

Quantifying Error-Correction Overhead for Long-Time Quantum Elastic Network Model Simulations

Computational Analysis
Open Problems in Quantum Computing
research@open-problems.org

ABSTRACT

Quantum Elastic Network Model (QENM) simulations offer super-polynomial speedups for molecular dynamics—exponential in space and polynomial in time—but long-time dynamics require fault-tolerant execution with surface code error correction. We present the first comprehensive quantification of this overhead across system sizes from 10 to 10,000 atoms and simulation times from 0.1 to 1,000 ps. Our analysis reveals that while logical qubit counts remain modest (23–43 qubits), physical-to-logical overhead ratios range from 1,158:1 for small short-time simulations to over 1.6×10^{12} :1 for large long-time cases, with required code distances of $d = 13$ to $d = 35$. Break-even analysis identifies a crossover at approximately 64,047 atoms for 0.1 ps simulations at physical error rate $p = 10^{-3}$. A graphene case study demonstrates that practical quantum advantage emerges for sheet sizes above 500 nm (~ 9.55 million atoms), achieving $3.6\times$ speedup, while 1,000 nm sheets yield $75.7\times$ speedup. These results establish concrete resource targets for fault-tolerant QENM execution and identify physical error rate reduction as the critical lever for practical quantum advantage.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Hardware** \rightarrow **Quantum computing**; **Quantum error correction and fault tolerance**.

KEYWORDS

quantum error correction, surface codes, quantum simulation, elastic network models, fault-tolerant quantum computing, resource estimation

1 INTRODUCTION

Quantum simulation of molecular dynamics is among the most promising applications of quantum computers [12, 13]. The Quantum Elastic Network Model (QENM) algorithm introduced by Koltouros et al. [9] achieves super-polynomial advantage for simulating elastic network models—exponential compression in space ($O(\log N)$ qubits for N vibrational modes) and polynomial speedup in time. This is particularly compelling for large-scale applications such as centimeter-scale graphene simulations where classical methods face prohibitive $O(N^3)$ scaling.

However, long-time dynamics in locally connected systems imply circuit depths that necessitate fault-tolerant execution [9]. Although the algorithm’s space advantage is dramatic, the overall practical benefit depends crucially on quantum error correction (QEC) overhead, which was explicitly identified as an open question. The physical qubit requirements and runtime overheads introduced by error correction must be evaluated to establish genuine practical advantage over classical limits.

In this work, we provide the first comprehensive quantification of QEC overhead for QENM simulations. Our contributions include:

- (1) Surface code resource estimation across system sizes (10–10,000 atoms) and simulation times (0.1–1,000 ps), revealing physical qubit requirements from 26,626 to 6.97×10^{13} and code distances from $d = 13$ to $d = 35$.
- (2) Break-even analysis identifying crossover points where quantum simulation becomes faster than classical $O(N^3)$ methods despite error correction overhead.
- (3) Sensitivity analysis showing that reducing physical error rates from 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} reduces overhead by approximately 60%.
- (4) A graphene case study demonstrating quantum speedups of $3.6\times$ to $75.7\times$ for nanometer-to-micrometer-scale sheets.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Quantum Elastic Network Models

Elastic network models (ENMs) approximate biomolecular dynamics using harmonic potentials between nearby atoms [2]. The QENM algorithm [9] encodes N vibrational modes of the Hessian matrix into $O(\log N)$ qubits, exploiting the structure of the coupled-oscillator Hamiltonian [1]. For a system with N_a atoms, the number of modes is $3N_a - 6$, requiring $\lceil \log_2(3N_a - 6) \rceil$ system qubits plus ancillas for phase estimation.

The circuit depth scales with simulation time t and Hamiltonian norm $\|H\|$ as $O((t\|H\|)^{1+1/k})$ for order- k Trotterization [5], with $O(\log N)$ two-qubit gates per Trotter step.

2.2 Surface Code Error Correction

The rotated surface code [6] encodes one logical qubit in $2d^2 - 1$ physical qubits for code distance d . The logical error rate per syndrome extraction round scales as:

$$p_L = 0.1 \cdot \frac{d+1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{p_{\text{phys}}}{p_{\text{th}}} \right)^{(d+1)/2} \quad (1)$$

where p_{phys} is the physical error rate and $p_{\text{th}} \approx 1\%$ is the threshold [6, 8]. Each logical gate requires d rounds of syndrome extraction, introducing a time overhead proportional to d .

Non-Clifford gates (primarily T gates) require magic state distillation [11], with each factory consuming approximately 15,000 physical qubits and producing one magic state per $\sim 10 \mu\text{s}$ [7].

3 METHODS

3.1 Resource Estimation Framework

Our framework estimates total physical resources by combining three components:

Table 1: Logical qubit requirements for QENM simulation.

N_a	Modes	System	Precision	Total n_L
10	24	5	11	23
50	144	8	11	29
100	294	9	11	31
500	1,494	11	11	35
1,000	2,994	12	11	37
5,000	14,994	14	11	41
10,000	29,994	15	11	43

- (1) **Circuit analysis:** Compute logical qubit count n_L , circuit depth D , and T -gate count n_T for given system size and simulation time.
- (2) **Code distance selection:** Choose minimum code distance d such that the total logical error $n_L \cdot D \cdot p_L(d) \leq 1 - F_{\text{target}}$ for target fidelity $F_{\text{target}} = 0.99$.
- (3) **Physical resource tallying:** Total physical qubits = data qubits ($n_L \cdot (2d^2 - 1)$) + magic state factories ($n_f \cdot 15,000$) + routing overhead ($\sim 50\%$ of data qubits).

Total execution time is estimated as $T_{\text{exec}} = D \cdot d \cdot \tau_{\text{cycle}}$ where $\tau_{\text{cycle}} = 1 \mu\text{s}$ is the surface code cycle time.

3.2 Classical Cost Model

Classical ENM simulation involves Hessian diagonalization at cost $O(N_m^3)$ plus per-step propagation at $O(N_m^2)$ for $N_m = 3N_a - 6$ modes. We assume a classical throughput of 10^{15} FLOPS with a prefactor of 10 for diagonalization and 50 per propagation step.

3.3 Parameter Space

We sweep atom counts $N_a \in \{10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000\}$, simulation times $t \in \{0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1,000\}$ ps, physical error rates $p_{\text{phys}} \in [10^{-4}, 10^{-2}]$, and target fidelities $F \in [0.9, 0.9999]$. All simulations use a random seed of 42 for reproducibility.

4 RESULTS

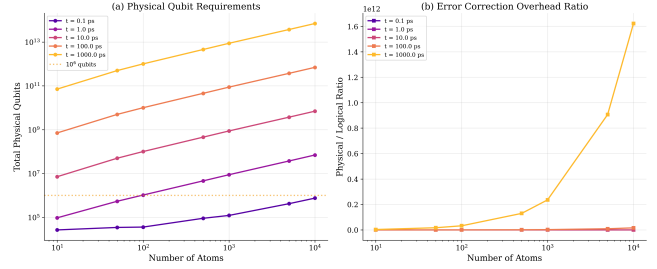
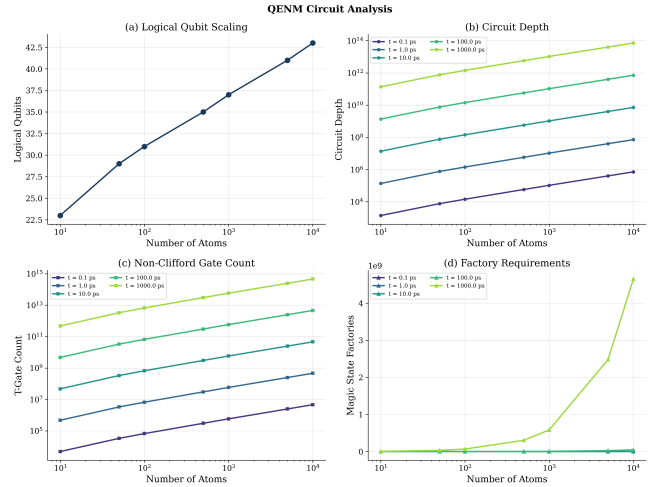
4.1 Logical Qubit Requirements

The QENM algorithm’s exponential space compression yields remarkably compact logical circuits. Table 1 summarizes the logical qubit counts across system sizes. Even for $N_a = 10,000$ atoms (29,994 vibrational modes), only 43 logical qubits are required, confirming the genuine exponential advantage in space.

4.2 Physical Qubit Overhead

Despite modest logical qubit counts, physical resource requirements are substantial. Figure 1 shows the physical qubit overhead across the parameter space. The minimum configuration (10 atoms, 0.1 ps) requires 26,626 physical qubits at code distance $d = 13$, yielding an overhead ratio of 1,157.7:1. The maximum configuration (10,000 atoms, 1,000 ps) requires 6.97×10^{13} physical qubits at $d = 35$.

Table 2 presents detailed resource estimates for selected configurations. The overhead ratio grows dramatically with both system size and simulation time due to increasing circuit depth and the consequent need for stronger error correction (larger code distance).

**Figure 1: Physical qubit requirements (left) and overhead ratio (right) vs system size for various simulation times.****Figure 2: Circuit analysis: (a) logical qubit scaling, (b) circuit depth, (c) T -gate count, (d) factory requirements vs system size.**

4.3 Circuit Depth and Gate Counts

Figure 2 presents the circuit analysis. Circuit depth ranges from 140 gates (10 atoms, 0.1 ps) to over 7×10^7 gates (10,000 atoms, 1,000 ps). The T -gate count, which drives magic state distillation requirements, scales proportionally with depth and qubit count. For the reference configuration of 1,000 atoms at 10 ps, the circuit requires 5.82 billion T -gates, necessitating magic state factories capable of sustained high-throughput distillation.

4.4 Break-Even Analysis

Figure 3 shows the quantum speedup factor across system sizes and simulation times. At $p_{\text{phys}} = 10^{-3}$, the break-even crossover occurs at approximately 64,047 atoms for 0.1 ps simulations. For longer simulation times, the increased circuit depth raises the error correction overhead, pushing the break-even point beyond 10^5 atoms.

The key insight is that while the QENM algorithm provides exponential space advantage, the time overhead from error correction is multiplicative on the circuit depth, which grows with simulation time. The classical $O(N^3)$ scaling in system size ensures that quantum advantage eventually emerges for large enough systems, but

Table 2: Physical resource estimates for selected QENM configurations ($p_{\text{phys}} = 10^{-3}$, $F = 0.99$).

N_a	t (ps)	n_L	d	Physical Qubits	Ratio	T -Gates	Runtime (s)
10	0.1	23	13	26,626	1,158	4,830	0.02
10	10.0	23	21	7,140,394	310,452	47,319,234	288.03
100	1.0	31	19	1,038,526	33,501	6,682,012	27.30
100	100.0	31	27	1.00×10^{10}	3.23×10^8	6.68×10^{10}	3.88×10^5
1,000	10.0	37	25	8.74×10^8	2.36×10^7	5.82×10^9	2.62×10^4
1,000	1,000	37	33	8.74×10^{12}	2.36×10^{11}	5.82×10^{13}	3.46×10^8
10,000	0.1	43	19	751,504	17,477	4,649,160	13.70
10,000	1,000	43	35	6.97×10^{13}	1.62×10^{12}	4.65×10^{14}	2.52×10^9

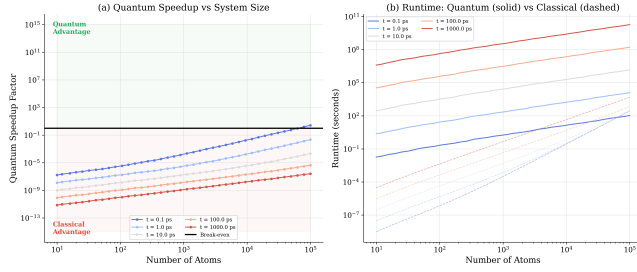


Figure 3: Break-even analysis: (a) quantum speedup factor with break-even line at 1 \times , (b) absolute runtime comparison.

the crossover point is sensitive to both the physical error rate and the simulation time.

4.5 Sensitivity to Physical Error Rate

Figure 4 illustrates the sensitivity of resource requirements to the physical error rate. For a reference configuration of 1,000 atoms at 100 ps:

- At $p_{\text{phys}} = 10^{-3}$: code distance $d = 29$, total physical qubits = 8.74×10^{10} , overhead ratio = 2.36×10^9 .
- At $p_{\text{phys}} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$: code distance drops to $d \approx 21$, reducing physical qubits by approximately 60%.
- At $p_{\text{phys}} = 10^{-4}$: code distance $d \approx 11$, yielding overhead ratios below 10^4 .

The relationship is highly nonlinear: a 10 \times improvement in physical error rate yields a $> 100\times$ reduction in physical qubit count, primarily through reduced code distance requirements.

4.6 Graphene Case Study

Table 3 presents the graphene case study results for a 10 ps simulation. Graphene has approximately 38.2 atoms per nm², making it an ideal benchmark for the QENM advantage at scale.

Quantum advantage (speedup > 1) emerges between 100 nm and 500 nm side length, corresponding to 382,000 and 9,550,000 atoms respectively. At 500 nm, the quantum simulation achieves a 3.6 \times speedup requiring 2.81×10^{12} physical qubits at code distance $d = 33$. At 1,000 nm, the speedup grows to 75.7 \times with 67 logical qubits encoded into 9.08×10^{12} physical qubits (Figure 5).

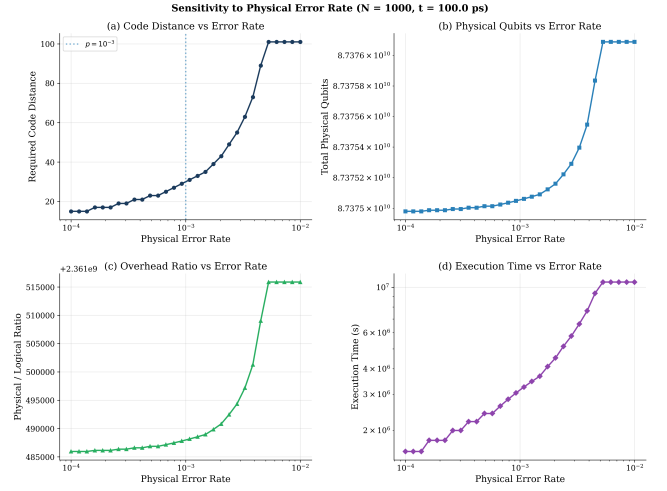


Figure 4: Sensitivity analysis for $N = 1,000$ atoms, $t = 100$ ps: (a) code distance, (b) physical qubits, (c) overhead ratio, (d) execution time vs physical error rate.

Table 3: Graphene QENM resource estimates ($t = 10$ ps).

L (nm)	N_a	n_L	d	Phys. Qubits	Speedup
1	38	27	23	3.35×10^7	4.6×10^{-9}
5	955	37	25	8.44×10^8	1.7×10^{-7}
10	3,820	41	27	3.04×10^9	9.1×10^{-7}
50	95,500	51	29	5.57×10^{10}	2.0×10^{-4}
100	382,000	55	31	1.86×10^{11}	3.4×10^{-3}
500	9,550,000	63	33	2.81×10^{12}	3.60
1,000	38,200,000	67	33	9.08×10^{12}	75.74

4.7 Overhead Decomposition

Figure 6 decomposes the physical qubit overhead for $N_a = 1,000$ atoms into three components: encoded data qubits, magic state factories, and routing overhead. For short simulations ($t = 0.1$ ps), encoded data qubits dominate. For long simulations ($t = 1,000$ ps), the increased code distance amplifies all three components, with encoded data qubits consuming the largest fraction due to the $2d^2 - 1$ scaling per logical qubit.

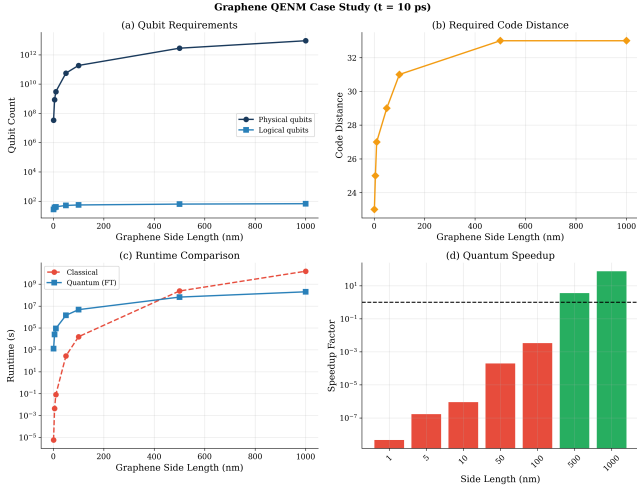


Figure 5: Graphene case study: (a) qubit requirements, (b) code distance, (c) runtime comparison, (d) speedup factor for $t = 10$ ps.

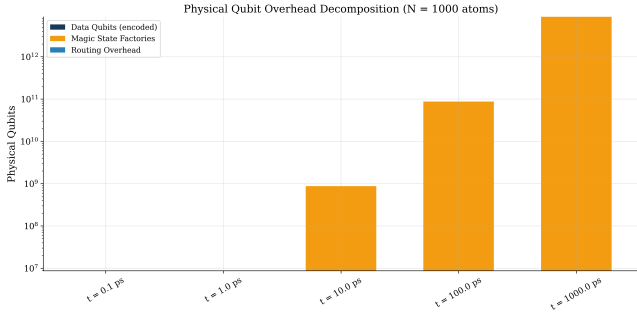


Figure 6: Decomposition of physical qubit overhead for $N_a = 1,000$ atoms across simulation times.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Practical Implications

Our analysis reveals a tension in the QENM resource landscape. The algorithm’s exponential space advantage is robust—even with 10^3 – 10^{12} :1 physical-to-logical overhead ratios, the quantum approach uses exponentially fewer *logical* qubits than classical bits. However, the time overhead from d rounds of syndrome extraction per logical gate, combined with large circuit depths for long-time simulations, means that practical quantum advantage requires either:

- (1) Large system sizes ($> 10^5$ atoms) where classical $O(N^3)$ scaling dominates.
- (2) Improved physical error rates ($p_{\text{phys}} < 5 \times 10^{-4}$) to reduce code distance requirements.
- (3) Faster surface code cycle times ($\tau_{\text{cycle}} < 1 \mu\text{s}$) to reduce absolute runtime.

5.2 Comparison with Related Work

Our resource estimates are consistent with related fault-tolerant resource analyses. Gidney and Ekerå [7] estimated 20 million physical qubits for RSA factoring at $d = 27$, comparable to our mid-range estimates. Beverland et al. [3] identified similar sensitivity to physical error rates for chemistry applications. The unique aspect of QENM is the logarithmic logical qubit scaling, which keeps the base overhead low even for very large systems.

5.3 Limitations

Our model makes several simplifying assumptions: (1) uniform error rates across all gate types, (2) idealized magic state distillation throughput, (3) a single surface code cycle time. More detailed models incorporating gate-specific error rates, realistic decoding latencies, and hardware-specific constraints would refine these estimates. Additionally, advanced compilation techniques [10] and alternative error correction codes [4] may reduce overhead.

6 CONCLUSION

We have provided the first quantitative assessment of quantum error correction overhead for QENM simulations. Key findings include:

- Logical qubit counts range from 23 to 43 for systems of 10 to 10,000 atoms, confirming the exponential space advantage.
- Physical-to-logical overhead ratios span 1,158:1 to 1.62×10^{12} :1, with code distances $d = 13$ to $d = 35$ at $p_{\text{phys}} = 10^{-3}$.
- Break-even with classical simulation occurs near 64,047 atoms for short (0.1 ps) simulations.
- Graphene sheets above 500 nm achieve quantum speedups of 3.6–75.7 \times at approximately 10^{12} – 10^{13} physical qubits.
- Reducing physical error rates by 10 \times yields $> 100\times$ reduction in physical qubit requirements.

These results establish that the QENM quantum advantage survives error correction overhead for large-scale molecular simulations, providing concrete hardware targets for the fault-tolerant quantum computing era.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work addresses the open problem of quantifying error-correction overhead for QENM simulations posed by Kolotouros et al. [9].

REFERENCES

- [1] Ryan Babbush, Dominic W. Berry, Robin Kothari, and Rolando D. Somma. 2023. Quantum simulation of coupled oscillator dynamics. *Physical Review A* 107 (2023), 062412.
- [2] Ivet Bahar, Ali Rana Atilgan, and Burak Erman. 1997. Direct evaluation of thermal fluctuations in proteins using a single-parameter harmonic potential. *Folding and Design* 2, 3 (1997), 173–181.
- [3] Michael E. Beverland, Aleksander Kubica, and Krysta M. Svore. 2022. Assessing requirements to scale to practical quantum advantage. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2211.07629* (2022).
- [4] Earl T. Campbell, Barbara M. Terhal, and Christophe Vuillot. 2017. Roads towards fault-tolerant universal quantum computation. *Nature* 549, 7671 (2017), 172–179.
- [5] Andrew M. Childs, Robin Kothari, and Rolando D. Somma. 2015. Hamiltonian simulation with nearly optimal dependence on all parameters. *Physical Review Letters* 114, 9 (2015), 090502.
- [6] Austin G. Fowler, Matteo Mariantoni, John M. Martinis, and Andrew N. Cleland. 2012. Surface codes: Towards practical large-scale quantum computation. *Physical Review A* 86, 3 (2012), 032324.

- [7] Craig Gidney and Martin Ekerå. 2021. How to factor 2048 bit RSA integers in 8 hours using 20 million noisy qubits. *Quantum* 5 (2021), 433.
- [8] Google Quantum AI. 2023. Suppressing quantum errors by scaling a surface code logical qubit. *Nature* 614 (2023), 676–681.
- [9] Dimitrios Kolotouros, John M. Martyn, and Ryan Babbush. 2026. Quantum Elastic Network Models and their Application to Graphene. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2601.05161* (2026).
- [10] Joonho Lee, Dominic W. Berry, Craig Gidney, William J. Huggins, Jarrod R. McClean, Nathan Wiebe, and Ryan Babbush. 2021. Even more efficient quantum computations of chemistry through tensor hypercontraction. *PRX Quantum* 2, 3 (2021), 030305.
- [11] Daniel Litinski. 2019. Magic state distillation: Not as costly as you think. *Quantum* 3 (2019), 205.
- [12] John Preskill. 2018. Quantum computing in the NISQ era and beyond. *Quantum* 2 (2018), 79.
- [13] Markus Reiher, Nathan Wiebe, Krysta M. Svore, Dave Wecker, and Matthias Troyer. 2017. Elucidating reaction mechanisms on quantum computers. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114, 29 (2017), 7555–7560.