

Orthogonal Quantum Latin Squares and Mutually Unbiased Bases

Ben Musto

Department of Computer Science
University of Oxford

9 June 2016

Latin square

Definition

A *Latin square of order n* is an n -by- n array of computational basis vectors of \mathbb{C}^n such that every row and column is an orthonormal basis.

Latin square

Definition

A *Latin square of order n* is an n -by- n array of computational basis vectors of \mathbb{C}^n such that every row and column is an orthonormal basis.

For example:

$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$
$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$

Quantum Latin squares

Definition

A *quantum Latin square of order n* is an n -by- n grid of elements of the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^n , such that every row and column is an orthonormal basis.

Quantum Latin squares

Definition

A *quantum Latin square of order n* is an n -by- n grid of elements of the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^n , such that every row and column is an orthonormal basis.

For example:

$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle - 2\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(i 0\rangle + 2 3\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2 0\rangle + i 3\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle + 2\rangle)$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle + 2\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2 0\rangle + i 3\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(i 0\rangle + 2 3\rangle)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle - 2\rangle)$
$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$

Orthogonal quantum Latin squares

Definition

A pair of quantum Latin squares are orthogonal when the pointwise inner product of any row from one with any row from the other yielding a single 1 and with the rest being 0.

Orthogonal quantum Latin squares

Definition

A pair of quantum Latin squares are orthogonal when the pointwise inner product of any row from one with any row from the other yielding a single 1 and with the rest being 0.

For example:

$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$
$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$

$ 0\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 2\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$
$ 3\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$

MUBs from orthogonal quantum Latin squares

Let $\mathcal{P} := \text{⊗}$, $\mathcal{Q} := \text{⊕}$ be a pair of orthogonal quantum Latin squares, ⊗ be the computational basis spider and H_j and G_q be indexed families of Hadamard matrices.

MUBs from orthogonal quantum Latin squares

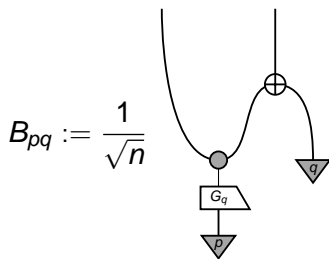
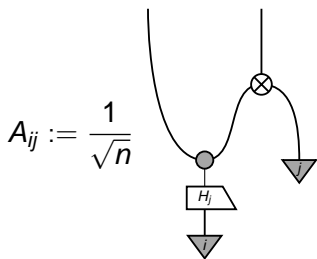
Let $\mathcal{P} := \text{⊗}$, $\mathcal{Q} := \text{⊕}$ be a pair of orthogonal quantum Latin squares, ⊗ be the computational basis spider and H_j and G_q be indexed families of Hadamard matrices.

Then A_{ij} and B_{pq} as defined below are mutually unbiased.

MUBs from orthogonal quantum Latin squares

Let $\mathcal{P} := \text{---}\oplus\text{---}$, $\mathcal{Q} := \text{---}\otimes\text{---}$ be a pair of orthogonal quantum Latin squares, $\text{---}\otimes\text{---}$ be the computational basis spider and H_j and G_q be indexed families of Hadamard matrices.

Then A_{ij} and B_{pq} as defined below are mutually unbiased.

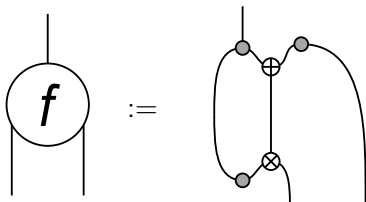


Proof

The condition that $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ are orthogonal is equivalent to the following linear map being a function on the computational basis states:

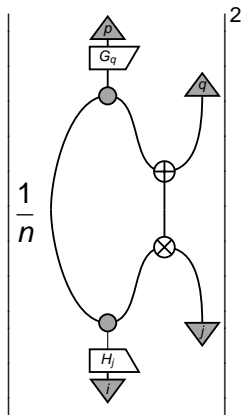
Proof

The condition that ⊗ and ⊕ are orthogonal is equivalent to the following linear map being a function on the computational basis states:

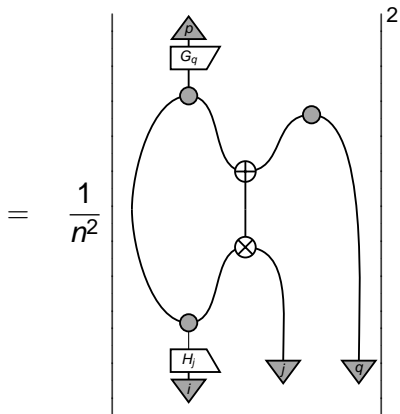


Proof

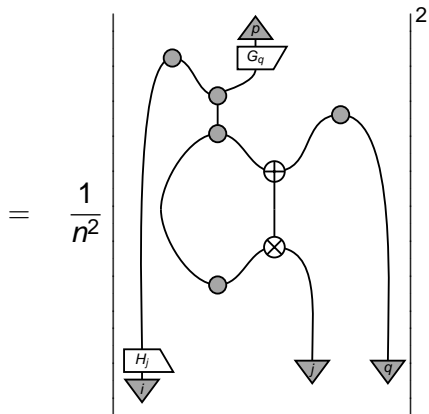
$$|\langle B_{pq} | A_{ij} \rangle|^2 =$$



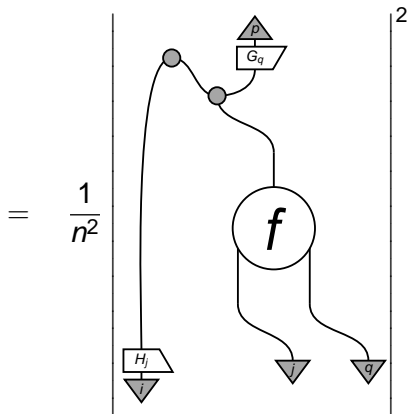
Proof



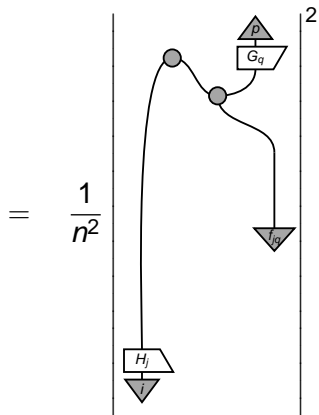
Proof



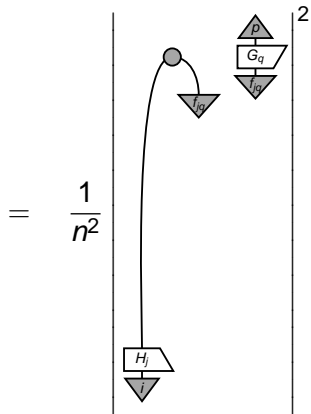
Proof



Proof



Proof



Proof

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{c} \triangleup_{f_{jq}} \\ \square_{H_j} \\ \triangleleft_j \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \triangleup_p \\ \square_{G_q} \\ \triangleleft_{f_{jq}} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \right|^2$$



Proof

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \begin{array}{c} \triangle_{i_j} \\ \square_{H_j} \\ \triangle_j \\ \triangle_p \\ \square_{G_q} \\ \triangle_{i_q} \end{array} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} |(H_j)_{it} (G_q^\dagger)_{tp}|^2 \end{aligned}$$



Proof

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \begin{array}{c} \triangle_{f_{jq}} \\ \square_{H_j} \\ \triangle_j \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \triangle_p \\ \square_{G_q} \\ \triangle_{f_{jq}} \end{array} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} |(H_j)_{it} (G_q^\dagger)_{tp}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} 1^2 \end{aligned}$$



Proof

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} \triangle_{f_{jq}} & \triangle_p \\ \hline \square_{H_j} & \square_{G_q} \\ \hline \triangle_j & \triangle_{f_{jq}} \end{array} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} |(H_j)_{it} (G_q^\dagger)_{tp}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} 1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

