

# Low-overhead non-Clifford topological fault-tolerant circuits for all non-chiral abelian topological phases

Andreas Bauer, arXiv:2403.12119

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# Two theories of topological quantum computation

Passive/**physical** fault tolerance

Active/**engineered** fault tolerance

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<b>Arbitrary</b> topological <b>phases</b> are studied	Almost exclusively the <b>toric code</b> is studied
Universality achieved purely topologically	Universality achieved through magic state distillation

# Active fault tolerance beyond the toric-code phase:

## Literature

- ▶ Dauphinais et al, *Quantum Error Correction with the Semion Code* (2018)
- Magdalena de la Fuente et al, *Non-Pauli topological stabilizer codes from twisted quantum doubles* (2020)
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- ▶ Schotte et al, *Quantum error correction thresholds for the universal Fibonacci Turaev-Viro code* (2020)  
Syndrome-extraction circuit for the Fibonacci string-net model

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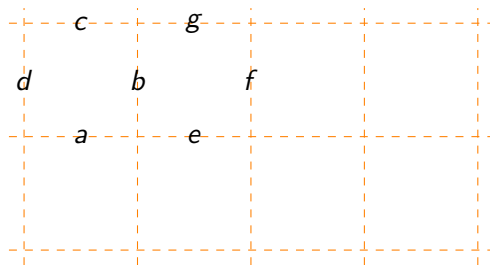
# Active fault tolerance beyond the toric-code phase:

## This work

- ▶ General method constructing fault-tolerant circuits from path integrals + 1-form symmetries
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- ▶ Error correction beyond Pauli measurements + Clifford operations

# Discrete path integrals

- Sum over variables  $a, b, c, \dots$  on regular lattice

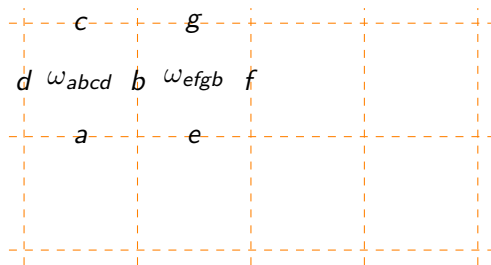


A 2x3 grid of dashed orange lines representing a regular lattice. The top row contains labels  $c$ ,  $g$ , and an empty space. The bottom row contains labels  $a$ ,  $e$ , and an empty space. The first column contains labels  $d$  and  $a$ . The second column contains labels  $b$  and  $e$ . The third column contains labels  $f$  and an empty space.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,\dots} Z =$$

# Discrete path integrals

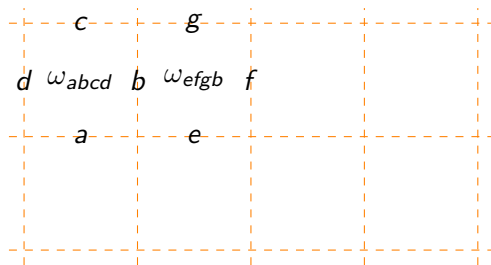
- ▶ Sum over variables  $a, b, c, \dots$  on regular lattice
- ▶ Summand: Product of weights  $\omega_{abc\dots}$


$$\Rightarrow \sum_{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,\dots} \omega_{abcd} \omega_{efgb} \dots$$

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# Discrete path integrals

- ▶ Sum over variables  $a, b, c, \dots$  on regular lattice
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- ▶ Quantum phases  $\Rightarrow$  ground state properties  $\Rightarrow$  imaginary-time evolution  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean signature



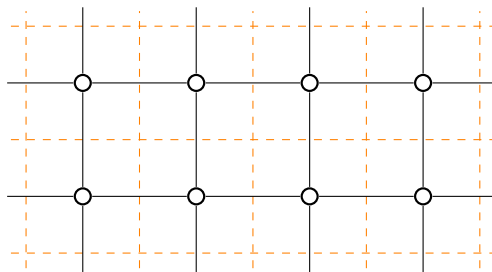
The diagram shows a 2x2 lattice of squares defined by dashed orange lines. The top-left square has vertices labeled  $d$  (top-left),  $c$  (top-right),  $a$  (bottom-left), and  $b$  (bottom-right). The top-right square has vertices labeled  $b$  (top-left),  $g$  (top-right),  $e$  (bottom-left), and  $f$  (bottom-right). The weight  $\omega_{abcd}$  is associated with the top-left square, and  $\omega_{efgb}$  is associated with the top-right square.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,\dots} Z = \omega_{abcd} \omega_{efgb} \dots$$



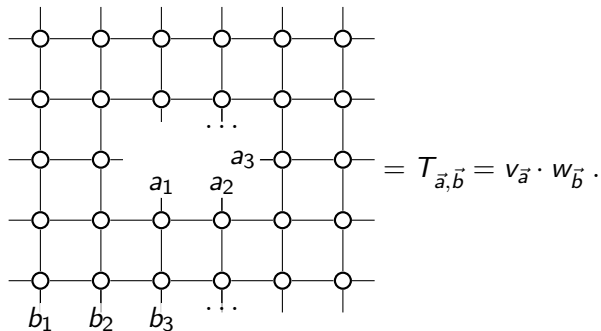
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- ▶ Quantum phases  $\Rightarrow$  ground state properties  $\Rightarrow$  imaginary-time evolution  $\Rightarrow$  Euclidean signature
- ▶ Alternative language: Tensor networks in spacetime


$$Z = \sum_{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,\dots} \omega_{abcd} \omega_{efgb} \dots$$

# Fixed-point path integrals

- Zero correlation length  $\rightarrow$  Annulus operator = rank 1:



## Example: Toric code

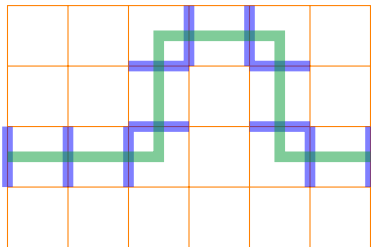
Ground state: Closed-loop superposition  $\in 2D$

$$|\psi\rangle \propto \sum_{\text{1-cocycle } A} |A\rangle$$

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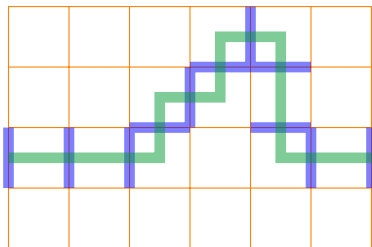
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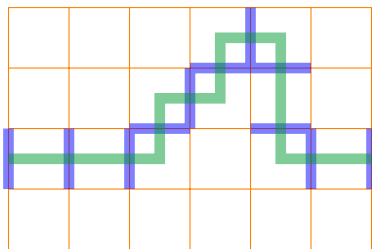
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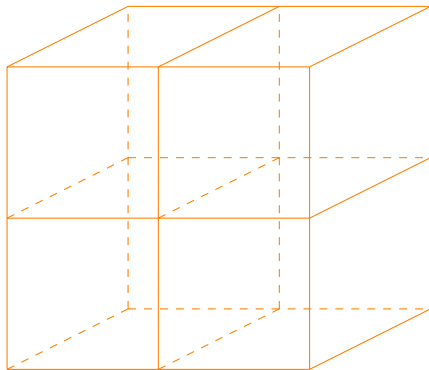
Path integral: Closed-membrane superposition  $\in 2+1D$ ,

$$Z \propto \sum_{\text{1-cocycle } A} 1 = \sum_{\text{1-cochain } A} \prod_{\text{plaquette } p} \delta_{p_0+p_1+p_2+\dots=0}$$

# Example: Toric code

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ c - \bullet - a \\ \vdots \end{array} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a = b = c = \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

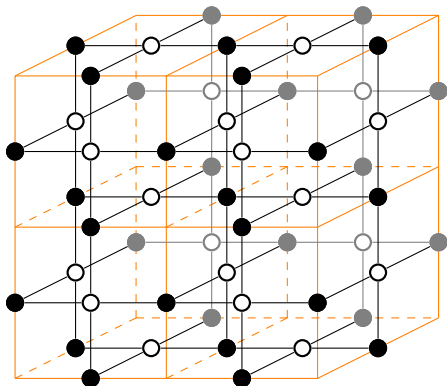
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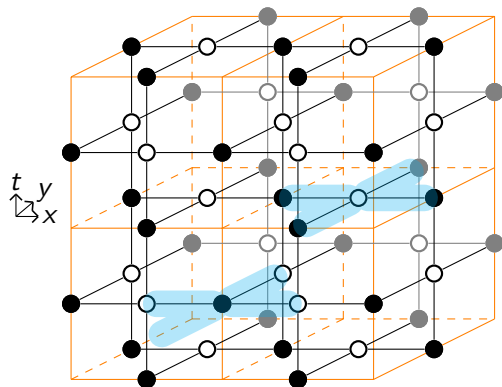
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# Example: Toric code



$$T_1 :=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + ZZZZ)$$

$$V_1 :=$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + XXXX).$$

# Double-semion path integral

$$Z = \sum_{1\text{-cocycle } A} \prod_v j^{(\bar{A} \cup d\bar{A})(v)} .$$

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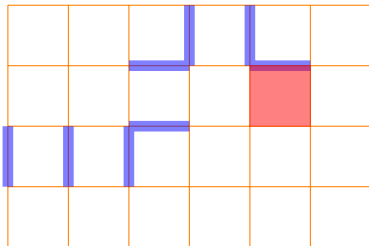
$$Z = \sum_{\text{1-cocycle } A} \prod_{\text{volume } v} i^{(\bar{A} \cup d\bar{A})(v)} .$$

$$\bar{A} \in \mathbb{Z} , \quad \bar{A} \bmod 2 = A \in \mathbb{Z}_2 .$$

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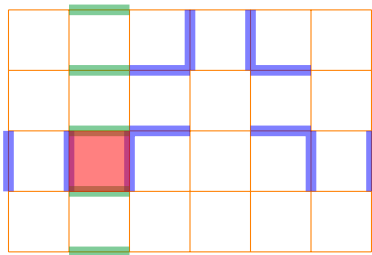
$A \Rightarrow dA$



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$$A, B \Rightarrow A \cup B$$



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- ▶ Topological path integral  $\Rightarrow$  anyon worldlines

# 1-form symmetries: Toric code

$(b, c)$  instead of  $s$ . 1-cycle  $c$  and 2-cocycle  $b$ .

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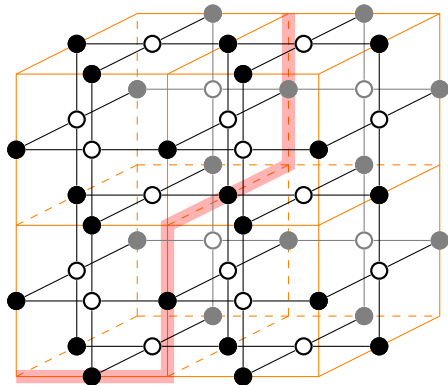
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$b$ : fluxes or  $m$ -anyons

$c$ : charges or  $e$ -anyons

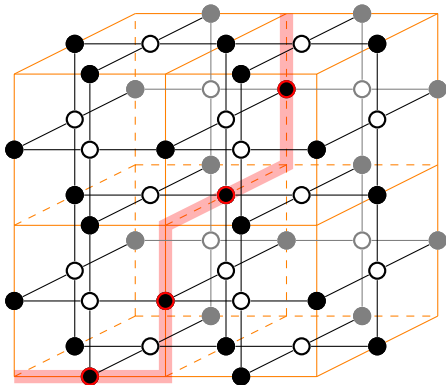
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$c$  defects along 1-cycles:



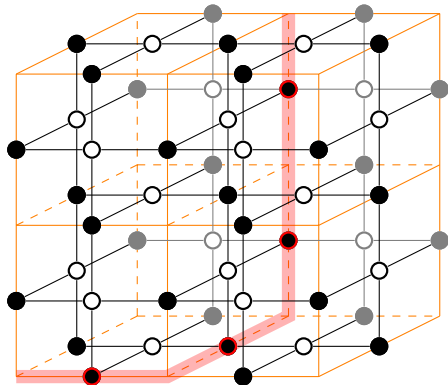
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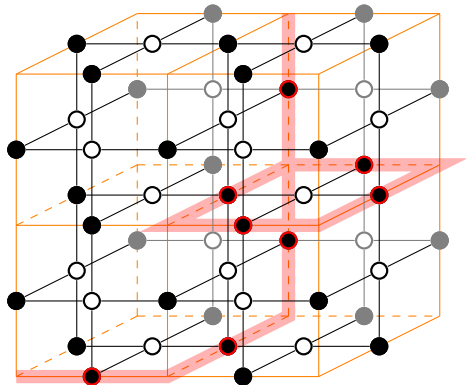
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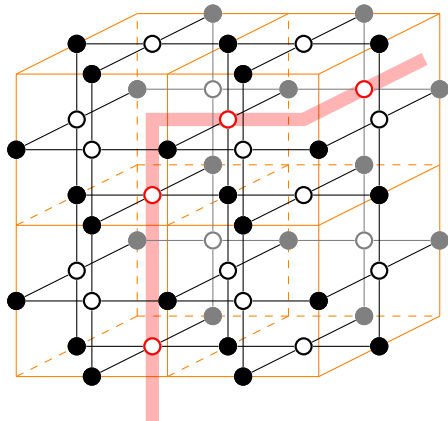
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# 1-form symmetries: Toric code

$b$  defects along 2-cocycles:



# 1-form symmetries: Double-semion model

$$Z = \sum_{\text{1-chain } A: dA=b \text{ volume } v} \prod i^{(\bar{A} \cup d\bar{A} + \bar{b} \cup_1 d\bar{A})(v)} \prod_{\text{edge } e} (-1)^{(A \cap c)(e)}$$

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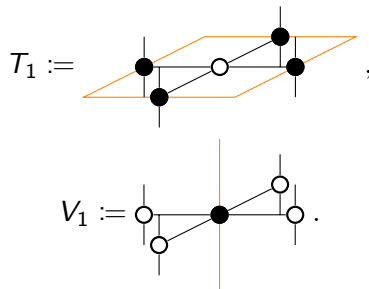
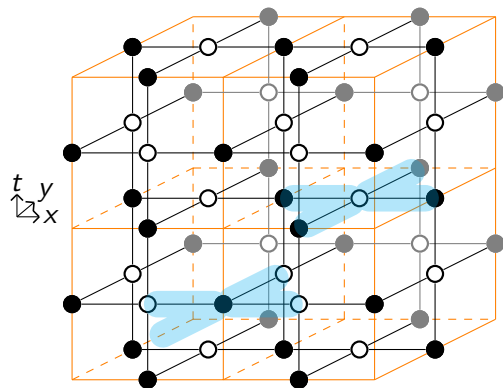
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$\cup_1$ : *First order cup product*

$$\begin{aligned} d(A \cup_1 B) &= dA \cup_1 B + (-1)^a A \cup_1 dB \\ &\quad + (-1)^{a+b+1} A \cup B + (-1)^{a+b+ab} B \cup A \end{aligned}$$

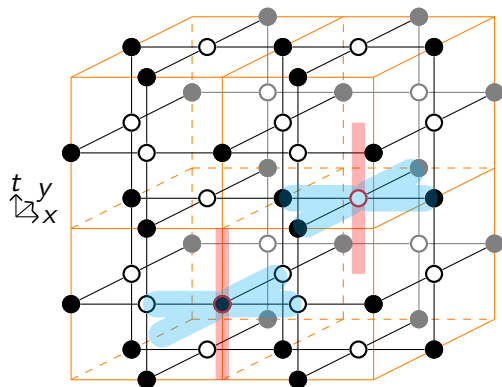
# Example: Stabilizer toric code

Path integral  $\rightarrow$  non-unitary circuit

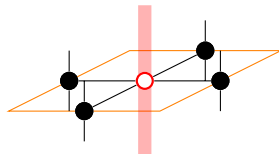


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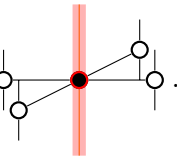
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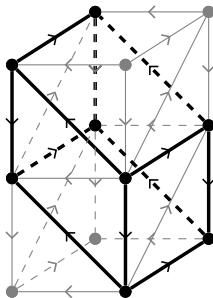
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- ▶ Resolve stabilizer measurements using ancillas and  $CX$  gates

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
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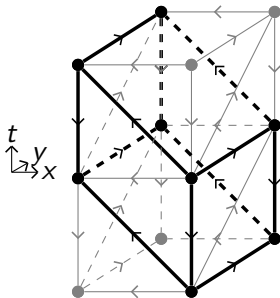
- ▶ Slanted cubic lattice,  $\begin{matrix} t \\ \uparrow \\ y \\ \nearrow x \end{matrix}$



# Double-semion by measuring 1-form symmetries

- Resolve stabilizer measurements using ancillas and CX gates

- Slanted cubic lattice, 



- Weight


$$i^{(\bar{A} \cup d\bar{A} + \bar{b} \cup_1 d\bar{A})(v)}$$

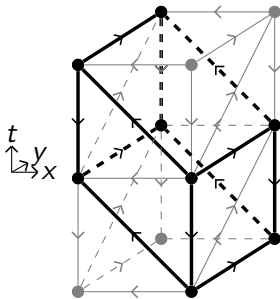
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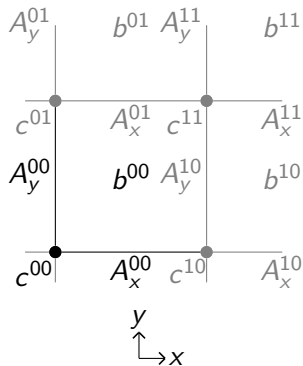
- Weight

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implemented by phase gates

- $CS |x, y\rangle = i^{\overline{xy}} |x, y\rangle$

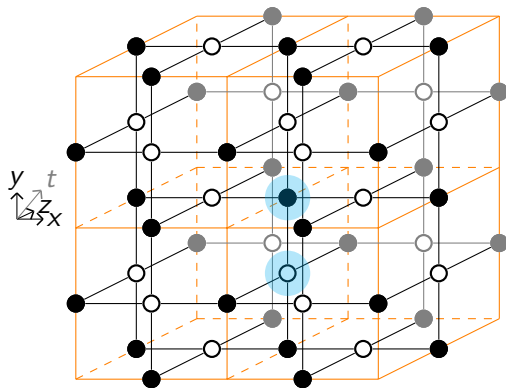
# Double-semion by measuring 1-form symmetries



Layer	Gates
$0^+$	$CX[A_y^{10}, b^{00}], CX[c^{00}, A_x^{00}]$
1	$\overline{CS}[A_y^{10}, A_x^{01}], \overline{CS}[b^{00}, c^{10}]$
$1'$	$\overline{CS}[A_x^{00}, A_y^{00}], \overline{CS}[c^{10}, b^{00}]$
$1''$	$cS[\hat{b}^{00(-1)}, A_y^{00}], CS[A_x^{00}, c^{01}]$
$1^+$	$CX[A_x^{00}, b^{00}], CX[c^{01}, A_y^{00}]$
$2^+$	$CX[A_x^{01}, b^{00}], CX[c^{00}, A_y^{00}]$
3	$\overline{CS}[\hat{b}^{00(-1)}, A_y^{00}], CS[c^{10}, A_x^{00}]$
$3^+$	$CX[A_y^{00}, b^{00}], \overline{CS}[A_x^{00}, c^{00}]$
4	$CS[A_y^{10}, A_x^{01}], \overline{CS}[\hat{b}^{00(-1)}, c^{01}]$
$4'$	$\overline{CS}[\hat{b}^{00(-1)}, A_x^{00}], CS[c^{10}, A_y^{00}]$
$4^+$	$P_{ 0\rangle} \circ M_Z[b^{00}, \hat{b}^{000}], CS[c^{10}, A_x^{01}]$
5	$cS[\hat{b}^{000}, A_x^{00}], CS[A_y^{10}, c^{11}]$
$5'$	$cS[\hat{b}^{000}, c^{10}], CS[A_x^{00}, A_y^{00}]$
$5^+$	$CX[c^{10}, A_x^{00}]$
$6^+$	$P_{ +\rangle} \circ M_X[c^{00}, \hat{c}^{000}]$

# Other fault-tolerant protocols

Diagonal time direction  $\Rightarrow$  CSS honeycomb Floquet code <sup>1 2</sup>

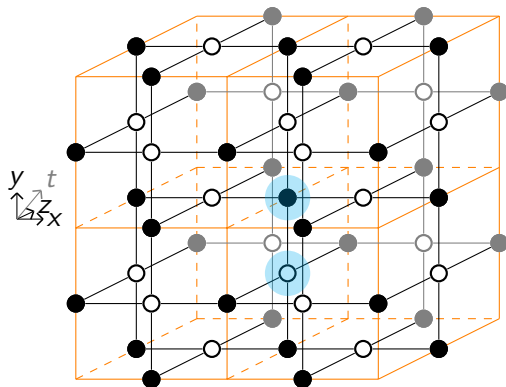


<sup>1</sup>Bombin, *Unifying flavors of fault tolerance with the ZX calculus* (2023)

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Diagonal time direction  $\Rightarrow$  CSS honeycomb Floquet code<sup>1 2</sup>



Turn 2 + 1D protocol into 3 + 0D protocol  $\Rightarrow$  Measurement-based quantum computation

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# General abelian twisted quantum doubles

Abelian gauge group  $G$ . Path integral:

$$\sum_{\substack{G\text{-valued 1-cocycle}}} \prod_{A \text{ volume } v} e^{2\pi i (\bar{A}^T F \cup d\bar{A})(v)}$$

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1-form symmetries:

$$\sum_{A: dA=b} \prod_v e^{2\pi i(\bar{A}^T F \cup d\bar{A} - \bar{A}^T (F + F^T) \cup \bar{b} + \bar{b}^T F \cup_1 d\bar{A})(v)} \prod_e e^{2\pi i \bar{A}^T (f^{-1})^T \bar{c}}$$

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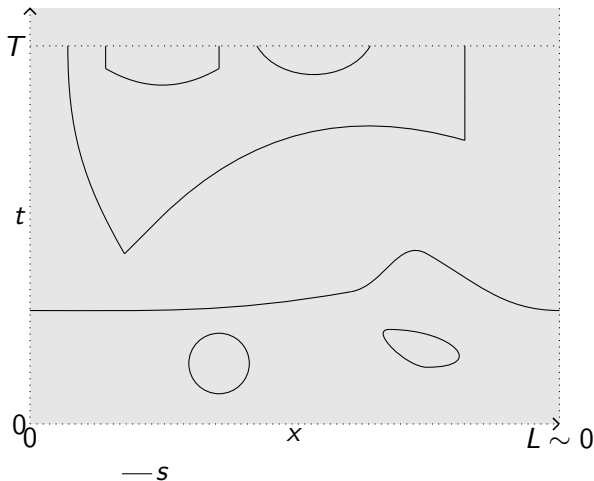
$$\sum_{A: dA=b} \prod_v e^{2\pi i (\bar{A}^T F \cup d\bar{A} - \bar{A}^T (F + F^T) \cup \bar{b} + \bar{b}^T F \cup_1 d\bar{A})(v)} \prod_e e^{2\pi i \bar{A}^T (f^{-1})^T \bar{c}}$$

$b$  and  $c$  no longer independent:

$$\delta c = f^T \setminus (\cup f^T (F + F^T) d\bar{b})$$

# Classical decoding

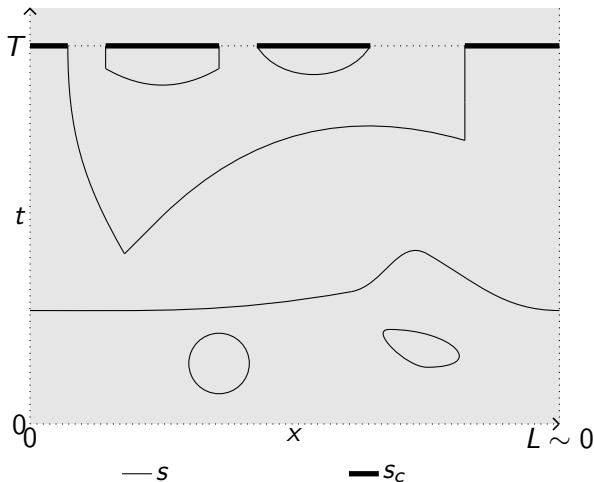
No noise: measured 1-form symmetry defects form 2-cocycle  $s$





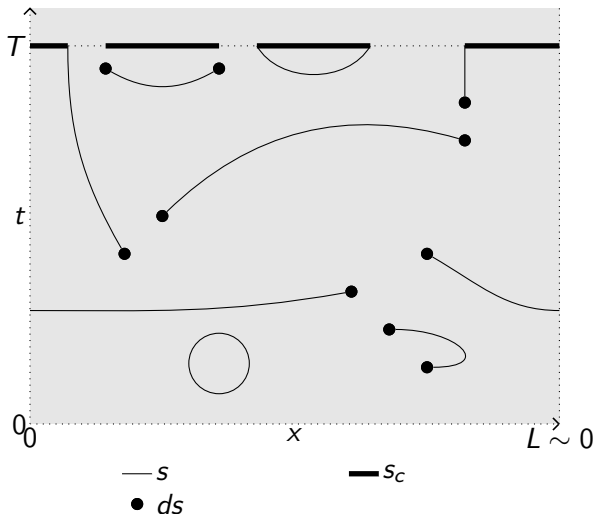
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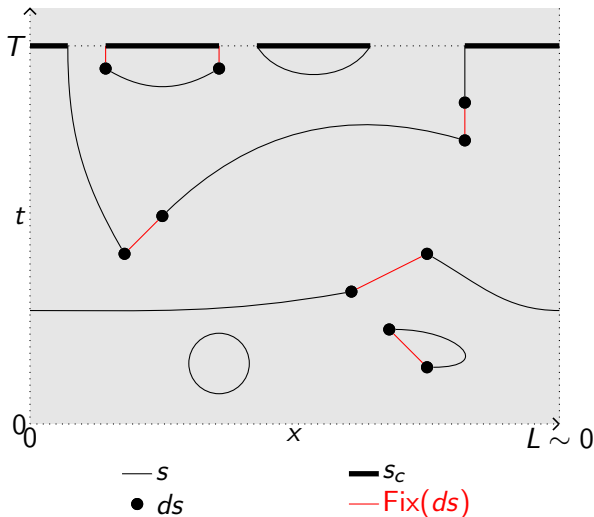
## Classical decoding

With noise: Fix 1-form symmetry defects



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With noise: Fix 1-form symmetry defects



## Non-abelian example

- ▶ Gauge group  $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ , with non-abelian “twist”:

$$Z = \sum_{A_i} \prod_v (-1)^{(A_0 \cup A_1 \cup A_2)(v)}$$

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<sup>3</sup>Bombin, *2D quantum computation with 3D topological codes* (2018)

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