

# Low-Overhead Magic State Distillation with Color Codes

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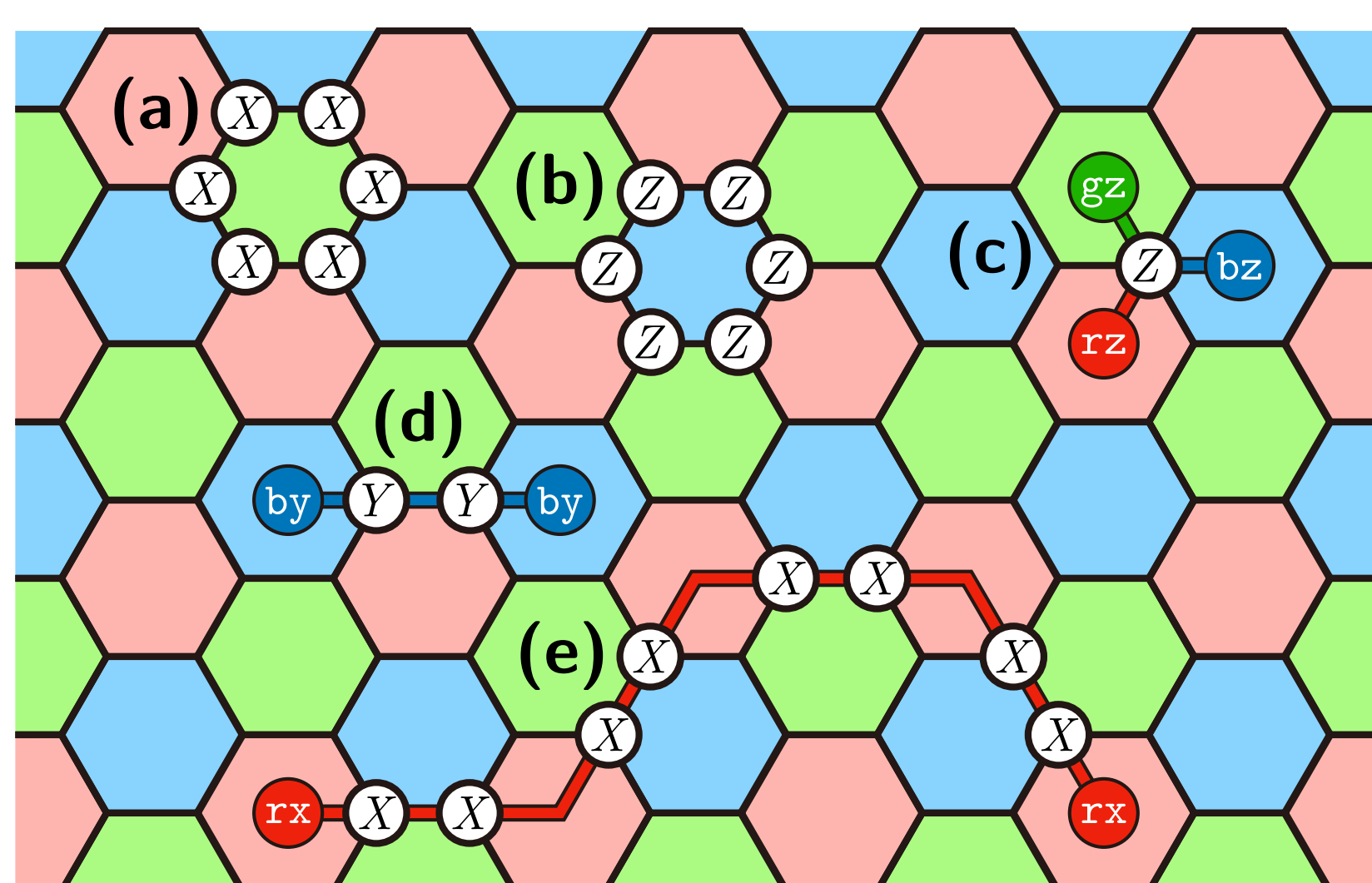
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## Summary

- **2D color codes** [1] offer advantages such as transversal Clifford gates, higher encoding rates than surface codes, and efficient lattice surgery with lower spacetime overhead [2], despite a lower error threshold compared to surface codes.
- **Motivation:** Magic state distillation (MSD) is essential for universal quantum computing but highly costly due to its demand for many logical operations. We should tailor & optimise it to a specific code we want to use. Such optimisation has been studied well for surface codes by Litinski [5, 6]. How about for color codes?
- We propose **two MSD schemes tailored to 2D color codes**:
  - **Single-level scheme:** A scheme based on faulty T-measurement, optimised for higher target error rates ( $\gtrsim 35p^3$  for physical error rate  $p$ ).
  - **Combined scheme:** A hybrid scheme combining Scheme 1 with distillation-free magic state preparation [4], achieving significantly low error rates (e.g.,  $\sim 10^{-19}$  for  $p = 10^{-4}$ ).
- Both schemes achieve lower spacetime costs compared to existing MSD methods for color codes [3], reducing resources by up to two orders of magnitude for a given target error rate.

## 2D color codes

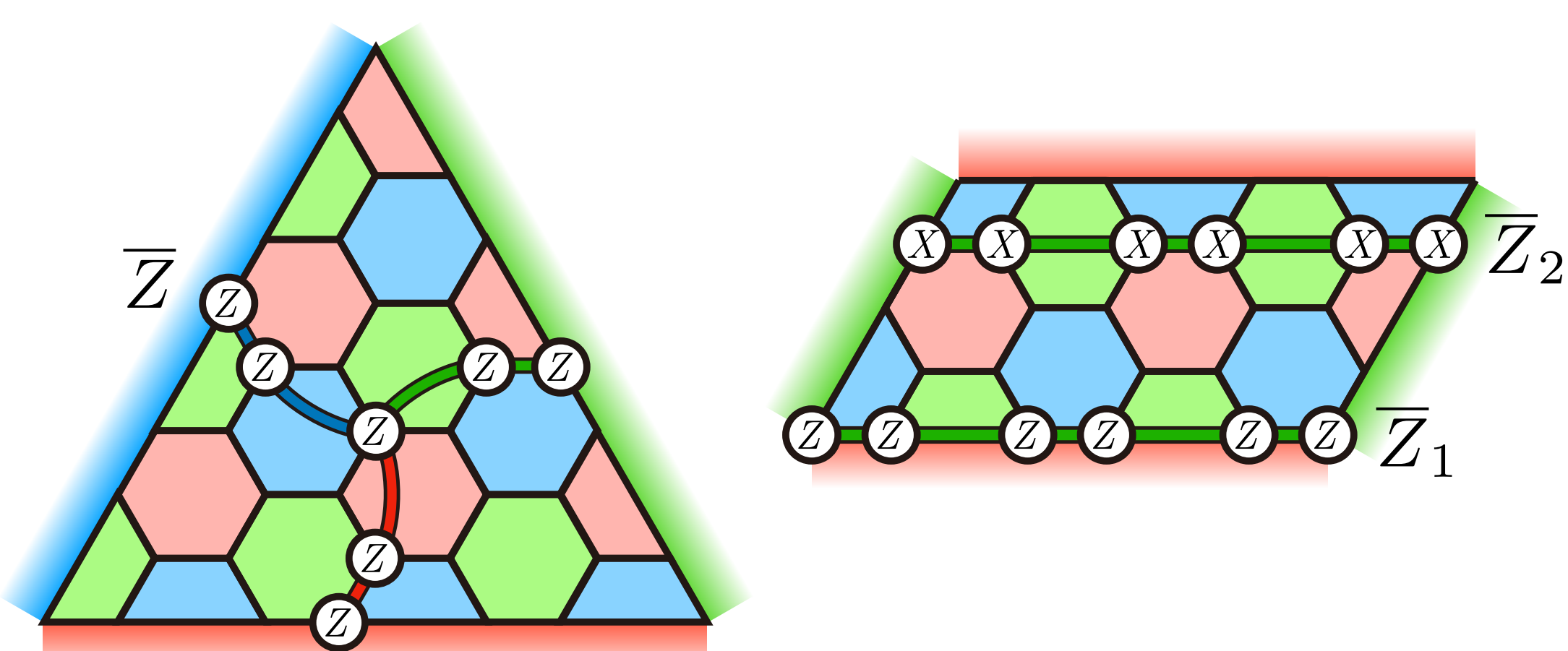


- **2D color code lattice**
  - **3-valent:** Each vertex is connected with three edges.
  - **3-colourable:** Each face can be coloured with one of three colours (r, g, b) in a way that adjacent faces have different colours.

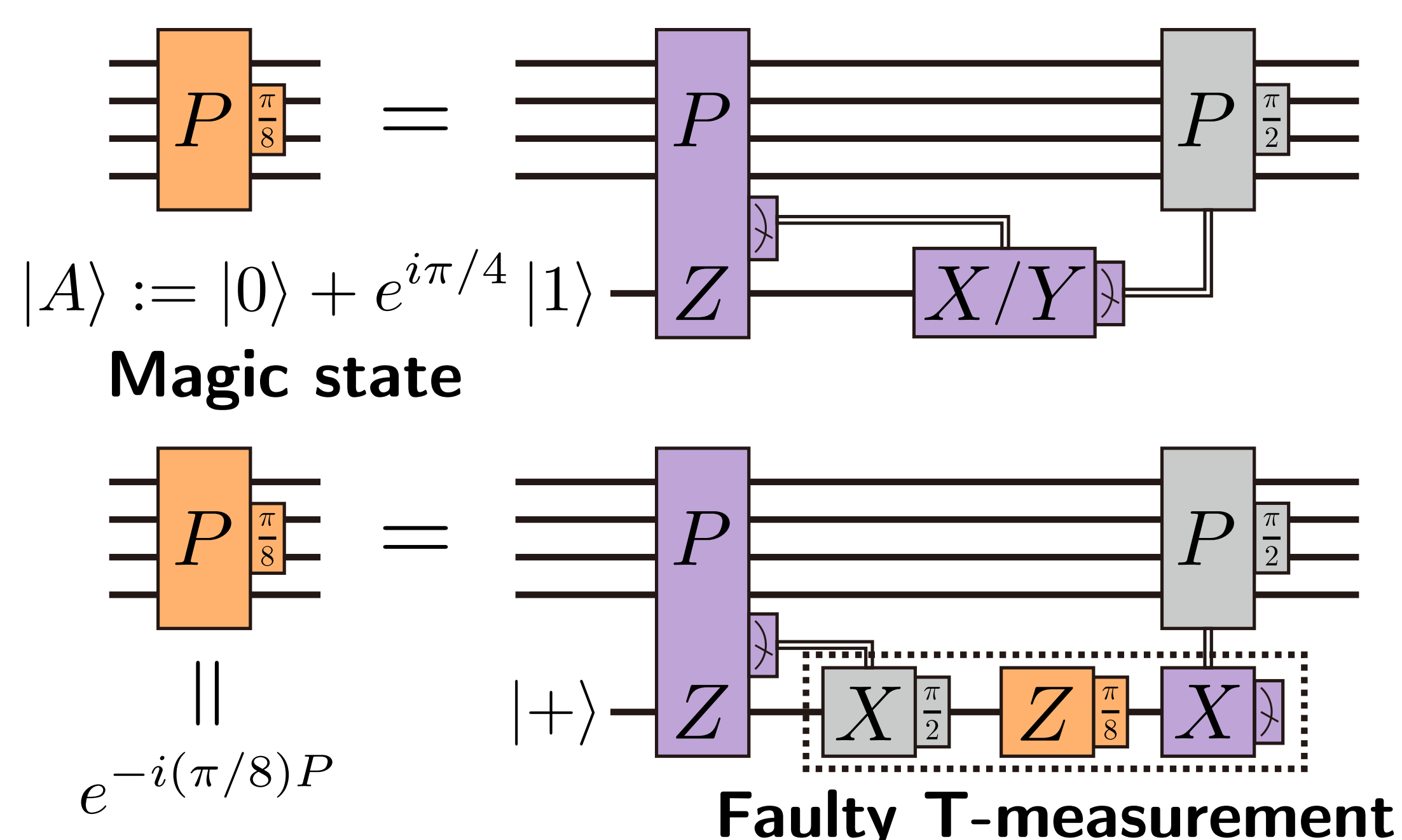
### Stabiliser generators

$$\text{For each face } f, \quad S_f^X := \prod_{v \in f} X_v, \quad S_f^Z := \prod_{v \in f} Z_v \\ \rightarrow S_f^X |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle, \quad S_f^Z |\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle.$$

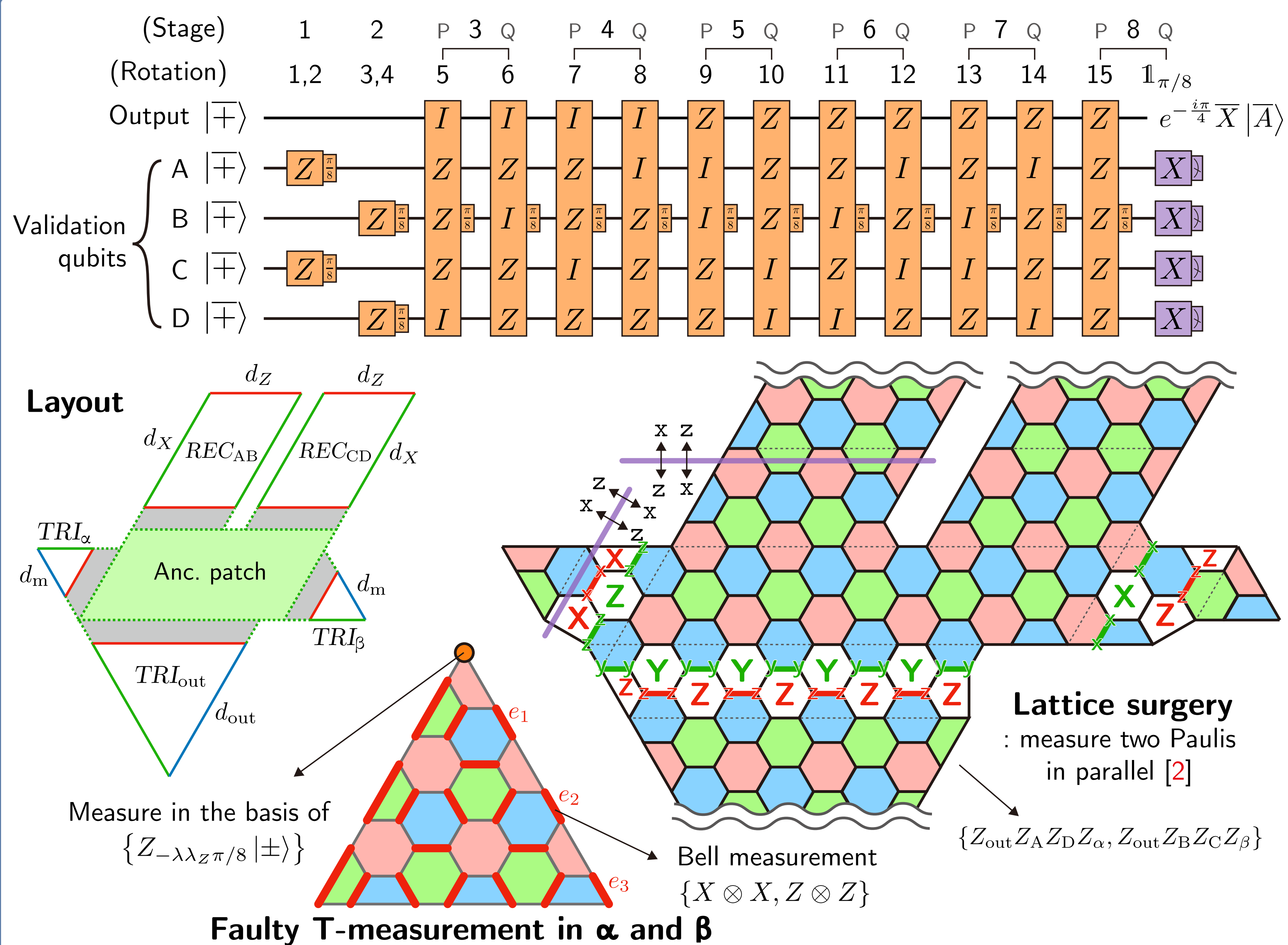
### Logical qubit



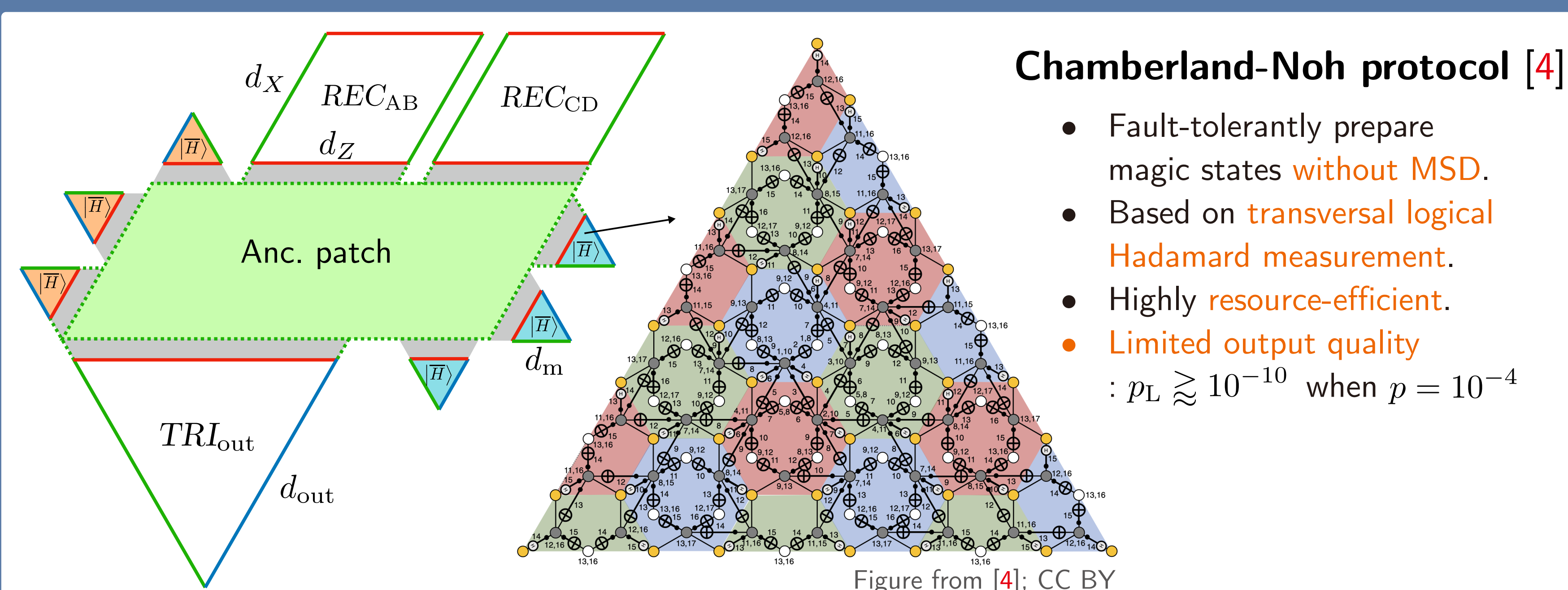
## Implementing non-Clifford gates



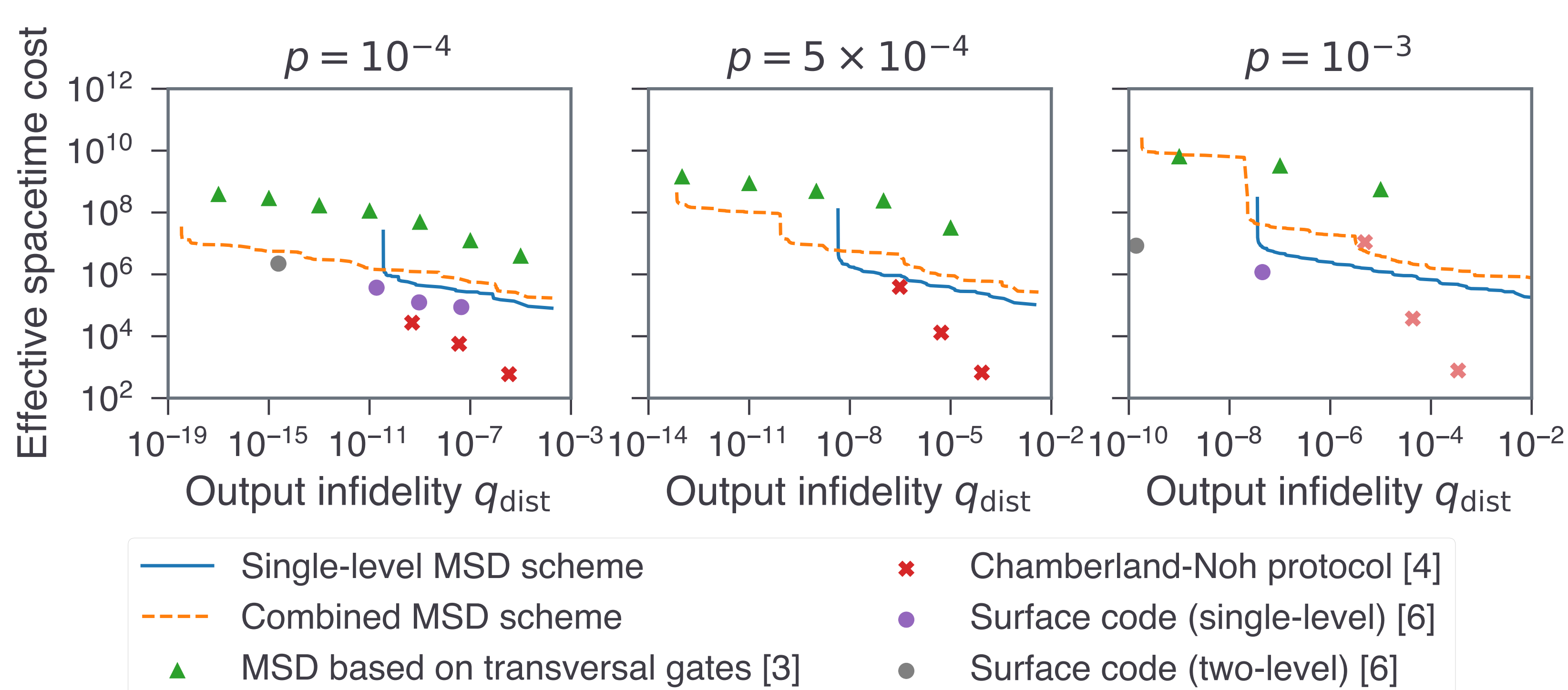
## Single-level scheme: MSD based on faulty T-measurement



## Combined scheme: MSD combined with dist.-free magic state preparation

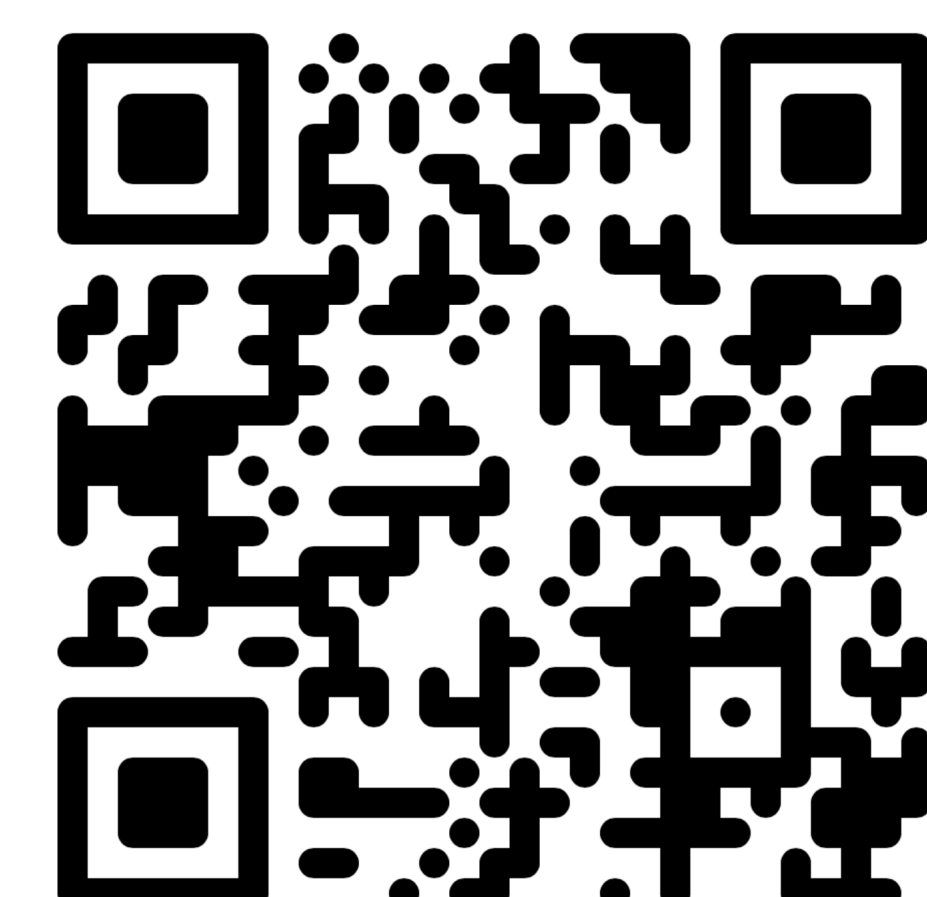


## Numerical analysis



## References

- [1] H. Bombin & M. A. Martin-Delgado, Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**, 180501 (2006).
- [2] F. Thomsen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Research **6**, 043125 (2024).
- [3] M. E. Beverland *et al.*, PRX Quantum **2**, 020341 (2021).
- [4] C. Chamberland & K. Noh, npj Quantum Inf. **6**, 91 (2020).
- [5] D. Litinski, Quantum **3**, 128 (2019).
- [6] D. Litinski, Quantum **3**, 205 (2019).



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