

# Constructing quantum circuits with global gates

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Oxford University

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# Announcement: Quantum Pubquiz

- ▶ What: A quantum Pubquiz!
- ▶ When: Thursday 20:30CEST
- ▶ Where: Gathertown pub

No need to register, just show up :)

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# The problem

- ▶ Most quantum circuit synthesis algorithms use 2-qubit gates (i.e. CNOTs)
- ▶ This is fine for many hardware architectures...  
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- ▶ Ion trap quantum computers use *Mølmer-Sørensen* interaction that targets *many* qubits.
- ▶ Can we use this to our advantage somehow?
- ▶ As it turns out: yes!

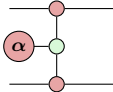
## Mølmer-Sørensen interaction

- ▶ For Pauli string  $\vec{P}$  write  $\vec{P}(\alpha) := \exp(-i\frac{\alpha}{2}\vec{P})$ .



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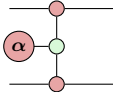
- ▶ For Pauli string  $\vec{P}$  write  $\vec{P}(\alpha) := \exp(-i\frac{\alpha}{2}\vec{P})$ .
- ▶ 'Local' MS gate acting on qubits  $i$  and  $j$  implements  $XX_{ij}(\alpha)$ :

in ZX-calculus:  $XX_{ij}(\alpha) =$  

The diagram shows two horizontal lines representing qubits. On the top line, there is a red circle. On the bottom line, there is a red circle. A vertical line connects these two red circles. In the middle of this vertical line is a green circle. To the left of the green circle is a red circle containing the Greek letter alpha ( $\alpha$ ).

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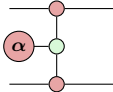
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- ▶ *Global* MS gate (GMS) acting on set of qubits  $S$  is

$$\text{GMS}_S(\alpha) = \prod_{i < j \in S} XX_{ij}(\alpha).$$

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The diagram shows two horizontal lines representing qubits. On the left line, there is a red circle containing the Greek letter alpha (α). A vertical line connects the two horizontal lines, with a green circle at the intersection point. Red circles are also present at the top and bottom of this vertical line, where it meets the horizontal lines.

- ▶ *Global* MS gate (GMS) acting on set of qubits  $S$  is

$$\text{GMS}_S(\alpha) = \prod_{i < j \in S} XX_{ij}(\alpha).$$

- ▶ If  $S$  can be arbitrary, we say the interaction is *targeted*
- ▶ If  $S$  is necessarily *all* the qubits, it is *untargeted*.

## Some observations

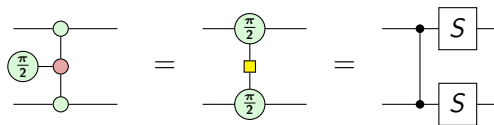
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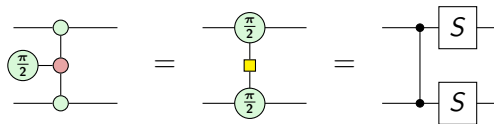
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- ▶ Observation 4: A *global* CZ gate (GCZ) can be implemented using a single GMS gate + local Cliffords.

# Compiling for targeted GMS gates

Input: circuit of Clifford gates and non-Clifford Z-phase gates.

Output: circuit of single-qubit gates and targeted GMS gates.



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Push it all the way to the beginning to get  $\vec{P}(\alpha)$ .

$$Z_i(\alpha)C = C \exp(-i\frac{\alpha}{2}C^\dagger Z_i C) = C \exp(-i\frac{\alpha}{2}\vec{P}).$$

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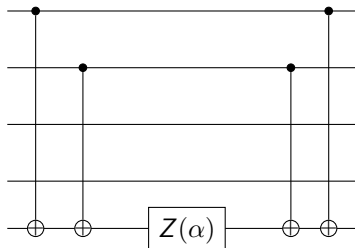
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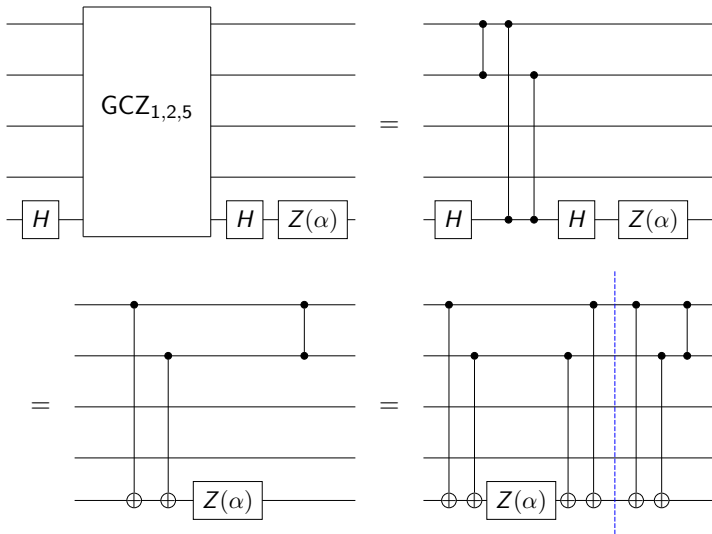
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3. Implement  $\vec{P}'(\alpha)$  using GCZ gate up to 'Clifford garbage'...

# Phase gadget CNOT ladder

$$ZZIZ(\alpha) =$$



# Phase gadget using GCZ gate



## Compiling for targeted GMS gates contd.

1. Take first occurrence of non-Clifford gate  $Z(\alpha)$ .  
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If all non-Clifford gates processed go to next step.

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5. Synthesise remaining Clifford circuit.



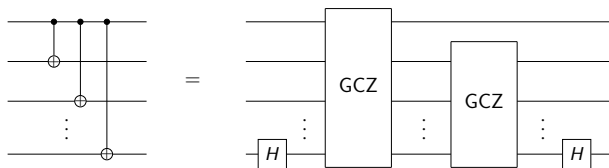
# Clifford circuits with targeted GMS gates

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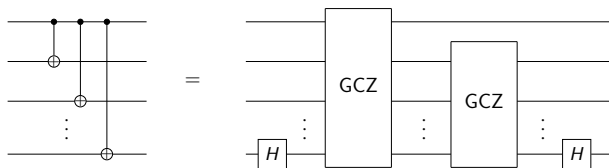
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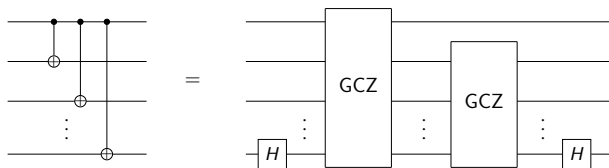


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Hence, upper-triangular Boolean matrix requires  $2n - 3$  GMS gates .

- ▶ The above normal form then requires  $12n - 18$  GMS gates.
- ▶ However: using 'GSLC' normal form H-S-CZ-CNOT-H-CZ-S-H we get  $6n - 8$ .

# Compiling for targeted GMS gates

## Theorem

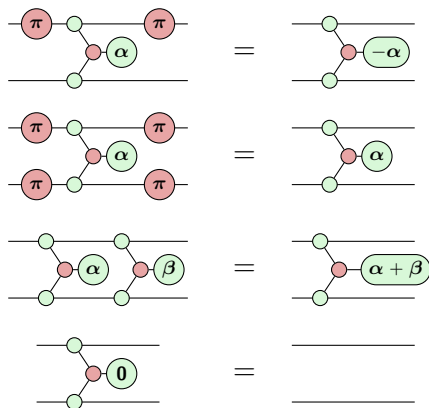
An  $n$ -qubit circuit consisting of

- ▶ Clifford gates
- ▶ and  $N$  non-Clifford Z-phase gates

can be implemented using single qubit unitaries and at most  $N + 6n - 8$  GMS gates.

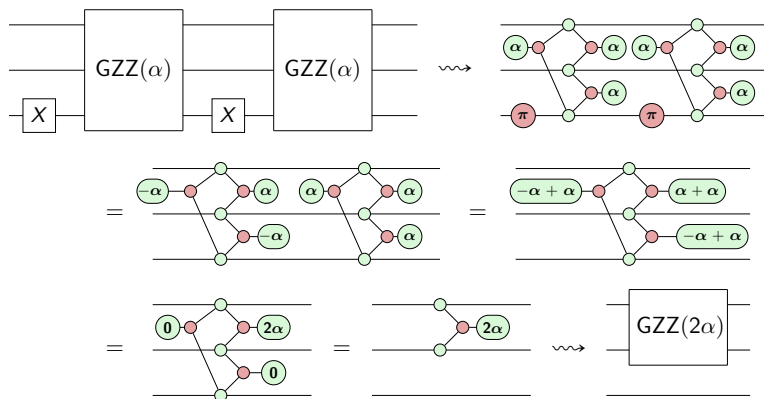
Now to use untargeted GMS gates instead

# Phase gadget identities





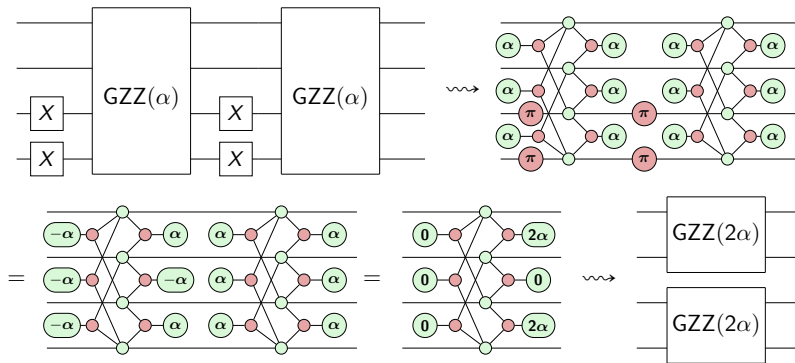
# From global to local



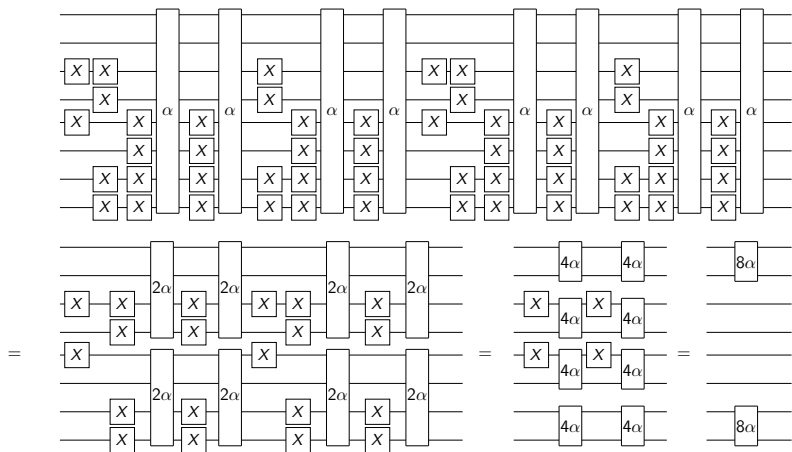
Identity from (Maslov & Nam, 2018)

To go from global on  $n$  qubits, to 'local' on  $k$  qubits requires  $2^{n-k}$  GMS gates.

# From global to more local



## From 8-global to 2-local



Using the other method for the same result would require 128 GMS gates.

# Cliffords using untargeted GMS gates

## Proposition

An  $n$ -qubit CNOT circuit of depth  $d$  can be synthesised with local Cliffords and  $< dn$  untargeted  $n$ -qubit  $GZZ(\frac{\pi}{2n})$  gates.

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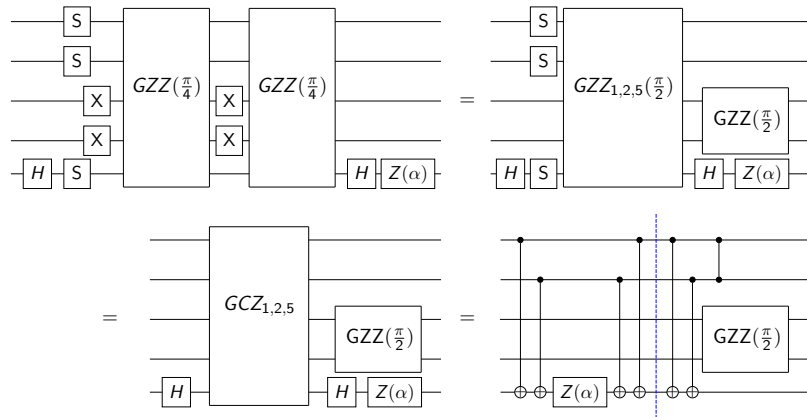
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Note: this matches  $O(n^2/\log(n))$  CNOT count for implementing an  $n$ -qubit Clifford.

# Phase gadgets using untargeted GMS gates



# Circuits to untargeted GMS gates

## Theorem

An  $n$ -qubit circuit of

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Future questions:

- ▶ Are these bounds tight?
- ▶ Is there a benefit to allow  $\alpha$  to vary?

# Thank you for your attention

vdW 2020, arXiv:2012.09061

*Constructing quantum circuits with global gates*

Maslov & Nam 2017, arXiv:1707.06356

*Use of global interactions in efficient quantum circuit constructions*

vdW 2020, arXiv:2012.13966

*ZX-calculus for the working quantum computer scientist*

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