



Sandia National Laboratories: Capabilities and LDRD Program Overview

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Components Center

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Outline

- Sandia ST&E Capabilities and Research Foundations
- LDRD Program Overview
- Grand Challenge LDRD Projects Overview
- Selective Examples of LDRD Impact on Lab Mission



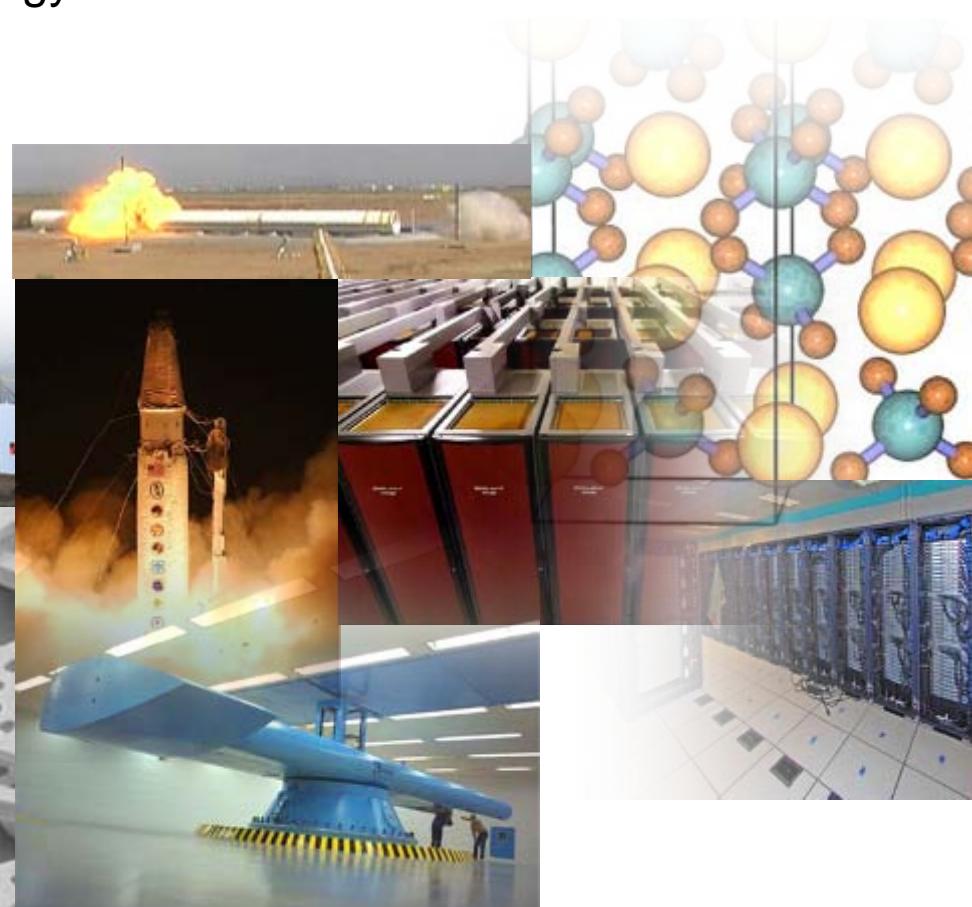
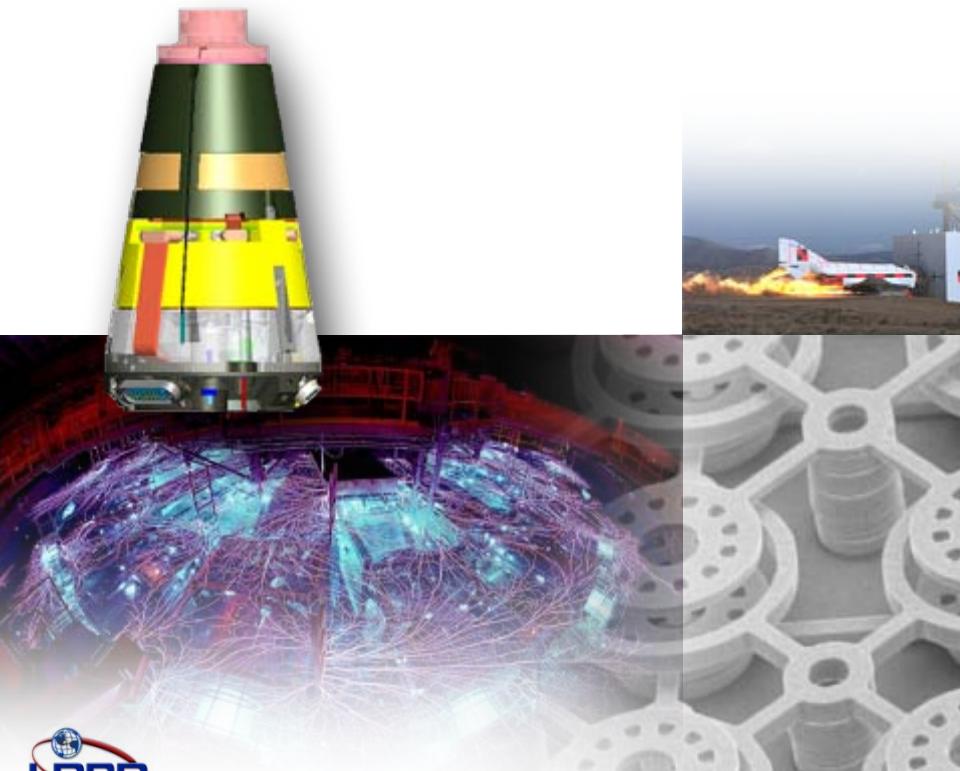
Capabilities: Intentional and World-Class

High-Performance Computing

Microsystems and Nanotechnology

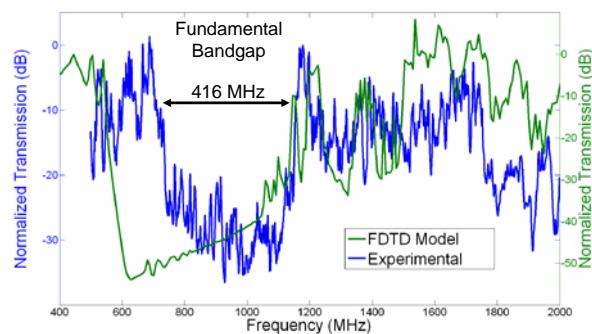
Extreme Environments

Environmental Testing

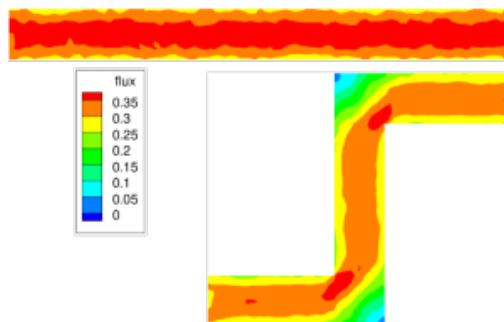
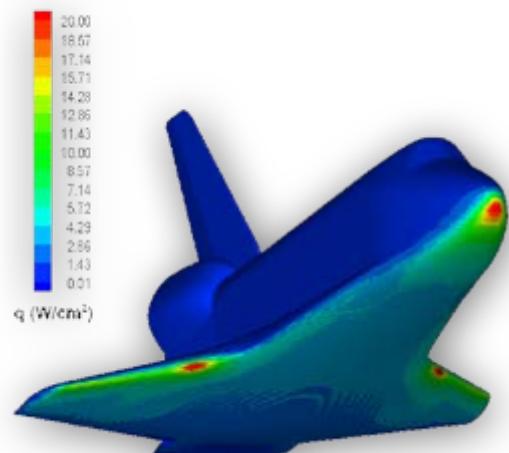




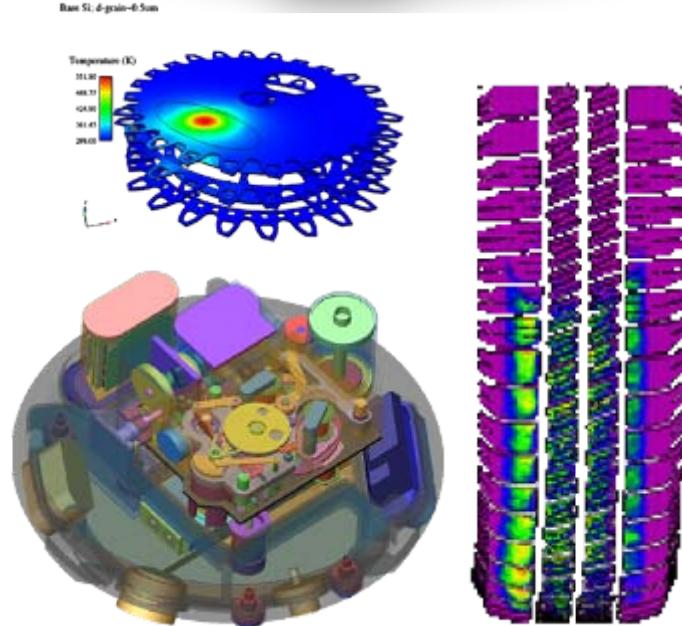
High-Performance Computing



Acoustic bandgap



Diffuse phonon scattering



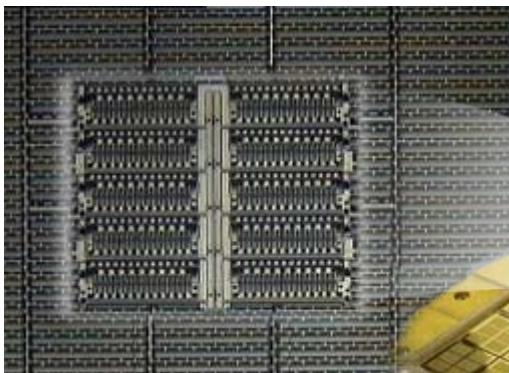
-Advanced simulation capabilities: quantum, EM, continuum mechanics...
- Advanced computing platforms



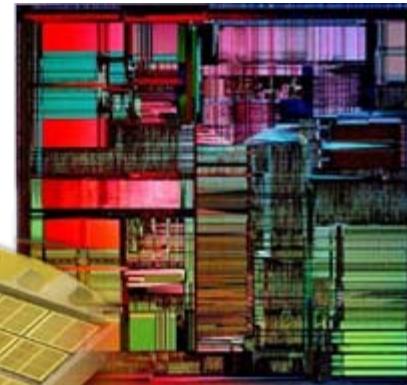
Microsystems

- Specialized microsystems for weapon systems
- Rad hard microelectronics and qualified COTS components

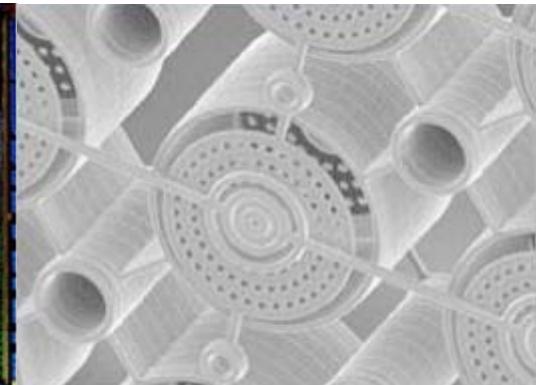
MEMS louvers
manufactured at Sandia



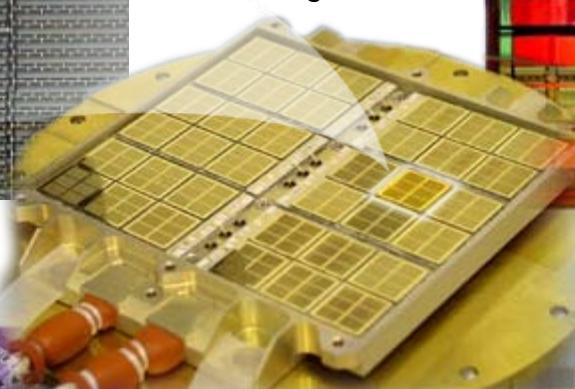
Application-specific
integrated circuit



Ion traps for quantum computing



Johns Hopkins/APL
thermal regulator



Microgears



Outside view of the Microsystems Engineering for Strategic Applications (MESA) and clean room at MESA

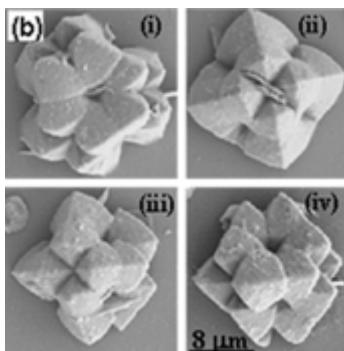




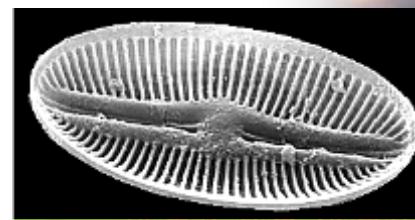
Nanotechnology



Complex functional nanomaterials



Nanomaterials—ZnO



Nano-bio-micro interface



Microfluidic chip

- Nano/biomaterials and nanosynthesis
- Microscale platforms for nanoscience research

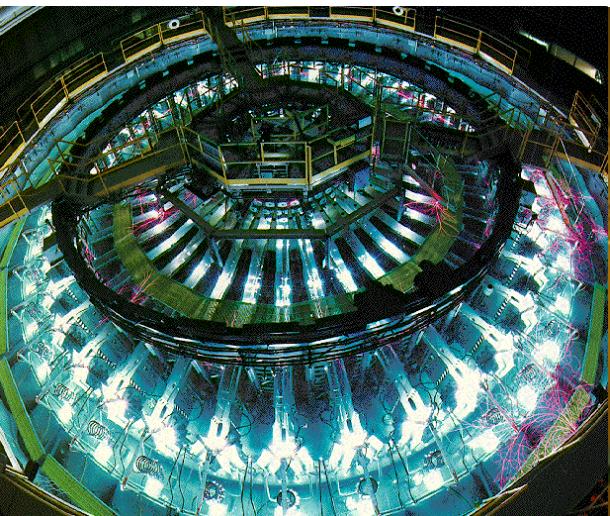


Center for Integrated
Nanotechnologies (CINT)



Extreme Environments

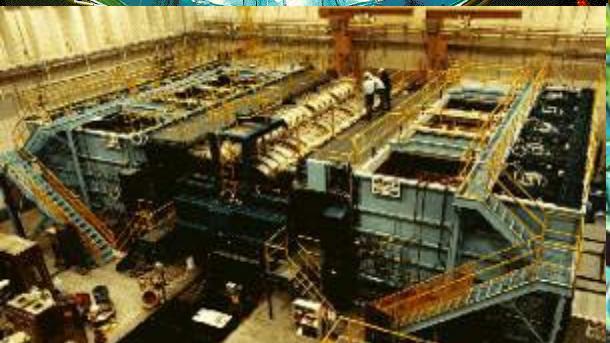
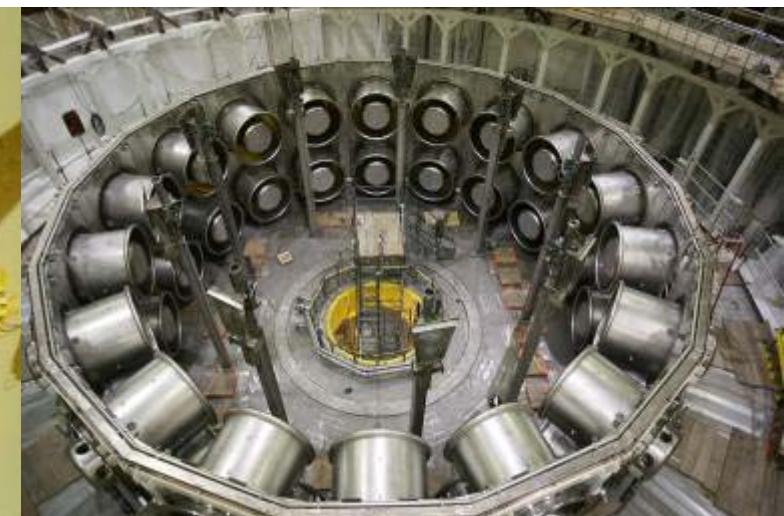
Saturn



Light Initiated High Explosives Facility (LIHE)



ZR pulse forming line



Hermes III



Annular Core Research Reactor (ACRR)

- Qualification of weapons systems and components for hostile environments
- Fundamental understanding of HEDP

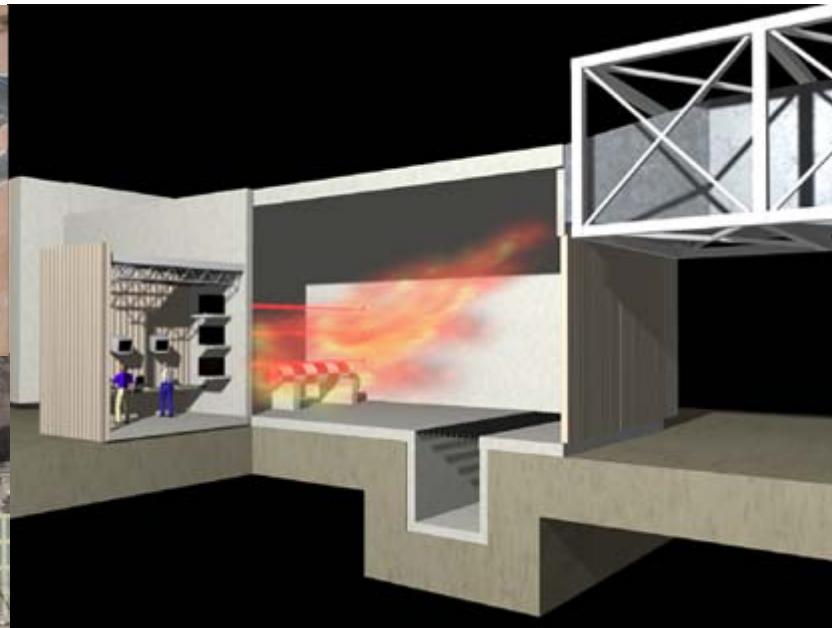


Large-Scale Environmental Testing

Thermal Test Complex (TTC)

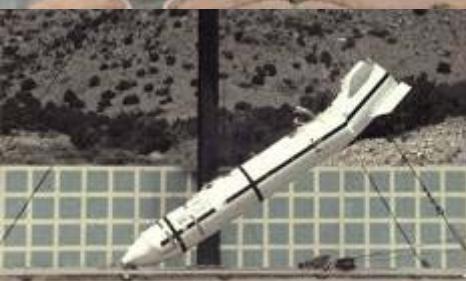


Artist's rendering of flame facility at TTC



Drop tower facility

B83 drop test



Destruction of hazardous materials



Explosives test

- Qualification of weapon systems and components in normal and abnormal environments
- Validation of computational capabilities



Sandia's strategic capabilities are underpinned by 6 research foundations

Strategic Capabilities

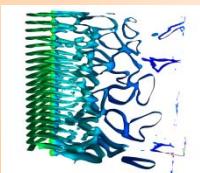


High Performance Computing,
Simulation, Testing

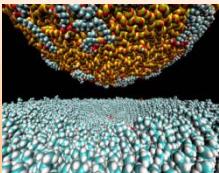
Nanotechnologies
and Microsystems

Extreme Environments

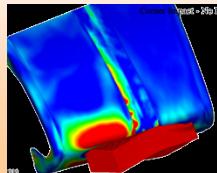
Computer
Science



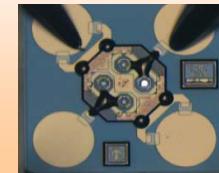
Materials



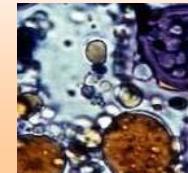
Engineering
Sciences



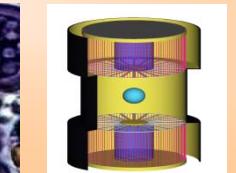
Micro
Devices



Bioscience



Pulsed Power



Research Foundations



Outline

- Sandia ST&E Capabilities and Research Foundations
- **LDRD Program Overview**
- Grand Challenge LDRD Projects Overview
- Selective Examples of LDRD Impact on Lab Mission



LDRD is a unique program at the DOE Labs

- The Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) Program was authorized by Congress*, with oversight by DOE/NNSA, and strategic guidance by Lab Directors
- LDRD is the Labs' sole source of discretionary R&D funds for staff-generated, innovative ST&E**

*National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1991 (P.L. 101-510, Section 3132)

** Energy Research and Development Administration Authorization Act for FY 1977 (P.L. 95-39, Section 303) provides specific authority for DOE to use a portion of the National Labs' operating budgets to fund employee-suggested projects up to the pilot stage of development



LDRD creates the future of the Laboratories

■ DOE Order 413.2B Objectives

- Maintain the scientific and technical vitality of the laboratories
- Enhance the laboratories' ability to address future DOE/NNSA missions
- Foster creativity and stimulate exploration of forefront S&T
- Serve as a proving ground for new concepts in R&D
- Support high-risk, potentially high-value R&D

■ Sandia Objectives

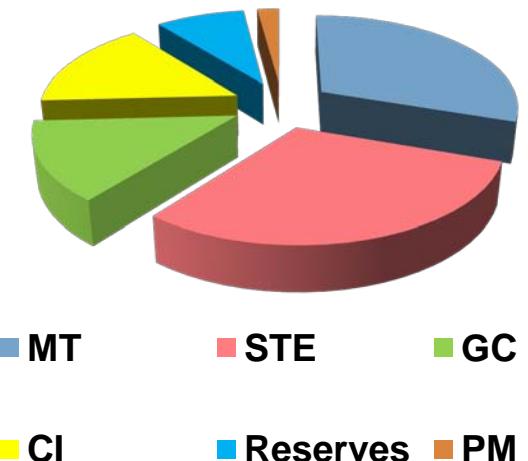
- Be at the forefront of science and engineering
- Enable SNL's national security missions



LDRD invests in four major areas that support our DOE and WFO missions.

- **Science, Technology and Engineering (ST&E)**
 - anticipating future ST&E needs and capabilities, with critical support to all mission needs
- **Mission Technologies (MT)**
 - directly supporting NNSA, DOE, and WFO missions and their S&T needs
- **Grand Challenges (GC)**
 - bold, high-risk ideas with enormous potential impact to national security
- **Corporate Investments (CI)**
 - collaborations with academia, support of high risk, leading edge R&D, and early career R&D

**FY10 LDRD Budget
\$166M**





ST&E Investment Areas Focus on Foundational Discovery and Low TRL Innovation

The Science, Technology and Engineering Foundations Program Area seeks to anticipate and provide for the future ST&E needs of the Laboratory, fostering our science base as a means to further developing the critical existing and future ST&E capabilities that the SMUs need to support our national security missions. The ST&E Foundations Investment Areas are:

Enable Predictive Simulation (EPS) – Building the knowledge base and the capabilities necessary for predictive simulation of complex problems.

Nanoscience to Microsystems (NTM) – Understanding and manipulating matter across atomistic to micro scales in order to exploit unique properties and create complex systems.

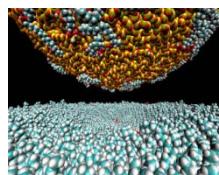
New Directions (ND) – Cultivating interdisciplinary ST&E that requires expertise not in our traditional areas of strength, but that has promise for addressing future national security needs.

Science of Extreme Environments (SEE) – Creating new knowledge that enables revolutionary advances in the areas of energy, pulsed power and electromagnetics, high energy density physics and radiation sciences for National Security needs.

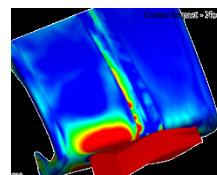
Computer
Science



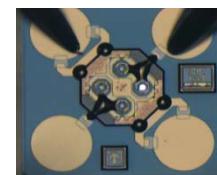
Materials



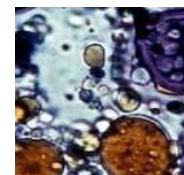
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Sciences



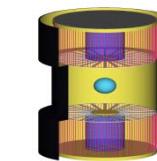
Micro
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Bioscience



Pulsed Power

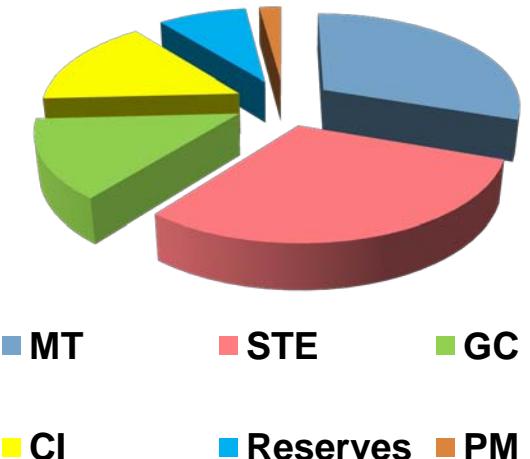




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**FY10 LDRD Budget
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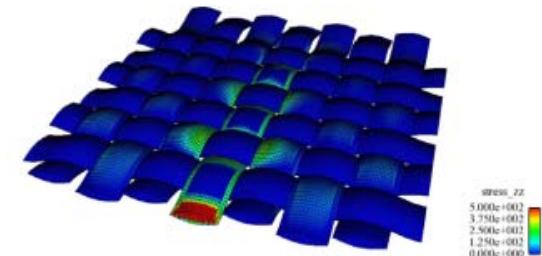


Mission Technology Investment Areas Focus on Innovative Solutions to Mission Needs.

time: 1.075

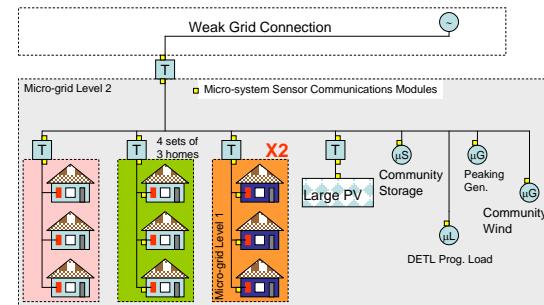
■ Defense Systems & Assessments

- Space mission and remote sensing
- Information and Intelligence Technologies
- Integrated Domain Awareness and Precision Response



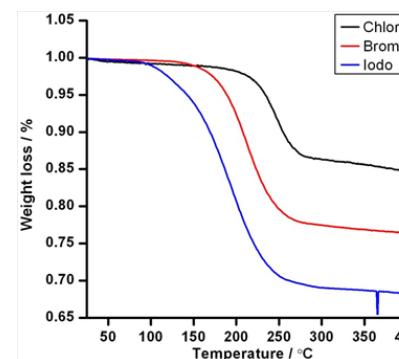
■ Energy, Climate and Infrastructure Security

- Energy Security
- Understand/mitigate climate change impacts
- Protection of Critical Installations
- Fuel and Water Systems
- Systems Modeling



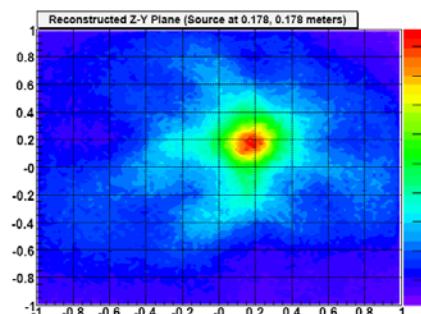
■ Nuclear Weapons

- Surety Systems
- Arming, Fusing & Firing
- Gas Transfer Systems
- Neutron generators
- Warhead engineering and integration



■ International, Homeland & Nuclear Security

- Nuclear assets, materials, emergency response
- Nonproliferation
- Counter terrorism and arms control
- WMD Countermeasures
- Systems Modeling

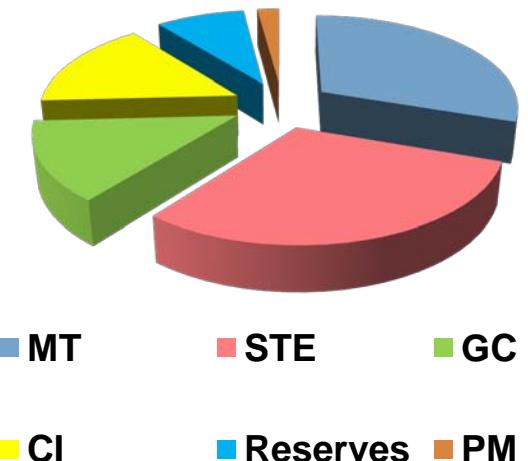




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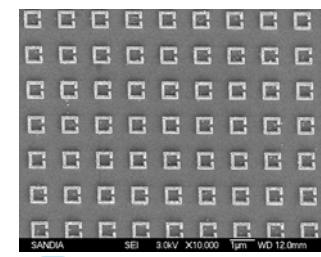
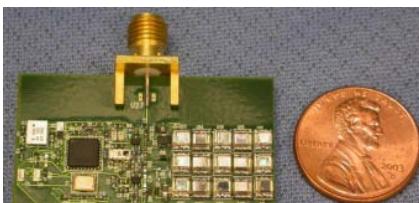
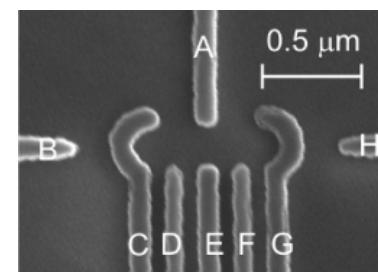




Grand Challenge LDRDs Focus on Transformational Solutions to National Security Needs.

“Bold, high-risk ideas with the potential for significant national impact.”

- Address tough national security problems
- Extensive cross-disciplinary content and cross-laboratory participation
- Oversight by an External Advisory Board
 - 5-15 members from gov't, industry, and/or academia
- Typically >\$3M/year and >10 FTEs, 15% of LDRD funds
- Expectation of developing a new line of business that clearly addresses future NNSA/DOE/WFO needs



Sandia National Laboratories



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Grand Challenge projects were chosen because of their significant potential impact to national security

Network Discovery, Characterization and Prediction

Quantum Information Science and Technology

Reimagining Liquid Transportation Fuels: Sunshine to Petrol

Metamaterials Science and Technology

Featureless Tagging, Tracking, and Locating

Rapid threat organism recognition (RapTOR)

Adiabatic Quantum Architectures In Ultracold Systems (AQuArIUS)

The Secure Scalable Microgrid

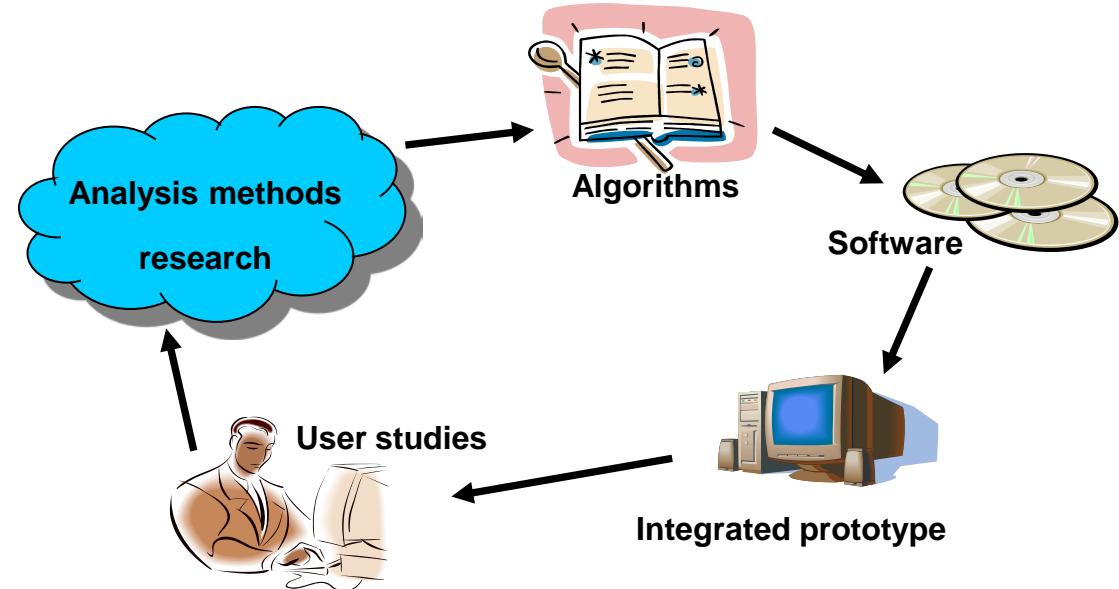


Network Discovery GC

Informatics capabilities to confidently detect attacks and defend data

Challenges

- “Big Data”
- Predictive detection analysis.
- Uncertainty analysis.

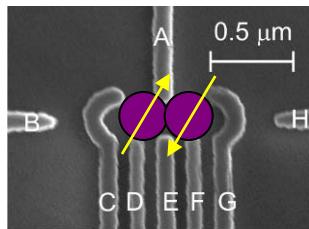


Detecting & defending threats to our nation’s information networks



Quantum Information S&T

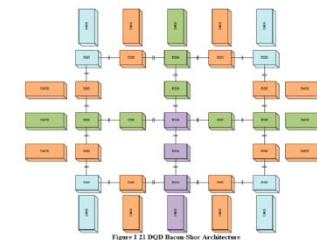
Building the foundation for Quantum Computing with Si Quantum Dots



Physical Qubit &
Native Gate Set

Challenges

- QD and circuit fabrication for logical Qbit
- Low temperature Electronics
- Theory
- Modeling & error correction algorithms

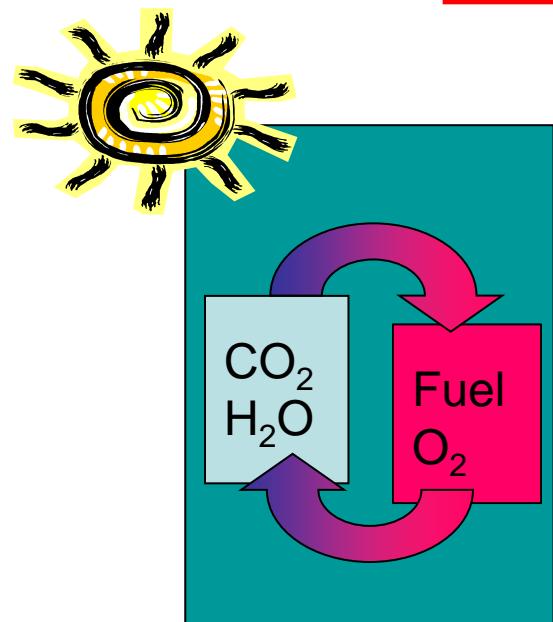
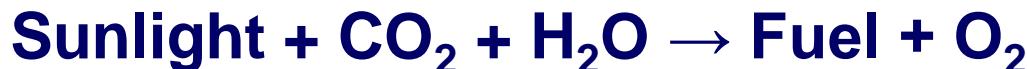


Logical Qubit

Leading the way to High-Performance Quantum Computing through Si nanoelectronics & modeling



Recycling CO₂ into Fuel



Challenges

- 5% sunlight to methanol efficiency
- Physical/chemical stability (<5% loss) over 1000 cycles
- Material: mixed metal oxide
- Reactor design and simulation
 - quantitative knowledge and models of reactions and transport processes



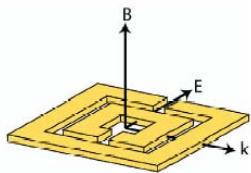
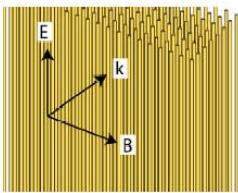
Creating a sustainable, carbon neutral fuel supply

Concentrating solar system that supplies heat for reactor to turn carbon dioxide and water into fuel



Metamaterials Science and Technology GC

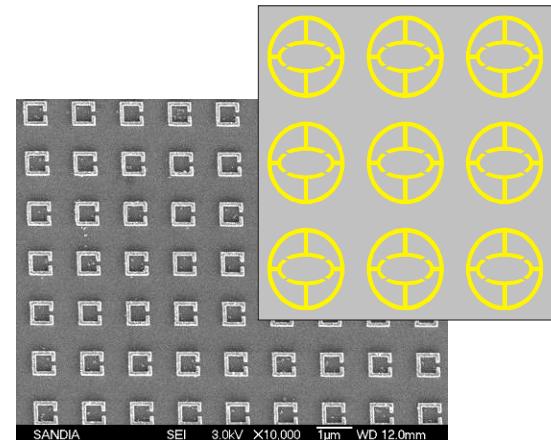
New family of materials with new uses for national security



Challenges

- Low loss materials for the IR
- Multi-element design and simulation
- 3D fabrication

Metamaterials & Plasmonics



- *Enable game-changing applications: cloaks, low-SWaP optics, etc.*
- *Highly differentiated capabilities for future RF and IR systems deliveries*

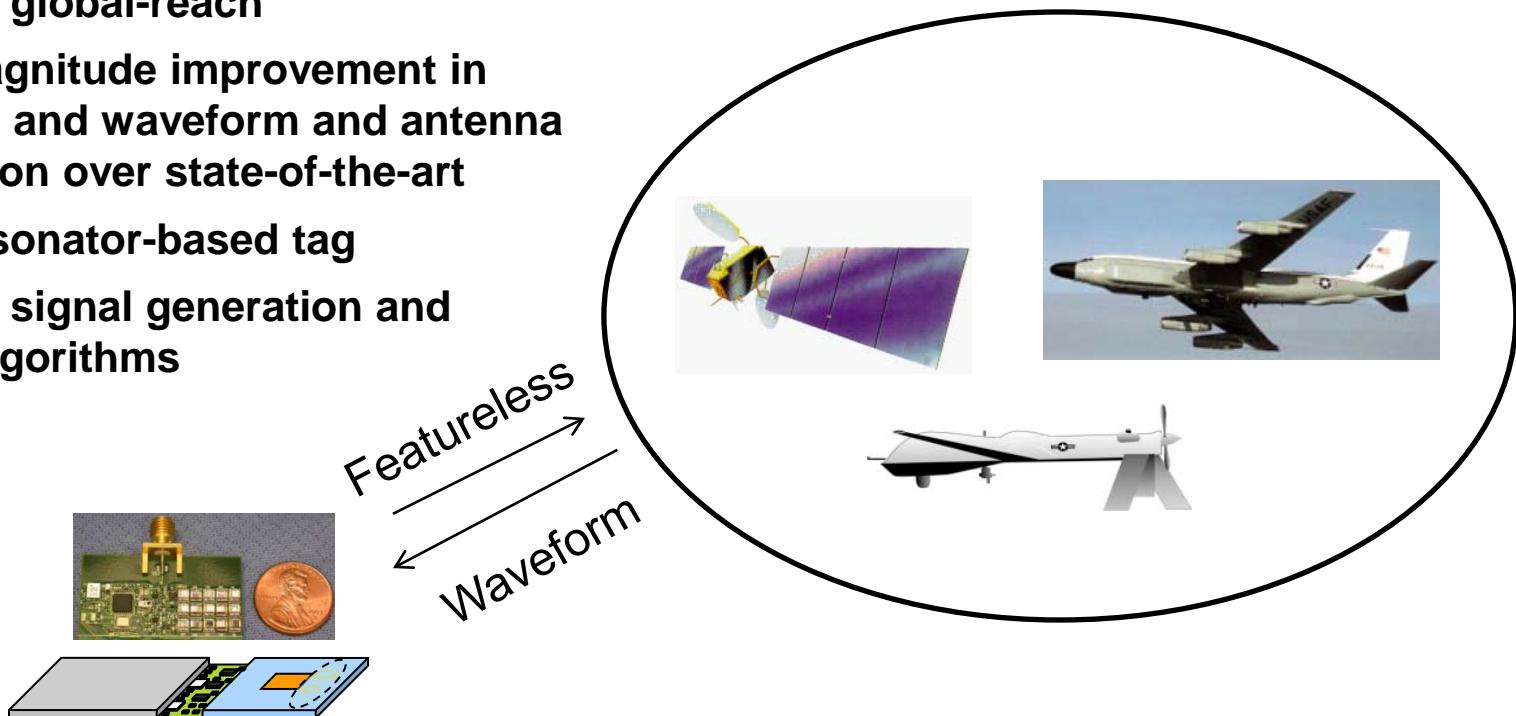


Featureless Tagging Tracking and Locating GC

Low-detection tag with precise geolocation

Challenges

- On-demand global-reach
- Order of magnitude improvement in power, size, and waveform and antenna sophistication over state-of-the-art
- RF microresonator-based tag
- Featureless signal generation and detection algorithms



Impact: chip-size spectrum analyzer & advanced sensor command/control



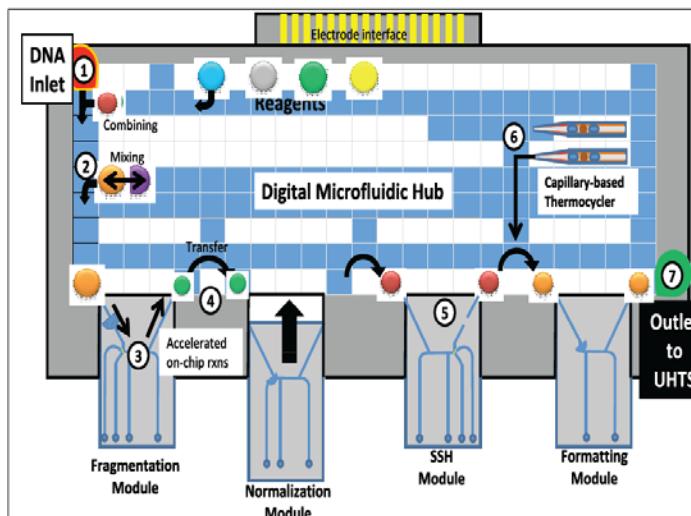
Rapid threat organism recognition (RapTOR) GC

■ Rapid threat organism recognition (RapTOR)

- create a new, rapid, and powerful approach for identifying unknown pathogens, thus preventing or containing outbreaks in their earliest stages.

Approach:

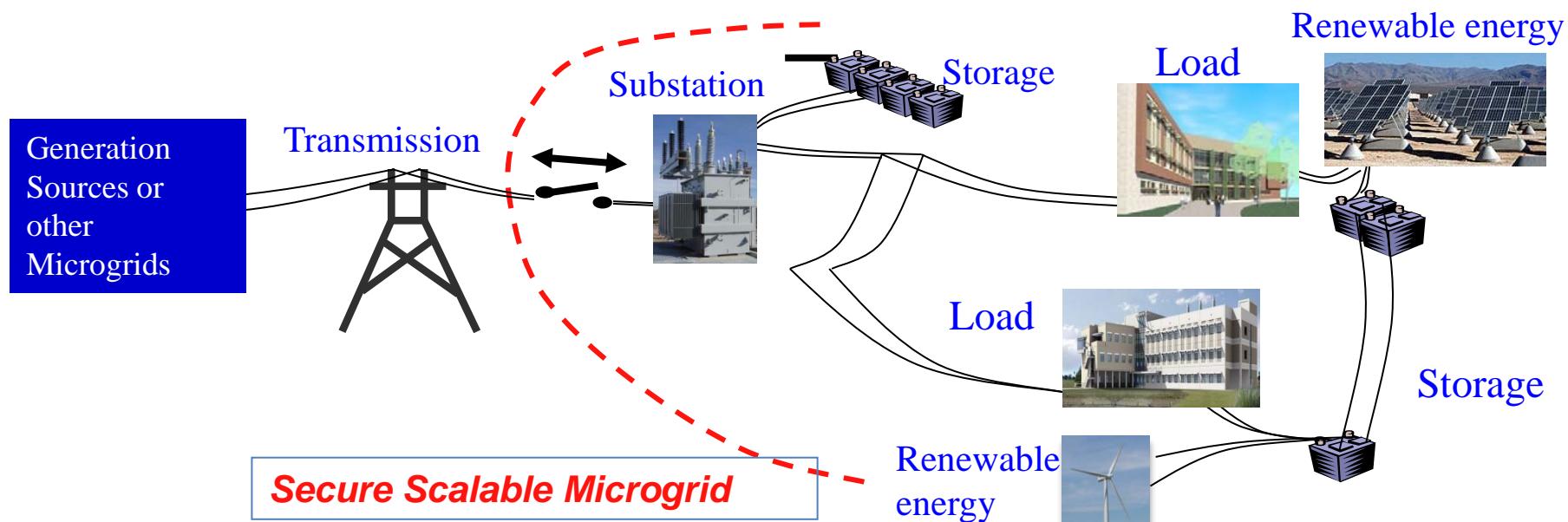
- ultrahigh-throughput sequencing of DNA
- subtractive and suppressive modes to improve pathogen SNR by 10^4
- microfluidic platforms to concentrate and enhance underlying reactions
- detailed bioinformatics and unique computer architecture for identification.





The Secure Scalable Microgrid

New models, theories, and tools to analyze the unconstrained behavior of microgrids and coupled microgrids to optimize their design.



- Scalable, non-linear models of key components in a microgrid.
- Nonlinear control theory involving new formulations for microgrid analysis and a unifying theory linking energy and information flow.
- High level agent based controls that work cooperatively to achieve common goals.



Microsystem-Enabled Photovoltaics (NTM)

High-Efficiency Thin Single-Junction (c-Si) or Multi-Junction (III-V) Cells

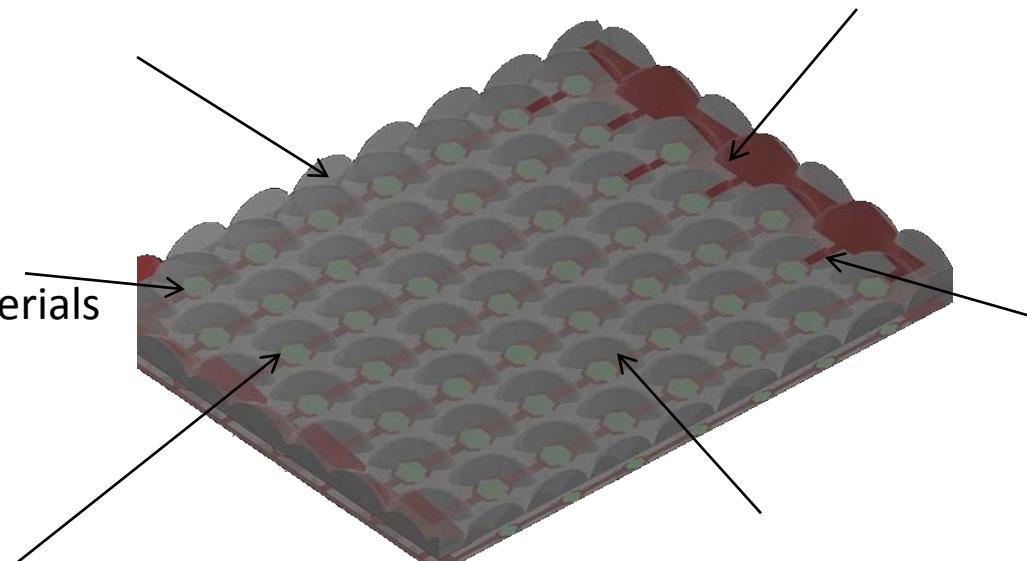
IC Manufacturing Approaches

Low-Cost Module Materials

Integrated Electronics

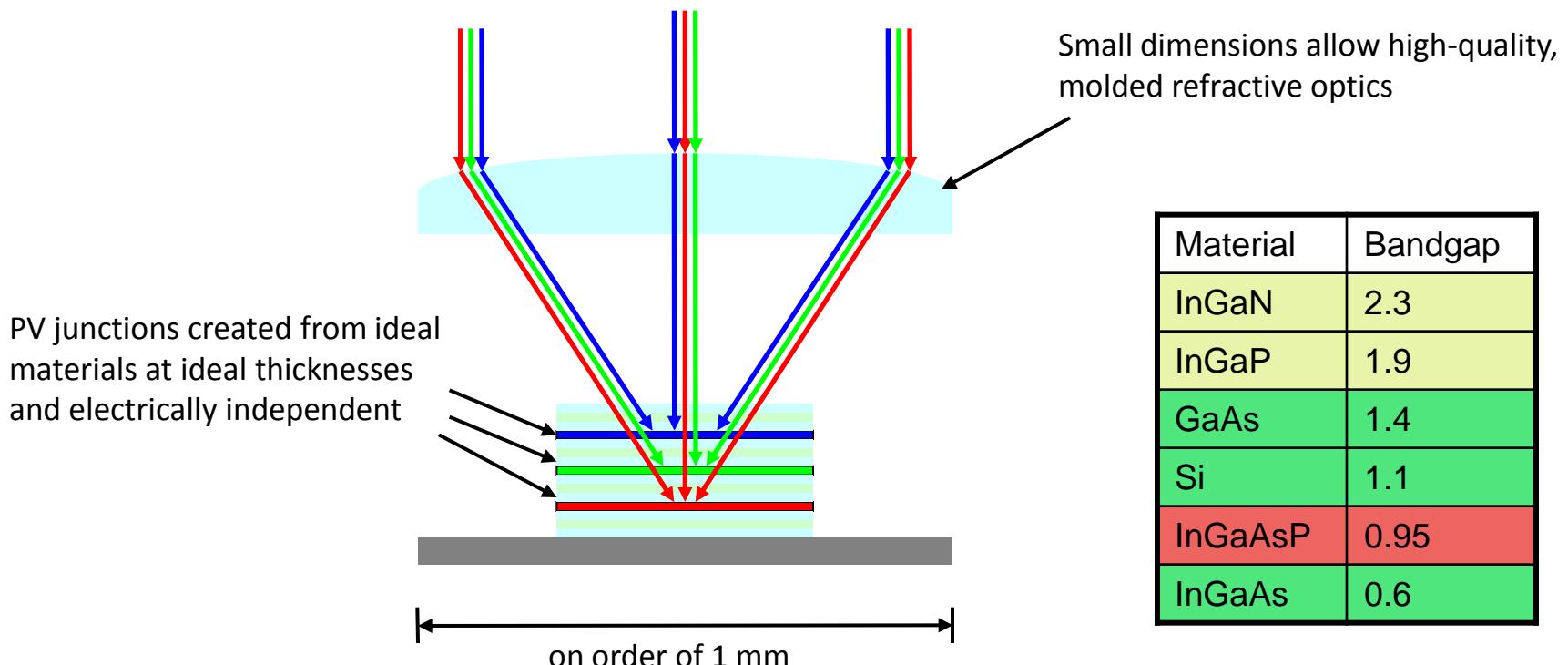
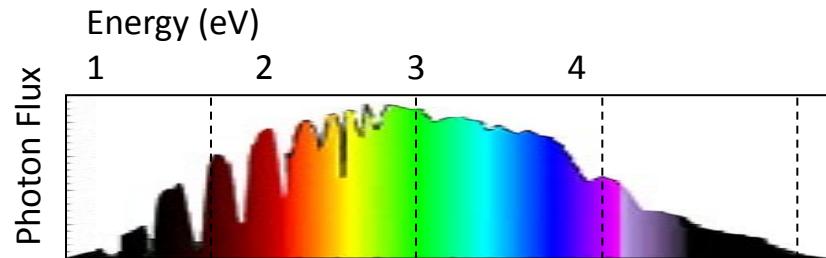
Micro to mm-scale Tracking and Micro-optics for Low-Profile Concentrator System

Massive Parallel Self-Assembly





Microsystem-Enabled PV Cells for High Solar Conversion Efficiency (NTM)



Material	Bandgap
InGaN	2.3
InGaP	1.9
GaAs	1.4
Si	1.1
InGaAsP	0.95
InGaAs	0.6



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LDRD Impact: Rad-Hard CMOS Technology

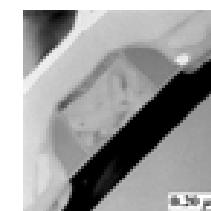
Challenge: Develop rad-hard integrated-circuit technology able to meet STS of strategic systems.

LDRD Origin:

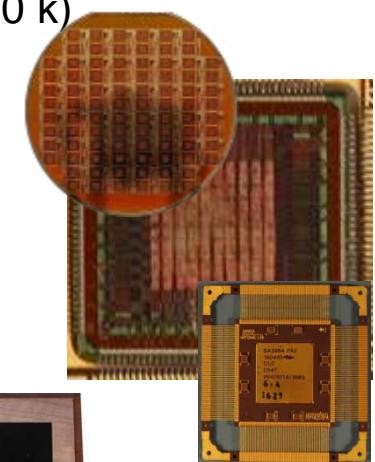
- **1996** - MDL ASIC cell library, 352609000 (\$300k)
- **1997-99** - Time-Resolved Ion-Beam Induced Charge-Collection Imaging, 3506330000 (\$1025k)
- **2000-02** - Radiation-Induced Prompt Photocurrents in Microelectronics, 10719 (\$757k)
- **2001-03** - Radiation Aging of COTS Stockpile Electronics, 26523 (\$735k)
- **2004** - Low-Power Ultra-Fast Current Transient Measuring Device, 67071 (\$90 k)
- **2007** - ViArray Antifuse Film, 93520 (\$124K)

ST&E Evolution:

- First mega-rad hardened, scalable shallow-trench integrated circuit (1997)
- Only rad-hard technologies able to support W76-1 Stockpile Life Extension (2005).
- Low-cost, fast-turn ViArray baselined for B61 LEP (2009).



Silicon-on-
Insulator
BUSFET



W76-1 AF&S
Controller
(No bid from
commercial suppliers)

Mission Impact:

- Basis for every application-specific integrated circuit Sandia produces for the future stockpile and non-proliferation missions.
- Only strategically rad-hard technology available in the U.S.



Weapon Award of
Excellence



LDRD Impact: Micro-chemlab and Micro Gas Analysis Program (MGA)

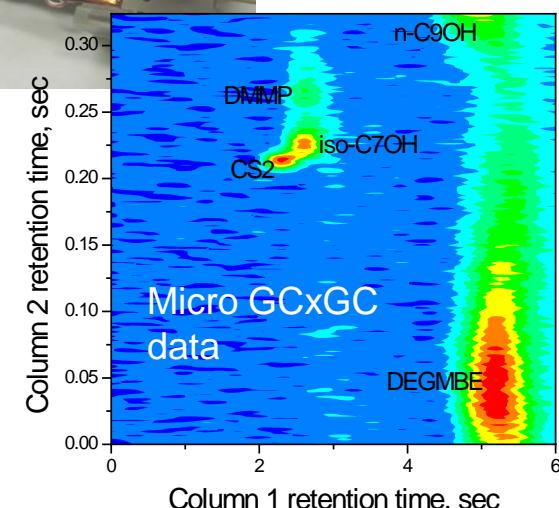
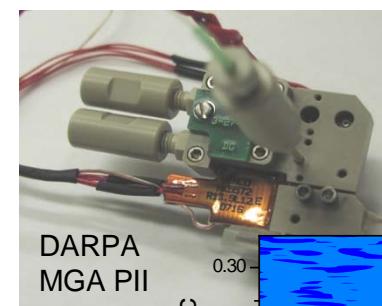
Challenge: Improved Chemical Agent Detection for Tactical Warfare and Civilian Applications

LDRD Origin:

- FY 1997-2000 — Autonomous Microchem Laboratory
- FY2002-2004 — Microsystems for Chemical Signature and Reagent Delivery
- FY 2003-2004 — Novel Micro-Preconcentrators

ST&E Evolution:

- MGA (DARPA)
- MGA (DTRA)
- CBNP (DOE)
- NA-22 (DOE)
- DoD-CMA
- DIA and other Intelligence Community



Mission Impact:

- Military intelligence, force protection, US chemical stockpile disposal
- Nonproliferation, civilian toxic industrial chemical incident response, environmental monitoring
- Spinoff companies: Defiant

<http://www.sandia.gov/mstc/solutions/chemical-microsensors.html>

MGA principal investigator: Dr. R.J. Simonson, rjsimon@sandia.gov



LDRD Impact: Quantum Information Processing (QIP)

Challenge: Manipulating, exploiting, and controlling quantum matter by micro-engineering and integrating the physical implementations and architectures of QIP systems.

LDRD Origin: 3 projects over 7 years

- Quantum computing (QC) accelerator I/O
- Engineer component building blocks for trapped-ion quantum computation
 - Solid state surface micro ion-traps
- Engineer/model silicon-based solid state quantum bits (qubits)

ST&E Evolution:

- Trap foundry—Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA)
- Quantum Radar—Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency (DARPA)
- Quantum-enhanced sensing—DOE

Mission Impact:

- S&T leadership in quantum systems engineering for QIP community
- Creates a new conceptual platform with staggering impact on information processing.
- Ability to solve some of the “impossible” problems would enhance discovery and economic strength.
- Applications that rely on the “impossibility” of certain data protection problems are rendered obsolete.

