

T-count optimization of quantum circuits using graph-theoretical rewriting of ZX-diagrams

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Quantum circuit optimization

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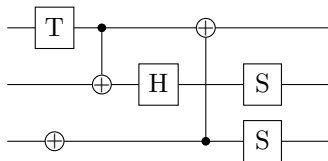
Quantum circuit optimization

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- ▶ So quantum circuits should contain as few gates as possible.
- ▶ Several important metrics:
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 - ▶ 2-qubit gate count
 - ▶ Number of T gates: *T-count* ($T = R_z(\frac{\pi}{4})$)

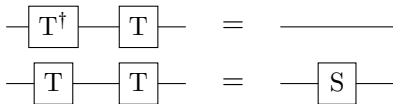
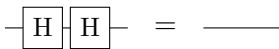
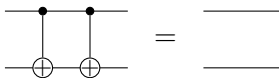
Circuit diagrams



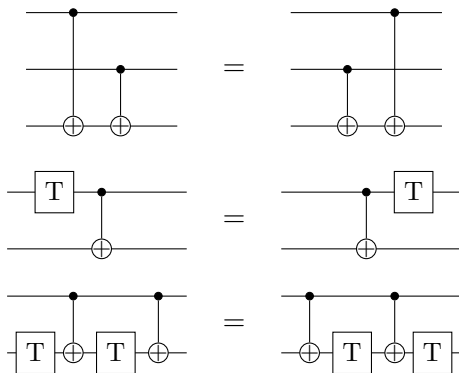
An example quantum circuit:



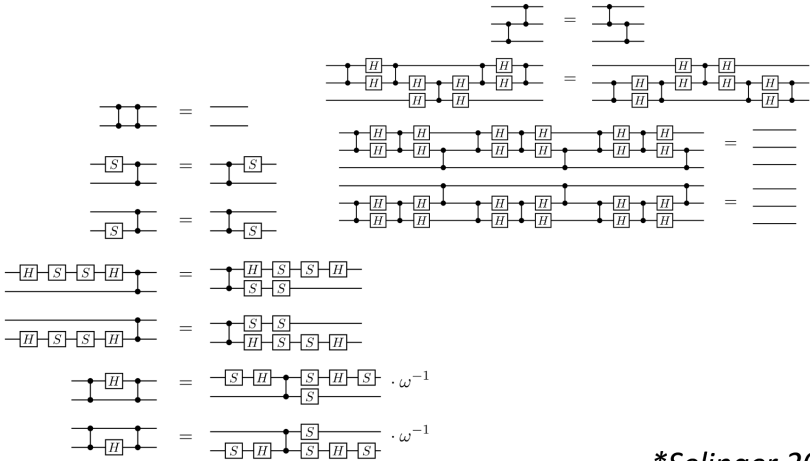
Circuit identities



Gate commutation

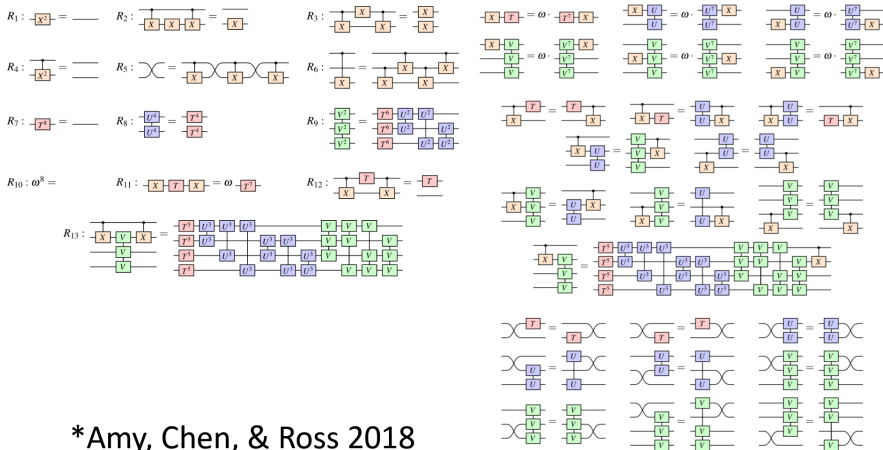


More circuit equalities



**Selinger 2015*

And even more circuit equalities



Things get messy
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Enter ZX-diagrams

ZX-diagrams

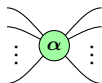
What gates are to circuits, *spiders* are to ZX-diagrams.

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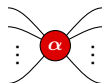
Z-spider

$$|0 \dots 0\rangle \langle 0 \dots 0| \\ + e^{i\alpha} |1 \dots 1\rangle \langle 1 \dots 1|$$



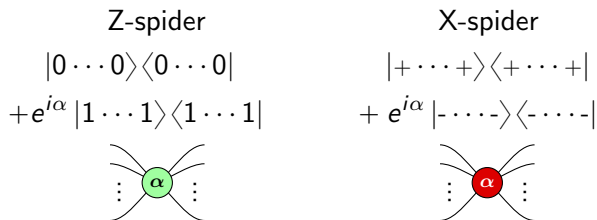
X-spider

$$|+\dots+\rangle \langle +\dots+| \\ + e^{i\alpha} |-\dots-\rangle \langle -\dots-|$$

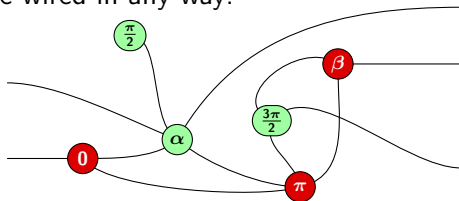


ZX-diagrams

What gates are to circuits, *spiders* are to ZX-diagrams.



Spiders can be wired in any way:



Quantum gates as ZX-diagrams

Every quantum gate can be written as a ZX-diagram:

$$S = \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \quad T = \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{---}$$

$$H = \text{---} \square \text{---} := \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---}$$

$$\text{CNOT} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array} \quad \text{CZ} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array}$$

Quantum gates as ZX-diagrams

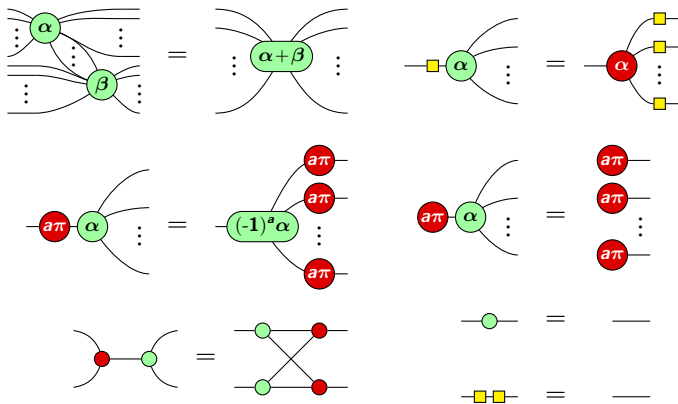
Every quantum gate can be written as a ZX-diagram:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} & T &= \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{---} \\ H &= \text{---} \square \text{---} := \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ \text{CNOT} &= \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array} & \text{CZ} &= \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \square \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \textcircled{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{---} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Universality

Any linear map between qubits can be represented as a ZX-diagram.

Rules for ZX-diagrams: The ZX-calculus



$$\alpha, \beta \in [0, 2\pi], a \in \{0, 1\}$$

Completeness of the ZX-calculus

Theorem (Vilmart 2018)

If two ZX-diagrams represent the same linear map, then they can be transformed into one another using the previous rules (and one additional one).

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So instead of dozens of circuit equalities, we just need a few simple rules.

Optimization using ZX-diagrams

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- ▶ Turn it into graph-like ZX-diagram.

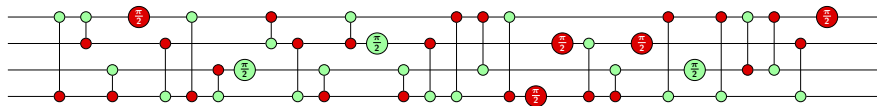
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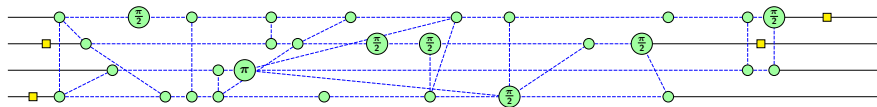
Optimization using ZX-diagrams

- ▶ Write circuit as ZX-diagram.
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- ▶ Simplify the diagram.
- ▶ *Extract* a circuit from the diagram.

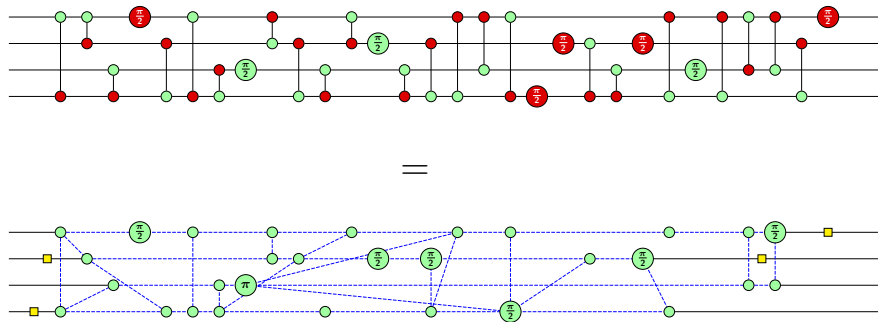
Graph-like diagrams



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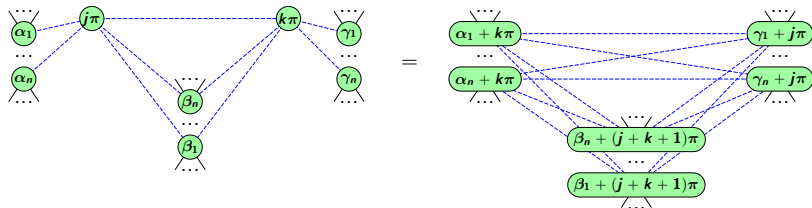
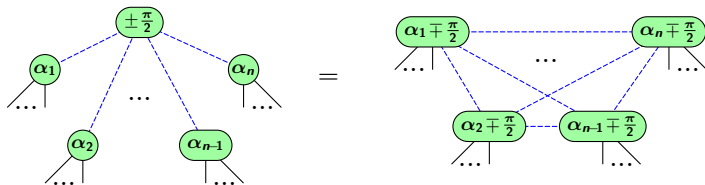
Graph-like diagrams



Now we are ready for simplification.

The game: Remove as many interior vertices as possible.

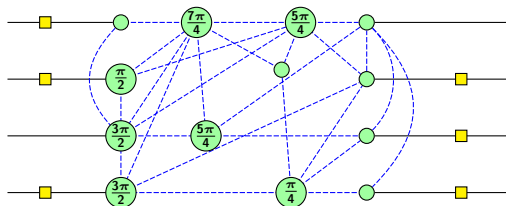
The tools: Local complementation and pivoting



Duncan, Kissinger, Perdrix, vdW (2019)

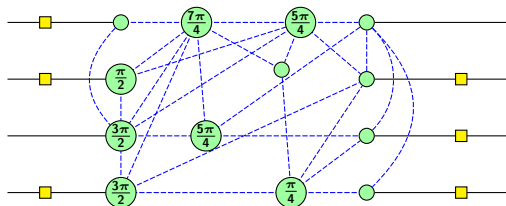
Circuit extraction

Example result after simplification:



Circuit extraction

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The important thing:
We can turn this back into a circuit.

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(Up to 50% better than previous best)

Demonstration time

Future work

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- ▶ Closer integration with other libraries

Thank you for your attention

Further Reading:

Backens 2014, arXiv:1307.7025

The ZX-calculus is complete for stabilizer quantum mechanics

Vilmart 2018, arXiv:1812.09114

A Near-Optimal Axiomatisation of ZX-Calculus for Pure Qubit Quantum Mechanics

Duncan, Kissinger, Perdrix, vdW 2019, arXiv:1902.03178

Graph-theoretic Simplification of Quantum Circuits with the ZX-calculus