



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

RAL Space

Quantum Technologies for Applied and Fundamental Physics

Tristan Valenzuela

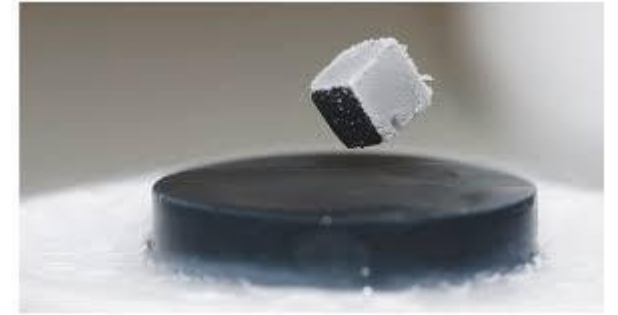
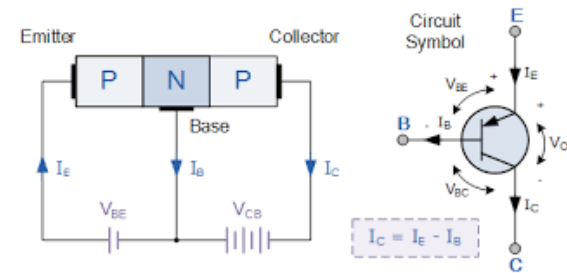
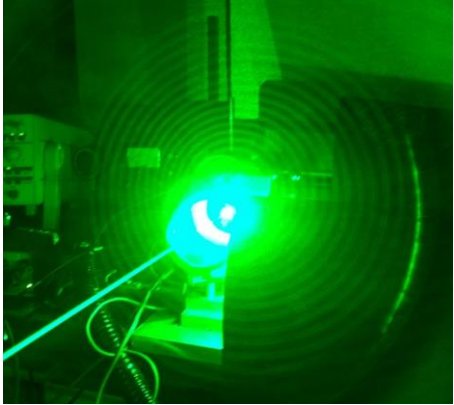
Quantum Sensors and Technology Programme Lead

Outline

- ✧ Intro to Quantum Technologies 2.0
- ✧ Applications of QT
- ✧ Intro to Cold Atoms and Atom Interferometry
- ✧ Applications I : Gravity mapping and Atmospheric Science
- ✧ Applications II: Gravitational Waves and Ultralight Dark Matter



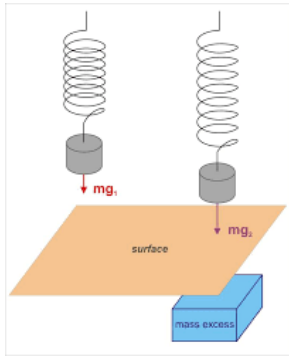
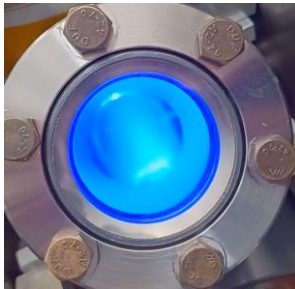
Quantum Technologies



Quantum Technologies 2.0

Exploit quantum **superposition** and/or **entanglement**

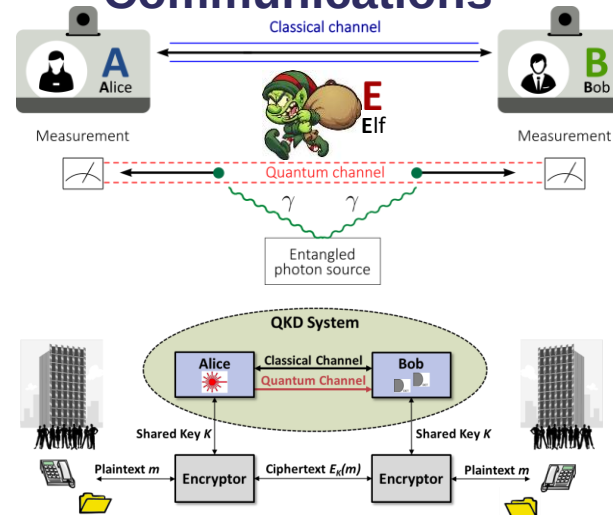
Sensing



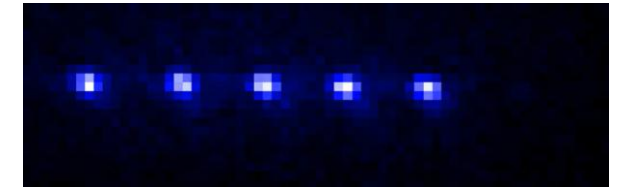
Imaging



Communications



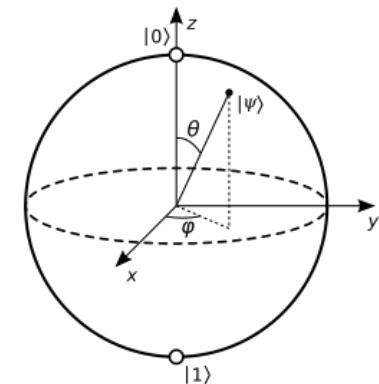
Computing



$|1\rangle$ and $|0\rangle$



$$\Psi = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$



Applications of Quantum Technologies

From now on, in this talk

$$QT = QT-QC$$

Applications of Quantum Technologies

Earth Observation/Planetary Science/Space Weather

Atom Interferometers (Accelerometers) & Magnetometers & Radiometers

- ✧ Geodesy
 - ✧ Earth & planetary interiors
- ✧ Climatic Effects
 - ✧ Ocean circulation & Water cycle
 - ✧ Glacial movements
- ✧ Earthquake monitoring
- ✧ Atmospheric Science

Fundamental Physics

Atomic clocks & Atom Interferometers:

- ✧ Tests of the Equivalence Principle
- ✧ Tests of General & Special Relativity
- ✧ Gravitational Red Shift
- ✧ Gravity Wave detection in the mid-frequency band
- ✧ Dark Matter detection

Telecommunications

Atomic clocks:

- ✧ Global time reference,
- ✧ High accuracy satellite navigation,
- ✧ Internet synchronisation.

Optical links and Quantum Memories

- ✧ Deep space ranging & communications
- ✧ Increased spectral efficiency and data rates
- ✧ Secure communications via QKD
- ✧ Entanglement Distribution

Applications of Quantum Technologies

Earth Observation/Planetary Science/Space Weather

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Fundamental Physics

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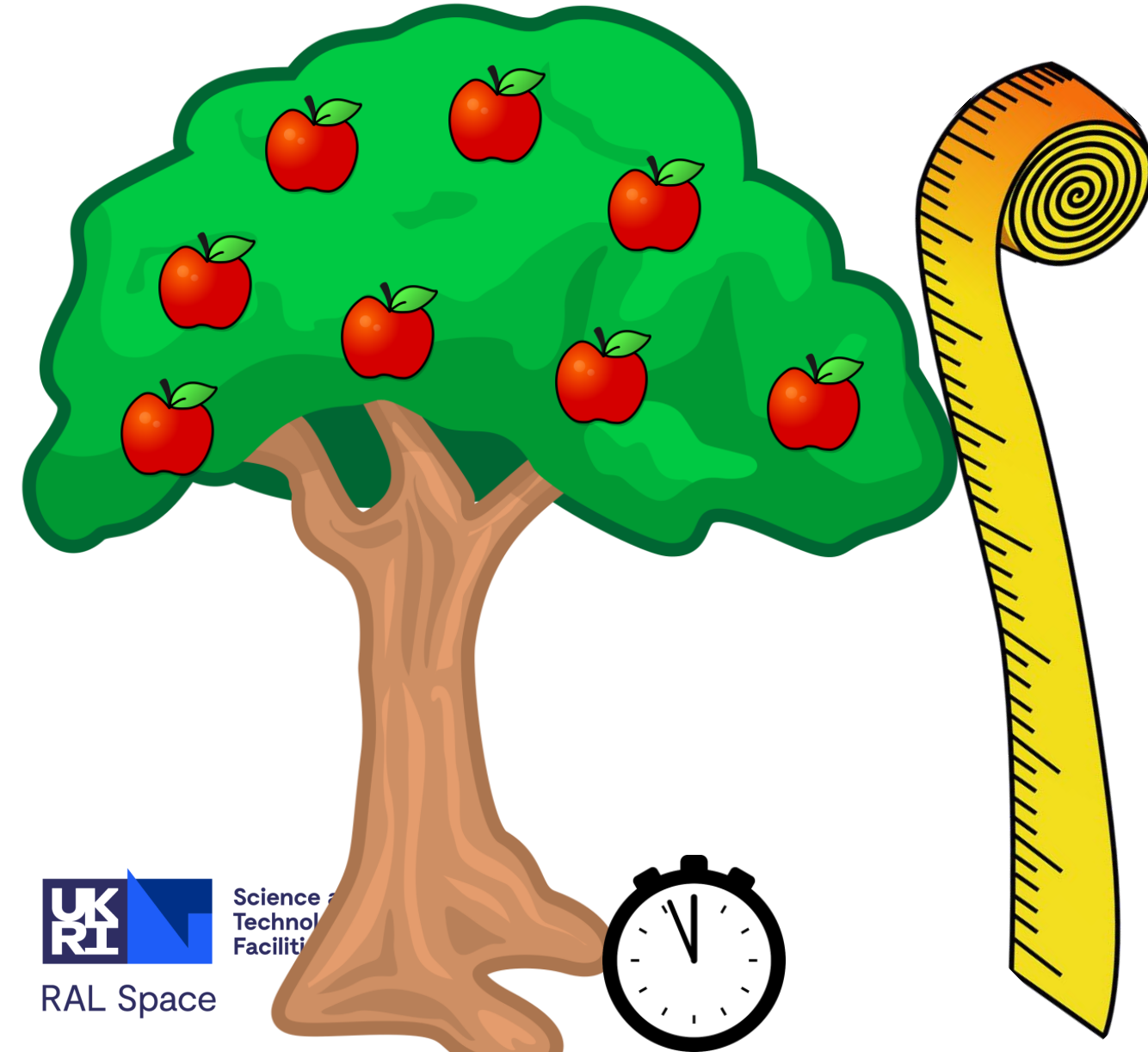
Atomic clocks:

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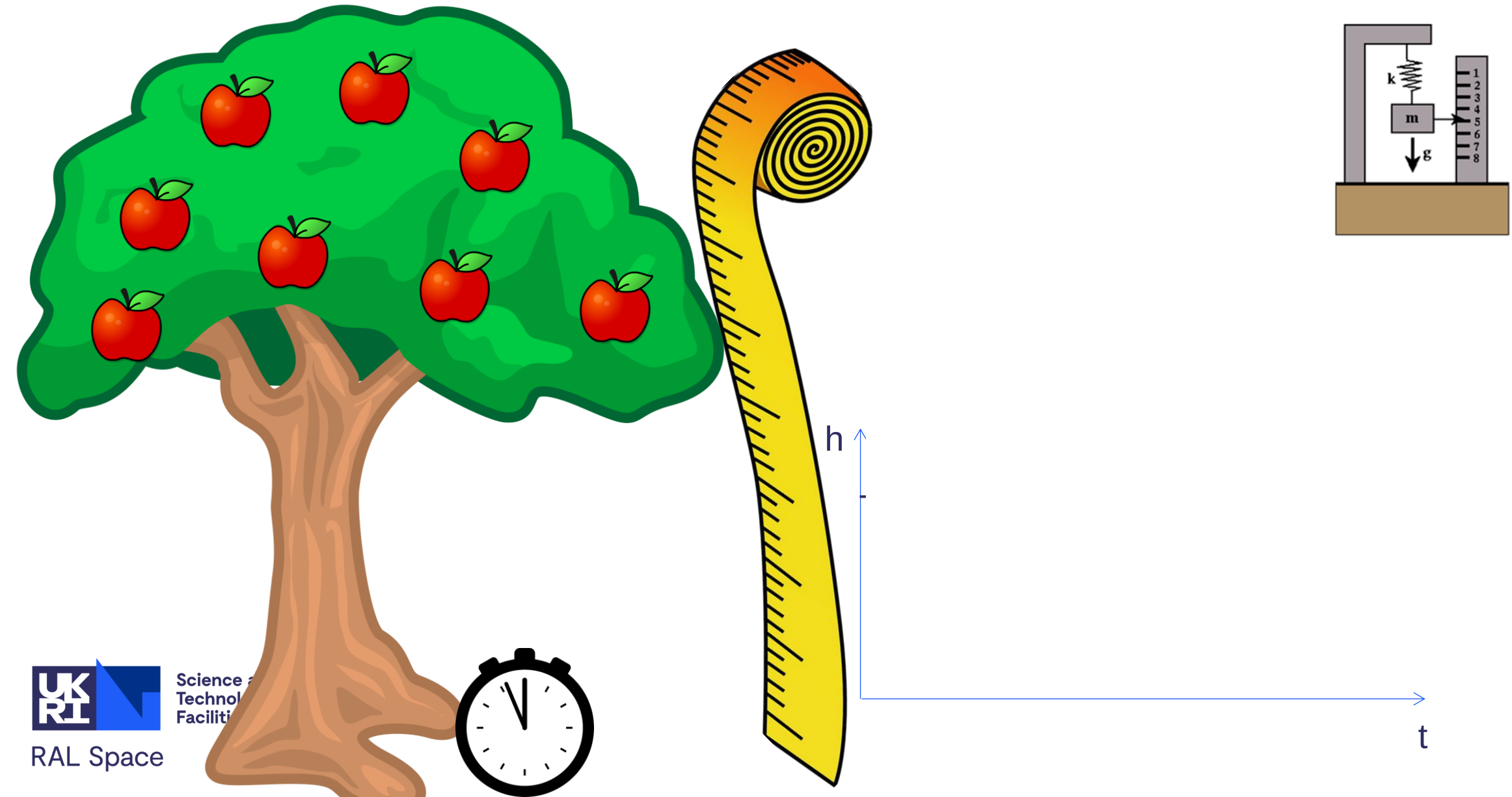
Optical links and Quantum Memories

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- ✧ Increased spectral efficiency and data rates
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- ✧ Entanglement Distribution

Classical accelerometry/gravimetry



Classical accelerometry/gravimetry

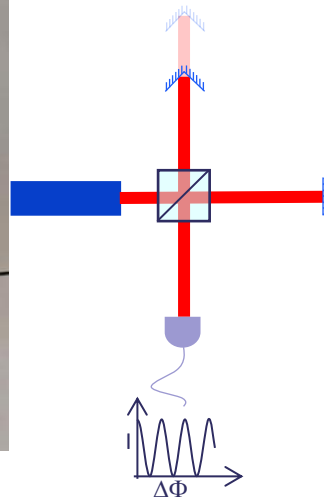


Classical accelerometry/gravimetry

Falling Corner Cube



Microg-Lacoste FG5



Spring elongation



Scintrex CG5

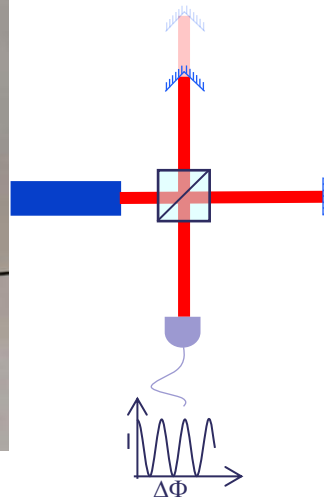


Classical accelerometry/gravimetry

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Microg-LaCoste FG5



Spring elongation



Scintrex CG5

Limitations:

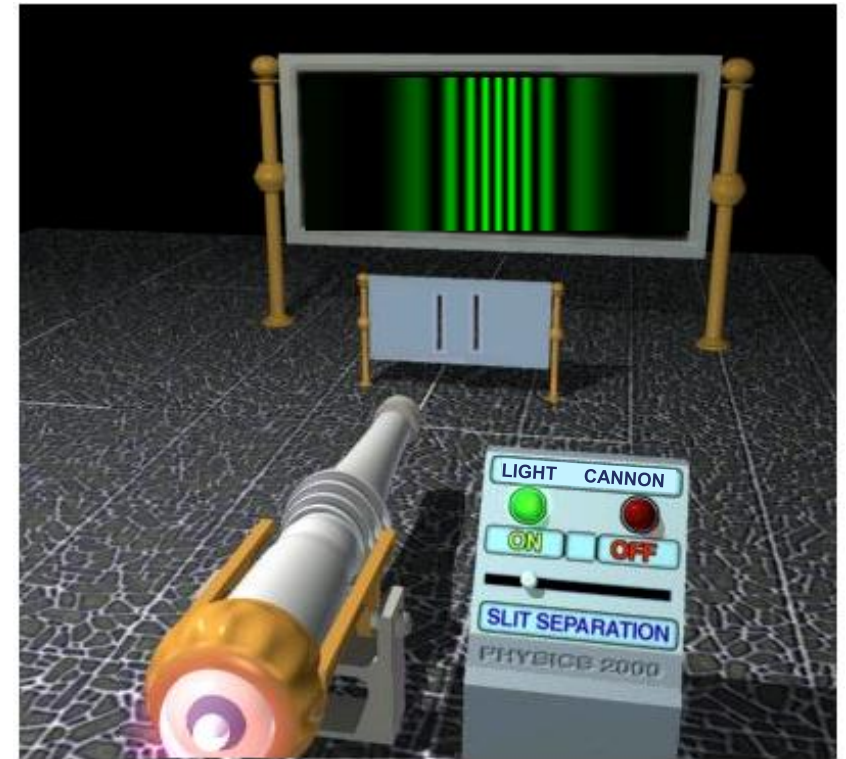
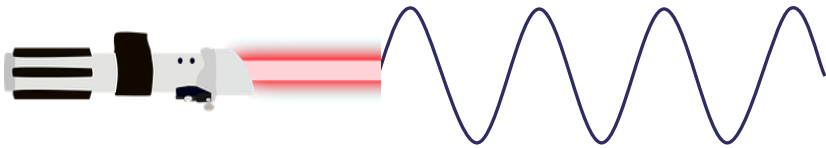
Free fall	Spring
Macroscopic mass	Ageing → Drift
Low rep rate	Readout noise
Residual vibrations	
Ground rebound	

EM Wave Interferometry

✧ Young's double slit

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. 92, 387 (1802)

DOI:10.1098/rstl.1802.0016



Matter Wave Interferometry

- ✧ de Broglie, wavelength of matter $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$

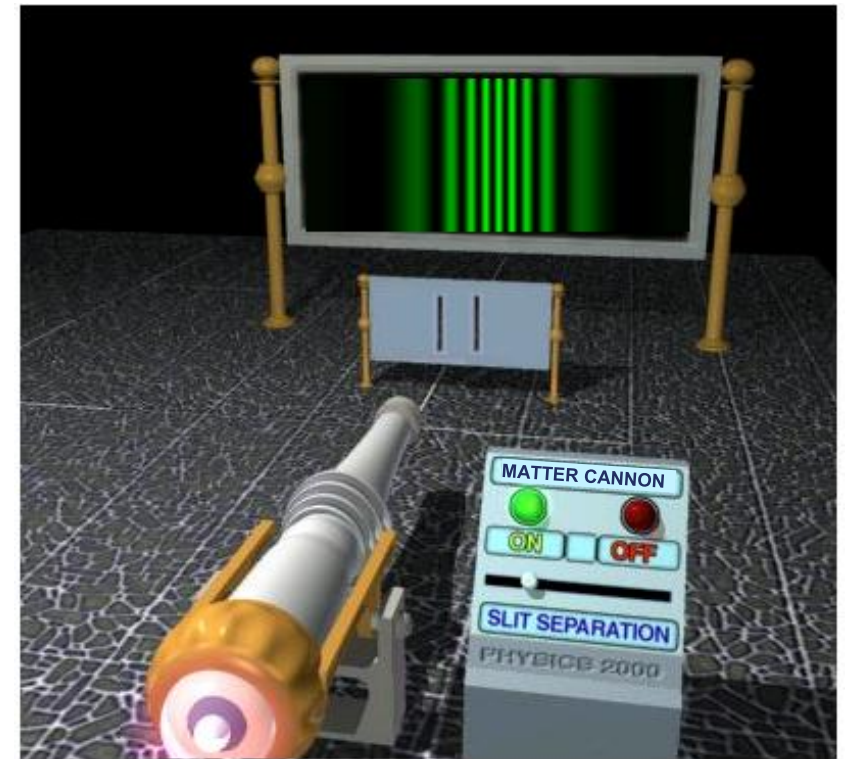
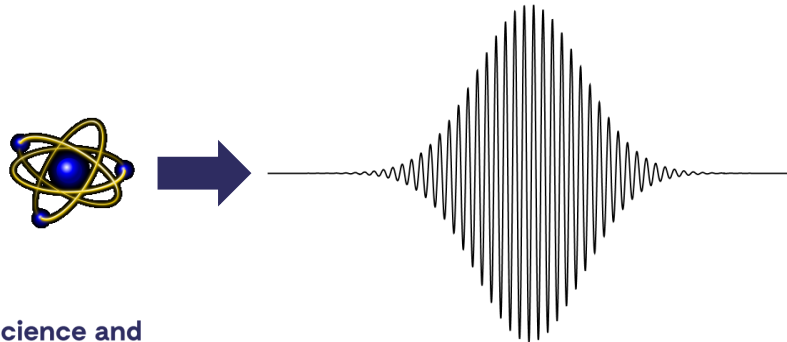
Ann. Phys., Vol. 10, N°3 (1925), pp. 22–128

DOI: 10.1051/anphys/192510030022

- ✧ Electron diffraction by GP Thomson and Reid, and Davisson and Germer

T&R: Nature **119**, 890 (1927) DOI: 10.1038/119890a0

D&G: Phys. Rev. **30**, 705 (1927) DOI: 10.1103/PhysRev.30.705



Mach-Zehnder Interferometer

The diagram illustrates the operation of a Mach-Zehnder Interferometer. A light source on the left emits a red beam that enters a beam splitter (a square with a diagonal line). The light is split into two paths: an upper path and a lower path. The upper path is reflected by a mirror (a cyan rectangle) and passes through a phase shifter (a green rectangle labeled $\Delta\Phi$). The lower path is reflected by another mirror (a cyan rectangle). The two paths recombine at a second beam splitter. The resulting light intensity is measured by a detector (a blue semi-circle), which is connected to a graph showing the intensity I as a function of the phase shift $\Delta\Phi$. The graph displays a periodic oscillation, representing the interference pattern.

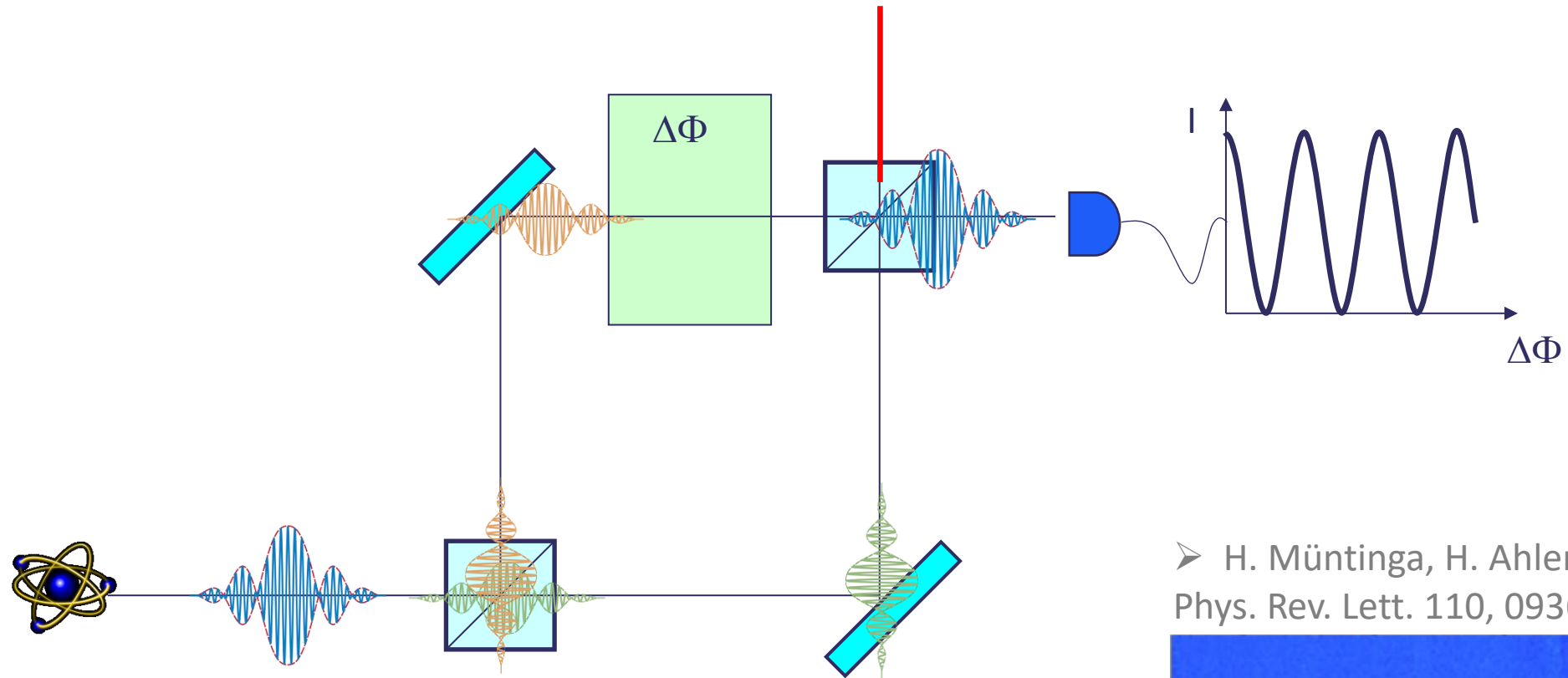


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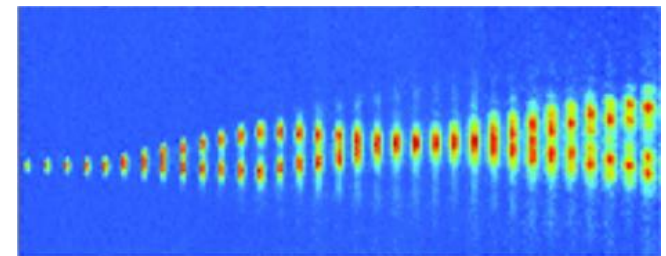
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Matter Wave Interferometry

Mach-Zehnder Interferometer



➤ H. Müntinga, H. Ahlers, et al.
Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 093602

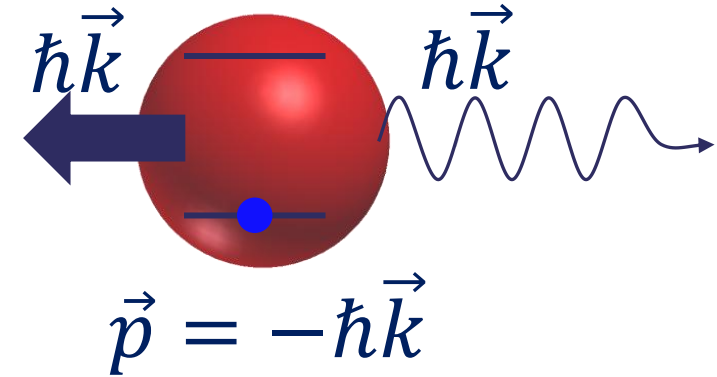
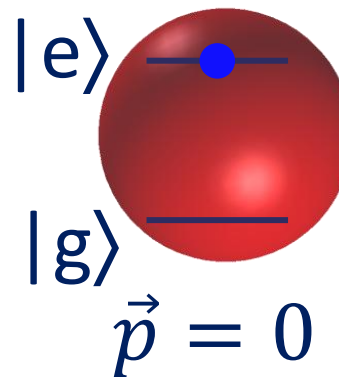
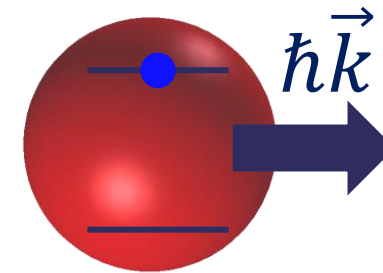
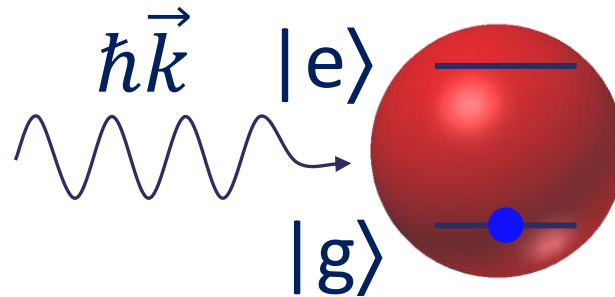


Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Some concepts: Energy-Momentum Conservation

$$\gamma \rightarrow \begin{cases} E = \hbar\omega \\ \vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

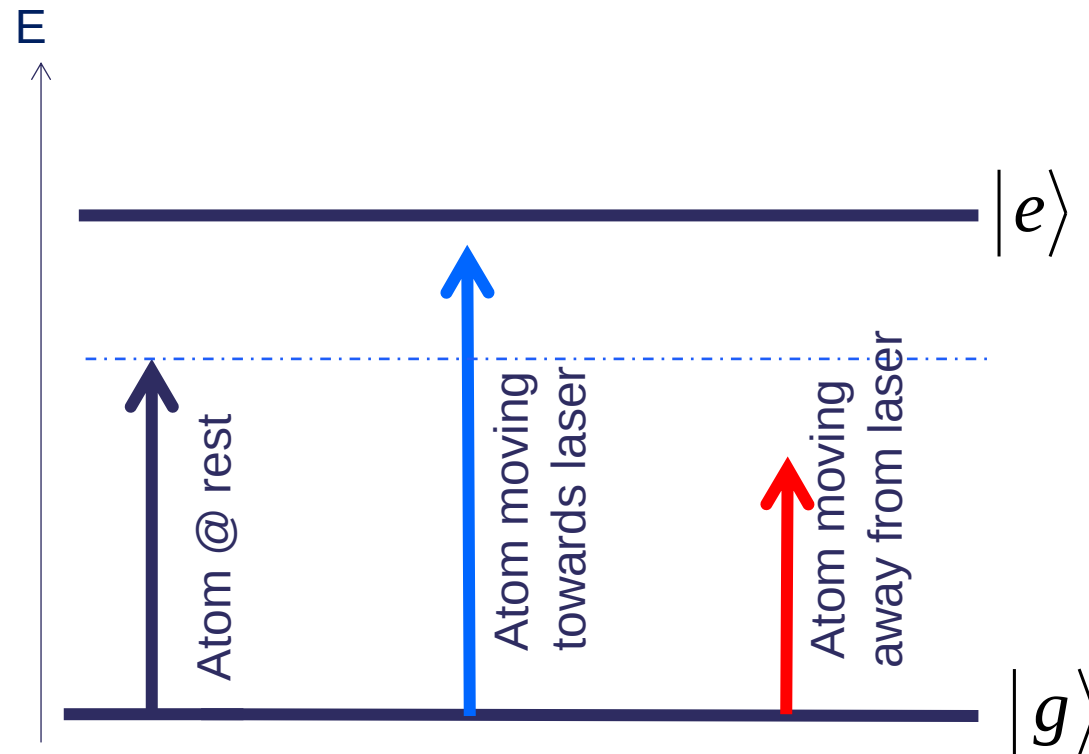
$$|\vec{p}| = \frac{E}{c}$$
$$|\vec{k}| = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$



Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Some concepts: Laser Cooling and Trapping

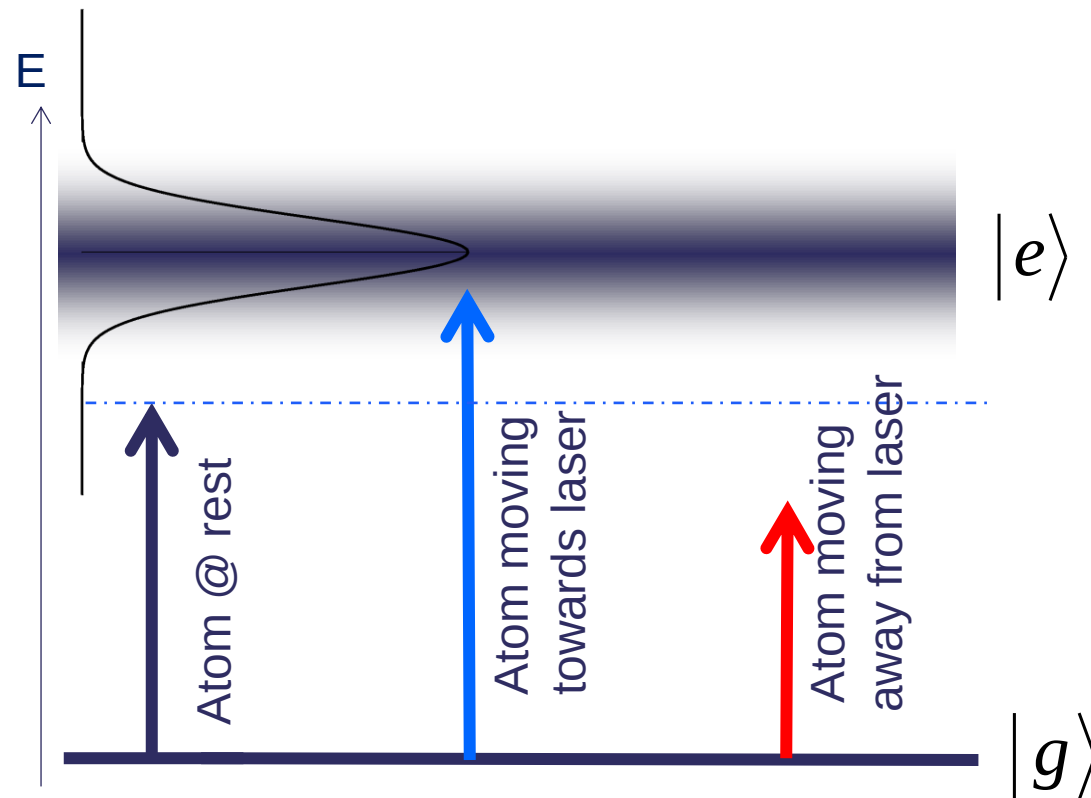
Doppler Effect

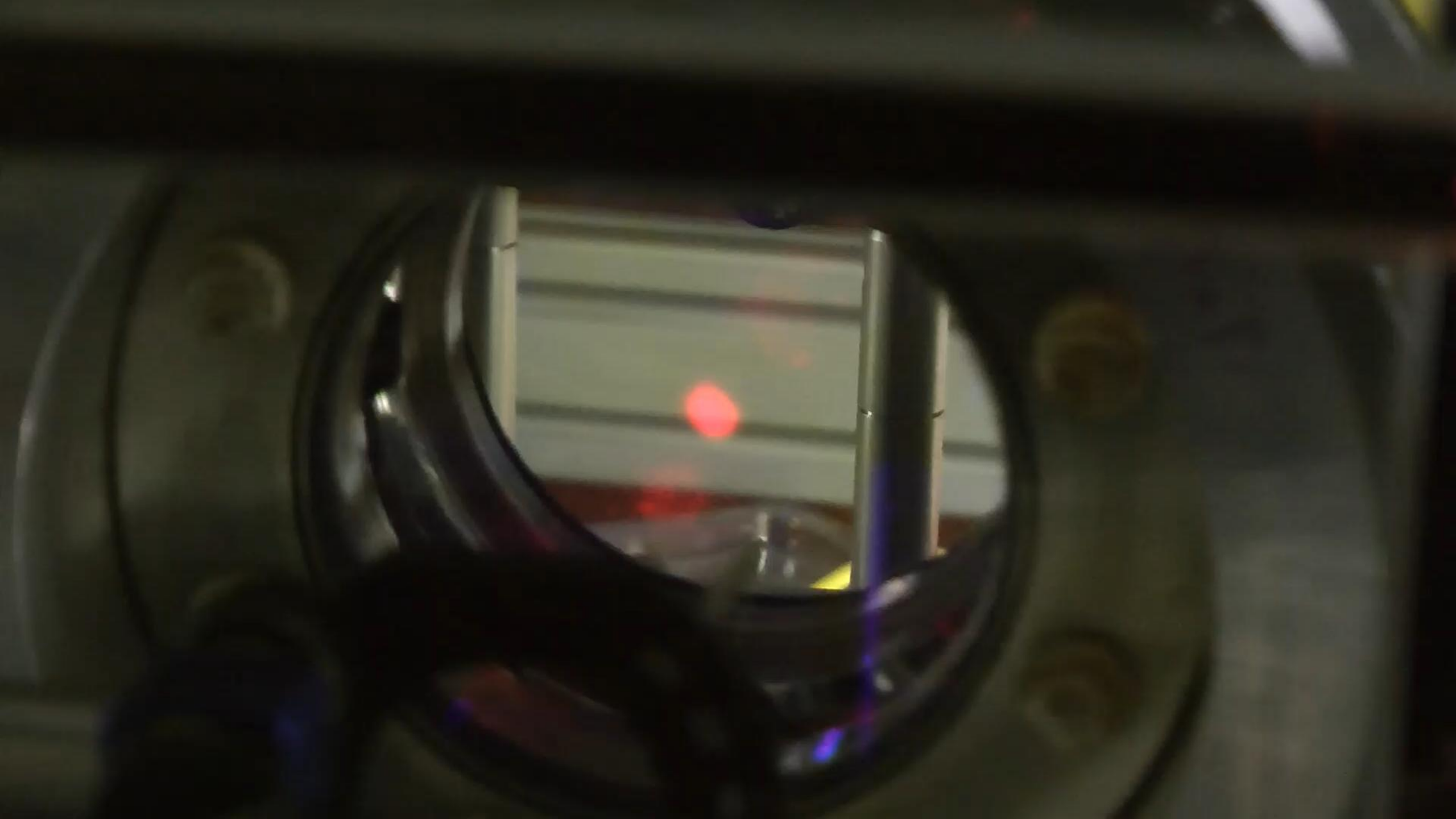


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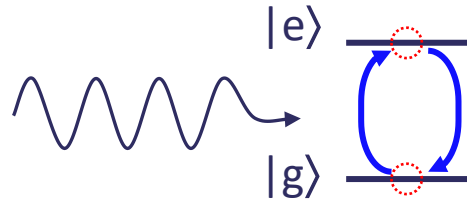




Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Some concepts: Rabi Oscillations

Continuous excitation of a two level atom



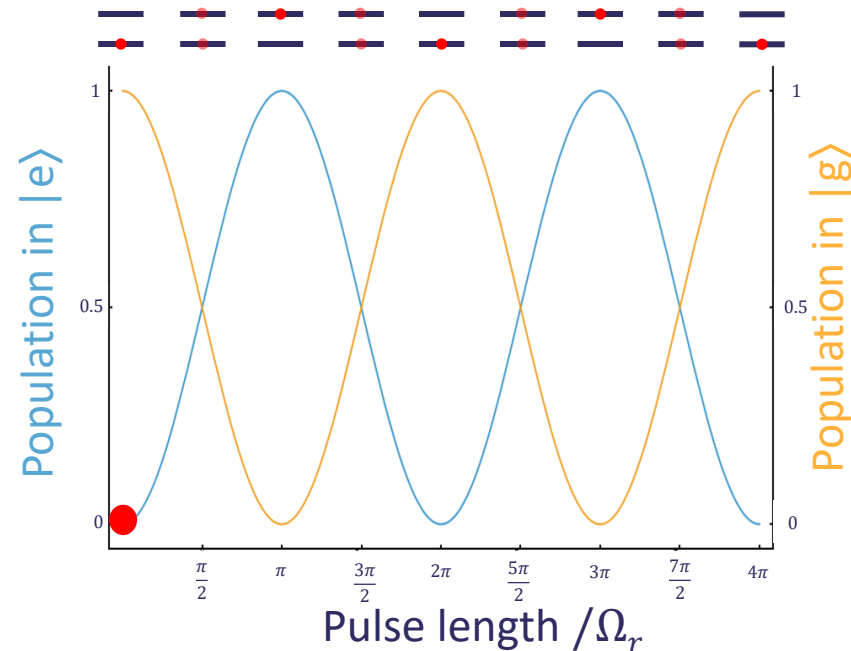
$$\text{Rabi frequency} \rightarrow \Omega_r = \sqrt{\Omega_{eg}^2 + \delta^2}$$

$$\Omega_{eg} = \frac{\langle e | \vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}_0 | g \rangle}{\hbar}$$

$$\delta = \omega_L - \omega_{eg}$$

$$\omega_{eg} = E_{eg}/\hbar$$

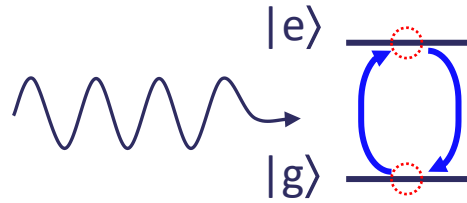
$$\text{Population in } |e\rangle \propto \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega_r \cdot t}{2}\right)$$



Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

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Continuous excitation of a two level atom

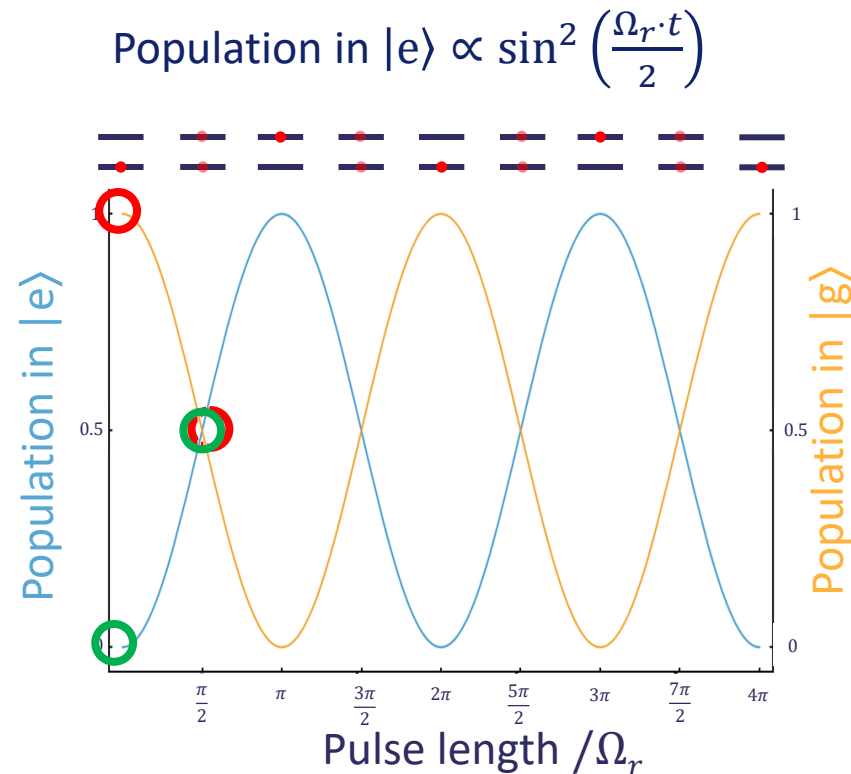


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$$P_{ex} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |g\rangle$$

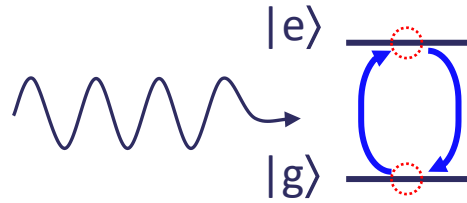


$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|g\rangle + |e\rangle)$$

Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Some concepts: Rabi Oscillations

Continuous excitation of a two level atom



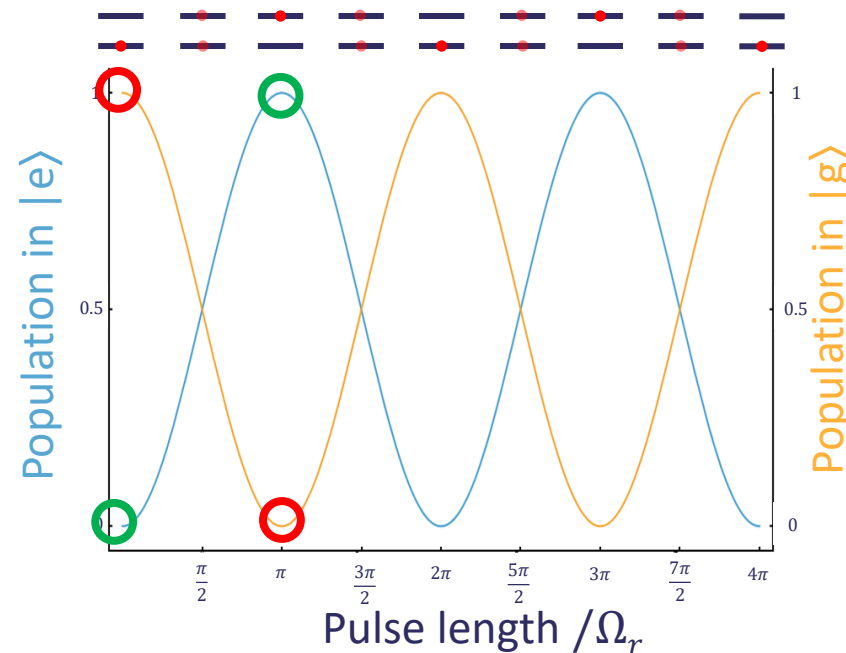
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$$\text{Population in } |e\rangle \propto \sin^2\left(\frac{\Omega_r \cdot t}{2}\right)$$



$$P_{ex} = 1$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |g\rangle$$



$$|\psi_0\rangle = |e\rangle$$

Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence

Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence

space



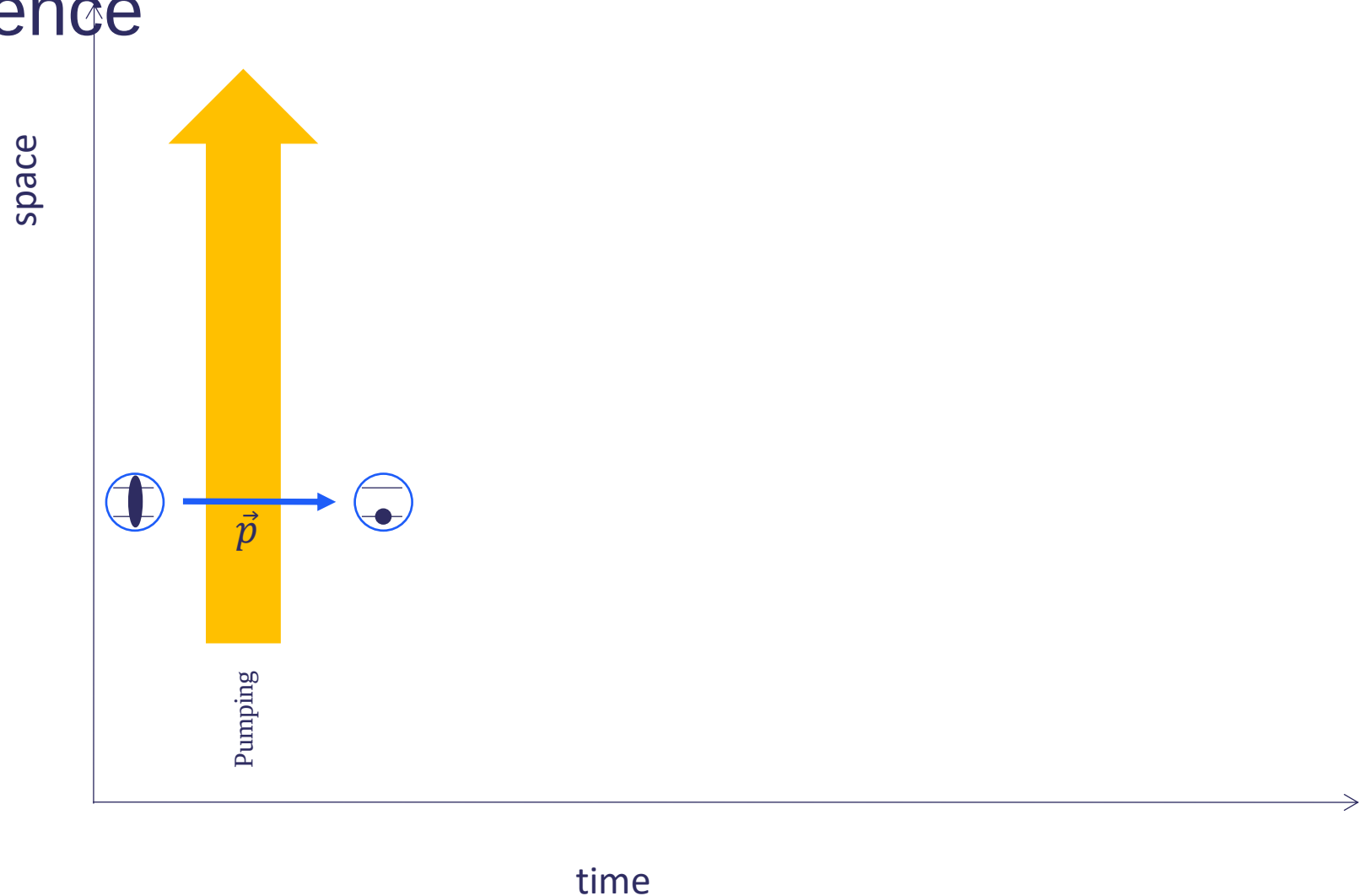
time

Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence

State preparation and release

$$|\psi\rangle = |g, \vec{p}_0\rangle$$

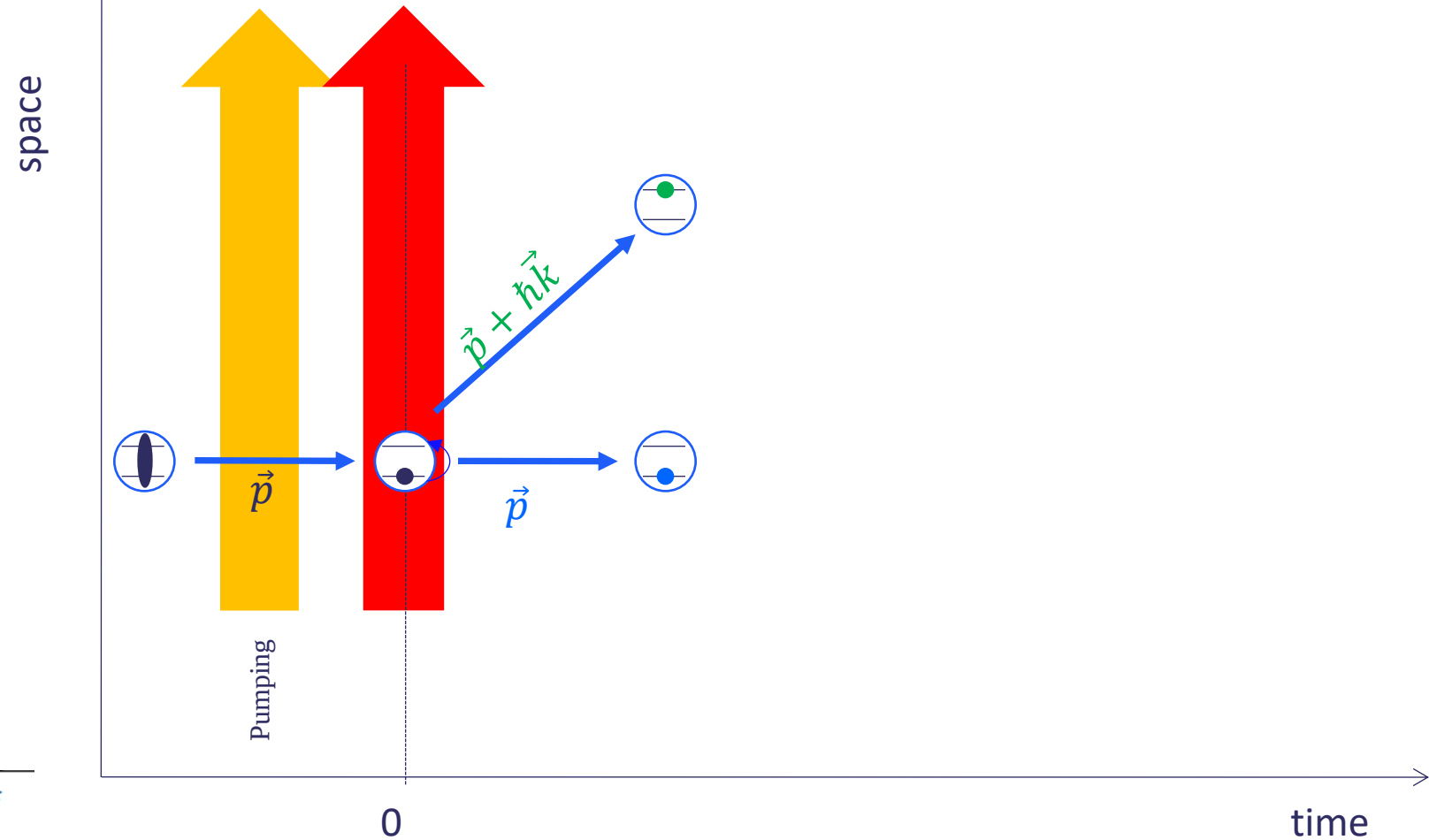
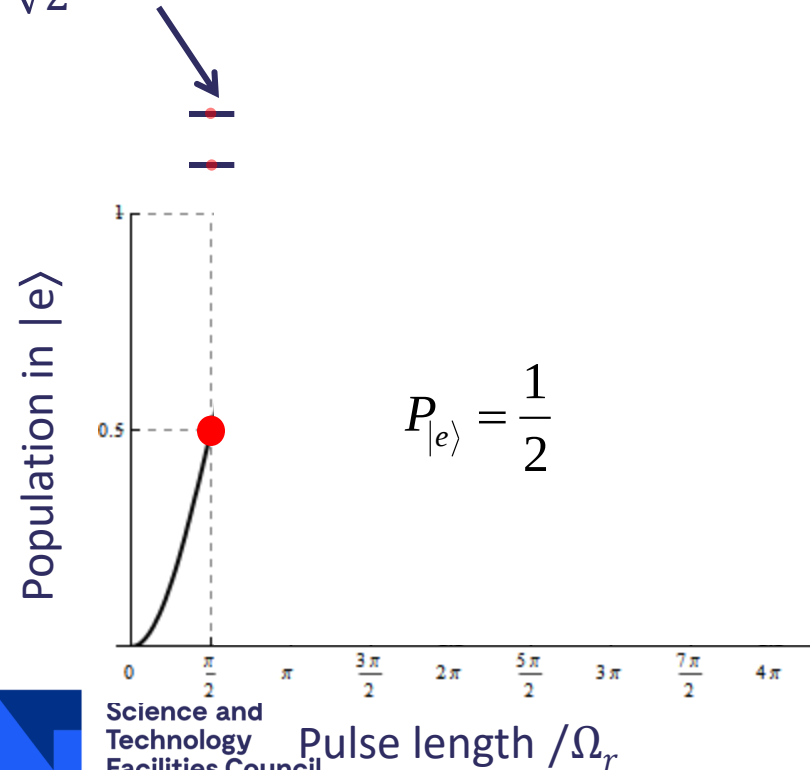


Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence

Pulse length = $\pi/2 / \Omega_r$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|g, \vec{p}_0\rangle + |e, \vec{p}_0 + \hbar\vec{k}\rangle)$$



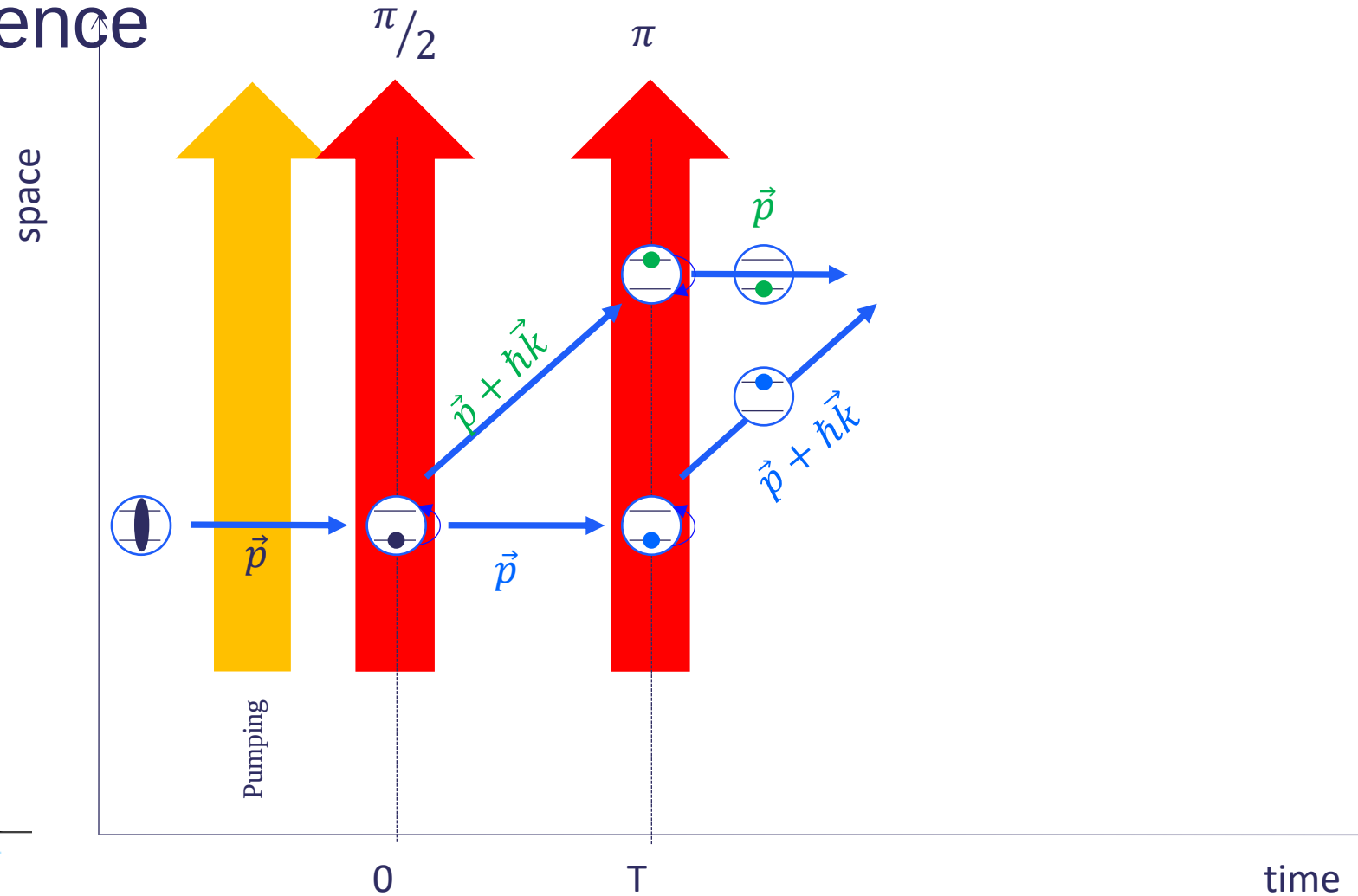
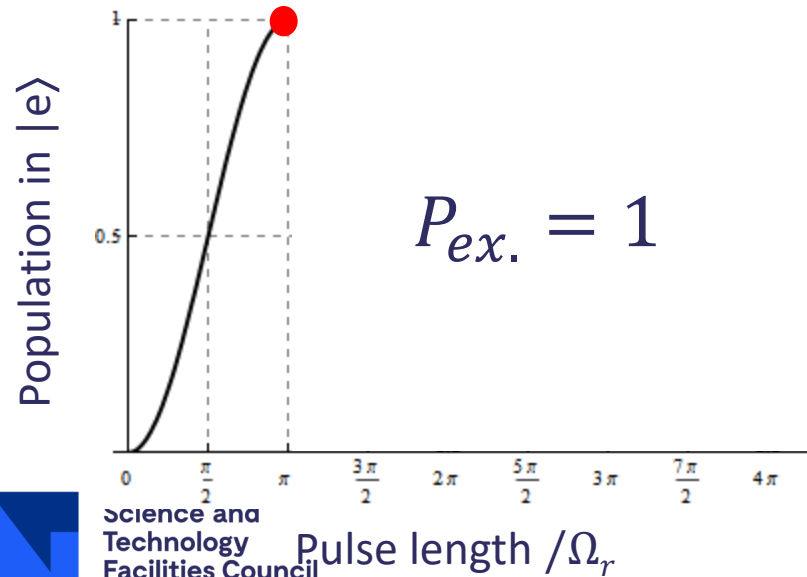
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence

Pulse length $= \pi \cdot \Omega_r$

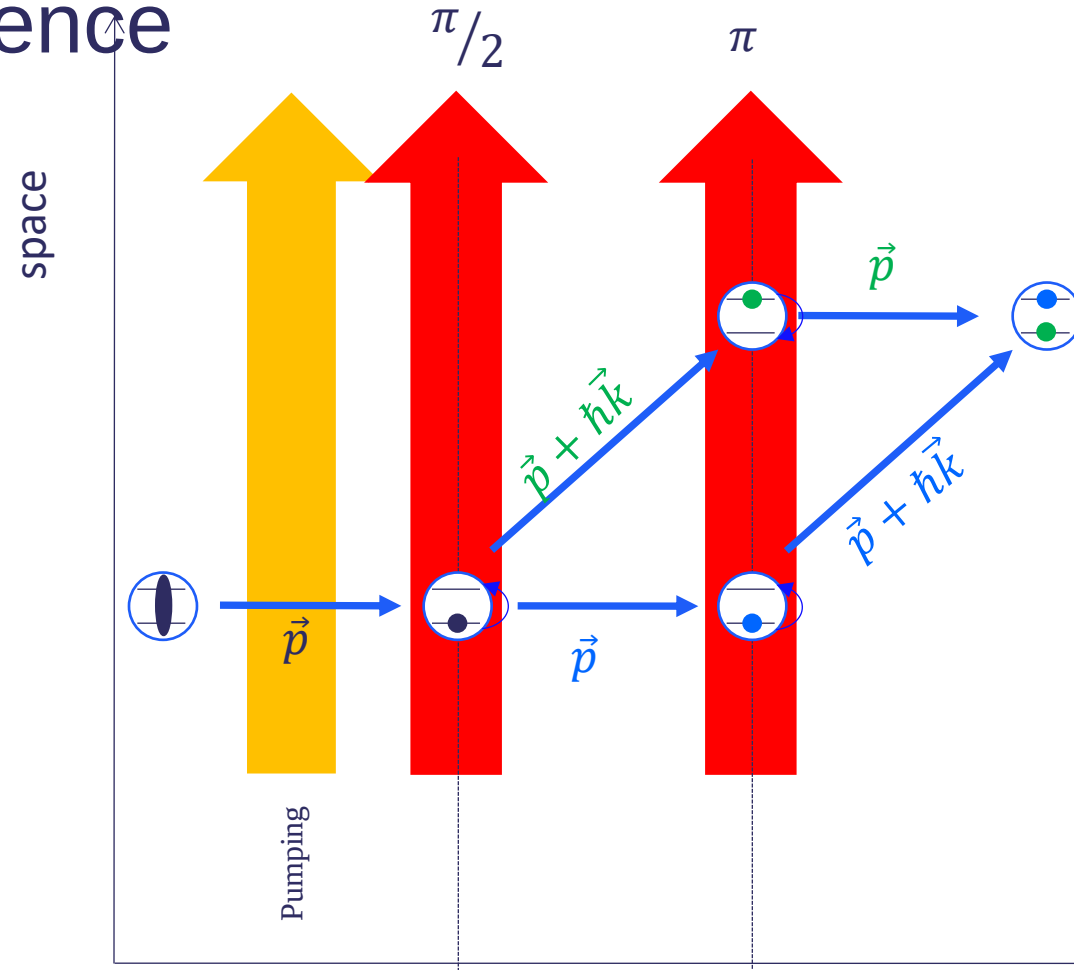
$$|g\rangle \Rightarrow |e, \vec{p}_0 + \hbar \vec{k}\rangle$$

$$|e\rangle \Rightarrow |g, \vec{p}_0\rangle$$



Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence



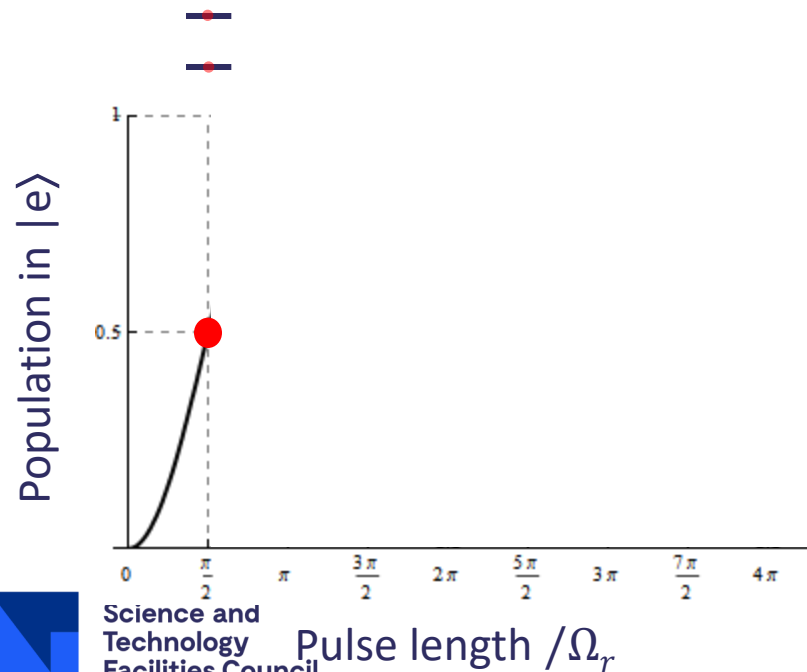
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

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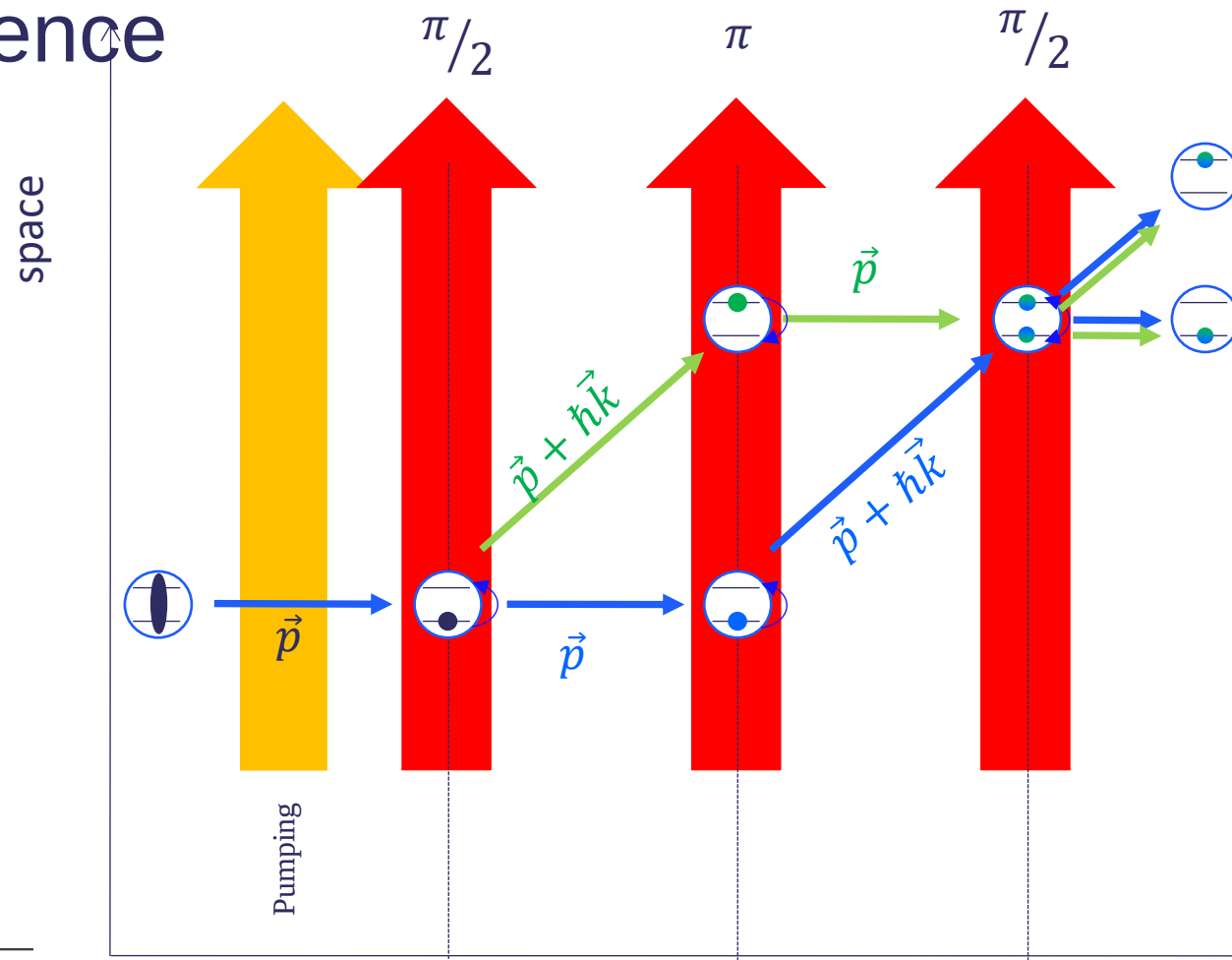
$$|e\rangle \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|e, \vec{p}_0 + \hbar \vec{k}\rangle + |g, \vec{p}_0\rangle)$$



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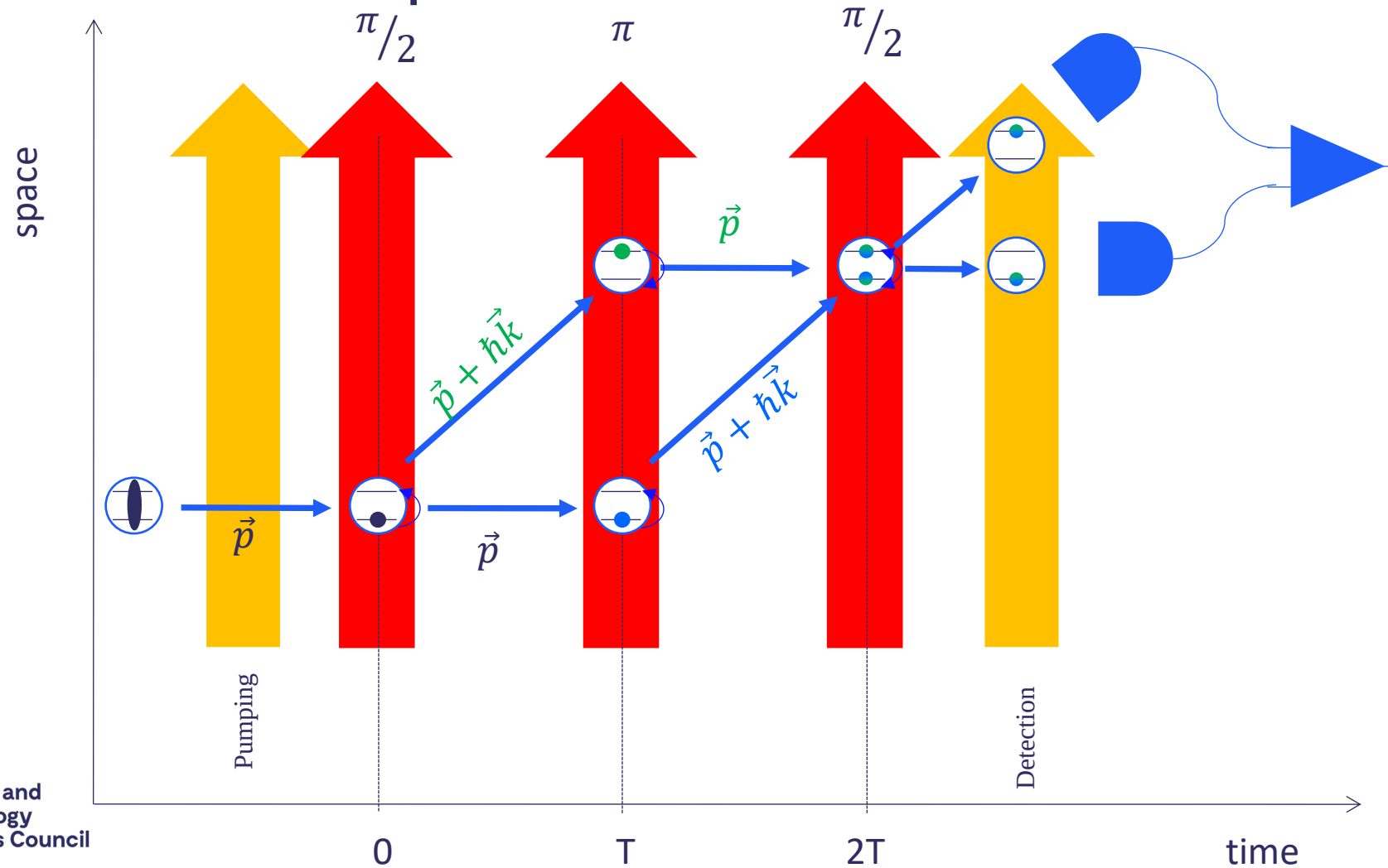
Pulse length $/\Omega_r$

RAL Space



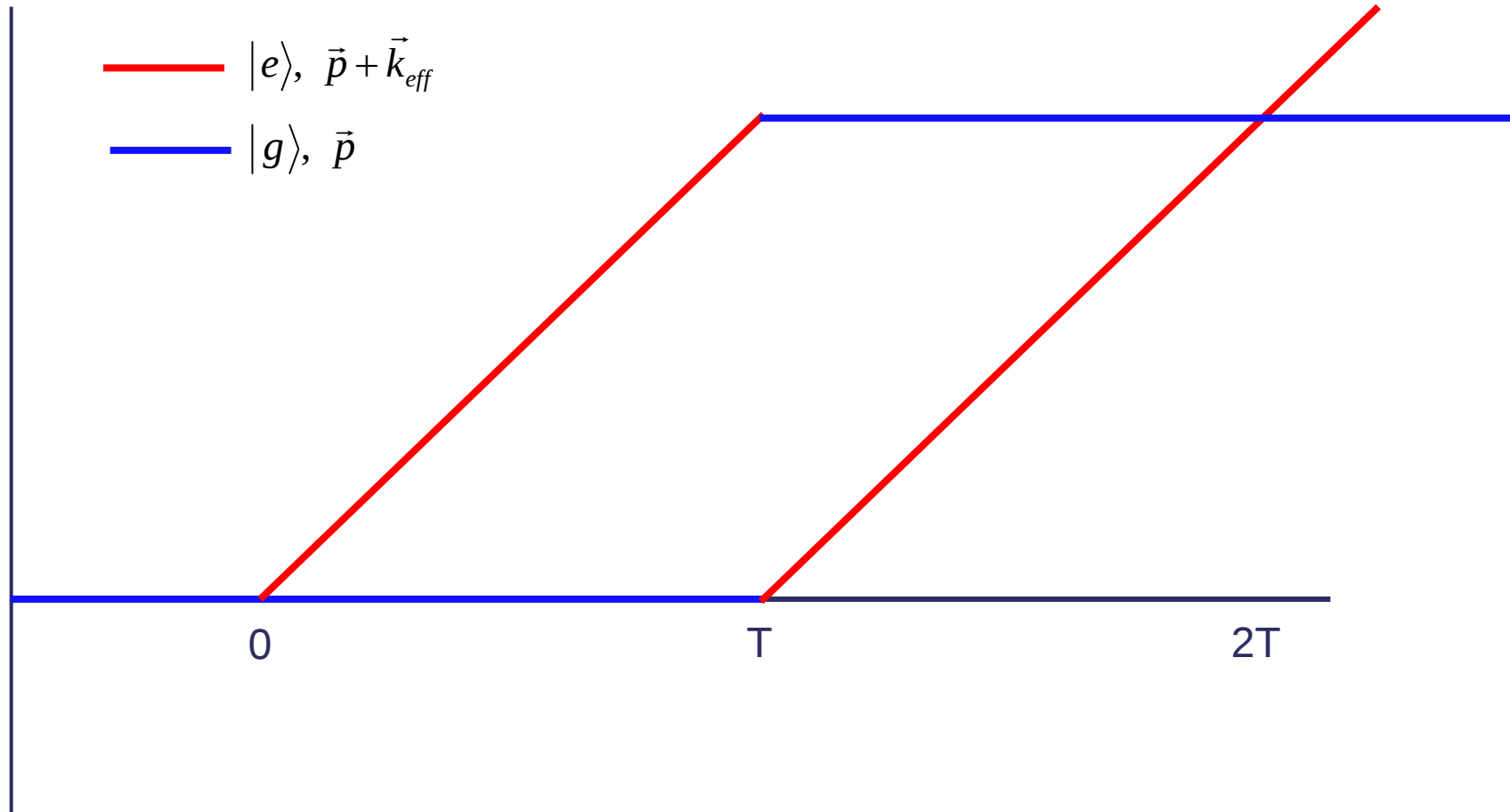
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence



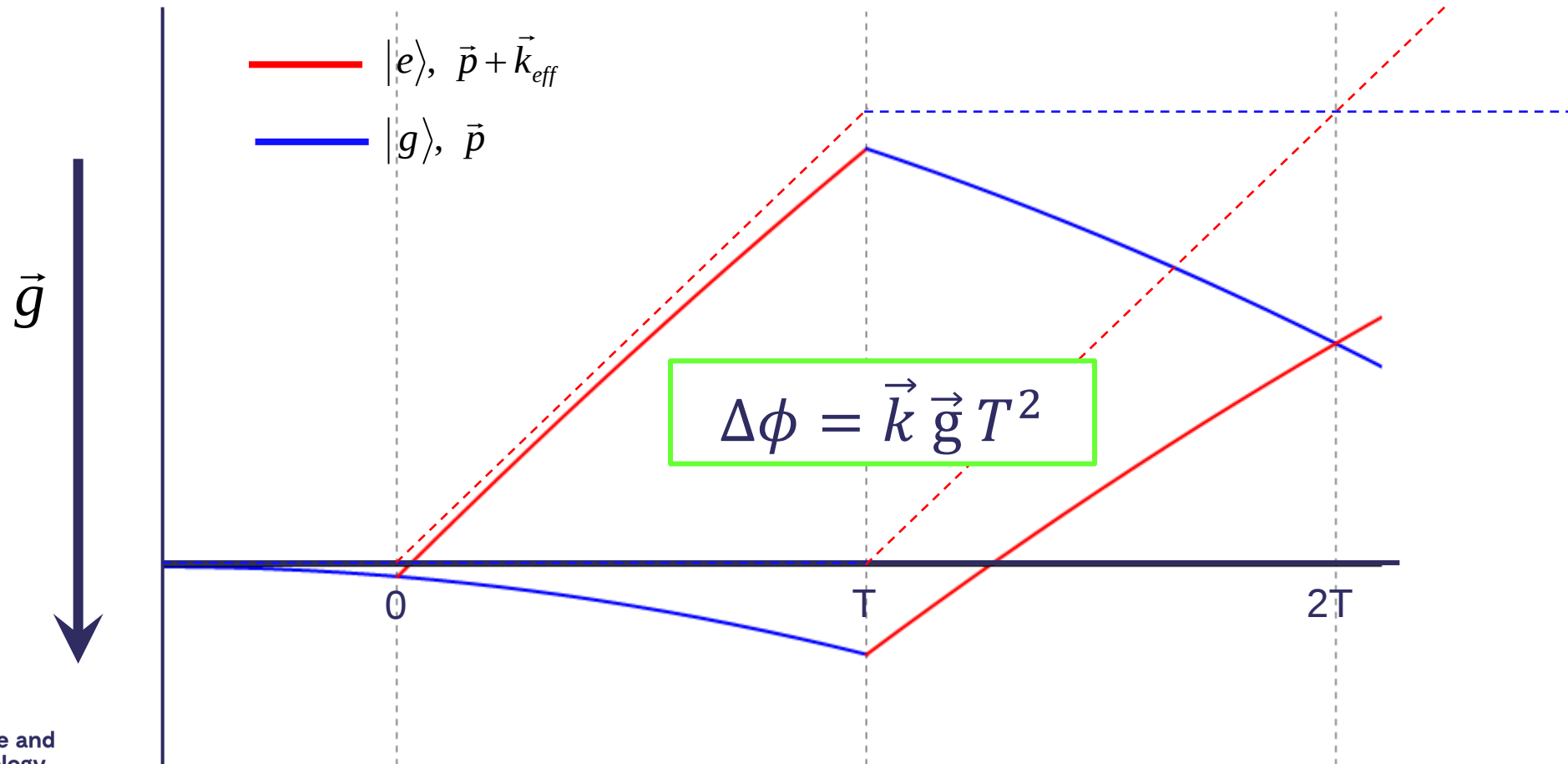
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

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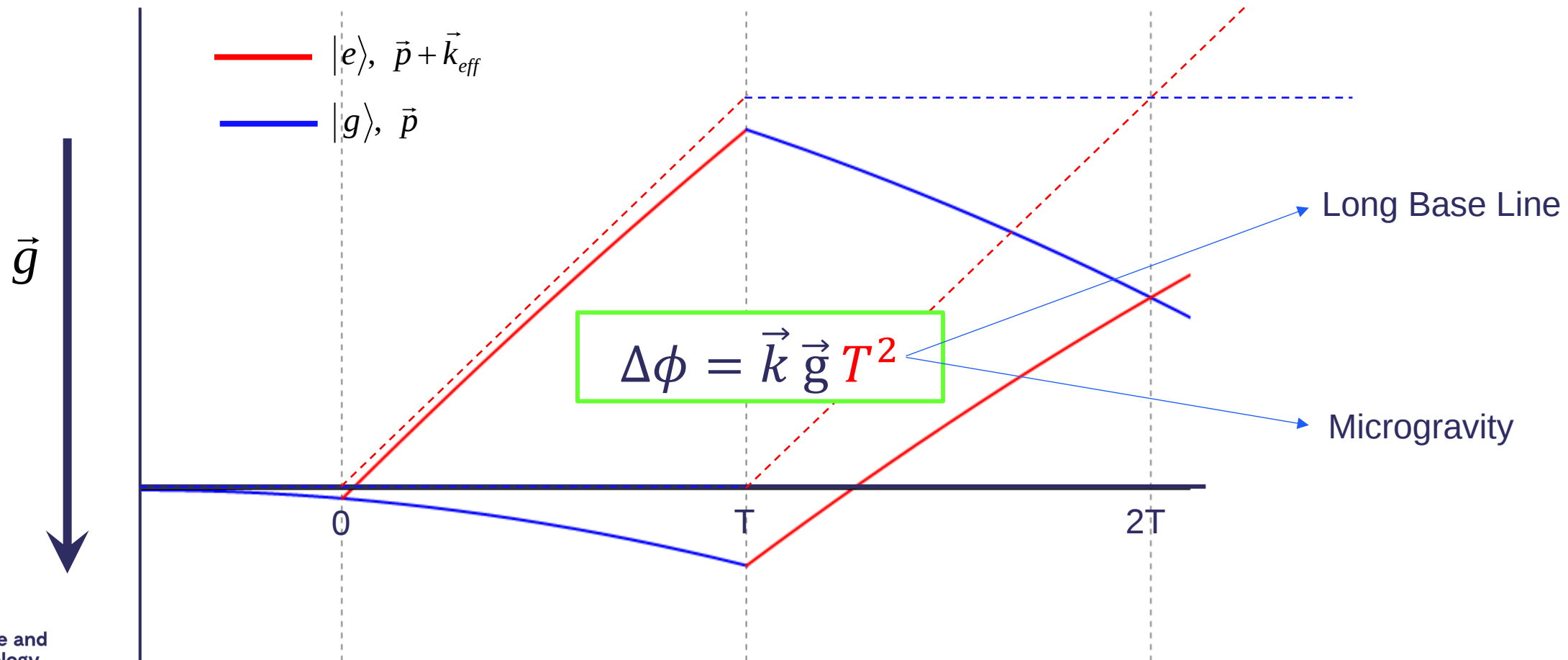
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence



Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence



Gravity Mapping and ...

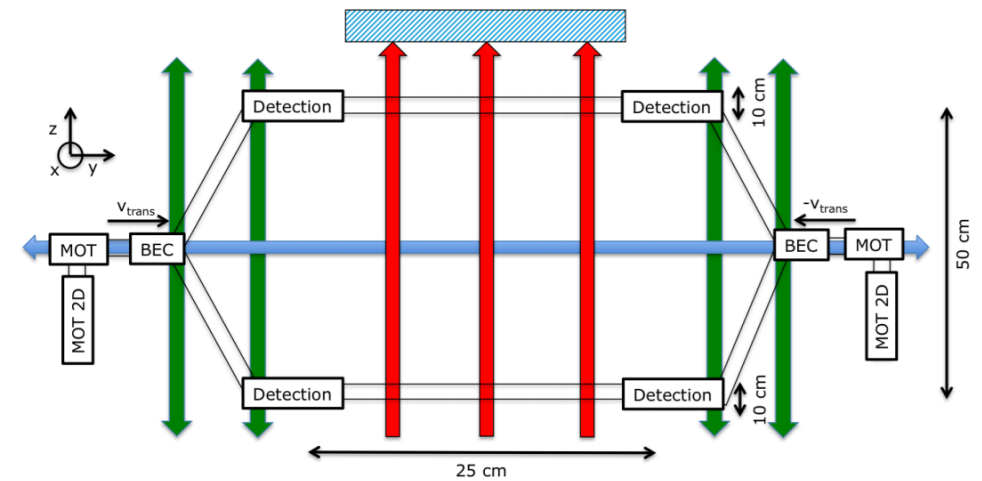
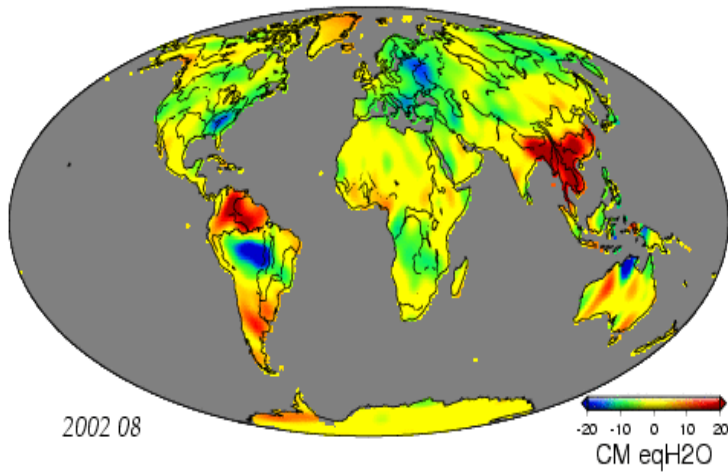
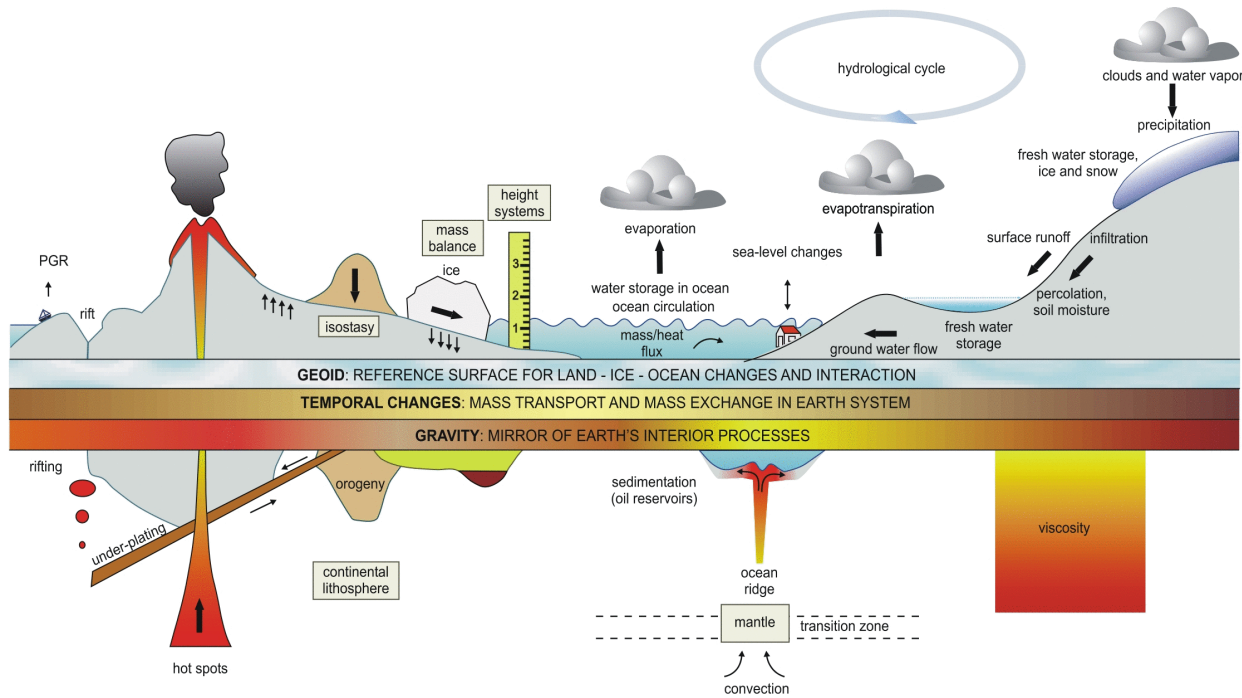
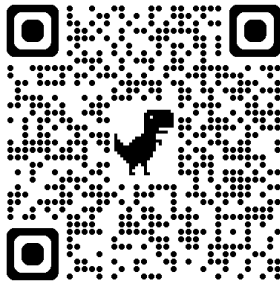
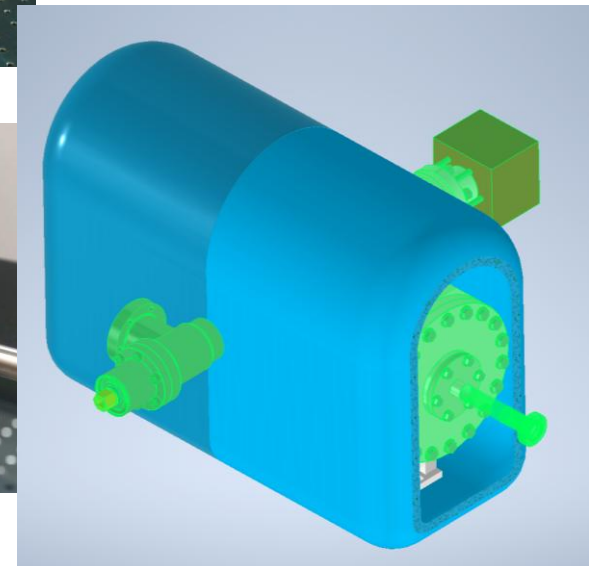
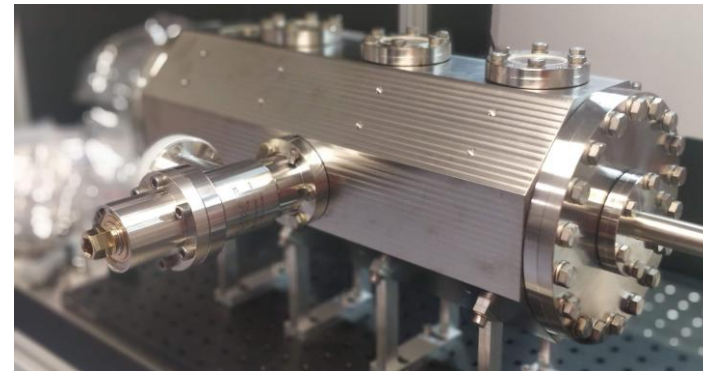
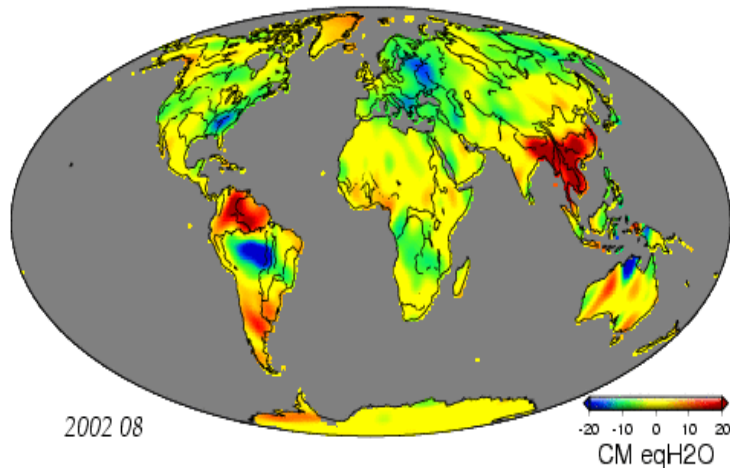
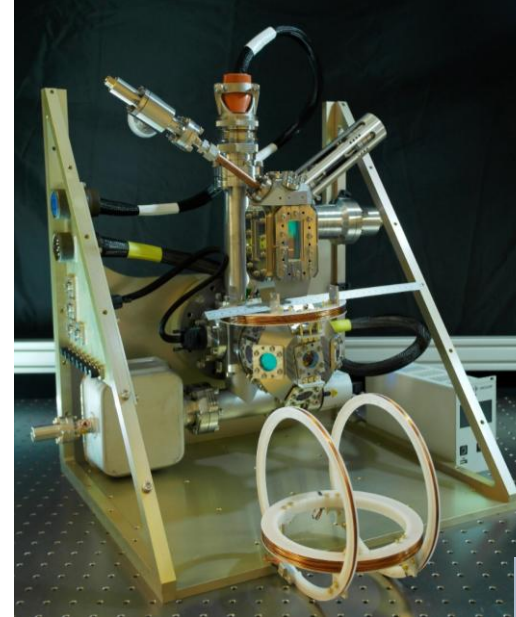
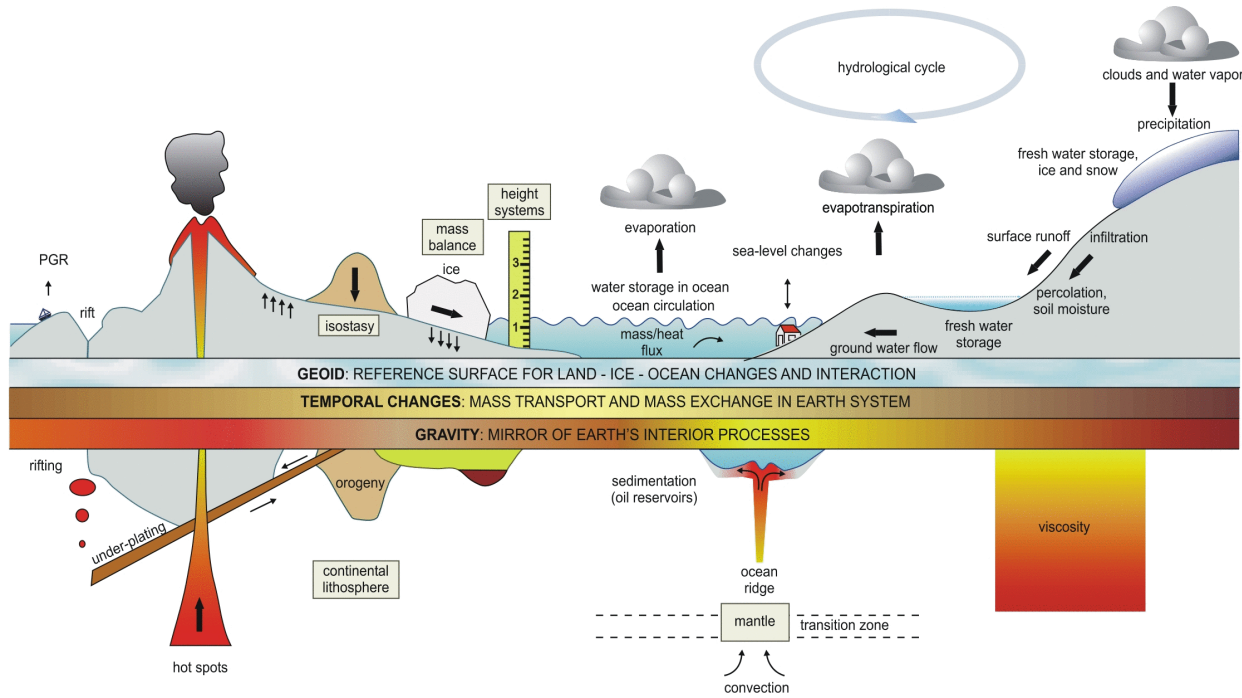


FIG. 3: (Color online) Scheme of the vacuum chamber (not drawn to scale; orientative sizing). The red arrows represent the Raman lasers for the interferometry part; the blue arrows represent the light pulse giving the transverse velocity v_{trans} ; the green arrows represent the light pulses guiding the atoms from the cooling room to the interferometer room; the blue rectangle is the mirror, which will be the inertial reference.

Based on O. Carraz et al, Microgravity Science and Technology v26, pp 139-145 (2014)



Gravity Mapping and ...



... Atmospheric Science

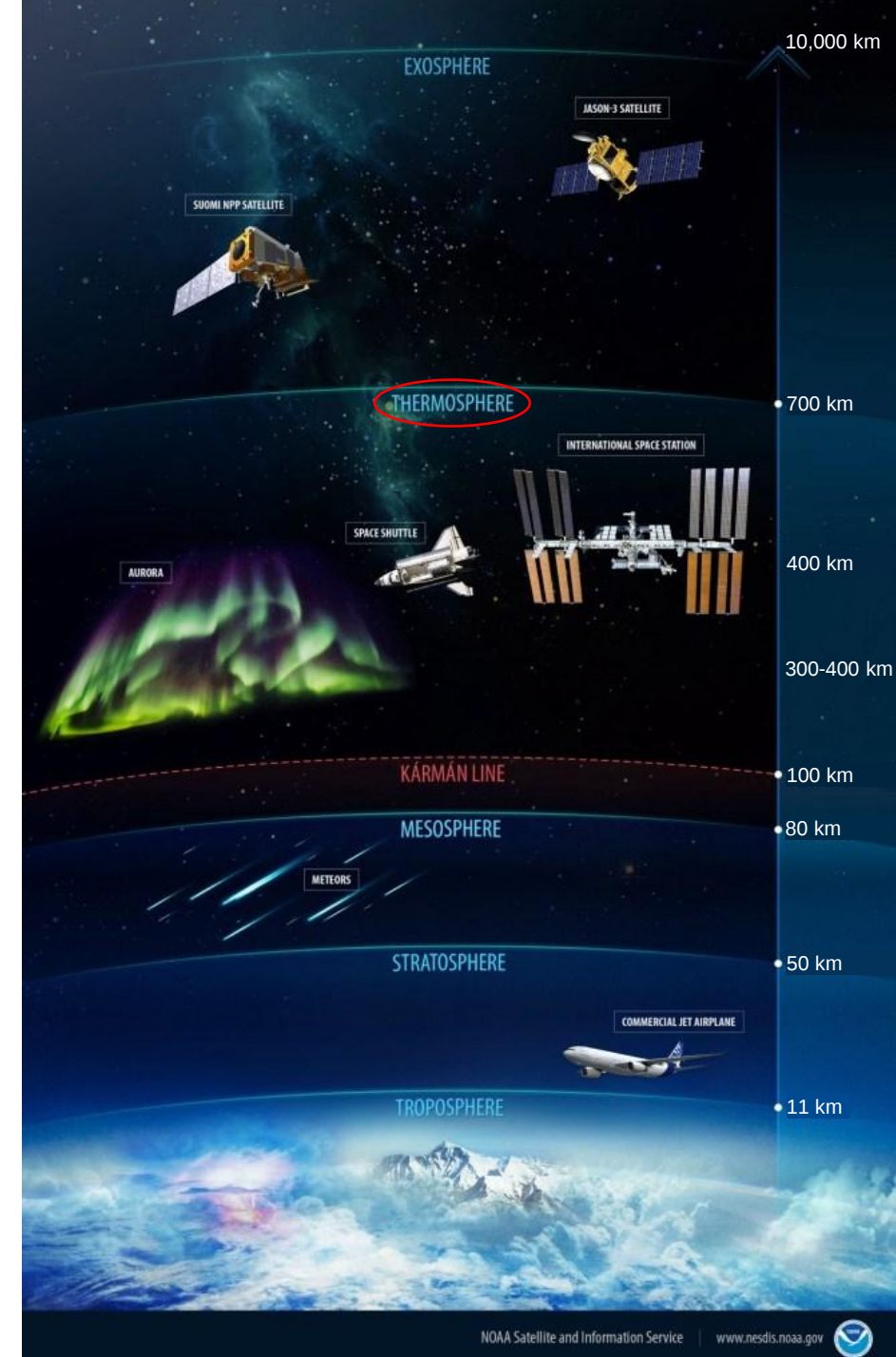
The Thermosphere

....is the interface between Earth and outer space

- important in the Earth system energy balance
- very limited knowledge → energy transport models impacted
- improved data sets → improved Climate modelling

....is where most of the New Space satellites fly

commercial interest on density data to improve predictions on orbit decay



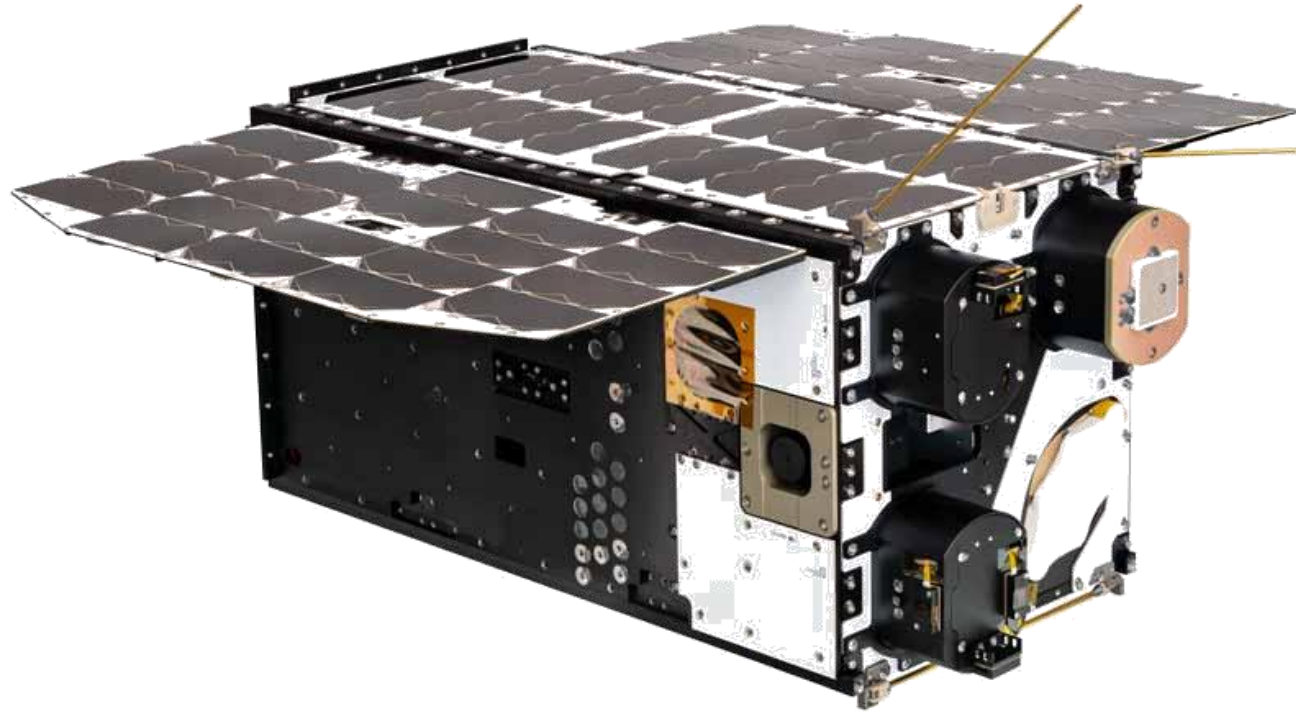
... Atmospheric Science

CAITDM Cold Atom Interferometric Thermosphere Drag Measurement

Lasers + PL
Electronics

Physics Package

Bus + Avionics

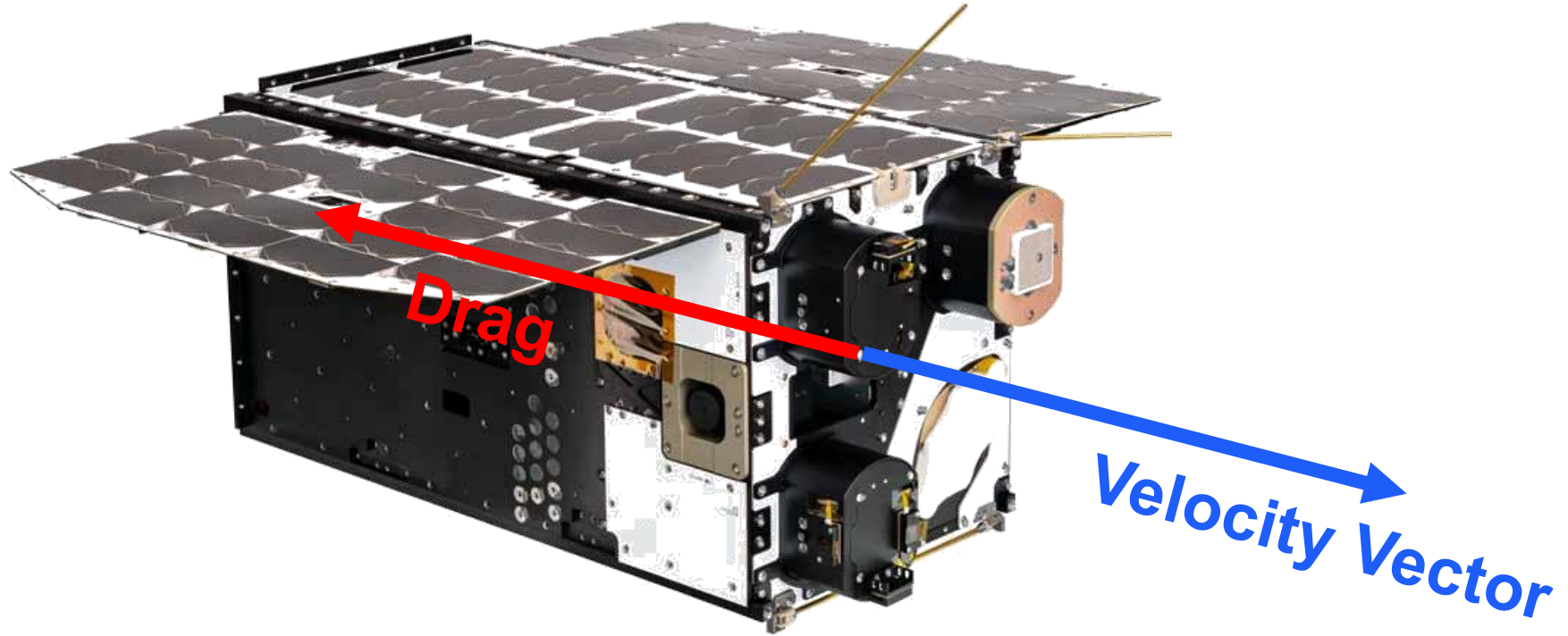


CAITDM

Lasers + PL
Electronics

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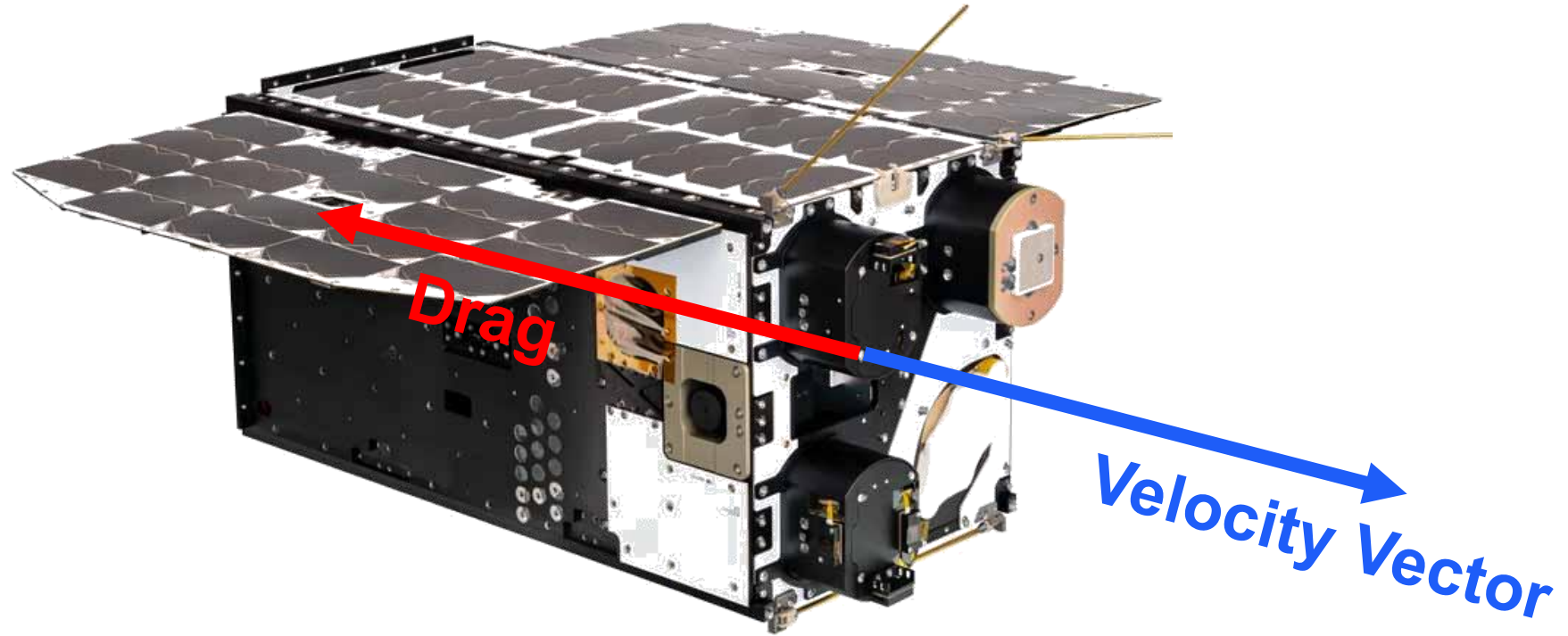
RAL Space

CAITDM

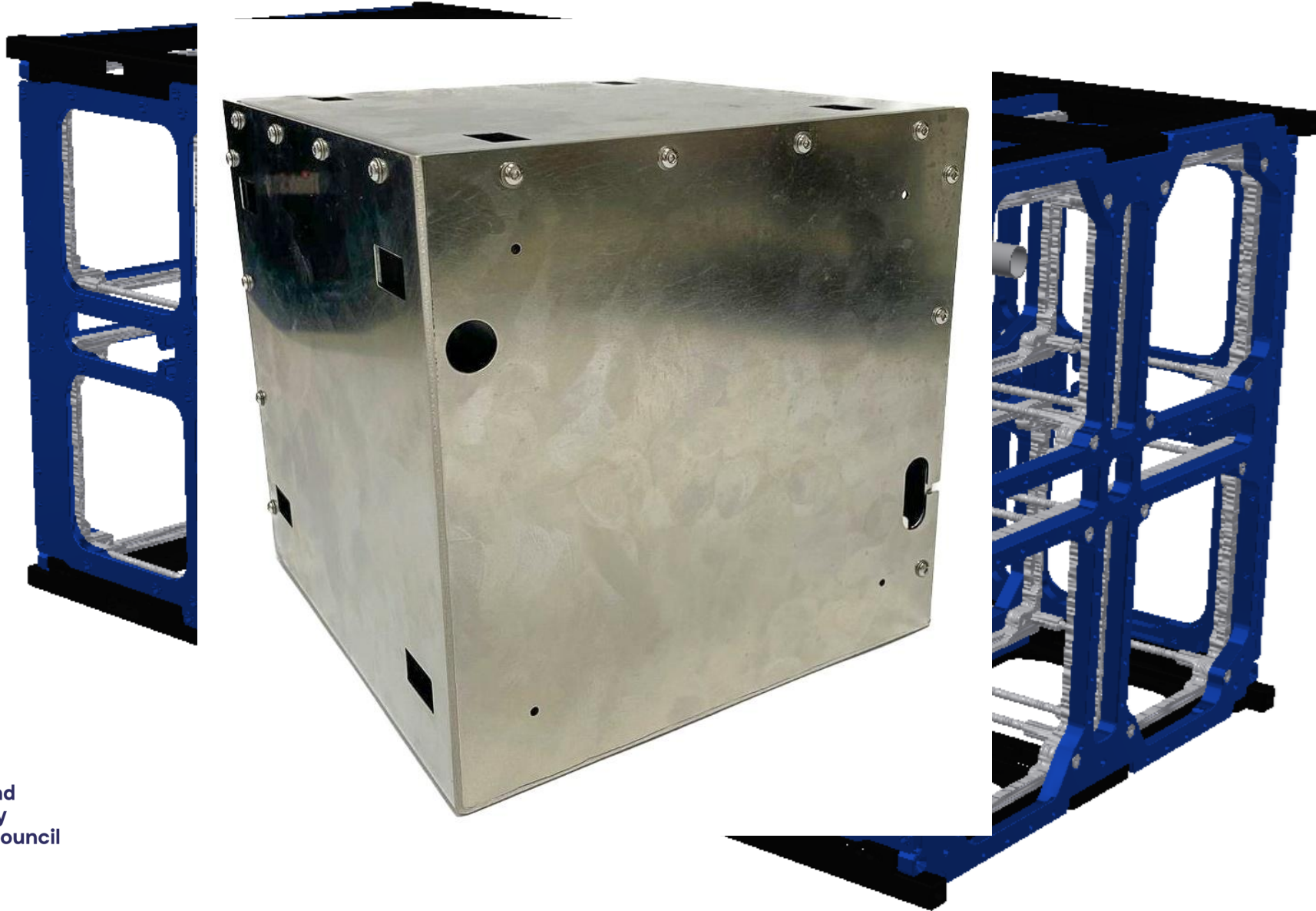
Lasers + PL
Electronics

Physics Package

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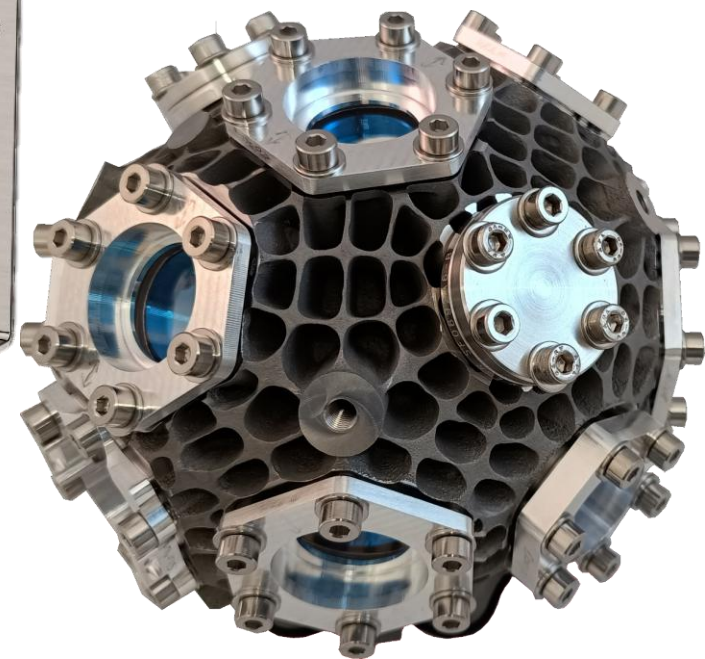
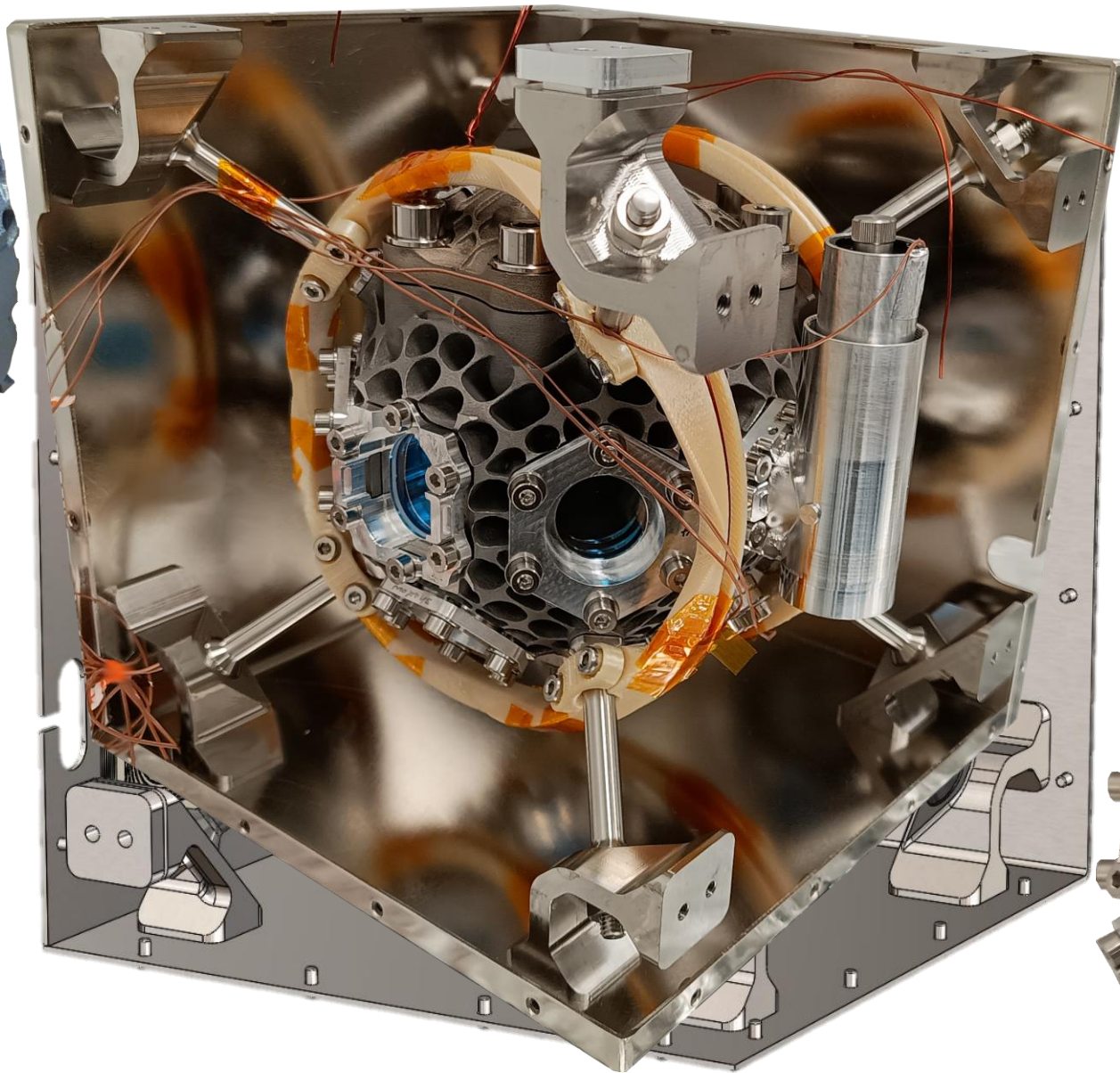
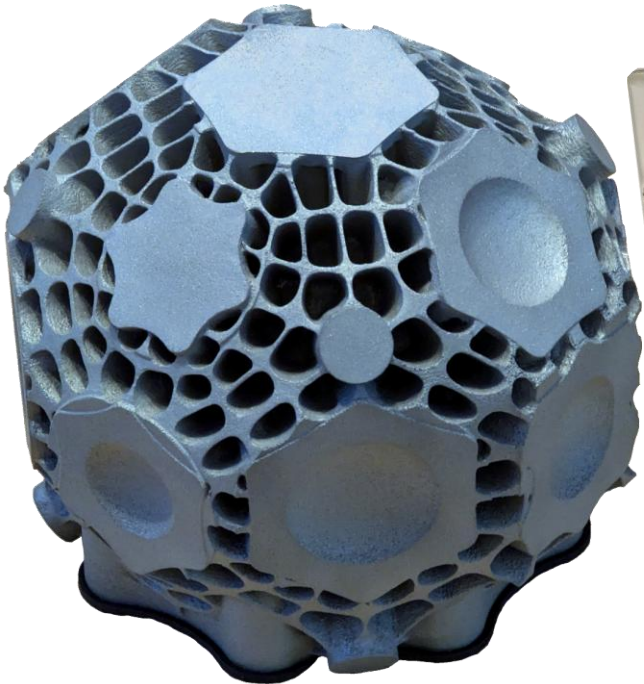


Physics Package



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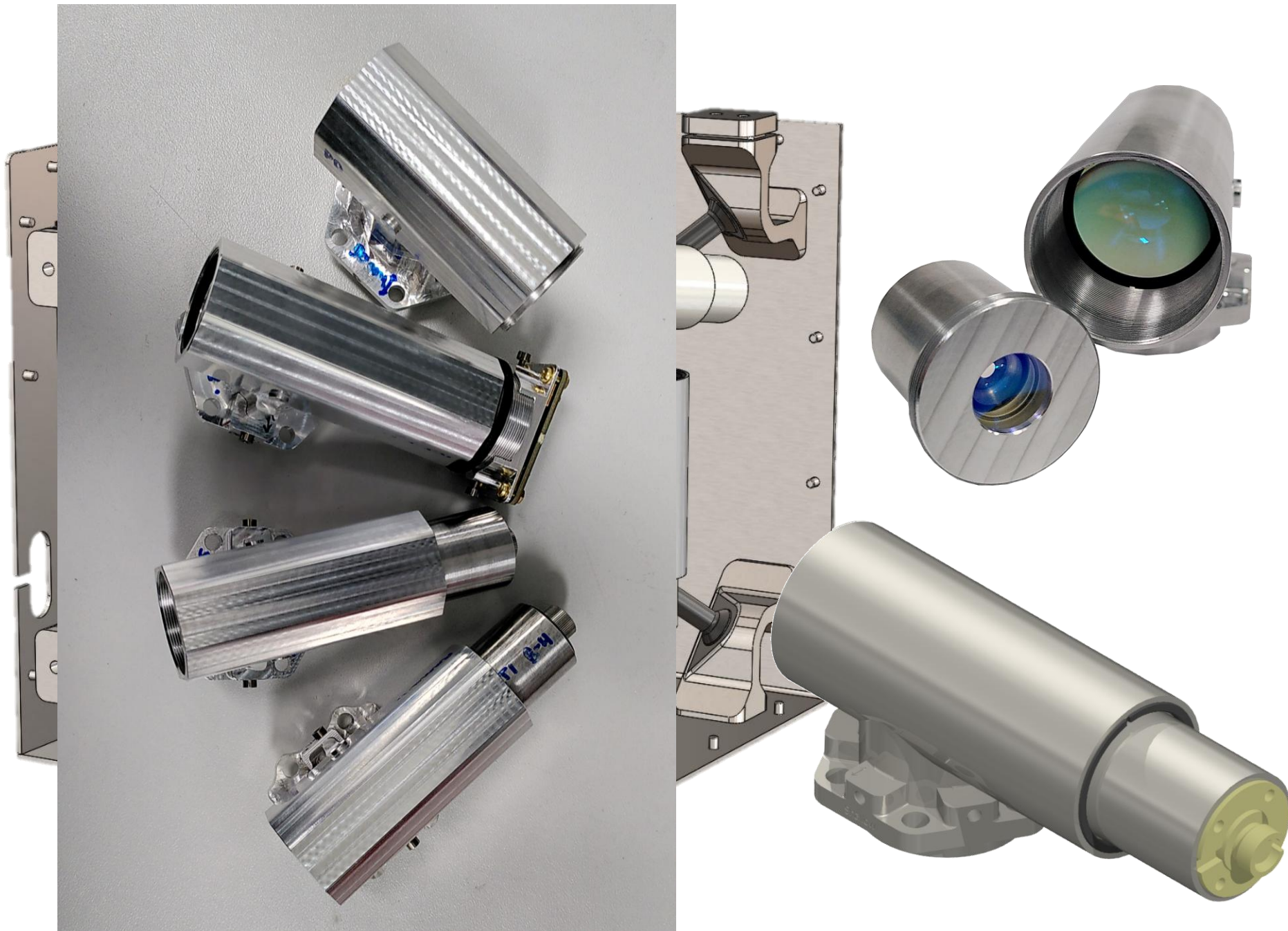
RAL Space

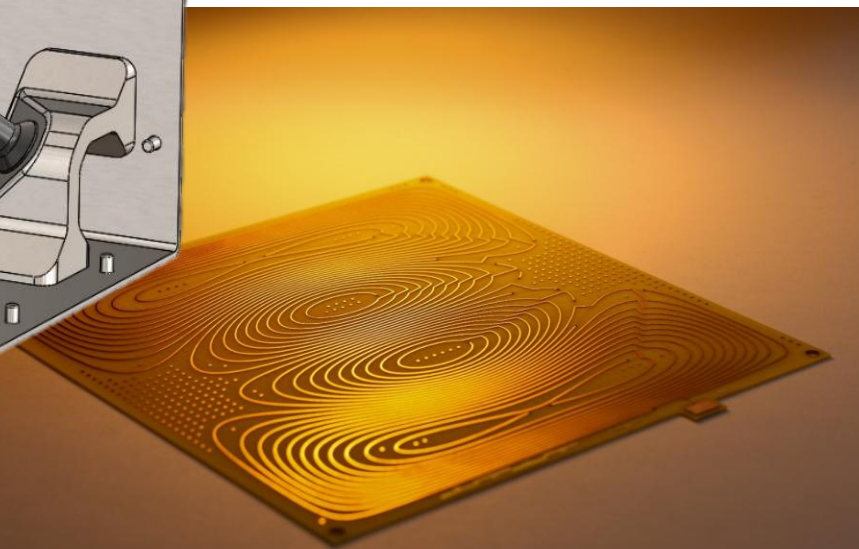
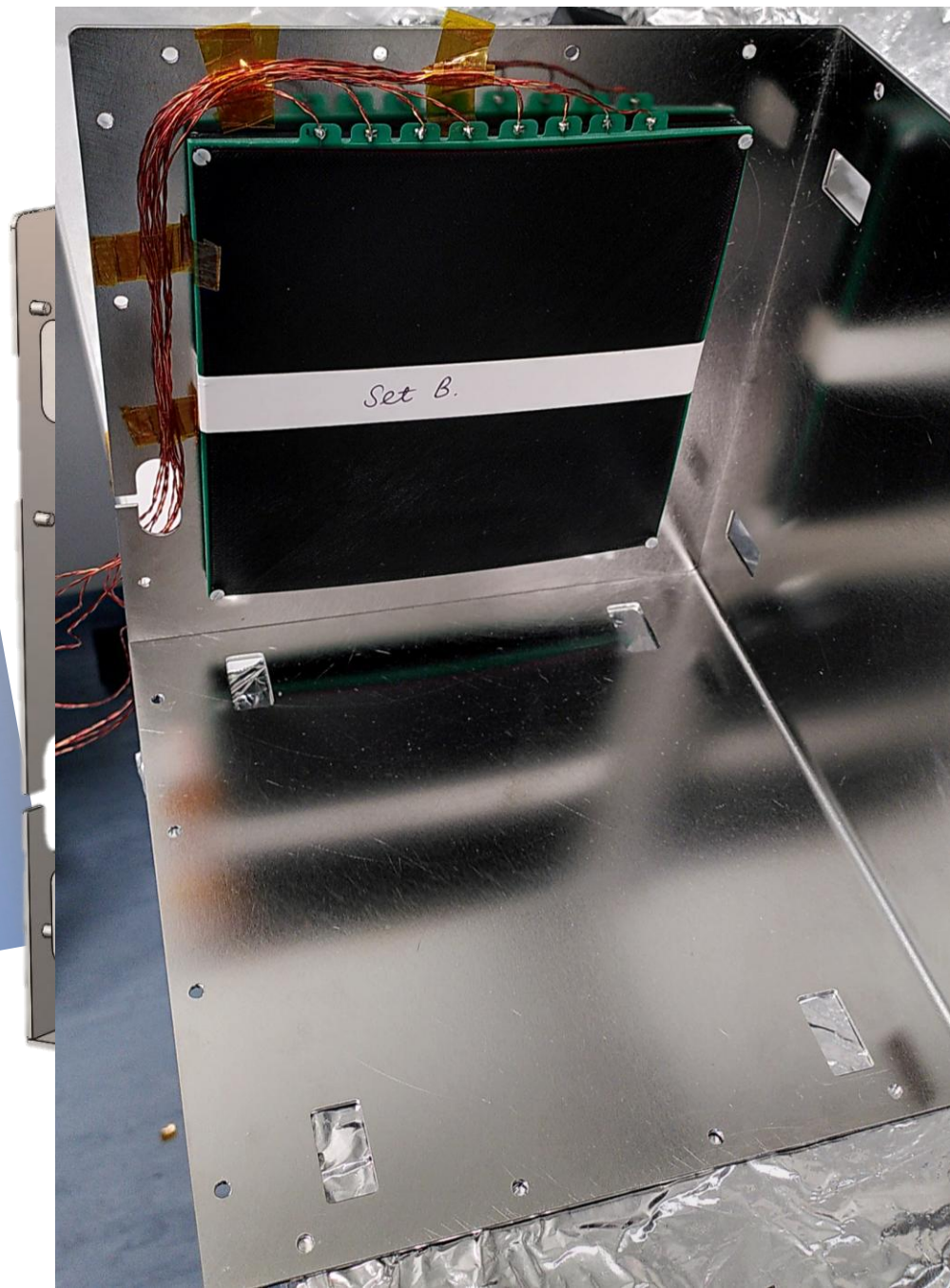




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Environmental Testing

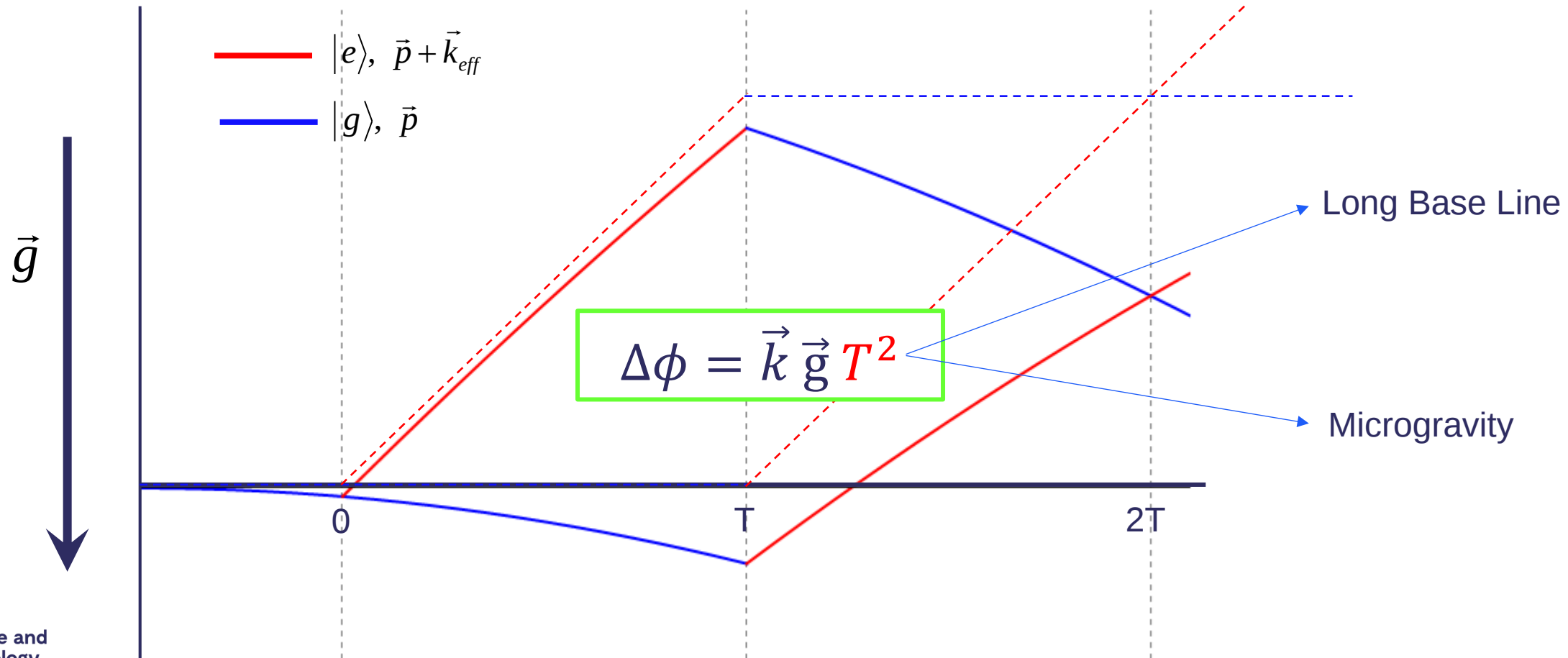
Thermal Cycling: 4 cycles -30°C to +60°C

Vibration to NASA GEVS levels



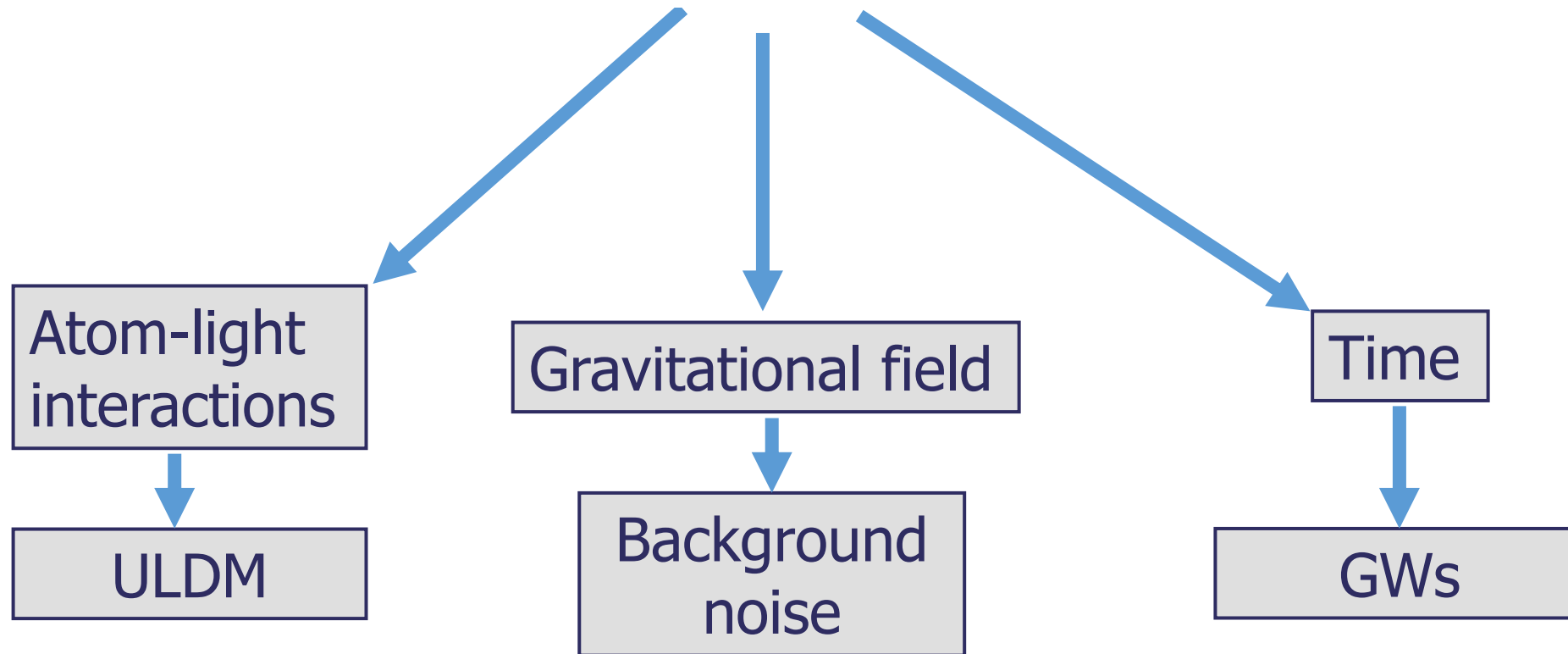
Intro to Cold Atom Interferometry

Experimental sequence



Gravitational Waves and UL Dark Matter

What we measure: $\Delta\phi = \vec{k} \vec{g} T^2$



Fundamental Physics: Worldwide

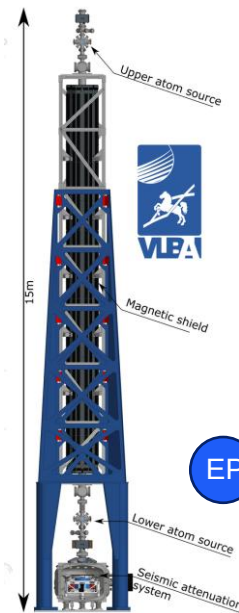
10m fountain, Stanford, US



10m AI, Wuhan, CN



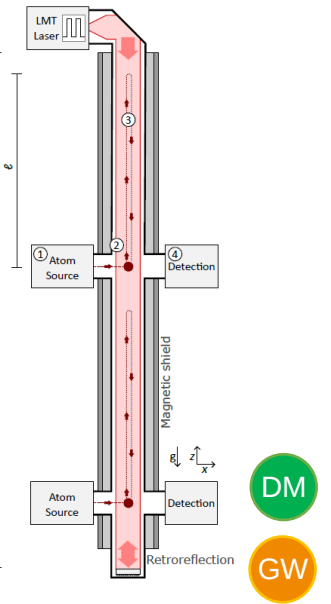
15m VLBAI, Hannover, DE



MAGIS, Stanford/Fermilab, US
10m / 100m / ...



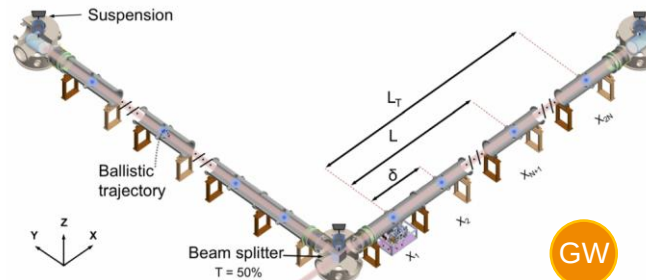
AION, UK
10m/ 100m / ...



MIGA, FR



ELGAR, FR

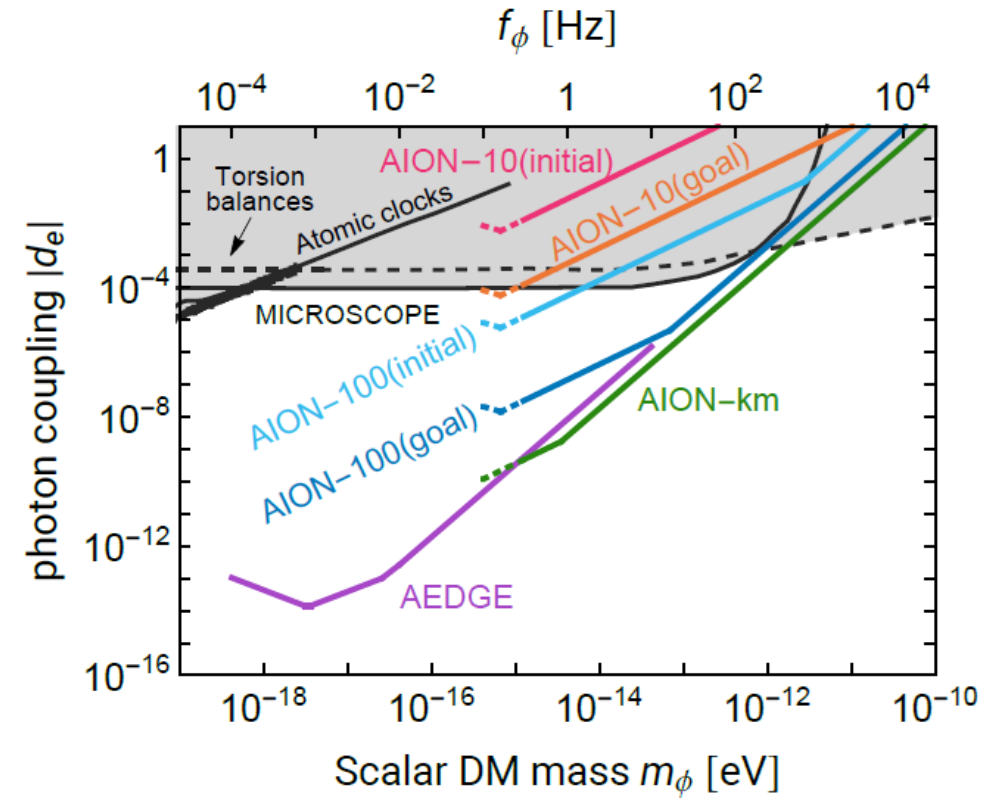
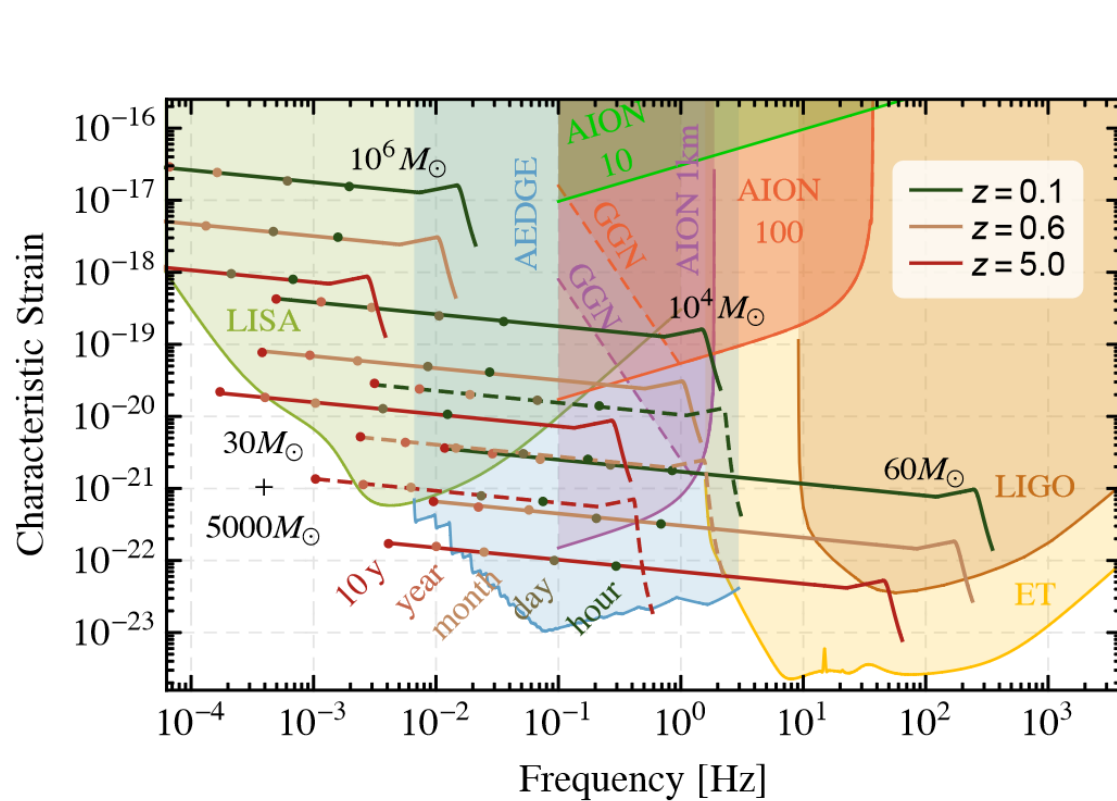


ZAIGA, Wuhan, CN



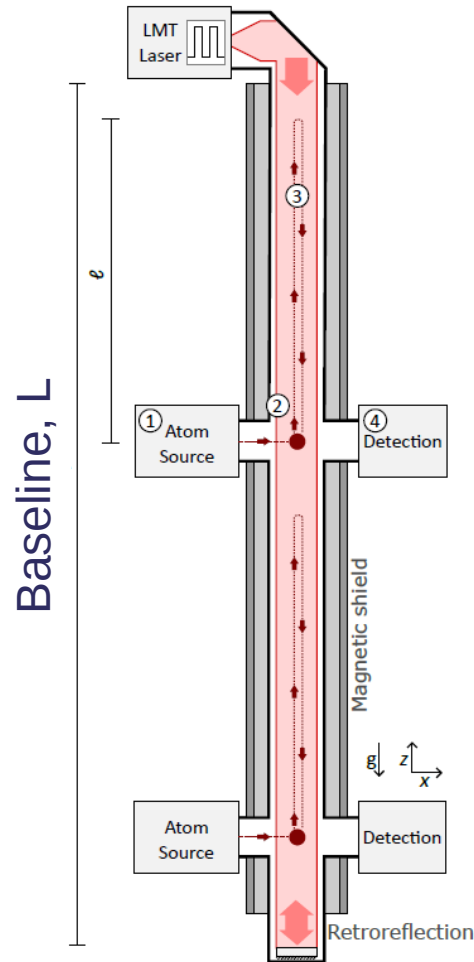
- EP Equivalence Principle
- GW Gravitational Waves
- DM UL Dark Matter

Gravitational Waves and UL Dark Matter



- ✧ Explore mid-frequency band GW
- ✧ Precision sensor for ultra-light DM

Atom Interferometry Observatory & Network



Model Philosophy

AION-10 — testing and characterisation

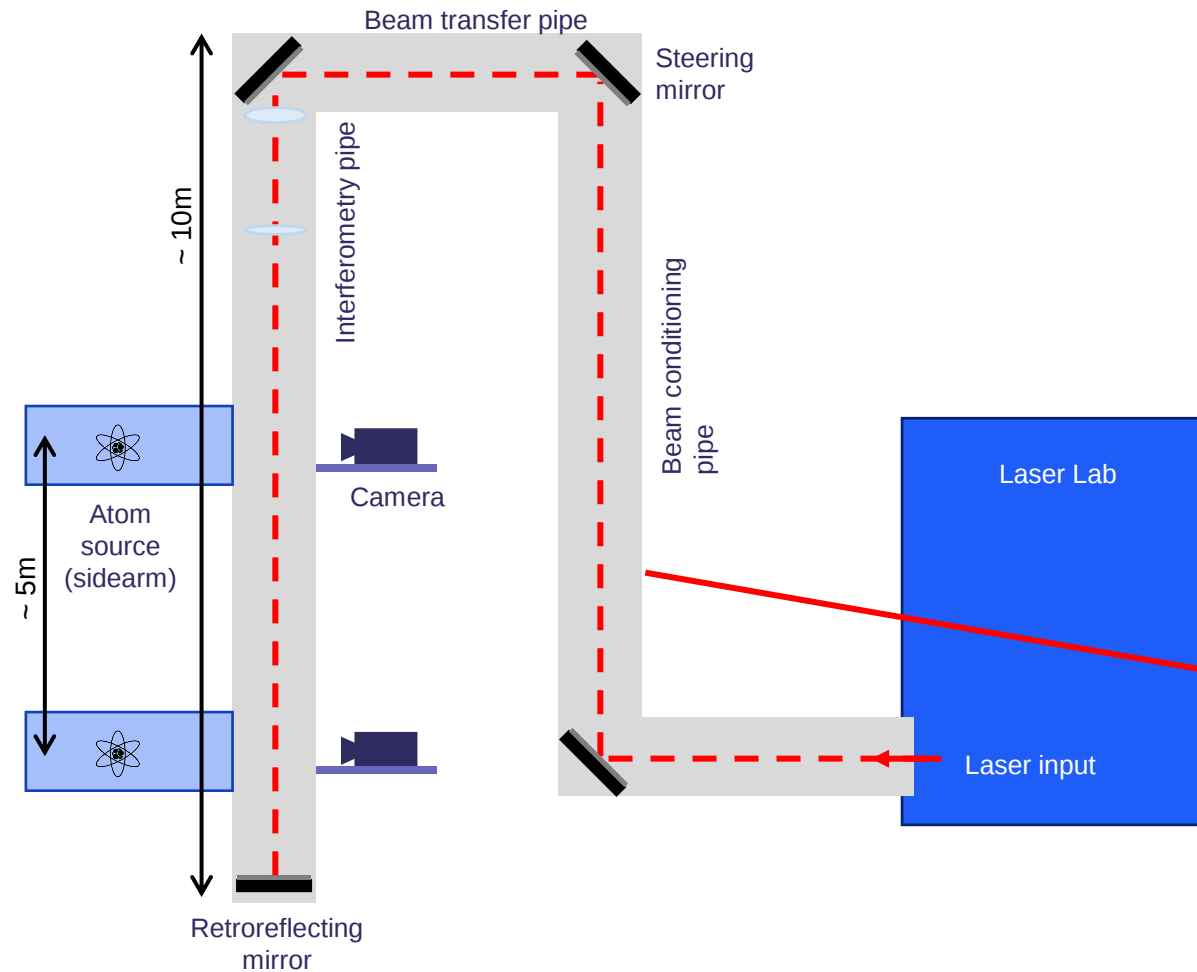
AION-100 — 10^4 solar-mass black hole mergers

AION-km — neutron star binaries or black hole mergers, multi-messenger astronomy

L. Badurina *et al.*, AION: an atom interferometer observatory and network, JCAP05(2020)011



Atom Interferometry Observatory & Network



Beecroft building, Oxford

Gravitational Waves

Phase shift accumulated consists of:

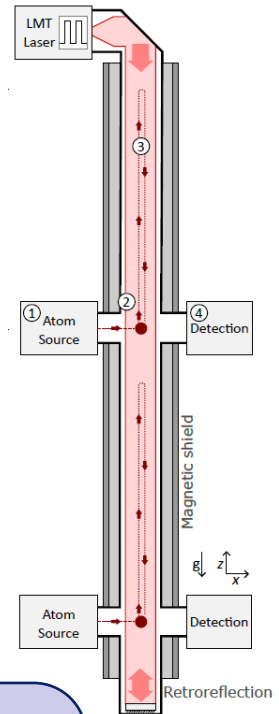
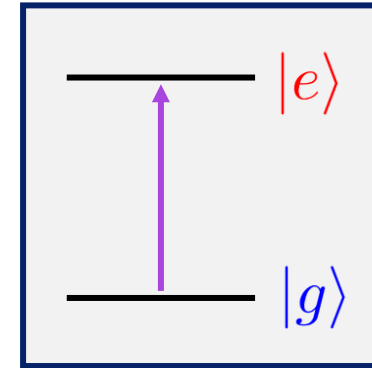
- **Propagation** phase along each path
- **Separation** phase at the end of the interferometer
- **Laser** phase at each node

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{total}} = \Delta\phi_{\text{propagation}} + \phi_{\text{separation}} + \phi_{\text{laser}}$$

- Each laser pulse imprints phase on the wavefunction
- Position of the atom (at the time of the pulse) in encoded in its wavefunction

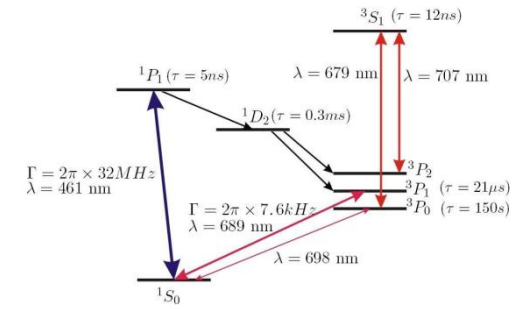
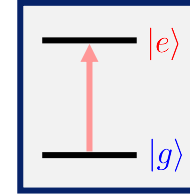
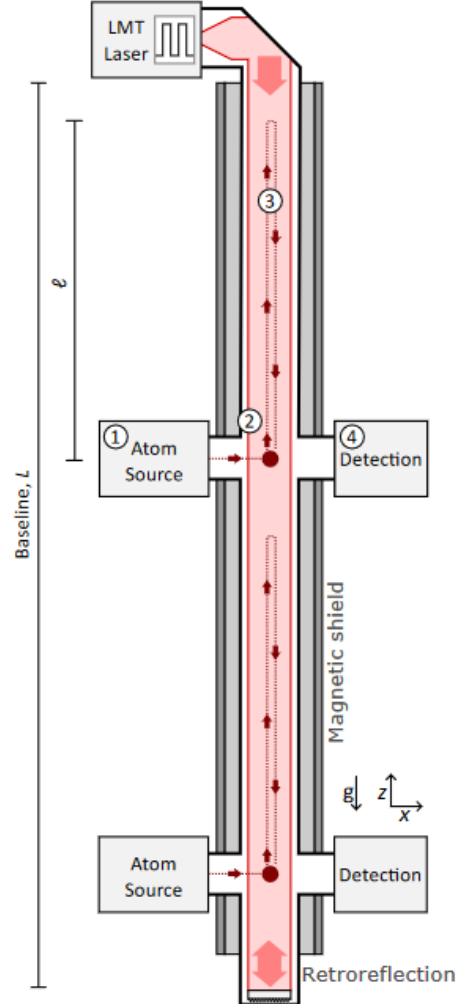
$$\phi_{\text{laser}} = k \cdot x(t_0) - \omega t_0 + \phi$$

Atom position



For a differential measurement:
Use the same laser pulse for both
clouds... cancel the laser noise

Gravitational Waves

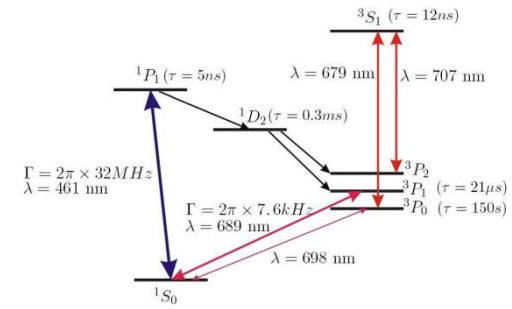
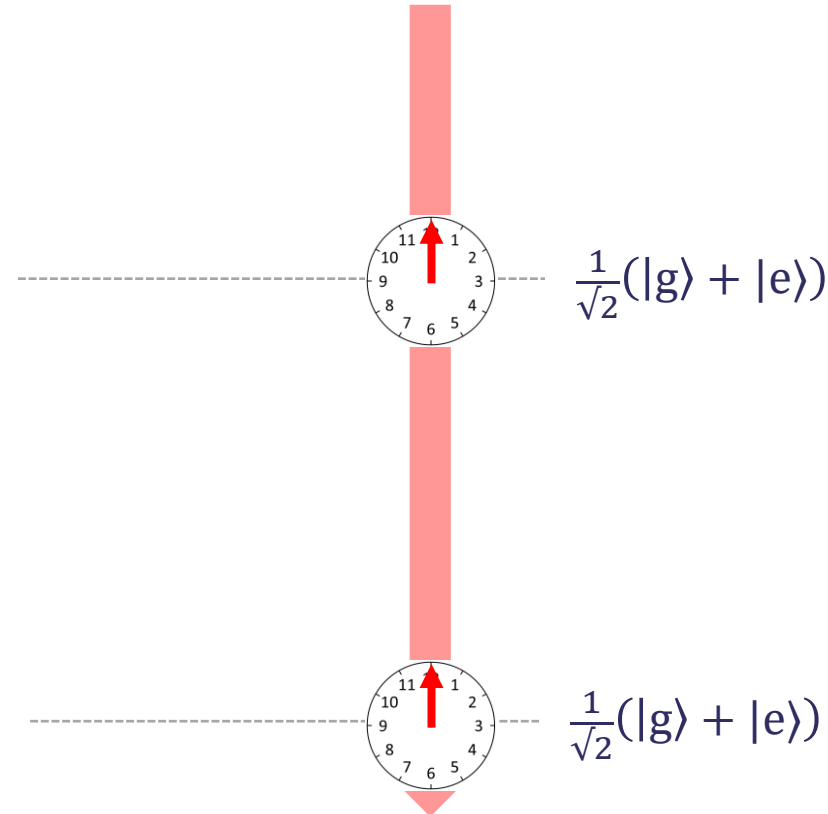
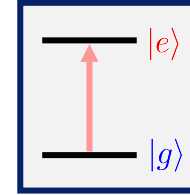
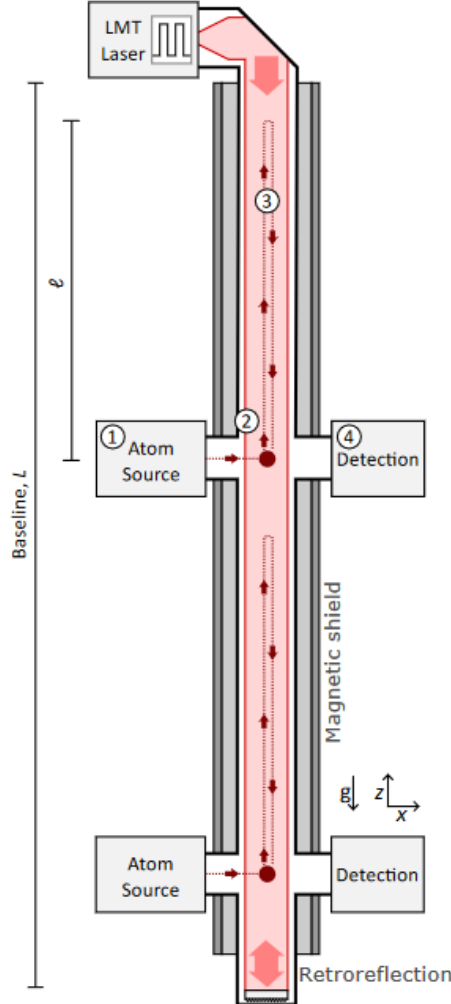


Sr atoms have a long-lived excited state or 'clock transition'

✓ Can use single colour photons

✓ Using a common laser beam for both interferometers allows noise rejection

Gravitational Waves

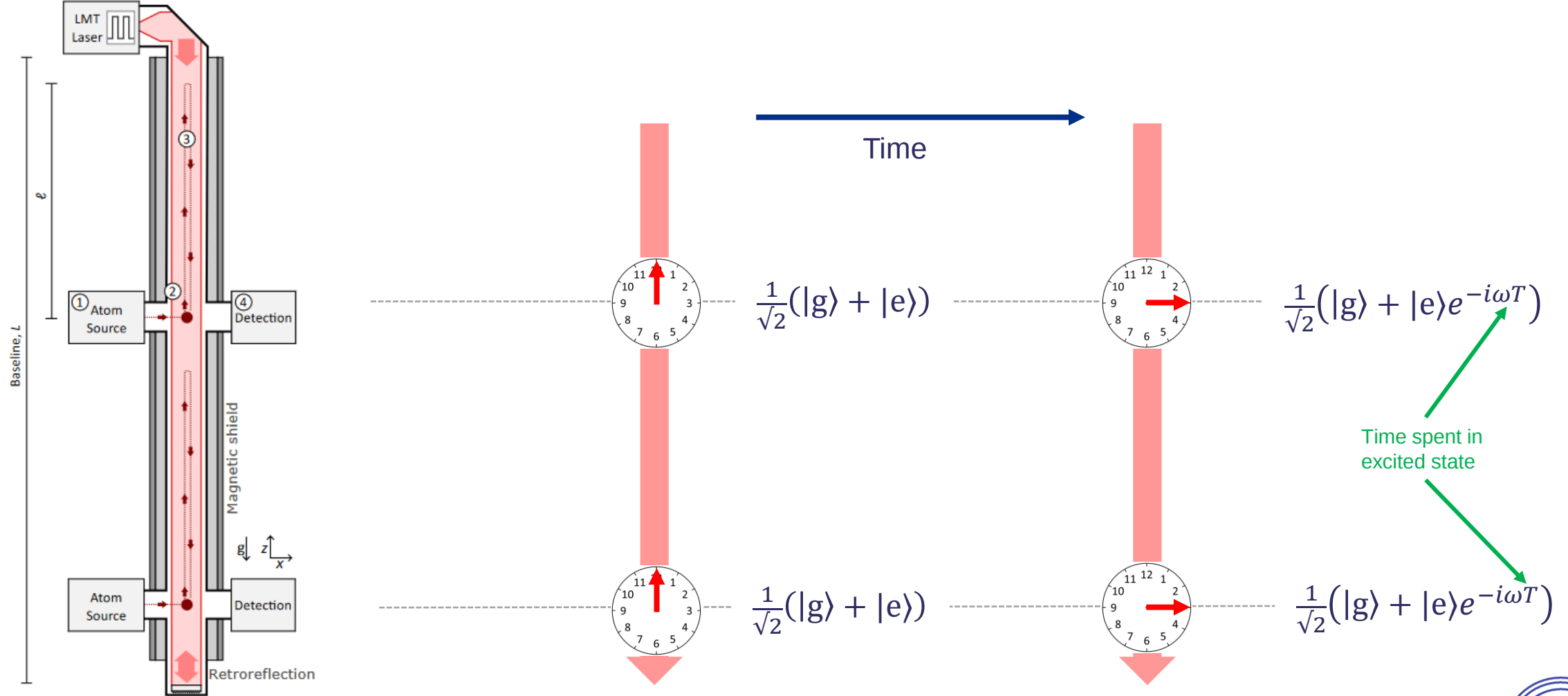


Sr atoms have a long-lived excited state or 'clock transition'

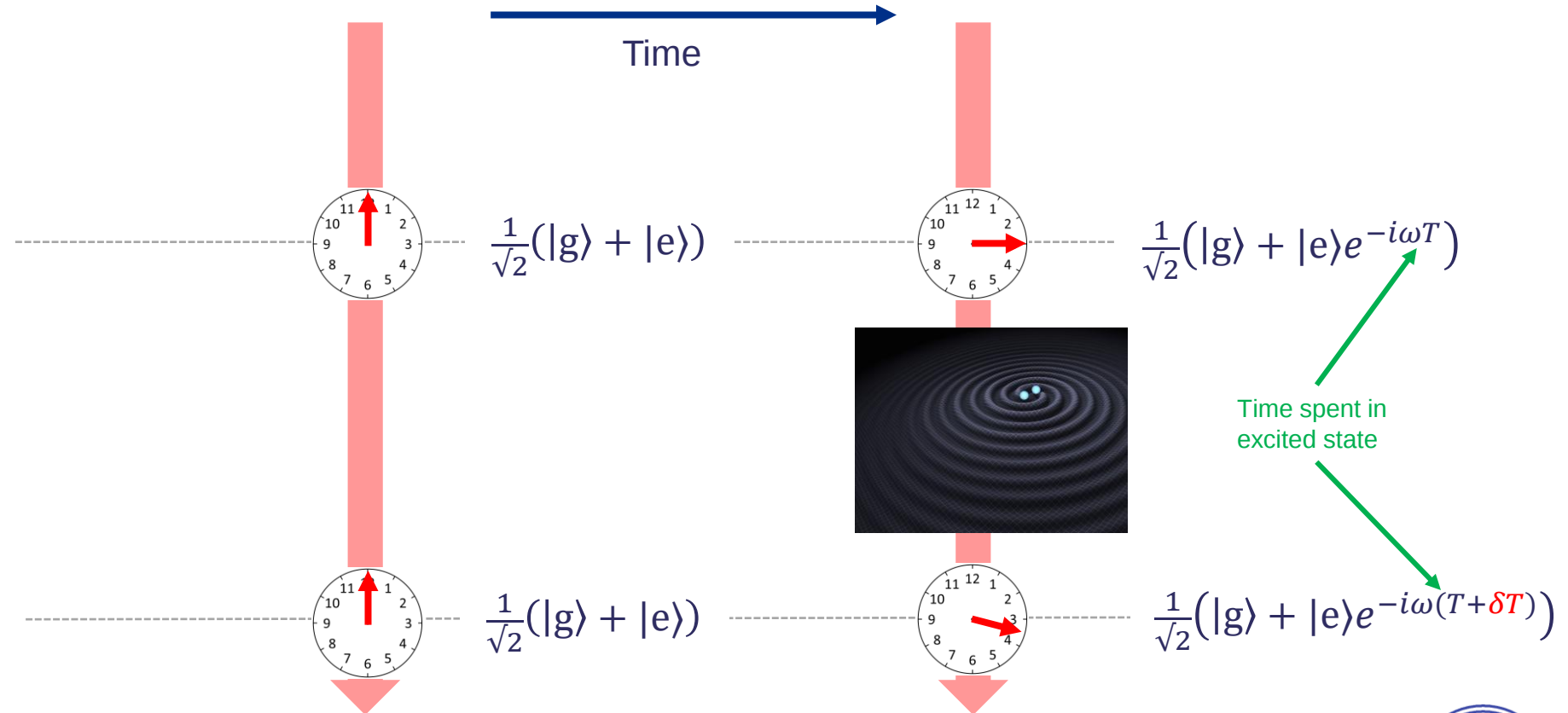
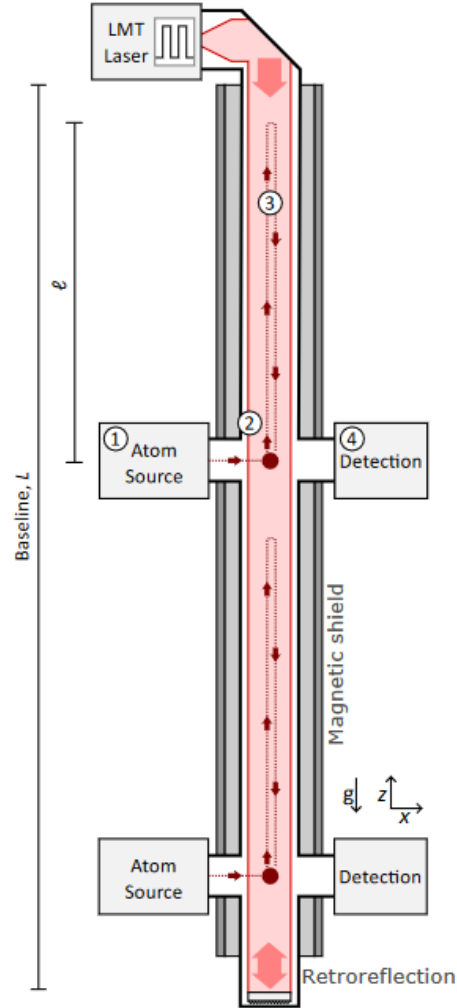
✓ Can use single colour photons

✓ Using a common laser beam for both interferometers allows noise rejection

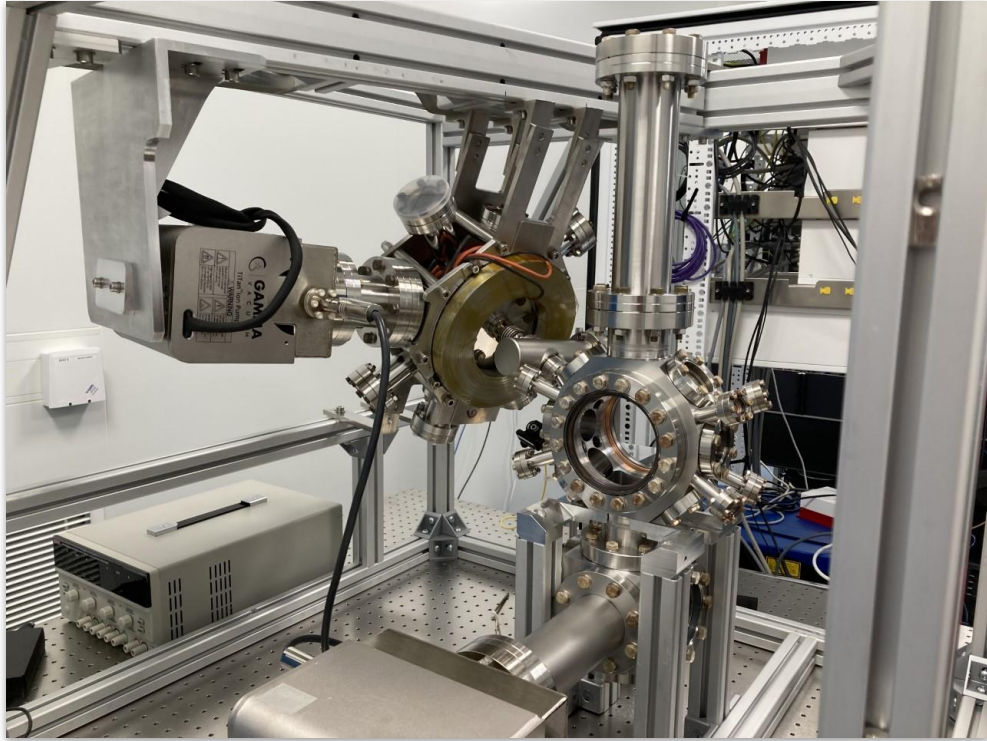
Gravitational Waves



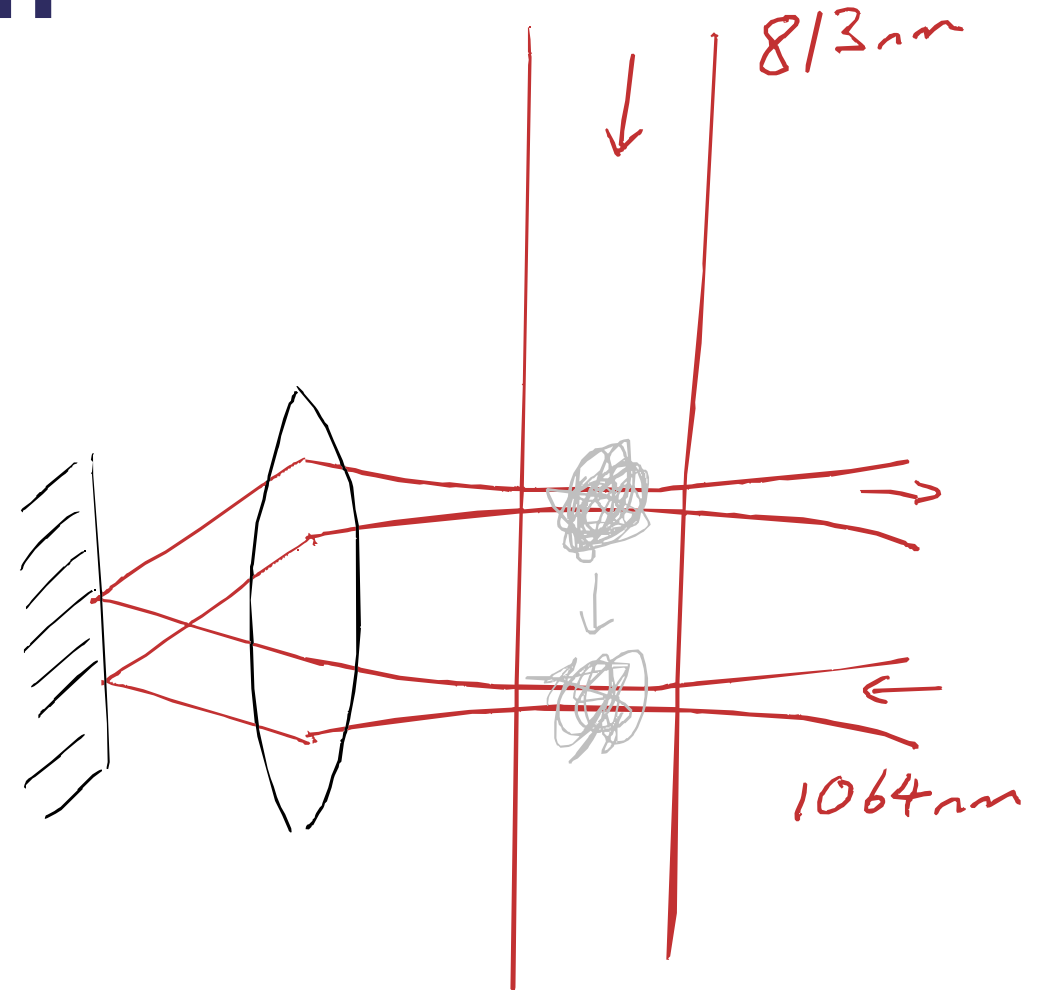
Gravitational Waves



Concept Demonstration

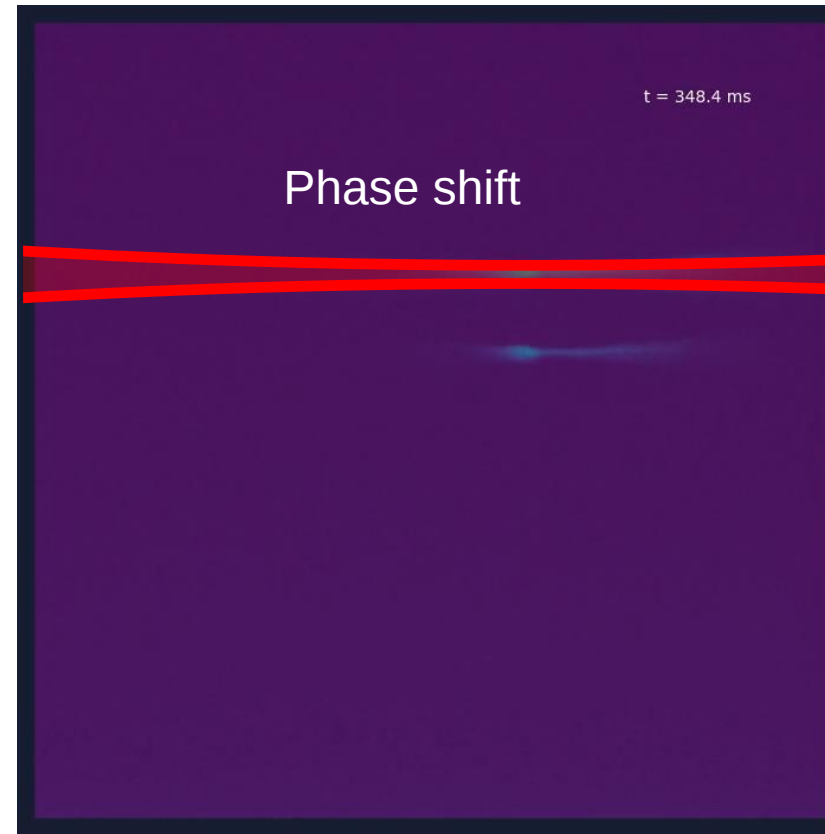


B. Stray et al., AVS Quantum Sci. 6, 014409 (2024)



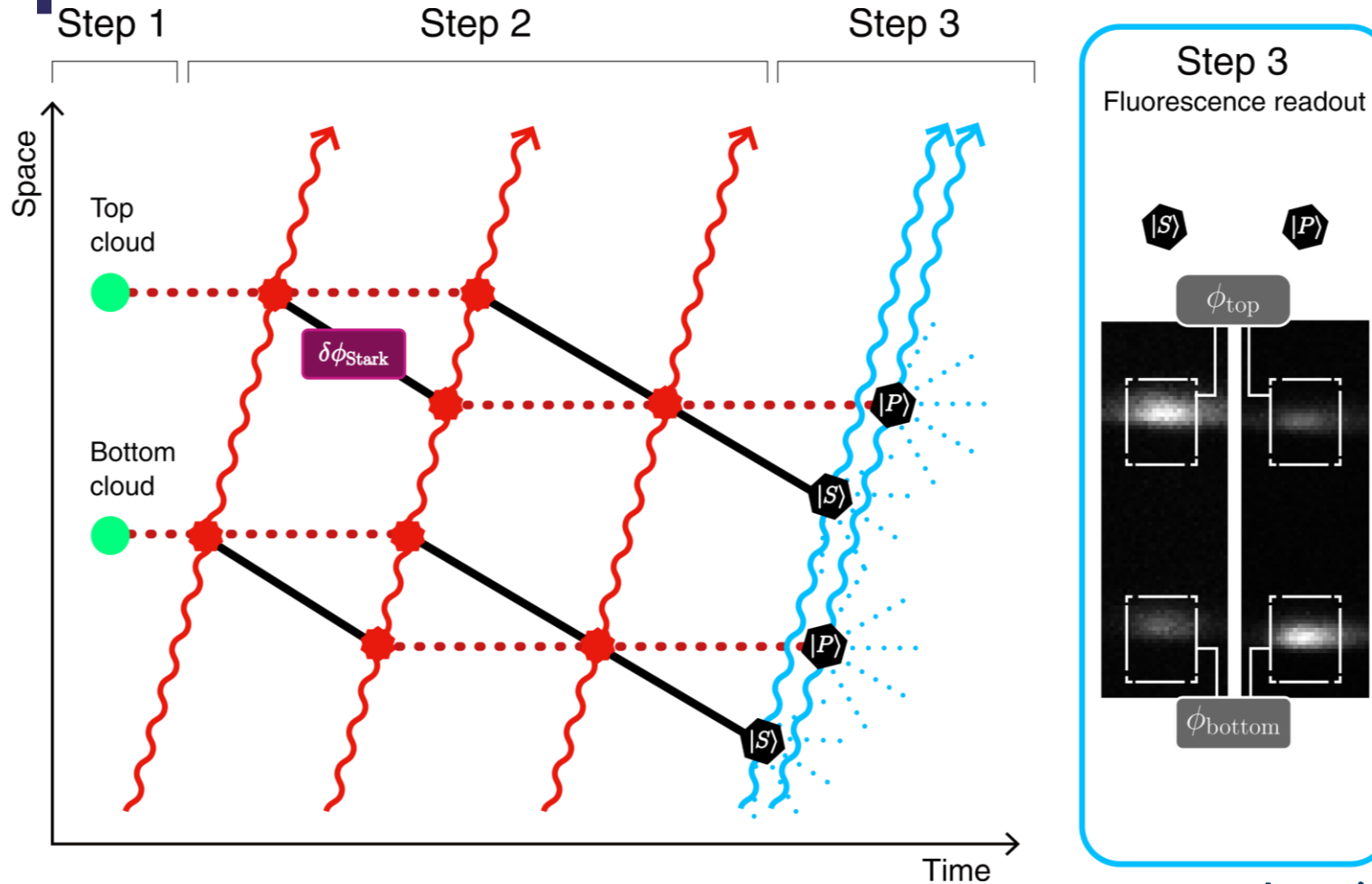
Imperial College
London

Concept Demonstration



- 689nm Stark shifting pulse
- -80 MHz detuned from $F=9/2 \rightarrow F=11/2$
- 1mW in a 500um beam
- 30 us pulse creates a phase shift
 $\Delta\phi \approx 62^\circ$

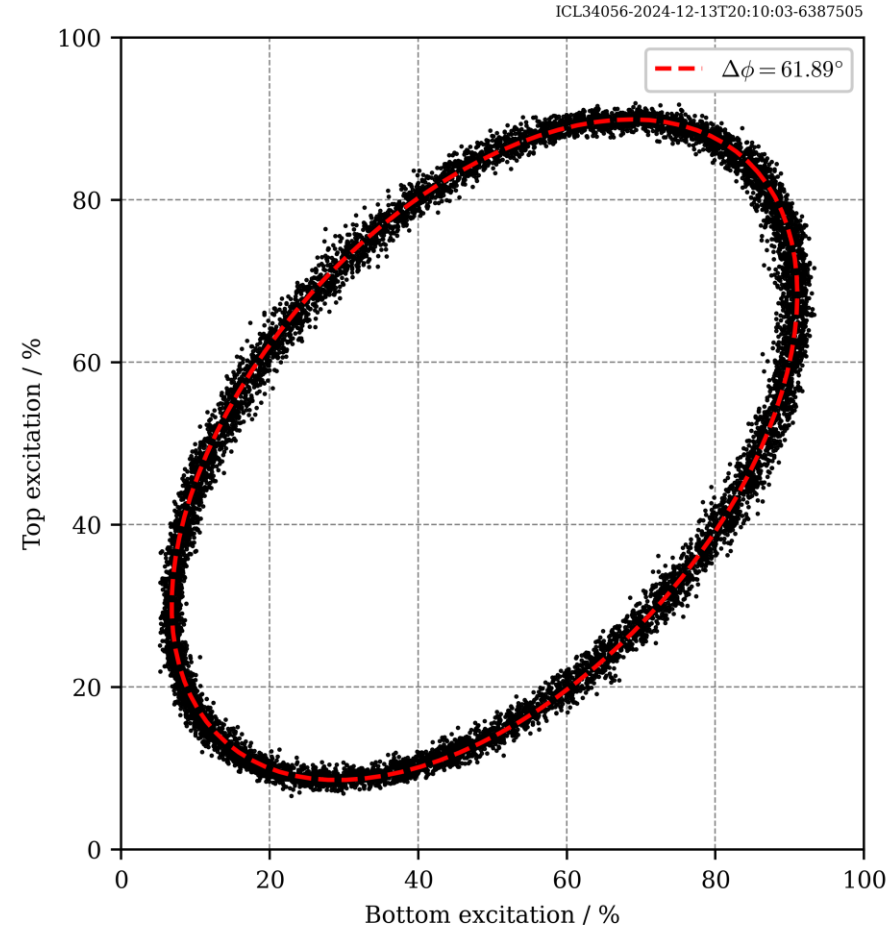
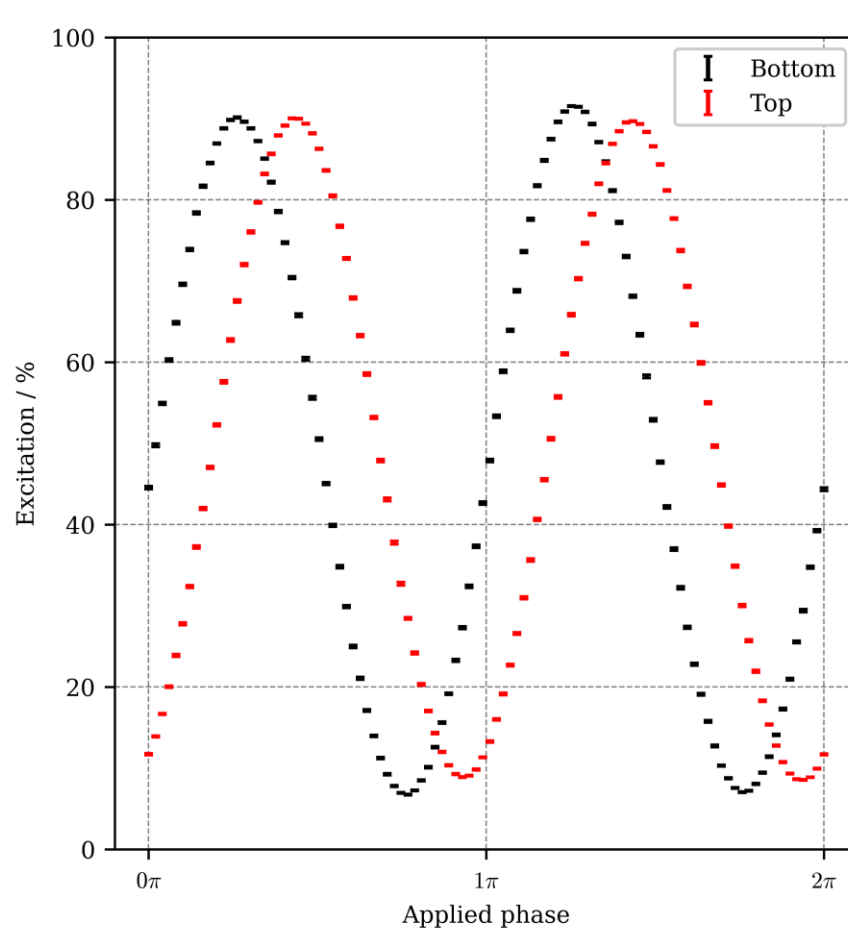
Concept Demonstration



<http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.09158>

Imperial College
London

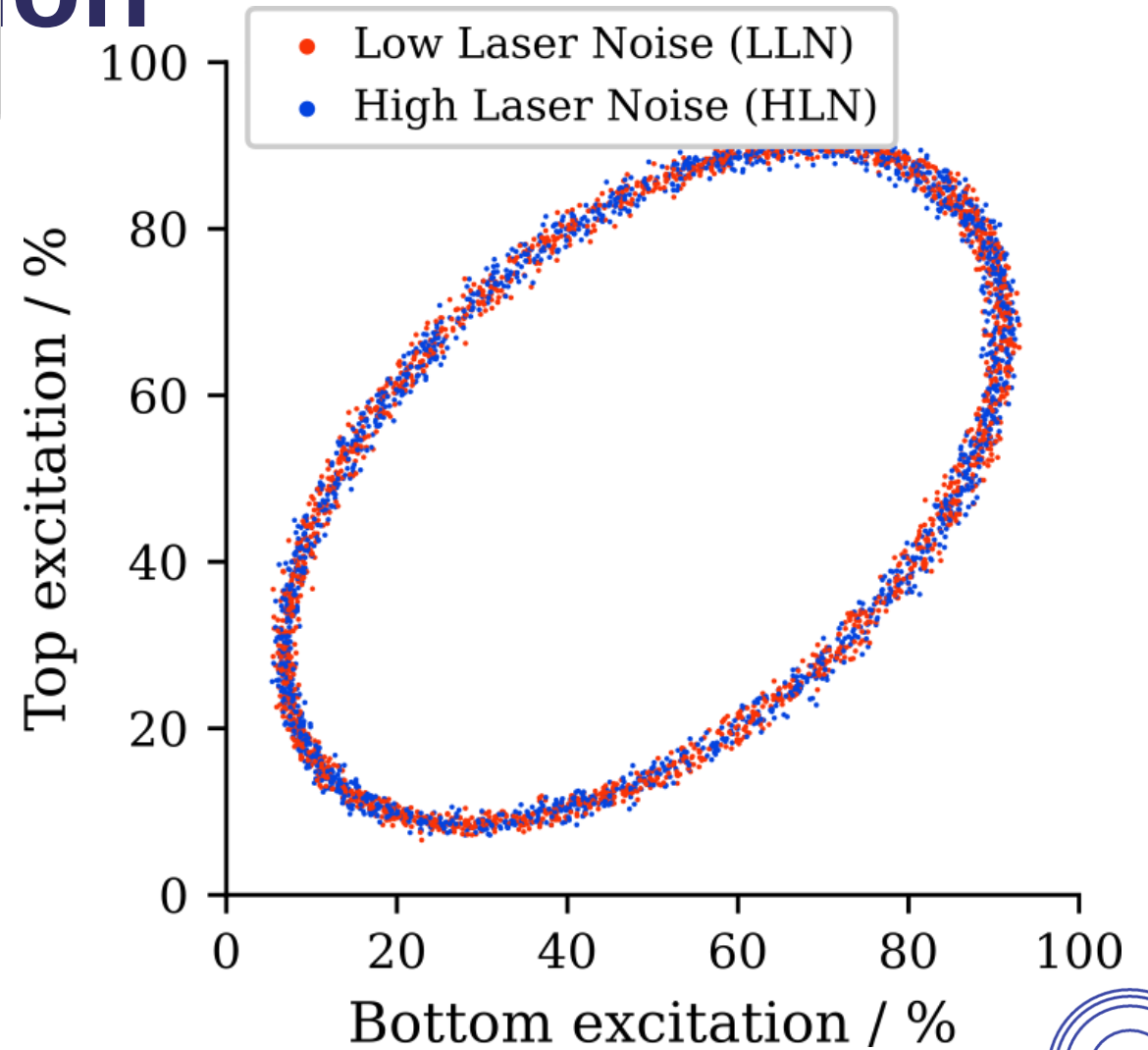
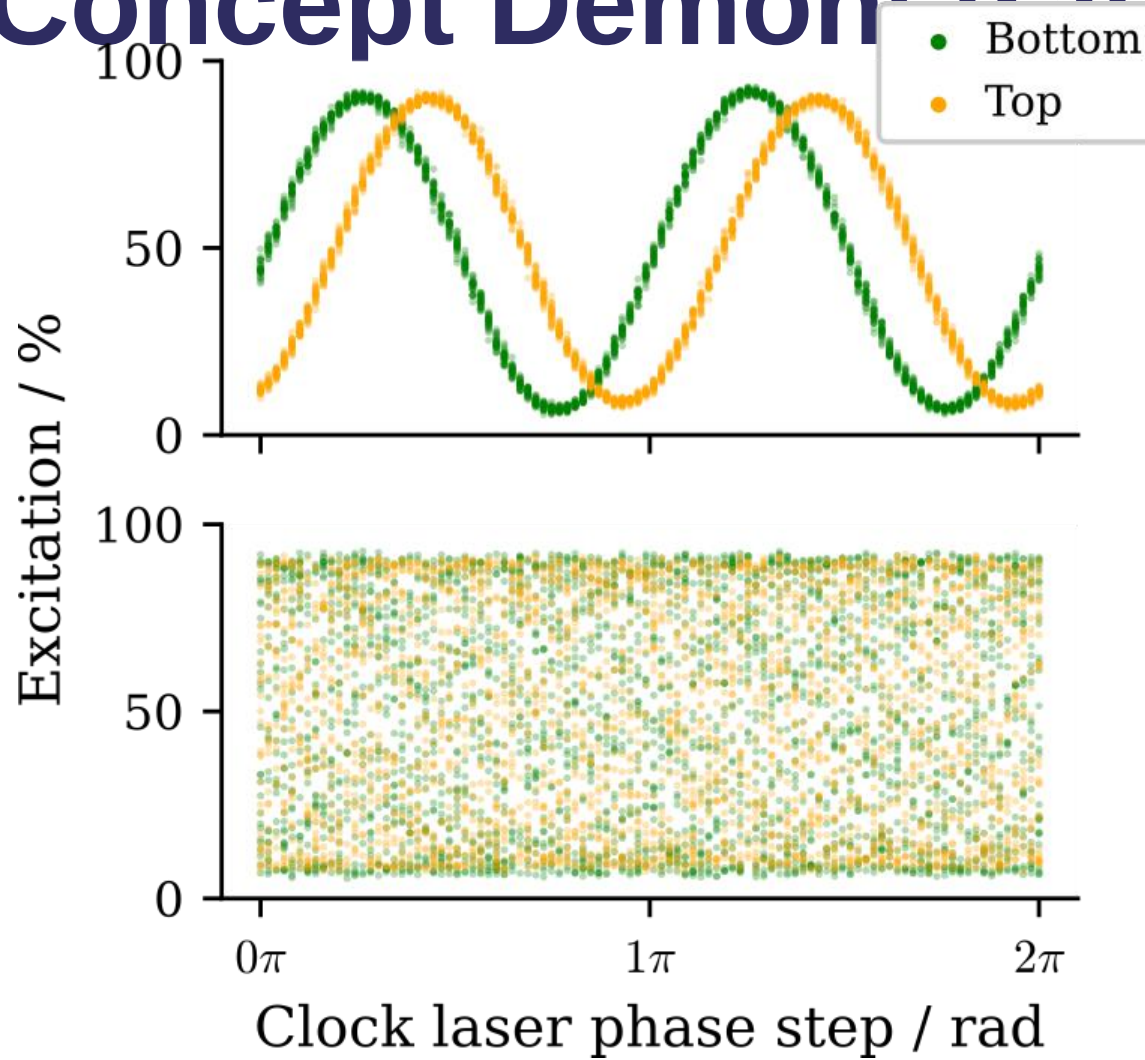
Concept Demonstration



ICL34056-2024-12-13T20:10:03-6387505

Concept Demonstration

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.09158>



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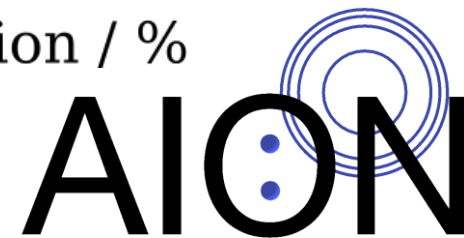
Particle Physics



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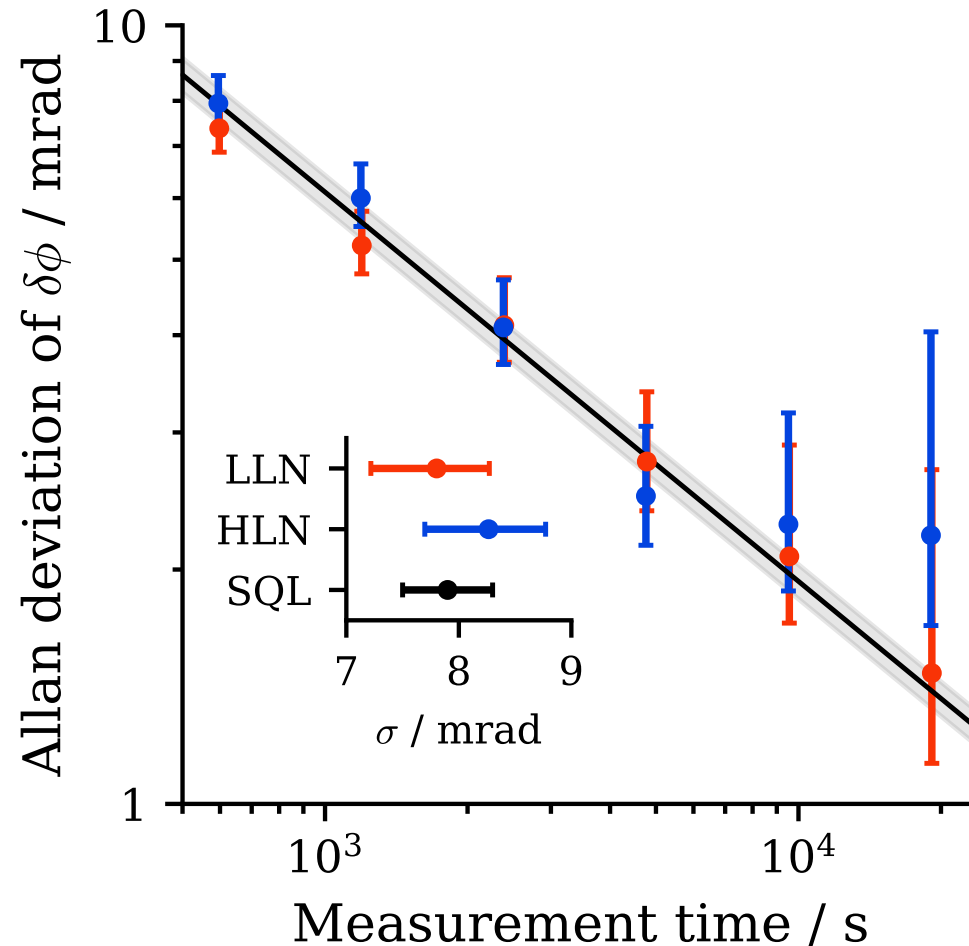
Technology

Imperial College
London



Concept Demonstration

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.09158>



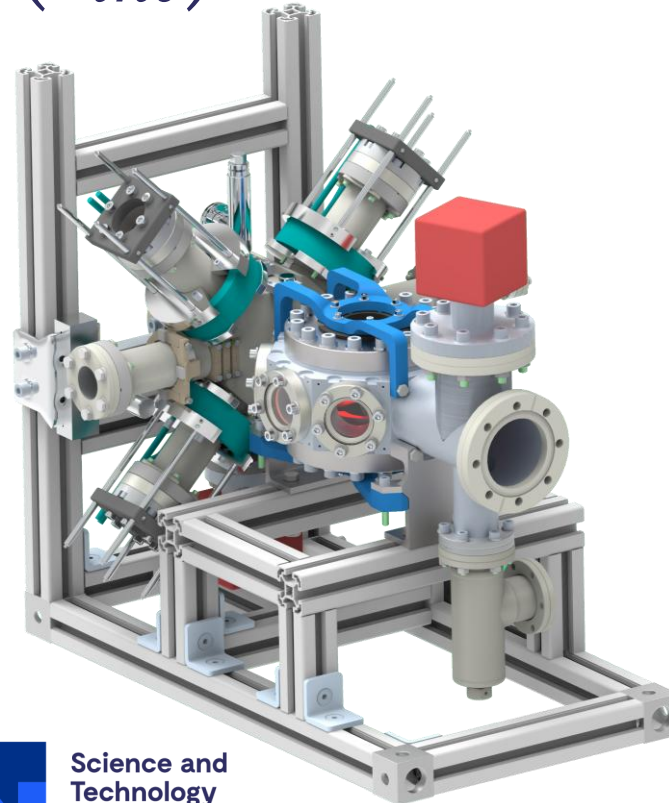
- 11200 samples
- Binned to 100 shots each
- Allan deviation
- ~1500 atoms/trap
- Standard deviations of $\delta\phi$ are consistent with the standard quantum limit in both the LLN and the HLN dataset:
 - $\sigma_{\text{LLN}} - \sigma_{\text{SQL}} = 0.10^{+0.55}_{-0.66}$ mrad
 - $\sigma_{\text{HLN}} - \sigma_{\text{SQL}} = 0.57^{+0.54}_{-0.70}$ mrad

Improving Sensitivity

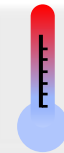
$$d^{best} \sim \left(\frac{1}{\bar{T}}\right)^{\frac{5}{4}} \frac{1}{Cn\Delta r} \left(\frac{\Delta t}{N_{atom}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{T_{int}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

Badurina, Blas, McCabe, PRD 105, 023006 (2022)

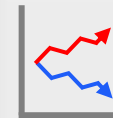
T	Interferometer duration
C	Contrast
n	Number of LMT
Δr	Separation between interferometers
Δt	Time between interferometer sequences
N_{atom}	Number of atoms
T_{int}	Total integration time



More atoms



Colder atoms



Large momentum transfer



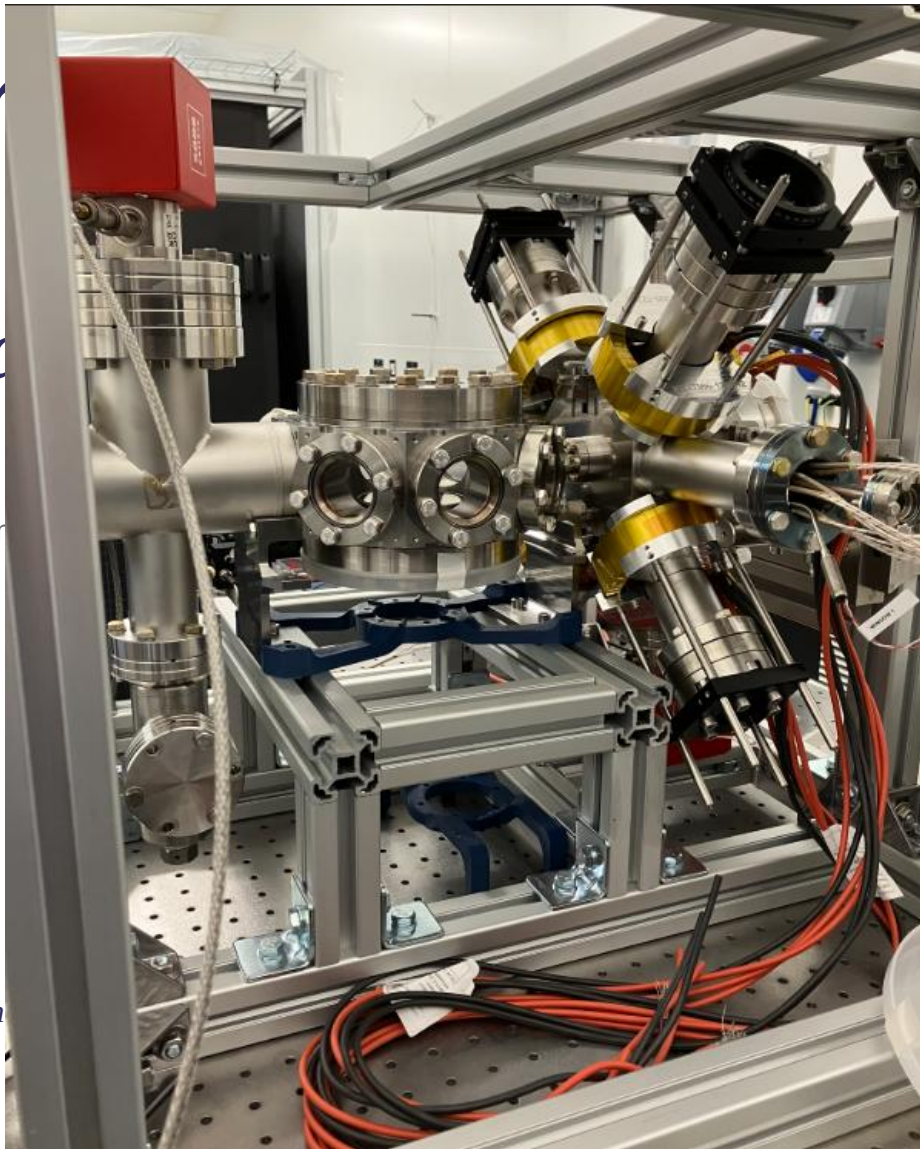
Reliability

In

C

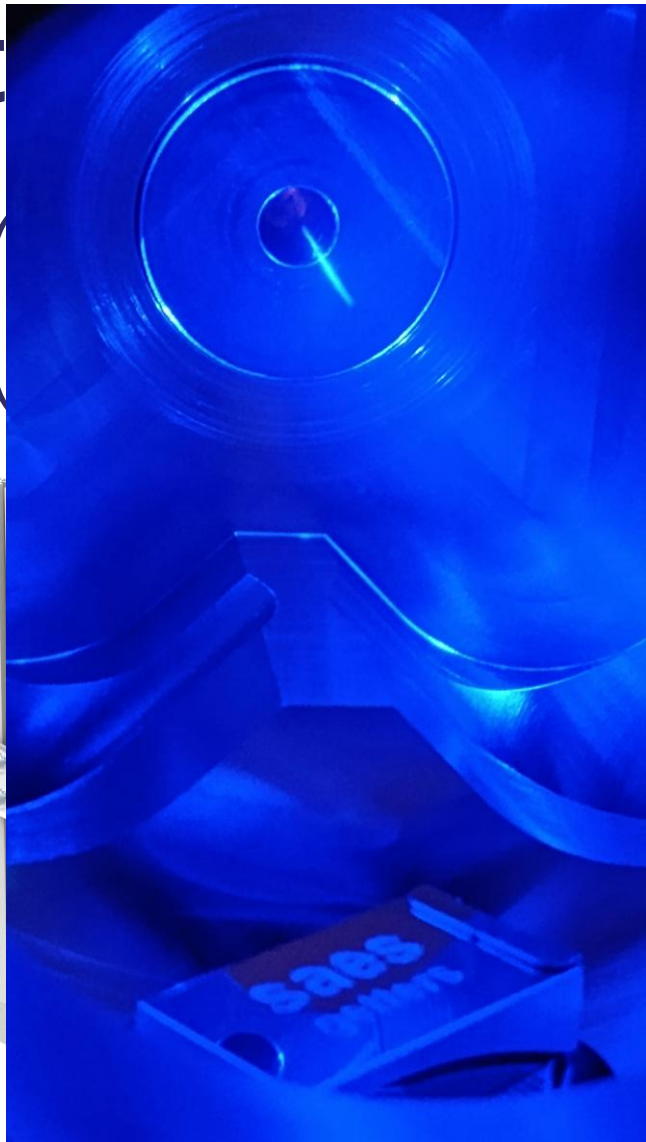
Badurir

T
 C
 n
 Δr
 Δt
 N_{atom}
 T_{int}



vit

$\frac{1}{2}$



More atoms



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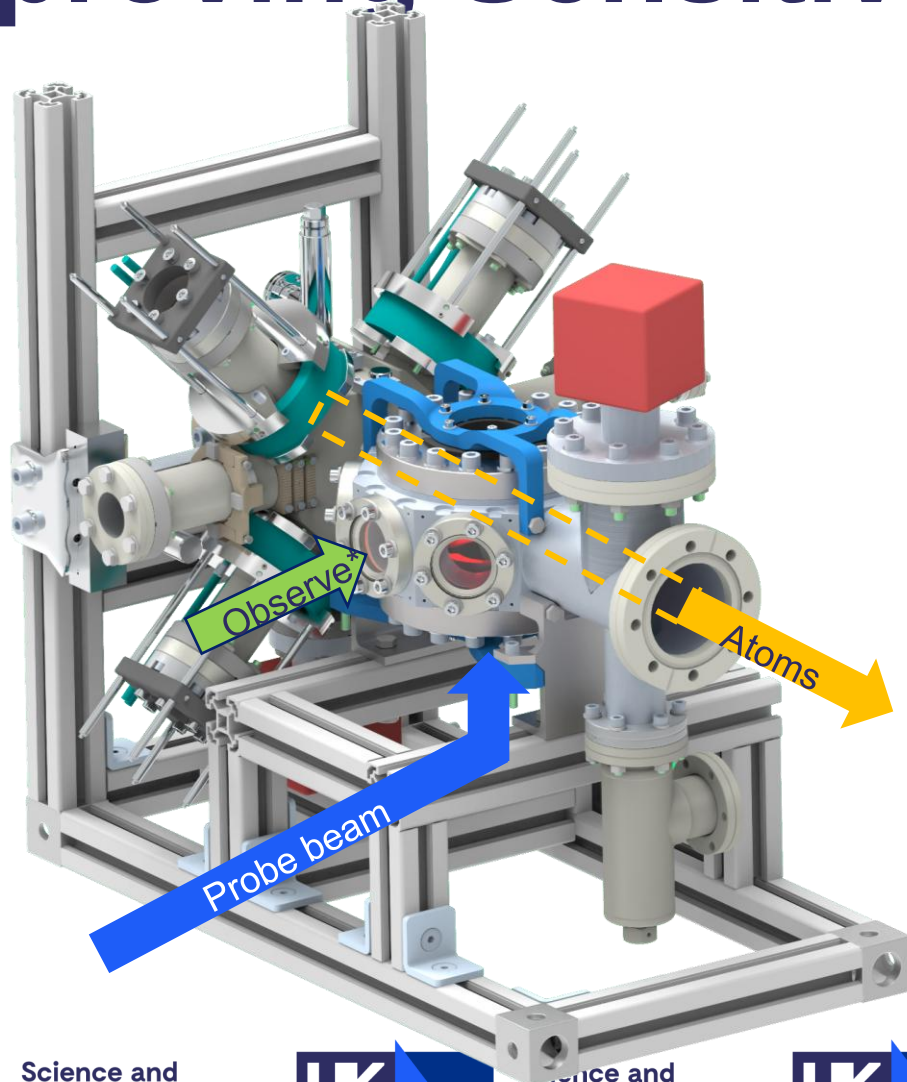


AION

Improving Sensitivity

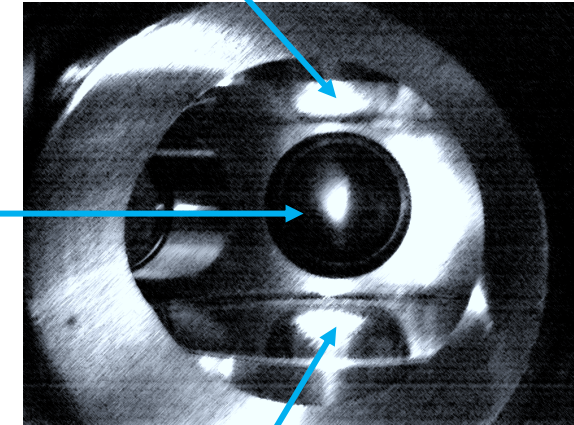


More atoms

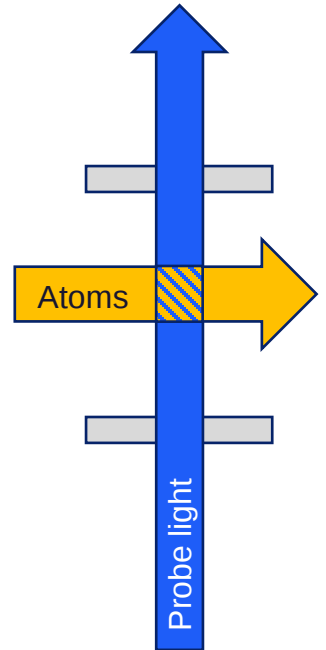


Top viewport scatter

Fluorescence from atomic beam



Bottom viewport scatter



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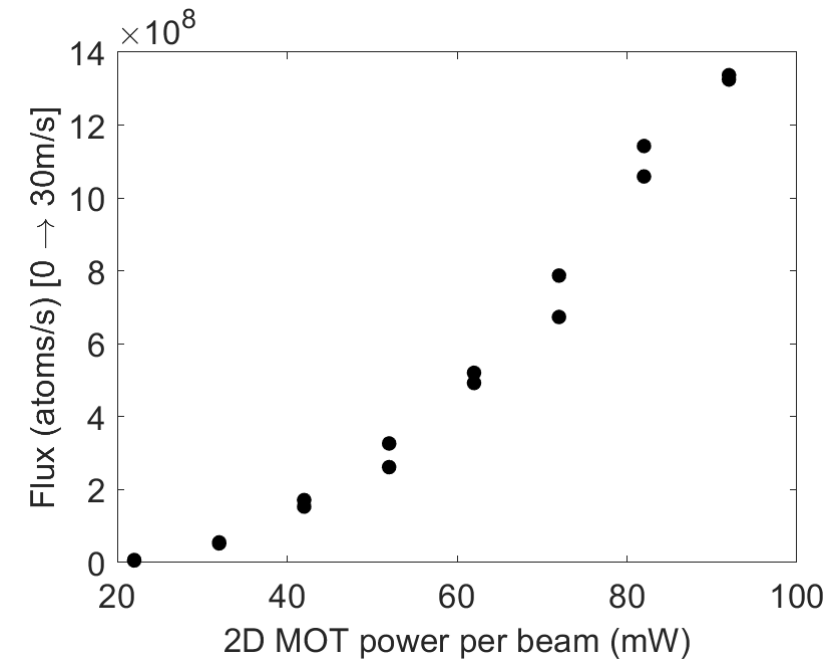
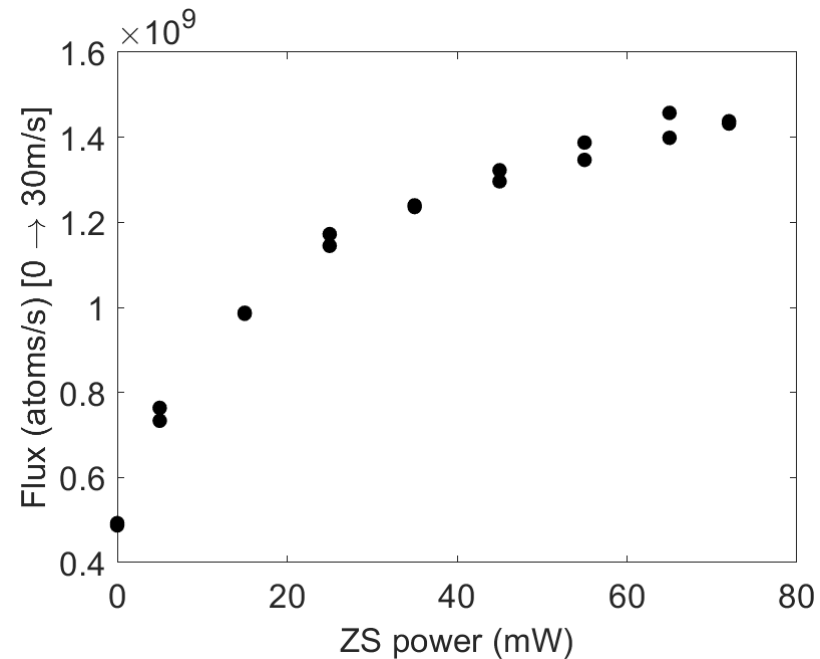
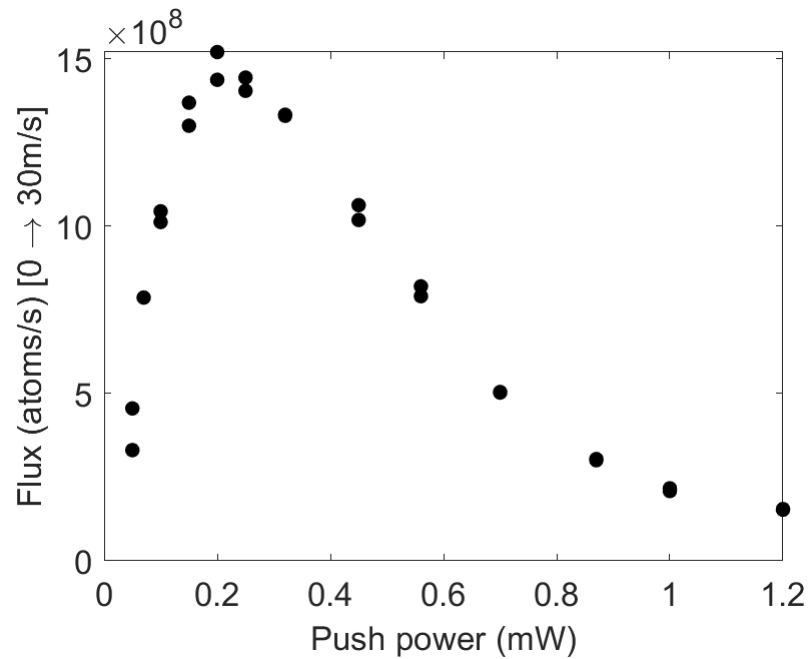
Technology

AION

Improving Sensitivity



More atoms





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Thank you

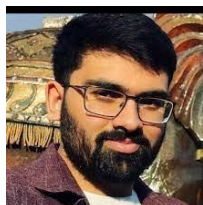
The Quantum Sensors and Tech team at RAL Space



Mark
Bason



Vicki
Henderson



Kamran
Hussain



Hamza
Labiad



Anna
Marchant

The R&D Electronics Engineering team at RAL Space



Adam
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Mike
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Main Collaborators



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Facilities Council

Particle Physics



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Technology

Other Collaborators

metamorphic
Imperial College
London



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



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OXFORD



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



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