

# Ancilla-assisted sequential approximation of nonlocal unitary operations

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We consider the recently proposed “no-go” theorem of Lamata *et al* [Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 180506 (2008)] on the impossibility of sequential implementation of global unitary operations with the aid of an itinerant ancillary system and view the claim within the language of Kraus representation. By virtue of an extremely useful tool for analyzing entanglement properties of quantum operations, namely, operator-Schmidt decomposition, we provide alternative proof to the “no-go” theorem and also study the role of initial correlations between the qubits and ancilla in sequential preparation of unitary entanglers. Despite the negative response from the “no-go” theorem, we demonstrate explicitly how the matrix-product operator (MPO) formalism provides a flexible structure to develop protocols for sequential implementation of such entanglers with an optimal fidelity. The proposed numerical technique, that we call variational matrix-product operator (VMPO), offers a computationally efficient tool for characterizing the “globalness” and entangling capabilities of nonlocal unitary operations.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Engineering arbitrary global unitary operations entangling simultaneously multiple qubits is generically regarded to be a task of formidable difficulty, as it may require complicated combination of exponentially many gates to approximate [1]. However, efficient implementation of such *genuinely entangling* multiqubit operations is of paramount importance in quantum computation. Recently, it has been proposed if the situation could be facilitated by devising an ancilla-assisted decomposition of a multiqubit unitary operation into a sequence of ancilla-qubit unitary operations where each qubit is allowed to interact locally and only once with an itinerant ancillary system (e.g., a trapped multi-level atom coupled to a single mode of an optical cavity in the realm of cavity QED experiments [2–4]), and without measurements [5] (see Fig. 1). Equivalently, according to the suggested scenario, instead of entangling directly neighboring qubits  $k$  and  $k + 1$ , an ancilla  $a$  intervenes to get entangled with qubit  $k$  and the ancilla state is swapped afterwards with that of qubit  $k + 1$ . Such decomposition, however, immediately faced a resounding no and was proved to be impossible in general for genuinely entangling unitaries, controlled-NOT (CNOT) gate being the handiest counterexample [5]. A *reductio ad absurdum* proof strategy for such “no-go” theorem implied the incompatibility of unitarity of the last constituent two-qubit operation and the deterministic nature of the protocol. More precisely, having introduced an ancillary system to convey entanglement throughout the register of qubits, we eventually wish the ancilla *decouples* from the qubits in the very last step. But it turns out that for arbitrary entangling unitary the ancilla always remains entangled with the qubit

system, thereby spoiling the promised determinism.

In the present paper, we reconsider the issue of such sequential quantum “factory” of unitary entanglers within the framework of Kraus representation [6] and operator-Schmidt decomposition [7, 8] and provide alternative proofs to the “no-go” theorem forbidding the realization of such setup. It turns out that employing such tools endows itself with a systematic and transparent approach to various aspects of the problem and reveals the insurmountable mathematical obstacles to realization of such scenario. Moreover, despite this negative answer, we investigate the possibility of implementing a nonlocal unitary with a certain imperfect *fidelity*. In other

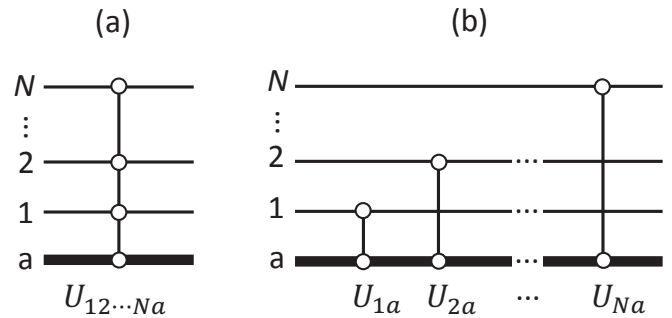


Figure 1. Quantum circuit representation of (a) a generic non-local multiqubit unitary and (b) its ancilla-assisted sequential implementation. Each bipartite unitary  $U_{ka}$  acts *only* on the Hilbert space of qubit  $k$  and ancilla  $a$  and leaves other qubits unchanged. To emphasize this fact, instead of the common circuit representation of an arbitrary bipartite unitary by a rectangular box, we have used vertical lines with open circles at each qubit they act upon. Ancilla states are shown with solid bold lines throughout the paper.

words, we demonstrate it is always possible to satisfy both conditions of the sequentiality and unitarity of the ancilla-qubit operations at the same time, however, at the price of ending up a sequentially-implemented *unitary* whose action is not perfectly equivalent to the original global unitary, but is rather closest to that in some sense. This will be realized by exploiting the tools from matrix-product operator (MPO) theory [9–11]. We also study the role of initial correlations between ancilla and qubits upon sequential preparation of unitaries and the way they could ever affect the evolution of the joint ancilla-qubits system.

## II. SEQUENTIAL QUANTUM “FACTORY” OF UNITARY ENTANGLERS VIEWED IN THE LANGUAGE OF QUANTUM OPERATIONS

Let us first illustrate explicitly what is exactly meant by claiming that no entangling unitary can be implemented in a sequential way: For this purpose, we suggest to view the problem within the framework of quantum operations [1, 6] where the qubit chain is regarded as the *principal system* and the ancilla as the *environment* (see Fig. 2). For simplicity, let us consider for now the specific case of only two qubits  $N = 2$ . We shall later generalize our argument to the case of arbitrary number of qubits  $N$ . Assuming that the qubits and ancilla start out in a product state  $\rho_{12a} = \rho_{12} \otimes \rho_a$ , the evolution of the state of qubits is given by

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho_{12}) = \text{Tr}_a[U_{12a}(\rho_{12} \otimes \rho_a)U_{12a}^\dagger] = \sum_k E_k \rho_{12} E_k^\dagger, \quad (1)$$

where  $E_k \equiv {}_a\langle k|U_{12a}|0\rangle_a$  are Kraus operators in *operator-sum representation* [1] of quantum operation  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $|k\rangle_a$  represent an orthonormal basis for the (finite-dimensional) state space of the ancilla, in particular  $|0\rangle_a$  is assumed to be the initial state of the ancilla. We note that the aim is here to implement an entangling *target* two-qubit unitary  $U_{12}$  with the aid of an ancilla  $a$  whose action should be eventually factorized as  $U_{12a} = U_{12} \otimes \mathbb{1}_a$ . Should the latter be the case, the Kraus operators are simply given by

$$E_k = {}_a\langle k|U_{12} \otimes \mathbb{1}_a|0\rangle_a = U_{12}\delta_{k0}. \quad (2)$$

The sequential preparation of the two-qubit unitary  $U_{12}$ , on the other hand, suggests Kraus operators of the form

$$E_k = {}_a\langle k|(U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a})|0\rangle_a. \quad (3)$$

Note that at step  $k$  of the sequential implementation of a global  $N$ -body unitary operation  $U_{12\dots N}$ , the two-body unitary  $U_{ka}$  entangles only the ancilla  $a$  and qubit  $k$  and leaves other qubits *unchanged*, the latter action having been denoted by a properly indexed identity operator  $\mathbb{1}$  above. Now if the entangling unitary  $U_{12}$  could be implemented sequentially,  $E_1$  in Eq. (3) should also vanish.

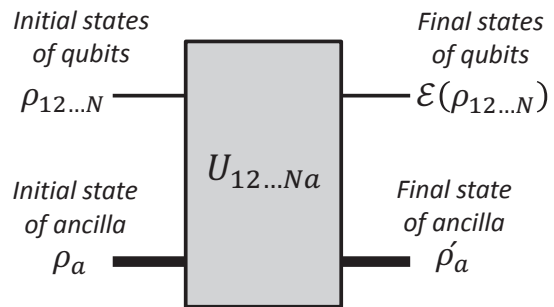


Figure 2. Ancilla-assisted implementation of entanglers viewed as a quantum operation  $\mathcal{E}(\rho_{12\dots N})$ . The joint ancilla-qubits system evolves under a unitary transformation  $U_{12\dots Na}$ .

Acting  $E_1$  on some initial state of qubits 12 and performing Schmidt decomposition on the partition  $1|a$  of the *entangled* state  $U_{1a}|00\rangle_{1a}$  yields

$$\begin{aligned} E_1|0i\rangle_{12} &= {}_a\langle 1|(U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a})|0i0\rangle_{12a} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\chi} {}_a\langle 1|U_{2a}|ij\rangle_{2a}|\phi_j\rangle_1 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

with the Schmidt rank  $\chi \geq 1$  [12] and by convention we have incorporated the Schmidt coefficients into the Schmidt vectors [13]. The orthogonality (and linear independence) of  $|\phi_j\rangle_1$  implies that the only way for  $E_1$  to vanish for a sequentially-prepared unitary would be that  ${}_a\langle 1|U_{2a}|ij\rangle_{2a}$  vanish for all  $i$  and  $j = 0, 1, \dots$ . The latter, however, causes two rows of  $U_{2a}$  and consequently its determinant to vanish, thereby violating the invertibility and in turn unitarity of  $U_{2a}$ .

For sequential implementation of a global unitary one should satisfy two *constraints* of sequentiality and unitarity of the constituent ancilla-qubit operations. However, as illustrated above, these two can not be fulfilled at the same time.

Note that the result above may be readily extended to arbitrary number of qubits  $N$ , since it is always possible to map this general case to that of only two unitaries  $U_{2a}U_{1a}$  by combining the first  $n - 1$  unitaries and the  $n$ th one where  $n$  is the smallest step at which the ancilla decouples from the qubit chain [5]. Therefore, for the sake of brevity, we shall henceforth only consider the paradigmatic case of  $N = 2$  and keep in mind that the results will accordingly be valid for arbitrary number of qubits  $N$  too.

We point out the “no-go” statement above holds even if we relax the assumption that the ancilla and qubits start out in a product state. To see this, we exploit the Fano form of density matrix [14, 15] to follow the evolution of the joint ancilla-qubits system in the presence of initial correlations between the qubits as the *open system* [16] and ancilla as the environment. Assuming the action of ancilla can be factorized like  $U_{12a} = U_{12} \otimes \mathbb{1}_a$ , the

quantum operation then is given by [17]

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho_{12}) = U_{12}\rho_{12}U_{12}^\dagger + \sum_k \langle k | U_{12a} \gamma_{ij}^{12a} \sigma_i^{12} \otimes \tau_j^a U_{12a}^\dagger | k \rangle_a, \quad (5)$$

where  $\sigma_i$  and  $\tau_j$  are the generators of  $SU(4)$  and  $SU(D)$ , respectively, and  $D$  the dimension of the Hilbert space of the ancilla. Straightforward algebra then yields

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho_{12}) = U_{12}\rho_{12}U_{12}^\dagger + \sum_{i,j} U_{12}\sigma_i^{12}U_{12}^\dagger\gamma_{ij}^{12a}\text{Tr}\{\tau_j^a\}. \quad (6)$$

But generators of  $SU(D)$  are known to be traceless. So we conclude for the case which the evolution of the whole ancilla-qubits is factorable with respect to ancilla (or the ancilla decouples from the qubits chain), the initial correlations would not affect the final states of the qubits. In contrast, for a nonfactorable sequentially-implemented unitary, the correlation term in Eq. (6) does not necessarily vanish and initial correlations may play a significant role in evolution of the joint ancilla-qubits system and, in turn, in final states of both qubits and ancilla.

The main obstacle in sequential implementation of an entangling unitary, namely, the fact that ancilla can not be set to decouple from qubit chain in the last step, may also be expressed in terms of the well-known problem of *separability criteria* in quantum information [18–21]: In case we start from a 1-qubit bi-separable state [22] of ancilla and qubits  $\rho_{12a} = \rho_{12} \otimes \rho_a$ , straightforward algebra employing Kraus representation for both ancilla and qubits implies that a factorable evolution  $U_{12a} = U_{12} \otimes U_a$  leaves such separability invariant, i.e.,  $\rho'_{12a} = \rho'_{12} \otimes \rho'_a$  with prime to label the final states. However, this ceases to be the case for an ancilla-assisted sequential evolution considered above.

### III. ALTERNATIVE PROOF TO THE “NO-GO” THEOREM BASED ON OPERATOR-SCHMIDT DECOMPOSITION

In this section we provide an alternative proof to the “no-go” theorem by virtue of an extremely useful and elegant decomposition known in operator algebra as *operator-Schmidt decomposition* [7, 8] according to which the bipartite ancilla-assisted unitaries may be decomposed as

$$U_{2a} = \sum_{i=1}^{\chi_2} A_i^2 \otimes B_i^a, \quad (7a)$$

$$U_{1a} = \sum_{i=1}^{\chi_1} A_i^1 \otimes C_i^a, \quad (7b)$$

with  $\{A_i^2\}$ ,  $\{A_i^1\}$ ,  $\{B_i^a\}$  and  $\{C_i^a\}$  some orthogonal (but not necessarily normalized) operator bases defined on the Hilbert-Schmidt space of operators acting on qubits 2, 1

and ancilla  $a$ , respectively. Of particular importance is  $\chi_2$  ( $\chi_1$ ) called *Schmidt number* of operator  $U_{2a}$  ( $U_{1a}$ ) defined as the number of nonzero coefficients in its operator-Schmidt decomposition. Applying the decomposition to each bipartite entangling unitary  $U_{ka}$  yields

$$\begin{aligned} U_{12a} &= (U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a}) \\ &= \left( \sum_i A_i^2 \otimes B_i^a \otimes \mathbb{1}_1 \right) (\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes \sum_j A_j^1 \otimes C_j^a) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} A_j^1 \otimes A_i^2 \otimes (B_i^a C_j^a). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Without loss of generality we may take  $\chi_2 = 2$ , the same argument would hold for entangling unitary of Schmidt number  $\chi_2 = 4$  [23]. In order that ancilla decouples *unitarily* from the qubit chain, it should be possible for it to be factorized like  $B_i^a C_j^a = U_a$  for all  $i$  and  $j$  and with  $U_a$  some unitary operator on ancilla space. This in particular implies that  $B_1^a C_1^a = B_2^a C_1^a$  and eventually suggesting  $U_{2a} = (\sum_i A_i^2) \otimes B^a$  to be a non-entangling operation. The latter, however, is in contradiction with the original assumption that  $U_{2a}$  has Schmidt number larger than 1 and this readily completes the alternative proof.

### IV. OPTIMAL IMPLEMENTATION OF NONLOCAL UNITARIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF MATRIX-PRODUCT OPERATORS

Having accepted the impossibility of implementing a nonlocal unitary in a sequential way, we may wonder if we could rather try to approach a *target* unitary entangler within sequential procedure, however, in an approximate way and with an optimal fidelity. More precisely, the aim is then to find bipartite *unitaries*  $U_{1a}$  and  $U_{2a}$  that, when applied sequentially instead of the global unitary  $U_{12a}$ , it minimizes the Frobenius norm distance [24]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} &= \left\| U_{12a} - (U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a}) \right\|_F^2 \\ &= 2D - 2\text{Re} \left\{ \text{Tr} \left[ U_{12a}^\dagger (U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a}) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Note here that we hereby require both sequentiality and unitarity conditions to be fulfilled without violating the above-mentioned “no-go” theorem: In fact, these two plus the implicit condition that the sequentially-implemented unitary should produce the same action of the global one (i.e., the identity  $U_{12a}|\Psi\rangle = (U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a})|\Psi\rangle$  for arbitrary state  $|\Psi\rangle$ ) does save the “no-go” theorem and make such distance never vanish. Without such condition, we could of course freely choose the sequential unitaries so that the ancilla decouples unitarily in the last step.

The constrained optimization problem [25] associated with the cost function above may be solved efficiently by variational search in the space of matrix-product opera-

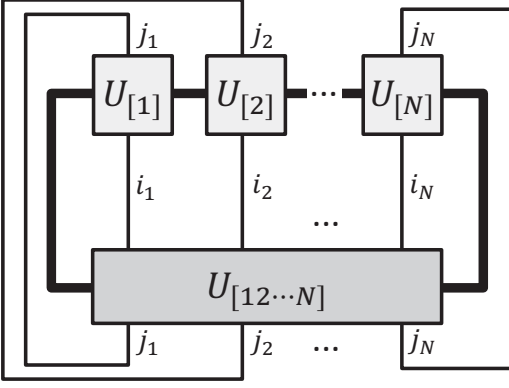


Figure 3. Graphical representation of the overlap of MPOs used to calculate the contractions in the cost function Eq. (12). The boxes represent  $U_{[ka]}$  matrices of sequentially-prepared unitary and the rectangular box represent the target *global* unitary. The links connecting the boxes represent indices that are being contracted (or summed over).

tors (MPO) arising from sequential nature of the protocol. To see how operators of matrix-product form [9–11] arise naturally within such prescription, we express each ancilla-qubit unitary in terms of an orthonormal basis

$$U_{ka} = \sum_{i_k, j_k=0}^1 \sum_{\alpha_k, \beta_k=1}^D U_{j_k, \beta_k}^{i_k, \alpha_k} |i_k \alpha_k\rangle \langle j_k \beta_k|, \quad (10)$$

where Roman (Greek) letters denote qubits (ancilla) indices. The sequentially-implemented unitary, as a result, reads

$$(U_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)(\mathbb{1}_2 \otimes U_{1a}) = \sum_{i_2, j_2} \sum_{\alpha_2, \beta_2} \sum_{i_1, j_1} \sum_{\alpha_1, \beta_1} U_{j_2, \beta_2}^{i_2, \alpha_2} U_{j_1, \beta_1}^{i_1, \alpha_1} |i_2 \alpha_2\rangle \langle j_2 \beta_2| \otimes |i_1 \alpha_1\rangle \langle j_1 \beta_1| = \sum_{i_2, j_2} \sum_{i_1, j_1} U_{[2]}^{i_2, j_2} U_{[1]}^{i_1, j_1} |i_2\rangle \langle j_2| \otimes |i_1\rangle \langle j_1|, \quad (11)$$

where we have defined in the last line  $\sum_{\alpha_k, \beta_k} U_{j_k, \beta_k}^{i_k, \alpha_k} |\alpha_k\rangle \langle \beta_k| \equiv U_{[k]}^{i_k, j_k}$  to cast the original expression into products of unitary operators. We may now easily recognize (11) as a matrix-product operator (MPO) already arisen in the calculation of finite-temperature density matrices [26]. With this, the cost function (9) in MPO representation reads

$$\mathcal{C} = 2D \left\{ -2\text{Re} \left\{ \text{Tr} \left( \sum_{i_2, j_2} \sum_{i_1, j_1} U_{[21]}^{i_2 i_1, j_2 j_1 \dagger} U_{[2]}^{i_2, j_2} U_{[1]}^{i_1, j_1} \right) \right\} \right\}, \quad (12)$$

where we have expressed the target unitary, too, in terms of an orthonormal basis and have accordingly defined

$$\sum_{\alpha', \beta'} U_{\alpha' \beta'}^{i_2' i_1', j_2' j_1'} |\alpha'\rangle \langle \beta'| \equiv U_{[21]}^{i_2' i_1', j_2' j_1'}, \quad (13)$$

to have

$$U_{12a} = \sum_{i_2', j_2'} \sum_{i_1', j_1'} U_{[21]}^{i_2' i_1', j_2' j_1'} |i_2' i_1'\rangle \langle j_2' j_1'|. \quad (14)$$

The calculation of the cumbersome summations on the right hand side of Eq. (12) finds a very simple form in MPO representation as illustrated in Fig. 3. The minimization problem can be done very efficiently in an iterative variational optimization technique (similar to those already used in the context of matrix-product states [4, 27–30]) in which we fix all but one of the sequential unitaries, let's say the  $U_{[k]}$ , and minimize the cost

function Eq. (12) by varying over the matrix elements of  $U_{[k]}$ . In the next iteration, the neighboring unitary is optimized, and once all the unitaries so obtained have been optimized locally, we sweep back again and so on until convergence. In that sense, we suggest an extension of the previously developed method of variational matrix-product state (VMPS) [28–30]) from states to operators and call suggest to call it variational matrix-product operator (VMPO) method.

In the case that ancilla is a qubit, i.e.,  $D = 2$ , the two-qubit sequential unitaries of the variational MPO in Eq. (11) may be expanded in terms of the complete basis of Pauli matrices

$$U_{[k]} = \exp(-i \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^3 h_{j_1, j_2}^{[k]} \sigma_{j_1} \otimes \sigma_{j_2}), \quad (15)$$

where  $h_{j_1, j_2}^{[k]}$  are real-valued coefficients and  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$  are the usual Pauli sigma matrices, with  $\sigma_0 \equiv \mathbb{1}$  the identity matrix. The minimization of the cost function Eq. (12) then amounts to finding the optimal coupling matrix  $h^{[k]}$  at each step of the iterative optimization. The *fidelity* of the sequential implementation of the global unitary  $U_{12a}$  may be quantified then as  $\mathcal{F} = 1 - \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$  where  $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$  denotes the normalized converged cost function  $\mathcal{C}$  of Eq. (12) upon the very last sweep. The normalization is taken care of after dividing by the Frobenius norm of the involved operators.

We have applied the outlined procedure to some paradigmatic gates of quantum computing when the an-

Table I. The values of the Frobenius fidelity for sequential implementation of various global gates with ancilla of dimension  $D = 2$ .

Unitaries:	CNOT	CZ	CPHASE	SWAP	Toffoli	Fredkin
Fidelity:	0.7071	0.7071	0.9239	0.50	0.75	0.75

cilla has the dimension  $D = 2$ , as illustrated in Table I: For instance, the two locally equivalent gates controlled-NOT (CNOT) and controlled-Z (CZ) can be implemented sequentially with fidelity 70.71%. The error 29.29% we associate with the existence of a “fidelity gap”, a strict theoretical “red-line” beyond which the global unitary can not be implemented in a sequential way.

Similar optimization techniques may be exploited for higher ancilla dimension  $D = 4$ , however, upon using the generators of  $SU(4)$  for ancilla instead of Pauli matrices in Eq. (15), to see if it has any influence on the values of the gaps. We have performed such simulation for the same gates of Table I and have found out that the values of the gaps remain *unchanged* for  $D = 4$  compared to that of  $D = 2$ . Since  $D = 4$  is the maximum possible ancilla dimension for both  $N = 2$  and  $N = 3$  cases [31], we conclude that the reported values of the gaps are *intrinsic* to the gates, irrespective of the ancilla dimension.

We believe also that such intrinsic values of the gaps are closely related to the entanglement content of each unitary operation, the figure of merit for this purpose being the Schmidt strength [8] (proportional to the sum of nonzero Schmidt numbers of an operator) as a measure of *operator entanglement* [32–34]. Exemplifying values of Schmidt strengths are 0.5 and 0.75 for CNOT and SWAP, respectively. As expected, the larger the Schmidt strength of the gate, the larger the corresponding fidelity gap.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we have studied the problem of sequential implementation of entangling unitary operations within various languages of Kraus representation, operator-Schmidt decomposition and MPO representation. Exploiting such tools allowed us to revisit the previously proposed “no-go” theorem through a systematic and instructive scheme that reveals various mathematical aspects of the subject. The Kraus representation approach, in particular, enabled us to probe possible corre-

lations between qubits and ancilla after unitary evolution of the joint system and thereby to compare the ultimate action of sequentially prepared unitary to that of global entangler. Employing MPO formalism, we also developed numerical techniques for an efficient realization of a sequential version of an entangling unitary operation with an optimal fidelity. As a realistic scenario, the recipe could instruct an experimentalist how to obtain optimal two-qubit operations that lead to a sequential version of the desired multiqubit entangler with the highest possible fidelity and without the need of performing any measurement.

We stress that these results and the proposed optimization protocols can be of wide potential applicability at the interface of condensed matter physics, quantum optics and quantum information. In particular, they will be of direct relevance to any sequential physical setup like photonic qubits, superconducting qubits, or quantum dots. From methodological point of view, the proposed numerical technique, the VMPO method, promises to be a computationally efficient tool for variational search into the Hilbert-Schmidt space of operators. We believe that the method may particularly be utilized for characterizing entangling (and disentangling) properties of multiqubit unitary operations.

We point out, finally, that the “no-go” theorem does not refrain from implementing an entangling unitary if (instead of targeting the nonlocal unitary within a *single* sweep of itinerant ancilla along the qubits chain) we allow ancilla to sweep back and forth through the qubits chain and thereby perform *multiple* bipartite operations at various stages on each qubit. For instance, it can be easily verified that CNOT can be implemented through *two* rounds of ancilla operations each performed in a sequential manner.

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