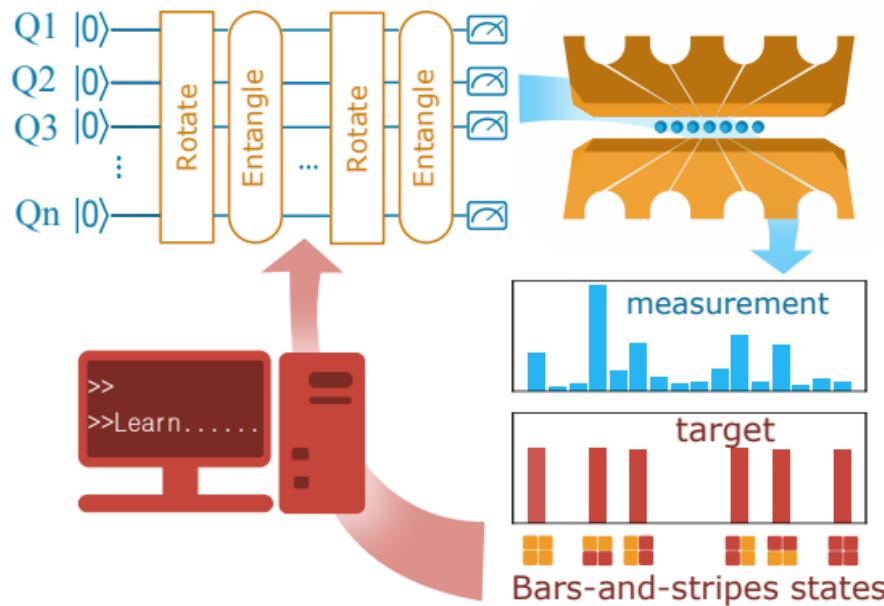


Quantum-classical hybrid circuits with trapped ions

Norbert M. Linke

Chris Monroe group → Linke Lab

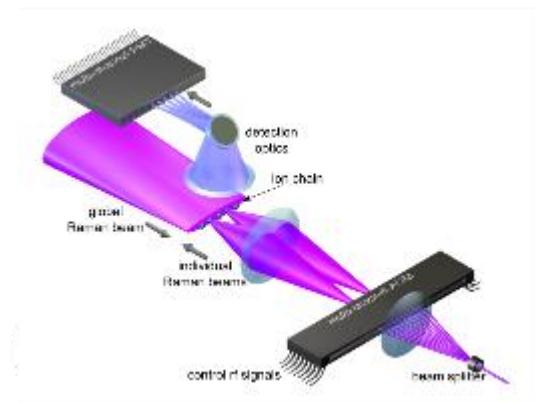
Joint Quantum Institute, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA



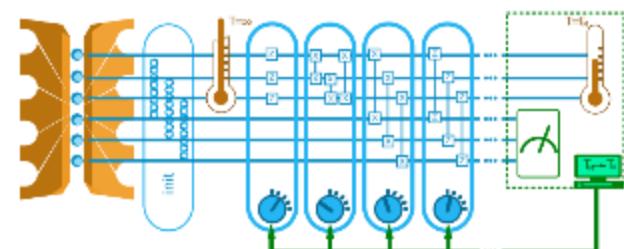
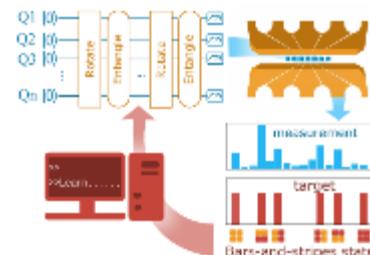
AMO Seminar, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
11 November 2019

Overview

Quantum computer module
ions as qubits
hardware (5-9 qubits)
modular gates and compiler



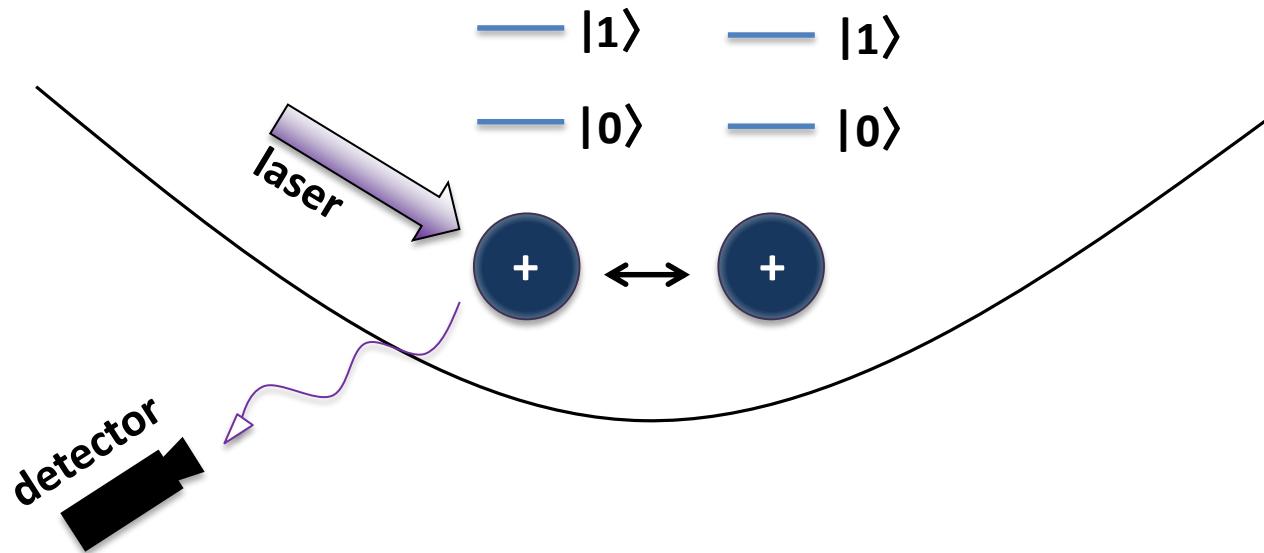
Quantum algorithms
QC comparison
Hybrid generative modelling
QAOA of thermo-field double states



Outlook: scaling up and other plans

Trapped ions

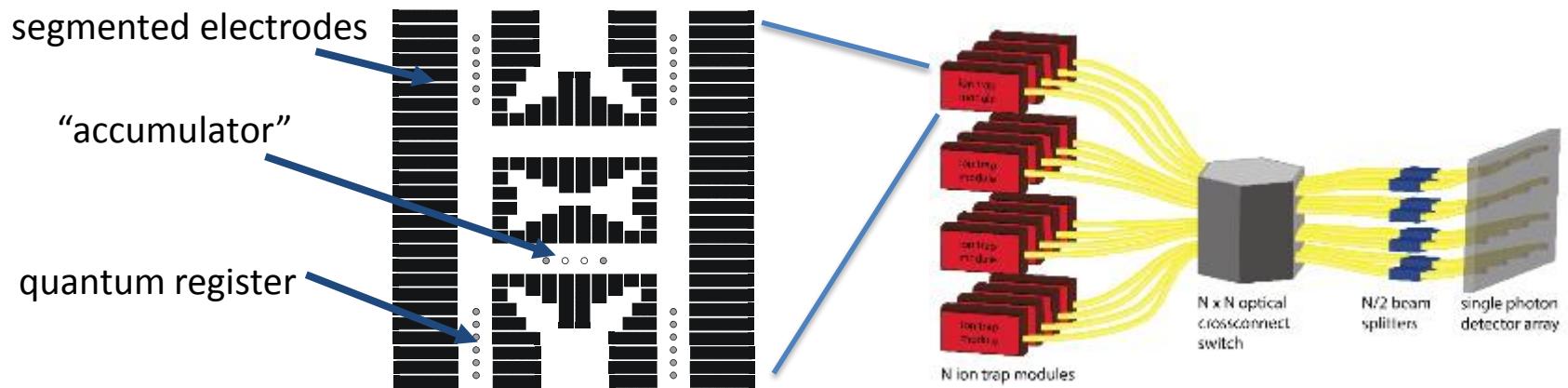
A good quantum computing candidate – why?



- Isolated quantum system, preparation and read-out with laser light
- gate operations (using lasers/microwaves)

The ion trap quantum computer (vision)

Ion trap Quantum computing – the big pic



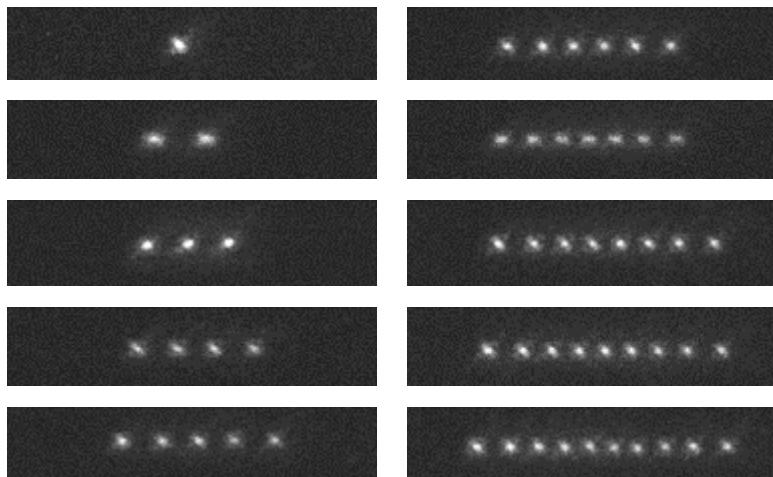
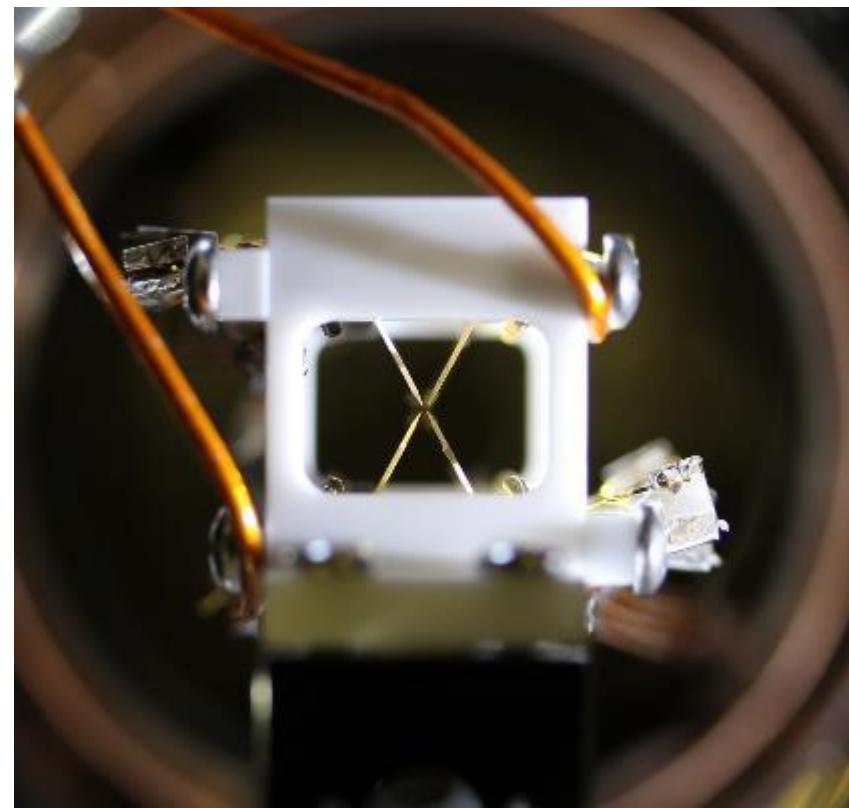
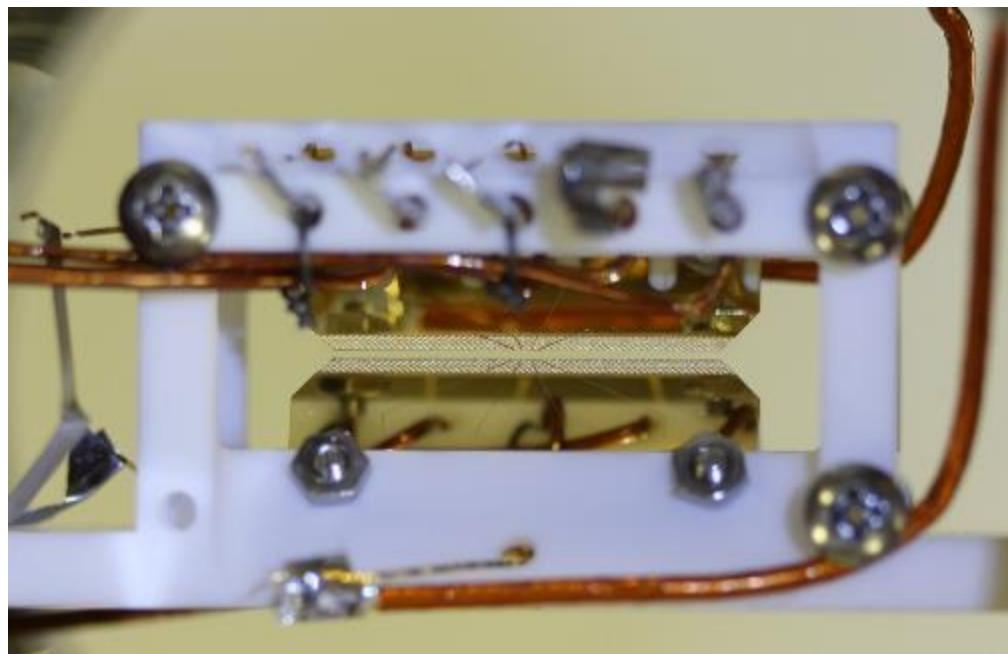
D. J. Wineland et al. 1998

C. Monroe / J. Kim et al. 2013

Are we there yet...? – challenges

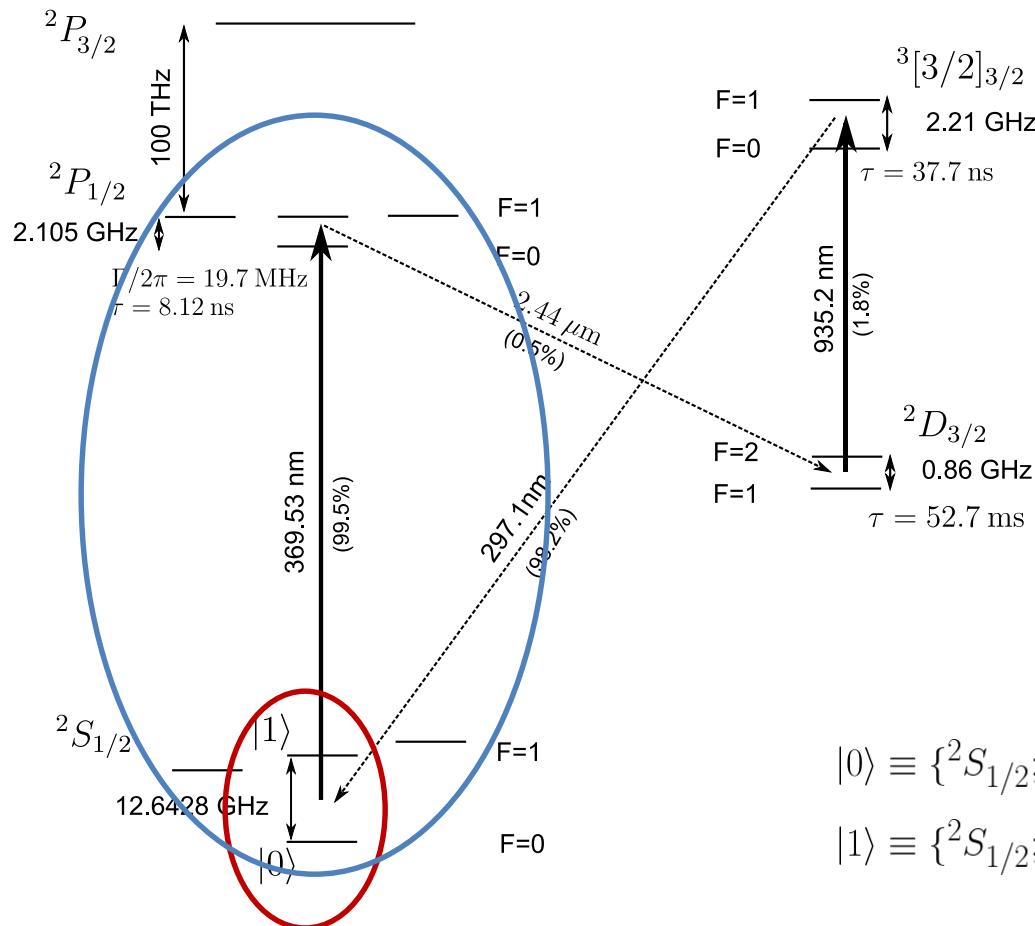
- Higher fidelity operations
- Scalability: control over more qubits

Ion traps: hardware in current UMD module



trapped ion Coulomb crystals: $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$

Trapped ion qubits: $^{171}\text{Yb}^+$ level structure



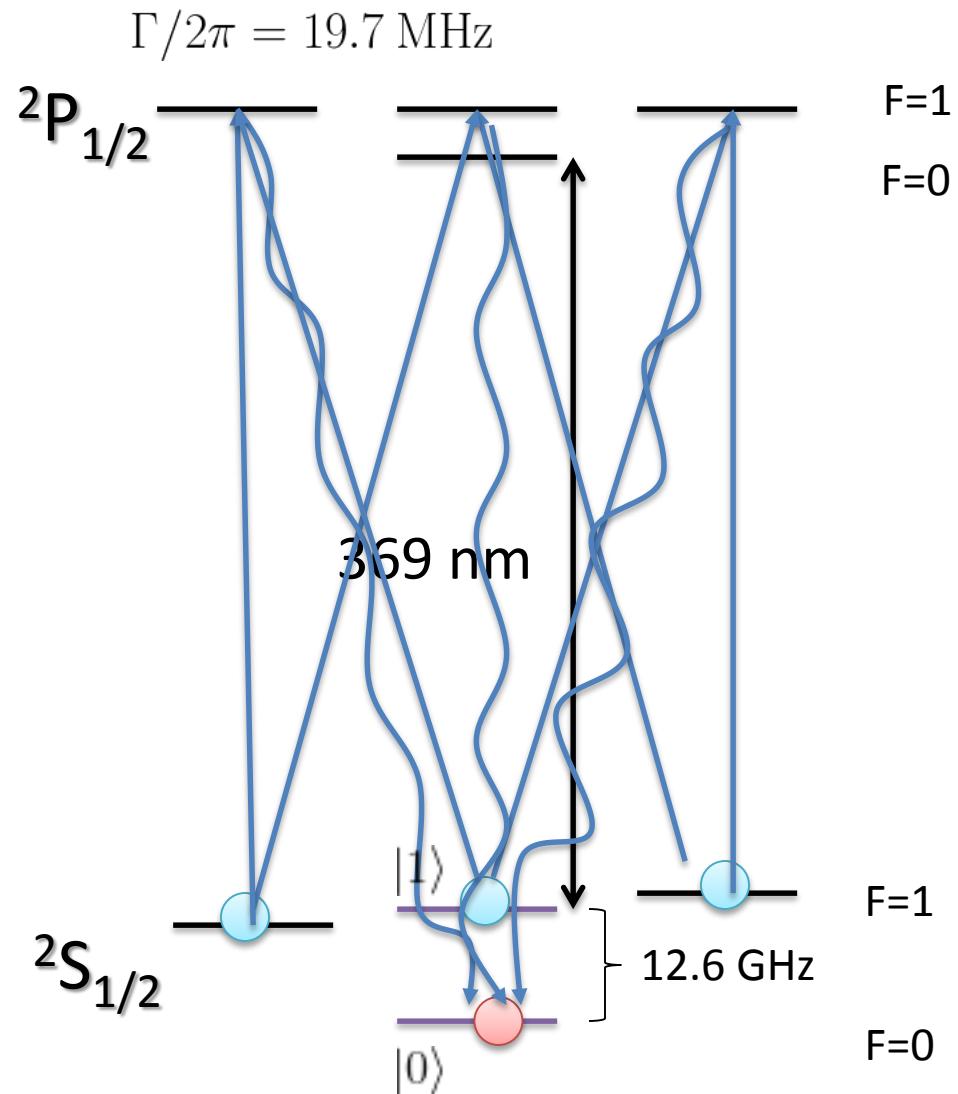
$$|0\rangle \equiv \{^2S_{1/2}; F = 0, m_F = 0\}$$

$$|1\rangle \equiv \{^2S_{1/2}; F = 1, m_F = 0\}$$

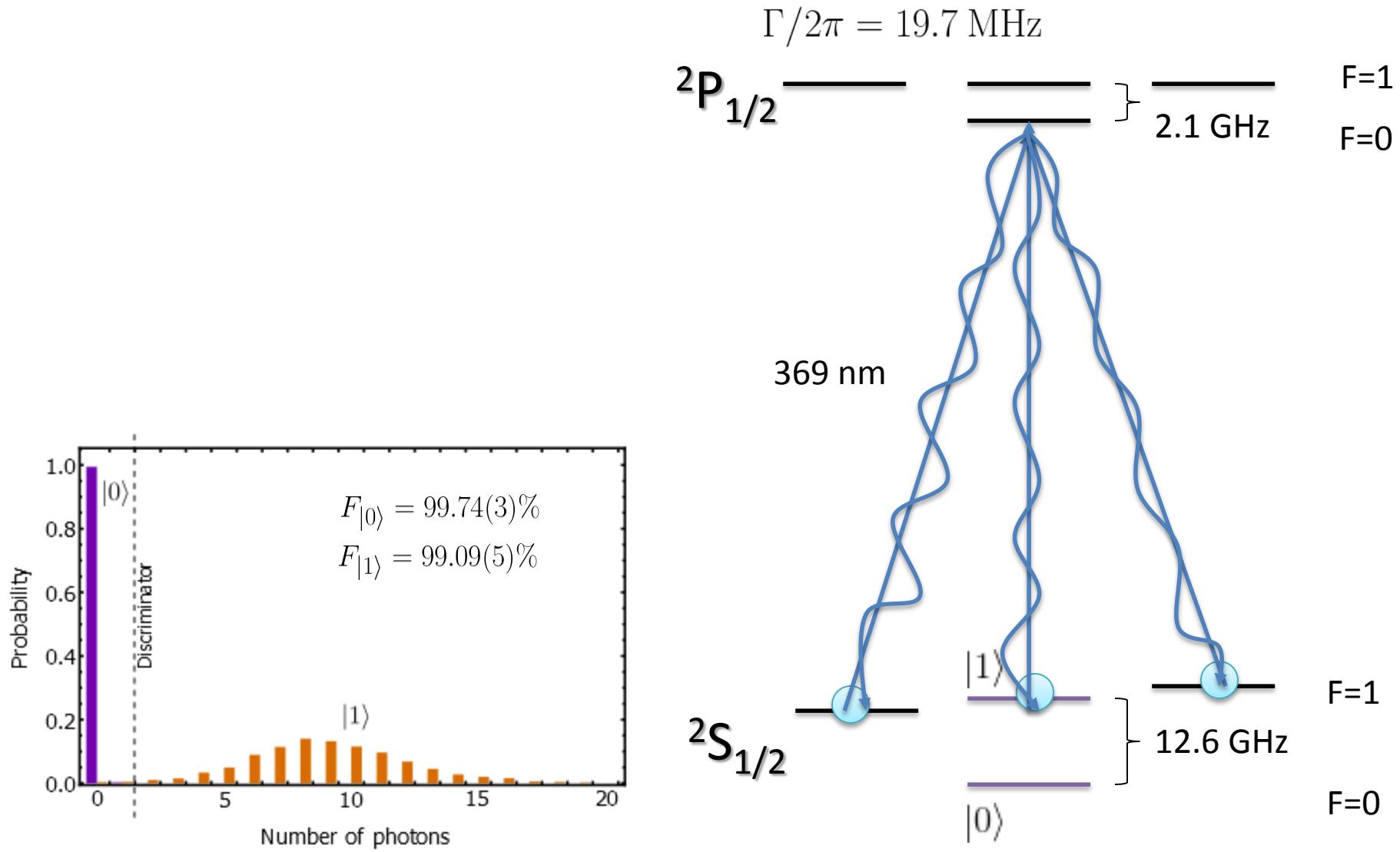
compare: “true” clock qubit in $^{43}\text{Ca}^+$ at 146G
coherence time $\sim 1\text{min}$

atomic clock qubit \rightarrow B-field insensitive
long coherence times: $\sim 1\text{s}$

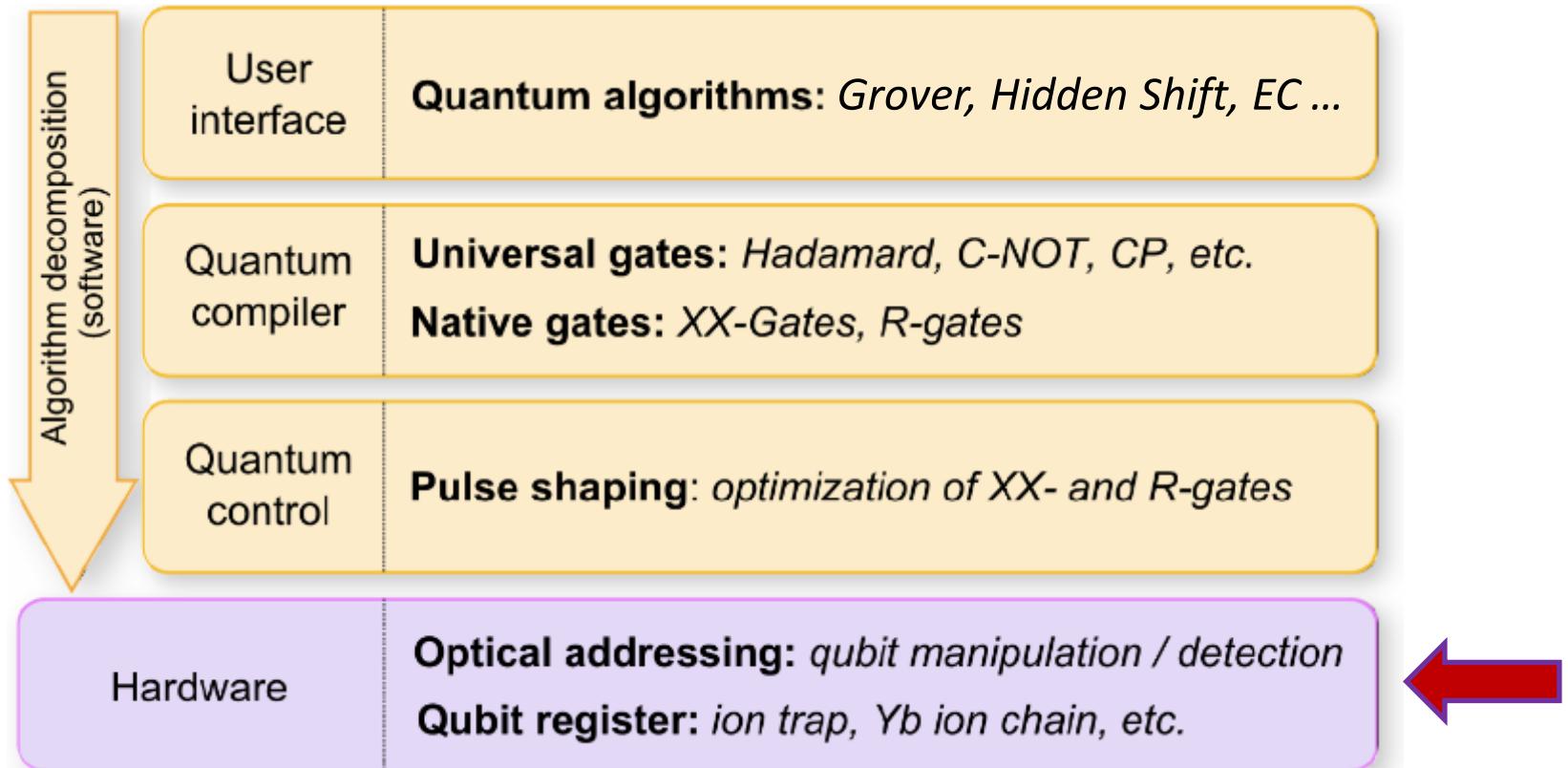
Trapped ion qubits: State initialization



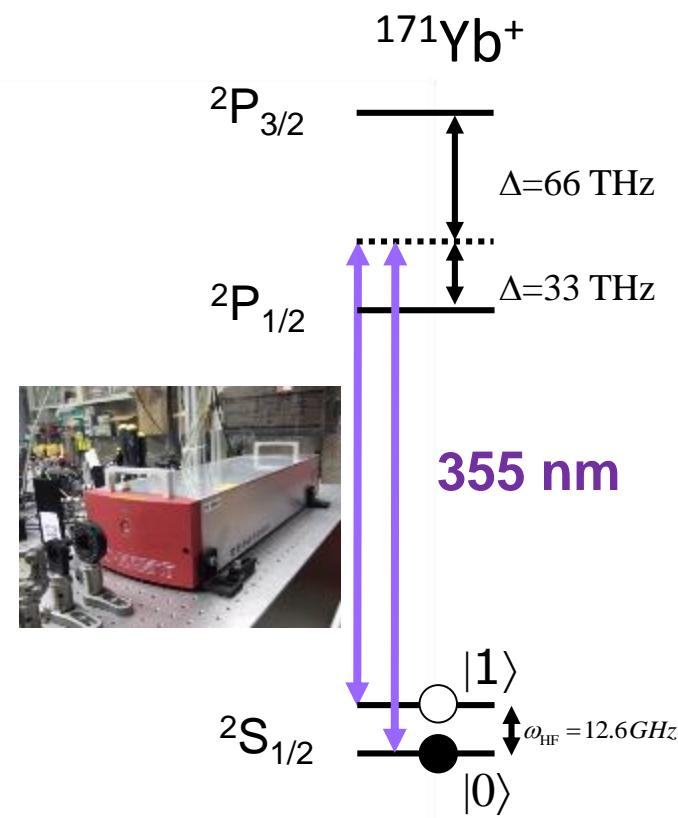
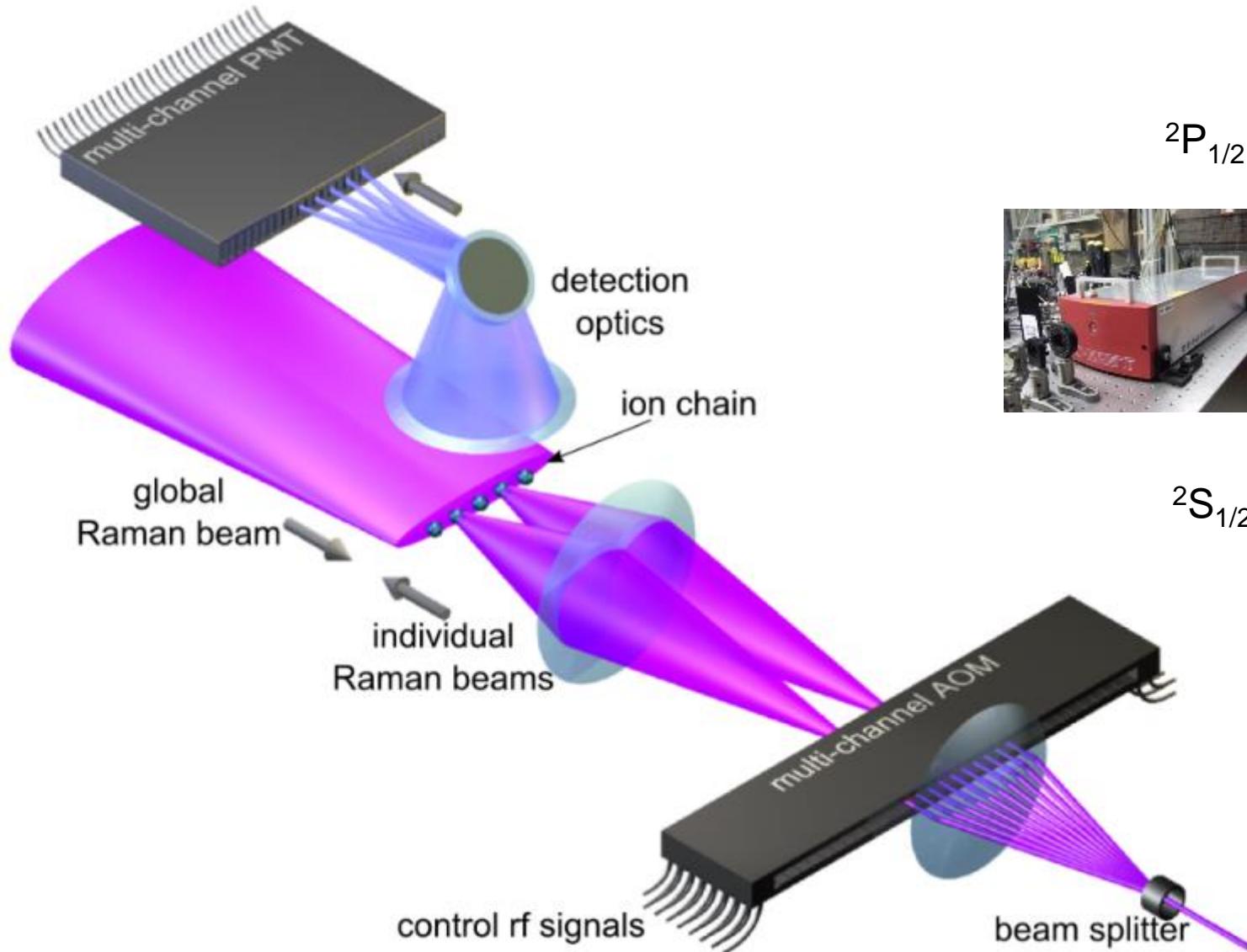
Trapped ion qubits: State detection



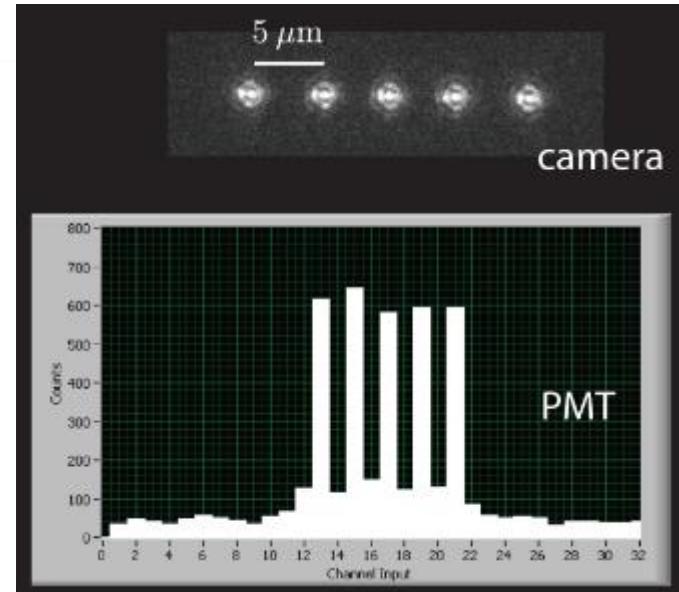
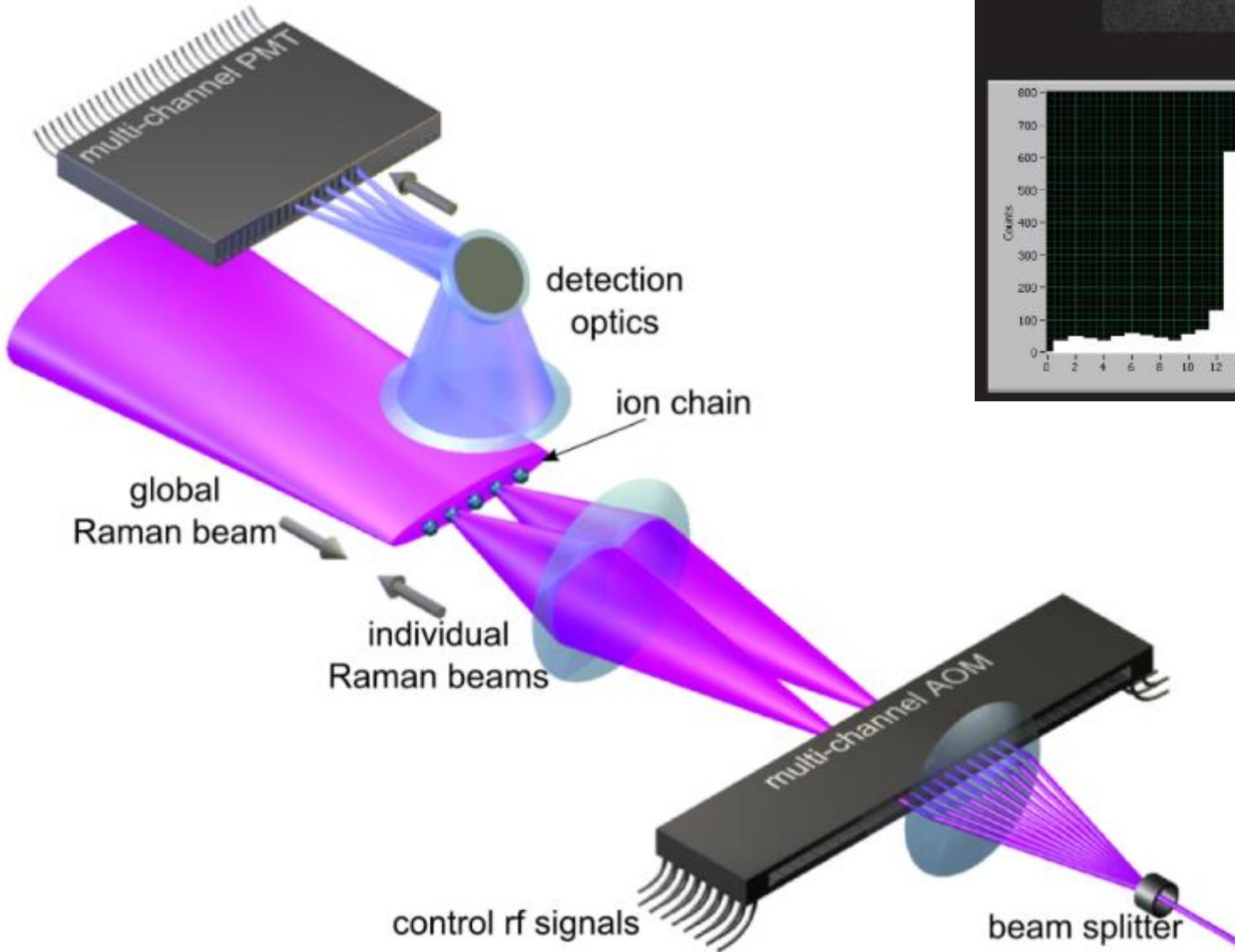
Modular architecture



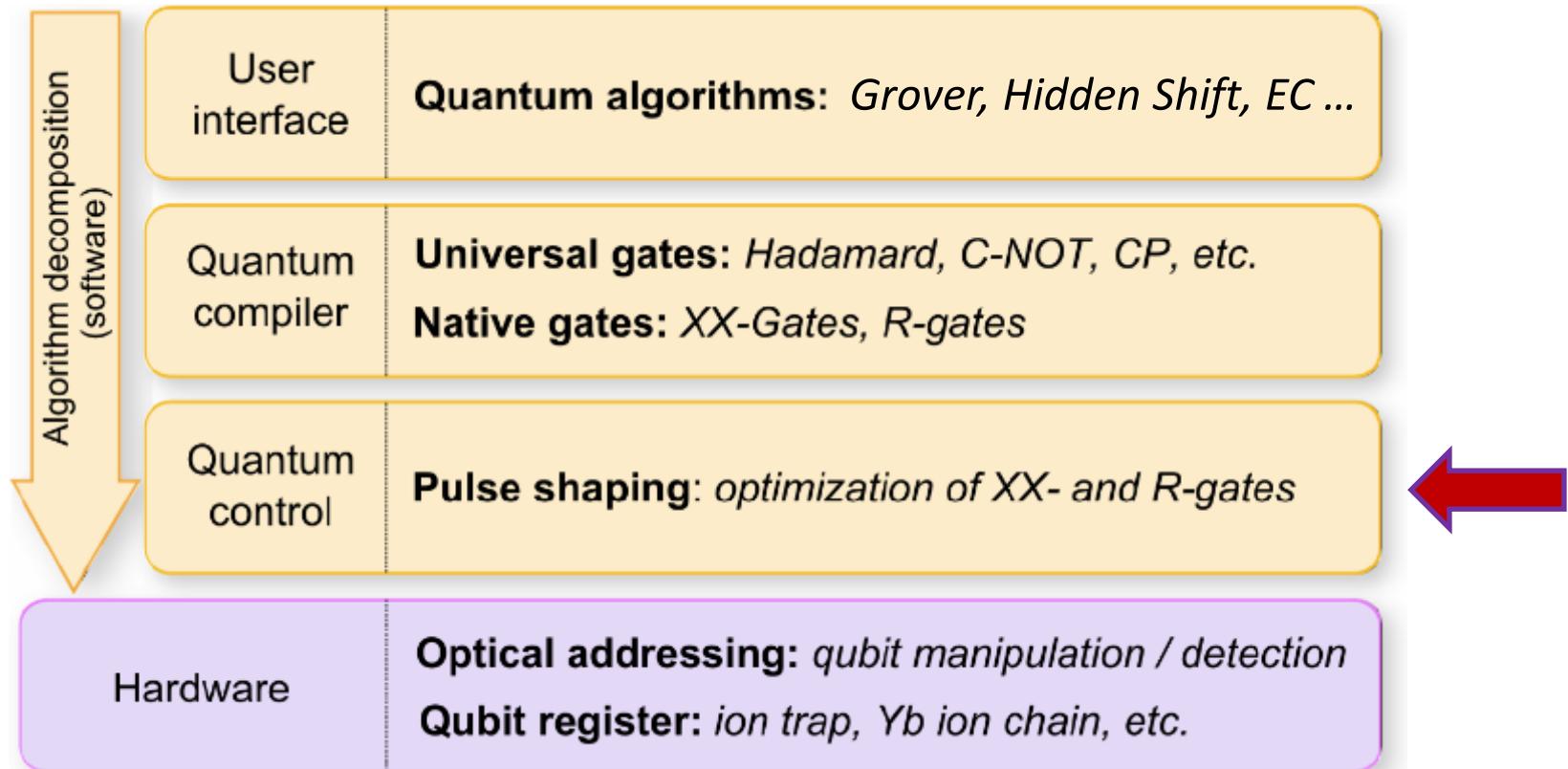
Hardware



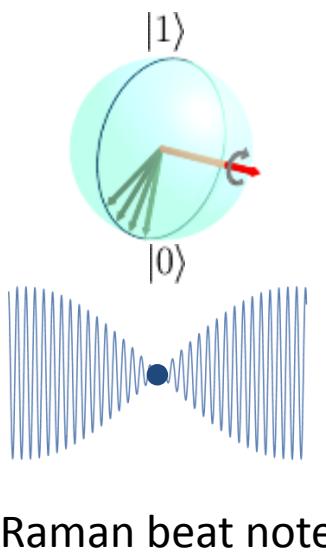
Hardware: Read-out



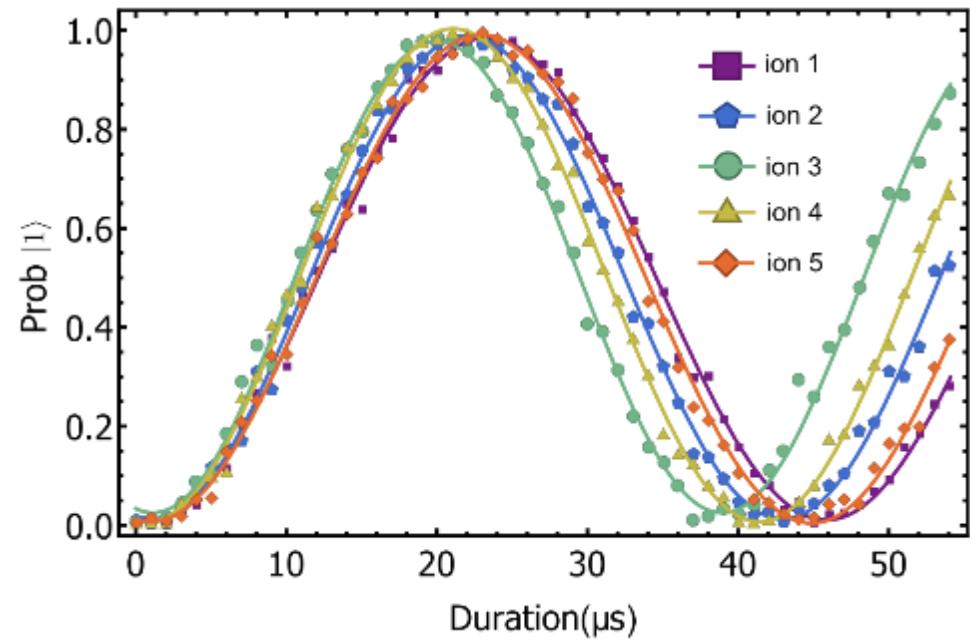
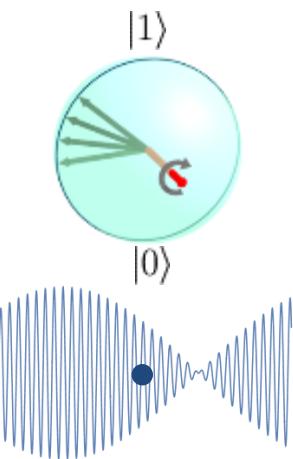
Modular architecture



Quantum control: Single qubit rotations



Raman beat note



R-gate

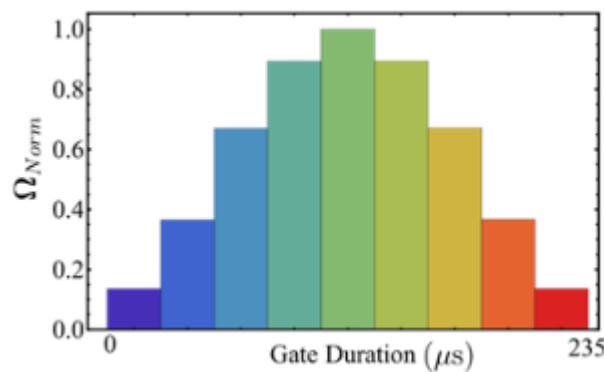
$$R_\phi(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) & -i\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{-i\phi} \\ -i\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{i\phi} & \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Quantum control: Exciting the motion

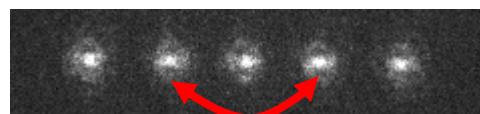
$$U(t) = \exp[-i \sum_{n,k} \hat{D}(\cancel{\alpha_n^k(t)}) \sigma_x^n - i \sum_{i,j} \chi_{ij}(t) \sigma_x^i \sigma_x^j]$$

• • • • mode1

mode2

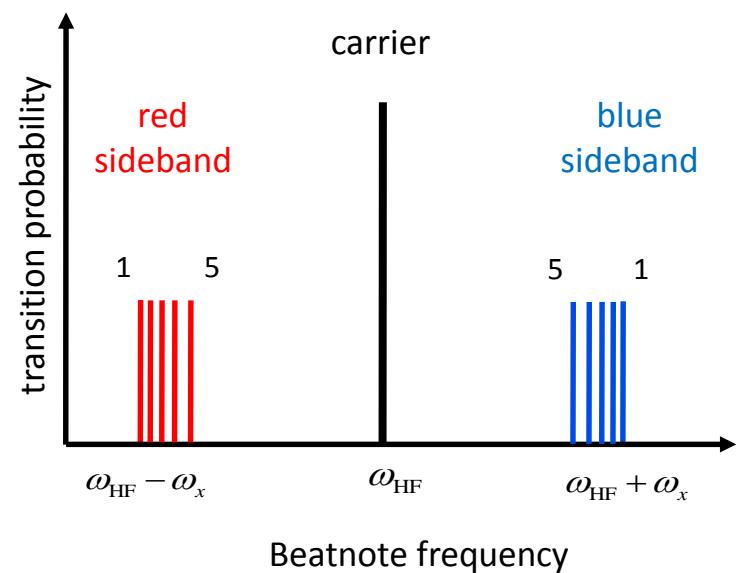


$$XX(\chi_{i,j}) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\chi_{i,j}) & 0 & 0 & -i\sin(\chi_{i,j}) \\ 0 & \cos(\chi_{i,j}) & -i\sin(\chi_{i,j}) & 0 \\ 0 & -i\sin(\chi_{i,j}) & \cos(\chi_{i,j}) & 0 \\ -i\sin(\chi_{i,j}) & 0 & 0 & \cos(\chi_{i,j}) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\chi_{24} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

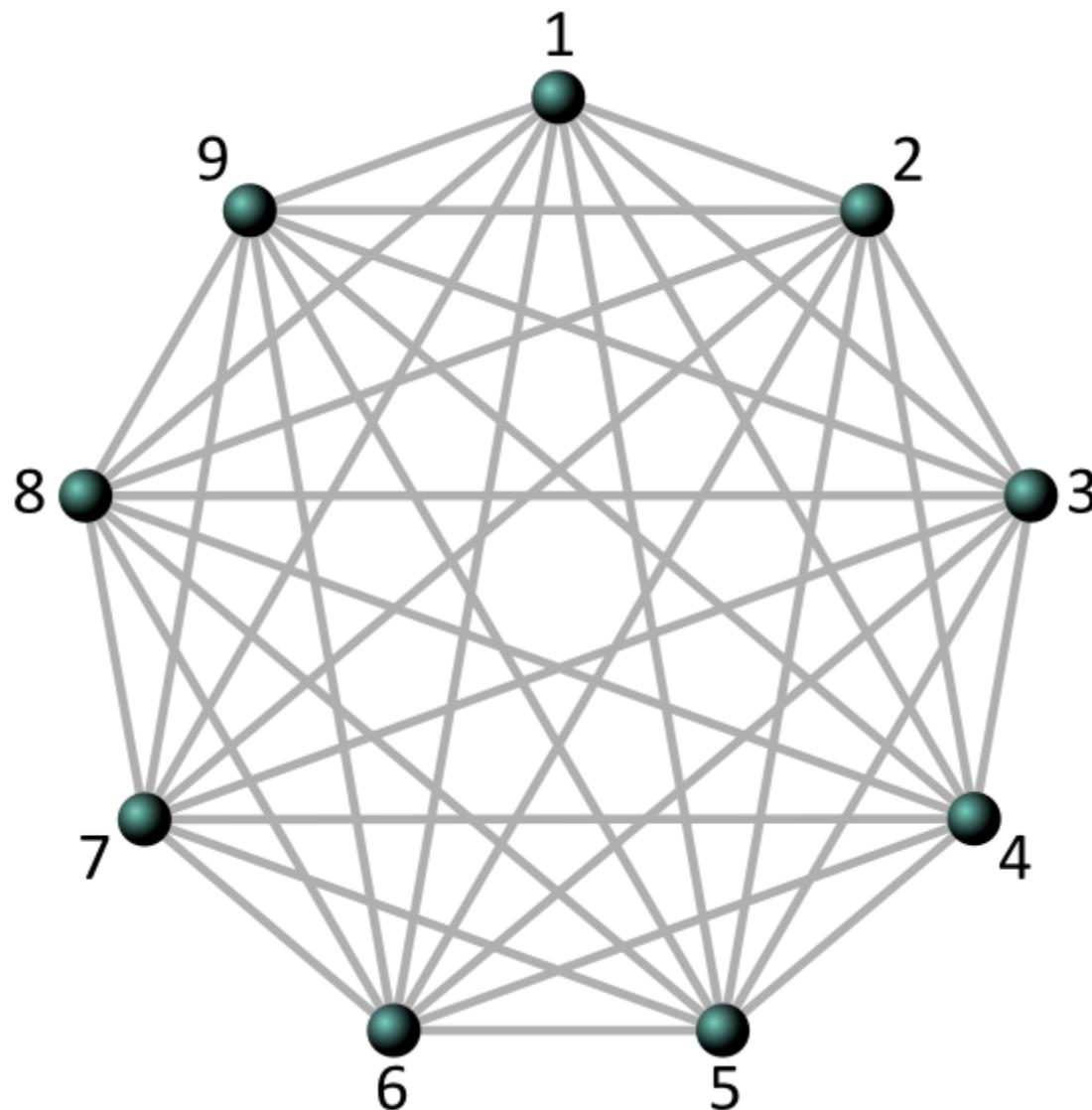


K. Mølmer and A. Sørensen, Phys. Rev. Lett. **82** (1999)

S.-L. Zhu et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **97** (2006)

T. Choi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **112** (2014)

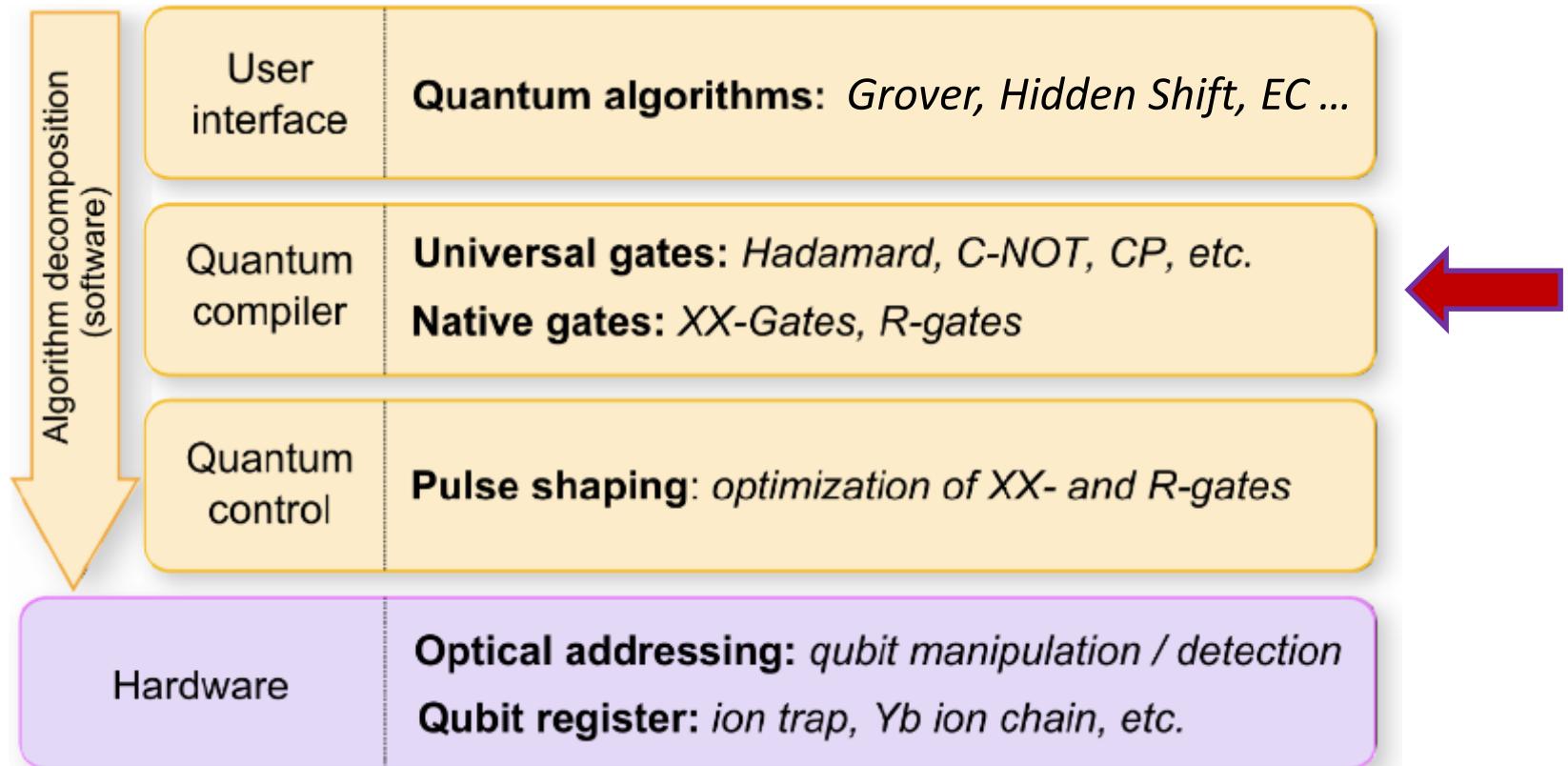
Quantum control: Full connectivity



not limited to local operations

NML et al. PNAS **114**, 13 (2017)

Modular architecture



Quantum compiler: Fredkin gate

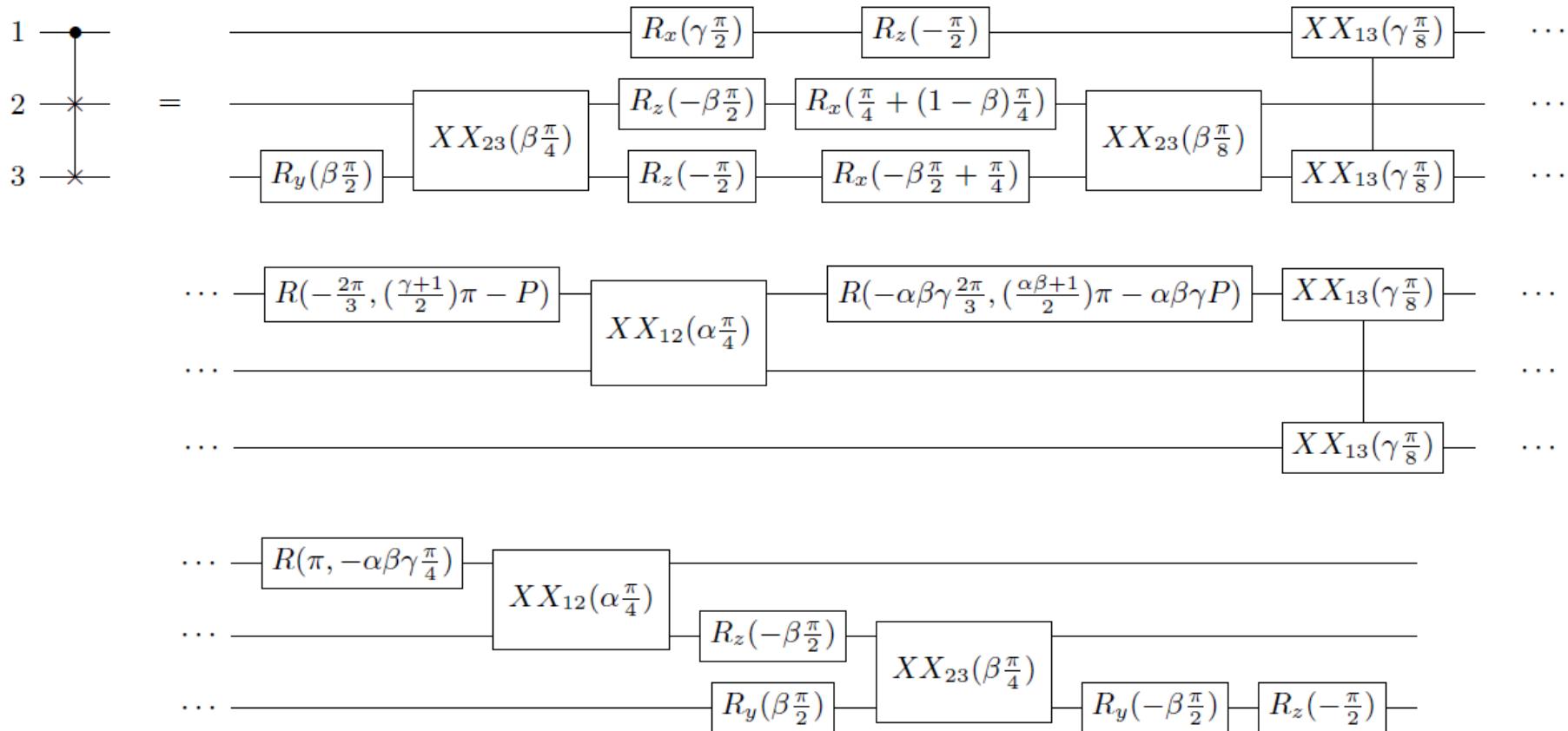
C-SWAP



=

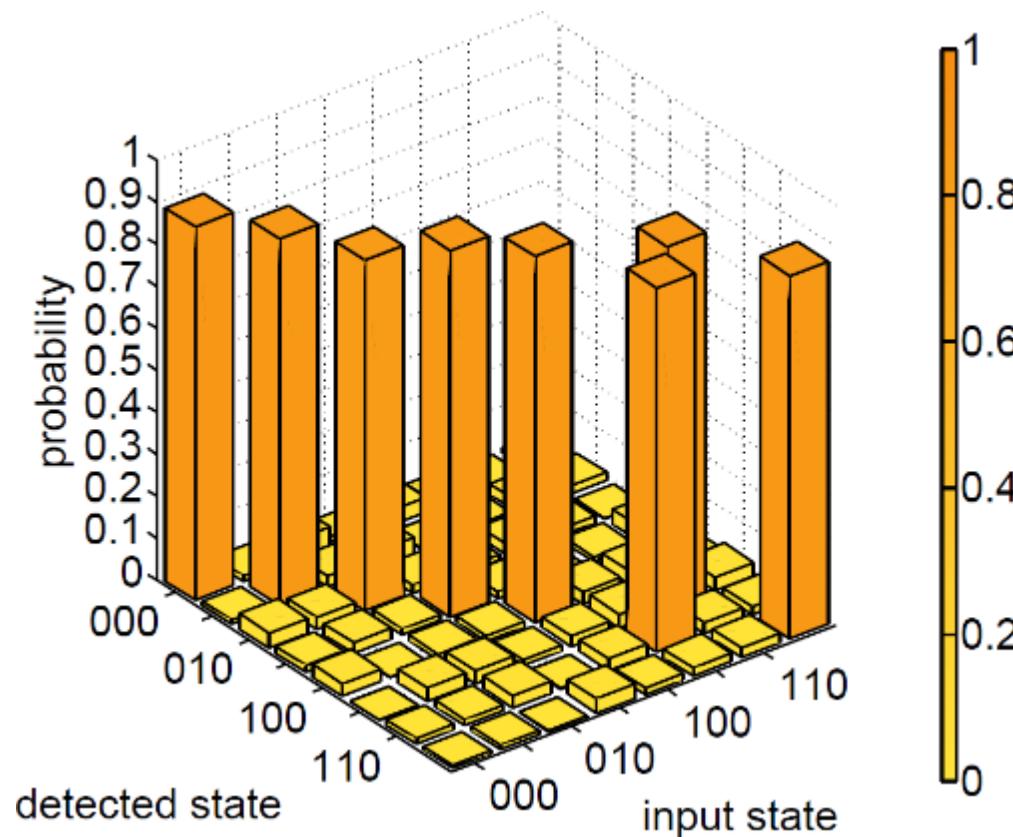
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quantum compiler: Fredkin gate circuit



$$\alpha = \text{sgn}(\chi_{12}), \beta = \text{sgn}(\chi_{23}), \gamma = \text{sgn}(\chi_{13}), \text{ and } P = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

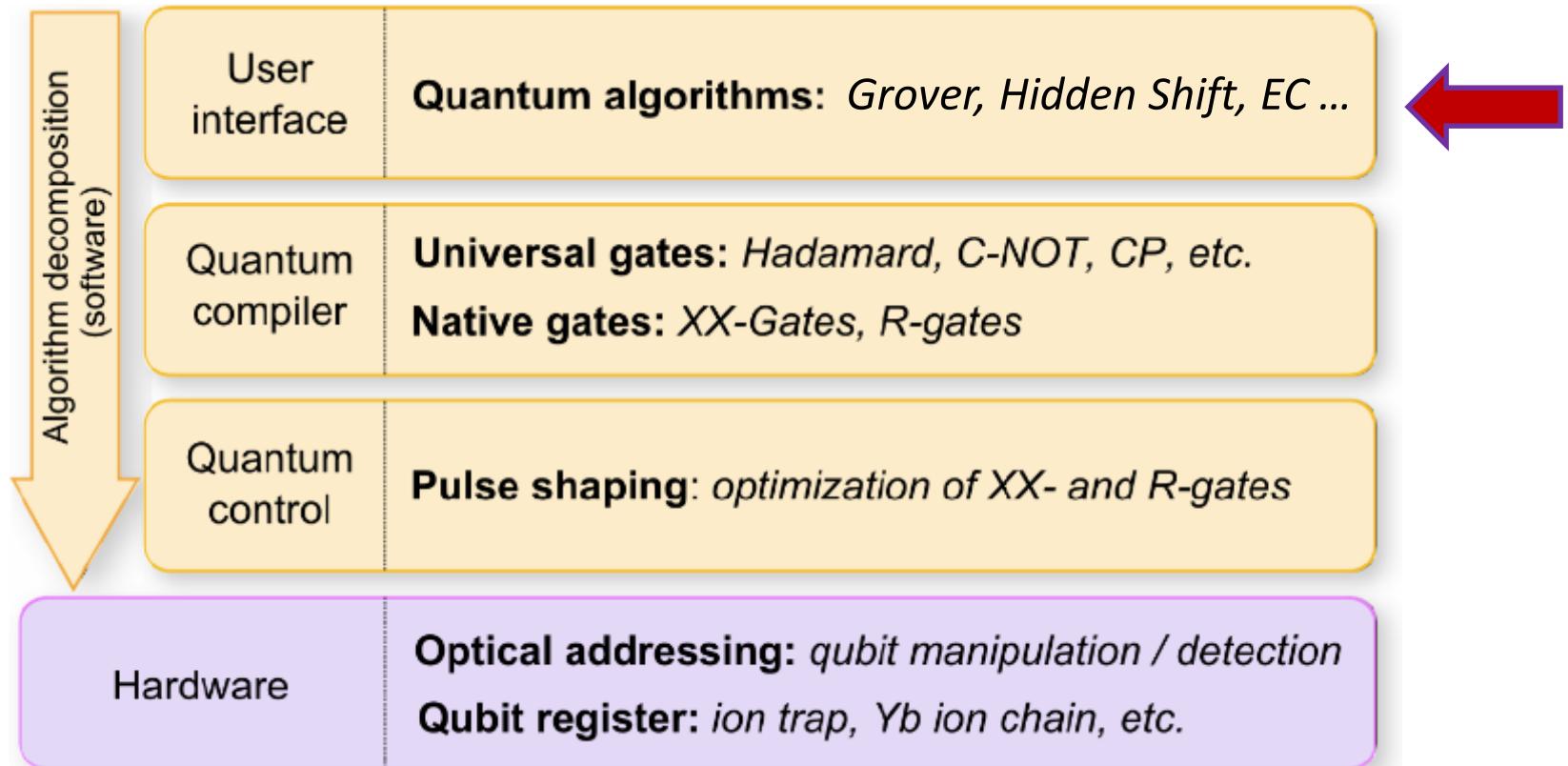
Quantum compiler: Fredkin gate results



Fredkin [1,2:4], F=86.8(3)%

(corrected for 2% spam error)

Modular architecture

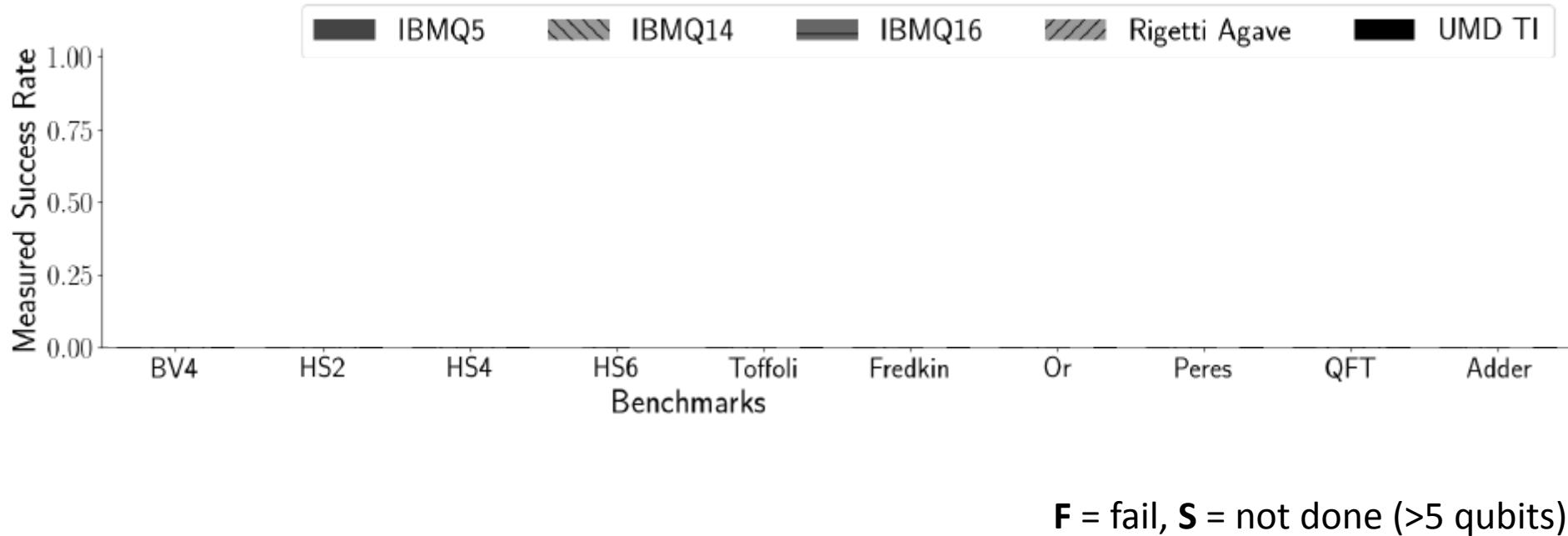


Quantum hardware and compiler comparison

Quantum hardware and compiler comparison

Comparison conducted by M. Martonosi (Princeton)

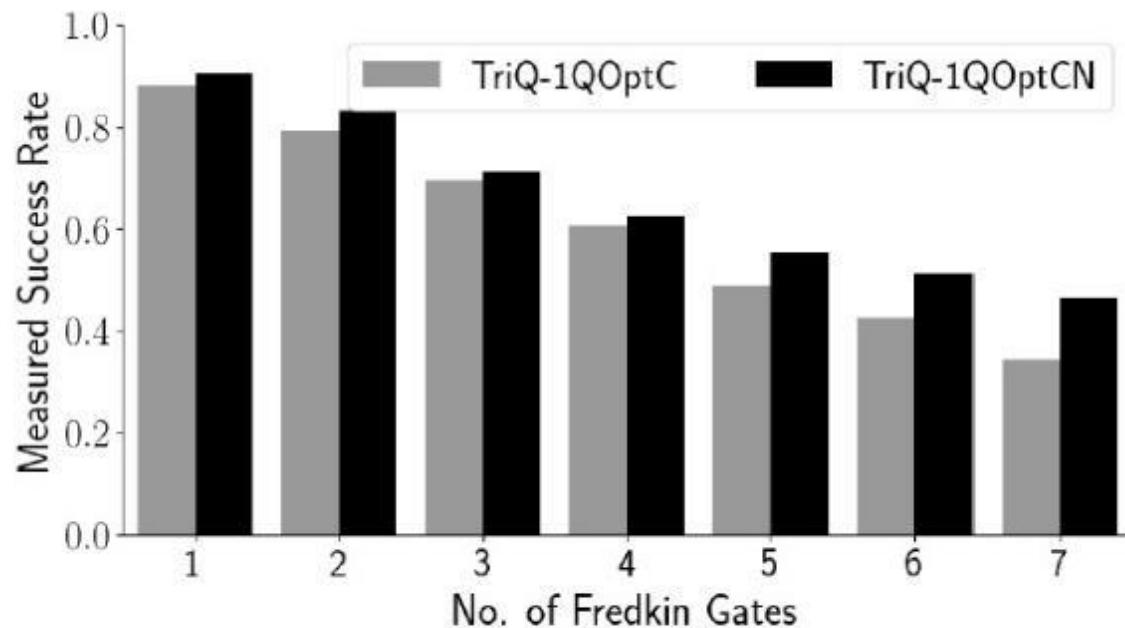
-> code interface



F = fail, **S** = not done (>5 qubits)

Example algorithms on multiple platforms (Princeton)

Compiler optimizes qubit mapping



Gate	F _{estimate}
XX[4:5]	0.980
XX[2:5]	0.991
XX[1:4]	0.970
XX[1:2]	0.985
XX[3:5]	0.998
XX[1:3]	0.995
XX[2:3]	0.994
XX[2:4]	0.996
XX[3:4]	0.994

Quantum-classical hybrid computing

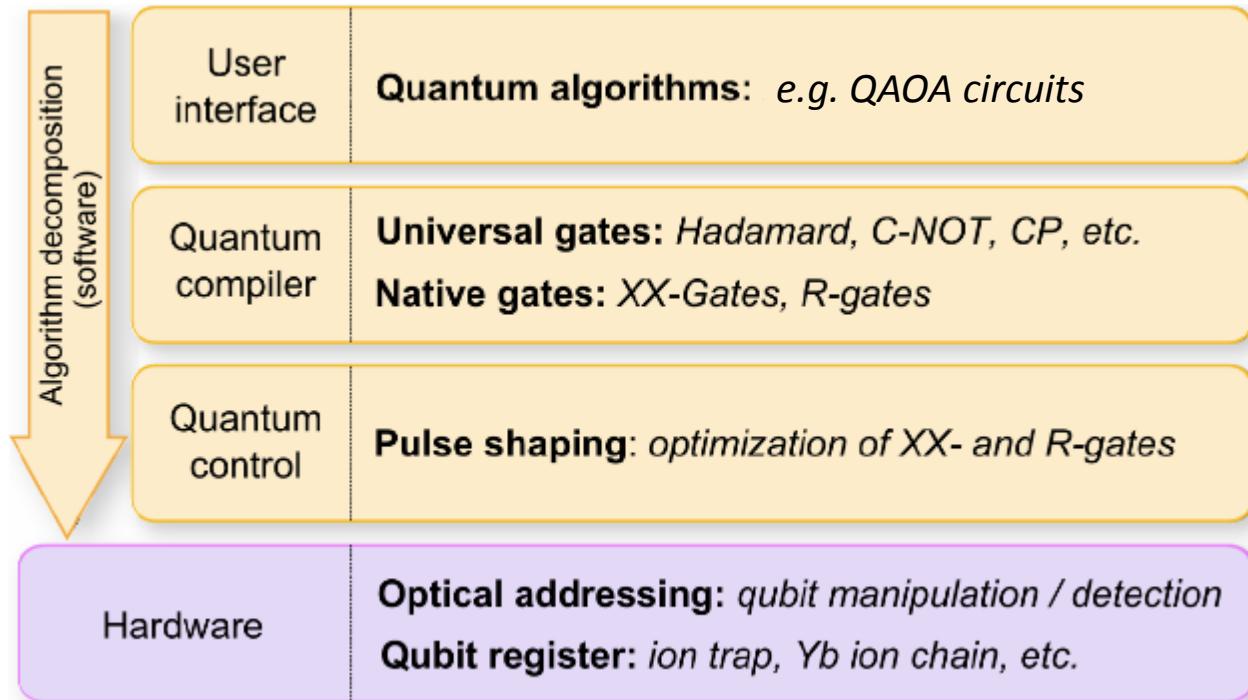


Classical optimizer

- Gradient descent
- Bayesian optimization
- ...



Quantum computer

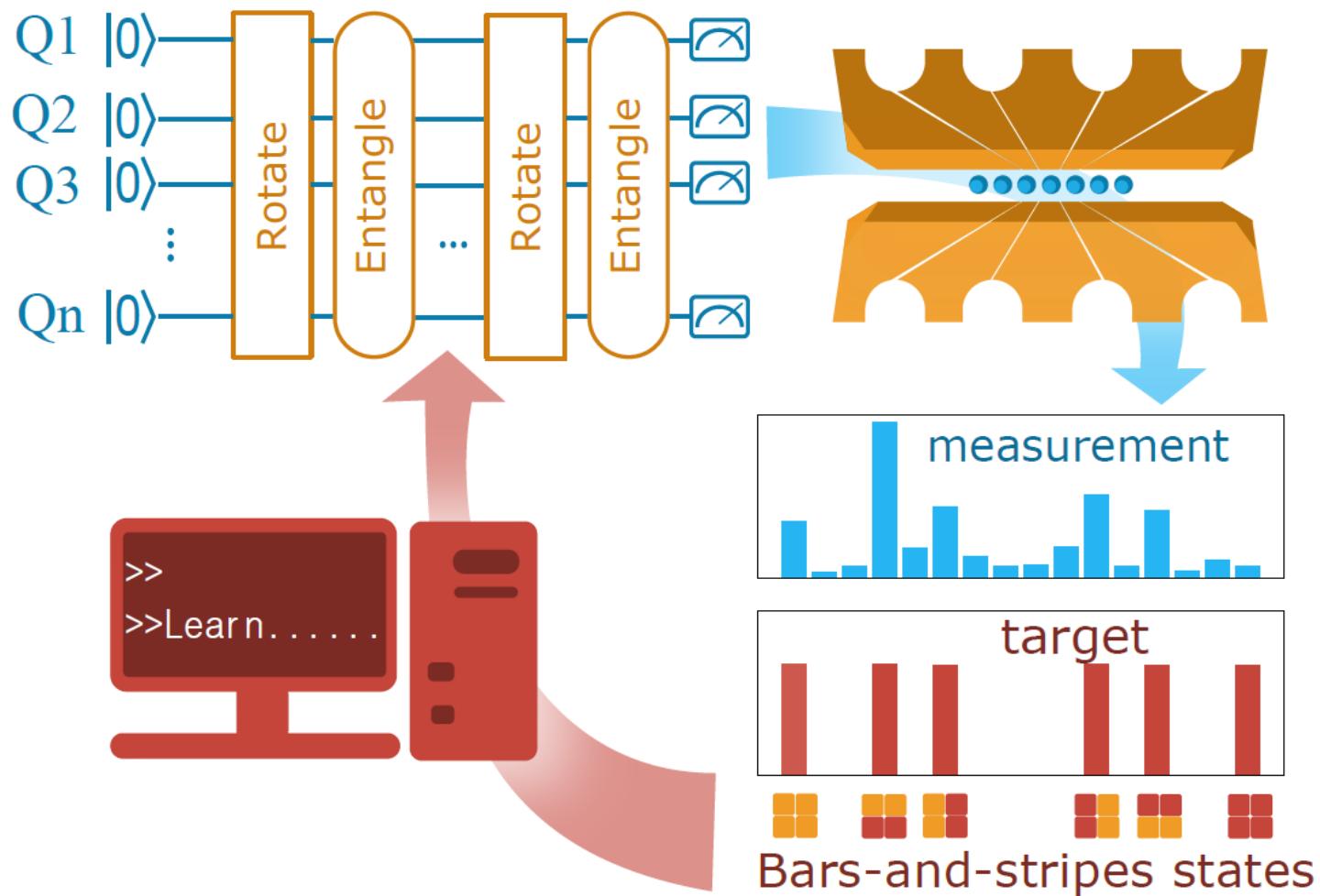


see also Innsbruck hybrid-AQS:
Kokail et al., Nature 569 (2019)

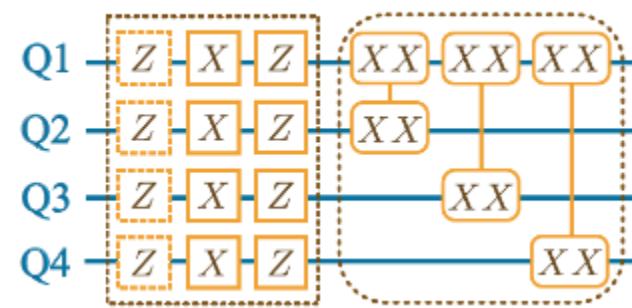
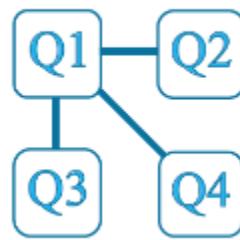
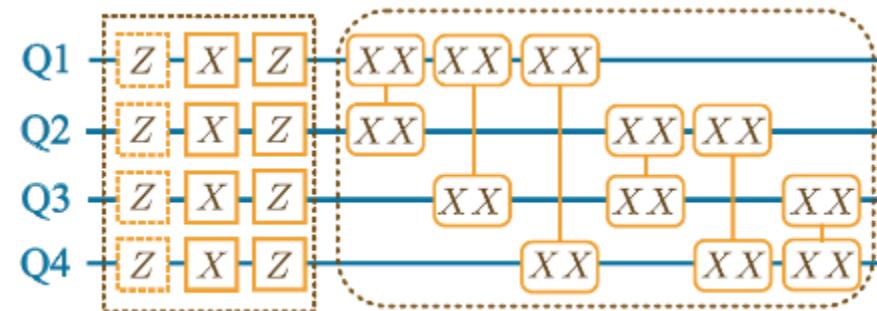
Hybrid machine learning: Bars and Stripes



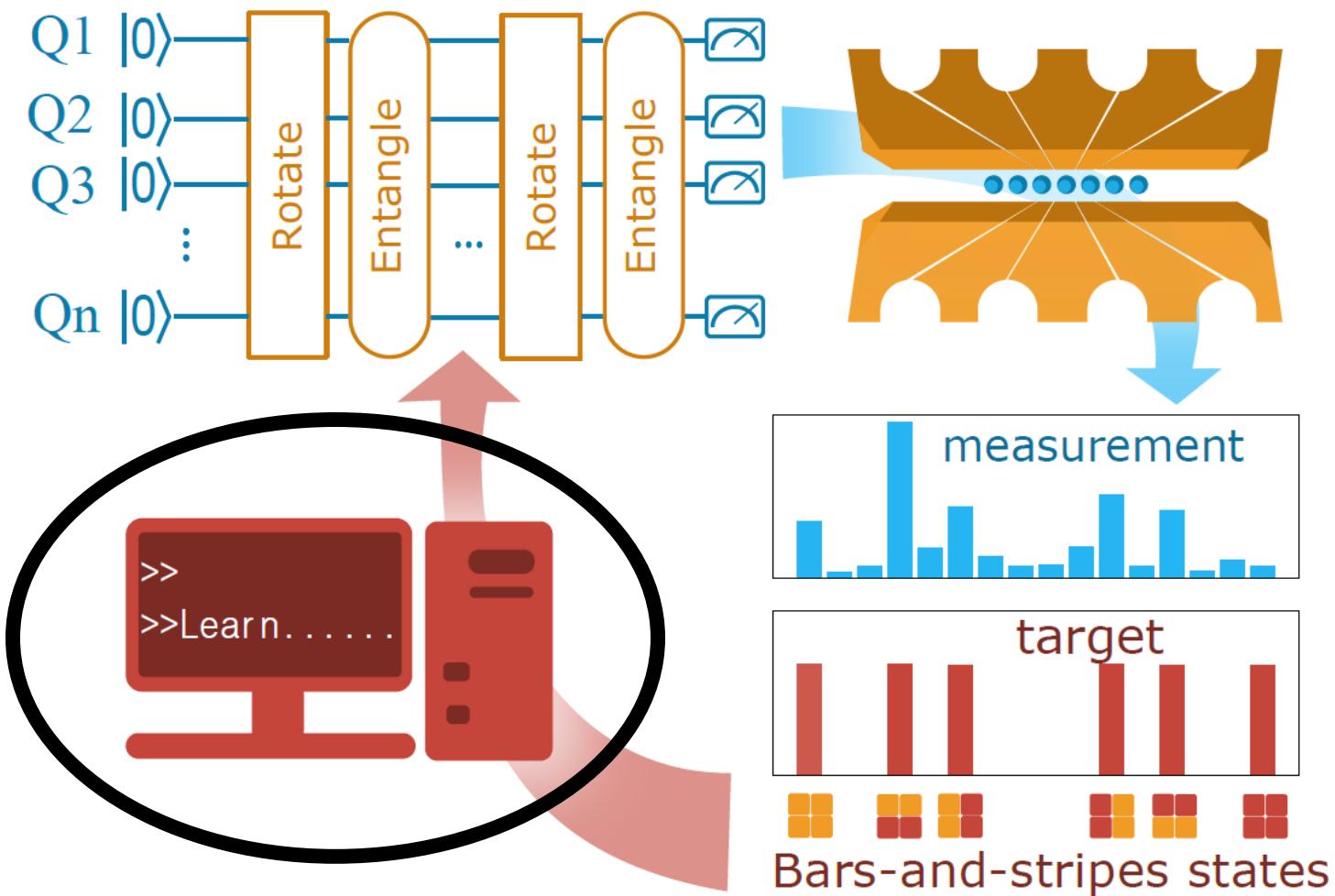
Hybrid machine learning: Bars and Stripes



Hybrid machine learning: Bars and Stripes

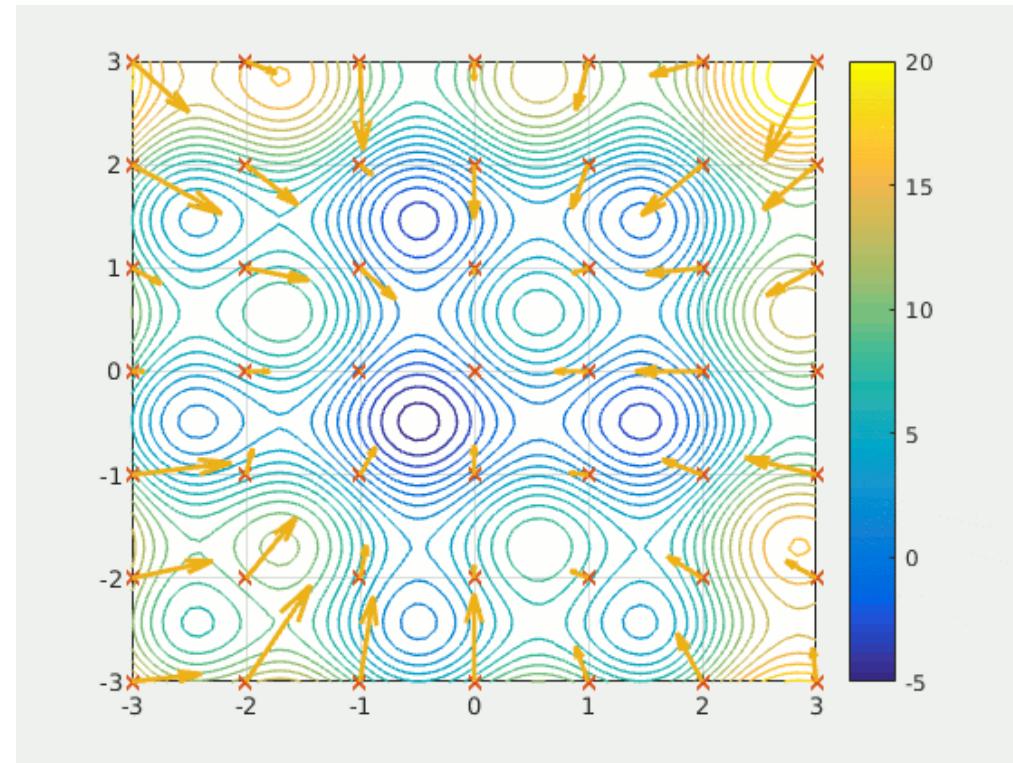


Hybrid machine learning: Bars and Stripes



Hybrid machine learning: Bars and Stripes

Classical Leaner 1: Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)



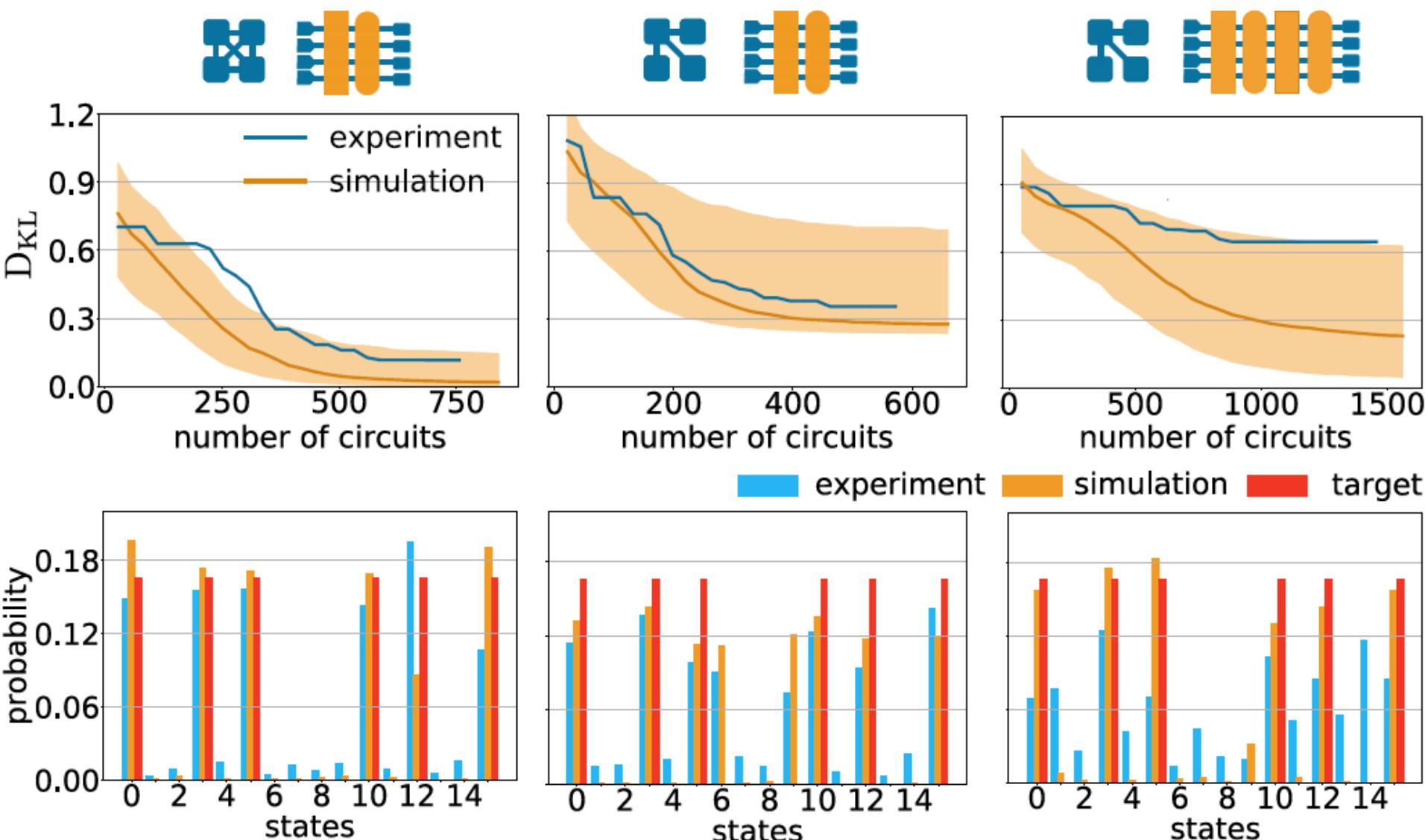
Animation from Wikipedia by Ephramac

Classical Leaner 2: Bayesian Optimization (BO)

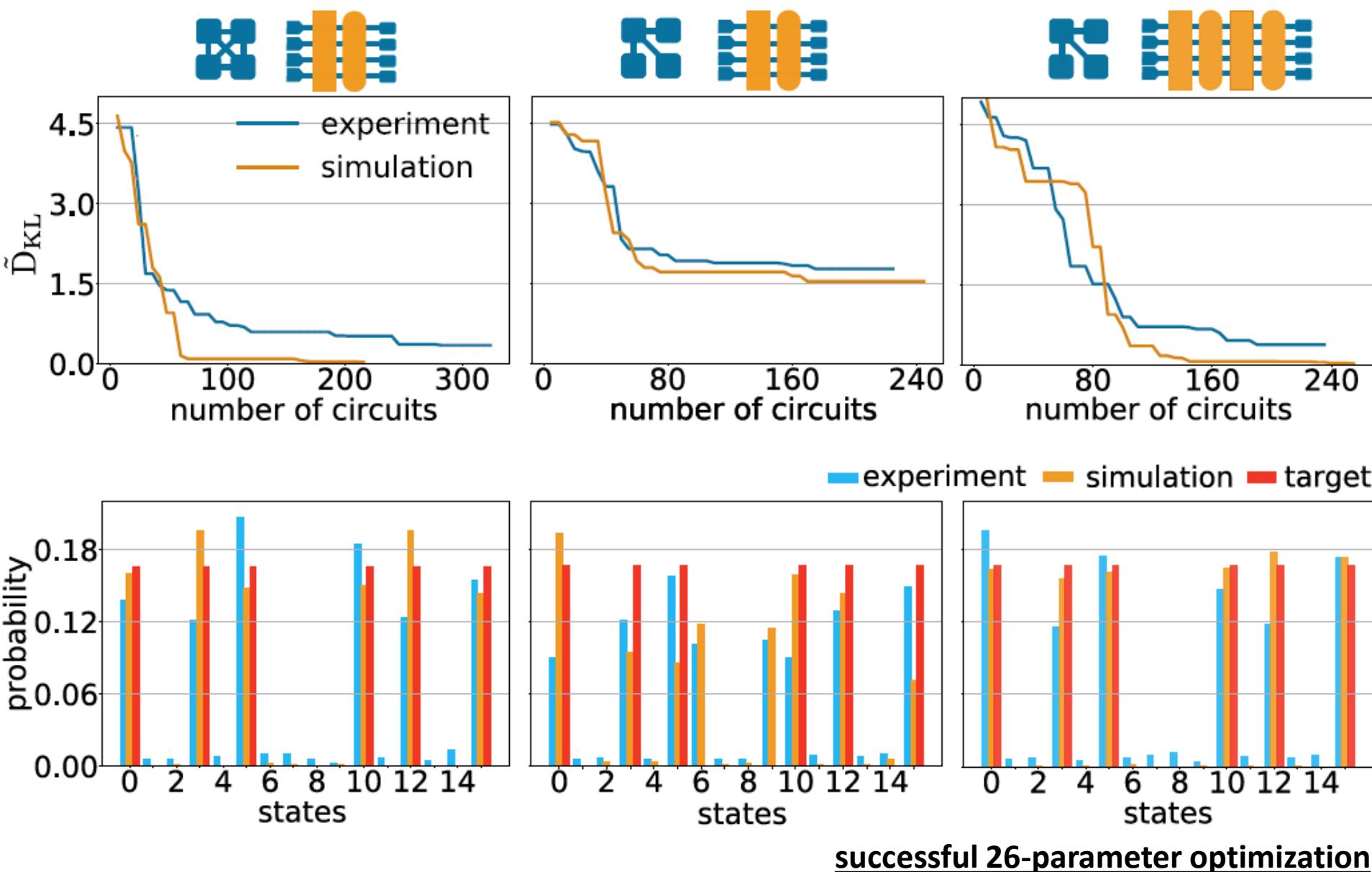
surrogate model

Using “Optaas” package by Mindfoundry (Oxford, UK)

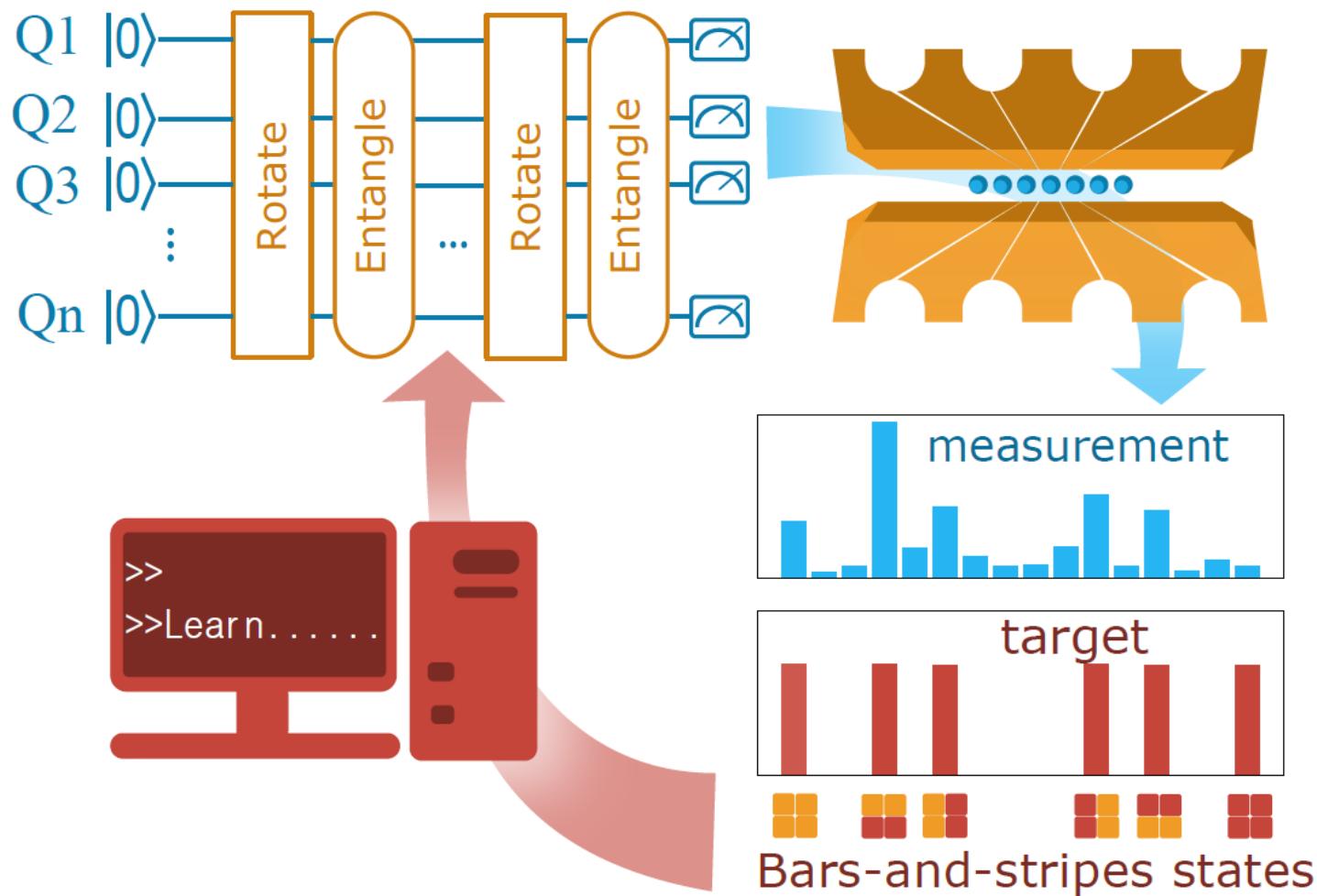
Hybrid machine learning: Particle Swarm Results



Hybrid machine learning: Bayesian Optimization Results



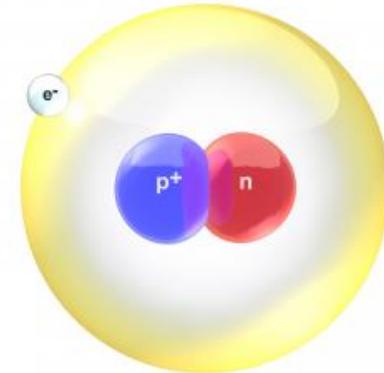
Hybrid machine learning ...thoughts



Hybrid machine learning ...applications

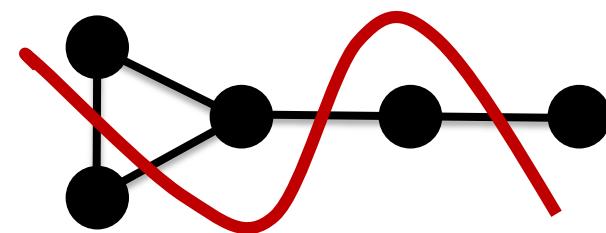
Ground state binding energy of the Deuteron nucleus (VQE)

O. Shehab et al., arXiv:1904.04338 (2019)



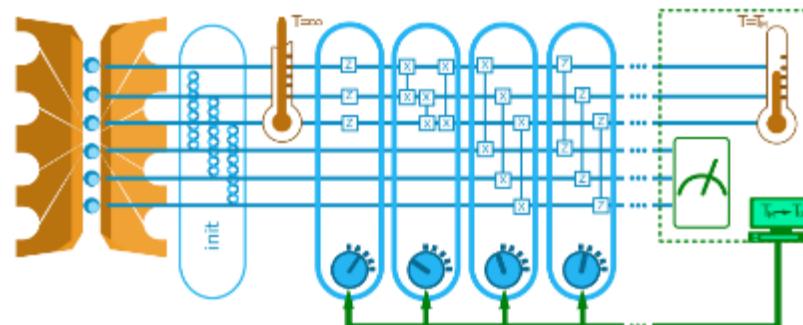
Solving the Max-Cut problem (QAOA)

O. Shehab et al., arXiv:1906.00476 (2019)



Creation of thermo-field double states (QAOA)

D. Zhu et al., arXiv:1906.02699 (2019)



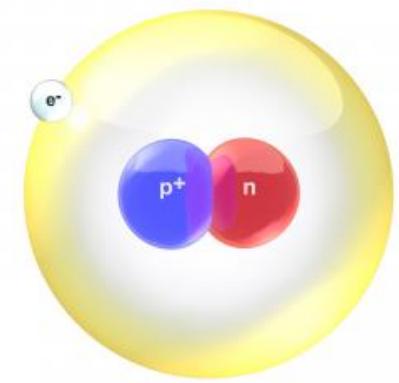
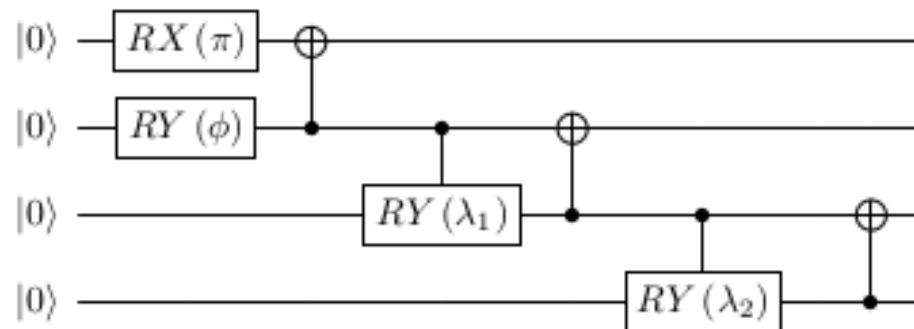
Noise reduction by past-light cone method

Noise reduction by past-light cone method

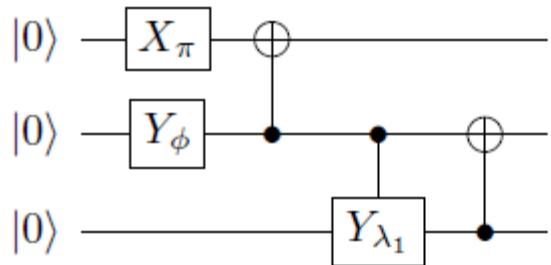
4-qubit Hamiltonian (EFT), -2.14MeV for p=1 (exact is -2.2MeV):

$$\begin{aligned} H_4 = & 28.656709445 * I + (-2.143303525) * X_0 * X_1 + (-3.91311896) * X_1 * X_2 + \\ & (-5.67064811) * X_2 * X_3 + (-2.143303525) * Y_0 * Y_1 + (-3.91311896) * Y_1 * Y_2 + \\ & (-5.67064811) * Y_2 * Y_3 + (0.218290555) * Z_0 + (-6.125) * Z_1 + (-9.625) * Z_2 + \\ & (-13.125) * Z_3 \end{aligned}$$

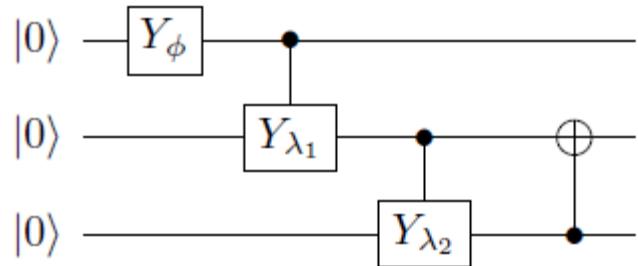
Canonical 4-qubit UCC ansatz



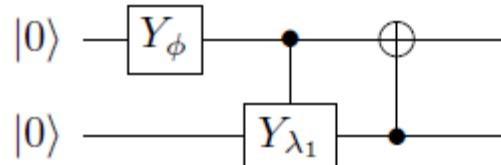
Noise reduction by past-light cone method



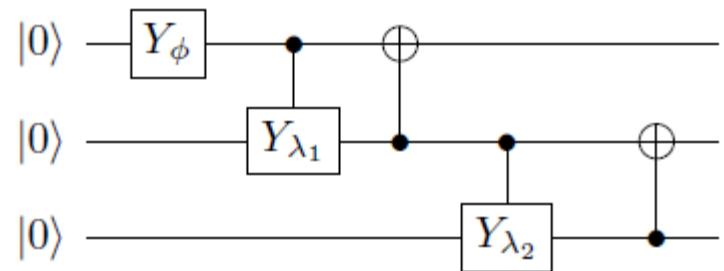
(a) X_1X_2 or Y_1Y_2



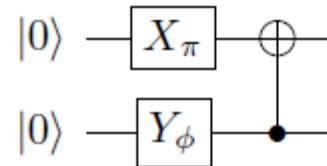
(c) X_3X_4 , Y_3Y_4 or Z_3



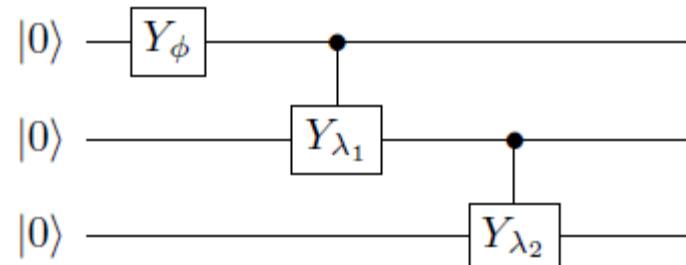
(e) Z_2



(b) X_2X_3 or Y_2Y_3

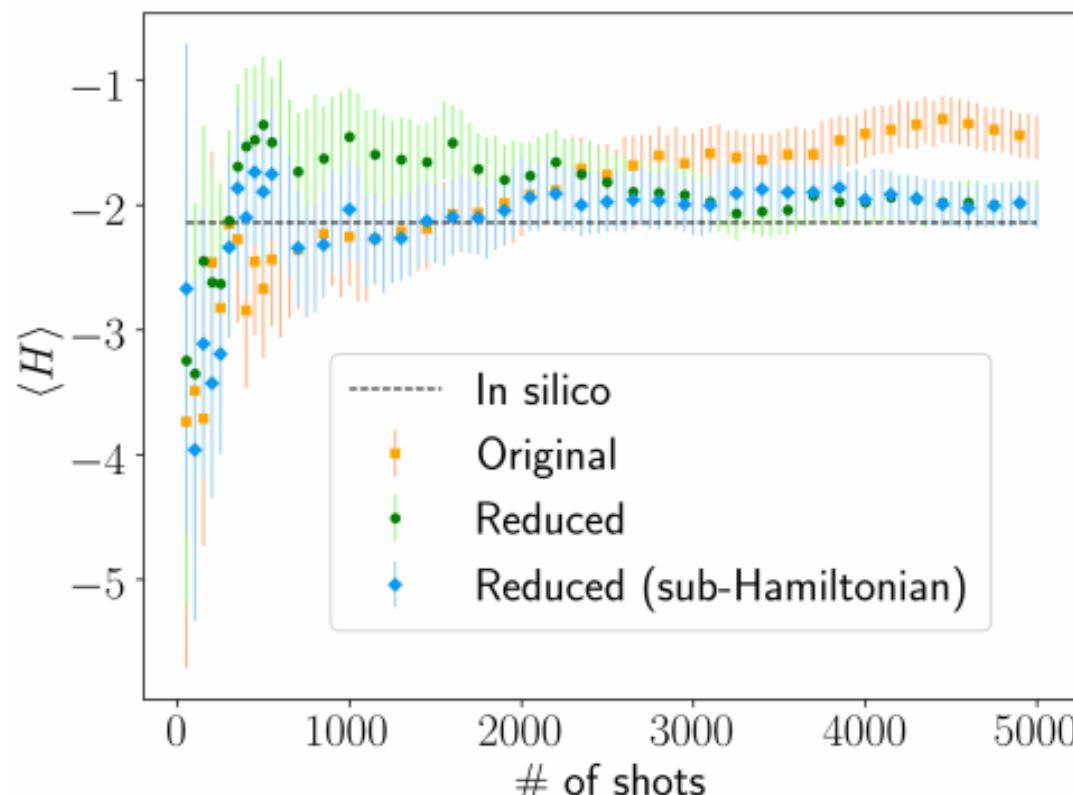


(d) Z_1



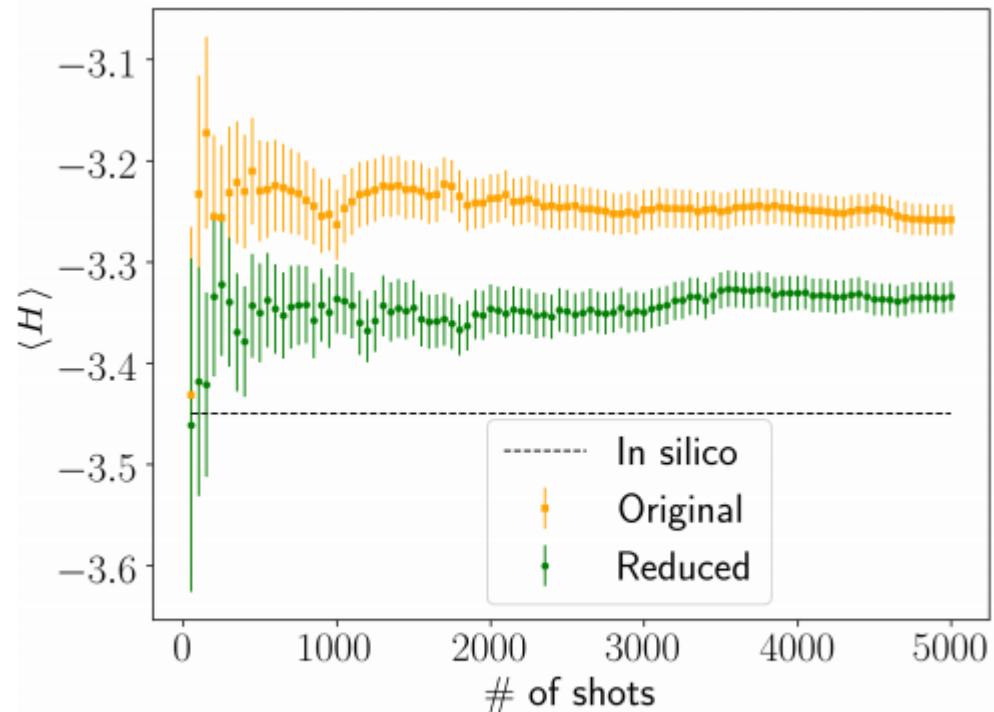
(f) Z_4

Noise reduction by past-light cone method

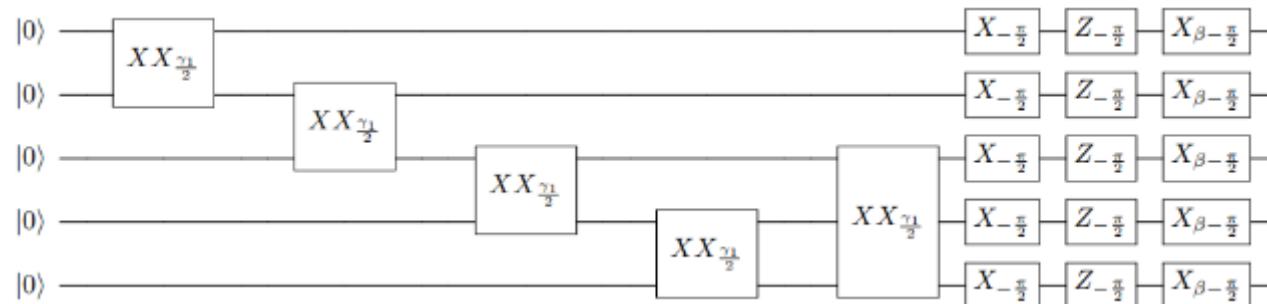
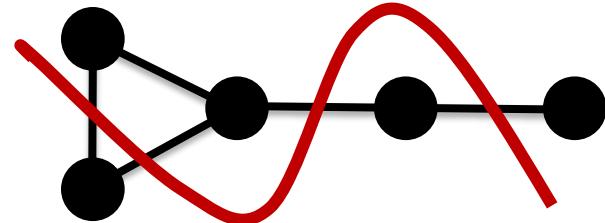


Binding energy vs. # of measurements

Max-Cut and past light cones ($p=1$)



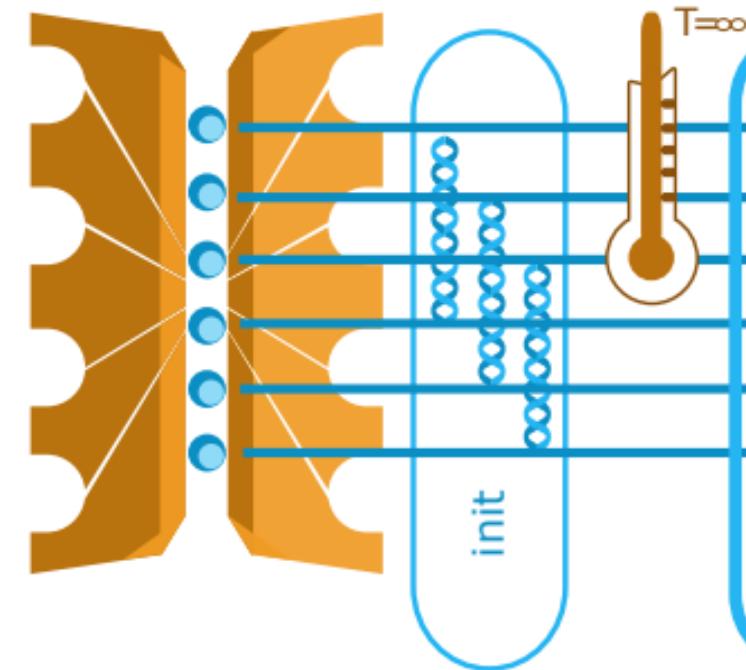
MAXCUT vs. # of measurements



Creation of thermo-field double states (QAOA)

QAOA – Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm [E. Farhi et al., MIT-CTP/4610 (2014)]

$$|TFD\rangle = \sum_n |n\rangle_A |n'\rangle_B$$



Y. Takahashi, H. Umezawa, Int. Jour. Mod. Phys. B 10, 1755 (1996)

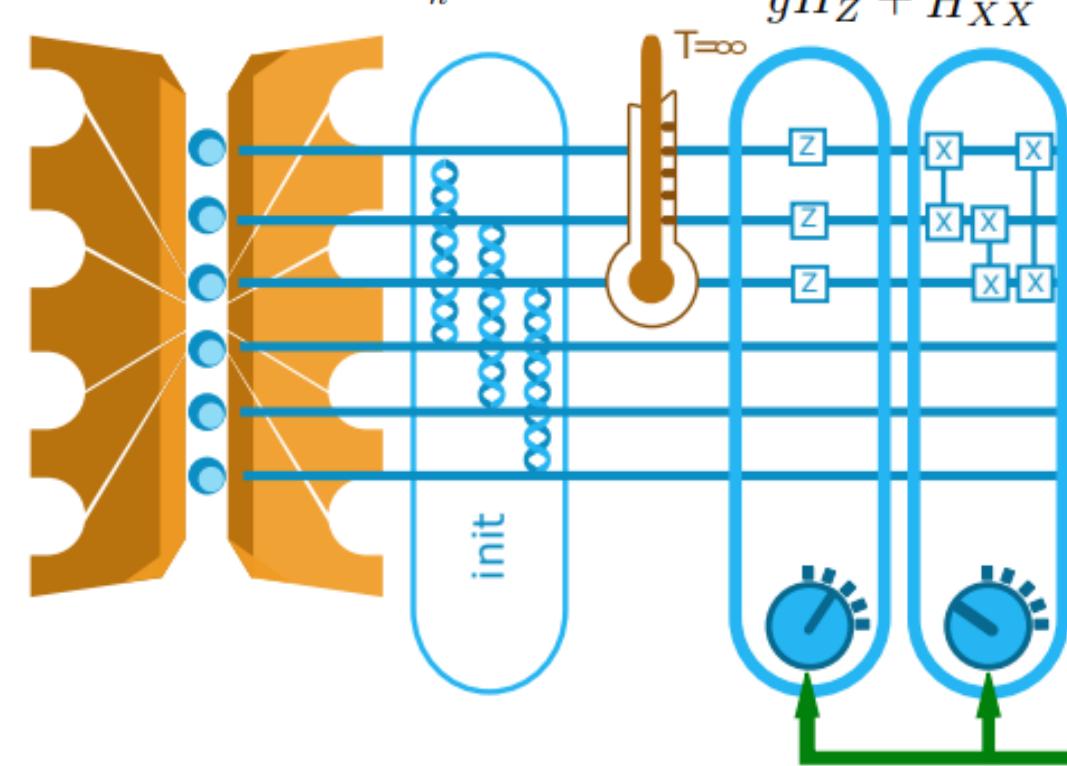
D. Zhu et al., arXiv:1906.02699 (2019)

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Transverse-field
Ising Hamiltonian
 $gH_Z + H_{XX}$



Y. Takahashi, H. Umezawa, Int. Jour. Mod. Phys. B 10, 1755 (1996)

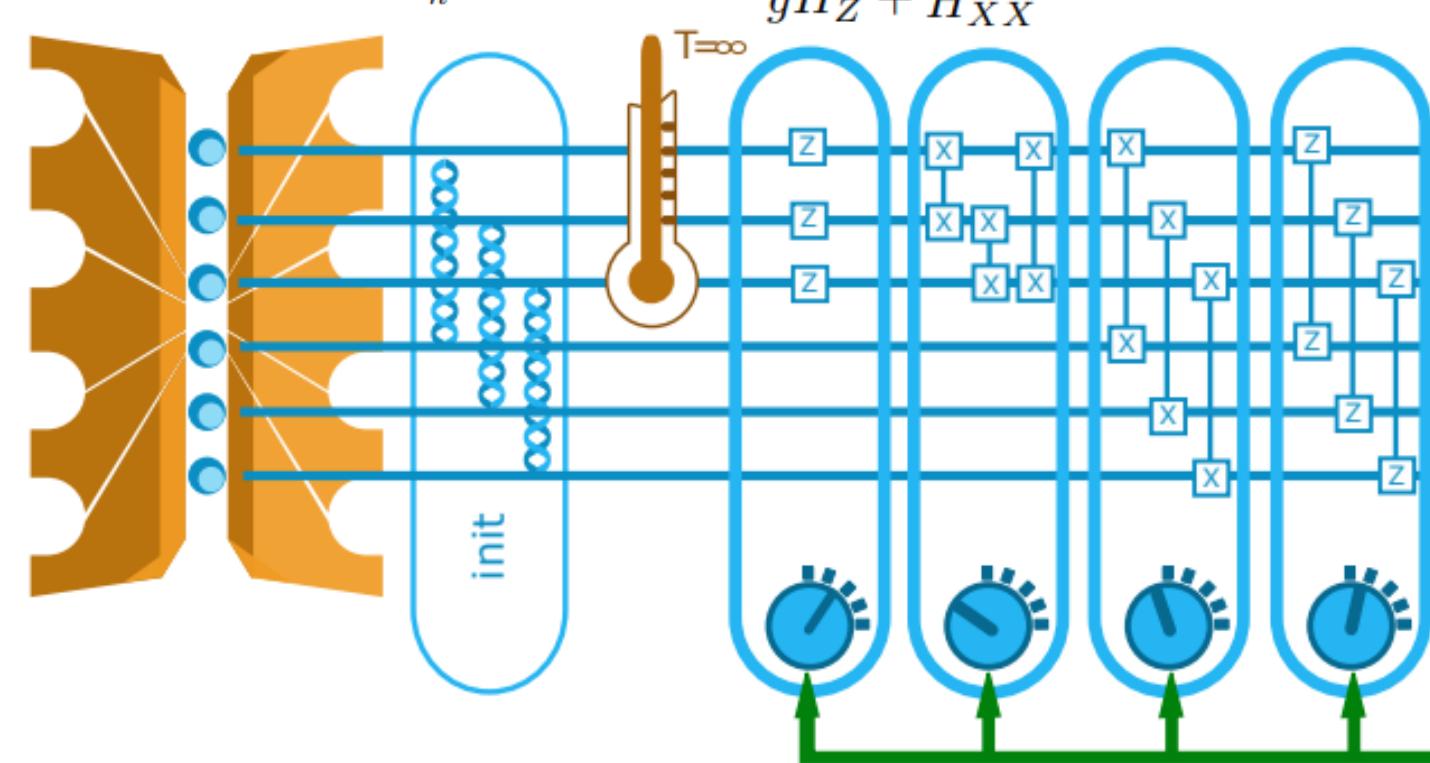
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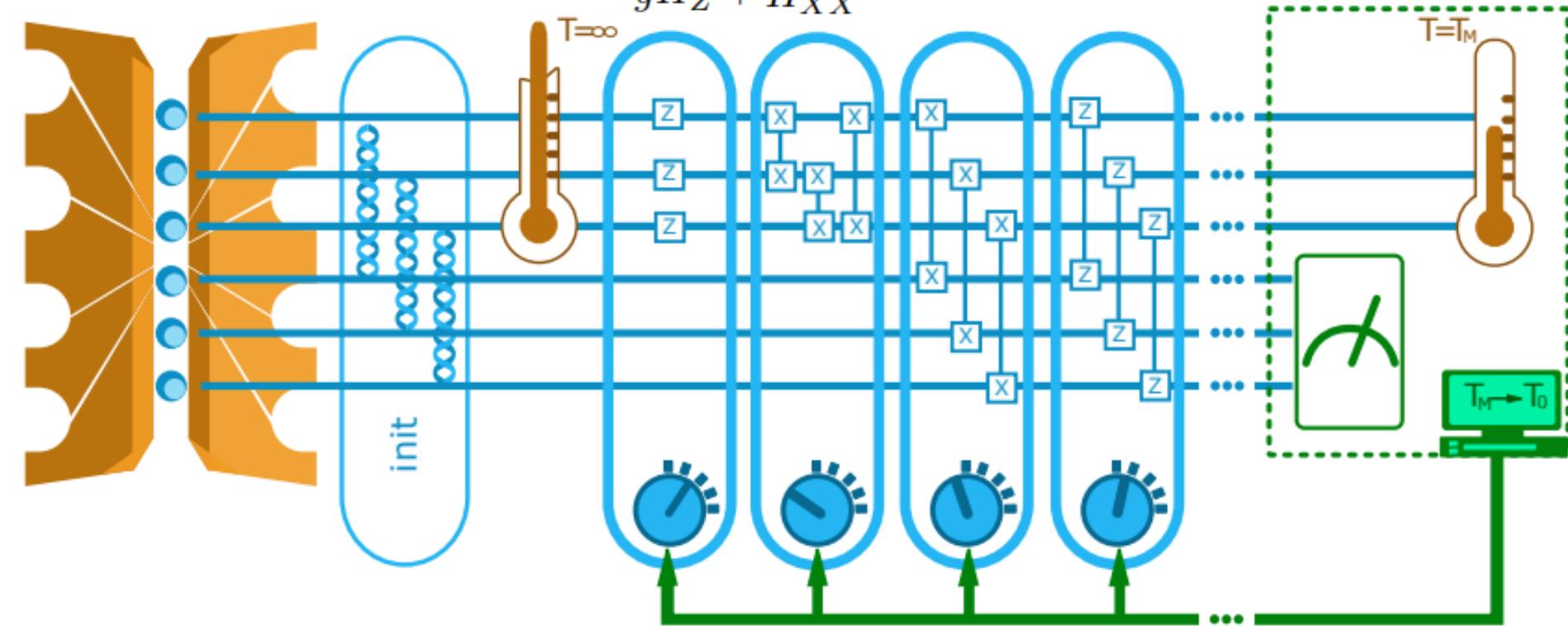
Creation of thermo-field double states (QAOA)

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Transverse-field
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 $gH_Z + H_{XX}$

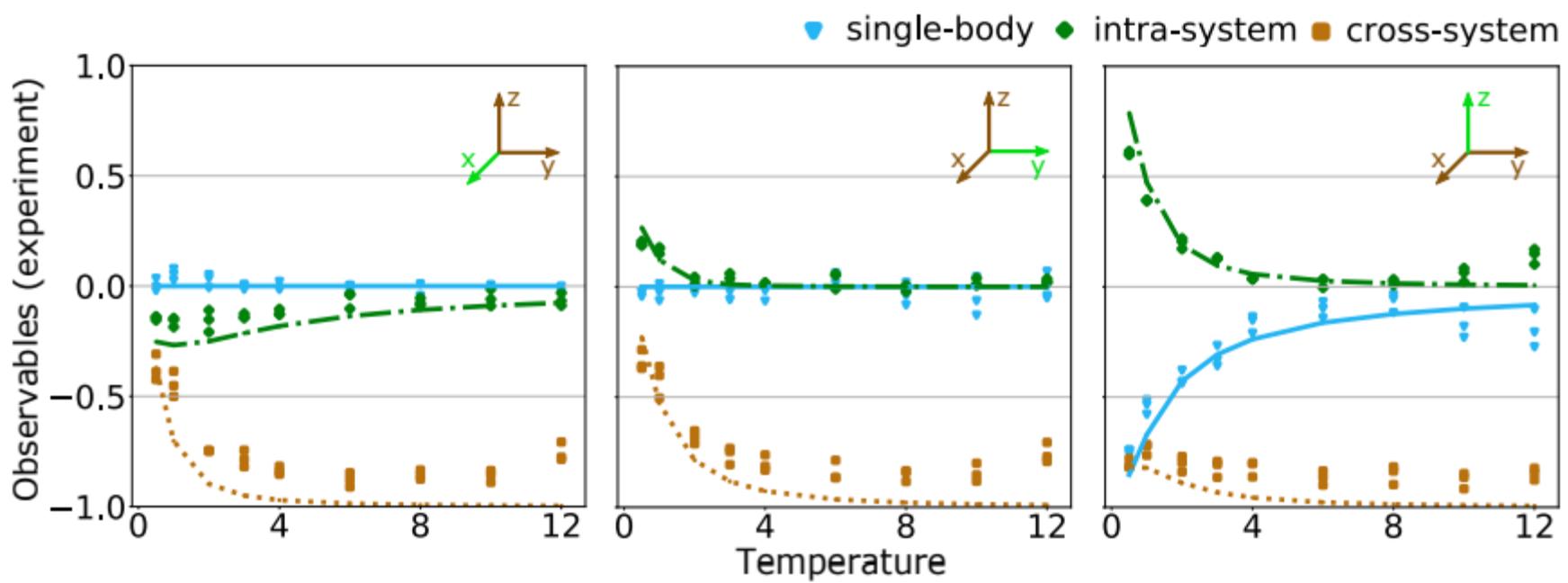
$$|TFD(\beta)\rangle = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n/2} |n\rangle_A |n'\rangle_B$$



Y. Takahashi, H. Umezawa, Int. Jour. Mod. Phys. B 10, 1755 (1996)

D. Zhu et al., arXiv:1906.02699 (2019)

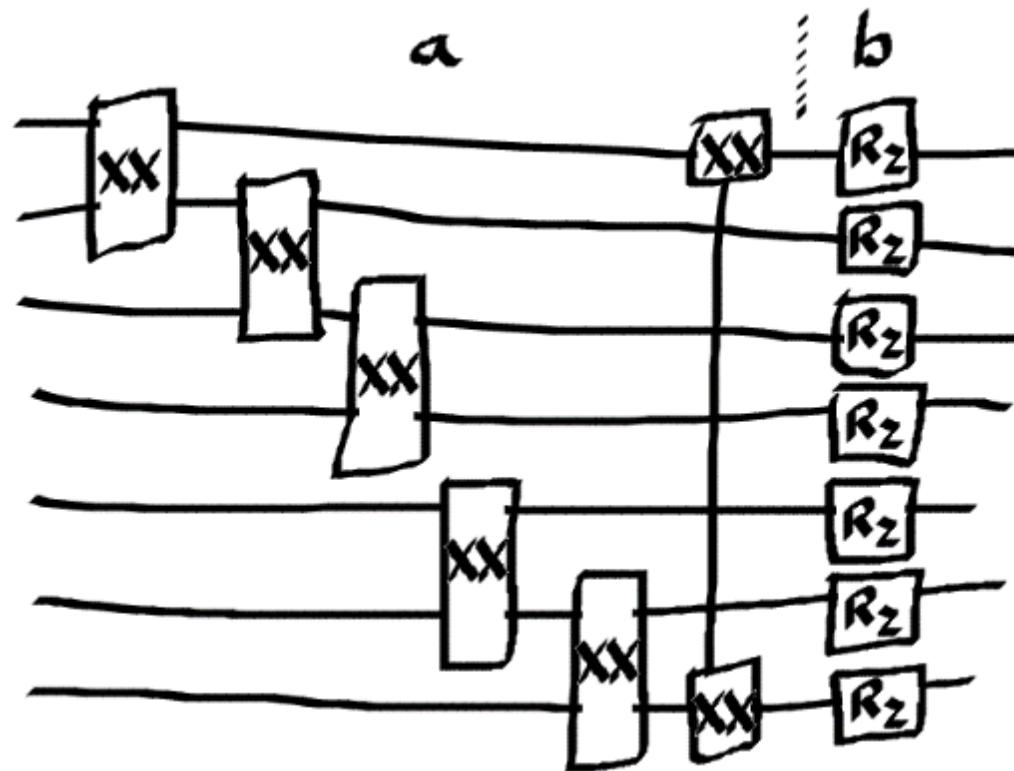
Creation of thermo-field double states (QAOA)



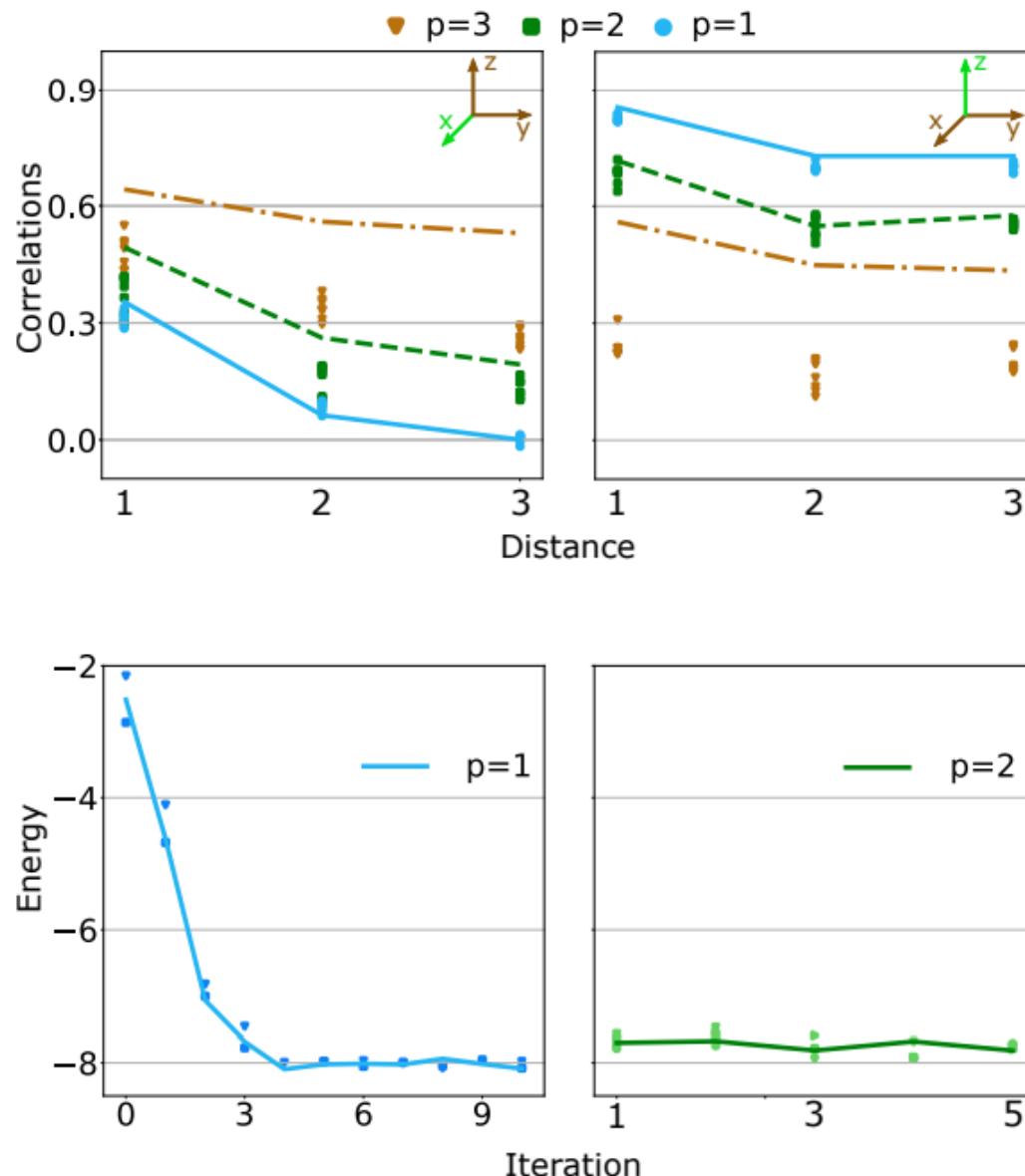
Prepare ground state for 7 qubits (zero temp.)

Transverse-field Ising model – prepare the (quantum critical) ground state

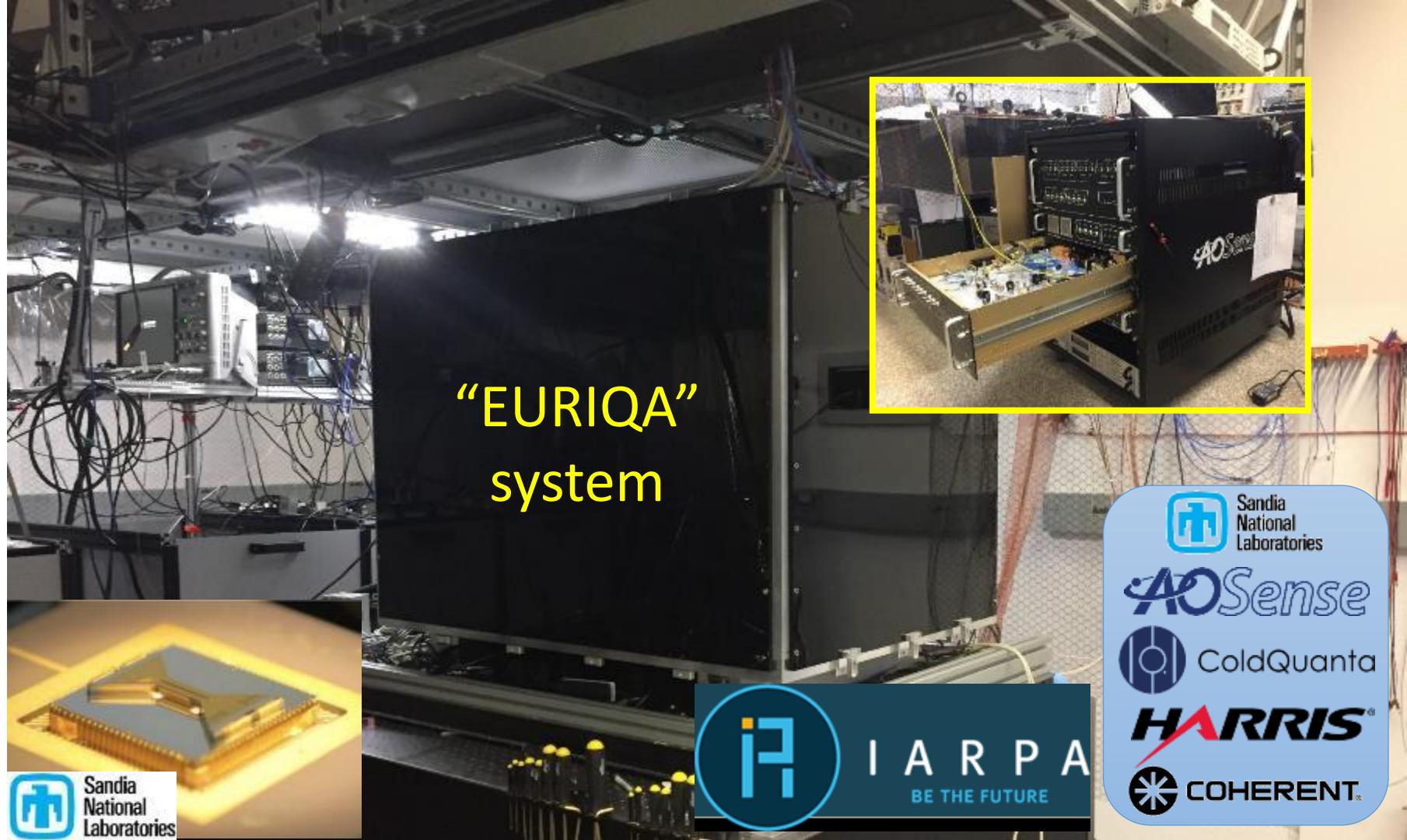
QAOA– circuit block on 7 qubits, can reach exact value (-8.8) with p=3



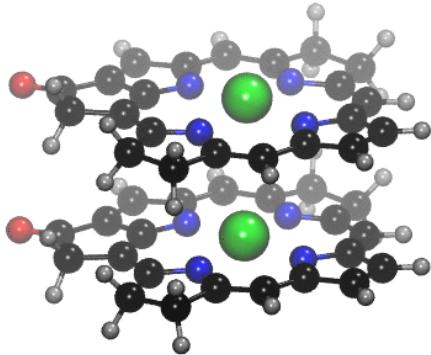
QAOA on a digital quantum computer



Outlook: the future - scaling up

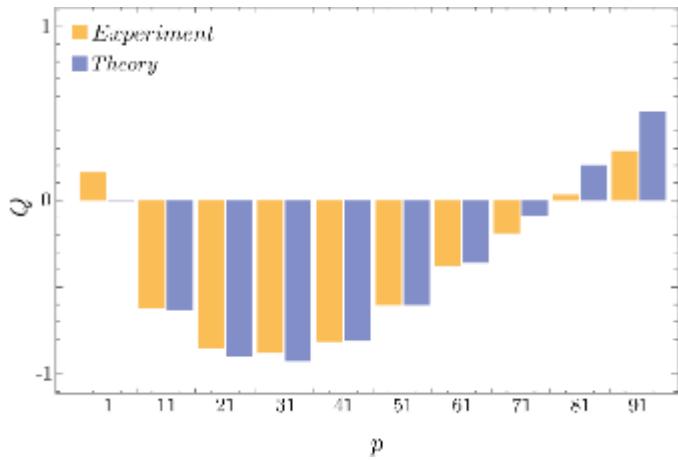
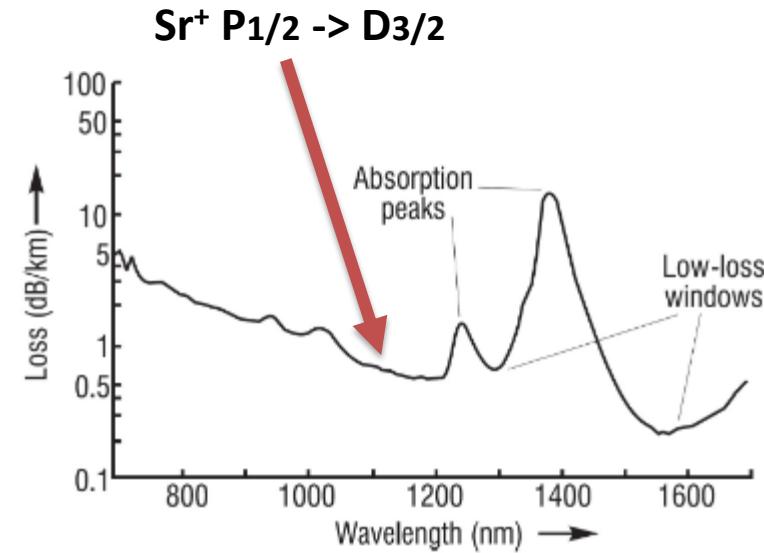


Outlook: Other projects



- More quantum algorithms / machine-learning-enhanced quantum operations / chemistry simulations

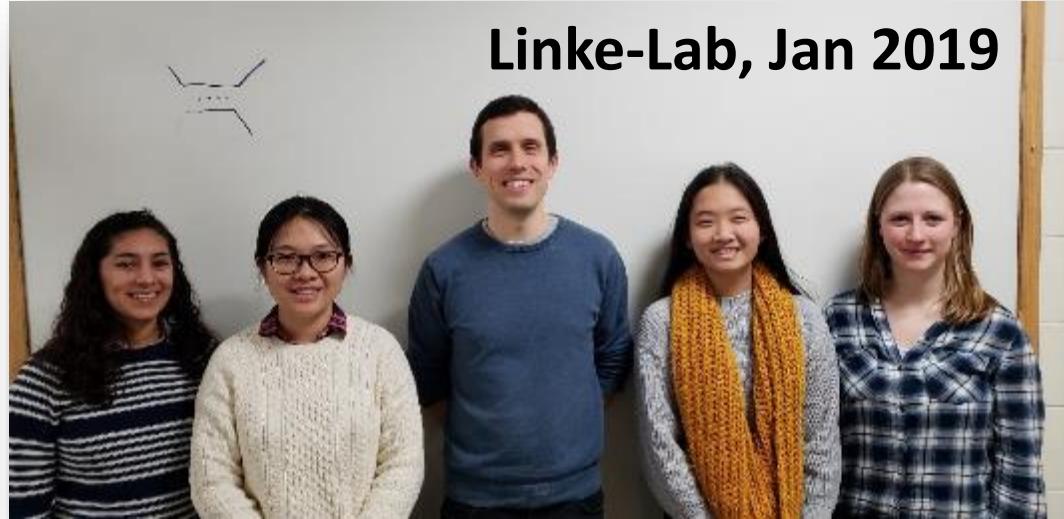
- Quantum networking with Strontium ions (telecom-ready entangled photons)



- Simulating exotic quantum phenomena (para-particles, phonon-dynamics)



Chris
Monroe



Linke-Lab, Jan 2019



Yingyue
Zhu



Daiwei
Zhu



Sonika Johri
(Intel)



Tim Hsieh
(Perimeter)



Marcello
Benedetti
(UCL)



Alejandro
Perdomo-Ortiz
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