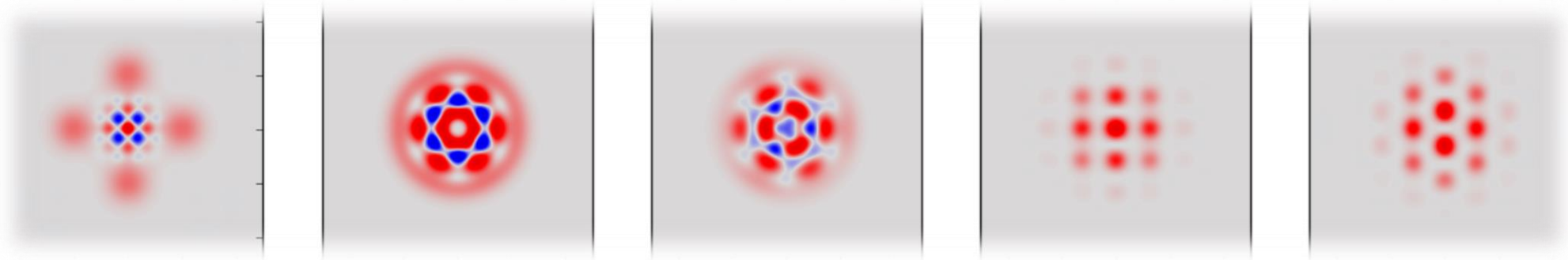


Tutorial on Bosonic Codes



For details and references, see:

- [arXiv:2211.05714](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.05714)
- errorcorrectionzoo.org/c/oscillators

Advances in Quantum
Coding Theory Workshop



Presented by *Victor V. Albert*



JOINT CENTER FOR
QUANTUM INFORMATION
AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

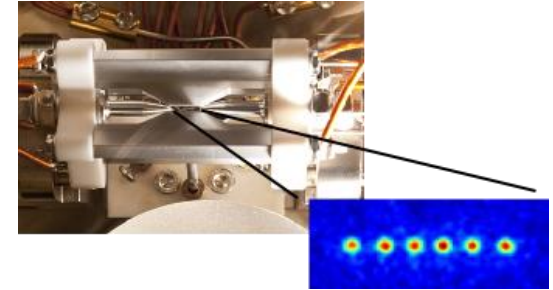


CONTINUOUS-VARIABLE (CV or “BOSONIC”) SYSTEMS

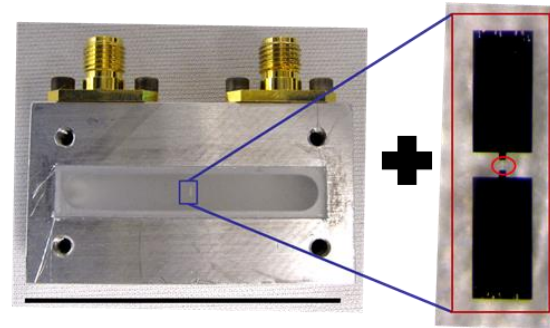
- Characterized by continuous degrees of freedom, such as **position** and **momentum** of a mechanical oscillator or **quadrature components** for an electromagnetic field mode.
- We **already use** them:
 - Communication (A)
 - Excitations of current systems (C)
- We **should study** them:
 - Long natural lifetimes (C, E)
 - Extra degrees of freedom (B, C)
 - Different geometry, states, operations (binary vs. lattices)



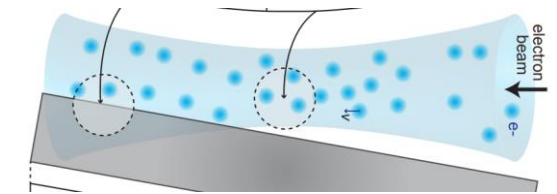
A. Optical fibers, free space



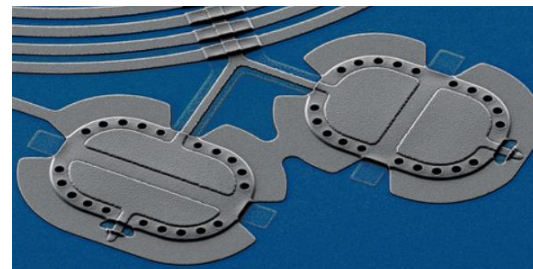
B. Vibrations of atoms/molecules



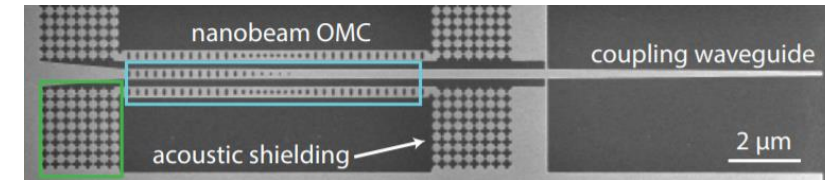
C. Microwave cavities + superconducting circuits



D. Free-electron–light interactions



E. Mechanical/acoustic resonators



∞ DIMENSIONS circumvents NO-GO THMS

1. GKP states are powerful **non-Gaussian resources**

GKP QEC + Gaussian states = universal computation (no magic-state distill.) [arXiv:1903.00012](#)

Protecting against small shifts in a logical mode (no-go thm in DV) [arXiv:1903.12615](#)

2. Continuous-parameter families of **transversal gates** (Eastin-Knill no-go thm in DV).

[arXiv:1902.07714](#) and many others

3. **Hamiltonian-based bias-preserving gates** (no-go thm in DV).

[arXiv:1905.00450](#) (cat code CNOT gate)

4. Q-simulation; commuting-projector models for **chiral topological phases** (no-go thm in DV).

[arXiv:1902.06756](#), [1906.08270](#), [2107.02817](#) (e.g., fractional quantum Hall on the lattice)

5. **Hardware efficiency:** small CV codes \geq small DV codes; cat codes $>$ 1D Ising repetition code

[arXiv:2205.09767](#) (cat codes + 2D classical Ising model)

6. Single-mode codes do not have thresholds, but concatenation can **improve qubit thresholds**.

[arXiv:2107.13589](#) and refs. therein

WHAT IS A qu-MODE?

QUANTIZING SIGNALS

- Pick some basis of **normal modes** for your signal (either in space or time).



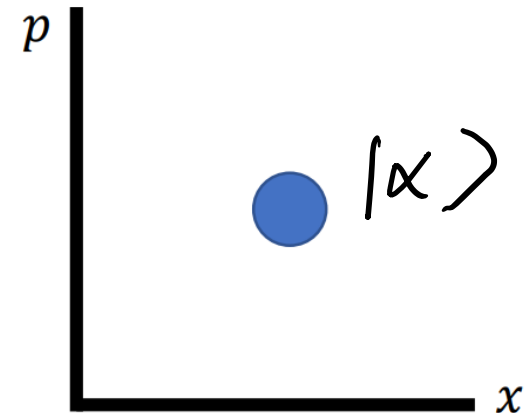
- Classical signal is continuous! Can be expanded as **linear combination** of normal modes.

$$\psi(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j f_j(t), \quad \alpha_j \in \mathbb{C}$$

Shannon 1947

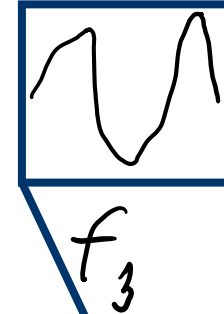
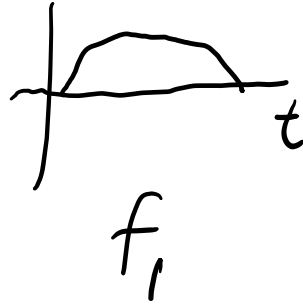
- In quantum state space, signal corresponds to tensor product of **coherent states**:

$$|\psi\rangle = \bigotimes_{j=1}^n |\alpha_j\rangle \in \ell^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$$



WHAT IS A qu-MODE???

- Find **normal modes** of Laplace's equation for a box (either in space or time).

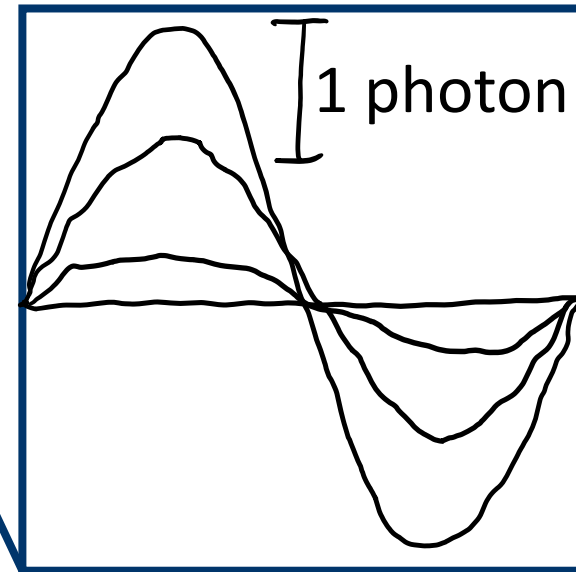


...



- Quantum mode, or qu-mode, arises from quantizing the **amplitude** of each (classical) normal mode.

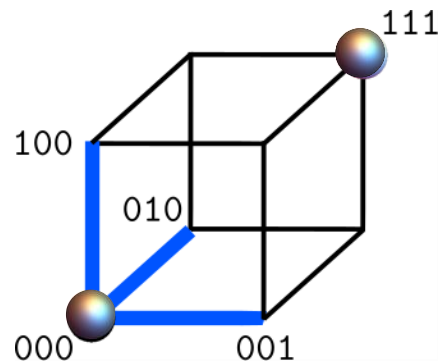
$$e^{\mathcal{H}(R)} \equiv \equiv$$



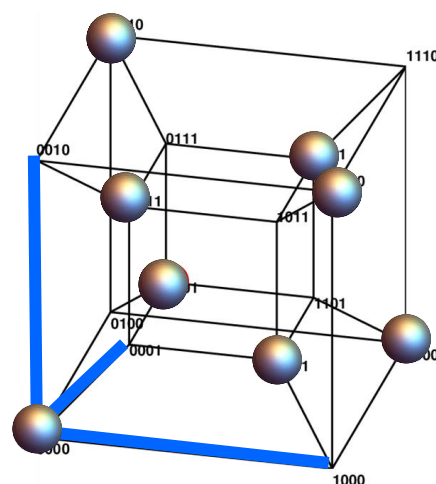
- This allows us to consider **superpositions** of coherent states...

CLASSICAL

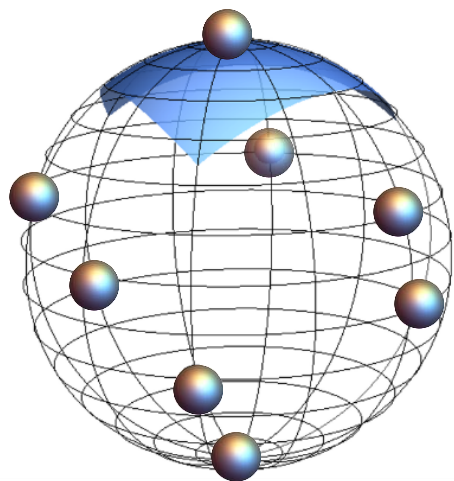
Classical codewords pack space in well-separated way, protecting from **bit-flip errors**.



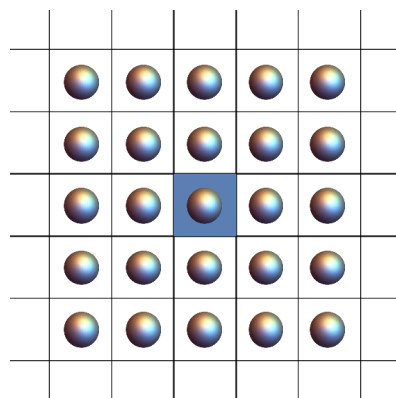
[3,1,2] repetition



[4,3,2] single parity check



spherical code



lattice

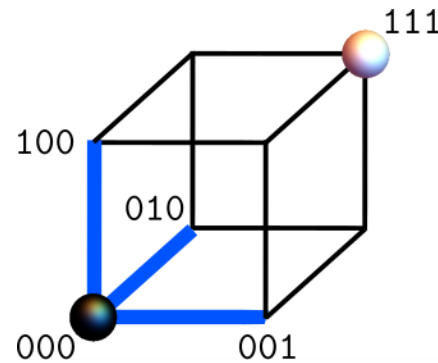


QUANTUM

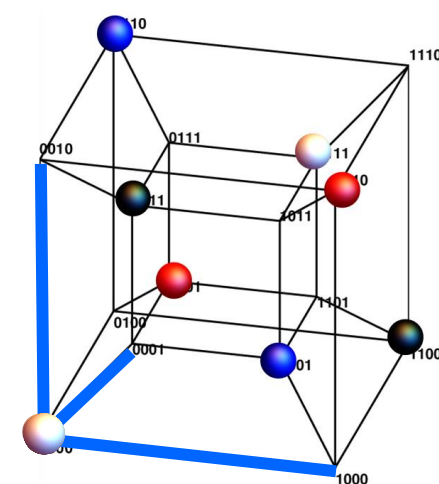
Quantum codewords are **superposed** classical codewords.*

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \bullet} |\alpha\rangle$$

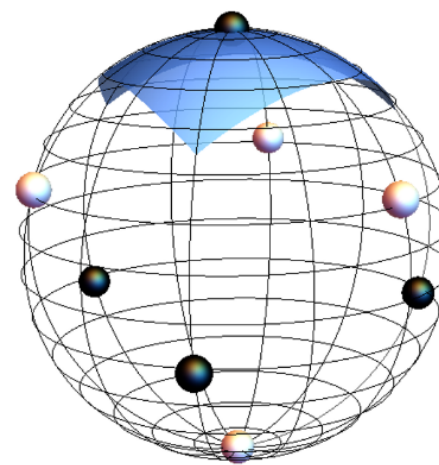
$$|\bar{1}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \circ} |\alpha\rangle$$



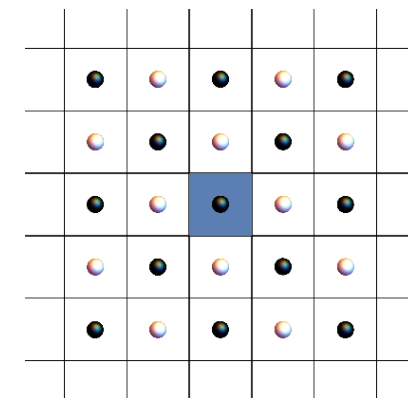
[[3,1]] quantum repetition



[[4,2,2]]



quantum spherical (QSC)

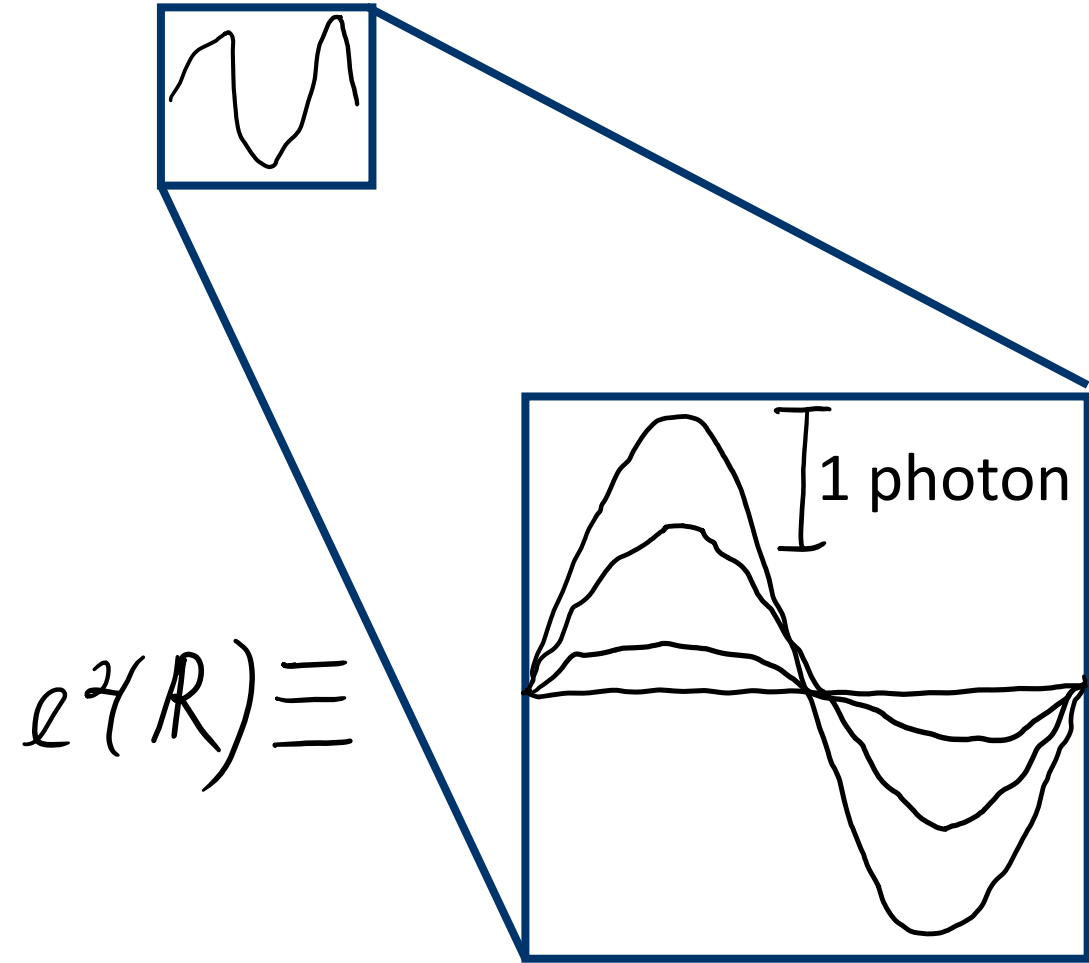


quantum lattice (GKP)

*nonuniform superpositions yield "non-CSS" codes

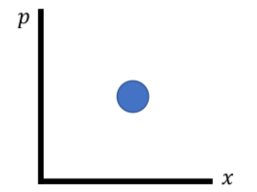
GENERAL STATES

- More generally, a (single-mode) **quantum state** $|\psi\rangle \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is a vector with finite occupation-number moments.
 - ✓ $\langle \psi | \hat{n}^\ell | \psi \rangle < \infty$ for all $\ell \geq 0$.
 - ✓ Such states form **Schwartz space** $S(\mathbb{R})$.
- Ideal CV codewords are often not in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, but “**regularized**” versions in $S(\mathbb{R})$ yield the same basic protection.

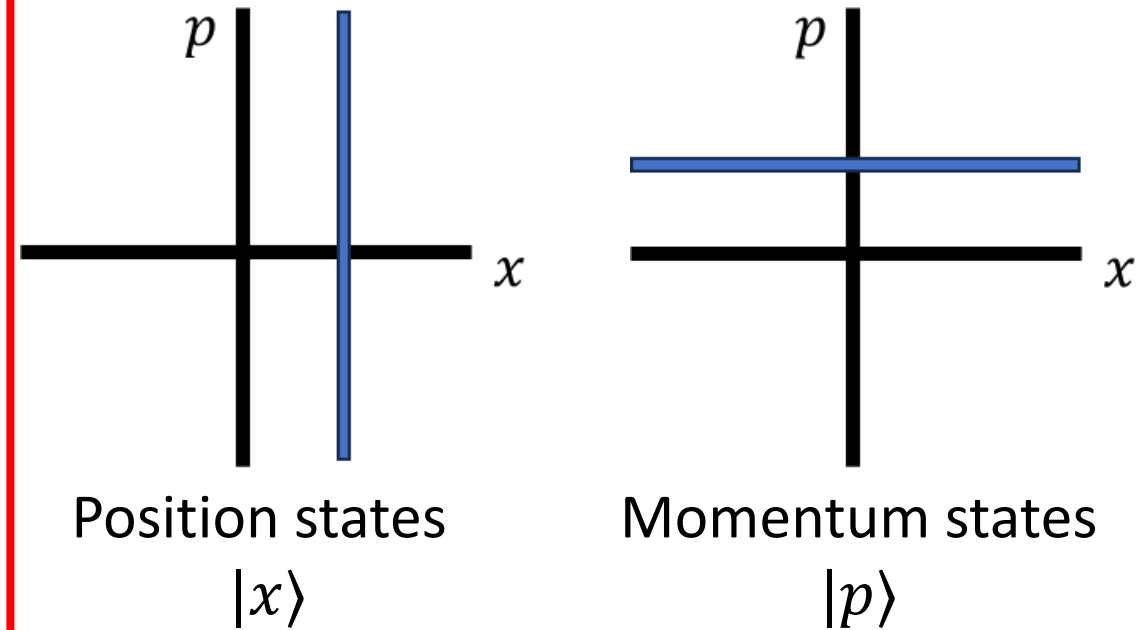


OTHER CV “BASES”

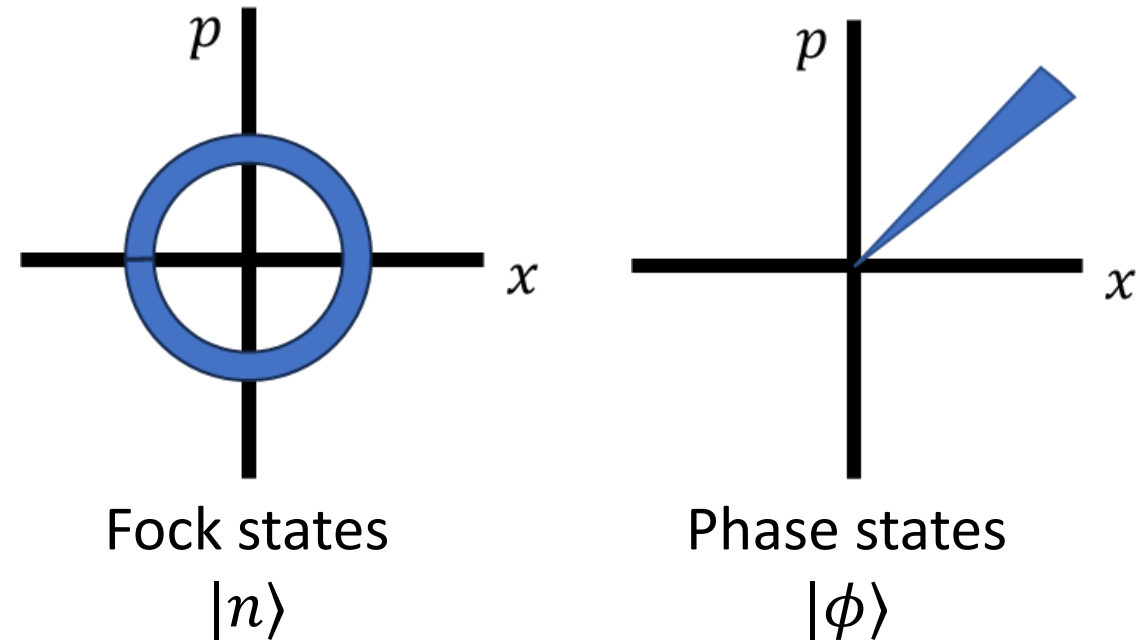
Coherent states $|\alpha\rangle$



Cartesian conjugate bases



Angular “conjugate” bases



- Each is a “basis” for **states**.
- Each offers ways to **construct** new codes and **embed** old ones.
- Each conjugate pair comes with an **error basis** for operators.

CARTESIAN CODES

CARTESIAN ERROR BASIS

Position/momentum displacement operators $D(\boldsymbol{\gamma})$ are the closest analogues of **Pauli strings**.

They form a complete and “orthonormal” **basis**.

Any physical (bounded) error operator can be **expanded**:

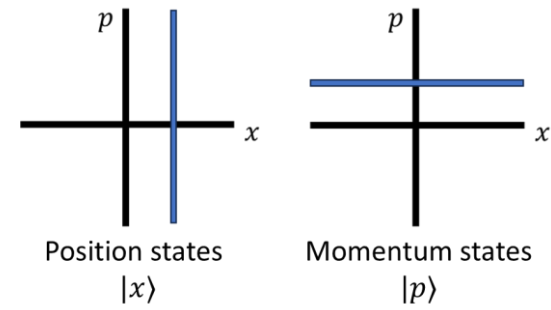
Two notions of distance:

1. Hamming weight, $\Delta(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$
→ analogous to Pauli weight

$$D(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) \equiv \exp(\gamma a - \gamma^* a^\dagger)$$

$$\text{tr}(D(\boldsymbol{\gamma})D(\boldsymbol{\eta})^\dagger) = \pi\delta^2(\boldsymbol{\gamma} - \boldsymbol{\eta})$$

$$U(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int d^2\boldsymbol{\gamma} u_\theta(\boldsymbol{\gamma})D(\boldsymbol{\gamma})$$



ANALOG STABILIZER CODES

\mathbb{Z}_2 $[[4,1,2]]$ qubit

$$|x\rangle = \left(\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}_2} (-1)^{xy} |y\rangle^{\otimes 2} \right)^{\otimes 2} \text{ codewords}$$

\mathbb{R} $[[4,1,2]]_{\mathbb{R}}$ CV

$$|x\rangle = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} dy e^{ixy} |y\rangle^{\otimes 2} \right)^{\otimes 2}$$

ZZZZ
 ZZZZ
 XXXX

Stabilizer
 "generators"

$e^{i\hat{x}} e^{-i\hat{x}} | |$
 $| | e^{i\hat{x}} e^{-i\hat{x}}$
 $e^{i\hat{p}} e^{i\hat{p}} e^{-i\hat{p}} e^{-i\hat{p}}$

Stabilizer group is
continuous, can look at Lie
 algebra (a.k.a. **nullifiers**):

$$\hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2, \hat{x}_3 - \hat{x}_4, \text{ and } \hat{p}_1 + \hat{p}_2 - \hat{p}_3 - \hat{p}_4$$

$$(\hat{x}_1 - \hat{x}_2) |x_{\text{four-mode}}\rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dy \int_{\mathbb{R}} dz e^{ix(y+z)} (y - y) |y, y, z, z\rangle = 0$$

CARTESIAN ERROR BASIS

Position/momentum displacement operators $D(\gamma)$ are the closest analogues of Pauli strings.

They form a complete and “orthonormal” basis.

Any physical (bounded) operator can be expanded:

Two notions of distance:

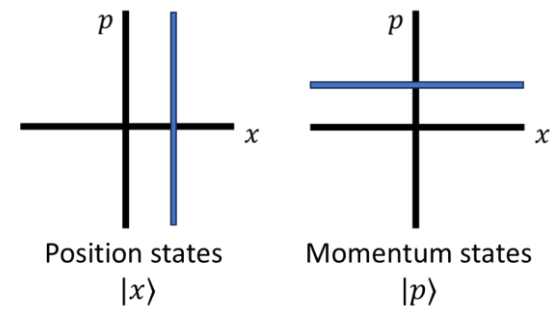
1. Hamming weight, $\Delta(\alpha)$
→ analogous to Pauli weight

2. Displacement length, $\|\alpha\|_2$
→ relevant to GKP codes

$$D(\gamma) \equiv \exp(\gamma a - \gamma^* a^\dagger)$$

$$\text{tr}(D(\gamma)D(\eta)^\dagger) = \pi\delta^2(\gamma - \eta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int d^2\gamma u_\theta(\gamma) D(\gamma)$$



GKP CODES: POSITION STATE FORMULATION

- Stabilizer group is infinite, but **discrete**.
- **Finite**-dimensional (qudit) codespace
- Protect against **small** position and momentum displacements.

$$S_{\text{GKP}} = \langle S_1, S_2 \rangle = \langle e^{i\sqrt{2\pi N}\hat{x}}, e^{-i\sqrt{2\pi N}\hat{p}} \rangle = \{S_1^a S_2^b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

- Codewords form 1D lattices w/ position states (but form 2D lattice w/ coherent states!).

$$|0_{\text{GKP}}\rangle = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} |(2\ell)\sqrt{\pi}\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad |1_{\text{GKP}}\rangle = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} |(2\ell + 1)\sqrt{\pi}\rangle$$

- Same picture holds in momentum space.

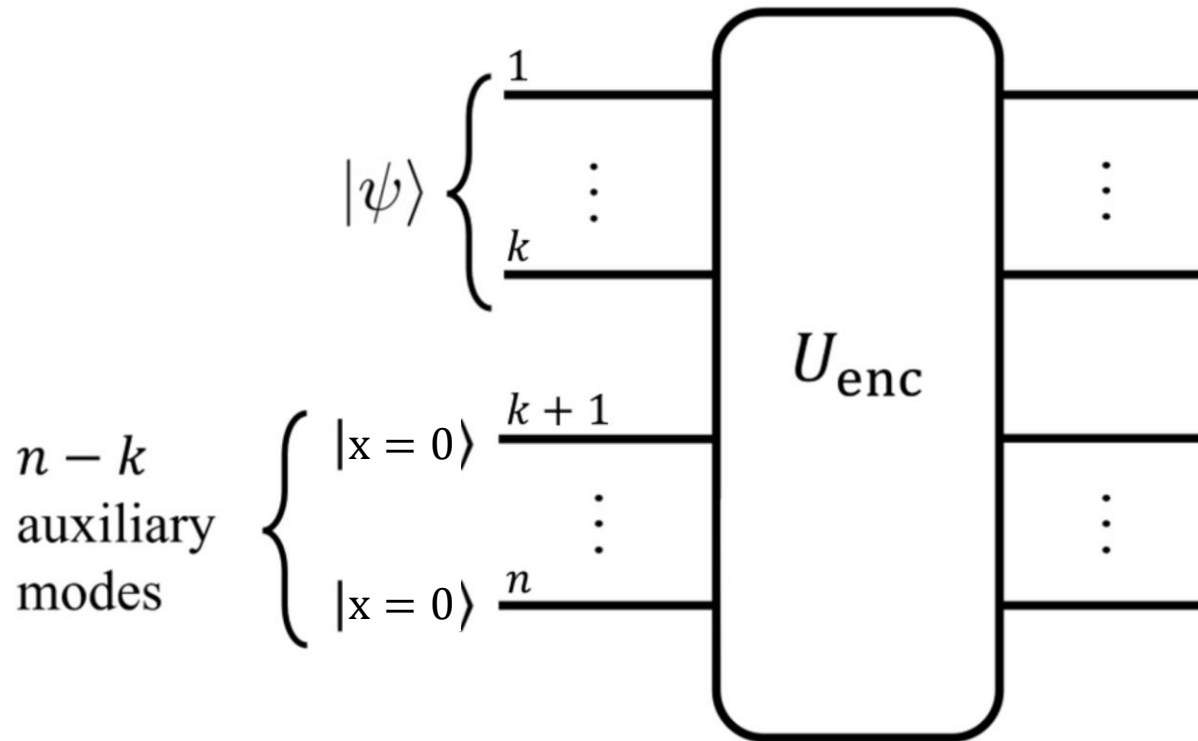


(b) GKP

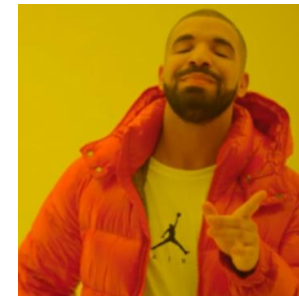
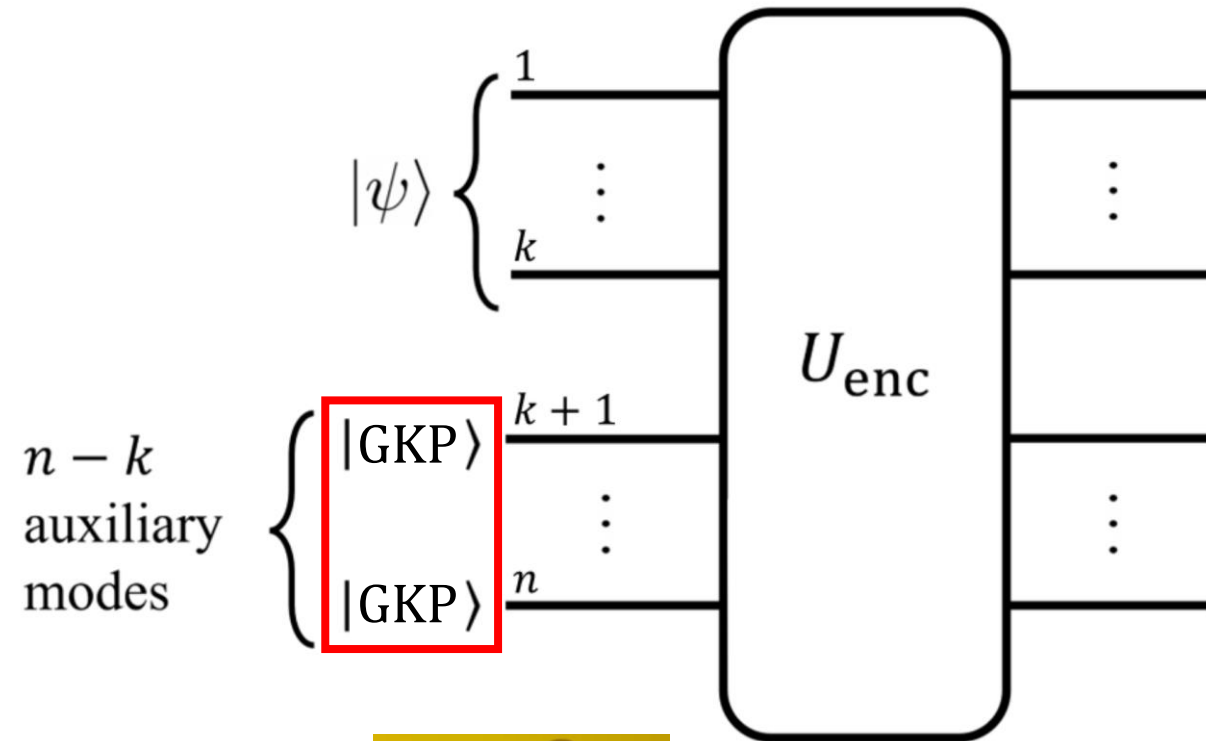


GKP-STABILIZER CODES

- Consider a GKP code and **remove** some of the stabilizers -> degenerate lattice
- GKP-stabilizer codes encode one **logical mode** into **physical modes**
- Protect infinite-dim state space against **small displacements**.



ANALOG
STABILIZER

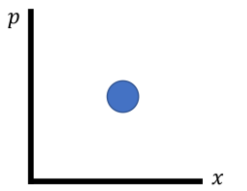


GKP-
STABILIZER

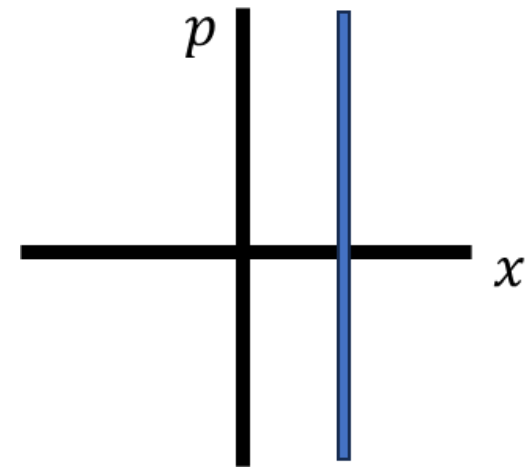
ANGULAR CODES

OTHER CV “BASES”

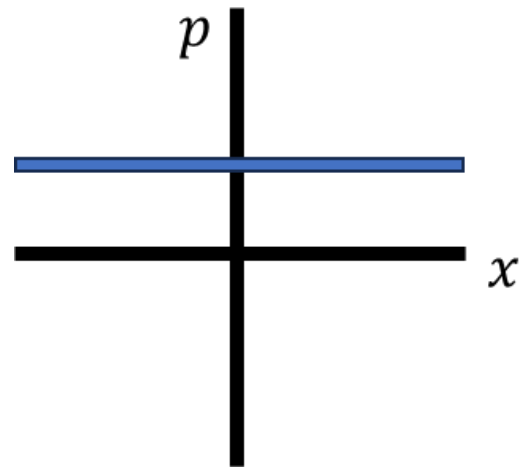
Coherent states $|\alpha\rangle$



Cartesian conjugate bases

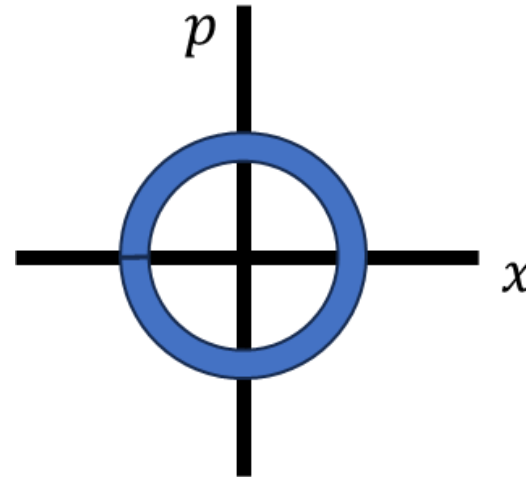


Position states
 $|x\rangle$

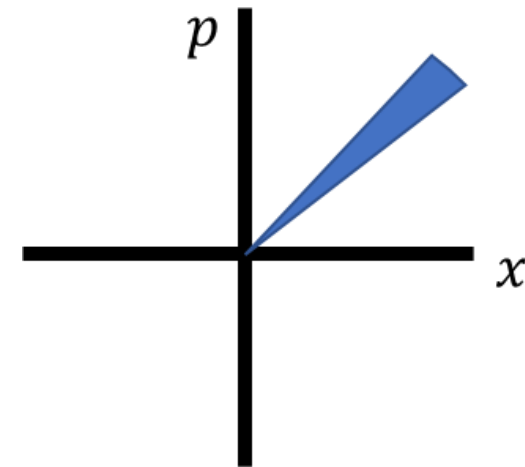


Momentum states
 $|p\rangle$

Angular “conjugate” bases



Fock states
 $|n\rangle$



Phase states
 $|\phi\rangle$

- Each is a “basis” for **states**.
- Each offers ways to **construct** new codes and **embed** old ones.
- Each conjugate pair comes with an “operator basis” for **errors**.

THE BIG THREE STATE SPACES

Qubit



Discrete position
states $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$

Discrete momentum
states $|\pm\rangle$

Pauli/Clifford
groups

CV



Real position
states $|x\rangle$

Real momentum
states $|p\rangle$

Displacements &
Gaussian ops.



Planar rotor

Angle position
states $|\phi\rangle$

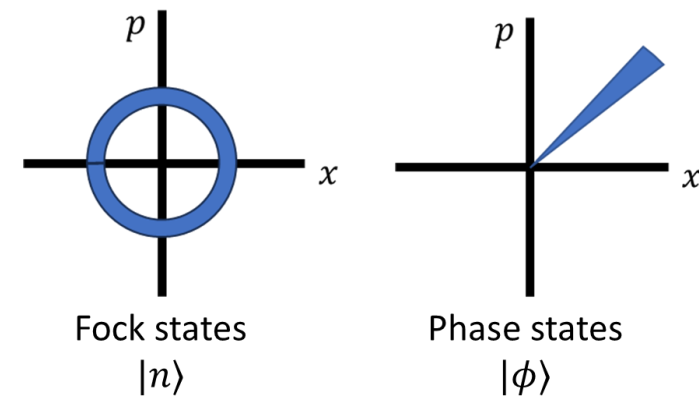
Integer momentum
states $|\ell\rangle$

rotor Pauli/Clifford
groups

[arxiv:2311.07679](https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.07679)

NUMBER-PHASE “ROTOR”

- **Phase and Fock states** are position and momentum states of a “rotor” with **no negative momentum**.
- “Momentum” kicks and Fock-space rotations mimic the momentum kicks and position shifts of a rotor.



“Momentum” kicks (photon loss/gain)

Position shifts (rotations)

$$\hat{E}_\ell = \begin{cases} \sum_{n \geq 0} |n + \ell\rangle \langle n| & \ell \geq 0 \\ \sum_{n \geq 0} |n\rangle \langle n + |\ell|| = \hat{E}_{|\ell|}^\dagger & \ell < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$e^{i\phi \hat{n}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} e^{i\phi n} |n\rangle \langle n|$$

- Their products form a complete **basis**.
- Any physical (bounded) error operator can be **expanded**.

ROTOR GKP CODES

- GKP codes can be similarly constructed for the rotor:
line \rightarrow **circle**
- Correct against
 - small **shifts** in the angular position
 - small **kicks** in angular momentum.

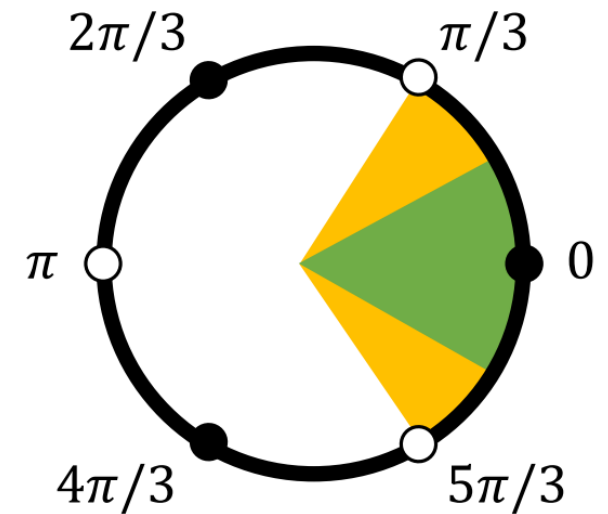
(a) $|0_L\rangle = \sum_{x \in \bullet} |x\rangle$ $|1_L\rangle = \sum_{x \in \circ} |x\rangle$



(b) GKP



(c) rotor GKP

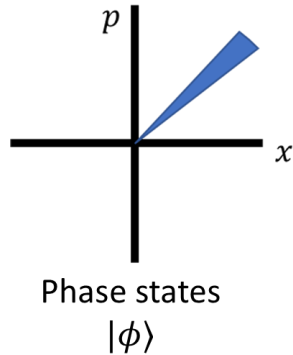


NUMBER-PHASE CODES

- **CV analogues** of bona-fide rotor GKP codes
- Spaced apart in **both** phase-state and Fock-state basis.
- Protect against Fock-space rotations and “momentum” kicks (photon losses/gains).

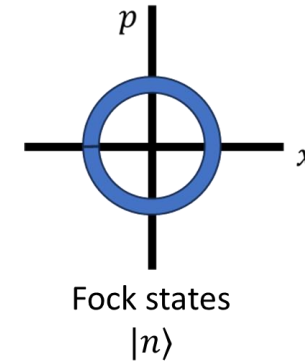
$$|0_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle = (|\phi = 0\rangle + |\phi = \frac{2\pi}{3}\rangle + |\phi = \frac{4\pi}{3}\rangle) / \sqrt{3}$$

$$|1_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle = (|\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}\rangle + |\phi = \pi\rangle + |\phi = \frac{5\pi}{3}\rangle) / \sqrt{3}$$



$$|+_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle = (|0_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle + |1_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \propto \sum_{n \geq 0} |6n\rangle$$

$$|-_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle = (|0_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle - |1_{\text{num-ph}}\rangle) / \sqrt{2} \propto \sum_{n \geq 0} |6n + 3\rangle$$



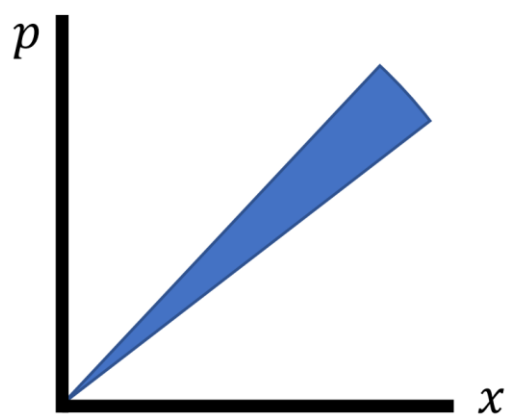
- Number-phase codes come with a set of “stabilizers”, but it is **no longer a group**:

$$S_{\text{num-phase}} = \{ e^{i \frac{2\pi}{N} \hat{n} a} \hat{E}_{2Nb}^\dagger \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}_N, b \in \mathbb{N}_0 \}$$

CAT CODES are regularized NUMBER-PHASE CODES

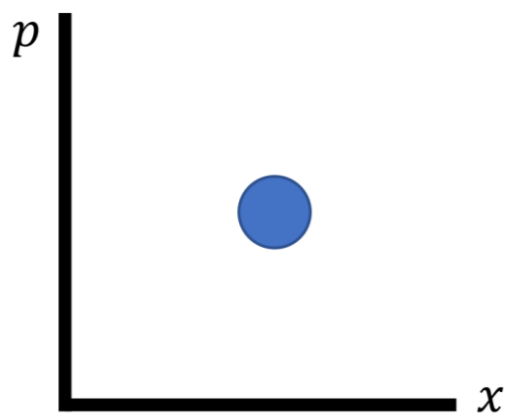
- Cat codes ~ “regularized” number-phase codes.

$$|\phi\rangle \propto \sum_{n \geq 0} e^{i\phi n} |n\rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} e^{i\phi n} |n\rangle$$



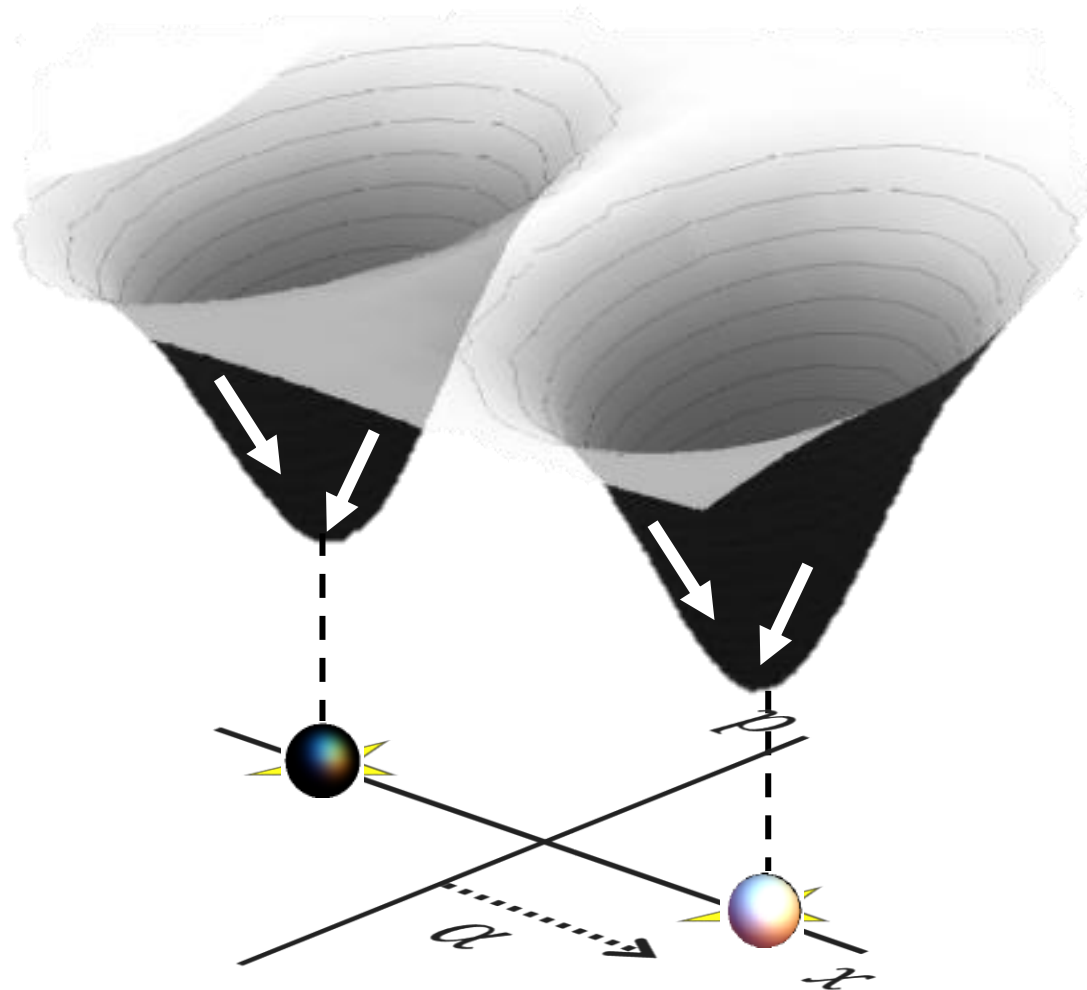
(a) phase state

→



(b) coherent state

- Two-component cat code, $|\bar{0}\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$ and $|\bar{1}\rangle = |-\alpha\rangle$, “stabilized” by **quantum double well** Lindbladian master eqn.



$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \mathcal{L}(\rho) = 2F\rho F^\dagger - F^\dagger F\rho - \rho F^\dagger F$$

$$F = a^2 - \alpha^2$$

SINGLE-MODE CAT CODES



➤ Two-component cat codes:

errorcorrectionzoo.org/c/two-legged-cat

1. **Hardware-efficient** CV version of repetition code.

2. **Self-correcting** classical memory (vs. dephasing).

[arXiv:2008.02816](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.02816), [2205.09767](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.09767)

3. Several stabilization schemes (realized).

[arXiv:1312.2017](https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.2017), [1412.4633](https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.4633), [1605.09408](https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.09408), [1907.12131](https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.12131)

4. Practical X-type gates (realized).

[arXiv:1312.2017](https://arxiv.org/abs/1312.2017), [1705.02401](https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.02401)

5. **Bias-preserving** gates.

[arXiv:1904.09474](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.09474), [1905.00450](https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.00450)

➤ Four-component cat codes:

errorcorrectionzoo.org/c/cat



1. **Protection vs. loss** in concatenated schemes.

[arXiv:1207.0679](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.0679)

2. **Fault-tolerant** syndrome msmnt (realized).

[arXiv:1207.0679](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.0679), [1311.2534](https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.2534), [1803.00102](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.00102)

3. Track errors without correcting (realized)

1st break-even QEC

[arXiv:1311.2534](https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.2534)

FOCK-STATE CODES

FOUR-QUBIT CODE \rightarrow BINOMIAL CODE

- Add up individual binary labels of the $[[4,1,2]]$ code of each basis state for each codeword:

$$|0_L\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0000\rangle + |1111\rangle) \quad \longrightarrow \quad |0_{\text{bin}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |4\rangle)$$

$$|1_L\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0011\rangle + |1100\rangle) \quad \longrightarrow \quad |1_{\text{bin}}\rangle = |2\rangle$$

- Finite-support version of the cat code.
- Maintains the same spacing in Fock space as before.

$$|0/1_{\text{bin}}\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{D/2}} \sum_{m \sim \text{even/odd}} \sqrt{\binom{D+1}{m}} |Nm\rangle$$

FOCK-STATE CODES

- **Finite-support** codes
- Codewords expressed conveniently w/ **Fock states**.

Binomial

$\nabla \rightarrow m \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$

$$|0/1_{\text{bin}}\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{D/2}} \sum_{m \sim \text{even/odd}} \sqrt{\binom{D+1}{m}} |Nm\rangle$$

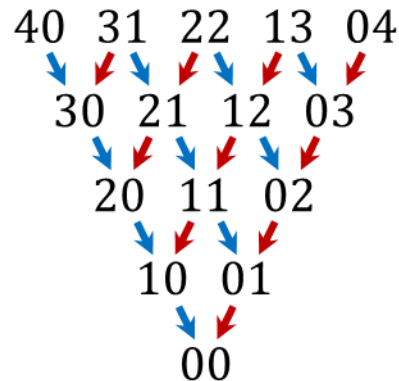
GNU code

$$|\pm\rangle = \sum_{m=0}^D \frac{(\pm 1)^m}{\sqrt{2^D}} \sqrt{\binom{D}{m}} |\text{Dicke}_{Nm}^n\rangle$$

Chuang-Leung-Yamamoto

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|40\rangle + |04\rangle)$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = |22\rangle .$$



Dual-rail: $|10\rangle$ and $|01\rangle$

Even more exotic codes:

- Matrix-model (Swingle et al)
- RG Cat
- Penrose tilings

Wasilewski-Banaszek + Ouyang-Chao

$$|\bar{0}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|003\rangle + |030\rangle + |300\rangle)$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle = |111\rangle$$

SYNDROMES

ERROR SYNDROMES

- Measuring linear or angular basis is TMI → syndromes are **modular**.
- Codes with continuous syndromes require **continuous** ancilla msmnts, large ancillas.
 - **In theory!** Yale expts went beyond break even with **first bit** of syndrome.

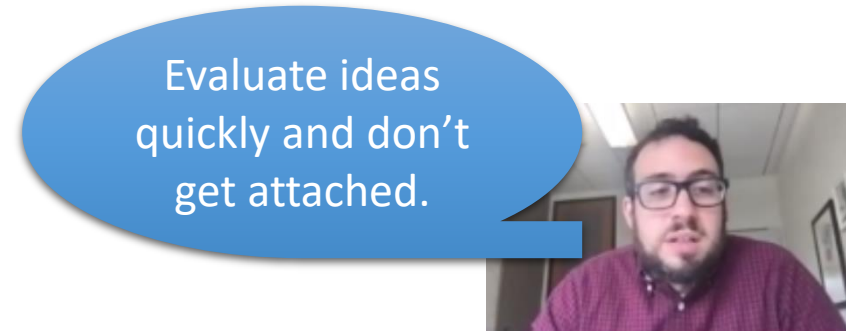
Bosonic code	Encoding	Check operators
analog stabilizer	logical modes	nullifiers
GKP	logical qudits	modular position & modular momentum
GKP-stabilizer	logical modes	modular position & modular momentum
number-phase	logical qudits	modular number & modular phase
cat	logical qudits	modular number
binomial & Chebyshev	logical qudits	modular number
dual-rail	logical qubit	number (error-detecting only)
CLY	logical qudit	number

BOSONIC EXPERIMENTS

modes	Name	Platforms
4	Niset-Andersen-Cerf	Photonics (Anderson group)
9	Lloyd-Slotine analog	Photonics (Furusawa group)
1	Binomial	Microwave cavities (Devoret, Sun groups)
1	Two-legged cat	Microwave cavities (Devoret, Leghtas, Wang groups, Alice & Bob)
1	Four-legged cat	Microwave cavities (Schoelkopf group; break-even QEC)
1	GKP	Trapped ions (Home group), Microwave cavities (Devoret group; beyond break-even), Photonics (Furusawa group)

For references, see:
<https://errorcorrectionzoo.org/list/realizations>

COMMERCIAL PROPOSALS



microwave



microwave

arXiv:1907.11729
 arXiv:2204.09128
 Cat + repetition



Inria

optical

FBQC arXiv:2101.09310,
 Interleaving arXiv:2103.08612,
https://youtu.be/E_dD1XUTaq4
 Dual-rail + fusion-based QC
 Ψ PsiQuantum

phononic

arXiv:2012.04108, 2103.06994
<https://youtu.be/fN5-UO2fy0c>

Cat/GKP + rep-n/surface



optical

arXiv:2010.02905
<https://youtu.be/vzc53S3ACWw>

GKP + cluster states

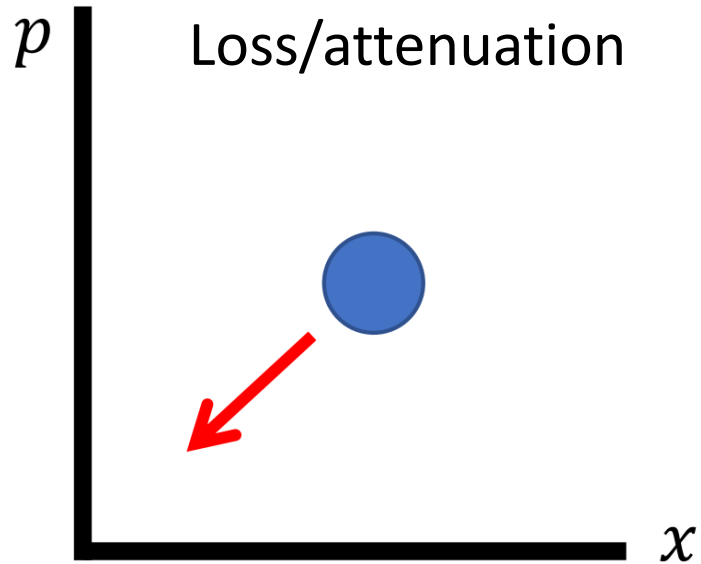


NOISE

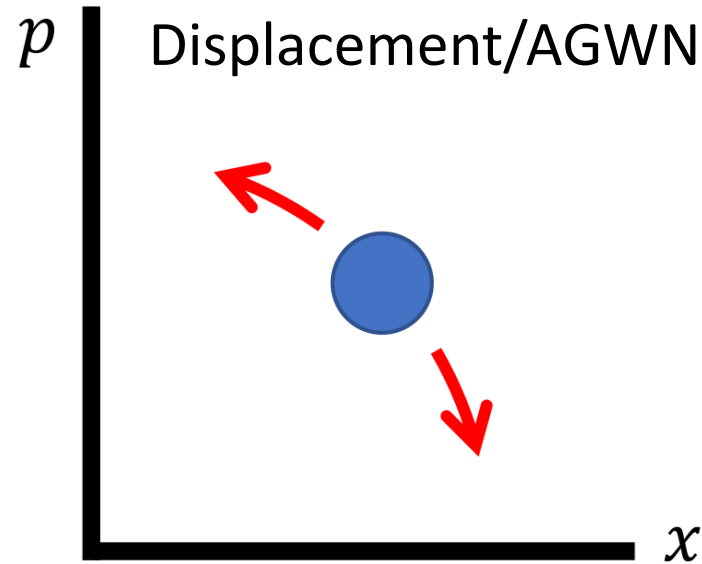
NOISE MODELS

Kraus form

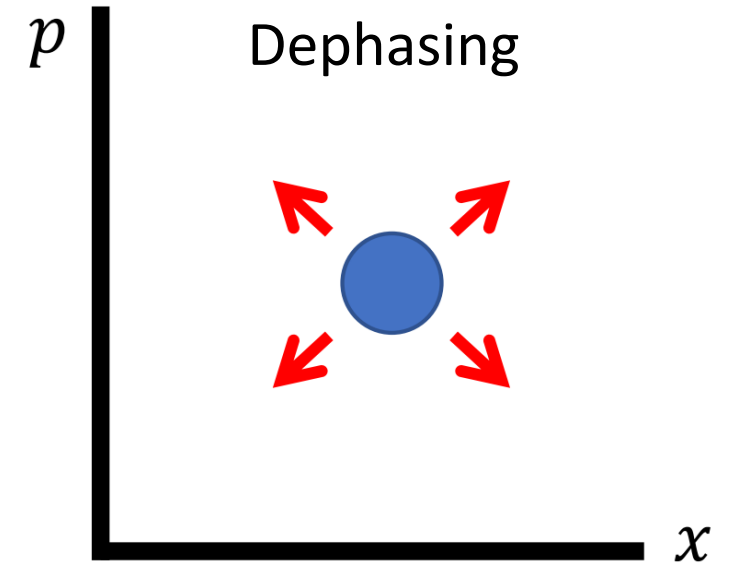
$$\mathcal{N}(\rho) = \sum_{\ell} N_{\ell} \rho N_{\ell}^{\dagger}$$



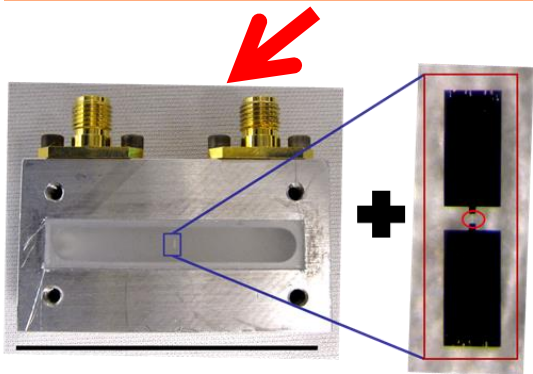
$$N_{\ell}^{\text{loss}} = \frac{(1-e^{-x})^{\ell/2}}{\sqrt{\ell!}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi\hat{n}} \hat{a}^{\ell}$$



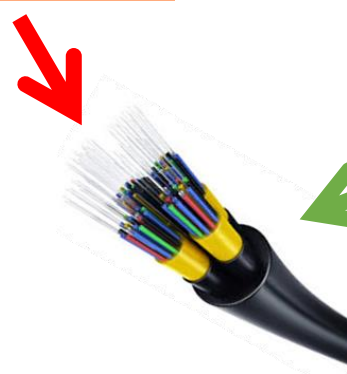
$$N_{\mathbf{q}}^{\text{disp}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{q}|^2}}{2}}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{i\chi(q_1\hat{x}-q_2\hat{p})}$$



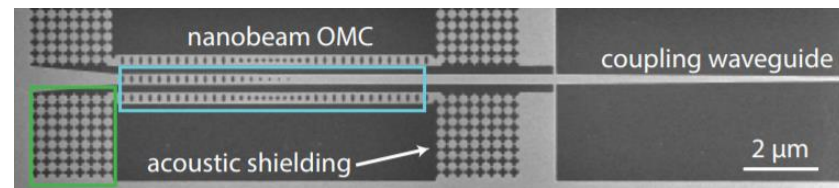
$$N_{\ell}^{\text{deph}} = \frac{\chi^{\ell/2}}{\sqrt{\ell!}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi\hat{n}^2} \hat{n}^{\ell}$$



Microwave cavities
+ superconducting circuits



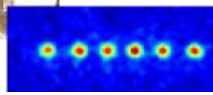
Optical fibers
& cavities



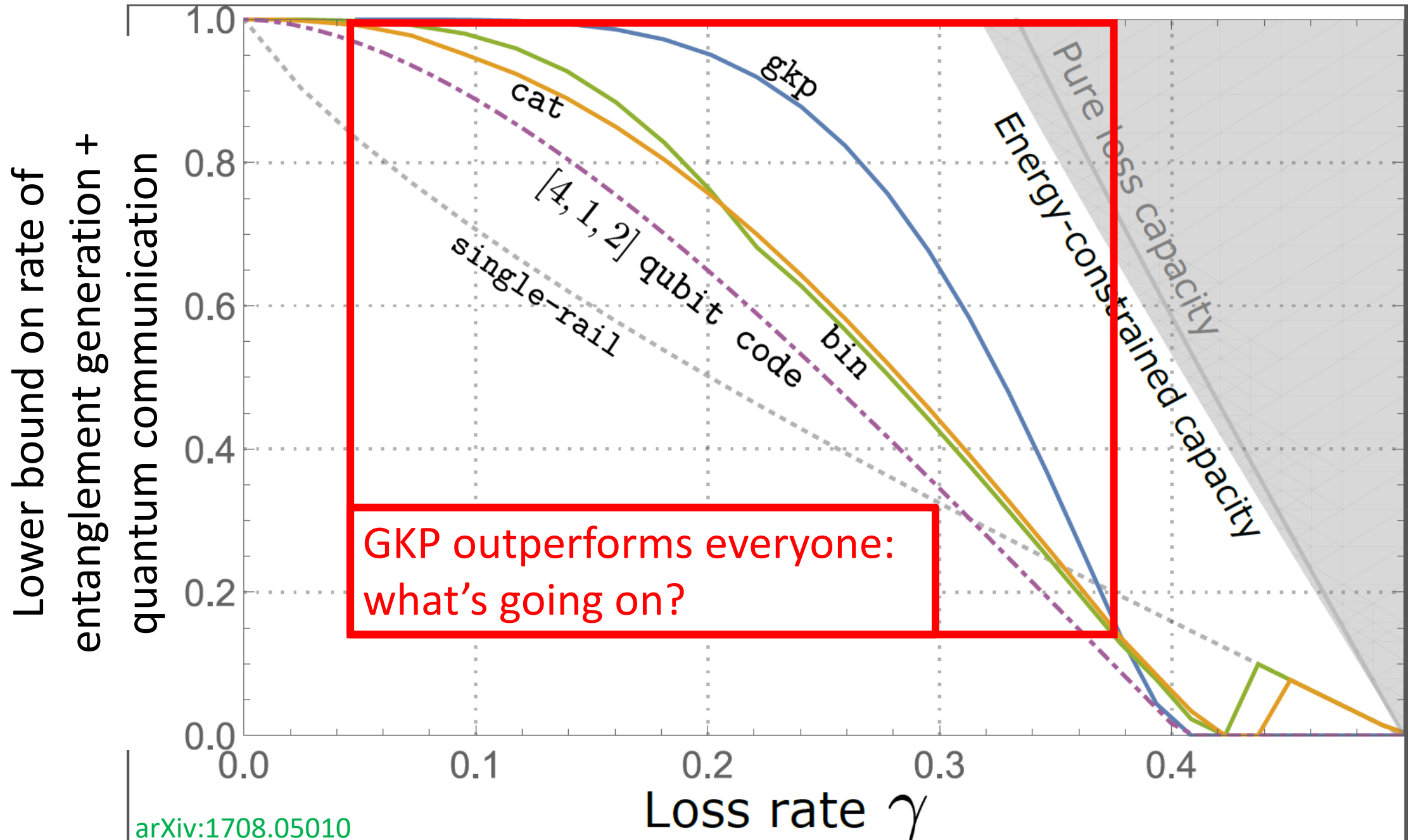
Nano-acoustic resonators



Motion of trapped ions

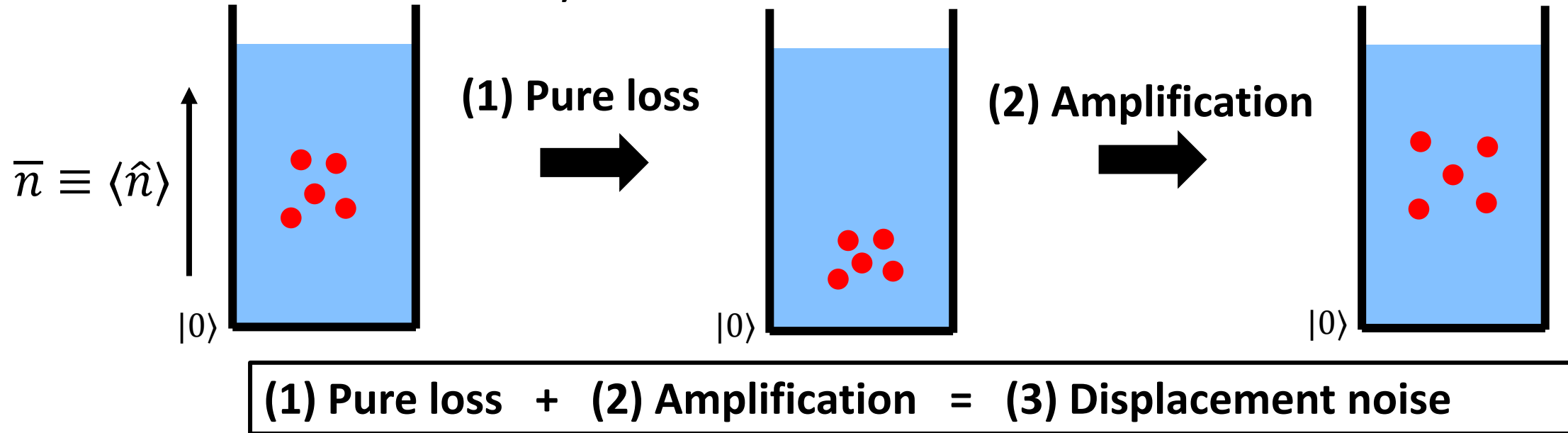


Hashing bound vs. loss rate γ for codes with energy constraint $\bar{n} \leq 10$



GKP vs. PHOTON LOSS

- Consider a **particular (non-optimal) recovery operation** --- (A) amplification + (B) conventional GKP recovery.



- But GKP codes can handle displacement!
- They **achieve capacity up to constant*** against loss channel
- Achieve hashing bound of displacement (AGWN) channel.

VVA, Noh, ... Jiang; arXiv:1708.05010v2; see also Cerf, Leuchs, Polzik book and Caruso Giovanetti Holevo, arXiv:quant-ph/0609013

*arXiv:quant-ph/0105058, arXiv:1708.07257, arXiv:1801.04731, arXiv:1801.07271; see L. Jiang's BBQ2024 talk

WRAPPING UP

MANY THINGS FIT INTO CV SYSTEMS!

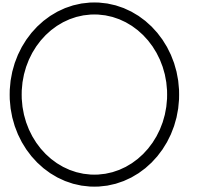
Cartesian

Angular

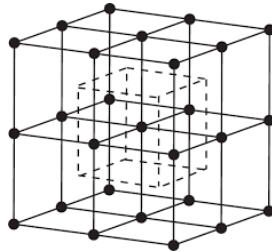
Analog



Number-phase
(1 mode)



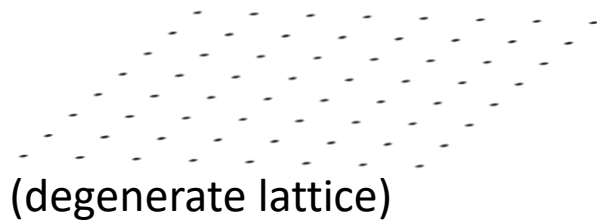
GKP



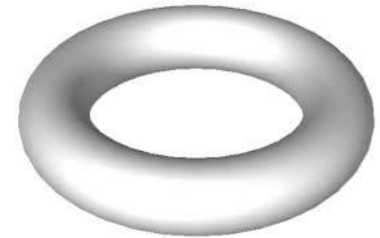
Quantum
spherical
(n -mode)



GKP-
stabilizer

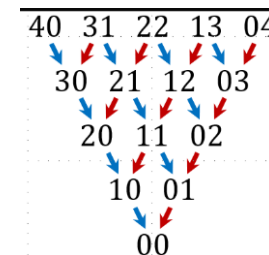


Homological
number-phase
(n -mode)



Fock-state

Chuang-Leung-Yamamoto, binomial, chi-squared, Ouyang-Chao permutation-invariant, matrix-model, pair-cat

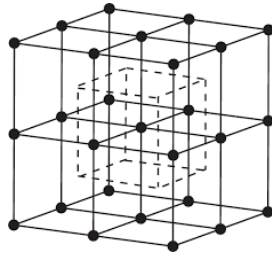


MANY OF THEM ARE GROUPS...

Analog



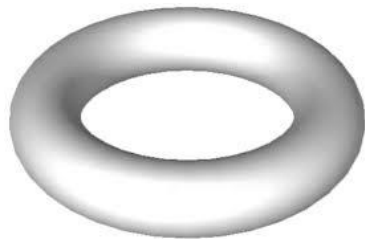
GKP



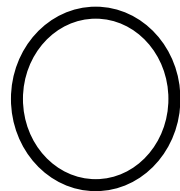
GKP-stabilizer



Homological
number-phase
(n -mode)



Number-phase
(1 mode)



arXiv:1911.00099

errorcorrectionzoo.org/c/group_gkp

Space	G	H	Related code
n qubits	\mathbb{Z}_2^n	\mathbb{Z}_2^m	qubit CSS
n modular qudits	\mathbb{Z}_q^n	\mathbb{Z}_q^m	modular-qudit CSS
n modes	\mathbb{R}^n	\mathbb{R}^m	analog stabilizer
n modes	\mathbb{R}^n	\mathbb{Z}^n	multimode GKP
n modes	\mathbb{R}^n	$\mathbb{Z}^{m < n}$	GKP-stabilizer
planar rotor	$U(1)$	\mathbb{Z}_n	rotor GKP
rigid body	$SO(3)$	point group	molecular

Table I: Special cases of group GKP codes

...BUT SOME ARE NOT!

Classical codewords are **elements** of an alphabet.

Quantum codewords are **functions** of an alphabet.

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^n = \mathbb{F}_2^n$$

bits

$$\mathbb{F}_q^n$$

q -ary strings

$$\mathbb{Z}_q^n$$

q -ary strings over \mathbb{Z}_q

$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

reals

$$G$$

finite group

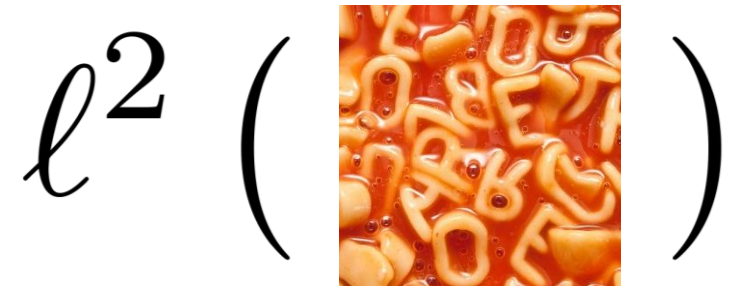
qubits

Galois qudits

modular qudits

oscillators

group-valued qudit



Spheres?

Two-pt homogeneous spaces?

More general?



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

(emphasis mine)

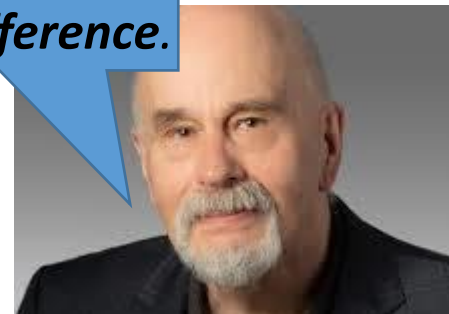
1. Encodings utilizing the entire **multimode** space.
2. “**Non-CSS**” encodings → non-uniform superpositions.
 - Non-symplectic lattice codes?
 - Non-CSS spherical codes? **See next talk!**
3. Code **bounds**, can they encompass all codes?
4. Understanding soft (**average-energy**) cutoffs.
5. Mapping **qubit primitives**:
 - Chain-complex industry
 - Qubit-inspired Fock-state codes
 - Designs [[arXiv:2211.05127](#)]
 - Schur-Weyl-Howe duality
 - Clifford hierarchy (for rotors?)
 - Spacetime circuits
6. There are more codes and **code classes** to explore.

*A bosonic code encoding one qubit in one mode will only have a **limited amount** of error-correction capability One worthwhile approach ... is to find bosonic codes that use multiple modes **without requiring concatenation**.*

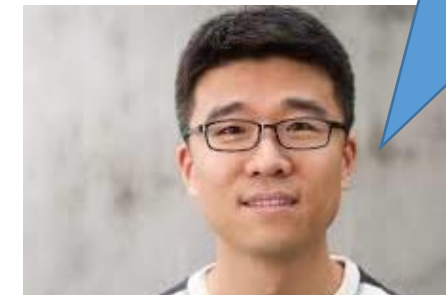
[arXiv:2210.15844](#)



*I'm interested in **small codes** that make a **difference**.*



*A drink that makes you live **300 years**, but makes you function **10 times** slower.*



This week's talks (paraphrasing)