

Experimental repetitive quantum error correction

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Motivation

Repeated quantum error correction is a necessity for a large-scale quantum computer.

A popular error-correction protocol is the quantum repetition code [1]. It encodes a qubit in a multipartite entangled state and utilizes majority voting for error detection and correction.

We implement up to three subsequent correction steps of the 3 qubit phase-flip repetition code.

Measurement-free QEC

Measurements disturb the motional state thus complicating repeated error correction.

Measurement-free QEC has realistic demands on the quality and speed of the preparation/measurement.

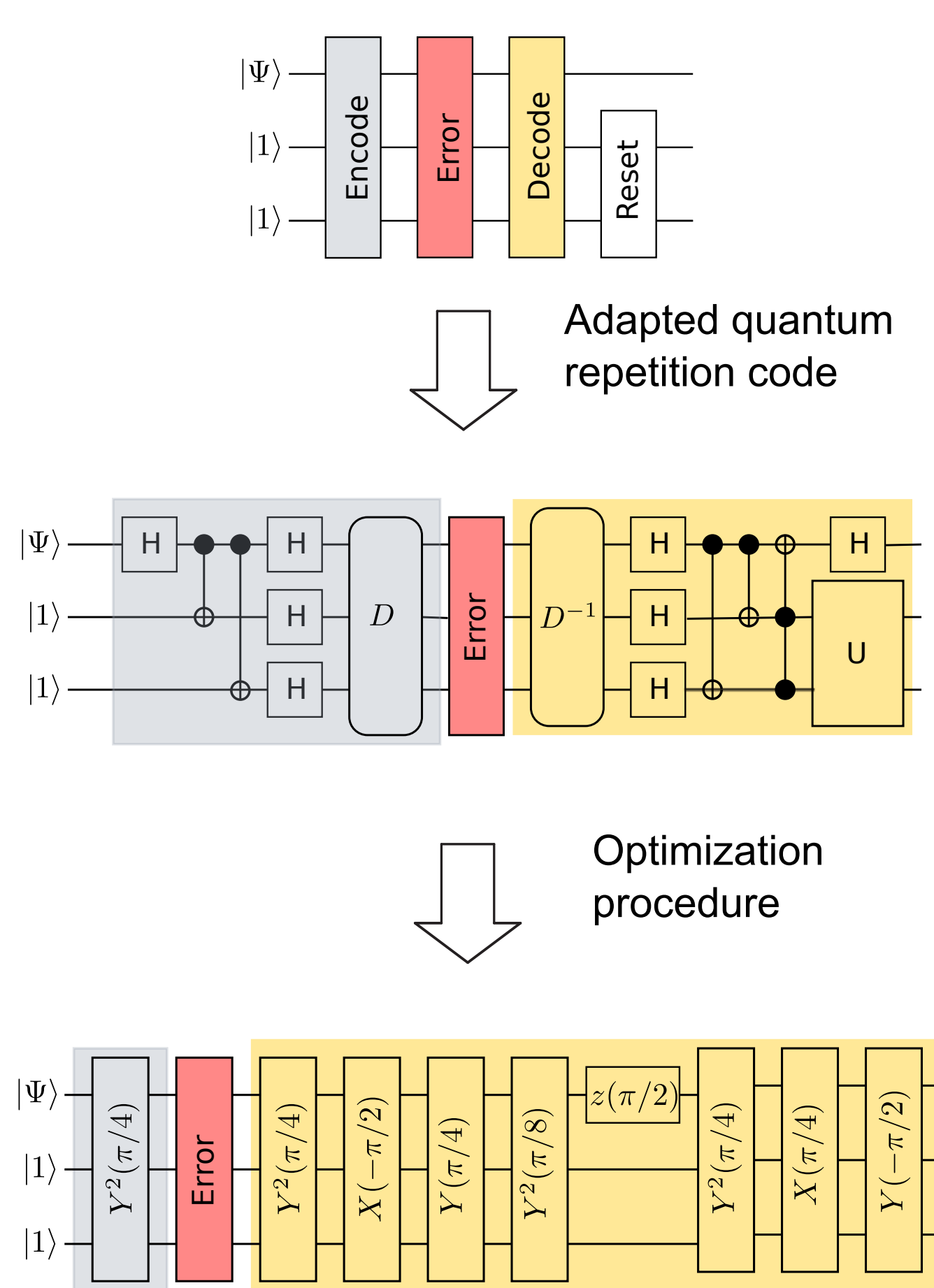
The fault tolerant threshold does not decrease significantly [2].

The quantum repetition code

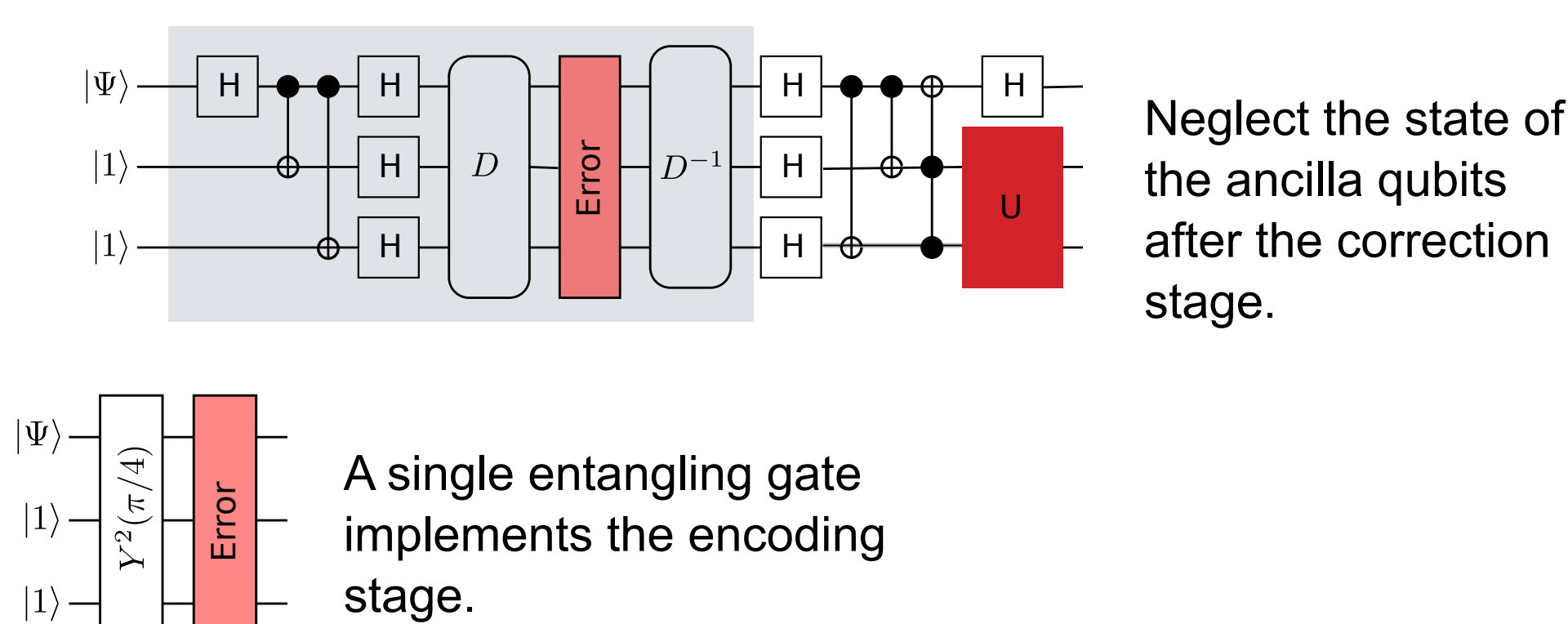
Encoding:
 $|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle \otimes |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle \Rightarrow \alpha|000\rangle + \beta|111\rangle$

Decoding and correction:
single-qubit error $\Rightarrow \alpha|001\rangle + \beta|110\rangle + \alpha|010\rangle + \beta|101\rangle + \alpha|100\rangle + \beta|011\rangle \Rightarrow \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$

Creating the pulse sequence



Our algorithm



Optimizing the algorithm

Modified gradient ascent pulse engineering (GRAPE) algorithm [3]

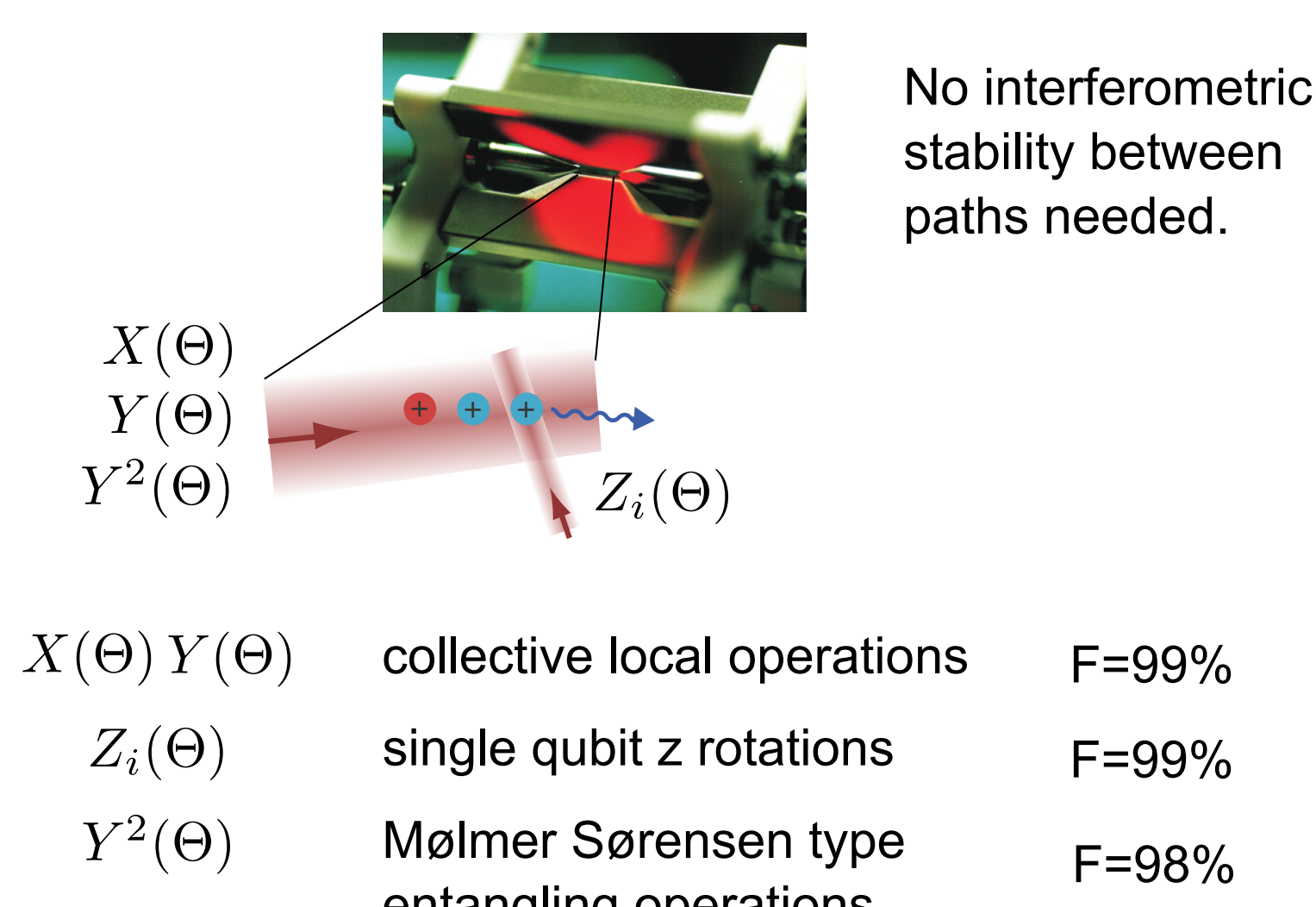
Pulse sequence: $U = \prod_m e^{-i \Theta_m H_m}$

Performance function Φ that has maximum for exact algorithm.

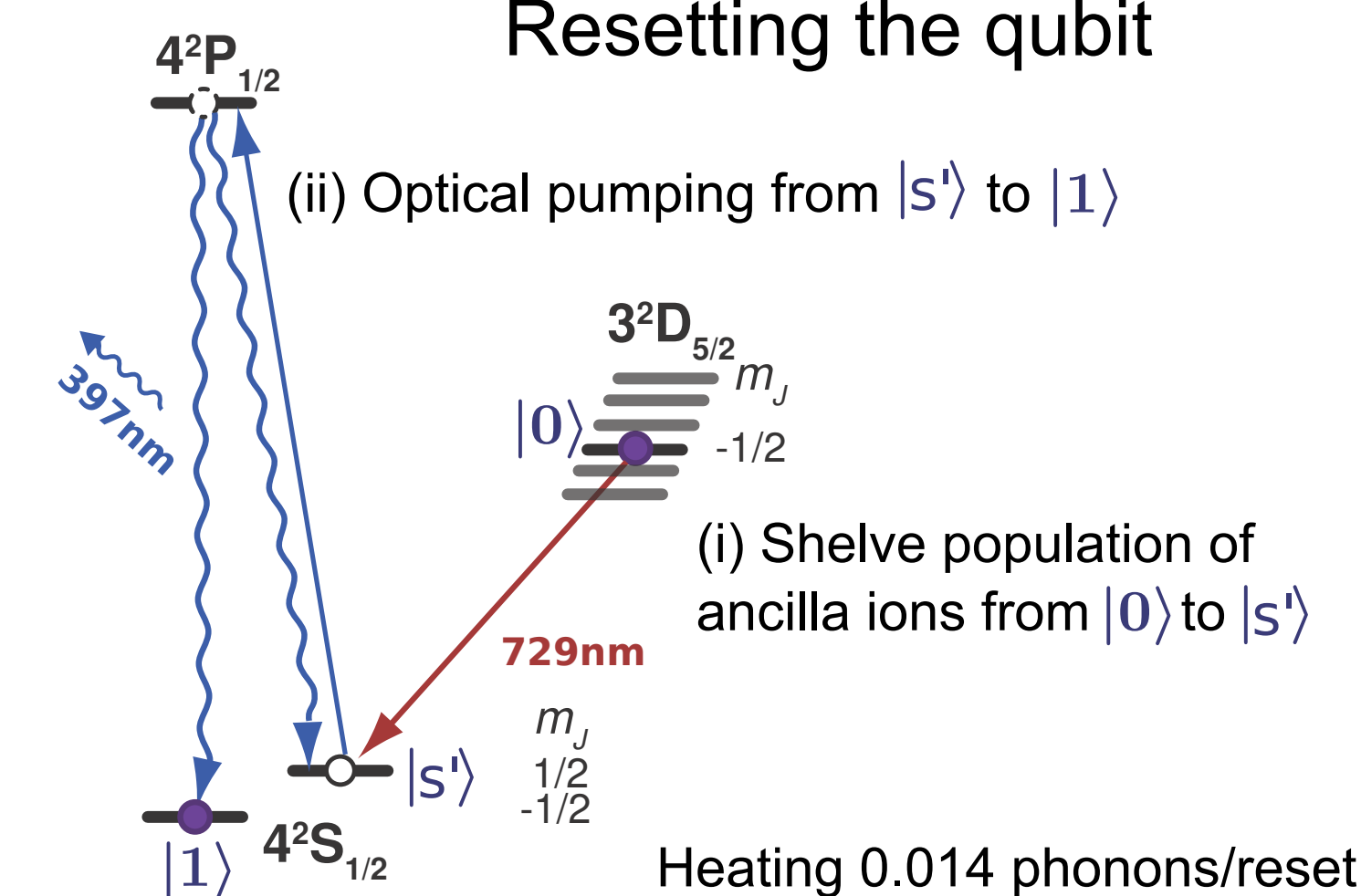
Optimize pulse length with gradient: $\Theta_m = \Theta_m + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \Theta_m}$

Add random pulses H_m from time to time.

Experimental System



Resetting the qubit



Experimental results

Step1

Step2

Step3

97% χ_0

χ_1

χ_2

χ_3



With errors: F=90%
Without errors: F=90%



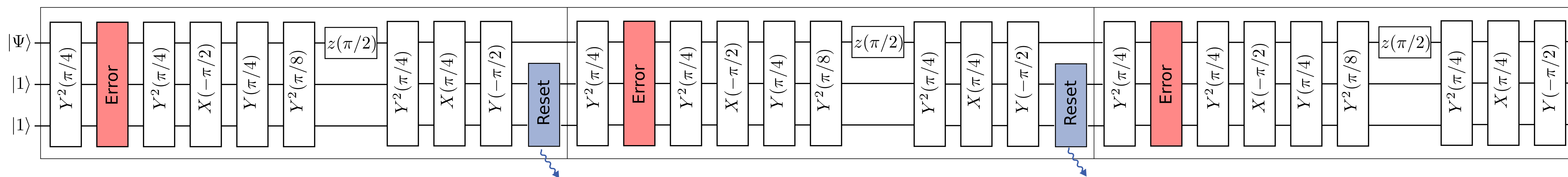
With errors: F=80%
Without errors: F=80%



With errors: F=70%
Without errors: F=72%

With errors: Data taken from average over all possible single qubit errors.

identity process

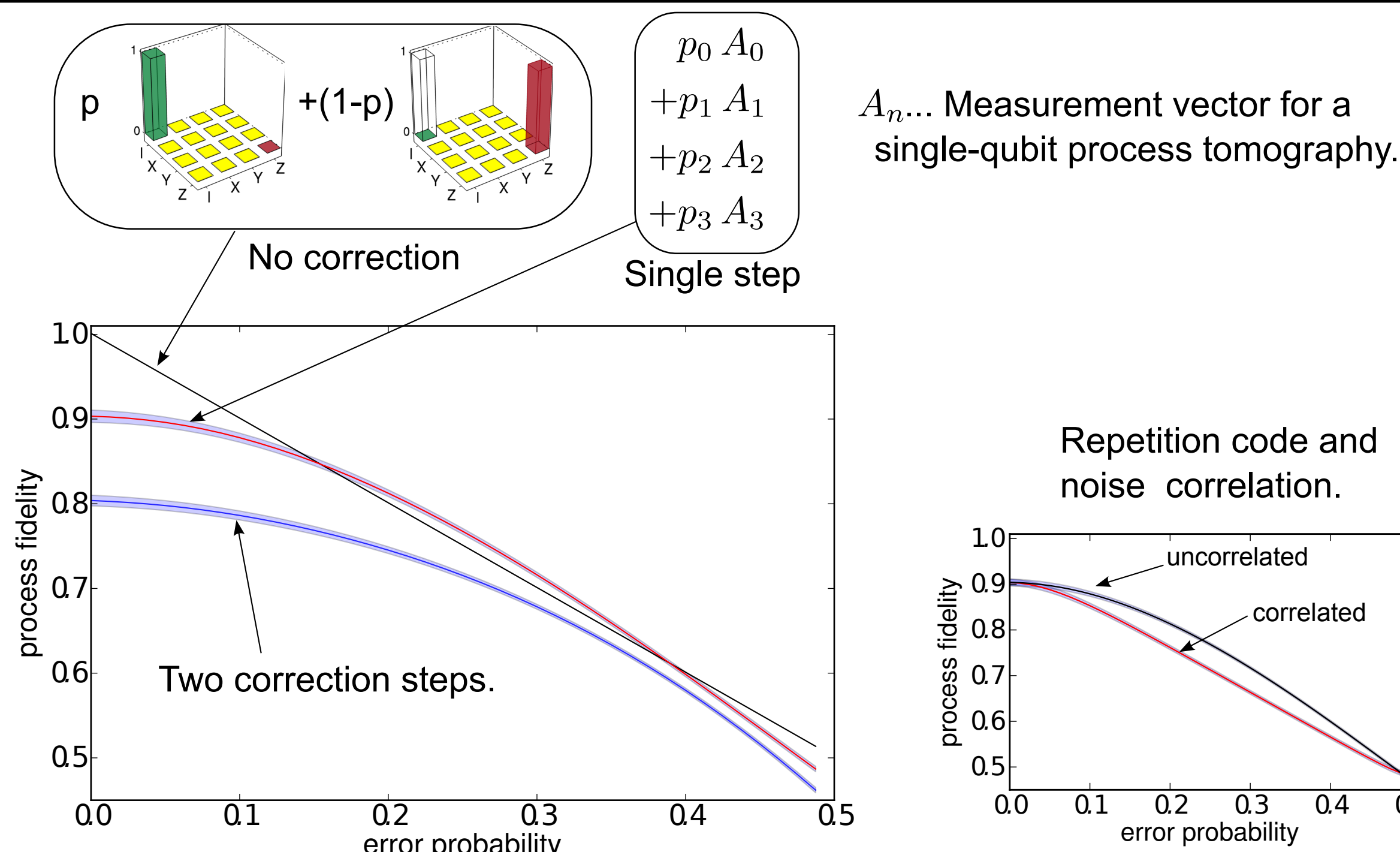


Simulating an environment

The algorithm corrects for single phase-flips but in a realistic environment, also two and three-qubit phase-flips occur.

An error model can be described by defining the error probabilities p_n that an n-qubit phase-flip occurs.

If the p_n are known depending on of the single-qubit error probability p the behavior of the algorithm can be reconstructed.



Outlook

Our optimization procedure allows us to implement complicated algorithms.

Useful error correction will need a protocol that protects also for correlated noise.

Use the dissipative toolbox to perform dissipative driven quantum computation.

References

- [1] Nielsen, Chuang, Quantum Computation and Quantum Information
[2] G. A. Paz-Silva et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 100501 (2010).
[3] V. Nebendahl et. al. Phys. Rev. A **79**, 012312 (2009).