qcircuit 2.0 Tutorial

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qcircuit is a list of macros that greatly simplifies the construction of quantum circuit diagrams (QCDs) in \LaTeX with the help of the Xy-pic package. This tutorial should help the reader acquire the skill to render arbitrary QCDs in a matter of minutes. The source code for qcircuit is available for free\(^1\) at https://github.com/CQuIC-GitHub/qcircuit/tree/master.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ever tried to use \LaTeX to typeset something like this?

\[
\begin{array}{c}
U
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V^\dagger
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V
\end{array}
\]

Or maybe this?

\[
\begin{array}{c}
|\psi\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
H
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
H
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
X
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
Z
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|\psi\rangle
\end{array}
\]

Or how about\(^2\)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Syndrome Measurement}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Recovery}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{R}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_a
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_b
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_c
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\]

Typesetting quantum circuit diagrams using standard \LaTeX graphics packages is a difficult and time consuming business. qcircuit is a high level macro package designed to change that. With qcircuit, drawing quantum circuit diagrams is as easy as constructing an array. In a matter of minutes you can learn the basic syntax and start producing circuits of your own.

This tutorial teaches you to use qcircuit from the ground up. Many readers will find that they’ve learned everything they need to know by the end of §IV, but plenty of material is included for those that wish to typeset more complicated circuits.

II. GETTING STARTED

To install qcircuit, place the file qcircuit.sty somewhere your \TeX distribution can find it and run the appropriate command to update your \TeX tree. To use it, place the command

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[options]{qcircuit}
\end{verbatim}

in the preamble of your document. qcircuit.sty loads the amsmath and xy packages and implements a set of circuit commands. If need be, you can obtain the necessary packages at http://www.ctan.org/.

qcircuit comes with two options - \texttt{braket} and \texttt{qm} - which provide defined commands for bras, kets, inner and outer products, matrix elements, and expectation values. By default, these options are not enabled, allowing you to define your own commands if you wish.

III. SPECIAL COMMANDS

As mentioned above, qcircuit comes with predefined commands for some commonly used functions. We have chosen to use the \texttt{ensuremath} command, meaning you do not need to put dollar signs around the calls to these commands.

We demonstrate the commands below along with their respective outputs:

\begin{verbatim}
\ket{A} \bra{B} \ip{A}{B} \melem{j}{k} \expval{B}
\end{verbatim}

To enable bras and kets, call qcircuit using the \texttt{braket} option. To enable quantum mechanics commands, call the option \texttt{qm}.

IV. SIMPLE QUANTUM CIRCUITS

To begin, suppose the reader would like to typeset the following simple circuit:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X
\end{array}
\]

This was typeset using

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{array}{c}
U
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V^\dagger
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
V
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
H
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
H
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
X
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
Z
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|\psi\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Syndrome Measurement}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Recovery}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{R}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_a
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_b
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
M_c
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\]

\(1\)The qcircuit package is distributed under the GNU public license.
\(2\) Code for these circuits is given in Appendix C.
The command `\Qcircuit` is simply a disguised `\xymatrix` command with a default parameter set. For readers unfamiliar with the `xymatrix` environment, it suffices to know that it behaves more or less like the `array` environment. That is, new columns are denoted by `&` and new rows by `\`, as in the following example:

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
a & i \\
1 & x \\
\end{array}
\]

which was typeset using
\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& \gate{X} & \qw \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

The parameters `\texttt{GC}=1.4em` and `\texttt{GR}=1.2em` that appear after `\Qcircuit` specify the spacing between the columns and the rows of the circuit, respectively. They may take any length as an argument. Additional parameters are discussed in §VI A.

### A. Wires and gates

The command `\qw` draws a wire between two columns of a QCD. The command derives its name from an abbreviation of ‘quantum wire’.

\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& H & Z & H \\
& X \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

The diagram above was drawn using
\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& \gate{H} & \gate{Z} & \gate{H} & \qw \\
& \qw & \gate{X} & \qw & \qw \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

The parameters `\texttt{GC}=1.4em` and `\texttt{GR}=1.2em` that appear after `\Qcircuit` specify the spacing between the columns and the rows of the circuit, respectively. They may take any length as an argument. Additional parameters are discussed in §VI A.

Note that `\qw` is used to connect a wire towards the left.

The `\gate` command draws the argument of the function inside a framed box and extends a wire back to the previous column. When using the `\gate` and `\qw` commands, make sure there is another column entry to the left of the current column entry in your QCD, otherwise the wire will not connect to anything (and you'll get an error), as in the following example code:

\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& \gate{U} & \qw \\
& \gate{U^\dagger} & \qw \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

In the first gate, the control bit connects to the target on wire 3. In the second gate, each control connects to the object directly above it. Finally, the third gate is an example of how to do controls on arbitrary gates; simply place the desired gate where you would normally put a target.

### B. CNOT and other controlled single qubit gates

With just these few commands, one can already render a circuit with an arbitrary number of wires and single qubit gates. In this section, we’ll learn how to draw CNOT gates and controlled single qubit gates with an arbitrary number of controls.

A simple circuit with two CNOT gates in it is

\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& \ctrl{1} & \targ & \qw \\
& \targ & \ctrl{-1} & \qw \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

In this circuit, the command `\targ` draws the target gate on the wire, and the `\ctrl{#1}` puts a bullet down, and connects to the target which is `#1` array elements below the control. Hence, to connect the second CNOT gate properly, we used -1.

A more complicated circuit with multiple controls and arbitrary gates might look like

\[
\begin{Qcircuit} 
\QCircuit[\text{\texttt{GC}=1em \texttt{GR}=.7em}]
& \ctrl{2} & \targ & \gate{U} & \qw \\
& \qw & \ctrl{-1} & \qw & \qw \\
& \targ & \ctrl{-1} & \ctrl{-2} & \qw \\
& \qw & \ctrl{-1} & \qw & \qw \\
\end{Qcircuit}
\]

In the first gate, the control bit connects to the target on wire 3. In the second gate, each control connects to the object directly above it. Finally, the third gate is an example of how to do controls on arbitrary gates; simply place the desired gate where you would normally put a target.
C. Vertical wires

Suppose we want to typeset the following circuit:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{U}_1 \\
\text{U}_2
\end{array}
\]

so that the middle control has to connect to more than one gate. The way to accomplish this is with the \texttt{\textbackslash qwx} command. The command \texttt{\textbackslash qwx[#1]} takes an optional input, \#1, and connects from the current position to a position \#1 entries below the current position. The default argument is -1. Thus, one way to typeset the above diagram is with the following code:

\begin{verbatim}
Qcircuit @C=1em @R=1.2em {
& \gate{U_1} & \qw \\
& \ctrl{-1} \qwx[1] & \qw \\
& \gate{U_2} & \qw 
}
\end{verbatim}

or, equivalently,

\begin{verbatim}
Qcircuit @C=1em @R=1.2em {
& \gate{U_1} & \qw \\
& \ctrl{1} \qwx & \qw \\
& \gate{U_2} & \qw 
}
\end{verbatim}

which is what the author used.

Note that wire commands must not precede the gate command in an entry. Also, remember that commands taking an optional argument use \textit{square} braces rather than curly braces.

D. Labelling input and output states

The last element we need for simple circuits is the ability to add labels. We’ll look at input and output labels here, other kinds of labels are discussed in §VI B.

When labelling input and output qubits, one should use the \texttt{\textbackslash lstick} and \texttt{\textbackslash rstick} commands. These commands ensure that the labels and the wires connecting to them line up correctly. The \texttt{\textbackslash lstick} command is used for input labels (on the left of the diagram), and the \texttt{\textbackslash rstick} command is used for output labels (on the right of the diagram). Placement rules are the same as those for gates with the exception that \texttt{\textbackslash lstick} and \texttt{\textbackslash rstick} can be inserted in the leftmost column of the array. Here is an example circuit:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
|1\rangle \\
|0\rangle
\end{array}
\]

typeset with

\begin{verbatim}
Qcircuit @C=1em @R=1em {
\lstick{|\textket{1}\rangle} & \targ & \rstick{|\textket{0}\rangle} \qw \\
\lstick{|\textket{1}\rangle} & \ctrl{-1} & \rstick{|\textket{1}\rangle} \qw 
}
\end{verbatim}

V. MORE COMPLICATED CIRCUITS: MULTIPLE QUBIT GATES AND BEYOND

So far, we have seen how to make arbitrary QCDs involving single qubit gates and controlled gates, including CNOT. Since this is known to be universal for computation, we could just stop here! Of course, many circuit diagrams use more complicated structures such as multi-qubit gates, measurements, classical wires, and swaps. We will learn how to use Q-circuit to make all of these in this section.

A. Multiple qubit gates

Let’s look at an example, and then we’ll explain the code.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{U}_\dagger
\end{array}
\]

The 3-qubit gate above was typeset with

\begin{verbatim}
Qcircuit @C=1em @R=.7em {
& \multigate{2}{U^\dagger} & \qw \\
& \ghost{U^\dagger} & \qw \\
& \ghost{U^\dagger} & \qw
}
\end{verbatim}

First let’s go over the \texttt{\textbackslash multigate} command. \texttt{\textbackslash multigate[#1]{#2}} is a two argument gate that takes the \textit{depth} of the gate for the first argument and the \textit{label} of the gate for the second argument. In the above example, \#1 equals 2 because the 3-qubit gate extends two rows below the position of \texttt{\textbackslash multigate}. On the other two lines, the \texttt{\textbackslash ghost} command is used to get the spacing and connections right. \texttt{\textbackslash ghost} behaves like an invisible gate that allows the quantum wires on either side of your multigate to connect correctly.

The generalization to an arbitrarily large gate is now obvious. Let’s look at a 6-qubit gate. The code

\begin{verbatim}
Qcircuit @C=1em @R=0em {
& \multigate{5}{\mathcal{F}} & \qw \\
& \ghost{\mathcal{F}} & \qw \\
& \ghost{\mathcal{F}} & \qw \\
& \ghost{\mathcal{F}} & \qw \\
& \ghost{\mathcal{F}} & \qw \\
& \ghost{\mathcal{F}} & \qw
}
\end{verbatim}

yields

Thus, for every entry below the top, a \texttt{\textbackslash ghost} command with the label for the gate is needed. Strictly speaking,
the name of the gate is not necessary inside the \texttt{\textbackslash ghost} command. Since \texttt{\textbackslash ghost} is just an invisible place holder, anything with the same width as the label specified in \texttt{\textbackslash multigate} will work as well. In practice, however, it is usually easiest to use the same argument.

Note that controls to multiple qubit gates work the same as for single qubit gates, using \texttt{\textbackslash ctrl} and \texttt{\textbackslash qwx}.

\section*{B. Measurements and classical bits}

Measurement gates are typeset just like ordinary gates, but they typically have some sort of decoration to indicate that measurement has occurred. At present, Q-circuit supports the following single qubit measurement gates.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Example} & \textbf{Command} & \textbf{Example Code} \\
\hline
\includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{example1} & \texttt{\textbackslash meter} & \texttt{\textbackslash meter} \\
\includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{example2} & \texttt{\textbackslash measure} & \texttt{\textbackslash measure\{mbox\{Basis\}\}} \\
\includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{example3} & \texttt{\textbackslash measure\{M\_{ijk}\}} & \texttt{\textbackslash measure\{M\_{ijk}\}} \\
\includegraphics[width=0.1\textwidth]{example4} & \texttt{\textbackslash measureD} & \texttt{\textbackslash measureD\{\chi\}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Often we want to condition some gate on the output of a measurement. One convenient way illustrate this is with the classical wire commands, \texttt{\textbackslash cw} and \texttt{\textbackslash cwx}. The classical wire commands work exactly like the quantum wire commands, but they draw double instead of single lines.

Here is an example using measurement gates and classical wires and the corresponding code.

\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=.7em {
& \\
& \mbox{Defective Circuit} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qw} \texttt{\textbackslash push\{X\} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash gate\{H\^{\otimes n}\}} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash rule} \\
}

\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=.3em {
& & \mbox{Defective Circuit}\n& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qw} \texttt{\textbackslash push\{X\} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash gate\{H\^{\otimes n}\}} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
}

\texttt{\textbackslash C. Non-gate inserts, forcing space, and swap}

In addition to the gates defined by Q-circuit, standard \LaTeX{} can function as a gate if enclosed in curly brackets. By default, inputs are assumed to have zero size, so no space will be made for the resulting object and any wires connecting to it will run straight to the object’s middle. Standard \LaTeX{} entries can serve as labels or wire decorations.

To force an object to take up space, you should use the \texttt{\textbackslash push} command. \texttt{\textbackslash push} is most useful in conjunction with the \LaTeX{} command \texttt{\textbackslash rule}. Together they can be used to construct various sorts of invisible props and struts.

Q-circuit implements a gate command called \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} that is equivalent to the text \texttt{\textbackslash times \textbackslash qw}. The effect of \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} is to insert half of a swap gate (that is a $\times$) which can then be connected (using \texttt{\textbackslash qwx}) to another instance of \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} to create a swap gate.

Here is a circuit that shows how to construct swap, decorate wires, and use \texttt{\textbackslash push} to make an invisible prop.

\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=2em {
& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qwx} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash push\{\textbackslash \texttt{X}\} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash gate\{H\^{\otimes n}\}} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash rule} \\
}

\texttt{\textbackslash D. How to control anything}

Controlled-Z gates, wires with bends, and gates that control-on-zero can all be made using the extended family of control commands. The complete family of control commands is \texttt{\textbackslash ctrl}, \texttt{\textbackslash ctrllo}, \texttt{\textbackslash control}, and \texttt{\textbackslash controlo}.

\texttt{\textbackslash ctrllo} is identical to the \texttt{\textbackslash ctrl} command (see §IVB) except that it draws an open bullet (indicating control-on-zero). Both commands place a wire to the left and take one argument indicating which wire to connect to.

The commands \texttt{\textbackslash control} and \texttt{\textbackslash controlo} are isolated controls; they don’t automatically connect to anything. Isolated controls allow you to decide exactly what connections are made to your control operator, which makes them very useful for working with classical wires and rendering things like the controlled-Z.

Here is an example circuit using various controls.

\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=1em {
& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qwx} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash push\{\textbackslash \texttt{X}\} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash gate\{H\^{\otimes n}\}} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash rule} \\
}

\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=1em {
& \texttt{\textbackslash qswap} \texttt{\textbackslash qwx} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash push\{\textbackslash \texttt{X}\} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash gate\{H\^{\otimes n}\}} \texttt{\textbackslash cw} \\
& \texttt{\textbackslash rule} \\
}
Note that we, the authors, have used a pair of controls connected by a wire to denote the controlled-Z gate. This isn’t standard notation, but we feel it is a logically consistent and concise notation, and it illustrates nicely the symmetry of the controlled-Z gate. We hope to encourage the readers to adopt this notation in their own QCDs.

VI. BELLS AND WHISTLES: TWEAKING YOUR DIAGRAM TO PERFECTION

By now, the reader should be able to quickly and easily typeset almost any QCD. Nonetheless, it may occasionally be desirable to decorate or modify a circuit in ways not yet discussed. This section presents additional tricks, options, and commands for putting the final polish on your QCDs.

A. Spacing

The Q-circuit parameters @R and @C were introduced in §IV; they are examples of a family of spacing parameters that can appear between the text \Qcircuit and the opening curly brace. A more complete list of available parameters is given in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@R=#1</td>
<td>Sets the spacing between rows to #1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@C=#1</td>
<td>Sets the spacing between columns to #1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@!R</td>
<td>Sets all rows to the height of the tallest object in the circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@!C</td>
<td>Sets all columns to the width of the widest object in the circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@!</td>
<td>Sets all entries to the size of the largest object in the circuit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The @R and @C parameters adjust the separation between elements, allowing you to dictate the compactness of your QCD. @!R, @!C, and @! force the elements of your circuit to have uniform sizes, this helps to prevent bunching that may occur when a particular row or column contains many small elements. @!R is particularly useful for forcing wires to be evenly spaced, as in the following example.

```
\Qcircuit @C=1em @R=.7em {
    & \multigate{1}{U} & \qw & \targ & \ctrl{1} & \gate{H} & \meter \ctrlo{1} & \ctrl{2} \qw \\
    & \ghost{U} & \qw & \ctrl{1} & \gate{T^\dag} & \meter & \control\\
} \cwx
```

B. Labelling

A label can be placed anywhere that a gate command might normally appear. Unlike gates, however, Q-circuit treats labels as having zero size when determining the layout of a QCD. This prevents large labels from bending your circuit out of whack, but it also means that labels can overlap with other components.

Normally an element whose size is set to zero is drawn centered on its entry. This is what happens when you insert text directly using curly brackets (see §VC). For most labelling, however, it is more useful to have one edge of the label fixed in the center of an entry. For this reason Q-circuit provides a set of label commands, \lstick, \rstick, \ustick, and \dstick. The stick commands each cause their contents to “stick out” from the center of an entry in a different direction. \lstick, \rstick, \ustick, and \dstick produce labels that project out to the left, right, top, and bottom respectively.

Proper usage of \lstick and \rstick was demonstrated in §IVD, so the following example focuses on \ustick and \dstick.

```
\Qcircuit @C=.7em @R=.3em \lstick{a} & \qw \rstick{b} & \qw \ustick{B} \qw \dstick{A} \cwx \\
\Qcircuit @C=.7em \rstick{a} \qw \lstick{b} \qw \ustick{B} \qw \dstick{A} \cwx
```

C. Grouping

It is sometimes useful to box off sections of a circuit to indicate a subcircuit, as in the following example.

```
\Qcircuit @C=.7em @R=.3em {
    \gate{H} & \ctrl{-1} & \ctrl{1} & \meter \\\n    \gate{H} & \ctrlo{-2} & \ctrlo{1} & \meter \\
} \cwx \cwx
```

which was typeset using
The command that made the dashed box is in the last line of code and is called \gategroup. The \gategroup command can be placed following any non-empty entry, but, for clarity, it is perhaps best to put it at the end.

Because it takes six arguments, \gategroup looks intimidating, but it is actually relatively easy to use. \gategroup{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6} highlights the entries between rows #1 and #3 and columns #2 and #4 by adding a box or a bracket. Argument #6 selects between various highlights, with the available options being:

```
-- . _\} ^\} \{ \} _) ^) ( )
```

These options produce a dashed box, a dotted box, a curly brace on the bottom, top, left, or right, and a normal brace on the bottom, top, left, or right. Argument #5 is twice the spacing from the nearest gate to the box. \gategroup only checks that the gates at the four corners of the requested region are properly enclosed. As a result, gates along the boundary that are bigger than the corner gates will tend to stick out. This is especially unsightly when the corner entries are wires, though in that case the problem can be fixed by inserting an invisible prop of the desired height (see § V C).

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Appendix A: Positioning Q-circuit diagrams in \LaTeX

Q-circuit produces \LaTeX graphics objects. In theory these objects should act like any symbol or character. Thus, they can be placed in equation environments, arrays, and figures. In practice there are a few, largely unexplained, complications.

One of these is vertical centering in a line of text. To center the top line of a circuit, it is sufficient to invoke it in inline math mode using \$. To center the entire circuit, place it inside an array.

Horizontal centering within figures is also problematic. Typically this can be corrected by placing the \Qcircuit command inside a \centerline command, an \mbox command, or an equation environment. For some \LaTeX distributions the commands \leavevmode and \centering must be added to center a figure.

Finally, circuits using large labels often appear a bit off center. This is because labels are not included when calculating the size of a circuit. The best solution is probably to add white space (see § V C) until the labels all fit within the boundaries of the circuit.

Appendix B: Bugs and Future Work

1. Wires often end just short of curved surfaces.

2. \gategroup needs to check all the boundary gates when determining the highlighted area.

3. Targets look poor when the font size is set to small.

4. It would be nice if the \ghost command could read the argument of the \multigate command automatically.

5. Larger issues of centering within \LaTeX need to be addressed.

Appendix C: Code for the Introduction

The first QCD depicts a way of decomposing doubly controlled unitaries. It was typeset with

```
\Qcircuit @C=.5em @R=0em @!R {
& \ctrl{1} & \qw & & & \qw & \ctrl{1} & \qw & \\
& \ctrl{1} & \qw & & & \targ & \ctrl{1} & \targ & \\
& \gate{U} & \qw & & & \gate{V} & \qw & \gate{V^\dag} & \qw & \gate{V} & \qw
}
```

The second QCD depicts quantum teleportation and was typeset with

```
\Qcircuit @C=.7em @R=.4em @! {
\lstick{\ket{\psi}} & \qw & \qw & \ctrl{1} & \gate{H} & \meter & \control & \cw\\
\lstick{\ket{0}} & \qw & \targ & \targ & \qw & \meter & \cw\\
\lstick{\ket{0}} & \gate{H} & \ctrl{-1} & \qw & \gate{X} \cw & \gate{Z} \cw & \rstick{\ket{\psi}} \qw
}
```

The third QCD depicts quantum error correction on the bit flip code. It was typeset with

```
\Qcircuit @C=.5em @R=0em @!R {
& \ctrl{2} & \qw & \gate{H} & \ctrll{1} & \qw \\\n& \qw & \ctrl{1} & \gate{H} & \targ & \gate{H} & \qw \\\n& \targ & \targ & \gate{Z} & \qw & \ctrl{-1} & \qw \\\n& \gate{H} & \gate{H} & \ctrl{2} & \ct\{6\} & \sem{--}
```

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\textbf{Appendix D: Table of Commands}

The following table is grouped according to the effect of each command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loading Q-circuit</td>
<td>\texttt{\input{Qcircuit}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Circuits</td>
<td>\texttt{\Qcircuit}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacing</td>
<td>\texttt{@C=#1} \texttt{@R=#1} \texttt{@!R} \texttt{@!C} \texttt{@!} \texttt{\push{#1}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wires</td>
<td>\texttt{\qw[#1]} \texttt{\qwx[#1]} \texttt{\cw[#1]} \texttt{\cwx[#1]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates</td>
<td>\texttt{\gate{#1}} \texttt{\targ} \texttt{\qswap} \texttt{\multigate{#1}{#2}} \texttt{\ghost{#1}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td>\texttt{\ctrl{#1}} \texttt{\ctrlo{#1}} \texttt{\control} \texttt{\controlo}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurements</td>
<td>\texttt{\meter} \texttt{\measure{#1}} \texttt{\measureD{#1}} \texttt{\measuretab{#1}} \texttt{\multimeasure{#1}{#2}} \texttt{\multimeasureD{#1}{#2}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>\texttt{\lstick{#1}} \texttt{\rstick{#1}} \texttt{\ustick{#1}} \texttt{\dstick{#1}} \texttt{\bra{#1}} \texttt{\ket{#1}} \texttt{\gategroup{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>