

# Response of single bit rotation to amplitude noise

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## 1 Goal

Try to derive the pulse sequence to achieve robustness against (DC) amplitude noise in a brute force/generic way.

## 2 Pulse sequence with three rotations

1.  $\sigma_1 \equiv \sigma_x \cos \theta_1 + \sigma_y \sin \theta_1$  by angle  $\psi_1$
2.  $\sigma_2 \equiv \sigma_x$  by angle  $\psi_2$
3.  $\sigma_3 \equiv \sigma_x \cos \theta_3 + \sigma_y \sin \theta_3$  by angle  $\psi_3$

Full rotation.

$$U = \exp(i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \exp(i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(i\psi_3\sigma_3/2)$$

When  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3$  are changed by a small fraction  $2\varepsilon$  to  $\psi_1(1+2\varepsilon), \psi_2(1+2\varepsilon), \psi_3(1+2\varepsilon)$  respectively.

The derivative of  $U$  w.r.t.  $\varepsilon$  is.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon} = & i\psi_1 \exp(i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \sigma_1 \exp(i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) + \\ & i\psi_2 \exp(i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \sigma_2 \exp(i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) + \\ & i\psi_3 \exp(i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \exp(i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \sigma_3 \exp(i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) \end{aligned}$$

Simplifying it by changing coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(-i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon} \exp(-i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(-i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) \\ = & i\psi_1\sigma_1 + i\psi_2\sigma_2 + i\psi_3 \exp(i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \sigma_3 \exp(-i\psi_2\sigma_1/2) \\ = & i\psi_1\sigma_1 + i\psi_2\sigma_2 + i\psi_3(\sigma_3 \cos \psi_2 - \sigma_z \sin \theta_3 \sin \psi_2 + \sigma_2 \cos \theta_3(1 - \cos \psi_2)) \end{aligned}$$

For this to be 0, the coefficient for  $\sigma_z$  has to be 0. This means  $\psi_3 = 0$  (two rotation only),  $\sin \theta_3 = 0$  (third rotation on the same axis as the second one, so effective no third rotation), or  $\sin \psi_2 = 0$ . For a true three rotation sequence, the only option is  $\sin \psi_2 = 0$ , which leave us with two possibilities  $\cos \psi_2 = \pm 1$ .

For  $\cos \psi_2 = 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(-i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon} \exp(-i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(-i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) \\ = & i\psi_1\sigma_1 + i\psi_2\sigma_2 + i\psi_3\sigma_3 \end{aligned}$$

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For  $\cos \psi_2 = -1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \exp(-i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varepsilon} \exp(-i\psi_2\sigma_2/2) \exp(-i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) \\
&= i\psi_1\sigma_1 + i\psi_2\sigma_2 + i\psi_3(-\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_2 \cos \theta_3) \\
&= i\psi_1\sigma_1 + i\psi_2\sigma_2 + i\psi_3(\sigma_x \cos \theta_3 - \sigma_y \sin \theta_3)
\end{aligned}$$

For both of these cases, the robust condition is for the sum of the three Pauli vectors to be 0 (in the first case these are the Pauli vector that corresponds to the rotation and in the second case the last one is replaced with its reflection about the  $x$  axis). The robust condition for the first one is also the same as the cross talk calculation condition which allows the pulse sequence to cancel cross talk and overrotation error to the first order at the same time.

As for the actual rotation, for the first case, the second pulse is a full rotation so the equivalent final operation is simply the combination of the first and the third one. Unless one of them is a  $\pi$  or  $2\pi$  rotation, the combined result will have a component that is a  $z$  rotation. This operation cannot be removed by changing the coordinate system (i.e. by making the second rotation along another axis rather than the  $x$  axis). This could be cancelled out for single-qubit gate by adjusting the phase but may not be as easy for two-qubit gates.

For the second case,

$$\begin{aligned}
U &= \exp(i\psi_1\sigma_1/2) \sigma_x \exp(i\psi_3\sigma_3/2) \\
&= \left( \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} + i\sigma_x \cos \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} + i\sigma_y \sin \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \right) \sigma_x \left( \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} + i\sigma_x \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} + i\sigma_y \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \right) \\
&= \sigma_x \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} + i \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_z \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&\quad + i \cos \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_x \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_y \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&\quad + \sigma_z \sin \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_y \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} + \sigma_x \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&= i \cos \theta_3 \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} + i \cos \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&\quad + \sigma_x \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_x \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} + \sigma_x \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&\quad - \sigma_y \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} - \sigma_y \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_3 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} \\
&\quad - \sigma_z \sin \theta_3 \cos \frac{\psi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\psi_3}{2} + \sigma_z \sin \theta_1 \sin \frac{\psi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\psi_3}{2}
\end{aligned}$$