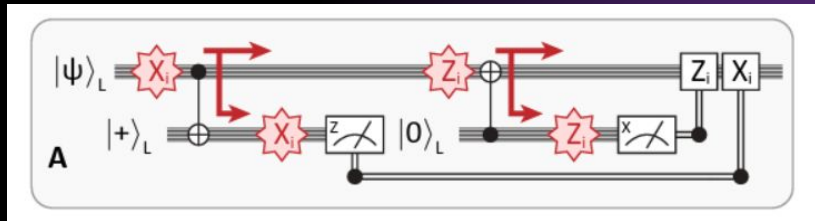
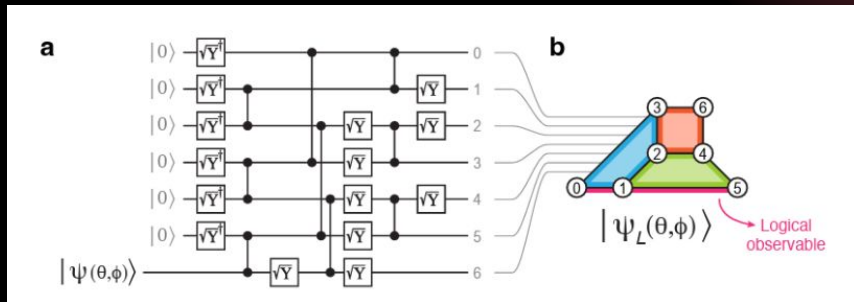


Furious Five

Chris Liu, Ava Brule, Ryan Ruiz, Claire Mao, Krisztina Tolotti

Step 1: Initial Exploration



```
SQRT_Y_DAG 0 1 2 3 4 5
CZ 1 2 3 4 5 6
SQRT_Y 6
CZ 0 3 2 5 4 6
SQRT_Y 2 3 4 5 6
CZ 0 1 2 3 4 5
SQRT_Y 1 2 4
```

Programmed in stim

```
H 13
SQRT_Y_DAG 7 8 9 10 11 12
CZ 8 9 10 11 12 13
SQRT_Y 13
CZ 7 10 9 12 11 13
SQRT_Y 9 10 11 12 13
CZ 7 8 9 10 11 12
SQRT_Y 8 9 11
```

```
CX 0 7 1 8 2 9 3 10 4 11 5 12 6 13
MZ 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
```

<more gates>

```
CZ rec[-7] 0 rec[-6] 1 rec[-5] 2 rec[-4] 3 rec[-3] 4 rec[-2] 5 rec[-1] 6
CX rec[-14] 0 rec[-13] 1 rec[-12] 2 rec[-11] 3 rec[-10] 4 rec[-9] 5 rec[-8] 6
```

```
SQRT_Y_DAG 1 2 4
CZ 0 1 2 3 4 5
SQRT_Y_DAG 2 3 4 5 6
CZ 0 3 2 5 4 6
SQRT_Y_DAG 6
CZ 1 2 3 4 5 6
SQRT_Y 0 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
MZ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Step 1: Initial Exploration (Cont.)

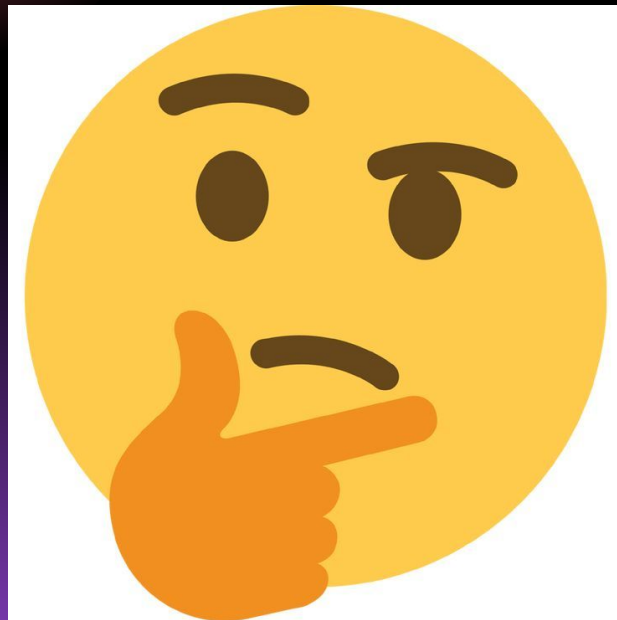
*“Mirror Fidelity”
Approach!*

How can we verify the
error correction
works?



Step 1: Initial Exploration (Cont.)

How can we exactly
do the mirror fidelity
approach?

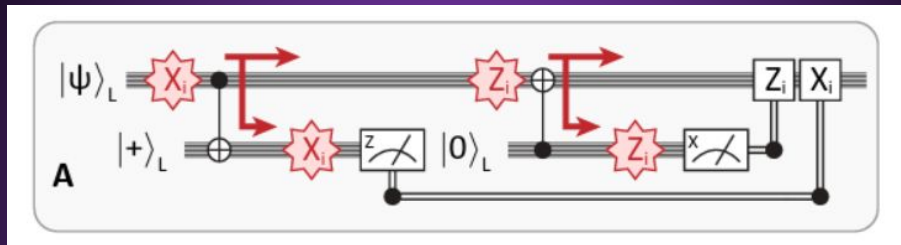


We didn't know how to take that
route, so we consulted QuEra staff!

Step 1: Initial Exploration (Cont.)

Our takeaways From QuEra Staff:

1. Use parity of physical qubits instead
2. Use **squin** for code instead of **stim**.
3. Use **stim** ONLY for simulation
4. The QEC circuit is meant to not collapse the original logical qubit



Step 2: Finding the Solution



Our solution to the challenge is exploratory in nature. We will explain each individual part as we demonstrate the corresponding code.

Step 2: Finding the Solution

Phase A: MSD Encode

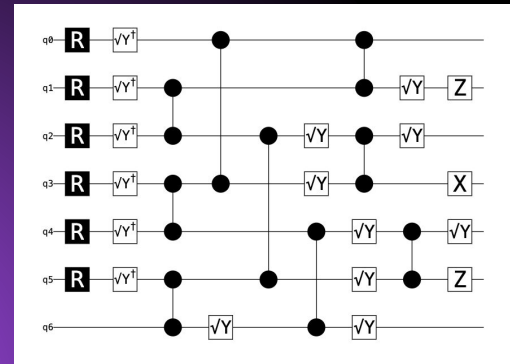
1. We made the MSD encode circuit in `squin` & simulated it using `stim`.
2. Considered both the cases of noise and no noise.
3. Calculated the syndromes as well as the logical observable after measuring the qubits.

Step 2: Finding the Solution

Phase A: MSD Encode

4. We noticed that while the physical observable is consistent with the input state $|0\rangle$, two of the syndromes are consistent of the opposite polarity (-1 instead of 1).
5. While we were unable to understand why this is the case, we applied an \mathbf{x} gate to the third qubit which flips all three syndromes back to 1.

```
q0: -SQRT_Y_DAG---@-----@-----  
q1: -SQRT_Y_DAG-@-|-----@-----SQRT_Y-----  
q2: -SQRT_Y_DAG-@-|-----@-SQRT_Y-@-----SQRT_Y-----  
q3: -SQRT_Y_DAG-@-@-----|---SQRT_Y-@-----  
q4: -SQRT_Y_DAG-@-----|---@-----SQRT_Y-@-----SQRT_Y-----  
q5: -SQRT_Y_DAG-@-----@-|-----SQRT_Y-@-----  
q6: -----@-SQRT_Y-@-----SQRT_Y-----
```



Step 2: Finding the Solution

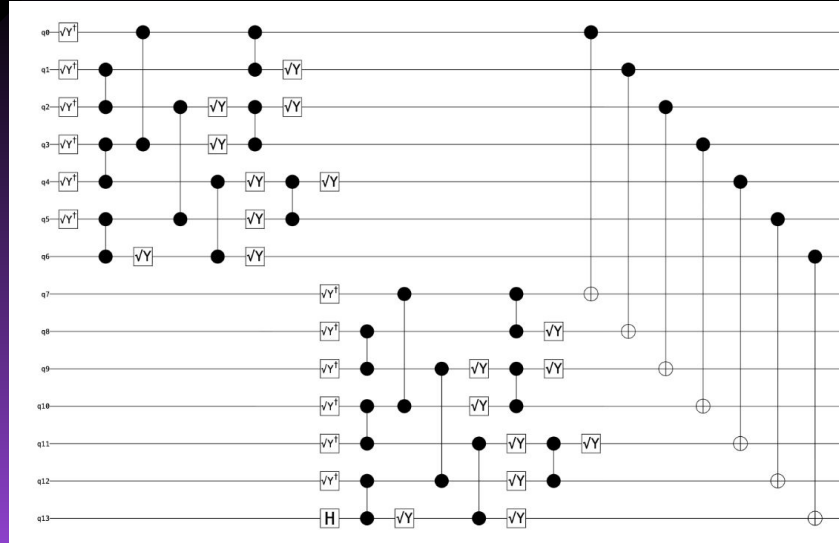
Phase A: MSD Encode

6. We sampled the circuit and dropped the shots where the syndromes indicate an error.
7. Calculated the corresponding logical and physical errors and noticed a significant decrease in error rate after the syndrome-filtering mechanism.

Step 2: Finding the Solution

Phase B: Implementing QEC

- Measuring the qubits and collapsing them is not useful
- Instead, we implemented QEC
- This allowed us to transfer syndromes to the auxiliary logical qubit $|+\rangle$



Step 2: Finding the Solution

Phase B: Implementing QEC

- By measuring the auxiliary qubit we're able to extract quantum information without collapsing the original qubit
- We then added loops that allow us to run this over multiple iterations

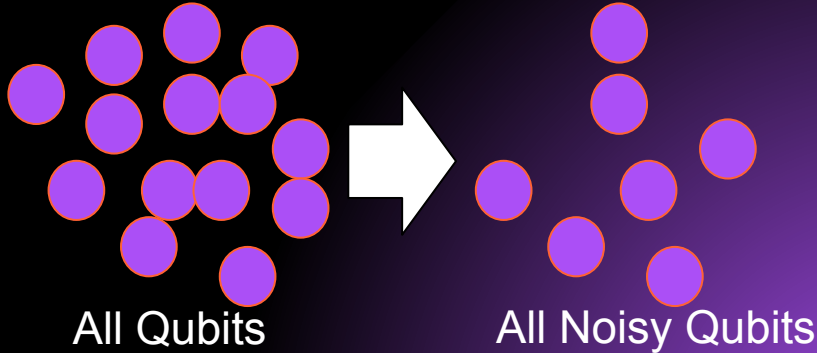
```
Values (no noise): [ 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1
  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1
  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1 -1  1  1  1]
Logical error rate: 0.014925373134328358
```

Step 2: Finding the Solution

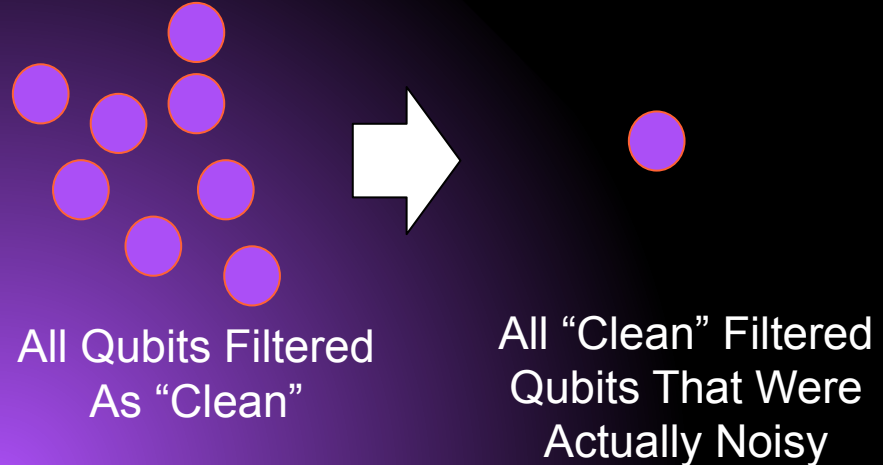
Phase C: Post Selection

- We implemented post selection by analyzing the measurement data from the QEC circuit.

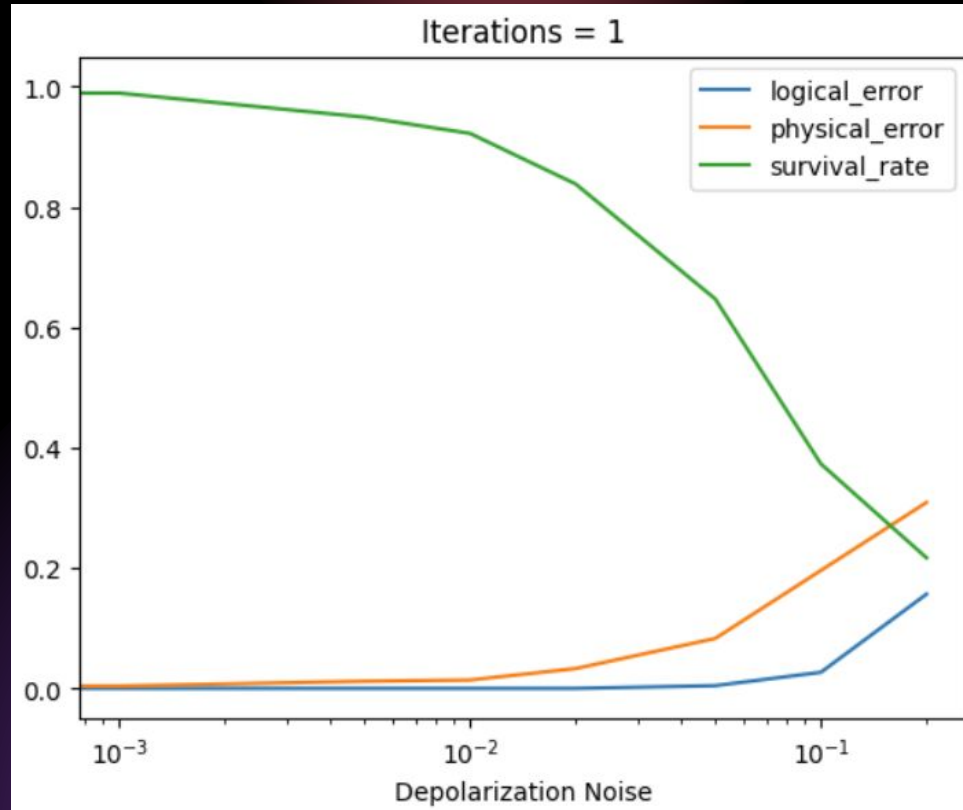
Physical Error Rate:



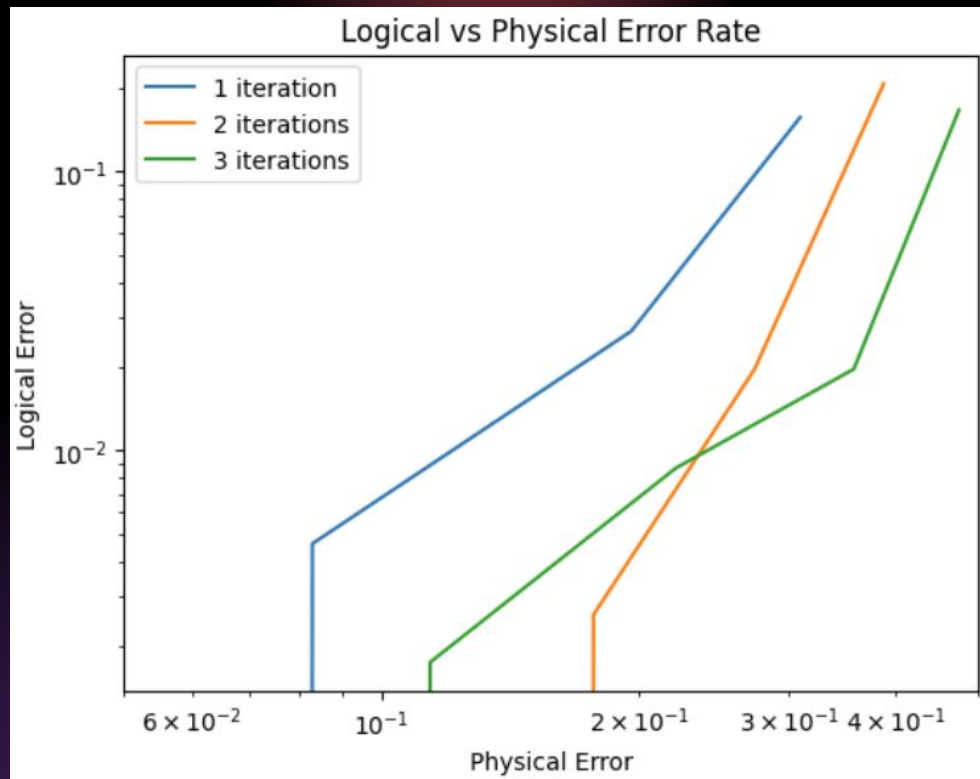
Logical Error Rate:



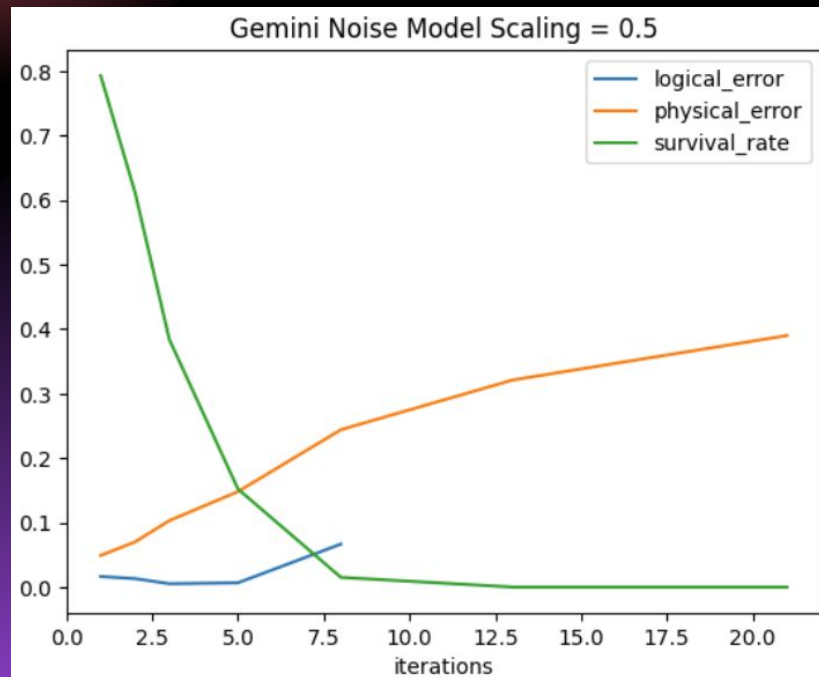
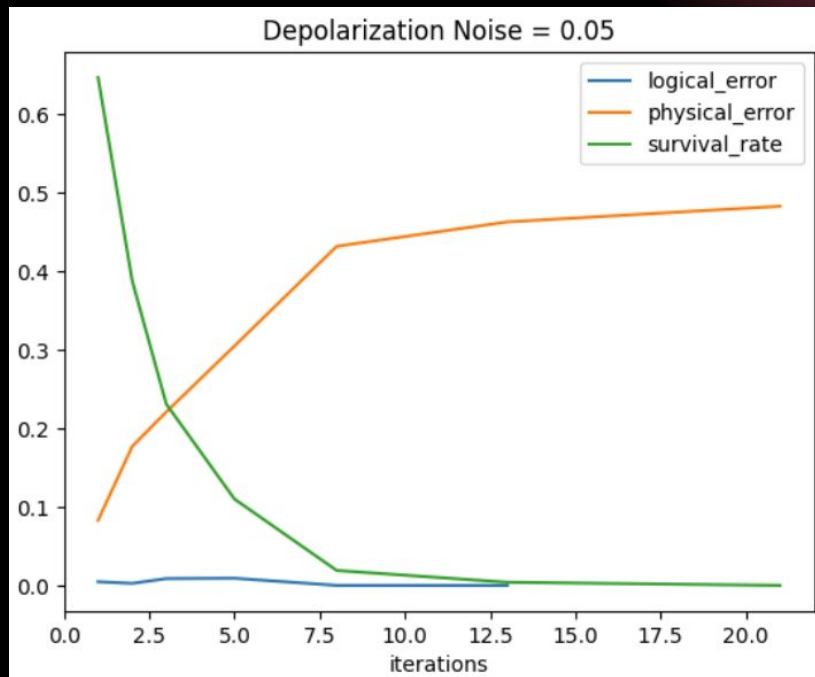
Step 3: Results/Data Analysis



Step 3: Results/Data Analysis (Cont.)



Step 3: Results/Data Analysis (Cont.)



THANK YOU

Any questions?