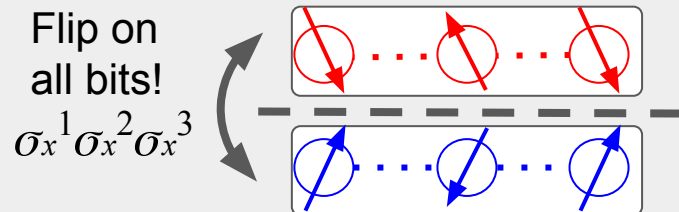


# Symmetry Adapted Approach towards Efficient Trotter Decomposition

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The latest version of the slides: [https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1aMk9SCzIXwKfbbBZ6ho\\_1levsaFfuWQ5FDAKZfLde0Y/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1aMk9SCzIXwKfbbBZ6ho_1levsaFfuWQ5FDAKZfLde0Y/edit?usp=sharing)  
Source Code (=submitted files) on GitHub: [https://github.com/BOBO1997/osp\\_solutions](https://github.com/BOBO1997/osp_solutions)

**Commutable!**  $[H_{\text{Heis}}, \sigma_x^1 \sigma_x^2 \sigma_x^3] = 0$



$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp[-iH_{\text{Heis}}t]|\psi(0)\rangle$$

Ordinal time evolution

$$H_{\text{Heis}} = P^\dagger H_{\text{eff}} P$$

**Equivalent**

$P$ : unitary operator  
for encoding

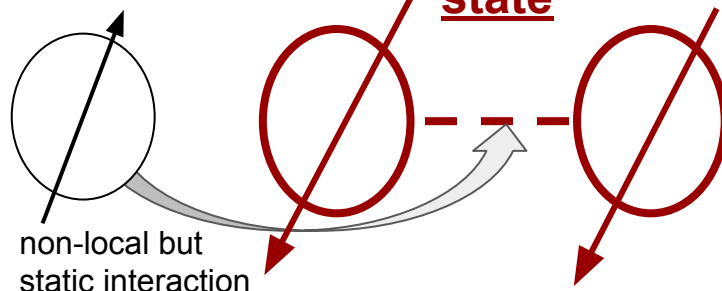
$$|\psi(0)\rangle_{\text{eff}} = P|\psi(0)\rangle$$

Encode initial state

Decode final state

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = P^\dagger |\psi(t)\rangle_{\text{eff}}$$

Fixed state



$$|\psi(t)\rangle_{\text{eff}} = I \otimes \exp[-iH_{\text{eff}}t]|\psi(0)\rangle_{\text{eff}}$$

**Effective time evolution**

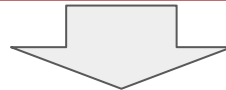
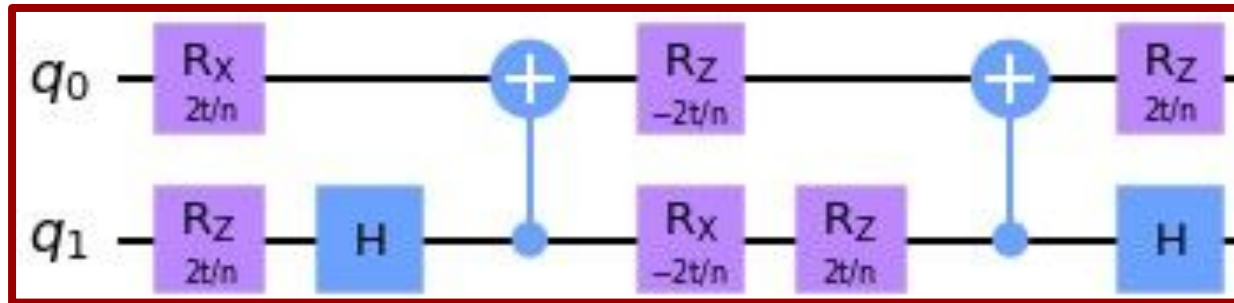
# The effective Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \underbrace{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_z^3}_{(=A)} + \underbrace{\sigma_z^2 + \sigma_x^3}_{(=B)} - \underbrace{(\sigma_z^2 \sigma_x^3 + \sigma_x^2 \sigma_z^3)}_{(=C)}$$

Trotter decomposition

$$e^{-iH_{\text{eff}} t} \sim (e^{-iA t/n} e^{-iB t/n} e^{iC t/n})^n$$

The Trotter Block



**After optimization,  
the depth is independent of the Trotter steps!!!**

Any  
Initial States



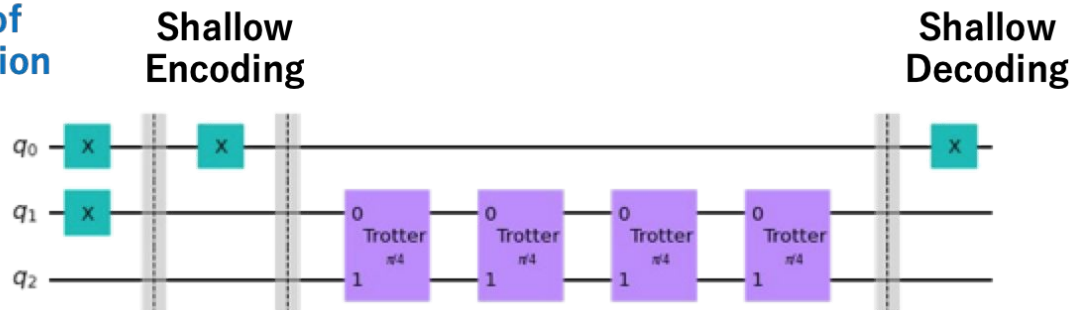
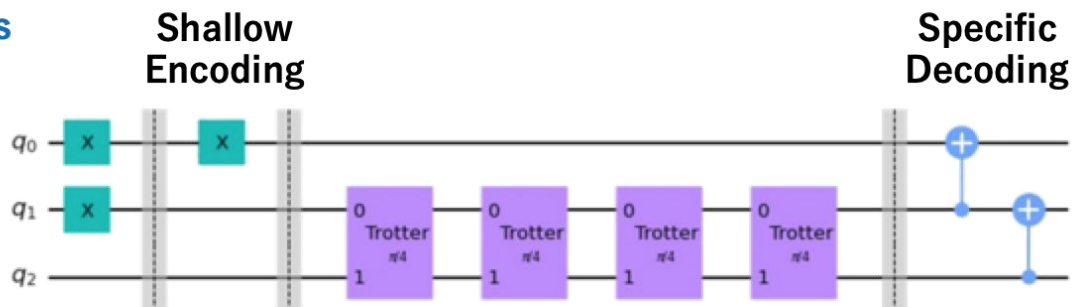
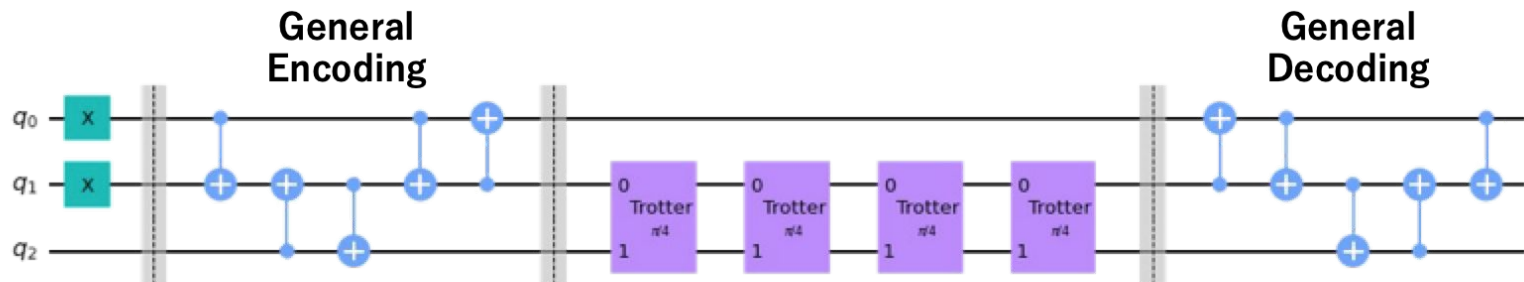
For Separable  
Initial States

$|000\rangle, |011\rangle,$   
 $|101\rangle, |110\rangle$

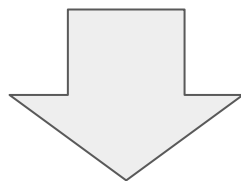
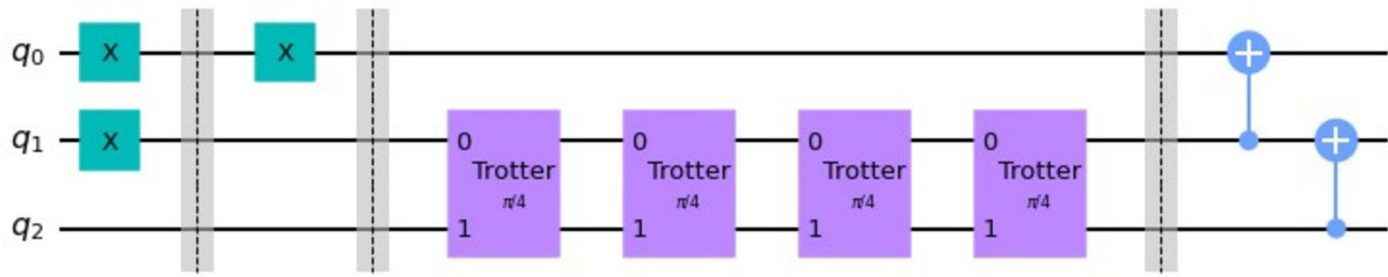


Periodicity of  
Time Evolution

Time Evolution  
from 0 to  $\pi$

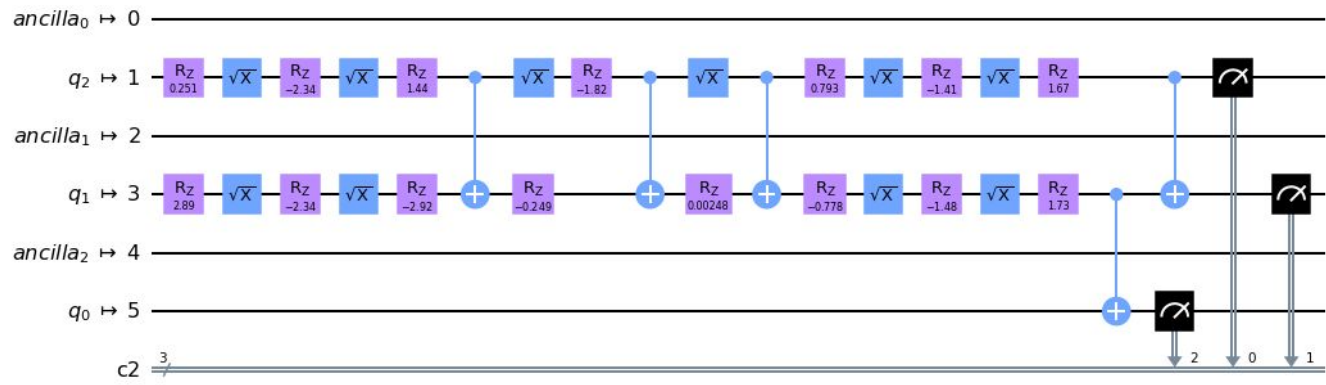


CNOT depth:  $2n+2$   
for  $n$  trotter steps



**qiskit.compiler.transpile  
(optimization\_level=3)**

CNOT depth:  $3+2$   
constant depth!!

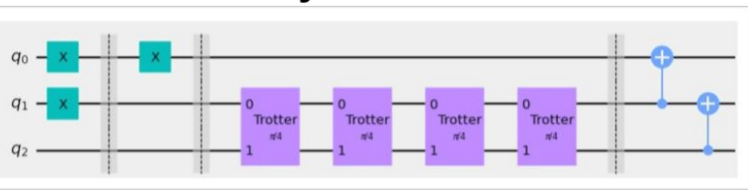


Remark

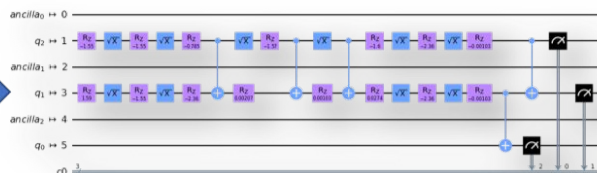
- qiskit.compiler.transpile provides a strong evidence of this depth reducibility
- Rigorous theoretical proof → Future work

# Workflow for each Pauli measurement in tomography circuits

Trotter Circuit by Effective Hamiltonian

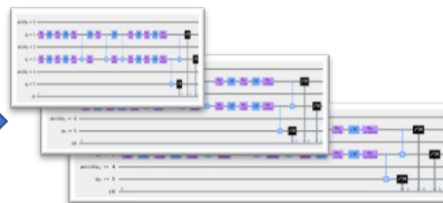
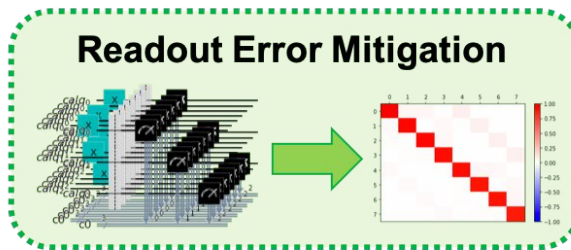


Circuit Optimization

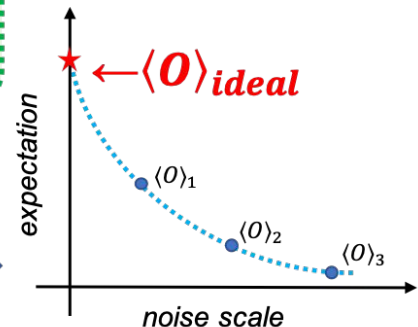


Constant Depth Circuit

Readout Error Mitigation

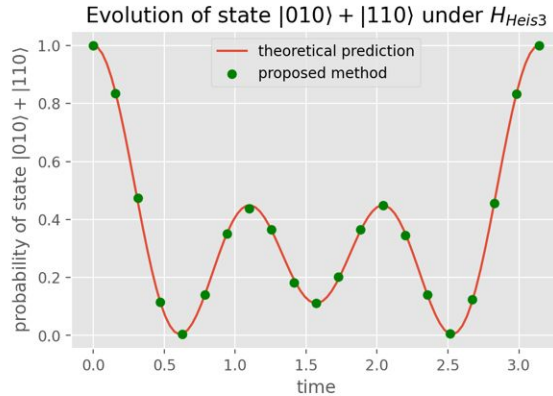


ZNE Circuits



Zero-noise Extrapolation

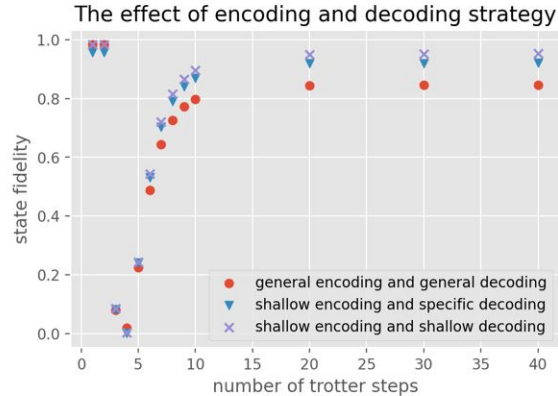
# Numerical Simulations



Noise-free simulation  
of the proposed method



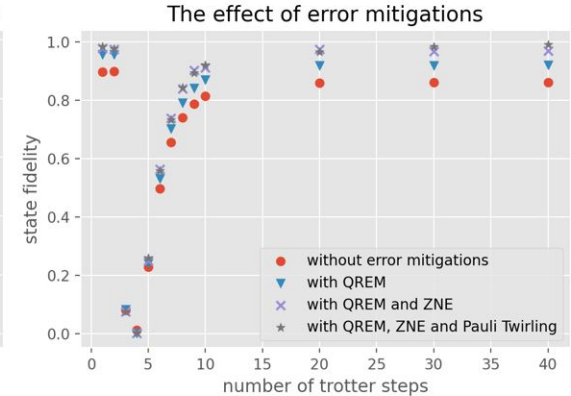
The proposed method  
computes the time  
evolution correctly



Noisy simulation of the proposed method



- Even general encoding achieves fidelity  $> 0.8$
- Error mitigation is effective  $\rightarrow$  fidelity  $> 0.99$
- 30 Trotter steps are enough (fidelity converges)



# Results

Settings	Fidelity	
	fake_jakarta	ibmq_jakarta
<b>General encoding and general decoding</b>		
without any QEM	$0.7856 \pm 0.0015$	$0.8039 \pm 0.0048$
with QREM	$0.8448 \pm 0.0015$	$0.9032 \pm 0.0054$
<u>with QREM and ZNE</u>	$0.9393 \pm 0.0053$	$0.9866 \pm 0.0017$
with QREM, ZNE and Pauli Twirling	$0.9801 \pm 0.0031$	-
<b>Shallow encoding and specific decoding</b>		
without any QEM	$0.8631 \pm 0.0017$	$0.8637 \pm 0.0041$
with QREM	$0.9234 \pm 0.0016$	$0.9728 \pm 0.0040$
<u>with QREM and ZNE</u>	$0.9840 \pm 0.0024$	$0.9857 \pm 0.0043$
with QREM, ZNE and Pauli Twirling	$0.9714 \pm 0.0048$	$0.9624 \pm 0.0167$
<b>Shallow encoding and shallow decoding</b>		
without any QEM	$0.8863 \pm 0.0012$	$0.8803 \pm 0.0044$
with QREM	$0.9533 \pm 0.0017$	$0.9852 \pm 0.0061$
<u>with QREM and ZNE</u>	$0.9855 \pm 0.0036$	$0.9929 \pm 0.0015$
with QREM, ZNE and Pauli Twirling	$0.9801 \pm 0.0031$	$0.9768 \pm 0.0034$