

DEVELOPMENTS IN QUANTUM SENSORS AND THEIR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

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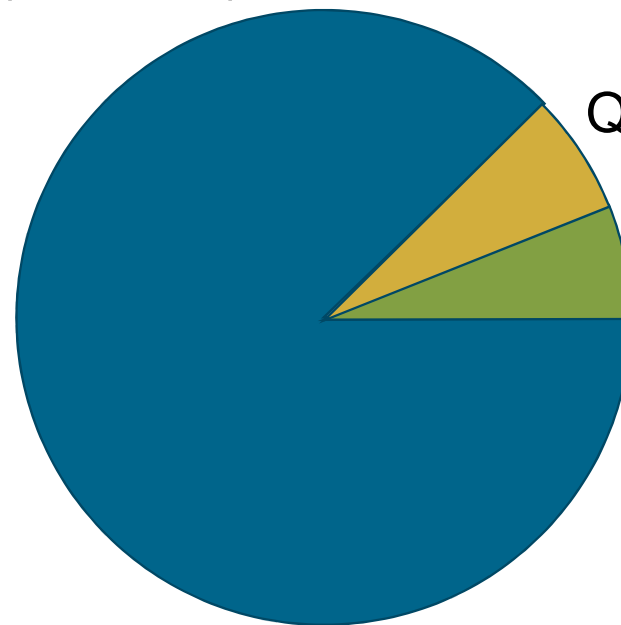


Quantum Technology Applications and Markets



Market estimates in 2040 (source: McKinsey Quantum Technology Monitor, 2023)

Quantum Computing (\$9-\$93B)



Quantum Communications (\$1-\$7B)

Quantum Sensing (\$1-\$6B)

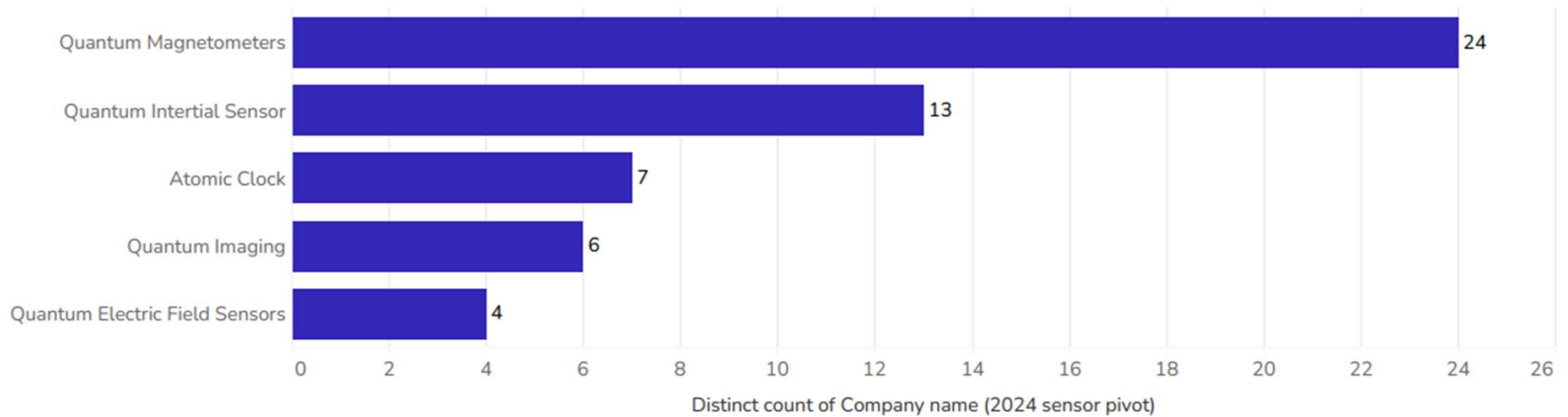
Overall economic impact much larger (e.g. estimate for QC in 2035: \$620B-\$1270B)

Quantum^{BW}

Part of
**THE
LÄND**

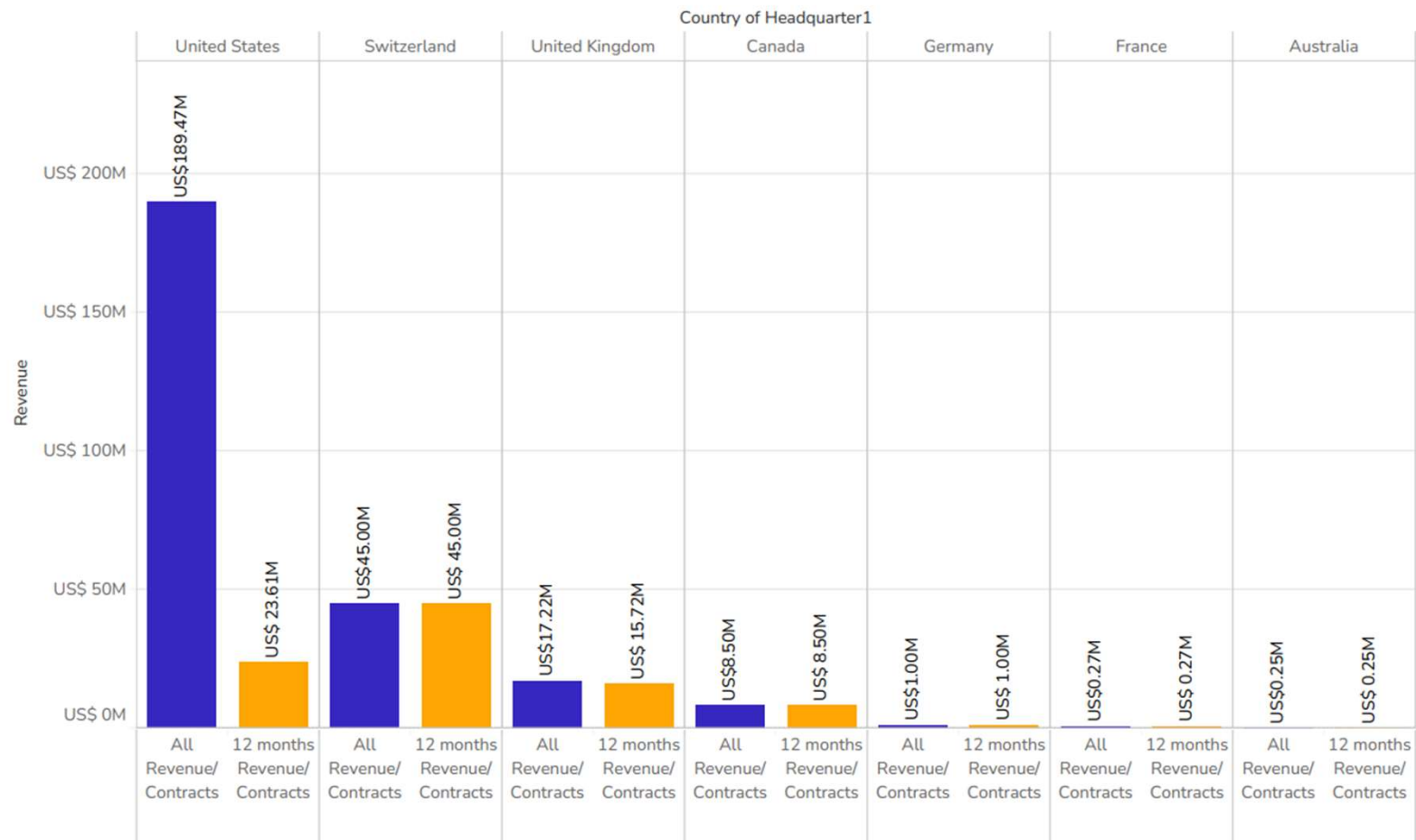
REPORT BY ANCHOREDIN

Segmentation of Companies Against Quantum Sensors and Instruments



REPORT BY ANCHOREDIN

Estimated Income through Contracts or Revenue in US\$



REPORT BY ANCHOREDIN

Table 2: Quantum Platform Technologies Underpinning Sensor Modalities

	Vapour Cell	Cold Atoms	NV-diamond	Other	Quantum Photonics
Quantum Magnetometers	●	●	●	●	
Quantum Electric Field Sensors	●		●	●	
Atomic Clock	●	●			
Quantum Inertial Sensor	●	●			
Quantum Imaging					●

Quantum Technologies – Beginnings



1900: Radiation of hot objects



Planck Postulate: Electromagnetic energy is quantised

$$E = h \nu$$

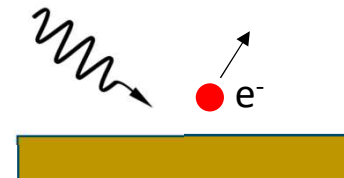
Quantum Technologies – Beginnings



1900: Radiation of hot objects



Albert Einstein explains photoelectric effect using light quantum hypothesis



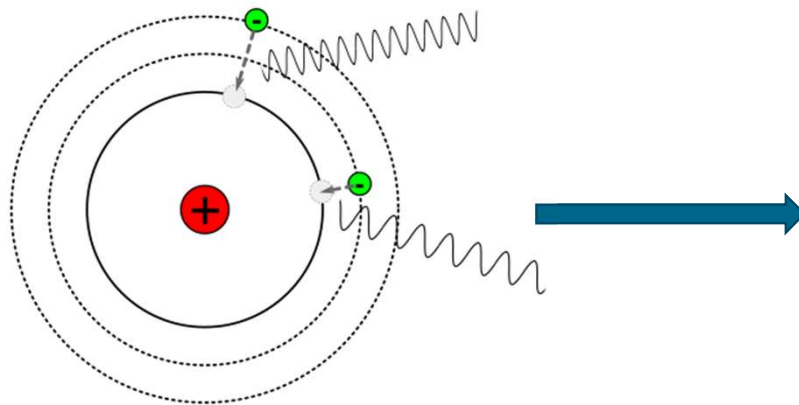
→ Nobel Prize 1921

Planck Postulate: Electromagnetic energy is quantised

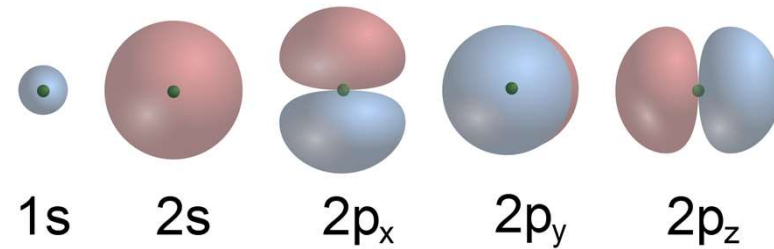
$$E = h \nu$$

Quantenwellen

1920-30: Wave particle duality



Bohr's Atom model

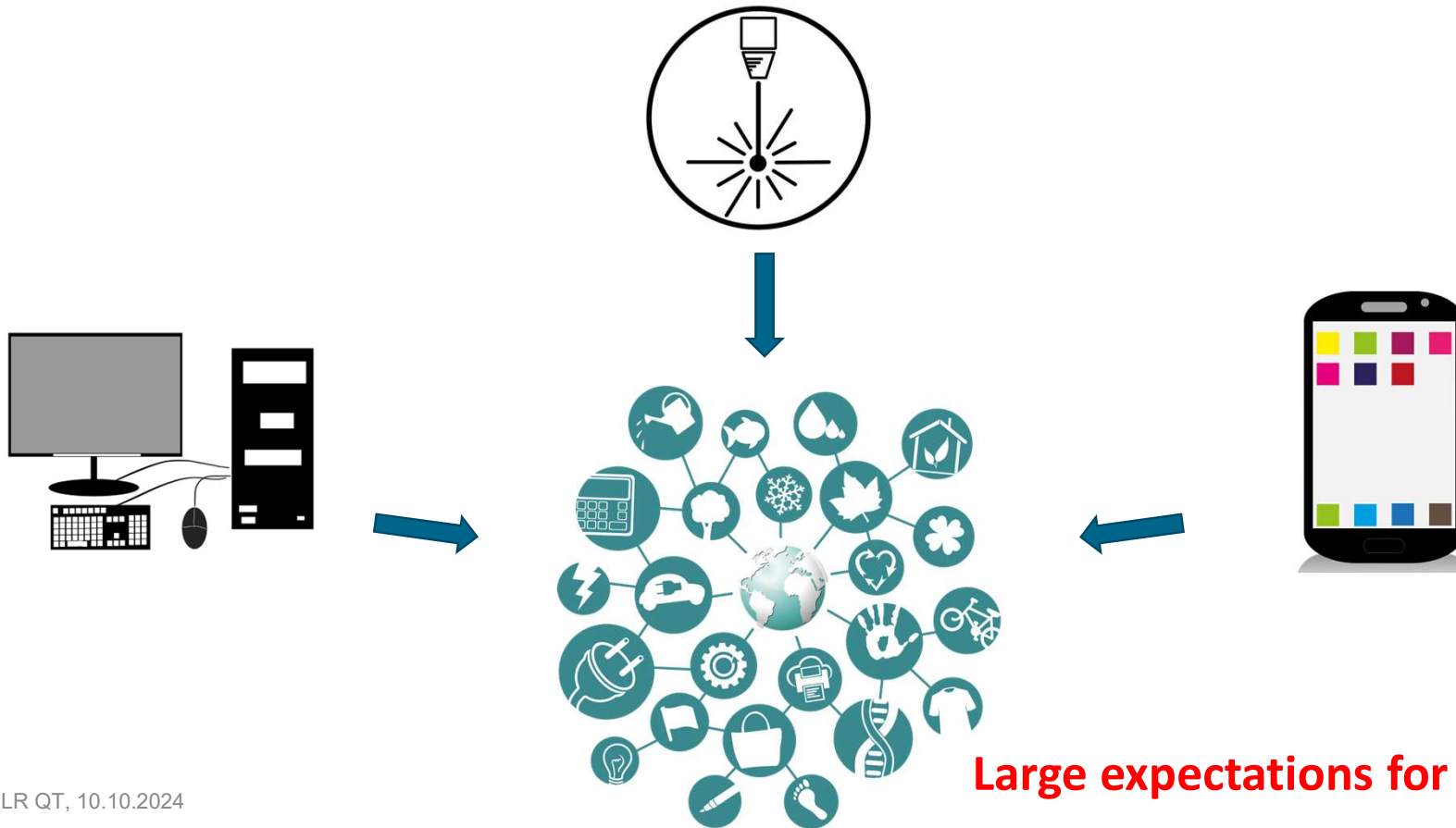


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Quantum 1.0



Technology based on understanding quantum levels in solids



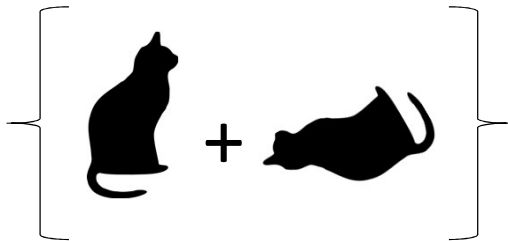
Large expectations for Quantum 2.0

Quantum 2.0



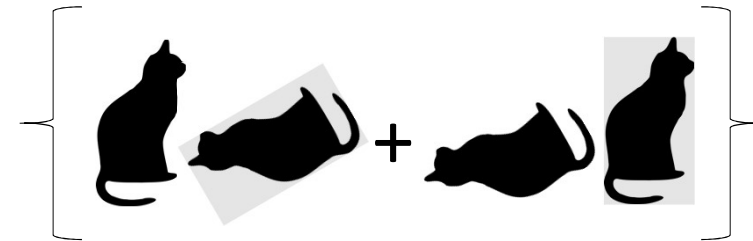
Superposition and entanglement

Superposition



Particle simultaneously in several states
→ Schrödinger's cat

Entanglement

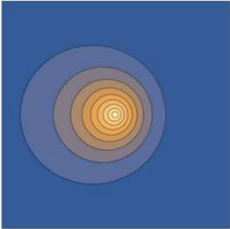


„Superposition across several particles“

Example: Superposition in an atom



„Oscillating electron cloud“



The diagram shows a central atom with a nucleus (a small green dot) and several concentric, semi-transparent shells of varying colors (blue, yellow, orange, red) representing the electron cloud. To the right of the atom is an equals sign, followed by a fraction $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. This is followed by a large right-facing curly bracket containing two terms: a solid red sphere with a green dot in the center, and a plus sign followed by a pair of overlapping red and blue spheres with a green dot in the center, followed by the exponential term $e^{-i\frac{\Delta E}{\hbar}t}$.

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\text{red sphere} + \text{red/blue spheres} e^{-i\frac{\Delta E}{\hbar}t} \right]$$

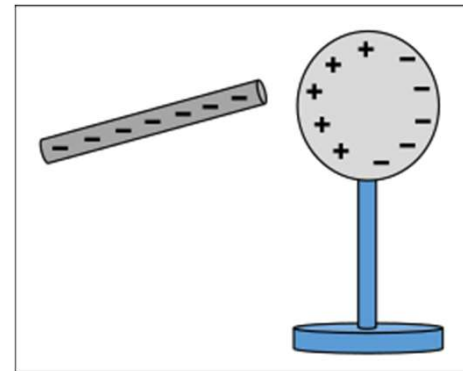
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How to make an atom oscillate?

„Push“ using electric field



Pushing a classical oscillator



Induced electric dipole

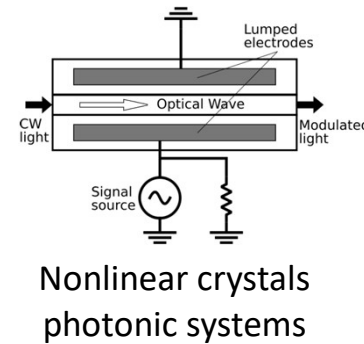
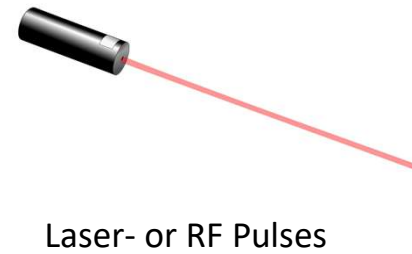
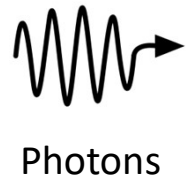
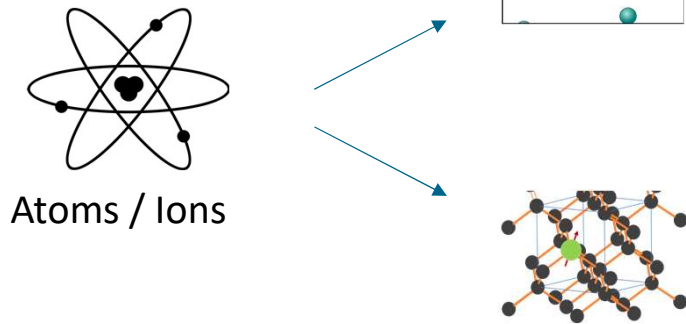
Ingredients for Quantum Technologies



Quantum Particles

+

Control



Electronics
Software
Shielding
Packaging
User interface

...

Technology Considerations



Photons versus radio waves

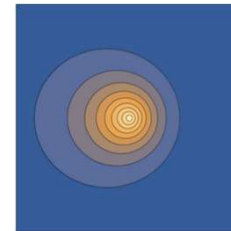
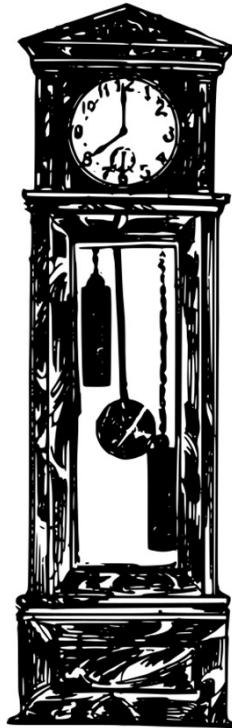
- Radio waves:
 - Standard electronic integration technologies
 - Cryogenics required to avoid thermal background and excitations

- Photons:
 - Operation at quantum level at room temperature possible
 - Photonic integration technologies required to drive size, weight, power and cost down.

How do Quantum Clocks work?



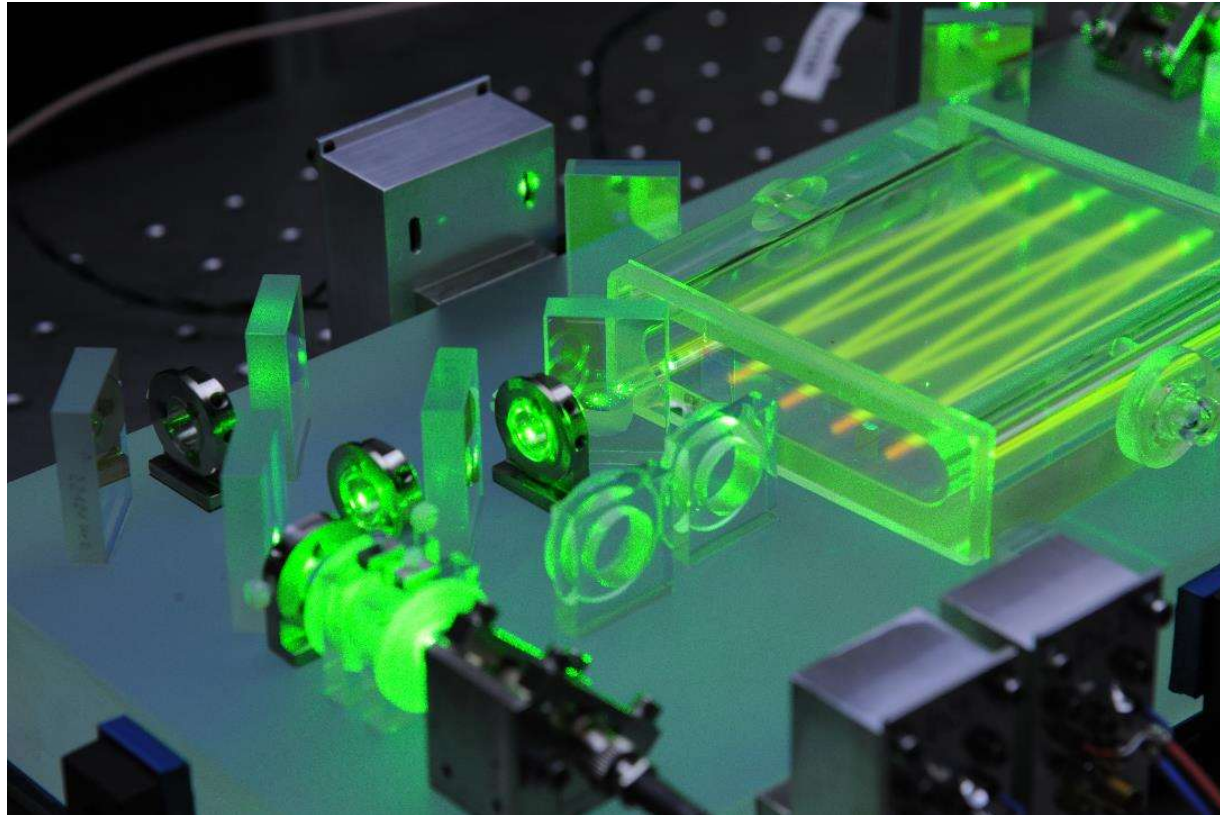
Replacing the classical oscillator with an atom



Reproducible and precise due to laws of nature

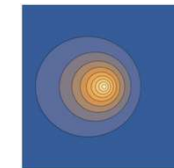
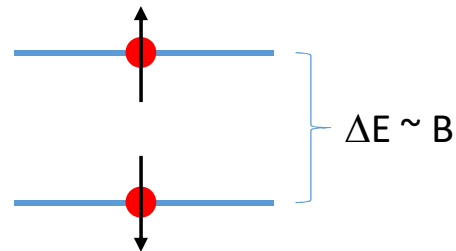
This is how it looks like

DLR Iodine clock

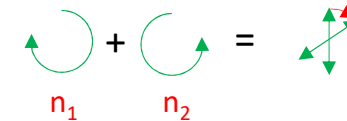
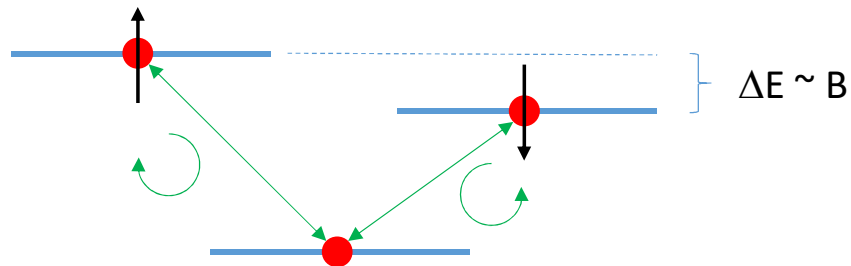


Quantum Magnetometers

Superposition of energy levels depending on external magnetic field



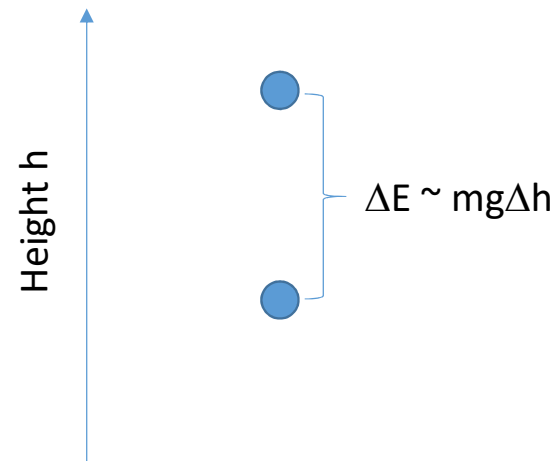
Oscillation frequency depends on magnetic field



Rotation of polarization

Quantum Gravimeters / Inertial Sensors

Potential difference leads to different phase evolution

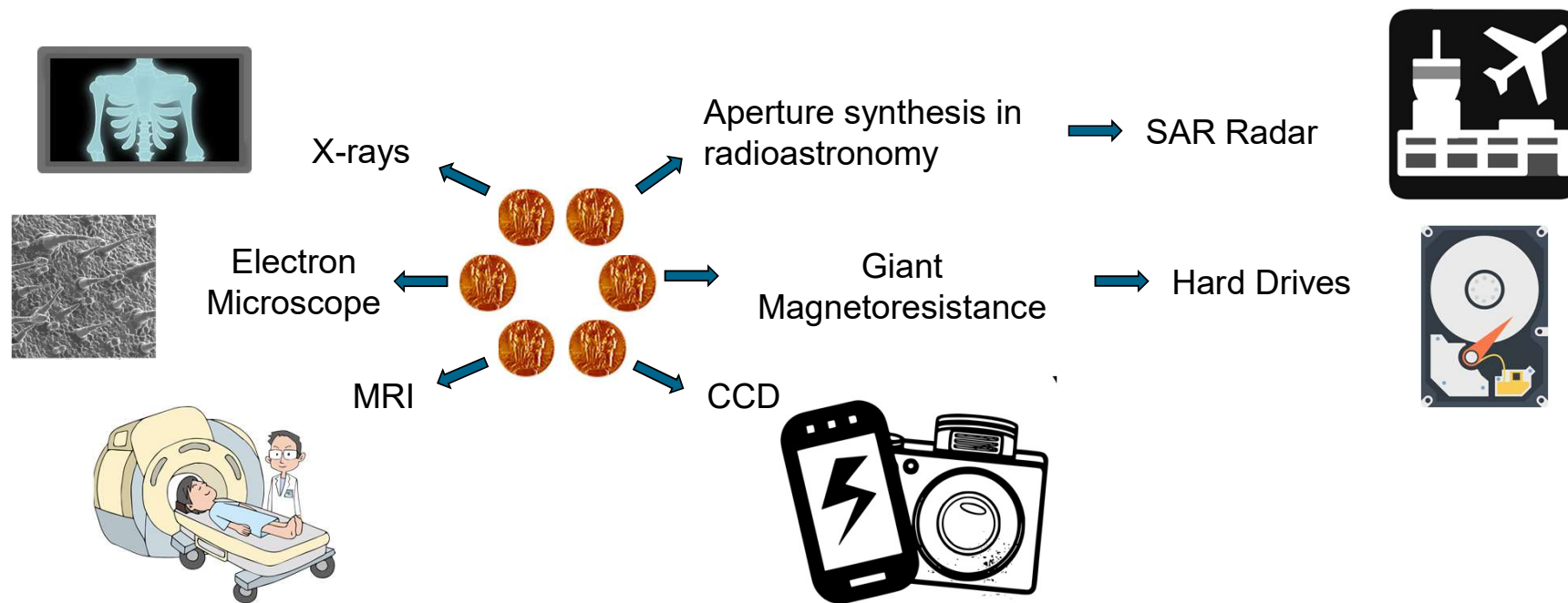


Disruptive consequences of new sensors



Sensors and clocks are enabling system capabilities with large economic impact

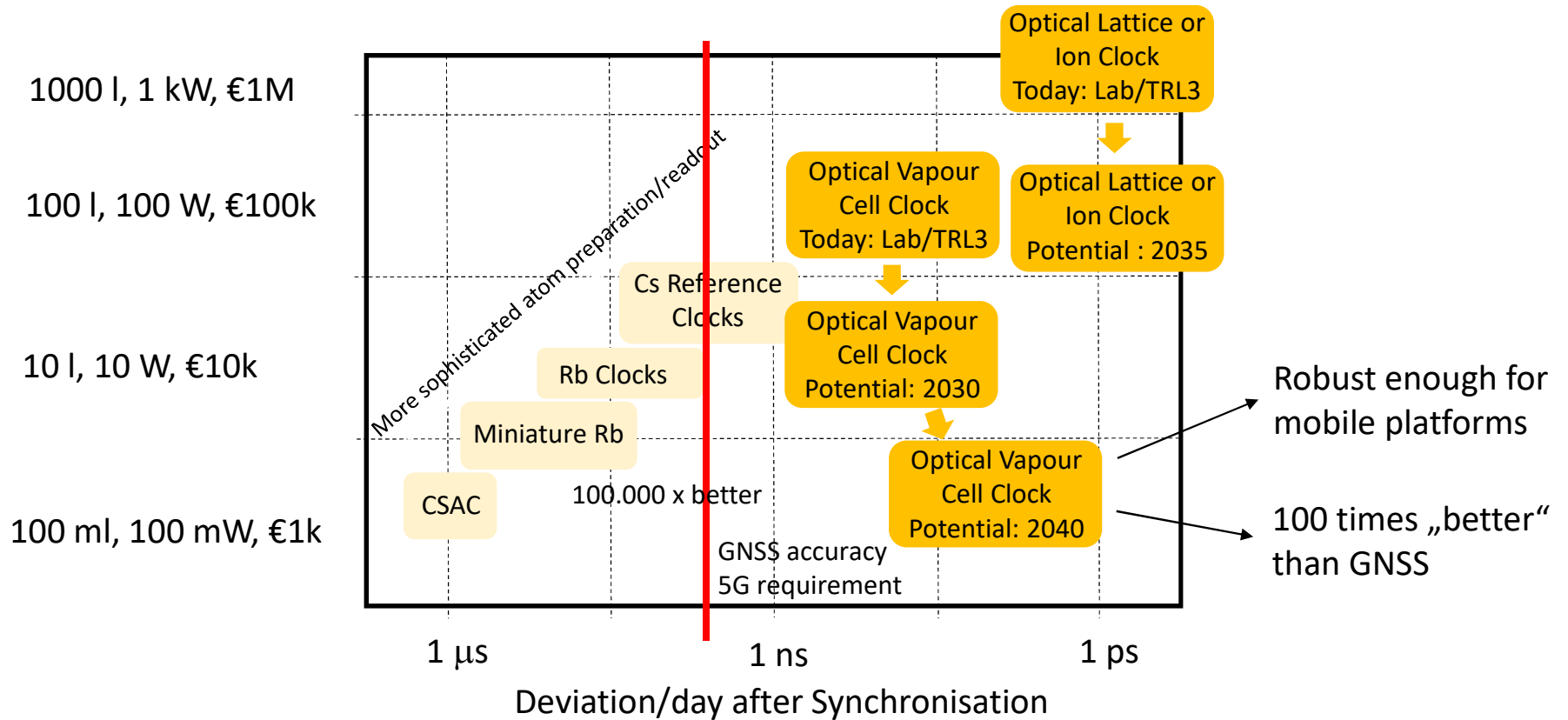
- Historic examples based on sensor-related Nobel Prizes



Sensor utility needs systems thinking!

USPs of Quantum Sensors

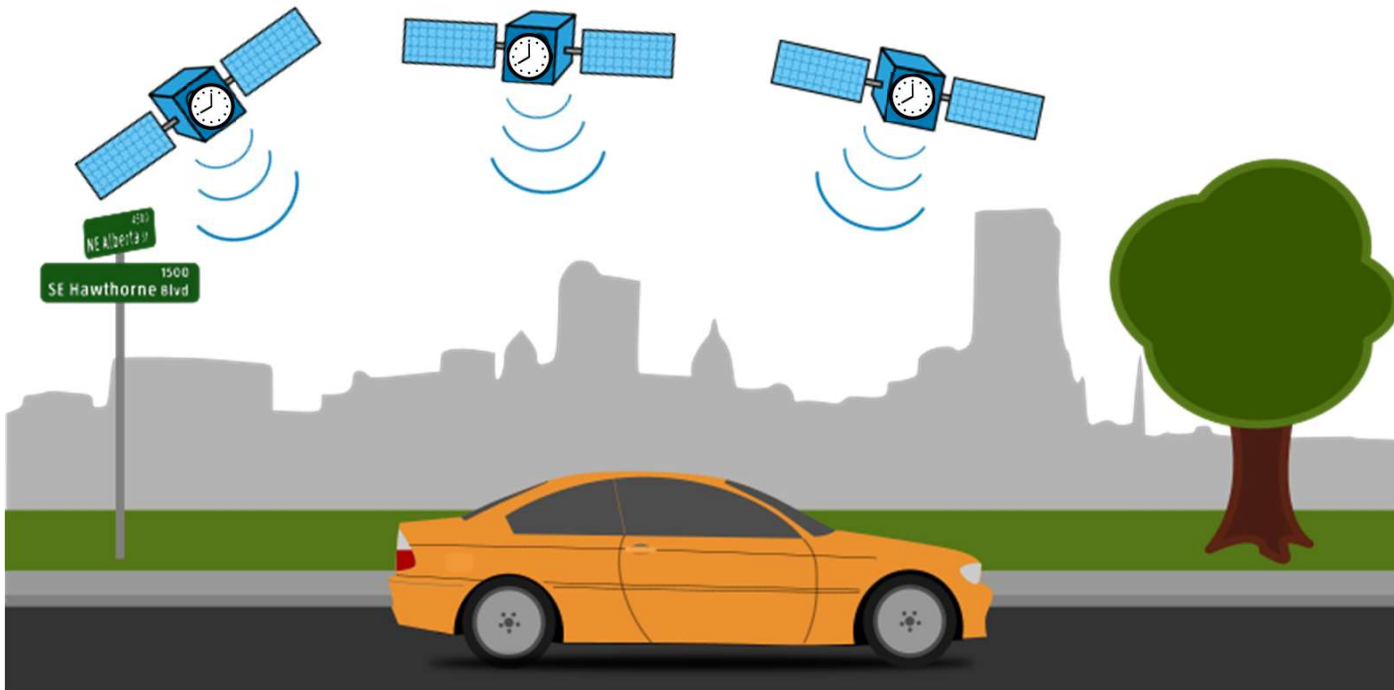
Quantum Clocks: highest accuracy



Quantum 2.0 for Navigation and Time



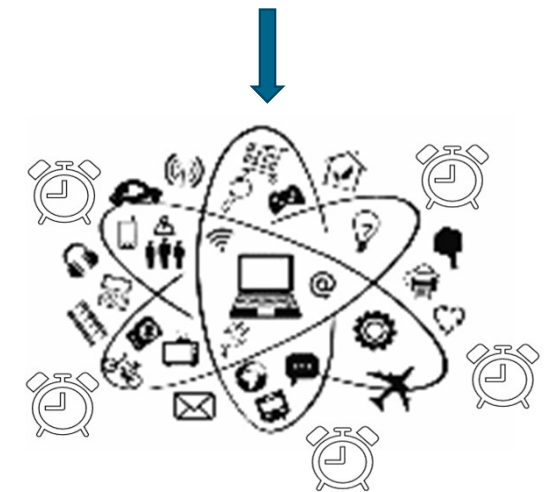
Quantum clocks are powering current global satellite navigation systems



Navigation



Credit: ESA



Synchronisation

Impact: 5-10% of GDP

Commercial Opportunities through Quantum Clocks



Credit: ENISA

Communication



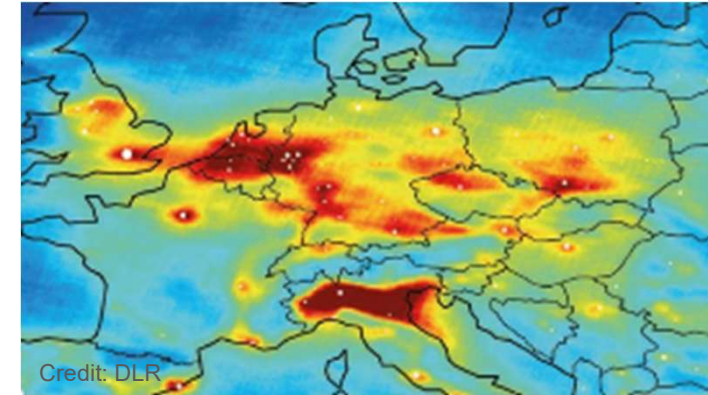
Credit: DLR

3D Radar



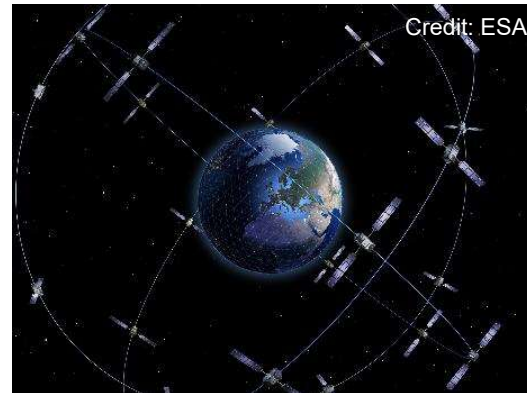
Credit: DLR

Urban Flight



Credit: DLR

Global Height Reference



Credit: ESA

Satellite Navigation

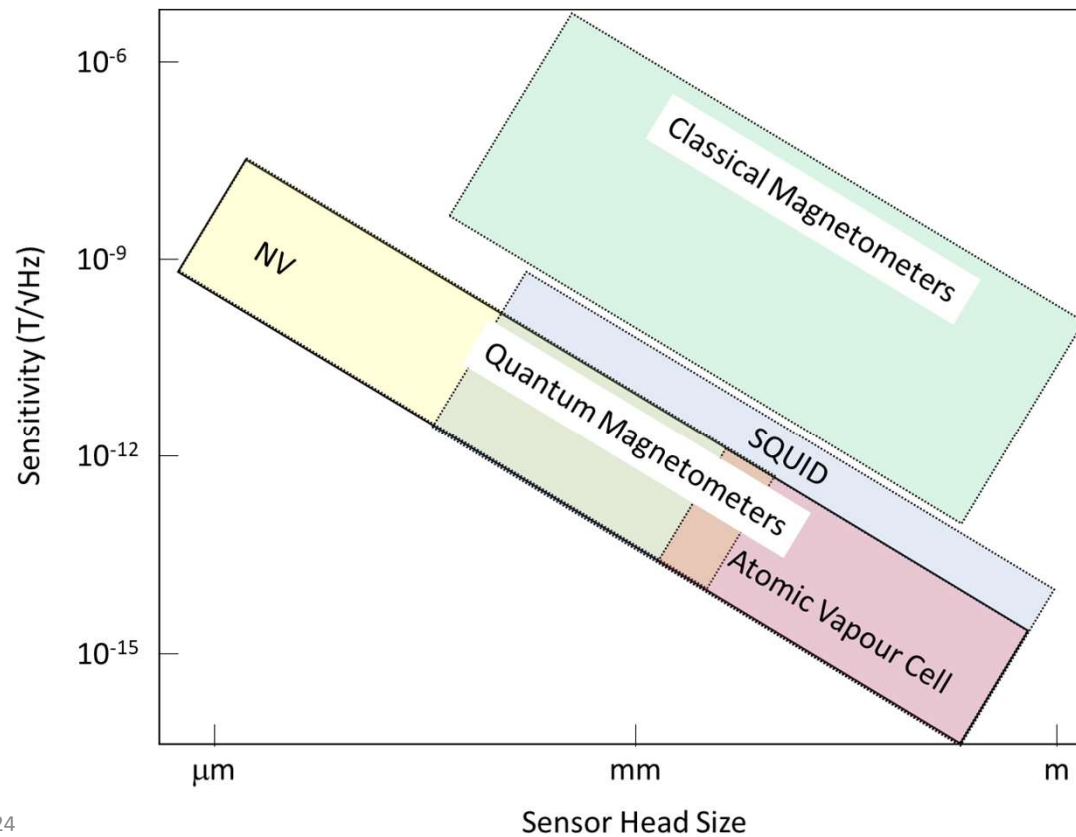


Credit: DLR

Autonomous Vehicles

USPs of Quantum Sensors

Quantum Magnetometer: highest sensitivity at room temperature

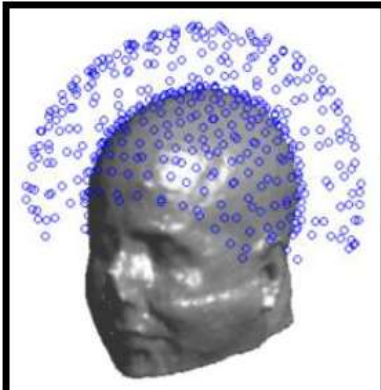




OPM-MEG development – 2015 – 2019 - Adaptation to Head Size



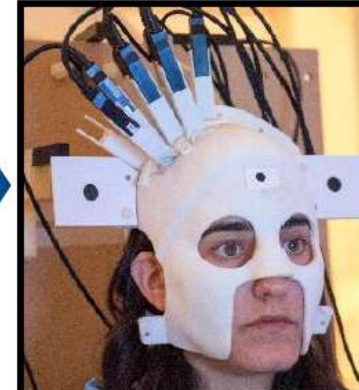
Conventional MEG



On scalp MEG simulations 2016



Single channel recording 2017



First wearable OPM array 2018



First paediatric helmet 2019

A new generation of quantum sensors have enabled 'wearable' brain imaging technology



50 channel whole head system 2020



First simultaneous OPM/EEG 2019

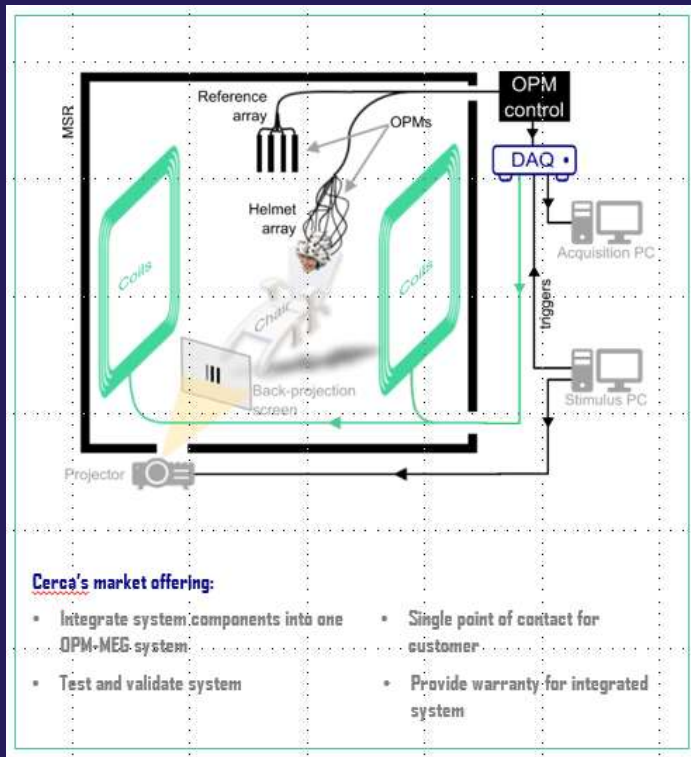


First Gen II OPM recordings 2019

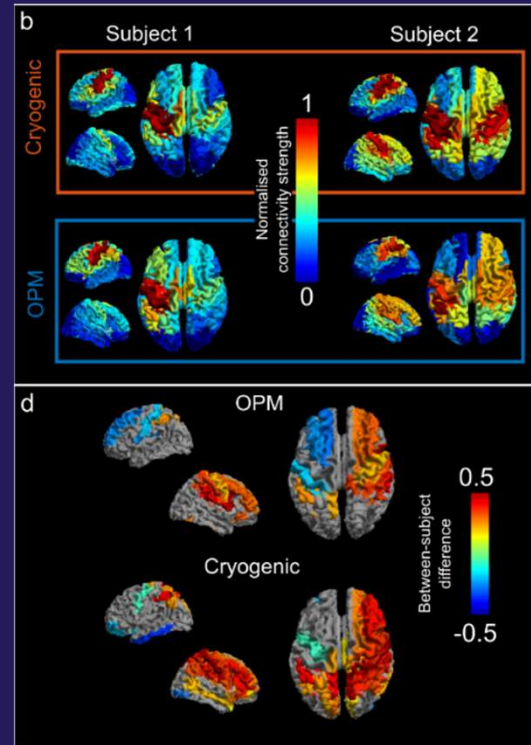


First VR-MEG recording 2019

Its here NOW: Commercial Offering



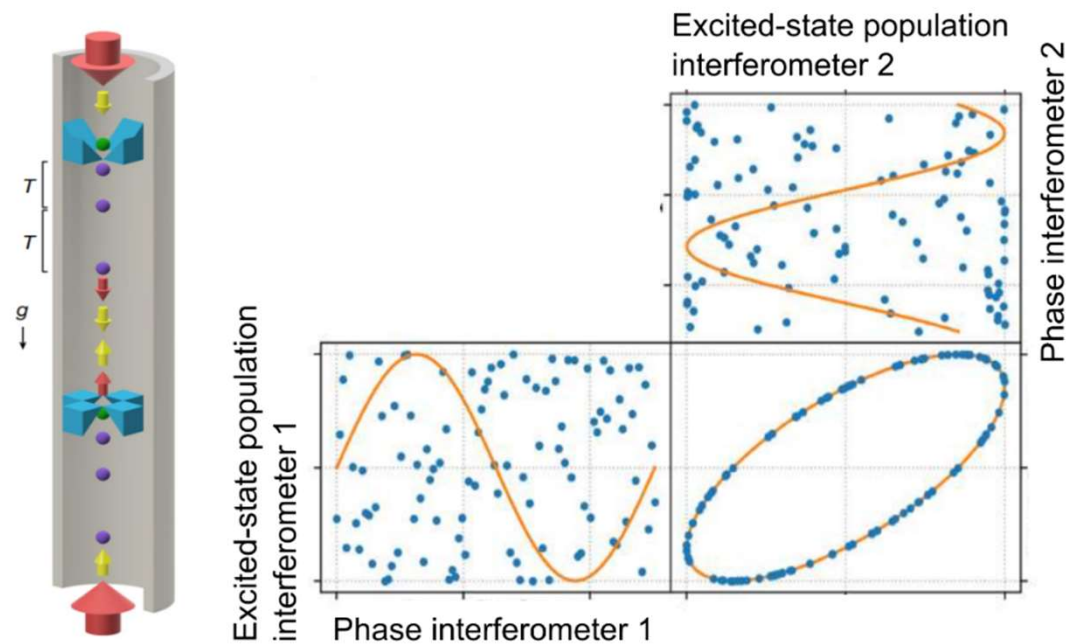
Joint venture between University of Nottingham and Magnetic Shields Ltd.



USPs of Quantum Sensors

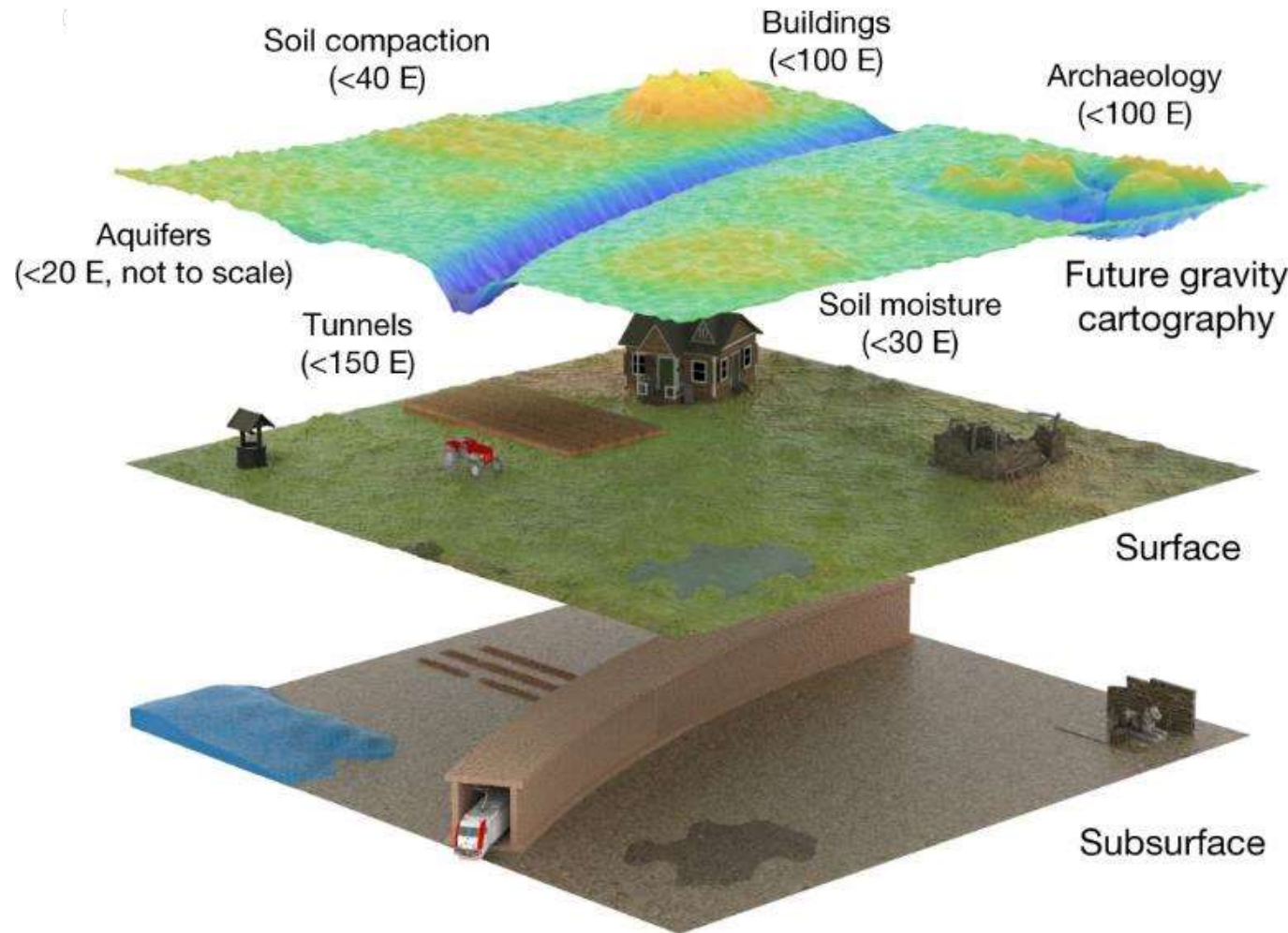
Quantum Inertial Sensors (including gravimeters): low bias and high scale factor accuracy

Allows e.g. high common mode suppression in differential measurements

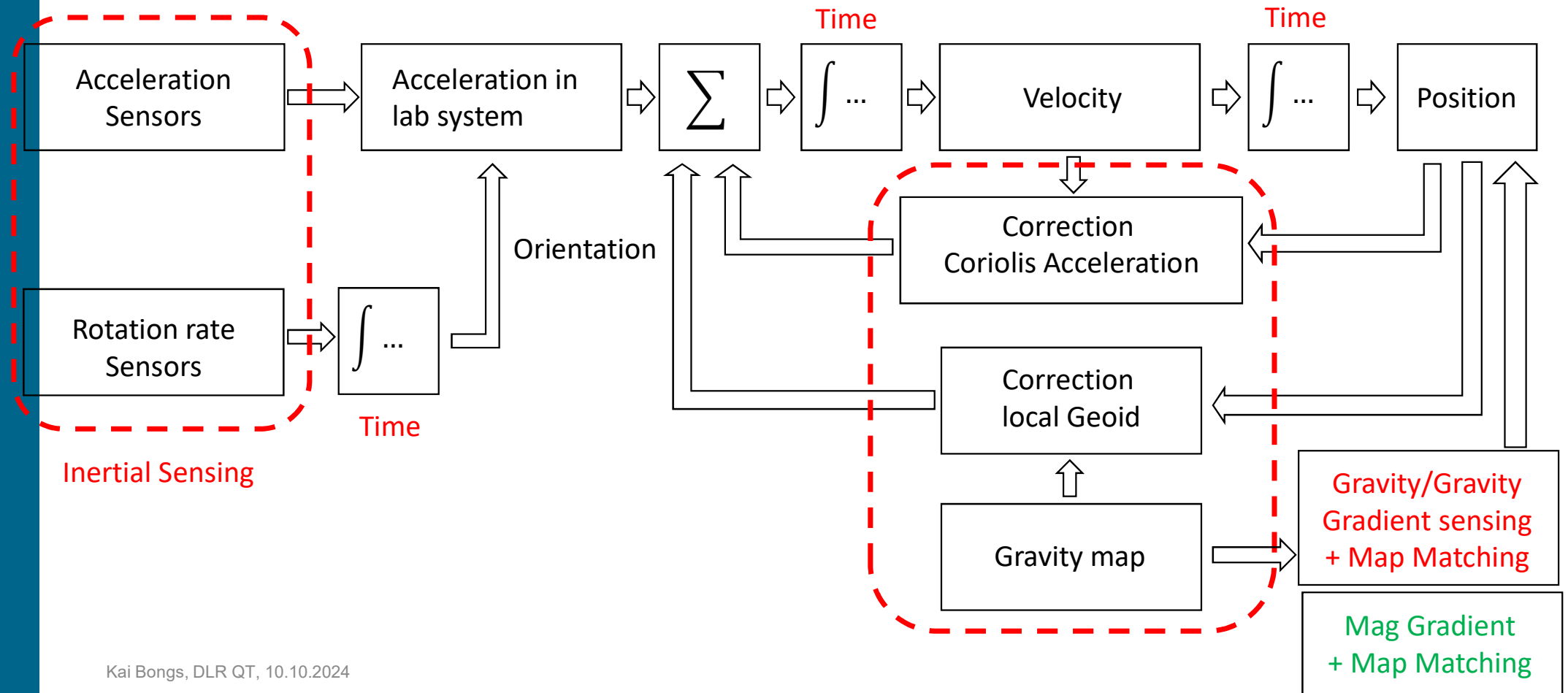


Enabling Gravity Cartography

- Relevant to a range of applications, including:
 - Water monitoring
 - Infrastructure
 - Archaeology
 - Agriculture
 - Navigation



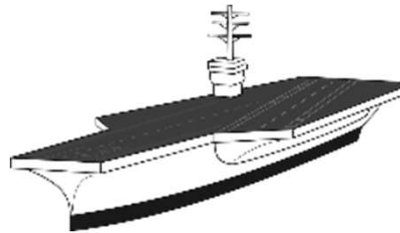
Schematic Setup of a Quantum Navigation System



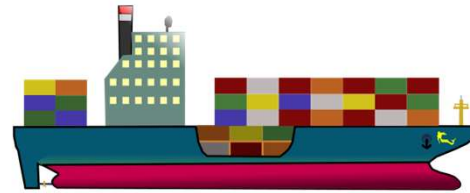
Market Roadmap for Quantum Navigation Systems



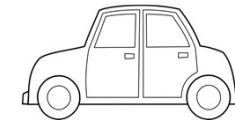
Cost and regulatory requirements as key drivers



Strategic platforms



Autonomous ships and underwater vehicles



Autonomous vehicles

2030

2040

2050

Unit cost

xM€

xxxk€

xxx€

Market volume

xxM€

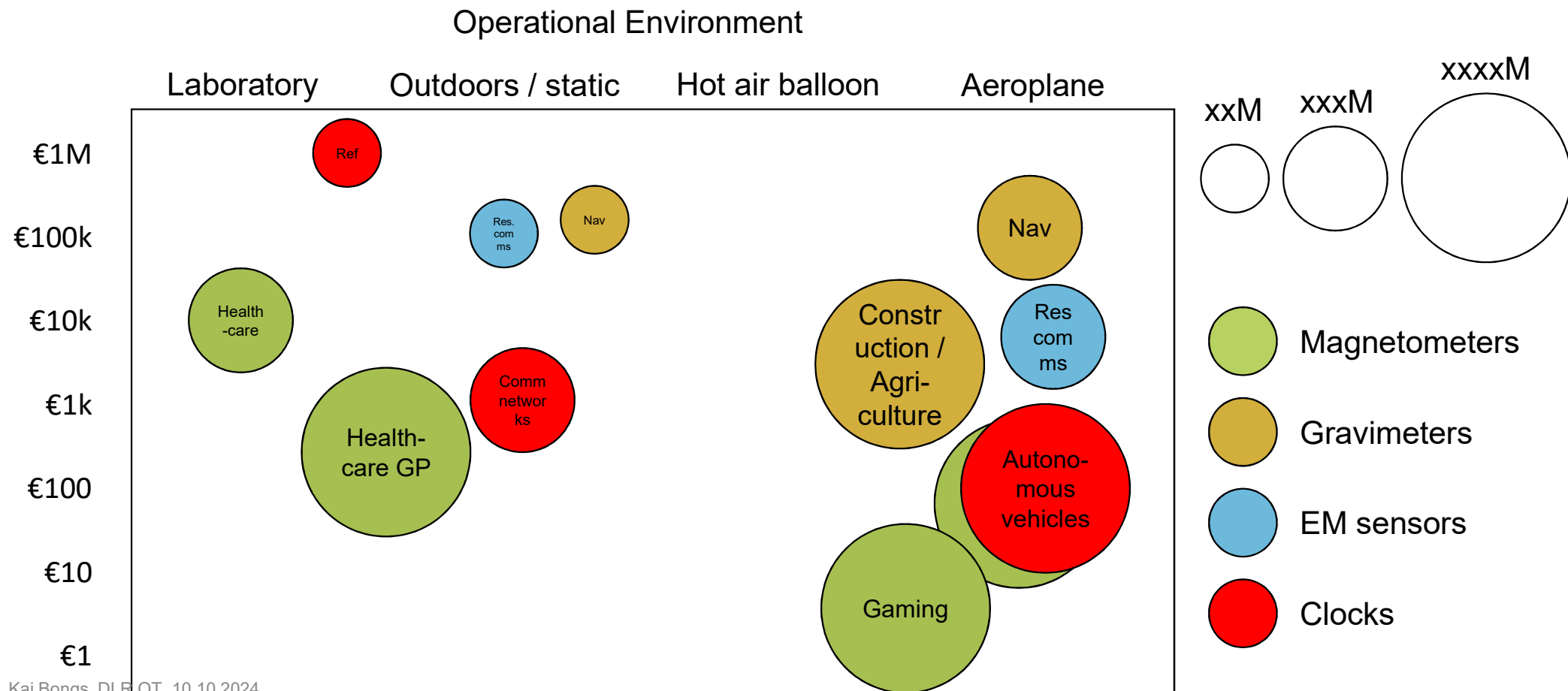
xxxM€

xxxxxM€

Potentially Accessible Quantum Sensor Markets



Key Drivers: Robustness and Cost



Thank you for listening



Questions?

- Key messages:
- Quantum Sensors offer USPs, which could allow significant markets and huge economic impact
- Hybrid electro-optomechanical integration is a key enabler for market success of quantum sensors