$\mathbf{QNC}_1 \subset \mathbf{noisy}\mathbf{-BQP}$

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1 Notations.

 C_g - good qLDPC, C_{ft} - concatenation code (ft stands for fault tolerance). For a code C_y we use Φ_y , E_y , D_y to denote the channel maps circuits into the circuits compute in the code space, the encoder, and the decoder. We use Φ_U to denote the 'Bell'-state storing the gate U.

2 The Noise Model

3 Fault Tolerance (With Resets gates) at Linear Depth.

Claim 3.1. There is $p_{th} \in (0,1)$ such that if $p < p_{th}$ then any quantum circuit C with depth D and width W can be computed by p-noisy, resets allowed, circuit C', with a depth at most $\max \{D, \log(WD)\}$.

3.1 Initializing Magic for Teleportation gates and encodes ancillaries.

The Protocol:

- 1. Initializing zeros. Divide the qubits into |B|-size blocks. Encodes each block in C_g via $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]|0^{|B|}\rangle$.
- 2. Initializing Magic for Teleportation gates encoded in C_g via $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]|\Phi_U\rangle$ for each gate U in the original circit .
- 3. Each gate is replaced by gate teleportation.
- 4. At any time tick, any block runs a single round of error reduction.

Claim 3.2. The gate $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]$ initializes states encoded in C_g subject to p-noise channel.

Claim 3.3. With probability almost surly, the total amount of noise been absorb in a block is less than αn .

Proof. With probability almost surly no more than $\beta|B|$ bits at time t.

 $\mathbf{Pr}\left[\beta n \text{ bits were flipped in } B_i \text{ at time } t\right] \leq 2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$