On Quantum Stabilizer Codes over Local Frobenius Rings

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- 3 Stabilizer Codes
- 4 Symplectic Isometries of Stabilizer Codes

Outline

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, for all $r, x \in R$ and $\chi \in \widehat{R}$.

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 - Such χ is called **generating character**.



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For
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 $\Big\} \in \mathcal{U}(q^n)$

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$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_n &= \{X(a) \cdot Z(b) \mid a, b \in R^n\} \ &= \{X(a_1)Z(a_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes X(a_n)Z(a_n) \mid (a,b) \in R^{2n}\} \end{aligned}$$

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is a non-degenerate, symplectic, bilinear form. For $A \subseteq R^{2n}$, $A^{\perp} := \{x \in R^{2n} \mid \langle x \mid A \rangle_s = 0\}$.

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The *n*-th qubit **Pauli Group** associated to the error basis \mathcal{E}_n is defined as

$$\mathcal{P}_n := \{ \omega^I X(a) Z(b) \mid (a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}, I \in \mathbb{Z} \}.$$

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We have a group homomorphism

$$\Psi: \mathcal{P}_n \longrightarrow R^{2n}, \, \omega^I X(a) Z(b) \mapsto (a, b)$$

Quantum Stabilizer Codes

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Theorem

 $\mathcal{Q}(S)$ can detect all the errors outside $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_n) - S$.

Definition

• The symplectic weight of an error $e = \omega^{I} X(a) Z(b)$ is

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• The minimum distance of a quantum stabilizer code is

$$dist(\mathcal{Q}(S)) := \min\{\mathsf{wt}_{\mathsf{s}}(e) \mid e \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{P}_n) - S\}.$$



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Definition

The **symplectic weight** of a codeword is $wt_s(a, b) := |\{i \mid (a_i, b_i) \neq (0, 0)\}|.$ **The minimum distance** of a stabilizer code is

$$\mathsf{dist}(\mathcal{C}) := \begin{cases} \min\{\mathsf{wt}_\mathsf{s}(a,b) \mid (a,b) \in \mathcal{C}^\perp - \mathcal{C}\} & \text{ if } \mathcal{C} \subsetneq \mathcal{C}^\perp \\ \min\{\mathsf{wt}_\mathsf{s}(a,b) \mid (a,b) \in \mathcal{C}^\perp - \{0\}\} & \text{ if } \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}^\perp \end{cases}.$$

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Symplectic Isometries

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Let $A \leq R^{2n}$ be a submodule. A linear map $f : A \rightarrow R^{2n}$ is called a **symplectic isometry** if for all $x, y \in R^{2n}$

 $\mathsf{wt}_{\mathsf{s}}(x) = \mathsf{wt}_{\mathsf{s}}(f(x)) \text{ and } \langle x \mid y \rangle_{\mathsf{s}} = \langle f(x) \mid f(y) \rangle_{\mathsf{s}}.$

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Example

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Example

- **1** For a permutation $\sigma \in S_n$, $(a, b) \mapsto (\sigma(a), \sigma(b))$.
- **2** $(a, b) \mapsto (\cdots, a_{i-1}, b_i, a_{i+1}, \cdots, \cdots, b_{i-1}, -a_i, b_{i+1}, \cdots).$

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 To answer this question we transfer the problem on (R²)ⁿ via the change of coordinates

$$\gamma: \mathbb{R}^{2n} \to (\mathbb{R}^2)^n, (a, b) \mapsto (a_1, b_1 \mid \cdots \mid a_n, b_n).$$

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- Define $\langle x \mid y \rangle := \langle \gamma^{-1}(x) \mid \gamma^{-1}(y) \rangle_s$ for all $x, y \in (R^2)^n$.
- For a linear map $f : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \to \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, denote $\tilde{f} := \gamma \circ f \circ \gamma^{-1}$.

Theorem (Gluesing-Luerssen/P, 2017)

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Open Problem

How different can the groups $Mon_{SL}(C)$ and Symp(C) be?

Theorem (P, 2018)

For any groups $H \le K$ that satisfy some necessary conditions there exists a stabilizer code such that $H = Mon_{SL}(C)$ and G = Symp(C).

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Outline

1 Frobenius Rings

- 2 Quantum Stabilizer Codes
- 3 Stabilizer Codes
- 4 Symplectic Isometries of Stabilizer Codes
- 5 Minimum distance of a Stabilizer Code

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- When $C \subsetneq C^{\perp}$, we don't know.

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- The theorem says that stabilizer codes over local Frobenius rings cannot over-perform stabilizer codes over fields.
- When $C = C^{\perp}$ we have equality.
- When C ⊆ C[⊥], we don't know. However, computational and theoretical data suggest that equality still holds.

Conjecture

Let *C* be a free stabilizer code. Then $dist(C) = dist(\overline{C})$.

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Thank You!