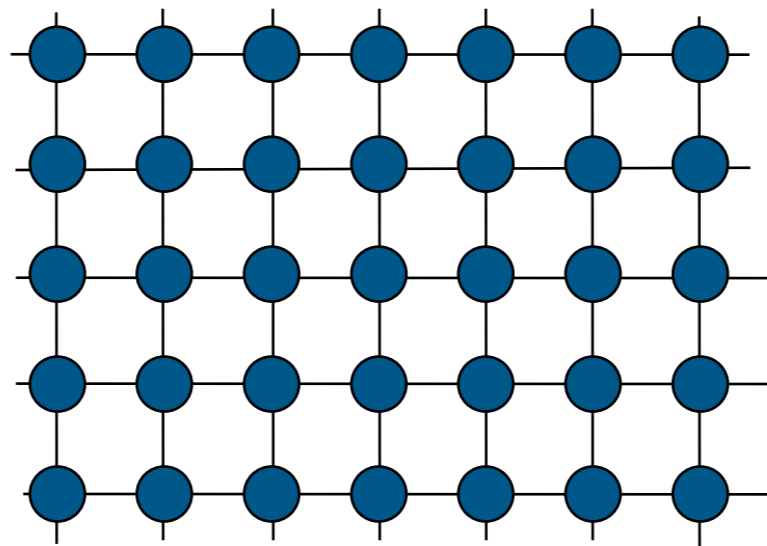




Measurement-based quantum computation

10th Canadian Summer School on QI



Dan Browne

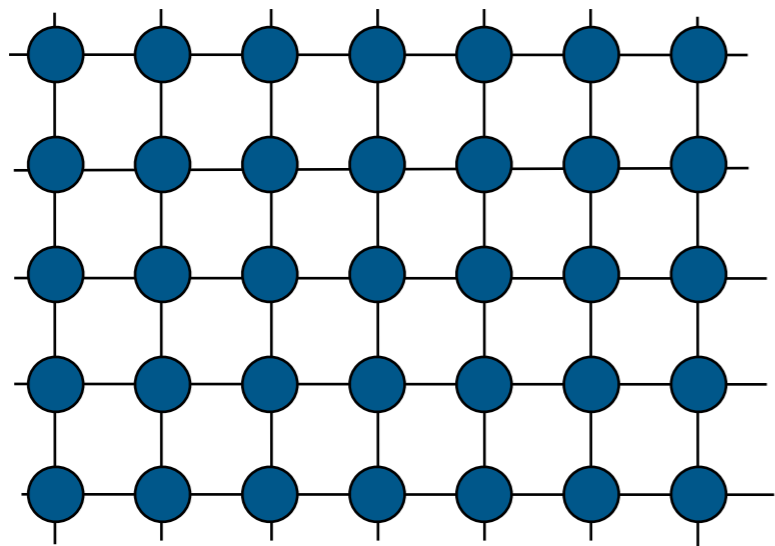
Dept. of Physics and Astronomy
University College London

What is a quantum computer?

The one-way quantum computer

A multi-qubit entangled
“resource state”

E.g. cluster state



+

Single-qubit
measurements

*Choice of bases specify
computation*

*Adaptive (some bases depend
upon previous outcomes)*

= A universal quantum computer

Overview of Lectures

- ★ **1. Cluster states and graph states I**
 - ★ What are they? Basic properties.
- ★ **2. The one-way quantum computer**
 - ★ What is the model? How does it work?
- ★ **3. Cluster states and graph states II**
 - ★ Stabilizer formalism and graphical representation
- ★ **4. Cluster states and graph states III**
 - ★ How do we build them?
- ★ **5. Beyond cluster states** (*If time permits*)
 - ★ (other models of MBQC)
- ★ **6. (Robert Raussendorf) Fault tolerant MBQC**

Pauli group and Clifford Group

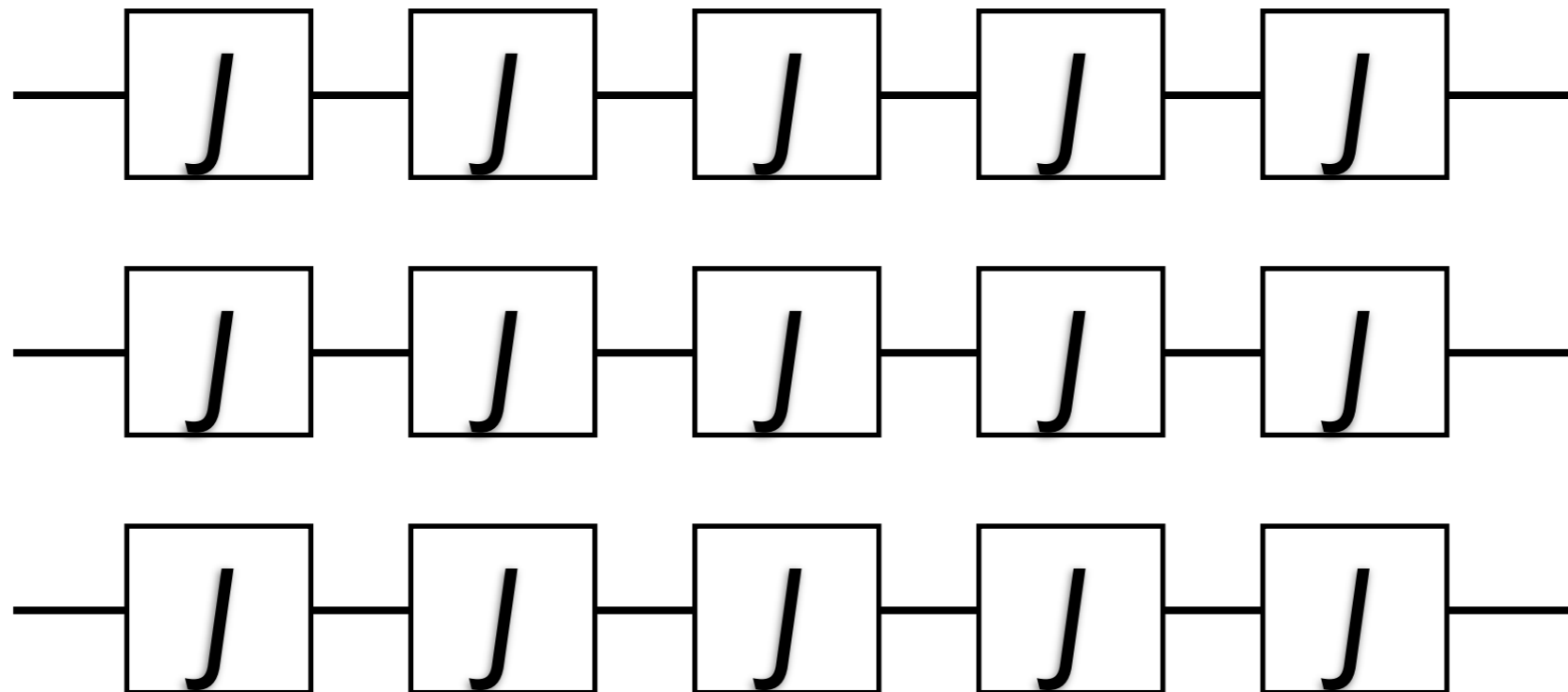
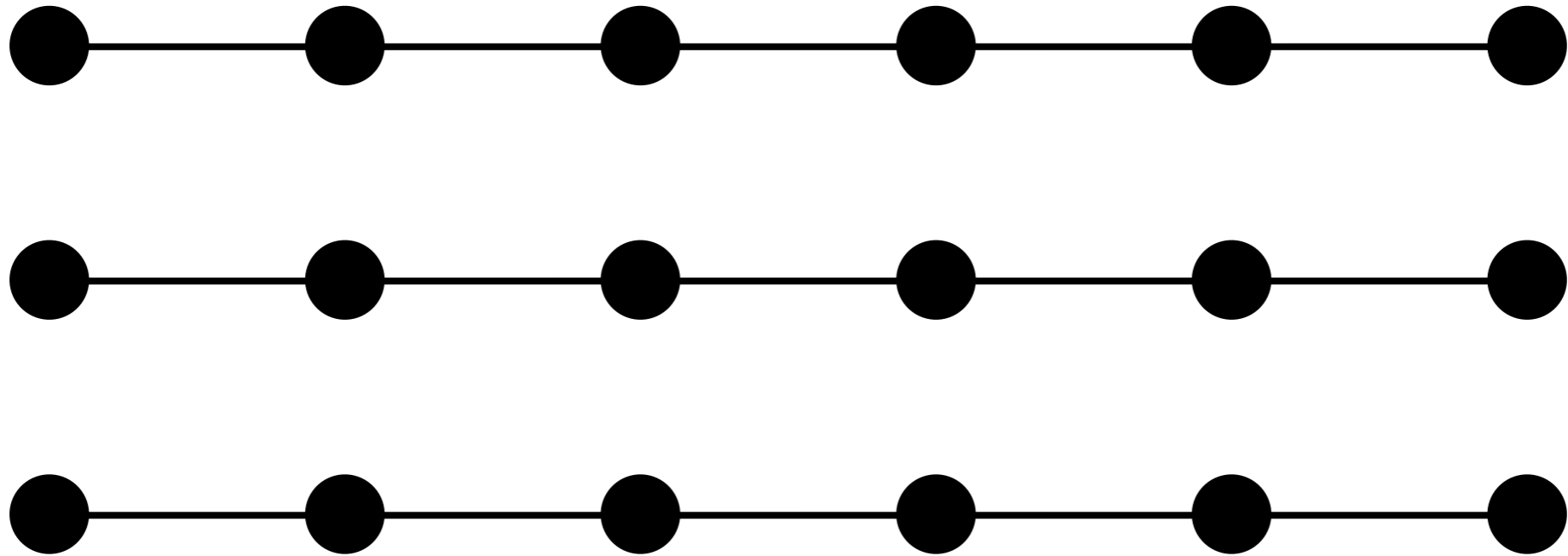
- Pauli group: \mathbb{P}_n
 - Set of all n-fold tensor products of **X**, **Y**, **Z** and **I**, with pre-factors **+I**, **-I**, **+i**, **-i** for group closure.
- Clifford group:
 - “Normalizer” of \mathbb{P}_n
Set of unitaries C such that

$$\forall \sigma_k \in \mathbb{P}_n \quad C \sigma_k C^\dagger = \sigma_j \quad \sigma_j \in \mathbb{P}_n$$

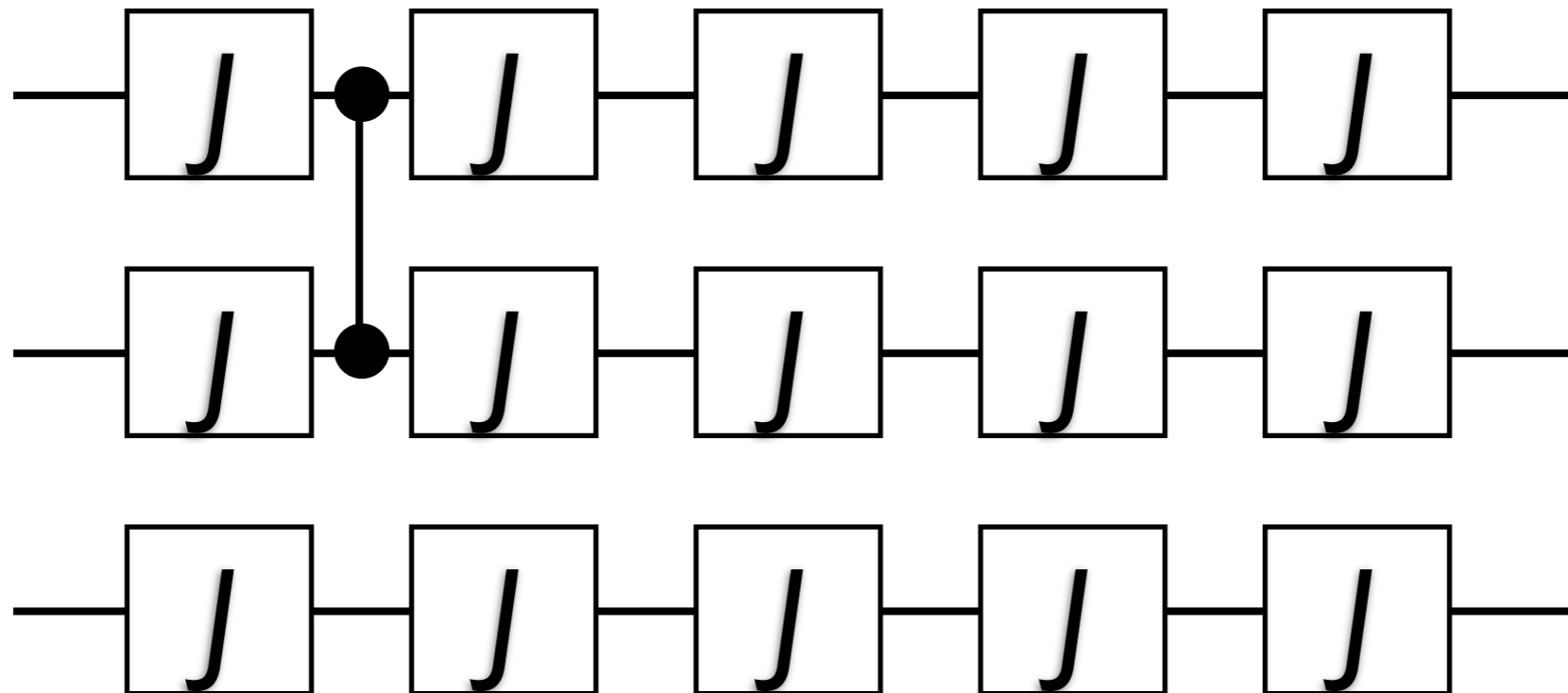
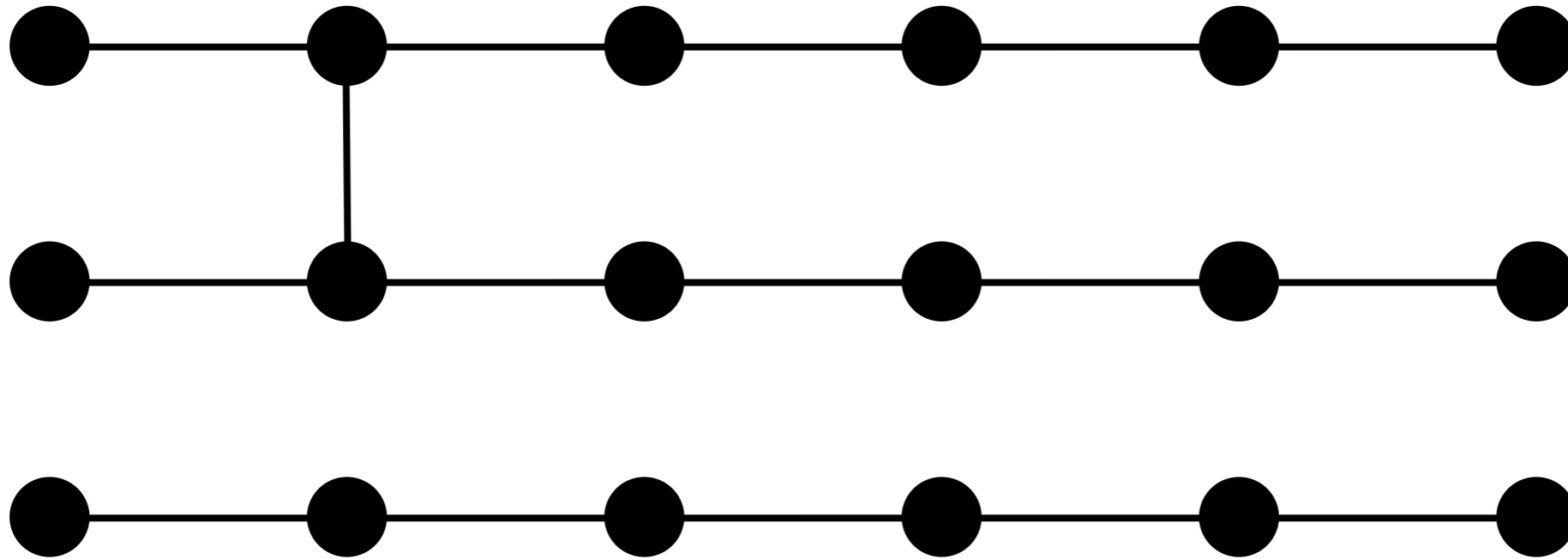
$$\text{Equiv,} \quad C \sigma_k = \sigma_j C = (C \sigma_k C^\dagger) C$$

“Maps Pauli group onto Pauli group”

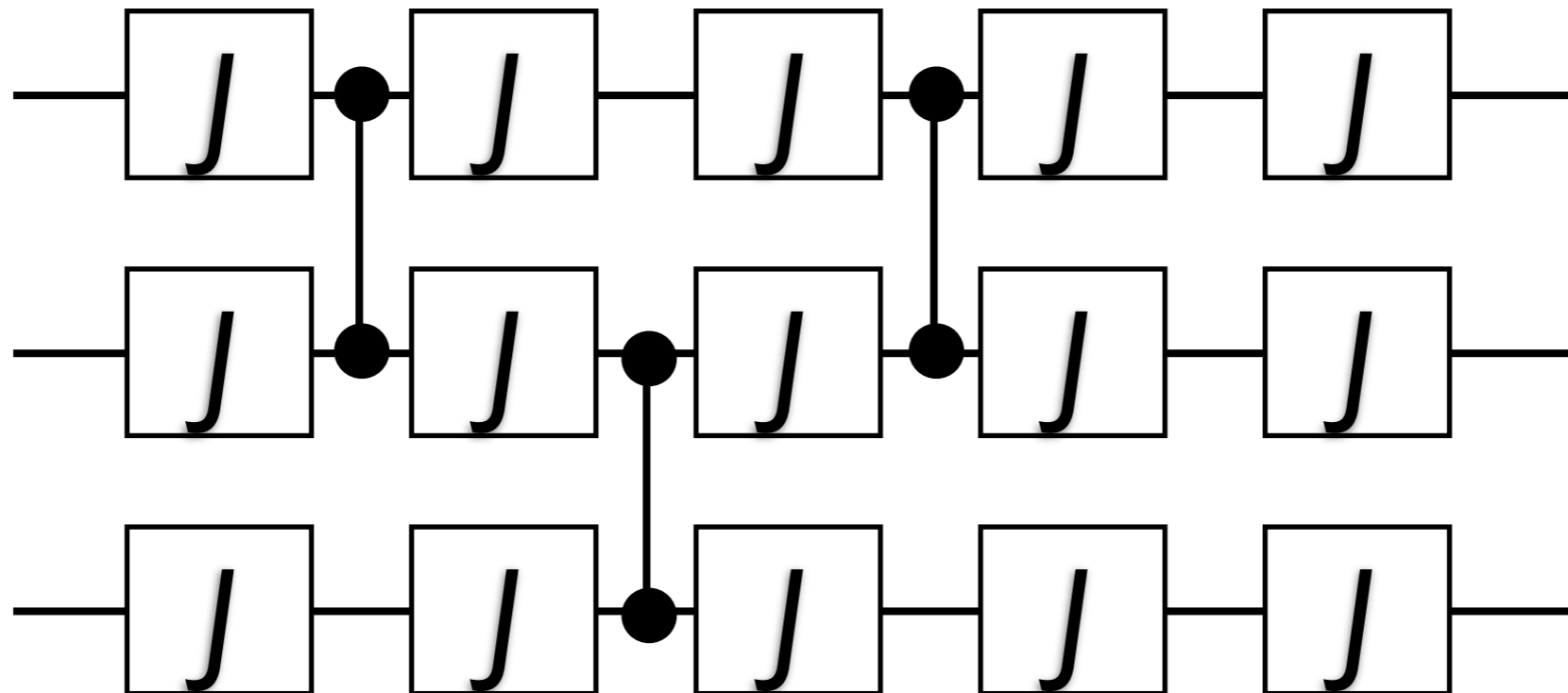
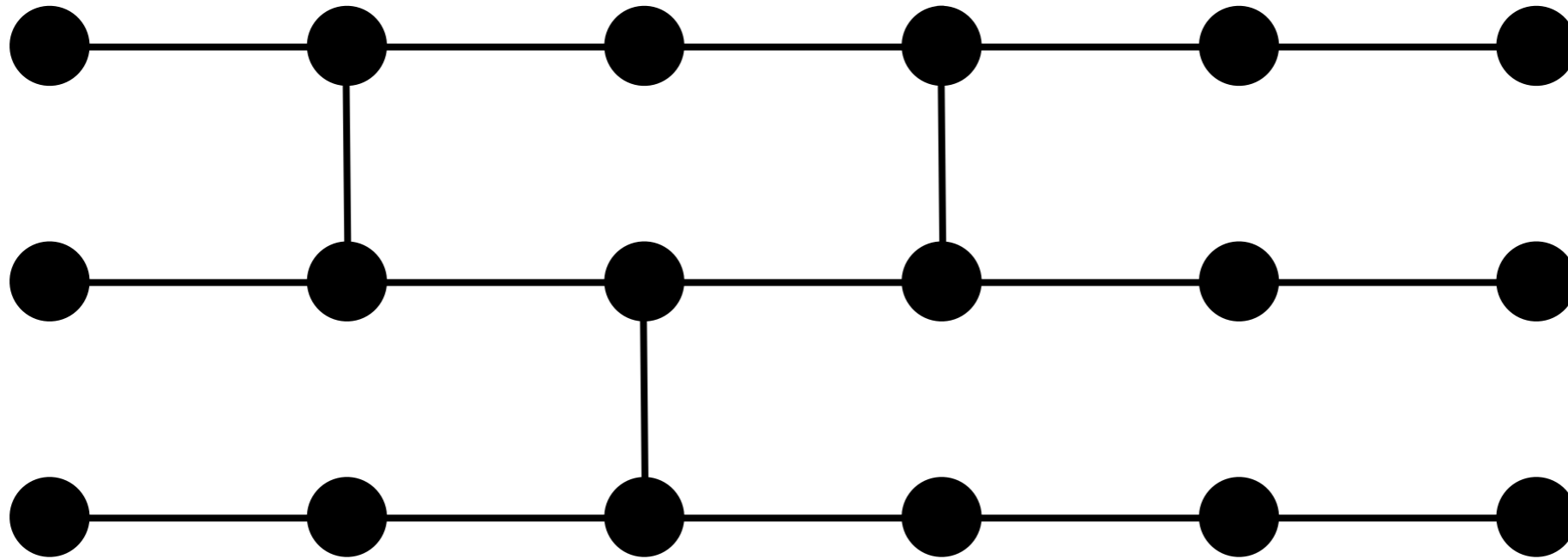
2-qubit gates and universal q.c.



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2-qubit gates and universal q.c.



Etching with z measurements

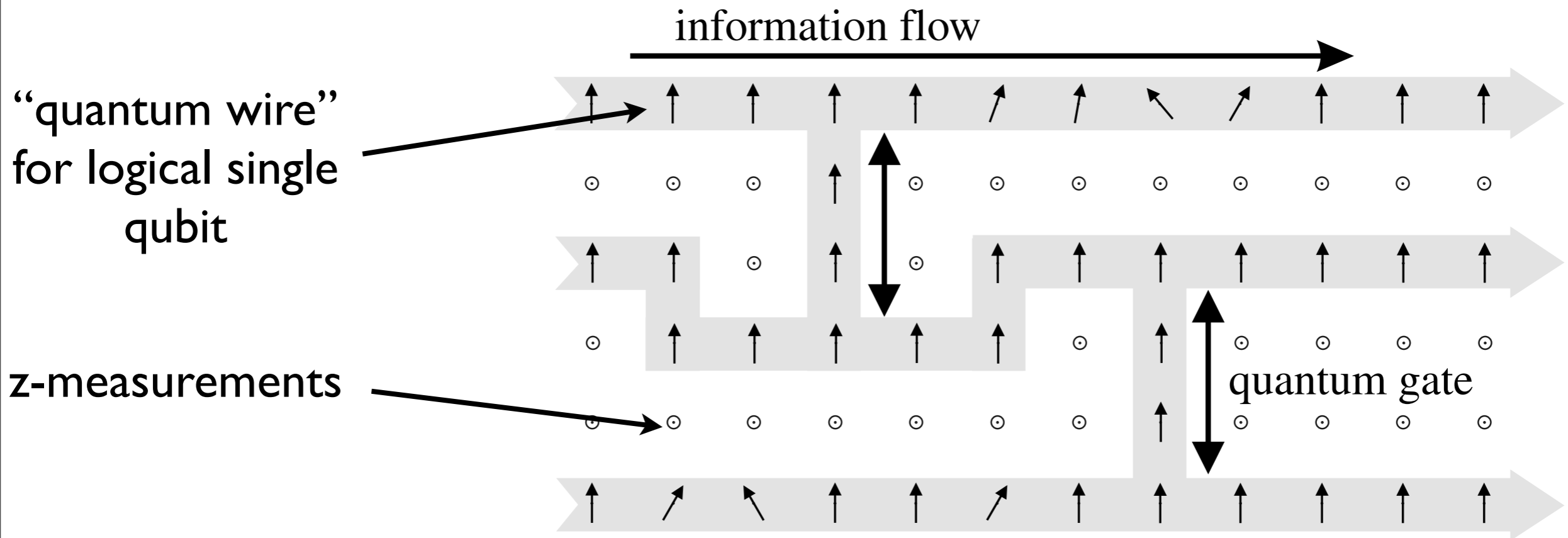
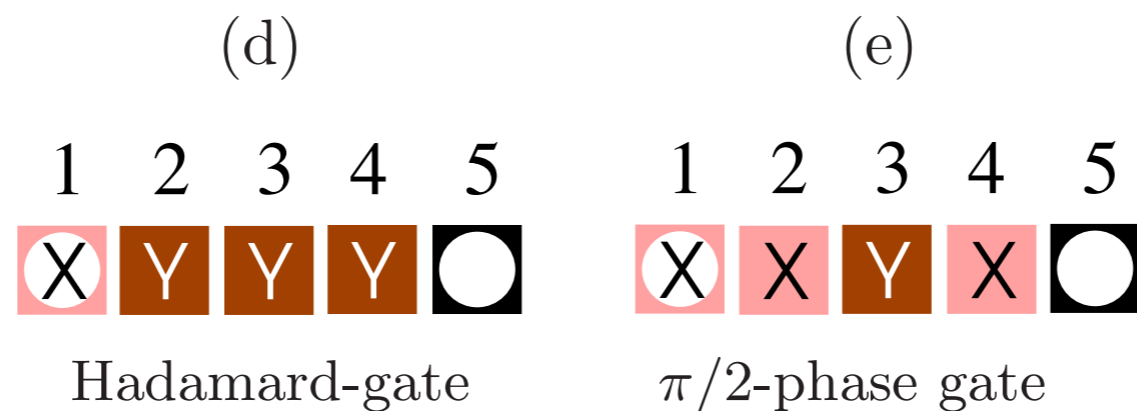
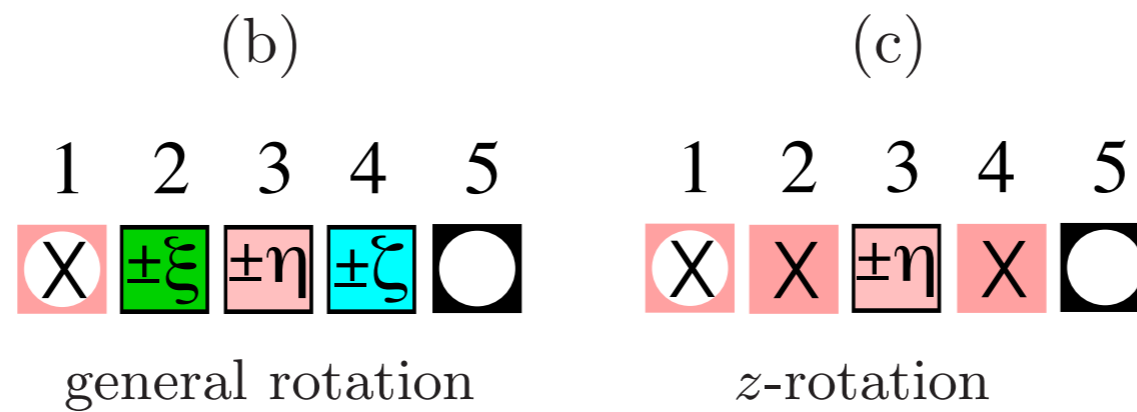
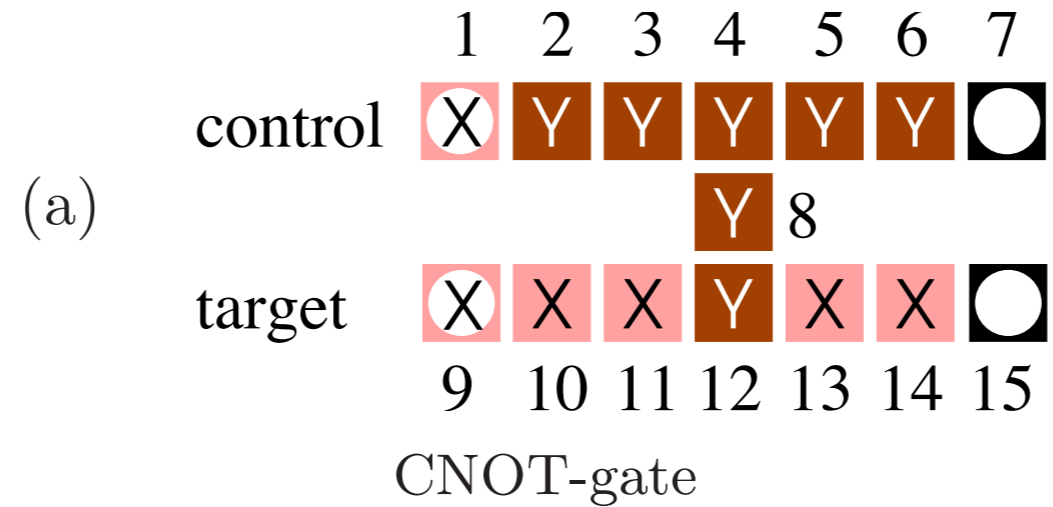


FIG. 1. Quantum computation by measuring two-state particles on a lattice. Before the measurements the qubits are in the cluster state $|\Phi\rangle_C$ of (1). Circles \odot symbolize measurements of σ_z , vertical arrows are measurements of σ_x , while tilted arrows refer to measurements in the x - y plane.

- Figure 1 in **H. J. Briegel** and **R. Raussendorf**, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 5188 (2001)

Measurement-patterns for gates in the one-way model



LC-orbit of local Clifford equivalent states

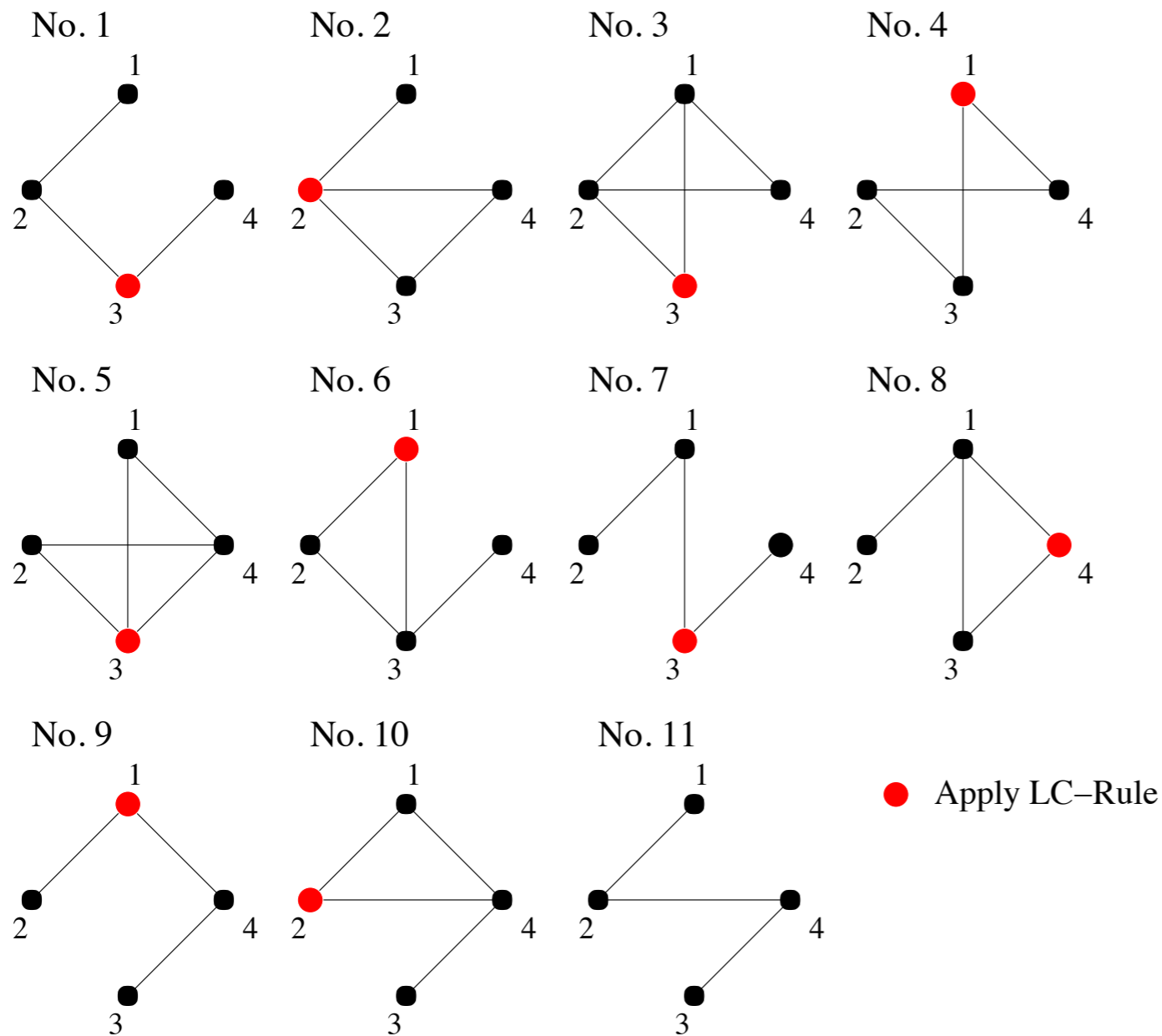
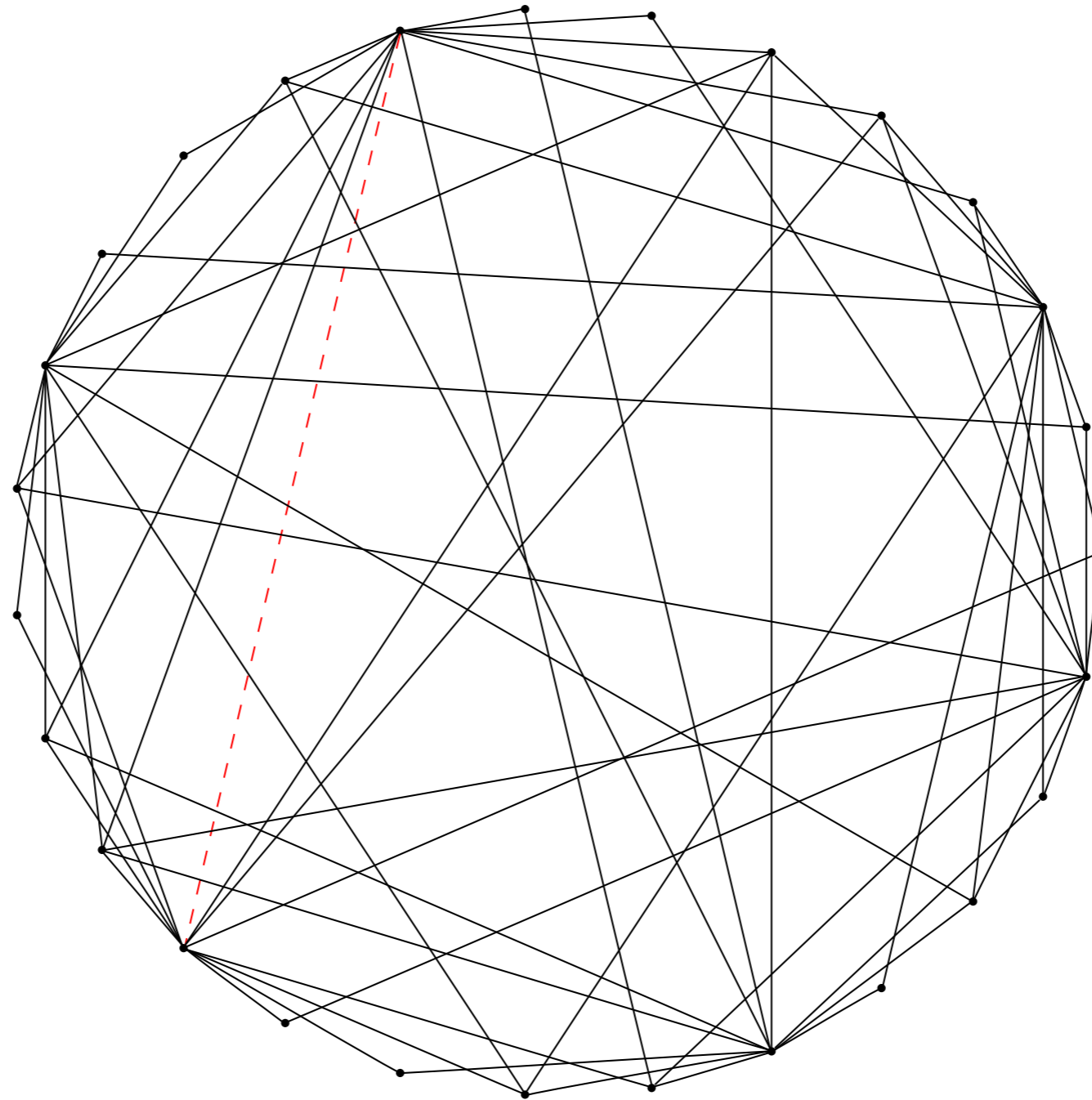


Fig. 4. – An example for a successive application of the LC-rule, which exhibits the whole equivalence class associated with graph No. 1. The rule is successively applied to the vertex, which is colored red in the figure.

- Figure 4 in M. Hein, W. Dür, J. Eisert, R. Raussendorf, M. Van den Nest, H.-J. Briegel, quant-ph/0602096 (Varena lectures)

Counter-example to LU-LC conjecture

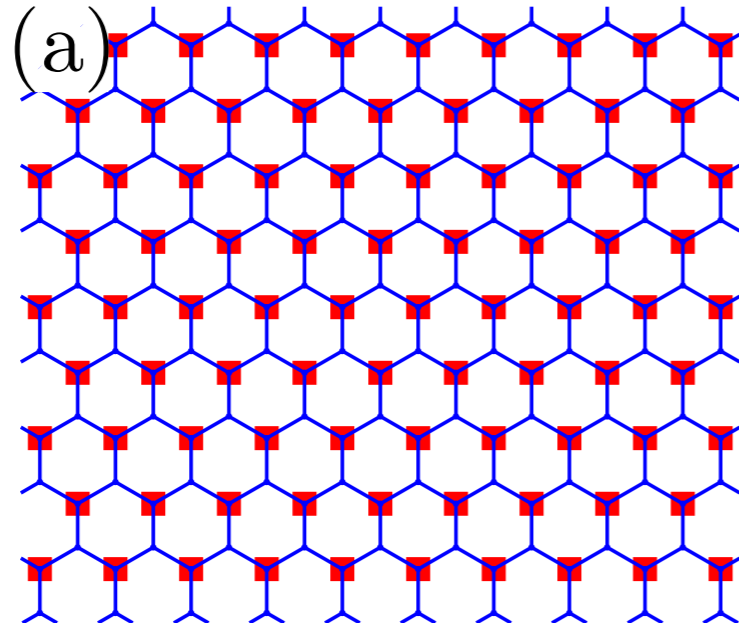


The two graphs (with / without the red edge) represent locally equivalent states, but are **not** related by the LC rule.

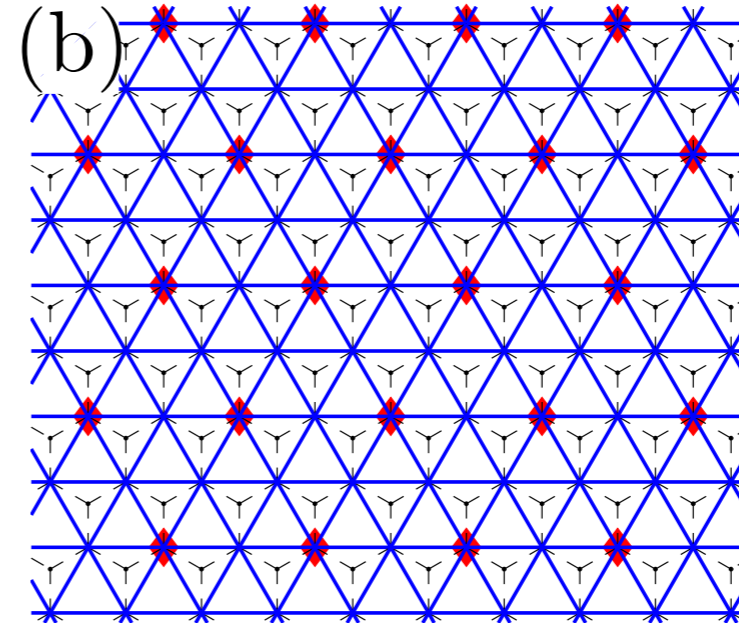
Zhengfeng Ji et al, Quantum Inf. Comput., Vol. 10, No. 1&2, 97-108, 2010

Universal resources derived via graphical rules

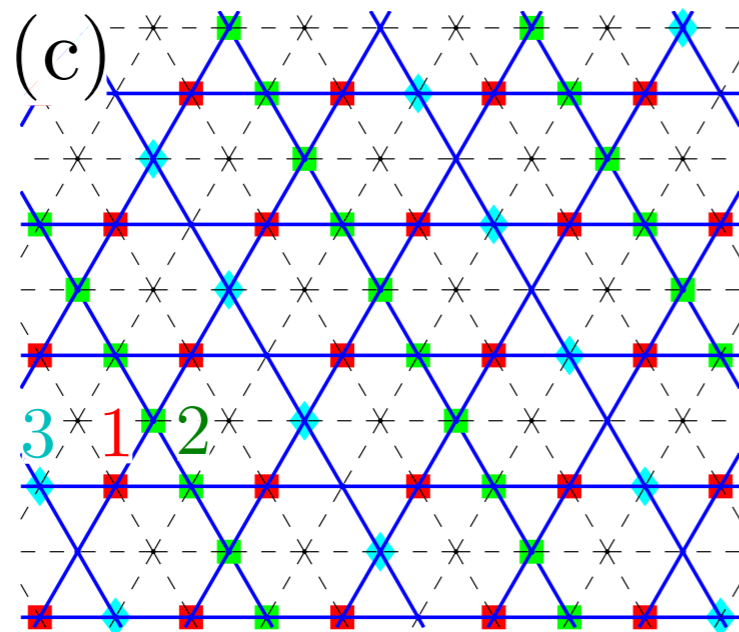
Hexagonal



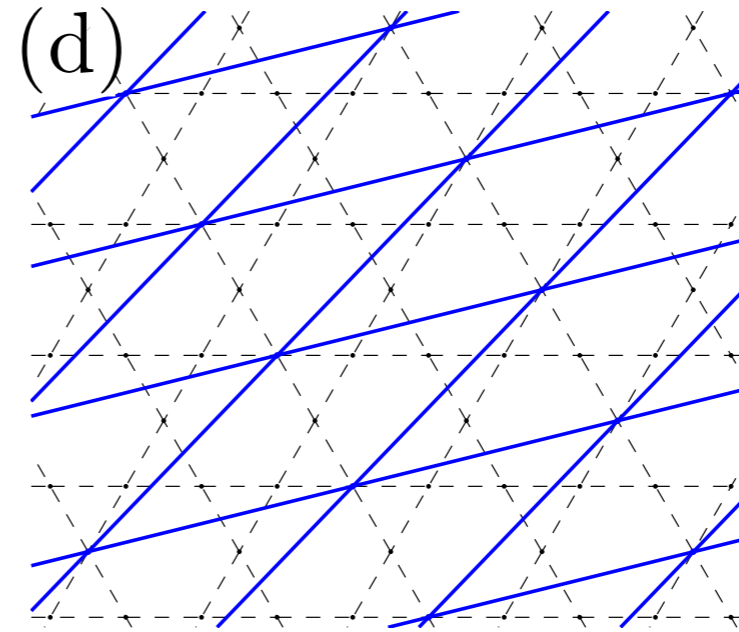
Triangular



Kagome



Square

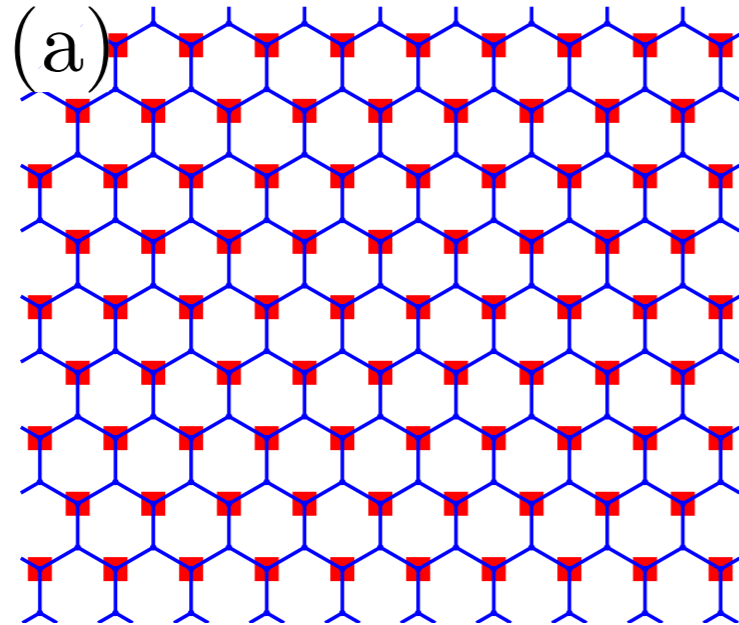


These regular graphs can all be mapped into square lattices via Pauli measurements - using the graphical rules. Hence **all** are resources for universal MBQC.

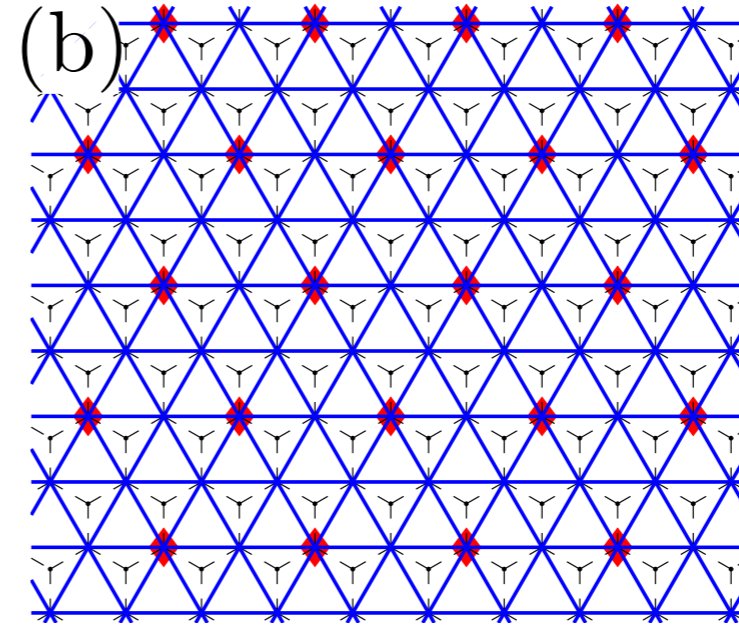
M. Van den Nest, et al, New J. Phys. 9 204 (2007).

Universal resources derived via graphical rules

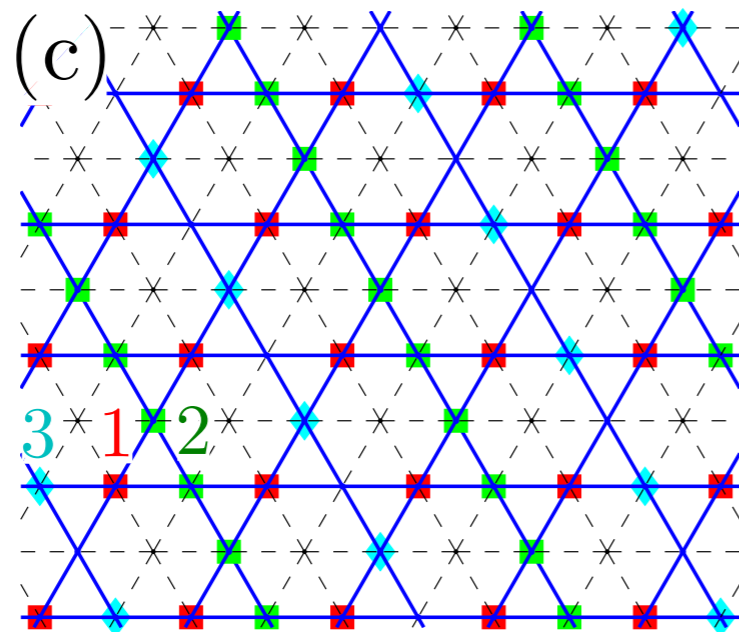
Hexagonal



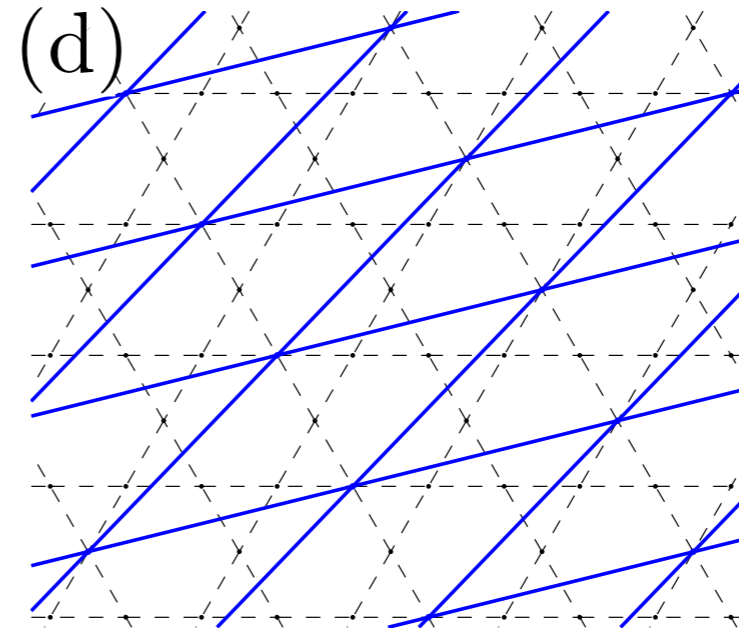
Triangular



Kagome



Square



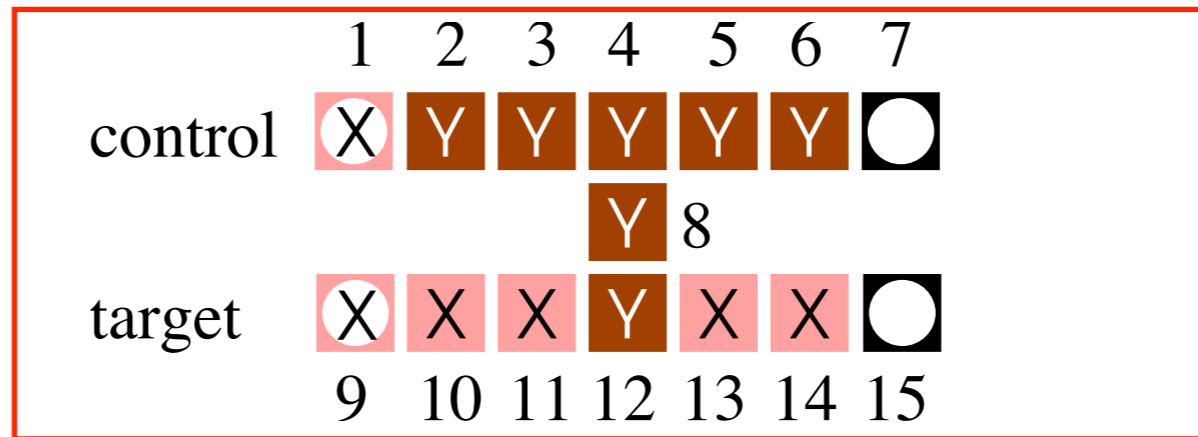
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M. Van den Nest, et al, New J. Phys. 9 204 (2007).

Measurement-patterns for gates in the one-way model

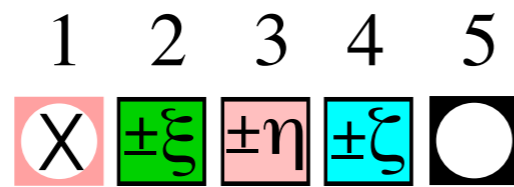
Generate
the **full**
Clifford
group

(a)



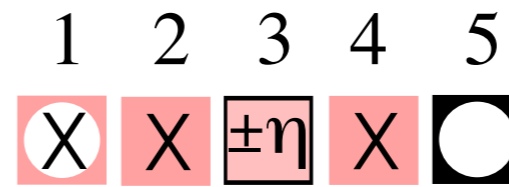
CNOT-gate

(b)



general rotation

(c)



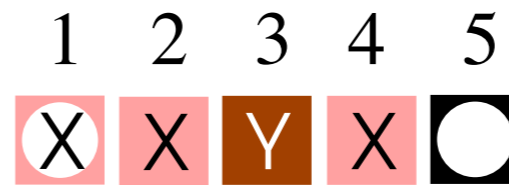
z -rotation

(d)



Hadamard-gate

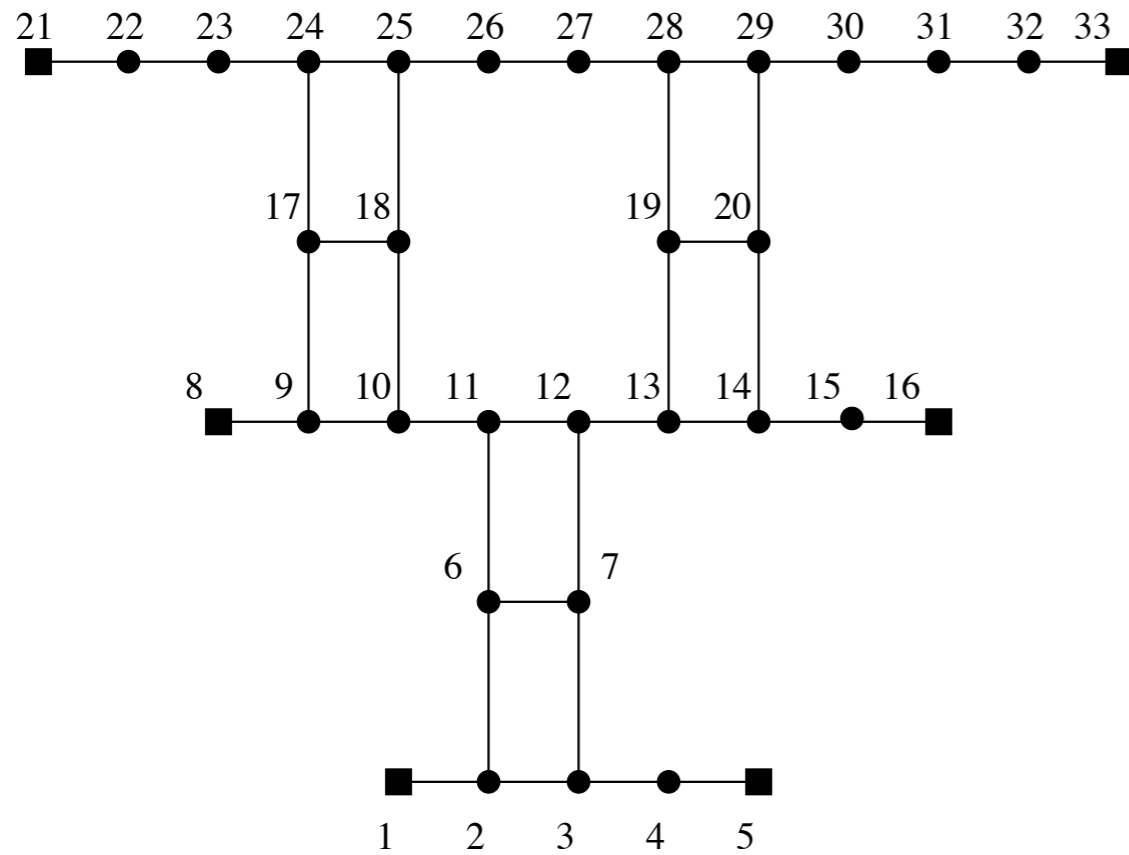
(e)



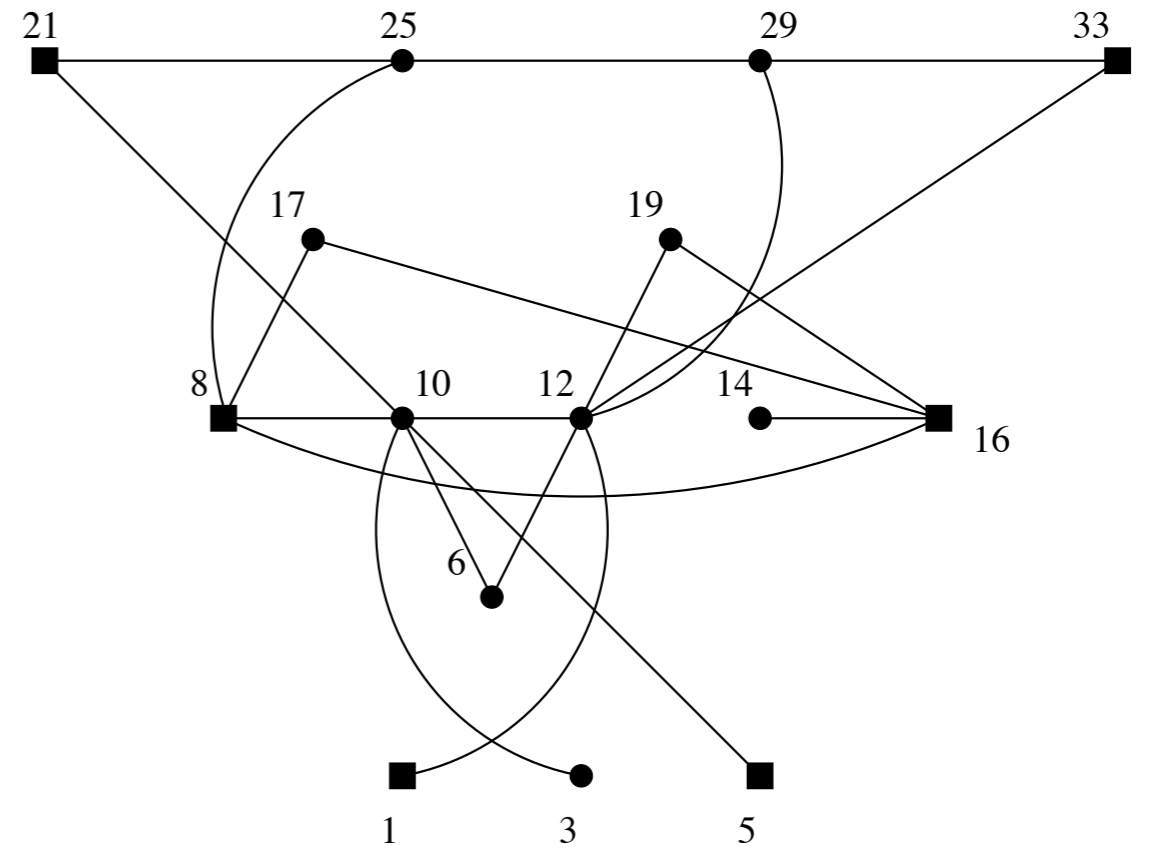
$\pi/2$ -phase gate

Graphical “Gottesman-Knill Theorem”

Quantum Fourier Transform



Standard-form
measurement pattern



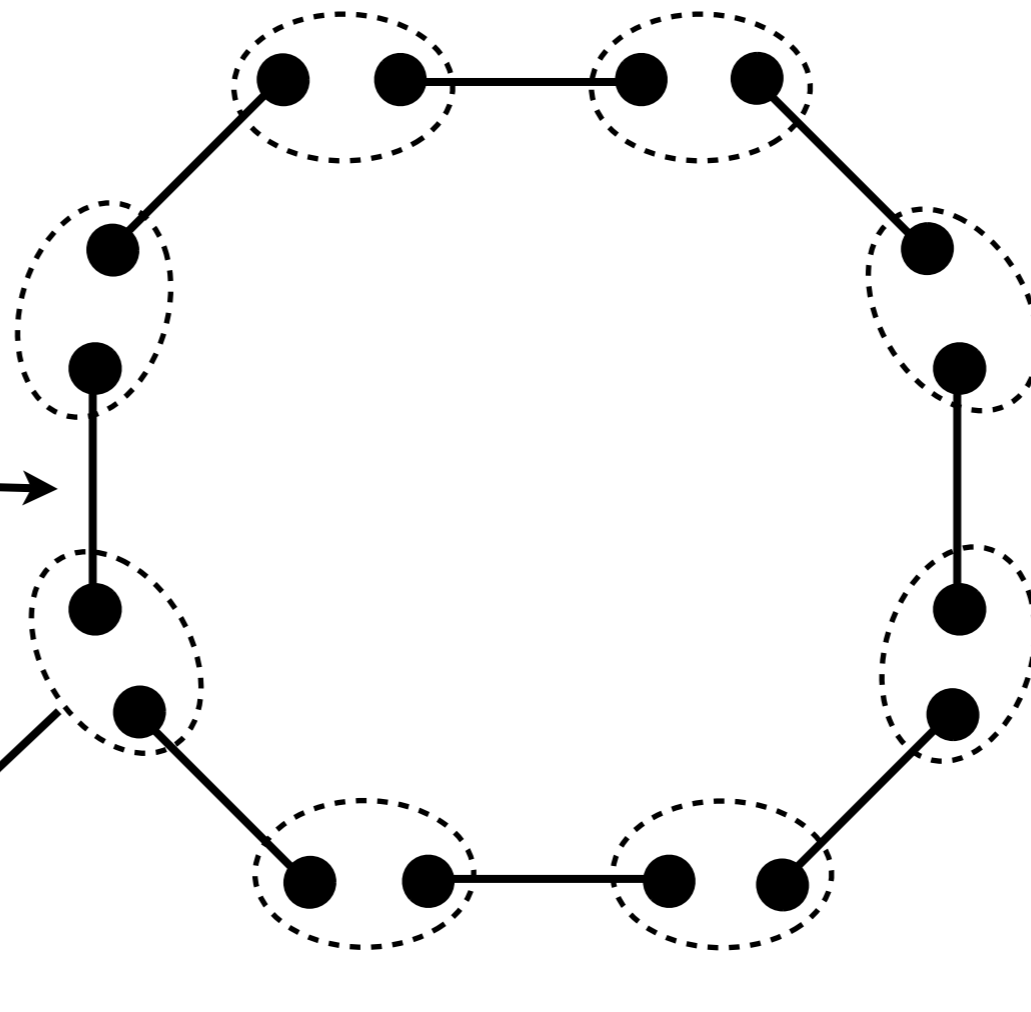
Graph state **after all Pauli**
measurements performed

M. Hein, J. Eisert and H.J. Briegel, Phys. Rev. A 69, 062311 (2004)

Valence bond PEPS to MPS

“Virtual Qudit pairs”

$$\sum_{n=1}^d |n\rangle |n\rangle$$



PEPS “projector”

$$\sum_{j=1}^D \sum_{p,q=1}^d A_{p,q}^j |j\rangle \langle p| \langle q|$$

$$M(j)_{m,n} = A_{p,q}^j$$

Constructs a **Matrix Product State MPS**

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{s_1, \dots, s_n} \text{Tr}[M(s_1)M(s_2) \dots M(s_n)] |s_1\rangle |s_2\rangle \dots |s_n\rangle$$

References

- Progress Review
- H. J. Briegel, D. E. Browne, W. Dür, R. Raussendorf, M. Van den Nest, Nature Physics 5 1, 19-26 (2009)
- Tutorials
 - M. Hein, W. Dür, J. Eisert, R. Raussendorf, M. Van den Nest, H.-J. Briegel, quant-ph/0602096 (Varena lectures on graph states)
 - D. E. Browne and H. J. Briegel, quant-ph/0603226
 - M.A. Nielsen, quant-ph/0504097
- And many more...
 - Search arxiv for **One-way, MBQC, Cluster States, Graph States,**