

Quantum-based technologies: Overview and application to aviation security

Celia Merzbacher, Ph.D.
Senior Director, SRI International
QED-C Deputy Director
Celia.Merzbacher@sri.com

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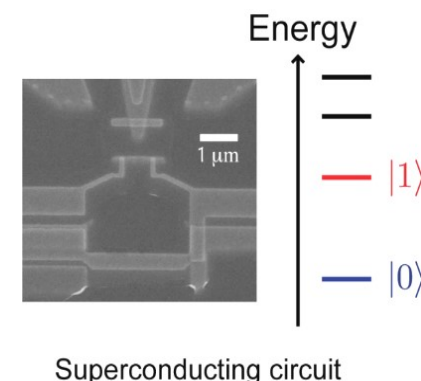
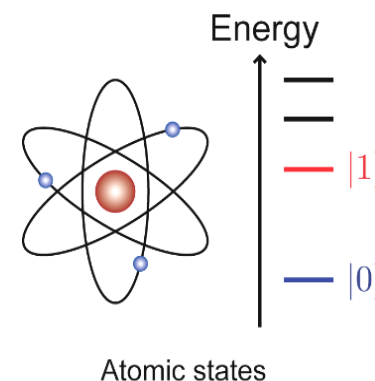
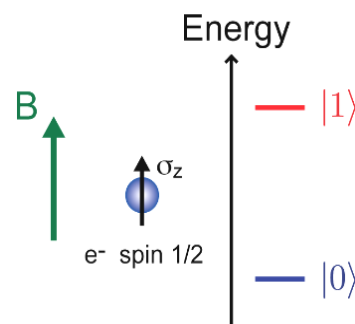
<https://quantumconsortium.org>

ADSA22

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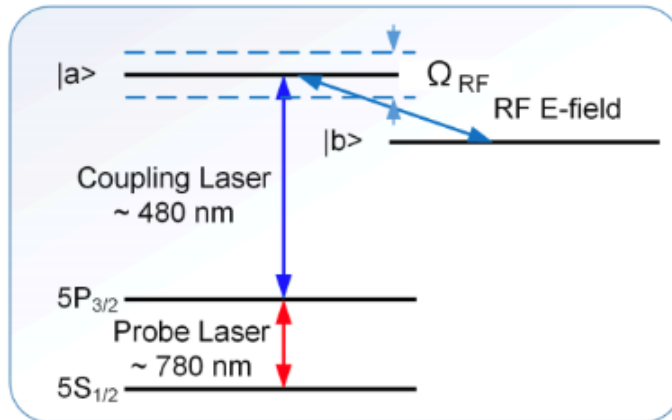
So what? Who cares?

- Quantum mechanics = novel characteristics
 - ✓ Quantized energy levels
 - ✓ Superposition
 - ✓ Entanglement
- Applications
 - ✓ Computing– lots of interest; still very early stage
 - ✓ Communications and cybersecurity
 - ✓ Sensing and metrology– early examples here today
- Quantum states are extremely sensitive to the environment – hence they make excellent sensors
- Quantum properties are fundamental – calibration not required
- Advances in classical quantum-enabling technologies (cryo, lasers, etc.) may also benefit nonquantum applications (e.g. aviation/homeland security)
- DHS missions that quantum may help to address:
 - Standoff detection at border crossings
 - Buried infrastructure detection (e.g. tunnels)
 - Airport screening



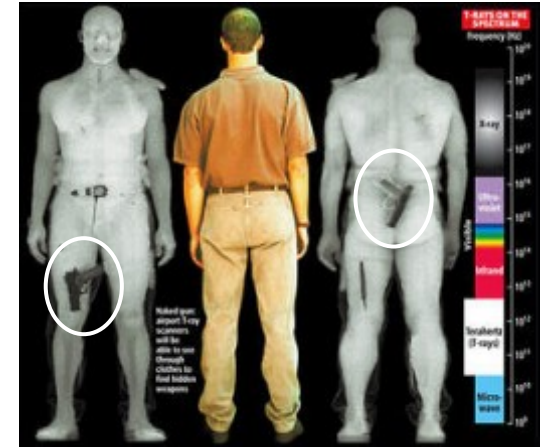
Quantum sensor for THz detection

- **Problem:** THz sources are weak (<0.1 W) and conventional THz sensors are noisy or need to be cryogenically cooled.
- **Solution:** A low-noise, room-temperature THz detector for:
 - Standoff non-destructive imaging
 - Chem/bio aerosol detection
 - High bandwidth comms
- **How does a Rydberg atom quantum detector work?**
 - A quantum detector uses a **vapor of Rydberg atoms** to convert **MHz-THz** signals to optical signals with **high sensitivity**. Each atom acts like an independent interferometer, translating an incident RF field to an optical signal.

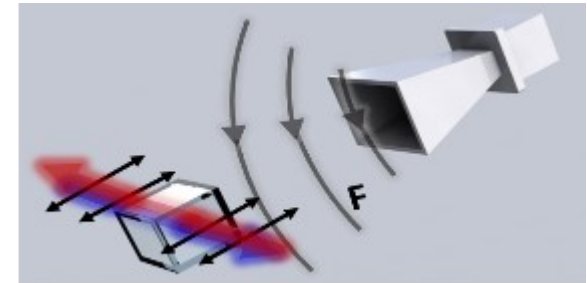


Underlying physics. Atoms may be prepared into THz-sensitive Rydberg states with the appropriate combination of electromagnetic fields/lasers.

TRL = 2 – 3



Sub-THz imaging requires active scanning and must be close to source.



Quantum detector. A vapor cell of alkali atoms prepared in quantum Rydberg states acts as a low-noise, sensitive detector element from MHz – THz.