Millikelvin-Capable Quantum Labs at University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

#	PI / Group (School/ Center)	Core Quantum Focus	mK Platform & Specs	Notes
1	**Vlad S. Pribiag — Topological Quantum Devices Lab** (Physics/ IMTQCS)	Majorana nanowires, cQED read-out	Oxford Triton DR (13 mK, 6 T-1 T-1 T vector) & Bluefors DR (< 10 mK) (IMPTQCS, College of Science and Engineering)	Rapid sample-exchange puck; microwave & DC wiring
2	**Martin Greven — Quantum Materials & Strongly Correlated Systems** (Physics/ MRSEC)	Cuprate & nickelate superconduct-ivity; heavy fermions	Quantum Design 16 T PPMS w/ dilution insert, 50 mK base T (MRSEC, Center for Quantum Materials)	First 16 T/50 mK PPMS at a U.S. university
3	**Ke Wang — 2-D Quantum Electronics Lab** (Physics)	Twistronics, valleytronics, quantum-Hall edge control	Bluefors DR, 12 T solenoid, 12 mK base T (College of Science and Engineering)	Glove-box integration for vdW devices
4	**SuperCDMS Cryogenic Detector Test Facility** (Mandic/ Cushman, Physics)	Phonon-mediated Ge/Si dark-matter detectors	Dedicated SuperCDMS DR, ≈ 15 mK (supercdms.slac.stanford.edu, College of Science and Engineering)	On-campus QC before SNOLAB deployment
5	**Gang Qiu — Quantum Electronic Device Laboratory (QED-Lab)** (ECE)	Low-dimensional materials, cryo-electronics, quantum devices	Quantum Design DynaCool (1.7 K–400 K, 9 T) with dilution-insert, 45 mK base T (Google Sites, qdusa.com, College of Science and Engineering)	Two-axis rotator; cryo-electronics for 2-D/ topological systems

DR: Dilution Refrigerator (millikelvin temperature range)