

More QEC

phase flip

general 1-qubit QEC w/ 5 qubit code embed $\mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes 5}$

CSS codes - connect QEC to classical codes
toric codes

\rightarrow QM + EM

Midterm (next Friday)
stuff up to

Phase Flip

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle$$

$$a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle \rightarrow a|0\rangle - b|1\rangle \quad \text{quantum error}$$

$$|0\rangle \equiv |+,z\rangle \quad \& \quad |1\rangle \equiv |-,z\rangle$$

$$|+\rangle \equiv |+,x\rangle \quad \& \quad |-\rangle \equiv |-,x\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle &= \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |-\rangle &= \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

phase flip error $|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \quad |1\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle$

takes $|+\rangle \rightarrow |-\rangle \quad \& \quad |-\rangle \rightarrow |+\rangle$

if bit flip error is $| \pm \rangle$ basis

change of basis from $|0\rangle + |1\rangle$ to $|+\rangle + |-\rangle$ accomplished by H Hadamard Gate

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H \begin{pmatrix} |0\rangle \\ |1\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} |0\rangle + |1\rangle \\ |0\rangle - |1\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |+\rangle \\ |-\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercise: by acting $\sim H$ in right places show how to use bit flip error correction to convert phase flip errors

Using an encoding of one qubit into 3 qubit space we can detect
+ correct one bit flip or one phase flip error

$$O_y: |0\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle \quad |1\rangle \rightarrow i|0\rangle$$

for bit flip correction, we measured

P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3 (last class)

Shorter procedure:

measure :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 Z_2 &= O_3 \otimes O_3 \otimes 1 \\ Z_2 Z_3 &= 1 \otimes O_3 \otimes O_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{can check } Z_1 Z_2 = (|100\rangle\langle 001 + |11\rangle\langle 111) \otimes \mathbb{I}$$

$$- (|10\rangle\langle 101 + |01\rangle\langle 011) \otimes \mathbb{I}$$

\hookrightarrow tells you if 1st & 2nd qubits are same (+1)
or different (-1)

$Z_1 Z_2$

$Z_2 Z_3$

no error

1

1

1st bitflip

-1

1

2nd bitflip

-1

-1

+ act of $Z_2 = 1100_x \otimes \mathbb{I}$
to correct error

3rd bitflip

1

-1

Shor code - a 9 qubit encoding of one qubit

$$\text{encode } a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle \rightarrow a|\bar{0}\rangle + b|\bar{1}\rangle$$

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (|1000 000 000\rangle + |000 000 111\rangle + \text{6 more})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\underbrace{(|1000\rangle + |111\rangle)}_{\text{block 1}} \otimes \underbrace{(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)}_{\text{block 2}} \otimes \underbrace{(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)}_{\text{block 3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (|1000\rangle + |111\rangle)^{\otimes 3}$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle - |111\rangle)^{\otimes 3}$$

encode $|0\rangle$, encoding as $\sim |+++\rangle$ as in phase flip error

each $\frac{|000\rangle + |111\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$ as in bit flip error

3 types of errors

① bit flip act Z_i $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$

② phase flip act Z_i $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$

③ bit & phase flip act Z_i $i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$

Bit flip in 1st qubit

$$|\Psi_E\rangle = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \left((|100\rangle + |011\rangle) \otimes (|000\rangle + |111\rangle)^{\otimes 2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}} \left((|100\rangle - |011\rangle) \otimes (|000\rangle - |111\rangle)^{\otimes 2} \right)$$

Measure $Z_1 Z_2$ $\rightarrow -1$ (1st & 2nd are diff)
 $Z_2 Z_3$ $\rightarrow 1$ (2nd & 3rd are same)

\Rightarrow implies first bit flip

$$X_2 |\Psi_E\rangle = |\Psi\rangle = a|10\rangle + b|11\rangle$$

1st block 2nd block 3rd block
in general, measure $Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3$, $Z_4 Z_5 + Z_5 Z_6$, $Z_7 Z_8 + Z_8 Z_9$

Phase flip in 1st qubit

$10 \rightarrow 10 \quad 10 \rightarrow 11$

$$|\Psi_E\rangle = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \left((|100\rangle - |111\rangle) \otimes (|000\rangle + |111\rangle)^{\otimes 2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2}} \left((|100\rangle + \underline{|111\rangle}) \otimes (|000\rangle + |111\rangle)^{\otimes 2} \right)$$

Same expression for any m block. Instead of locating qubit, we locate block & fix block

Measure $X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4 X_5 X_6 = (X_1 X_2 X_3)(X_4 X_5 X_6)(1111)$
 \vdots

$$X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_8 X_9 = (1111)(X_4 X_5 X_6)(X_7 X_8 X_9)$$