# 7. Digital quantum circuits (pictorial)

## 7A. Basic elements

Quantum wire Quantum wire bundle ( $n$ qubits) Quantum wire bundle (alternate)	$\stackrel{-}{{=}}$
Classical wire Entangled bit (ebit; Bell pair)	=
Quantum gate $\hat{U}$	- $U$ $-$
Control gate $U$ (control on $ 1\rangle$ )	
Control gate $U$ (control on $ 0\rangle$ )	
Control-X (cNOT)	
Control-Z $(cZ)^1$	
Swap gate	<del></del>
Swap gate (alternate)	
Measurement in basis ${\it B}$	B
Measurement in basis $B$ (alt)	$\overline{B}$

 $<sup>^{-1}</sup>$ controlled-Z operation is "symmetric" in the roles of control and target; hence the circuit representation by two dots.

### 7B. Circuit identities

Proofs and checks: See (C69) and Mathematica/2021 RC Learn experiment/2022-11.1 circuit identities basic.nb

### Pauli operator basis change

$$H$$
  $X$   $H$   $=$   $Z$ 

$$H$$
  $Z$   $H$   $=$   $X$ 

$$H$$
  $Y$   $H$   $\simeq$   $Y$   $(-1 \text{ global phase})$ 

$$S \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow (i \text{ global phase})$$

$$S + Z + S = I$$

$$S - Y - S - \simeq Y$$
 (*i* global phase)

#### Basic and super useful

### Pauli decomposition

$$-P_a = \underbrace{i^{a_x a_z}}_{Z^{a_z}} - \underbrace{Z^{a_z}}_{X^{a_x}} - \underbrace{Z^{a_z}}_{Z^{a_z}} - \underbrace{Z^{a_z}}_{Z^{a_x}} - \underbrace{Z^{a_z}$$

Pauli decomposition  $P_a=i^{a_xa_z}X^{a_x}Z^{z_z}$  with  $a=(a_x,a_z)$ , see Sec. 3C. Note that for gates  $P_a\cdot P_a^\dagger$ , the  $i^{a_xa_z}$  drops out. The global phase  $i^{a_xa_z}$  for non control Pauli  $P_a$  can be ignored. It only applied to  $a=(1\ 1)$  for  $P_a=Y$  (C70-4)

shows up as a i phase on the control 1 state. Not this S gate only shows up for Y, ie  $a=(1\ 1)$ . (C70-4)

### cX + X

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ \hline X \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} X \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} X \\ \hline \end{array} (C69-1)$$

"X travels forwards" from control to target (C69-2)

### cX + H (Control-Z cZ gate)

#### Multiple cNOTs

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{C69-3} \right) \text{ Note that } cX_{12}cX_{13} = \left| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \right|_{1} I + \left| 1 \right\rangle \left\langle 1 \right|_{1} X_{2}X_{3}. \text{ Think of } X_{12}cX_{13} = \left| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \right|_{1} I + \left| 1 \right\rangle \left\langle 1 \right|_{1} X_{2}X_{3}.$$

having to push through the X on the control-2 only when control-1 is  $|1\rangle\langle 1|$ , then pushing X through cX<sub>23</sub> yields X travels forwards and gives an X on each of the 2-3 wires.

### Controlled-NOT Gate (cNOT, cX)

#### cX + Z

"Z travels backwards" from target to control (C69-5 / see above)

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{Z}$$

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{Z}$$

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{Z}$$

#### cX + S (Control-Y cY gate)

$$S = Y$$
 Control-Y cY gateMaslov