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## Nanophysics — Fall 2019

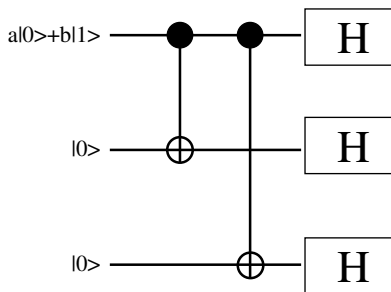
### Quantum Computation and Quantum Communication Exercise 2

due Friday, December 13, 2019

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(1) **Phase-flip error correction code**

Consider the circuit shown below.



(a) Calculate the final three-qubit state.

(b) Express the state obtained in (a) in the  $|+\rangle$  and  $|-\rangle$  basis, defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\sigma}_x|+\rangle &= +|+\rangle, \\ \hat{\sigma}_x|-\rangle &= -|-\rangle.\end{aligned}$$

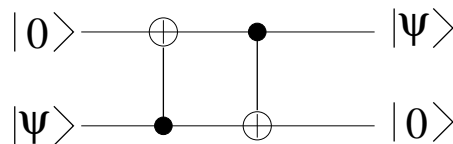
(2) **Swap gate**

The SWAP gate is defined through the relation

$$\hat{U}_{\text{SWAP}}|\chi\rangle|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle|\chi\rangle,$$

*i.e.*, the arbitrary states  $|\chi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$  of two qubits are exchanged (swapped).

(a) Show that the circuit below swaps the first qubit in state  $|0\rangle$  with the second qubit in an arbitrary state  $|\psi\rangle$ .



Note that this circuit only uses CNOT gates.

(b) The circuit shown in (a) requires  $|\chi\rangle = |0\rangle$ . Extend the circuit such that it implements the SWAP gate  $\hat{U}_{\text{SWAP}}$ .

(3) **Square-root-of-SWAP gate**

The two-qubit SWAP gate is not sufficient for universal quantum computation. However, if the gate is pulsed for half a period, the resulting “square-root-of-SWAP” (or  $\sqrt{\text{SWAP}} \equiv \hat{U}_{\text{SWAP}}^{1/2}$ ) becomes sufficient, because it allows one to implement an XOR-gate (up to some single-qubit rotations).

- (a) Show that the matrix form of the  $\hat{U}_{\text{SWAP}}^{1/2}$  takes the following form in the computational basis ( $|00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle$ ):

$$\hat{U}_{\text{SWAP}}^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & \frac{1}{2}(1-i) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(1-i) & \frac{1}{2}(1+i) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (b) Apply the  $\sqrt{\text{SWAP}}$  gate to the input state  $|\psi\rangle = |10\rangle$ . What is the output state? Are the input and/or output states entangled?
- (c) Repeat (b) using the states  $|\psi\rangle = |00\rangle$ ,  $|\psi\rangle = |01\rangle$ , and  $|\psi\rangle = |11\rangle$ .