

# Compilation of Entangling Operations for High-Dimensional Quantum Systems

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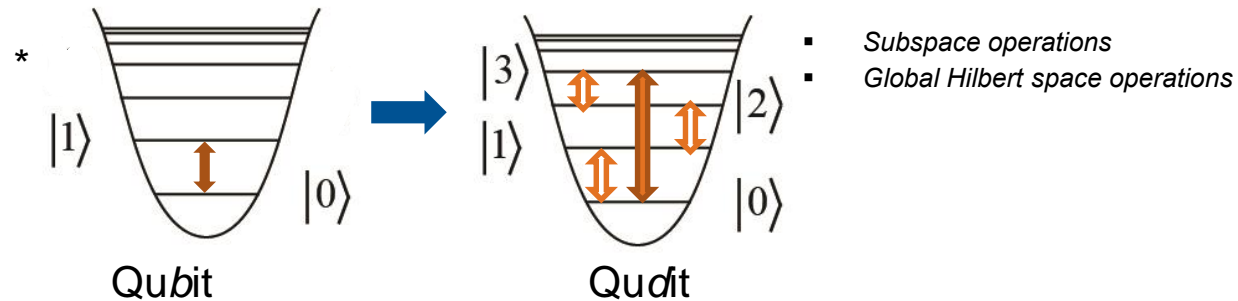
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<https://www.cda.cit.tum.de/research/quantum>



# Introduction: Qudits



## *Why a compiler?*

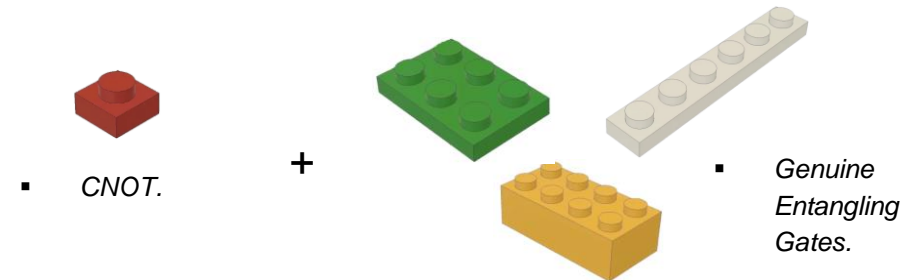
- Qudits can be implemented on the latest quantum technologies
- Mixed Dimensional Systems
- Much richer entanglement structure of qudits compared to qubits
- Better circuit complexity and algorithmic efficiency, at an increasing design cost

# Entanglement Structures

- Much richer entanglement structure of qudits compared to qubits

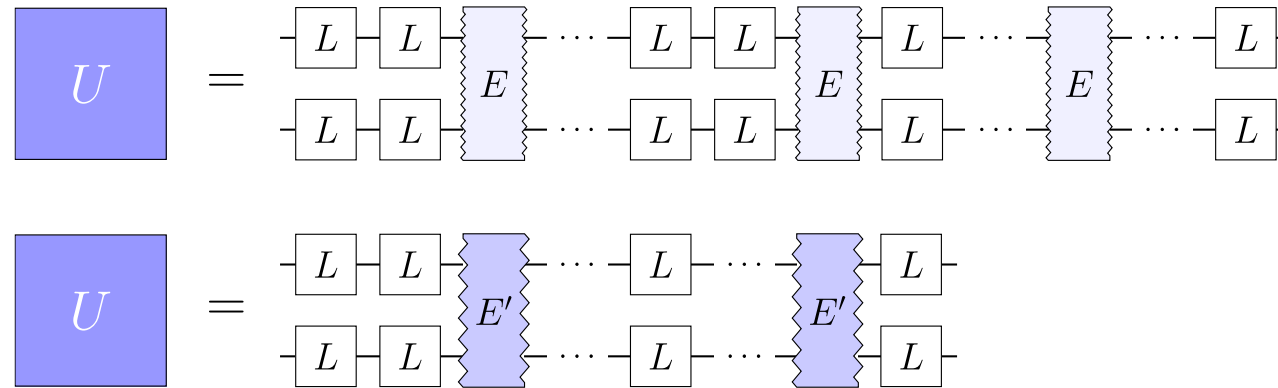


- *Local Operations*
- *Entangling Operations*



- Quantum Algorithm or Functionality
- Challenges in finding suitable gate sets native to hardware and compilation algorithms for these gate sets
- Theory and design methods are insufficient, therefore qudit compilation is still manual
- Once you are given an *unknown arbitrary two-qudit unitary* it is **not** possible to understand beforehand if it is entangling, without performing expensive computations or experiments
- How can you efficiently implement an arbitrary two-qudit unitary given the native gate set of the device?

# Problem



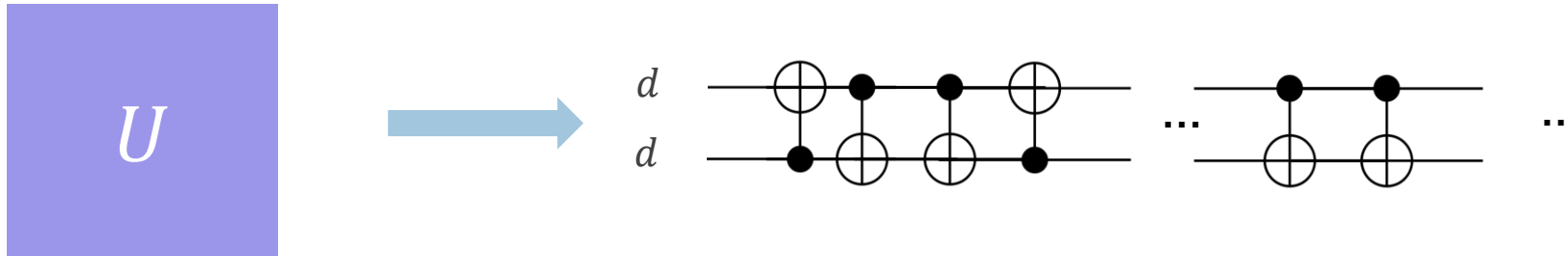
- Given a unitary  $U$  representing an interaction between two qudits of dimension  $d$   
Find a decomposition of  $U$  into arbitrary local unitaries and a pre-defined set of entangling gates  
In a way that is as close to the optimum as possible.
- Each decomposition takes into account the structure of the entangling gate provided by the quantum hardware and the cost of each gate
- A compilation workflow in **2 steps**

# Decomposition: First Step

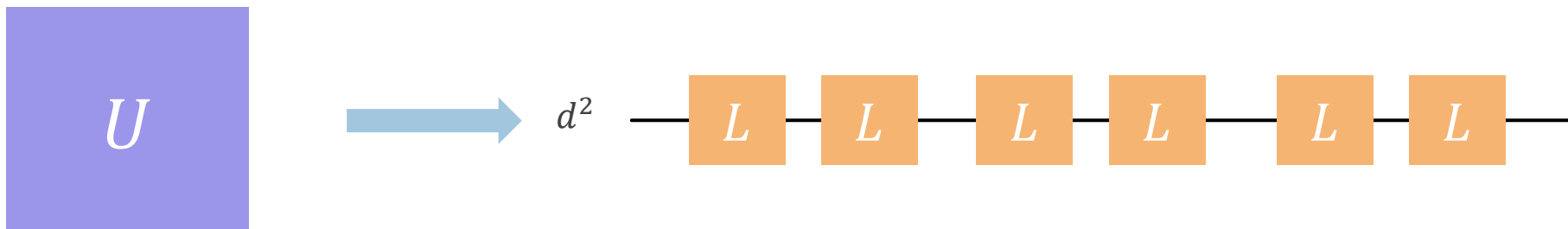
- One of the advantages of using qudits:  
Trading entangling operations for local ones

- We need to quantify the entangling interactions between the two qudits

$$\begin{array}{l}
 |0\rangle \\
 |0\rangle \\
 |1\rangle \\
 |2\rangle \\
 |1\rangle \\
 |3\rangle
 \end{array}
 \left[
 \begin{array}{cc|cc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
 \end{array}
 \right]$$



- We map the target unitary on two-qudits, to an appropriate single qudit unitary, by re-encoding



# QR Decomposition

- Given Unitary  $U$  find decomposition:

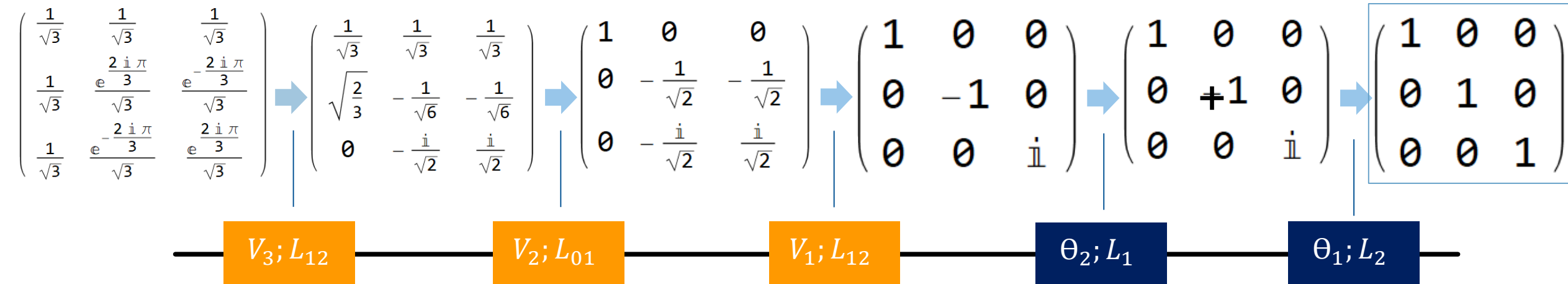
$$U = V_k \cdot V_{k-1} \cdots V_1 \cdot \Theta$$



- Two-level Rotations
- Arbitrary Phases

$$U = V_3 \cdot V_2 \cdot V_1 \cdot \Theta_2 \cdot \Theta_1$$

Initial Unitary:



- The fixed sequence is a ready-to-use tool
- The QR decomposition creates an overhead

# Rotations – from Local to Entangling

- The result is a sequence of two-level rotations, or *Givens* rotations

$$R(\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (-i \cos \phi - \sin \phi) \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (-i \cos \phi + \sin \phi) & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

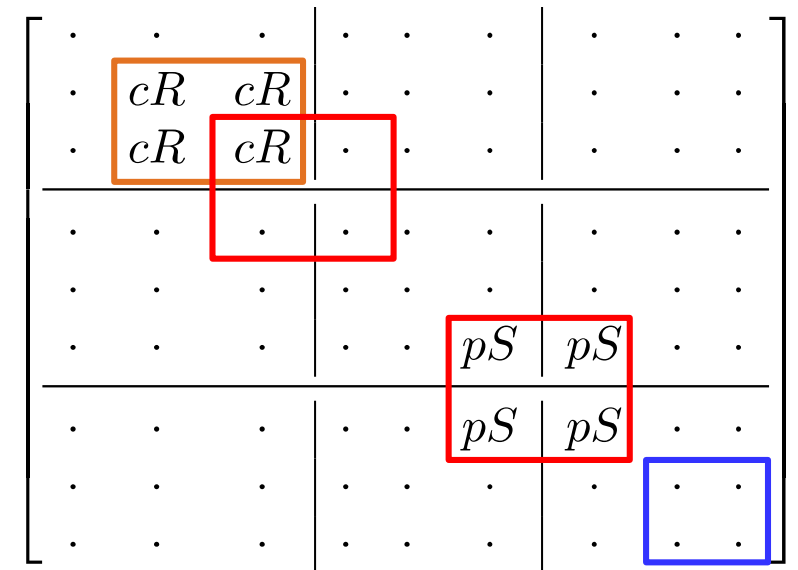
- Due to the choice of encoding, the rotations occur between adjacent states, and are embedded in a  $d^2$  Hilbert space

$$\hat{R}_i(\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots [R(\theta, \phi)]_{i,i+1} \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- *Example:*

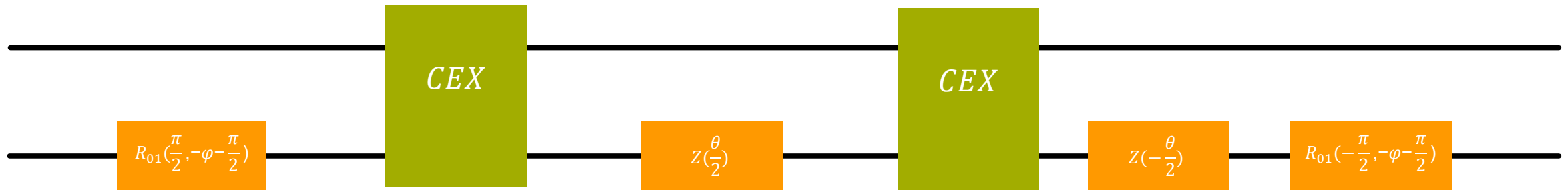
$$\text{cRot}_{2;1,2}(\theta, \phi) = (P_{0,2} \cdot P_{1,2} \otimes P_{0,1} \cdot P_{1,2})^\dagger \cdot \text{cRot}_{1;0,1}(\theta, \phi) \cdot (P_{0,2} \cdot P_{1,2} \otimes P_{0,1} \cdot P_{1,2})$$

- There are different types of rotations:

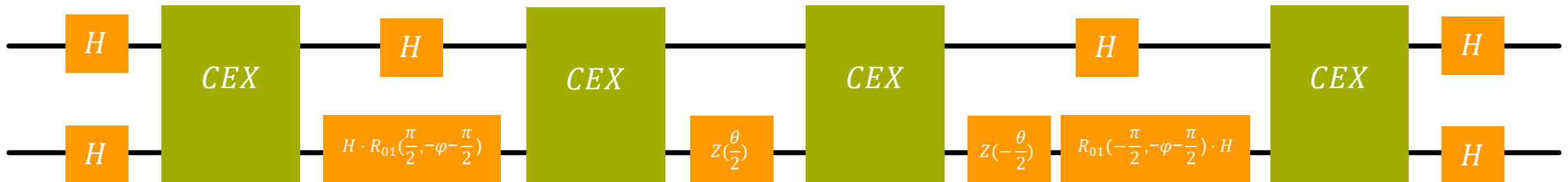


# The Basic Brick: CEX Gate

- The decomposition of the chosen **cRot** in function of  $\theta$  and  $\phi$



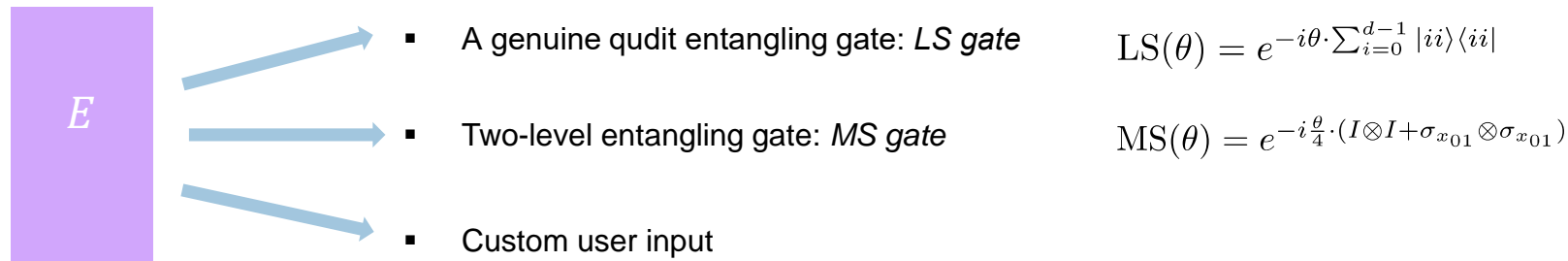
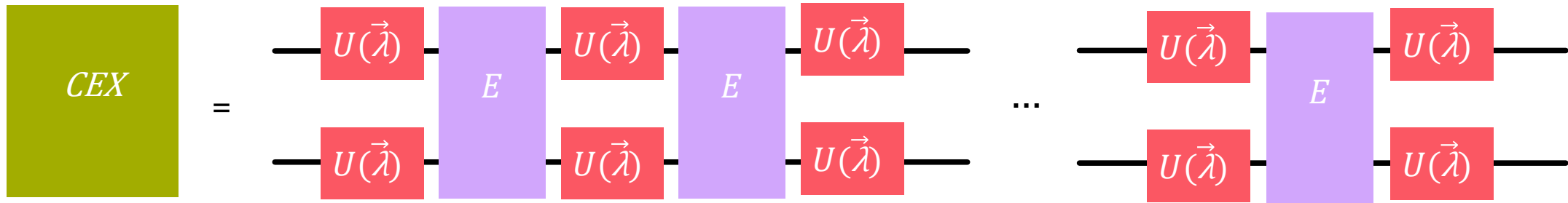
- The decomposition of the chosen **pSwap** in function of  $\theta$  and  $\phi$





# Make your own CEX: Second Step

- Offline
- Parametrized circuit:
  - Objective function  $\longrightarrow Fidelity(A, B) = \frac{1}{d^2} Tr \langle A^\dagger, B \rangle$
  - Ansatz Binary Search



$$U(\vec{\lambda}) = \left[ \prod_{m=0}^{d-2} \left( \prod_{n=m+1}^{d-1} \exp(iZ_{m,n}\lambda_{n,m}) \exp(iY_{m,n}\lambda_{m,n}) \right) \right] \cdot \left[ \prod_{l=1}^{d-1} \exp(iZ_{l,d}\lambda_{l,l}) \right]$$

Expressible representation constructed from  $d^2 - 1$  parameters

# Case Study

The compilation of *CSUM*:

System	Dim.	$cRot$	$pSwap$	$CEX_{tot}$	$MS_{tot}$	$LS_{tot}$	$(1 - F)$
two qutrits	9	44	24	184	1472	368	$< 10^{-4}$
two ququarts	16	92	36	328	9184	10168	$10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$

- Feasibility of the fully automated compilation process
- Runtimes in the order of seconds  
for high dimensionality, provided a decomposition for  $CEX$
- Complexity of the solution dominated by the results of QR

# Conclusions

- A renewed intuition on qudit entanglement structures
- A decomposition scheme scalable with dimensionality
- Introduced a complete workflow for compiling any two-qudit unitary into any native gate set
- Automated and computationally efficient

## Future Work:

- Auxiliary qudit levels
- Compression of synthesis results
- Alternative ansatz designs and unitary decompositions
- Optimization routines in post-processing

Tool freely available on Github 😊, as part of the **Munich Quantum Toolkit**  
<https://github.com/cda-tum/qudit-entanglement-compilation>

## Questions?

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