




LogicalQ: A toolkit for quantum circuit development with built-in, generalized quantum error correction

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Summary

LogicalQ is a Python toolkit for quantum circuit development with built-in, generalized quantum error mitigation, detection, and correction (QEMDAC). LogicalQ inherits many of its data structures from, and thus is designed to interface well with, the Qiskit and Qiskit Aer packages ([Javadi-Abhari et al., 2024](#)).

The source code for LogicalQ is available on GitHub at <https://github.com/GT-Quantum-Computing-Association/LogicalQ/>. It can be installed via pip from the pypi index at <https://pypi.org/project/LogicalQ/>. Its documentation is hosted publicly at <https://logicalq.readthedocs.io/>.

Statement of need

Quantum computing presents a new model for computation which may significantly accelerate scientific discovery in many fields, from physics to finance. However, the current era of quantum hardware is still noisy, and quantum error mitigation (QEM), quantum error detection (QED), and quantum error correction (QEC) techniques are necessary for the execution of utility-scale algorithms. Moreover, the broader scientific consensus is that these techniques will always be necessary to some extent. Although there exist a number of libraries which allow researchers with some background to run experiments focused on QEC, there is a lack of a unified framework for general QEMDAC which is accessible to quantum computing researchers of any background and simultaneously supports diverse algorithms.

Many of the necessary components for quantum error control have been formalized mathematically such that algorithms can be designed to construct these components for general classes of error control techniques.

The Stim library is notable for its high-performance stabilizer-based simulations involving Pauli operators, but this limits its applicability to utility-algorithms which require arbitrary Clifford and non-Clifford operators which the library does not support. In contrast, LogicalQ supports multiple basis gate sets for universal quantum computation.

The mqt-qecc library, part of the Munich Quantum Toolkit, is similar to LogicalQ in its interoperability with other libraries such as Stim and Qiskit, but its functionality focuses

on state preparation for CSS codes and decoding for various classes of codes. Although an important area of research within QEC, it lacks sufficient functionality for algorithm development and experiment design.

The PECOS library is closer to LogicalQ in that it features support for a complete QEC protocol for general stabilizer codes and more general noise models, but it is limited in native gate support and its lack of built-in interoperability with standard libraries for quantum circuit development introduces friction in the application of QEC to quantum algorithms research.

The stac library is even closer to LogicalQ in that it has many of the above features while also supporting non-stabilizer circuits with non-Clifford operators such as arbitrary rotations.

LogicalQ was designed to accelerate the application of QEMDAC in quantum algorithm development. Thus, its core design principle is maximizing user capability in implementing complex algorithms. The combination of generalized quantum error correction functionality, compatibility with libraries such as Qiskit, existence of numerous demo notebooks, and overall usability will increase accessibility to quantum error corrected-research and enable deeper study into the application of quantum error correction.

Furthermore, QEMDAC techniques can make analysis of quantum computation results difficult because they utilize overhead resources which exponentially increase the size of experiment outputs. There is a need for tools which can parse QEMDAC results without requiring researchers to understand the often-complex mathematics of these techniques.

Although many of the necessary tools are not particularly lengthy or convoluted in their implementation, LogicalQ provides a single toolkit which handles the complexities of the QEMDAC workflow to avoid user error when constructing circuit components or performing mathematical analyses.

Functionality

LogicalQ consists of various modules which provide functionality for the construction of QEMDAC components as well as their application and analysis.

The Logical module lies at the heart of the library with the implementation of the LogicalCircuit class. This class inherits from the QuantumCircuit class in Qiskit and . This module also contains the implementations of the LogicalStatevector and LogicalDensityMatrix classes (which inherit from the Statevector and DensityMatrix classes in Qiskit, respectively), which enable direct analysis of quantum states at either the logical level or physical level. Importantly, these classes allow for experimental measurement data to be represented using formal quantum state representations and subsequently visualized in terms of logical basis vectors and matrices, respectively. Logical also contains the logical_state_fidelity function which is designed to support complex fidelity comparisons, such as the fidelity of a physical density matrix and a logical statevector. Such a tool is essential for

An important feature of the LogicalCircuit class is its from_physical_circuit class method, which allows users to input a QuantumCircuit object from Qiskit and output a LogicalCircuit which has all of its QEMDAC functionality. This interoperability means that researchers that already use Qiskit (or, in fact, any tool which can export OpenQASM code, which can then be imported into a QuantumCircuit) can readily apply QEMDAC techniques to their work. Because of the inheritance structure, most of the familiar class attributes and methods are available LogicalCircuit, including many which have been overridden with special behavior for QEMDAC. This includes logical realizations of common quantum gates, many of which can be realized using different methods.

The Benchmarks module contains constructors for many of the most commonly-used benchmarking circuits in quantum computation, including randomized benchmarking and quantum

89 volume. These functions expose parameters such as qubit counts, circuit lengths, and random
90 selection seeds to the user so that they can be directly integrated into controlled tests and
91 experiments.

92 The Experiments module contains a variety of experiments which can be used to study
93 QEMDAC techniques. It also contains the `execute_circuits` method, which provides a
94 unified interface with both simulator and hardware backends. Experiment data can be analyzed
95 with functions from the Analysis module, as long as they conform to the expected data
96 structures for each analysis function.

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