



# Characterizing resource states and efficient regimes of measurement-based quantum computation on NISQ devices



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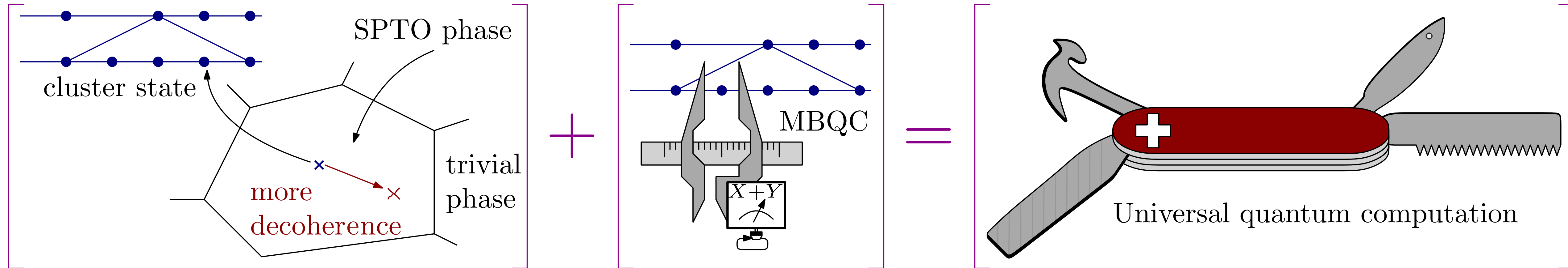
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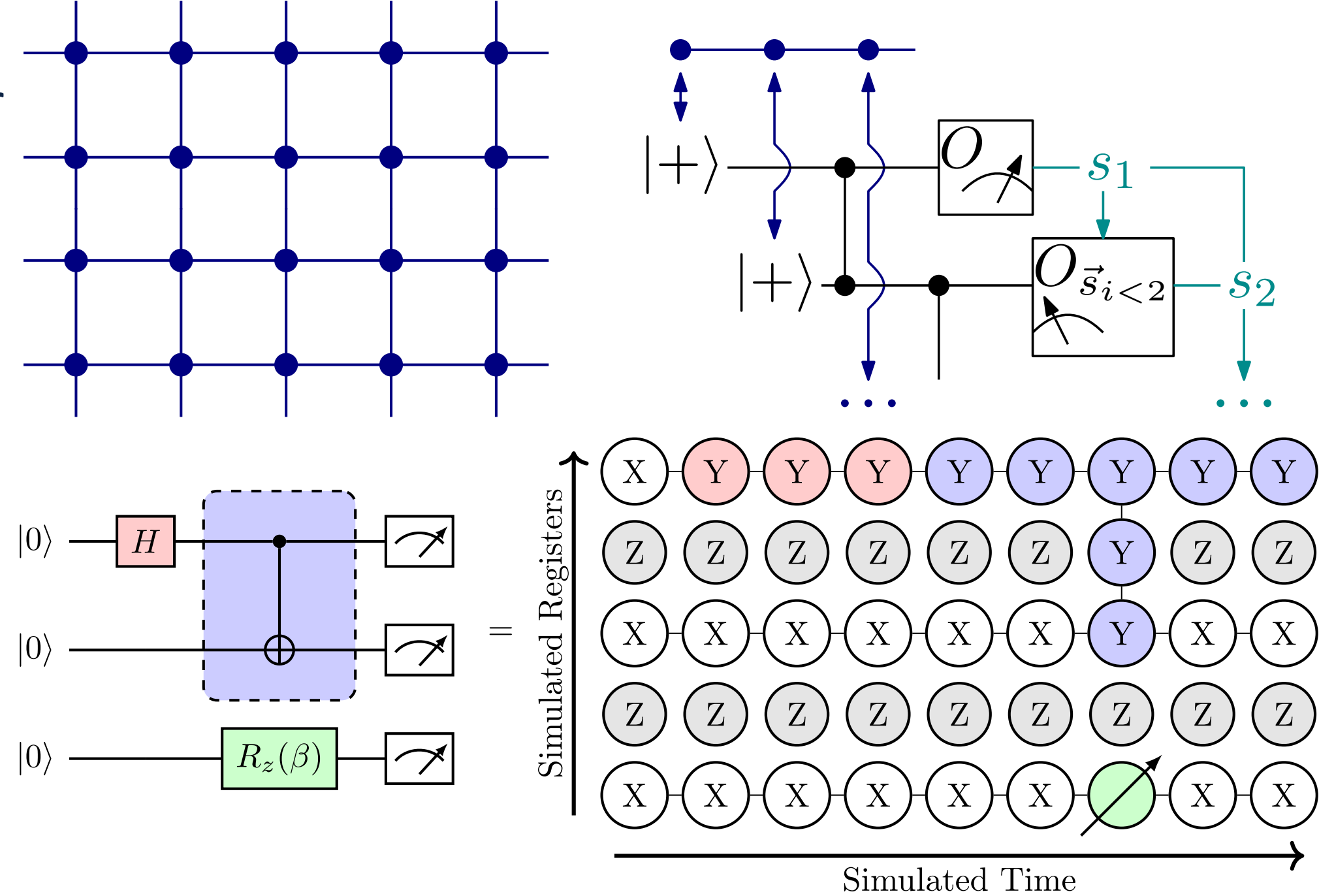
## Computationally Universal Phases of Matter



• Motivating Question: Can we experimentally demonstrate computation throughout the cluster phase and optimal decoherence management techniques?

## Measurement-based quantum computation

- Start: Robustly entangled state (cluster state):  $-1$  eigenvalue state of  $X_a \prod_{b \in N(a)} Z_b$  on  $n \times m$  grid.
- Operations: Adaptive one-qubit measurements
- Result: Arbitrary  $m$ -qubit unitary.



## String Order = Computational Order

- Investigating ground states of:

$$H(\alpha) = -\cos(\alpha) \sum_i Z_{i-1} X_i Z_{i+1} - \sin(\alpha) \sum_i X_i$$

for infinite chains, ground states for  $\alpha < \pi/4$  belong to the  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$  cluster phase.

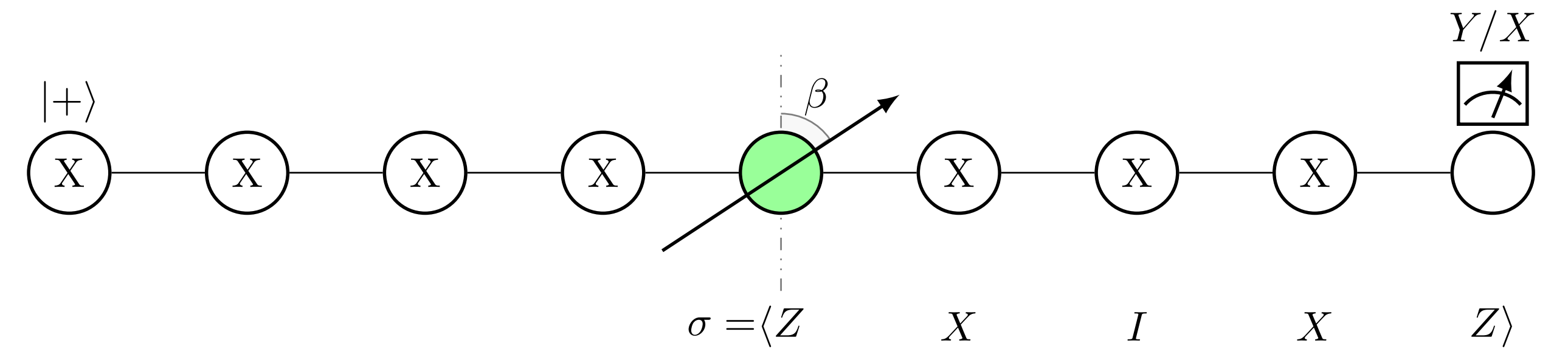
- Away from the cluster state, symmetry-breaking measurements induce logical decoherence. Action of  $Z$ -rotation at site  $j$  is given by:

$$\mathcal{V}_j[\beta] = \frac{1+\nu}{2} \exp\left(-i\frac{\beta}{2} Z_j\right) + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \exp\left(i\frac{\beta}{2} Z_j\right)$$

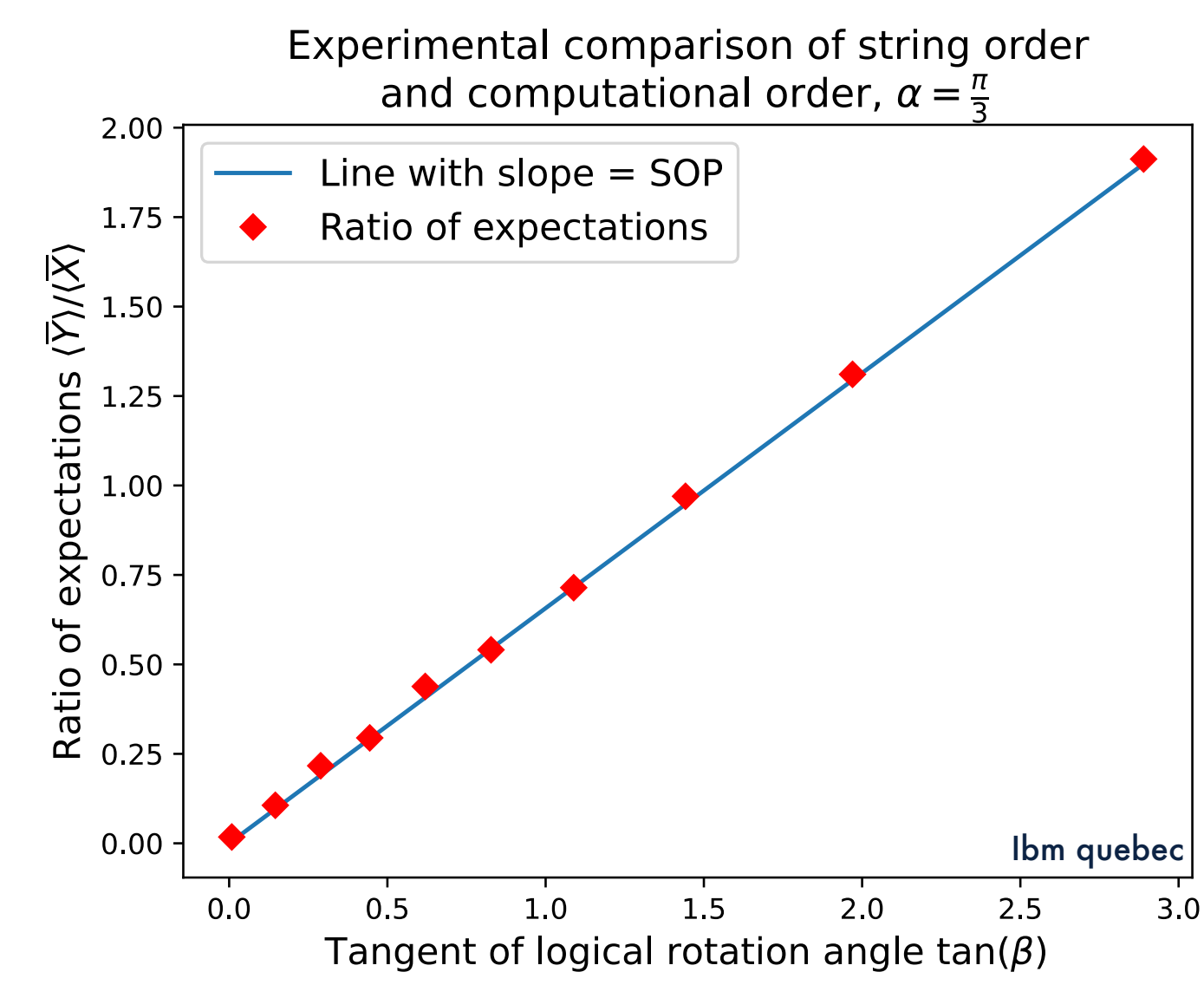
- $\nu$  is the computational order parameter. Characterizes the logical fidelity of the rotation, and analytically equivalent to the string order parameter:

$$\sigma_j = \langle Z_j X_{j+1} X_{j+3} \dots X_{n-3} X_{n-1} Z_n \rangle$$

which can be measured to quantify *finite* MBQC resource states.

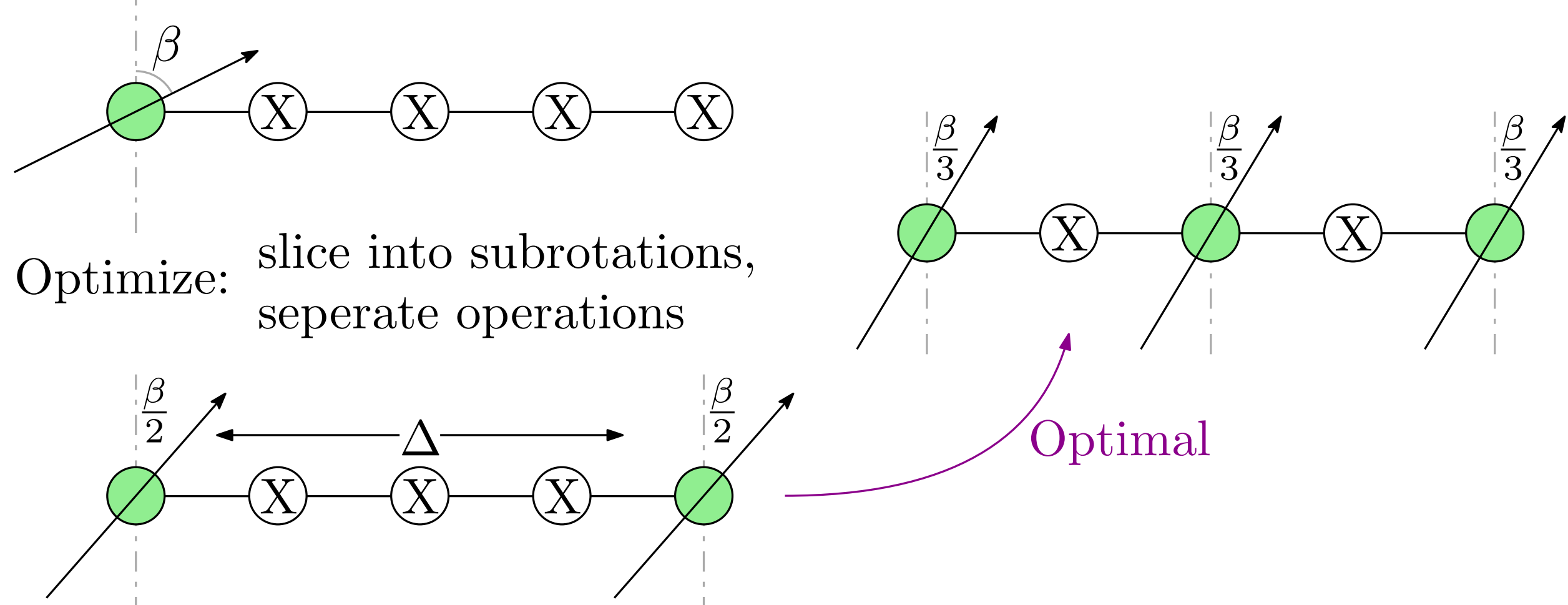


- Experiment: Prepare ground states, input logical state  $|+\rangle$ , perform symmetry-breaking rotation, and independently measure  $\sigma = \langle ZXIXZ \rangle$  and  $\frac{\langle Y \rangle_{\log}}{\langle X \rangle_{\log}} = \nu \tan(\beta)$  to experimentally compare string order with computational order.

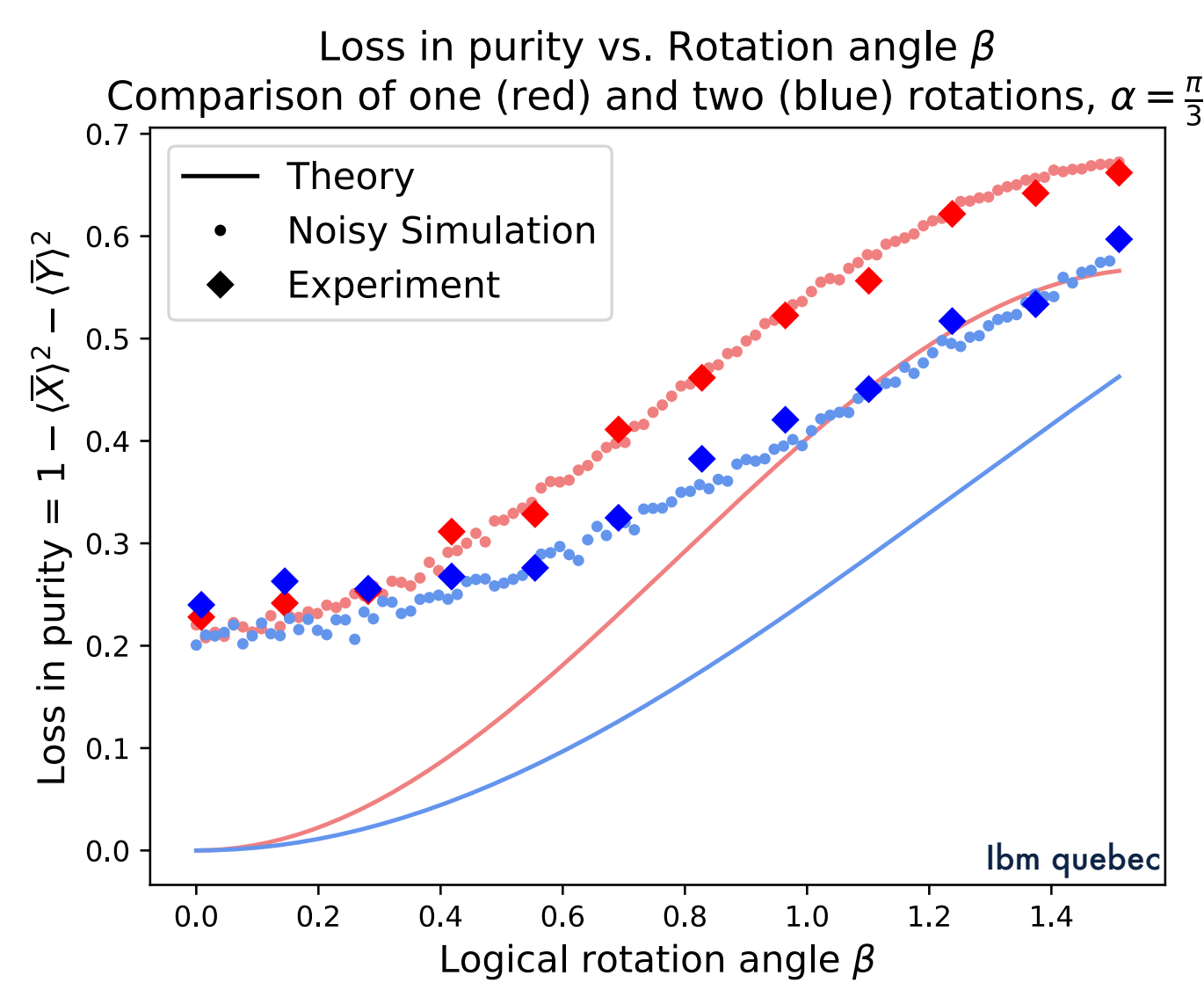


## Managing Logical Decoherence

- Two levels of techniques



- Experiment: Observation of decreased loss in purity from splitting rotation

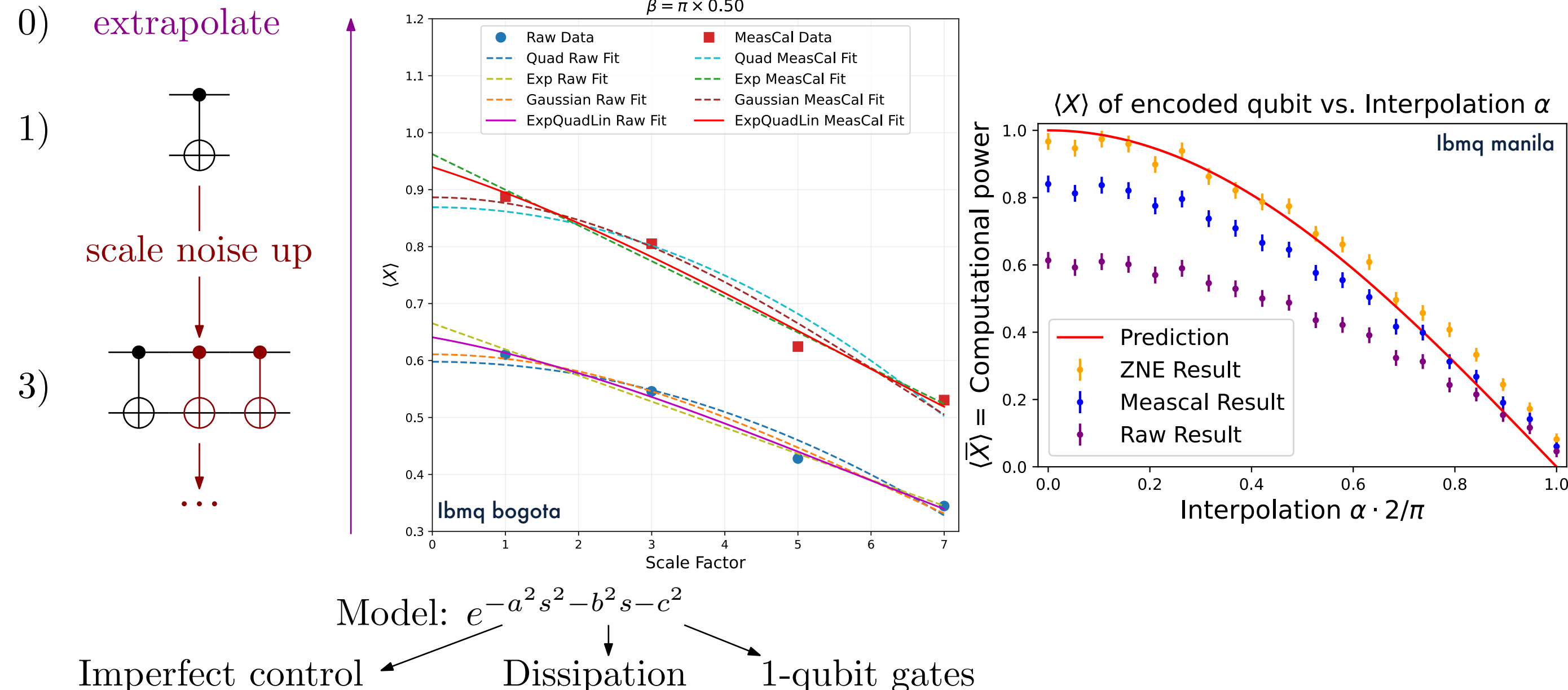


## Error mitigation

- Measurement Noise

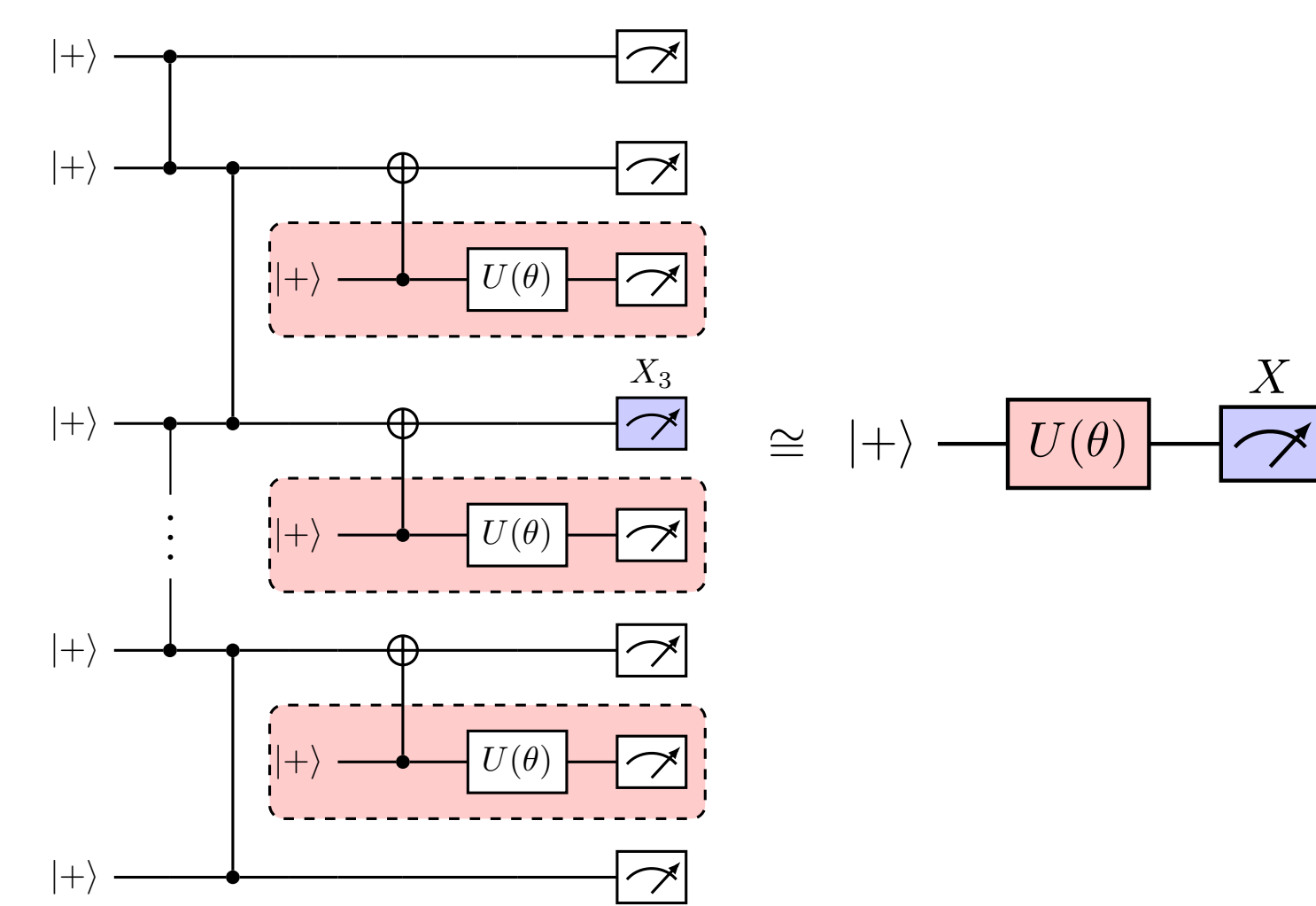
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} p & 1-q \\ 1-p & q \end{bmatrix} \quad [\text{noisy}] = M[\text{ideal}]$$

- Zero Noise Extrapolation



## State Preparation via VQE

- Variational ansatz for ground states of  $H(\alpha)$ ; first-order perturbation theory gives:  $|\Psi(\theta)\rangle = \otimes_i (\cos(\theta) I_i + \sin(\theta) X_i) |C\rangle$
- Respects  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$  symmetry, reproduces (a form of) the phase transition, and exact for small system size. Minimizing  $\langle \Psi(\theta) | H(\alpha) | \Psi(\theta) \rangle$  w.r.t.  $\theta$  yields target state.
- Symmetry and teleportation tricks reduce VQE circuits from  $2n - 2 \rightarrow 1 \& 2$  qubits!



## References

- [1] Raussendorf, Robert and Wang, Yang and Adhikary, Arnab. Measurement-based quantum computation in finite one-dimensional systems: string order implies computational power. arXiv preprint, arXiv:2210.05089, November 2022.
- [2] Adhikary, Arnab and Wang, Yang and Raussendorf, Robert Counter-intuitive yet efficient regimes for measurement based quantum computation on symmetry protected spin chains. arXiv preprint, arXiv:2307.08904, July 2023.
- [3] Adhikary, Arnab. Symmetry protected measurement-based quantum computation in finite spin chains. MSc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, August 2021.
- [4] Weil, Ryohei. A Simulation of a Simulation: Algorithms for Symmetry-Protected Measurement-Based Quantum Computing Experiments. BSc. Thesis, University of British Columbia, June 2022.