

EXTENDING QUANTUM STATE TOMOGRAPHY FOR SUPERCONDUCTING QUANTUM PROCESSORS

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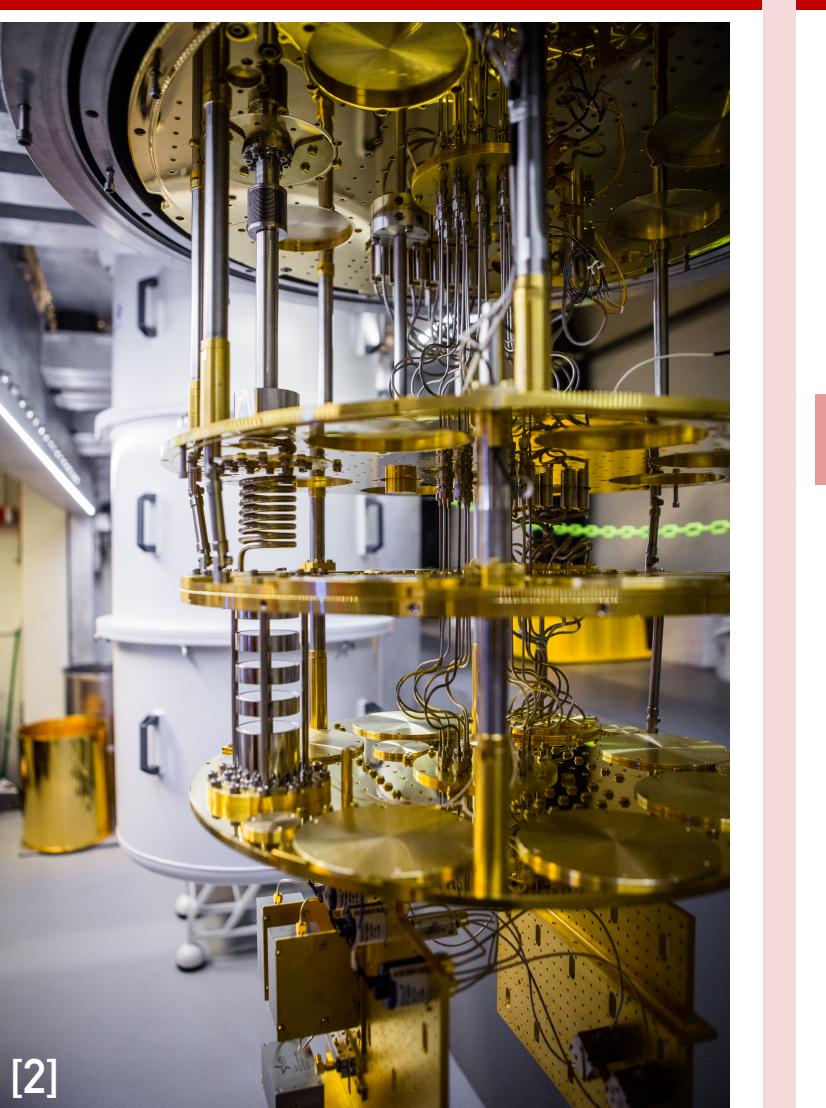
ABSTRACT

Quantum State Tomography (QST):

- reconstruction of the density matrix of a quantum state via measurements
- critical to ensure the proper functionality of qubits and quantum operations in a quantum computer

QUBIT STATE **DENSITY MATRIX**

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \quad \rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$$



Prior:

- QST implementation for 1- and 2-qubit systems in our quantum processor [1]

In this work:

- Extend QST to **n-qubit** systems and test different implementations.
- Use Field Programmable Gate Arrays (**FPGAs**) to speed up measurement process

QUANTUM STATE TOMOGRAPHY BACKGROUND [3,4]

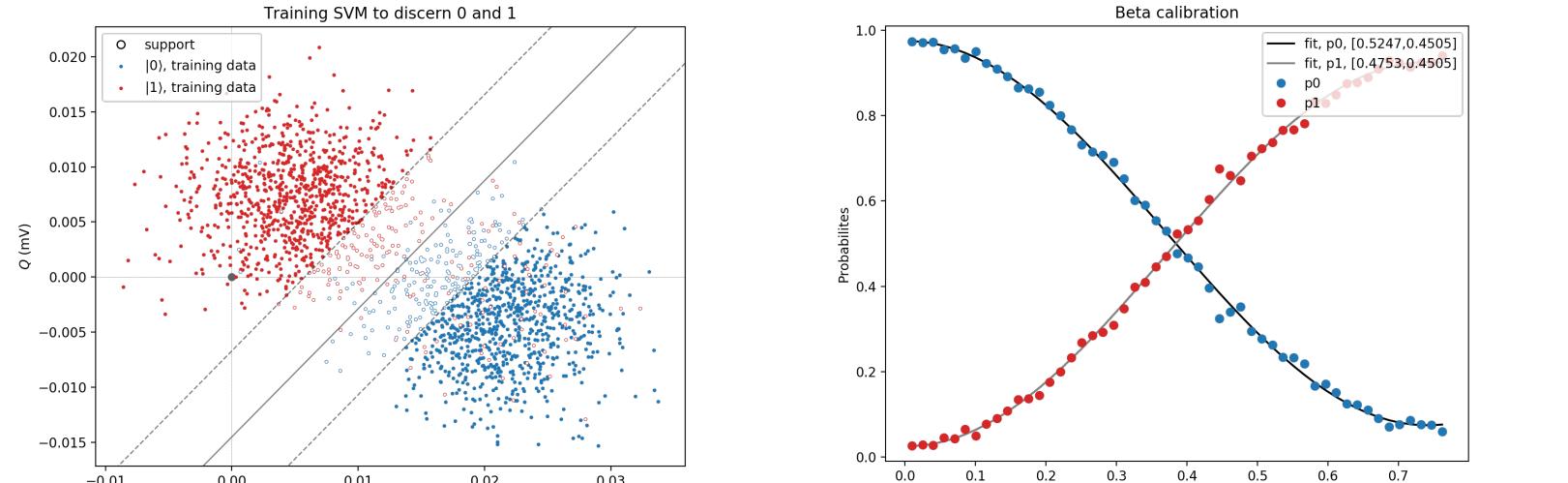
1 DECOMPOSE DENSITY MATRIX

$$\rho_{1QB} = \frac{1}{2}(\langle I \rangle I + \langle \sigma_x \rangle \sigma_x + \langle \sigma_y \rangle \sigma_y + \langle \sigma_z \rangle \sigma_z)$$

2 SOLVE FOR MEASUREMENT EXPECTATIONS

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_I^{(0)} & \beta_{\sigma_A}^{(0)} \\ \beta_I^{(1)} & \beta_{\sigma_A}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \langle I \rangle \\ \langle \sigma_A \rangle \end{bmatrix}, A \in \{x, y, z\}$$

3 FIND PROBABILITIES AND 'BETA PARAMETERS'

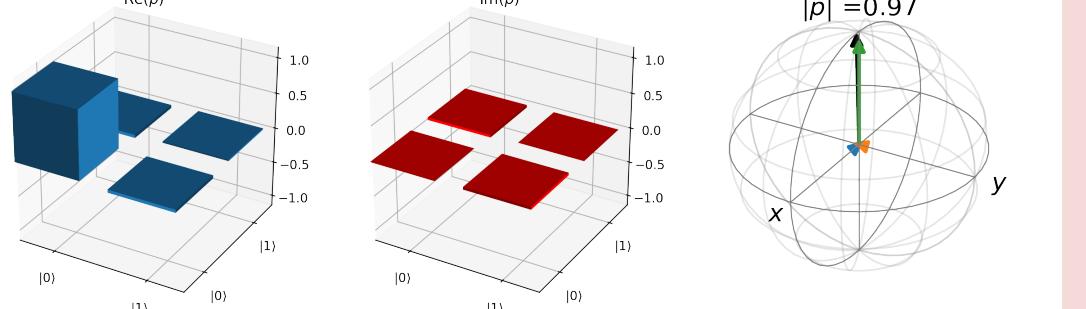


4 IMPOSE PHYSICALITY CONSTRAINTS

$$\rho_t = \frac{T^\dagger T}{Tr(T^\dagger T)}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} t_0 & 0 \\ t_2 + it_3 & t_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad t_0^2 + t_1^2 + t_2^2 + t_3^2 = 1$$

5 MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION

$$L = \sum_{P \in \{\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z\}} (m_{\langle P \rangle} - Tr(P\rho_t))^2$$



EXTENDING QUANTUM STATE TOMOGRAPHY TO N-QUBITS

N-qubit simulated GHZ state density matrices:

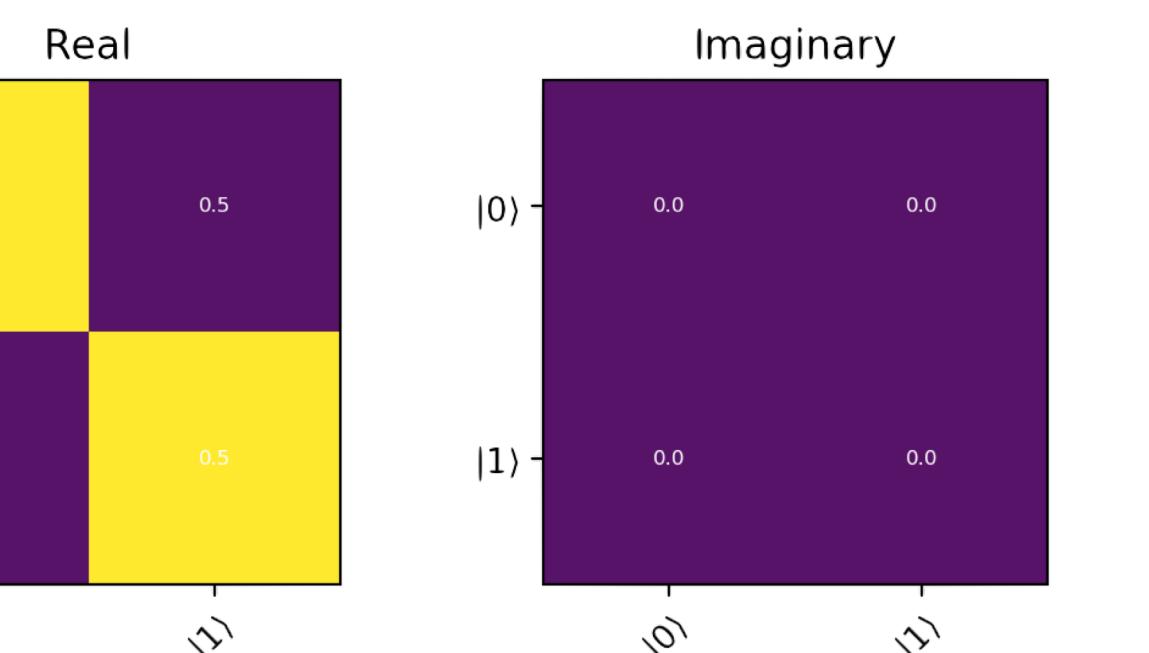
$$|\text{GHZ}\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle^{\otimes N} + |1\rangle^{\otimes N}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Fidelity error metric:

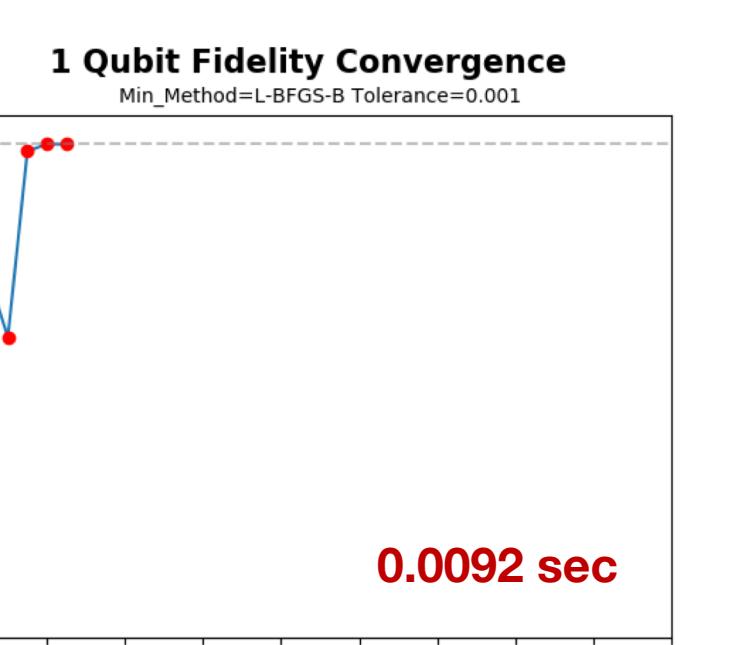
$$F = \text{Tr}(\rho_{\text{ideal}}\rho_{\text{at iteration } k})$$

RECONSTRUCTED GHZ DENSITY MATRIX FROM SIMULATED DATA

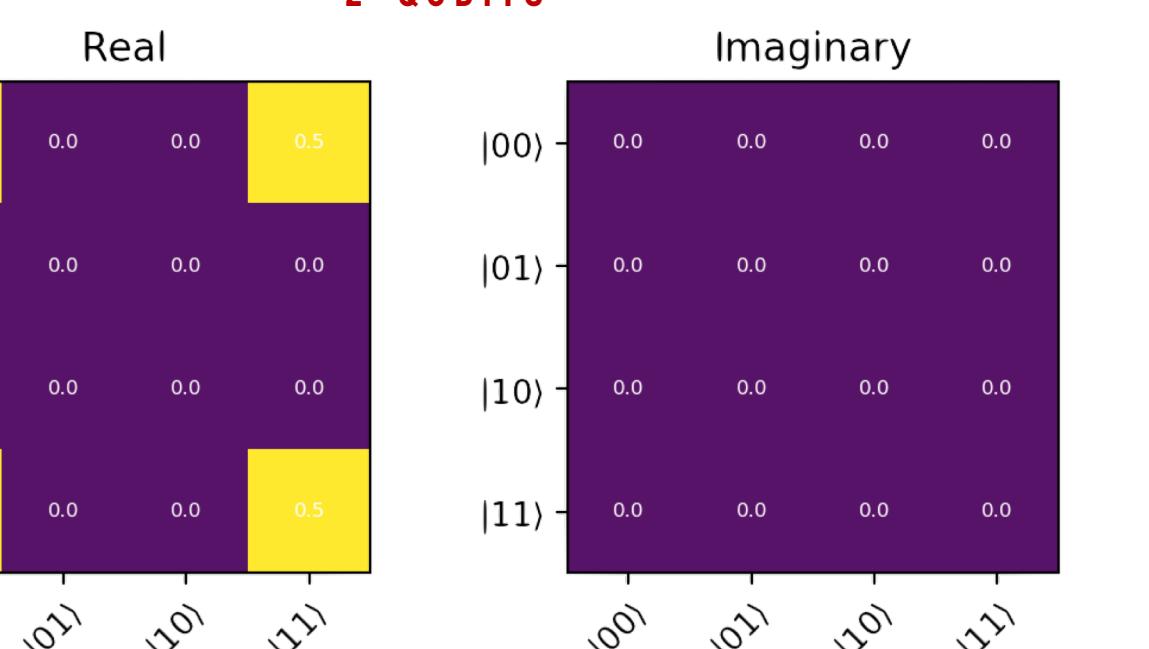
1-QUBIT



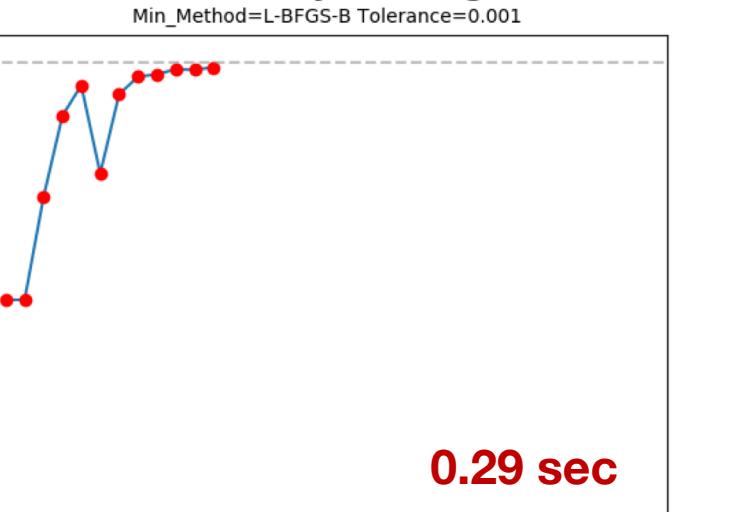
MLE RUNTIME



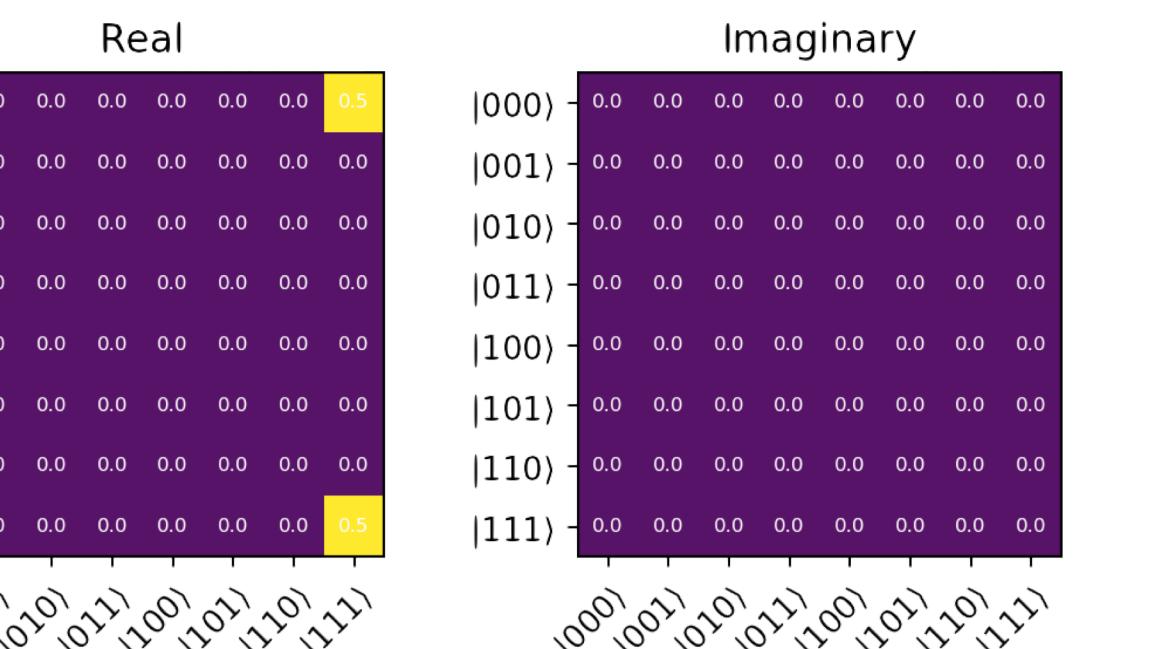
2-QUBITS



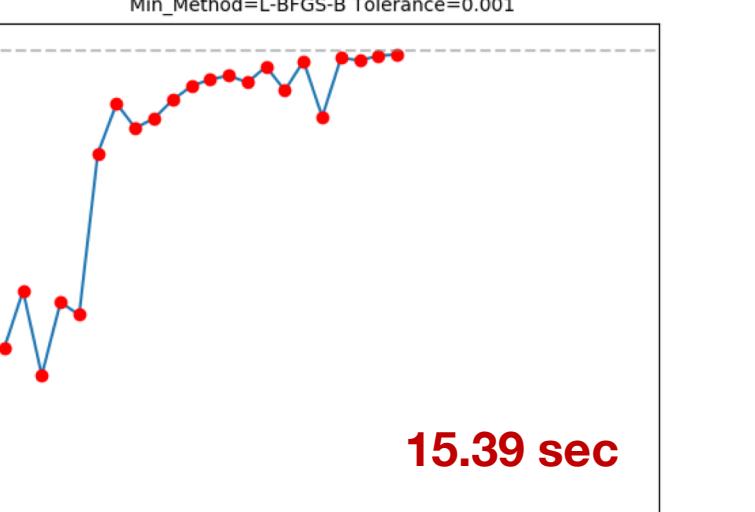
2 Qubit Fidelity Convergence



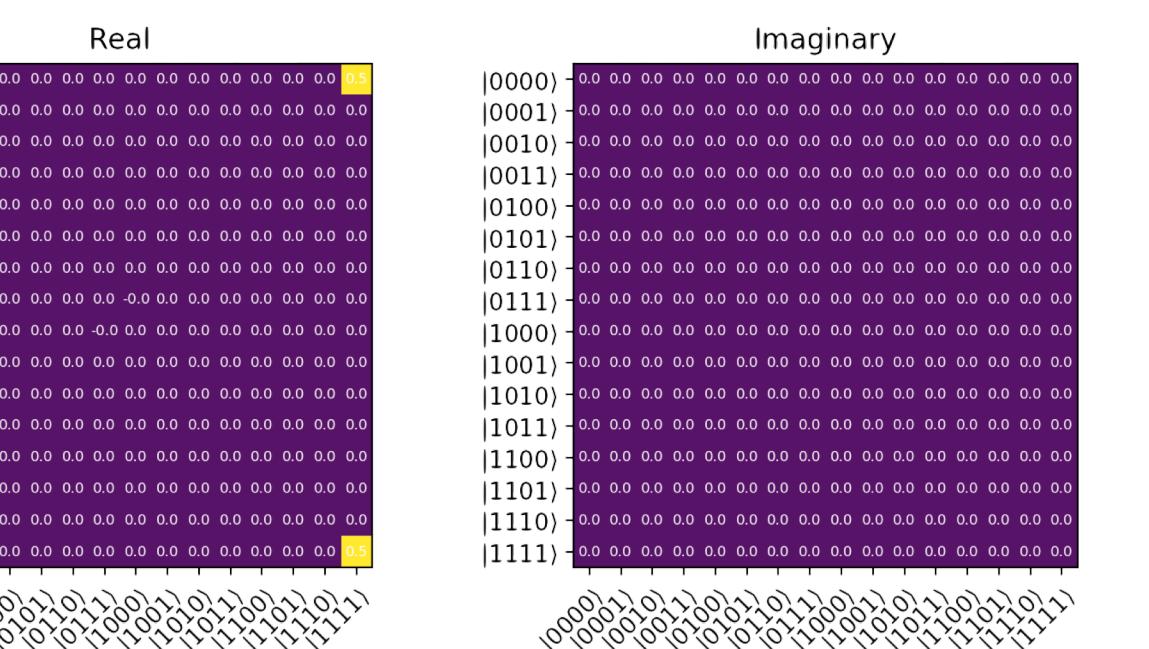
3-QUBITS



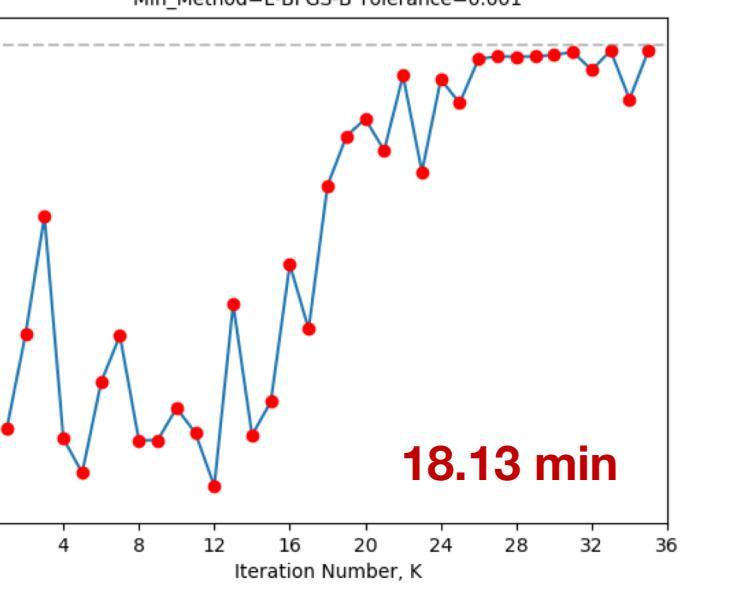
3 Qubit Fidelity Convergence



4-QUBITS



4 Qubit Fidelity Convergence

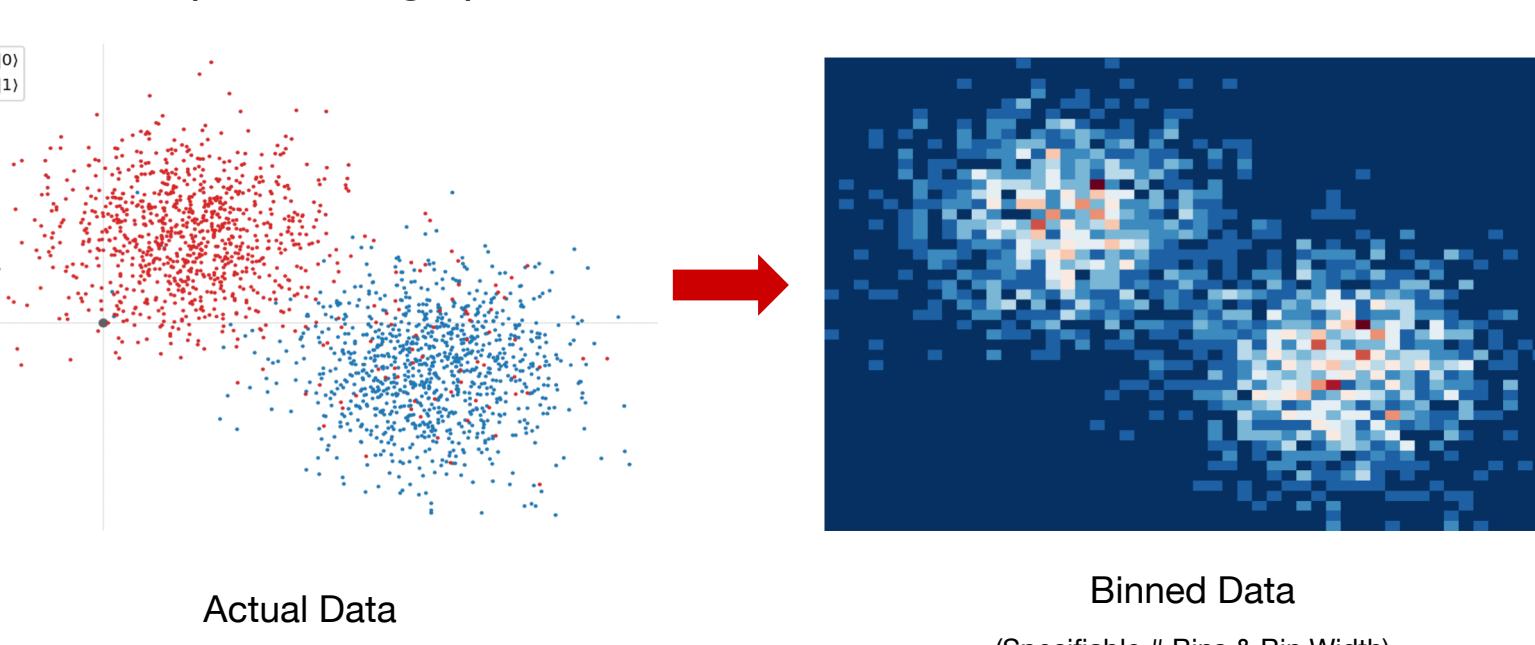


FPGA MEASUREMENT SPEED-UP

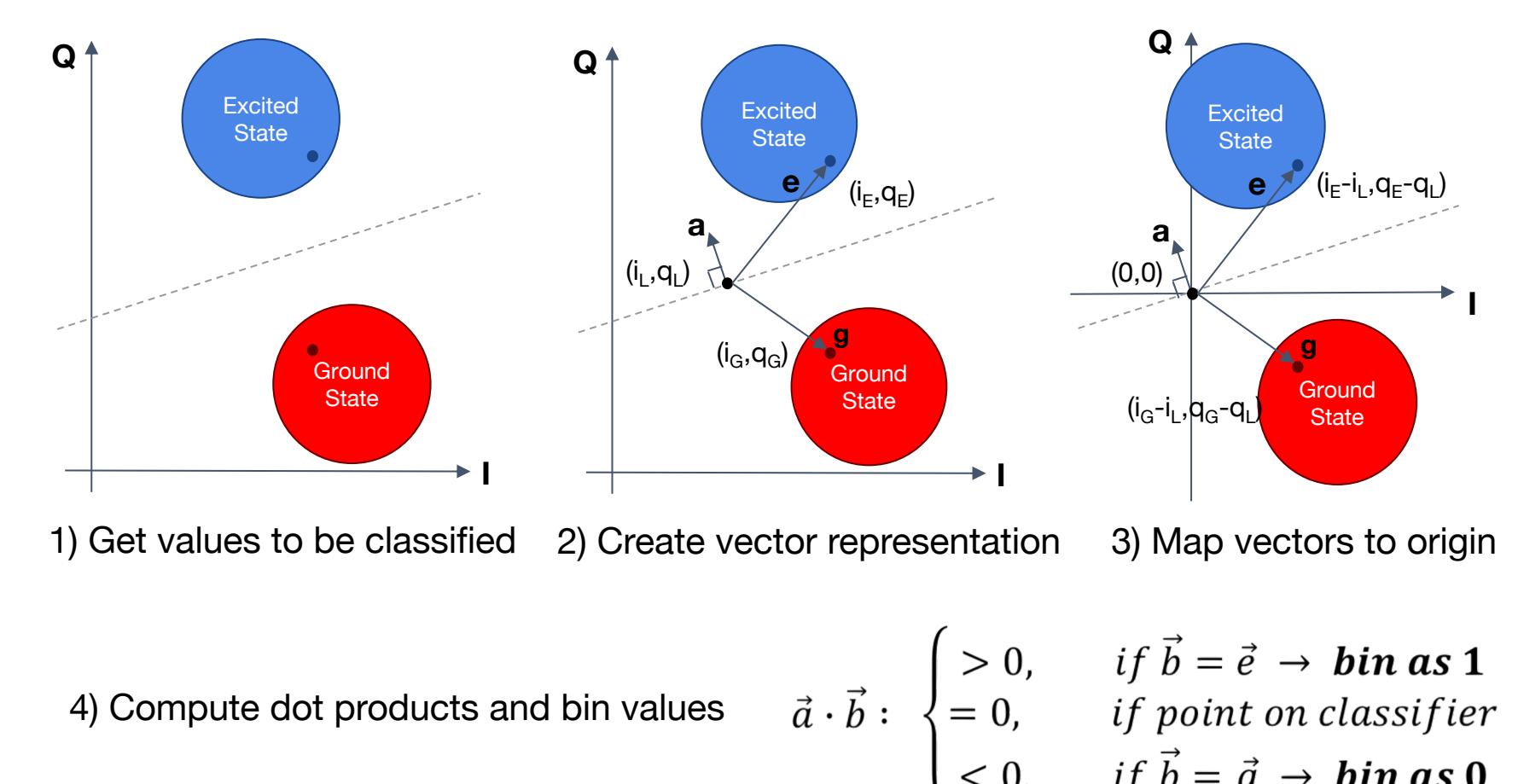
with Megan Yamoah

2D HISTOGRAM

- Divide I-Q plane (user-defined resolution) & continuously bin values
- Once measurement is over, report count for each bin
- Decreased resolution reduces amount of data sent to computer & increases processing speed

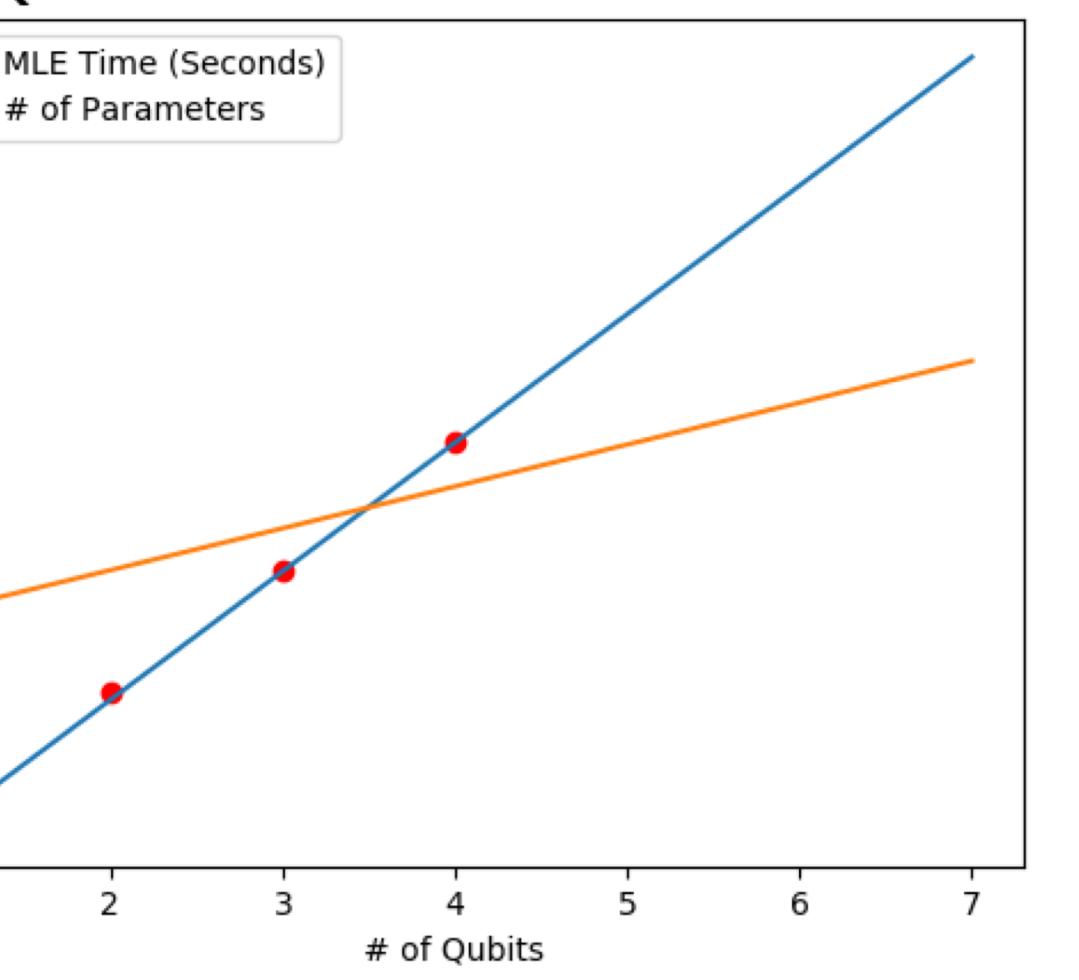


LINEAR CLASSIFICATION



FUTURE WORK

Qubit MLE Time and Parameters



Current tomography implementation is not scalable $O(4^n)$!

- Optimize speed/accuracy of MLE
 - Improve initial guess
 - Find best minimizer

Maximum Likelihood Estimation is inadmissible! [5]

- Implement other QST methods
 - Other statistical methods
 - Machine learning
 - Deep learning
- Comparison of Methods
- Test 3-qubit QST on experimental data
- Finish and extend FPGA integration

REFERENCES

- Original 1- and 2- qubit tomography implementation by Morten Kjaergaard.
- Photo by Nathan Fiske.
- Chow, J. 2010. *Quantum Information Processing with Superconducting Qubits*. Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Cramer, J. 2012. *Algorithmic speedup and multiplexed readout inscalable circuit QED*. Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands.
- Ferrie, C., & Blume-Kohout, R. (2018). Maximum likelihood quantum state tomography is inadmissible. arXiv preprint arXiv:1808.01072.
- Schmid, R. (2016). Quantum state tomography of a single qubit: comparison of methods. *Journal of Modern Optics*, 63(18), 1744-1758.