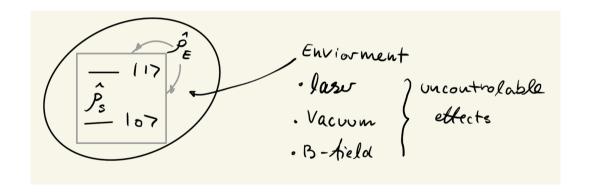
# Errors in Quantum Computations and how to Correct Them Quantum Engineering II

3rd of June 2021



#### Typical sources of errors in quantum computations



#### Typical sources of errors in quantum computations

Classically: Clone Bits Majority Vote

Quantum Mechanically: No-cloning theorem

$$U(|\phi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle) = |\phi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle, \quad \forall |\phi\rangle$$

Because

$$U|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle|0\rangle, \quad U|1\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle|1\rangle$$

Superposition

$$U(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle|0\rangle + |1\rangle|1\rangle \neq (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$



#### **Evolution**

Errors are described by unitary transformation on our total system

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}) = \hat{U}\hat{
ho}\hat{U}^{\dagger}$$

Suppose we have a system  $\hat{
ho}_S$  and and environment  $\hat{
ho}_E$ 

$$ho_{\mathcal{S}} 
ightarrow \mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}_{\mathcal{S}}) = \mathsf{Tr}_{\mathcal{E}}[\hat{U}(\hat{
ho}_{\mathcal{S}} \otimes \hat{
ho}_{\mathcal{E}})\hat{U}^{\dagger}]$$

## Bit Flip Error

Bit flip  $|1\rangle \to |0\rangle$  or  $|0\rangle \to |1\rangle$  with probabilty p.

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}_{S}) = (1-p)\hat{
ho}_{S} + p\hat{\sigma}_{\mathsf{x}}\hat{
ho}_{S}\hat{\sigma}_{\mathsf{x}}^{\dagger}$$

Changes the bloch sphere  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{I} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma})$ 

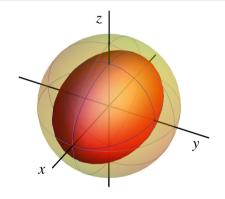


Figure: Contraction in y and z not x



# Phase Flip Error

Bit flip  $|0\rangle \to -|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle \to -|1\rangle$  with probabilty p.

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}_{S}) = (1-p)\hat{
ho}_{S} + p\hat{\sigma}_{z}\hat{
ho}_{S}\hat{\sigma}_{z}^{\dagger}$$

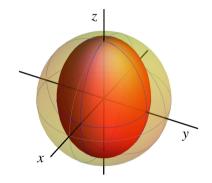


Figure: Contraction in x and y not z

#### Other Errors

Combined bit and phase flip  $|0\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle$ 

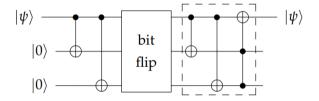
$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}_{S}) = (1-p)\hat{
ho}_{S} + p\hat{\sigma}_{y}\hat{
ho}_{S}\hat{\sigma}_{y}^{\dagger}$$

Depolarization Damping (maximally mixed states)  $\rho \to \frac{\mathbb{I}}{2}$ .

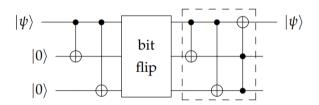
$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{
ho}_{\mathcal{S}}) = (1-
ho)\hat{
ho}_{\mathcal{S}} + 
horac{\mathbb{I}}{2}$$

Amplitude Damping (Thermal Equilibrium loss of energy)

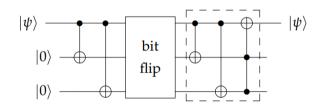
$$|\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle = \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle$$



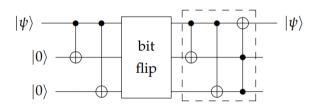
$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \end{aligned}$$



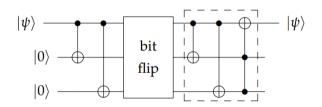
$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \end{split}$$

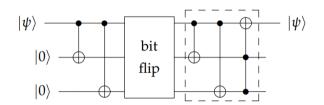


$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|110\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \end{split}$$

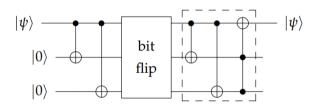


Error Sources

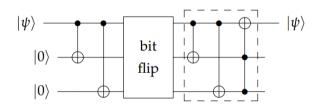
$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|110\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|111\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|110\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|111\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\to \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle &= \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|110\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|110\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|111\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|111\rangle \\ &= |\psi\rangle|1\rangle|1\rangle \end{split}$$

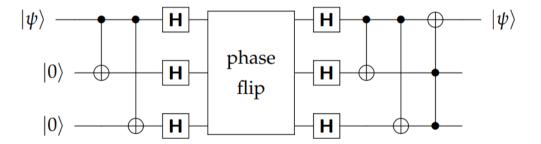


#### Table

Error Location	Final State
No Error	$ \psi angle 0 angle 0 angle$
Bit 1	$ \psi\rangle 1\rangle 1\rangle$
Bit 2	$ \psi angle  1 angle  0 angle$
Bit 3	$ \psi angle  0 angle  1 angle$



# Phase Flip Error Correction





Error Correction

#### Pros and Cons

Pro

We can correct bit flip errors

#### Cons

- 1. We can only correct bit flip errors
- 2. More qubits are needed
- 3. We cannot control when the error occurs

#### Shor Code

