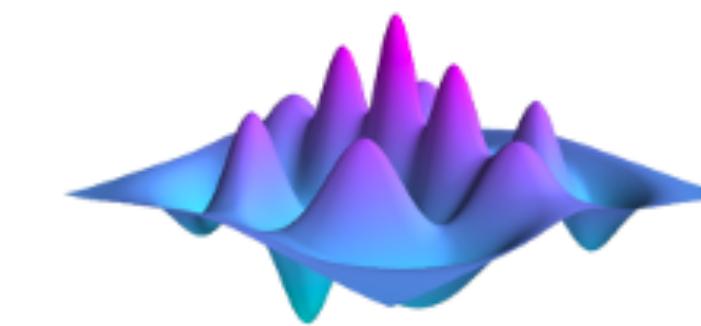


Open-source software for open science: interactive notebooks for generalizable results



QuTiP
Quantum Toolbox in Python



Nathan Shammah
Theoretical Quantum Physics Lab
Cluster for Pioneering Research
RIKEN, Saitama, Japan



3rd July 2019
CM Seminar
ICTP, Trieste

QuTiP: The Quantum *Physics* Simulator

The Quantum Toolbox in Python: A toolbox to study the **open** quantum dynamics of realistic systems.



Interactive Lectures @ ICTP, Leonardo Building

Tue 25th June - 11:45am, Seminar Room –

Wed 26th June - 11am, Seminar Room –

Thur 27th June - 9am, Computer Room –

Mon 1st July - 9am, Computer Room –

Tue 2nd July - 9am, Computer Room –

Wed 3rd July - 9am, Computer Room –

Driven-dissipative models in quantum physics

Quantum Open Source & Introduction to QuTiP

Hands-on session on QuTiP's main features

QuTiP stochastic solvers

PIQS and How to Build your Own Software

Extra meeting: Interactive notebooks, SISSA/ICTP

Take a snapshot



<https://github.com/nathanshammah/interactive-notebooks>

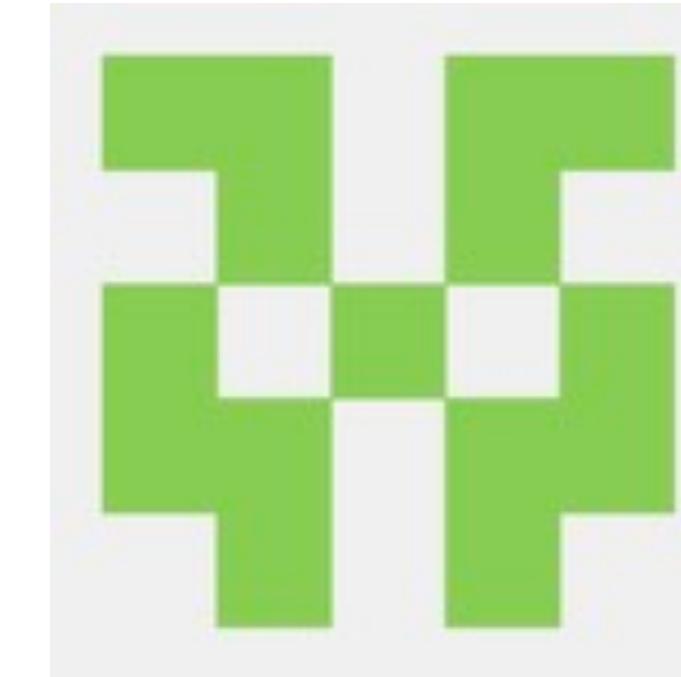
Acknowledgements and funding



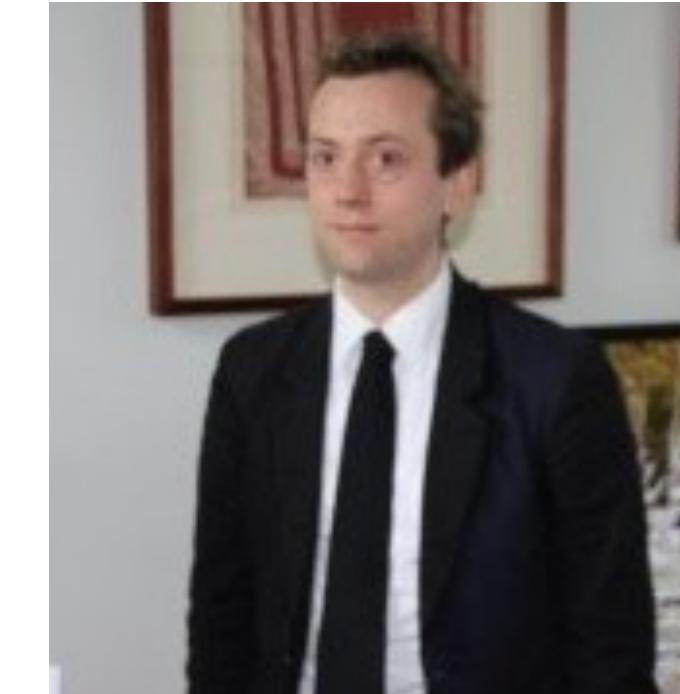
Shahnawaz Ahmed
Chalmers, Sweden
(RIKEN, Japan)



Alex Pitchford
Aberystwyth University
United Kingdom



Eric Giguère
U. de Sherbrooke
Canada



Dr. Neill Lambert
RIKEN, Japan



Prof. Franco Nori
RIKEN, Japan
U. of Michigan (USA)



日本学術振興会
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science



Japan Science and
Technology Agency



THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

JOHN TEMPLETON
FOUNDATION

NUMFOCUS
OPEN CODE = BETTER SCIENCE

Google
Summer of Code

UNIVERSITÉ DE
SHERBROOKE

PRIFYSGOL
ABERYSTWYTH
UNIVERSITY



@NathanShammah

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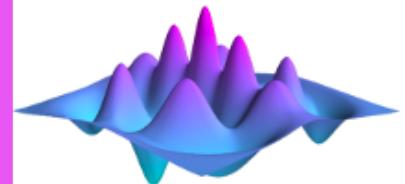
medium.com/quantum-tech

quantika.co

QuTiP: The project at a glance

The Quantum Toolbox in Python

Project Impact



QuTiP

Quantum Toolbox in Python

>600 citations (Google Scholar)

downloads 79k total (conda forge)

More info at <http://qutip.org/>

Timeline:

Inspired by the Quantum Toolbox in MatLAB.

2011-2012: QuTiP 1.0

Aug 2015: 100 citations

Aug 2016: 200 citations

Jan 2017: QuTiP 4.0

July 2018: QuTiP 4.3

Authors

Comp. Phys. Comm. 183, 1760–1772 (2012); ibid. 184, 1234 (2013).

Code



Robert J. Johansson
Rakuten Inc.



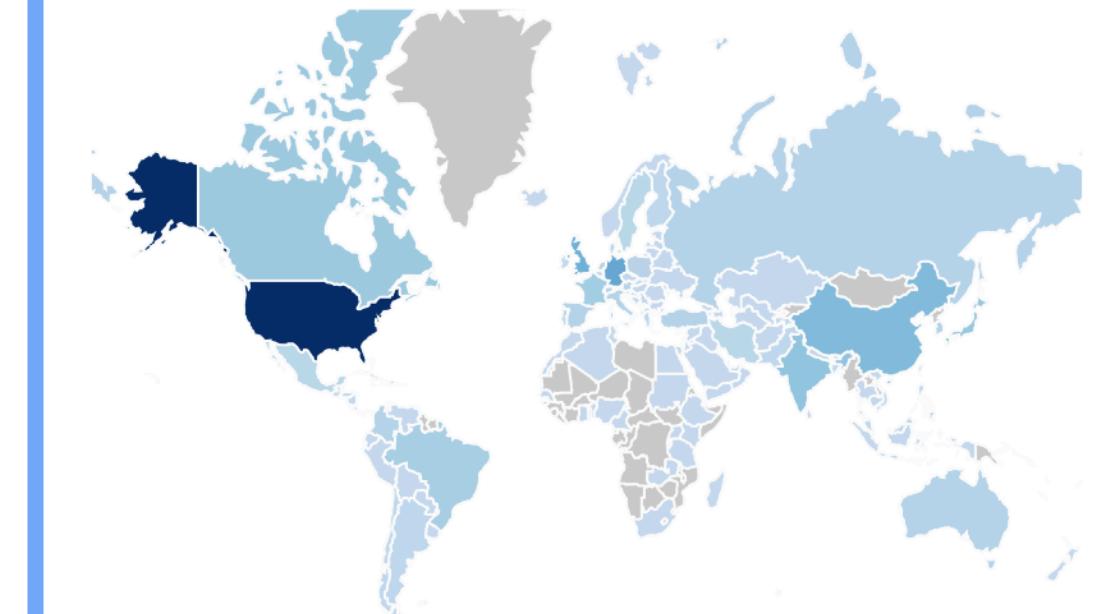
Paul D. Nation
IBM Q



Franco Nori
RIKEN / U. Michigan

Users

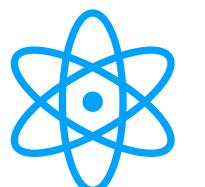
Distribution of 25k website visitors (2016)



Lead Developers



Alex Pitchford
Aberystwyth University



Éric Giguère
U. Sherbrooke



Arne Grimsmo
Université de Sherbrooke



Chris Grenade
University of Sydney

Contributing Developers

- Neill Lambert (RIKEN)
- Denis Vasilyev (Leibniz)
- Kevin Fischer (Stanford)
- Jonathan Zoller (Ulm University)
- Ben Criger (RWTH Aachen)
- ...
- Louis Tessler (RIKEN)
- Shahnawaz Ahmed (Chalmers)
- Nathan Shammah (RIKEN)

- GitHub: 44 contributors, 4k commits

License: BSD

(Berkeley Software Distribution)

Style: PEP8 compliant

Libraries used:

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| • Scipy | • Matplotlib |
| • NumPy | • SymPy |
| • Cython | |
| | • Jupyter notebooks |
| | • Online documentation |
| | • Independent testing |

A Guide to Make your Open Source Scientific Library

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/nathanshammah/opensource/blob/master/README.md>

<https://github.com/nathanshammah/opensource>

A Guide to Building Your Open-Source Science Library

A cheatsheet to develop a scientific open-source library from scratch.

Zero to Library

Here you will find information to design, build, and release an open-source library to perform scientific research in Python from scratch to finish.

[0 - Open Source for Open Science](#): Some information about the Python and open source ecosystem, and how they relate to open science are also given.

- StackOverflow

[1 - Before Starting Coding](#): Setting up the working environment on your machine, including the tools you will need to write code efficiently.

- Sublime, Git, GitHub

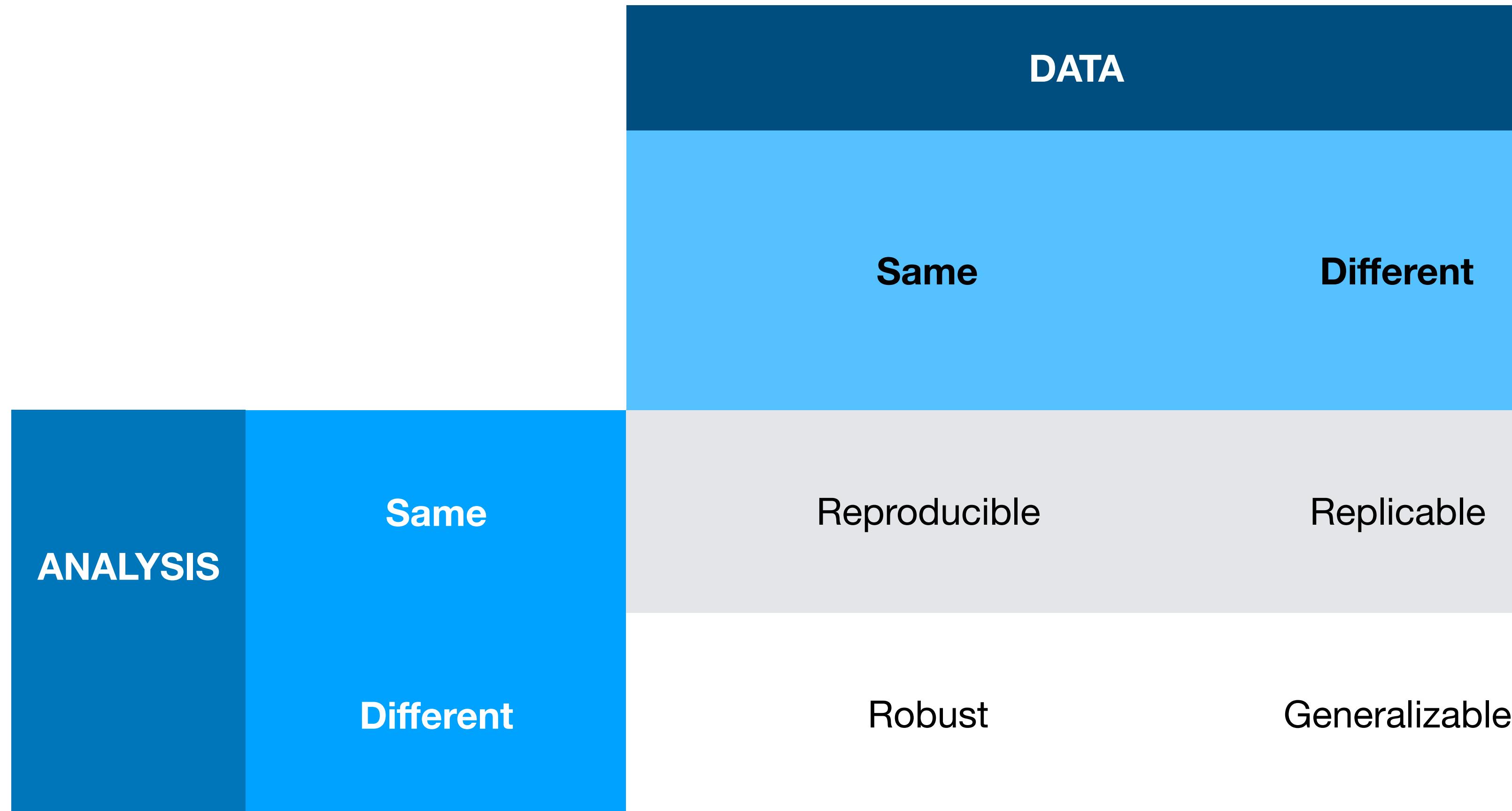
[2 - Developing your Project](#): A step-by-step guide with best practices for coding, and tips for making code development as effortless as possible.

- PEP 8, PEP 257
- jupyter notebook
- nbconvert

[3 - Testing](#): Especially in software related to scientific research, at start, the destination is not always crystal clear. Code is written, optimized, reorganized. Unit testing is a crucial task to avoid getting lost in the process.

- nose2, pytest

Beyond Reproducibility



<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7140050>

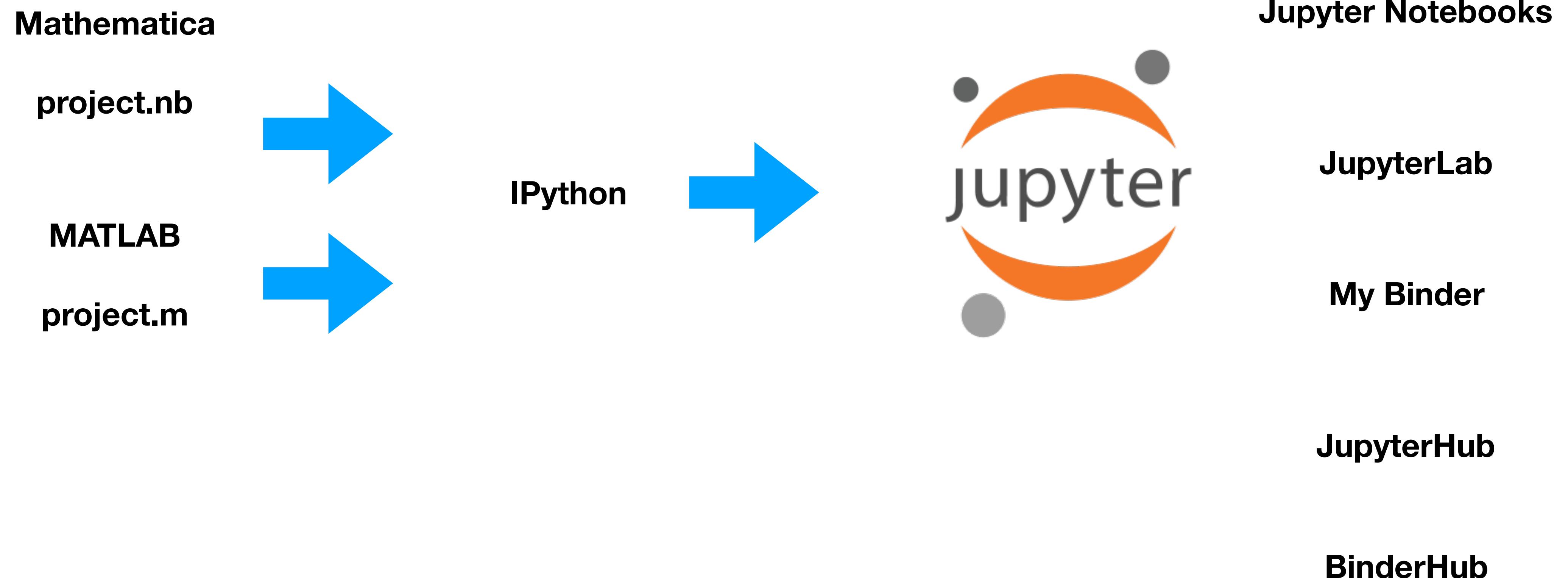
Reproducibility in Science

A bold stance...

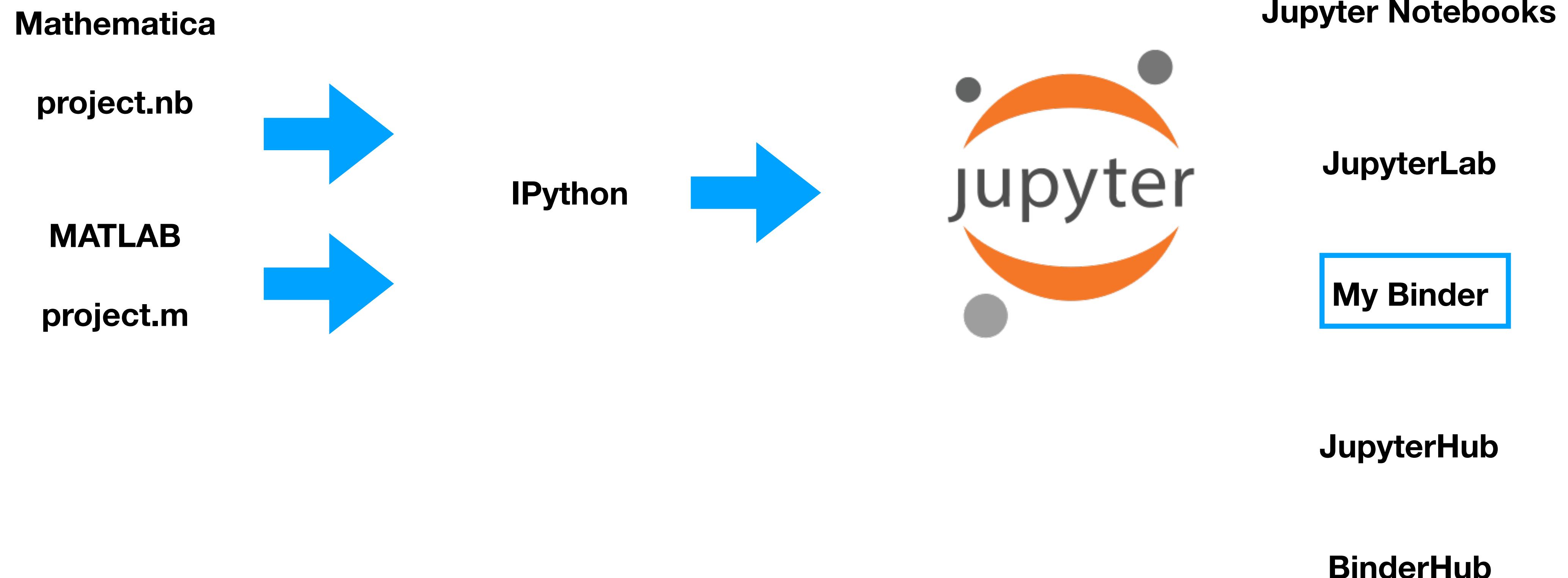


<https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2018/04/the-scientific-paper-is-obsolete/556676/>

The Jupyter project



The Jupyter project



JupyterLab: IDE in the browser

The screenshot shows the JupyterLab interface. On the left is a sidebar with tabs for Files, Running, Commands, Cell Tools, and Tabs. The Files tab shows a list of notebooks and files, with 'Lorenz.ipynb' selected. The main area contains a notebook cell with code to solve the Lorenz equations, a terminal window showing the same code, and a plot of the Lorenz attractor. A code editor window shows the 'lorenz.py' file containing the implementation of the Lorenz system.

In this Notebook we explore the Lorenz system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x) \\ \dot{y} &= \rho x - y - xz \\ \dot{z} &= -\beta z + xy\end{aligned}$$

Let's call the function once to view the solutions. For this set of parameters, we see the trajectories swirling around two points, called attractors.

```
In [4]: from lorenz import solve_lorenz
t, x_t = solve_lorenz(N=10)
```

Output View

sigma: 10.00
beta: 2.67
rho: 28.00

```
def solve_lorenz(N=10, max_time=4.0, sigma=10.0, beta=8./3, rho=28.0):
    """Plot a solution to the Lorenz differential equations."""
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax = fig.add_axes([0, 0, 1, 1], projection='3d')
    ax.axis('off')

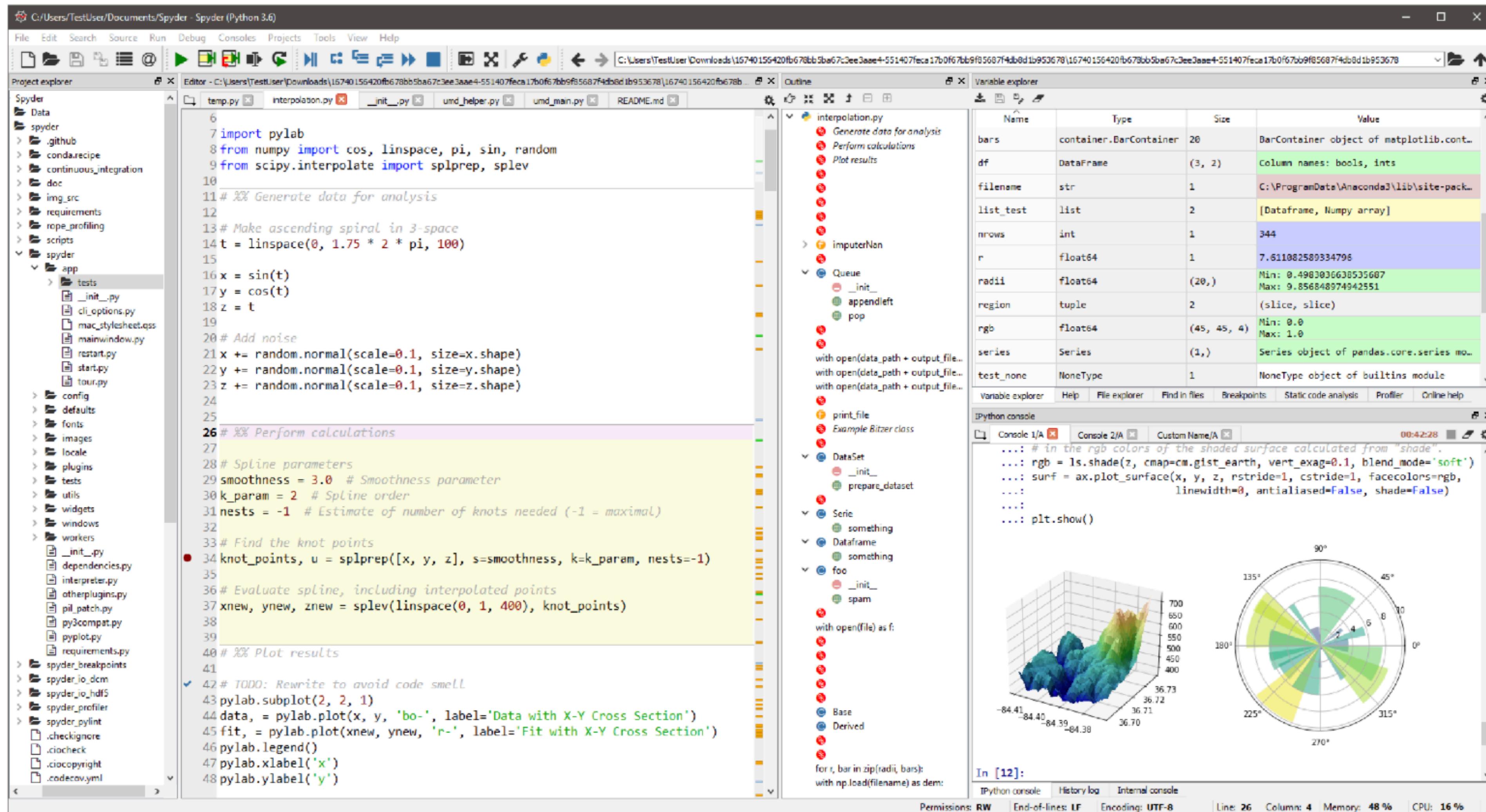
    # prepare the axes limits
    ax.set_xlim((-25, 25))
    ax.set_ylim((-35, 35))
    ax.set_zlim((5, 55))

    def lorenz_deriv(x_y_z, t0, sigma=sigma, beta=beta, rho=rho):
        """Compute the time-derivative of a Lorenz system."""
        x, y, z = x_y_z
        return [sigma * (y - x), x * (rho - z) - y, x * y - beta * z]

    # Choose random starting points, uniformly distributed from -15 to 15
    np.random.seed(1)
    x0 = -15 + 30 * np.random(N, 3)
```

Another option: Spyder

Spyder: IDE in an app



Another option: Spyder

<https://www.spyder-ide.org/>

Jupyter Notebooks

IPython



Markdown

Below we give basic examples on the use of qutip.piqs. In the first example the incoherent emission of N driven TLSs is considered. In the two-level system ensemble is a subsystem coupled to another subsystem, a bosonic cavity. Similar considerations apply to the coupling to other subsystems (a single qubit, another two-level system ensemble).

Code blocks

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
from matplotlib import cm

from qutip import *
from qutip.piqs import *

import matplotlib.animation as animation
from IPython.display import HTML
from IPython.core.display import Image, display
```

1. N Qubits Dynamics

We study a driven ensemble of N TLSs emitting incoherently,

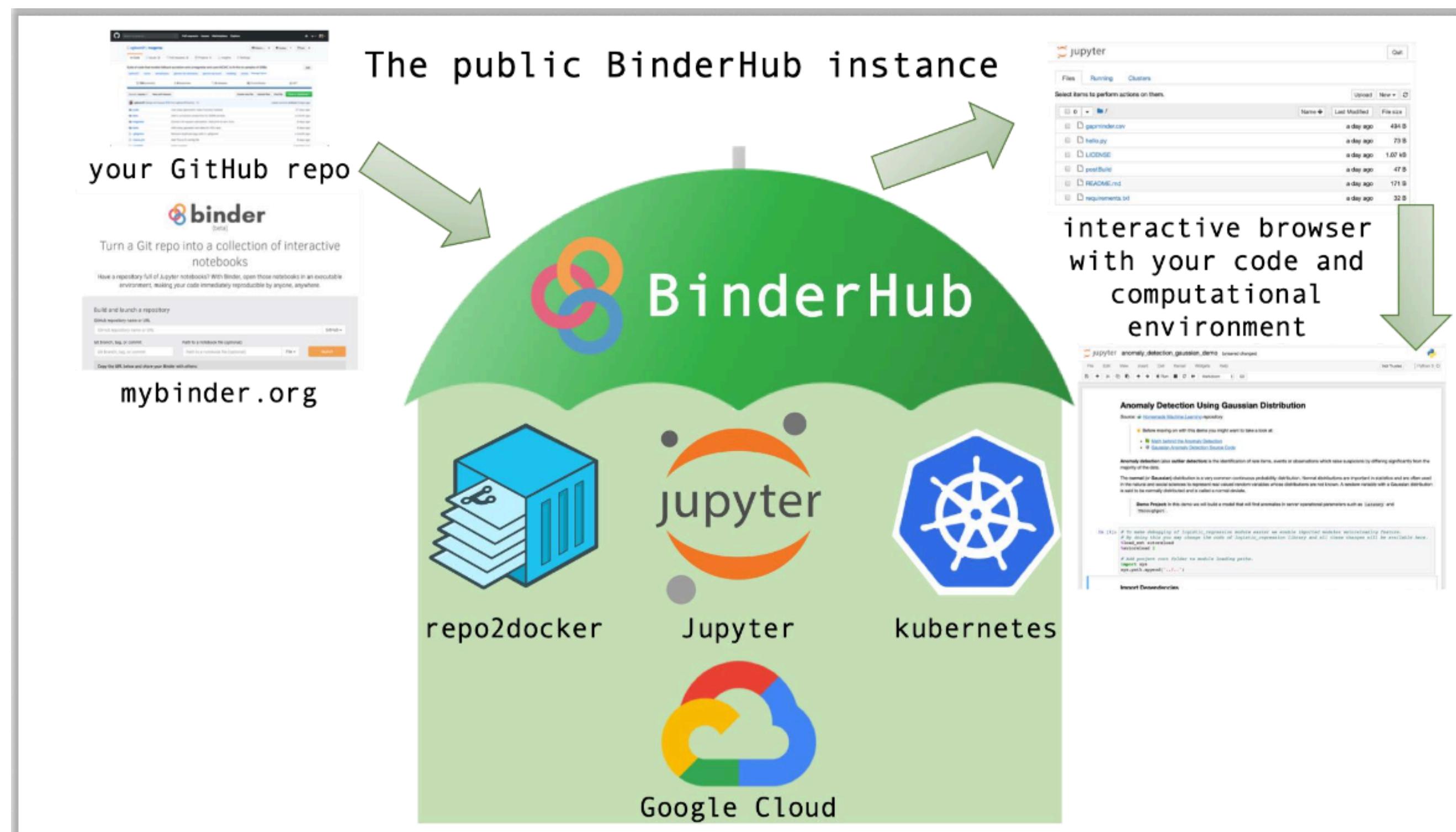
LaTeX

$$H_{\text{TLS}} = \hbar\omega_0 J_z + \hbar\omega_x J_x$$

Plots

$$\dot{\rho} = \mathcal{D}_{\text{TLS}}(\rho) = -\frac{i}{\hbar}[H_{\text{TLS}}, \rho] + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\gamma_n}{2} \mathcal{L}_{J_{-n}}[\rho]$$

My Binder: cloud-based notebooks



Github Repository:

`environment.yml`

`requirements.txt`

`apt.txt`

Reproducibility: Online

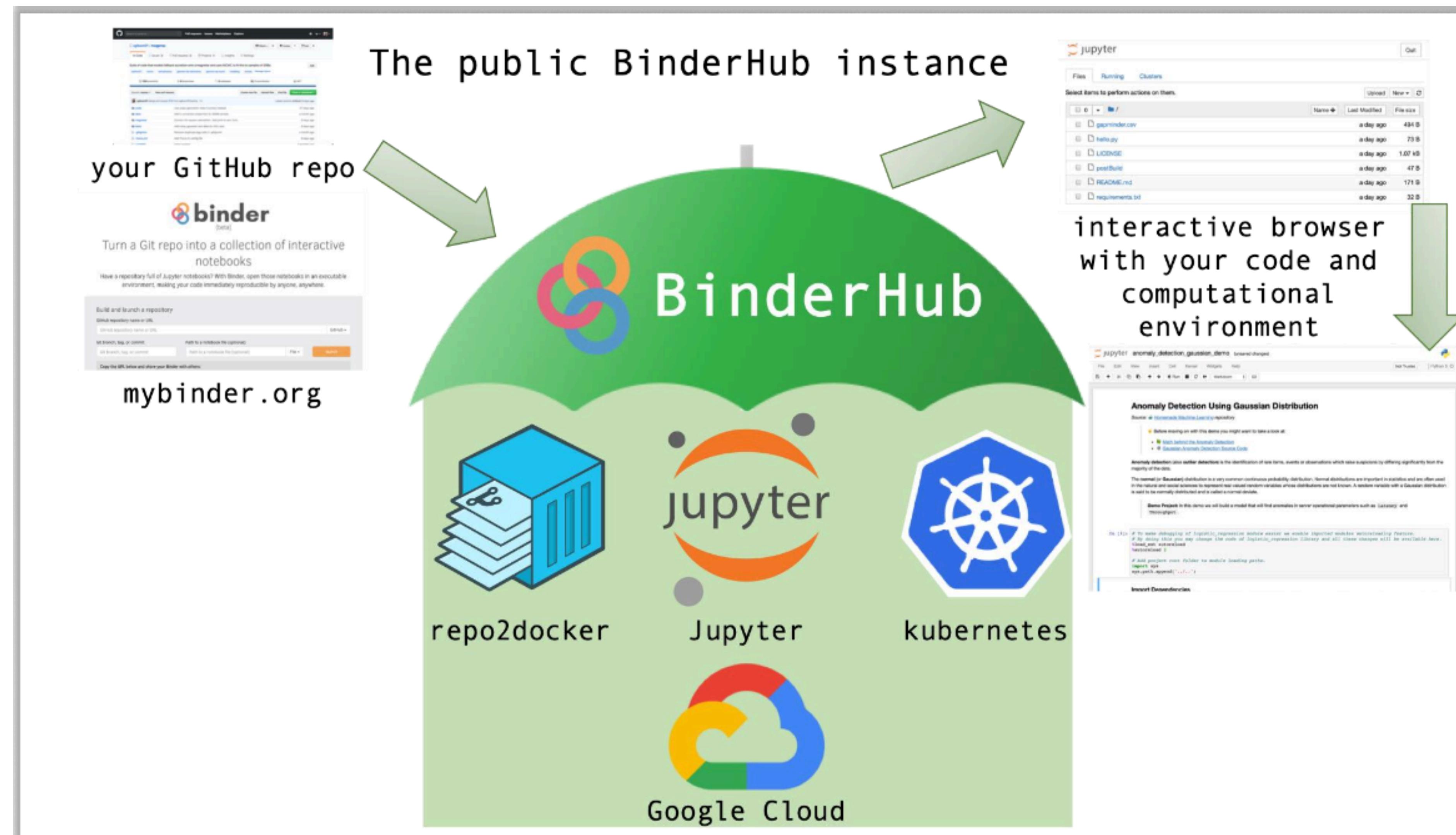
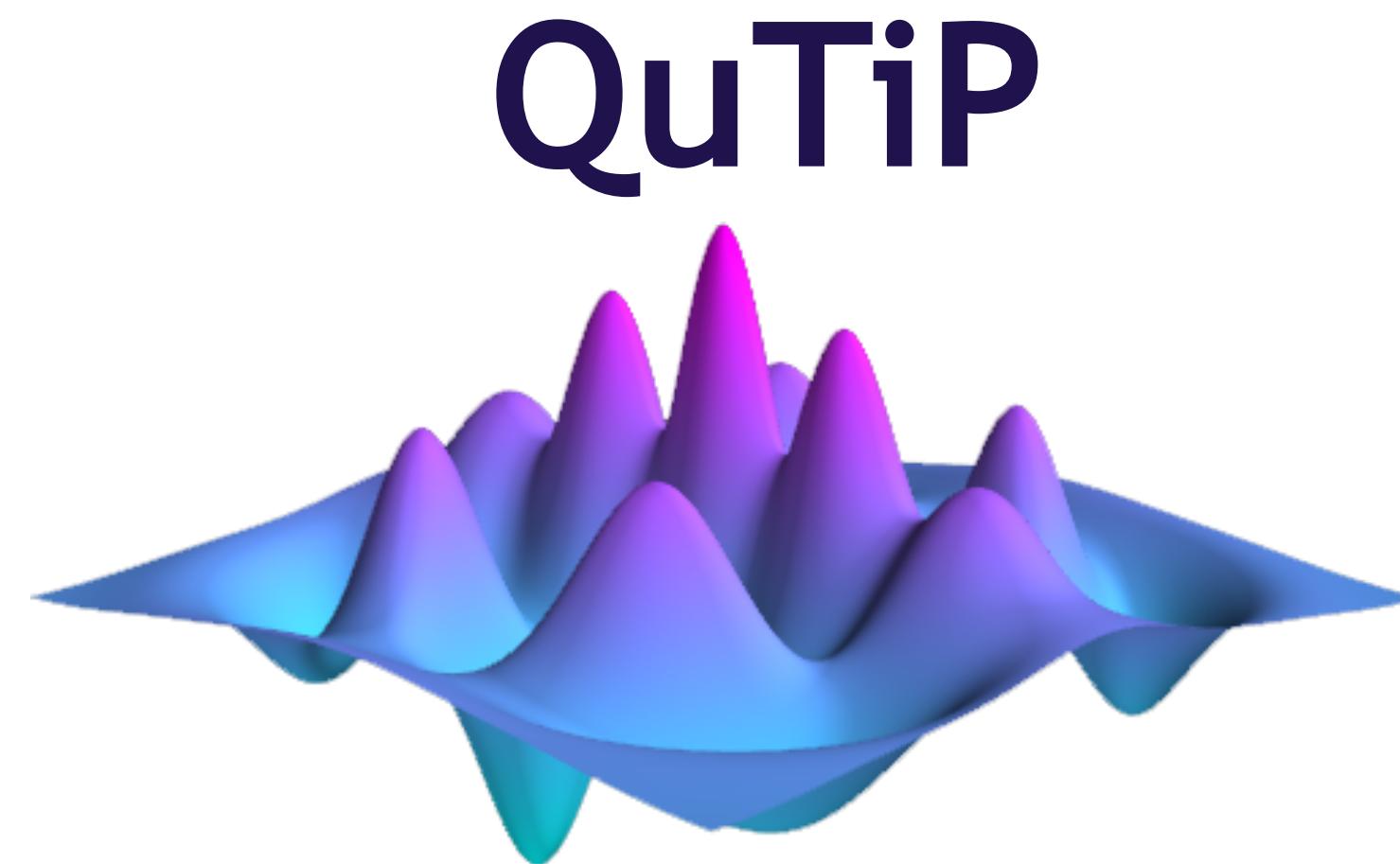


Figure from @TuringInst: Kirstie Whitaker, Why you need a reproducible computing environment

<https://zenodo.org/record/2598530#.XQDf8tP7Q5g>

QuTiP: Interactive Notebooks

The Quantum Toolbox in Python



You can find an interactive notebook at

<https://github.com/nathanshammah/>

Repository: **interactive-notebooks**

You can run the notebook live at

<https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/nathanshammah/interactive-notebooks/binder>

Take a snapshot



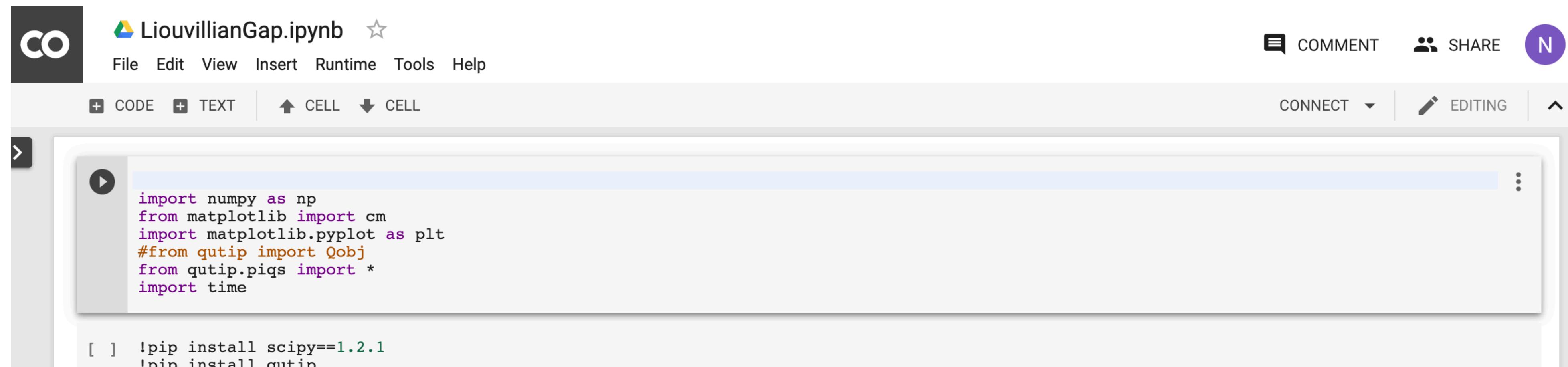
Alternative Options for Cloud Notebooks

Various options are becoming available

Option 1. My Binder

Option 2. Google Colab

<https://colab.research.google.com/notebook>



```
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import cm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#from qutip import Qobj
#from qutip.piqs import *
import time

[ ] !pip install scipy==1.2.1
!pip install qutip
```

More options:

“Six easy ways to run your Jupyter Notebook in the cloud” By Kevin Markham

<https://www.kaggle.com/general/87098>

Nice Comparison Table

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/12thaXg1Idr3iWST8QyASNDs08sjdPd6m9mbCGtHFn0/edit>

Quantum Tech Newsletter



Nathan Shammah
Quantum researcher at RIKEN
Jun 25 · 6 min read

medium.com/quantum-tech

Nathan's Quantum Tech Newsletter: №11

Research Highlights

- Breakthroughs
- Reviews
- Divulgation

Tech News

- Startup creation, funding rounds
- Corporate Involvement
- Institutional Schemes

Bonus Links

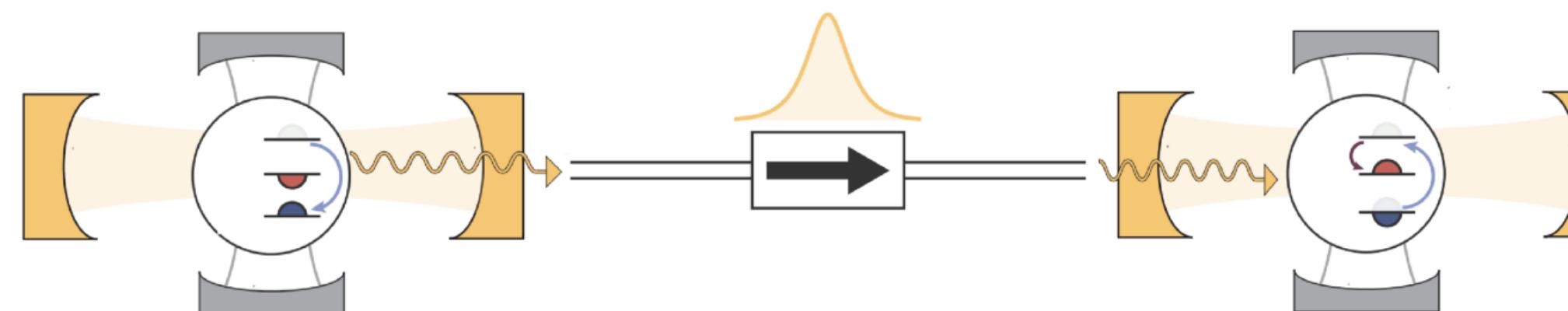
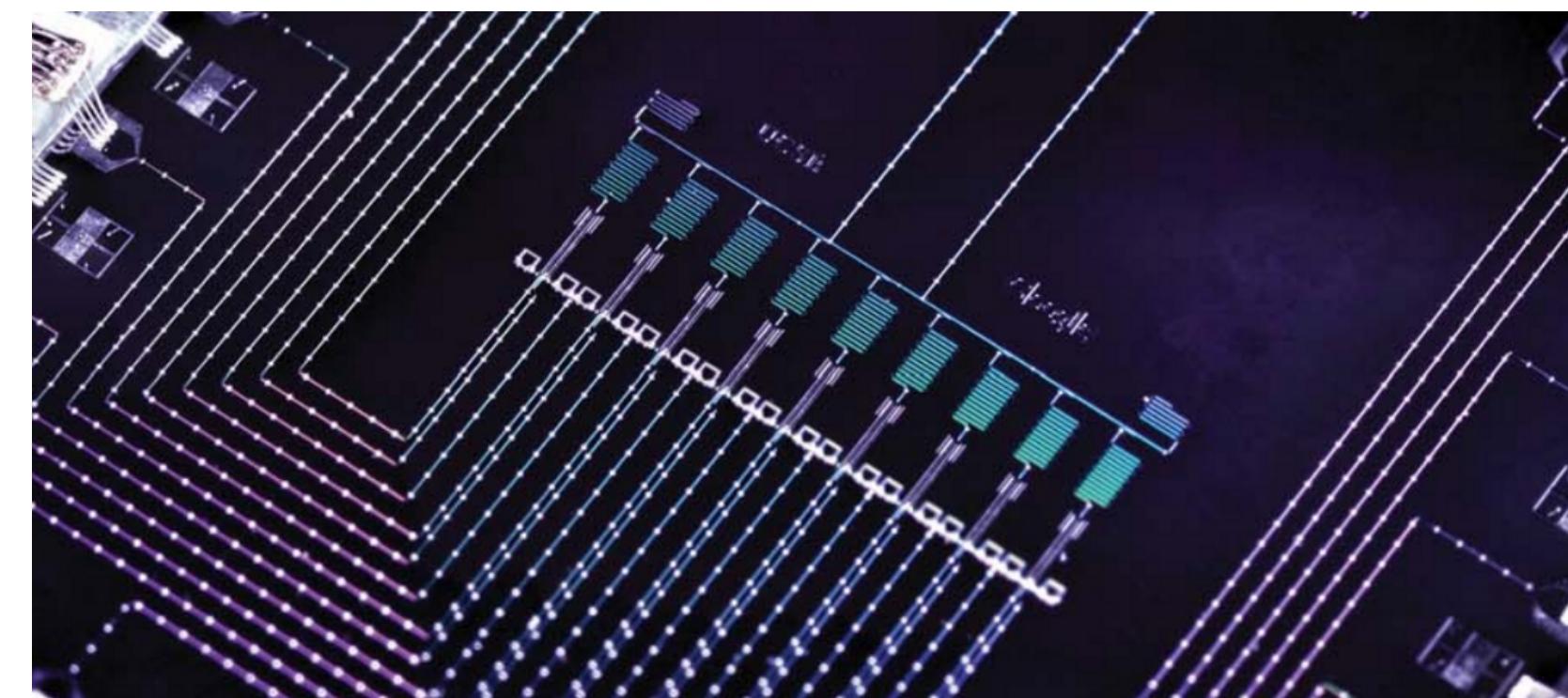
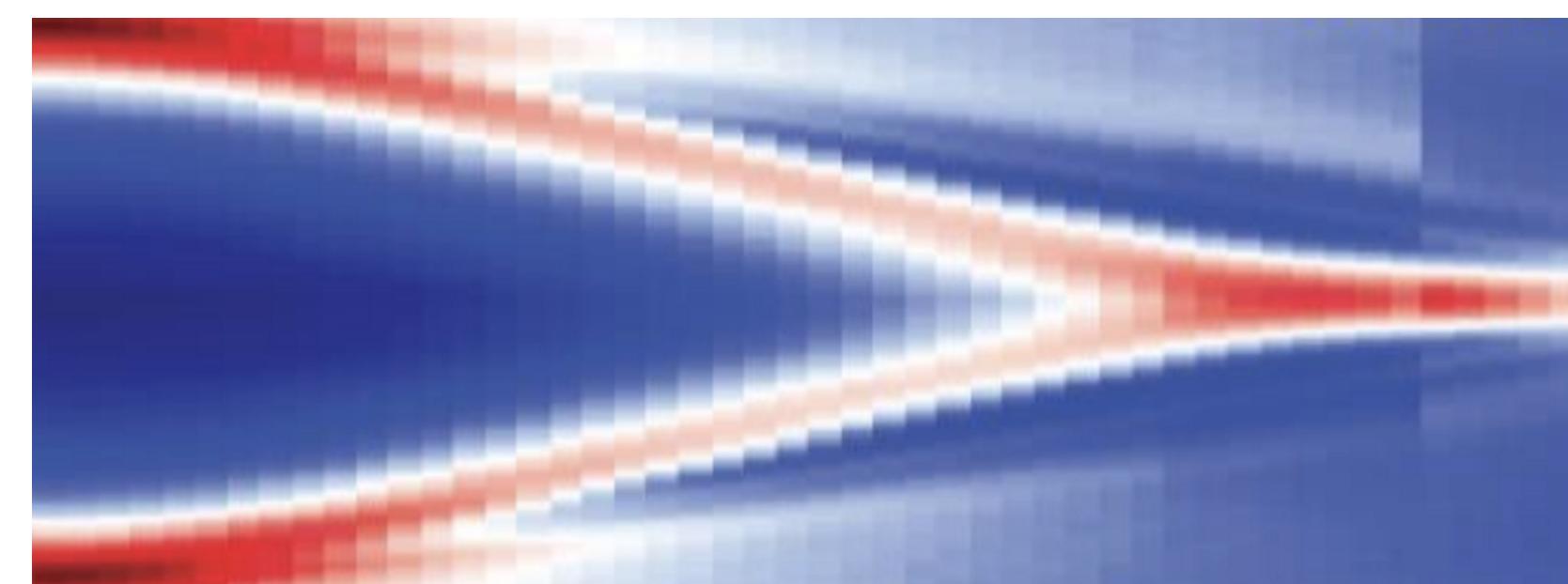
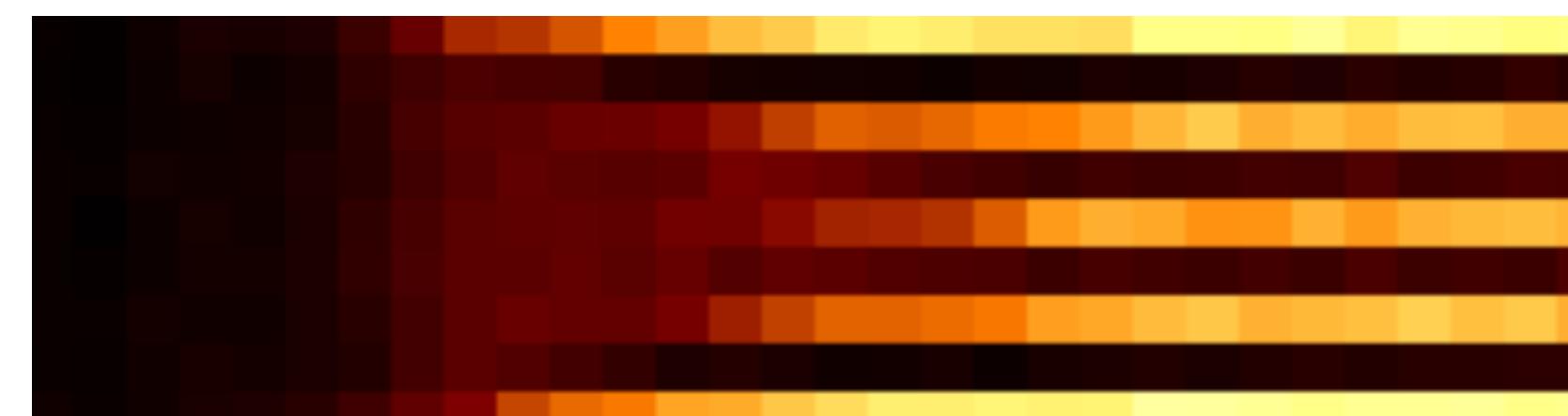
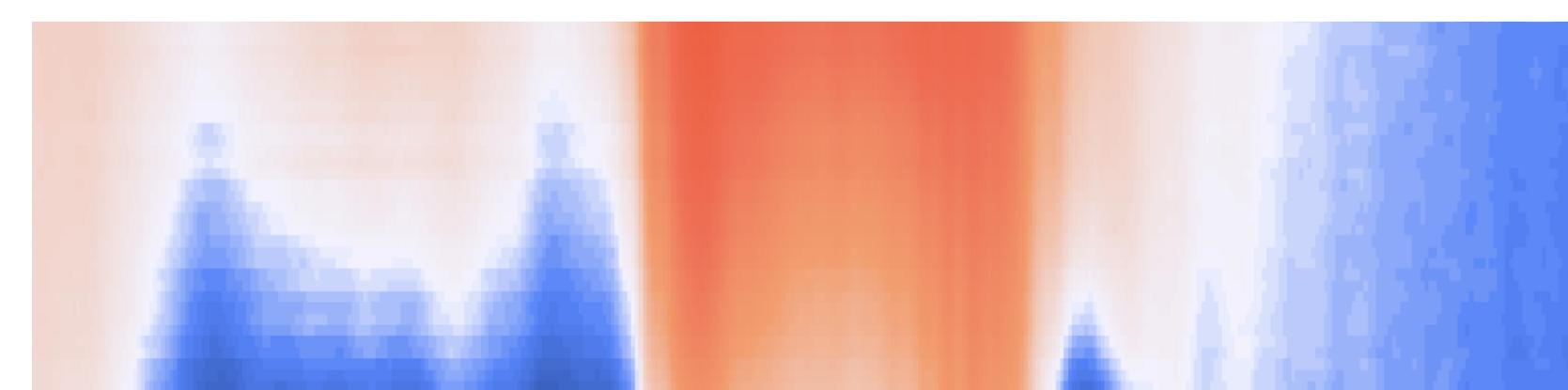
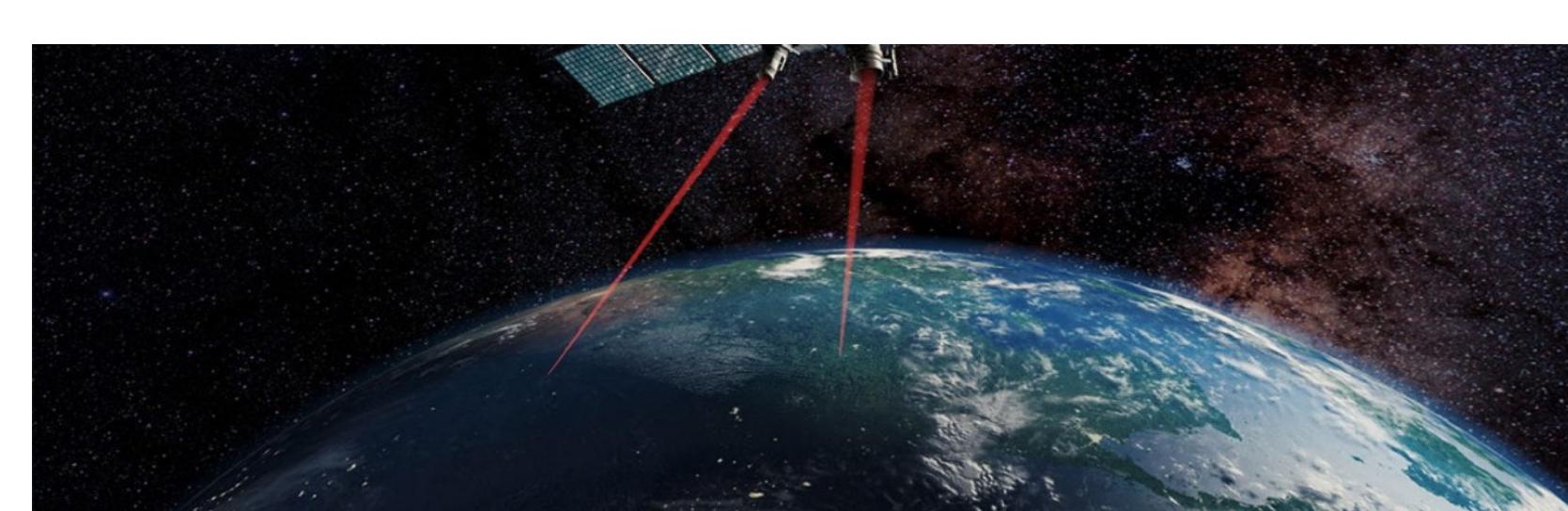
- Videos
- Long-read popular articles

Focus

- Space Quantum Communication
- Quantum Machine Learning
- Open-Source Quantum Tech
- Quantum Games

[Sign up: eepurl.com/c10FJz](https://eepurl.com/c10FJz)





Nathan Shammah
Quantum researcher at RIKEN
Jun 25 · 6 min read

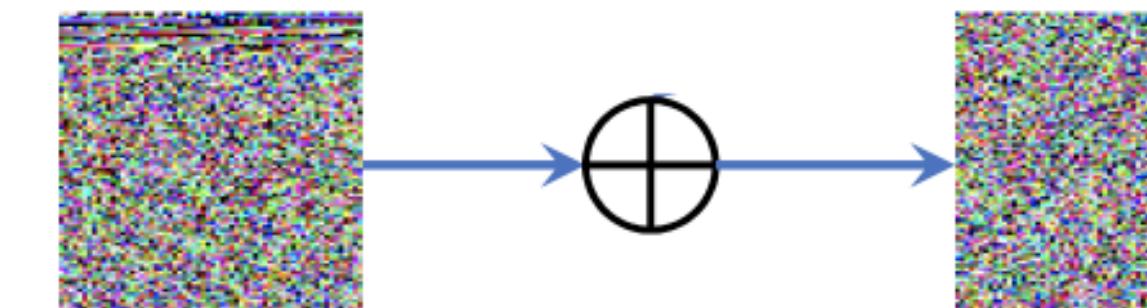
medium.com/quantum-tech



Nathan's Quantum Tech Newsletter: №11

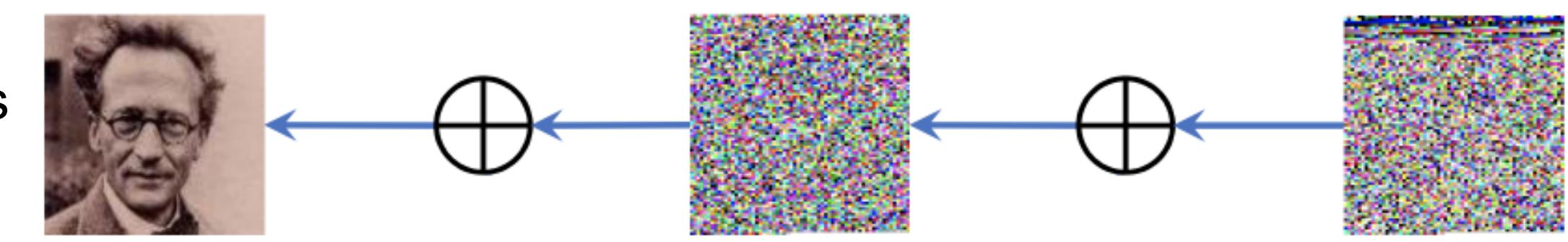
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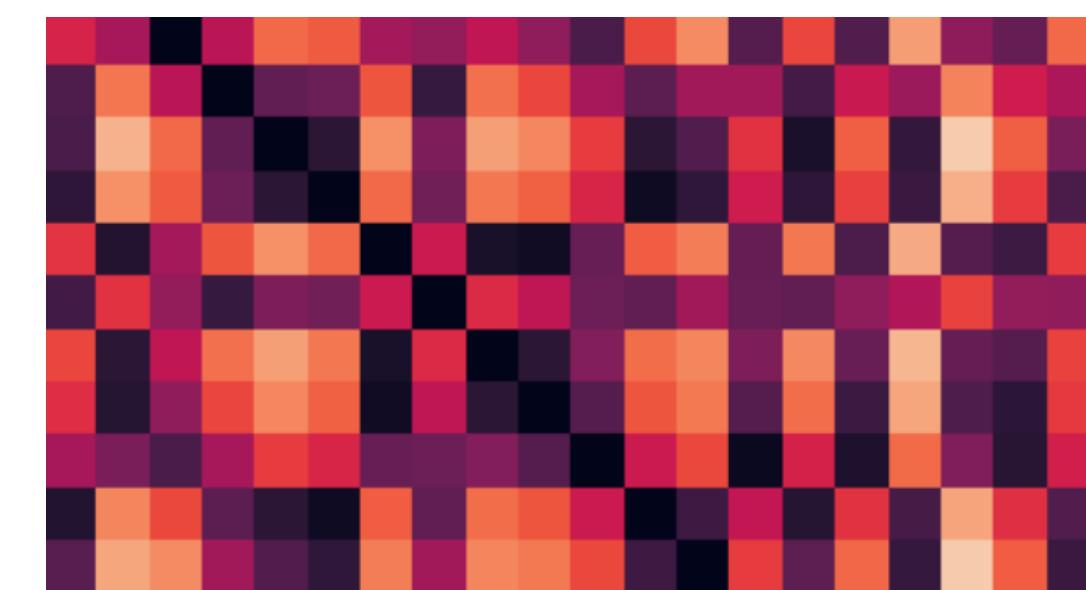
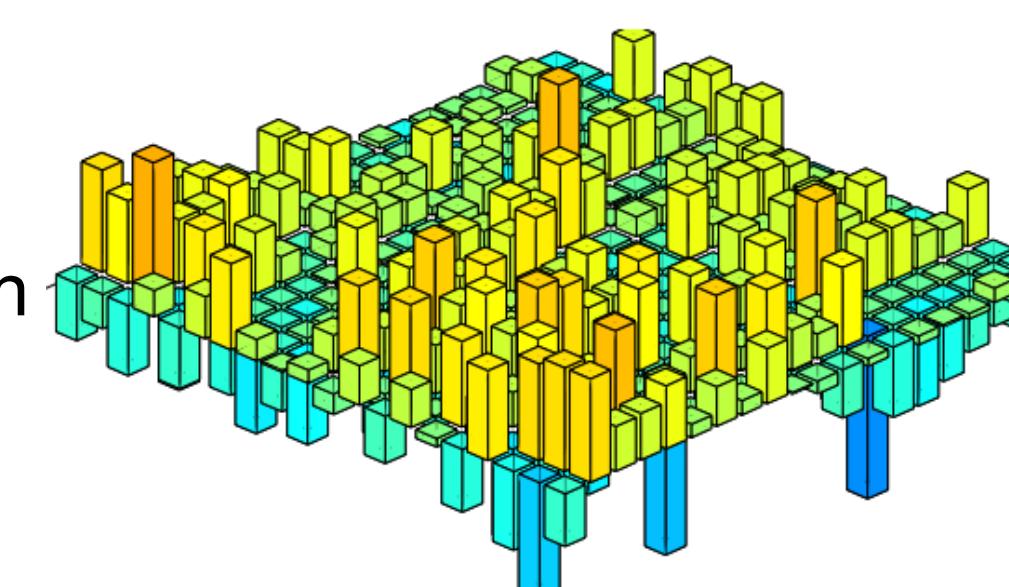
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Focus

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- Quantum Games



Thank you



@NathanShammah

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[LinkedIn: Nathan Shammah](#)