

Quantum Circuit Synthesis and Compiler

Yupan Liu

Shuxiang Cao

Supervisor: Junde Wu

December 31, 2015

Quantum circuit synthesis

Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

Implementation of quantum algorithms

Quantum circuit synthesis

- Quantum state and quantum gate

- Single-qubit gate synthesis

- Multi-qubit gate synthesis

- Next?

Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

Implementation of quantum algorithms

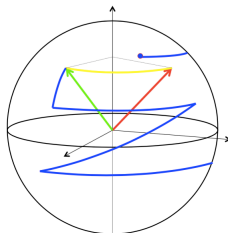
Quantum state and quantum gate

- ▶ Quantum state: single-qubit

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle$$

where $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ is an orthonormal basis.

- ▶ Bloch sphere representation



- ▶ Quantum gate: unitary
- ▶ n -qubit case: tensor product

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Approximation of single-qubit gate

- ▶ Solovay-Kitaev algorithm based on Lie group, $O(\log^c(\frac{1}{\epsilon}))$
- ▶ Better idea? Using **algebraic** number theory, $O(\log(\frac{1}{\epsilon}))!$
- ▶ Decomposition: $SU(2) \Rightarrow$ Euler angle $\Rightarrow z$ -rotation
- ▶ Approximation of z -rotation \Rightarrow Grid problem

$$R_z(\theta) = e^{-i\theta Z/2} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\theta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^k} \begin{pmatrix} u & -t^\dagger \\ t & u^\dagger \end{pmatrix}, u, t \in \mathbb{Z}[i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$$

$$\|R_z(\theta) - U\| < \epsilon$$

- ▶ Implementation using python and sympy.
Ref Quantum Information & Computation, 2015, 15(1-2): 159-180.

Exact synthesis of Clifford+T single-qubit gate

- ▶ Clifford+T gate \Rightarrow Complete basis

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}, T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{pmatrix}, \omega = e^{i\pi/4}$$

- ▶ Single-qubit Clifford+T gate \Leftrightarrow Unitaries on $\mathbb{Z}[i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$
- ▶ Decomposition of Clifford+T gate

$$(T|\varepsilon)(HT|SHT)^*C$$

- ▶ Implementation using python and sympy.
Ref arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.6584, 2013.

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Multi-qubit gate synthesis

- ▶ n -qubit gate: $2^n \times 2^n$ unitary
- ▶ n -qubit gate $\Rightarrow \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$ two-level unitary, $N = 2^n$
- ▶ two-level unitary \Rightarrow CNOT+single-qubit gate, $O(n^2)$
- ▶ Implementation using python and sympy.

Ref Physical Review A, 1995, 52(5): 3457.

Quantum circuit synthesis

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Single-qubit gate synthesis

Multi-qubit gate synthesis

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Next?

- ▶ Clifford+T single-qubit gate synthesis: too slow
Because of symplectic.
- ▶ Efficient exact decomposition on multiqubit gate

Multi-qubit case

Multi-qubit Clifford+T gate \Leftrightarrow Unitaries on $\mathbb{Z}[i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$

Ref Physical Review A, 2013, 87(3): 032332.

More efficient approach?

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Introduction to superconducting qubit

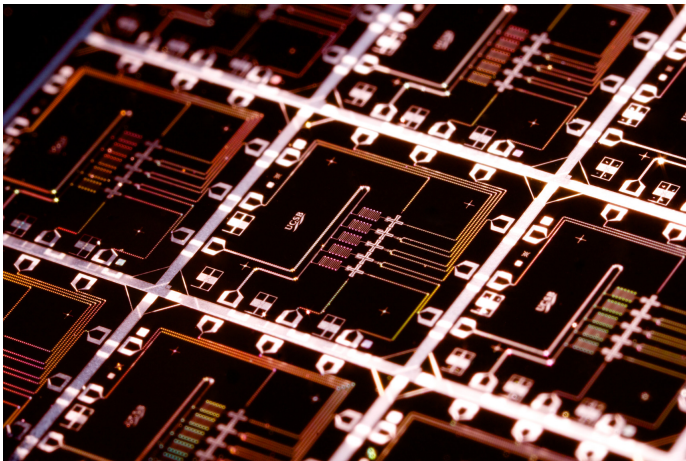
Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

Next?

Implementation of quantum algorithms

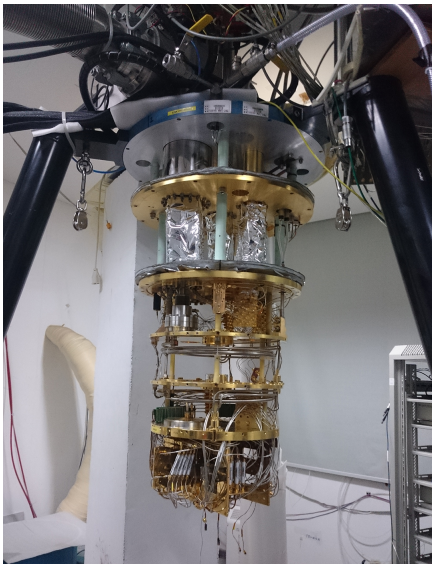
Introduction to superconducting qubit

- ▶ XMon Qubit (UCSB)



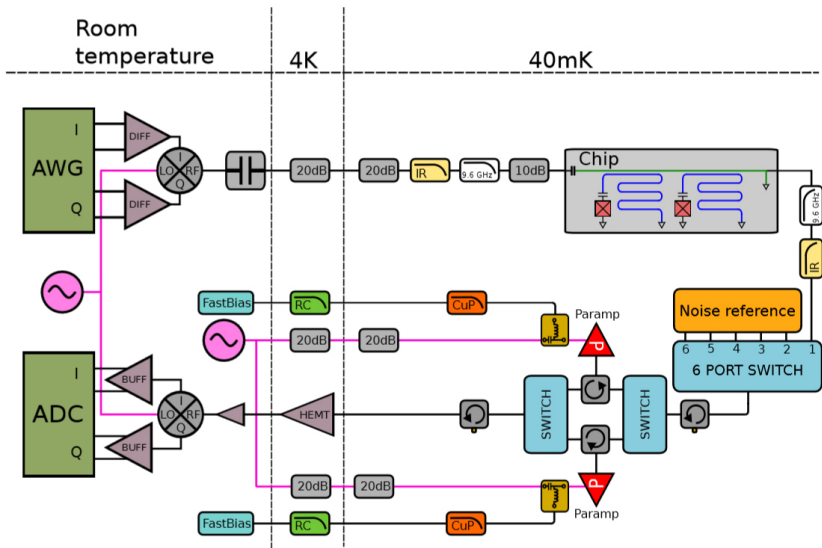
Introduction to superconducting qubit(Cont.)

- Refrigerator (ZJU SQCG Group)



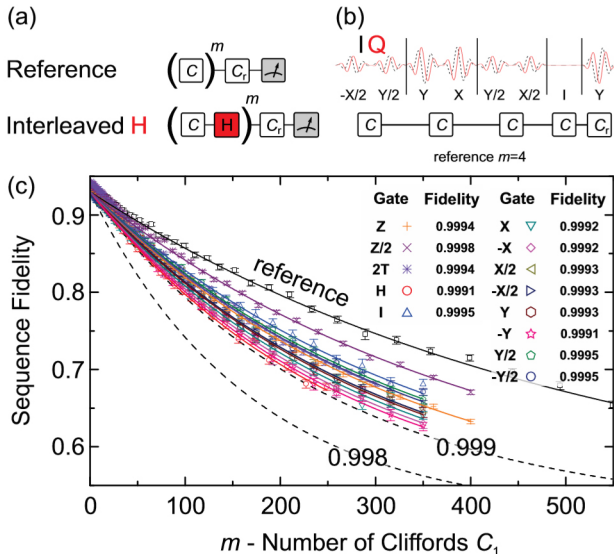
Introduction to superconducting qubit(Cont.)

► Measure System (UCSB)



Introduction to superconducting qubit(Cont.)

► Clifford Gate Benchmark (UCSB)



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Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

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Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

- ▶ Superconducting qubit XMon, based on LabRad(UCSB)
 - ▶ 6 physical qubits \Rightarrow Error-correction code, 2 logical qubits
 - ▶ Decoherence time $10\mu s \Rightarrow \# \text{Quantum gate} \approx 10^3$

Ref arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.5793, 2014.

- ▶ DQC1(Deterministic Quantum Computation with 1-qubit)
 - ▶ A computational complexity with one-qubit and an ancilla
 - ▶ DQC1-Complete Problem:
 - ▶ Quantum Fourier transform
 - ▶ Approximation of Jones Polynomial

Ref Physical review letters, 2000, 85(14): 3049.

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Superconducting quantum computing and DQC1

Next?

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Next?

- ▶ Optimization of quantum circuit synthesis on DQC1
- ▶ Practical quantum computer
 - ▶ using QubitServer on LabRad
 - ▶ using quantum circuit synthesis
- ▶ Publication?

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Example: Quantum Fourier transform

Implementation of quantum Fourier transform

Other algorithms and applications

Introduction to quantum Fourier transform

- ▶ Discrete Fourier Transform

$$\tilde{f}_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i j k / N} f_j$$

- ▶ Quantum Fourier Transform

$$|k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i j k / N} |j\rangle$$

$$|\tilde{\phi}\rangle = \hat{F}|\phi\rangle, \hat{F}^\dagger \hat{F} = \hat{I}$$

$$\hat{F} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{N-1} \frac{e^{2\pi i j k / N}}{\sqrt{N}} |k\rangle \langle j|$$

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Example: Quantum Fourier transform

Implementation of quantum Fourier transform

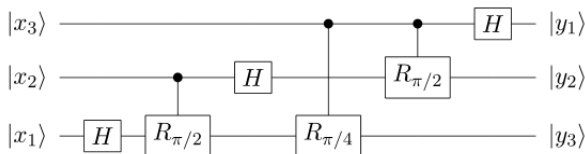
Other algorithms and applications

Quantum Fourier transform and quantum circuit synthesis

- Consider 3-qubit case:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1, x_2, x_3\rangle = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^3}} (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i[0.x_3]}|1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i[0.x_2x_3]}|1\rangle) \\ & \otimes (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i[0.x_1x_2x_3]}|1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

- Quantum circuit implementation of 3-qubit QFT



- Compiler?

Implement quantum algorithm by quantum circuit synthesis!

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Example: Quantum Fourier transform

Implementation of quantum Fourier transform

Other algorithms and applications

Other algorithms and applications

Quantum simulation

Using Jordan-Wigner transform to simulation Fermion quantum system.

Ref Physical Review A, 2001, 64(2): 022319.

Backtracking algorithm

Using quantum random walk to speed up backtracking algorithm.

Ref arXiv preprint arXiv:1509.02374, 2015.

Simulate open quantum system

Consider quantum channel(superoperator)'s representation, using quantum circuit synthesis to decompose single-qubit quantum channels.

Ref Physical review letters, 2013, 111(13): 130504.

Thanks for listening!

Q & A