

Course Project, Spring 2016

Cluster-State Quantum Computing

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Table of Contents (optional frame. Can delete.)

1 Motivation

- Gates through teleportation

2 Cluster states (CS)

- Definition
- Representations
- Measurement
- Properties
- Gate Array Equivalence

3 Universal computation through CS

- Linear wire
- Arbitrary single qubit operations
- Two qubit operations

4 Advantages and disadvantages

- Parallelizability
- Experimental implementations
- CS model as an analysis tool

5 References



The most widely used model of quantum computation at the present time is the quantum circuit model.

A set containing all single-qubit gates and at least one entangling two-qubit gate (such as the controlled-NOT or controlled-PHASE) is universal[Brylinski and Brylinski, 2002]

The quantum circuit model provides a convenient way to think about quantum computers as a system of circuits, analogous to our classical computers



A vastly different model, proposed by Briegel and Raussendorf [Raussendorf and Briegel, 2000], demonstrated that universal quantum computation could be achieved by *measurements alone!*

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.

Pure Quantum Model

These models have no evident classical analogues and they offer a new perspective on the role of entanglement in quantum computation



If we have a pool of maximally entangled states we can apply any unitary gate U to any (multi-qubit) input state $|\psi\rangle$ by measurements alone.

A significant annoyance is that we do not get the exact desired result $U|\psi\rangle$ but instead get $PU|\psi\rangle$ where P is some Pauli operation (on each qubit) depending on the measurement outcome[Jozsa, 2006].



Cluster states form a class of multiparty entangled quantum states which belong to the larger set of so-called graph states.

Examples of graph states:

- *Bell states*
- *Greenberger-Horne-Zeilinger (GHZ) states*
- *states that appear in quantum error correction*

Intuitively, graph states can be thought of as multi-qubit states that can be represented by a graph.

- Each qubit is represented by a vertex of the graph
- An edge between vertices represents an interacting pair of qubits



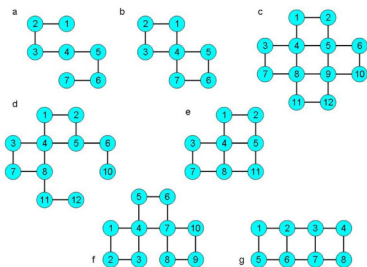
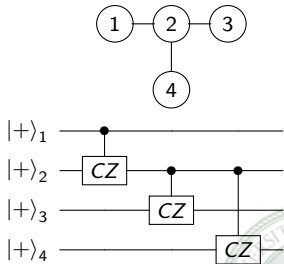


Figure: Figure showing representative 2-D cluster shapes. The vertices are qubits with integer indices, and the edges indicate entanglement connectivity between select neighbors.

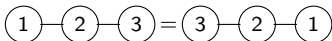
Any cluster state can be built with the following algorithm:

- 1 Prepare each of the n qubits in the state $|+\rangle$
- 2 Apply controlled-PHASE gates between qubits whose corresponding graph vertices are connected.



A 4-node non-linear cluster state and its associated circuit

Note that the numbering on the nodes is arbitrary:



This is immediately apparent when looking at the actual state:

$$\frac{|+\rangle|+\rangle|+\rangle + |-\rangle|-\rangle|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Notice this state is symmetric – ‘numbering’ the qubits is unnecessary in this case

This symmetry can make it easy to see how these states will be built.

Consider an input of $|++\rangle$. When this is run through a C_Z gate on qubits 1 and 2 produces the state:

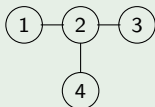
$$\frac{(|0\rangle|+\rangle + |1\rangle|-\rangle)|+\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Which is now obviously equal to the state:

$$\frac{(|+\rangle|0\rangle + |-\rangle|1\rangle)|+\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



4-node Cluster State



The state representing the above graph is given by:

$$\frac{|+\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2 |+\rangle_3 |+\rangle_4 + |-\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |-\rangle_3 |-\rangle_4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

If we were to measure qubit 4, this would 'sever' the vertex from the graph, and it would impart a Hadamard on every vertex that was adjacent, resulting in the following state:

$$\frac{|+\rangle_1 |+\rangle_2 |+\rangle_3 + |-\rangle_1 |-\rangle_2 |-\rangle_3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

This was an example of a dynamical operation, i.e. this is the 1WQC analogue of a gate!



The spacial layout of the graph representation of the cluster state plays a role in the computational power of that state.

Operations on 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 [Nielsen, 2006]

This fact means that (barring strange outcomes) one dimensional cluster states are not sufficient for universal quantum computation.

This begs the question: *How many dimensions are necessary?*



It turns out that the two dimensional cluster model is polynomial time equivalent to the gate array model[Jozsa, 2006]

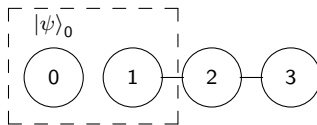
We can see that the gate array model allows for arbitrary measurements at any point, and we can further see that subsequent gates and measurements can be made to depend on earlier measurement outcomes. The idea is as follows:

- Attach an ancilla qubit A in state $|0\rangle$ to a state before applying some gate U to another qubit B
- Apply U^\dagger to B and then apply C_X to BA
- Subsequent gates that depend on the measurement outcome are replaced by a corresponding controlled operation, controlled by the state of A

This (general) idea allows us to convert between the cluster and gate array models.

Why Bother?

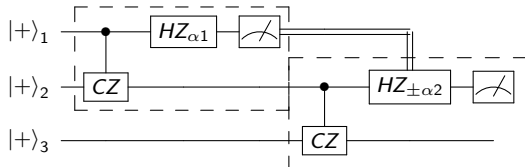
Since there is a polynomial time reduction to the gate array model (implying they have the same power) they may not seem to be worthy of further study, but they are more easily parallelizable [Jozsa, 2006]

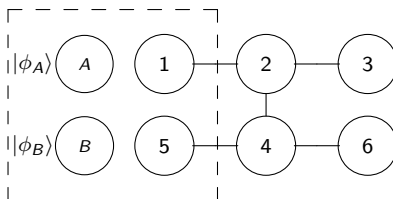


Gate $C_z^{(0,1)}$, followed by measurements $M_X^{(0)}$, $M_X^{(1)}$, & $M_X^{(2)}$.



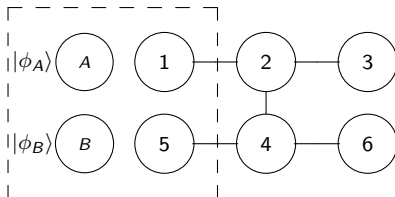
Callback to teleportation discussion



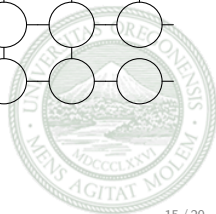
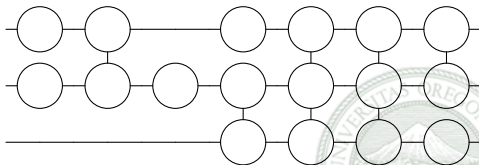
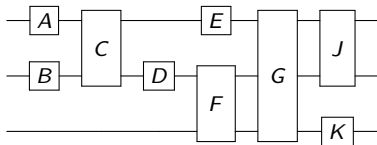


Apply $C_z^{(A,1)}$ and $C_z^{(B,5)}$ to input quantum information into cluster state.



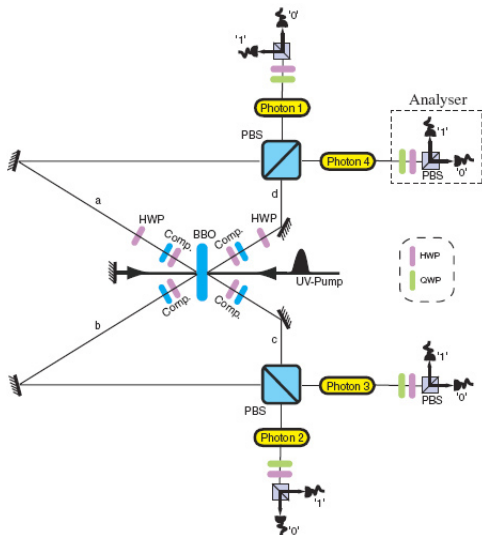


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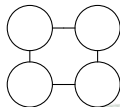




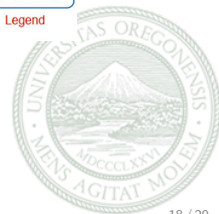
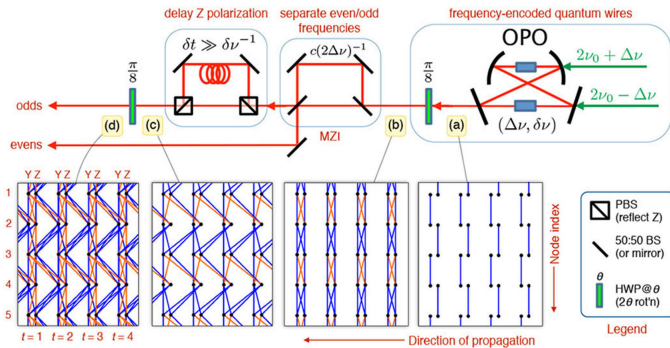
Four Optical Qubit Cluster State



This generates a square cluster state. Two pairs of entangle photons are created and then separate pairs are entangled.



Cluster States in Optical Frequency Combs





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