

Python/Qiskit 入門

高中量子科技課程

2022 (C) 黃敦紀

課程安排

- Python 入門
- Qiskit 實作

Python 入門

- 循序結構：
 - 函式 function
 - 物件 object
- 選擇結構：`if`
- 重複結構：迴圈 loop



IBM Quantum



Graphically build circuits with
IBM Quantum Composer

Launch Composer

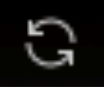
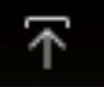
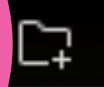


Develop quantum experiments in
IBM Quantum Lab

Launch Lab

IBM Quantum Lab

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Launcher


Notebook



Qiskit v0.34.2 (ipykernel)




Getting started with Qiskit




Qiskit v0.34.2 (ipykernel)

Console




Qiskit v0.34.2 (ipykernel)


Other




Text File



Markdown File



Python File



Show Contextual Help

循序結構

- 程式一行一行循序執行

Blockly 遊戲：迷宮 ○ 2 ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ 10



移動-向前

轉向-左邊 ↺

轉向-右邊 ↻

移動-向前

轉向-左邊 ↺

移動-向前

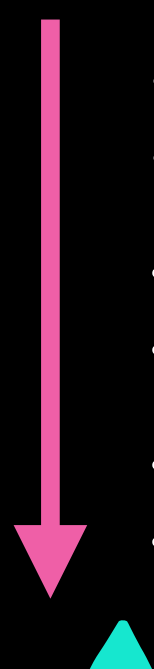
轉向-右邊 ↻

移動-向前

▶ 運行程式

循序結構

- 程式一行一行循序執行

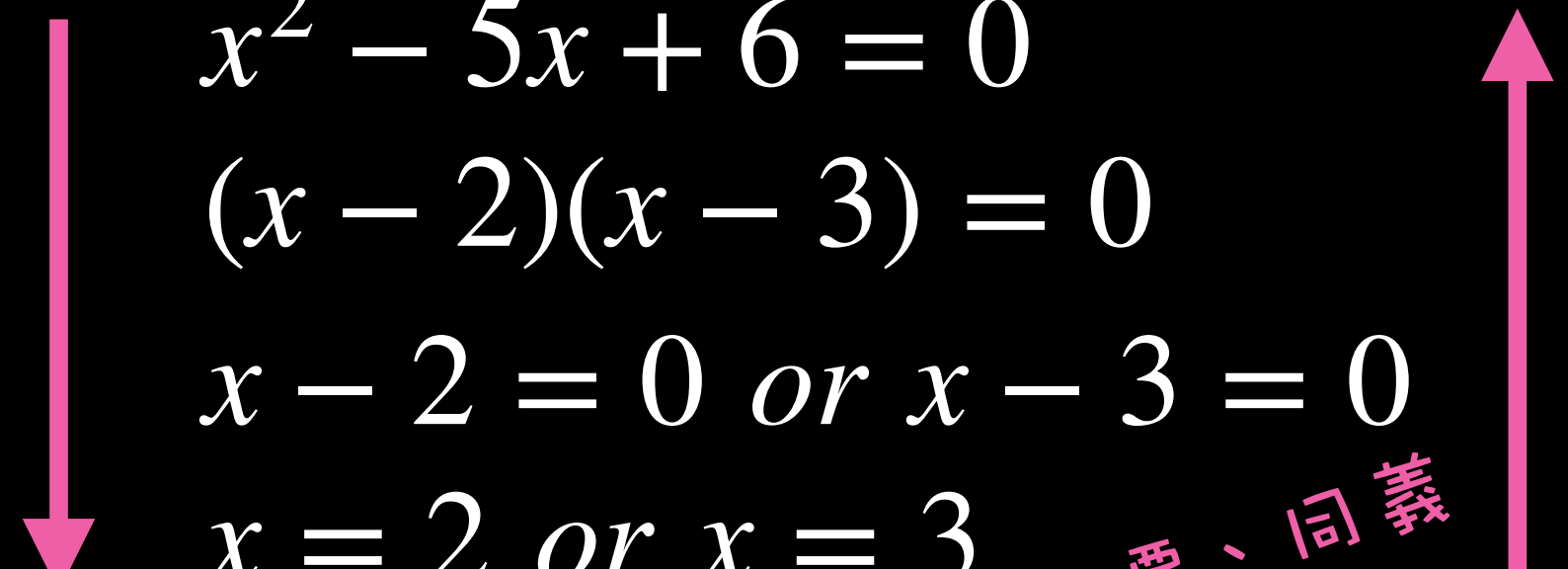


```
print ("Hello World")  
print ("123")  
print (34+25)
```

按照順序執行
動作

程式

(請注意句首不可隨意空白)


$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 5x + 6 &= 0 \\(x - 2)(x - 3) &= 0 \\x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 3 &= 0 \\x = 2 \text{ or } x = 3\end{aligned}$$

等價、同義

數學演算

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Code



```
[1]: import numpy as np
```

```
# Importing standard Qiskit libraries
```

```
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, transpile, Aer, IBMQ
```

```
from qiskit.tools.jupyter import *
```

```
from qiskit.visualization import *
```

```
from ibm quantum widgets import *
```

```
from qiskit.providers.aer import QasmSimulator
```

```
# Loading your IBM Quantum account(s)
```

```
provider = IBMQ.load_account()
```

```
<frozen importlib._bootstrap>:219: RuntimeWarning: scipy._lib.messa
e binary incompatibility. Expected 56 from C header, got 64 from Py
```

```
[ ]: print ("hello world")
```




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+



Code



[1]: import numpy as np

Importing standard Qiskit libraries

from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, transpile, Aer, IBMQ

from qiskit.tools.jupyter import *

from qiskit.visualization import *

from ibm_quantum_widgets import *

from qiskit.providers.aer import QasmSimulator

Loading your IBM Quantum account(s)

provider = IBMQ.load_account()

<frozen importlib._bootstrap>:219: RuntimeWarning: scipy._lib.messag
e binary incompatibility. Expected 56 from C header, got 64 from Py

[]: print ("hello world")



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Code



[1]: import numpy as np

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provider = IBMQ.load_account()

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[]: print ("hello world")

循序結構

- 練習：用 Python 程式輸出

```
I enjoy the class.
```

```
456
```

```
121212
```

函式 function

```
def fun():  
    print("hi")  
    return
```

```
fun()  
fun()  
fun()
```

... 定義 define

... 呼叫 (執行) call

... 呼叫 (執行) call

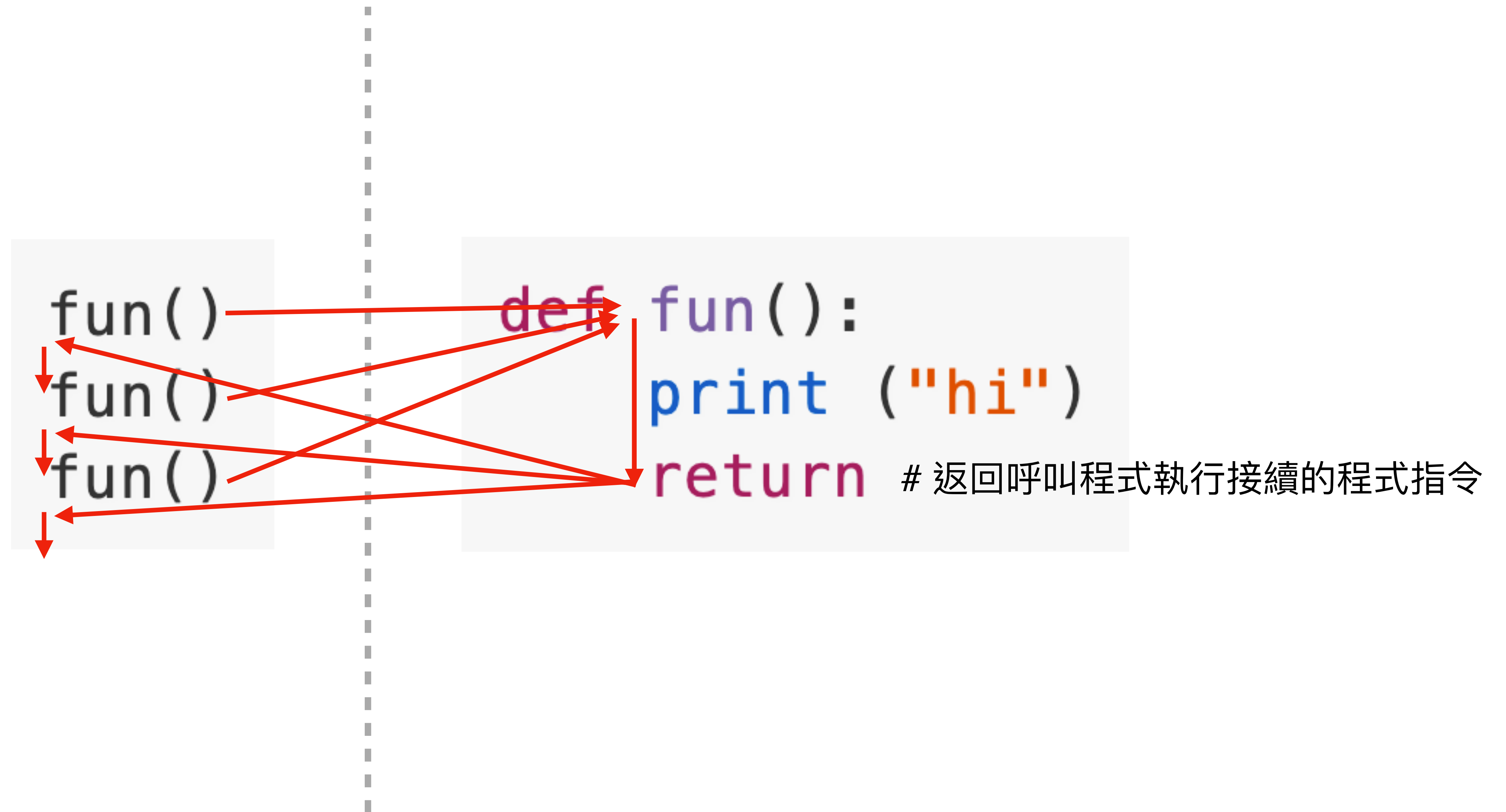
... 呼叫 (執行) call

```
def fun():  
    print ("hi")  
    return
```

```
fun()  
fun()  
fun()
```

```
fun()  
fun()  
fun()
```

```
def fun():  
    print ("hi")  
    return
```



- 參數

- 回傳值

... 函式：填表要求完成某個動作

- import (匯入) module (模組)

提供的功能： 量子計算 機器學習 數學工具 ...

modules/套件：

qiskit

tensorflow

numpy

...

語言/環境：

Python

開始建構一個 quantum circuit ...

(circuit 名稱可以自己取)

指定參數 (1 個 qubit, 1 個 classical bit)

qc = QuantumCircuit (1, 1)

指定為回傳值

qubit 0 接上 hadamard gate ...

動作 qubit 序號從 0 開始

qc.h (0)

受作動的物件

The diagram shows the text 'qc.h (0)' in white. Three pink arrows point to its components: one from the text '動作' (Action) to the dot, one from the text 'qubit 序號從 0 開始' (qubit sequence starts from 0) to the opening parenthesis, and one from the text '受作動的物件' (Object being acted upon) to the 'qc' prefix.

先將目前的 circuit 畫出來看看 ...

qc.draw ()


動作

受作動的物件

接下來你可以做 2 (3) 件事

1. 用模擬器後端模擬執行 (量測)
2. 用實機執行 (量測)
3. 看狀態向量 (理論，狀態不塌縮)

在要量測的 qubit 上接上 measurements ...


動作
qc.measure_all ()
受作動的物件

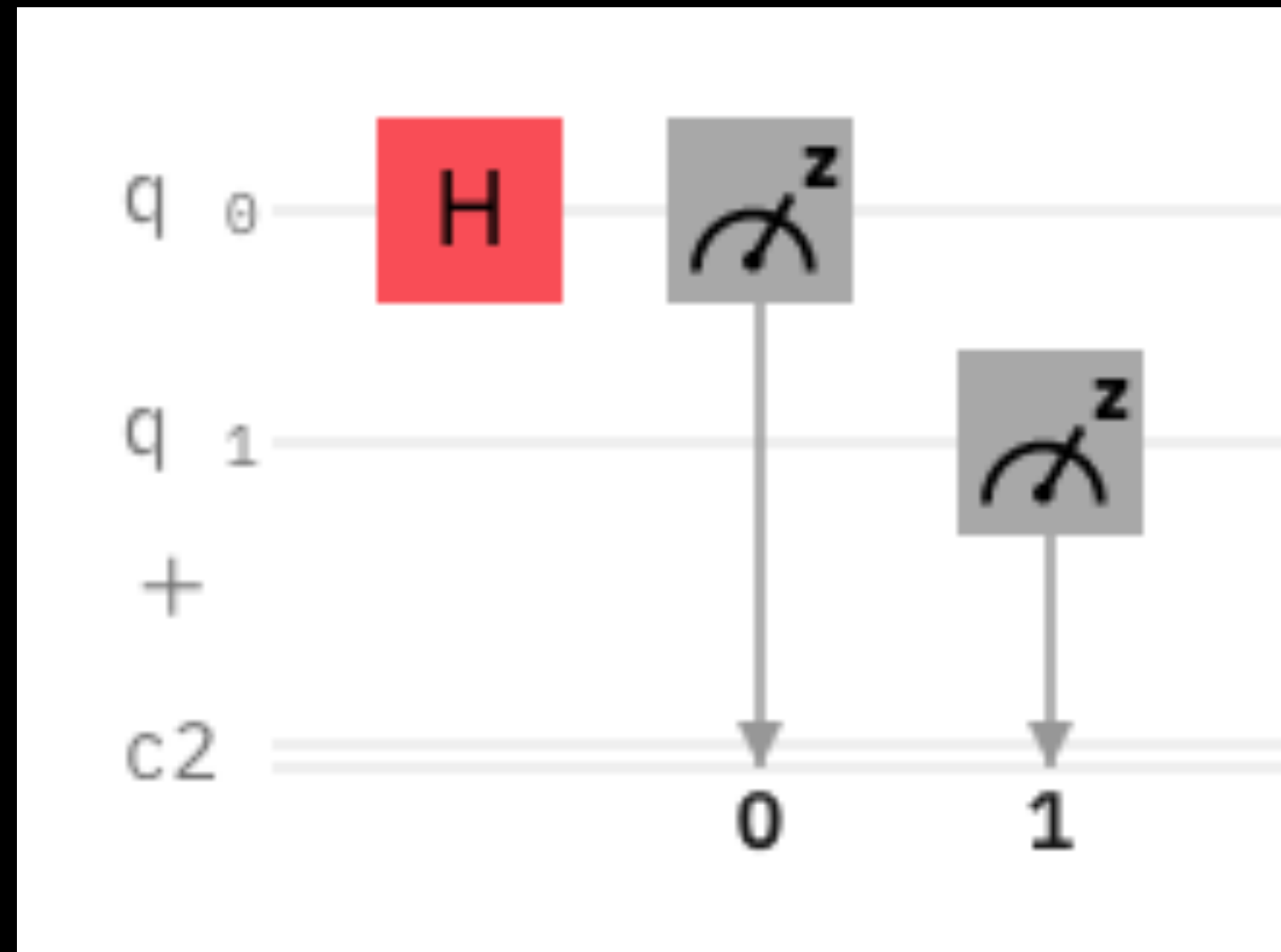
1. 用模擬器後端模擬執行

```
sim = QasmSimulator()  
comp = transpile (qc, sim)  
sres = sim.run (comp, 1024).result().get_counts (qc)
```

看結果 ...

```
print (sres) # 文字  
plot_histogram(sres) # 統計 (直方) 圖
```

- 練習：在 IBM Quantum Lab 建構並模擬執行以下之 quantum circuit



2. 用實機執行

```
from qiskit import execute
from qiskit.tools.monitor import job_monitor
```

```
backend = IBMQ.get_provider('ibm-q').get_backend('ibmq_lima')
job = execute(qc, backend = backend, shots = 1024)
job_monitor(job, interval = 5)
rres = job.result().get_counts(qc)
```

(找 5/7 qubits, Online, pending jobs 的)

看結果 ...

```
print(rres) # 文字
plot_histogram(rres) # 統計 (直方) 圖
```

2. 用實機執行 (續)

實機雜訊圖 ... (也可以直接在網頁上看)

```
plot_error_map(backend)
```

挑戰題：

如何用實機執行得到更接近理論的結果？

重複結構 (迴圈 loop)

```
print (1)  
print (2)  
print (3)
```

```
for i in range (3):  
    print (i)
```

(縮排：空四格)

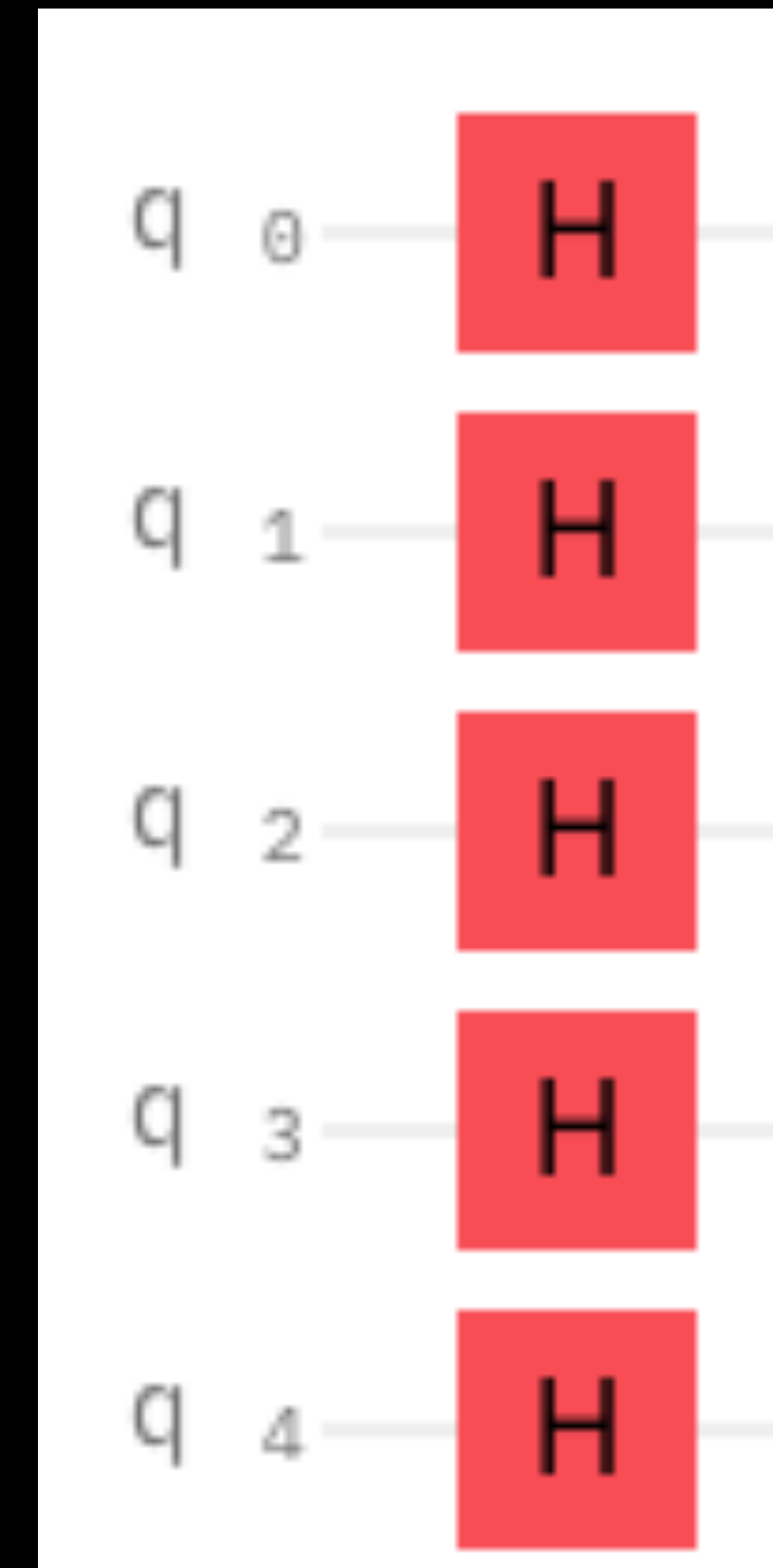
重複結構

- 練習：用 Python 迴圈輸出

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

重複結構

- 練習：用迴圈建構如右的 quantum circuit
(另開新檔 New File 或用不同的名字)



3. 看狀態向量

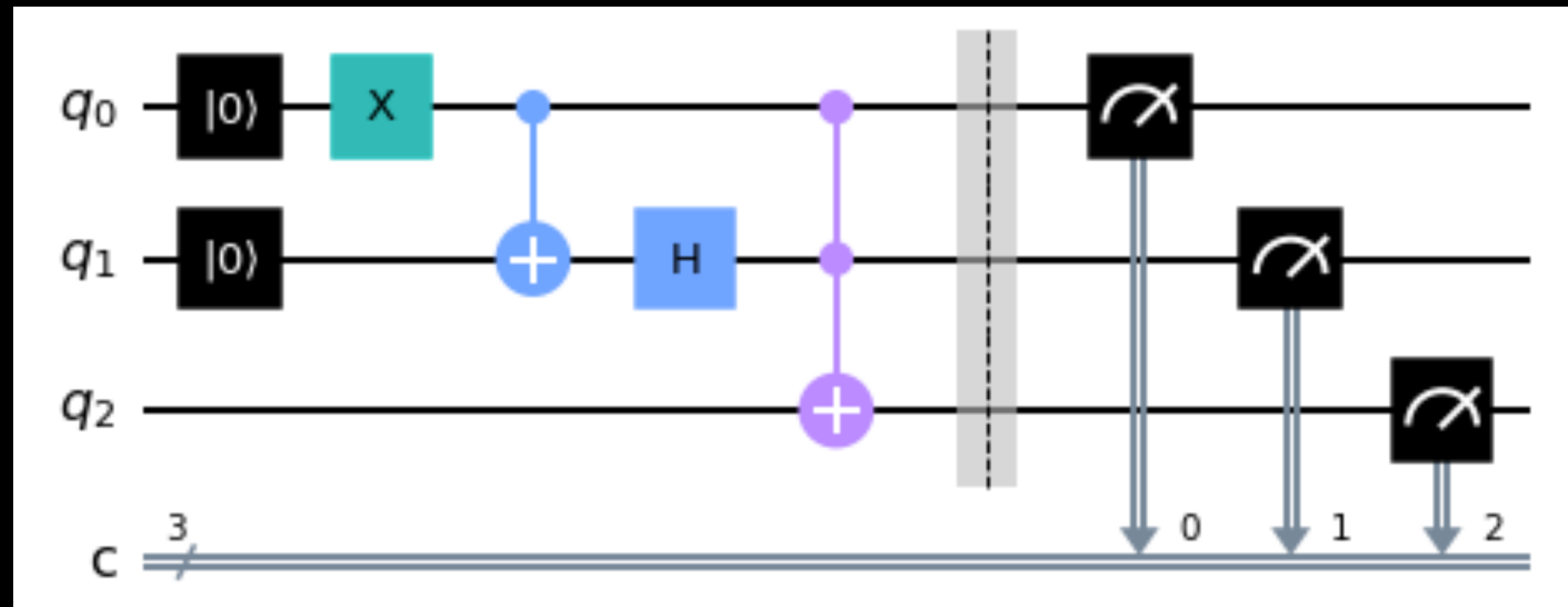
```
from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
```

```
Statevector.from_instruction(qc).draw("latex", prefix=" ")
```

```
plot_bloch_multivector(Statevector.from_instruction(qc))
```

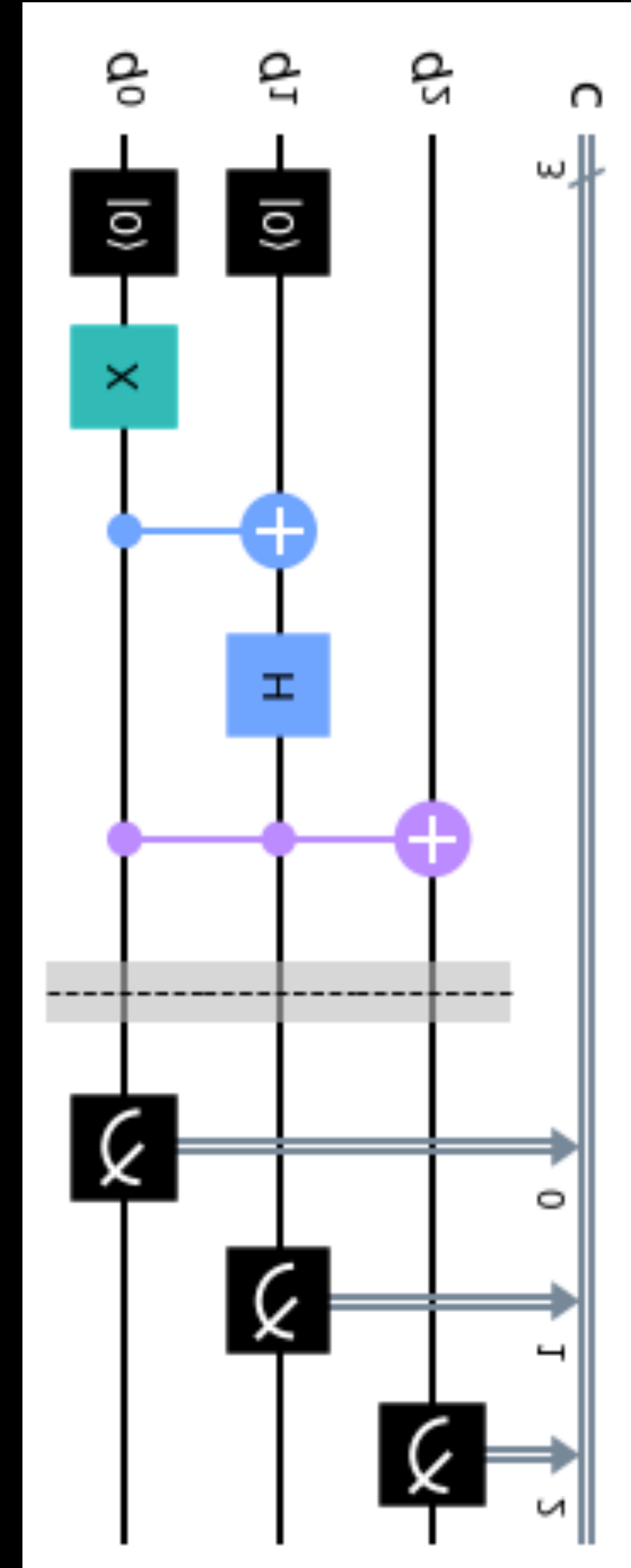
初學 Quantum Gates

```
sg = QuantumCircuit (3, 3)
sg.reset (0)
sg.reset (1)
sg.x (0)
sg.cx (0, 1)
sg.h (1)
sg.ccx (0, 1, 2)
sg.barrier ()
sg.measure_all ()
sg.draw ()
```



初學 Quantum Gates

```
sg.reset (0)  
sg.reset (1)  
  
sg.x (0)  
  
sg.cx (0, 1)  
  
sg.h (1)  
  
sg.ccx (0, 1, 2)  
  
sg.barrier ()  
  
sg.measure_all ()
```



Bell state

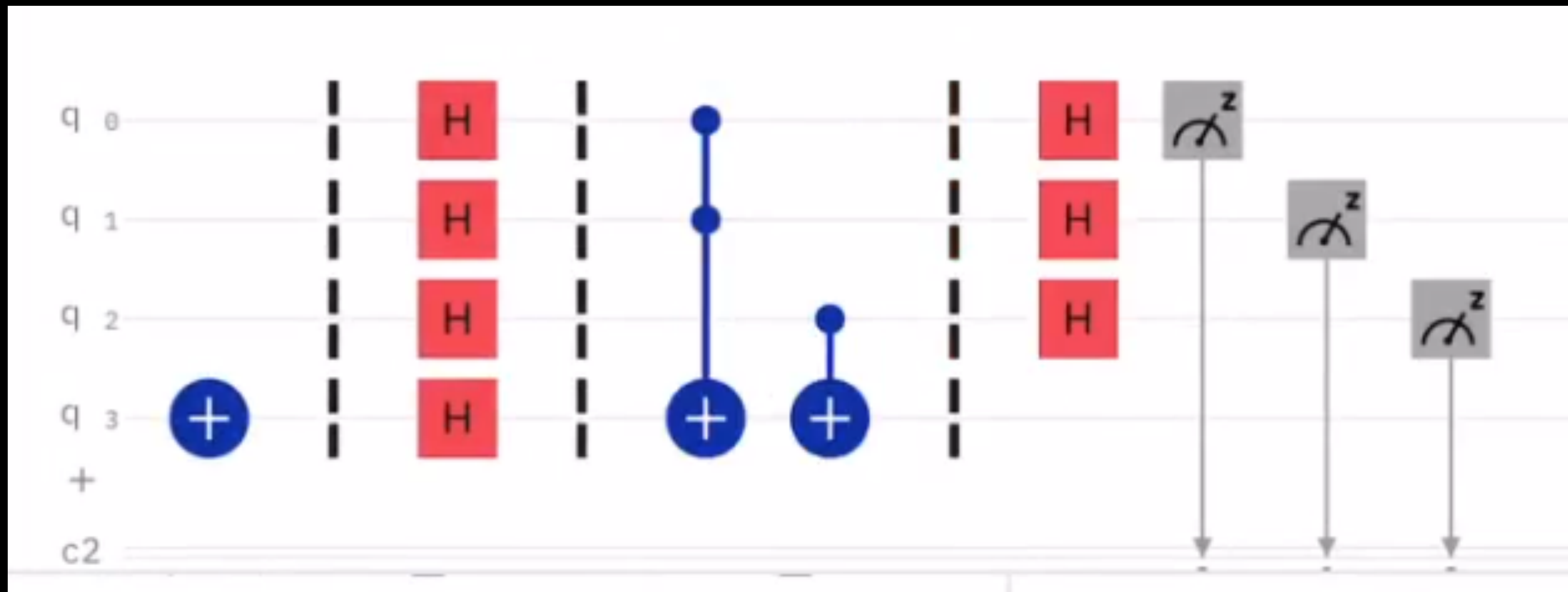
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$





Deutsch-Josza (2022/2/26 黃琮暉老師課程截圖)

The Atoms of Computation

AND

q ₁ q ₀	q ₂
0 0	0
0 1	0
1 1	1
1 0	0

OR

q ₁ q ₀	q ₂
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 1	1
1 0	1

XOR

q ₁ q ₀	q ₂
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 1	0
1 0	1

Qiskit Applications

IBM Quantum Challenge Africa 2021

IBM Quantum Challenge Fall 2021