

# Quantum strategy of KEK



Shoji ASAI (KEK)

# Grand view

QUP plays important role  
core of new Quantum Business of KEK:

## Synergy based on "Quantum"

### Private Companies



Application  
Sensor  
Q-Connection



Quantum  
Material



academic-  
industrial  
Collab. office



Q-Sensor  
Basic Science

Mat.Lab



Accl. /Workshop  
Labs



PP Lab



### International Collaboration



ASPIRE



Berkeley  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Study Q Material  
(Various Quantum  
beams probe spin/state)  
Sensor@ 300K  
Application

CryoCMOS  
interface RF tech.  
SC Cavity  $Q > 10^{11}$   
Magnet

Sensor for Basic Science  
Gravity  
Q-Connection  
Dark Matter detection

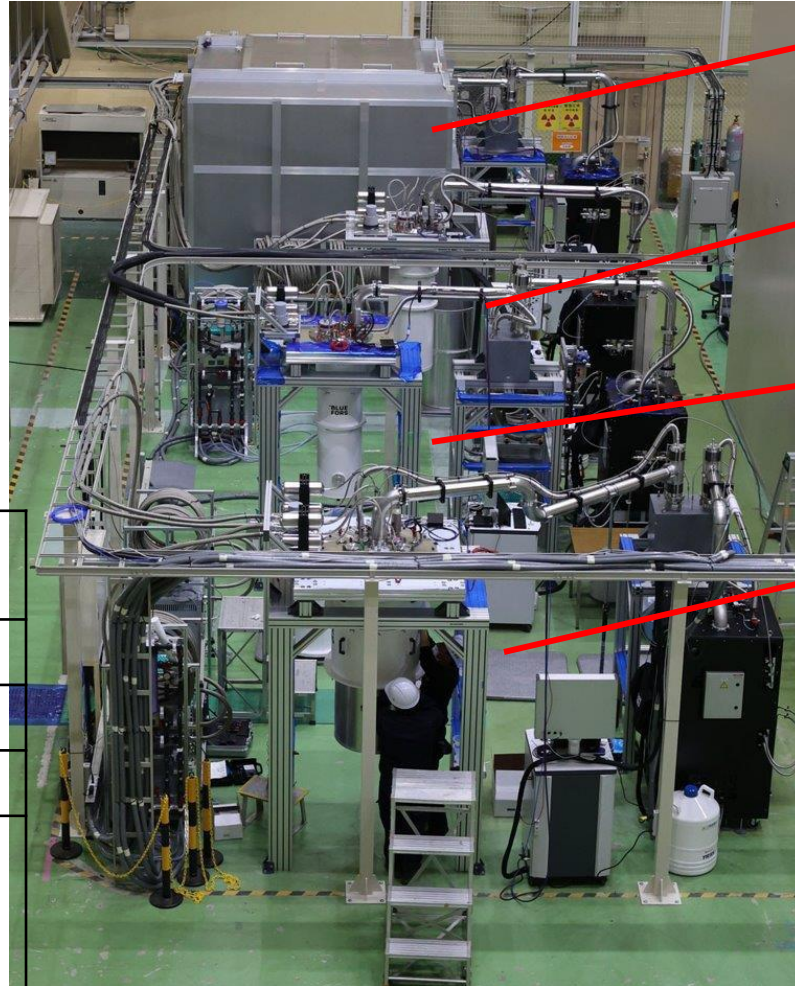
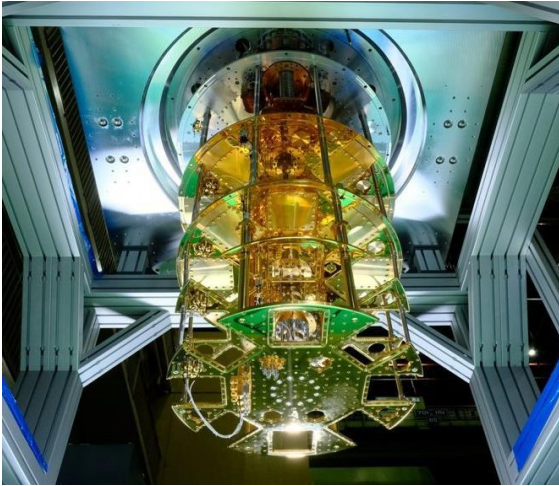
Insight through Accelerators.



# 1) Cryogenic Facility

4 Cryogenic machines are ready.  
4 Cryo will be used at Tsukuba

Cryo-Facility @Fuji Hall (B4)



$^3\text{He}$ - $^4\text{He}$  dilution cooler  
BlueFors XLD/LD400

Base temp.	<10mK
Cooling power	500 $\mu\text{W}$ @0.1K
Cables	DC/RF
Available options	Anti vibration stage He. battery Optical window etc...

DR4 (XLD400)

DR3 (LD400)

DR2 (LD400)

DR1 (XLD400)  
(Kamioka-DM) -> Move to Kamioka

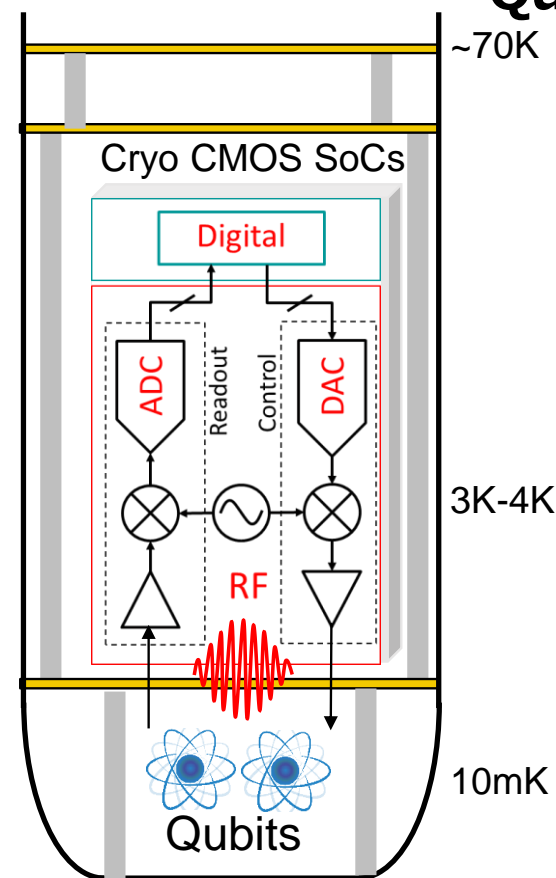
DR0 (Oxford Triton)

+

DR5 (SD250)

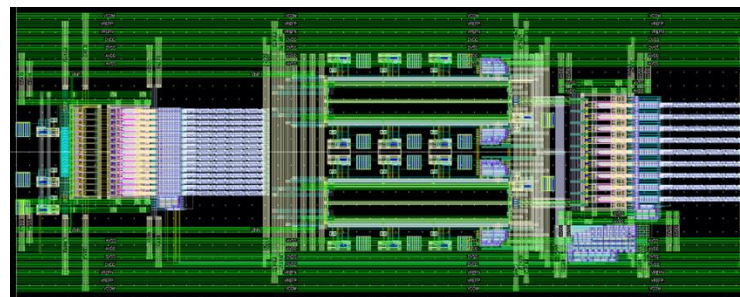
# 2) Cryogenic CMOS ASICs for Quantum operation/ Q-Computing

**Subject Goal: Implementing ASICs operating at a cryogenic temperature to control Qubits.**

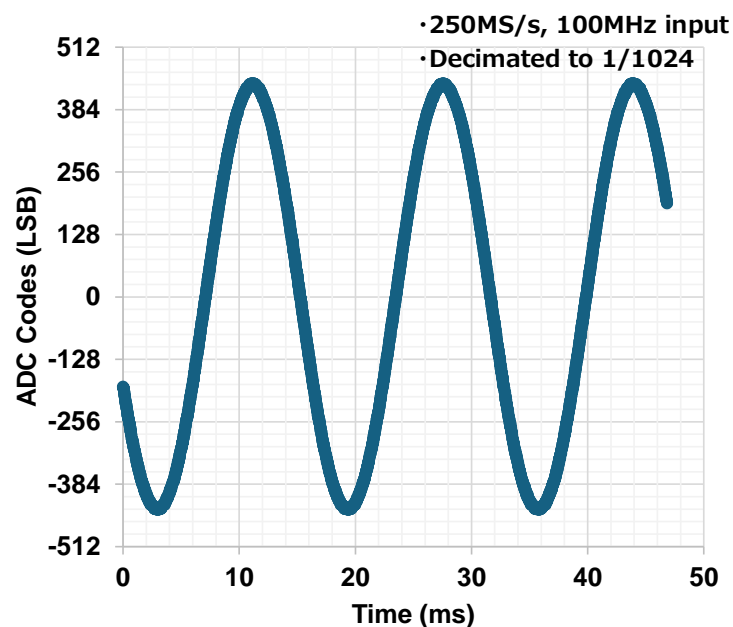


Cryogenic CMOS ASIC for Qubit control

- ✓ Highly integrated
- ✓ Low power
- ✓ Less heat inflow



10bit Cryogenic ADC Layout (22nm CMOS)



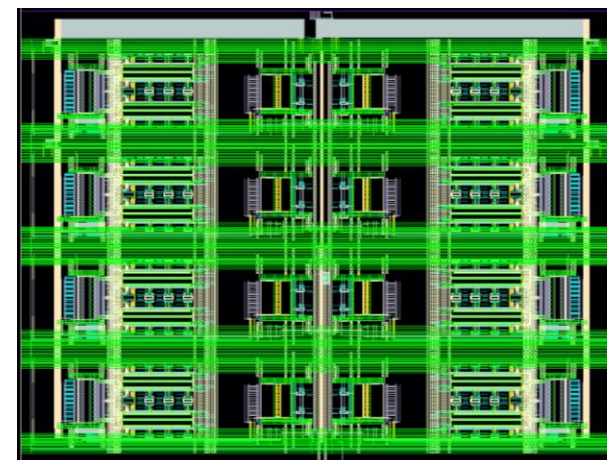
Sine wave input test of ADC @4.2K

Insight through Accelerators.

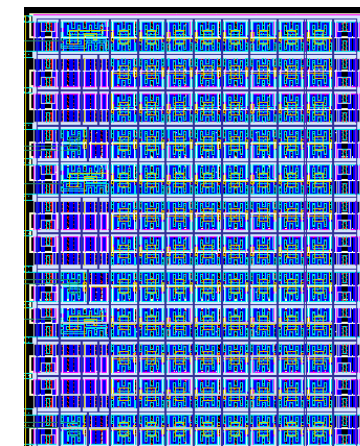


Large N Qbit & complicated operation

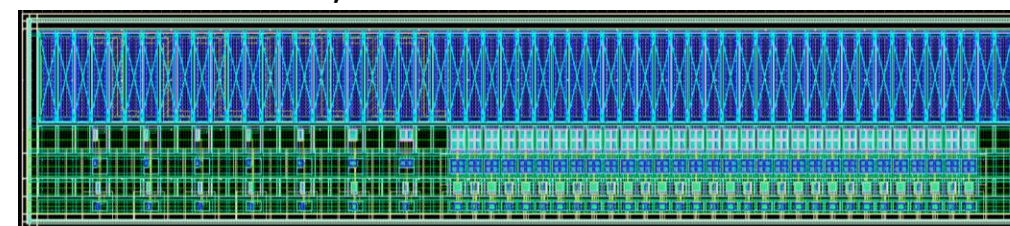
The 1<sup>st</sup> Becomes possible properly operated in cryogenic environment. Various element circuits with further improved performance are under development.



10bit 2GS/s ADC



Oscillator



12bit 2GS/s DAC

# 3) Superconductive Cavity

KEK has advantage on SRF cavity.

1.3GHz RF cavity for ILC

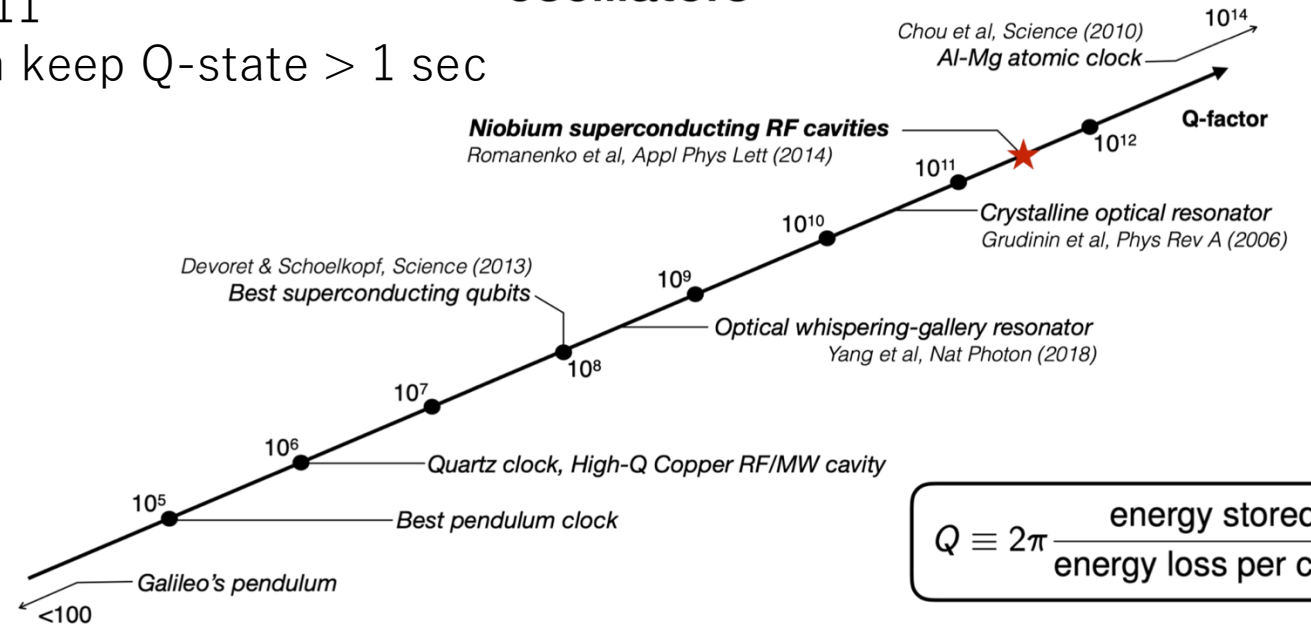


## Why SRF cavities for quantum sensing?

SRF cavities are the most efficient engineered oscillators

$Q > 10^{11}$

We can keep Q-state > 1 sec



$$Q \equiv 2\pi \frac{\text{energy stored}}{\text{energy loss per cycle}}$$



16 2/23/24

B. Giaccone | Dark Sector and Gravitational Waves Searches with SRF cavities at SQMS



Gravity wave detection

10 – 100KH z

Insight through Accelerators.



## 4) Magnet

Cryogenic Engineering Lab

Strong / precision Magnet filed is important element:  
Magnet / superconducting Magnet



# 5) Develop Quantum material

# Q-Material



NIMS  
AIST  
Univ.s  
Private Companies

Atomic arrangement      Chemical      Electron state      Spin state

原子配列

化学状態

電子状態

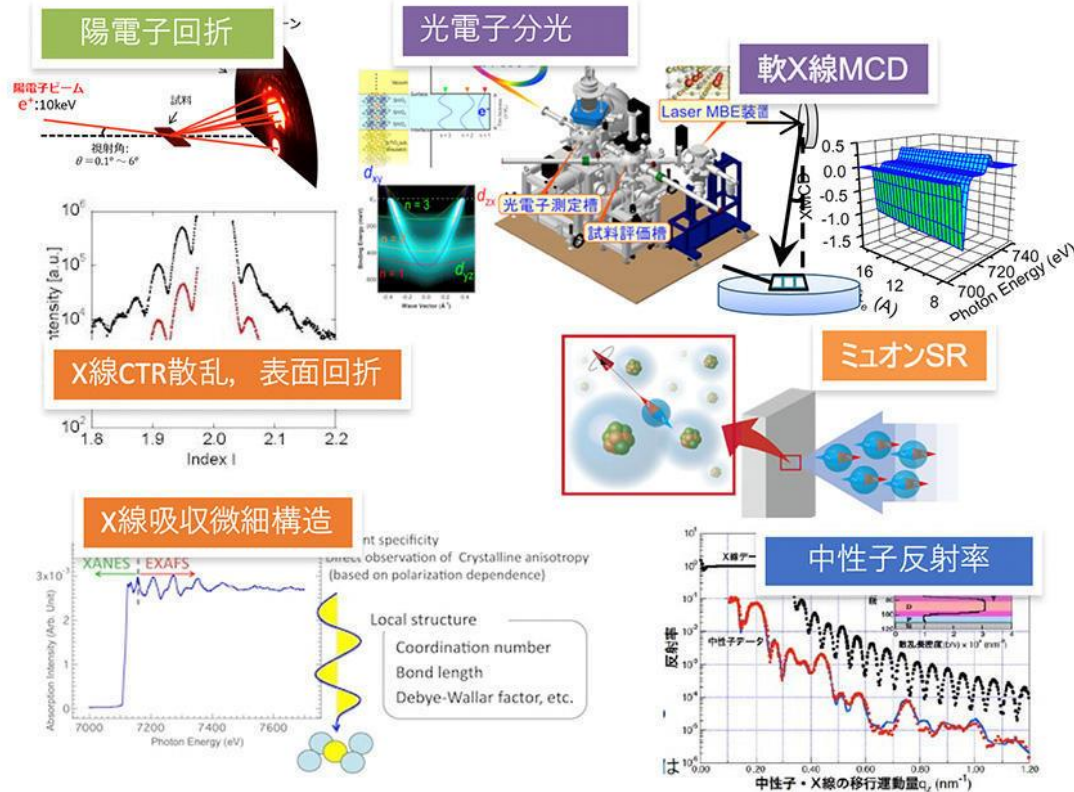
スピン状態

深さ  
0.1 nm

1 nm

10 nm

100 nm



We have 5 quantum beam to study

Slow Positron  
Soft X  
Hard X  
Muon  
Neutron

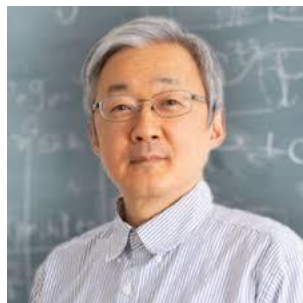
マルチプローブによるマルチスケール, マルチ視点観察

Insight through Accelerators.



# 6) Theory Group

Riken  
iTHEM.S



KEK  
Theory



U-Tokyo  
Aspire



David Awschalom

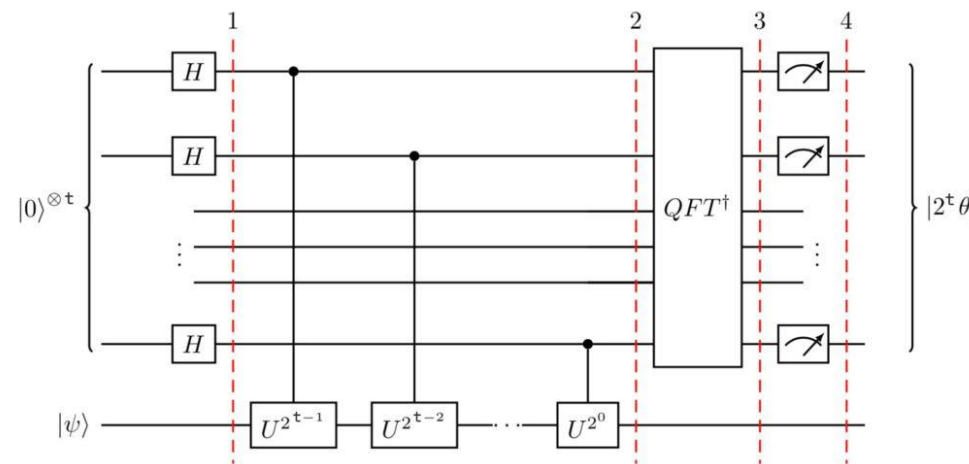


ASPIRE

International / domestic  
collaboration

Private Companies

Q Algorithm



# KEK at the end of 21st century

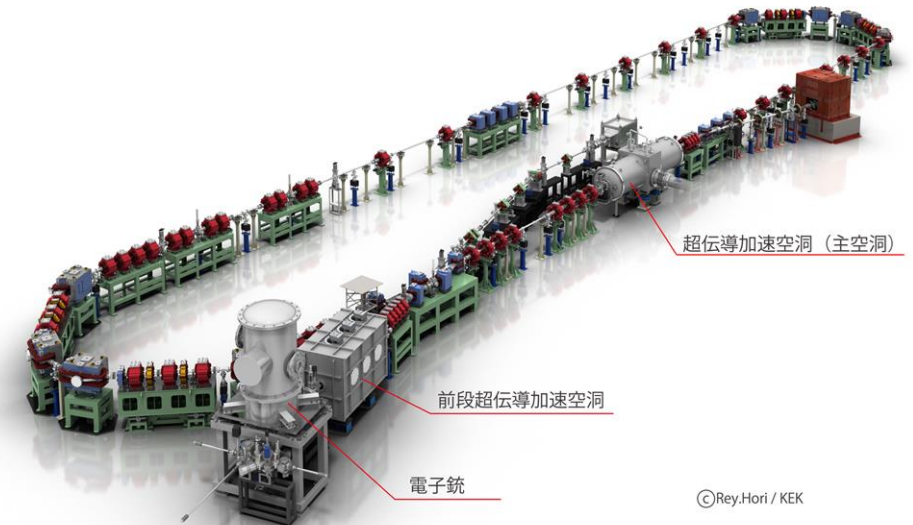


Waterside? (Tokai?) Just image!!!

Compact Accl.

Energy Recover (small Power consumption)

Future DG not need to take care of electric price.



Insight through Accelerators.

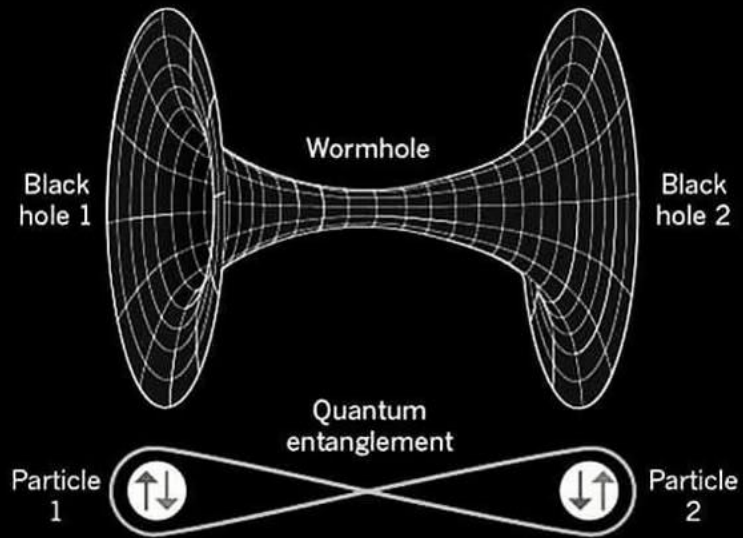


# GOAL at the end of 21st century

Understand:  
Entanglement  
in context of space-time?

ER = EPR

Also in 1935, Einstein and Rosen (ER) showed that widely separated black holes can be connected by a tunnel through space-time now often known as a wormhole.

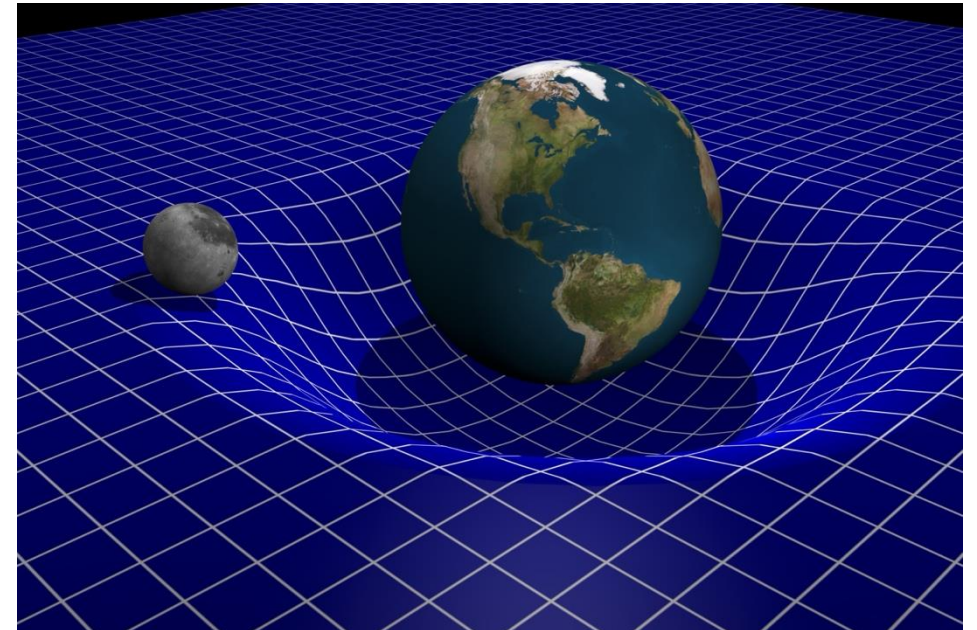
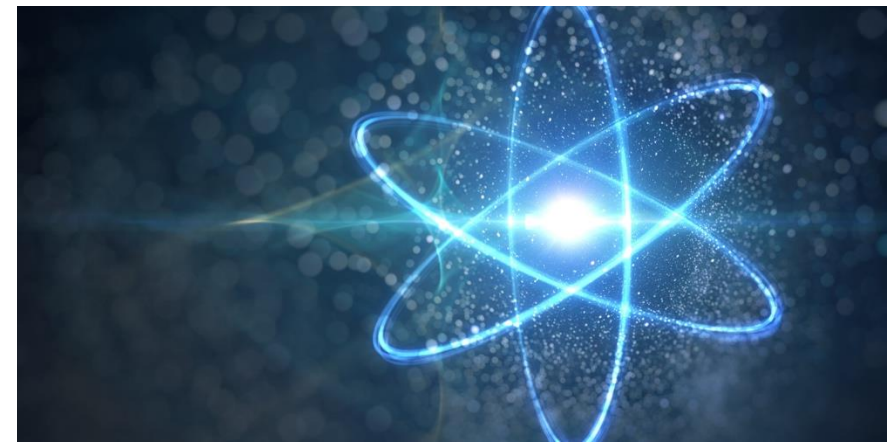


Physicists suspect that the connection in a wormhole and the connection in quantum entanglement **are the same thing, just on a vastly different scale.** Aside from their size there is no fundamental difference.

Quantum

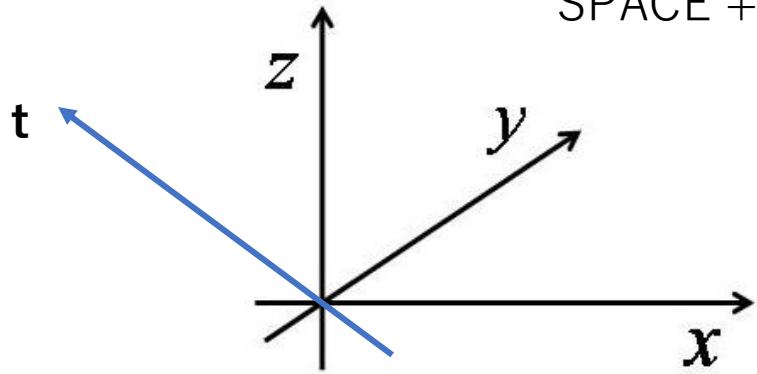
Unify

Gravity



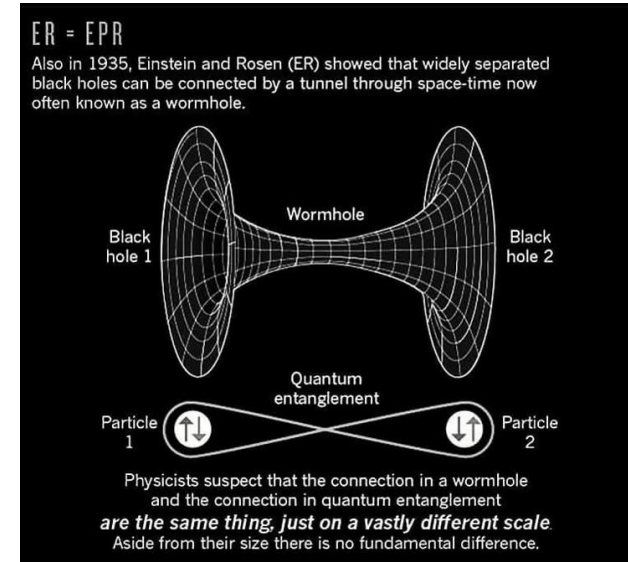
4-dimension

SPACE + TIME + SPIN +( Extra-dim)



Space should be extended.

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$



A: Exactly same between Boson and Fermion equivalence principle @ Elementary?  
(Examined at Atomic level but not Elementary)

1)  $R_{\mu\nu}$

B: Constant ? Unique? (double metric or function of scale) EP at small scale

C: EP for Entangle / non-Entangle

D: Particle vs Anti-Particle EP? CP violation  
Phase shift?

E : Continue? Violation of Lorentz invariance (Planck scale level? )

$$E^2 = P^2 + m^2 + E^2 \Sigma \eta \quad (E/m_{\text{planck}})$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

2)  $\Lambda$

$$\Lambda_{\text{observed}} = (10^{-3} \text{ eV})^4 \quad \curvearrowright \quad 10^{60}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{Higgs}} = (10^{12} \text{ eV})^4 \quad \curvearrowleft \quad 10^{60}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{GUT}} = (10^{25} \text{ eV})^4 \quad 10^{112}$$

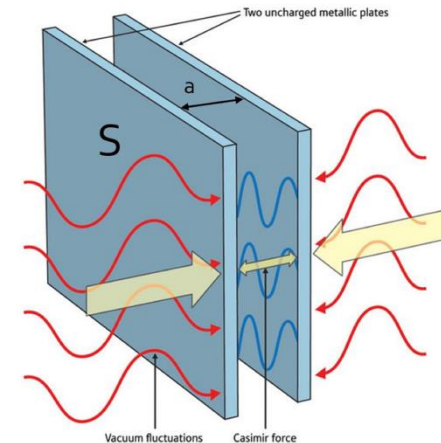
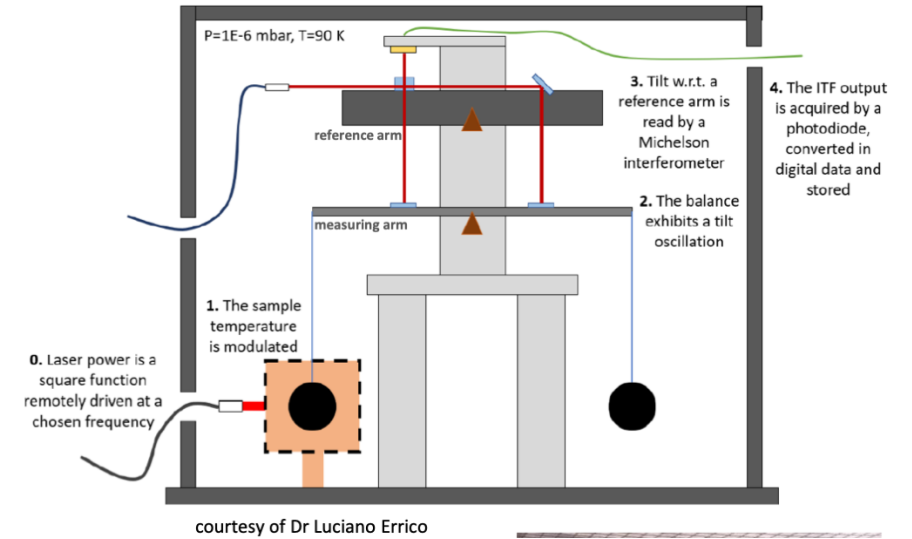
A: Vacuum Field feels the R?

B: EP / R function as the distance / energy scale (1B)

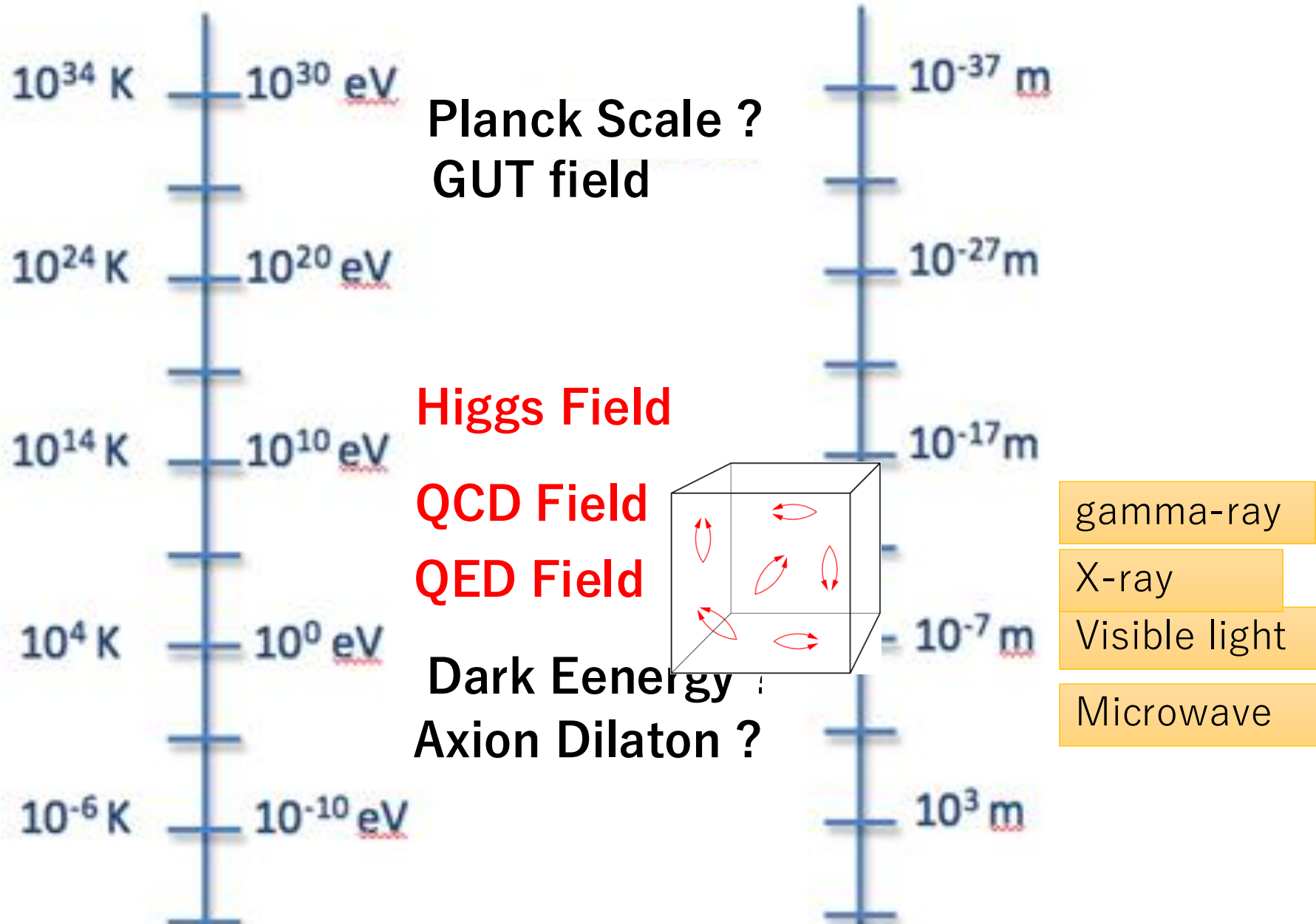
Vacuum field contribute to T?

Macro vs Micro where is boundary?

## Archimedes Experiment Torsion balance



# Various fields are hidden in our vacuum

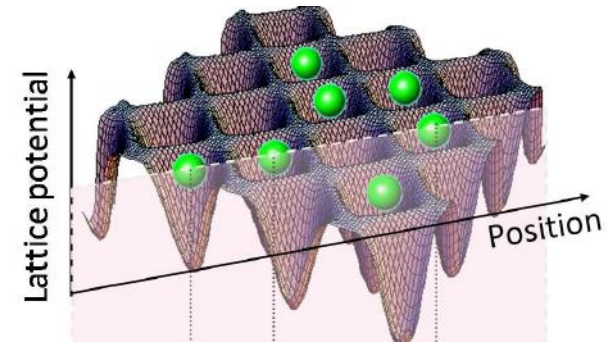


$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

### 3) Energy Momentum tensor T

Light makes R? (T)  
 Vacuum (field) makes R(T)??  
 BE state ?

What makes R?  
 energy, mass, Entropy?



Effect is too small  
 We need "On-Off" measurement

Precision Clock  
 (Katori  $10^{-18}$ )  
 Nuclear  $10^{-19}$   
 Becomes  
 Sensor for  
 Small R

**Let's kick off long adventure  
with QUP!!!**