The circuit model, the one-way model, and the ZX-calculus

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quantum circuit model



[Deutsch 1989]

quantum circuit model



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• initialise state $|0...0\rangle$

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$$X_{3}^{s_{2}}M_{2}^{XY,\beta}Z_{3}^{s_{1}}X_{2}^{s_{1}}M_{1}^{XY,\alpha}E_{23}E_{12}N_{3}N_{2}$$

[Raussendorf & Briegel 2001]

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- computation driven by successive adaptive single-qubit measurements
- if goal is state preparation, need
 Pauli gates as correction at end

Translation between models

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Question 2: What rewrite rules would be useful?

Outline

The one-way model of measurement-based quantum computing

A common formalism for circuits and MBQC

Translation and rewriting

Conclusions

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The resource states are graph states defined by simple graphs G = (V, E):
▶ For each vertex in V, a qubit prepared in state |+⟩.

 $|++++\rangle$



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All graph states are **stabiliser states**: eigenstates of certain tensor products of Pauli matrices.

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Desired and undesired measurement outcomes are related by Pauli matrices, e.g.

$$|+_{XY,lpha}
angle = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0
angle + e^{ilpha} \,|1
angle) \qquad \qquad |-_{XY,lpha}
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angle) = Z \,|+_{XY,lpha}
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$$\ket{+_{XY,lpha}} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\ket{0} + e^{ilpha} \ket{1}) \qquad \qquad \ket{-_{XY,lpha}} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\ket{0} - e^{ilpha} \ket{1}) = Z \ket{+_{XY,lpha}}$$

Correction strategy: use **stabiliser property** of graph state to turn undesired outcome into desired one by applying Paulis to other qubits.

• Must have trivial effects on all qubits that are already measured.

Theorem [Browne et al. 2007, Mhalla et al. 2022]

An MBQC has a robustly deterministic implementation if and only if the underlying labelled open graph has flow.

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A flow consists of

- a partial order over the vertices,
- ▶ and a correction function,

satisfying certain compatibility conditions.
Determinism and flow properties

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Theorem [de Beaudrap 2008; Mhalla & Perdrix 2008; B. et al. 2021; Simmons 2021] Flows can be found in polynomial time.



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An MBQC is represented in the graphical ZX-notation as follows:

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- green vertices with one outgoing wire each, connected by blue dashed edges, for the graph state,
- additional wires for the inputs, and
- ► additional vertices connected to some of the outgoing wires for the measurements: $XY \rightsquigarrow -\alpha$ $XZ \rightsquigarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha$ $YZ \rightsquigarrow -\alpha$











ZX equivalent —











Sound and complete ZX-calculus rewrite rules (up to scalars)



This set is complete for the stabiliser ZX-calculus [B. 2014], can find overview over different complete rule sets in [van de Wetering 2021].



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Ancilla-free circuit extraction: overview



[Duncan et al. 2020; B., Miller-Bakewell, Felice, Lobski, van de Wetering 2021; Staudacher 2023]

Simplify connections between frontier and unextracted layer





Extract a maximal vertex



If needed, change measurement type





Local complementation



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:

•

.

Z-deletion/insertion





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Theorem [McElvanney & B. 2023]

Suppose D and D' are two stabiliser ZX-diagrams with flow that both represent the same linear map. Then one can be rewritten into the other using local complementation, Z-insertion, and Z-deletion.

Phase gadget fusion/splitting



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Computational complexity of reasoning with ZX-calculus

circuit extraction from arbitrary ZX diagram is #P-hard [de Beaudrap et al. 2022]
Applications of flow-preserving rewriting

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