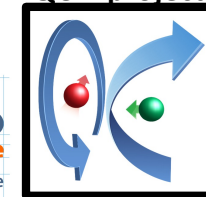
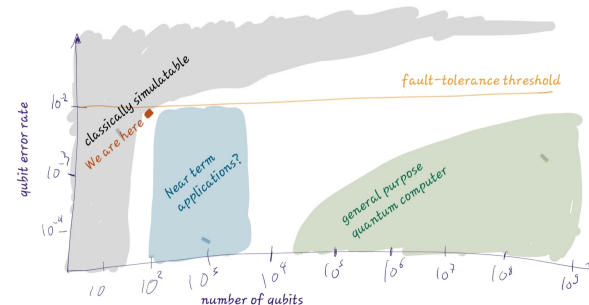


Quantum computing opportunities for the two infinities – and the QC2I project

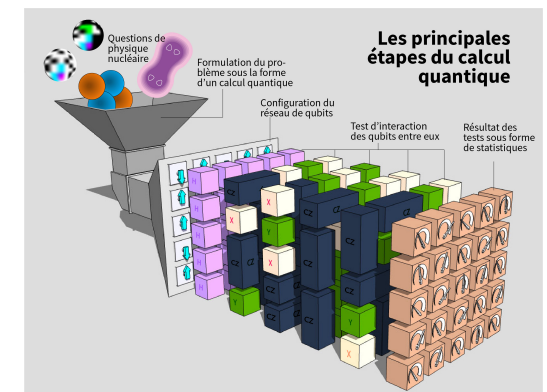
Denis Lacroix (IJCLab-IN2P3) **QC2I project**

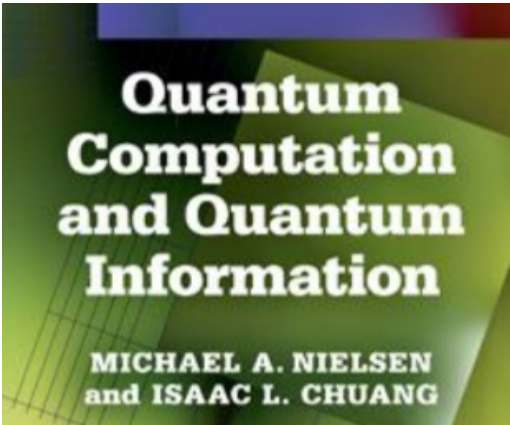


Current status and opportunities



Discussion on ongoing projects



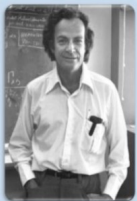


Quantum computational advantage using photons, Science 370 (2020)

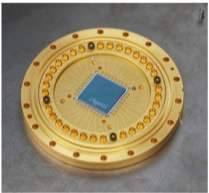
Simulating physics with computers-1982

Richard P. Feynman (Nobel Prize in Physics 1965)

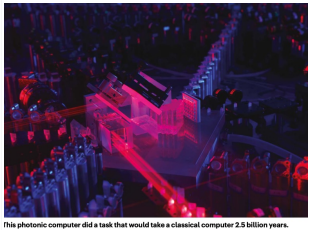
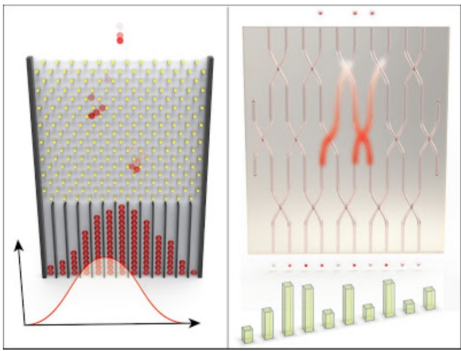
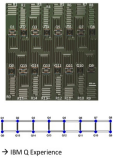
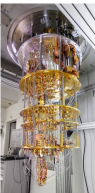
"Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem, because it doesn't look so easy."



RIGETTI superconducting 19 Qubit

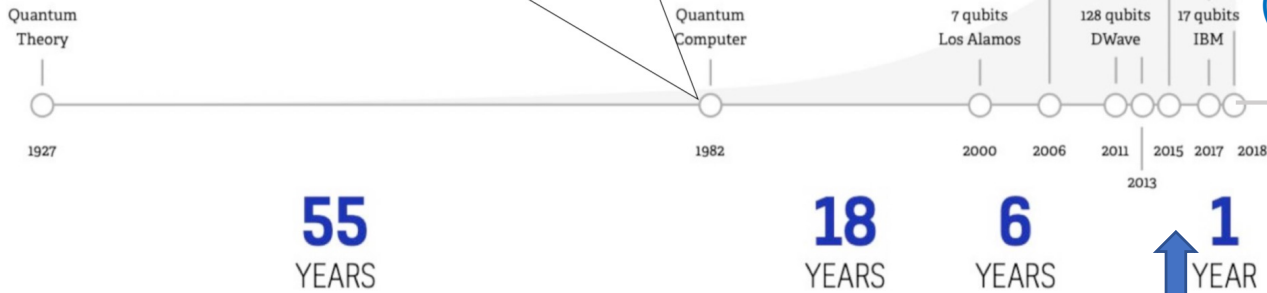


IBM QX5 (16 qubits)



This photonic computer did a task that would take a classical computer 2.5 billion years.

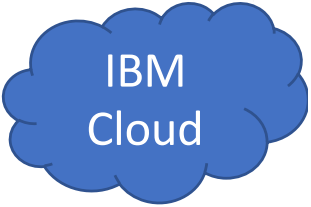
IBM Q System One (Released)		(In development)		Next family of IBM Quantum systems	
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	and beyond
27 qubits <i>Falcon</i>	65 qubits <i>Hummingbird</i>	127 qubits <i>Osprey</i>	433 qubits <i>Osprey</i>	1,131 qubits <i>Condor</i>	Path to 1 million qubits and beyond (large-scale systems)
Key advancement Optimized lattice	Key advancement Scalable readout	Key advancement New packaging and controls	Key advancement Miniaturization of components	Key advancement Integration	Key advancement Build new infrastructure, quantum error correction



(2020) (2021)



Quantum supremacy using a programmable superconducting processor



Nature | Vol 574 | 24 OCTOBER 2019 | 505

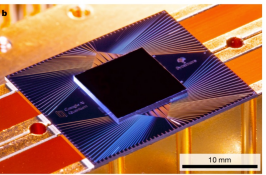
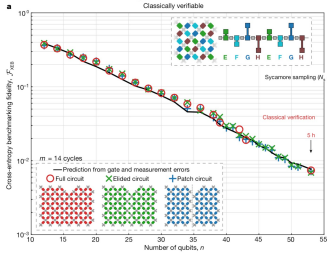
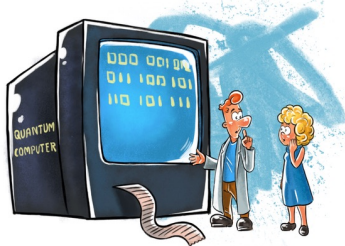


Fig. 1 | The Sycamore processor. a, Layout of processor, showing a rectangular array of 54 qubits (grey), each connected to its four nearest neighbours with couplers (blue). The imperforable qubit is outlined. b, Photograph of the Sycamore chip.



Quantum computing today is firstly an experimental challenge

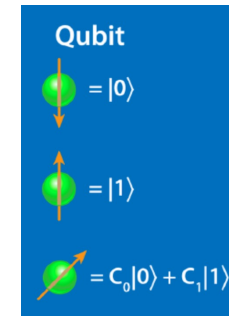
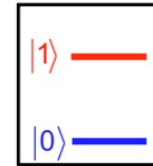
Classical computers
Works with bits



Bits are only 0 or 1



qubit
2 level system



Advantages: dimensionality 2^n , entanglement, teleportation, tunneling, quantum secret, ...

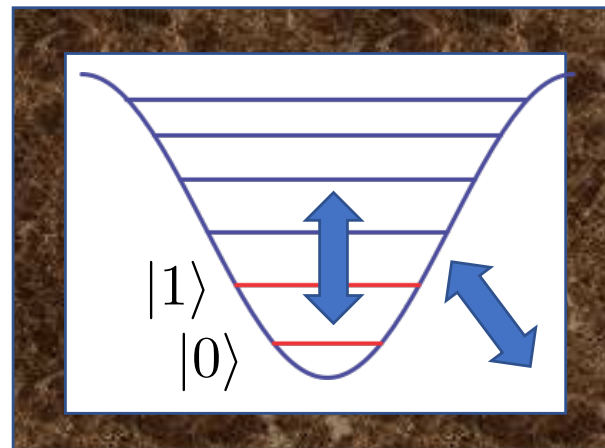
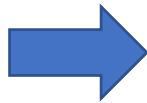
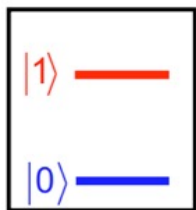
REALITY

Everything around want to destroy the ideal picture and the quantum coherence.

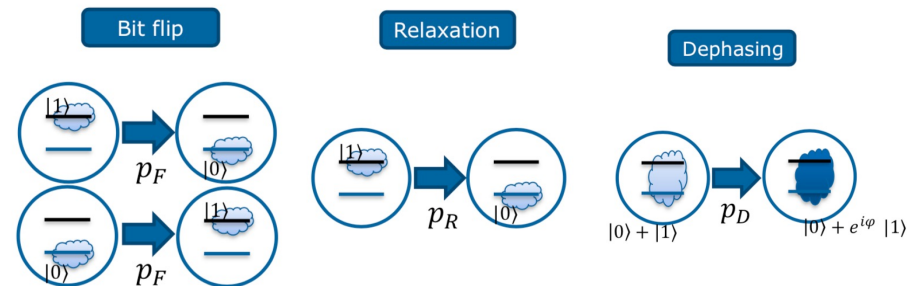
Ideal Qubits

External Exp. Setup

2 level system



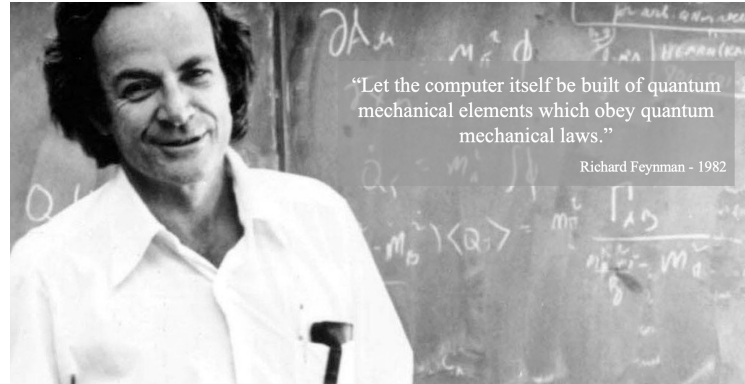
Leads to loss of information
And decoherence



Working with quantum computers now means working in a noisy environment short programs

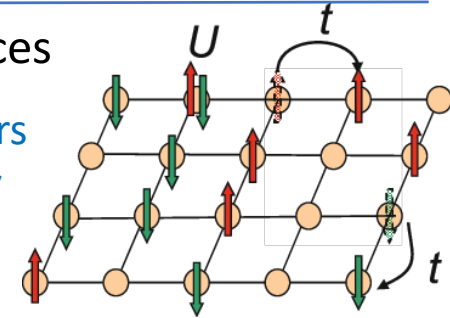
What are the anticipated applications ?

Simulation of
Quantum complex
systems



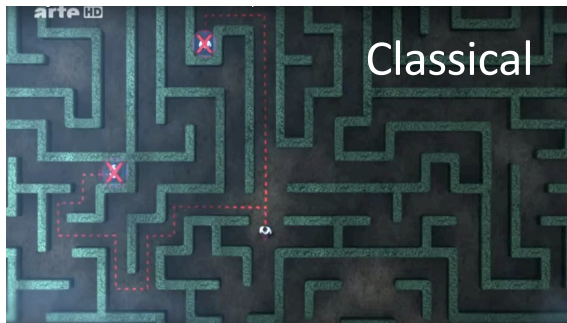
Ex: systems on lattices

On classical computers
Can be solved exactly
For max 20 particles.

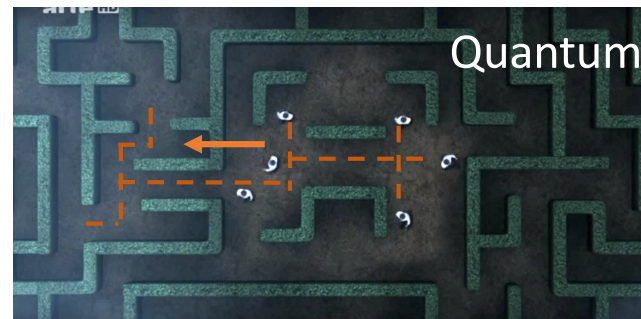


On quantum computers:
N sites means only N qubits

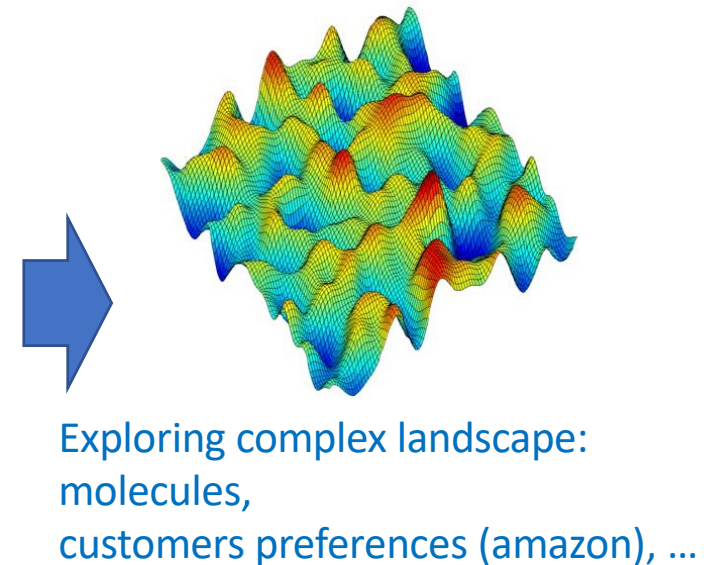
Quantum versus classical search



VS

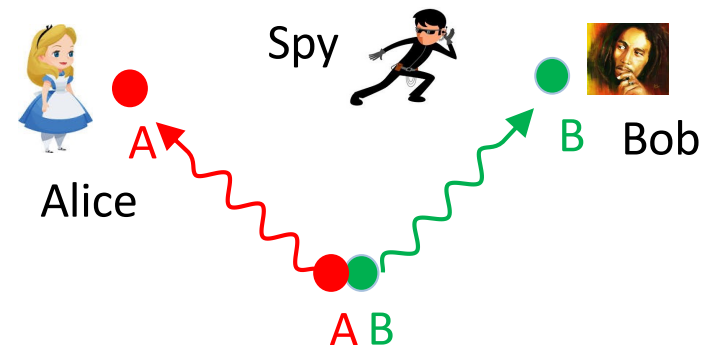
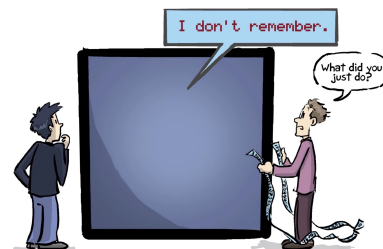
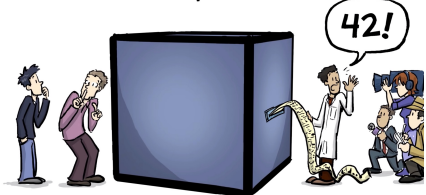


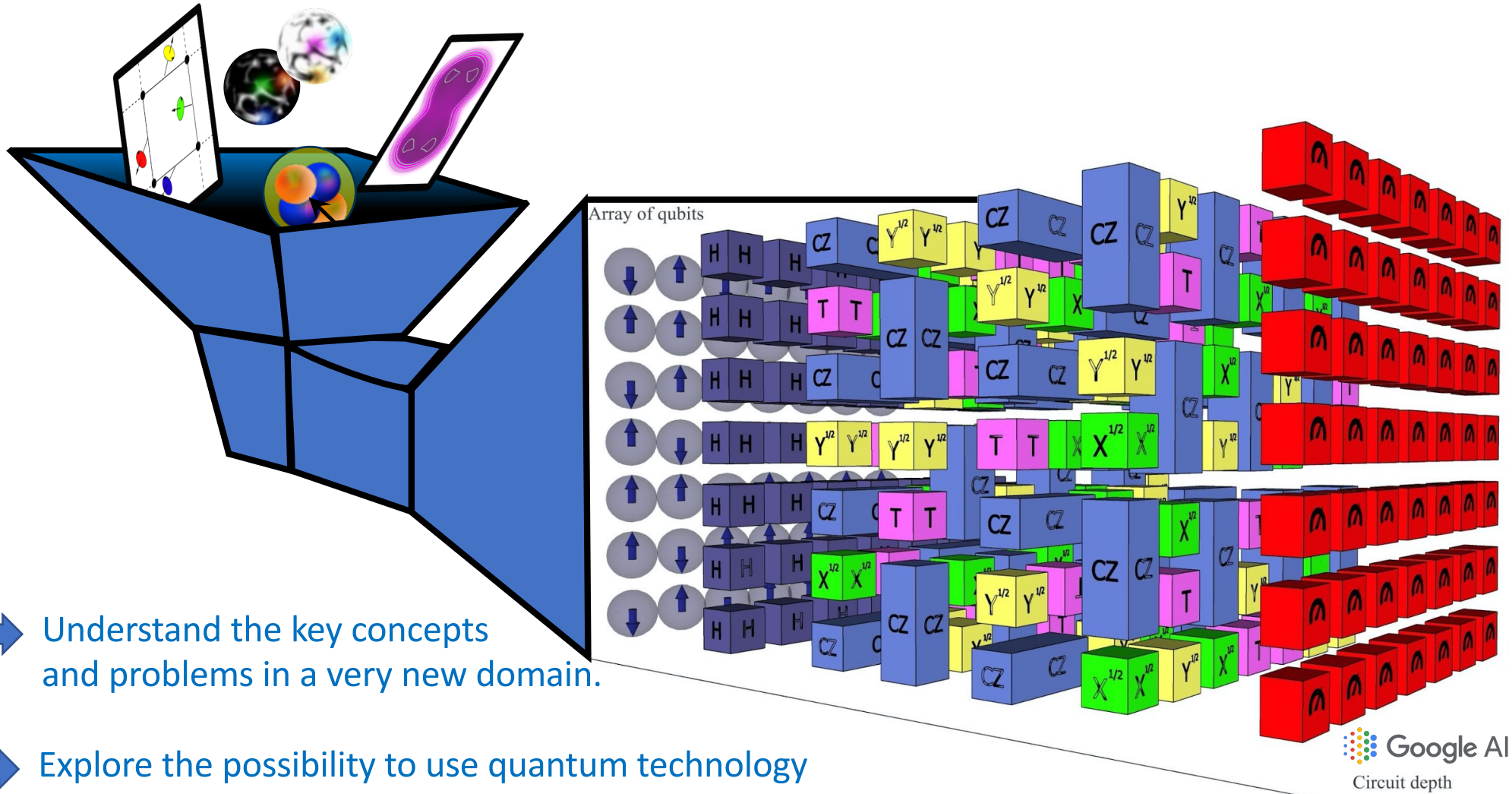
Credit: The Fabric of The Cosmos: Quantum Leap



Quantum secrets (cryptography, quantum key, ...)

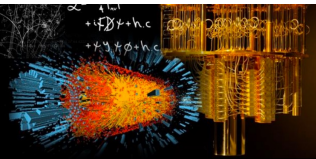
It's a secret computation...



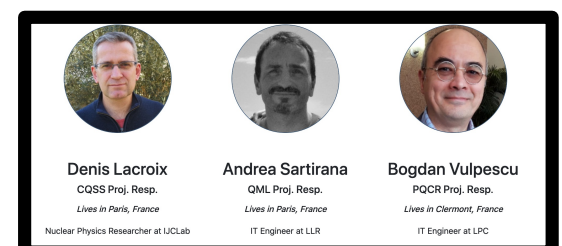
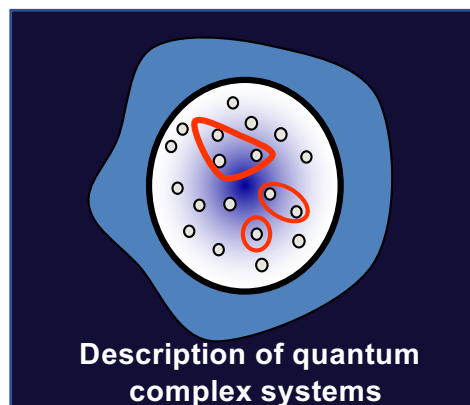
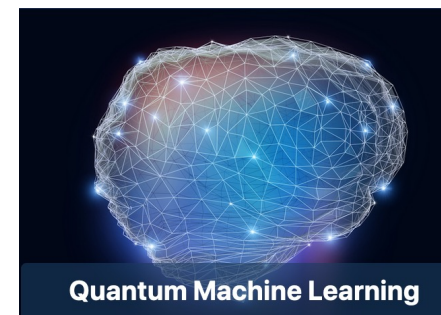
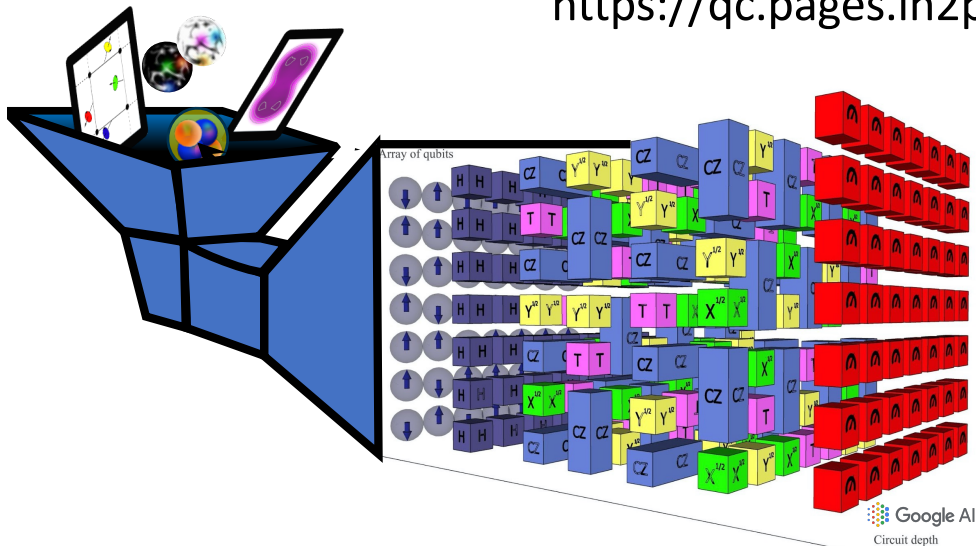


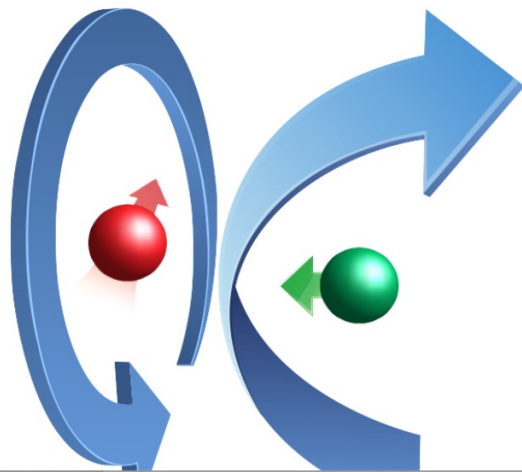
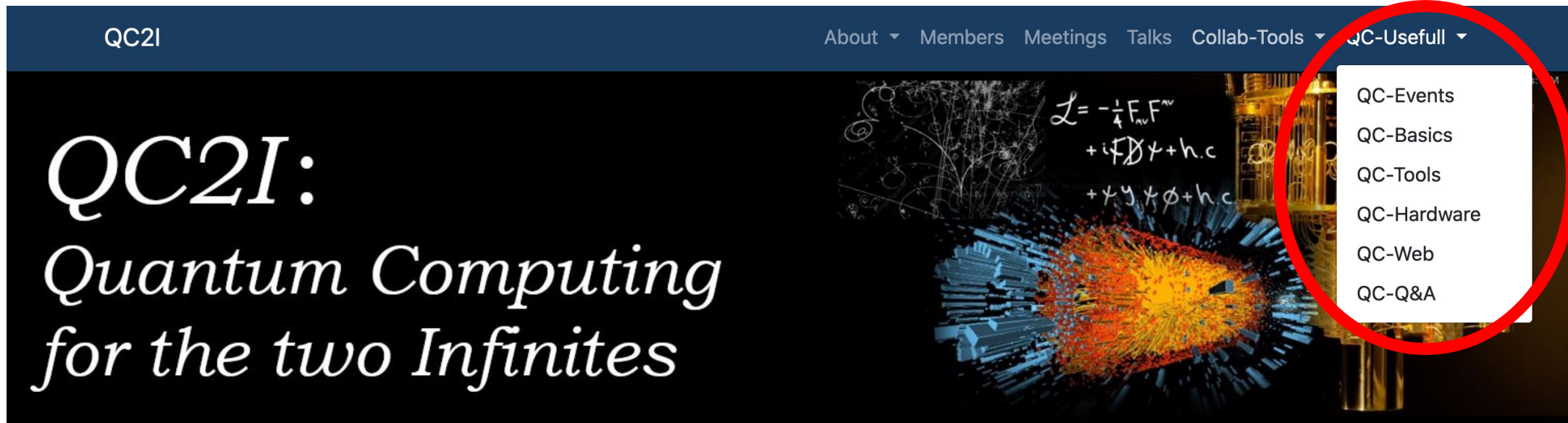
- ➔ Understand the key concepts and problems in a very new domain.
- ➔ Explore the possibility to use quantum technology in our field.
- ➔ Prepare the arrival of a new disruptive technology that might give a significant boost in our domain.
- ➔ Try to contribute to this enthusiastic adventure.

QC2I:
*Quantum Computing for
the Physics of the Infinites*



<https://qc.pages.in2p3.fr/web/>





QC2I is a computing project supported by [IN2P3](#), the French national nuclear and particle physics institute. Its goal is to explore the possible applications of the emerging quantum computing technologies to particles and nuclear physics problems as well as astrophysics. The main tasks are:

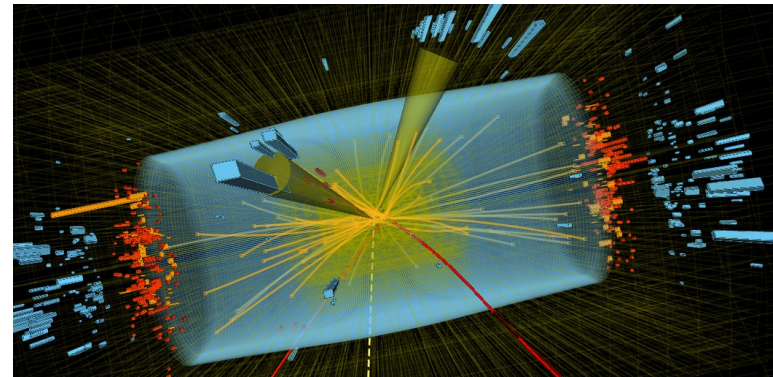
- to identify, within IN2P3, scientists/engineers/technicians who are interested in using quantum technologies,
- to facilitate the access and training on quantum computers,
- to identify milestones applications for nuclear/particle physics and astrophysics,
- to design dedicated algorithms and proof of principle applications.

The project action has three main directions: **Prepare the Quantum Computing Revolution** (PQCR), **Quantum Machine Learning** (QML), **Complex Quantum Systems Simulation**

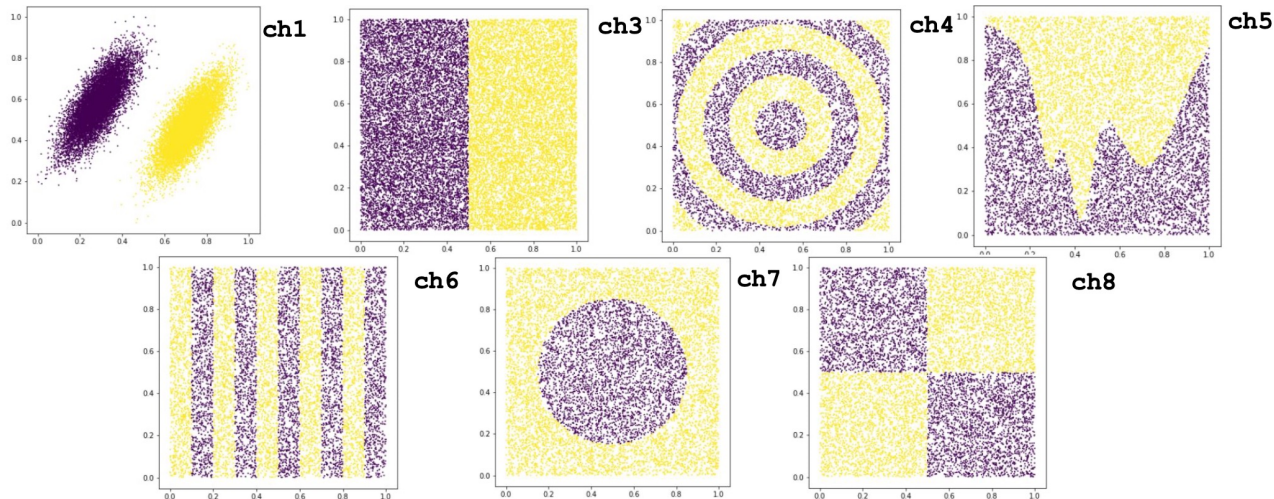
Machine learning vs Quantum Machine Learning for event classification

Project status

- Testing existing tools
- Defining milestones and intermediate steps



Example: 2D classification

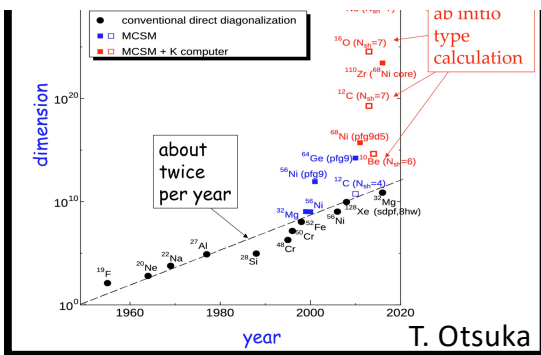


Test with QMLSimple software (A. Sartirana)

	Ch	Depth	Epochs	Success Rate
0	ch1	1	15	100.0%
1	ch3	1	15	99.985%
2	ch4	13	105	95.59%
3	ch5	13	45	96.69%
4	ch6	13	45	98.03%
5	ch7	13	75	98.53%
6	ch8	13	45	98.91%

A. Sartirana (LLR), F. Magniette (LLR), et al

Few highlights on ongoing actions/work: treating complex quantum problems

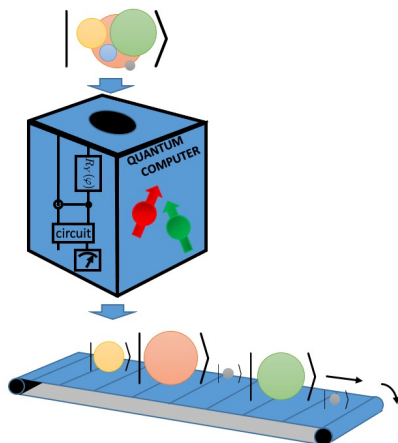


Some evident sources of complexity in nuclei

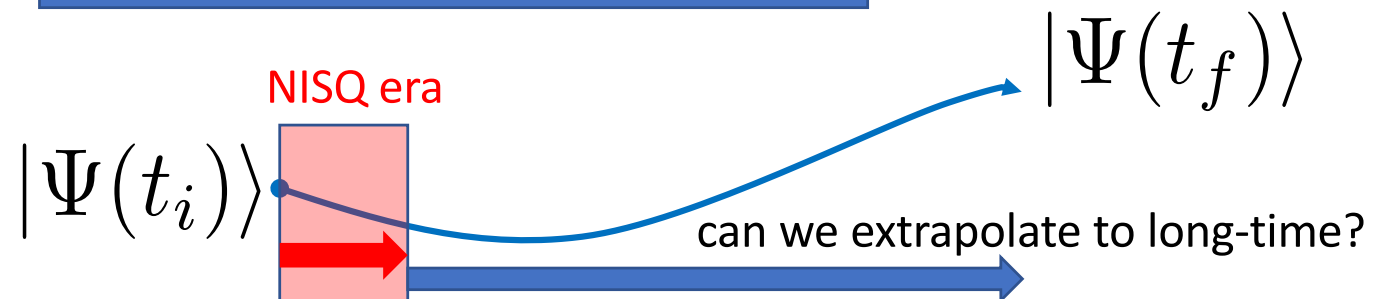
-There are many nuclei (>3000). Nuclear phenomena evolve along the nuclear chart. A unified description of all facets would be desirable.

-Ideally, one should get all phenomena from the bare interaction BUT nuclei are mesoscopic systems ($A \sim 1-500$) with bad numerical scaling.

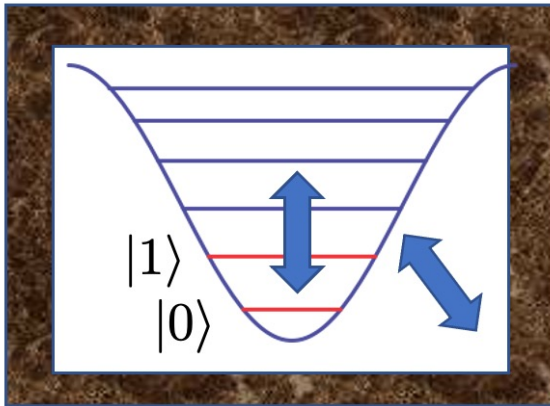
Initial entangled state preparation for many-body physics



Predicting long time evolution from short-time propagation



Qubits coupled to environments



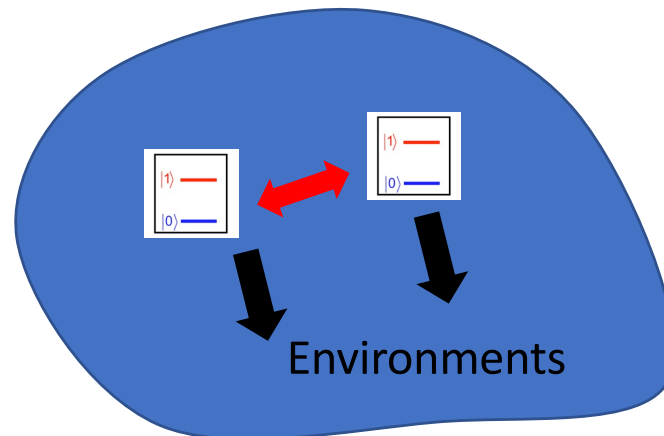
Sargsyan et al, PRE 103, (2021) [Editor suggestions]
DL et al, PRE (2020)
and many mores.
Ongoing JINR-IN2P3 collaboration



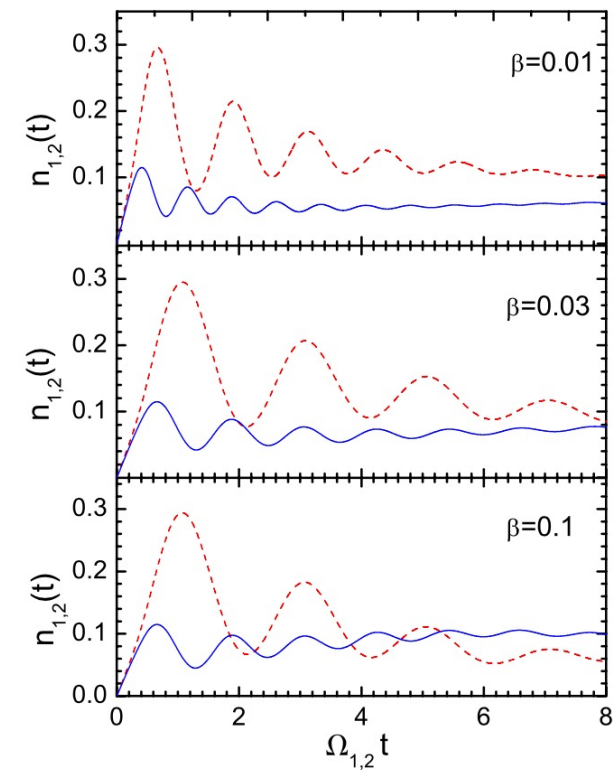
G.G. Adamian



N.V. Antonenko



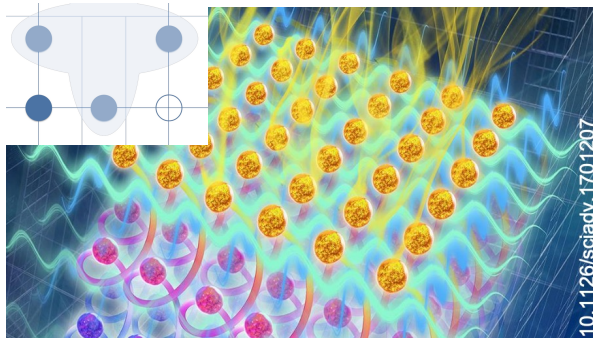
Treating Fermi/Bose systems coupled to one or several baths



Sargsyan et al, submitted to Phys. Lett. A (2021)

Few initiated applications in the world related to the infinities

Lattice gauge theories



Zohar, Klco, Savage, ...

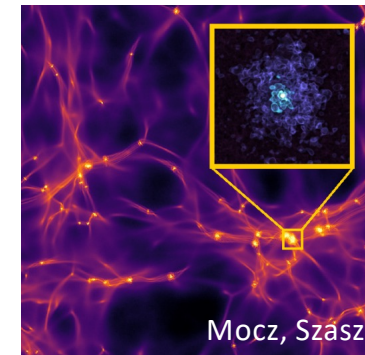
N-body problem

N-body nuclear systems

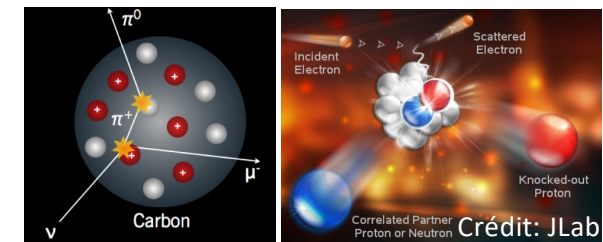


Dumitrescu, Hagen, Carlson, Papenbrock...

Dark matter



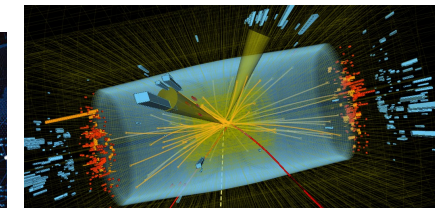
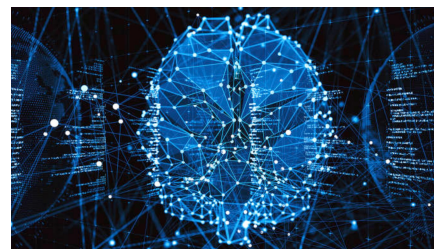
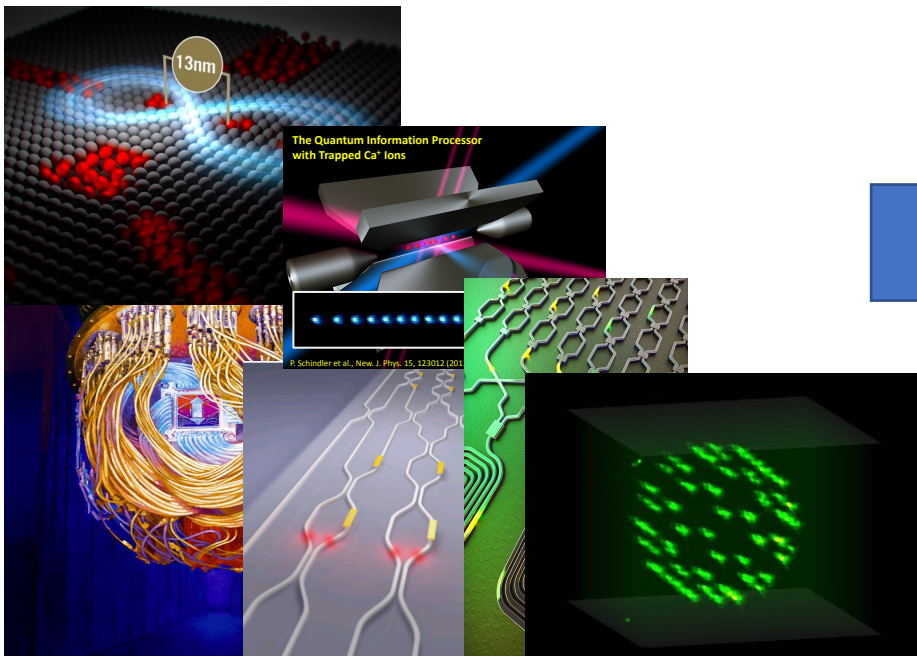
Dynamics: e, ν scattering

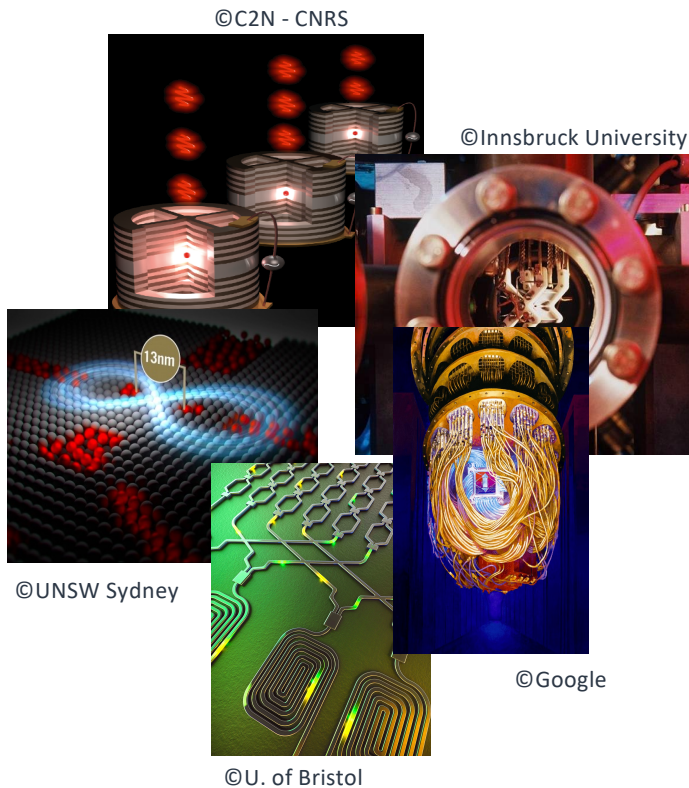


Roggero, Carlson, ...

Applications to data mining (event classification)

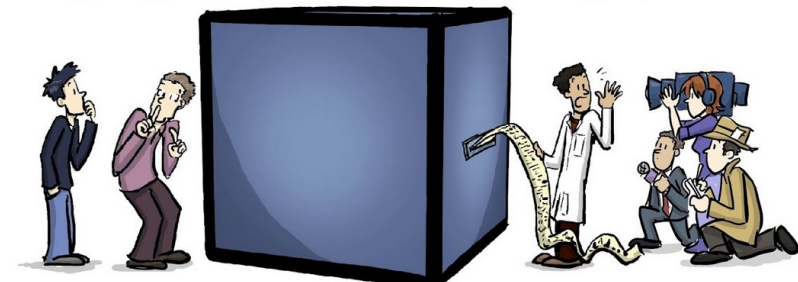
CMS-detector (with LLR)





- ➔ Quantum computing is an interdisciplinary field
- ➔ There are many “new” opportunities
 - ➔ In quantum computing itself
 - ➔ In quantum technologies
 - ➔ In quantum information

A Quantum COMPUTER



Thank you !