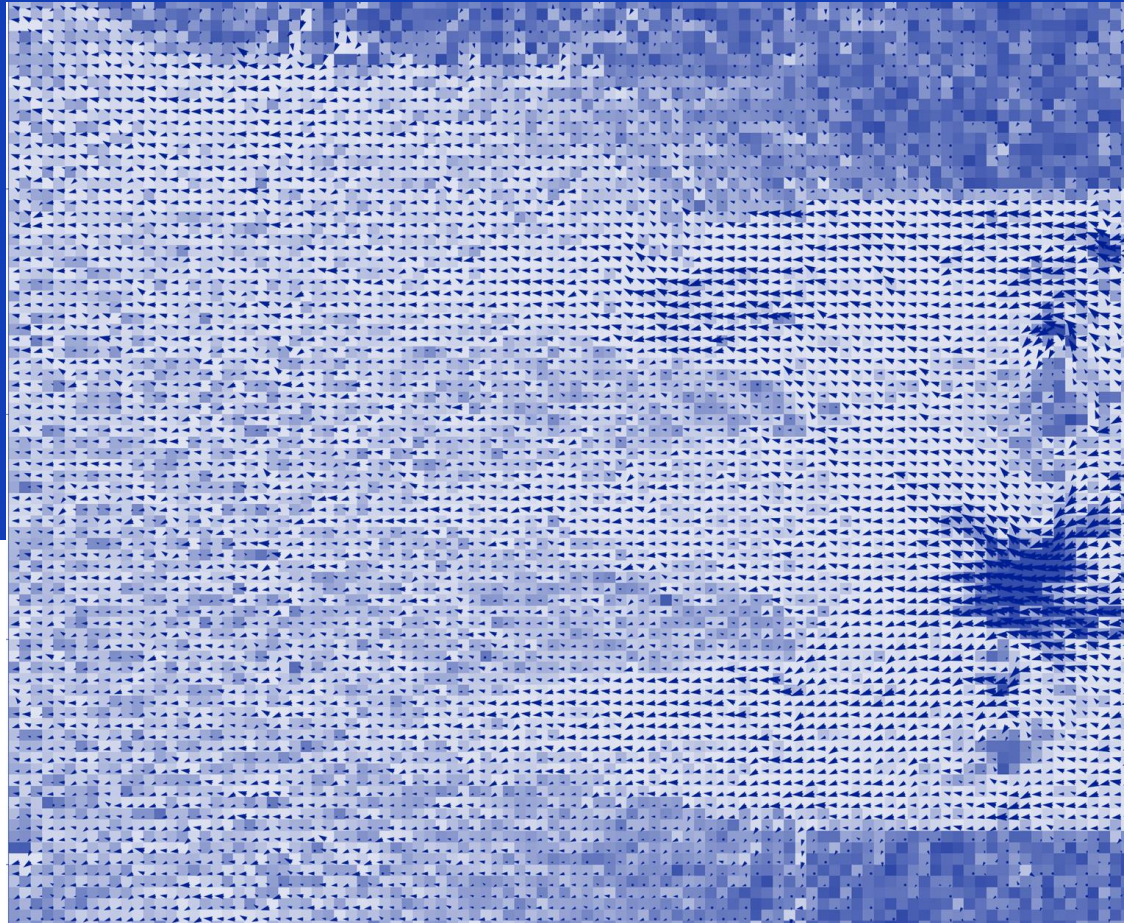


Quantum Sensing

Clara I. Osorio Tamayo | Program Lead

SID - April 17st, 2024

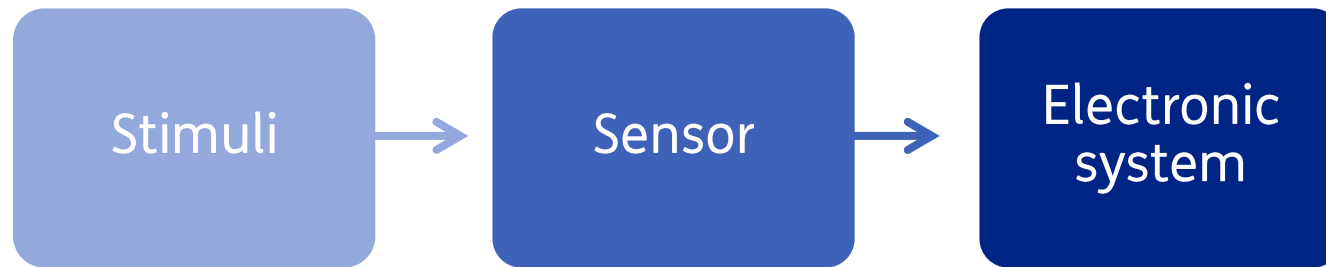
Agenda



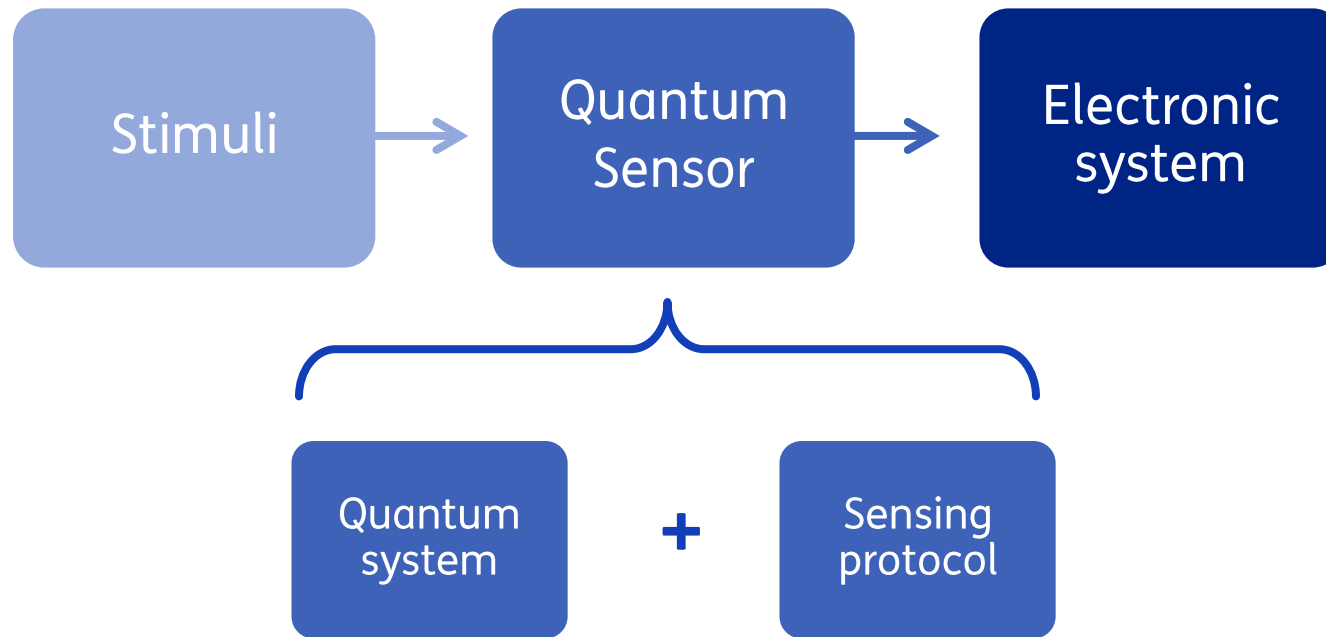
1. Quantum Sensing in eight slides
2. TNO Quantum Sensing Program
3. Dutch National Quantum Sensing Program

1. Quantum Sensing in eight slides

Sensors translate stimuli into electrical signals



Carefully controlled quantum systems can mediate this translation



Many quantum systems are useful for sensing

Gas		Solid-state											
Systems	Neutral atoms		Other atomic states		Solid-state spins				Superconducting circuits			Other sensors	
	Atomic vapor	Cold cloud	Trapped ions	Rydberg atoms	NMR Sensor	Donors in Si	Quantum dots	NV centers	SQUID	Flux qubit	Charge qubit	Optomechanics	Interferometers

You can find many Quantum Sensors in the wild



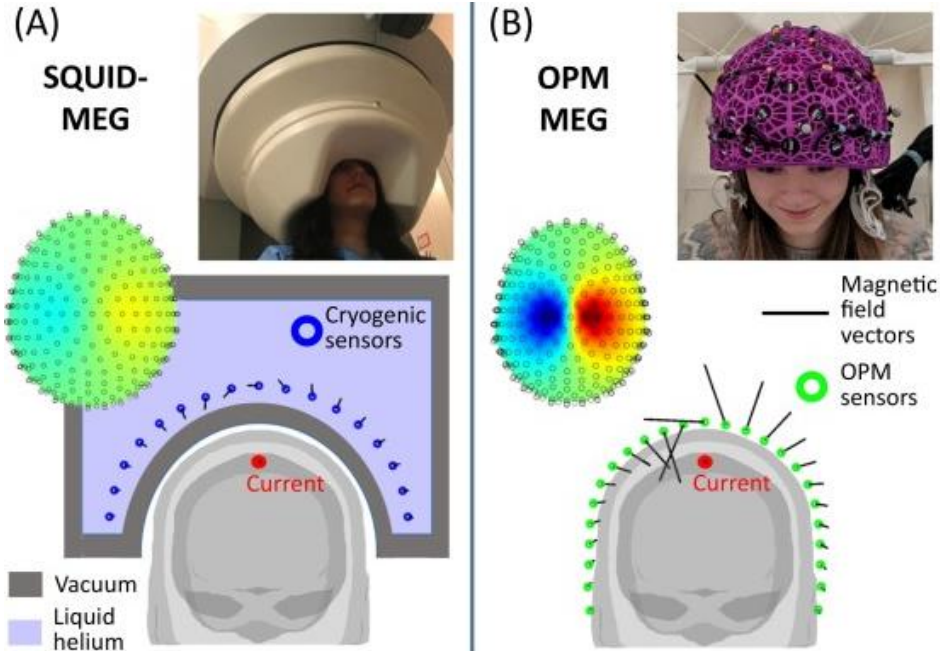
Example 1: Atomic Gravimeter

Advantages with respect to classical gravimeters:

- Absolute measurements
- Similar accuracy
- Similar stability
- Portable and low power consumption
- Continuous operation (years)
- Lower price (~100 k€)



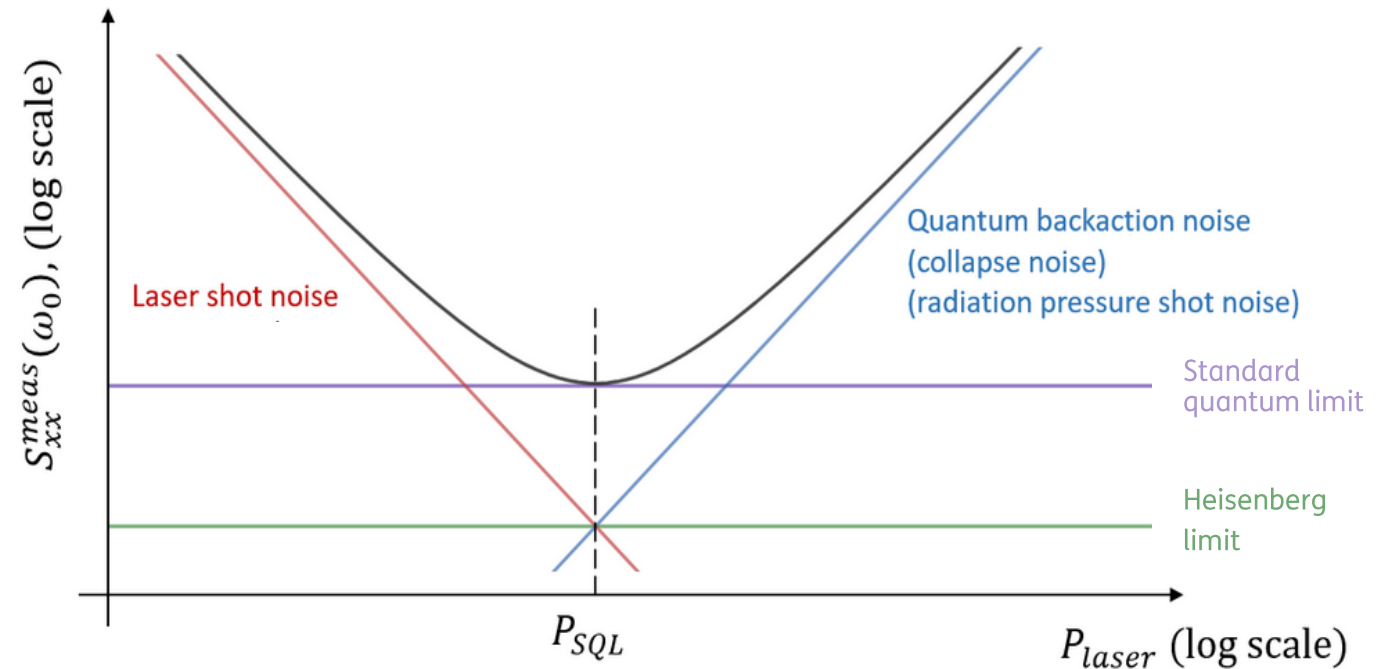
Example 2: Optically Pumped Magnetometers OPMs



Quantum sensors exhibit performances beyond what is classically possible

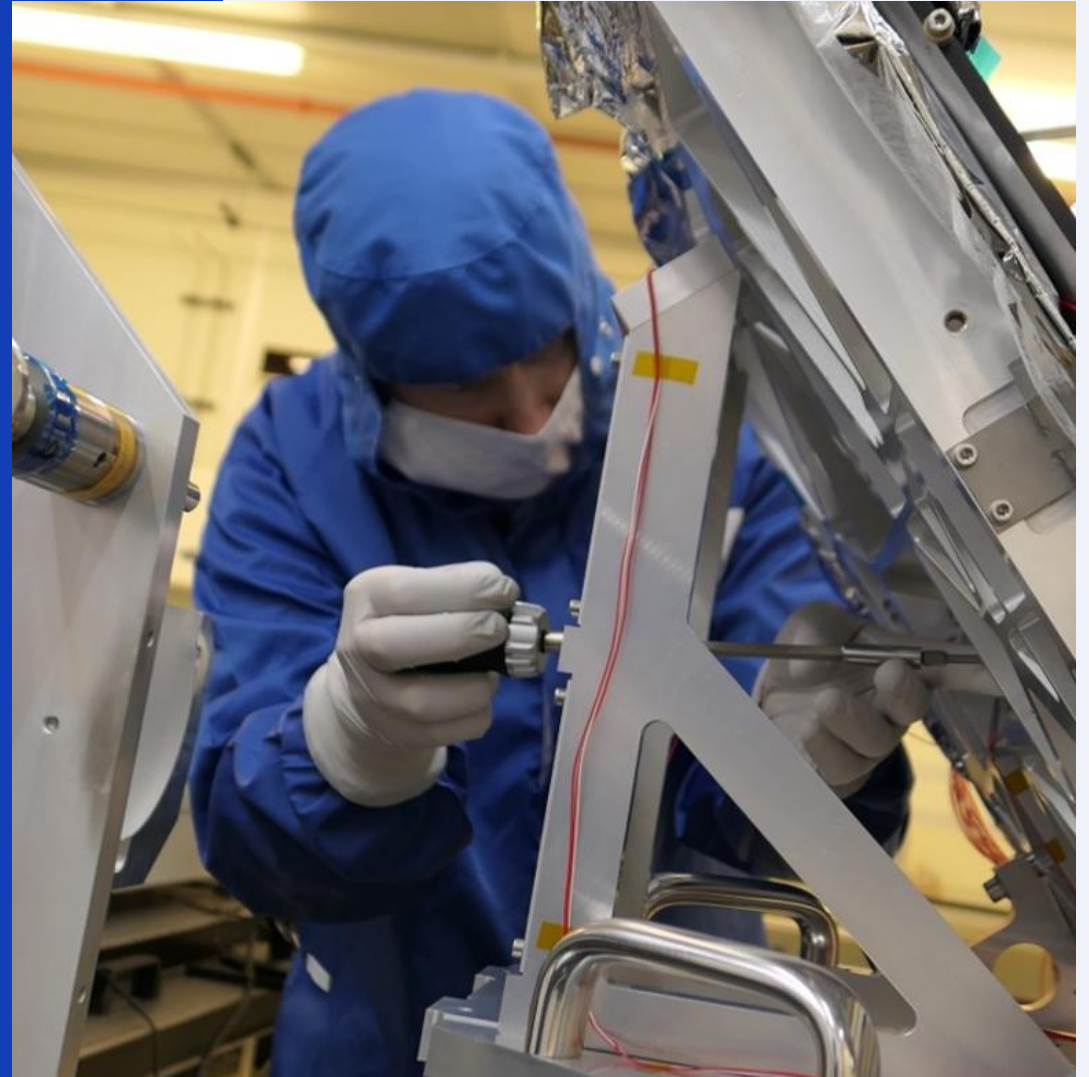
Some of the sensors have

- Higher spatial resolution
- Higher dynamical range
- Lower SWAPC



2. TNO Quantum Sensing Program

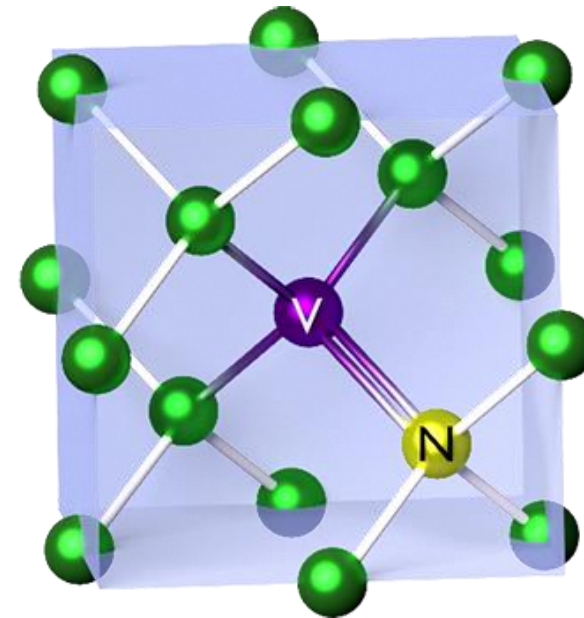
**We use TNO's technology
and know-how
to accelerate
the industrialization of
quantum sensors**



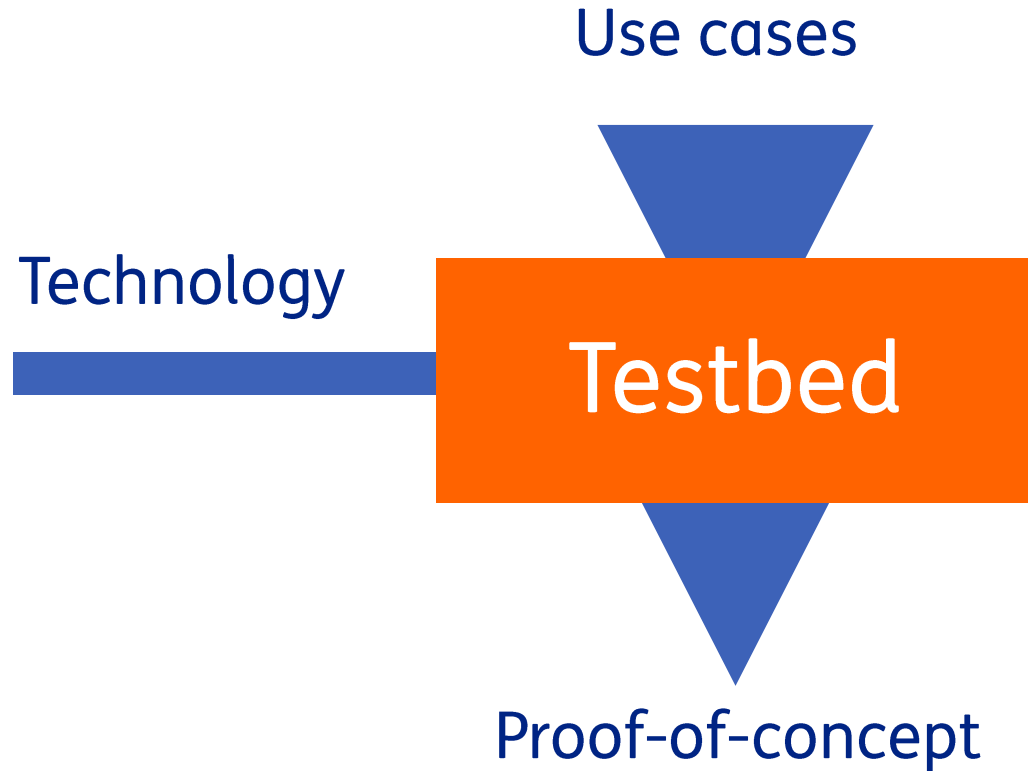
NV-center based Quantum Sensors

Systems	Gas				Solid-state								
	Neutral atoms		Other atomic states		Solid-state spins				Superconducting circuits			Other sensors	
	Atomic vapor	Cold cloud	Trapped ions	Rydberg atoms	NMR Sensor	Donors in Si	Quantum dots	NV centers	SQUID	Flux qubit	Charge qubit	Optomechanics	Interferometers
Magnetic field	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■			
Electric field			■	■			■	■			■		
Acceleration		■										■	
Rotation	■	■	■					■					
Displacement													■
Time/Freq.	■	■	■										
Force			■										
Mass												■	
Pressure								■				■	
Temperature							■	■					





■ > TRL 4 technology validated in lab
 ■ > TRL 7 demonstration in operational environment



Testbed Facility

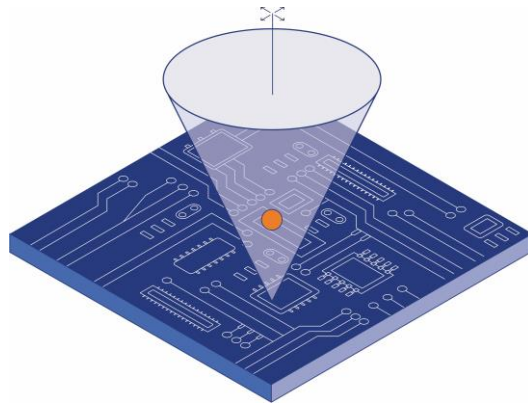


Use cases

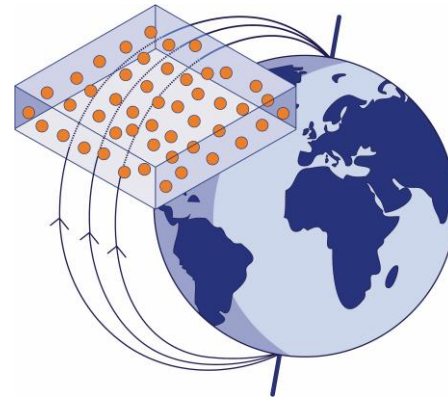
-  Instrument benchmark
-  Component benchmark
-  Sample measurements
-  Feasibility studies

Testbed Facility's Diamond technology

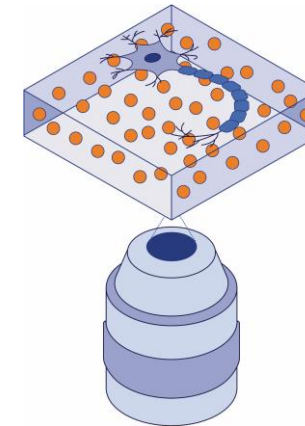
Scanning probe
microscopes



Compact
magnetometers



Wide field
microscopes

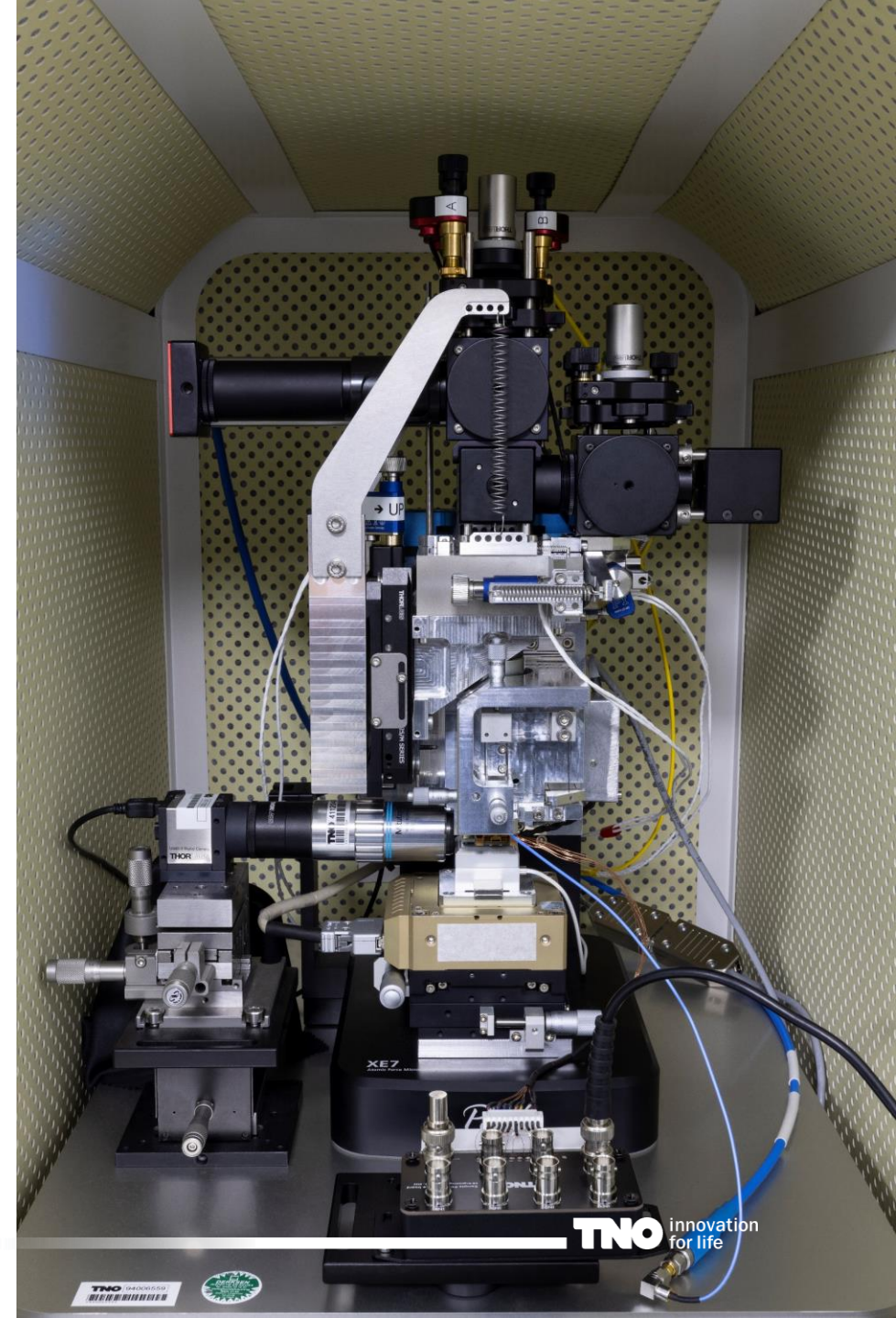


Quantum Scanning Probe Microscopes

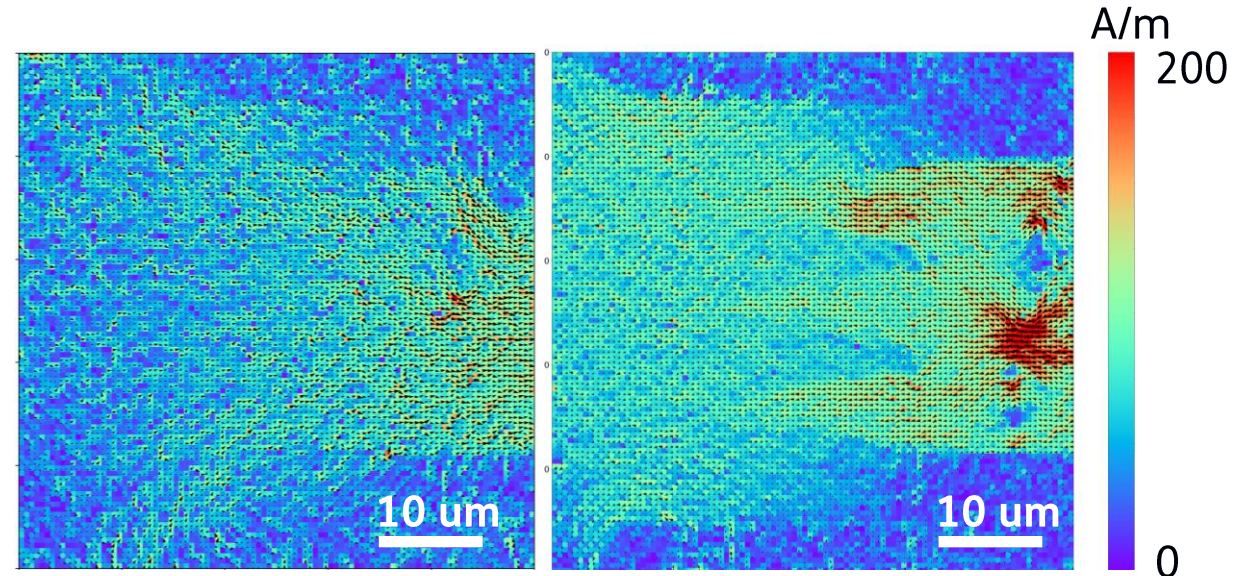
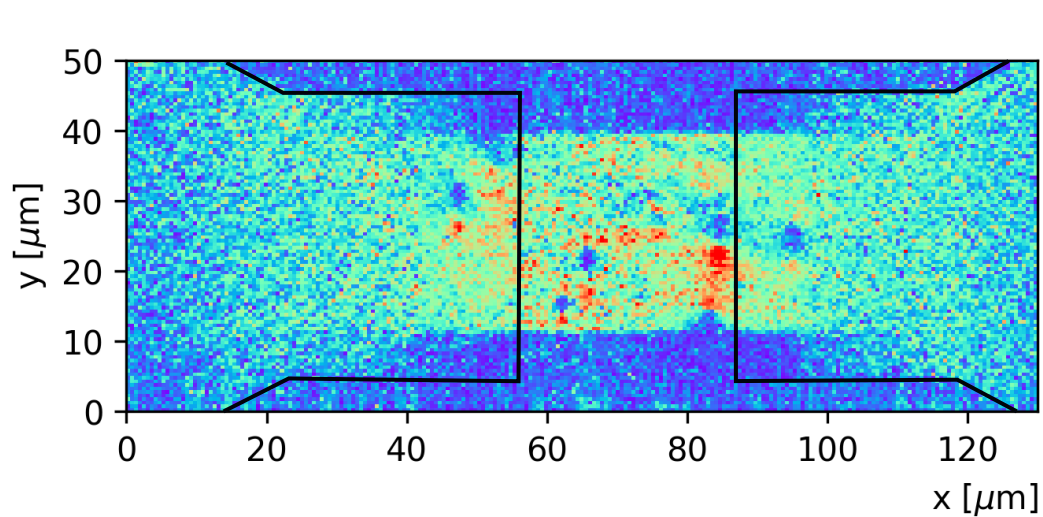
Non-destructive high-resolution measurement of magnetic fields, currents and temperatures.

Features

- Resolution < 50 nm
- Sensitivity $\sim 5 \frac{\mu\text{T}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
- Target speed: 100 pixels per second



Use case example: Current Mapping in Graphene



In Collaboration with

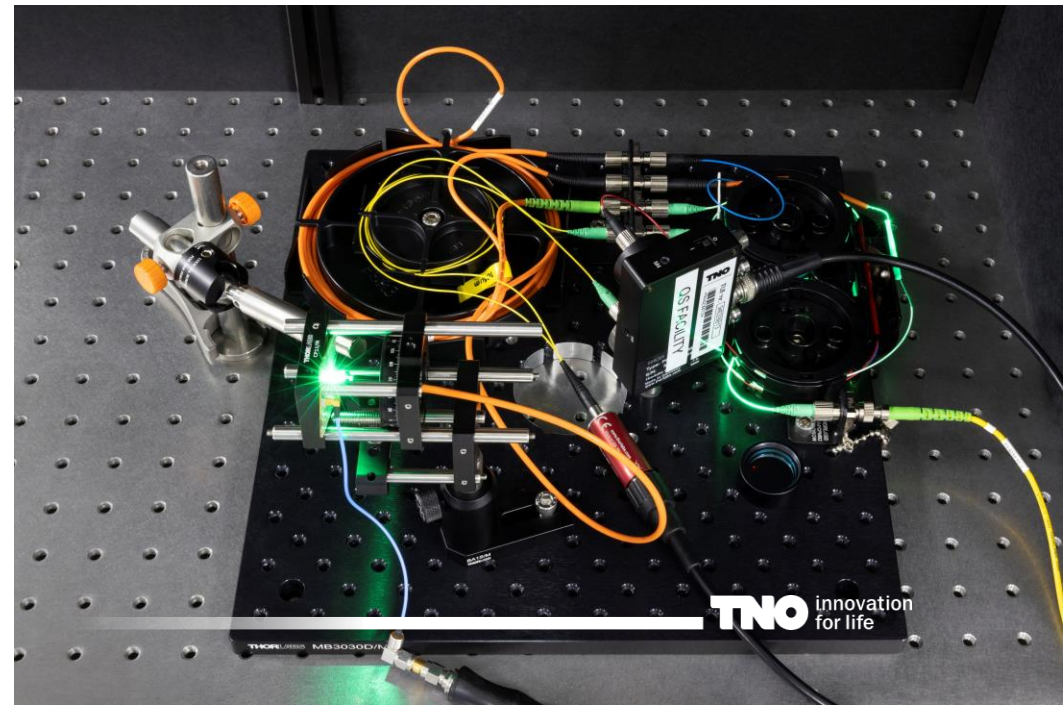
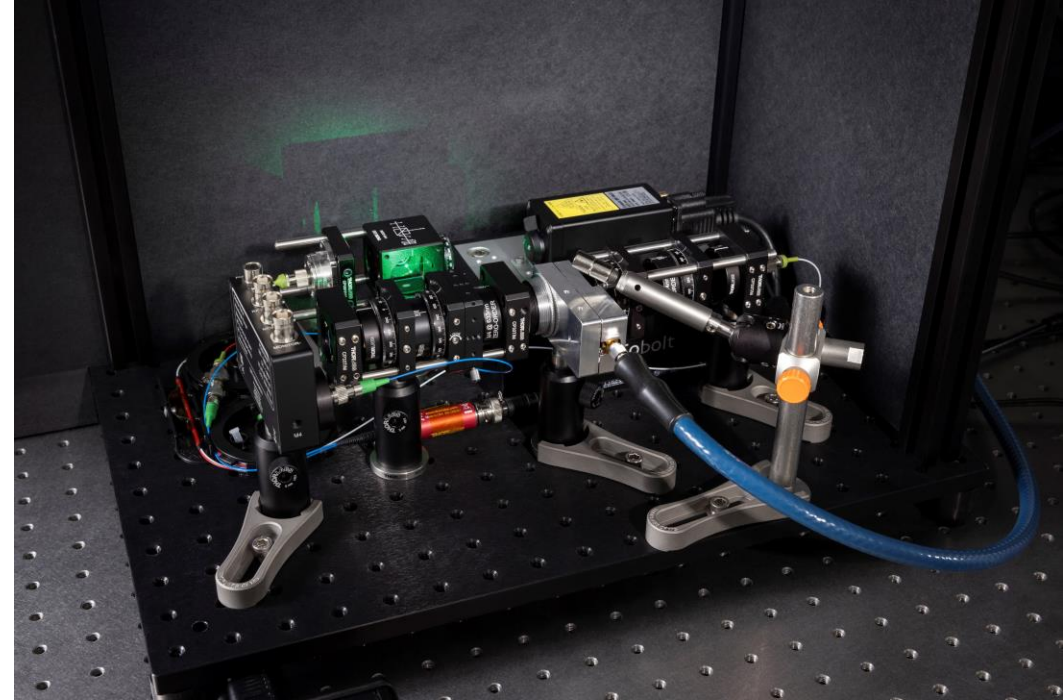


Compact Vectorial Magnetometers

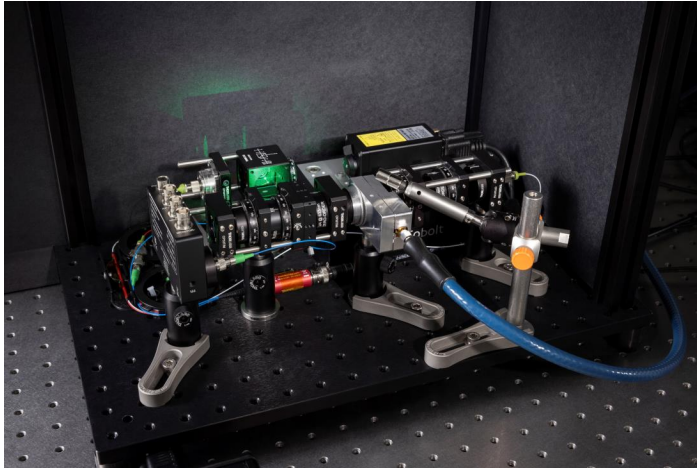
High-sensitivity measurement of vectorial magnetic fields, with compact instruments.

Features

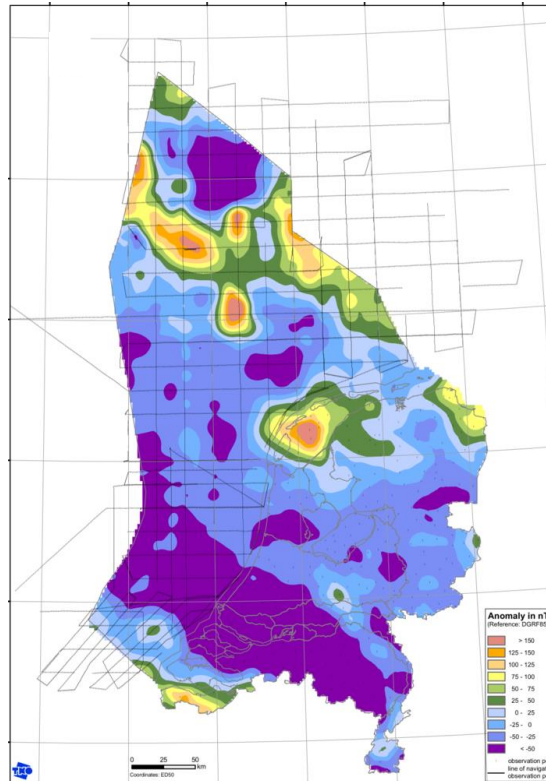
- Resolution ~ 3 mm
- Sensitivity $\sim 1 \frac{\text{nT}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
- Free-space, PICs and Fiber based solutions



Use case example: GPS-free navigation



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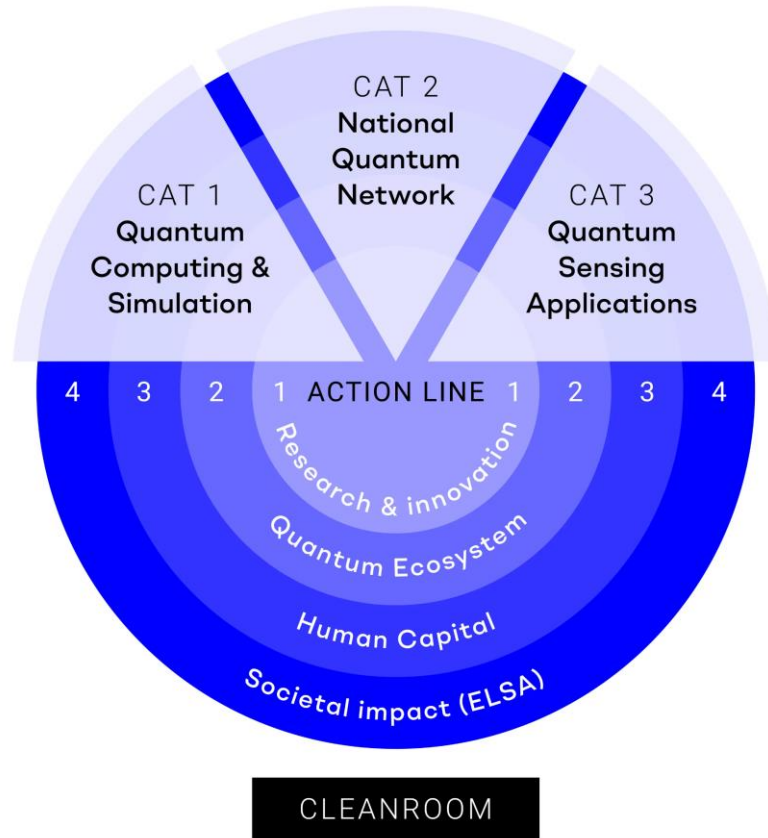


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GPS-free navigation

3. Dutch Quantum Sensing Program – CAT3

Quantum Delta NL

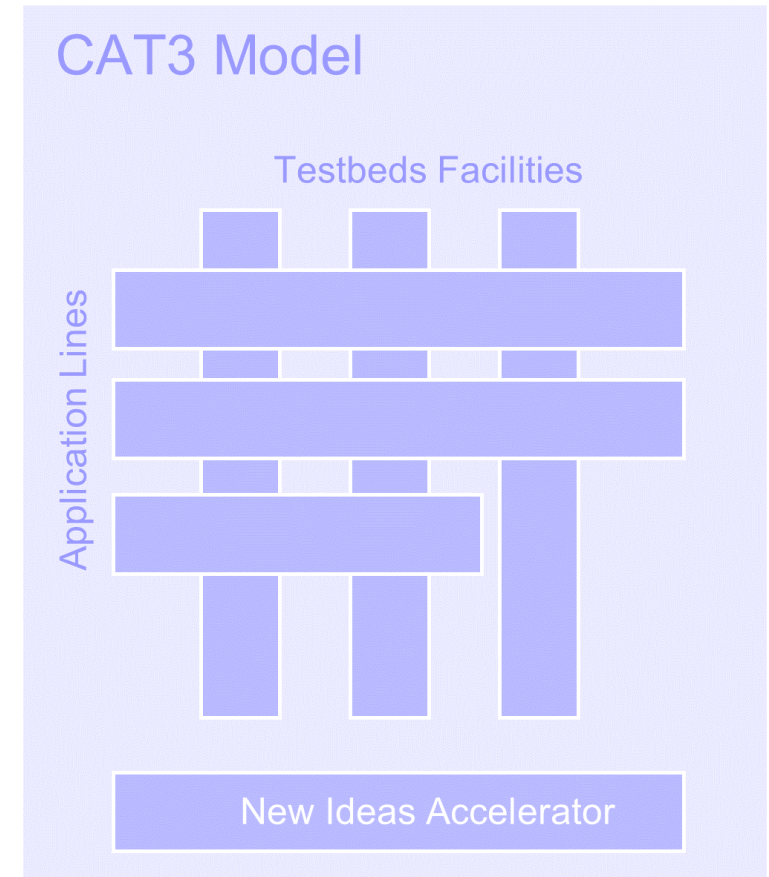


Quantum Delta NL is a program by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to create **significant societal impact** through advancements in Quantum Technologies.

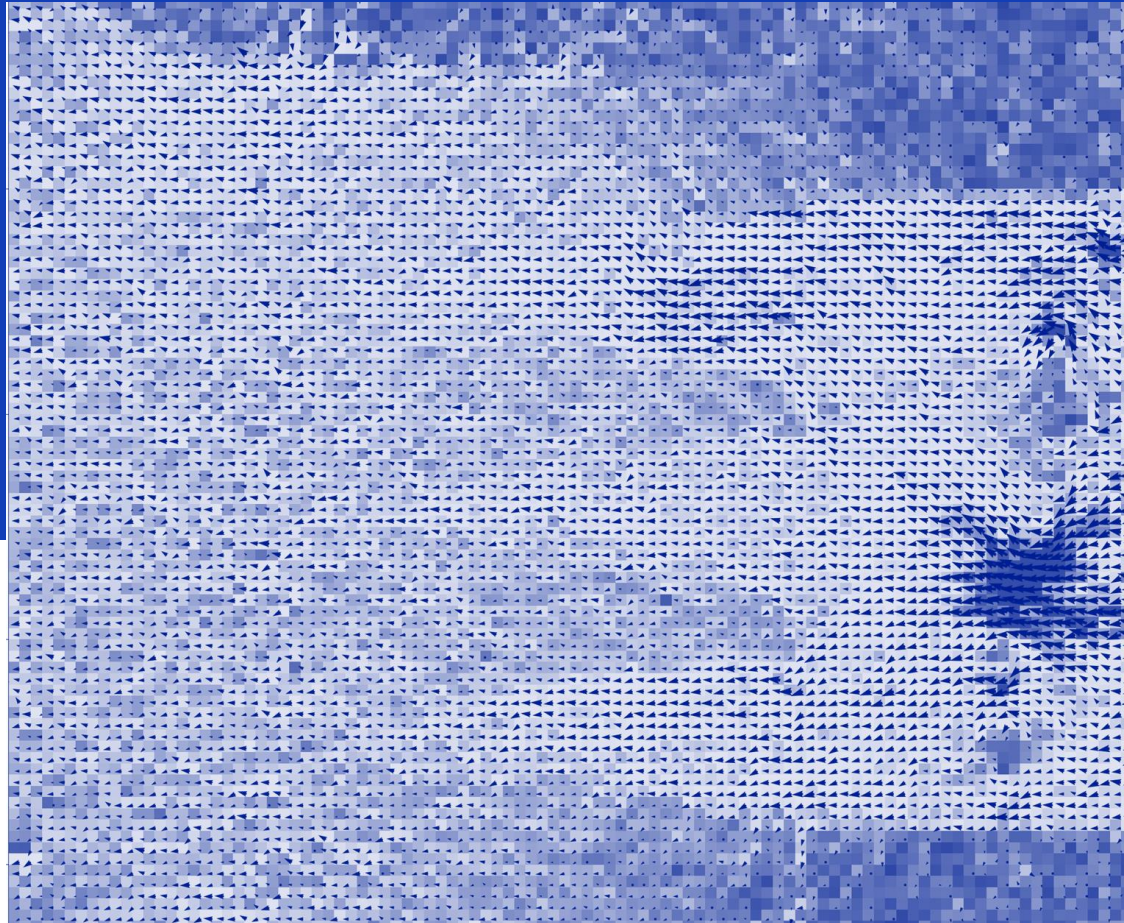
CAT-3: Quantum Sensing Applications

Our goal is to accelerate the industrialization of Quantum Sensors by

- Establishing open access Testbed Facilities based on different technologies
- Developing use cases within Application Lines with industrial/end-user partners
- Strengthening the ecosystem by supporting New Ideas



Agenda



1. Quantum Sensing in eight slides
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Thanks for your attention