

# QICS

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## QUANTUM INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

### Classification Scheme for QIST related topics

Version 1.1, July 2006

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ERA-PILOT PROJECT "Quantum Information Sciences and Technologies"

WorkPackage 1 website: <http://igqi003.uibk.ac.at/qist>  
<http://qist.ect.it>



## QUANTUM INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SCHEME (QICS)

One of the tasks of the ERA-Pilot QIST WP1 aims at a survey of European QIST related structures. To achieve this goal it is essential to elaborate a list of QIST topics that can be widely accepted by the QIST community, which indicates what techniques are part of QIST, where are the borders to other scientific and technological areas, etc.

This document represents the Quantum Information Classification scheme (QICS) elaborated by the ERA-Pilot QIST WP1.

We have identified 5 broad categories, which we divide into 25 major topics. Each topic was then split up into different fields which could possibly show an ulterior division into sub-fields. The following illustrates the structure of this classification scheme (that is evidently inspired to the APS PACS) showing all the possible subdivisions.

### 10. QUANTUM COMPUTATION

← Broad category

#### 15. Implementations: Quantum Optics

##### 15.10.-p Quantum Optics: Physical qubits

15.10.El Electrons

15.10.Ie Ions: electronic states

15.10.Iv Ions: vibrational states

15.10.Ne Neutral atoms: electronic states

15.10.Nv Neutral atoms: vibrational states

15.10.Ry Rydberg atoms

15.10.Ph Photons

15.10.Qd Quantum dots

15.10.En Atomic ensemble

15.10.Mo Molecules

#### 17. Other implementations

17.10.+n Nanotubes and nanowires

← Major topic

← Field

← Sub-field

Each code is constructed as follows: the first two digits refer to the category, while the second two to the topic; the last two letters refer instead to the field or the sub-field. In the case of a field, a “+” followed by a letter means that the field does not have sub-fields, while a “-” followed by a letter would indicate that sub-fields are present for that particular code. Finally, in the case of sub-fields, the two letters are chosen (when possible) among the initial letters of the most important key-words present in the code description.

This is a ‘living document’: if you think that some QIST subjects are missing, or that a new promising field has opened up, please send the suggested field/sub-field together with a proposed code (constructed following the aforementioned rules) to [qist@ect.it](mailto:qist@ect.it). Valid codes will be included in subsequent updates of the QICS.



## 00. QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE

### 01. Physics and information science

- 01.10.+i Encoding, processing and transmission of information via physical systems
- 01.20.+e Reversibility and irreversibility in information processing
- 01.30.+r Quantum states and dynamics as a resource for information processing
- 01.40.+n Entanglement as a resource for information processing
- 01.50.+e Entropy and other measures of information

### 02. Fundamental problems

- 02.10.+t Quantum-Classical Transition
- 02.20.+c Mesoscopic and Macroscopic Quantum Coherence
- 02.30.-n Entanglement, nonlocality, complementarity
- 02.30.Bi Bell inequalities
- 02.30.An Bell theorem without inequalities
- 02.30.Lh Loopholes in Bell-type experiments
- 02.40.+d Interaction with environment
- 02.50.+r Reference frames in quantum mechanics
- 02.60.+g Geometric/topological phases
- 02.70.+a Theories alternative to quantum mechanics
- 02.80.+i Fundamentals of quantum interference (quantum eraser, which-way information, etc.)
- 02.90.+f Foundational issues of quantum mechanics

### 03. Entanglement

- 03.02.+s Separability properties
- 03.05.+c Characterization and classification of entanglement
- 03.10.+m Entanglement measures

- 03.20.+w Entanglement detection/witnesses
- 03.25.+y Entanglement catalysts
- 03.30.+e Entangling/Disentangling power of quantum evolutions and transformations
- 03.40.+t Thermal/mixed state entanglement
- 03.50.+b Bound entanglement
- 03.60.+i Entanglement of identical particles and statistics
- 03.70.+c Entanglement versus correlation
- 03.80.+p (Theory of) purification, distillation, concentration
- 03.90.+m (Other) mathematical aspects of composite quantum systems

### 04. Entanglement in Many-Body Systems

- 04.10.+s Entanglement in spin models/oscillator chains
- 04.20.+b Squeezing and entanglement in quantum degenerate gases and BCS model
- 04.25.+l Entanglement in solid state systems, Luttinger liquids, etc.
- 04.30.+p Entanglement in phase transitions
- 04.40.+c Entanglement, chaos and disorder
- 04.50.+m Efficient simulation of quantum many-body systems
- 04.60.+s Entanglement in mesoscopic/macroscopic systems
- 04.70.+m Multi-particle/multi-photon entanglement
- 04.80.+d Entanglement dynamics in composite quantum systems
- 04.90.+t Entanglement transfer

### 05. Cross disciplinary links

- 05.05.+r Quantum information & relativity/cosmology
- 05.10.+s Quantum information & quantum statistics

- 05.20.+c Quantum information & quantum chaos
- 05.30.+t Quantum information & thermodynamics
- 05.40.+n Quantum information & neural networks
- 05.50.+a Quantum information & adaptive learning and feedback control
- 05.60.+c Quantum information & chemistry
- 05.70.+o Quantum information & quantum control
- 05.80.+m Quantum information & complex systems
- 05.90.+p Quantum information & quantum field theory/particle physics

**06. Quantum measurements**

- 06.10.+d Dynamics of the measurement process
- 06.15.+e Measurement-induced transformations
- 06.20.+m Quantum measurement theories
- 06.25.+n Quantum non-demolition measurements
- 06.30.+p Positive Operator Valued Measurements (POVM's)
- 06.35.+w Weak measurements
- 06.40.+z Quantum Zeno effect
- 06.50.+t Tomographic state reconstruction
- 06.60.+r Non-tomographic state reconstruction/estimation
- 06.70.+e Phase estimation
- 06.80.+s Quantum state discrimination
- 06.85.+o Quantum operator discrimination/reconstruction
- 06.90.+m Parameter estimation

**07. Mathematics of Hilbert space**

- 07.10.+r State representations (quasi-probability distributions, Poincare' sphere, Stokes parameters, etc.)

- 07.20.+b Properties of special bases
- 07.30.+o Properties of operators
- 07.40.+d Distance between states
- 07.50.+n No-go theorems
- 07.60.+s Special states (graph states, cluster states, etc.)

## 10. QUANTUM COMPUTATION

### 11. Algorithms

- 11.10.+c Quantum complexity theory
- 11.20.+a Role of entanglement in quantum algorithms
- 11.30.+h Factoring, hidden subgroup
- 11.40.+s Quantum search
- 11.50.+m Quantum maps, quantum chaos
- 11.60.+g Quantum games, strategies
- 11.70.+w Quantum random walks
- 11.80.+e Spectral evaluation
- 11.90.+m Quantum template matching
- 11.95.+o Other algorithms

### 12. Simulations

- 12.10.+i Simulations of many-body interactions
- 12.20.+h Optimal simulation of few-qubit Hamiltonians
- 12.30.+u Universal quantum simulators with specific systems (e.g. trapped ions, optical lattices, etc.)
- 12.40.+e Efficient classical simulation of quantum computation

### 13. Defeating errors

- 13.10.+n Effects of noise and imperfections
- 13.20.+e Quantum error correction
- 13.30.+t Fault-tolerant quantum computation
- 13.40.+d Decoherence-free subspaces / noiseless subsystems
- 13.50.+d Dynamical/algebraic decoupling/ recoupling

- 13.60.+p Geometric/topological protection
- 13.70.+f Quantum feedback / filtering and control
- 13.80.+a Errors and chaos

### 14. Models and Architectures

- 14.10.+c Quantum circuit model
- 14.20.+a Quantum cellular automata
- 14.30.+t Quantum Turing machine
- 14.35.+i Initialization of quantum registers
- 14.40.+m Measurement-based quantum computation
- 14.50.+a Adiabatic quantum computation
- 14.60.+g Geometric/topological and holonomic quantum computation
- 14.70.+p Post-selected quantum computation
- 14.80.+f Quantum computation with fixed couplings
- 14.90.+l Quantum computation with local control
- 14.95.+p Probabilistic quantum computation

### 15. Implementations: Quantum Optics

- 15.10.-p Quantum Optics: Physical qubits
- 15.10.EI Electrons
- 15.10.Ie Ions: electronic states
- 15.10.Iv Ions: vibrational states
- 15.10.Ne Neutral atoms: electronic states
- 15.10.Nv Neutral atoms: vibrational states

- 15.10.Ph Photons
- 15.10.Qd Quantum dots
- 15.10.En Atomic ensembles
- 15.10.Mo Molecules
- 15.20.-e Quantum Optics: Experimental system**
- 15.20.Pt Penning traps (planar and circular)
- 15.20.Lp Linear Paul traps
- 15.20.Ml Micro-fabricated lithographic traps
- 15.20.Ol Optical lattices
- 15.20.Mc Magnetic atom chips
- 15.20.Oc Optical atom chips
- 15.20.Lo Linear optics
- 15.20.Ca Cavity QED
- 15.20.Ro Readout techniques in quantum optics

**16 Implementations: condensed matter**

- 16.10.-p Condensed Matter: Physical qubits**
- 16.10.Ec Electrons in solids: charge
- 16.10.Es Electrons in solids: spin
- 16.10.Sc Spin chains
- 16.10.Is Ions in solids
- 16.10.Ns Nuclear spins
- 16.10.Jn Josephson nanodevices
- 16.20.-e Condensed Matter: Experimental system**
- 16.20.De Electrically realized quantum dots

- 16.20.Db Band-gap modulation quantum dots
- 16.20.Sr Electron spin resonance
- 16.20.Re Rare-earth-ion-doped crystals
- 16.20.Ln Liquid NMR
- 16.20.Pd Atomic donors in semiconductor substrates
- 16.20.Ec Endohedral C60 on surfaces
- 16.20.Ih Isotopically engineered heterostructures
- 16.20.Ns QD nuclear spin ensembles
- 16.20.Cq Charge qubits
- 16.20.Pq Phase qubits
- 16.20.Fq Flux qubits
- 16.20.Sq Superconducting qubits coupled to resonators
- 16.20.Dc Defect centers in diamonds
- 16.20.Rc Readout techniques in condensed matter

**17 Other implementations**

- 17.10.+n Nanotubes and nanowires
- 17.20.+m Single-domain magnetic particles
- 17.30.+e Electrons on helium films
- 17.40.+d Molecular spin / dipole arrays
- 17.50.+h Quantum Hall systems
- 17.60.+r Nanomechanical resonators
- 17.70.+s Spectral hole burning
- 17.80.+h Hybrid systems
- 17.90.+s Surface-acoustic-wave-based quantum computer

**18      Decoherence studies**

18.10.+b    System-bath interaction (harmonic bath, spin bath)

18.20.+s    Electron spins in semiconductors (phonons, nuclear spins)

18.30.+a    Atoms close to surfaces/ in laser fields or cavities

18.40.+n    Electromagnetic noise on trapped ions

18.50.+p    Electric and phonon noise in semiconductors

18.60.+d    Disentanglement via dissipation/dephasing

18.70.+s    Decoherence in solid state systems

18.80.+d    Quantum dissipative systems

## 20. QUANTUM COMMUNICATION

### 21. Protocols

- 21.10.+a Quantum authentication / identification
- 21.20.-s Quantum secret sharing / data hiding
- 21.20.Kl Quantum key distillation
- 21.20.Kd Quantum key distribution
- 21.20.Rp Remote state preparation
- 21.20.Rc Quantum remote control
- 21.20.Sc Quantum bit-string commitment
- 21.30.+c Quantum coding
- 21.40.+d Quantum data compression
- 21.50.+t Teleportation
- 21.60.+e Entanglement based protocols
- 21.70.+q Qudits
- 21.80.+c Quantum cloning

### 22. Information security beyond quantum cryptography

- 22.10.+k High key rates
- 22.20.+d Continuous variables
- 22.30.+c Quantum codes
- 22.40.+p Privacy Amplification
- 22.50.+t Teleportation as a cryptographical primitive
- 22.60.+e Eavesdropping detection
- 22.65.+a Eavesdropping attacks/strategies
- 22.70.+s Security proofs

- 22.80.+p Plug and play systems
- 22.90.+d Distrustful cryptography

### 23. Long-distance quantum communication

- 23.05.+f Fiber-based quantum communication
- 23.10.+l Limits for shared entanglement
- 23.20.+f Free-space entanglement
- 23.25.+c Free-space quantum communication
- 23.30.+o Outer-space quantum communication
- 23.40.+a Adaptive optics
- 23.50.+s Feasibility studies for satellite based quantum communication
- 23.60.+d Study of decoherence
- 23.70.+s Space qualified technologies

### 24. Sources

- 24.10.-s Single photons
- 24.10.Od Single photons on demand
- 24.10.Tw Single photons at telecom wavelength
- 24.20.-e Entangled photons
- 24.20.Od Entangled photons on demand
- 24.20.Tw Entangled photons at telecom wavelength
- 24.30.+s Squeezed states sources
- 24.40.+h High efficiency sources
- 24.50.+m Multiphoton sources

24.60.+s    Generation of specific states of radiation

24.70.+c    Color-center / quantum dot photon sources

**25.        Detectors**

25.10.+e    Quantum efficiency of detectors

25.20.+n    Number resolution

25.30.+c    Clock synchronization

25.40.+t    Automated state and process tomography

25.50.+m    Miniaturization

25.60.+a    Quantum state analyzers

## 30. QUANTUM NETWORKS

### 31. Quantum channels

- 31.10.+l Long distance photonic channel
- 31.20.+t Quantum state transport in quantum chains and arrays
- 31.25.+d Decoherence in quantum channels
- 31.30.+c Characterization of quantum channels
- 31.35.+i Dissipative quantum channels
- 31.40.+d Entanglement distribution
- 31.50.+m Quantum channel memory
- 31.60.+n Non-photonic quantum channels
- 31.70.+g Gaussian channels
- 31.80.+b Bosonic channels
- 31.90.+e Entangled channels

### 32. Quantum repeaters

- 32.10.+c Communication over noisy channels
- 32.20.+m Quantum memories / storage of qubits
- 32.30.+s Entanglement swapping
- 32.40.+p Realization of purification, concentration, and distillation in physical systems
- 32.50.-c Quantum communication complexity
- 32.50.Fp Quantum fingerprinting
- 32.60.+s Small scale quantum processors

### 33. Qubit interfaces

- 33.10.+a Cavity QED (atoms or ions)
- 33.20.+d Quantum dots
- 33.30.+s SQUIDs
- 33.40.+j Josephson junctions ↔ ions
- 33.45.+u Superconducting qubits ↔ spins
- 33.50.+n Nanomechanical resonators ↔ quantum dots, superconducting qubits
- 33.60.+a Atomic systems ↔ mesoscopic conductors
- 33.70.+o Optical systems ↔ solid-state systems
- 33.80.+m Atomic-ensemble quantum memory for light
- 33.90.+e Entanglement between atoms and photons

## 40. QUANTUM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

### 41. Metrology

- 41.05.+l Quantum limits
- 41.10.+p Quantum enhanced measurements
- 41.20.+c Quantum clock synchronization
- 41.30.+i Quantum imaging
- 41.40.+s Precision spectroscopy via entangled states
- 41.50.+n Nanomechanical sensors
- 41.60.+s Single electron spin measurements
- 41.70.+a Aligning reference frames
- 41.80.+c Absolute calibration of detectors
- 41.90.+n New sensor technologies
- 41.95.+m Quantum magnetometry

### 42. QIP-related Technologies

- 42.10.+p Photonic crystal microcavities
- 42.20.+i Integrated atom optical elements
- 42.30.+l New laser sources
- 42.40.+s Spintronics
- 42.50.+n Nanomechanical devices
- 42.60.+t Miniaturized trap technologies