



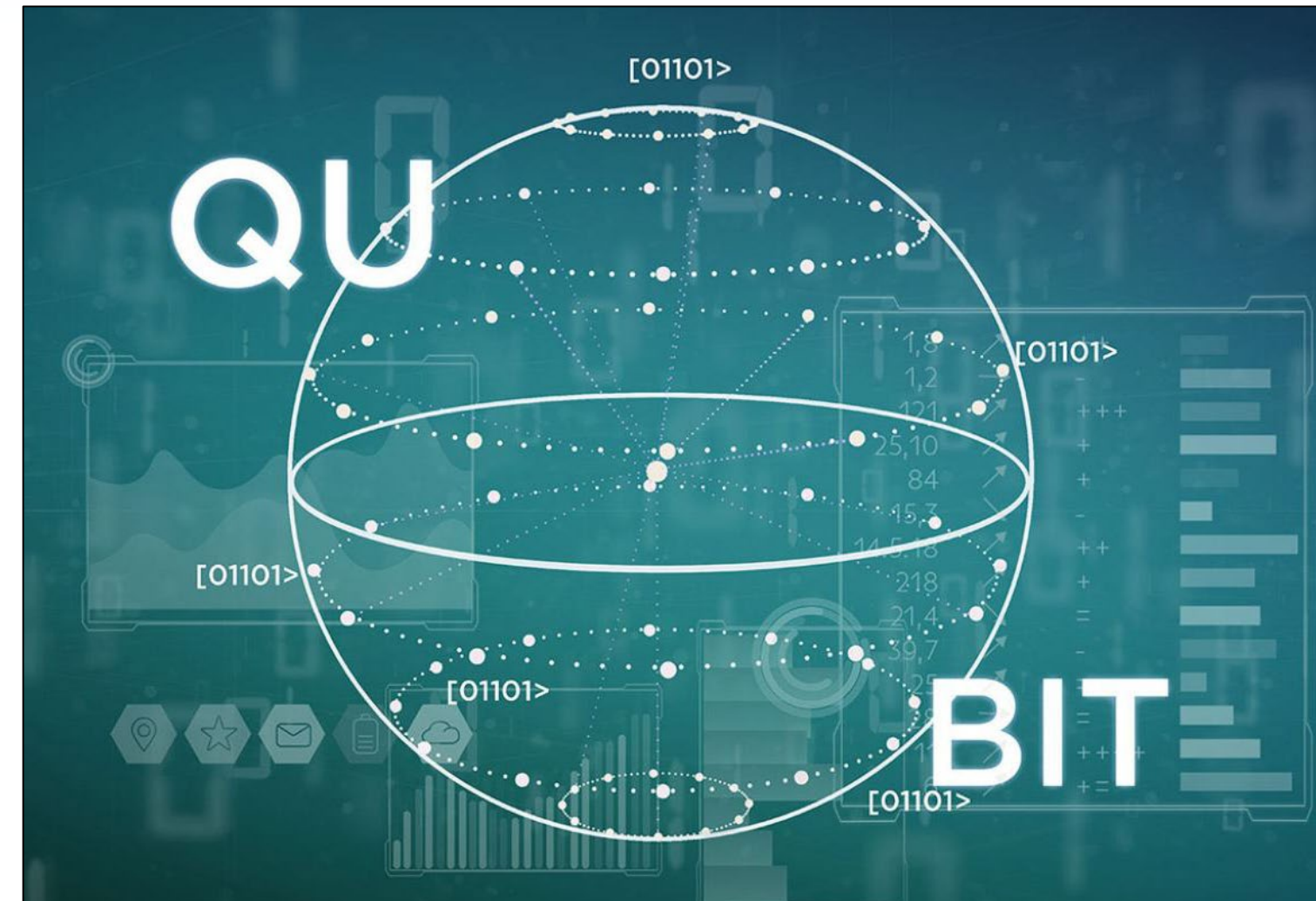
Advancing the Frontiers of Quantum Computing (and Other Exciting Science) with Low Temperature Probe Stations and milliKelvin Research Cryostats

Charlie Danaher, HPD

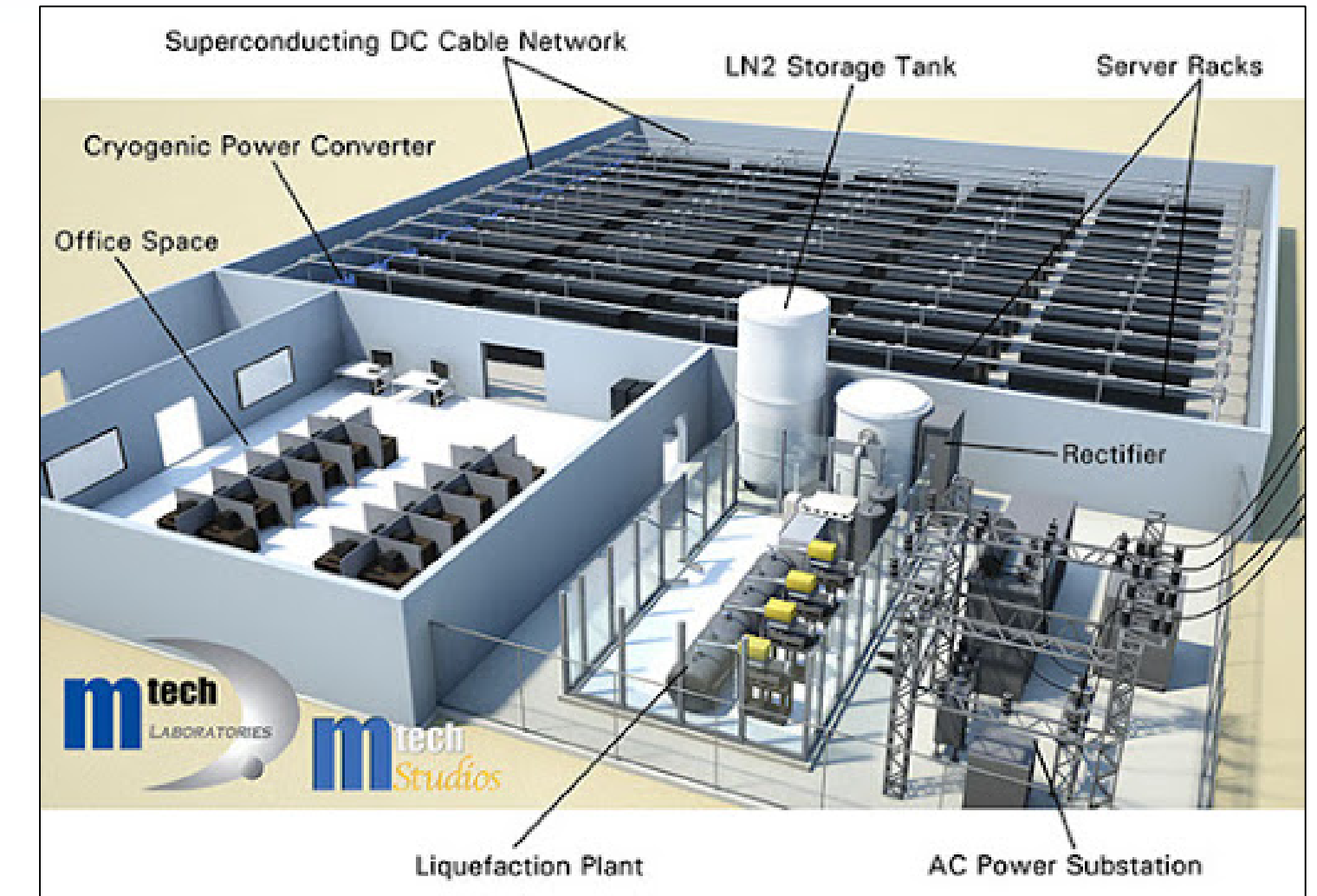
November 17, 2020

What science is happening at ~ 4 K and below?

- Quantum Computing
- Superconducting Computing
- Astronomy
- Nuclear forensics



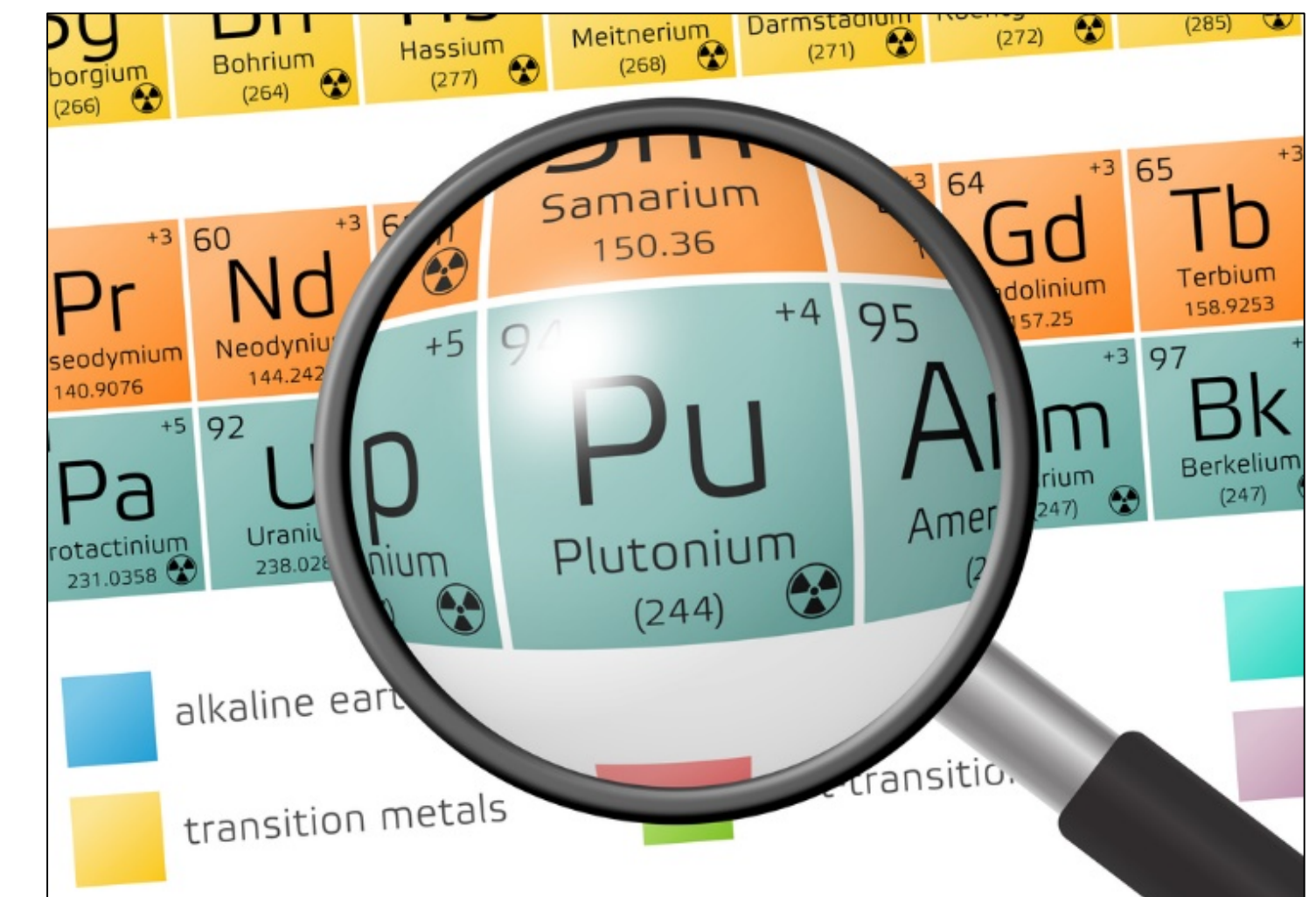
Quantum Computing



Superconducting Computing



Astronomy

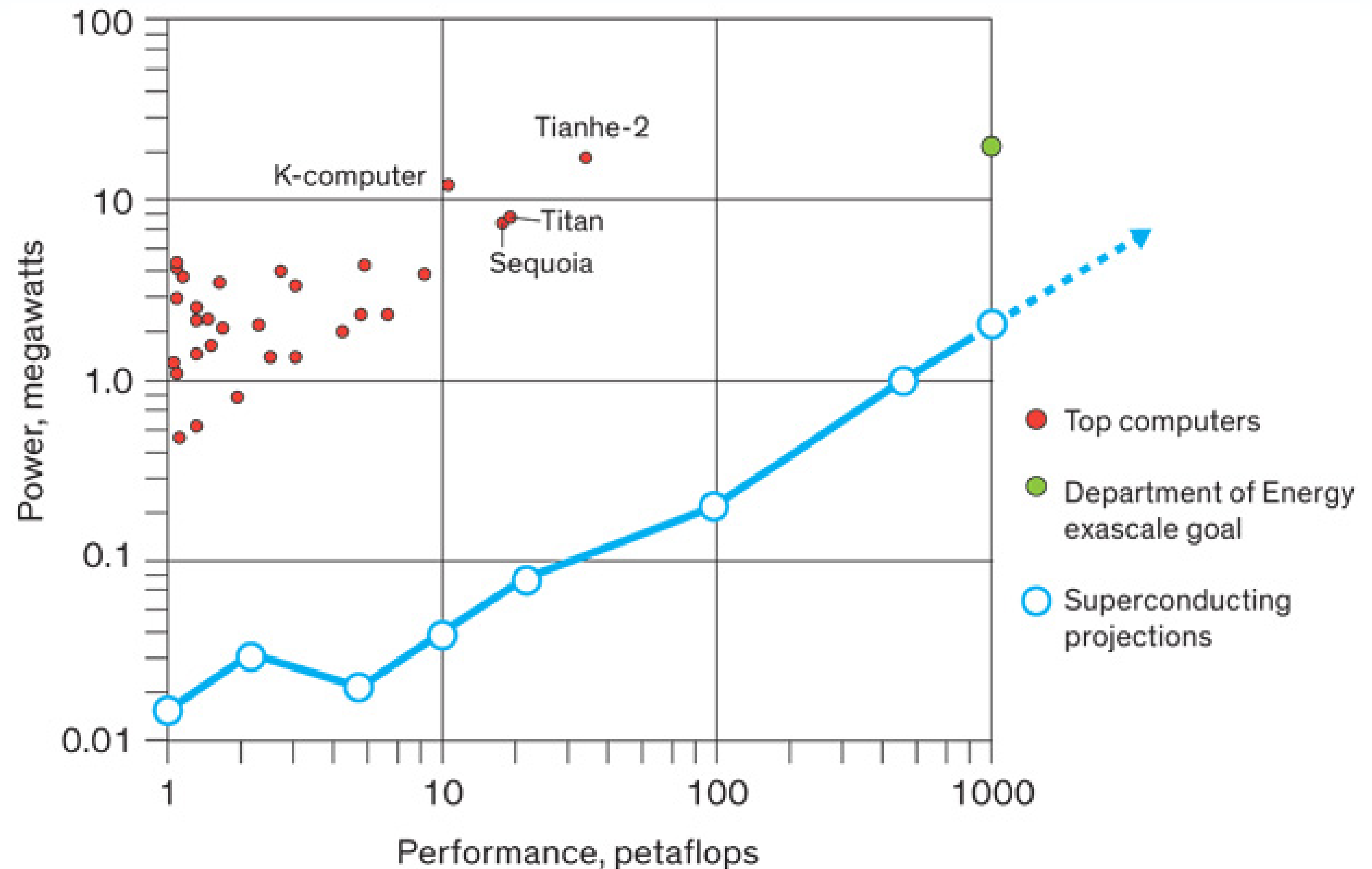


Nuclear Forensics

What's science is happening at ~ 4 K and below?

Superconducting computing

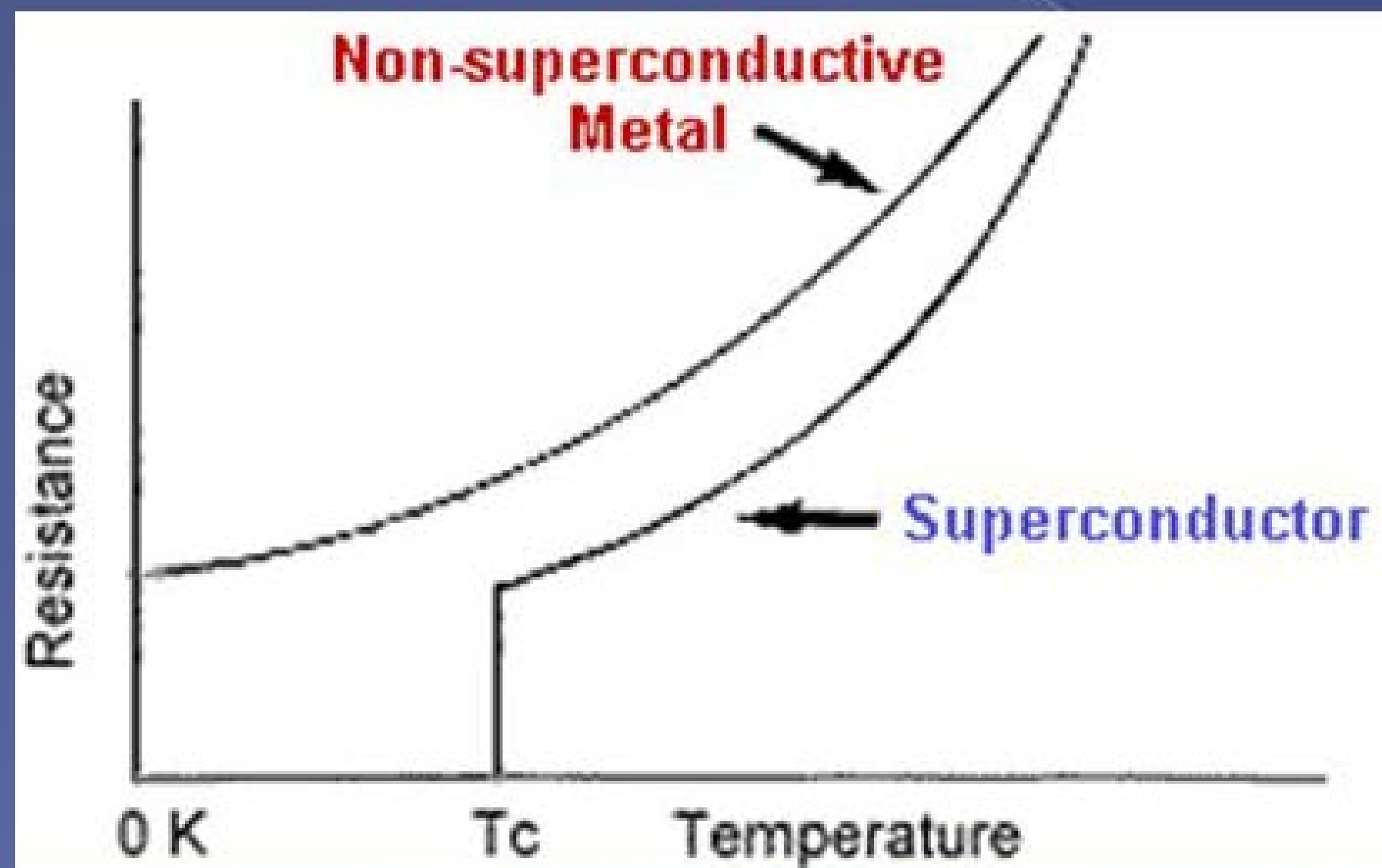
Addressing unsustainable trends in cooling power projections.



How Superconductivity makes it all possible

WHAT IS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY??

For some materials, the resistivity vanishes at some low temperature: they become *superconducting*.



Superconductivity is the ability of certain materials to conduct electrical current with no resistance. Thus, superconductors can carry large amounts of current with little or no loss of energy.

➤ Superconductivity was discovered in 1911 by Heike Kammerlingh Onnes

How does superconductivity enable awesome science?

- Achieve sensitivities impossible by any other means
- Appreciate efficiencies that greatly increase data processing rates
- How about an analogy to explain superconductivity in layman terms?

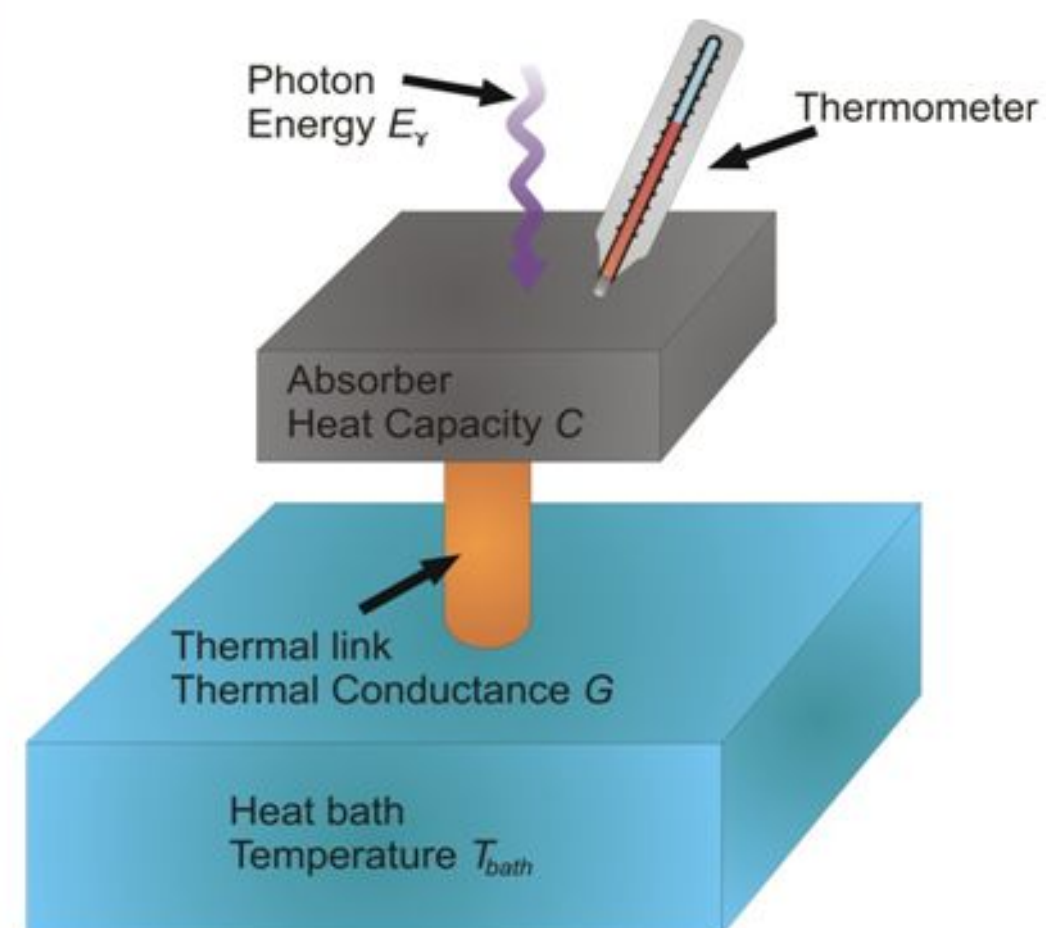
Transition Edge Sensors (TES)

One example of the increased sensitivity is the TES

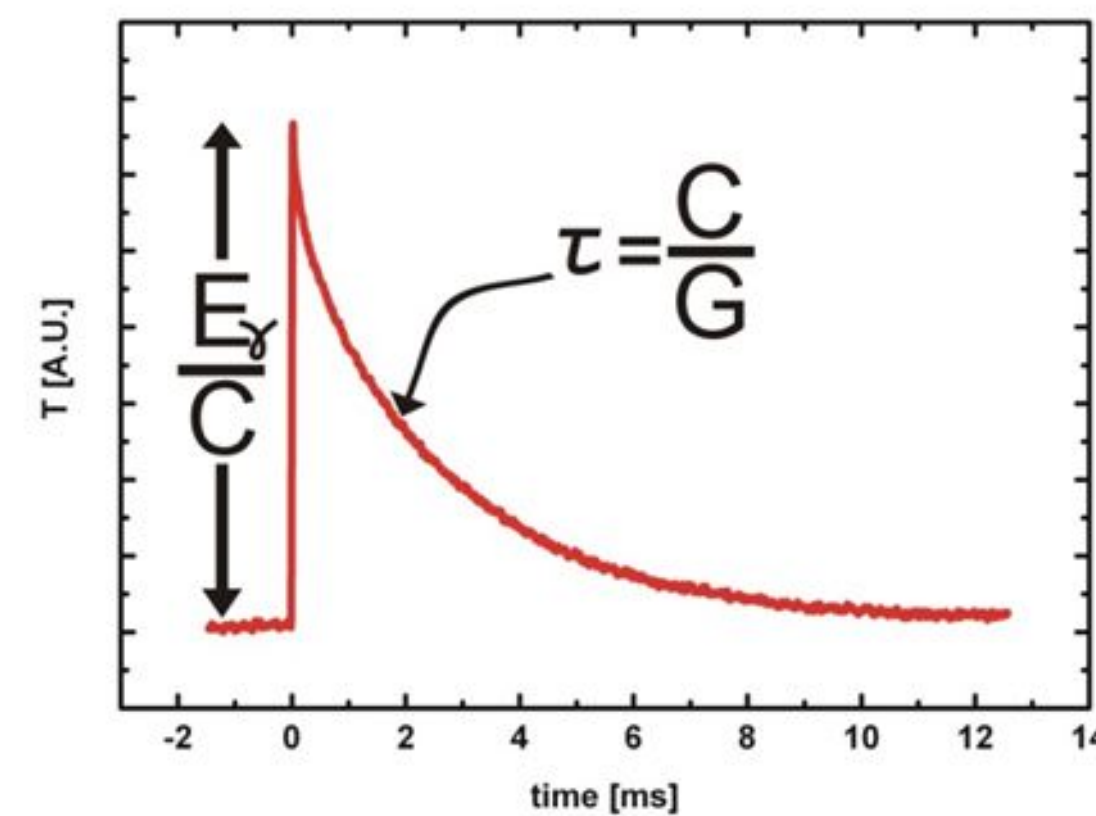
Transition-Edge Sensor (TES)



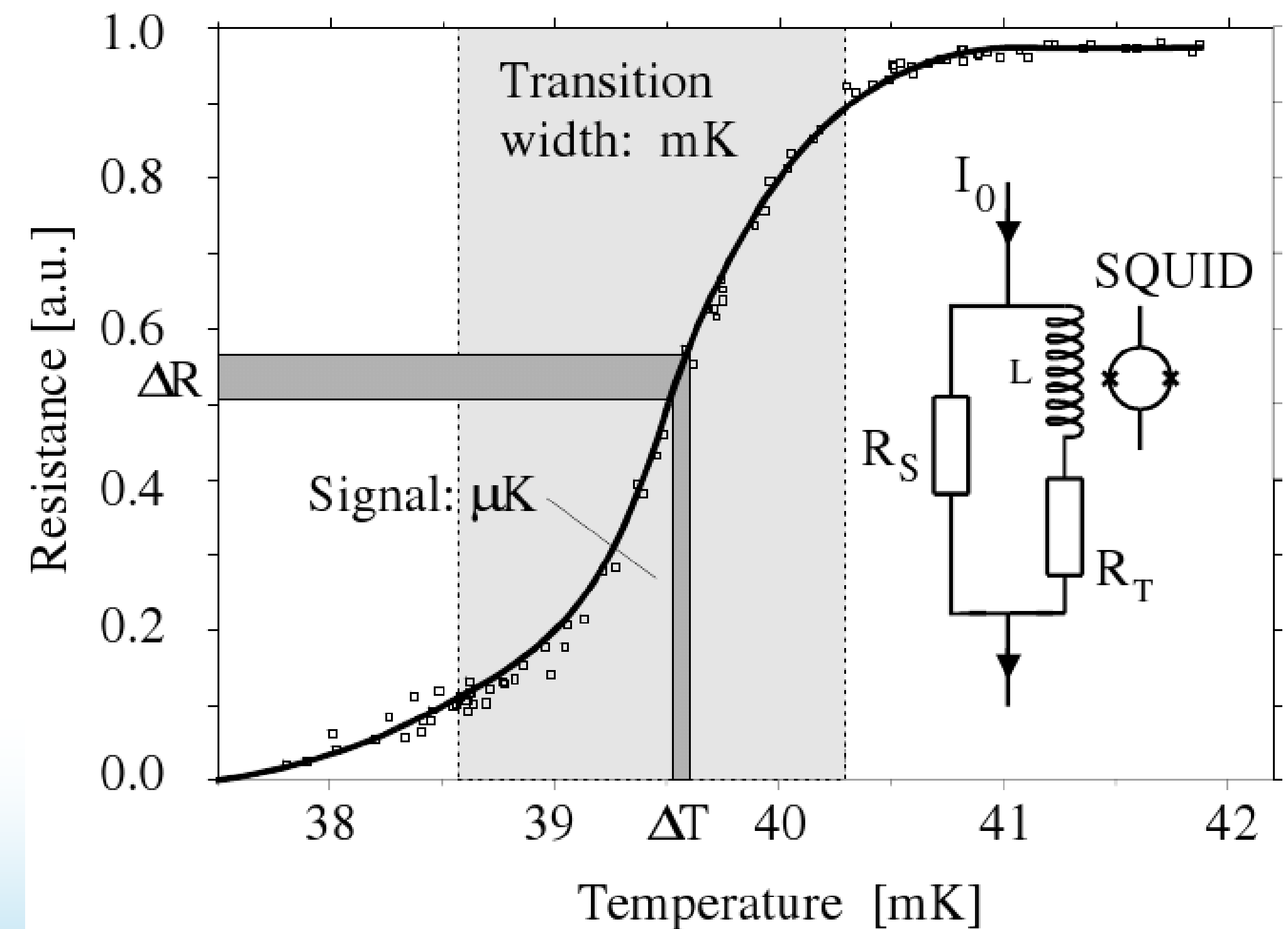
- TES as a calorimeter
 - Measures the energy of incident radiation



Schematics of a calorimeter



Typical pulse from a calorimeter



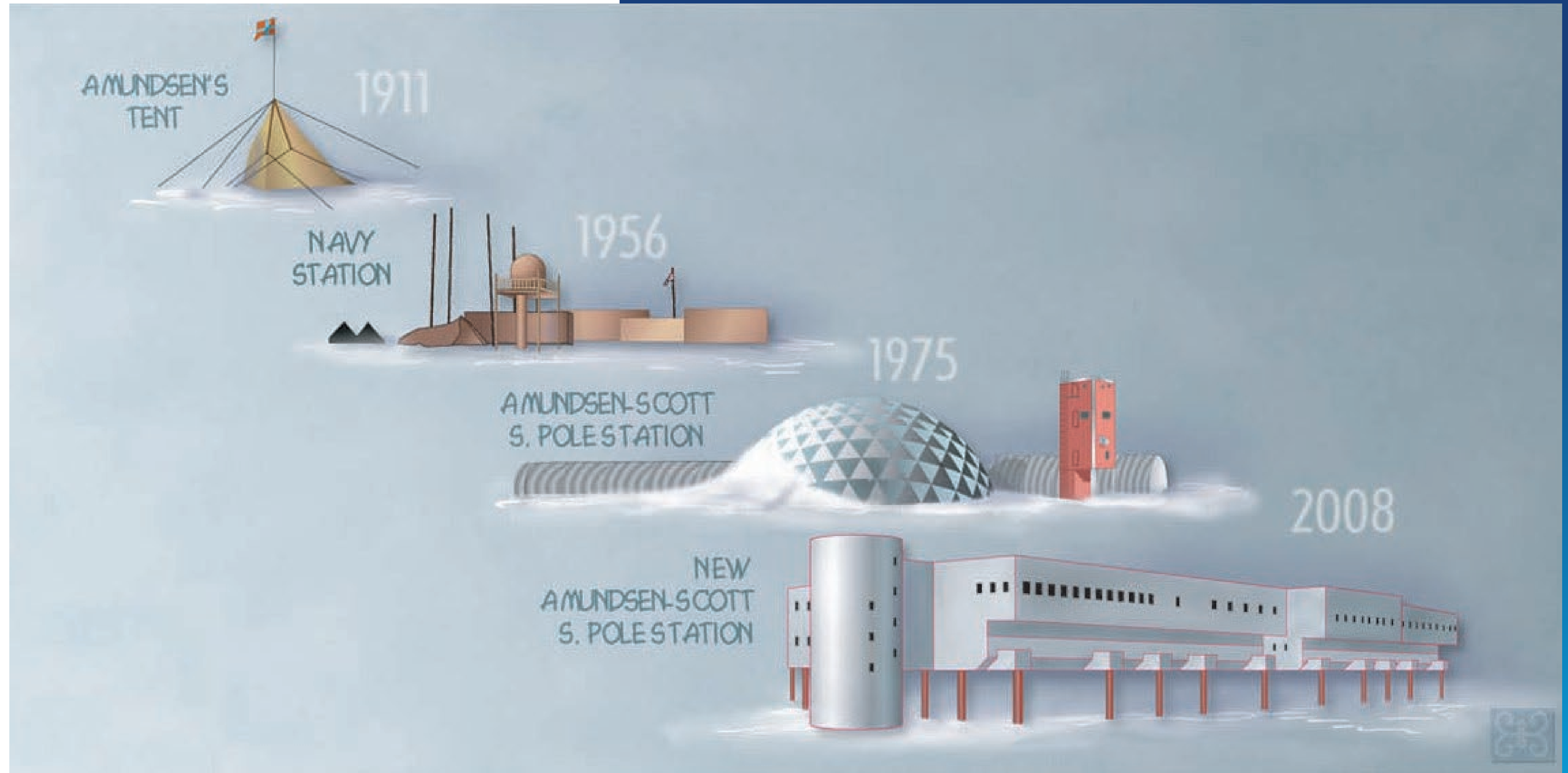
BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

Located at the bottom of the world, in desolation, is one of the most useful and productive observatories on earth.



BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

How things have evolved over the
last century at the South Pole



BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

BICEP – Background Imaging of Cosmic Extragalactic Polarization

- Purpose is to measure the B-modes of the polarization of the Cosmic Microwave Background – the oldest light in the universe
- Located at Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station



Photo credit: John Kovac



BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

Last flight out of South Pole
before winter, February 15, 2017



Photo credit: NOAA

BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

What's so special about the South Pole?

After the sun goes down...for six months:

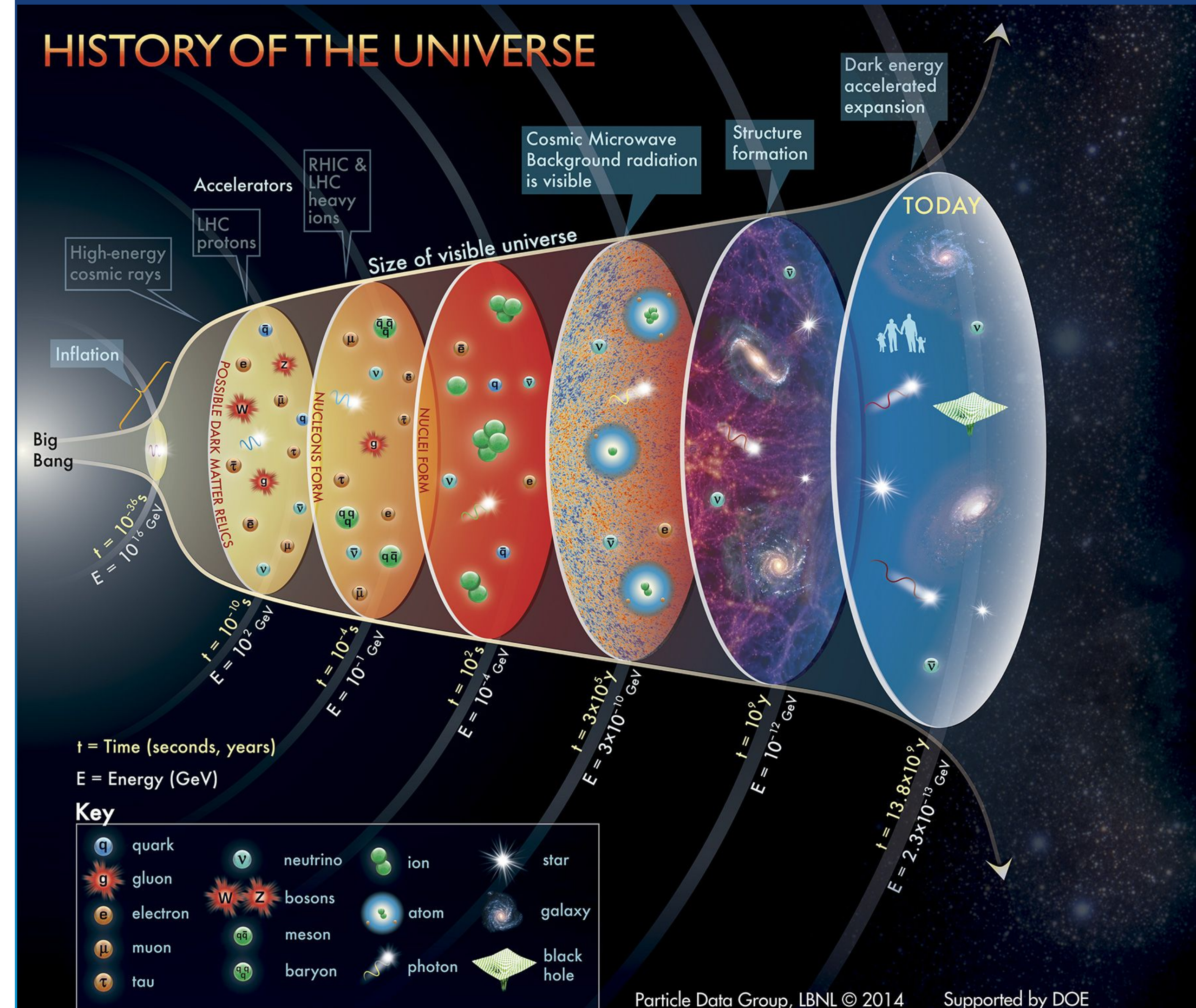
- Driest location on earth
- No alternating day and night, providing stable air
- High elevation, further reducing water vapor in the air



BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

What can we learn by studying the CMB?

- Age of universe
- Rate of expansion
- How celestial bodies formed



BICEP and South Pole Telescopes

University of Toronto – Keith Vanderlinde's group

- Installing detector array into HPD Model 104 ADR Cryostat
- Characterizing detector arrays in advance of deployment to observatories

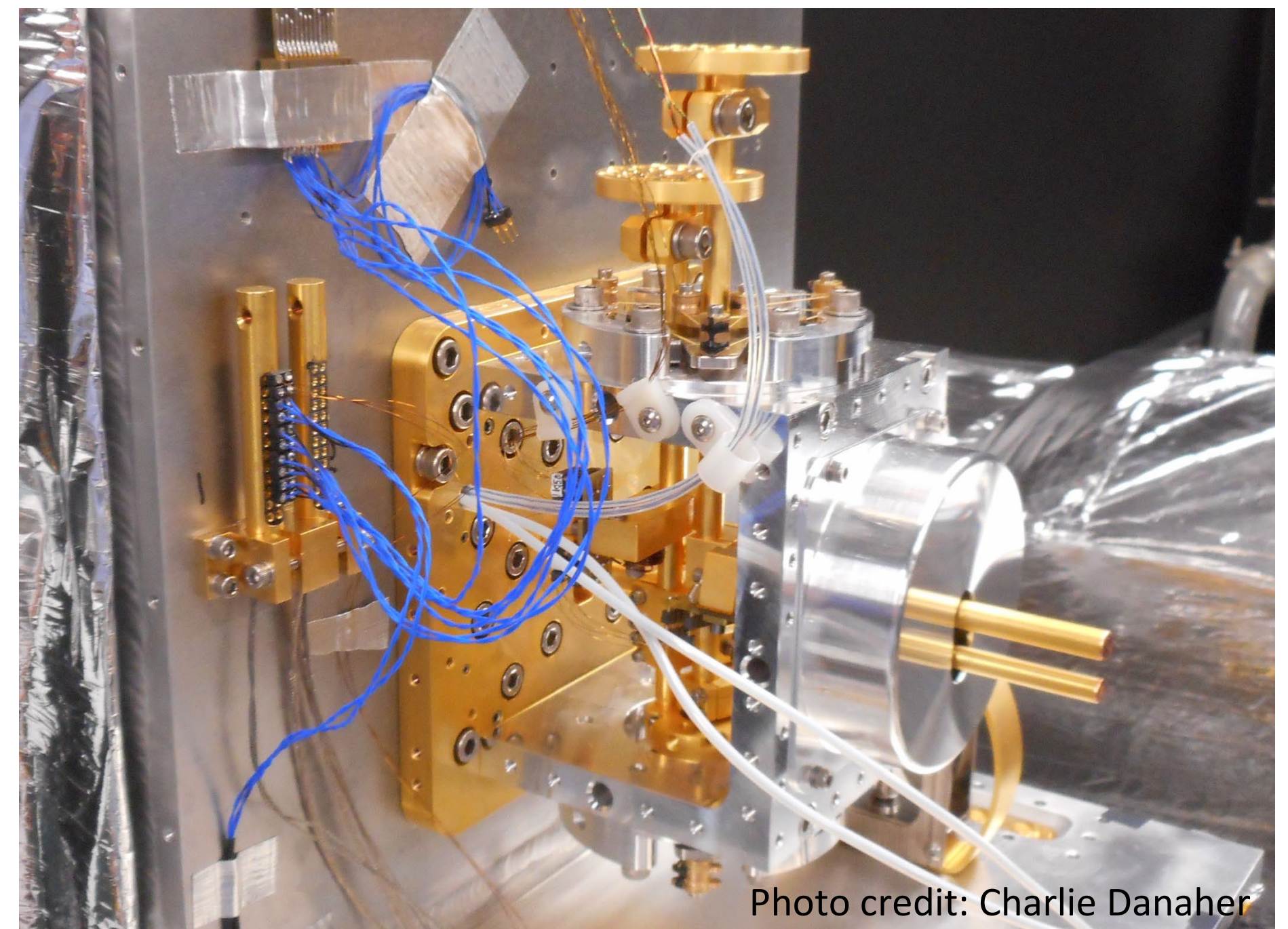
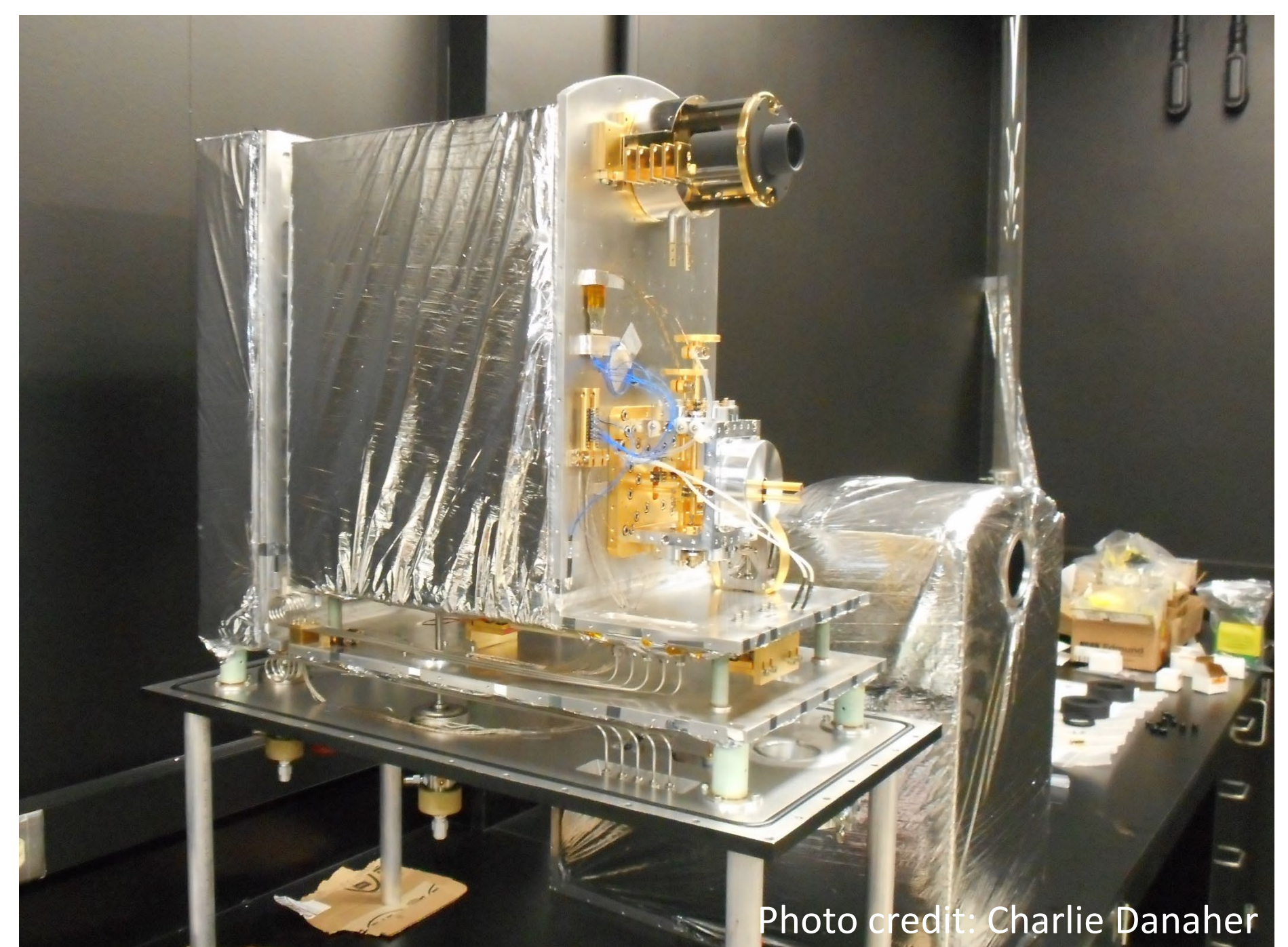


Photo credit: University of Toronto

Other Astronomy Research

Ben Mazin's UCSB Laboratory

- Using HPD Model 155 ADR Insert, incorporated into observatory detector assembly



Quantum Computing

What is Quantum Computing?

- Whereas classical computers operate on the basis of 1 or 0, a quantum computer can operate on a 1 or 0, or a superposition of the two.
- Entanglement

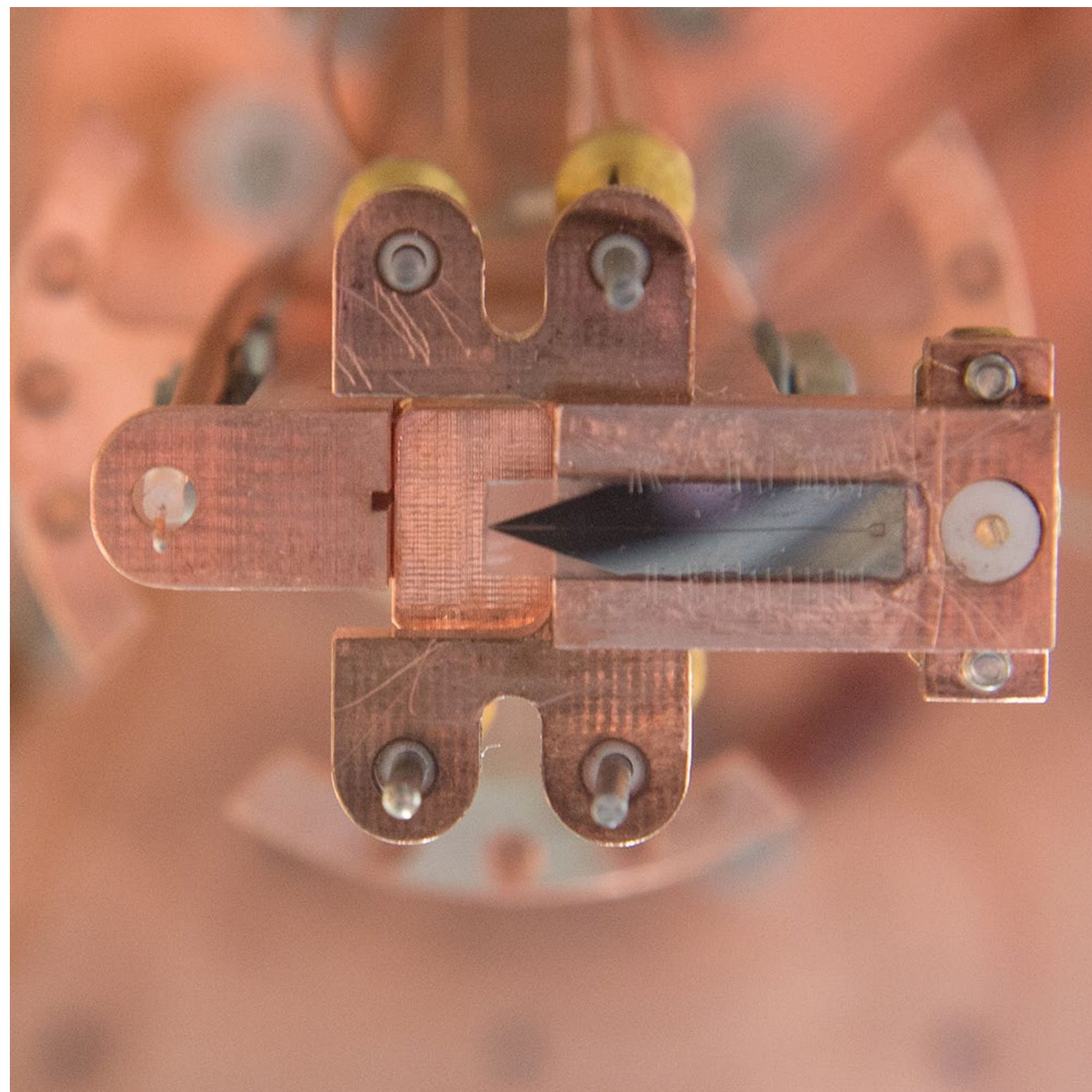
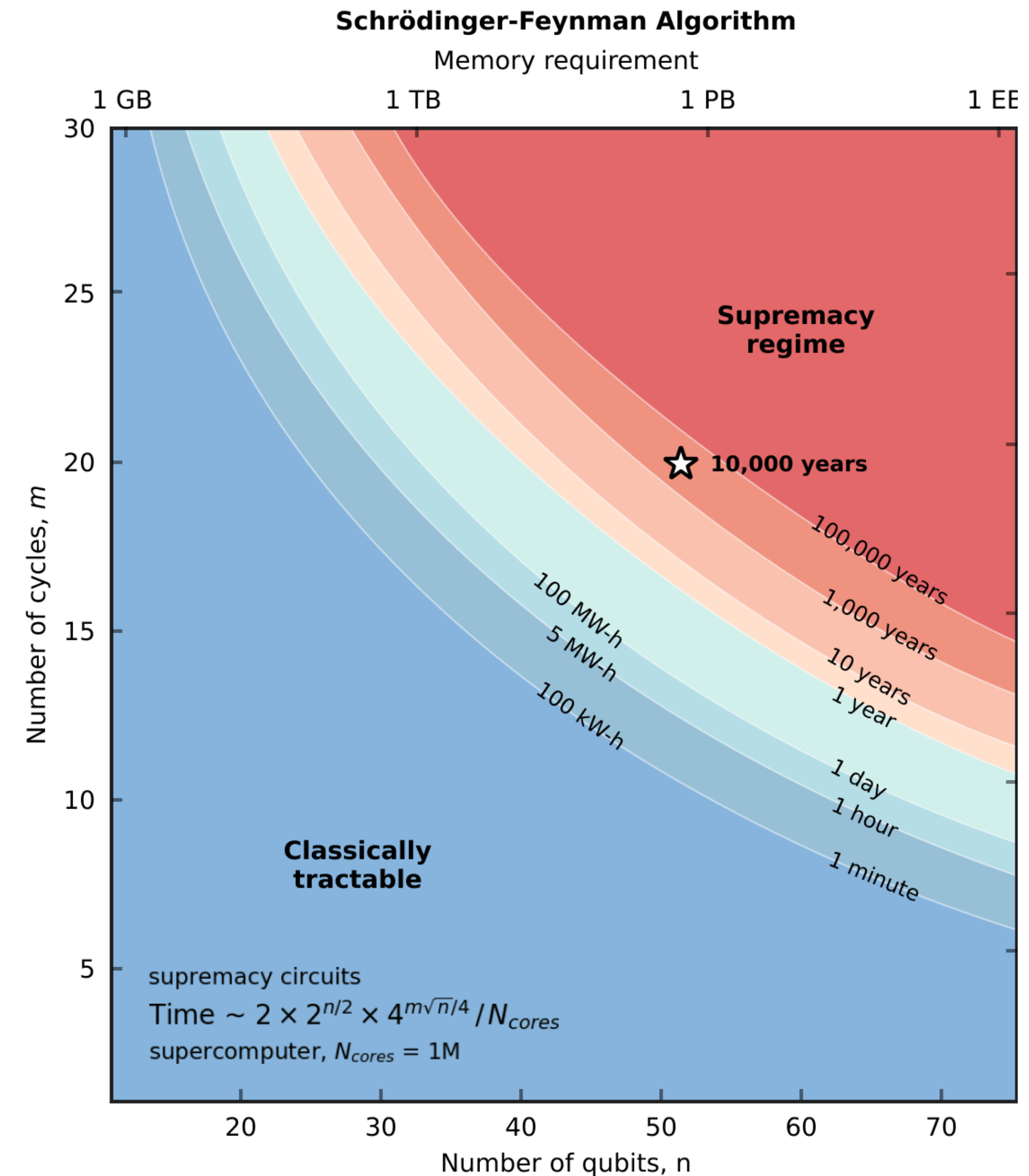


Photo credit: Syracuse University

Quantum Computing

What can Quantum Computing do for us?

- Solve equations otherwise impossible or impractical to solve
- Help optimize systems to provide greater efficiencies, and performances
- Such challenges as finance, intelligence, drug design, utilities, artificial intelligence
- What is Quantum Supremacy?



Quantum Computing

Quantum work performed
at UCSB on HPD Model
101 Dilution Refrigerator
Cryostat

- Initial experiment was to perform the factoring of 15.
- Proving the ability of factoring is fundamental to more complicated problem solving





COMPASS
a FormFactor users' group conference

THANK YOU