

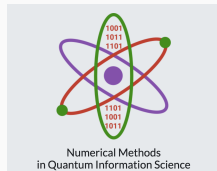
# Error Mitigation with Mitiq

## Part 1: Zero-Noise Extrapolation & Calibration

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Jordan Sullivan, Nate Stemen & Misty Wahl

Aug 17, 2024




## Mitiq Workshop Agenda

Sat Aug 17

Schedule		
9:00 - 9:45	Quantum Error Mitigation	Jordan Sullivan
9:45 - 10:00	Zero Noise Extrapolation in Mitiq	Jordan Sullivan
10:00 - 11:00	Contributing to Mitiq	Nate Stemen
11:15 - 12:00	Break	
14:00 - 15:00	Digital Dynamical Decoupling	Misty Wahl
15:00 - 15:15	Challenge on noise mitigation with benchmarking circuits on simulated noisy backends	Nate Stemen
15:15 - 16:15	Challenge on calibrating noise mitigation with benchmarking circuits on simulated noisy backends	Nate Stemen
	Break	
20:00 - 23:00	Mitiq hackathon and social (pizza party)	

# Mitiq the toolkit



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arXiv 2009.04417

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Mitiq is a Python toolkit for implementing error mitigation techniques on quantum computers.

Current quantum computers are noisy due to interactions with the environment, imperfect gate applications, state preparation and measurement errors, etc. Error mitigation seeks to reduce these effects at the software level by compiling quantum programs in clever ways.

Want to know more? Check out our [documentation](#) and chat with us on [Discord](#).

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## Error mitigation techniques


You can check out currently available quantum error mitigation techniques by calling





```
mitiq.qem_methods()
```



Technique	Documentation	Mitq module	Paper Reference(s)
Zero-noise extrapolation	<a href="#">ZNE</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.zne</a>	<a href="#">1611.09301</a> <a href="#">1612.02058</a> <a href="#">1805.04492</a>
Probabilistic error cancellation	<a href="#">PEC</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.pec</a>	<a href="#">1612.02058</a> <a href="#">1712.09271</a> <a href="#">1905.10135</a>
(Variable-noise) Clifford data regression	<a href="#">CDR</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.cdr</a>	<a href="#">2005.10189</a> <a href="#">2011.01157</a>
Digital dynamical decoupling	<a href="#">DDD</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.ddd</a>	<a href="#">9803057</a> <a href="#">1807.08768</a>
Readout-error mitigation	<a href="#">REM</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.rem</a>	<a href="#">1907.08518</a> <a href="#">2006.14044</a>
Quantum Subspace Expansion	<a href="#">QSE</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.qse</a>	<a href="#">1903.05786</a>
Robust Shadow Estimation 🚧	<a href="#">RSE</a>	<a href="#">mitiq.qse</a>	<a href="#">2011.09636</a> <a href="#">2002.08953</a>

# Mitiq the toolkit

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## Error mitigation techniques

You can check out currently available

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### Technique

Zero-noise extrapolation

Probabilistic error cancellation

(Variable-noise) Clifford data regression

Digital dynamical decoupling

Readout-error mitigation

Quantum Subspace Expansion

Robust Shadow Estimation 🚧

```
import cirq
+ import mitiq

qubit = cirq.LineQubit(1)
circuit = cirq.Circuit(cirq.X(qubit) for _ in range(100))

- expval = execute(circuit)
+ expval = mitiq.zne.execute_with_zne(circuit, execute)

print(f"Error: {1 - expval:.3}")
- # Error: 0.244
+ # Error: 0.058
```

[1712.09271](#)

[1905.10135](#)

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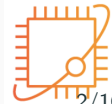
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3. Who has used error mitigation?

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2. Who has run a quantum program on hardware before?
3. Who has used error mitigation?
4. Who has used Mitiq?

1. Understand context, and general ideas of quantum error mitigation (QEM).
2. Understand main ideas of ZNE, PEC, and DDD along with pros and cons of each technique.
3. Ability to use Mitiq to apply these techniques in a quantum pipeline.

# What is Quantum Error Mitigation?

## Quantum Error Mitigation (QEM)

The acceptance that available quantum devices are noisy. . . maybe very much so.  
But we still want to use them!

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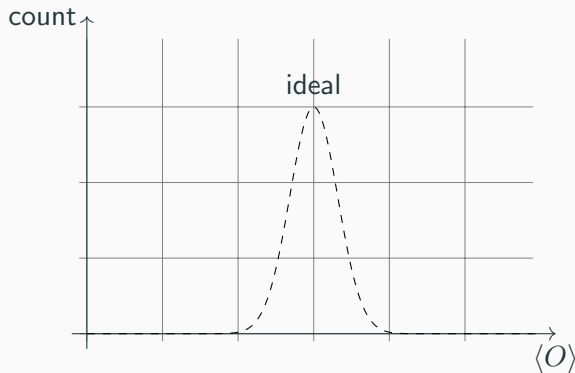
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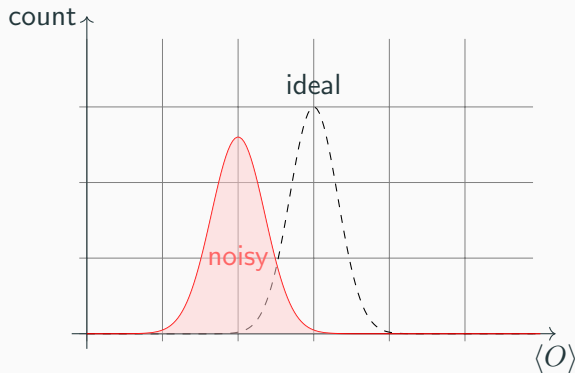


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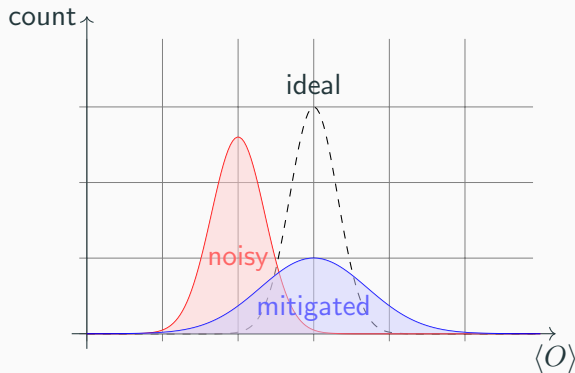


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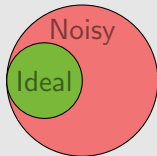
Who is familiar with any existing quantum error mitigation techniques?

# QEM Methods

## Zero-Noise Extrapolation

$$\partial_t \rho = -i[H, \rho] + \lambda \mathcal{L}(\rho)$$

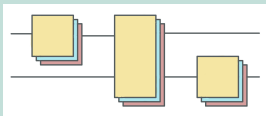
## Symmetry-based techniques



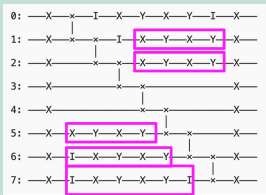
$$M|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

$$\rho = \frac{M\rho M}{\text{tr}(M\rho)}$$

## Probabilistic Error Cancellation

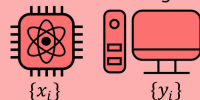


## Dynamical Decoupling



## Learning- based methods

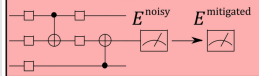
Generate Training Data



Learn To Correct



Predict



# What about quantum error correction?

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## Error Correction

- Encode logical qubits into many physical qubits
- Intermediate measurements produce syndromes
- Use syndromes to correct errors



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- Perform multiple and different noisy computations
- Collect results
- Infer ideal expectation values

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## Error Correction

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- Needs many high-fidelity qubits**

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## Error Correction

- Encode logical qubits into multiple physical qubits
- Interactions between qubits produce syndromes
- Use syndromes to correct errors

Needs many high-fidelity qubits

## Error Mitigation

- Perform multiple and different noisy computations
- Collect data
- Infer expectation values

Needs few noisy qubits

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## Key Idea

Scale noise up, extrapolate back to zero-noise value.

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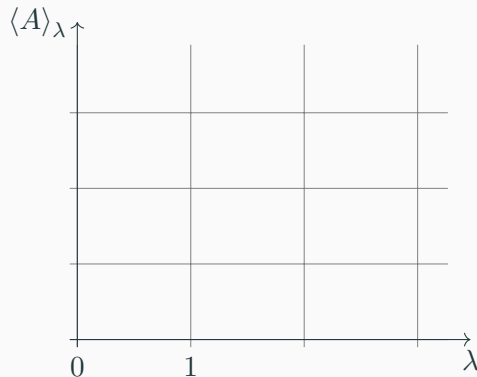
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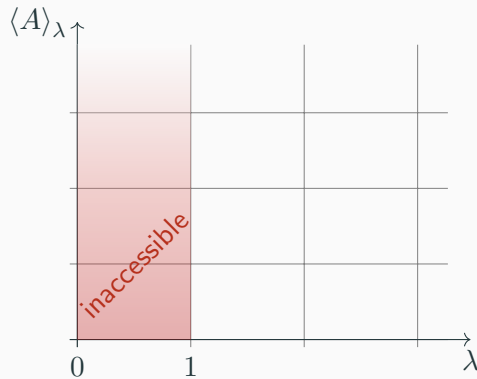


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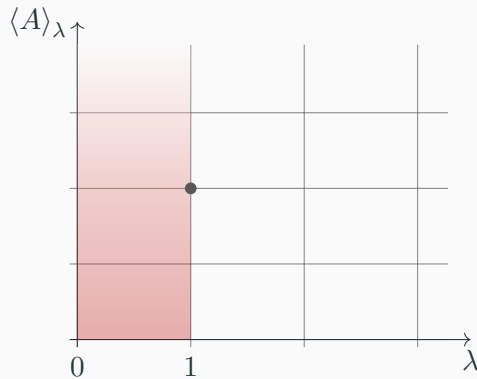


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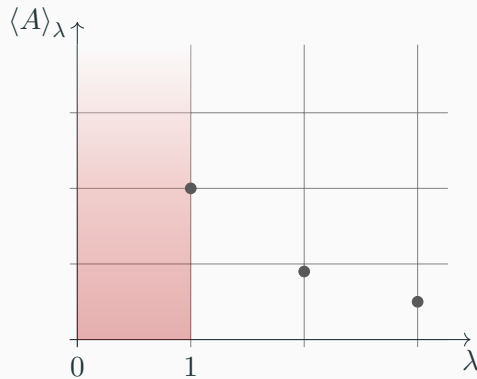


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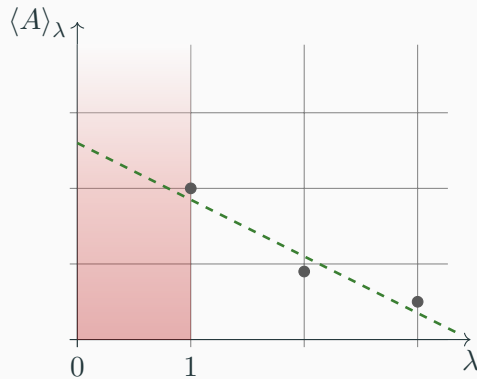


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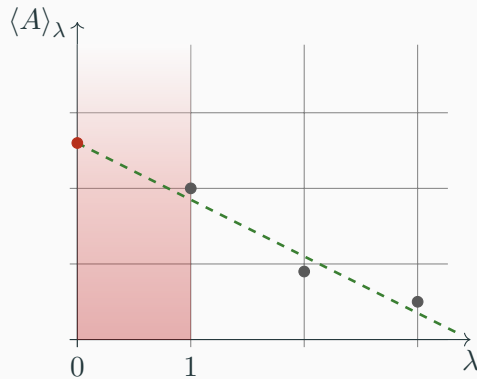


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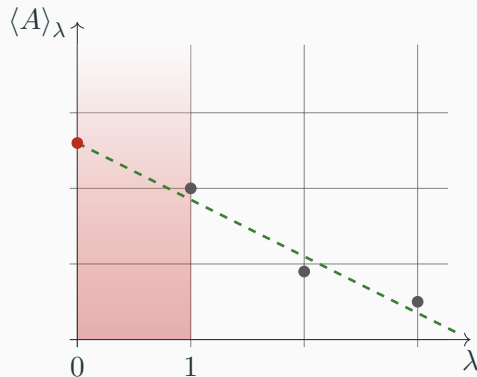
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How do we scale the noise **up**?

$$\partial_t \rho = -i[H, \rho] + \lambda \mathcal{L}(\rho)$$



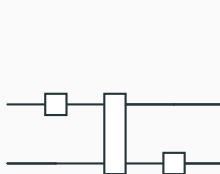
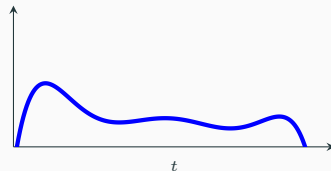
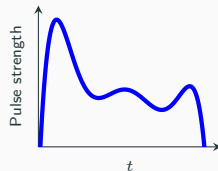
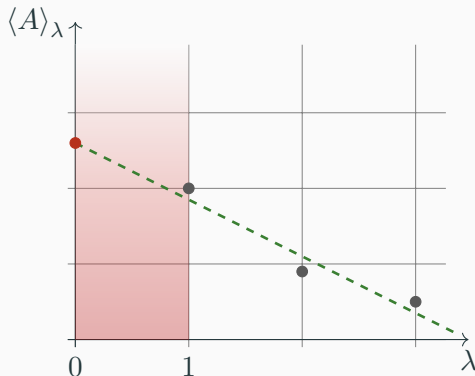
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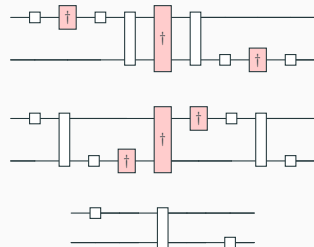
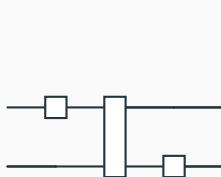
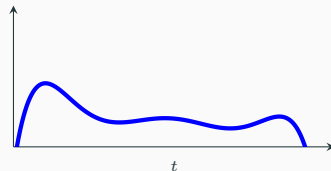
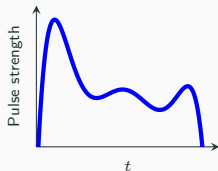
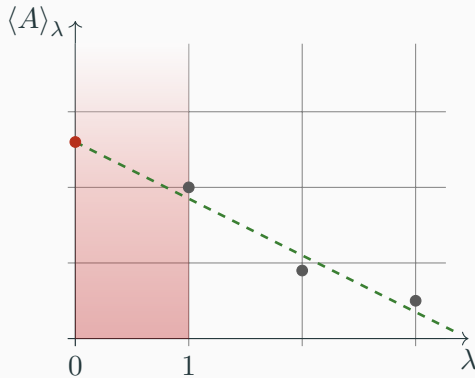
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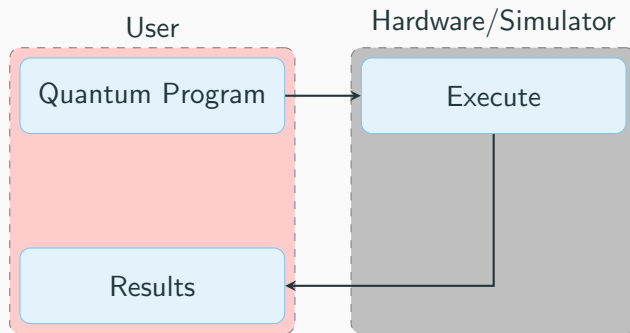
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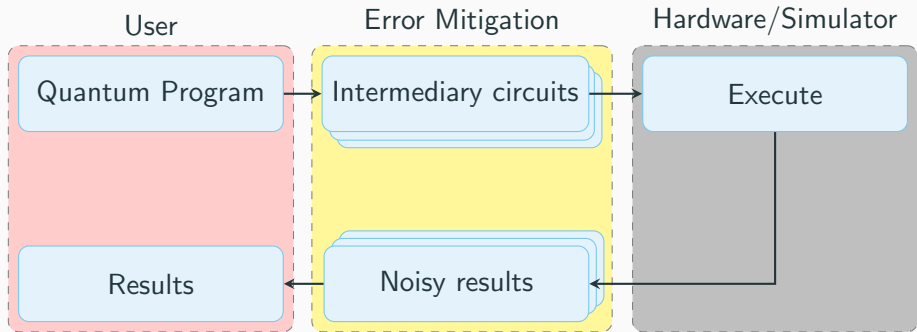
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# Running quantum programs in practice



# Running quantum programs in practice with Mitiq





## Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 30 Sep 2021 (v1), last revised 17 Nov 2022 (this version, v3)]

# Towards the real-time evolution of gauge-invariant $\mathbb{Z}_2$ and $U(1)$ quantum link models on NISQ Hardware with error-mitigation

Emilie Huffman, Miguel García Vera, Debasish Banerjee

Practical quantum computing holds clear promise in addressing problems not generally tractable with classical simulation techniques, and some key physically interesting applications are those of real-time dynamics in strongly coupled lattice gauge theories. In this article, we benchmark the real-time dynamics of  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  and  $U(1)$  gauge invariant plaquette models using noisy intermediate scale quantum (NISQ) hardware, specifically the superconducting-qubit-based quantum IBM Q computers. We design quantum circuits for models of increasing complexity and measure physical observables such as the return probability to the initial state, and locally conserved charges. NISQ hardware suffers from significant decoherence and corresponding difficulty to interpret the results. We demonstrate the use of hardware-agnostic error mitigation techniques, such as circuit folding methods implemented via the Mitq package, and show what they can achieve within the quantum volume restrictions for the hardware. Our study provides insight into the choice of Hamiltonians, construction of circuits, and the utility of error mitigation methods to devise large-scale quantum computation strategies for lattice gauge theories.

# A peak into the future...


## QEC + QEM

Mitigate errors on encoded logical qubits.

When should we use which techniques?

How do we balance classical and quantum resources?

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Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 28 Apr 2023 (v1), last revised 25 Jul 2023 (this version, v2)]

**Zero noise extrapolation on logical qubits by scaling the error correction code distance**

Misty A. Wahl, Andrea Mari, Nathan Shammah, William J. Zeng, Gokul Subramanian Ravi

In this work, we migrate the quantum error mitigation technique of Zero-Noise Extrapolation (ZNE) to fault-tolerant quantum computing. We employ ZNE on logically encoded qubits rather than physical qubits. This approach will be useful in a regime where quantum error correction (QEC) is implementable but the number of qubits available for QEC is limited. Apart from illustrating the utility of a traditional ZNE approach (circuit-level unitary folding) for the QEC regime, we propose a novel noise scaling ZNE method specifically tailored to QEC: distance scaled ZNE (DS-ZNE). DS-ZNE scales the distance of the error correction code, and thereby the resulting logical error rate, and utilizes this code distance as the scaling 'knob' for ZNE. Logical

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### Fault Tolerant Quantum Error Mitigation

Alvin Gonzales, Anjala M Babu, Ji Liu, Zain Saleem, Mark Byrd

Typically, fault-tolerant operations and code concatenation are reserved for quantum error correction due to their resource overhead. Here, we show that fault tolerant operations have a large impact on the performance of symmetry based error mitigation techniques. We also demonstrate that similar to results in fault tolerant quantum computing, code concatenation in fault-tolerant quantum error mitigation (FTQEM) can exponentially suppress the errors to arbitrary levels. For a family of circuits, we provide analytical error thresholds for FTQEM with the repetition code. These circuits include a set of quantum circuits that can generate all of reversible classical computing. The post-selection rate in FTQEM can also be increased by correcting some of the outcomes. Our threshold results can also be viewed from the perspective of quantifying the number of gate operations we can delay checking the stabilizers in a concatenated code before errors overwhelm the encoding. The benefits of FTQEM are

Let's try Mitiq!

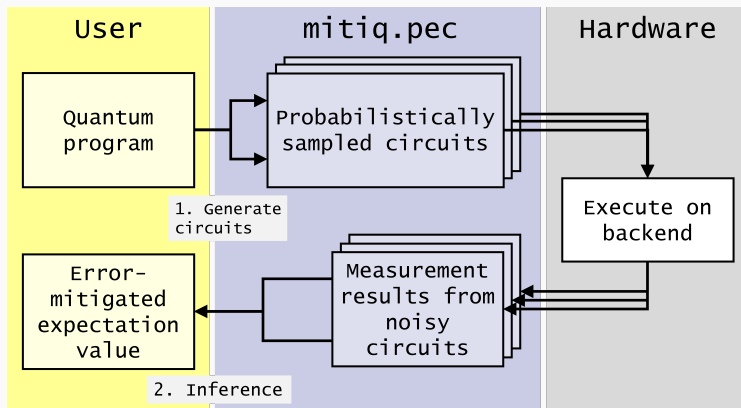


`https://github.com/unitaryfund/  
Mitiq-Workshop-QNumerics-Summer-School/blob/main/part1\_zne.ipynb`

# Sneak Preview of Part II

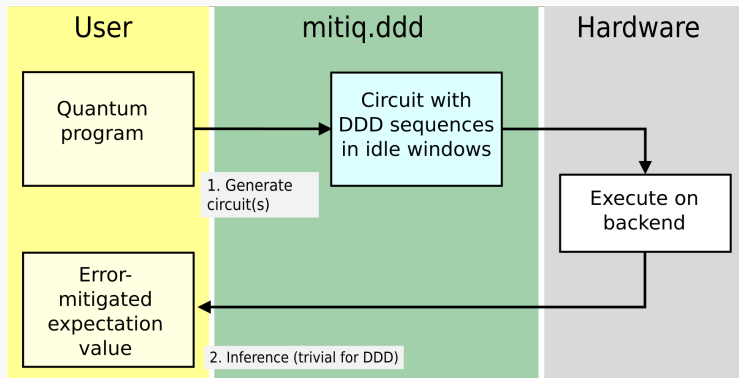
## Probabilistic Error Cancellation

**Key Idea:** Use noisy operations to build up noiseless ones by selective cancellation and sampling.



## Digital Dynamical Decoupling

**Key Idea:** The devil finds work for idle [qubits].



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