

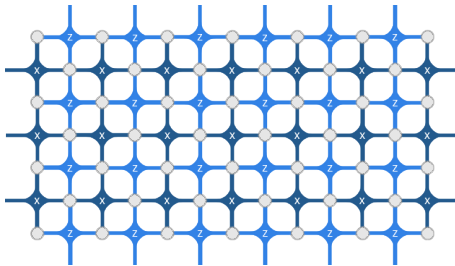
NISQ+: Boosting quantum computing power by approximating quantum error correction

Yichao Yu

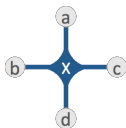
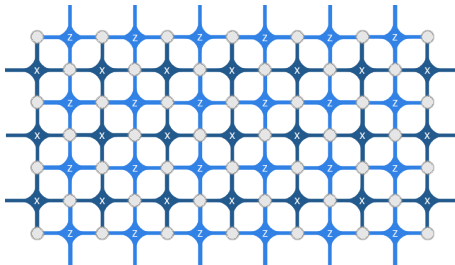
Ni Group

Apr. 26, 2020

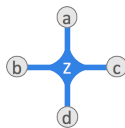
Stabilizer operators



Stabilizer operators

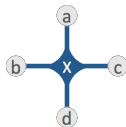


$$X = \prod_{i=a,b,c,d} \sigma_i^x$$

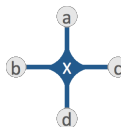


$$Z = \prod_{i=a,b,c,d} \sigma_i^z$$

Error and stabilizer


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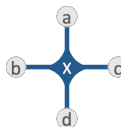
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Qubit state: $X|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$

Error: σ_a^z

Error and stabilizer

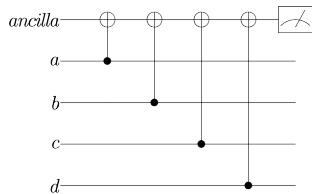

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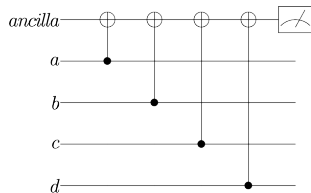
$$X\sigma_a^z|\psi\rangle = -\sigma_a^zX|\psi\rangle = -\sigma_a^z|\psi\rangle$$

Gate implementation of stabilizer: Z



$$Z = \prod_{i=a,b,c,d} \sigma_i^z$$

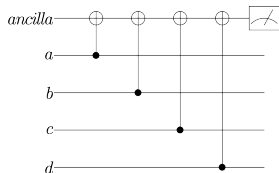
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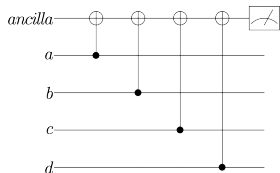
| a | b | c | d | ancilla | $\langle Z \rangle$ |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | 1 |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | -1 |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | 1 |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | -1 |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | 1 |

Gate implementation of stabilizer: X

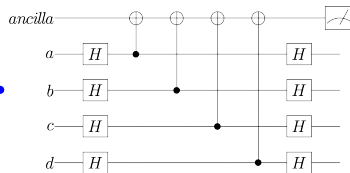


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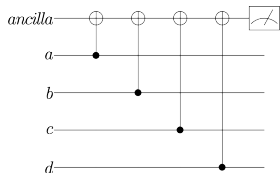


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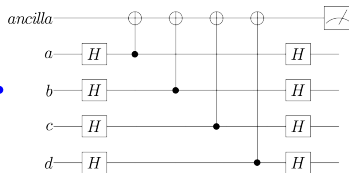


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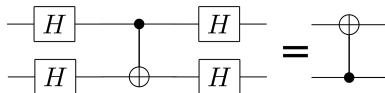
Gate implementation of stabilizer: X



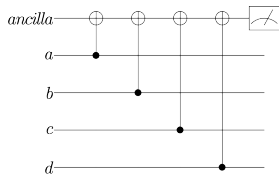
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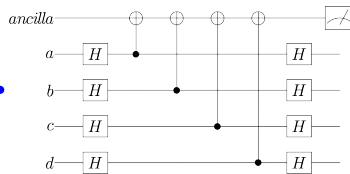
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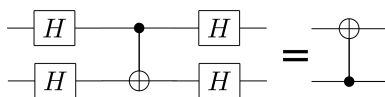
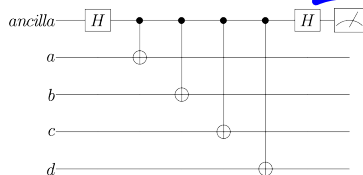
Gate implementation of stabilizer: X



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Gate implementation of stabilizer: X



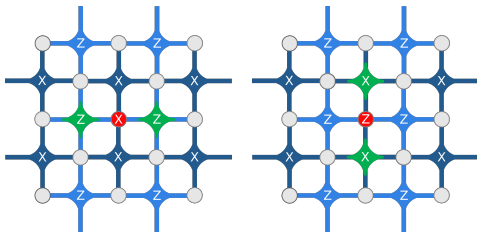
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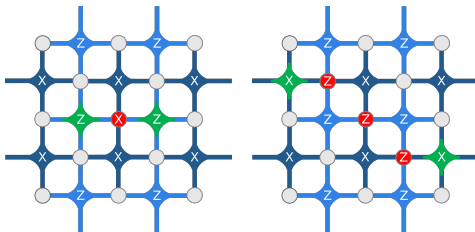
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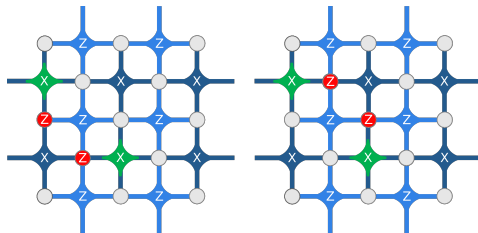
Syndrome



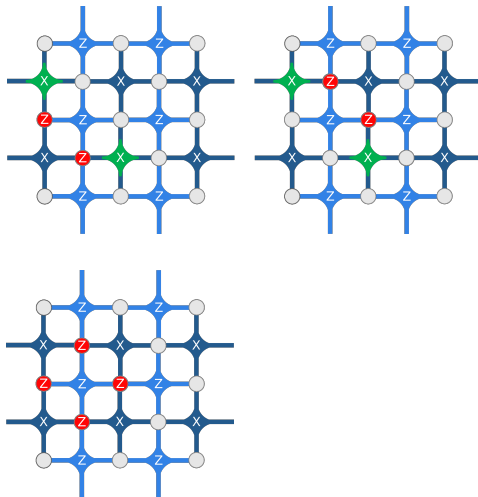
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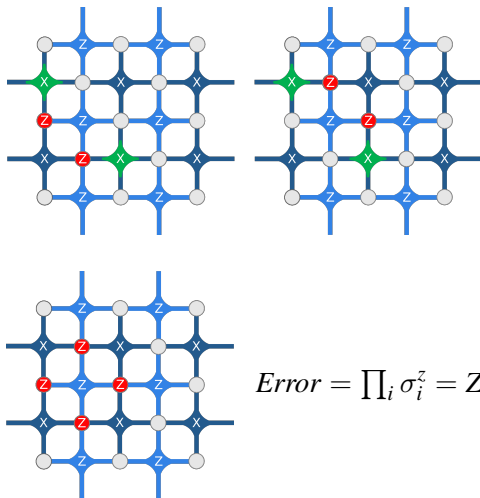
Benign ambiguity



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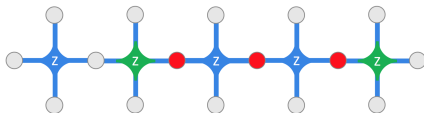
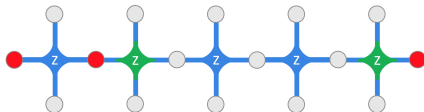


Benign ambiguity



$$Error = \prod_i \sigma_i^z = Z$$

Real ambiguity



Minimal number of qubits required to form a logical error.

Minimal number of qubits required to form a logical error.
i.e. system size.

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Larger code distance

- More redundancy
- Less logical error (assuming independent/local single physical qubit error)
- More processing power required

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