

# Q-STAR: Driving Innovation with Collaborative Standardization

### Kazutomo Hasegawa

Chair of the Standardization Recommendations & Alliances WG of Quantum STrategic industry Alliance for Revolution (Q-STAR)

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## **Q-STAR Overview**



## Quantum STrategic industry Alliance for Revolution

Established	September 1, 2021 (Incorporated on May 9, 2022)
Purpose	Create industries & businesses based on quantum technology
Membership	137 members(as of October. 2025) Including 69 Members from User Companies
Scope	Materials, Quantum Materials, Quantum Life, Medicine and Biotechnology, Measurement Technology, Quantum Computers, Expansive Data, Quantum Key Distribution, Quantum AI, Devices, Quantum Sensors, Application Software

## **Q-STAR Progress**

**Discussion and** 

2023 **Demonstration Stage** 

2021 **Establishment** 

> September 2021 **Establishment of Q-STAR**

**24** Members

**6** Working Groups 4 Subcommittees

May 2022 **Became General Incorporated Association** 

**65** Members

use case creation

8 Working Groups 5 Subcommittees

**MOU signed to establish** International Council of **Quantum Industry Associations** 



89 Members

**8** Working Groups

**6** Subcommittees

2024

**Materializing** the Foundation for **Social Implementation** 

> **Materializing Software Infrastructure**



**Collaboration with G-QuAT** 



106 Members

**8** Working Groups **6** Subcommittees

2025

**Accelerating Initiatives Toward** International Standardization

Starting Initiatives as Japan's National Mirror Committee for IEC/ISO JTC 3 -**Quantum Technologies** 



**MOU** signed to Strengthen UK-**Japan Collaboration** 



137 Members

(as of October. 2025)

9 Working Groups 7 Subcommittees

#### **Our Contributions to National Strategies**

2022



**Vision of Quantum Future Society** 



Strategy of Quantum **Future Industry** Development



**Promotion Measures** for Development of **Quantum Industries** 



**Promotion Measures for** the Development of a Quantum Ecosystem



## Toward Global Leadership in the Future Quantum Industry

## Q-STAR contributes to establishing Japan's leadership in global standards and the global supply chain by advancing three strategies.

#### **Use Cases**

Vendor and user companies collaborate to discuss and validate use cases.

A wide range of use case discussions



Selected use cases from the discussions were incorporated into the industry roadmap.

Industry Road Map

#### **Test Beds**

Working toward early social implementation by demonstrating use cases in a real-world environment through collaboration on a testbed with G-QuAT.



Source: https://unit.aist.go.jp/g-quat/index.html

#### **Standardization**

Frameworks that connect technology to business.

- Overview of the entire pathway toward social implementation
- Shared understanding among stakeholders



#### **Software Stack Diagram**



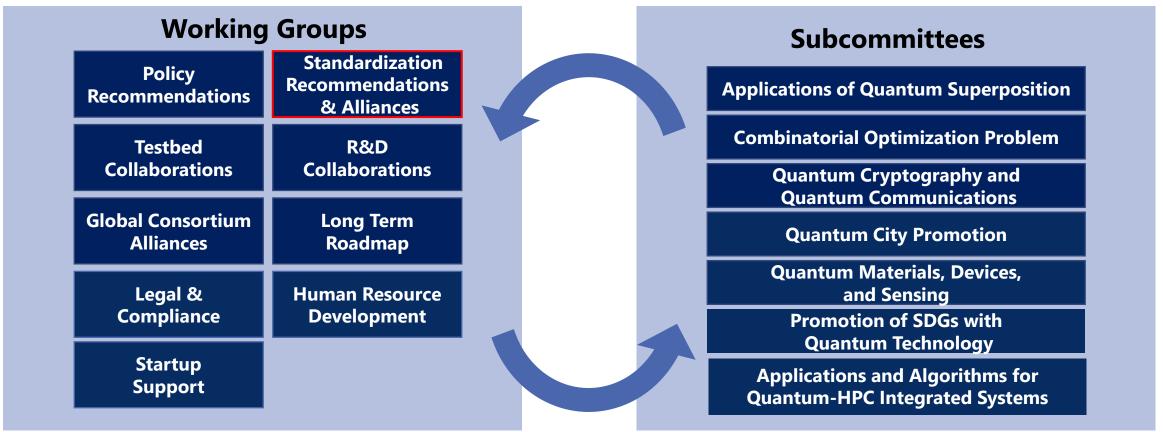
- Exploring quantum solutions to societal challenges
- •Identifying potential use cases



## **Creating Use Cases**

## Members from a wide range of fields participate in subcommittee activities and create use cases

### **Use cases**





### **Examples of Use Cases**

#### **Logistics**

- Verification of CO2 emission reduction by quantity optimization by carbon neutral x quantum inspired technology (Toshiba)
- Responding to increasingly complex shipping plans due to increased numbers and variety with fluctuating demand (NEC)
- NEC Fielding's maintenance parts delivery efficiency and optimization (NEC)



#### **Manufacturing**

- Adapting to high-mix low-volume production with increasingly complex production (NEC)
- Production Planning Optimization (NEC)
- Optimize the production sequence of automobiles (Fujitsu, Toyota)



#### **Finance**

- Demonstrating the effectiveness of high-speed, high-frequency trading strategies using pseudoquantum technology (Toshiba & Dharma Capital)
- CMOS Annealing Machine: Began use in insurance underwriting operations (Hitachi)
- Portfolio risk & return analysis contributing to steady growth of asset management (Fujitsu & Melco Investments)



## Japanese National Mirror Committee for IEC/ISO JTC 3

## Q-STAR was accredited as the Japanese National Mirror Committee for IEC/ISO JTC 3 – Quantum technologies

 $\sim$ Leads Japan's Contribution to the International Standardization of Quantum Technologies  $\sim$ 

**Participation** 

Promoting

two-way

communication

#### Japanese National Mirror Committee



#### Committee

- Chair: Yuichi Nakamura
- Vice-Chair: Taisuke Iwai
- Secretary: Kazutomo Hasegawa
- 10 Committee Members, including,
   Masahiro Horibe, Nobu Kaneko,
   Kazuya Kawai, Toshimori Honjo
- Staff Members, etc.

#### Overview

- Operate a committee to deliberate on votes and proposals on behalf of Japan
- Represent Japan's views in international standardization of quantum technology

## The Joint Technical Committee [IEC/ISO JTC 3 - Quantum Technologies]

#### Officers

IEC/ISO JTC 3 Officers (Chair · Secretary · ISO Contact)
IEC Secretariat Contacts (Technical Officer · Standards Project Administrator · Editor)

#### Advisory Groups / Working Groups / Ad Hoc Groups

Strategic Planning (AG 1) Chair's Advisory Group (AG 8) Terminology and quantities (WG 9)

Duantum cencore (WG 10)

Quantum sensors (WG 10)

Quantum computing supply chain (WG 11) Quantum computing benchmarking (WG 12)

Quantum random number generators (WG 13)

Quantum communication (ahG 4)

Quantum enabling technologies (ahG 7)

#### Membership

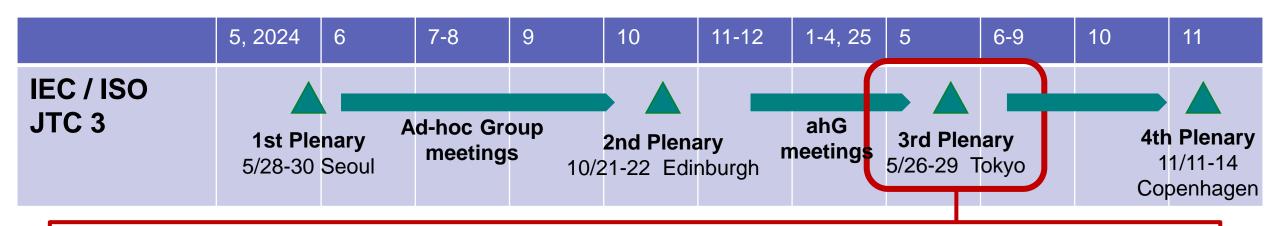
#### Participating members from 28 nations

United States of America, Israel, Italy, India, United Kingdom, Australia, Austria, Canada, South Korea, Cyprus, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovakia, China, Denmark, Germany, Turkey, New Zealand, Norway, Japan, Finland, France, Brazil, Portugal, Malta, Luxembourg, Russia

#### Observing members from 10 nations

Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Greece, Singapore, Thailand, Czech Republic, Philippines, Belgium, South Africa, Mexico

## **JTC 3 Plenary Meetings**



We welcomed 66 experts from 16 countries (and 33 remote participations)



## **Key Standardization Areas for Q-STAR**

- 1. Conducting benchmarking at the industrial use case level
  - evaluation of the effectiveness for social implementation of the use cases
- 2. Standardization of the middleware layer (under consideration)
  - utilizing quantum-inspired machines and quantum simulators to promote the social implementation of the use cases ahead of the quantum computers era

#### Five maturity indicators for social implementation

#### TRL: Technology Readiness Level

Indicator of the degree of technological development compared to the level of technological demand from society.

#### **BRL**: Business Readiness Level

Indicator of the degree to which a technology-based business can create sustainable business value

#### GRL: Governance Readiness Level

Indicator of the degree of institutional and regulatory development necessary for the diffusion of the technology

#### S(C)RL: Social (Communal) Readiness Level

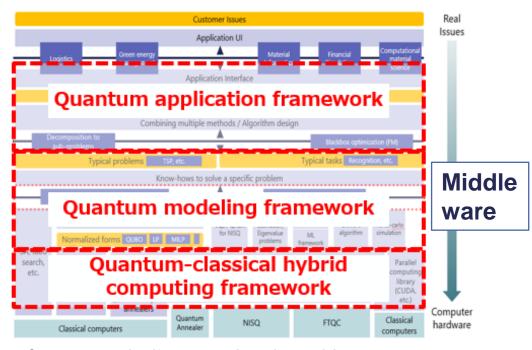
Indicator of the degree to which a technology can be demanded by society and business markets

#### **HRL**: Human Resources Readiness Level

Indicator of the abundance of human resources needed for technology diffusion in society and business.

Ref: https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/gaiyo/sip/taskforce/smartbousai\_3/siryo5.pdf





Software stack diagram developed by Q-STAR

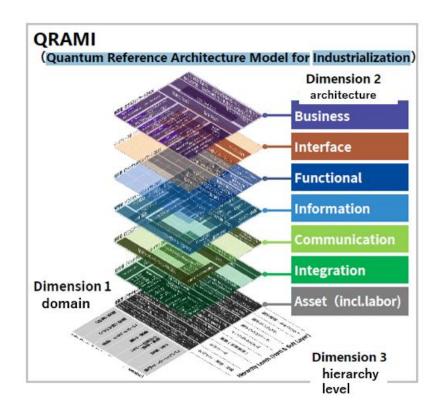


## The Role of Benchmarking | Quantum Computing

 The use of benchmarks is expected as means of social implementation and R&D promotion

### Approach

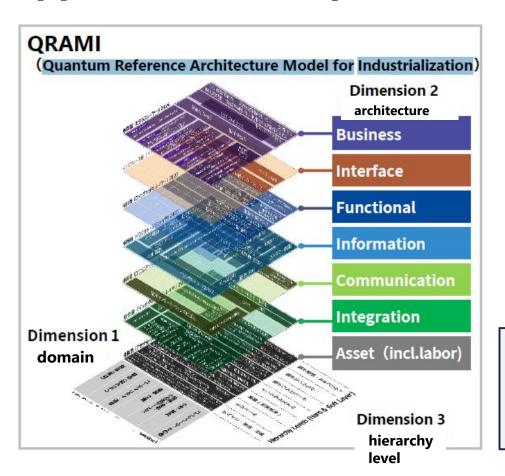
- 1. Identify target use cases for social implementation
- 2. Use QRAMI to identify technologies and applications required to realize the use cases
- 3. Set benchmarks step by step to accelerate development
- 4. Execute PDCA cycles, including benchmark review



Our aim is to develop industrial use case-based benchmarks that are practical for assessment and crucial for social implementation

## **QRAMI | A Tool for Use Case Development**

## QRAMI is a three-dimensional model and is used as a tool to support the development of quantum-related use cases



Dimension 1: Industry Domains involved in Quantum technology

Dimension 2: Layers in architecture

Dimension 3: Technology hierarchy level

(from material/device to total system)

## **Evaluating the values of use cases**

## Technological maturity is insufficient for social implementation; business models and return on investment also need to be addressed

#### Five maturity indicators for social implementation

#### TRL: Technology Readiness Level

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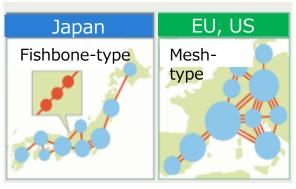
Ref: https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/gaiyo/sip/taskforce/smartbousai\_3/siryo5.pdf

- While TRL (Technology Readiness Level) is key for R&D, social implementation demands broader readiness indicators:
  - BRL: for business potential
  - SRL/HRL: for social acceptability
  - GRL: for legal & regulatory barriers

#### Example: Power Networks

- BRL: Cost allocation remains a key challenge for the new quantum-enabled power network solutions
- SRL: Incomplete IoT integration of network equipment and regional disparities need to be addressed

Differences in Electricity Networks between Europe, the U.S. and Japan



Ref: https://www.fepc.or.jp/enelog/focus/vol\_28.html

## JTC 3/WG 12 | Quantum computing benchmarking

- Dr. Masahiro Horibe has been appointed as the convenor for WG 12
- WG 12 has established Three Projects \* Project Leaders (PL) to be formally appointed

### WG 12: Quantum computing benchmarking

- Convenor: Masahiro Horibe (JP)
- TR: Survey and classification of algorithmic and application benchmarking techniques (PL: Casey Myers (AU))
- IS: Algorithmic and application level benchmarks (PL: Harold Herbin (FR))
- IS: Hardware benchmarking (PL: Yuval Rishu Sanders (AU))

TR: Technical Report

IS: International Standard

## Software Stack Diagram for Quantum Computing Domain

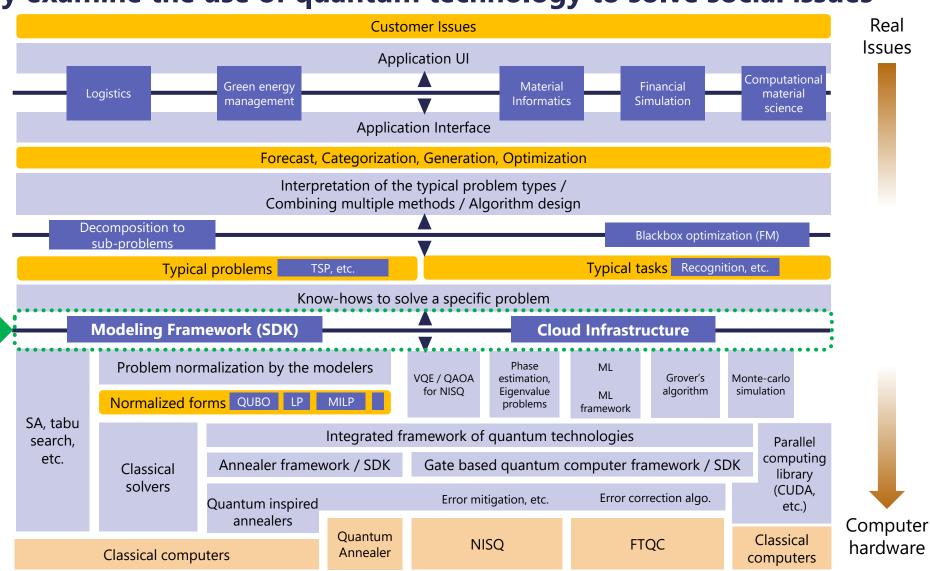
### Systematically examine the use of quantum technology to solve social issues

Problem/Data
Software
Hardware
Examples
API

The Middleware
Specification Document,
designed to address
combinatorial
optimization problems
(QODE), has been
released globally.

https://qstar.jp/archives/ quantum/softwareplatform-stack

\*QODE: Quantum Open Development Ecosystem Optimization Division



## **Exploring Standardization of Middleware**

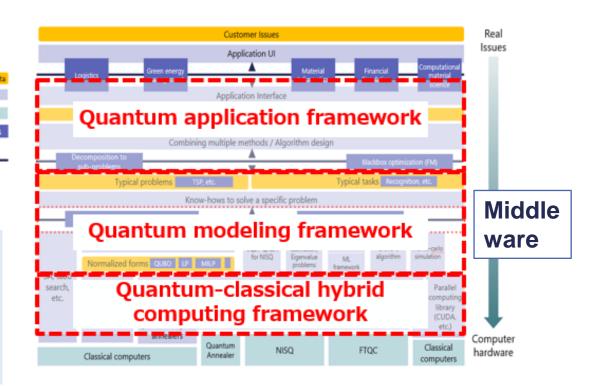
 Clarifying the structure of the software layer and identifying technical specifications to be standardized

 By using quantum simulators, software development and social implementation of use cases can be realized in a short period of time,

and the results can be used for quantum computers

 Standardization of middleware will be key to transitioning these practices to quantum computers (under consideration)

 Such standardization accelerates use case implementation, enabling the exploration of broader stack standardization



## **Summary**

## 1. Integrating Insights from Use Case Development

• Q-STAR believes in a use case-driven approach to accelerate the social implementation of quantum technologies, and then integrating these insights into standardization efforts

## 2. Collaborative Standardization under International Cooperation

• Q-STAR actively participates in collaborative global discussions, such as IEC/ISO JTC 3, to ensure our efforts to foster a global ecosystem through the international cooperation

## 3. Working Together with Korea

• Q-STAR values its ongoing working relationship with Korea and looks forward to continuing this collaboration in advancing quantum technologies through joint standardization initiatives

Q-STAR's involvement in international standardization of quantum technologies is supported by a project commissioned by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan.



