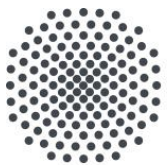


# Quantum Software Development Lifecycle



University of Stuttgart

**Benjamin Weder**

*benjamin.weder@iaas.uni-stuttgart.de*

Institute of Architecture of Application Systems



PlanQK

**SequenC**

EniQmΛ

# Tutorial Structure

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- Session 1 (09:00 - 10:30): An Introduction to Quantum Computing
- **Session 2 (11:00 - 12:30): Quantum Software Engineering**
  - Quantum software development lifecycle
  - Quantum hardware selection
  - Q/A session
  - Outlook to the afternoon sessions
- Session 3 (14:00 - 15:30): Quantum Workflows
- Session 4 (16:00 - 17:30): Operation of Hybrid Quantum Applications

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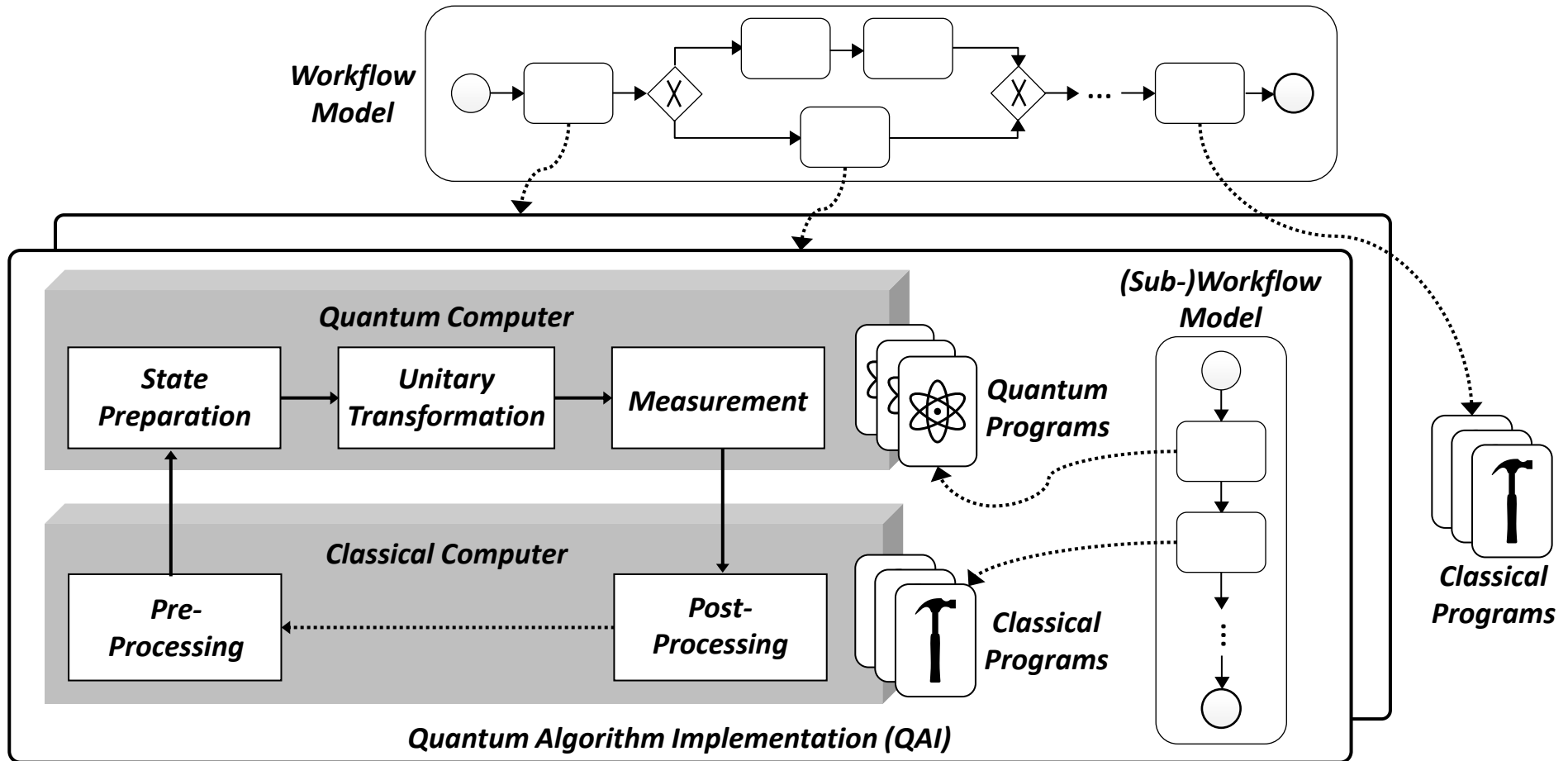
# Motivation

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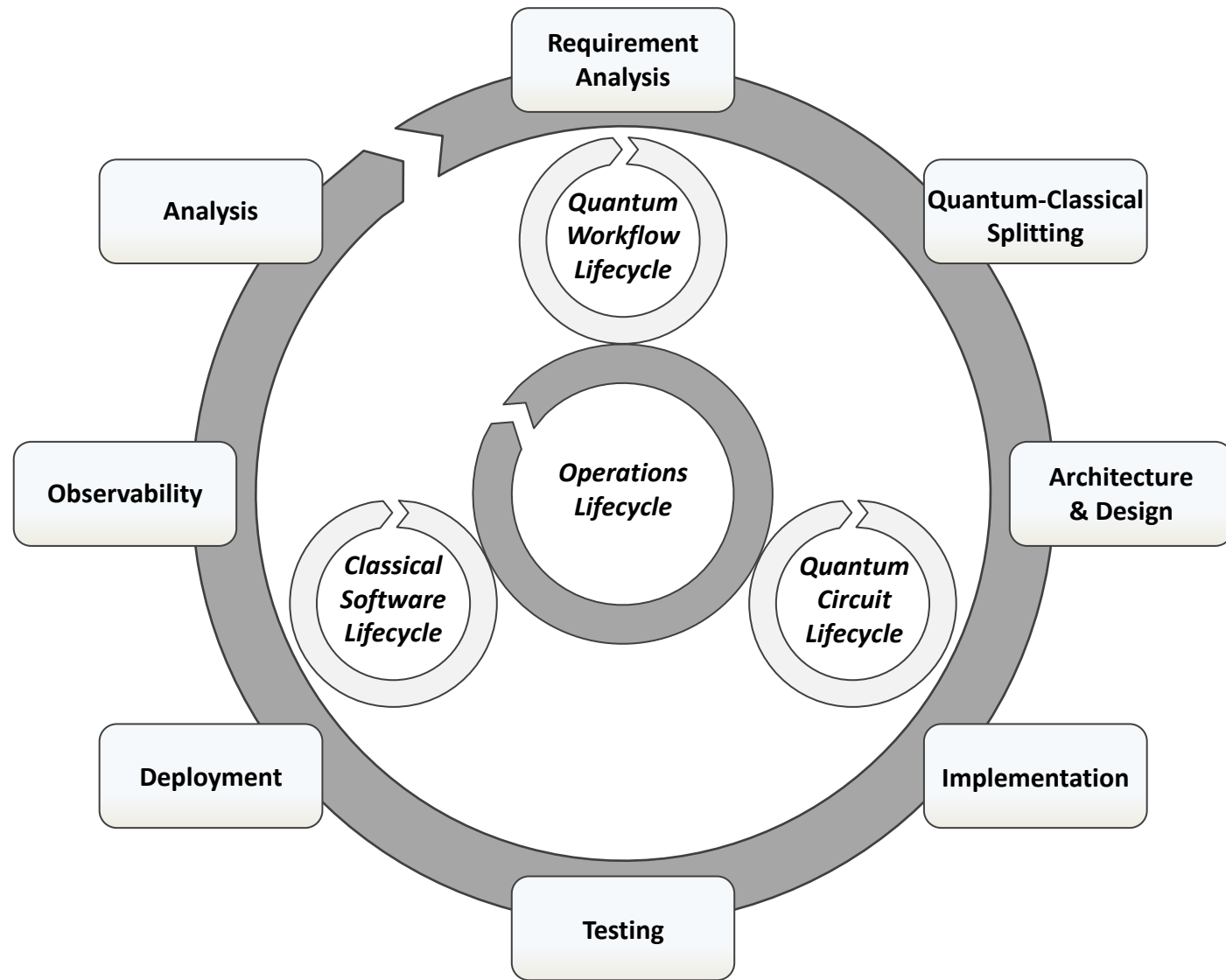
- Recent advances with more powerful quantum computers  
➔ New quantum applications are needed
  - Development of quantum applications requires expertise from different fields:
    - Computer science
    - Physics
    - Mathematics
    - ...
  - Common understanding of the development and execution process needed
- ➔ *Quantum Software Development Lifecycle*

# Structure of a Hybrid Quantum Application



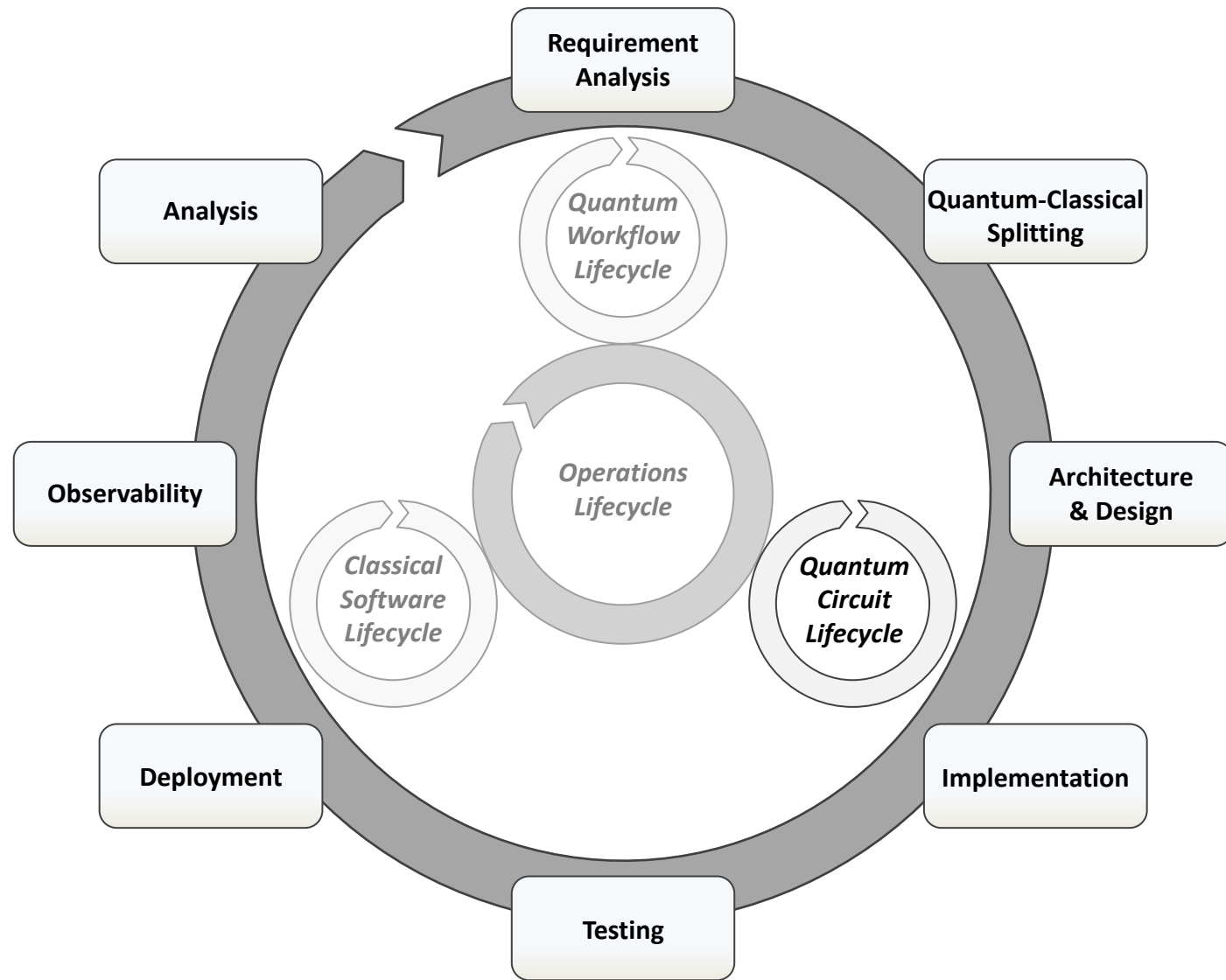
# Quantum Software Development Lifecycle

# Quantum Software Lifecycle – Interwoven Lifecycle

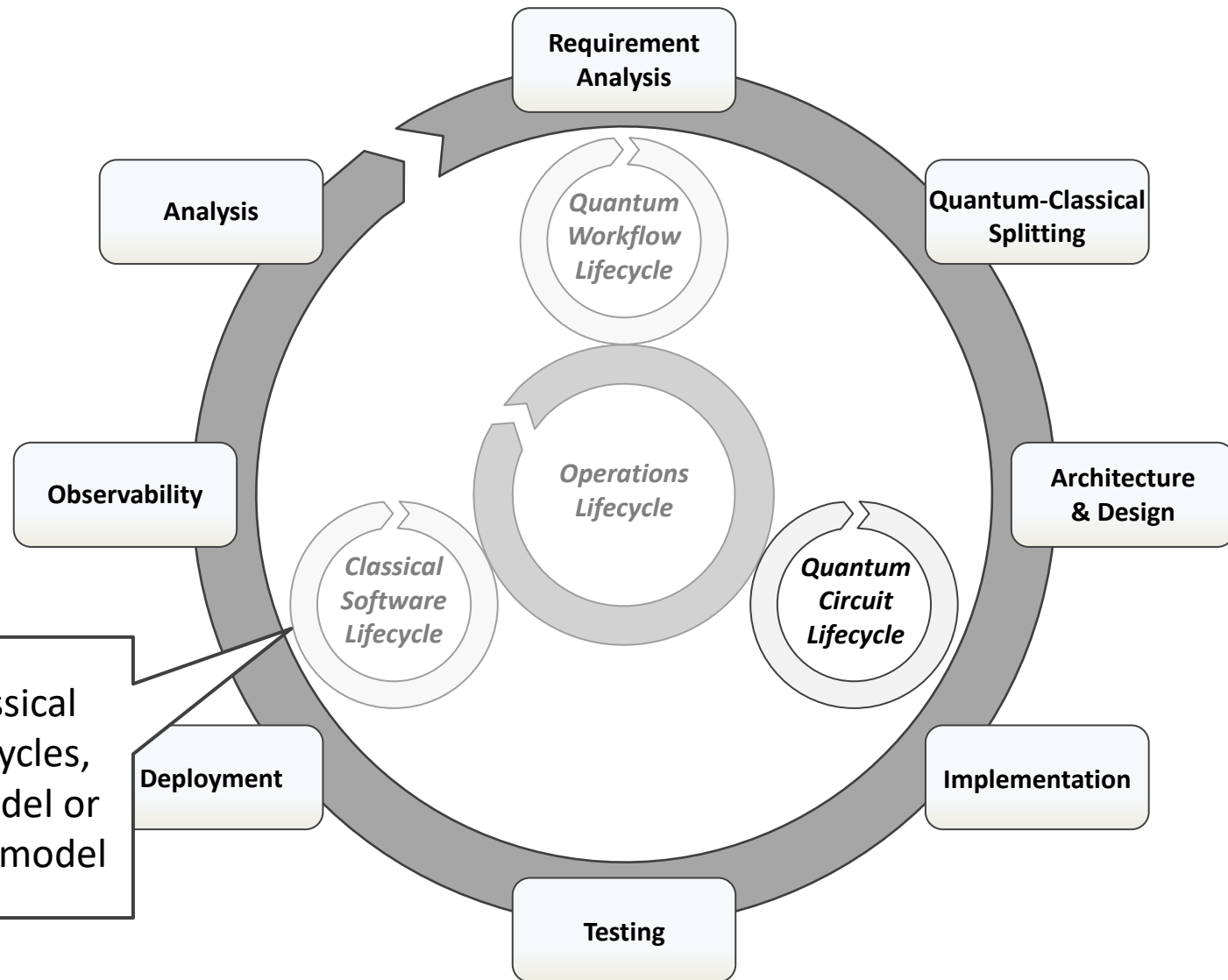




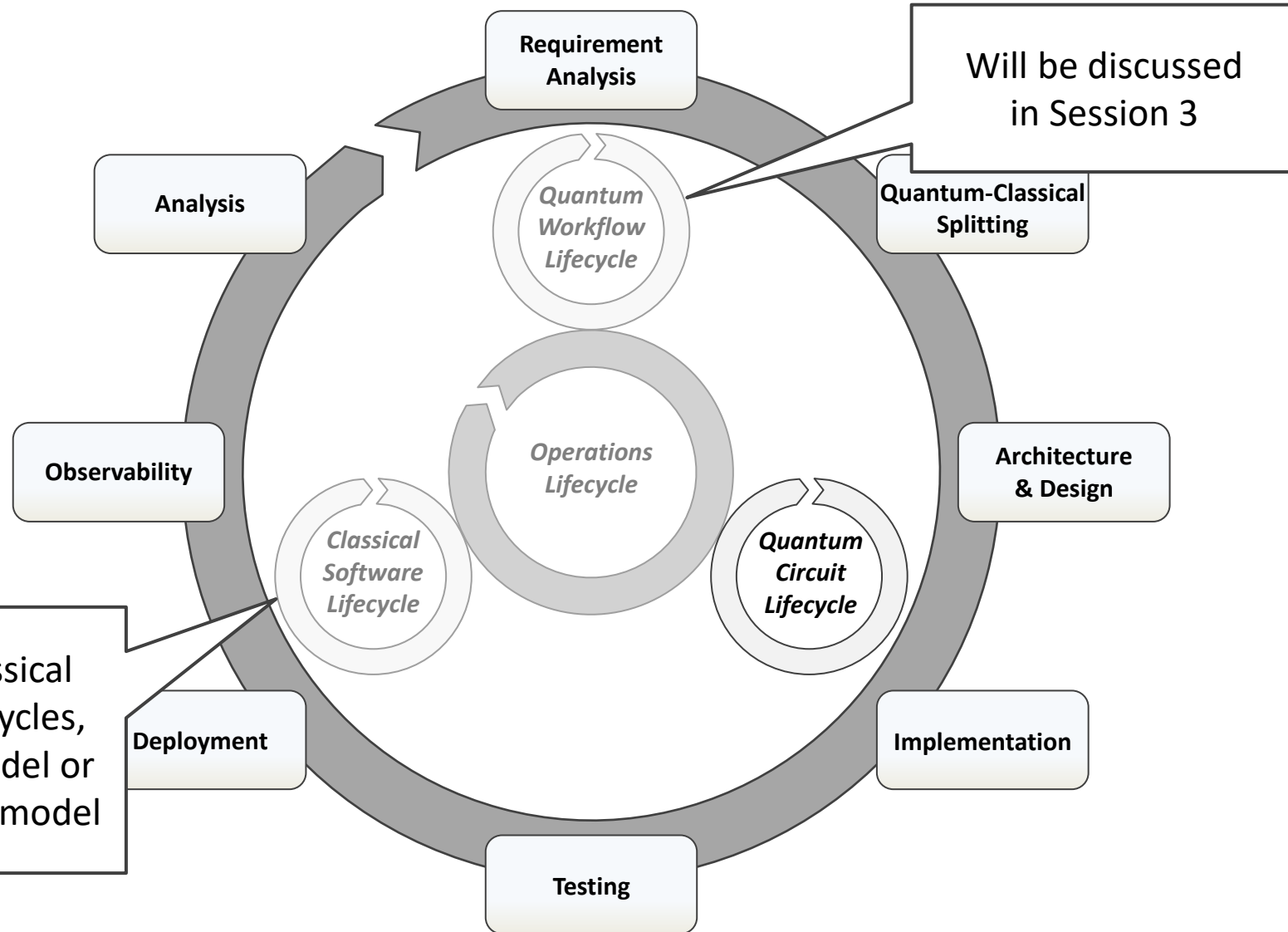
# Focus of this Session



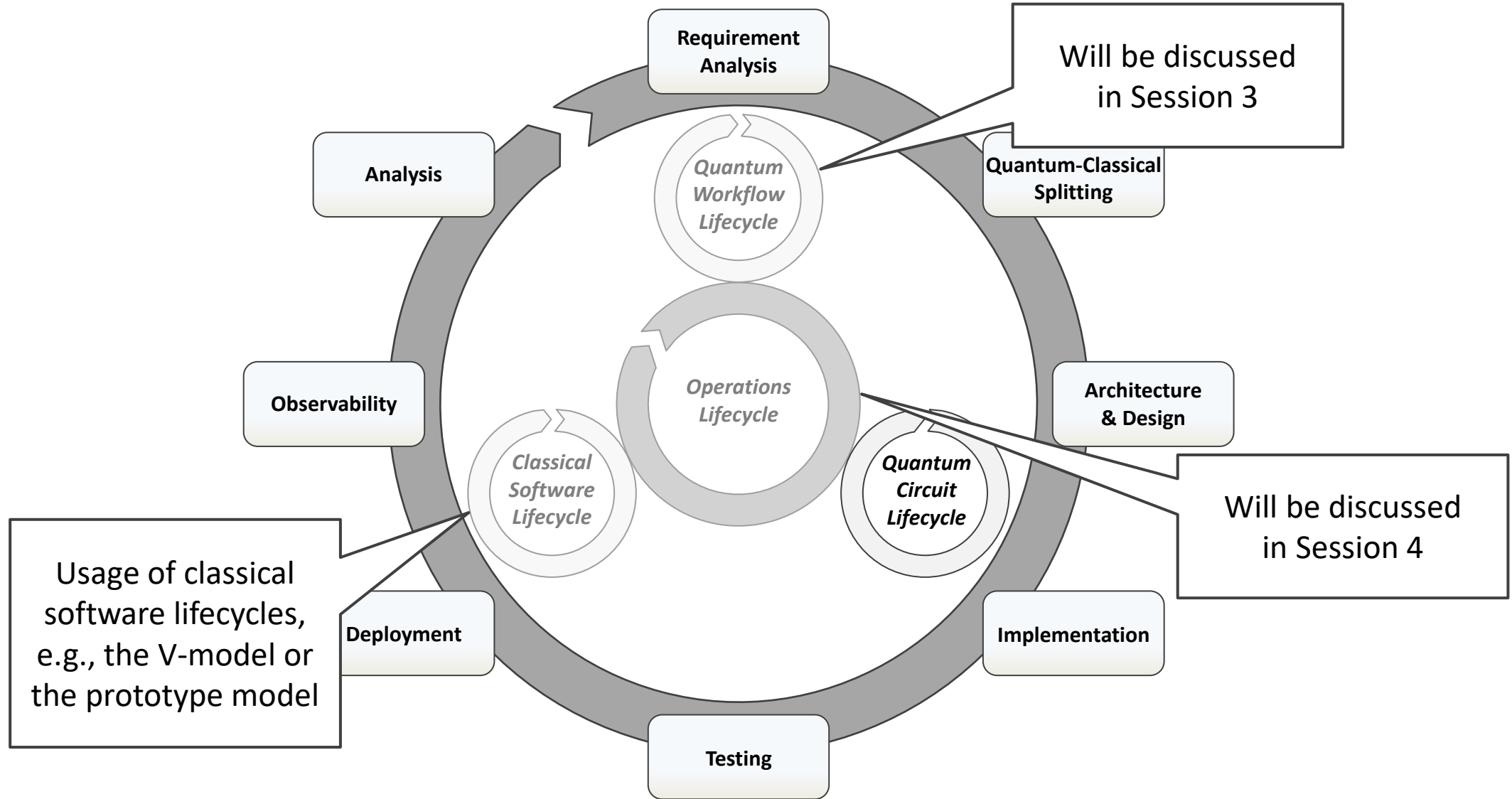
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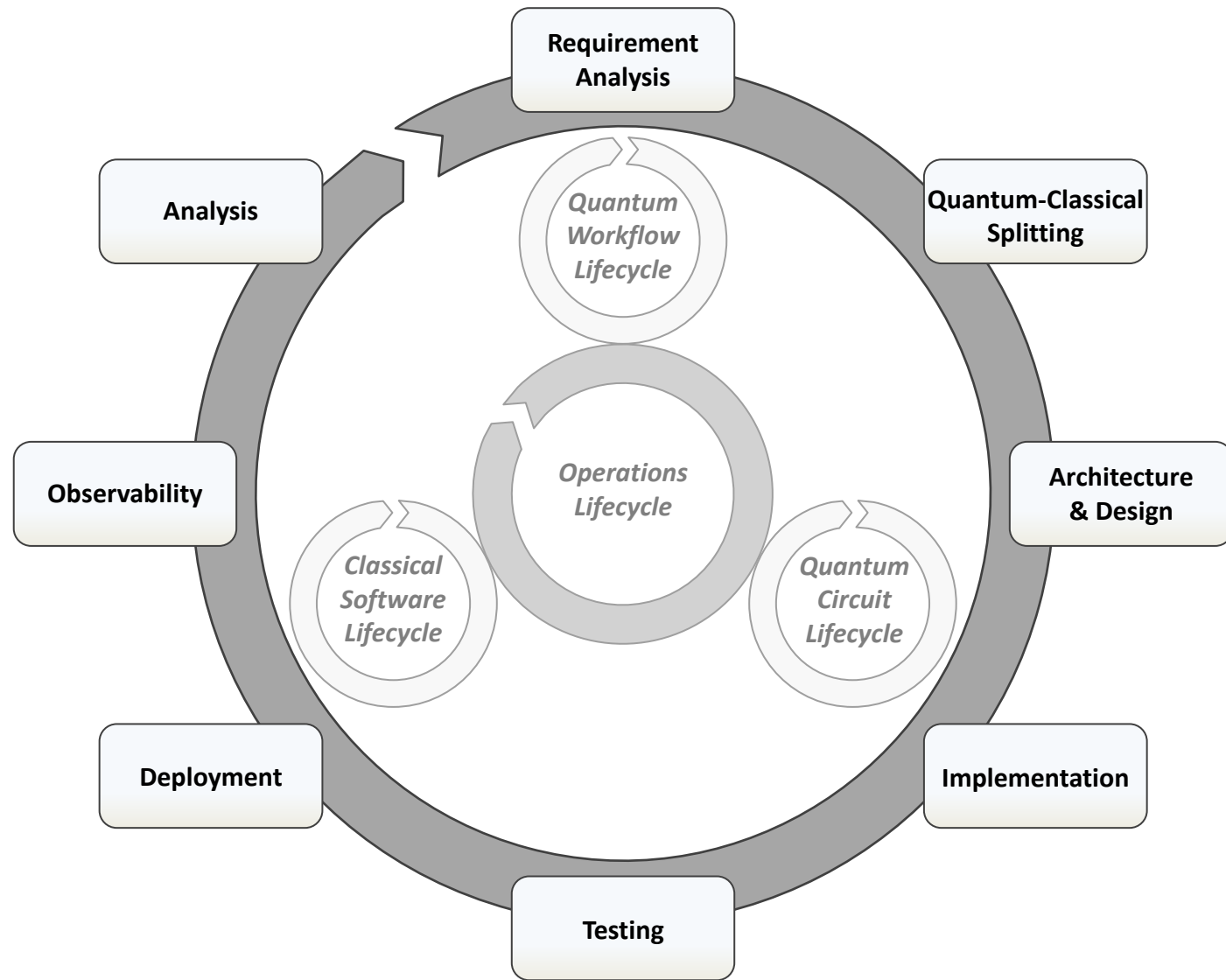


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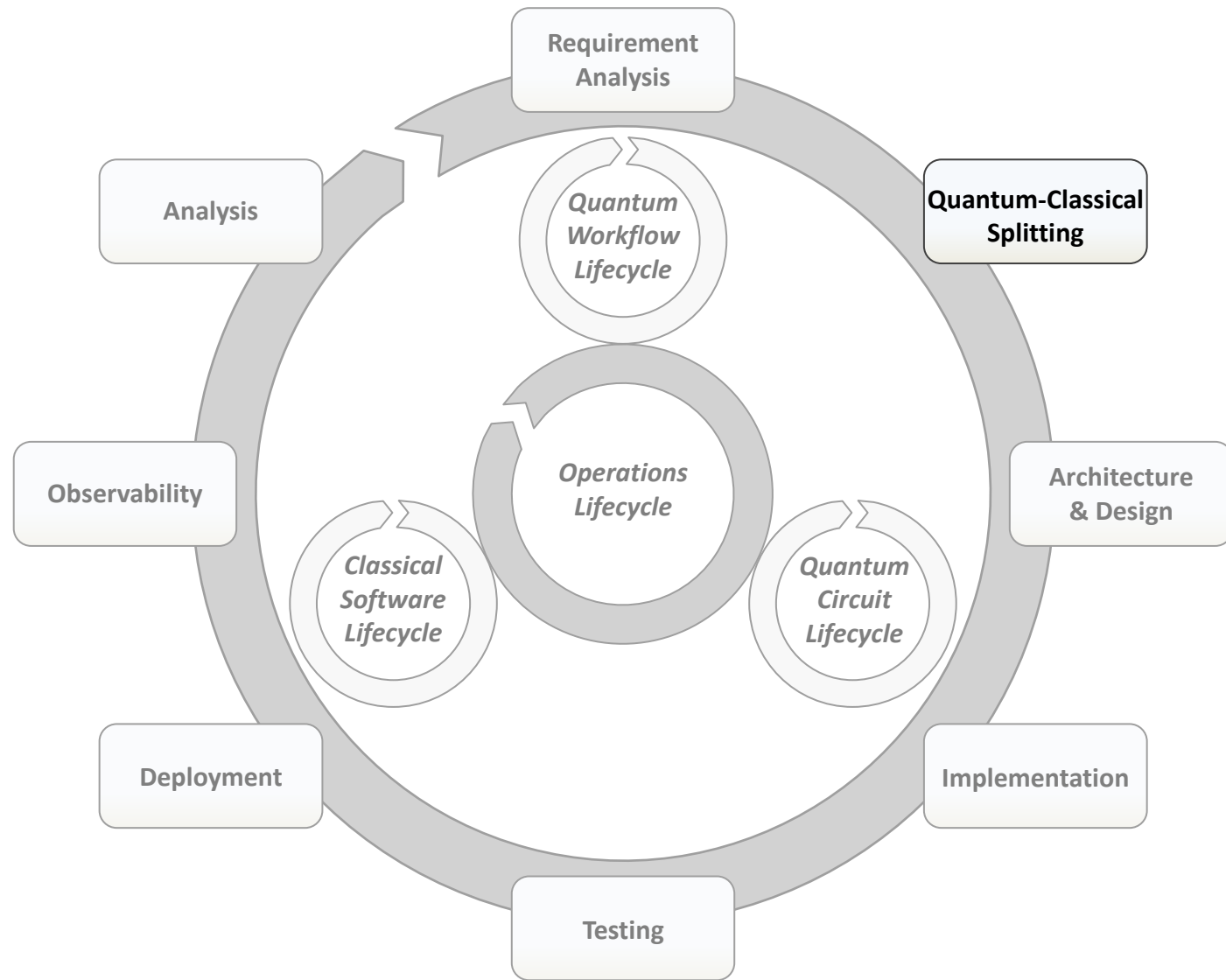


# Enclosing Lifecycle

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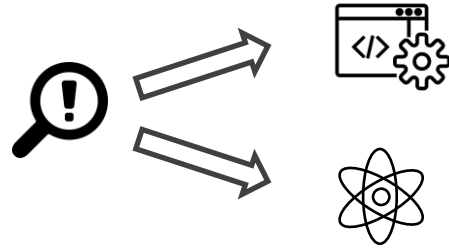


# Enclosing Lifecycle



# Quantum-Classical Splitting

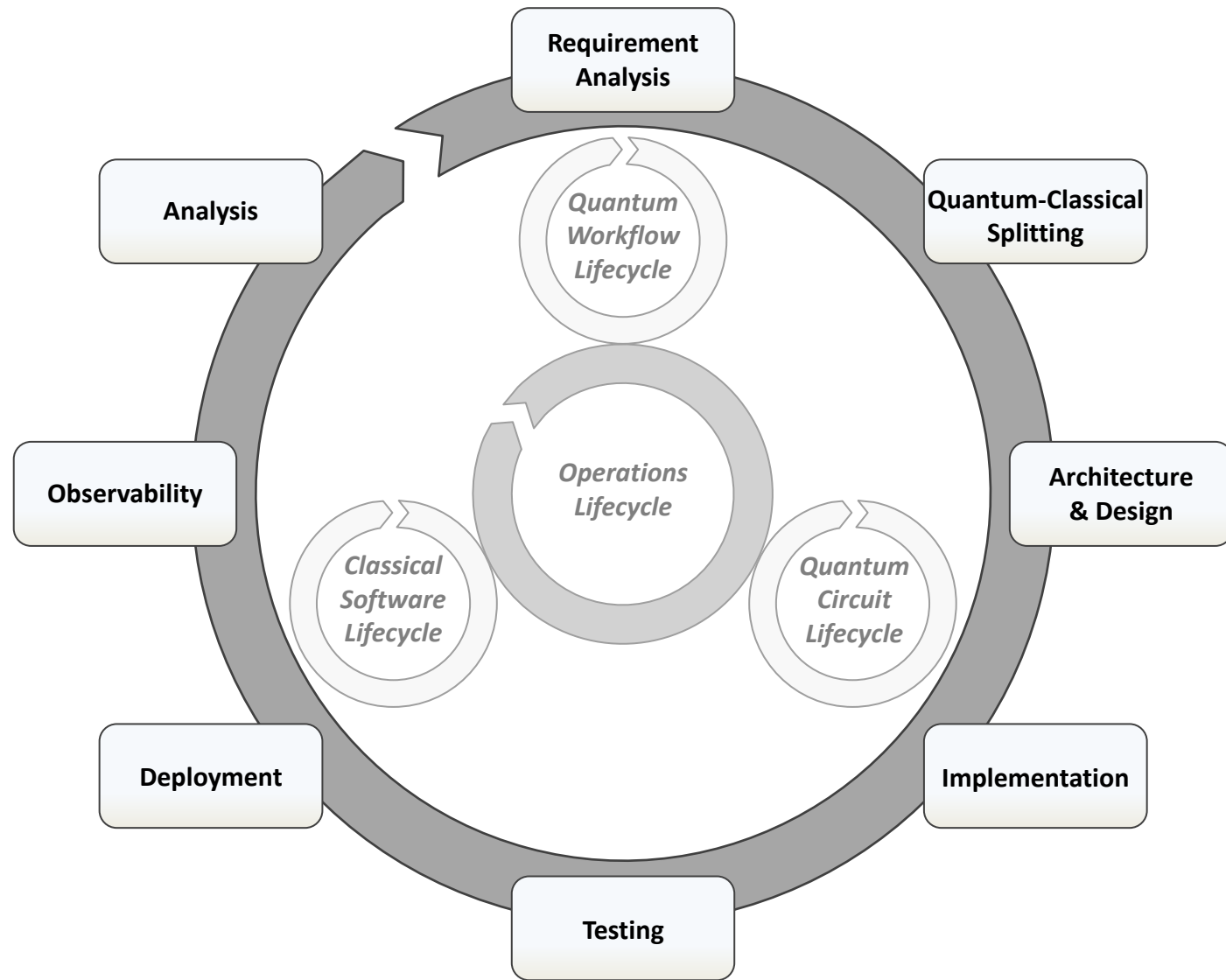
- Entered by the user with the identified requirements
- Split problem to solve into quantum and classical parts:



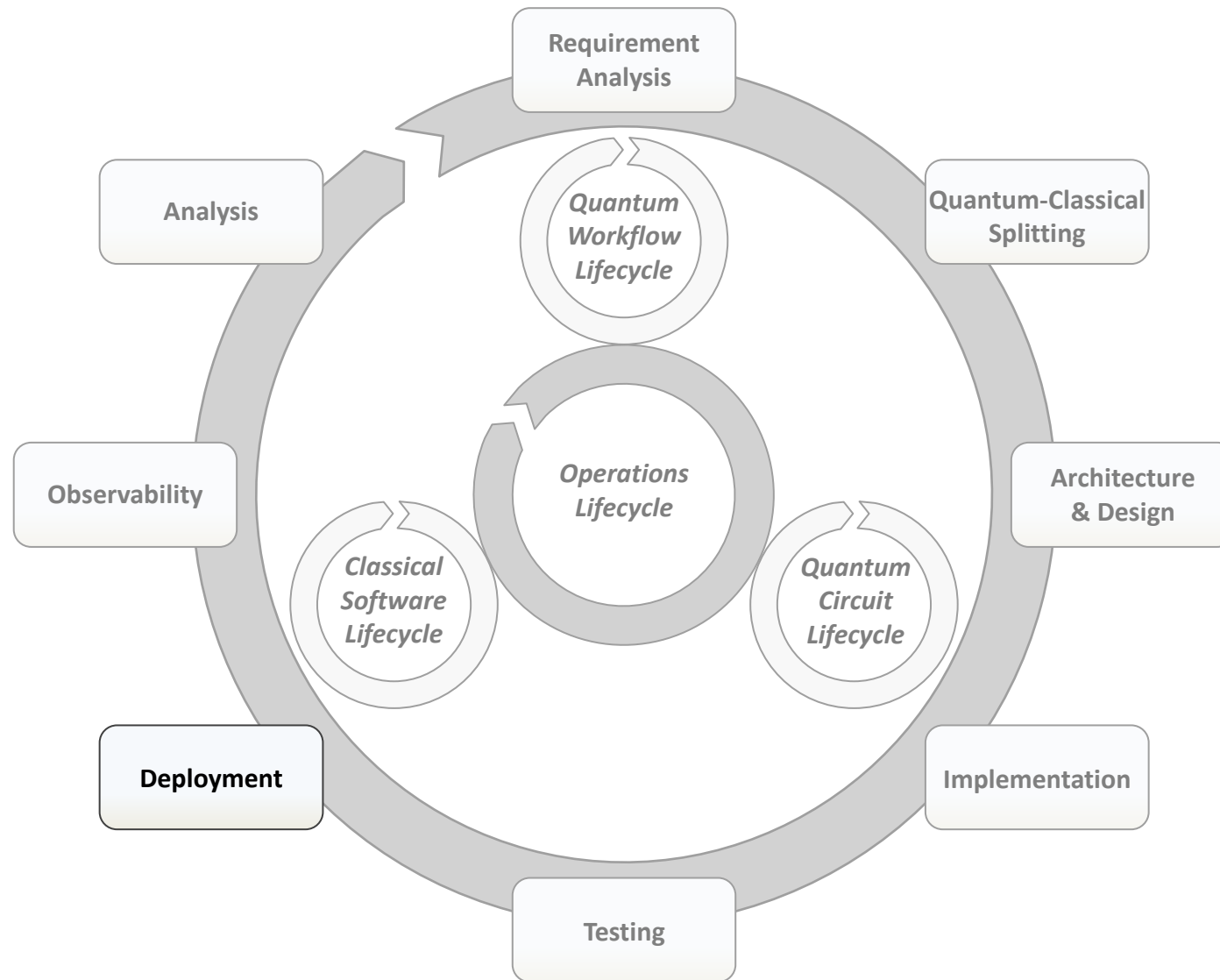
- Different techniques:
  - Manually by experts
  - Comparison of quantum algorithms with classical algorithms → QHAna
  - Automated recommender (based on patterns, provenance, ...)



# Enclosing Lifecycle

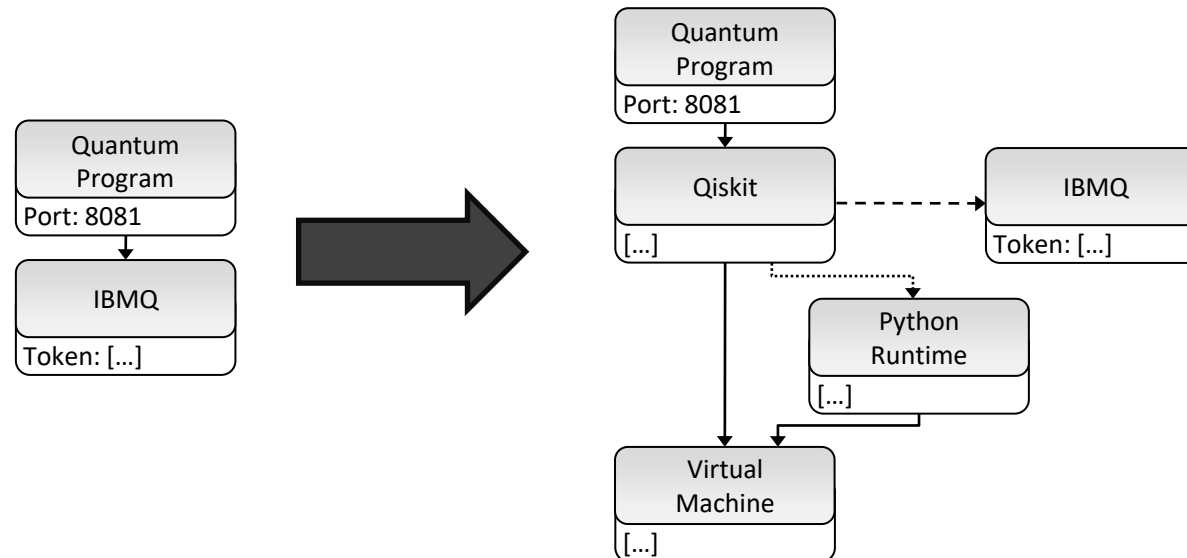


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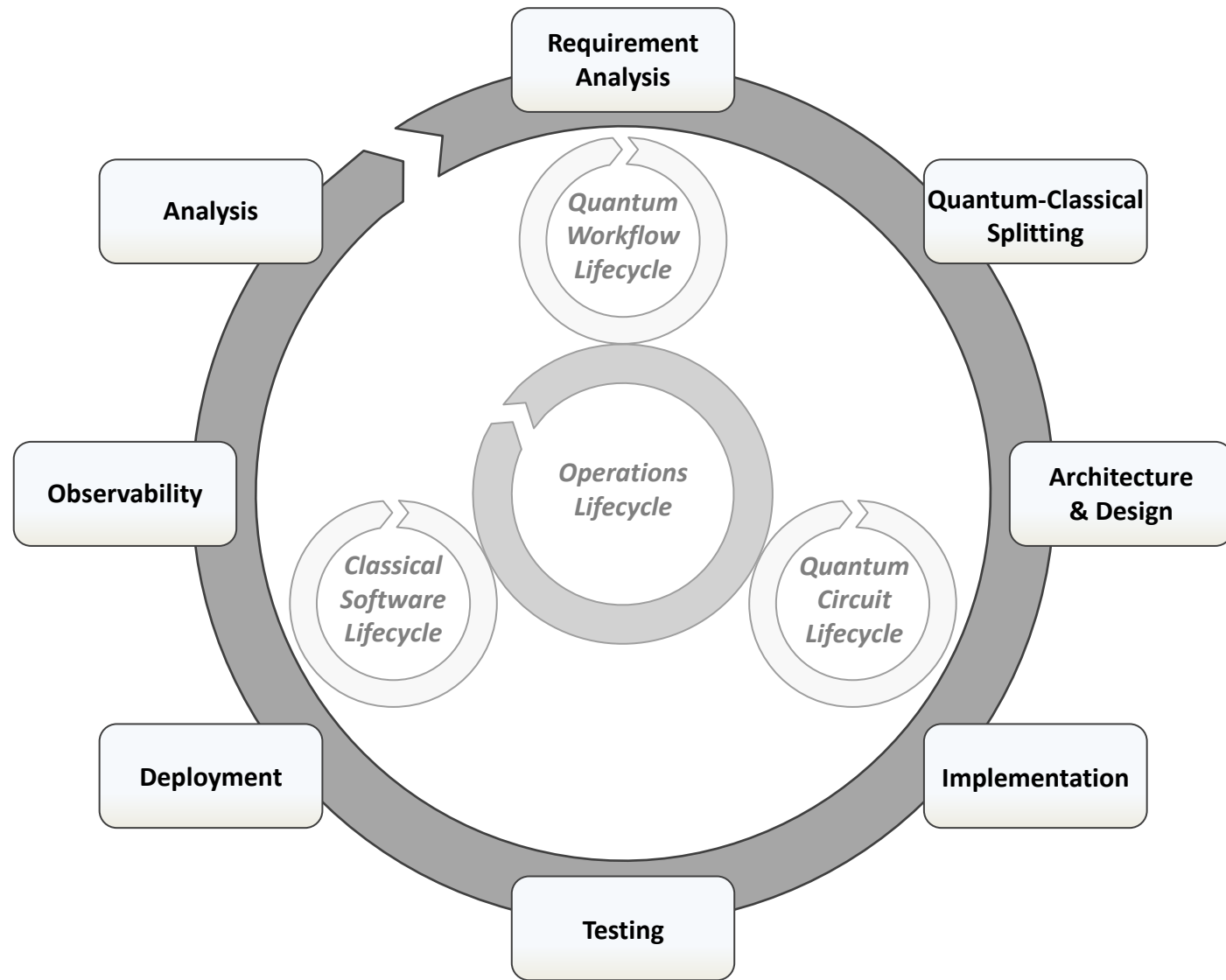


# Topology Modeling – TOSCA4QC

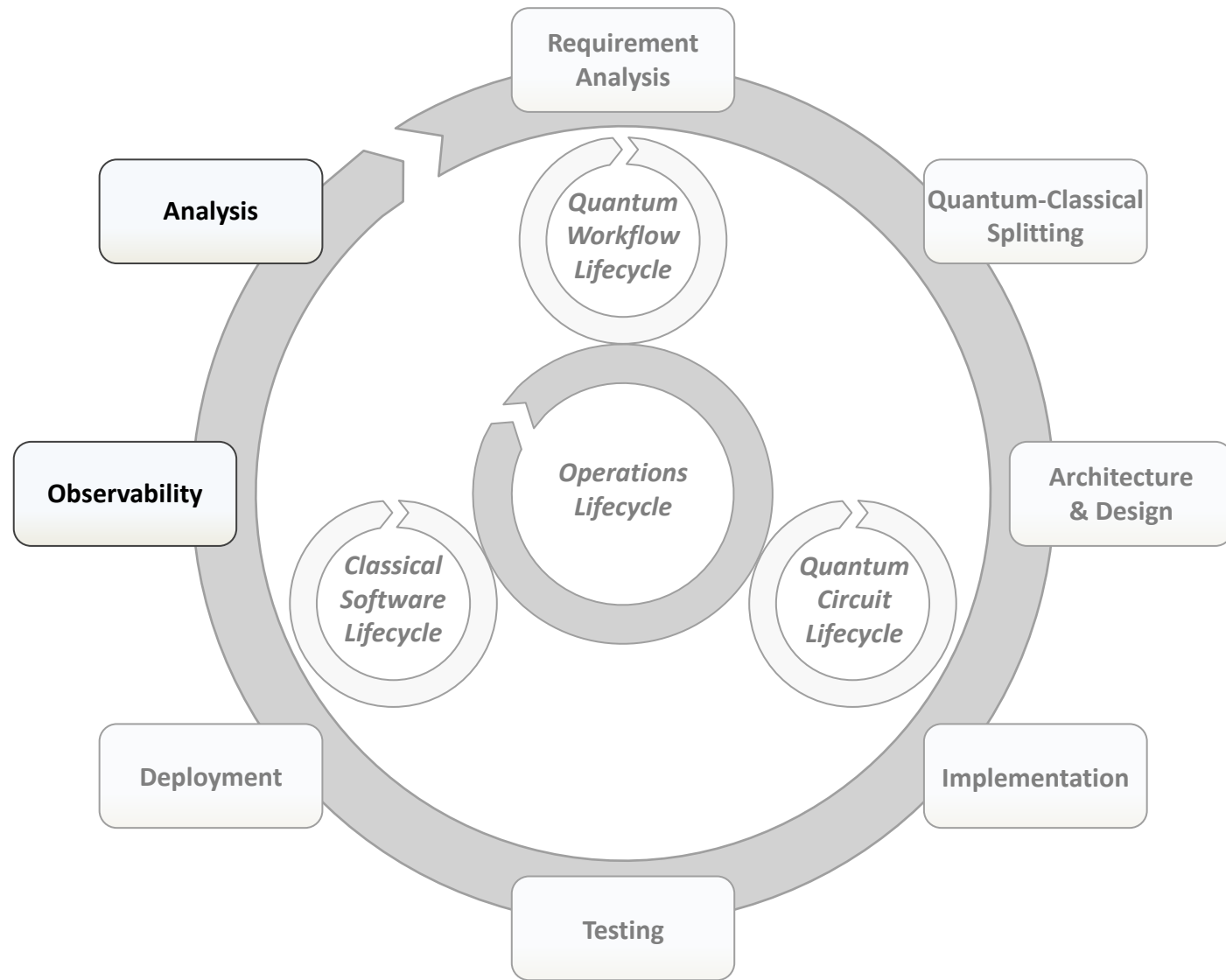
- Quantum programs are often deployed when they are invoked
- Common modeling principles do not apply
- *TOSCA4QC*:
  - Introduce two modeling styles for quantum applications
  - Automatic transformation between them



# Enclosing Lifecycle

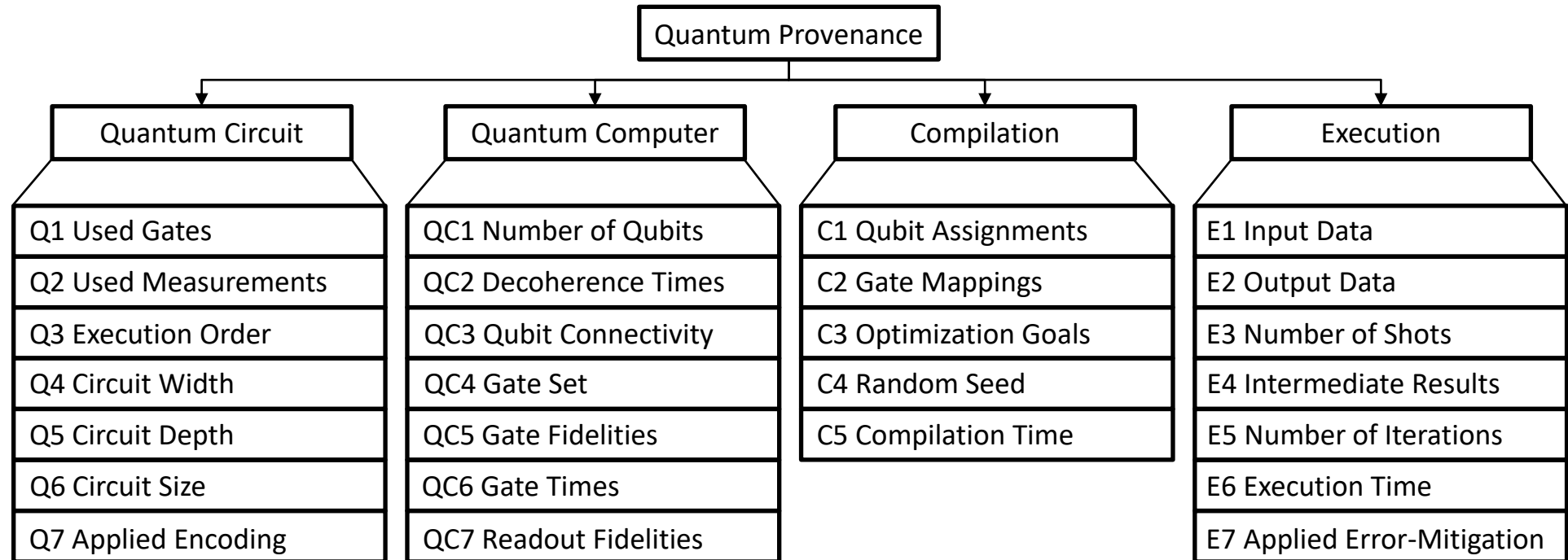


# Enclosing Lifecycle



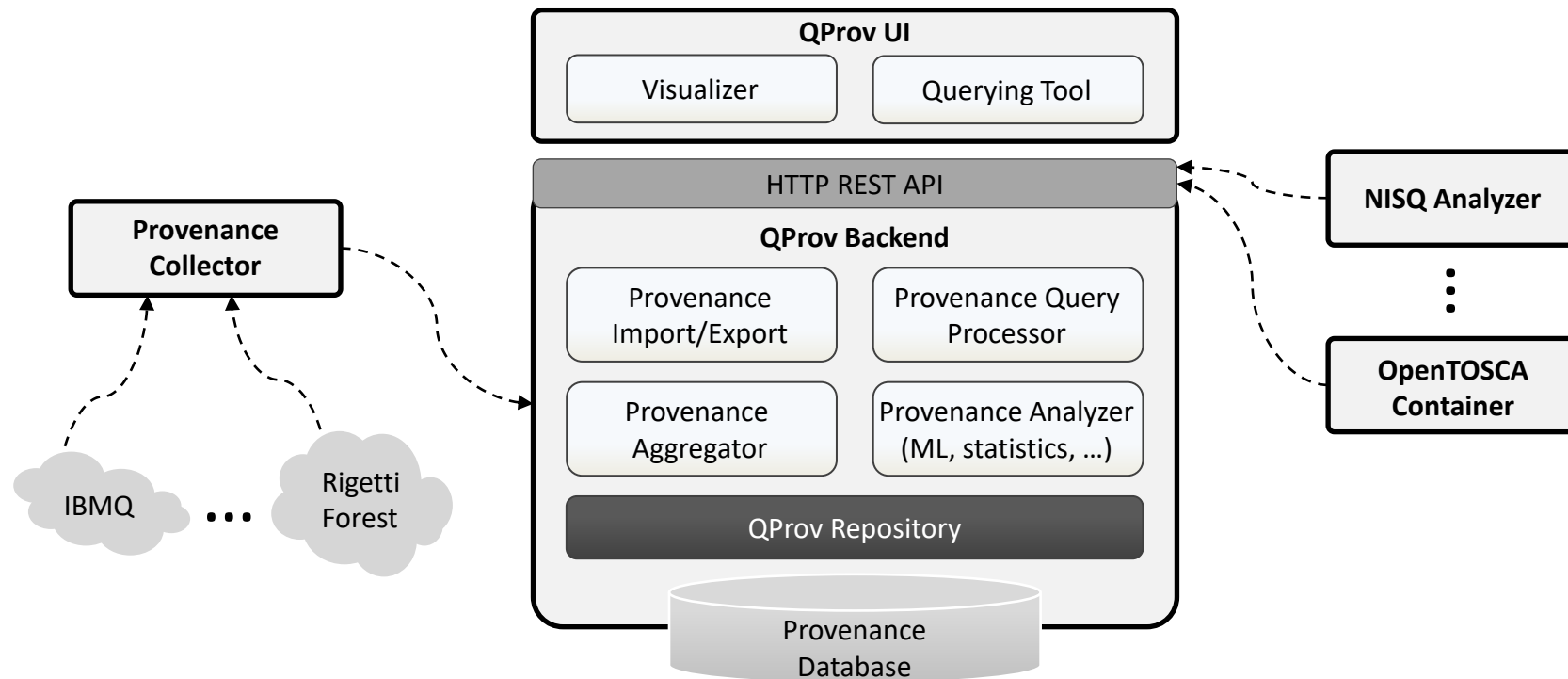
- Provenance
  - Information describing a process or computation
  - Goals: reproducibility, understandability, quality
- Especially important for quantum computing
  - Noisy devices (decoherence, gate errors, ...)
  - Different realizations (trapped ions, superconducting, ...)
- Example use cases:
  - Quantum hardware selection
  - Readout-error mitigation
  - Optimization & compilation

# Quantum Provenance Attributes



# The QProv System

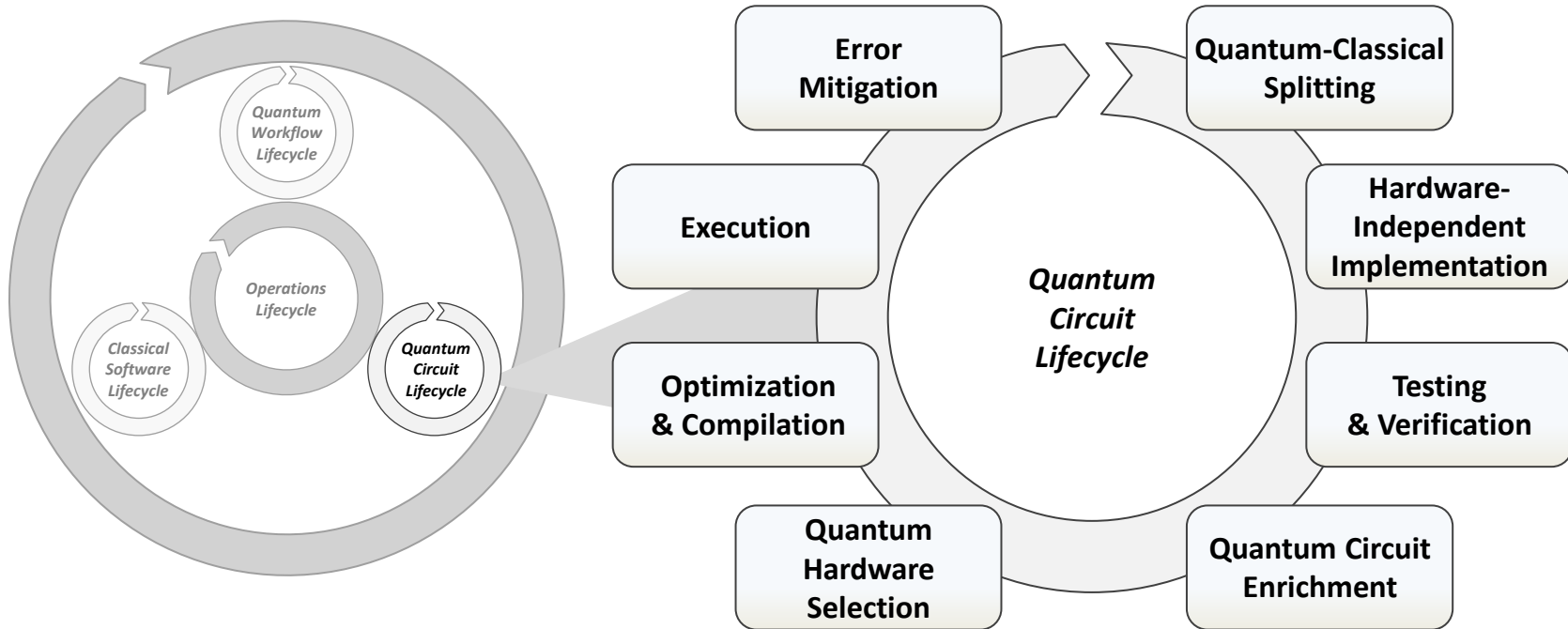
- Quantum provenance framework:
  - Continuously gather all required data
  - E.g., through the provider API, by executing calibration circuits, ...



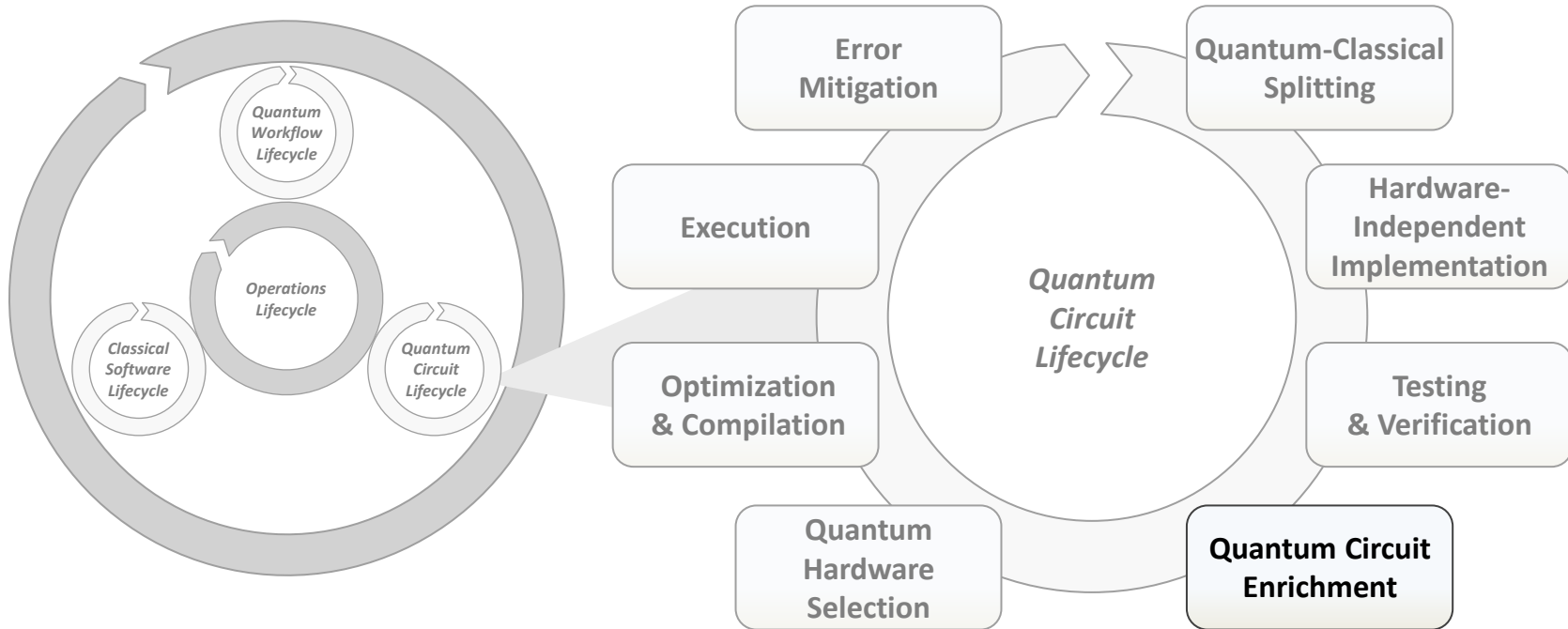


# Quantum Circuit Lifecycle

# Detailed View of the Quantum Circuit Lifecycle



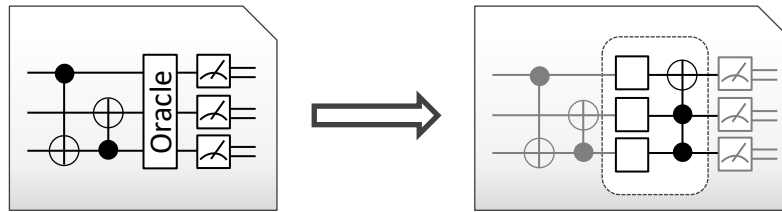
# Detailed View of the Quantum Circuit Lifecycle



# Quantum Circuit Enrichment

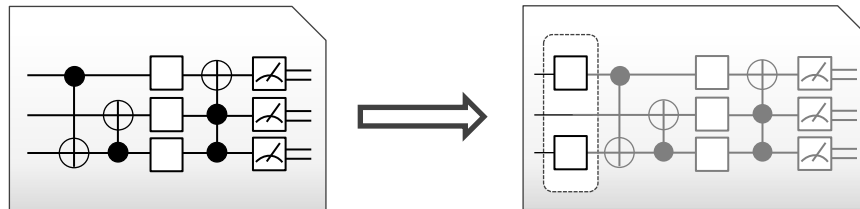
- Enrichment with details for a certain problem instance

- Oracle expansion:

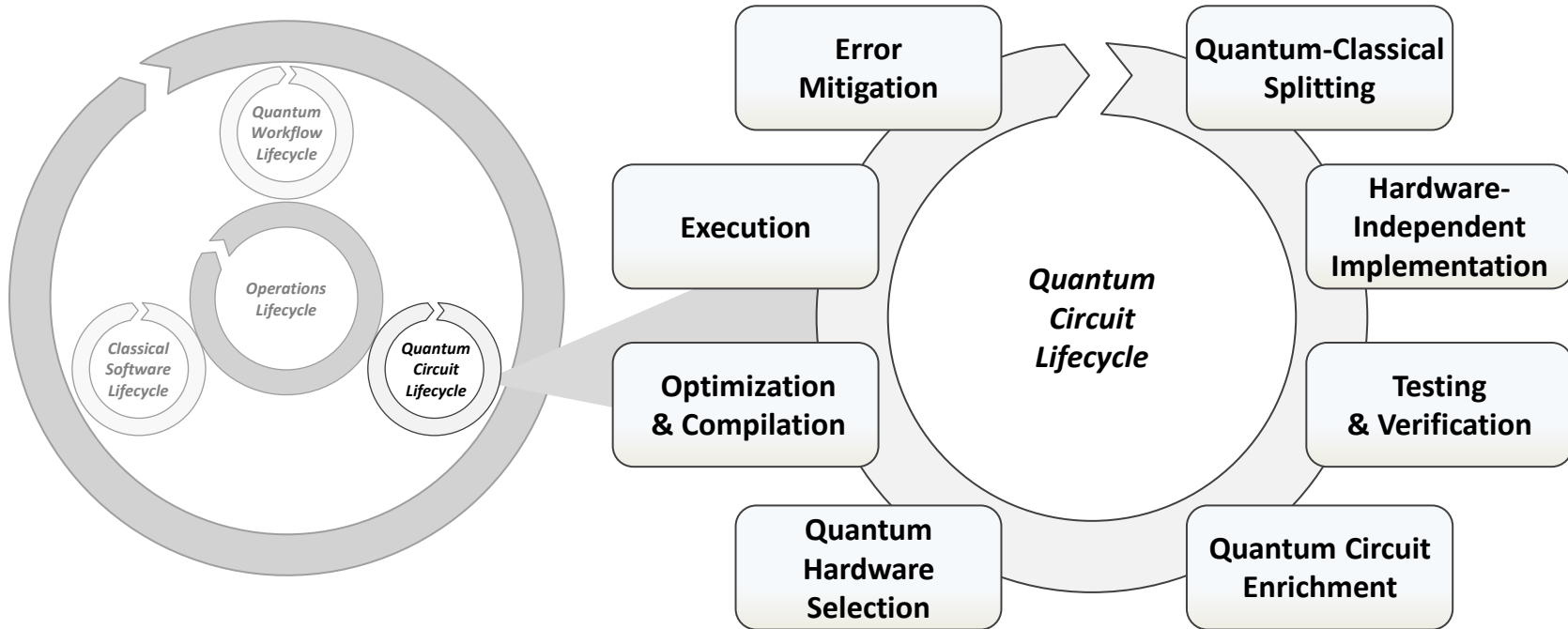


- Data preparation:

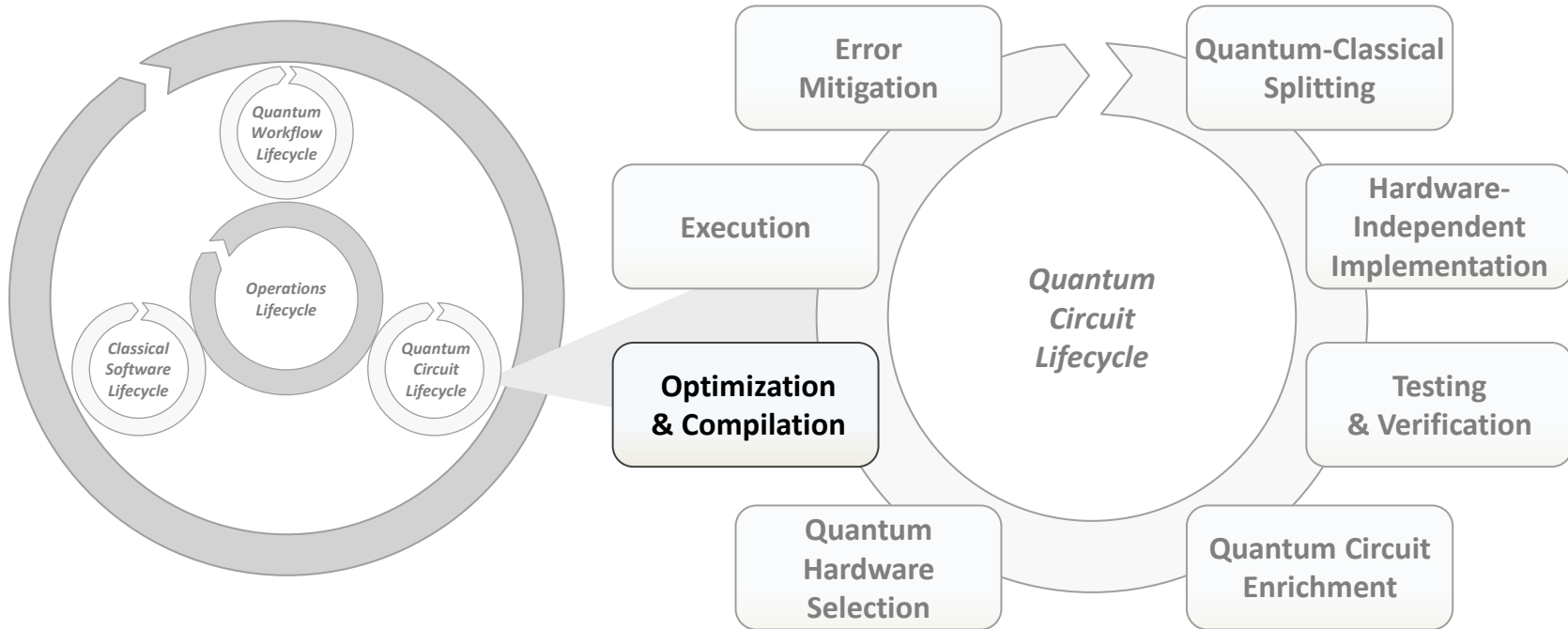
- Adding an initialization circuit to the beginning of the original circuit
- Different encodings: basis encoding, angle encoding, ...



# Detailed View of the Quantum Circuit Lifecycle

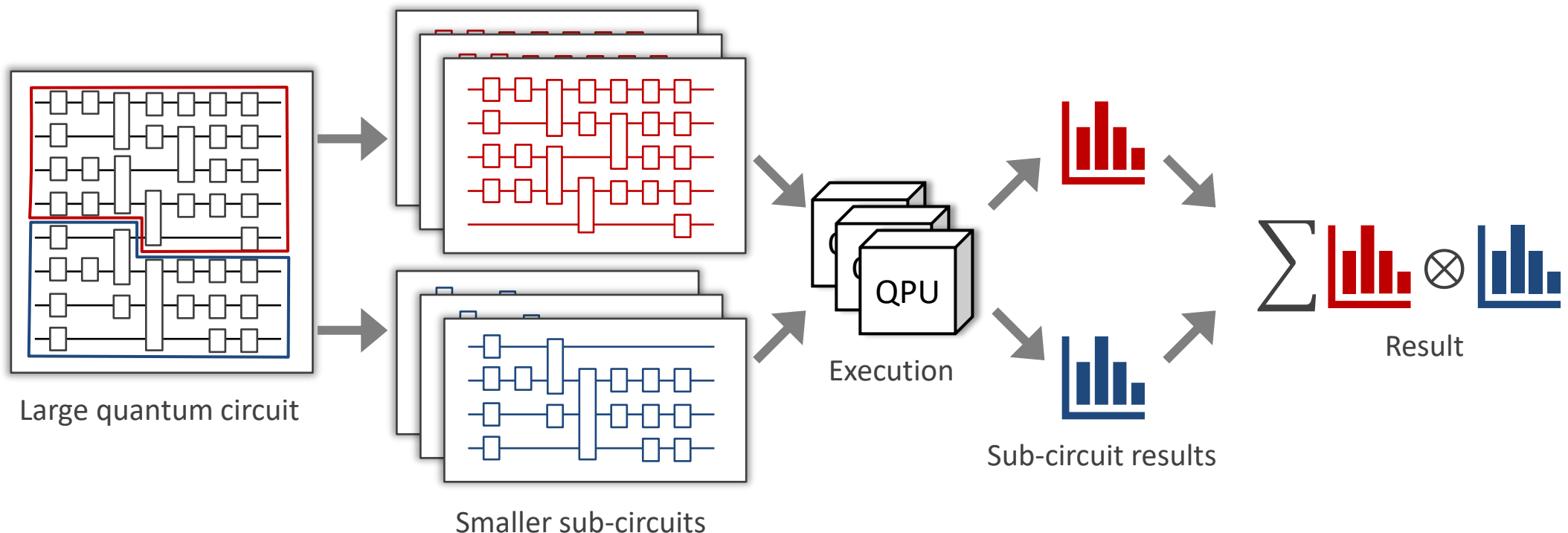


# Detailed View of the Quantum Circuit Lifecycle



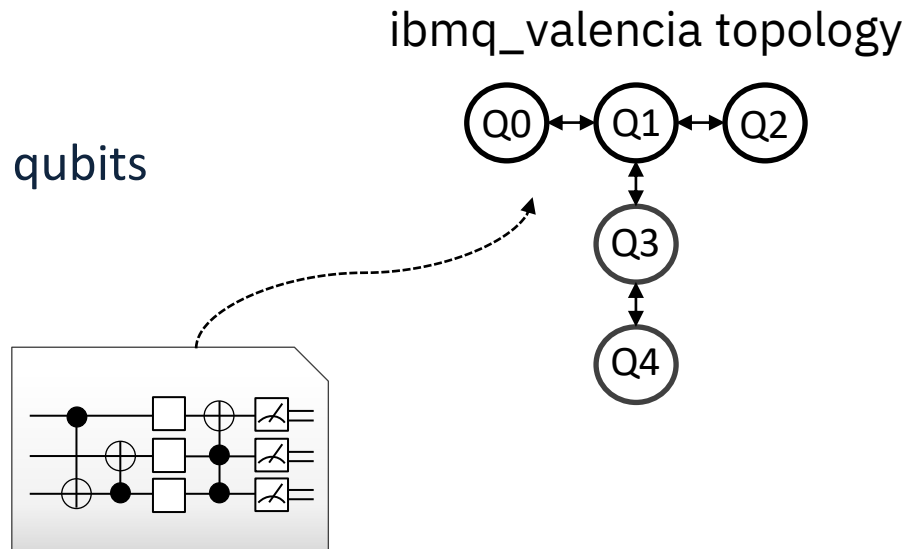
# Optimization: Cutting Quantum Circuits

- Quantum circuits might be too large (width, depth) to retrieve good results
- Execute multiple smaller circuits
  - Classical post-processing to combine results



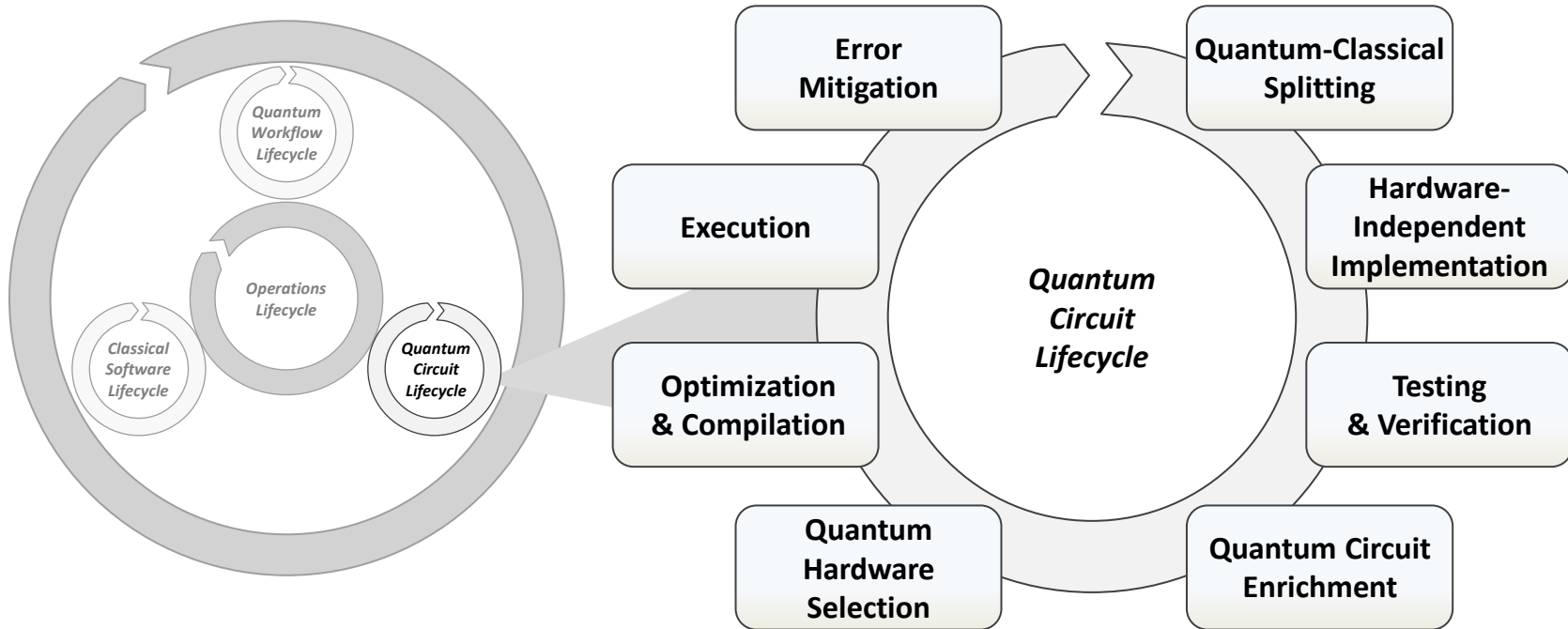
# Compilation of Quantum Circuits

- Compilation to machine instructions required
- Replacement of not physically implemented gates
- Qubit allocation on the quantum computer
- Optimization based on:
  - Decoherence times of different qubits
  - Gate fidelities
  - Qubit connectivity

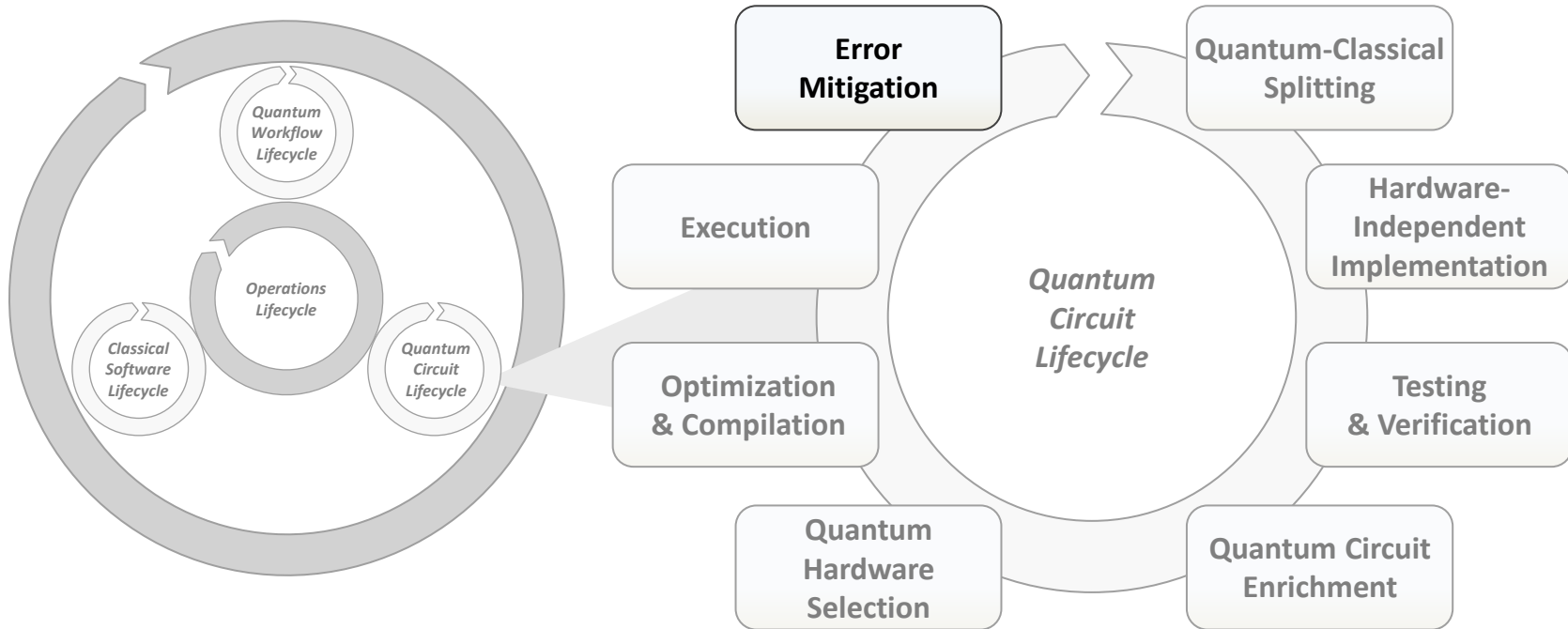




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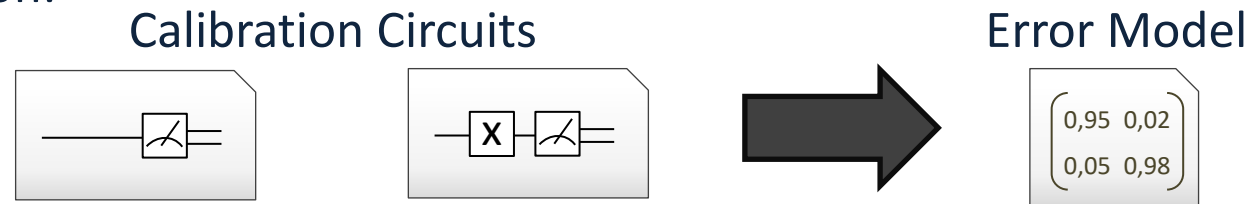
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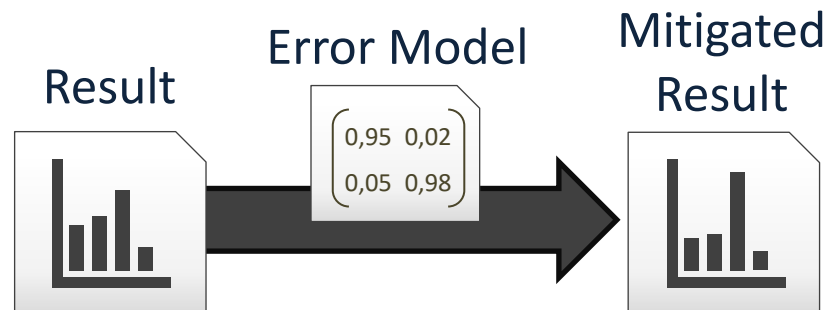
# Error-Mitigation

- Reduce impact of errors based on data about the quantum computer
- Example: Readout-error mitigation using the calibration matrix

- Data collection:



- Mitigating the result:



# Conclusion & Outlook

# Conclusion & Outlook

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- Quantum application development is complex and requires experts from different fields
- Common understanding of the various phases and tasks is needed
- *Quantum Software Lifecycle:*
  - Interwoven lifecycles
  - Workflow, classical, quantum circuit, operations lifecycles
- Future work:
  - Many open problems, e.g., how to properly split a problem into quantum and classical parts?
  - Tooling support required (e.g., test, circuit cutting, ...)

Thank you for your attention 😊