

1. Introduction

An interconnected quantum circuit using controlled-not gates is to be created and simulated using Qiskit library in python. The unitary matrix is to be simulated and calculated using linear algebra and the two results are to be compared. A 5 qubit and 10 qubit circuits are simulated and calculated in python for comparisons.

2. Circuit

The circuit is made up of 5 qubits, where every qubit is connected to every other qubit through a controlled-not gate as can be seen in figure 1 below.

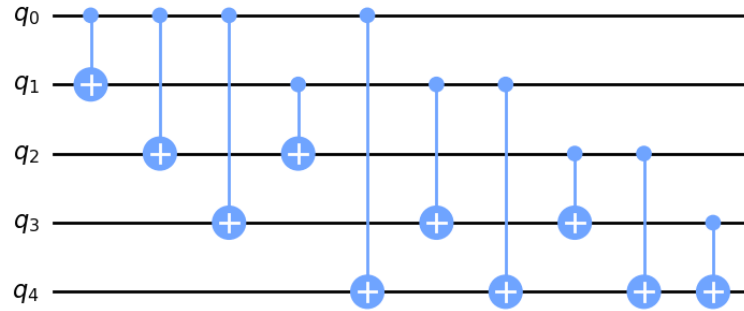


Figure 1: Quantum Circuit to be used.

3. Unitary Matrix Calculation

To calculate the unitary matrix of a single controlled-not gate on circuit with multiple qubits, we can use equation 1 below as an example where the 2nd qubit(q₁) is the control qubit, and the 4th qubit(q₃) is the target qubit. [1] The Identity matrix I and the X-gate are shown in equation 2 and 3 respectively.

$$I \otimes I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + I \otimes X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes I \quad \dots (1)$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (3)$$

Equation 1 has two terms, the first is based on how the qubits would change depending on if the control qubit is $|0\rangle$, since all qubits would not change, we use the identity matrix on them. The second term is how the qubits would change if the control qubit is $|1\rangle$, The target bit would change in this case and so we use the X-gate on this qubit and the Identity matrix on the rest of the qubits. [1] Since the circuit has multiple controlled-not gates with a common control qubit we can group these gates into a single calculation step using the equation 1 above. Equations 4, 5, 6, 7 are the step equations that were written and calculated for circuit 1 above.

$$S_1 = I \otimes I \otimes I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| + X \otimes X \otimes X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| \quad \dots (4)$$

$$S_2 = I \otimes I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + X \otimes X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes I \quad \dots (5)$$

$$S_3 = I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + X \otimes X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes I \quad \dots (6)$$

$$S_4 = I \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + X \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes I \otimes I \quad \dots (7)$$

Lastly these equations need to be calculated and then matrix multiplied in the order from S₄ to S₁ which will give us our unitary matrix. These equations were hand calculated for a 3-qubit system while testing a function written in python using NumPy library. The 3-qubit unitary matrix was also multiplied to the input qubit states and the output states calculated were as expected therefore we can be certain the

