

# Utility Scale Experiment I

2024/07/05

Tamiya Onodera

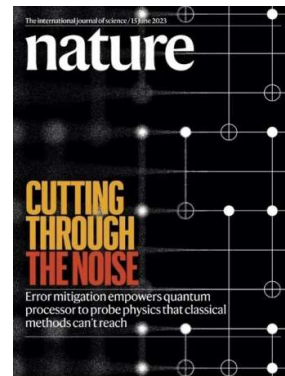
IBM Research – Tokyo

# Outline

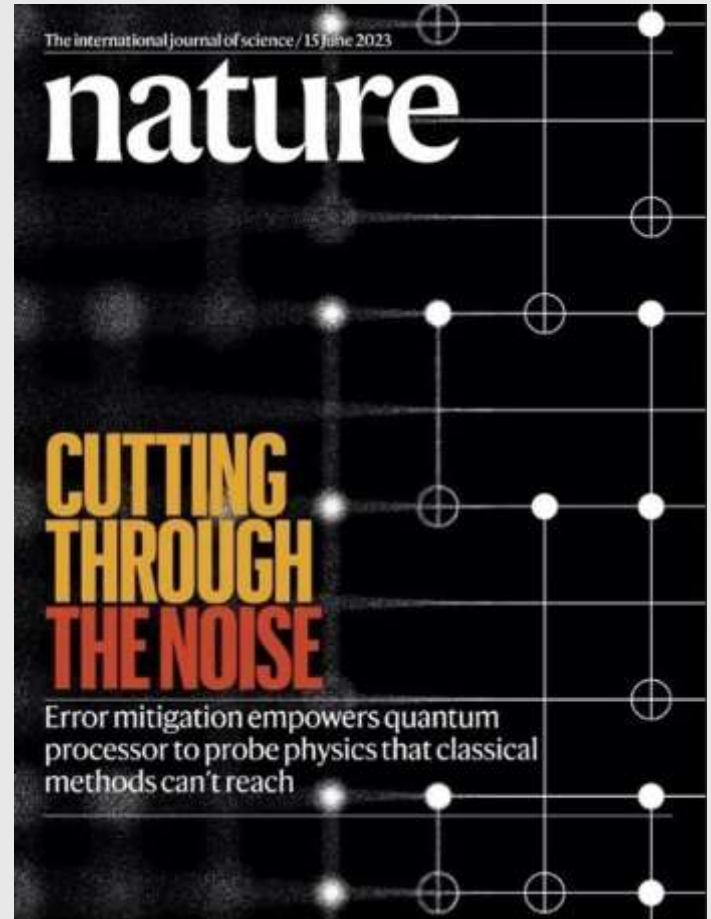
- Introduction of the Utility Paper
  - published in Nature Vol 618, 15 June 2023
  - ushered in an era of Quantum Utility

<Break>

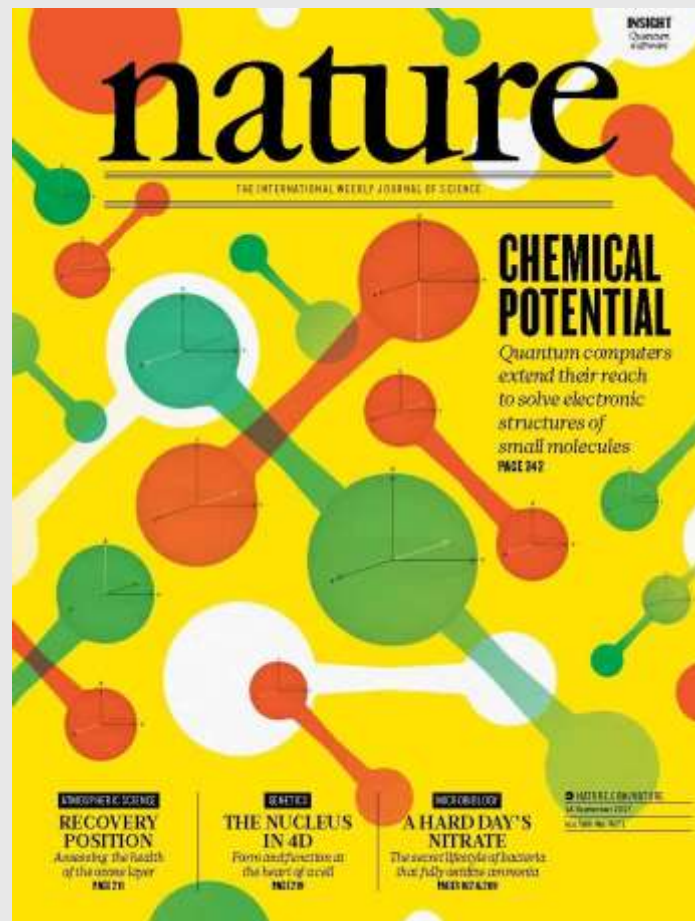
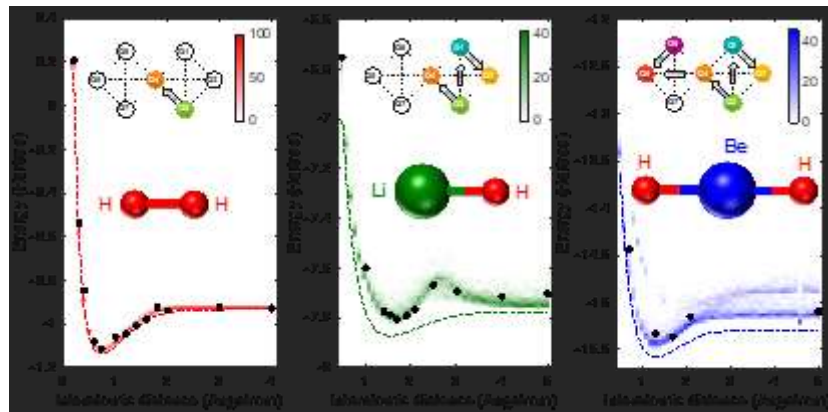
- Jupyter notebook with
  - a simpler experiment based on the Utility paper
  - your assignment



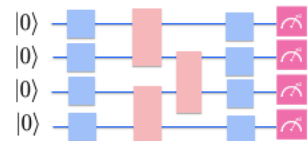
A new era  
has begun:  
Quantum  
Utility



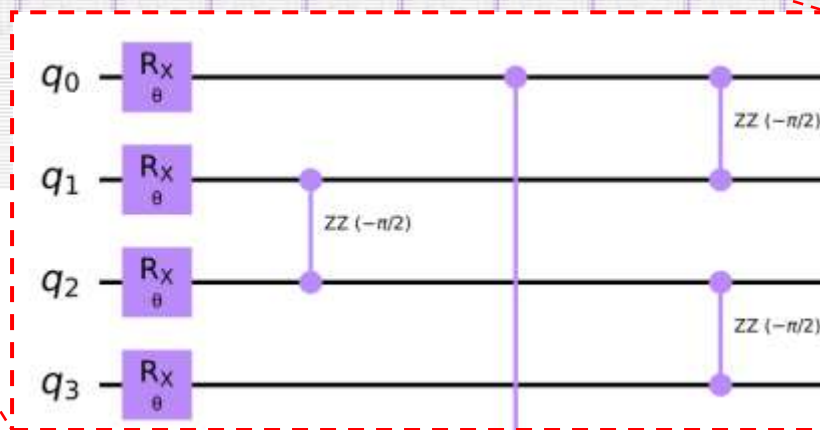
6 Years ago..



127 qubit x 60 entangling layers

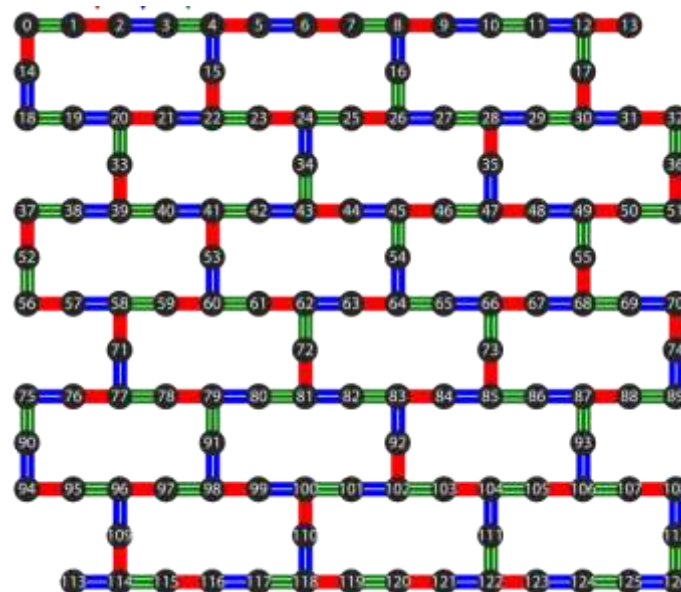


2017: 4 qubit, depth 2



- Spin lattice shares hardware topology (127Q device)

$$H = -J \sum_{(i,j) \in E} Z_i Z_j + h \sum_{i \in V} X_i$$



# The experiment

- Spin lattice shares hardware topology (127Q device)

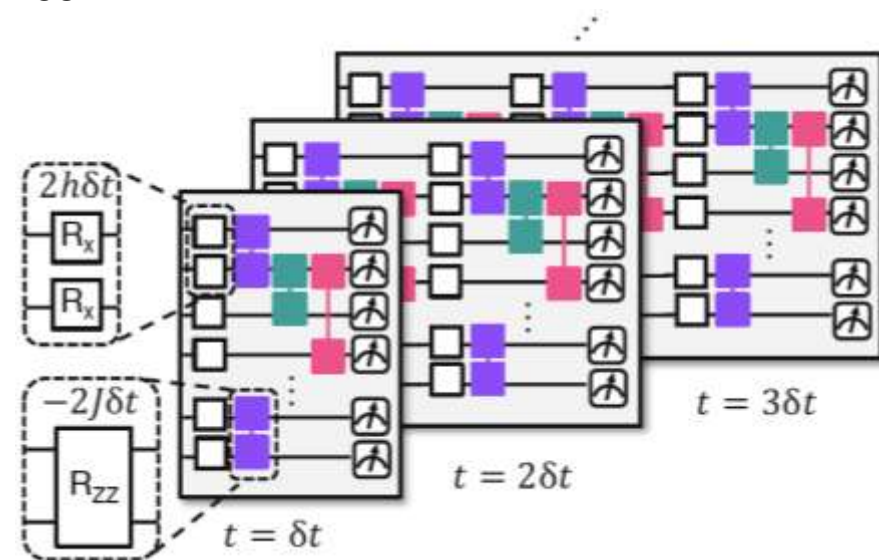
$$H = -J \sum_{(i,j) \in E} Z_i Z_j + h \sum_{i \in V} X_i$$

- (poorly) Trotterized time evolution dynamics

$$e^{-iHt} |\psi_0\rangle \simeq \prod_{n=1}^N e^{-iH_{ZZ}(\delta t)} e^{-iH_X(\delta t)} |\psi_0\rangle$$

RZZ gate

RX gate

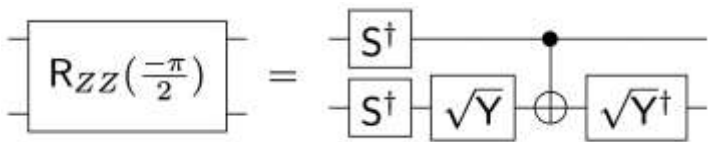


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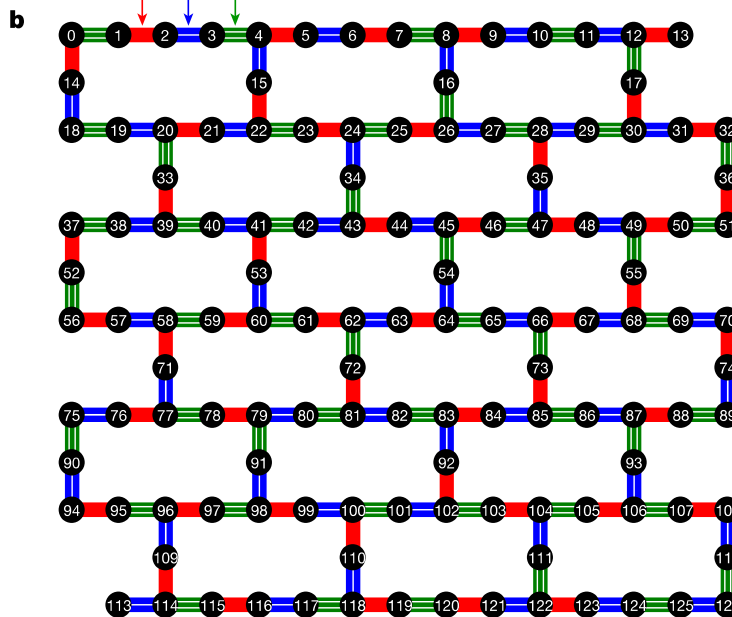
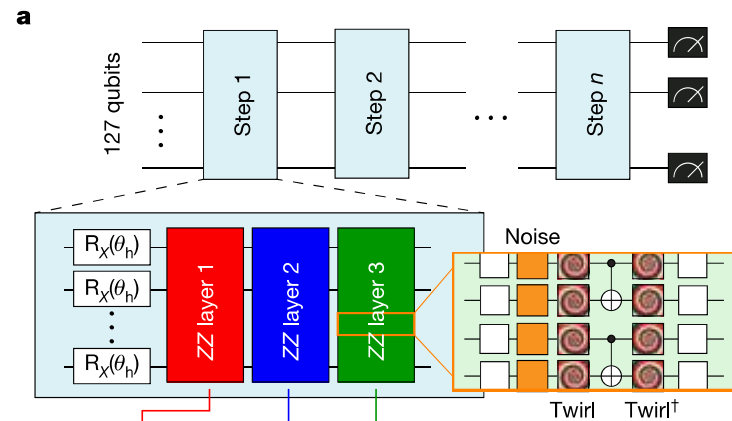
- (poorly) Trotterized time evolution dynamics

$$e^{-iHt} |\psi_0\rangle \simeq \prod_{n=1}^N e^{-iH_{ZZ}(\delta t)} e^{-iH_X(\delta t)} |\psi_0\rangle$$

- We can express  $\mathbf{R}_{ZZ}(-\frac{\pi}{2})$  with one CNOT 

$$\mathbf{R}_{ZZ}(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{S^\dagger} \\ \boxed{S^\dagger} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{Y} \\ \sqrt{Y}^\dagger \end{array} \text{CNOT}$$
- Change single qubit gate rotation ( $\theta_h$ ) to explore different parameter range of the circuit





# What made this experiment possible?

IBM Quantum

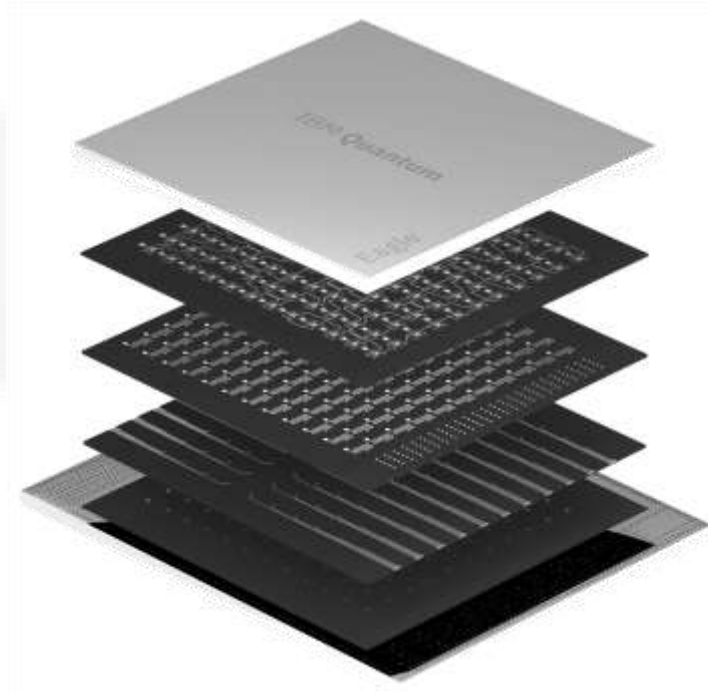
- Building a 127 qubit system



2019  
**Falcon**  
27 Qubits

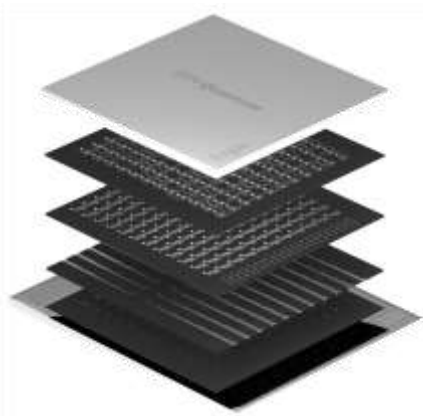
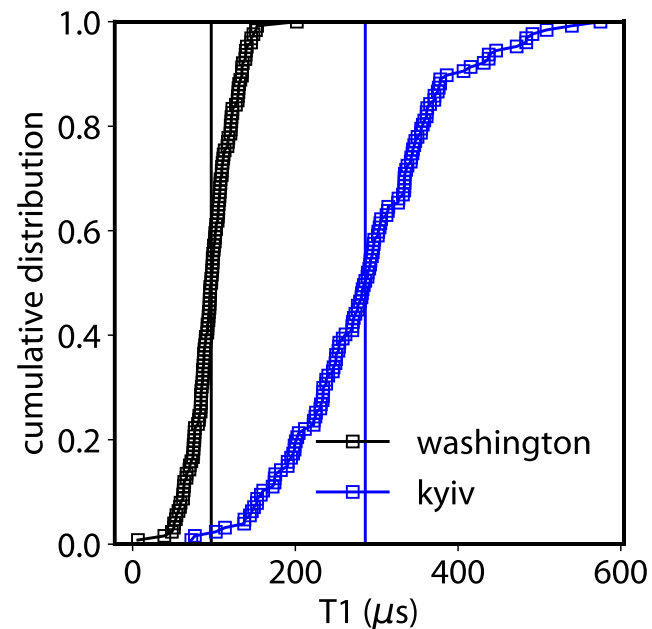
2020  
**Hummingbird**  
65 Qubits

2021  
**Eagle**  
127 Qubits



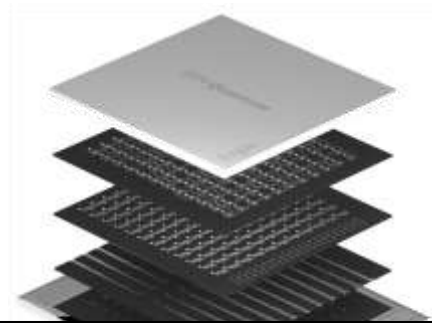
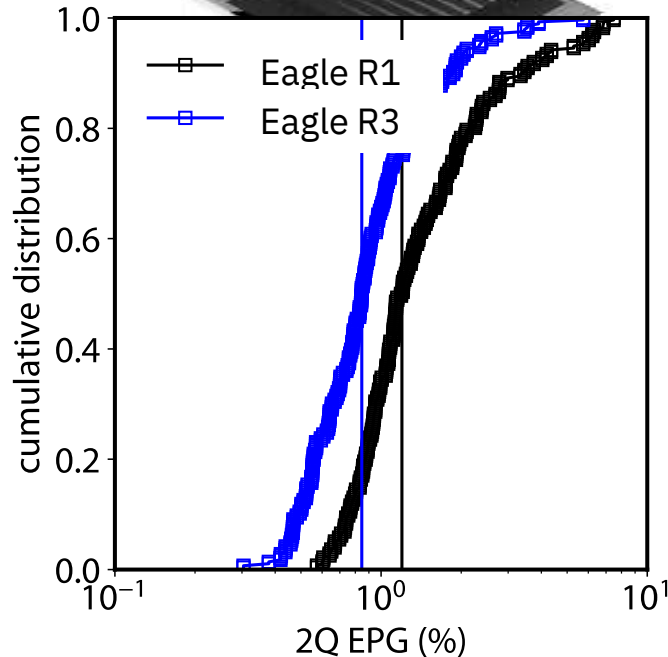
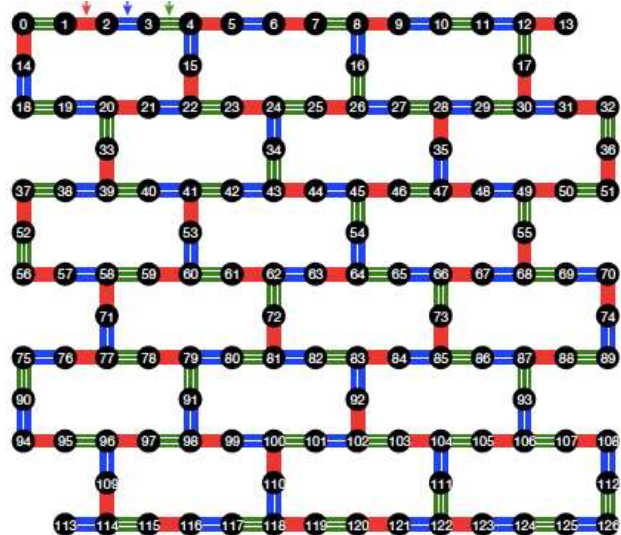
# What made this experiment possible?

- Building a 127 qubit system
- Coherence improvements

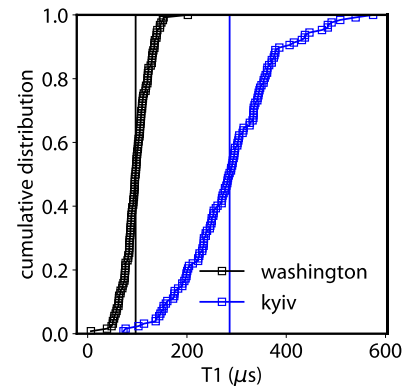


# What made this experiment possible?

- Building a 127 qubit system
- Coherence improvements
- Advances in device calibration



IBM Quantum

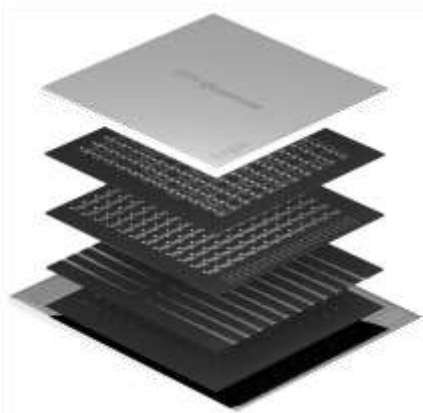


# What made this experiment possible?

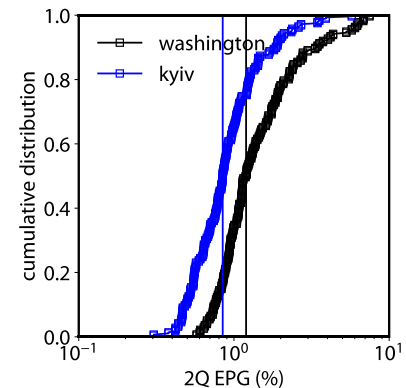
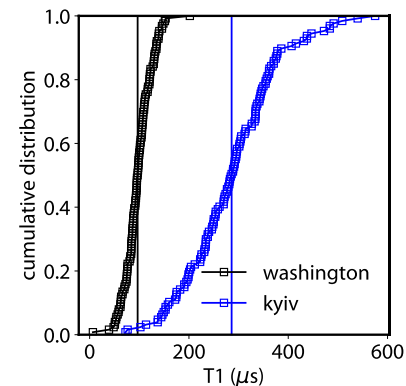
- Building a 127 qubit system
- Coherence improvements
- Advances in device calibration
- Noise modeling & error mitigation

(1) Scalable noise characterization

(2) More accurate noise amplification



IBM Quantum



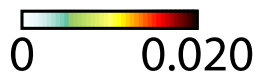
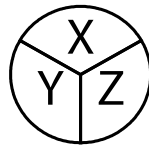
# An efficiently learnable noise model



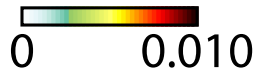
Reduced model complexity:

$$\sim 4^{127} \rightarrow \sim 1700$$

parameters

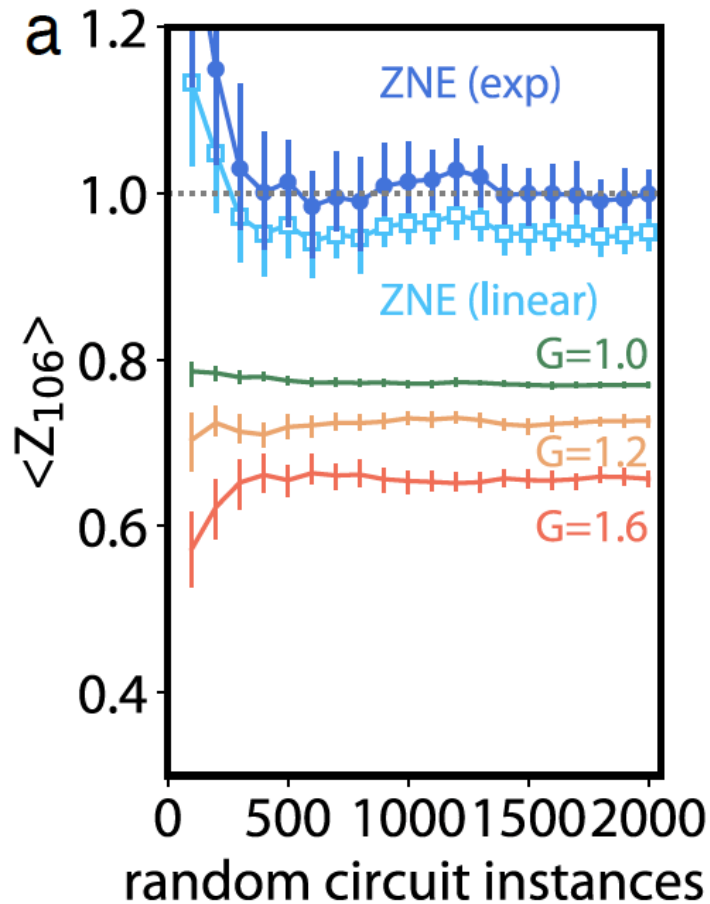


XX	YX	ZX
XY	YY	ZY
XZ	YZ	ZZ



# ZNE using probabilistic error amplification

IBM Quantum

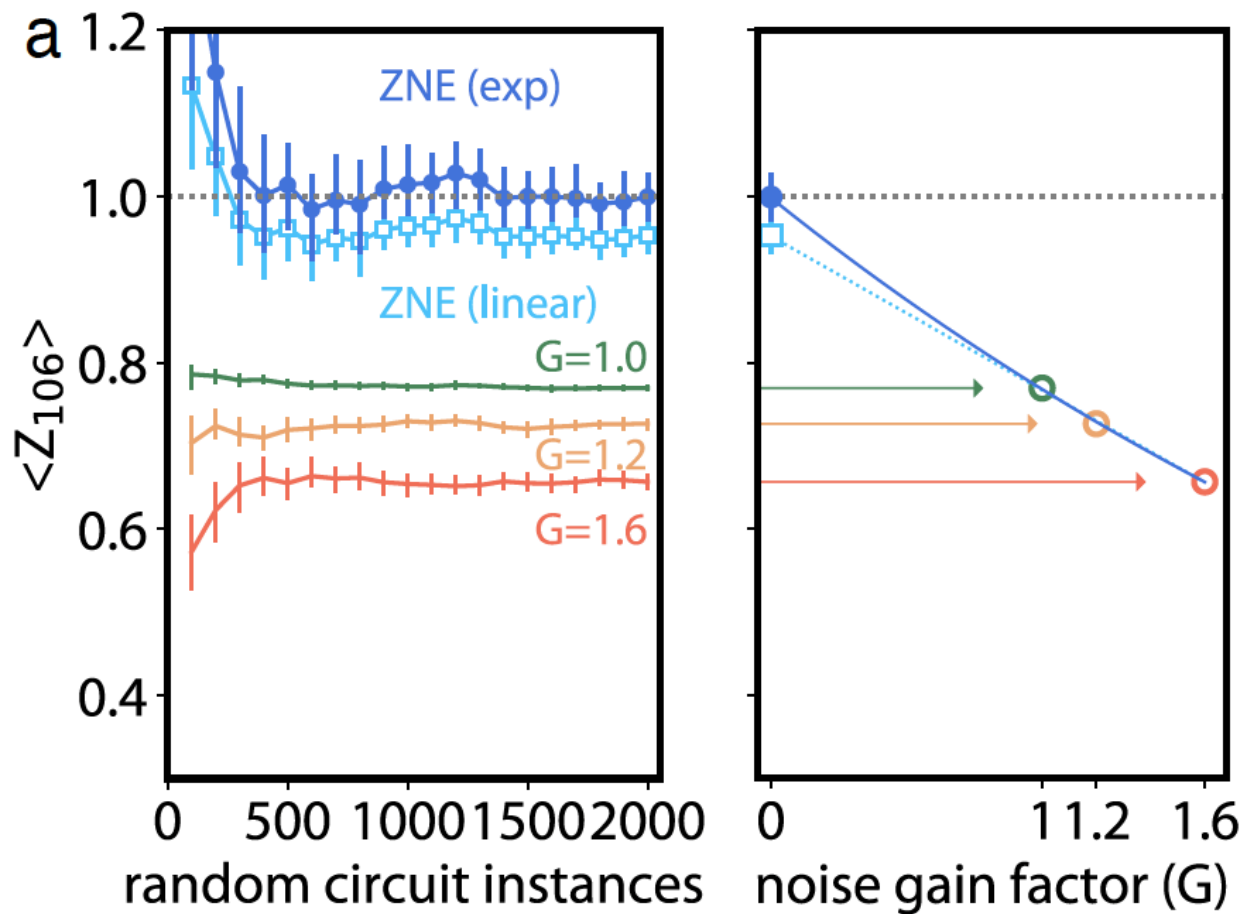


Exponential extrapolation:

1. Endo et al PRX 8, 031027 (2018).
2. Z. Cai, npj Quantum Information 7, 80 (2021)

# ZNE using probabilistic error amplification

IBM Quantum



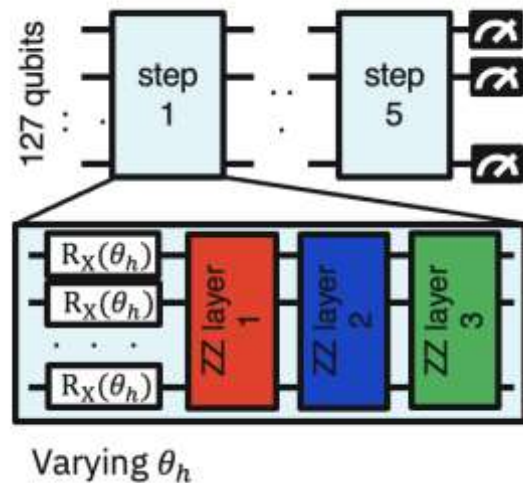
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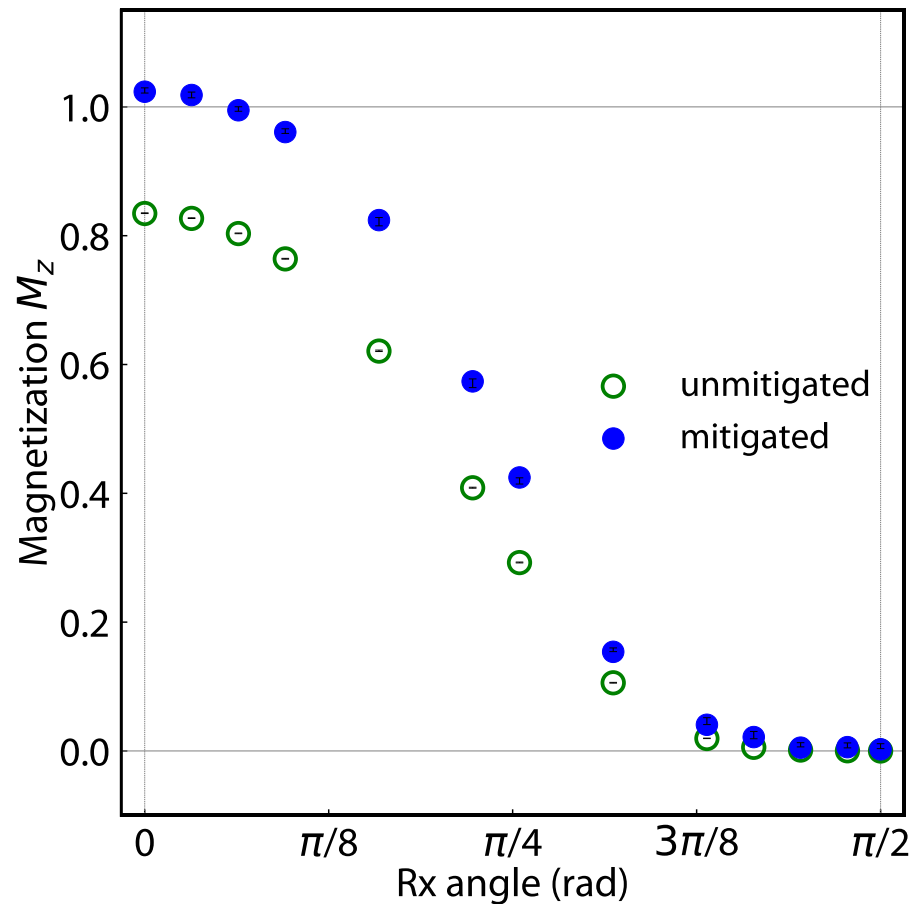


# 127 qubit x 15 entangling layers

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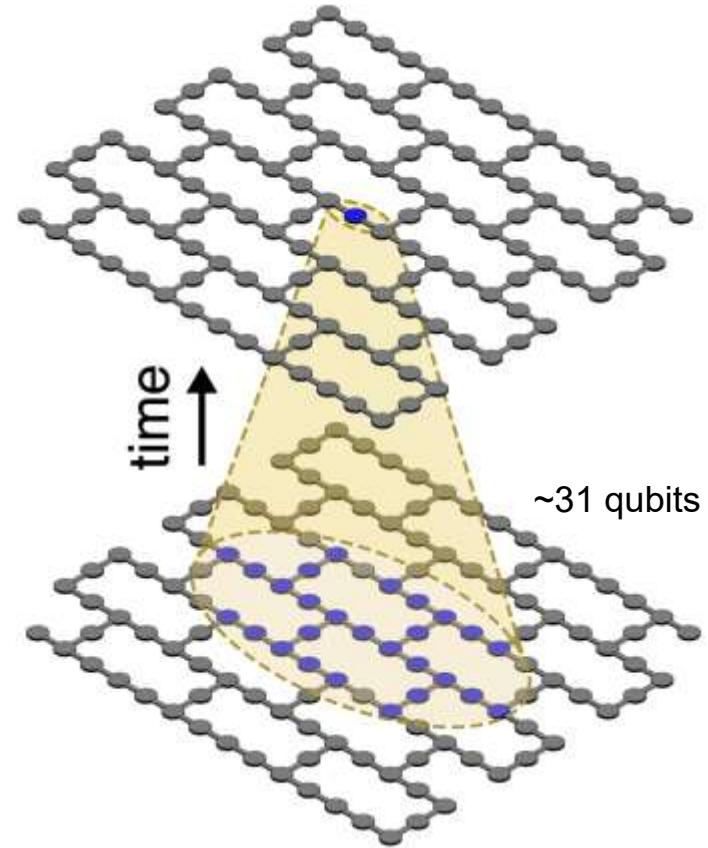
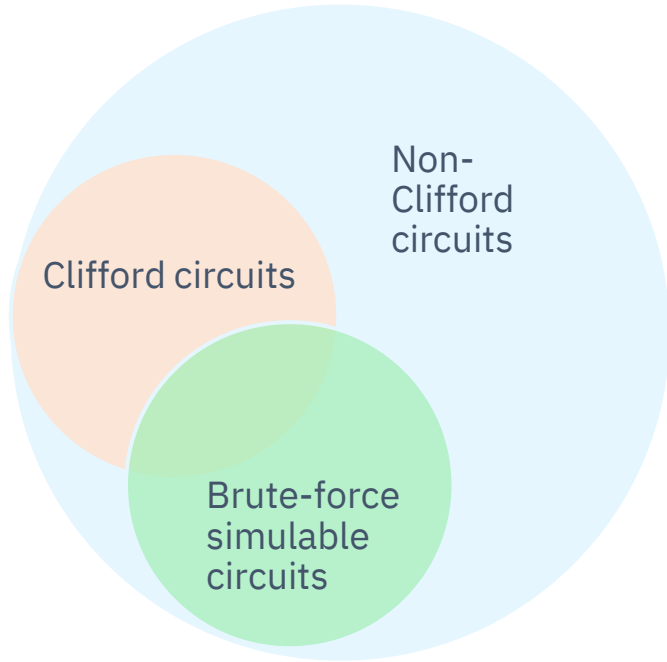


$$\langle M_z \rangle = \frac{1}{127} \sum_i \langle M_{z,i} \rangle$$



# 127 qubit x 15 entangling layers

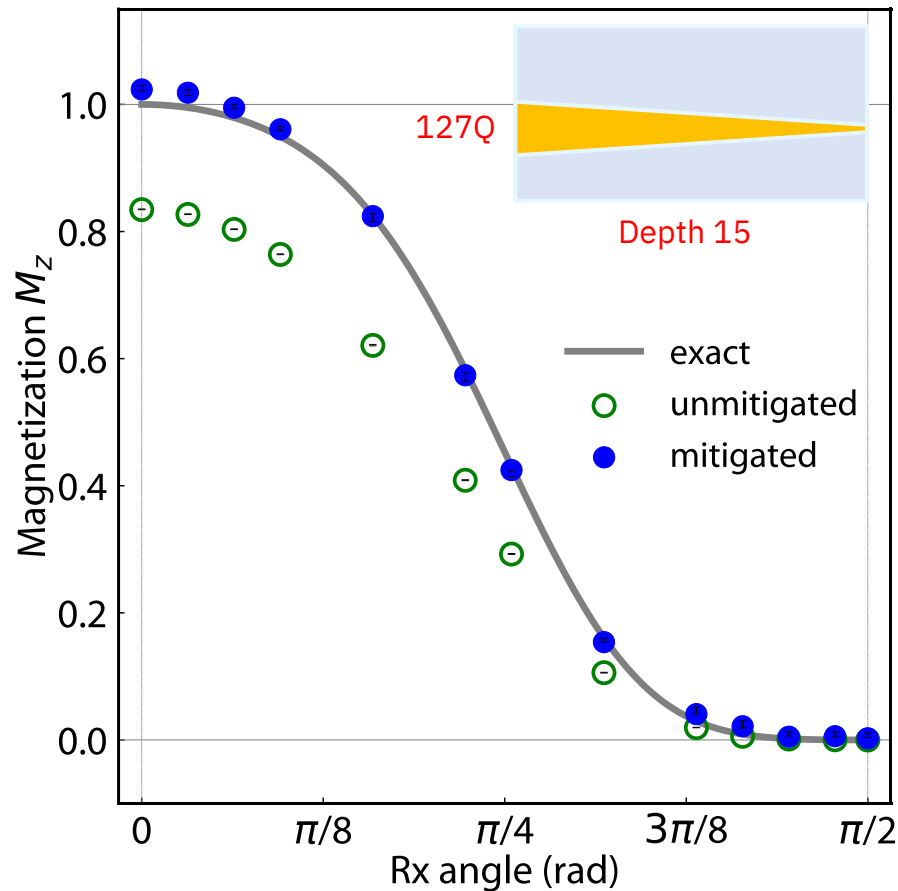
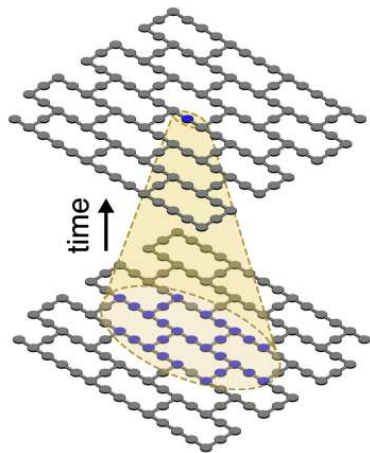
IBM Quantum



# 127 qubit x 15 entangling layers

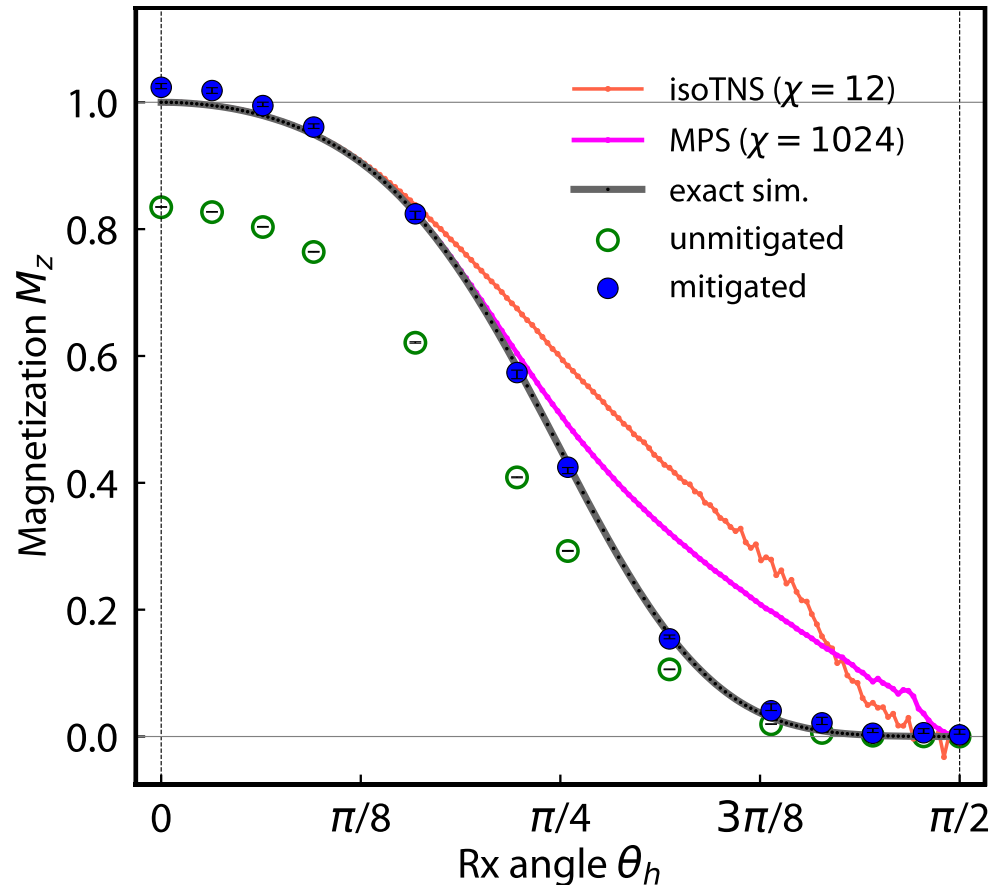
IBM Quantum

- Light cone reductions enable exact verification at Non-Clifford points



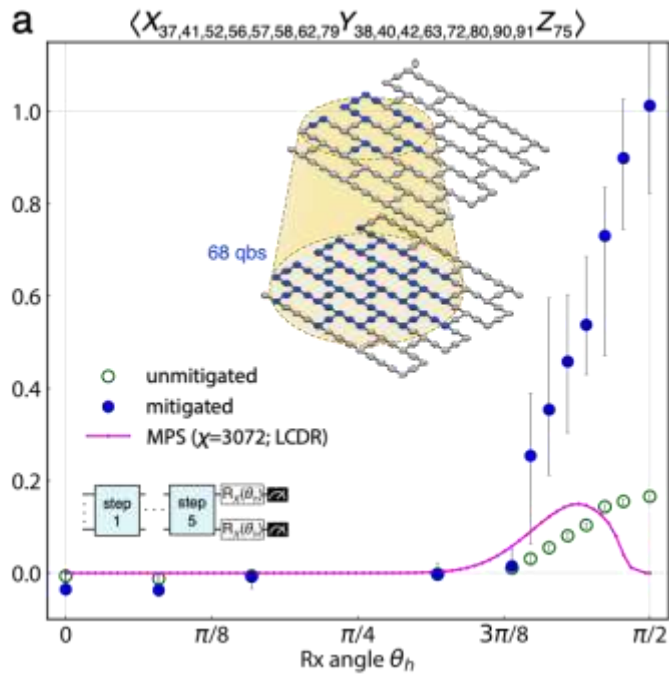
# 127 qubit x 15 entangling layers

- Light cone reductions enable exact verification at Non-Clifford points
- MPS and isoTNS methods begin to fail in the limit of increasing entanglement



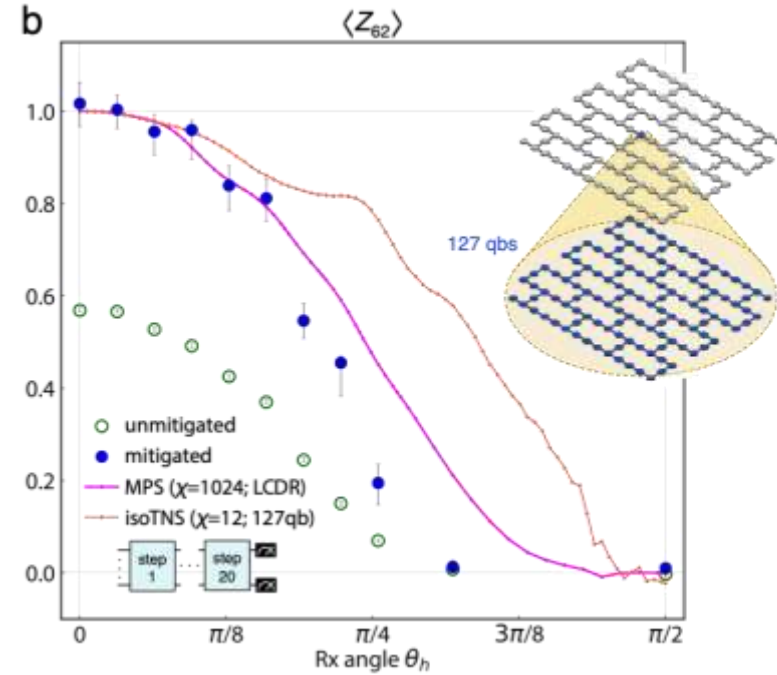
# Beyond exactly verifiable circuit

IBM Quantum



127Q

Depth 15



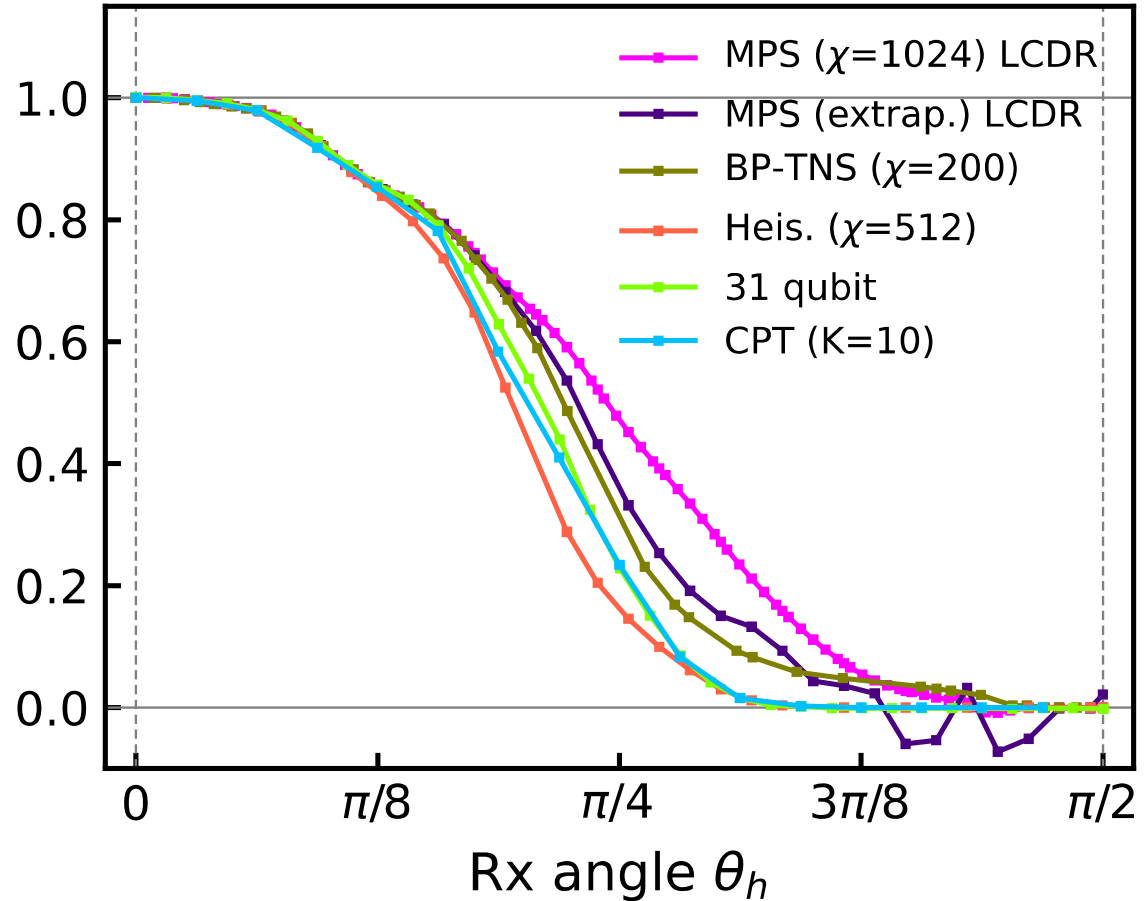
127Q

Depth 60

# Classical benchmarking of ZNE beyond exact verification

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$\langle Z_{62} \rangle$



arXiv:2306.14887 (BP-TNS)

arXiv:2306.16372 (CPT)

arXiv:2306.15970 (31 qubit)

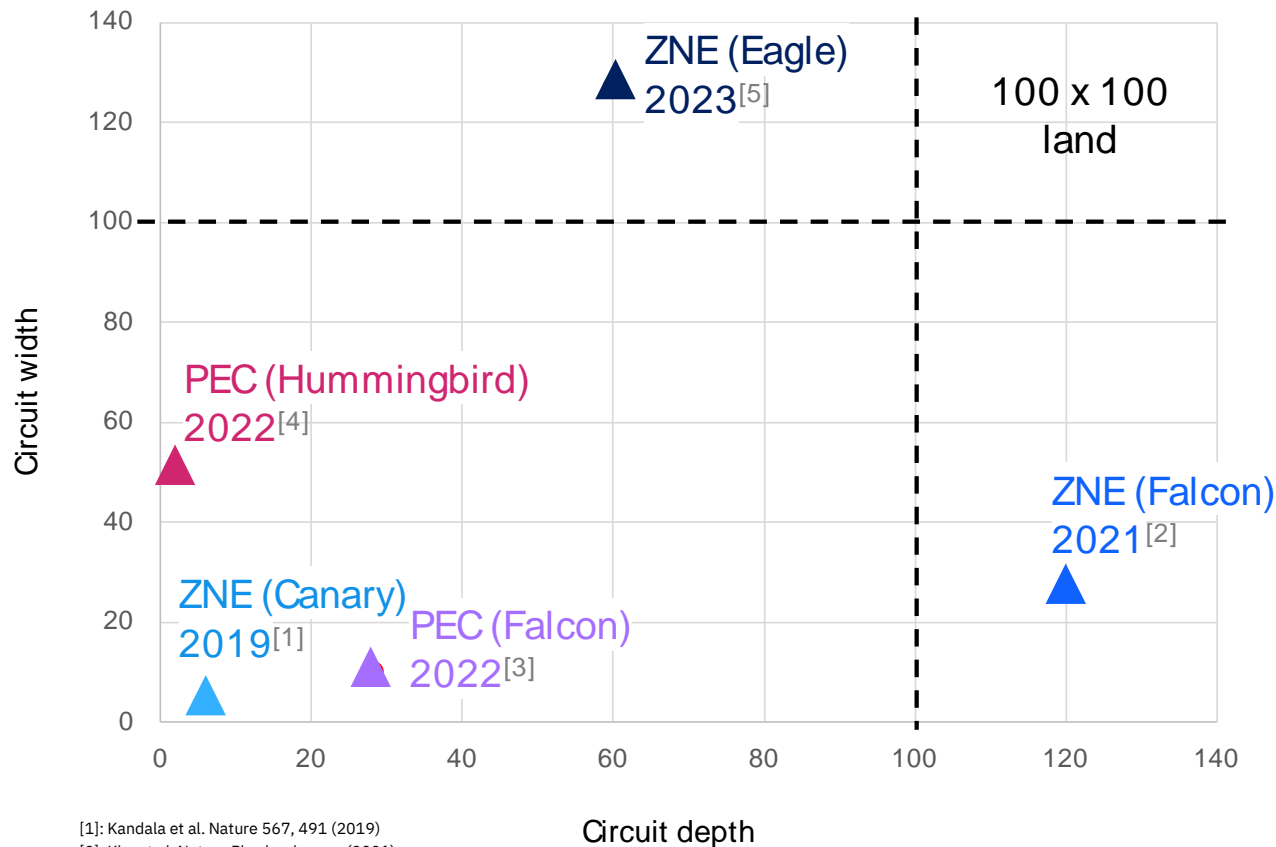
arXiv:2306.17839 (MPS extrap., Heis.)

*Quantum computers today can provide reliable results at a scale that is beyond exact, brute-force classical computation.*

*(this is not a quantum advantage claim)*

# Mapping the path to useful quantum computing

100x100 land is where we predict we can start looking for quantum advantage



[1]: Kandala et al. Nature 567, 491 (2019)

[2]: Kim et al. Nature Physics, in prep (2021)

[3]: van den Berg et al. arXiv:2201.09866 (2022)

[4]: Temme et al. <https://research.ibm.com/blog/gammabar-for-quantum-advantage>

[5]: Kim et al., Nature **618**, 500–505 (2023), O. Shtanko, et al. arXiv:2307.07552 (2023)



# After all, what does this experiment look like?

#qubits x #entangling gates	127 x 60
qubit mapping	manual
2 qubit placement	manual = hardware topology
2 qubit gate / 1 qubit gate	logical (CNOT, RX, S, Sqrt(Y),...)
gate error mitigation	Probabilistic Error Amplification (PEA) + Zero Noise Extrapolation (ZNE)
read error mitigation	Twirled Readout Error eXtinction (TREX)

# References

- Kim, Y., Eddins, A., Anand, S. *et al.* Evidence for the utility of quantum computing before fault tolerance. *Nature* **618**, 500–505 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/>
- Evidence for the Utility of Quantum Computing before Fault Tolerance | Qiskit Seminar Series, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hIUydsivY9k>

# Break

*We then have a hands-on session.*

# Thank you