

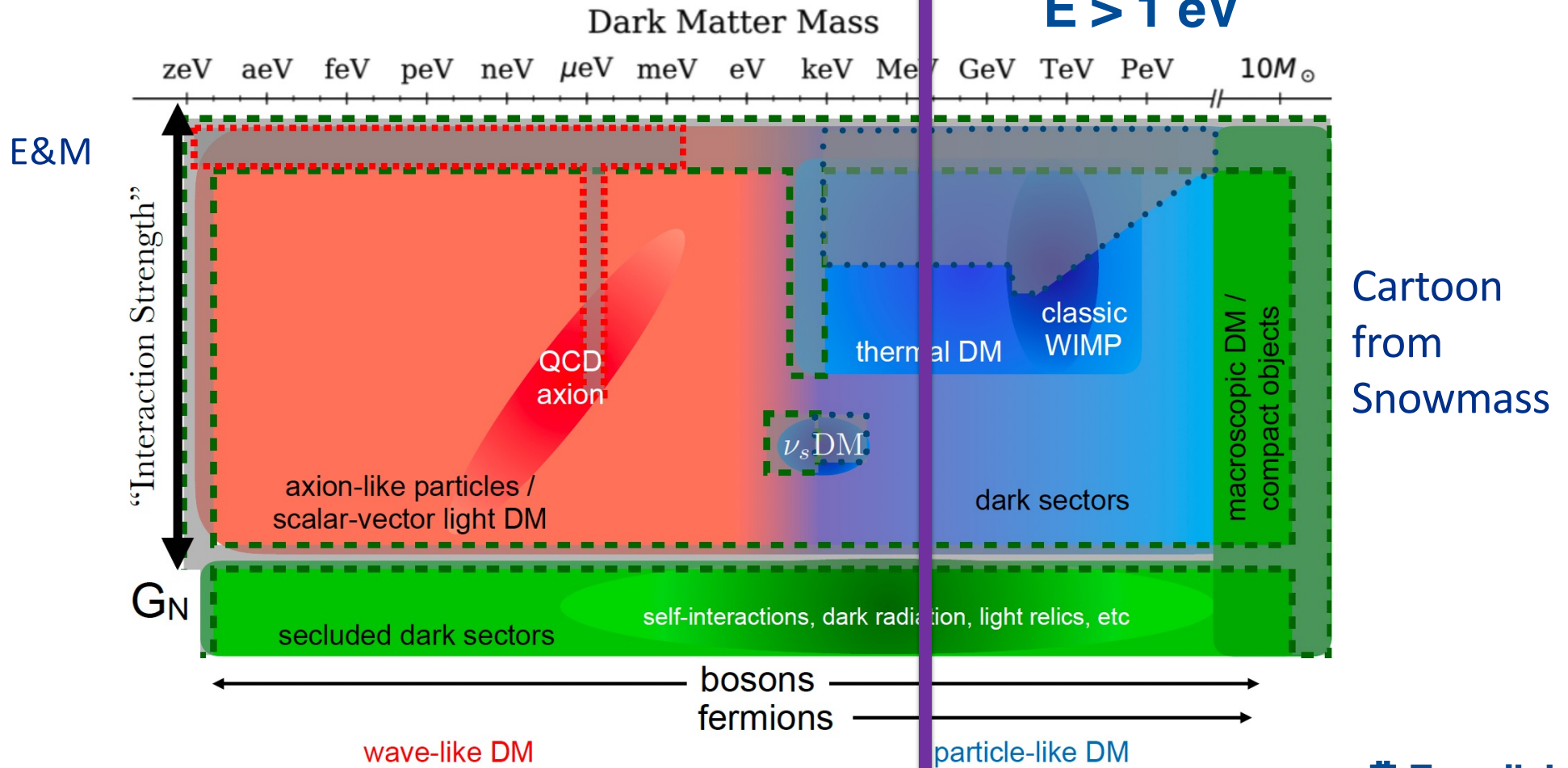
Cosmic Quantum

Aaron Chou

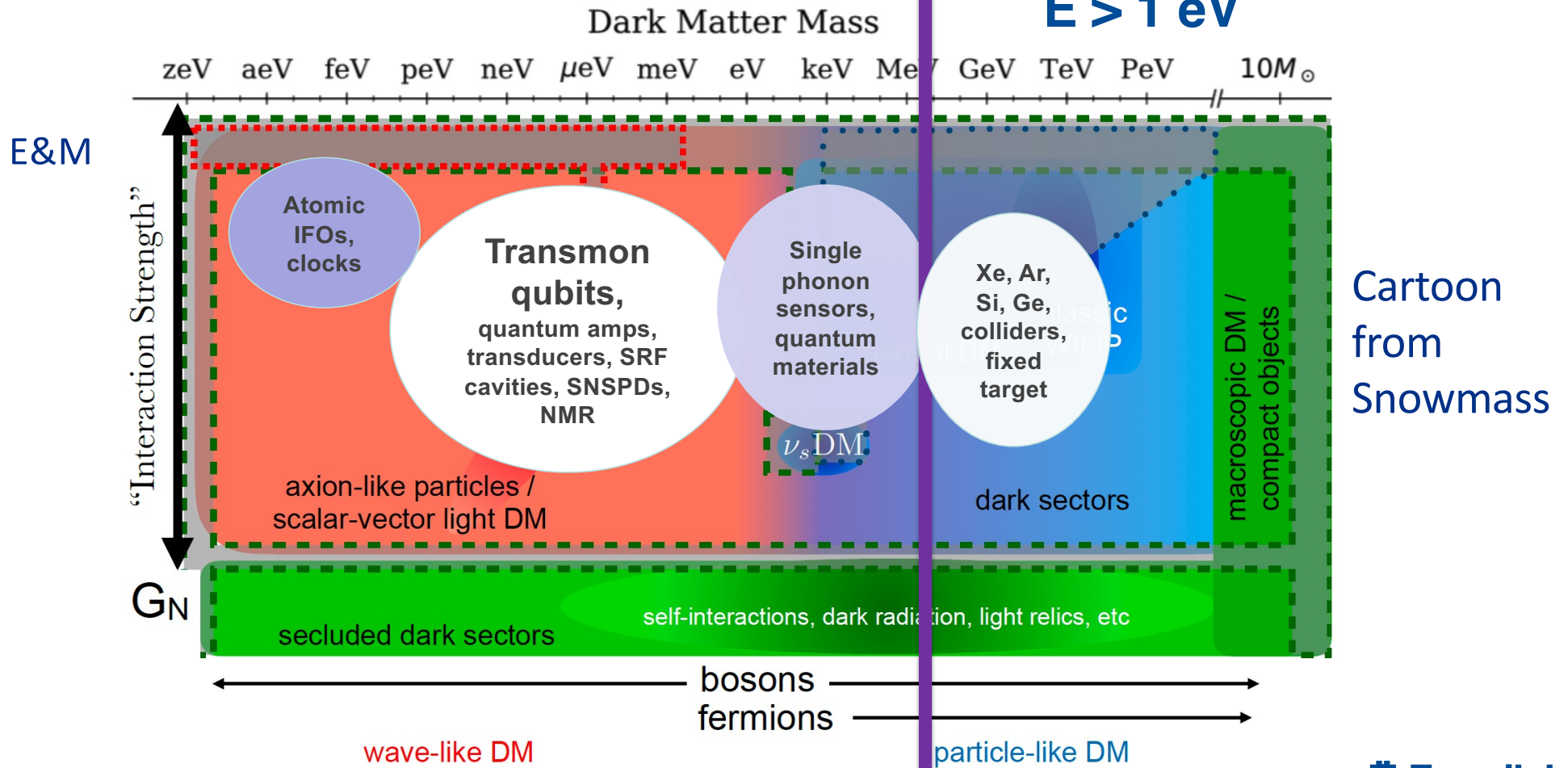
Fermilab Cosmic Day

10/30/2023

Quantum sensors: $E < 1 \text{ eV}$ ← → Current HEP tech: $E > 1 \text{ eV}$



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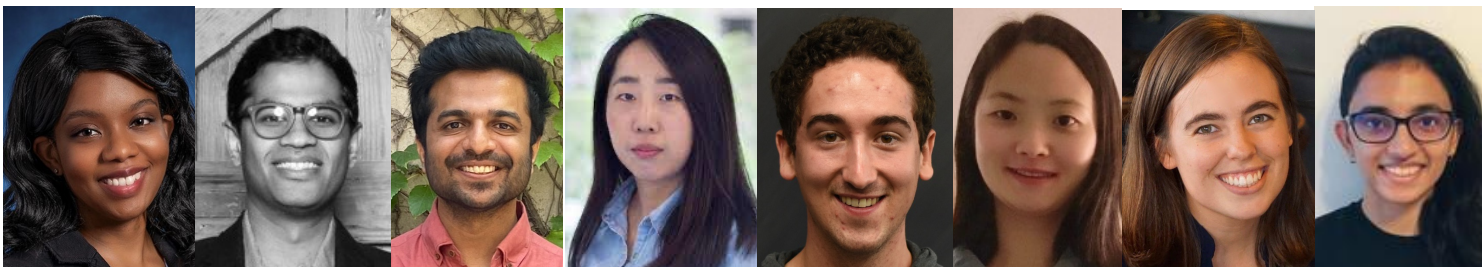
QuantISED Consortium: Quantum Sensing for Dark Matter:

Engage neighboring fields to adapt quantum technology to HEP science targets



Aaron Chou (Lead PI, FNAL)
 Dave Schuster (Stanford)
 Konrad Lehnert (Colorado)
 Reina Maruyama (Yale)
 Pierre Echtermach (JPL)
 Robert McDermott (Wisconsin)
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Bold = PD alumni, now faculty



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 Liz Ruddy (Colorado)
 Sumita Ghosh (Yale)



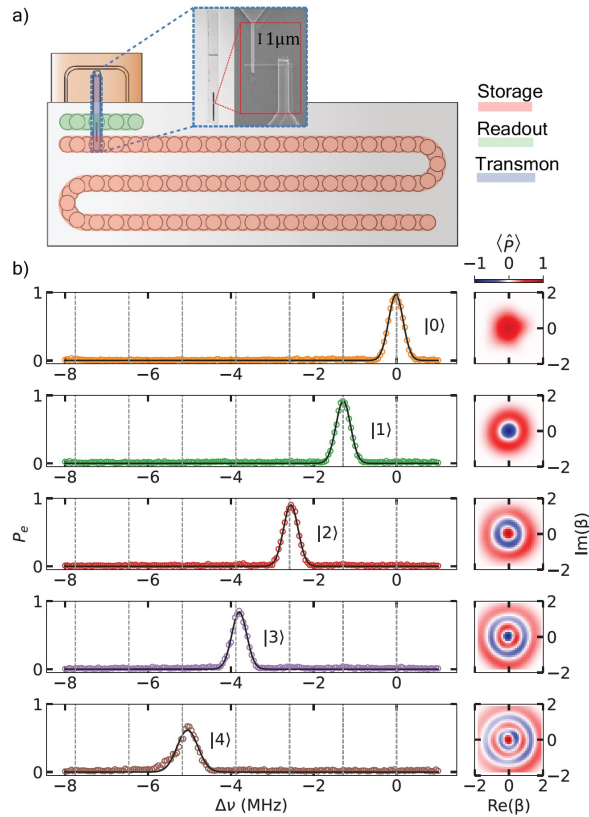
Dave Harrison (Wisconsin)
 Jialin Yu (IIT)
 Tony Zhou (MIT)



Stewart Koppell (MIT)



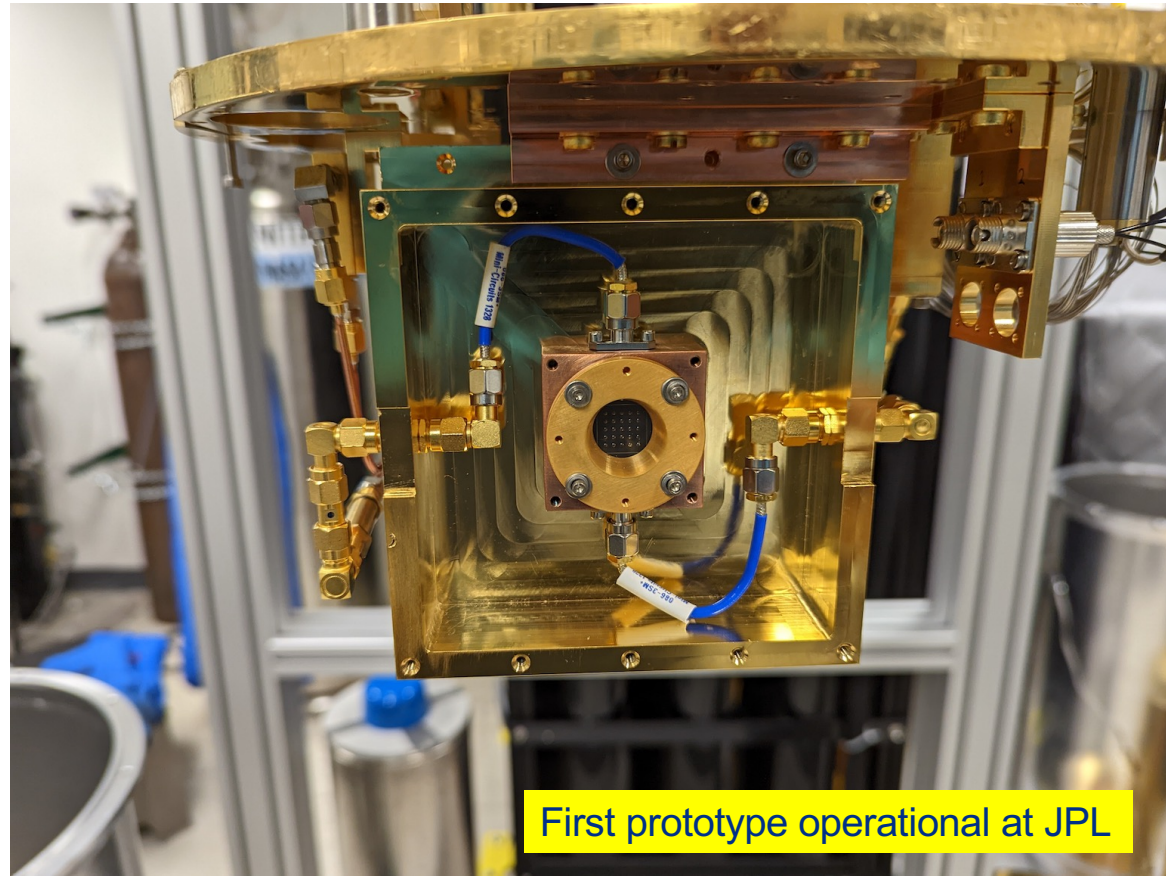
Qubit Stark shifts for Fock states



Measured Wigner functions

SQuAD experiment: Prepare cavity mode in Fock state to stimulate the emission of signal photons from classical dark matter waves.

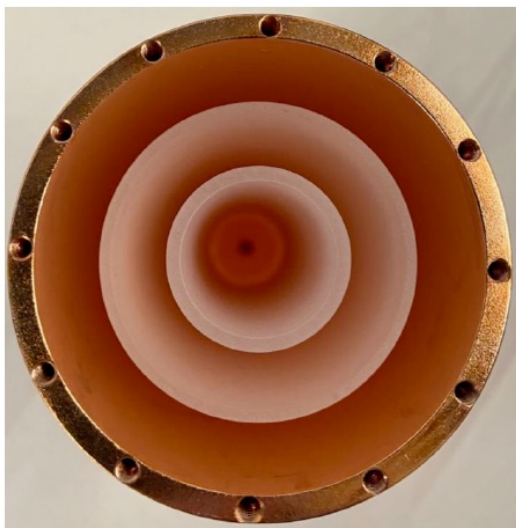
Ankur Agrawal et al., 2305.03700



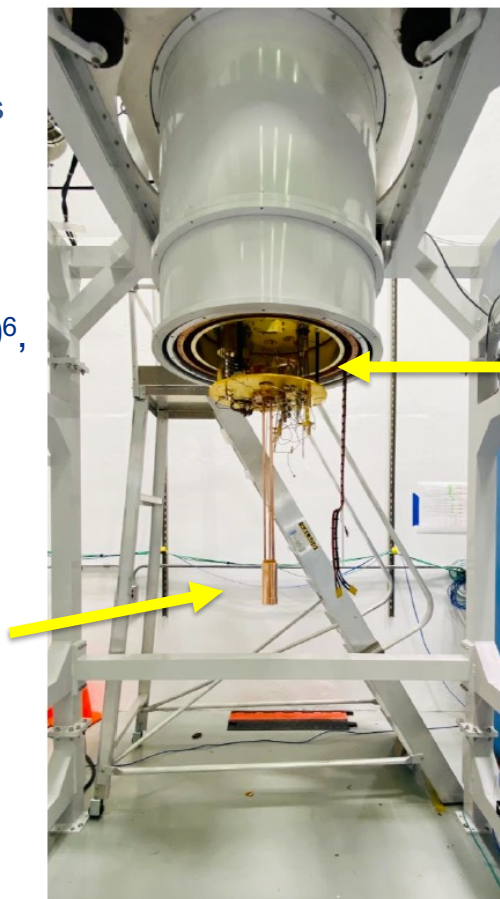
LADERA experiment: Use Cooper pair-breaking qubit-based detectors to search for THz dark radiation generated by dynamical friction on the rolling dark energy field (FNAL, JPL)

SQuAD (Superconducting Qubits for Axion Darkmatter)

Nested sapphire cavity compatible with high B field needed for axion search: $Q > 10^6$, $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave layers reflect photon waves back to center

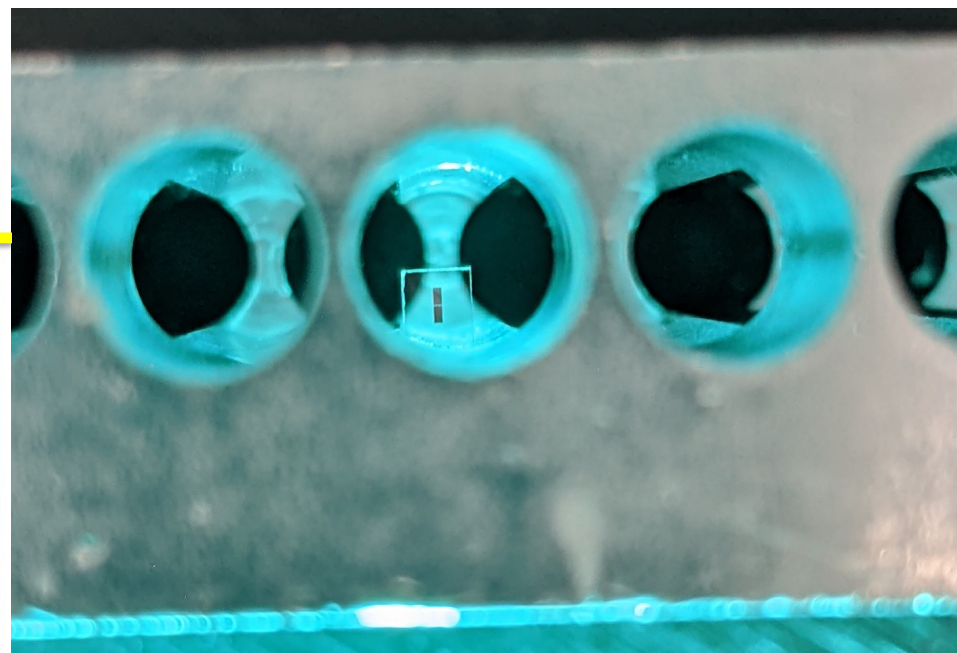


(based on design from INFN)



Installed in 10 mK dilution refrigerator and 14T solenoid magnet at SiDet Lab B.

Quantum readout electronics in remote, magnetically-shielded region

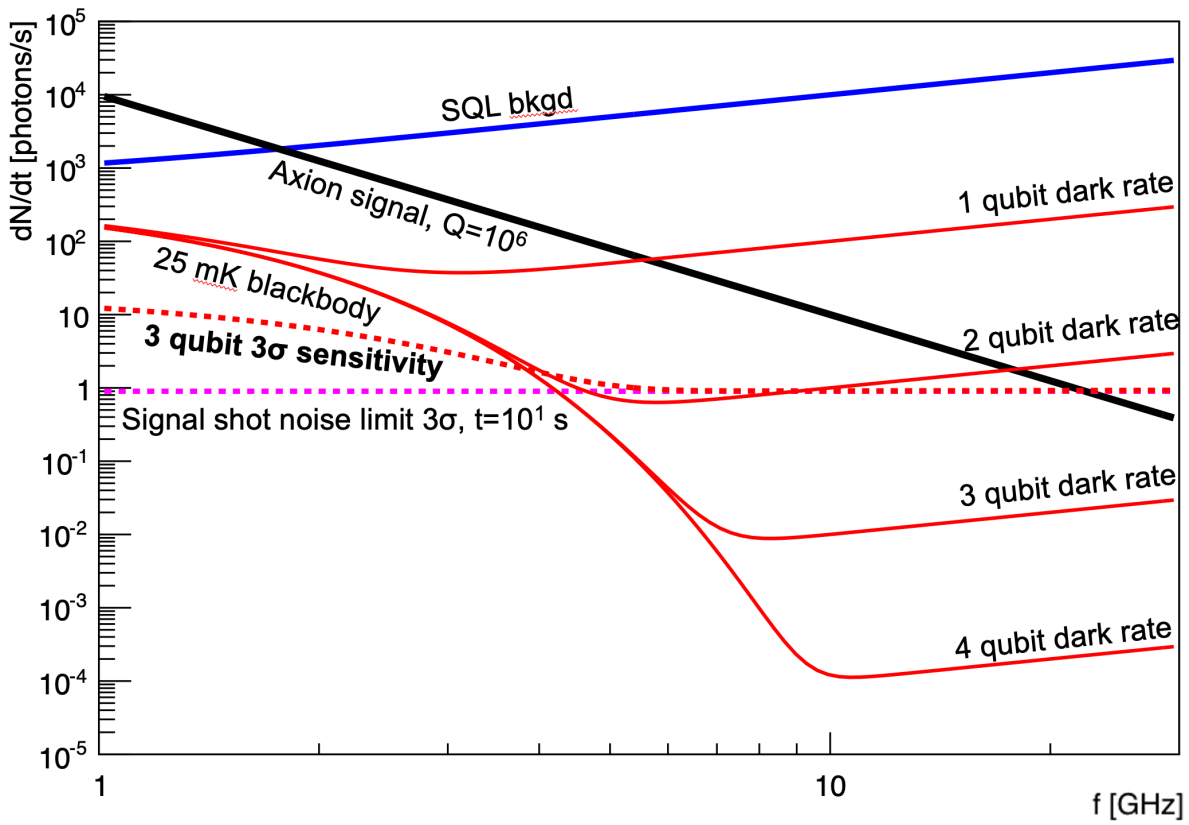


Transmon qubit performs quantum non-demolition single photon counting with noise 40x lower than zero-point noise.

To do: cavity tuning, signal photon transport. Targeting science in FY24.

Axion signal rate sensitivity is determined by the integration time budget:
 if $Q=10^6$ then have maximum $t=10$ s at each tuning to get 1 octave in mass, i.e. using 10^6 tunings in 1 year

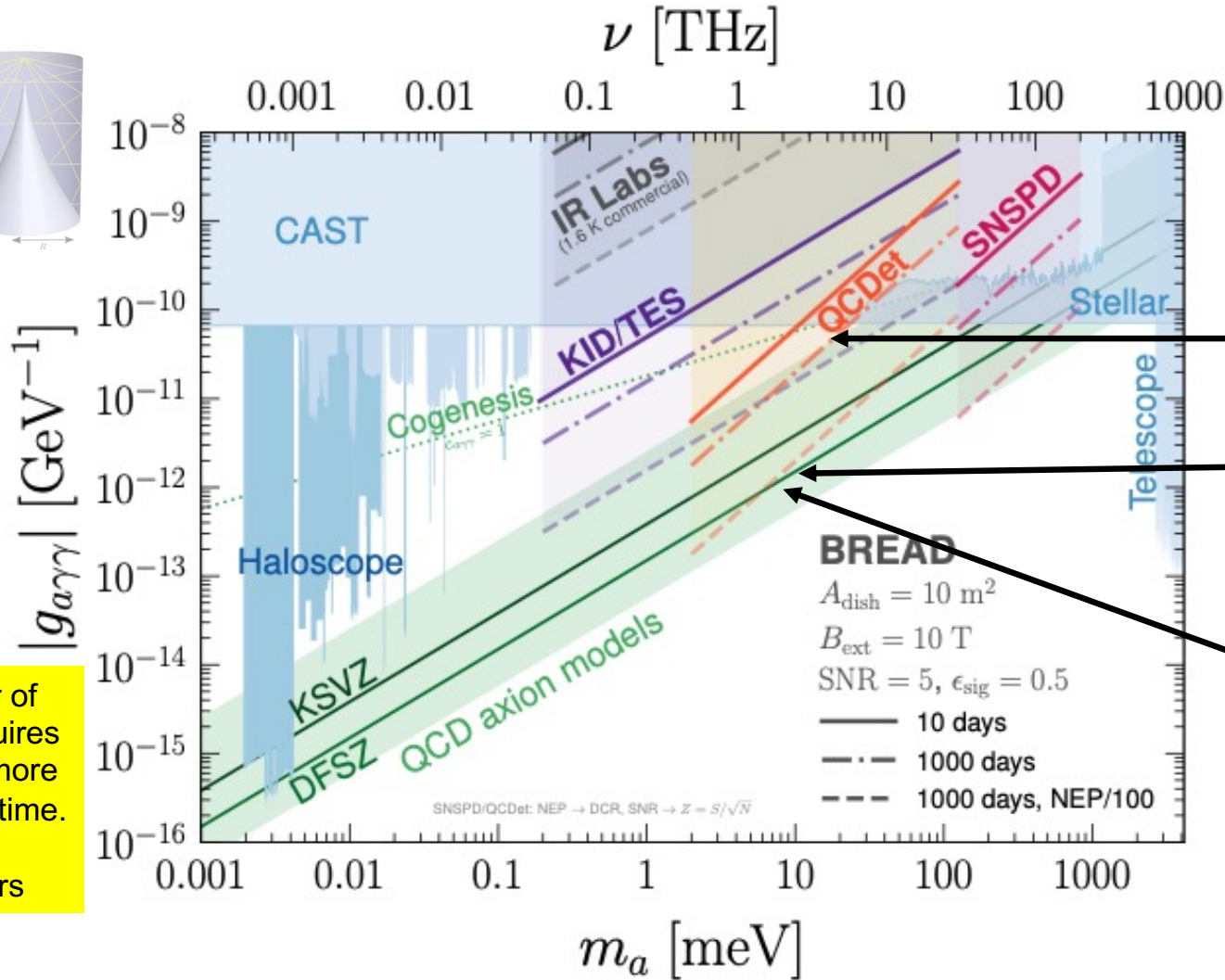
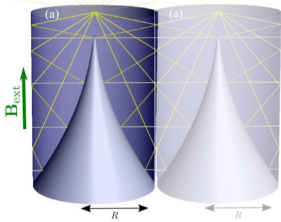
Assume that quantum sensors will continue to improve until experiments are no longer background-limited.
 (Demonstrated qubit DCR=1 Hz is already *nearly* good enough for background-free operation in 10 s integration budget.)



For $t = 10$ s,
 the minimum
 observable
 signal rate is
 $R_s=1$ Hz
 (Signal shot
 noise limit, need
 to count 9 ± 3
 photons for 3σ)

Cavity experiments are signal limited: Need larger B^2V or stimulated emission to go above 20 GHz,

BREAD uses long integration times to beat low signal rates, but is then background-limited



DCR=1 Hz
 10^8 counts in $t=10^8$ s

DCR= 10^{-4} Hz (!)
 10^4 counts in $t=10^8$ s

Signal rate
 $R_s \sim 10^{-6}$ Hz
 100 counts in $t=10^8$ s

R_s limit $\sim \sqrt{R_b / t}$

Each factor of 10 in g requires factor 10^4 more integration time. 3 years \rightarrow 30,000 years

What we really need for all experiments are bigger magnets

Name	B (Tesla)	diameter (m)	length (m)	Volume (m ³)	Area (m ²)	B ² V ^(5/3) (LC circuit)	B ² V (Multi-cavity)	B ² A (Dish Antenna)
SQUAD	14	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.1	5
SLD	0.6	6	6.5	183.69	122.46	2136.9	66.1	44
CAPP	12	0.32	0.32	0.03	0.32	0.3	3.7	46
ANL	4	0.8	1.5	0.75	3.77	10.0	12.1	60
CDF	1.25	3	5	35.33	47.10	594.2	55.2	74
BaBar/sPHENIX	1.5	2.8	3.8	23.39	33.41	430.3	52.6	75
ADMX	8	0.6	1	0.28	1.88	7.8	18.1	121
Mu2e	5	2	1	3.14	6.28	168.3	78.5	157
DMRadio-m3 (concept)	6	1.4	1.3	2.00	5.71	114.3	72.0	206
HZB outsert	13	0.43	1	0.15	1.35	6.8	24.5	228
ADMX EFR	9.4	0.8	1.5	0.75	3.77	55.1	66.6	333
Iseult	11.7	0.9	1.59	1.01	4.49	139.4	138.4	615
BREAD (concept)	10	1.8	1.8	4.58	10.17	1262.2	457.8	1017
DMRadio-GUT (concept)	16	1.8	1.8	4.58	10.17	3231.4	1172.0	2604
Muon collider (concept)	14	2.4	2	9.04	15.07	7693.5	1772.5	2954
CMS	3.8	6	12.5	353.25	235.50	254900.6	5100.9	3401
Muon collider HTS (concept)	20	2.4	2	9.04	15.07	15701.1	3617.3	6029
FCC (concept)	4	10	20	1570.00	628.00	3393277.7	25120.0	10048
ITER	13	4	12	150.72	150.72	721392.3	25471.7	25472

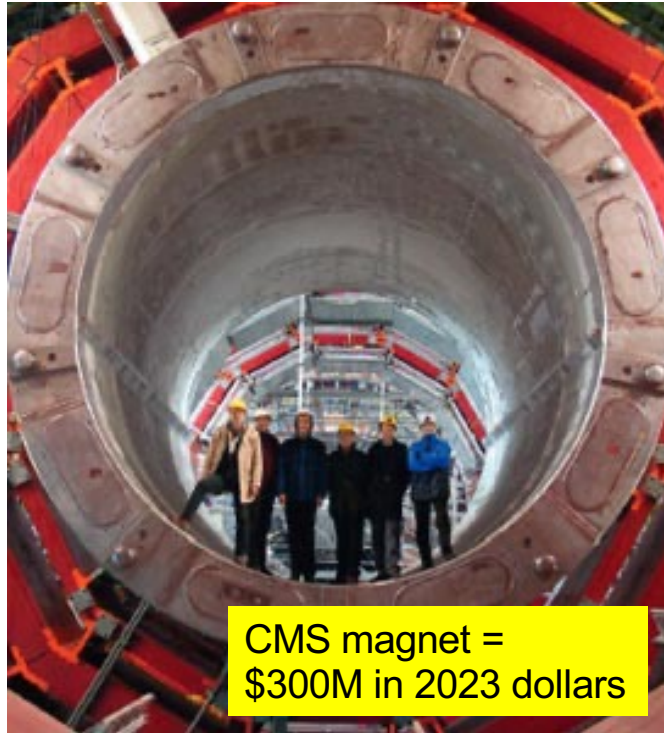
Barely reach DFSZ with a lot of hand-waving
 Decisively reach DFSZ (g=0.3)
 Push to g=0.1 !

Dish antenna: $g \sim 5 (R_b/t)^{1/4} B^{-1} L^{-1}$

Even better scaling with magnet size L for multi-cavity or LC experiments.

Build \$500M-scale magnet facilities, utilized by many experiments?

CMS magnet? Need similar for muon collider tracker, need 10x scale-up for FCC detector

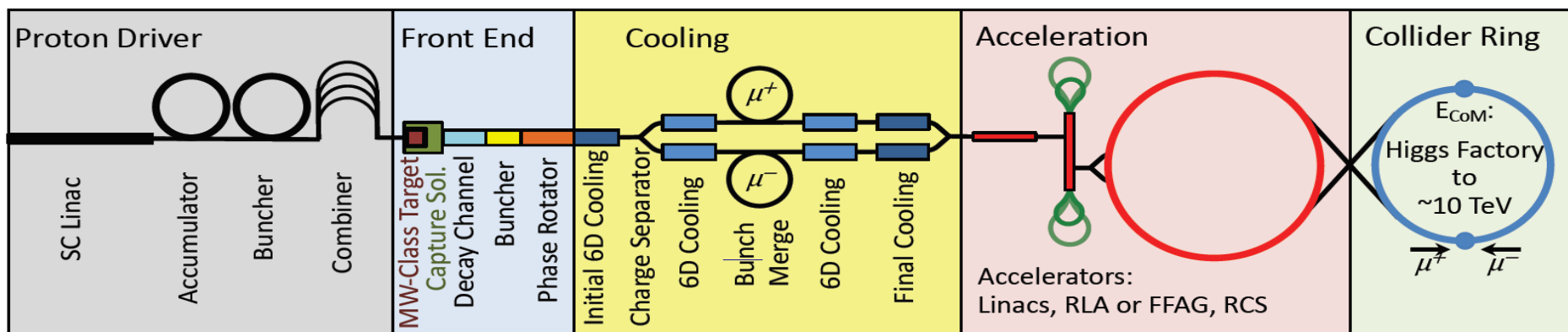


Magnets of this scale take 10 years to build, so if we want them, we better start planning now!

Who are our partners?

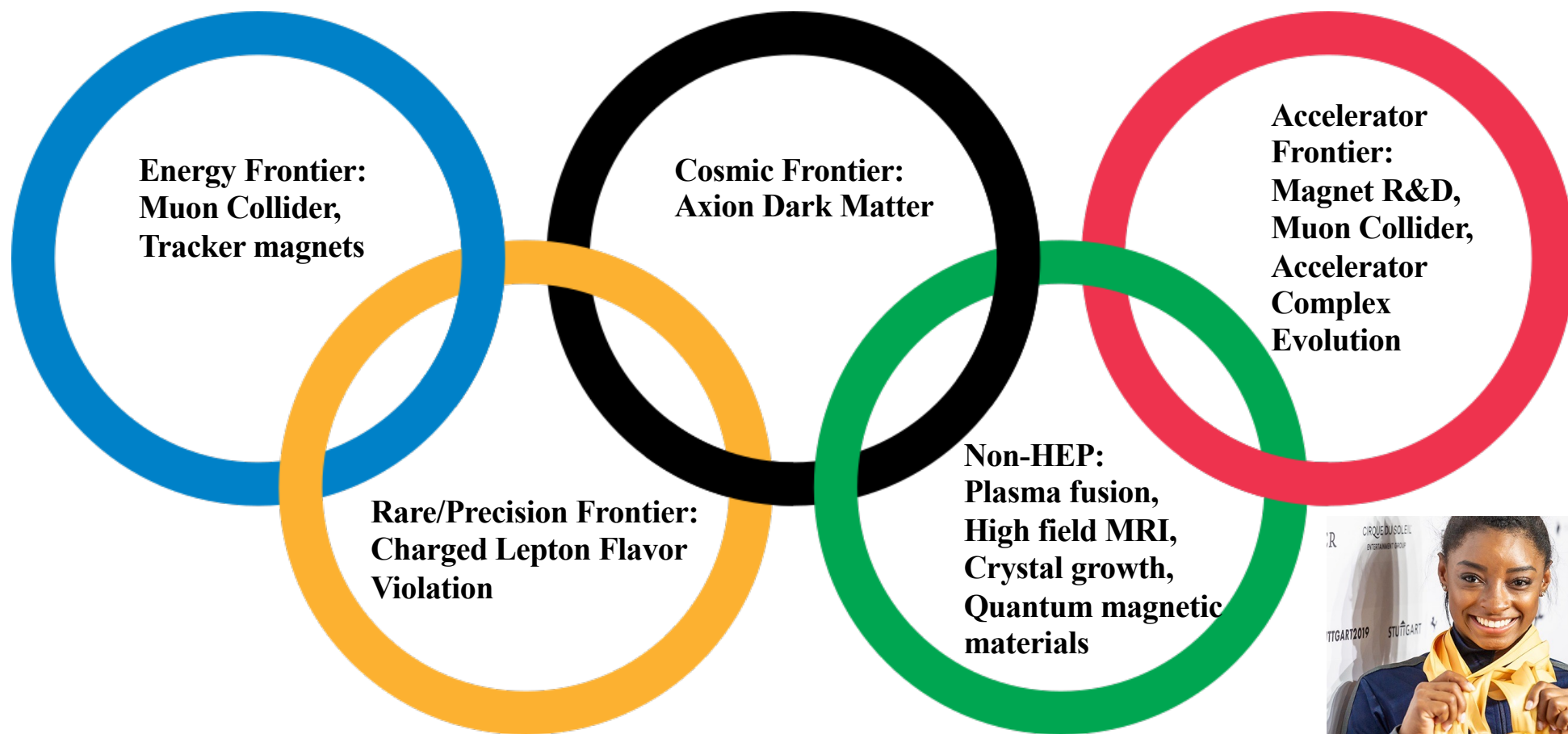
Muon Collider Facility Overview

- Proton driver creating high-power proton beam
- Front end: create pions at target, capture muons, convert to bunch train
- Cooling: reduce emittance, combine into one bunch
- Acceleration: increase energy
- Collider ring



↑
Axion experiments go here

Multi-prong strategy provides many stakeholders, broad science program,



Aaron S. Chou, Fermilab Cosmic Day, 10/30/23



Quantum Science Center

QSC overarching goal:

Overcoming key roadblocks in quantum state resilience, controllability, and ultimately scalability of quantum technologies

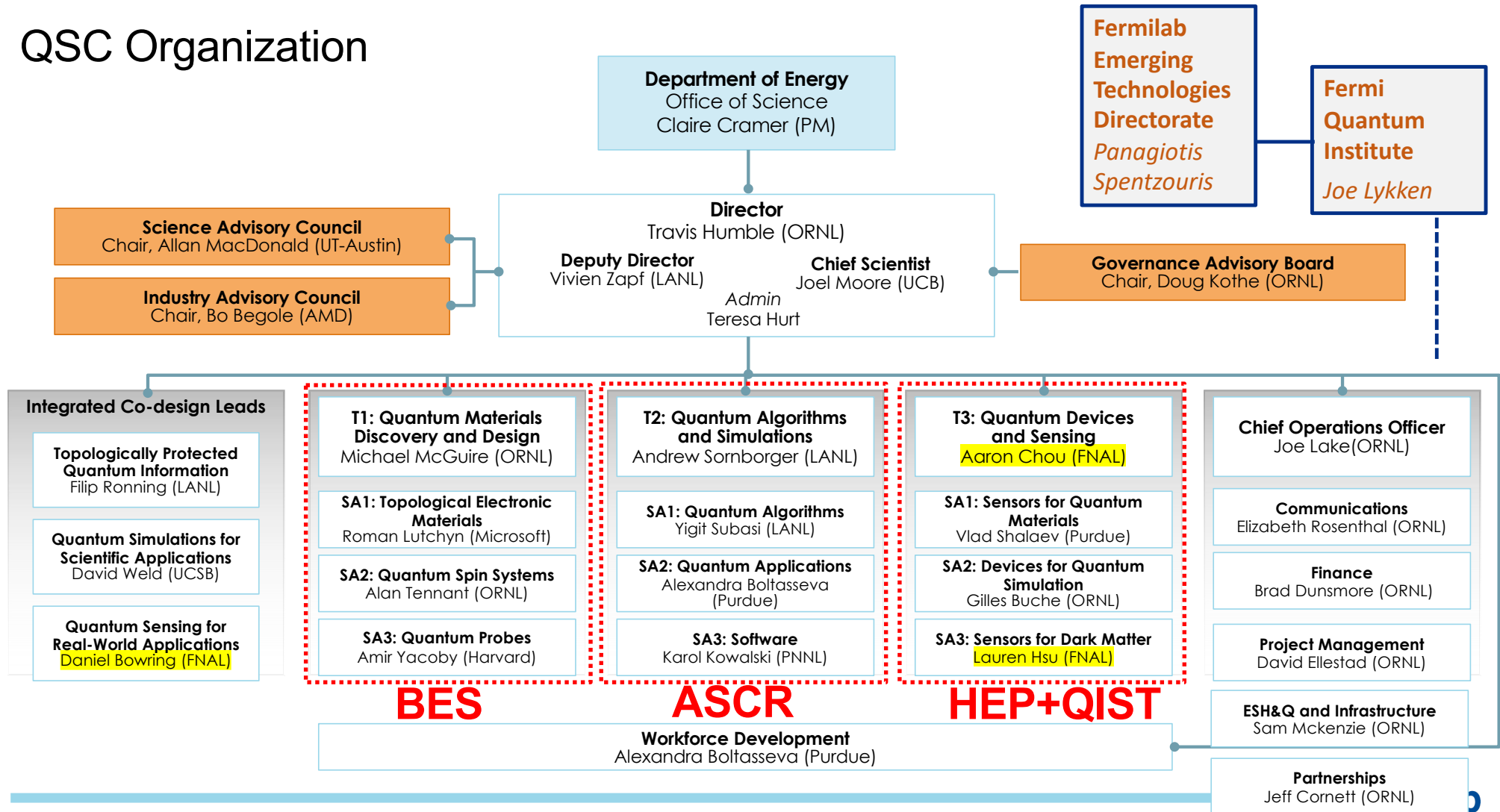
- Address the fragility of quantum states through the design of new topological materials for QIS
- Develop algorithms and software for computation and sensing with current/future QIS hardware
- Design new **quantum devices and sensors to detect dark matter** and topological quasiparticles

QSC comprises ~100 researchers across 16 institutions.

Fermilab headcount:
9 scientists (~2.5 FTE), 3 PD,
5 engineers



QSC Organization



Strategy: Leverage Fermilab/HEP instrumentation capabilities for QIST R&D

Facilitates development of new quantum materials, devices, and sensors;
Provides testbeds for quantum algorithms for sensing and simulation.

In return, new collaborations with
BES/ASCR/QIST will enhance HEP science.

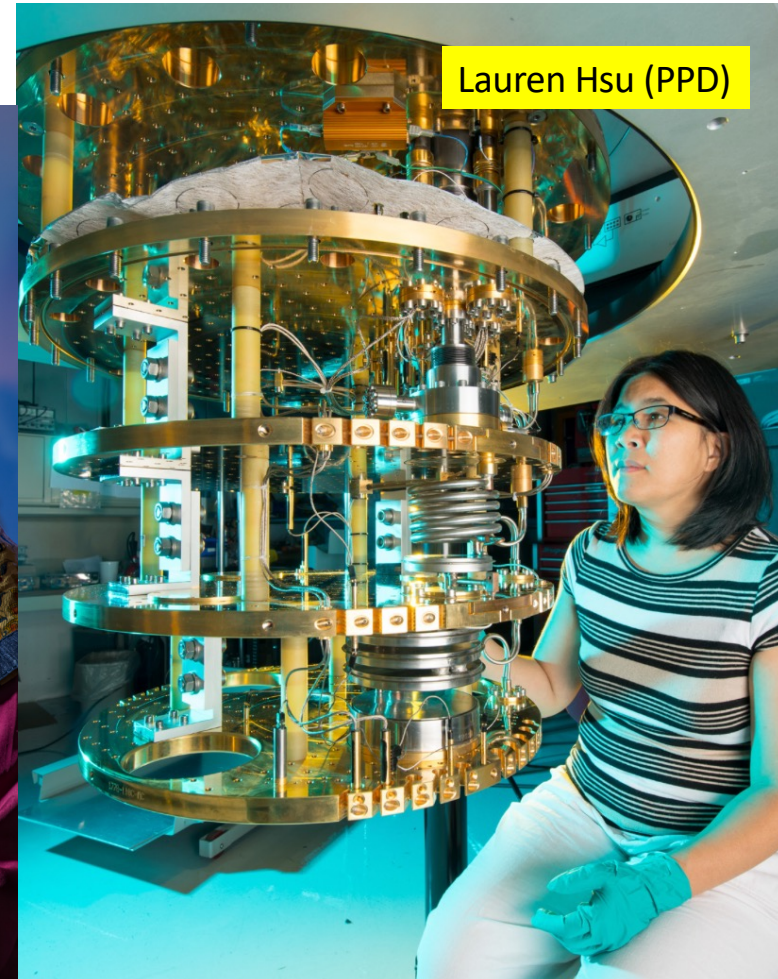


Rakshya Khatiwada (ETD)



Farah Fahim (ETD)

Aaron S. Chou, Fermilab Cosmic Day, 10/30/23



Lauren Hsu (PPD)

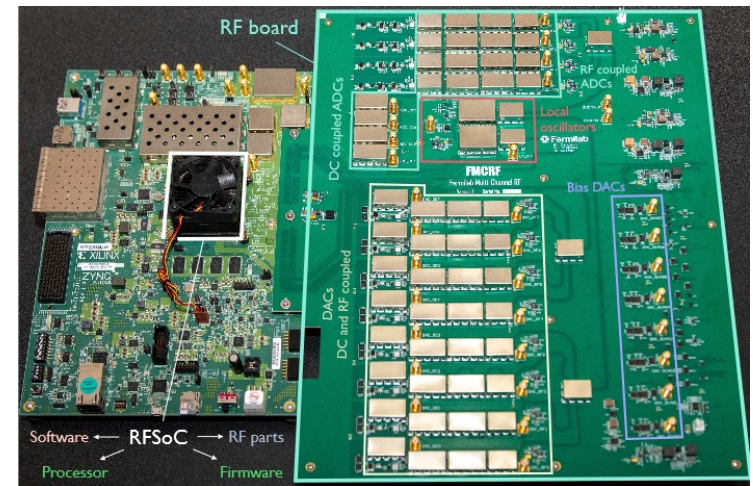
Quantum Instrumentation Control Kit (QICK), Gustavo Cancelo et al.



- New HEP multiplexed control/readout electronics now being deployed in major quantum computing labs and industries across the country.
- Goal: Control 100-1000 qubits per board in quantum computers and quantum sensor arrays. Reduce cost per channel from \$100k to < \$1. Enable million qubit machine!



Replaces ~\$1M, full rack, off-the-shelf



with \$20K, single pair of boards

“The development of the Quantum Instrumentation Control Kit is an excellent example of U.S. investment in joint quantum technology research with partnerships between industry, academia and government to accelerate pre-competitive quantum research and development technologies,” said the U.S. Department of Energy’s Harriet Kung.



Windchime concept:

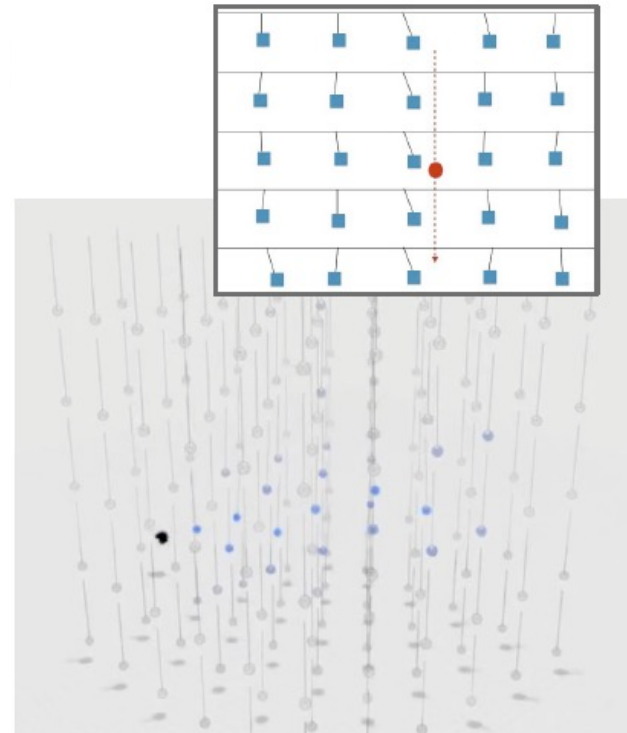
Larger mass accelerometers needed for detecting gravitational force from Planck mass DM particles

Cubic meter array of 10^9 accelerometers with mm spacing.

Probably gravitational force is too weak but can still focus on scalar or vector-mediated forces.

How to affordably read out sensor array and reconstruct track of 1000 excitations in real-time???

- Probably impossible with classical computers.
 - cf. LHC = 400M channels
 - Heat load = 5 dedicated nuclear power plants
- **If Dark matter detector = Quantum Computer**
 - **Should provide in-situ processing of tracks**
 - Bulk-boundary correspondence?
 - Emergent Goldstone bosons?
 - Quantum machine learning, annealing?



D. Carney et al.,
Phys.Rev.D 102
(2020) 7, 072003

Z. Holmes et al.,
PRX Quantum 3
010313 (2022)

