

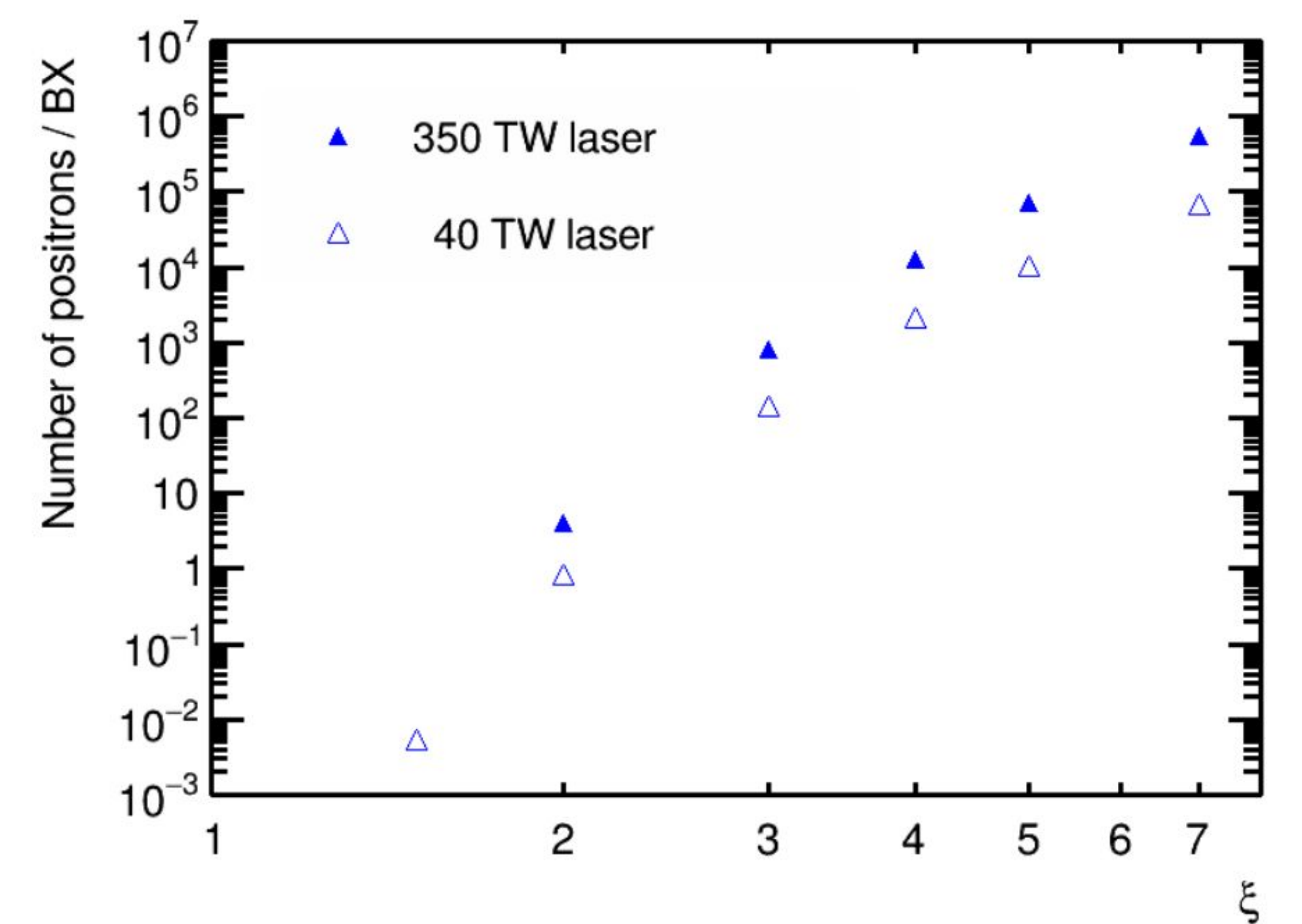
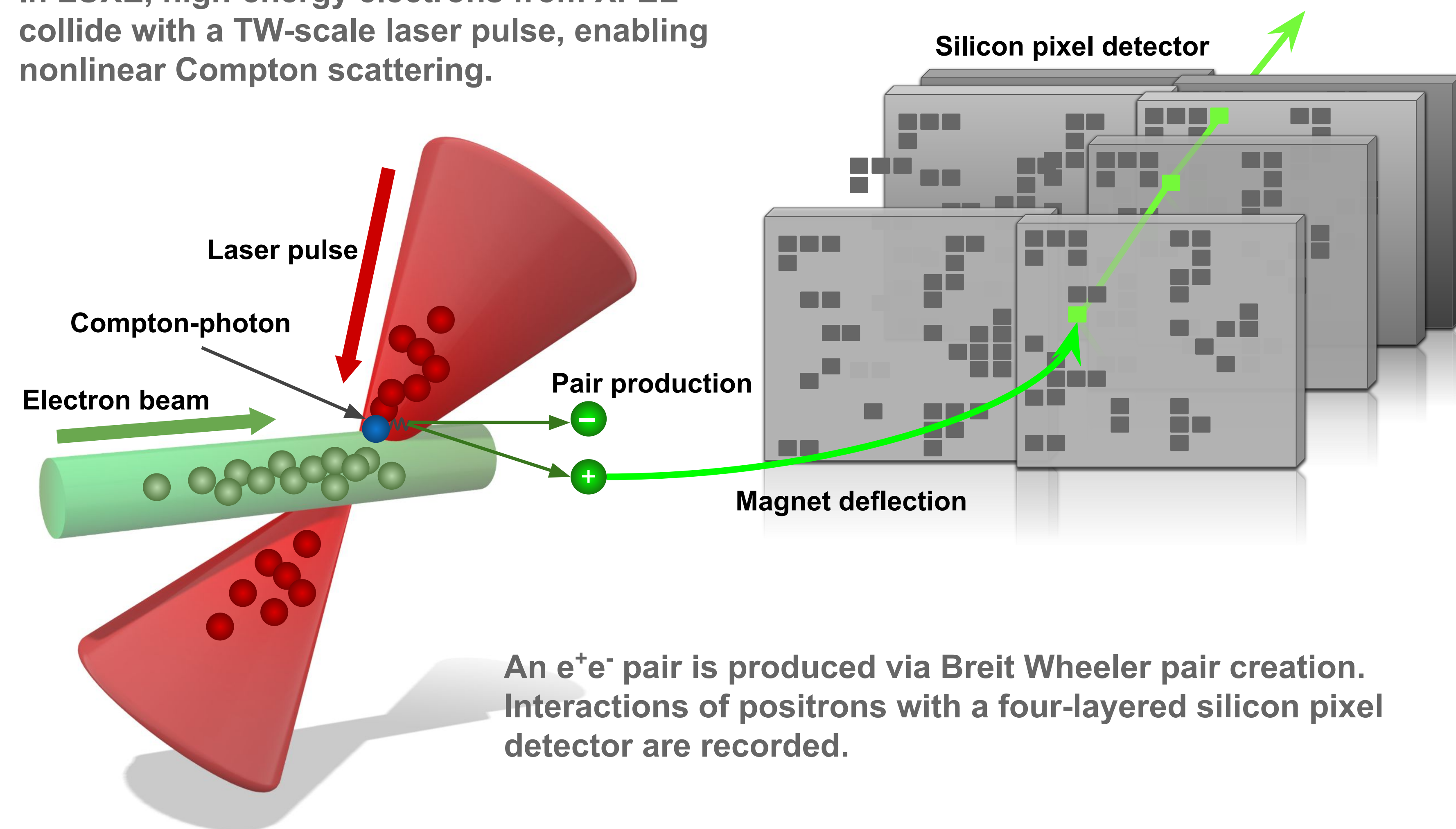
Assessing the potential of quantum annealers for track reconstruction at LUXE



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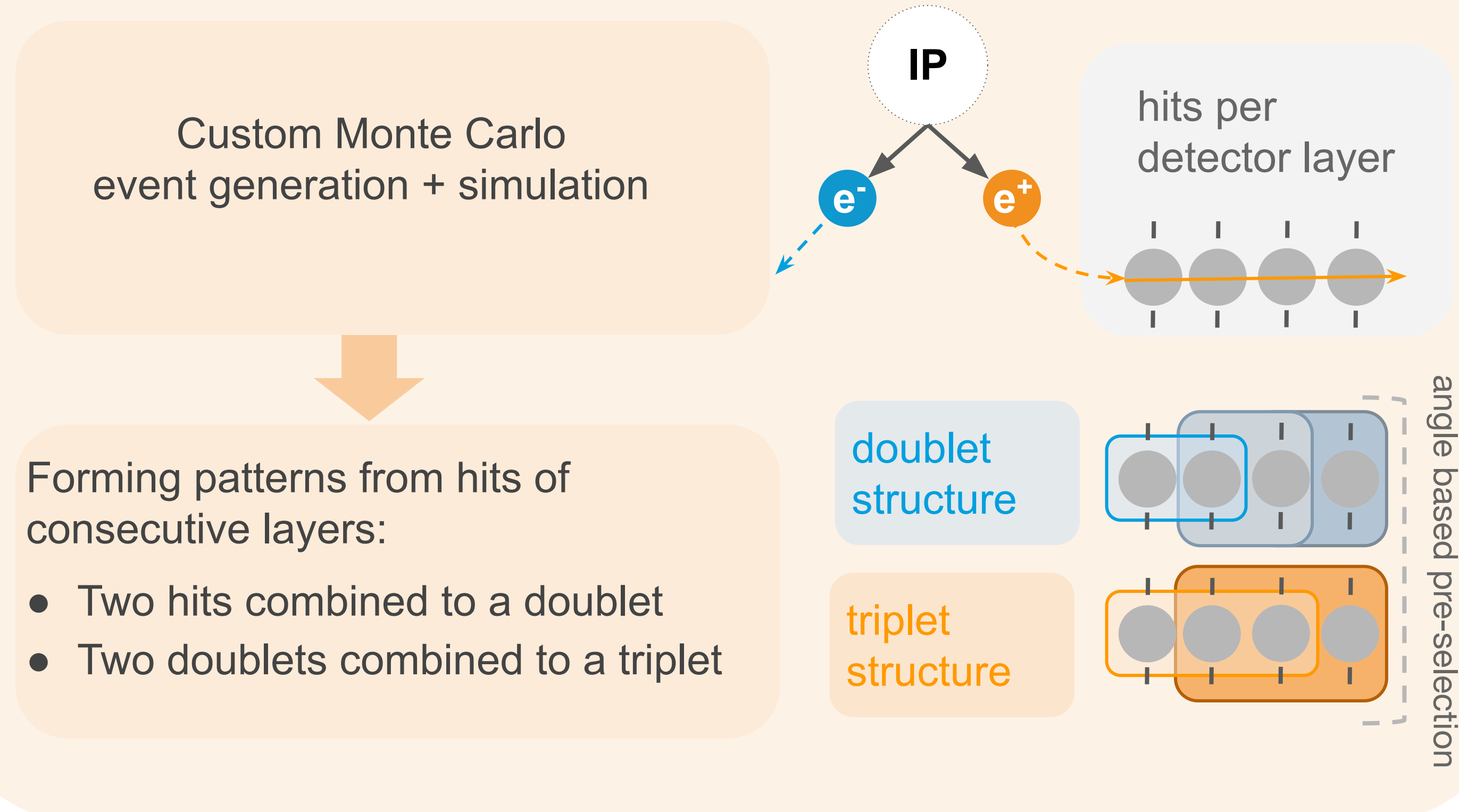
In LUXE, high-energy electrons from XFEL collide with a TW-scale laser pulse, enabling nonlinear Compton scattering.



A key measurement is to quantify the positron rate as a function of the intensity parameter ξ .

$$\xi = \frac{m_e E_L}{\omega_L E_{crit}} \quad \begin{array}{l} m_e : \text{electron mass} \\ \omega_L : \text{laser frequency} \\ E_{L,cr} : \text{laser/critical field strength} \end{array}$$

LUXE Model Building.



Triplets as QUBO variables.

Quadratic
Unconstrained
Binary
Optimisation

$$O(a, b, T) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i T_i + \sum_{i,j} b_{ij} T_i T_j \quad T \in \{0, 1\}$$

Quality a_i of a triplet

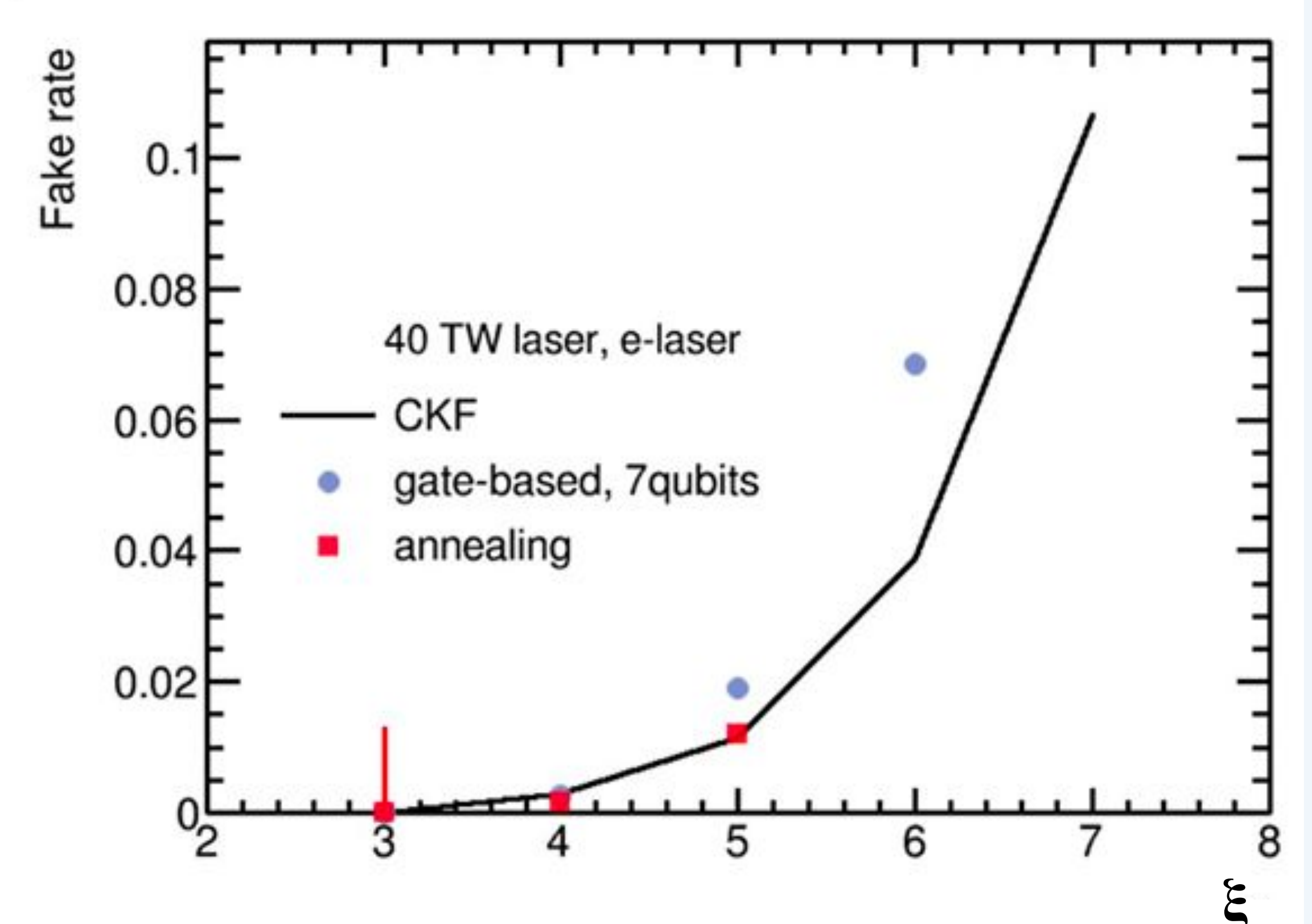
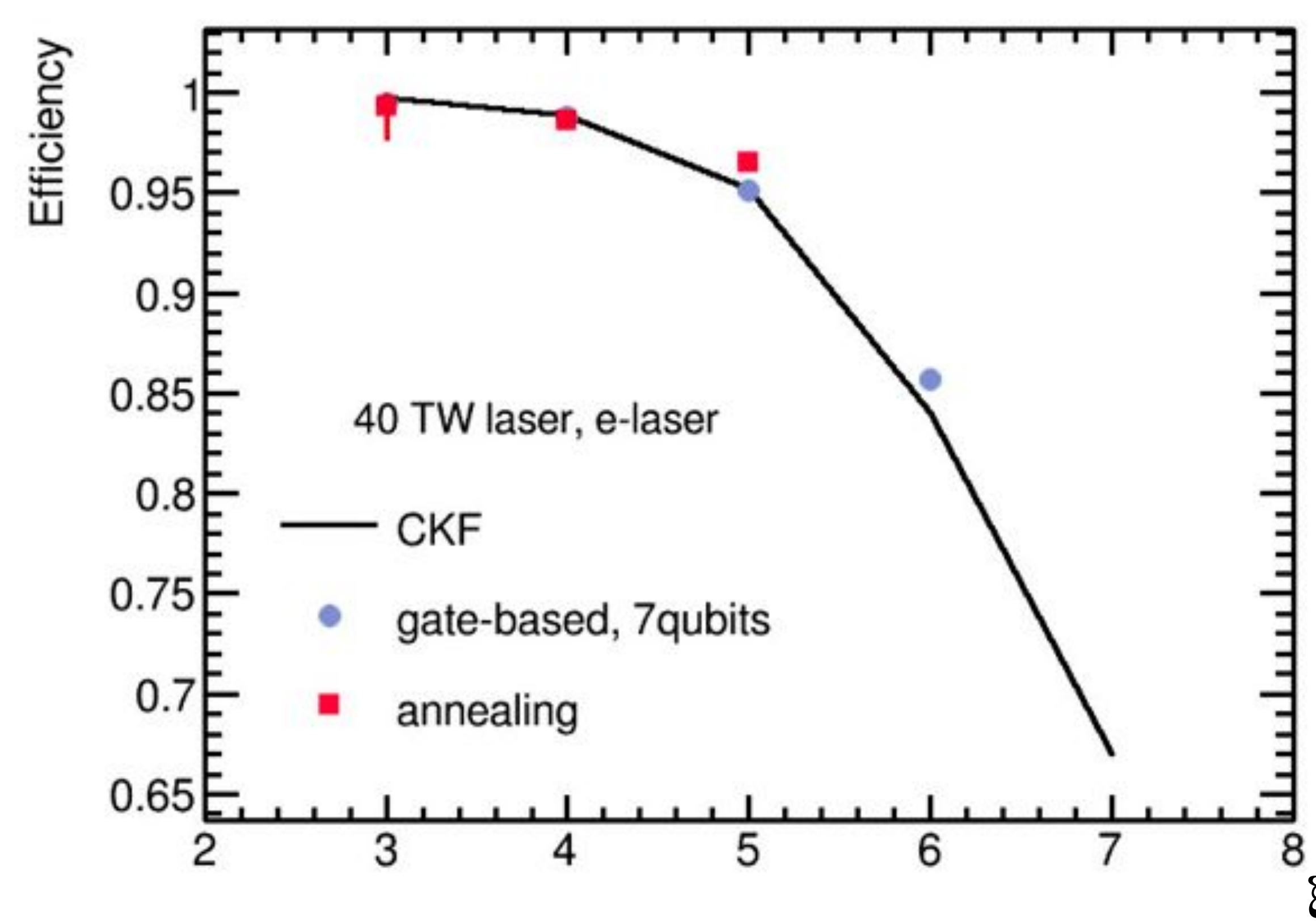
Compatibility b_{ij} of two triplets

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} -S(T_i, T_j), & \text{if } (T_i, T_j) \text{ form a quadruplet,} \\ \zeta & \text{if } (T_i, T_j) \text{ are in conflict,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Results.

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{N_{\text{matched tracks}}}{N_{\text{generated tracks}}}$$

$$\text{Fake rate} = \frac{N_{\text{fake tracks}}}{N_{\text{reconstructed tracks}}}$$



Key questions.

- How does the performance depend on ξ ?
- What quantum algorithm is optimal?
- What are the requirements (noise, size,...) on a real quantum device as a backend?

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Quantum algorithms for charged
particle track reconstruction in the
LUXE experiment



Technical Design Report
for the LUXE Experiment



HELMHOLTZ