Quantum Approach to Classical Signal Processing

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Manuscript Received: Sep 28, 2025; Revised: Oct 20, 2025; Published: Oct 23, 2025

Abstract: Classical signal processing methods, grounded in linear transformations such as Fourier and Laplace, have long served as cornerstones in engineering and scientific domains. The advent of quantum computing introduces transformative tools, including the Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) and Quantum Inverse Fourier Transform (Q-IFT), which operate with $O(\log^2 N)$ complexity, offering exponential al speedups over their classical counterparts O(N*log (N)). This paper delves into the quantum reimagining of signal processing, employing principles of quantum parallelism, superposition, and entanglement to tackle spectral analysis, filtering, and convolution tasks. By encoding signals into quantum states and leveraging unitary operators, we demonstrate superior performance in high-dimensional signal decomposition and noise-tolerant computation. Practical implementations are analyzed through simulations in Qiskit, highlighting the enhancements in spectral resolution and frequency trade-offs. Insights from prior work underscore critical challenges, including gate fidelity and noise-induced decoherence, but also illuminate pathways for hybrid quantum-classical signal processing systems. This study establishes a mathematical and practical framework for transitioning classical signal processing tasks into the quantum paradigm, underscoring the potential for unprecedented advances in efficiency and scalability.

Keywords: Quantum Signal Processing (QSP), Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT), Quantum Singular Value Transformation (QSVT), Block-encoding, Amplitude encoding, Quantum phase estimation, Polynomial eigenvalue transformation, Hybrid quantum-classical, Error mitigation and decoherence, Matrix inversion (HHL/QSVT), Spectral analysis and filtering, Quantum parallelism and superposition.

1. Introduction:

Signal processing has long been a cornerstone of technological innovation, driving advancements across fields such as telecommunications, multimedia, biomedical engineering, and data analytics. Its primary objective is to analyze, transform, and optimize signals to extract useful information and enable efficient communication. The classical approaches to signal processing, grounded in mathematical models such as Fourier transforms, wavelet theory, and statistical estimation, have served as the backbone for these advancements. However, as modern applications demand processing vast amounts of high-dimensional data with greater speed and precision, the limitations of these classical methods have become increasingly apparent. At the same time, quantum mechanics, the theory describing phenomena at the atomic and subatomic scales, has revolutionized multiple scientific disciplines, from physics to computing. Unlike classical mechanics, quantum mechanics introduces counterintuitive yet powerful principles such as superposition, entanglement, and wave-particle duality. Over the past few decades, researchers have explored how these principles can be harnessed in computing, communication, and cryptography. Inspired by these developments, a new frontier is emerging: the application of quantum mechanics to classical signal processing, often termed Quantum Signal Processing (QSP). This approach leverages the mathematical frameworks and conceptual tools of quantum mechanics to enhance or even redefine traditional signal processing methodologies. The quantum approach to classical signal processing is driven by the limitations of classical methods in dealing with today's complex and dynamic challenges. Classical signal processing relies on deterministic models that work well for structured and predictable data. However, in scenarios involving noisy, high-dimensional, or unstructured data, classical approaches face significant bottlenecks. Quantum mechanics offers a fundamentally different way to represent and process information, which can overcome these limitations and open new avenues for innovation. For instance, quantum superposition enables the simultaneous exploration of multiple states, significantly enhancing computational efficiency. Similarly, quantum entanglement allows for strong correlations between signals, which can improve multiuser communication and resource sharing.

International Journal of Current Research and Techniques (IJCRT)
E-ISSN: 2349-3194 (Online) | P-ISSN: 2348-4446 (Print)
UGC Approved Journal No: 47722 [No: 2616]
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.17427176

Quantum mechanics introduces a paradigm shift in signal processing to overcome classical bottlenecks, addressing key challenges:

- Scalability: Efficient handling of large-scale datasets through quantum parallelism
- Noise and Interference: Enhanced noise reduction via quantum interference and error correction.
- Computational Bottlenecks: Faster solutions for tasks like optimization and fourier transforms.
- Energy Efficiency: Lower energy consumption compared to classical systems.
- Precision Limits: Higher granularity and accuracy surpass classical hardware limitations.

Key Principles of QSP:

- Superposition: Parallel processing by representing signals as a combination of basis states.
- Entanglement: Strong correlations between qubits improve multiuser communication.
- Unitary Transformations: Reversible operations enable advanced signal manipulation.
- Quantum Interference: Amplifies desired signals and suppresses noise.
- Measurement: Introduces probabilistic approaches for statistical estimation.

Advantages of QSP:

- Scalable Computation: Efficient handling of complex operations like matrix inversion.
- Enhanced Noise Resilience: Improved robustness in noisy environments.
- Improved Accuracy: Higher precision for tasks like detection and quantization.
- Energy Efficiency: Reduced computational overhead.
- Innovative Algorithms: New paradigms leveraging quantum principles.

Scope of Research

- This study aims to:
- Build a framework for Quantum Signal Processing.
- Highlight advantages of quantum-inspired algorithms.
- Address challenges in integrating quantum mechanics with signal processing.
- Explore applications in multiuser communication, frame theory, and high-dimensional data analysis.

Structure:

- Classical Signal Processing Limitations: Overview of current methods and bottlenecks.
- Foundations of QSP: Mathematical and conceptual principles.
- Proposed Methodologies: Algorithms and real-world applications.
- Future Directions: Insights into advancing QSP research

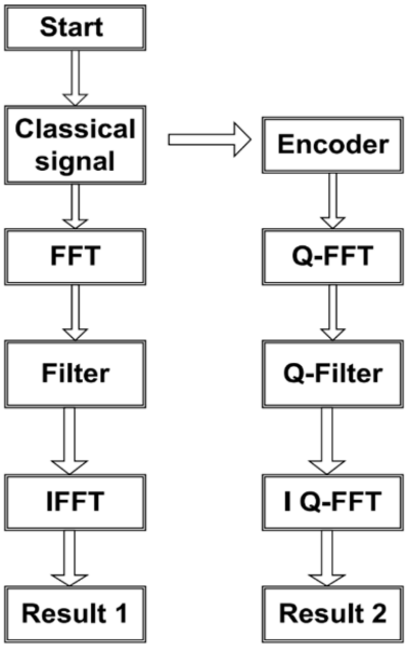

Figure 1 Generic flow comparing traditional signal processing and quantum signal processing

2. Literature Review

Quantum signal processing represents a transformative leap from classical signal processing, harnessing the principles of quantum mechanics such as superposition, entanglement, and quantum parallelism to achieve exponential speedups in computation and enhance data fidelity. Classical methods like Fourier and Laplace transforms, grounded in O(N*log(N)) complexity, are increasingly challenged by high-dimensional data and real-time constraints. The Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) and Quantum Singular Value Transformation (QSVT), operating with $O(\log^2(N))$ complexity, promise unprecedented efficiency for tasks such as spectral analysis, filtering, and convolution.

Core Concepts and Advancements

1. Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT):

$$\mathrm{QFT}|x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \omega_N^{xk}|k\rangle$$

Unlike classical Fourier transforms, QFT exploits quantum parallelism for faster execution, particularly beneficial in high-dimensional data scenarios.

2. Quantum Singular Value Transformation (QSVT):

Refines signal transformations by modifying the singular values σ of matrices, represented as:

$$S_k = f(\sigma_k), \qquad f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$$

This process improves frequency component manipulation, leading to superior compression and filtering.

3. Encoding Classical Signals into Quantum States:

Classical signals AAA and BBB are encoded using unitary matrices:

$$U_A = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad U_B = \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.Adaptive Noise Reduction:

Leveraging amplitude amplification, quantum algorithms enhance the signal-to-noise ratio:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \sqrt{P_s}|s\rangle + \sqrt{1-P_s}|n\rangle$$

3. Mathematical Analysis - Quantum Encoding and Polynomial Modeling

1. Objective:

The Quantum Approach to Classical Signal Processing (QACSP) enhances classical tasks like filtering and Fourier transforms using Quantum Signal Processing (QSP), improving computational efficiency and speed for real-time signal processing.

2. Core Components :

Quantum Signal Processor (QSP): Encodes and processes classical signals using quantum states.

Quantum Transformation Engine: Optimizes signal processing with quantum operations.

Classical-Quantum Interface (CQI):Bridges classical inputs and quantum computations.

3. Mathematical Foundations

3.1 Input Encoding: Classical signals A and B are encoded into quantum states using unitary matrices:

$$U_A = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad U_B = \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Polynomial Objective Function: A general objective function for signal optimization is:

$$P(U_A, U_B) = U_A^2 + 2U_A + U_B^2$$

This function optimizes the interaction between signal components A and B.

3.2 Quantum Singular Value Transformation (QSVT): QSVT adjusts the singular values σk of matrices via a polynomial function:

$$S_k = f(\sigma_k), \qquad f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$$

This enhances signal transformation by modifying frequency components.

4. Mathematical Analysis - Application-Specific Quantum Signal Processing

1. Encode Signals: Map classical signals A and B into quantum states UA and UB.

2. Formulate Objective: Construct the polynomial P(UA,UB) for optimization.

3. Apply QSVT: Use QSVT to refine the signal.

4. Feedback Loop: Adjust the process iteratively for better signal optimization.

5. Applications:

5.1 Signal Filtering: Quantum filtering can optimize signals by suppressing high frequencies:-

$$P(A, B) = A^2 - 0.5B^2 + AB$$

5.2 Frequency Domain Analysis: The Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) analyzes frequency components:-

$$QFT|x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \omega_N^{xk} |k\rangle$$

5.3 Signal Compression: Quantum compression optimizes signal storage and transmission:-

$$P(A,B) = A^2 + 2AB - B^2$$

6. Impact The quantum approach offers:

- Increased Efficiency: Faster processing of tasks like Fourier transforms and filtering.
- Real-Time Adaptation: Quick adaptation to dynamic signal conditions.
- Scalability: Efficient handling of large datasets.
- Wide Applicability: Useful in fields like telecommunications, audio, and image processing..

5. Discussion

Applications

- Telecommunications: Enhanced spectral analysis and noise reduction enable efficient data transmission, especially for 5G and beyond. Quantum filtering ensures minimal signal degradation in noisy environments
- Medical Imaging: Quantum signal compression and noise reduction improve the clarity of MRI and ultrasound images. The real-time adaptability of QSP is critical in dynamic diagnostic settings.
- Audio and Image Processing: QSP facilitates high-fidelity compression and filtering, reducing storage requirements while maintaining quality.
- Quantum Communication: Applications include quantum key distribution (QKD) and noise mitigation in quantum networks. By leveraging QFT, these systems achieve higher throughput and security.

Challenges and Future Directions

Gate Fidelity and Decoherence:

- Quantum gates are prone to errors due to hardware imperfections, limiting the accuracy of QSP algorithms.
- Proposed Solution: Implement error-mitigation techniques like zero-noise extrapolation and fault-tolerant quantum computing.

Scalability:

- Current quantum processors have limited qubits, restricting the ability to process large datasets.
- Proposed Solution: Hybrid quantum-classical approaches can handle preprocessing tasks, reserving quantum computation for critical operations.

Optimization of Encoding Schemes:

- Classical-to-quantum encoding introduces overhead that impacts performance.
- Proposed Solution: Develop optimized schemes such as amplitude encoding to bridge the classical-quantum gap.

Algorithm Robustness:

- Adapting quantum algorithms to dynamic signal environments remains a challenge.
- Proposed Solution: Introduce feedback loops for iterative refinement.

6. Conclusion

This investigation bridges quantum and classical signal processing, showcasing quantum computation's transformative potential. By utilizing the Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) for spectral decomposition and its inverse (Q-IFT) for efficient transformations, we demonstrate that quantum systems can perform classical signal processing tasks with reduced computational costs. Techniques like the convolution theorem, fundamental in filtering, are implemented using Hadamard gates and quantum phase estimation, ensuring signal integrity.

Quantum entanglement further enables real-time multi-signal correlation, paving the way for high-dimensional data processing with reduced latency.

Despite current limitations, such as qubit decoherence and imperfect gate implementations, this work underscores the promise of quantum-enhanced workflows. Solutions like error mitigation techniques, hybrid quantum-classical models, and optimized encoding schemes are critical to bridging the classical-quantum gap. Future research should focus on scaling quantum hardware and improving algorithmic robustness to overcome constraints. As quantum technologies mature, they hold the potential to revolutionize fields such as telecommunications, medical imaging, and computational physics, redefining traditional signal processing paradigms.

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