

Greenberger-Horne-Zeilinger State

Team SSQRT

Problem Statements

1

Build and run a GHZ state on an Real Quantum Hardware

Apply Readout Error Mitigation

Implement Quantum Communication Scheme

2

Improve GHZ circuit with Pulse-level Calibration

Optimize Pulse Parameters

3

Perform Zero-noise Extrapolation

Calibrate DRAG pulse and Rotary term

Problem Statements

1

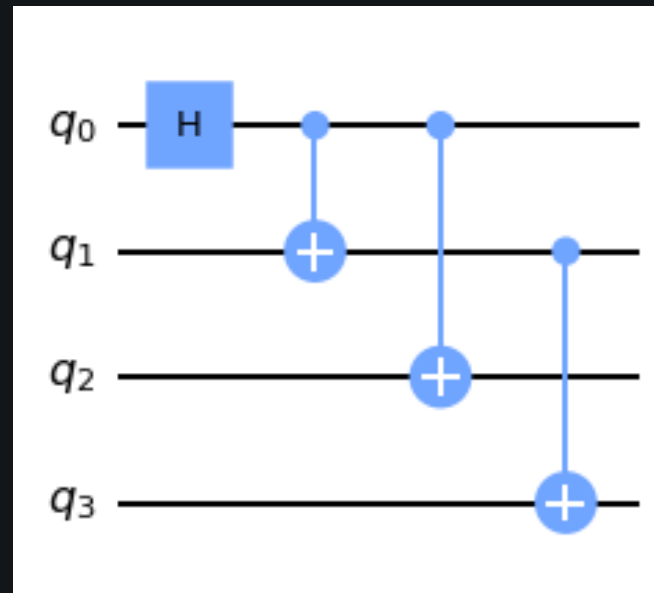
Build and run a GHZ state on an Real Quantum Hardware

Apply Readout Error Mitigation

Implement Quantum Communication Scheme

How to make a GHZ state

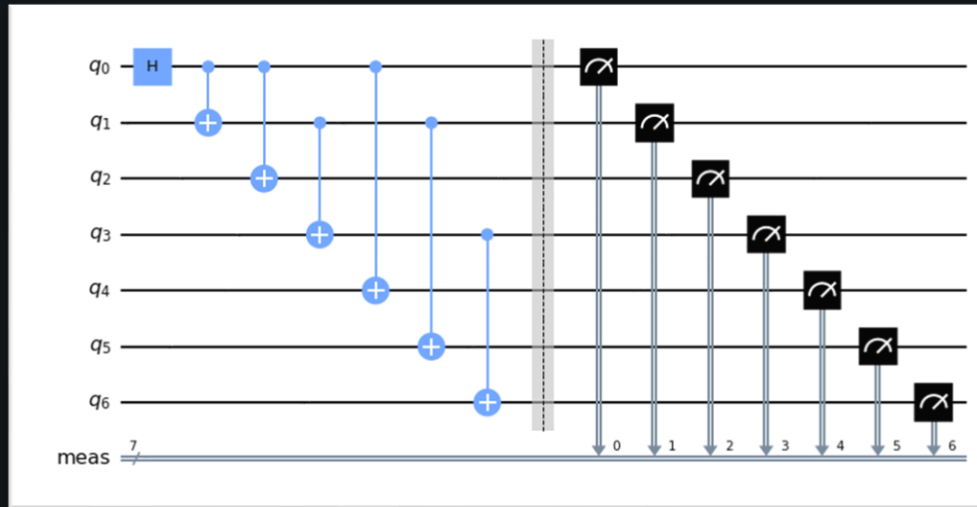
$$|\Psi\rangle_{GHZ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|0000\rangle + |1111\rangle]$$



Four-qubit GHZ State

How to make a GHZ state

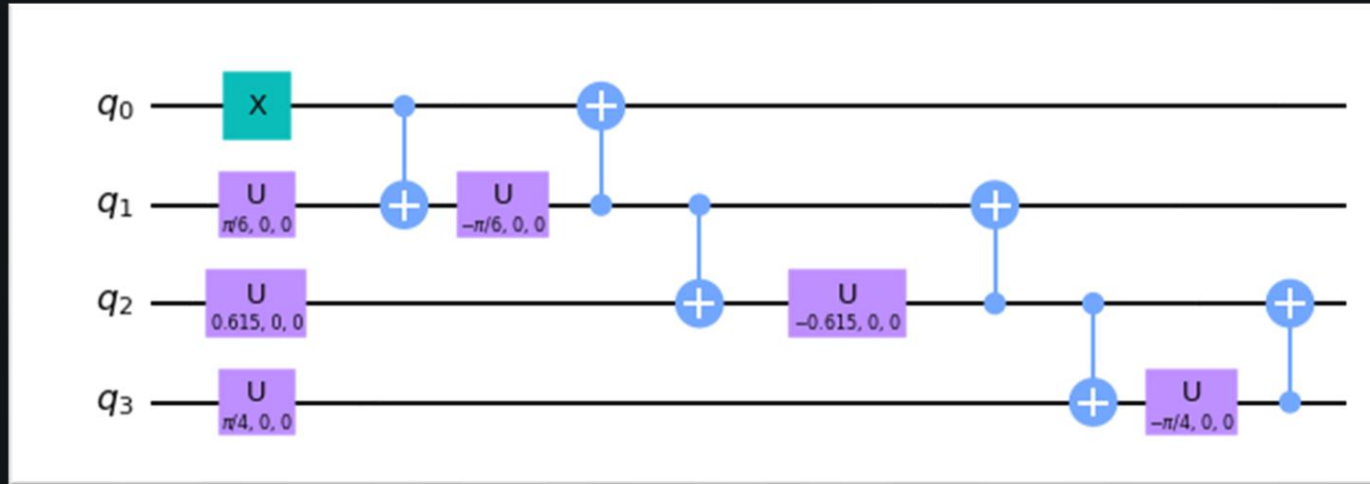
$$|\Psi\rangle_{GHZ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|0000\rangle + |1111\rangle]$$



Four-qubit GHZ State including Two-qubit Repetition Code

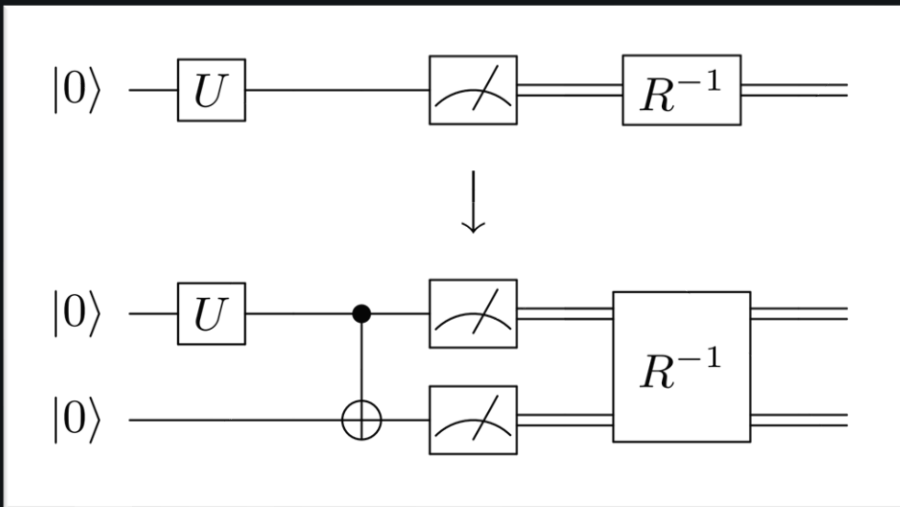
W state

$$|\Psi\rangle_W = \frac{1}{2} [|0001\rangle + |0010\rangle + |0100\rangle + |1000\rangle]$$



Four-qubit W State

Readout Error Mitigation



Readout Error Mitigation Scheme using CNOT gate

R. Hicks et. al, "Active Readout Error Mitigation," University of California, Berkeley, 2022.

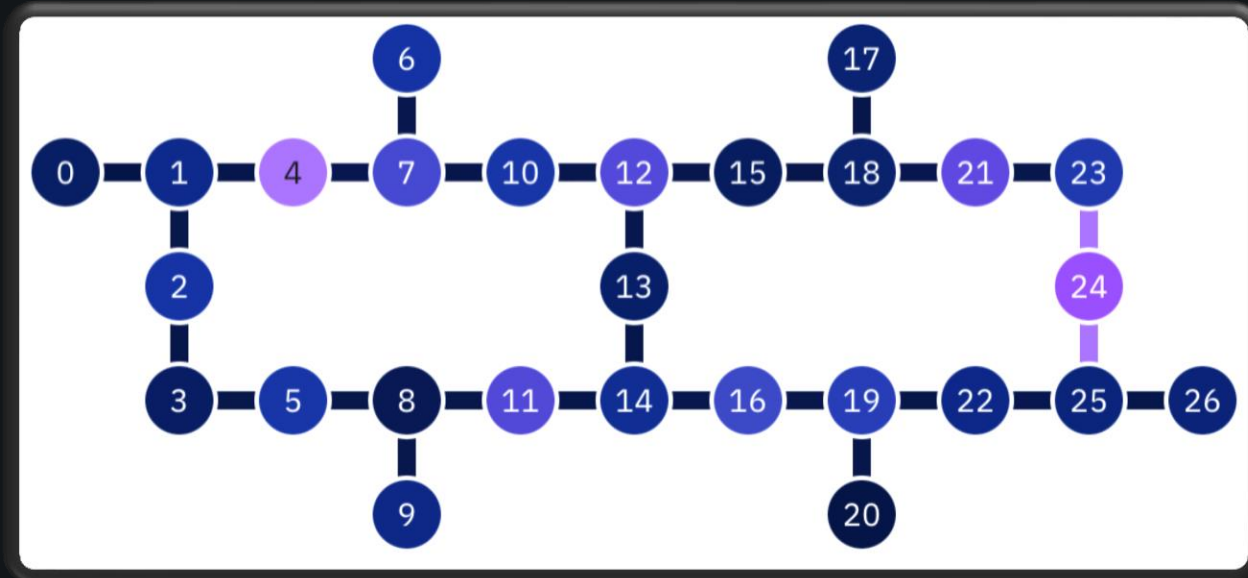
Bit flip Readout Error Probability

$$q_{eff,2} \approx \frac{\epsilon}{4} + q^2$$

Two-qubit readout error detection

$$q_{eff,3} \approx 3\left(\frac{\epsilon}{4} + q^2\right)$$

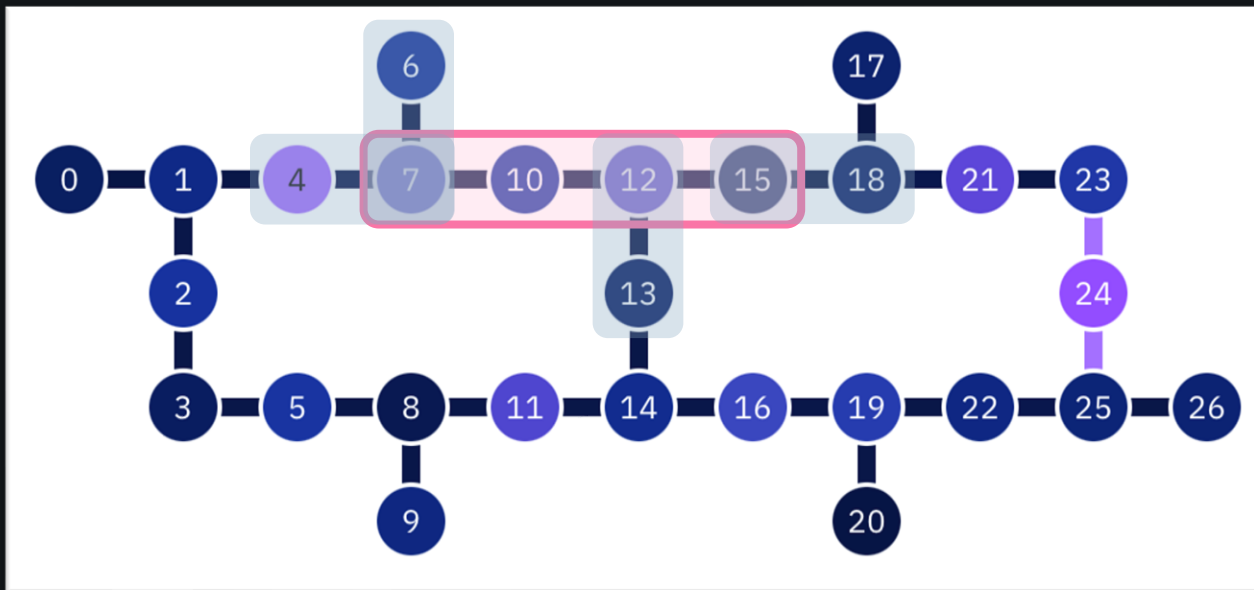
Three-qubit readout error correction



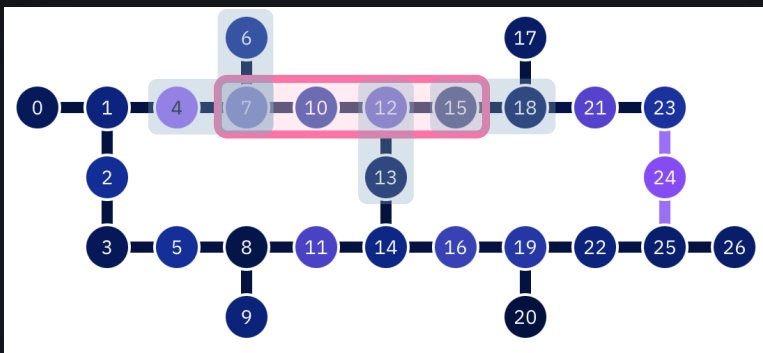
Falcon r6 Processor

27 Qubits

Optimal Qubit Layout Algorithm



Optimal Qubit Layout Algorithm



Optimal Qubit Layout Algorithm

Find all possible sets of four connected qubits



Find sets of qubits capable of three CNOT connections

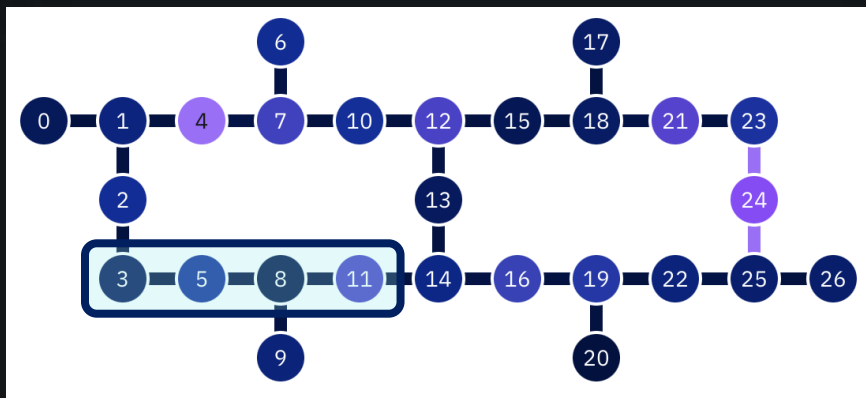


If a qubit is subject to two CNOT possibilities,
compare the error probabilities of the two cases



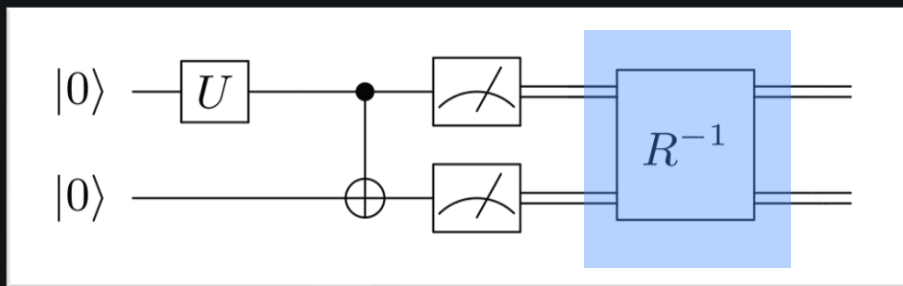
Compare among the finalists for the optimal result

Optimal Qubit Layout Algorithm



Fidelity	Qubit Set
[0.7101795149797284,	[15, 18, 21, 23]],
[0.9211295107767663,	[1, 2, 4, 7]],
[0.9334404942956175,	[22, 23, 24, 25]],
[0.9373700099975102,	[19, 22, 24, 25]],
[0.9478085901001727,	[7, 10, 12, 15]],
[0.9479723635803164,	[5, 8, 11, 14]],
[0.9480160560790225,	[7, 10, 12, 13]],
[0.9502487309366804,	[11, 14, 16, 19]],
[0.9506613203193462,	[13, 14, 16, 19]],
[0.951626455094902,	[12, 13, 14, 15]],
[0.9532287676512312,	[1, 4, 7, 10]],
[0.95455368823144,	[4, 7, 10, 12]],
[0.9592733452157228,	[14, 16, 19, 22]],
[0.9667088227140149,	[1, 2, 3, 4]],
[0.9690453653527326,	[12, 13, 14, 16]],
[0.9691544876849959,	[16, 19, 22, 25]],
[0.9705736050821081,	[10, 12, 13, 14]],
[0.9707075355230773,	[8, 11, 14, 16]],
[0.970788798420706,	[11, 12, 13, 14]],
[0.9754935406708112,	[12, 15, 18, 21]],
[0.9758126844009003,	[10, 12, 15, 18]],
[0.9778210520288816,	[8, 11, 13, 14]],
[0.97812598828705,	[12, 13, 15, 18]],
[0.9831852999039822,	[3, 5, 8, 11]]]

Post-Measurement Treatment



Response Matrix

Local Error Approximation

$$R \cong R_1 \otimes R_2 \otimes R_3 \otimes R_4$$

Before
Correction

After
Correction

Two Best Sets

0.96481

0.99978

0.88822

0.99846

Two Worst Sets

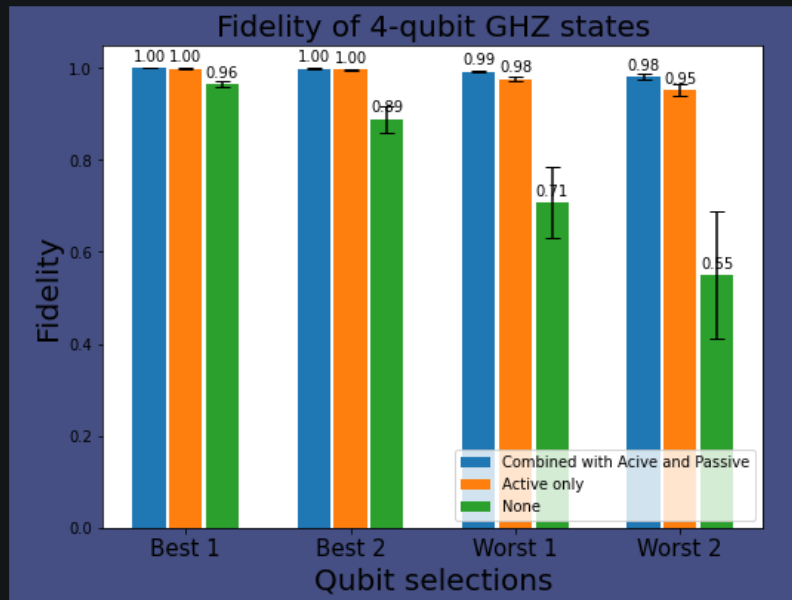
0.70727

0.99152

0.54980

0.98054

Post-Measurement Treatment



Before
Correction

After
Correction

Two Best Sets

0.96481

0.99978

0.88822

0.99846

Two Worst Sets

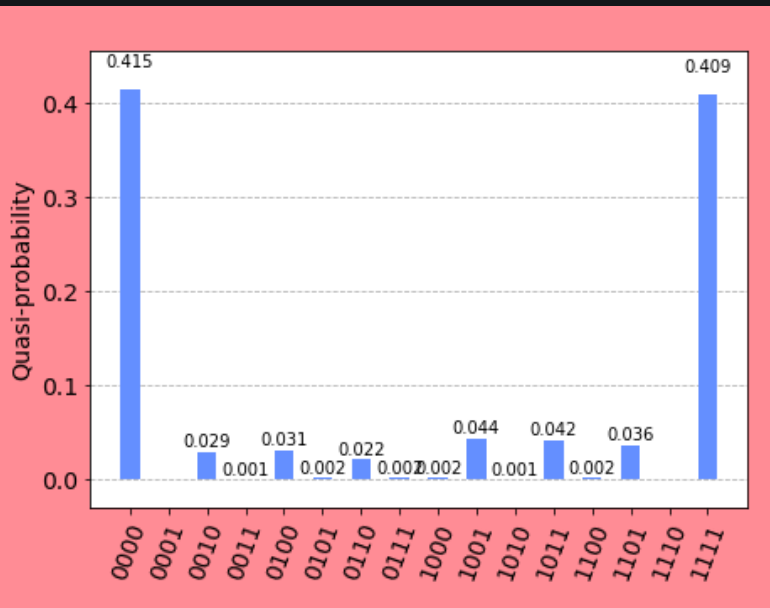
0.70727

0.99152

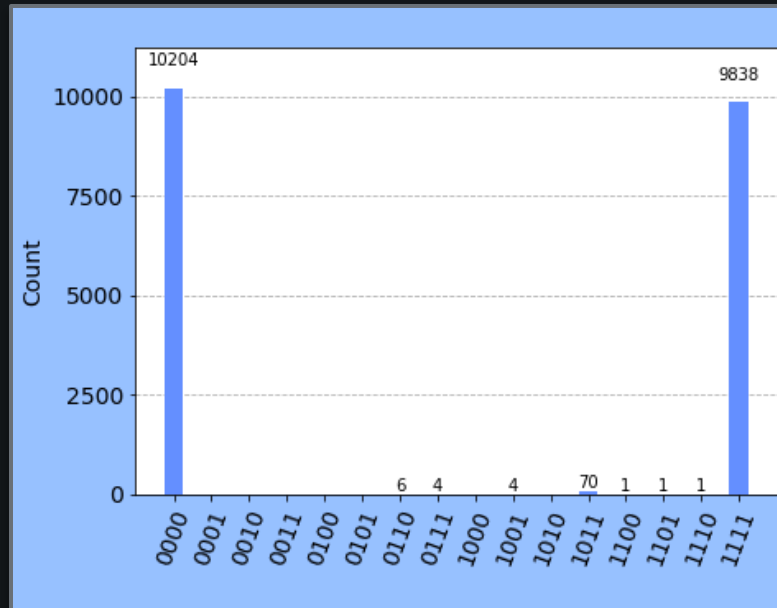
0.54980

0.98054

Comparison with IBM Runtime Sampler



IBM Runtime Sampler
(Resilience Level 1)



Active & Passive
Readout Error Mitigation

One-Hop Bidirectional Quantum Transportation

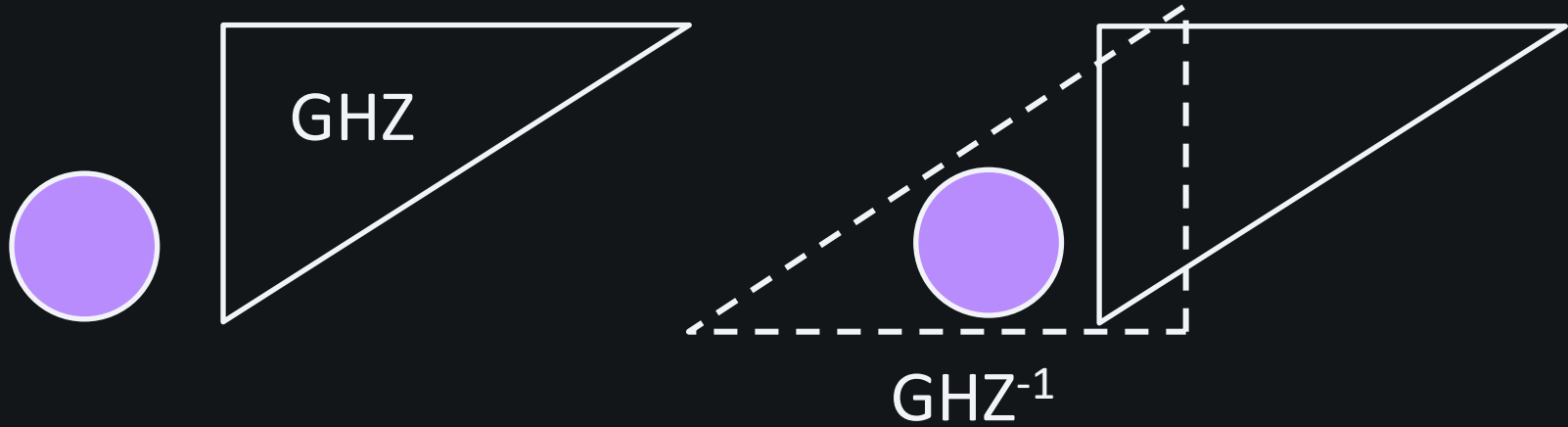


Not a Bidirectional Channel!

Two independent path of channel each consuming one GHZ pair

$$(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \otimes \frac{|000\rangle + |111\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\alpha|0000\rangle + \alpha|0111\rangle + \beta|1000\rangle + \beta|1111\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

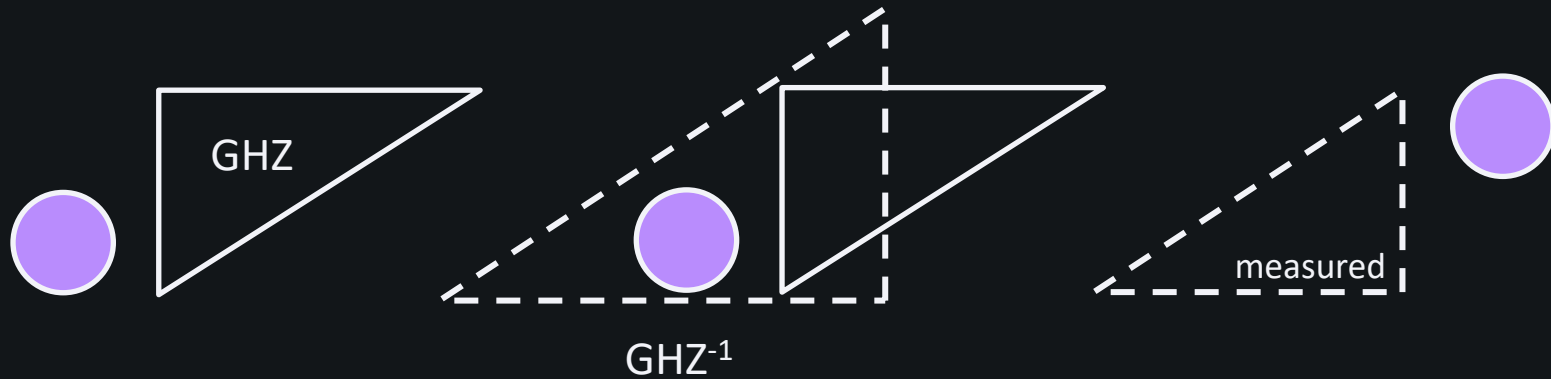
One-Hop Bidirectional Quantum Transportation Qiskit



$$\frac{\alpha|+000\rangle + \alpha|+111\rangle + \beta|-110\rangle + \beta|-001\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [|000\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) + |001\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) + |110\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle) + |111\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle)]$$

One-Hop Bidirectional Quantum Transportation



$$\frac{|000\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) + |001\rangle(\alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle) + |110\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle + \beta|0\rangle) + |111\rangle(\alpha|1\rangle - \beta|0\rangle)}{2}$$

$|000\rangle$

No Process

$|001\rangle$

Z Gate

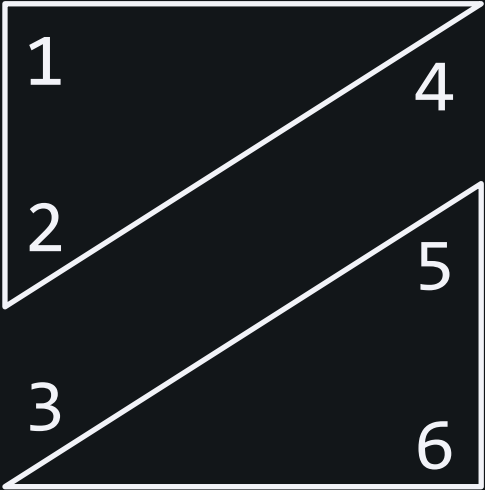
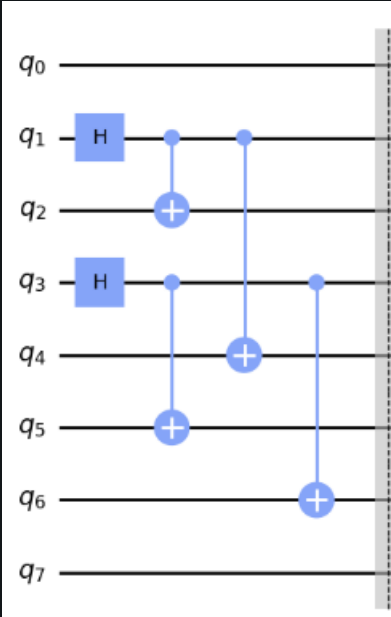
$|011\rangle$

X Gate

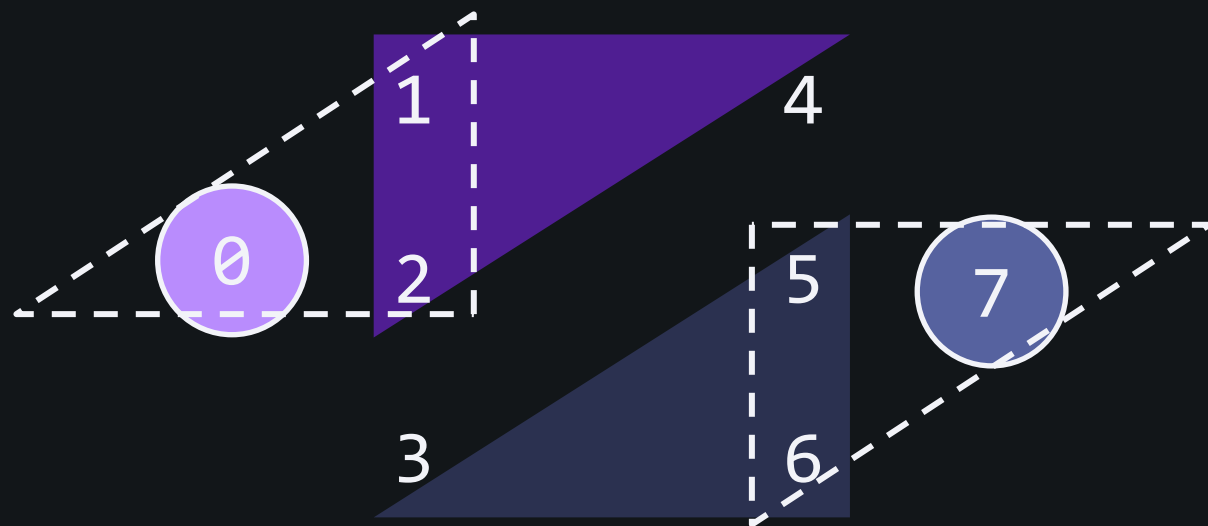
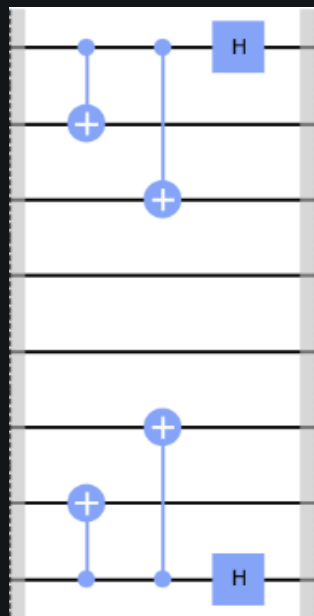
$|111\rangle$

X – Z Gates

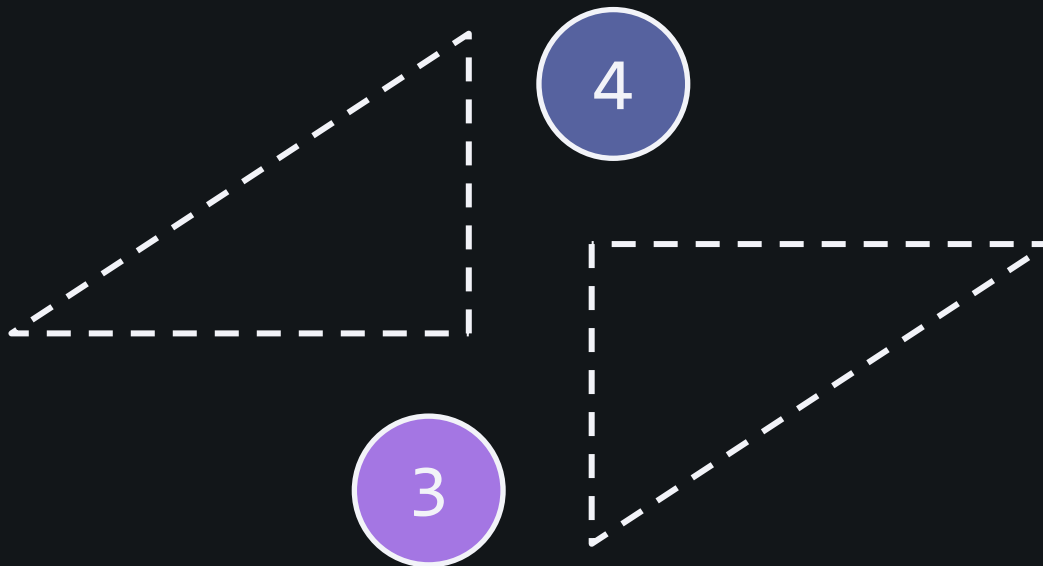
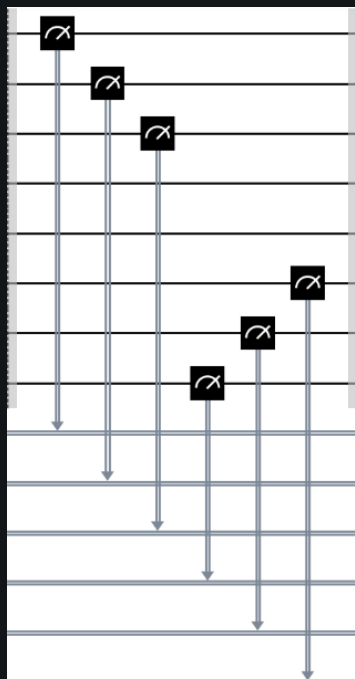
1 Prepare GHZ States



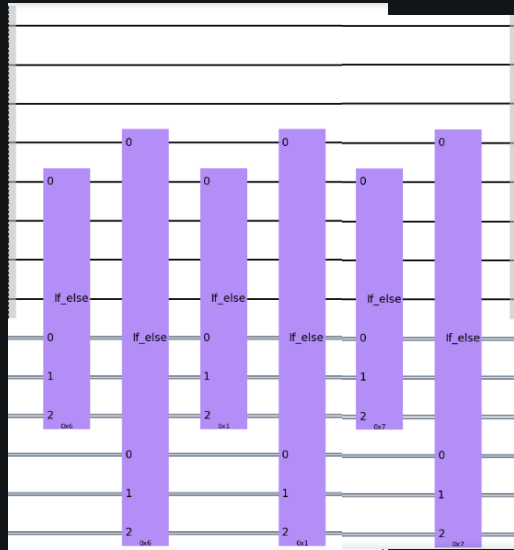
2 Transfer Information to the Next Qubit with GHZ^{-1} Gate



3 Measurement: Transfer the Entire Information



4 Post-Processing



4

3

Multi-Hop



Multi-Hop

A_1, B_1 : one of I, X, Z, ZX

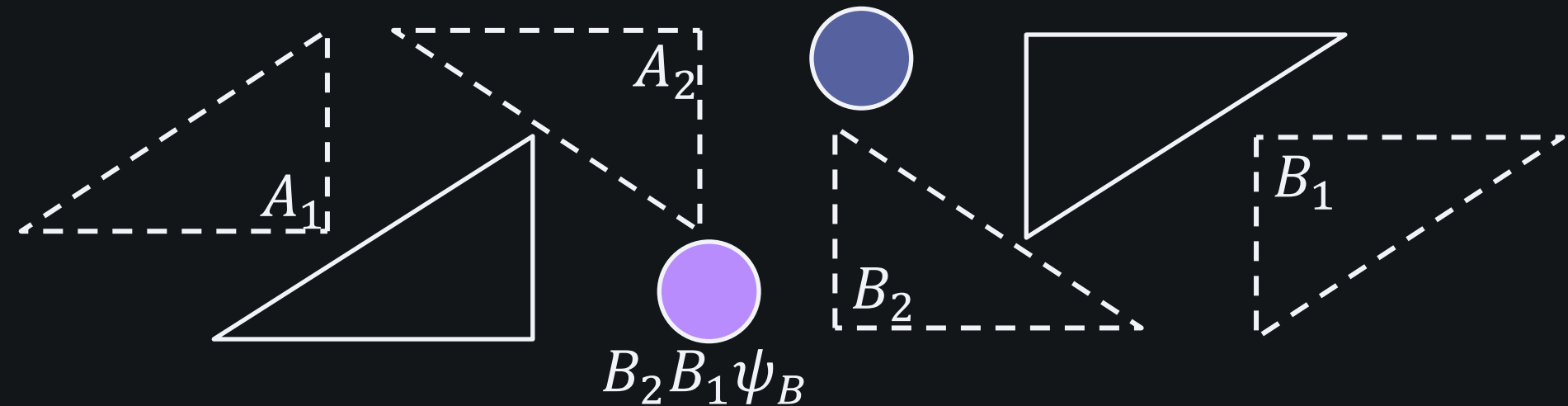


Multi-Hop

A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2 : one of I, X, Z, ZX

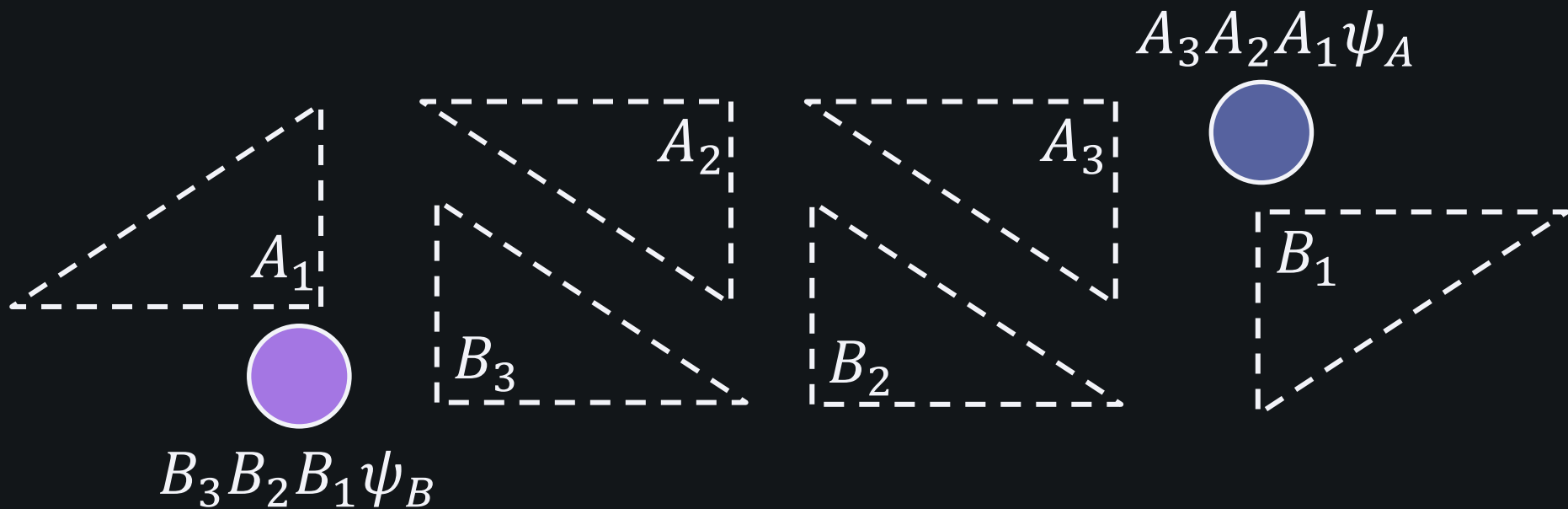
$A_2 A_1 \psi_A$

$B_2 B_1 \psi_B$

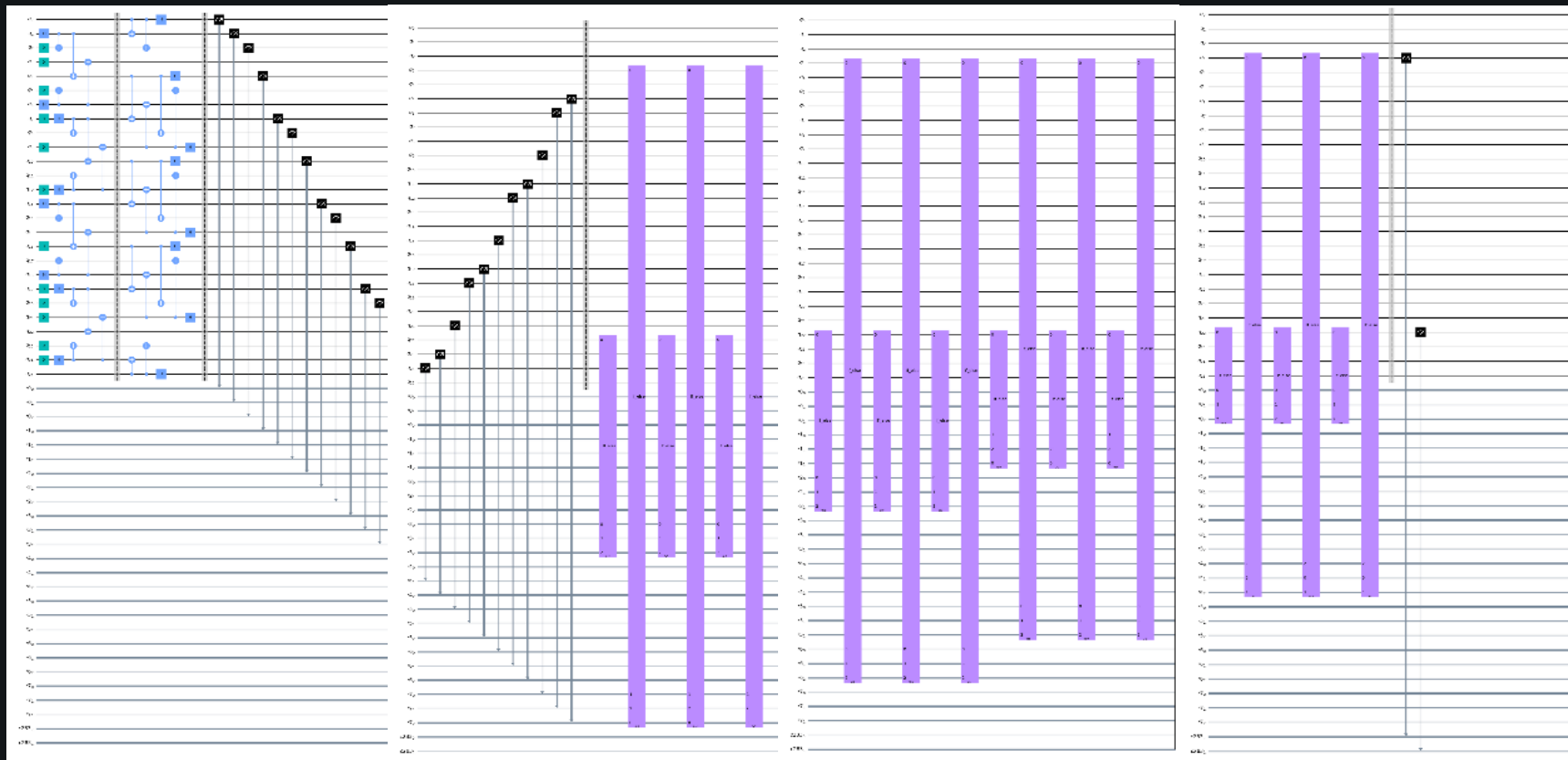


Multi-Hop

$A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, A_3, B_3$: one of I, X, Z, ZX



Multi-Hop



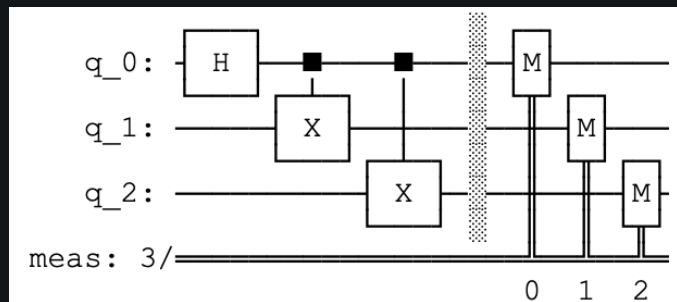
3-Hop Circuit, 27 qubits

Problem Statements

2

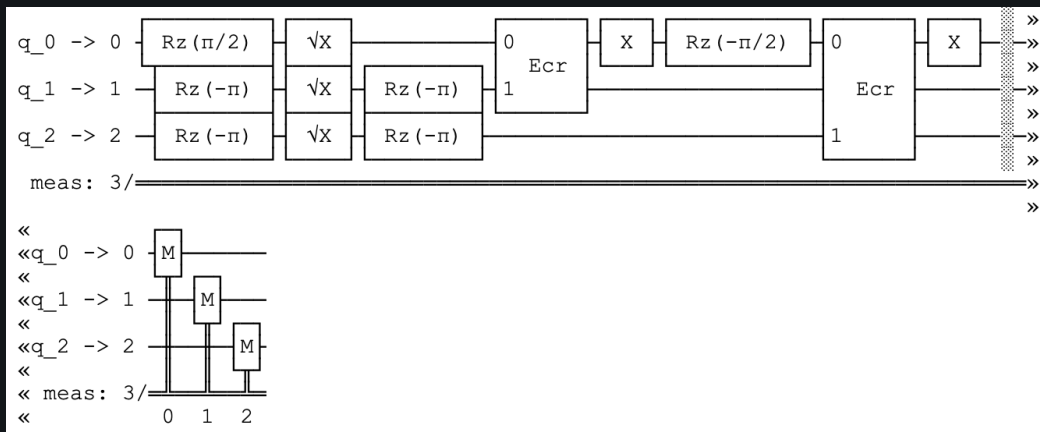
Improve GHZ circuit with Pulse-level Calibration
Optimize Pulse Parameters

Single Qubit Calibration



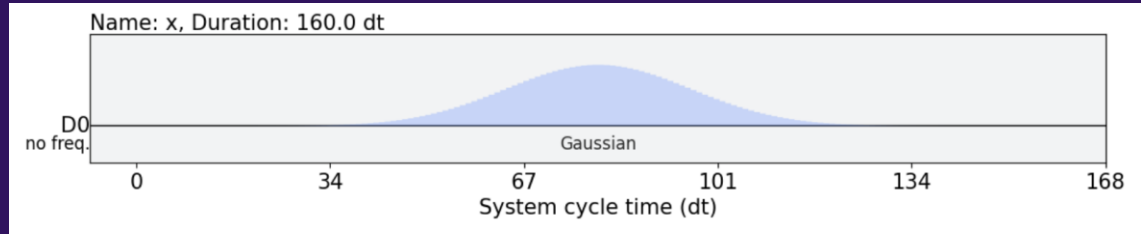
3-qubit GHZ Gate Abstraction

Calibrated 3-qubit GHZ Gate

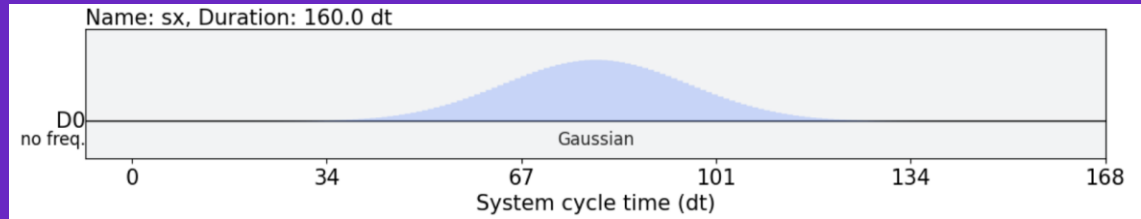


Single Qubit Calibration

X Gate

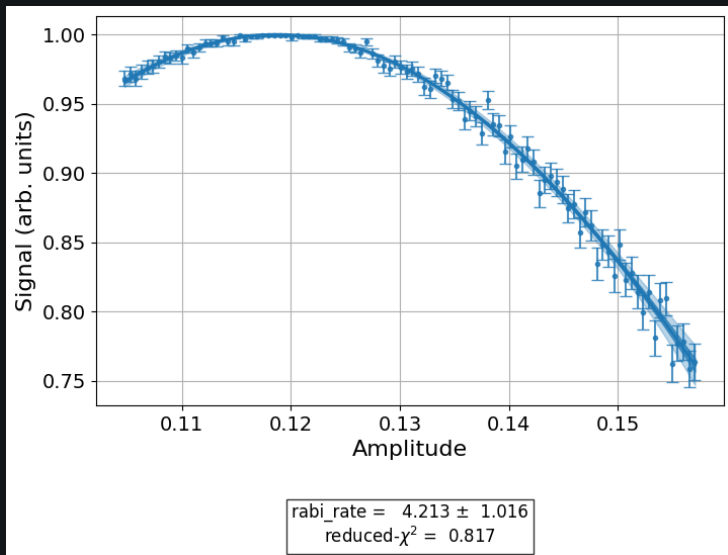


SX Gate

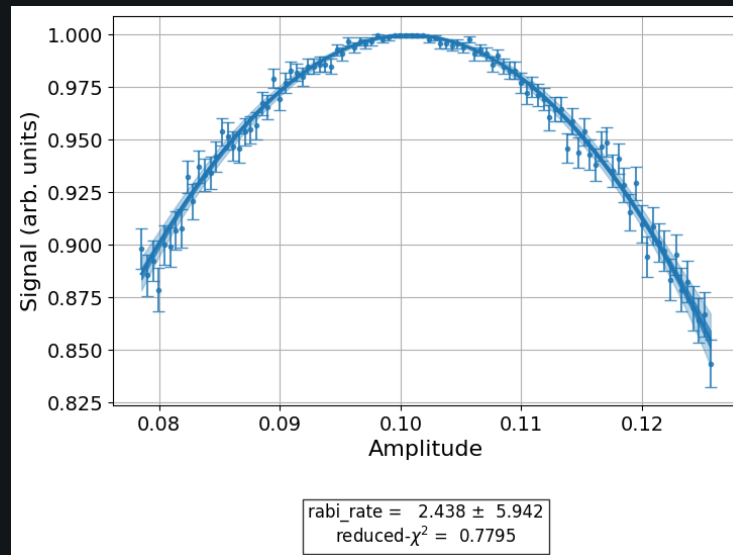


Single Qubit Calibration

Amplitude Optimization



Qubit 1



Qubit 2

Single Qubit Calibration



SX Gate Optimal Values

```
In [173]: from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
          from qiskit_experiments.library import ProcessTomography
          qc = QuantumCircuit(2)
          qc.sx(0)

          exp = ProcessTomography(qc, physical_qubits=(0, 1), backend=backend)
          exp.analysis.set_options(fitter="cvxpy_linear_lstsq")
          exp_data = exp.run().block_for_results()
          exp_data.analysis_results("process_fidelity").value
```

Out[173]: 0.9866742495096311

```
In [174]: from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
          from qiskit_experiments.library import ProcessTomography
          qc = QuantumCircuit(2)
          qc.sx(1)

          exp = ProcessTomography(qc, physical_qubits=(0, 1), backend=backend)
          exp.analysis.set_options(fitter="cvxpy_linear_lstsq")
          exp_data = exp.run().block_for_results()
          exp_data.analysis_results("process_fidelity").value
```

Out[174]: 0.9851802814896147

X Gate Optimal Values

```
In [175]: from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
          from qiskit_experiments.library import ProcessTomography
          qc = QuantumCircuit(2)
          qc.x(0)

          exp = ProcessTomography(qc, physical_qubits=(0, 1), backend=backend)
          exp.analysis.set_options(fitter="cvxpy_linear_lstsq")
          exp_data = exp.run().block_for_results()
          exp_data.analysis_results("process_fidelity").value
```

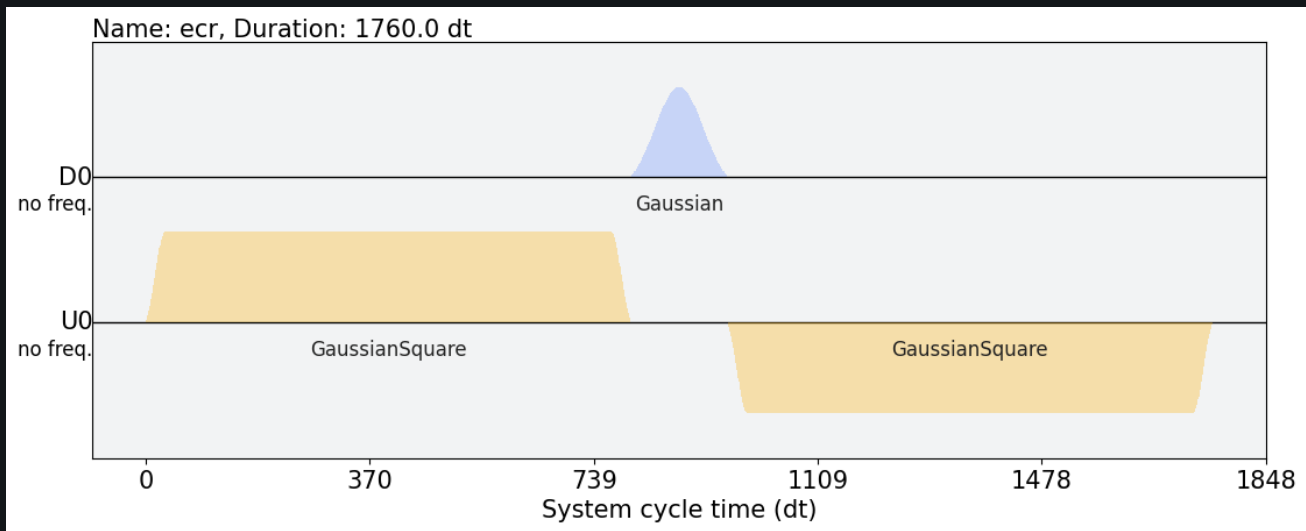
Out[175]: 0.9826479135791473

```
In [176]: from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
          from qiskit_experiments.library import ProcessTomography
          qc = QuantumCircuit(2)
          qc.x(1)

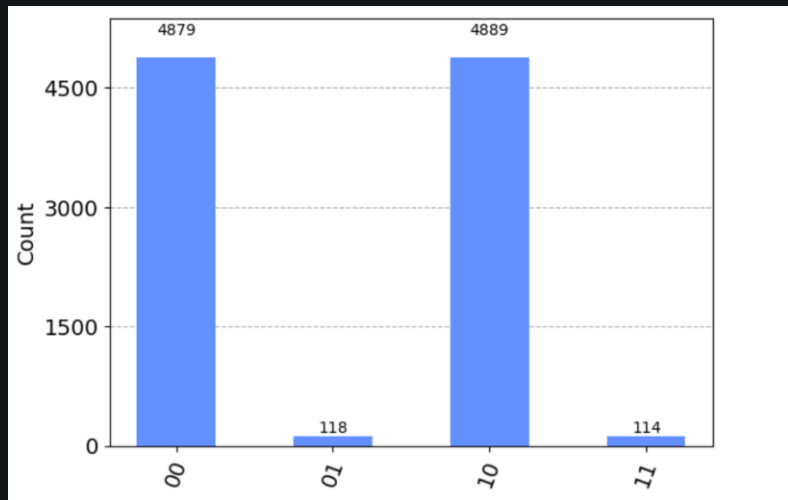
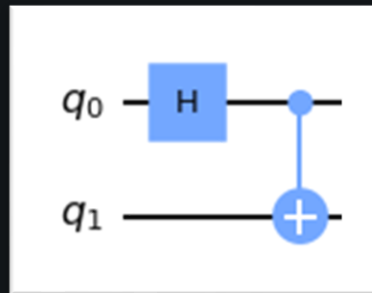
          exp = ProcessTomography(qc, physical_qubits=(0, 1), backend=backend)
          exp.analysis.set_options(fitter="cvxpy_linear_lstsq")
          exp_data = exp.run().block_for_results()
          exp_data.analysis_results("process_fidelity").value
```

Out[176]: 0.98157197918988

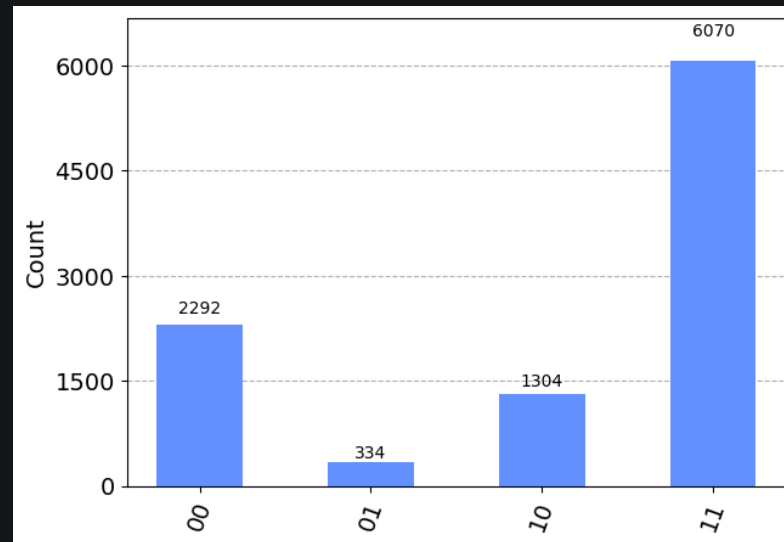
Cross Resonance Pulse Calibration



Cross Resonance Pulse Calibration

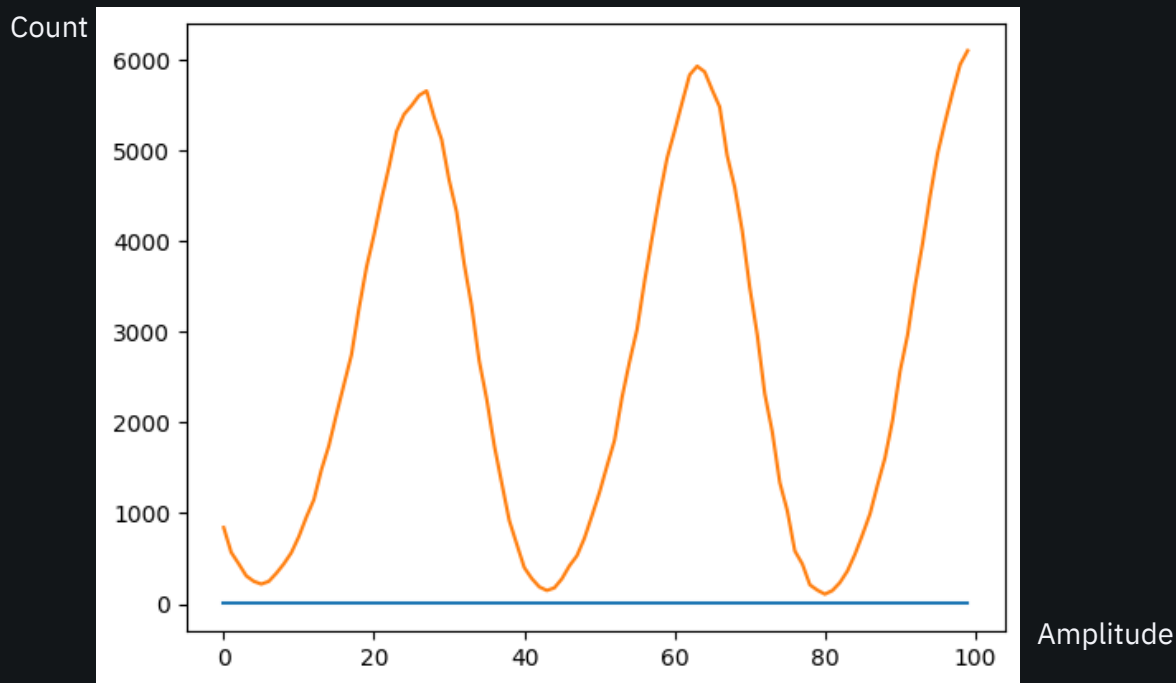


Poor Calibration



Optimized Calibration

Cross Resonance Pulse Calibration



CNOT Gate Calibration by Optimizing Amplitude

J. Jang, et. al