

# An Introduction to Quantum Error Correction

with a particular appetite for surface code

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# 1. Background

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## 1.1 Stabilizers

A compact representation of quantum states with (signed) Pauli operators:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |000\rangle + |111\rangle \Rightarrow \langle +XXX, +ZZI, +IZZ \rangle$$

The state  $|\Psi\rangle$  is *stabilized* by the 3 independent stabilizers.

For complex states, it's tedious or even impossible to write down the full state vector. The stabilizer representation comes to rescue.

## 1.2 Stabilizer Sign

The sign of a stabilizer is useful for detecting errors. For a *Pauli error*  $E$  that anticommutes with a stabilizer  $S$ :

$$|\Psi\rangle = S|\Psi\rangle \xrightarrow{E} E|\Psi\rangle = ES|\Psi\rangle = -SE|\Psi\rangle$$

## 1.3 Stabilizer Projector

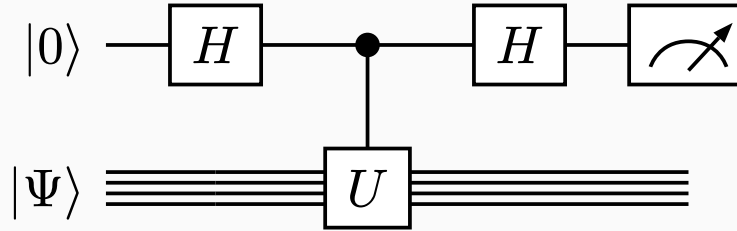


Figure 1: Operator Projector

Two perspectives of the above circuit:

1. If  $|\Psi\rangle = \pm U |\Psi\rangle$ , then it's a simple phase kickback to measure the eigenvalue, i.e. the sign of the stabilizer.
2. Otherwise, it plays the role of a projector operator  $\frac{I \pm U}{2} |\Psi\rangle$  with the measurement backaction. Continuous errors will be digitized as Pauli errors.

## 1.4 Identify Errors

For the state  $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |000\rangle + |111\rangle \Rightarrow \langle +XXX, +ZZI, +IZZ \rangle$ :

- $X_0|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |100\rangle + |011\rangle \Rightarrow \langle +XXX, -ZZI, +IZZ \rangle$ :
- $X_1|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |010\rangle + |101\rangle \Rightarrow \langle +XXX, -ZZI, -IZZ \rangle$ :
- $X_2|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |001\rangle + |110\rangle \Rightarrow \langle +XXX, +ZZI, +IZZ \rangle$ :

By measuring the stabilizers, we get the so-called *syndromes*.

## 1.5 Logical Qubit

What is a logical qubit?

- *Error Detection*: A set of independent stabilizer generators to detect errors on the state.
- *Degree of Freedom*:  $\# \text{Stabilizers} \leq \# \text{Data Qubits}$

We can define a three-qubit state under the stabilizer constraints  $\langle ZZI, IZZ \rangle$ , then

$$|\Psi\rangle_L = \alpha |0\rangle_L + \beta |1\rangle_L$$

where

$$|0\rangle_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |000\rangle + |111\rangle, |1\rangle_L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |000\rangle - |111\rangle,$$

And we can define the logical operator pairs  $X_L = XXX, Z_L = ZII$



## 2. Surface Code



## 2.1 Definition

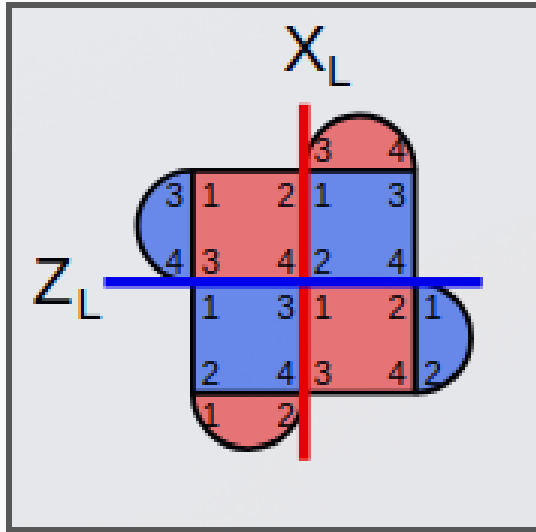


Figure 2: Surface Code

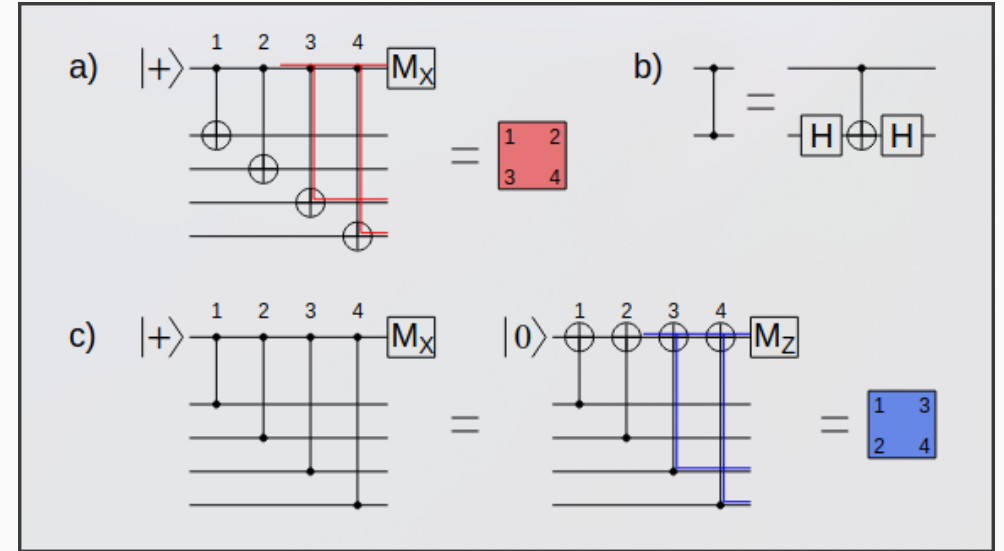


Figure 3: Stabilizer Measurements

## 2.2 Logical Operations

It's all about how to map the logical operators!

- $I_L$  :

$$Z_L \xrightarrow{I_L} Z_L, X_L \xrightarrow{I_L} X_L$$

- $X_L$  :

$$Z_L \xrightarrow{X_L} -Z_L, X_L \xrightarrow{X_L} X_L$$

- $H_L$  :

$$Z_L \xrightarrow{H_L} X_L, X_L \xrightarrow{H_L} Z_L$$

## 2.2 Logical Operations

- $CNOT_L$  :

$$Z_L^C I_L^T \xrightarrow{CNOT_L} Z_L^C I_L^T,$$

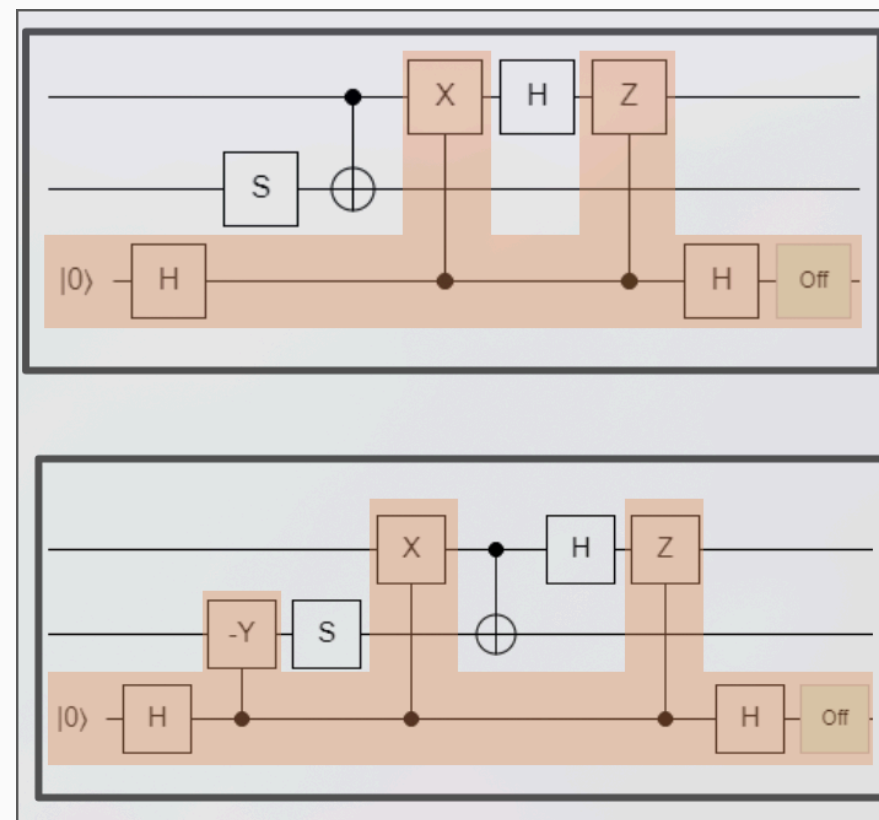
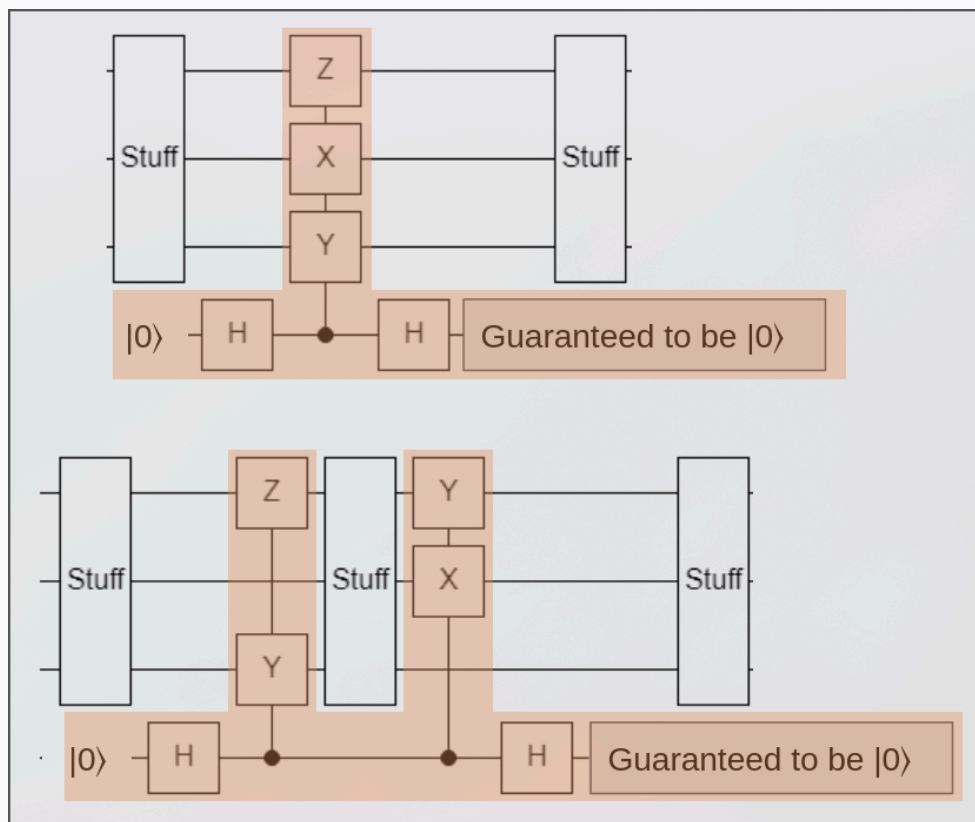
$$I_L^C Z_L^T \xrightarrow{CNOT_L} Z_L^C Z_L^T,$$

$$X_L^C I_L^T \xrightarrow{CNOT_L} X_L^C X_L^T,$$

$$I_L^C X_L^T \xrightarrow{CNOT_L} I_L^C X_L^T$$

## 2.3 Move the Logical Operators

*Spacetime Stabilizer*: another way to think about “gate as map”.



## 2.3 Move the Logical Operators

Look at the code at circuit level under a 3D picture. The logical operators can be moved by multiplying the spacetime stabilizers.

Stabilizer measurement circuits revisited:

- Logical operator preserved in time
- Logical operator moved in space: be careful about the measurements.

What is the famous *Lattice Surgery*?

Nothing more than logical operator movements

## 2.4 Logical Memory

The simplest logical operation is “doing nothing”.

Or... Everything?

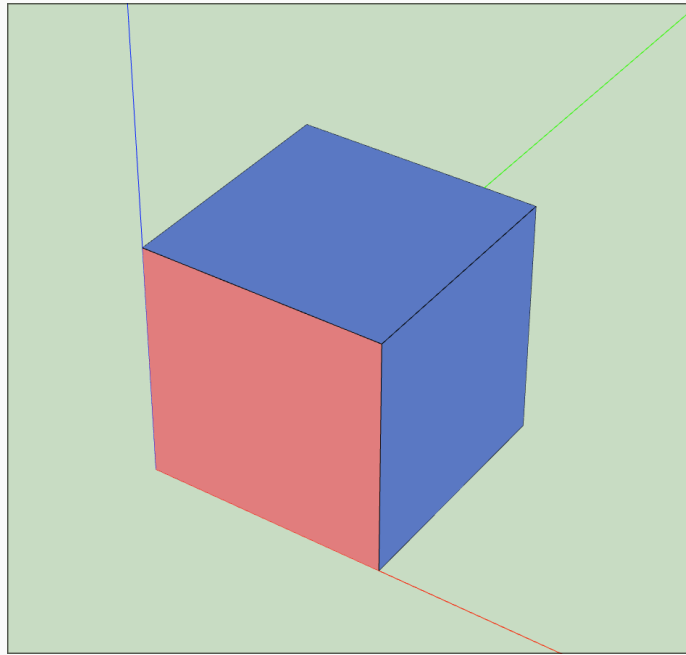


Figure 6: Logical Memory Spacetime Diagram

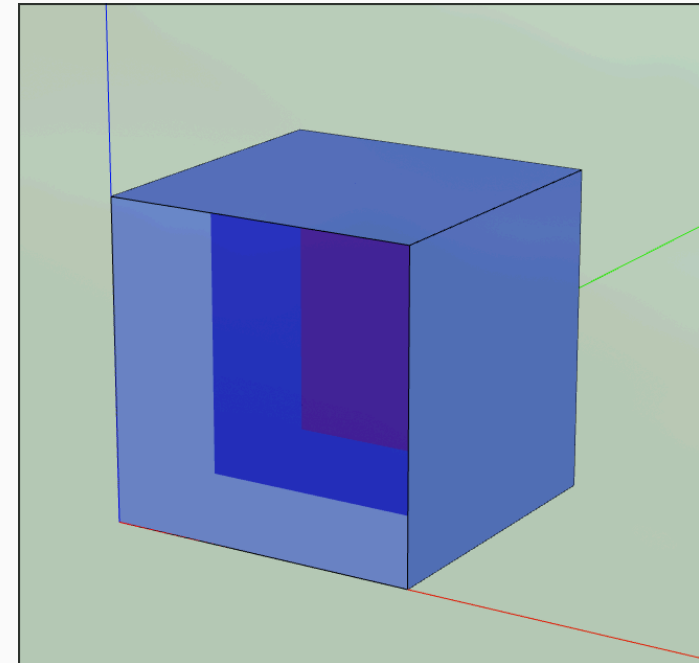


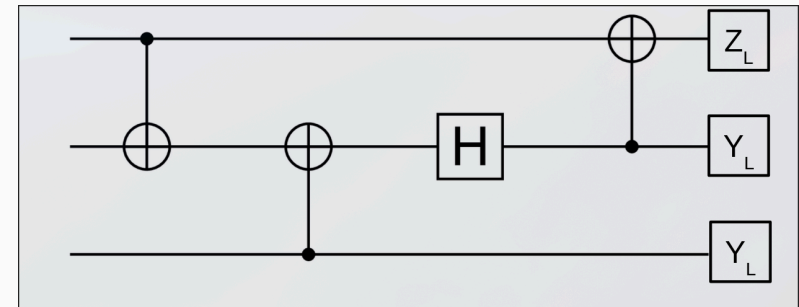
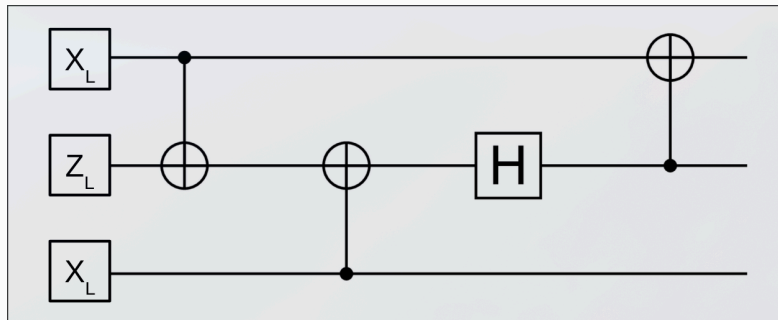
Figure 7: Logical Memory Correlation Surface

## 2.5 Logical Pauli Gates

$$X_L, Z_L \longrightarrow \boxed{Z_L^a} \boxed{X_L^b} \longrightarrow (-1)^a X_L, (-1)^b Z_L$$

Track the byproduct operators in software(Logical Pauli Frame) to avoid applying logical Pauli gates on hardware.

Byproduct will change over the circuit:





## 2.6 Logical Hadamard

A layer of transversal H gates on data qubits will do the hadamard transition, but the boundary will be changed:

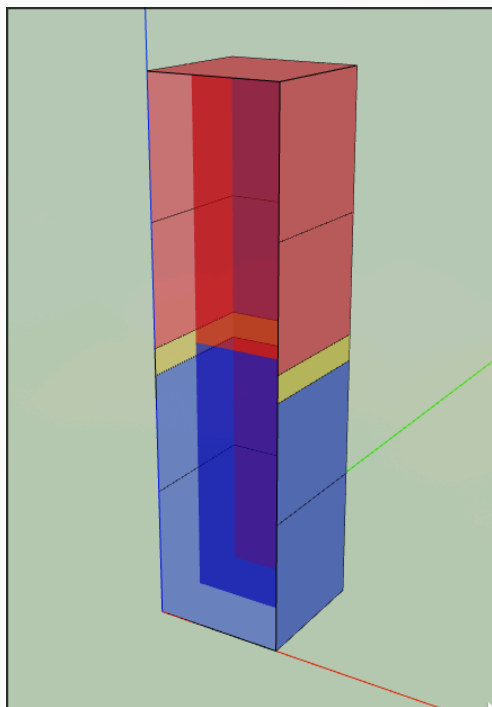


Figure 11: Temporal Hadamard

Think about that: it's all about mapping the logical operators. We can actually rotate the spacetime! (Ummm... the circuit details will change though...)

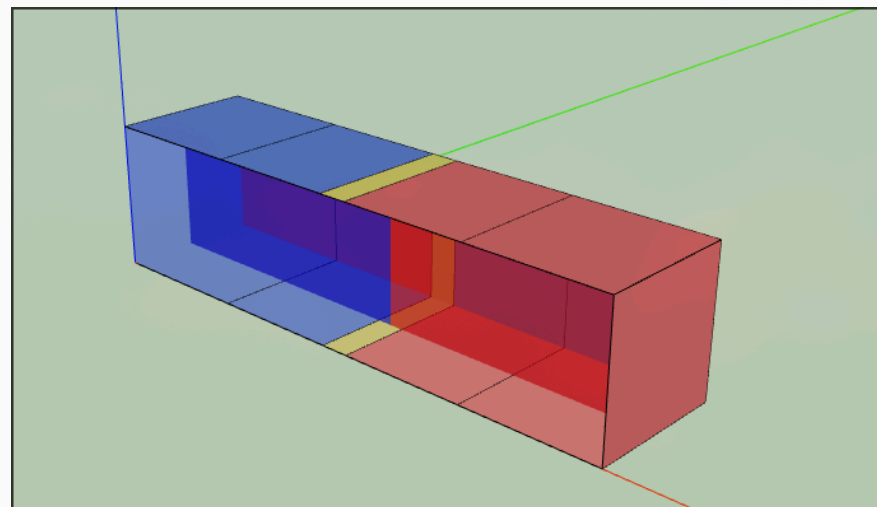


Figure 12: Spatial Hadamard

## 2.7 Logical CNOT

Forget about the “Lattice Surgery” for now, just build a topological structure that can move and map the logical operators correctly.

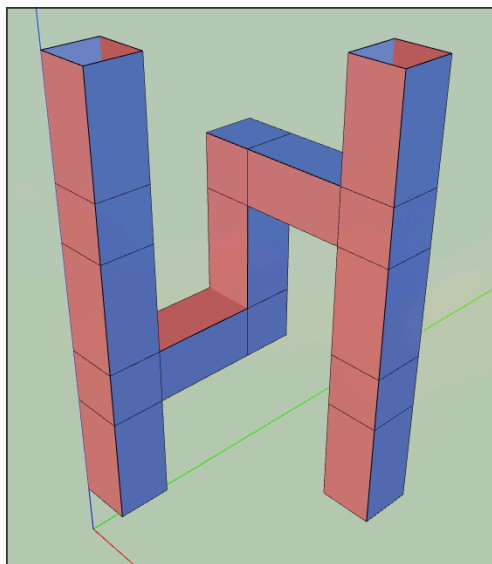


Figure 13: Logical CNOT

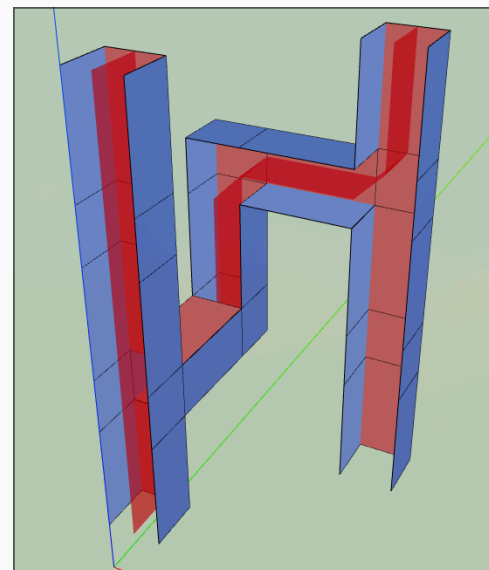


Figure 14:  $XI \rightarrow XX$

## 2.8 Logical S

Gate teleportation with inplace Y basis measurement.

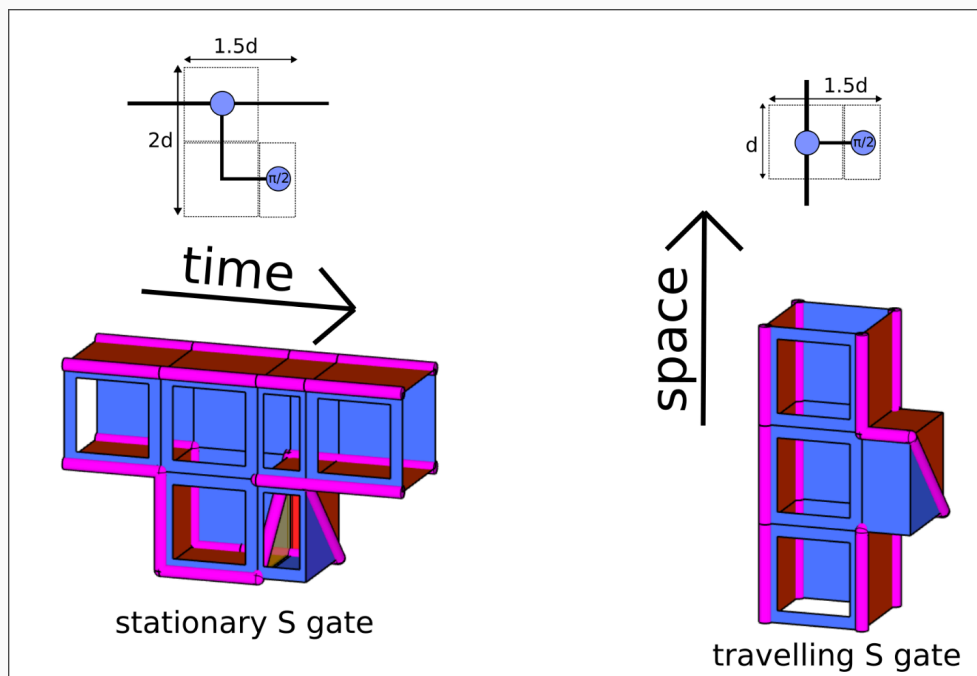


Figure 15: Logical S via gate teleportation

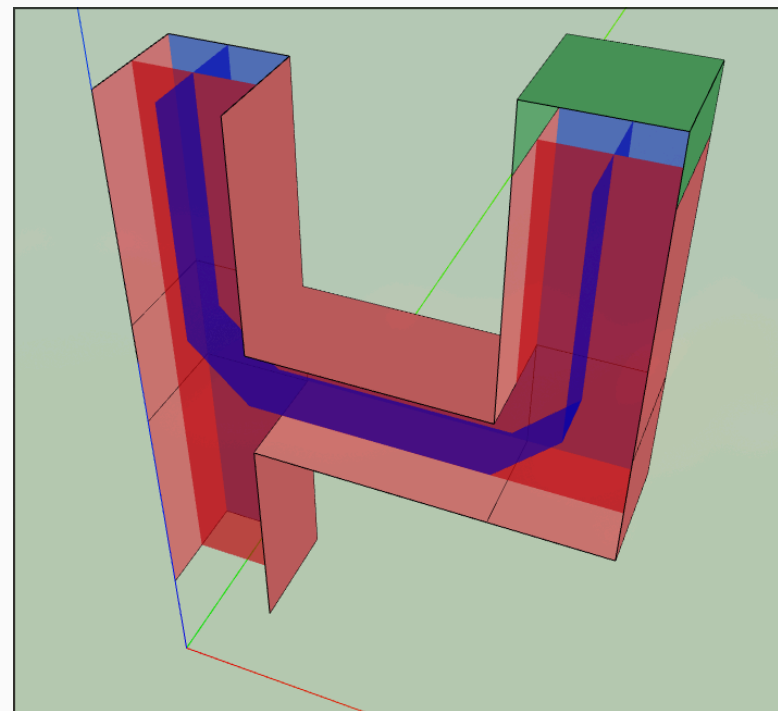


Figure 16:  $X \rightarrow Y$

## 2.9 Logical T

Non-clifford Gate: beyond the Gottesman–Knill theorem, necessary for practical universal quantum computation.

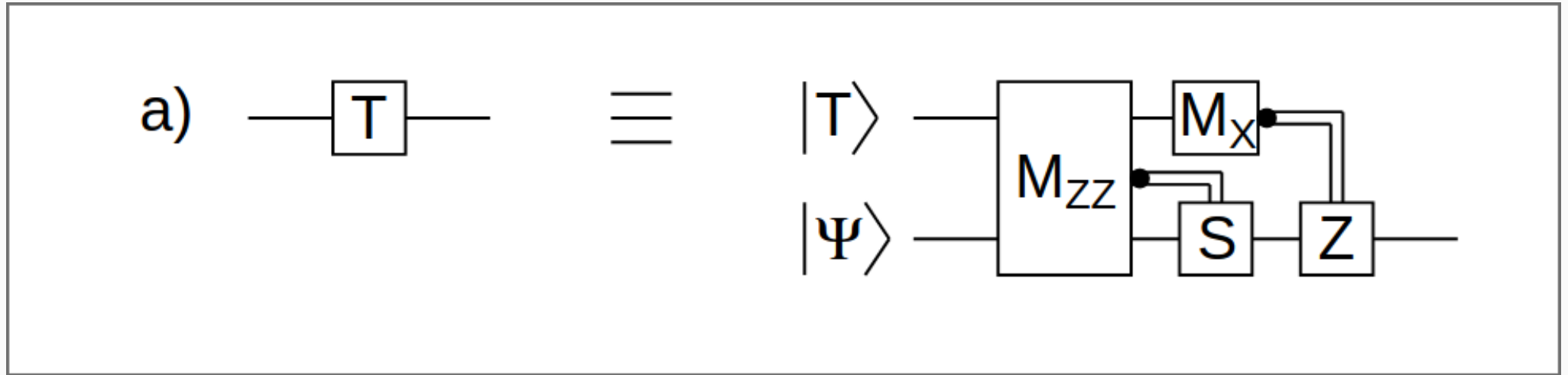


Figure 17: Logical T gate

## 2.9 Logical T

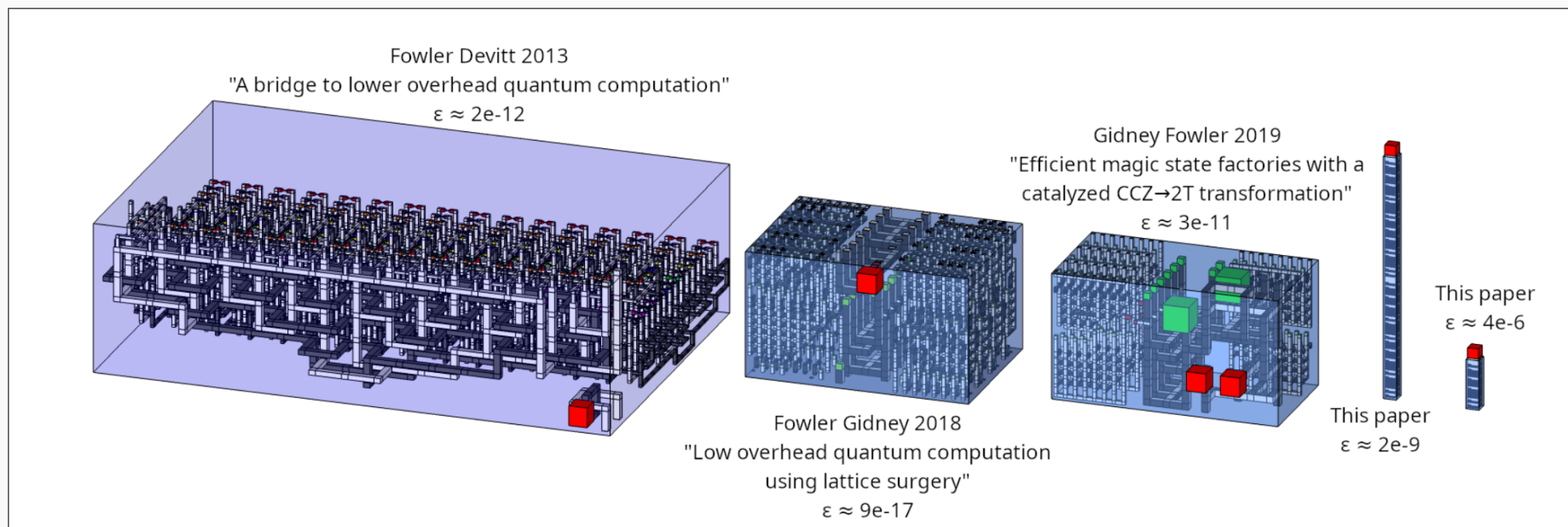


Figure 18: Magic state preparation improvements over the years

## 2.9 Logical T

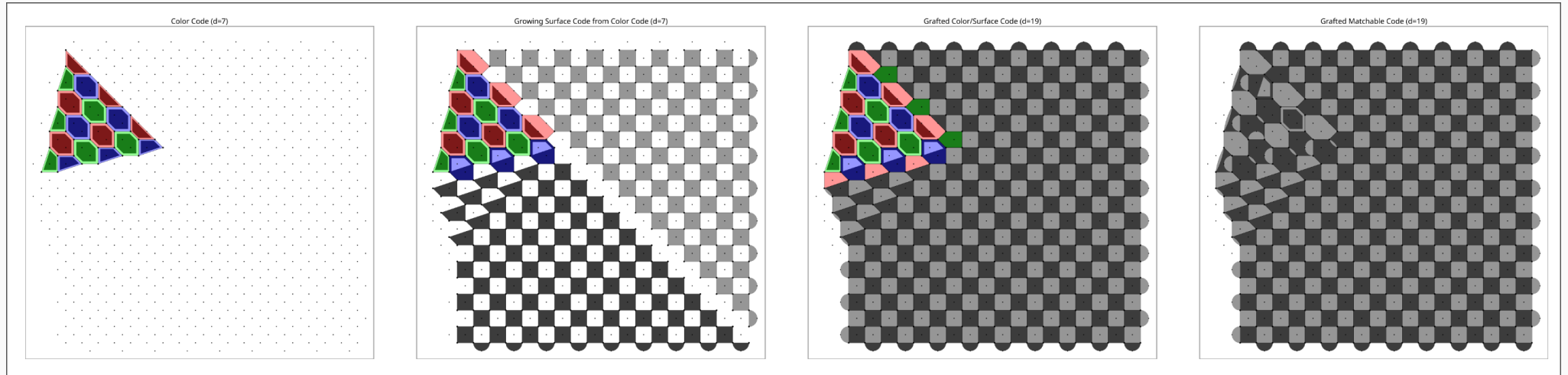


Figure 19: Magica State Cultivation

## 2.9 Logical T

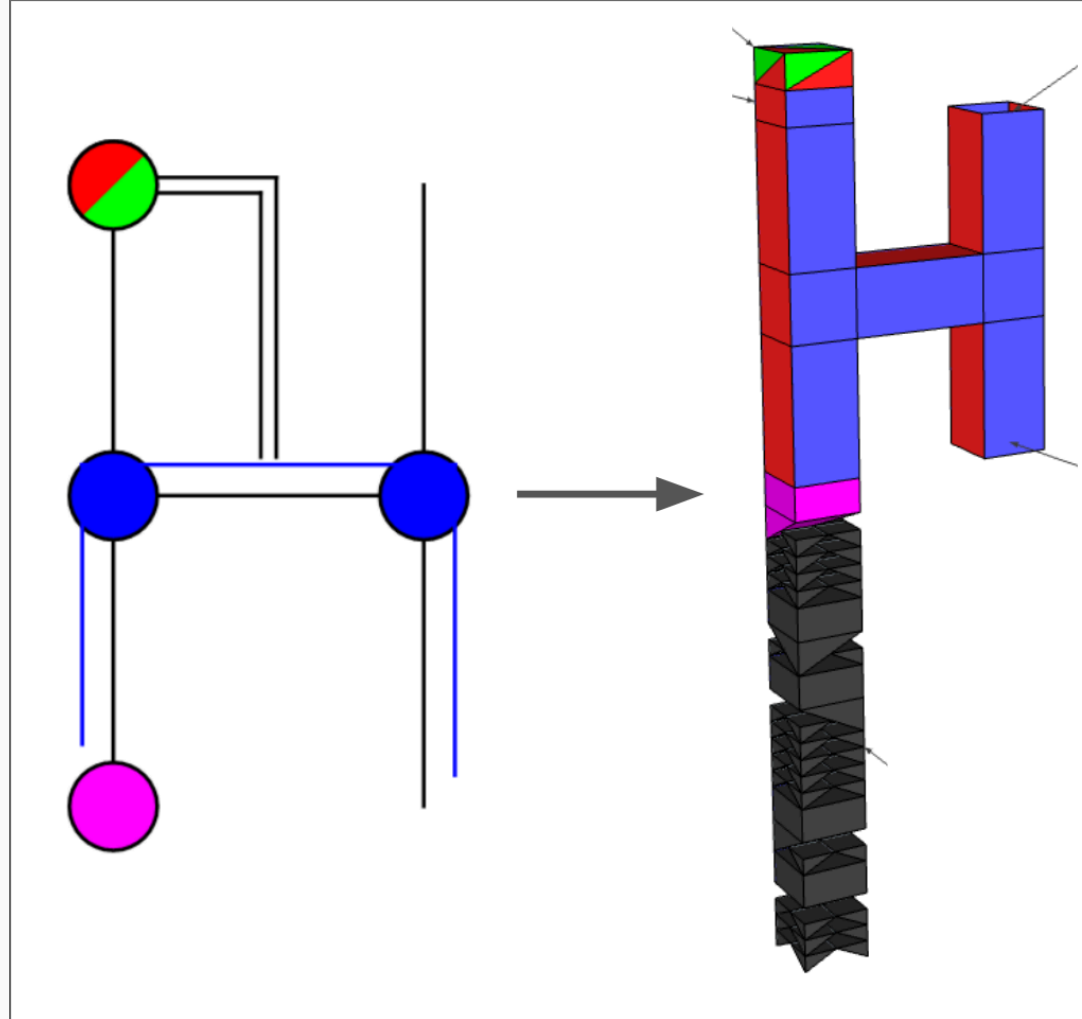


Figure 20: Logical T diagram

- Building software tools to manage the complexity.
- It's not for good, but necessary...
- Take a look at <https://github.com/tqec/tqec>, it's still in early stage.



### 3. Experiment Progress

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## 3.1 Stepping into the QEC era

### Neutral Atoms

Bluvstein, D., Evered, S.J., Geim, A.A. et al. Logical quantum processor based on reconfigurable atom arrays. Nature 626, 58–65 (2024).

- Connectivity: arbitrary in theory, tradeoffs in practice.
- Scalability: not clear for millions of qubits.
- Gates: qubit loss problem, not suitable for repeated measurements yet.
- Clock time:  $\sim ms$ , extremely slow compared to superconducting qubits. This is important for practical large-scale FT quantum algorithm.

### Trapped Ions

High-fidelity teleportation of a logical qubit using transversal gates and lattice surgery

## 3.1 Stepping into the QEC era

### Superconducting Qubits

#### Quantum error correction below the surface code threshold

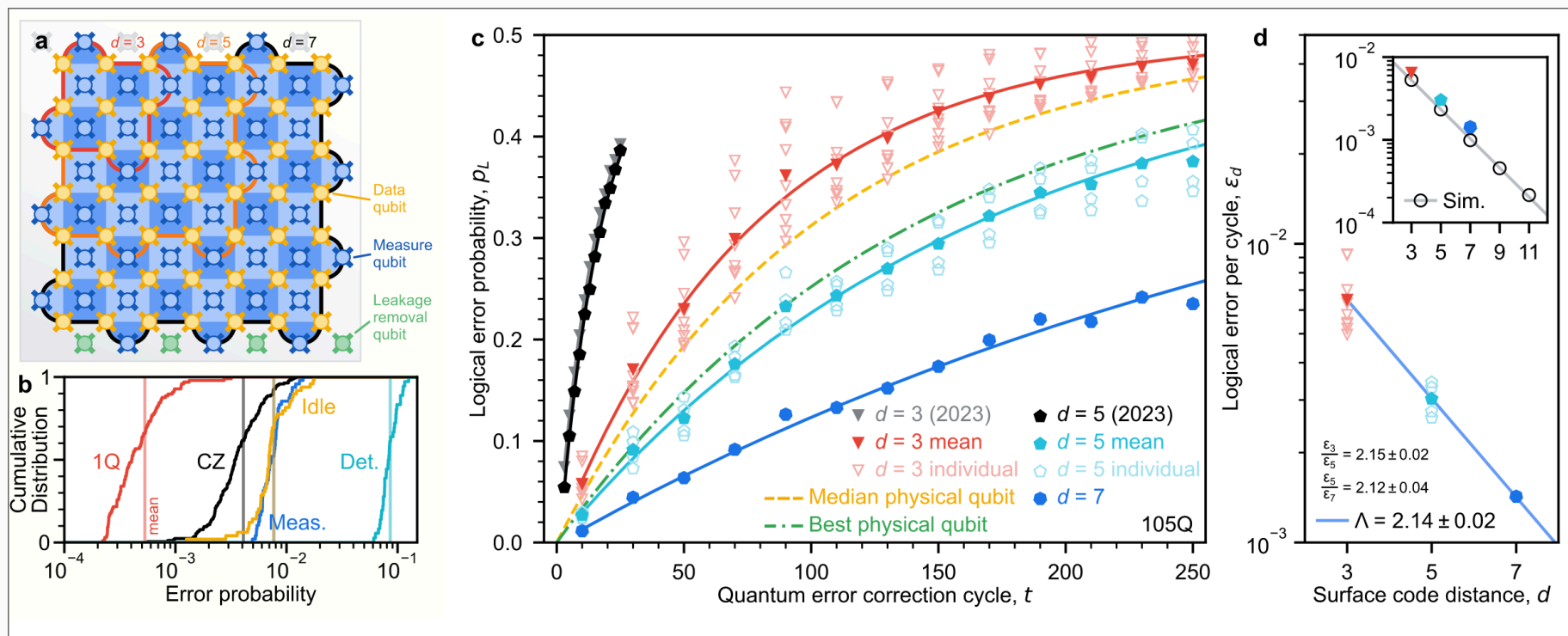


Figure 21: Google d=3,5,7 surface code