Higher-order rewriting of Quantum Circuits

Vladimir Zamdzhiev

Department of Computer Science University of Oxford

13 March 2016

Physical Theories

Currently, there are three main physical theories:

- Quantum Mechanics describes the micro world (photons, electrons, etc.)
- General Relativity describes the macro world (stars, galaxies, black holes, etc.)
- Classical Physics describes the "moderately" sized world

All of them are inconsistent with each other.

Physical Theories

Currently, there are three main physical theories:

- Quantum Mechanics describes the micro world (photons, electrons, etc.)
- General Relativity describes the macro world (stars, galaxies, black holes, etc.)
- Classical Physics describes the "moderately" sized world

All of them are inconsistent with each other.

- Modern computers operate by manipulating electromagnetic processes in electronic circuits
- Physical processes traditionally described by classical physics
- However, electronic circuits become smaller and smaller and start exhibiting quantum phenomena
- What happens when our computational hardware becomes so small that it is "fully" quantum?

Quantum Computing

Classical computing:

- Classical computers (laptops, phones, etc.) manipulate classical information (bits) in order to perform computation
- Classical information is described using classical information theory which is a mathematical model that assumes the world is explained using classical physics.
- This is a perfectly reasonable assumption to make for our current hardware

Quantum Computing

Classical computing:

- Classical computers (laptops, phones, etc.) manipulate classical information (bits) in order to perform computation
- Classical information is described using classical information theory which is a mathematical model that assumes the world is explained using classical physics.
- This is a perfectly reasonable assumption to make for our current hardware

Quantum Computing:

- Consider a computer so small that it can manipulate simple quantum systems called qubits (quantum bits)
- The underlying mathematical model is now different as it is based on quantum physics
- Processing of quantum information (qubits) is as a result fundamentally different
- The speed of certain computations is also provably faster in some cases

One of the most important problems in communication security is "Key Distribution"

• The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:
 - Computational security the two parties have a (severe) computational advantage over any third party, but the third party is guaranteed to recover their secrets given enough time

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:
 - Computational security the two parties have a (severe) computational advantage over any third party, but the third party is guaranteed to recover their secrets given enough time
 - Unconditional security (or information-theoretic security) any third party does not have enough
 information to recover the secret (regardless of computational power) and can at best guess what it is

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:
 - Computational security the two parties have a (severe) computational advantage over any third party, but the third party is guaranteed to recover their secrets given enough time
 - Unconditional security (or information-theoretic security) any third party does not have enough
 information to recover the secret (regardless of computational power) and can at best guess what it is
- In the classical case where all actors have classical computers and use classical communication channels, we get computational security

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:
 - Computational security the two parties have a (severe) computational advantage over any third party, but the third party is guaranteed to recover their secrets given enough time
 - Unconditional security (or information-theoretic security) any third party does not have enough
 information to recover the secret (regardless of computational power) and can at best guess what it is
- In the classical case where all actors have classical computers and use classical communication channels, we get computational security
- In the quantum case where all actors have quantum computers and use quantum communication channels, we get unconditional security

- The problem involves two parties agreeing on a key in such a way that any third party is unable to obtain it under reasonable assumptions
- Two kinds of security for this problem:
 - Computational security the two parties have a (severe) computational advantage over any third party, but the third party is guaranteed to recover their secrets given enough time
 - Unconditional security (or information-theoretic security) any third party does not have enough
 information to recover the secret (regardless of computational power) and can at best guess what it is
- In the classical case where all actors have classical computers and use classical communication channels, we get computational security
- In the quantum case where all actors have quantum computers and use quantum communication channels, we get unconditional security
- In the quantum case eavesdropping can be detected, but in the classical case it cannot

- Shor's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can perform integer factorization exponentially faster than the best known classical algorithms
 - This destroys all of the widely used public-key encryption systems
 - Online banking, internet commerce, private communication over the internet dead
 - New encryption systems will be needed to solve this problem
 - Improved computational complexity for many practical problems

- Shor's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can perform integer factorization exponentially faster than the best known classical algorithms
 - This destroys all of the widely used public-key encryption systems
 - Online banking, internet commerce, private communication over the internet dead
 - New encryption systems will be needed to solve this problem
 - Improved computational complexity for many practical problems
- Grover's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can search an unsorted database with a quadratic speedup over the best classical algorithm
 - The speedup is not as significant as Shor's algorithm, but still nice
 - This results in improved computational complexity for many practical problems

- Shor's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can perform integer factorization exponentially faster than the best known classical algorithms
 - This destroys all of the widely used public-key encryption systems
 - Online banking, internet commerce, private communication over the internet dead
 - New encryption systems will be needed to solve this problem
 - Improved computational complexity for many practical problems
- Grover's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can search an unsorted database with a quadratic speedup over the best classical algorithm
 - The speedup is not as significant as Shor's algorithm, but still nice
 - This results in improved computational complexity for many practical problems
- Many other improved algorithms are known, but the above two are the most famous

- Shor's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can perform integer factorization exponentially faster than the best known classical algorithms
 - This destroys all of the widely used public-key encryption systems
 - Online banking, internet commerce, private communication over the internet dead
 - New encryption systems will be needed to solve this problem
 - Improved computational complexity for many practical problems
- Grover's algorithm:
 - An algorithm which can search an unsorted database with a quadratic speedup over the best classical algorithm
 - The speedup is not as significant as Shor's algorithm, but still nice
 - This results in improved computational complexity for many practical problems
- Many other improved algorithms are known, but the above two are the most famous
- Overall appeal is the decreased computational time for many problems which will result in better technologies in all kinds of fields

Quantum Physics is highly unintuitive

- Quantum Physics is highly unintuitive
- Quantum programming is very difficult

- Quantum Physics is highly unintuitive
- Quantum programming is very difficult
- Discovering efficient quantum algorithms is extremely hard

- Quantum Physics is highly unintuitive
- Quantum programming is very difficult
- Discovering efficient quantum algorithms is extremely hard

What can be done about this?

- Quantum Physics is highly unintuitive
- Quantum programming is very difficult
- Discovering efficient quantum algorithms is extremely hard

What can be done about this?

- Design higher-level mathematical models which ignore some of the complexity
- Similar to the idea of higher-level vs lower-level programming languages

• Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation
- I've been working on rewriting of quantum circuits

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation
- I've been working on rewriting of quantum circuits
- I've shown how to perform equational reasoning on certain families of quantum circuits which is formal enough for computers to assist with the reasoning

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation
- I've been working on rewriting of quantum circuits
- I've shown how to perform equational reasoning on certain families of quantum circuits which is formal enough for computers to assist with the reasoning
- This has applications in:

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation
- I've been working on rewriting of quantum circuits
- I've shown how to perform equational reasoning on certain families of quantum circuits which is formal enough for computers to assist with the reasoning
- This has applications in:
 - Compiler optimisation for quantum programming languages

- Quantum algorithms and protocols are described in terms of families (or sets) of quantum circuits
- Proving the correctness of an algorithm or protocol usually involves a mixture of linear algebra and rewriting of circuits
- The above approach is not formal enough for automation
- I've been working on rewriting of quantum circuits
- I've shown how to perform equational reasoning on certain families of quantum circuits which is formal enough for computers to assist with the reasoning
- This has applications in:
 - Compiler optimisation for quantum programming languages
 - Verification of quantum protocols and algorithms

Higher-order rewriting of Quantum Circuits 000000●

Thank you for your attention!