

IST Austria / Institute of Science and Technology - Pressespiegel

19.5.2020



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"orf.at" gefunden am 09.05.2020 02:06 Uhr

Neue Technologie: Radar nach Quantenart

Physiker aus Österreich haben den Prototypen eines neuartigen Radars entwickelt: Das Gerät macht sich Quanteneffekte zunutze – und kann Objekte erkennen, die klassischen Radarsystemen verborgen bleiben.

Seit seiner Entwicklung Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts ist das Prinzip des Radars unverändert: Ein Radargerät sendet elektromagnetische Wellen aus. Dieses Primärsignal wird von Objekten reflektiert. Das Echo wird dann als Sekundärsignal empfangen und nach verschiedenen Kriterien ausgewertet, um Informationen über die Objekte zu erhalten, meistens ihre Position.

Bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen haben klassische Radarsysteme allerdings eine geringe Empfindlichkeit. Sie können die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen nur schwer unterscheiden. Das Problem ist, dass warme bzw. heiße Objekte selbst elektromagnetische Wellen (Mikrowellen) ausstrahlen, das gilt auch für die Erdatmosphäre. Damit das Echo des Primärsignals nicht in diesem Hintergrundrauschen untergeht, verwenden Radarsysteme üblicherweise leistungsstarke Sender.

Studie

„Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver“, Science Advances (8.5.2020).

Verschränkte Photonen

Die von der Forschungsgruppe um Johannes Fink vom IST Austria in Klosterneuburg (NÖ) mit US- und italienischen Kollegen entwickelte neue Technologie namens „Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination“ schafft es dagegen, Objekte auch in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen. Dazu wird die sogenannte Quantenverschränkung genutzt.

Das quantenphysikalische Phänomen besagt, dass zwei verschränkte Teilchen – etwa Photonen – wie durch Geisterhand miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen. Die Messung an einem legt unmittelbar den Zustand des anderen fest, auch wenn sie beliebig weit voneinander entfernt sind.

In ihrem System verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen. Die einen, „Signal“-Photonen genannt, werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die anderen, „Idler“ (Faulenzer) genannten Photonen relativ isoliert und frei von Störungen im System verbleiben. „Die Verschränkung geht durch das ganze Rauschen, dem das Signal ausgesetzt ist, verloren“, erklärte Fink gegenüber der APA.

Anwendung: Bildgebende Verfahren

Dennoch besteht eine starke Korrelationen zwischen „Signal“- und „Idler“-Photonen. Diese Korrelation kann man am ehesten mit Ähnlichkeit veranschaulichen – und die macht die Unterscheidung vom Umgebungsrauschen viel leichter. Rekombiniert man dann die von einem Objekt reflektierten „Signal“-Photonen mit den „Idler“-Photonen entsteht ein Muster, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

Der Erstautor der Studie, Shabir Barzanjeh (er ist mittlerweile an der University of Calgary tätig), betont, dass mit dem Prototypen der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts gelungen sei. Die Wissenschaftler gehen davon aus, dass die neue Technologie in biomedizinischen Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen könnte.

red, science.ORF.at/ Agenturen

Mehr zu diesem Thema:

"focus.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 11:16 Uhr Von: FOCUS Online

Forscher entwickeln Quantenradar

Forscher entwickeln Quantenradar Verschränkte Mikrowellen machen selbst kaum reflektive Objekte sichtbar

Geschärfter Blick: Verschränkte Photonen könnten Radarmessungen künftig stark verbessern. Denn die gekoppelten Signale ermöglichen es, selbst schwach reflektierende Objekte in verrauschter Umgebung sichtbar zu machen – und das mit nur minimaler Radarleistung. Forscher haben einen ersten Prototyp dieser sogenannten Quantenillumination entwickelt und erfolgreich getestet. Anwendungen sehen sie in Sicherheitsscannern, aber auch in der biomedizinischen Bildgebung.

Ob bei der Überwachung des Luftraums, der Durchleuchtung von Eis und Boden oder der Ortung von Stürmen: Radartechnik kann mithilfe reflektierter Mikrowellen auch nicht sichtbare Objekte und Strukturen sichtbar machen. Allerdings gibt es Bereiche, in denen diese Form der Mikrowellen-Ortung bislang zu ungenau ist und versagt. Das ist meist dann der Fall, wenn ein Radar bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen arbeitet - beispielsweise bei Sicherheitsscannern oder auch der biomedizinischen Bildgebung. Dann haben diese Systeme Schwierigkeiten, die schwache vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung vom Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden.

Verschränkte Photonen als Signalgeber

Abhilfe könnte jedoch eine neue Form des quantengestützten Radars schaffen, wie nun Shabir Barzanjeh vom Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST) und seine Kollegen demonstrieren. Sie haben eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie entwickelt, bei der verschränkte Mikrowellen-Photonen die "Sehschärfe" des Radars auch in verrauschten Umgebungen stark erhöhen.

"Bei der Quantenillumination ist es das Ziel, ein gering reflektierendes Objekt trotz starkem thermischen Rauschen zu erkennen", erklären die Forscher. "Das wird erreicht, indem man das Ziel mit einem verschränkten Photon in unmerklicher, nichtinvasiver Weise abtastet."

Konkret erzeugt dieses Radar zunächst Paare verschränkter Photonen. Jeweils ein Photon dieser Paare wird als Signal in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts gesendet, das Partnerphoton – der sogenannte "Idler" - bleibt als Kontrolle im Instrument. Wenn nun das Signalphoton vom Objekt reflektiert und vom Radar wieder eingefangen wird, ist zwar ihre Verschränkung verloren gegangen. Trotzdem bleiben einige Korrelationen erhalten, die es leichter machen, die reflektierten Photonen vom Hintergrundrauschen zu unterscheiden.

Prototyp funktioniert

Für einen ersten Test haben die Forscher einen Prototyp eines solchen Quantenradars konstruiert. Dabei dient ein extrem heruntergekühlter Supraleiter-Schaltkreis als Quelle der verschränkten Mikrowellen-Photonen. Das Quantenradar lenkt dann die Signal-Photonen auf ein Ziel in Form einer kleinen Kupferplatte, wo die Photonen bei Raumtemperatur reflektiert und von einem digitalen Empfänger wieder aufgefangen werden.

"Signal und Idler werden dann durch zwei verschiedene Messleitungen geschickt, wo sie verstärkt, gefiltert und auf eine Zwischenfrequenz von 20 Megahertz heruntertransformiert werden", berichten Barzanjeh und seine Kollegen. Die Tests ergaben: "Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren", so die Forscher.

"Proof of Concept"

Noch ist dieses Quantenradar nur ein "Proof of Concept" – der praktische Nachweis, dass diese Technologie grundsätzlich funktionieren kann. Dennoch sehen die Forscher in der Quantenillumination eine Detektionsmethode, die trotz des höheren Aufwands für die Verschränkung der Photonen einige grundlegende Vorteile bei bestimmten Anwendungen hat. So könnte die neue Technik beispielsweise bei biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern eingesetzt werden.

"Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann", sagt Barzanjeh. "Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind." Der nächste Schritt wird es nun sein, solche Quantenradar anwendungsreif zu machen. (Science Advances, 2020; doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451)

Quelle: Institute of Science and Technology Austria

Dieser Artikel wurde verfasst von Nadja Podbregar

*Der Beitrag "Forscher entwickeln Quantenradar" wird veröffentlicht von scinexx . Kontakt zum Verantwortlichen hier

Scinexx

Aktuelle Artikel des Partners auf FOCUS Online lesen

Artikel kommentieren

"heute.at" gefunden am 11.05.2020 10:39 Uhr

Forscher aus NÖ entwickeln völlig neues Radar-System

Österreichische Physiker haben den Prototypen eines völlig neuartigen Radars entwickelt: Es soll auch Objekte erkennen können, die den bisherigen Systemen verborgen bleiben.

Seit der deutsche Hochfrequenztechniker Christian Hülsmeier 1904 erkannte, dass Radiowellen von metallischen Oberflächen reflektiert werden und ihre Echos so auf größere Entfernung detektiert werden können, hat sich das Funktionsprinzip des klassischen Radars nicht verändert. Das Radar – das Wort ist eigentlich ein Akronym aus der englischen Bezeichnung "radio detection and ranging" – wurde kurz vor Ausbruch des Zweiten Weltkriegs intensiv weiterentwickelt. Damit konnten etwa anfliegende Bomber etwa schon mehrere Kilometer vor ihrem eigentlichen Ziel entdeckt werden.

Jetzt wollen österreichische Forscher die in die Jahre gekommene Radar-Technik revolutionieren. Besonders ein Problem, das aktuelle System plagt, wollen die Wissenschaftler um Johannes Fink vom IST Austria in Klosterneuburg, Niederösterreich, ausmerzen: So strahlen etwa warme bzw. heiße Objekte selbst elektromagnetische Wellen aus. Selbiges gilt für die Erdatmosphäre. Gerade bei einer schwachen Signalleistung kann das reflektierte Echo dann oft im sogenannten Hintergrundrauschen untergehen, wodurch etwa Flugzeuge nicht als erkannt werden.

Mit verschränkten Quanten zum Ziel

Das am IST entwickelte System nutzt hingegen eine neue Technologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination und schafft es mithilfe der sogenannten Quantenverschränkung Objekte aus dem Hintergrundrauschen herauszufiltern. Die Quantenverschränkung besagt, dass mehrere verschränkte Teilchen verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen. Messergebnisse des einen Teilchens legen auch unmittelbar den Zustand des anderen Teilchens fest, wodurch Rückschlüsse auf das gesamte verbundene System möglich werden.

Die IST Austria Physiker Shabir Barzanjeh (Erstautor) und Johannes Fink (Gruppenleiter & Co-Autor)

Das klingt kompliziert, doch ist nach Angabe der Forscher "relativ einfach": In ihrem neuen Radar werden, anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als "Signal" und "Idler" bezeichnet werden, miteinander verschränkt. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige gemeinsame Eigenschaften bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

"Proof of Concept"

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare", so Erstautor Shabir Barzanjeh. "Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren."

Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als "Proof of Concept", also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch sind sich die Forscher sicher, dass ihre neue Detektionsmethode, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann. "Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die

Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite", so Barzanjeh.

"Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann", so Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink abschließend.

"stern.de" gefunden am 13.05.2020 19:09 Uhr Von: Gernot Kramper Redakteur Zur Autorensseite

Einstein-Radar hebt den Stealth-Schutz auf Themen in diesem Artikel

Peking hat den Westen 2016 mit der Behauptung geschockt, ein Quanten-Radar bauen zu können, um Stealth-Flugzeuge aufzuspüren.

In einer Machbarkeitsstudie zeigen westlichen Wissenschaftler nun, dass man Einsteins "spukhafte Fernwirkung" von Quanten tatsächlich für ein Radar nutzen kann.

Illustration des Prototypen.

Wissenschaftler arbeiten daran, eine der merkwürdigsten Erscheinungen der Quantenphysik für ein sogenanntes Quantenradar nutzbar zu machen. Der Effekt nennt sich "Quantenverschränkung" und scheint den Gesetzen des Universums zu widersprechen. Zwei Elementarteilchen können so miteinander - "verschränkt" - verbunden sein, dass sie unmittelbar miteinander kommunizieren. Veränderung bei einem Teilchen betreffen immer auch das andere Teilchen und dabei werden die Gesetze von Zeit und Raum ausgehebelt. Die Veränderung teilt sich unmittelbar mit, sie unterliegt nicht den Beschränkungen der Lichtgeschwindigkeit. Die "Quantenverschränkung" schlägt gewissermaßen ein Loch in das Einstein'sche Universum, so wie die Ergebnisse des Michelson-Morley-Experiments 1887 die Vorstellung Newtons vom Raum erschüttert haben. Einstein sprach dann auch von einer "spukhaften Fernwirkung".

Wirklich verstanden ist diese Wirkung immer noch nicht, doch in einer neuen Studie weisen Wissenschaftler aus dem Westen nach, dass man diesen Effekt zum Bau einer Radaranlage nutzen könnte.

+++ Lesen Sie hier: Chinas Einstein-Radar soll unsichtbare US-Jets abschießen

Das ist für den Westen insofern alarmierend, weil schon im Jahr 2016 chinesische Wissenschaftler behauptet haben, so eine Anlage für das Militär bauen zu können. Die neue Studie von Physikern des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), des MIT und der University of York sagt nun, dass das offenbar kein PR-Stunt Pekings war, sondern, dass ein Radar auf Grundlage des Quanteneffekts möglich ist.

Luftverkehr

Teurer, umständlicher, etwas weniger eng – wie sich das Fliegen durch Corona verändert

Größere Genauigkeit

Genau genommen handelt es sich nicht um ein Radar, da keine Radarwellen ausgesandt werden, sondern um einen Quantenstrahler. In dem Versuch der Physiker werden zunächst Photonenpaare miteinander verschränkt. Dann gilt es, die Photonen zu trennen. In Richtung des zu messenden Objekts werden Signalphotonen ausgesendet, die sogenannten Leerlaufphotonen werden in einer Falle gehalten und von allen Störungen isoliert. Sobald das Signalphoton nun irritiert beziehungsweise von einem Objekt reflektiert wird, bemerkt man diese "Störung" an dem entsprechenden Photon in der Falle. Anders als beim Radar wird die Störung sofort erfasst und man ist nicht darauf angewiesen die Reflexion der Radarwellen anzumessen.

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Tarnkappentechnik

Star der russischen Luftwaffe: Stealth-Kampffjet Su-57 geht in Serienproduktion

Video (0:47 Min.)

Star der russischen Luftwaffe: Stealth-Kampffjet Su-57 geht in Serienproduktion

Video Player is loading.

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Stream Type LIVE

Seek to live, currently playing live

LIVE

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Picture-in-Picture

Fullscreen

Medizinische Anwendungen

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist ein proof of concept für das Mikrowellen-Quantenradar", sagt Shabir Barzanjeh, Hauptautor der Studie. "Mit Hilfe der Verschränkung, die bei einigen tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wird, konnten wir Objekte mit geringem Reflexionsvermögen bei Raumtemperatur erkennen."

"Die Hauptbotschaft hinter unserer Forschung ist, dass 'Quantenradar' oder 'Quantenmikrowellen-Beleuchtung' nicht nur in der Theorie, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich ist." Anwendungen sehen die Wissenschaftler bei Sicherheitsscannern und in der Medizin, also in sehr kleinräumigen Anwendungen. Die chinesische Anlage soll bereits 2016 eine Reichweite von 100 Kilometern erreicht haben.

Militärrüstung

Chinas Surface-Radar soll die Stealth-Jets der USA enttarnen

Pekings Anti-Stealth-Radar

Wirklich Sprengkraft liegt in der militärischen Nutzung. Die USA und nun auch andere Länder haben viel Geld und Mühe in die Entwicklung der Stealth-Technik gesteckt. Auf ihr basiert die Überlegenheit der US-Luftwaffe. Alle Stealth-Techniken reduzieren den sogenannten Radarschatten und zerstreuen die auftreffenden Radarwellen in einer Weise, dass der Radarempfänger kein beziehungsweise nur ein sehr schwaches und ungenaues Signal erhält. Diese Täuschungstechniken würden beim Quantenradar nicht greifen. Sobald die emittierten Signalphotonen auf ein Objekt, ob Stealth oder nicht, treffen, werden die Leerlaufphotonen dieses Objekt unmittelbar anzeigen. Wenn man diesen Effekt außerhalb des Labors einsetzen kann, würden die Zieldaten zudem sehr viel genauer sein als die Ergebnisse von heutigen Radaranlagen.

Quelle: IST Austria ScienceAdvances

Lesen Sie auch:

Chinas Surface-Radar soll die Stealth-Jets der USA enttarnen

Struna-1 – Russlands Radarfalle gegen unsichtbare Stealth-Jets

Wie ein russischer Wissenschaftler aus Versehen den USA die Stealth-Jets bescherte

S-400 Triumph – Putins Rakete, die auch Stealth-Jets der USA vom Himmel holt

"scinexx.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 09:07 Uhr

Forscher entwickeln Quantenradar

Verschränkte Mikrowellen machen selbst kaum reflektive Objekte sichtbar

Prototyp eines Quantenradars – er ermöglicht eine Radarmessung mit verschränkten Mikrowellen-Photonen © IST Austria/ Philip Krantz

Geschärfter Blick: Verschränkte Photonen könnten Radarmessungen künftig stark verbessern. Denn die gekoppelten Signale ermöglichen es, selbst schwach reflektierende Objekte in verrauschter Umgebung sichtbar zu machen – und das mit nur minimaler Radarleistung. Forscher haben einen ersten Prototyp dieser sogenannten Quantenillumination entwickelt und erfolgreich getestet. Anwendungen sehen sie in Sicherheitsscannern, aber auch in der biomedizinischen Bildgebung.

Ob bei der Überwachung des Luftraums, der Durchleuchtung von Eis und Boden oder der Ortung von Stürmen: Radartechnik kann mithilfe reflektierter Mikrowellen auch nicht sichtbare Objekte und Strukturen sichtbar machen. Allerdings gibt es Bereiche, in denen diese Form der Mikrowellen-Ortung bislang zu ungenau ist und versagt. Das ist meist dann der Fall, wenn ein Radar bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen arbeitet – beispielsweise bei Sicherheitsscannern oder auch der biomedizinischen Bildgebung. Dann haben diese Systeme Schwierigkeiten, die schwache vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung vom Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden.

Verschränkte Photonen als Signalgeber

Abhilfe könnte jedoch eine neue Form des quantengestützten Radars schaffen, wie nun Shabir Barzanjeh vom Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST) und seine Kollegen demonstrieren. Sie haben eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie entwickelt, bei der verschränkte Mikrowellen-Photonen die „Sehschärfe“ des Radars auch in verrauschten Umgebungen stark erhöhen.

„Bei der Quantenillumination ist es das Ziel, ein gering reflektierendes Objekt trotz starkem thermischen Rauschen zu erkennen“, erklären die Forscher. „Das wird erreicht, indem man das Ziel mit einem verschränkten Photon in unmerklicher, nichtinvasiver Weise abtastet.“

Konkret erzeugt dieses Radar zunächst Paare verschränkter Photonen. Jeweils ein Photon dieser Paare wird als Signal in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts gesendet, das Partnerphoton – der sogenannte „Idler“ – bleibt als Kontrolle im Instrument. Wenn nun das Signalphoton vom Objekt reflektiert und vom Radar wieder eingefangen wird, ist zwar ihre Verschränkung verloren gegangen. Trotzdem bleiben einige Korrelationen erhalten, die es leichter machen, die reflektierten Photonen vom Hintergrundrauschen zu unterscheiden.

"innovations-report.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 11:41 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another.

Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection.

The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

... more about:

- » QUANTUM » paradigm shift
- » photons » quantum entanglement » quantum optics
- » quantum technology » radar technology » signal photons

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise.

When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar,” says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology.

“Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise.

Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the 'signal' and 'idler' photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

"Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors." says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

About the Fink Group at IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leads a research group at IST Austria which is positioned between quantum optics and mesoscopic condensed matter physics. The group studies quantum physics in electrical, mechanical, and optical chip-based devices with the goal to advance and integrate quantum technology for simulation, communication, metrology, and sensing. More information about the group can be found [here](#).

"innovations-report.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 13:41 Uhr

IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) gelang es, einen Radarprototypen zu entwickeln, der sich zur Objekterkennung des Phänomens der Quantenverschränkung bedient. Diese erfolgreiche Anwendung von Quantenmechanik in unserer Alltagsumgebung könnte die biomedizinische und sicherheitstechnische Industrie maßgeblich beeinflussen. Die Forschungsergebnisse wurden in der Zeitschrift Science Advances veröffentlicht.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind.

Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt.

Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

... mehr zu:

- » Mikrowellen » Prototyp
- » Quantenverschränkung
- » Radarsysteme
- » Radartechnologie » Rauschen
- » Sensorik » Signal-Photonen
- » Verschränkung » physikalische Eigenschaften

Quantenverschränkung als neue Detektionsmethode

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als „Signal“ und „Idler“ bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden.

Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

„Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare“, so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln.

„Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren.“

Quantenradar klassischen Radaren bei niedriger Leistung überlegen

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden.

Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: „Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann.“

Wichtiger Meilenstein zur Weiterentwicklung der 80-jährigen Radartechnologie

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als „Proof of Concept“, also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

„Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite“, so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: „Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann.“

Über die Fink-Gruppe am IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leitet am IST Austria eine Forschungsgruppe an der Schnittstelle zwischen Quantenoptik und mesoskopischer Festkörperphysik. Das Team untersucht Quantenphysik in elektrischen, mechanischen und optischen chip-basierten Bauteilen mit dem Ziel, die Quantentechnologie für Simulation, Kommunikation, Metrologie und Sensorik weiterzuentwickeln und zu integrieren. Weitere Informationen über die Gruppe finden Sie hier.

"msn.com/de-de" gefunden am 14.05.2020 06:42 Uhr Von: Gernot Kramper, Philip Krantz

Quantenmechanik: Einstein-Radar hebt den Stealth-Schutz auf

Peking hat den Westen 2016 mit der Behauptung geschockt, ein Quanten-Radar bauen zu können, um Stealth-Flugzeuge aufzuspüren. In einer Machbarkeitsstudie zeigen westlichen Wissenschaftler nun, dass man Einsteins "spukhafte Fernwirkung" von Quanten tatsächlich für ein Radar nutzen kann.

Wissenschaftler arbeiten daran, eine der merkwürdigsten Erscheinungen der Quantenphysik für ein sogenanntes Quantenradar nutzbar zu machen. Der Effekt nennt sich "Quantenverschränkung" und scheint den Gesetzen des Universums zu widersprechen. Zwei Elementarteilchen können so miteinander - "verschränkt" - verbunden sein, dass sie unmittelbar miteinander kommunizieren. Veränderung bei einem Teilchen betreffen immer auch das andere Teilchen und dabei werden die Gesetze von Zeit und Raum ausgehebelt. Die Veränderung teilt sich unmittelbar mit, sie unterliegt nicht den Beschränkungen der Lichtgeschwindigkeit. Die "Quantenverschränkung" schlägt gewissermaßen ein Loch in das Einstein'sche Universum, so wie die Ergebnisse des Michelson-Morley-Experiments 1887 die Vorstellung Newtons vom Raum erschüttert haben. Einstein sprach dann auch von einer "spukhaften Fernwirkung".

Wirklich verstanden ist diese Wirkung immer noch nicht, doch in einer neuen Studie weisen Wissenschaftler aus dem Westen nach, dass man diesen Effekt zum Bau einer Radaranlage nutzen könnte.

Biologie: Rettet die Muscheln (SZ.de)

Wissenschaftler: Ende der Menschheit? (männersache)

Spotify Kids in Deutschland veröffentlicht (spot-on-news.de)

Was bringen die bunten Kinesio-Tapes? (dw.com)

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Medizinische Anwendungen

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist ein proof of concept für das Mikrowellen-Quantenradar", sagt Shabir Barzanjeh, Hauptautor der Studie. "Mit Hilfe der Verschränkung, die bei einigen

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Quelle: IST Austria, ScienceAdvances

Mehr auf MSN

"pro-physik.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 12:10 Uhr

Prototyp eines Quantenradars

11.05.2020 - Verschränkte Mikrowellenphotonen überflügeln klassische Radarsysteme.

Miteinander verschränkte Teilchen bleiben miteinander verbunden und teilen physikalische Eigenschaften, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology sowie David Vitali von der italienischen Universität Camerino eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie entwickelt: die Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination. Der Prototyp eines solchen Quantenradars ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als „Signal“ und „Idler“ bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung

„Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare“, sagt Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. „Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren.“ Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

„Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann“, sagt Barzanjeh. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse gelten zwar lediglich als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh und Kollegen eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann. „Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite“, so Barzanjeh. Johannes Fink ergänzt: „Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentellen Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann.“

IST Austria / JOL

"science.apa.at" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:04 Uhr

IST Austria-Forscher entwickeln Prototyp für Quantenradar

Wien/Klosterneuburg (APA) - Den Prototyp für das erste Quantenradar haben Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology (IST) Austria entwickelt.

Zur Erkennung von Objekten nutzt das System das quantenphysikalische Phänomen der Verschränkung, berichten sie im Fachjournal "Science Advances". Die "Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination" schafft es, Objekte in Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen.

Seit seiner Entwicklung Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts ist das Prinzip des Radars unverändert: Ein Radargerät sendet elektromagnetische Wellen aus. Dieses Primärsignal wird von Objekten reflektiert. Das Echo wird dann als Sekundärsignal empfangen und nach verschiedenen Kriterien ausgewertet, um Informationen über die Objekte zu erhalten, meistens ihre Position.

Bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen haben klassische Radarsysteme allerdings eine geringe Empfindlichkeit. Sie können die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsruschen nur schwer unterscheiden. Das Problem ist, dass warme bzw. heiße Objekte selbst elektromagnetische Wellen (Mikrowellen) ausstrahlen, das gilt auch für die Erdatmosphäre. Damit das Echo des Primärsignals nicht in diesem Hintergrundrauschen untergeht, verwenden Radarsysteme üblicherweise leistungsstarke Sender.

Objekte auch in verrauschten Umgebungen erkennen

Die von der Forschungsgruppe um Johannes Fink vom IST Austria in Klosterneuburg (NÖ) mit US- und italienischen Kollegen entwickelte neue Detektionstechnologie namens "Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination" schafft es dagegen, Objekte auch in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen. Dazu wird die sogenannte Quantenverschränkung genutzt.

Das quantenphysikalische Phänomen besagt, dass zwei verschränkte Teilchen - etwa Photonen - wie durch Geisterhand miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen. Die Messung an einem legt unmittelbar den Zustand des anderen fest, auch wenn sie beliebig weit voneinander entfernt sind.

Signal-Photonen mit Faulenzern verschränken

In ihrem System verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen. Die einen, "Signal"-Photonen genannt, werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die anderen, "Idler" (Faulenzern) genannten Photonen relativ isoliert und frei von Störungen im System verbleiben. "Die Verschränkung geht durch das ganze Rauschen, dem das Signal ausgesetzt ist, verloren", erklärte Fink gegenüber der APA.

Dennoch besteht eine starke Korrelationen zwischen "Signal"- und "Idler"-Photonen. Diese Korrelation kann man am ehesten mit Ähnlichkeit veranschaulichen - und die macht die Unterscheidung vom Umgebungsrauschen viel leichter. Rekombiniert man dann die von einem Objekt reflektierten "Signal"-Photonen mit den "Idler"-Photonen entsteht ein Muster, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt - unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der nun veröffentlichten Arbeit Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile an der University of Calgary (Kanada) tätig ist, betont, dass mit dem Prototypen der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts gelungen sei. Die Wissenschaftler gehen davon aus, dass die neue Technologie potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen könnte.

Service: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abb0451>

"science.apa.at" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:04 Uhr Von: Patrick Müller

IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

Klosterneuburg (IST Austria) - Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) gelang es, einen Radarprototypen zu entwickeln, der

sich zur Objekterkennung des Phänomens der Quantenverschränkung bedient. Diese erfolgreiche Anwendung von Quantenmechanik in unserer Alltagsumgebung könnte die biomedizinische und sicherheitstechnische Industrie maßgeblich beeinflussen. Die Forschungsergebnisse wurden in der Zeitschrift Science Advances veröffentlicht.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt. Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Quantenverschränkung als neue Detektionsmethode

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als "Signal" und "Idler" bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt - unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare", so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. "Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren."

Quantenradar klassischen Radaren bei niedriger Leistung überlegen

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: "Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann."

Wichtiger Meilenstein zur Weiterentwicklung der 80-jährigen Radartechnologie

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als "Proof of Concept", also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

"Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite", so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: "Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann."

Über die Fink-Gruppe am IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leitet am IST Austria eine Forschungsgruppe an der Schnittstelle zwischen Quantenoptik und mesoskopischer Festkörperphysik. Das Team untersucht Quantenphysik in elektrischen, mechanischen und optischen chip-basierten Bauteilen mit dem Ziel, die Quantentechnologie für Simulation, Kommunikation, Metrologie und Sensorik weiterzuentwickeln und zu integrieren. Weitere Informationen über die Gruppe finden Sie hier.

Publikation:

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Über das IST Austria

Das Institute of Science and Technology (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg ist ein Forschungsinstitut mit eigenem Promotionsrecht. Das 2009 eröffnete Institut widmet sich der Grundlagenforschung in den Naturwissenschaften, Mathematik und Informatik. Das Institut beschäftigt ProfessorInnen nach einem Tenure-Track-Modell und Post-DoktorandInnen sowie PhD-StudentInnen in einer internationalen Graduate School. Neben dem Bekenntnis zum Prinzip der Grundlagenforschung, die rein durch wissenschaftliche Neugier getrieben wird, hält das Institut die Rechte an allen resultierenden Entdeckungen und fördert deren Verwertung. www.ist.ac.at

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"europapress.es" gefunden am 11.05.2020 08:44 Uhr

Demostración práctica de un radar cuántico

MADRID, 11 May. (EUROPA PRESS) - Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos.

Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

El entrelazamiento cuántico es un fenómeno físico por el cual dos partículas permanecen interconectadas, compartiendo rasgos físicos independientemente de lo separadas que estén una de la otra. Ahora, los científicos liderados por el grupo de investigación del profesor Johannes Fink en el Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han demostrado un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada iluminación cuántica de microondas que utiliza fotones de microondas entrelazados como método de detección.

El prototipo, que también se conoce como radar cuántico, puede detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos donde los sistemas de radar clásicos a menudo fallan. La tecnología tiene aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y de seguridad biomédica de potencia ultrabaja.

Los principios de funcionamiento detrás del dispositivo son simples: en lugar de usar microondas convencionales, los investigadores entrelazan dos grupos de fotones, que se denominan fotones de señal e inactivos. Los fotones de señal se envían hacia el objeto de interés, mientras que los fotones ociosos se miden en un relativo aislamiento, libre de interferencias y ruido. Cuando los fotones de la señal se reflejan hacia atrás, se pierde un verdadero entrelazamiento entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, pero sobrevive una pequeña cantidad de correlación, creando una firma o patrón que describe la existencia o la ausencia del objeto objetivo, independientemente del ruido dentro del medio ambiente.

"Lo que hemos demostrado es una prueba de concepto para el radar cuántico de microondas", dice el autor principal Shabir Barzanjeh, cuya investigación previa ayudó a avanzar en la noción teórica detrás de la tecnología de radar cuántico mejorado. "Mediante el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente".

Si bien el entrelazamiento cuántico en sí mismo es de naturaleza frágil, el dispositivo tiene algunas ventajas sobre los radares clásicos convencionales. Por ejemplo, a bajos niveles de potencia, los sistemas de radar convencionales generalmente sufren de poca sensibilidad ya que tienen problemas para distinguir la radiación reflejada por el objeto del ruido de radiación de fondo natural. La iluminación cuántica ofrece una solución a este problema, ya que las similitudes entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, generados por el entrelazamiento cuántico, hacen que sea más eficaz distinguir los fotones de señal (recibidos del objeto de interés) del ruido generado en el entorno.

Barzanjeh, quien ahora es profesor asistente en la Universidad de Calgary, dice en un comunicado: "El mensaje principal detrás de nuestra investigación es que el radar cuántico o la iluminación cuántica de microondas no solo es posible en teoría, sino también en la práctica. Cuando se compara con la potencia clásica baja. detectores en las mismas condiciones, vemos que con números de fotones de señal muy baja, la detección cuántica mejorada puede ser superior".

A lo largo de la historia, la ciencia básica ha sido uno de los impulsores clave de la innovación, el cambio de paradigma y el avance tecnológico. Aunque todavía es una prueba de concepto,

la investigación del grupo ha demostrado efectivamente un nuevo método de detección que, en algunos casos, puede ser superior al radar clásico.

"A lo largo de la historia, las pruebas de concepto, como la que hemos demostrado aquí, a menudo han servido como hitos importantes hacia futuros avances tecnológicos. Será interesante ver las implicaciones futuras de esta investigación, particularmente para sensores de microondas de corto alcance". dice Barzanjeh.

"studium.at" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:08 Uhr

IST Austria-Forscher entwickeln Prototyp für Quantenradar

Den Prototyp für das erste Quantenradar haben Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology (IST) Austria entwickelt. Zur Erkennung von Objekten nutzt das System das quantenphysikalische Phänomen der Verschränkung, berichten sie im Fachjournal "Science Advances". Die "Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination" schafft es, Objekte in Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen.

Seit seiner Entwicklung Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts ist das Prinzip des Radars unverändert: Ein Radargerät sendet elektromagnetische Wellen aus. Dieses Primärsignal wird von Objekten reflektiert. Das Echo wird dann als Sekundärsignal empfangen und nach verschiedenen Kriterien ausgewertet, um Informationen über die Objekte zu erhalten, meistens ihre Position.

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Objekte auch in verrauschten Umgebungen erkennen

Die von der Forschungsgruppe um Johannes Fink vom IST Austria in Klosterneuburg (NÖ) mit US- und italienischen Kollegen entwickelte neue Detektionstechnologie namens "Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination" schafft es dagegen, Objekte auch in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen. Dazu wird die sogenannte Quantenverschränkung genutzt.

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Signal-Photonen mit Faulenzern verschränken

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On the road to non-toxic and stable perovskite solar cells

Among the new materials for solar cells, the halide perovskites are considered particularly promising. Within a few years, the efficiency of such perovskite solar cells raised from a few percents to over 25 %. Unfortunately, the best perovskite solar cells contain toxic lead, which poses a hazard to the environment. However, it is surprisingly challenging to replace the lead with less toxic elements. One of the best alternatives is tin.

Halogenide perovskites with tin instead of lead should show excellent optical properties, but in practice, their efficiencies are mediocre and decrease rapidly. And this rapid "aging" is their main disadvantage: the tin cations in the perovskite structure react very quickly with oxygen from the environment so that their efficiency drops.

Now, an international cooperation led by Antonio Abate, HZB, and Zhao-Kui Wang, Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Soochow University, China, has achieved a breakthrough that opens up a path to non-toxic perovskite-based solar cells that provides stable performance over a long period.

They also use tin instead of lead but have created a two-dimensional structure by inserting organic groups within the material, which leads to so-called 2D Ruddlesden-Popper phases. "We use phenylethylammonium chloride (PEACl) as an additive to the perovskite layers.

... more about:

» » » » Perovskite solar cells » » heat treatment » optical properties

» » two-dimensional structure

Then we carry out a heat treatment while the PEACl molecules migrate into the perovskite layer. This results in vertically ordered stacks of two-dimensional perovskite crystals"explains first author Dr Meng Li. Li is a postdoc in Abate's group and has organised the close cooperation with the Chinese partners.

At the Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility (SSRF), they were able to precisely analyse the morphology and crystal characteristics of the perovskite films after different annealing treatments.

The best of these lead-free perovskite solar cells achieved an efficiency of 9.1 % and high stability values, both under daytime conditions and in the dark. The PEACl molecules accumulate between the crystalline perovskite layers as a result of the heat treatment and form a barrier that prevents the tin cations from oxidising. "This work paves the way for more efficient and stable lead-free perovskite solar cells," Abate is convinced.

Media Contact

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Die letzten 5 Focus-News des innovations-reports im Überblick:

Im Focus: Future information technologies: 3D Quantum Spin Liquid revealed

Quantum Spin Liquids are candidates for potential use in future information technologies. So far, Quantum Spin Liquids have usually only been found in one or two dimensional magnetic systems only. Now an international team led by HZB scientists has investigated crystals of $\text{PbCuTe}_2\text{O}_6$

with neutron experiments at ISIS, NIST and ILL. They found spin liquid behaviour in 3D, due to a so called hyper hyperkagome lattice. The experimental data fit extremely well to theoretical simulations also done at HZB.

IT devices today are based on electronic processes in semiconductors. The next real breakthrough could be to exploit other quantum phenomena, for example...

Im Focus: IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one...

Im Focus: First simulation of a full-sized mitochondrial membrane

New algorithm links different scales, bringing simulated cell a step closer

Scientists from the University of Groningen have developed a method that combines different resolution levels in a computer simulation of biological membranes.

"innovations-report.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 11:40 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another.

Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection.

The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

... more about:

» QUANTUM » paradigm shift

» photons » quantum entanglement » quantum optics

» quantum technology » radar technology » signal photons

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise.

When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar,” says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology.

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Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

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Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

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Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

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"innovations-report.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 14:34 Uhr

Defective graphene has high electrocatalytic activity

Scientists from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Skoltech, and the Russian Academy of Sciences Joint Institute for High Temperatures have conducted a theoretical study of the effects of defects in graphene on electron transfer at the graphene-solution interface. Their calculations show that defects can increase the charge transfer rate by an order of magnitude. Moreover, by varying the type of defect, it is possible to selectively catalyze the electron transfer to a certain class of reagents in solution. This can be very useful for creating efficient electrochemical sensors and electrocatalysts. The findings were published in *Electrochimica Acta*.

Carbon is widely used in electrochemistry. A new type of carbon-based electrodes, made of graphene, has great potential for biosensors, photovoltaics, and electrochemical cells.

For example, chemically modified graphene can be used as a cheap and effective analogue of platinum or iridium catalysts in fuel cells and metal-air batteries.

The electrochemical characteristics of graphene strongly depend on its chemical structure and electronic properties, which have a significant impact on the kinetics of redox processes.

The interest in studying the kinetics of heterogeneous electron transfer on the graphene surface has recently been stimulated by new experimental data showing the possibility of accelerating the transfer at structural defects, such as vacancies, graphene edges, impurity heteroatoms, and oxygen-containing functional groups.

A recent paper co-authored by three Russian scientists presents a theoretical study of the kinetics of electron transfer on the surface of graphene with various defects: single and double vacancies, the Stone-Wales defect, nitrogen impurities, epoxy and hydroxyl groups. All these changes significantly affected the transfer rate constant.

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The most pronounced effect was associated with a single vacancy: The transfer rate was predicted to grow by an order of magnitude relative to defect-free graphene (fig. 1). This increase should only be observed for redox processes with a standard potential of 0.2 volts to 0.3 volts -- relative to the standard hydrogen electrode.

The calculations also showed that due to the low quantum capacitance of the graphene sheet, the electron transfer kinetics can be controlled by changing the capacitance of the bilayer.

"In our calculations, we tried to establish a relation between the kinetics of heterogeneous electron transfer and the changes in the electronic properties of graphene caused by defects. It turned out that introducing defects into a pristine graphene sheet can lead to an increase in the density of electronic states near the Fermi level and catalyze electron transfer," said Associate Professor Sergey Kislenko of the Department for Physics of High-Temperature Processes, MIPT.

"Also, depending on the kind of defect, it affects the density of electronic states across various energy regions in different ways. This suggests a possibility for implementing selective

electrochemical catalysis. We believe that these effects can be useful for electrochemical sensor applications, and the theoretical apparatus that we are developing can be used for targeted chemical design of new materials for electrochemical applications," the scientist added.

###

The research reported in this story was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research.

Media Contact

Varvara Bogomolova

7-916-147-4496

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"idw-online.de" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:02 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Patrick Müller Communications and Events Institute of Science and Technology Austria

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Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

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S. Barzanjeh, S. Pirandola, D. Vitali & J. M. Fink. 2019. Science Advances. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

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"idw-online.de" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:02 Uhr

IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

Patrick Müller **Communications and Events Institute of Science and Technology Austria**

Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) gelang es, einen Radarprototypen zu entwickeln, der sich zur Objekterkennung des Phänomens der Quantenverschränkung bedient. Diese erfolgreiche Anwendung von Quantenmechanik in unserer Alltagsumgebung könnte die biomedizinische und sicherheitstechnische Industrie maßgeblich beeinflussen. Die Forschungsergebnisse wurden in der Zeitschrift *Science Advances* veröffentlicht.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt. Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Quantenverschränkung als neue Detektionsmethode

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als „Signal“ und „Idler“ bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

„Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare“, so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. „Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren.“

Quantenradar klassischen Radaren bei niedriger Leistung überlegen

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-

Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: „Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann.“

Wichtiger Meilenstein zur Weiterentwicklung der 80-jährigen Radartechnologie

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als „Proof of Concept“, also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

„Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite“, so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: „Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann.“

Über die Fink-Gruppe am IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leitet am IST Austria eine Forschungsgruppe an der Schnittstelle zwischen Quantenoptik und mesoskopischer Festkörperphysik. Das Team untersucht Quantenphysik in elektrischen, mechanischen und optischen chip-basierten Bauteilen mit dem Ziel, die Quantentechnologie für Simulation, Kommunikation, Metrologie und Sensorik weiterzuentwickeln und zu integrieren. Weitere Informationen über die Gruppe finden Sie hier.

S. Barzanjeh, S. Pirandola, D. Vitali & J. M. Fink. 2019. Science Advances. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

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"msn.com/de-at" gefunden am 14.05.2020 06:39 Uhr Von: Gernot Krampfer

Quantenmechanik: Einstein-Radar hebt den Stealth-Schutz auf

© PR/IST Austria/Philip Krantz Illustration des Prototypen. Peking hat den Westen 2016 mit der Behauptung geschockt, ein Quanten-Radar bauen zu können, um Stealth-Flugzeuge aufzuspüren.

In einer Machbarkeitsstudie zeigen westlichen Wissenschaftler nun, dass man Einsteins "spukhafte Fernwirkung" von Quanten tatsächlich für ein Radar nutzen kann.

Wissenschaftler arbeiten daran, eine der merkwürdigsten Erscheinungen der Quantenphysik für ein sogenanntes Quantenradar nutzbar zu machen. Der Effekt nennt sich "Quantenverschränkung" und scheint den Gesetzen des Universums zu widersprechen. Zwei Elementarteilchen können so miteinander - "verschränkt" - verbunden sein, dass sie unmittelbar miteinander kommunizieren. Veränderung bei einem Teilchen betreffen immer auch das andere Teilchen und dabei werden die Gesetze von Zeit und Raum ausgehebelt. Die Veränderung teilt sich unmittelbar mit, sie unterliegt nicht den Beschränkungen der Lichtgeschwindigkeit. Die "Quantenverschränkung" schlägt gewissermaßen ein Loch in das Einstein'sche Universum, so wie die Ergebnisse des Michelson-Morley-Experiments 1887 die Vorstellung Newtons vom Raum erschüttert haben. Einstein sprach dann auch von einer "spukhaften Fernwirkung".

Wirklich verstanden ist diese Wirkung immer noch nicht, doch in einer neuen Studie weisen Wissenschaftler aus dem Westen nach, dass man diesen Effekt zum Bau einer Radaranlage nutzen könnte.

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Was bringen die bunten Kinesio-Tapes?

(dw.com)

Das ist für den Westen insofern alarmierend, weil schon im Jahr 2016 chinesische Wissenschaftler behauptet haben, so eine Anlage für das Militär bauen zu können. Die neue Studie von Physikern des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), des MIT und der University of York sagt nun, dass das offenbar kein PR-Stunt Pekings war, sondern, dass ein Radar auf Grundlage des Quanteneffekts möglich ist.

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[Größere Genauigkeit](#)

Genau genommen handelt es sich nicht um ein Radar, da keine Radarwellen ausgesandt werden, sondern um einen Quantenstrahler. In dem Versuch der Physiker werden zunächst Photonenpaare miteinander verschränkt. Dann gilt es, die Photonen zu trennen. In Richtung des zu messenden Objekts werden Signalphotonen ausgesendet, die sogenannten Leerlaufphotonen werden in einer Falle gehalten und von allen Störungen isoliert. Sobald das Signalphoton nun irritiert beziehungsweise von einem Objekt reflektiert wird, bemerkt man diese "Störung" an dem entsprechenden Photon in der Falle. Anders als beim Radar wird die Störung sofort erfasst und man ist nicht darauf angewiesen die Reflexion der Radarwellen anzumessen.

Noch ist der Prozess zerbrechlich und experimentell, doch glaubt das Team, dass das Quantenradar unter bestimmten Umständen besser arbeiten wird als das klassische Radar. Das liegt schon daran, dass die Teilchen sehr viel genauer messen können als ein System, das Wellen aussendet, bei denen die benutzte Wellenlänge die Genauigkeit der Messung beeinflusst.

[Medizinische Anwendungen](#)

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist ein proof of concept für das Mikrowellen-Quantenradar", sagt Shabir Barzanjeh, Hauptautor der Studie. "Mit Hilfe der Verschränkung, die bei einigen tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wird, konnten wir Objekte mit geringem Reflexionsvermögen bei Raumtemperatur erkennen."

"Die Hauptbotschaft hinter unserer Forschung ist, dass 'Quantenradar' oder 'Quantenmikrowellen-Beleuchtung' nicht nur in der Theorie, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich ist." Anwendungen sehen die Wissenschaftler bei Sicherheitsscannern und in der Medizin, also in sehr kleinräumigen Anwendungen. Die chinesische Anlage soll bereits 2016 eine Reichweite von 100 Kilometern erreicht haben.

[Pekings Anti-Stealth-Radar](#)

Wirklich Sprengkraft liegt in der militärischen Nutzung. Die USA und nun auch andere Länder haben viel Geld und Mühe in die Entwicklung der Stealth-Technik gesteckt. Auf ihr basiert die Überlegenheit der US-Luftwaffe. Alle Stealth-Techniken reduzieren den sogenannten Radarschatten und zerstreuen die auftreffenden Radarwellen in einer Weise, dass der Radarempfänger kein beziehungsweise nur ein sehr schwaches und ungenaues Signal erhält. Diese Täuschungstechniken würden beim Quantenradar nicht greifen. Sobald die emittierten Signalphotonen auf ein Objekt, ob Stealth oder nicht, treffen, werden die Leerlaufphotonen dieses Objekt unmittelbar anzeigen. Wenn man diesen Effekt außerhalb des Labors einsetzen kann, würden die Zieldaten zudem sehr viel genauer sein als die Ergebnisse von heutigen Radaranlagen.

Quelle: [IST Austria ScienceAdvances](#)

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"brightsurf.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:28 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

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Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the 'signal' and 'idler' photons. The 'signal' photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the 'idler' photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object--irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the 'signal' and 'idler' photons -- generated by quantum entanglement -- makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

"Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting

to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors." says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

-end-

About the Fink Group at IST Austria

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"sky.it" gefunden am 12.05.2020 02:23 Uhr Von: Sky TG24

Realizzato prototipo radar quantistico

Su Science Advances, in team docente Unicam Vitali Inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza.

Messo a punto dai fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino. "Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana - osserva Unicam - può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata su Science Advances". "L'entanglement quantistico - spiega Unicam - è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione". Il prototipo è noto come "radar quantistico".

"klamm.de" gefunden am 11.05.2020 17:25 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

Quantenradar: Verschränkte Photonen sorgen für genauere Ergebnisse

Radartechnologie kommt in allen möglichen Bereich zum Einsatz: Der Luftraumüberwachung, der Ortung und Überwachung von Stürmen, als Bodenradar zum Aufspüren unter der Erde verborgener Gegenstände oder auch auf Schiffen zur Überwachung des umgebenden Meeres. Radargeräte machen mithilfe reflektierender Mikrowellen selbst nicht sichtbare Objekte und Strukturen sichtbar. Aber die Technologie hat ihre Grenzen. Forscher des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST) haben nun ein Quantenradar entwickelt, das wesentlich genauer als herkömmliche Radargeräte arbeitet.

Verschränkte Photonen verbessern Radartechnologie

Die Grenzen der Radartechnologie sind zumeist dann erreicht, wenn mit sehr kleinen Signalleistungen gearbeitet wird. Dies ist etwa bei Sicherheitsscannern oder in der biomedizinischen Bildgebung der Fall. Derartige Systeme haben oft Schwierigkeiten, die schwache Strahlung, die das Objekt reflektiert, von Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu differenzieren.

Die Forscher rund um Shabir Barzanjeh vom IST haben eine neue Radartechnologie entwickelt, bei der verschränkte Mikrowellen-Photonen die Genauigkeit des Radars auch in Umgebungen mit viel Hintergrundrauschen deutlich erhöhen. „Bei der Quantenillumination ist es das Ziel, ein gering reflektierendes Objekt trotz starkem thermischen Rauschen zu erkennen. Das wird erreicht, indem man das Ziel mit einem verschränkten Photon in unmerklicher, nichtinvasiver Weise abtastet“, so die Forscher.

Das neuartige Radar erzeugt zunächst Paare verschränkter Photonen. Von diesen Photonenpaaren wird jeweils ein einzelnes Photon als Signal in Richtung des zu erkennenden Objekts gesendet. Das verschränkte Partnerphoton, das die Forscher als „Idler“ bezeichnen, verbleibt im Radargerät. Wenn das Signalphoton auf das Zielobjekt trifft und von diesem reflektiert und vom Radar wieder eingefangen wird, geht die Verschränkung verloren. Einige Korrelationen überstehen diesen Vorgang jedoch, was es deutlich leichter macht, die reflektierten Photonen vom Rauschen im Hintergrund zu differenzieren.

Prototyp besteht ersten Test

Ein Prototyp des neuen Radargerätes existiert auch bereits. Als Quelle der verschränkten Mikrowellen-Photonen verwendeten die Forscher einen stark heruntergekühlten Supraleiter-Schaltkreis. In einem ersten Test lenkte das Team die Signal-Photonen auf eine kleine Kupferplatte. Dort wurden die Photonen bei Raumtemperatur reflektiert und anschließend von einem digitalen Empfänger wieder aufgefangen.

„Signal und Idler werden dann durch zwei verschiedene Messleitungen geschickt, wo sie verstärkt, gefiltert und auf eine Zwischenfrequenz von 20 Megahertz heruntertransformiert werden. Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren“, erläutern die Forscher.

Langer Weg zur praktischen Anwendung

Bisher handelt es sich nur um ein sogenanntes Proof of Concept, also den praktischen Nachweis, dass die Technologie dem Grunde nach funktionieren kann. Die Forscher sind aber überzeugt davon, dass ihre neue Detektionsmethode trotz des wegen der verschränkten Photonen erhöhten Aufwands gegenüber den klassischen Radargeräten deutliche Vorteile bei bestimmten Anwendungen hat. „Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir

unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann. Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind „, so Barzanjeh. Mögliche Anwendungsbereiche seien etwa biomedizinische Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren sowie Sicherheitsscanner. Nun geht es darum, das neue Quantenradar reif für die praktische Anwendung zu machen.

via IST Austria

"notimerica.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 08:43 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

Demostración práctica de un radar cuántico

Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos. Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

El entrelazamiento cuántico es un fenómeno físico por el cual dos partículas permanecen interconectadas, compartiendo rasgos físicos independientemente de lo separadas que estén una de la otra. Ahora, los científicos liderados por el grupo de investigación del profesor Johannes Fink en el Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han demostrado un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada iluminación cuántica de microondas que utiliza fotones de microondas entrelazados como método de detección.

El prototipo, que también se conoce como radar cuántico, puede detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos donde los sistemas de radar clásicos a menudo fallan. La tecnología tiene aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y de seguridad biomédica de potencia ultrabaja.

Los principios de funcionamiento detrás del dispositivo son simples: en lugar de usar microondas convencionales, los investigadores entrelazan dos grupos de fotones, que se denominan fotones de señal e inactivos. Los fotones de señal se envían hacia el objeto de interés, mientras que los fotones ociosos se miden en un relativo aislamiento, libre de interferencias y ruido. Cuando los fotones de la señal se reflejan hacia atrás, se pierde un verdadero entrelazamiento entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, pero sobrevive una pequeña cantidad de correlación, creando una firma o patrón que describe la existencia o la ausencia del objeto objetivo, independientemente del ruido dentro del medio ambiente.

"Lo que hemos demostrado es una prueba de concepto para el radar cuántico de microondas", dice el autor principal Shabir Barzanjeh, cuya investigación previa ayudó a avanzar en la noción teórica detrás de la tecnología de radar cuántico mejorado. "Mediante el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente".

Si bien el entrelazamiento cuántico en sí mismo es de naturaleza frágil, el dispositivo tiene algunas ventajas sobre los radares clásicos convencionales. Por ejemplo, a bajos niveles de potencia, los sistemas de radar convencionales generalmente sufren de poca sensibilidad ya que tienen problemas para distinguir la radiación reflejada por el objeto del ruido de radiación de fondo natural. La iluminación cuántica ofrece una solución a este problema, ya que las similitudes entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, generados por el entrelazamiento cuántico, hacen que sea más eficaz distinguir los fotones de señal (recibidos del objeto de interés) del ruido generado en el entorno.

Barzanjeh, quien ahora es profesor asistente en la Universidad de Calgary, dice en un comunicado: "El mensaje principal detrás de nuestra investigación es que el radar cuántico o la iluminación cuántica de microondas no solo es posible en teoría, sino también en la práctica. Cuando se compara con la potencia clásica baja. detectores en las mismas condiciones, vemos que con números de fotones de señal muy baja, la detección cuántica mejorada puede ser superior".

A lo largo de la historia, la ciencia básica ha sido uno de los impulsores clave de la innovación, el cambio de paradigma y el avance tecnológico. Aunque todavía es una prueba de concepto, la investigación del grupo ha demostrado efectivamente un nuevo método de detección que, en algunos casos, puede ser superior al radar clásico.

"A lo largo de la historia, las pruebas de concepto, como la que hemos demostrado aquí, a menudo han servido como hitos importantes hacia futuros avances tecnológicos. Será interesante ver las implicaciones futuras de esta investigación, particularmente para sensores de microondas de corto alcance". dice Barzanjeh.

"sciencealert.com" gefunden am 16.05.2020 03:21 Uhr Von: David Nield

Physicists Built a Working Prototype of a Radar That Uses Quantum Entanglement

Quantum entanglement – that strange but potentially hugely useful quantum phenomenon where two particles are inextricably linked across space and time – could play a major role in future radar technology.

In 2008, an engineer from MIT devised a way to use the features of entanglement to illuminate objects while using barely any photons. In certain scenarios, such technology promises to outperform conventional radar, according to its makers, particularly in noisy thermal environments.

Now, researchers have taken the idea much further, demonstrating its potential with a working prototype.

The technology might eventually find a variety of applications in security and biomedical fields: building better MRI scanners, for example, or giving doctors an alternative way of looking for particular types of cancer.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar," says quantum physicist Shabir Barzanjeh, who conducted the work at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

"Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room temperature."

The device works along the same principles as a normal radar, except instead of sending out radio waves to scan an area, it uses pairs of entangled photons.

Entangled particles are distinguished by having properties that correlate with one another more than you'd expect by chance. In the case of the radar, one photon from each entangled pair, described as a signal photon, is sent towards an object. The remaining photon, described as an idler, is kept in isolation, waiting for a report back.

If the signal photon reflects from an object and is caught, it can be combined with the idler to create a signature pattern of interference, setting the signal apart from other random noise.

As the signal photons reflect from an object, this actually breaks the quantum entanglement in the truest sense. This latest research verifies that even when entanglement is broken, enough information can survive to identify it as a reflected signal.

It doesn't use much power, and the radar itself is difficult to detect, which has benefits for security applications. The biggest advantage this has over conventional radar, however, is that it's less troubled by background radiation noise, which affects the sensitivity and the accuracy of standard radar hardware.

"The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice,"

says Barzanjeh.

"When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

There's plenty of exciting potential here, though we shouldn't get ahead of ourselves just yet. Quantum entanglement remains an incredibly delicate process to manage, and entangling the photons initially requires a very precise and ultra-cold environment.

Barzanjeh and his colleagues are continuing their development of the quantum radar idea, yet another sign of how quantum physics is likely to transform our technologies in the near future – in everything from communications to supercomputing.

"Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements," says Barzanjeh.

"It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors."

The research has been published in *Science Advances*.

"publimetro.com.mx" gefunden am 11.05.2020 09:11 Uhr

Ciencia.-Demostración práctica de un radar cuántico

Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos. Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

MADRID, 11 (EUROPA PRESS)

Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos. Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

El entrelazamiento cuántico es un fenómeno físico por el cual dos partículas permanecen interconectadas, compartiendo rasgos físicos independientemente de lo separadas que estén una de la otra. Ahora, los científicos liderados por el grupo de investigación del profesor Johannes Fink en el Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han demostrado un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada iluminación cuántica de microondas que utiliza fotones de microondas entrelazados como método de detección.

El prototipo, que también se conoce como radar cuántico, puede detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos donde los sistemas de radar clásicos a menudo fallan. La tecnología tiene aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y de seguridad biomédica de potencia ultrabaja.

Los principios de funcionamiento detrás del dispositivo son simples: en lugar de usar microondas convencionales, los investigadores entrelazan dos grupos de fotones, que se denominan fotones de señal e inactivos. Los fotones de señal se envían hacia el objeto de interés, mientras que los fotones ociosos se miden en un relativo aislamiento, libre de interferencias y ruido. Cuando los fotones de la señal se reflejan hacia atrás, se pierde un verdadero entrelazamiento entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, pero sobrevive una pequeña cantidad de correlación, creando una firma o patrón que describe la existencia o la ausencia del objeto objetivo, independientemente del ruido dentro del medio ambiente.

"Lo que hemos demostrado es una prueba de concepto para el radar cuántico de microondas", dice el autor principal Shabir Barzanjeh, cuya investigación previa ayudó a avanzar en la noción teórica detrás de la tecnología de radar cuántico mejorado. "Mediante el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente".

Si bien el entrelazamiento cuántico en sí mismo es de naturaleza frágil, el dispositivo tiene algunas ventajas sobre los radares clásicos convencionales. Por ejemplo, a bajos niveles de potencia, los sistemas de radar convencionales generalmente sufren de poca sensibilidad ya que tienen problemas para distinguir la radiación reflejada por el objeto del ruido de radiación de fondo natural. La iluminación cuántica ofrece una solución a este problema, ya que las similitudes entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, generados por el entrelazamiento cuántico, hacen que sea más eficaz distinguir los fotones de señal (recibidos del objeto de interés) del ruido generado en el entorno.

Barzanjeh, quien ahora es profesor asistente en la Universidad de Calgary, dice: "El mensaje principal detrás de nuestra investigación es que el radar cuántico o la iluminación cuántica de microondas no solo es posible en teoría, sino también en la práctica. Cuando se compara con la

potencia clásica baja. detectores en las mismas condiciones, vemos que con números de fotones de señal muy baja, la detección cuántica mejorada puede ser superior".

A lo largo de la historia, la ciencia básica ha sido uno de los impulsores clave de la innovación, el cambio de paradigma y el avance tecnológico. Aunque todavía es una prueba de concepto, la investigación del grupo ha demostrado efectivamente un nuevo método de detección que, en algunos casos, puede ser superior al radar clásico.

"A lo largo de la historia, las pruebas de concepto, como la que hemos demostrado aquí, a menudo han servido como hitos importantes hacia futuros avances tecnológicos. Será interesante ver las implicaciones futuras de esta investigación, particularmente para sensores de microondas de corto alcance". dice Barzanjeh.

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"hdjbxg.com" gefunden am 13.05.2020 22:11 Uhr Von: #####

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<http://www.hdjbxg.com/guojig2ommrskp.html>

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"tendencias21.net" gefunden am 12.05.2020 08:06 Uhr

Crean el primer radar cuántico

Un radar basado en el entrelazamiento cuántico de fotones es más eficiente para detectar objetos que los radares convencionales. No está condicionado por el ruido del entorno.

Ilustración de un prototipo de radar cuántico. © IST Austria / Philip Krantz

Científicos austriacos han desarrollado un prototipo de radar basado en el entrelazamiento cuántico que supera la precisión de los radares convencionales.

El principio del radar no ha cambiado desde su desarrollo a principios del siglo XX: un dispositivo de radar emite ondas electromagnéticas.

Esta señal primaria es reflejada por los objetos. Ese reflejo se recibe como una señal secundaria que permite identificar y localizar la posición de un objeto.

Uno de los problemas que ha encontrado este sistema es la distorsión en la señal que provoca la radiación de fondo natural, que en ocasiones diluye la percepción de la señal enviada.

La tecnología clásica ha resuelto este problema usando transmisores cada vez más potentes.

La nueva tecnología ha recurrido al entrelazamiento cuántico para superar la distorsión que provoca el entorno cuando tratamos de identificar y localizar un objeto en el espacio.

Base tecnológica

El entrelazamiento cuántico es uno de los fenómenos más desconcertantes de la mecánica cuántica.

Cuando dos partículas, como los átomos, los fotones o los electrones, se entrelazan, experimentan un vínculo inexplicable que se mantiene incluso si las partículas están en lados opuestos del universo.

Los científicos se han valido de esta propiedad de la mecánica cuántica para desarrollar un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada 'iluminación cuántica de microondas'.

Fotones entrelazados

La novedad de esta tecnología es que utiliza fotones entrelazados, en vez de ondas electromagnéticas, como método de detección de objetos.

El prototipo, también conocido como radar cuántico, puede detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos en los que los sistemas de radar clásicos a menudo fallan.

La nueva tecnología tiene aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y de seguridad biomédica de potencia ultrabaja, según los investigadores.

Detección cuántica

El dispositivo funciona con dos grupos de fotones entrelazados entre sí, cada uno con un cometido específico.

El primer grupo de fotones se llama de "señal" y el segundo grupo se denomina "inactivo".

La detección cuántica sigue el principio de los radares cuánticos: los fotones señal se envían en la dirección donde suponemos que hay un objeto.

Mientras, los fotones inactivos, entrelazados con los primeros, permanecen en un relativo aislamiento, libre de interferencias y ruido, a la espera de cualquier cambio en los fotones señal.

Cuando los fotones de señal tropiezan con un objeto, su posición se altera por el mero hecho de haber detectado el obstáculo.

Huella perceptible

Una de las consecuencias del impacto es que se pierde el entrelazamiento entre los dos grupos de fotones.

Sin embargo, el entrelazamiento que hubo entre ellos deja una huella en los fotones inactivos que delata la posición del objeto detectado por los fotones señal.

Es decir, observando el comportamiento de los fotones inactivos, se puede saber si en el espacio que hemos indagado con los fotones señal, existe un objeto.

Este patrón o señal es perceptible a ojos de un observador independientemente del ruido o distorsión que pueda provocar el entorno donde se ha desarrollado la experiencia.

"Utilizando el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente", explica el autor principal, Fink Shabir Barzanjeh, en un

"eurasiareview.com" gefunden am 10.05.2020 00:44 Uhr

Scientists Demonstrate Quantum Radar Prototype

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another.

Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection.

The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise.

When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar,” says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise.

Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype’s performance: “The main message behind our research is that ‘quantum radar’ or ‘quantum microwave illumination’ is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group’s research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

"vaaju.com" gefunden am 09.05.2020 00:00 Uhr Von: admin

Scientists show quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum confusion as a method for object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into units can have a significant impact on the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Scientific progress*

Quantum confusion is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain interconnected and share physical properties no matter how far apart they are from each other. Now researchers from the research team of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) together with colleagues Stefano Pirandola of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK and David Vitali of the University of Camerino, Italy # 1; have demonstrated a new type of detection technique called microwave quantum illumination that uses entangled microwave photons as a detection method. The prototype, also called a quantum radar, can detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for biomedical imaging and low-power safety scanners. Use quantum confusion as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, researchers are researching two groups of photons, called signal and idle photons. The signal photons are transmitted to interesting objects, while the idle photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected, real entanglement between the signal and idle photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the presence or absence of the target object – regardless of the noise in the environment.

“What we have shown is proof of the concept of the microwave quantum radar,” says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical understanding of quantum-enhanced radar technology. “By using confusion generated at a few thousandth degree above an absolute zero ($-273.14\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), we have been able to detect objects with low reflectivity at room temperature.”

Quantum technology can surpass classical low power ranges

While quantum confusion is inherently fragile in nature, the device has some advantages over conventional classical radar. For example, conventional radar systems at low power levels usually suffer from poor sensitivity because they have problems separating the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem because the similarities between the signal and idle photons – generated by quantum confusion – make it more efficient to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated in the environment.

Barzanjeh, now an associate professor at the University of Calgary, says: “The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave lighting is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. When compared to classic low power detectors under the same conditions, we see that quantum enhanced detection can be superior at very low signal photon numbers. “

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the most important drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Although still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively shown a new detection method that may in some cases be superior to classic radar.

“Throughout history, the concept of evidence, such as the one we have shown here, has often served as outstanding milestones for future technological advancements. It will be interesting to

see the future implications of this research, especially for microwave sensors with short range,” says Barzanjeh.

The latest author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink says: “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help push the basic limits of detection. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need help from experienced electrical technicians, and there is still much work to be done to apply our results to real discovery data.”

Build a bridge to the quantum world

More information:

“Microwave lighting with a digital receiver” Scientific progress (2020). DOI: 10.1126 / sciadv.abb0451

Provided by

Institute of Science and Technology Austria

Quote

Scientist shows quantum radar prototype (2020 May 8)

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"abitur-und-studium.de" gefunden am 08.05.2020 22:05 Uhr

IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

– Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) gelang es, einen Radarprototypen zu entwickeln, der sich zur Objekterkennung des Phänomens der Quantenverschränkung bedient. Diese erfolgreiche Anwendung von Quantenmechanik in unserer Alltagsumgebung könnte die biomedizinische und sicherheitstechnische Industrie maßgeblich beeinflussen. Die Forschungsergebnisse wurden in der Zeitschrift Science Advances veröffentlicht.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt. Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Quantenverschränkung als neue Detektionsmethode

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als „Signal“ und „Idler“ bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

„Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare“, so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. „Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren.“

Quantenradar klassischen Radaren bei niedriger Leistung überlegen

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: „Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann.“

Wichtiger Meilenstein zur Weiterentwicklung der 80-jährigen Radartechnologie

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als „Proof of Concept“, also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

„Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite“, so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: „Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann.“

Über die Fink-Gruppe am IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leitet am IST Austria eine Forschungsgruppe an der Schnittstelle zwischen Quantenoptik und mesoskopischer Festkörperphysik. Das Team untersucht Quantenphysik in elektrischen, mechanischen und optischen chip-basierten Bauteilen mit dem Ziel, die Quantentechnologie für Simulation, Kommunikation, Metrologie und Sensorik weiterzuentwickeln und zu integrieren. Weitere Informationen über die Gruppe finden Sie hier.

Originalpublikation:

S. Barzanjeh, S. Pirandola, D. Vitali & J. M. Fink. 2019. Science Advances. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

"Sortiwa" gefunden am 12.05.2020 10:45 Uhr Von: Written by sortiwa

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype — ScienceDaily

by Views Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called 'microwave quantum illumination' that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a 'quantum radar', is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the 'signal' and 'idler' photons. The 'signal' photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the 'idler' photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object — irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the 'signal' and 'idler' photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors,” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds: “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

"ilmascalzone.it" gefunden am 09.05.2020 12:28 Uhr

Anche il docente UniCam David Vitali nel team internazionale che ha realizzato un primo prototipo di radar quantistico

Nuova tecnica di rivelazione basata sulla tecnologia quantistica sviluppata presso l'IST Austria, con la collaborazione dell'Università di Camerino e della Università di York (Regno Unito). Studio pubblicato l'8 maggio in Science Advances.

Camerino, 9 maggio 2020 – I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances.

L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza.

I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore. Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente.

Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente. L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente.

“ Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l' 'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore.”

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici.

“ Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le

implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio”, affermano i ricercatori.

Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell’aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale.

La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell’Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell’ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l’Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vital ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

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IBAN: IT07L084742440000000004582

Banca del Piceno Credito Cooperativo – Filiale San Benedetto del Tronto 2

"photonicsviews.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 18:01 Uhr

A New Quantum Radar Prototype

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another.

Now, scientists from the research group of Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy – have demonstrated a new type of detection technology. The microwave quantum illumination utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype of a quantum radar is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the 'signal' and 'idler' photons. The 'signal' photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the 'idler' photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object – irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," says IShabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature." While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise.

Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the 'signal' and 'idler' photons – generated by quantum entanglement – makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photon from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh says: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar. "Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors", says Barzanjeh.

Johannes Fink adds "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks." (Source: IST Austria)

Reference: S. Barzanjeh et al.: Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver, *Sci. Adv.*

6, eabb0451 (2020); DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

"sohu.com" gefunden am 13.05.2020 03:39 Uhr

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"sohu.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 08:52 Uhr

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"sepe.gr" gefunden am 12.05.2020 15:34 Uhr

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"theworldnews.net" gefunden am 13.05.2020 09:41 Uhr

Przełom w lotnictwie i medycynie. Powstaje kwantowy radar

Brent Lewin/Bloomberg Technologia radarw, wykrywajca obiekty za pomoc fal radiowych, ma ju 80 lat i wiele wskazuje, e niedugo trafi do muzew.

A wszystko za spraw inynierw z Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), prestiowej bostoskiej uczelni MIT raz Uniwersytetu York, ktry opracowali projekt zdalnego wykrywania obiektw za pomoc fotonw.

Naukowcy zagbili si we wci nieodkryty wiat fizyki kwantowej, ktry wykorzystywany jest m.in. w konstrukcji superkomputerw, i opracowali prototyp radaru kwantowego. System bazuje na tzw. zjawisku spltania kwantowego. Chodzi o rodzaj skorelowanego stanu dwch lub wicej ukadw kwantowych, ktry ma niemoliw w fizyce klasycznej cech stan caego ukadu jest lepiej okreony ni stan jego czci.

Poniej dalsza cz artykuu

Tradycyjny radar wysya fale radiowe, a nastpnie odbiera te, ktre odbijaj si od obiektu znajdujcego w okolicy. Radar kwantowy funkcjonuje w kompletnie inny sposb wysya fotony tzw. sygnaowe, a te statyczne (drugi z pary spltanych fotonw) su do wykrywania obiektw. W praktyce wyglada to tak, e fotony sygnaowe s wysyane w kierunku interesujcego obiektu. Tymczasem fotony statyczne trzymane s w izolacji, z dala od jakichkolwiek zakce. Kiedy foton sygnaowy odbija si od obiektu, zmienia si, co natychmiast wpywa na foton statyczny. W ten sposb w byskawiczny sposb mona wykrywa obiekty w strefie radaru.

Nowa technologia jest szybsza ni wiat, a chocia proces ten jest kruchy i bardzo eksperymentalny naukowcy twierdz, i radar kwantowy przewysza ten klasyczny pod wzgldem skuteczności.

Jak tumaczy kierujcy badaniami Shabir Barzanjeh, na razie dowiadczenie przeprowadzono w -273 st. C, a wykrywany obiekt mia temperatur pokojow. Do wdroe w naturalnych warunkach jeszcze duga droga, ale naukowcy przekonuj, i technologia znajdzie zastosowanie nie tylko w radarach, ale take skanerach bezpieczestwa i obrazowaniu medycznym tkanek ludzkich. Badacze podkrelej przy tym, e moliwoci spltania kwantowego wci s nieodkryte a zastosowania zjawiska mog sta si przeomowe w wielu dziedzinach.

CZYTAJ TAKE

Source

<https://www.rp.pl/CYFROWA-Technologie/305129944-Przelom-w-lotnictwie-i-medycynie-Powstaje-quantowy-radar.html>

"einnews.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:30 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar," says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

"Naked Science" gefunden am 12.05.2020 10:19 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

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"Drug News" gefunden am 12.05.2020 00:09 Uhr Von: admin See author's posts

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype — ScienceDaily

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal

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Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors,” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds: “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

"RFID###" gefunden am 11.05.2020 03:27 Uhr

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#####IST Austria##
Johannes Fink#####MIT#####Stefano Pirandola#####

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"webtekno.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 22:32 Uhr Von: Erman Çete

Bilim İnsanları, Kuantum Radar Prototipini Tanıttı

Avusturyalı bilim insanları, bir nesne tanıma yöntemi olarak kuantum dolanıklık kullanan yeni bir radar prototipi geliştirmeyi başardılar. Kuantum mekaniğinin cihazlara entegre edilmesinin özellikle biyomedikal ve güvenlik sektörlerinde etkileri olacağı düşünüyor.

Kuantum mekaniğinin en önemli bulgularından olan kuantum dolanıklık ilkesini kullanan bilim insanları, önemli bir başarıya imza attılar. Avusturya Bilim ve Teknoloji Enstitüsü'nden (IST Austria) fizikçiler, kuantum dolanıklık bir nesne tanıma yöntemi olarak kullanarak yeni bir radar prototipi geliştirdi. Science Advances isimli dergide yayınlanan ve kuantum mekaniğini cihazlara başarıyla entegre eden bu araştırmaların özellikle biyomedikal ve güvenlik sektörlerinde önemli bir etki yaratacağı düşünüyor.

Kuantum fiziğine göre iki benzer parçacık birbiriyle eş zamanlılığa sahiptir. Bu parçacıklar ayrı yerlerde birbirlerinden çok uzak mesafelerde olsalar bile birinde olan bir durum diğerini de aynı şekilde etkiler. Bu ilke, kuantumdan daha hızlı iletişim olamayacağı için Einstein başta olmak üzere fizikçiler tarafından farklı şekillerde yorumlanmış ve hâlâ bir ölçekte devam eden bir tartışmayla karşılaşılıyor.

Mikrodalga kuantum klandırma:

ABD, İngiltere ve İtalya'dan bilim insanlarıyla güçlerini birleştiren Avusturyalı fizikçiler, mikrodalga kuantum klandırma adı verilen yeni tipte bir saptama yöntemi geliştirdiler. Bu yöntem, dolaşık mikrodalga fotonlar saptama yöntemi olarak değerlendiriliyor. Kuantum radar olarak da bilinen prototip, klasik radar sistemlerinin genellikle başarısız olduğu gürültülü termal ortamlarda nesnelere saptamayı başarıyor.

Yeni teknolojinin çok düşük seviyeli enerjilerdeki biyomedikal görüntüleme ve güvenlik tarayıcılarında uygulama alanı potansiyeli olduğu düşünüyor. Yeni radarda, geleneksel mikrodalgalar kullanmak yerine sinyal fotonları ve boşluk fotonları iki grup olarak birbirine dolanıklık hâle getiriliyor. Sinyal fotonları saptanmak istenen nesneye gönderilirken boşluk fotonları göreceli olarak tecrit edilmiş bir hâlede, müdahaleden ve gürültüden uzak tutuluyor.

Sinyal fotonları nesneden geri döndüğünde, sinyal fotonlarıyla boşluk fotonları arasındaki gerçek dolanıklık kaybediliyor ancak küçük miktarlarda da olsa bir ilişki sürdürülüyor ve bu da hedef nesnenin varlığına ya da yokluğunu tarif eden bir imza ya da örüntü yaratıyor. Bu durum, çevredeki gürültüden başarıyla bir şekilde ayrılıyor.

LG#L# HABER

Özellikle düşük seviyeli enerjilerde geleneksel radarların hassaslığını kaybettiği belirtiliyor. Bu radarlar, nesneden yansıyan radyasyonla ortamdaki radyasyon gürültüsünü ayırt etmekte başarısız oluyor. Kuantum radar, bu soruna nesneden gelen radyasyonla çevredeki radyasyon gürültüsünü ayırt etmeyi başarılararak çözüm sunuyor.

"##### (Defense Science and Technology Information)" gefunden am 12.05.2020 08:50 Uhr

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"viverecamerino.it" gefunden am 09.05.2020 12:06 Uhr

Prof Unicam nel team che ha realizzato il primo prototipo di radar quantistico

3' di lettura 09/05/2020 - I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza.

Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista *Science Advances*. L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono.

La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza. I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore. Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente. Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente.

L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente.

"Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l' 'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore."

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici. "Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio", affermano i ricercatori.

Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell'aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da

fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale. La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell'Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell'ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l'Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vitali ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

da UNICAM Università di Camerino

"gizmag.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 05:37 Uhr Von: Michael Irving

"Quantum radar" uses entangled photons to detect objects

The weird world of quantum physics is being harnessed for some fascinating use cases. In the latest example, physicists have developed and demonstrated a “quantum radar” prototype that uses the quantum entanglement phenomenon to detect objects, a system which could eventually outperform conventional radar in some circumstances.

Quantum entanglement describes the bizarre state where two particles can become linked so tightly that they seem to communicate instantly, no matter how far apart they are. Measuring the state of one particle will instantly change the state of the other, hypothetically even if it's on the other side of the universe. That implies that the information is moving faster than the speed of light, which is thought to be impossible – and yet, it's clearly and measurably happening. The phenomenon even unnerved Einstein himself, who famously described it as “spooky action at a distance.”

While we still don't entirely understand why or how it works, that's not stopping scientists figuring out ways to use it to our advantage. Strides are being made towards creating quantum computers and a quantum internet, both of which would be super fast and nigh-unhackable. And now, in a new study by physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), MIT and the University of York, the phenomenon been applied to radar.

Radar works by sending out radio waves or microwaves, and then listening for how they bounce back to the receiver, which paints a clear picture of what objects are in the area. The new prototype system works on the same basic principle, but instead of radio waves it's sending out photons.

"invdes.com.mx" gefunden am 12.05.2020 12:06 Uhr Von: Alberto Vazquez

Ingenioso prototipo de radar usa el entrelazamiento cuántico para detectar objetos

Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos.

Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

El entrelazamiento cuántico es un fenómeno físico por el cual dos partículas permanecen interconectadas, compartiendo rasgos físicos independientemente de lo separadas que estén una de la otra. Ahora, los científicos liderados por el grupo de investigación del profesor Johannes Fink en el Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han demostrado un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada iluminación cuántica de microondas que utiliza fotones de microondas entrelazados como método de detección.

El prototipo, que también se conoce como radar cuántico, puede detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos donde los sistemas de radar clásicos a menudo fallan. La tecnología tiene aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y de seguridad biomédica de potencia ultrabaja.

Los principios de funcionamiento detrás del dispositivo son simples: en lugar de usar microondas convencionales, los investigadores entrelazan dos grupos de fotones, que se denominan fotones de señal e inactivos. Los fotones de señal se envían hacia el objeto de interés, mientras que los fotones ociosos se miden en un relativo aislamiento, libre de interferencias y ruido. Cuando los fotones de la señal se reflejan hacia atrás, se pierde un verdadero entrelazamiento entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, pero sobrevive una pequeña cantidad de correlación, creando una firma o patrón que describe la existencia o la ausencia del objeto objetivo, independientemente del ruido dentro del medio ambiente.

“Lo que hemos demostrado es una prueba de concepto para el radar cuántico de microondas”, dice el autor principal Shabir Barzanjeh, cuya investigación previa ayudó a avanzar en la noción teórica detrás de la tecnología de radar cuántico mejorado. “Mediante el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente”.

Si bien el entrelazamiento cuántico en sí mismo es de naturaleza frágil, el dispositivo tiene algunas ventajas sobre los radares clásicos convencionales. Por ejemplo, a bajos niveles de potencia, los sistemas de radar convencionales generalmente sufren de poca sensibilidad ya que tienen problemas para distinguir la radiación reflejada por el objeto del ruido de radiación de fondo natural. La iluminación cuántica ofrece una solución a este problema, ya que las similitudes entre la señal y los fotones inactivos, generados por el entrelazamiento cuántico, hacen que sea más eficaz distinguir los fotones de señal (recibidos del objeto de interés) del ruido generado en el entorno.

Barzanjeh, quien ahora es profesor asistente en la Universidad de Calgary, dice en un comunicado: “El mensaje principal detrás de nuestra investigación es que el radar cuántico o la iluminación cuántica de microondas no solo es posible en teoría, sino también en la práctica. Cuando se compara con la potencia clásica baja. detectores en las mismas condiciones, vemos que con números de fotones de señal muy baja, la detección cuántica mejorada puede ser superior “.

A lo largo de la historia, la ciencia básica ha sido uno de los impulsores clave de la innovación, el cambio de paradigma y el avance tecnológico. Aunque todavía es una prueba de concepto, la investigación del grupo ha demostrado efectivamente un nuevo método de detección que, en algunos casos, puede ser superior al radar clásico.

“A lo largo de la historia, las pruebas de concepto, como la que hemos demostrado aquí, a menudo han servido como hitos importantes hacia futuros avances tecnológicos. Será interesante ver las implicaciones futuras de esta investigación, particularmente para sensores de microondas de corto alcance”. dice Barzanjeh.

Fuente: europapress.es

"parallelstate.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:31 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.... PHYS.ORG · 4 minutes

"electronicsweekly.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 17:42 Uhr

Quantum radar uses entangled microwave photons

A quantum radar using entangled microwave photons has been created at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

Also known as ‘microwave quantum illumination’, the demonstration detected objects in a noisy thermal environment – and there are potential applications for it in low-power biomedical imaging and security scanners, according to the Institute.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar,” said researcher Shabir Barzanjeh. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low-reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons – ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons.

The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured locally.

By the time the signal photons are reflected back, they have lost true entanglement with the idler photons, but some correlation survives, according to the Institute, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object, irrespective of environmental noise.

A cryogenic Josephson parametric converter (JPC) is used to create entanglement for quantum illumination, and experiment relies on linear quadrature measurements and suitable post-processing to compute all covariance matrix elements from the full measurement record, according to the paper ‘Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver’, published in *Science Advances*. This enables an implementation of the phase-conjugate receiver that fully exploits the correlations of the JPC output fields without analogue photo-detection.

“At low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise,” according to IST Austria. “Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons from the noise generated within the environment.”

“The main message behind our research is that quantum radar is not only possible in theory but also in practice,” said Barzanjeh, now at the University of Calgary. “When bench-marked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

According to fellow researcher Professor Johannes Fink: “This result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

IST Austria worked with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the UK University of York and the University of Camerino, Italy.

The *Science Advances* paper is here [‘](#), and available full free of charge.

"infosurhoy.com" gefunden am 09.05.2020 05:06 Uhr Von: Denis Bedoya

Quantum Radar Prototype Demonstrated – “Microwave Quantum Illumination” Outperforms Classical Radar

**This is an illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz
New detection technique based on quantum technology developed at IST Austria.**

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object — irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar,” says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: “The main message behind our research is that ‘quantum radar’ or ‘quantum microwave illumination’ is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

Reference: 8 May 2020, Science Advances

DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

"lado.mx" gefunden am 11.05.2020 16:23 Uhr

Ciencia.-Demostración práctica de un radar cuántico Publímetro

Físicos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología de Austria (IST Austria) han inventado un nuevo prototipo de radar que utiliza el entrelazamiento cuántico como método de detección de objetos.

Esta integración de la mecánica cuántica en dispositivos podría impactar significativamente las industrias biomédica y de seguridad, según sus autores, que publican resultados en Science Advances.

"pressfrom.info/de" gefunden am 14.05.2020 10:02 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

Wissen & Technik Quantenmechanik: Einstein-Radar hebt den Stealth-Schutz auf

Peking hat den Westen 2016 mit der Behauptung geschockt, ein Quanten-Radar bauen zu können, um Stealth-Flugzeuge aufzuspüren. In einer Machbarkeitsstudie zeigen westlichen Wissenschaftler nun, dass man Einsteins "spukhafte Fernwirkung" von Quanten tatsächlich für ein Radar nutzen kann.

Wissenschaftler arbeiten daran, eine der merkwürdigsten Erscheinungen der Quantenphysik für ein sogenanntes Quantenradar nutzbar zu machen. Der Effekt nennt sich "Quantenverschränkung" und scheint den Gesetzen des Universums zu widersprechen. Zwei Elementarteilchen können so miteinander - "verschränkt" - verbunden sein, dass sie unmittelbar miteinander kommunizieren. Veränderung bei einem Teilchen betreffen immer auch das andere Teilchen und dabei werden die Gesetze von Zeit und Raum ausgehebelt. Die Veränderung teilt sich unmittelbar mit, sie unterliegt nicht den Beschränkungen der Lichtgeschwindigkeit. Die "Quantenverschränkung" schlägt gewissermaßen ein Loch in das Einstein'sche Universum, so wie die Ergebnisse des Michelson-Morley-Experiments 1887 die Vorstellung Newtons vom Raum erschüttert haben. Einstein sprach dann auch von einer "spukhaften Fernwirkung".

Wirklich verstanden ist diese Wirkung immer noch nicht, doch in einer neuen Studie weisen Wissenschaftler aus dem Westen nach, dass man diesen Effekt zum Bau einer Radaranlage nutzen könnte.

Das ist für den Westen insofern alarmierend, weil schon im Jahr 2016 chinesische Wissenschaftler behauptet haben, so eine Anlage für das Militär bauen zu können. Die neue Studie von Physikern des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), des MIT und der University of York sagt nun, dass das offenbar kein PR-Stunt Pekings war, sondern, dass ein Radar auf Grundlage des Quanteneffekts möglich ist.

Your browser does not support this video

Größere Genauigkeit

Genau genommen handelt es sich nicht um ein Radar, da keine Radarwellen ausgesandt werden, sondern um einen Quantenstrahler. In dem Versuch der Physiker werden zunächst Photonenpaare miteinander verschränkt. Dann gilt es, die Photonen zu trennen. In Richtung des zu messenden Objekts werden Signalphotonen ausgesendet, die sogenannten Leerlaufphotonen werden in einer Falle gehalten und von allen Störungen isoliert. Sobald das Signalphoton nun irritiert beziehungsweise von einem Objekt reflektiert wird, bemerkt man diese "Störung" an dem entsprechenden Photon in der Falle. Anders als beim Radar wird die Störung sofort erfasst und man ist nicht darauf angewiesen die Reflexion der Radarwellen anzumessen.

Noch ist der Prozess zerbrechlich und experimentell, doch glaubt das Team, dass das Quantenradar unter bestimmten Umständen besser arbeiten wird als das klassische Radar. Das liegt schon daran, dass die Teilchen sehr viel genauer messen können als ein System, das Wellen aussendet, bei denen die benutzte Wellenlänge die Genauigkeit der Messung beeinflusst.

Medizinische Anwendungen

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist ein proof of concept für das Mikrowellen-Quantenradar", sagt Shabir Barzanjeh, Hauptautor der Studie. "Mit Hilfe der Verschränkung, die bei einigen tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt erzeugt wird, konnten wir Objekte mit geringem Reflexionsvermögen bei Raumtemperatur erkennen."

"Die Hauptbotschaft hinter unserer Forschung ist, dass 'Quantenradar' oder 'Quantenmikrowellen-Beleuchtung' nicht nur in der Theorie, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich ist." Anwendungen

sehen die Wissenschaftler bei Sicherheitsscannern und in der Medizin, also in sehr kleinräumigen Anwendungen. Die chinesische Anlage soll bereits 2016 eine Reichweite von 100 Kilometern erreicht haben.

Pekings Anti-Stealth-Radar

Wirklich Sprengkraft liegt in der militärischen Nutzung. Die USA und nun auch andere Länder haben viel Geld und Mühe in die Entwicklung der Stealth-Technik gesteckt. Auf ihr basiert die Überlegenheit der US-Luftwaffe. Alle Stealth-Techniken reduzieren den sogenannten Radarschatten und zerstreuen die auftreffenden Radarwellen in einer Weise, dass der Radarempfänger kein beziehungsweise nur ein sehr schwaches und ungenaues Signal erhält. Diese Täuschungstechniken würden beim Quantenradar nicht greifen. Sobald die emittierten Signalphotonen auf ein Objekt, ob Stealth oder nicht, treffen, werden die Leerlaufphotonen dieses Objekt unmittelbar anzeigen. Wenn man diesen Effekt außerhalb des Labors einsetzen kann, würden die Zieldaten zudem sehr viel genauer sein als die Ergebnisse von heutigen Radaranlagen.

Quelle: IST Austria, ScienceAdvances

Mehr auf MSN

"trueviralnews.com" gefunden am 18.05.2020 05:40 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy-have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object-irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar,” says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons-generated by quantum entanglement -makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Barzanjeh, who is now an assistant professor at the University of Calgary, says, “The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions, we see that at very low-signal photon numbers, quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. While still a proof of concept, the group’s research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proofs of concept, such as the one we have demonstrated here, have often served as prominent milestones toward future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors,” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink says, “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations, we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

"##### 9,46 ####" gefunden am 12.05.2020 16:34 Uhr

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(IST Austria). Source: #####

"corriereuniv.it" gefunden am 11.05.2020 10:03 Uhr

Realizzato un primo prototipo di radar quantistico, nel team anche un italiano docente Unicam

Nuova tecnica di rivelazione basata sulla tecnologia quantistica sviluppata presso l'IST Austria, con la collaborazione dell'Università di Camerino e della Università di York (Regno Unito). Studio pubblicato l'8 maggio in Science Advances.

Camerino, 9 maggio 2020 – I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances.

L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza.

I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore. Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente.

Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente. L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente.

"Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l' 'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore."

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici.

"Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio", affermano i ricercatori.

Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell'aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale.

La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell'Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell'ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l'Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vital ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

"latesttalks.in" gefunden am 16.05.2020 03:27 Uhr Von: By wordpressadmin -

Physicists Built a Working Prototype of a Radar That Uses Quantum Entanglement

Quantum entanglement – that strange but potentially hugely useful quantum phenomenon where two particles are inextricably linked across space and time – could play a major role in future radar technology.

In 2008, an engineer from MIT devised a way to use the features of entanglement to illuminate objects while using barely any photons. In certain scenarios, such technology promises to outperform conventional radar, according to its makers, particularly in noisy thermal environments.

Now, researchers have taken the idea much further, demonstrating its potential with a working prototype.

The technology might eventually find a variety of applications in security and biomedical fields: building better MRI scanners, for example, or giving doctors an alternative way of looking for particular types of cancer.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar,” says quantum physicist Shabir Barzanjeh, who conducted the work at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

“Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room temperature.”

The device works along the same principles as a normal radar, except instead of sending out radio waves to scan an area, it uses pairs of entangled photons.

Entangled particles are distinguished by having properties that correlate with one another more than you'd expect by chance. In the case of the radar, one photon from each entangled pair, described as a signal photon, is sent towards an object. The remaining photon, described as an idler, is kept in isolation, waiting for a report back.

If the signal photon reflects from an object and is caught, it can be combined with the idler to create a signature pattern of interference, setting the signal apart from other random noise.

As the signal photons reflect from an object, this actually breaks the quantum entanglement in the truest sense. This latest research verifies that even when entanglement is broken, enough information can survive to identify it as a reflected signal.

It doesn't use much power, and the radar itself is difficult to detect, which has benefits for security applications. The biggest advantage this has over conventional radar, however, is that it's less troubled by background radiation noise, which affects the sensitivity and the accuracy of standard radar hardware.

“The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice,” says Barzanjeh.

“When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

There's plenty of exciting potential here, though we shouldn't get ahead of ourselves just yet. Quantum entanglement remains an incredibly delicate process to manage, and entangling the photons initially requires a very precise and ultra-cold environment.

Barzanjeh and his colleagues are continuing their development of the quantum radar idea, yet another sign of how quantum physics is likely to transform our technologies in the near future – in everything from communications to supercomputing.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements,” says Barzanjeh.

“It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.”

The research has been published in Science Advances

"yunjuu.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 08:19 Uhr

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"Nmas1" gefunden am 12.05.2020 01:02 Uhr

Ingenioso prototipo de radar usa el entrelazamiento cuántico para detectar objetos

Ilustración del prototipo de radar cuántico / IST Austria / Philip Krantz

Un equipo de físicos ha ideado una forma novedosa integrar el entrelazamiento cuántico en dispositivos de detección de objetos. Los detalles se publican en Science Advances.

Entrelazamiento cuántico

El entrelazamiento cuántico es un fenómeno físico que explica cómo dos (o un grupo de) partículas permanecen interconectadas de algún modo. De esta manera, el estado cuántico de cada partícula no puede describirse independientemente del estado de los demás, incluso cuando las partículas están separadas una gran distancia.

Aquí va un ejemplo. Imagina dos partículas entrelazadas de modo que se sabe que su espín total es igual a cero. Solo nos bastaría conocer cuál es el espín de una partícula en un eje determinado para conocer cuál es el espín de la otra. Si una presenta un espín horario, la otra tendrá un espín antihorario, sin importar a qué distancia se encuentren.

Este fenómeno fue sujeto de debate en un paper escrito por Albert Einstein, Boris Podolsky y Nathan Rosen que fue publicado en American Physical Society en 1935.

Prototipo de radar cuántico

El equipo, conformado en su mayoría por físicos del IST Austria ha demostrado un nuevo tipo de tecnología de detección llamada iluminación cuántica de microondas. Esto se debe a que se utilizan fotones de microondas entrelazados.

Este prototipo de radar cuántico es capaz de detectar objetos en entornos térmicos ruidosos donde los radares clásicos a menudo tienen problemas. De esta manera, se destaca que esta tecnología podría tener aplicaciones potenciales para escáneres de imágenes y seguridad biomédica.

Nuevo método de detección

En lugar de usar fotones convencionales, los investigadores usan fotones entrelazados: de señal e inactivos. Los primeros se envían hacia el objeto de interés, mientras que los segundos se miden en un relativo aislamiento, libre de ruido.

Cuando los fotones de señal reflejan de vuelta, a pesar de perderse el entrelazamiento por completo, crea un patrón que describe la ausencia o existencia de un objeto. Esta es la forma en como trabaja el radar cuántico.

"Lo que hemos demostrado es una prueba de concepto para el radar cuántico de microondas", declara Shabir Barzanjeh, autor principal del estudio. "Mediante el enredo generado a unas pocas milésimas de grado por encima del cero absoluto (-273.14 ° C), hemos podido detectar objetos de baja reflectividad a temperatura ambiente.

Adicionalmente, se destaca que el radar cuántico podría presentar algunas ventajas sobre los radares clásicos convencionales, especialmente a bajos niveles de potencia. "Cuando se compara con la potencia clásica baja. detectores en las mismas condiciones, vemos que con números de fotones de señal muy baja, la detección cuántica mejorada puede ser superior", agrega Barzanjeh.

"physorg.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 21:06 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

May 8, 2020 by

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar," says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons—generated by quantum entanglement

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Barzanjeh, who is now an assistant professor at the University of Calgary, says, "The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions, we see that at very low-signal photon numbers, quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

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Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink says, "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations, we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

"analog-eetimes.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 17:22 Uhr Von: Peter Clarke

Quantum entanglement aids radar detection

Physicists in a team from across Europe and the US have developed a form of microwave radar that makes use of quantum mechanically entangled photons.

They have called the detection technology 'microwave quantum illumination' otherwise known as quantum radar. The technique is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners, the researchers claim.

Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the 'signal' and 'idler' photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object – irrespective of the noise within the environment.

The team is drawn from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) together with Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," said lead author Shabir Barzanjeh.

The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

Related links and articles:

"ist.ac.at" gefunden am 09.05.2020 06:37 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

New detection technique based on quantum technology developed at IST Austria – Study published in Science Advances

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that utilizes quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into our everyday devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

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Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

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"sciencecodex.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 23:56 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

IMAGE: This is an illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Image: © IST Austria/ Philip Krantz Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy -- have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called 'microwave quantum illumination' that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a 'quantum radar', is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

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"Optics and Photonics News" gefunden am 11.05.2020 17:15 Uhr Von: Stewart Wills

A Step Toward Quantum Radar

Quantum approaches to illumination and sensing are a natural fit at optical and telecom wavelengths. But the situation has been different in the microwave band, where scientists have a less extensive suite of quantum tools to call upon. That's unfortunate, a quantum view of microwaves offers tantalizing opportunities for improving on the sensitivity of classical systems in some application areas.

A multinational research team has now put on the table a proof of concept for one such application—a sort of quantum radar (Sci. Adv., doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451). The setup, according to the team, could enhance ordinary low-power radar detection in noisy environments, expanding prospects in areas such as noninvasive bioimaging and security.

Quantum illumination

The work of the multinational team, which includes researchers from the Institute of Science and Technology (IST) Austria, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA), the University of York (U.K.) and the University of Camerino (Italy), is rooted in so-called quantum illumination (QI)—a concept theoretically articulated in a 2008 paper by Seth Lloyd, and extensively developed since then in the optical domain.

The principles of QI are relatively simple. It begins with the creation of two beams, signal and idler, consisting of quantum mechanically entangled photons. The signal beam is sent out to reflect off of an object in a noisy environment and return to a detector, while the idler beam, true to its name, bides its time in a low-noise environment before being detected. The reflected beam, including both signal photons reflected from the object being sensed and environmental noise, is then interfered with the idler beam.

While strict entanglement between the signal and idler beams is lost when the signal beam makes its round trip through a noisy environment, enough quantum correlation with the idler photons remains to distinguish the reflected signal photons unambiguously from the background noise. This, in turn, allows the signal from the reflecting object—which, in a strictly classical scheme, might be swamped by the noise—to be picked out and imaged.

Going microwave with QI

Such a scheme could be a natural fit in the microwave domain, and particularly in low-power radar applications, to identify low-reflectivity objects that in classical radar are swamped by thermal noise. Members of the research team behind the current work theoretically fleshed out such a microwave QI scheme in 2015. Now, the team has put together a prototype of a working system.

The system begins with a Josephson parametric converter (JPC), inside a dilution refrigerator, which creates entangled microwave photons at a frigid temperature only a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero. The microwave mode consisting of the signal photons is then amplified and sent through a thermally noisy, room-temperature environment to probe a target, which reflects the beam back to a quantum-optimized, digital phase-sensitive receiver. The post-processing of the digital data pulls out the quantum annihilation operators of the reflected signal and idler modes, allowing the correlations between the modes to be measured and compared with the background noise.

Few photons required?

In experiments with the proof-of-concept system, the team found that, even though entanglement was indeed broken, the remnant correlations between the beam annihilation operators was sufficient to distinguish the reflected photons from the background noise. That, in turn, allowed the QI system to beat the signal-to-noise ratio of purely classical object detection in the room-temperature test.

Further, the system seems to work best at low photon numbers (less than one mean photon per mode). In the researchers' opinion, that characteristic suggests that their microwave QI setup could have particular application in low-power, low-photon-number applications—such as noninvasive biomedical imaging and short-range radar for security—in which bright thermal noise can wreak particular havoc for all-classical detection.

Theory and practice

Getting to those applications, the team acknowledges, will require refining the system components and leverage new tools such as microwave single-photon detectors. “The main message behind our research is that ‘quantum radar’ or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice,” said lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, now with the University of Calgary, Canada, in a press release accompanying the work.

Team leader Johannes Fink of IST Austria, where Barzanjeh was a postdoc when the work was done, added that this initial result was curiosity driven, and made possible by bringing together the talents of theoretical and experimental physicists. “But to show an advantage in practical situations,” said Fink, “we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

"sci-news.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 21:13 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

Researchers Create Prototype of Microwave Quantum Radar

A team of researchers from Austria, the U.S., the UK, and Italy has demonstrated a new technology called microwave quantum illumination that uses entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. Their prototype device is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar,” said Dr. Shabir Barzanjeh, a researcher in the Institute for Quantum Science and Technology at the University of Calgary and the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

“Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Instead of using conventional microwaves, Dr. Barzanjeh and colleagues entangle two groups of photons: ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons.

The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise.

When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object — irrespective of the noise within the environment.

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars.

For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise.

Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons from the noise generated within the environment.

“The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice,” Dr. Barzanjeh said.

“When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

The team’s device is described in a paper in the journal *Science Advances*.

S. Barzanjeh et al. 2020. Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver. *Science Advances* 6 (19): eabb0451; doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

This article is based on text provided by the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

"eurekalert.org" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:03 Uhr

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

New detection technique based on quantum technology developed at IST Austria -- Study published in Science Advances

Institute of Science and Technology Austria

Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy -- have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called 'microwave quantum illumination' that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a 'quantum radar', is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the 'signal' and 'idler' photons. The 'signal' photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the 'idler' photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object--irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the 'signal' and 'idler' photons -- generated by quantum entanglement -- makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype's performance: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively

demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

"Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors." says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

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About the Fink Group at IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leads a research group at IST Austria which is positioned between quantum optics and mesoscopic condensed matter physics. The group studies quantum physics in electrical, mechanical, and optical chip-based devices with the goal to advance and integrate quantum technology for simulation, communication, metrology, and sensing. More information about the group can be found [here](#).

"techregister.co.uk" gefunden am 17.05.2020 09:28 Uhr

Physicists Just Built The First Working Prototype Of A 'Quantum Radar'

Quantum entanglement – that strange but potentially hugely useful quantum phenomenon where two particles are inextricably linked across space and time – could play a major role in future radar technology.

In 2008, an engineer from MIT devised a way to use the features of entanglement to illuminate objects while using barely any photons. In certain scenarios, such technology promises to outperform conventional radar, according to its makers, particularly in noisy thermal environments.

Now, researchers have taken the idea much further, demonstrating its potential with a working prototype.

The technology might eventually find a variety of applications in security and biomedical fields: building better MRI scanners, for example, or giving doctors an alternative way of looking for particular types of cancer.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar," says quantum physicist Shabir Barzanjeh, who conducted the work at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

"Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room temperature."

The device works along the same principles as a normal radar, except instead of sending out radio waves to scan an area, it uses pairs of entangled photons.

Entangled particles are distinguished by having properties that correlate with one another more than you'd expect by chance. In the case of the radar, one photon from each entangled pair, described as a signal photon, is sent towards an object. The remaining photon, described as an idler, is kept in isolation, waiting for a report back.

If the signal photon reflects from an object and is caught, it can be combined with the idler to create a signature pattern of interference, setting the signal apart from other random noise.

As the signal photons reflect from an object, this actually breaks the quantum entanglement in the truest sense. This latest research verifies that even when entanglement is broken, enough information can survive to identify it as a reflected signal.

It doesn't use much power, and the radar itself is difficult to detect, which has benefits for security applications. The biggest advantage this has over conventional radar, however, is that it's less troubled by background radiation noise, which affects the sensitivity and the accuracy of standard radar hardware.

"The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice," says Barzanjeh.

"When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

There's plenty of exciting potential here, though we shouldn't get ahead of ourselves just yet. Quantum entanglement remains an incredibly delicate process to manage, and entangling the photons initially requires a very precise and ultra-cold environment.

Barzanjeh and his colleagues are continuing their development of the quantum radar idea, yet another sign of how quantum physics is likely to transform our technologies in the near future – in everything from communications to supercomputing.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements,” says Barzanjeh.

“It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.”

The research has been published in Science Advances.

READ SOURCE

"techregister.co.uk" gefunden am 12.05.2020 23:59 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

Researchers Create Prototype of Microwave Quantum Radar | Physics, Technologies

A team of researchers from Austria, the U.S., the UK, and Italy has demonstrated a new technology called microwave quantum illumination that uses entangled microwave photons as a method of detection.

Their prototype device is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail.

An illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Image credit: Philip Krantz / Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar," said Dr. Shabir Barzanjeh, a researcher in the Institute for Quantum Science and Technology at the University of Calgary and the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

"Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero, we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Instead of using conventional microwaves, Dr. Barzanjeh and colleagues entangle two groups of photons: 'signal' and 'idler' photons.

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While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars.

For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise.

Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons from the noise generated within the environment.

"The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory but also in practice," Dr. Barzanjeh said.

"When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

The team's device is described in a paper in the journal *Science Advances*.

S. Barzanjeh et al. 2020. Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver. *Science Advances* 6 (19): eabb0451; doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

This article is based on text provided by the Institute of Science and Technology Austria.

READ SOURCE

"techregister.co.uk" gefunden am 09.05.2020 02:02 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar,” says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons—generated by quantum entanglement—makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Barzanjeh, who is now an assistant professor at the University of Calgary, says, “The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions, we see that at very low-signal photon numbers, quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. While still a proof of concept, the group’s research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proofs of concept, such as the one we have demonstrated here, have often served as prominent milestones toward future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors,” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink says, “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations, we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

Citation :

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype (2020, May 8) retrieved 8 May 2020 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-05-scientists-quantum-radar-prototype.htm> |

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READ SOURCE

"ansa.it" gefunden am 09.05.2020 21:52 Uhr Von: Unicam Vitali, Riproduzione Riservata, Scrivi Alla

Realizzato prototipo radar quantistico

(ANSA) - CAMERINO, 09 MAG - Inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza.

Messo a punto dai fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino. "Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana - osserva Unicam - può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata su Science Advances". "L'entanglement quantistico - spiega Unicam - è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione". Il prototipo è noto come "radar quantistico".

"rp.pl" gefunden am 12.05.2020 14:32 Uhr Von: przez Micha# Duszczyk - 12 maja 2020

Prze#om w lotnictwie i medycynie. Powstaje kwantowy radar

Technologia radarów, wykrywaj#ca obiekty za pomoc# fal radiowych, ma ju# 80 lat i wiele wskazuje, #e nied#ugo trafi do muzeów. A wszystko za spraw# in#ynierów z Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), presti#owej bosto#skiej uczelni MIT raz Uniwersytetu York, którzy opracowali projekt zdalnego wykrywania obiektów za pomoc# fotonów.

Naukowcy zag##bili si# we wci## nieodkryty #wiat fizyki kwantowej, który wykorzystywany jest m.in. w konstrukcji superkomputerów, i opracowali prototyp radaru kwantowego. System bazuje na tzw. zjawisku spl#tania kwantowego. Chodzi o rodzaj skorelowanego stanu dwóch lub wi#cej uk#adów kwantowych, który ma niemo#liw# w fizyce klasycznej cech# – stan ca#ego uk#adu jest lepiej okre#lony ni# stan jego cz##ci.

Tradycyjny radar wysy#a fale radiowe, a nast#pnie odbiera te, które odbijaj# si# od obiektu znajduj#cego w okolicy. Radar kwantowy funkcjonuje w kompletnie inny sposób – „wysy#a” fotony tzw. sygna#owe, a te „statyczne” (drugi z pary spl#tanych fotonów) s#u## do wykrywania obiektów. W praktyce wygl#da to tak, #e fotony sygna#owe s# wysy#ane w kierunku interesuj#cego obiektu. Tymczasem fotony statyczne trzymane s# w izolacji, z dala od jakichkolwiek zak#óce#. Kiedy foton sygna#owy „odbija si#” od obiektu, zmienia si#, co natychmiast wp#ywa na foton statyczny. W ten sposób w b#yskawiczny sposób mo#na wykrywa# obiekty w strefie radaru.

Nowa technologia jest szybsza ni# #wiat#o, a – chocia# proces ten jest kruchy i bardzo eksperymentalny – naukowcy twierdz#, i# radar kwantowy przewy#sza ten klasyczny pod wzgl#dem skuteczno#ci.

Jak t#umaczy kieruj#cy badaniami Shabir Barzanjeh, na razie do#wiadczenie przeprowadzono w -273 st. C, a wykrywany obiekt mia# temperatur# pokojow#. Do wdro#e# w naturalnych warunkach jeszcze d#uga droga, ale naukowcy przekonuj#, i# technologia znajdzie zastosowanie nie tylko w radarach, ale tak#e skanerach bezpiecze#stwa i obrazowaniu medycznym tkanek ludzkich. Badacze podkre#laj# przy tym, #e mo#liwo#ci spl#tania kwantowego wci## s# nieodkryte a zastosowania zjawiska mog# sta# si# prze#omowe w wielu dziedzinach.

Tagi:

"FonTech.sk" gefunden am 10.05.2020 13:11 Uhr

Vedci odhalili nový radar, ktorý využíva kvantovú technológiu. Prináša neporovnateľne lepšie výhody

Vedcom a fyzikom sa podarilo demonštrovať známy princíp radaru, avšak tentokrát za pomoci úplne iného prístupu.

K detekcii objektov nevyužili klasické elektromagnetické vlny ale kvantové zapletenie fotónov.

Portál Phys informoval o úspechu vedcov a fyzikov z rakúskeho Inštitútu vedy a techniky (IST Austria), ktorým sa podarilo demonštrovať nový prototyp radaru . Jeho fungovanie podrobne popísali v publikácii zverejnenej v žurnále Science Advances. Novinka totižto nefunguje rovnako ako konvenčné radary, pretože ako metódu na detekciu objektov používa kvantové zapletenie.

Návod: Ako si zadarmo aktivovať 1000 GB dát od Telekomu. Pozor na podmienky

Kvantové zapletenie je fyzikálny jav, pri ktorom dve častice zostávajú vzájomne prepojené a zdieľajú fyzické vlastnosti bez ohľadu na to, ako ďaleko sú od seba vzdialené. V tomto stave v podstate jeden objekt predurčuje pozíciu druhého. Tento jav využíva aj nový typ radaru, pri ktorom vedci a fyzici využili nový typ detekčnej technológie nazývanej mikrovlnná kvantová iluminácia . Tá využíva metódu detekcie objektov pomocou kvantového zapletenia fotónov.

Nová technológia, ktorá poráža konvenčné radarové systémy

Prototyp, ktorý je tiež známy aj ako kvantový radar, je schopný detegovať aj objekty v prostrediach s výskytom tepelného šumu, kde často zlyhávajú klasické radarové systémy. Táto technológia má potenciálne využitie v biomedicíne a bezpečnostných skeneroch s veľmi nízkym výkonom. Kvantový radar totižto namiesto elektromagnetických vln zapletie do kvantového stavu dve skupiny fotónov, ktoré vedci nazývajú signalizačné a neinné fotóny.

Signalizačné fotóny sa vysielajú smerom k predmetu záujmu, zatiaľ čo neinné fotóny sa merajú v relatívnej izolácii bez rušenia a šumu. Keď sa signalizačné fotóny odrazia späť od predmetu záujmu, stratí sa skutočné zapletenie medzi signalizačnými a neinnými fotónmi, ale malé množstvo tejto korelácie zostáva zachované. Vytvorí sa tak jedinečný podpis alebo vzor, ktorý opisuje existenciu alebo absenciu cieľového objektu bez ohľadu na šum v prostredí.

„To, čo sme demonštrovali, je dôkaz koncepcie mikrovlnného kvantového radaru,“ povedal hlavný autor Shabir Barzanjeh, ktorého predchádzajúci výskum pomohol posilniť teoretické pozadie kvantovej radarovej technológie. „Použitím zapletenia generovaného o niekoľko tisícín stupňa nad absolútnou nulou (-273,14 ° C) sme dokázali odhaliť objekty s nízkou reflektivitou pri izbovej teplote.“

Nový prototyp funguje efektívne aj v zašumenom prostredí

Aj keď kvantové zapletenie je samo o sebe krehké, nový prototyp má oproti klasickým radarom niekoľko výhod. Napríklad pri nízkych úrovniach výkonu konvenčné radarové systémy zvyčajne trpia zlou citlivosťou, pretože majú problém rozlíšiť žiarenie odrážané od objektu od prirodzene sa vyskytujúceho šumu na pozadí.

Kvantová iluminácia ponúka riešenie tohto problému, pretože podobnosť medzi signalizačnými a neinnými fotónmi, generovanými kvantovým zapletením, poskytuje efektívnejší spôsob rozlíšenia signalizačných fotónov odrazených od predmetu záujmu od šumu prostredia.

„Hlavným posolstvom nášho výskumu je, že kvantové radary alebo kvantová mikrovlnná iluminácia je možná nielen v teoretickej rovine, ale aj v praxi. Pri porovnaní s klasickými nízkoenergetickými detektormi za rovnakých podmienok môžeme vidieť, že aj pri veľmi nízkom počte signalizačných fotónov môže byť vylepšená kvantová detekcia lepšia,“ uviedol Barzanjeh.

Vedci a fyzici tak boli schopní spojiť svoje teoretické a experimentálne poznatky, čo sa ukázalo ako kľúčové pri demonštrácii fungovania kvantového radaru. Zároveň však priznávajú, že bude potrebné uskutočniť ďalšie vylepšenia systému, pri ktorých budú potrebovať aj pomoc od skúsených elektrotechnikov, aby mohli kvantový radar využívať aj v reálnom svete.

„Tento vedecký výsledok bol možný len vďaka spojeniu teoretických a experimentálnych fyzikov, ktorých motivovala zvedavosť ohľadne toho, ako môže kvantová mechanika pomôcť posunúť základné hranice snímania.

V praktických situáciách budeme potrebovať aj pomoc skúsených elektrotechnikov a ešte stále zostáva veľa práce, aby sa náš výsledok mohol uplatniť pri detekčných úlohách v reálnom svete,“ uviedol spoluautor štúdie a vedúci skupiny, Johannes Fink.

"sciencemag.cz" gefunden am 10.05.2020 08:58 Uhr Von: Pavel Houser

Sestrojili prototyp kvantového radaru, jak to vůbec funguje?

System využívající kvantové provázanosti (zapletení) částic pro detekci objektů v ad ohledu předkládá klasický radar. Funkční prototyp nyní představili na Rakouském ústavu pro vdu a technologie, přičemž se jedná o verzi využívající tzv. kvantové iluminace.

V češtině na téma kvantového radaru byla bohužel publikována řada nesmyslných článků celou metodu obvykle vysvětlují/popisují takto: uvedeme dva fotony (nebo jiné částice) do kvantově provázaného stavu, pak vystělíme částici na cíl a jakmile ho zasáhne, poznáme to ihned ze stavu první částice. Přitom se k nám proudí částice nemusí vracet, takže vlastník příslušného odhalovaného objektu nedokáže radar zaměřit. Nemůže ani detekci zabránit tím, že foton nějak pozmění, respektive místo něj vyšle jiný. Atd.

To je všechno špatně (částeců pravděpodobně chybu dělali už redaktoři anglicky psaných textů a u nás se jen překládalo, ale například v níže odkazovaném shrnutí/tiskové zprávě na Phys.org podobné bludy nenajdete). Z provázání a všech těchto EPR paradoxů a Bellových nerovností nelze získat informaci, to by mj. totiž znamenalo, že se informace předá na danou vzdálenost nekonečnou rychlostí, bez ohledu na rychlost světla. Provázání znamená jen a pouze to, že dva fotony mají například „dohromady“ nulovou polarizaci, nyní jsou však v superpozici. Když foton vyslaný k objektu do něho narazí, superpozice tím bude zrušena do již klasických „opačných“ stavů. Když se podívám na kopii fotonu u sebe, nastane totéž. O hledaném objektu se tím žádná informace nezíská.

Nakonec možná jediný český on-line text, který kvantové radary rozumně vysvětluje, je článek vyšlý ve vojenských rozhledech. Níže odkazovaný článek lze doporučit, protože také ukazuje, co všechno se pod technologií kvantového radaru může adit.

Na Rakouském ústavu pro vdu a technologie ve skupině prof. Johanna Finka a ve spolupráci s dalšími vědci/institucemi (Stefano Pirandola z Massachusetts Institute of Technology a University of York, David Vitali z italské University of Camerino...) nyní sestrojili verzi radaru s kvantovou provázaností a iluminací. Metoda využívá fotony v mikrovlnné oblasti a funguje takto. Vytvořím pár kvantově provázaných fotonů, jeden z nich vyšlu k cíli. Musí dojít k odrazu fotonu (přitom už asi dojde i ke ztrátě provázání/dekoherenci a polarizace obou částic získá konkrétní hodnoty), ten opět zachytím v detektoru. Změním příslušnou vlastnost, která byla v superpozici s korelovanou částicí (polarizaci). Pak se podívám na korelovanou částici u sebe („idler“). Ta musí mít polarizaci opačnou. Pokud nikoliv, pak ke mně nedoletí proudí foton, ale jde o výsledek šumu nebo se někdo snaží radar zmást. (Nebo si nejprve změním „světelný“ foton a podle něj pak identifikuji foton odražený od objektu.) Příslušné měření příchodích fotonů i fotonů u mě se bude samozřejmě provádět nějak statisticky.

I tak zbývá několik komplikací. Fotony asi nemůžu úplně zastavit, vyšlu je ale nějak po kratší trase, kde je nějak zpozdím, než projdou vlastním detektorem; samozřejmě by mělo jít o trasu „vlnou“, kde nebudou s ničím interagovat. To je jedna možnost, kdy se oba provázané fotony budou snažit měřit pokud možno ve stejný okamžik. Což je důležité; představme si, že třeba změním nejprve „náš foton“, tím určíme stav vyslaného fotonu – ten ale může svou polarizaci změnit při další interakci včetně odrazu již zcela vlnou (není již provázán) a my to nezjistíme, nedokážeme ho identifikovat. Zde však do hry vstupuje právě ona „iluminace“ – nějaká stopa provázání/korelace totiž podle tohoto principu mezi oběma částicemi přesto zůstane. Změnil-li „náš“ foton hned, může se podařit identifikovat i odpovídající odražený foton a z rozdílu časů pak mimochodem zjistíme i vzdálenost cíle.

„Pomocí provázání fotonů generovaného při několika tisících stupních nad absolutní nulou jsme byli schopni detekovat objekty s nízkou odrazivostí při pokojové teplotě,“ uvedl Shabir Barzanjeh, jeden z autorů výzkumu University of Calgary.

Popsaný kvantový radar by mohl být dobře využitelný v prostředích se známým tepelným šumem a tam, kde zařízení musí vystačit jen s nízkým výkonem – jindy by za těchto okolností byl problém odlišit odražený signál od šumu. Uvádí se biomedicínské i bezpečnostní aplikace. Právě proto, že oproti klasickému radaru stačí k cíli fotonů vyslat méně (nižší výkon) se také radar bude obtížněji lokalizovat (ne proto, že by se žádné fotony neodrážely zpět).

„Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver“ Science Advances (2020). DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

Zdroj: Institute of Science and Technology Austria/ Phys.org

Článek v časopisu Vojenské rozhledy (obsahuje i schéma zapojení pro kvantovou iluminaci) (2017/4, autor: Ing. Bc. Michal Křelina, Ph.D.)

Poznámky PH:

Jak si představit onu iluminaci konkrétně?

Samozřejmě při kritice cizích chyb se obvykle dělají i chyby vlastní, aby to bylo o to trapnější, tak zbývá jen doufat, že v tomto případě alespoň co se týče fyzikálních principů...

"dailynews.lk" gefunden am 11.05.2020 02:38 Uhr

New type of radar device invented

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar," says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons—generated by quantum entanglement—makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. While still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may be superior to classical radar.

(Phys.org)

"shafaqna.com" gefunden am 13.05.2020 07:34 Uhr

Przełom w lotnictwie i medycynie. Powstaje kwantowy radar

Technologia radarów, wykrywająca obiekty za pomocą fal radiowych, ma już 80 lat i wiele wskazuje, że niedługo trafi do muzeów. A wszystko za sprawą inżynierów z Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), prestiżowej bostońskiej uczelni MIT raz Uniwersytetu York, którzy opracowali projekt zdalnego wykrywania obiektów za pomocą fotonów.

"Shafaqna" gefunden am 10.05.2020 04:37 Uhr

Naukowcy zademonstrowali RADAR KWANTOWY wykorzystuj#cy spl#tanie kwantowe

Fizycy z Institute of Science and Technology Austria zbudowali prototyp radaru, który wykorzystuje spl#tanie kwantowe jako sposób na wykrywanie obiektów. Wyniki opublikowali w Science Advances.

"lifeboat.com" gefunden am 12.05.2020 15:07 Uhr Von: Quinn Sena

“Quantum radar” uses entangled photons to detect objects

The weird world of quantum physics is being harnessed for some fascinating use cases. In the latest example, physicists have developed and demonstrated a “quantum radar” prototype that uses the quantum entanglement phenomenon to detect objects, a system which could eventually outperform conventional radar in some circumstances.

Quantum entanglement describes the bizarre state where two particles can become linked so tightly that they seem to communicate instantly, no matter how far apart they are. Measuring the state of one particle will instantly change the state of the other, hypothetically even if it's on the other side of the universe. That implies that the information is moving faster than the speed of light, which is thought to be impossible – and yet, it's clearly and measurably happening. The phenomenon even unnerved Einstein himself, who famously described it as “spooky action at a distance.”

While we still don't entirely understand why or how it works, that's not stopping scientists figuring out ways to use it to our advantage. Strides are being made towards creating quantum computers and a quantum internet, both of which would be super fast and nigh-unhackable. And now, in a new study by physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), MIT and the University of York, the phenomenon been applied to radar.

"lifeboat.com" gefunden am 09.05.2020 00:27 Uhr Von: Quinn Sena

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

"News Beezer" gefunden am 09.05.2020 00:11 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate prototype quantum radar

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Photo credits: © IST Austria / Philip Krantz

Physicists at the Institute for Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method for object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could have a significant impact on the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Advances in science*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon in which two particles stay connected and share physical properties regardless of how far apart they are. Scientists from Professor Johannes Fink's

research group at the Institute for Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) are now working together with Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, Great Britain, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy – have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum lighting that uses entangled microwave photons as the detection method. The prototype, also known as quantum radar, can detect objects in noisy thermal environments in which classic radar systems often fail. The technology offers potential applications for biomedical imaging and security scanners with extremely low power consumption.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers involve two groups of photons called signal and idle photons. The signal photons are emitted towards the object of interest, while the idle photons are measured relatively isolated, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, a true entanglement between the signal and idle photons is lost, but there remains little correlation, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or absence of the target, regardless of the noise within the environment.

"What we have shown is a proof of concept for microwave quantum radar," says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research has helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum-enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglements that were created at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 ° C), we were able to identify objects with low reflectivity at room temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classic low-performance radar

While quantum entanglement is inherently fragile, the device has several advantages over conventional classic radar devices. For example, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity at low power levels because they have difficulty distinguishing the radiation reflected from the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum lighting offers a solution to this problem because the similarities between signal and idle photons generated by quantum entanglement make it more effective to distinguish the signal photons received by the object of interest from the noise generated in the environment.

Barzanjeh, who is now an assistant professor at the University of Calgary, says: "The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave lighting is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. Compared to classic low-power detectors among the same We see conditions that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior at very low signal photon numbers. "

Throughout history, basic research has been a major driver of innovation, paradigm shift, and technological breakthrough. While still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new detection method that in some cases may be superior to classic radar.

“Throughout history, proofs of concept as we have demonstrated here have often served as important milestones for future technological advances. It will be interesting to see the future impact of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.” says Barzanjeh.

The last author and group leader, Professor Johannes Fink, says: “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists who are driven by curiosity about how quantum mechanics can help to cross the basic limits of perception. In situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and much remains to be done to make our results applicable to real detection tasks.”

Build a bridge to the quantum world

More information:

“Microwave quantum lighting with a digital receiver” *Advances in science* (2020). DOI: 10.1126 / sciadv.abb0451

Provided by

Institute for Science and Technology Austria

"scienmag.com" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:27 Uhr Von: Philip Krantz

IST Austria scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

New detection technique based on quantum technology developed at IST Austria — Study published in Science Advances Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon where two particles remain inter-connected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called ‘microwave quantum illumination’ that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a ‘quantum radar’, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons. The ‘signal’ photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the ‘idler’ photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar,” says lead author and at the time of the research project postdoc in the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the ‘signal’ and ‘idler’ photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment. Barzanjeh who is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary on the prototype’s performance: “The main message behind our research is that ‘quantum radar’ or ‘quantum microwave illumination’ is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior.”

Prominent milestone towards advancing 80 year-old radar technology

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whilst still a proof of concept, the group’s research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.” says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink adds “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

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About the Fink Group at IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leads a research group at IST Austria which is positioned between quantum optics and mesoscopic condensed matter physics. The group studies quantum physics in electrical, mechanical, and optical chip-based devices with the goal to advance and integrate quantum technology for simulation, communication, metrology, and sensing. More information about the group can be found here.

Media Contact

Patrick Müller patrick.mueller@ist.ac.at [http://dx. doi. org/ 10. 1126/ sciadv. abb0451](http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abb0451)

"picchionews.it" gefunden am 09.05.2020 11:54 Uhr

Camerino, il docente Unicam David Vitali nel team internazionale che ha realizzato il primo prototipo di radar quantistico

Scuola e università Camerino di Picchio News 09/05/2020 Stampa PDF Facebook Twitter Google+ WhatsApp

I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza.

Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances.

L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata

"illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione.

Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza.

I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore.

Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente.

Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente.

L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente.

"Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l' 'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore."

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici.

“Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio”, affermano i ricercatori.

Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell’aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale.

La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell’Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell’ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l’Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vital ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

"wykop.pl" gefunden am 10.05.2020 01:12 Uhr

Naukowcy zademonstrowali RADAR KWANTOWY wykorzystujący spl#tanie kwantowe

Je#li to dzia#a i jest u#yteczne, to ju# by#aby to - wydaje si# - technologia jak# mog# pos#ugiwa# si# pojazdy kosmiczne z cywilizacji pozaziemskich.

Fizycy z Institute of Science and Technology Austria zbudowali prototyp radaru, który wykorzystuje spl#tanie kwantowe jako sposób na wykrywanie obiektów. Wyniki opublikowali w Science Advances.

"news.de" gefunden am 08.05.2020 23:18 Uhr

IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

Zurück Teilen: d 08.05.2020 20:00 IST Austria Wissenschaftler demonstrieren Quantenradar Prototyp

Physiker des Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) gelang es, einen Radarprototypen zu entwickeln, der sich zur Objekterkennung des Phänomens der Quantenverschränkung bedient. Diese erfolgreiche Anwendung von Quantenmechanik in unserer Alltagsumgebung könnte die biomedizinische und sicherheitstechnische Industrie maßgeblich beeinflussen. Die Forschungsergebnisse wurden in der Zeitschrift Science Advances veröffentlicht.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt. Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie-Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Quantenverschränkung als neue Detektionsmethode

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als „Signal“ und „Idler“ bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt – unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

„Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare“, so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. „Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren.“

Quantenradar klassischen Radaren bei niedriger Leistung überlegen

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-

Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern.

Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: „Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann.“

Wichtiger Meilenstein zur Weiterentwicklung der 80-jährigen Radartechnologie

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse der Fink-Gruppe gelten zwar lediglich als „Proof of Concept“, also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

„Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite“, so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: „Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann.“

Über die Fink-Gruppe am IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leitet am IST Austria eine Forschungsgruppe an der Schnittstelle zwischen Quantenoptik und mesoskopischer Festkörperphysik. Das Team untersucht Quantenphysik in elektrischen, mechanischen und optischen chip-basierten Bauteilen mit dem Ziel, die Quantentechnologie für Simulation, Kommunikation, Metrologie und Sensorik weiterzuentwickeln und zu integrieren. Weitere Informationen über die Gruppe finden Sie hier.

Originalpublikation:

S. Barzanjeh, S. Pirandola, D. Vitali & J. M. Fink. 2019. Science Advances. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

Merkmale dieser Pressemitteilung:

Journalisten

Physik / Astronomie überregional

Forschungsergebnisse

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Quelle: IDW

"24orenews.it" gefunden am 14.05.2020 08:53 Uhr

Primo prototipo di radar quantistico

I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances. L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca.

Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza. I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore. Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente. Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente. L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente. "Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore." Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici. "Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio", affermano i ricercatori. Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell'aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale. La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell'Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell'ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l'Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vitali ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

"redtram.com" gefunden am 13.05.2020 15:53 Uhr

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"cronachemaceratesi.it" gefunden am 09.05.2020 11:34 Uhr

Primo prototipo di radar quantistico, anche Unicam nella scoperta

CAMERINO - Il prof David Vitali tra i fisici del team internazionale che ha inventato la nuova tecnologia in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi

I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances. L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una tecnica di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza. «Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l'«illuminazione quantistica a microonde» non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore».

"Australian Online News" gefunden am 09.05.2020 14:55 Uhr Von: Australian Online News

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype – News Info Park

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly i...

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"aurus.website" gefunden am 11.05.2020 15:48 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection.

This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

"dt.ua" gefunden am 13.05.2020 12:36 Uhr

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Quantum radar prototype made

Experimentally invented and demonstrated a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement to reveal an object from a distance.

Developed by physicists Shabir Barzanjeh and Johannes Fink of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Stefano Pirandola from the University of York and David Vitali from the University of Camerino. "This integration of quantum physics into daily life - Unicom observes - can significantly influence the biomedical and safety sector. The research is published in Science Advances ". "Quantum entanglement - explains Unicom - is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, continuing to share physical characteristics regardless of mutual distance. The work demonstrated a new detection technology called "quantum microwave lighting" that makes use of quantum-related microwave photons as the detection method." The prototype is known as a "quantum radar".

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Neuer Quantenradar Prototyp

Eine neue Quanten-basierte Detektionstechnik wurde am IST Austria entwickelt. Die Studie erscheint in Science Advances.

Quantenverschränkung ist ein physikalisches Phänomen, bei dem zwei Teilchen miteinander verbunden bleiben und physikalische Eigenschaften teilen, unabhängig davon, wie weit sie voneinander entfernt sind. Nun haben Wissenschaftler der Forschungsgruppe um Professor Johannes Fink am Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) in Klosterneuburg gemeinsam mit Stefano Pirandola vom Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA und der University of York, Großbritannien, sowie David Vitali von der Universität Camerino, Italien, eine neuartige Detektionstechnologie namens Mikrowellen-Quantenillumination entwickelt.

Der Prototyp, ein sogenanntes Quantenradar, ist in der Lage, Objekte in verrauschten thermischen Umgebungen zu erkennen, in denen klassische Radarsysteme oft versagen. Die neue Technologie, die auf der Verwendung verschränkter Mikrowellenphotonen basiert, könnte potenziell in biomedizinischen Niedrigenergie- Bildgebungsverfahren und Sicherheitsscannern zur Anwendung kommen.

Im Prinzip ist die Funktionsweise des Systems relativ einfach: Anstatt konventionelle Mikrowellen zu verwenden, verschränken die Forscher zwei Gruppen von Photonen, die als "Signal" und "Idler" bezeichnet werden. Die Signal-Photonen werden in Richtung des zu detektierenden Objekts ausgesandt, während die Idler-Photonen relativ isoliert, frei von Störungen und Rauschen gemessen werden. Wird das Signal zurückreflektiert, geht die Verschränkung zwischen Signal- und Idler-Photonen zum Großteil verloren, nur einige wenige Korrelationen bleiben bestehen. Diese erzeugen aber eine Signatur oder ein Muster bei der Rekombination der beiden Signale, das die Existenz oder Abwesenheit des Zielobjekts beschreibt - unabhängig vom Rauschen in der Umgebung.

"Was wir gezeigt haben, ist der praktische Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts für Mikrowellen-Quantenradare", so Erstautor und zum Zeitpunkt der Forschungen Postdoc in der Fink-Gruppe Shabir Barzanjeh, dessen bisherige Forschung dazu beigetragen hat, den theoretischen Rahmen um quantenbasierte Radartechnologie zu entwickeln. "Mithilfe von Quantenverschränkung, die bei einigen Tausendstel Grad über dem absoluten Nullpunkt (-273,14 °C) erzeugt wurde, konnten wir Objekte mit sehr geringer Reflektivität bei Raumtemperatur detektieren."

Obwohl die Verschränkung von Quantenteilchen prinzipiell sehr instabil ist, hat das neu entwickelte Gerät gegenüber herkömmlichen Radaren einige grundlegende Vorteile. So haben klassische Radarsysteme bei sehr kleinen Signalleistungen typischerweise eine geringe Empfindlichkeit, da sie Schwierigkeiten haben, die vom Objekt reflektierte Strahlung von natürlich auftretendem Hintergrundstrahlungsrauschen zu unterscheiden. Mit der Quantenillumination kann dieses Problem umgangen werden, da die Ähnlichkeiten zwischen den Signal- und Idler-Photonen die Unterscheidung der Signal-Photonen (die vom Zielobjekt empfangen werden) vom Umgebungsrauschen erleichtern. Barzanjeh, der mittlerweile Assistenzprofessor an der University of Calgary ist: "Die zentrale Aussage unserer Forschung ist, dass Quantenradare und Mikrowellen Quantenillumination nicht nur in der Theorie existieren, sondern auch in der Praxis möglich sind. Im Vergleich zu klassischen kohärenten Detektoren sehen wir unter denselben Bedingungen und bei sehr geringer Signalstärke, dass die quantenverstärkte Detektion überlegen sein kann."

Grundlagenforschung war stets einer der wichtigsten Treiber für Innovation, Paradigmenwechsel und technologischen Durchbruch. Die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse gelten zwar lediglich als "Proof of Concept", also als praktischer Nachweis eines theoretischen Konzepts, jedoch

konnten Barzanjeh et al. eine neue Detektionsmethode demonstrieren, die in einigen Fällen dem klassischen Radar überlegen sein kann.

"Im Laufe der Geschichte waren Proofs of Concept wie unseres oft wichtige Meilensteine auf dem Weg zu zukünftigen technologischen Entwicklungen. Wir sind gespannt auf die Auswirkungen unserer Forschung, insbesondere für Mikrowellensensoren mit kurzer Reichweite", so Barzanjeh.

Letztautor und Gruppenleiter Johannes Fink ergänzt: "Dieses wissenschaftliche Ergebnis war nur möglich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit von theoretischen und experimentelle Physikern die neugierig sind wie man Quantenmechanik nutzen kann um klassische Schranken in der Sensorik zu durchbrechen. Um einen Nutzen aus unserer Forschung zu ziehen, brauchen wir darüber hinaus aber auch die Unterstützung erfahrener Elektroingenieure denn es gibt noch viel zu tun bevor das Konzept in der Praxis angewendet werden kann."

COMPAMED.de; Quelle: Institute of Science and Technology Austria

"ecplanet.com" gefunden am 11.05.2020 15:42 Uhr

Prototipo di radar quantistico

Tecnologia Quantistica Invenzioni Edoardo Capuano Posted By: Capuano Edoardo
Commenti: 0

I fisici dell'Istituto di scienza e tecnologia Austria (IST Austria) hanno inventato un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico come metodo di rilevamento degli oggetti. Questa riuscita integrazione della meccanica quantistica nei nostri dispositivi quotidiani potrebbe avere un impatto significativo sulle industrie biomediche e di sicurezza.

L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico in cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, condividendo tratti fisici indipendentemente da quanto siano distanti tra loro. Ora, gli scienziati del gruppo di ricerca del professor Johannes Fink (1) all'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) insieme ai collaboratori Stefano Pirandola (2) del Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) e all'Università di York, Regno Unito, e David Vitali del Università di Camerino, Italia - hanno dimostrato un nuovo tipo di tecnologia di rilevamento chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che utilizza i fotoni a microonde intrecciati come metodo di rilevamento. La ricerca è stata pubblicata sulla rivista Science Advances. (3)

Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di rilevare oggetti in ambienti termici rumorosi in cui i sistemi radar classici spesso falliscono. La tecnologia ha potenziali applicazioni per imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner di sicurezza.

Utilizzo dell'entanglement quantistico come nuova forma di rilevamento

I principi di funzionamento alla base del dispositivo sono semplici: invece di utilizzare le microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori intrappolano due gruppi di fotoni, chiamati fotoni "signal" e "idler". I fotoni "signal" vengono inviati verso l'oggetto di interesse, mentre i fotoni "idler" vengono misurati in relativo isolamento, liberi da interferenze e rumore. Quando i fotoni "signal" vengono riflessi, si perde il vero intreccio tra il segnale e i fotoni "idler", ma sopravvive una piccola quantità di correlazione, creando una firma o un modello che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore all'interno l'ambiente.

«Ciò che abbiamo dimostrato è una prova del concetto per il microonde Quantum Radar», afferma l'autore principale e al momento del progetto di ricerca nel gruppo Fink Shabir Barzanjeh, la cui ricerca precedente ha contribuito a far avanzare l'idea teorica alla base della tecnologia radar potenziata quantistica. «Usando l'entanglement generato a pochi millesimi di grado sopra lo zero assoluto (-273,14 °C), siamo riusciti a rilevare oggetti a bassa riflettività a temperatura ambiente.»

La tecnologia quantistica può superare i classici radar a bassa potenza

Mentre l'entanglement quantico in sé è di natura fragile, il dispositivo presenta alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai radar classici convenzionali. Ad esempio, a bassi livelli di potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali in genere soffrono di scarsa sensibilità in quanto hanno difficoltà a distinguere la radiazione riflessa dall'oggetto dal rumore di radiazione di fondo presente in natura. L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema in quanto le somiglianze tra i fotoni "signal" e "idler" - generate dall'entanglement quantistico - rendono più efficace la distinzione dei fotoni del segnale (ricevuti dall'oggetto di interesse) dal rumore generato all'interno dell'ambiente.

Il dottor Fink Shabir Barzanjeh, (4) ora professore associato presso l'University of Calgary, sulle prestazioni del prototipo: «Il messaggio principale dietro la nostra ricerca consiste nel fatto che il "radar quantico "o" illuminazione quantistica a microonde" non è possibile solo in teoria ma anche nella pratica. Rivelatori classici a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni che già vediamo, con numeri di fotoni a segnale molto basso, provano che il rilevamento potenziato quantistico può essere superiore.»

Pietra miliare di spicco verso l'avanzamento della tecnologia radar di 80 anni

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base si è rivelata uno dei driver chiave di innovazione, cambiamento di paradigma e innovazione tecnologica. Sebbene sia ancora una prova del concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha dimostrato in modo efficace un nuovo metodo di rilevamento che, in alcuni casi, potrebbe già essere superiore al radar classico.

«Nel corso della storia, la prova di concetti, come quello che abbiamo dimostrato qui, si è spesso dimostrata una importante pietra miliare per i futuri progressi tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per i sensori a microonde a corto raggio.» dice Barzanjeh.

L'ultimo autore e leader del gruppo, il professor Johannes Fink, aggiunge: «Questo risultato scientifico si è palesato grazie alla sinergia di fisici teorici e sperimentali che sono guidati dalla curiosità di come la meccanica quantistica può aiutare a spingere i limiti fondamentali del rilevamento. Tuttavia, per avvalorare un vantaggio pratico in certe situazioni, avremo anche bisogno dell'aiuto di ingegneri elettrici esperti. Tuttavia, resta ancora molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile alle attività di rilevamento del mondo reale.»

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Revolutionary Quantum Detection Know-how Developed

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Quantum entanglement is a bodily phenomenon whereby two particles stay interconnected, sharing bodily traits no matter how far aside they're from each other. A brand new radar prototype makes use of quantum entanglement as a way of object detection. This profitable integration of quantum mechanics into units might considerably affect the biomedical and safety industries.

The quantum radar prototype is ready to detect objects in noisy thermal environments the place classical radar techniques usually fail. The know-how has potential purposes for ultra-low energy biomedical imaging and safety scanners.

Physicists on the Institute of Science and Know-how Austria (IST Austria) together with collaborators from the Massachusetts Institute of Know-how (MIT) and the College of York, UK, and the College of Camerino, Italy have demonstrated the brand new sort of detection know-how referred to as microwave quantum illumination that makes use of entangled microwave photons as a way of detection, based on phys.org.

As a substitute of utilizing typical microwaves, the researchers entangle two teams of photons, that are referred to as the sign and loafer photons. The sign photons are despatched out in the direction of the thing of curiosity, while the loafer photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the sign photons are mirrored again, true entanglement between the sign and loafer photons is misplaced, however a small quantity of correlation survives, making a signature or sample that describes the existence or the absence of the goal object—regardless of the noise throughout the surroundings.

Quantum know-how can outperform classical low-power radar. Whereas quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the system has just a few benefits over typical classical radars. For example, at low energy ranges, typical radar techniques sometimes endure from poor sensitivity as they've hassle distinguishing the radiation mirrored by the thing from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination presents an answer to this downside because the similarities between the sign and loafer photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it simpler to differentiate the sign photons (obtained from the thing of curiosity) from the noise generated throughout the surroundings.

The analysis is printed within the journal Science Advances.

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IST Austria scientists display quantum radar prototype

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Quantum entanglement is a bodily phenomenon the place two particles stay inter-connected, sharing bodily traits no matter how far aside they're from each other. Now, scientists from the analysis group of Professor Johannes Fink on the Institute of Science and Know-how Austria (IST Austria) together with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Know-how (MIT) and the College of York, UK, and David Vitali from the College of Camerino, Italy — have demonstrated a brand new sort of detection know-how referred to as 'microwave quantum illumination' that makes use of entangled microwave photons as a technique of detection. The prototype, which is also called a 'quantum radar', is ready to detect objects in noisy thermal environments the place classical radar methods typically fail. The know-how has potential functions for ultra-low energy biomedical imaging and safety scanners.

Utilizing quantum entanglement as a brand new type of detection

The working ideas behind the gadget are easy: As an alternative of utilizing typical microwaves, the researchers entangle two teams of photons, that are referred to as the 'sign' and 'loafer' photons. The 'sign' photons are despatched out in the direction of the article of curiosity, while the 'loafer' photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the sign photons are mirrored again, true entanglement between the sign and loafer photons is misplaced, however a small quantity of correlation survives, making a signature or sample that describes the existence or the absence of the goal object—irrespective of the noise throughout the atmosphere.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for Microwave Quantum Radar," says lead creator and on the time of the analysis undertaking postdoc within the Fink group Shabir Barzanjeh, whose earlier analysis helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar know-how. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum know-how can outperform classical low-power radar

Whereas quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the gadget has just a few benefits over typical classical radars. As an example, at low energy ranges, typical radar methods sometimes endure from poor sensitivity as they've hassle distinguishing the radiation mirrored by the article from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination provides an answer to this downside because the similarities between the 'sign' and 'loafer' photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it simpler to differentiate the sign photons (obtained from the article of curiosity) from the noise generated throughout the atmosphere. Barzanjeh who's now an Assistant Professor on the College of Calgary on the prototype's efficiency: "The main message behind our research is that 'quantum radar' or 'quantum microwave illumination' is not only possible in theory but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions we already see, at very low-signal photon numbers, that quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Distinguished milestone in the direction of advancing 80 year-old radar know-how

All through historical past, primary science has been one of many key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. While nonetheless a proof of idea, the group's analysis has successfully demonstrated a brand new technique of detection that, in some circumstances, might already be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proof of concepts such as the one we have demonstrated here have often served as prominent milestones towards future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors.” says Barzanjeh.

Final creator and group chief Professor Johannes Fink provides “This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks.”

In regards to the Fink Group at IST Austria

Professor Johannes Fink leads a analysis group at IST Austria which is positioned between quantum optics and mesoscopic condensed matter physics. The group research quantum physics in electrical, mechanical, and optical chip-based units with the aim to advance and combine quantum know-how for simulation, communication, metrology, and sensing. Extra details about the group will be discovered right here.

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Scientists display quantum radar prototype

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Physicists on the Institute of Science and Expertise Austria (IST Austria) have invented a brand new radar prototype that makes use of quantum entanglement as a technique of object detection. This profitable integration of quantum mechanics into gadgets might considerably impression the biomedical and safety industries. The analysis is printed within the journal Science Advances

Quantum entanglement is a bodily phenomenon whereby two particles stay interconnected, sharing bodily traits no matter how far aside they're from each other. Now, scientists from the analysis group of Professor Johannes Fink on the Institute of Science and Expertise Austria (IST Austria) together with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Expertise (MIT) and the College of York, UK, and David Vitali from the College of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a brand new kind of detection know-how referred to as microwave quantum illumination that makes use of entangled microwave photons as a technique of detection. The prototype, which is also referred to as a quantum radar, is ready to detect objects in noisy thermal environments the place classical radar methods typically fail. The know-how has potential purposes for ultra-low energy biomedical imaging and safety scanners.

Utilizing quantum entanglement as a brand new type of detection

The working ideas behind the system are easy: As a substitute of utilizing typical microwaves, the researchers entangle two teams of photons, that are referred to as the sign and loafer photons. The sign photons are despatched out in the direction of the thing of curiosity, while the loafer photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the sign photons are mirrored again, true entanglement between the sign and loafer photons is misplaced, however a small quantity of correlation survives, making a signature or sample that describes the existence or the absence of the goal object—no matter the noise throughout the setting.

“What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar,” says lead creator Shabir Barzanjeh, whose earlier analysis helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar know-how. “Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature.”

Quantum know-how can outperform classical low-power radar

Whereas quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the system has just a few benefits over typical classical radars. As an illustration, at low energy ranges, typical radar methods sometimes endure from poor sensitivity as they've hassle distinguishing the radiation mirrored by the thing from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination affords an answer to this downside because the similarities between the sign and loafer photons—generated by quantum entanglement—makes it more practical to differentiate the sign photons (acquired from the thing of curiosity) from the noise generated throughout the setting.

Barzanjeh, who's now an assistant professor on the College of Calgary, says, “The principle message behind our analysis is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination shouldn't be solely potential in concept, but in addition in apply. When benchmarked towards classical low-power detectors in the identical situations, we see that at very low-signal photon numbers, quantum-enhanced detection will be superior.”

All through historical past, primary science has been one of many key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. Whereas nonetheless a proof of idea, the group's

analysis has successfully demonstrated a brand new technique of detection that, in some instances, could also be superior to classical radar.

“Throughout history, proofs of concept, such as the one we have demonstrated here, have often served as prominent milestones toward future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors,” says Barzanjeh.

Final creator and group chief Professor Johannes Fink says, “This scientific consequence was solely potential by bringing collectively theoretical and experimental physicists which might be pushed by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics may help to push the elemental limits of sensing. However to indicate a bonus in sensible conditions, we may also want the assistance of skilled electrical engineers , and there nonetheless stays a whole lot of work to be finished so as to make our consequence relevant to real-world detection duties.”

Extra data:

“Microwave quantum illumination using a digital receiver” Science Advances DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb0451

Quotation

Scientists display quantum radar prototype (2020, Might 8)

retrieved Eight Might 2020

from <https://phys.org/information/2020-05-scientists-quantum-radar-prototype.html>

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"Portalele.com.ua" gefunden am 18.05.2020 15:05 Uhr

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"i-hls.com" gefunden am 10.05.2020 14:05 Uhr

Revolutionary Quantum Detection Technology Developed

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. A new radar prototype uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries.

The quantum radar prototype is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and the University of Camerino, Italy have demonstrated the new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection, according to phys.org.

Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar. While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons — generated by quantum entanglement — makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

The research is published in the journal Science Advances.

"MarcheNews24" gefunden am 09.05.2020 11:43 Uhr

Primo prototipo di radar quantistico, nel team anche Vitali dell'Unicam

Nuova tecnica di rivelazione basata sulla tecnologia quantistica sviluppata presso l'IST Austria, con la collaborazione dell'Università di Camerino e della Università di York (Regno Unito). Studio pubblicato l'8 maggio in Science Advances

CAMERINO – I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances.

L'entanglement quantistico è un fenomeno fisico per cui due particelle rimangono interconnesse, continuando a condividere caratteristiche fisiche a prescindere dalla loro lontananza reciproca. Il lavoro appena pubblicato ha dimostrato una nuova tecnologia di rivelazione chiamata "illuminazione quantistica a microonde" che fa uso di fotoni a microonde correlati quantisticamente come metodo di rivelazione. Il prototipo, noto anche come "radar quantistico", è in grado di individuare oggetti in ambienti altamente rumorosi in cui i classici sistemi radar solitamente falliscono. La tecnologia ha il potenziale per applicazioni di imaging biomedico a bassissima potenza e scanner per la sicurezza.

I principi di funzionamento alla base dello strumento sono semplici: invece di usare microonde convenzionali, i ricercatori correlano due fasci deboli di microonde, il signal (segnale) e l'idler. Il segnale è inviato verso l'oggetto interessato, mentre i fotoni idler sono misurati in isolamento relativo, senza interferenza o rumore. Quando il segnale torna indietro riflesso dall'oggetto, l'entanglement tra i due fasci è perso, ma sopravvivono tracce della correlazione, sufficienti a creare una firma che descrive l'esistenza o l'assenza dell'oggetto bersaglio, indipendentemente dal rumore presente nell'ambiente.

Mentre l'entanglement quantistico in sé è fragile, il dispositivo offre alcuni vantaggi rispetto ai classici radar. Ad esempio, a bassa potenza, i sistemi radar convenzionali solitamente soffrono la scarsa sensibilità perché hanno problemi a distinguere le radiazioni riflesse dall'oggetto dal rumore radiativo naturalmente presente. L'illuminazione quantistica offre una soluzione a questo problema, in quanto le similitudini tra i fotoni signal e idler, generati dall'entanglement quantistico, rendono molto più efficiente la distinzione tra il segnale (ricevuto dall'oggetto ricercato) e il rumore generato nell'ambiente.

"Il messaggio principale della nostra ricerca – affermano i ricercatori – è che il 'radar quantistico' o l' 'illuminazione quantistica a microonde' non sono solo possibili in teoria, ma anche in pratica. Se raffrontata con i classici strumenti di rilevazione a bassa potenza nelle stesse condizioni, è già possibile vedere che, nel caso di basso numero di fotoni, la rivelazione basata sulla fisica quantistica può essere superiore."

Nel corso della storia, la scienza di base è stata una delle locomotive dell'innovazione, del cambiamento di paradigma e dell'avanguardia tecnologica. Sebbene rimanga la dimostrazione di un concetto, la ricerca del gruppo ha efficacemente avvalorato un nuovo metodo di rivelazione che, in alcuni casi, può essere già superiore ai radar classici.

"Nel corso della storia, dimostrazioni come quella da noi provata sono spesso servite come pietre miliari nel raggiungere successivi avanzamenti tecnologici. Sarà interessante vedere le implicazioni future di questa ricerca, in particolare per sensori a microonde di piccolo raggio", affermano i ricercatori.

Questo risultato scientifico è stato possibile solo attraverso la collaborazione di fisici teorici e sperimentali, tutti guidati dal desiderio di indagare come la meccanica quantistica possa aiutare a superare i limiti fondamentali della rilevazione. Per poter presentare vantaggi anche in soluzioni pratiche, avremo bisogno anche dell'aiuto di esperti ingegneri elettronici; resta molto lavoro da fare per rendere il nostro risultato applicabile a rilevazioni nel mondo reale.

La ricerca è stata finanziata con fondi dell'Unione Europea dal programma di ricerca e innovazione europeo Horizon 2020, nell'ambito di un progetto che vede coinvolta l'Università di Camerino con il prof. David Vital ed il prof. Stefano Mancini, entrambi membri della Sezione di Fisica della Scuola di Scienze e Tecnologie.

"Youtvrs" gefunden am 09.05.2020 11:47 Uhr

Primo prototipo di radar quantistico, nel team anche un docente UniCam

Lo studio è stato pubblicato l'8 maggio in Science Advances I fisici Shabir Barzanjeh e Johannes Fink dell'Institute of Science and Technology

Austria (IST Austria), Stefano Pirandola dell'Università di York in Inghilterra e David Vitali dell'Università di Camerino hanno inventato e dimostrato sperimentalmente un nuovo prototipo di radar che utilizza l'entanglement quantistico per rivelare un oggetto a distanza. Questa integrazione della fisica quantistica nella vita quotidiana può influenzare in modo significativo il settore biomedico e della sicurezza. La ricerca è pubblicata nella rivista Science Advances.

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"dailytechinfo.org" gefunden am 18.05.2020 05:09 Uhr

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"phys.org" gefunden am 08.05.2020 20:02 Uhr

Scientists demonstrate quantum radar prototype

Illustration of a quantum radar prototype. Credit: © IST Austria/Philip Krantz

Physicists at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) have invented a new radar prototype that uses quantum entanglement as a method of object detection. This successful integration of quantum mechanics into devices could significantly impact the biomedical and security industries. The research is published in the journal *Science Advances*.

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon whereby two particles remain interconnected, sharing physical traits regardless of how far apart they are from one another. Now, scientists from the research group of Professor Johannes Fink at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) along with collaborators Stefano Pirandola from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the University of York, UK, and David Vitali from the University of Camerino, Italy—have demonstrated a new type of detection technology called microwave quantum illumination that utilizes entangled microwave photons as a method of detection. The prototype, which is also known as a quantum radar, is able to detect objects in noisy thermal environments where classical radar systems often fail. The technology has potential applications for ultra-low power biomedical imaging and security scanners.

Using quantum entanglement as a new form of detection

The working principles behind the device are simple: Instead of using conventional microwaves, the researchers entangle two groups of photons, which are called the signal and idler photons. The signal photons are sent out towards the object of interest, whilst the idler photons are measured in relative isolation, free from interference and noise. When the signal photons are reflected back, true entanglement between the signal and idler photons is lost, but a small amount of correlation survives, creating a signature or pattern that describes the existence or the absence of the target object—irrespective of the noise within the environment.

"What we have demonstrated is a proof of concept for the microwave quantum radar," says lead author Shabir Barzanjeh, whose previous research helped advance the theoretical notion behind quantum enhanced radar technology. "Using entanglement generated at a few thousandths of a degree above absolute zero (-273.14 °C), we have been able to detect low reflectivity objects at room-temperature."

Quantum technology can outperform classical low-power radar

While quantum entanglement in itself is fragile in nature, the device has a few advantages over conventional classical radars. For instance, at low power levels, conventional radar systems typically suffer from poor sensitivity as they have trouble distinguishing the radiation reflected by the object from naturally occurring background radiation noise. Quantum illumination offers a solution to this problem as the similarities between the signal and idler photons—generated by quantum entanglement

—makes it more effective to distinguish the signal photons (received from the object of interest) from the noise generated within the environment.

Barzanjeh, who is now an assistant professor at the University of Calgary, says, "The main message behind our research is that quantum radar or quantum microwave illumination is not only possible in theory, but also in practice. When benchmarked against classical low-power detectors in the same conditions, we see that at very low-signal photon numbers, quantum-enhanced detection can be superior."

Throughout history, basic science has been one of the key drivers of innovation, paradigm shift and technological breakthrough. While still a proof of concept, the group's research has effectively demonstrated a new method of detection that, in some cases, may be superior to classical radar.

"Throughout history, proofs of concept, such as the one we have demonstrated here, have often served as prominent milestones toward future technological advancements. It will be interesting to see the future implications of this research, particularly for short-range microwave sensors," says Barzanjeh.

Last author and group leader Professor Johannes Fink says, "This scientific result was only possible by bringing together theoretical and experimental physicists that are driven by the curiosity of how quantum mechanics can help to push the fundamental limits of sensing. But to show an advantage in practical situations, we will also need the help of experienced electrical engineers, and there still remains a lot of work to be done in order to make our result applicable to real-world detection tasks."

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