

## Projectors in Shor's 9-qubit code

$$|0_L\rangle = (|1000\rangle + |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle + |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle + |1111\rangle)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = (|1000\rangle - |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle - |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle - |1111\rangle)$$

$$P_0 = |0_L\rangle\langle 0_L| + |1_L\rangle\langle 1_L|$$

$$P_{X_1} = X_1|0_L\rangle\langle 0_L|X_1 + X_1|1_L\rangle\langle 1_L|X_1$$

$$X_1|0_L\rangle = (|1100\rangle + |1011\rangle)(|1000\rangle + |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle + |1111\rangle)$$

$$X_1|1_L\rangle = (|1100\rangle - |1011\rangle)(|1000\rangle - |1111\rangle)(|1000\rangle - |1111\rangle)$$

$$\text{Key: } P_0 P_{X_1} = 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{b/c } \langle 0_L | X | 0_L \rangle = 0 \\ \langle 0_L | X | 1_L \rangle = 0 \\ \langle 1_L | X | 0_L \rangle = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

So  $X_1$  takes element of code to orthogonal subspace (different "bubble")

Q: Which of the following errors can be accurately corrected by Shor's 9-qubit code? Code corrects by assuming fewest number of errors possible occurred

A)  $Z_1, Z_2$

B)  $Z_1, Z_4$

C)  $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3$

D)  $X_1, Z_2$

E)  $X_1, X_2$

F)  $X_1, X_4$

G)  $Y_1, Z_4$

All these errors take code to ortho. subspace. Issue is whether fewer # of errors could do same thing

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✓ A)  $z_1, z_2$

✗ B)  $z_1, z_4$

✓ C)  $z_1, z_2, z_3$

✓ D)  $x_1, z_2$

✗ E)  $x_1, x_2$

✓ F)  $x_1, x_4$

✗ G)  $y_1, z_4$

## Issues

### Threshold

- Shor Code: corrects 1 error
- Need to complete correction circuit before 2<sup>nd</sup> error occurs
- Current error rates too high. Need to be below some critical rate: threshold  $\sim 10^{-4}$  prob of error

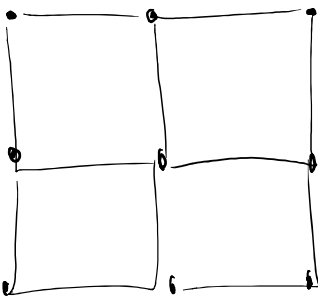
### Gates

- Need to apply gates to logical qubits
- If error occurs, gate <sup>implementation</sup> circuit can make error spread.
- H, CNOT = OK, T = NOT OK ← we have ways to deal with this, but not great

↑ getting close

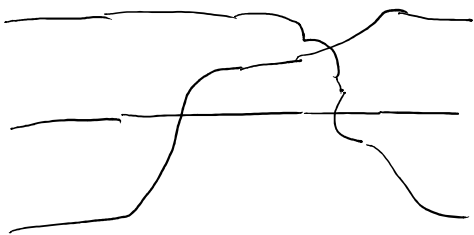
## Current Research in Codes

- Flag qubits:
  - 19 physical qubits (including ancillas)
  - 7 logical qubits
  - Protects against 1 qubit errors
- Color Codes



- qubits usually on a grid
  - easier to apply CNOT on edges
  - color codes are easier to implement respecting this locality

- Topological codes (\* I don't buy)



- gates implemented by braiding
- errors only result from braids  $\rightarrow$  random errors unlikely to braid if strands kept far apart
- Need physical systems that might not exist

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