

# Innovate UK

**Results of Competition: Accelerating the Commercial exploitation of quantum technologies**  
**Competition Code: 1602\_QUANTUM\_FO**

**Total available funding for this competition was £2,238,660 from Innovate UK**

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<b>Participant organisation names</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Proposed project costs</b>	<b>Proposed project grant</b>
M Squared Lasers Ltd Fraunhofer UK Research Ltd University of Strathclyde	COCLES - Compact Optical Clock Light Engine Sources	£243,974	£206,559
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Optical lattice clocks offer superior performance (>100x) over competing technologies and are required inscientific research, satellite-free navigators and timing signals for financial trading. However, existing all-opticalclocks are complex and expensive and have not met the needs of the markets. In this project we will developunderpinning technology of all-optical clocks, stabilised-frequency laser systems, using novel laser sources.These sources are essential low-cost flexible tools to unlock the full quantum technology applications potential.COCLES will develop lasers with ever more demanding performance metrics. To complete a family of laserdevices required by a full clock system.			

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<b>Covesion Ltd</b> University of Southampton	Quantum Waveguides for Indistinguishable Single Photon Sources 2 (QWISPS-2)	£207,773	£172,087
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>Covesion Ltd and The University of Southampton plan to extend our collaborative feasibility study investigating the use of periodically-poled lithium niobate crystals in single-photon sources for applications exploiting quantum entanglement. Laser pulses contain different numbers of photons and in our crystals these photons can be split into pairs; the laws of physics state that if one of these photons is created then the other must also exist. Based on this premise, detecting one paired photon signals the presence of the other, providing a predictable source of single photons that can be used for computation. In this project, we seek to reduce the manufacturing tolerances required to generate similar photons from different sources and our objective is to prove our new approach across multiple devices. This is an important step in enabling scalable quantum applications where many predictable photons with the same attributes are needed in parallel, such as quantum computing.</p>			

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<b>RSK Group PLC</b> University of Birmingham	SIGMA+ - Study of Industrial Gravity Measurement Applications	£249,966	£182,510
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>This project is a collaboration between RSK and the University of Birmingham (UoB) to carry out a feasibility study identifying the potential of Quantum Technology (QT) gravity sensors in geophysical surveys for environmental and engineering applications such as locating buried objects and finding sinkholes. This project feeds directly into the development of the QT gravity and gravity gradiometer sensors to ensure they take cognisance of practical considerations in the harsh civil engineering environment. This study will expand on the findings from the SIGMA project by focussing on the measurement and data handling challenges that have been identified, the isolation of signals of interest from other variations in the shallow soil, and will make the first ever QT gravity maps of the subsurface through careful field trials of prototype instruments. At the same time it engages with future clients who will demand this technology to minimise their risk of unforeseen ground conditions. SIGMA+ will provide a quantitative assessment of the potential real world capability of QT gravity sensors and define a specification of capability for instrument manufacturers to strive for.</p>			

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Toshiba Research Europe Ltd University of Cambridge University of Sheffield	Fibre Wavelength Quantum Relays (FQRelay)	£249,239	£174,271
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Quantum communications can secure data transmission, guaranteed by the laws of physics. Technology to achieve this based on encoding information on individual particles of laser light is proven over dedicated point-to-point links. However the full potential will only be realised with multi-user quantum networks, and it is impossible to copy and resend quantum data, preventing traditional approaches. Quantum relays offer a solution, allowing quantum keys to be teleported across fibre-optic networks. Our vision is to construct and operate such a quantum relay, for the first time using practical semiconductor technology at the commercially optimum 1550 nm wavelength band. This will be an important step towards widespread adoption of guaranteed network security solutions for businesses and customers alike.			

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Chronos Technology Ltd TMD Technologies Ltd University of Bath	FEMTO-AAD: FEMTO - Advanced Application Demonstrator	£248,882	£193,999
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
FEMTO-AAD will play a key role in the UK's 5 year programme to bring remarkable new concepts in quantum physics out of research labs and into real-world applications. Chronos Technology, TMD Technologies and the University of Bath's Electronics Engineering and Physics Departments have teamed up to research UK-based hollow core fibre (HCF) manufacturing, a new technique based on quantum physics that promises a generation of highly-accurate clocks. The consortium will also create a unique Advanced Application Demonstrator (AAD) that features an ensemble of Quantum Clocks synchronised to UTC ' the world timing standard. As HCF and other new-technology clocks emerge from within FEMTO and the EPSRC Quantum Hub at Birmingham and Strathclyde Universities they will become candidates to be installed in the Demonstrator, taking over from traditional technologies. There they will drive the nation's critical broadcasting and telecommunications networks with an accuracy and at a cost previously unachievable.			

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Oxford Instruments Nanotechnology Tools Ltd Lancaster University	Prototype cryofree ultra low temperature environment for quantum enhanced sensors	£247,999	£177,551
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>It is usually very difficult to see the subtle effects of quantum mechanics at room temperature because they are hidden by the noise of thermal agitation. For example, electrons in a circuit are constantly jostled by the atoms in the material they are moving through. However, if the circuit is cooled close to absolute zero temperature, almost 273C, then the jostling is reduced and sometimes quantum effects can shine through. In this project we will build a prototype instrument for detecting tiny magnetic fields, where the sensitivity comes from quantum effects that are revealed by cooling the sensor. Existing refrigerators that can reach this temperature are large, expensive and complicated. Our instrument will be smaller, cheaper and easier to operate. The project combines a team from Oxford Instruments, experts in providing low temperature environments with advanced cryogenic engineering, with a team from Lancaster University who are skilled in exploiting these low temperatures to manipulate and control the quantum behaviour of electronic circuits. Together we will build a prototype to demonstrate how low temperature quantum technologies can be used in a real sensing product.</p>			

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<b>M-Squared Lasers Ltd</b> University of Birmingham	ANAGRAM - Commercialisation of an Atomic Gravity Meter	£186,621	£147,435
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
In a gravity meter based on atom interferometry, the atoms act as miniature test masses and are sensitive to gravity and motion. This is a quantum technology as it relies on the interference of the atoms with each other, a manifestation of wave-particle duality, i.e. the fact that matter can behave like a wave under certain circumstances; it is the quantum nature of the technique that affords it great sensitivity. This project will, for the first time, demonstrate an atomic gravity meter in a UK commercial environment. The expertise of MSquared Lasers in laser engineering and system integration will be combined with the academic excellence of the University of Birmingham to create a collaborative team capable of delivering the proposed commercial product. Gravitational sensors enable one to see through matter and below the ground. Applications can be envisaged in many sectors, from the detection of new oil and gas deposits, surveying unknown underground infrastructure such as pipes and cables, to monitoring the water table			

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<b>NPL Management Ltd</b> Kelvin Nanotechnology Ltd Optocap Ltd	Demonstration of high-yield, high-performance ion microtraps	£250,108	£125,054
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>Chip-scale technology is necessary for atomic quantum devices of significantly reduced form factor. The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) has demonstrated a microchip device for the confinement of atomic ions. Its unique set of performance characteristics, together with the scalable fabrication techniques used to produce it, render it an excellent platform for an elementary component in atomic quantum technologies. Clocks, sensors and scalable superpositions and entanglement will benefit. NPL will conduct ion trapping performance tests on devices produced in an earlier IUK Study. Kelvin Nanotechnology will enhance the existing full-wafer scale microfabrication process to produce ion microtraps with ~90% target yield. Optocap will develop the principles for a custom electronic package, to enable ample connectivity for these and more complex devices in the future. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first attempt worldwide at this principle for ion microchip devices. This points the way towards the integration of these devices in atomic quantum instruments.</p>			

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<b>Amethyst Research Ltd</b> Lancaster University Compound Semiconductor Technologies Global Ltd	Maturing a Novel Extended IR Single Photon Detector for Quantum Systems	£248,398	£193,367
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Quantum communication systems require photon detectors that are capable of single photon capture, and quantum imaging requires detectors arrays that can be tuned to specific photon energies. We will build on initial Phase 1 work which delivered a proof of concept demonstration of a novel extended infrared Single Photon Avalanche Detector (SPAD) technology, based on a novel compound semiconductor active region. The objective of Phase 2 of the development is to further improve the performance of the core detector platform, produce a packaged SPAD, scale up the existing single element demonstrator to a 2D SPAD array and de-risk array integration towards an industry relevant single photon imaging sub-system. The project will consolidate the existing consortia of academia, SME's and industry led by Amethyst Research Ltd, in partnership with Lancaster University, CST and Selex ES (as a subcontractor). In addition, we have extended the reach of the project with an associate partnership with Heriot Watt University to evaluate the technology in advanced single photon detection applications.			

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Element Six Ltd University of Warwick	Scalable Quantum Diamond Devices (SQDD)	£249,716	£187,216
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
<p>Quantum technologies use quantum physics to gain performance which is otherwise unattainable. The quantum world challenges our preconceptions, here objects can exist in two places at once. This world typically occurs on the atomic level at low temperatures which has meant that quantum technologies are difficult to realise. Research shows that the quantum state of electrons trapped in an atom sized defect in diamond can be manipulated by shining light on the diamond and read by measuring emitted light, even at room temperature. These 'quantum defects' can be used for a range of applications such as nanoscale magnetic field measurement which may revolutionise biomedicine, or to build a quantum computer which is able to solve problems no current computer can. Realisation of these technologies requires quantum defects very close to the surface in structured surfaces. This project aims to produce quantum ready diamond materials, with these quantum defects retaining their exceptional properties within a few nanometres of the surface, for the manufacture of devices structured on the nanoscale to optimise collection of the light carrying the quantum information.</p>			

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NPL Management Ltd University College London (UCL) University of Glasgow	Superconducting nanobridge readout for single photon detector arrays: multiplexing, integration	£246,714	£166,704
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
This project forms part of a larger scheme of work to develop nanobridge superconducting circuits for highbandwidth, low noise signal processing of signals from superconducting single photon detector arrays for commercialisation. These arrays coupled with the high speed electronics developed in this work will impact key quantum technology areas such as quantum computing and quantum key distribution. This extension project focuses on understanding and demonstrating the solution to the key technical challenges of multiplexing, device integration and device uniformity.			

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Gooch & Housego (Torquay) Ltd e2v Technologies (UK) Ltd University of Birmingham	FreezeRay 2	£381,104	£212,552
<b>Project description - provided by applicants</b>			
Quantum technology is usually seen as an academic science that sits in big experiments such as the Large Hadron Collider, but it is now coming much closer to home and within a couple of years will affect the life of man in the street. We all tire of roadworks and get frustrated when they cut through our phone lines or water supply. Quantum technology can provide an answer by enabling surveyors to see through the ground and map the hidden structure beneath our feet using gravimeters that precisely measure the small variations in gravity caused by pipes and voids under the ground. This project is focused on developing practical technology that can enable the large complex experiments in University laboratories to be packaged into portable instruments that can be carried out into the street. Two of the UK's leading technology manufacturing companies, G&H and e2v Technologies are teaming up with the University of Birmingham, which heads up the UK quantum sensing hub, to develop lasers, vacuum systems and control electronics for these quantum based sensors.			

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