

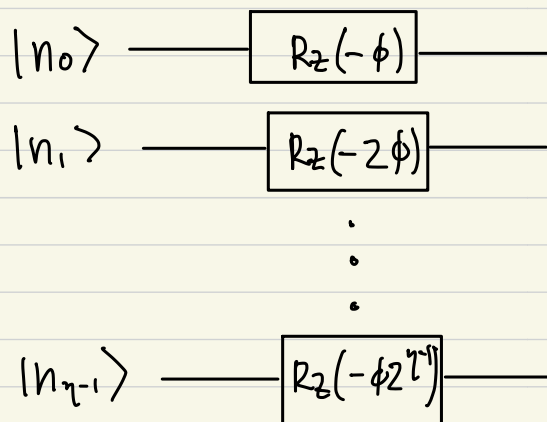
# Electric propagator solution

Jesse Stryker

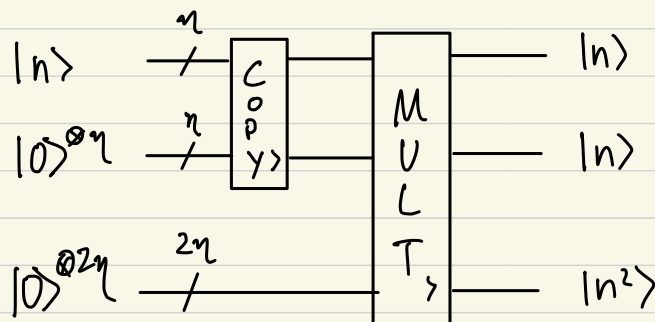
1. For one qubit,  $\hat{n} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - Z)$

2. Multi-qubit:  $\hat{n} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2^j \hat{n}_j$

3. 
$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-i\phi \hat{n}) &= \exp(-i\phi \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2^j (1 - Z_j)) \\ &= \exp(-i\phi \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2^j) \exp(i\frac{\phi}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 2^j Z_j) \\ &= (\text{global phase}) * \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \exp(i\frac{\phi}{2} 2^j Z_j) \\ &= (\text{global phase}) * \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} R_{z_j}(-2^j \phi) \end{aligned}$$



4.  $|n\rangle |0\rangle^{\otimes \gamma} \rightarrow |n^2\rangle \otimes \text{something}$



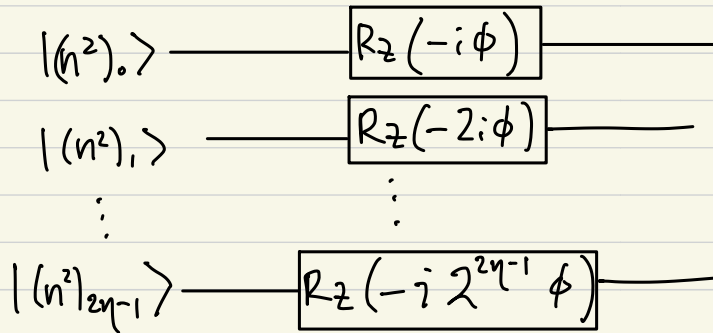
$|n\rangle \otimes |0\rangle^{\otimes 3\eta} \rightarrow |n\rangle \otimes |n\rangle \otimes |n^2\rangle$   
 $\gamma = 3\eta$       other output

5.  $|n^2\rangle \rightarrow e^{-i\phi n^2} |n^2\rangle$

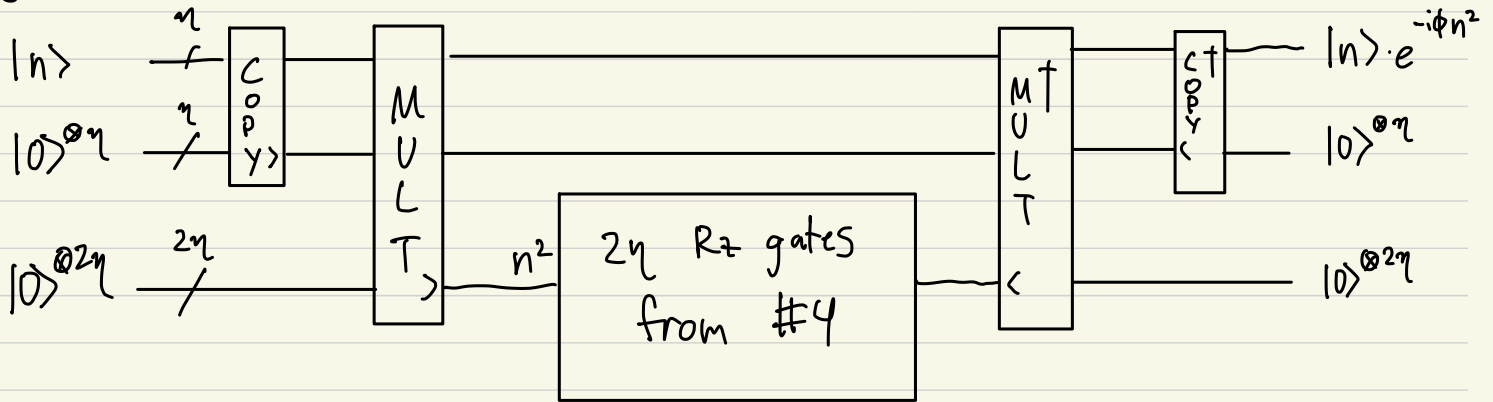
$|n^2\rangle$

want:  $e^{-i\phi n^2}$

$e^{-i\phi (2^{\eta-1}\text{-qubit number operator})}$



6.



7.  $\hat{E} = \hat{n} - \Lambda$

$\Rightarrow \hat{E}^2 = (\hat{n} - \Lambda)^2 = \hat{n}^2 - 2\Lambda\hat{n} + \Lambda^2$

$\Rightarrow e^{-i\phi\hat{E}^2} = e^{-i\phi\hat{n}^2} e^{i2\phi\Lambda\hat{n}} \times (\text{global phase})$

*Use #6*      *Use #3*

# Hopping propagator solution

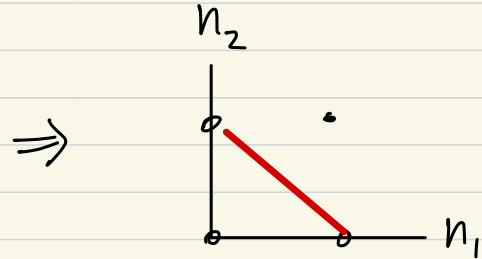
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1.

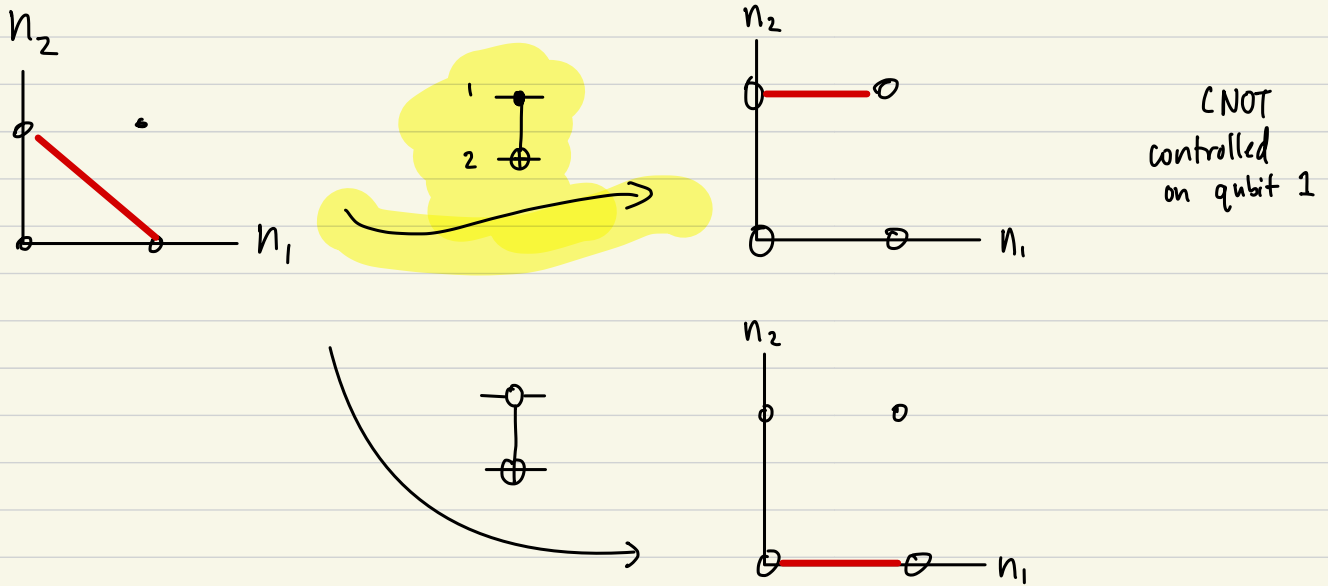
$$\sigma_1^- \sigma_2^+ |01\rangle = |10\rangle$$

All other matrix elements are zero,

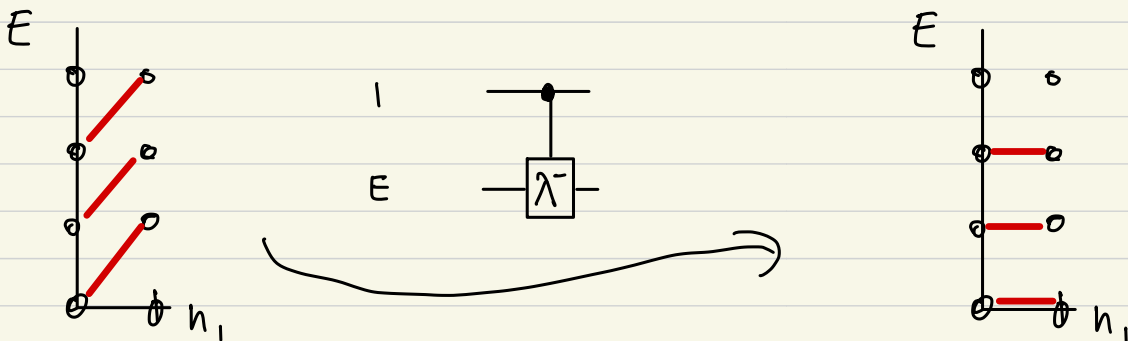
$$\sigma_1^+ \sigma_2^- |10\rangle = |01\rangle$$



Two possibilities for  $V'$ :



$$2. H'' \sim \sigma_1^- U + H.c.$$



$V'' = \lambda^-$  controlled on qubit 1

3.  $X_1 |1\rangle\langle 1|_2 (1 - |E_{\max}\rangle\langle E_{\max}|)$

$\downarrow H_1$

$Z_1 |1\rangle\langle 1|_2 (1 - |E_{\max}\rangle\langle E_{\max}|)$

