

# **CPEN 400Q Lecture 19**

## **Intro to quantum error correction**

---

Wednesday 19 March 2025

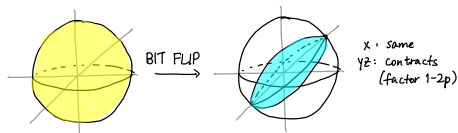
# Announcements

- Quiz 9 Monday
- Sign up for project presentations, and final oral interview (Canvas calendar)
- A3 due Tuesday 25 March 23:59

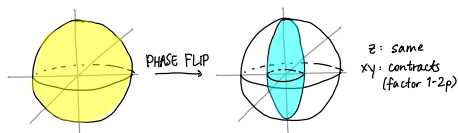
# Last time

We expressed a noisy processes as quantum channels.

Bit flip channel

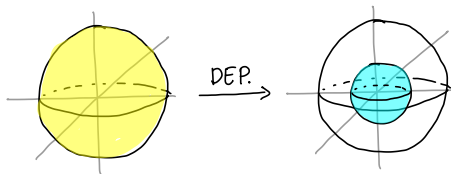


Phase flip channel



# Last time

## Depolarizing channel



## Amplitude damping channel

# Last time

We compared density matrices using two distance measures.

Trace distance

Fidelity

We simulated these processes and computed distance measures using PennyLane's `‘‘default.mixed’’` device.

# Learning outcomes

## Module 5 (NEW!): Introduction to quantum error correction

Today:

- ➊ Design circuits to correct bit flips using a simple quantum error correcting code (repetition code)
- ➋ Apply logical operations to encoded qubits
- ➌ Correct bit and phase flip errors with the 9-qubit code

# Quantum error correction

Our current picture of noise:

We can protect qubits against noise using error correcting codes.

# Repetition codes

Imagine sending a bit string through a classical channel that flips each bit (individually) with probability  $p$ .

Idea: add redundant information to enable *detection* and *correction* of bit flips.

Define *encoding* and *decoding* operations,  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{D}$ ,



# Repetition codes

Devise a procedure,  $\mathcal{R}$ , to recover from an error: majority voting.

Operation	Outcome
	0 0 1 0 1
$\mathcal{E}$	
$\phi$	
$\mathcal{R}$	
$\mathcal{D}$	

Is this better? When will this fail?

# Quantum repetition code (bit flip code)

Idea:

Why won't this work?



Alternative:

# Bit flip code: encoding circuit

Exercise: (a) How does  $\mathcal{E}$  affect a general state,

$$\mathcal{E}(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)$$

(b) What does the corresponding circuit look like?

# Bit flip code: recovery operation

Let's design a circuit to detect (a) *whether* an error occurs, and  
(b) *which* error occurs.

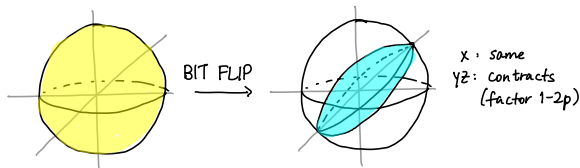
# Bit flip code: recovery operation

Design a circuit to *recover* the state of the first qubit

# Bit flip code: full circuit for bit flip code

# Bit flip code: analysis

Imagine any possible state that can go through the channel:



**Exercise** (from last time): Determine  $F(|\psi\rangle, \Phi(|\psi\rangle \langle\psi|))$  where  $\Phi$  is the *bit flip channel* with parameter  $p$ .

# Bit flip code: analysis

Compare overall fidelity of the state *after the error*, vs. fidelity *after recovery*.

After the error

After recovery, have the state



# Designing logical operations

Logical operations are specific to codes.

They should act on the logical states  $|0\rangle_L$ ,  $|1\rangle_L$  the same way the physical operations act.

**Exercise:** design circuits for logical  $X$ ,  $Z$ ,  $H$ ,  $S$ , and  $CNOT$ .

# Phase flip errors

With our encoding

and appropriate circuitry, we can correct *bit flip errors* but not phase flip errors.

# Phase flip code: encoding circuit

Main idea: make phase flip errors “look like” bit flip errors.

# Shor code

To correct a combination of one bit flip and/or phase flip error, we can *concatenate* codes: use logical qubit of a phase flip code as the “physical” qubits in a bit flip code.

# Next time

Next class:

- Properties of errors and error correcting codes
- Stabilizers and stabilizer codes

Action items:

- ➊ A3 (due 25 March 23:59)
- ➋ Work on project

Recommended reading:

- From this class: Codebook EC; N&C 10.1-10.2
- For next class: Codebook EC; 10.3, 10.5