

Quantum error correction using belief propagation

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Motivation:

What is quantum error correction? Why are we doing it?

Aim: scalable quantum computers.

2 solutions:

- ▶ Better hardware
- ▶ Error correction using software

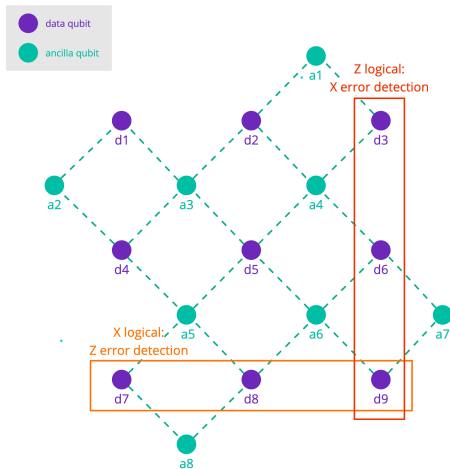


Figure: Surface code - most common quantum error correction code

Classical error correction

Classical error correction is a family of algorithms which reduce the probability of logical error during communication.

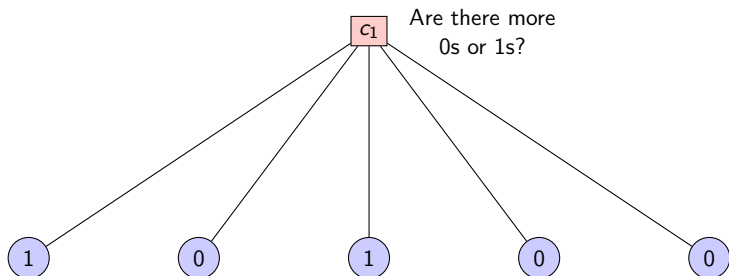
The simplest example: repetition code.

want to send: **0** repetition: **00000** imperfect channel: **10100**

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graph LR; A[want to send: 0] --> B[repetition: 00000]; B --> C[imperfect channel: 10100]
```

Repetition code

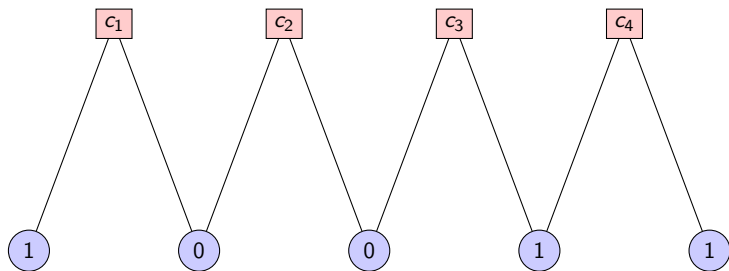
Idea: check all nodes, decide by majority.



Parity check code

Idea: check neighbouring nodes, see if they are the same.

Are my neighbours different?

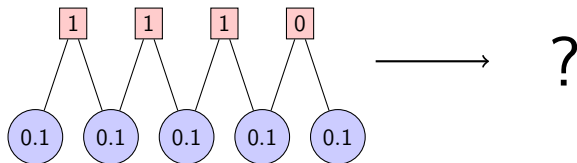


Belief Propagation

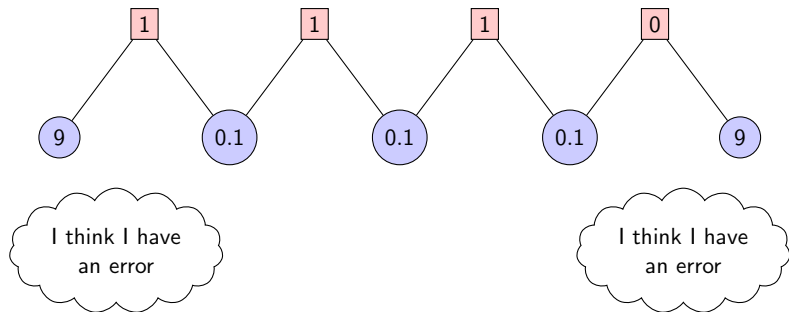
Belief propagation is an algorithm based on Bayesian probability.

Input: prior probabilities of each error, values of checks.

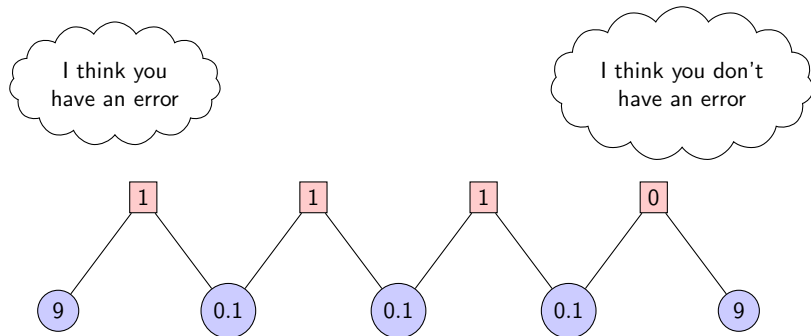
Output: posterior probabilities of each error.



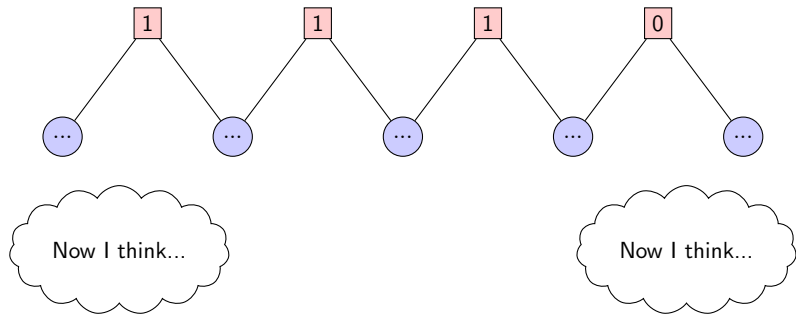
Belief propagation: iterations



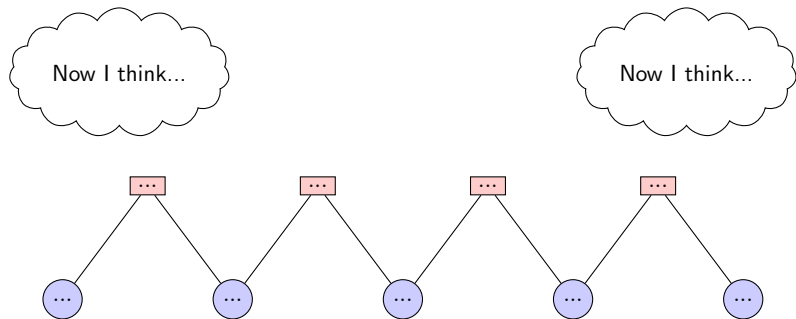
Belief propagation: iterations



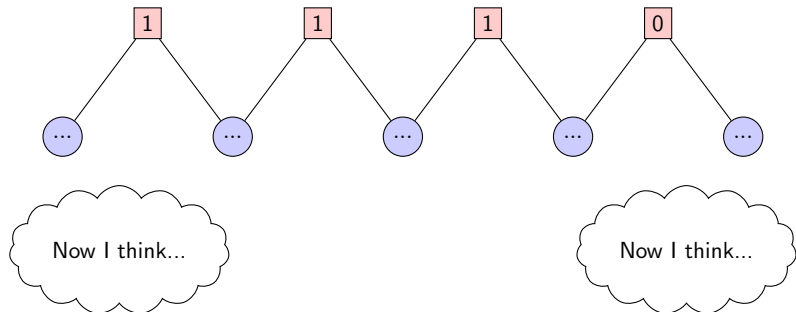
Belief propagation: iterations



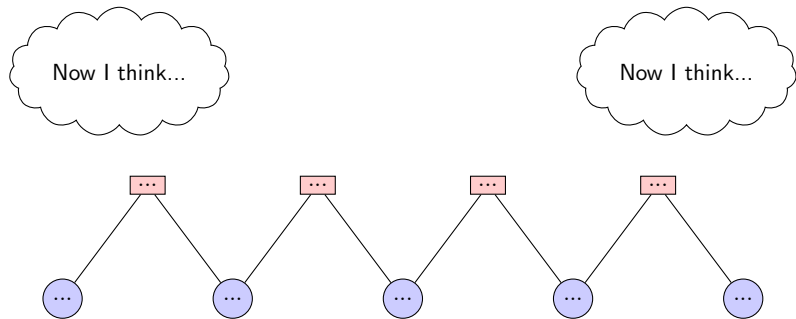
Belief propagation: iterations



Belief propagation: iterations

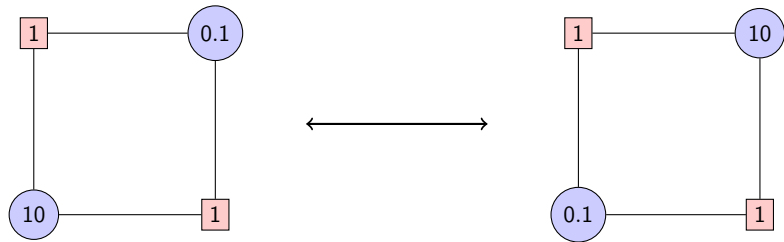


Belief propagation: iterations



Works on trees, but what about cycles?

Belief propagation on cyclic graphs



Seeing cyclicity in real data

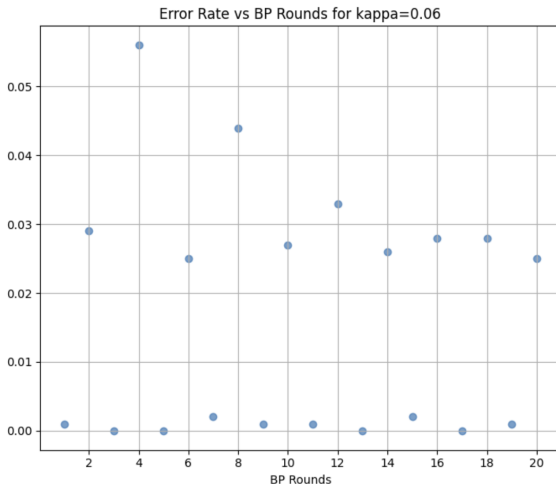


Figure: Error rates on one of our decoding problems. They have mod 4 behaviour.

Possible improvements

- ▶ randomisation of update order
- ▶ random drop out
- ▶ momentum/damping (like in Machine Learning)
- ▶ postprocessing steps
- ▶ ...