



# Approaching scalable VQE of interacting bosons with NISQ devices

Andy C. Y. Li

APS March Meeting 2020

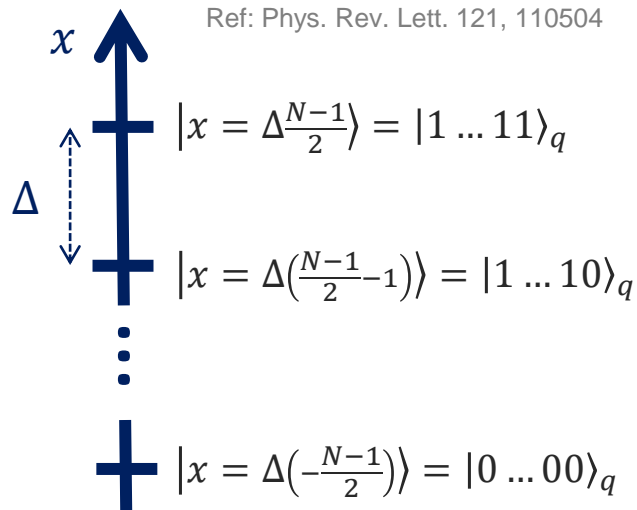
3 March 2020

This document has been authored by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359 with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of High Energy Physics.

# Boson encoding by qubits

Goal: encode a truncated boson Hilbert space in qubits

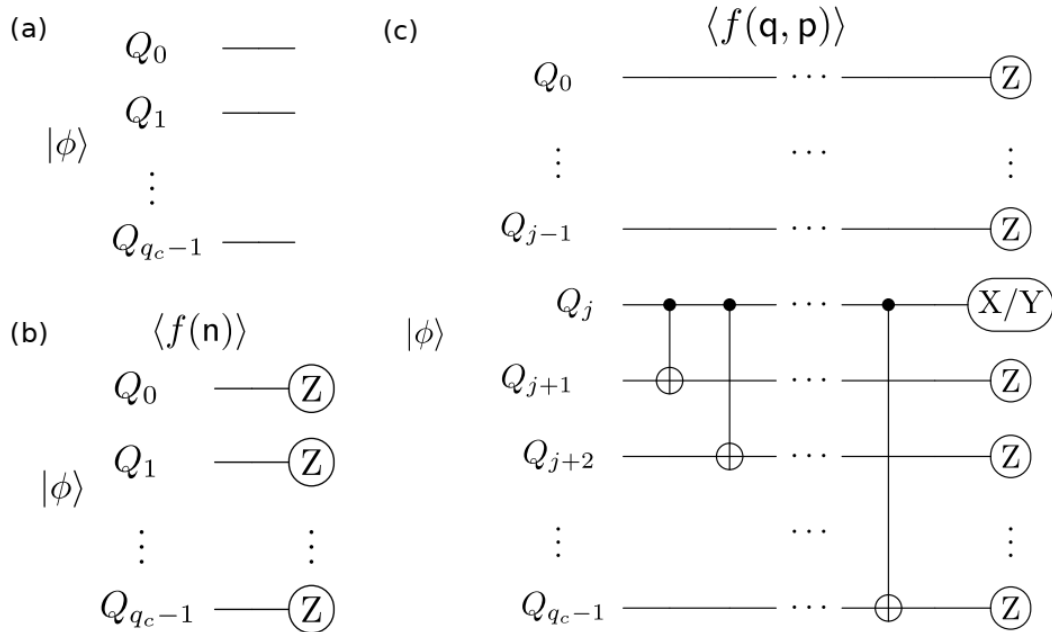
## Position basis binary encoding



## Number basis binary encoding

$$\begin{aligned} |n = N\rangle &= |1 \dots 11\rangle_q && \text{—————} \\ & \vdots && \\ |n = 2\rangle &= |0 \dots 10\rangle_q && \text{—————} \\ |n = 1\rangle &= |0 \dots 01\rangle_q && \text{—————} \\ |n = 0\rangle &= |0 \dots 00\rangle_q && \text{—————} \end{aligned}$$

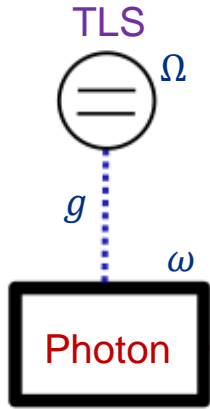
# Measuring expectation value with number-basis binary encoding



$n_c$  boson with  $N_I$ -mode interaction

	Number-basis	Position-basis
Qubit count $q_c$ per boson mode	$O(\log_2 n_c)$	$O(\log_2 n_c)$
Sampling count	$O(q_c^{N_I \log_2 \frac{n_A}{N_I}})$	$O(1)$
Gate count	$O(N_I q_c)$	$O(N_I q_c^2)$ or $O(N_I 4^{q_c})$

# Proof-of-principle expt. – Rabi model using Rigetti's device

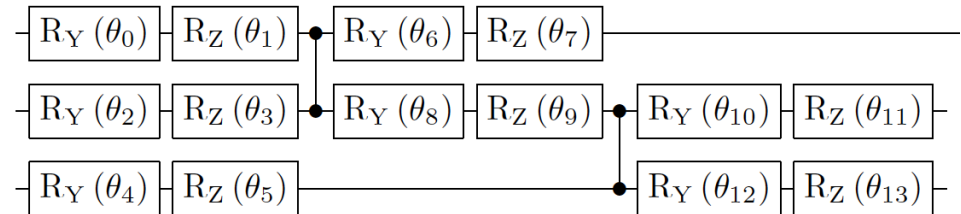
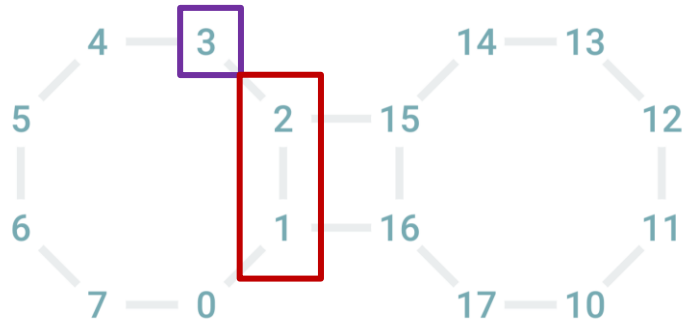


Rabi Hamiltonian: two-level system (TLS) coupled to a photon mode

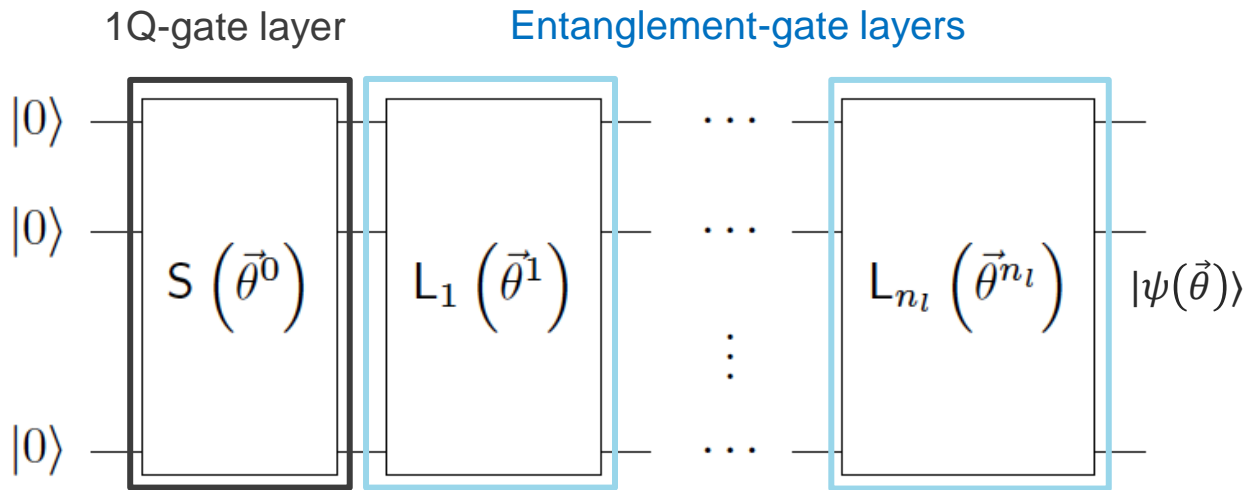
$$H = \omega a^\dagger a + \frac{\Omega}{2} \sigma_z + g(a^\dagger + a)\sigma_x$$

Number-basis binary encoding:  
photon mode truncated to up to  
3 photons

$$\begin{aligned} |n=0\rangle &= |00\rangle_q & |n=1\rangle &= |01\rangle_q \\ |n=2\rangle &= |10\rangle_q & |n=3\rangle &= |11\rangle_q \end{aligned}$$

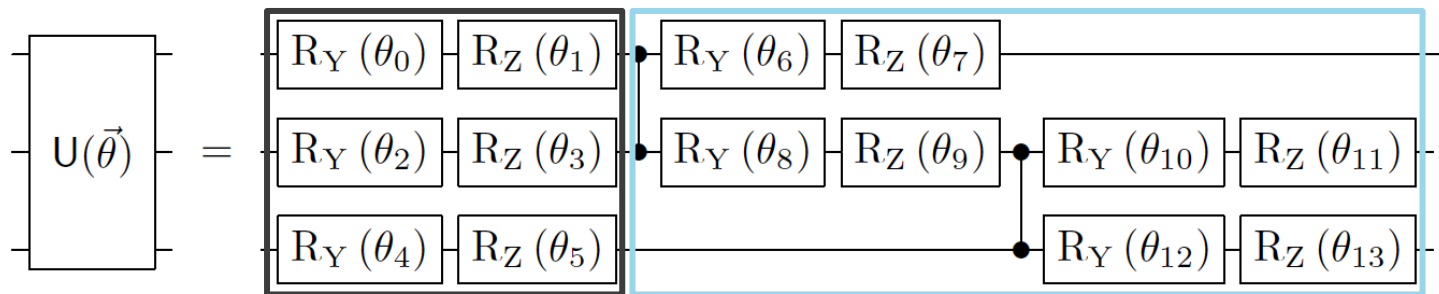


# Hardware efficient trial state's ansatz



Ansatz consists only of native gates supported by the hardware  
 e.g.  $R_Y(\theta)$ ,  $R_Z(\theta)$  and CZ for Rigetti's devices

Example:  
 3 qubits with  
 1 entanglement  
 layer



# Cost function for ground state & excited states

Ground-state cost function = trial state's energy

$$C_0 = \langle \psi(\vec{\theta}) | H | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle$$

Ground state:  $|\psi_0\rangle = \underset{|\psi(\vec{\theta})\rangle}{\operatorname{argmin}} C_0$

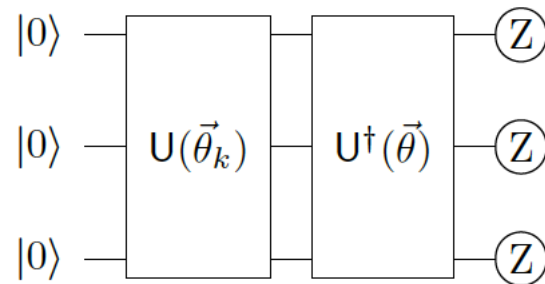
1st-excited state cost function:  $C_1 = \langle \psi(\vec{\theta}) | H | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle + \epsilon \underbrace{|\langle \psi_0 | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle|^2}$

1st-excited state:  $|\psi_1\rangle = \underset{|\psi(\vec{\theta})\rangle}{\operatorname{argmin}} C_1$

Overlap with the ground state

2nd-excited state cost function:  $C_2 = \langle \psi(\vec{\theta}) | H | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle + \epsilon |\langle \psi_0 | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle|^2 + \epsilon |\langle \psi_1 | \psi(\vec{\theta}) \rangle|^2$

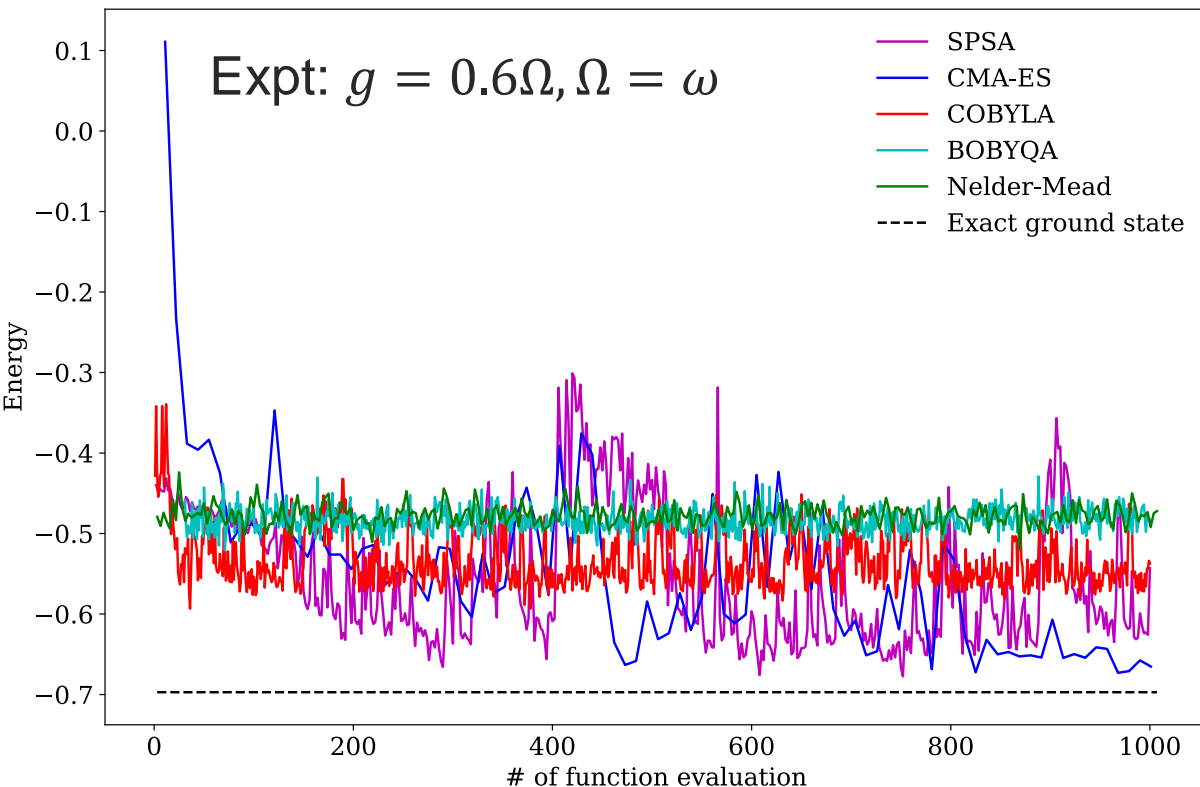
⋮



# Optimizers

Optimization algorithm	
Simultaneous Perturbation Stochastic Approximation (SPSA)	Stochastic
Nelder-Mead	Gradient-free
Constrained Optimization BY Linear Approximations (COBYLA)	Gradient-free
Bound Optimization BY Quadratic Approximation (BOBYQA)	Gradient-free
Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy (CMA-ES)	Evolutionary algorithm: stochastic & gradient-free

# Optimizer with noisy device



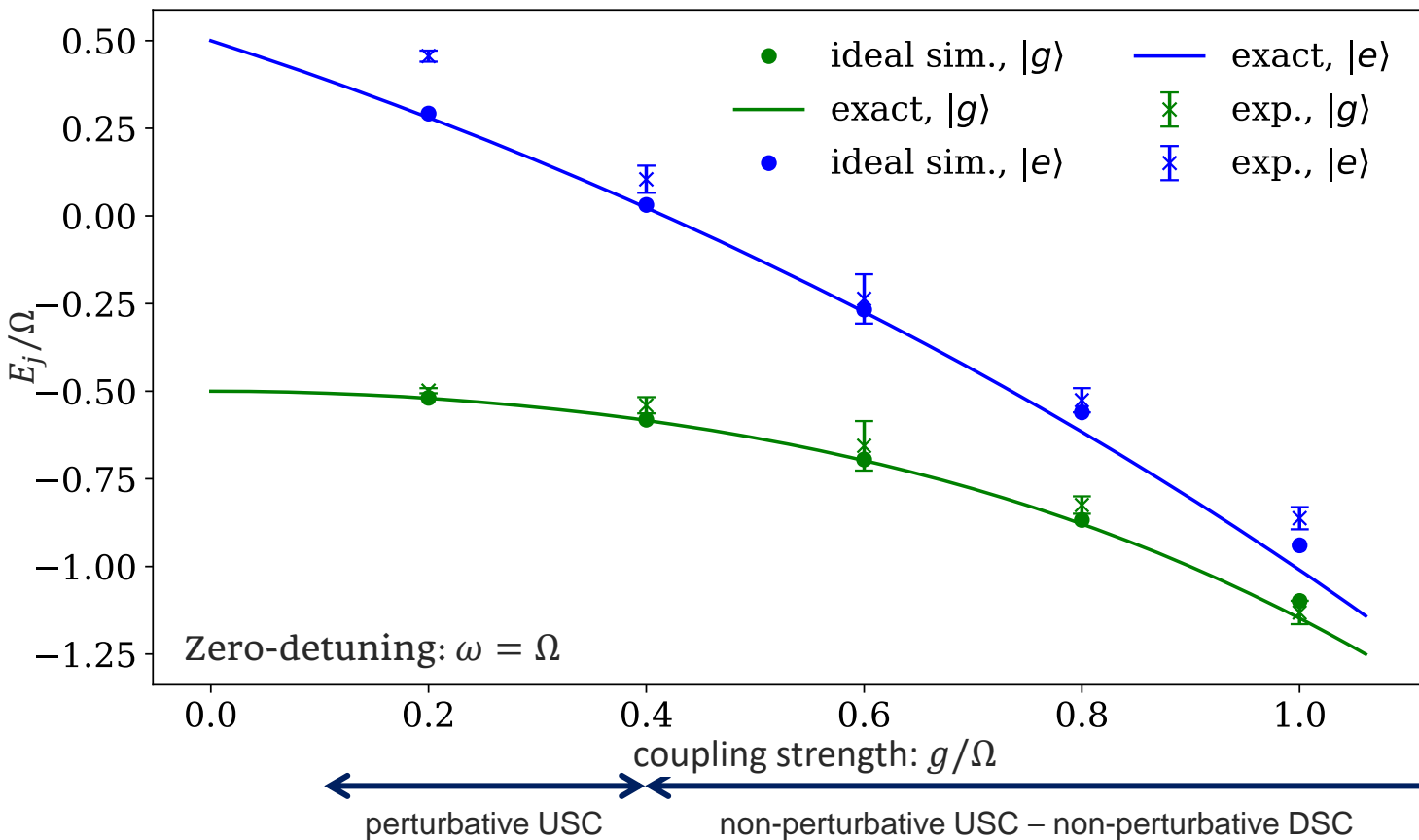
Optimizer	$ E - E_{exact} $
CMA-ES	0.062
SPSA	0.099
COBYLA	0.165
BOBYQA	0.219
Nelder-Mead	0.223

- Stochastic algorithm ✓
- CMA-ES: slightly better



# Experimental result

Error bars: sampling error of 200000 shots



## Energy gap

- Consistent trend across multiple parameter regimes

## Deviation

- Hardware fidelities
- Photon cutoff for  $g \geq 0.8\Omega$

# Summary

- Scalable number-basis encoding scheme
- Proof-of-principle experiment of Rabi model
  - 3-qubit implementation on Rigetti's device
  - Ground state and 1st excited state
- Future works
  - Trial state's ansatz
  - Error mitigation techniques
  - Lattice models: Rabi lattice, Holstein model...



Andy C. Y. Li



Alex Macridin



Panagiotis Spentzouris

rigetti

