

Extracting reversible quantum circuits from measurement-based quantum computations with qudits

Robert I. Booth and Simon Perdrix

QPL, 1 July 2022



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH
informatics

Quantum computing with qudits: states

- State space $\rightarrow d$ -dimensional Hilbert space:

$$\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbb{Z}_d) \cong \mathbb{C}^d$$

$$|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H} \iff |\psi\rangle = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_d} c_x |x\rangle$$

- d is **prime** $\implies \mathbb{Z}_d$ is a field

Quantum computing with qudits: gates

- Pauli gates

$$Z|x\rangle = e^{\frac{i2\pi x}{d}}|x\rangle = \omega^x|x\rangle \quad X|x\rangle = |x+1\rangle$$

$$\text{generic Pauli} \rightsquigarrow X^a Z^b \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_d$$

Quantum computing with qudits: gates

- Pauli gates

$$Z|x\rangle = e^{\frac{i2\pi x}{d}}|x\rangle = \omega^x|x\rangle \quad X|x\rangle = |x+1\rangle$$

$$\text{generic Pauli} \rightsquigarrow X^a Z^b \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_d$$

- Hadamard gate

$$H|x\rangle = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_d} \omega^{kx} |k\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad HZH^\dagger = X$$

Quantum computing with qudits: gates

- Pauli gates

$$Z|x\rangle = e^{\frac{i2\pi x}{d}}|x\rangle = \omega^x|x\rangle \quad X|x\rangle = |x+1\rangle$$

$$\text{generic Pauli} \rightsquigarrow X^a Z^b \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_d$$

- Hadamard gate

$$H|x\rangle = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_d} \omega^{kx} |k\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad HZH^\dagger = X$$

- Controlled phase or CZ-gate

$$E|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle = \omega^{xy} |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle$$

Quantum computing with qudits: gates

- Pauli gates

$$Z|x\rangle = e^{\frac{i2\pi x}{d}}|x\rangle = \omega^x|x\rangle \quad X|x\rangle = |x+1\rangle$$

$$\text{generic Pauli} \rightsquigarrow X^a Z^b \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_d$$

- Hadamard gate

$$H|x\rangle = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_d} \omega^{kx} |k\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad HZH^\dagger = X$$

- Controlled phase or CZ-gate

$$E|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle = \omega^{xy} |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle$$

- These gates are **not** self-inverse

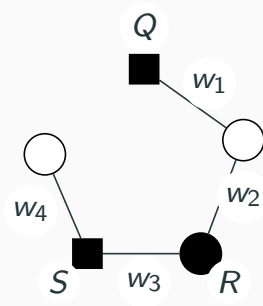
$$(X^a Z^b)^d = 1_{\mathcal{H}} \quad H^4 = 1_{\mathcal{H}} \quad E^d = 1_{\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}}.$$

$$\mathfrak{P} \simeq \left(\prod_{v \in O^c}^{\prec} X_{x(v)}^{m_v} Z_{z(v)}^{m_v} M_v^{a_v, b_v}(\vec{\theta}_v) \right) \left(\prod_{(u,v) \in G} E_{u,v}^{G_{uv}} \right) \left(\prod_{v \in I^c} N_v \right)$$

Vincent Danos, Elham Kashefi, and Prakash Panangaden. “The Measurement Calculus”. In: *Journal of the ACM* 54.2 (Apr. 2007), 8–es.

Measurement patterns

$$\mathfrak{P} \simeq \left(\prod_{v \in O^c}^{\prec} X_{x(v)}^{m_v} Z_{z(v)}^{m_v} M_v^{a_v, b_v}(\vec{\theta}_v) \right) \left(\prod_{(u,v) \in G} E_{u,v}^{G_{uv}} \right) \left(\prod_{v \in I^c} N_v \right)$$



Vincent Danos, Elham Kashefi, and Prakash Panangaden. “The Measurement Calculus”. In: *Journal of the ACM* 54.2 (Apr. 2007), 8–es.

Past results: necessary and sufficient

- $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow is a linear-algebraic property that relates the adjacency matrix of the open graph A_G to a matrix describe the corrections.
- $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow is both necessary and sufficient for robust determinism.
- Robustly deterministic MBQCs implement isometries... but how to find a corresponding *reversible* circuit?

- we know how to extract gate teleportations:

$$\blacksquare \text{---} \bigcirc = \text{---} \boxed{U} \text{---} \boxed{H} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{J} \text{---} \quad (1)$$

and not much else...

- we know how to extract gate teleportations:

$$\blacksquare \text{---} \bigcirc = \text{---} \boxed{U} \text{---} \boxed{H} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{J} \text{---} \quad (1)$$

and not much else...

- vertices are not always labelled by Z , i.e. the measurement space is not always $\mathcal{M}(Z)$;

- we know how to extract gate teleportations:

$$\blacksquare \text{---} \bigcirc = \text{---} \boxed{U} \text{---} \boxed{H} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{J} \text{---} \quad (1)$$

and not much else...

- vertices are not always labelled by Z , i.e. the measurement space is not always $\mathcal{M}(Z)$;
- the connectivity of general graphs is much more complicated.

- we know how to extract gate teleportations:

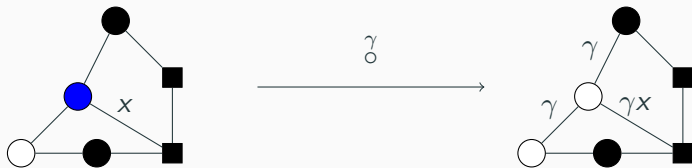
$$\blacksquare \text{---} \bigcirc = \text{---} \boxed{U} \text{---} \boxed{H} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{J} \text{---} \quad (1)$$

and not much else...

- vertices are not always labelled by Z , i.e. the measurement space is not always $\mathcal{M}(Z)$;
- the connectivity of general graphs is much more complicated.

The solution: **local Clifford operations**

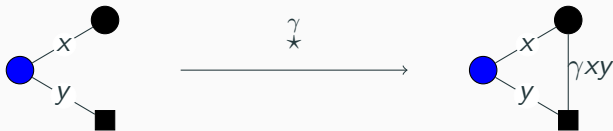
Local scaling



$$G \stackrel{\gamma}{\circ} w = D_{\gamma}^w G D_{\gamma}^w \quad \text{and} \quad C \stackrel{\gamma}{\circ} w = D_{\gamma^{-1}}^w C$$

Local complementation

$$G \stackrel{\gamma}{\star} w := G + \gamma G 1_{\{w\}} 1_{\{w\}}^T G - \gamma D_{G_{ew}}^2.$$



Local Cliffords simplify MBQCs

- these two operations preserve the existence of $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow;

Local Cliffords simplify MBQCs

- these two operations preserve the existence of $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow;
- they preserve the semantics of the pattern (up to updating the choice of measurements);

Local Cliffords simplify MBQCs

- these two operations preserve the existence of $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow;
- they preserve the semantics of the pattern (up to updating the choice of measurements);
- they act simultaneously on both the connectivity of the open graph and its labelling;

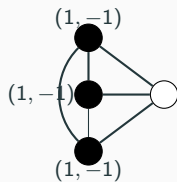
Local Cliffords simplify MBQCs

- these two operations preserve the existence of $\mathbb{Z}_d$ -flow;
- they preserve the semantics of the pattern (up to updating the choice of measurements);
- they act simultaneously on both the connectivity of the open graph and its labelling;
- this action depends on the connectivity itself...

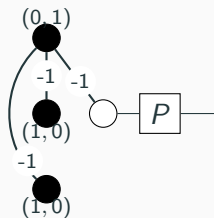
The extraction algorithm (informally)

1. Using local Cliffords, we can **reduce** the graph, so that all labels are either $(0, 1)$ or $(1, 0)$; i.e. measurements are $\mathcal{M}(Z)$ or $\mathcal{M}(X)$;
2. any vertices connected to the outputs and measured in $\mathcal{M}(Z)$ can be extracted using teleportation;
3. if the only vertices connected to outputs are measured in $\mathcal{M}(X)$, then there is a special procedure to map them to $\mathcal{M}(Z)$.

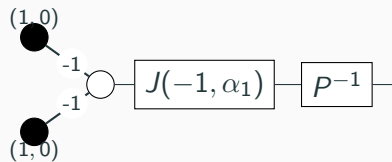
Circuit extraction: an example



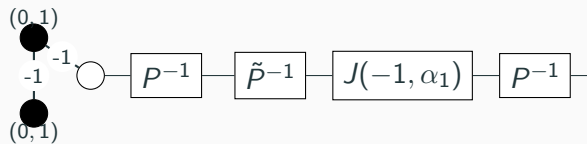
Circuit extraction: an example



Circuit extraction: an example



Circuit extraction: an example



Circuit extraction: an example



1. improvements to the extraction algorithm;
2. Pauli $\mathbb{F}$ -flow?
3. extraction of qudit ZX-calculus diagrams

Thanks for listening!