

# Preparing the Quantum Technologies Flagship

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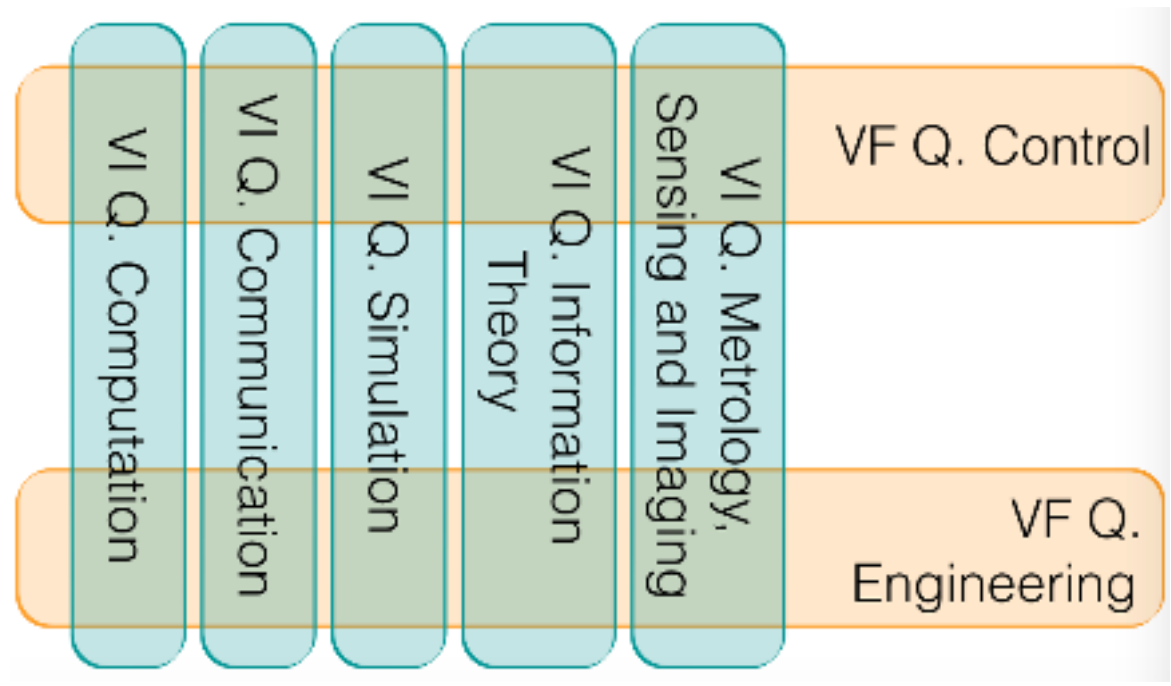
# the strengths of Quantum Europe

- Scientific Roadmap, Virtual Institutes, Strategy Board
- Member States involvement (national programs, QuantERA)
- Industry interest and investment; standardisation (ETSI)
- EC established Unit on QT and High-performance computing

**The EU needs strong leadership now in order to stay at the forefront of the second quantum revolution, build on its scientific excellence and create a booming and competitive industry for future independence and prosperity.**

- *Reinforce scientific leadership*
- *Establish leading engineering capability attractive to industry and investments*
- *Create a favourable innovation ecosystem*
- *Train a new generation of QT professionals and engage in dialogue with citizens*

# Virtual Institutes and Facilities



<http://qurope.eu/vs>

Directors: D. Esteve, N. Gisin, I. Bloch, I. Cirac, I. Walmsley, S. Glaser, C. Marcus

# quantum industry in Europe



**ASML**



**BOSCH**

**TOSHIBA**



Alcatel·Lucent



**THALES**

**e2v** Bringing life to technology



**SIEMENS**



**SINGLE QUANTUM**

**NOKIA**

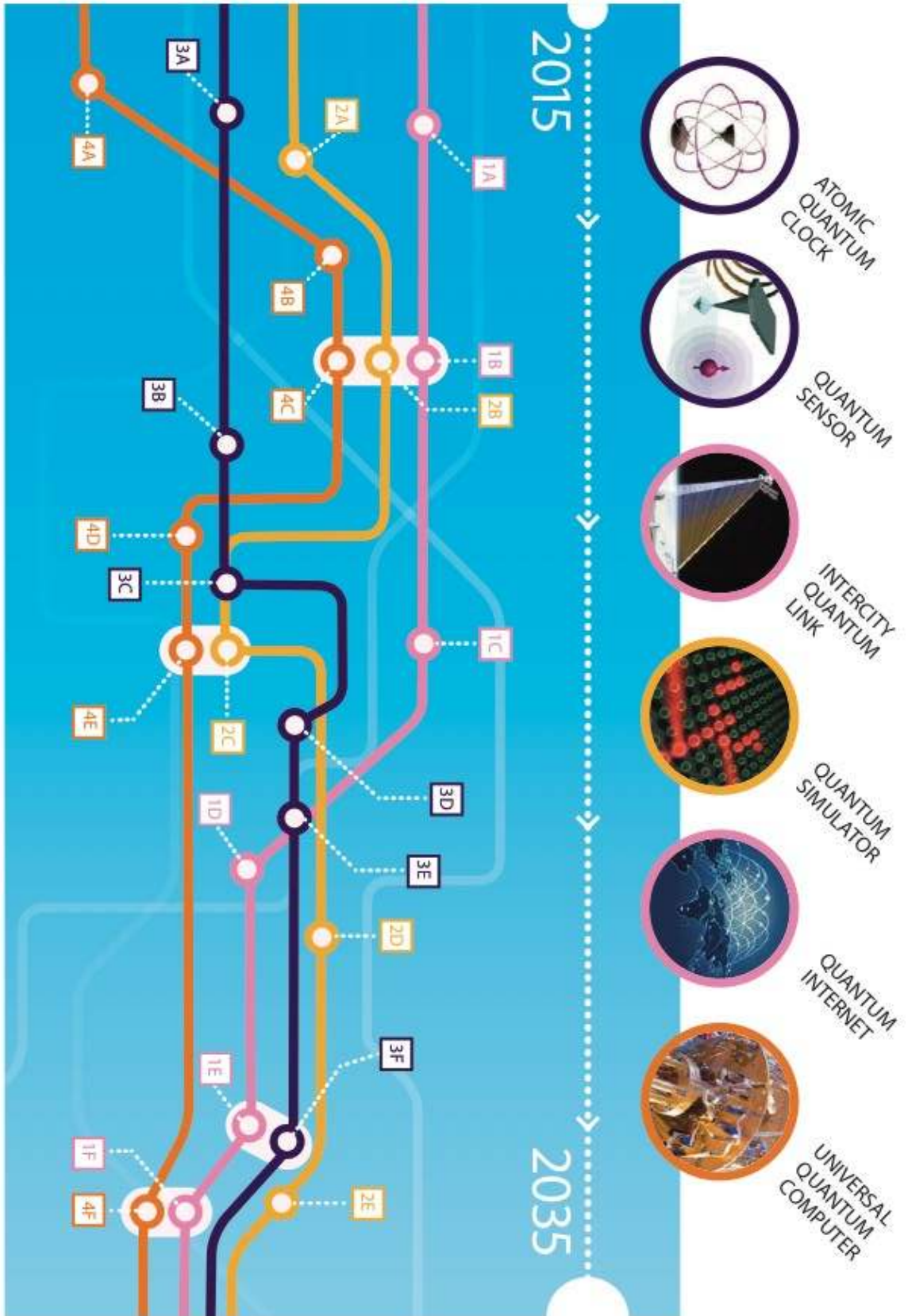


# Quantum Manifesto, May 2016

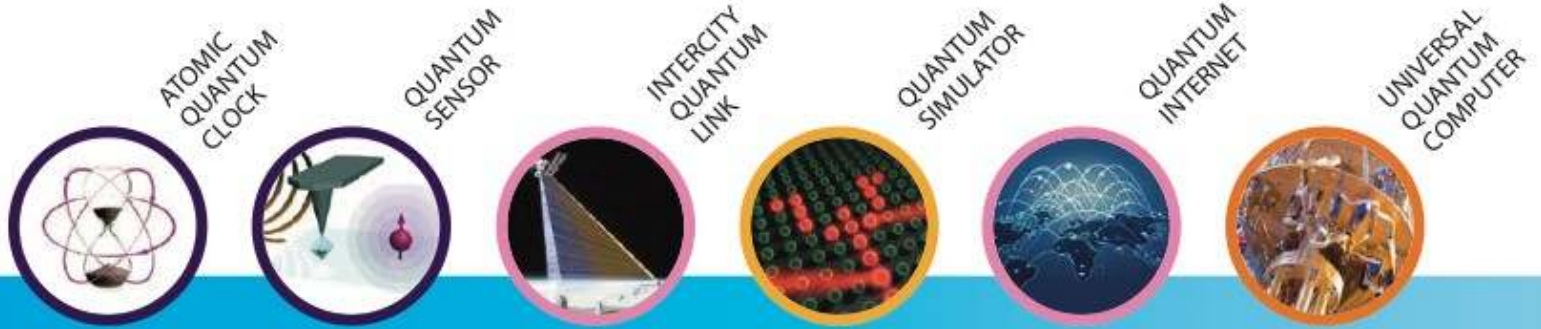




# Quantum Manifesto



# Quantum Manifesto



## 1. Communication

0–5 years

- A Core technology of quantum repeaters
- B Secure point-to-point quantum links

5–10 years

- C Quantum networks between distant cities
- D Quantum credit cards

> 10 years

- E Quantum repeaters with cryptography and eavesdropping detection
- F Secure Europe-wide internet merging quantum and classical communication

## 2. Simulators

- A Simulator of motion of electrons in materials

- B New algorithms for quantum simulators and networks

- C Development and design of new complex materials

- D Versatile simulator of quantum magnetism and electricity

- E Simulators of quantum dynamics and chemical reaction mechanisms to support drug design

## 3. Sensors

- A Quantum sensors for niche applications (incl. gravity and magnetic sensors for health care, geosurvey and security)

- B More precise atomic clocks for synchronisation of future smart networks, incl. energy grids

- C Quantum sensors for larger volume applications including automotive, construction

- D Handheld quantum navigation devices

- E Gravity imaging devices based on gravity sensors

- F Integrate quantum sensors with consumer applications including mobile devices

## 4. Computers

- A Operation of a logical qubit protected by error correction or topologically

- B New algorithms for quantum computers

- C Small quantum processor executing technologically relevant algorithms

- D Solving chemistry and materials science problems with special purpose quantum computer > 100 physical qubit

- E Integration of quantum circuit and cryogenic classical control hardware

- F General purpose quantum computers exceed computational power of classical computers



# Communication

## Promises & challenges

- **Promises**
  - Protection against cyber attack
  - Trusted communication beyond complexity-based crypto
- **Challenge**
  - Acceptance by professional crypto community
  - Develop quantum repeater networks
  - Bring device independent quantum information processing closer to applications.

## Interplay with industries

- Establish demonstration pilots
- Engage users to highlight benefits
- Standards and certification

## European role

- Foster collaboration between modern and quantum cryptographers
- Build a European quantum backbone
- Maintain European leadership in quantum networks.





# Simulation

## Promises & challenges

- **Promises**
- Solve hard optimization and design problems
- Predict and optimize material properties
- Super conductors, protein folding, machine learning
- **Challenges**
- Classify which problems can be solved with quantum speedup.
- Technical related to device and infrastructure around the quantum simulator.

## Interplay with industries

- Joint vision which problems to tackle
- Joint development with feed-back cycles for a technology infrastructure to support the field.

## European role

- fund and encourage a broad range of research where we all learn from each other
- get quantum simulators in more hands as this could create critical mass and make it attractive for small businesses to build better devices for simulators.



# Sensing/Metrology

## Promises & challenges

- Improved precision and sensitivity (e.g. beyond SQL)
- New concepts for sensors and metrology (e.g. utilize the large information capacity of quantum systems)
- Applications in other fields of science, e.g. medicine, biology
- New applications “outside the classical box” (e.g. new solutions, new customers)
  
- Mitigating noise and decoherence (e.g. using error correction)
- Managing system imperfections (e.g. use feasible improvement; complexity/size vs. benefits/performance)

## Interplay with industries

### (and government)

- Collaboration necessary (e.g. synergy between basic science and technology: miniaturization (clocks), improved materials (NV))
- Government as intermediary (e.g. National Labs)
- Competition necessary (e.g. fair ecosystem, IP etc)

## European role

- Funding innovation (e.g. intermediate TRL)
- Skills development
- Timeliness of Flagship (e.g. science ripe for exploitation; industry interest growing)
- Testing systems (e.g. clock networks for time standards)
- Support during 5-year period from idea to prototype



# Computation

## Promises & challenges

- **Promises**
  - Demonstrating quantum computer supremacy with 50...100 qubits in different implement.
  - New applications: quantum chemistry (catalysts), materials design, optimization, entering cognitive era
- **Challenges**
  - Need to educate people
  - Need collaboration of different disciplines
  - Scalability: qubit #, quantum error correction, control / read-out electronics
  - Interface flying & stationary qubits
  - Industry-quality & -scale fabrication

## Interplay with industries

- Several institutes are collaborating with industry
- Concerted multidisciplinary effort needed
- Forming quantum engineers
- Perform know-how exchange

## European role

- Develop framework for lean and goal-oriented collaboration between academics and industry
- Invest, believe, partner, develop value chain, as a team



# Software/Algorithms

## Promises & challenges

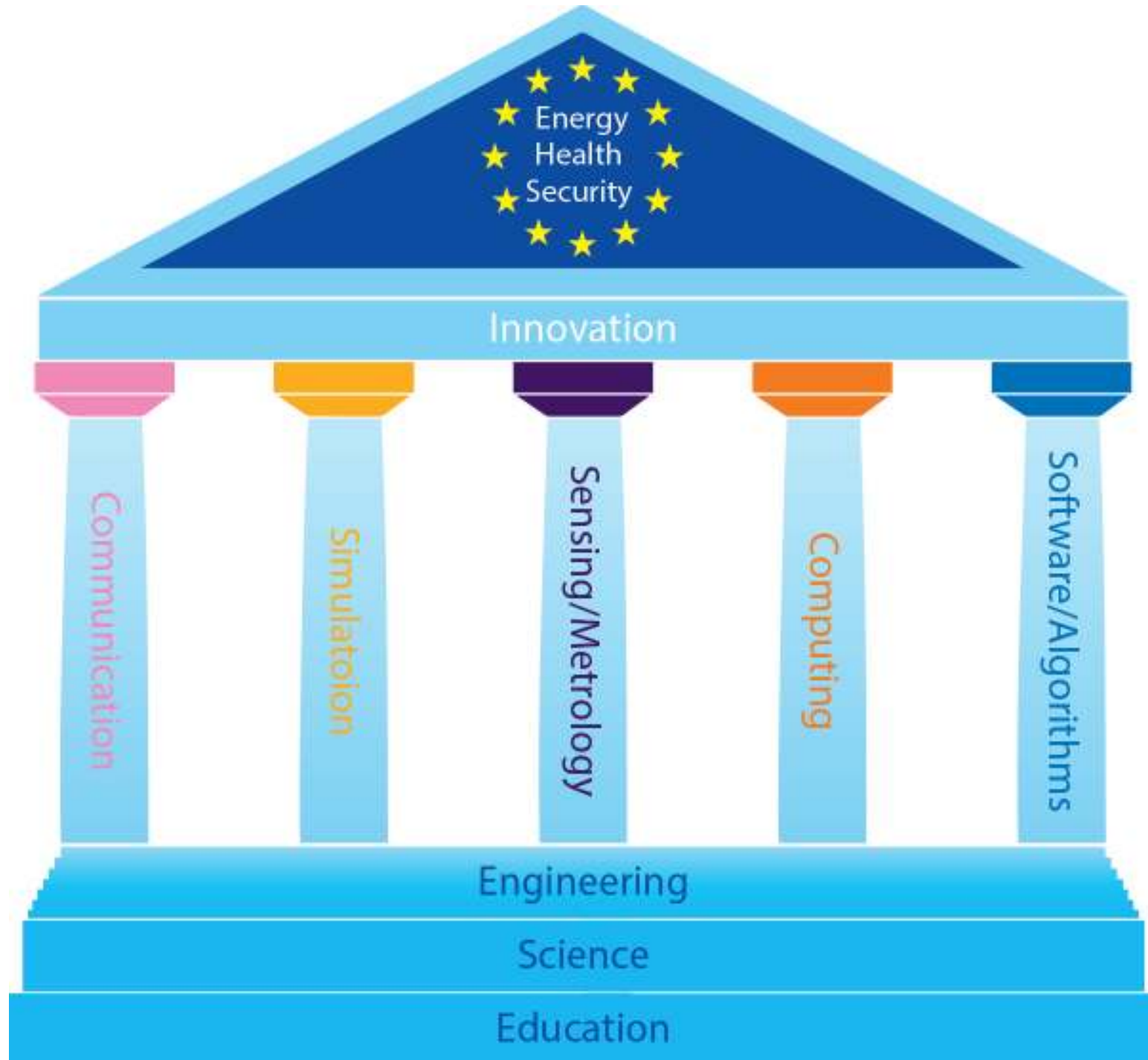
- Pr: Modelling material and chemistry compounds with few qubits.
- Pr: Helping to understand how nature optimizes.
- Pr: Applications beyond computing.
- Ch: Mapping algorithms to physical hardware.
- Ch: Develop a new way of thinking.
- ....

## Interplay with industries

- Forums where academia and industry can learn the same language.
- Guidance on worthy problems.
- Inspiring classical solutions by “thinking quantum”.
- Build system-blocks for people to play with.

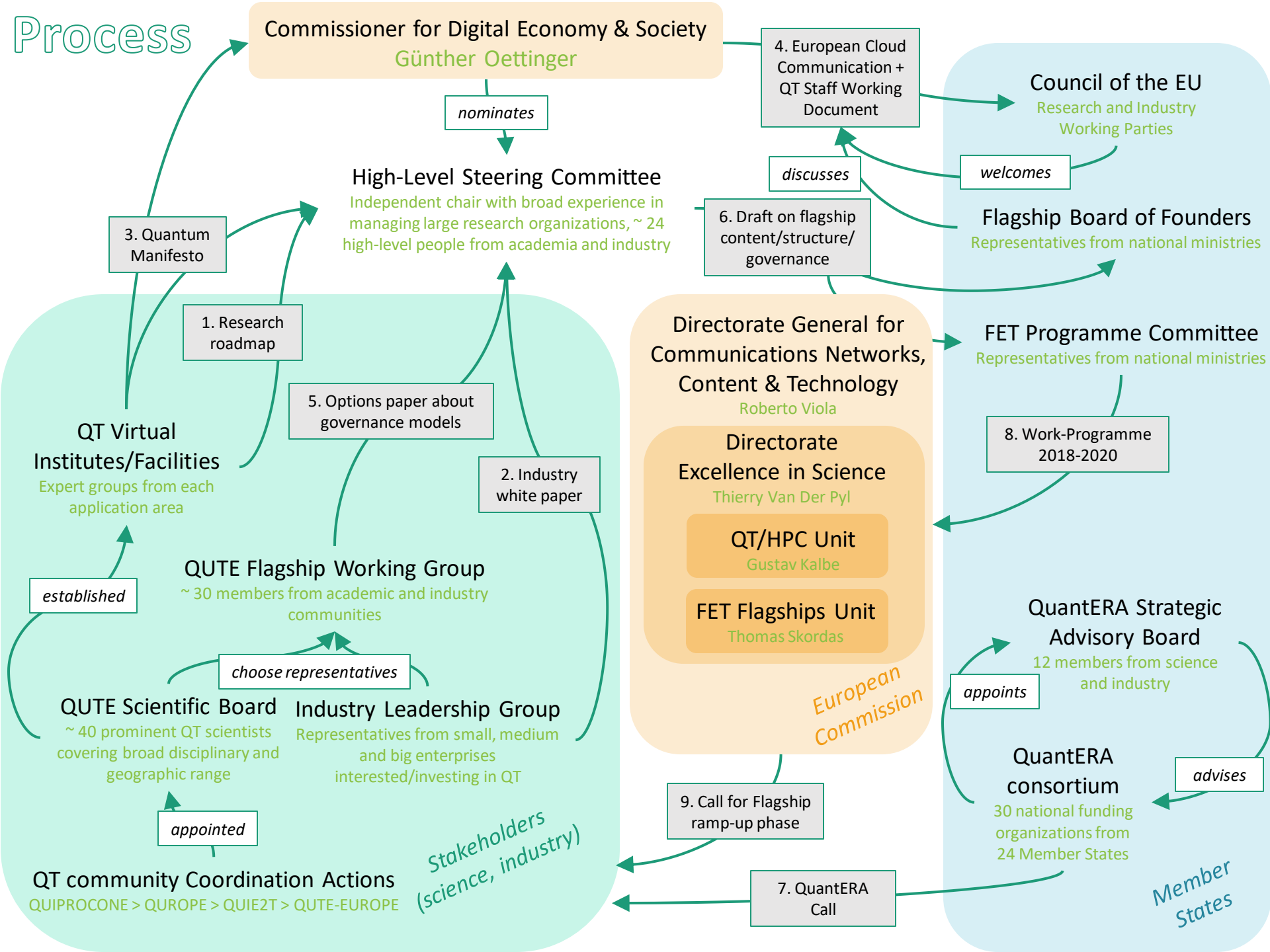
## European role

- Science crosses borders. If you close the door there is more left outside than inside.
- Europe does not need to lead on hardware if it can lead on software.
- Funding is the start of collaboration.

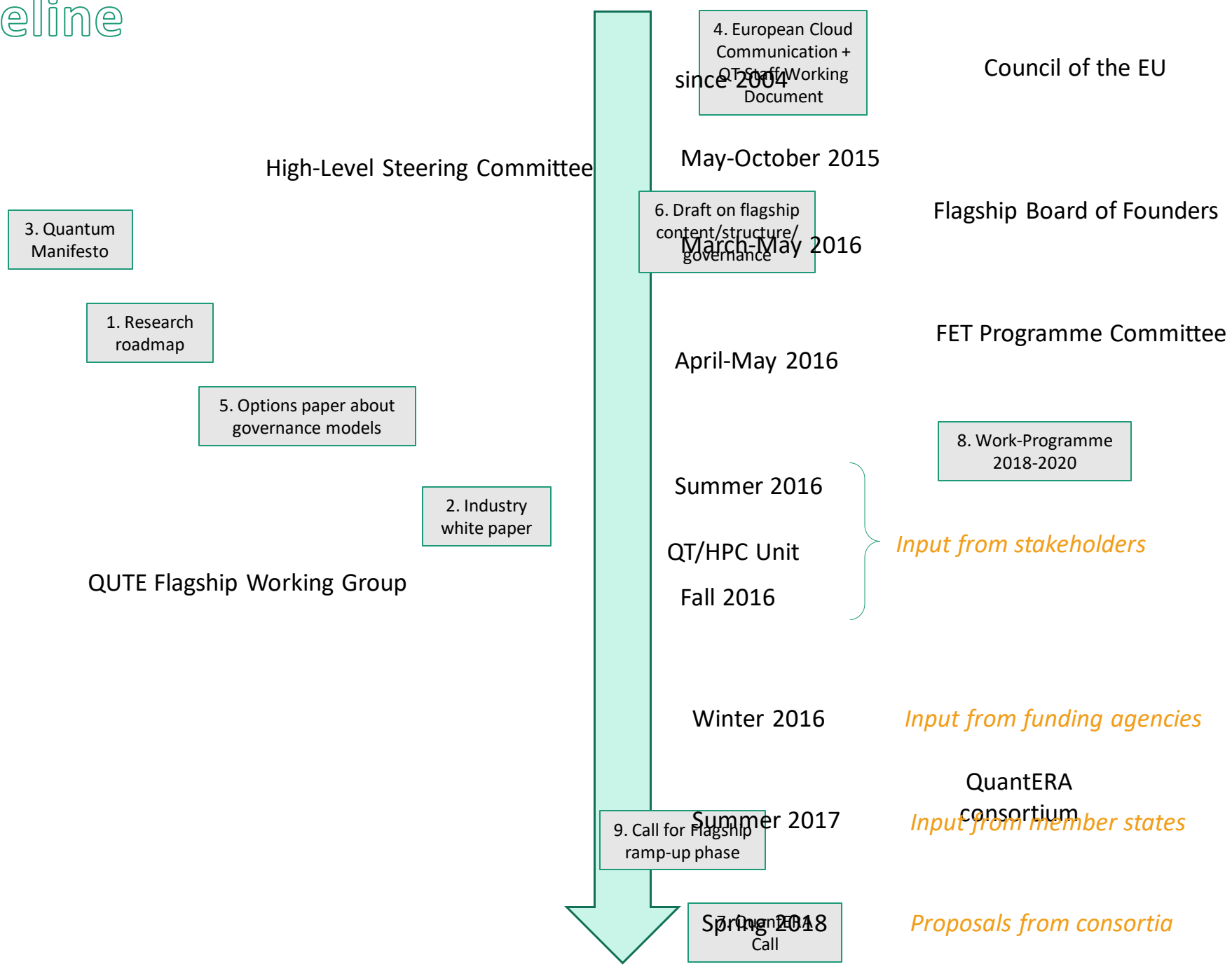




# Process



# Timeline



# High-Level Steering Committee

- 12 academic + 12 industrial members
- Advise EC on **Strategic Research Agenda, Implementation, Governance**
- No mere research: *industry participation* from the beginning
- Transparent, inclusive and broad method with respect to *input generated from the Quantum Technology Community*
- Consolidate *contributions from academia, industry and MS*
- First indications with main orientations: end 2016
- Final Report on all aspects of the Flagship: summer 2017

# Defining the Research Agenda

- First priority: **Research Topics, Milestones, Timeline**
- Place Europe at the forefront of second quantum revolution
- Attractive to Stakeholders (Entrepreneurs / SME / Business)
- Areas: ***Communication, Simulation, Sensing/Metrology, Computing, Software/Algorithms***
- Common denominator and *clear EU added value* needed
- Good approximation of scientific basis for Research Agenda compiled in **Quantum Manifesto** and **QT Roadmap** (QUTE-EUROPE Coordination Action)
- Need for industrial perspective (how to create added value?)
- Address technology readiness levels

# Governance Structure and Implementation Models

- Governance Structure **depends on clear Research Agenda**
- Goal: *simple and efficient* organisation
- Structure: *Projects; Scientific advisory board*; separation of science, day-to-day management, and strategic decision-making
- *Distinction* between Funding Agencies and Flagship Initiative
- Take into account experiences of *existing Flagship Initiatives*
- Possible sub-division into *Pillars/Hubs* according to Research Agenda, while maintaining *flexible pan-European organization*
- Listening to *input from industry/business* essential



# Next steps

- ✓ Next HLSC meeting: 10 November 2016 in Berlin.
- ✓ ***Participatory, non-discriminatory consultation*** with the community, including business and industry
- ✓ Opportunity to give input into the HLSC discussions for the ***broadest possible range of stakeholders***
- ✓ *Community-wide workshop* with HLSC participation
- ✓ Discussion sessions on
  - Governance and Structure
  - Industry
  - Scientific Roadmap (*Communication; Simulation; Sensing and Metrology; Computing; Software*)
  - Cross-cutting challenges (*Quantum engineering and control; Enabling Science; Theory, algorithms and protocols*)