

# CERN QTI

## CERN openlab Technical Workshop 2022

### *Overview*



QUANTUM  
TECHNOLOGY  
INITIATIVE

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CERN QTI Coordinator

# 1<sup>st</sup> CERN Quantum in HEP Workshop

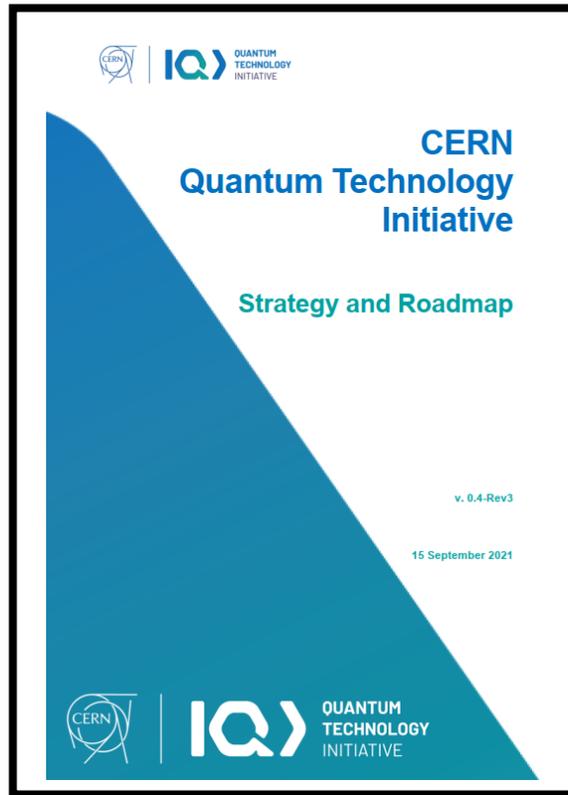
- CERN openlab organized a kick-off event of its Quantum Computing initiative on **November 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> , 2018**
  - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/719844/>
  - > 400 registered participants from the HEP physics community, companies and worldwide research laboratories and beyond
- **Goals:**
  - Create a database of QC projects to foster **collaborations** between interested **user groups, CERN openlab and industry**
  - Continue to seek **opportunities** to support QC projects
  - **Investigating ways of scaling up the QC activities**

# The CERN Quantum Technology Initiative: Year 1

- The **QTI** was approved in September 2020, started in January 2021 and has now completed its first year of activities
- There were four main milestones to be achieved in year 1
  - ✓ - **Setting up the initiative and its governance**
    - Coordination Task Force
    - Advisory Board
    - Web site, comms channels, branding, awareness
  - ✓ - **Projects and PhD programme**
    - Research programme as part of CERN DOCT programme
    - Research collaborations with institutes in the Member States and beyond (17 ongoing projects)
  - ✓ - **Infrastructure**
    - Local **classic cluster** for quantum computing simulations, a **dedicated simulator**, and access to **quantum hardware** from different providers
  - ✓ - **Strategy and Roadmap**
    - The Strategy and Roadmap has been formalized and discussed with the CERN community, the Advisory Board and experts from the HEP/quantum communities, **published in September 2021**

# CERN QTI Strategy and Roadmap

The Strategy and Roadmap document has been published in September 2021 after a process of iterative consultations with CERN members, researchers in the HEP community, quantum technology experts and the QTI Advisory Board. The version publicly available in the Zenodo repository has been accessed more than **5,600 times**



T1 - Scientific and Technical Development and Capacity Building

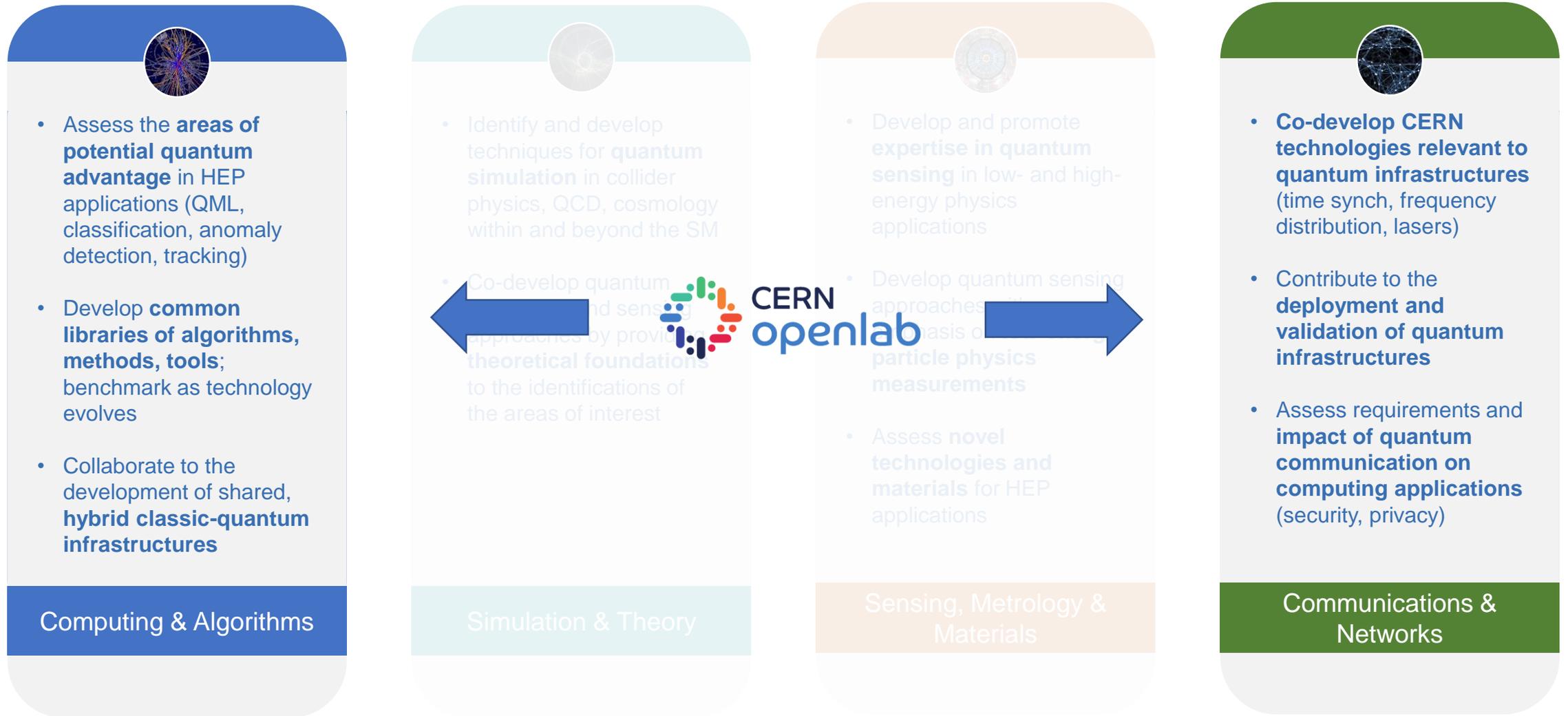
T3 - Community Building

T2 - Co-development

T4 - Integration with national and international initiatives and programmes

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5553774>

# Scientific Objectives



# Research Collaborations (various stages of maturity)

## Organizations and Projects



QUANTUM  
FLAGSHIP



QuantHEP



esa



IBM Q-Net



Industry



Amazon Braket



Xanadu



PASQAL



Cambridge  
Quantum  
Computing



QUANTUM · TECH



UNIVERSITÉ  
DE GENÈVE



UK NATIONAL  
QUANTUM  
TECHNOLOGIES  
PROGRAMME



IN2P3



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



BICOCCA



ISTITUTO ITALIANO  
DI TECNOLOGIA



QuTech



Universidad de Oviedo



instituto de  
telecomunicações



HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO

Academia, Research Labs and Agencies



The University of Tokyo



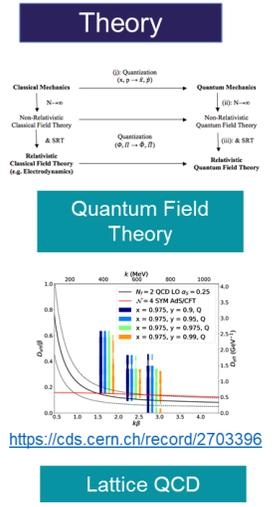
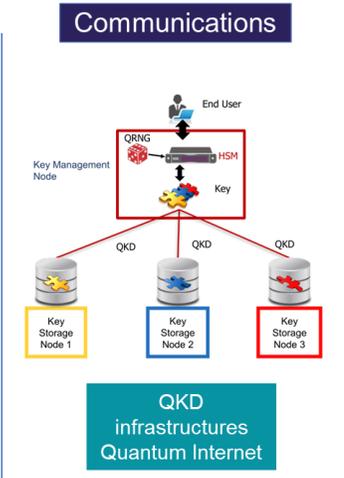
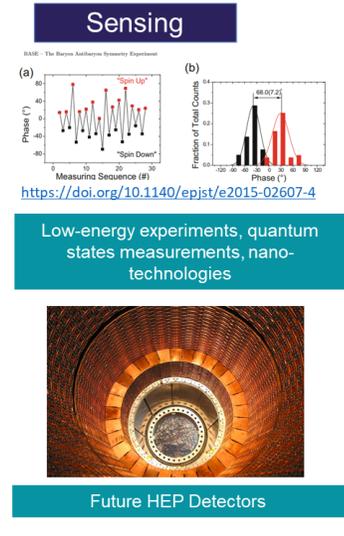
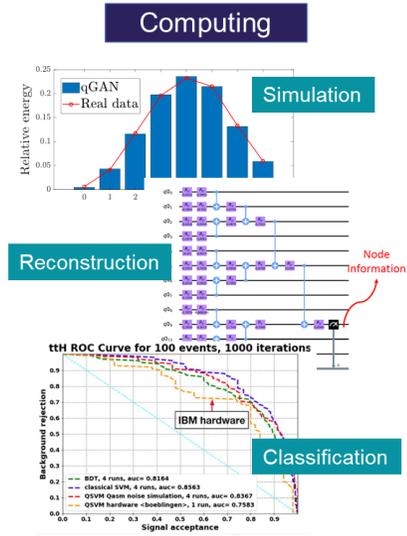
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QTI & CERN openlab

# Scientific Production

- More than 20 projects in all four quantum areas
- 18 papers
  - 8 on peer-reviewed journals
- More than 20 talks and presentations at conferences and workshops



Quantum Information Processing (2021) 20:214

**On a poset of quantum exact promise problems**

Elias F. Combarro<sup>1,2</sup>, Sofía Vallecorsa<sup>1</sup>, Albert Almering<sup>3</sup>, Ignasi Ferrer<sup>4</sup>

Abstract: The most well-known quantum algorithms, the Shor and Grover algorithms, are able to solve problems showing an exponential separation with their classical counterparts. We study the properties of such a poset and determine its structure. We also determine some of its automorphisms and prove that, for the problems in the poset, the corresponding time gap between  $1$  and  $2^{n-1} + 1$ .

Keywords: Quantum algorithms · Poset · Query complexity · Borel-Variation algorithm

Published online: 23 June 2021

The Journal of Supercomputing (2021) 71:1463–1485

**A report on teaching a series of online lectures on quantum computing from CERN**

Elias F. Combarro<sup>1,2</sup>, Sofía Vallecorsa<sup>1</sup>, Luis J. Rodríguez Álvarez-González<sup>3</sup>, José Ramón Álvarez-Alberca<sup>4</sup>

Abstract: Quantum computing (QC) is one of the most promising technologies for the future. Its potential use in High Energy Physics (HEP) is one of the top world users of large-scale distributed computing. As a part of the Quantum Technology Initiative (QTI) at CERN, we have organized a series of online lectures on quantum computing. The aim of this paper is to report on the experience of designing and delivering these lectures in the context of computing education and training courses on QC usually focus on physical concepts of advanced mathematical and physical topics, from discrete mathematics to quantum mechanics. The aim of this paper is to report on the experience of designing and delivering these lectures in the context of computing education and training courses on QC usually focus on physical concepts of advanced mathematical and physical topics, from discrete mathematics to quantum mechanics. The aim of this paper is to report on the experience of designing and delivering these lectures in the context of computing education and training courses on QC usually focus on physical concepts of advanced mathematical and physical topics, from discrete mathematics to quantum mechanics.

Keywords: Quantum computing · HPC · Education

Published online: 23 June 2021

PHYSICAL REVIEW RESEARCH 3 (2021) 023101

**Application of quantum machine learning using the quantum kernel algorithm**

Abstract: Machine learning has been used in high energy physics (HEP) for many years. In this paper, we propose a quantum kernel algorithm for classification tasks. The quantum kernel algorithm is a generalization of the classical kernel algorithm. It is based on the quantum kernel trick, which allows us to compute the inner product of two quantum states in a high-dimensional space. The quantum kernel algorithm is a generalization of the classical kernel algorithm. It is based on the quantum kernel trick, which allows us to compute the inner product of two quantum states in a high-dimensional space.

# Quantum Computing Infrastructure and the Quantum Hub

A quantum computing simulation cluster with different simulators is available for initial investigations up to 20 qubits

A collaboration with Intel, TUM and the Munich Leibniz centre is being set up to investigate applications of quantum simulation on HPC

CERN has acquired an Atos QLM 34 simulation appliance for projects requiring more than 30 qubits

CERN is a Hub Member of the IBM Quantum Network with quota access to all IBM quantum computers up to the recently released 127-qubit system

Collaborations with cloud providers for access to different quantum hardware are being discussed

**All hardware is available to projects proposed by CERN researchers**





Home

# CERN Quantum Technology Initiative

## Accelerating Quantum Technology Research and Applications

<https://quantum.cern>

Quantum technology is an emerging field of physics and engineering that have the potential to revolutionise science and society in the next five to ten years. Knowledge in this rapidly evolving field has advanced considerably, yet still there are resources required that are not a mainstream today.

CERN can be at the forefront of this revolution. Given the broad range of specialised technical expertise found at CERN, the Laboratory is in a unique position today to take a leading role in the development of quantum technologies not only for its own programmes, but also as a general contribution to the advancement of science and technology.

The CERN Quantum Technology Initiative (QTI) will define a three-year roadmap and research programme in collaboration with the HEP and quantum-technology research communities. Together, we will establish joint research, educational and training activities, set up the supporting computing infrastructure, and provide dedicated mechanisms for exchange of both knowledge and technology.

### LATEST NEWS





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