



电子科学与工程学院 (示范性微电子学院)

School of Electronic Science and Engineering (National Exemplary School of Microelectronics)

量子噪声建模工作总结



一、目前的错误模型

错误模型

- 1.测量错误: 提取每个qubit的测量错误,添加到仿真模型中
- 2.退相干错误: 提取每个Qubit的T1, T2时间,应用amplitude and phase damping channel

• 其中,
$$e^{-t/T1} = 1 - P_{AD}$$
, $e^{-t/T2} = \sqrt{(1 - P_{AD})(1 - P_{PD})}$

退相干错误

● 采用Pauli Twirling技术,将退相干噪声转换成不对称的depolarizing channel

$$\epsilon_{\text{PT}}(\rho) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{A \in 1-X,Y,Z} A^{\dagger} \epsilon (A \rho A^{\dagger}) A.$$

$$p_X = p_Y = \frac{1 - e^{-t/T_1}}{4},$$

$$p_Z = \frac{1 - e^{-t/T_2}}{2} - \frac{1 - e^{-t/T_1}}{4},$$

- [1] Low-distance surface codes under realistic quantum noise
- [2] Efficient error models for fault-tolerant architectures and the Pauli twirling approximation

其他错误

● 3. 由于退相干错误不能包含门的全部错误,为补偿其他错误,添加对称的depolarizing channel

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{depol} \circ \mathcal{E}_{relax}$$

● 首先,根据amplitude and phase damping channel计算该通道的保真度

$$\overline{F}(\mathcal{E}_p) = \int \langle \psi | \mathcal{E}_p(|\psi
angle \langle \psi |) | \psi
angle d\psi$$

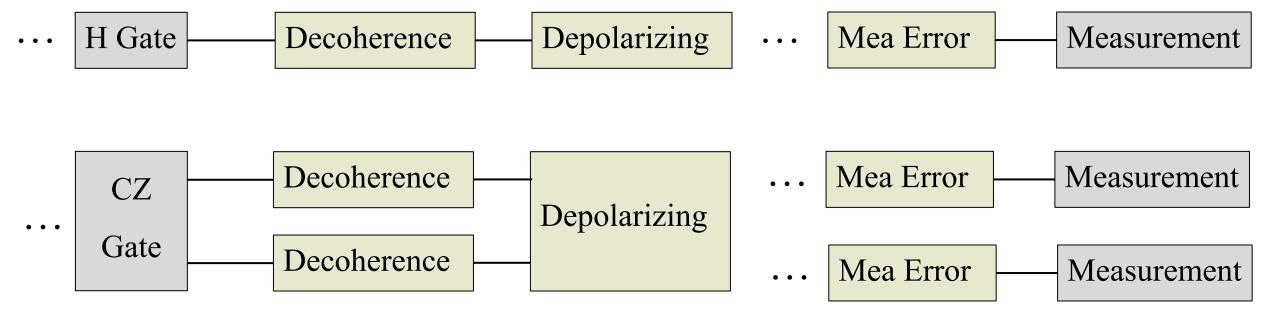
● 再提取IBM每个qubit上,各个门的保真度(由于IBM支持的基础门集不包含CZ门,目前的方法 是将组成CZ门的基础门的错误率相乘,作为CZ门的错误率)

其他错误

● 由各个门的保真度和退相干的保真度,计算depolarizing channel参数

```
# For the n-qubit depolarizing channel E_dep = (1-p) * I + p * D, where
# I is the identity channel and D is the completely depolarizing
# channel. To compose the errors we solve for the equation
# F = F(E_dep * E_relax)
# = (1 - p) * F(I * E_relax) + p * F(D * E_relax)
# = (1 - p) * F(E_relax) + p * F(D)
# = F(E_relax) - p * (dim * F(E_relax) - 1) / dim
# Hence we have that the depolarizing error probability
# for the composed depolarization channel is
# p = dim * (F(E_relax) - F) / (dim * F(E_relax) - 1)
```

错误仿真图例



泄露噪声添加方式

● 假定泄露噪声仅发生于H门和CZ门后,若发生泄露,则其不参与后续错误,泄露比特的测量结果为随机结果

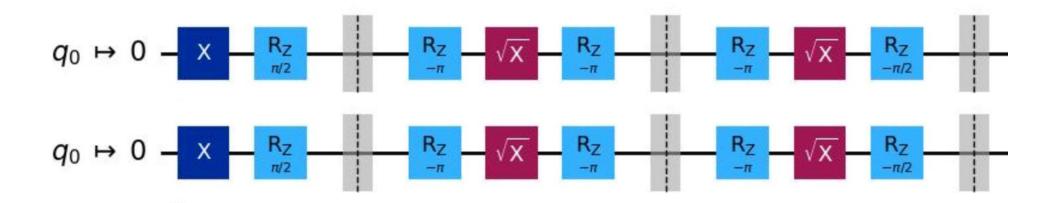
● 在每个门后, 泄露比特有固定概率回退到随机的计算态

● 若CZ门发生在泄露比特和不泄露比特间,则不泄露比特在经过CZ门后将变成随机态

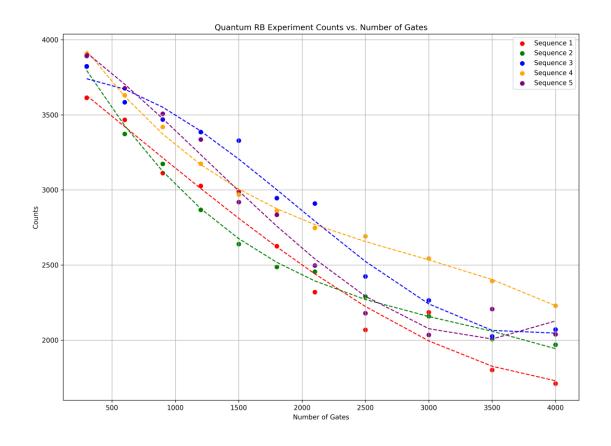
二、RB实验结果

单量子比特门RB实验

● 对相近的两个物理量子比特进行不同门序列以及不同门长度的RB实验(选择两个相近比特的目的是为了测量出串扰噪声对比特结果的影响)

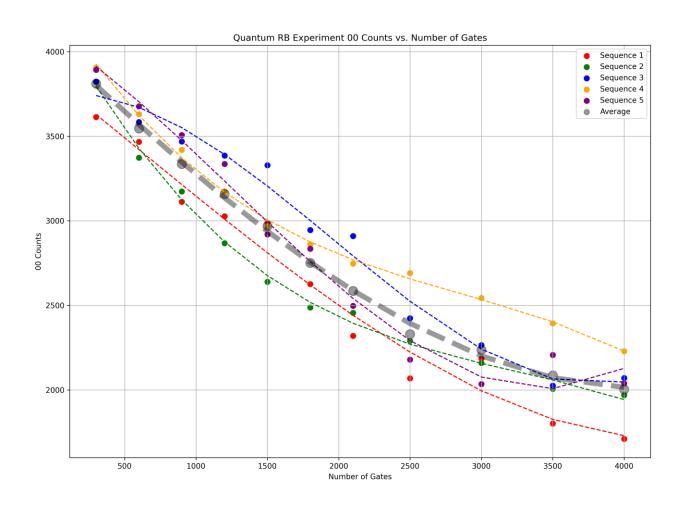


单量子比特门RB实验



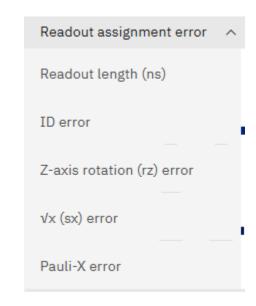
● 五个不同随机门序列的IBM芯片测试结果,纵坐标是00状态的次数(即两个比特皆正确的结果), 每轮4096次。

单量子比特门RB实验



单比特噪声仿真

- 电路级仿真: IBM对每个量子芯片的每个量子比特会有一个calibration, 几个小时更新一次。
- 提取其中的参数:
- ①每个基础门(基础门构成单比特以及双比特门)的错误率



● 其中RZ相关的门错误率为0, 因为IBM使用了"虚拟Z门"技术: McKay D C, Wood C J, Sheldon S, et al. Efficient Z gates for quantum computing[J]. Physical Review A, 2017, 96(2): 022330.

单比特噪声仿真

● ②测量错误率:

Prob meas0 prep1

Prob meas1 prep0

prob meas0 prep1 代表准备1状态而测量出0状态的概率 prob meas1 prep0 代表准备0状态而测量出1状态的概率

● ③相关时间参数:

T1 (us)

T2 (us)

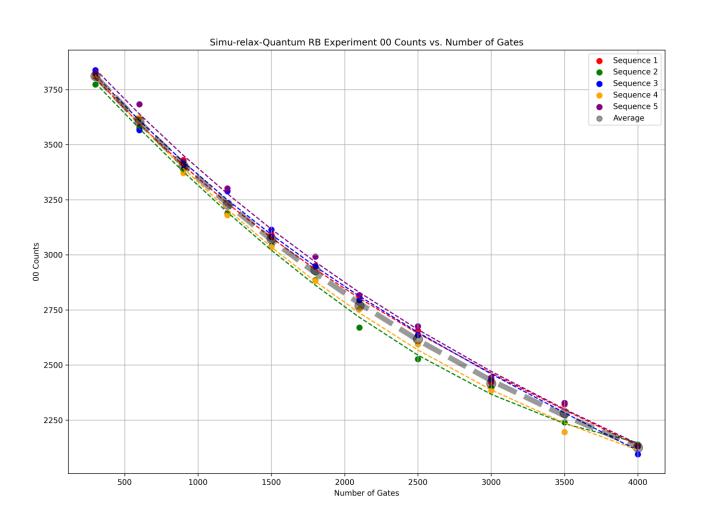
以及单比特门的执行时间t等

单比特噪声仿真 (relax)

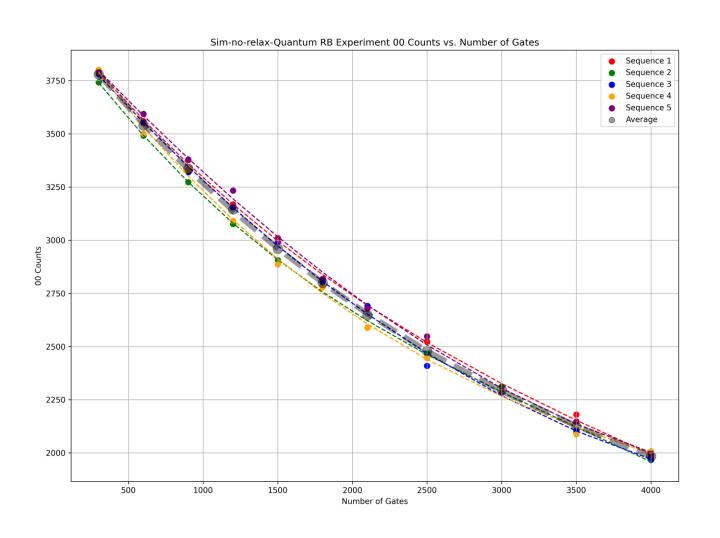
● Thermal relaxation(热弛豫),相当于是退相干噪声,由该比特的T1, T2时间以及门操作时 间t决定。

● 理论上,在IBM所测得的基础门错误率中包含了Thermal relaxation 以及门本身的不完美忠诚度。现在,我们尝试把Thermal relaxation 以及门的不完美忠诚度分离并单独作用于每一个基础门,并与直接将基础门错误率作用于基础门的实验结果进行比较。

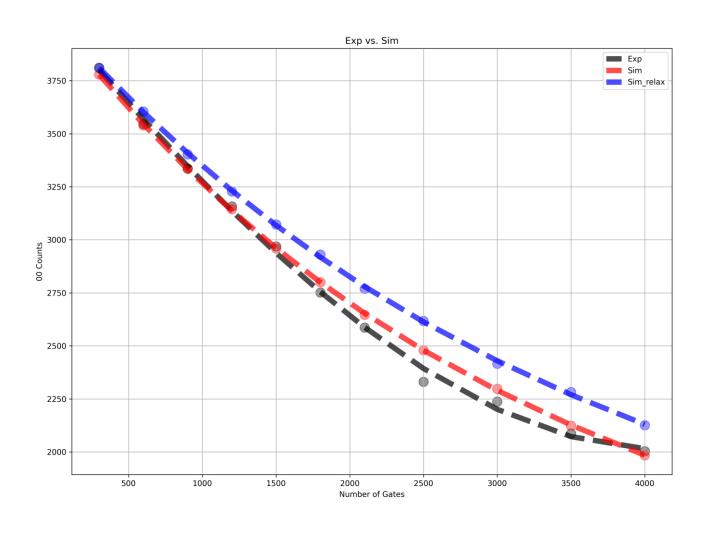
单比特噪声仿真 (relax)



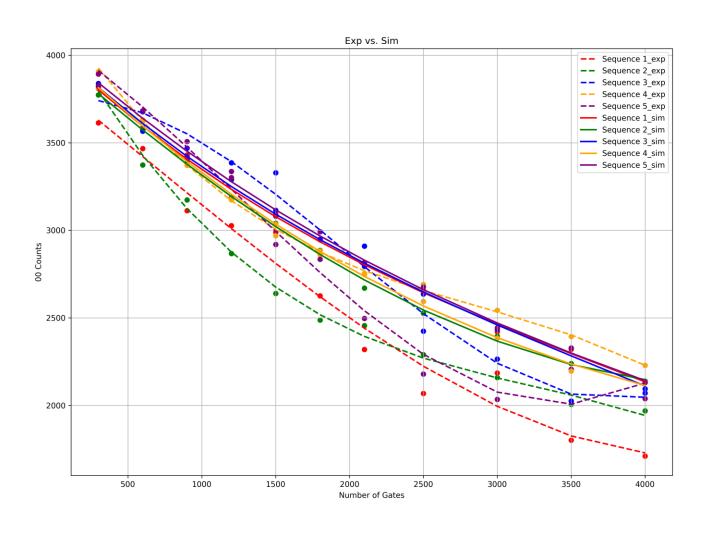
单比特噪声仿真 (无relax)



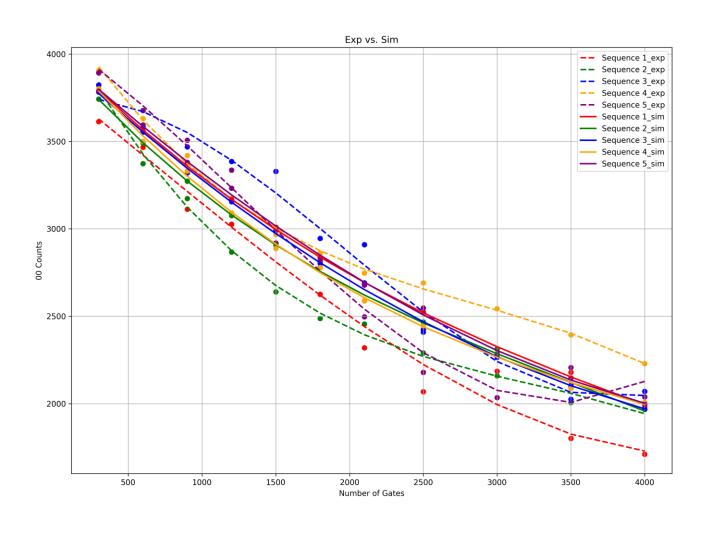
平均结果比较(准度)



平均结果比较(散度) relax



平均结果比较(散度)无relax



小结

- 一、测量噪声:由于两种测量误差的概率相近且数值较小,在仿真结果中添加测量错误与不添加基本看不出区别。
 Prob_meas0_prep1_q107 = 0.01
 Prob_meas1_prep0_q107 = 0.0066
- 二、与relax模型相比,无relax模型的平均值更接近实验值,但无法严格证明(由于噪声时变)。
- 三、由于仿真参数固定,仿真结果数值相对集中,在散度上与实验结果有较大差距。
- 四、串扰的影响比较小,实验的平均曲线并没有与仿真平均曲线相差多少。

噪声时间摆动

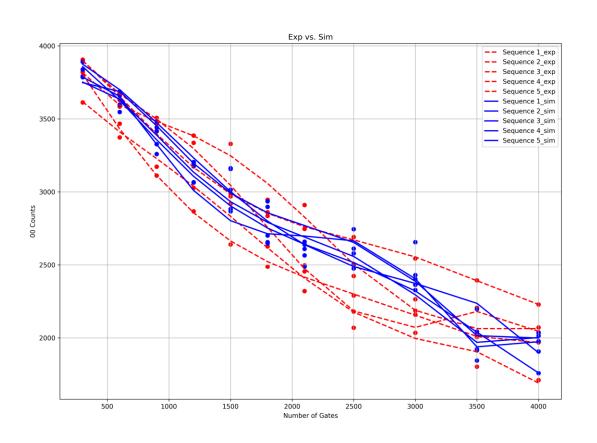
● 从实验结果得出,不同门序列的实验结果曲线会较大的上下摆动。理论上,门的序列的不同并不会造成如此大的摆动,所以我们考虑噪声是随时间变化的而不是一个固定的参数。IBM的calibration也证明了这一点:

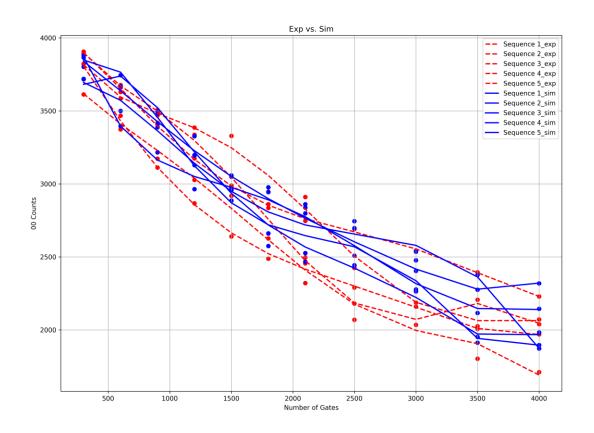
T1_q107 = 2.7544e-04 T2_q107 = 2.7484e-04 T1_q108 = 1.7391e-04 T2_q108 = 7.212e-05 F_q107 = 0.9998789 F_q108 = 0.999795''' T1_q107 = 3.116e-04 T2_q107 = 2.8476e-04 T1_q108 = 1.2298e-04 T2_q108 = 7.173e-05 F_q107 = 0.9997854 F_q108 = 0.9997749'''

● 在不同时段的calibration结果显示,同一量子比特的基础门错误率可以相差1.7倍。

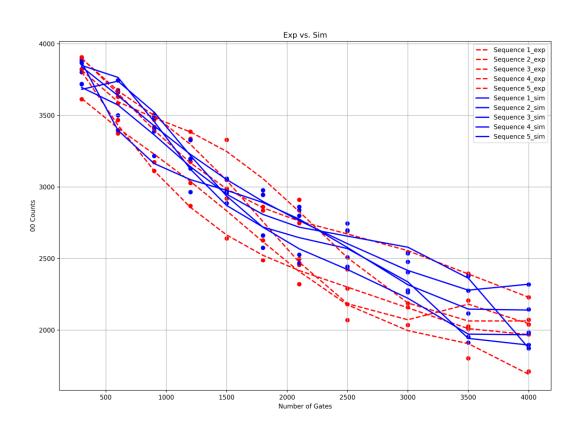
噪声时间摆动模型

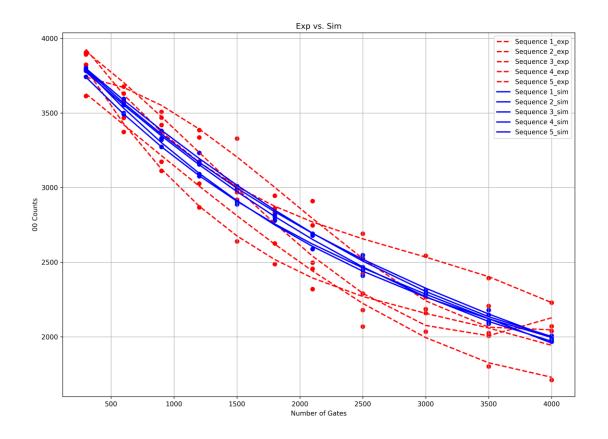
● 基于以上事实,尝试让噪声参数进行一定范围内摆动,仿真结果如下:





噪声时间摆动模型与无时间摆动模型比较



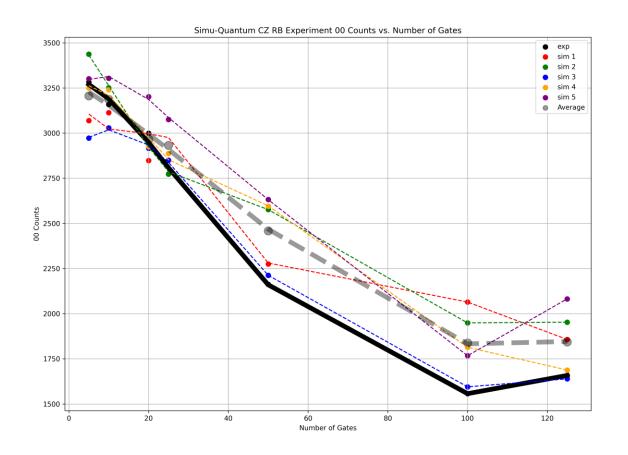


双比特量子门插入实验

● 在一固定序列固定长度的随机单比特量子门序列中,均匀插入一定个数的双比特门,在电路末 尾同样加入反门,测量00状态的个数。



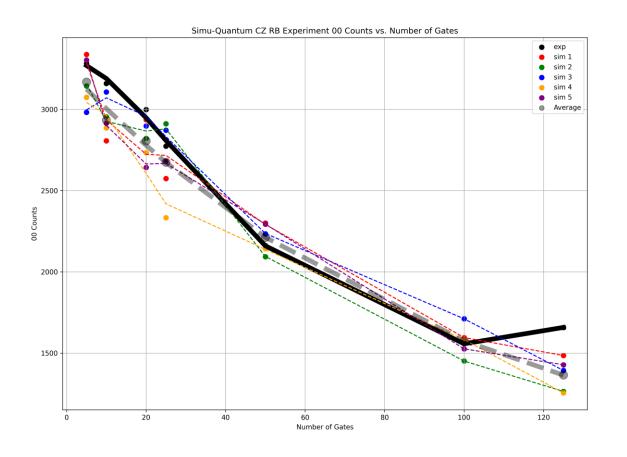
双比特门实验与仿真 (无relax) 对比



● 该仿真添加了噪声时变模型,横坐标是CZ门的个数。

泄漏参数的添加仿真结果

● 由于,平均结果与实验结果差距较大,考虑CZ门的泄漏事件影响,添加p_leak_cz = 0.005参数。



ID噪声实验

● 在surface code中,由于辅助量子比特在measure和reset时,数据量子比特通常处于空转状态,此时数据量子比特非常容易退相干。于是设计实验来观察数据比特的错误率。仿照双比特门插入实验,在一固定序列固定长度的随机单比特量子门序列中,均匀插入一定个数的measure和reset操作,数据量子比特加入反门,测量0状态个数。



ID噪声实验结果

```
0 Sequences
Job ID:cvc7nnpp7drg008sgrs0:Quantum RB Experiment with 5 num_measure: {'0': 2012, '1': 2084}Z-1 Z1
Job ID:cvcc5nóvawwg00890xmg:Quantum RB Experiment with 8 num_measure: {'0': 1208, '1': 2888}Z-1
Job ID:cvcdt2rvawwq008918d0:Quantum RB Experiment with 10 num_measure: {'0': 2271, '1': 1825}X1 X1
Job ID:cvcdy088w2g0008e8vhg:Quantum RB Experiment with 16 num_measure: {'0': 669, '1': 3427}Z-1
Job ID:cvcdyqtvawwg008918r0:Quantum RB Experiment with 20 num_measure: {'0': 2164, '1': 1932}Y-1 Y1
Job ID:cvcdzhew5350008wxyeg:Quantum RB Experiment with 25 num_measure: {'0': 3736, '1': 360}Z1
Job ID:cvcga1gp7drg008shqpg:Quantum RB Experiment with 25 num_measure: {'0': 3660, '1': 436}
1 Sequence:
Job ID:cvcqhbnw5350008wy520:Quantum RB Experiment with 5 num_measure: {'0': 1695, '1': 2401}Z-1 X1
Job ID:cvcqj0rw5350008wy530:Quantum RB Experiment with 8 num_measure: {'0': 2366. '1': 1730}Y-1 Y-1
Job ID:cvcqjmtz17rq008d2tzq:Quantum RB Experiment with 10 num_measure: {'0': 3192, '1': 904}Z1 X-1
Job ID:cvcgm1rvawwg00891ff0:Quantum RB Experiment with 20 num_measure: {'0': 2223, '1': 1873}Y-1 Y-1
Job ID:cvcgmvkz17rg008d2v5g:Quantum RB Experiment with 25 num_measure: {'0': 2122, '1': 1974}X-1 Z-1
2 Sequence:
Job ID:cvcgnqe8w2q0008e9350:Quantum RB Experiment with 5 num_measure: {'0': 2483, '1': 1613}Z1 X-1
Job ID:cvcqpa9kmd10008pn6kg:Quantum RB Experiment with 8 num_measure: {'0': 1959, '1': 2137}X-1 Z-1
Job ID:cvcgpybkmd10008pnómg:Quantum RB Experiment with 10 num_measure: {'0': 2028, '1': 2068}X1 Z1
Job ID:cvcqqkevawwq00891fr0:Quantum RB Experiment with 16 num_measure: {'0': 2246, '1': 1850}X1 Z1
Job ID:cvcgrbsz17rg008d2vbg:Quantum RB Experiment with 20 num_measure: {'0': 2372, '1': 1724}Y-1 Y-1
Job ID:cvcgs648w2g0008e938g:Quantum RB Experiment with 25 num_measure: {'0': 1996, '1': 2100}X-1 Z-1
```

● 无法得出有效结论,猜测是因为measure和reset操作带入了其他噪声导致结果难以解释。

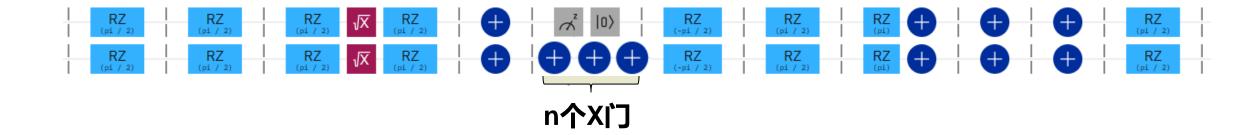
ID噪声实验结果

● measure与reset的操作时间理应为 readout_t = 1.24444444444443e-86 该结果由IBM给出,可实际实验中发现,每多添加一次measure与reset的操作,实验时间大概会增加2s。

cvcgmvkz17rg008d2v5g	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	48s
cvcgm1rvawwg00891ff0	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	40s
cvcgka5z17rg008d2v10	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	33s
cvcgjmtz17rg008d2tzg	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	21s
cvcgj0rw5350008wy530	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	18s
cvcghbnw5350008wy520	○ Completed	05 Sep 2024	05 Sep 2024	12s

ID噪声干预

- 为了减少ID噪声对数据比特的影响,我们可以在辅助比特measure与reset期间对数据比特添加
 - 一定数量的X门以防止数据比特进入空转状态。可以做实验验证该方法的测量结果



● 由于每月的使用时间限制,只能等下一个月再做实验。

Workloads

Track the status and results of the workloads you have run on IBM Quantum resources via the instance ibm-q/open/main.

Monthly usage

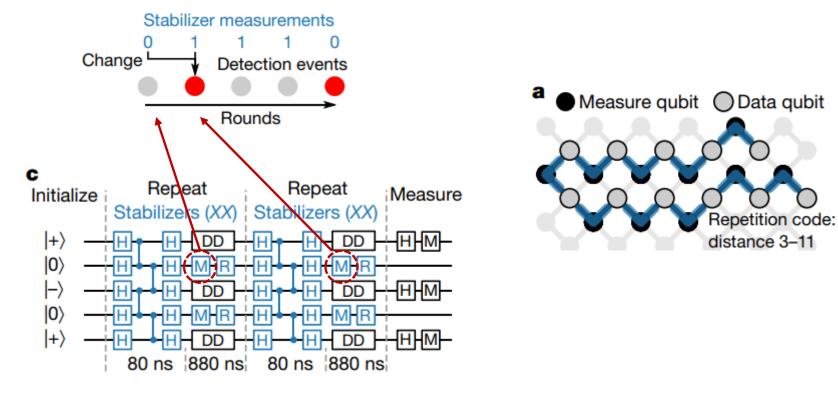
10m 2s used / 10m

三、模型验证方式

● 用于纠错码解码的数据,实际为每一轮测量子的测量结果

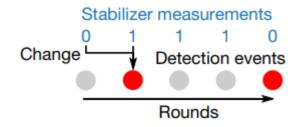
● 判断噪声模型是否有效,可看其所产生的测量子症状的样式,是否与实验获得的一致,这可以通过分析Detection Event的统计性质实现

● Detection Event (Error) 表示前后两次测量子测量结果不一致的事件

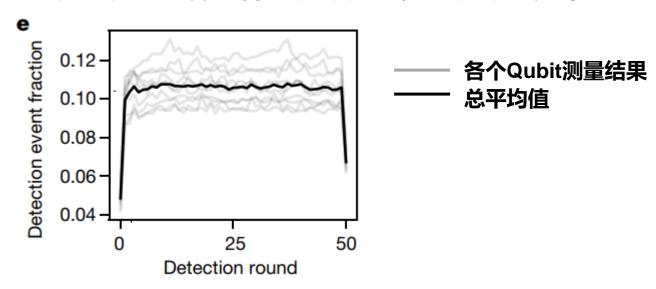


Repetiton Code Circuit

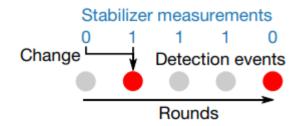
● Detection Event表示前后两次测量子测量结果不一致的事件



● Detection Event Fraction表示发生此种事件的次数占总实验次数的比率

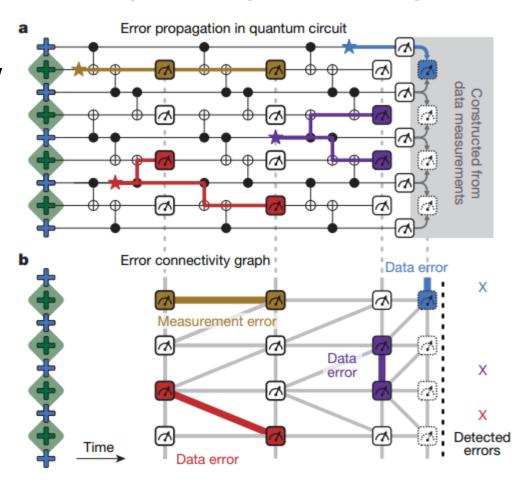


● Detection Event表示前后两次测量子测量结果不一致的事件



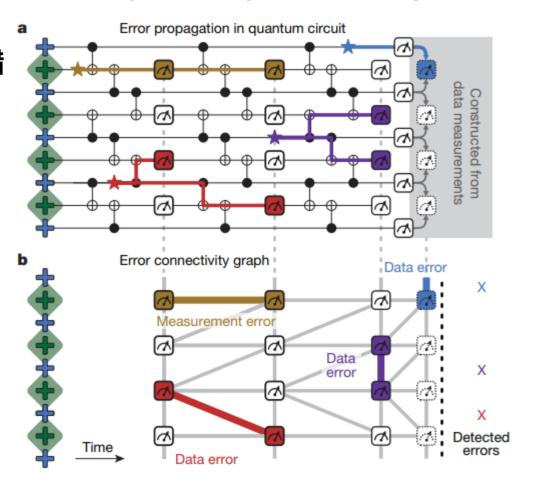
● 由于每一轮结束后测量子都会重新置零,测量结果不一致表示两次测量间有错误发生,其中,错误可分为三种类型

- 错误可分为三种类型,分别是spacelike pair, timelike pair, 和spacetimelike pair
- Spacelike pair表示由于data qubit出现错误, 同一轮中相邻两个测量子的测量结果发生改变,即发生detection error,如右图紫色线条所示



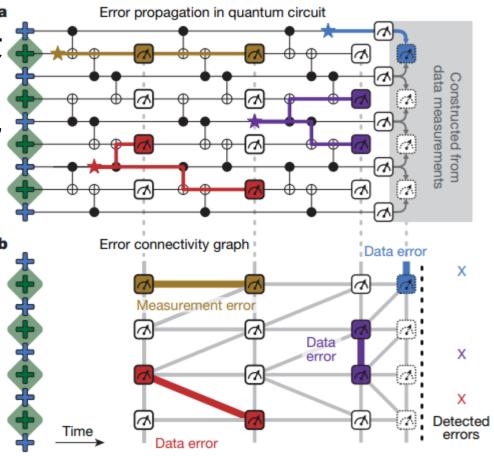
[5] Kelly, J., Barends, R., Fowler, A. et al. State preservation by repetitive error detection in a superconducting quantum circuit. Nature 519, 66–69

- 错误可分为三种类型,分别是spacelike pair, timelike pair, 和spacetimelike pair
- Timelike pair表示由于measure qubit发生错误, 其测量的结果在连续两轮出现detection errors, 如右图棕色线条所示

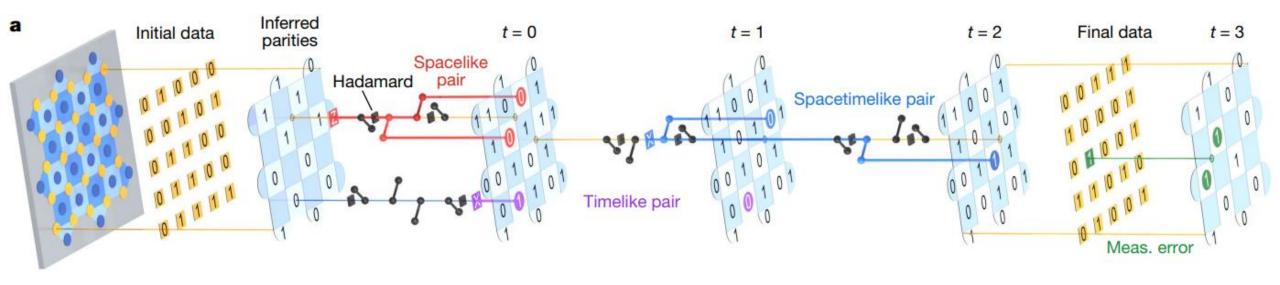


● 错误可分为三种类型,分别是spacelike pair, timelike pair, 和spacetimelike pair

Spacetimelike pair表示data qubit在cz门间发生错误,该错误使得测得的detected errors在空间和时间上都有1个单位的偏移,如右图红色线条所示



● 与Repetition Code—致,Surface Code也存在三种pair error



Correlations in error detection events

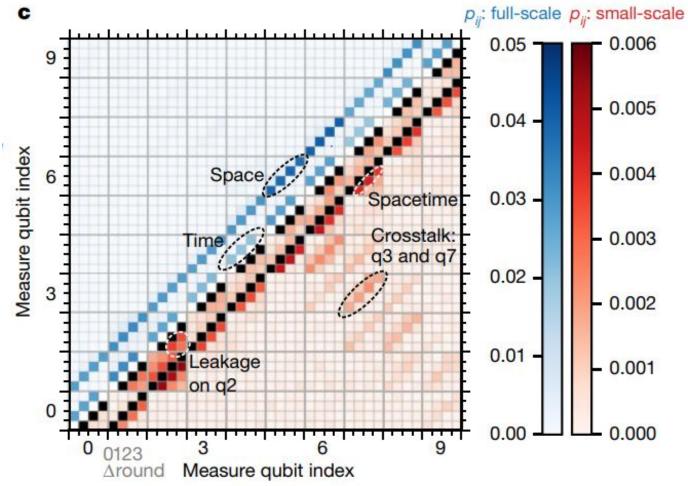
● 对于不同qubit在不同轮的测量结果,可以用如下公式判断其相关性:

$$p_{ij} \approx \frac{\langle x_i x_j \rangle - \langle x_i \rangle \langle x_j \rangle}{(1 - 2\langle x_i \rangle)(1 - 2\langle x_j \rangle)},$$

● <xi>表示索引为i的事件发生detection error的概率,<xixj>表示索引为i和索引为j的事件在同一次实验中发生detection error的概率

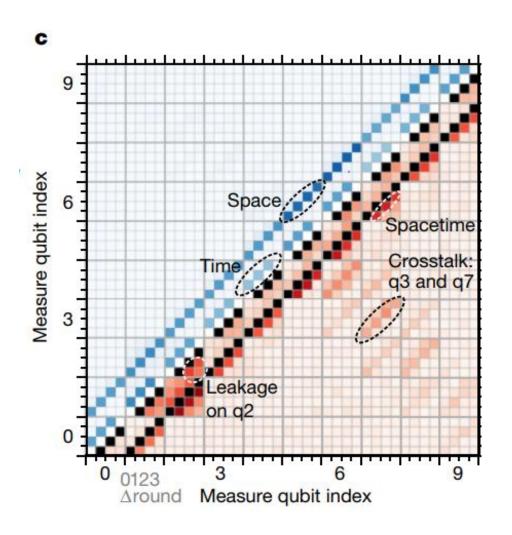
Correlations in error detection events

● Google对于21比特Repetition Code的实验结果如图



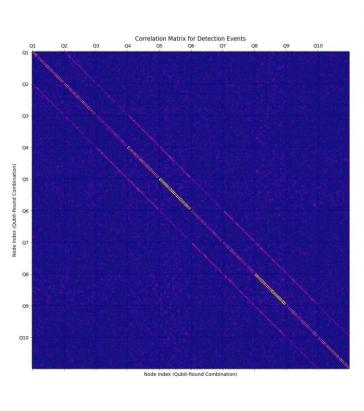
Correlations in error detection events

- 从图中可以看出,主要错误确实为spacelike pair, timelike pair, 和spacetimelike pair三种类型
- 然而,还存在一定程度的串扰和泄露
- 串扰表现为不同qubit间存在的相关性
- 由于Google测得的泄露可能会持续八个周期,因此, 泄露表现为额外的spacetime error

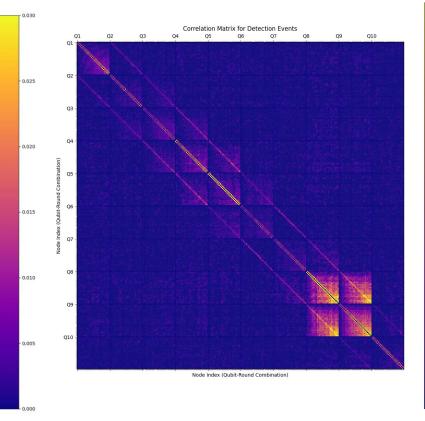


Correlation Matrix仿真与实验比较

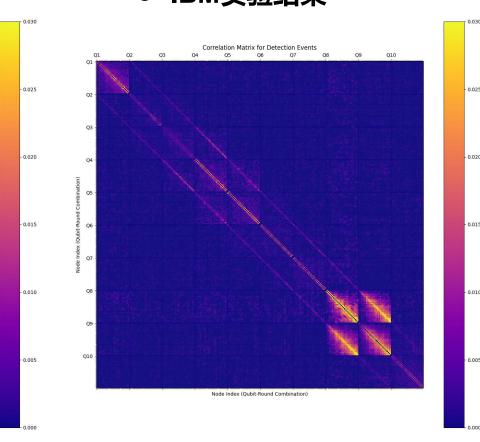
● 不含泄露仿真结果



● 含泄露仿真结果



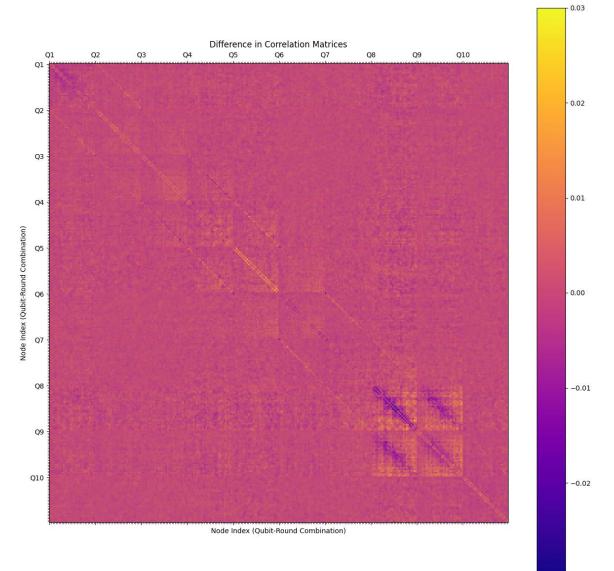
● IBM实验结果



Correlation Matrix比较

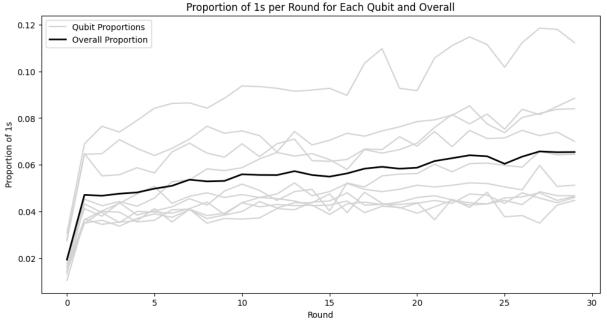
● 将含泄露仿真结果与ibm实验结果做差, 得到difference matrix如右图

● 泄露回退概率的参数还需进一步优化



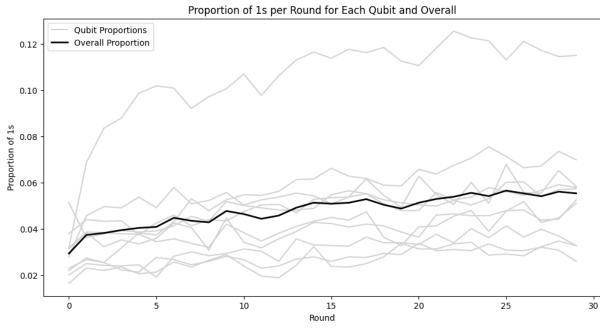
Detection Event Fraction比较

● 含泄露仿真结果



```
{'Qubit 8': 0.09361666666666667,
'Qubit 5': 0.072475,
'Qubit 4': 0.065475,
'Qubit 9': 0.06305,
'Qubit 1': 0.0502083333333333333,
'Qubit 7': 0.047316666666666667,
'Qubit 10': 0.041683333333333333,
'Qubit 2': 0.0413833333333333334,
'Qubit 3': 0.04130833333333333,
'Qubit 6': 0.039441666666666667}
```

● IBM实验结果



```
{'Qubit 8': 0.10535481770833334,
'Qubit 9': 0.05550944010416667,
'Qubit 4': 0.0536376953125,
'Qubit 1': 0.0494873046875,
'Qubit 5': 0.049365234375,
'Qubit 6': 0.04047037760416667,
'Qubit 7': 0.040299479166666666,
'Qubit 3': 0.0315185546875,
'Qubit 10': 0.027587890625,
'Qubit 2': 0.026619466145833333}
```

四、模型优化 (进行中)

参数优化——目标函数

● 为使得仿真模型与实验结果的correlation matrix相符,需优化泄露概率与回退概率参数,现选用如下两个目标函数,对参数进行优化

● 1. 对仿真与实验所得的correlation matrix的差值,除开time error外,取绝对值求和,这可以 保证幅度上的一致性

Summed Difference = $\sum_{i,j \in leakage} |p_{ij,simulation} - p_{ij,experiment}|$

参数优化——目标函数

● 2. 对仿真与实验所得的correlation matrix的差值,计算期望坐标,并取期望坐标与中心坐标的差值,这可以保证时间分布上的一致性

Expectation Coordinates

$$= i \times \sum_{j} (p_{ij,simulation} - p_{ij,experiment}) - Centre Coordinates$$

优化方法——NSGA-II

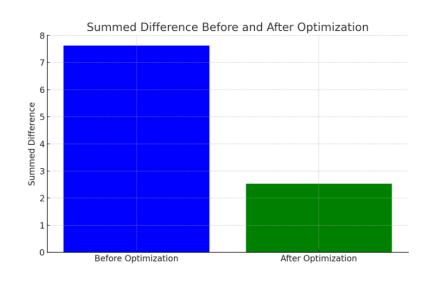
- NSGA-II (非支配排序遗传算法 II)
- 多目标优化需要找到一组解,代表不同目标之间的折中。在 NSGA-II 中,这组解被称为帕累托前沿 (Pareto Front)
- 如果解 A 在所有目标上都不比解 B 差,且在至少一个目标上优于解 B,则称解 A 支配解 B。NSGA-II 使用帕累托支配来对解进行分类,并构建帕累托前沿
- 之后通过遗传算法,不断更替种群,获取最优的帕累托前沿

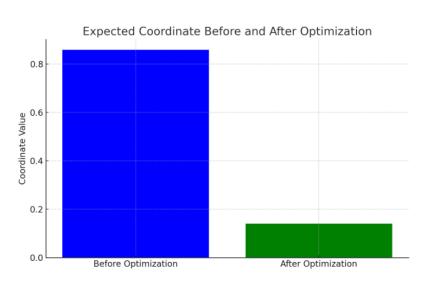
优化前后目标函数值比较

- 针对泄露较严重的第八个测量比特优化测试
- 优化前: Summed Difference = 7.628512617144899

 Expected Coordinates = (0.8587915521387597, 0.8587915521387597)
- 优化后: Summed Difference = 2.5290688674622577

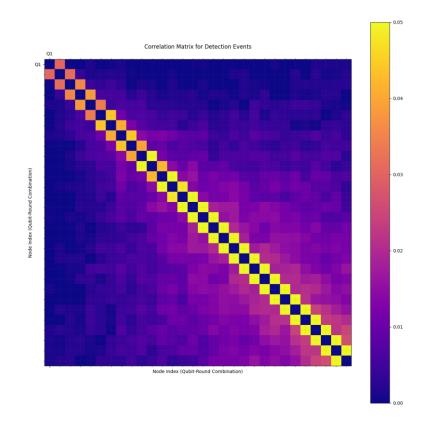
 Expected Coordinates = (0.14066906870603013, 0.14066906870603013)



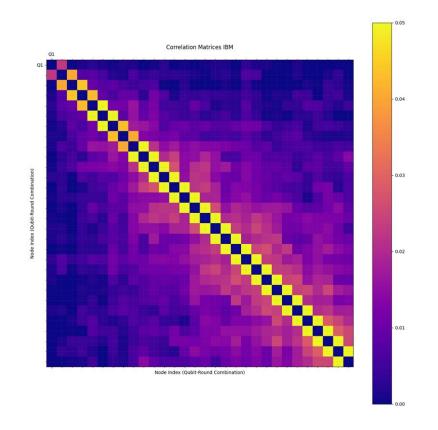


仿真与实验Correlation Matrix比较

● 优化后仿真结果



● 实验结果



五、其它验证电路

验证电路选择

• GHZ-state preparation

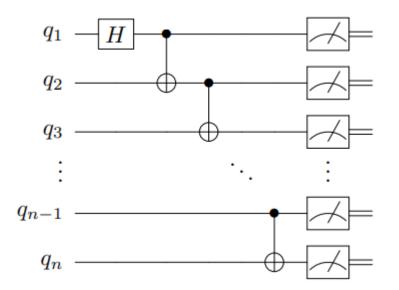
Quantum Random Walk

GHZ-state preparation

● GHZ态为一种特定的纠缠态

$$|GHZ(n)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0_1, 0_2, ..., 0_n\rangle + |1_1, 1_2, ..., 1_n\rangle)$$

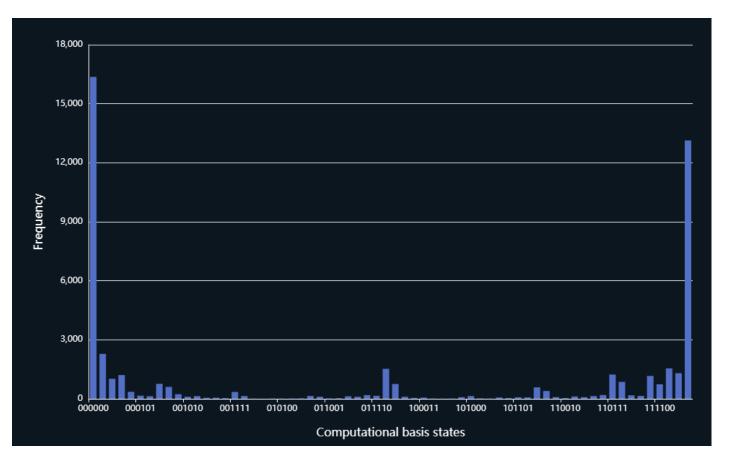
● 其制备电路仅涉及H门和CX门:



GHZ-state preparation on Quafu

● 在Quafu Baiwang (原SC-Q136) 上运行6比特GHZ态制备,理论上仅有000000和1111111态,

实际结果如下:



结果比较方法

- 实质上是比较噪声模型结果和真实实验结果的概率分布,可用统计学上两分布间距离表示
- Total Variation Distance总变差:

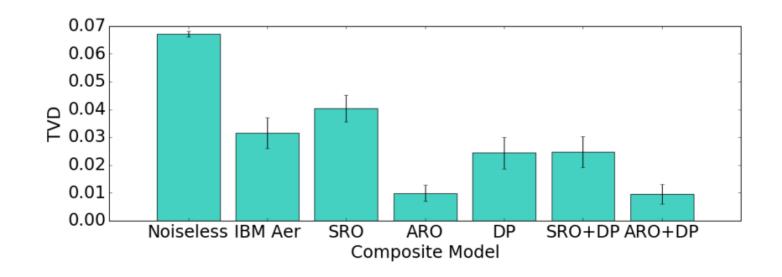
$$d_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{TV}}(H_i, M_i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k} \left| f_k(H_i) - f_k(M_i) \right|$$

ullet 其中, $f_k(H_i)$ 表示在验证电路中观察到第k个结果的频率, $f_k(H_i)$ 表示在噪声模型中观察到第k个结果的频率

[7] M. L. Dahlhauser and T. S. Humble, "Modeling noisy quantum circuits using experimental characterization," in Phys. Rev. A, vol. 103, no. 4, pp. 042603, Apr. 2021, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevA.103.042603.

Total Variation Distance

● 文章中,考虑symmetric readout (SRO), asymmetric readout (ARO), depolarizing error (DP),采用2比特GHZ态制备为测试电路,TVD结果:



[7] M. L. Dahlhauser and T. S. Humble, "Modeling noisy quantum circuits using experimental characterization," in Phys. Rev. A, vol. 103, no. 4, pp. 042603, Apr. 2021, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevA.103.042603.

结果比较方法

• Hellinger distance:

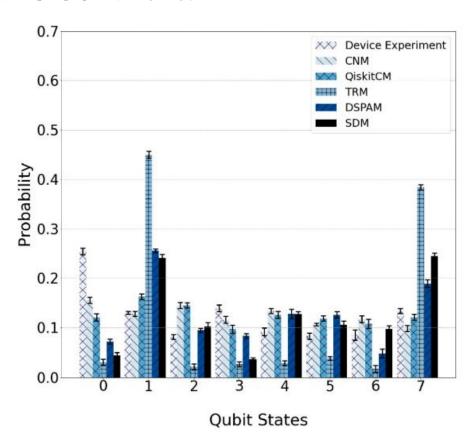
$$h(P,Q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k} (\sqrt{p_i} - \sqrt{q_i})^2}.$$

● 其中, 概率分布为 $P = \{p_i\}_{i \in [s]}, Q = \{q_i\}_{i \in [s]}$

[8] K. Georgopoulos, C. Emary, and P. Zuliani, "Modeling and simulating the noisy behavior of near-term quantum computers," in Phys. Rev. A, vol. 104, no. 6, pp. 062432, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevA.104.062432.

Hellinger distance

● 文章中,以3比特Quantum Random Walk为验证电路,结果如图



UNM: unified noise model

QiskitCM: the Qiskit composite model

DSPAM: depolarizing and SPAM

TRM: relaxation and dephasing model

SDM: simple depolarizing model

[8] K. Georgopoulos, C. Emary, and P. Zuliani, "Modeling and simulating the noisy behavior of near-term quantum computers," in Phys. Rev. A, vol. 104, no. 6, pp. 062432, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1103/PhysRevA.104.062432.

Hellinger distance

- Relation between total variational distance and Hellinger distance:
- For total variational distance :

$$\delta(p,q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j} |p(j) - q(j)|.$$

• The relation is:

$$H^2(p,q) \le \delta(p,q) \le \sqrt{2}H(p,q)$$

[9] Harper, R., Flammia, S.T. & Wallman, J.J. Efficient learning of quantum noise. Nat. Phys. 16, 1184–1188 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-020-0992-8

其他文章

- [10] A dynamical interpretation of the Pauli Twirling Approximation and Quantum Error 验证PTA仅在 "low decoherence and or short times " 时比较有效
- [11] Benchmarking Quantum Computers and the Impact of Quantum Noise 量子噪声综述
- [12] Comparing Neural Network Based Decoders for the Surface Code 利用NN,对depolarizing noise和circuit level noise产生的症状进行解码
- [13] Quantification and characterization of leakage errors 较为物理的泄露噪声建模

其他文章

- [14] Simulation and performance analysis of quantum error correction 带有coherent噪声surface code仿真
- [15] Overcoming leakage in quantum error correction
 谷歌对于泄露噪声的解决方案:测量子每一轮结束时重置,数据子通过LeakageISWAP门返回 计算基态
- [16] Density-matrix simulation of small surface codes under current and projected experimental noise
 利用density-matrix对surface code仿真
- [17] The XZZX surface code 普通surface code的变式,可提高解码阈值,尤其是X,Z错误存在bias的情况下