

Dehn-twisting the color code

Alexandre Guernut Christophe Vuillot

Loria

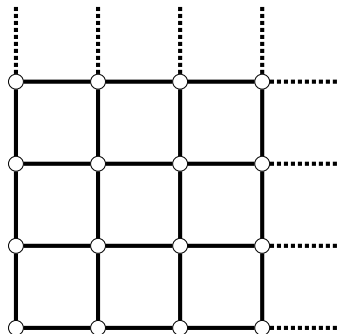
November 30, 2022



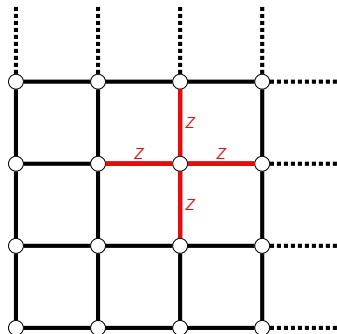
Given n physical qubits and $n - k$ independent Pauli operators (\mathcal{S}):

- We encode k logical qubits.
- Code space is $+1$ common eigenspace of \mathcal{S} .
- Noise is modeled as iid Pauli operators on physical qubits.
- Errors anticommute with some stabilizers, flipping their measurement to -1 .
- After measurements, we get a syndrome from which we compute an error-correcting operator.

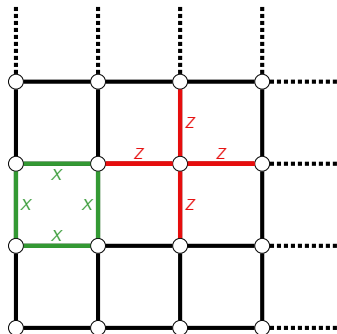
Toric codes



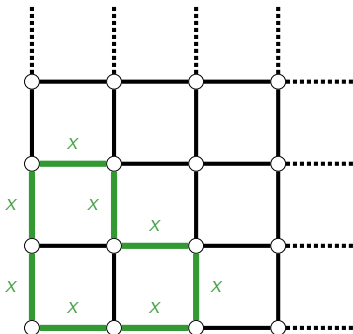
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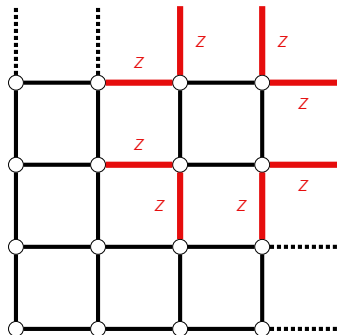
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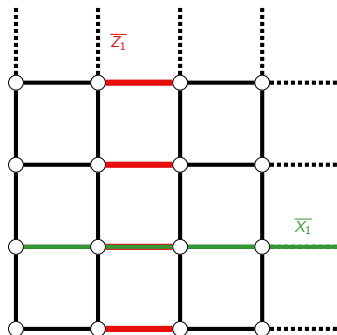
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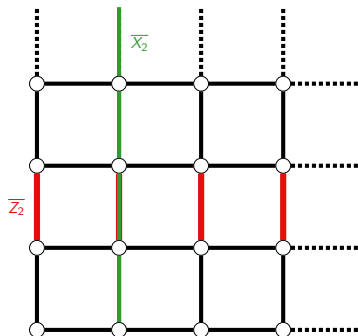
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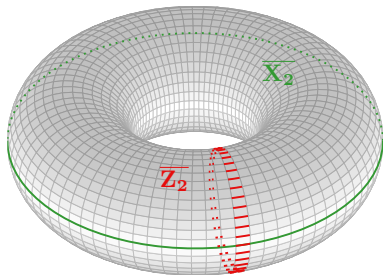
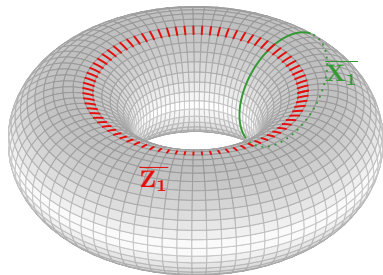
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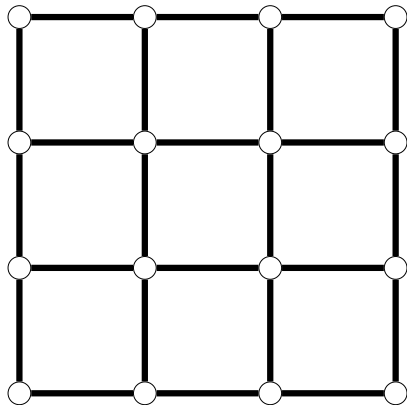
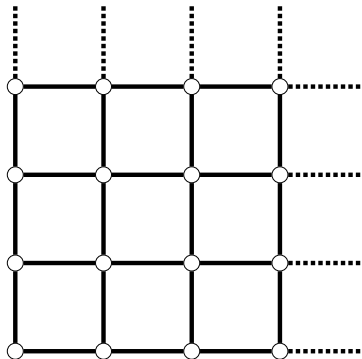


Logical operators



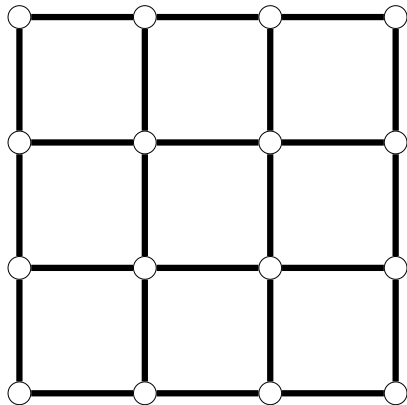
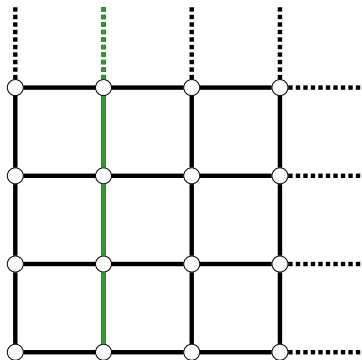
Dehn twists[1][2]

Dehn twists are linear-depth (in the distance d) procedures which can be split in $\mathcal{O}(d)$ constant-depth steps.



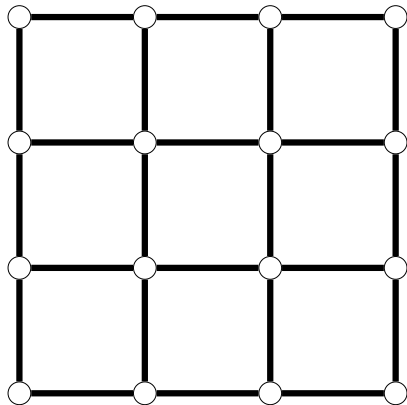
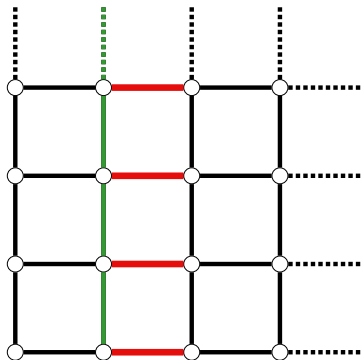
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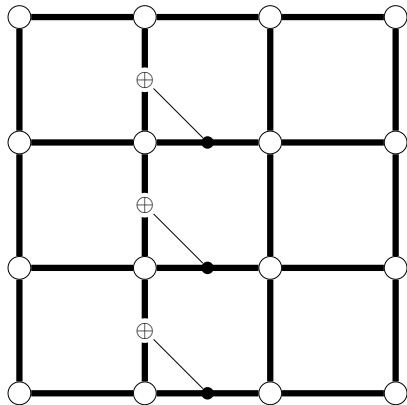
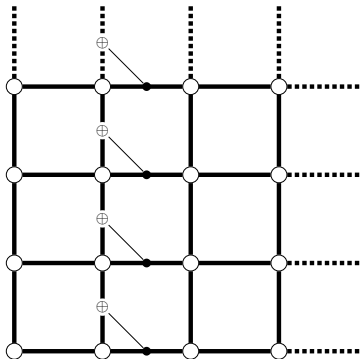
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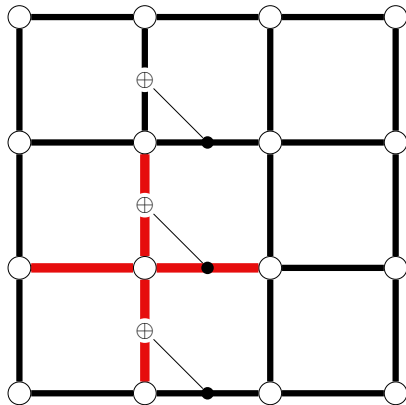
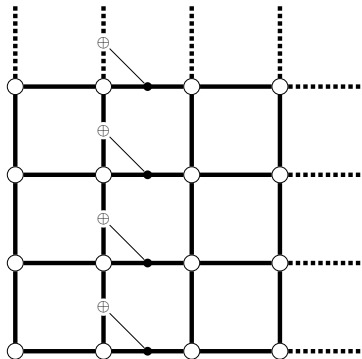
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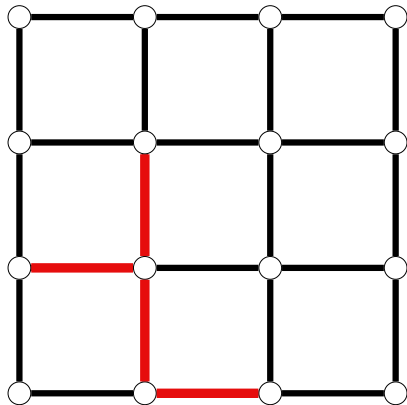
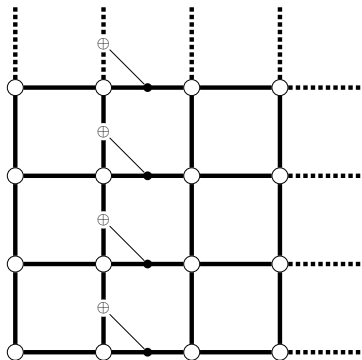
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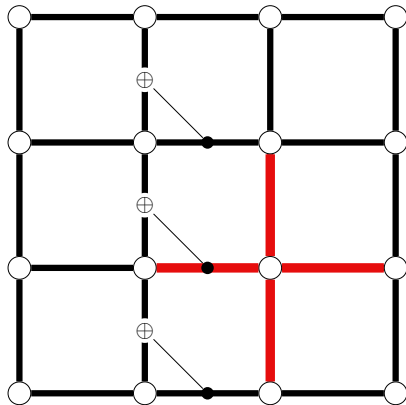
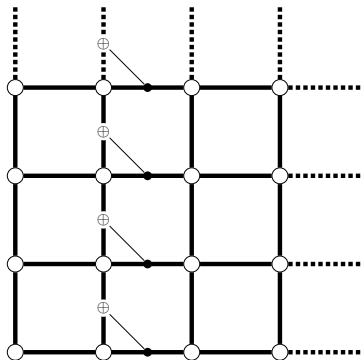
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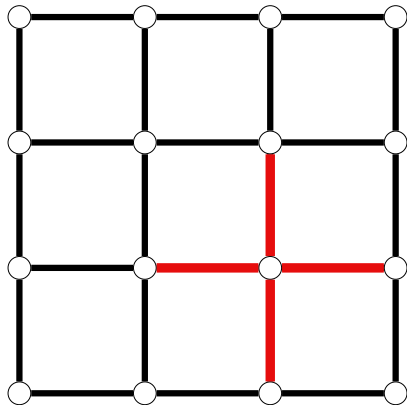
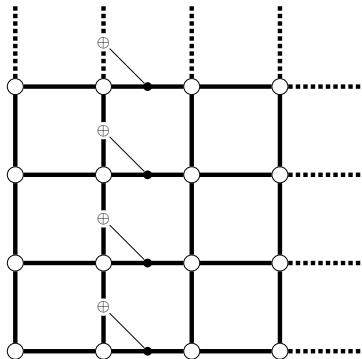
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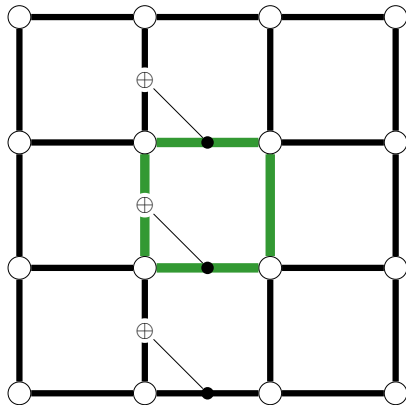
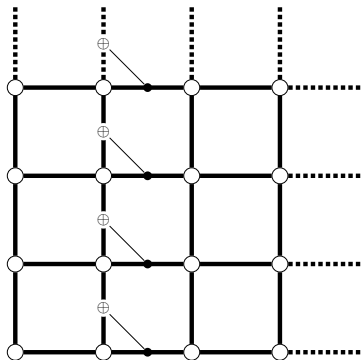
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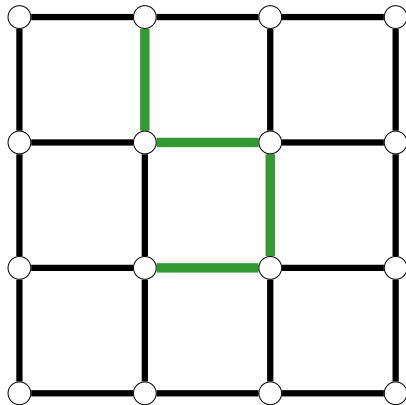
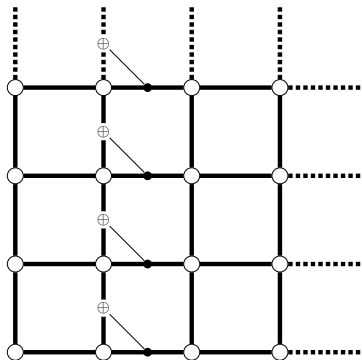
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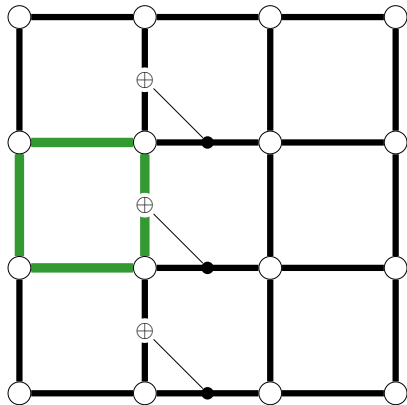
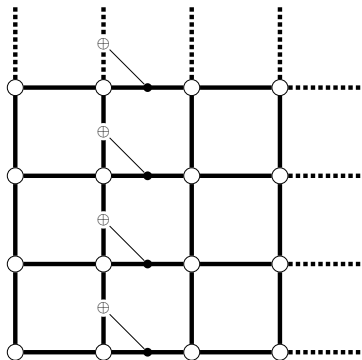
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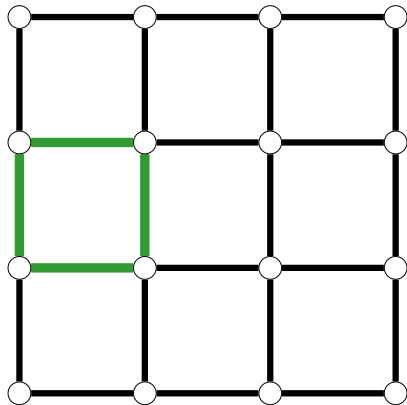
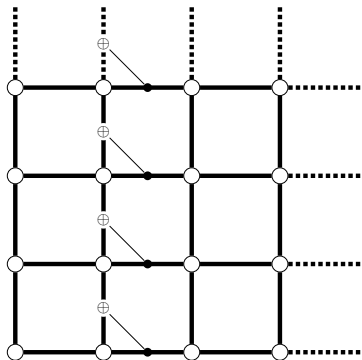
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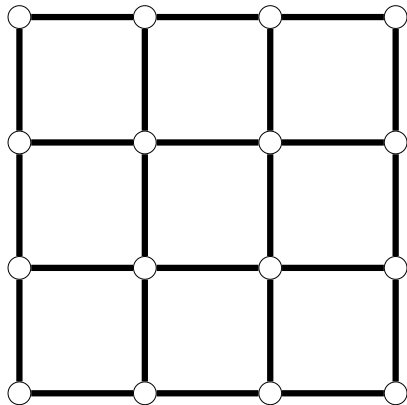
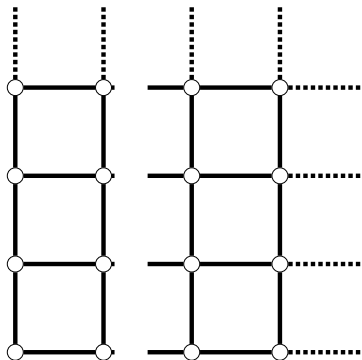
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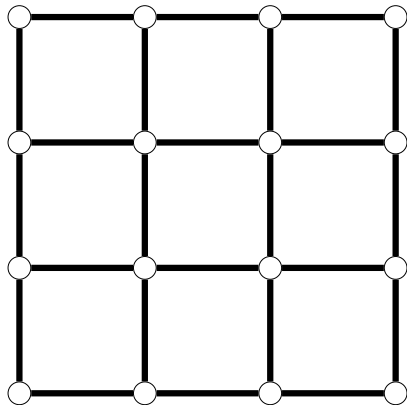
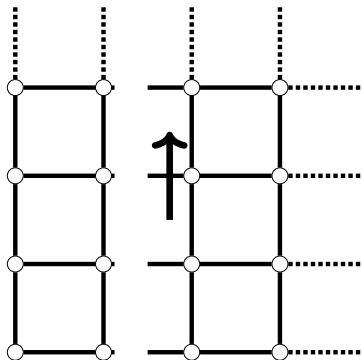
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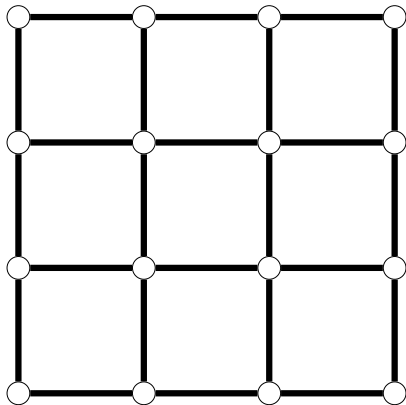
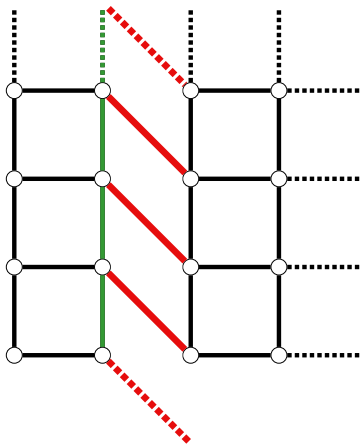
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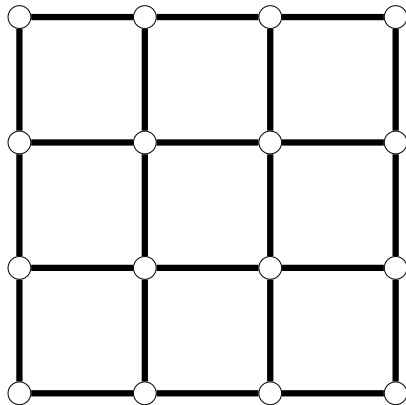
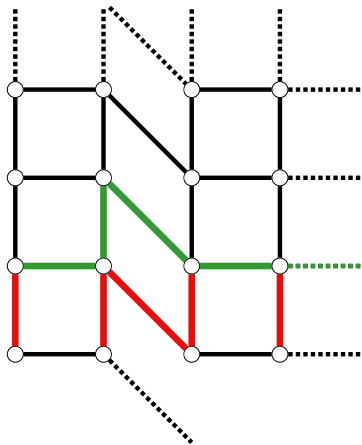
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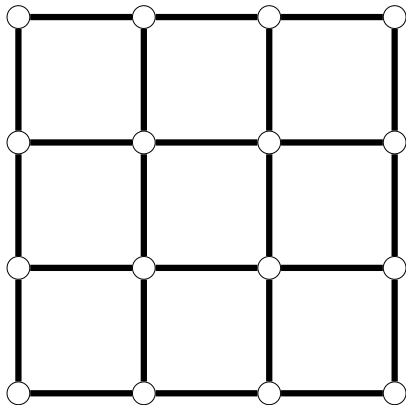
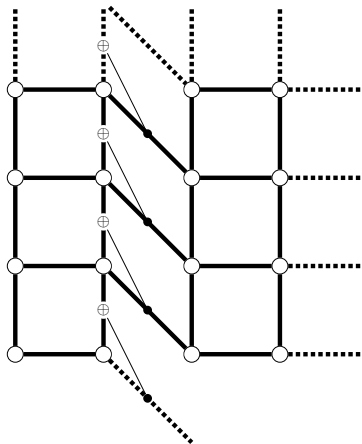
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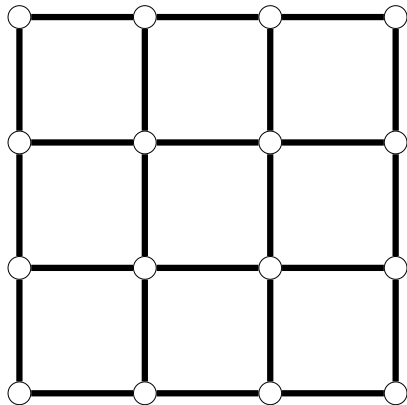
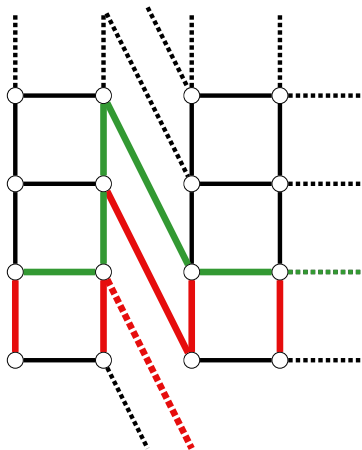
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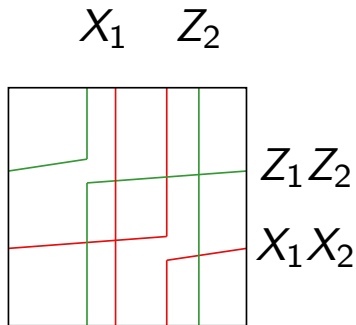
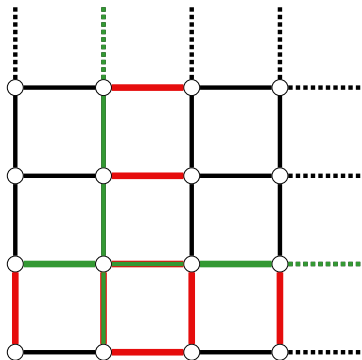
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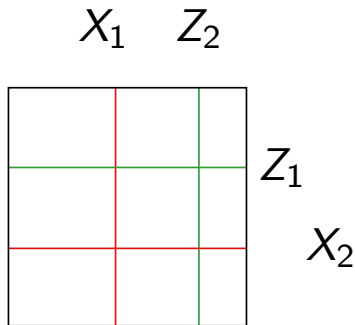
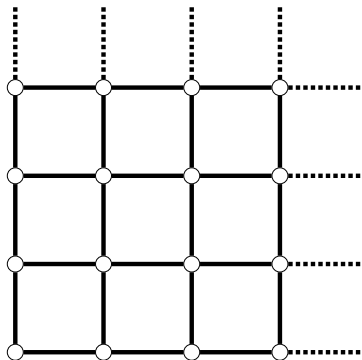
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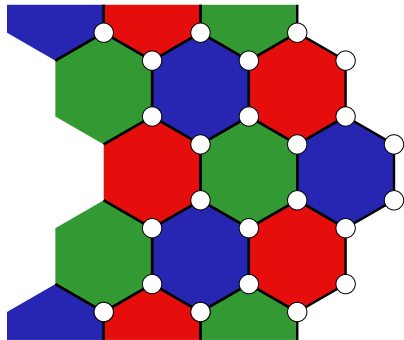
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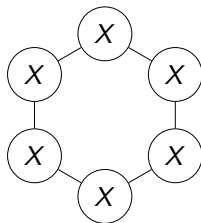
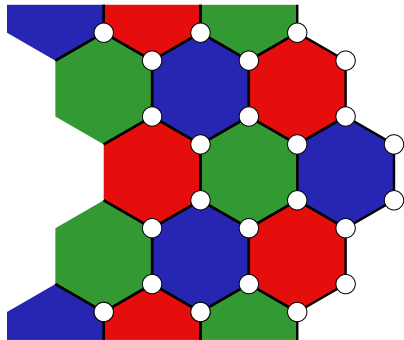
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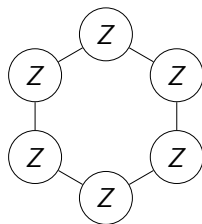
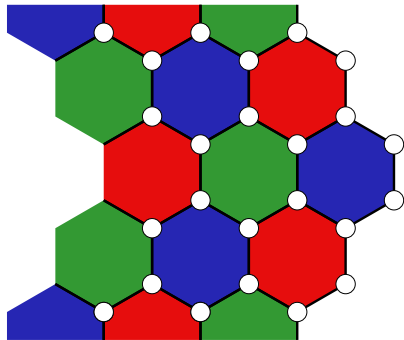
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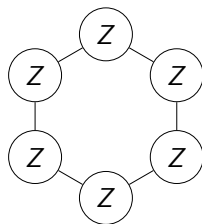
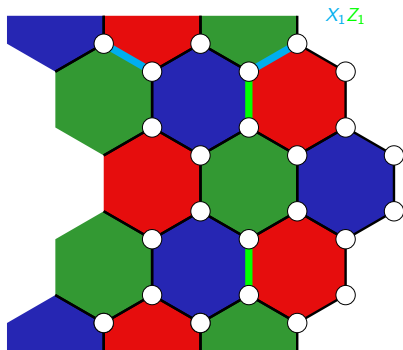


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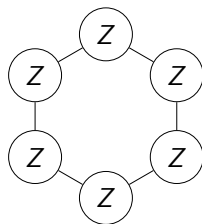
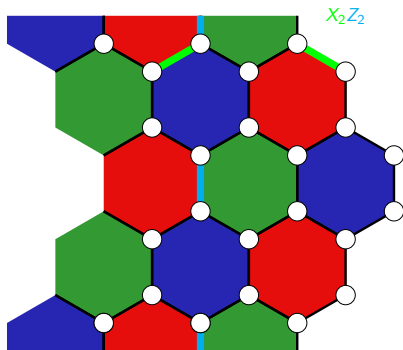




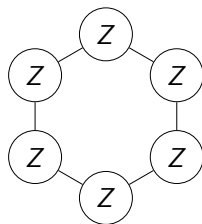
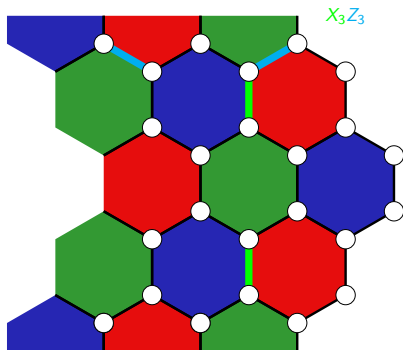
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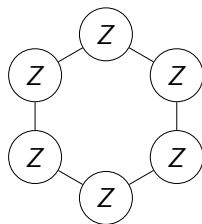
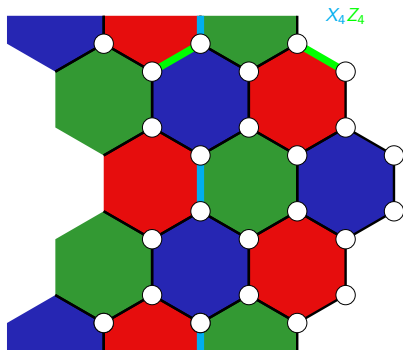
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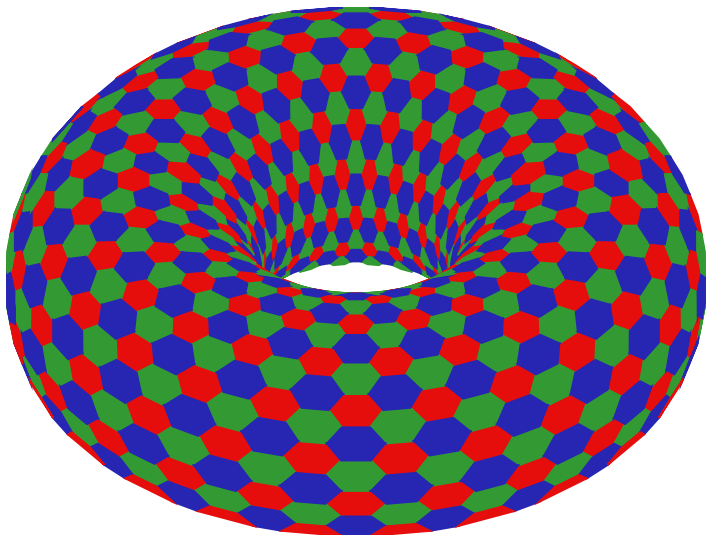


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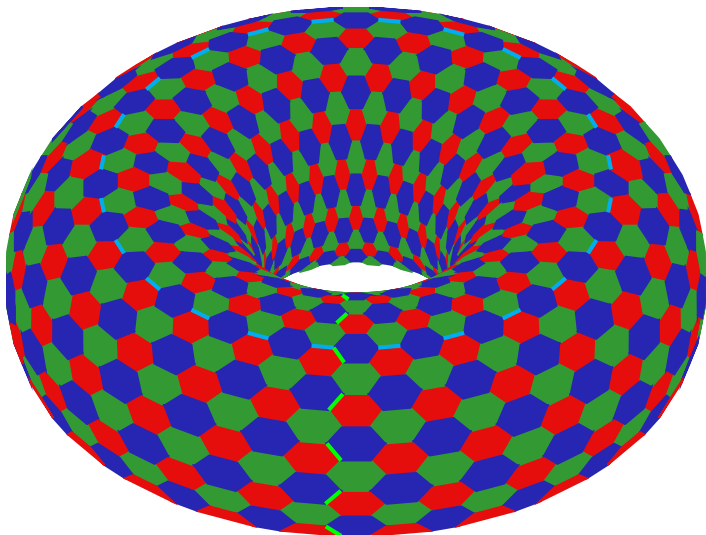


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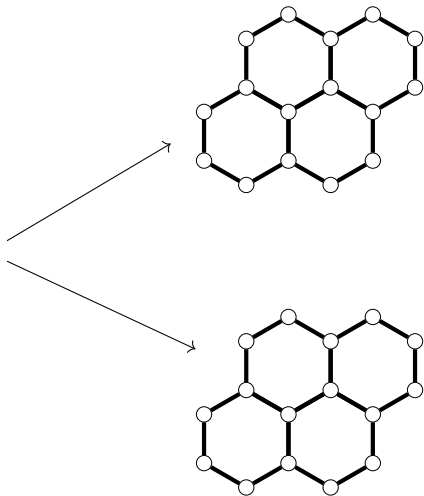
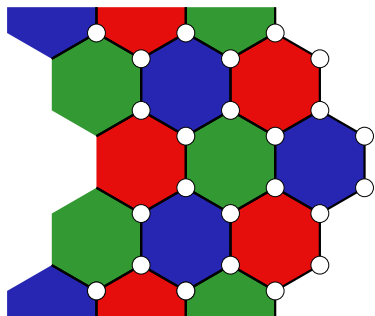




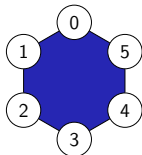
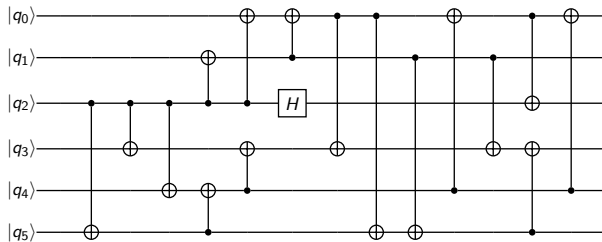
Logical Pauli operators



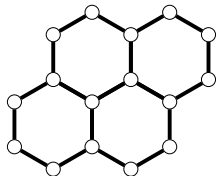
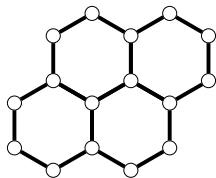
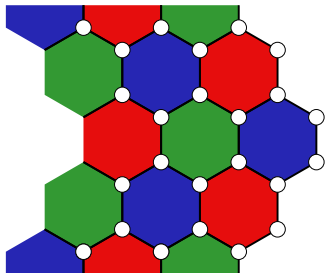
Code equivalence[3]



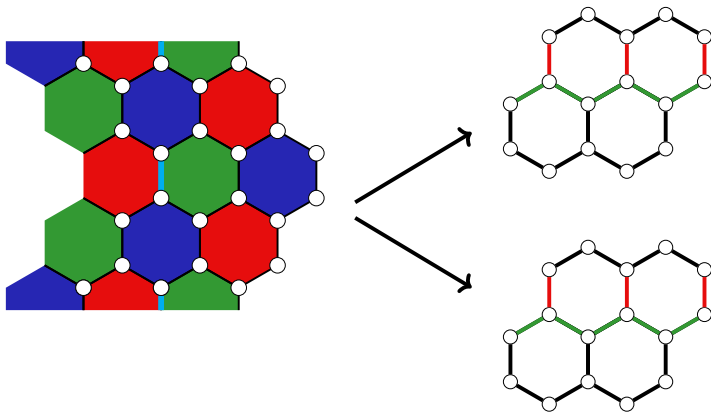
Unfolding procedure[3]



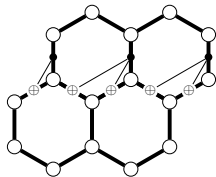
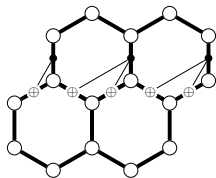
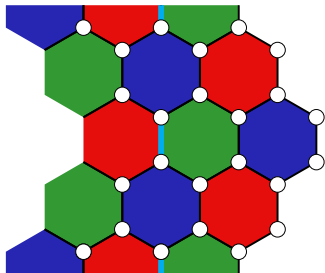
Dehn twists



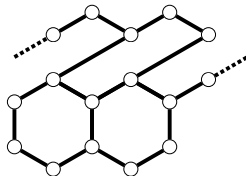
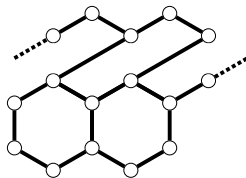
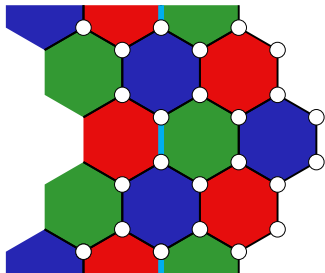
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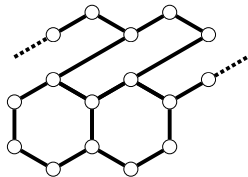
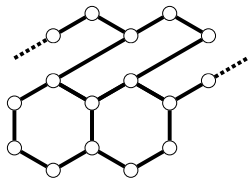
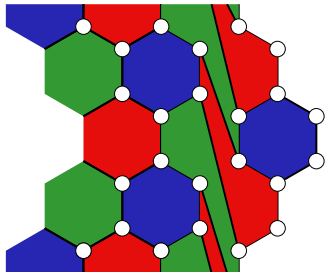
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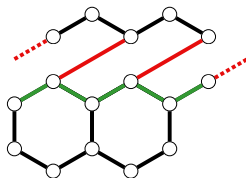
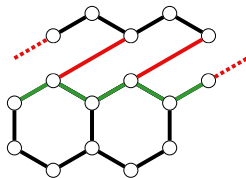
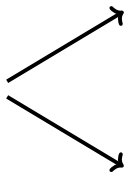
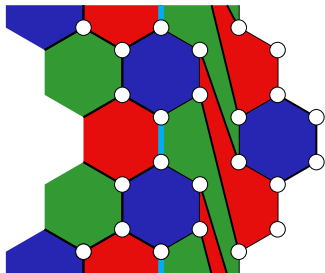
Dehn twists



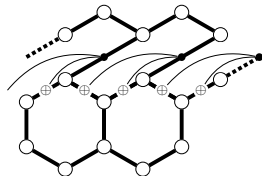
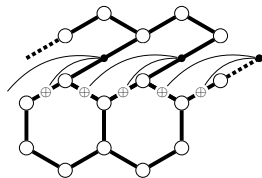
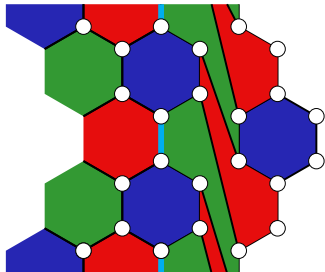
Dehn twists



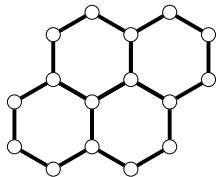
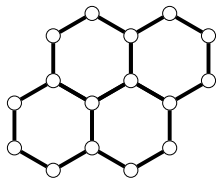
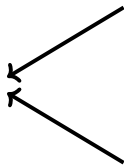
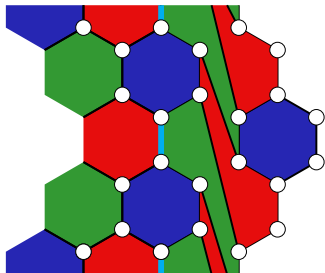
Dehn twists



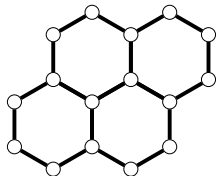
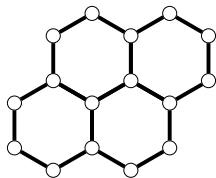
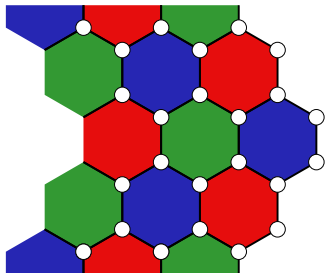
Dehn twists



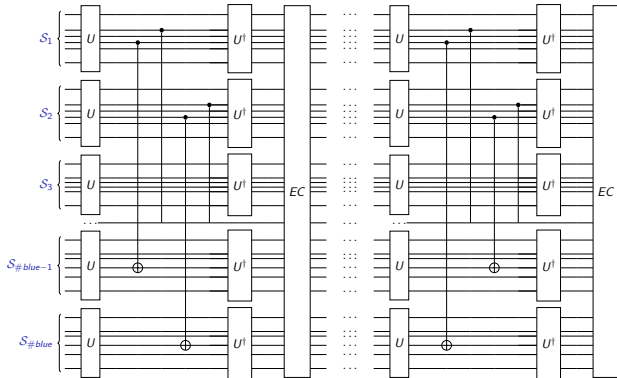
Dehn twists



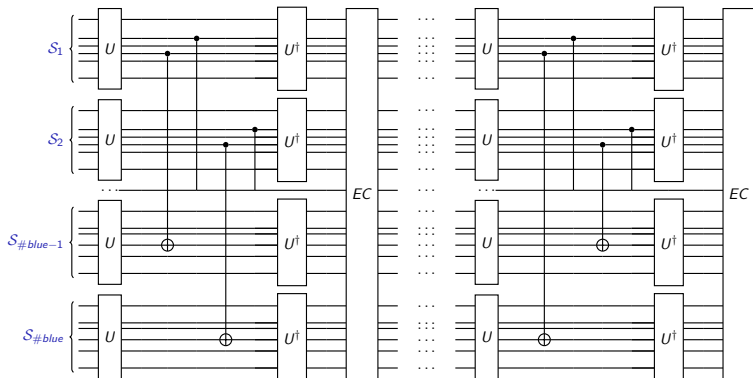
Dehn twists



Fault-tolerant CNOT



Fault-tolerant CNOT



We expect $d_{eff} = \frac{d}{12} \left(d_{eff} = \frac{d}{2p(\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor + 1)} \right)$ for a $(2p, 2q, 2q)$ lattice).

Summary and further prospects

What we have seen:

- We explicitly compute the unfolding operators
- We go back and forth between color code and surface codes
- Dehn twists in surface codes translate to constant depth CNOT for color codes

Further prospects:

- Phenomenological noise simulation and threshold estimation
- Color code with other layouts (hyperbolic, 3D...)
- Larger constant-depth gate set



R. Koenig, G. Kuperberg, and B. W. Reichardt, “Quantum computation with turaev–viro codes,” *Annals of Physics*, vol. 325, pp. 2707–2749, dec 2010.

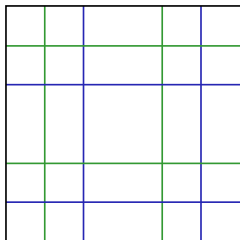


N. P. Breuckmann, C. Vuillot, E. Campbell, A. Krishna, and B. M. Terhal, “Hyperbolic and semi-hyperbolic surface codes for quantum storage,” *Quantum Science and Technology*, vol. 2, p. 035007, aug 2017.



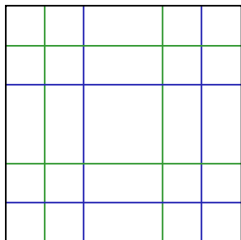
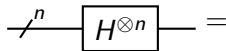
A. Kubica and M. E. Beverland, “Universal transversal gates with color codes: A simplified approach,” *Physical Review A*, vol. 91, mar 2015.

$$X_1 Z_2 \quad Z_3 X_4$$


$$\begin{matrix} Z_1 \\ X_2 \end{matrix}$$
$$\begin{matrix} X_3 \\ Z_4 \end{matrix}$$

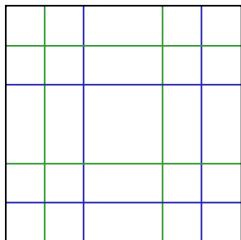
Logical operators

$$Z_1 X_2 \quad X_3 Z_4$$


$$X_1$$
$$Z_2$$
$$Z_3$$
$$X_4$$


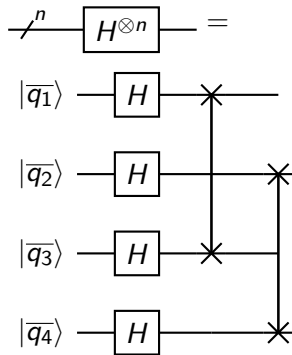
Logical operators

$Z_1 X_2 \quad X_3 Z_4$

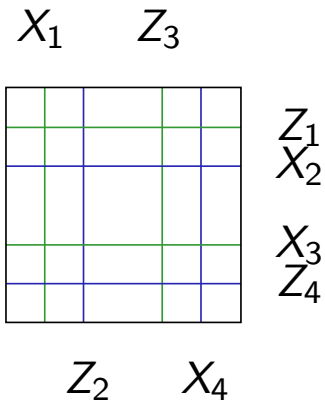


X_1
 Z_2

Z_3
 X_4

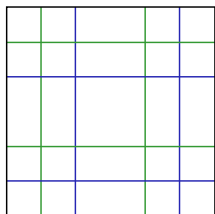


Logical operators



Logical operators

$X_1 Z_3 \quad Z_3$



Z_1
 $X_2 Z_4$

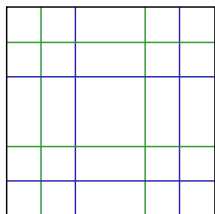
$X_3 Z_1$
 Z_4

$Z_2 \quad X_4 Z_2$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

Logical operators

$X_1 Z_3 \quad Z_3$



Z_1
 $X_2 Z_4$

$X_3 Z_1$
 Z_4

$Z_2 \quad X_4 Z_2$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{n/2} \boxed{S^{\otimes \frac{n}{2}}} \text{---} =$$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{n/2} \boxed{S^{\dagger \otimes \frac{n}{2}}} \text{---}$$

