QCS project

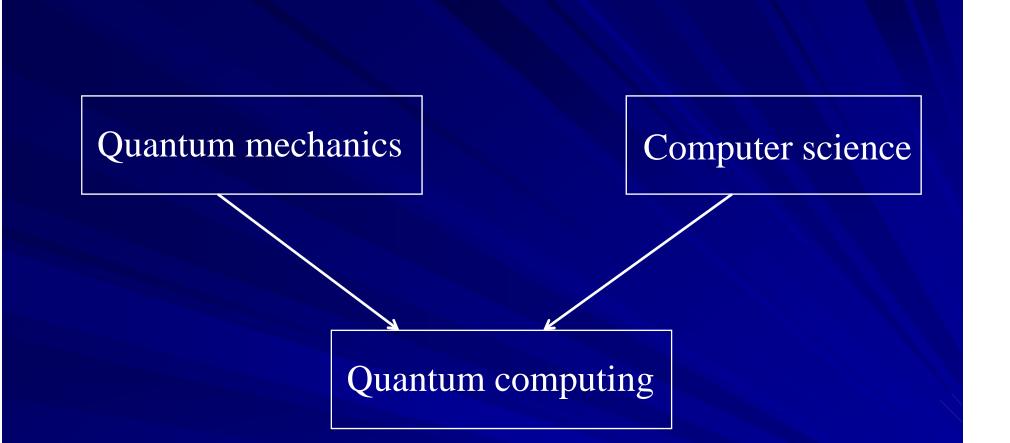
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QCS project

QCS = "Quantum Computer Science" ("Kvantu datorzinātne");
September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2013.
1.678 mln euros/3 years.
8 partners, University of Latvia as coordinator.

QCS partners

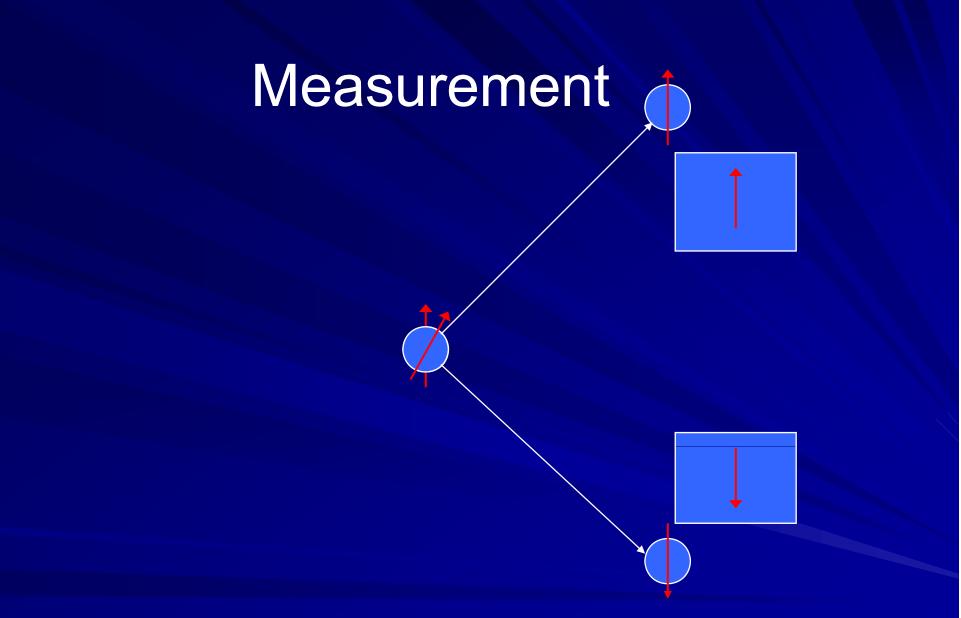
- 1. University of Latvia coordinator;
- 2. University of Bristol (UK);
- 3. Cambridge University (UK);
- 4. University of Paris VI (France);
- 5. Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (Netherlands);
- 6. Tel Aviv University (Israel);
- 7. Universite Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium);
- 8. Institut de Ciences Fotoniques (Spain);



Using quantum effects for computing and communication.

Quantum mechanics

• Measuring a quantum state changes it.



This property can be used for secure communication.

Quantum cryptography devices



MagiQ Technologies



Toshiba

Secure quantum communication over an optical cable.
1Mb/s at 20km distance.
10 kb/s at 100 km distance.

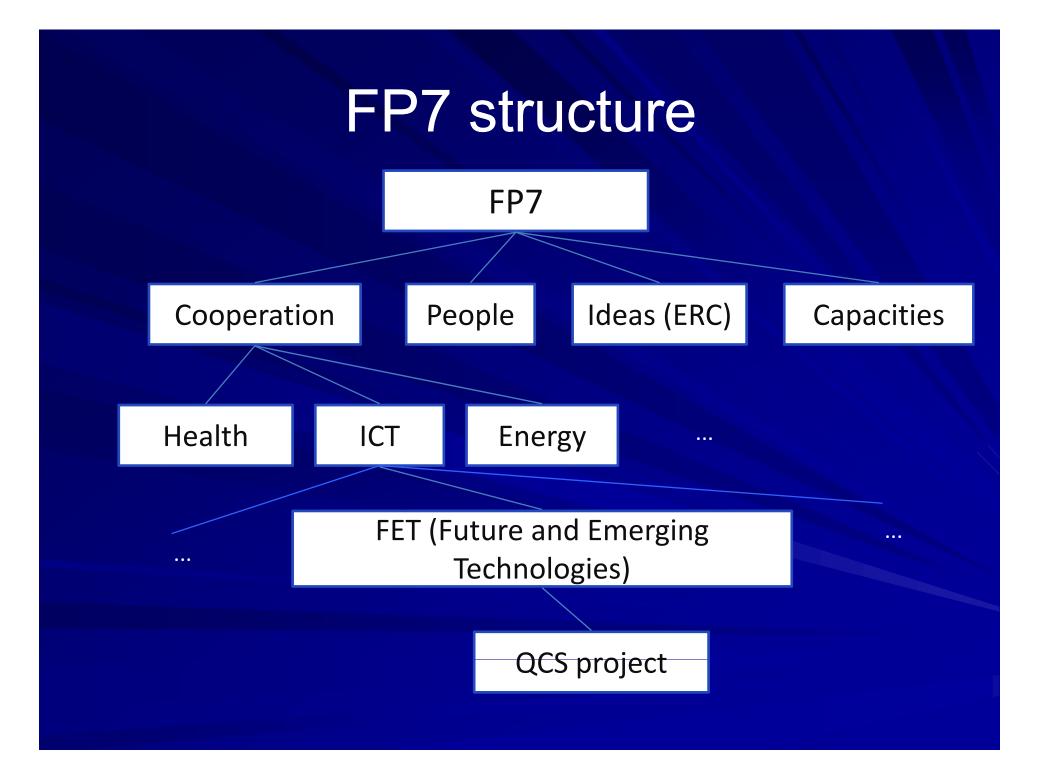
Quantum computing

- Encode 0 and 1 into quantum states (e.g. nuclear spins).
- Compute by manipulating the quantum states.
- Can be much faster than conventional computing.

Our project

- WP1 Algorithms for quantum computing;
 WP2 Algorithmic issues in quantum communication;
 WP3 Tools for quantum and classical
 - computer science;

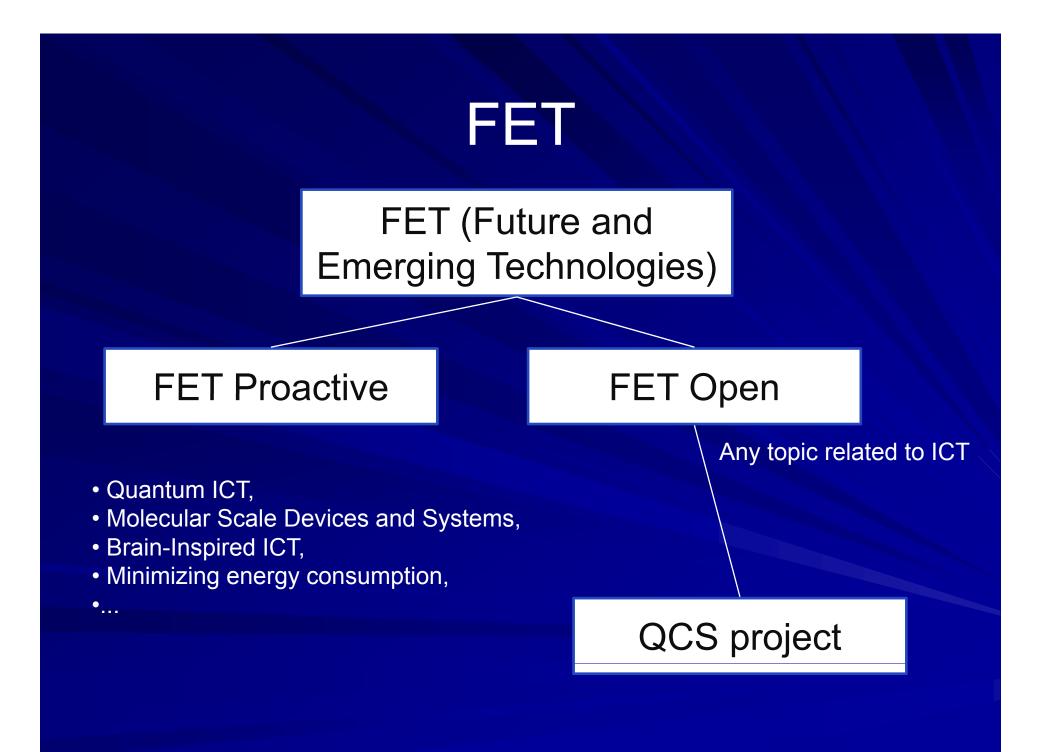
What can we do with a quantum computer when we build it?



FET (Future and Emerging Technologies)

FET – long-term research in the area of information and communication technologies.

Basic research inspired by real-world challenges.



FET Open

Challenging current thinking:

- Foundational breakthroughs towards new forms and uses of ICT;
- Novelty comes from new, high-risk ideas;
- New inter-disciplinary collaborations.

Other FET Projects

<u>ARTIST</u>	Alternative Routes Towards Information Storage and Transport at the Atomic and Molecular Scale
BRAIN-I-NETS	Novel Brain-Inspired Learning Paradigms for Large-Scale Neuronal Networks
CG Learning	Computational Geometric Learning
FOC-II	Forecasting Financial Crises
<u>FORMATH</u>	Formalisation of Mathematics

Application procedure

FP-7-ICT-2011-C;
Stage 1: 5-page anonymous proposal.
Stage 2: full proposal.
Success rate: about 7%.

Our application history

Attempt 1: QUALITY (coordinated by 3.3/5 University of Gdansk, May 2009): stage 1.
 Attempt 2: QACC (coordinated by 4.0/5 University of Latvia, Jan 2010): stage 2.
 Attempt 3: QCS (coordinated by University of Latvia, May 2010): funded. 4.8/5

Lessons for other projects

- 1. FP7 provides funding for both applied and basic research;
- 2. High-quality partners are very important;
- 3. Feedback from reviewers can be very useful.
- 4. NCP can be very useful.