

Silq: A High-level Quantum Programming Language



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Quantum Programming Languages

Existing languages: Describe circuits

 Qiskit

Quipper

Q#

ProjectQ

 Cirq

QWire

LIQ*Ui*⟩

QASM

Forest

...



Silq: Describes high-level operations



Reduce & simplify
code



Static safety /
Prevent errors



Safe automatic
uncomputation



More intuitive
semantics

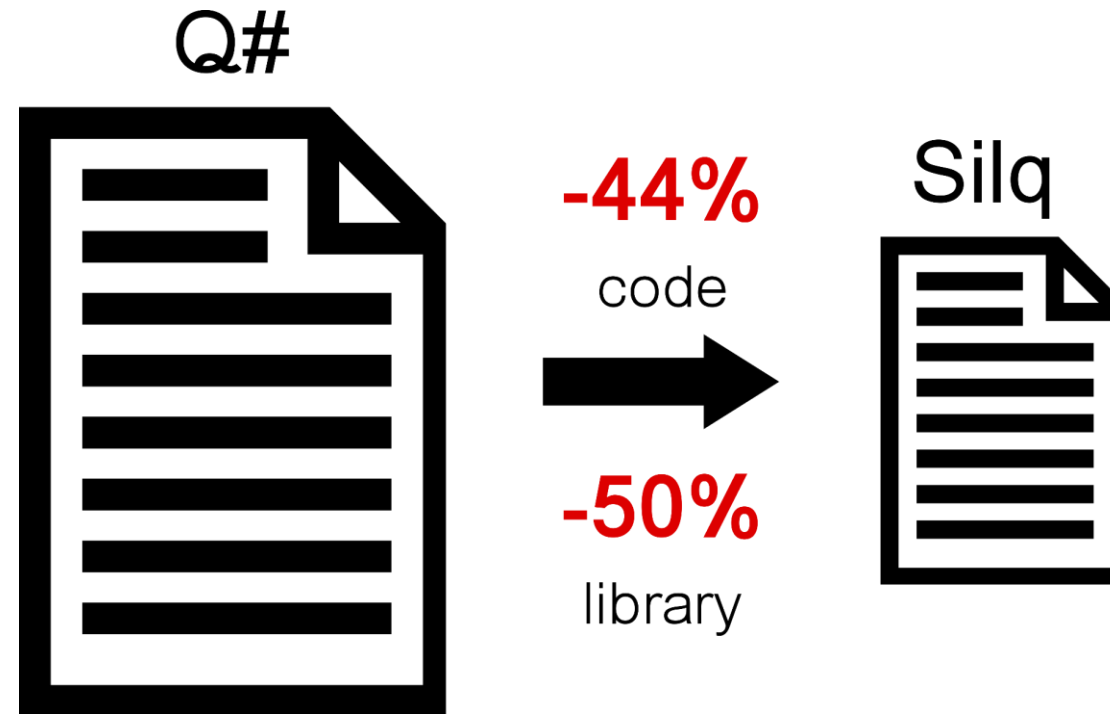


Physicality



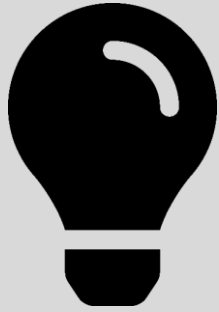
Downstream
applications

Quantum Programming Languages



Comparison on Microsoft's Q# coding contests, see <https://silq.ethz.ch/comparison>

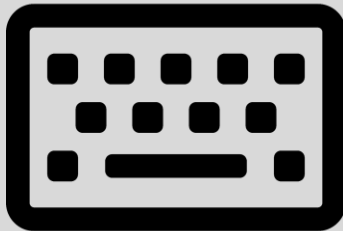
Goals of this Lecture



Learn Silq's language concepts



Discuss & compare languages



Try out Silq



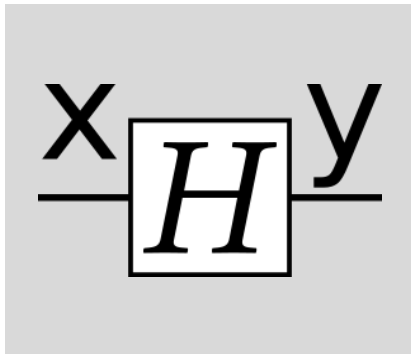
Report issues

Background (minimal)

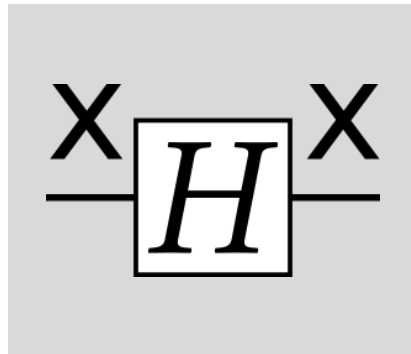
Concept	Explanation
State of quantum bit	$\varphi = \gamma_0 0\rangle + \gamma_1 1\rangle$ for $\gamma_0, \gamma_1 \in \mathbb{C}$
(Computational) basis states	$ 0\rangle, 1\rangle$, but not $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 1\rangle$
No-cloning theorem	Impossible: $\varphi \mapsto \varphi \otimes \varphi$

Basic Features of Silq

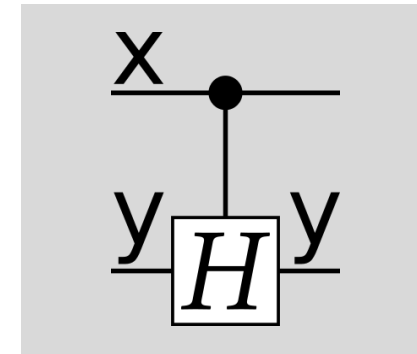
```
y:=H(x);
```



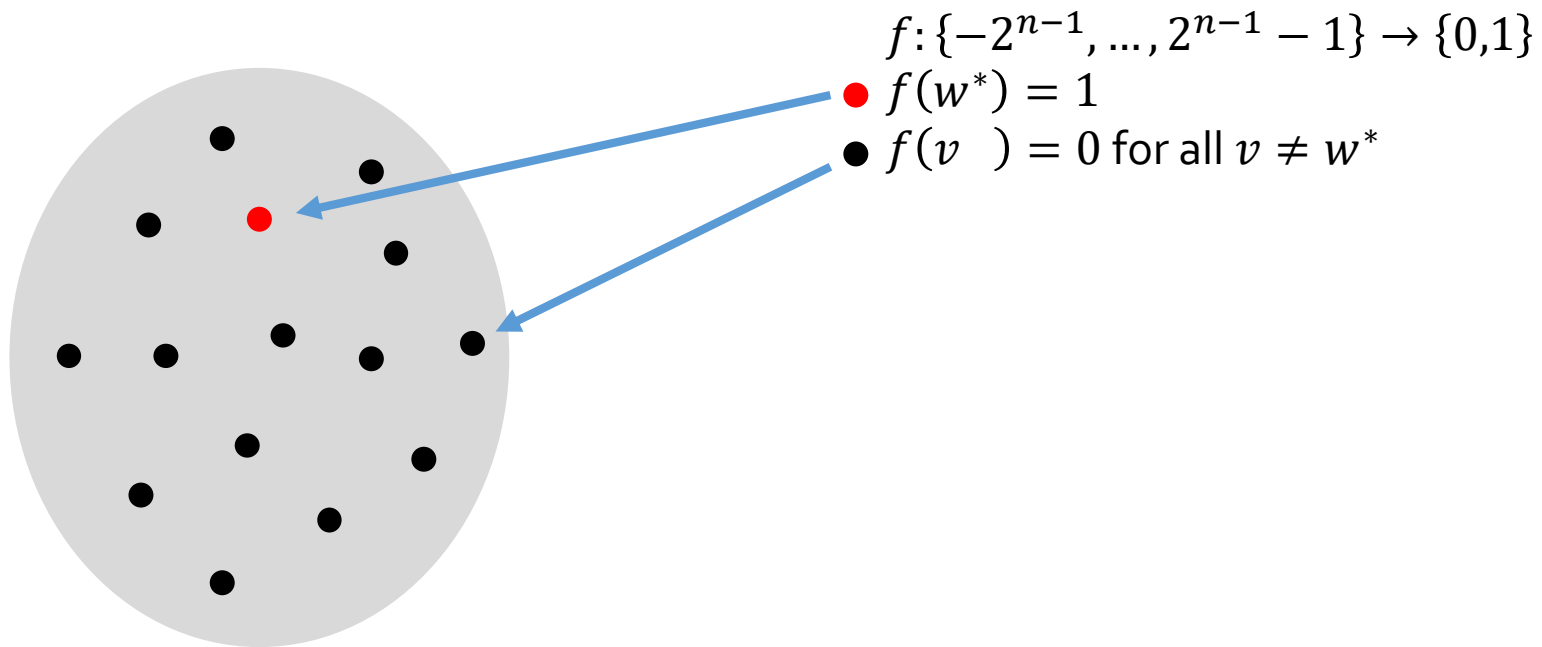
```
x:=H(x);
```



```
if x {    // controlled on x,  
  y:=H(y); // apply H to y  
}
```



Grover's Algorithm - Recap

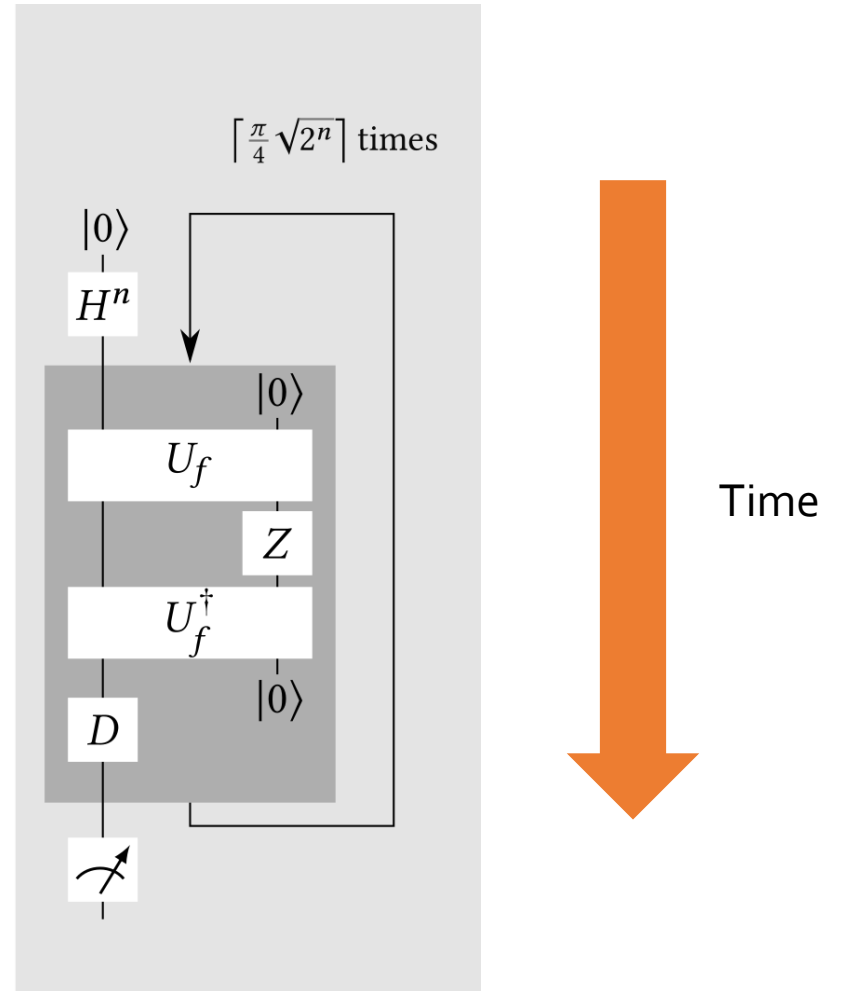


Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```
def grover[n:!N](f:const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B){  
  nIterations :=  $\left\lceil \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2^n} \right\rceil$ ;  
  cand := 0:int[n];  
  for k in [0..n) { cand[k] := H(cand[k]); }  
  for k in [0..nIterations){  
  
    if f(cand) { phase( $\pi$ ); }  
  
    cand := groverDiff[n](cand);  
  }  
  return measure(cand);  
}
```

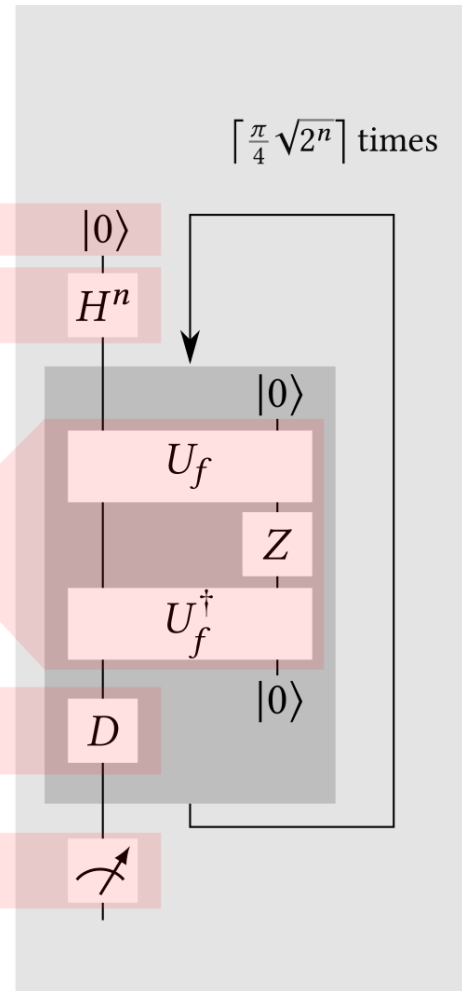

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```
def grover[n:!N](f:const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B){  
  nIterations :=  $\lceil \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2^n} \rceil$ ;  
  cand := 0:int[n];  
  for k in [0..n) { cand[k] := H(cand[k]); }  
  for k in [0..nIterations){  
    if f(cand) { phase( $\pi$ ); }  
  
    cand := groverDiff[n](cand);  
  }  
  return measure(cand);  
}
```



Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```
def grover[n: !N](f: const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B) {
  nIterations :=  $\left\lceil \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2^n} \right\rceil$ ;
  cand := 0: int[n];
  for k in [0..n) { cand[k] := H(cand[k]); }
  for k in [0..nIterations) {
    if f(cand) { phase( $\pi$ ); }
    cand := groverDiff[n](cand);
  }
  return measure(cand);
}
```



Grover's Algorithm in Silq

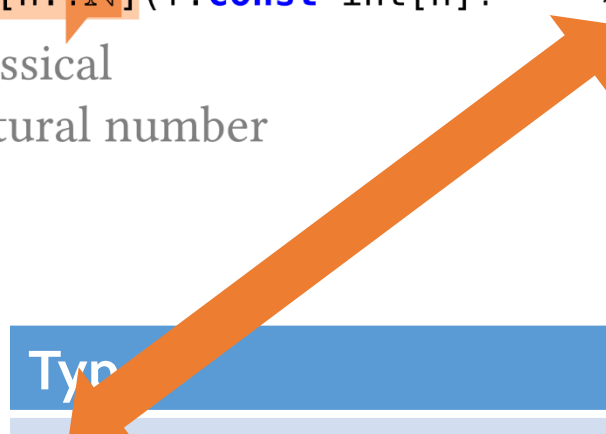
```
1  def grover[n:ℕ](f:const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  ℬ){
```

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```
generic
parameter n
1  def grover[n:! $\mathbb{N}$ ](f:const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$   $\mathbb{B}$ ){
```

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

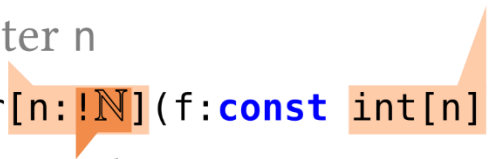
```
generic
parameter n
1 def grover[n:! $\mathbb{N}$ ](f:const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$   $\mathbb{B}$ ){
    !: classical
     $\mathbb{N}$ : natural number
```



Type	Classical or Quantum?
$\mathbb{B}$	Classical / Quantum
int[n] / uint[n]	Classical / Quantum
$\mathbb{N}$, $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Q}$, $\mathbb{R}$	Classical
Generic parameters	Classical

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```
generic
parameter n
1 def grover[n: !N](f: const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B){
    !: classical
    N: natural number
```



Grover's Algorithm in Silq

generic parameter n
 1 **def** grover[$n:!\mathbb{N}$]($f:\text{const int}[n]!\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}} \mathbb{B}$) {
 $! : \text{classical}$
 $\mathbb{N} : \text{natural number}$
 $\text{int}[n]! \xrightarrow{\text{qfree}} \mathbb{B}$ {
 $n\text{-bit int}$
 g classical bijection
 function consists of classical operations

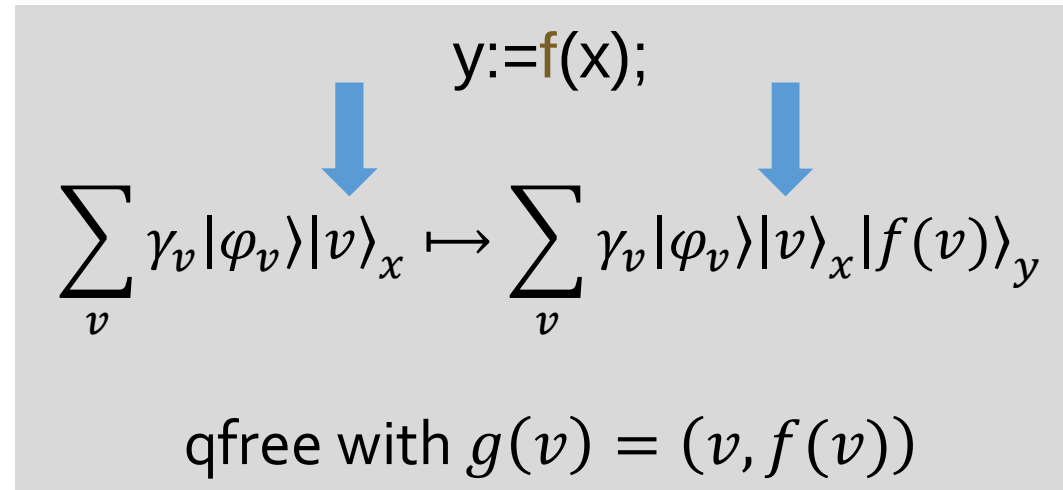
Function	Semantics	Qfree?
X	$\sum_{v=0}^1 \gamma_v v\rangle \mapsto \sum_{v=0}^1 \gamma_v 1-v\rangle$	Qfree
General (non-classical)	$\sum_{\vec{v}} \gamma_{\vec{v}} \vec{v}\rangle \mapsto \sum_{\vec{v}} \gamma_{\vec{v}} g(\vec{v})\rangle$	Qfree
H	$\sum_{v=0}^1 \gamma_v v\rangle \mapsto \sum_{v=0}^1 \gamma_v (0\rangle + (-1)^v 1\rangle)$	Not Qfree

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

generic parameter n f preserves n-bit int
 argument

```

1  def grover[n: !N](f: const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B){
    !: classical      function consists of
    N: natural number      classical operations
  
```



Grover's Algorithm in Silq

generic parameter n f preserves argument n -bit int

```
1 def grover[n: !N](f: const int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{qfree}}$  B){
```

$! : \text{classical}$ function consists of
 $N : \text{natural number}$ classical operations

```
H:      B!  $\xrightarrow{\text{mfree}}$  B
phase:  !R!  $\xrightarrow{\text{mfree}}$  1
measure:   $\tau!$   $\longrightarrow$  ! $\tau$ 
groverDiff[n]: int[n]!  $\xrightarrow{\text{mfree}}$  int[n]
```

Grover's Algorithm in Silq

```

1  def grover[n: !N](f: const int[n]! qfree B){
    !: classical      function consists of
    N: natural number  classical operations

    nIterations := ⌊  $\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2^n}$  ⌋;
    cand := 0: int[n];
    for k in [0..n) { cand[k] := H(cand[k]); }

    for k in [0..nIterations){
      if f(cand) { phase( $\pi$ ); }
      cand := groverDiff[n](cand);
    }
    return measure(cand);
  }
11 }
```

$$\psi_1 = |f\rangle_f \otimes |n\rangle_n$$

$$\psi_2 = \psi_1 \otimes \left\| \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2^n} \right] \right\rangle_{n\text{Iterations}}$$

```

      H:      B ! mfree→ B
    phase:    !R ! mfree→ 1
    measure:   τ ! → !τ
groverDiff[n]: int[n]! mfree→ int[n]
```

Automatic Uncomputation

```
if f(cand) {  
  phase( $\pi$ );  
}
```

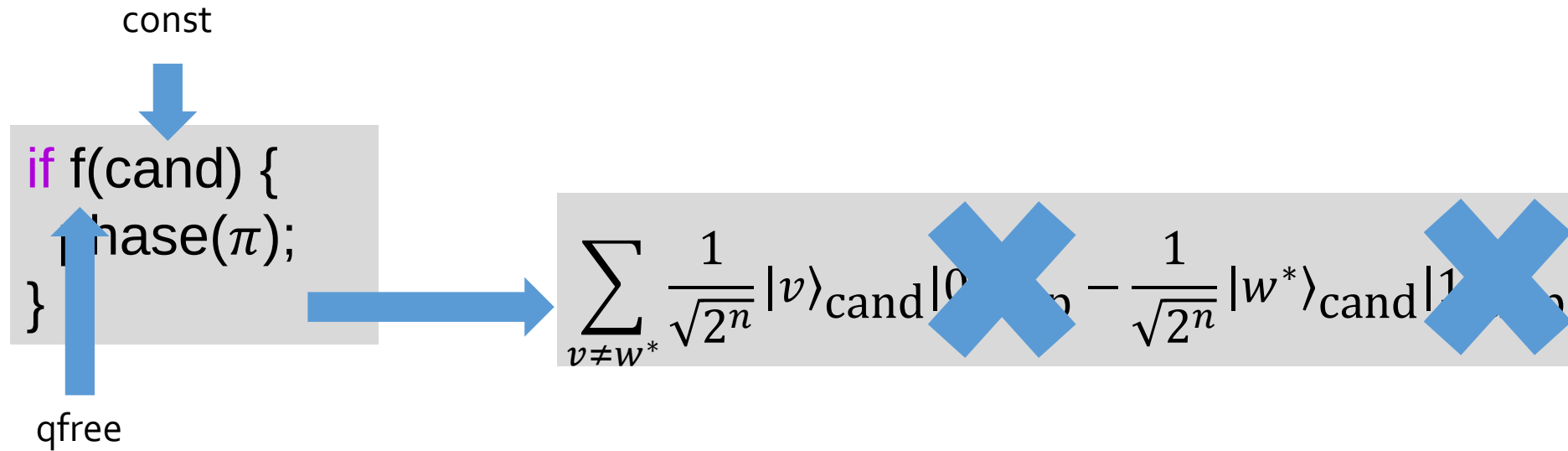
$$\sum_{v \neq w^*} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |v\rangle_{\text{cand}} |0\rangle_{\text{tmp}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |w^*\rangle_{\text{cand}} |1\rangle_{\text{tmp}}$$

implicit measurement

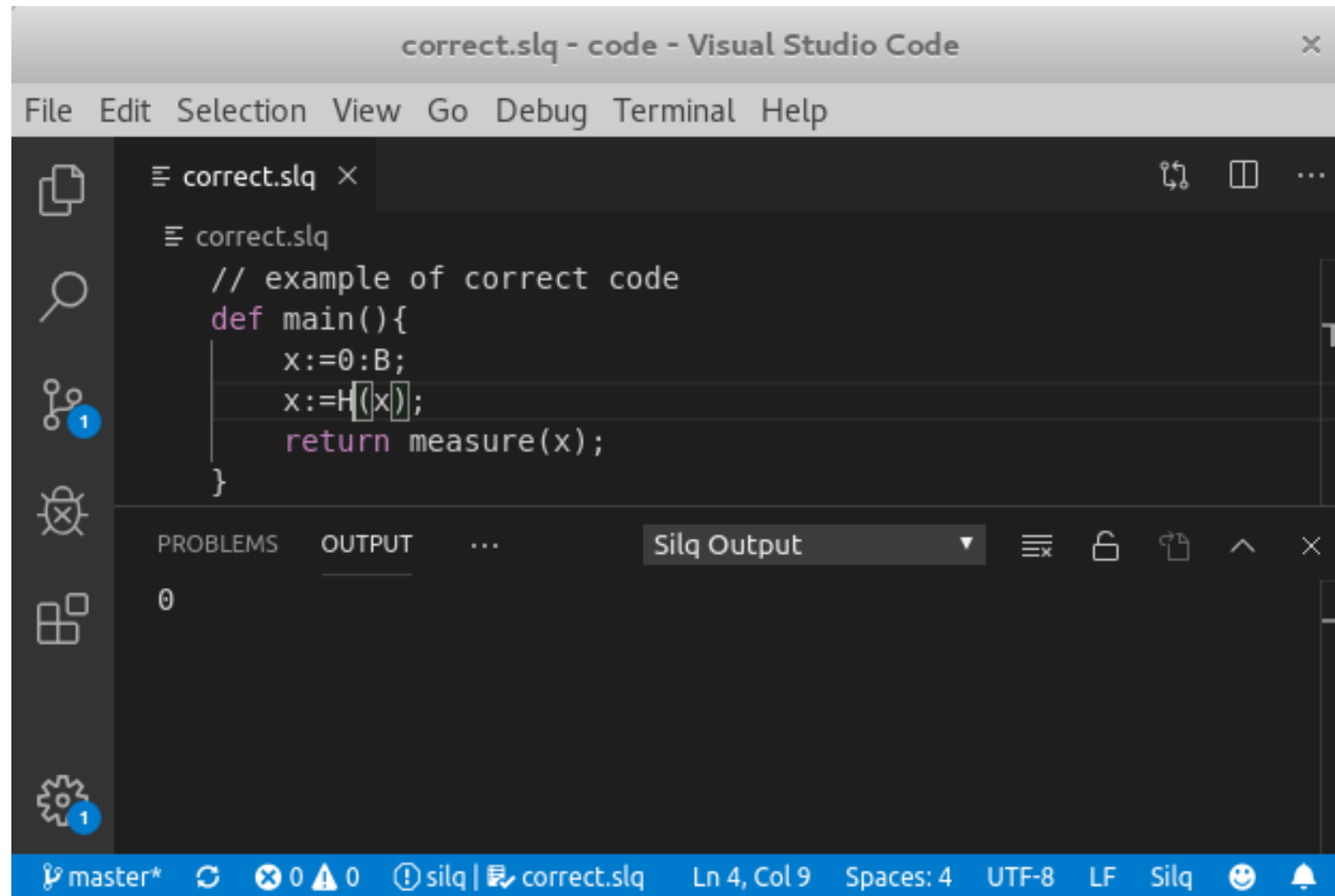
$$\sum_{v \neq w^*} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |v\rangle_{\text{cand}} |0\rangle_{\text{tmp}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |w^*\rangle_{\text{cand}} |1\rangle_{\text{tmp}}$$

Automatic Uncomputation



Live Coding



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a file named `correct.slq` open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
// example of correct code
def main(){
  x:=0:B;
  x:=H([x]);
  return measure(x);
}
```

The output panel at the bottom shows the result of the execution: `0`.

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is `correct.slq` at line 4, column 9, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, and LF line endings. The Silq language is also indicated.

Summary of Type Annotations

Documentation on http://silq.ethz.ch/documentation#/documentation/1_annotations



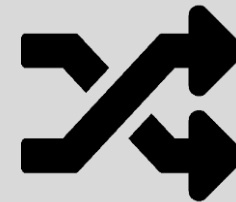
mfree



const



classical

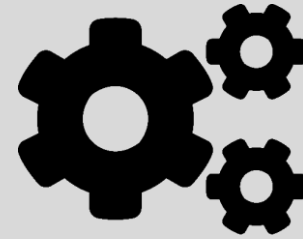


qfree

Downstream Applications



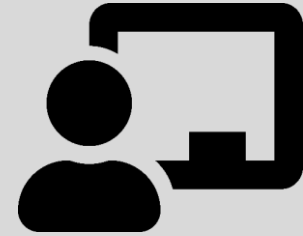
Simulation



Compilation



Research



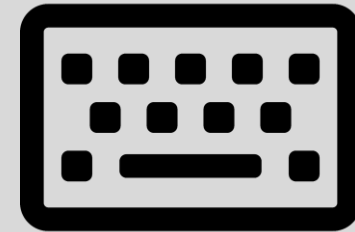
Teaching

Try Silq Yourself!



Install

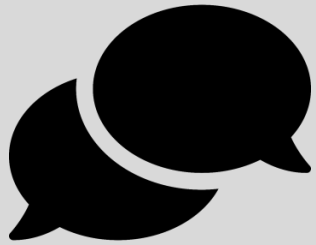
Follow instructions on
<http://www.silq.ethz.ch/install>



Try examples

Try to solve tasks / run solutions from
<http://www.silq.ethz.ch/examples>

Interested in Silq?



Ask &
Complain!

In person or
via Slack channel



Contact us!

Bachelor/Master thesis
Research projects
PhD



Benjamin Bichsel
Max Baader
Timon Gehr
Prof. Martin Vechev
(ETH Zürich)

<https://www.sri.inf.ethz.ch/>

Invalid Programs From Live Coding

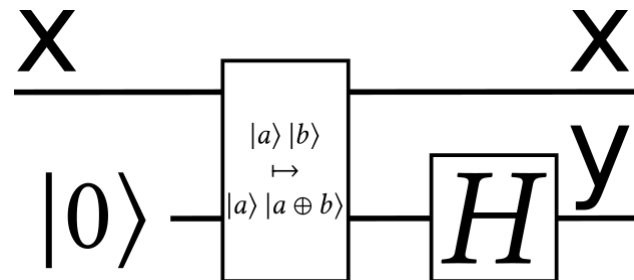
- The following slides are here for completeness.

Preventing Errors- Use Consumed

```
def useConsumed(x:ℤ){  
  y := H(x);  
  return (x,y); // undefined identifier x  
}
```



```
def duplicateConst(const x:ℤ){  
  y := H(x);  
  return (x,y); // no error  
}
```



Preventing Errors- Implicit Measurements

```
def implicitMeas[n:!N](x:uint[n]){  
  y := x % 2;  
  return y;  
} // parameter 'x' is not consumed
```



```
def unconsumedConst[n:!N](const x:uint[n]){  
  y := x % 2;  
  return y;  
} // no error
```



Preventing Errors- Conditional Measurements

```
def condMeas(const c:ℬ,x:ℬ){  
  if c{  
    x:= measure(x);  
  }  
  return x;  
} // cannot call function 'measure[ℬ]' in 'mfree' context
```



```
def classCondMeas(const c:!ℬ,x:ℬ){  
  if c{  
    x:= measure(x):ℬ;  
  }  
  return x;  
} // no error
```



Preventing Errors- Reverse Measurements

```
def revMeas(){  
    return reverse(measure);  
} // reversed function must be mfree
```



Preventing Errors- Invalid Uncomputation

```
def nonConst(y:ℤ){  
  if X(y) { // X consumes y  
    phase(π);  
  }  
} // non-'lifted' quantum expression must be consumed
```



```
def signFlipOf0(const y:ℤ){  
  if X(y) { // X consumes a copy of y  
    phase(π);  
  }  
} // no error
```



Preventing Errors- Invalid Uncomputation

```
def nonQfree(const y: $\mathbb{B}$ , z: $\mathbb{B}$ ){  
  if H(y) {  
    z := X(z);  
  }  
  return z;  
} // non-'lifted' quantum expression must be consumed
```

