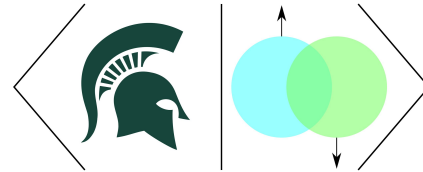


Implement zero-noise extrapolation

Ryan LaRose
Assistant Professor, MSU-Q



Quantum error mitigation intro



Quantum error mitigation intro

Expectation

$$\langle \psi | O | \psi \rangle$$

Quantum error mitigation intro

Expectation

$$\langle \psi | O | \psi \rangle$$

Reality

$$\text{Tr} [\mathcal{E}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)O]$$

Quantum error mitigation intro

Expectation

$$\langle \psi | O | \psi \rangle$$

Reality

$$\text{Tr} [\mathcal{E}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)O]$$

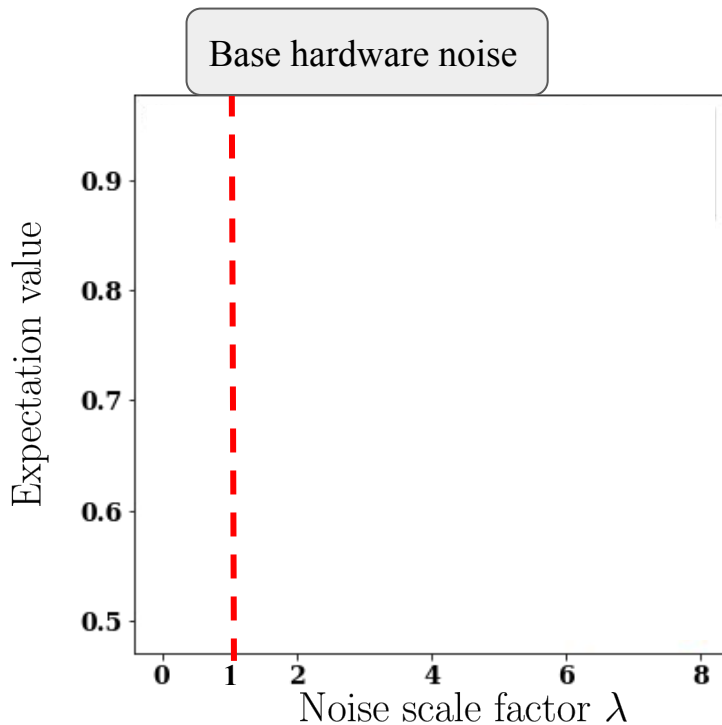
Idea

$$\langle \psi | O | \psi \rangle \stackrel{?}{\approx} \sum_{i,j} c_{ij} \text{Tr} [\mathcal{E}_i(|\psi_j\rangle\langle\psi_j|)O]$$

Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation

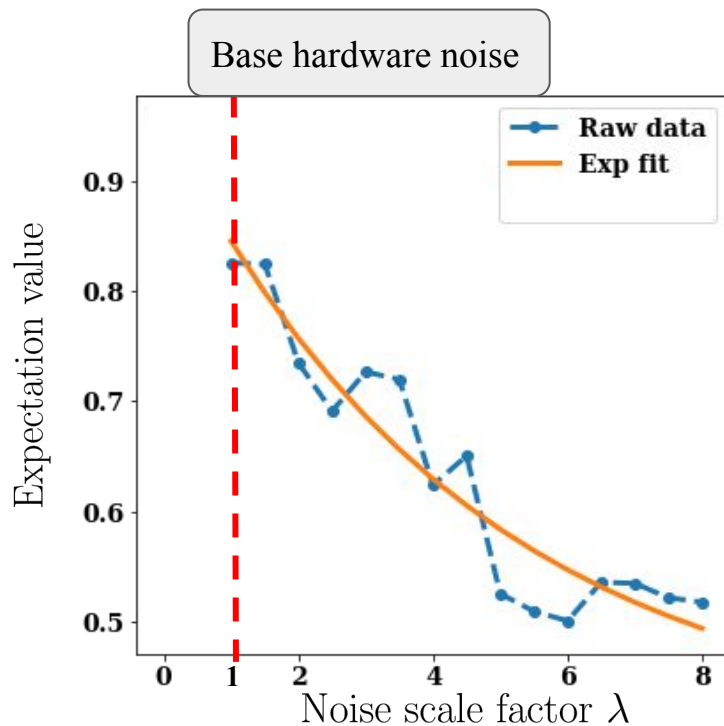
$$\mathcal{E}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_1 p}, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_2 p}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_k p}$$

Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation



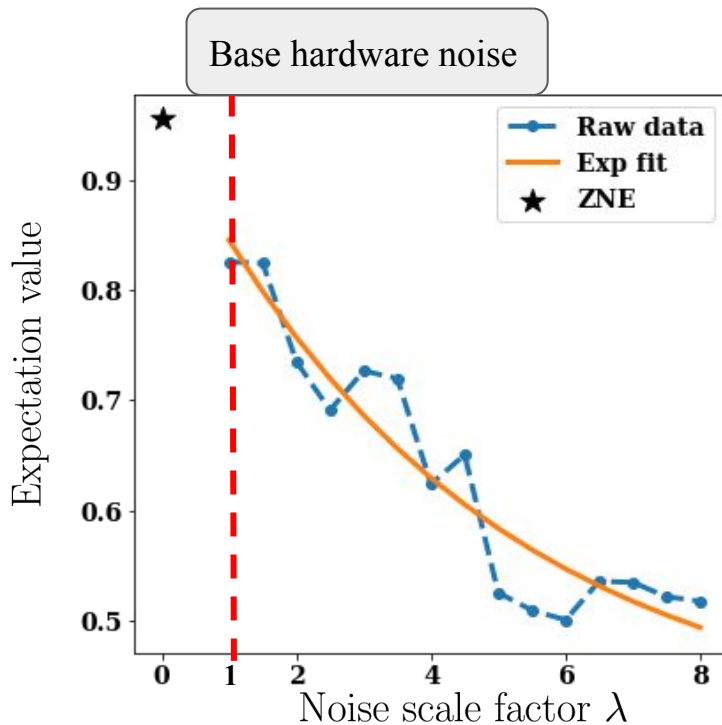
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Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation



$$\mathcal{E}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_1 p}, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_2 p}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_k p}$$

Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation

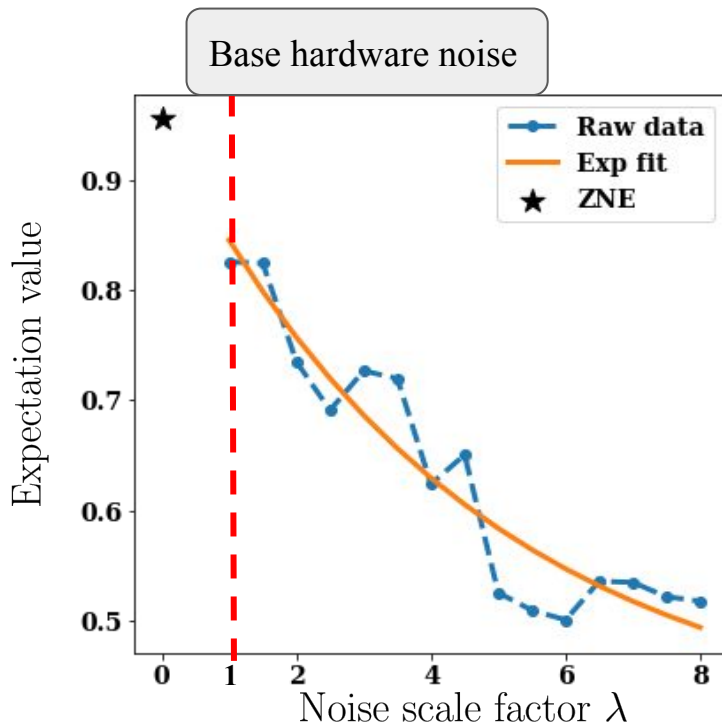
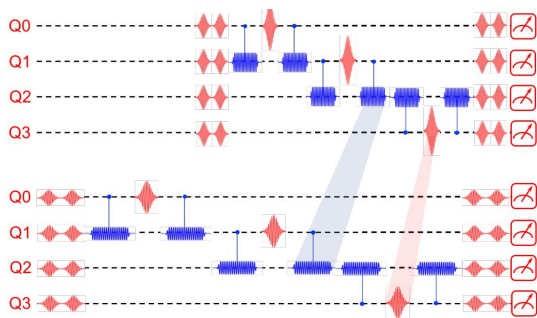


$$\mathcal{E}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_1 p}, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_2 p}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_k p}$$

Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation

Noise can be scaled by:

- Pulse stretching
[[Kandala 2018](#)]

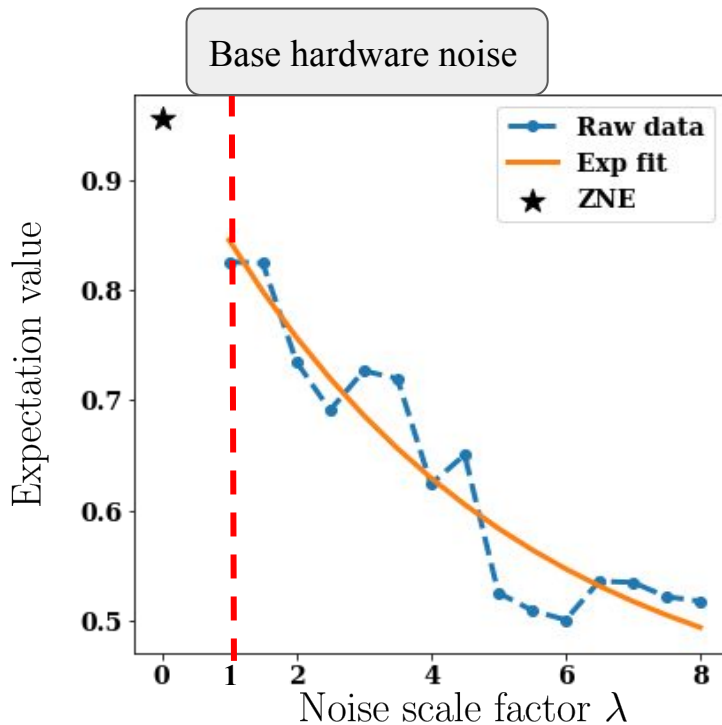
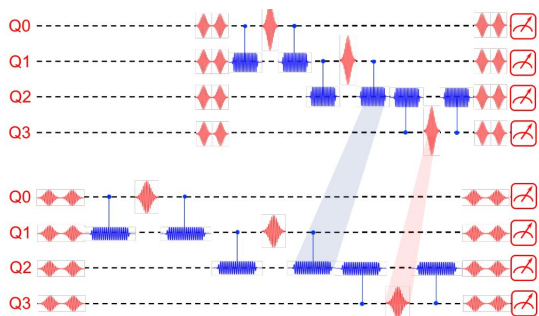


$$\mathcal{E}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_1 p}, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_2 p}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_k p}$$

Quantum error mitigation intro: Zero-noise extrapolation

Noise can be scaled by:

- Pulse stretching
[[Kandala 2018](#)]

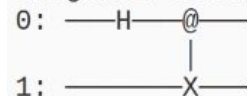


Noise can be scaled by:

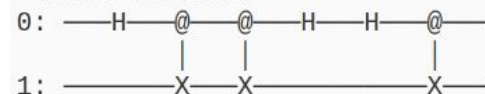
- Unitary folding

$$G \mapsto GG^\dagger G$$

Original circuit:



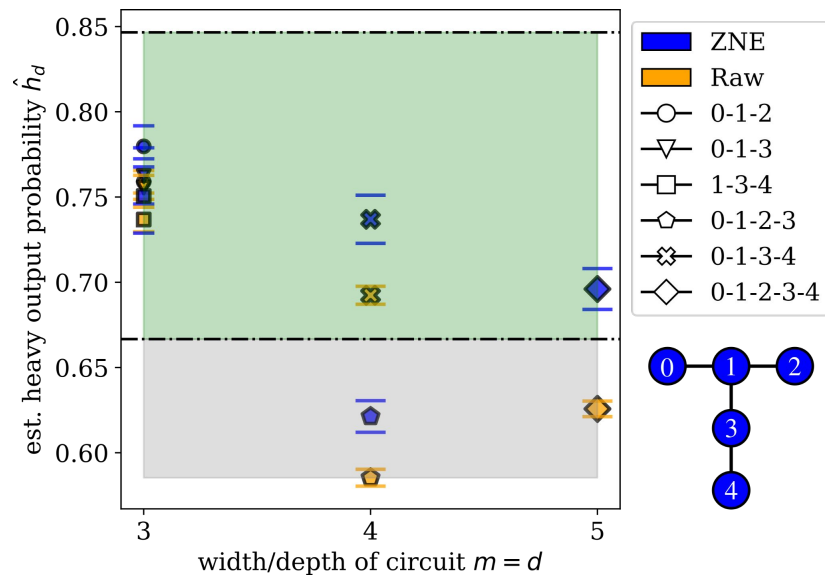
Folded circuit:



$$\mathcal{E}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_1 p}, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_2 p}, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{\lambda_k p}$$

Error mitigation increases the effective quantum volume of quantum computers

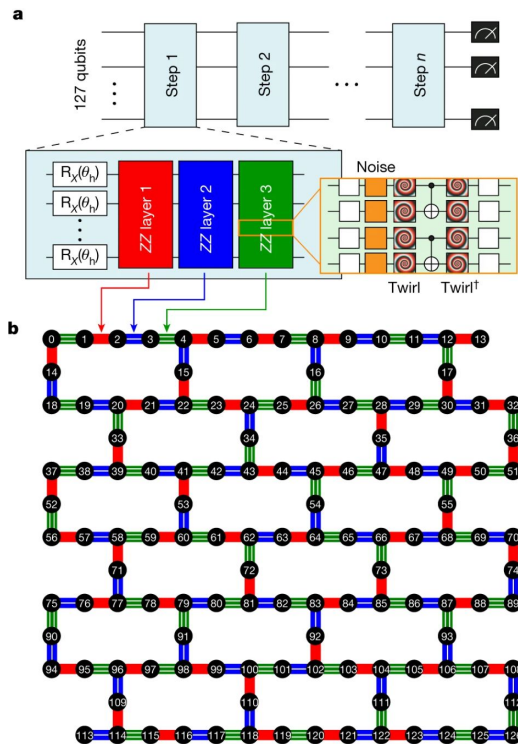
Ryan LaRose,^{1,2,*} Andrea Mari,² Vincent Russo,² Dan Strano,² William J. Zeng^{2,3}



$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} Z_i Z_j + h \sum_i X_i$$

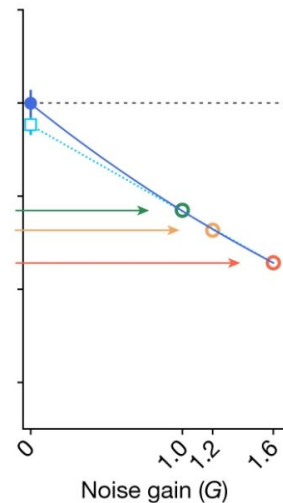
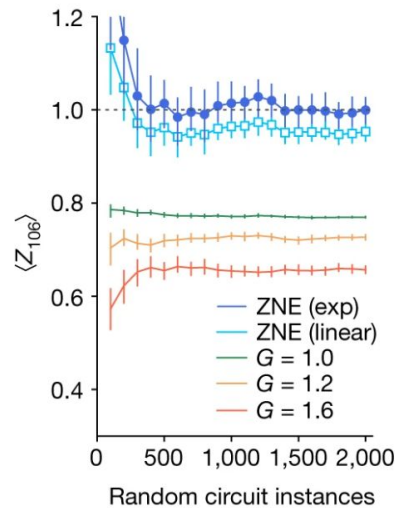
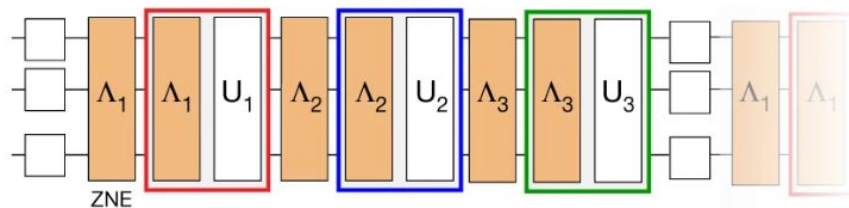
127 qubits

60 Trotter steps (2880 CNOT gates)

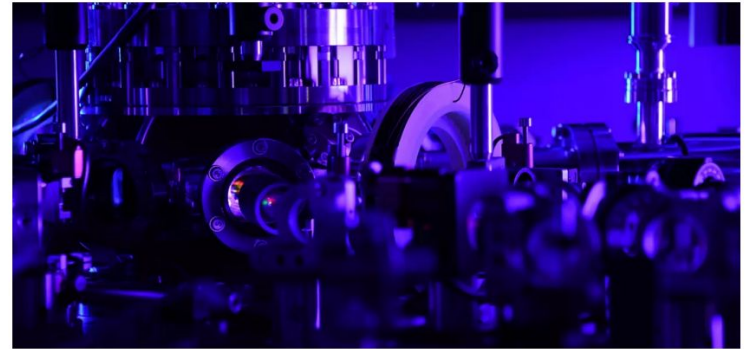
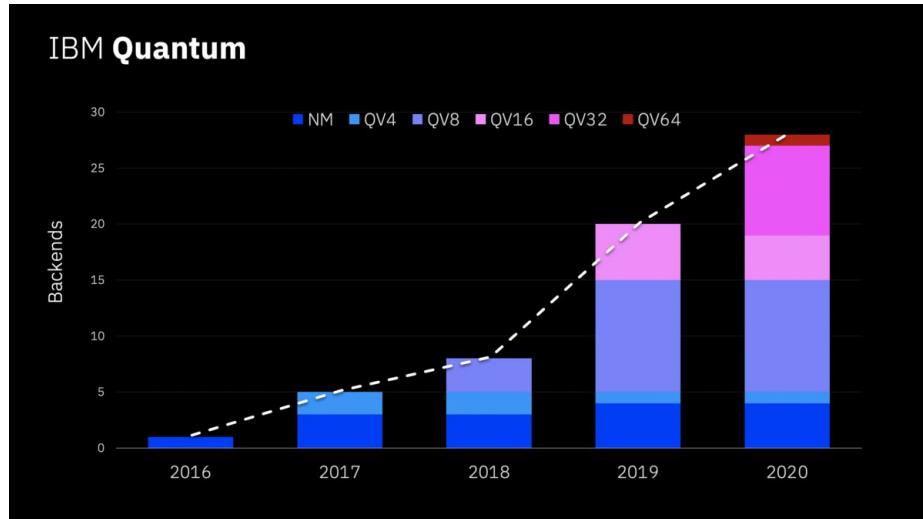


Evidence for the utility of quantum computing before fault tolerance

[Youngseok Kim](#) ✉, [Andrew Eddins](#) ✉, [Sajant Anand](#), [Ken Xuan Wei](#), [Ewout van den Berg](#), [Sami Rosenblatt](#), [Hasan Nayfeh](#), [Yantao Wu](#), [Michael Zaletel](#), [Kristan Temme](#) & [Abhinav Kandala](#) ✉



Effective quantum volume

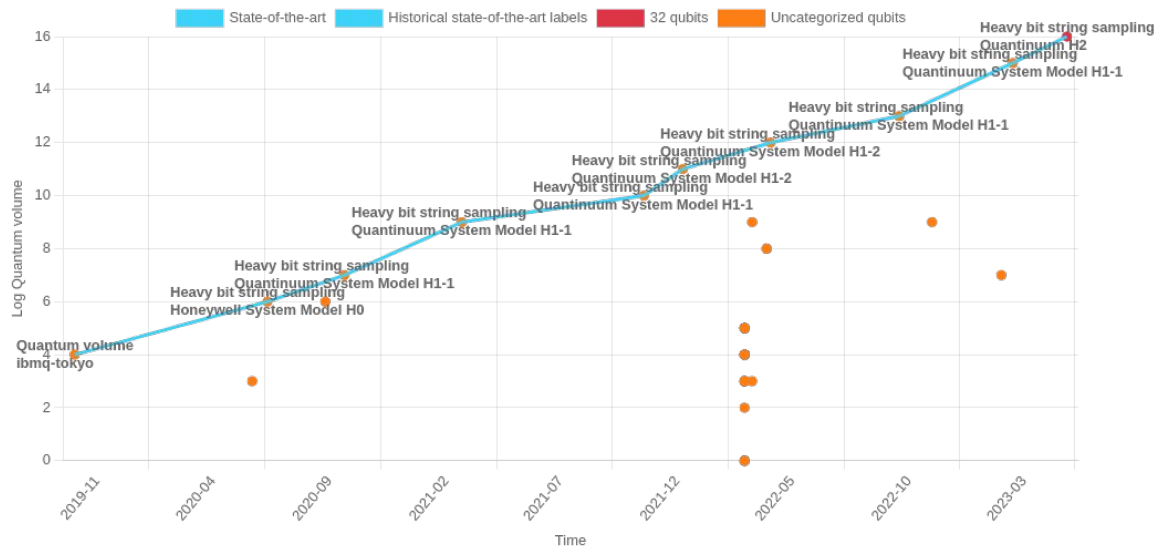


Honeywell Sets Another Record For Quantum Computing Performance

The System Model H1 becomes the first to achieve a demonstrated quantum volume of 1024

Quantum volume of 2^m -> m usable qubits

Effective quantum volume

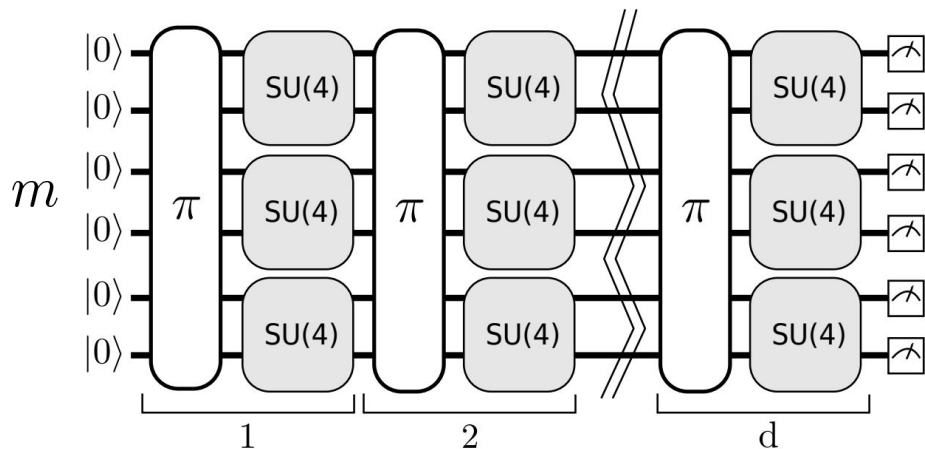


Quantum volume of 2^m -> m usable qubits

Effective quantum volume

Validating quantum computers using randomized model circuits

Andrew W. Cross,^{*} Lev S. Bishop,[†] Sarah Sheldon, Paul D. Nation, and Jay M. Gambetta
IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598



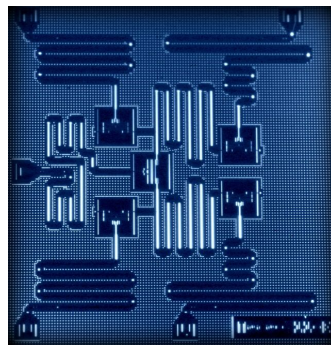
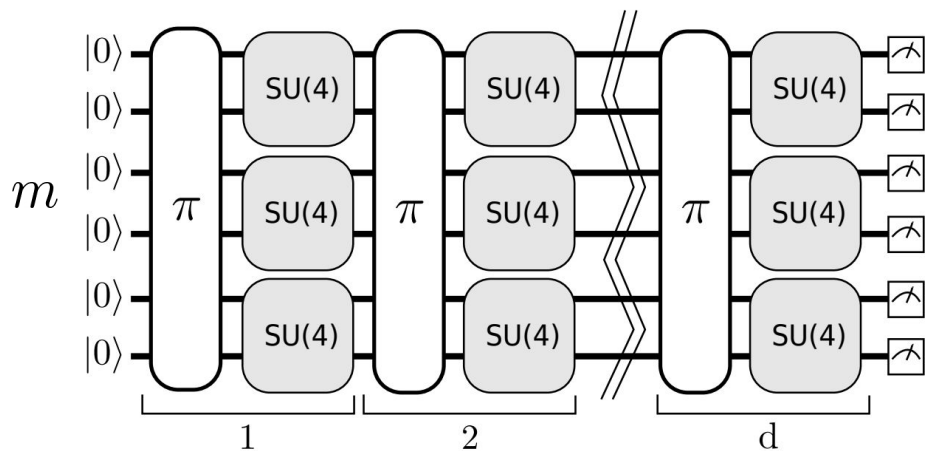
$$\mathcal{H}_U := \{z \in \{0, 1\}^m : p(z) > p_{\text{median}}\}$$

$$p(z) = |\langle z | U | 0 \rangle|^2$$

Effective quantum volume

Validating quantum computers using randomized model circuits

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$$z_1 = 011010$$

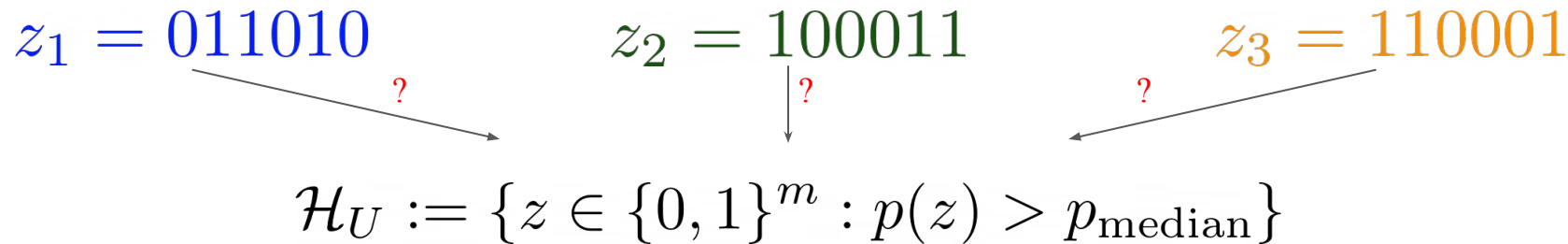
$$z_2 = 100011$$

$$z_3 = 110001$$

Effective quantum volume

Validating quantum computers using randomized model circuits

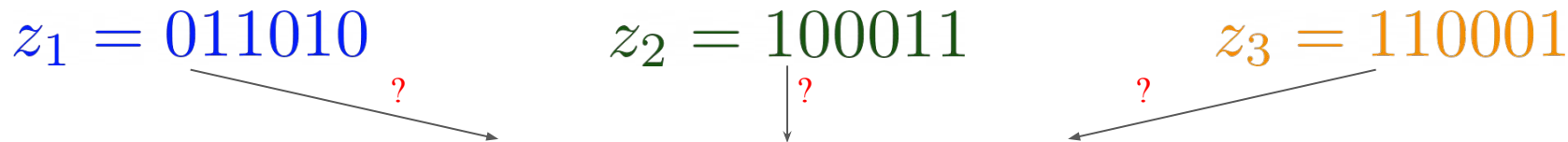
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Effective quantum volume

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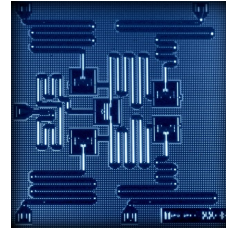
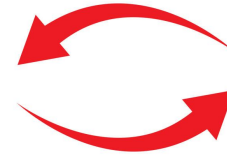


$$\mathcal{H}_U := \{z \in \{0, 1\}^m : p(z) > p_{\text{median}}\}$$

$$\hat{h}_d = \frac{\# \text{ heavy bitstrings sampled}}{\text{total } \# \text{ bitstrings sampled}}$$

Effective quantum volume

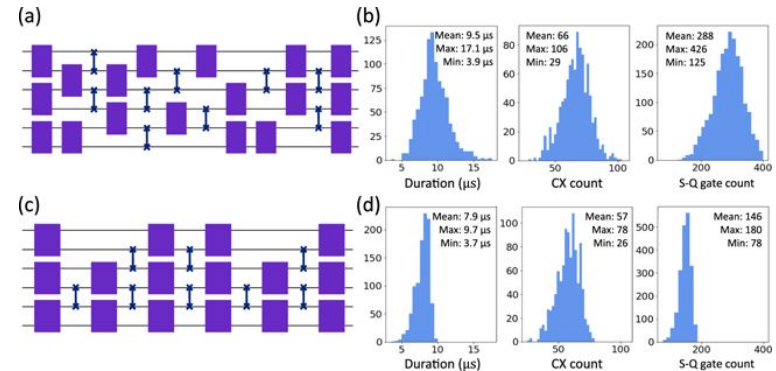
Quantum volume is a “full-stack” metric.



Quantum Science and Technology

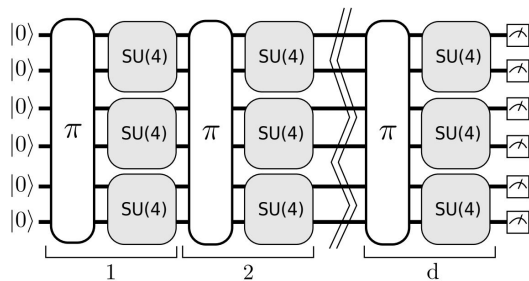
PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Demonstration of quantum volume 64 on a superconducting quantum computing system

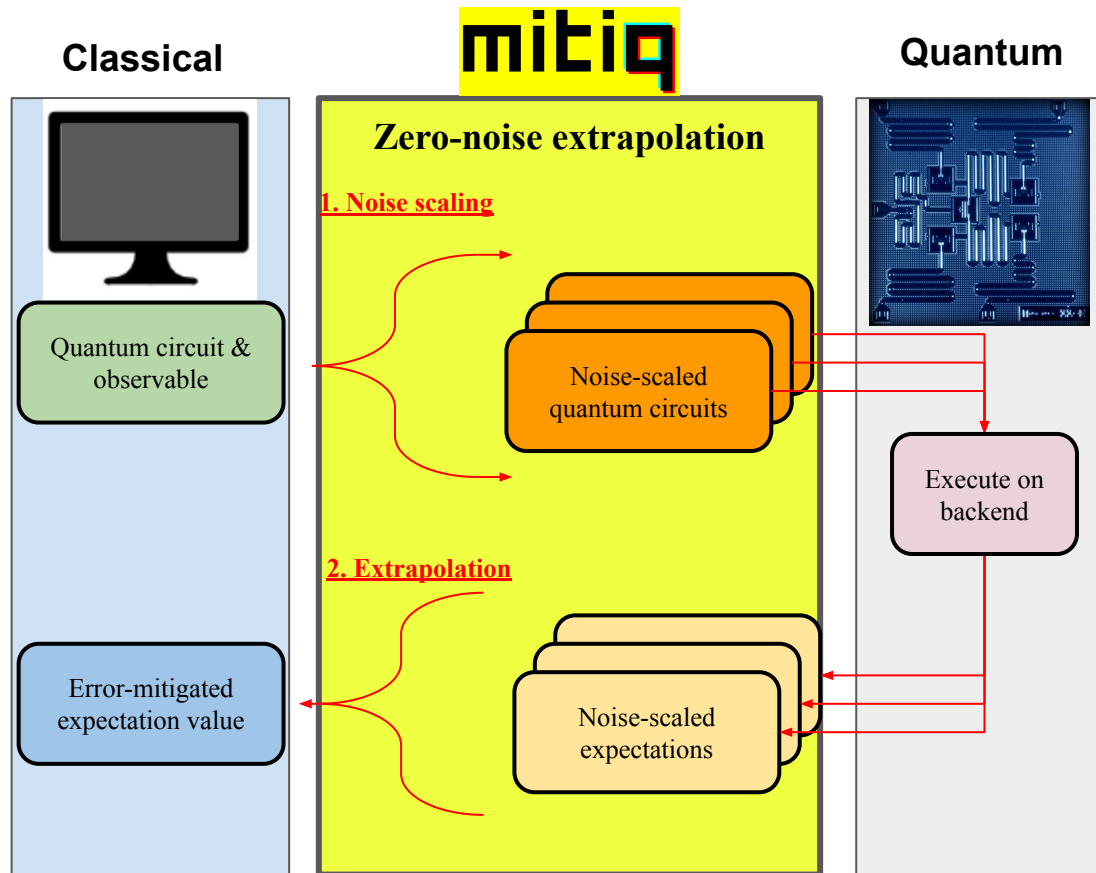


<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2058-9565/abe519>

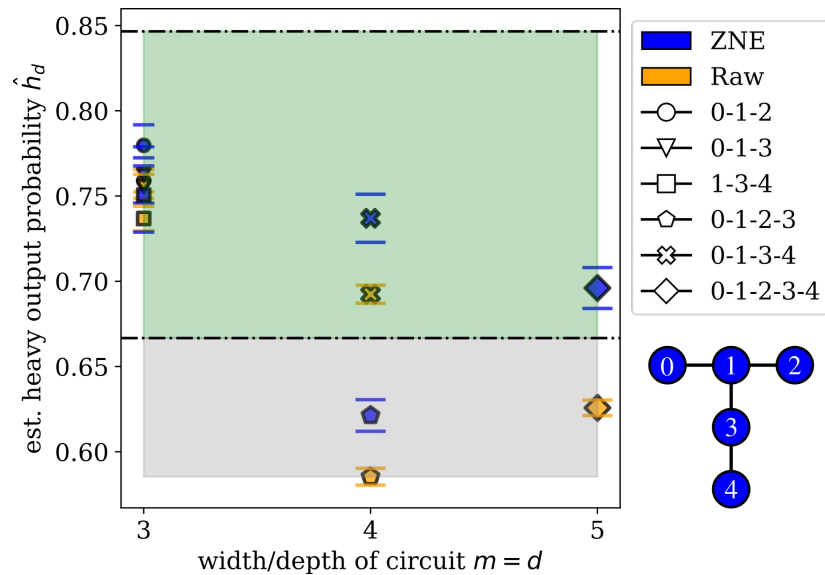
Effective quantum volume



$$\Pi_{h,C} := \sum_{z \in \mathcal{H}_C} |z\rangle\langle z|$$



Effective quantum volume



Effective quantum volume

Error mitigation increases the effective quantum volume of quantum computers

Ryan LaRose,^{1,2,*} Andrea Mari,² Vincent Russo,² Dan Strano,² William J. Zeng^{2,3}

¹Department of Computational Mathematics, Science, and Engineering,
Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48823, USA

²Unitary Fund

³Goldman, Sachs & Co, New York, NY

Error-Mitigation Techniques Can Pump Up The Quantum Volume

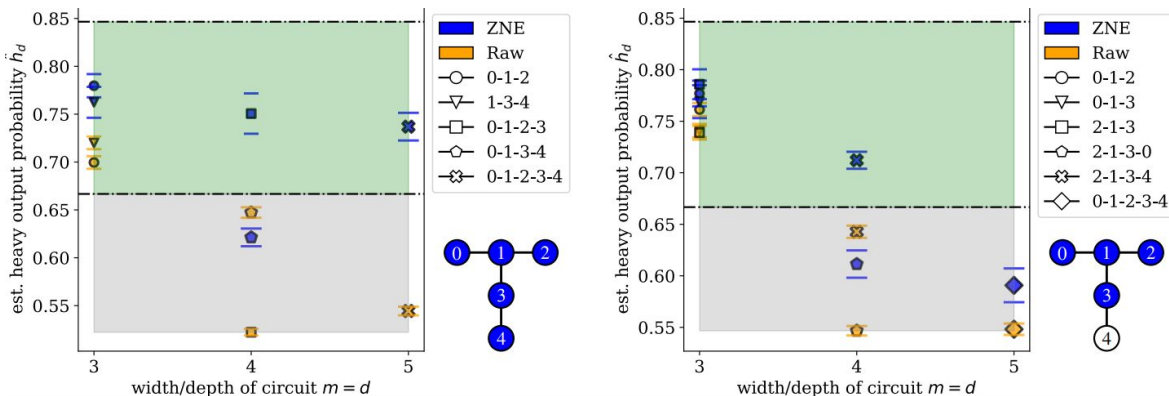
By Matt Swayne March 16, 2022

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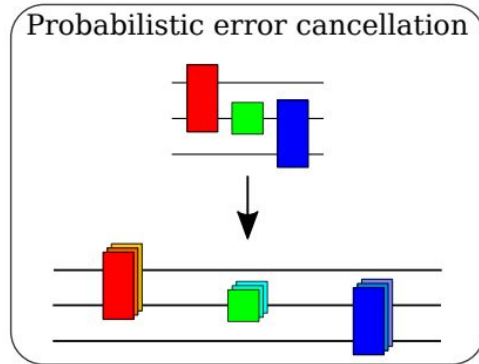
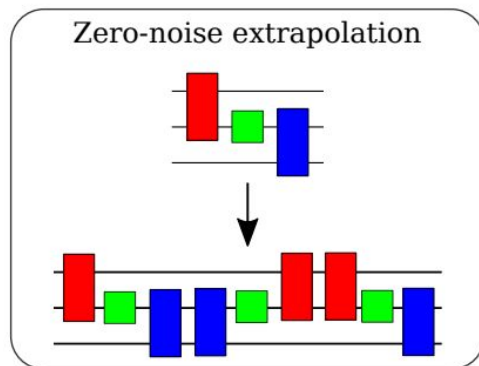
This goes to 11. Researchers are finding that error mitigation can boost quantum volumes. (Image: Unsplash/Anastasia Zhenina)

Boosting quantum volume may not be a job just for hardware makers, according to researchers from the Unitary Fund. Quantum algorithm developers can play a role, too.

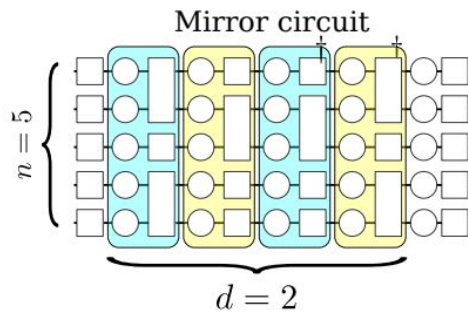
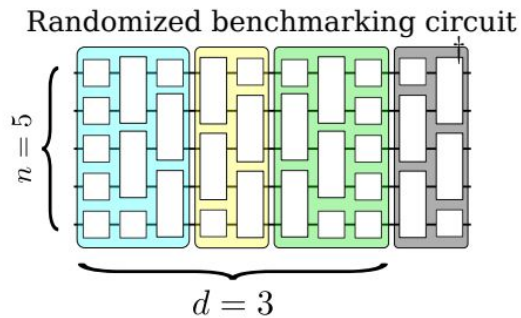


Data and code: <https://github.com/unitaryfund/mitiq-qv>

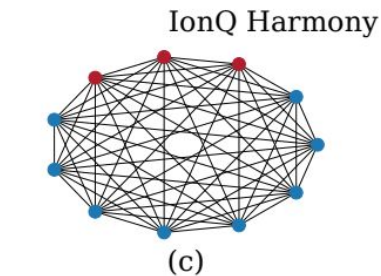
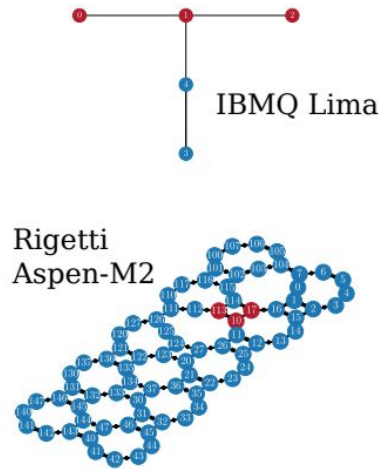
Quantum error mitigation in practice



(a)



(b)



(c)

Quantum error mitigation in practice: 3 qubit experiments

