

# Quantum logic gates

$$|f\rangle = \prod_i U_i |i\rangle$$

$|i\rangle$  encodes the  $\xi$ .

$|f\rangle$  reveals the  $a$ .

$U_i$ : unitary operation

$$U_i = e^{-iH_i t/\hbar}$$

Universal  $\xi$  gates: A collection of gates that can approximate all possible unitary operations

$$U = \prod_i U_i$$

The most common choices are:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{single spin rot.} \\ \text{two spin control-NOT} \end{array} \right.$

There are infinitely many choices

Single qubit gates:

$$\text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{X} \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Y} \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Z} \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{---} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{H} \\ \hline \end{array} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Pd} \\ \hline \end{array} : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_{\vec{n}}(\theta) = e^{-i \frac{\theta}{2} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\sigma}} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \hat{1} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (n_x \sigma_x + n_y \sigma_y + n_z \sigma_z)$$

You get all above spin gates from  $R_{\vec{n}}(\theta)$ .

Two qubit gate: Control-NOT  $\approx$  XOR

$$\text{CNOT} \begin{array}{|c} \bullet \\ \hline \oplus \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 01 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 00 \ 01 \ 10 \ 11 \\ \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{array} \quad \text{XOR}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{XOR} = A \oplus B$$

Flip the 2nd spin only when the 1st one is 1.

1. It seems like CNOT does nothing to 1st bit. Wrong!

Show that  $\begin{array}{c} \boxed{H} \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \boxed{H} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \boxed{H} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$

2nd bit also controls 1st bit! This is quantum.

2. You may construct all Bell states with CNOT.

3. Equivalence of control phase gate

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \hline \oplus \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{H} \boxed{Z} \boxed{H} \\ \hline \bullet \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Proof:  $I \otimes H (Z_{12} I \otimes H) = I \otimes H [ |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes Z ] I \otimes H$   
 $= |0\rangle\langle 0| H^2 + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes H Z H$   
 $= |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes X = \text{CNOT}_{12}$

Realization of CNOT gate

Ion trap: Molmer-Sorensen gate.

Optical lattice: phase gate

tweezer array: Rydberg blockade