

## ZX - Calculus

We often need to 'transpile':

- turn a circuit into an equivalent circuit

Reasons:

- Get a shorter circuit
- Adapt to hardware constraints
- Incorporate redundancy required for fault-tolerance

To transpile we make use of  
circuit identities

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ \boxed{x} \quad \boxed{x} \end{array} \equiv \text{---}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \boxed{H} \quad \boxed{x} \quad \boxed{H} \end{array} \equiv \text{---} \quad \boxed{z}$$

etc

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ \boxed{H} \quad \bullet \quad \boxed{H} \end{array} \equiv \text{---}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ \boxed{H} \quad \bigcirc \quad \boxed{H} \end{array} \equiv \text{---}$$

But this can be hard!

Could an alternative to circuits make it easier?

- An equivalent language that is easier to manipulate

First, we replace  $R_x$  and  $R_z$  with blobs

$$\boxed{R_x(\theta)} \equiv \textcircled{\theta} = |+X+| + e^{i\theta} |-X-|$$

$$\boxed{R_z(\theta)} \equiv \textcircled{\theta} = |0X0| + e^{i\theta} |1X1|$$

Already we can write down a few circuit identities with these blobs

$$\text{---} \circled{\alpha} \text{---} \circled{\beta} \text{---} = \text{---} \circled{\alpha + \beta} \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \circled{0} \text{---} = \text{---} \circled{0} \text{---} = \text{---}$$

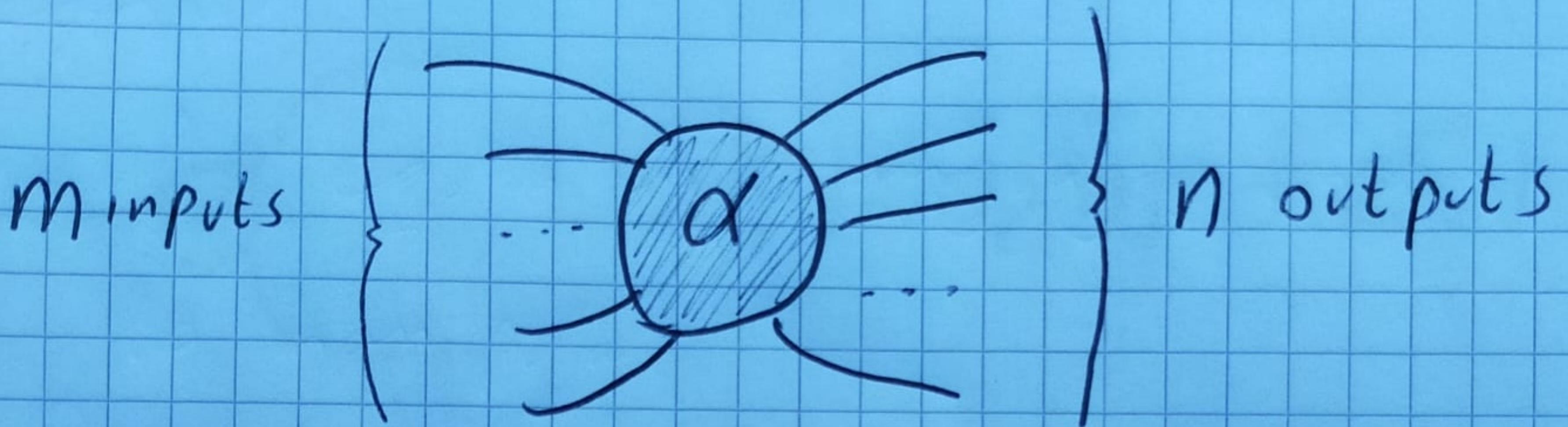
and similar for  $\circled{-\alpha}$

Note: From now on

$$\text{---} \circled{0} \text{---} = \text{---} \circled{0} \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \circled{0} \text{---} = \text{---} \circled{0} \text{---}$$

Now let's generalize to 'spiders'



$$= | + \cancel{X}^{(n)} + |^{(m)} + e^{ia} | - \cancel{X}^{(n)} - |^{(m)}$$

and similar for



One-legged examples:

$$\alpha \text{---} = |0\rangle + e^{i\alpha}|1\rangle$$

$$\therefore \text{O---} = |+\rangle, \pi \text{---} = |- \rangle$$

$$\alpha \text{---} = |+\rangle + e^{i\alpha}|- \rangle$$

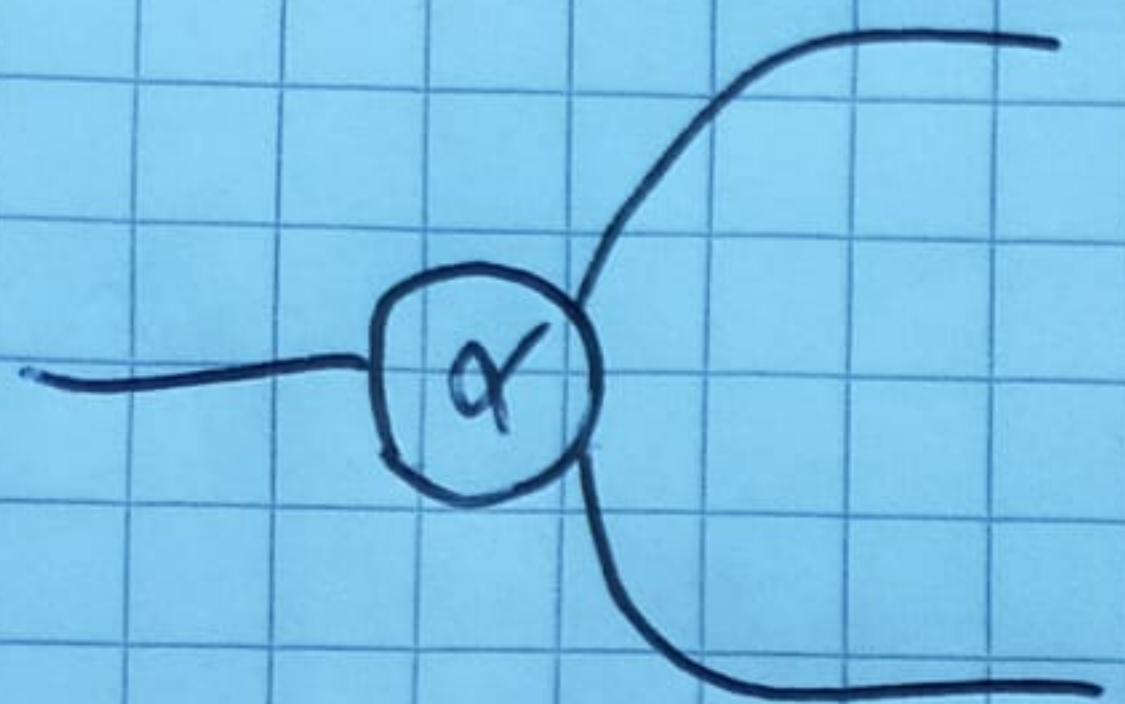
$$\therefore \text{O---} = |0\rangle, \pi \text{---} = |1\rangle$$

Similarly  $\text{---} b \text{---} \equiv \boxed{x=b}$   
 $= \langle b |$  etc

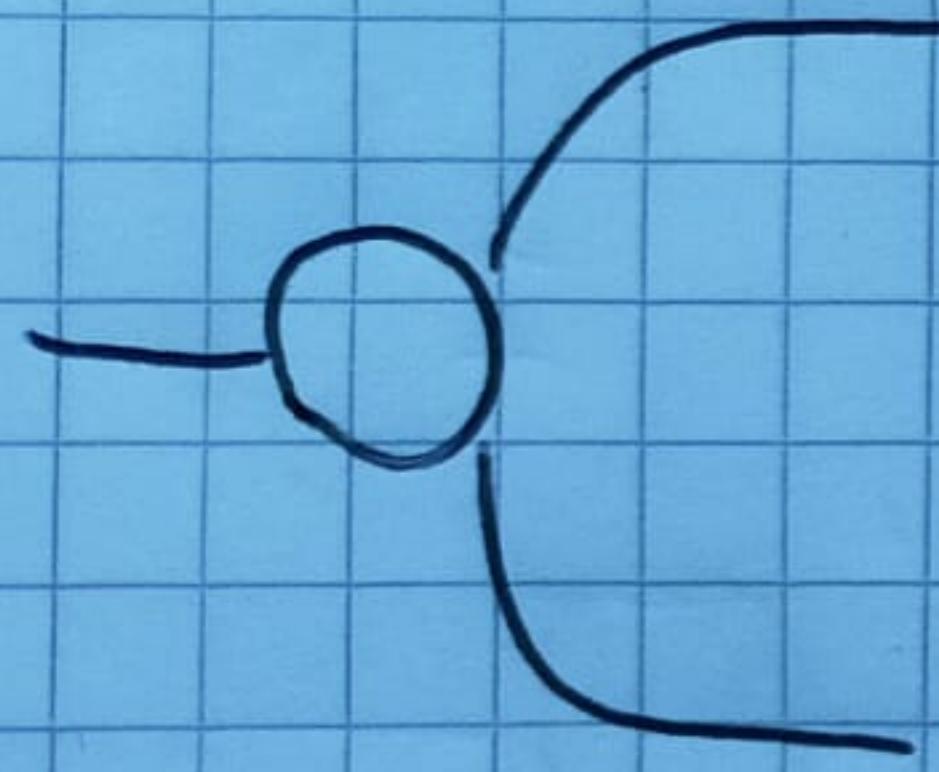
Preparation

} Measurement

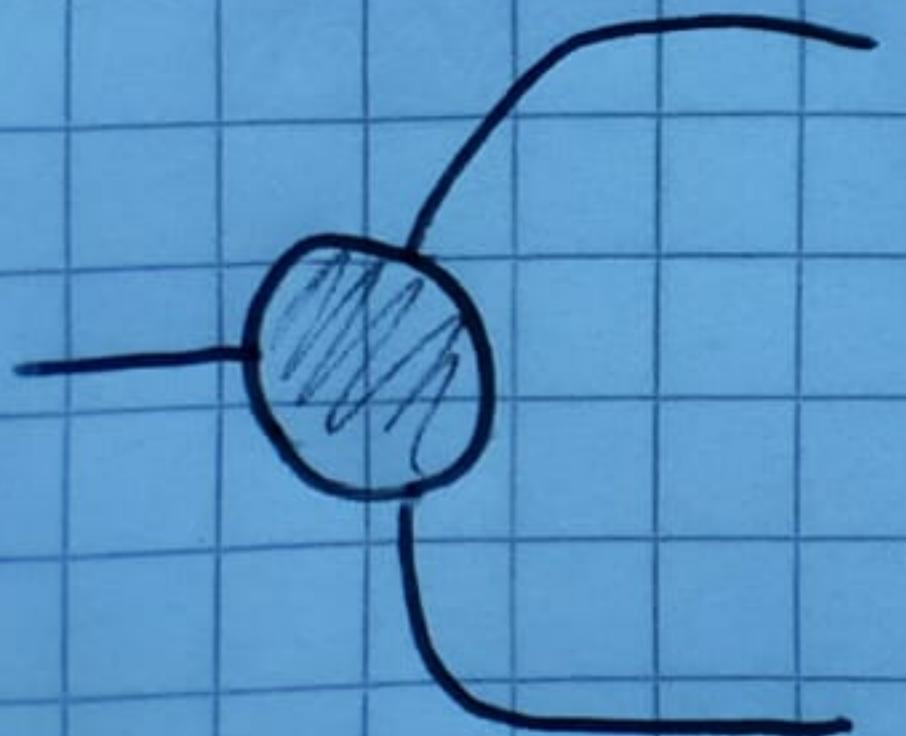
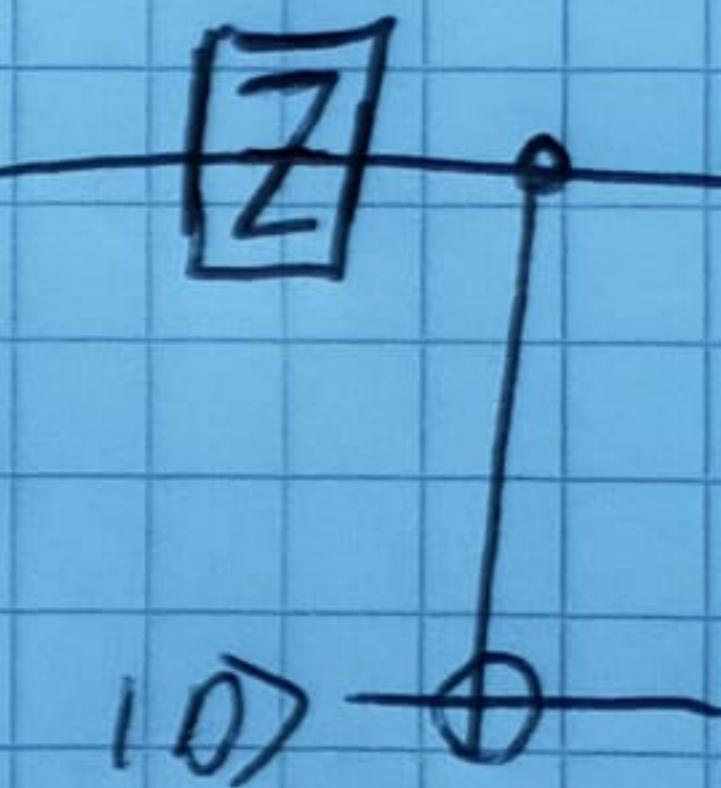
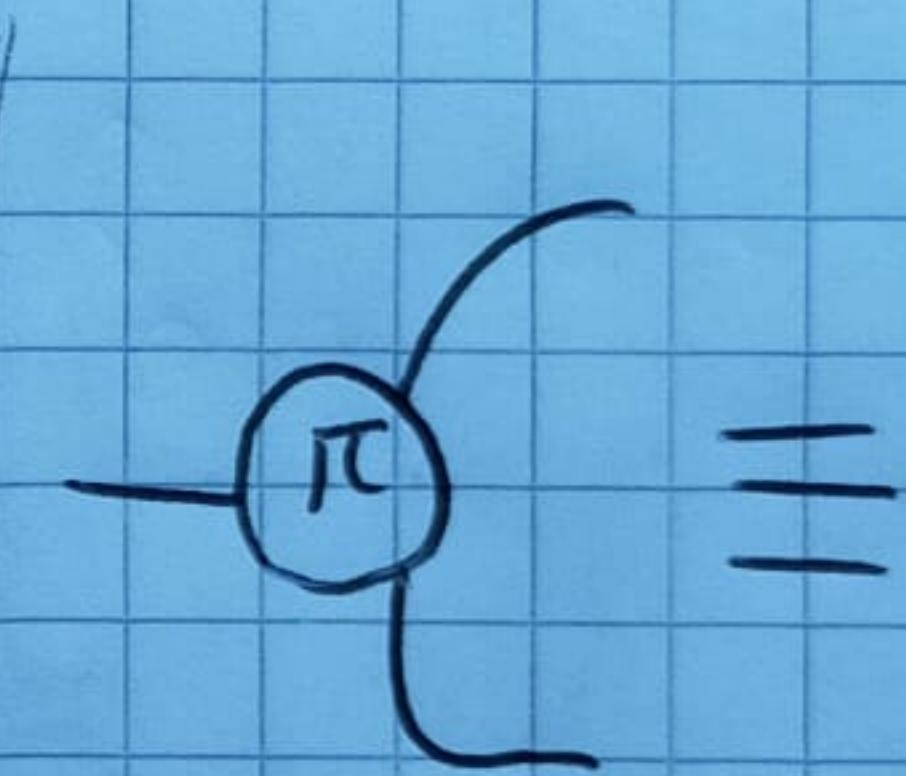
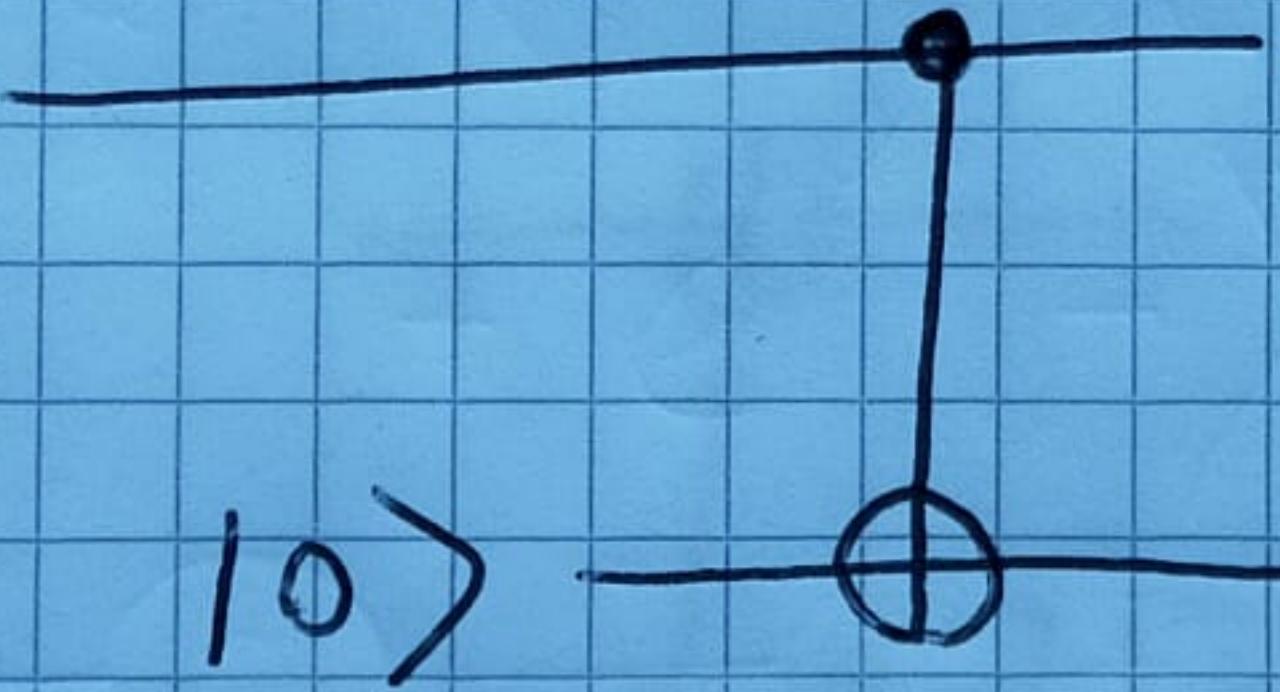
Three legged examples



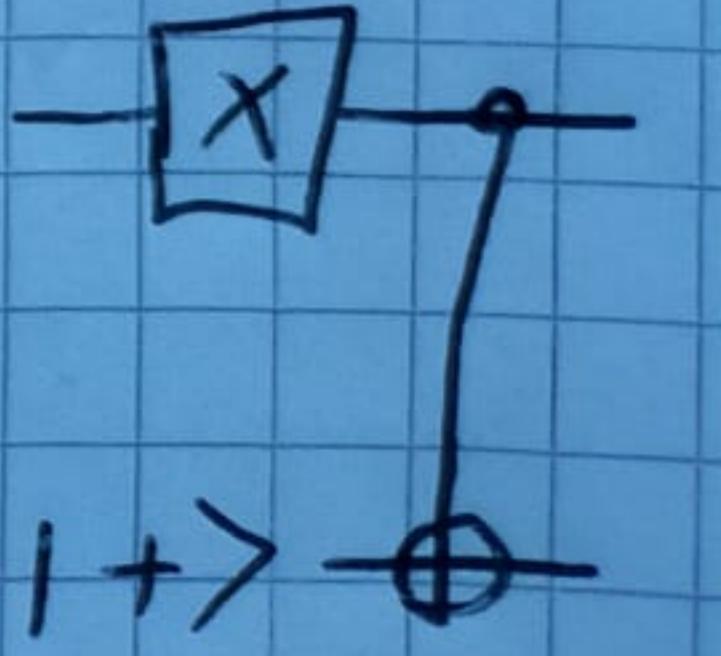
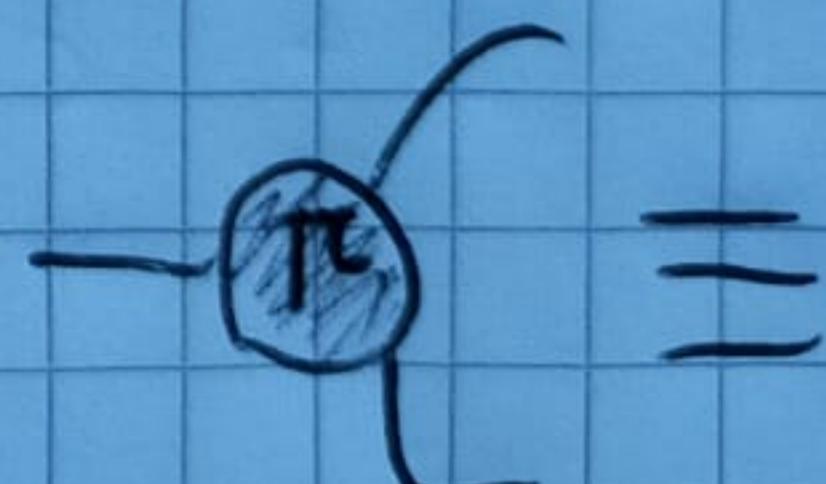
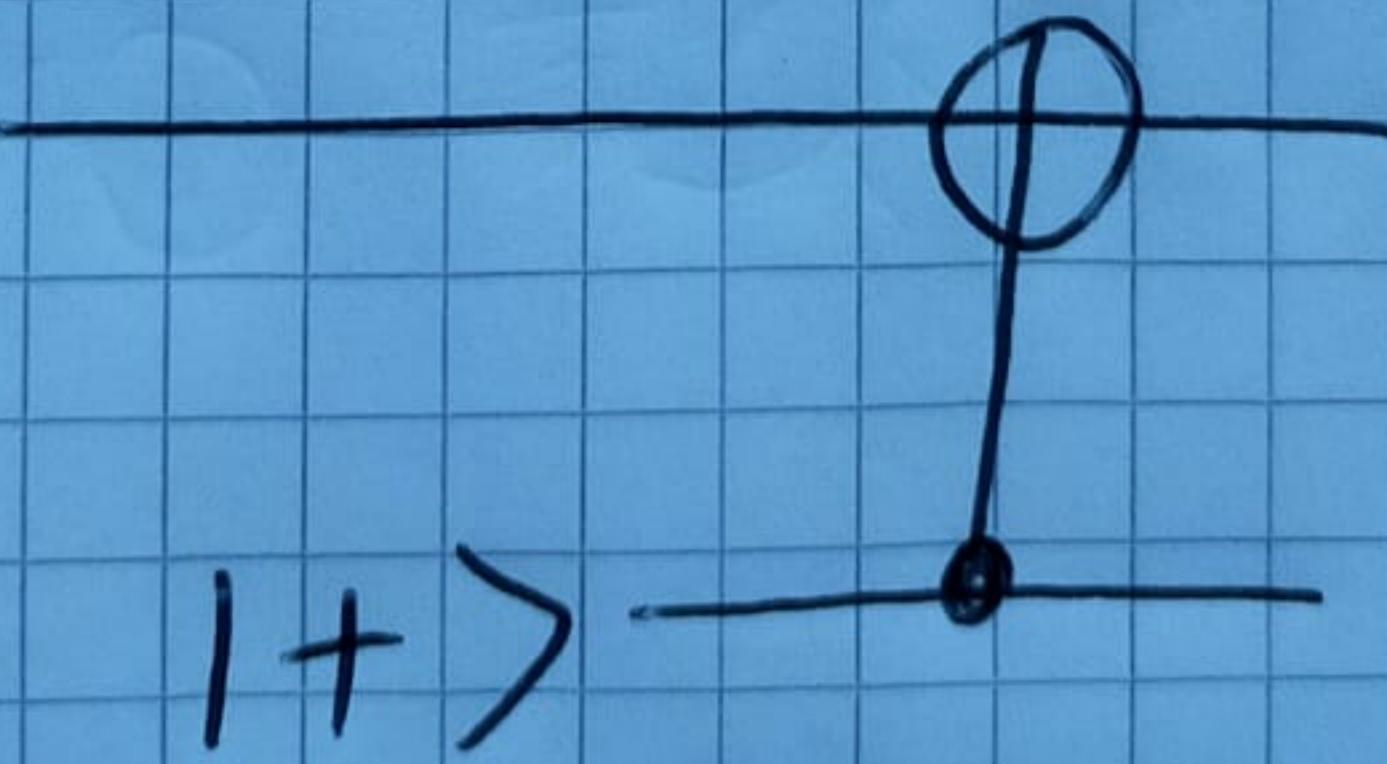
$$= |00\rangle\langle 0| + e^{i\varphi} |11\rangle\langle 1|$$



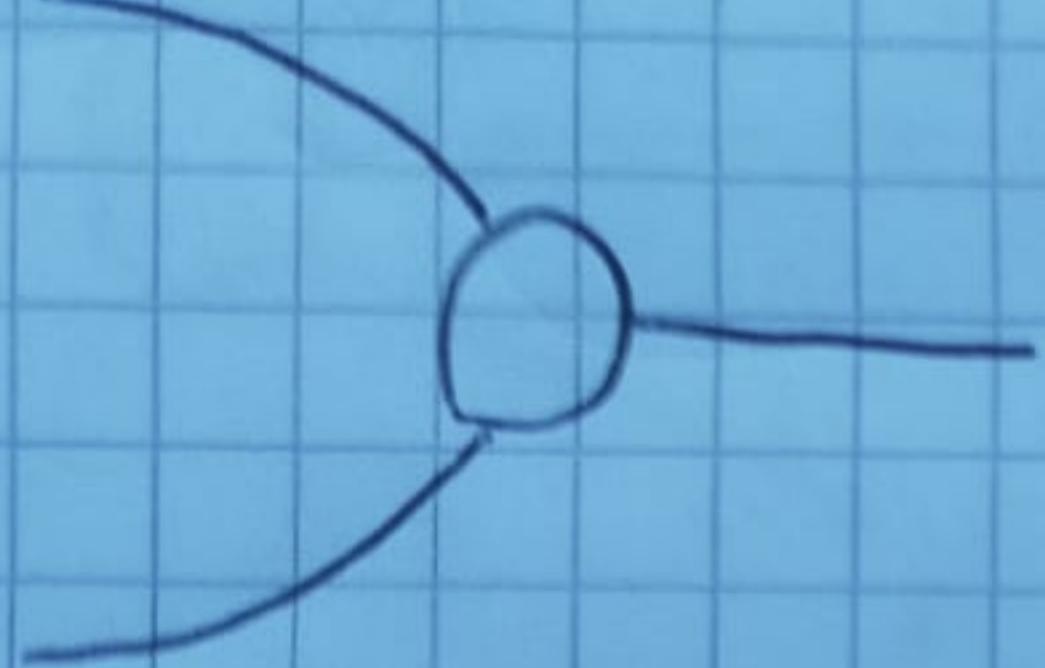
$\equiv$



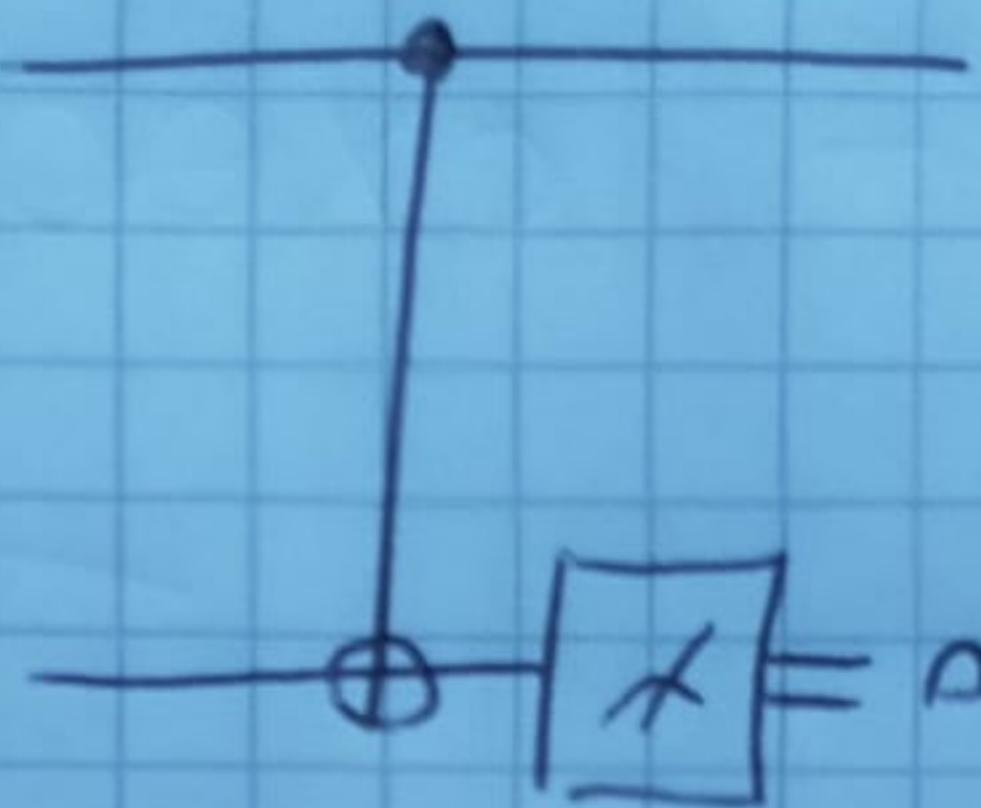
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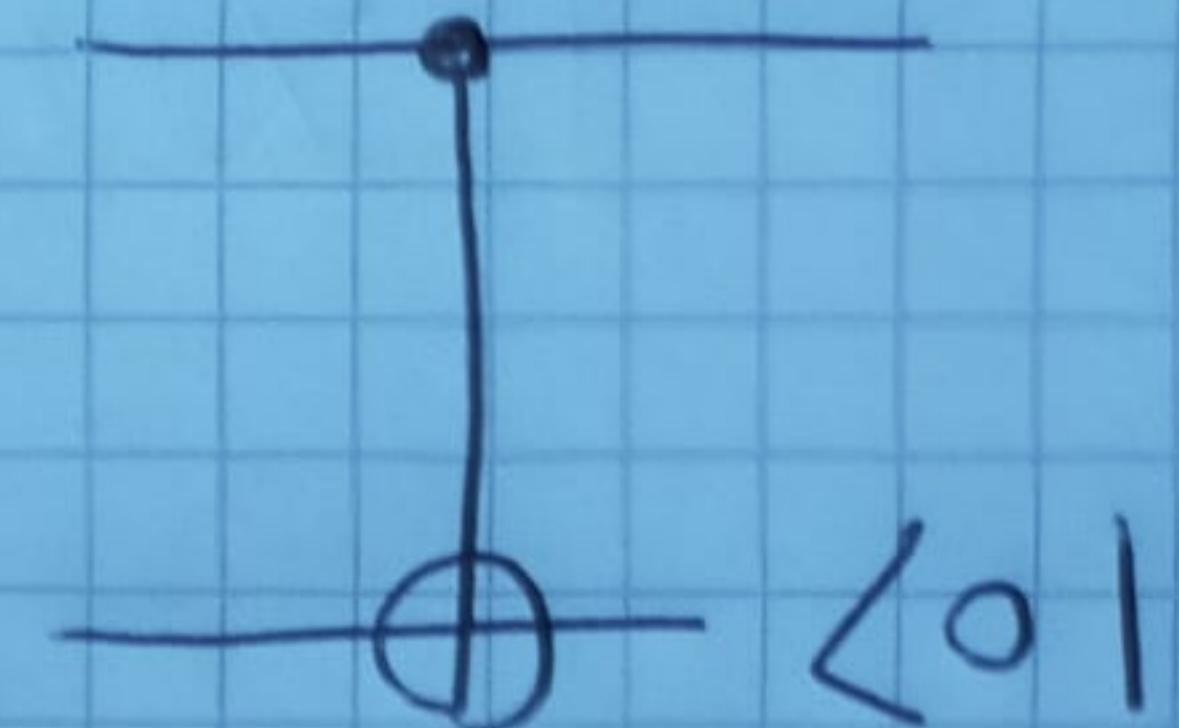
We'll consider the other direction as post selection



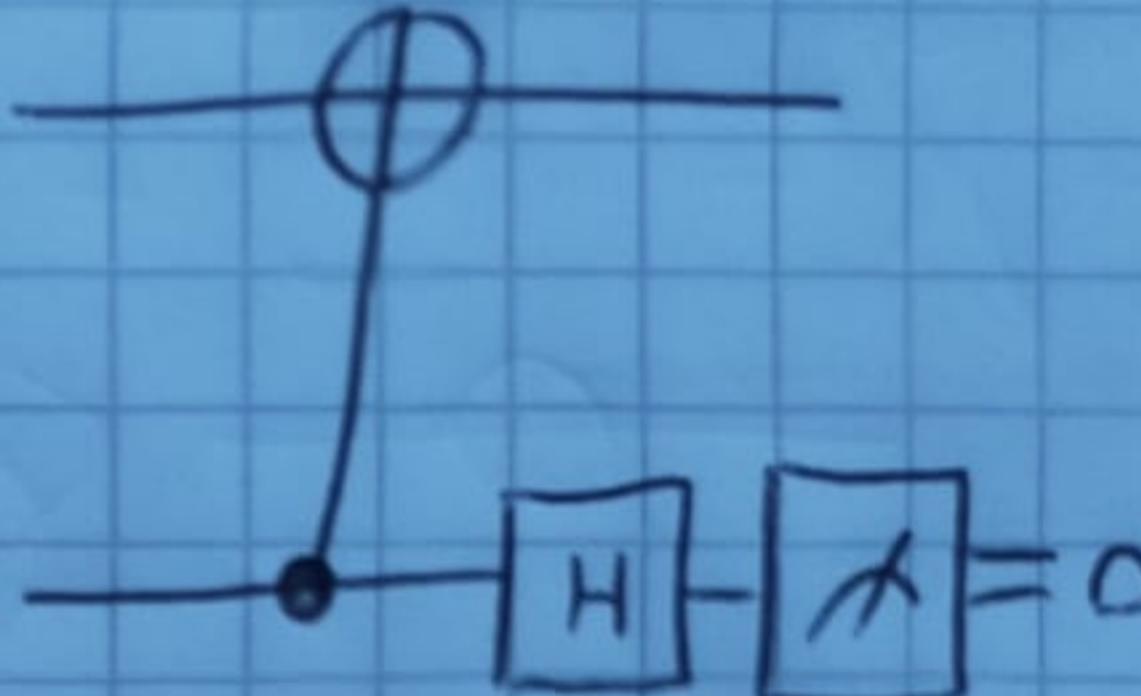
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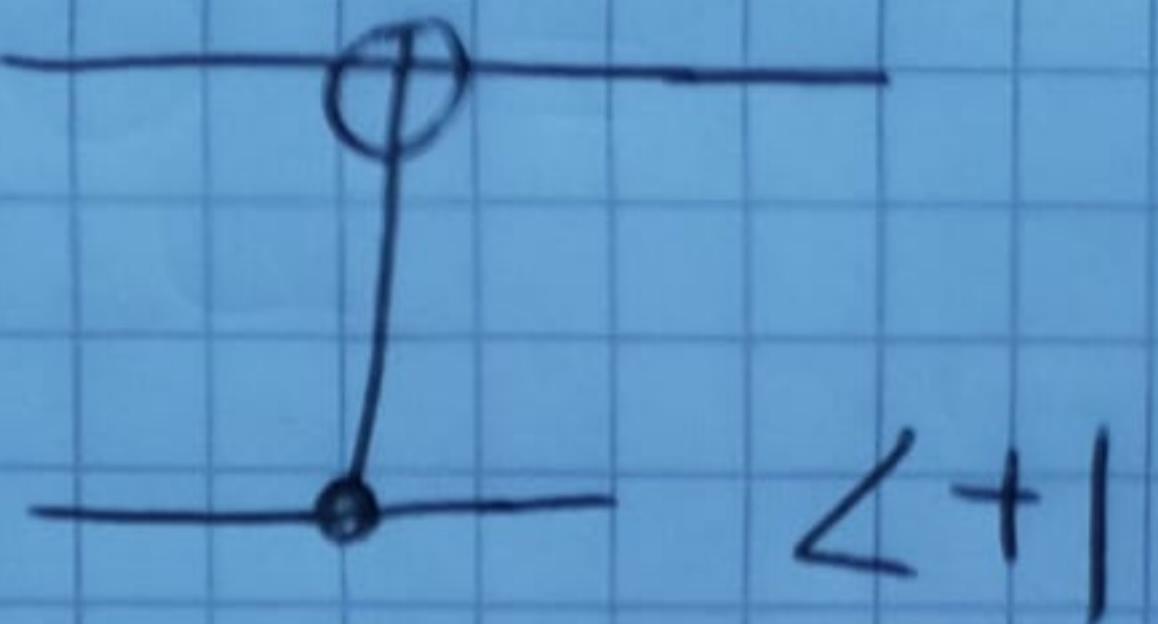
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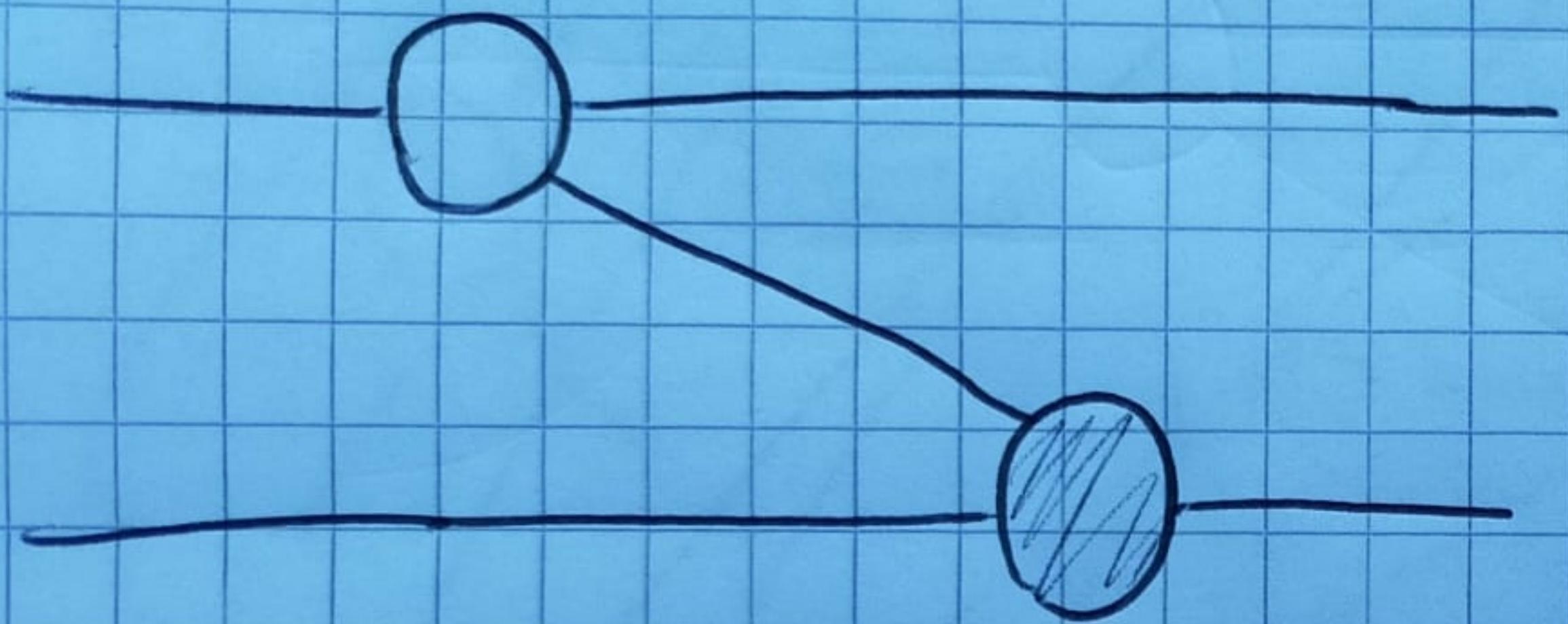
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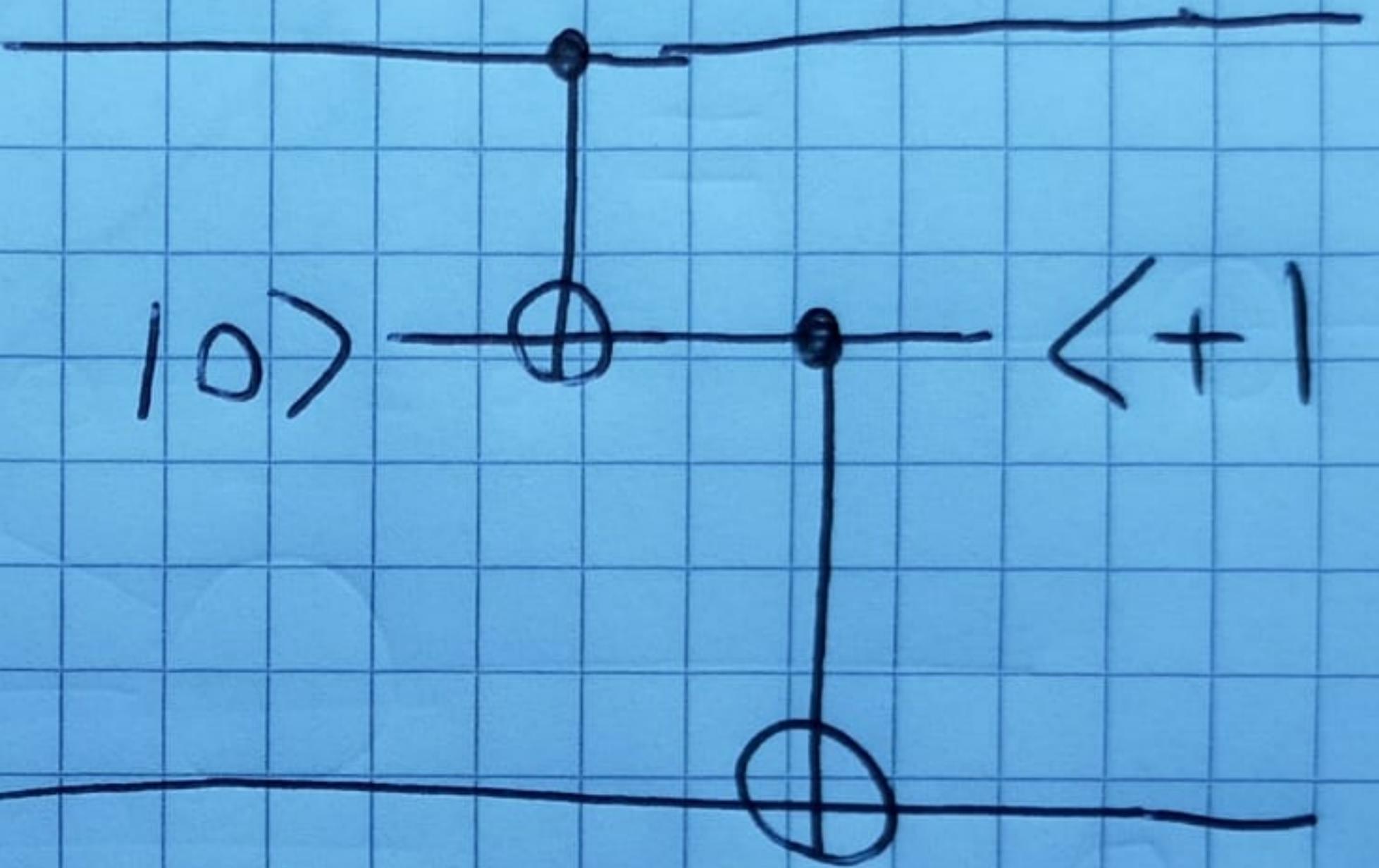


Now let's chain two together and see what happens



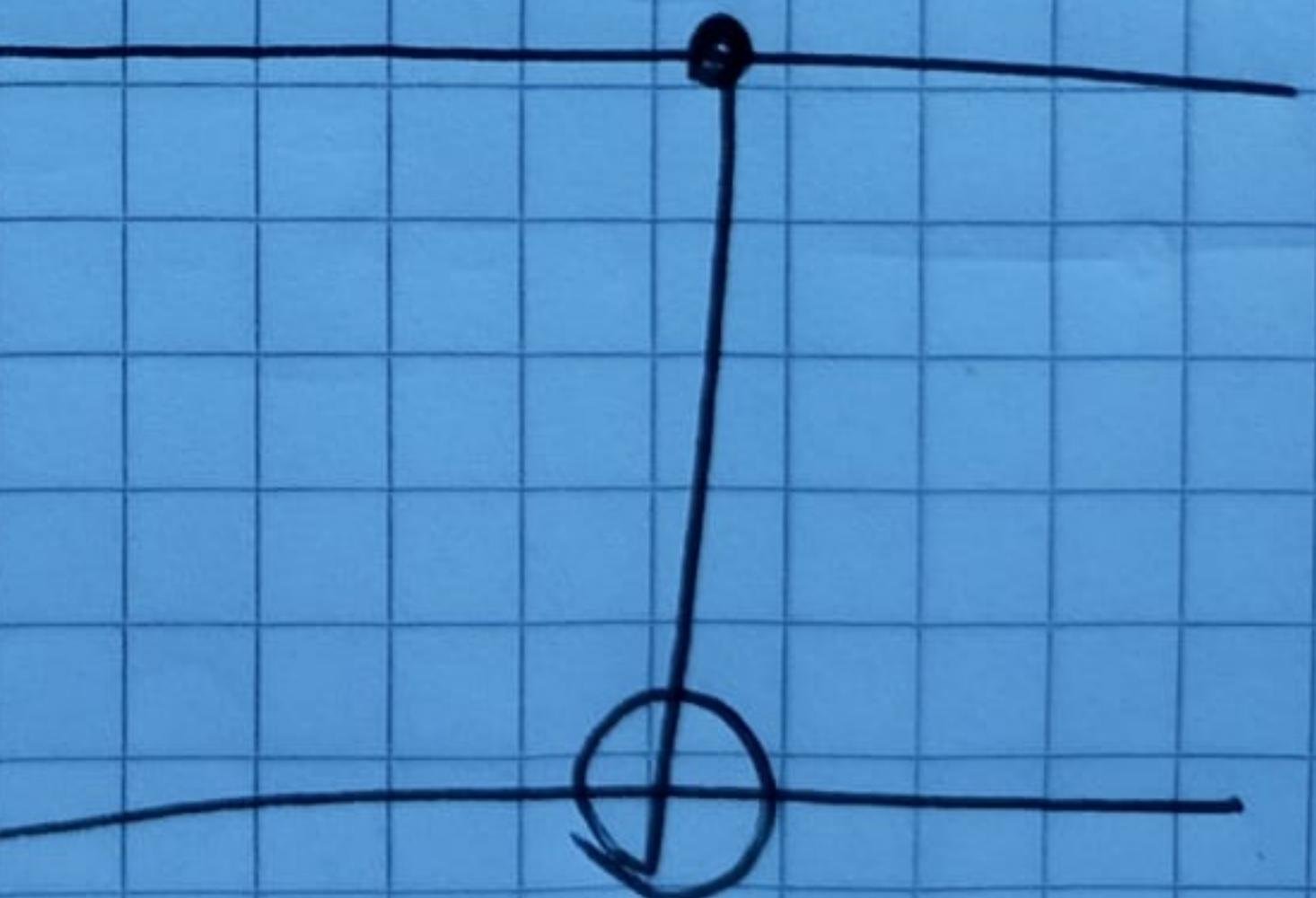
=

$|0\rangle$  —  $\oplus$  —  $\langle + |$

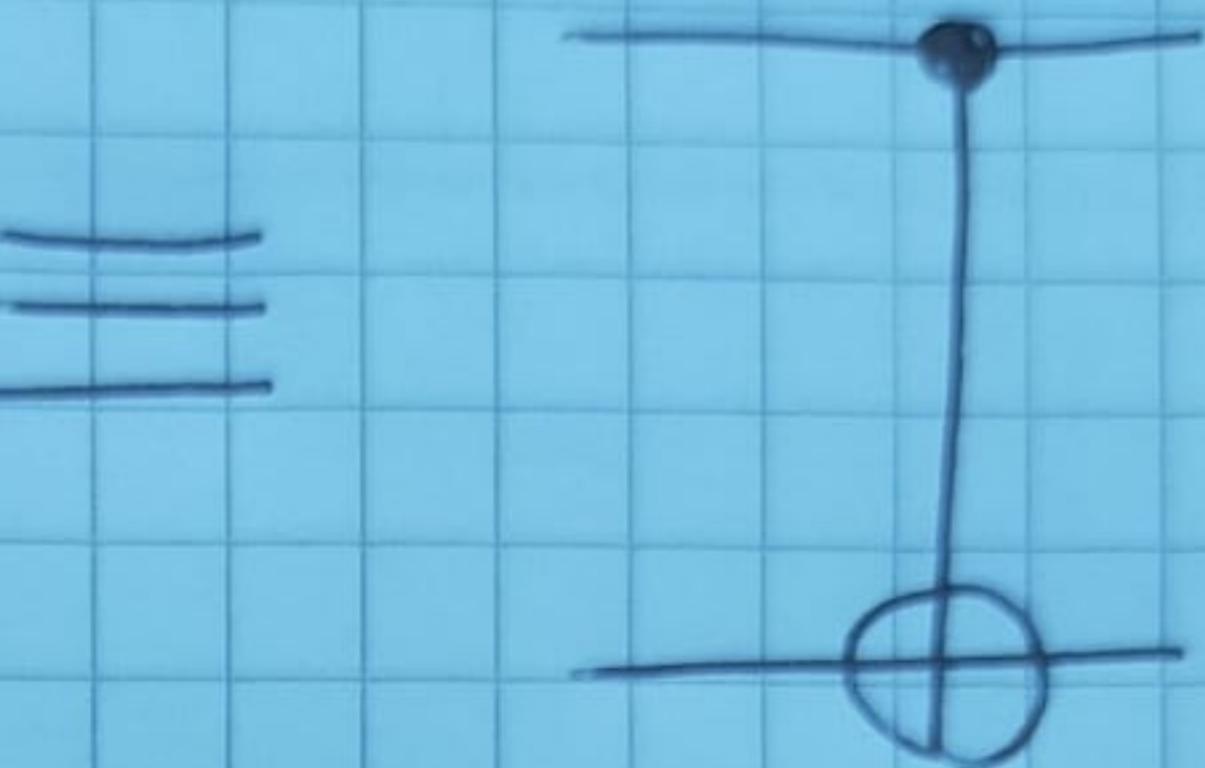
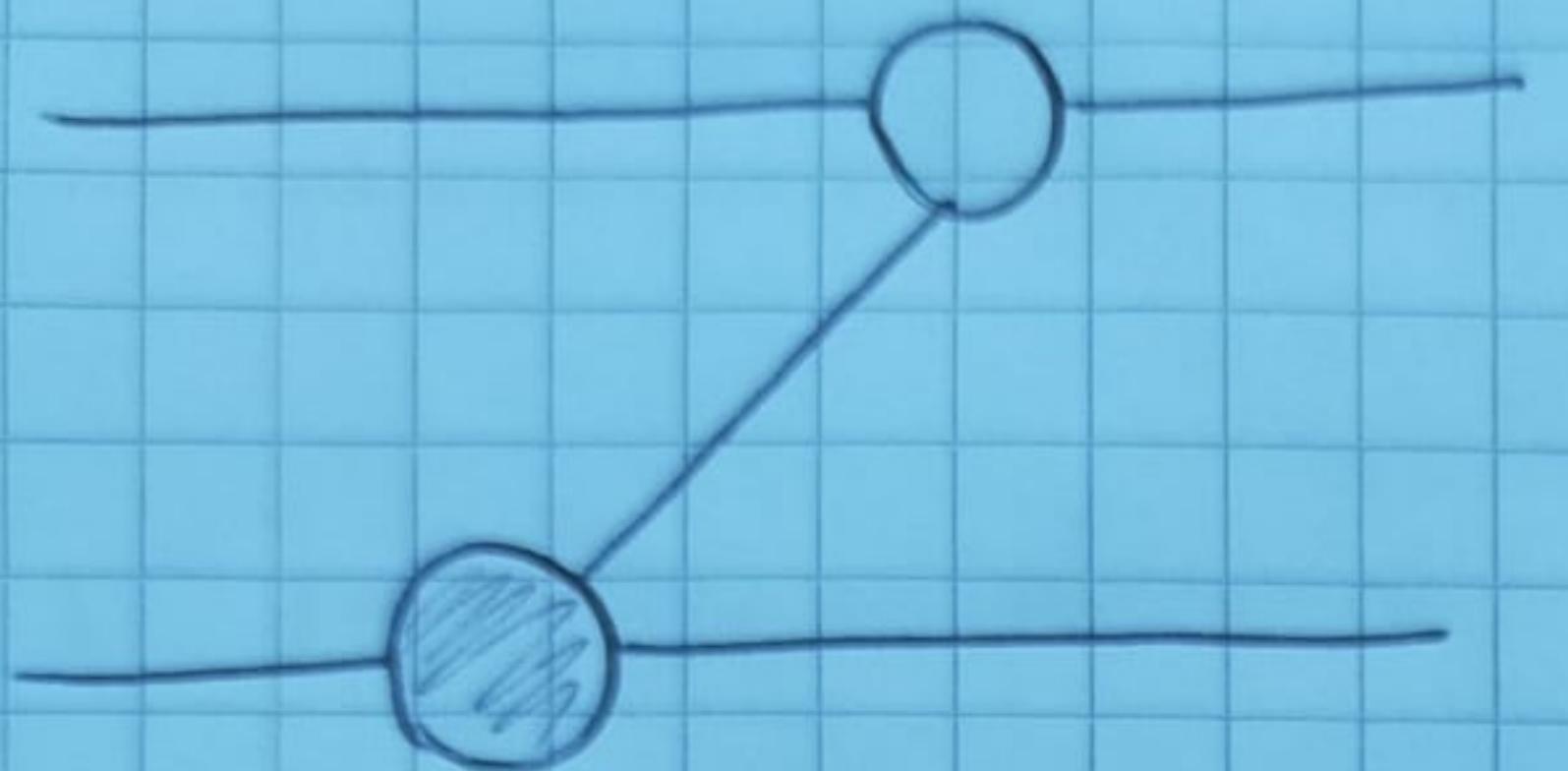


(Not an obvious jump,  
but do the maths)

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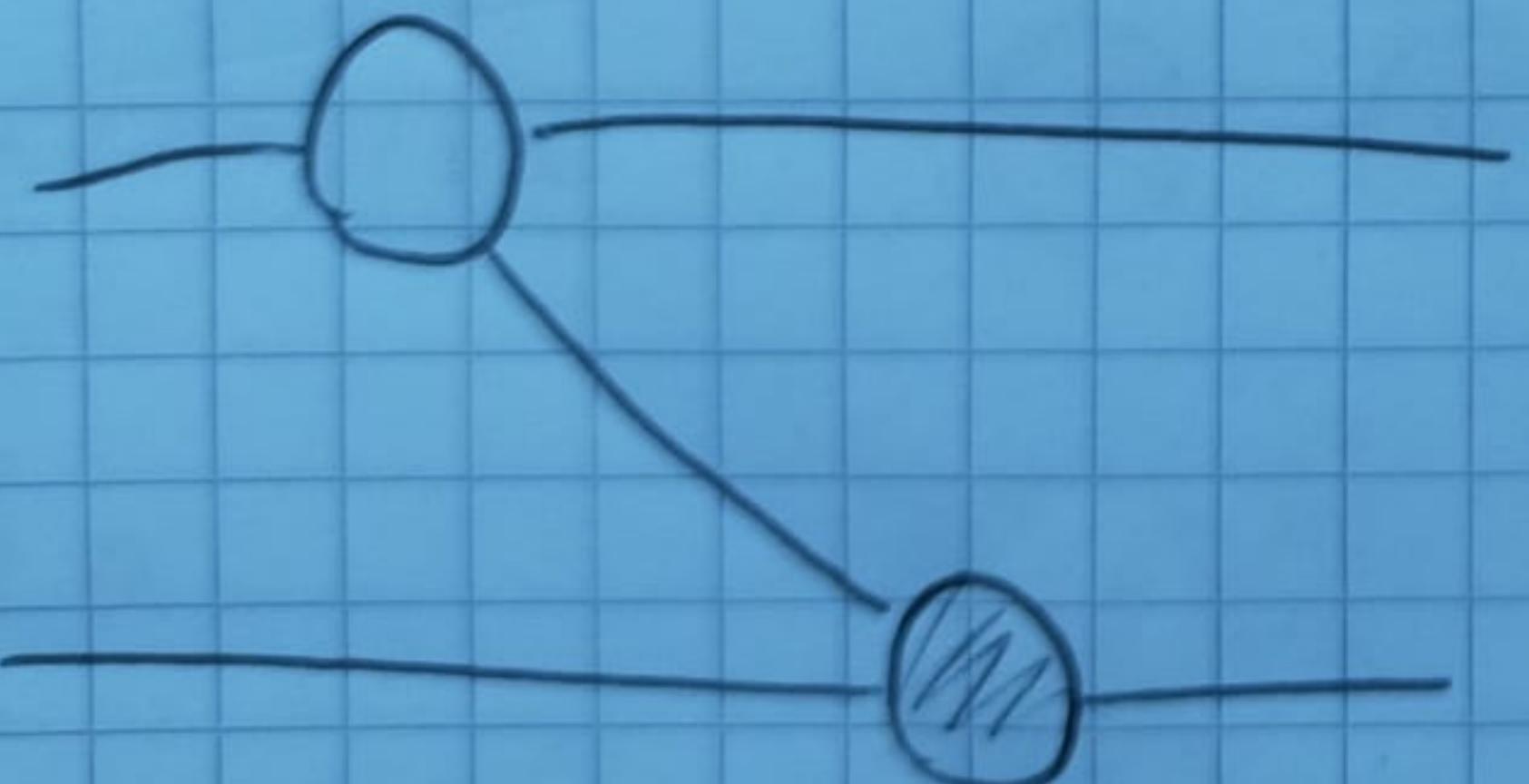


Also

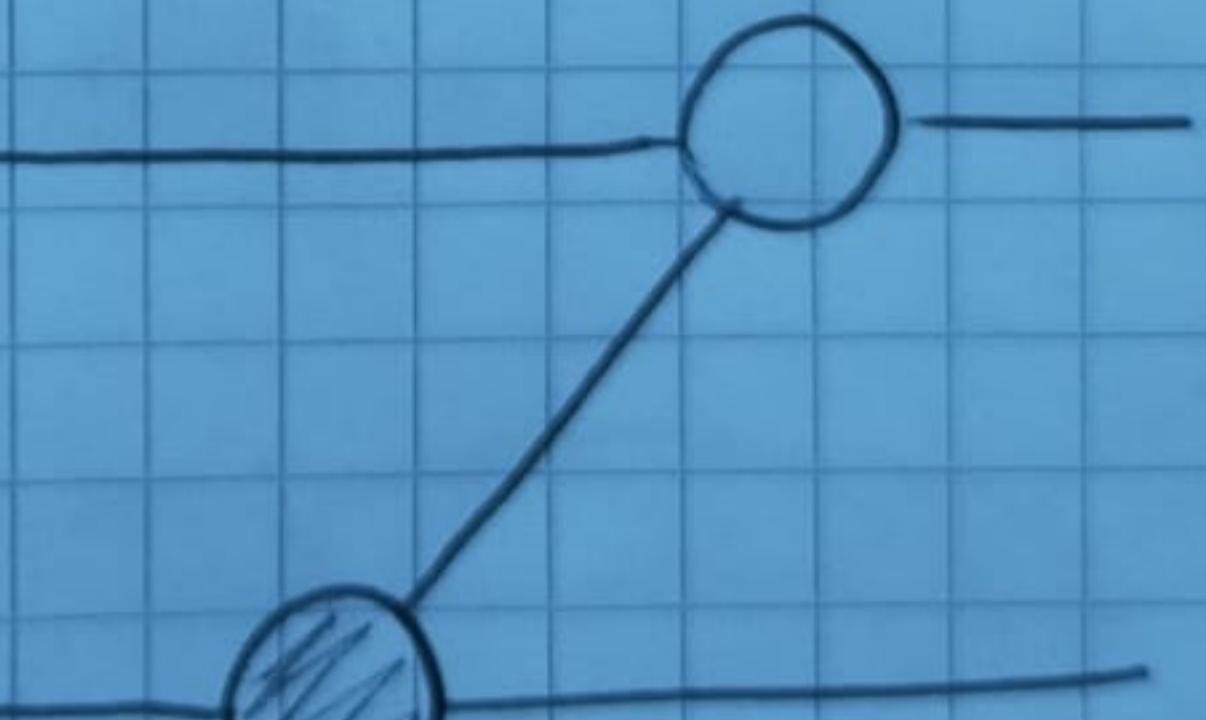


Which leads to an important point about ZX:

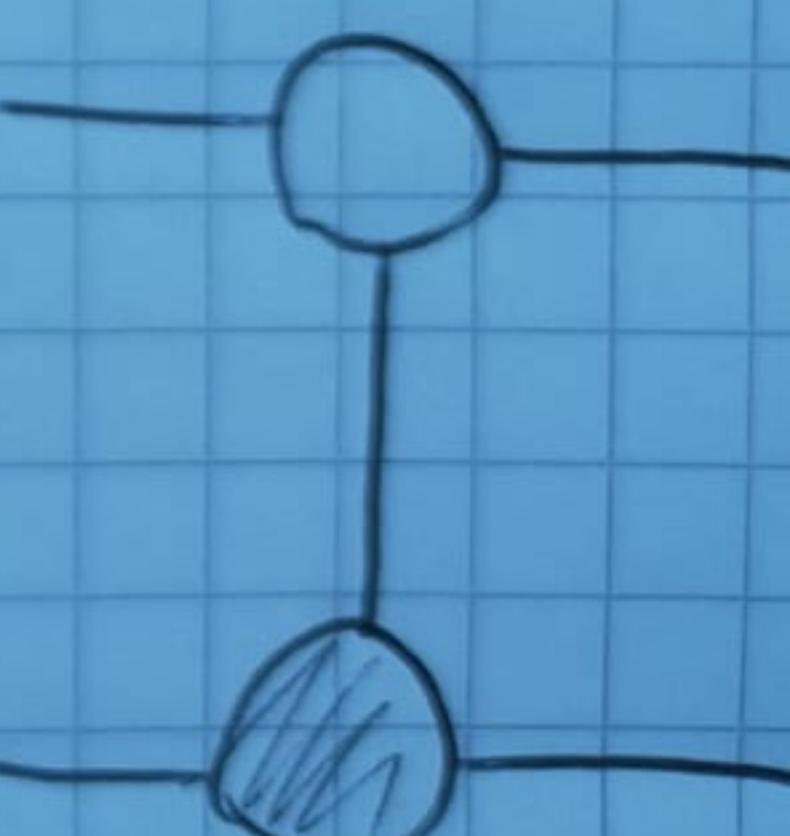
Topology doesn't matter



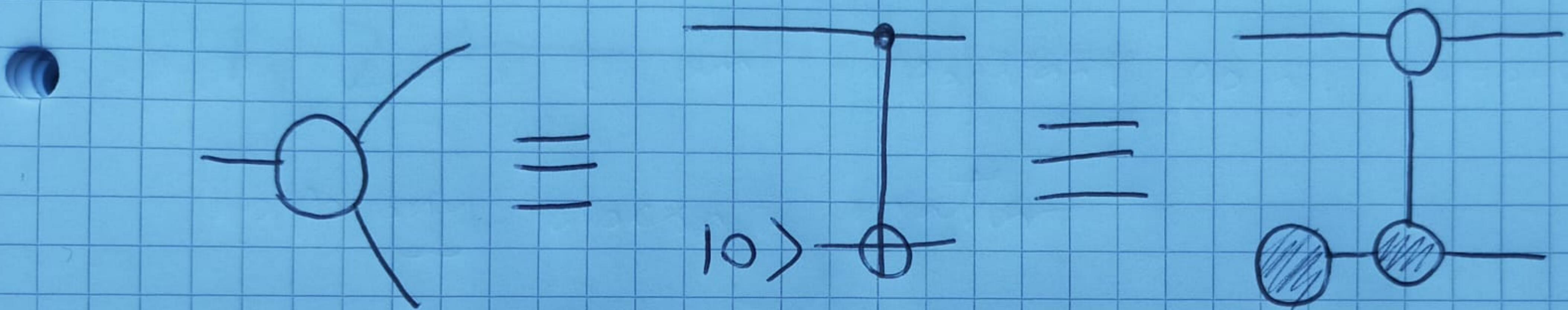
$\equiv$



$\equiv$



With this in mind



Generalize

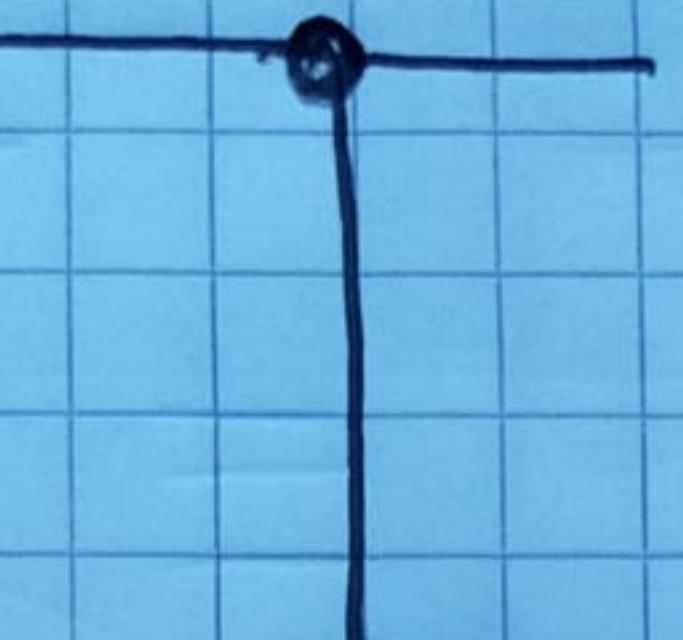
$$\alpha \text{---} \beta = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha \text{---} \beta$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

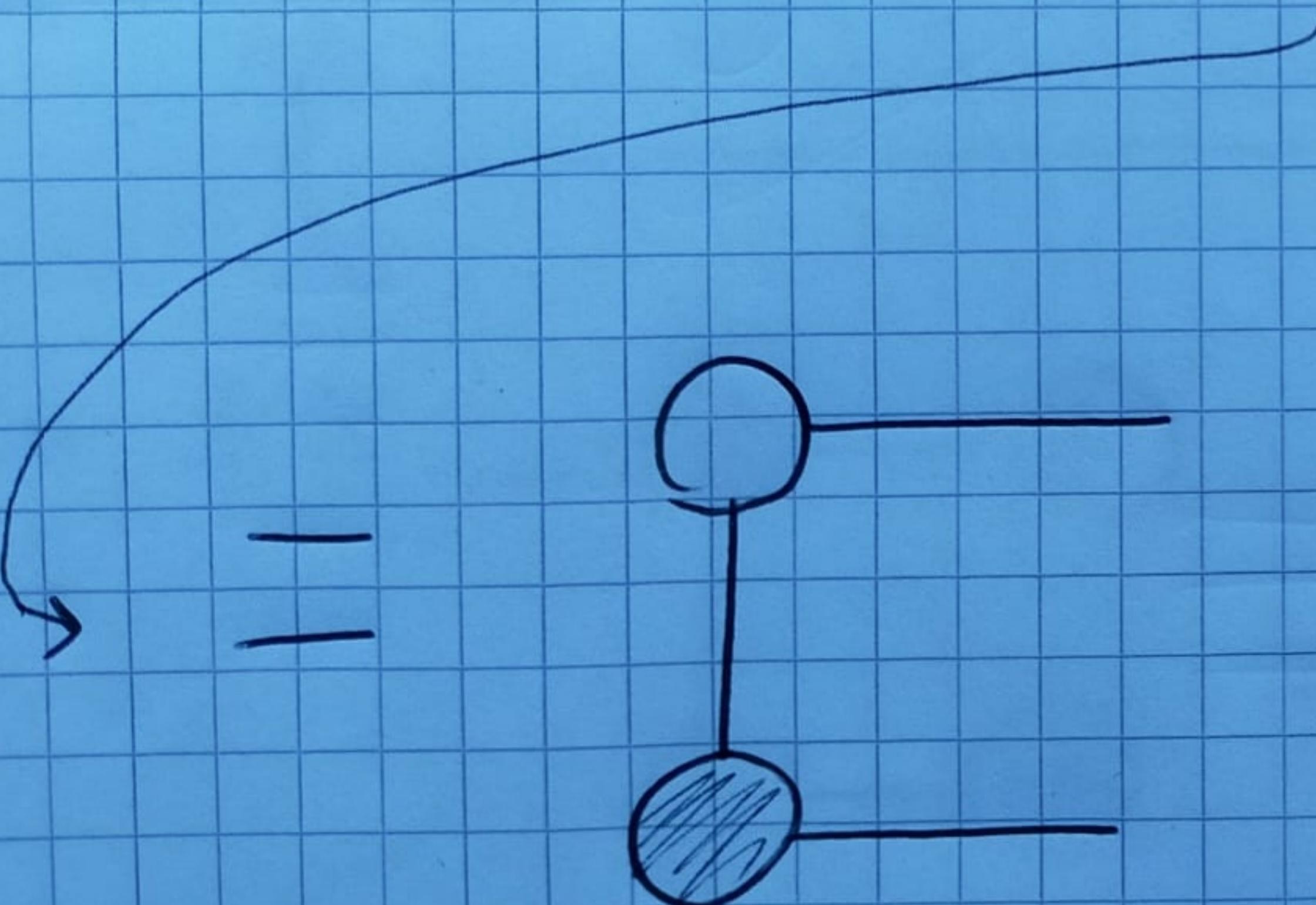
Now let's consider Bell pairs

$|+\rangle$

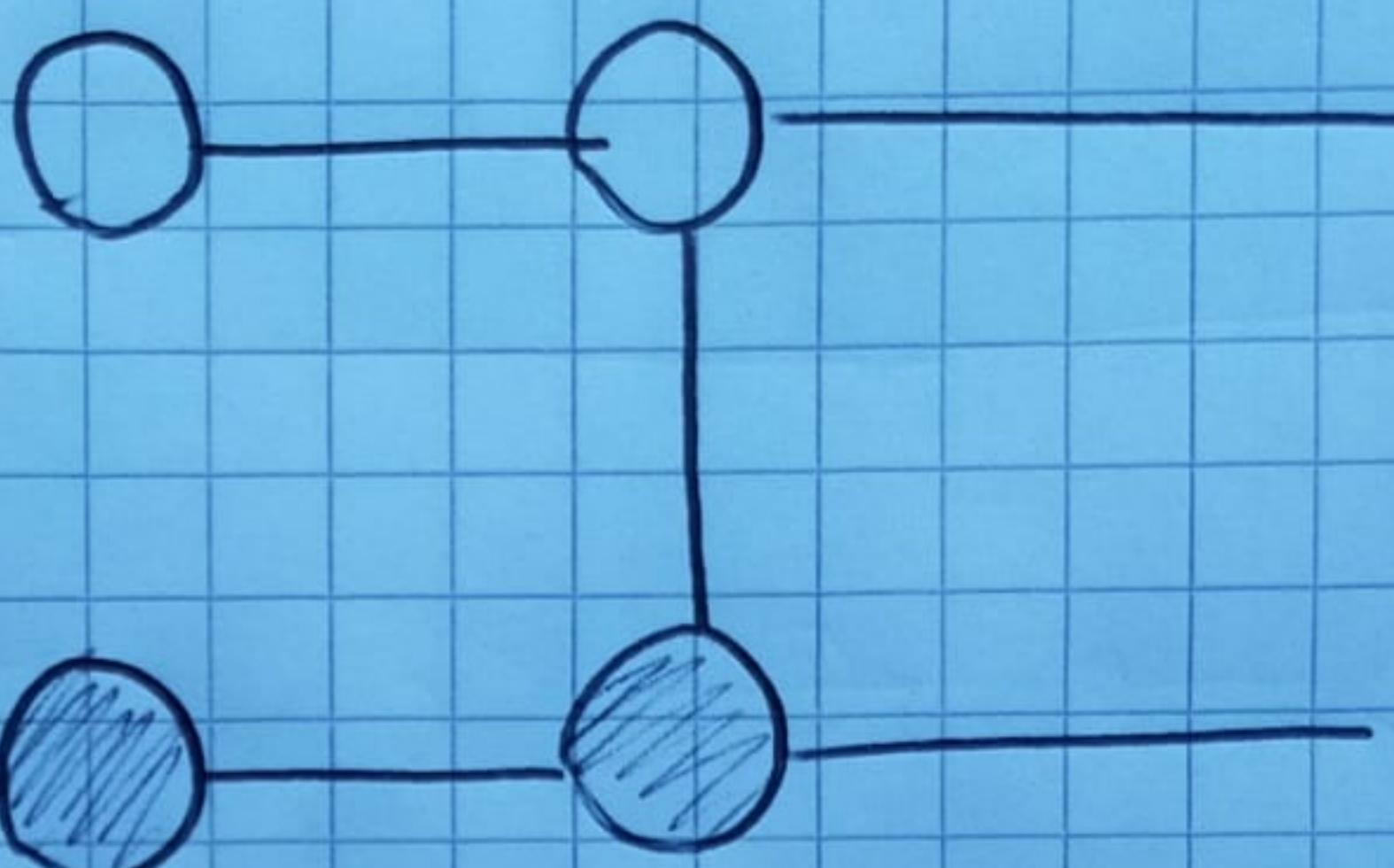


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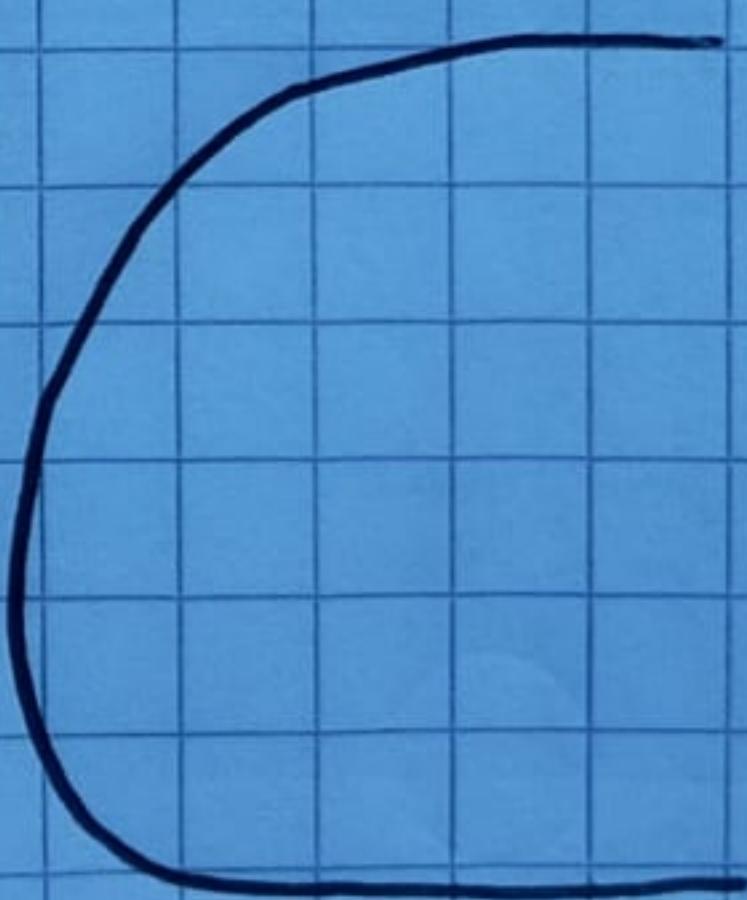
$|0\rangle$



$=$



$=$



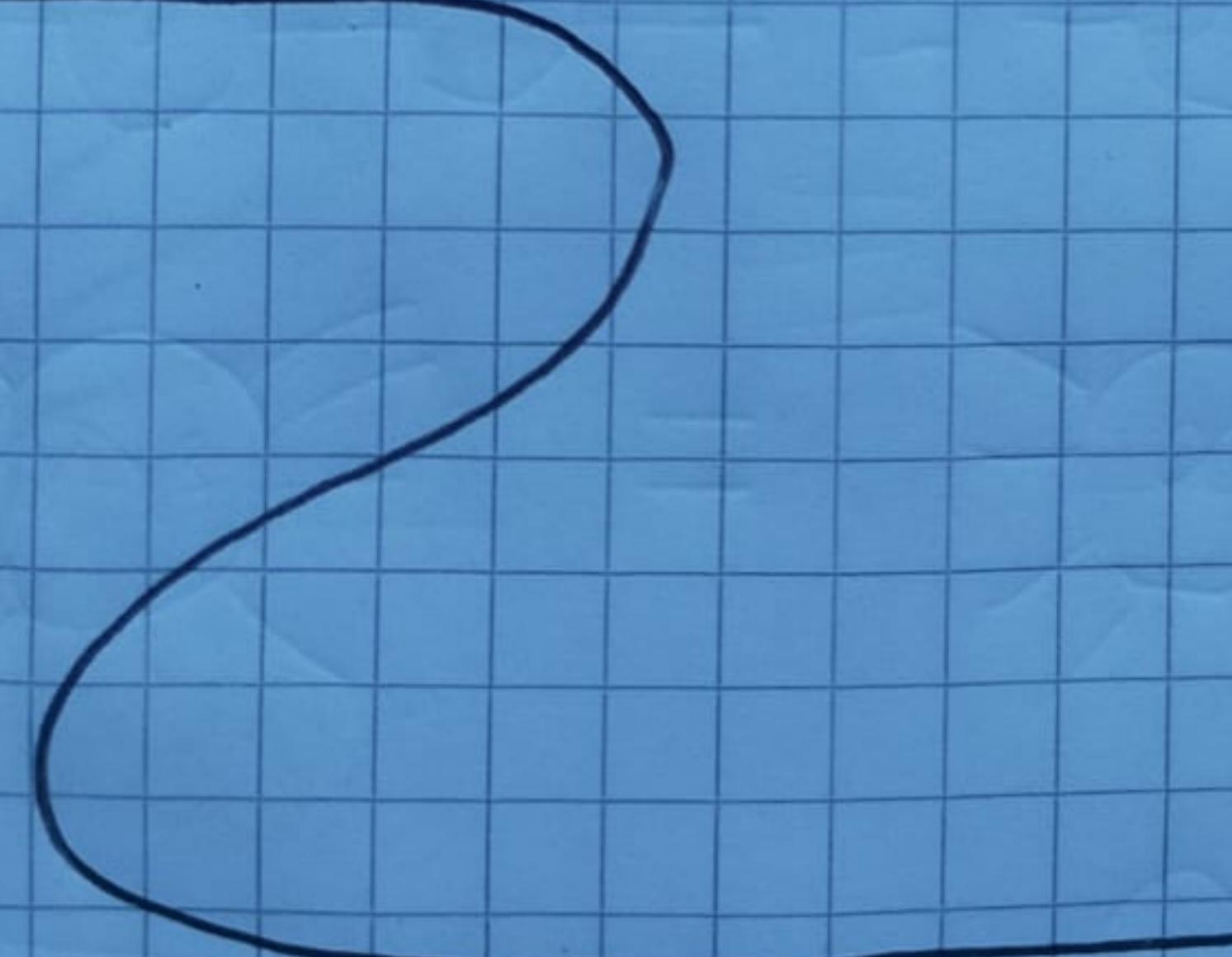
!!!

This leads us to a famous quantum protocol

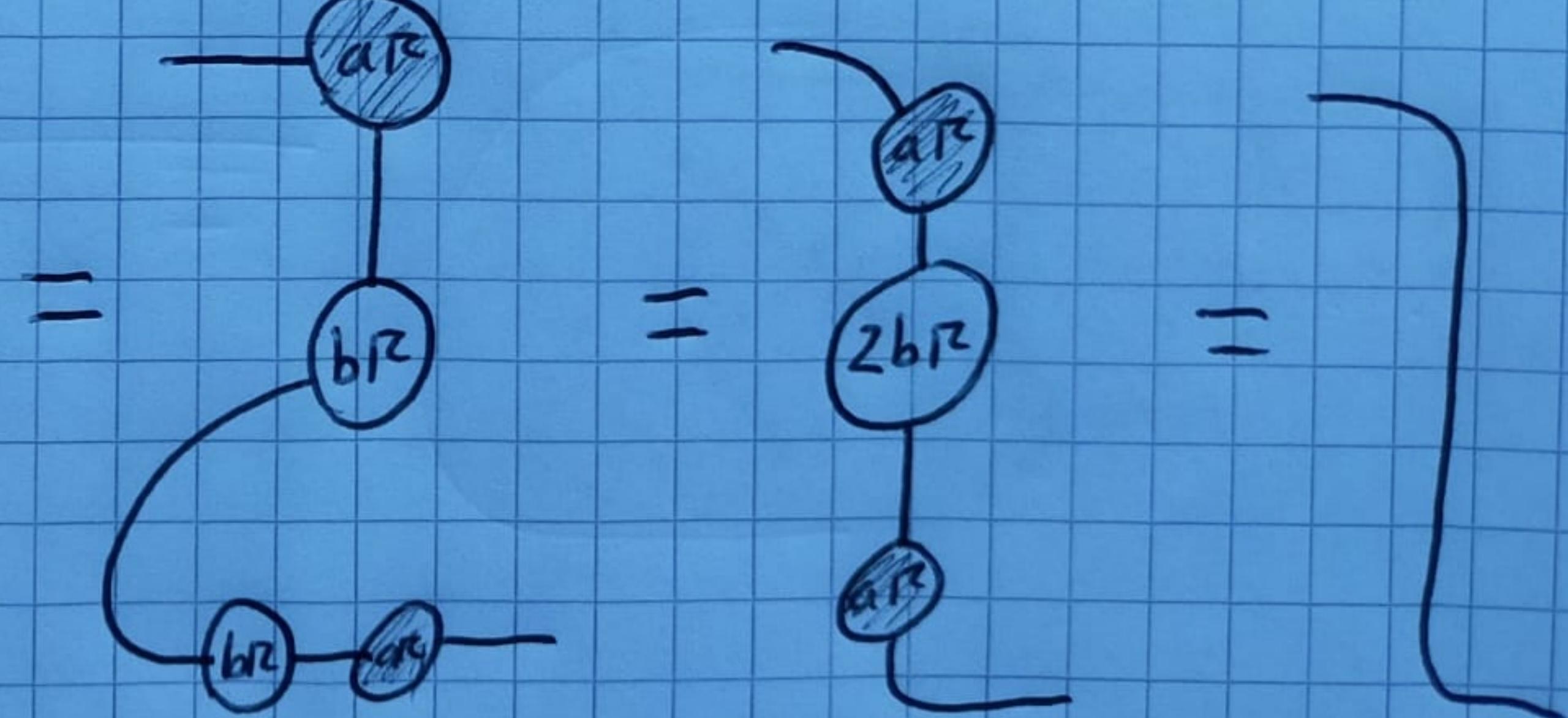
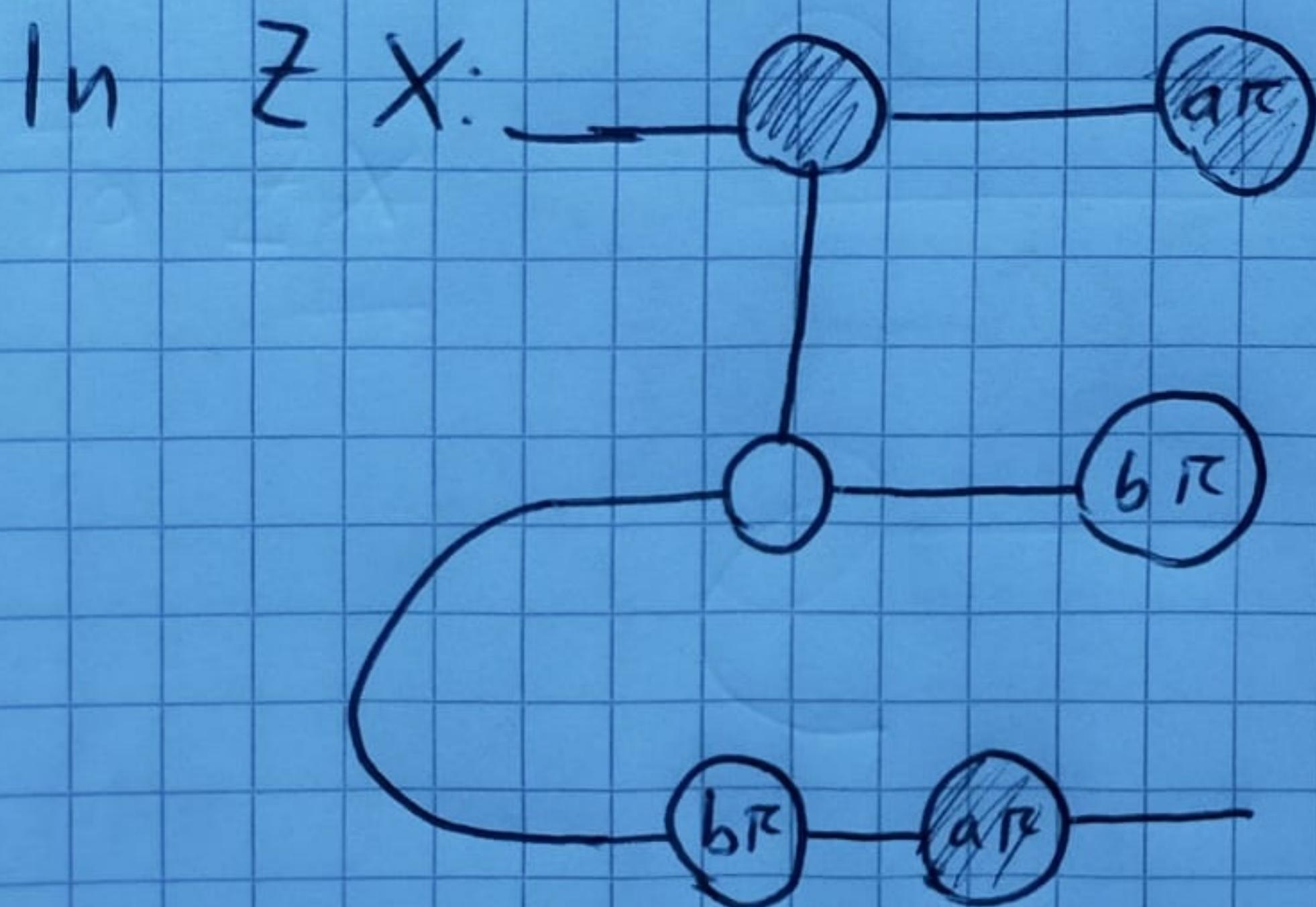
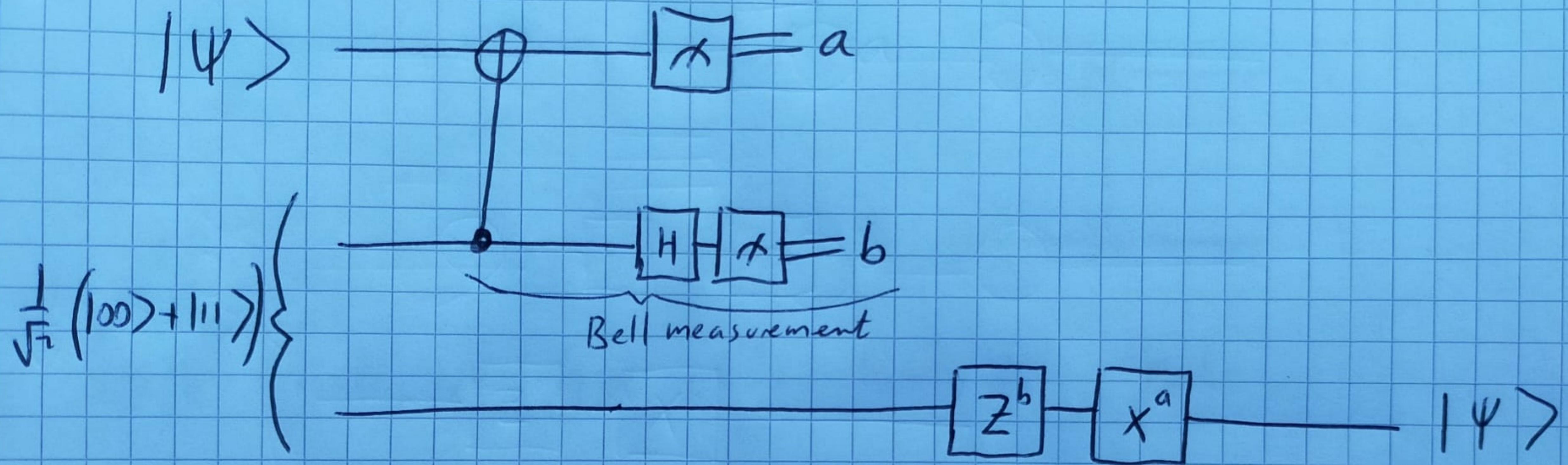
$$|\Psi\rangle \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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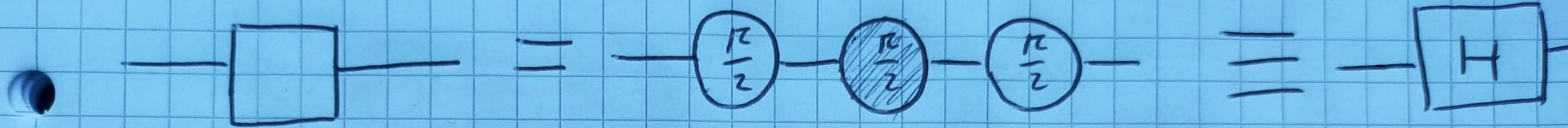
$$|\Psi\rangle \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$$



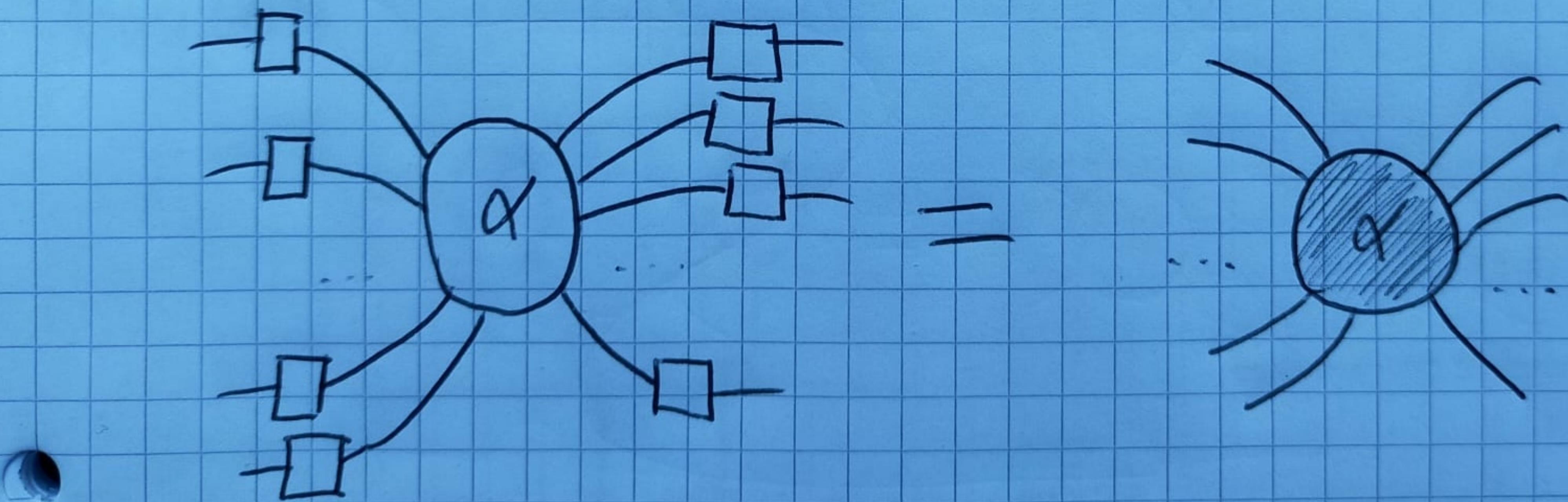
In more detail, the teleportation circuit is



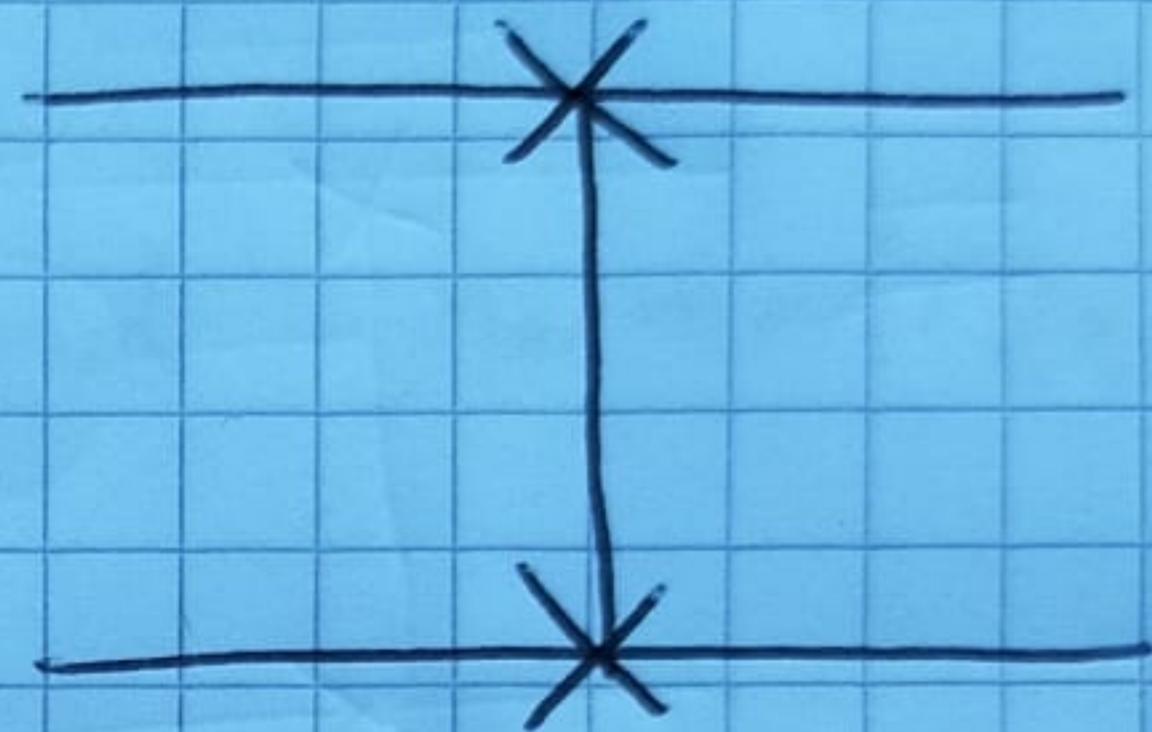
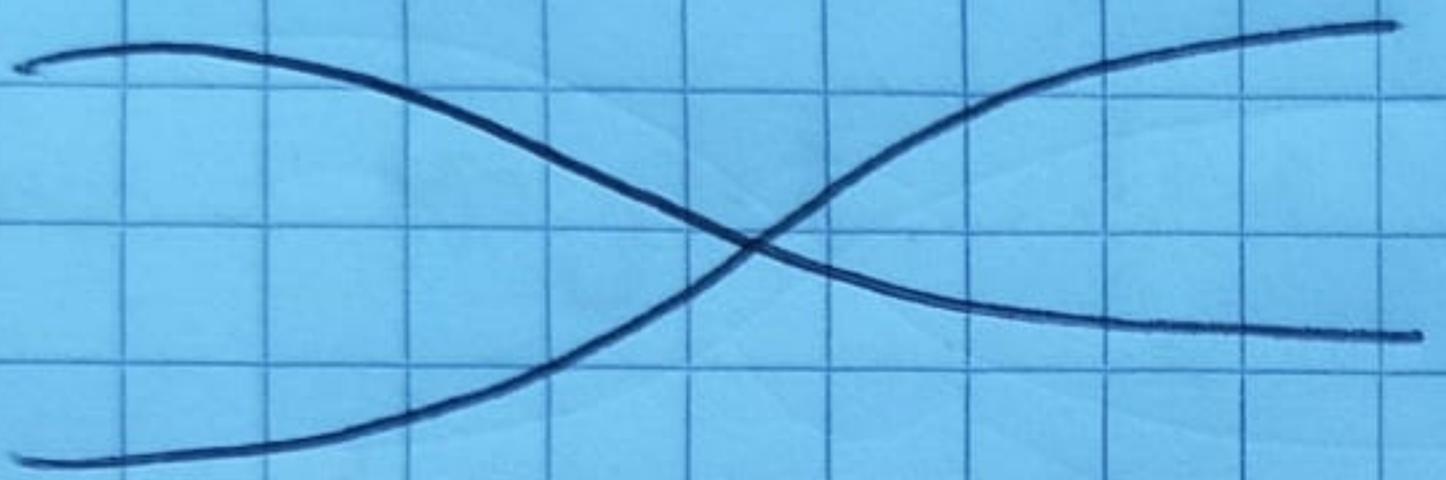
Another useful element is the Hadamard



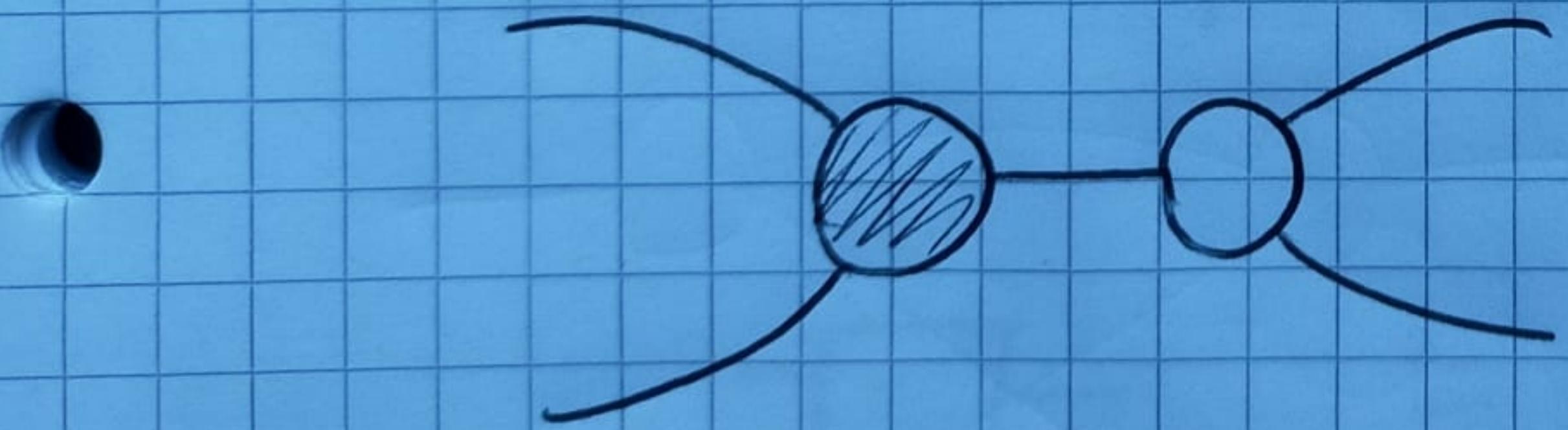
This has the effect  $-HHD = -$   
and



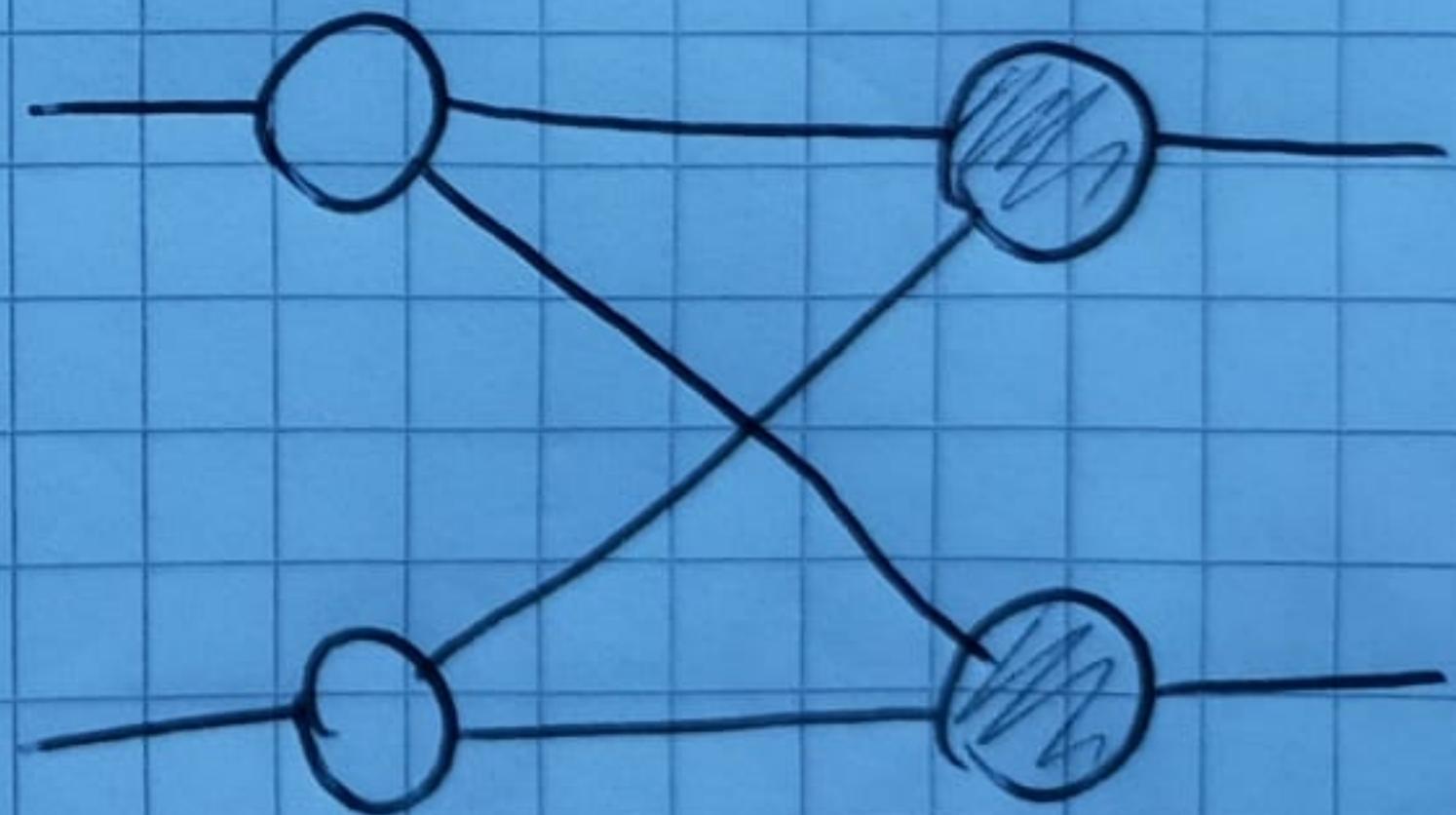
Also, the SWAP gate



With which we get the braided algebra rule



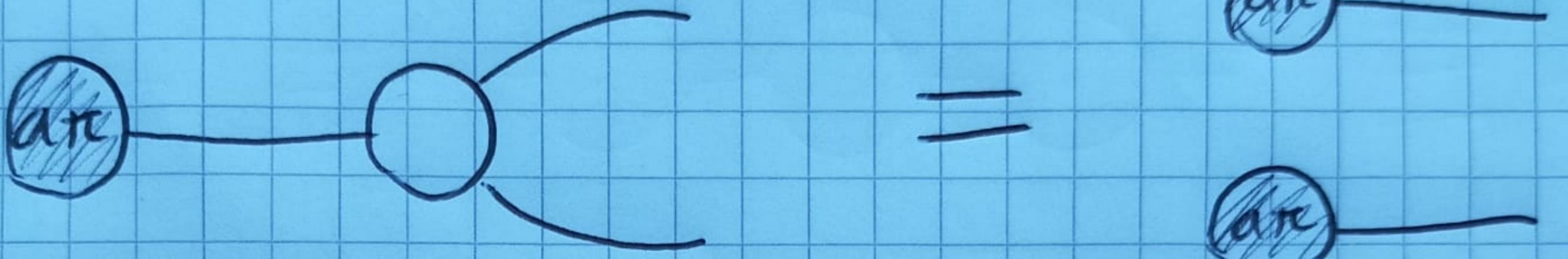
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(no nice story)

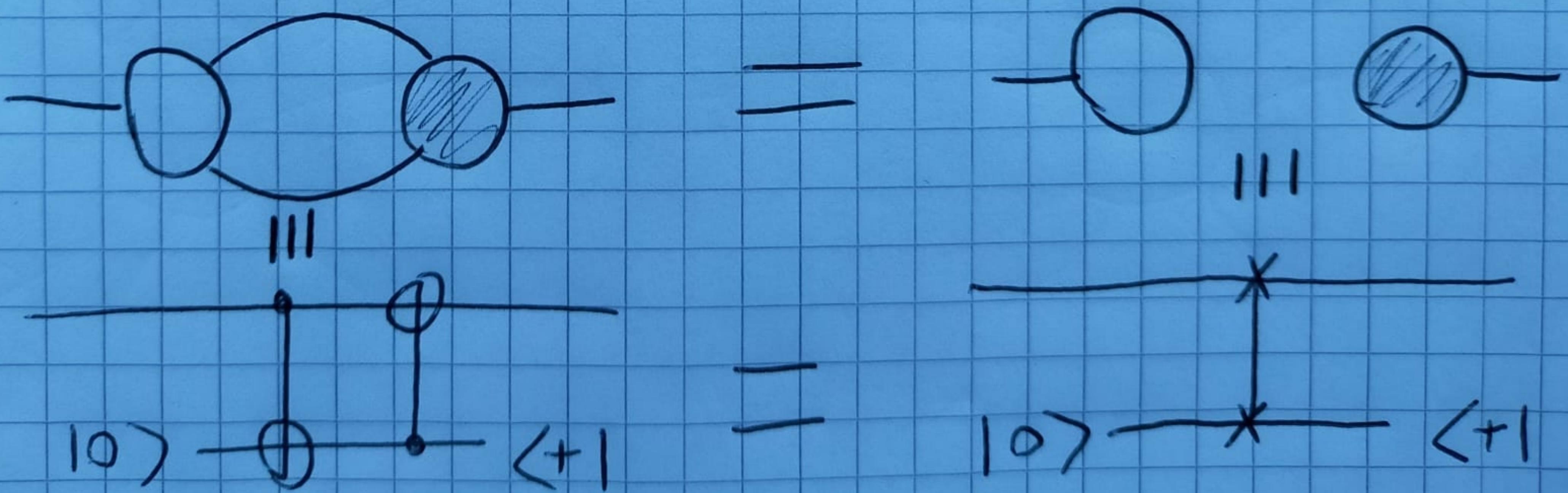
# Some final rules

Copy rule:



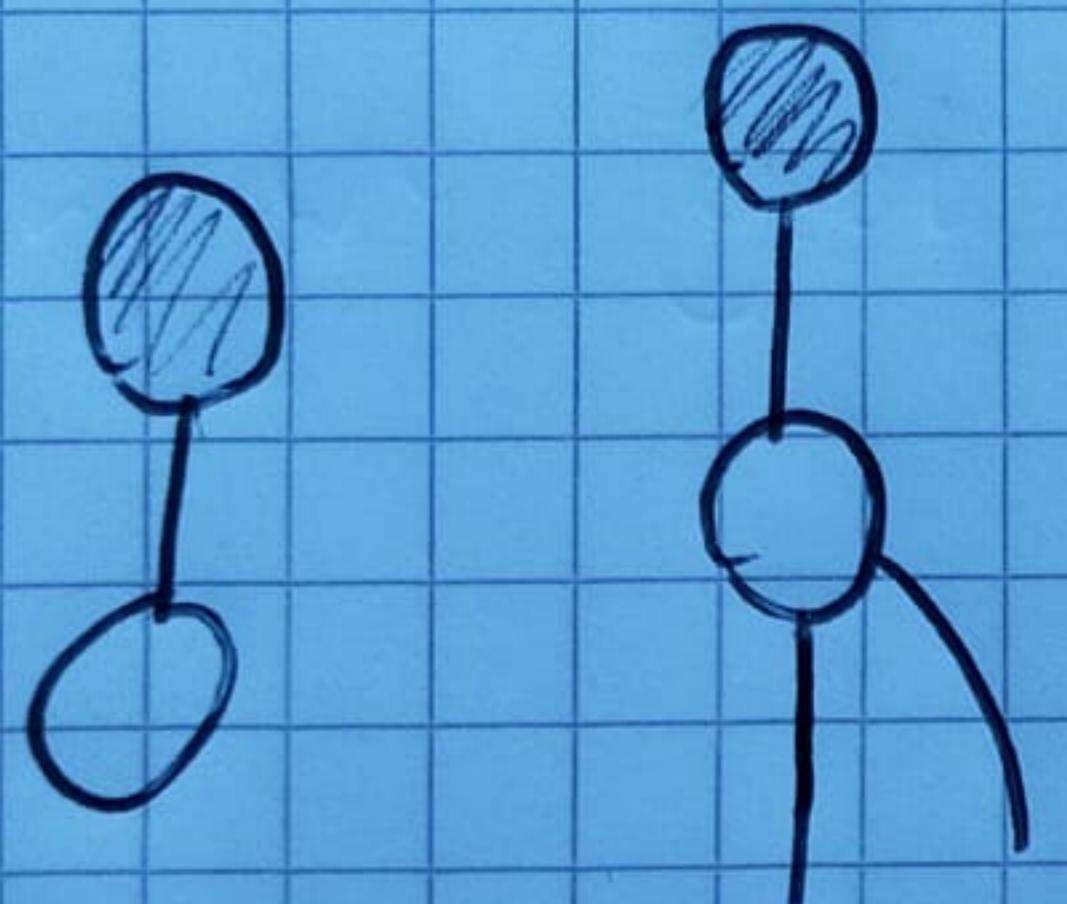
(follows from the copying op)

Hopf rule:



Note that we've gone phaseless and unnormalized here

You might see phased and normalized versions elsewhere



=



$$-\square- = \frac{e^{i\pi/4}}{\sqrt{2}} - \circlearrowleft \frac{\pi}{2} - \circlearrowleft \frac{\pi}{2} - \circlearrowleft \frac{\pi}{2} -$$