

Quantum memories and error correction

By Faezeh Kimiaee



Based on:

James R. Wootton, *Journal of Modern Optics*, 59
(2012) 1717.

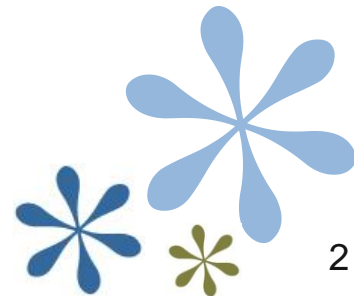
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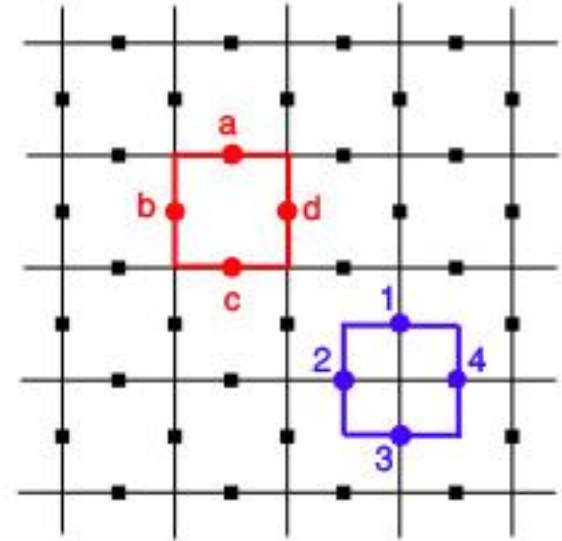
Toric code model

$$H = -J \sum_S A_S - K \sum_P B_P$$

$$A_s = \prod_{j \in \text{star } s} \sigma_j^x = \sigma_1^x \sigma_2^x \sigma_3^x \sigma_4^x$$

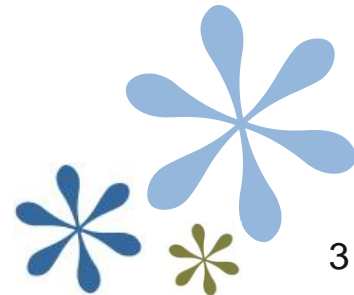
$$B_p = \prod_{j \in \text{plaquette } p} \sigma_j^z = \sigma_a^z \sigma_b^z \sigma_c^z \sigma_d^z$$

$$[A_S, B_P] = 0, \quad A_S^2 = B_P^2 = 1, \quad \prod_s A_S = \prod_p B_P = 1$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ qubits} = 2N \\ \# \text{ independent stabilizers} = 2N - 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{Degeneracy} = \frac{2^{2N}}{2^{2N-2}} = 4$$



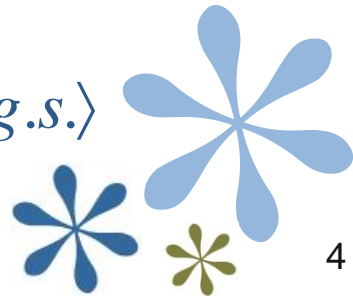
Ground state

$$|g.s.\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{N_S}}} \left[\prod_{\text{Star } S} (A_S + 1) \right] |o\rangle^{\otimes 2N}$$

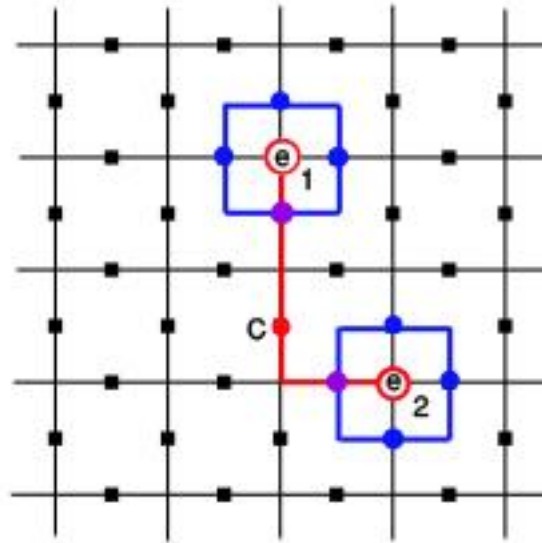
$$A_S |g.s.\rangle = |g.s.\rangle, \quad B_P |g.s.\rangle = |g.s.\rangle$$

$$|g.s.\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{N_S}}} \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Grid with a purple loop} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Grid with two purple loops} \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots \right\}$$

$$H = -J \sum_S A_S - K \sum_P B_P \rightarrow H |g.s.\rangle = (-JN_S - KN_P) |g.s.\rangle$$

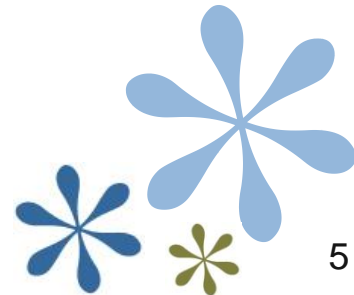


Excitations

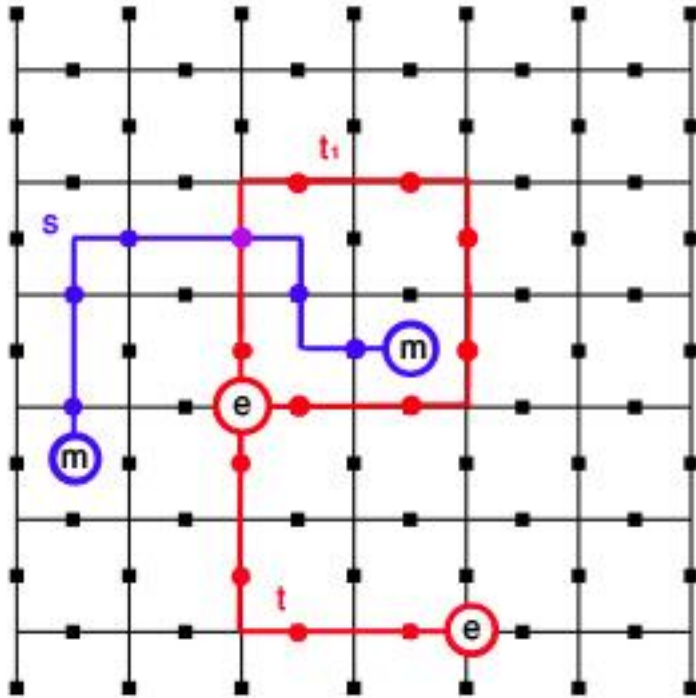


$$A_s S_c^z = -S_c^z A_s \text{ for } S \in 1, 2 \rightarrow A_s S_c^z |g.s.\rangle = -S_c^z |g.s.\rangle$$

Eigenstate of eigenvalue -1 for thoes 2

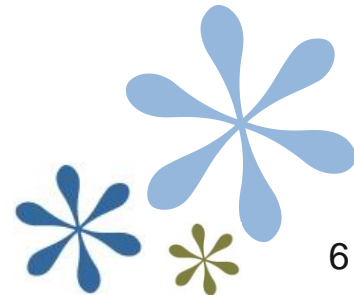


Statistics of the Excitations



$$|\psi_i\rangle = S_t^Z S_s^X |g.s.\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_f\rangle &= S_{t_1}^Z |\psi_i\rangle \\ &= S_{t_1}^Z S_t^Z S_s^X |g.s.\rangle \\ &= -S_t^Z S_s^X S_{t_1}^Z |g.s.\rangle \\ &= -|\psi_i\rangle \end{aligned}$$

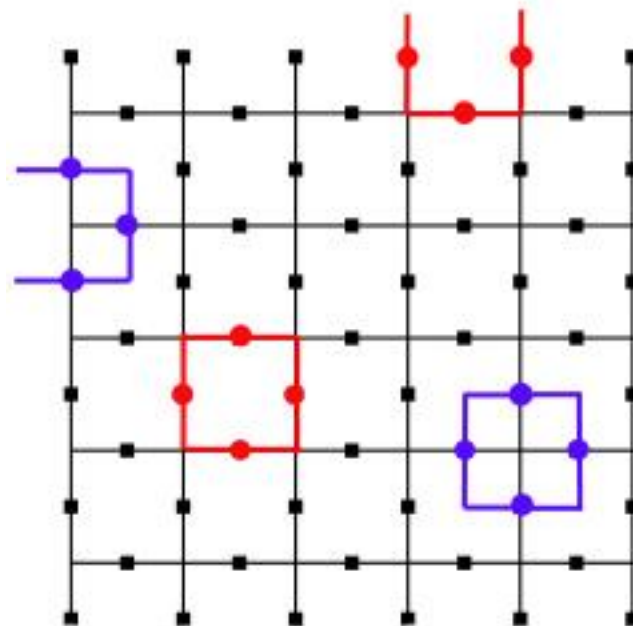


Toric code with open boundary condition

$$H = -\sum_S A_S - \sum_{S' \in \partial m} A_{S'} - \sum_{P' \in \partial m} B_{P'} - \sum_P B_P$$

$$[A_S, B_P] = 0, \quad A_S^2 = B_P^2 = 1,$$

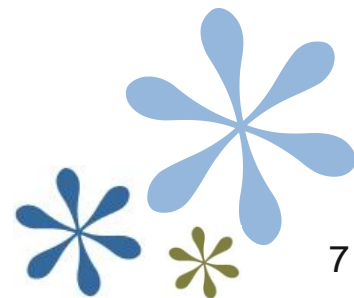
$$\prod_s A_s \neq 1, \quad \prod_p B_p \neq 1$$



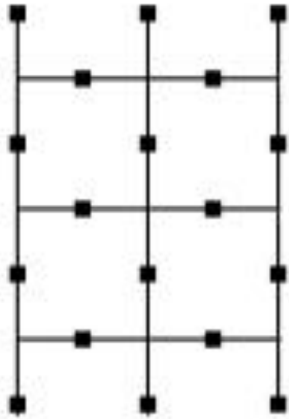
qubits = $2N$

independent stabilizers = $2N-1$

$$\longrightarrow \text{Degeneracy} = \frac{2^{2N}}{2^{2N-1}} = 2$$



Degeneracy!

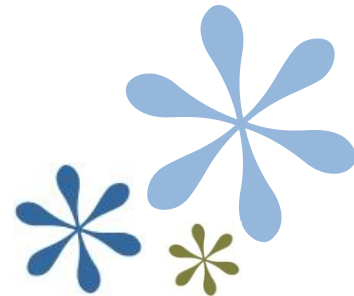
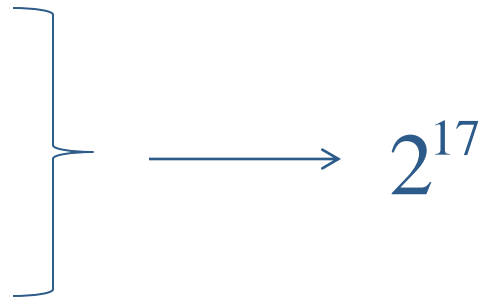


$N=18$

Hilbert space: 2^{18}

Plaquet=8

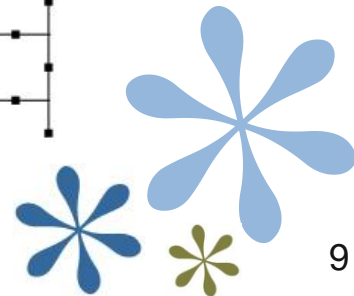
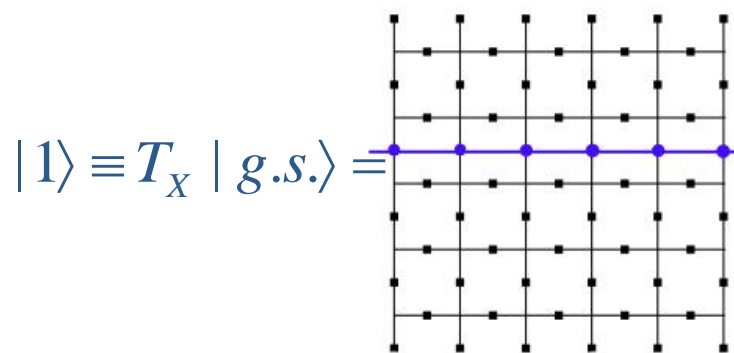
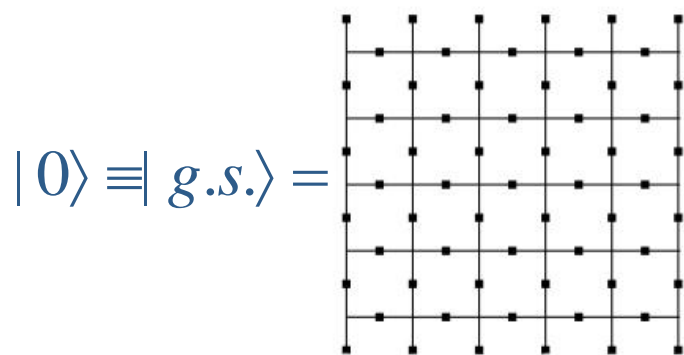
Star=9



Ground states and coding

$$|\xi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{N_s}}} \left[\prod_{\text{Star } S} (A_S + 1) \right] |0\rangle^{\otimes 2N}$$

$$|\xi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^N}} \left\{ \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Grid with purple paths} \end{array} \right\rangle + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Grid with purple paths} \end{array} \right\rangle + \dots \right\}$$



What about top and bottom boundaries ?!

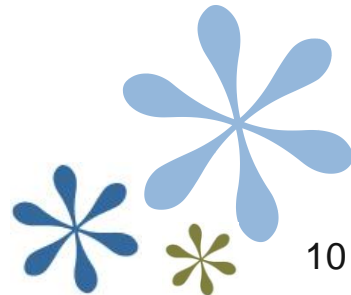
$$|g.s.\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\#S}}} \prod_S (A_S + 1) |0\rangle^{\otimes 2N}, \quad |g.s.'\rangle = T_x |g.s.\rangle$$

$$|\Phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\#P}}} \prod_P (B_P + 1) |+\rangle^{\otimes 2N}, \quad |\Phi'\rangle = T_z |\Phi\rangle$$

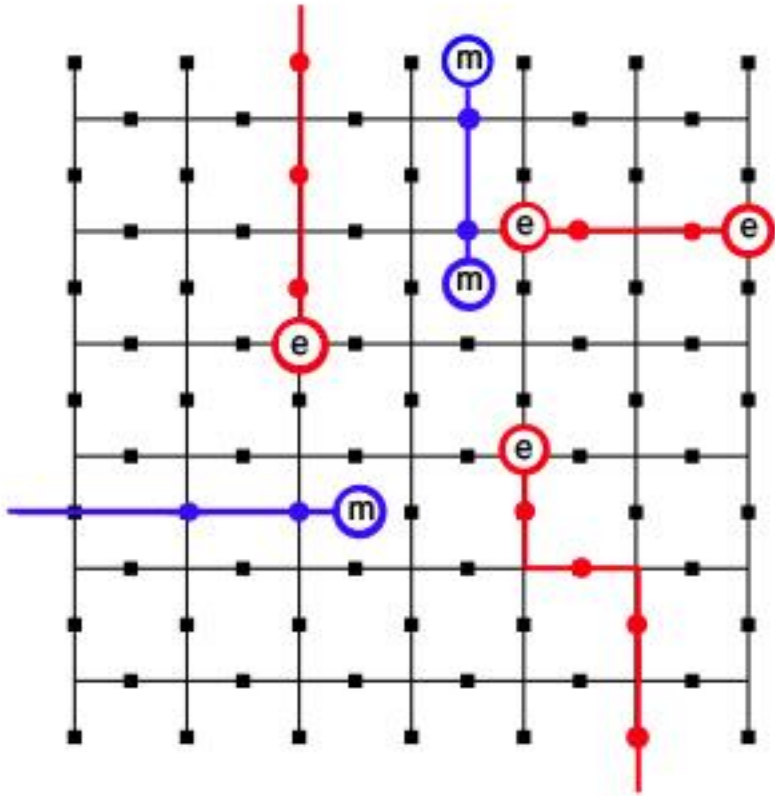
$$|\Phi\rangle = \alpha |g.s.\rangle + \beta |g.s.'\rangle, \quad |\Phi'\rangle = \alpha' |g.s.\rangle - \beta' |g.s.'\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g.s. | \Phi \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\#S} 2^{\#P}}} \langle 0 | \prod_S (A_S + 1) \prod_P (B_P + 1) | + \rangle^{\otimes 2N} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\#S} 2^{\#P}}} 2^{\#S} 2^{\#P} \langle 0 | + \rangle^{\otimes 2N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \alpha \end{aligned}$$

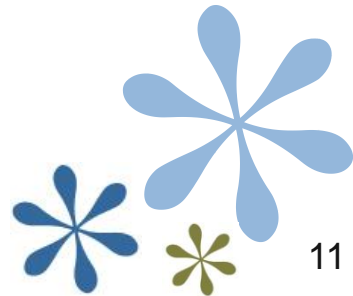
$$\text{Coding: } |\Phi\rangle \rightarrow |+\rangle, \quad T_z |\Phi\rangle \rightarrow |-\rangle$$



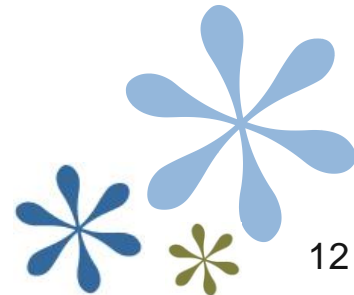
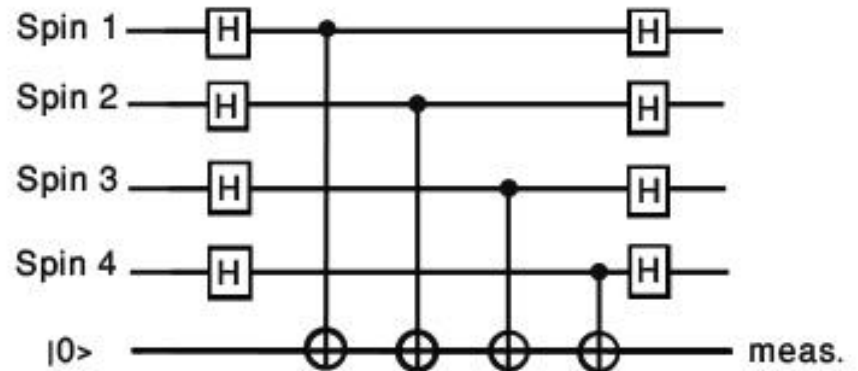
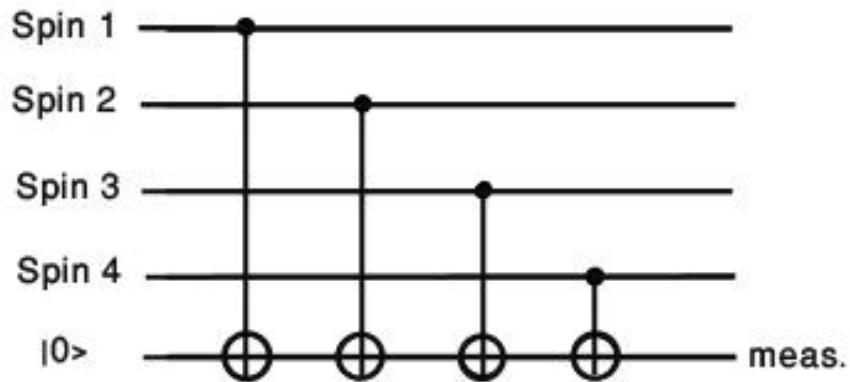
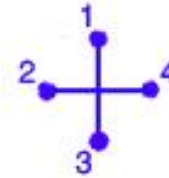
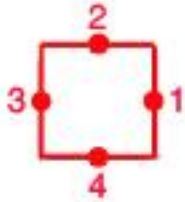
Excitations!



Some strings are able to
create a single anyon!

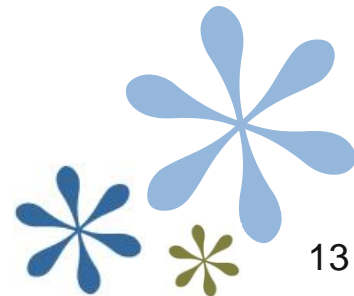
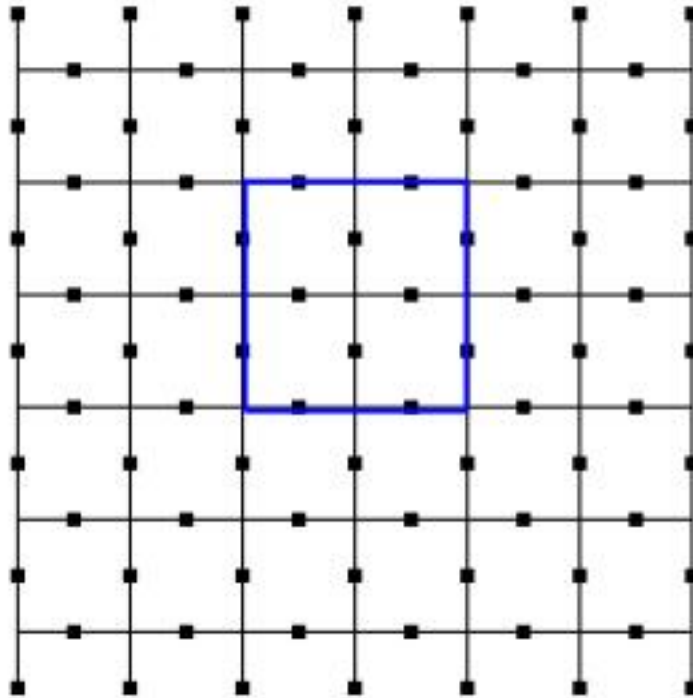


Stabilizer measurements



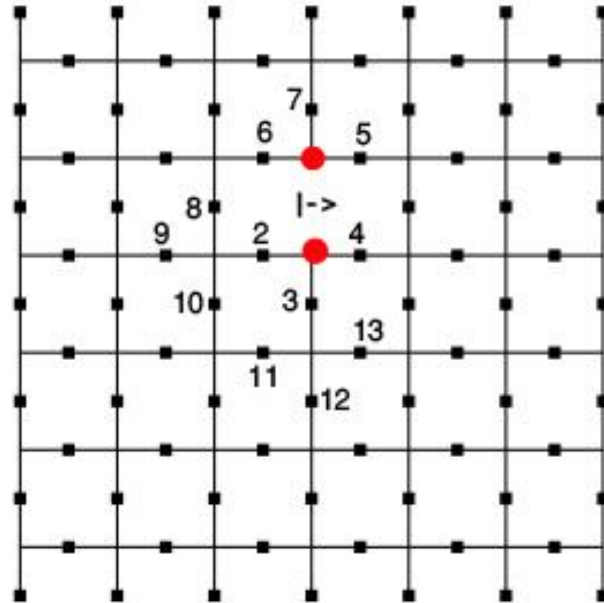
Creation of holes

- ✿ We first choose a selection of plaquette stabilizers that we no longer wish to enforce.



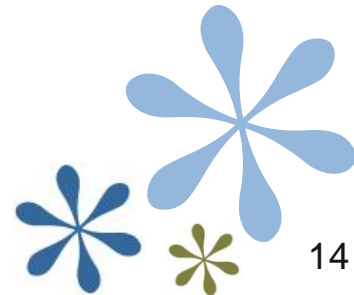
Creation of holes...

♣ Measuring in the x basis

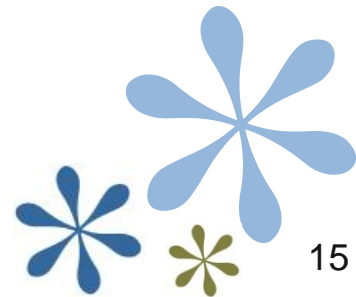
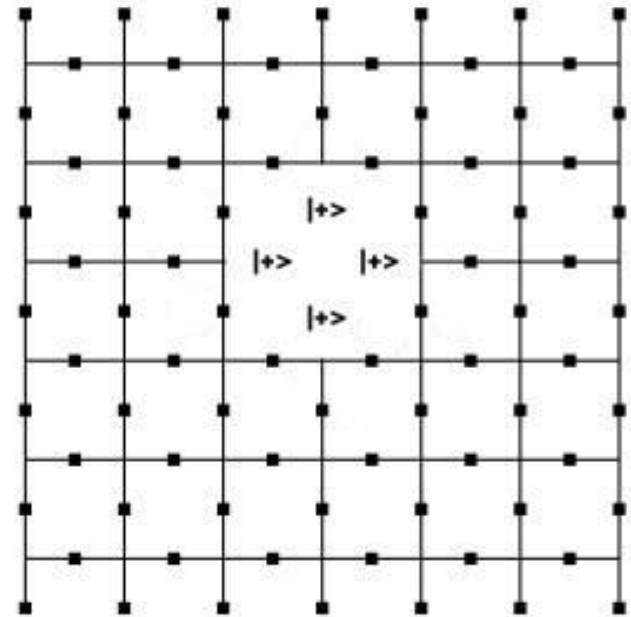
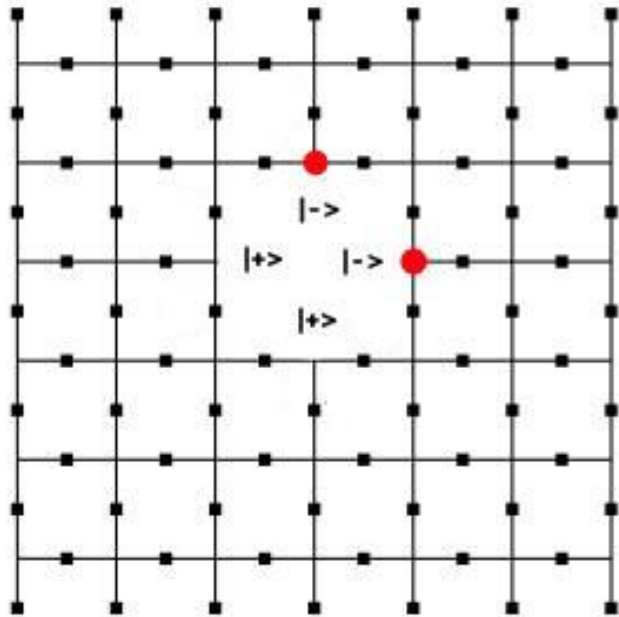


$$\frac{(1 + \sigma_1^x)}{2} |\xi\rangle = \dots (1 + \sigma_{2,3,4}^x) (1 + \sigma_{5,6,7}^x) \dots |+\rangle_1 |0\rangle^{\otimes 2N-1}$$

$$\frac{(1 - \sigma_1^x)}{2} |\xi\rangle = \dots (1 - \sigma_{2,3,4}^x) (1 - \sigma_{5,6,7}^x) \dots |-\rangle_1 |0\rangle^{\otimes 2N-1}$$

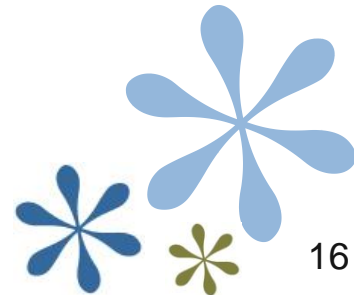
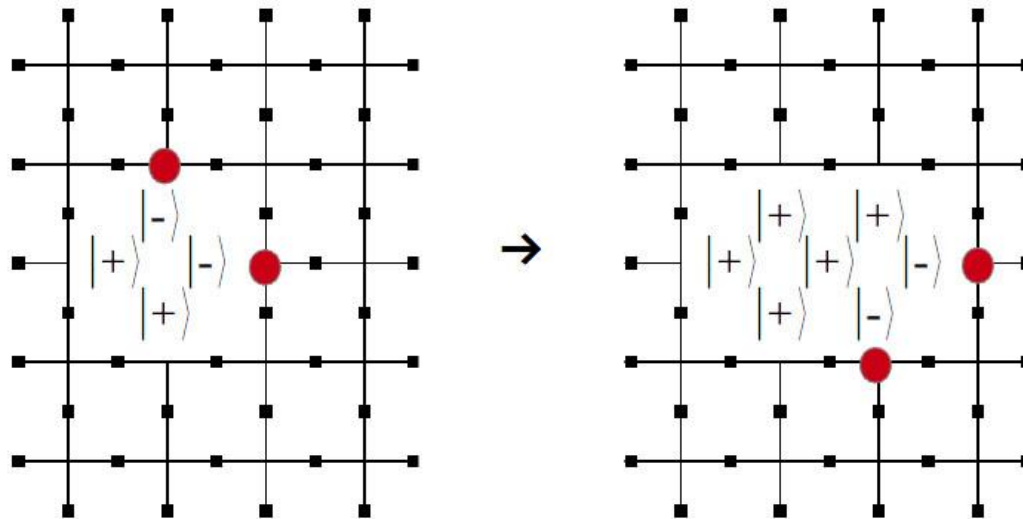


Creation of holes...

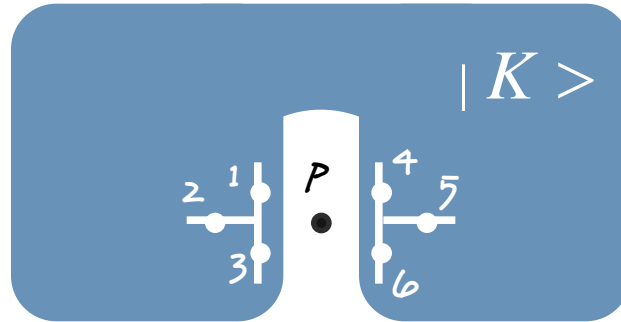


Expansion of holes

Expansion is simply achieved through more creation.



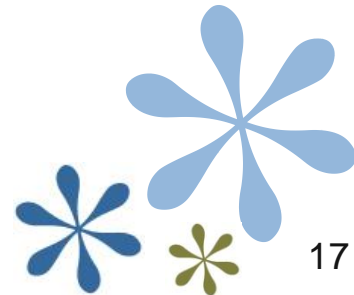
Contract a hole



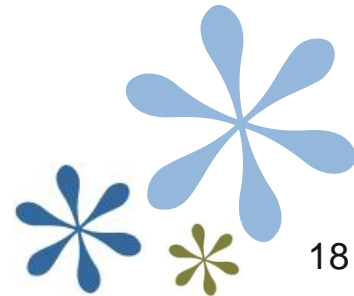
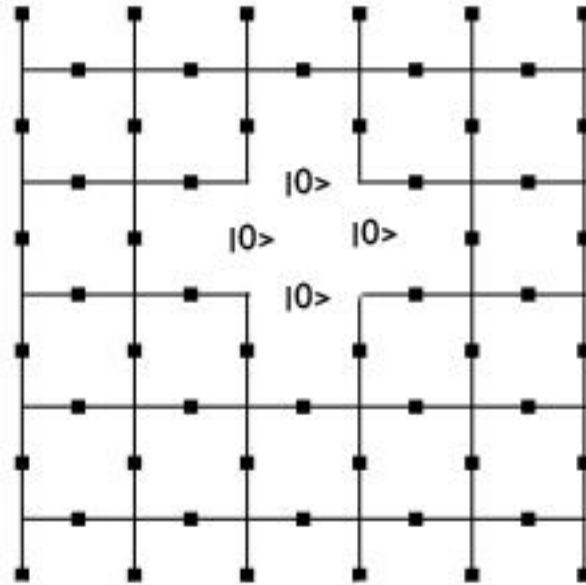
$$|\Psi\rangle = C_{1p} C_{4p} |K\rangle |0\rangle_p$$

$$X_1 X_2 X_3 X_p |\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle$$

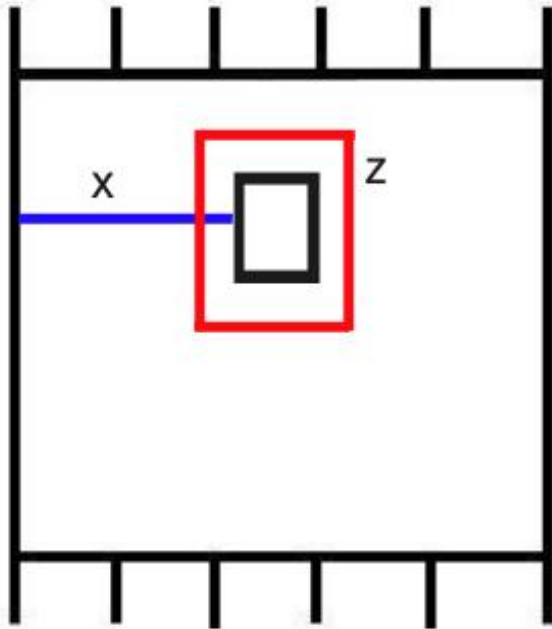
$$X_4 X_5 X_6 X_p |\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle$$



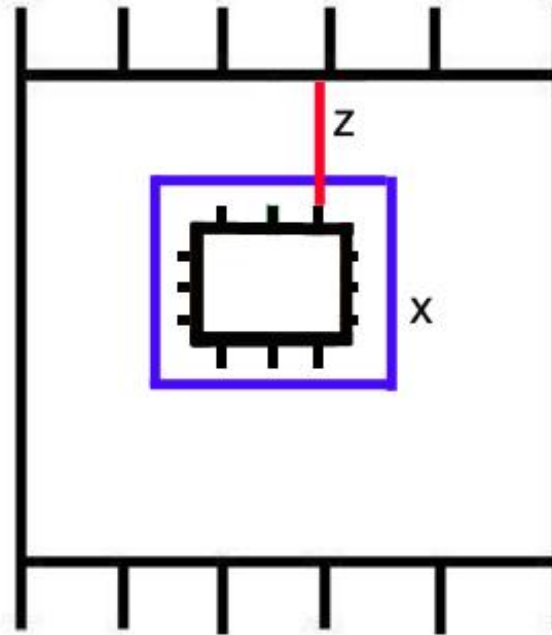
Rough holes



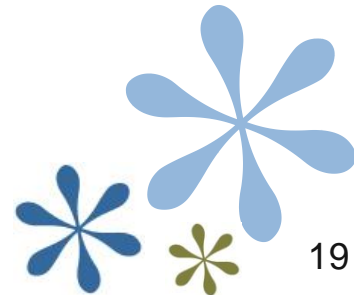
Hole coding



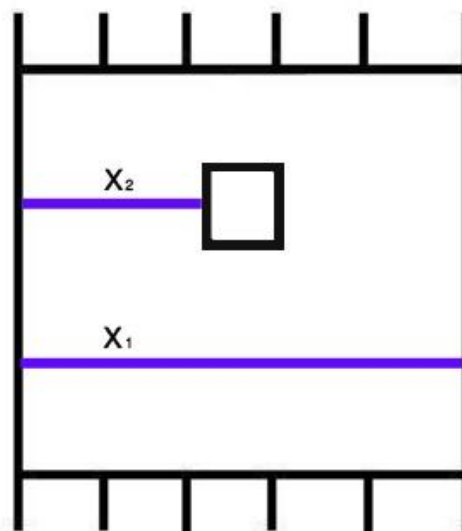
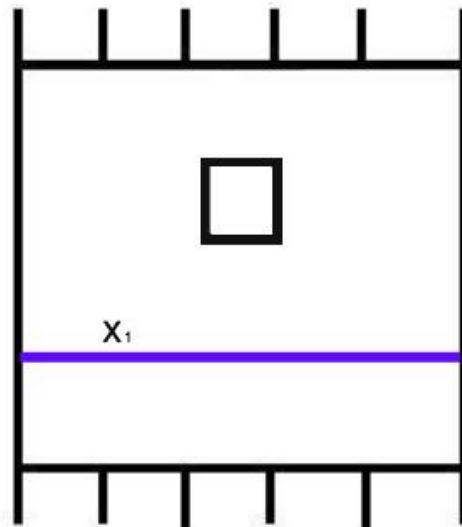
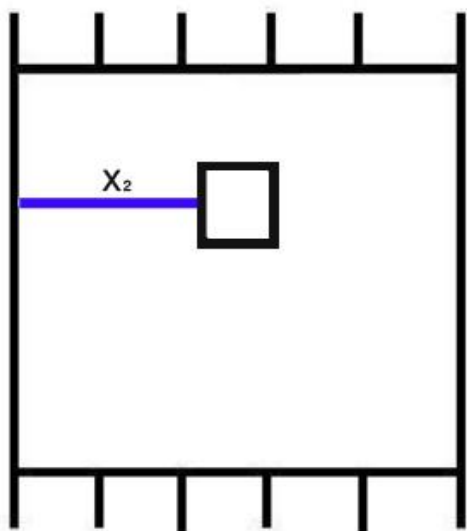
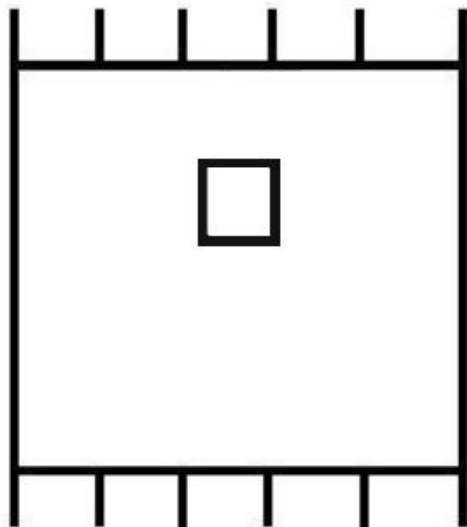
Smooth hole
(smooth qubit)



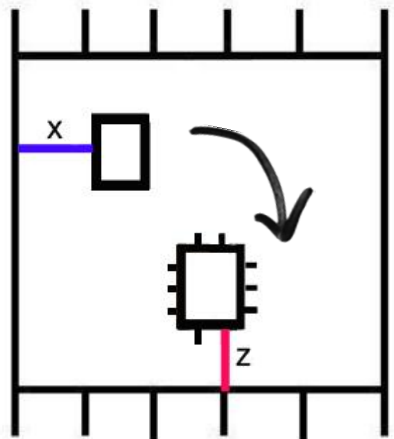
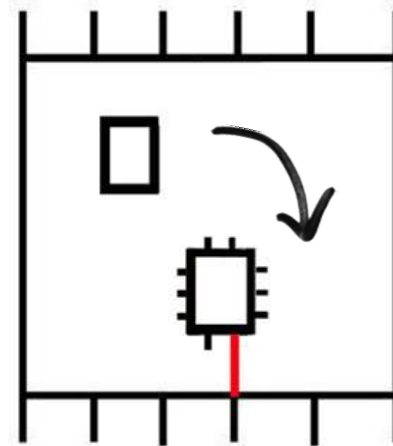
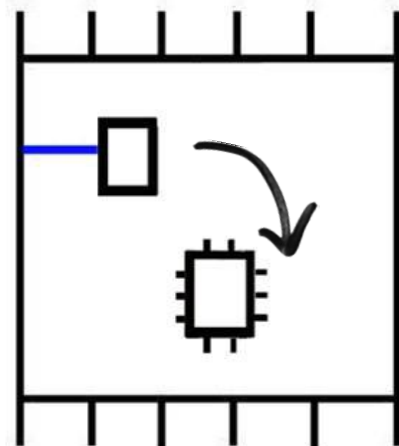
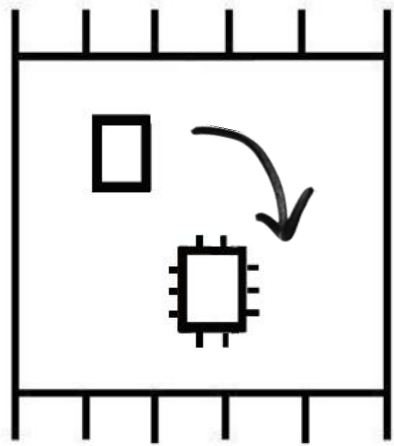
Rough hole
(rough qubit)



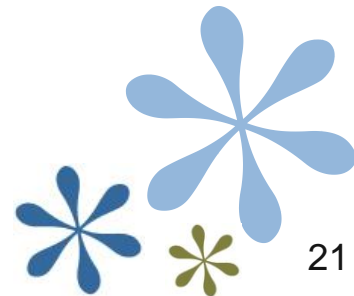
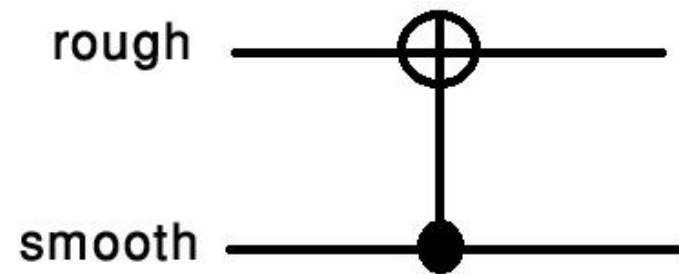
Hole coding



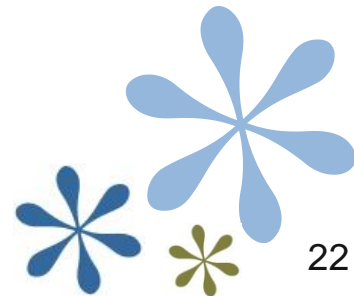
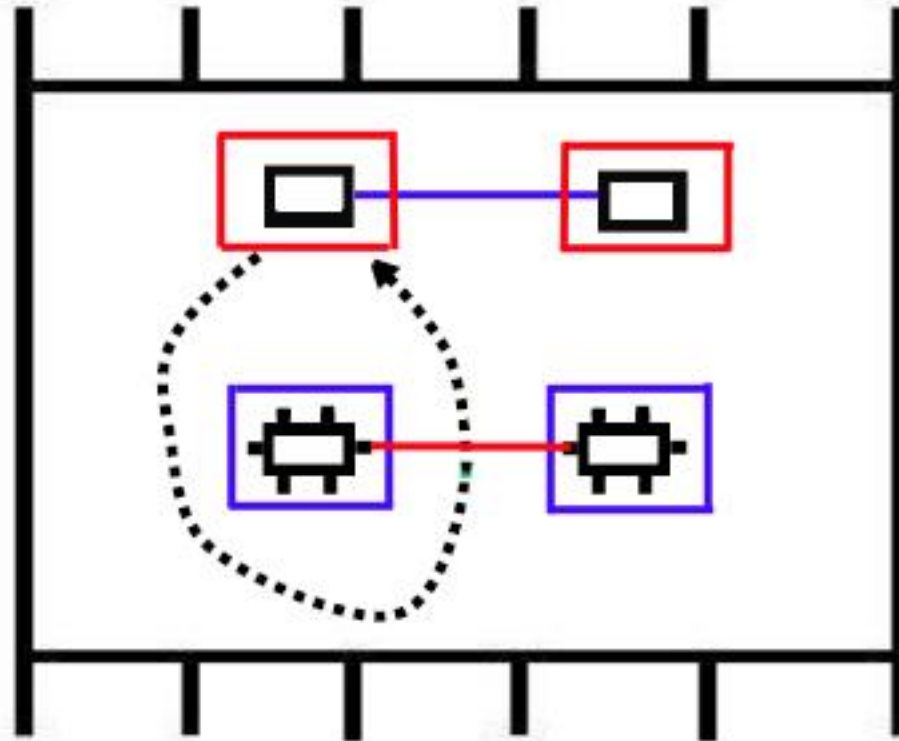
CNOT gate



generating a phase of -1

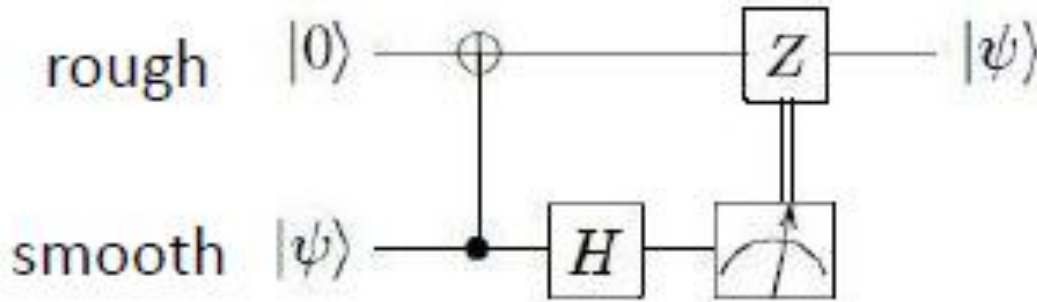


CNOT

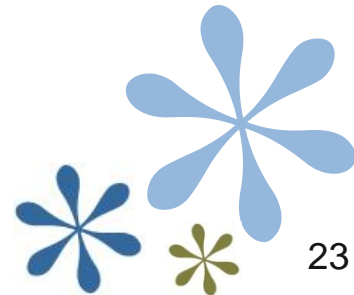
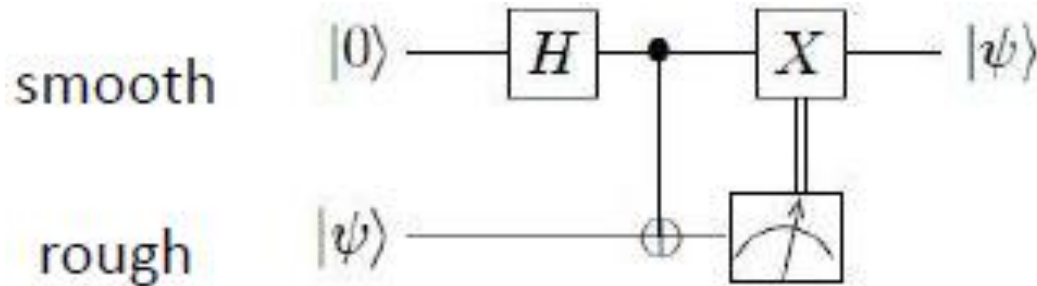


Converting a rough qubit to a smooth qubit

Converting a smooth qubit into a rough qubit

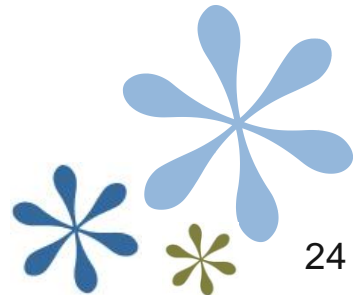


Converting a rough qubit to a smooth qubit



Universal gates!

S. Bravyi and A. Kitaev, *Phys. Rev. A* 71, 022316 (2005).



Thank you

