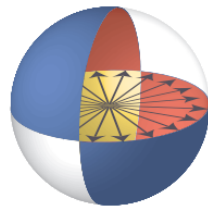


Robust, Universal-Single-Qubit-Gate-Set Calibration via Robust Phase Estimation

Shelby Kimmel, Guang Hao Low, Ted Yoder

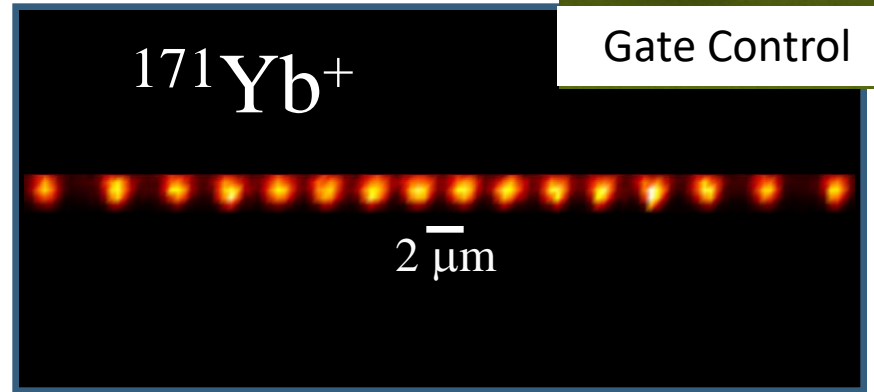
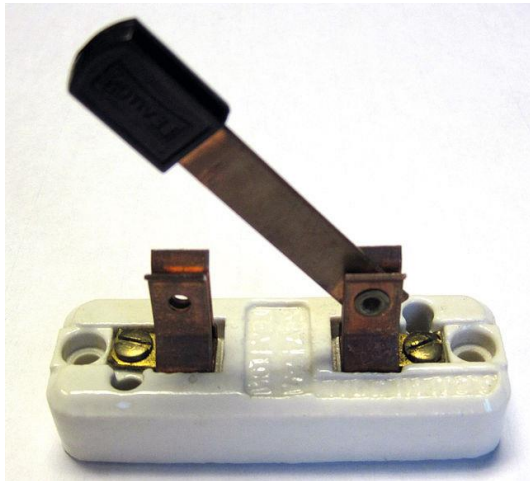
[Arxiv: 1502.02677 / PRA 2015](#)



JOINT CENTER FOR
QUANTUM INFORMATION
AND COMPUTER SCIENCE



Calibration

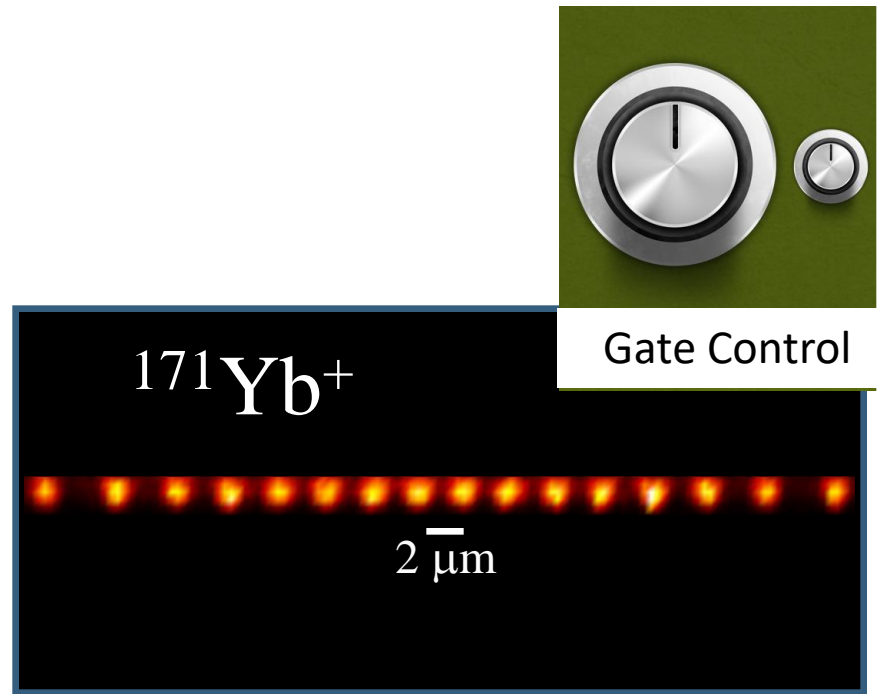
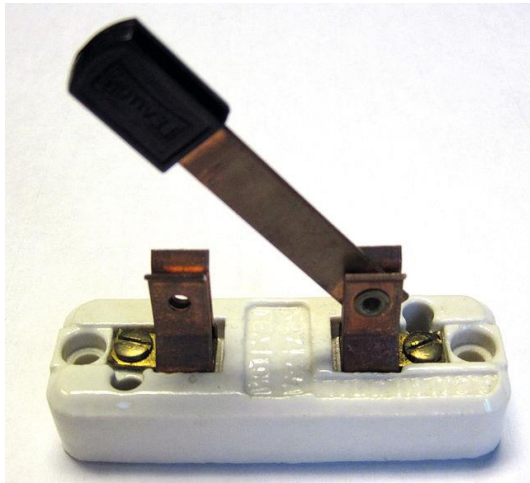


[Monroe Lab]



Gate Control

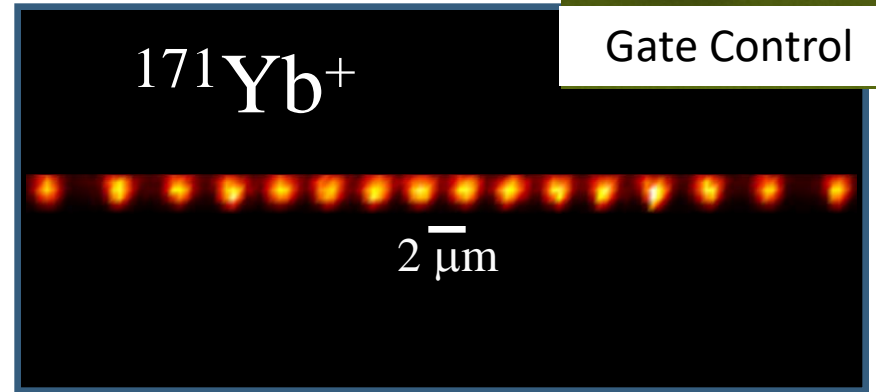
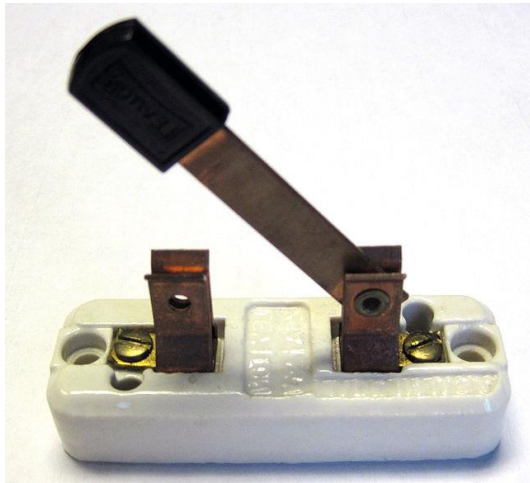
Calibration



[Monroe Lab]

- All gates have errors
- State preparation has errors
- Measurements has errors

Calibration



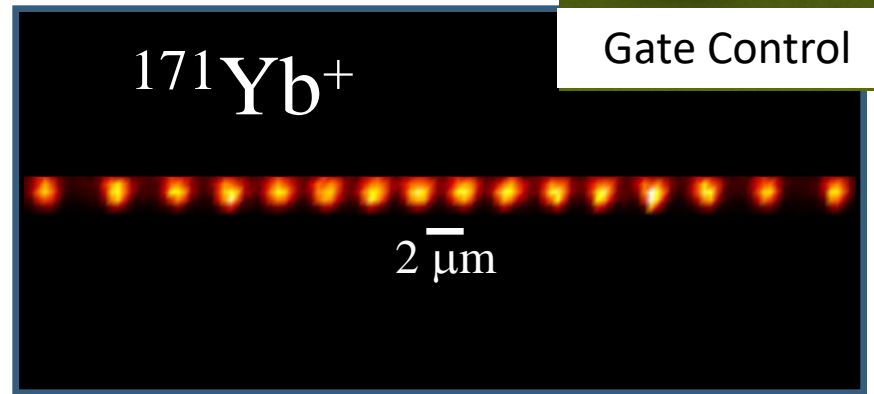
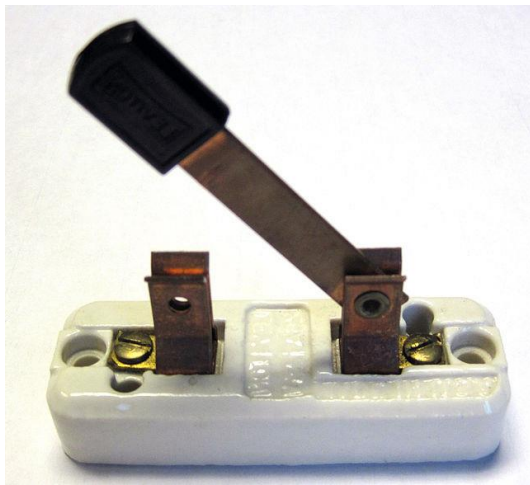
[Monroe Lab]

- All gates have errors
- State preparation has errors
- Measurements has errors



Want to quickly determine controllable errors, and then tune to fix.

Calibration



[Monroe Lab]

- All gates have errors
- State preparation has errors
- Measurements has errors

**Robust
Phase
Estimation**

Want to quickly determine controllable errors, and then tune to fix.

Control Errors

- X -rotation, Y -rotation universal
- Rotation errors
 - X -rotation should be $\frac{\pi}{4}$, instead is $\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha$
 - Y -rotation should be $\frac{\pi}{2}$, instead is $\frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon$
- Error in angle between axes of rotation
 - should be $\frac{\pi}{2}$, instead is $\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$

Robust Phase Estimation



Gate Control

Robust Phase Estimation



Gate Control

Compared to ad hoc Rabi – Ramsey sequences:

- Optimal efficiency (Heisenberg scaling)
- Robust to state prep and measurement noise
- Just as easy to implement
- Easy to analyze

Robust Phase Estimation



Gate Control

Compared to Randomized
Benchmarking:

- ❑ Gate specific debugging
information

Robust Phase Estimation



Gate Control

Compared to Gate Set Tomography:

Stay Tuned!

Robust Phase Estimation

Suppose have uncalibrated
universal gate set: \tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y



We run experiments of the form:

- $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Probability of success}}$ $\frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1},$
- $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_+$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Probability of success}}$ $\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$

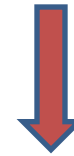
Robust Phase Estimation

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θ is directly related to rotation error or axis error




Robust Phase Estimation

Suppose have uncalibrated universal gate set: \tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y

We run experiments of the form:

- $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_0$

Probability of success



$$\frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1},$$

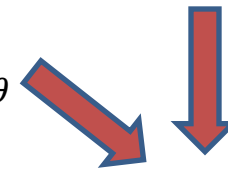
- $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_+$



$$\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

k is # of reps of S_θ

θ is directly related to rotation error or axis error



Robust Phase Estimation

Suppose have uncalibrated
universal gate set: \tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y

We run experiments of the form:

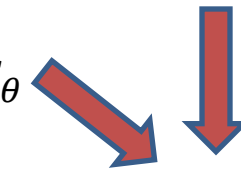
• $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_0$  $\frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}$

Probability of success

• $\rho_0 \rightarrow S_\theta(\tilde{U}_X, \tilde{U}_Y)^k \rightarrow M_+$  $\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$

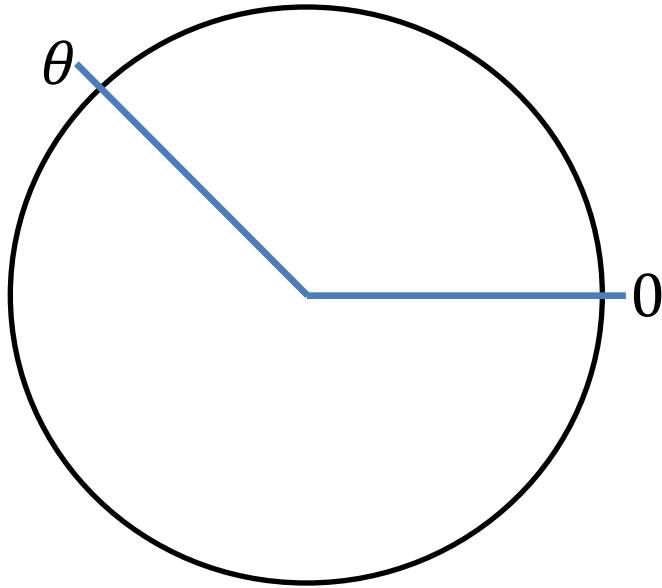
k is # of
reps of S_θ

θ is directly related to
rotation error or axis error



δ is related unknown state
preparation, measurement,
or non-unitary errors

Robust Phase Estimation



Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

$$\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}, \quad \frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

For k in \mathbb{Z} , each in time k

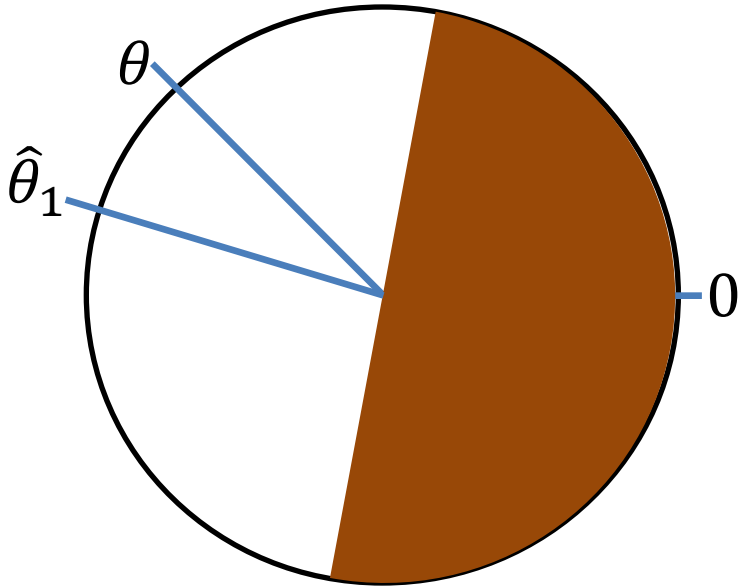
Robust Phase Estimation

Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

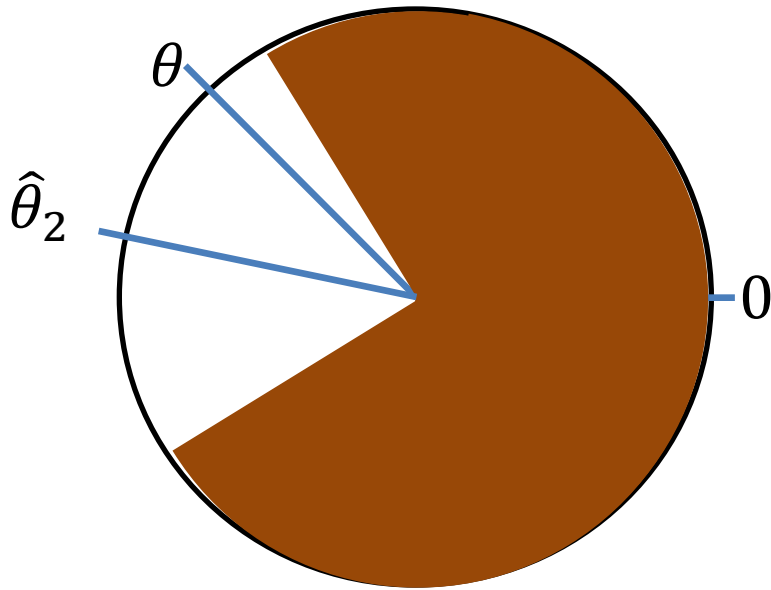
$$\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}, \quad \frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

For k in \mathbb{Z} , each in time k

$$k = 1$$



Robust Phase Estimation



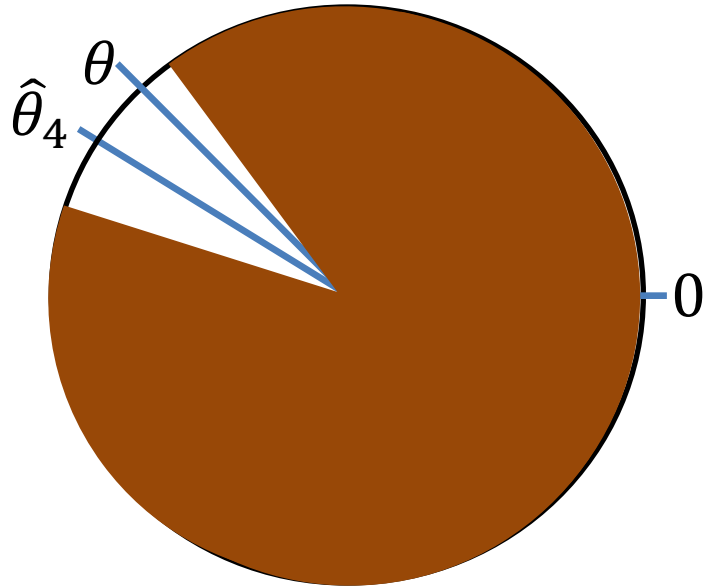
Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

$$\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}, \quad \frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

For k in \mathbb{Z} , each in time k

$$k = 1 \quad k = 2$$

Robust Phase Estimation



Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

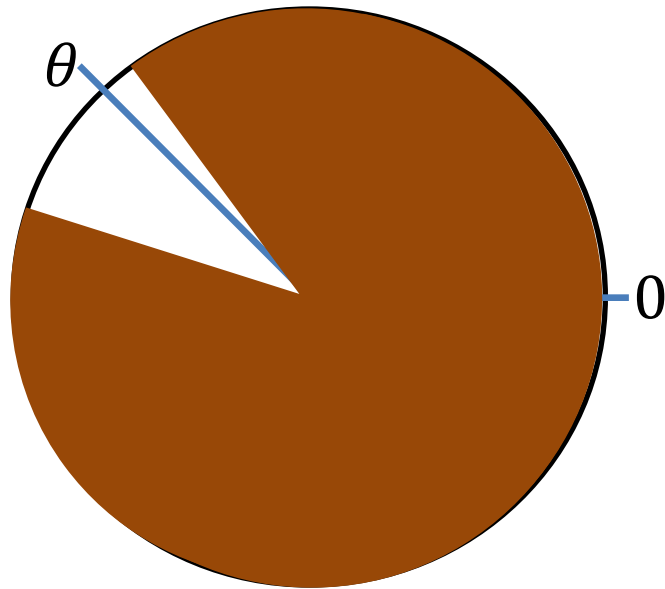
$$\frac{1 + \sin k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}, \quad \frac{1 + \cos k\theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

For k in \mathbb{Z} , each in time k

$$k = 1 \quad k = 2 \quad k = 4$$

Can estimate θ with standard deviation $\sigma(\theta) \sim \frac{1}{T}$,
 as long as $|\delta_k| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \approx .35$ for all k .

Robust Phase Estimation



Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

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Can estimate θ with standard deviation $\sigma(\theta) \sim \frac{1}{T}$,

as long as $|\delta_k| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \approx .35$ for all k .

...need to take more samples to account for large δ

Additional Errors

All of the following errors simply contribute to δ errors

- Imperfect state preparation
- Imperfect measurement
- Additional errors like depolarizing errors

Can incorporate any error, as long as can bound how much that error will shift your outcome probability (and total shift is less than .35)

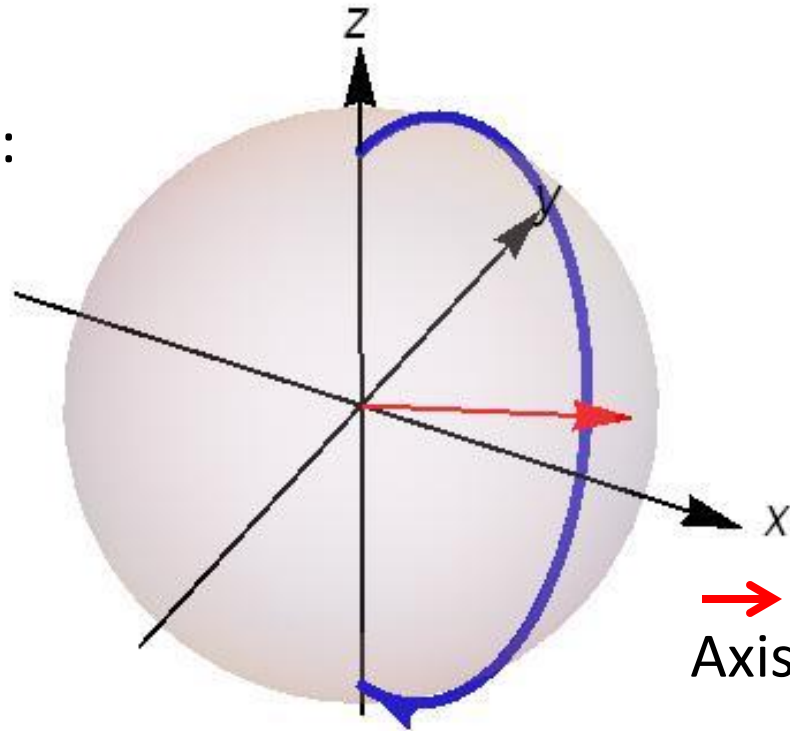
Try it Out!

- Numerical and Experimental Data in Next Talk
- RPE-Experimental branch on pyGSTi github repository – pygsti.info

Control Errors

→
Amplitude of Rotation:

“Amplitude Error”
(error in amount of rotation)

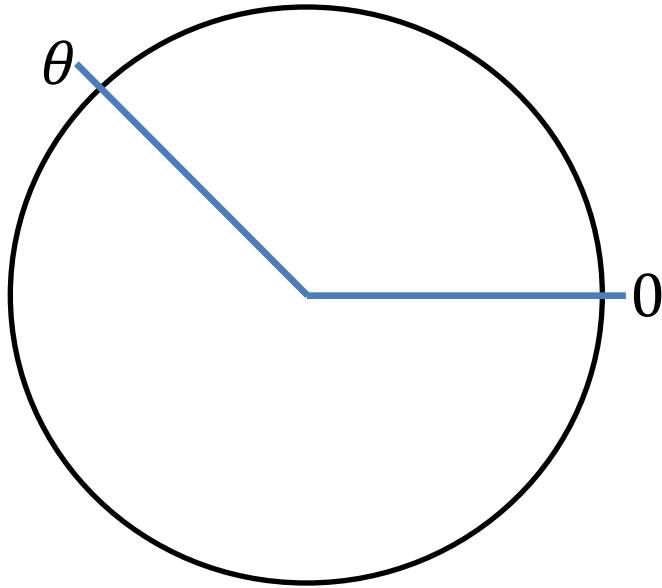


Unitary \tilde{U}

→
Axis of Rotation

“Off-Resonance Error”
(error in axis of rotation)

Robust Phase Estimation



Can sample from 2 binomial random variables with probability of “heads”

$$\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{2} + \delta_{k1}, \quad \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} + \delta_{k2}$$

Using only $k = 1$ can't get an accurate estimate!