

Complete ZX-calculi for the stabiliser fragment in odd prime dimensions

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THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
informatics

A crash course on quantum theory

- States are **vectors** from finite-dimensional vector space: $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^p$

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

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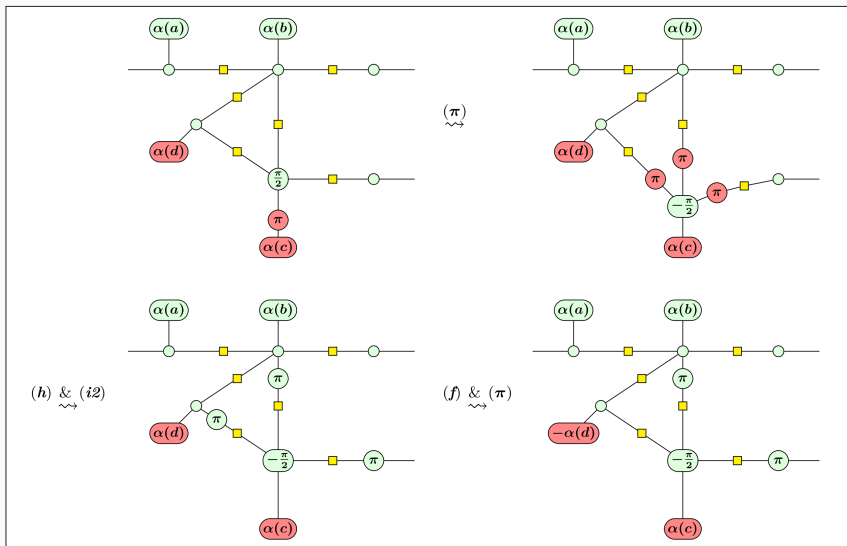
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- p is **prime** $\implies \mathbb{Z}_p$ is a field.

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The ZX-calculus



- Optimisation and compilation of quantum circuits:
 - Ross Duncan et al. “Graph-Theoretic Simplification of Quantum Circuits with the ZX-calculus”. In: *Quantum* 4 (June 4, 2020), p. 279
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- ...and many more: zxcalculus.com !

The stabiliser fragment

- Recall the qubit stabiliser fragment:

Pauli states + Clifford unitaries + Pauli effects

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The stabiliser fragment

- Recall the qubit stabiliser fragment:

Pauli states + Clifford unitaries + Pauli effects

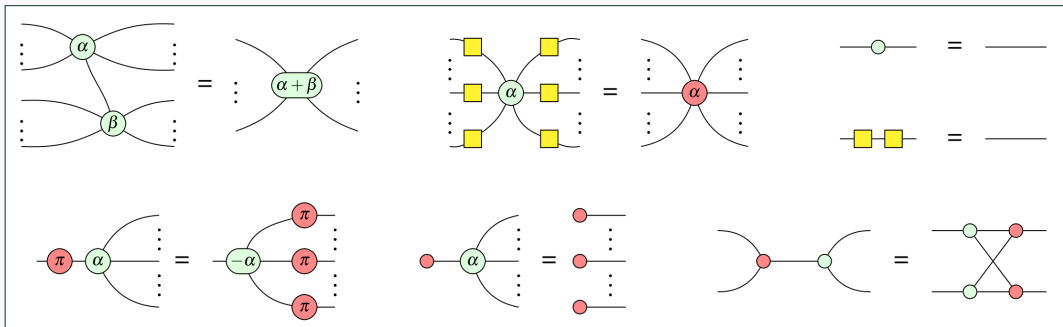
- The Clifford group on n qubits is the normaliser in $U(\mathcal{H}^{\otimes n})$ of the group of Paulis:

$$UX^aZ^bU^\dagger \text{ is a Pauli}$$

- In odd prime dimensions, the Clifford group is a representation of $\text{ASymp}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{2n}) \rtimes \mathbb{T}$

Symplectic matrix + Translation + Global phase

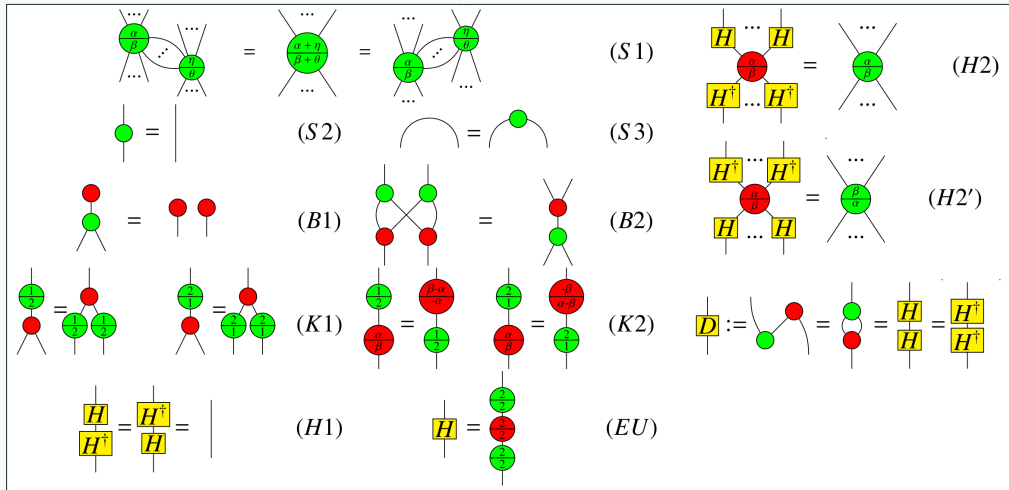
Qubit stabiliser ZX



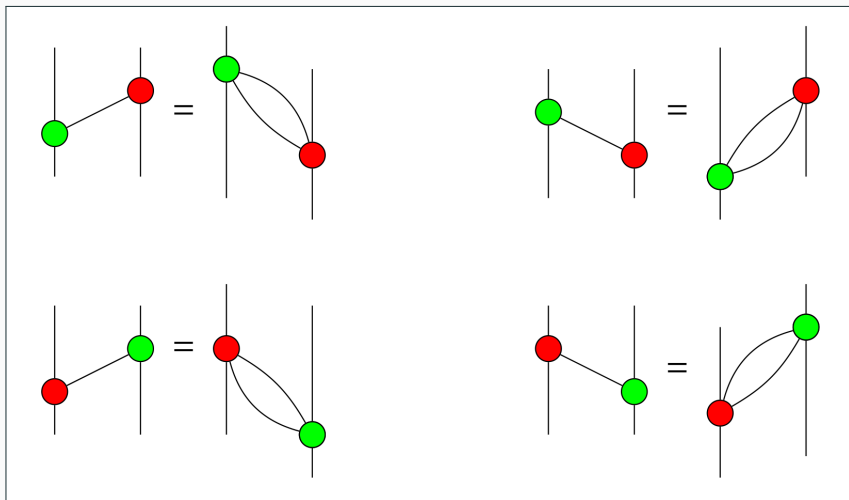
Miriam Backens. "The ZX-calculus Is Complete for Stabilizer Quantum Mechanics". In: *New Journal of Physics* 16.9 (Sept. 17, 2014), p. 093021.

Tommy McElvanney and Miriam Backens. *Complete Flow-Preserving Rewrite Rules for MBQC Patterns with Pauli Measurements*. May 4, 2022.

Qutrit stabiliser ZX

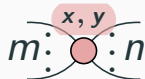
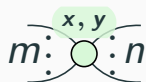


Qutrit stabiliser ZX



Quanlong Wang. "Completeness of the ZX-calculus". PhD thesis. Oxford: Oxford University, 2018.

Generators of the calculus



...for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p$.

Sequential composition is given by connecting output wires of one diagram to the input wires of another, and **parallel composition** by vertical juxtaposition of diagrams.

Standard interpretation

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{green circle with } x, y \\ m \text{ and } n \text{ on sides} \end{array} \right] = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_p} \omega^{2^{-1}(xk+yk^2)} |k : Z\rangle^{\otimes n} \langle k : Z|^{\otimes m}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{red circle with } x, y \\ m \text{ and } n \text{ on sides} \end{array} \right] = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_p} \omega^{2^{-1}(xk+yk^2)} |-k : X\rangle^{\otimes n} \langle k : X|^{\otimes m}$$

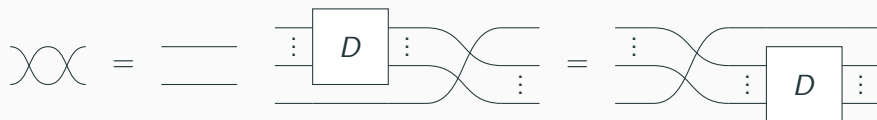
$\left[\text{yellow square} \right] \rightsquigarrow$ Fourier gate

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{green circle with } 1, 1 \\ \text{line through it} \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$ Phase gate

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{red circle} \\ \text{green circle} \\ \text{yellow square} \\ \text{green circle} \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$ Controlled-Z gate

The calculus is **universal** for the stabiliser fragment in dimension p .

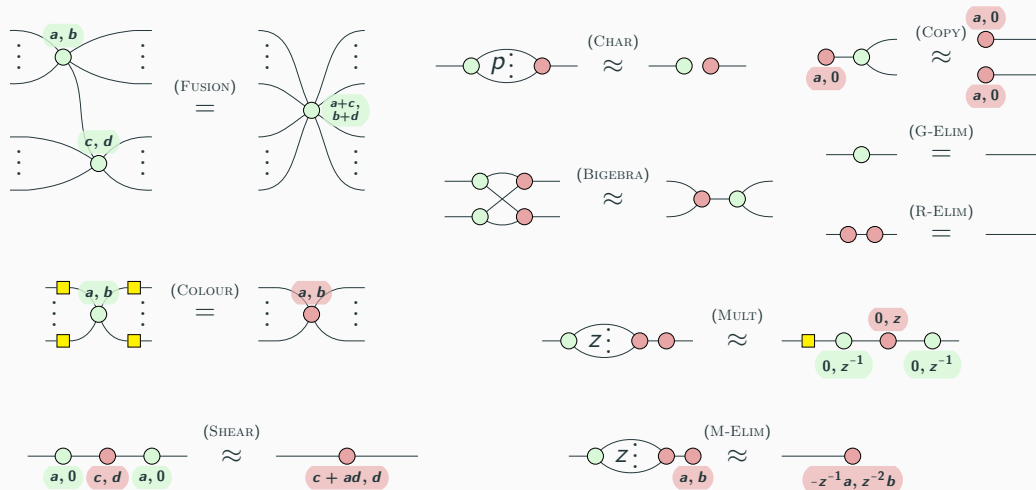
Structural axioms



The calculus is flexsymmetric!

Titouan Carette. "Wielding the ZX-calculus, Flexsymmetry, Mixed States, and Scalable Notations". Theses. Université de Lorraine, Nov. 2021.

Scalarless axiomatisation



This calculus is **sound** and **complete** for the stabiliser fragment in any odd prime dimension.

...and a bunch more things I don't have time to talk about.

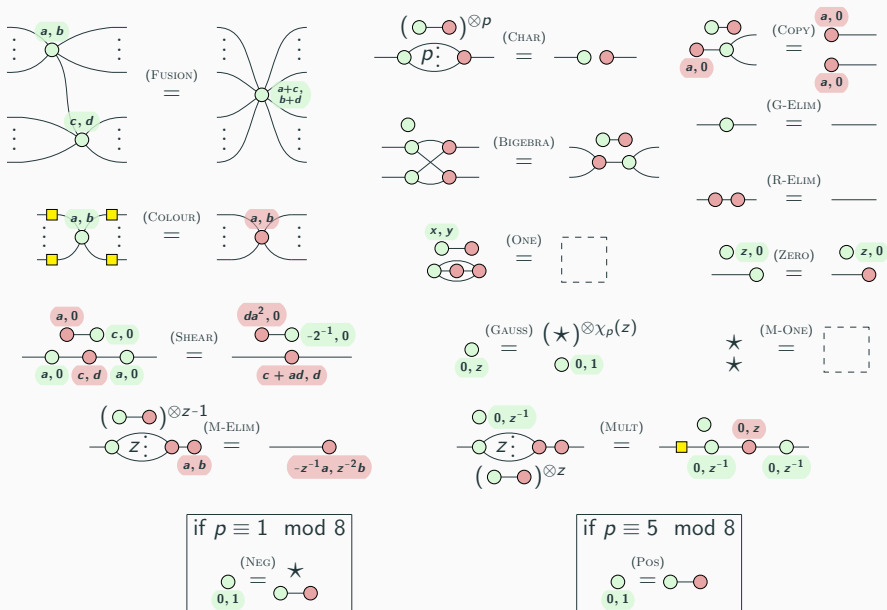
- Cleaner/simplified axiomatisation and normal form

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- Complete ZX-calculi for all of quantum theory in prime dimensions?

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- Complete ZX-calculi for all of quantum theory in prime dimensions?
- Complete ZX-calculi for stabiliser theory in non-prime dimensions?

Thanks for listening!

Full axiomatisation



Mixed states and the CPM construction

- Straightforward extension to a complete axiomatisation for mixed stabiliser states using the **discard construction**.

Titouan Carette et al. “Completeness of Graphical Languages for Mixed State Quantum Mechanics”. In: *ACM Transactions on Quantum Computing* 2.4 (Dec. 21, 2021), 17:1–17:28.

Cole Comfort and Aleks Kissinger. “A Graphical Calculus for Lagrangian Relations”. May 13, 2021.

Mixed states and the CPM construction

- Straightforward extension to a complete axiomatisation for mixed stabiliser states using the **discard construction**.
- An alternative interpretation in terms of affine co-isotropic relations over $\mathbb{Z}_p$, which is sound and complete:

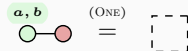
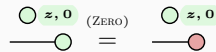
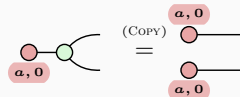
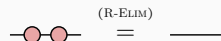
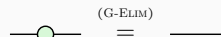
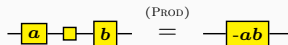
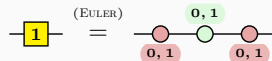
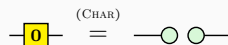
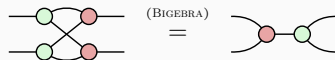
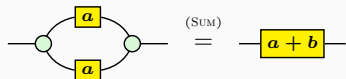
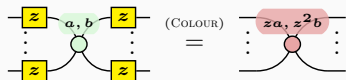
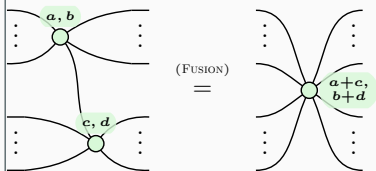
$$\begin{array}{ccc} ZX_p & \xrightarrow{\quad [-] \quad} & \text{AffColsoRel}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \\ \text{[[-]]} \downarrow & & \updownarrow \\ \text{CPM}(\text{Stab}_p) & \longrightarrow & \text{CPM}(\text{Stab}_p)/(\text{SCALARS}) \end{array}$$

Titouan Carette et al. “Completeness of Graphical Languages for Mixed State Quantum Mechanics”. In: *ACM Transactions on Quantum Computing* 2.4 (Dec. 21, 2021), 17:1–17:28.

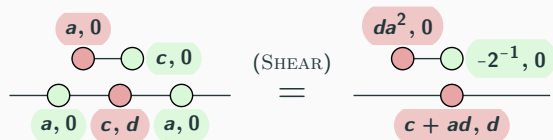
Cole Comfort and Aleks Kissinger. “A Graphical Calculus for Lagrangian Relations”. May 13, 2021.

An axiomatisation for affine Lagrangian relations over any field

For any $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{F}$ and $z \in \mathbb{F}^*$,

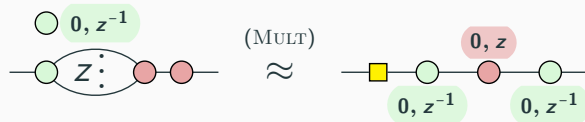
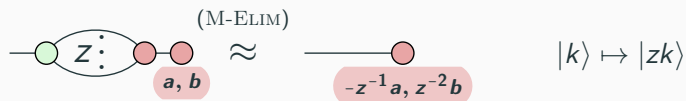


Axiom for affine shears



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ d & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ad \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

Axioms for multipliers



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

Scalar axioms

$$\begin{array}{c} x, y \\ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \\ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{ONE})}{=} \boxed{\phantom{\text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \circ \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{ZERO})}{=} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ 0, z \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{GAUSS})}{=} \begin{array}{c} (\star) \otimes \chi_p(z) \\ \circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \star \\ \star \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{M-ONE})}{=} \boxed{\phantom{\text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ}}$$

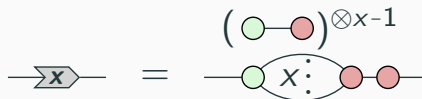
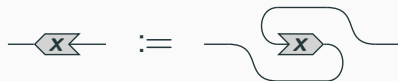
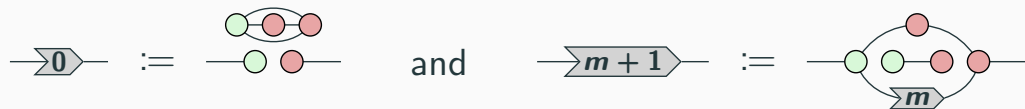
if $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ 0, 1 \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{NEG})}{=} \begin{array}{c} \star \\ \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \end{array}$$

if $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ 0, 1 \end{array} \stackrel{(\text{Pos})}{=} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \end{array}$$

Syntactic sugar for multi-edges



Multipliers are **not** flexsymmetric!

Fabio Zanasi. "Interacting Hopf Algebras: The Theory of Linear Systems". PhD thesis. Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, May 4, 2018.

Syntactic sugar for multi-edges (cont.)

$$\text{---} \rangle x \rangle y \text{---} = \text{---} \rangle xy \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \rangle z^{-1} \text{---} = \text{---} \rangle z \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \bullet \text{---} = \text{---} \rangle -1 \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \bullet \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright x \\ \curvearrowleft y \end{array} \bullet \text{---} = \text{---} \rangle x + y \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} = \text{---} \rangle 1 \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \rangle p \text{---} = \text{---} \rangle 0 \text{---}$$

Multipliers are a presentation of the field $\mathbb{Z}_p$!

Weighted Hadamards

$$\text{---} \text{ } \text{X} \text{---} \text{ } \text{---} = \text{---} \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } \text{X} \text{---}$$

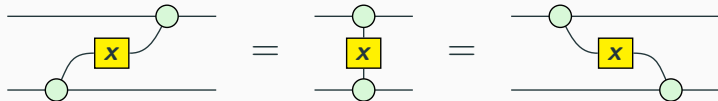
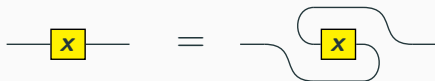
$$\text{---} \text{ } \text{X} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{ } \text{X} \text{---} \text{ } \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \text{ } \text{X} \text{---} = \left(\text{---} \text{ } \text{---} \right)^{\otimes x-1} \text{---} \text{ } \text{---}$$

Alex Townsend-Teague and Konstantinos Meichanetzidis. "Classifying Complexity with the ZX-Calculus: Jones Polynomials and Potts Partition Functions". Mar. 11, 2021.

Weighted Hadamards (cont.)

Weighted Hadamards **are** flexsymmetric:



Weighted Hadamard equations

$$\text{---} \boxed{x} \boxed{y} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{-xy^{-1}} \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \boxed{x} \boxed{-x} \text{---} = \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \boxed{0} \text{---} = \text{---} \bigcirc \bigcirc \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \bigcirc \begin{array}{c} \boxed{x} \\ \boxed{y} \end{array} \bigcirc \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{x+y} \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \boxed{x} \boxed{x} \boxed{x} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{-x} \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \boxed{1} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{} \text{---}$$