

Title: Learning about topological quantum memory

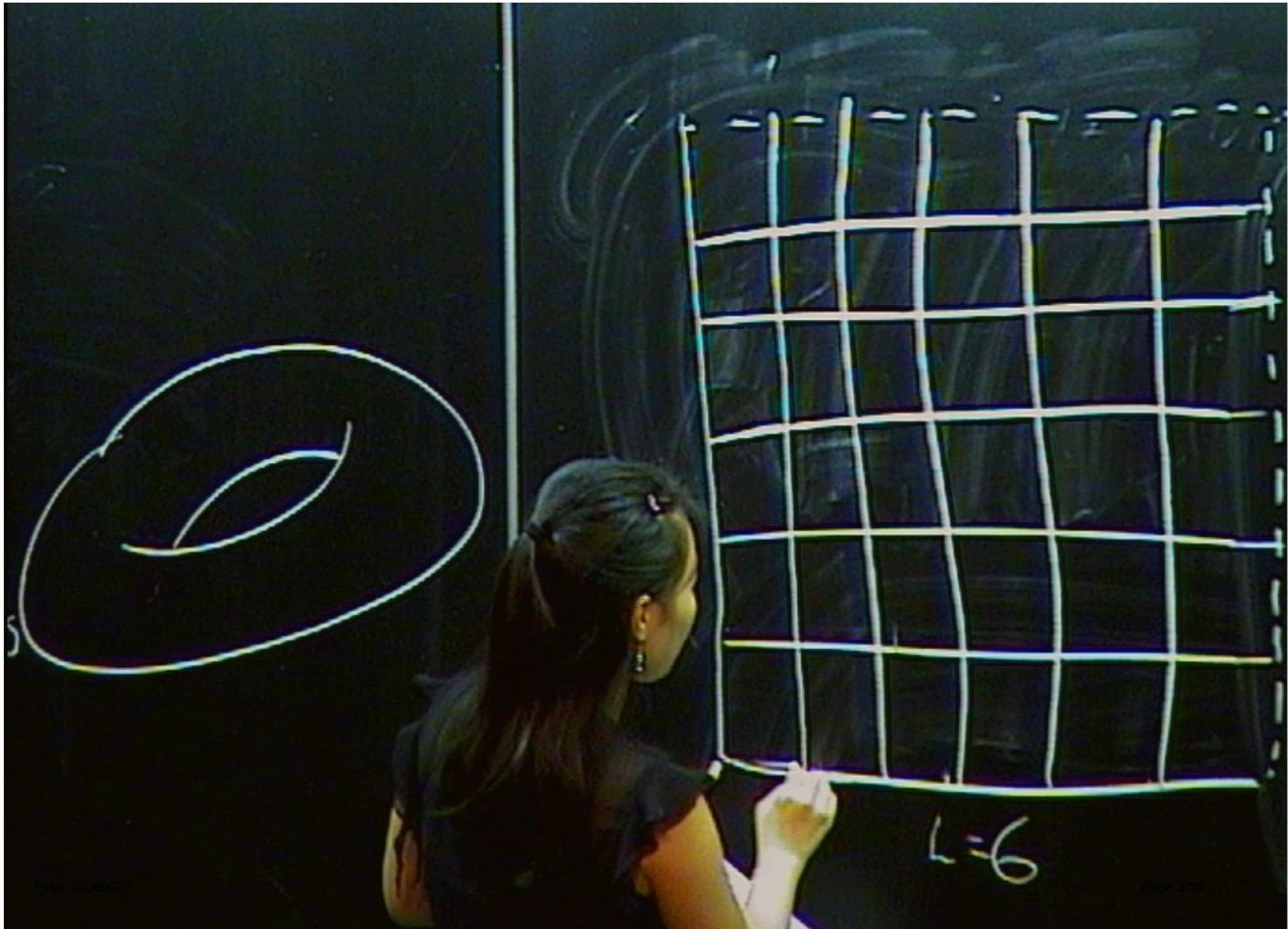
Date: Jun 04, 2007 10:00 AM

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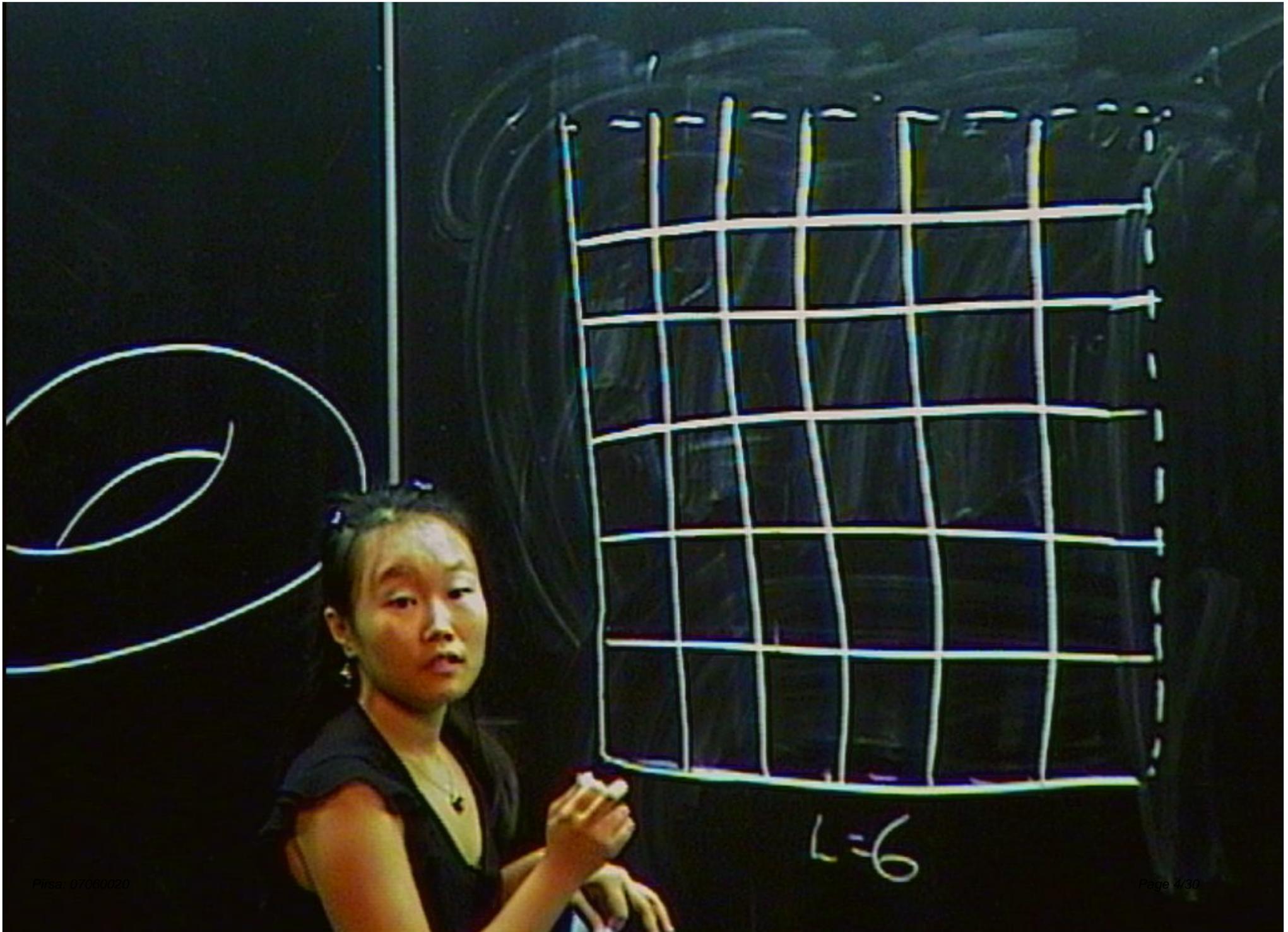
Abstract: I will introduce Kitaev's surface codes as a block quantum error-correcting code. Recovery procedures will be described in the case of imperfect syndrome measurements. More might be covered if time permits.

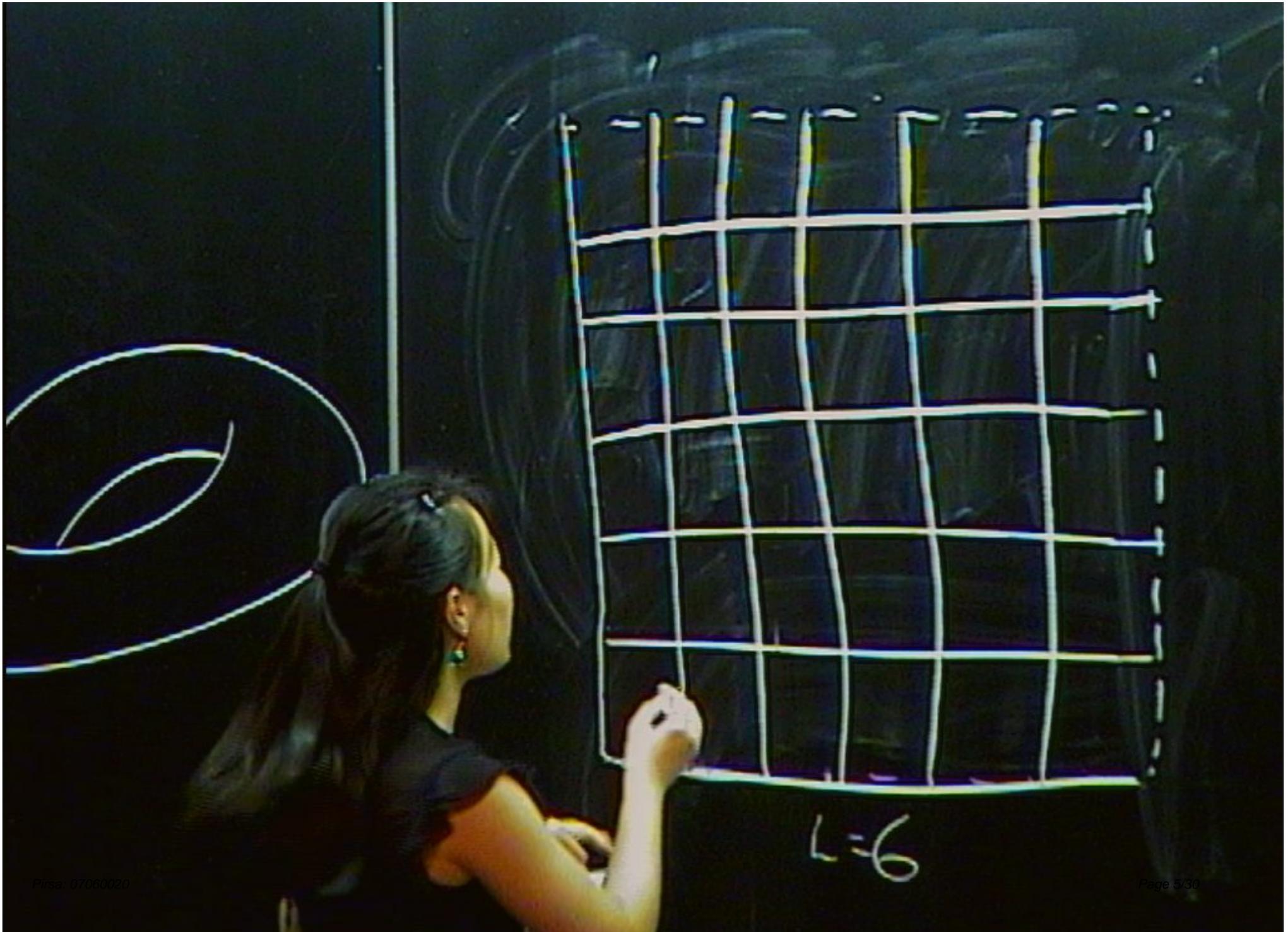
Lucy: Topological Q. Memory

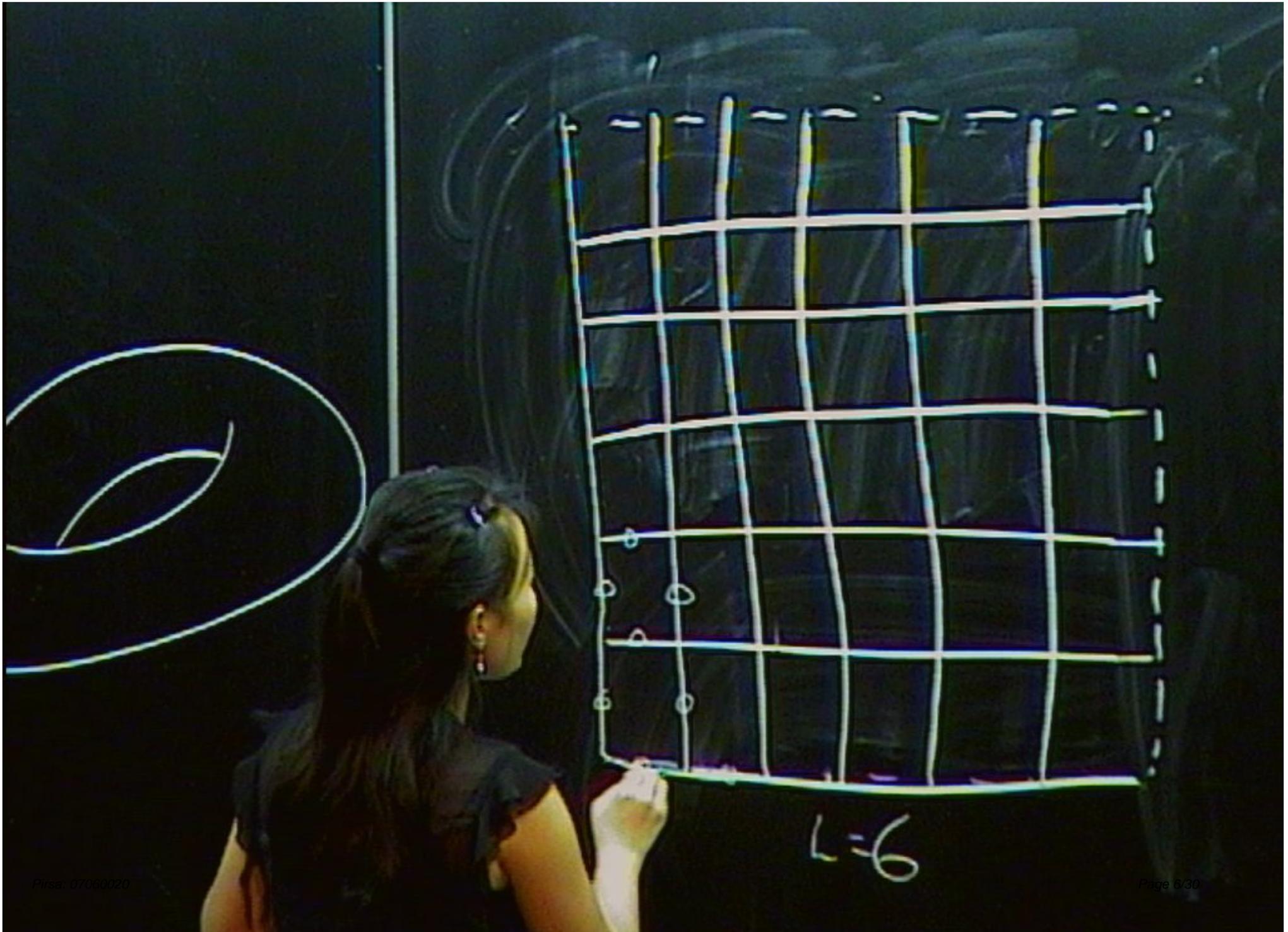
- Motivation
- Toric code Construction
- Errors & Perfect Syndromes
- Recovery w/ perfect meas. & Single pair of det
- Complications
- Recovery w/ imperfect meas.

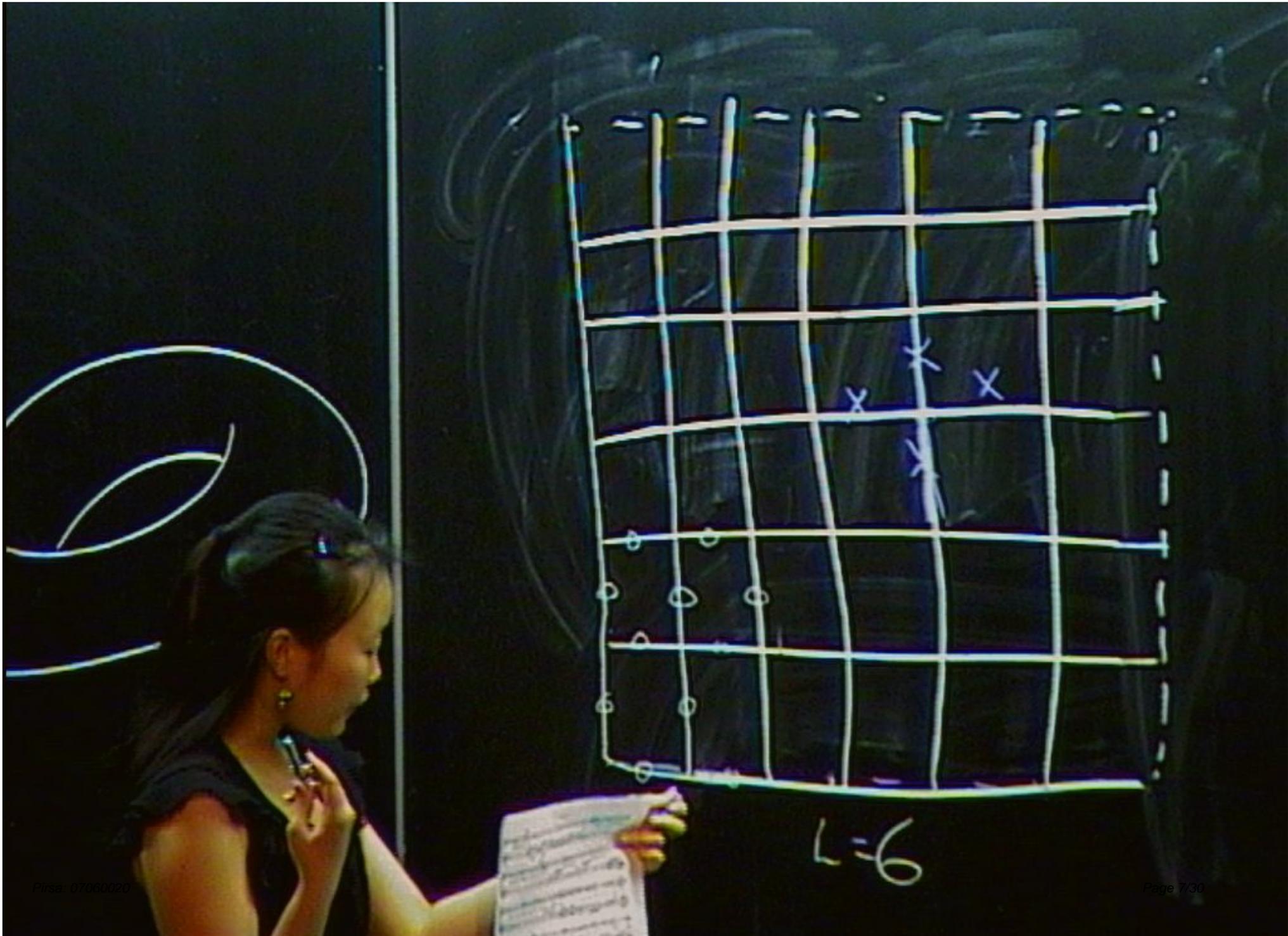


$L=6$









$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$

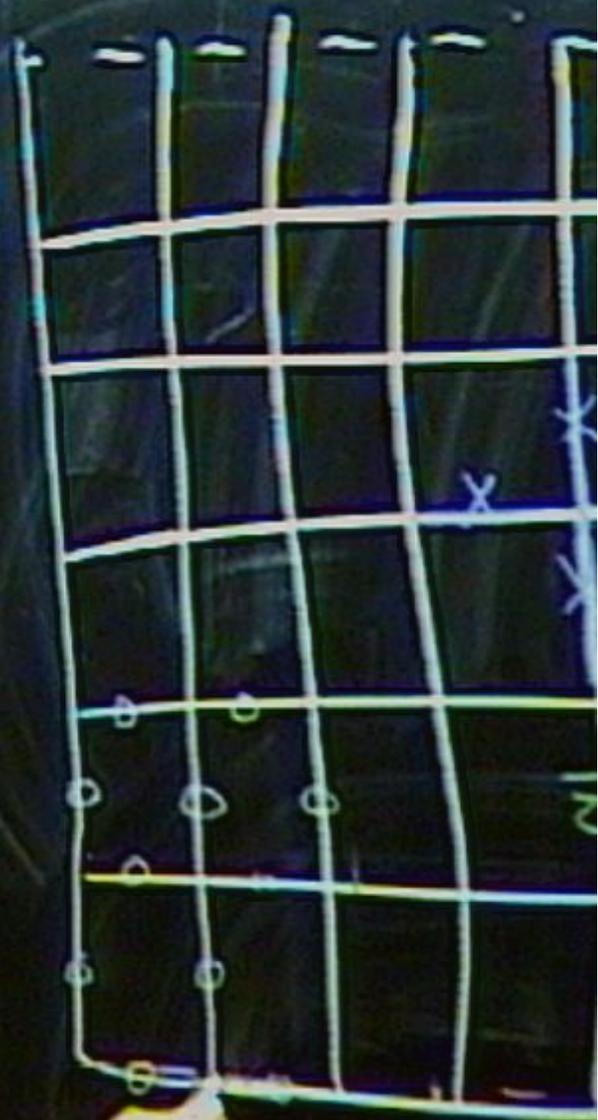
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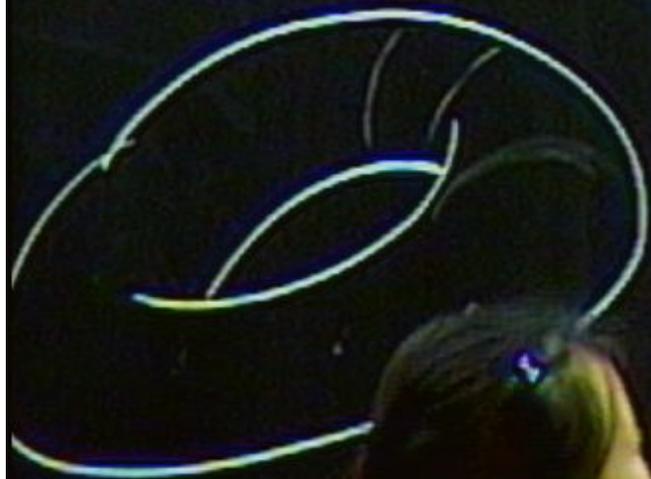
$$L=6$$

$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$



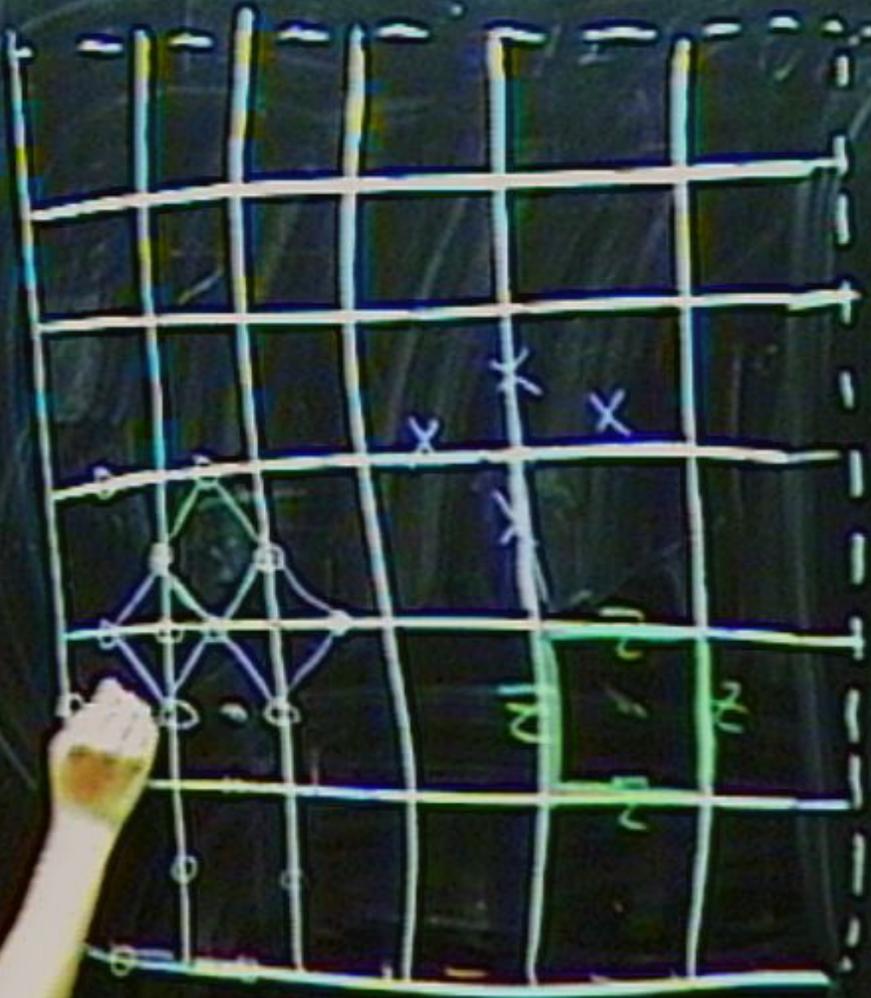
$L=6$

$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$



$L=6$

$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$



$L=6$

$[2L^2, 2, L]$

$[L]$



\bar{z}_1

$L=6$

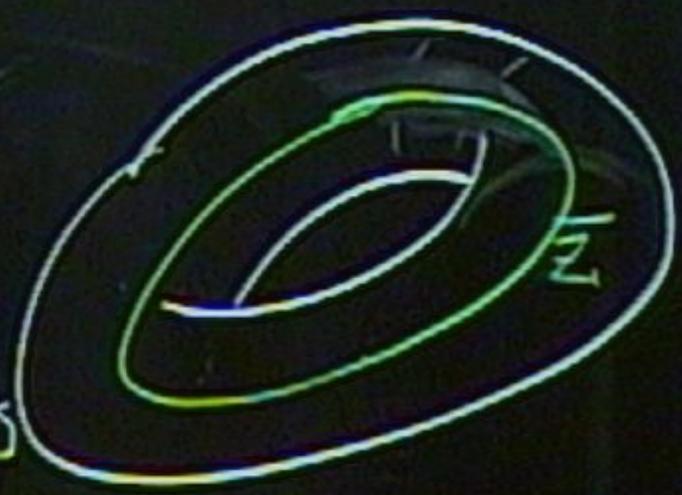
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Syndromes

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pair

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$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$[J]$$



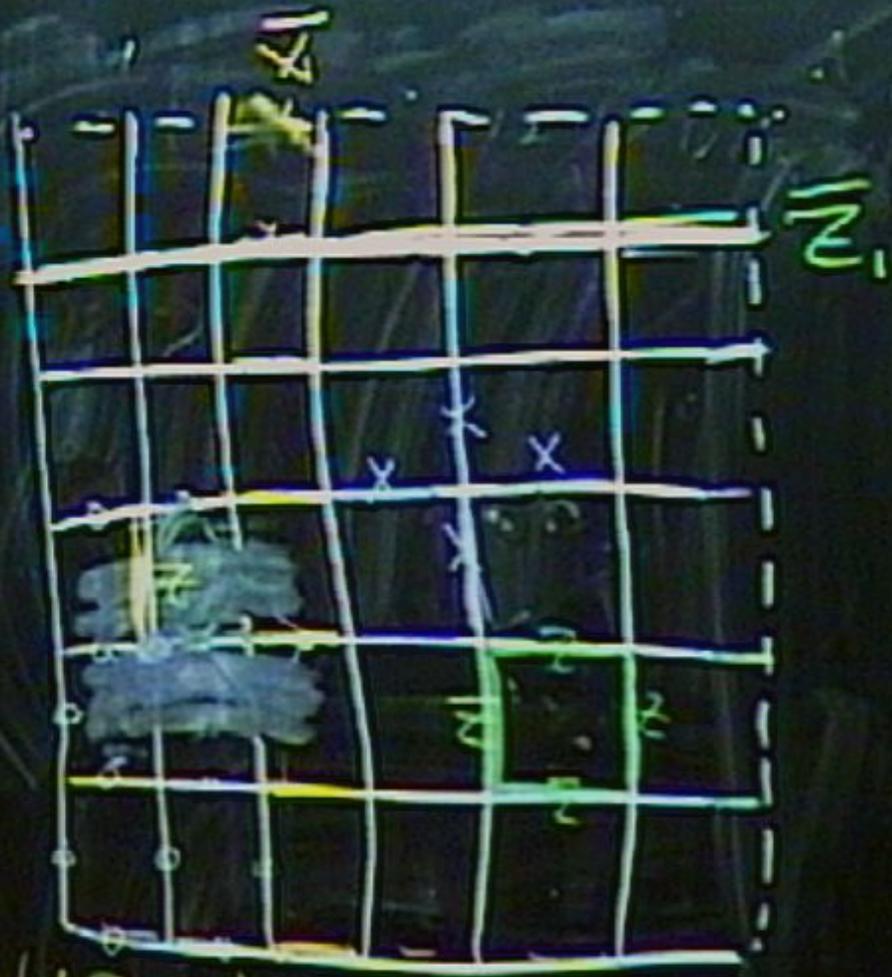
$$[[2L^2, 2,$$

$$L]]$$

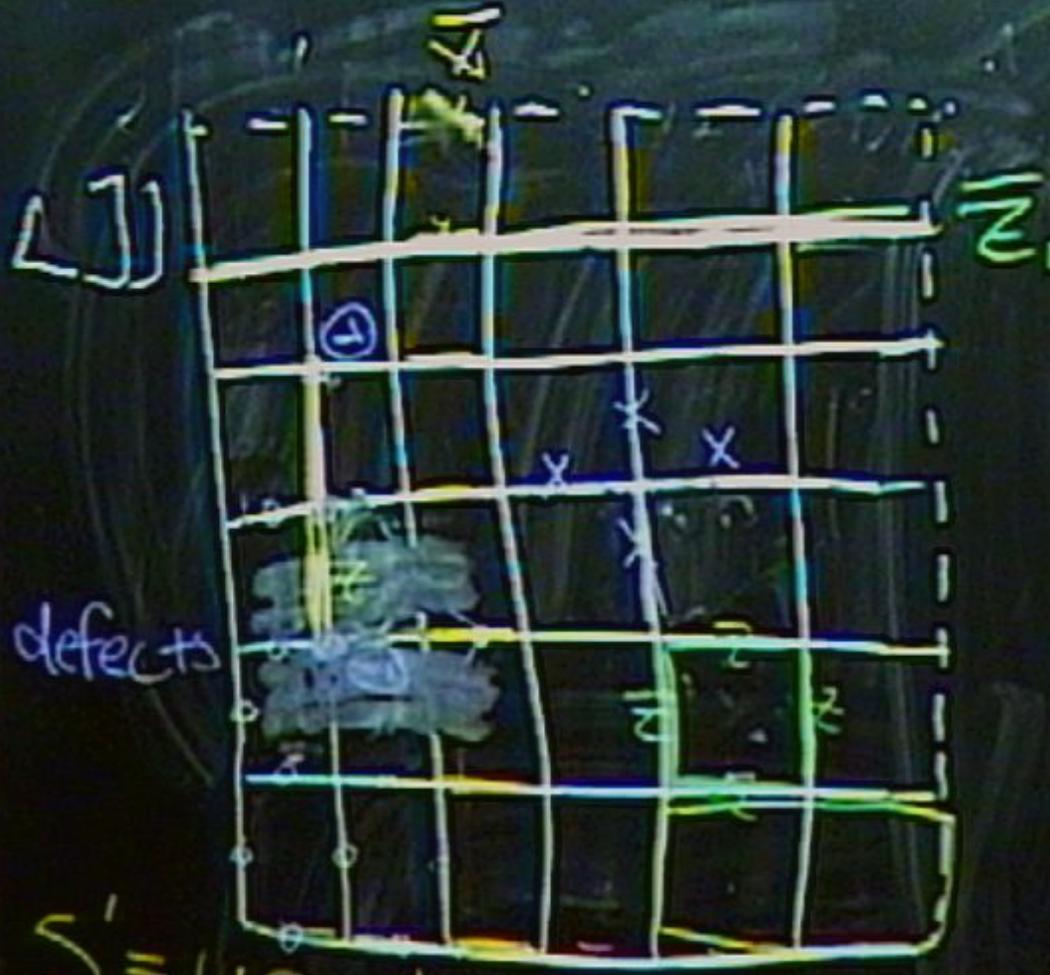
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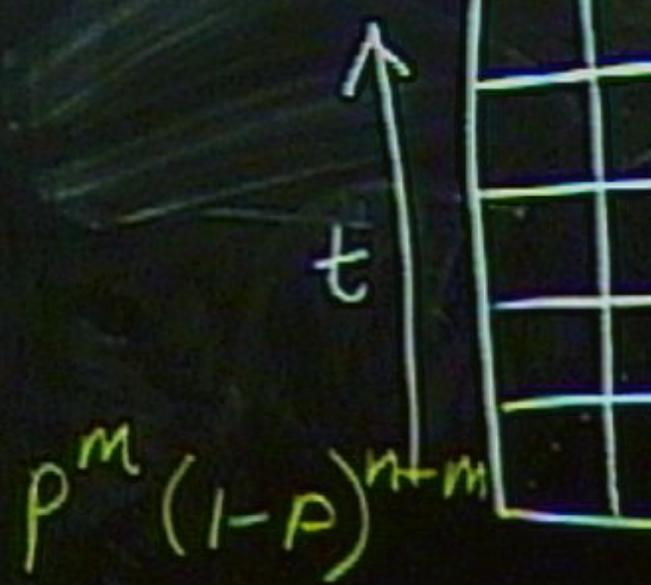
ES.



$$S = uSu^{\dagger} \quad L=6$$

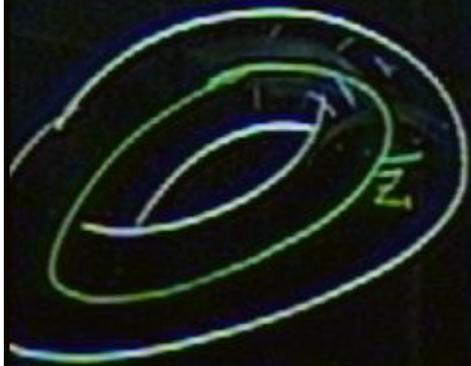


$$S' = USU^T \quad L=6$$



$$P^m (1-P)^{n+m}$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



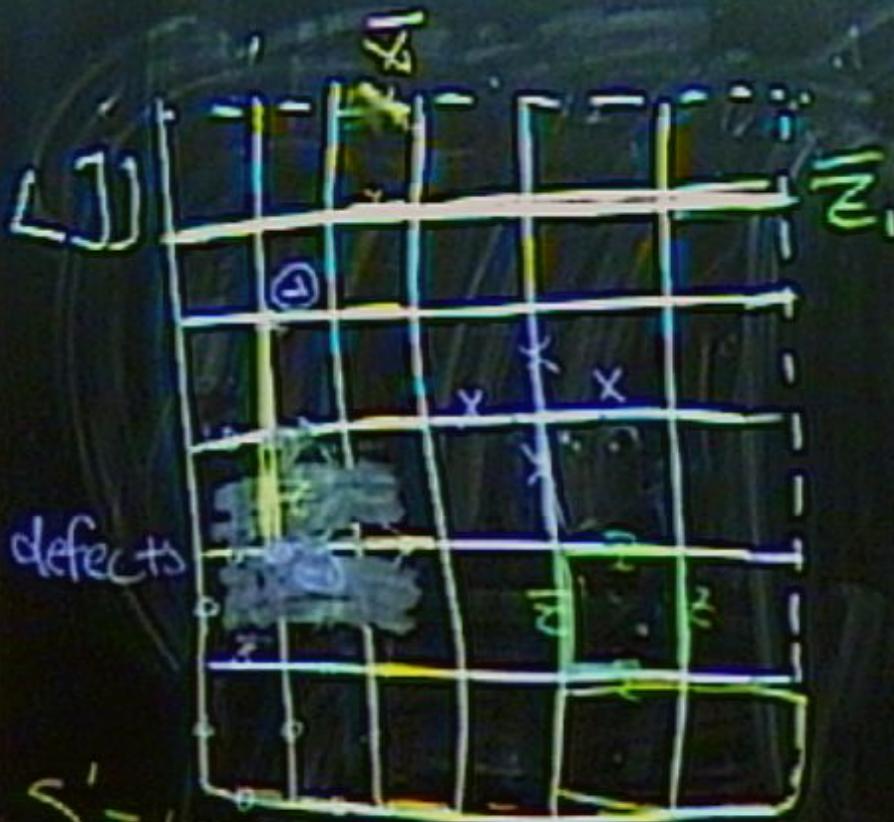
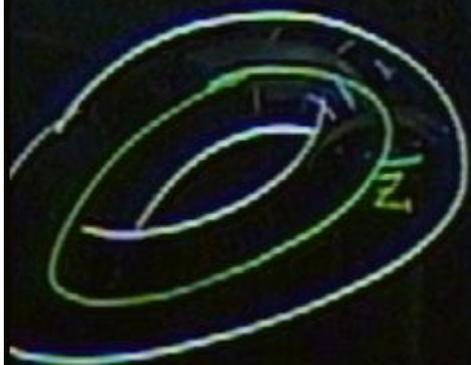
$$S =$$

$$p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$



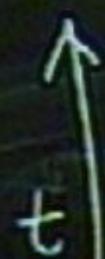
$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



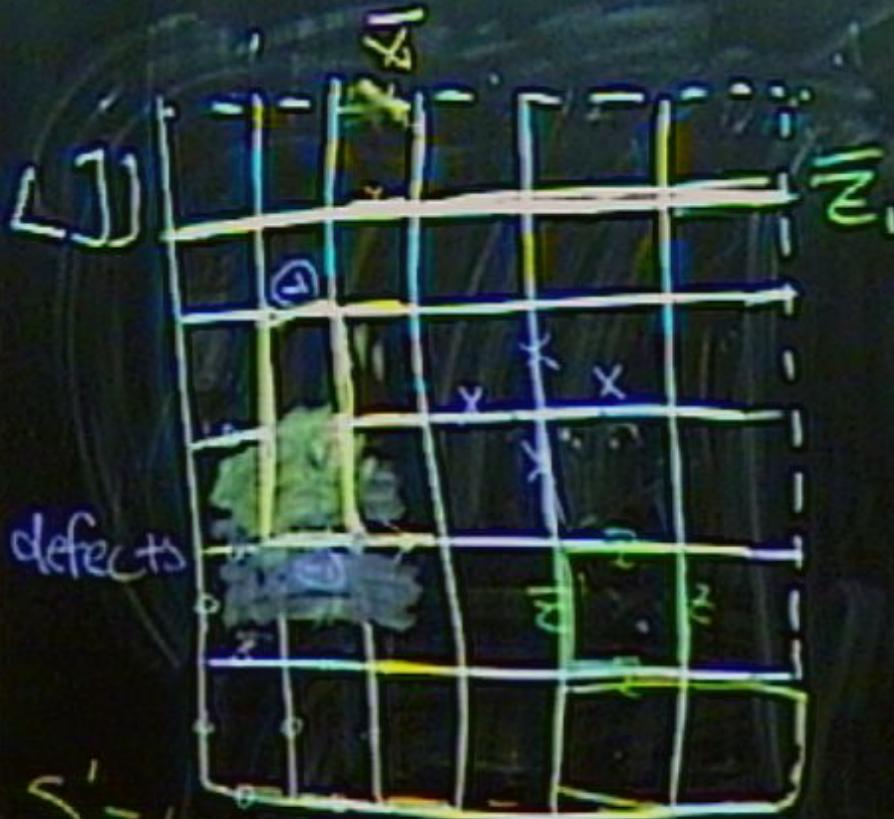
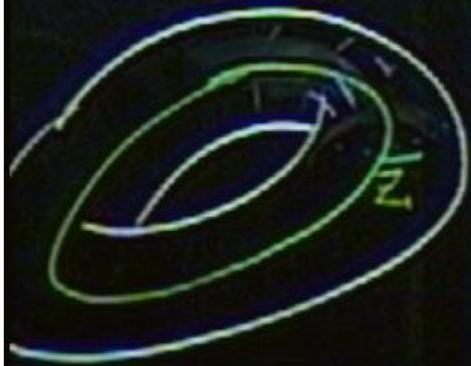
$$S' = u s u^{\dagger} \quad L=6$$

$$p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$



$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



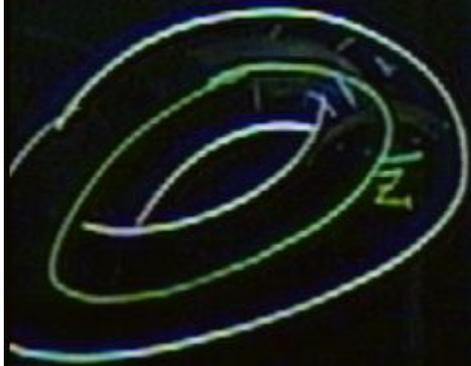
$$S' = uSu^+ \quad L=6$$

$$p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$



$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$S' = usut + L$$

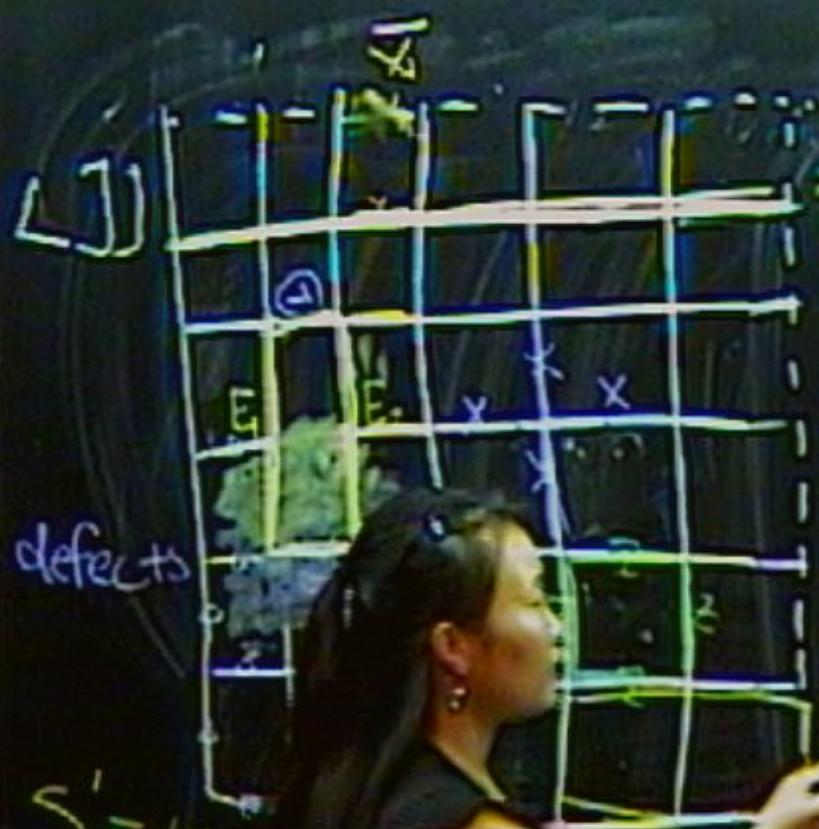
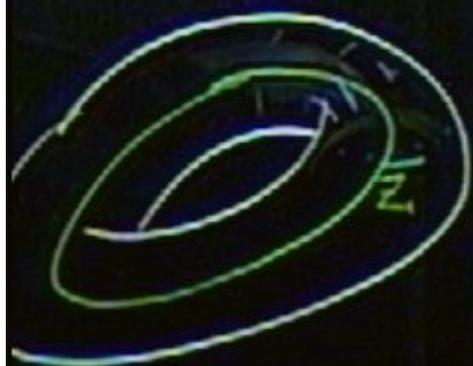
$$14 > e C$$



$$p^m (1-p)^{n+m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$S' = US$$

$$|1\rangle \in C$$

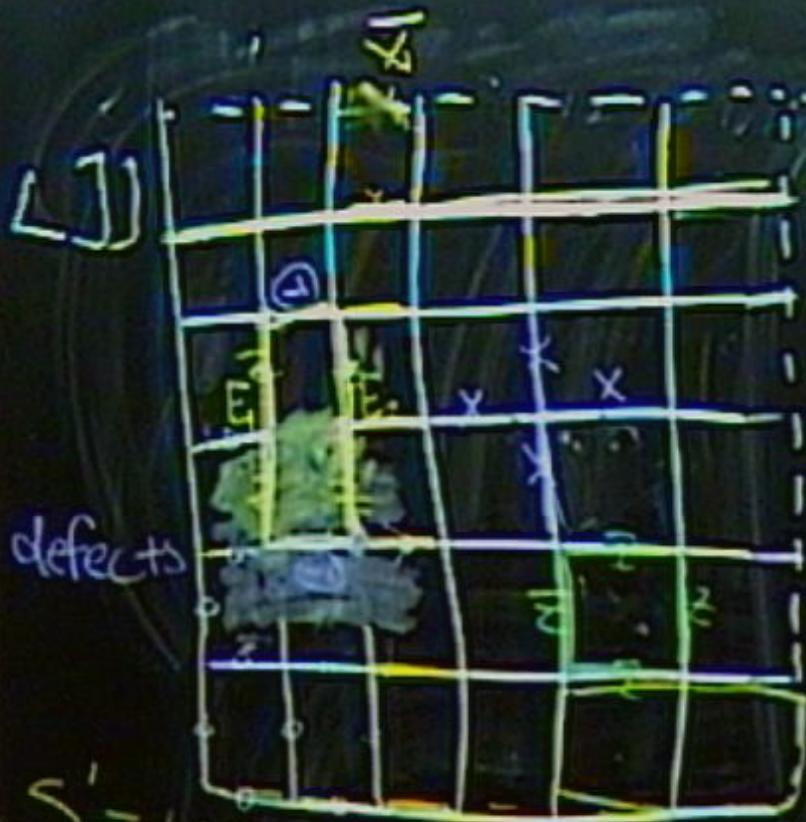
$$E_1 |1\rangle = E_2 |1\rangle$$

$$E_1^{-1} E_2 |1\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$S' = uSu^+ \quad L=6$$

$$|1\rangle \in C$$

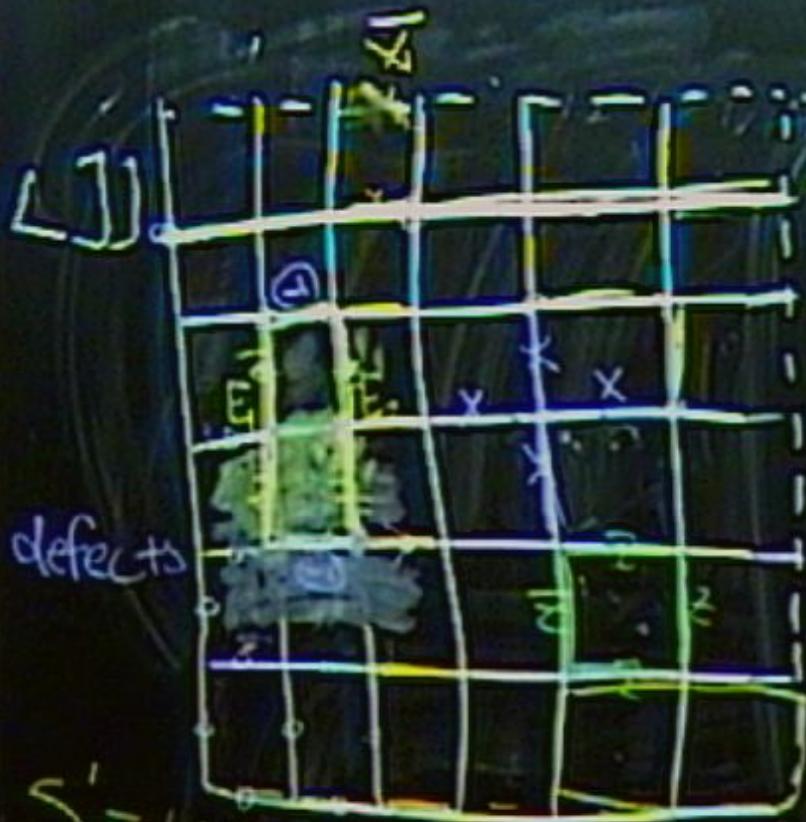
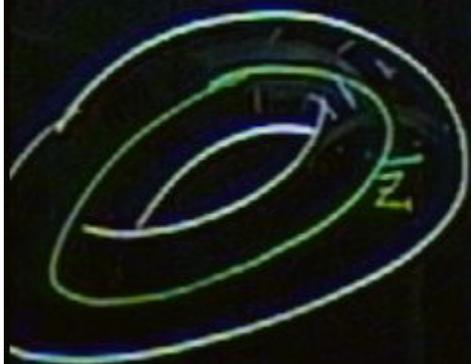
$$E_1 |1\rangle = E_2 |1\rangle$$

$$E_1 E_2 |1\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$P^m (1-P)^{n+m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)^m (1-P)^n$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$S' = uSu^+ \quad L=6$$

$$14 > e C$$

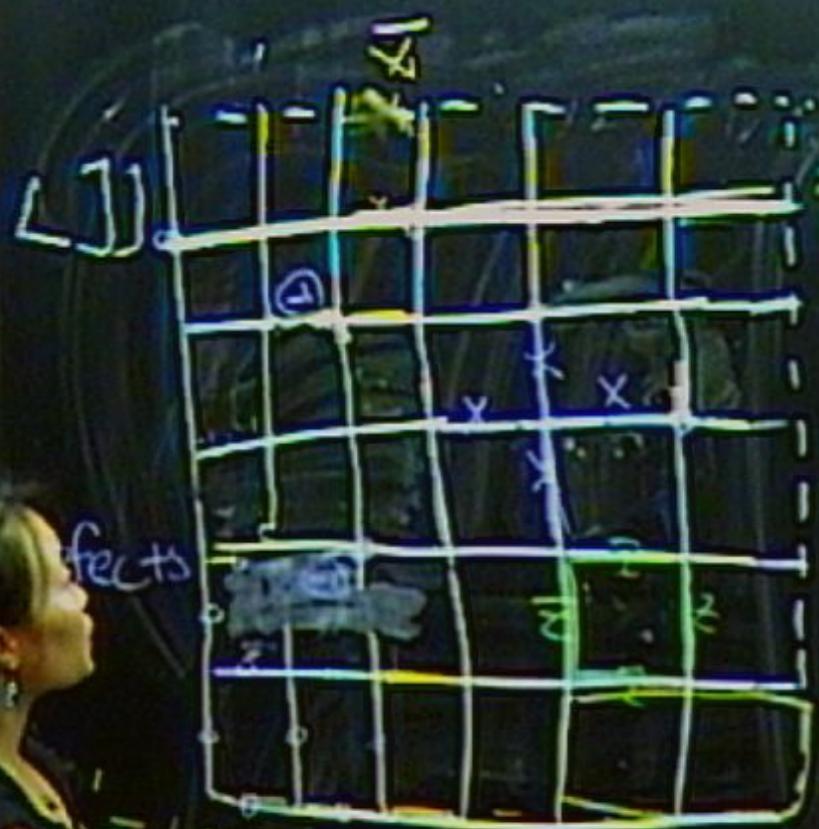
$$E_1 | \uparrow \rangle = E_2 | \uparrow \rangle$$

$$E_1 | \downarrow \rangle = E_2 | \downarrow \rangle$$

$$S^m (1-p)^{n+m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right)^m (1-p)^n$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



$$14 > e C$$

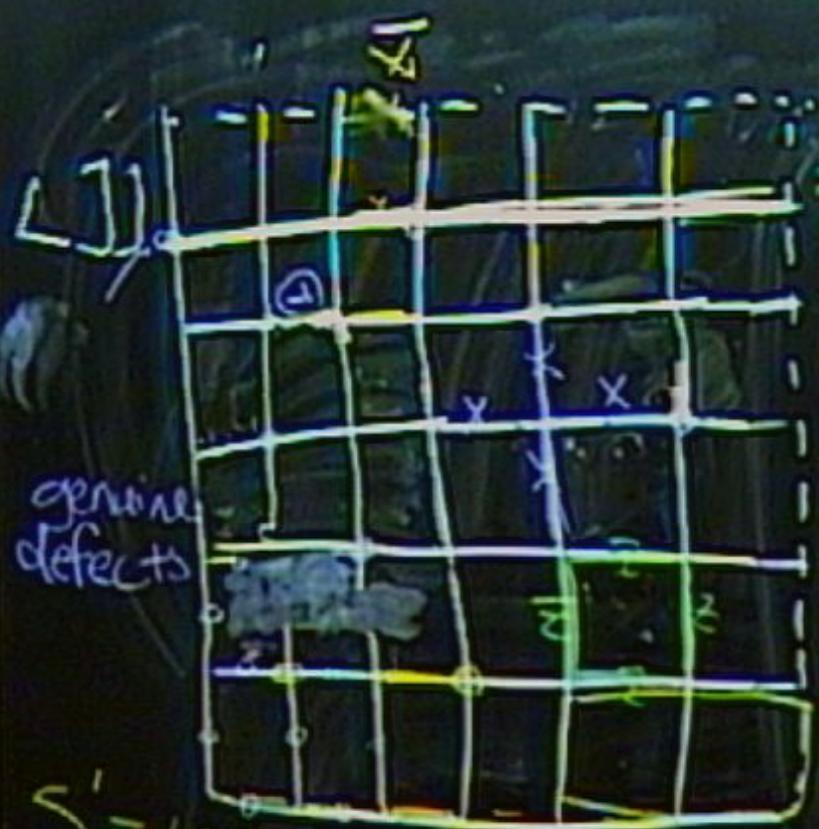
$$E_1 |n\rangle = E_2 |n\rangle$$

$$E_1 E_2 |n\rangle = |n\rangle$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^n p^m (1-p)^{n-m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$

$$[[2L^2, 2, L]]$$



genuine defects

$$S' = uSu^+ \quad L=6$$

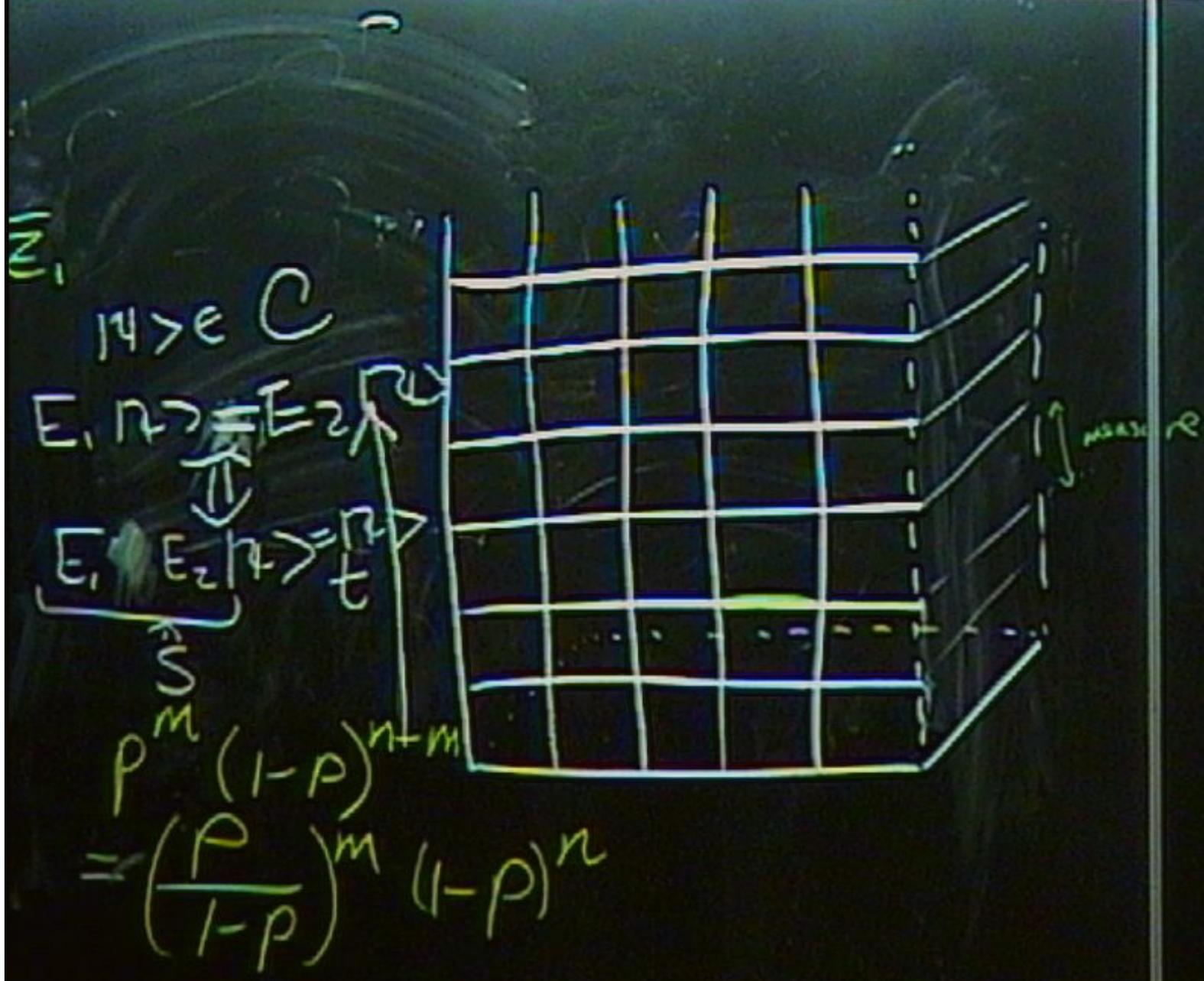
$$|1\rangle \in C$$

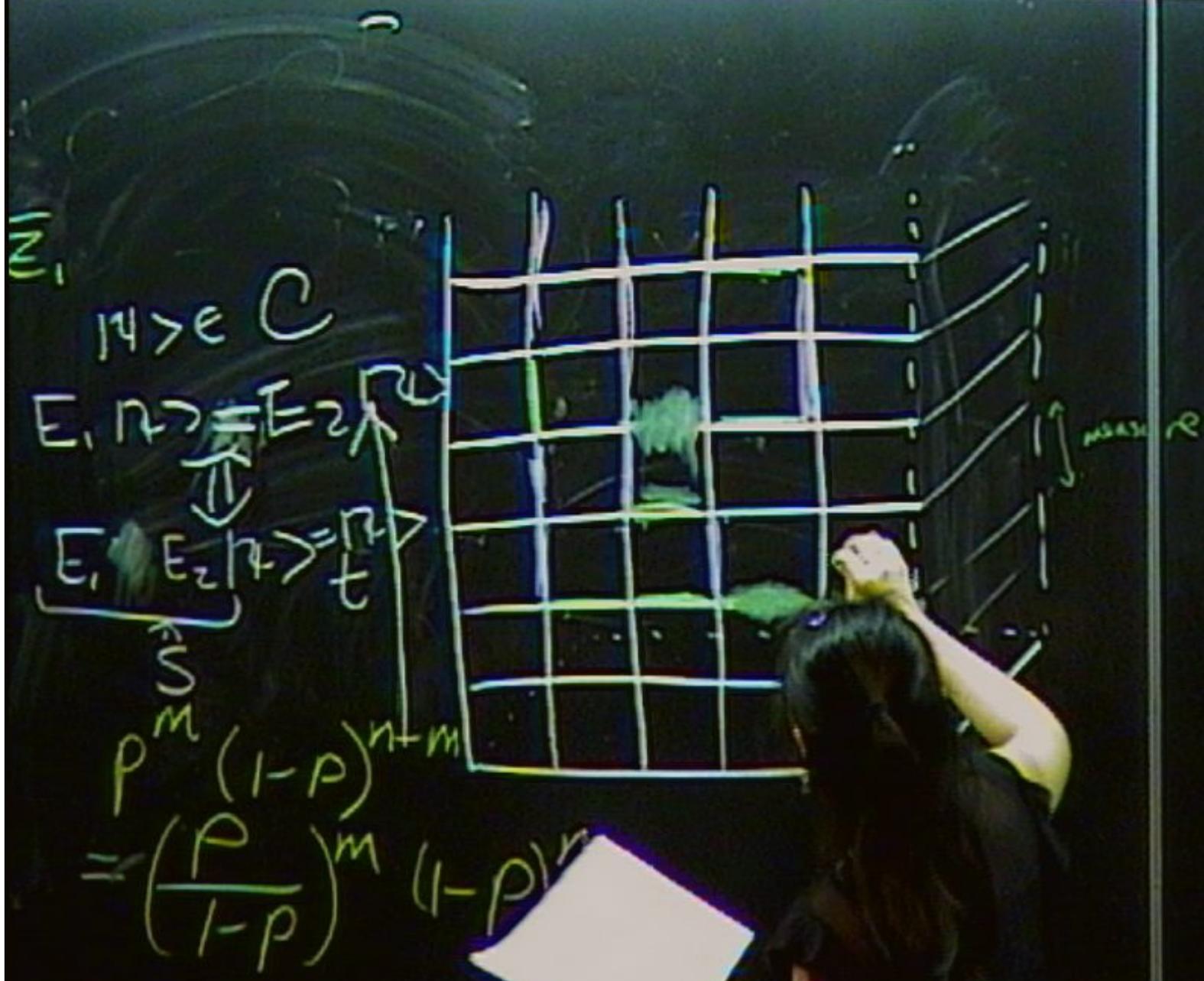
$$E_1 |1\rangle = E_2 |1\rangle$$

$$E_1 E_2 |1\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$S^m (1-p)^{n+m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$





\sum_i

$$14 > e C$$

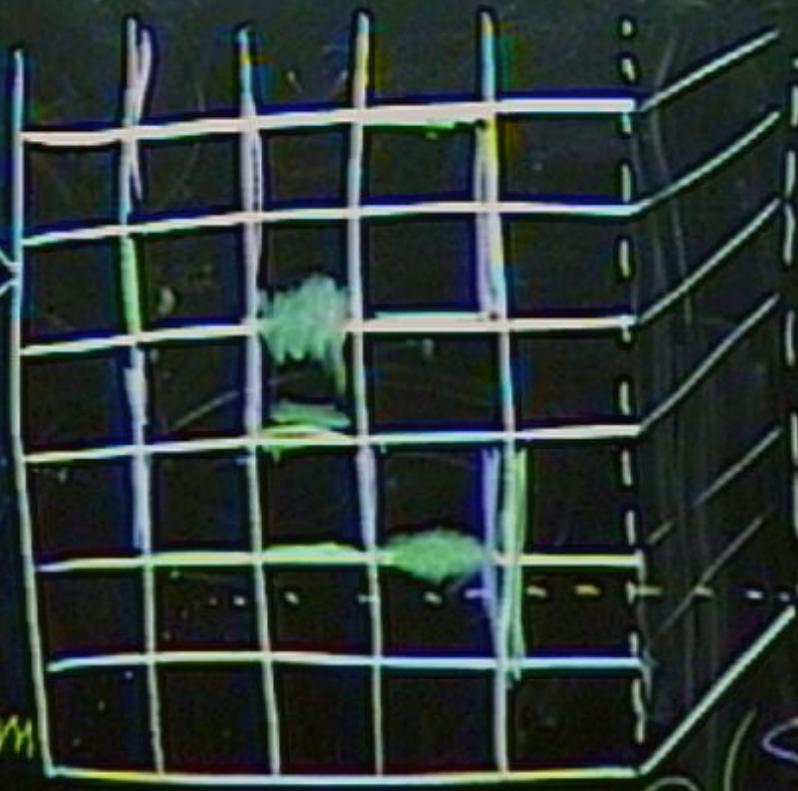
$$E_1, n > E_2, n$$

$$E_1, E_2, n > t$$

$$p^m$$

$$(1-p)^{n+m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m (1-p)^n$$



measure p

$$\partial(S+E) = 0$$

Rgillesf

$$\{X_{S_i}\}_{i=1, \dots, L^2}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{L^2} X_{S_i} = I$$

measure

$A=0$