

CO 639 Scribe Notes

Scribe: Donny Cheung
Edited by Daniel Gottesman

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Threshold Theorem: \exists threshold p_c such that if error rate per physical gate/timestep $p < p_c$, then we can perform an arbitrary quantum computation using $\text{poly}(\log z)$ overhead per logical gate/timestep with error rate ϵ per logical gate/timestep (Depth = number of timesteps).

Basic idea: Concatenated codes:

1 level $p \rightarrow Cp^2$

2 levels $\rightarrow C(Cp^2)^2 = C^3p^4$

\vdots

l levels $\rightarrow \frac{(Cp)^{2^l}}{C}$

For convergence, we want $Cp < 1$.

Set $p_c = \frac{1}{C}$ level l error probability is $p_c \left(\frac{p}{p_c}\right)^{2^l}$

Goals: Make this rigorous, and set lower bound on p_c

Error model:

Probabilistic error model:

Error with probability p , no error with probability $1 - p$

Adversarial choice of error type

Uncorrelated error:

i.e. independent error probability between qubits/timesteps (except when a gate interacts with two or more qubits)

$\text{prob}(r \text{ errors}) \sim p^r$

Additional assumptions:

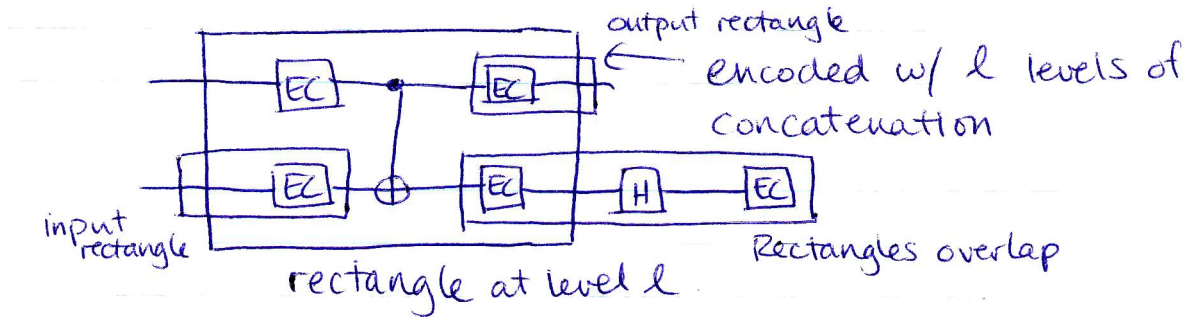
Parallel gates

Long-range gates between any pair of qubits

No leakage/erasure errors

Fresh ancillas

Measurements and classical computation in 1 time step
 Measurements can have errors
 Classical computation is reliable

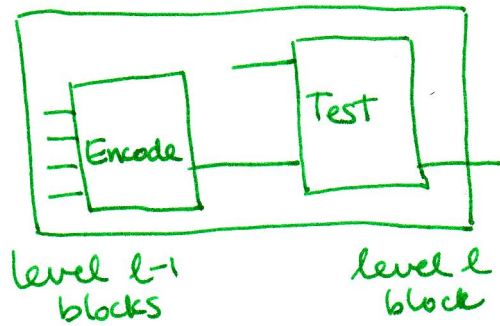


Each gate at level l is followed by level $l - 1$ error correction

Physical qubits = level 0. Block of 7^l qubits = level l (Assume $[[7, 1, 3]]$)

Input rectangle for one big rectangle is output for previous big rectangle

Ancilla preparation rectangle:



Steane EC:

