Quantum Workflows





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Institute of Architecture of Application Systems







Tutorial Structure

- Session 1 (09:00 10:30): An Introduction to Quantum Computing
- Session 2 (11:00 12:30): Quantum Software Engineering
- Session 3 (14:00 15:30): Quantum Workflows
 - Quantum Workflows
 - Service-oriented Quantum Applications
 - Introduction to Hands-On Session
 - Hands-On Session Part 1
- Session 4 (16:00 17:30): Operation of Hybrid Quantum Applications

Tutorial Structure

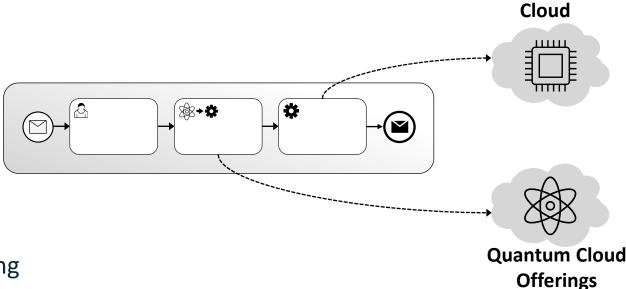
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Motivation

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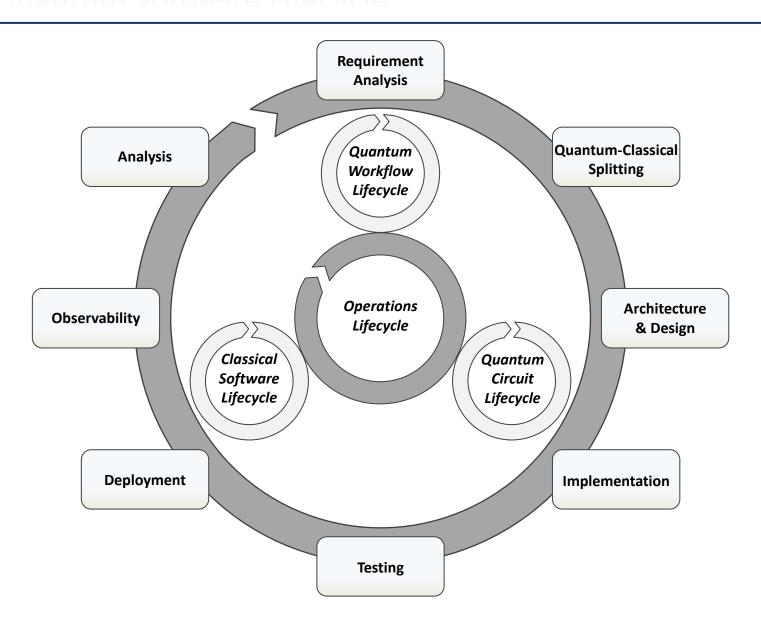
- Workflows enable orchestration and integration of heterogeneous applications
 - Definition of activities, control flow, and data flow

- Advantages:
 - Scalability
 - Robustness
 - Monitoring
 - Advanced Exception Handling
 - Portability via standardized languages (BPMN, BPEL)

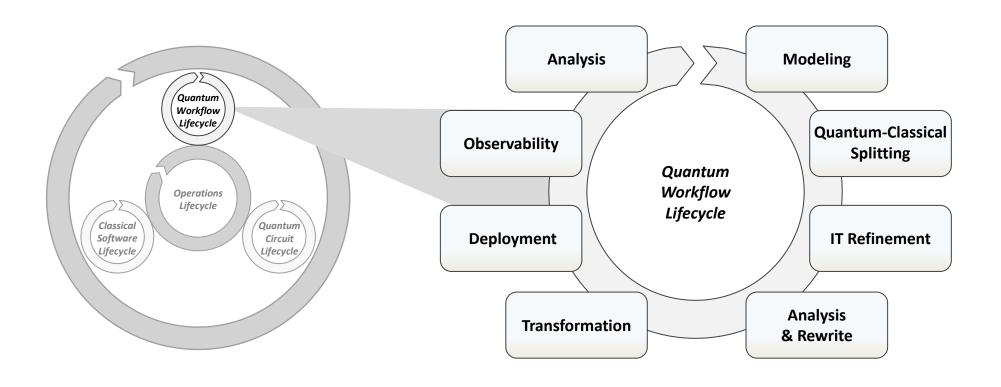


Quantum Workflow Lifecycle

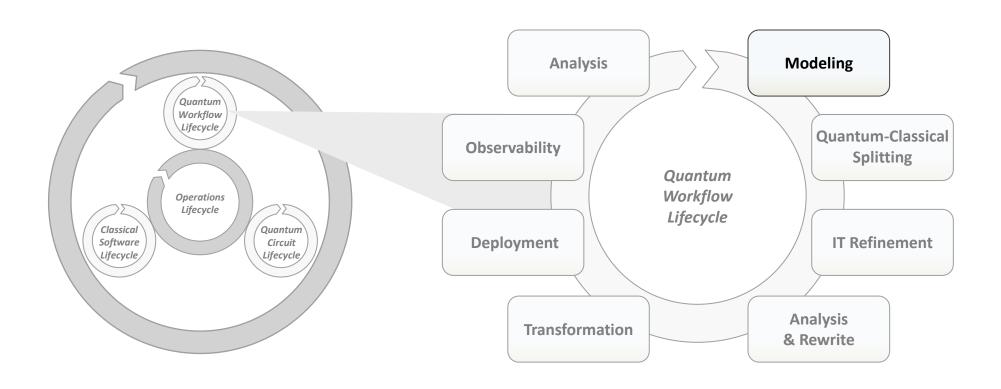
Recap: Quantum Software Lifecycle



Detailed View of the Quantum Workflow Lifecycle



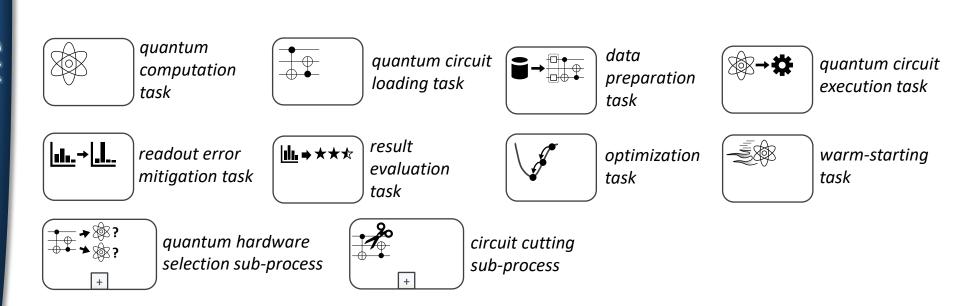
Detailed View of the Quantum Workflow Lifecycle



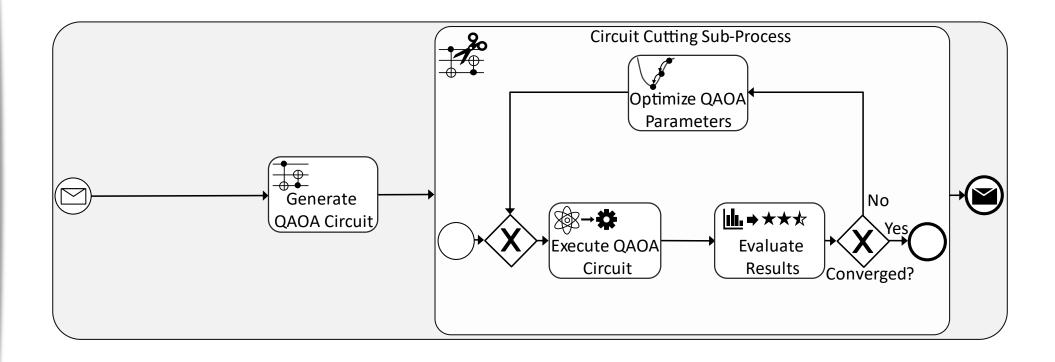
Quantum Modeling Extension (QuantME)

Modeling extension for imperative workflow languages

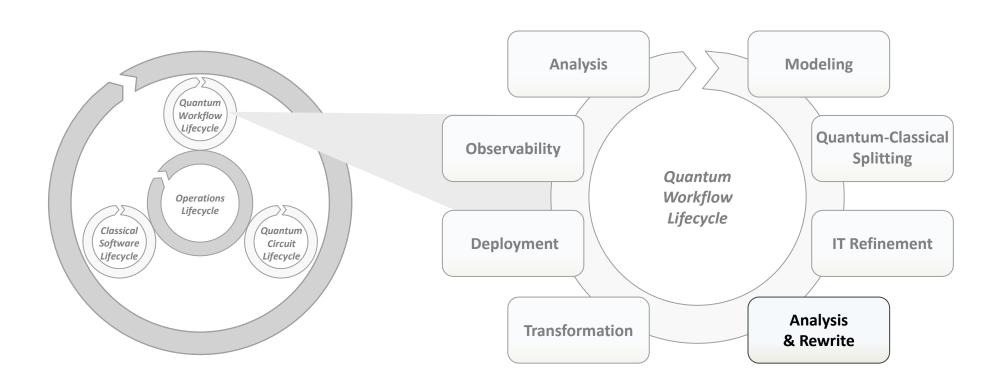
- Facilitates the modeling of quantum applications
 - Quantum-specific modeling constructs



Exemplary Orchestration of a Variational Quantum Algorithm

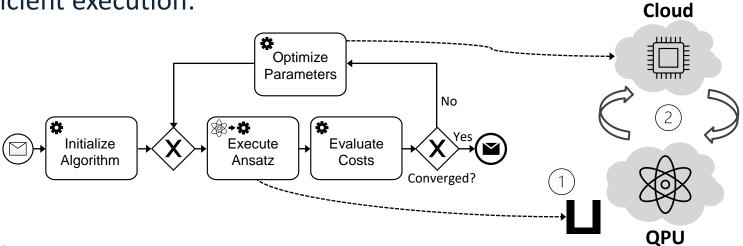


Detailed View of the Quantum Workflow Lifecycle



Executing Hybrid Loops using Workflows

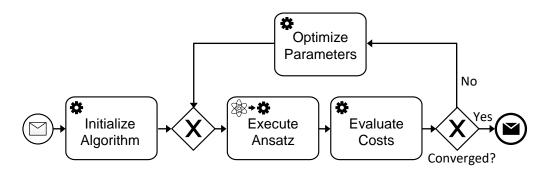
Inefficient execution:

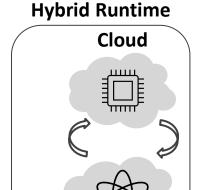


- Problems:
 - 1. Latency due to queue-based access
 - → Reserve time slot for complete execution
 - 2. Data transfer between classical and quantum parts inefficient
 - → Deploy quantum and classical parts closely together

Executing Hybrid Loops using Workflows

Inefficient execution:

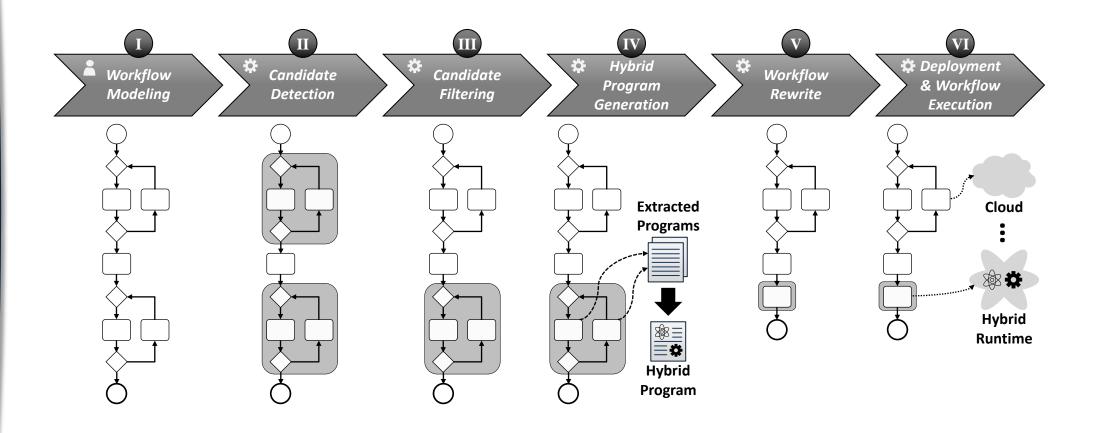




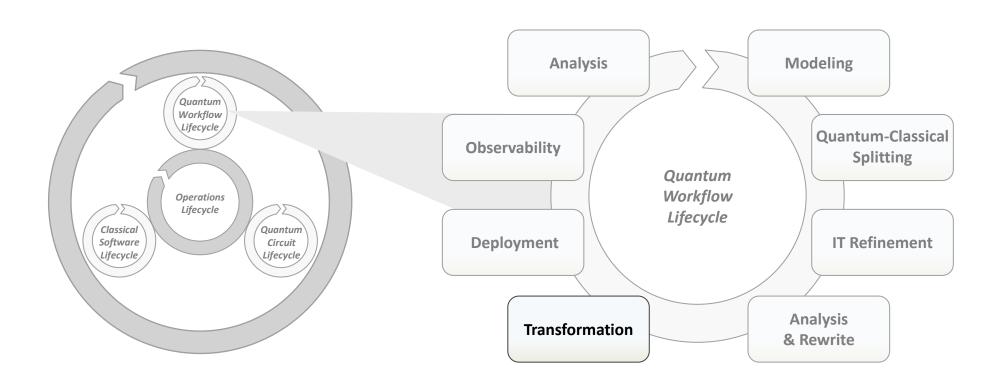
QPU

- Problems:
 - 1. Latency due to queue-based access
 - → Reserve time slot for complete execution
 - 2. Data transfer between classical and quantum parts inefficient
 - → Deploy quantum and classical parts closely together
 - → Usage of hybrid runtimes (e.g., Qiskit Runtime) for execution of hybrid loops

Analysis and Rewrite Method

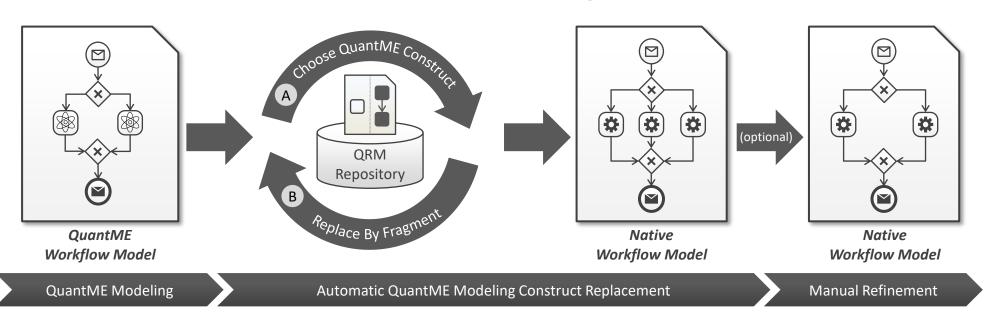


Detailed View of the Quantum Workflow Lifecycle



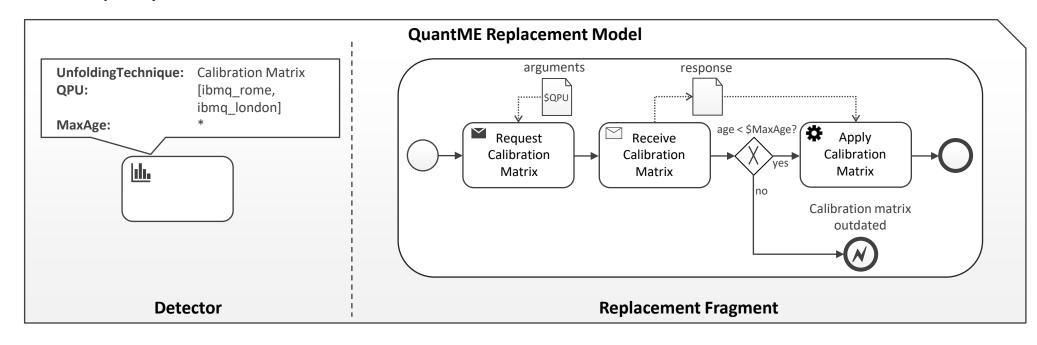
Transformation

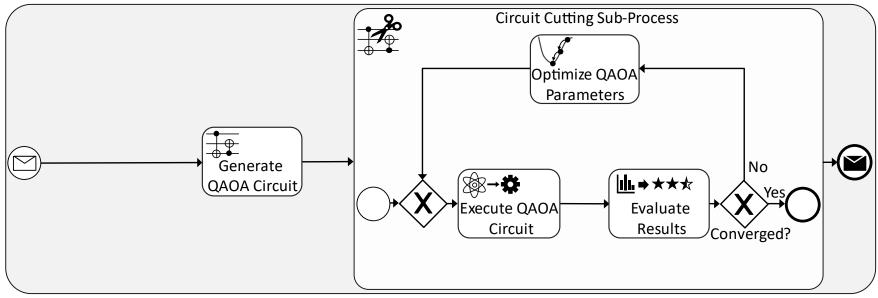
- Transformation to native workflow language, e.g., BPMN
 - Portability
 - Compatibilty with existing workflow engines
- Transformation based on reusable workflow fragments



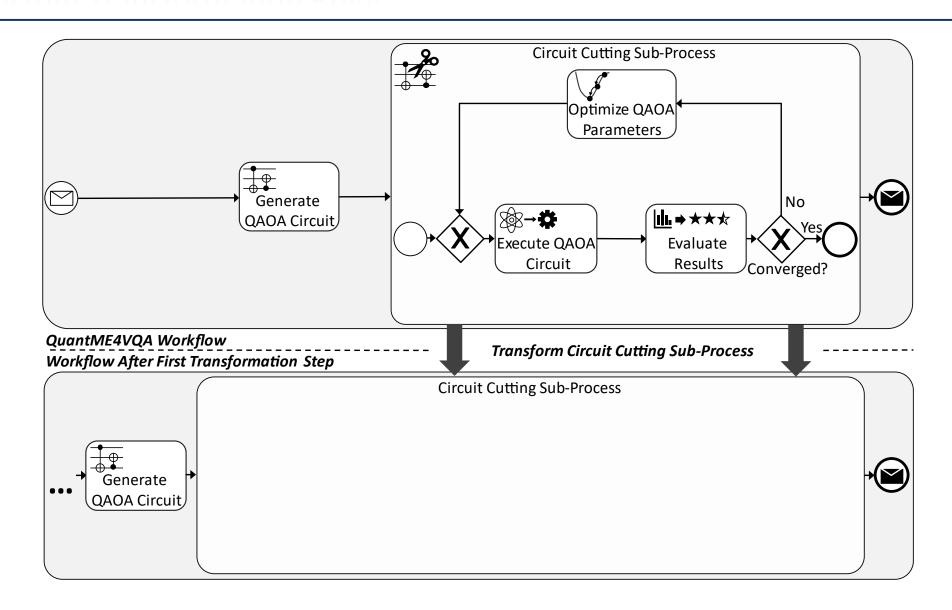
QuantME Replacment Models (QRMs)

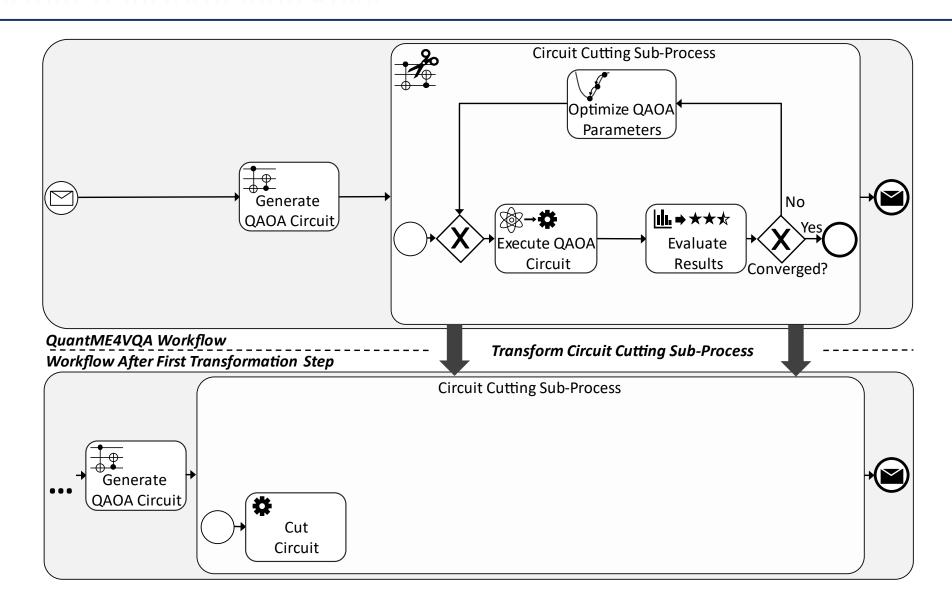
- Defining QuantME tasks to replace together with replacing workflow fragments
- Exemplary QRM:

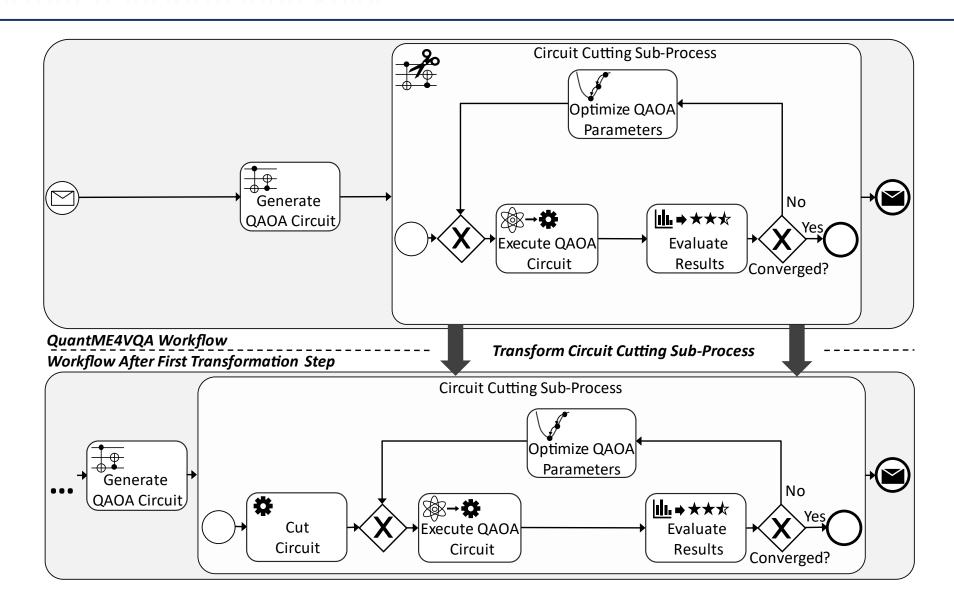


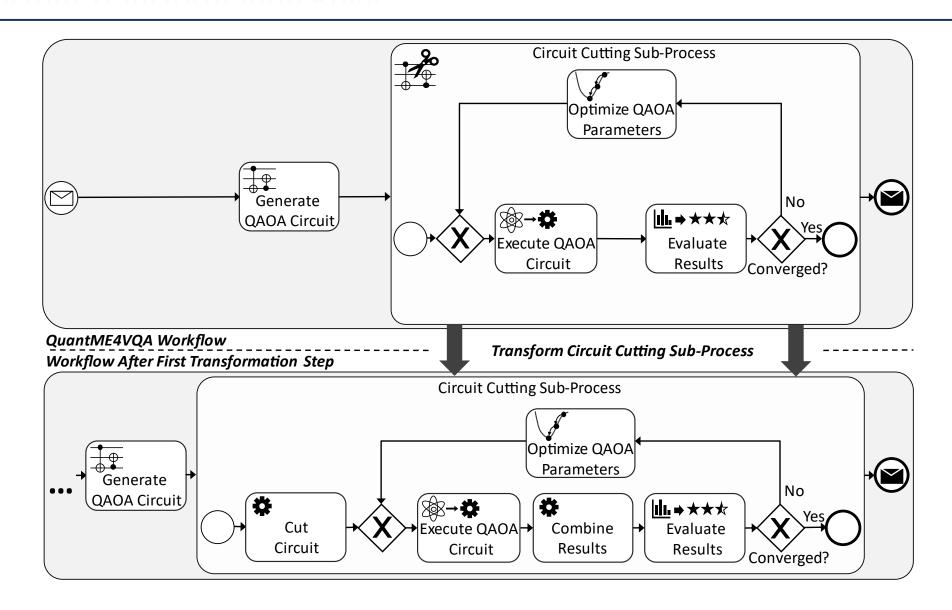


QuantME4VQA Workflow

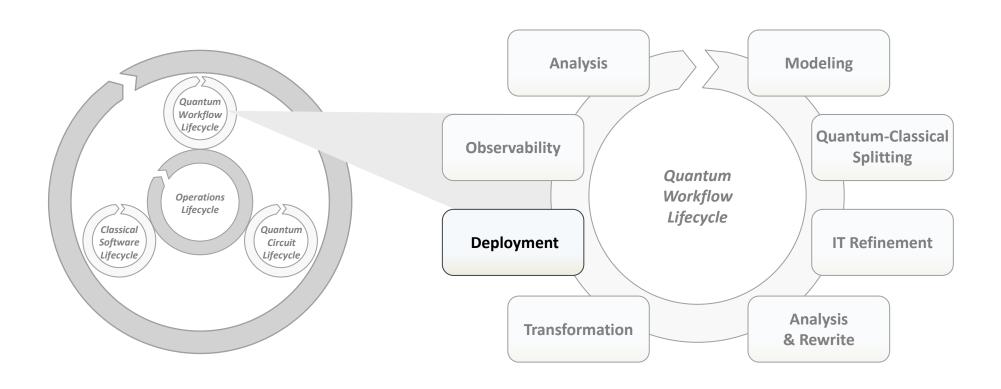






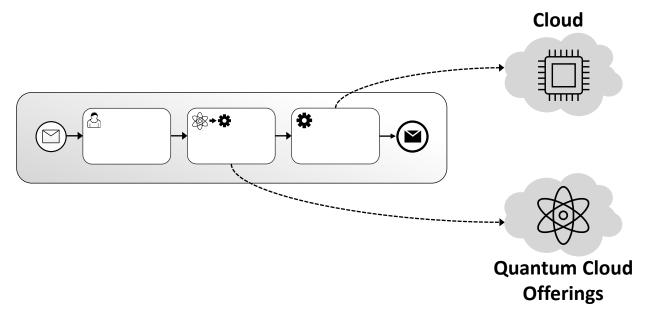


Detailed View of the Quantum Workflow Lifecycle



Invocation of Quantum and Classical Programs

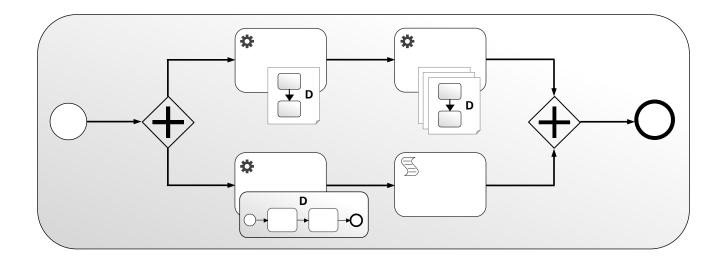
Workflow invokes quantum and classical programs during runtime:



- Required programs and service are often not "always on":
 - Must be deployed before using them in a workflow
 - Error-prone, time-consuming deployment
 - → Automation using deployment technologies

Self-Contained Workflow Models

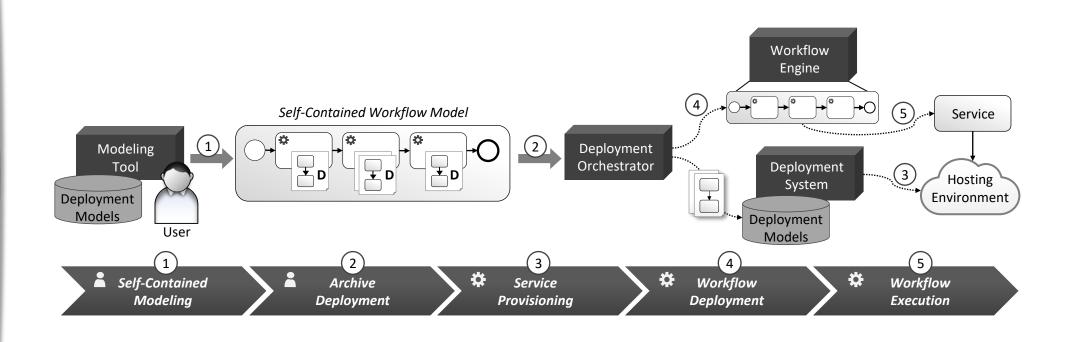
Service deployment models are attached to activities:



Self-contained archive can be transferred into the target environment

→ However, deployment and binding must still be done by the user

Automatic Service Deployment



Conclusion & Outlook

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- Today's quantum applications are mostly hybrid and require to orchestrate various tasks
- Workflows are a means for this orchestration, providing robustness, scalability, ...
 - → Quantum Modeling Extension (QuantME)
- Rewriting of quantum workflows required to achieve higher efficiency
- Transformation ensures portability of workflow models
- Outlook:
 - Service-based development ensures reuse and separation of concerns
 - Tooling support to model, rewrite, transform, and deploy quantum workflows required

Thank you for your attention ©