

כ"ב לעומר תשפ"ב, 19.04.21,

Quantum Simulations using quantum computers on the cloud

Emanuele Dalla Torre

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Dynamics of complex quantum systems



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(December 2019)

Financial Support



<http://www.nonequilibrium.org>

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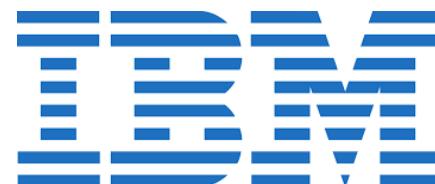
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Quantum computing on the cloud is a reality!

Portals:

amazon

 **Microsoft**

 **IBM**



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Hardware:

 **D-Wave**

 **rigetti**

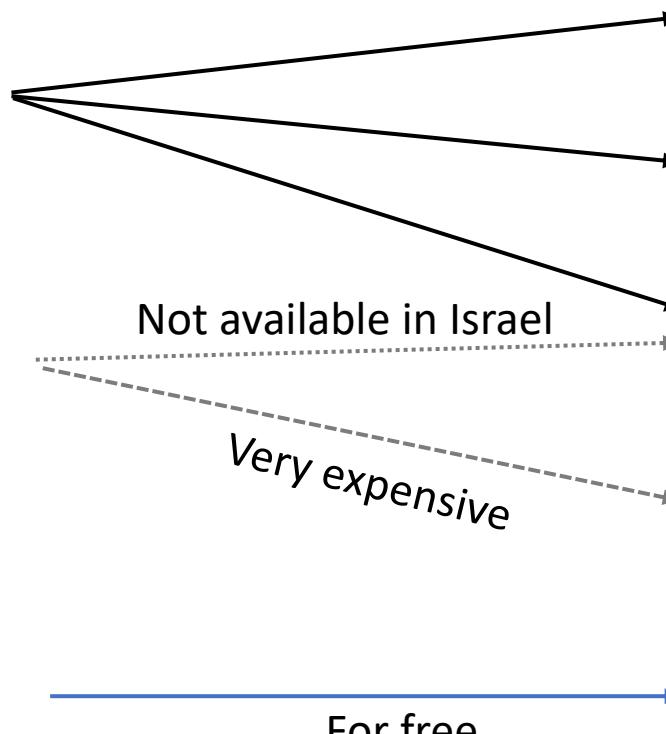
 **IONQ**

 **Honeywell**

 **IBM**

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IBM portal

The screenshot shows the IBM Quantum portal interface. At the top, there is a header bar with the IBM Quantum logo, a search bar, and a URL field showing <https://quantum-computing.ibm.com>. Below the header is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, refresh, and home. The main content area is titled "Systems" and displays a grid of nine quantum computing systems:

Name	System status	Processor type	Qubits	Quantum volume
ibmq_casablanca	Online	Falcon r4	7	32
ibmq_bogota	Online	Falcon r4	5	32
ibmq_santiago	Online	Falcon r4	5	32
ibmq_rome	Online	Falcon r4	5	32
ibmq_athens	Online	Falcon r4	5	32
ibmq_belem	Online	Falcon r4	5	16
ibmq_quito	Online	Falcon r4	5	16
ibmq_16_melbourne	Online	Canary r1.1	15	8
ibmq_lima	Online	Falcon r4	5	8
ibmq_5_yorktown	Online	Canary r1	5	8
ibmq_armonk	Online	Canary r1.2	1	1



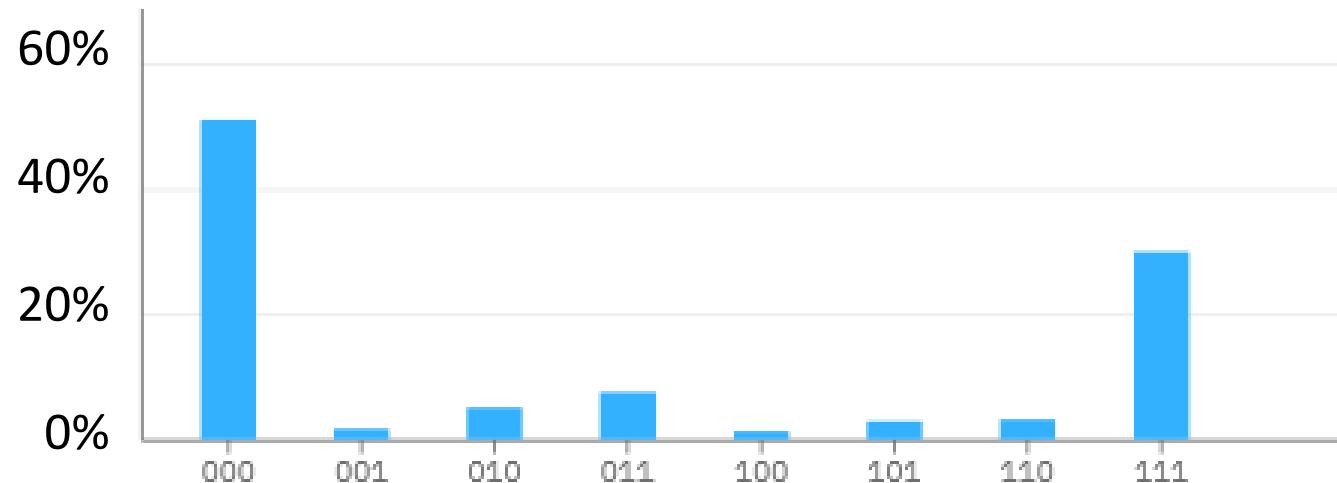
Cat state preparation

The screenshot shows the Qiskit Terra interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** A toolbar with various quantum gate icons (H, CNOT, T, S, Z, RY, RZ, etc.) and a dropdown menu "OpenQASM 2.0".
- Code Editor:** The code is written in OpenQASM 2.0:

```
OPENQASM 2.0;
include "qelib1.inc";
qreg q[3];
creg c[3];
```
- Quantum Circuit:** A circuit with three qubits (q₀, q₁, q₂) and a measurement operation.
- Progress Bar:** A large black bar with the text "Please wait...." in white.
- Plots:** Two plots at the bottom show the probability and amplitude distributions for computational basis states 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, and 111.
 - Probability (%) Plot:** Shows a single bar at 000 with a value of 100%.
 - Amplitude Plot:** Shows a single bar at 000 with a value of 1.0.
- Bottom Left:** A logo featuring a stylized gear and the letter "B".
- Bottom Right:** The date "19.04.21".

Cat state preparation



Gate error = 4%

Measurement error = 3%

→ Error per qubit = 7%

Number of qubits:

3

14

100

Cumulative error:

$$0.93^3 = 80\%$$

$$0.91^{14} = 36\%$$

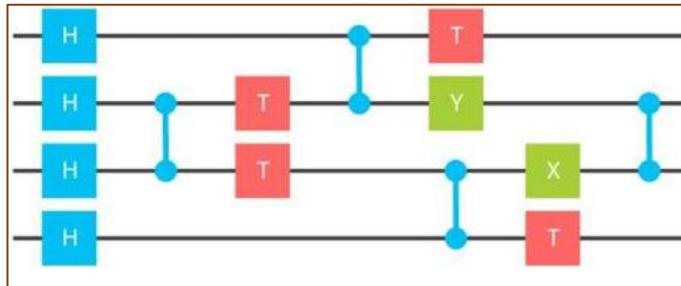
$$0.91^{100} = 0.07\%$$



The main challenge

Model :

Unitary quantum computer

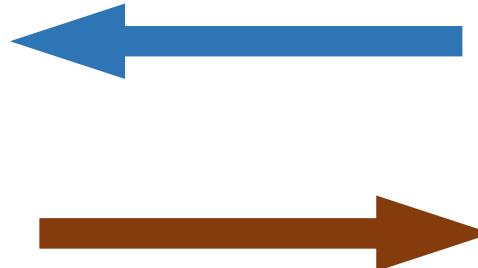


f.e. Shor algorithm (breaks RSA),
quantum machine learning

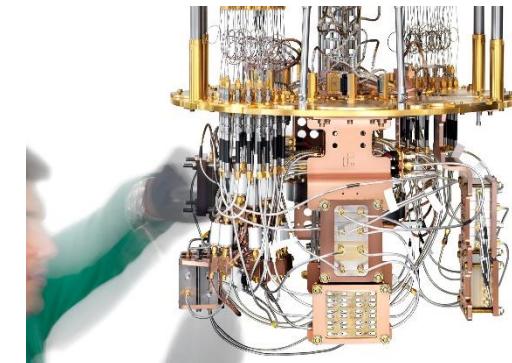
Reality :

Noisy superconducting circuits

quantum error correction

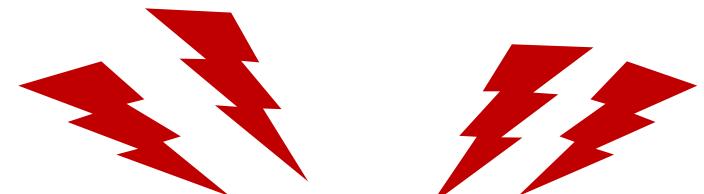


open quantum systems



Many-body open quantum systems

Time dependent drive



Quantum system



Dissipative bath

1. Periodic drives

[Mor Roses, Hagai Landa (IBM)]
arXiv:2102.09590



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Periodically driven single qubit

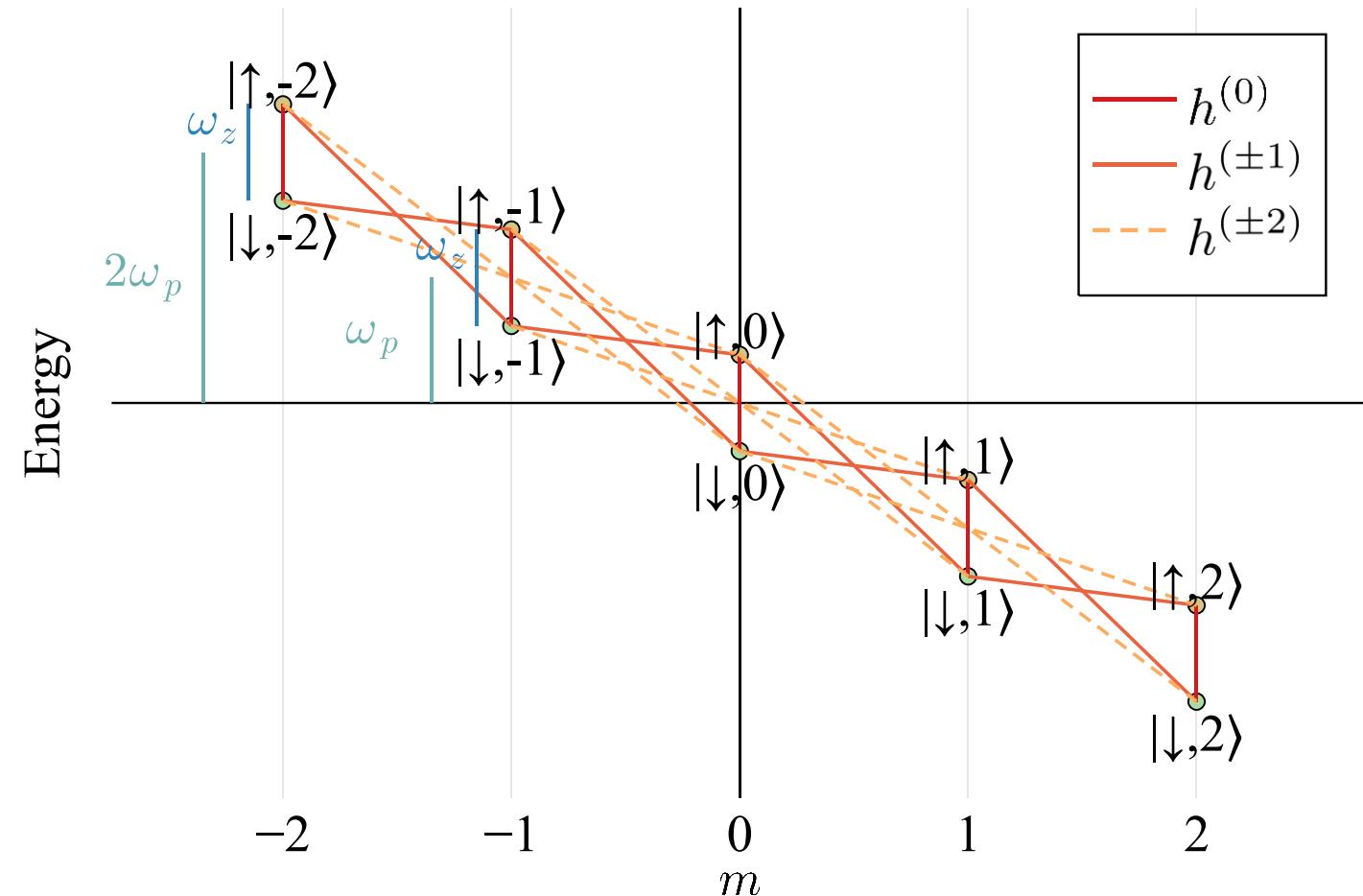
Ingredients:

Pulse engineering:

$$H(t) = \omega_z \sigma^z + h(t) \sigma^x$$

Periodic drive (Floquet)

$$h(t + \tau) = h(t)$$

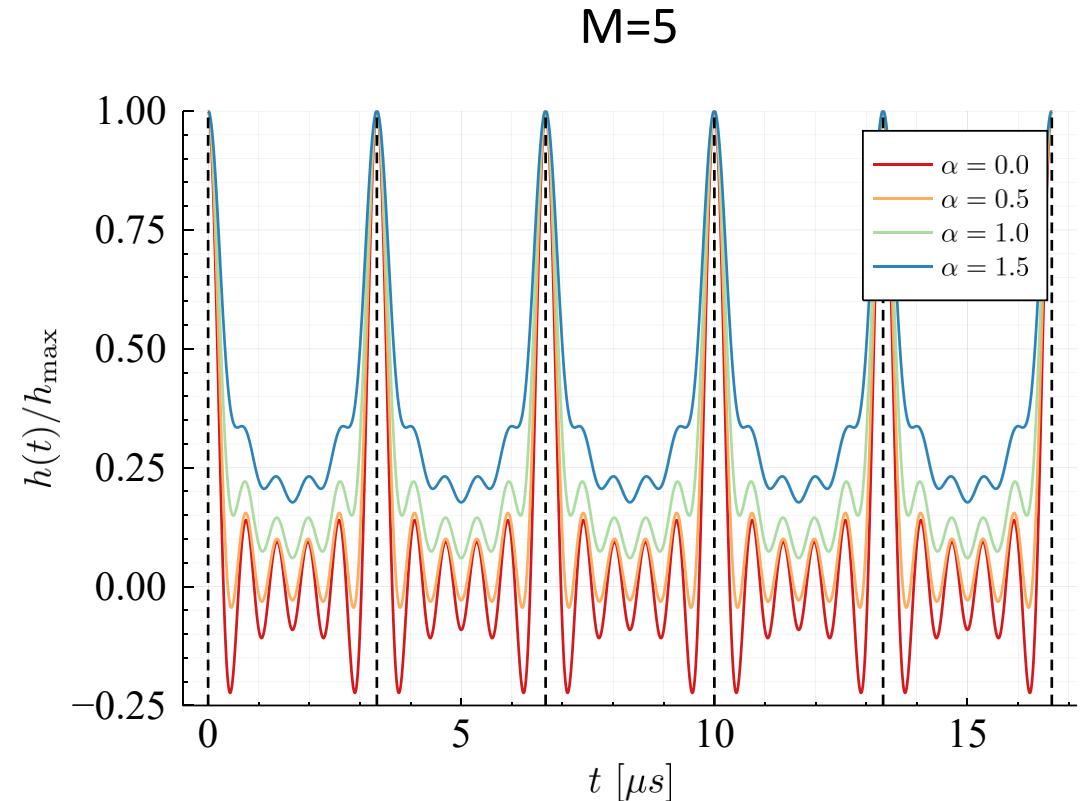


Floquet engineering

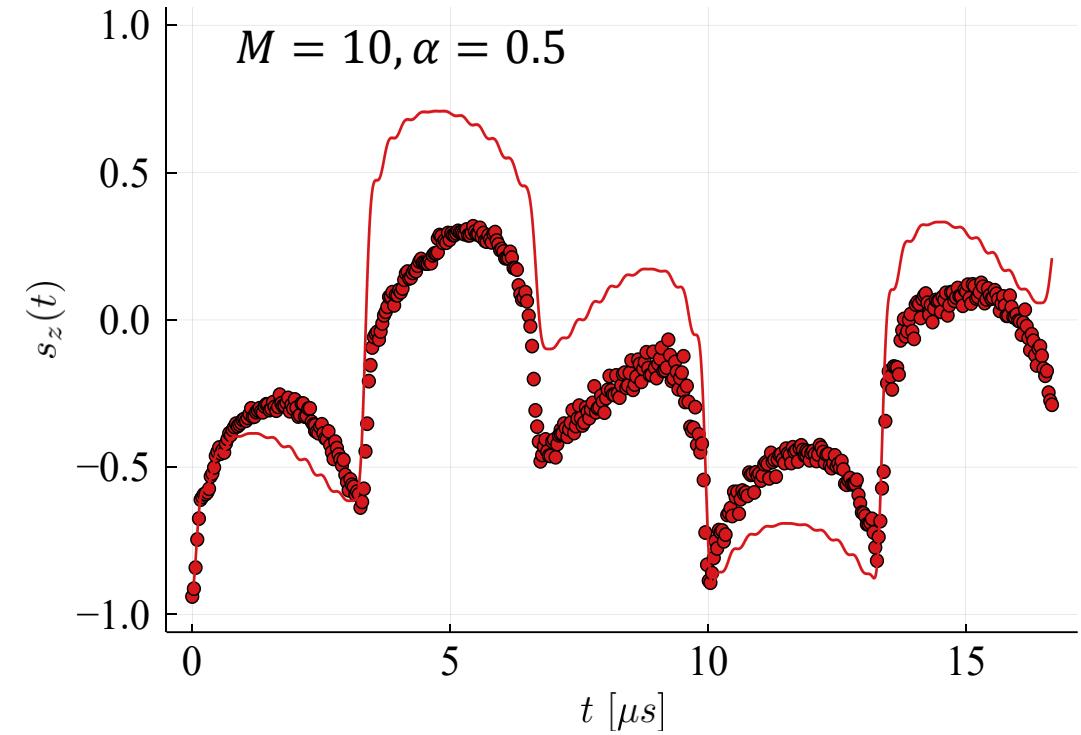
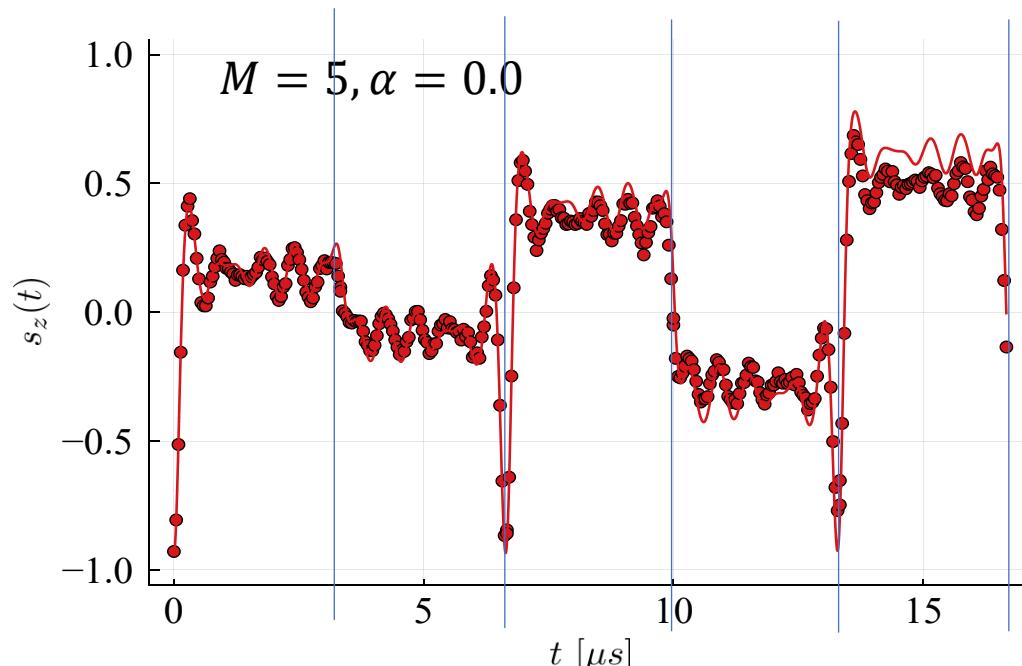
Long ranged coupling:

$$h^{(m)} = \frac{h_0}{(1 + |m|)^\alpha}$$

Simulation of gravitational models &
unscreened Coloumb forces ($\alpha = 1$)!

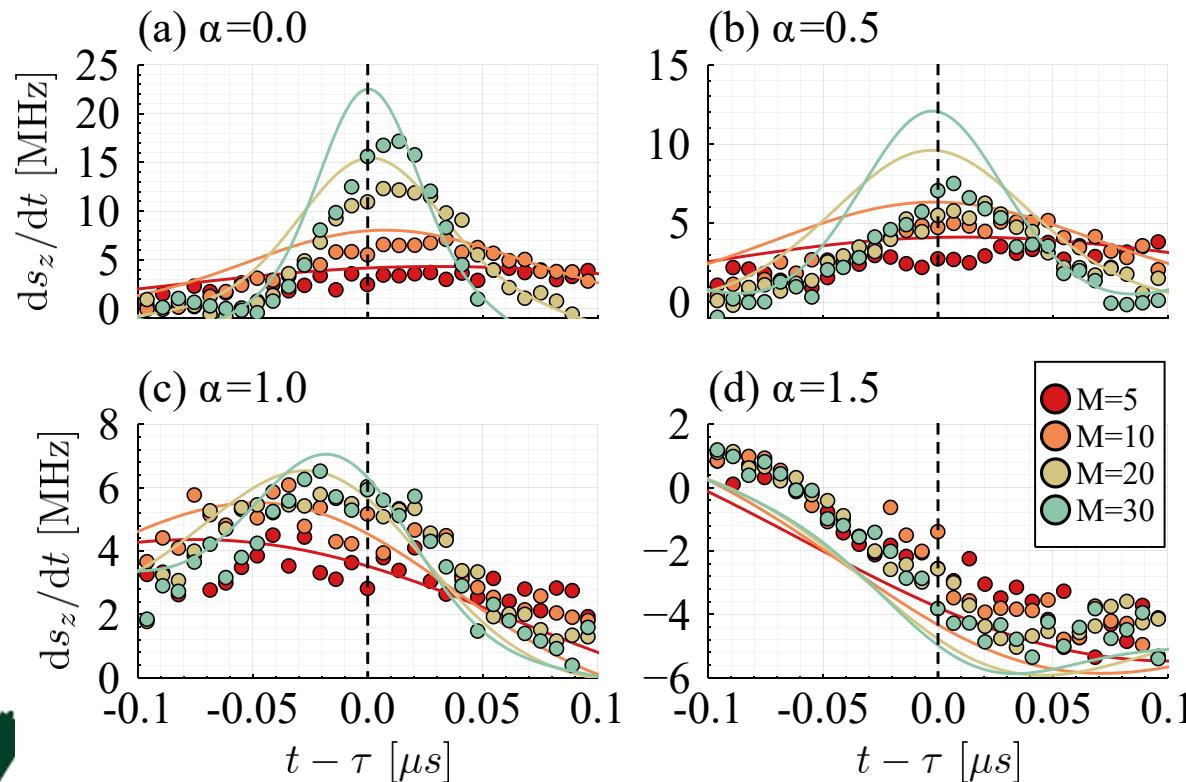


Result from a physical device

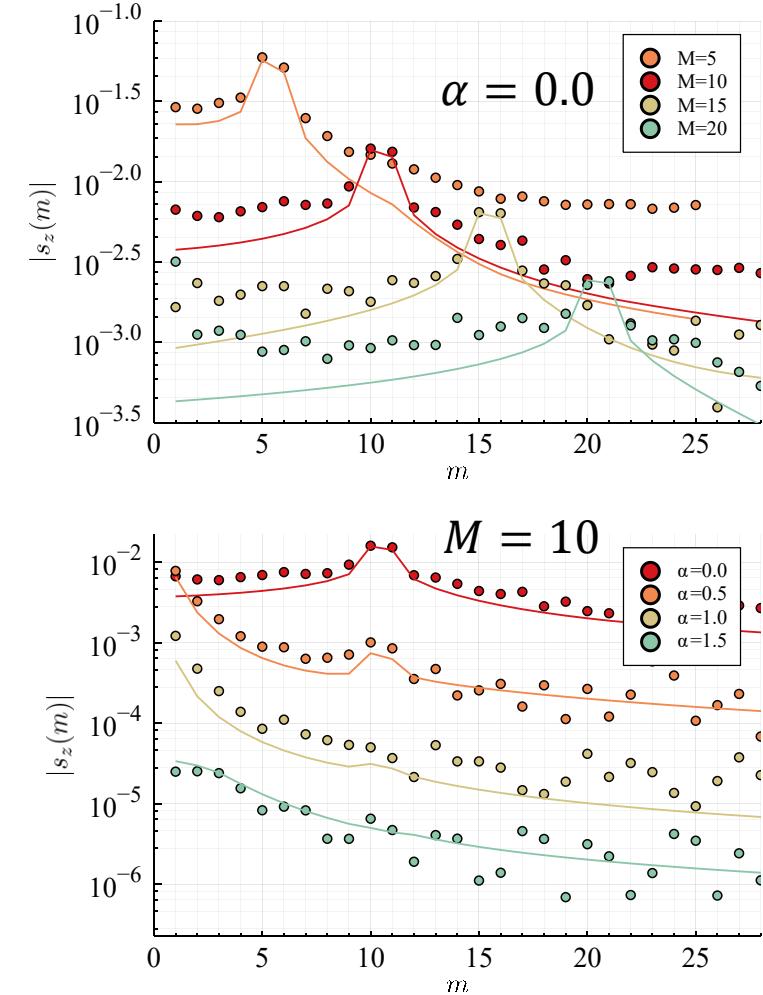


Transition from short range to long range

1) Time derivatives: $\frac{ds_z}{dt}(t = \tau) \sim \sum_m \frac{1}{m^\alpha}$

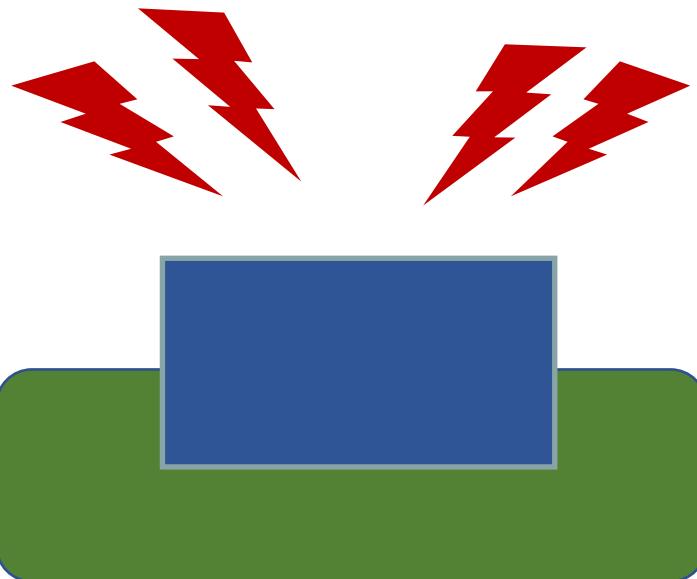


2) Long tails of the eigenstates:



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Eran Sela (TAU)
arXiv:2002.04620 (PRL, 2020)

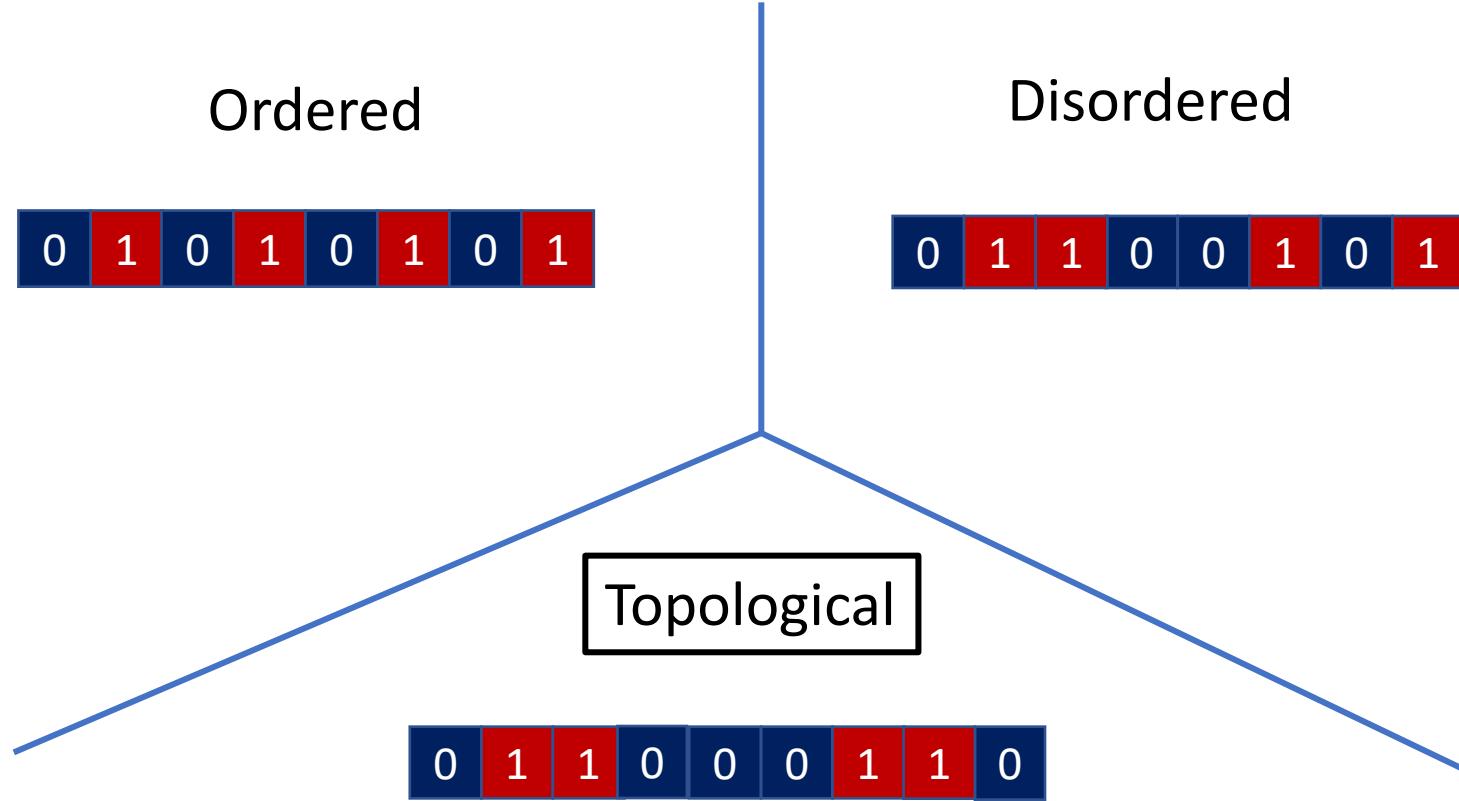


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Quantum phases of matter



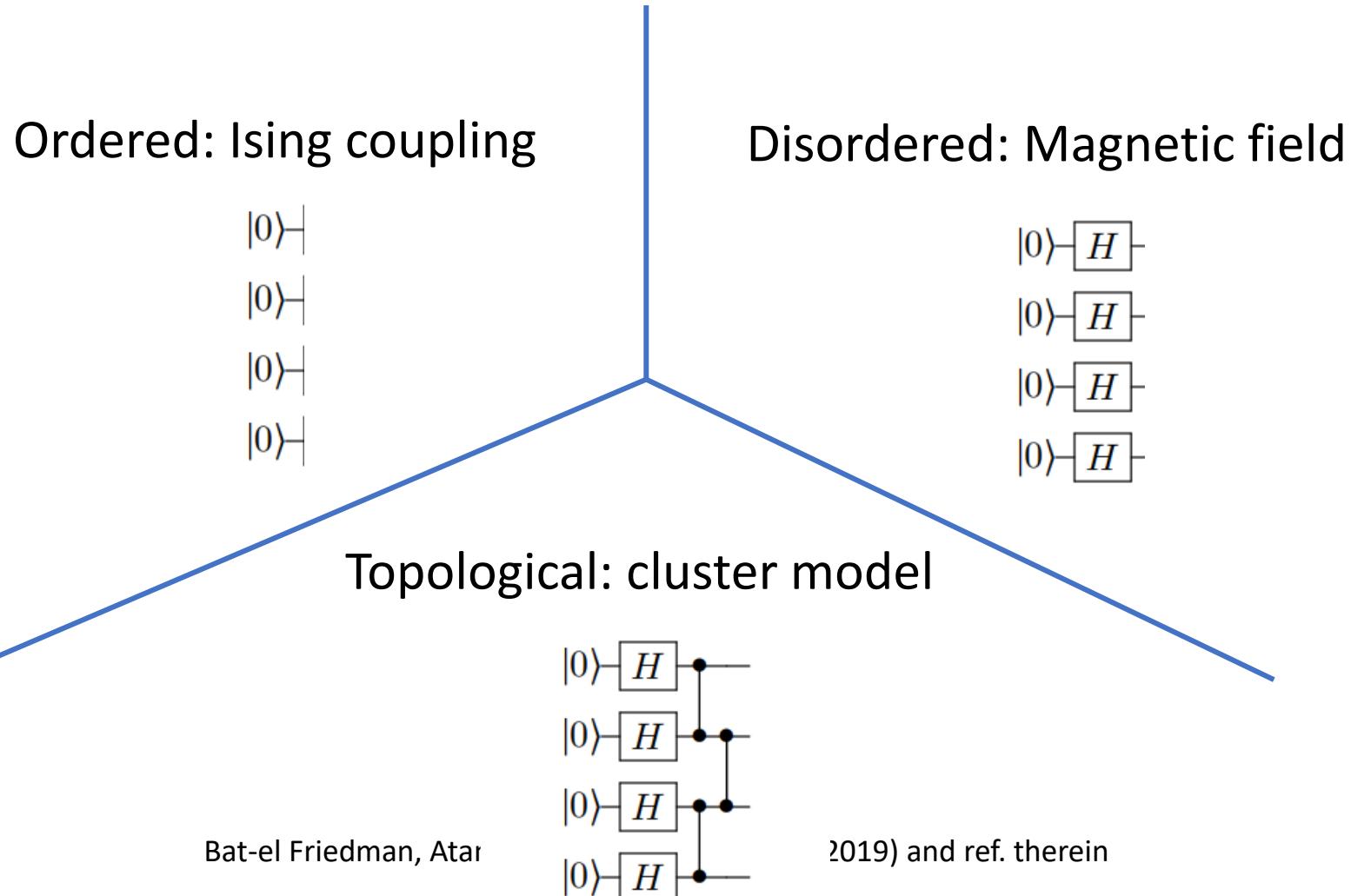
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Haldane (1982), AKLT (1987), den Nijs&Rommelse (1989), Dalla Torre,Berg&Altman (2006), ...

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Topological phases of matter



Symmetry resolved topological (SPT) phases

Pollmann-Turner-Berg-Oshikawa (2011), Chen-Gu-Liu-Wen (2012)

$$\text{Symmetry} \rightarrow G |\psi\rangle = g|\psi\rangle \rightarrow [G, \rho_A] = 0$$

Symmetry resolved
reduced density matrix:

$$\rho_A = \begin{pmatrix} & \text{Trivial} \\ \tilde{\rho}_A(+) & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\rho}_A(-) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_A = \begin{pmatrix} & \text{SPT} \\ \tilde{\rho}_A(+) & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\rho}_A(-) \end{pmatrix}$$

Goldstein & Sela (PRL, 2018)



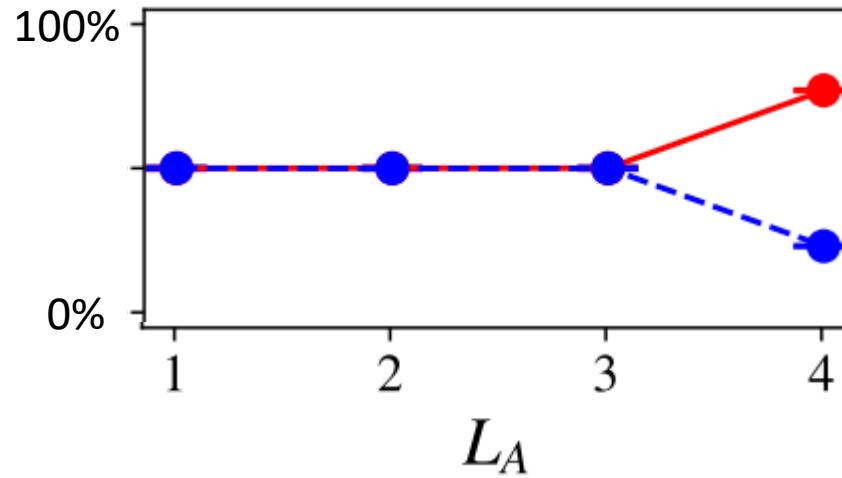
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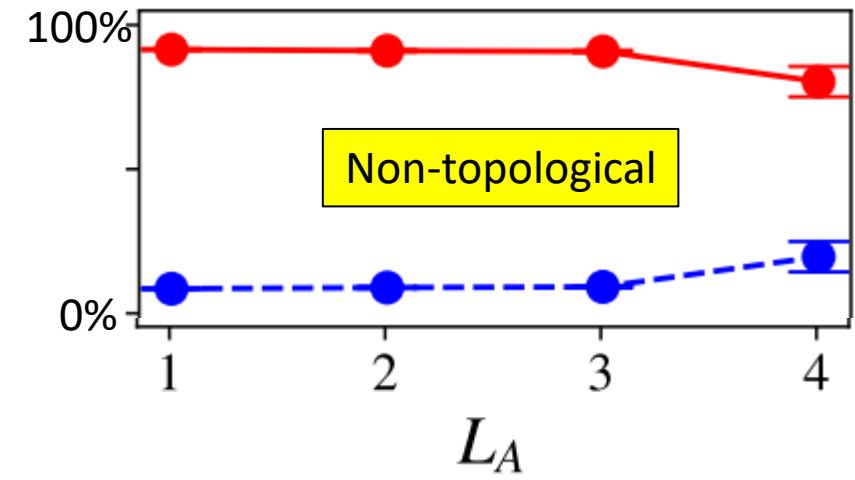
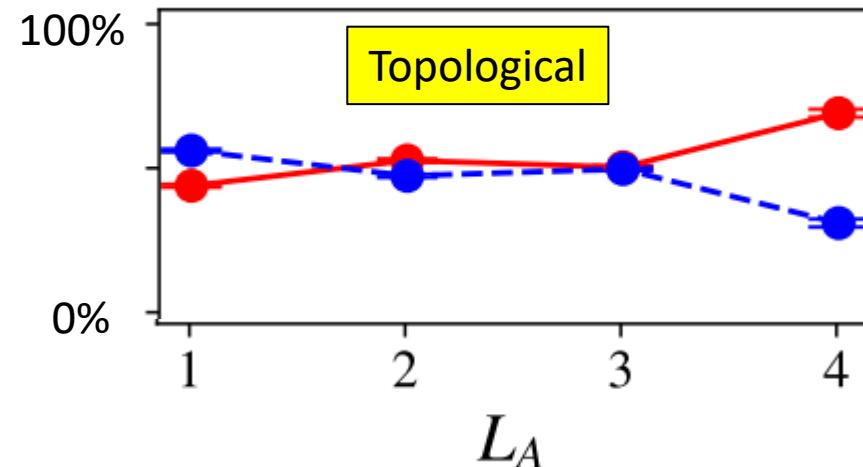
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Identifying a topological phases

Simulation

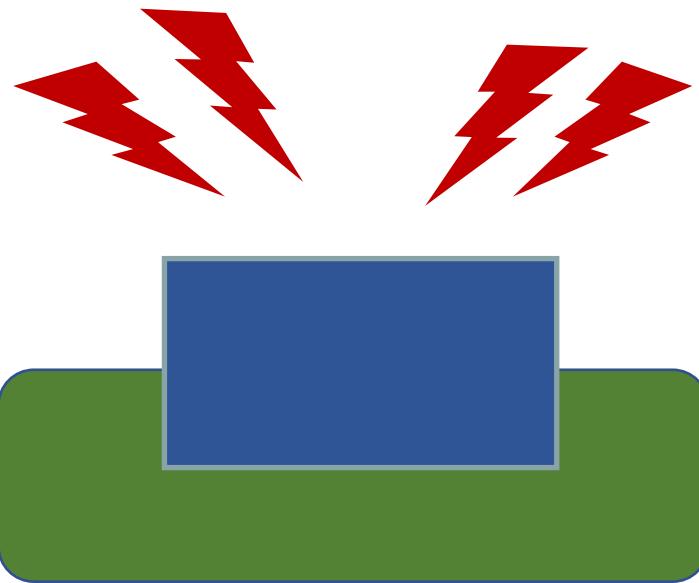


Experiment



Quantum simulations with quantum computers on the cloud

Time dependent drive



Quantum system

Dissipative bath

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3. Error mitigation

Meron Shefer, Frima Kalyuzhner, D. Azses,

Adi Makmal, IBM, Microsoft, Amazon





Quantum Computing Workshop 2021
Conference Agenda

19.4.2021

- 14:00-17:00 + **Intro to Quantum Computing**
Vincent van Wingerden - Technical Architect, MTC, Microsoft Netherlands
- 17:00-17:35 + **Practice on Katas**
- 17:35-17:45 + **Welcome & Introduction**
Dr. Tomer Simon – Chief Scientist, Microsoft Israel R&D Center
- 17:45-18:00 + **Keynote**
Prof. Stephen Jordan - Principal Researcher, Azure Quantum
- 18:00-20:30 + **Introduction to Q# and QDK**
Maria Mykhailova – Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum

20.4.2021

- 14:00-14:30 + **Libraries Overview**
Dr. Mathias Soeken - Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum
- 14:30-15:00 + **Simulators**
Dr. Mathias Soeken - Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum
- 15:00-16:00 + **Resource Estimation/Program Validation**
Dr. Mathias Soeken - Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum
- 16:00-16:30 + **Break**
- 16:30-17:10 + **Optimization - Intro and Deep Dive**
Delbert Murphy – Principal Cloud Solution Architect, Microsoft Manufacturing
- 17:10-17:40 + **Future-Proofing your Quantum Development with Q# and QIR**
Stefan Wernli - Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum
- 17:40-18:10 + **Break**
- 18:10-20:00 + **Azure Quantum - Live Demo**
Stefan Wernli - Senior Software Engineer, Azure Quantum

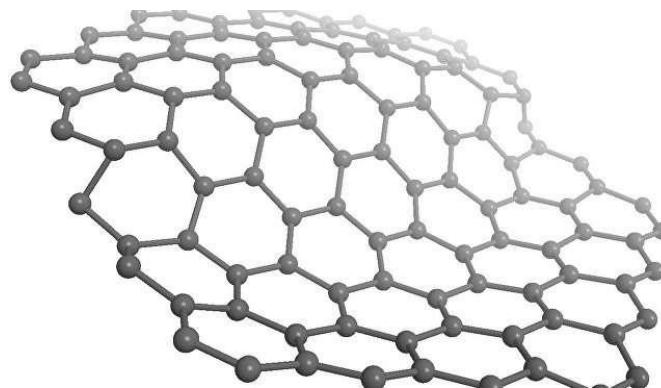


<https://forms.office.com/r/YTd3pdC9Km>

Summary: Quantum simulations

Quantum molecules/material

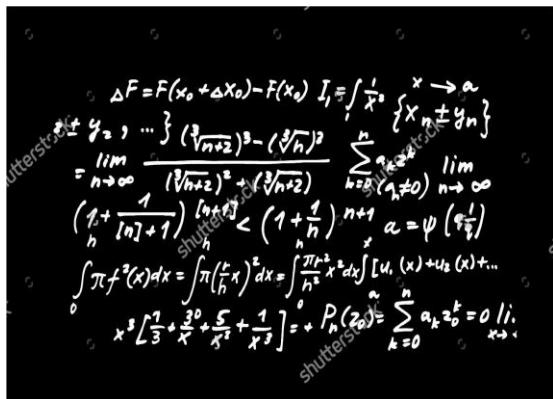
Size of Hilbert space = 2^{N_A}



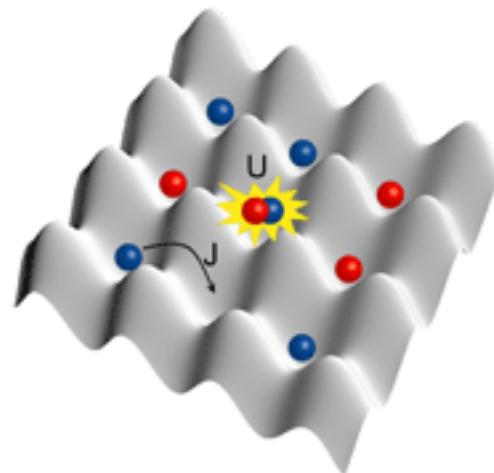
Classical supercomputers



Quantum field theories


$$\begin{aligned} \Delta F &= F(x_0 + \Delta x_0) - F(x_0) \quad I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{x \rightarrow a}{\{x_n \pm y_n\}} \\ &\quad \{x_1 \pm y_1, \dots\} (\sqrt[3]{n+2})^3 - (\sqrt[3]{n})^3 \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} + (\sqrt[3]{n+2})}{(\sqrt[3]{n+2})^3 + (\sqrt[3]{n})^3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{[n] + 1}\right) \frac{1}{h} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \quad a = \psi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &\int \pi f^2(x) dx = \int \pi \left(\frac{r}{h} x\right)^2 dx = \int \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} x^2 dx \int [u_r(x) + u_s(x) + \dots] \\ &x^3 \left[\frac{r^7}{3} + \frac{3r^5}{5} + \frac{5r^3}{7} + \frac{1}{9}\right] = + P_n(z_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z_0^k = 0 \quad i.i. \end{aligned}$$

Ultracold atoms

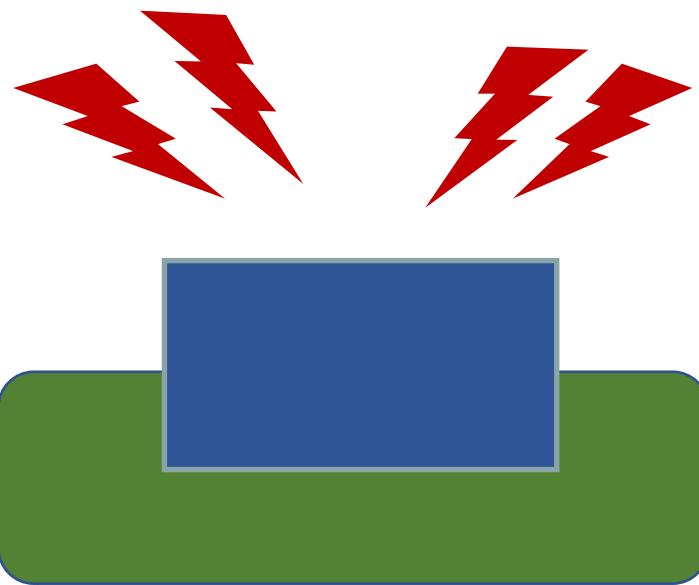


Quantum computer on the cloud



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