CERN QTI: An Overview

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CERN

"Science for peace"

1954: 12 Member States

- International organisation close to Geneva, straddling Swiss-French border, founded 1954
- Facilities for fundamental research in particle physics
- 23 member states, 1.2 B CHF budget
- ~3'200 staff, fellows, trainees, ...
- >13'000 associates

Members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom Candidate for membership: Cyprus, Estonia, Slovenia Associate members: Croatia, India, Lithuania, Pakistan, Turkey, Ukraine Observers: EC, Japan, JINR, Russia, UNESCO, United States of America Numerous non-member states with collaboration agreements >2'500 staff members, 645 fellows, 21 trainees 7'000 member states, 1'800 USA,



900 Russia, 270 Japan, ...





AST DATA UPDATE

1.7 M8 Downloaded Wednesday, 11 September 2019 14:05:12 ast transfer was on : Monday, 29 July 2019 08:00:00



DATA TRANSFER CONSOLE

The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG)

About 1 million processing cores

170 data centres in 42 countries

>1000 Petabytes of CERN data stored worldwide

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QTI Overview - Dubai Expo 2020

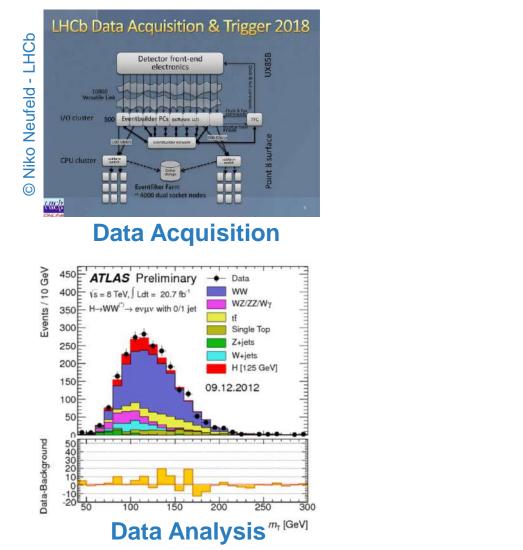
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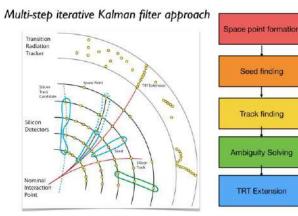
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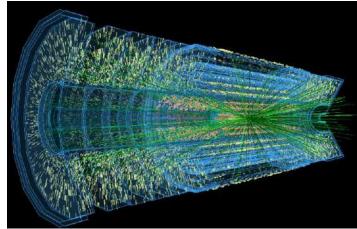
EXPERIM

LHC Experiments Computing Workloads





Track Reconstruction



Simulation



QUANTUM

TECHNOLOGY

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Non-LHC Experiments

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AEGIS

Antihydrogen Experiment: Gravity, Interferometry, Spectroscopy (AEGIS)

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TECHNOLOGY

direct measurement of the Earth's gravitational acceleration, g, on antihydrogen.

ALPHA (successor of ATHENA)

makes, captures and studies atoms of antihydrogen and compares these with hydrogen atoms.

م+ CERN Neutrino Platform

CERN's undertaking to foster and contribute to fundamental research in neutrino physics at particle accelerators worldwide

CERN Neutrino Platform

CERN



ASACUSA

Atomic Spectroscopy And Collisions Using Slow Antiprotons

studies the fundamental symmetries between matter and antimatter by precision spectroscopy of atoms containing an antiproton.



Antiproton Trap compares protons with their antimatter equivalents.

CERN Axion Solar Telescope search for hypothetical "axions", proposed to explain why there is a subtle difference between matter and antimatter.



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²Quantum Theory

pQCD and Standard Model — collider physics, parton showers, theory input for precision electroweak, interpretation of data from collision experiments

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Heavy Ion — effective descriptions of quark gluon plasma, jets in heavy ion collisions, hydrodynamics of strongly coupled systems Lattice — theory inputs for nuclear and particle physics, first principle calculations of the low energy aspects of QCD, lattice as a formal tool for understanding QFTS

> Cosmo/AstroParticle – properties and evolution of the early universe, large scale structure, dark sectors, neutrinos, gravitational waves, CMB

Het to BSM — collider searches for BSM, dark matter model building, experimental signatures of dark matter, model building of new physics, BSM explanation of experimental anomalies

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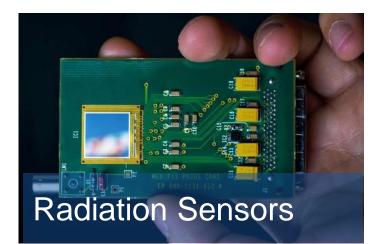
Strings/QFT quantum gravity, string theory, conformal bootstrap, AdS/CFT correspondence, information paradox













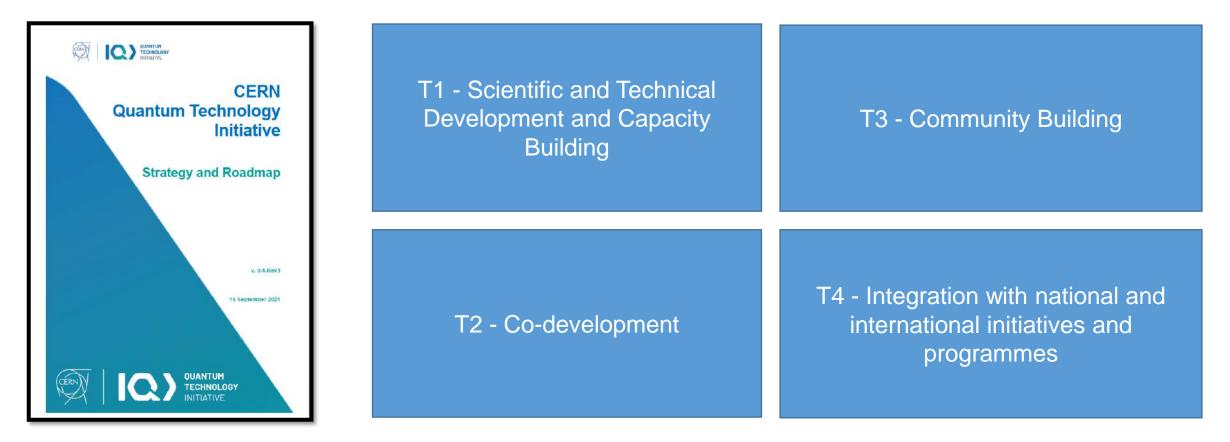




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CERN Quantum Technology Initiative

The Quantum Technology Initiative started in 2020 to coordinate the activities at CERN on quantum technologies in the four areas of Quantum Computing and Algorithms, Quantum Simulation and Theory, Quantum Sensing and Materials, Quantum Communications and Networks

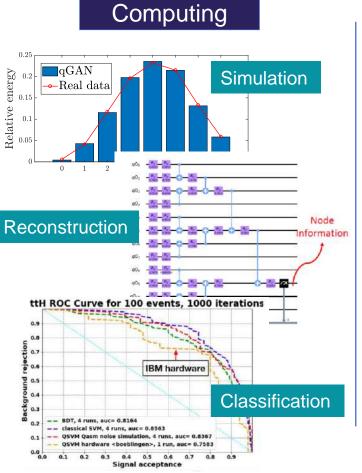


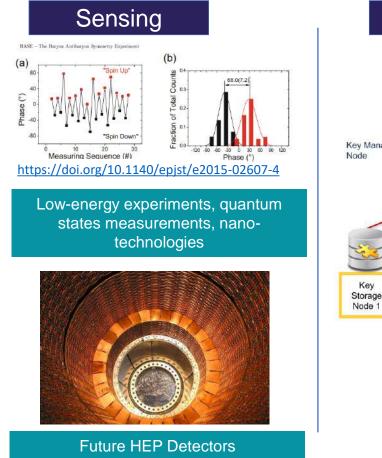
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5553774

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R&D Projects

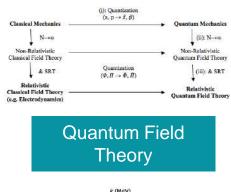


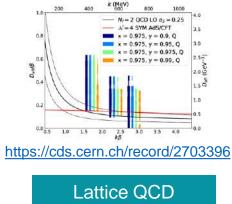


Key Key Storage Key Bode Key

QKD infrastructures Quantum Internet

Theory





Many pilot projects already started as part of the CERN openIab quantum programme (https://openIab.cern/quantum)



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QTI Overview - Dubai Expo 2020

Research Collaborations



Knowledge Transfer Opportunities



- Measurement & control of quantum-scale systems
- Particle traps technologies
- Excited atoms, ions
- Picosecond synchronisation
- FPGAs for quantum simulators
- Digital Low-Level Radio Frequency (LLRF) control systems
- Cryogenic system design, measurement & control
- Vacuum system design & control (HV, UHV, XHV)
- Thin film coatings for high-performance applications
- Laser devices

https://kt.cern/competences/cern-tech-quantum-systems





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.

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