

Exact Quantum State Preparation with the Standard Recursive Block Basis

Giacomo Belli, Michele Amoretti

Quantum Software Laboratory

Department of Engineering and Architecture
University of Parma

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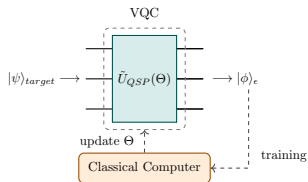
Preamble: QSP Circuit Design

■ Variational Approaches

- low-depth circuit ansatz $\tilde{U}_{QSP}(\Theta)$
- non-convex optimization
- local minima, barren plateaus

■ Exact Synthesis Methods

- circuit for entire $U_{QSP}(\Phi)$
- exponential growth of parameters
- rapidly increasing circuit depth



$$|0\rangle^{\otimes n} \xrightarrow{U_{QSP}(\Phi)} |\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} c_i |i\rangle$$

QSP traditional framework + **SRBB** $\Rightarrow$ transition “*variational to exact*”

- no increase in depth/gate count compared to V-SRBB
- no optimization-induced limitations
- same expressive structure (complete basis for $\mathfrak{su}(2^n)$)

Summary

Introduction

Gate Synthesis Tools

Map: variational $\rightarrow$ exact

SUN

V-SRBB

E-SRBB

Future Work

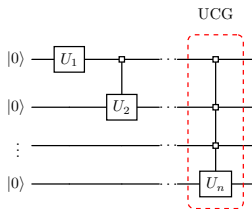
Appendix

Gate Synthesis Tools

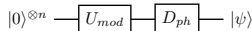
Uniformly Controlled Gate (UCG)

$$F_{n-1}^n[U(2)] = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{2^{n-1}} U_j$$

$$U_j = e^{i\alpha_j} R_z(\beta_j) R_y(\gamma_j) R_z(\delta_j)$$



Historical Framework for $U_j \in \text{SU}(2)$



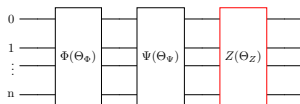
UCG synthesis + BST diagram

Standard Recursive Block Basis (SRBB)

$$(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{4^n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{4^n} \xrightarrow{\exp} \prod_{j=1}^{4^n} e^{i\theta_j B_j} \in U(2^n)$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{\text{approx}}^{\text{SRBB}} \equiv \prod_l Z_l(\Theta_Z) \Psi_l(\Theta_\Psi) \Phi_l(\Theta_\Phi)$$

[R.S.Sarkar et al., arXiv:2405.00012]



$$Z(\Theta_Z) = \prod_{j=2}^{2^n} e^{i(\theta_{j^2-1} B_{j^2-1})}$$

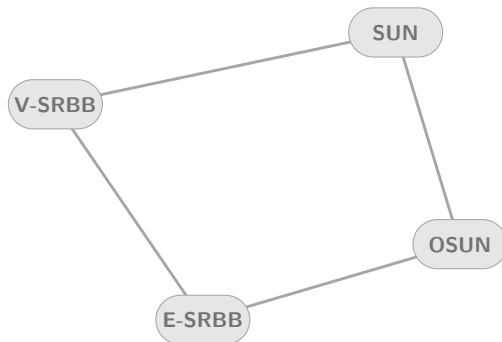
$$\text{CNOT}_Z, \text{Depth}_Z \sim \Theta(2^n)$$

- single-layer Lie-based QNN
- CNOT-optimization

Paper: Quantum 10 (2026)

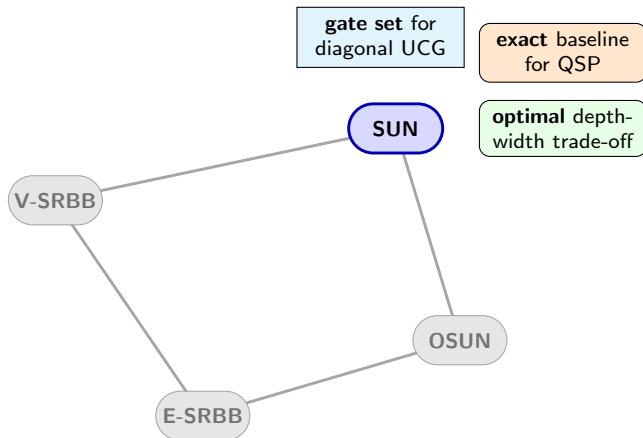
GitHub: qslab-unipr/srbb-synthesis

Overview

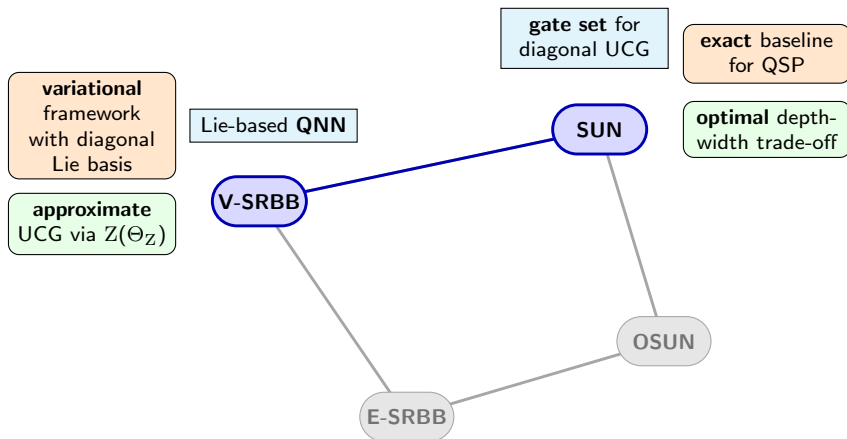




Overview

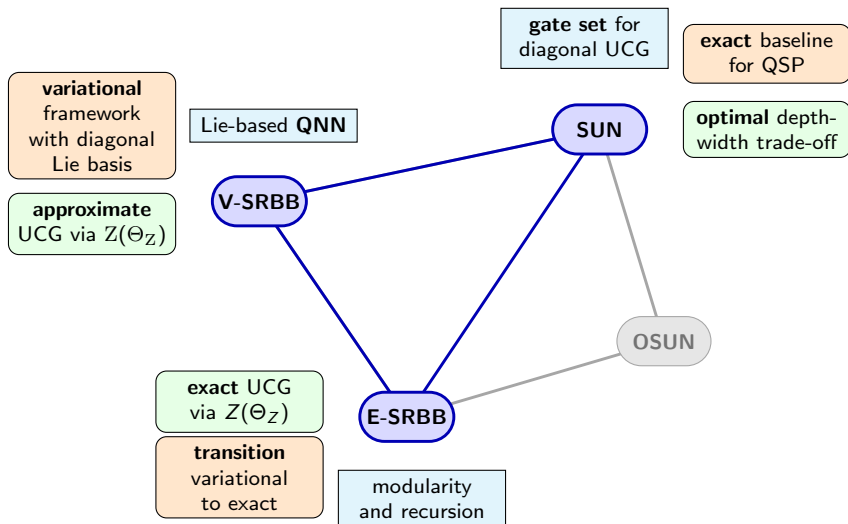


Overview

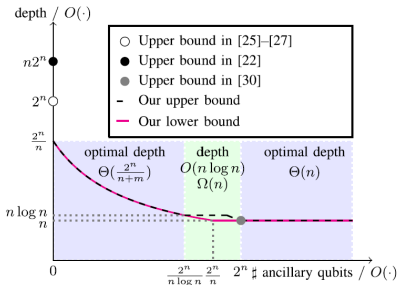
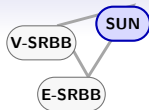




Overview



Exact QSP with Ancillae: SUN



[X.Sun et al., arXiv:2108.06150]

- **Optimal** width-depth bounds
- Λ -operator in **5** stages
- ancillae $m \in [2n, \frac{2^n}{n}]$

$$D_{\Lambda} = \mathcal{O}(\log_2 m + \frac{2^n}{m})$$

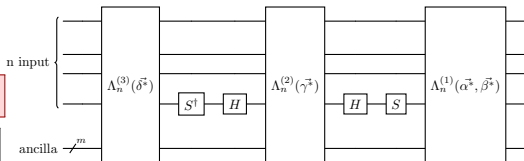
$$W_{\Lambda} = \mathcal{O}(2^n)$$

Paper: Springer RC25
GitHub: qslab-unipr/qsp-sun

U(2)-block UCG decomposition

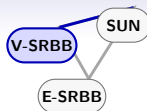
$$R_y(\gamma_j) \equiv SH \cdot R_z(\gamma_j) \cdot HS^\dagger$$

$$UCG \rightarrow 3 \cdot UCR_z \rightarrow 3\Lambda$$

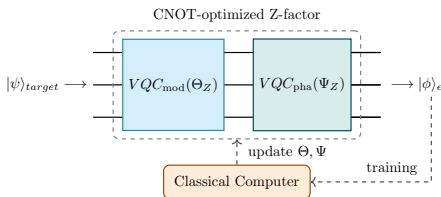




Approximate QSP: V-SRBB



Quantum Neural Network designed on diagonal SRBB



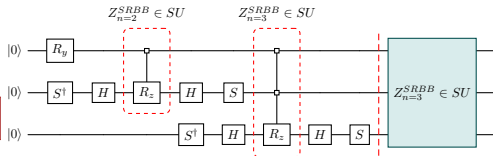
GitHub:
qslab-unipr/aquaman-sp

- **Diagonal** $SU(2^n)$ generators
- **Modularity** by Z-factor
- $D_{\text{QSP}}(n) = 6 \cdot 2^n - \frac{n^2 + 7n}{2} - 3$
- $N_{\text{rot}}(n) = 3 \cdot 2^n - n - 3$
- $N_{\text{CNOT}}(n) = 3 \cdot 2^n - 2n - 4$

gate set change

$$R_y(\gamma_j) \equiv SH \cdot R_z(\gamma_j) \cdot HS^\dagger$$

$$\text{UCG} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \text{UCR}_z \rightarrow Z_n^{\text{SRBB}}$$





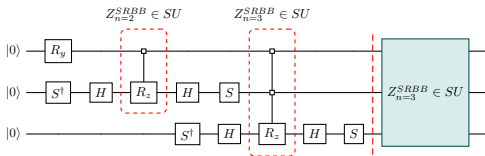
From QNN to Exact QSP: E-SRBB

V-SRBB

SUN

E-SRBB

Circuit for SRBB Insertion



Lie Map Inversion

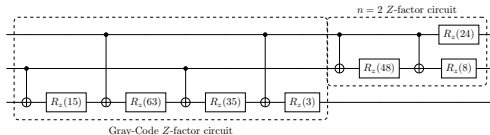
$$M_k \vec{x}_{mod}^{(k)} = \vec{b}_{mod}^{(k)}$$

$$M_n \vec{x}_{phase}^{(n)} = \vec{b}_{phase}^{(n)}$$

First SRBB-driven exact synthesis of diagonal UCG

Gray $n = 2$			Gray $n = 3$			Element
0	0	-	0	0	0	-
0	0	U_3	0	0	1	U_3
0	1	U_8	0	1	1	U_{15}
1	1	U_{15}	1	1	0	U_{48}
1	0	U_8	1	1	1	U_{63}
			1	0	1	U_{35}
			1	0	0	U_{24}

Mapping to Z-circuit





Finding Exact Parameters (level $k = 2$)

[SRBB] $U_{j^{2-1}}^{(4)} \in \mathfrak{su}(4)$ diagonal basis

$$Z(\Theta_Z) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i(\theta_3 + \theta_8 + \theta_{15})} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i(-\theta_3 + \theta_8 - \theta_{15})} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_8 - \theta_{15})} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{i(-\theta_3 - \theta_8 + \theta_{15})} \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} R_z(2\gamma_1) & 0 \\ 0 & R_z(2\gamma_2) \end{pmatrix} = \text{Circuit Diagram}$$

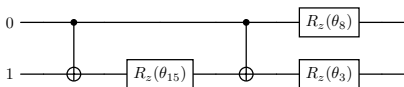
The circuit diagram shows a CNOT gate with control on the top line and target on the bottom line, followed by a box labeled $F_n[R_z(\vec{\Gamma})]$ on the bottom line.

Linear systems for each level k

$$M_k \vec{x}_{mod}^{(k)} = \vec{b}_{mod}^{(k)}$$

Decimal	Binary	String	Matrix	Element
1	01	$I_2 \otimes \sigma_3$	$\text{diag}(1, -1, 1, -1)$	3
2	10	$\sigma_3 \otimes I_2$	$\text{diag}(1, 1, -1, -1)$	8
3	11	$\sigma_3 \otimes \sigma_3$	$\text{diag}(1, -1, -1, 1)$	15

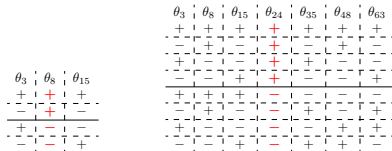
(a) Pauli string representation for $\mathcal{J}_Z$ elements.



(b) Z-factor circuit for $n = 2$.

$$M_k = \begin{pmatrix} M_{k-1} & +1 & M_{k-1} \\ M_{k-1} & -1 & -M_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution: only M_{k-1} is necessary



(a) M_2 .

(b) M_3 .



Testing E-SRBB

GitHub: [qslab-unipr/eqsp-srbb](#)

Simulation results for specific quantum states

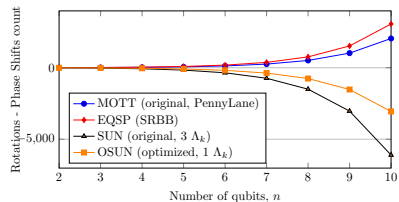
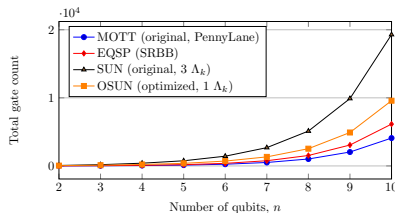
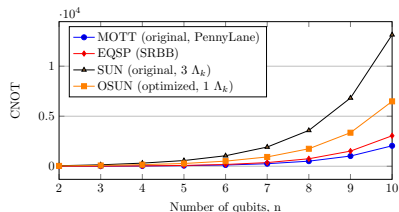
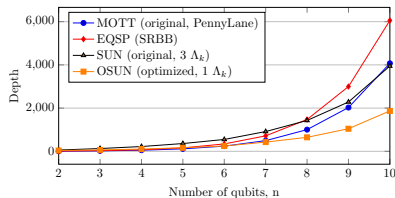
n	Target State	Fidelity	Depth	CNOT	R_y, R_z	Time Classical (s)
2	Bell Φ_+	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-16}$	8	2	4	6.33×10^{-4}
	Bell Φ_-	$1.00 + \mathcal{O}(10^{-16})$	12	4	7	7.02×10^{-4}
	Bell Ψ_+	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-16}$	8	2	4	6.88×10^{-4}
	Bell Ψ_-	$1.00 + \mathcal{O}(10^{-16})$	12	4	7	7.29×10^{-4}
3	GHZ	$1 - 9 \times 10^{-16}$	19	8	11	1.08×10^{-3}
	W	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$				1.10×10^{-3}
	Dicke	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$				1.18×10^{-3}
4	GHZ	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$	45	22	26	2.19×10^{-3}
	W	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$				2.14×10^{-3}
	Dicke	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$				2.12×10^{-3}

Simulation results for a sample of 20 random states with complex amplitudes

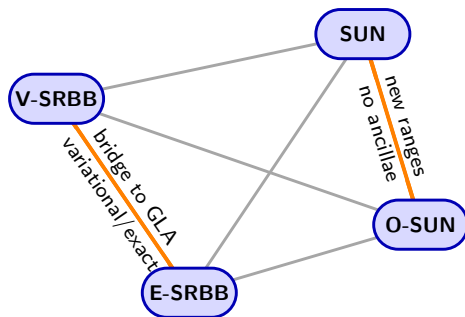
n	Type of State	Avg Fidelity $\sigma^2 \in [10^{-31}, 10^{-29}]$	Depth	CNOT	R_y, R_z	Avg Time Classical (s)
7	dense	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-15}$	716	366	374	1.16×10^{-2}
8	dense	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-15}$	1473	748	757	2.50×10^{-2}
9	dense	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-15}$	2997	1514	1524	4.79×10^{-2}
10	dense	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-15}$	6056	3048	3059	9.28×10^{-2}
11	dense	$1 - 6 \times 10^{-15}$	12186	6118	6130	1.64×10^{-1}
12	dense	$1 - 3 \times 10^{-15}$	24459	12260	12273	2.75×10^{-1}



Overall Evaluation



Complete Map and Future Directions



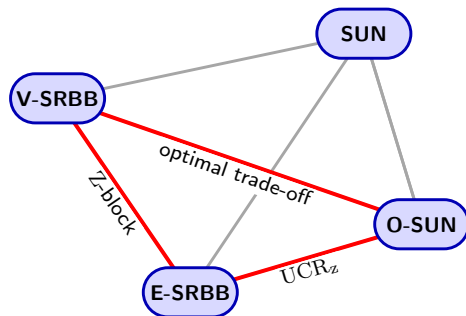
Edge SRBB

- QNN parallelization
- Sparse states reduction
- New variational metrics
- Graphical Linear Algebra

Edge SUN

- Extended ancillary range
- No-ancillae version

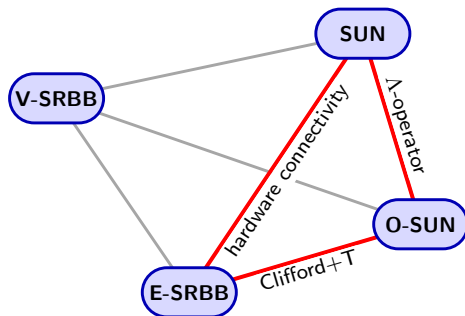
Complete Map and Future Directions



Link SRBB $\leftarrow$ SUN

- SRBB with ancillae
- UCG post Gray-Code

Complete Map and Future Directions



Link SRBB $\leftrightarrow$ SUN

- Fault tolerant gate set
- Connectivity constraints

Thank You!

{giacomo.belli | michele.amoretti}@unipr.it

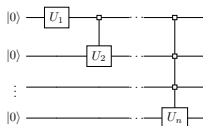
<https://www.qslab.unipr.it/>



Parameter computation - Exact baseline (SUN)

$$|0\rangle^{\otimes n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{U_{QSP}} |\psi\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow$ only the first column is relevant

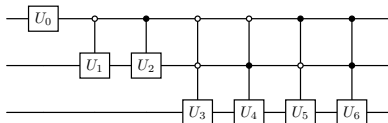


$\Rightarrow$ recursive pattern on the first column

Example for $n = 3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_3 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0 & \dots & \dots \\ b_3 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_0 & \dots & \dots \\ a_4 \cdot b_1 \cdot a_0 & \dots & \dots \\ b_4 \cdot b_1 \cdot a_0 & \dots & \dots \\ a_5 \cdot a_2 \cdot b_0 & \dots & \dots \\ b_5 \cdot a_2 \cdot b_0 & \dots & \dots \\ a_6 \cdot b_2 \cdot b_0 & \dots & \dots \\ b_6 \cdot b_2 \cdot b_0 & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_j = \cos \gamma_j \cdot e^{i(\alpha_j - \beta_j - \delta_j)} \\ b_j = \sin \gamma_j \cdot e^{i(\alpha_j + \beta_j - \delta_j)} \end{cases}$$



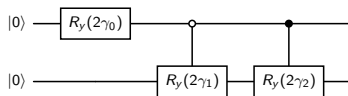
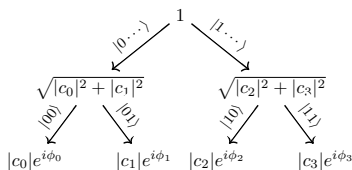
$$\begin{cases} (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\delta}) \leftrightarrow \Lambda_n^{(1)}, \Lambda_n^{(3)} \Rightarrow \text{linear system} \\ \vec{\gamma} \leftrightarrow \Lambda_n^{(2)} \Rightarrow \text{BST diagram} \end{cases}$$



Parameter computation - Part 2

BST diagram for **magnitudes**

$$|\psi\rangle = c_0|00\rangle + c_1|01\rangle + c_2|10\rangle + c_3|11\rangle$$



$$\gamma_0 = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{|c_0|^2 + |c_1|^2}{1}}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{|c_0|^2}{|c_0|^2 + |c_1|^2}} \quad \dots$$

Linear system
for **complex phases**

First column: phase parameters



$$\begin{cases} \alpha_j \leftrightarrow x_j \\ \beta_j \leftrightarrow y_j \\ \delta_j \leftrightarrow z_j \end{cases}$$



$2^n \times n$ real matrix



$3 \cdot (2^n - 1) - 2^n$ free parameters



CNOT-optimized Z -factor ($n \geq 3$)

Diagonal elements: $\zeta_n = \{j^2 - 1, 2 \leq j \leq 2^n\}$. Example for $n = 3$:

Position	1°q	2°q	3°q	Element	m	m'
1	0	0	1	U_3	3	
2	0	1	0	U_8	2	
3	0	1	1	U_{15}	3	2
4	1	0	0	U_{24}	1	
5	1	0	1	U_{35}	3	1
6	1	1	0	U_{48}	2	1
7	1	1	1	U_{63}	3	1,2

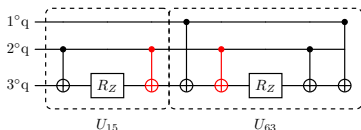


Figure: CNOT-simplification (red) for the sub-sequence $U_{15} - U_{63}$.

$n = 1$	$n = 2$		$n = 3$			Element
1°q	1°q	2°q	1°q	2°q	3°q	
			0	0	0	-
			0	0	1	U_3
			0	1	1	U_{15}
0	0	1	0	1	0	-
1	1	1	1	1	0	-
	1	0	1	1	1	U_{63}
			1	0	1	U_{35}
			1	0	0	-

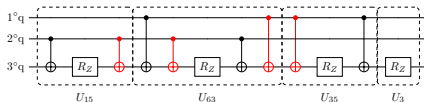
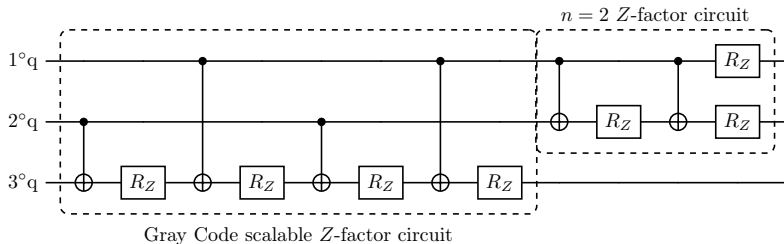


Figure: Simplifications (red) coming from new contributions only.

[G. Belli et al., IEEE QCE24, Vol. 02. 49–54, 2024]

CNOT-optimized Z -factor ($n = 3$)



- The general case n is composed by two blocks
- First block (**scalable**): Gray Code pattern encoding the optimal ordering
- Second block (**recursive**): Z -factor circuit for the case $n - 1$

[G. Belli et al., IEEE QCE24, Vol. 02. 49–54, 2024]



Testing V-SRBB

Paper: arXiv:2503.13647
GitHub: qslab-unipr/aquaman-sp

HPC Simulation for Random Quantum States

n	Time (Adam)	Error (Adam+F)	Error (Adam+T)	Time (NM)	Error (NM)
2	$\sim 9m$	$\sim 10^{-15}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 2s$	$\sim 10^{-15}$
3	$\sim 16m$	$\sim 10^{-13}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 30s$	$\sim 10^{-15}$
4	$\sim 33m$	$\sim 10^{-13}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 9m$	$\sim 10^{-10}$
5	$\sim 1h$	$\sim 10^{-7}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—	—
6	$\sim 2h$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—	—
7	$\sim 5h$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—	—
8	$\sim 11h$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—	—

Isometry $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\phi\rangle$ on Real Hardware (shots)

n	Rigetti Ankaa-3 (1024)	Rigetti Ankaa-3 (4096)	Rigetti Ankaa-3 (8192)	IQM Garnet (1024)	IonQ Fortel (1024)
2	~ 0.2	~ 0.19	~ 0.19	~ 0.06	$\sim \mathbf{0.05}$
3	~ 0.6	~ 0.52	~ 0.51	~ 0.4	$\sim \mathbf{0.09}$
4	~ 0.6	~ 0.55	~ 0.6	~ 0.44	$\sim \mathbf{0.19}$

Isometry $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\phi\rangle$

n	Error (Adam+F)	Error (NM)
2	$\sim 10^{-14}$	$\sim 10^{-15}$
3	$\sim 10^{-13}$	$\sim 10^{-15}$
4	$\sim 10^{-13}$	—
5	$\sim 10^{-4}$	—
6	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—
7	$\sim 10^{-3}$	—

Specific Quantum States on Real IQM Hardware

State ($c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{2^n-1}$)	n	Hellinger distance (Deneb)	Hellinger distance (Garnet)
Bell	2	~ 0.13	$\sim \mathbf{0.12}$
$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$	2	~ 0.04	$\sim \mathbf{0.09}$
$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	2	~ 0.01	$\sim \mathbf{0.01}$
GHZ	3	~ 0.38	$\sim \mathbf{0.31}$
dense, uniform $c_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$	3	~ 0.1	$\sim \mathbf{0.06}$
dense, uniform $c_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}}$	4	~ 0.27	$\sim \mathbf{0.14}$
$(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \dots, 0)$	4	~ 0.33	$\sim \mathbf{0.32}$