Error Mitigation in Quantum Approximation Algorithms

David Owusu-Antwi MS-PSD (Computer Science) June 9, 2021

Supervisors: Dr. Fred Chong, Dr. Pranav Gokhale

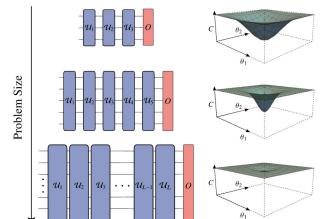




Problem Statement + Roadmap

Can we mitigate physical noise enough to make quantum computational gains in the near future (NISQ)?

- NISQ projected to provide computational gains in solving optimization problems
- *Recent results: cost function gradients decay exponentially!



*Figure 1 in <u>arxiv: 2007.14384</u>









Background

- (Digital) Quantum Computing: computing with superpositions + entanglement
- **Qubit:** storage / processing of superpositions (two-level system)

Implementation: superconducting transmon, trapped ion, photonic qubit, etc.

- Noise (Decoherence): loss of information due to interaction with environment
- NISQ Noisy Intermediate Scale Quantum: quantum devices projected to be large (and reliable) enough to make computational gains

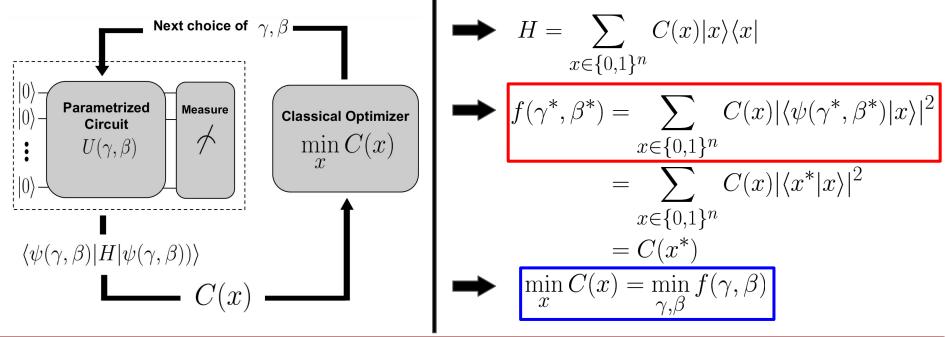






QAOA: Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm

• Hybrid quantum-classical approximation algorithm to perform optimization







ZNE: Zero Noise Extrapolation

- ZNE = (1) noise scaling + (2) extrapolation to zero noise
- True Noise-Free Unitary Folding: $U \mapsto U(I)^n = U(U^{\dagger}U)^n$ Estimated Noise-Free *q*₀ – н $\pi/2$ Noise-scaled Outputs Output R_X q_1 q_0 – 0 $q_1 -$ **Noise Level**



2 3 4 **Results** ZNE per Noise Level (5 Node MAXCUT) Depolarization Probability = 3%Depolarization Probability = 5%× 1.00 -1.0 $|\partial C_{\gamma\beta}|$ |9.75 ΩΩ 0.50 Unitary 0.5 Folding 0.25 2 2 3 0 3 0 Noise Scaling Factor Noise Scaling Factor Extrapolation Depolarization Probability = 10%Depolarization Probability = 15%True Noise-× 1.0 1.0 Free ا*م C_y* ا*ور کړ* 1 ام 2 2 3 0 3 0 Noise Scaling Factor

Noise Scaling Factor





Results Zero Noise Extrapolation of Gradient Magnitudes (MAXCUT) Depolarization Probability = 3%Depolarization Probability = 5%2.0 2 True Average $|\partial C_{\gamma\beta}|$ Average $|\partial C_{\gamma\beta}|$ Noise-Free 1.5 .0 Noisy 0.5 Noise-5 8 9 5 8 9 4 6 Scaled Circuit Width (Node Count) Circuit Width (Node Count) (x2) Depolarization Probability = 10%Depolarization Probability = 15%2 Noise-Average $|\partial C_{\gamma\beta}|$ Average $|\partial C_{\gamma\beta}|$ 1 Scaled (x3) ZNE 9 7 8 9 5 7 8 Circuit Width (Node Count) Circuit Width (Node Count)





3