Construction of mutually unbiased bases with cyclic symmetry for qubit systems

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For the complete estimation of arbitrary unknown quantum states by measurements, the use of mutually unbiased bases has been well established in theory and experiment for the past 20 years. However, most constructions of these bases make heavy use of abstract algebra and the mathematical theory of finite rings and fields, and no simple and generally accessible construction is available. This is particularly true in the case of a system composed of several qubits, which is arguably the most important case in quantum information science and quantum computation. In this paper, we close this gap by providing a simple and straightforward method for the construction of mutually unbiased bases in the case of a qubit register. We show that our construction is also accessible to experiments, since only Hadamard and controlled-phase gates are needed, which are available in most practical realizations of a quantum computer. Moreover, our scheme possesses the optimal scaling possible, i.e., the number of gates scales only linearly in the number of qubits.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In quantum physics, the estimation of the state of a system is of high practical value [1]. It is well known that for the complete estimation of a state, known as state tomography, a single measurement is not sufficient, even if performed many times to get the statistics of such measurement. It is necessary to measure a state in various different bases. The best choice of such bases for an arbitrary system is so-called mutually unbiased bases (MUBs), which offer the highest information outcome, as already stated by Wootters [2]. Mutually unbiased bases provide an optimal means of determining an ensemble’s state. Experimental results demonstrate the practicability of those schemes [3–5].

Different construction methods for MUBs are known [2,6–10]. For a d-level system, i.e., a system described by a d × d density matrix, one would need d + 1 mutually unbiased bases, since any measurement statistically reveals d − 1 parameters. Unfortunately, it is not even known whether d + 1 such bases exist in every d-level system. Mutually unbiased bases are related to different topics in mathematics and physics, e.g., quantum cryptography, foundations of physics [11], orthogonal Latin squares or hidden-variable models [12,13], and even Feynman’s path integral [14].

In this paper, we want to focus on a system which is of particular interest in quantum information processing, namely, a quantum register built of qubits. We propose a complete set of mutually unbiased bases for quantum registers of size 1, 2, 4, 8, …, 256. In general, the construction of MUBs is quite involved and uses methods from abstract algebra and the mathematical theory of finite fields and rings [10], which are far apart from most methods that are commonly used in physics. We overcome this problem in such a way, that our construction (although not its proof) is very easy to follow and to apply by anyone with just basic knowledge of linear algebra. Moreover, our construction is applicable to experiments with only limited effort. In particular, the experimenter must only be able to perform, on a system of m qubits, a single unitary operation $U_m$, by which all the d + 1 MUBs are generated. (Obviously, he must be able to perform measurements in at least one basis, say, the standard basis.) This single unitary operator is of the particular form $U_m = e^{i\psi} 2^{-m/2} H^\otimes_m P_\psi$, where $2^{-m/2} H^\otimes_m$ denotes the $m$-fold tensor product of Hadamard matrices, $P_\psi$ is a diagonal phase matrix, and $e^{i\psi}$ is a global phase. The columns of $U, U^2, U^3, \ldots, U^{2^m+1} = \mathbb{I}_{2^m}$ then define mutually unbiased bases. Any phase matrix $P_\psi$ can be decomposed into $\text{CPhase}$ gates and together with the one-qubit Hadamard gate, belongs to the building blocks of one of the several universal sets of gates for a quantum computer. As any reasonable quantum computer will be able to perform such operations [15], no extra effort is needed to implement our measurement; an example circuit is given in Fig. 1.

II. CONSTRUCTION OF MUBS

We shall now present our construction in detail. For a single qubit we have the Hadamard transformation $2^{-1/2} H$ with $H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, which switches between the mutually unbiased $z$ and $x$ bases. (It is convenient to choose the matrix $H$ to be non-normalized, so that it and its tensor products contain only ±1.) Multiplying this by a phase $P_1 = \text{diag}(1, -i)$, we find that $T := 2^{-1/2} H P_1$ cyclically switches between the mutually unbiased $z$, $x$, and $y$ bases (up to a global phase). This matrix is well known, e.g., in quantum key distribution where it is used in the six-state protocol (cf., e.g., [16,17]). We want to generalize this construction to higher numbers of qubits. If we take a number $m$ of qubits, it is obvious that the $m$-fold tensor product $H^\otimes_m$ switches between two mutually unbiased bases, composed of local $z$ and $x$ bases. We can switch between $2^m$ mutually unbiased bases, if we apply a diagonal phase gate (such as $P_1$ above). Determining these local phases, which turn out to be either $\pm 1$ or $\pm i$, is nontrivial, not even numerically, but can be achieved by our method. Given the unitary $T$ above, we can construct a two-qubit phase matrix by reading it out row-wise, i.e., $P_2 = \text{diag}(1, -1, i, i)$. It turns out that $U_2 = i 2^{-1/2} H^\otimes_2 P_2$ produces a cycle of five MUBs. We can iterate this procedure to get MUBs for 4, 8, etc., qubits. Although these choices of $P_1$, $P_2$, etc., appear to be accidental for now, this...
structure has deep mathematical roots, which we will elaborate on later in this paper. In particular, this construction is related to Wiedemann’s conjecture [18] from finite-field theory, and is, as such, only valid for up to 256 qubits. However, it may hold for even higher numbers such as 512, 1024, etc. If this is true for all powers of 2, this would prove Wiedemann’s conjecture.

A. Circuit implementation

To implement these unitaries in experiments we will now give decomposition of the phase system $P_m$ into elementary gates. To do so, we will have to touch the mathematical roots of this matrix structure. But let us start with two elementary gates, the one-qubit PHASE gate and the two-qubit controlled-PHASE (CPHASE) gate:

$$\text{PHASE}_q(e^{i\psi}) = |0\rangle_q |0\rangle_q + e^{i\psi} |1\rangle_q |1\rangle_q,$$

$$\text{CPHASE}_{r \rightarrow s}(e^{i\psi}) = |0\rangle_r |0\rangle_r \otimes |0\rangle_s |0\rangle_s + |0\rangle_r |0\rangle_r \otimes |1\rangle_s |1\rangle_s + |1\rangle_r |1\rangle_r \otimes |0\rangle_s |0\rangle_s + e^{i\psi} |1\rangle_r |1\rangle_r \otimes |1\rangle_s |1\rangle_s. \tag{2}$$

The prototype of a phase gate is Pauli’s $\sigma_x$ with $e^{i\psi} = -1$, but in our case we usually have $e^{i\psi} = \pm i$. Note that in the case of a CPHASE gate, source and target qubits are interchangeable, and moreover, all these gates commute since they are diagonal.

The recursive procedure we use to construct $P_{2m}$ from $P_m$ results from a similar procedure for an $m \times m$ matrix $B_m = (b_{kl})_{k,l=1}^m$ with entries 0 and 1 and arithmetics modulo 2 (more formally, over the finite field $\mathbb{F}_2$), which describes the phase system. This matrix has to fulfill several properties [19,20] related to a stabilizer structure (that is why we call it the reduced stabilizer matrix), e.g., it must be symmetric.

The experimental resources (together with the Hadamard gate) are therefore precisely the same as for the preparation of graph states. More precisely, the number of gates is directly related to the number of nonzero entries in $B$.

We go on to discuss the doubling scheme from $m$ to $2m$ qubits explicitly. We start with a single qubit and $B_1 = (1)$. To go from $m$ qubits to $2m$ qubits, we use the block-matrix mapping

$$B_m \mapsto B_{2m} = \begin{pmatrix} B_m & I_m \\ I_m & 0_m \end{pmatrix}. \tag{5}$$

For example, for one to four qubits, the mapping reads

$$(1) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{etc.} \tag{6}$$

To check that these matrices $B_m$ fulfill the criteria for generating mutually unbiased bases [19] is, in general, nontrivial, but is in our case for $m \in \{2, 4, 8, \ldots, 256\}$ guaranteed by previous results [20] in connection with the work of Wiedemann [18].

Note that the number of nonzero entries scales linearly in $m$. The only diagonal nonzero element is $b_{11}$ for any number $m$, so there is just a single PHASE gate, and Eq. (4) implies that the value of $p_j$ with $j = (j_1, \ldots, j_m)^T$ is real if $j_1 = 0$, and purely imaginary otherwise. The number of CPHASE gates, which is the number of upper diagonal elements, increases by $m$, if we go from $m$ to $2m$ qubits. Altogether we have a single PHASE gate and $m − 1$ CPHASE gates for a system composed of $m$ qubits, i.e., linear scaling with the number of qubits.

B. Unitary construction

By now, we have constructed a matrix which cyclically switches between $2^m + 1$ mutually unbiased bases in two ways: first, by using the explicit doubling scheme for a unitary phase matrix $P_m$, and second, by invoking a matrix $B_m$ for a decomposition into elementary gates. Although not directly relevant to experiments, the matrix $V_m = H^\otimes m P_m$ still lacks normalization and a global phase $e^{i\psi}$ to give the generating matrix $U_m$, such that $U_m^{(2^m + 1)} = 1$. It is necessary that the $2^m$ eigenvalues of $U_m$ are $(2^m + 1)$th roots of unity. Using a conjecture, which was numerically checked, that $U_m$ and therefore $V_m$ are nondegenerate [19], we may choose $\lambda = 1$ not to be an eigenvalue of $U_m$. As the characteristic polynomial of $U_m$ is then given by $\chi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_m − U_m) = (\lambda^{2^m + 1} − 1)/(\lambda − 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^m} \lambda^k$, we see that we have to divide our matrix $V_m$ by $−\text{tr } V_m$ to get $U_m$. This trace is given by $1 + i$.
for $m = 1$ and $i2^{m/2}$ for $m \in \{2, 4, 8, \ldots, 256\}$, which we derive later in this paper.

For a single-qubit register we take the solution that we find with the help of matrix $B_1 = (1)$, i.e., $V_1 = H \text{diag}(1, -i)$, where $\text{diag}(\cdot)$ maps values from a $d$-dimensional row vector to the diagonal of a $d \times d$ matrix. By dividing $V_1$ by $-tr$, $V_1 = -(1 + i)$, we receive the matrix $U_1$ that switches between three mutually unbiased bases of a single qubit. To get an operator that switches between five mutually unbiased bases for a two-qubit register, we introduce a *chop map* $M$ that behaves in the following way: For $V$ being an arbitrary $d \times d$ matrix, $v = M(V)$ is a $d^2$-dimensional row vector, where the first row of $V$ is mapped to $v_1, \ldots, v_d$, the second row of $V$ is mapped to $v_{d+1}, \ldots, v_{2d}$, etc. If we use this vector as a phase vector such as $V_2 = H^\otimes 2 \text{diag}(M(V_1))$ and apply normalization and the associated global phase, i.e., $U_2 = V_2/(-tr V_2)$, we obtain the desired operator for a two-qubit register. As stated before, this construction works until a register length of 256, and it holds for an arbitrary number of register length doublings, if and only if Wiedemann’s conjecture is correct.

In the following we will show how to transfer the doubling scheme of $B_m$ as in Eq. (5) to the doubling scheme of $V_m$ and $U_m$. We need a particular ordering of the entries of the basis vectors in $U_m$. We label each vector with an $H_m$ of Eq. (5). We want to construct $V_m$ from the doubling scheme of $V_m$. To simplify matters we consider the real and imaginary part of $V_m$ separately. Since the trace is the sum over the diagonal entries, we set $i \equiv j$ in Eq. (9).

For the real part, $j_1 = 0$ holds due to Eq. (9). To calculate the sum of the real part, we add the terms $j$ for which $j(m/2)+1 = 0$ pairwise to those terms $j'$, where $j(m/2)+1 = 1$. The Hamming weight of $j$ and $j'$ differs by one, so $(-1)^{j_1} + (-1)^{j_1'} = 0$. All subsequent terms of $j$ and $j'$ are equal, since $j$ and $j'$ differ only in the right half of their bits. The first terms are equal due to the fact that the lowest bits of $j$ and $j'$ are zero. Thus the real part of $tr V_m$ vanishes. For $m = 1$ the real part equals 1, since there is only a single term with $j_1 = 0$.

The imaginary part of $tr V_m$ is given by the sum over every second element of the diagonal, i.e., $j_1 = 1$. We will split this calculation into two steps. In the first step, we take those terms where the left half of $j$ is filled by 1’s. One of those terms is given by $(-1)^{j_1+1}j_1 \cdot w(j(m/2)+1, j_1)(j(m/2)+1, j_1)+1)$.

The first summand in the exponent calculates the Hamming weight of $j$, whereas the second summand calculates the Hamming weight of the right half of $j$. Since $m$ is a power of 2, for those cases with $m > 1$, the first two summands give the same result modulo 2. All subsequent summands without the last one result in powers of 2, the last term, $(1) \cdot (1)$, gives one. For $m = 1$ we have only this last summand, so in all cases of $m$ the summands add up to an odd integer, thus these terms give one. There are $2m/2$ ways for $j$ to have only 1’s in the left half, so they contribute with $2m/2$ to the imaginary part of the trace.

There remain those elements of $j$ for which the left half has at least one zero bit, but the lowest bit has to be one for the imaginary elements. We can pair them like in the real part, and the same argument brings their sum to zero. Thus the trace of $V_m$ is given by $i2^{m/2}$, and we find $U_m = i2^{m/2} H^\otimes m \text{diag}(M[H^\otimes m/2 \cdots H \text{diag}(1, -i)])$ for $m \in \{2, 4, 8, \ldots, 256\}$; in the case $m = 1$ we have $U_1 = -H \text{diag}(1, -i)/(1 + i)$.
III. CONCLUSIONS

To summarize, we have shown in this paper how to construct a maximal set of mutually unbiased bases for a quantum system composed of qubits by a single unitary generator, and we have shown how this operation can be decomposed into Hadamard, phase, and controlled-phase gates. The necessary resources to implement our scheme may be compared to those for preparing graph states, and the number of gates scales only linearly in the number of qubits. This scaling is optimal, since the graph must be connected. We believe that our approach may be of interest in the one-way quantum computer by Raußendorf and Briegel [21–24], where one uses a nearest-neighbor Ising-type interaction to generate a cluster state and one-qubit measurements. In our case, we only need measurements in the standard bases, but due to our construction, we may need CPHASE gates with possibly long distances between source and target qubits. It would be useful to overcome this limitation by a new construction which uses band matrices of limited size, or to use qubit implementations which make such long-distance CPHASE gates possible in an experiment.

A slight disadvantage of our system is that we restrict ourselves to numbers of qubits which are powers of 2. Further work may continue in finding generators of mutually unbiased bases for qubit registers of different length. For example, if $m = 3$, we can choose any of the matrices $B_m$ with $m = 2^k$. A doubling scheme similar to Eq. (5), more precisely,

$$B_m \mapsto B_{3m} = \begin{pmatrix} B_m & B_m & B_m \\ B_m & B_m & 0_m \\ B_m & 0_m & 0_m \end{pmatrix},$$

produces mutually unbiased bases, at least for $m \in \{6, 12, 24\}$. But investigations to be performed in more detail require a more thorough understanding of the mathematical principles underlying this construction, but this is beyond the scope of this paper.

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