# (On Quantum) Stabilizer Codes over Local Frobenius Rings

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Joint Mathematics Meetings 2018 San Diego, CA January 12, 2018

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1 Frobenius Rings

2 Stabilizer Codes

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3 Symplectic Isometries of Stabilizer Codes

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$$(r \cdot \chi)(x) := \chi(rx)$$
, for all  $r, x \in R$  and  $\chi \in \widehat{R}$ .

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  - Such  $\chi$  is called **generating character**.

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#### 1 Frobenius Rings

#### 2 Stabilizer Codes

3 Symplectic Isometries of Stabilizer Codes

#### 4 Minimum distance of a Stabilizer Code

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#### Definition

A submodule  $C \leq R^{2n}$  is called a **stabilizer code** (of length *n*) if  $C \subseteq C^{\perp}$ .

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The symplectic weight 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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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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**1** For a permutation  $\sigma \in S_n$ ,  $(a, b) \mapsto (\sigma(a), \sigma(b))$ .

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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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#### Question

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 To answer this question we transfer the problem on (R<sup>2</sup>)<sup>n</sup> 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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The symplectic weight now becomes the Hamming weight on  $R^2$ , that is, wt<sub>H</sub>(x) = wt<sub>s</sub>( $\gamma^{-1}(x)$ ) for all  $x \in (R^2)^n$ .

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• Define  $\langle x \mid y \rangle := \langle \gamma^{-1}(x) \mid \gamma^{-1}(y) \rangle_s$  for all  $x, y \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^n$ .

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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  $\widetilde{f} := \gamma \circ f \circ \gamma^{-1}$ .

#### Theorem (Gluesing-Luerssen, P)

A linear map  $f : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \to \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  is a symplectic isometry iff the map  $\widetilde{f} : (\mathbb{R}^2)^n \to (\mathbb{R}^2)^n$  is given by

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Although this question is interesting for submodule  $A \le R^{2n}$ , we are interested on stabilizer codes.

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#### Let $C \leq R^{2n}$ be a stabilizer code. We define two groups:



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Let  $C < R^{2n}$  be a stabilizer code. We define two groups:

 $Mon_{SL}(C) := \{ f \in Aut(C) \mid f \text{ is monomial} \}$ Symp(C) := { $f \in Aut(C) \mid f$  is symplectic isometry}



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 $\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Mon}_{\mathsf{SL}}(C) &:= \{ f \in \mathsf{Aut}(C) \mid f \text{ is monomial} \} \\ \mathsf{Symp}(C) &:= \{ f \in \mathsf{Aut}(C) \mid f \text{ is symplectic isometry} \} \end{aligned}$ 

• 
$$Mon_{SL}(C) \subseteq Symp(C)$$
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**Fact:**  $Mon_{SL}(C) \subsetneq Symp(C)$ .

Reason: Explicit construction of a stabilizer code that does not admit a monomial symplectic isometry.

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  - **Fact:**  $Mon_{SL}(C) \subsetneq Symp(C)$ .
  - Reason: Explicit construction of a stabilizer code that does not admit a monomial symplectic isometry.
- Computing Symp(C) is unrealistic in general. An easier question is the following.

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#### Open Problem

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

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■ Let *R* be a local Frobenius ring with maximal ideal m, and *k* := *R*/m the residue field.



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- Let R be a local Frobenius ring with maximal ideal m, and k := R/m the residue field.
- Let  $C \leq R^{2n}$  be a *free* stabilizer code. Denote  $\overline{C} \leq k^{2n}$  coordinate-wise projection of C onto k.



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The theorem says that stabilizer codes over local Frobenius rings cannot over-perform stabilizer codes over fields.

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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.

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- Let C ≤ R<sup>2n</sup> be a free stabilizer code. Denote C ≤ k<sup>2n</sup> coordinate-wise projection of C onto k.
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#### Theorem (Gluesing-Luerssen, P)

 $dist(C) \leq dist(\overline{C})$ 

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

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- Let R be a local Frobenius ring with maximal ideal m, and k := R/m the residue field.
- Let  $C \leq R^{2n}$  be a *free* stabilizer code. Denote  $\overline{C} \leq k^{2n}$  coordinate-wise projection of C onto k.
  - $\overline{C}$  is a stabilizer code over k.

#### Theorem (Gluesing-Luerssen, P)

 $\textit{dist}(C) \leq \textit{dist}(\overline{C})$ 

- 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<sup>⊥</sup>, we don't know. However, computational and theoretical data suggest that equality still holds.

#### Conjecture

Stabilizer codes over local Frobenius rings perform as good as stabilizer codes over fields.

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# Thank You!

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