Automata-Based Fully Automated Analysis of Quantum Programs with AutoQ

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joint work with

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VQC'25

Verification of Classical Programs

Verification of classical programs:

(pre/post-condition based, a.k.a. Floyd-Hoare style)

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Pre and Post denote sets of program states

Meaning:

- If S is executed from a state from Pre
- and the execution of S terminates,
- then the program state after S terminates is in Post.

Verification of quantum circuits:

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$$\{Pre\}$$
 C $\{Post\}$

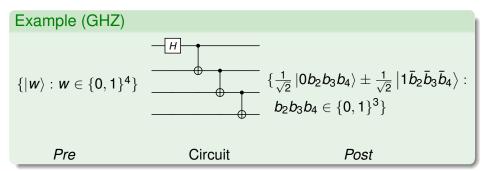
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Verification of quantum circuits:

Pre and Post denote sets of quantum states

Meaning:

- If C is executed from a quantum state from Pre
- then the quantum state after C terminates is in Post.
- (termination is implicit)



$$\textit{Pre} = \{ \ket{0000}, \ket{0001}, \dots, \ket{1111} \}$$

Example (GHZ) $\{|w\rangle: w \in \{0,1\}^4\} \qquad \frac{H}{\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0b_2b_3b_4\rangle \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\bar{b}_2\bar{b}_3\bar{b}_4\rangle :}{b_2b_3b_4 \in \{0,1\}^3\}}$ Pre Circuit Post

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How to efficiently represent sets of quantum states Pre and Post?

Example (GHZ) $\{|w\rangle: w \in \{0,1\}^4\} \qquad \frac{H}{\sqrt{2}} |0b_2b_3b_4\rangle \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\bar{b}_2\bar{b}_3\bar{b}_4\rangle: \\ b_2b_3b_4 \in \{0,1\}^3\}$ Pre Circuit Post

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How to efficiently represent sets of quantum states *Pre* and *Post*?

■ naively ~> double exponential size

... and quantum gates are tree operations

X	У	Z	amp
0	0	0	1/2
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1/2
1	0	0	½ j
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	½ j



X	у	Z	amp
0	0	0	1/2
0	0	1	0
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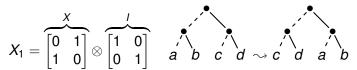
1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2i	0	0	1/2i
-----	---	---	-----	------	---	---	------

Х	У	Z	amp	
0	0	0	1/2	
0	0	1	0	$ \mathcal{O} $
0	1	0	0	\rightarrow $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$
0	1	1	1/2	\Rightarrow 0,' \1 0,' \
1	0	0	1/2 j	(z) (z) (z)
1	0	1	0	\mathcal{I}_{1}
1	1	0	0	$0 \neq 1 0 \neq 1 0 \neq 1 0 \neq 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $
1	1	1	½ <i>j</i>	1/2 0 0 1/2 1/2i 0 0

■ perfect tree of height n (the number of qubits) $\sim 2^n$ leaves

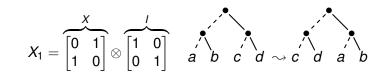


$$X_1 = \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}^X \otimes \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}^I$$



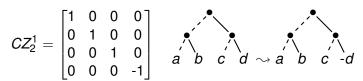


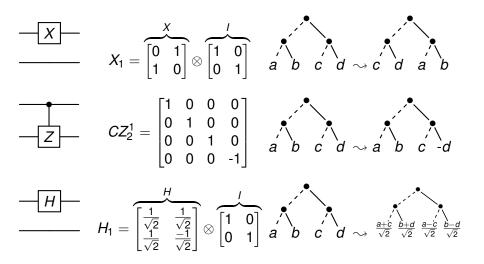
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$$CZ_2^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$





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Tree automata!

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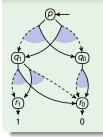
- tree automata
 - finite-state automata representing sets of finite trees
 - extension of standard finite automata for regular languages

How to efficiently represent sets of trees?

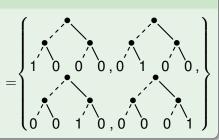
Tree automata!

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Example



represents the set
$$\left\{ \left|00\right\rangle ,\left|01\right\rangle ,\left|10\right\rangle ,\left|11\right\rangle \right\}$$

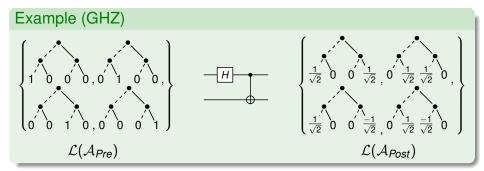


Representing Pre and Post with Tree Automata

$$\{\mathcal{A}_{Pre}\}$$
 $\overset{postcondition}{\{\mathcal{A}_{Post}\}}$

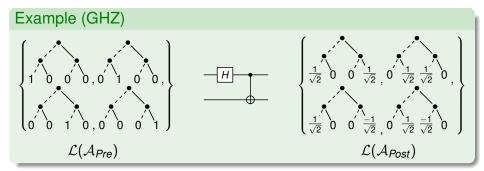
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Representing Pre and Post with Tree Automata

 $\{\mathcal{A}_{ extit{Pre}}\}$ $\left.egin{array}{c} \mathcal{C} & \{\mathcal{A}_{ extit{Post}}\} \end{array}
ight.$

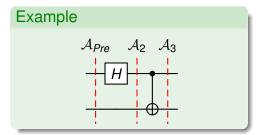


- \blacksquare \mathcal{A} 's size can be small
 - ▶ e.g., \mathcal{A} for $\{|w\rangle : w \in \{0,1\}^n\}$ needs $\mathcal{O}(n)$ states/transitions

Verification with Tree Automata

$$\{\mathcal{A}_{Pre}\}$$
 $\overset{postcondition}{\mathcal{C}}$ $\{\mathcal{A}_{Post}\}$

■ Run C with A_{Pre} :



lacksquare ... and test $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_3)\subseteq\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{Post})$

(standard tree automata inclusion is **EXPTIME**-complete)



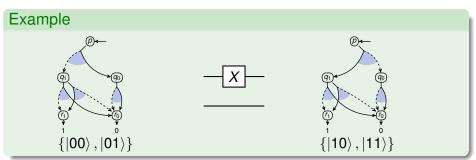
- How to compute A_2 such that $\mathcal{L}(A_2) = G(\mathcal{L}(A_1))$ efficiently?
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- Supported gate types:
 - ▶ (anti-)diagonal: X, Y, Z, S, T, R_z, controls (CNOT, CZ, Toffoli, ...)
 - simple manipulation with automaton: $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}_1|)$



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 - simple manipulation with automaton: $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}_1|)$
 - ightharpoonup general: H, R_x, R_y, \dots
 - need to synchronize subtrees of the same tree







- standard tree automata: $\mathcal{O}(2^{|\mathcal{A}_1|})$
- level-synchronized tree automata: $\mathcal{O}(|\mathcal{A}_1|^2)$

Quantum Circuit Verification Algorithm

$$\{\mathcal{A}_{ extit{Pre}}\}$$
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- Algorithm:
 - 1 Start with A_{Pre} .

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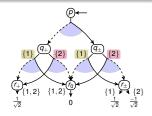
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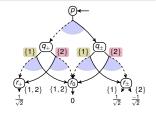
Level-Synchronized Tree Automata

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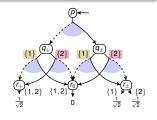


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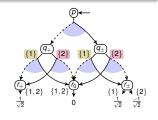
- cost of operations
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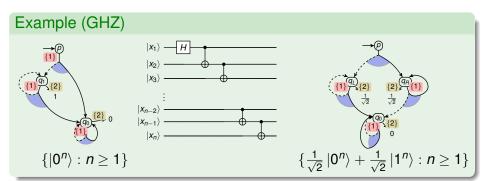
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- language operations:
 - emptiness: PSPACE-complete
 - ▶ inclusion/equivalence: PSPACE-hard, in EXPSPACE

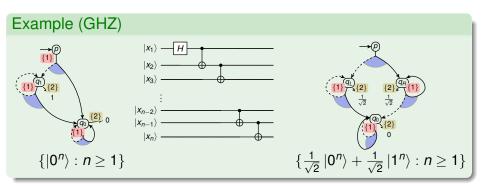
Level-Synchronized Tree Automata

enable basic parameterized verification



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■ GHZ, fermionic unitary evolution (single/double fermionic excitation)

Weighted Level-Synchronized Tree Automata

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transitions:

- tree automata: $q \rightarrow a(q_1, q_2)$
- level-synchronized TAs: $q \stackrel{1}{\rightarrow} a(q_1, q_2)$
- weighted LSTAs: $q \xrightarrow{1} a(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}q_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}q_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}q_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}q_2)$

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- + weighted tree transducers (instead of specialized algorithms)
 - regular model checking-like verification algorithm
 - support for parameterized verification

What can we verify?

- (parameterized versions of) Bernstein-Vazirani, multi-control Toffoli
- Grover's algorithm:
 - pre/post with precise sets of quantum states
 - single/all oracles
 - ightharpoonup P(solution) > 0.9 (symbolic TAs)
 - one iteration increases probability (symbolic TAs)
 - equivalence of parameterized one loop (WLSTAs)
 - weakly-measured version (symbolic TAs + measurements)
- repeat until success circuits
- circuits from RevLib, Feynman, Random
- parameterized GHZ (LSTAs), arithmetic circuits (WLSTAs), basic QECCs (WLSTAs)
- parameterized fermionic unitary evolution (LSTAs), Hamiltonian simulation (WLSTAs)

Takeaways and Future

Directions

Takeaways

Quantum V Automata

Future Directions

- a good specification language
 - expressive, user-friendly
 - can compile to (*)TAs quickly
- parameterized verification of circuits with QFT
- How to represent quantum circuits efficiently?
 - algebra over trees? logic?

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Thank you!

References

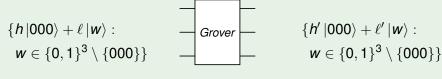
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Symbolic Amplitudes

■ So far, we only used finite numbers of amplitudes

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- But what about verifying a property like this?

Example



global constraint:

$$\begin{split} h, h', \ell, \ell' &\in \mathbb{C} \wedge |h'|^2 \ge |h|^2 \wedge |\ell'|^2 \le |\ell|^2 \wedge \\ |h|^2 &\ge |\ell|^2 \wedge |h|^2 + 7|\ell|^2 = 1 \wedge |h'|^2 + 7|\ell'|^2 = 1 \end{split}$$

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$$\{h | 000\rangle + \ell | w\rangle :$$
 Grover $\{h' | 000\rangle + \ell' | w\rangle :$ $w \in \{0, 1\}^3 \setminus \{000\}\}$

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- uncountably many amplitueds
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- ~ symbolic amplitudes!

Verifying Quantum Circuits using Symbolic Amplitudes

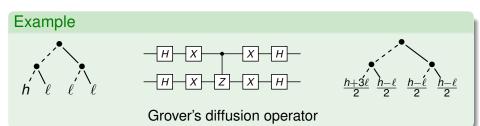
Modifications to the verification algorithm:

- (L-S) tree automata ~> symbolic (L-S) tree automata
 - alphabet contains symbolic values, terms, and predicates

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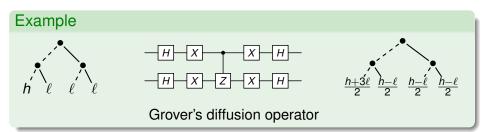
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modified language inclusion test

Verification of Quantum Circuits with Loops

Common structure of quantum programs:

while
$$(M(x_i) = 0)$$
 C ;

Algorithm 6: A Weakly Measured Version of Grover's algorithm (solution $s = 0^n$)

repeat-until-success, weakly measured Grover

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Common structure of quantum programs:

while
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Algorithm 6: A Weakly Measured Version of

```
Grover's algorithm (solution s = 0^n)
1 Pre: \{1 | 0^{n+2} \rangle + 0 | * \rangle \};
2 H_3; H_4; \ldots; H_{n+2};
3 O<sub>2,...,(n+2)</sub>; CK<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>; O<sub>2,...,(n+2)</sub>;
4 Inv: \{v_{soll} | 000^n \rangle + v_{\nu} | 000^{n-1} 1 \rangle + \cdots +
            v_k |001^n\rangle + v_{sol2} |100^n\rangle + 0 |*\rangle;
6 while M_1 = 0 do
     \{G_2 = \{(n+2)\}; O_2 = \{(n+2)\}; CK_1^2; O_2 = \{(n+2)\};
8 Post: \{1 | 10s \rangle + 0 | * \rangle \}:
```

- repeat-until-success, weakly measured Grover
- symbolic (L-S)TAs + measurements