

Trabalho_Pratico_IC



June 6, 2021

1 Trabalho Prático de IeC

Objetivo : Procurar um numero N em uma lista não ordenada, utilizando um algoritmo quântico. Dos algoritmos dados na aula, o algoritmo de groover é o mais adequado para efetuar a procura.

A implementação do algoritmo de Grover é feito em 3 fases: * Inicialização * Oraculo * Amplificação



Preparação Quiskit:

```
[1]: from qiskit import Aer, IBMQ
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, ClassicalRegister, QuantumRegister
from qiskit import execute, transpile

from qiskit.tools.visualization import plot_histogram, plot_state_city, \
    plot_state_hinton

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Inicialização : Determinar o numero a ser procurado, e a sua representação binária:

```
[2]: N = 14
w = N % 8
wb = bin(w)[2:]
print(w)
print(wb)
```

6
110



Selecionamos o número de qubits necessários para representar o número binário que nos foi dado. Neste caso são precisos 3 qbits.

```
[3]: x=3
```

Oraculo : Criação do oraculo.

Decomposição CnZ



```
[4]: def decompose_CnZ(circuit, qr_x, qr_a):
      circuit.ccx(qr_x[0],qr_x[1],qr_a[0])

      for i in range(2, x-1):
          circuit.ccx(qr_x[i],qr_a[i-2],qr_a[i-1])

      circuit.cz(qr_a[x-3], qr_x[x-1])

      for i in range(x-2, 1, -1):
          circuit.ccx(qr_x[i],qr_a[i-2],qr_a[i-1])

      circuit.ccx(qr_x[0],qr_x[1],qr_a[0])
```

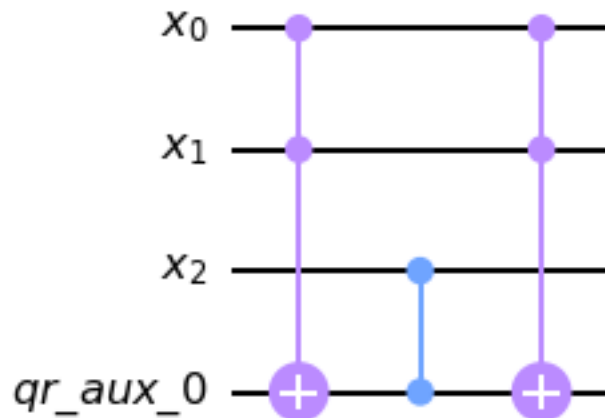
```
[5]: qr_a= QuantumRegister(x-2,'qr_aux')
```

```
[6]: qr_x = QuantumRegister(x, 'x')
```

```
[7]: qc_help5= QuantumCircuit(qr_x, qr_a)
      decompose_CnZ(qc_help5, qr_x, qr_a)

      qc_help5.draw(output='mpl')
```

[7]:



```
[8]: def select_w(circuit, qr_x):
      circuit.x(qr_x[0])
      #circuit.x(qr_x[1])
      #circuit.x(qr_x[2])

      def phase_oracle(circuit, qr_x, qr_a):
```



```

select_w(circuit,qr_x)
decompose_CnZ(circuit, qr_x, qr_a)
select_w(circuit,qr_x)

```

Diffusor

O Objetivo do difusor é de inverter a fase do input desejado, assim como ampliar a sua amplitude.

```

[9]: def diffuser(circuit, qr_x, qr_a):
      circuit.h(qr_x)
      circuit.x(qr_x)
      decompose_CnZ(circuit, qr_x, qr_a) #CCCCZ -> CCZ
      circuit.x(qr_x)
      circuit.h(qr_x)

```

Agora vamos calcular o numero de vezes que temos de repetir a execução do oráculo e do difusor. Este valor (x) é determinado por $x = \sqrt{N}$, sendo N o comprimento da lista de entrada (Numero de elementos). Este valor é o numero ideal de “iterações” para ter um bom valor de medição, sem degradação dos resultados.

```

[10]: import math as m

      times= round(m.sqrt(2**x))
      print(times)

```

3

Nesta fase vamos fazer a medição dos qubits.

```

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

```

```

[12]: cr=ClassicalRegister(x,'cr')
      qc_Grover= QuantumCircuit(qr_x,qr_a,cr)

      # 1.init
      qc_Grover.h(qr_x)

      # 2.oracle and diffuser

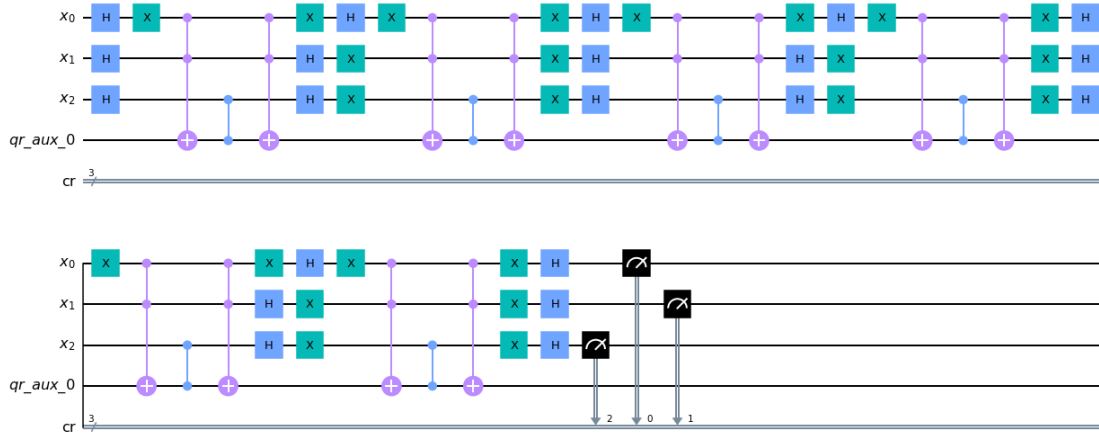
      for t in range(times):
          # a)
          phase_oracle(qc_Grover, qr_x,qr_a)
          # b)
          diffuser(qc_Grover,qr_x,qr_a)

      # 3.
      qc_Grover.measure(qr_x,cr)

```

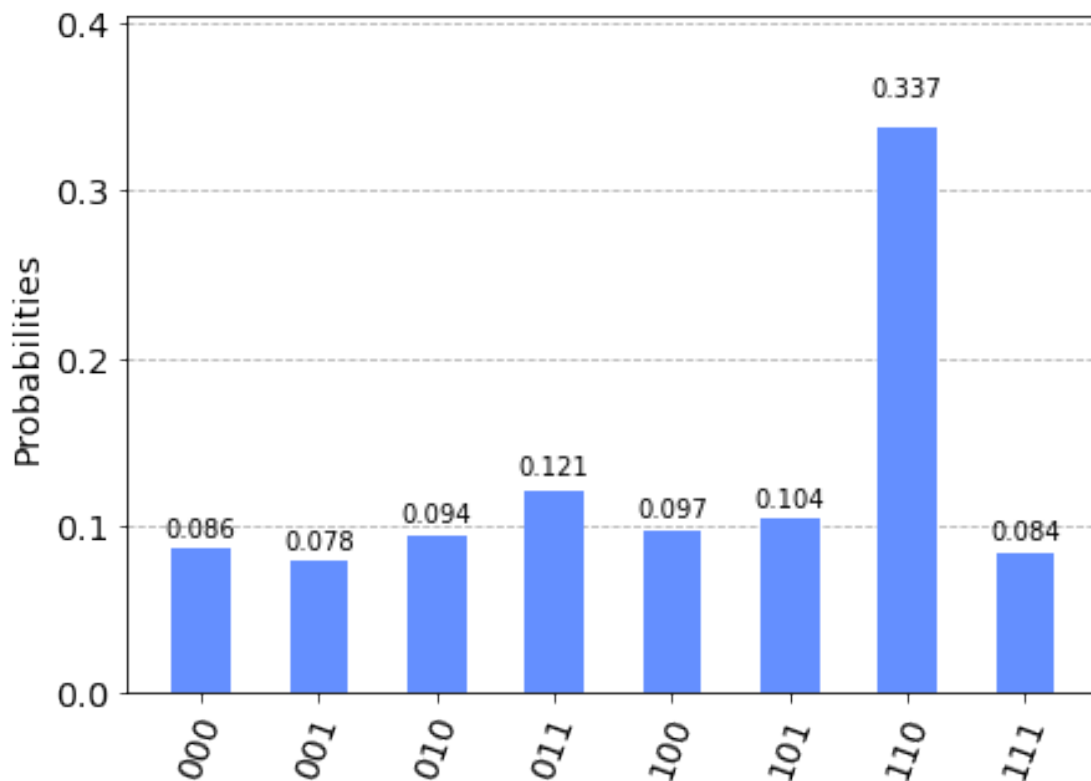
```
qc_Grover.draw(output='mpl')
```

[12]:



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

[13]:



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

```
[14]: 38
```

Nesta fase vamos correr o algoritmo num Computador quântico.

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

```
[15]: [<IBMQSimulator('ibmq_qasm_simulator') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmqx2') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open', project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_16_melbourne') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_armonk') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_athens') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_santiago') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_lima') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_belem') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_quito') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQSimulator('simulator_statevector') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQSimulator('simulator_mps') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQSimulator('simulator_extended_stabilizer') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q',  
group='open', project='main')>,  
      <IBMQSimulator('simulator_stabilizer') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>,  
      <IBMQBackend('ibmq_manila') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>]
```

```
[16]: # Backend overview  
      import qiskit.tools.jupyter  
  
      %qiskit_backend_overview
```

VBox(children=(HTML(value="<h2 style = 'color:#ffffff; background-color:#000000;padding-top: 1%;

```
[17]: from qiskit.tools.monitor import backend_overview, backend_monitor

      backend_overview()
```

ibmq_manila ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 6 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 163.8 Avg. T2: 68.2	ibmq_quito ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 11 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 80.3 Avg. T2: 71.2	ibmq_belem ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 2 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 75.9 Avg. T2: 75.6
ibmq_lima ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 1 Least busy: True Operational: True Avg. T1: 62.4 Avg. T2: 50.6	ibmq_santiago ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 8 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 110.7 Avg. T2: 100.7	ibmq_athens ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 1 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 96.0 Avg. T2: 104.1
ibmq_armonk ----- Num. Qubits: 1 Pending Jobs: 2 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 169.7 Avg. T2: 261.0	ibmq_16_melbourne ----- Num. Qubits: 15 Pending Jobs: 11 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 54.6 Avg. T2: 53.1	ibmqx2 ----- Num. Qubits: 5 Pending Jobs: 1 Least busy: False Operational: True Avg. T1: 58.6 Avg. T2: 35.8

```
[18]: backend_device = provider.get_backend('ibmq_16_melbourne')
      print("Running on: ", backend_device)
```

Running on: ibmq_16_melbourne

```
[19]: # See backend information
      backend_device
```

VBox(children=(HTML(value="<h1 style='color:#ffffff;background-color:#000000;padding-top: 1%;padding-bottom: 1%;text-align:center'>Qiskit: Open Source Quantum Software Stack



```
[19]: <IBMQBackend('ibmq_16_melbourne') from IBMQ(hub='ibm-q', group='open',  
project='main')>
```

```
[20]: backend_monitor(backend_device)
```

```
ibmq_16_melbourne  
=====
```

Configuration

```
-----  
    n_qubits: 15  
    operational: True  
    status_msg: active  
    pending_jobs: 11  
    backend_version: 2.3.24  
    basis_gates: ['id', 'rz', 'sx', 'x', 'cx']  
    local: False  
    simulator: False  
    memory: True  
    allow_q_object: True  
    credits_required: True  
    coupling_map: [[0, 1], [0, 14], [1, 0], [1, 2], [1, 13], [2, 1], [2, 3], [2,  
12], [3, 2], [3, 4], [3, 11], [4, 3], [4, 5], [4, 10], [5, 4], [5, 6], [5, 9],  
[6, 5], [6, 8], [7, 8], [8, 6], [8, 7], [8, 9], [9, 5], [9, 8], [9, 10], [10,  
4], [10, 9], [10, 11], [11, 3], [11, 10], [11, 12], [12, 2], [12, 11], [12, 13],  
[13, 1], [13, 12], [13, 14], [14, 0], [14, 13]]  
    n_registers: 1  
    quantum_volume: 8  
    pulse_num_channels: 9  
    max_experiments: 75  
    dynamic_reprate_enabled: False  
    max_shots: 8192  
    supported_instructions: ['cx', 'id', 'delay', 'measure', 'rz', 'sx', 'u1',  
'u2', 'u3', 'x']  
    processor_type: {'family': 'Canary', 'revision': 1.1}  
    dt: 0.2222222222222222  
    conditional: False  
    description: 15 qubit device  
    meas_map: [[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]]  
    multi_meas_enabled: True  
    sample_name: family: Canary, revision: 1.1  
    pulse_num_qubits: 3  
    input_allowed: ['job']  
    url: None  
    backend_name: ibmq_16_melbourne  
    online_date: 2018-11-06 05:00:00+00:00  
    dtm: 0.2222222222222222  
    open_pulse: False
```

allow_object_storage: True

Qubits [Name / Freq / T1 / T2 / RZ err / SX err / X err / Readout err]

```
-----
Q0 / 5.11472 GHz / 62.93928 us / 99.37162 us / 0.00000 / 0.00043 / 0.00043 /
0.02520
Q1 / 5.23509 GHz / 48.18623 us / 37.03578 us / 0.00000 / 0.00117 / 0.00117 /
0.03870
Q2 / 5.03849 GHz / 70.51519 us / 22.31060 us / 0.00000 / 0.00082 / 0.00082 /
0.05760
Q3 / 4.89444 GHz / 62.71214 us / 19.94602 us / 0.00000 / 0.00050 / 0.00050 /
0.06810
Q4 / 5.02204 GHz / 50.91581 us / 54.57335 us / 0.00000 / 0.00185 / 0.00185 /
0.05830
Q5 / 5.07319 GHz / 21.86929 us / 36.54849 us / 0.00000 / 0.00223 / 0.00223 /
0.05270
Q6 / 4.92950 GHz / 64.25175 us / 83.01192 us / 0.00000 / 0.00087 / 0.00087 /
0.04020
Q7 / 4.98321 GHz / 34.66348 us / 24.89954 us / 0.00000 / 0.00355 / 0.00355 /
0.03490
Q8 / 4.75136 GHz / 98.41163 us / 84.55464 us / 0.00000 / 0.00064 / 0.00064 /
0.03840
Q9 / 4.97357 GHz / 48.00902 us / 57.83415 us / 0.00000 / 0.00158 / 0.00158 /
0.04450
Q10 / 4.94457 GHz / 47.64211 us / 53.75710 us / 0.00000 / 0.00131 / 0.00131
/ 0.03600
Q11 / 4.99747 GHz / 55.51833 us / 75.63350 us / 0.00000 / 0.00061 / 0.00061
/ 0.03870
Q12 / 4.76377 GHz / 74.85701 us / 57.75230 us / 0.00000 / 0.00102 / 0.00102
/ 0.03670
Q13 / 4.97359 GHz / 31.19523 us / 33.83523 us / 0.00000 / 0.00203 / 0.00203
/ 0.05840
Q14 / 5.00738 GHz / 47.28912 us / 55.06637 us / 0.00000 / 0.00073 / 0.00073
/ 0.05160
```

Multi-Qubit Gates [Name / Type / Gate Error]

```
-----
cx14_0 / cx / 0.01936
cx0_14 / cx / 0.01936
cx14_13 / cx / 0.03627
cx13_14 / cx / 0.03627
cx6_8 / cx / 0.02388
cx8_6 / cx / 0.02388
cx5_9 / cx / 0.04116
cx9_5 / cx / 0.04116
cx4_10 / cx / 0.03160
cx10_4 / cx / 0.03160
cx11_3 / cx / 0.03039
```



```

cx3_11 / cx / 0.03039
cx12_2 / cx / 0.05977
cx2_12 / cx / 0.05977
cx13_1 / cx / 0.07569
cx1_13 / cx / 0.07569
cx13_12 / cx / 0.02330
cx12_13 / cx / 0.02330
cx11_12 / cx / 0.01931
cx12_11 / cx / 0.01931
cx10_11 / cx / 0.02509
cx11_10 / cx / 0.02509
cx9_10 / cx / 0.02925
cx10_9 / cx / 0.02925
cx9_8 / cx / 0.04392
cx8_9 / cx / 0.04392
cx7_8 / cx / 0.04080
cx8_7 / cx / 0.04080
cx5_6 / cx / 0.04433
cx6_5 / cx / 0.04433
cx5_4 / cx / 0.03517
cx4_5 / cx / 0.03517
cx4_3 / cx / 0.02980
cx3_4 / cx / 0.02980
cx2_3 / cx / 0.02921
cx3_2 / cx / 0.02921
cx1_2 / cx / 0.01511
cx2_1 / cx / 0.01511
cx1_0 / cx / 0.02084
cx0_1 / cx / 0.02084

```

```
[21]: %qiskit_job_watcher
```

```
Accordion(children=(VBox(layout=Layout(max_width='710px', min_width='710px')),), layout=Layout(m
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[22]: job_r = execute(qc_Grover, backend_device, shots=shots)

jobID_r = job_r.job_id()

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

```
JOB ID: 60bcc8effe8ff1b2ef29f543
```

```
[23]: #ibmq_16_melbourne 4 times the oracle:
job_get=backend_device.retrieve_job("60bb8c6300aded9c926a6e71")
```

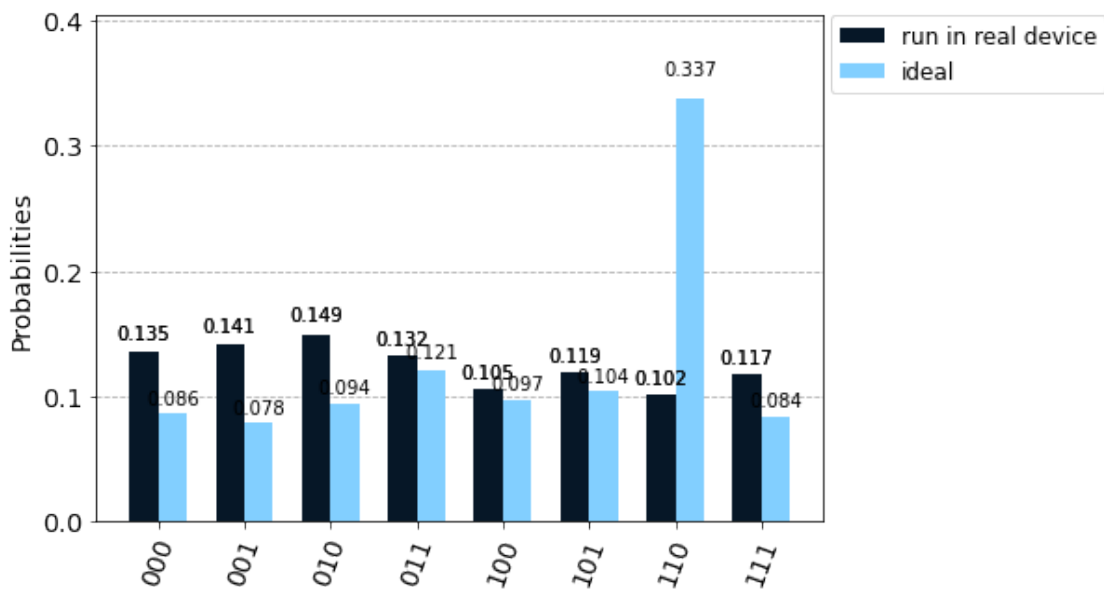
```
result_r = job_get.result()
counts_run = result_r.get_counts(qc_Grover)
```

```
[24]: #ibmq_16_melbourne 1 times the oracle:
job_get=backend_device.retrieve_job("60bb8c6300aded9c926a6e71")

result_r = job_get.result()
counts_run = result_r.get_counts()
```

```
[25]: plot_histogram([counts_run, counts_sim ], legend=[ 'run in real device',
→'ideal'], color=['#061727', '#82cfff'])
```

[25]:



2 Ignis

Agora vamos atenuar os erros com o Ignis

```
[26]: # Import measurement calibration functions
from qiskit.ignis.mitigation.measurement import (complete_meas_cal,
→tensored_meas_cal,
→TensoredMeasFitter)
CompleteMeasFitter,
```

Matrizes de calibração Vamos criar uma list com os circuitos de calibração da medição.

Cada circuito cria um estado de base.

Como medimos 3 qubits, precisamos de $2^3 = 8$ circuitos de calibração.

```
[27]: # Generate the calibration circuits
qr = QuantumRegister(x)

# meas_calibs:
# list of quantum circuit objects containing the calibration circuits
# state_labels:
# calibration state labels
meas_calibs, state_labels = complete_meas_cal(qubit_list=[0,1,2], qr=qr,
→circlabel='mcal')
```

```
[28]: state_labels
```

```
[28]: ['000', '001', '010', '011', '100', '101', '110', '111']
```

Computação da matriz de calibração Se não houvesse ruído no dispositivo, a matriz de calibração seria a matriz de identidade 8×8 . Uma vez que calculamos esta matriz com um dispositivo quântico real, vai haver algum ruído.

Podíamos fazer este passo com um ruído simulado do Qiskit Aer.

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

jobID_run_ignis = job_ignis.job_id()

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

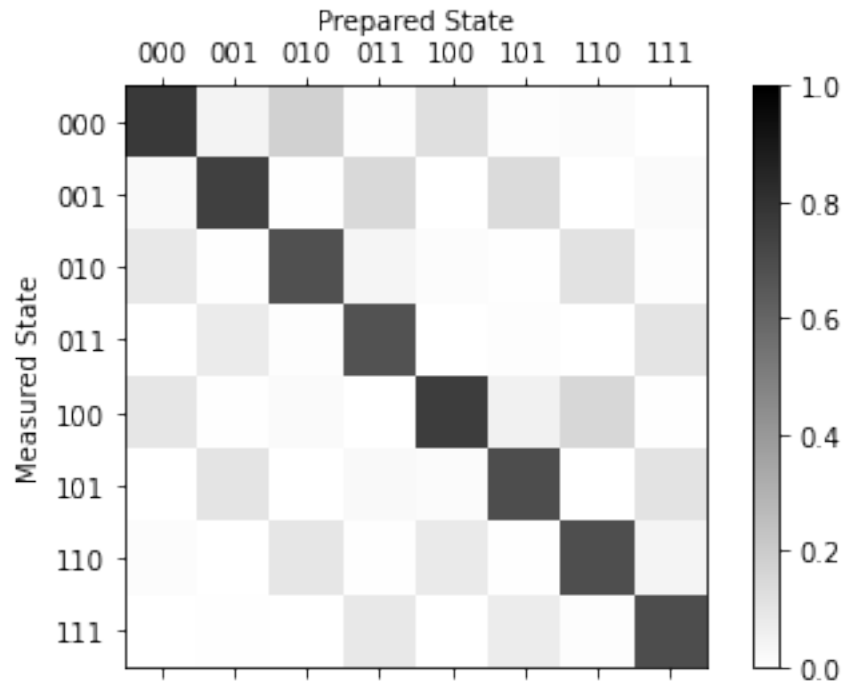
```
JOB ID: 60bcc8f6bce772159cef948c
```

```
[30]: job_get=backend_device.retrieve_job("60bb8de3fe8ff1941529e7f6")

cal_results = job_get.result()
```

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

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



Análise dos resultados

```
[32]: # What is the measurement fidelity?
print("Average Measurement Fidelity: %f" % meas_fitter.readout_fidelity())
```

Average Measurement Fidelity: 0.715454

2.0.1 Aplicar a Calibração

Vamos agora aplicar um filtro baseado na matriz de calibração para obter contagens atenuadas.

```
[33]: # Get the filter object
meas_filter = meas_fitter.filter

# Results with mitigation
mitigated_results = meas_filter.apply(result_r)
mitigated_counts = mitigated_results.get_counts()
```

```
[34]: plot_histogram([counts_run, mitigated_counts, counts_sim], legend=['nao_
    ↳atenuado', 'atenuado', 'ideal'])
```

[34]:



