# **Phase Operators**

In[0]:= Quit[]

## Half, Quadrant, Octant, Hexadecant

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In[0]:= Let[Qubit, S]
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Let us consider these operators.

$$In[*]:= ops = S[1, \{0, 3, 7, 8, 9\}]$$

$$Out[*]:= \{S_1^0, S_1^z, S_1^S, S_1^T, S_1^F\}$$

They are diagonal in the computational basis.

In[@]:= MatrixForm /@ Matrix /@ ops

$$\left\{ \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dot{\mathbb{1}} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \underline{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}\,\pi}{4}} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \underline{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}\,\pi}{8}} \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

It means that they do not flip the bit values.

$$\begin{array}{ll} & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

Consider the phase operator in the computational basis.

Out[0]=

Then, consider these special angles.

In[\*]:= angles = 2 Pi / HoldForm /@ {1, 2, 4, 8, 16} Out[\*] = 
$$\left\{\frac{2\pi}{1}, \frac{2\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{8}, \frac{2\pi}{16}\right\}$$

$$\left\{S_{1}^{z}\left(\frac{2\pi}{1}\right), S_{1}^{z}\left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right), S_{1}^{z}\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}\right), S_{1}^{z}\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right), S_{1}^{z}\left(\frac{2\pi}{16}\right)\right\}$$
Out[o]=

$$\left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \dot{\mathbf{1}} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \frac{\mathbf{1}+\dot{\mathbf{1}}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right) \text{, } \left( \begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \boldsymbol{\mathrm{e}}^{\frac{\boldsymbol{i}\pi}{8}} \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

# Together with the Hadamard

$$In[\circ] := \text{Let[Qubit, S]}$$

$$In[\circ] := \text{qc} = \text{QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], S[1, 6], Phase[$\phi$, S[1, 3]]]}$$

$$Out[\circ] := \qquad |0\rangle - H - Z^{\phi} - \dots$$

$$In[\circ] := \text{in} = \text{S[1, 6]} ** \text{Ket[]}$$

$$Out[\circ] := \qquad \frac{\left|0_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left|1_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$In[\circ] := \text{out} = \text{Phase[$\phi$, S[1, 3]]} ** \text{in}$$

$$Out[\circ] := \qquad \frac{\left|0_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{e^{i |\phi|} |1_{S_1}\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$In[\circ] := \text{out} - \text{Elaborate[qc]}$$

$$Out[\circ] := \qquad 0$$

**Question**: What if you want to change the relative amplitude as well?

## Phase Shift in the Pauli X Basis

$$In[\circ]:= \text{ op = Phase}[\phi, S[1, 1]]$$

$$Out[\circ]:= S_1^{\times}(\phi)$$

$$In[\circ]:= \text{ in = Ket}[S@{1}]$$

$$Out[\circ]:= \left|0_{S_1}\right\rangle$$

$$In[\circ]:= \text{ out = op ** in}$$

$$Out[\circ]:= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + e^{i\phi}\right) \left|0_{S_1}\right\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{i\phi}\right) \left|1_{S_1}\right\rangle$$

Check the input and output states in the X basis.

$$In[*] := XBasisForm[in, S[1]]$$

$$Out[*] := \frac{\left|-s_1\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left|+s_1\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$In[*]:= XBasisForm[out, S[1]]$$

$$Out[*]:= \frac{e^{i \phi} \left| -s_1 \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left| +s_1 \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Let us further apply the Hadamard.

Out[•]:= new = S[1, 6] \*\* out
$$\frac{\left|0_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{e^{i\phi}\left|1_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$ln[\circ]:= qcZ = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], S[1, 6], Phase[\phi, S[1, 3]]]$$

$$ln[\circ]:= qcZ = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], S[1, 6], Phase[\phi, S[1, 3]]]$$

$$ln[\circ]:= qcZ = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], S[1, 6], Phase[\phi, S[1, 3]]]$$

$$ln[\cdot]:= qcX = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], Phase[$\phi$, S[1, 1]], S[1, 6]]$$

$$ln[\cdot]:= qcX = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], Phase[$\phi$, S[1, 1]], S[1, 6]]$$

$$ln[\cdot]:= qcX = QuantumCircuit[Ket[S@{1}], Phase[$\phi$, S[1, 1]], S[1, 6]]$$

Therefore, we have the identity.

$$\begin{array}{ll} & \mbox{$In[\circ]$ := } & S[1, 6] ** Phase[\phi, S[1, 3]] == Phase[\phi, S[1, 1]] ** S[1, 6] \\ & \mbox{$Out[\circ]$ := } \\ & S_1^H S_1^z(\phi) == S_1^x(\phi) S_1^H \\ \end{array}$$

## Phase Shift in the Pauli Y Basis

Check the input and output states in the X basis.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{In[o]}:= & \textbf{YBasisForm[in, S[1]]} \\ \textit{Out[o]}= & \frac{\left|L_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left|R_{S_1}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}$$

$$[out[ \circ ] := YBasisForm[out, S[1]]]$$

$$[out[ \circ ] := \frac{\left| L_{S_1} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{e^{i \phi} \left| R_{S_1} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Let us further apply the Hadamard.

$$ln[*]:= new = S[1, 6] **S[1, 7] **out$$

$$out[*]:= \frac{e^{i \phi} \left| 0_{S_1} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left| 1_{S_1} \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

## **Summary**

True

Out[0]=

### **Functions**

- Phase
- XBasisForm, YBasisForm

In[•]:= % // ReleaseHold // Elaborate

#### **Related Links**

- Chapters 1 and 2 of the Quantum Workbook (2022, 2023).
- Tutorial: "Quantum States"
- Tutorial: "Quantum Computation: Overview"