

# From classical to good quantum LDPC codes.

---

D. Ponnarovsky<sup>1</sup>

Master-Exam-Huji.

Faculty of Computer Science  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

# Today.

---

- Brif Review of Coding.

# Today.

---

- Brif Review of Coding. Tanner and Expander codes.

# Today.

- Brief Review of Coding. Tanner and Expander codes.
- Quantum Error Correction Codes.

# Today.

- Brief Review of Coding. Tanner and Expander codes.
- Quantum Error Correction Codes.
- Good Classical Locally Testable Codes and Good Quantum LDPC.

# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:





# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



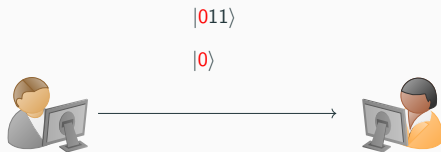
# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:

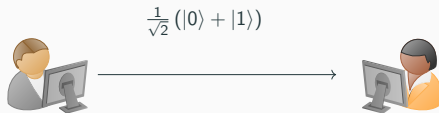


# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



Quantum:



# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



Quantum:

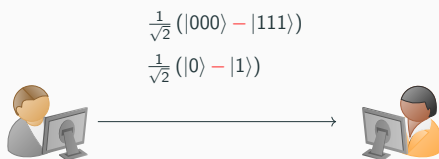


# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:

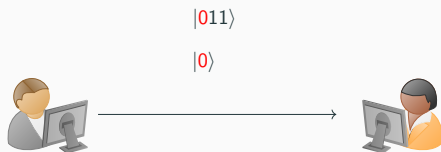


Quantum:



# Classical Vs Quantum Encoding.

Classical:



Quantum:



## The C.S Questions.

In the asymptotic regime, can we encode quantum states in codes robust against many errors, as our original message grows? And in what costs?

## Good Classical LDPC Code.

### Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\rho, \delta \in (0, 1)$ . We say that  $C$  is a **binary linear code** with parameters  $[n, \rho n, \delta n]$ . If  $C$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{F}_2^n$ , and the dimension of  $C$  is at least  $\rho n$  and any pair of distinct elements in  $C$  differ in at least  $\delta n$  coordinates. We call to the vectors belong to  $C$  *codewords*, to  $\rho n$  the dimension of the code, and to  $\delta n$  the distance of the code.

# Good Classical LDPC Code.

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\rho, \delta \in (0, 1)$ . We say that  $C$  is a **binary linear code** with parameters  $[n, \rho n, \delta n]$ . If  $C$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{F}_2^n$ , and the dimension of  $C$  is at least  $\rho n$  and any pair of distinct elements in  $C$  differ in at least  $\delta n$  coordinates. We call to the vectors belong to  $C$  *codewords*, to  $\rho n$  the dimension of the code, and to  $\delta n$  the distance of the code.

## Definition

A **family of codes** is an infinite series of codes..



# Good Classical LDPC Code.

## Definition

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\rho, \delta \in (0, 1)$ . We say that  $C$  is a **binary linear code** with parameters  $[n, \rho n, \delta n]$ . If  $C$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{F}_2^n$ , and the dimension of  $C$  is at least  $\rho n$  and any pair of distinct elements in  $C$  differ in at least  $\delta n$  coordinates. We call to the vectors belong to  $C$  *codewords*, to  $\rho n$  the dimension of the code, and to  $\delta n$  the distance of the code.

## Definition

A **family of codes** is an infinite series of codes..

## Definition

We will say that a family of codes is a **good code** if its parameters converge into positive values.

**C**

ode  $C$  is a linear subspace  $\rightarrow$  There is a matrix  $H$  such:

$$x \in C \Leftrightarrow Hx = 0$$

We will call  $H$  the parity check matrix.

### Definition

A codes family will be called LDPC code if weight of any row (col) in  $H$  is  $O(1)$ .

## Good Classical LDPC Code.

## Good Classical LDPC Code.







## Idea I - (Uncertainty) Clouds as States.

---





## 'Idea II' - Tanner Checks are 'Too Much' Interdependence.

## 'Idea III' - Impossibility of Both $C_X, C_Z$ being Good.

# Quantum Tanner Code Construction.

