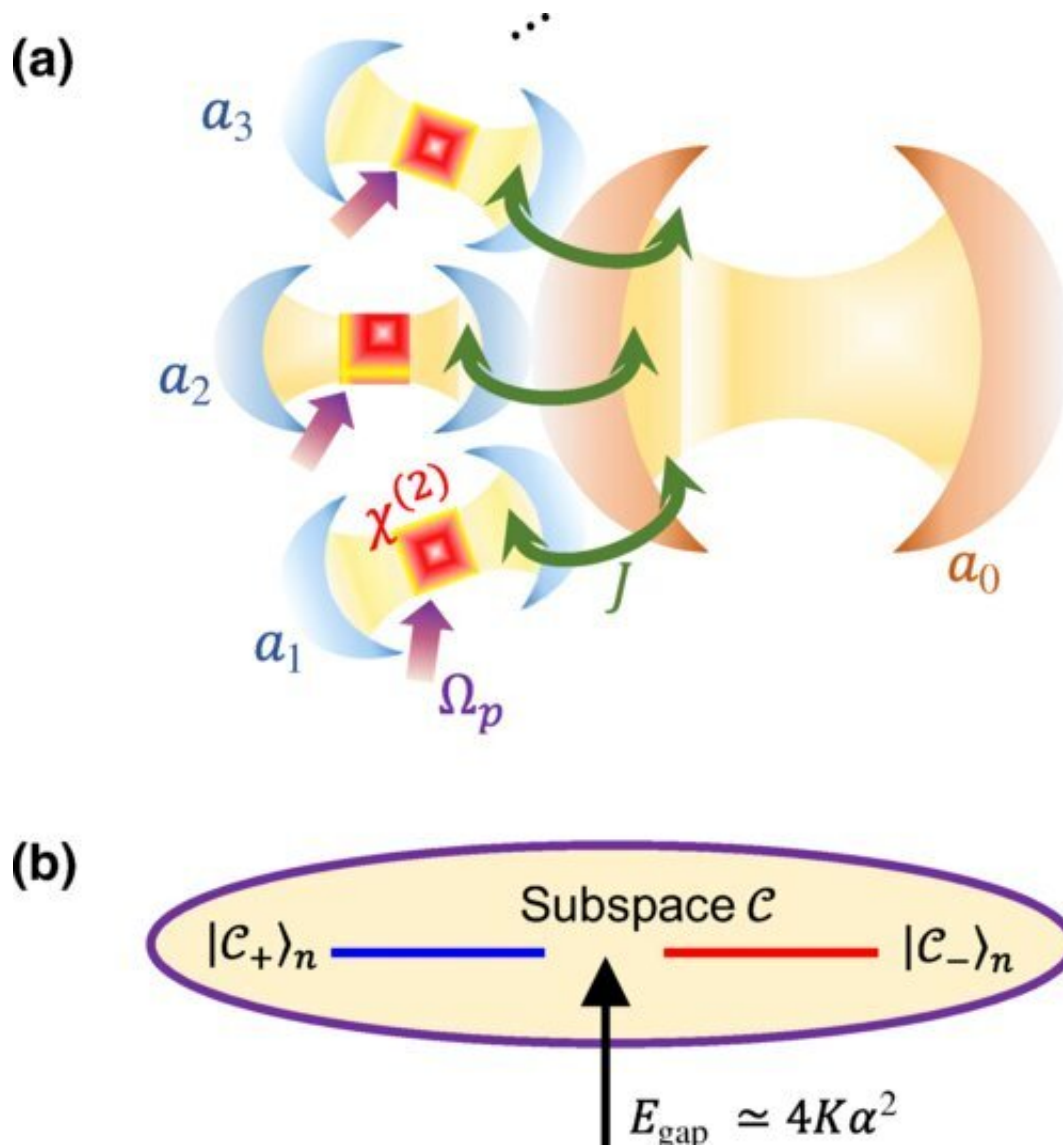


Using 'cat states' to realize fault-tolerant quantum computers

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(a) Schematic of N Kerr-nonlinear resonators coupled to another resonator. Driving the $\chi^{(2)}$ nonlinearity induces a two-photon driving in the cavity mode a_n .
 (b) Eigenspectrum of the n th Kerr parametric oscillator, H_n^{Kerr} , in the rotating

frame determined by Eq. The excited states appear at a lower energy because the Kerr nonlinearity is negative. Credit: *Physical Review Applied* (2022). DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevApplied.18.024076

Error correction in quantum computers could be simplified by a new protocol proposed by an all-RIKEN team based on "cat states." It could cut the computing resources needed to fix errors to the same level as conventional computers, making quantum computers cheaper and more compact.

Quantum computers are looming ever larger on the horizon of computing. They have already demonstrated the ability to outperform traditional computers for certain kinds of calculations. But they are more prone to [errors](#) than conventional computers.

Since traditional computers are based on bits that are either 0 or 1, the only [error](#) they are susceptible to is when a bit accidentally flips from 0 to 1 or vice versa.

But quantum computers use qubits, which can be in a superposition of two states. When the states are depicted on a sphere, the angle between the two states is known as the qubit's phase. This phase can also be flipped in quantum computers. They thus need more [computing resources](#) to correct for this additional source of error.

An attractive way to sidestep this problem is to use qubits based on so-called cat states. These states are named after Schrödinger's hypothetical cat, which is simultaneously dead and alive until observed. By analogy, cat states are superpositions of two states with opposite phase.

Unlike other qubits, cat-state qubits cannot undergo phase flips, so that

engineers making quantum computers based on them need only worry about bit flips—just like in conventional computers. Researchers are now exploring how to use these cat-state qubits to perform computations.

Now, Ye-Hong Chen and four co-workers, all at the RIKEN Center for Quantum Computing, have theoretically demonstrated a way to use cat states to realize fault-tolerant gates for connecting multiple [qubits](#) in a process known as entanglement.

"Conventional computers can only process data one bit at a time, but entanglement allows quantum computers to process a lot of data simultaneously," explains Chen. "The gates can rapidly generate entangled cat states with high accuracy."

The team showed that such fault-tolerant quantum gates could be used to implement a quantum search algorithm with a [high efficiency](#). The algorithm will allow databases to be searched faster than is currently possible using conventional computers.

"Let us assume that you are searching for one key that will open a box among 100 keys. On average, you would need to try 50 keys using a conventional search algorithm to identify the one key that opens that box," says Chen. "But with the quantum search [algorithm](#) the average is only 10 attempts," says Chen.

The work is published in the journal *Physical Review Applied*.

The team is now exploring how to develop other useful quantum algorithms based on fault-tolerant quantum codes.

More information: Ye-Hong Chen et al, Fault-Tolerant Multiqubit Geometric Entangling Gates Using Photonic Cat-State Qubits, *Physical*

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