



# Google AI Quantum

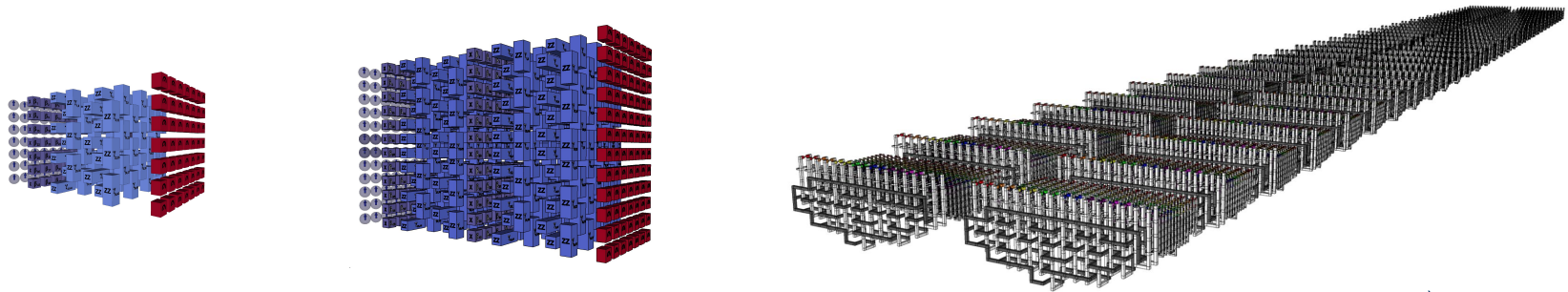
Cirq

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# A Privileged Age



**Supremacy  
Frontier**

we are here

**100-1000 qubits  
3-4 9's of fidelity  
(NISQ)**

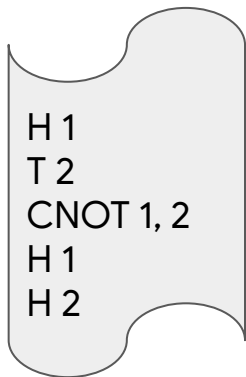
**$\sim 10^6$  qubits  
well below threshold  
=  $\sim 10^3$  error corrected qubits**

Are there impactful algorithms  
for noisy intermediate scale  
quantum (NISQ) processors?



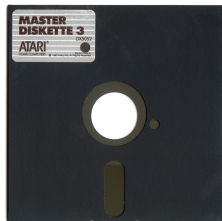
# Quantum Software

Fidelity: 90



Write it on a piece of paper!

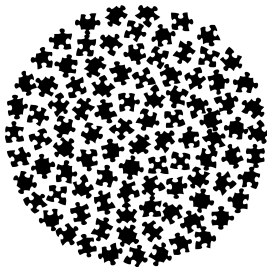
99



Useful to record instructions.

Can still eyeball circuits.

99.9



At supremacy frontier.

Depth and gate minimization.

Simple modularity.

99.99



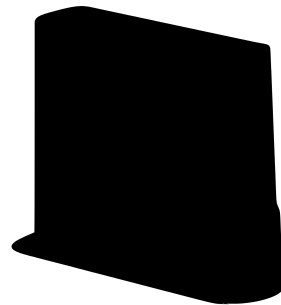
Complex modularity.

Automatic compiling.

Beginning of hardware independent abstractions.

.....

$\infty$ 9s



Architecture.

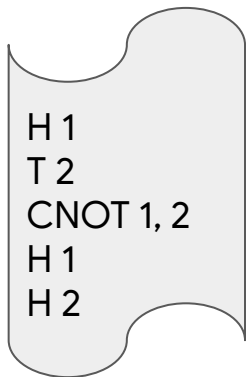
Operating systems.

High level languages.



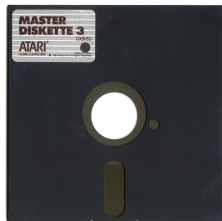
# Quantum Software

Fidelity: 90



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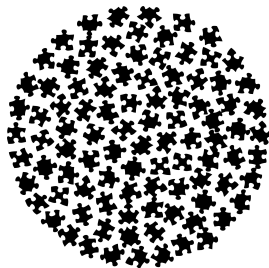
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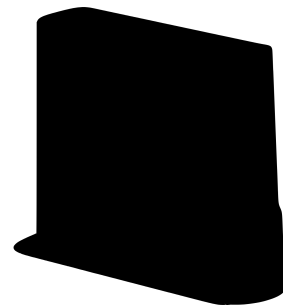
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$\infty$ 9s



Architecture.

Operating systems.

High level languages.





An open source Python framework for  
Noisy Intermediate Scale Quantum (NISQ) algorithms

<https://github.com/quantumlib/Cirq>

# Out of the dark ages

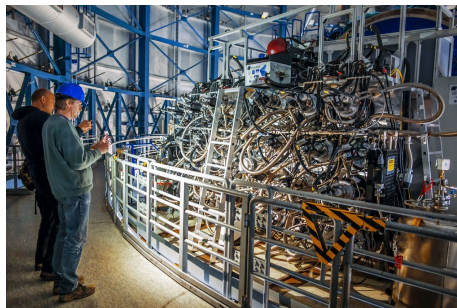


Wizards

# Out of the dark ages



Wizards



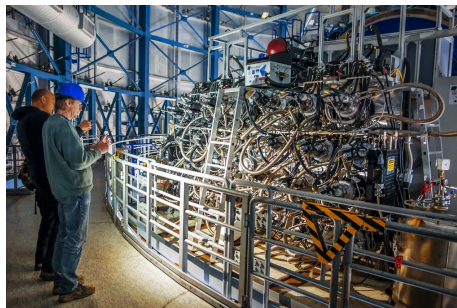
Experiments



# Out of the dark ages



Wizards



Experiments



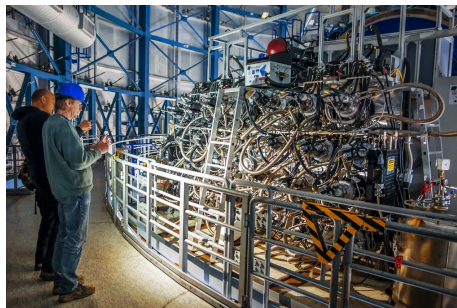
Muggles



# Out of the dark ages



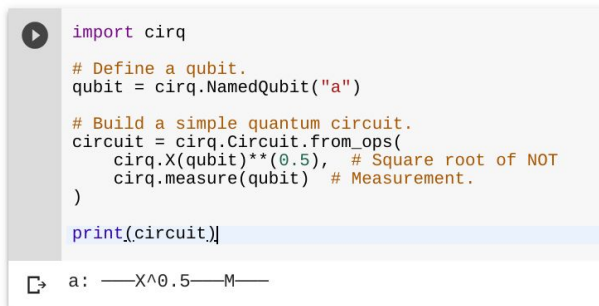
Wizards



Experiments



Muggles



Programs

# Cirq Core Philosophies

- Hardware details need to be part of programming abstractions as they greatly impact the viability of NISQ algorithms.
- Hardware should drive features and diverse hardware will have diverse features.
- Data structures and abstractions should match context in which they are used (optimization, simulation, execution).
- Optimize for workflows that validate heuristics algorithms and for rapid iteration in exploring minimally sized circuits.



# Deutsch-Jozsa

x	f(x)
0	0
1	0

Constant

x	f(x)
0	1
1	1

|

x	f(x)
0	0
1	1

Balanced

x	f(x)
0	1
1	0



# Deutsch-Jozsa

x	f(x)
0	0
1	0

x	f(x)
0	1
1	1

x	f(x)
0	0
1	1

x	f(x)
0	1
1	0

Constant

Balanced

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1



# Deutsch-Jozsa

0: —

1: —

0: —

1: —X—

0: —@—

1: —X—

0: —@—

1: —X—X—

Constant

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

Balanced

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

x	y	x	$f(x) \oplus y$
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1



# Phase Kickback

$$U_f|x\rangle|y\rangle = |x\rangle|y \oplus f(x)\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_f|x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x\rangle(|f(x)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(x)\rangle)) \\ &= (-1)^{f(x)}|x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$



Fin



Google AI Quantum