

DAQC HE Ansatz

RQC Hackathon team
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Main points

1. Qiskit Nature precalculation of Hamiltonian for analog block
2. Time parametrized sDAQC
3. Layerwise VQC training
4. Comparison

Qiskit Nature

We can use qiskit nature to precalculate required operator

```
+ 0.12051205262170027 * IIZZ
+ 0.16892753870087907 * IZIZ
+ 0.045232799946057826 * YYYY
+ 0.045232799946057826 * XXYY
+ 0.045232799946057826 * YYXX
+ 0.045232799946057826 * XXXX
+ 0.1661454325638241 * ZIIZ
+ 0.1661454325638241 * IZZI
+ 0.17464343068300453 * ZIZI
+ 0.12091263261776627 * ZZII
```

```
1 qubit_converter = QubitConverter(mapper=ParityMapper(), two_qubit_reduction=True)
2 qubit_op = qubit_converter.convert(
3     second_q_op["ElectronicEnergy"], num_particles=es_problem.num_particles
4 )
5 print(qubit_op)
```

```
-1.0523732457728594 * II
+ 0.39793742484317784 * IZ
- 0.3979374248431793 * ZI
- 0.011280104256233686 * ZZ
+ 0.18093119978423117 * XX
```

```
[209] 1 H2_op = (-1.052373245772859 * I ^ I) + \
2         (-0.39793742484318045 * I ^ Z) + \
3         (-0.39793742484318045 * Z ^ I) + \
4         (-0.01128010425623538 * Z ^ Z) + \
5         (0.18093119978423156 * X ^ X)
6
7 print(f'Number of qubits: {H2_op.num_qubits}')
```

Number of qubits: 2

Linear connectivity

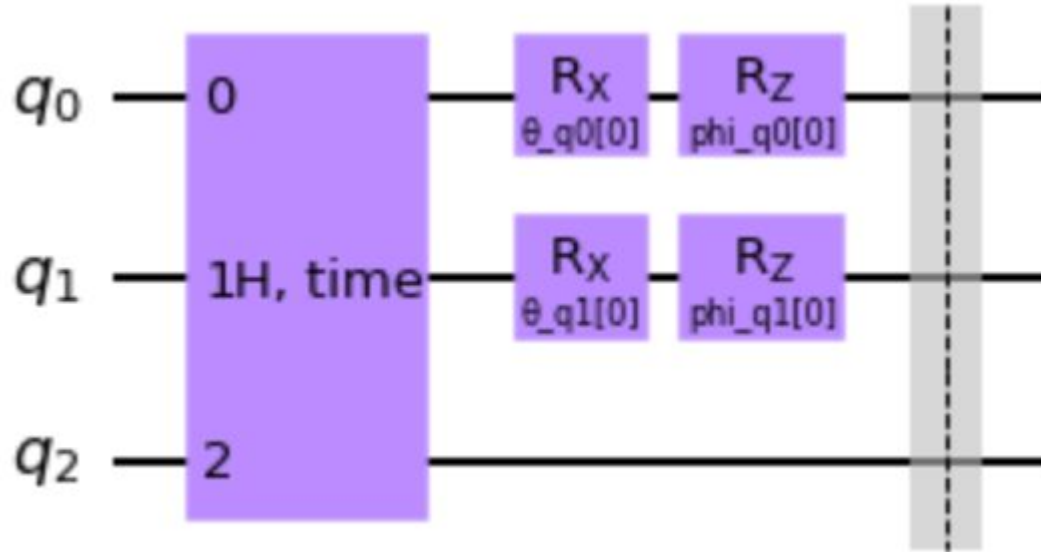
Exploiting create_zz_hamiltonian for linear connectivity

```
1 num_qubits = 3
2 hamiltonian = create_zz_hamiltonian(num_qubits, [[0, 1], [1, 2]], [1, 2])
3 analog_block = HamiltonianGate(data=hamiltonian, time=3)
4
5 ham_matrix = HamiltonianGate(data=hamiltonian, time=2).params[0]
6 print(np.array_str(ham_matrix.real.astype('int'), precision=1, suppress_small=True))
```

```
[[ 3  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 -1  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0 -3  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 -3  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0 -1  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  3]]
```

Ansatz

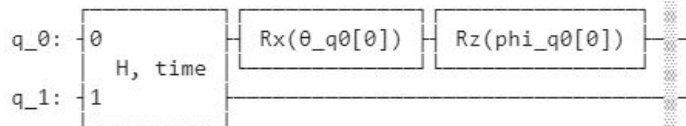
One layer with time parametrized for 3 qubits



Layerwise training

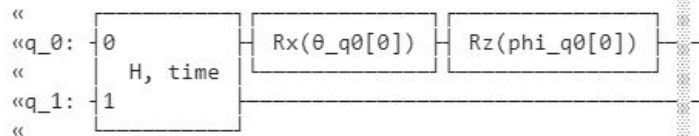
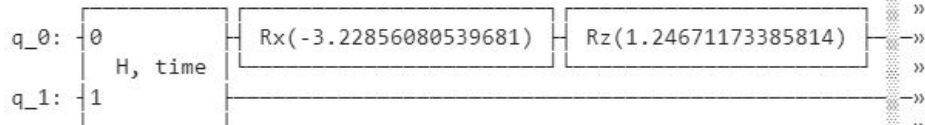
Best parameters for previous layer

learning layer 0



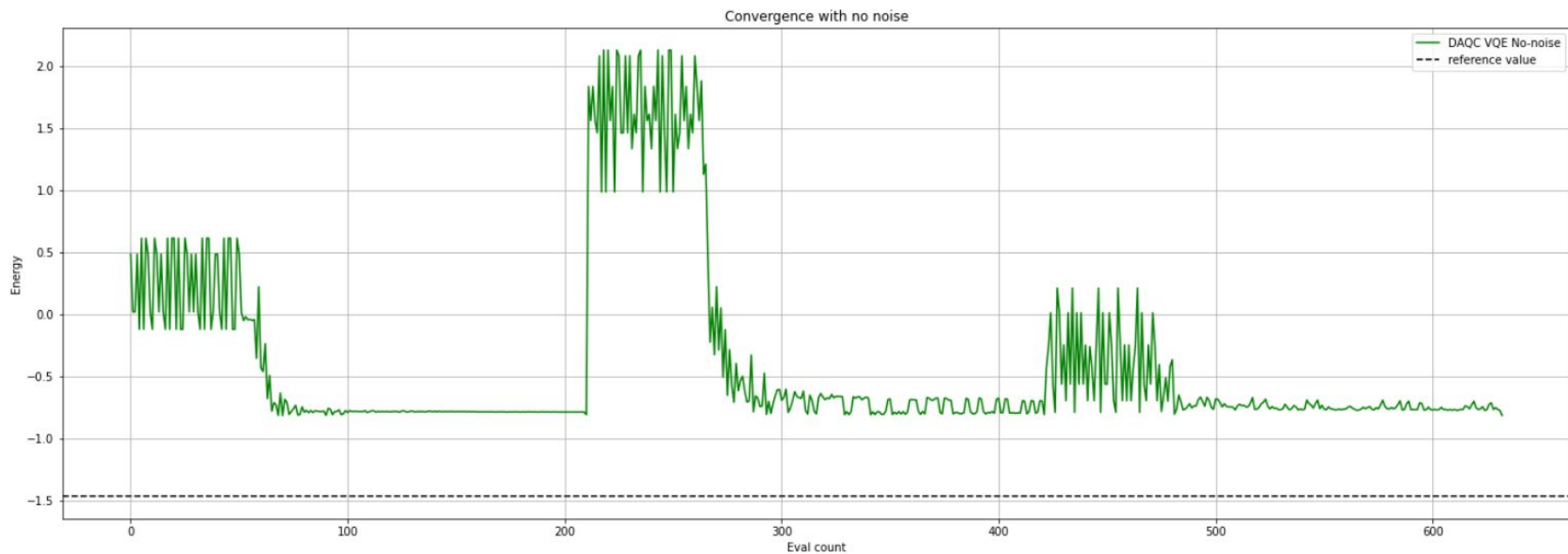
{ParameterVectorElement($\phi_{q0}[0]$): 1.246711733858144, ParameterVectorElement
VQE result for layer 0: -1.79087

learning layer 1

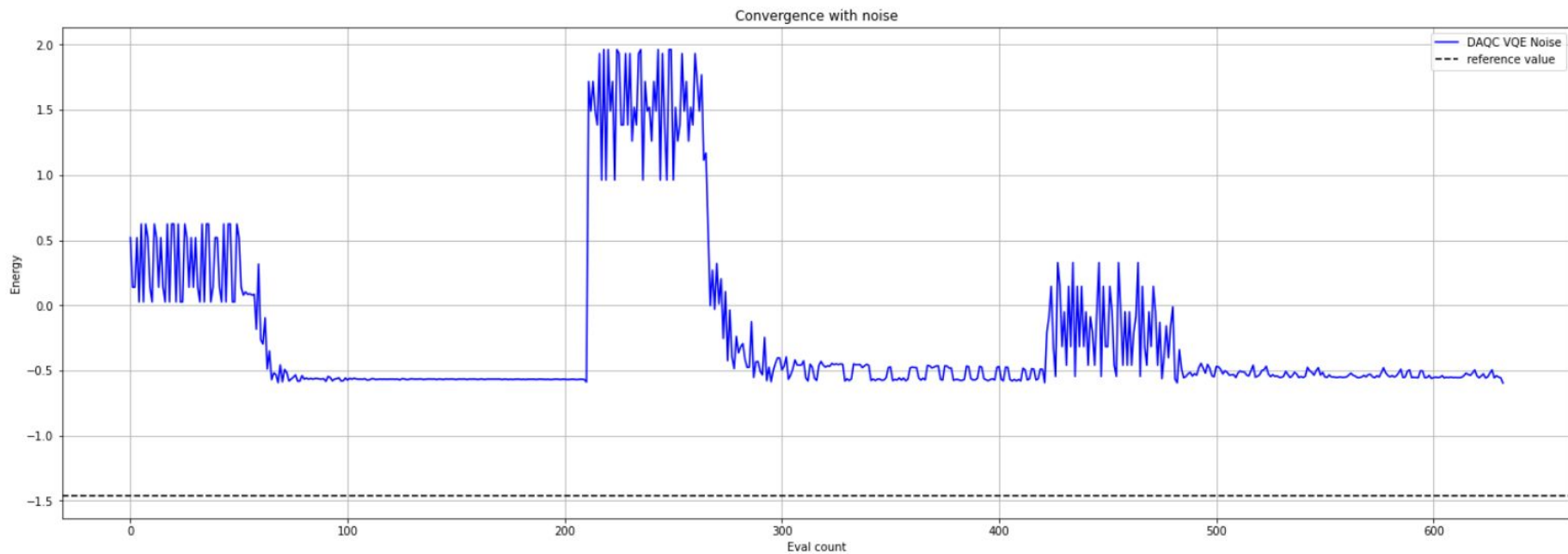


{ParameterVectorElement($\phi_{q0}[0]$): 3.1379865201803487, ParameterVectorElement
VQE result for layer 1: -1.79158

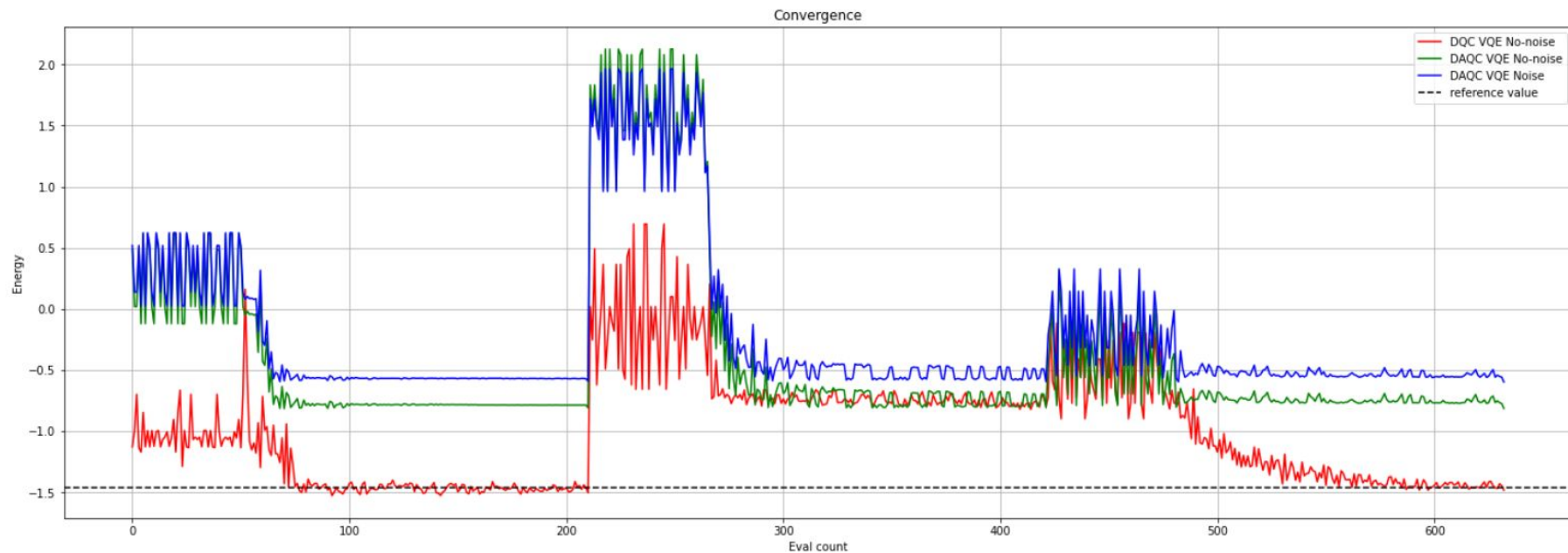
Results



Results



Results



References

- Paper "Digital-Analog Quantum Computation" by Adrian Parra-Rodriguez, Pavel Lougovski, Lucas Lamata, Enrique Solano, and Mikel Sanz: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.03637>
- Paper "Approximating the Quantum Approximate Optimisation Algorithm" by David Headley, Thorge Müller, Ana Martin, Enrique Solano, Mikel Sanz, and Frank K. Wilhelm: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.12215>
- Overview article about DAQC: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.0844>
- Qiskit example: <https://qiskit.org/textbook/ch-applications/vqe-molecules.html>
- Superconducting Circuit Architecture for Digital-Analog Quantum Computing J. Yu <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.15696>