Quantum Science at The Joint Quantum Institute

The Premier Institute for Quantum Science & Technology in the US

Dr. Gretchen Campbell Co-Director Joint Quantum Institute National Institute of Standards and Technology







Scientific Mission



Ouantum Information and computing

Many-body

physics

- Coherent Quantum Phenomena
 - Intersection of Condensed Matter,
 AMO, and Quantum Information
- Understand Quantum Mechanics in the context of information science
- Exploit Quantum Mechanics for new technologies



JQI Areas of Research



Ouantum Information and computing

Many-body physics

- Quantum Information Science including:
 - Q. Communication (QKD, single photon technologies, ...)
 - Q. Information and Q. Algorithms
 - Q. Computing
 - Q. Sensors and Q. Based Measurements
- Other Coherent Quantum Phenomena
 - Q. Materials and Q. Matter (topological insulators)
 - Q. Phase Transitions and Phase Diagrams
 - Cold Atom Collisions
 - Condensed Matter Theory (nonequilibrium dynamics of open systems)



JQI Overview

Established in 2006 as a Joint Institute of NIST and the University of Maryland

31 Principal Investigators

- 13 NIST, 17 UMD, and 1 LPS
- Theory/Experiment

~180 postdoctoral & graduate researchers

- ~40 graduate students work for NIST fellows
- ~15 PhDs per year

Leading Center for Quantum Science

Students and post-docs go to:

Honeywell, Intel, Northrop-Grumman, IBM, Microsoft, Google, AOSense, IonQ, Booz-Allen-Hamilton...





Physical Science Complex, College Park, Md

JQI Publication Statistics



Citations:

Total: (1621; 199 in 2017): h-index=94, 45203 total cites, avg.=28 QIS articles (722; 107 in 2017): h-index=73, 27042 total cites, avg.=37 QC articles (430; 74 in 2017): h-index=54, 15412 total cites, avg.=36





QUICS overview



JOINT CENTER FOR Quantum Information and Computer Science

Established in 2014 as a Joint Institute of NIST and the University of Maryland

13 Principal Investigators

• 6 NIST, 6 UMD, and 1 NSA

20-30 postdoctoral & graduate researchers

Goal to become a leading center for quantum information in computer science



Physical Science Complex, College Park, Md





Development of "Quantum" Hardware





particles

Ultracold atom "circuits"



BEC in toroidal trap



Interesting effects in toroidal traps:

Reduced dimensionality or topological constraints can give rise to different collective phenomena such as:

- •Superfluidity
- •Superflow



Ultracold atom "circuits"



BEC in toroidal trap



Interesting effects in toroidal traps:

Reduced dimensionality or topological constraints can give rise to different collective phenomena such as:

- •Superfluidity
- •Superflow
- •Atomtronic circuits
- SQUID analog (Josephson junction)
- Interferometry/Quantum

BEC in toroidal trap Sensors with barrier



Chris Lobb







Ultracold atom "circuits"



BEC in toroidal trap



Interesting effects in toroidal traps:

Reduced dimensionality or topological constraints can give rise to different collective phenomena such as:

- Superfluidity
- •Superflow
- Atomtronic circuits
- SQUID analog (Josephson junction)
- Interferometry/Quantum

BEC in toroidal trap Sensors with barrier •Cosmo

• Cosmological Physics??







Cosmology in the Lab?

Can we learn something about this









Ted Jacobson



... using something like this?

S. Eckel, et.al., Phys. Rev. X 8, 021021 (2018)



Cosmology in the Lab?





... using something like this?

Both systems experience:







Particle Creation

Horizons?

S. Eckel, et.al., Phys. Rev. X 8, 021021 (2018)

JQI Connectivity from publications, April 2017



Photonic Chip Guides Single Photons, Even when there are bends in the Road:



Optical highways for light are at the heart of modern communications. But when it comes to guiding individual blips of light called photons, reliable transit is far less common. A collaboration of researchers from the Joint Quantum Institute (JQI), led by JQI Fellows Mohammad Hafezi and Edo Waks, has created a photonic chip that both generates single photons, and steers them around.

Science 359, 666-668, 2018





Quantum Simulators Wield Control over more than 50 Qubits



Two independent teams of scientists, including one from the Joint Quantum Institute, have used more than 50 interacting atomic qubits to mimic magnetic quantum matter, blowing past the complexity of previous demonstrations.

Observation of a many-body dynamical phase transition with a 53-qubit quantum simulator; Nature <u>551</u>, 601–604 (2017)





Neural Network Techniques that enable computers to learn can describe complex Quantum Systems:



Researchers at the Joint Quantum Institute showed that certain neural networks—abstract webs that pass information from node to node like neurons in the brain—can succinctly describe wide swathes of quantum systems. The networks can efficiently represent quantum systems that harbor lots of entanglement.

Quantum Entanglement in Neural Network States," Dong-Ling Deng, Xiaopeng Li, Das Sarma, Physical Review X, 7, (2017)

Understanding and using entanglement





Neural Network Techniques that enable computers to learn can describe complex Quantum Systems:



Researchers at the Joint Quantum Institute showed that certain neural networks—abstract webs that pass information from node to node like neurons in the brain—can succinctly describe wide swathes of quantum systems. The networks can efficiently represent quantum systems that harbor lots of entanglement.

Quantum Entanglement in Neural Network States," Dong-Ling Deng, Xiaopeng Li, Das Sarma, Physical Review X, 7, (2017)

Understanding and using entanglement



More information and highlights are available from http://jqi.umd.edu

