

Introduction to Colour Codes

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The Basics

Construction

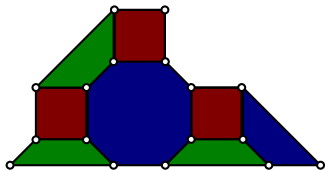
Logical Gates

Pros & Cons

Decoding

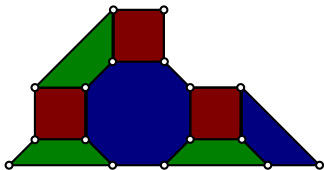
Summary

The Basics

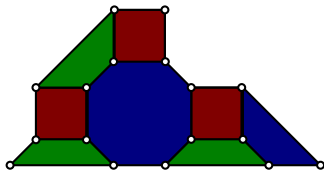


The Basics

- Color codes are stabiliser codes

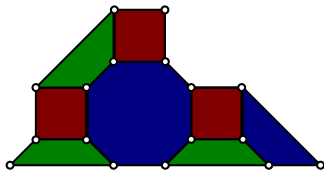


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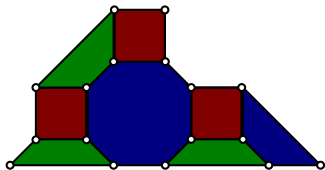
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- stabilisers are constant-weight, transversal X and Z on every face

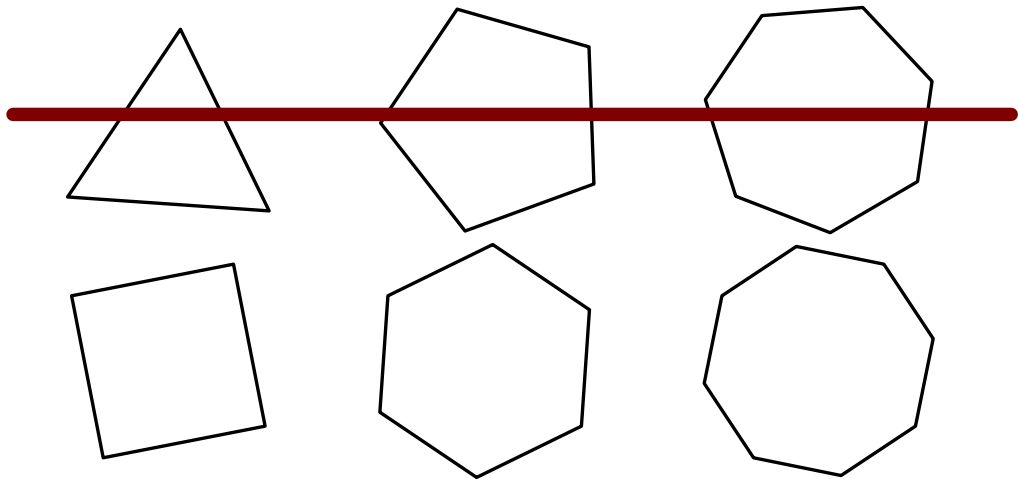
The Basics



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- qubits are placed on vertices of a tiling (construction coming up)
- stabilisers are constant-weight, transversal X and Z on every face
- One logical qubit encoded in $\mathcal{O}(d^2)$ physical qubits

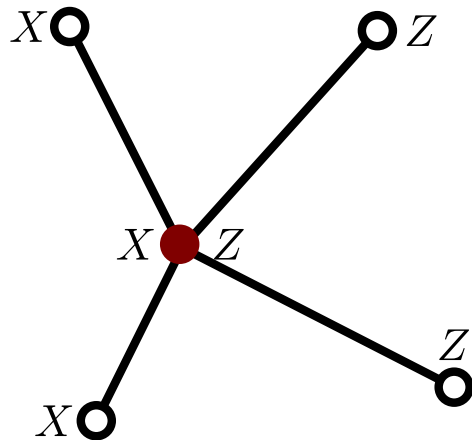
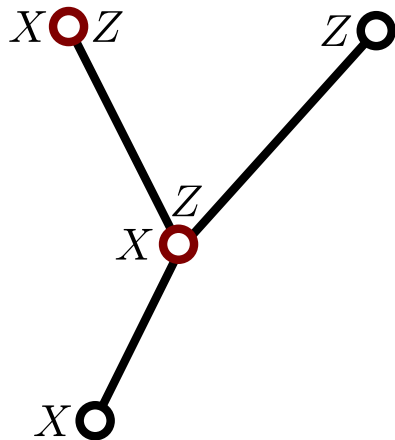
Commuting Stabilisers on Faces

In order for X and Z stabilisers on the same face to commute, the face has to be even-weight:



Commuting Stabilisers on Faces

In order for X and Z stabilisers on different faces to commute, the tiling has to have degree three (it must be *trivalent*):



Commuting Stabilisers on Faces

Face-3-colorable tilings satisfy this requirement:

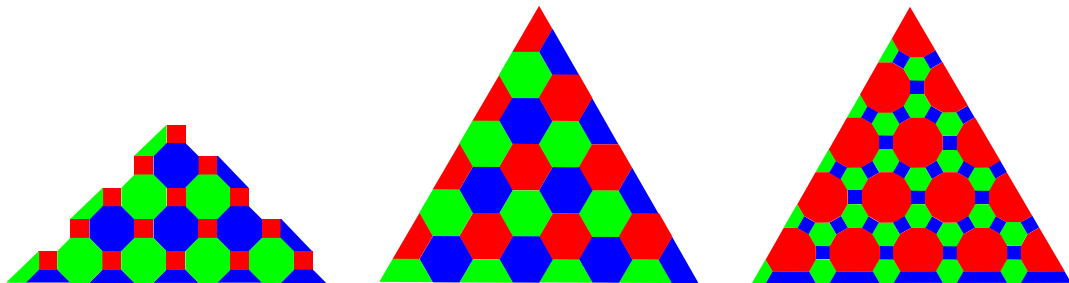
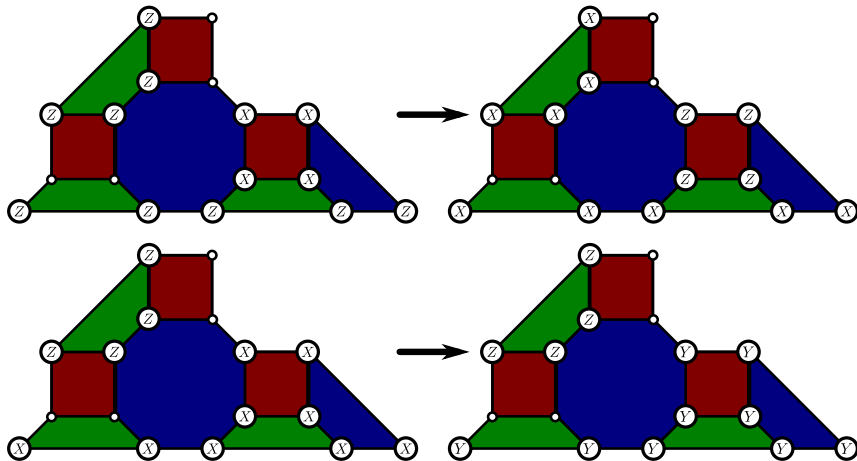


Figure: Three admissible tilings, with $n = \frac{1}{2}d^2 + d - \frac{1}{2}$, $n = \frac{3}{4}d^2 + \frac{1}{4}$, and $n = \frac{3}{2}d^2 - 3d + \frac{5}{2}$ respectively.

Minimum-weight logicals are supported on sides of the triangle.

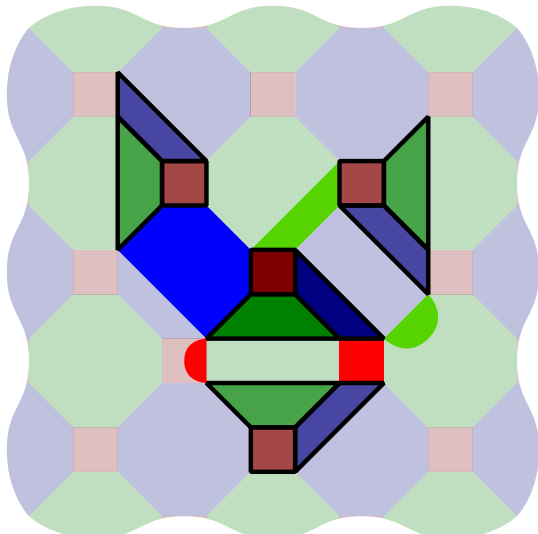
Single-Qubit Gates

Color codes admit a transversal Hadamard and phase gate:



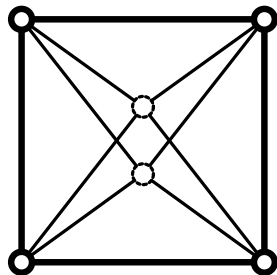
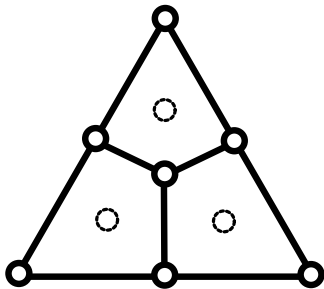
Multi-Qubit Gates

CNOT gates (and other multi-qubit Cliffords) can be accomplished by lattice surgery:



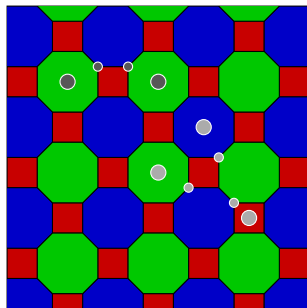
Pros & Cons

Fewer physical qubits per logical qubit at the same distance, but higher stabiliser weight, and you risk non-planarity:



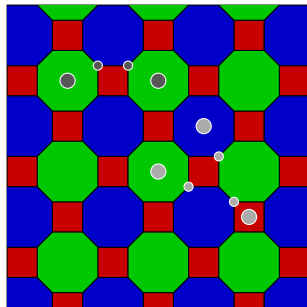
Decoding

Syndromes can appear in *triples*, making 'matching' an NP-complete problem:



Decoding

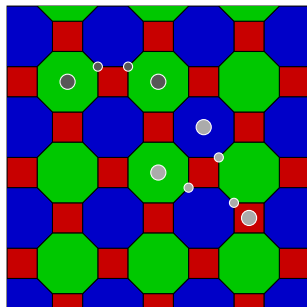
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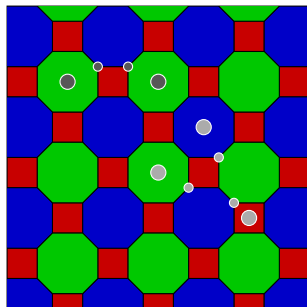
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- statistical physics simulations show that thresholds at or above the surface code's can be obtained
- efficient decoders can also be produced using RG, or a reduction to multiple matching problems.
- no efficient decoder has obtained the optimal threshold.

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- They use fewer data qubits, and permit easier logical gates, at the cost of higher stabiliser weight.
- Efficient decoders do not yet hit the optimal threshold.