NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF ONE WAY QUANTUM COMPUTATION WITH ERROR CORRECTION

JOHN CHILDREN

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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ABSTRACT

We investigate one way quantum computation and an associated error correction scheme in order to build a numerical Monte Carlo model for fault tolerance for the model. Though the model is incomplete, we draw conclusions about difficulties in construction of the model and advise improvements that could be made to simulate the system accurately.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The very first step in development of a numerical simulation for a one way quantum computer, is to define terms so that the accuracy of the model can be checked. To this aim, we first establish a definition of cluster states as well as the features of a measurement based quantum computer so that we can examine the functionality of the one way quantum computer.

1.1 CLUSTER STATES

The main phenomenon enabling measurement based quantum computation is through the use of cluster states [3]. These states are formed of N qubits interacting with each other in arrays with a high ′persistency′ of entanglement [4]. Persistency is defined in ′Persistent entanglement in arrays of interacting particles′ as the minimum number of local measurements such that the state is completely disentangled for all measurement outcomes. This property means that measurements can be made on individual qubits in the state that will not entirely disentangle the state [4], allowing information to be passed from one qubit to another. Additionally, the states are also said to be ′maximally connected′ if they measurements on qubits in a set can project two seperate qubits into a pure Bell state [4]. This has the advantage of allowing easily teleportable states be produced through measurements on these cluster states.

These states are generally formed in either optical lattices [5] or from photons [6, 7], though other implementations are possible [3].

1.2 MEASUREMENT BASED QUANTUM COMPUTATION

The term ′measurement based quantum computer′ refers to a whole class of quantum computer architectures that use measurements instead of unitary operators to process information [8]. Unlike some other ′alternative′ methods of quantum computation, such as quantum annealing devices, Measurement based quantum computers are both universal and do not suffer from as greatly from problems with decoherence as qubits are discarded after measurement [8]. However, different challenges arise from the difficulty in forming the required states and then measuring specific qubits [3].

In the specific case of the one way quantum computer, using the two properties of cluster states mentioned earlier, it is possible to perform measurements on a ′lattice′ of entangled particles in order

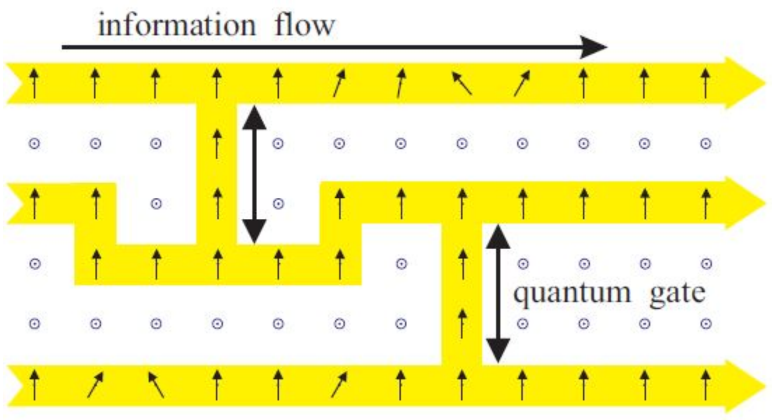


Figure 1: Sketch of information flow in one way computation [1]

to form a kind of quantum circuit that processes information [9] and this is illustrated in figure 1. The exact functionality of these circuits will be shown in the next section.

2 ONE WAY QUANTUM COMPUTATION

In order to demonstrate how numerical simulation of one way quantum computation might be achieved, the first step is to examine the operation of the one way quantum computation. This involves examination of how cluster states can be formed as well as the function performed by measurement so that these procedures can be included in the simulation. In this regard, the procedures for functionality are detailed here so they might be compared to the program in later section to verify correct functionality.

2.1 HAMILTONIAN ON INTERACTING PARTICLES

Following the work in 'Persistant Entanglement In Arrays of Interacting Particles', the Hamiltonian for a d-dimensional lattice at sites $a \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ interacting through short range interaction is [4]:

$$\hat{H}_{int} = \hbar g(t) \sum_{a,a'} f(a-a') \frac{1-\sigma_z^a}{2} \frac{1-\sigma_z^{a'}}{2} \tag{1}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} f(a-a') &- \text{interaction range} \\ g(t) &- \text{time dependence of interaction} \\ \sigma_z &- \text{pauli-z operation} \end{aligned}$$

From the time dependent Schrödinger equation we extract the time evolution of a wavefunction:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi\rangle \tag{2}$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-\frac{i\hat{H}t}{\hbar}} |\Psi(0)\rangle \tag{3}$$

From which we extract the time dependence operator:

$$\hat{U}(t) = e^{-\frac{i\hat{H}t}{\hbar}} \tag{4}$$

Substituting the interaction Hamiltonian (1) into the time dependence operator(4) gives:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp\left(-ig(t)t \sum_{a,a'} f(a-a') \frac{1-\sigma_z^a}{2} \frac{1-\sigma_z^{a'}}{2}\right) \tag{5}$$

Considering a one-dimensional chain of N-qubits with only next neighbour interactions the interaction range can be expressed as:

$$f(a-a') = \delta_{a+1,a} \tag{6}$$

Which will prevent qubits interacting with themselves and allow nearest neighbour interactions. Now we introduce a term ϕ which represents the integration of the time dependence of interaction such that:

$$\phi = \int g(t)\,dt = Cg(t)t + D \tag{7}$$

Where C and D are constants. Therefore the time evolution operator becomes

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp\left(-i\phi\sum_a \frac{1-\sigma_z^a}{2}\frac{1-\sigma_z^{a+1}}{2}\right) \tag{8}$$

2.2 TWO QUBIT CLUSTER STATE

We can further refine this operator for the interaction between two qubits through the use of Euler's relation for operators:

$$e^{i\theta\hat{A}} = \cos(\theta)\hat{\mathbb{1}} + i\sin(\theta)\hat{A} \tag{9}$$

Now,we can expand the equation (8) as there are only two qubits to give:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp\left(-\frac{i\phi}{4}\left(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z - \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} + \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\right)\right) \tag{10}$$

Typically we would need to apply the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula to convert these terms into something more manageable, however the operators $\mathbb{1}$ and σ_z are commutative, as are their tensor products, so all but the first two terms of the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff expansion can be neglected leaving:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\phi}{4}\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1})exp(\frac{i\phi}{4}\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})exp(\frac{i\phi}{4}\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})exp(-\frac{i\phi}{4}\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z) \tag{11}$$

Applying equation (9):

$$\begin{aligned}&\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\phi\mathbb{1}}{4})\\ &\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\right)\\ &\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)\\ &\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\right)\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

In the case of $\phi = \pi$ this becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}&\hat{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{i\pi}{4})\mathbb{1}\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Now, expanding brackets and simplifying in two steps:

$$\begin{aligned}&\hat{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{i\pi}{4})\mathbb{1}\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)\\ \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{i\pi}{4})\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\\ &+ i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\ + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\end{aligned}$$

Factorising real and imaginary terms:

$$\begin{aligned}&\hat{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2}exp(-\frac{i\pi}{4})\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\\ &(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

As $exp(-\frac{i\pi}{4}) = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$ equation (14) simplifies to:

$$\hat{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes \sigma_z + \sigma_z \otimes \mathbb{1} - \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z\right) \tag{15}$$

If this operator is applied to two qubits in the $|{+}{+}\rangle$ state, for example, we get:

$$\hat{U}(t)\,|{+}{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|{+}{+}\rangle + |{+}{-}\rangle + |{-}{+}\rangle - |{-}{-}\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+}0\rangle + |{-}1\rangle) \tag{16}$$

2.3 THREE QUBIT CLUSTER STATE

By using the same method used in the previous section, we can also obtain a the time evolution operator for a chain of three qubits only interacting with their nearest neighbour. In this case the time evolution operator will be

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp\left(-i\phi\left(\frac{1-\sigma_z^1}{2}\frac{1-\sigma_z^2}{2}\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1}\frac{1-\sigma_z^2}{2}\frac{1-\sigma_z^3}{2}\right)\right) \tag{17}$$

Expanding out this expression gives:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\phi}{4}(2\mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} - 2\mathbb{1} \otimes \sigma_z \otimes \mathbb{1}$$
$$- \sigma_z \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} - \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \sigma_z$$
$$+ \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z)) \tag{18}$$

Applying Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff and Euler's rule:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\phi}{2})\\
&\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)\\
&\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)\\
&\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\right)\\
&\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)\\
&\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Once again, using $\phi = \pi$, we expand the terms of the equation and simplify

$$\begin{aligned}
&\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\pi}{2})(i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\\
&(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1})(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)\\
&(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= exp(-\frac{i\pi}{2})(i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\\
&(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z - \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)\\
&(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= exp(-\frac{i\pi}{2})(i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})\\
&(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\\
&+ \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\\
&+ \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} + \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\\
&+ i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)
\end{aligned}$$

Many of these terms will cancel and as $\frac{1}{2}exp(-\frac{i\pi}{2}) = \frac{i}{2}$ we are left with:

$$\hat{U} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z) \quad (19)$$

Applying this to the state $|+++\rangle$:

$$\hat{U}\,|+++\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+0+\rangle + |-1-\rangle) \quad (20)$$

However, we could have quite simply achieved the result from equation (19) by applying equation (15) twice to the three qubits. This is due to the nature of the interaction Hamiltonian being used and as such we can consider all links between two qubits to have this same property and as such we can construct time evolution operators for any system using this operator as a building block. This can be demonstrated by applying the unitary operator (15) to the state described in (16) and an addition $|+\rangle$ state.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2}\left(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes \mathbb{1}_3 + \mathbb{1}_2 \otimes \sigma_{z3} + \sigma_{z2} \otimes \mathbb{1}_3 - \sigma_{z2} \otimes \sigma_{z3}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+0}\rangle + |{-1}\rangle)\,|+\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle\,(|0+\rangle + |0-\rangle + |0+\rangle - |0-\rangle) \\
&+ |-\rangle\,(|1-\rangle + |1+\rangle - |1-\rangle + |1+\rangle)) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+0+}\rangle + |{-1-}\rangle)
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

Hence CZ operators can be applied in sequence to form cluster states of any desired size or topology. This will be utilised later in the programming stage when creating subroutines to handle the initialisation of the system.

2.4 QUANTUM CONTROLLED Z OPERATOR

Consider a 2 qubit state prepared as $|++\rangle$ and subject to the unitary transform (15) for two qubit cluster states:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{U}\,|++\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+0}\rangle + |{-1}\rangle) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

As the matrix expression for $|++\rangle$ is:

$$|++\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{22}$$

So the transformation matrix between the two is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{23}$$

Which can be expressed as a unitary transform that forms a conditional phase gate between qubits a and b.

$$S^{ab} = |0\rangle_a \langle 0| \otimes \mathbb{1}^b + |1\rangle_a \langle 1| \otimes \sigma_z^b \tag{24}$$

Therefore the unitary operator is equivalent to the CZ operation in the circuit model. In general we can perform a controlled phase operation in the z axis in a similar form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-i\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \tag{25}$$

Where α is the phase of the operation.

2.5 MEASUREMENT BASED GATE OPERATION

The basic principle of computation in the one way quantum computer follows three simple steps. The first step involves the formation of a cluster state through the use of the CZ operation demonstrated earlier. The next step involves measurement of the state of specific qubits in a particular measurement basis depending upon the computational operation required. Finally, the outcomes of measurement are fed forward in order to determine the result of computation when the output is measured. Therefore we shall next examine the types of measurements required to achieve quantum computation through this method.

2.5.1 *One bit teleportation*

The most simple kind of operation that can be performed in one way quantum computation is through the use of teleportation to transfer the state of one qubit so that the information of the state can be projected to the other through applying measurements with a particular basis to the first qubit. To demonstrate this in general we can consider a qubit in unknown state $|\psi\rangle_1 = a|0\rangle_1 + b|1\rangle_1$ and second qubit in state $|+\rangle$.

$$|\psi\rangle_1 \otimes |+\rangle_2 = (a|0\rangle_1 + b|1\rangle_1)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1) \tag{26}$$

A CZ operation is applied to qubit 1 and 2 such that they become entangled similarly to the two qubit + state in (16).

$$\begin{aligned} &CZ_{12}|\psi\rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a|00\rangle_{12} + a|01\rangle_{12} + |10\rangle_{12} - b|11\rangle_{12}) \\ &= (a|0+\rangle_{12} + b|1-\rangle_{12}) \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

The first qubit is then measured in a basis corresponding to it's phase angle.

$$\hat{M} = \{\ |+\psi\rangle\langle+\psi|\ ,\ |-\psi\rangle\langle-\psi|\ \} \tag{28}$$

There are two possible measurement outcomes $|+\psi\rangle_1$ and $|-\psi\rangle_2$ that can result here. In the first case of $|+\psi\rangle_1$.

$$\begin{aligned} &|+\psi\rangle_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\langle 0|_1 + e^{-i\psi}\langle 1|_1)(a|0+\rangle_{12} + b|1-\rangle_{12}) \\ &= |+\psi\rangle_1 [\langle 0|0\rangle_1 a|+\rangle_2 + e^{-i\psi}\langle 1|1\rangle_1 b|-\rangle_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+\psi\rangle_1 (a|+\rangle_2 + e^{-i\psi} b|-\rangle_2) \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

The information contained in the phase of the original qubit can then be obtained through the application of a series of operations which will project the information state onto the second qubit.

$$\begin{aligned} &|out^0\rangle_2 = a|+\rangle_2 + be^{-i\psi}|-\rangle_2 \\ &= H_2(a|0\rangle_2 + be^{-i\psi}|1\rangle_2) \\ &= e^{\frac{-i\psi}{2}} HR_z(-\psi)(a|0\rangle_2 + b|1\rangle_2) \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

However, when the opposite measurement outcome occurs, the state will be projected such that an X operation is also required.

$$\begin{aligned} &|out^1\rangle_2 = X_2(a|+\rangle + be^{-i\psi}|-\rangle) \\ &= X_2|out^0\rangle_2 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

Thus in general we can recover the information projected onto one qubit through the measurement of two qubits entangled by a CZ operation through the following operations:

$$|out^{m_i}\rangle_2 = e^{\frac{-i\psi}{2}} X^{m_i} H R_z(-\psi)(a|0\rangle_2 + b|1\rangle_2) \tag{32}$$

Where m_i represents the number of the basis used in measurement.

2.5.2 *Controlled not gate*

In order to form a CNOT gate however, at least two qubits are required so the generalised rotation shown in the previous section is not sufficient. Therefore a new geometry is required which forms a T-shape consisting of four qubits. On the left end of longer side of the shape we have our target qubit in a particular state $|\psi_T\rangle$ and on the bottom of the shape is the control qubit $|\phi_c\rangle$. The relationship between the states of these two qubits is such that the intended output will be:

$$\begin{aligned} &CNOT_{14}|\psi_T\rangle|\phi_C\rangle = CNOT_{14}(a|0\rangle_1 + b|1\rangle_1)(c|0\rangle_4 + d|1\rangle_4) \\ &= ac|00\rangle_{14} + bd|01\rangle_{14} + bc|10\rangle + ad|11\rangle_{14} \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

In order to prepare the qubits for measurement we prepare a state $|\psi^{in}\rangle$ that denotes the input state of the qubits formed of multiple CZ operations in order to create our T-shape of entanglement. By applying CZ operations to the known initial states of our four qubits we can determine how this state is represented to find the results of measurements.

$$\begin{aligned} &|\psi^{in}\rangle = CZ_{12}CZ_{23}CZ_{24}|\psi_T\rangle_1|+\rangle_2|+\rangle_3|\phi_4\rangle \\ &= CZ_{21}CZ_{32}CZ_{24}|\psi_T\rangle_1|+\rangle_2|+\rangle_3|\phi_4\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|\psi_T\rangle_1(|0\rangle_2 + |1\rangle_2 Z_1)(|0\rangle_3 + |1\rangle_3 Z_2)(c|0\rangle_3 + d|1\rangle_3 Z_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}((|\psi_T\rangle_1|0\rangle_2 + |\psi_T\rangle_1|1\rangle_2 Z_1) \\ &(|0\rangle_3 + |1\rangle_3 Z_2)(c|0\rangle_3 + d|1\rangle_3 Z_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|\psi_T\rangle_1|00\rangle_{23} + Z_1|\psi_T\rangle_1|01\rangle_{23} \\ &- (Z_2|\psi_T\rangle_1|10\rangle_{23} - Z_1|\psi_T\rangle_1|11\rangle_{23})(c|0\rangle_4 + d|1\rangle_4 Z_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\psi_T\rangle_1|0\rangle_2|+\rangle_3|\phi_c\rangle_4 + (Z_1|\psi_T\rangle_1)|1\rangle_2|-\rangle_3(Z_3|\phi_c\rangle_4) \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

In order to perform a CNOT operation using this state between the target and control qubits we then measure qubits 1 and 2 in the basis $\{ \ket{+}, \ket{-} \}$. In the case of $\ket{+}$ measurement this results in:

$$
{}_1 \langle + | \psi^{in} \rangle_{1234} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ((a+b) \ket{0}_2 \ket{+}_3 \ket{\phi_c}_4 \\
+ (a-b) \ket{1}_2 \ket{-}_4 (Z_4 \ket{\phi_c}_4)) \quad (35)
$$

This state then becomes:

$$
(\ket{+} \otimes \ket{+}) \langle \psi^{in} |_{1234} \, ac \ket{00}_{34} + bd \ket{01}_{34} + bc \ket{10}_{34} + ad \ket{11}_{34} \\
= \ket{out}_{34} \quad (36)
$$

Which from equation (33) we can see is in fact the desired CNOT with some additional operators applied. Therefore in order to recover correct output we feed forward measurement outputs for the first two qubits to obtain the output:

$$
\ket{out^{m_1 m_2}} = X_T^{n_2} Z_T^{n_1} X_C^{n_1} CNOT \ket{\psi_T}_3 \ket{\phi_C}_4 \quad (37)
$$

2.5.3 *Gate universality*

The two gate operations here can be used to form a universal set of gates [10]. This set can be expressed analogously to the more commonly used universal set of five gates in the circuit model, which is demonstrated in [1] and shown in Figure 2. Therefore, if we can simulate these two gates as described here we can simulate any possible measurement based gate.

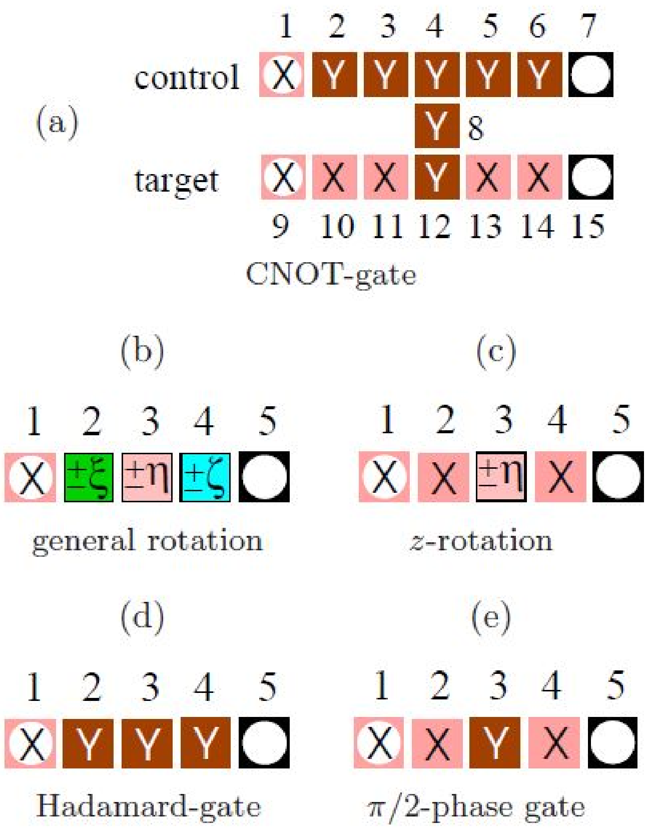


Figure 2: Universal set of quantum gates [1]

3 ERROR CORRECTION

The next part of the simulation will be the error correction scheme. In order to keep the program initially as simple as possible a variant of Jaewoo Joo's measurement based error correction scheme using two auxilary qubits to create a 'triangle state' instead of the 'pentagon state's used in Joo's paper [2]. This error correction scheme is convenient as it can be extended to larger size logical qubits easily so the correlation between fault tolerance and qubit number can be examined.

3.1 LOGICAL QUBITS

The first step towards simulation of the error correction scheme for measurement based quantum computation requires the definition of a logical state which represents a quantum state for which the information is distributed amongst multiple qubits. Following the work in 'Error - correcting one - way quantum computation with global entangling gates' [2] we establish a logical state based on three qubits, rather than the five in the paper, to form a triangle state through three CZ operations. In doing so we obtain the unitary operator that will allow for conversion of three qubits in the + state to the logical + state.

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp\Bigg(- i\phi\Bigg(\frac{1-\sigma_z^1}{2}\frac{1-\sigma_z^2}{2}\mathbb{1} + \frac{1-\sigma_z^1}{2}\mathbb{1}\frac{1-\sigma_z^3}{2} + \mathbb{1}\frac{1-\sigma_z^2}{2}\frac{1-\sigma_z^3}{2}\Bigg)\Bigg) \tag{38}$$

Expanding out this expression gives:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{i\phi}{4}(3\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - 2\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - 2\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - 2\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)) \tag{39}$$

Applying Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff and Euler's rule:

$$\hat{U}(t) = exp(-\frac{-3i\phi}{4})$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{2})\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{i\phi}{2})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\right)$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\right)$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\right)$$
$$\left(\cos(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\sin(\frac{-i\phi}{4})\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\right)$$

Using $\phi = \pi$, we expand the terms of the equation and simplify

$$\hat{U}(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{-3i\pi}{4})(i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})$$
$$(i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)$$
$$(i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1})$$
$$(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z)$$
$$(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{-3i\pi}{4})(i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)$$
$$(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})$$
$$(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{-3i\pi}{4})(i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)$$
$$(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + i\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}$$
$$-\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - i\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}$$
$$-\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z - i\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z$$
$$-\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z - i\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z$$

$$= \frac{1-i}{2\sqrt{2}}exp(-\frac{-3i\pi}{4})(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}$$
$$+\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z)$$

As $exp(-\frac{-3i\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$ we are left with:

$$\hat{U}\,|{+}{+}{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z + \sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1}\otimes\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1}\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\mathbb{1} - \sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z\otimes\sigma_z) \quad (40)$$

Applying this to the state $|{+}+{+}\rangle$:

$$\hat{U}\,|{+}+{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|{+}-{+}\rangle + |{+}+{-}\rangle + |{-}+{+}\rangle - |{-}-{-}\rangle) \quad (41)$$

This allows us to find our logical plus state by applying the operator to three qubits in the plus state to form our 'triangle state'.

$$|{+}^L\rangle = CZ_{12}CZ_{23}CZ_{13}\,|{+}+{+}\rangle \quad (42)$$

Applying the CZ operators in sequence:

$$|{+}^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}CZ_{23}CZ_{13}(|{+}+{+}\rangle + |{+}-{+}\rangle + |{-}+{+}\rangle - |{-}-{+}\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}CZ_{23}CZ_{13}(|+\rangle\,(|{+}{+}\rangle + |{-}{+}\rangle) + |-\rangle\,(|{+}{+}\rangle - |{-}{+}\rangle))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}CZ_{13}(|+\rangle\,(|{+}{+}\rangle + |{+}{-}\rangle + |{-}{+}\rangle - |{-}{-}\rangle$$
$$+ |{-}{+}\rangle + |{+}{+}\rangle + |{-}{-}\rangle - |{+}{-}\rangle)$$
$$+ |-\rangle\,(|{+}{+}\rangle + |{+}{-}\rangle + |{-}{+}\rangle - |{-}{-}\rangle - |{-}{+}\rangle$$
$$- |{+}{+}\rangle - |{-}{-}\rangle + |{+}{-}\rangle))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}CZ_{13}(|+\rangle\,(|{+}{+}\rangle + |{-}{+}\rangle) + |-\rangle\,(|{+}{-}\rangle - |{-}{-}\rangle))$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}CZ_{13}(|{+}0{+}\rangle + |{-}1{-}\rangle)$$

Which is the result from (20) with an additional CZ operation. Continuing by applying the final operator:

$$|{+}^L\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(|{+}0{+}\rangle + |{+}0{-}\rangle + |{-}0{+}\rangle - |{-}0{-}\rangle$$
$$+ |{-}1{-}\rangle + |{+}1{-}\rangle + |{-}1{+}\rangle - |{+}1{+}\rangle)$$

Which simplifies to:

$$|+^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|+-+\rangle + |++-\rangle + |-++\rangle - |---\rangle) \tag{43}$$

So states (41) and (43) are identical and applying three CZ operators to form a logical qubits is valid. By a similar method we can find that:

$$|-^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle - |+--\rangle) \tag{44}$$

Then, by using the relations $|0^L\rangle = \frac{|+^L\rangle + |-^L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $|1^L\rangle = \frac{|+^L\rangle - |-^L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ we can find expressions for $|0^L\rangle$ and $|1^L\rangle$

$$|0^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|0++\rangle - |0--\rangle + |1+-\rangle + |1-+\rangle) \tag{45}$$

$$|1^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|0+-\rangle - |1++\rangle + |1--\rangle + |0-+\rangle) \tag{46}$$

But in order to use these qubits in computation we must first determine the equivalent logical gate operations.

3.2 LOGICAL OPERATIONS

Logical gate operators represent the product of standard one qubit operations that transform one logical state into the other. Now that we have the four primary logical states that will be used for the model, we can determine the logical operations required to transform between them. These logical states will be used to correct errors in the state vector dependant upon the final states of the auxiliary qubits used to detect errors.

3.2.1 *Logical Z operation*

In order to reconstruct the equivalent gate operations, we consider the logical input and output states and then determine the operation required to transform one to the other. Firstly, considering a Z operator we know that:

$$Z|+\rangle = |-\rangle \qquad Z|-\rangle = |+\rangle$$
$$Z|0\rangle = |0\rangle \qquad Z|1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

So we should expect that:

$$Z^L \left|+^L\right\rangle = \left|-^L\right\rangle \qquad Z^L \left|-^L\right\rangle = \left|+^L\right\rangle$$
$$Z^L \left|0^L\right\rangle = \left|0^L\right\rangle \qquad Z^L \left|1^L\right\rangle = -\left|1^L\right\rangle$$

Examining the logical $+$ and $-$ states it seems that each of the four states that make up each logical state has a partner in the other logical state that is opposite in sign.

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|+^L\right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(\left|+-+\right\rangle + \left|++-\right\rangle + \left|-++\right\rangle - \left|---\right\rangle) \\
\left|-^L\right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(-\left|-+-\right\rangle - \left|--+\right\rangle - \left|+--\right\rangle + \left|+++\right\rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore it seems obvious to attempt to see if a product of three Z operations will transform one logical state into another in order to find the Z logical state.

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1Z_2Z_3\left|+^L\right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(\left|-+-\right\rangle + \left|--+\right\rangle + \left|+--\right\rangle - \left|+++\right\rangle) \\
&= -\left|-^L\right\rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1Z_2Z_3\left|-^L\right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(-\left|+-+\right\rangle - \left|++-\right\rangle - \left|-++\right\rangle + \left|---\right\rangle) \\
&= -\left|+^L\right\rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

From equations (47) and (48) it therefore seems likely that the logical Z operation for three qubits is $-Z_1Z_2Z_3$. Testing this further with the logical 0 and 1 states:

$$-Z_1Z_2Z_3\left|0^L\right\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(-\left|0--\right\rangle + \left|0++\right\rangle + \left|1-+\right\rangle + \left|1+-\right\rangle) = \left|0^L\right\rangle \tag{49}$$

$$-Z_1Z_2Z_3\left|1^L\right\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\left|0-+\right\rangle + \left|1--\right\rangle - \left|1++\right\rangle + \left|0+-\right\rangle)\left|1^L\right\rangle \tag{50}$$

Which further confirms that $Z^L = -Z_1Z_2Z_3$.

3.2.2 *Logical X operation*

Continuing this process for the X operation, we should expect that:

$$X^L |+^L\rangle = |+^L\rangle \qquad X^L |-^L\rangle = -|-^L\rangle$$
$$X^L |0^L\rangle = |1^L\rangle \qquad X^L |1^L\rangle = |0^L\rangle$$

So we can similarly try three single qubit Pauli X operations to determine the equivalent logical operation:

$$\begin{aligned} X_1X_2X_3 |+^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(-|+-+\rangle - |++-\rangle - |-++\rangle - |---\rangle) \\ &= -|+^L\rangle \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1X_2X_3 |-^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}(-|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle + |+--\rangle) \\ &= |-^L\rangle \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

So can also conclude that $X^L = -X_1X_2X_3$.

3.2.3 *Logical Hadamard operation*

The Logical Hadamard operation should be such that:

$$H^L |+^L\rangle = |0^L\rangle \qquad H^L |-^L\rangle = -|1^L\rangle$$
$$H^L |0^L\rangle = |+^L\rangle \qquad H^L |1^L\rangle = |-^L\rangle$$

First let us try:

$$H_1 |+^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|0-+\rangle + |0+-\rangle + |1++\rangle - |1--\rangle) \tag{53}$$

However as our target is:

$$|0^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|0++\rangle - |0--\rangle + |1+-\rangle + |1-+\rangle)$$

There seems to be a mismatch between the first qubit and the others if we only apply the Hadamard to the first qubit, so we can attempt to rectify this by also applying an X operation.

$$X_1H_1\left|+^L\right\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\left|1-+\right\rangle + \left|1+-\right\rangle + \left|0++\right\rangle - \left|0--\right\rangle) = \left|0^L\right\rangle \quad (54)$$

Which is the intended result, but when we try the same set of operations on $\left|-^L\right\rangle$ we find that the operations are not adequate alone.

$$X_1H_1\left|-^L\right\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\left|1++\right\rangle - \left|0-+\right\rangle - \left|0+-\right\rangle - \left|1--\right\rangle) = -\left|1^L\right\rangle \quad (55)$$

However, if we apply a Z^L operation to both sides this problem will be rectified.

$$\begin{aligned}&-Z_1Z_2Z_3X_1H_1\left|-^L\right\rangle\\&=\frac{1}{2}(\left|1--\right\rangle + \left|0+-\right\rangle + \left|0-+\right\rangle - \left|1++\right\rangle)\\&=\left|1^L\right\rangle\end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

Similarly:

$$\begin{aligned}&-Z_1Z_2Z_3X_1H_1\left|+^L\right\rangle\\&=\frac{1}{2}(\left|1+-\right\rangle + \left|1-+\right\rangle - \left|0--\right\rangle + \left|0++\right\rangle)\\&=\left|0^L\right\rangle\end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

Thus the logical Hadamard gate is:

$$H^L = -Z_1Z_2Z_3X_1H_1 \quad (58)$$

3.2.4 *Logical rotation operation*

Another gate type required for universal computation is the Z rotation operation. Repeating the process used for the other logical operations, we should expect that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
R^L(\xi)\,|+^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(e^{\frac{-i\xi}{2}}\,|0^L\rangle + e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}\,|1^L\rangle\right) \\
R^L(\xi)\,|-^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(e^{\frac{-i\xi}{2}}\,|0^L\rangle - e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}\,|1^L\rangle\right) \\
R^L(\xi)\,|0^L\rangle &= e^{\frac{-i\xi}{2}}\,|0^L\rangle \\
R^L(\xi)\,|1^L\rangle &= e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}\,|1^L\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

The process of forming this operation is slightly long-winded compared to the others, however the first step is simply to apply a normal z rotation operation to the first qubit of a logical state.

$$
\begin{aligned}
R_z(\xi)\,|+^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|0-+\rangle + |0+-\rangle + |0++\rangle - |0--\rangle \\
&+ e^{i\xi}(|1-+\rangle + |1+-\rangle - |1++\rangle + |1--\rangle))
\end{aligned}
$$

Then a Z operation is applied to this first qubit.

$$
\begin{aligned}
Z_1R_z(\xi)\,|+^L\rangle &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|0-+\rangle + |0+-\rangle + |0++\rangle - |0--\rangle \\
&- e^{i\xi}(|1-+\rangle + |1+-\rangle - |1++\rangle + |1--\rangle))
\end{aligned}
$$

Next we apply three Hadamard operations, but this requires first some rearrangement:

$$
Z_1R_z(\xi)\,|+^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|0-1\rangle + |0+0\rangle - e^{i\xi}(|1-0\rangle - |1+1\rangle))
$$

Now applying the operators:

$$
H_1H_2H_3Z_1R_z(\xi)\,|+^L\rangle = \frac{1}{2e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|+1-\rangle + |+0+\rangle - e^{i\xi}(|-1+\rangle - |-0-\rangle))
$$

For the next step we apply a CNOT$_{12}$, which is a controlled X operation between qubits 1 and 2 such that the right hand side of the equation becomes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|01-\rangle + |10-\rangle + |00+\rangle + |11+\rangle \\
&- e^{i\xi}(|01+\rangle - |10+\rangle - |00-\rangle + |11-\rangle))
\end{aligned}
$$

Then CNOT_{13} is similarly applied

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|01-\rangle - |10-\rangle + |00+\rangle + |11+\rangle \\ - e^{i\xi}(|01+\rangle - |10+\rangle - |00-\rangle - |11-\rangle))$$

A Hadamard is then applied again to the first qubit

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|{+1-}\rangle - |{-0-}\rangle + |{+0+}\rangle + |{-1+}\rangle \\ - e^{i\xi}(|{+1+}\rangle - |{-0+}\rangle - |{+0-}\rangle - |{-1-}\rangle)) \tag{59}$$

Rearranging the right hand side gives:

$$\frac{1}{4e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(|01-\rangle + |11-\rangle - |00-\rangle + |10-\rangle \\ + |00+\rangle + |10+\rangle + |01+\rangle - |11+\rangle \\ - e^{i\xi}(|01+\rangle + |11+\rangle - |00+\rangle + |10+\rangle \\ - |00-\rangle - |10-\rangle - |01-\rangle + |11-\rangle))$$

Re-factorising this expression then allows us to obtain the states of logical 0 and logical 1, demonstrating that the rotation applied to the first qubit has been applied to all three qubits. Thus this process can be used to encode information states into the logical qubits.

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{i\xi}{2}}}(-|0--\rangle + |1+-\rangle + |0++\rangle + |1-+\rangle \\ - e^{i\xi}(-|0-+\rangle + |1++\rangle - |0+-\rangle - |1--\rangle)) \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{-i\xi}|0^L\rangle + e^{i\xi}|1^L\rangle) \tag{60}$$

3.2.5 *Logical controlled Z operation*

The final essential building block for logical scheme is the ability to connect two logical qubits together through a logical controlled Z operation. The desired result for the operation is:

$$CZ^L_{AB}|+^L\rangle_A|+^L\rangle_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0^L\rangle_A|+^L\rangle_B + |1^L\rangle_A|-^L\rangle_B) \tag{61}$$

However, this state can be achieved with only CZ operations.

$$\prod_{i,j=1}^{3} CZ_{a_i b_j} |+^L\rangle_A |+^L\rangle_B$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(|+^L\rangle_A |+^L\rangle_B + |+-^L\rangle_A |+^L\rangle_B$$
$$+ |+^L\rangle_A |-^L\rangle_B - |-^L\rangle_A |-^L\rangle_B)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0^L\rangle_A |+^L\rangle_B + |1^L\rangle_A |-^L\rangle_B)$$

This series of operators is difficult to demonstrate explicitly, however the state can be formed from a few more simple operations as will be shown in the next section.

3.3 ENTANGLED THREE QUBIT STATES

In order to demonstrate how a logical CZ state can be achieved through the a more basic method, we consider six qubits each in the + state separated onto two groups of three, a and b, which will each represent a logical qubit in the final state.

$$|+\rangle_{a_1} |+\rangle_{a_2} |+\rangle_{a_3} |+\rangle_{b_1} |+\rangle_{b_2} |+\rangle_{b_3}$$

First, CZ operations are applied in each section to form the (20) state labelled $|ghz_+\rangle$ states.

$$CZ_{a_1a_2}CZ_{a_1a_3}CZ_{b_1b_2}CZ_{b_1b_3} |+\rangle_{a_1} |+\rangle_{a_2} |+\rangle_{a_3} |+\rangle_{b_1} |+\rangle_{b_2} |+\rangle_{b_3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}[|0\rangle_{a_1} |+\rangle_{a_2} |+\rangle_{a_3} + |1\rangle_{a_1} |-\rangle_{a_2} |-\rangle_{a_3}]$$
$$[|0\rangle_{b_1} |+\rangle_{b_2} |+\rangle_{b_3} + |1\rangle_{b_1} |-\rangle_{b_2} |-\rangle_{b_3}]$$
$$= |ghz_+\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3} |ghz_+\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3} \tag{62}$$

Then the qubits denoted as 1 in both sections are entangled by a CZ operation to form a state denoted as $|G_2^+\rangle$.

$$CZ_{a_1b_1} |ghz_+\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3} |ghz_+\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}[|0\rangle_{a_1} |+\rangle_{a_2} |+\rangle_{a_3} [|0\rangle_{b_1} |+\rangle_{b_2} |+\rangle_{b_3} + |1\rangle_{b_1} |-\rangle_{b_2} |-\rangle_{b_3}]$$
$$+ |1\rangle_{a_1} |-\rangle_{a_2} |-\rangle_{a_3} [|0\rangle_{b_1} |+\rangle_{b_2} |+\rangle_{b_3} + |1\rangle_{b_1} |-\rangle_{b_2} |-\rangle_{b_3}]]$$
$$= |G_2^+\rangle \tag{63}$$

Next, Hadamard operations are applied to the first qubits in each section which produces an entangled state that is equivalent to applying CZ operations between each qubit in opposite sections.

$$\begin{aligned}
&|G_2^H\rangle = (H_{a_1} \otimes H_{b_1})\,|G_2^+\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[|+\rangle_{a_1}|+\rangle_{a_2}|+\rangle_{a_3}|+\rangle_{b_1}|+\rangle_{b_2}|+\rangle_{b_3} \\
&+ |+\rangle_{a_1}|+\rangle_{a_2}|+\rangle_{a_3}|-\rangle_{b_1}|-\rangle_{b_2}|-\rangle_{b_3} \\
&+ |-\rangle_{a_1}|-\rangle_{a_2}|-\rangle_{a_3}|+\rangle_{b_1}|+\rangle_{b_2}|+\rangle_{b_3} \\
&- |-\rangle_{a_1}|-\rangle_{a_2}|-\rangle_{a_3}|-\rangle_{b_1}|-\rangle_{b_2}|-\rangle_{b_3}]
\end{aligned} \tag{64}$$

Finally, CZ operations are applied between each qubit in their respective sections similarly to having the operator (40) applied. This will produce the logical CZ state specified in the expression (61).

$$\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1a_2}CZ_{a_2a_3}CZ_{a_3a_1}CZ_{b_1b_2}CZ_{b_2b_3}CZ_{b_3b_1}\,|G_2^H\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[(|+-+\rangle + |++-\rangle + |-++\rangle - |---\rangle)_{a_1a_2a_3} \\
&(|+-+\rangle + |++-\rangle + |-++\rangle - |---\rangle)_{b_1b_2b_3} \\
&+ (|+-+\rangle + |++-\rangle + |-++\rangle - |---\rangle)_{a_1a_2a_3} \\
&(|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle - |+--\rangle)_{b_1b_2b_3} \\
&+ (|+-+\rangle + |++-\rangle + |-++\rangle - |---\rangle)_{a_1a_2a_3} \\
&(|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle - |+--\rangle)_{b_1b_2b_3} \\
&- (|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle - |+--\rangle)_{a_1a_2a_3} \\
&(|+++\rangle - |--+\rangle - |-+-\rangle - |+--\rangle)_{b_1b_2b_3}] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}[|+^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|+^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3} + |+^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|-^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3} \\
&+ |-^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|+^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3} - |-^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|-^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3}]
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

This expression can be simplified to:

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|+^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3} + |1^L\rangle_{a_1a_2a_3}|-^L\rangle_{b_1b_2b_3}) \tag{66}$$

Now that we have an expression for the logical CZ state we have the first step towards demonstration of the logical qubit system as a means towards error correction.

3.3.1 *Demonstration of the validity of simpler operations*

So far the validity of equation (64) has not been demonstrated. In order display its correct, we can perform CZ operations on six plus states.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_1}CZ_{a_1b_2}CZ_{a_1b_3}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_1}CZ_{a_2b_2}CZ_{a_2b_3}\\
&CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}CZ_{a_3b_3}\\
&\left|+\right\rangle_{a_1}\left|+\right\rangle_{a_2}\left|+\right\rangle_{a_3}\\
&\left|+\right\rangle_{b_1}\left|+\right\rangle_{b_2}\left|+\right\rangle_{b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Applying the C-Z operations of the same index numbers yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_2}CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_1}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{8}[\left|++\right\rangle+\left|-+\right\rangle+\left|+-\right\rangle-\left|--\right\rangle]_{a_1b_1}\\
&[\left|++\right\rangle+\left|-+\right\rangle+\left|+-\right\rangle-\left|--\right\rangle]_{a_2b_2}\\
&[\left|++\right\rangle+\left|-+\right\rangle+\left|+-\right\rangle-\left|--\right\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Now applying the first 'diagonal' CZ operations between the qubits indexed as a_1 and b_2 and expanding the brackets:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_1}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{16}[[|+++ +\rangle + |-+++\rangle + |+++-\rangle - |-++-\rangle]\\
&+[|+++-\rangle + |-++-\rangle + |++++\rangle - |-+++\rangle]\\
&+[|++-+\rangle + |-+-+\rangle + |++--\rangle - |-+--\rangle]\\
&-[|++--\rangle + |-+--\rangle + |++-+\rangle - |-+-+\rangle]\\
\\
&+[|+-++\rangle + |--++\rangle + |+-+-\rangle - |--+-\rangle]\\
&+[|+-+-\rangle + |--+-\rangle + |+-++\rangle - |--++\rangle]\\
&+[|+--+\rangle + |---+\rangle + |+---\rangle - |----\rangle]\\
&-[|+---\rangle + |-+--\rangle + |+--+\rangle - |---+\rangle]\\
\\
&+[|-+++\rangle + |++++\rangle + |-++-\rangle - |+++-\rangle]\\
&+[|-++-\rangle + |+++-\rangle + |-+++\rangle - |++++\rangle]\\
&+[|-+-+\rangle + |++-+\rangle + |-+--\rangle - |++-+\rangle]\\
&-[|-+--\rangle + |++--\rangle + |-+-+\rangle - |++-+\rangle]\\
\\
&-[|--++\rangle + |+-++\rangle + |--+-\rangle - |+-+-\rangle]\\
&-[|--+-\rangle + |+-+-\rangle + |--++\rangle - |+-++\rangle]\\
&-[|---+\rangle + |+--+\rangle + |----\rangle + |+---\rangle]\\
&+[|----\rangle + |+---\rangle + |---+\rangle - |+--+\rangle]]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Half of the terms here will cancel leaving:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_1}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{8}[[|++++\rangle + |+++-\rangle + |-+-+\rangle - |-+--\rangle]\\
&+[|+-++\rangle + |+-+-\rangle + |---+\rangle - |----\rangle]\\
&+[|-+++\rangle + |-++-\rangle + |++-+\rangle - |++--\rangle]\\
&+[|+---\rangle - |+--+\rangle - |--++\rangle - |--+-\rangle]]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the relations $|0\rangle = \sqrt{2}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle)$ and $|0\rangle = \sqrt{2}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle)$ this expression can be further simplified:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_1}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}[[|0++ +\rangle + |0++-\rangle + |0+-+\rangle - |0+--\rangle]\\
&+[|1-++\rangle + |1-+-\rangle - |1--+\rangle - |1---\rangle]]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

and:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_1}\\
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{4}[|0++0\rangle + |0+-1\rangle + |1-+0\rangle - |1--1\rangle]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Applying the second "diagonal" between the qubits indexed as a_2 and b_1 now gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_3}\\
&CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{8}[|0\rangle\,[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]\,|0\rangle\\
&+|0\rangle\,[|+-\rangle + |--\rangle + |++\rangle - |-+\rangle]\,|1\rangle\\
&+|1\rangle\,[|-+\rangle + |++\rangle + |--\rangle - |+-\rangle]\,|0\rangle\\
&-|1\rangle\,[|--\rangle + |+-\rangle + |-+\rangle - |++\rangle]\,|1\rangle]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Expanding these brackets produces a large number of terms (64), however most terms will cancel yielding:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_1b_3}CZ_{a_2b_3}\\
&CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{4}[|++++\rangle + |+-+-\rangle + |-+-+\rangle - |----\rangle]_{a_1b_1a_2b_2}\\
&[|++\rangle + |-+\rangle + |+-\rangle - |--\rangle]_{a_3b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

3.3.2 *Second set of diagonal operations*

Next we apply the CZ operator between qubits a_1 and b_3

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{1}{4}[\left|+++\right\rangle_{b_1a_2b_2}[CZ\left|++\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle\\
&+\left|-\right\rangle)+CZ\left|+-\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle--)]_{a_1b_3a_3}\\
&+\left|-+-\right\rangle_{b_1a_2b_2}[CZ\left|++\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle\\
&+\left|-\right\rangle)+CZ\left|+-\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle--)]_{a_1b_3a_3}\\
&+\left|+-+\right\rangle_{b_1a_2b_2}[CZ\left|-+\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle\\
&+\left|-\right\rangle)+CZ\left|--\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle--)]_{a_1b_3a_3}\\
&-\left|---\right\rangle_{b_1a_2b_2}[CZ\left|-+\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle\\
&+\left|-\right\rangle)+CZ\left|--\right\rangle(\left|+\right\rangle--)]_{a_1b_3a_3}]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[\left|+++\right\rangle+\left|-+-\right\rangle]_{b_1a_2b_2}[\left|+0+\right\rangle+\left|-1-\right\rangle]_{a_1b_3a_3}\\
&+[\left|+-+\right\rangle-\left|---\right\rangle]_{b_1a_2b_2}[\left|+1-\right\rangle+\left|-0+\right\rangle]_{a_1b_3a_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Expanding these brackets and rearranging the order of the qubits in the kets gives:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_2b_3}CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[\left|+++++0\right\rangle+\left|-+-++1\right\rangle\\
&+\left|+++--0\right\rangle+\left|-+---1\right\rangle\\
&+\left|+--++1\right\rangle+\left|--+++0\right\rangle\\
&-\left|+----1\right\rangle-\left|--+--0\right\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the relations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&CZ\left|+0\right\rangle=\left|+0\right\rangle\\
&CZ\left|-0\right\rangle=\left|-0\right\rangle\\
&CZ\left|+1\right\rangle=\left|-1\right\rangle\\
&CZ\left|-1\right\rangle=\left|+1\right\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

We can now apply the CZ operator between qubits a_2 and b_3

$$\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[|+++++0\rangle + |---++1\rangle\\
&+|+++--0\rangle + |-----1\rangle\\
&+|++-++1\rangle + |--+++0\rangle\\
&-|++---1\rangle - |--+--0\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}
\end{aligned}$$

3.3.3 *Final diagonals*

By re-factorising the expression such that $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ terms are being operated on we can further mitigate the need for complex expressions. Hence we rearrange to get:

$$\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_3b_1}CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[|++0+++\rangle + |--0+++\rangle\\
&+|++1--+\rangle - |--1--+\rangle\\
&+|++1++-\rangle + |--1++-\rangle\\
&+|++0---\rangle - |--0---\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}
\end{aligned}$$

Now the CZ operator between qubits a_3 and b_1 can be easily applied:

$$\begin{aligned}
&CZ_{a_3b_2}\\
&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[|++0+++\rangle + |--0+++\rangle\\
&+|++1+-+\rangle - |--1+-+\rangle\\
&+|++1-+-\rangle + |--1-+-\rangle\\
&+|++0---\rangle - |--0---\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, applying the CZ operator between qubits a_3 and b_2

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[|++0+++\rangle + |--0+++\rangle$$
$$+ |++1+++\rangle - |--1+++\rangle$$
$$+ |++1---\rangle + |--1---\rangle$$
$$+ |++0---\rangle - |--0---\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}$$

and this expression is nothing more than:

$$\frac{1}{2}[|++++++\rangle + |---+++\rangle$$
$$+ |+++---\rangle - |------\rangle]_{a_1a_2a_3b_1b_2b_3}$$

Thus demonstrating the validity of equations (63) and (64) in the formation of a logical CZ state.

3.4 GENERAL ENCODING

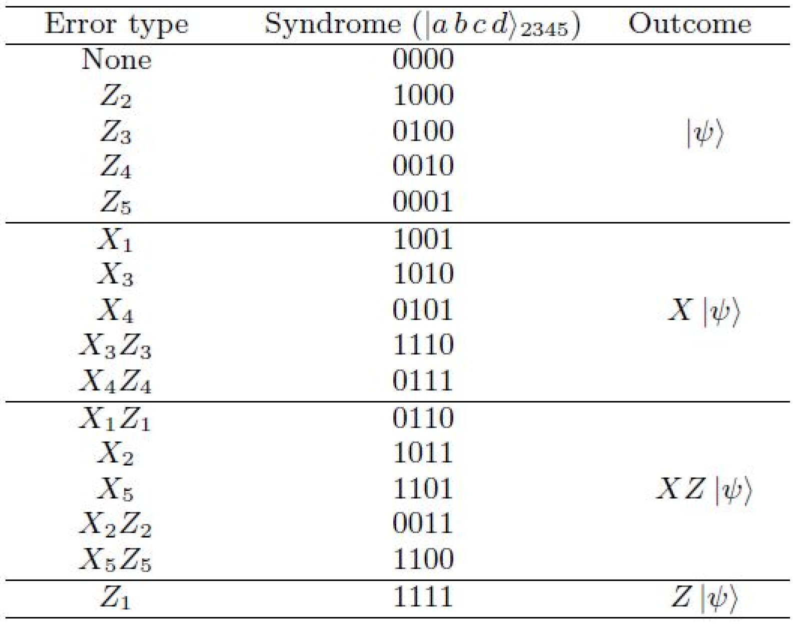
The operation to initialise a CZ state in the previous section is, however, specific for an initial state in the first qubit consisting of three $|+\rangle$ state qubits. In order to realise a generalised logical state and perform a CZ operation, we require usage of the logical rotation operator and the the CZ operations required to transform three $|+\rangle$ state qubits into the $|+^L\rangle$ state.

This process will have an identical effect to the encoding and decoding circuits for initialising the error correction described in [2]. By combining this with the procedures described in equations (63) and (64), we can effectively perform the full quantum error correction circuit described in [2].

3.5 ERROR

The functionality of this error correction scheme comes from the detection of states in the auxiliary qubits. After the formation of the logical cluster state, there is an additional decoding step consisting of another set of CZ operators and then the conjugate of the part of the rotation operator. The measured states of the auxiliary qubits will then be in the form of a binary value which indicates the kind of logical X and logical Z operations required to correct the fault. For the case of 5 qubits, the table from Joo's paper [2] is shown in figure 3.

This process is also represented with a corresponding circuit model in Joo's paper [2], included here in figure 4 to facilitate understanding of the table.



Error type	Syndrome ($\|a\,b\,c\,d\rangle_{2345}$)	Outcome
None	0000	
Z_2	1000	
Z_3	0100	$\|\psi\rangle$
Z_4	0010	
Z_5	0001	
X_1	1001	
X_3	1010	
X_4	0101	$X\|\psi\rangle$
X_3Z_3	1110	
X_4Z_4	0111	
X_1Z_1	0110	
X_2	1011	
X_5	1101	$XZ\|\psi\rangle$
X_2Z_2	0011	
X_5Z_5	1100	
Z_1	1111	$Z\|\psi\rangle$

Figure 3: Error correction table based on outcomes in auxiliary qubits [2]

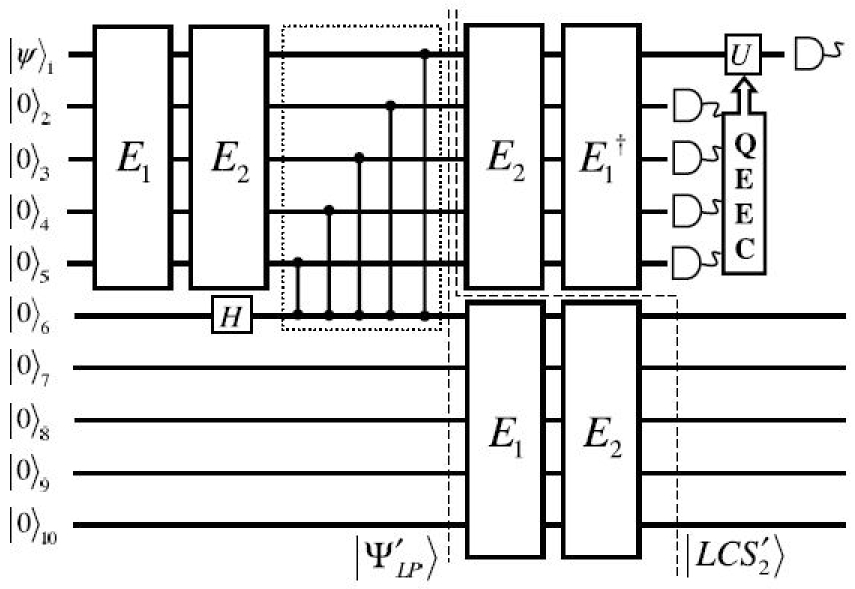


Figure 4: Full error correction circuit [2]

3.6 higher complexities

One of the advantages of this error correction scheme is that it can be easily scaled for the encoding of higher numbers of qubits in each logical state. The conversion for this is simply to scale all operators that act on all three qubits to operate on the number of qubits in the new logical state. The effect of this should be a higher degree of fault tolerance when the error correction scheme is applied.

4 SIMULATION OF ONE WAY QUANTUM COMPUTATION

For the next part of the project, a simulation was to be created that would allow for investigation of levels of fault tolerance for different logical qubits in the error correction scheme through Monte Carlo methods. The program would provide simulations of the single gate operations with randomised errors being introduced to the state vector of the system between the encoding and measurement steps. With these randomised errors and by comparing the outputs of the program with expected results, the fault tolerance of each set-up could be determined through repeated running of the program and collection of data. By then comparing the fault tolerance between various sizes of logical qubit in 'triangle' or 'pentagon' states etc, a correlation between fault tolerance and logical qubit size could be established to aid in choice of error correction scheme based on physical parameters of a system.

4.1 SET-UP

The first step of any simulation is, of course, to establish how the problem will be solved. In this regard, the simulation was first planned in pseudo code and the relevant components sketched out. This plan was somewhat ambitious as it encompassed a scheme for universal applications of one way quantum computation with the described error correction scheme. Though much of this plan was not completed, its contents are described in this section.

4.1.1 *Resources used*

For the simulation fortran 95 was chosen as an appropriate language due to it's scalability and ability to be broken up into modules. Details of the compilers, libraries and system used for simulation will be included in Appendix B.

Fortran 95 also contained standard functions to call for random numbers that were required for both measurement results and the addition of random errors as well as the ability to determine array sizes intrinsically, allowing for a tidier coding of subroutines.

4.1.2 *Subroutines*

A key requirement for the structure of any program was that it would be comprised of subroutines that handled the various steps of the operation of the modelled computer such that these subroutines could be easily rearranged in the main program to simulate any required topological structure. For example, the various single qubit operations required to satisfy universal computation in [1] can be simulated using the same physical system of a short chain of qubits but with different eigenbases for measurements. Hence in the simulation of a chain of spins the program was designed such that the required measurement operations could be read from a file allowing for any single qubit gate to be simulated with the same program.

Additionally, the two qubit CZ operation was written such that it could be performed between any two qubits in the state vector of the system, allowing it to be used in more complicated programs that would simulate the systems from the triangle states required for the basic implementation of the error correction code to the 8-qubit controlled phase gates.

As such every initialisation and measurement operation was set up to be self contained into one of three modules. The CZ operation module, the measurement module and an additional module that contained several linear algebra procedures required for the program to function. The modular structure also allowed for dynamic array allocation to occur at the top level of the program as array sizes could be passed to the various modules without need to include array sizes as extra arguments in calls to subroutines. This meant that all calls to internal subroutines were reasonably understandable and concise in the coding.

4.1.3 *Libraries*

As this program was primarily structured around matrices and linear algebra, extensive use of the BLAS external library as well as the LAPACK library [11]. Not only would this make some calculation easier to code, but also meant that the program had some capacity for scalability onto parallel architectures given the structure of the routines in the library. Whenever possible BLAS was used in addition to intrinsic Fortran calls for dot products or matrix multiplication with preprocessor statements allowing the option of compiling without external libraries. However, as the program developed it became more dependant on these libraries and so is no longer functional without them.

4.1.4 *Precision*

As the program relied on numerical solutions to systems of linear equations, precision in variables was tantamount to functionality. As such IEEE 754 double precision [12] was used in the program as standard in all real and complex variables, arrays and conversion functions. Because of this machine error was extremely low for all runs of the program, manifesting itself only in null values. While these null values may look untidy in current outputs for the program, they current provide a reasonable guarantee of numerical accuracy and can be easily cleared up in later versions through a rounding step before writing to file.

However, this would mean that each double precision value in the state vectors of the subroutine or in operation matrices would be using 64 bits for each value stored. Hence the size of the system would quickly cause the memory usage to expand drastically. For a one dimensional chain of qubits, this is not a problem as qubits can be removed from the state vector after measurement, resulting in maximum memory usages of 128×2^2 for the state vector. In the case of simulation of the quantum Fourier transform described in [1], at least 20 qubits would be required, causing memory requirements of 128×2^{20} bits, which would be around 17 megabytes. While this is easily manageable for single qubits, incorporation of the triangle states as an error correction code would require around 18,000 petabytes, a value clearly infeasible for computation as even the top supercomputers have access to even one petabyte [13] TOP 500 super computers.

4.2 CZ OPERATION

The first building block subroutine implemented into the program was a CZ operation subroutine. This subroutine would take a state vector and apply a CZ operation based on integer values of control and target bits. In this way, CZ operations could be achieved between any two qubits in the state vector, satisfying the requirements for initialisation of both measurement based single qubit gates and triangle states for error correction.

4.2.1 *Kronecker Product routine*

In order to generate the matrix describing the CZ operation between two qubits in the state vector, a subroutine was adapted from previous work [14], which was updated for Fortran 95's ability to intrinsically determine the size of an array. This subroutine for a Kronecker product was necessary to code as an equivalent was not found in the common external Fortran libraries.

Using this subroutine CZ matrices were generated from 2×2 identity and Pauli-z matrices based on the the unitary operator (19).

Listing 1: CZ generation main algorithm

```
!Loops over values 1 to 4 with J
!Reflective of the unitary operator which has 4 terms
do j = 1, 4

  !Allocates the secondary work matrix into the initial size
  !for Kronecker product multiplication
  Allocate(out_matrix(2, 2))

  !Performs a check to see if the first matrix in the order
      of
  !multiplication corresponds to a control or target
  !if they do, assigns the appropriate matrix dependant
  !upon the value of j.
  !Otherwise assigns the identity matrix
  if((trgt.eq.1).and.((j.eq.2).or.(j.eq.4))) then
    out_matrix = z_matrix
  elseif((ctrl.eq.1).and.((j.eq.3).or.(j.eq.4))) then
    out_matrix = z_matrix
  else
    out_matrix = identity
  end if

  !Loops over each individual qubit
  !This will produce a matrix of appropriate size for each
  !term of the unitary operator
  do i = 2, n

    !Assigns a size value to the work matrix dependent
    !on the step in the loop, thus allowing it
    !to contain the appropriate size of matrix at this step
    Allocate(work_matrix(2**(i-1), 2**(i-1)))

    !Assigns the work matrix the value of the output matrix
    !Takes the value from the output of last step
    !Allowing output matrix to be deallocated
    work_matrix = out_matrix

    !Deallocate output matrix
    Deallocate(out_matrix)

    !Allocates new size to the output matrix
    !New size is appropriate for storage of
    !Kronecker product between work matrix and a 2x2 matrix
    Allocate(out_matrix(2**i, 2**i))

    !Determines whether the next operator of the
        multiplication
```

```
          !Will be a control or target qubit, depending on the
              term of U
          !Assigns the appropriate value if so for kronecker
              products
          !Otherwise uses the identity matrix for the kronecker
              product
          if((ctrl.eq.i).and.((j.eq.3).or.(j.eq.4))) then
                call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
                    z_matrix, out_matrix)
          elseif((trgt.eq.i).and.((j.eq.2).or.(j.eq.4))) then
                call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
                    z_matrix, out_matrix)
          else
                call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
                    identity, out_matrix)
          end if

          !Deallocates the work matrix ready
          !For allocation in next loop
          Deallocate(work_matrix)

        !Ends do loop for the jth term of the Operator
        end do

        !Determines which term of operator the loop is on
        !If j is four, removes output from cz_matrix
        !otherwise adds output to cz_matrix
        !Reflective of signs of unitary operator
        if(j.eq.4) then
          cz_matrix = cz_matrix - out_matrix
        else
          cz_matrix = cz_matrix + out_matrix
        end if

        !Deallocates out matrix for next loop of j
        Deallocate(out_matrix)

      end do
```

4.2.2 *Improvements*

As the CZ operation matrix is always diagonal, the subroutine could be easily improved to calculate and store the operation matrix as a one dimensional array. This would allow the use of a simpler Kronecker product routine designed only for vectors, but could also make calls to other subroutines unnecessary as the calculation of the operator would be reasonably trivial with a standard formula for generation that required only multiplication of negative numbers into the operator at the appropriate places.

Additionally, the array could be downscaled to integer values and then converted to double precision only when directly applied to the state vector, making savings in computation time and memory usage.

It would also be possible to generate CZ operators for the formation of triangle states similar to the unitary operator in (41). By generating these through a separate routine, the application of triangular CZ states shown in the equation (65) for the encoding of the logical cluster state, would be optimized further. This operation could even be generalised to satisfy pentagonal, heptagonal or any other alternative formation of logical qubits in the error correction scheme.

4.3 OTHER QUBIT OPERATIONS

One requirement for the modules of the program was that circuit model style operations would need to be performed in order to encode the error correction scheme into the system.

4.3.1 *Pauli Z Operation*

While a Pauli Z operation was not coded into the program for single qubits, such a routine would be reasonably simple to implement using a simple modification of the CZ operation subroutine. Fundamentally the CZ operation includes two single qubit Z operations so by removing one of the nested loops the desired effect could be achieved. This subroutine could also be optimised as a diagonal matrix or as integer values in a similar way to the CZ operation, minimising memory usage and computational time.

4.3.2 *Hadamard Operation*

Similarly to the Pauli Z operation, the error correction scheme relies on the application of multiple Hadamard operations. Unlike the Z operation, this operator can be required to be applied to multiple qubits at the same time and as such requires a more complicated subroutine. Using the same Kronecker product subroutine it would be possible to form an operator that acts on an array of integers representing qubits to be operated upon. This way any possible error protection configuration could easily be handled by the same subroutine.

While this subroutine could not be held as a single dimensional array like the CZ and Z operations, it could still be stored as an integer, provided a real value be held as an additional variable to reflect the constant value multiplied by the matrix.

4.3.3 *Logical Operations*

In order to properly simulate the error correction protocols, the logical operators that are applied for both encoding and error correction need to be incorporated. These operators would be easily handled in the same way as the other operators described earlier as they can be seen to be components of the logical operators. As a result, the logical operator subroutines would operate at a higher level in the program, making use of the basic operators as resources.

The key condition in designing a subroutine to function such that it can be used for larger logical qubits in order to compare the fault tolerance correlation between logical qubit sizes. This would be trivial to code however as it would just require the number of loops used to apply operations to all of the qubits comprising the logical qubits to be set in the argument of the subroutine rather than hard coded into the program.

4.4 MEASUREMENT

Obviously the most vital subroutine for the simulation of the operation of a measurement based quantum computation scheme is the act of measurement itself. Fundamentally, this subroutine must handle the functionality of any quantum algorithms whilst also supporting certain metaphysical principles and assumptions [15]. The program was designed to reflect the same metaphysical assumptions used in the algebraic model earlier and hence the model for measurement used earlier was also applied in the program.

4.4.1 *Random measurement in basis*

To reflect the random nature of measurement outcomes in each basis, the intrinsic random number generator in Fortran 95 was employed. This provided a random double precision number between 0 and 1 which was then rounded to the nearest integer value with the intrinsic function NINT(). This provided a simple way to deal with random measurement outcomes whilst also allowing for fixed outcomes in debugging as the default seed for the random number function is consistent, providing identical outcomes on each calling. Whilst seed generation for proper running of the program was explored, the time limited nature of programming meant that such features were never incorporated into the program at large, but it is likely that a seed generation library from the operating system would have been used or a custom one created based on system time.

The integer values representing the outcomes of the measurements were then written to file where they could be retrieved by the subroutine handling the feed-forward of measurement outcomes at the end of the program.

4.4.2 *Pauli bases measurement*

In order to easily model CNOT, Hadamard and $\pi/2$ phase gates, a subroutine for measurement in the three Pauli bases which correspond to the eigenvectors of the 2×2 Pauli matrices was incorporated into the program. As these measurement bases were commonly used in almost all qubit gates it made sense to have them hard coded into the program instead of using a single generalised measurement routine

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{x+} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix}, & \sigma_{x-} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\end{pmatrix}, \\ \sigma_{y+} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\i\end{pmatrix}, & \sigma_{y-} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\-i\end{pmatrix}, \\ \sigma_{z+} &= \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}, & \sigma_{z-} &= \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \tag{67}$$

In order to keep the programming concise, all three kinds of basis were included into the same subroutine which was controlled by a single character in the argument of the subroutine. This character would then be recorded in a file containing data about the measurements that could be used to calculate the final states in the feed forward subroutine. Currently however the program uses the phase directly, but this could be optimised in future iterations by hard coding the phase amounts of the Pauli bases into the feed forward routine. Unfortunately the Pauli Y and Pauli Z basis measurements do not work in the program when it comes to the final feed forward of measurement because of an error with the phase of the basis when it comes to feed forward of measurements to obtain the final state, so this change might even help alleviate that problem.

4.4.3 *Arbitrary measurement*

In addition the the Pauli bases measurements, a generalised measurement of arbitrary phase was also required for the program to implement the general rotation and z rotation single qubit gates. The subroutine for this process was very similar to the Pauli measurement subroutine aside from the inclusion of a variable measurement phase in the arguments of the subroutine and a general rotation vector replacing the eigenvectors of the Pauli bases.

The subroutine, like the Pauli measurement subroutine, recorded the variable phase amount to a file so that it could be used in the feed forward subroutine as well as multiplying the result of the inner product of the measurement vector and the measured qubit state vector by the global state vector. Potentially this subroutine could be consolidated into the Pauli measurement subroutine through the use of the control character, likely with 'R' signifying a custom phase, but this is yet to be performed.

4.4.4 *Feed Forward*

The final necessary component of the measurement scheme consisted of a subroutine to feed forward measurement outcomes to recover the desired state at the end of the measurements. This subroutine performed the functionality of equation (32) for the single qubit states.

In order to achieve this result, the subroutine read the measurements performed over the course of the program in order and then applied (32) for each measurement, leading to accurate results.

The subroutine also has the functionality of being able to decompose larger state vectors in order to apply the feed forward results to specific qubits, but this is feature is currently unfinished.

4.4.5 *Multiple Outputs*

One of the weaknesses of the current subroutine to handle the feed forward of measurements is that it cannot deal with output state vectors consisting of multiple qubits simultaneously. For example, in the output state of the CNOT gate in equation (37), a series of decoding operations are required to be performed on two qubits at once, which the subroutine would not be able to handle.

Fortunately this is only a minor problem as the error correction scheme only requires a single output qubit and with sufficient time the subroutine could be updated to deal with such problems if deemed necessary.

4.5 DECOMPOSITION

One of the critical elements to the functionality of the program was the ability to decompose the global state vector into individual qubit states in order for both the simulated measurement to be processed and the final state of the qubit to be determined. This required a reversing of the Kronecker product routine used to generate the state vector which presented a formidable challenge computationally.

While Kronecker products are not directly reversible, it is possible to determine a 'canonical' result for certain matrices. The principle behind this relies upon the relation between the Kronecker product and the vectorisation operator. Considering the vector W which is a Kronecker product of two real vectors U and V:

$$W = V \otimes U = vec(UV^T) \tag{68}$$

Vectorisation is a process which is easily reversed, so the vectors U and V can be recovered by decomposition of the resulting matrix. Note that for complex vectors V^T becomes V^H which represents the conjugate transpose of V.

$$UV^T = vec^{-1}(W) \tag{69}$$

Unfortunately, there are a wide range of possible decompositions, so this is where a canonical decomposition must be decided upon in order to progress further.

4.5.1 *Rank decomposition*

The first subroutine developed to perform this decomposition was a simple rank 1 decomposition. It was originally thought that this would be sufficient in all cases as the Kronecker product of two vectors would always be rank one. However this was short-sighted as the application of the CZ operation modified the rank of the state vector, a phenomenon which seems to be representative of the entanglement induced in the system.

The algorithm worked by pulling the first non-zero column of the matrix formed from the inverse vectorisation of W and normalising it. Then the algorithm divided each value of the first non-zero row by the new normalised values to obtain the other vector.

For a rank 1 state vector of pure such as $|00\rangle$ the algorithm was successful, but when encountering mixed states, the algorithm could not handle the input and returned null values. This was obviously unacceptable as the CZ operation will always make mixed states out of pure input states.

Listing 2: Rank decomposition algorithm

```
!Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
!vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))


do i = 1, o
  do j = 1, n
    if(B(j, i) /= 0.0_dp) then
      C(j) = B(j, i)
      exit
    else
      continue
    end if
  end do
end do

!Normalise

!Calculate length
do i = 1, n
 magnitude = magnitude + C(i)*C(i)
end do

magnitude = sqrt(magnitude)


!Divide components by length
C = C / magnitude

do i = 1, o
  do j = 1, n
    if(C(j) /= 0.0_dp) then
      D(i) = (1.0_dp/(C(j))) * B(j, i)
      exit
    else
      continue
    end if
  end do
end do
```

4.5.2 *Single value decomposition*

As the rank decomposition was not a sufficient way to canonically decompose the matrix, the single value decomposition (SVD) was chosen as an alternative. As this was an $M \times N$ decomposition it would allow for particular qubits to be determined, compared to something like the eigen-decomposition which would only work with square matrices and thus be only able to break the state vector in half.

Fortunately, unlike the rank decomposition there are plenty of available libraries for single value decomposition. For the simulation the double precision complex general decomposition routine zgesvd was chosen from the LAPACK library as it both complied with the established IEEE 754 precision standard and allowed for decomposition of a general matrix.

However, the SVD is a little more complicated than the rank decomposition as the matrix is broken into three parts. In the case of a complex matrix these consist of a diagonal matrix $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ of the singular values σ_i of the matrix and two matrices **U** and **V** composed of rows and columns of vectors such that:

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^H \tag{70}$$

When performing this decomposition in the program the resulting vectors U and V^H were assumed to be the summations of the rows or columns of matrices **U** and **V** respectively, while the i-th rows of **U** were multiplied by the corresponding single values σ_i.

The routine was tested with the application of a pauli X basis measurement on a pair of two qubits initialised in the $|+\rangle$ state before having the CZ operation applied. The resulting state vector of this initialisation was:

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{71}$$

So when inverse vectorisation was applied this became:

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{72}$$

When entered into the subroutine the output was:

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{V}^H = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{73}$$

So the vectors U and V became:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{74}$$

When the measurement in the Pauli X basis was applied, in case one:

$$\begin{aligned} &|+\rangle \langle +|U\rangle \otimes |V\rangle \\ &= |+\rangle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0|0\rangle\right) \otimes |V\rangle \\ &= |+\rangle \otimes |V\rangle \end{aligned} \tag{75}$$

Feeding the measurement result forward to determine the output state then gives:

$$e^0 X^0 H R_0 |V\rangle = H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle \tag{76}$$

Similarly for the other measurement outcome:

$$e^0 X^1 H R_0 |V\rangle = XH \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = |1\rangle \tag{77}$$

These outcomes match the expected outcomes for measurements of the qubit in the pauli X basis which is easily seen by looking measurement of the state expressed in the form described in equation (16). In case 1:

$$\langle +| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+}0\rangle + |{-}1\rangle) = |0\rangle = H|+\rangle \tag{78}$$

And in case 2:

$$\langle -| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|{+}0\rangle + |{-}1\rangle) = |1\rangle = XH|+\rangle \tag{79}$$

Unfortunately the decomposition has not been tested for larger or more complex state vectors due to time constraints. However, it seems like there will be certain matrices which will throw up errors due to the multiplication of zero values or through the summation of rows and columns being zero, this could be fixed by performing multiple decompositions until a satisfactory decomposition for which zero values are minimised is achieved, but this would take extra computational resources and be mathematically untidy. In this regard, it seems that there must be a better way to reconstruct the vectors from the decomposition matrices but so far this remains unclear.

4.6 ERROR

One of the crucial functionalities a completed program would be the ability to add randomised errors to a single or multiple qubits in a state vector of any size in order for the fault tolerance of each system to be analysed. Such a subroutine was only in its early stages in the program as it had not yet advanced to the stage of implementation of the error correction scheme necessary for the subroutine to be meaningful, but a clear plan had been drawn up as to how errors would be implemented numerically into the system. Ideally error would be induced between the CZ and measurement operations, as this would be consistent with the state vector that is resilient to errors in the error correction scheme, but error could be easily added to the state vector of the system at any time.

4.6.1 *Flip error*

Flip errors are reasonably easy to simulate in the state vector in any size as they can be effectively expressed as the application of a Pauli X operation to a qubit. In order to operate on a single qubit, or multiple, the Kronecker product subroutine would be employed to form operator matrices of appropriate size in a similar fashion to the way operators would be used to initialise the system with the error correction scheme. For example the operator operation applied to flip qubit i in a state vector of N qubits would be:

$$\mathbb{1}_1 \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 \otimes \cdots \sigma_X \cdots \otimes \mathbb{1}_N \tag{80}$$

It is therefore clear that such an operator could easily be produced with nested loops of the Kronecker product subroutine, what remains unclear however is as which qubits the flips would be applied and at what rate.

The simple way to decide which qubits to flip would be to have a universal error rate for bit flips and then include either Pauli operators or identity operators depending on whether a random number meets the threshold of the error rate. This would have the bonus effect of saving memory and calculation time compared to performing each flip individually as well as simplifying the programming of any subroutine handling errors.

The alternative to this would be to have separate error rates for each number of errors so that the number of errors are calculated and then assigned to random qubits in the following step. This would be particularly useful when testing whether the error correction scheme protects against particular numbers of phase flips, though would obviously cause a slight interest in computational requirements.

One advantage to only modelling phase flips however is that any operator matrix can be stored in integer form and only converted to double precision when multiplying out with the state vector. This would save large amounts of memory compared to a phase error matrix which would require double precision storage and thus have memory requirements equal to the square of the memory requirements of the state vector.

4.6.2 *Phase error*

Similarly to the flip error, phase errors can be simulated through the inclusion of a phase operation on a qubit in the state vector. However, the phase of the error present provides another variable for the model as phase errors are obviously continuous variables rather than the discrete flip errors. Hence not only would a random number of qubits need to be exposed to the error, the exact value of the error would also need to be determined. While this could be done with a fixed error, something like a Gaussian distribution would work reasonably well for modelling. Indeed, if a a Gaussian distribution with a particularly high standard deviation were used, Phase errors could be applied to every qubit, reducing the number of steps in calculation of the operator.

4.7 DATA ANALYSIS

Another key component for the program is the ability to analyse cohesive and accurate output data. This puts requirements on the format of output data as well as the method of storage. For the program in its current form, data is output formally from the fidelity function, the value of the state vectors is printed directly to standard output, which was typically piped into a separate file.

4.7.1 *Fidelity*

In order to determine if the output state and expected output state correspond to one another, a fidelity subroutine was also included in the program. Like the Kronecker product subroutine, this subroutine was adapted from earlier work and simply performed the basic calculation:

$$\text{Fidelity} = |\,\langle \text{Expected State} | \text{Final State} \rangle\,|^2 \tag{81}$$

Like the other subroutines in the program, this calculation could be performed with or without the BLAS library's complex double precision dot product routine (ZDOTU) and as such has potential for scalability into parallel processing.

4.7.2 *Bulk data*

The ideal end result for a complete program would involve a large data set of fidelity data from multiple runs of the program. As a result some changes would have to be made so that fidelity data was instead appended to the file. Once this had been done, a scatter plot between the number of gates performed on the data and the fidelity of the result would be plotted for each size of logical qubit.

This data would then be fitted to a curve using whatever method best worked for the output in order to establish the correlation between the two axes depending on the fixed error rate from the program. This would hopefully lead to a better understanding of the way in which fault tolerance was affected by the size of logical qubits for this measurement scheme.

4.8 ERROR CORRECTION SCHEME

The final part of the program is the incorporation of the error correction scheme. This involves two main subroutines, the encoding subroutine and the detection/correction subroutine.

4.8.1 *Encoding*

The encoding subroutines main function would be reflective rotational operation combined with the method for forming logical CZ operators described in section 3.3. This would be challenging to perform and would require a great deal of coding in order for the operations to be scalable to any size logical qubit.

4.8.2 *Correction*

Correction, in comparison, would be a little easier to implement as the measurement routine currently in use for the program could be recycled for the bulk of the functionality. The main challenge would then be the conditional statements to implement the scheme and apply the appropriate logical operations depending upon the measurement outcomes. There would also need to be a small decoding step also, but this could be adapted from the encoding step which would need to be implemented first for correction to be possible in the first place.

4.9 OTHER STRUCTURES

In addition to testing the error correction scheme on single qubit gates, there are some other gates and set-ups that would be both interesting and useful to simulate with the program. These structures are of interest in particular as they represent the key building blocks of common quantum algorithms.

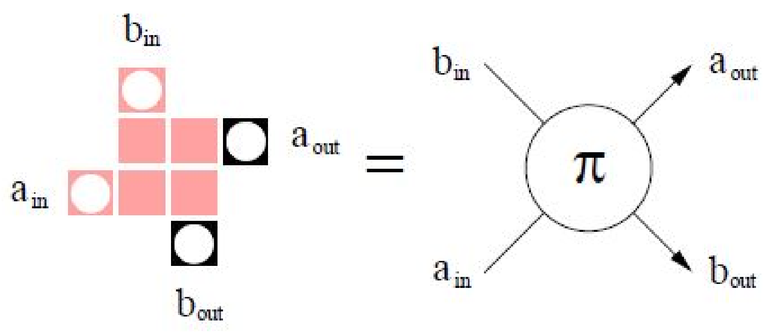


Figure 5: Controlled phase gate structure and functionality [1]

4.9.1 *Controlled not gate*

The first interesting structure that would make a good extension to the program would be a controlled not gate, though implementation would require the problems with the feed forward subroutine being unable to deal with multiple qubit state vectors to be rectified.

Obviously one of the advantages of demonstrating that this structure can be fault tolerant is that, when combined with the single qubit gates, forms a universal set of quantum gates. This means that such a demonstration would be necessary to prove the validity of the error correction scheme as universal.

Unlike the single qubit gates, it would not be possible to perform this operation repetitively without the introduction of new control qubits. While this is not too difficult a problem to overcome, it would make comparison of final results with expected outcomes more challenging as the expected outcomes would require far more calculation than repetitive use of a $\pi/2$ gate, for example.

4.9.2 *Controlled phase gate*

A very interesting structure for simulation by the program, would be a controlled phase gate. This structure is interesting both because not only can it be represented without the decompositions into CNOTs and rotations required for the circuit model, but it is also a crucial building block for the Quantum Fourier transform algorithm [1].

This structure, show in figure 5, consists of 8 qubits in a spiral pattern with measurements performed on the central square, far simpler than the chain of gates required in the circuit model. However, like the CNOT gate, implementation of a measurement feed forward subroutine that could handle multiple outputs would be required. Implementation of this structure into the model with the error correction code would be also quite interesting given the entanglement of four qubits simultaneously, which would present an interesting programming challenge.

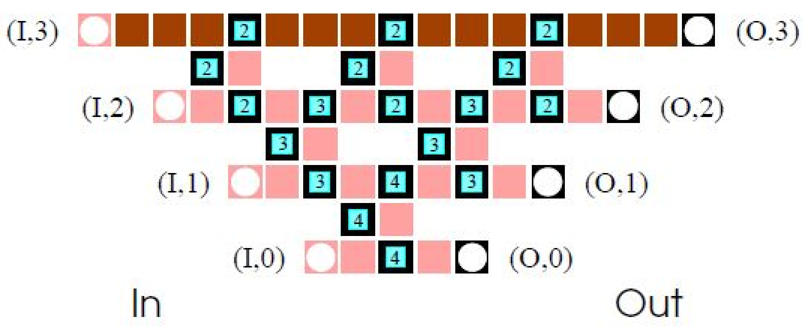


Figure 6: Quantum Fourier transform schema [1]

4.9.3 *Quantum Fourier transform*

If the program can simulate controlled phase gate, the Fourier transform is also possible with sufficient computational resources. As shown in 'Measurement-based quantum computation on cluster states', this structure can be constructed from six controlled phase gates and three Hadamard gates [1]. This particular structure is of great interest as it forms a crucial part of Shor's algorithm, making implementation highly desirable. However, memory usage of implementation for this structure in conjunction with an error correction scheme would be problematic given its high requirements on the number of qubits that are simultaneously active. It is possible that the components of the structure could be broken down in order to minimise the required computational resources through the inclusion of unitary gates between controlled phase gates and the simulation of each phase gate individually, but as yet this seems difficult to envision.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Due to the very unfinished nature of the program, few conclusions can be drawn about the fault tolerance of the error correction scheme, however things can be learned from the challenges encountered while programming so that such problems can be averted in later versions of the program as well as in other programming based projects.

5.1 CHOICE OF RESOURCES

It was found that Fortran is very much an appropriate language of choice for this kind of program given its access to a wide range of linear algebra libraries and the ease of constructing modular programs. If the program were to be adapted for parallel processing, this language would continue to work well give its access to these libraries, likely in conjunction with openMPI. Otherwise, it might be better if it were converted to python due to python's better handling of complex numbers and the removal of the need to compile the program, something which would be of benefit while many values in the program are still hard coded.

5.2 MATRIX DECOMPOSITION

As a way of recovering the individual state vectors of particular qubits from the larger state of the system, matrix decomposition is incredibly unreliable. While this can be mitigated to a certain extent by intelligent use of algorithms that form canonical decompositions such as the single value decomposition or eigen-decomposition, there are likely to always be problems with certain values as the complexity of superposition for the state vector increases. Fortunately this is not too large a problem for they systems in this project as they would rarely exceed six qubits or so, but it seems like a big issue for larger systems.

It seems possible that rather than just being a mathematical challenge, the difficulty in decomposing a matrix to accurately represent individual state vectors is more of problem resulting from the foundations of quantum mechanics. The difficulty in taking apart a state vector for mixed states is a mathematical reflection of the tricky nature of superposition and is unlikely to ever be resolved easily.

5.3 FURTHER WORK

While this work is unfinished, it also has a lot of potential for extension, this includes both the planned features that were not included to the program and the inclusion of the more complex structures that have interesting implications. As a result the work for this project will be continued independently of the end of the course in order to resolve the outstanding questions.

If the program can be rebuilt into a more concise package with better modules, it may even serve as a useful tool for students interested in one way quantum computation as it provides a clear outline of the process in several easy to understand modules.

6 ADDITIONAL WORK

With the failure of the program to simulate any measurement other than Pauli X basis measurements, further work was required in order to properly develop the program into a fully functional simulation of one way quantum computation before moving onto simulation of error correction schemes. he primary criteria was therefore to develop a simulation of the four single qubit gates required for universal computation. This was attempted through debugging of the program as well as numerous improvements to its functionality, which are described in the following sections.

6.1 ERRATA

A number of mistakes were made in the earlier body of work, this section describes the corrections made to the simulation to rectify those problems.

6.1.1 *Basis measurement*

One major issue for the program was that the value for the Z Pauli eigen-basis measurement vector was incorrectly entered as to be identical to that of the X Pauli eigen-basis measurement in the Pauli basis measurement subroutine. This was a minor issue as the Z basis measurement functionality was unused as only single qubit gate operations were ever being simulated simultaneously so that the Z measurement was not required in order for qubits to be removed from the cluster. Despite this, because of the nature of the Z basis measurement as a disentangling operation, in order for it to be used in the simulations modifications to the feed forward operations would need to be implemented to accommodate the effect of Z measurements on the output states in the program. These operations would be required when simulating multi qubit gates if the system was initiated as a 2D lattice instead of directly as the cluster state for the gate. This would be necessary for further iterations of the program. One way to deal with this however would be simply to assume that all Z measurement outcomes are $m_i \in \{0\}$ just as in *"Measurement-based quantum computation on cluster states"* [1]. Doing this would negate the need for Z operations to be fed forward as they would not effect the output state of the simulation if this condition was met.

6.1.2 *Normalisation*

One issue that was presenting itself for longer chains of qubits was the lack of normalisation after measurement. This meant that the output information states were acquiring a factor of $1/\sqrt{2}$ after each measurement due to the factors introduced by the CZ operation not being completely removed. In earlier versions this was not apparent due to other errors in the measurement simulation algorithm that counterbalanced the effect, giving Pauli X basis measurements that seemed correct despite being a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ too large.

The effect of this was missed during the theoretical work for equations 78 and 79, where a factor of $1/\sqrt{2}$ mysteriously disappears between the left and right side of the equation. Once other errors in the algorithm were corrected, upon multiple iterations of the program the magnitude of the vectors was being increasingly small, which was concerning until this flaw was identified through debugging.

$$\langle +| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+0\rangle + |-1\rangle) = |0\rangle = H|+\rangle \tag{78}$$

$$\langle -| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+0\rangle + |-1\rangle) = |1\rangle = XH|+\rangle \tag{79}$$

By normalising after the steps from these two equations, this factor is negated and this was done by including this normalisation into the algorithm used for measurement as described in subsection 6.1.2.

6.1.3 *Feed forward operators*

In the subroutine dealing that handled output of the correct output states from the simulation, the operators were applied in the incorrect order as they were mistakenly chosen to be the operators that are applied to the information state as a result of measurement from equation 32, the complete opposite of the intended effect.

$$|out^{m_i}\rangle_2 = e^{\frac{-i\phi}{2}} X^{m_i} H R_z(-\phi)(a\,|0\rangle_2 + b\,|1\rangle_2) \tag{32}$$

However the operators were being applied such that:

$$|\psi\rangle = e^{\frac{-i\phi}{2}} X^{m_i} H R_z(-\phi)\,|out^{m_i}\rangle_2 \tag{82}$$

The inverses of these operators should have been applied to recover the output of computation such that:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= (e^{\frac{-i\psi}{2}} X^{m_i} H R_z(-\phi))^{-1} |out^{m_i}\rangle_2 \\ &= e^{\frac{-i\psi}{2}} R_z^{-1}(-\psi) H X^{m_i} |out^{m_i}\rangle_2 \end{aligned} \tag{83}$$

This explains part of the reason as to why the X basis measurement was working while Y basis and arbitrary measurements on the X-Y plane were not as the inverse of this group of operators is equal to itself when $\phi = 0$ and the measurement outcome is 0, as can be the case when Pauli X basis measurements are applied. This is not the case for non zero values of ϕ so these values were displaying errors. In newer versions of the simulation, the inverse of the rotation operator is now correctly utilised while the Pauli-X and Hadamard operators remain the same as they are their own inverses.

To accompany this change, the order in which the operators were applied was also changed through modifications to the data formats handled by file I/O detailed in subsection 6.2.4. This was needed because the operators had to be implied in the inverse order of those in the original program. Additionally, to simplify the program the external phase factor was included in the inverse z-axis rotation operator matrix such that:

$$e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} R_z^{-1}(-\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{-i\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix} \tag{84}$$

Which is also the single qubit phase gate operator P_θ. This means that the feed forward operators applied for n measurements became:

$$|\psi\rangle_{n+1} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (P_\theta(\phi_i) H X^{m_i}) |out\rangle_{n+1} \tag{85}$$

This would also satisfy the condition for by-product operators specified in *"Measurement-based quantum computation on cluster states"* [1], which states that by-product operators are composed of Pauli vectors as P_θ becomes σ_z when $\theta = \pi$.

6.1.4 *Measurement subroutine*

One very significant change is the way in which measurement of single qubits are handled by the measurement subroutines. It was determined that one of the central issues of the program arose due to the insufficiency of the algorithm in the handling correct super-positions correctly. This was due to an arbitrary addition of the rows of the U

matrix of the single value decomposition to form a vector for computation of inner products as well as an arbitrary addition of the columns of the V matrix as shown in (86).

$$|\psi\rangle = |m\rangle \langle \sum_{j=1}^{n} U_j | \sum_{i=1}^{n} S_i V_i \tag{86}$$

While this appeared to provide the correct output state for some measurements, Y basis measurements would be widely inaccurate as the complex component would be multiplied by zero, rendering the measurement ineffective and completely non-physical. This older version of the algorithm is shown in listing 3.

Listing 3: Old Measurement Algorithm

```
!Gets the state vector of the target qubit and outputs it to
     work vector
call get_vector_complex(state_in, work_vector, state_out, n,
     trgt)

!Calculates inner product between measurement result and
    target qubit
!Uses either BLAS ZDOTC or intrinsic function depending on
    preprocessor
#ifdef lblas

 m_value = ZDOTC(2**n, m_vector, 1, work_vector, 1)

#else

  m_value = DOT_PRODUCT(m_vector, work_vector)

#endif

!Multiplies result of dot product with rest of state vector
state_out = m_value * state_out
```

To solve this problem, a modification to the algorithm was devised in order to preserve as much of the structure of the program as possible. The *get_vector_complex()* subroutine was changed to also pass the values of the output of the single value decomposition to the measurement subroutine so that they could be used directly on a higher level or layer of the program. This limited the functionality of the *get_vector_complex()* subroutine to effectively nil however as it was now only able to pass variables from either the first or the last qubit in the chain.

Next, the output state was changed to be represented by the sum of the inner products between the vector of measurement and each column of of the U matrix from the single value decomposition, which was then multiplied by the single values and the rows of the transpose matrix VT. This new approach is shown in listing 4. The normalisation after measurement described in section 6.1.2 can be also seen in listing 4 as the factor of $\sqrt{2}$ multiplying the output state.

Listing 4: New Measurement Algorithm

```
!Gets the state vector of the target qubit and outputs it to
     work vector
call get_vector_complex(state_in, work_vector, state_out, n,
     trgt, U, S, VT)

state_out(:) = 0.0_dp

do i = 1, 2**n

  state_out = state_out + (SQRT(2.0_dp) * ZDOTC(2, m_vector,
       1, U(:, i), 1) * S(i) * VT(i, :))

end do
```

This new approach prevented the obvious errors with arbitrary measurements from being produced by the simulation, particularly ones that would become larger in magnitude than 1, values which were invalid for quantum information states.

6.1.5 *Numerical Value Precision*

A minor issue in the program was the fixed parameter for π was being incorrectly entered into the program as single precision complex instead of double precision complex. This had the effect of increasing the machine error in the program by a factor of 8, which was fortunately still small. However, this was becoming increasingly manifest when larger chains of qubits were attempted. This was rectified by specifying the number kind on the entry of the value in the header part of the measurement module.

More generally, there are perhaps some issues with the programs outputs for zero values in state vectors and operators output by the program for debugging. As would be expected these values are now equal to the machine error for the complex 16 format, but it may be more useful to reformat them to zero either after an iteration of the program or upon output of values. This would be risky when simulated error in the physical system is added to the program however as the processes dealing with machine error may not be able to distinguish between machine and simulated error. As long as the simulated errors are larger than the machine error by several orders of magnitude this shouldn't be too great a concern as subroutines could be devised to distinguish between them based on this condition.

6.2 adjustments and improvements

In addition to the correction of errors in the program, numerous improvements to the efficiency and functionality of the program were also made.

6.2.1 *Rearrangement of fidelity function*

The first modification made to the program concerned the overall internal logical structure of the program. In order to standardise the arguments of subroutines within the program, the fidelity subroutine was moved into the the measurement module and altered to become a function. This allowed the elimination of the array size operator as had already been performed with the linear algebra routines and the need for an additional variable for fidelity in the main program. While this will not have changed much for the performance of the program due to compilation optimisation, it makes the program more adaptable and facilitates understanding of its workings.

6.2.2 *Measurement subroutine*

In addition to modifications to the fidelity subroutine, much of the measurement subroutines were overhauled. The two subroutines for Pauli basis and general measurement were merged into one whilst the random measurement outcomes were externalised to a separate subroutine that also dealt with the various types of measurement. Additionally the file output was moved to an additional external subroutine to facilitate alternative methods as measurement, such as those utilised later in section 6.4.

This reconfiguration had an added bonus of allowing use of routines externally in program, where it was necessary to call for the types of measurement that the program was instructed to simulate. One example of this would be in the feed forward of measurement operators in for the multiple qubit cluster states where it became necessary to call for information about the measurements in order to determine the correct order to perform operations as well as acquire the appropriate measurement vector so that it could be separated from the larger state vector of the system.

6.2.3 *Libraries*

As the program became increasingly dependent upon external subroutines for linear algebra, some functionality previously performed by intrinsic functions was replaced by calls to the BLAS library. Particularly in places where compiling with or without BLAS was dependent on preprocessor control sequences. This meant that those preprocessor directives could simply be removed and the file names modified to prevent automatic preprocessing by the compiler regardless of flags.

6.2.4 *Data format*

One of the issues raised by the correction to the order of application of operators in the reversal of the by-product operators by the feed forward subroutine was access to the files containing information about the measurements performed on the system. This was because the file containing measurements now needed to be read in reverse order as the correction for the first by-product operator needed to be applied last. Unfortunately there seemed to be no way to read a file directly in reverse with Fortran's intrinsic I/O, so modifications to the data format were made to include a key for each measurement outcome so that each measurement could be read directly. Now each file is read in the correct order by accessing the record for the keys in reverse order and applying the appropriate operators.

6.3 PROGRAM OUTPUTS

Once again, the outcomes for the program had a host of issues despite the new corrections and improvements. As before, X measurement operations correctly formed a one bit teleportation which could be repeated for any length of chain, but problems arose when other operations were utilised.

The issue that drew most attention was realisation of the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ gate, which formed a benchmark for the functionality of Y basis measurements. In theory, this gate should be realised for a chain of five qubits through four measurements in the XXYX bases. However, the output of the program was identical to the input regardless of measurement outcomes, presenting a huge problem for the correctness of the simulation. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the gate could be realised correctly if the phase angle in the P_θ operator used to correct for the by-product operators was doubled. When this modification was made, a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ gate was fully realised, but only for measurement outcomes of zero. If the outcome of the four measurements was one the gate would be realised through an additional Z operator.

Similarly, when simulation of the Hadamard gate, through XYYY measurements on an identical system, the final output was identical to that of four X measurements (i.e. the input state had been teleported to the fifth qubit). However, when the phase in the P_θ operator was doubled, the output states would be superposition of the real and complex Hadamard output. For example when $|+\rangle$ was the input, the output was $\frac{i-1}{2}|0\rangle$.

Even without correction for by-product operators the output from the simulations were incorrect, meaning that the problems with the simulation must be in the way measurement was being performed, though a thorough investigation into the problem yielded no results. Additionally, when attempting to derive the by-product operators specified in *"Measurement-based quantum computation on cluster states"* [1], independently from the generalisation of the by-product operators being utilised the formulations differed leading to the view that the simulation was also insufficient in this regard. For example, when attempting to derive the by-product operator for the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ gate the operator was:

$$U = \sigma_x^{m_4} H \sigma_x^{m_3} H R_\theta(-\phi) \sigma_x^{m_2} H \sigma_x^{m_1} H \tag{87}$$

Applying the relation $XH = ZH$ and assuming that either ϕ or $R_\theta(-\phi)$ is such that $R_\theta(-\phi) = Z$.

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sigma_x^{m_4} \sigma_z^{m_3} \sigma_z \sigma_x^{m_2} \sigma_z^{m_1} \\ &= \sigma_x^{m_4+m_2} \sigma_z^{m_3+m_1+1} \end{aligned} \tag{88}$$

Comparing this to the by-product operator for the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ described in *"Measurement-based quantum computation on cluster states"* [1]:

$$U_{\Sigma, U_z(\pi/2)} = \sigma_x^{m_4+m_2} \sigma_z^{m_3+m_2+m_1+1} \tag{89}$$

So the formulation of by-product operators in the program does not match the by-product operators in the paper, which would explain why the output state would have been correct, for measurement outcomes of 1, if the if an additional σ_z operation had been applied. Interestingly enough, just applying a single Y operation on a chain of 2 qubits will realise the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ gate for both possible measurement outcomes. This would seem to indicate that the by-product operators are either incorrectly formulated or specific for the type of gate being realised. Unfortunately, the by-product operators described in the paper for the Hadamard gate cannot be used to correct for the problems with the Hadamard gate in the same way so it is likely that the problem with the program occurs before the feeding forward of measurement outcomes.

As this problem concerned larger states, it was decided not to proceed onto simulation of the error correction scheme due as it was reliant on clusters of at least four qubits being measured reliably. Instead focus was directed to attempting to solve the problems at hand so that a better understanding of the simulation could be obtained as well as find ways of performing the simulation more efficiently.

6.4 LARGER CHAIN PROGRAM

As the single qubit gates were not working as expected for the program, it was suspected that this was due to the program only forming a cluster state with the next qubit after each measurement. To resolve this problem, the program was adjusted to create a larger cluster state of five qubits before simulating measurement of them through the single value decomposition. However, it was found that the method used for decomposition would frequently produce incorrect answers, likely due to limitations of this method for decomposing larger vectors. Instead, an alternative program was devised that would measure chains of five qubits simultaneously after having formed a single cluster state of all five qubits. As such a measurement subroutine was devised to use projection operators, which both consumed much greater amounts of memory and provided a new challenge for obtaining the final state.

6.4.1 *Projection operators*

The primary reason as to why projection operators were not used in the program previously was that a decomposition would still be required to obtain the output state. It was decided that it would therefore be easier to perform both the decomposition and the measurement projection at the same time through through the single value decomposition which would save memory and simplify the program. When measurement of larger systems however, it became apparent that both these savings in performance were negligible and the single value decomposition method could not be used for larger systems reliably. This change in method had the added bonus of allowing for simultaneous measurements to be simulated, which should correctly produce certain gates.

For this approach, the outer products of measurement states were instead formed into an operator matrix rather than having the states perform an inner product with the superposed state of the measured qubit. As such, matrices of the size $2^n \times 2^n$ were required to store the projection. For example, when measuring the first qubit in a chain of two in the Pauli X eigenbasis:

$$\rho = |+\rangle_1 \langle+|_1 \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 \tag{90}$$

Assuming two measurements were being performed:

$$\rho = |+\rangle_1 \langle+|_1 \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 \times \mathbb{1}_1 \otimes |+\rangle_2 \langle+|_2 \tag{91}$$

So for an arbitrary number of measurements, a subroutine using projection operators would need to be able to generate a number of outer products as well as multiply these matrices together. The next step therefore was to build subroutines to support the generation of these projection operators and apply them in order to correctly simulate measurement of larger cluster states.

6.4.2 *Outer product subroutine*

In order to implement projection operators a new linear algebra subroutine was written and placed in the module containing the other general linear algebra routines. This subroutine would take two complex vector inputs of any size and perform and outer product to obtain a complex output matrix. In this case, it would be been possible to have a single input as both inputs are always identical for this simulation, but it was decided to allow for different inputs in case this routine would be needed for a later simulation or application.

Listing 5: Outer product algorithm

```
do i = 1, n
  do j = 1, x

    !Computes outer product values and
    !assigns them to matrix P
    P(i, j) = A(i) * CONJG(B(j))

  end do
end do
```

The algorithm used to perform the outer product was very simple relying only on loops and the intrinsic complex conjugate routine in Fortran. If parallelisation of the simulation were to be considered, it would be advantageous to perhaps change this algorithm to something more scalable through use of libraries, but this was deemed to be currently unnecessary. It would have also have been possible to use fixed input matrices for the outer products of the Pauli X and Y eigenvectors, but it was decided to use this approach for consistency with the generation of outer products with arbitrary measurement vectors. This had the double advantage of also allowing for random error in the phase of a measurement vector to be added at a later stage of the simulation should it be required.

6.4.3 *New measurement subroutine*

The new measurement implemented this outer product subroutine along with the newly separate subroutines for measurement types and outcome, along with the measurement file output subroutine and data format described in subsections 6.2.2 and 6.2.4. This new subroutine was capable of multiple or single measurements, with the number of measurements to read from file and performed on the system depending upon the value entered into the subroutine. As such simultaneous and sequential measurements could be easily chosen through changes in parameters.

6.4.4 *Retrieving output states*

To retrieve the output states of the final qubit in the chain from the larger state vector the rank decomposition algorithm used in the early development of the program was adapted to perform a decomposition of the state vector with a known vector, the vector of the state projected into by the measurement. By sequentially decomposing each known state in the chain the output vector corresponding the state of the last qubit in the chain could be obtained. This method was a valid approach to the problem of decomposing the states of each qubit as measurement resulted in the state of the measured qubit being pure and therefore easily separated from the state vector of the system.

Listing 6: Modified rank decomposition algorithm

```
!Find the value of D required for matrix B to be formed
!Reversing the kronecker product
do i = 1, o
  do j = 1, n
    if(C(j) /= 0.0_dp) then
      D(i) = (1.0_dp/(C(j))) * B(j, i)
      exit
    else
      continue
    end if
  end do
end do
```

As seen in listing 6, known qubit state vectors were removed from the system through division of a 2 by 2^{n-1} dimensional matrix by the known vector similarly to the original rank decomposition algorithm. This would present a problem if the measured qubit state input was mismatched particularly as it only uses the first non zero value but this was necessary to prevent division by zero if the qubit is measured in a pure $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$ state.

6.5 OBSERVATIONS

The result that was both most interesting and most disappointing for the new program was that the outputs of both the SVD measurement and projection operator measurement subroutines were identical for every tested input. This was the case with both fixed and random measurement outcomes as well as with for X, Y and arbitrary angle measurements. Even when simulating larger cluster states the outputs remained the same, with the XXYX phase gate working only for measurement outcomes of 0 and being Z operation away from correctness with measurement outcomes of 1. The Hadamard operation was similarly obtuse, once again giving the same results.

Given these consistent results it seems that the measurement subroutines tried are at least mathematically similar so the root cause of problems could be in one of three places. The first possibility is that the problem is in the rank decomposition being performed to remove the states of measured qubits, but this seems unlikely given that two methods so different should give such similar results. The second possibility is that there is a minor error in the measurement subroutine that if rectified would produce the correct results, this is quite possible particularly in the way in which projection operator matrices are generated so warrants further investigation. The final possibility is that there is a fundamental misinterpretation of the schema for producing one qubit gates that has caused the entire simulation to be essentially invalid, this is unfortunately very likely given the consistent nature of the mismatch between expected and actual outcomes of the program but little can be done about this issue at this point as it seems to be evasive of all attempted inquires into its source.

6.5.1 *Subroutine improvements*

In response to these continued problems, it was suspected that the fault was still present in the way measurement was being performed so an alternate measurement subroutine using a different form of the projection operators was devised in order to check the veracity of the original. The difference for this measurement subroutine was that the projection operators were calculated in a single loop so that for two measurements on three qubits in the X basis:

$$\rho = |+\rangle_1 \langle+|_1 \otimes |+\rangle_2 \langle+|_2 \otimes \mathbb{1} \tag{92}$$

Once again, this new subroutine returned the same results as every other attempt at simulation. This likely means that the the earlier versions were at least consistent if at least correct and that this alternative way of generating projection operators is mathematically identical to the original. Given the thoroughness of investigation into why the program was unable to simulate the system as expected, it was decided to instead look into aspects of the programs run time and scaling with different sizes of systems so that something might be learnt from the program and perhaps even the problem with it identified.

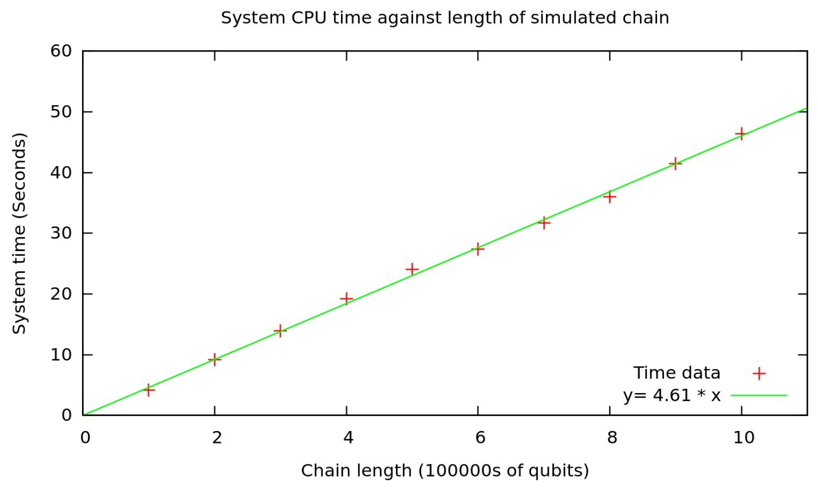


Figure 7: Graph of system CPU time against length of simulated chain for the SVD measurement method

6.5.2 *Timing and Scaling*

A point of interest in the difference between the two approaches to dealing with the spin chain problem is the relation between the number of qubits being simulated and time taken for processing. With small modifications to both programs to input file and instead repeat the same measurement each time it was possible to simulate chains of arbitrary length and measure the time taken for the program to run using the *time* command in Linux. The outputs of each program were recorded with the length of the chain to get an idea of the correlation between the two quantities. These output values were then plotted using gnuplot to gain a visual perspective of the kind of relationship between them. In addition to the data, a fitting curve was added to each graph in order to approximately describe the relationship mathematically.

In figure 7, it can be seen that this relationship for the SVD method that removes qubits after each measurement has a linear relationship between time and chain length. This is as expected as the maximum matrix size is constantly low so the memory requirements for the program will be far lower than the projection operator method that require larger state vectors to be stored in memory. This result supports the claim made in *"Cluster-state quantum computation"* [16], where it is shown that measurements on a quantum state can be efficiently simulated by a classical computer.

In figure 8 by contrast, it can be seen that the time scales approximately exponentially instead of the linear relationship from the previous figure. The parameters described in legend for the fitted curve

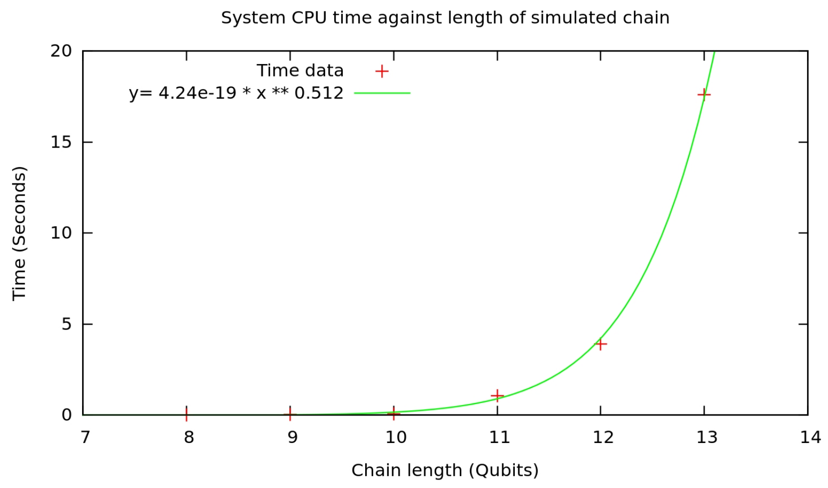


Figure 8: Graph of system CPU time against length of simulated chain for the projection operator measurement method

are unlikely to be correct given the direction of the inflectional of the curve and are therefore best ignored. This implies a relationship of:

$$t \propto\sim 2^n \tag{93}$$

Which is as expected for the larger state vectors involved as the memory usage would need to scale in a similar manner which would explain the differences between the two simulations. This scaling is also indicative of the power of quantum computing because a real physical system would not have to scale in the same way allowing for efficient solutions to problems. When trying to simulate chains of larger than fourteen qubits in this manner the program seemed to time out before calculation, it is likely that this is because the program exceeded the memory limits of the machine so either more memory would be required to simulate larger systems or parts of the state vectors or operators would need to be stored on the hard disk, which would significantly bottleneck performance of the program.

The implications of this longer time extend onto future simulation of the error correction scheme which would require the same scaling factor when considering performance. Particularly as the simplest simulations of the error correction scheme would require at least six qubits to be simultaneously stored in memory along with their operators. However, as ten qubits can be fully simulated during the creation of cluster states and measurement in less than a second, simulations of the five qubit version of the error correction code would likely be able to be simulated easily for systems of two logical qubit. Unfortunately longer chains and multiple qubit gate operators would present a problem due to their significantly higher memory requirements given that they would likely require at least twenty five qubits which exceeds the current memory capacities of the machines used for simulation. In this case it would be necessary to use parallel processing to efficiently perform the simulation.

6.6 CONCLUSIONS

While some progress was made in correcting problems with the program with measurements aside from the Pauli X measurement the goal of simulating the error correction scheme is still a long way from being achieved. The problem still seems to be present in the measurement itself given the in-correctness of the simulated Hadamard gate operation for all attempted methods of measurement simulation. It is therefore quite likely that there has been a fundamental misunderstanding of the theory behind the 'gate' operation itself which would need to be rectified for further progress to be made. Additionally there are clearly problems with the way by-product operators are calculated due to the mismatch between expected by-product and those used in the simulation and this will also have to be overcome or the operations required entered manually.

The investigations into the performance of the program did allow better insight into the kind of computational resources that would be required for simulation of the error correction scheme at least. It certainly seems that single logical qubit operations can be simulated with the same kind of hardware as used in this report while larger systems will require some orders of magnitude more. Hopefully this issue can be resolved for future versions of the program.

APPENDIX A: CODE

A

A.1 SINGLE CHAIN PROGRAM

Listing 7: Single qubit gate program

```
!*********************************************
!Program for simulation of measurements on a chain of
!cluster states
!
!Relies on several external modules and BLAS and LAPACK to
    function
!
!
!*********************************************
program single_chain

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  !Uses the module for the generation of control z operators
  !Necessary for creation of cluster states
  use cz_op_module

  !Use the measurement module, containing subroutines
      handling
  !The measurement of single qubits in state vectors
  use measurement_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!! FUNCTIONALITY VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Variables required for program functionality

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,          parameter :: dp=selected_real_kind(15,
      300)                 !IEEE 754 Double Precision
```

```
!Loop integers
integer :: i

!measurement time string
character(len=1) :: m_type

!variables for file i/o
real(kind=dp) :: fid_out
real(kind=dp) :: measurement_phase

!input and output state vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
    state_out

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INPUT  VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Fixed variables governing program behaviour

integer :: chain_length = 2

complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: init_state
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: plus_state

!Must be allocated so it can be used with kronecker
    product subroutine
Allocate(plus_state(2), init_state(2))

!init_state = (/ 1.0_dp, 0.0_dp/)
init_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)
plus_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I/O SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Open the measurements output file so that it can be reset
!'replace' status removes file
open(100, file='measurements.dat', status='replace',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!Close the file again as it is not needed until
!the measurement subroutine is called
close(100)

!Opens a file of measurement instructions to be read from
!contains measurement type and phase information
open(200, file='m_instructions.dat', iostat=ierr)
```

```
 if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file m_instructions.
     dat'


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! PROGRAM SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Initialised the seed for the fortran intrinsic random
    number
!generator, currently unused
!call init_random_seed

!Allocate the initial state vector to the size of a single
     qubit
Allocate(state_in(2))

!Initialises the first state as input initial state
state_in = init_state


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN SIMULATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Repeats the process depending on the length of qubits
do i = 1, chain_length - 1

  !Allocates memory for next state, will always be four in
       this case
  Allocate(state_out(4))

  !Calls the subroutine to perform a kronecker product
      between the input state
  !and a plus state qubit, forming a cluster state
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(state_in,
      plus_state, state_out)

  !Deallocates and resizes the input state for shifting of
       variables
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(4))

  !reassign input state to value of output state
  state_in = state_out

  !forms a cz operator of size 4x4 and applies it to input
       state
  call cz_operation(state_in, 2, 1, 2)

  !Adds error to input state
  !call add_error()
  print *, state_in

  !Deallocates and resizes output state for shifting of
     variables
  Deallocate(state_out)
  Allocate(state_out(2))

  !Reads measurement instructions from file
  READ(200, *) m_type!, measurement_phase

  !Calls the appropriate measurement subroutine dependant
     on
  !the instructions read from the file
  if(m_type == 'R') then
    call phi_measurement(state_out, state_in, 2,
        measurement_phase, 1)
  else
    call pauli_measurement(state_out, state_in, 2, m_type,
         1)
  end if

  !Resizes state input to fit new size of output state
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(2))

  state_in = state_out

  Deallocate(state_out)

end do

close(200)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FEED FORWARD !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls the feed forward subroutine that determines the
    desired
!information state.
call feed_forward(state_in, 1, i-1, 1)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DATA OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Prints the input state to standard output
print *, state_in

!Opens the output fidelity file, reports error and aborts
    program on failure
  open(100, file="fideity.dat",iostat=ierr)
    if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file fidelity.dat'

  fid_out = fidelity(state_in, init_state)

  !Writes output of fidelity function to file
  write(100, *) i, fid_out

  close(100)

  Deallocate(state_in, init_state, plus_state)

end program single_chain
```

A.2 CZ OPERATION MODULE

Listing 8: CZ Operation Module

```
!*********************************************
!
!Module containing the variable cz_operation
!creation and application subroutine
!
!In modular form to make use of multi-level allocatable
    arrays
!that are standard in Fortran 95
!
!*********************************************

module cz_op_module

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
     alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module


  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!! GLOBAL VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,         parameter :: dp=selected_real_kind(15,
     300)                         !IEEE 754 Double Precision

contains
```

```
!*********************************************
!
!Forms the cz_operator between control and target qubits
!in state vector of n qubits
!
!Applies cz_operation to state vector and returns output
!
!*********************************************

subroutine cz_operation(state_vector, n, ctrl, trgt)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !Qubit number, input from function
  integer :: n

  !Control and target qubit integers, input from function
  !Determines matrix multiplication proceedure for final
      cz_matrix
  integer :: ctrl, trgt

  !Constant size matrices
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable ::
      identity
              !2x2 identity matrix
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable ::
      z_matrix
              !2x2 z pauli matrix

  !Matrices dependant upon integer n for sizing
  !Two dimensional array of size 2**n by 2**n
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2**n, 2**n) :: cz_matrix
                        !Final cz_matrix

  !State vector array for which size is dependant upon the
       array input in function
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      state_vector                 !wavefunction arrays

  !Work matrices used in calculation of cz_matrix
  !Allocatable as constantly resized in loops for
      kronecker products
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable ::
      work_matrix           !Primary variable work matrix
```

```
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable ::
    out_matrix            !Loop output variable work
    matrix


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    Allocate(identity(2, 2), z_matrix(2,2))

!Typical 2x2 matrix initialisation
identity(:,:)  = 0.0_dp             !Identity matrix
    values
identity(1, 1) = 1.0_dp             !Identity matrix
    values
identity(2, 2) = 1.0_dp             !Identity matrix
    values

z_matrix(:,:)  = 0.0_dp             !z matrix values
z_matrix(1, 1) = 1.0_dp             !z matrix values
z_matrix(2, 2) = -1.0_dp    !z matrix values


!Initialises all values of CZ matrix to double precision
     zero
!As this matrix is made of several additions this step
    is
!necessary to minmise error in calculation
cz_matrix(:,:) = 0.0_dp


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MATRIX GENERATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Loops over values 1 to 4 with J
!Reflective of the unitary operator which has 4 terms
do j = 1, 4

  !Allocates the secondary work matrix into the initial
      size
  !for Kronecker product multiplication
  Allocate(out_matrix(2, 2))

  !Performs a check to see if the first matrix in the
      order of
  !multiplication corresponds to a control or target
  !if they do, assigns the appropriate matrix dependant
  !upon the value of j.
  !Otherwise assigns the identity matrix
  if((trgt.eq.1).and.((j.eq.2).or.(j.eq.4))) then
    out_matrix = z_matrix
  elseif((ctrl.eq.1).and.((j.eq.3).or.(j.eq.4))) then
    out_matrix = z_matrix
  else
    out_matrix = identity
  end if

  !Loops over each individual qubit
  !This will produce a matrix of appropriate size for
      each
  !term of the unitary operator
  do i = 2, n

    !Assigns a size value to the work matrix dependent
    !on the step in the loop, thus allowing it
    !to contain the appropriate size of matrix at this
        step
    Allocate(work_matrix(2**(i-1), 2**(i-1)))

    !Assigns the work matrix the value of the output
        matrix
    !Takes the value from the output of last step
    !Allowing output matrix to be deallocated
    work_matrix = out_matrix

    !Deallocate output matrix
    Deallocate(out_matrix)

    !Allocates new size to the output matrix
    !New size is appropriate for storage of
    !Kronecker product between work matrix and a 2x2
        matrix
    Allocate(out_matrix(2**i, 2**i))

    !Determines whether the next operator of the
        multiplication
    !Will be a control or target qubit, depending on the
         term of U
    !Assigns the appropriate value if so for kronecker
        products
    !Otherwise uses the identity matrix for the
        kronecker product
    if((ctrl.eq.i).and.((j.eq.3).or.(j.eq.4))) then
          call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
              z_matrix, out_matrix)
    elseif((trgt.eq.i).and.((j.eq.2).or.(j.eq.4))) then
          call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
              z_matrix, out_matrix)
    else
          call kronecker_product_complex(work_matrix,
              identity, out_matrix)
    end if
```

```
        !Deallocates the work matrix ready
        !For allocation in next loop
        Deallocate(work_matrix)

      !Ends do loop for the jth term of the Operator
      end do

      !Determines which term of operator the loop is on
      !If j is four, removes output from cz_matrix
      !otherwise adds output to cz_matrix
      !Reflective of signs of unitary operator
      if(j.eq.4) then
        cz_matrix = cz_matrix - out_matrix
      else
        cz_matrix = cz_matrix + out_matrix
      end if

      !Deallocates out matrix for next loop of j
      Deallocate(out_matrix)

    end do

    !Multiplies every term of the cz_matrix by half
    !This is the first constant of the operator
    cz_matrix = 0.5_dp * cz_matrix

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!! OPERATOR APPLICATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


!If BLAS is enabled when compiling (-lblas), this code
    segment
!will be compiled into final program using BLAS functions
#ifdef lblas

    !call for double precision complex matrix vector
        multiply from BLAS
    !Applies cz_matrix operator to state vector and outputs
        it
    call ZGEMV( 'N', 2**n, 2**n, 1.0_dp, cz_matrix, 2**n, &
    state_vector, 1, 0.0_dp, state_vector, 1)

!If BLAS is not enabled when compiling, this section of
    intrinsic functions
!will be used instead.
#else

    !call for intrinsic matrix vector multiply
    !Multiplies Hamiltonian matrix with basis(i) to form
        vector Hi
    state_vector = MATMUL(cz_matrix, state_vector)

!ends the preprocessor if statement
#endif

   !Returns calculated state vectors to main program
   return

  end subroutine cz_operation

end module
```

A.3 KRONECKER PRODUCT MODULE

Listing 9: Kronecker Product Module

```
!*********************************************
!
!Module containing routines for kronecker products
!and vector decomposition
!
!In modular form to make use of multi-level allocatable
    arrays
!that are standard in Fortran 95
!
!*********************************************
module kronecker_module
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! GLOBAL VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Precision of numerical values
  integer,                      parameter :: dp=
      selected_real_kind(15, 300)             !IEEE 754
      Double Precision

  !Error reporting
  integer,                      save :: ierr

                      !Error integer

contains


  !*********************************************
  !
  !Performs Kronecker product of two matrices A and B
      producing matrix P
```

```
!n and m correspond to the dimensions of A and x and y
    correspond to the dimensions of B
!dimensions of P are assumed to be n*x and m*y
!
!*********************************************

subroutine kronecker_product_complex(A, B, P)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j, k, l

  !array size integers
  integer :: n, m, x, y

  !arrays for matrix storage
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable :: A, B,
      P

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of each dimension of matrix A
  !and assigns output to integer values
  n = SIZE(A, 1)
  m = SIZE(A, 2)

  !calls the size of each dimension of matrix B
  !and assigns output to integer values
  x = SIZE(B, 1)
  y = SIZE(B, 2)

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Checks to see if array sizes match for kronecker
  !product, aborts program if mismatch and prints error
      message
      if(SIZE(P, 1).eq.(n*x)) then
        continue
      else if(SIZE(P, 2).eq.(m*y)) then
        continue
      else
        stop 'Array size mismatch in kronecker product
            routine'
      end if
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  do i = 1, n
    do j = 1, m

        do k = 1, x
          do l = 1, y

        !Computes kronecker product values and
        !assigns them to matrix P
            P((i-1)*x + k, (j-1)*y + l) = A(i, j) * B(k,
                 l)

          end do
         end do

    end do
  end do

  return

end subroutine kronecker_product_complex

!********************************************
!
!Performs Kronecker product of two vectors A and B
    producing vector P
!n is the array size of of A and x is the array size of B
!P is allocated a size of n*x
!
!********************************************

subroutine kronecker_product_complex_vector(A, B, P)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: n, x

  !arrays for matrix storage
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, B, P

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector B
  !and assigns output to integer value x
  x = SIZE(B)

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Checks to see if array sizes match for kronecker
  !product, aborts program if mismatch and prints error
      message
      if(SIZE(P, 1).eq.(n*x)) then
        continue
      else
        stop 'Array size mismatch in kronecker product
            routine'
      end if

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  do i = 1, n
    do j = 1, x

      !Computes kronecker product values and
      !assigns them to vector P
          P((i-1)*x + j) = A(i) * B(j)

    end do
  end do


  return

end subroutine kronecker_product_complex_vector

!*********************************************
!
!Performs decomposition of vector A by performing inverse
    vectorisation
!then taking a rank 1 decomposition
!
!Outputs vectors C and D
!*********************************************
```

```
subroutine rank_decomposition_complex(A, C, D)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: m, n, o

  !magnitude variable for normalisation
  real(kind=dp) :: magnitude

  !input and output vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, C, D

  !matrix for decomposition calculator
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: B

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value m
  m = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector C
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(C)

  !calls the size of vector D
  !and assigns output to integer value o
  o = SIZE(D)

  !Allocates B with dimensions from size of input vectors
  Allocate(B(n, o))


  !Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
  !vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
  B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Finds the first non zero row from matrix B
  !and assigns it to vector C
  do i = 1, o
    do j = 1, n
      if(B(j, i) /= 0.0_dp) then
        C(j) = B(j, i)
        exit
      else
        continue
      end if
    end do
  end do


  !Calculate vector magnitude of C
  do i = 1, n
    magnitude = magnitude + C(i)*C(i)
  end do

  magnitude = sqrt(magnitude)


  !Divide components of C by magnitude to normalise
  C = C / magnitude

  !Find the value of D required for matrix B to be formed
  !Reversing the kronecker product
  do i = 1, o
    do j = 1, n
      if(C(j) /= 0.0_dp) then
        D(i) = (1.0_dp/(C(j))) * B(j, i)
        exit
      else
        continue
      end if
    end do
  end do

  Deallocate(B)

  return


end subroutine

!*********************************************
!
!Performs decomposition of vector A by performing inverse
    vectorisation
!then taking a single value decomposition and summing
    values of matrices
!
!Outputs vectors C and D
```

```
!
!**********************************************

subroutine sv_decomposition_complex(A, C, D)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop variables
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: m, n, o

  !Input and output vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, C, D

  !Matrix for computation
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: B

  !Output matrices and vectors of svd
  real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

  !variables required zgesvd
  integer :: LWORK, LDA, LDU, LDVT
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: WORK
  real(kind=dp), dimension (:), Allocatable :: RWORK

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value m
  m = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector C
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(C)

  !calls the size of vector D
  !and assigns output to integer value o
  o = SIZE(D)

  !Assigns values to work variables
  LWORK = MAX(1, 4*(2*MIN(n, o) + MAX(n, o)))
  LDA = MAX(1, n)
  LDU = MAX(1, n)
```

```
LDVT = MAX(1, o)

!Allocates matrix for decomposition size n x o
Allocate(B(n, o))

!Allocates outputs of SVD
Allocate(S(MIN(n, o)))
Allocate(U(LDU, n))
Allocate(VT(LDVT, o))

!Allocates work arrays
Allocate(WORK(MAX(1, LWORK)))
Allocate(RWORK(5*MIN(n, o)))

!Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
!vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls the zgesvd LAPACK function to find SVD
!stops program and prints error in case of failure
call zgesvd('A', 'A', n, o, B, LDA, S, U, LDU, VT, LDVT,
     WORK, LWORK, RWORK, ierr)
  if(ierr.eq.0) then
    continue
  elseif(ierr.gt.0) then
    stop 'ZBDSQR did not converge'
  elseif(ierr.lt.0) then
    stop 'argument had an illegal value'
  end if

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Recombines values of svd to form vectors
do i = 1, n
  C(i) = S(i)*SUM(U(:,i))
end do

do i = 1, o
  D(i) = SUM(VT(i,:))
end do

!Deallocates values no longer needed
Deallocate(S, B, U, WORK, RWORK, VT)

return
```

```
end subroutine

!**********************************************
!
!Finds a 2 dimensional state vector for a specific qubit
!in larger state vector
!
!Calls for decompositions to find appropriate qubit then
    recombines state vector
!**********************************************

subroutine get_vector_complex(A, E, G, m, trgt)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  integer :: trgt
  integer :: m, n, o, p
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, E, G
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: C, D, F

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Assigns vector sizes depending on subroutine input
  if(trgt.eq.1) then
    n = 2
    o = 2**(m - 1)
  elseif(trgt.eq.m) then
    o = 2
    n = 2**(m - 1)
  else
    o = 2**(m - trgt)
    n = 2**(trgt)
    p = 2**(trgt-1)
  end if

  Allocate(D(o), C(n))

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Calls for svd of vector A
  call sv_decomposition_complex(A, C, D)

  !Assigns values of decomposition based on target qubit
```

```
    !If target is not at either end of state vector,
        performs
    !another decomposition to find it
    if(trgt.eq.1) then
      E = C
      G = D
    elseif(trgt.eq.m) then
      G = C
      E = D
    else
      Allocate(F(p))

      call sv_decomposition_complex(D, E, F)

      call kronecker_product_complex_vector(C, F, G)

      Deallocate(F)
    end if


    Deallocate(C, D)


    return

  end subroutine

end module
```

A.4 MEASUREMENT MODULE

Listing 10: Measurement Module

```
!*********************************************
!
!Module containing routines for simulating measurement
!proceedures. Includes general and pauli basis
!Measurements
!
!Also contains feed forward subroutine
!
!In modular form to make use of multi-level allocatable
    arrays
!that are standard in Fortran 95
!
!*********************************************

module measurement_module

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! GLOBAL VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,          parameter :: dp=selected_real_kind(15,
      300)                !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Data format value
  !Character, two integers then three double precision
      numbers
  !Spacing of 3 between entries
  character(len=70), save :: data_format = '(A4, 2I4, 3E25
      .16E3)'

  !Value of pi to be used by program
  !Used to convert phase angles
  real(kind=dp), parameter :: pi =
      3.14159265358979323846264338327950

contains

  !**********************************************
  !
  !Performs generalised basis measurement on target qubit
  !in state vector
  !
  !Measurement phase read through arguments of subroutine
  !Writes measurement data to file
  !**********************************************

  subroutine phi_measurement(state_out, state_in, n, m_phase
      , trgt)
    implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !input arguments
    integer :: trgt
                                !target qubit
```

```
integer :: n
                             !number of qubits
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                     !measurement phase value

!states for calculation
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
     state_out

!measurement variables
integer :: m_result
                             !measurement outcome (0 or
    1)
complex(kind=dp) :: m_value
                     !measurement inner product value (
    braket)
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: m_vector          !
    measurement vector

!variables for function calls
real(kind=dp) :: rand_num
                     !random number storage
complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                     !complex dot product subroutine

!work vector for subroutine calculation
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    work_vector

!common matrices
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: x_matrix       !
    pauli x

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

x_matrix(:, :) = 0.0_dp             !Pauli x
x_matrix(1, 2) = 1.0_dp             !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 1) = 1.0_dp             !Pauli x

m_vector(1) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (- m_phase) / 2.0_dp,
    kind=dp))
m_vector(2) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (m_phase) / 2.0_dp, kind
    =dp))

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MEASUREMENT OUTCOME !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls for random number from intrinsic subroutine
!rounds output to nearest integer (0 or 1)
```

```
    call RANDOM_NUMBER(rand_num)
    m_result = NINT(rand_num)

    !adjusts measurement vector based on measurement
    !result. multiplies by pauli x if result = 1
    if(m_result.eq.0) then
      continue
    elseif(m_result.eq.1) then
      m_vector = MATMUL(x_matrix, m_vector)
    else
      print *, 'Error with random measurement results'
      stop
    end if

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Gets the state vector of the target qubit and outputs
        it to work vector
    call get_vector_complex(state_in, work_vector, state_out
        , n, trgt)

    !Calculates inner product between measurement result and
         target qubit
    !Uses either BLAS ZDOTU or intrinsic function depending
        on preprocessor
#ifdef lblas

    m_value = ZDOTC(2**n, m_vector, 1, work_vector, 1)

#else

    m_value = DOT_PRODUCT(m_vector, work_vector)

#endif

    !Multiplies result of dot product with rest of state
        vector
    state_out = m_value * state_out


    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FILE I/O !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Prints data about measurements to file for use in
    !feed forward subroutine later
    open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='append',
        iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
          dat'
```

```
  write(100, data_format) 'R', trgt, m_result, m_phase,
      REALPART(m_value), IMAGPART(m_value)

  close(100, iostat=ierr)
    if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
        dat'

  return

end subroutine phi_measurement

!**********************************************
!
!Perfoms measurements on target qubits in state vector
!in the pauli basis of choice
!
!Writes measurement data to file
!**********************************************

subroutine pauli_measurement(state_out, state_in, n,
    m_type, trgt)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !input arguments
  integer :: trgt
                              !target qubit
  integer :: n
                              !number of qubits
  real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                      !measurement phase value

  !states for calculation
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
       state_out

  !measurement variables
  integer :: m_result
                              !measurement outcome (0 or
      1)
  complex(kind=dp) :: m_value
                      !measurement inner product value (
      braket)
  character(len=1) :: m_type
                      !measurement time string
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: m_vector          !
      measurement vector
```

```
!variables for function calls
real(kind=dp) :: rand_num
                    !random number storage
complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                    !complex dot product subroutine

!work vector for subroutine calculation
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    work_vector

!common vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: x_evector
                            !x pauli eigenvector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: z_evector
                            !z pauli eigenvector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: y_evector
                            !y pauli eigenvector

!common matrices
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: x_matrix
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: z_matrix


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Basis vectors
x_evector(1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 1.0_dp
            !Pauli x eigenvector
x_evector(2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 1.0_dp
            !Pauli x eigenvector

z_evector(1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 1.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector
z_evector(2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 0.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector

y_evector(1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (1.0_dp, 0.0_dp
    )  !Pauli y eigenvector
y_evector(2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (0.0_dp, 1.0_dp
    )  !Pauli y eigenvector

!pauli matrices
x_matrix(1, 2) = 1.0_dp             !Pauli x
x_matrix(1, 1) = 0.0_dp             !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 2) = 0.0_dp             !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 1) = 1.0_dp             !Pauli x

z_matrix(1, 1) = 1.0_dp             !Pauli z
z_matrix(1, 2) = 0.0_dp             !Pauli z
z_matrix(2, 1) = 0.0_dp             !Pauli z
z_matrix(2, 2) = -1.0_dp    !Pauli z

!Selects appropriate measurement vector and measurement
!phase based on input arguments
if(m_type == 'X') then
  m_vector = x_evector
  m_phase = 0.0_dp
elseif(m_type == 'Z') then
  m_vector = z_evector
  m_phase = 0.0_dp
elseif(m_type == 'Y') then
  m_vector = y_evector
  m_phase = pi / 2.0_dp
else
  print *, 'Error selecting measurement matrix check
      subroutine input'
  stop
end if

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MEASUREMENT OUTCOME !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls for random number from intrinsic subroutine
!rounds output to nearest integer (0 or 1)
call RANDOM_NUMBER(rand_num)
m_result = 0!NINT(rand_num)

!adjusts measurement vector based on measurement
!result. multiplies by pauli x if result = 1 for z
!multiplies by pauli z if result = 1 for x and y.
if(m_result.eq.0) then
  continue
elseif((m_result.eq.1).and.(m_type.eq.'Z')) then
  m_vector = MATMUL(x_matrix, m_vector)
elseif((m_result.eq.1).and.(m_type.eq.'X')) then
  m_vector = MATMUL(z_matrix, m_vector)
elseif((m_result.eq.1).and.(m_type.eq.'Y')) then
  m_vector = MATMUL(z_matrix, m_vector)
else
  print *, 'Error with random measurement results'
  stop
end if

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Gets the state vector of the target qubit and outputs
    it to work vector
call get_vector_complex(state_in, work_vector, state_out
    , n, trgt)
    !Calculates inner product between measurement result and
         target qubit
    !Uses either BLAS ZDOTU or intrinsic function depending
        on preprocessor
#ifdef lblas

    m_value = ZDOTC(2**n, m_vector, 1, work_vector, 1)

#else

    m_value = DOT_PRODUCT(m_vector, work_vector)

#endif


    !Multiplies result of dot product with rest of state
        vector
    state_out = m_value * state_out



    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FILE I/O !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Prints data about measurements to file for use in
    !feed forward subroutine later
    open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='append',
        iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
          dat'

    write(100, data_format) m_type, trgt, m_result, m_phase,
         REALPART(m_value), IMAGPART(m_value)

    close(100, iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
          dat'

    return

  end subroutine pauli_measurement

  !**********************************************
  !
  !Reads measurement data from file and performs
      calculations
  !to obtain output states for qubits
  !
  !
```

```
!*********************************************

subroutine feed_forward(state_vector, n, m_number, trgt)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

      !loop integers
      integer :: i

  !input arguments
  integer :: trgt, n, m_number

  !measurement variables
  integer :: m_target
  integer :: m_result
  real(kind=dp) :: m_phase, m_value_re, m_value_im
  character(len=1) :: m_type
  complex(kind=dp) :: m_value

  !state vectors for processing
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      state_vector
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      trgt_vector

  !common matrices
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: x_matrix
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: h_matrix

  !calculated matrices
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: rz_matrix
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: h_rz_matrix

  !work vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      work_vector
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      top_vector, bot_vector

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  h_matrix(1, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
      Hadamard matrix
  h_matrix(1, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
      Hadamard matrix
  h_matrix(2, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
      Hadamard matrix
```

```
h_matrix(2, 2) = -(1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))           !
    Hadamard matrix

x_matrix(1, 2) = 1.0_dp
                               !Pauli x
x_matrix(1, 1) = 0.0_dp
                               !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 2) = 0.0_dp
                               !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 1) = 1.0_dp
                               !Pauli x

Allocate(trgt_vector(2))

!Open measurements file for reading by main function
open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='sequential',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!determines number of qubits, if qubit no > 1, finds the
     target qubit state vector
if(n.eq.1) then
  trgt_vector = state_vector
else
  Allocate(work_vector(2**(n-1)))
  call get_vector_complex(state_vector, trgt_vector,
      work_vector, n, trgt)
end if


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!loops over the number of measurements performed
do i = 1, m_number

  read(100, data_format) m_type, m_target, m_result,
      m_phase, m_value_re, m_value_im

  !forms rotation matrix from phase information
  rz_matrix(:,:) = 0.0_dp
  rz_matrix(1,1) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (- m_phase) / 2.0
      _dp, kind=dp))
  rz_matrix(2,2) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (m_phase) / 2.0_dp,
       kind=dp))

  !forms matrix that is product of rotation and hadamard
       matrices
  h_rz_matrix = MATMUL(h_matrix, rz_matrix)
  !computes output state based on measurement
      information and stores in target vector
  if(m_result.eq.0) then
        trgt_vector = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (- m_phase) /
            2.0_dp, kind=dp)) * MATMUL(h_rz_matrix,
            trgt_vector)
  elseif(m_result.eq.1) then
        trgt_vector = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, (- m_phase) /
            2.0_dp, kind=dp)) * MATMUL(MATMUL(x_matrix,
            h_rz_matrix), trgt_vector)
  endif

end do

!close measurement information file as it is no longer
    needed
close(100, iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
      dat'

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!! STATE VECTOR RECONSTRUCTION !!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!checks to see if state vector needs to be reconstructed
!(i.e. if n is not 1 then must be recombine)
if(n.eq.1) then
  !if n = 1 no recombination necessary
  state_vector = trgt_vector
else
  !allocates work vectors based on target and number of
      qubits
  Allocate(top_vector(2**trgt), bot_vector(2**(n-trgt)))

  !breaks state vector apart for recombination
  call sv_decomposition_complex(work_vector, top_vector,
       bot_vector)

  !resizes work vector for next calculation
  Deallocate(work_vector)
  Allocate(work_vector(2**trgt))

  !recombines state vectors
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(top_vector,
      trgt_vector, work_vector)
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(work_vector,
      bot_vector, state_vector)

  Deallocate(top_vector, bot_vector, work_vector)

end if
```

```
  Deallocate(trgt_vector)

  return

end subroutine

!**********************************************
!Finds "fidelity" of two states
!
!
!Can be compiled with or without BLAS
!
!
!**********************************************
function fidelity(state_one, state_two)
      implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Function variables
  integer :: n
                                                      !
      integer size of state vectors
  real(kind=dp) :: fidelity
                                                      !
      Fidelity variable for function output
  complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC

              !ZDOT variable for blas library function

  !Input state vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_one
                !First input state vector
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_two
                !Second input state vector

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  print *, SIZE(state_one), SIZE(state_two)

  !Checks to see if array sizes of two state vectors match
  !If they do assigns value to n for inner product
      calculation
  !Otherwise stops program and prints error message
  if(SIZE(state_one).eq.SIZE(state_two)) then
    n = SIZE(state_one)
  else
    stop 'Array size mismatch in fidelity function'
    end if

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!If BLAS is enabled when compiling (-lblas), this code
    segment
!will be compiled into final program using BLAS functions
#ifdef lblas

    fidelity = (abs(ZDOTC(n, state_one,1, state_two, 1)))**2

!If BLAS is not enabled when compiling, this section of
    intrinsic functions
!will be used instead.
#else

        fidelity = (abs(DOT_PRODUCT(state_one, state_two)))
            **2

!ends the preprocessor if statement
#endif

        !returns value of fidelity from subroutine to main
            program
        return

  end function fidelity

end module measurement_module
```

A.5 FIDELITY FUNCTION

Listing 11: Fidelity Function

```
!**********************************************
!Finds "fidelity" of two states
!
!
!Can be compiled with or without BLAS
!
!
!**********************************************
function fidelity(state_one, state_two)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !Precision of numerical values
  integer,          parameter :: dp=selected_real_kind(15,
      300) !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Function variables
  integer :: n
                                                     !
      integer size of state vectors
  real(kind=dp) :: fidelity
                                                     !
      Fidelity variable for function output
  complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                                                     !ZDOT
      variable for blas library function

  !Input state vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_one
                    !First input state vector
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_two
                    !Second input state vector

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  print *, SIZE(state_one), SIZE(state_two)

  !Checks to see if array sizes of two state vectors match
  !If they do assigns value to n for inner product
      calculation
  !Otherwise stops program and prints error message
  if(SIZE(state_one).eq.SIZE(state_two)) then
    n = SIZE(state_one)
  else
    stop 'Array size mismatch in fidelity function'
  end if

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !If BLAS is enabled when compiling (-lblas), this code
      segment
  !will be compiled into final program using BLAS functions
#ifdef lblas

  fidelity = (abs(ZDOTC(n, state_one,1, state_two, 1)))**2

  !If BLAS is not enabled when compiling, this section of
      intrinsic functions
  !will be used instead.
#else
```

```
  fidelity = (abs(DOT_PRODUCT(state_one, state_two)))**2

!ends the preprocessor if statement
#endif

  !returns value of fidelity from subroutine to main program
  return

end function fidelity
```

APPENDIX B: RESOURCES USED

The following contains details about computational resources used for the creation and running of the program.

B.1 COMPUTER USED

Processor	Intel Core i7 2600K @ 3.40GHz
Memory	8.00GB Dual-Channel DDR3 @ 802MHz
Motherboard	ASUSTeK Computer INC. P8P67 PRO
Disk Drive	931GB SAMSUNG HD103SJ
Host Operating System	Windows 8.1 Pro 64-bit
Guest Operating System	Linux Mint 13 Maya

B.2 COMPILER SETTINGS

The code was compiled using the gfortran compiler using flags -O3 -lblas and -llapack. -g was used for debugging. BLAS was used for matrix vector multiplication and inner product calculation.LAPACK was used for single value decomposition.

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL CODE

C

C.1 SINGLE CHAIN PROGRAM

Listing 12: Single qubit gate program

```
!**********************************************
!Program for simulation of measurements on a chain of
!cluster states
!
!Relies on several external modules and BLAS and LAPACK to
    function
!
!
!**********************************************
program single_chain

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  !Uses the module for the generation of control z operators
  !Necessary for creation of cluster states
  use cz_op_module

  !Use the measurement module, containing subroutines
      handling
  !The measurement of single qubits in state vectors
  use measurement_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!! FUNCTIONALITY VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Variables required for program functionality

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,         :: dp=selected_real_kind(15, 300)
              !IEEE 754 Double Precision
```

```
!Loop integers
integer :: i

!measurement time string
character(len=1) :: m_type
integer :: m_number

!variables for file i/o
real(kind=dp) :: fid_out
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase

!input and output state vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
    state_out

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INPUT  VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Fixed variables governing program behaviour

integer :: chain_length = 5

complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: init_state
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: plus_state

!Must be allocated so it can be used with kronecker
    product subroutine
Allocate(plus_state(2), init_state(2))

!init_state = (/ (1.0_dp, 0.0_dp), (0.0_dp, 0.0_dp)/)
init_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)
plus_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I/O SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Open the measurements output file so that it can be reset
!'replace' status removes file
open(100, file='measurements.dat', status='replace',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!Close the file again as it is not needed until
!the measurement subroutine is called
close(100)

!Opens a file of measurement instructions to be read from
!contains measurement type and phase information
open(200, file='m_instructions.dat', iostat=ierr)
```

```
 if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file m_instructions.
     dat'


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! PROGRAM SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Initialised the seed for the fortran intrinsic random
    number
!generator, currently unused
!call init_random_seed

!Allocate the initial state vector to the size of a single
     qubit
Allocate(state_in(2))

!Initialises the first state as input initial state
state_in = init_state


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN SIMULATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Repeats the process depending on the length of qubits
do i = 1, (chain_length - 1)

  !Allocates memory for next state, will always be four in
       this case
  Allocate(state_out(4))

  !Calls the subroutine to perform a kronecker product
      between the input state
  !and a plus state qubit, forming a cluster state
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(state_in,
      plus_state, state_out)

  !Deallocates and resizes the input state for shifting of
       variables
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(4))

  !reassign input state to value of output state
  state_in = state_out

  !forms a cz operator of size 4x4 and applies it to input
       state
  call cz_operation(state_in, 2, 1, 2)

  !Adds error to input state
  !call add_error()
  !Deallocates and resizes output state for shifting of
      variables
  Deallocate(state_out)
  Allocate(state_out(2))

  !Reads measurement instructions from file
  READ(200, *) m_number, m_type, m_phase

  call general_measurement(state_out, state_in, 2, m_type,
       m_phase, 1, i)

  !Resizes state input to fit new size of output state
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(2))

  state_in = state_out

  Deallocate(state_out)

end do

close(200)

print *, CMPLX(state_in, kind=4)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FEED FORWARD !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls the feed forward subroutine that determines the
    desired
!information state.
call feed_forward(state_in, 1, i-1, 1)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DATA OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Prints the input state to standard output
print *, CMPLX(state_in, kind=4)

!Opens the output fidelity file, reports error and aborts
    program on failure
open(100, file="fideity.dat",iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file fidelity.dat'

fid_out = fidelity(state_in, init_state)

!Writes output of fidelity function to file
write(100, *) i, fid_out
```

```
  close(100)

  Deallocate(state_in, init_state, plus_state)

end program single_chain
```

C.2 PROJECTION OPERATORS PROGRAM

Listing 13: Projection operators program

```
!**********************************************
!Program for simulation of measurements on a chain of
!cluster states
!
!Relies on several external modules and BLAS and LAPACK to
    function
!
!
!**********************************************
program single_chain

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  !Uses the module for the generation of control z operators
  !Necessary for creation of cluster states
  use cz_op_module

  !Use the measurement module, containing subroutines
      handling
  !The measurement of single qubits in state vectors
  use measurement_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!! FUNCTIONALITY VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Variables required for program functionality

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,         :: dp=selected_real_kind(15, 300)
              !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Loop integers
  integer :: i
  integer :: m_number

  !measurement time string
  character(len=1) :: m_type
```

```
!variables for file i/o
real(kind=dp) :: fid_out
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase

!input and output state vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
    state_out

!Output matrices and vectors of svd
  real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

      !work vector for subroutine calculation
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      work_vector


      !variables for function calls
  complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                              !complex dot product
      subroutine


      integer :: m_result, trgt
                                                  !
          measurement outcome (0 or 1)
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: m_vector
                                           !measurement
      vector


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INPUT  VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Fixed variables governing program behaviour

integer :: chain_length = 5

complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: init_state
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: plus_state

!Must be allocated so it can be used with kronecker
    product subroutine
Allocate(plus_state(2), init_state(2))

!init_state = (/ (1.0_dp, 0.0_dp), (0.0_dp, 0.0_dp)/)
init_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)
plus_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I/O SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Open the measurements output file so that it can be reset
!'replace' status removes file
open(100, file='measurements.dat', status='replace',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!Close the file again as it is not needed until
!the measurement subroutine is called
close(100)

!Opens a file of measurement instructions to be read from
!contains measurement type and phase information
open(200, file='m_instructions.dat', iostat=ierr)
 if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file m_instructions.
     dat'


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! PROGRAM SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Initialised the seed for the fortran intrinsic random
    number
!generator, currently unused
!call init_random_seed

!Allocate the initial state vector to the size of a single
     qubit
Allocate(state_in(2))

Allocate(m_vector(2))

!Initialises the first state as input initial state
state_in = init_state


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN SIMULATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



!Repeats the process depending on the length of qubits
do i = 1, (chain_length - 1)


  !Allocates memory for next state, will always be four in
       this case
  Allocate(state_out(2**(i+1)))
  !Calls the subroutine to perform a kronecker product
      between the input state
  !and a plus state qubit, forming a cluster state
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(state_in,
      plus_state, state_out)

  !Deallocates and resizes the input state for shifting of
       variables
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(2**(i+1)))

  state_in = state_out

  Deallocate(state_out)

end do

do i=1, (chain_length - 1)

  !forms a cz operator of size 4x4 and applies it to input
       state
  call cz_operation(state_in, chain_length, i, i+1)

end do

call multi_measurement(state_in, chain_length,
    chain_length - 1)


  !Prints data about measurements to file for use in
  !feed forward subroutine later
open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='direct', recl
    =40, iostat=ierr, form='formatted')
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'


do i = 1, chain_length - 1

  read(100, fmt=data_format, rec=(chain_length - i))
      m_type, trgt, m_result, m_phase

  call measurement_type(m_vector, m_type, m_phase,
      m_result)

  Allocate(state_out(2**(chain_length - i)))

  call known_rank_decomposition_complex(state_in, m_vector
      , state_out)

  Deallocate(state_in)
```

```
    if(i < (chain_length - 1)) then
      Allocate(state_in(2**(chain_length - i)))
      state_in = state_out
      Deallocate(state_out)
    end if

  end do

  close(100, iostat=ierr)
    if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
        dat'

  close(200)

  print *, CMPLX(state_out, kind=4)

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FEED FORWARD !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Calls the feed forward subroutine that determines the
      desired
  !information state.
  call feed_forward(state_out, 1, chain_length - 1, 1)

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DATA OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Prints the input state to standard output
  print *, CMPLX(state_out, kind=4)

  !Opens the output fidelity file, reports error and aborts
      program on failure
  open(100, file="fideity.dat",iostat=ierr)
    if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file fidelity.dat'

  fid_out = fidelity(state_out, init_state)

  !Writes output of fidelity function to file
  write(100, *) i, fid_out

  close(100)

  Deallocate(init_state, plus_state)

end program single_chain
```

C.3 KRONECKER PRODUCT MODULE

Listing 14: Kronecker Product Module

```
!*********************************************
!
!Module containing routines for kronecker products
!and vector decomposition
!
!In modular form to make use of multi-level allocatable
    arrays
!that are standard in Fortran 95
!
!*********************************************
module kronecker_module
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! GLOBAL VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Precision of numerical values
  integer, parameter             :: dp=selected_real_kind
      (15, 300)              !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Error reporting
  integer,                      save :: ierr

                      !Error integer

contains


  !*********************************************
  !
  !Performs Kronecker product of two matrices A and B
      producing matrix P
  !n and m correspond to the dimensions of A and x and y
      correspond to the dimensions of B
  !dimensions of P are assumed to be n*x and m*y
  !
  !*********************************************

  subroutine kronecker_product_complex(A, B, P)
    implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !loop integers
    integer :: i, j, k, l
```

```
!array size integers
integer :: n, m, x, y

!arrays for matrix storage
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable :: A, B,
    P

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!calls the size of each dimension of matrix A
!and assigns output to integer values
n = SIZE(A, 1)
m = SIZE(A, 2)

!calls the size of each dimension of matrix B
!and assigns output to integer values
x = SIZE(B, 1)
y = SIZE(B, 2)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Checks to see if array sizes match for kronecker
!product, aborts program if mismatch and prints error
    message
    if(SIZE(P, 1).eq.(n*x)) then
      continue
    else if(SIZE(P, 2).eq.(m*y)) then
      continue
    else
      stop 'Array size mismatch in kronecker product
          routine'
    end if

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

do i = 1, n
  do j = 1, m

        do k = 1, x
          do l = 1, y

        !Computes kronecker product values and
        !assigns them to matrix P
            P((i-1)*x + k, (j-1)*y + l) = A(i, j) * B(k,
                 l)
            end do
           end do

    end do
  end do

  return

end subroutine kronecker_product_complex

!**********************************************
!
!Performs Kronecker product of two vectors A and B
    producing vector P
!n is the array size of of A and x is the array size of B
!P is allocated a size of n*x
!
!**********************************************

subroutine kronecker_product_complex_vector(A, B, P)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: n, x

  !arrays for matrix storage
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, B, P

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector B
  !and assigns output to integer value x
  x = SIZE(B)

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !Checks to see if array sizes match for kronecker
  !product, aborts program if mismatch and prints error
      message
      if(SIZE(P, 1).eq.(n*x)) then
        continue
      else
        stop 'Array size mismatch in kronecker product
            routine'
      end if

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  do i = 1, n
    do j = 1, x

      !Computes kronecker product values and
      !assigns them to vector P
          P((i-1)*x + j) = A(i) * B(j)

    end do
  end do


  return

end subroutine kronecker_product_complex_vector


  !**********************************************
!
!Performs Kronecker product of two vectors A and B
    producing vector P
!n is the array size of of A and x is the array size of B
!P is allocated a size of n*x
!
!**********************************************

subroutine outer_product_complex_vector(A, B, P)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: n, x
```

```fortran
!arrays for matrix storage
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, B
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable :: P

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!calls the size of vector A
!and assigns output to integer value n
n = SIZE(A)

!calls the size of vector B
!and assigns output to integer value x
x = SIZE(B)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Checks to see if array sizes match for outer
!product, aborts program if mismatch and prints error
    message
    if((SIZE(P, 1).eq.(n)).and.(SIZE(P, 2).eq.(x))) then
      continue
    else
      stop 'Array size mismatch in between vectors and
          product matrix'
    end if

    if(x == n) then
      continue
    else
      stop 'Array size mismatch between vectors in outer
           product routine'
    end if


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

do i = 1, n
  do j = 1, x

     !Computes outer product values and
     !assigns them to matrix P
     P(i, j) = A(i) * CONJG(B(j))

  end do
end do
```

```
  return

end subroutine outer_product_complex_vector

!**********************************************
!
!Performs decomposition of vector A by performing inverse
    vectorisation
!then taking a rank 1 decomposition
!
!Outputs vectors C and D
!**********************************************

subroutine rank_decomposition_complex(A, C, D)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: m, n, o

  !magnitude variable for normalisation
  real(kind=dp) :: magnitude

  !input and output vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, C, D

  !matrix for decomposition calculator
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: B

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value m
  m = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector C
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(C)

  !calls the size of vector D
  !and assigns output to integer value o
  o = SIZE(D)
```

```
!Allocates B with dimensions from size of input vectors
Allocate(B(n, o))


!Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
!vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Finds the first non zero row from matrix B
!and assigns it to vector C
do i = 1, o
  do j = 1, n
    if(B(j, i) /= 0.0_dp) then
      C(j) = B(j, i)
      exit
    else
      continue
    end if
  end do
end do


!Calculate vector magnitude of C
do i = 1, n
  magnitude = magnitude + C(i)*C(i)
end do

magnitude = sqrt(magnitude)


!Divide components of C by magnitude to normalise
C = C / magnitude

!Find the value of D required for matrix B to be formed
!Reversing the kronecker product
do i = 1, o
  do j = 1, n
    if(C(j) /= 0.0_dp) then
      D(i) = (1.0_dp/(C(j))) * B(j, i)
      exit
    else
      continue
    end if
  end do
end do

Deallocate(B)
```

```
  return


end subroutine

  !**********************************************
!
!Performs decomposition of vector A by performing inverse
    vectorisation
!then taking a rank 1 decomposition
!
!Outputs vectors C and D
!**********************************************

subroutine known_rank_decomposition_complex(A, C, D)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop integers
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
  integer :: m, n, o

  !input and output vectors
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, C, D

  !matrix for decomposition calculator
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: B

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !calls the size of vector A
  !and assigns output to integer value m
  m = SIZE(A)

  !calls the size of vector C
  !and assigns output to integer value n
  n = SIZE(C)

  !calls the size of vector D
  !and assigns output to integer value o
  o = SIZE(D)

  !Allocates B with dimensions from size of input vectors
  Allocate(B(n, o))
  !Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
  !vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
  B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


  !Find the value of D required for matrix B to be formed
  !Reversing the kronecker product
  do i = 1, o
    do j = 1, n
      if(C(j) /= 0.0_dp) then
        D(i) = (1.0_dp/(C(j))) * B(j, i)
        exit
      else
        continue
      end if
    end do
  end do

  Deallocate(B)

  return


end subroutine

!**********************************************
!
!Performs decomposition of vector A by performing inverse
    vectorisation
!then taking a single value decomposition and summing
    values of matrices
!
!Outputs vectors C and D
!
!**********************************************

subroutine sv_decomposition_complex(A, C, D, U, S, VT)
  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !loop variables
  integer :: i, j

  !array size integers
```

```
integer :: m, n, o

!Input and output vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, C, D

!Matrix for computation
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: B

!Output matrices and vectors of svd
real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

!variables required zgesvd
integer :: LWORK, LDA, LDU, LDVT
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: WORK
real(kind=dp), dimension (:), Allocatable :: RWORK

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


!calls the size of vector A
!and assigns output to integer value m
m = SIZE(A)

!calls the size of vector C
!and assigns output to integer value n
n = SIZE(C)

!calls the size of vector D
!and assigns output to integer value o
o = SIZE(D)

!Assigns values to work variables
LWORK = MAX(1, 4*(2*MIN(n, o) + MAX(n, o)))
LDA = MAX(1, n)
LDU = MAX(1, n)
LDVT = MAX(1, o)

!Allocates matrix for decomposition size n x o
Allocate(B(n, o))

!Allocates outputs of SVD
Allocate(S(MIN(n, o)))
Allocate(U(LDU, n))
Allocate(VT(LDVT, o))

!Allocates work arrays
Allocate(WORK(MAX(1, LWORK)))
Allocate(RWORK(5*MIN(n, o)))
```

```
  !Perform an inverse of the vec() operator by reshaping
  !vector A into a matrix of dimensions n x o
  B = TRANSPOSE(RESHAPE(A, (/ o, n /)))

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Calls the zgesvd LAPACK function to find SVD
  !stops program and prints error in case of failure
  call zgesvd('A', 'A', n, o, B, LDA, S, U, LDU, VT, LDVT,
       WORK, LWORK, RWORK, ierr)
    if(ierr.eq.0) then
      continue
    elseif(ierr.gt.0) then
      stop 'ZBDSQR did not converge'
    elseif(ierr.lt.0) then
      stop 'argument had an illegal value'
    end if

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Recombines values of svd to form vectors
  do i = 1, n
    C(i) = SUM(U(:,i))
  end do

  do i = 1, o
    D(i) = S(i)*SUM(VT(i,:))
  end do

  !Deallocates values no longer needed
  Deallocate(B, WORK, RWORK)

  return


end subroutine

!**********************************************
!
!Finds a 2 dimensional state vector for a specific qubit
!in larger state vector
!
!Calls for decompositions to find appropriate qubit then
    recombines state vector
!**********************************************

subroutine get_vector_complex(A, E, G, m, trgt, U, S, VT)
  implicit none
```

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

integer :: trgt
integer :: m, n, o, p
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: A, E, G
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: C, D, F

!Output matrices and vectors of svd
real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Assigns vector sizes depending on subroutine input
if(trgt.eq.1) then
  n = 2
  o = 2**(m - 1)
elseif(trgt.eq.m) then
  o = 2
  n = 2**(m - 1)
else
  o = 2**(m - trgt)
  n = 2**(trgt)
  p = 2**(trgt-1)
end if

Allocate(D(o), C(n))

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls for svd of vector A
call sv_decomposition_complex(A, C, D, U, S, VT)

!Assigns values of decomposition based on target qubit
!If target is not at either end of state vector,
    performs
!another decomposition to find it
if(trgt.eq.1) then
  E = C
  G = D
elseif(trgt.eq.m) then
  G = C
  E = D
else
  !Allocate(F(p))
```

```
      !call sv_decomposition_complex(D, E, F, U, S, VT)


      !call kronecker_product_complex_vector(C, F, G)

      !Deallocate(F)
    end if



    Deallocate(C, D)


    return

  end subroutine

end module
```

C.4 MEASUREMENT MODULE

Listing 15: Measurement Module

```
!*********************************************
!
!Module containing routines for simulating measurement
!proceedures. Includes general and pauli basis
!Measurements
!
!Also contains feed forward subroutine
!
!In modular form to make use of multi-level allocatable
    arrays
!that are standard in Fortran 95
!
!*********************************************

module measurement_module

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! GLOBAL VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!


  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer  :: dp=selected_real_kind(15, 300)           !
      IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Data format value
  !Character, two integers then three double precision
      numbers
  !Spacing of 3 between entries
  character(len=70), save :: data_format = '(A4, 2I4, 1E25
      .16E3)'

  !Value of pi to be used by program
  !Used to convert phase angles
  real(kind=dp), parameter :: pi =
      3.14159265358979323846264338327950_dp
```

```
contains


  !*********************************************
  !
  !Perfoms measurements on target qubits in state vector
  !in the pauli basis of choice
  !
  !Writes measurement data to file
  !*********************************************

  subroutine general_measurement(state_out, state_in, n,
      m_type, m_phase, trgt, m_number)
    implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    integer :: i

    !input arguments
    integer :: trgt
                            !target qubit
    integer :: n
                            !number of qubits
    integer :: m_number
    real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                            !measurement phase value

    !states for calculation
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
         state_out

    !measurement variables
    integer :: m_result
                            !measurement outcome (0 or
        1)
    character(len=1) :: m_type
                            !measurement type string
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: m_vector
                            !measurement vector

    !variables for function calls
    complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                            !complex dot product
        subroutine

    !work vector for subroutine calculation
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
        work_vector

    !Output matrices and vectors of svd
    real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!! MEASUREMENT OUTCOME !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    call measurement_type(m_vector, m_type, m_phase,
        m_result)

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



    !Gets the state vector of the target qubit and outputs
        it to work vector
    call get_vector_complex(state_in, work_vector, state_out
        , n, trgt, U, S, VT)

    state_out(:) = 0.0_dp

    do i = 1, 2**n

      state_out = state_out + (SQRT(2.0_dp) * ZDOTC(2,
          m_vector, 1, U(:, i), 1) * S(i) * VT(i, :))

    end do


    !Multiplies result of dot product with rest of state
        vector
    !state_out = m_value * state_out

    call measurement_to_file(m_number, m_type, trgt,
        m_result, m_phase)

    return

  end subroutine general_measurement

  subroutine multi_measurement(state_vector, n, total_m)
    implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
integer :: i, j

!input arguments
integer :: n
                            !number of qubits
integer :: m_number, total_m
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                            !measurement phase value

!states for calculation
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    state_vector

!measurement variables
integer :: m_result
                            !measurement outcome (0 or
    1)
character(len=1) :: m_type
                            !measurement type string
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: m_vector
                                         !measurement
    vector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:, :), Allocatable ::
    m_outer_product

!variables for function calls
real(kind=dp) :: rand_num
                            !random number storage

complex(kind=dp), Allocatable, dimension(:, :) ::
    operator_in
complex(kind=dp), Allocatable, dimension(:, :) ::
    operator_out


Allocate(m_vector(2), m_outer_product(2, 2))



  do i = 1, n


  m_number = i
  m_type = 'X'
  m_phase = 0.0_dp

    m_outer_product(:,:) = 0.0_dp

    if(total_m >= i) then
      READ(200, *) m_number, m_type, m_phase
```

```
          call measurement_type(m_vector, m_type, m_phase,
              m_result)
          call measurement_to_file(m_number, m_type, i,
              m_result, m_phase)
          call outer_product_complex_vector(m_vector,
              m_vector, m_outer_product)
        else
          m_outer_product(1, 1) = 1.0_dp
          m_outer_product(2, 2) = 1.0_dp
        end if


        Allocate(operator_out(2**i, 2**i))

        if(i == 1) then
          operator_out = m_outer_product
        else
          call kronecker_product_complex(operator_in,
              m_outer_product, operator_out)
          Deallocate(operator_in)
        end if

        if(i < n) then
          Allocate(operator_in(2**i, 2**i))
          operator_in = operator_out
          Deallocate(operator_out)
        end if


      end do

    !call for double precision complex matrix vector
        multiply from BLAS
    !Applies cz_matrix operator to state vector and outputs
        it
    call ZGEMV( 'N', 2**n, 2**n, SQRT(2.0_dp) ** total_m,
        operator_out, 2**n, &
    state_vector, 1, 0.0_dp, state_vector, 1)

    Deallocate(operator_out)

    return

  end subroutine multi_measurement

  subroutine measurement_type(m_vector, m_type, m_phase,
      m_result)
    implicit none

    !measurement variables
```

```
integer :: m_result
                            !measurement outcome (0 or
    1)
character(len=1) :: m_type
                            !measurement type string
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2) :: m_vector
                            !measurement vector

real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                            !measurement phase value

real(kind=dp) :: rand_num
                            !random number storage

!common vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: x_evector
                                    !x pauli eigenvector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: z_evector
                                    !z pauli eigenvector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: y_evector
                                    !y pauli eigenvector

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Basis vectors
x_evector(1, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 1.0_dp
            !Pauli x eigenvector
x_evector(2, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * 1.0_dp
            !Pauli x eigenvector

z_evector(1, 1) = 1.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector
z_evector(2, 1) = 0.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector

y_evector(1, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (1.0_dp, 0.0
    _dp)  !Pauli y eigenvector
y_evector(2, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (0.0_dp, 1.0
    _dp)  !Pauli y eigenvector


x_evector(1, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (1.0_dp)
                    !Pauli x eigenvector
x_evector(2, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (-1.0_dp)
           !Pauli x eigenvector

z_evector(1, 2) = 0.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector
z_evector(2, 2) = 1.0_dp
            !Pauli z eigenvector
```

```
y_evector(1, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (1.0_dp, 0.0
    _dp)   !Pauli y eigenvector
y_evector(2, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (0.0_dp,
    -1.0_dp)  !Pauli y eigenvector


!Calls for random number from intrinsic subroutine
!rounds output to nearest integer (0 or 1)
call RANDOM_NUMBER(rand_num)
 m_result = 0!NINT(rand_num)

if(m_result == 0) then
  if(m_type == 'X') then
    m_vector = x_evector(:, 1)
    m_phase = 0.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'Z') then
    m_vector = z_evector(:, 1)
    m_phase = 0.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'Y') then
    m_vector = y_evector(:, 1)
    m_phase = pi / 2.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'R') then
    m_vector(1) = x_evector(1, 1)
    m_vector(2) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, m_phase, kind=dp)) *
         x_evector(2, 1)
  else
    print *, 'Error selecting measurement matrix check
        subroutine input'
    stop
  end if
 elseif(m_result == 1) then
  if(m_type == 'X') then
    m_vector = x_evector(:, 2)
    m_phase = 0.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'Z') then
    m_vector = z_evector(:, 2)
    m_phase = 0.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'Y') then
    m_vector = y_evector(:, 2)
    m_phase = pi / 2.0_dp
  elseif(m_type == 'R') then
    m_vector(1) = x_evector(1, 2)
    m_vector(2) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, m_phase, kind=dp)) *
         x_evector(2, 2)
  else
    print *, 'Error selecting measurement matrix check
        subroutine input'
    stop
  end if
 else
  print *, 'Error with random measurement results'
```

```
      stop
     end if


     return

  end subroutine measurement_type

  subroutine measurement_to_file(m_number, m_type, trgt,
      m_result, m_phase)

    integer :: trgt
    integer :: m_result

    integer :: m_number
    real(kind=dp) :: m_phase
                                  !measurement phase value
    character(len=1) :: m_type
                                  !measurement type string


    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FILE I/O !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Prints data about measurements to file for use in
    !feed forward subroutine later
    open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='direct', recl
        =40, iostat=ierr, form='formatted')
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
          dat'

    write(100, fmt=data_format, rec=m_number) m_type, trgt,
        m_result, m_phase

    close(100, iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
          dat'

  end subroutine measurement_to_file

  subroutine feed_forward(state_vector, n, m_number, trgt)
    implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !loop integers
    integer :: i

    !input arguments
```

```fortran
integer :: trgt, n, m_number

!measurement variables
integer :: m_target
integer :: m_result
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase, m_value_re, m_value_im
character(len=1) :: m_type
complex(kind=dp) :: m_value

!state vectors for processing
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    state_vector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    trgt_vector

!common matrices
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: x_matrix
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: h_matrix

!calculated matrices
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: rz_matrix
complex(kind=dp), dimension(2, 2) :: rz_h_matrix

!work vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    work_vector
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
    top_vector, bot_vector

!Output matrices and vectors of svd
real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INITIALISATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

h_matrix(1, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
    Hadamard matrix
h_matrix(1, 2) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
    Hadamard matrix
h_matrix(2, 1) = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))            !
    Hadamard matrix
h_matrix(2, 2) = -(1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp))           !
    Hadamard matrix

x_matrix(1, 2) = 1.0_dp
                            !Pauli x
x_matrix(1, 1) = 0.0_dp
                            !Pauli x
x_matrix(2, 2) = 0.0_dp
                            !Pauli x
```

```
x_matrix(2, 1) = 1.0_dp
                             !Pauli x

Allocate(trgt_vector(2))

!Open measurements file for reading by main function
open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='direct', recl
    =40, iostat=ierr, form='formatted')
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!determines number of qubits, if qubit no > 1, finds the
     target qubit state vector
if(n.eq.1) then
  trgt_vector = state_vector
else
  Allocate(work_vector(2**(n-1)))
  call get_vector_complex(state_vector, trgt_vector,
      work_vector, n, trgt, U, S, VT)
end if


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!loops over the number of measurements performed
do i = m_number, 1, -1

  read(100, fmt=data_format, rec=i) m_type, m_target,
      m_result, m_phase

  !print *, m_type

  !forms rotation matrix from phase information
  rz_matrix(:,:) = 0.0_dp
  rz_matrix(1,1) = 1.0_dp !EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, m_phase /
      2.0_dp, kind=dp))
  rz_matrix(2,2) = EXP(CMPLX(0.0_dp, m_phase * 2.0_dp,
      kind=dp))

  !forms matrix that is product of rotation and hadamard
       matrices
  rz_h_matrix = MATMUL(rz_matrix, h_matrix)

  !print *, m_result

  !computes output state based on measurement
      information and stores in target vector
  if(m_result.eq.0) then
        trgt_vector = MATMUL(rz_h_matrix, trgt_vector)
  elseif(m_result.eq.1) then
```

```
            trgt_vector = MATMUL(rz_h_matrix, MATMUL(
                x_matrix, trgt_vector))
      endif

      !print *, trgt_vector

    end do

    !close measurement information file as it is no longer
        needed
    close(100, iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
          dat'

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!! STATE VECTOR RECONSTRUCTION !!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !checks to see if state vector needs to be reconstructed
    !(i.e. if n is not 1 then must be recombine)
    if(n.eq.1) then
      !if n = 1 no recombination necessary
      state_vector = trgt_vector
    else
      !allocates work vectors based on target and number of
          qubits
      Allocate(top_vector(2**trgt), bot_vector(2**(n-trgt)))

      !breaks state vector apart for recombination
      call sv_decomposition_complex(work_vector, top_vector,
           bot_vector, U, S, VT)

      !resizes work vector for next calculation
      Deallocate(work_vector)
      Allocate(work_vector(2**trgt))

      !recombines state vectors
      call kronecker_product_complex_vector(top_vector,
          trgt_vector, work_vector)
      call kronecker_product_complex_vector(work_vector,
          bot_vector, state_vector)

      Deallocate(top_vector, bot_vector, work_vector)

    end if

    Deallocate(trgt_vector)

    return

  end subroutine
  !*********************************************
  !Finds "fidelity" of two states
  !
  !
  !Can be compiled with or without BLAS
  !
  !
  !*********************************************
  function fidelity(state_one, state_two)
        implicit none

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Function variables
    integer :: n
                                                       !
        integer size of state vectors
    real(kind=dp) :: fidelity
                                                       !
        Fidelity variable for function output
    complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC

                !ZDOT variable for blas library function

    !Input state vectors
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_one
                    !First input state vector
    complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_two
                    !Second input state vector

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!! ARRAY SIZE CHECK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Checks to see if array sizes of two state vectors match
    !If they do assigns value to n for inner product
        calculation
    !Otherwise stops program and prints error message
    if(SIZE(state_one).eq.SIZE(state_two)) then
      n = SIZE(state_one)
    else
      stop 'Array size mismatch in fidelity function'
    end if

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN FUNCTION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!If BLAS is enabled when compiling (-lblas), this code
    segment
```

```
!will be compiled into final program using BLAS functions
#ifdef lblas

    fidelity = (abs(ZDOTC(n, state_one,1, state_two, 1)))**2

!If BLAS is not enabled when compiling, this section of
    intrinsic functions
!will be used instead.
#else

        fidelity = (abs(DOT_PRODUCT(state_one, state_two)))
            **2

!ends the preprocessor if statement
#endif

        !returns value of fidelity from subroutine to main
            program
        return

  end function fidelity

end module measurement_module
```

C.5 REPEATING SINGLE CHAIN PROGRAM

Listing 16: Repeating single chain program

```
!**********************************************
!Program for simulation of measurements on a chain of
!cluster states
!
!Relies on several external modules and BLAS and LAPACK to
    function
!
!
!**********************************************
program single_chain

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  !Uses the module for the generation of control z operators
  !Necessary for creation of cluster states
  use cz_op_module

  !Use the measurement module, containing subroutines
      handling
  !The measurement of single qubits in state vectors
  use measurement_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!! FUNCTIONALITY VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Variables required for program functionality

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,         :: dp=selected_real_kind(15, 300)
              !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Loop integers
  integer :: i

  !measurement time string
  character(len=1) :: m_type
  integer :: m_number
```

```
!variables for file i/o
real(kind=dp) :: fid_out
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase

!input and output state vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
    state_out

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INPUT  VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Fixed variables governing program behaviour

integer :: chain_length = 1000000

complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: init_state
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: plus_state

!Must be allocated so it can be used with kronecker
    product subroutine
Allocate(plus_state(2), init_state(2))

init_state = (/ (1.0_dp, 0.0_dp), (0.0_dp, 0.0_dp)/)
!init_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp
    /)
plus_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I/O SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Open the measurements output file so that it can be reset
!'replace' status removes file
open(100, file='measurements.dat', status='replace',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!Close the file again as it is not needed until
!the measurement subroutine is called
close(100)

!Opens a file of measurement instructions to be read from
!contains measurement type and phase information
open(200, file='m_instructions.dat', iostat=ierr)
 if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file m_instructions.
     dat'


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! PROGRAM SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Initialised the seed for the fortran intrinsic random
    number
!generator, currently unused
!call init_random_seed

!Allocate the initial state vector to the size of a single
     qubit
Allocate(state_in(2))

!Initialises the first state as input initial state
state_in = init_state


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN SIMULATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Repeats the process depending on the length of qubits
do i = 1, (chain_length - 1)

  !Allocates memory for next state, will always be four in
       this case
  Allocate(state_out(4))

  !Calls the subroutine to perform a kronecker product
      between the input state
  !and a plus state qubit, forming a cluster state
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(state_in,
      plus_state, state_out)

  !Deallocates and resizes the input state for shifting of
       variables
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(4))

  !reassign input state to value of output state
  state_in = state_out

  !forms a cz operator of size 4x4 and applies it to input
       state
  call cz_operation(state_in, 2, 1, 2)

  !Adds error to input state
  !call add_error()

  !Deallocates and resizes output state for shifting of
      variables
  Deallocate(state_out)
  Allocate(state_out(2))
  !Reads measurement instructions from file
  !READ(200, *) m_number, m_type, m_phase

  m_number = i
  m_phase = 0.0_dp

  call general_measurement(state_out, state_in, 2, 'X',
      m_phase, 1, i)

  !Resizes state input to fit new size of output state
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(2))

  state_in = state_out

  Deallocate(state_out)

end do

close(200)

!print *, CMPLX(state_in, kind=4)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FEED FORWARD !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Calls the feed forward subroutine that determines the
    desired
!information state.
call feed_forward(state_in, 1, i-1, 1)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DATA OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Prints the input state to standard output
!print *, CMPLX(state_in, kind=4)

!Opens the output fidelity file, reports error and aborts
    program on failure
open(100, file="fideity.dat",iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file fidelity.dat'

fid_out = fidelity(state_in, init_state)

!Writes output of fidelity function to file
write(100, *) i, fid_out

close(100)

Deallocate(state_in, init_state, plus_state)
```

```
end program single_chain
```

C.6 REPEATING PROJECTION OPERATORS PROGRAM

Listing 17: Repeating projection operators program

```
!**********************************************
!Program for simulation of measurements on a chain of
!cluster states
!
!Relies on several external modules and BLAS and LAPACK to
    function
!
!
!**********************************************
program single_chain

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DEPENDENCIES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Use the kronecker products module that contains linear
      alegbra
  !routines necessary for module to function
  use kronecker_module

  !Uses the module for the generation of control z operators
  !Necessary for creation of cluster states
  use cz_op_module

  !Use the measurement module, containing subroutines
      handling
  !The measurement of single qubits in state vectors
  use measurement_module

  implicit none

  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!! FUNCTIONALITY VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
  !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

  !Variables required for program functionality

  !Precision of numerical values
  !integer,         :: dp=selected_real_kind(15, 300)
            !IEEE 754 Double Precision

  !Loop integers
  integer :: i
  integer :: m_number

  !measurement time string
  character(len=1) :: m_type
```

```
!variables for file i/o
real(kind=dp) :: fid_out
real(kind=dp) :: m_phase

!input and output state vectors
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: state_in,
    state_out

!Output matrices and vectors of svd
  real(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: S
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:,:), Allocatable :: U, VT

      !work vector for subroutine calculation
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable ::
      work_vector


      !variables for function calls
  complex(kind=dp) :: ZDOTC
                              !complex dot product
      subroutine


      integer :: m_result, trgt
                                                 !
          measurement outcome (0 or 1)
  complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: m_vector
                                          !measurement
      vector


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! INPUT  VARIABLES !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Fixed variables governing program behaviour

integer :: chain_length = 13

complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: init_state
complex(kind=dp), dimension(:), Allocatable :: plus_state

!Must be allocated so it can be used with kronecker
    product subroutine
Allocate(plus_state(2), init_state(2))

!init_state = (/ (1.0_dp, 0.0_dp), (0.0_dp, 0.0_dp)/)
init_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)
plus_state = (1.0_dp / SQRT(2.0_dp)) * (/ 1.0_dp, 1.0_dp/)

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I/O SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Open the measurements output file so that it can be reset
!'replace' status removes file
open(100, file='measurements.dat', status='replace',
    iostat=ierr)
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'

!Close the file again as it is not needed until
!the measurement subroutine is called
close(100)

!Opens a file of measurement instructions to be read from
!contains measurement type and phase information
open(200, file='m_instructions.dat', iostat=ierr)
 if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file m_instructions.
     dat'


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! PROGRAM SETUP !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

!Initialised the seed for the fortran intrinsic random
    number
!generator, currently unused
!call init_random_seed

!Allocate the initial state vector to the size of a single
     qubit
Allocate(state_in(2))

Allocate(m_vector(2))

!Initialises the first state as input initial state
state_in = init_state


!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! MAIN SIMULATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



!Repeats the process depending on the length of qubits
do i = 1, (chain_length - 1)


  !Allocates memory for next state, will always be four in
      this case
  Allocate(state_out(2**(i+1)))
  !Calls the subroutine to perform a kronecker product
      between the input state
  !and a plus state qubit, forming a cluster state
  call kronecker_product_complex_vector(state_in,
      plus_state, state_out)

  !Deallocates and resizes the input state for shifting of
       variables
  Deallocate(state_in)
  Allocate(state_in(2**(i+1)))

  state_in = state_out

  Deallocate(state_out)

end do

do i=1, (chain_length - 1)

  !forms a cz operator of size 4x4 and applies it to input
       state
  call cz_operation(state_in, chain_length, i, i+1)

end do

call multi_measurement(state_in, chain_length,
    chain_length - 1)


  !Prints data about measurements to file for use in
  !feed forward subroutine later
open(100, file='measurements.dat', access='direct', recl
    =40, iostat=ierr, form='formatted')
  if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file measurements.
      dat'


do i = 1, chain_length - 1

  read(100, fmt=data_format, rec=(chain_length-1)) m_type,
       trgt, m_result, m_phase

  call measurement_type(m_vector, m_type, m_phase,
      m_result)

  Allocate(state_out(2**(chain_length - i)))

  call known_rank_decomposition_complex(state_in, m_vector
      , state_out)

  Deallocate(state_in)
```

```
      if(i < (chain_length - 1)) then
        Allocate(state_in(2**(chain_length - i)))
        state_in = state_out
        Deallocate(state_out)
      end if

    end do

    close(100, iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in closing file measurements.
          dat'

    close(200)

    print *, CMPLX(state_out, kind=4)

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FEED FORWARD !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Calls the feed forward subroutine that determines the
        desired
    !information state.
    call feed_forward(state_out, 1, chain_length - 1, 1)

    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! DATA OUTPUT !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
    !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    !Prints the input state to standard output
    print *, CMPLX(state_out, kind=4)

    !Opens the output fidelity file, reports error and aborts
        program on failure
    open(100, file="fideity.dat",iostat=ierr)
      if (ierr/=0) stop 'Error in opening file fidelity.dat'

    fid_out = fidelity(state_out, init_state)

    !Writes output of fidelity function to file
    write(100, *) i, fid_out

    close(100)

    Deallocate(init_state, plus_state)

  end program single_chain
```

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