

Towards automated quantum circuit optimization with graph-based deep reinforcement learning

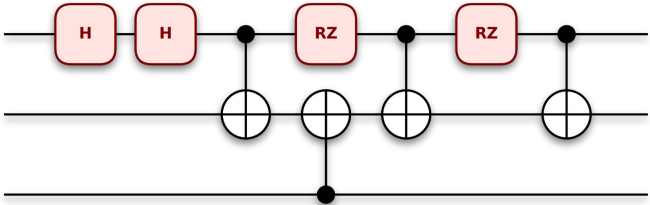
Abhishek Abhishek

5th International Workshop on
Quantum Compilation

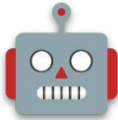
July 23, 2023

Quantum Circuit Optimization with RL

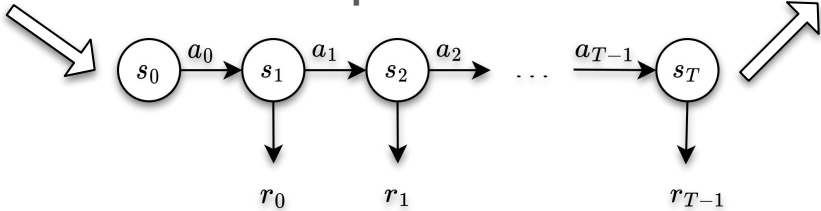
original circuit



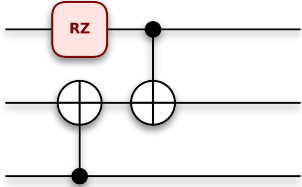
Reinforcement learning (RL) agent



Markov decision process



optimized equivalent circuit

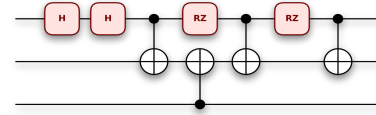


Quantum Circuit Optimization

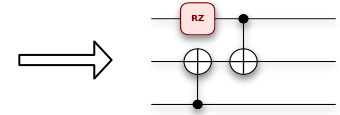
goal: obtain a **more efficient representation** and reduce

- circuit depth
- total no. of gates
- T-gate count (fault tolerant)
- CNOT-gate count (near term)

original circuit

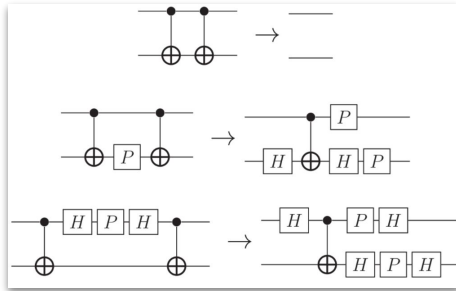


optimized equivalent circuit



global optimization of arbitrary quantum circuits is difficult

peephole optimizations



transform passes, circuit matching etc.

phase polynomials

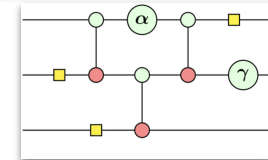
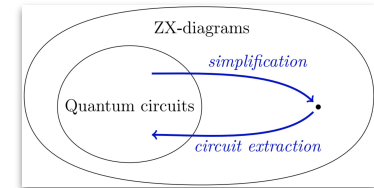
$$|\mathbf{x}\rangle \mapsto e^{2\pi i p(\mathbf{x})} |g(\mathbf{x})\rangle$$

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} \theta_i f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

$$g : \mathbb{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2^n \quad f_i : \mathbb{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$$

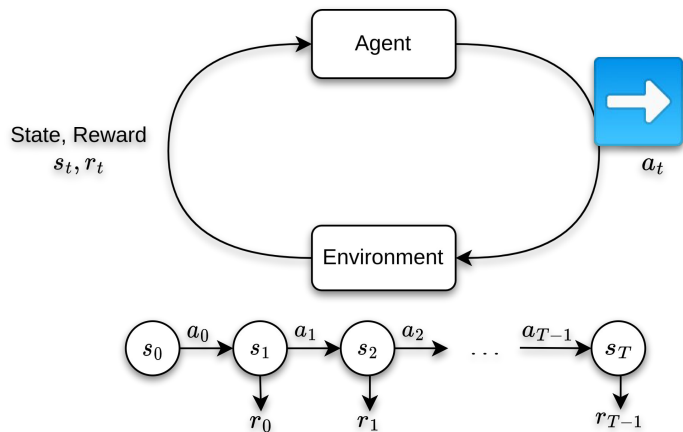
{NOT, CNOT, Rz} circuits

ZX-calculus



Reinforcement Learning

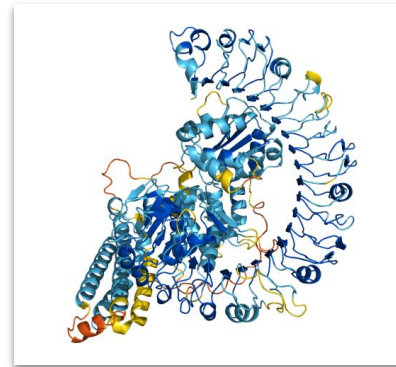
RL goal: autonomously discover strategies for **complex decision-making problems**



Chess, Shogi, and Go [1]
e.g. AlphaGo



Protein Folding [2]
e.g. AlphaFold



RL agents achieve
superhuman
performance in a lot
of these tasks!

Compilation [3]



[1] David Silver et al. "A general reinforcement learning algorithm that masters chess, shogi, and Go through self-play." *Science* 362, 1140-1144 (2018).

[2] Jumper, J. et al. "Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold." *Nature* 596, 583-589 (2021).

[3] Cummins, Chris, et al. "Compilergym: Robust, performant compiler optimization environments for ai research." 2022 IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Code Generation and Optimization (CGO). IEEE, 2022.

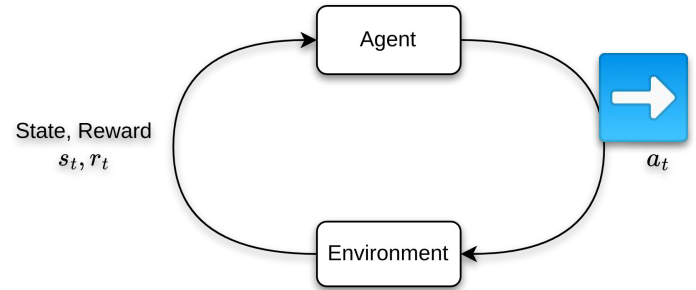
RL for Quantum Compilation

RL being explored for various quantum compilation tasks such as:

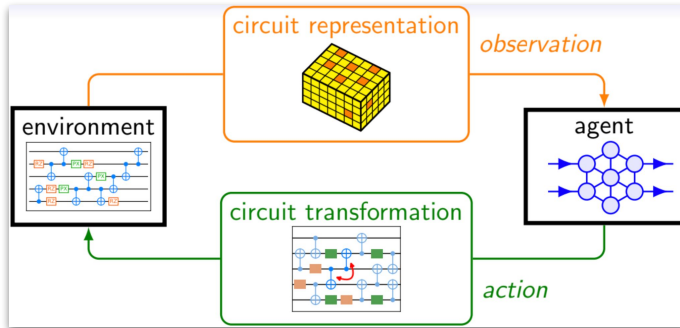
circuit optimization

unitary synthesis

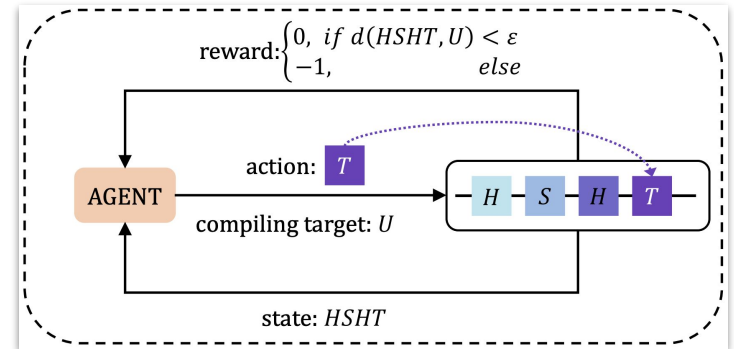
qubit placement and routing



circuit optimization [1]



unitary synthesis [2]

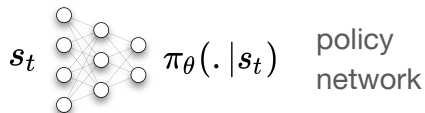


[1] T. Fösel, M. Y. Niu, F. Marquardt, and L. Li, Quantum circuit optimization with deep reinforcement learning, arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.07585 (2021).

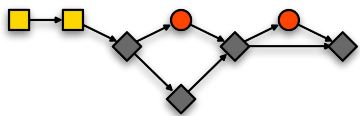
[2] Chen et al., Efficient and practical quantum compiler towards multi-qubit systems with deep reinforcement learning, arXiv: 2204.06904

Our Framework: Graph-based RL for QCO

graph neural network (GNN) agent



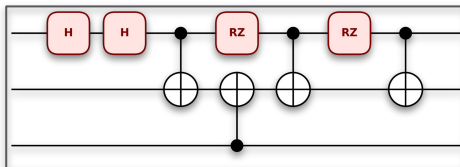
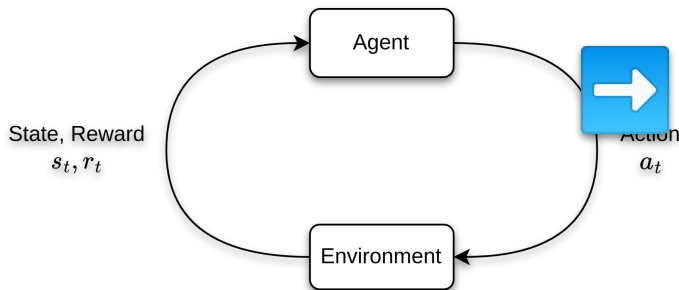
state s_t DAG representation



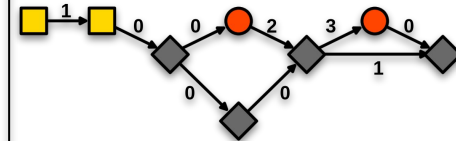
reward r_t

- reduction in gate count
- reduction in circuit depth

model-free RL -> we can use any optimization objective without major changes to the framework



$a_t \sim \pi_{\theta}(\cdot | s_t)$



```

TRANSFORM_MAP = {
  0: "do_nothing",
  1: cancel_inverses,
  2: commute_controlled,
  3: merge_rotations
}
    
```

Environment

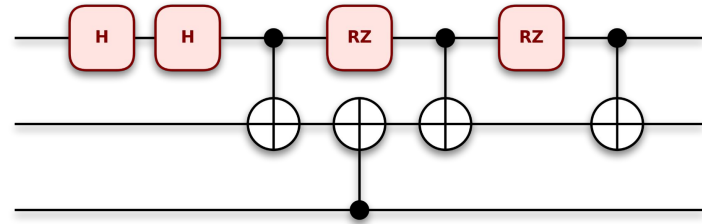
properties of the environment:

- 👉 state s_t : quantum circuit at a given step t
- 👉 fully observable
- 👉 deterministic transitions $s_{t+1} = f(s_t, a_t)$

in our current framework 🚧👷,

- ✅ gate set = {H, S, CNOT}, T, Rz and Rx -> can be replaced with any universal gate set
- ✅ one circuit processed at a time

Environment



Circuit DAG representation

$$U \iff G = (V, E)$$

vertices: gate operations $V = \{H, H, CNOT, RX, \dots\}$

edges: qubit dependencies among the gates

$(v_i, v_j) \in E \Rightarrow v_j$ acts on a qubit in sequence after v_i

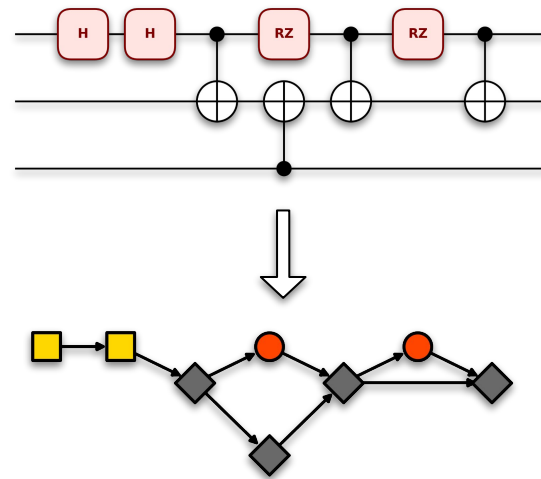
reward r_t as DAG properties

👍 circuit depth = length of the longest path in the DAG

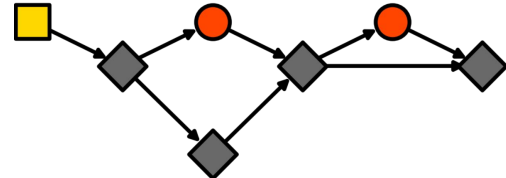
👍 gate count = no. of vertices $|V|$

State, Reward

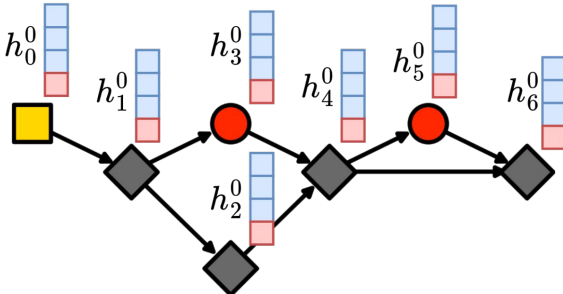
s_t, r_t



Graph Neural Network (GNN) RL agent

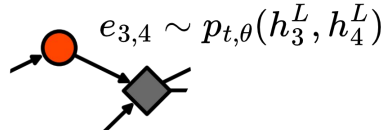
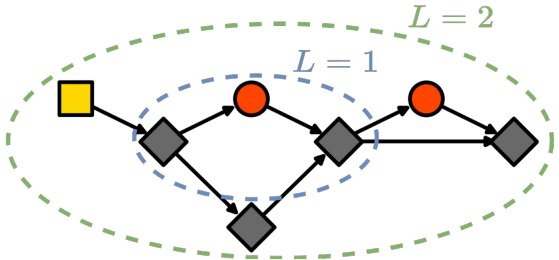


Embedding
 $h_i^0 = f_{e,\theta}(\text{gate type, parameters})$



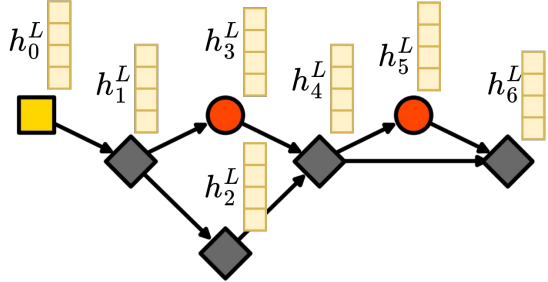
L GNN layers

$$h_i^{l+1} = f_{g,\theta}(h_i^l, \{h_j^l : j \in \mathcal{N}_i\})$$



Agent

Edge predictions

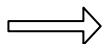
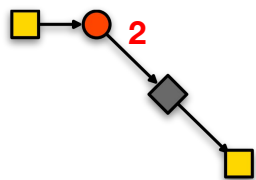
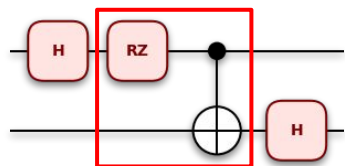


Edge representation of circuit transformations

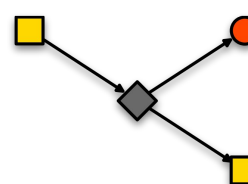
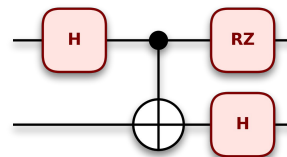
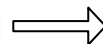


Action

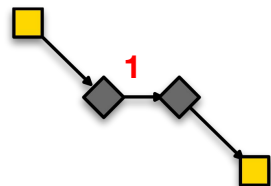
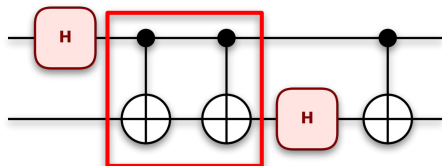
a_t



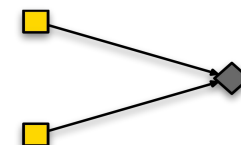
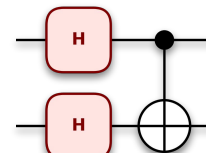
`commute_controlled(edge, graph)`



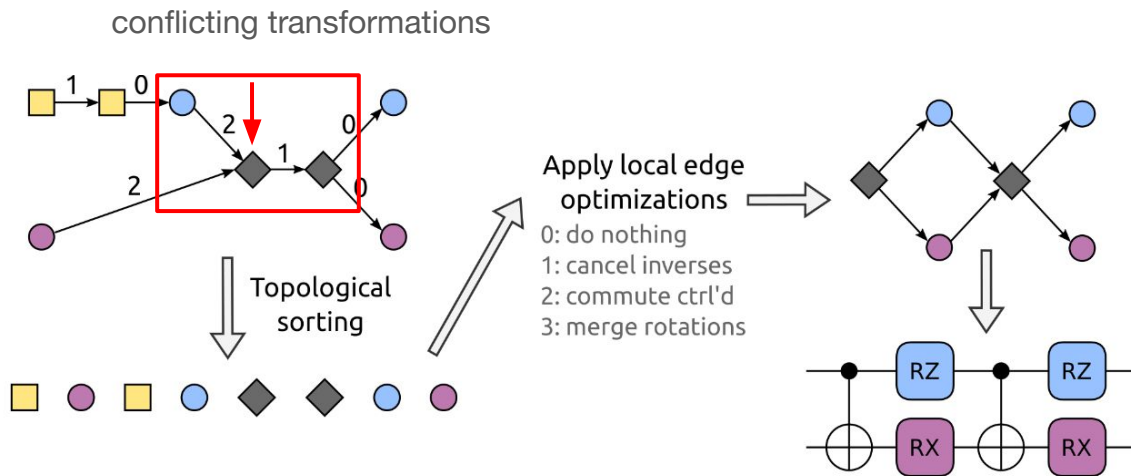
```
TRANSFORM_MAP = {
  0: "do_nothing",
  1: cancel_inverses,
  2: commute_controlled,
  3: merge_rotations
}
```



`cancel_inverses(edge, graph)`



Applying edge transformations



key idea: at any step, only consider the edge to the right of a node

Work-in-progress software framework



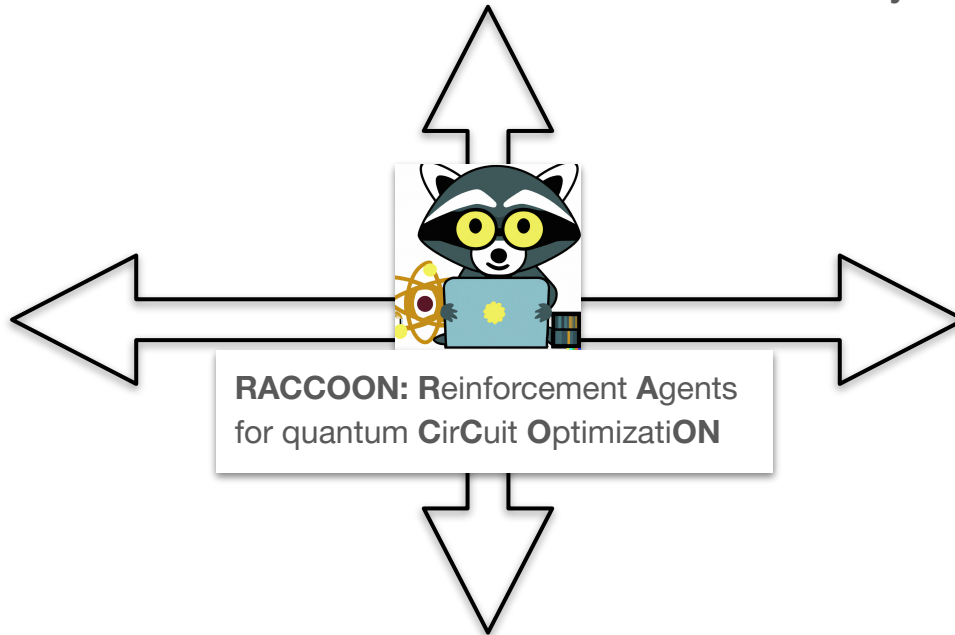
PENNYLANE

quantum circuit libraries,
circuit unitary verification



PyG

GNN agent



NetworkX
Network Analysis in Python

circuit DAG transformation



Gymnasium

RL environment

Ongoing and Future work

Benchmarking on different circuit libraries

- Fault-tolerant: Reversible circuits, Hamiltonian simulation
- Near-term: Variational circuits (e.g. QAOA, VQE)

Open-sourcing the RL4QCO framework

Extending graph-based RL to other compilation tasks such as **circuit cutting**

Collaborators



**David
Wierichs**



**Nathan
Killoran**



**Olivia
Di Matteo**

Funding

