# Formal verification of quantum compilers

Hanru Jiang
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2019/09/12

## Contract-based verification of a realistic quantum compiler

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- that are guaranteed to be bug-free...

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- Building quantum compilers...
- that are guaranteed to be bug-free...
- with low verification burden.

• CertiQ — a mostly-automated verification framework...

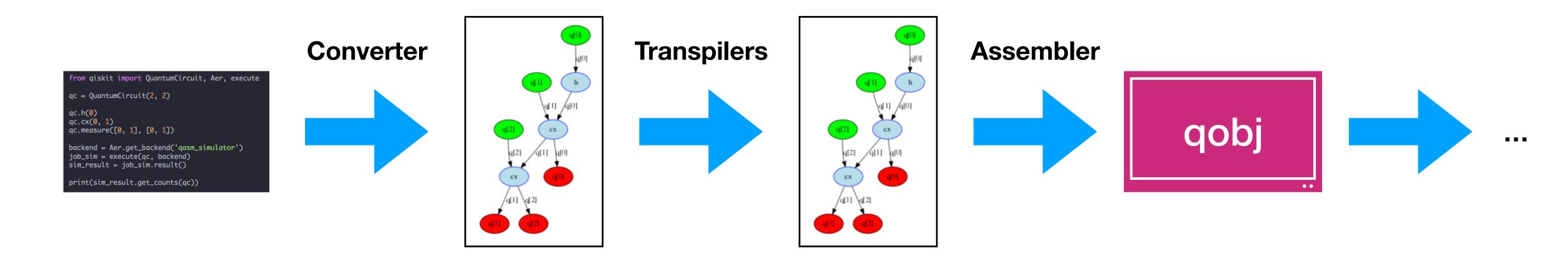
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translate between PLs at approximately the same level of abstraction

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**Qiskit Circuit Description** 

**DAG-representation** 

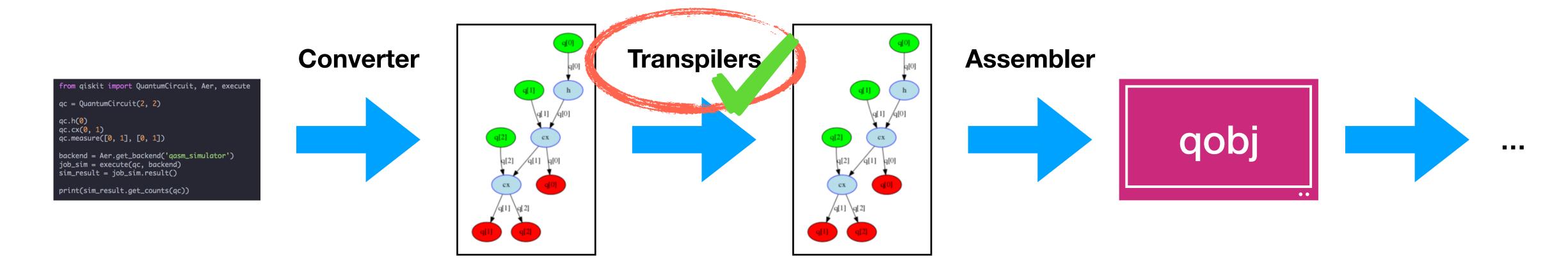
**DAG-representation** 

Runnable qobj

Execution of Qiskit-Terra circuits: <a href="https://github.com/Qiskit/qiskit-terra/blob/master/qiskit/execute.py">https://github.com/Qiskit/qiskit-terra/blob/master/qiskit/execute.py</a>

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# @swap
class BasicSwap(TranformationPass):
    def __init__(self, layout=None, coupling_map):
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- Input: transpiler pass + contract (specification, e.g. circuit equivalence)
- Output:
  - CORRECT! & Z3 proof w.r.t. the contract
  - BUGGY! & counter example
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We will come back to it later

# Challenges

- Checking circuit equivalence is QMA (quantum version of NP).
- Code base grows rapidly, need modular proof technique.
- Hard to automate the proof.

#### Contributions

For proving transpiler correctness efficiently

- Small step operational semantics for equivalent circuit transformations.
- Contract-based specification for modular verification.
- Combining SMT solver, symbolic execution, etc. for proof automation.
- Verified 7 transpilers, detected 3 bugs.

#### Contributions

For proving transpiler correctness efficiently

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# What is transpiler correctness?

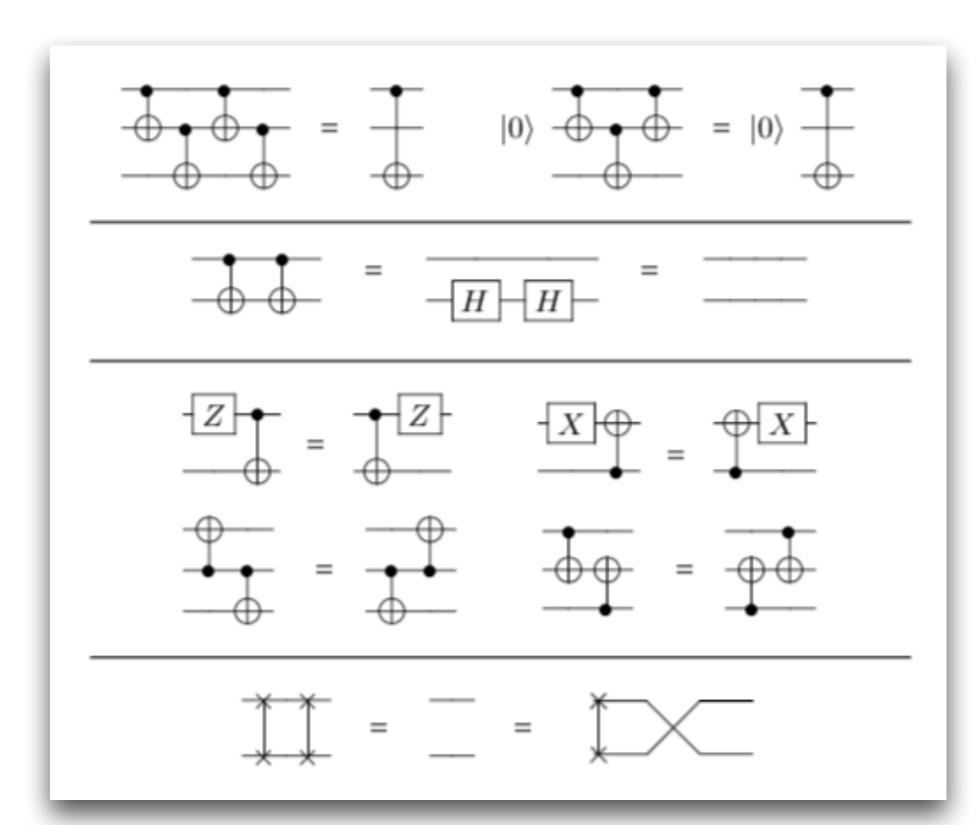
- Denote circuit equivalence as  $\vDash \llbracket C \rrbracket = \llbracket C' \rrbracket$
- Correct(transpiler) iff:
  - $\forall C, C'. transpiler(C) = C' \Longrightarrow \models \llbracket C \rrbracket = \llbracket C' \rrbracket$

- CertiQ contracts are actually more expressive
  - Transpiler must terminate
  - Resulting circuit conform to coupling-map of quits

How to check/prove equivalence efficiently?

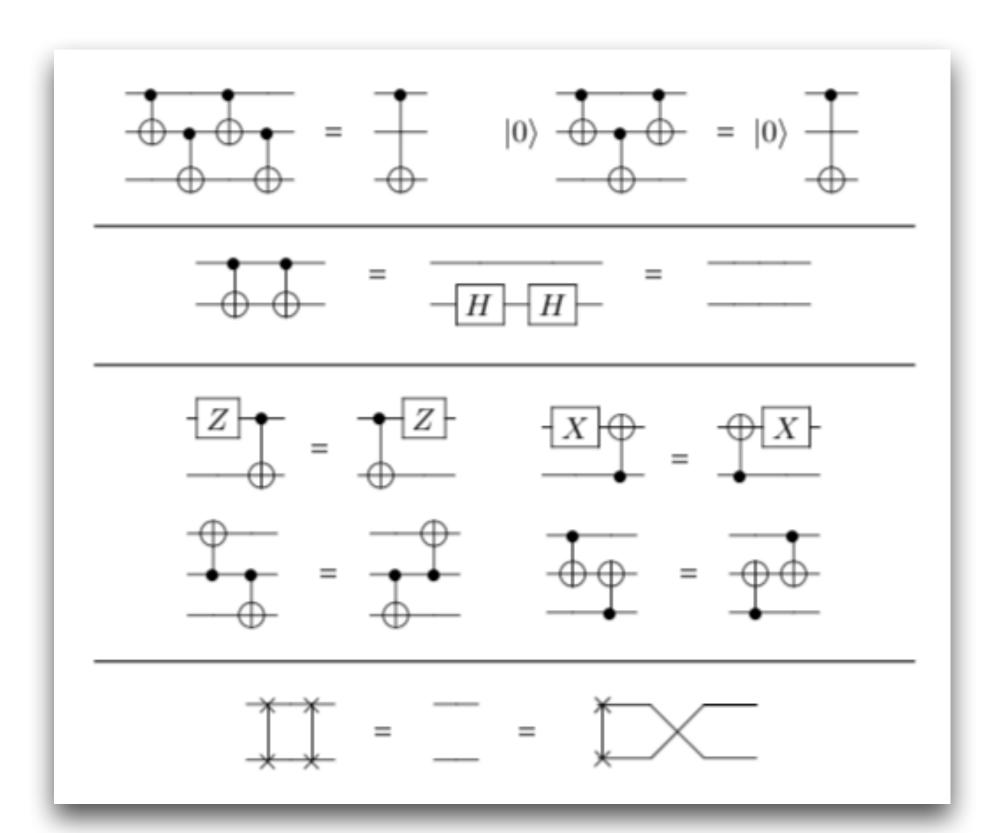
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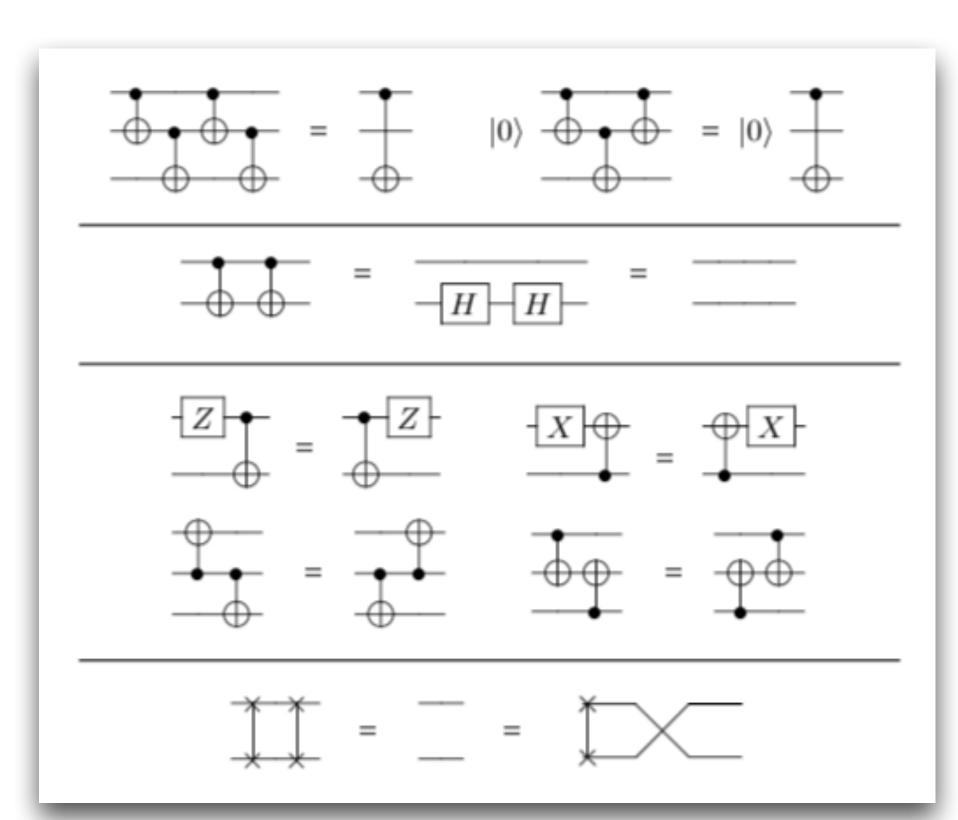
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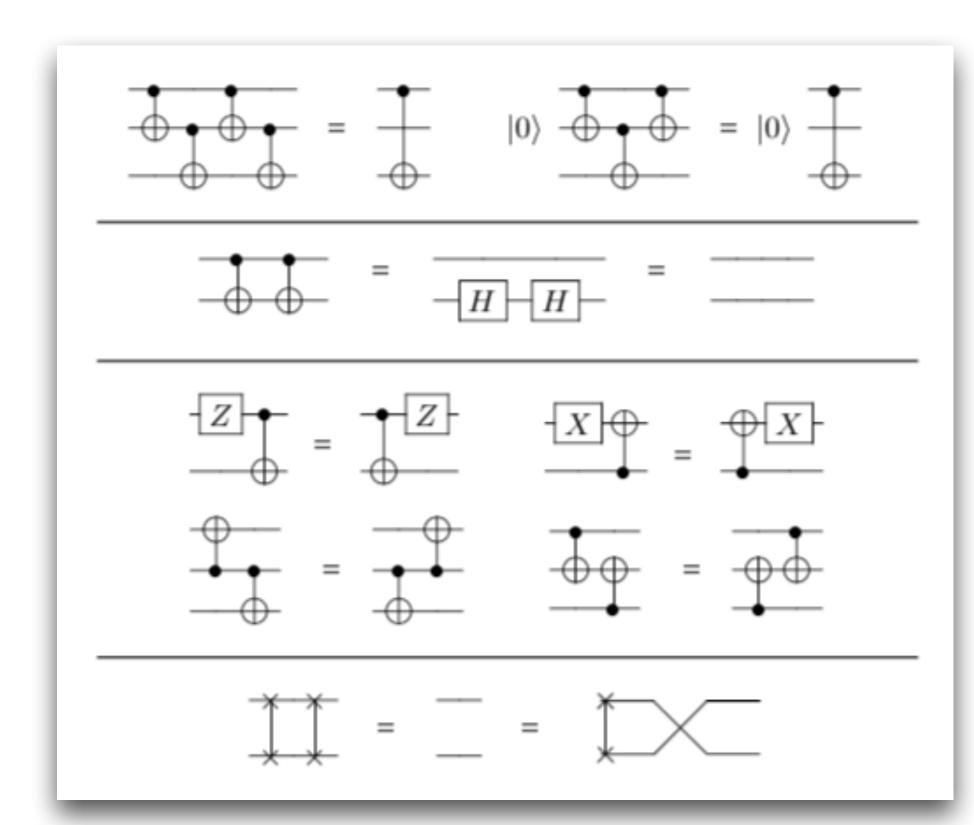


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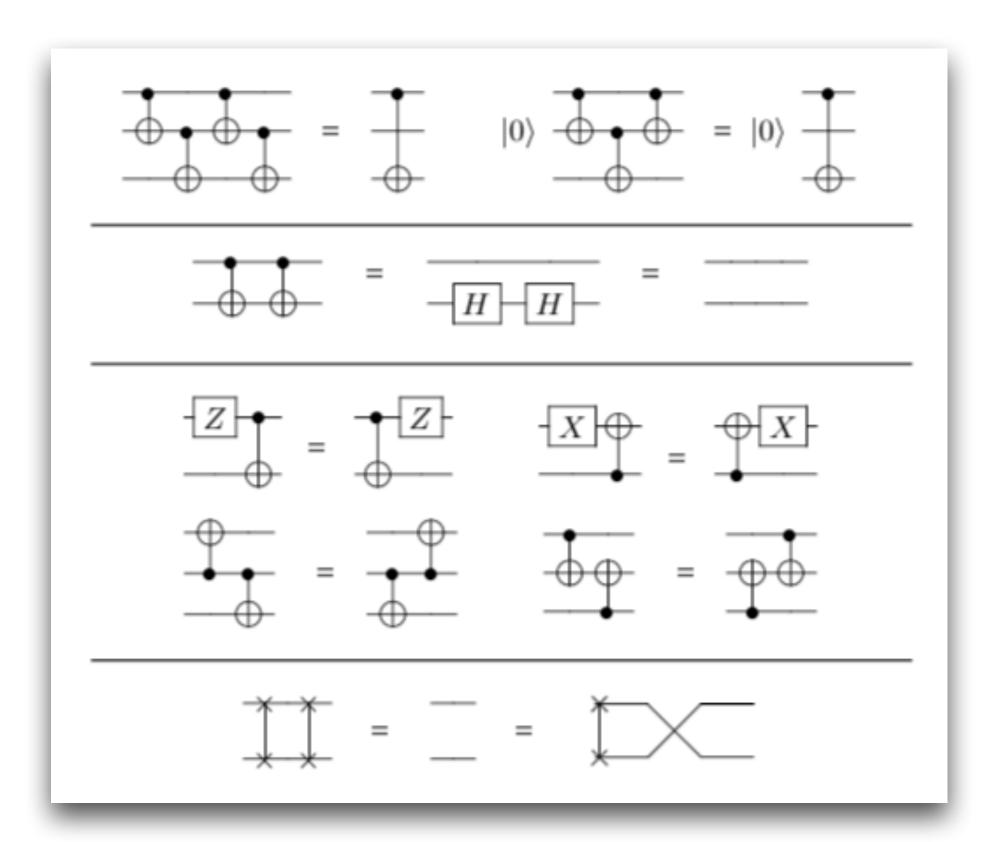
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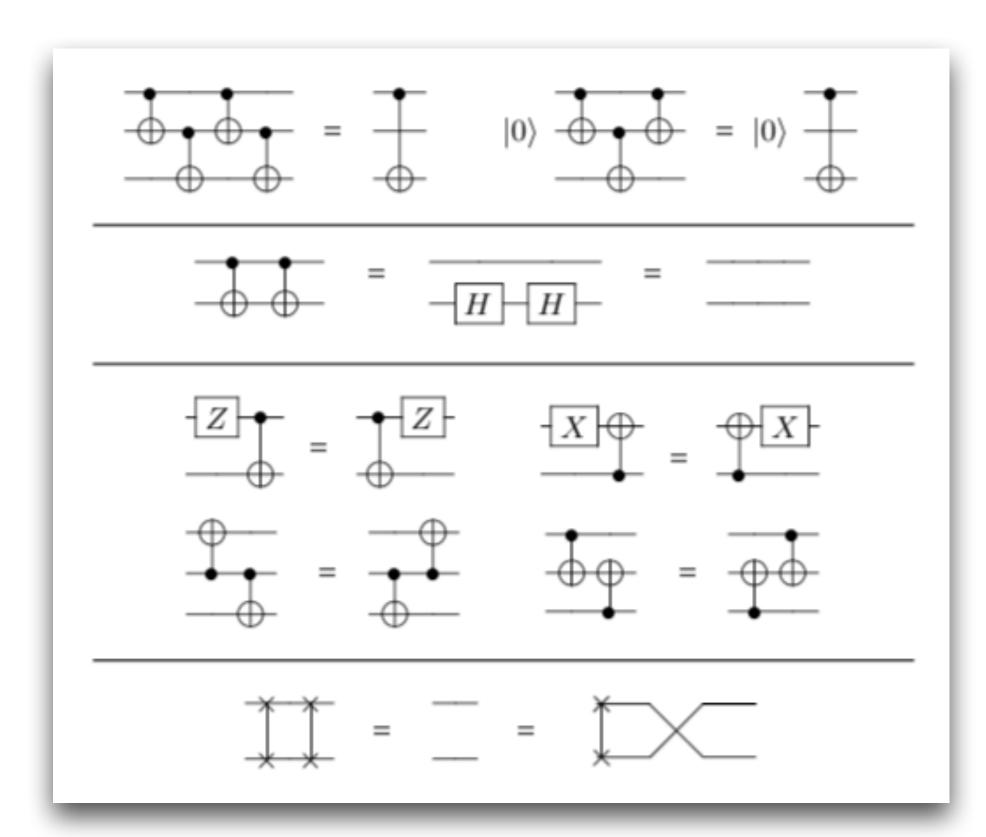
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  - collect\_2q\_block, commutative\_analysis

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 Trivial?

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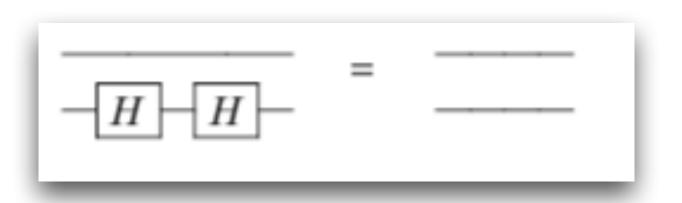
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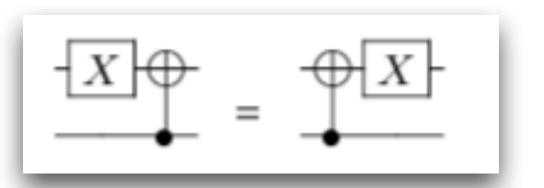
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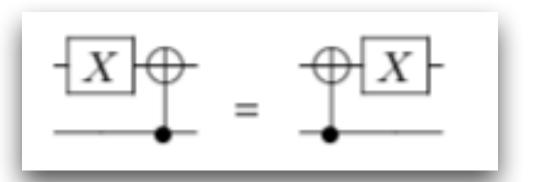
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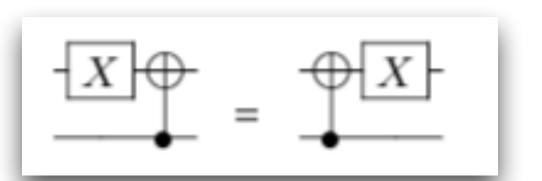




- Swapping
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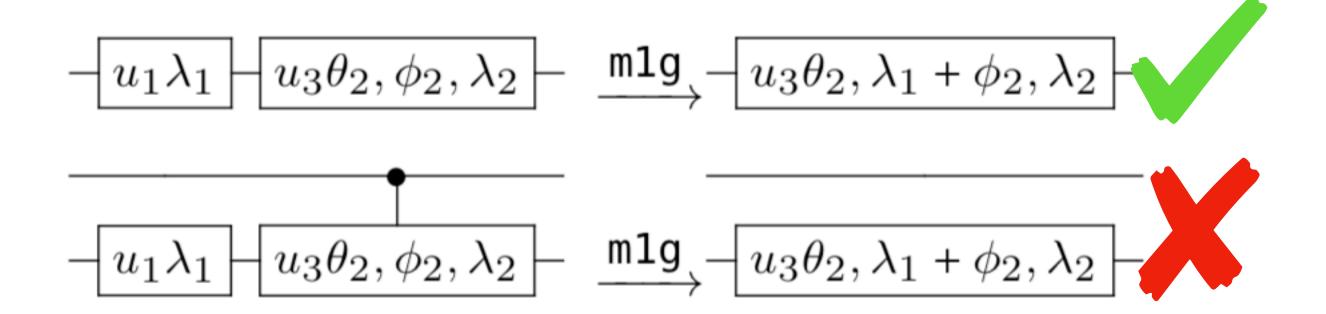
X = X



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# Bugs Detected

- lookahead swap: may not terminate
- optimize\_1q\_gate



- commutation
  - $U_1U_2 = U_2U_1 \wedge U_2U_3 = U_3U_2 \implies U_1U_3 = U_3U_1$
  - Does not hold in general, hold for gate set  $\{CNOT, X, Z, H, T, u_1, u_2, u_3\}$

## CertiQ

- Input: transpiler pass + contract (specification, e.g. circuit equivalence)
- Output:
  - CORRECT! & Z3 proof w.r.t. the contract

```
class Layout():
    ... # omitted code
    # Contract of the Layout object
    def precondition(self): return True
    def invariant(self): return True
    def postcondition(self):
        i = fresh_int()
        return ForAll([i], self.p2v(self.v2p(i))==i)
```

- BUGGY! & counter example
- UNKNOWN! & verified validator if applicable
- Underlying technique: SMT solver & validator

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#### SMT solver

- SMT Satisfiability Modulo Theories
  - decision problem for logical formulas...
  - w.r.t. background theories (e.g. integer, array, linear arithmetic, ...)
  - expressed in first-order logic with equality.
- SMT-solver:
  - Input: (quantifier-free) formula, e.g.  $(a = b) \land \neg (b a = 0)$
  - Output: sat + model / unsat / out of time
- **Z3**: SMT-solver, available in C/C++, .NET, OCaml, Python, Java, Haskell

# SMT solver applications

- Symbolic-execution based analysis and testing:
  - E.g., KLEE (Ilvm), SAGE (x86-binary),...
- Computer-aided verification
  - Encode pre-conditions/post-conditions/invariants into SMT formulas
  - E.g., VCC (verifier for concurrent C), Why3 (deductive program verification platform),...
- Program synthesis
  - Input: property P
  - Output: program satisfying P

#### Validator

Type of validator:

QuantumCircuit → QuantumCircuit → B

Soundness:

$$validator(C_{in}, C_{out}) = True \implies \vdash [[C_{in}]] = [[C_{out}]]$$

i.e. 
$$C_{out} \rightarrow_e^* C_{in}$$

- Run after compilation.
- Support only swap and CNOT cancellation passes.

# Strength

- Relevant
  - Verified 7 real transpilers, detected 3 bugs
- Light-weighted verification by introducing...
  - Equivalent circuit transformation
  - Z3, static analysis, contract continuation,...
- Expressive contract
  - circuit equivalence, conform with coupling-map, termination

#### Weakness

- Large trusted computing base:
  - Qiskit libs, Z3, equivalent circuits, static analyzer...
- Only 7/20? passes verified
- Passes need re-implement to enable automated verification
- Validators are limited to swap and CNOT cancellation passes
- Not very clear written, no contract example for transpiler
- The code is not publicly available

## THE END