

On The Cost of Fault-Tolerant Shallow Circuits.

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Abstract

In this work we study the overall depth overhead cost required for constructing fault tolerance circuits. We focus on shallow depth circuits classes, In particular, QAC_0 , $\text{QNC}_{0,f}$ and QNC_1 and certain known problem candidates for demonstrating quantum advantage such as factoring [Sho97] and Instantaneous Quantum Polynomial-time [BMS17], [Pal+24]. We only give a partial answers, Yet, clues that might pave the way towards a full understanding the complexity versus fault tolerance trade-off.

1 Introduction.

The question about the feasibility of computation under noise is almost as ancient as the computer science field itself, initialized by Von Neumann [Neu56] at the time that classical computation putted in debuts. Time been pass and the followed works had pointed that not even a polynomial computation in the presence of noise is still reasonable but one can implement a fault tolerance version at a most constant times cost at the circuits depth [Pip85]. Or in asymptotic sense, classical computation in the presence of noise is as exactly hard as computation in ideal environment.

Once again, the feasibility question raised again, this time regarding quantum computing, and while an intensive work has been done, and also succeed to prove that polynomial quantum computation can be made fault tolerance, [AB99],[Got14] and even with only constant overhead at the original circuit width [Gro19], the required depth over-head is till not well understood. We stress out that in all the familiar constructions, in construct to Pippenger [Pip85] original constant-depth gates are mapped to asymptotically grow¹ depth gates. All those computation Since now it's clear, the subject of

2 Todo:

1. Move to encoding each qubit by logarithmic width (instead of chunks) the reason is that the gate teleportation becomes complicated when it applied over higher dimension.
2. Then showing for 2-qubit gates set that is indeed works.
3. Treating separately to noise observed in two qubits gates.

3 Fault tolerance Toffoli.

[COMMENT] In that section the \cdot operation is the pair wise product (pair wise AND).

¹Note, that here, classical computation is also counted in the overall depth cost

Assume that $\bar{0}, \bar{1} \in C_X$ and that they belong to two different cosets of C_X/C_Z^\perp . Let $x, y \in \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z\rangle |z'\rangle |w\rangle \\
& \sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z\rangle |z'\rangle |w + z \cdot z'\rangle \\
& \sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z + x\rangle |z' + y\rangle |w + z \cdot z'\rangle \\
& \sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z + x\rangle |z' + y\rangle |x \cdot y + x \cdot z' + y \cdot z + zz' + w + z \cdot z'\rangle \\
& \sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z + x\rangle |z' + y\rangle |x \cdot y + x \cdot z' + y \cdot z + w\rangle
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Since $x, y \in \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$ we have that $x \cdot z'$ equals to either z' or $\bar{0}$. Hence $\sum_{w \in C_Z^\perp} |\xi + x \cdot z + w\rangle = \sum_{w \in C_Z^\perp} |\xi + w\rangle$. So the idea is the following, suppose that one has to compute Toffoli at time t over the registers R_1, R_2, R_3 . First, at time 0, he initialize a logical zero $|C_Z^\perp\rangle$ in each register, then he compute pairwise Toffoli R_1, R_2 into R_3 . That gives the ket $\sum_{z, z', w \in C_Z^\perp} |z \cdot z' + w\rangle$, immediately afterwards encode R_3 again into a good quantum code. Denote by τ the time required for decoding R_3 back, at time $t - \tau$ start to decode R_3 . Eventually at time t compute again the transversal Toffoli, by Equation (1) we gets the desired.

By similar arguments exhibited at Claim 6.3 one can show that the errors behaves according to a Pauli noise channel. **[COMMENT]** That is not correct, since the concatenation construction assumes that all the registers initialized to physical zeros in the begging of the computation.

3.1 Another Idea, $z \cdot z'$ can't contribute too mach.

Clearly we have that $|z \cdot z'| \leq |z|, |z'|$ therefore we have that $\Pr_{z, z' \in C_Z^\perp} [|z \cdot z'| \geq t] \leq \Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} [|z| \geq t]$. Now assume that the tanner code by which the code defined is bipartite graph and denote by z_+, z_- the grouping of the z 's generators supported on the even and the odd vertices of the graph. By triangle inequality $|z| = |z_+ + z_-| \leq |z_+| + |z_-|$. So if $|z| > t$ then at least one of $|z_-|, |z_+|$ is greater than $t/2$. Hence via the union bound:

$$\Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} [|z|] \leq \Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} \left[\bigcup_{i \in \pm} |z_i| \geq t/2 \right] \leq \sum_{i \in \pm} \Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} [|z_i| \geq t/2]$$

Since any two positive (negative) generators are disjoint we have that $|z_+|$ is a sum of the independent random variables each stands for the weight contributed by a positive vertex. Let us denote by V^+, V^- the positive and the negative vertices and for each vertex $v \in V$ we will denote by z_v the bits of z restricted to v edges. So $|z_\pm| = \sum_{v \in V^\pm} |z_v|$. For simplicity assume that $|V^+| = |V^-| = n/2$ and that $\mathbf{E}_{z \in C_A \otimes C_B} [|z|] = \mu$. Then we can use concentration inequality to have:

$$\Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} [|z|] \leq \sum_{i \in \pm} \Pr_{z \in C_Z^\perp} \left[\sum_{v \in V^i} |z_v| \geq t/2 \right] \leq 2e^{-(\mu - \frac{t}{2})n}$$

Thus if $\mu - \gamma \geq O(1)$ (from Claim 6.2) then with high probability the Toffoli is computed up to reducible error.

4 Notations.

We denote by C_g the good qLDPC code [Din+22] [PK21] [LZ22b], and by C_{ft} the concatenation code presented at [AB99] (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 their matched circuits compute in the code space, the encoder, and the decoder, respectively. We use Φ_U to denote the 'Bell'-state storing the gate U . We say that a state $|\psi\rangle$ is at a distance d from a quantum code C if there exists an operator U that sends $|\psi\rangle$ into C such that U

is spanned on Paulis with a degree of at most d . Sometimes, when the code being used is clear from the context, we will say that a block B of qubits has absorbed at most d noise if the state encoded on B is at a distance of at most d from that code.

5 The Noise Model

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

Claim 6.1. *There exists a value $p_{th} \in (0, 1)$ such that if $p < p_{th}$, then any quantum circuit C with a depth of D and a width of W can be computed by a p -noisy circuit C' , which allows for resets. The depth of C' is at most $\max\{O(D), O(\log(WD))\}$.*

6.1 Initializing Magic for Teleportation gates and encodes ancillaries.

The Protocol:

1. Initialization of zeros: The qubits are divided into blocks of size $|B|$. Each block is encoded in C_g using $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]|0^{|B|}\rangle$.
2. Initialization of Magic for Teleportation gates: The gates in the original circuit are encoded in C_g using $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]|\Phi_U\rangle$.
3. Gate teleportation: Each gate in the original circuit is replaced by a gate teleportation.
4. Error reduction: After the initialization step, at each time tick, each block runs a single round of error reduction.

Claim 6.2 (From [LZ22a]). *Assuming that an error $|e| \leq \gamma n$, i.e e is supported on less than γn bits, then a single correction round reduce e to an error e' such that $|e'| < \nu|e|$.*

Claim 6.3. *The gate $D_{ft}\Phi_{ft}[E_g]$ initializes states encoded in C_g subject to a $3p$ -noise channel.*

Proof. Clearly, with high probability, $\Phi_{ft}[E_g]$ successfully encodes into $C_{ft} \circ C_g$, let's say with probability $1 - \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)}$. Denote by E_i and D_i the encoder and decoder at the i th level of the concatenation construction. Consider the decoder under \mathcal{N} action: $P_2D_1P_2D_2, \dots, P_{i-1}D_iP_i$, by the fault-tolerance construction, a logical error at the i th stage occurs with probability p^{2^i} . Therefore, by the union bound, the probability that in one of the steps the circuit absorbs an error that is not corrected is less than $p + p^2 + p^4 + \dots < 2p$. Hence, any decoded qubit absorbs noise with probability less than $2p$.

Thus, overall, we can bound the probability of a single qubit being faulty by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[\text{fault}] &= \Pr[\text{fault}|\Phi_{ft}[E_g]] \cdot \Pr[\Phi_{ft}[E_g]] + \Pr[\text{fault}|\overline{\Phi_{ft}[E_g]}] \cdot \Pr[\overline{\Phi_{ft}[E_g]}] \\ &\leq \Pr[\text{fault}|\Phi_{ft}[E_g]] + \Pr[\overline{\Phi_{ft}[E_g]}] \leq 2p + \frac{1}{\text{poly}(n)} \leq 3p \end{aligned}$$

Remark 6.1. *In our construction, we use the concatenation code to encode blocks of length $\log(n)$. Therefore, any $\text{poly}(n)$ in the above should be replaced by $\log(n)$. However, this does not affect anything since the inequality does not depend on n .*

□

Claim 6.4. *With a probability $1 - \frac{WD}{|B|} \cdot D2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$, the total amount of noise absorbed in a block at any given time t , is less than γn .*

Proof. Consider the i th block, denoted by B_i . By applying Hoeffding's inequality, we have that the probability that more than $\beta|B|$ qubits are flipped at time t is less than $2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$. By using the union bound over all blocks at all time locations, we can conclude that with probability $1 - \frac{WD}{|B|} \cdot D2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$, the noise absorbed in a block is less than $\beta|B|$ for the entire computation.

Let X_t denote the support size of the error over B_i at time t . Using Claim 6.2, we can bound the total amount of error absorbed by a block until time t as follows:

$$X_t \leq \nu \cdot (X_{t-1} + \beta|B|) \leq \nu(\gamma + \beta)|B| \leq \gamma|B|$$

□

Claim 6.5. *The total depth of the circuit is $O(D) + O(\log^c |B|)$.*

Proof. The gate for encoding $|B|$ -length blocks in C_g is a Clifford gate and can therefore be computed in $O(\log |B|)$ depth. The encoding of the magic/bell states is done by first computing them in the logical space (un-encoded qubits) and then encode them using the encoder. Hence, the fault-tolerant version of both initializing ancillaries and magic states/bell states costs $O((\log |B|) \cdot \log^c(|B| \log |B|))$ ² depth [AB99]. Backing into C_g from C_{ft} by decoding the concatenation code takes exactly as long as the encoding, namely $O((\log |B|) \cdot \log^c(|B| \log |B|))$.

Then, using the bell measurements, any of the logical gates takes $O(1)$ depth. Since we only perform a single round of error correction, the remaining computation until the last decoding stage takes at most constant time of the original depth. Finally, we pay $O(\log |B|)$ for complete decoding. Summing all, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & O(\log |B| \cdot \log^c(|B| \log |B|)) + O(D) + O(\log |B|) \\ &= O(D) + O(\log^c |B|) \end{aligned}$$

□

Assuming that W is polynomial in D , taking the block length to be $|B| = \log((W \cdot D)^c)$, as shown in Claim 6.4, results in a linear fault tolerance construction with a success probability of $1 - \frac{1}{\log^{c^2}(W \cdot D)}$. This means that the fault tolerance version of circuits in QNC_1 has a logarithmic depth. Additionally, using the construction in [Aha+96] produces a polynomial fault tolerance circuit in the reversible gates setting. [COMMENT] We missed the fact that it requires non trivial classical computation to compute what gate should be applied after the gate teleportation (i.e UPU^\dagger).

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²The width of the original circuit is $|B|^2$ so the number of locations is $|B|^2 \cdot \log |B|$

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