

# Magic States Distillation Using Quantum Expander Codes.

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January 8, 2024

**Claim 0.1.** Let  $C_A$  and  $C_{A'}$  such that  $C_{A'} \subset C_A$ . Then  $(C_A^\perp \otimes C_B^\perp)^\perp$ ,  $C_{A'} \otimes C_{B'}$  form a **CSS** code  $C$  such there exists a subspace  $V \subset C$  with effective distance  $d$ .

**Claim 0.2.** Let  $C$  be a code at rate  $\rho(C) > 7/8$  has at least one codeword  $x \in C$ , such that  $|x| =_8 1$ .

**Definition 0.1.** We will say that a code  $C$  is  $(l, m)$ -genorthogonal if there exists a generator set  $G$  for  $C$  such that for any  $I \subset G$  such that  $1 < |I| < l$  we have that:

$$\sum_{i \in [n]} \prod_{g_j \in I \subset G} g_j^i =_m 0$$

**Claim 0.3.** If there exists a single  $(l, m)$ -genorthogonal code for a finite length  $\Delta$ , then there is a family of  $(l, m)$ -genorthogonal good codes. Moreover, if there exists a generator in  $C_0$  of weight  $|\cdot|_m = 1$ , then there exists a family that also has at least one generator of weight  $|\cdot|_m = 1$ .

*Proof.* Denote by  $C_0 = \Delta[1, \rho_0, \delta_0]$  an  $(l, m)$ -genorthogonal code and observes that for any  $C = [n, \rho n, \delta n]$  the tensor code  $C_0 \otimes C = [\Delta n, \rho_0 \rho \Delta n, \delta_0 \delta \Delta n]$  is also  $(l, m)$ -genorthogonal code.

For the second part of the claim, Choose  $C$  to be a good code with rate  $> (2^m - 1)/2^m$  by Claim 0.2 there is at least one codeword  $c$  in  $C$  such that  $|c| =_m 1$ .

So pick the base for  $C_0 \otimes C$  such the first generator is  $g_0 \otimes c$  where  $g_0$  denote a generator of  $C_0$  satisfies  $|g_0| =_m 1$ . Then  $|g_0 \otimes c| = |g_0| \cdot |c| =_m 1$ .  $\square$

**Claim 0.4.** Suppose that there exists  $(m+1, m)$ -genorthogonal code, such that any generator of it has weight  $|\cdot|_m = 1$  then there exists also a family of good  $(m+1, m)$ -genorthogonal codes such that a liner portion of his generators  $g$  have weight  $|g| =_m 1$ .

*Proof.* Denote by  $C_0$  a finite  $(m+1, m)$ -genorthogonal code, such that any generator of it has weight  $|\cdot|_m = 1$ . Let  $C$  be a good  $(m+1, m)$ -genorthogonal code with generator  $c$  such that  $|c| =_m 1$ , the existence of which is given by Claim 0.3. Denote its rate by  $\rho$ . If  $C$  has more than  $\rho/m \cdot n$  generators at weight  $|\cdot|_m = 1$  then we are done. Otherwise, by the pigeonhole principle, there is an  $i$  such that more than  $\rho/m$  portion of the generators are at weight  $|\cdot|_m = i$ . Denote them by  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots, g_m$ .

Define the set  $g'_1, g'_2, \dots, g'_m$  as

$$\begin{aligned} g'_t &= c + \sum_{j=t}^{t+m} g_j \\ \Rightarrow |g'_{t+1}| &= |c| + \sum_t |g_j| + \sum_{|I| < l+1} \left| \prod_{g \in I} \alpha_{\star} g \right| \\ &=_m c + m \cdot i =_m c =_m 1 \end{aligned}$$

Now take  $C_0 \otimes C$ , and set the new generator set to be  $g_i^0 \otimes g'_j$ . And it's easy to verify that we got the code we wanted.  $\square$

**Claim 0.5.** *There exists, a good LDPC code (classic)  $C$  such that  $C^\perp$  is also a good code and a generator set  $G$ , for exists  $G' \subset G$  and  $|G'| = \Theta(|G|)$  such:*

1. *For any pair  $x \neq y \in G' \rightarrow x \cdot y =_8 0$*
2. *For any triple  $x \neq y, z \in G' \rightarrow \sum_i x_i y_i z_i =_8 0$*
3. *For any  $x \in G' \rightarrow |x| =_8 1$*

**Claim 0.6.** *There is  $n \rightarrow \Theta(n)$  magic states distillation into a binary qldpc code with  $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$  distance, and therefore with asymptotic overhead approaching 1*

*Proof.* For the encoding we are going to use the hyperproduct code defined in [TZ14]. Let  $C$  be the code given by Claim 0.5 and consider the hyperproduct of  $C$  with itself  $Q = Q(C \times_H C)$ . In addition, denote by  $C_X, C_Z$  the CSS representation of  $Q$ .

By the fact that  $C^\perp$  is also a good code, then  $Q$  is a positive rate, square root distance code. Let  $\rho$  be the rate of  $C$  and  $1 - \rho$  be the rate of  $C^\perp$ . As  $\rho > 0$ , then one can find  $I \subset [n]$  coordinates such that for any  $i \in I$  the indicator  $e_i \notin C^\perp$ . Hence, it holds from [TZ14] that any vector of the form  $e_i \otimes x$  is a codeword of  $C_X/C_Z^\perp$ .

Denote by  $\rho'$  the portion of  $G'$  as defined in Claim 0.5, and define  $S$  to be:

$$S = \{e_i \otimes x | e_i \notin C^\perp, x \in G'\}$$

Observes that  $|S| = \rho' \rho n^2$  and in addition  $S$  satisfies the properties in Claim 0.5. Denote by  $f$  a codeword supported only on  $S$  and denote by  $X_s$  the indicator that indicate that  $s$  supports  $f$ . Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\otimes n} |f\rangle &= \exp \left( i\pi/4 \sum_g X_g \overbrace{|g|}^{8k+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2 \cdot i\pi/4 \sum_{g,h} \overbrace{X_g X_h |g \cdot h|}^{8k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \cdot i\pi/4 \sum_{g,h} \overbrace{X_g X_h X_l |g \cdot h \cdot l|}^{8k} \right) |f\rangle \\ &= \exp \left( i\pi/4 \sum_{g \in S} X_g \right) |f\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we can, generate the encoded ([COMMENT] For now without spanning on on  $C_Z^\perp$ ) product of  $T^{\otimes |S|} |+\rangle^{|S|}$ :

$$\prod_{s \in S} \left( |0\rangle + \exp(i\pi/4) |s\rangle \right)$$

[COMMENT] What is left:

1. Show that one can generate  $\prod_{s \in S} \left( |C_Z^\perp\rangle + \exp(i\pi/4) |C_Z^\perp + s\rangle \right)$  without propagate the errors.  
I think I know how to do it.
2. Compute a threshold  $p_0$  for using Baravi construction.

Thus we have that  $\gamma = \log(n/k)/\log(d) = \log(n/|S|)/\log(\Theta(\sqrt{n})) \rightarrow 0$  and the overhead grows as  $\log^\gamma(n) \rightarrow 1$  [BH12], [MEK12].  $\square$

## References

- [BH12] Sergey Bravyi and Jeongwan Haah. “Magic-state distillation with low overhead”. In: *Physical Review A* 86.5 (2012), p. 052329.
- [MEK12] Adam M. Meier, Bryan Eastin, and Emanuel Knill. *Magic-state distillation with the four-qubit code*. 2012. arXiv: [1204.4221 \[quant-ph\]](#).
- [TZ14] Jean-Pierre Tillich and Gilles Zemor. “Quantum LDPC Codes With Positive Rate and Minimum Distance Proportional to the Square Root of the Blocklength”. In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 60.2 (Feb. 2014), pp. 1193–1202. DOI: [10.1109/tit.2013.2292061](#). URL: <https://doi.org/10.1109/tit.2013.2292061>.