Cluster State Computing

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Abstract— **Any quantum computation can be performed via sequences of one-qubit measurements on a specific type of initially entangled state – the *cluster state*. Each computational step is a unitary operation that destroys a quantum state, leaving a final state that relies on the outcomes of earlier computations. The model of interest is the one-way quantum computer which is based on this measurement scheme. This paper will present background regarding computation using only measurements, a brief introduction into the preparation of cluster states, a discussion of one way quantum computers (1WQC), and the computational power of various configurations of a 1WQC.**

I. Background

Over the past few decades advances in science and technology have greatly contributed to the development of modern computers. While these computers are efficient and convenient for everyday needs, they fail at certain computational tasks. Instead, quantum computers promise faster large scale factorization and database searches that intractable for their classical counterparts. The first quantum computer designs were based off of classical models; sequences of one- and multi-qubit gate operations are performed on chosen quantum bits and a final measurement would convert quantum information into classical bits. ~~However, this network of quantum logic gates does not fully explore the interesting properties of quantum mechanics: entanglement and measurement.~~ A new model, proposed by Briegel and Raussendorf [**?**], demonstrates that quantum computation can be achieved by using single qubit measurements as computational steps. This so-called cluster model or *one-way quantum computer (1WQC)* relies on an entangled state of a large number of qubits or *cluster state* as the resource. The fascinating feature about 1WQC is that they have no classical analogues and probe into new territory in regards to entanglement and measurements.

This paper will attempt to discuss some background on cluster states, a correspondence between 1WQC and the more traditional gate array model, and the computational power of this new model.

A. Cluster States

A cluster state is characterized by a set of eigenvalue equations, which are are determined by the distribution of the qubits on some lattice[**?**]. A method to prepare a one-dimensional cluster state is given in [**?**], consisting of "cascading" Controlled-Z (C_z) gates on n qubits, where:

$$C_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The action of the C_z gate in the computational basis can be seen to be $|x, y\rangle \rightarrow (-1)^{xy} |x, y\rangle$. The set of all single qubit unitaries, coupled with either C_x or C_z has been shown to be universal[**?**]. Intuitively, a cluster state can be thought of as a graph where every vertex represents a qubit, and every edge represents the application of a C_z gate to both adjacent vertices. Briegel and Raussendorf show that any quantum logic circuit can be implemented on a cluster state, which demonstrates universality of the proposed scheme[**?**]. Nielsen[**?**] extended this result to no longer require coherent dynamics, instead relying on a method to teleport quantum gates, and he provided a concise algorithm to do it.

B. One-Way Quantum Computation

One-way quantum computation revolves around single qubit measurements as a progression of computational steps. Measurements are a crucial component to quantum information because they irreversibly destroy a quantum state. Entanglement, on the other hand, will ensure that the computational basis of the final qubit relies on preceding measurements. Given a cluster state, a series one-qubit measurements can be performed at each qubit to implement a quantum gate [**?**]. The unidirectionality of cluster state computation is inherent, due to the fact that information cannot be accurately recovered once a measurement has been made. Consider a two-dimensional array of entangled qubits, information propagates horizontally through a row of qubits while vertical qubit neighbors are used for two-qubit gates.

C. Gate Array Correspondence

In his analysis of the reduceability of 1WQC to the gate array model, Richard Jozsa gives a polynomial time algorithm to perform the conversion between the two computational models[**?**].

D. Computational Power and Complexity

The spacial layout of the graph representation of the cluster state plays a role in the computational power of that state. If a cluster state can be prepared linearly via the cascading C_z technique mentioned above, it can be represented as a "one-dimensional" graph (i.e., some graph $G = (V, E)$, $\forall v \in V$, $\deg(v) \leq 2$). A linearly prepared cluster state can be efficiently simulated on a classical computer in $O(n \log^c(1/n))$, where n is the initial number of qubits, and c is the cost of floating point multiplication[**?**]. Though the author consequently dismisses linearly prepared cluster states as a substrate for quantum computation, it would be interesting to

know which class of problems they would be able to solve.
In general, measurement based models can be polynomial time reduced to the gate array model, and thus have the same power, but they are more easily parallelizable[**?**].
The gate teleportation algorithm[**?**] has a time complexity of $O(\log(1/\epsilon)$, where ϵ is the failure probability.