Guest Editorial

The International Superconductive Electronics Conference (ISEC) is a biennial meeting whose location has moved between Japan, Europe, and USA. The original ISEC was held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1987. Another Tokyo meeting in 1989 was followed by meetings in Glasgow (U.K., 1991), Boulder (USA, 1993), Nagoya (Japan, 1995), Berlin (Germany, 1997), Berkeley (USA, 1999), Osaka (Japan, 2001), Sydney (Australia, 2003), Noordwijkerhout (The Netherlands, 2005), Washington, DC (USA, 2007), and Fukuoka (Japan, 2009). In 2011, ISEC was an integral part of the Superconductivity Centennial Conference (SCC 2011) in The Hague (The Netherlands).

The 14th ISEC (ISEC 2013) was held in Cambridge, MA, USA, from July 7–11, 2013. For the first time, ISEC was held as an IEEE conference, sponsored by the IEEE Council on Superconductivity. ISEC 2013 covered rapidly developing areas, including SQUIDs, SQUID array circuits and systems, mixed-signal circuits, energy-efficient digital electronics, memory, quantum information processing, detectors, metamaterials, superconducting spintronics, and novel devices.

Selected presenters at ISEC 2013 were invited to submit more extensive papers for this Special Issue of the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY. The 16 papers in this volume well-represent the spectrum of topics covered in the ISEC meeting of July 2013.

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Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TASC.2014.2332671