Accelerating the Deployment of Space-Based Quantum Sensors

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Space S&T Partnership Forum

- When: Established in 2015 between NASA, NRO, and Department of Air Force (USSF in 2019)
- Why: Identify and leverage synergistic efforts and technologies to influence science and technology portfolios at each agency in areas deemed pervasive and ready for collaboration
- How: Coordinate and facilitate dialog, collect data, and perform data analysis

Who: S&T Forum Participants

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

A.C. Charania
Chief Technologist
Office of Technology, Policy, and Strategy

National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)

Dr. Byron Knight
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What: S&T Forum Topics

2016	Small Satellite Technology Big Data Analytics
2017-2019	In-Space Assembly Cyber Resilient Space Systems
2019-2020	Space Trusted Autonomy
2020	Radiation-Hardened, High-Performance Electronics
2020+	Cyber Space Mission Assurance Experiment
2022+	Quantum Sensing



Study Objectives

S&T Forum effort to accelerate the deployment of space-based quantum sensors by:

- Identifying quantum sensors with promising near-term potential for space science and operations, along with the required infrastructure and supporting subsystems.
- 2) Developing a plan for the three S&T Forum agencies to collaborate and coordinate.

Why present recommendations, findings, and next steps from this study to the AIAA SciTech community?

For technologists and researchers from industry and academia to understand potential areas for engagement with the S&T Forum agencies.



Background and State of Play: NASA

NASA quantum sensing expertise:

- Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)
- Glenn Research Center (GRC)
- Langley Research Center (LaRC)
- Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)
- **Existing collaborations** with industry, academia, international, and other government agencies
- NASA strategic quantum sensing efforts:
 - Reauthorization of the National Quantum Initiative Act
 - NASA Engineering and Safety Center (NESC)-sponsored quantum sensing technical capability assessment

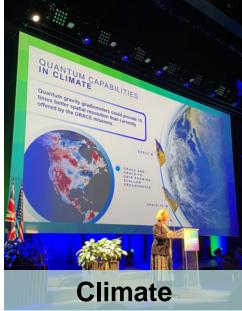
Why quantum sensing at NASA?



- Planetary Science
- Heliophysics

Astrophysics

- Earth Science
- Biological and Physical Sciences



- Innovate
- Inform
- Inspire
- Partner



- Science
- Infrastructure
- Transportation & Habitation
- Operations
- · Recurring Tenets







Background and State of Play: NRO

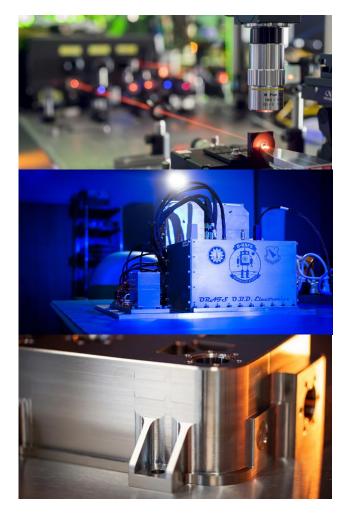
NRO Focus:

- Define which capabilities enable NRO Missions and are unique to our needs
- Understanding actual vs theory for response and performance
- Existing collaborations with industry, academia, and other government agencies
- NRO strategic quantum sensing efforts:
 - Collaboration and Cooperation
 - Leveraging external resources and developments
 - Mix of early technology and demonstrations



Background and State of Play: USSF

- Vision for critical technology areas:
 - USSF quantum sensing research efforts support the Department of Defense (DoD) vision for Quantum Science
- USSF research efforts focused on quantum sensing include atomic clocks, levitated optomechanics, photonic microcombs, ultracold atoms
- Existing collaborations and investments with industry, academia, and other government agencies to include:
 - Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL)
 - Naval Research Laboratory (NRL)
 - Defense Innovation Unit (DIU)
 - Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)
 - Aerospace
 - MITRE





Technology Areas of Mutual Near-Term Interest

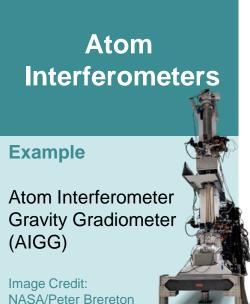
The following five areas of quantum sensing technology (listed in alphabetical order) were identified as being of near-term interest to all three S&T Forum agencies:



Ion Clock (OASIC)

NASA/Matthew Kaufman

Image Credit:



Quantum
Magnetometers

Example

Silicon Carbide
Magnetometer (SiCMag)

Image Credit:
NASA/JPL-Caltech

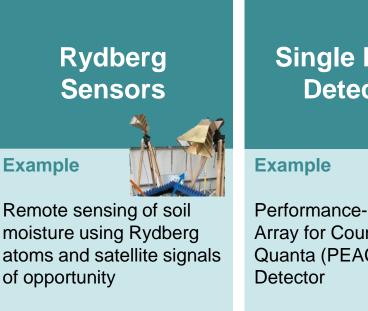
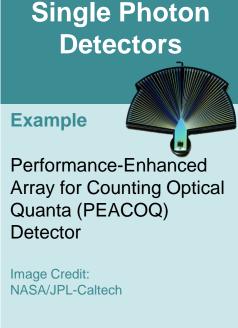


Image Credit:

NASA/JPL-Caltech/

Darmindra Arumugam



Recommendations

To arrive at recommendations for the Principals of the S&T Forum to accelerate the deployment of space-based quantum sensors, the interagency study team hosted and facilitated multiple interagency interactions to collect data, including an in-person Technical Exchange Meeting and working group meetings among quantum sensing subject matter experts.

Recommendation 1:

Leverage the **shared industrial and knowledge base** to develop **enabling component technologies**of mutual interest.

Recommendation 2:

Coordinate and collaborate on efforts within and beyond the S&T Forum to address shared transitions of quantum sensing technologies from the laboratory to space.



1.1. Common Enabling Component Technologies

Recommendation 1: Leverage the shared industrial and knowledge base to develop enabling component technologies of mutual interest.

Finding 1.1: Common enabling component technologies across the five quantum sensing technology areas of near-term interest to the S&T Forum agencies that require development include:

Enabling Technology	Atomic Clocks	Atom Interferometers	Quantum Magnetometers	Rydberg Sensors	Single Photon Detectors
Space-Qualified* Electronics	X	X	Χ	Χ	X
Laser Optical Systems	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Photonic Integrated Circuits (PICs)	Χ	Χ		X	
Vapor Cells	X		X	Χ	
Space-Qualified Photodetectors		Χ	X	Χ	
Cryogenic Systems			X		X

^{*(}i.e., radiation-hardened, and temperature-resistant)





1.2. Quantum Sensing National Landscape

Recommendation 1:

Leverage the shared industrial and knowledge base to develop enabling component technologies of mutual interest.

Finding 1.2:

A diverse community of industry, government, and academic organizations are developing enabling component technologies for quantum sensing.



This landscape is not comprehensive, rather it is a starting point to illustrate the geographical and institutional diversity of the quantum sensing players familiar to the SMEs of the S&T Forum agencies and to encourage future connections.

2. Moving from the Laboratory to Space

Recommendation 2: Coordinate and collaborate on efforts within and beyond the S&T Forum to address shared transitions of quantum sensing technologies from the laboratory to space.

Enabling Rapid SpaceQualification of Quantum Sensors

rinding 2.1: Given the small number of spaceflight-proven components, it is necessary to coordinate the development of technologies in the five quantum sensing technology areas of nearterm interest to the S&T Forum agencies to enable faster space qualification and strengthened supply chain logistics.

Coordinating Small Business Support Efforts

Finding 2.2: Given the emergent state of space-based quantum sensors, many of the industrial partners pushing quantum sensing technology forward are smaller companies that rely on an academic base. Coordinating efforts could help sustain the emerging markets.

Sharing Lessons Learned

Finding 2.3: A challenge regarding many of the technologies is moving from ground-based development of large bench setups in a lab to an integrated system that operates in space. Overcoming this challenge will require strategic direction and coordination to ensure that lessons learned are shared.



Next Steps







Avenues for Increased Engagement with Industry and Academia

Explore the three S&T Forum agencies' models and mechanisms for engaging industry and academic institutions, to identify opportunities to develop enabling component technologies (e.g., leverage existing funding platforms to develop interagency needs).

Knowledge Sharing Among Developers

Ensure that subject matter experts in the S&T Forum have opportunities to share knowledge, convene as a community, and leverage industry breakthroughs.

Leveraging External Expertise

Leverage the quantum sensing expertise and investments of agencies outside of the S&T Forum, such as the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Department of Energy (DOE).



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