

Factorizing 15 Using Shor's Algorithm and My Investigation of Error

Hao-Chien Wang

Department of Physics, National Taiwan University

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Review

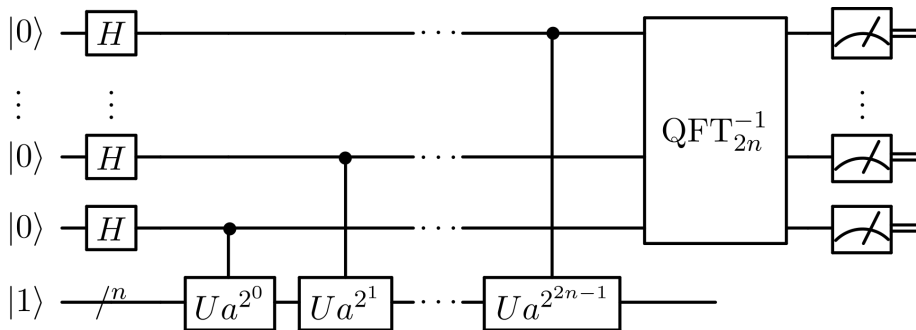


Figure: The circuit of Shor's algorithm.

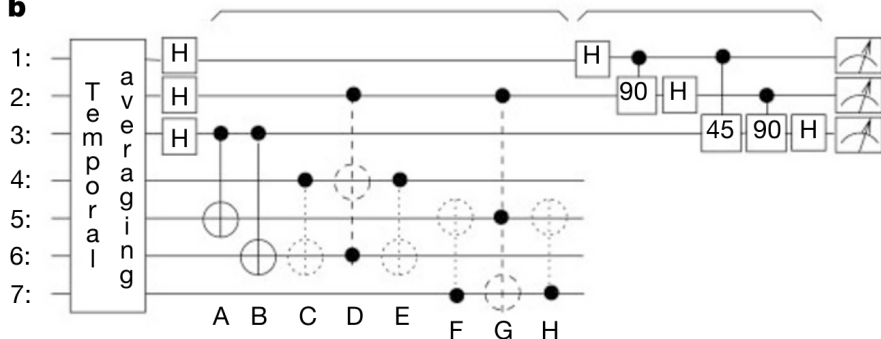
Number of qubits: at least 6.

The options of a for $N = 15$:

- Easy case: 4, 11, 14 ($a^{2^k} \bmod N = 1$ for $k \geq 1$)
- Difficult case: 2, 7, 8, 13 ($a^{2^k} \bmod N = 1$ for $k \geq 2$)

Difficult case: Circuit ($a = 7$)

b

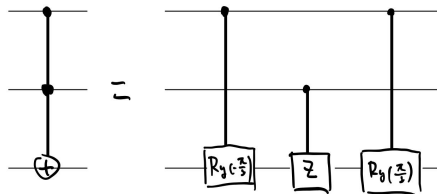


The $4n \bmod 15$ gate

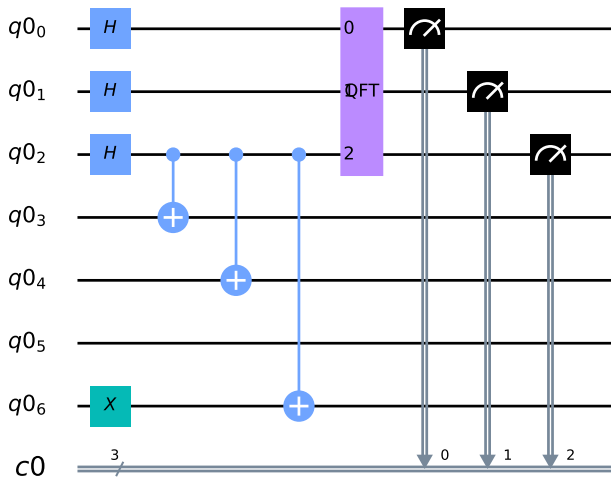
N	$4N \bmod 15$
0 0000	0 0000
1 0001	4 0100
2 0010	8 1000
3 0011	12 1100
4 0100	1 0001
5 0101	5 0101
6 0110	9 1001
7 0111	13 1101
8 1000	2 0010
9 1001	6 0110
10 1010	10 1010
11 1011	14 1110
12 1100	3 0011
13 1101	7 0111
14 1110	11 1011

Gate simplification

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

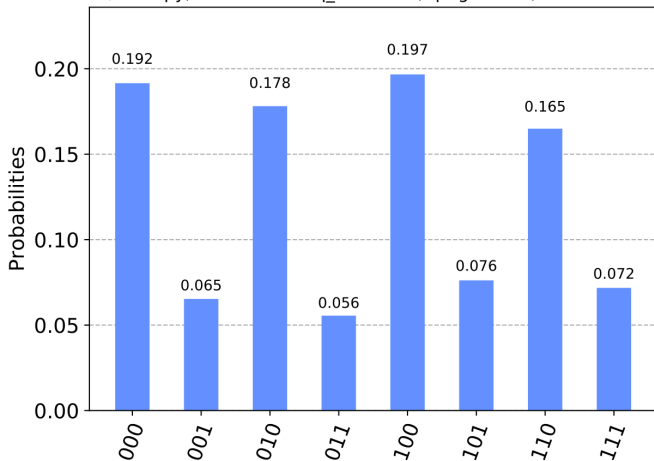


Easy case: Circuit

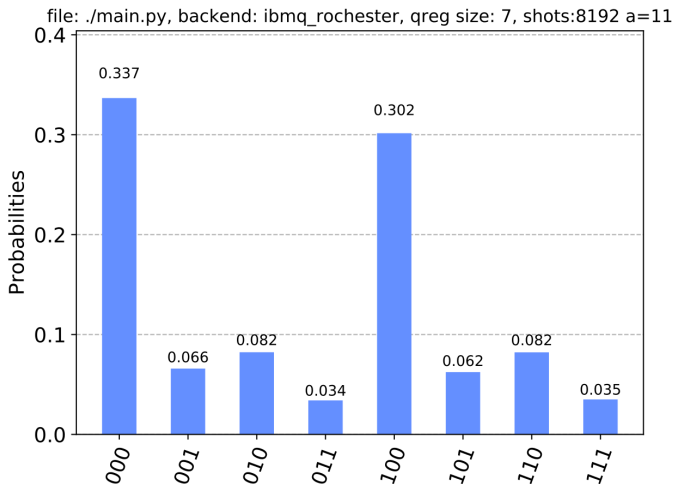


Result: $a = 7$

file: ./main.py, backend: ibmq_rochester, qreg size: 7, shots:8192 $a=7$

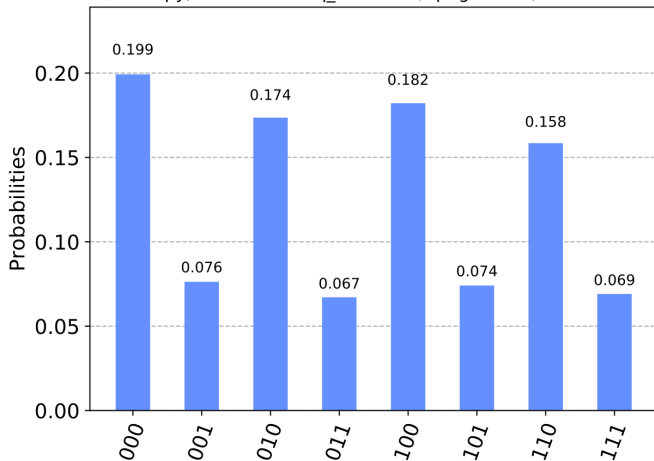


Result: $a = 11$



Result: $a = 2$

file: ./main.py, backend: ibmq_rochester, qreg size: 7, shots:8192 $a=2$



- How many qubits do we actually need in the first register?
- Do we need to know the answer in advance? Yes. While deciding the number of qubits of the first register.
- What do we need in order to factorize larger numbers? A powerful compiler is required (peephole compiler)

Can we factorize 21?

2	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4
4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16
5	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16
11	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4
17	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16
19	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	16	4
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

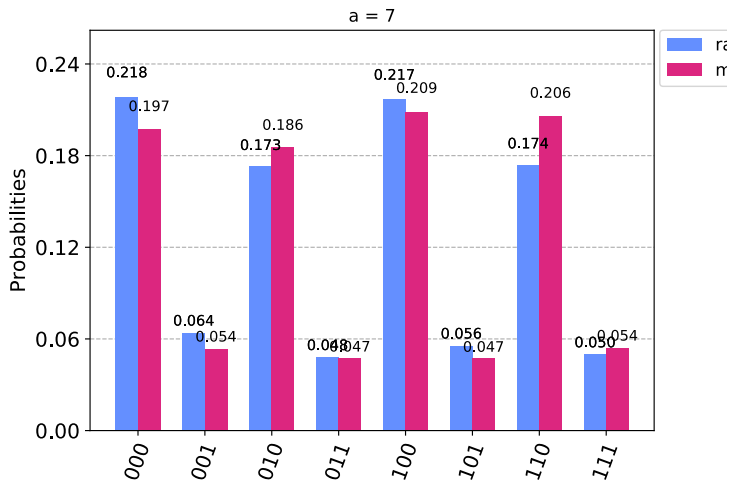
Measurement error mitigation

Assuming that there's some probability for each bitstring to flip to another while measured.

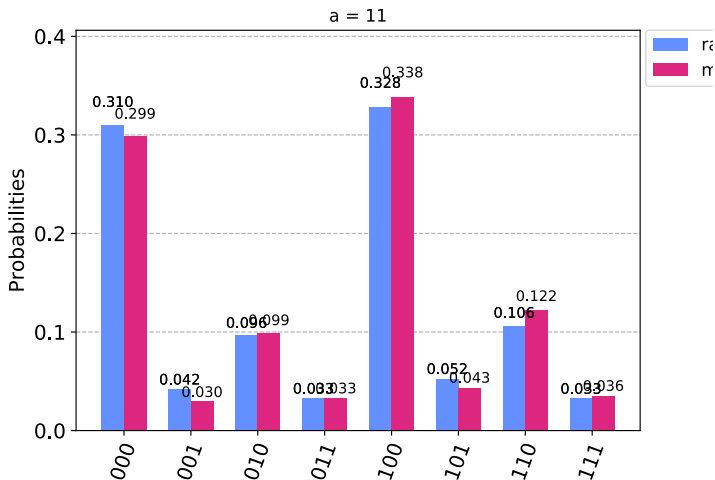
$$C_{noisy} = MC_{ideal}$$

⇒ Try each bitstring to construct the matrix!

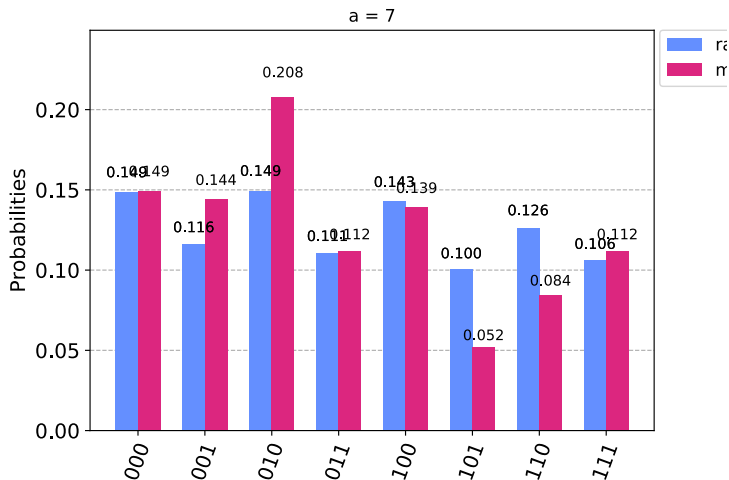
Results



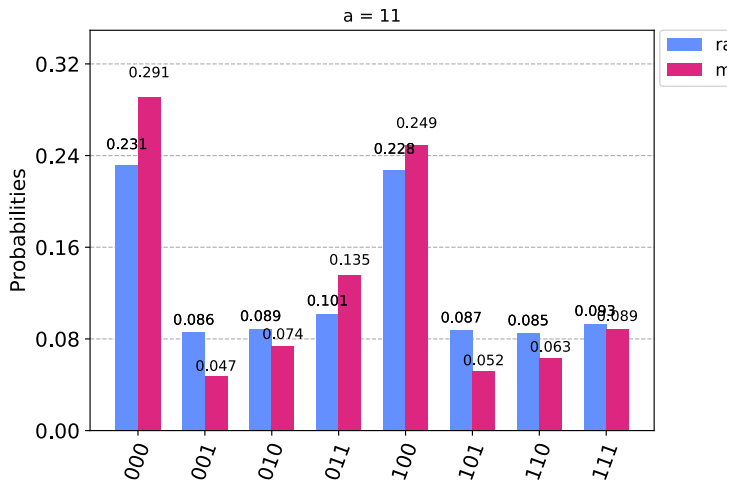
Results



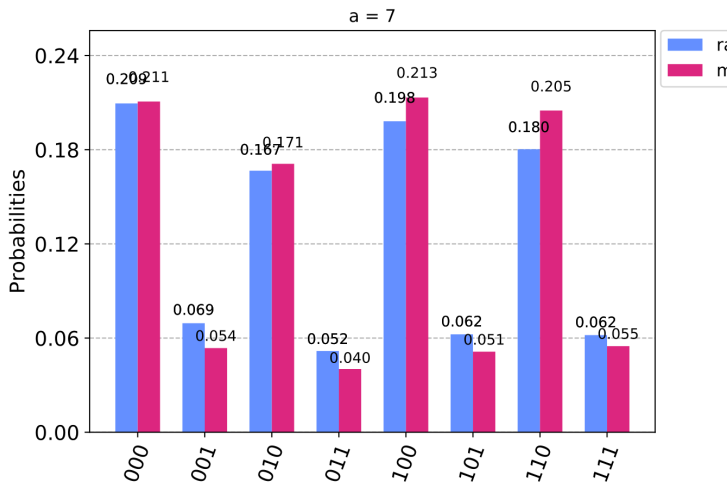
Results



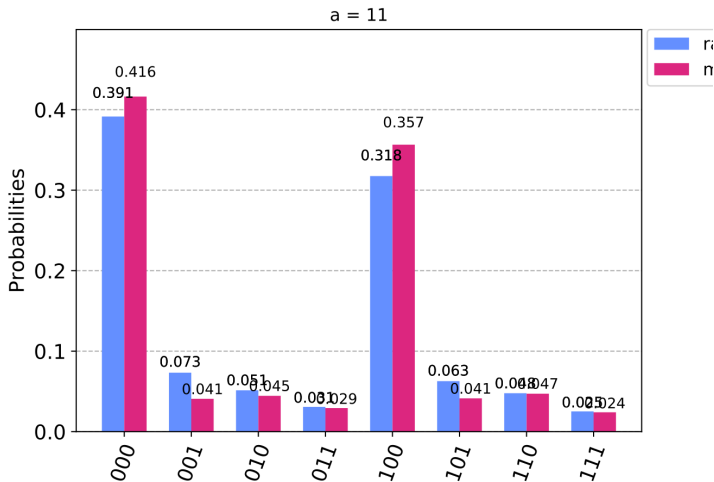
Results



Results



Results



The result was not well. What was causing the error? Depth? What determines the depth?

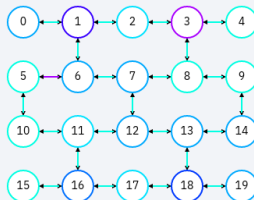
- Hardware
- Transpiler/compiler

ibmq_almaden v1.4.6

online
Queue: 9 jobs

Providers with access:

ibmq-q-hub-ntu/ntu-internal/default



Single-qubit U2 error rate



CNOT error rate



[Download Calibrations](#)

Qubits
20
Basis gates
u1, u2, u3, cx, id
Maximum shots
8192

Online since
Sep 13, 2019
Last calibration update
May 23, 2020 2:42 PM
Maximum experiments
900

Transpiling/compiling

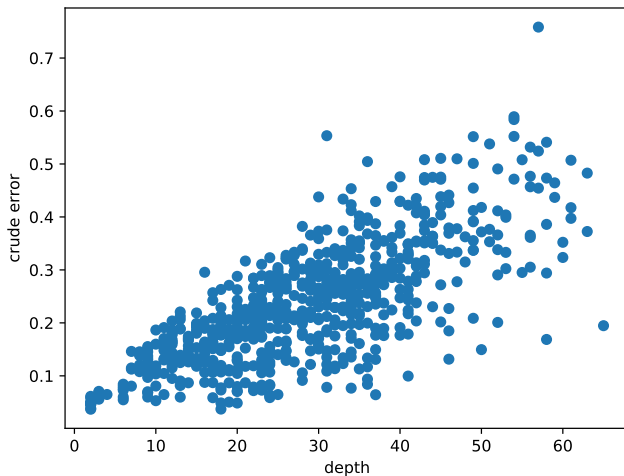
Use `qk.compiler.transpile(qc, backend=be, initial_layout=layout, optimization_level=1)` to assign manually.



Depth vs. error

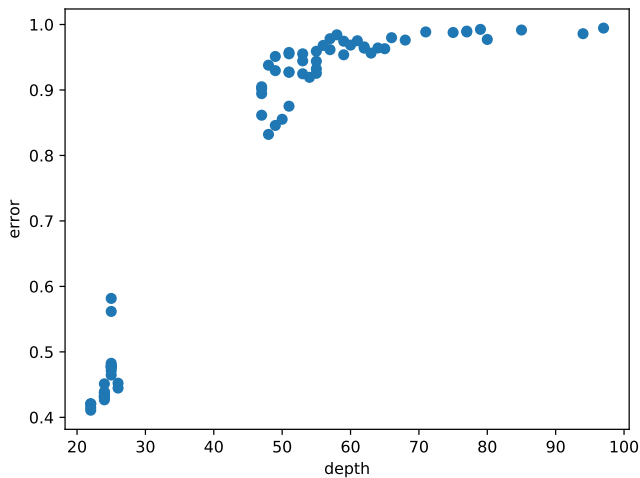
- Obviously depth $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ error \uparrow
 - But quantitatively?
- Create random circuits to test errors!.
- What to expect? Exponential decay of accuracy.

Depth vs. error: random circuits



- Bad definition of error!
- Use a circuit with definite results.

Depth vs. error: adder



Depth vs. error: adder

