



# Qiskit-symb: a Qiskit Ecosystem package for symbolic Quantum Computation

International Symposium on Grids and Clouds 2025

---

**Simone Gasperini**

*PhD student in Data Science and Computation  
University of Bologna and INFN Bologna, Italy*

*20 March 2025  
Academia Sinica  
Taipei, Taiwan*

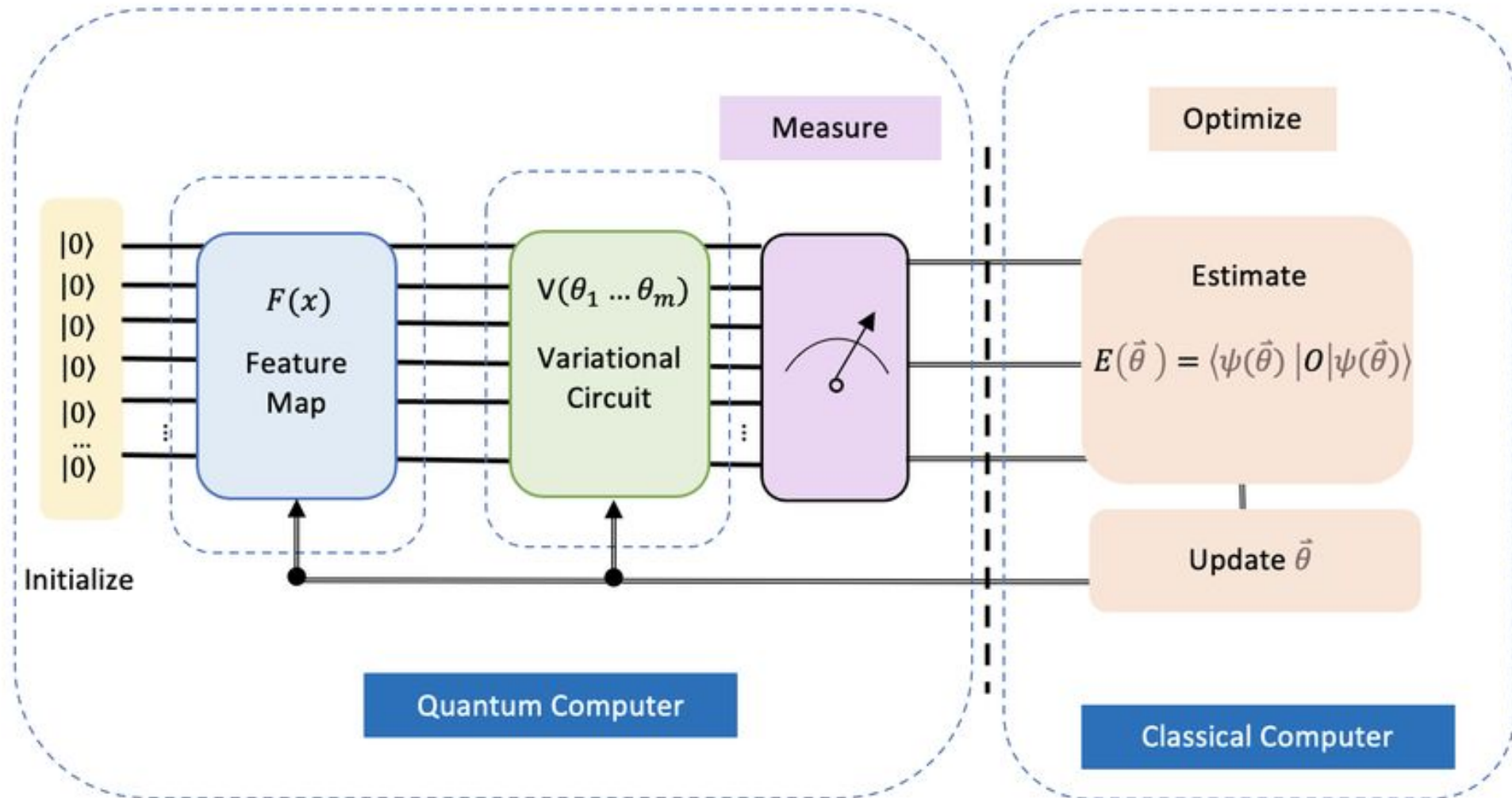
# Outline

- Overview of state-of-the-art frameworks for Quantum Machine Learning (QML):
  - Quantum Neural Network
  - Quantum Kernel methods
- Introduction to the **Qiskit Ecosystem** and Qiskit SDK



- **Qiskit-symb** for symbolic Quantum Computation in Qiskit
- **Qiskit-symb** for Parameterized Quantum Circuits (PQCs) simulation in QML

# Quantum Neural Network



# Kernel methods

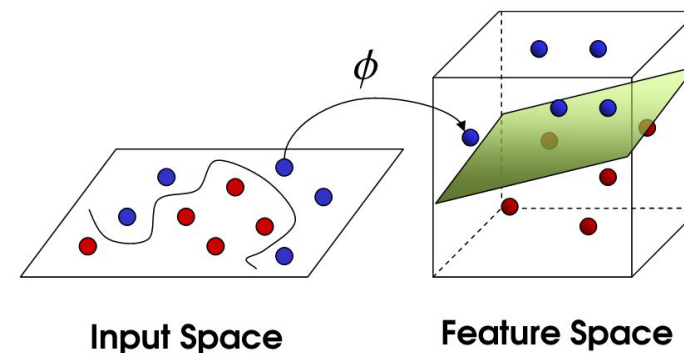
Consider a supervised classification task with complex decision boundaries in the **input space**. A function  $\phi$  can be used to map each data point in a higher-dimensional **feature space** with simple decision boundaries.

$$K(x_i, x_j) = \phi^T(x_i) \cdot \phi(x_j)$$

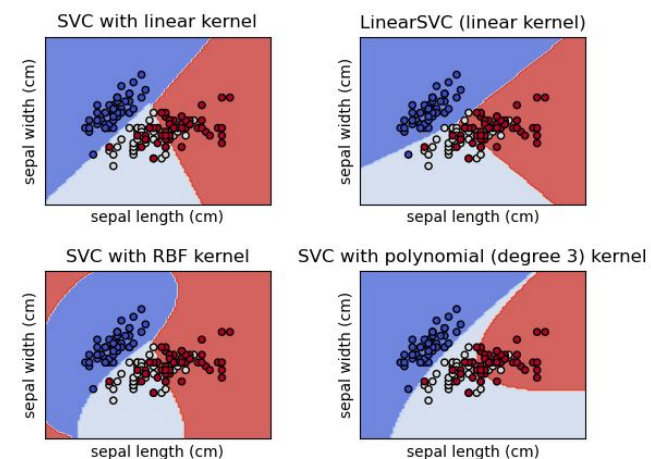
*Kernel trick*: it's possible to compute the kernel without having to calculate or even know anything about  $\phi$



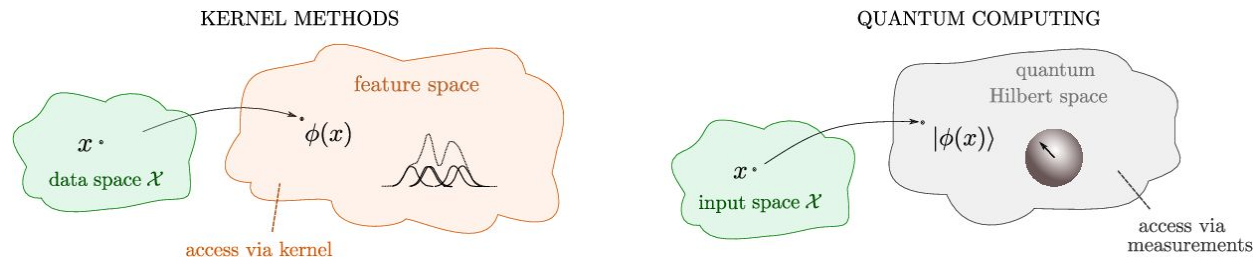
Computational complexity  $O(N^2)$ , with  $N$  = number of data points



Supervised classification using **SVM model**

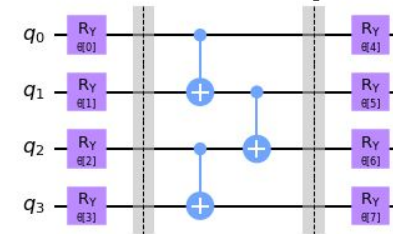


# Quantum Kernel



$$|\phi(x)\rangle = U_{\phi(x)} |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$$

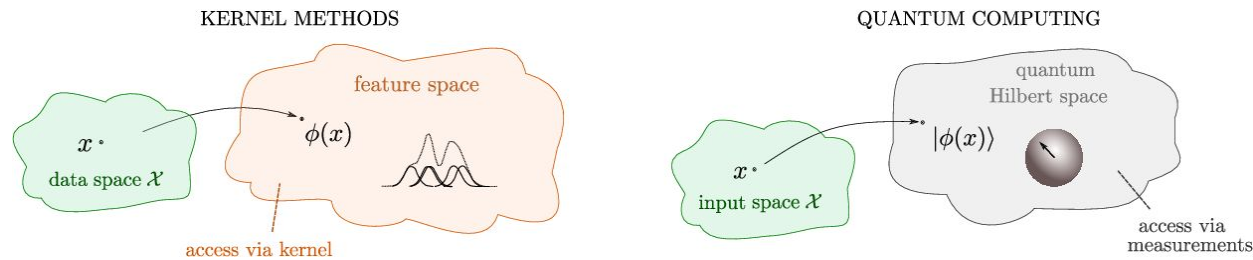
Quantum feature map as a PQC



$$\begin{aligned} K(x_i, x_j) &= |\langle \phi^\dagger(x_i) | \phi(x_j) \rangle|^2 \\ &= |\langle 0^{\otimes n} | U_{\phi(x_i)}^\dagger U_{\phi(x_j)} | 0^{\otimes n} \rangle|^2 \end{aligned}$$

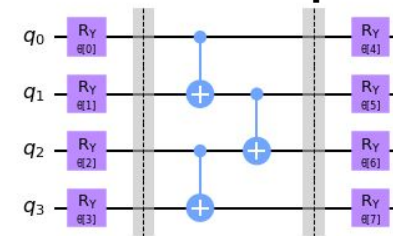
The kernel function value is computed as the probability of measuring the state  $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$  at the end of the circuit

# Quantum Kernel



$$|\phi(x)\rangle = U_{\phi(x)} |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$$

Quantum feature map as a PQC



$$K(x_i, x_j) = |\langle \phi^\dagger(x_i) | \phi(x_j) \rangle|^2$$

$$= |\langle 0^{\otimes n} | U_{\phi(x_i)}^\dagger U_{\phi(x_j)} | 0^{\otimes n} \rangle|^2$$

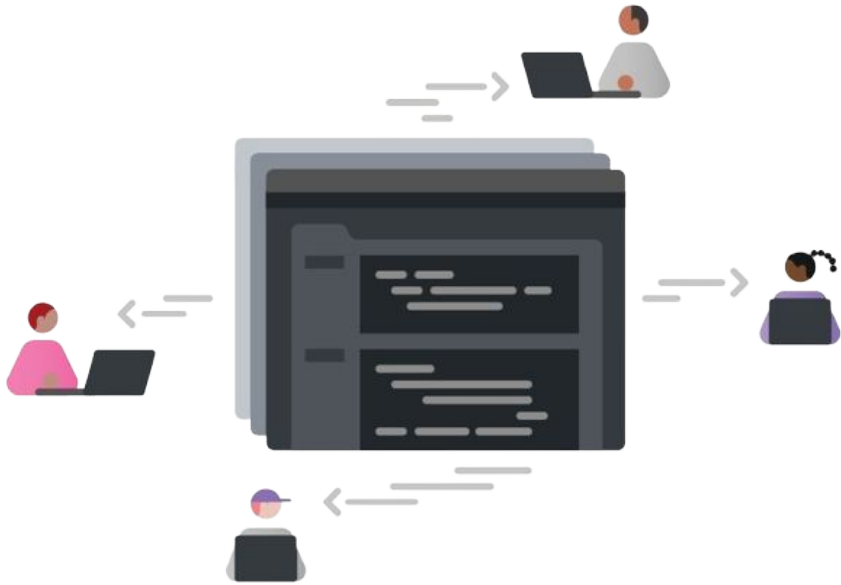
The kernel function value is computed as the probability of measuring the state  $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$  at the end of the circuit



$O(N^2)$  executions of the same PQC with different parameters values!

# Qiskit ecosystem

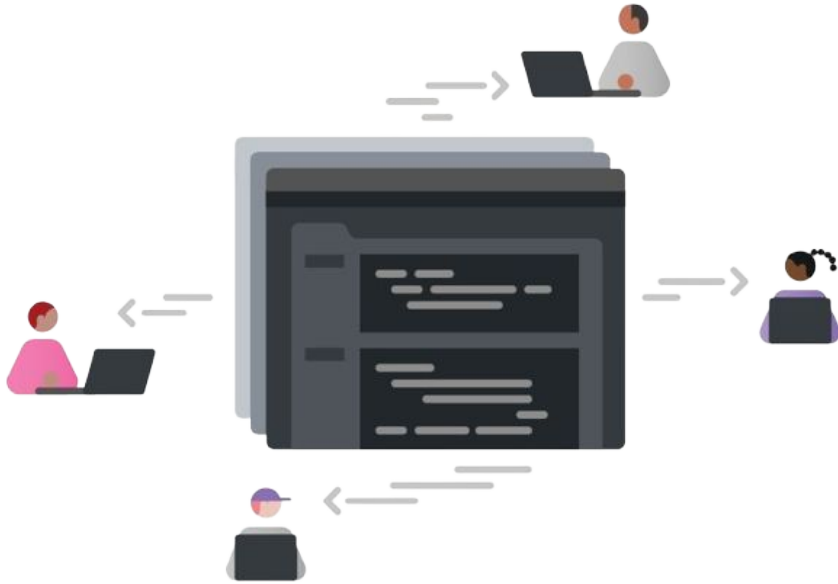
The Qiskit ecosystem is a collection of tools created by researchers and developers who use Qiskit every day



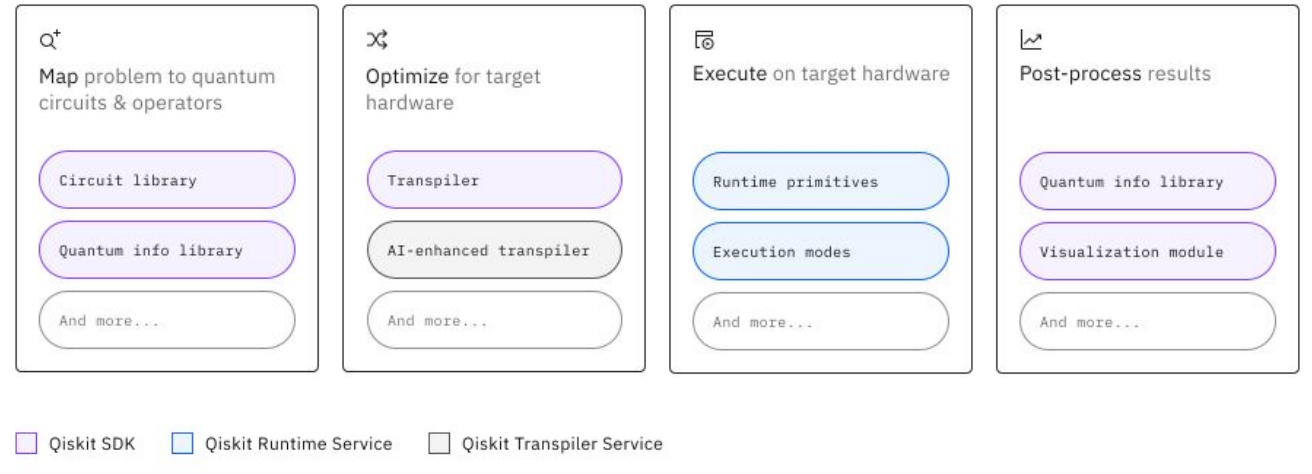
<https://www.ibm.com/quantum/ecosystem>

# Qiskit ecosystem

The Qiskit ecosystem is a collection of tools created by researchers and developers who use Qiskit every day



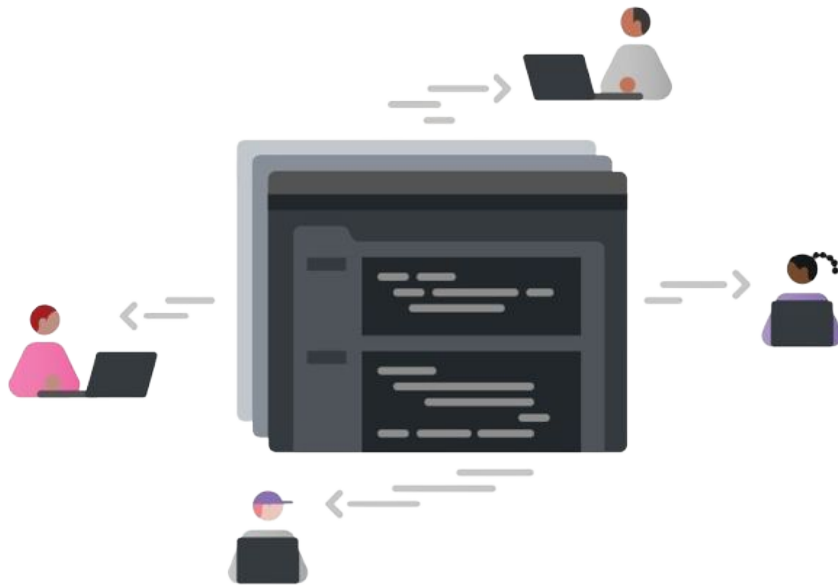
<https://www.ibm.com/quantum/ecosystem>



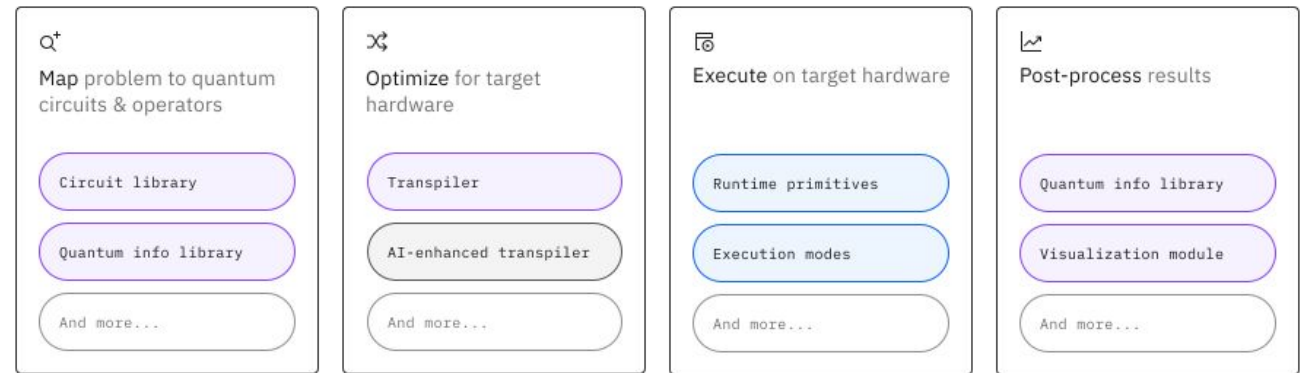


# Qiskit ecosystem

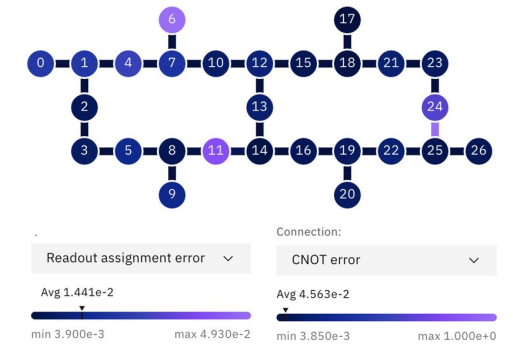
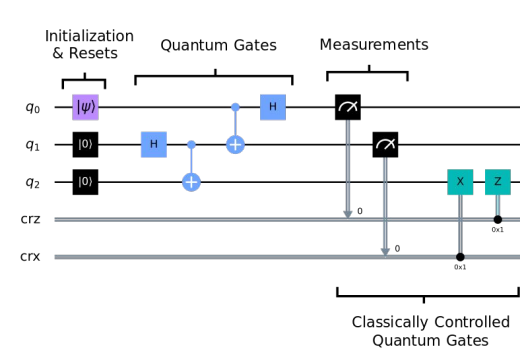
The Qiskit ecosystem is a collection of tools created by researchers and developers who use Qiskit every day



<https://www.ibm.com/quantum/ecosystem>

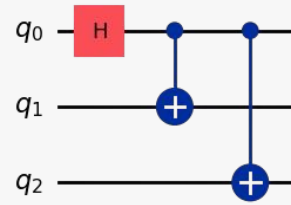


“The Qiskit SDK is an open-source SDK for working with quantum computers at the level of extended (static, dynamic, and scheduled) quantum circuits, operators, and primitives”



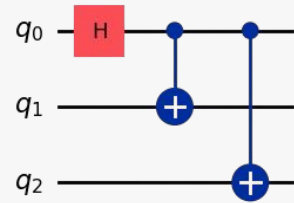
# Quantum info library

```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```



# Quantum info library

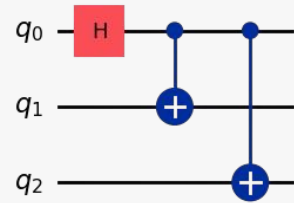
```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```



```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(qc)
```

# Quantum info library

```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```

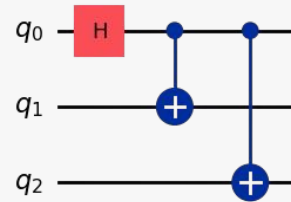


```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(qc)
```

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Quantum info library

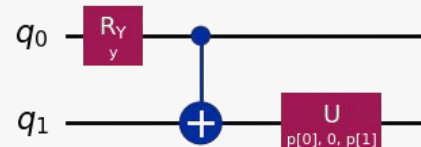
```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```



```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(qc)
```

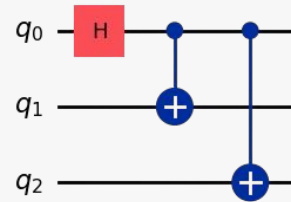
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2 from qiskit.circuit import Parameter, ParameterVector
3
4 y = Parameter('y')
5 p = ParameterVector('p', length=2)
6
7 pqc = QuantumCircuit(2)
8 pqc.ry(y, 0)
9 pqc.cx(0, 1)
10 pqc.u(p[0], 0, p[1], 1)
11
12 pqc.draw('mpl')
```



# Quantum info library

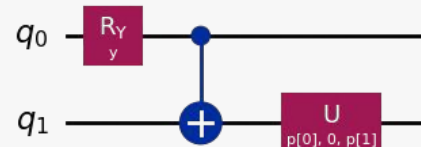
```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```



```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(qc)
```

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

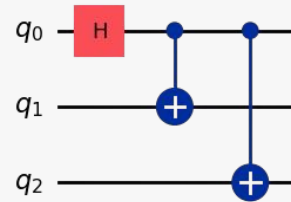
```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2 from qiskit.circuit import Parameter, ParameterVector
3
4 y = Parameter('y')
5 p = ParameterVector('p', length=2)
6
7 pqc = QuantumCircuit(2)
8 pqc.ry(y, 0)
9 pqc.cx(0, 1)
10 pqc.u(p[0], 0, p[1], 1)
11
12 pqc.draw('mpl')
```



```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
```

# Quantum info library

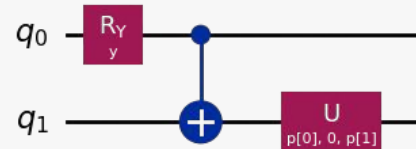
```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2
3 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
4 qc.h(0)
5 qc.cx(0, 1)
6 qc.cx(0, 2)
7
8 qc.draw('mpl')
```



```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(qc)
```

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
1 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
2 from qiskit.circuit import Parameter, ParameterVector
3
4 y = Parameter('y')
5 p = ParameterVector('p', length=2)
6
7 pqc = QuantumCircuit(2)
8 pqc.ry(y, 0)
9 pqc.cx(0, 1)
10 pqc.u(p[0], 0, p[1], 1)
11
12 pqc.draw('mpl')
```

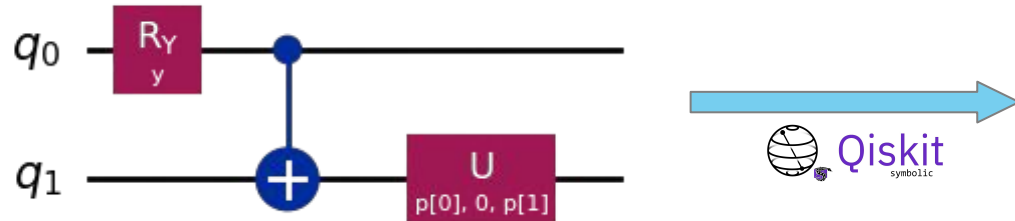


```
1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
```

```
-----
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-7-032f9a8c4db1> in <cell line: 0>()
      1 from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
      2
----> 3 psi = Statevector(pqc)

-----
      7 frames -----
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/qiskit/circuit/parameterexpression.py in _float_(self)
    549     except (TypeError, RuntimeError) as exc:
    550         if self.parameters:
--> 551             raise TypeError(
    552                 f"ParameterExpression with unbound parameters ({self.parameters}) "
    553                 "cannot be cast to a float."
TypeError: ParameterExpression with unbound parameters (dict_keys([Parameter(y)])) cannot be cast to a float.
```

# Qiskit-symb solution

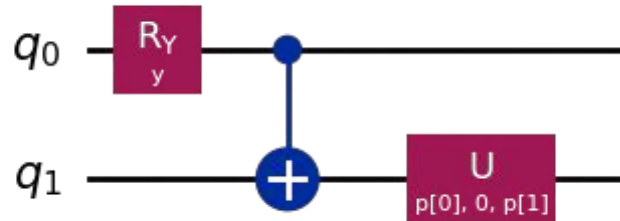


```
1 from qiskit_symb.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
4 psi.to_sympy()
```

$$\left[ \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad -e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \right]$$



# Qiskit-symb solution



```
1 from qiskit_symb.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
4 psi.to_sympy()
```

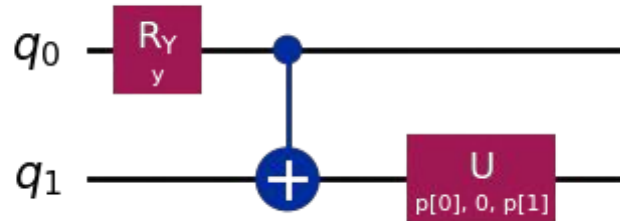
$$\left[ \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad -e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \right]$$

But... There is much more!

Consider a fixed PQC you need to execute many times with a different set of parameters values at each execution. You can use **qiskit-symb** to perform the (symbolic) linear algebra evaluation just once!

```
1 from qiskit_symb.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
4 sim = psi.to_lambda()
```

# Qiskit-symb solution



```
1 from qiskit_symb.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
4 psi.to_sympy()
```

$$\left[ \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad -e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad e^{1.0ip[1]} \sin\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{p[0]}{2}\right) \right]$$

But... There is much more!

Consider a fixed PQC you need to execute many times with a different set of parameters values at each execution. You can use **qiskit-symb** to perform the (symbolic) linear algebra evaluation just once!

```
1 from qiskit_symb.quantum_info import Statevector
2
3 psi = Statevector(pqc)
4 sim = psi.to_lambda()
```

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 sim(np.pi/2, 0, 0)
```

```
array([ 0.70710678+0.j, -0.      +0.j,  0.70710678+0.j,  0.      +0.j])
```

Call Python lambda function to perform full-statevector simulation



# Qiskit-symb performance

qiskit-symb time = **sympy eval** + **sympy lambdify** + **python run**

```
psi = Statevector(pqc)
```

```
sim = psi.to_lambda()
```

```
sim(*params)
```

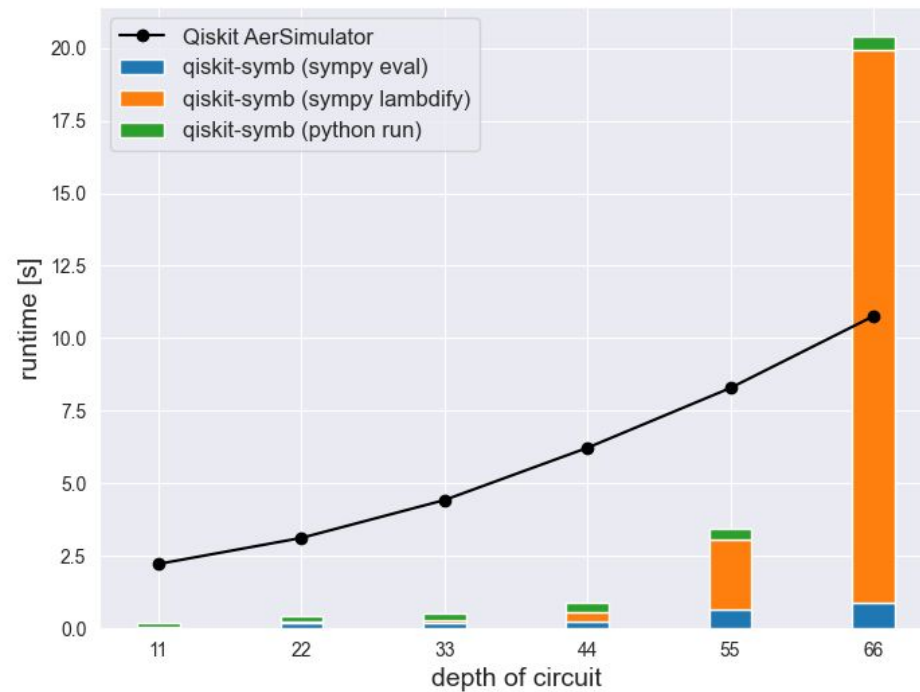
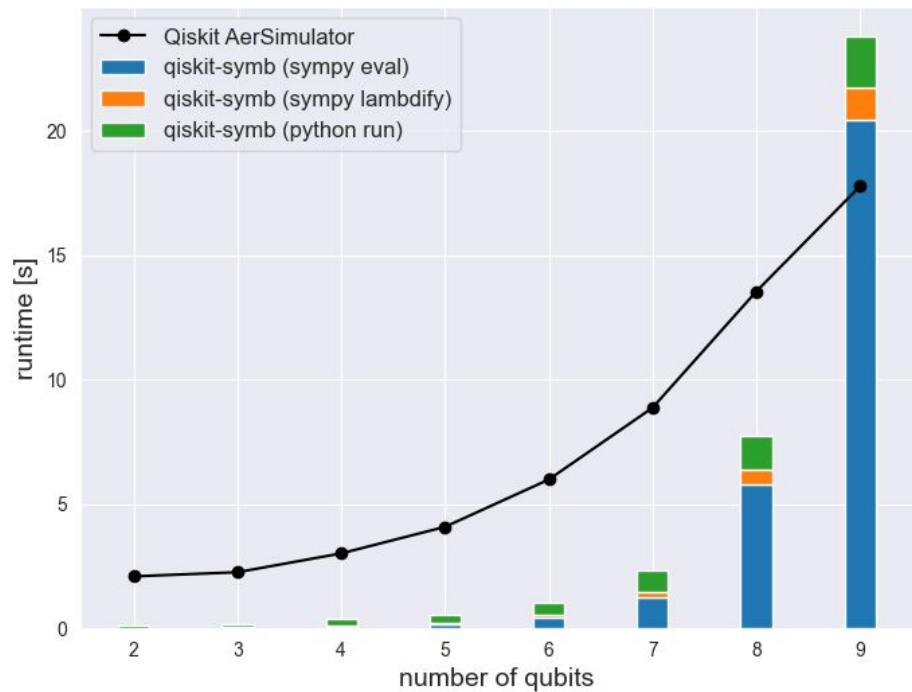
# Qiskit-symb performance

qiskit-symb time = **sympy eval** + **sympy lambdify** + **python run**

```
psi = Statevector(pqc)
```

```
sim = psi.to_lambda()
```

```
sim(*params)
```



The PQC used for the performance benchmark study is the ZZFeatureMap provided by Qiskit. Each runtime refers to 10k executions of the same PQC with different random values assigned to the parameters at each execution.

```
qiskit==1.2.4  
qiskit-aer==0.15.1  
qiskit-symb==0.4.0
```

# Thank you!



Qiskit  
symbolic

qiskit-symb Public

Symbolic evaluation of parameterized quantum circuits in Qiskit

quantum-computing sympy symbolic-computation qiskit



Python 33 2 Apache License 2.0 2 issues need help Updated 2 weeks ago

