

Quantum Error Correction

①

Repetition code

Quantum info is extremely fragile

① Classical repetition code:

QC are highly susceptible to errors.

- Unwanted interaction with environment cause disturbance, including decoherence.

→ The idea is to simply repeat each bit multiple times

3 bit repetition code:

$$0 \mapsto 000$$

$$1 \mapsto 111$$

Decoding

$$abc \rightarrow \text{majority}(a, b, c).$$

✓ This code corrects up to one bit flip on any of the three bits used for encoding

② Repetition code for qubits

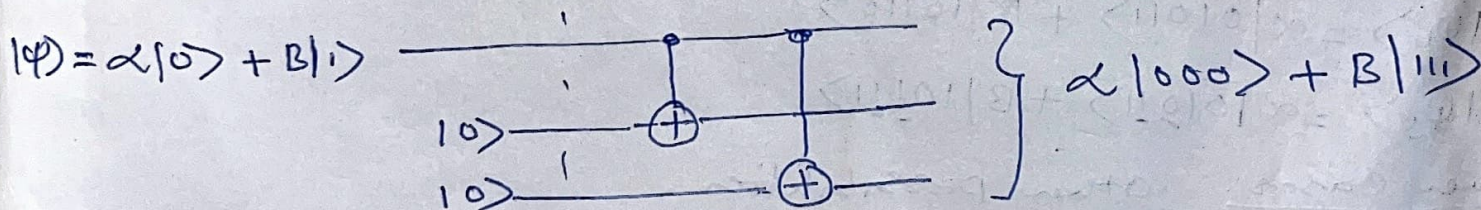
$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle$$

$$\text{This is not true! } |\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$$

It is not same thing as

✓ Such an encoding can't be implemented for an unknown qubit state $|\psi\rangle$ by the no-cloning theorem

This circuit performs the encoding: -



$$\text{CNOT } |\psi\rangle|0\rangle$$

$$\text{CNOT } |\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|10\rangle = \alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$$

Applying second CNOT gate on first qubit

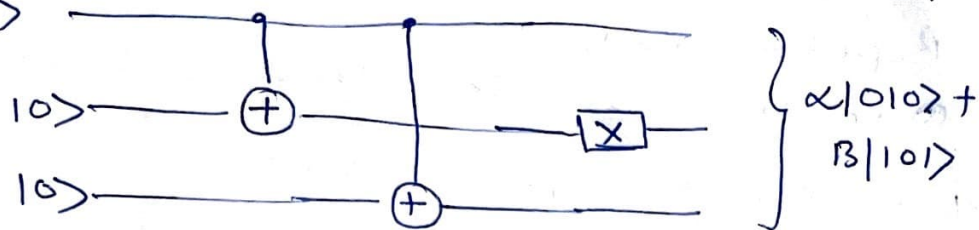
$$\text{CNOT } (\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle)|0\rangle =$$

$$\text{CNOT } (\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle) = \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle$$

Assume one qubit flipped.

(2)

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|10\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$$

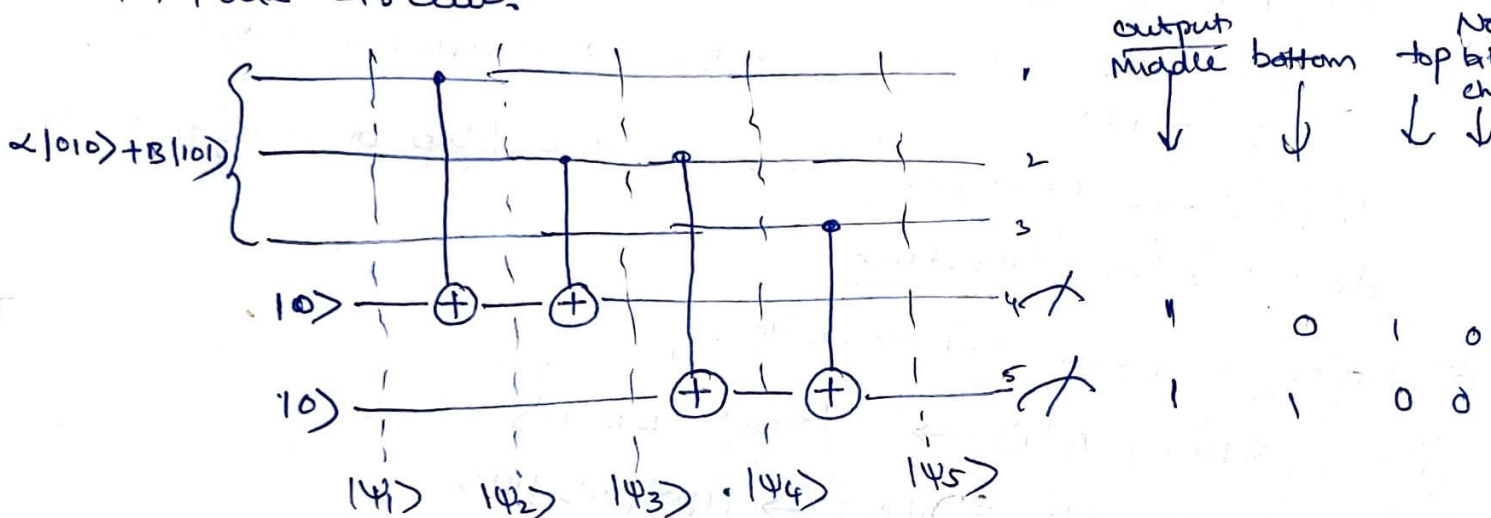


$$CNOT(|\psi_0\rangle) = \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|111\rangle$$

$$CNOT(\alpha|1000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle) = \alpha|1000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle$$

$$\text{At stage 4, } |\psi_4\rangle = \alpha|010\rangle + \beta|101\rangle$$

We can identify the location of a single bit-flip with this circuit:



$$|\psi_1\rangle = \alpha|01000\rangle + \beta|10100\rangle$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \alpha|01000\rangle + \beta|10110\rangle$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \alpha|01010\rangle + \beta|10110\rangle$$

$$|\psi_4\rangle = \alpha|01011\rangle + \beta|10110\rangle$$

$$|\psi_5\rangle = \alpha|01011\rangle + \beta|10111\rangle$$

Other cases: other possibilities

① Bottom bit changes \boxed{X} → Measurement of last two qubits 0, 1

② Top bit or rightmost \boxed{X} → Measurement 1, 0

③ No bit change $\hat{\boxed{X}}$ → then 0, 0

Summary

State	Syndrome	Correction
$\alpha 000\rangle + \beta 111\rangle$	0 0	$1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1$
$\alpha 100\rangle + \beta 011\rangle$	1 0	$X \otimes 1 \otimes 1$
$\alpha 010\rangle + \beta 101\rangle$	1 1	$1 \otimes X \otimes 1$
$\alpha 001\rangle + \beta 110\rangle$	0 1	$1 \otimes 1 \otimes X$

Corresponding Circuit:

