PNW PLSE

Programming Abstractions for Quantum Computing

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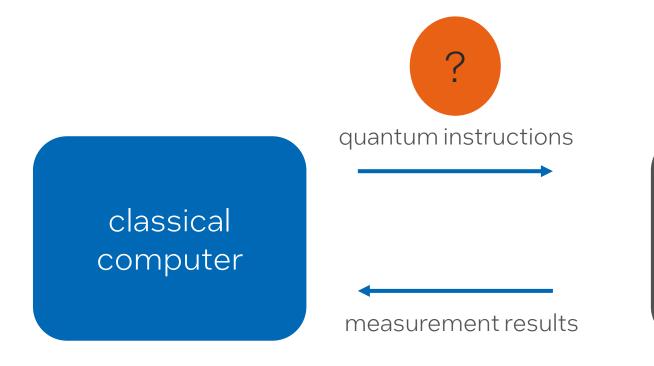
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Quantum Computing as a Co-processor

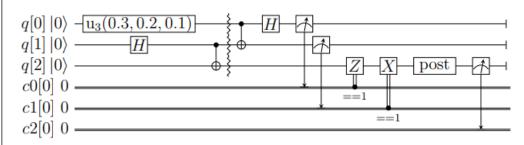


quantum computer/ simulator

Quantum Circuits

circuit description language (e.g. python)

```
// quantum teleportation example
OPENQASM 2.0;
include "qelib1.inc";
qreg q[3];
creg c0[1];
creg c1[1];
creg c2[1];
// optional post-rotation for state tomography
gate post q { }
u3(0.3,0.2,0.1) q[0];
h q[1];
cx q[1],q[2];
barrier q;
cx q[0],q[1];
h q[0];
measure q[0] -> c0[0];
measure q[1] -> c1[0];
if(c0==1) z q[2];
if(c1==1) x q[2];
post q[2];
measure q[2] -> c2[0];
```



classical computer quantum instructions

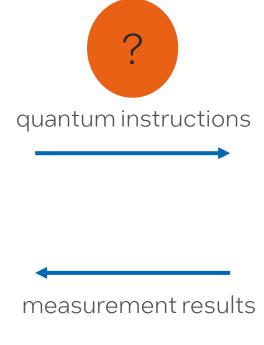
measurement results

quantum computer

Quantum Computing as a Co-proce •

- control flow
- modularity
- debugging

classical processor



classical programming abstractions

quantum processor/ simulator limitations

- Hilbert space
- errors
- coherence time

Intel Quantum SDK

C++ with quantum extension clang with quantum extension LLVM with quantum extension Intel Quantum Runtime

developer.intel.com/quantumsdk

```
quantum_kernel void ghz_total_qubits() {
  for (int i = 0; i < total_qubits; i++) {
    PrepZ(qubit_register[i]);
  }

H(qubit_register[0]);

for (int i = 0; i < total_qubits - 1; i++) {
    CNOT(qubit_register[i], qubit_register[i + 1]);
  }
}</pre>
```

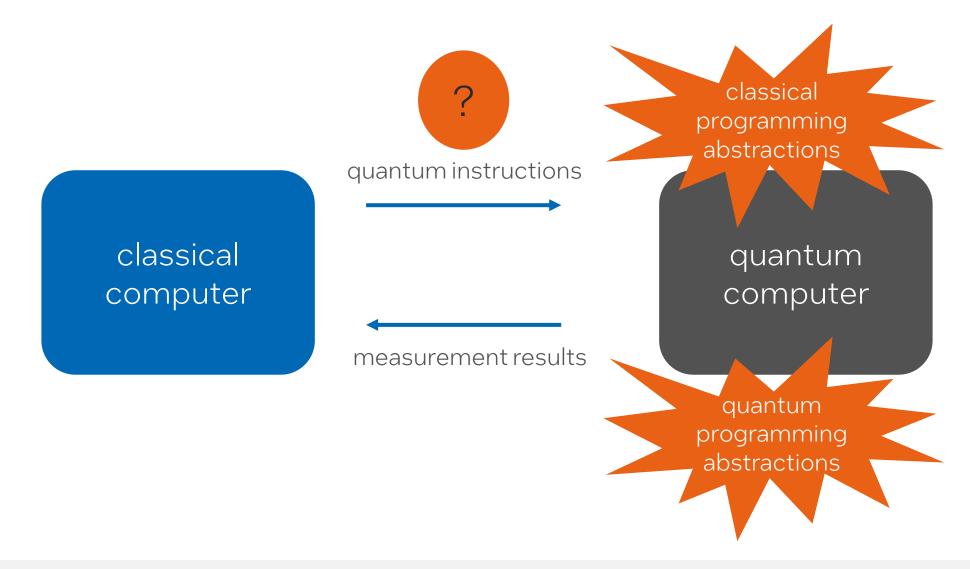
parameterized quantum basic blocks

+ runtime parameters

measurement results

Intel Quantum Simulator / Hardware

Quantum Computing as a Co-processor



PCOAST: A Pauli-based IR

PCOAST: A Pauli-based Quantum Circuit Optimization Framework

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Abstract-This paper presents the Pauli-based Circuit Optimization, Analysis, and Synthesis Toolchain (PCOAST), a framework for quantum circuit optimizations based on the commutative properties of Pauli strings. Prior work has demonstrated

of the fact that unitary circuits can be decomposed into Clifford gates (generated by the Hadamard gate H, the phase gate S and the controlled-not gate CNOT); and non-Clifford gates

 $Rot(X_0, \theta_1 + \theta_2)$

 $Prep(Z_0, X_0)$

 $Prep(Z_1, X_1)$

 $Rot(P,\theta) = e^{-i\theta/2P}$, where Y, or Z. Because Cliffords conjugation, it is possible to PrepZ $RX(\theta_1)$ $RX(\theta_2)$ $RX(\theta_3)$ MeasZ^{c₀} non-Clifford Pauli rotations ation Rot(UPU^{\dagger}, θ). Doing PrepZ MeasZ^{c₁} e rotations can be merged, equired in the final circuit, executing the circuit, or whether they only need to preserve the reducing the number of gates

Optimization at the Interface of Unitary and Non-unitary Quantum Operations in PCOAST

Albert T. Schmitz**, Mohannad Ibrahim*, Nicolas P. D. Sawaya†, Gian Giacomo Guerreschi†, Jennifer Paykin*, Xin-Chuan Wu[†], and A. Y. Matsuura* * Intel Labs, Intel Corporation, Hillsboro, OR, USA † Intel Labs, Intel Corporation, Santa Clara, CA, USA ‡ Email: albert.schmitz@intel.com

Abstract—The Pauli-based Circuit Optimization, Analysis and nodes. Second, PCOAST introduces a customizeable greedy Synthesis Toolchain (PCOAS framework for optimizing qua tum circuit to a Pauli-based $RX(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ PrepZ a set of optimization subrou MeasZ^c $\mu = c_0 \leftarrow c_0';$ representation as well as met quantum circuit. In this paper $RY\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $c_1 \leftarrow c_0' + c_1'$ PrepZ Measz^c which look to optimize the unitary and non-unitary op $\operatorname{Meas}^{c_1'}(Z_0)$ $\mu = c_0 \leftarrow c_0'$; $\operatorname{Meas}^{c'_0}(X_1)$ $c_1 \leftarrow c_0' + c_1'$

In submission

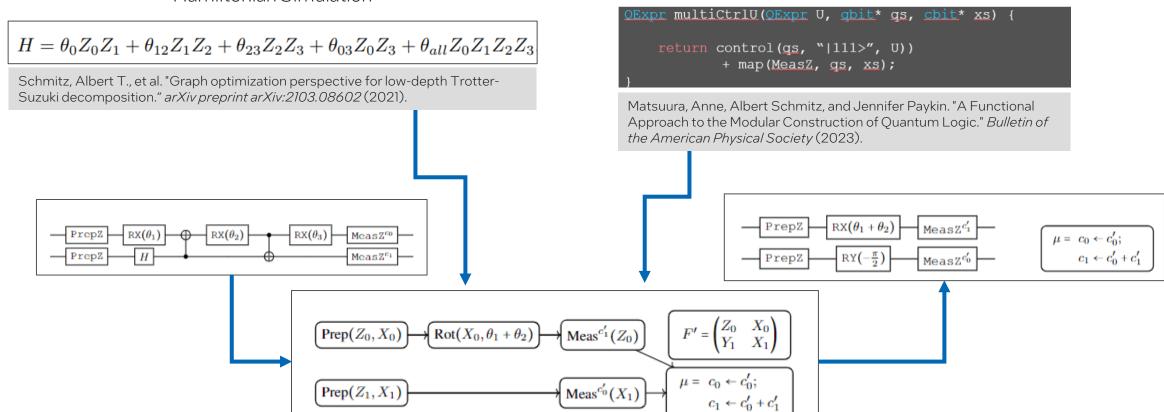
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PCOAST: A Pauli-based IR

Hamiltonian Simulation



Quantum Kernel Expressions

In submission

PNW PLSE

Programming Abstractions for Quantum Computing

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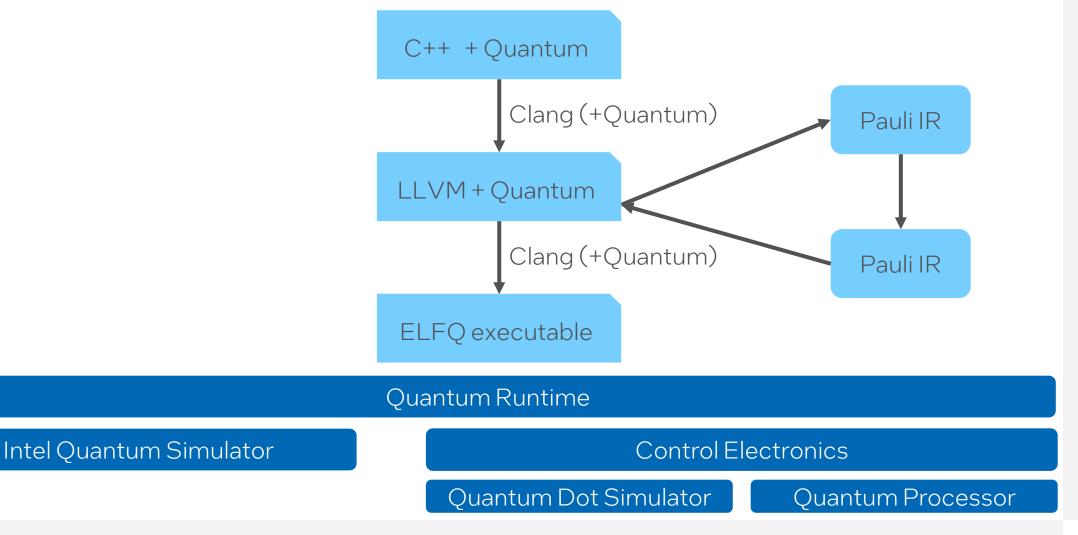


Quantum Computing 101

• Qubits:
$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- Superposition: $\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = {\alpha \choose \beta}$ • $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$
- Unitary transformations $U \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$ • $|\varphi\rangle \mapsto |U \cdot \varphi\rangle$
- Measurement:
 - meas $\binom{\alpha}{\beta} = \begin{cases} |0\rangle & \text{w/ probability } \alpha^2 \\ |1\rangle & \text{w/ probability } \beta^2 \end{cases}$

Intel Quantum SDK Stack



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