

Software and Architectures for Large-Scale Quantum Computing

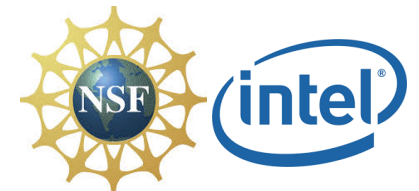
*Symposium in honor of Paul Benioff's fundamental
contributions in quantum information*



Fred Chong

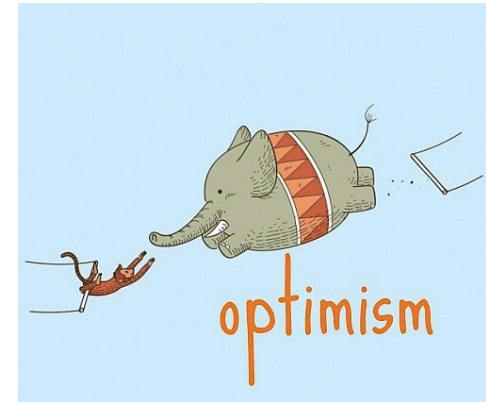
Seymour Goodman Professor of Computer Architecture
Department of Computer Science
University of Chicago

with Ken Brown, Margaret Martonosi, Diana Franklin, Isaac Chuang,
John Reppy, Ali Javadi Abhari, Jeff Heckey, Daniel Kudrow,
Shruti Patil, Adam Holmes, Alexey Lvov, Sergey Bravyi
(GATech, Princeton, UChicago, MIT, IBM)

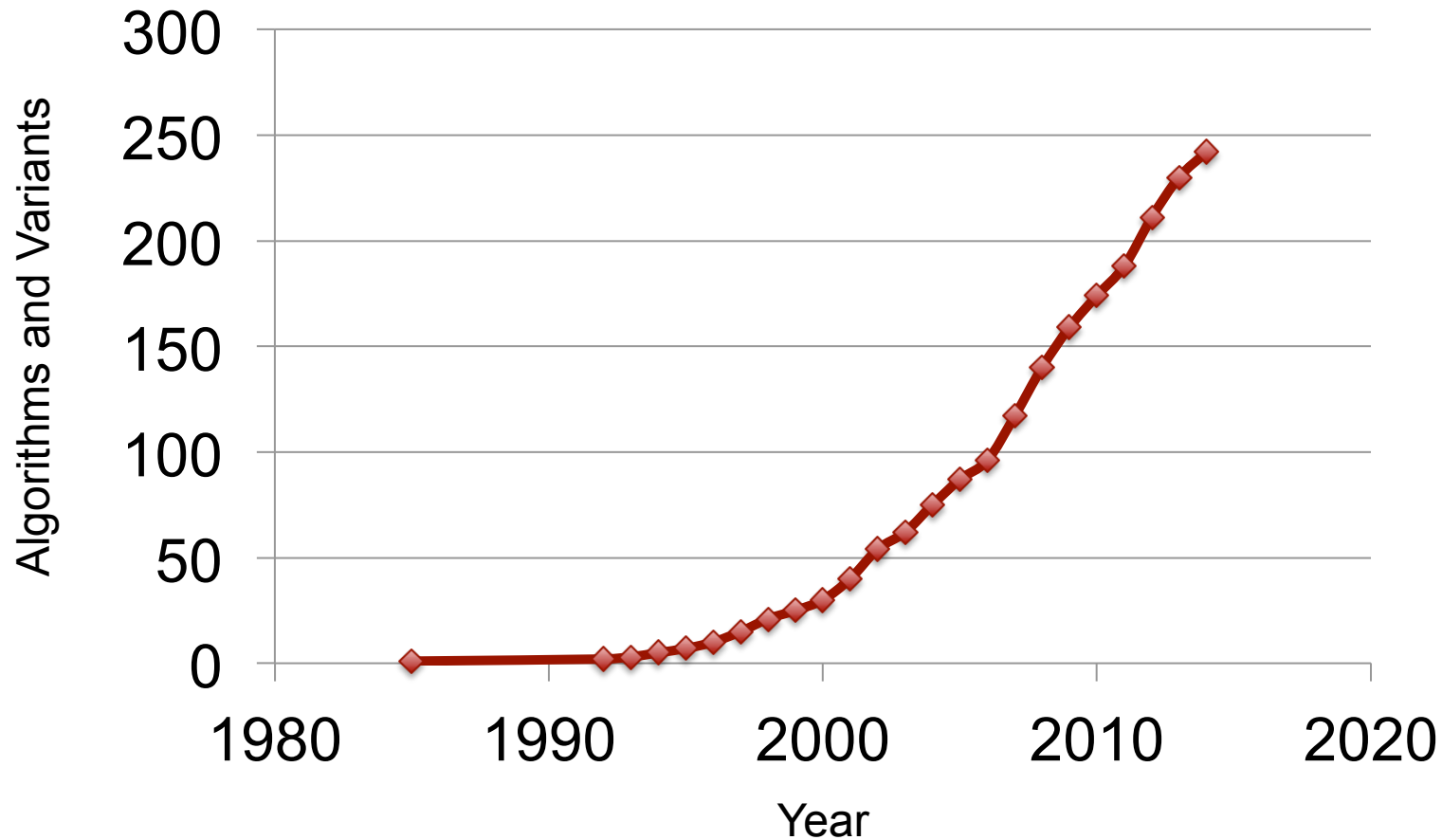


This Talk

- A futuristic systems perspective
 - Scalable architectures to guide device development
 - Software systems to enable pre-machine, large-scale applications work
 - Eg. 10^6 increase in efficiency in quantum chemistry (Microsoft)
[arXiv:1403.1539v2]
 - Apply tools and ideas to 100-qubit machine



Progress in QC Algorithms



<http://math.nist.gov/quantum/zoo/>

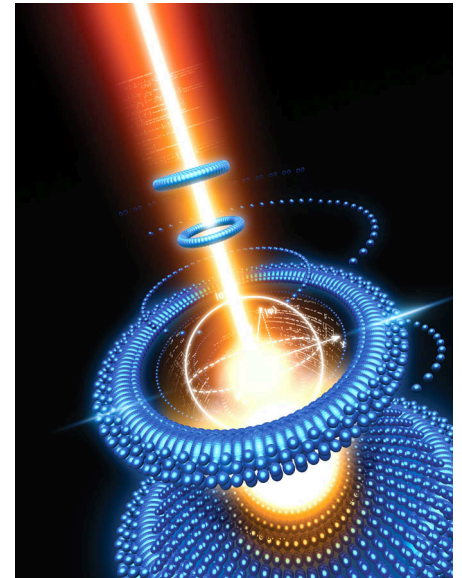
Outline

■ Lessons Learned

- ❑ Specialization for reliability, parallelism, and performance
- ❑ Managing compiler resources for deep optimization
- ❑ Dynamic code generation for arbitrary rotations

■ Future research

- ❑ Retarget SW tools for surface codes
- ❑ Validation of quantum programs
- ❑ What can we do with a 100-qubit machine?

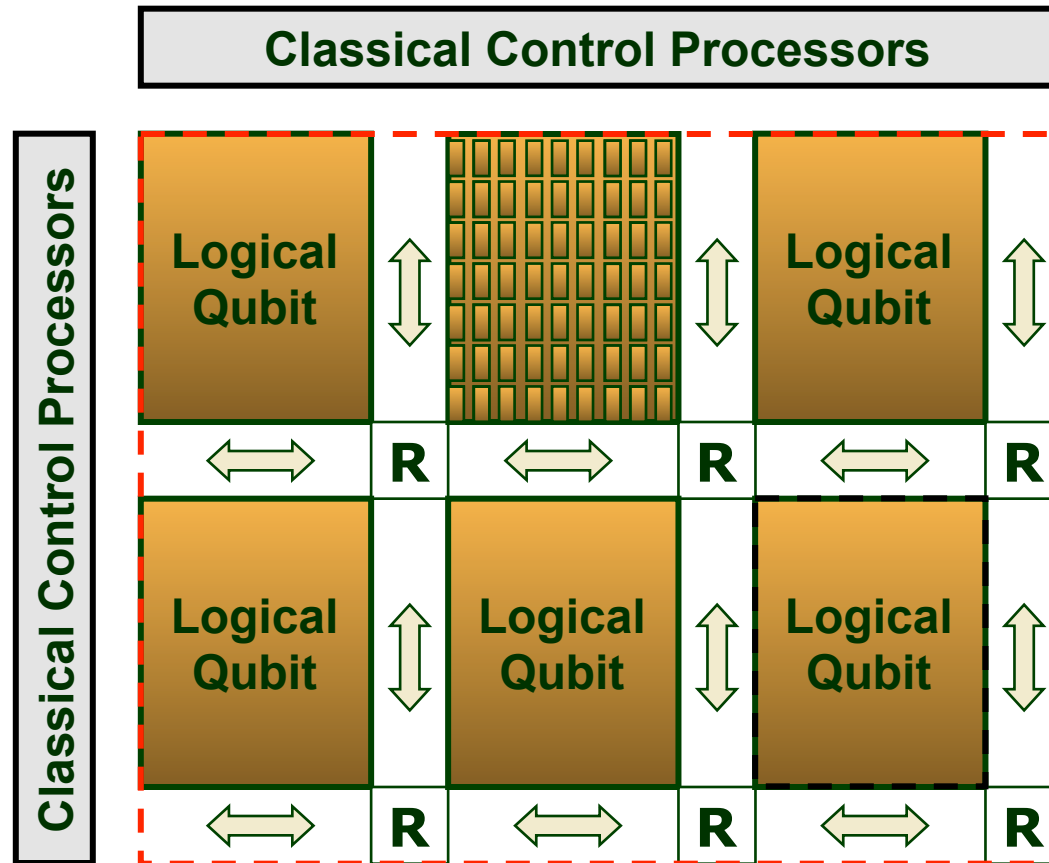


(CACM 2010)

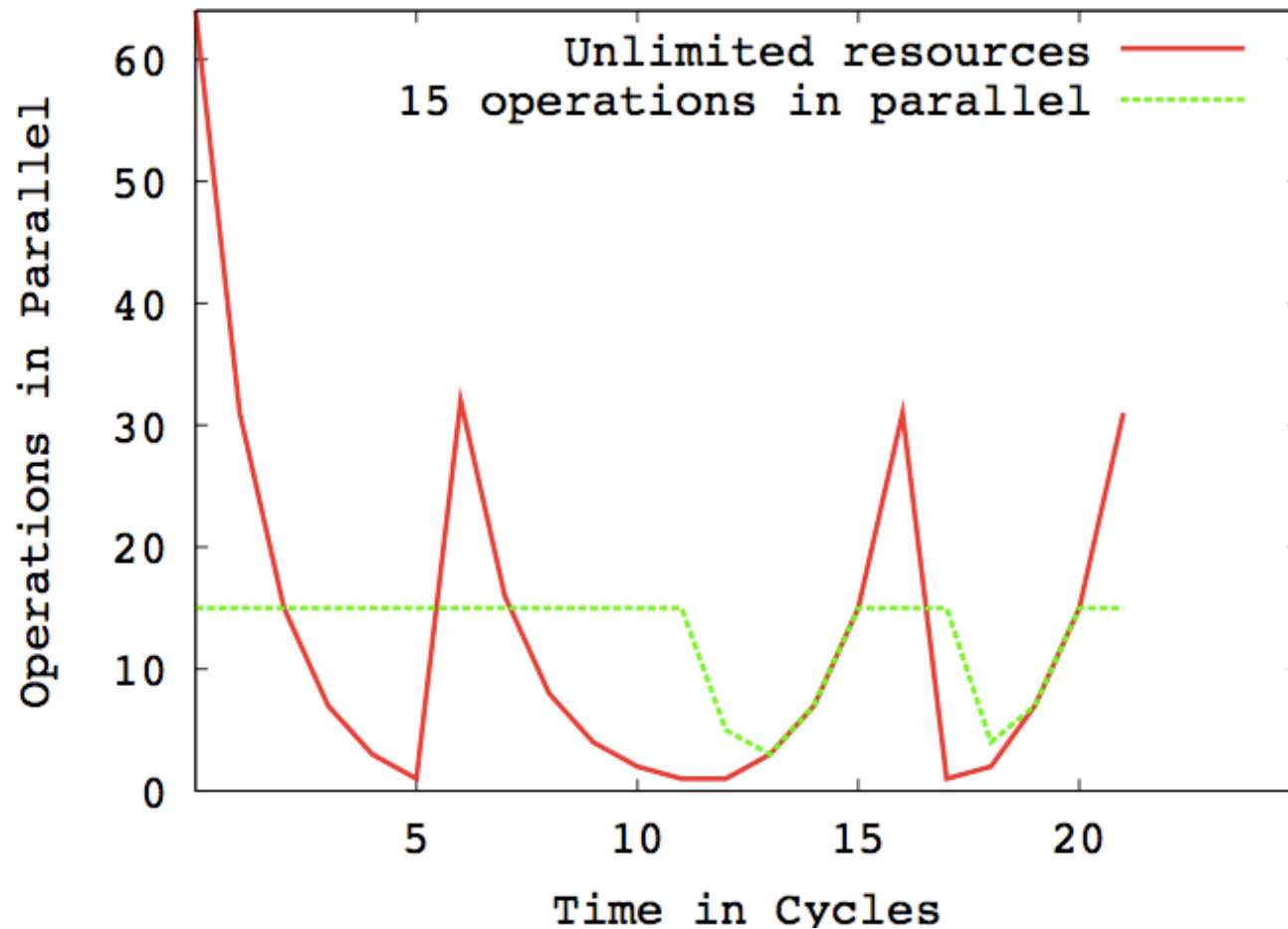
LESSON 1: SPECIALIZATION



“Quantum FPGA”

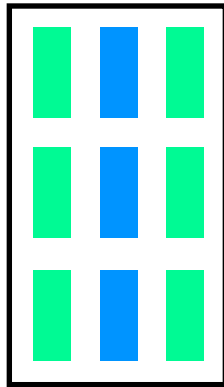


Limited Parallelism



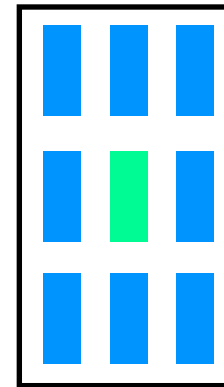
- Modular Exponentiation Component: The Draper Carry-Lookahead Adder (64-qubit Adder)

Specialization



Ancilla : Data
2 : 1

Compute Block



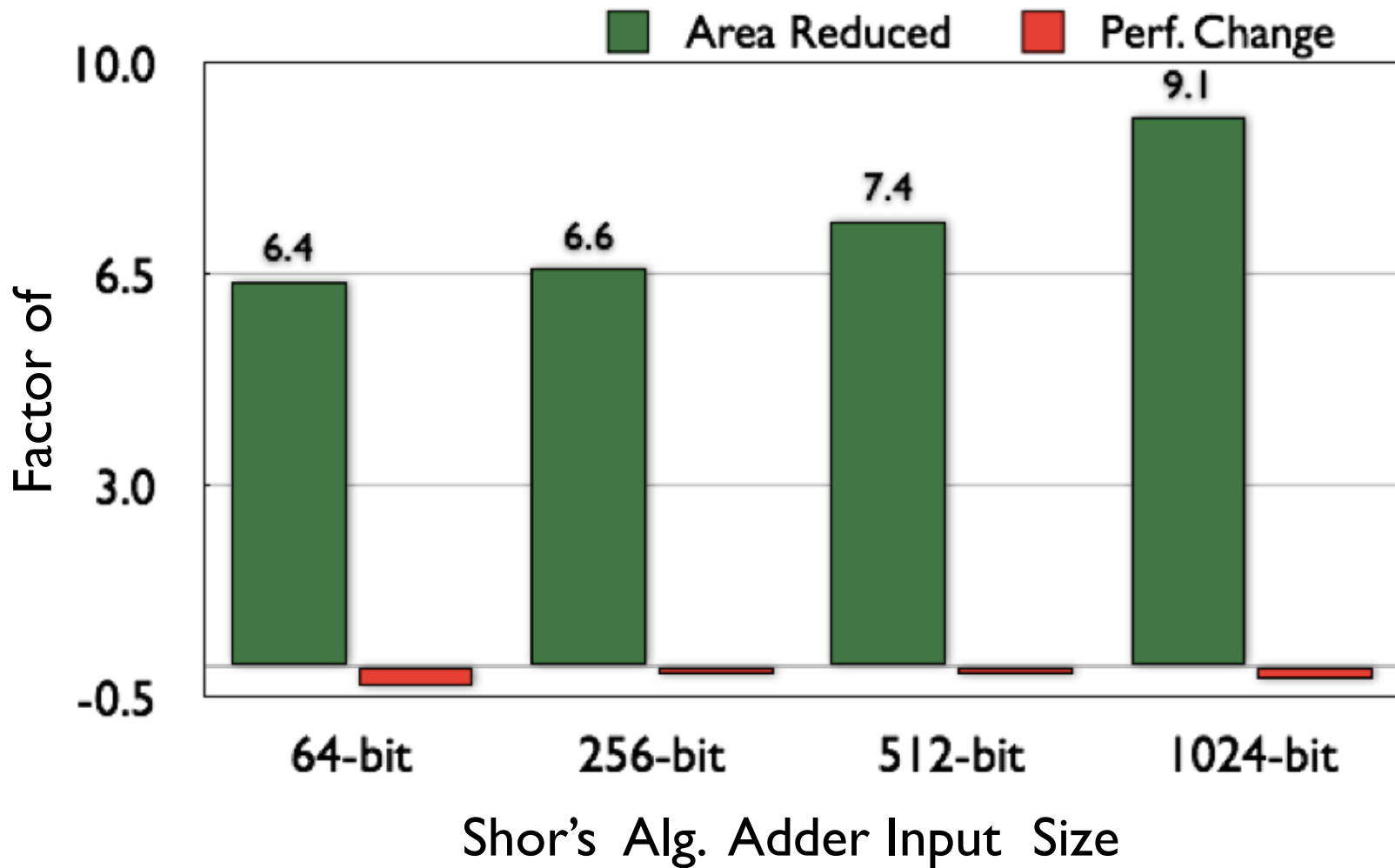
Ancilla : Data
1 : 8

Memory Block

 Logical Data Qubits

 Logical Ancilla Qubits

Area Reduced



Faster Computation

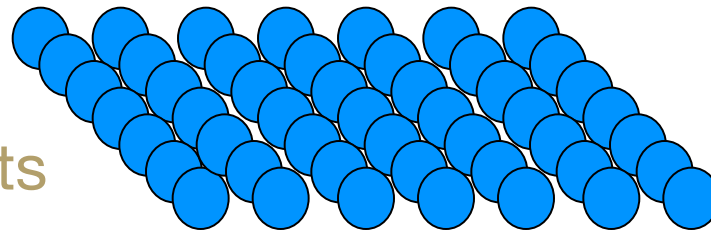
1 logical qubit



Level 1:
7 physical qubits



Level 2:
49 physical qubits



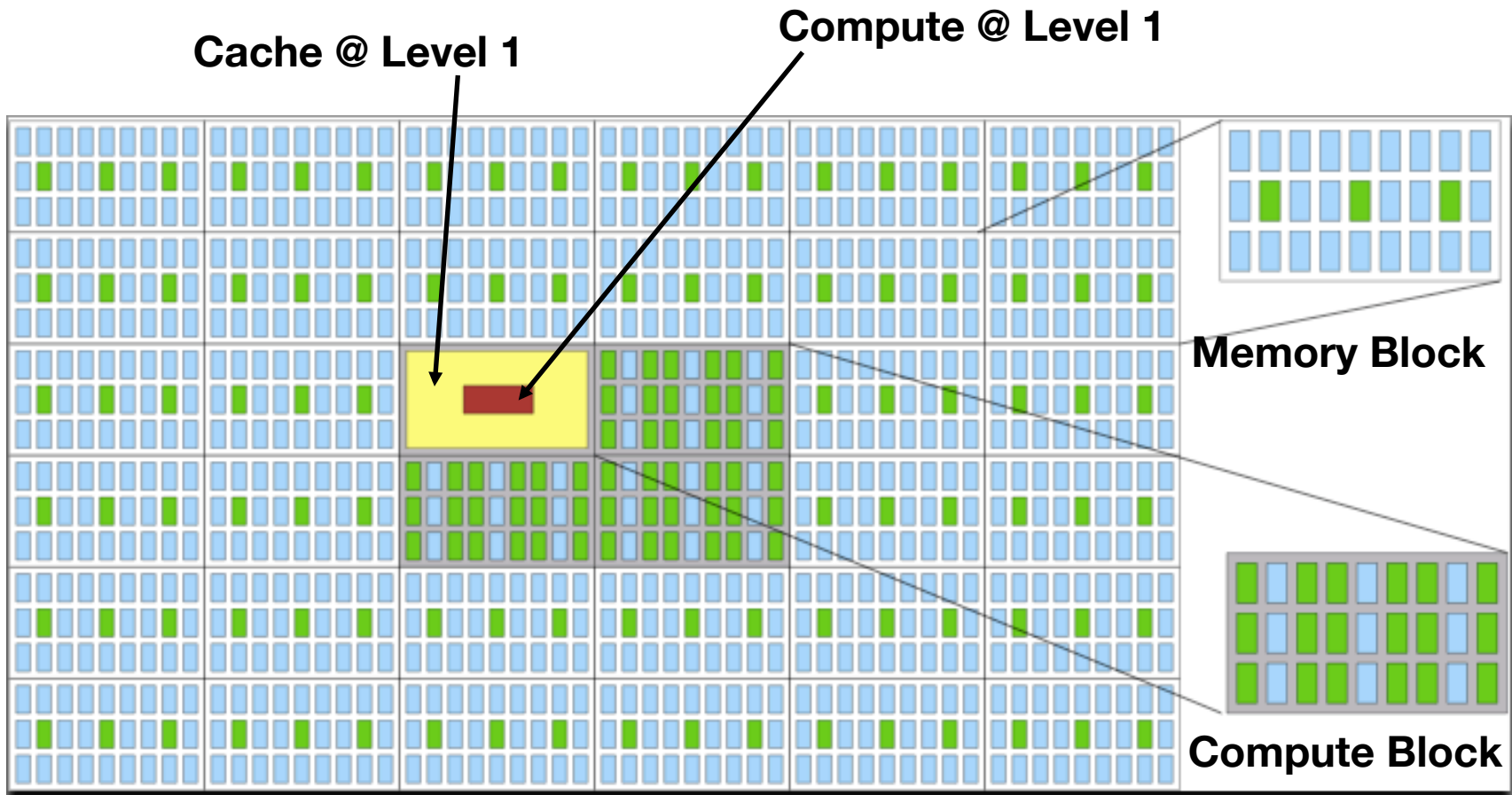
Concatenated Steane Code

Reliability increases
doubly
exponentially.

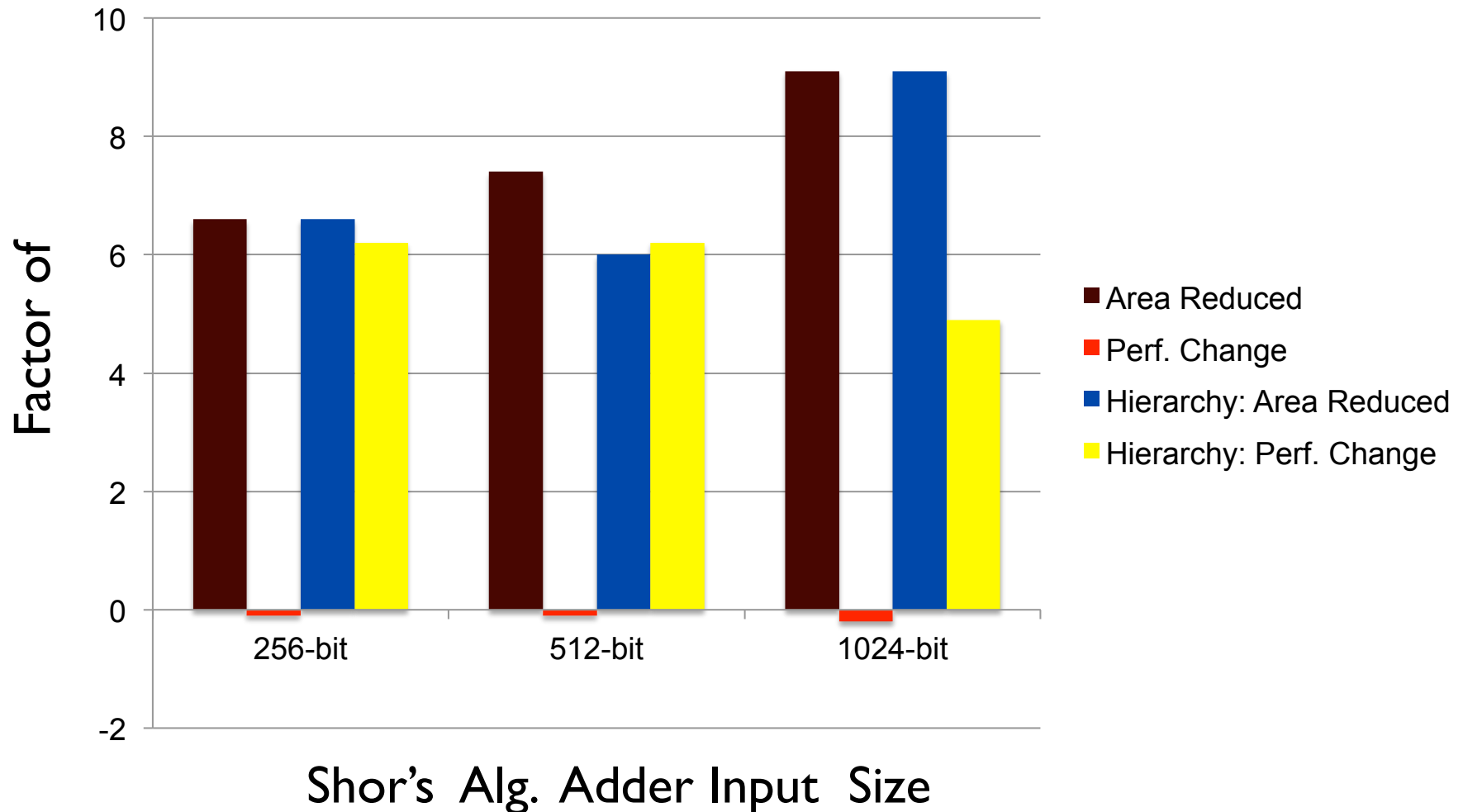
**Exponentially
slower.**

Exponentially
greater resources.

Error-Correction Hierarchy



Performance Benefits



LESSION 2: MANAGING COMPILER RESOURCES

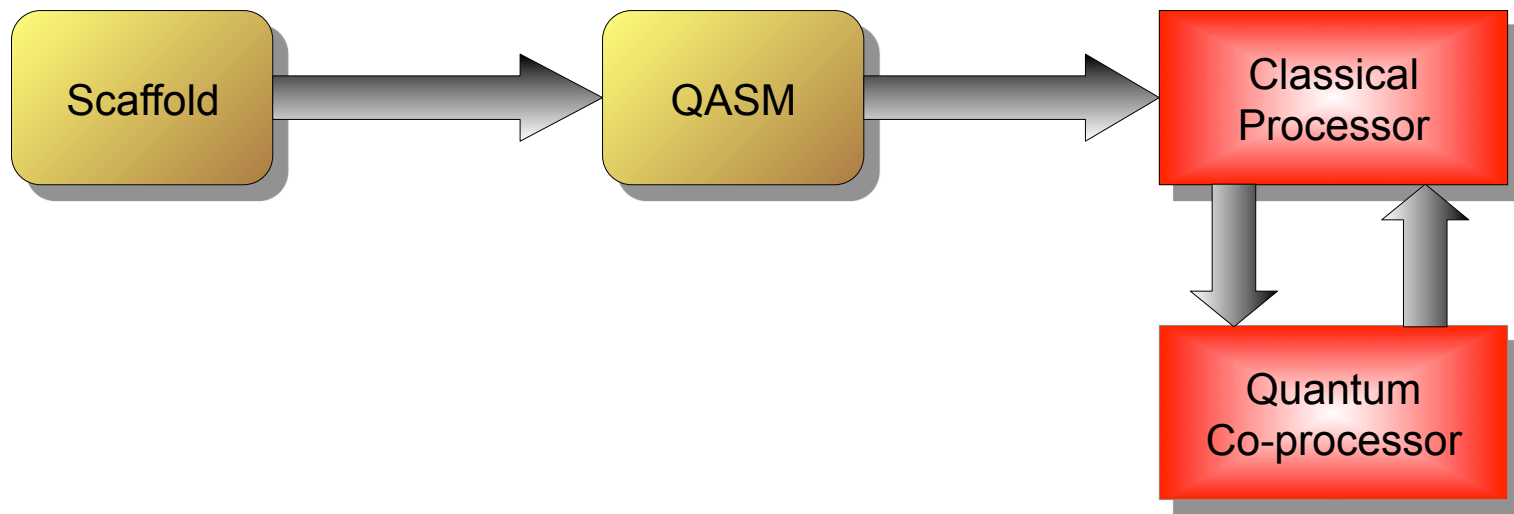


Deep Optimization

- QC similar to circuit synthesis for ASICs
- Program inputs known at compile time
 - Enables compiler optimizations
 - Constant propagation
 - Loop unrolling
- Scarce resources
 - Every qubit and gate is important



Execution Model



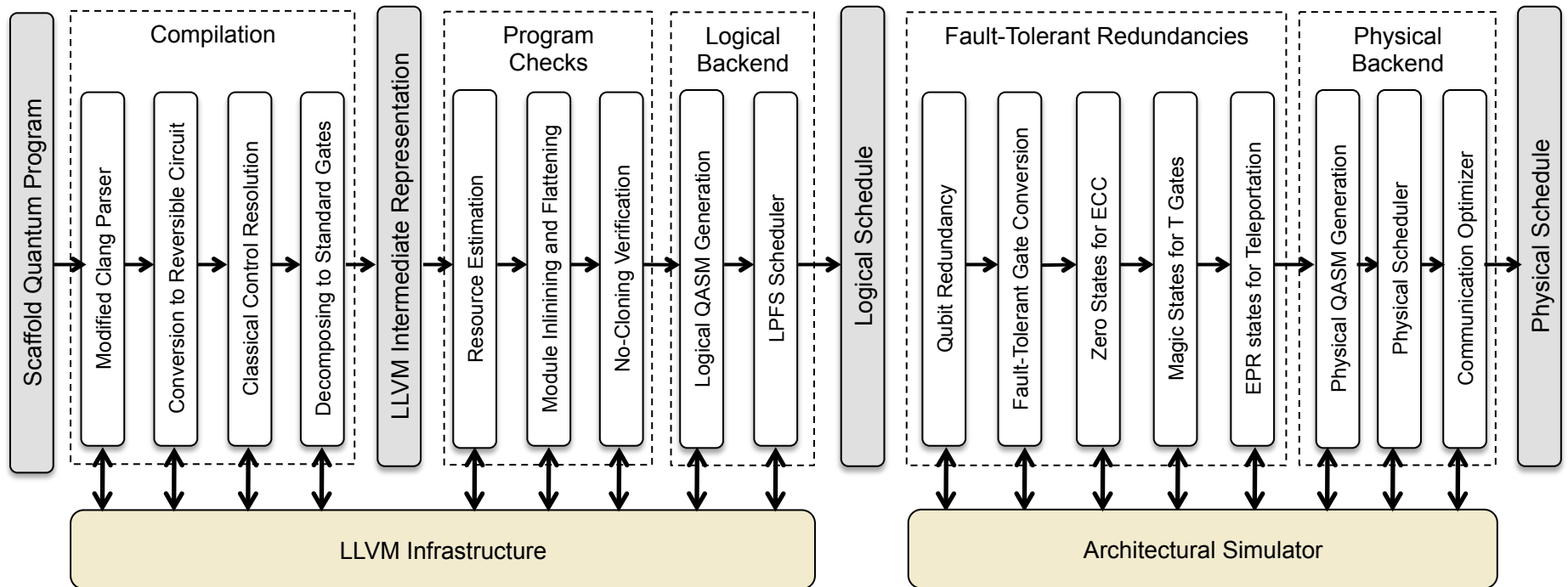
The Scaffold Language and Compiler

■ Extended C

- No pointers
- Quantum datatypes
- Extensible gates
- Parallel loops
- Reversible logic synthesis for classical functions (includes fixed point arithmetic)

```
1 #include "gates.h"
2 module main ( ) {
3   int i=0;
4   qreg extarget[4];
5   qreg excontrol[4];
6   forall(i=0; i<4; i++) {
7     CNOT(extarget[i],excontrol[i]);
8   }
9 }
```


Tool Flow

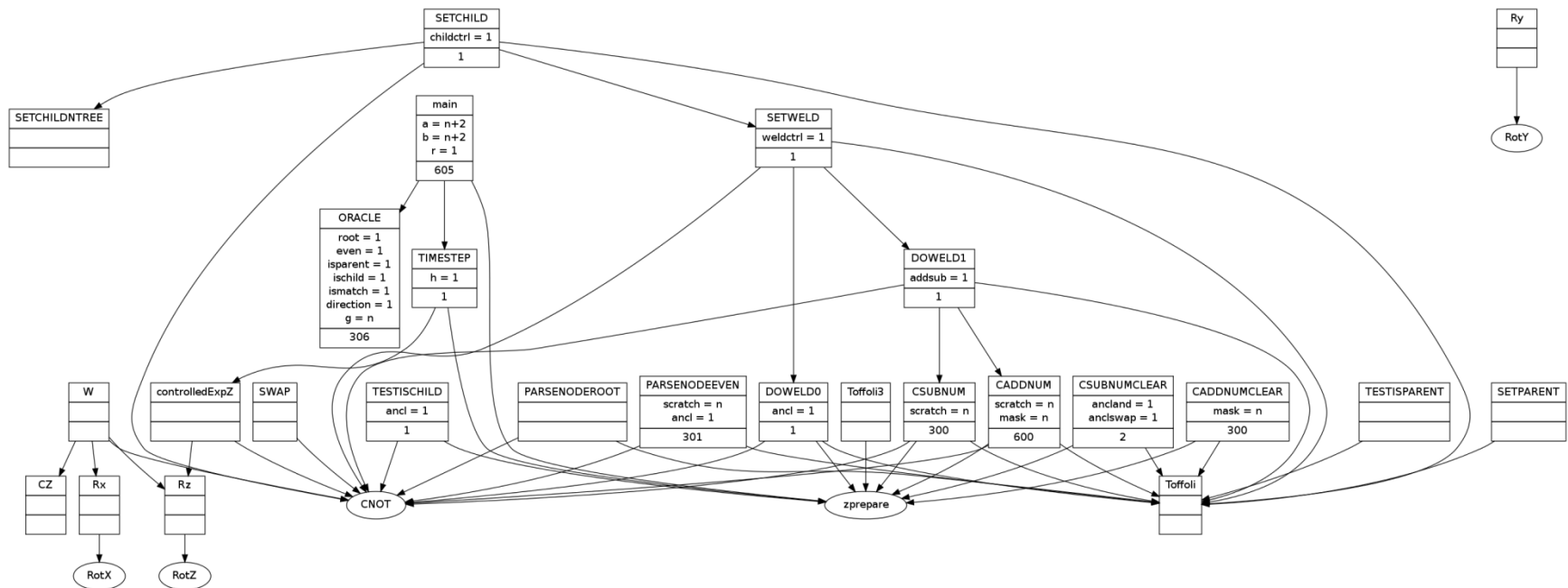


Algorithms in Scaffold

Algorithm	Lines of Code
Boolean Formula	479
Linear Systems	1741
Binary Welded Tree	608
Class Number	226
Triangle Finding	1231
Shortest Vector Problem	539
Ground State Estimation	554
Shor's Algorithm	1055
Grover's Algorithm (invert SHA-1)	388
Ising Model	113

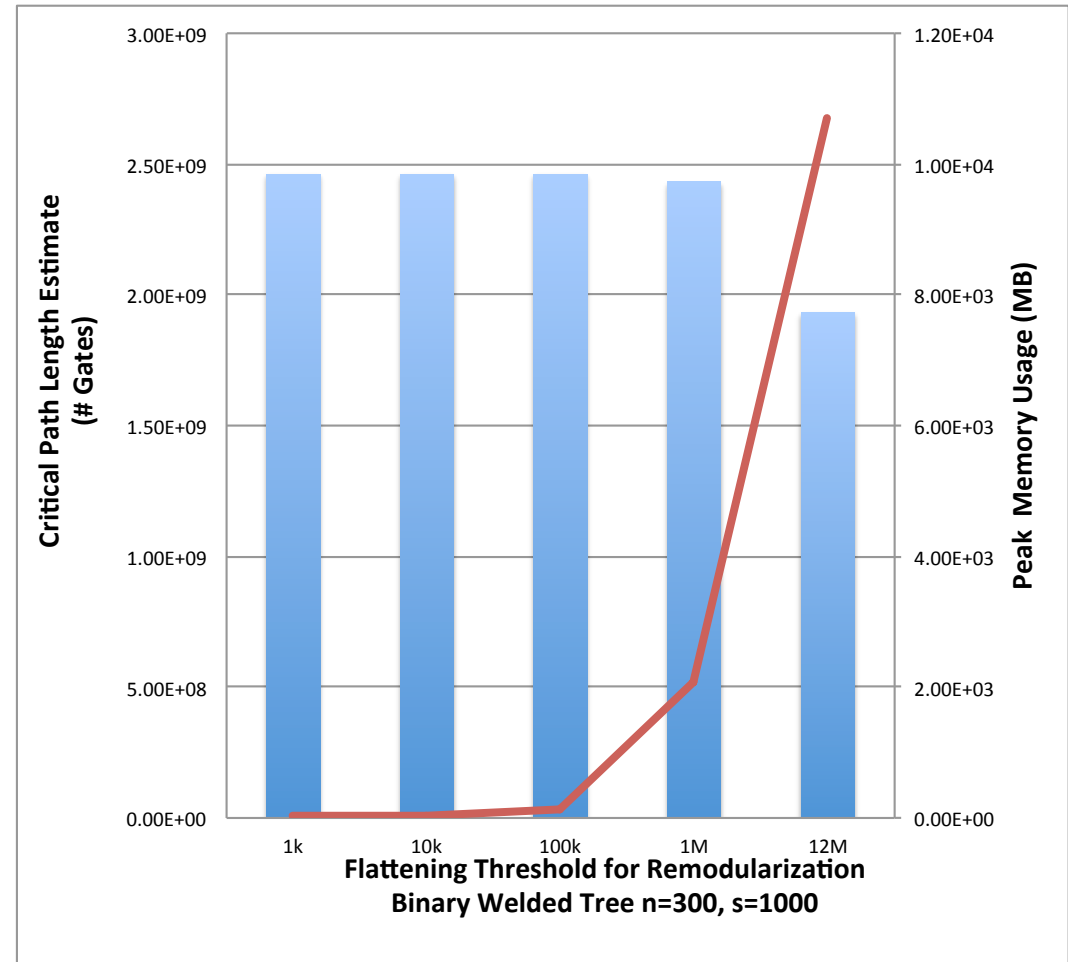
Tool Output: Resource Estimation

- Binary Welded Tree Call Graph
 - Shows quantum resources used at each module
 - Maximum qubits used: 911 (for $n=300$)



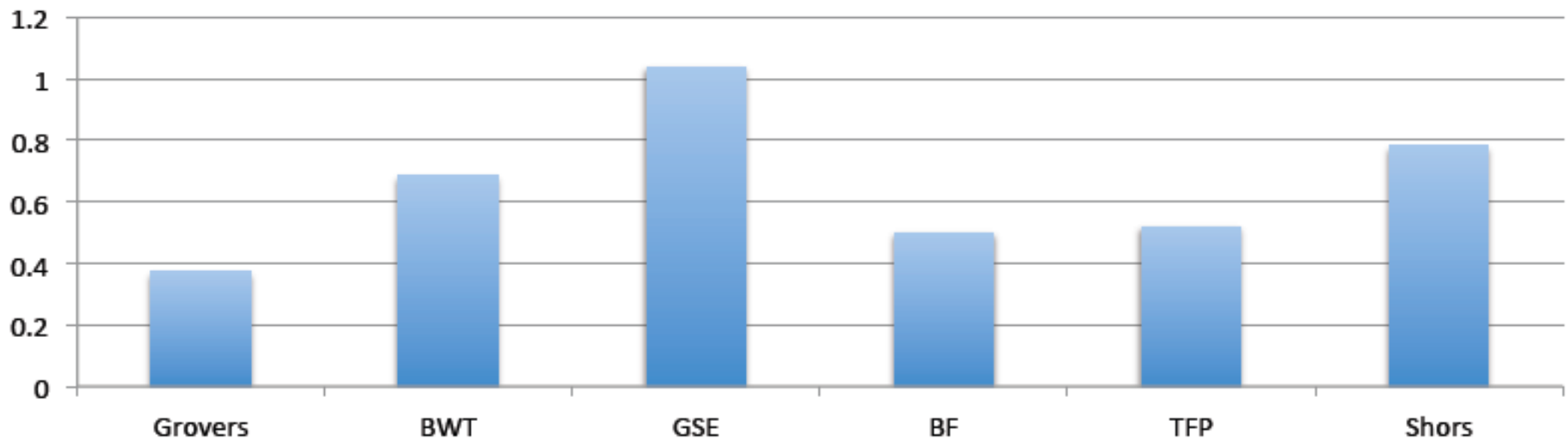
Effect of Remodularization

- Based on resource analysis, flatten modules with size less than a threshold
- Limited by memory on compilation machine



Mapping Qubits

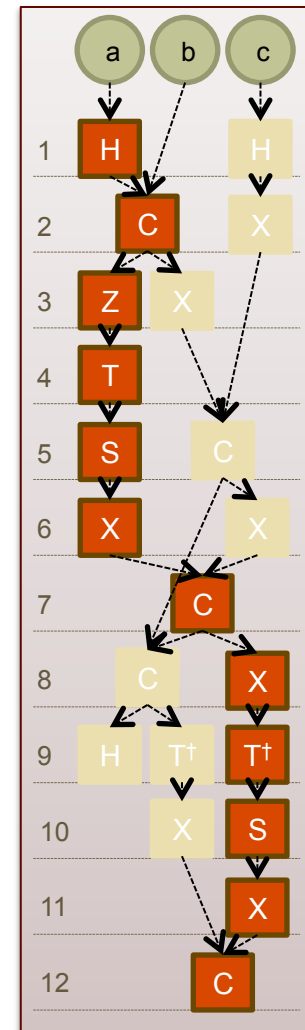
Manhattan Cost
(optimized layout vs. non-optimized layout)



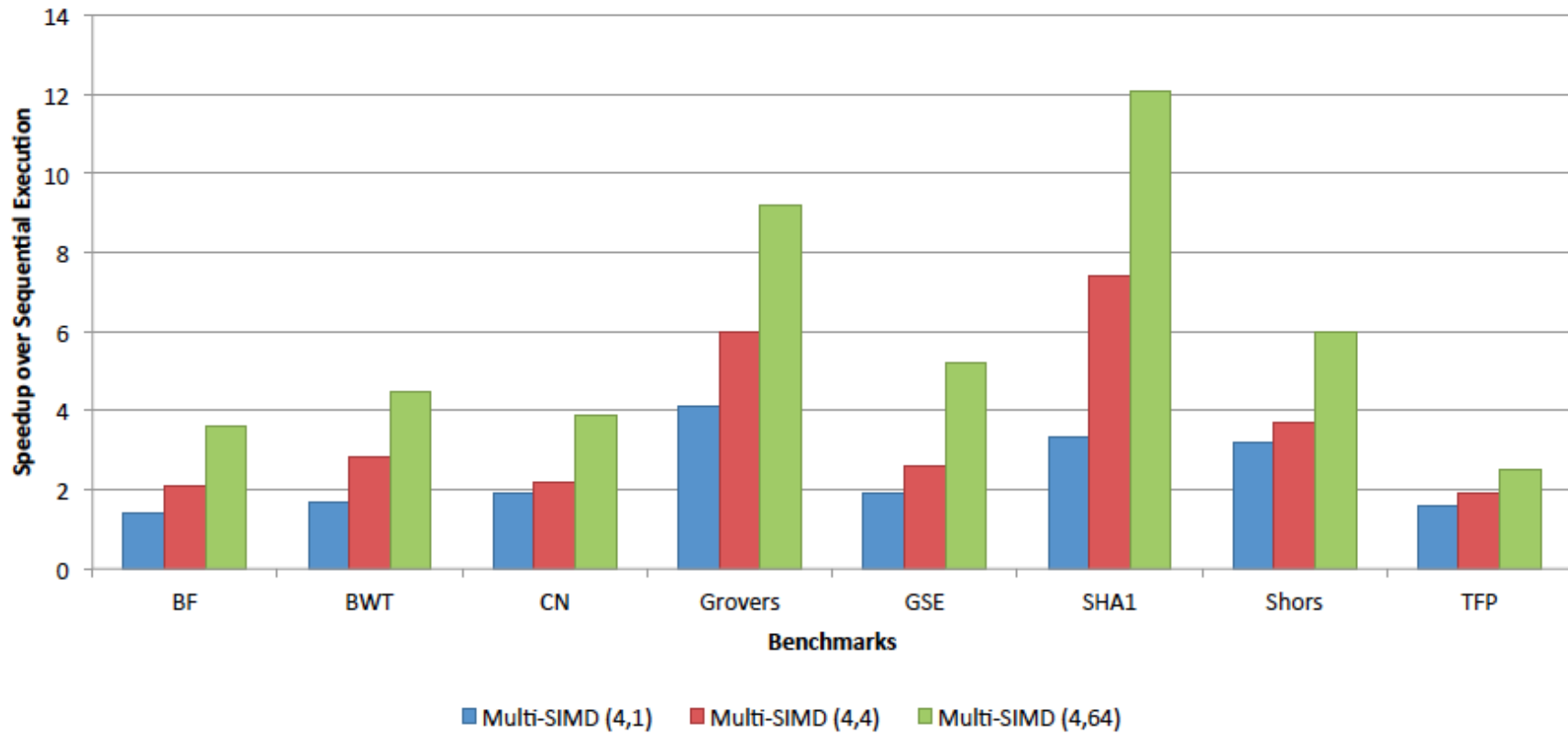
- Modified heuristic graph partitioner
 - based on Metis [Karypis and Kumar, 1995]

Longest Path First Scheduling

Strategy: Minimize qubit motion by assigning long dependence chains to a single compute region, where they can compute locally with little communication.



Tool Output: Speedup Estimates

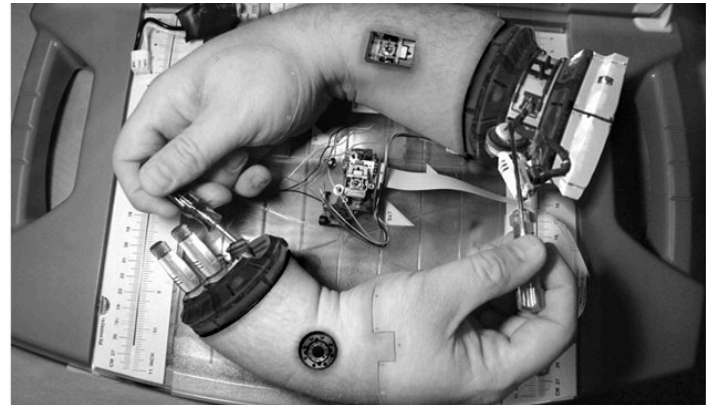


Small-Scale Simulation Path

- Simulation effort at TU Delft
- Takes Scaffold QASM output
- Optimized for Intel supercomputing resources
<http://www.xpu-project.net/qx/download.html>
- Other closed-source tools: LIQUID>
<http://github.com/msr-quarc/Liquid>



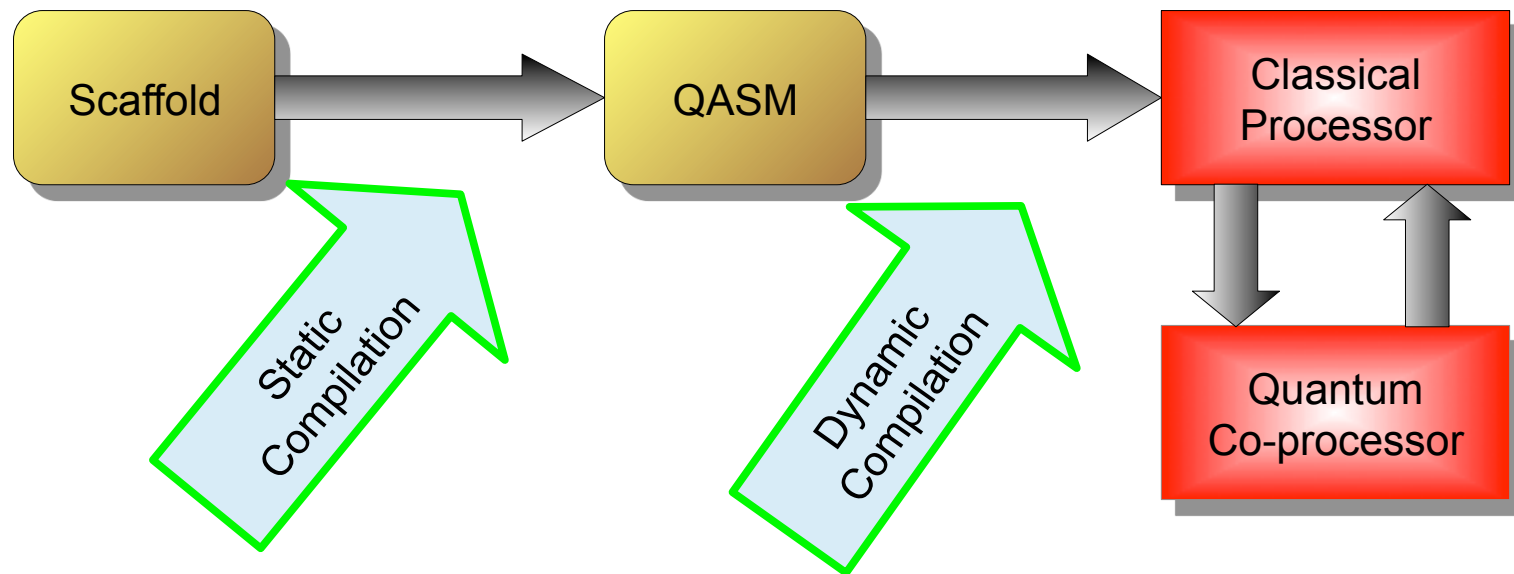
LESSON 3: DYNAMIC CODE GENERATION



Quantum Code Generation for Arbitrary Rotations

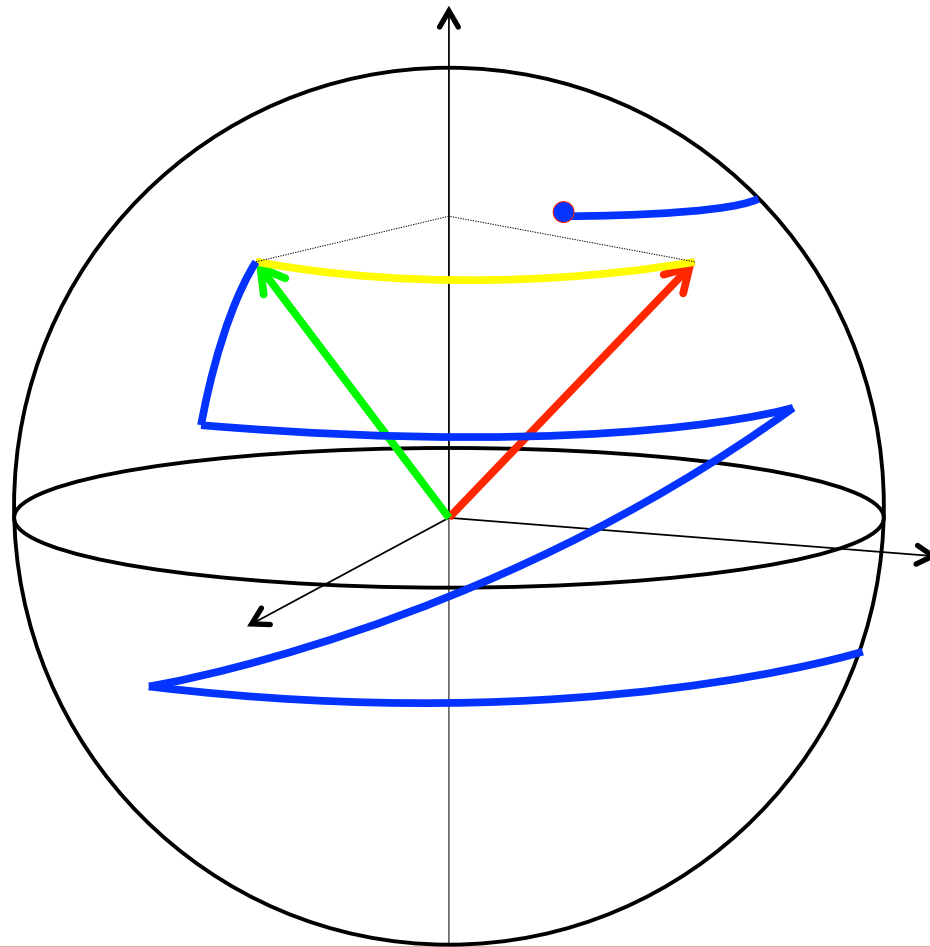
- Arbitrary rotations are important, difficult to compile for, and expensive to execute
- Unique sequence for every distinct rotation
 - Can be 4 TB of code!
- Sometimes need dynamic code generation
 - Rotation angles determined at runtime
 - Large code size

Dynamic Code Generation



Rotation Decomposition

H gate
T gate
X gate
H gate
 T^\dagger gate
...



Rotation Decomposition

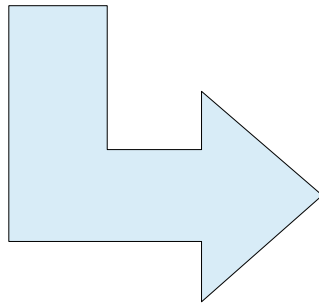
Scaffold QPL

```
module RotatePhi(qbit q) {
```

```
  Rz(q, Phi);
```

```
}
```

Rotation gate



QASM

```
module RotatePhi(qbit q) {
```

```
  T q
```

```
  H q
```

```
  Z q
```

```
  H q
```

```
  T q
```

```
  Z q
```

```
  ...
```

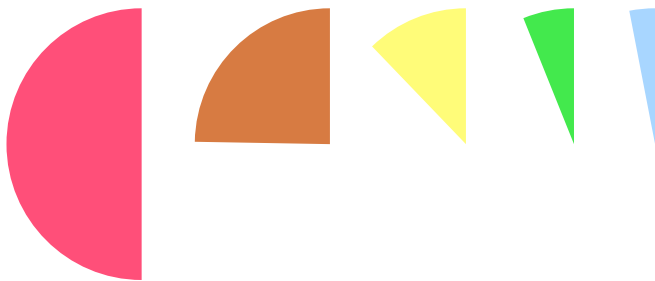
```
}
```

Decomposition

Precomputed Library

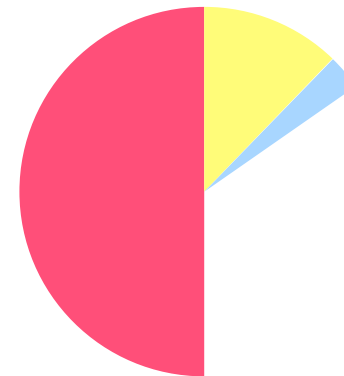
- Example: binary construction

Generate library:

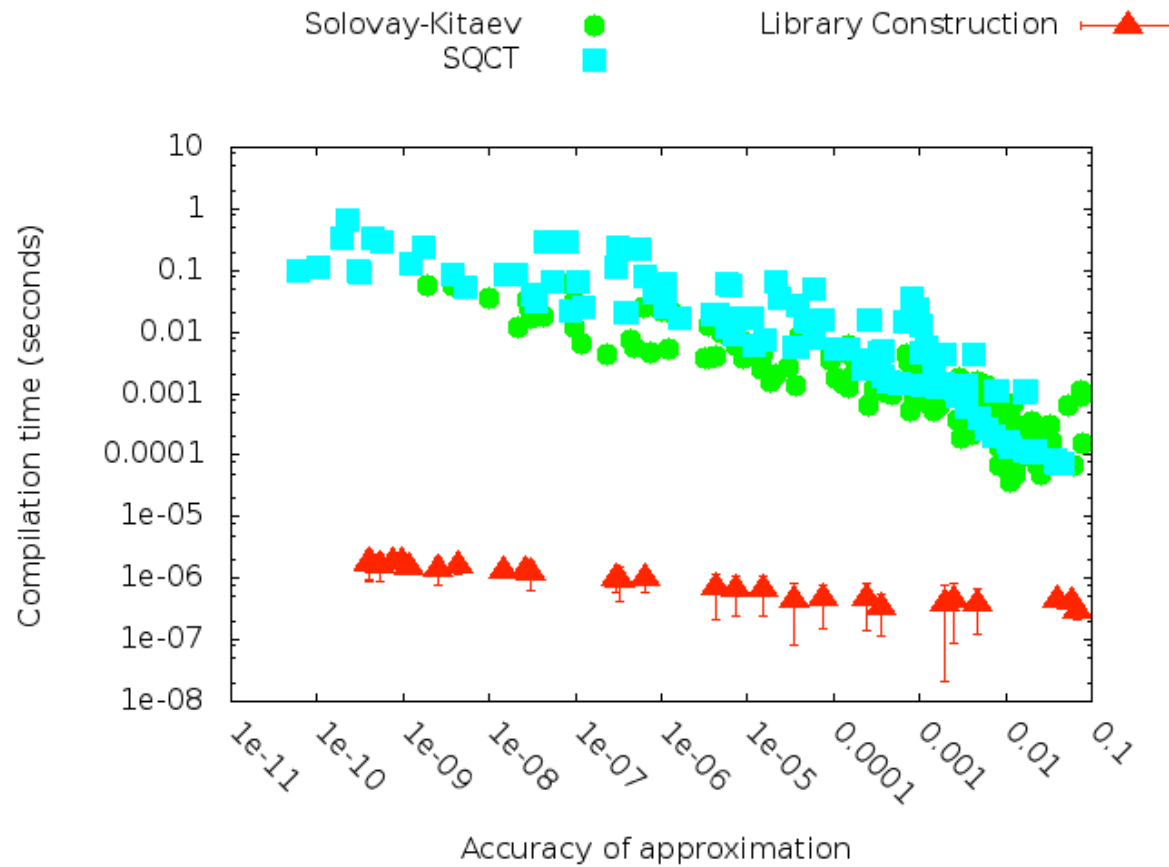


T, H, T, Z, T, Z, H, ...

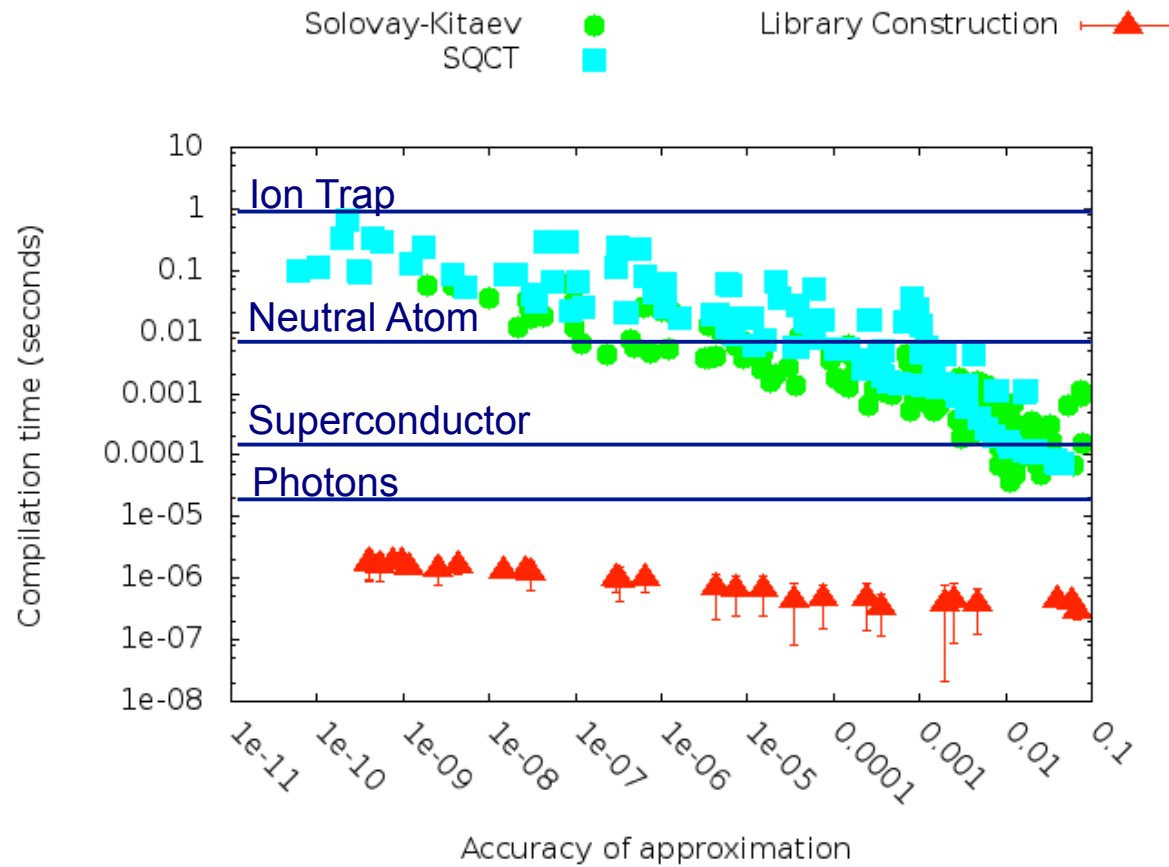
Concatenate appropriate sequences
to approximate desired angle:



Results – Compilation Time



Results – Compilation Time

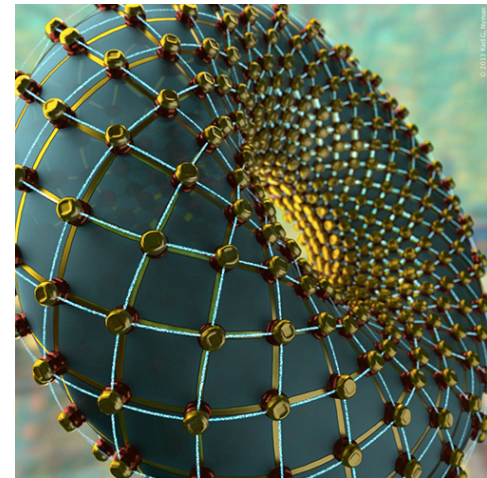


Dynamic Compilation Summary

- Up to 100,000X speedup for dynamic compilation with 5X increase in sequence length (T-gate depth)

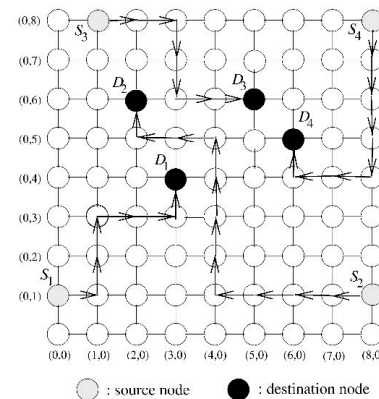
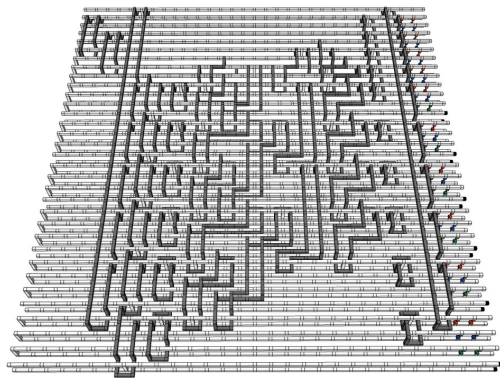


FUTURE WORK 1: TARGETING SURFACE CODES



Surface vs Concatenated Codes

- Less sensitive to communication distance
- Sensitive to braid crossings
 - Serializes communication
 - Qubit mapping for locality is important
- Network routing heuristics for scalable scheduling



FUTURE WORK 2: PROGRAM CORRECTNESS

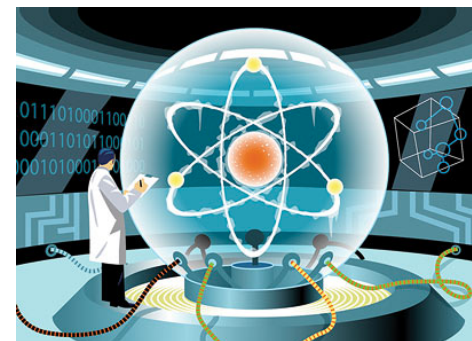


How do I know if my QC program is correct?

- Need: Specification language for QC algorithms
- Check implementation against the specification
 - Simulation for small problem sizes (~30 qubits)
 - Symbolic execution for larger problems
 - Type systems
 - Model checking
 - Certified compilation passes
- Compiler checks general quantum properties
 - No-cloning, entanglement, uncomputation
- Checks based on programmer assertions where possible



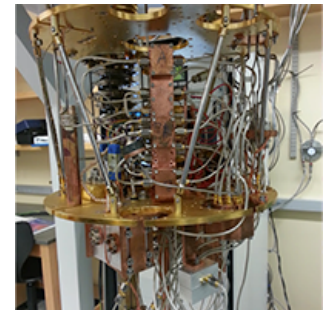
FUTURE WORK 3: ENABLING A PRACTICAL- SCALE QUANTUM COMPUTER (EPIQC)



“Practical” Quantum Computing

- Algorithms and Software for a 100-qubit quantum computer
 - Chong, Reppy, Franklin, Schuster (UChicago), Shor, Farhi, Harrow (MIT), Brown (GATech), Harlow (UCSB)
- Fill the gap between theory and experiment
 - Expose physical effects to software and algorithms
 - Exhaustive optimizations
 - Compiler analysis and partial simulation for correctness

(Schuster Lab)



Summary

- QC is at an exciting time
- Software and architecture can generate key insights and accelerate progress
- With the right models and abstractions, classical techniques can have significant impact

<https://github.com/epiqc/ScaffCC>

<http://people.cs.uchicago.edu/~ftchong>

