



Entanglement-efficient distributed quantum computing (DQC)^[a,b] with embedding-enhanced distributing processes

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Luciana Henaut^[2], Kentaro Yamamoto^[2], Akihito Soeda^[4], Ross Duncan^[2], and Mio Muraio^[3]

[1] Tamkang University, 151 Yingzhuan Rd., New Taipei City 25137, Taiwan, ROC

[2] Quantinuum, Terrington House, 13-15 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NL, UK

[3] University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

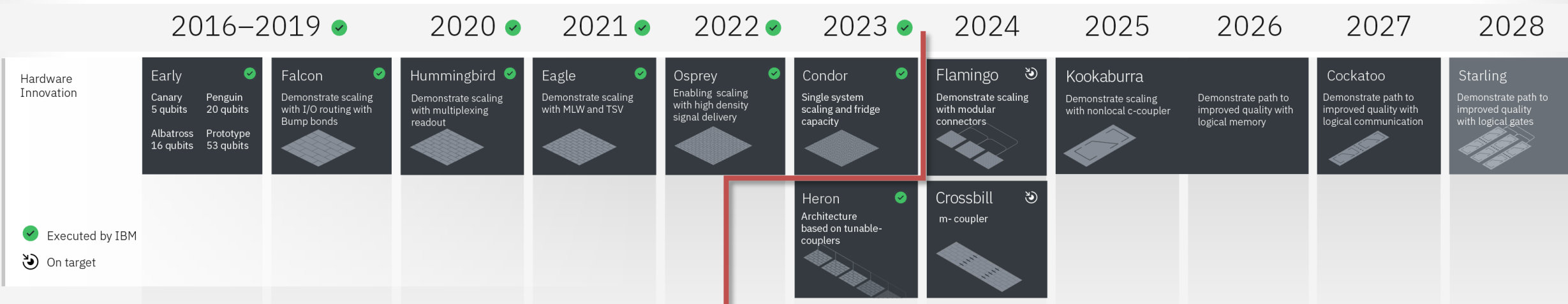
[4] National Institute of Informatics, 2-1-2 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8430, Japan

[a] J.-Y. Wu, K. Matsui, T. Forrer, A. Soeda, P. Andrés-Martínez, D. Mills, L. Henaut, and M. Muraio, Quantum, 7:1196, 2023

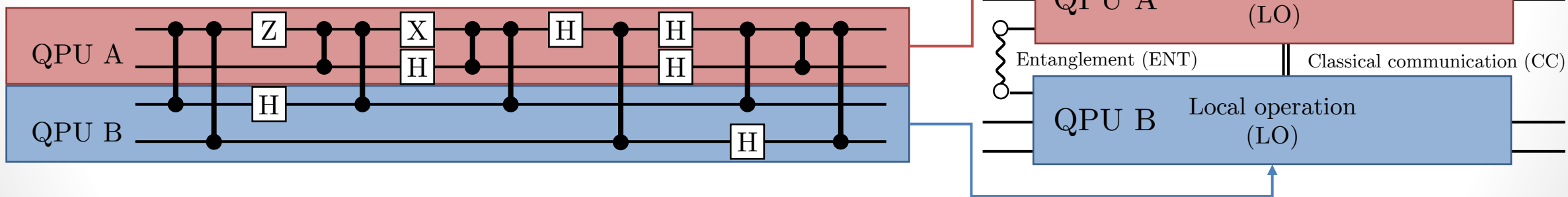
[b] P. A.-Martinez, T. Forrer, D. Mills, J.-Y. Wu, L. Henaut, K. Yamamoto, M. Muraio, M. and R. Duncan, arXiv:2305.14148, 2023
(to appear in QST)



It is time to distribute quantum computing



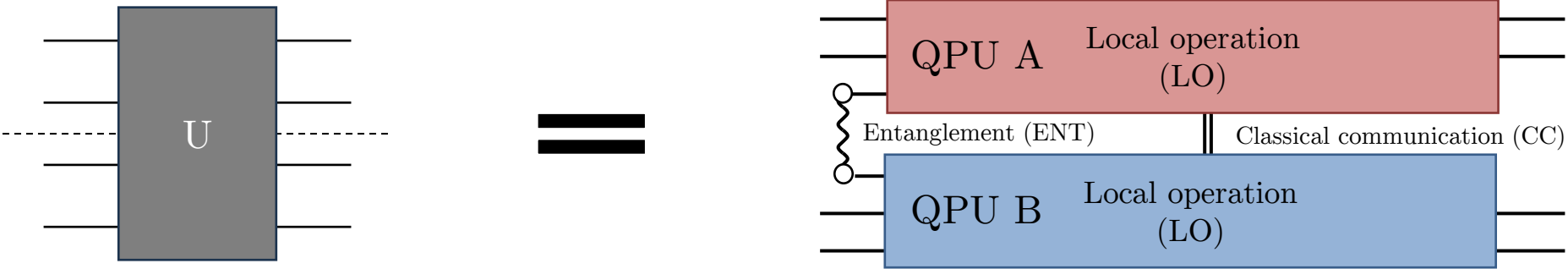
Scaling up with DQC



Implement N -qubit circuit with multiple N' -qubit QPUs with $N > N'$



Different approaches for distributed quantum computation



 DQC with LO ^[*]	 DQC with LOCC ^[\$]	 DQC with ENT-assisted LOCC
Circuit knitting		DQC in quantum network
The overheads γ of different schemes: $\gamma_{LO} \geq \gamma_{LOCC} \geq \gamma_{ENT-LOCC}$		

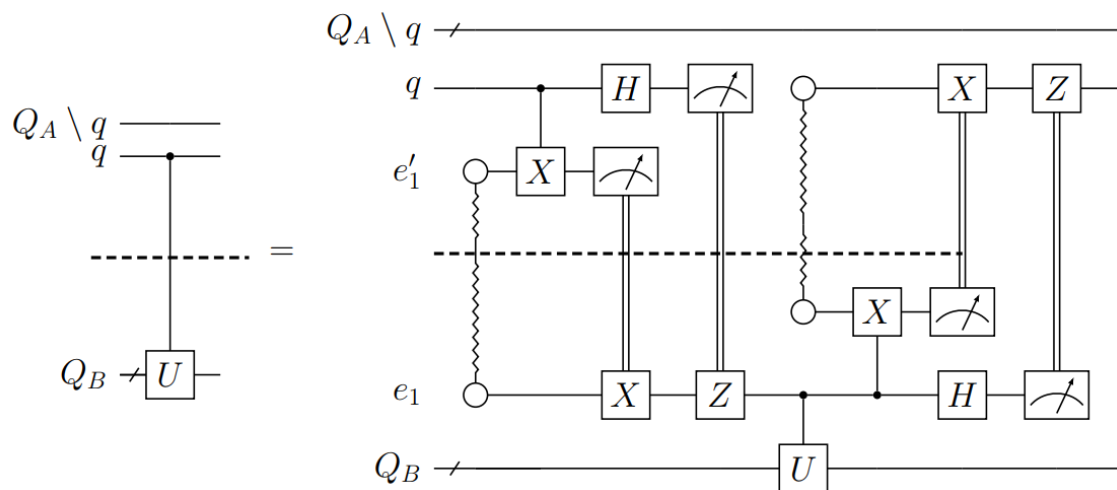
[*] K. Mitarai, and K. Fujii, Quantum 5, 388 (2021), K. Mitarai, and K. Fujii, NJP, 23, 2, 023021 (2021);

[\$] C. Piveteau, and D. Sutter, IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, 70, 4, 2734 - 2745 (2024);



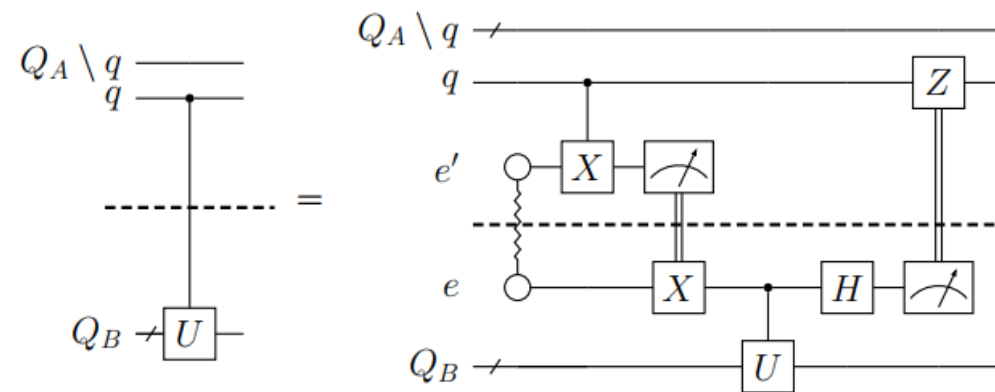
Entanglement cost in entanglement-assisted distributed quantum computing

Quantum state teleportation^[1] (teledata^[2])



Two entanglement pairs = 2 ebits

Quantum telegating^[2] : e.g. EJPP protocol^[3]



One entanglement pairs = 1 ebit

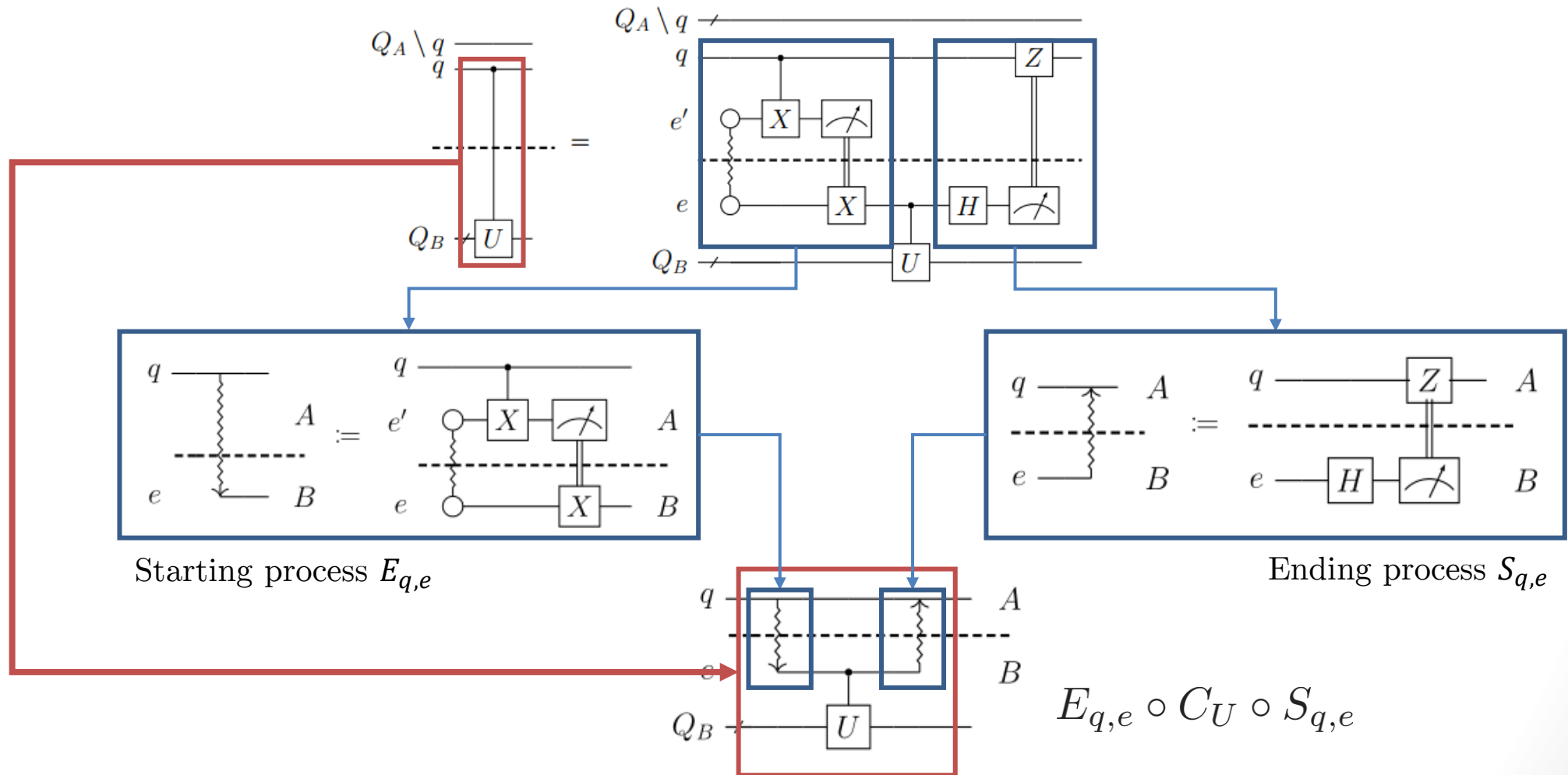
[1] C. Bennett, et. al., PRL, 70, 1895-1899 (1993)

[2] "Teledata" and "Telegate" were coined by R. Meter et al, ACM (JETC) , 3, 4, 1-23 (2008)

[3] J. Eisert, et al., PRA, 62, 052317 (2000)



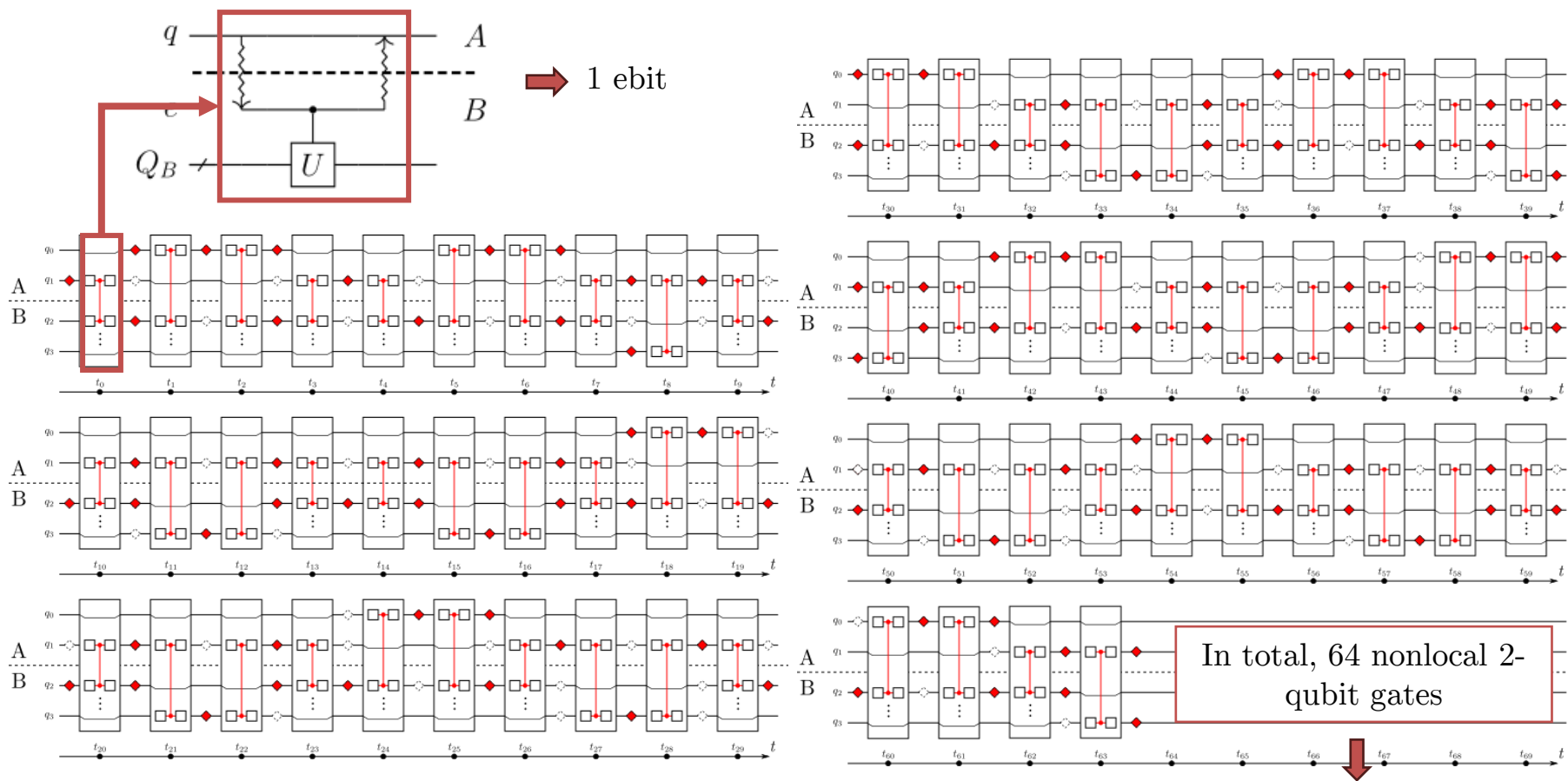
DQC with quantum teleporting (EJPP protocol) [1]



[1] Jens Eisert, et al., PRA, 62, 052317 (2000)



4-qubit UCC circuit for variational eigenvalue solver [1,2]



17 ebits \Leftarrow embedding-enhanced distribution \Leftarrow 64 ebits?

[1] A. G. Taube and R. J. Bartlett, International Journal of Quantum Chemistry, 106(15):3393–3401, (2006);
 [2] A. Peruzzo, J. McClean, et al., Nature Communications, 5(1), (2014)

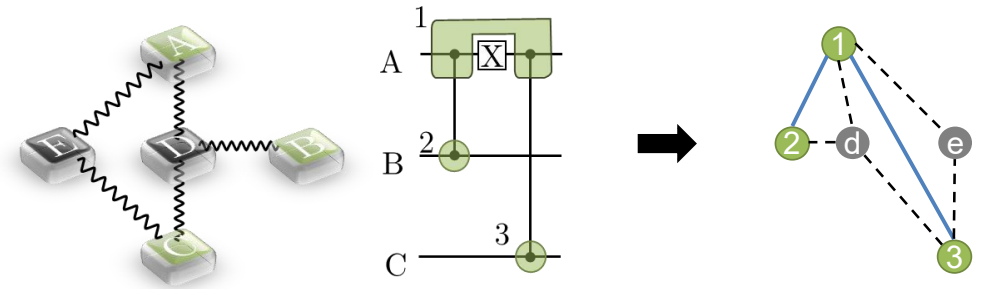
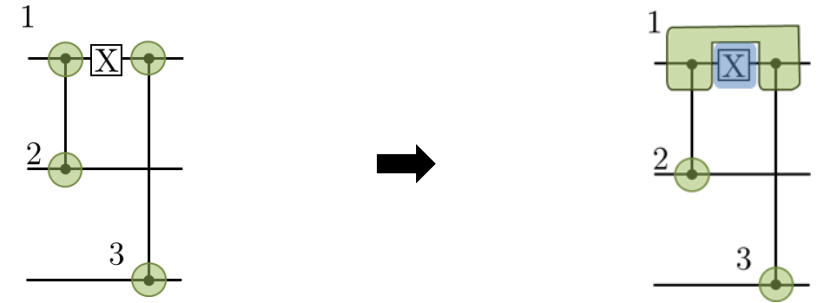
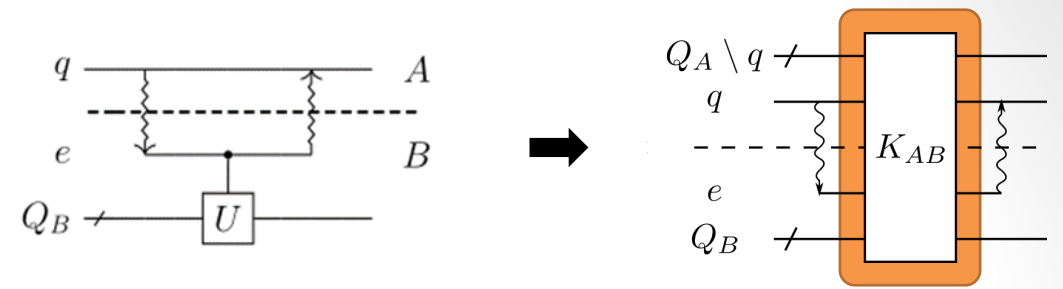
- EJPP protocol^[1] \Rightarrow Packing process



- Embedding-enhanced distributing processes^[1]



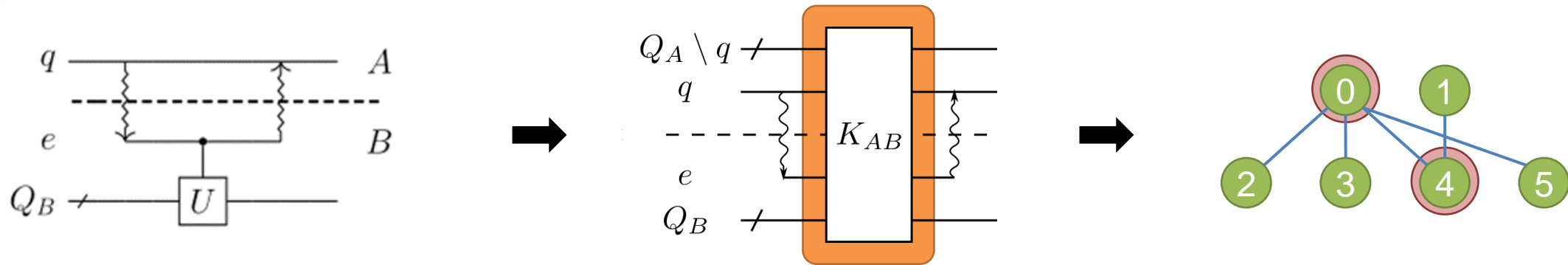
- Packing graph over multiple QPUs^[1,2]



Entanglement-efficient distributed quantum computation

[1] J.-Y. Wu, K. Matsui, T. Forrer, A. Soeda, P. Andrés-Martínez, D. Mills, L. Henaut, and M. Mura, Quantum, 7:1196, 2023

[2] P. A.-Martínez, T. Forrer, D. Mills, J.-Y. Wu, L. Henaut, K. Yamamoto, M. Mura, M. and R. Duncan, arXiv:2305.14148, 2023



Embedding-enhanced distributing processes
as the building blocks of DQC

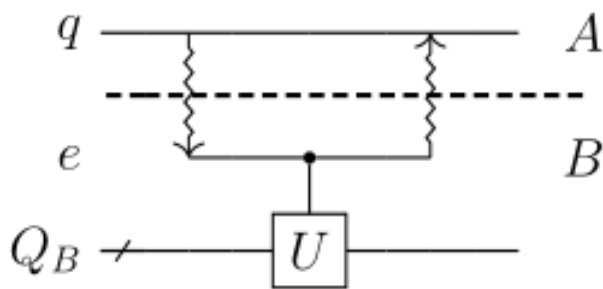
⇓

Packing graph

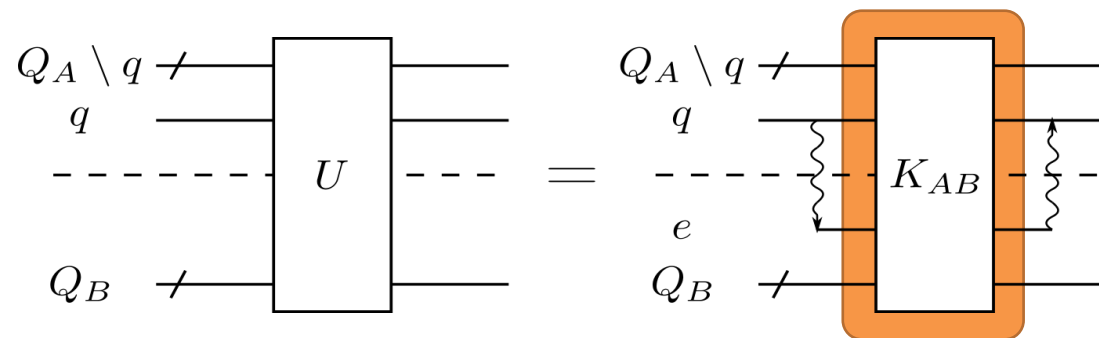


Extension of EJPP protocol: packing process

EJPP protocol



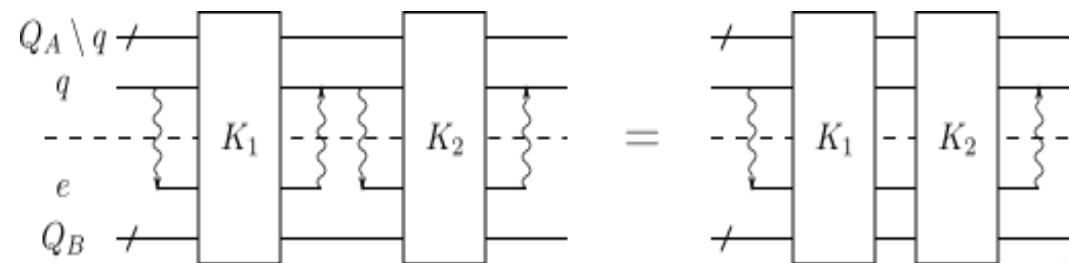
Definition (Packing process) $\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_{AB}] := E_{q,e} \circ K_{AB} \circ S_{q,e}$



Theorem (Merging of packing processes).

Two sequential entanglement-assisted packing processes $\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_1]$ and $\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_2]$ rooted on the same qubit q assisted by an auxiliary qubit e can be merged into one packing process.

$$\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_2]\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_1] = \mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_2K_1]$$





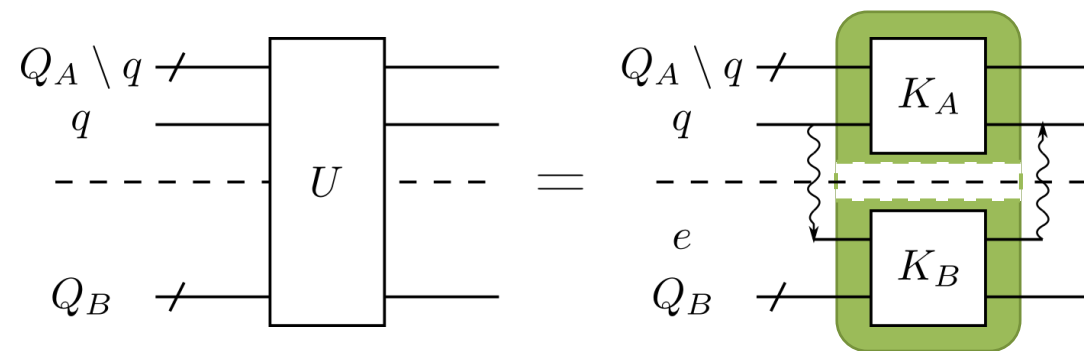
Distributing processes

Definition (Distributing process).

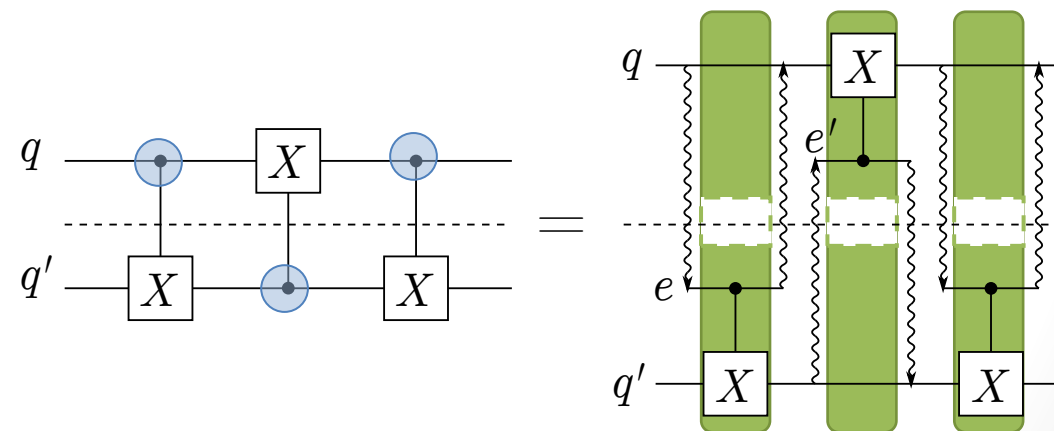
A unitary U is q -rooted *distributable* (or *distributable on q*) over two local systems $A|B$, if there exists a q -rooted entanglement-assisted process with a local kernel with respect to $A|B$,

$$U = \mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_A \otimes K_B].$$

The process $\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[K_A \otimes K_B]$ is called a q -rooted distributing process of U .

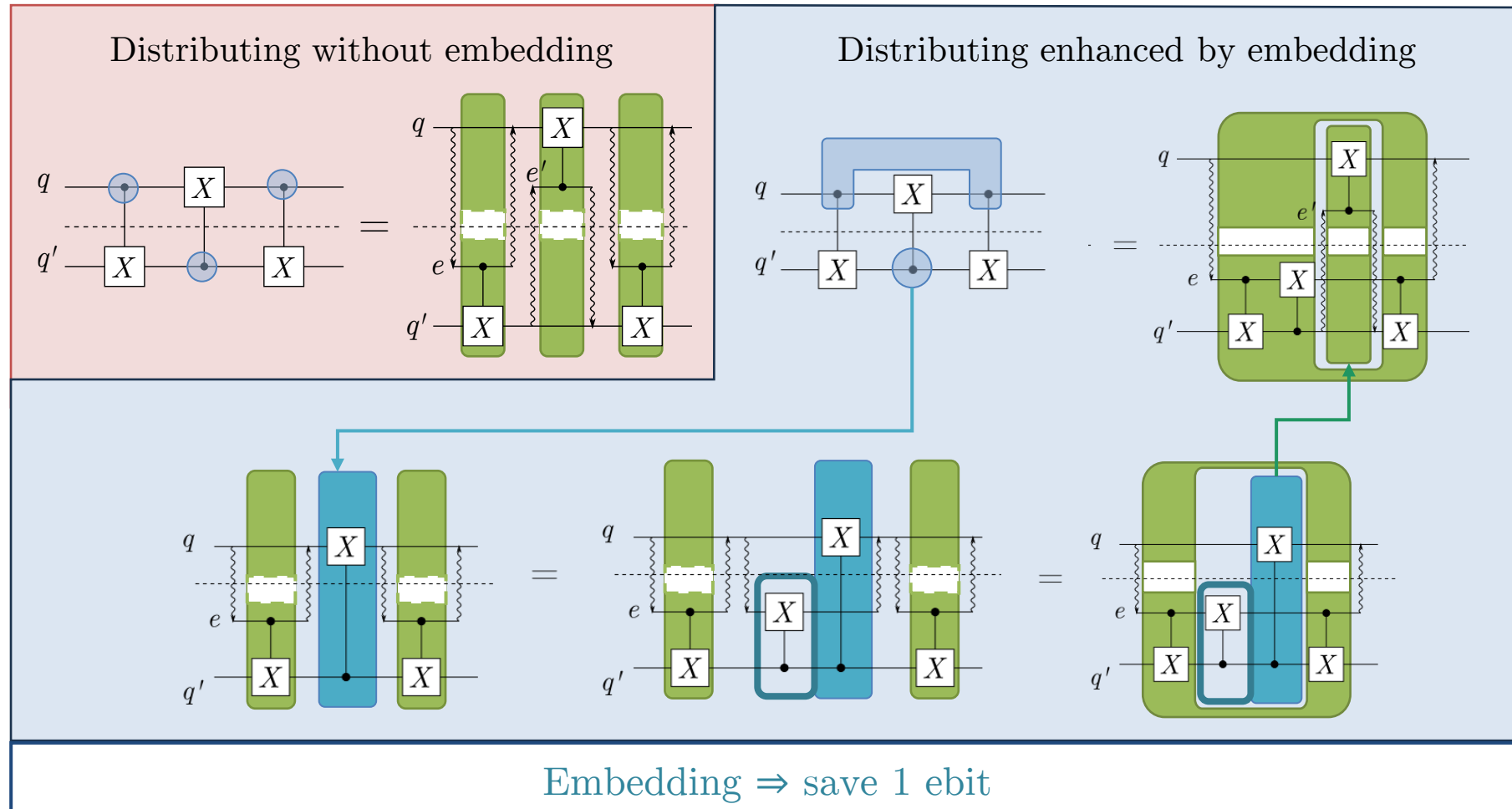


Distributing processes are the building blocks of ENT-assisted DQC



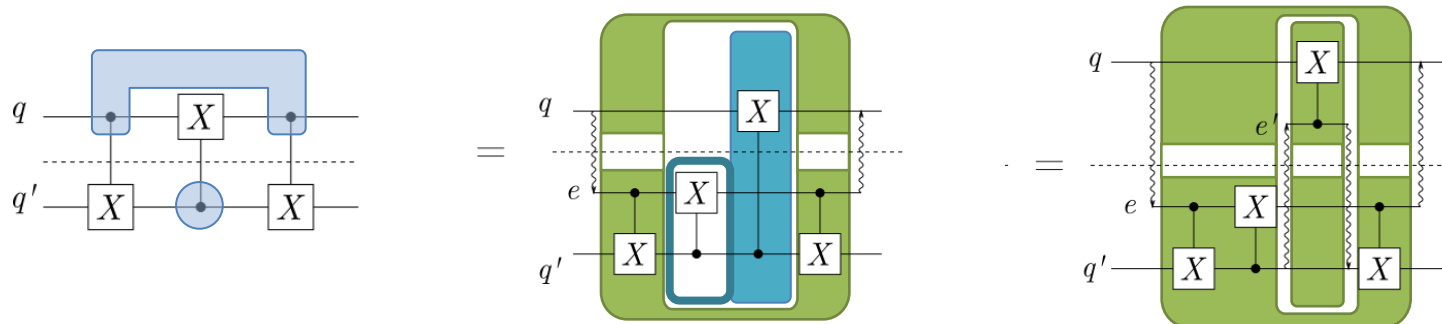


Nested distributing processes through embedding





Distributing enhanced by embedding



Definition (Embedding process).

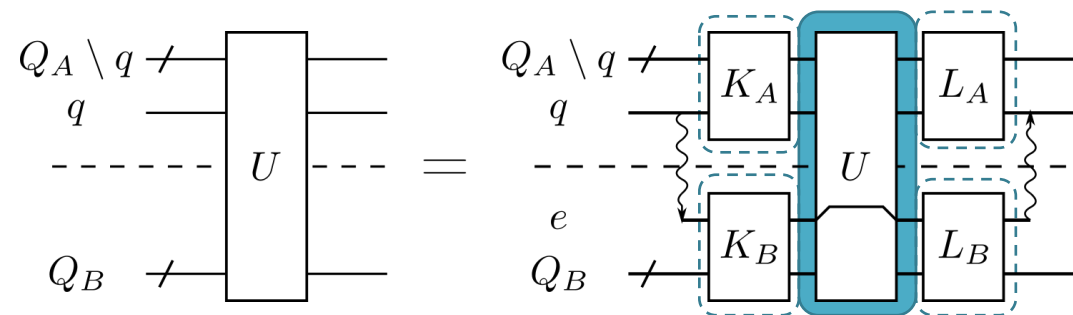
A unitary U is q -rooted **embeddable** with respect to a bipartition $A|B$, if there exists a corresponding kernels $\mathcal{B}_q(U)$,

$$\mathcal{B}_q(U) = (L_{i,A} \otimes L_{i,B}) V_i (K_{i,A} \otimes K_{i,B}),$$

where $L_{i,A}$ and $K_{i,A}$ and $L_{i,B}$ and $K_{i,B}$ are local operations, such that

$$U = \mathcal{P}_{q,e}[\mathcal{B}_q(U)].$$

The kernel $\mathcal{B}_q(U)$ describes a q -rooted embedding rule. The process $\mathcal{P}_{q,e}[\mathcal{B}_q(U)]$ is a q -rooted e -assisted **embedding process** of U .



One embedding process merges
two non-sequential distributing process
↓
saves 1 ebit.



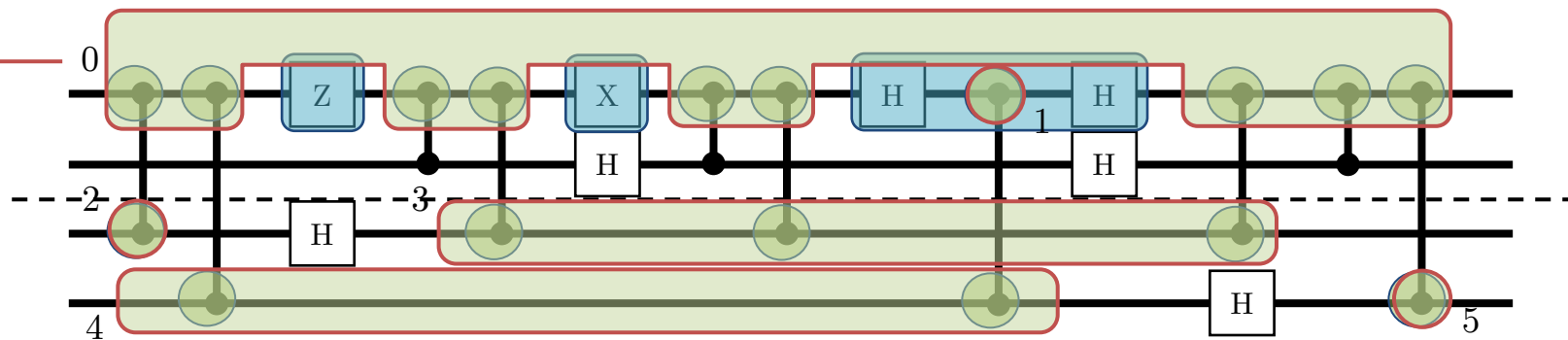
Distributable packets: the architecture of embedding-enhanced distribution

Let $\mathcal{V}_{q,T} = \{(q,t): t \in T\}$ be a set of gate nodes associated with nonlocal gates.

Theorem (Embedding rules)

Let \mathbb{B} be the set of embedding rules.

$$\mathbb{B} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \boxed{Z} \\ \boxed{X} \\ \boxed{H} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \boxed{H} \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\}$$



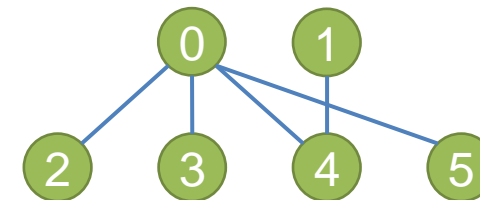
Definition (distributable packets).

The set $\mathcal{V}_{q,T}$ is a distributable \mathbb{B} -packet, if

1. the U_t is q -rooted distributable for all $t \in T$,
2. the unitary between each pair of depths $\{t_1, t_2\} \subseteq T$ is \mathbb{B} -embeddable.

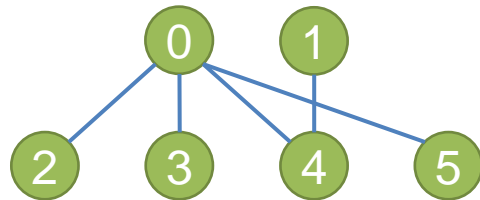


Packing graph

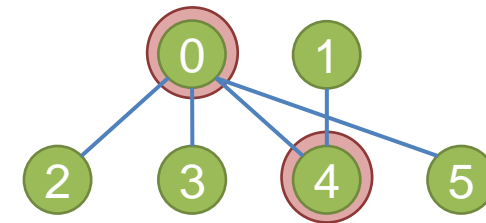




Packing graph



Which packets to distribute?

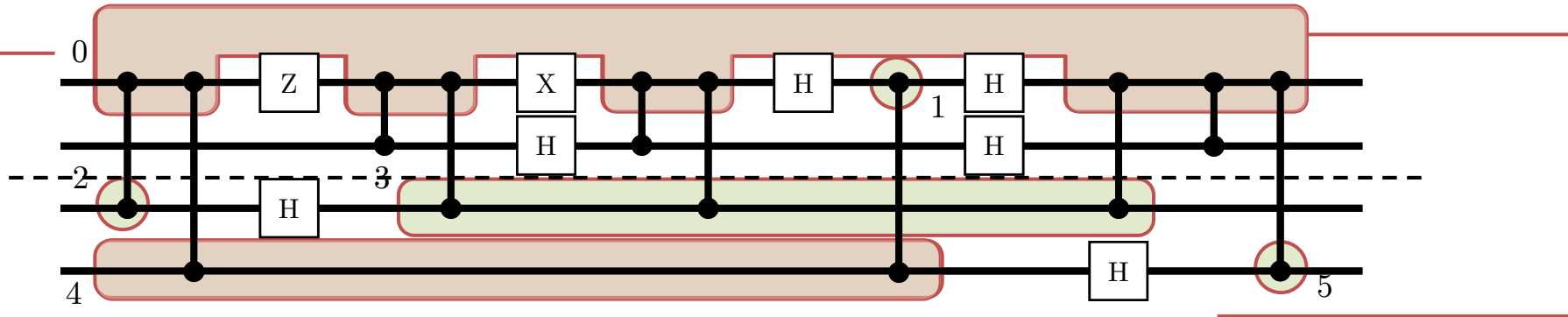


The algorithm

for embedding-enhanced distribution of quantum computing



Embedding-enhanced distributed quantum computing



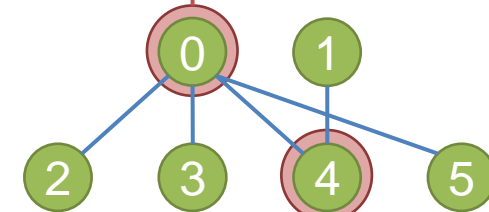
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Packing graph

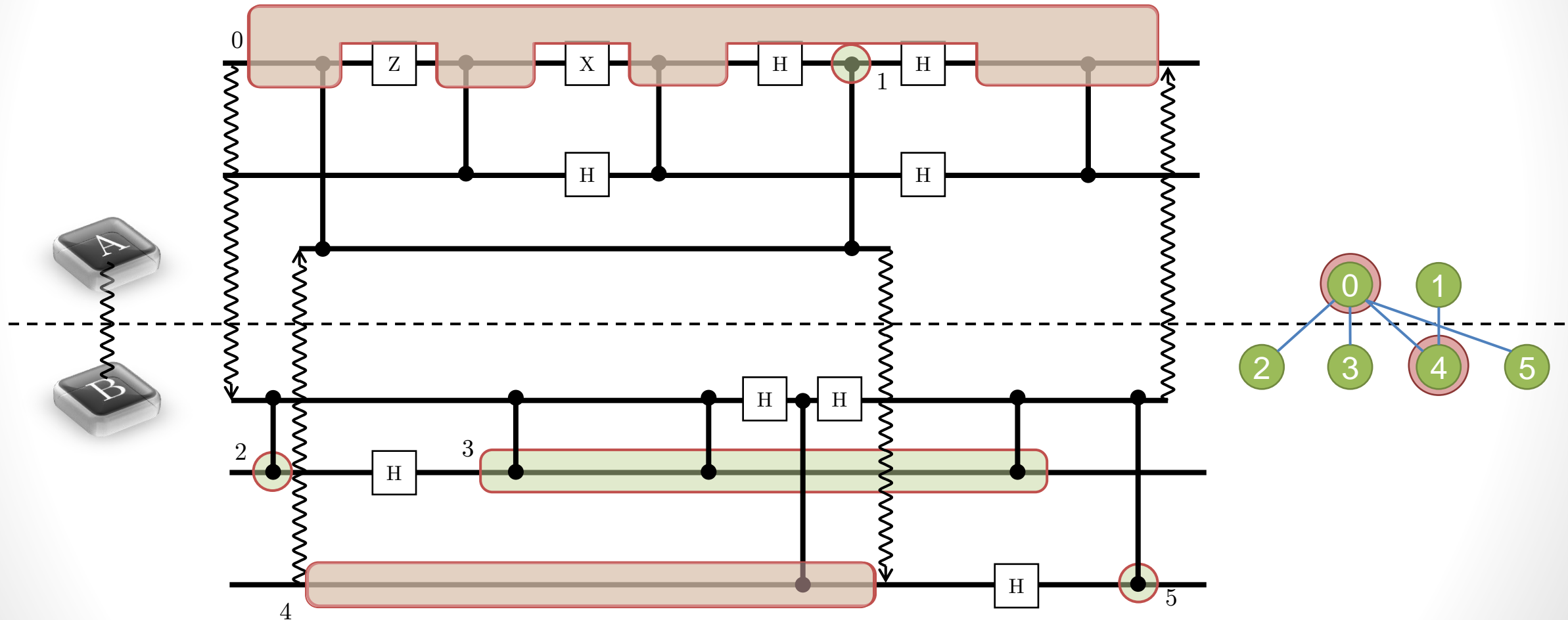


Algorithm: embedding-enhanced distributing

An optimum packing strategy = the **minimum vertex covering** of the packing graph.

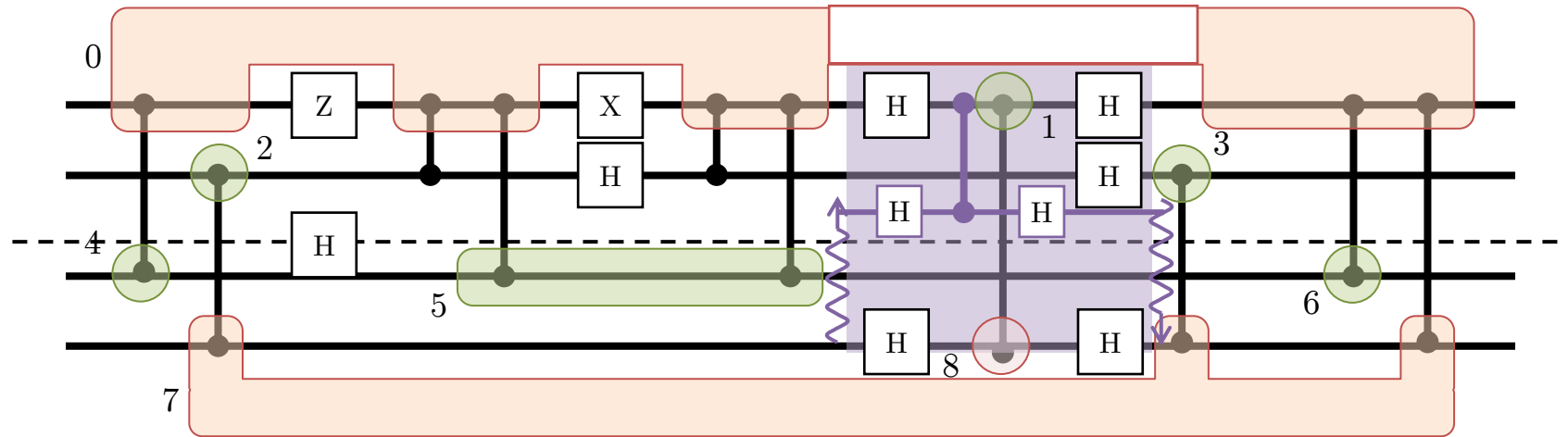


Implementation of embedding-enhanced DQC

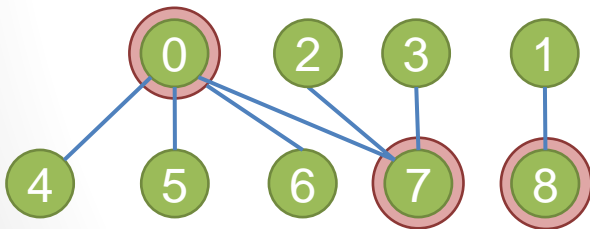




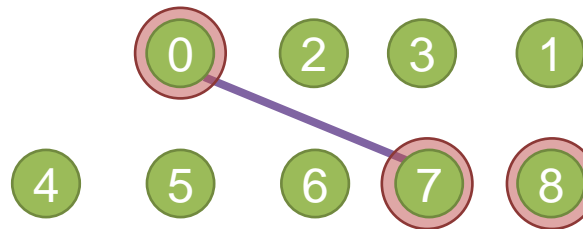
Incompatible packing and conflict edges



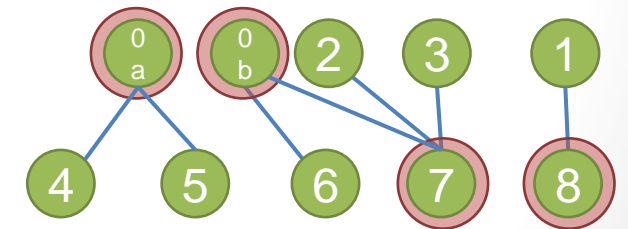
Packing graph:



Conflict edge:

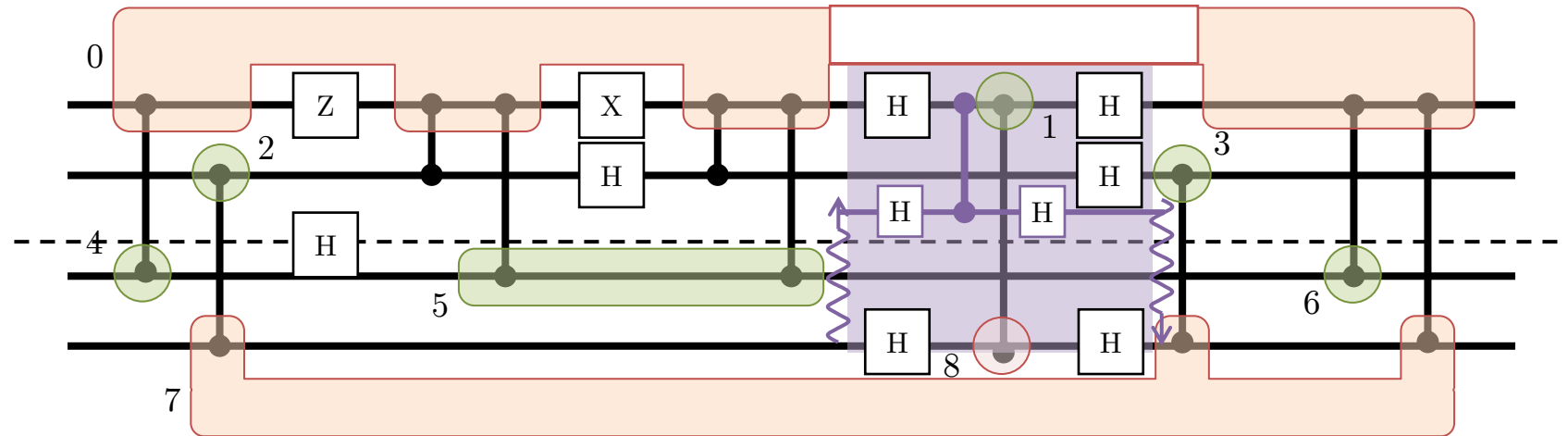


Updated packing graph:

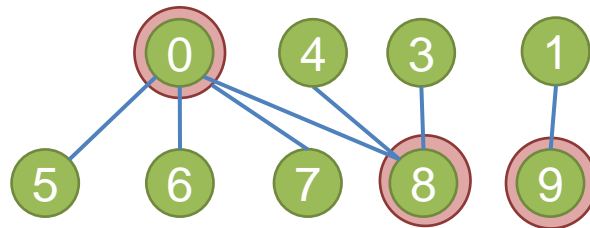




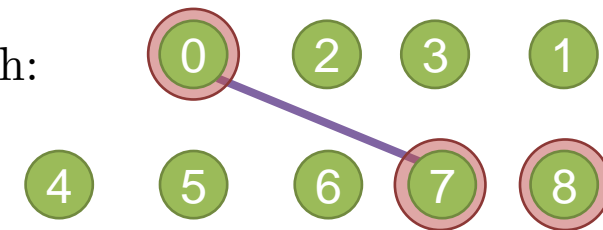
Incompatible packing and conflict edges



Packing graph



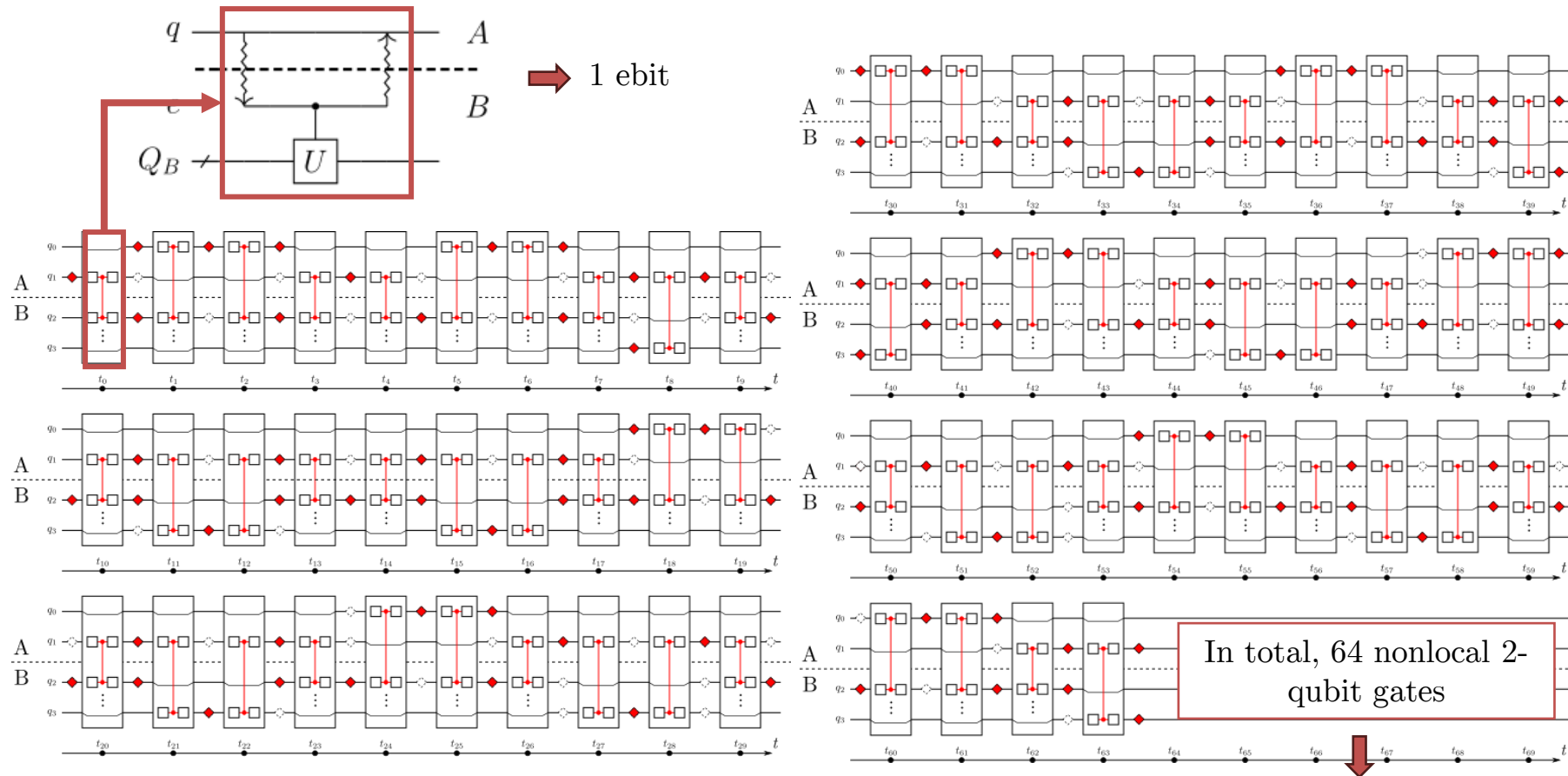
Conflict graph:



The packing graph and conflict graph of a circuit fully describe its **distributability**, **embeddability** and their **compatibility**



4-qubit UCC circuit for variational eigenvalue solver [1,2]



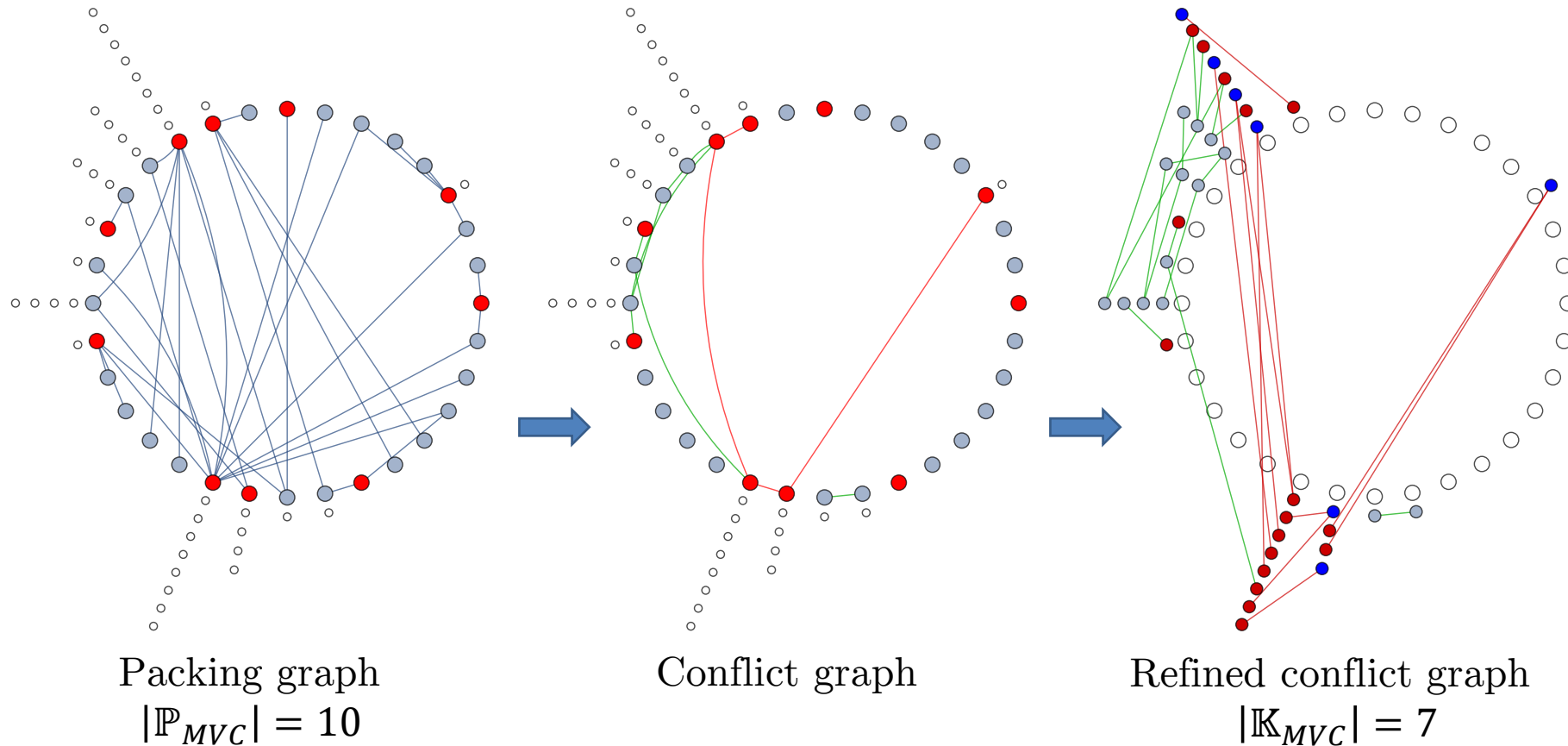
17 ebits \Leftarrow embedding-enhanced distribution^[3] \Leftarrow 64 ebits?

[1] A. G. Taube and R. J. Bartlett, Int. J. of Quantum Chemistry, 106(15):3393–3401, (2006); A. Peruzzo, J. McClean, et al., Nature Communications, 5(1), (2014)

[2] J.-Y. Wu, K. Matsui, T. Forrer, A. Soeda, P. Andrés-Martínez, D. Mills, L. Henaut, and M. Murao, Quantum, 7:1196, 2023



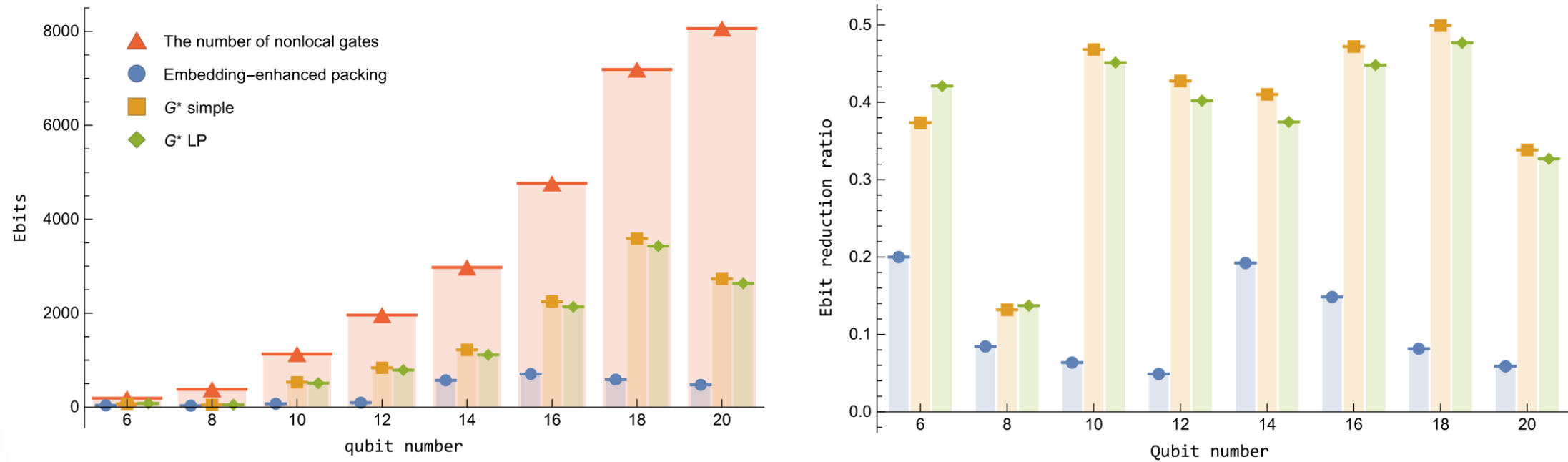
Application in a 4-qubit unitary-coupled-cluster (UCC) circuits



The 4-qubit UCC circuit has 64 nonlocal 2-qubit gates.
 The entanglement cost of the UCC circuit is only $|\mathbb{P}_{MVC}| + |\mathbb{K}_{MVC}| = 17$ ebits, which saves 47 ebits



Comparison with other protocols for DQC implementation of UCC circuits



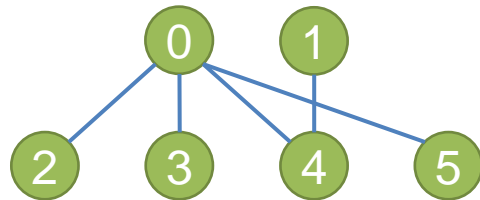
For all N-qubit UCC circuits, the embedding-enhance distributing shows significant saving of entanglement.

[*] G* simple and G* LP are the algorithms provided in:

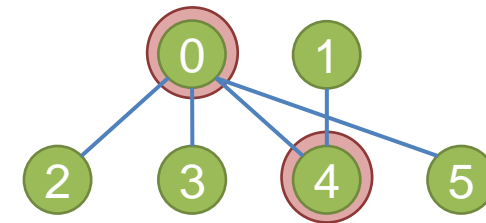
Sundaram, Gupta, and Ramakrishnan, Efficient Distribution of Quantum Circuits, 35th International Symposium on Distributed Computing (DISC 2021) , Vol. 209



Packing graph



Which packets to distribute?

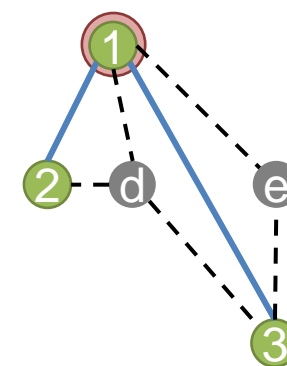
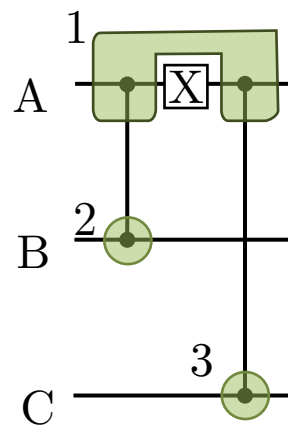
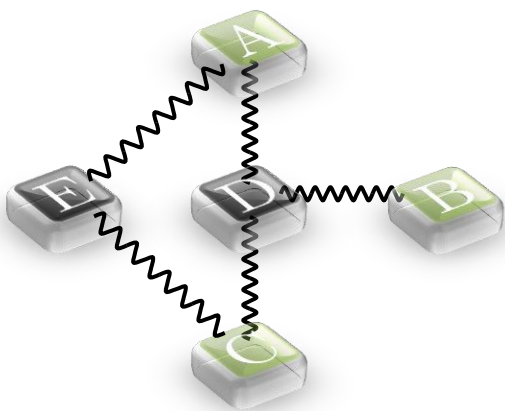


Embedding-enhanced DQC

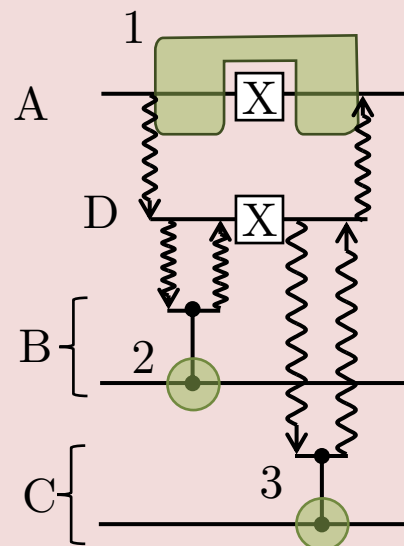
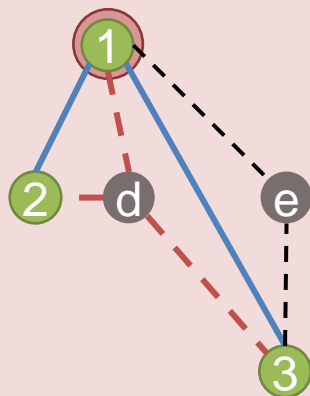
over heterogeneous multi-QPU networks



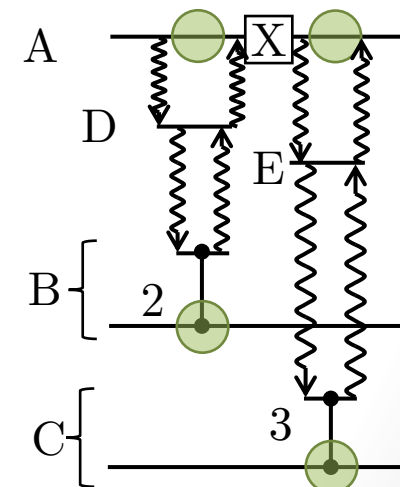
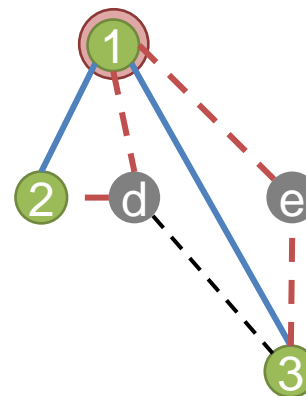
Embedding-enhanced DQC over multiple QPUs



Steiner tree & Embedding

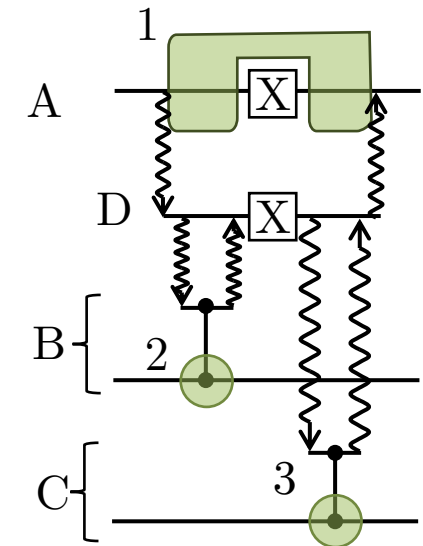
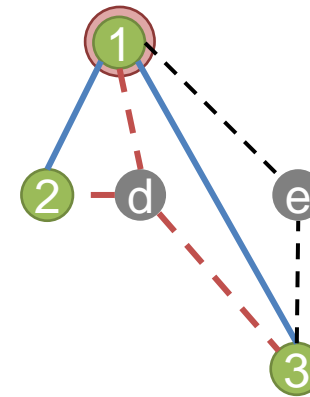
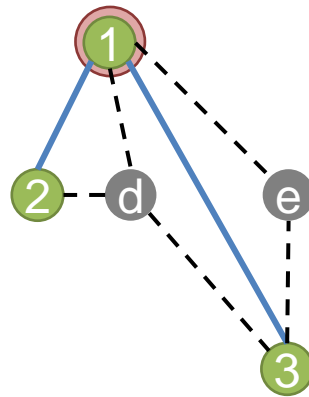
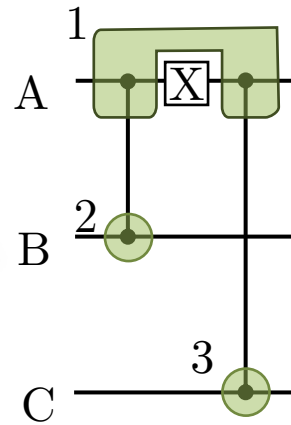
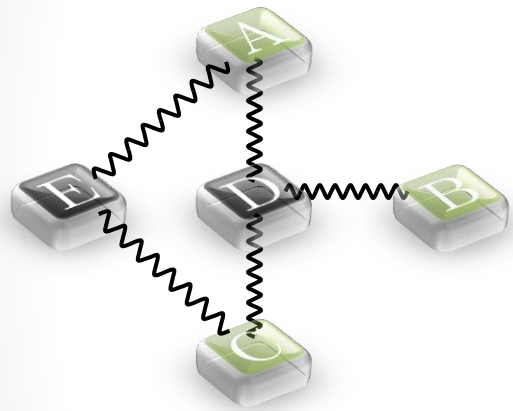


Non-Steiner tree & No embedding 1





Embedding-enhanced DQC over multiple QPUs^[*]



Embedding-enhanced distributing \Rightarrow Packing graph

Packing graph \Rightarrow
Minimum vertex cover & Steiner tree

[*] P. A.-Martinez, T. Forrer, D. Mills, J.-Y. Wu, L. Henaut, K. Yamamoto, M. Muraio, M. and R. Duncan, arXiv:2305.14148, 2023

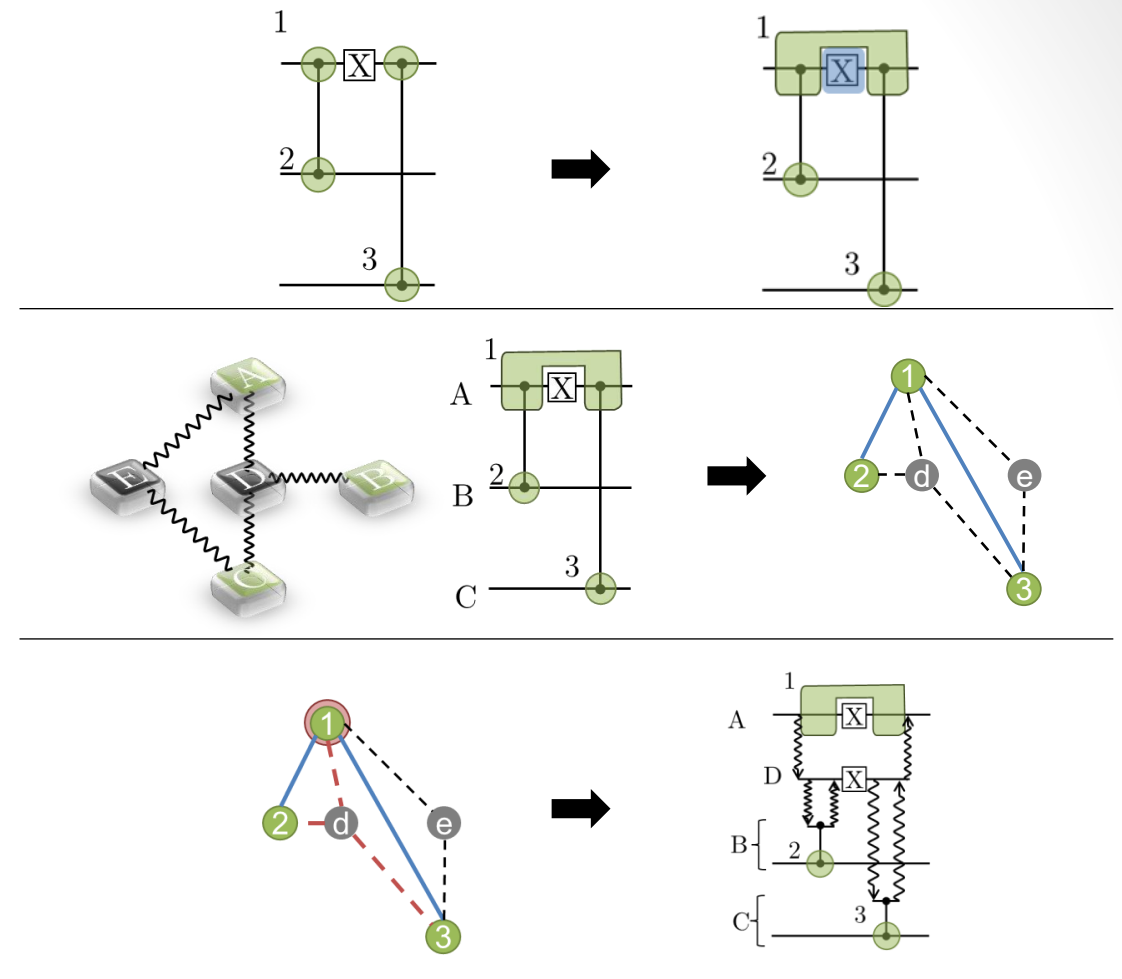
- Embedding-enhanced distributing processes^[1]



- Packing graph over multiple QPUs^[1,2]



- Minimum vertex cover & Steiner tree of packing graph^[2]



Entanglement-efficient distributed quantum computation

[1] J.-Y. Wu, K. Matsui, T. Forrer, A. Soeda, P. Andrés-Martínez, D. Mills, L. Henaut, and M. Muraio, Quantum, 7:1196, 2023

[2] P. A.-Martinez, T. Forrer, D. Mills, J.-Y. Wu, L. Henaut, K. Yamamoto, M. Muraio, M. and R. Duncan, arXiv:2305.14148, 2023 (to appear in QST)

Outlooks

Optimality of embedding-enhanced distribution

- Embedding with detached gate
- Case study for optimality



Embedding-enhanced distribution of multi-qubit gates (e.g. CCZ)

- Embedding rules for general n -qubit gates



Scalability enhancement of entanglement-assisted DQC

- for homogeneous networks^[3]
- for heterogeneous networks

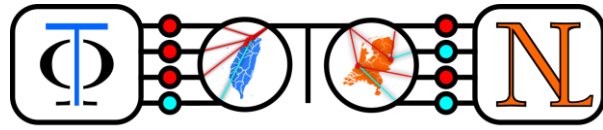


Entanglement-efficient distributed quantum computation

[1] J.-Y. Wu, K. Matsui, T. Forrer, A. Soeda, P. Andrés-Martínez, D. Mills, L. Henaut, and M. Muraio, Quantum, 7:1196, 2023

[2] P. A.-Martinez, T. Forrer, D. Mills, J.-Y. Wu, L. Henaut, K. Yamamoto, M. Muraio, M. and R. Duncan, arXiv:2305.14148, 2023 (to appear in QST)

[3] S.-H. Hu, G. Biswas, and J.-Y. Wu, arXiv:2405.10942



Consortium in Photonic Quantum Computing



Open positions:

- PhDs
- Postdocs



Jun-Yi Wu



Rui-Kuang Lee, Ming-Chang Lee



Yen-Hung Chen

Projects:

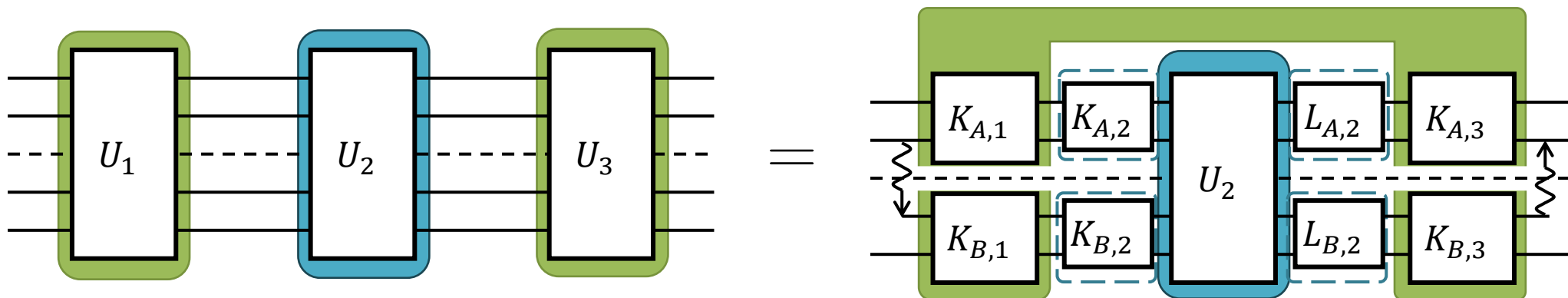
- Verification theory in photonic quantum computing.
- Experiment in integrated photonic quantum computing.



Thank you!

Distributing quantum computation enhanced by embedding, Quantum, 7:1196 (2023)

$$U_3.U_2.U_1 = \mathcal{P}_{q,e}[(K_{A,3} \otimes K_{B,3}) (L_{A,2} \otimes L_{B,2}) U_2 (K_{A,2} \otimes K_{B,2}) (K_{A,1} \otimes K_{B,1})]$$



Embedding-enhanced multipartite DQC, arXiv: 2305.14148 (to appear in QST)