# Randomised Benchmarking of universal qutrit gates

Explicit Randomised Benchmarking qutrit schemes are limited to Clifford gates. We introduce a **scheme to characterise a qutrit T gate**.

$$X \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i/9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (e^{2\pi i/9})^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D \quad \begin{bmatrix} e^{2\pi i/9} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i/9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2\pi i/9} \end{bmatrix}$$

Our scheme is a **feasible** extension to qutrits of the Dihedral Benchmarking scheme [doi.org/brjj]. Our scheme is the synthesis of the **Fourier method** [doi.org/jrwr] applied to non-Clifford gates.
Our scheme is important for experimental groups with qutrit implementations [doi.org/gj8dt4], theorists working on Randomised Benchmarking methods, and in general theorists interested in the application of Representation Theory in Quantum Information.

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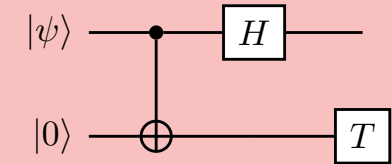[1] UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY  [2] Lakehead UNIVERSITY

## Background

Randomized Benchmarking (RB) estimates quantum gate quality by comparing the behaviour of ideal and noisy gates, via the average gate fidelity $F$ [doi.org/tfz].
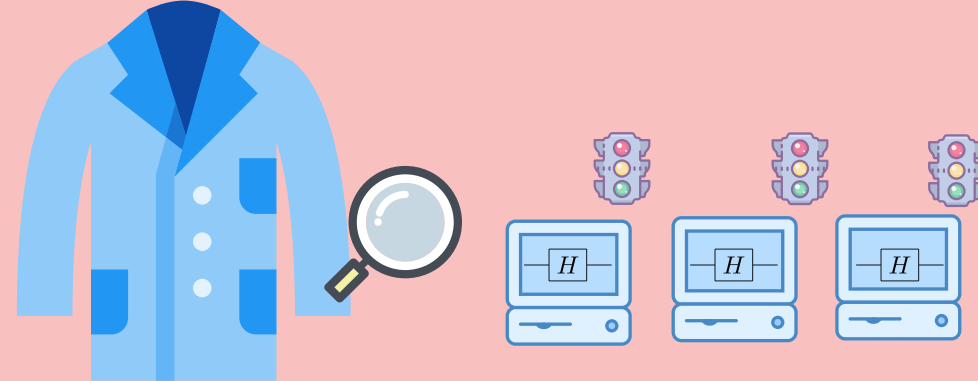
RB is used to characterize Clifford gates, T gates require an extension of the RB scheme for their characterization.

A **qutrit** is a three-level quantum system that offers advantages over qubits and is widely available in different quantum information implementations [doi.org/ghptsj].

## Results

RB assumes gates approximately implement transformations of a group; we introduce the HyperDihedral group to characterise a T gate. The HyperDihedral group is generated by $X, T$, and $D$.
The name HyperDihedral is given because it is a generalisation of the Dihedral group.

| Dihedral | HyperDihedral |
| --- | --- |
| $C_2 \ltimes C_8$ | $C_3 \ltimes C_9 \times C_9$ |

We obtained the expression for the average gate fidelity for the HyperDihedral group; it has two parameters, accessible by using two different initial states. Our expression

$$F = \tfrac{3}{4}(1 + 2r_0 + 6r_+) + \tfrac{1}{4}.$$

is valid for state imperfections and gate-dependent errors.
Our method is feasible because it requires the same resources in already established RB schemes [doi.org/ghptsj].
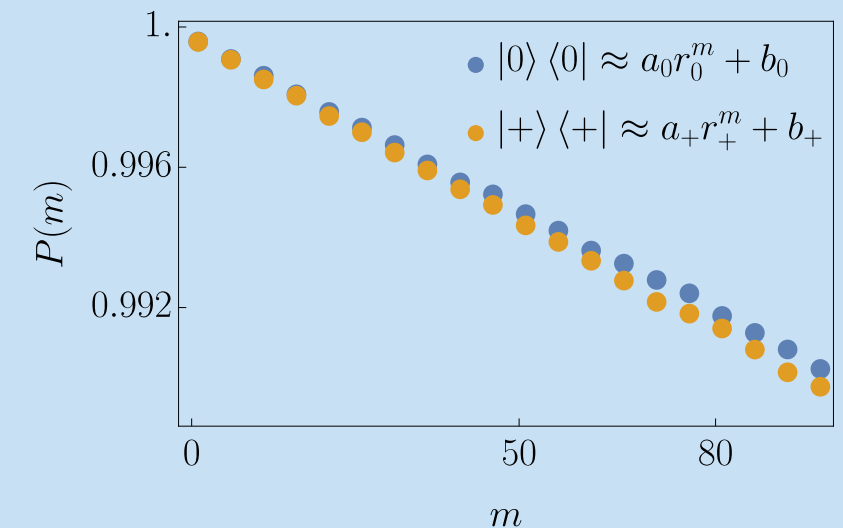


Figure 1: Survival probability curve illustrating the relationship between the parameters that can be extracted from it to estimate the average gate fidelity shown in the second column. Density matrices $|0\rangle\langle 0|$ and $|+\rangle\langle +|$, denote the initial state required to obtain parameters $r_0$ and $r_+$, respectively.

In the plot: $|0\rangle\langle 0| \approx a_0 r_0^m + b_0$; $|+\rangle\langle +| \approx a_+ r_+^m + b_+$

[brjj] Carignan-Dugas, Phys. Rev. A., 2015. [jrwr] Merkel, Quantum, 2021. [gj8dt4] Morvan, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2021. [tfz] Magesan, Phys. Rev. A., 2012. [ghptsj] Wang, Front. Phys., 2020.