

IBM OPEN SCIENCE PRIZE 2021

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Introduction:

This paper provides an overview of IBM Open Science 2021.

Goal:

Simulating the evolution (or time evolving) of the state $|110\rangle$ to time $t = \pi$ under the XXX Heisenberg Hamiltonian H_{Heis} for 3 particles of spin-(1/2) aligned



We will use 3 qubits from the 7 qubits `ibmq_jakarta` computer $|q_6 q_5 q_4 q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0\rangle$ so

$$|110\rangle \rightarrow |0\textcolor{red}{1}0\textcolor{red}{1}00\rangle$$

The goal is to simulate the evolution of $|110\rangle$ with the best fidelity as possible using [Trotterization](#) with at least 4 steps ($n \geq 4$).

Spin Model:

The XXX Heisenberg spin model

$$H_{\text{Heis}} = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle}^N J \left(\sigma_x^{(i)} \sigma_x^{(j)} + \sigma_y^{(i)} \sigma_y^{(j)} + \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)} \right). \quad (1)$$

We take $N = 3, J = 1$

How to simulate an interaction?

1. You must have the Hamiltonian describing this interaction.
2. Get its corresponding evolution operator.
3. Implementation: decomposition of U onto q-gates.

$$H_{\text{Heis}} \longrightarrow U_{\text{Heis}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{G} \quad (2)$$

4. Verifying the fidelity of the evolved state at time $t = \pi$.

The Evolution Operator:

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H |\psi(t)\rangle ; \quad |\psi(t)\rangle = U |\psi(t=0)\rangle$$

$$U_{\text{heis3}}(t) = e^{-itH_{\text{heis3}}} \quad (3)$$

Totterization:

With $H_{\text{Heis1}}^{(0,1)} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \sigma_k^{(0)} \sigma_k^{(1)}$

$$U_{\text{Heis3}}(t) = \exp \left[-it \left(H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(0,1)} + H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(1,2)} \right) \right]$$

The two Hamlit. don't **comute** $\left[H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(0,1)} + H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(1,2)} \right] \neq 0 \Rightarrow e^{H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(1,2)} + H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(0,1)}} \neq e^{H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(1,2)}} e^{H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(0,1)}}$

$$U_{\text{Heis3}}(t) \approx \left[\exp \left(\frac{-it}{\textcolor{red}{n}} H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(0,1)} \right) \exp \left(\frac{-it}{\textcolor{red}{n}} H_{\text{Heis2}}^{(1,2)} \right) \right]^{\textcolor{red}{n}}. \quad (4)$$

Where $\textcolor{red}{n}$ is the number of *Trotter* sterps¹. We can than write

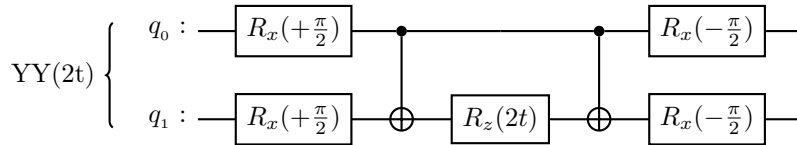
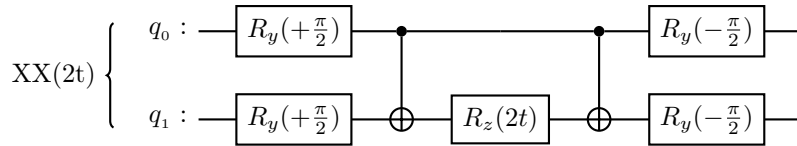
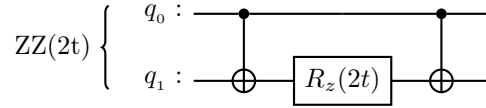
$$U_{\text{Heis3}}(t) \approx \left[XX \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(0,1)} YY \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(0,1)} ZZ \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(0,1)} XX \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(1,2)} YY \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(1,2)} ZZ \left(\frac{2t}{n} \right)^{(1,2)} \right]^n \quad (5)$$

Where $KK(2t) = e^{-it\sigma_k \otimes \sigma_k}$, $k = x, y, z$. We have now to implement U_{heis3} :

$$\mathbf{ZZ}(2t) = e^{-it\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z} = \mathbb{CX} (\mathbb{I} \otimes \mathbb{R}_z(2t)) \mathbb{CX}$$

$$\mathbf{XX}(2t) = (\mathbb{R}_y(\frac{\pi}{2})) \otimes \mathbb{R}_y(\frac{\pi}{2}) \mathbf{ZZ}(2t) (\mathbb{R}_y(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \otimes \mathbb{R}_y(-\frac{\pi}{2}))$$

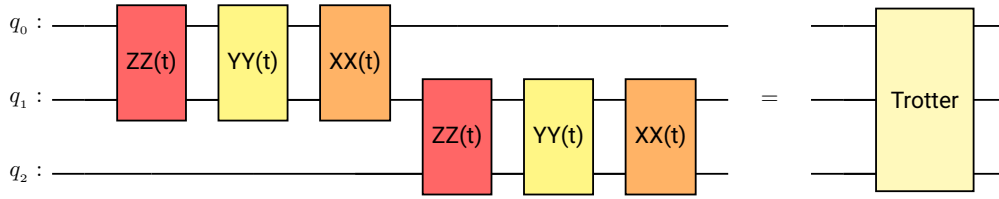
$$\mathbf{YY}(2t) = (\mathbb{R}_x(\frac{\pi}{2})) \otimes \mathbb{R}_x(\frac{\pi}{2}) \mathbf{ZZ}(2t) (\mathbb{R}_x(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \otimes \mathbb{R}_x(-\frac{\pi}{2}))$$



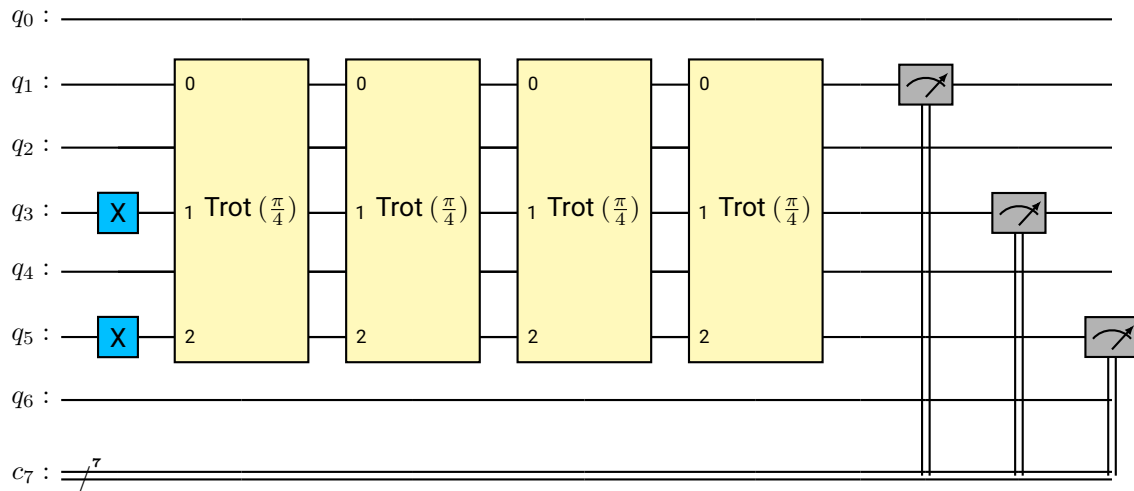
¹This is not the unique way!

$\sigma_x = \mathbb{R}_y(\frac{\pi}{2}) \sigma_z \mathbb{R}_y(-\frac{\pi}{2}); \quad \sigma_y = -(\mathbb{R}_x(\frac{\pi}{2}) \sigma_z \mathbb{R}_x(-\frac{\pi}{2})).$

Combine subcircuits into single gate representing one ($n = 1$) trotter step.



Time evolve the state $|110\rangle$ from $t = 0$ to $t = \pi$ under H_{heis3} using **4 trotter** steps:



State Tomography:

You have 3 qubits q_0, q_1, q_2 , which states are respectively

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ |\psi\rangle_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + i|1\rangle) \\ |\psi\rangle_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

When we measure them we get 50% the state $|0\rangle$ and 50% the state $|1\rangle$. so we can't difere from them!

- The solution is to measure the state in **different basis** and this is called “*state tomography*”.

Appendix

The IBM Q Jakarta Characteristics

- Num. of Qubits: [7](#)
- Quantum Volume: [16](#)
- Qlops: [2.4k](#)
- Avg. CNOT Error: [8.485e-3](#)
- Avg. Readout Error: [3.591e-2](#)

Info of: january 28, 2022.

