

n qubit error-correcting code
 $n = \#$ qubits, low error rate, so only single qubit errors:

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \left(1 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\epsilon_x^j X_j + \epsilon_y^j Y_j + \epsilon_z^j Z_j) \right) |\psi\rangle$$

(Any of single X, Y, Z error
on any of n -qubits in codeword)

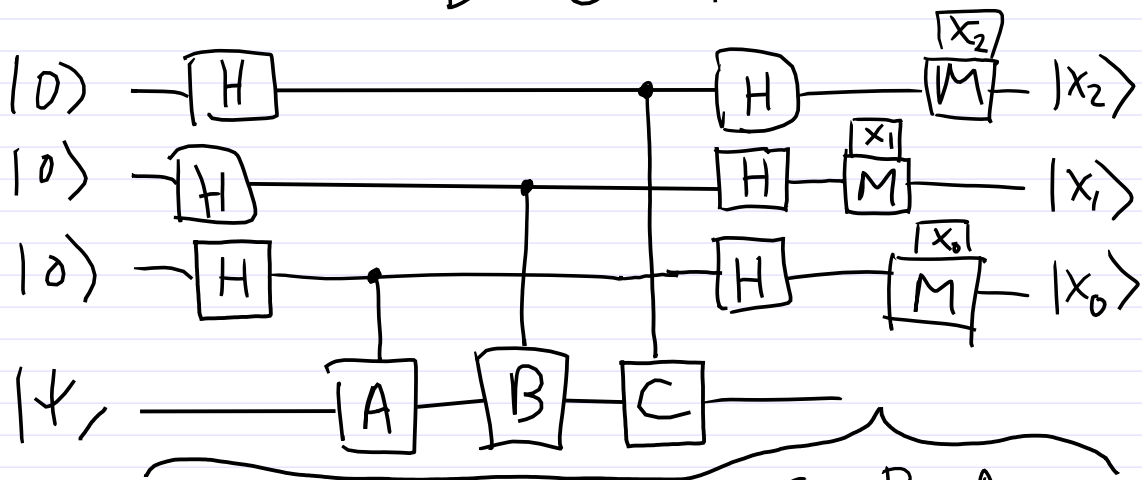
To have orthogonal subspaces to correct
any of $3n+1$ errors, need

$$2 \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ X_i, Y_i, Z_i}}{3n+1} \right) \leq 2^n \quad \text{i.e., } n \geq 5$$

and there will be a minimal $n=5$ code
that corrects all three types
of error.

Multiple operator measurements

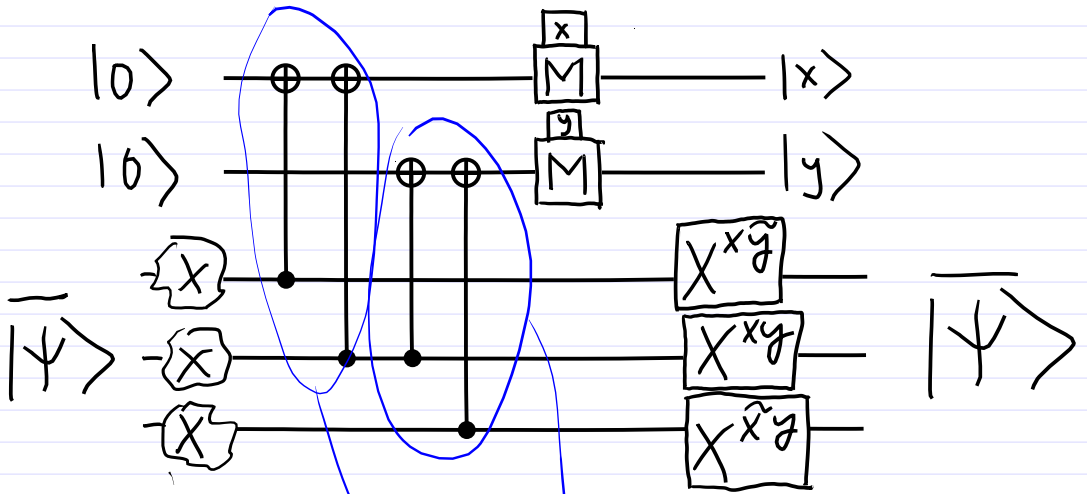
$$A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = 1$$



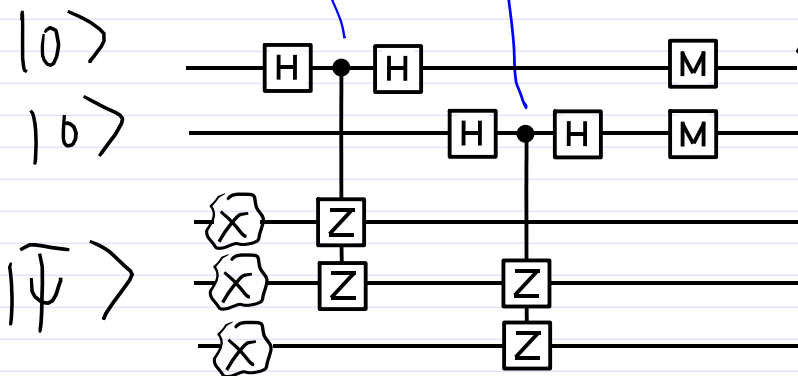
$$\sum_{x_2, x_1, x_0} |x_2\rangle |x_1\rangle |x_0\rangle P_{x_2}^C P_{x_1}^B P_{x_0}^A |\psi\rangle$$

⇒ If A, B, C are mutually commuting, then measuring x_0, x_1, x_2 projects onto their joint eigenspaces.

± 1



Use $X = HZH$



"measures"

$z_1 z_2$

measures

$z_0 z_1$

$$V \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^x V}{2} \right) = (-1)^x \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^x V}{2} \right)$$

P_x^V

Specify 5 qubit code

$$M_0 = Z_1 X_2 X_3 Z_4 \quad M_i^2 = 1$$

$$M_1 = Z_2 X_3 X_4 Z_0$$

$$M_2 = Z_3 X_4 X_0 Z_1$$

$$M_3 = Z_4 X_0 X_1 Z_2$$

$$[X_i, Z_j] = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$[M_i, M_j] = 0$$

Commutator
 $[A, B] = AB - BA$

$$M_4 = Z_0 X_1 X_2 Z_3 ?$$

Not independent = $M_0 M_1 M_2 M_3$

Code words

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \frac{1}{4} (1+M_0)(1+M_1)(1+M_2)(1+M_3) |00000\rangle$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{4} (1+M_0)(1+M_1)(1+M_2)(1+M_3) |11111\rangle$$

Normalized? $(1+M_i)^2 = 2(1+M_i)$

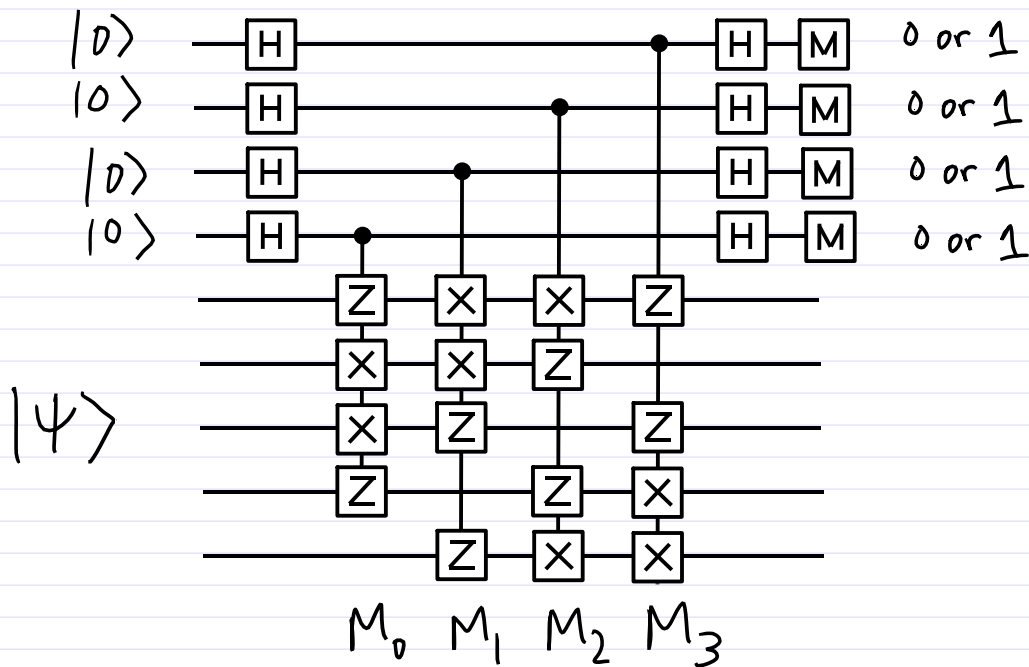
$$\langle \bar{0} | \bar{0} \rangle = \frac{1}{16} 16 \langle 0^5 | \prod_i (1+M_i) | 0^5 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \bar{1} | \bar{1} \rangle = 1 \quad \bar{X} = X_0 X_1 X_2 X_3 X_4$$

$$\langle \bar{1} | \bar{0} \rangle = \langle \bar{0} | \bar{1} \rangle = 0 \quad \bar{Z} = Z_0 Z_1 Z_2 Z_3 Z_4$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = \bar{X} |\bar{0}\rangle \quad \bar{Z} |\bar{0}\rangle = |\bar{0}\rangle \quad [\bar{X}, M_i] = 0$$

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \bar{X} |\bar{1}\rangle \quad \bar{Z} |\bar{1}\rangle = -|\bar{1}\rangle \quad [\bar{Z}, M_i] = 0$$



5-qubit code, encoding circuit.

To initialize state to $|\bar{0}\rangle$:

measure M_i 's, projects to

$\alpha|\bar{0}\rangle + \beta|\bar{1}\rangle$ space.

measure \bar{Z} , gives $|\bar{0}\rangle$ or $|\bar{1}\rangle$

if $|\bar{1}\rangle$, apply $\bar{X}|\bar{1}\rangle = |\bar{0}\rangle$

Next: We'll show that any of the fifteen

$$X_i, Y_i, Z_i \quad i=0, \dots, 4$$

has a unique signature in eigenvalues of the M_i .

e.g. $|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow X_3|\psi\rangle$, then since X_3 commutes with M_0, M_1, M_3 , and anti-commutes with M_2 , only M_2 flips sign, and the M_i would be measured as

$$(+, +, -, +)$$

$$M_0 = Z_1 X_2 X_3 Z_4$$

$$M_2 = Z_3 X_4 X_0 Z_1$$

$$M_1 = Z_2 X_3 X_4 Z_0$$

$$M_3 = Z_4 X_0 X_1 Z_2$$

Now see that the M_i characterize the 16 spaces $\underbrace{1}_{\text{uncorrupted}} \underbrace{X_i Y_i Z_i}_{15 \text{ corruptions}}$:

	$X_0 Y_0 Z_0$	$X_1 Y_1 Z_1$	$X_2 Y_2 Z_2$	$X_3 Y_3 Z_3$	$X_4 Y_4 Z_4$	1
M_0	+++	--+	+--	+--	--+	+
M_1	--+	+++	--+	+--	+--	+
M_2	+--	--+	+++	--+	+--	+
M_3	+--	+--	--+	+++	--+	+

each column is a unique error signature. Just look at whether the given operator commutes or anti-commutes with M_i .

e.g.,
(start of 1st column)

$$M_0 X_0 |\psi\rangle = X_0 M_0 |\psi\rangle = +X_0 |\psi\rangle$$

$$M_1 X_0 |\psi\rangle = -X_0 M_1 |\psi\rangle = -X_0 |\psi\rangle$$

Recall $|\bar{0}\rangle = \frac{1}{4} \prod_i (1 + M_i) |\sigma^5\rangle$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{4} \prod_i (1 + M_i) |\sigma^5\rangle$$

have $M_0, M_1, M_2, M_3 = +1, +1, +1, +1$

Suppose: measure M_0, M_1, M_2, M_3
as $+1, -1, +1, -1$

How to correct error?

Well $+ - + -$ is the X_2 column,
so the state has an X_2 error

$$X_2 |\psi\rangle$$

To correct, apply X_2

$$X_2 X_2 |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

How to implement arbitrary U ?

→ Universal gate set

$CNOT, Z, H, T$

$T^4 = Z$
($1/8$ gate)

gives any U

difficulty with 5-qubit code:

"hard" to get $H, CNOT$

instead use:

7-qubit "Steane code"