



ACADÉMIE
DES SCIENCES
INSTITUT DE FRANCE



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
Quantum Science
and Technology



Société Française
de Physique

2025 February 5th meeting on the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology

Exploring the Quantum World

Société Française de Physique
Académie des Sciences

Exploring the Quantum World

Round table

Organizers : **Christophe Salomon** French Academy of Sciences
Elisabeth Giacobino French Physical Society

Participants :

William Phillips : Professor at the Joint Quantum Institute, University of Maryland, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), USA

Gerd Leuchs : Professor at the Max Planck Institute of Light, (Nürnberg Erlangen), Germany, President of Optica

Luiz Davidovich : Professor at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, former President of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Brazil

Keith Burnett : former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, Chair of the Institute of Physics (IOP), UK

Klaus Richter : Professor at the University of Regensburg, President of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft (DPG), Germany

Shoji Hashimoto, Japan Physical Society, Japan

Jean Dalibard : Professor at Collège de France, member of Académie des sciences, France

Jacqueline Bloch : CNRS Research Director, Center for Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies, member of Académie des sciences, France

Silvina Ponce Dawson : Professor at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, President of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP)

William D. Phillips
Joint Quantum Institute

National Institute of Standards and Technology
University of Maryland
Laboratory for Physics Science



Technology, and especially quantum technology, has a global history, a global flavor, and a global connectivity.

Historically, half of the STEM jobs in the US are filled by people born elsewhere.



The first quantum revolution provided technology enabling connections between people in the most remote parts of the earth.

The challenges of making the 21st century technology of the second quantum revolution available globally are much the same as those for 20th century technology. Some features deserve special attention.

- Recruit young people into quantum-connected studies.
- Train AND Educate.
- Avoid Hype (the young people we want are not stupid).
- Use IYQ to share the excitement of quantum.



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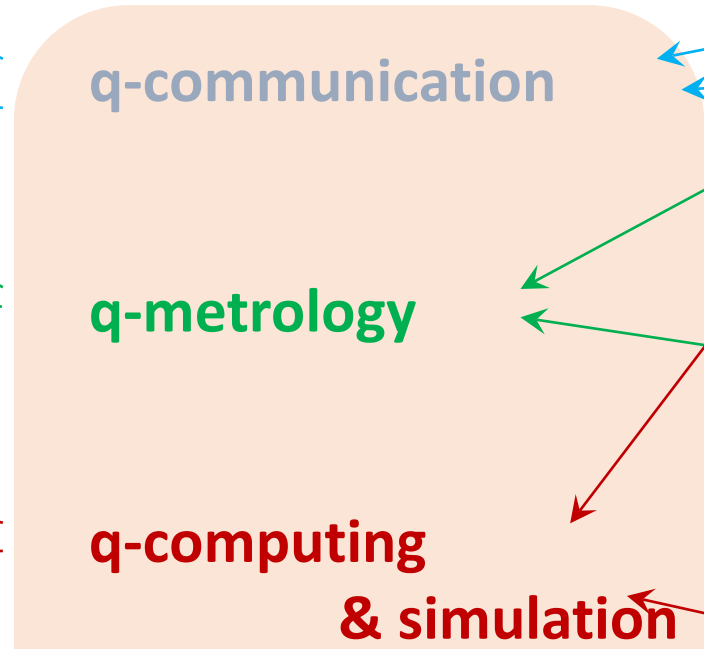
Importance of Quantum for society and for facing world challenges

**Recent scientific results and
applications**



quantum → probabilistic, uncertain

how is it possible to get meaningful results ???



• quantum entanglement - strict correlation

• quantum uncertainty reduction

• massive superposition

many ideas in their infancy such as quantum battery

• true random number generation

• key distribution

• quantum internet

• biological sensing

• gravitational wave detection

• imaging

• meaningful results

• massive parallel computing in one processor – in special cases

• structure of large molecules

• factoring large numbers

• ... & others, whenever the

superposition survives the projection by measurement

Quantum science and technologies around the world

Measuring emissions and greenhouse gases more accurately than ever before

Keith Burnett



Real world UK and Ireland applications, tackling some of our greatest challenges

Wearable brain scanner with better sensitivity and lower cost



The University of Nottingham

Putting quantum technologies in space to secure future communications



UNIVERSITY of York

Gravity gradient sensor 'seeing' the invisible underground



UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

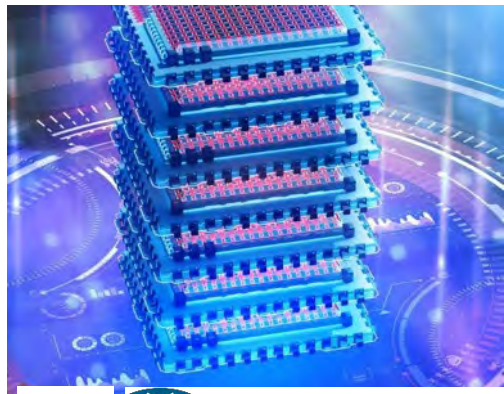


First commercial trial of a quantum secured communications network in the world

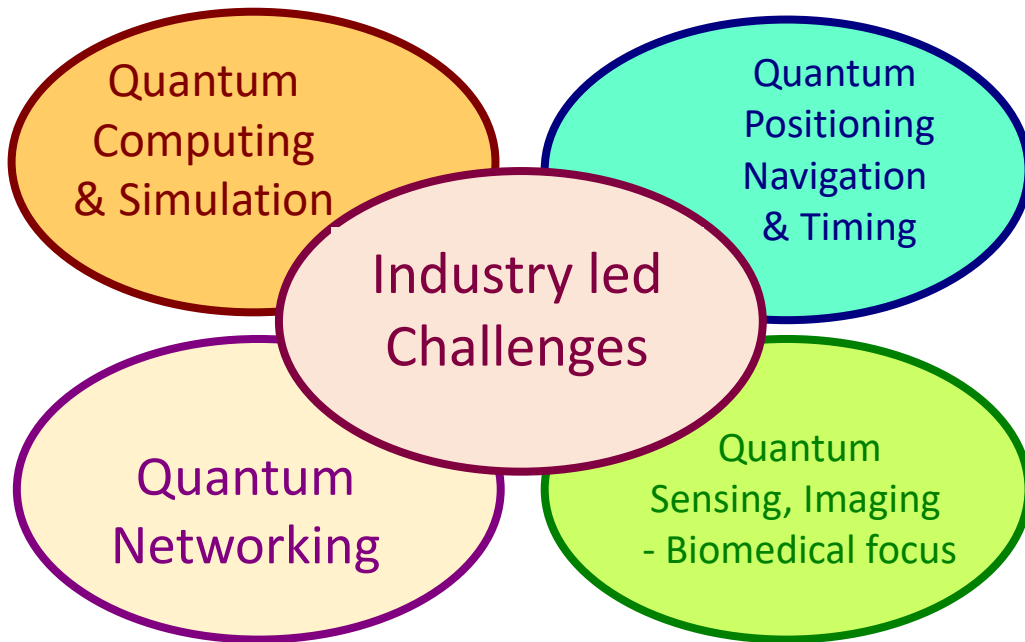


UK NATIONAL QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAMME

Creating the 'Data Centre of the Future', integrating quantum and classical systems



University of Southampton



The IYQ can build momentum!

That's why we are aiming to use the international year to:

- Energise the community through celebration
- Intrigue and excite more people from more backgrounds to join us
- Maintain political and policy momentum by raising awareness of the opportunities and risks

As well as

- Strengthening international partnerships to better explore this fast-developing science and technology.

IOP Institute of Physics



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
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World investment

GOVERNMENTS ARE A CRITICAL SOURCE OF CAPITAL FOR QUANTUM INVESTMENT

- National strategy with large scale funding
- Ongoing government initiatives



- Growing global government interest into quantum technology globally, with early regional leaders emerging.
- Out of 33 governments with ongoing material quantum technology initiatives, more than 20 have developed a formal coordinated policy approach to Quantum.

 **\$40-50B**
committed public funding*

 **33 governments**
with ongoing public quantum
technology initiatives

I. Quantum science as basis of key technologies in the 21st century:

- 1st “quantum revolution”: is still enabling others such as renewable energies, AI, ...
- 2nd “quantum revolution”: changes the way we think about information, computing, measurement and matter

II. Future quantum technologies presumably change our world once again:

- evolution instead of „revolution“ ...
- even after 100 years, quantum physics remains a field with untapped potential

III. Science is called upon to accompany new developments in quantum technologies responsibly

German Physical Society (DPG)

Quantum in research:

Germany: Quantum Alliance

Consortium of *Clusters of Excellence* and research centers working in quantum science and technology

Quantum in education:

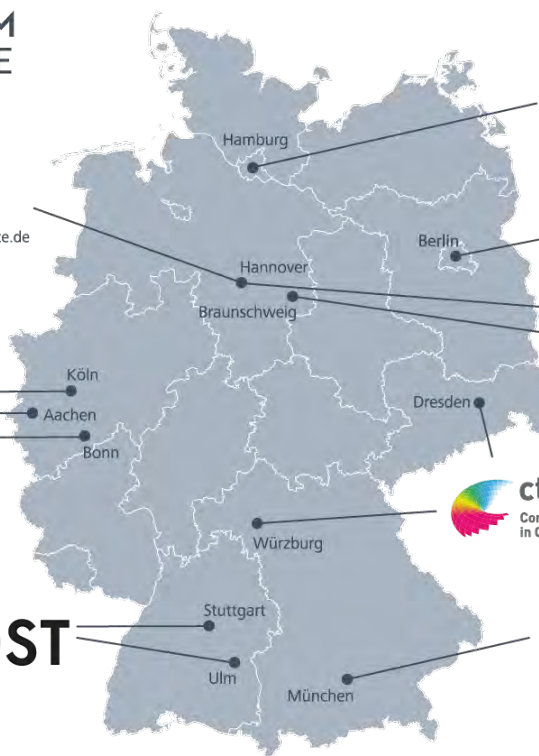
fascination with quantum physics as a trigger for interest in physics

Quantum activities in Germany:

www.quantum2025.de



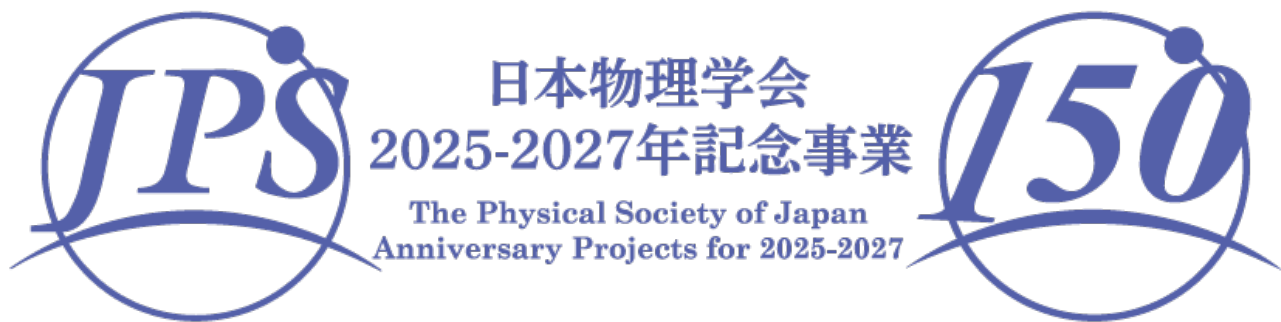
IQST



CLUSTER OF EXCELLENCE
CUI: ADVANCED
IMAGING OF MATTER

BERLIN QUANTUM





INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
Quantum Science
and Technology

1877 ~ : 東京数学会社 (Tokyo Society of Mathematics)

1946 ~ : 日本物理学会 (Physical Society of Japan)

Shoji Hashimoto (KEK)
Vice president of JPS

誕生から100年。「量子の科学」は世界をどう変えたか 2025 2

Newton

GRAPHIC SCIENCE MAGAZINE ニュートン

すべては、粒であり、波だった

52ページ 大特集

量子力学 100年

「地球沸騰」への処方箋
ダ・ヴィンチの大発明
必見! 太陽系の絶景スポット

日本物理学会 監修



1900年 量子発見 **プランクが「エネルギーの最小単位」をみつけたことで、量子論がはじまった!**

ドイツの物理学者、マックス・プランク (1858~1947) が1900年に発表した「ある式」から、量子論ははじまりました。それは、「黒体放射」に関する式です。

黒体から出た光をすべて吸収する、究極的に不透明で真っ黒な物体を「黒体」といいます。炭を焼くときや火が光をだすように、すべての物体は黒体に近い光 (電磁波) を放射します。黒体が温度に応じて放射する光が黒体放射です。黒体はあくまでも理想的な物体のため実在はしません。実在や近似した部分とは比較的黒体に近い物体です。

黒体放射の光の色 (波長) は、物体の温度や状態 (固相・液相・気相) にかかわらず、温度によって決まっています。真だろりと熱だらうと、400℃なら赤い光、1000℃なら黄色い光が放射されます。

式の中にひそんでいた「非常識」な概念

黒体放射の温度と光の色 (波長) の関係性を表すにはいくつかの波長とそれらに比例した不完全なしか実験結果と一致しない不完全なものでした。プランクはこの問題の解決にむかひ、ついに実験結果と完全に一致する式を発見しました。それが1900年10月に発表された「プランクの式」です (下の図)。

式を改良したものの、プランクはその意味 (物理) に悩まされます。黒体放射は、物体を構成する原子が高温ならちエネルギー状態になったあと、そのエネルギーの一部を光として放射することで成る現象です。プランクは、光として放射されるエネルギーの量に「最小単位」が存在すると考えなければ、プランクの式がなりたないことに気づきました。他にエネルギーの最小単位の量が「粒」であれば、エネルギーの量は「粒の数 × 粒の量」をいって10さみみの量 (約10⁻¹⁹J) しかとれないということでした。

プランクは最小単位のエネルギーの粒を「量子 (エネルギー量子)」と名づけた。エネルギーはそれ以上分割できない最小単位があるという「量子仮説」は、それまでの物理学の常識にはいりませんでした。

そのため、プランク自身も当時としては人とうにエネルギーに最小単位 (量子) があるとは考えがたらず、量子はあくまでも数学的なテクニック、つまり式を成立させるための形式的なものだと考えていました。

※「粒」は比喩的な表現で使われており、プランクはまさか、「電子」のような粒子を想像していません。

黒体放射とプランクの式

黒体放射の式は、物体の温度によって、放射される光の波長と強度が決定されます。プランクの式は、その関係を正確に説明する式です。この式は、物体の温度と放射される光の波長と強度とを正確に一致させます。

黒体放射のエネルギー量子

黒体放射のエネルギー量子は、エネルギーの最小単位を意味します。これは、エネルギーが連続的に存在するのではなく、粒子として存在することを示しています。

黒体から出てくる光

黒体から出てくる光は、エネルギー量子 (光子) として放射されます。この光は、黒体の温度によって放射されるエネルギー量子の数が決まっています。この光は、黒体の温度によって放射されるエネルギー量子の数が決まっています。

エネルギー量子

エネルギー量子は、エネルギーの最小単位を意味します。これは、エネルギーが連続的に存在するのではなく、粒子として存在することを示しています。

黒体放射の謎を解く

プランクは黒体放射の謎を解くために、エネルギー量子の概念を導入しました。これは、エネルギーが連続的に存在するのではなく、粒子として存在することを示しています。

マックス・プランク (1858~1947)

16 Newton Special 17 量子力学100年

Japanese science magazine editorial supervision by JPS



Symphony “Consciousness”
Conductor: Yannick Page, Orchestra: N’SO Kyoto
+ public lectures

June 14-15, 2025
@ Miraikan



Quantum Festival

Sponsored by JPS

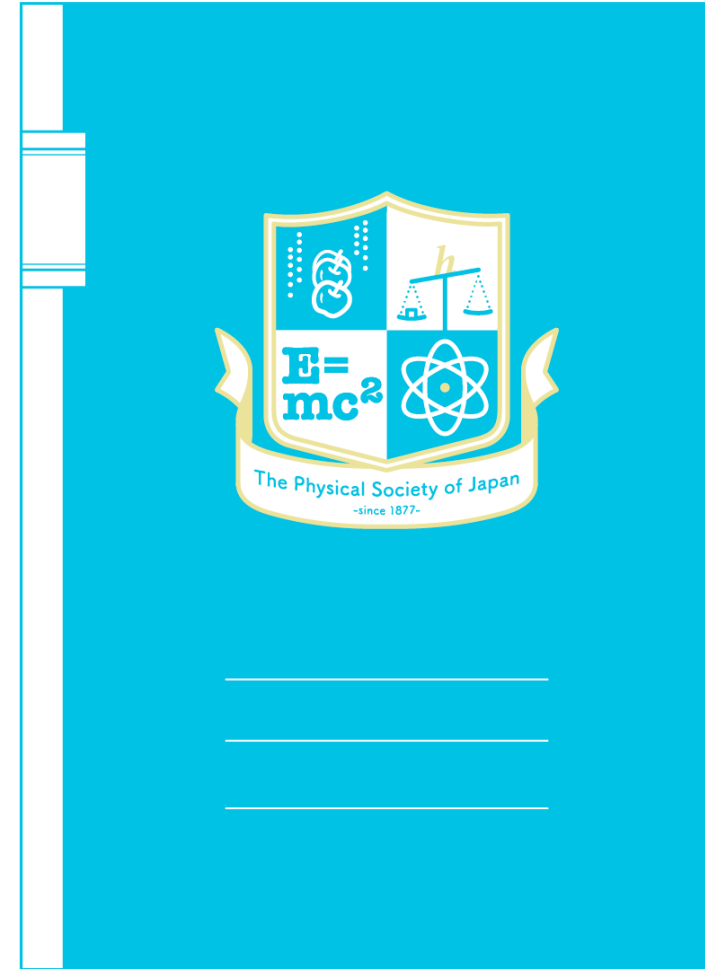
Also at Osaka EXPO 2025:
sponsored by MEXT



karuta (card game)



JPS notebook



JPS also initiating

- ☑ Peace declaration in collaboration with German Physics Society
- ☑ National “Physics Day” : now under voting
- ☑ National “Physics Heritage”
- ☑ Online “Physics Quiz”



JPS board members

Jean Dalibard, French Academy of Sciences

Three wishes

Demystifying Quantum Science for the general public

Immense intellectual adventure, enormous impact since 1950's

Revisiting the teaching of Quantum Science

Different publics, different expectations

Distinguishing between promises, hopes and dreams

*Ensure progress without overhyping speculative possibilities
(leading to disillusionment)*

The importance of quantum for the society and for facing world challenges

Jacqueline Bloch

- Quantum Mechanics is essential to understand electronic and optical properties of materials and conceive devices (transistors, solar cells, efficient light emitting diodes for lighting....)



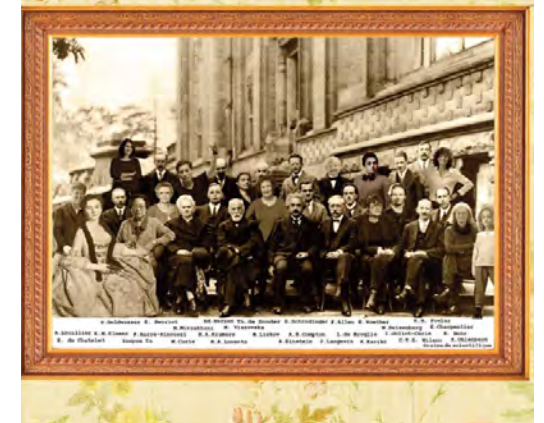
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Rapport de l'Académie des sciences - 10 juin 2024
Sciences : où sont les femmes ?

Importance for Novel sustainable materials and devices

- Explaining the impact of quantum mechanics for the ecological transition (not only via quantum computers) could trigger **vocations for physics** and quantum mechanics among the youngest generation, and in particular **female students**.

Solvay Conference 1927



- Explaining modern physics provides citizens with tools for understanding the world, developing critical thinking when facing fake news



Quantum and society, some thoughts

Silvina Ponce Dawson, UBA & CONICET, Argentina

President, International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

The **quantum divide**: multiple interpretations (individuals engaged in QST development and those who are not; gap between quantum scientists and society; division between those with access to QST and those without)

Actions that can be taken to reduce this divide at various levels

Science education (middle-high school level): embed notions of quantum science in new curricula (including ethical aspects). Share experience worldwide (make tools widely available, translated into various languages).

Outreach (target: middle-high school students): collaborative projects, competitions, etc, that illustrate quantum concepts and/or highlight the impact of QST on daily lives

Outreach activities for the general public (rebuild trust, “fight” weird uses of the concept of quantum: not very easy).

Popularization of QST (literature, liaison with journalists, etc).

Contribute with capacity building in targeted areas of the world; create conditions to share equipment, computer facilities, etc; offer the possibility of having international collaborative projects, etc.

Best practices: clear code of conduct guaranteeing diversity, inclusion and equality.

Thank you!

Importance of Quantum for society and for facing world challenges

- **Industry, Infrastructures and Economic Growth**

Developing **new materials** that drive technological innovation
Future infrastructures will be secured by **quantum information**.

- **Biology and Health**

Quantum photonics is advancing medical imaging and diagnosis.
Quantum chemistry is supporting the development of new vaccines and drugs.

- **Climate Action**

Quantum sensors for environmental monitoring; quantum computers to improve the long-term climate models.

- **Clean Energy**

More energy efficient **solar cells** and low emission LED **light sources**.

The future of Quantum Science and Technologies in the society

- **Demystifying Quantum Science for the general public**

Better education and outreach

- **Reduced Inequalities**

Open science and gender equity in education and research will ensure that quantum solutions are accessible to all.

- **Ensure progress without overselling speculative possibilities**

Expected progress for quantum communications and quantum computing