



Panel: Society Progress and Quantum Technology : Quo vadis?

CENICS 2016 Moderator: Steffen G. Scholz

KIT - The Research University in the Helmholtz Association

Quantum Technology





Optical quantum based secure communication



Quantum computing



Quantum Technology



Single photon quantum light sources



Qunatum laser sources



Quantum Technologies Timeline



Society Progress









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Potentials and Progress in Quantum Technology

What we have done, What we are doing, What we will do:

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Why Are We Here?



Reciprocal if infinite extreme



Scientific Knowledge



Definition of Quantum Technology (QT)



✓ By Quantum Physics:

- Discreteness where continuity breaks down and so Probabilistic
- · Lack of deterministic causality
- Localism dictates
- Media: Fermion and Boson
- Duality means the Ambiguity between wave-particle
- Uncertainty Principle: Less measurable in momentum-space

Probability Space



The QM underlies many fields, such as condensed matter physics, solid-state physics, atomic physics, molecular physics, computational physics, computational chemistry, quantum chemistry, particle physics, nuclear chemistry, and nuclear physics.

- ✓ By Dimensional Scale:
 - Is the advent of QT a natural consequence after the NT?
 - Is anything beyond nano (10⁻⁹) meter or nano-scale?
 - Is it between the nano-scale and Planck scale (10-33 cm)?

Quantum Technology – pico or femto scales?







Definition of Quantum Technology (QT)

✓ By Time Scale:

• Does the spontaneity or transiency dictate in quantum domain?

Within action, no "Nowness" but "Spontaneity" and "Transiency". The spontaneity is related to ontological state while the transiency to quanta with causality.

- Is QT anything beyond pico (10⁻¹²) or femto (10⁻¹⁵) second? Time is no longer "independent variable", but dependency to quanta (transiency).
- What is the state, including time less than Planck time (5.391 x 10⁻⁴⁴ sec)?



Einstein Theories of Time

History: 4.41 x 10¹⁷ second



Quantum Information Technologies and Social Innovations

Thierry Ferrus

Hitachi Cambridge Laboratory

Panel on Society Progress and Quantum Technologies : Quo Vadis?

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Outline

Quantum computing : The Copenhague interpretation

Is it all about going faster...

... or keeping safe ???

Could Quantum Computing solve 'everything'?

Copenhagen interpretation : principles of Quantum Mechanics

'Known' QIP Applications are based on either :

Entanglement

Wavefunction collapse

No specific applications based on :

Heisenberg uncertainty

Wave-particle duality





Is it all about going faster...???

Classical computation :

Waste time in sending data across chip

Unitary operations and time evolution





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Medicine : faster, higher resolution scans, molecules sampling

drug testing

- Smart cities : real traffic management (car, plane) intelligent cars
 - Space : star studies, exoplanet search (resolution, sampling)
 - Robotics : machine learning, artificial intelligence





Entanglement and measurement :

Wavefunction collapse (projection onto fundamental states)

Quantum \rightarrow Classical

Measurement modifies the quantum states

Eavesdropping : Bob (receiver), Alice (sender) and Eve (the 'bad girl')

Security of data, secure transmissions

Banking

Police (terrorism, real time checks, facial recognition), military

■ Quantum cryptography → weak measurement → counter measures ???

Eavesdropping in space...

Cloning and long range communication

Cost/ practicability : is it worth investing in QIP technologies ?











END

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