

# QNC<sub>1</sub> $\subset$ noisy-BQP

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## 1 Notations.

$C_g$  - good qLDPC,  $C_{ft}$  - concatenation code ( $ft$  stands for fault tolerance). For a code  $C_g$  we use  $\Phi_g, E_g, D_g$  to denote the channel maps circuits into the circuits compute in the code space, the encoder, and the decoder. We use  $\Phi_U$  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 circuit.
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 surely, the total amount of noise been absorb in a block is less than  $\alpha n$ .*

*Proof.* Consider the  $i$ th block, denoted by  $B_i$ . Using the Hoeffding's inequality we have that the probability that more than  $\beta|B|$  bits are flipped at time  $t$  is less than  $\leq 2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$ . Using the union bounds over all the blocks at all the different time location we get that with probability  $1 - \frac{WD}{|B|} \cdot D2e^{-2|B|(\beta-p)}$ .  $\square$