Error Correction

Learning Goals

- Describe errors in quantum/classical systems
- Describe repetition codes + why they work
- Analyze how a repetition code corrects errors

Announcements

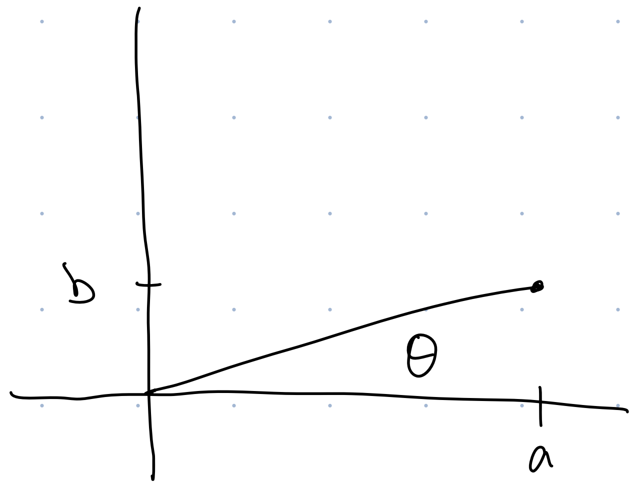
- CS Lunch Social: TINDIA! Chat with profs + friends
- PSIO #1

Exit Tickets (OH! Tues 12:30-1:30!)

U_f' is mathematically same as U_f, physically vs U_f

Exit Tickets

- What if don't know a, b (Grover)?



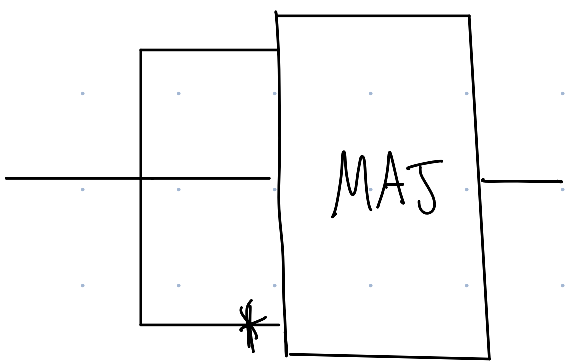
- What if do too many reflections

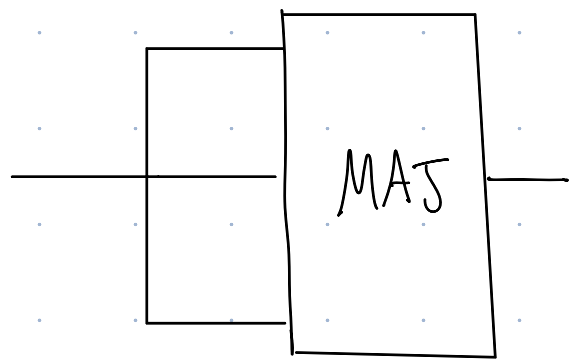
- Q-Algs (QCS)
  - Period Finding
  - Deutsch-Josza
  - Grover

If Q. Computers are so great, why haven't we built one?

- Classical Computers

Solution: <u>Repetition Code</u>





- Sources of Quantum Errors
  -
  -
  -
  -

Why won't repetition code work for quantum?

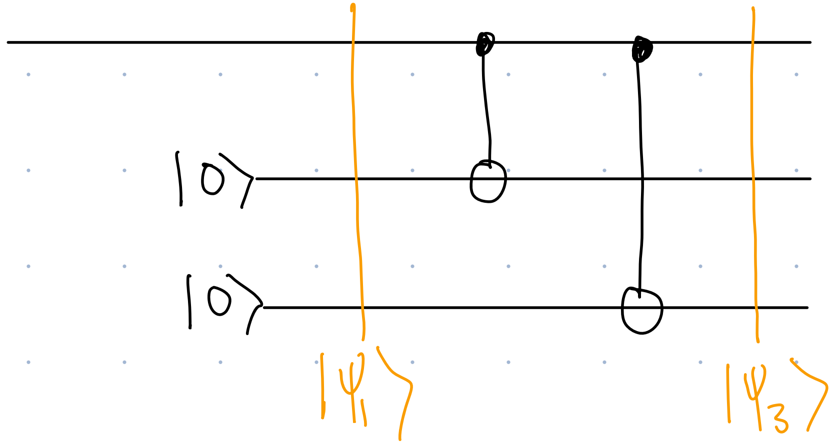
A) MAJ not reversible
B) Doesn't correct phase errors (Z)
C) No fanout because can't copy quant
D) There are uncountably infinitely many errors to deal with

Shor's Repetition Code

Encoding:

$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$

original state to protect from errors. Don't know a, b.



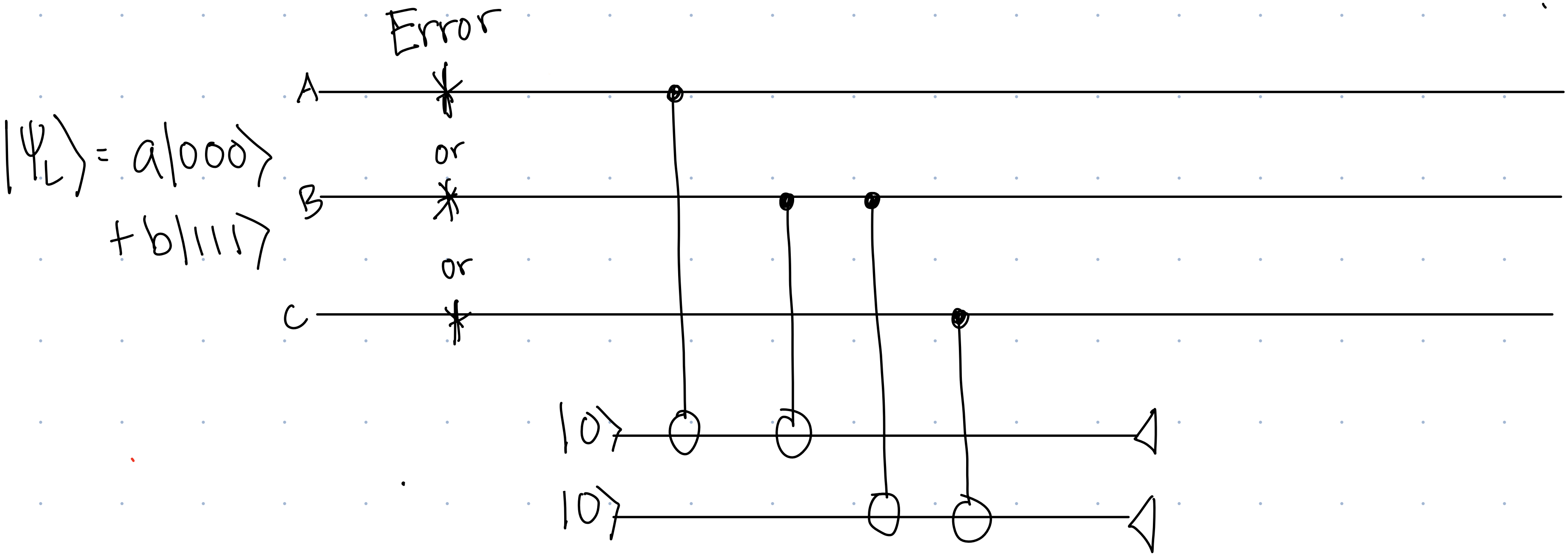
$|\psi_1\rangle =$

$|\psi_2\rangle =$

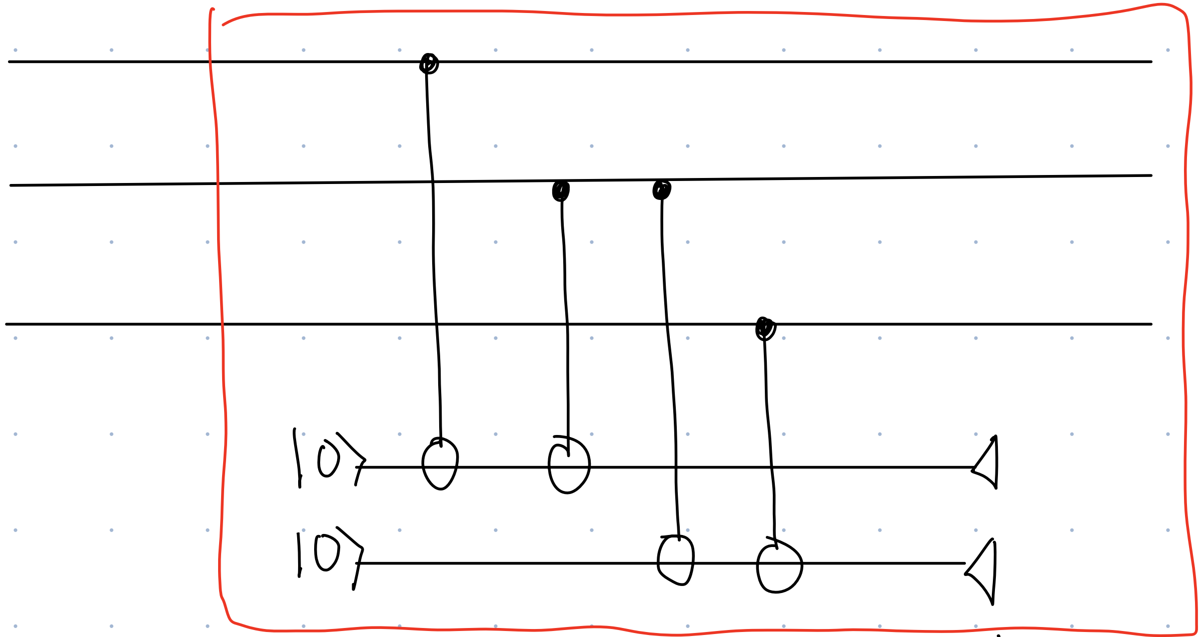
$=$

$|\psi_3\rangle =$

Error Correction Circuit



Syndrome Meas.



Not another partial measurement!

New approach:

Projective Measurement

Described by a
Set of projectors

$$P_0 = |\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1| + |\phi_4\rangle\langle\phi_4|$$

$$P_1 = |\phi_3\rangle\langle\phi_3|$$

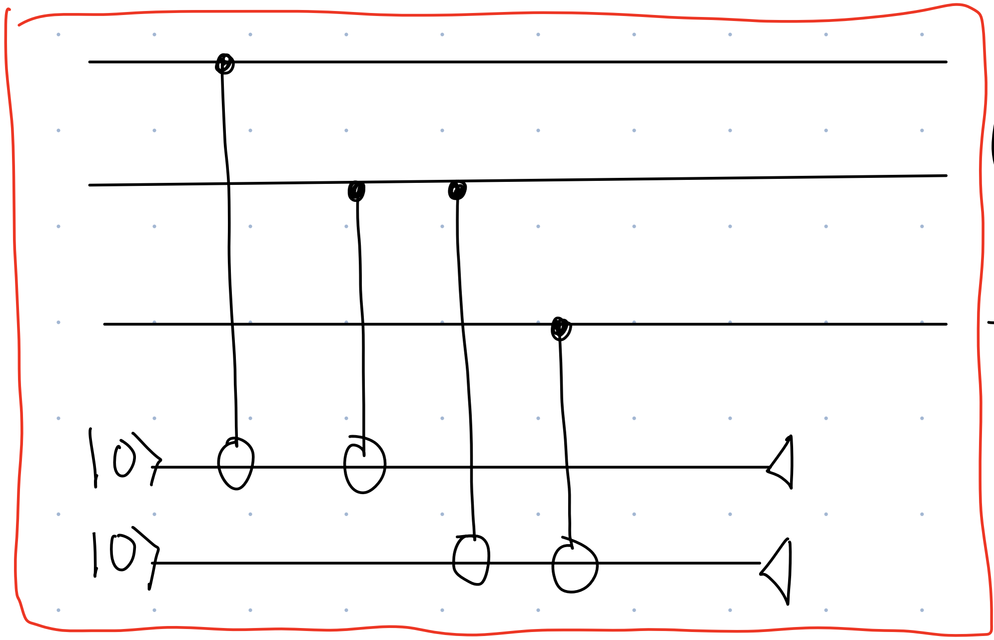
$$P_2 = |\phi_2\rangle\langle\phi_2| + |\phi_5\rangle\langle\phi_5| + |\phi_6\rangle\langle\phi_6|$$

$$\vdots$$

techical: $\sum_i P_i = I$

Probability of outcome P_i : $\langle\psi|P_i|\psi\rangle$

After outcome i, State collapses to $\dfrac{P_i|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{Pr(i) = \langle\psi_i|P_i|\psi\rangle}}$



$$M = \{ |000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|,\; |001\rangle\langle 001| + |110\rangle\langle 110|,\; |010\rangle\langle 010| + |101\rangle\langle 101|,\; |100\rangle\langle 100| + |011\rangle\langle 011| \}$$

If measure $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|000\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{6}}|001\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{6}}|110\rangle$ with M, which outcomes are possible?

$$\boxed{|\psi\rangle \to \frac{P_i|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{Pr(i)}} \qquad Pr(i) = \langle\psi|P_i|\psi\rangle}$$

A) P_0

B) P_1

C) P_2

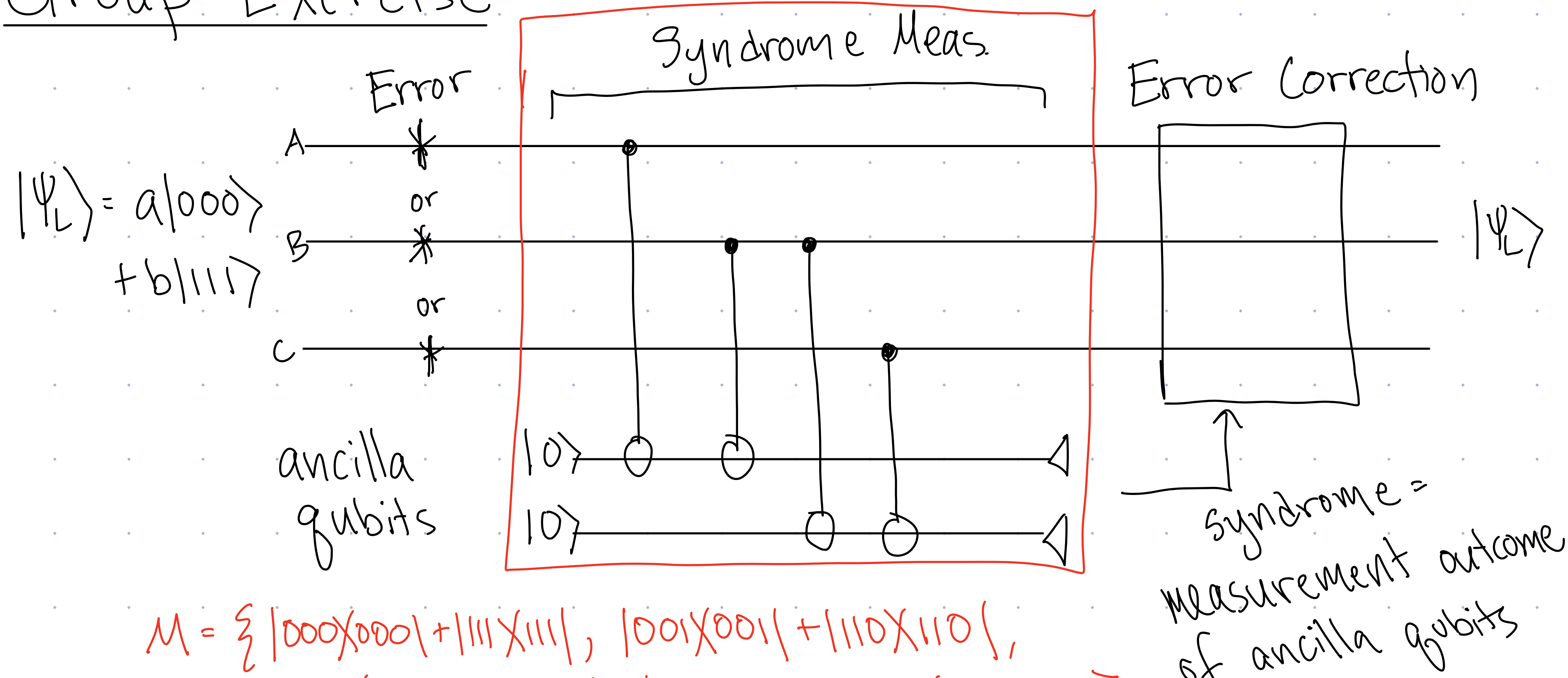
D) P_3

If measure $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|000\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{6}}|001\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{6}}|110\rangle$ with M

and get outcome $P_1 = |001\rangle\langle 001| + |110\rangle\langle 110|$ what is

the resultant state? $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \frac{P_i|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{Pr(i)}}$ $Pr(i) = \langle\psi|P_i|\psi\rangle$

Group Exercise



$M = \{ |000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|,\ |001\rangle\langle 001| + |110\rangle\langle 110|,\ |010\rangle\langle 010| + |101\rangle\langle 101|,\ |100\rangle\langle 100| + |011\rangle\langle 011| \}$

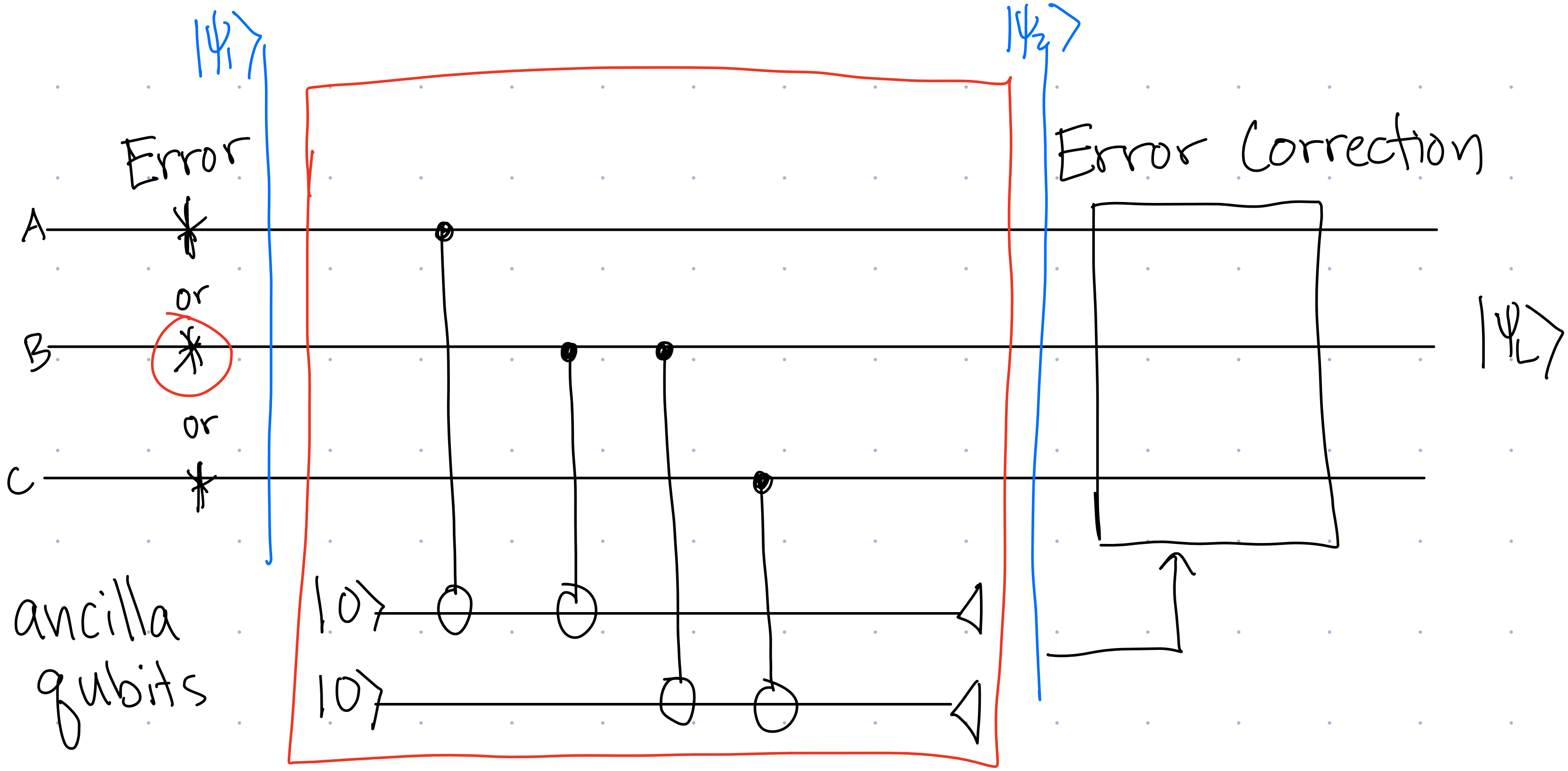
$*$: $R_x(\theta) = \cos\theta\, I + i\sin\theta\, X$

ex: $R_x(\theta)|1\rangle = \cos\theta\, I|1\rangle + i\sin\theta\, X|1\rangle = \cos\theta|1\rangle + i\sin\theta|0\rangle$

1. What are possible outcomes + what does state collapse to?
2. What error correction procedure should be used in each case?

Solution

$|\psi_L\rangle = a|000\rangle + b|111\rangle$



$$M = \{ |000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|,\ |001\rangle\langle 001| + |110\rangle\langle 110|,\ |010\rangle\langle 010| + |101\rangle\langle 101|,\ |100\rangle\langle 100| + |011\rangle\langle 011| \}$$

Error on A qubit: Outcome or

Error on B qubit Outcome or

Error on C qubit Outcome or

Big Idea with Error Correction

Rules for Correcting Proj. Meas

Outcome

$$P_1 = \{ |\psi_a\rangle\langle\psi_a| + |\psi_b\rangle\langle\psi_b| + \dots \} \simeq \{ |\psi_a\rangle, |\psi_b\rangle, \dots \}$$

If get outcome P_1, state collapses to

$$\alpha |\psi_a\rangle + \beta |\psi_b\rangle \qquad (\alpha, \beta \text{ unknown})$$

We want to be in

$$\gamma |0_L\rangle + \eta |1_L\rangle \qquad (\gamma, \eta \text{ unknown})$$

Correct by finding lowest weight correction

Correction Rule:

* Find lowest weight correction

ex: Outcome $\{|100\rangle, |011\rangle\} \xrightarrow{\text{collapse}} |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle$

- If apply $X_1 \Rightarrow$

- If apply $X_2 X_3 \Rightarrow$

Need to Correct More Errors? Bigger Code!

$$|0_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} + |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} + |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} + |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)$$

9-qubit Shor Code

Corrects any single qubit error

Z_6 error:

$$|0_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} + |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} + |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} + |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)$$

Z_1 and Z_4

$$|0_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} + |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} + |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} + |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

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9-qubit Shor Code

Corrects any single qubit error

Easiest way to return to code space?

Which errors can be corrected by Shor's code?

$$|0_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} + |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} + |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} + |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} - |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} - |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} - |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

A) $Z_1 Z_2$

B) $Z_4 Z_8$

C) $Z_1 Z_2 Z_3$

D) $X_1 Z_2$

E) $X_1 X_2$

F) $X_1 X_4$

G) $Y_1 Z_4$

Fault Tolerant Quantum Computing

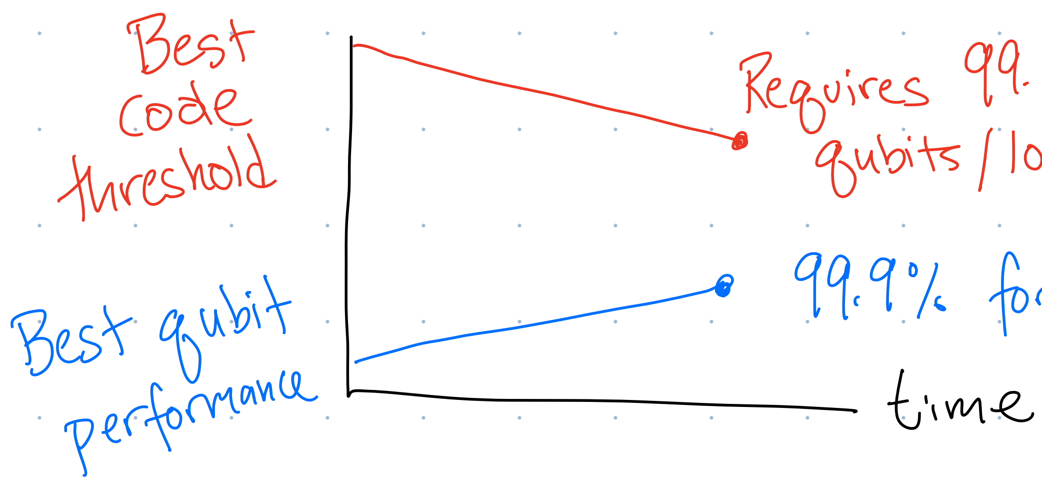
Shor Code: All single qubit errors, 9 qubits, 1 logical qubit
Concatenation: All 2-qubit errors, 81 qubits, 1 logical qubit

$$|0_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle_{123} + |111\rangle_{123}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{456} + |111\rangle_{456}\right)\left(|000\rangle_{789} + |111\rangle_{789}\right)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = \left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)\left(|000\rangle - |111\rangle\right)$$

$$|0\rangle \downarrow |0_L\rangle$$

But... more qubits means more chance of error. Can only keep ahead of accumulating errors if error rate is small enough



Requires 99.9% accuracy, 1000–10,000 physical qubits / logical qubit

99.9% for 2 qubits, 99.99% for 1 qubit
"fluxonium qubit"

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