

Introducing Qibo

Quantum simulation, control and calibration

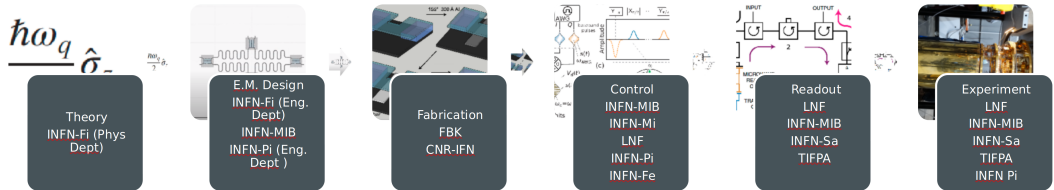
Stefano Carrazza, on behalf of the Qibo team

December 16th, 2022

SQMS, Padova

Introduction

Qub-IT: Realization of an itinerant single-photon counter that surpasses present devices in terms of efficiency and low dark-count rates by exploiting repeated QND measurements of a single photon and entanglement in multiple qubits.

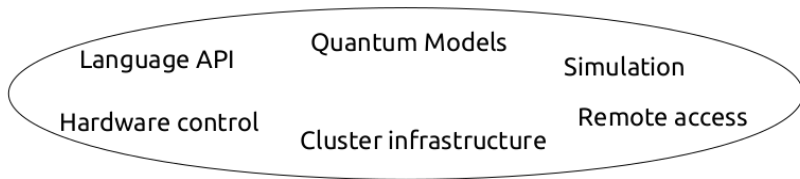


- Design and simulation of a SC qubit coupled to resonators.
- Fabrication of circuits with SC qubit.
- Single-shot measurement of SC qubit with quantum amplifier.
- Software for simulation, control and calibration of SC qubit.
- Quantum sensing experiment with entangled qubits.

Quantum software challenges

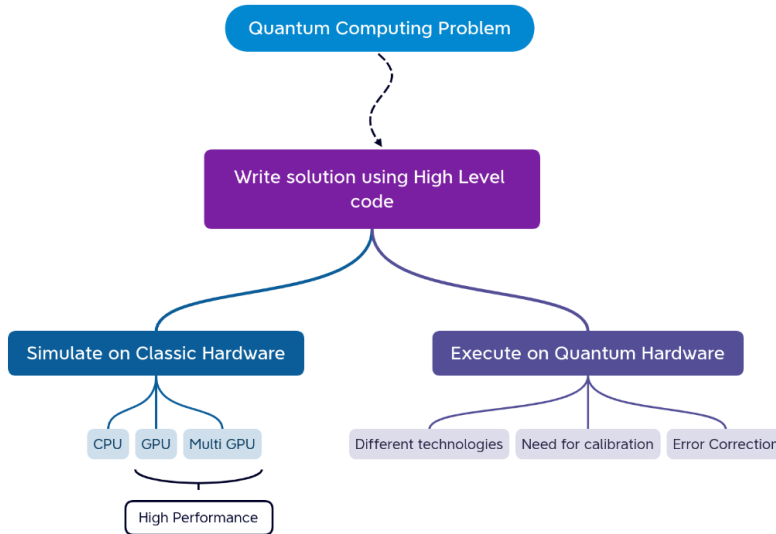
Researcher's needs (lab and theory):

- ① Access to **interdisciplinary set of software tools** for:



- ② **Open-source software** linked to benchmarks and publications.
- ③ Collaborative development and **definition of standards**.

Quantum software challenges



Cloud vs self-hosted

Cloud-based vs self-hosted devices and simulators:

Industry (cloud-based)



Amazon Braket



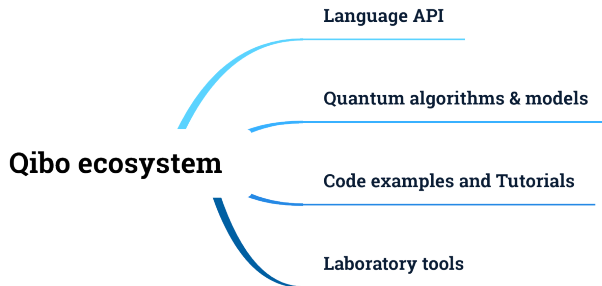
Research labs and HPC (self-hosted)



Introducing Qibo

Introducing Qibo

Qibo is an open-source full stack **API** for quantum simulation and hardware control. It is platform **agnostic** and supports **multiple backends**.





<https://github.com/qiboteam/qibo>

Quantum Science and Technology

PAPER

Qibo: a framework for quantum simulation with hardware acceleration

Stavros Efthymiou¹, Sergi Ramos-Calderer^{1,2}, Carlos Bravo-Prieto^{2,3},
Adrián Pérez-Salinas^{2,3}, Diego García-Martín^{2,3,4} , Artur Garcia-Saez^{3,5},
José Ignacio Latorre^{1,2,6} and Stefano Carrazza^{8,1,7} 

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[Quantum Science and Technology, Volume 7, Number 1](#)

Citation Stavros Efthymiou et al 2022 *Quantum Sci. Technol.* **7** 015018

Quantum simulation with just-in-time compilation

Stavros Efthymiou¹, Marco Lazzarin¹, Andrea Pasquale^{1,2}, and
Stefano Carrazza^{1,2,3}

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Published: 2022-09-22, volume 6, page 814

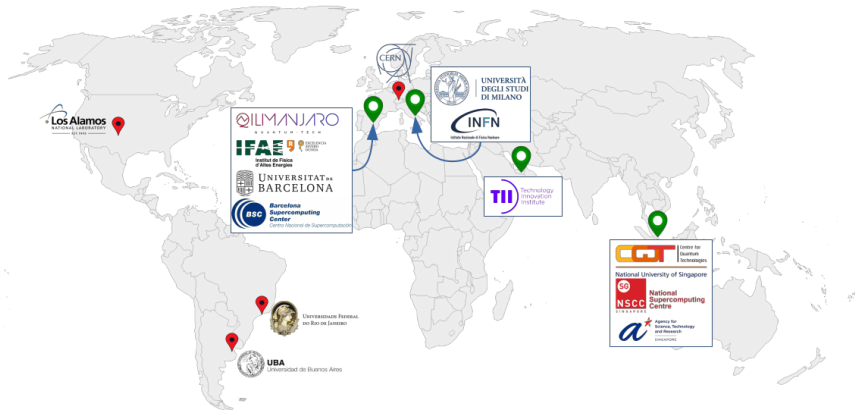
Eprint: [arXiv:2203.08826v2](#)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22331/q-2022-09-22-814>

Citation: Quantum 6, 814 (2022).

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.01845>

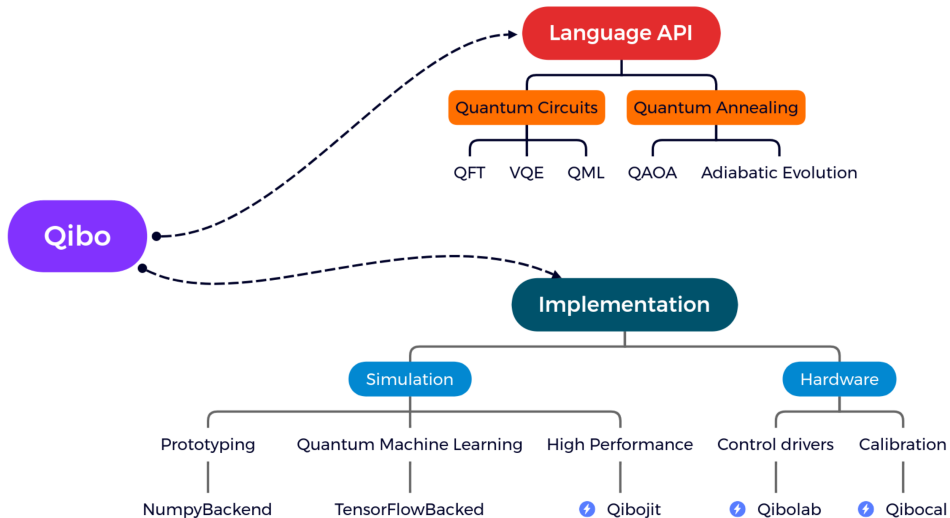
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.08826>



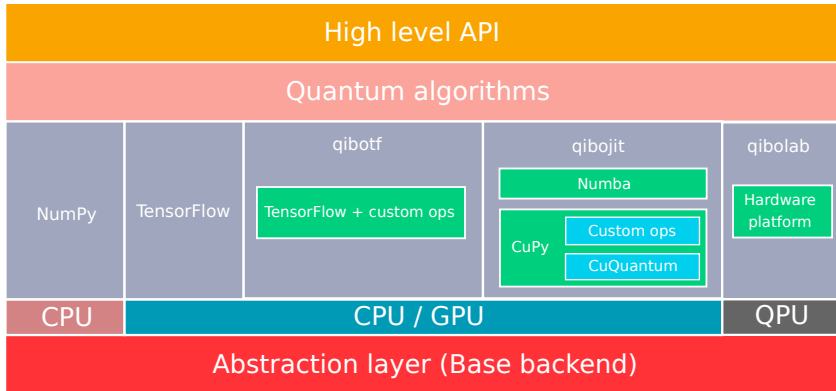
Laboratory	Country	Technology	Qubits
INFN	Italy	Superconducting	1
TII	United Arab Emirates	Superconducting	1, 2, 5, 20
Qilimanjaro	Spain	Superconducting	1 and 2
CQT	Singapore	SC and trapped ion	up to 10

+70 collaborators

Backends in Qibo



Qibo stack



Qibo simulation benchmarks

Introducing Qibojit

State vector simulation solves:

$$\psi'(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n) = \sum_{\tau'} G(\tau, \tau') \psi(\sigma_1, \dots, \tau', \dots, \sigma_n)$$

number of operations scales **exponentially** with the number of qubits. **Qibo** uses just-in-time technology:

- CPU: **Numpy** tensor, custom operations with **Numba**.
- GPU(s): **CuPy** tensors, custom operations using:
 - **CuPy JIT** raw kernels
 - **NVIDIA cuQuantum** API

```
from numba import njit, prange

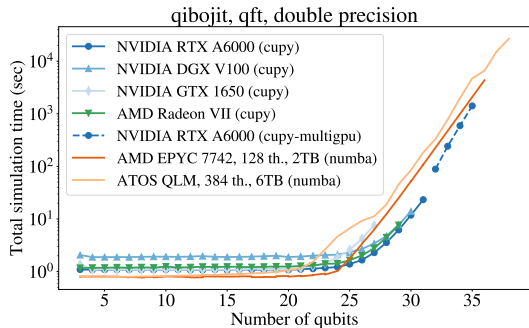
@njit(parallel=True, cache=True)
def apply_gate_kernel(state, gate, target):
    """Operator that applies an arbitrary one-qubit gate.

    Args:
        state (np.ndarray): State vector of size (2 ** nqubits,).
        gate (np.ndarray): Gate matrix of size (2, 2).
        target (int): Index of the target qubit.
    """
    k = 1 << target
    # for one target qubit: loop over half states
    nstates = len(state) // 2
    for g in prange(nstates):
        # generate index with fast binary operations
        i1 = ((g >> m) << (m + 1)) + (g & (k - 1))
        i2 = i1 + k
        state[i1], state[i2] = (gate[0, 0] * state[i1] + \
                                gate[0, 1] * state[i2],
                                gate[1, 0] * state[i1] + \
                                gate[1, 1] * state[i2])

    return state
```

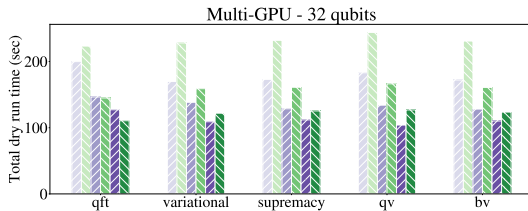
Qibojit features

In-place updates, specialized operators for single and two qubit gates (exploit sparsity).



Qibojit

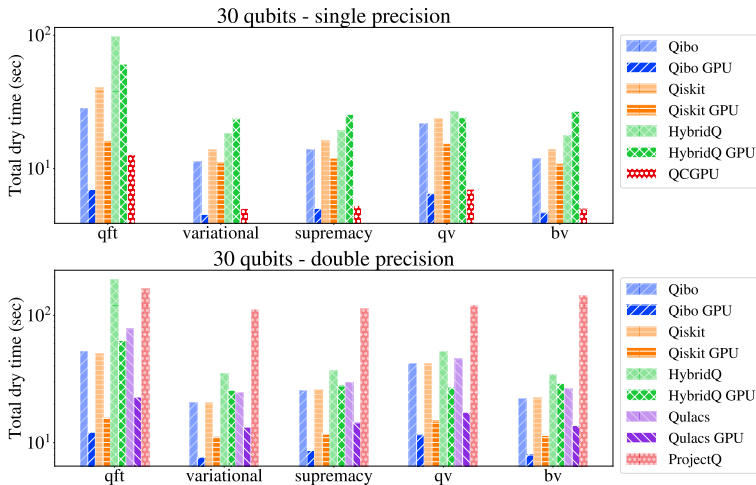
- Supports CPU, GPU and multi-GPU.
- NVIDIA and AMD GPUs.
- Reduced memory footprint.



Benchmark library: <https://github.com/qiboteam/qibojit-benchmarks> [arXiv:2203.08826]

Qibo vs other libraries

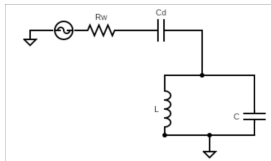
Benchmark library: <https://github.com/qiboteam/qibojit-benchmarks> [arXiv:2203.08826]



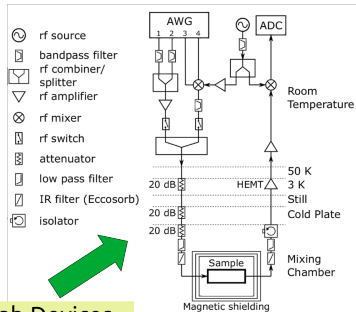
Quantum hardware control

Software control challenges

Transmon
(qubit)



Platform design



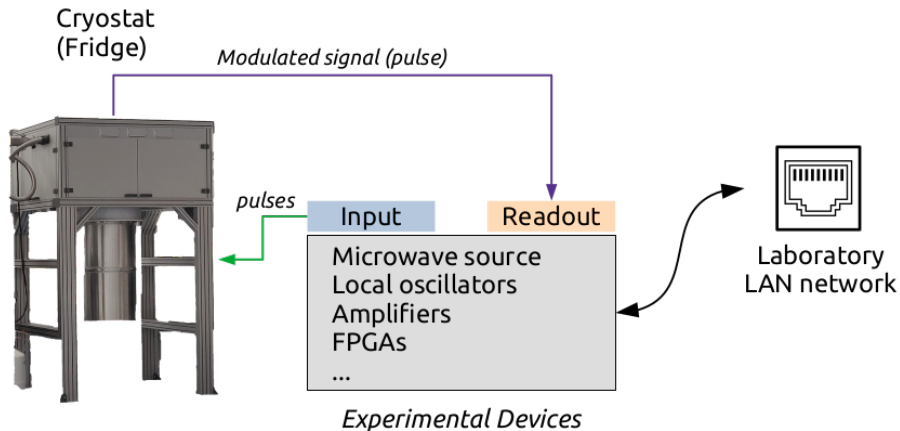
Lab Devices

Cryostat
(Fridge)

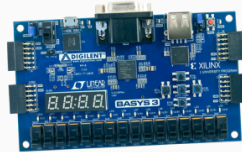


QRC@TII Labs

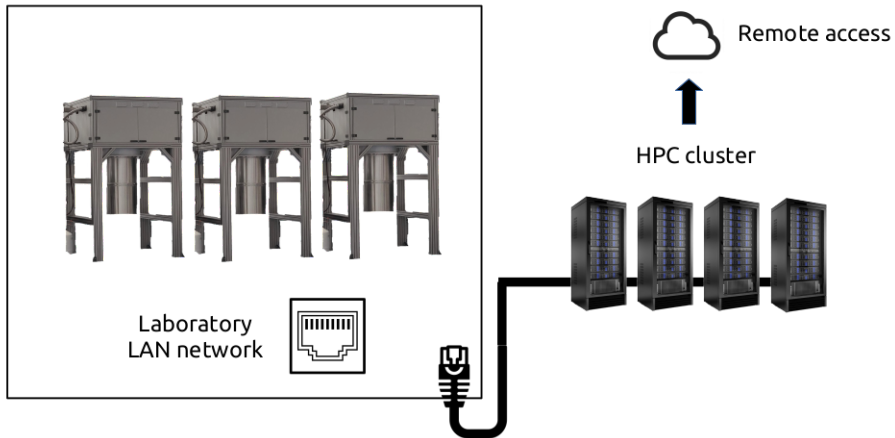
Software control challenges



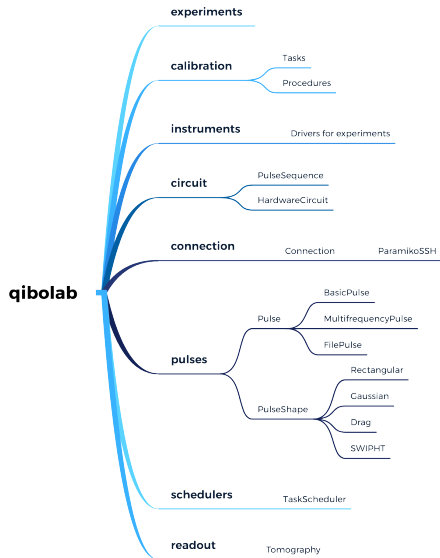
Qibolab deployment



Software control challenges



Introducing qibolab



Qibolab key features:

- Create **custom experimental drivers** for lab setup.
- Platform **agnostic** layout.
- Deploy **Qibo models** on quantum hardware easily

Example

```
import qibo
from qibo import models, gates
import numpy as np

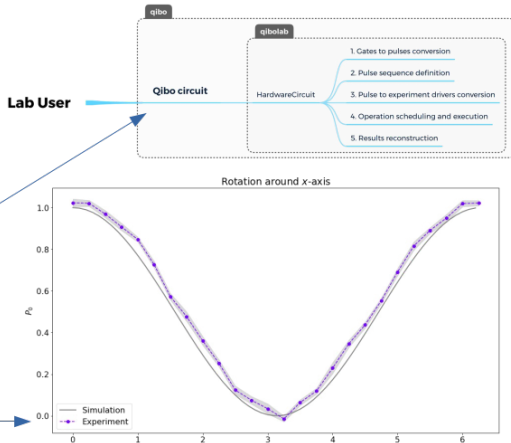
# select experimental backend
qibo.set_backend("qibolab", platform='tiiq')

# create circuit
circuit = models.Circuit(1)
circuit.add(gates.RX(0, theta=0))
circuit.add(gates.M(0))

exp_angles = np.arange(0, 2*np.pi, 0.25)
for t in exp_angles:
    # set RX rotation angle
    circuit.set_parameters([t])

    # execute the circuit
    state = circuit.execute(nshots=1024)

    # calculate the probabilities of  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$ 
    probs_0, probs_1 = state.probabilities(qubits=(0,))
```



Supported instruments

- AWG:
 - Tektronix (e.g. AWG5204, AWG70000A)
 - AlazarTech boards (e.g. ATS9371)
 - QuickSyn
 - Rigol (DC 5072)
- QBlox cluster
- Zurich Instruments
- Quantum Machines
- FPGA boards:
 - QICK: RFSoc

Development roadmap:

- Qibo already provides a prototype approach based on AWG-like instruments.
- We are working on production control hardware based on FPGA boards.

Quantum calibration software

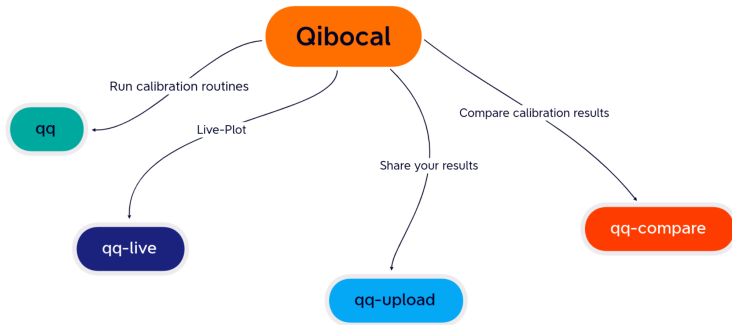
Introducing Qibocal

We are developing a new tool called [Qibocal](#) to perform qubits calibration in Qibo using Qibolab as the main driver.

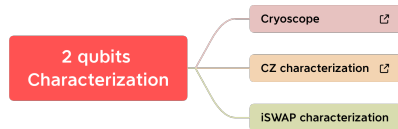
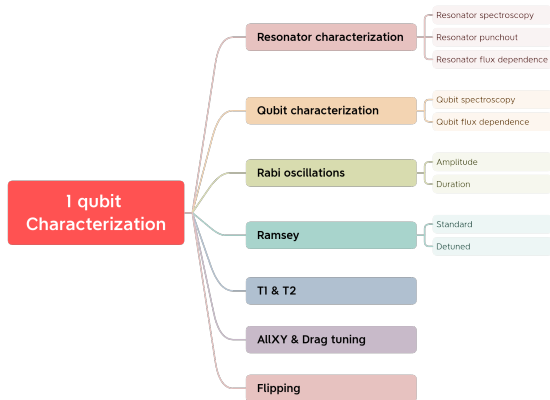
The main features are:

- Platform agnostic approach
- Launch calibration routines easily
- Live-plotting tools
- Live-fitting tools
- Save and share results
- Autocalibration

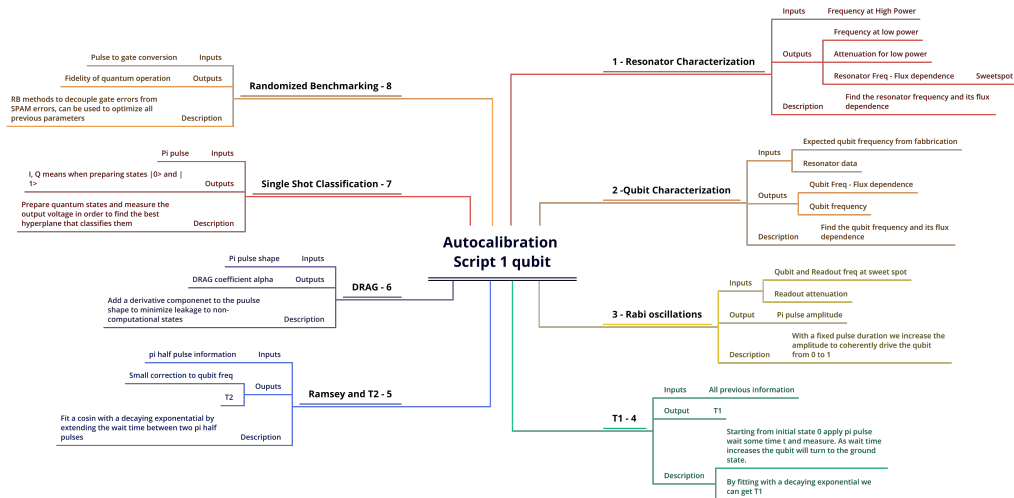
Qibocal: implementation



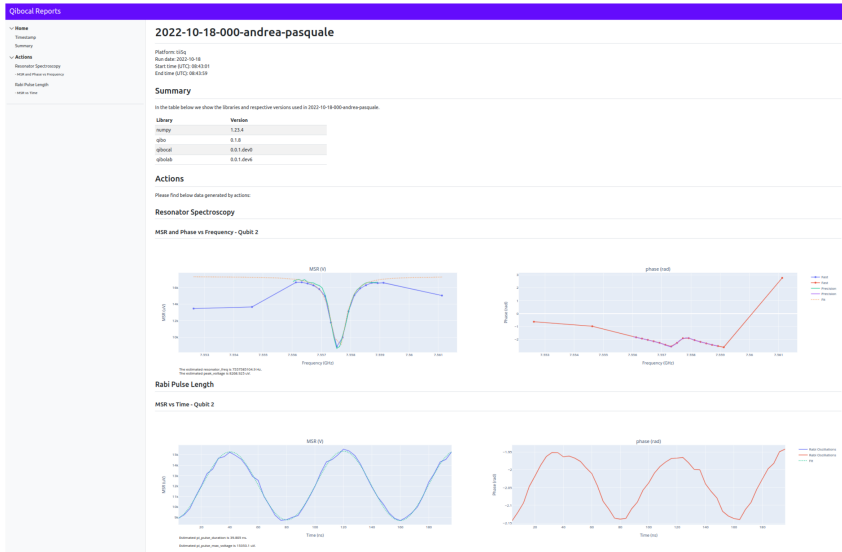
Introducing Qibocal



Introducing Qibocal

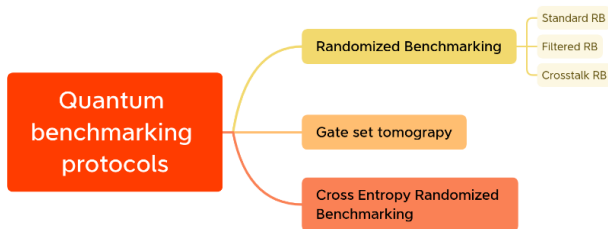


Live plotting and automatic calibration



Quantum benchmarking protocols

Quantum hardware we need to compute the gates error behavior. In the current state-of-the-art this is computed using Quantum benchmarking protocols.

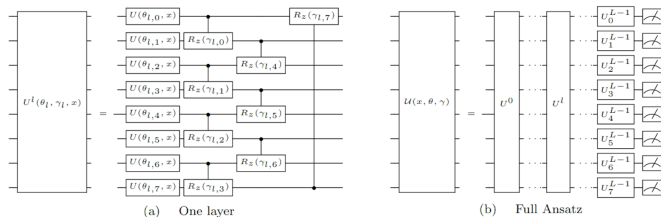
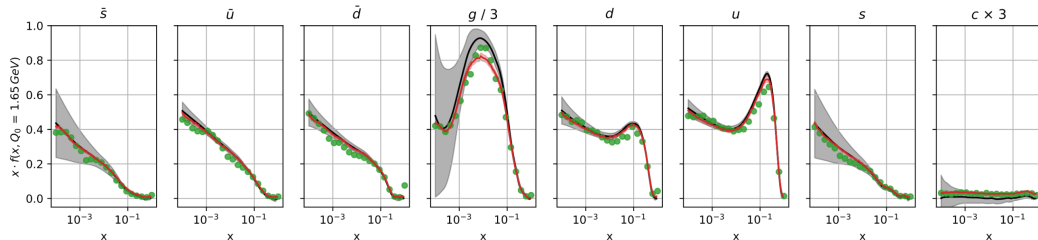


In Qibocal we are currently developing a suite for the execution of the latest QBP available.

Applications in HEP

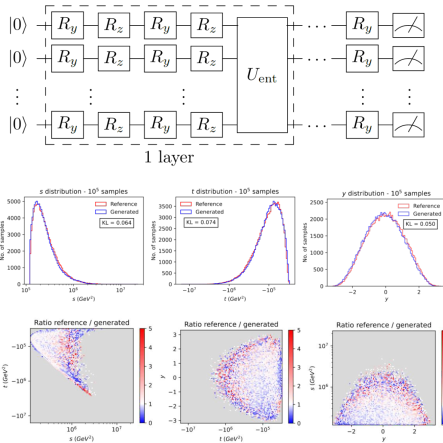
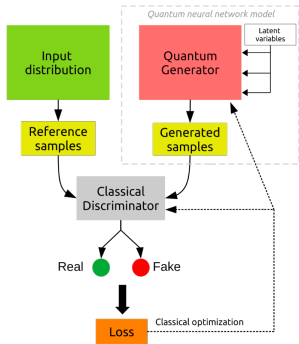
Determination of parton distribution functions using QML

A. Salinas et al, Determining the proton content with a quantum computer, PRD, [2011.13934](#).



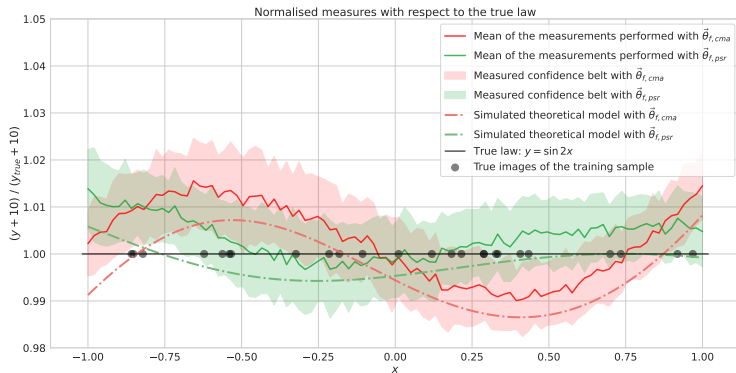
MC event generation using Style-qGAN

C. Bravo-Prieto et al, Style-based quantum generative adversarial networks for Monte Carlo events, Quantum, 2110.06933.



Gradient descent on a QPU

M. Robbiati et al, **A quantum analytical Adam descent through parameter shift rule using Qibo**,
ICHEP 2022 proceedings, [2210.10787](#).



Outlook

Outlook

Qibo accommodates different tasks:

- High performance quantum simulation: [qibojit](#)
- Hardware control: [qibolab](#)
- Hardware calibration: [qibocal](#)

Unique features in Qibo:

- ① All modules are open source.
- ② Modular layout design with possibility of adding
 - new backends for simulation
 - new platforms for hardware control
- ③ Community driven effort

<https://github.com/qiboteam/qibo>

<https://qibo.readthedocs.io>

