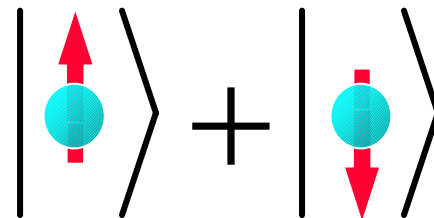


The Quantum Schur Transform

NSF CBA Review – October 12, 2006

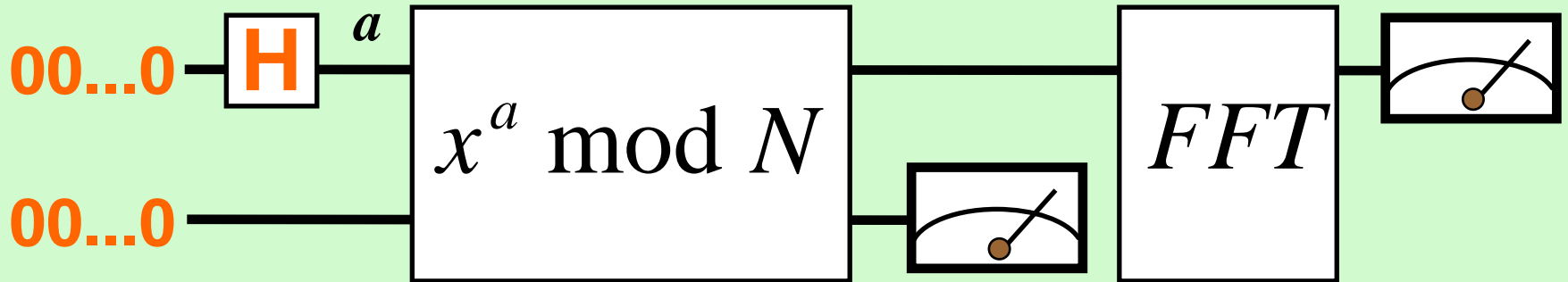
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The Search for new Q. Algorithms

Shor's Quantum Factoring Algorithm



• Current algorithms:

- Deutsch-Jozsa '92: $f(0) \oplus f(1)$
- Simon '94: period finding
- Shor '95: factoring
- Kitaev '96: hidden subgroup
- Grover '96: search
- Hallgren '02,...: Pell's equation $ax^2 + 1 = y^2$

QFT Based

Beyond Shor's Algorithm?



⌘ Exponential speedup algorithms

Is there any structure beyond the Quantum Fourier Transform (abelian Hidden subgroup methods)?

⌘ QFT: Extract global properties

New result: the quantum Schur transform

(Bacon, Chuang, Harrow, Phys. Rev. Lett., to appear Oct. 2006)

Symmetries of $(\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes n}$

- Problem: What are the global properties of n copies of $|\psi\rangle$?
- Example: Two spins under $U \otimes U$ – singlet or triplet

λ
 “total spin”

“spin projection”
 q

$$\begin{array}{l}
 |0, 0\rangle_{Sch} \\
 |1, 1\rangle_{Sch} \\
 |1, 0\rangle_{Sch} \\
 |1, -1\rangle_{Sch}
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{|01\rangle - |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 |11\rangle \\
 \frac{|01\rangle + |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 |00\rangle
 \end{array}$$

antisymmetric
 symmetric

- Fact: λ and q are insufficient for $n > 2$; also need perm. p

The Schur Transform

- Fact: $(\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes n} \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda} Q_{\lambda} \otimes P_{\lambda}$

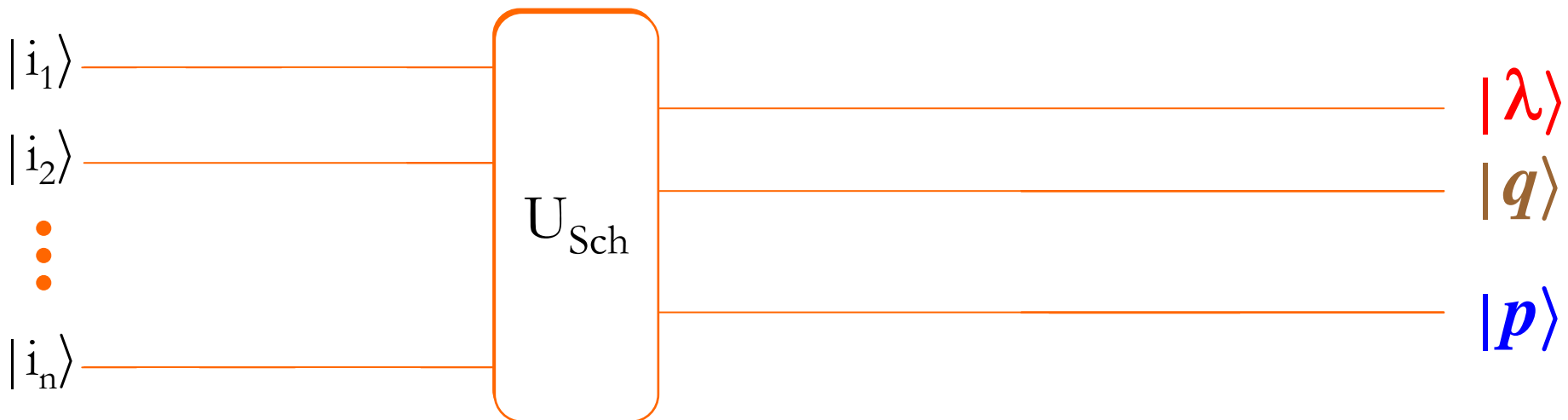
Schur Duality: Global properties of $|\psi\rangle^{\otimes n}$ under $U^{\otimes n}$ and S_n are described by λ, q, p

- Challenge: How can one transform

$$|i_1 i_2 \dots i_n\rangle \rightarrow \sum_{\lambda} |\lambda, q_{\lambda}, p_{\lambda}\rangle ?$$

Schur transform results

- Status: Efficient q. circuit for Schur transform constructed
(Bacon, Chuang, & Harrow, quant-ph/0407082; PRL Oct'06)
- Input: n copies of $|\psi\rangle$
- Output: Total "spin" and symmetry irrep. classification



Schur transform: Applications

Universal entanglement concentration:

Given $|\psi_{AB}\rangle^{\otimes n}$, Alice and Bob both perform the Schur transform, measure λ , discard \mathcal{Q}_λ and are left with a maximally entangled state in \mathcal{P}_λ equivalent to $\approx nE(\psi)$ EPR pairs.

Universal data compression:

Given $\rho^{\otimes n}$, perform the Schur transform, weakly measure λ and the resulting state has dimension $\approx \exp(nS(\rho))$.

State estimation:

Given $\rho^{\otimes n}$, estimate the spectrum of ρ , or estimate ρ , or test to see whether the state is $\sigma^{\otimes n}$.