

Title: Quantum Error Correction 11B

Date: Mar 20, 2007 05:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/07030036>

Abstract: Behavior of particles in qudit toric code, braid group, basic idea of fault tolerance with non-Abelian anyons

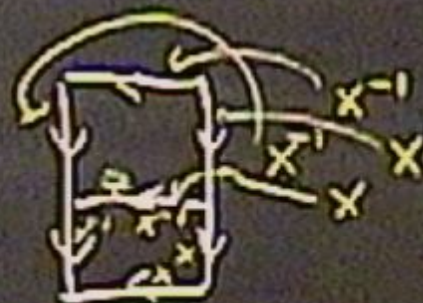
2 types of charges: X-type & Z-type

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Can have value $0, \dots, D-1$

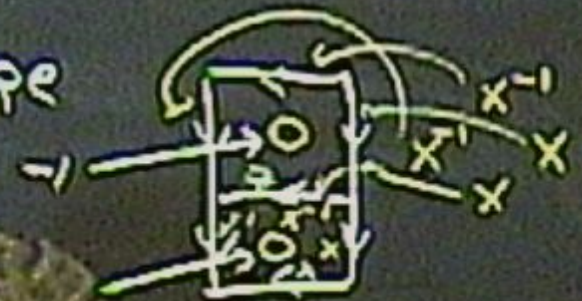
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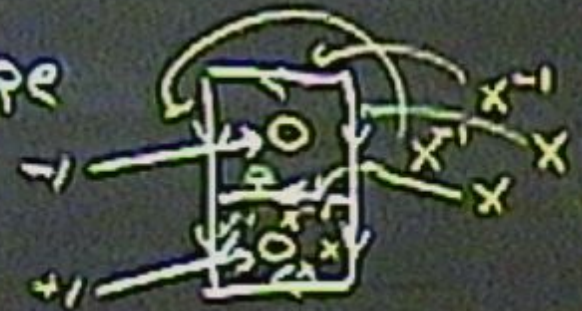
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 (correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue)



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 Can have value $z=0, \dots, D-1$
 (correspond to stab. generat. u^z)



2 types of charges: X-type & $\bar{X}$ -type

Can have value $\tau = 0, \dots, D-1$

(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue ω^τ)

$$\omega = e^{2\pi i/D}$$



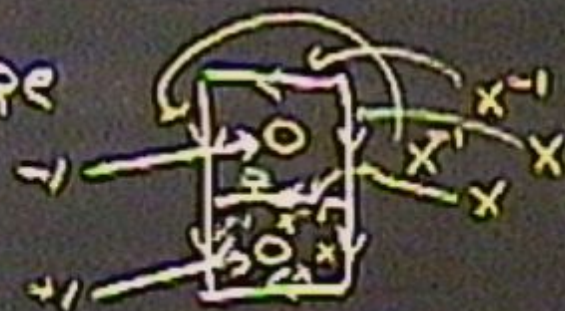
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Charge conserved under movement



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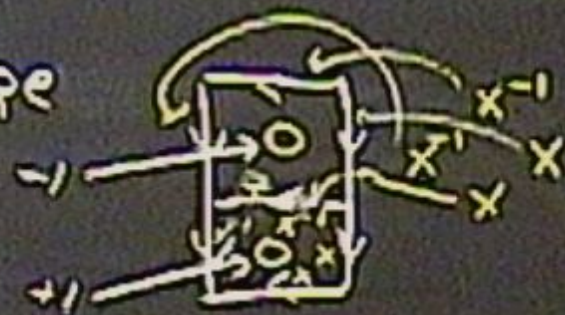
Can have value $z=0, \dots, D-1$

(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue U^z)

$$\omega = e^{2\pi i/D}$$

Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles-



2 types of charges: X-type & $\bar{X}$ -type

Can have value $q=0, \dots, D-1$

(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue U^q)

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Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles - charges add (fusion)



2 types of charges: X-type & Z-type

Can have value $\tau = 0, \dots, D-1$

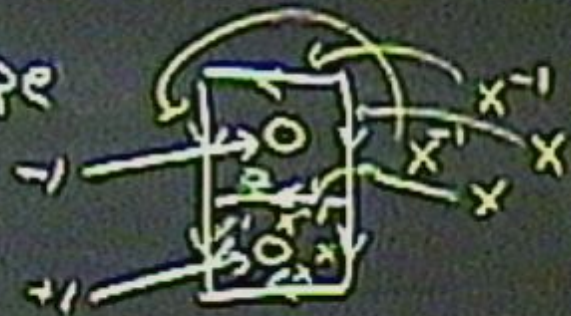
(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue ω)

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Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles - charges add (fusion)

Movement does not depend on distortions of path



2 types of charges: X-type & Z-type

Can have value $\tau=0, \dots, D-1$

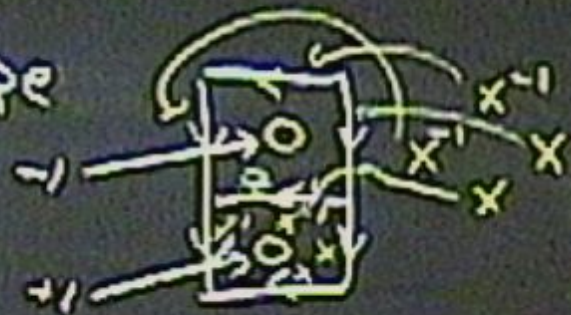
(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue u^2)

$$\omega = e^{2\pi i / D}$$

Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles - charges add (fusion)

Movement does not depend on distortions of path except when we loop around another particle.



2 types of charges: X-type & Z-type

Can have value $z=0, \dots, D-1$

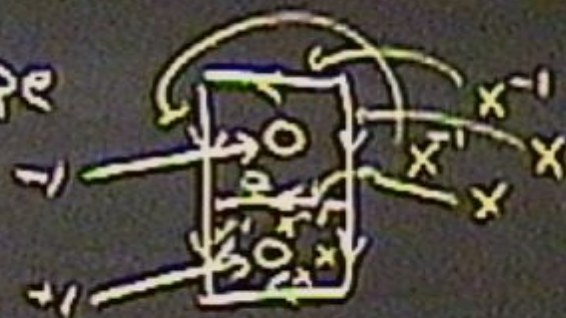
(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue U^z)

$$\omega = e^{2\pi i/D}$$

Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles - charges add (fusion)

Movement does not depend on distortions of path except when we loop around another particle. Move a charge q_i of one type & move it in a loop containing



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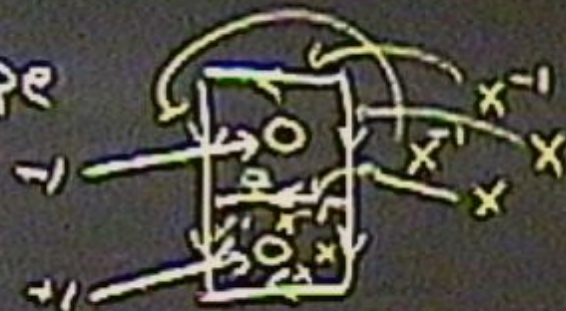
(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue ω^z)

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Charge conserved under movement

Move together particles - charges add (fusion)

Movement does not depend on distortions of path except when we loop around another particle. Move a charge q_1 of one type & move it in a loop containing total charge q_2 of other type, we get a phase $\omega^{\pm q_1 q_2}$









2 types of charges: X-type & Z-type

Can have value $\tau=0, \dots, D-1$

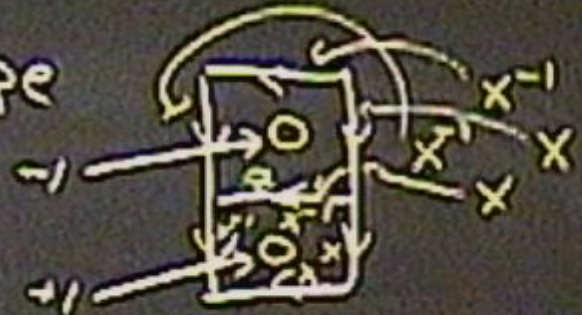
(correspond to stab. generator eigenvalue U^τ)

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Movement does not depend on distortions of path except when we loop around another particle. Move a charge q_1 of one type & move it in a loop containing total charge q_2 of other type, we get a phase $\omega^{\pm q_1 q_2}$ (sign depends on orientation of loop & whether X is moving or Z is moving)



$\mathbb{Z}$ types of charges: X-type & Z-type

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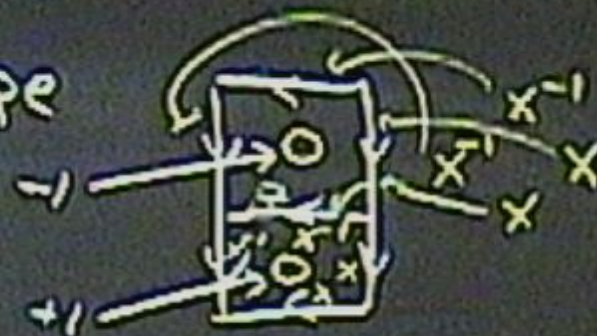
$$\omega = e^{2\pi i/D}$$

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Movement does not depend on distortions of path except when we loop around another particle. Move a charge q_1 of one type & move it in a loop containing total charge q_2 of other type, we get a phase $\omega^{\pm q_1 q_2}$ (sign depends on orientation of loop & whether X is moving or Z is moving)

Abelian anyons



Worldlines of particles form braids

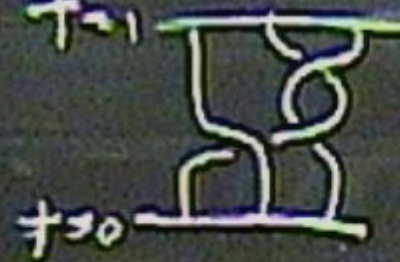


Worldlines of particles form braids



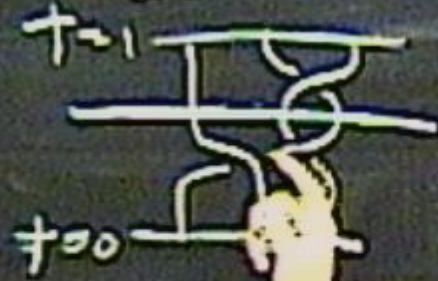


Worldlines of particles form braids





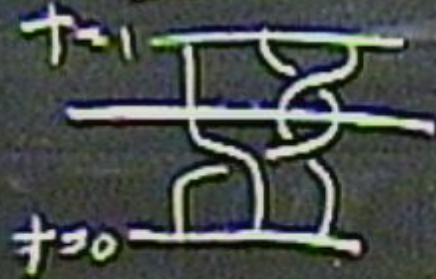
Worldlines of particles form braids



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Worldlines of particles form braids



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



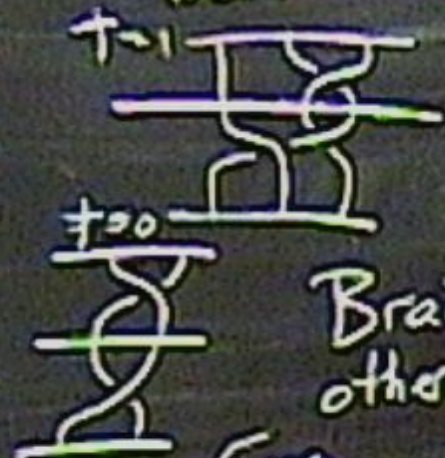


Worldlines of particles form braids

Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

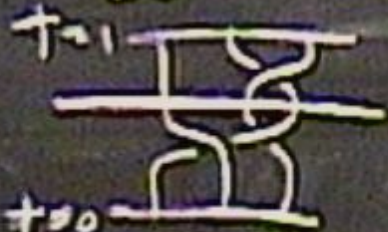
Braid (other (it can be deformed to each leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Even

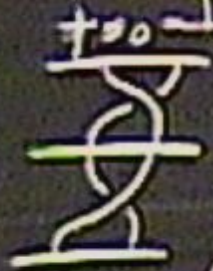




Worldlines of particles form braids



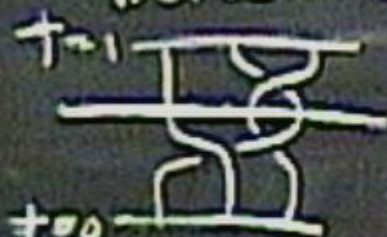
Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



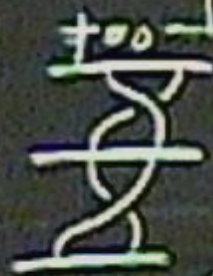
Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
Every braid has an inverse



Worldlines of particles form braids



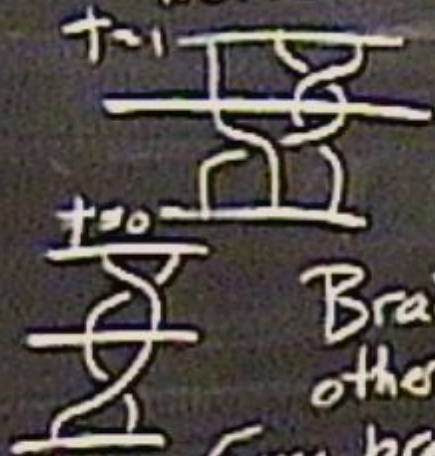
Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are
Every braid has an inverse (time)



Worldlines of particles form braids

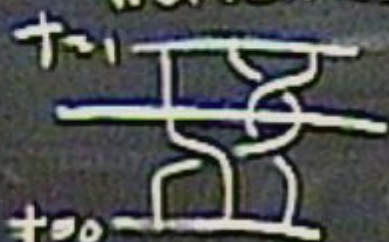


Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

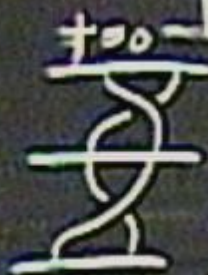
Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
Every braid has an inverse (for reversal of clockwise? switch) _{ccw}



Worldlines of particles form braids



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

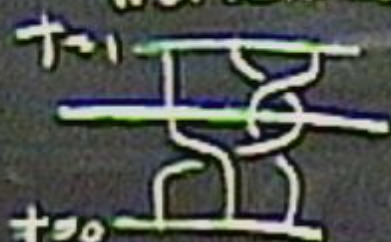


Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
Every braid has an inverse (the reversal of clockwise & counter-clockwise)

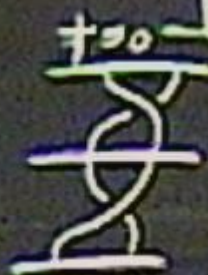
Identity braid is IIII



Worldlines of particles form braids



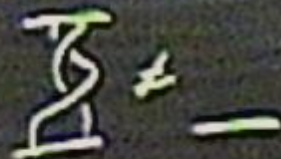
Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

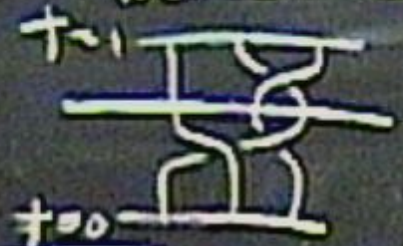
Every braid has an inverse (time reverse)

Identity braid is IIII





Worldlines of particles form braids



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
Every braid has an inverse (time reversal w/ chiral inv)

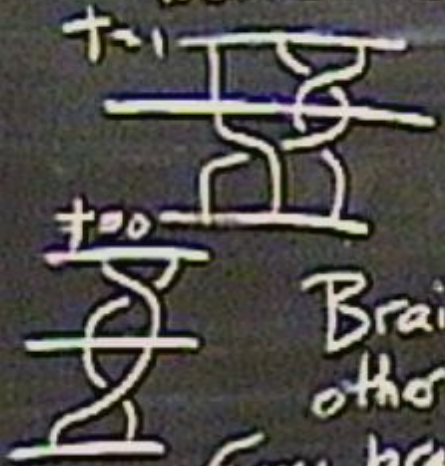
Identity braid is 





Worldlines of particles form braids

Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



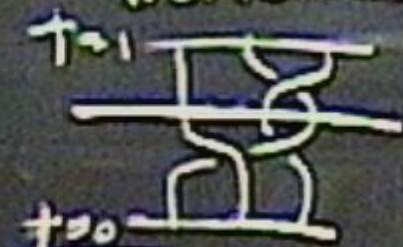
Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
 Every braid has an inverse (time reversal w/ clockwise/switch)

Identity braid is

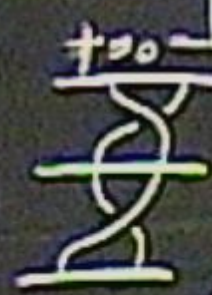
$$\text{Braid} \neq \text{Braid}^{-1} \quad \text{Braid} \text{Braid}^{-1} = \text{Identity}$$



Worldlines of particles form



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same
Every braid has an inverse (time reversal w/ clockwise switch)

$$\Sigma \neq \Sigma^{-1} \quad \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} = I$$

Identity braid is $IIII$

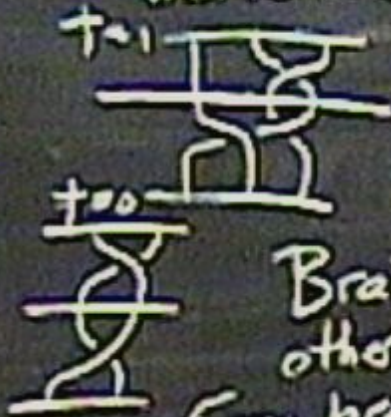
Braid group B_n





Worldlines of particles form braids

Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

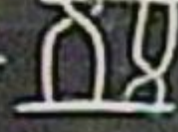
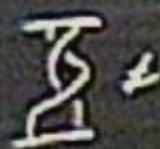


Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Every braid has an inverse

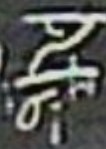
(time reversal w/ clockwise? switch) can

Identity braid is



Braid group B_n

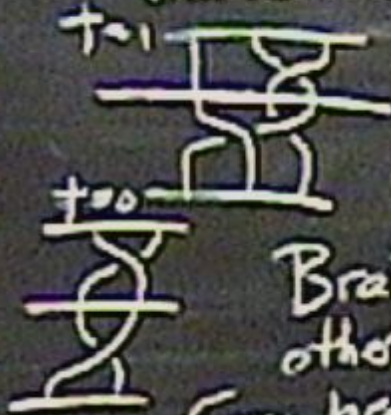
Generators σ_i swap i & $i+1$





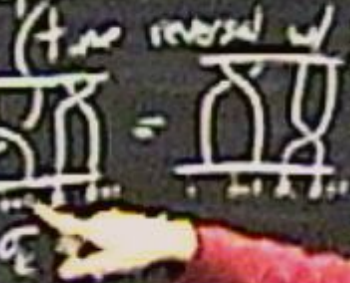
Worldlines of particles form braids

Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

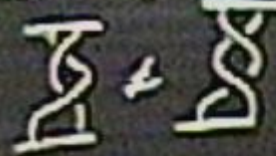


Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Every braid has an inverse



Identity braid is



Braid group B_n

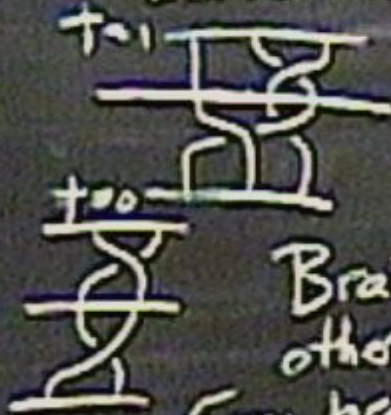
Generators σ_i smp id σ_i^{-1}





Worldlines of particles form braids

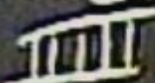
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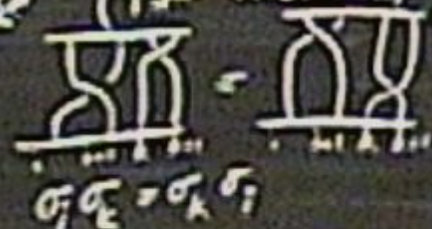
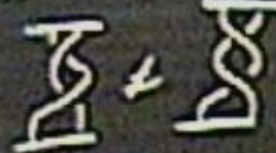


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Every braid has an inverse

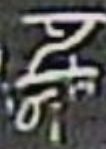
(the reversal of clockwise? etc)

Identity braid is 



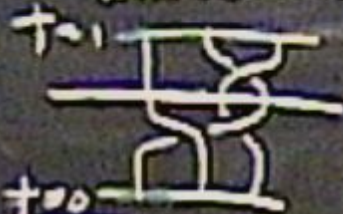
Braid group B_n

Generators σ_i swap i and $i+1$

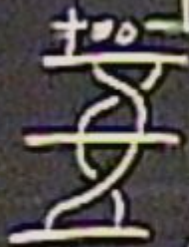




Worldlines of particles form braids



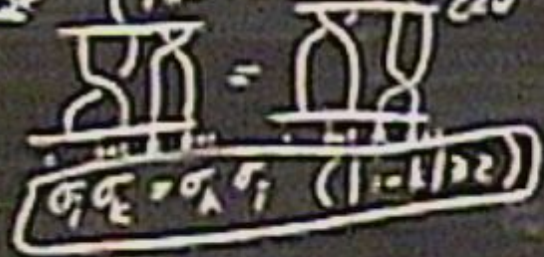
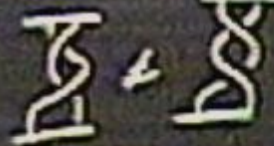
Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Every braid has an inverse

(time reversal w/ clockwise? anticlockwise?)



Identity braid is



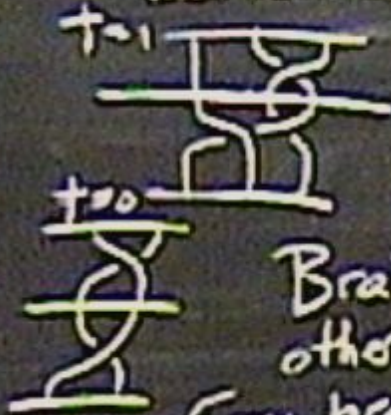
Braid group B_n

Generators σ_i sups id $\sum \sigma_i$



Worldlines of particles form braids

Multiply braids by doing them in succession.

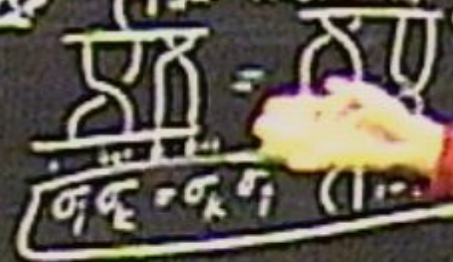
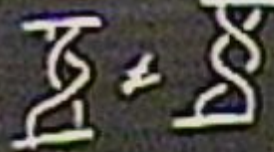


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(the reversal of clockwise/anticlockwise)

Identity braid is 



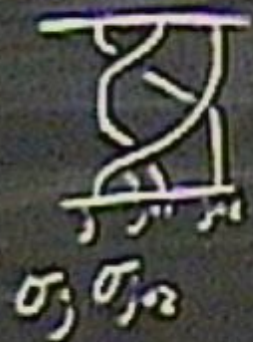
Braid group B_n

Generators σ_i smp id: σ_i^{-1}
(Also σ_i^{-1})

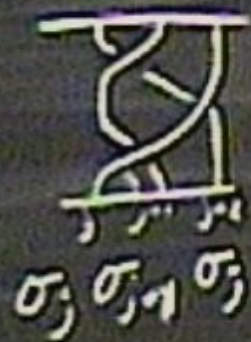
Yang-Baxter equation



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Yang-Baxter equation



Yang-Baxter equation

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \sigma_j \sigma_{j+1} \sigma_j \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2} \end{array}$$



Yang-Baxter equation

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram 1: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the middle strand, which then crosses over the bottom strand. Below the strands are labels: } \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j \\
 \text{Diagram 2: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the bottom strand, which then crosses over the middle strand. Below the strands are labels: } \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram 3: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the middle strand, which then crosses over the bottom strand. Below the strands are labels: } \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j \\
 \text{Diagram 4: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the bottom strand, which then crosses over the middle strand. Below the strands are labels: } \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}
 \end{array}$$

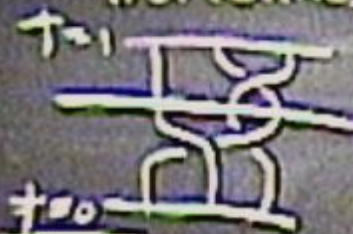


Yang-Baxter equation

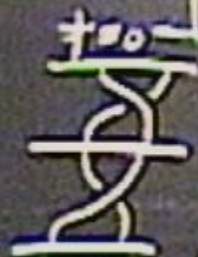
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram 1: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the middle strand, which then crosses over the bottom strand. The strands are labeled at the bottom as } \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j. \\
 \\
 \text{Diagram 2: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the middle strand, which then crosses over the bottom strand. The strands are labeled at the bottom as } \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}.
 \end{array}
 =
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 \text{Diagram 3: A braid with three strands. The top strand crosses over the middle strand, which then crosses over the bottom strand. The strands are labeled at the bottom as } \sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}, \sigma_j. \\
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 \end{array}$$



Worldlines of particles form braids



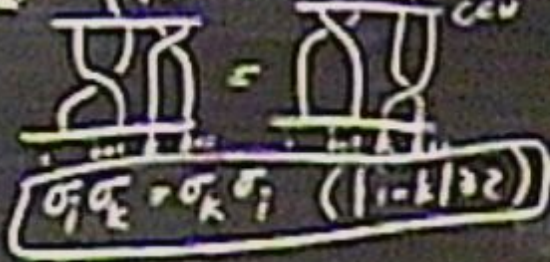
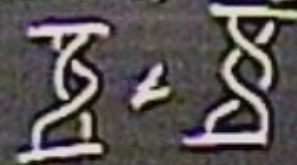
Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Every braid has an inverse (the reversal of clockwise? anticlockwise?)

Identity braid is 



Braid group B_n

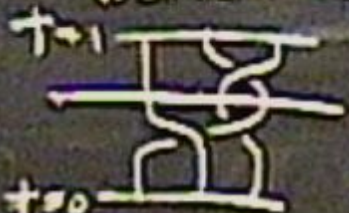
Generators σ_i s.t. $\sum \sigma_i^{-1}$
(Also σ_i^{-1})

Yang-Baxter equation

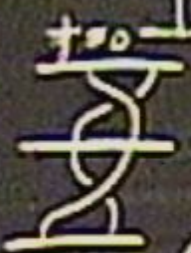




Worldlines of particles form braids



Multiply braids by doing them in succession.



Braids which can be deformed to each other (while leaving endpoints fixed) are same

Every braid has an inverse

$$\sigma_i \sigma_i^{-1} = \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_i = 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

Identity braid is 

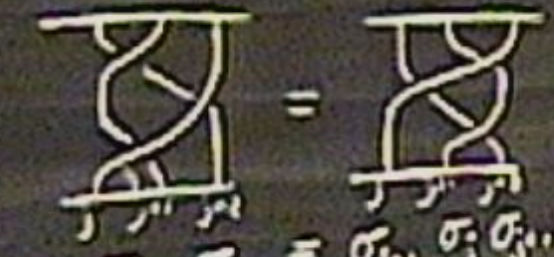
$$\sigma_i \neq \sigma_i^{-1}$$

Braid group B_n

Generators σ_i s.t. σ_i^{-1}
(Also σ_i^{-1})

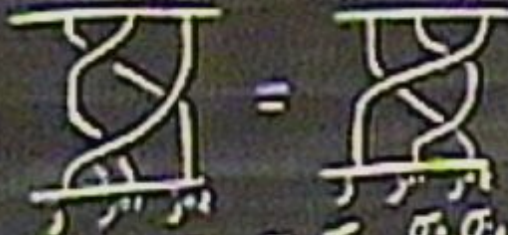
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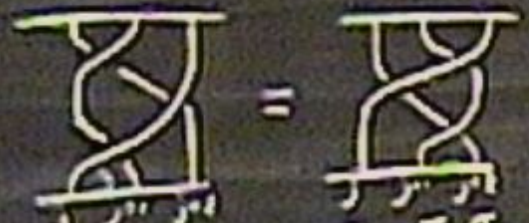


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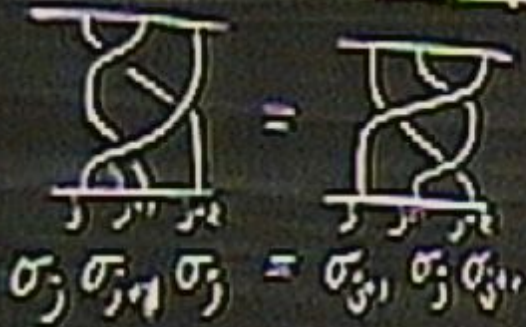
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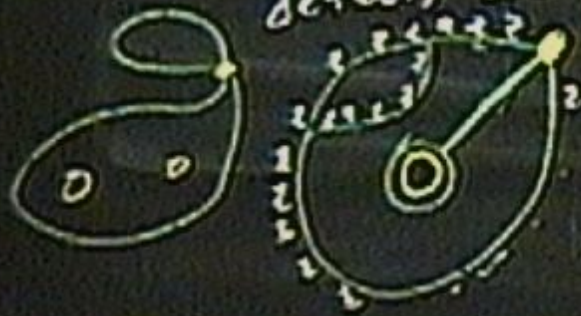
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local Hamiltonian $\lambda \sum (I - M_a)$ $\{M_a\}$ are generators of S
 4-fold degeneracy of ground state
 Excited states - syndromes - collection of 2 defects.

In continuum limit - code space is "vacuum"
 defects are particles - move around w/ $1/3$ cost
 Effect of moving in a loop depends on deformations of the loop.
 Only thing that matters: Do we have a defect of the other type? Phase factor for defect of other type.



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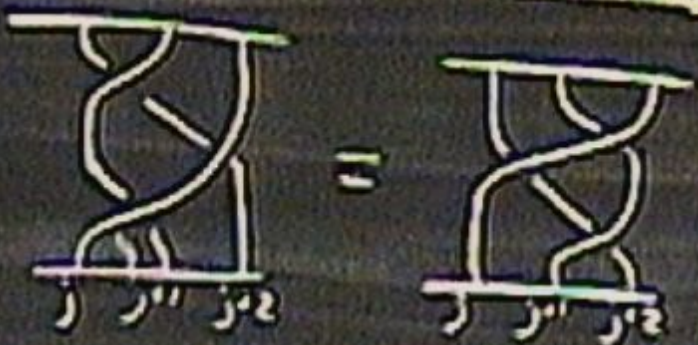
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