

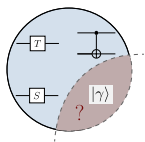
The Hadamard gate cannot be replaced by a resource state in universal quantum computation

Benjamin Jones¹, Paul Skrzypczyk¹ and Noah Linden¹

¹University of Bristol, UK.

Quantum Resources, December 2023, Singapore.

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Overview and Main Contributions

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- Our technical results relate to the resource theory of coherence.

Overview

1 Motivation

2 Results

3 Outlook

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Clifford + T

- Clifford + T gate set.

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Hadamard



$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

Controlled-NOT



$$CNOT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Phase



$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{pmatrix}$$

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- H , $CNOT$, T respectively provide coherence, entanglement, magic.

Magic State Injection

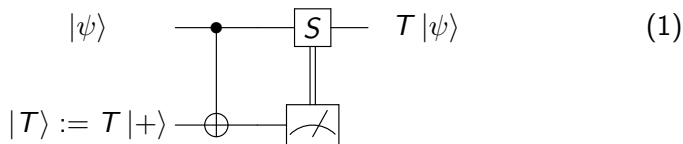
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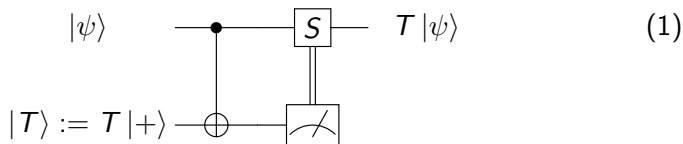
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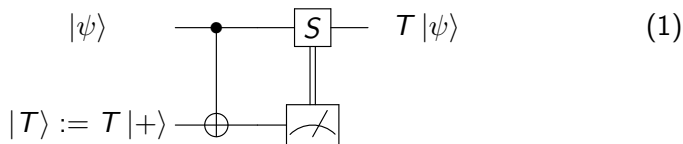
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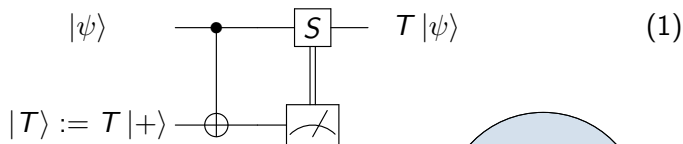


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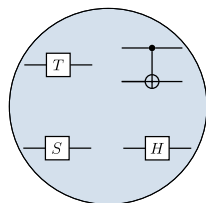
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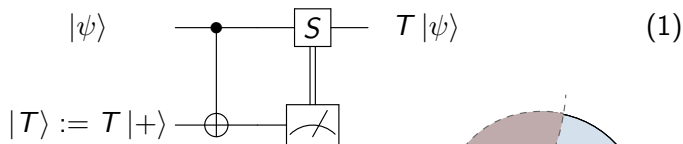
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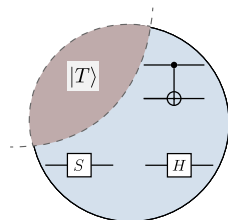
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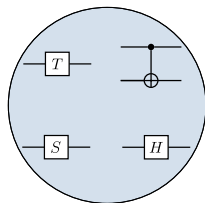
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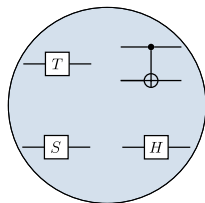
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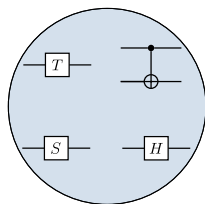


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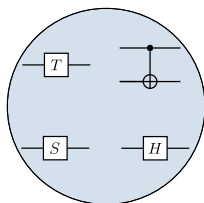


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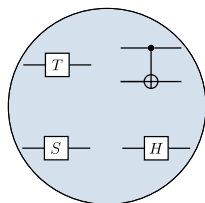


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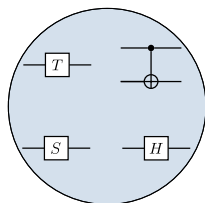


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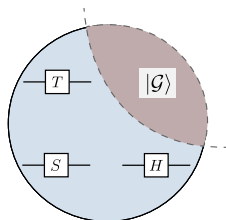
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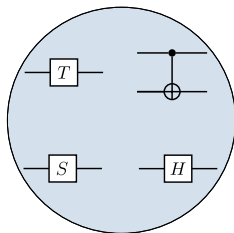
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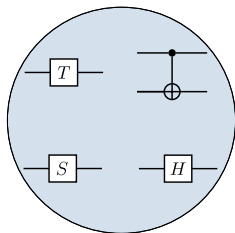
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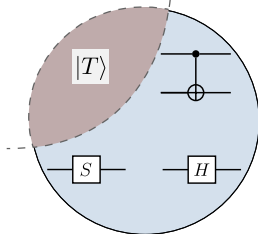


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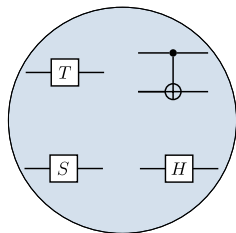


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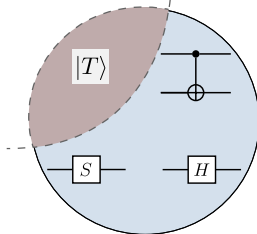


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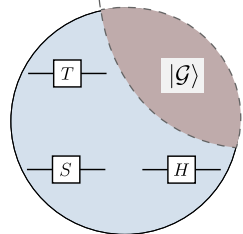
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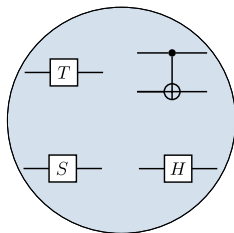


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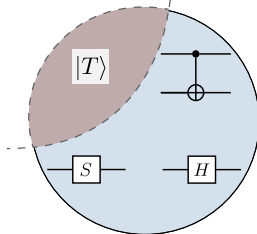


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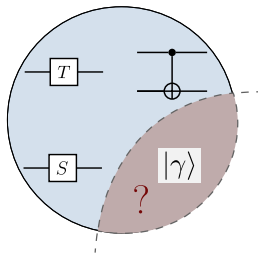
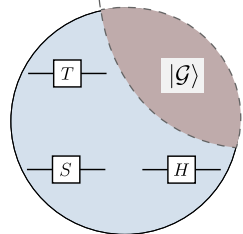
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- Is there an implementation of the Hadamard gate using only CNOT, S and T gates, classical control, computational basis measurements and an ancillary state?
- More generally, where can we put the 'cut' between gates and states and still achieve universal quantum computation? We can put all the magic and entanglement in a supplementary state, but what about coherence?

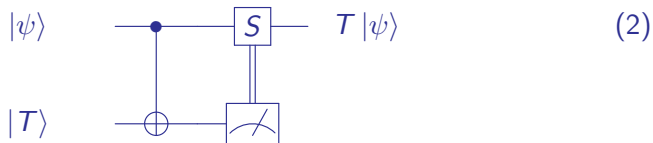
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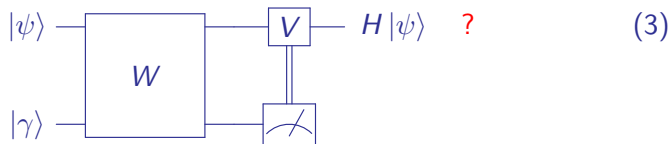
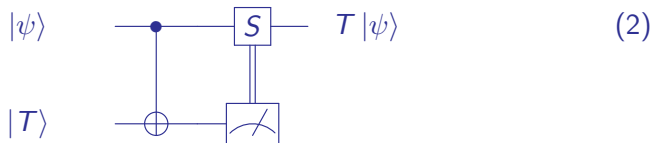
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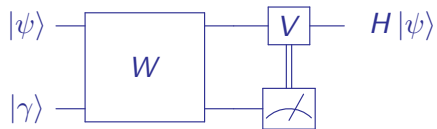
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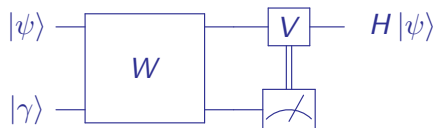
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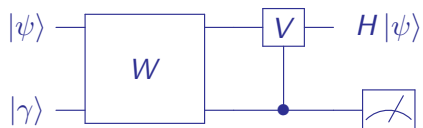


We can replace classical control with quantum control:

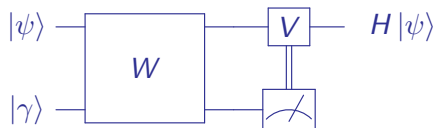
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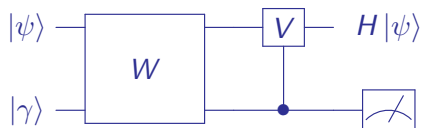
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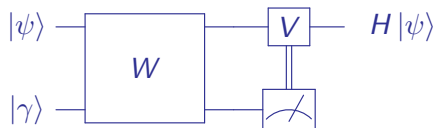


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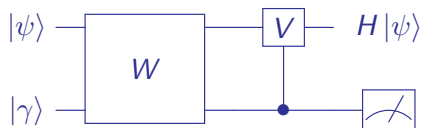


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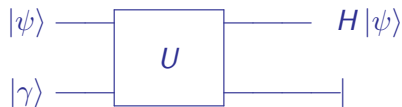
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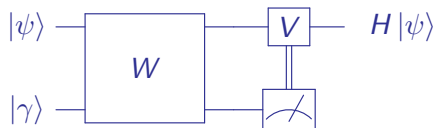
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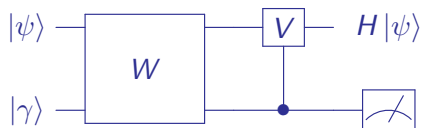
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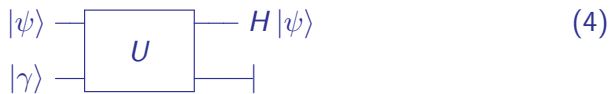


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Does there exist a product of (possibly controlled) gates of $CNOT$, T , S for U ?

First ideas



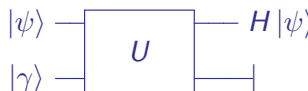
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$$\begin{array}{c} |\psi\rangle \\ |\gamma\rangle \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{U} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} H|\psi\rangle \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

- CNOT, S and T are all instances of *incoherent unitaries*, i.e. are of the following form for some permutation π and real numbers θ_x .

$$U = \sum_{x=1}^d e^{i\theta_x} |\pi(x)\rangle\langle x| \quad (5)$$

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A quantum circuit diagram showing a unitary operation U acting on two input qubits, $|\psi\rangle$ and $|\gamma\rangle$. The top output qubit is labeled $H|\psi\rangle$, and the bottom output qubit is represented by a vertical line with a terminal bar.

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We ask generally if there exists a (controlled) incoherent U and arbitrary state $|\gamma\rangle$ s.t.

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_2 \left(U \rho \otimes |\gamma\rangle\langle\gamma| U^\dagger \right) = H \rho H^\dagger \quad \forall \rho. \quad (6)$$

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$$\sum_{x \in S} |x\rangle\langle x| \otimes U + \sum_{y \in S^c} |y\rangle\langle y| \otimes \mathbb{1}, \quad (7)$$

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- The dephasing map is defined as $\Delta(\rho) := \sum_x |x\rangle\langle x| \rho |x\rangle\langle x|$.

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Observation

Most general channel possible to implement deterministically can be written as

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_X \left(U \rho \otimes |\gamma\rangle\langle\gamma| U^\dagger \right). \quad (8)$$

Here U belongs to the set of controlled unitaries $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, Tr_X denotes a partial trace on some of the subsystems, and $|\gamma\rangle$ is an arbitrary fixed state.

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Here U belongs to the set of controlled unitaries $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})$, Tr_X denotes a partial trace on some of the subsystems, and $|\gamma\rangle$ is an arbitrary fixed state.

This incorporates lots of examples: MSI, MBQC, matchgates, Pauli-based QC ...

Result 1

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_2 \left(U \rho \otimes |\gamma\rangle\langle\gamma| U^\dagger \right) \stackrel{?}{=} H \rho H^\dagger \quad \forall \rho \quad (9)$$

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Theorem

Given the ability to perform incoherent unitaries, computational basis measurements and classical control, it is impossible to implement any coherent unitary (e.g. Hadamard) exactly, even when supplemented with an arbitrary ancilla.

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$$\mathcal{D}\left(\mathcal{E}_\tau, H^{\otimes n}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right). \quad (11)$$

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Theorem

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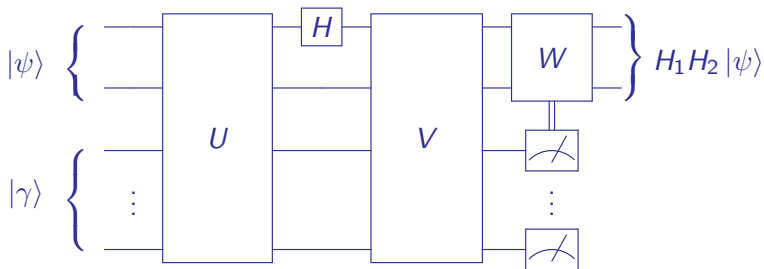
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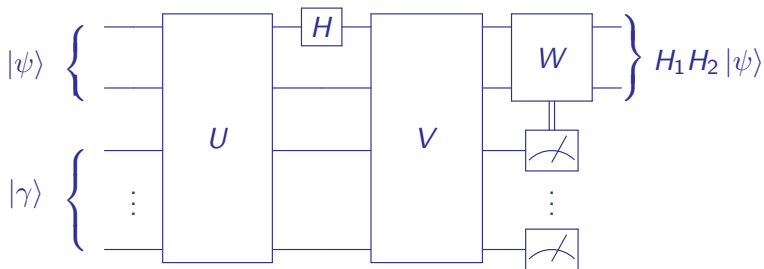
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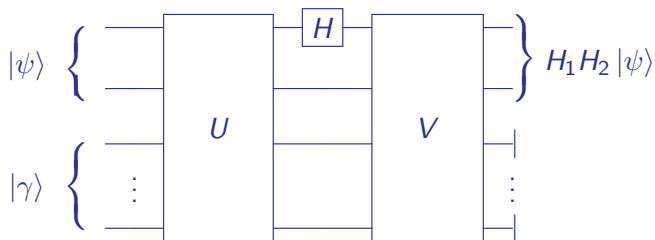
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Again we could write this as . . .

Extension to k Hadamards



$$VH_1U|\psi\rangle|\gamma\rangle = H_1H_2|\psi\rangle|\gamma_\psi\rangle \quad (12)$$

For incoherent U and V , and some $|\gamma_\psi\rangle$ that could a priori depend on $|\psi\rangle$.

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- We now need to introduce the coherence rank.

Coherence Rank

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The *coherence rank* [4] of a pure state $|\psi\rangle$ is defined to be the minimum number of terms required to write the state as a linear combination of computational basis states. We denote this by $\chi(|\psi\rangle)$.

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which is a contradiction (as $r \geq 1$).

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Let $U = U_k V_k \dots U_1 V_1 U_0$ be a product of unitaries, alternating between incoherent unitaries U_i and controlled-Hadamards V_i . If we have that

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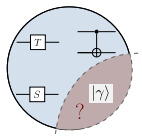
then we must have that $n \leq k$.

Theorem

Given the ability to perform incoherent unitaries and k Hadamards, computational basis measurements, classical control, and access to an arbitrary ancilla, it is impossible to implement n Hadamards exactly for $n > k$.

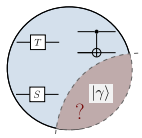
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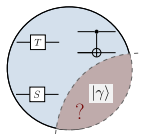
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- Our proofs went via the resource theory of coherence.

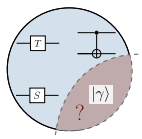


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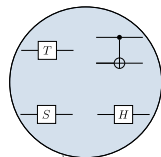
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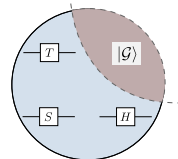
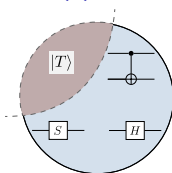
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Thanks!

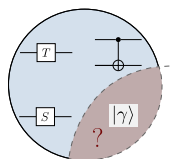
(a) Universal gate set.



(b) MSI.



(c) MBQC.



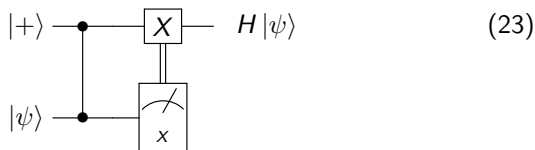
(d) This work.

- [1] Earl T Campbell, Barbara M Terhal, and Christophe Vuillot. "Roads towards fault-tolerant universal quantum computation". In: *Nature* 549.7671 (2017), pp. 172–179.
- [2] Yuki Takeuchi, Tomoyuki Morimae, and Masahito Hayashi. "Quantum computational universality of hypergraph states with Pauli-X and Z basis measurements". In: *Scientific reports* 9.1 (2019), pp. 1–14.
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arXiv:2312.03515

Hadamard Gadgets

So-called Hadamard gadgets are known to exist, e.g.:



However, they crucially rely on X basis measurements, that is, measurements in the coherent basis $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$. We show that such gadgets cannot exist if one restricts to computational basis measurements.