IC-Grupo13

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1 Interação e Concorrência

1.1 Trabalho Prático - Grupo 13

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Sabendo que o número do nosso grupo é N=13

Temos de de usar um quantum algorithm para encontrar s numa lista não ordenada, tal que

s = Nmod8

```
[108]: N = 13
s = N % 8
s
```

[108]: 5

Passando o valor de s para binário, ficamos com:

```
[109]: w = bin(s)[2:] w # winner
```

[109]: '101'

Portanto, como 5 em binário é 101, iremos precisar de preparar um circuito quântico de 3 qubits

```
[110]: x = 3
print('Número de qubits: ', x)
```

Número de qubits: 3

```
[111]: qr_x = QuantumRegister(x, 'x')
cr = ClassicalRegister(x, 'cr')
qc_Grover = QuantumCircuit(qr_x,cr) # circuito quântico
```

O algoritmo adotado pelo nosso grupo foi o algoritmo de Grover. Este é um algoritmo de pesquisa dividido em três fases, nomeadamente inicializao, orculo e amplificao (diffuser).

Portanto, iremos inicializar todos os estados com a mesma amplitude, isto \acute{e} , inicializar todos os qubits com uma gate de Hadammar.

$$\sum_{x_i} |x_i\rangle$$

Para tal criamos a seguinte função:

```
[112]: def init(qc_Grover):
        qc_Grover.h(0)
        qc_Grover.h(1)
        qc_Grover.h(2)
```

1.1.1 Implementação do Oracle

Para computar um quantum algorithm baseado em um determinada função, podemos implementar uma espécie de black box da função. Passamos um input x e recebemos um output f(x).

Para resolver os problemas, podemos definir o oráculo da seguinte forma: marcaremos nossa solução (ou soluções) com uma fase negativa (-1). Desta forma, podemos usar o Grover's algorithm para resolver.

$$U_w|x\rangle \Rightarrow x \neq w \rightarrow |x\rangle$$

 $U_w|x\rangle \Rightarrow x = w \rightarrow -|x\rangle$

Tomando o valor w como sendo 101 resultará na seguinte matriz:

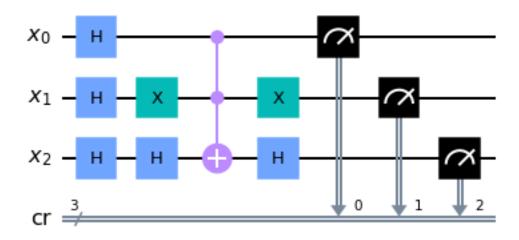
```
U_w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
```

Se neste momento medíssemos a base $|x\rangle$, a superposição colapsaria, de acordo com o que nos foi explicado nas aulas ($Schrdinger's\ cat$), teríamos em cada uma das bases uma probabilidade de $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{2^n}$ e as nossas chances de encontrar o valor w, priori, estaria entre 1 e 2^n .

Aplica-se a reflexão do oráculo ao estado s. Esta transformação significa que a amplitude média à frente do estado de w tornar-se-á negativa (foi diminuída).

```
[114]: init(qc_Grover)
    phase_oracle(qc_Grover, qr_x)
    qc_Grover.measure(qr_x,cr)
    qc_Grover.draw(output = 'mpl')
```

[114]:



1.1.2 Diffuser

O computador quântico utiliza a amplificação para que possa aumentar a probabilidade. Este processo amplifica a amplitude do w diminuindo a dos outros. Isto faz com que a amplitude de w se destaque relativamente às outras, tornando a probabilidade de escolher-se o estado w muito maior.

```
qc_Grover.h(qr_x[0])
qc_Grover.h(qr_x[1])
qc_Grover.x(qr_x[2])
qc_Grover.h(qr_x[2])
```

A fase do oráculo e diffuser terá de ser repetido aproximadamente \sqrt{N} vezes para conseguirmos uma boa medição.

```
[119]: import math as math

times= round(math.sqrt(2**x))
print(times)
```

3

1.1.3 Implementação Completa em Qiskit

O qc_Grover vai inicializar o quantum circuit

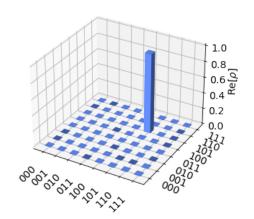
[120]:

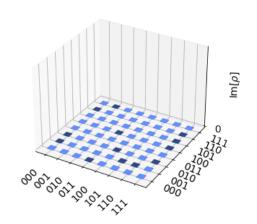
```
[121]: backend_state = Aer.get_backend('statevector_simulator') # the device to run on
[122]: result = execute(qc_Grover, backend_state).result()
    psi2 = result.get_statevector(qc_Grover)
[123]: print(psi2.real)
```

[-0. -0. -0. -0. 0. 1. 0. -0.]

[124]: plot_state_city(psi2)

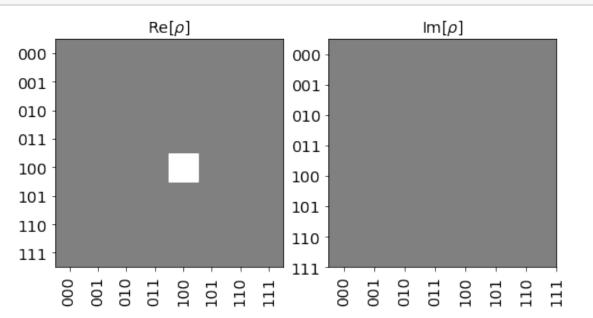
[124]:





[125]: plot_state_hinton(psi)

[125]:



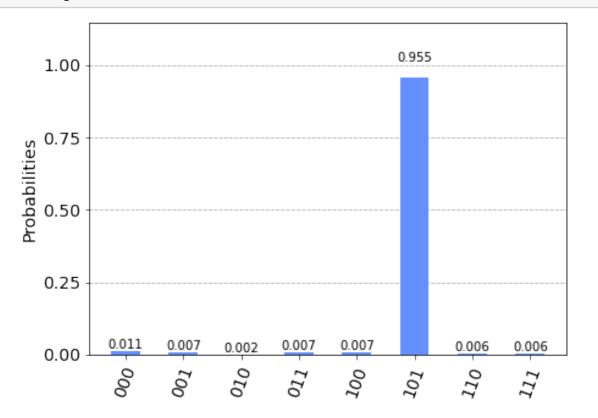
Agora iremos correr o circuito num simulador.

```
[126]: backend = Aer.get_backend("qasm_simulator")
```

```
[127]: shots=1024
  result = execute(qc_Grover, backend, shots=shots).result()
  counts_sim = result.get_counts(qc_Grover)
```

plot_histogram(counts_sim)

[127]:



Era espectável que após a execução de várias repetições tanto do oráculo como do difusor, a probabilidade de se escolher o estado w fosse de 100% (numa situação ideal), uma vez que a amplitude continuaria sempre a subir. Porém, é normal que nunca se atinja esta percentagem, uma vez que os outros estados também têm amplitude, possuindo uma pequena fatia deste 100%.

```
[128]: qc_Grover.depth()
```

[128]: 22

Agora iremos testar o circuito numa máquina quantum de verdade

1.1.4 Correr num Quantum Computer (Noise Simulator)

```
[17]: provider = IBMQ.load_account()
provider.backends()
```

```
<IBMQBackend('ibmq_armonk') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq_athens') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq_santiago') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq_lima') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq belem') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq_quito') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQSimulator('simulator_statevector') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQSimulator('simulator_mps') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQSimulator('simulator_extended_stabilizer') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q',</pre>
      group='open', project='main')>,
       <IBMQSimulator('simulator_stabilizer') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>,
       <IBMQBackend('ibmq_manila') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',</pre>
      project='main')>]
[18]: # Backend overview
      import qiskit.tools.jupyter
      %qiskit_backend_overview
     VBox(children=(HTML(value="<h2 style ='color:#ffffff; background-color:#000000;</pre>
      →padding-top: 1%; padding-bottom...
[19]: from qiskit.tools.monitor import backend_overview, backend_monitor
      backend overview()
                                                                  ibmq_belem
     ibmq_manila
                                    ibmq_quito
     -----
                                    -----
                                                                  -----
     Num. Qubits: 5
                                   Num. Qubits: 5
                                                                  Num. Qubits: 5
     Pending Jobs: 0
                                   Pending Jobs: 5
                                                                  Pending Jobs: 0
     Least busy:
                                   Least busy:
                                                                  Least busy:
                    True
                                                  False
                                                                                 False
     Operational: True
                                   Operational:
                                                                  Operational: True
                                                  True
     Avg. T1:
                    145.5
                                   Avg. T1:
                                                  75.2
                                                                  Avg. T1:
                                                                                 79.3
     Avg. T2:
                                   Avg. T2:
                                                                  Avg. T2:
                    67.0
                                                  73.2
                                                                                 91.6
     ibmq_lima
                                    ibmq_santiago
                                                                  ibmq_athens
```

Num. Qubits: 5 Num. Qubits: Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 0 Pending Jobs: 6 Pending Jobs: 0 Least busy: Least busy: Least busy: False False False Operational: True Operational: Operational: True True Avg. T1: Avg. T1: Avg. T1: 85.2 69.2 146.5 Avg. T2: 64.9 Avg. T2: Avg. T2: 120.6 136.4 ibmqx2ibmq_armonk ibmq_16_melbourne Num. Qubits: Num. Qubits: 15 Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 2 Pending Jobs: 0 Pending Jobs: 28 Least busy: Least busy: Least busy: False False False Operational: True Operational: True Operational: True Avg. T1: 124.6 Avg. T1: 57.5 Avg. T1: 54.1 Avg. T2: 217.3 Avg. T2: 56.2 Avg. T2: 40.5 Escolhemos a $ibmq_santiago$ devido ao Avgerage T1 relaxation time e T2 coherence time e também por causa da quantidade de qubits superior ou igual a 3. [20]: backend_device = provider.get_backend('ibmq_santiago') print("Running on: ", backend_device) Running on: ibmq_santiago [21]: # See backend information backend_device VBox(children=(HTML(value="<h1 style='color:#ffffff;background-color:#000000;</pre> →padding-top: 1%;padding-bottom: 1... [21]: <IBMQBackend('ibmq_santiago') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',

```
project='main')>
```

[22]: backend_monitor(backend_device) ibmq santiago

Configuration

n_qubits: 5
operational: True
status_msg: active
pending_jobs: 5

backend_version: 1.3.22

basis_gates: ['id', 'rz', 'sx', 'x', 'cx', 'reset']

```
local: False
           simulator: False
           n_uchannels: 8
           supported_instructions: ['shiftf', 'measure', 'play', 'setf', 'rz', 'cx',
 'u3', 'acquire', 'delay', 'id', 'reset', 'sx', 'u1', 'x', 'u2']
           coupling_map: [[0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 2], [2, 1], [2, 3], [3, 2], [3, 4], [4,
3]]
           memory: True
           description: 5 qubit device
           qubit_channel_mapping: [['u0', 'm0', 'd0', 'u1'], ['m1', 'u3', 'u0', 'd1',
 'u1', 'u2'], ['u4', 'm2', 'u3', 'd2', 'u5', 'u2'], ['u4', 'u6', 'm3', 'u7',
 'u5', 'd3'], ['u7', 'm4', 'd4', 'u6']]
           rep_times: [0.001]
           url: None
           hamiltonian: {'description': 'Qubits are modeled as Duffing oscillators. In
this case, the system includes higher energy states, i.e. not just |0> and |1>.
The Pauli operators are generalized via the following set of
transformations:\n\n$(\\mathbb{I}-\\sigma_{i}^z)/2 \\rightarrow O_i \\equiv
b^{\deg_{i}} b_{i}^{n}\ \\rightarrow b^\\dagger$,\n\n$\\sigma_{-}
\\rightarrow b\,\n\n\\sigma {i}^X \\rightarrow b^\\dagger {i} +
b {i}$.\n\nQubits are coupled through resonator buses. The provided Hamiltonian
has been projected into the zero excitation subspace of the resonator buses
leading to an effective qubit-qubit flip-flop interaction. The qubit resonance
frequencies in the Hamiltonian are the cavity dressed frequencies and not
exactly what is returned by the backend defaults, which also includes the
dressing due to the qubit-qubit interactions. \n\nQuantities are returned in
angular frequencies, with units 2*pi*GHz.\n\nWARNING: Currently not all system
Hamiltonian information is available to the public, missing values have been
replaced with 0.\n', 'h latex': '\begin{align} \\mathcal{H}/\\hbar = & \\sum {i
=0)^{4}\\\left(\frac{q,i}}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z})+\frac{L}{2}(\mathbb{I}-\tilde{z}
_{i}_{2}(0_i^2-0_i)+\0mega_{d,i}D_i(t)\sigma_i^{X}\right) \\ & +
 J_{0,1}(\sigma_{0}^{+}\sigma_{1}^{-}+\sigma_{0}^{-}\sigma_{1}^{+}) + 
J_{3,4}(\sum_{3}^{+} \sum_{4}^{-}+\sigma_{3}^{-} \) +
J_{2,3}(\sum_{2}^{+}\sum_{3}^{-}+\sum_{2}^{-} ) + 
J \{1,2\}(\sigma \{1\}^{+}\sigma \{2\}^{-}+\sigma \{1\}^{-}}) \  \  \  \& +
\Omega_{d,0}(U_{0}^{(0,1)}(t))\simeq_{0}^{X} +
\Omega _{d,1}(U _{1}^{(1,0)}(t)+U _{2}^{(1,2)}(t))\simeq {1}^{X} \  \  + 
\label{eq:continuous} $$ \operatorname{d}_2(U_{3}^{(2,1)}(t)+U_{4}^{(2,3)}(t))\simeq_{2}^{X} + C_{3}^{(2,1)}(t) = C_{3}^{X} + C_{3}^{(2,1)}(t) + C_{3}^{(2,1)}(t) = C_{3}^{X} + C_{3}^{X}(t) + C_{3}^{X}(t) = C_{3}^{X}(t) + C_{3}^{X}(
\Omega_{d,3}(U_{6}^{(3,4)}(t)+U_{5}^{(3,2)}(t))\simeq_{3}^{X} \  + 
\Omega_{d,4}(U_{7}^{(4,3)}(t))\simeq_{4}^{X} \ \end{align}', 'h_str':
['_SUM[i,0,4,wq{i}/2*(I{i}-Z{i})]', '_SUM[i,0,4,delta{i}/2*0{i}*0{i}]',
'_SUM[i,0,4,-delta{i}/2*0{i}]', '_SUM[i,0,4,omegad{i}*X{i}||D{i}]',
 'jq0q1*Sp0*Sm1', 'jq0q1*Sm0*Sp1', 'jq3q4*Sp3*Sm4', 'jq3q4*Sm3*Sp4',
'jq2q3*Sp2*Sm3', 'jq2q3*Sm2*Sp3', 'jq1q2*Sp1*Sm2', 'jq1q2*Sm1*Sp2',
'omegad1*X0||U0', 'omegad0*X1||U1', 'omegad2*X1||U2', 'omegad1*X2||U3',
 'omegad3*X2||U4', 'omegad4*X3||U6', 'omegad2*X3||U5', 'omegad3*X4||U7'], 'osc':
{}, 'qub': {'0': 3, '1': 3, '2': 3, '3': 3, '4': 3}, 'vars': {'delta0':
-2.1481278490714906, 'delta1': -2.0623435150768743, 'delta2':
```

```
-2.1429828509850863, 'delta3': -2.137118237032298, 'delta4': -2.154596484455155,
'jq0q1': 0.007378105608801839, 'jq1q2': 0.007268700678758498, 'jq2q3':
0.007255936195908655, 'jq3q4': 0.006881064755295536, 'omegad0':
1.011137872642343, 'omegad1': 0.9860187056541215, 'omegad2': 1.0018026333654275,
'omegad3': 1.0073346201781475, 'omegad4': 1.0008689448135097, 'wq0':
30.369326284658154, 'wq1': 29.051000320192983, 'wq2': 30.288289457980554, 'wq3':
29.796805745616194, 'wq4': 30.261843869801826}}
    n_registers: 1
    allow_q_object: True
    dtm: 0.22222222222222
    credits_required: True
    qubit_lo_range: [[4.33342839657397e+18, 5.333428396573969e+18],
[4.1236103027229476e+18, 5.123610302722947e+18], [4.3205309850357484e+18,
5.320530985035748e+18], [4.242308922763805e+18, 5.242308922763806e+18],
[4.316322038954131e+18, 5.316322038954131e+18]]
    allow_object_storage: True
    sample_name: family: Falcon, revision: 4, segment: L
    meas_levels: [1, 2]
    pulse_num_channels: 9
    meas kernels: ['hw qmfk']
    input_allowed: ['job']
    meas map: [[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
    parametric_pulses: ['gaussian', 'gaussian_square', 'drag', 'constant']
    dynamic_reprate_enabled: True
    online_date: 2020-06-03 04:00:00+00:00
    dt: 0.2222222222222
    discriminators: ['linear_discriminator', 'quadratic_discriminator',
'hw_qmfk']
    processor_type: {'family': 'Falcon', 'revision': 4, 'segment': 'L'}
    multi_meas_enabled: True
    backend_name: ibmq_santiago
    channels: {'acquire0': {'operates': {'qubits': [0]}, 'purpose': 'acquire',
'type': 'acquire'}, 'acquire1': {'operates': {'qubits': [1]}, 'purpose':
'acquire', 'type': 'acquire'}, 'acquire2': {'operates': {'qubits': [2]},
'purpose': 'acquire', 'type': 'acquire'}, 'acquire3': {'operates': {'qubits':
[3]}, 'purpose': 'acquire', 'type': 'acquire'}, 'acquire4': {'operates':
{'qubits': [4]}, 'purpose': 'acquire', 'type': 'acquire'}, 'd0': {'operates':
{'qubits': [0]}, 'purpose': 'drive', 'type': 'drive'}, 'd1': {'operates':
{'qubits': [1]}, 'purpose': 'drive', 'type': 'drive'}, 'd2': {'operates':
{'qubits': [2]}, 'purpose': 'drive', 'type': 'drive'}, 'd3': {'operates':
{'qubits': [3]}, 'purpose': 'drive', 'type': 'drive'}, 'd4': {'operates':
{'qubits': [4]}, 'purpose': 'drive', 'type': 'drive'}, 'm0': {'operates':
{'qubits': [0]}, 'purpose': 'measure', 'type': 'measure'}, 'm1': {'operates':
{'qubits': [1]}, 'purpose': 'measure', 'type': 'measure'}, 'm2': {'operates':
{'qubits': [2]}, 'purpose': 'measure', 'type': 'measure'}, 'm3': {'operates':
{'qubits': [3]}, 'purpose': 'measure', 'type': 'measure'}, 'm4': {'operates':
{'qubits': [4]}, 'purpose': 'measure', 'type': 'measure'}, 'u0': {'operates':
{'qubits': [0, 1]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type': 'control'}, 'u1':
```

```
{'operates': {'qubits': [1, 0]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type':
'control'}, 'u2': {'operates': {'qubits': [1, 2]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance',
'type': 'control'}, 'u3': {'operates': {'qubits': [2, 1]}, 'purpose': 'cross-
resonance', 'type': 'control'}, 'u4': {'operates': {'qubits': [2, 3]},
'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type': 'control'}, 'u5': {'operates': {'qubits':
[3, 2]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type': 'control'}, 'u6': {'operates':
{'qubits': [3, 4]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type': 'control'}, 'u7':
{'operates': {'qubits': [4, 3]}, 'purpose': 'cross-resonance', 'type':
'control'}}
   pulse_num_qubits: 3
   u_channel_lo: [[{'q': 1, 'scale': (1+0j)}], [{'q': 0, 'scale': (1+0j)}],
[{'q': 2, 'scale': (1+0j)}], [{'q': 1, 'scale': (1+0j)}], [{'q': 3, 'scale':
(1+0j)}], [{'q': 2, 'scale': (1+0j)}], [{'q': 4, 'scale': (1+0j)}], [{'q': 3,
'scale': (1+0j)}]]
   conditional_latency: []
   acquisition_latency: []
   quantum_volume: 32
   default_rep_delay: 250.0
   open_pulse: False
   rep delay range: [0.0, 500.0]
   meas_lo_range: [[6.952624018e+18, 7.952624018e+18], [6.701014434e+18,
7.701014434e+18], [6.837332258e+18, 7.837332258e+18], [6.901770712e+18,
7.901770712e+18], [6.775814414e+18, 7.775814414e+18]]
   max_shots: 8192
   uchannels_enabled: True
   conditional: False
   max_experiments: 75
Qubits [Name / Freq / T1 / T2 / RZ err / SX err / X err / Readout err]
       _____
   Q0 / 4.83343 GHz / 162.34929 us / 240.32302 us / 0.00000 / 0.00027 / 0.00027
/ 0.01770
   Q1 / 4.62361 GHz / 131.33661 us / 108.48683 us / 0.00000 / 0.00016 / 0.00016
/ 0.00970
   Q2 / 4.82053 GHz / 140.37440 us / 97.48492 us / 0.00000 / 0.00022 / 0.00022
/ 0.01010
   Q3 / 4.74231 GHz / 182.22586 us / 98.64605 us / 0.00000 / 0.00018 / 0.00018
/ 0.00480
   Q4 / 4.81632 GHz / 115.98140 us / 136.96134 us / 0.00000 / 0.00044 / 0.00044
/ 0.01720
Multi-Qubit Gates [Name / Type / Gate Error]
   cx4_3 / cx / 0.00610
   cx3_4 / cx / 0.00610
   cx2_3 / cx / 0.00567
   cx3_2 / cx / 0.00567
   cx2_1 / cx / 0.00592
```

```
cx0_1 / cx / 0.00610
         cx1_0 / cx / 0.00610
[23]: %qiskit_job_watcher
     Accordion(children=(VBox(layout=Layout(max_width='710px', min_width='710px')),),__
      →layout=Layout(max_height='500...
     <IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
[24]: job_r = execute(qc_Grover, backend_device, shots=shots)
      jobID_r = job_r.job_id()
      print('JOB ID: {}'.format(jobID_r))
     JOB ID: 60bb51b55f4eaa46e7dae995
[26]: job_get=backend_device.retrieve_job("60bb51b55f4eaa46e7dae995")
      result_r = job_get.result()
      counts_run = result_r.get_counts(qc_Grover)
[27]: plot_histogram([counts_run, counts_sim], legend=['run in real device',__
       [27]:
                                                                      run in real device
                                                 0.948
                                                                      ideal
            1.00
            0.75
          Probabilities
            0.50
                                               0.420
            0.25
                                    0.106
                                         0.100
                        0.080
                              0.074
                   0.077
                                            .009
                                           200
                                                 101
```

 $cx1_2 / cx / 0.00592$

Desta forma, concluímos que há uma maior chance de medir |101>. Os outros resultados ocorrem devido aos erros da computação quântica.

1.1.5 IGNIS

É uma calibração usada para diminuir os erros de medição.

1.1.6 Calibration Matrix

Como temos 3 qubits, precisamos de um circuito de calibração da ordem $2^3 = 8$

```
[28]: # Generate the calibration circuits
qr = QuantumRegister(x)
meas_calibs, state_labels = complete_meas_cal(qubit_list=[0,1,2], qr=qr,
circlabel='mcal')
```

```
[29]: state_labels
```

```
[29]: ['000', '001', '010', '011', '100', '101', '110', '111']
```

Num caso idealista onde não existiria barulho/erro, a matriz de calibração seria uma matriz identidade 8x8. Mas, uma vez que estamos a aplicar num dispositvo quântico real, haverá sempre algum barulho/erro.

```
[30]: job_ignis = execute(meas_calibs, backend=backend_device, shots=shots)

jobID_run_ignis = job_ignis.job_id()

print('JOB ID: {}'.format(jobID_run_ignis))
```

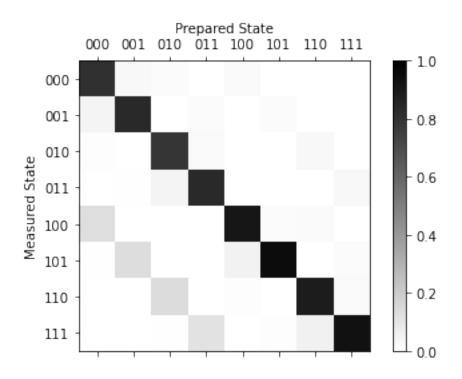
JOB ID: 60bb51da1eb02401eacee63d

```
[31]: job_get=backend_device.retrieve_job("60b7883fdd5b829f163c1415")

cal_results = job_get.result()
```

```
[32]: meas_fitter = CompleteMeasFitter(cal_results, state_labels, circlabel='mcal')

# Plot the calibration matrix
meas_fitter.plot_calibration()
```



1.1.7 Análise de Resultados

→'mitigated', 'ideal'])

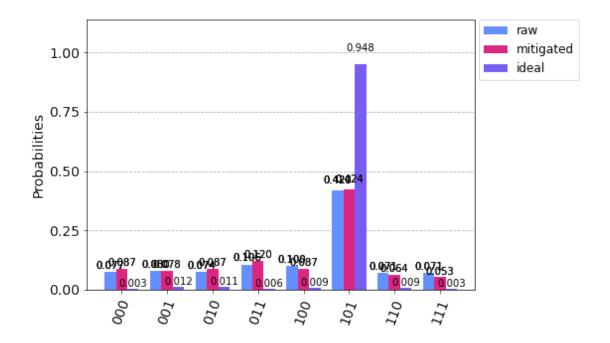
A average assignment fidelity é o traço da diagonal da matriz anterior.

```
[33]: # Medida de fidelidade print("Average Measurement Fidelity: %f" % meas_fitter.readout_fidelity())
```

Average Measurement Fidelity: 0.868042

1.1.8 Calibração

[35]:



1.1.9 Conclusão

O algoritmo de Grover é relativamente simples, umas vez que a inserção das primeiras Hadamard gates colocam os qubits numa situação em que o estado das suas fases tem importância. O oráculo muda-as, já o difusor reorganiza-as para que mais tarde possam ser aplicadas novamente as $Hadamard\ gates$ para assim obter o w esperado. Portanto podemos concluir que somente o oráculo é alterado e o diffuser mantém-se inalterado.

Além disso, a mitigação de erros foi capaz de aumentar ligeiramente a probabilidade de ocorrência no nosso estado marcado.

1.1.10 BIBLIOGRAFIA

Para a elaboração deste trabalho, consultamos as seguintes páginas da web, para o esclarecimento de dúvidas:

- Practical Guide
- Qiskit Documentation
- IBM Composer
- Grover's Algorithm
- Interação e Concorrência Página da Disciplina

[]: