



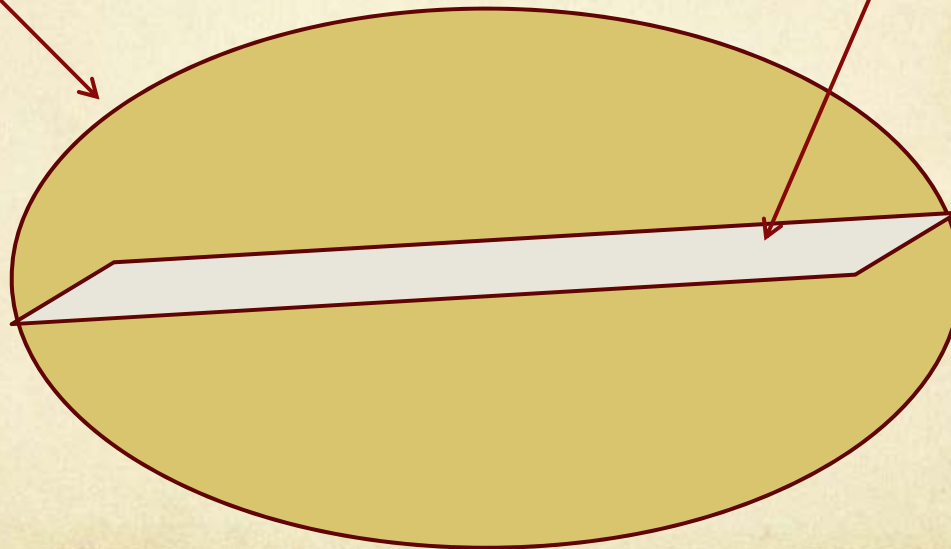
Quantum Correlations and their measures

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Entanglement of pure states

$$|\psi\rangle = a|00\rangle + b|01\rangle + c|10\rangle + d|11\rangle$$

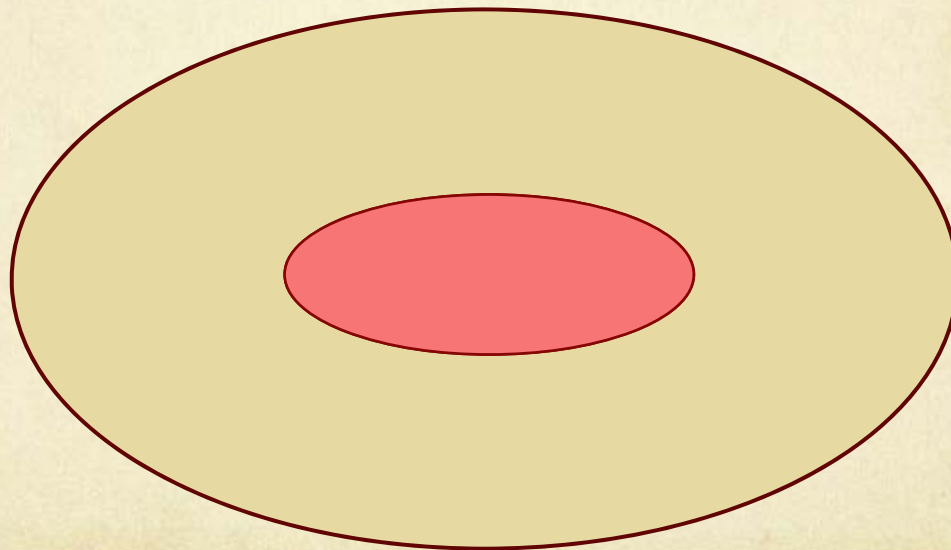
$$ad - bc = 0$$



Measure Zero, but dense somewhere

Separable states

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i \sigma_i \otimes \sigma'_i$$



The intuitive reason

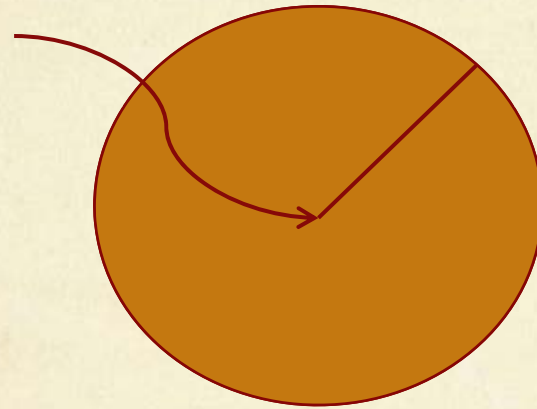
$$\rho^{T_A} \geq 0$$

Peres, (1998)

Horodecki's, (1998).

The constructive reason

$$\frac{1}{4} I$$



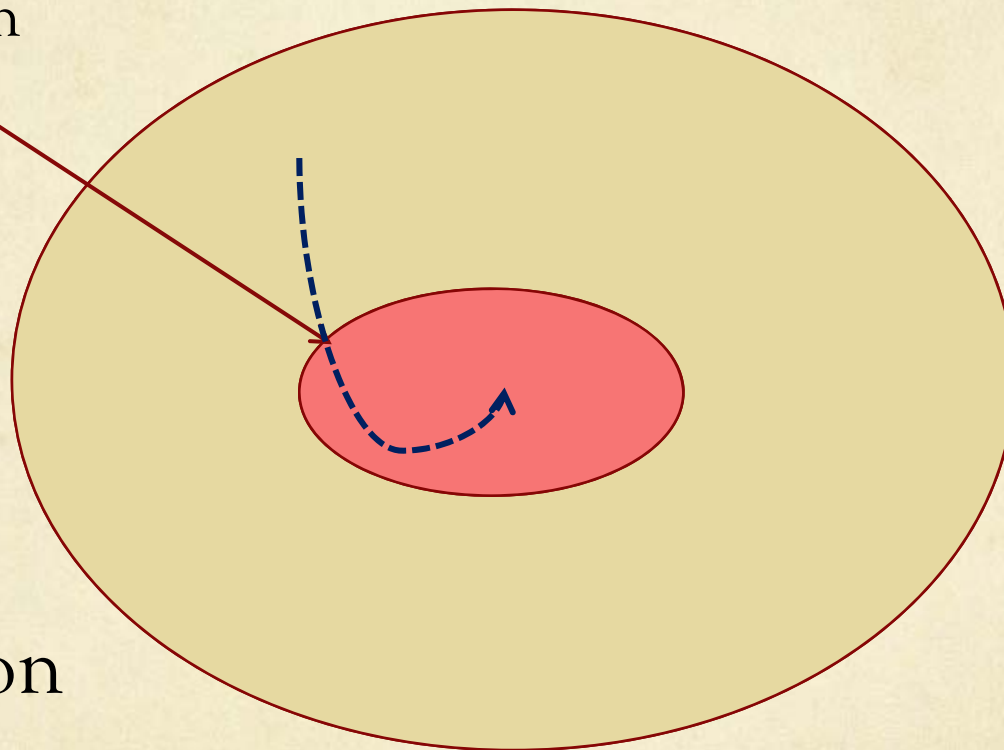
$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\rho = (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{I}{2^n} + \varepsilon \rho_1$$

Braunstein, Caves, Jozsa, Linden, Popescu, and R. Schack (1998)

Implications

Entanglement
Sudden Death



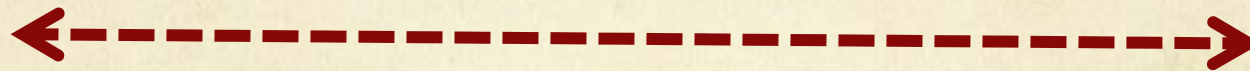
Preparation

Robustness

What is Quantum Discord?



Correlations between classical probability distributions

 $P_a(i)$  $P_{a,b}(i, j)$  $P_b(j)$

$$H(P_b) - \sum_i P_a(i) H(P_{b|i})$$

 $P_b(j | 0)$ $P_b(j | 1)$ $P_b(j | 2)$ $P_b(j | n)$

$$CC := H(P_b) - \sum_i P_a(i) H(P_{b|i})$$

$$= H(A) + H(B) - H(A, B)$$

Total Correlation!?



ρ_a



ρ_{ab}



ρ_b

$$TC := S(\rho_a) + S(\rho_b) - S(\rho_{ab})$$

An Example



$$|\varphi_{ab}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$TC = 1 + 1 - 0 = 2$$

Another example



$$\rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$$

$$TC = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

Operational Meaning

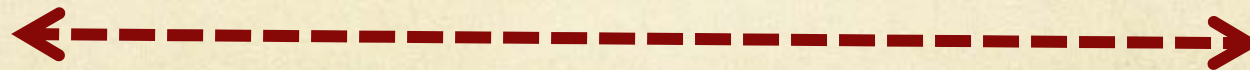


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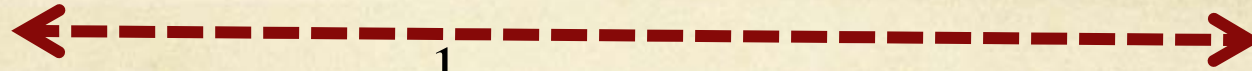
σ_z

$$|\phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$|\phi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$$



$$\rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$$



$$\rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$$

I

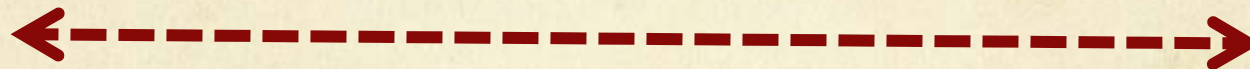
$$\rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$$

σ_x

$$\rho'_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(|10\rangle\langle 10| + |01\rangle\langle 01|)$$

$$\rho_{ab} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}I \otimes \frac{1}{2}I$$

Reminder

 $P_a(i)$  $P_{a,b}(i, j)$  $P_b(j)$

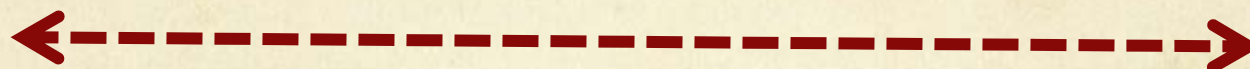
$$H(P_b) - \sum_i P_a(i) H(P_{b|i})$$

 $P_b(j | 0)$ $P_b(j | 1)$ $P_b(j | 2)$ $P_b(j | n)$

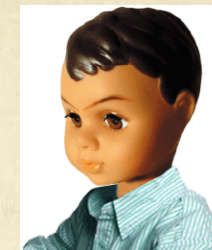
A new measure of Classical Correlation



$P_a(i)$



$P_{a,b}(i,j)$



$P_b(j)$

$$S(\rho_b) - \sum_i P_a(i) S[\rho_b(i)]$$

$$CC := \max \left\{ S(\rho_b) - \sum_i P_a(i) S[\rho_b(i)] \right\}$$

$\rho_b(0)$

$\rho_b(1)$

$\rho_b(2)$

$\rho_b(n)$

Ollivier and Zurek (2001)
Henderson and Vedral (2001)

Properties of CC

$$CC(\rho_a \otimes \rho_b) = 0$$

$$CC[(U \otimes V)\rho(U^* \otimes V^*)] = 0$$

$$CC(|\psi\rangle) = E(|\psi\rangle)$$

CC should not increase by local actions

Quantum Correlation?

Or Quantum Discord

$$QC := TC - CC$$

Discord



$QC \neq$ Entanglement

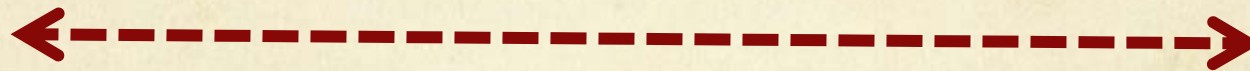
For Pure States

$$TC(|\psi\rangle) = 2S(\rho_a)$$

$$CC(|\psi\rangle) = S(\rho_a)$$

$$QC(|\psi\rangle) = S(\rho_a)$$

Examples of zero-discord states

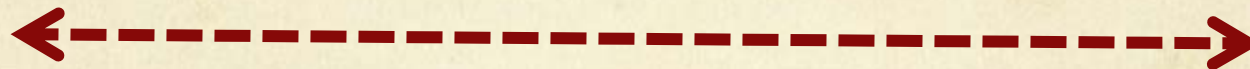


$$\rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$$

$$D(\rho_{ab}) = 0$$

$$\rho_{ab} = \sum_i p_i |i\rangle\langle i| \otimes \rho_i$$

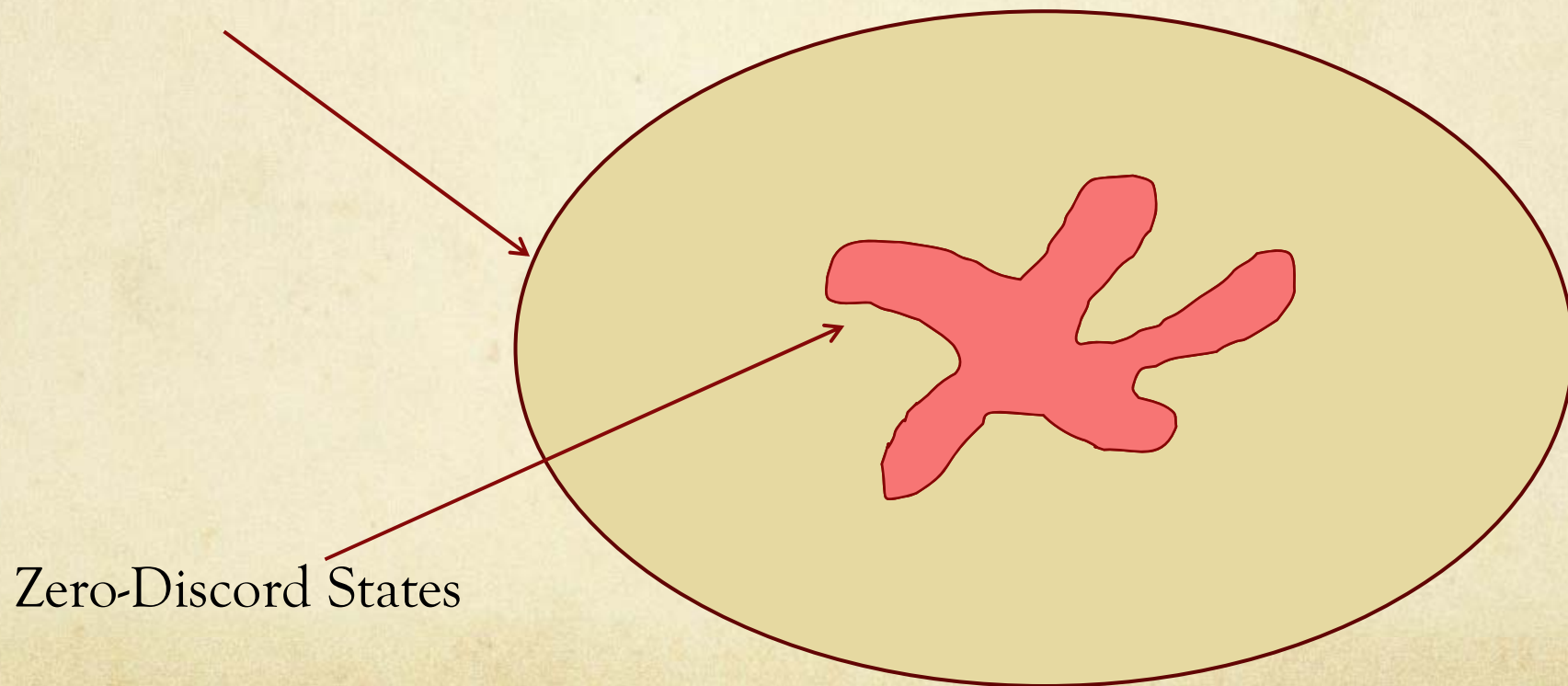
Examples of non-zero discord states



$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle\langle 00| + |+1\rangle\langle +1|)$$

How many zero-discord states?

Separable States



Zero-Discord States

Almost all states have quantum
correlation

$$D_A(\rho) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho = \sum_i p_i \pi_i \otimes \sigma_i$$

$$\rho_A = \sum_i p_i \pi_i$$

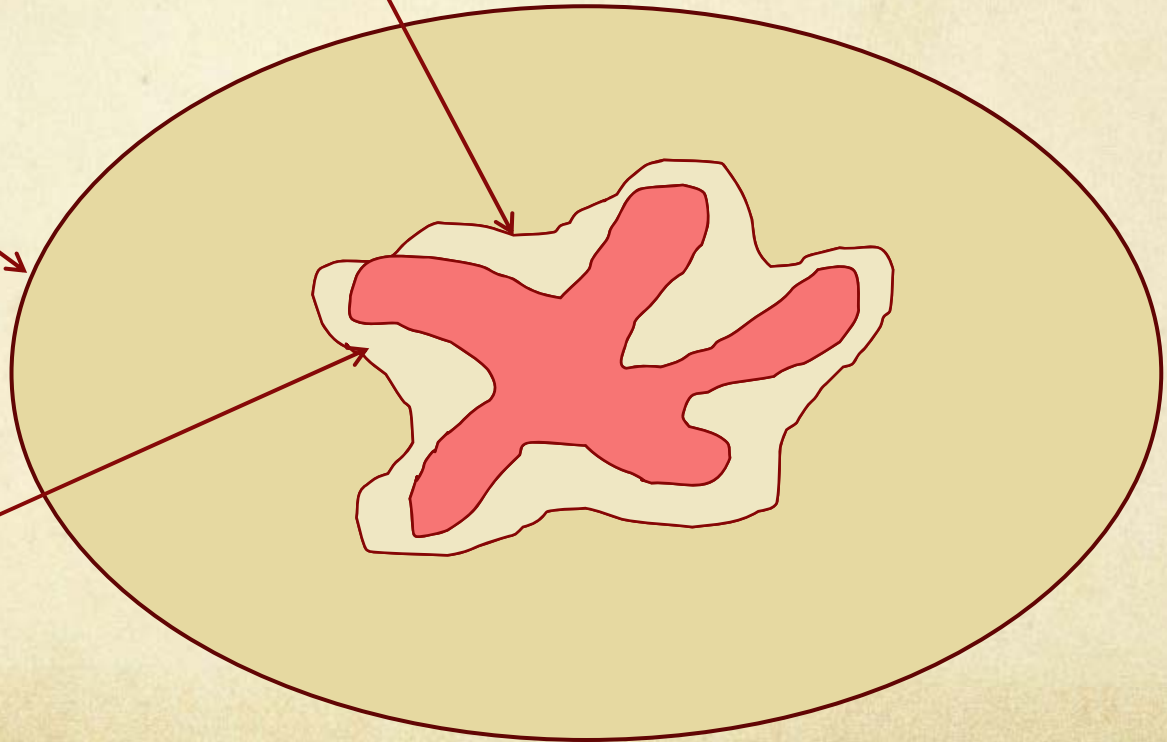
$$\rho_A \otimes I = \sum_i p_i \pi_i \otimes I$$

$$[\rho_A \otimes I, \rho] = 0$$

$$[\rho_a \otimes I, \rho] = 0$$

Separable States

Zero-Discord States

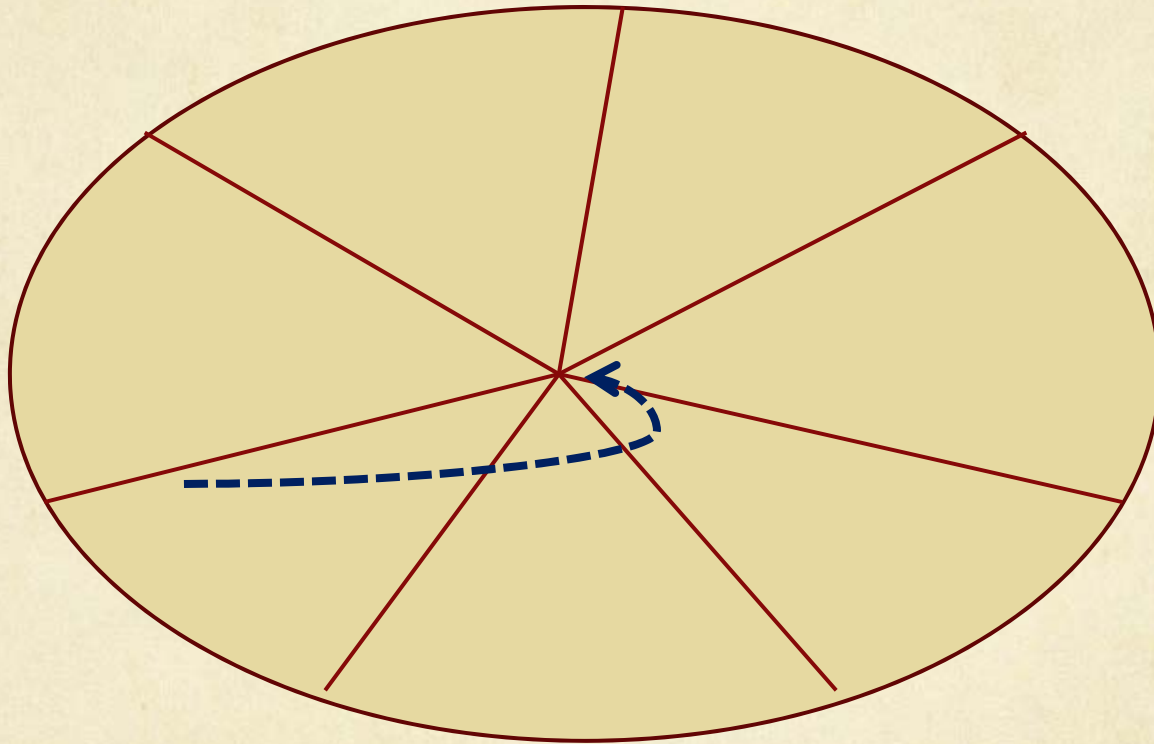


Zero-Discord States

- Measure zero

- No-where Dense

An intuitive picture



Implications

Computable Measures

- Based on Distance
- Based on Fidelity
- Based on Local
Uncertainty

Geometric measure

$$D(\rho) = \min D(\rho, \sigma_{cc})$$

$$D(\rho, \sigma) = \|\rho - \sigma\|_2$$

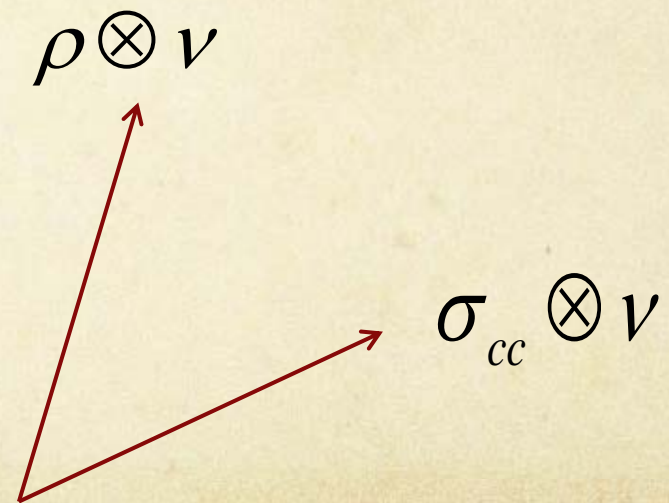
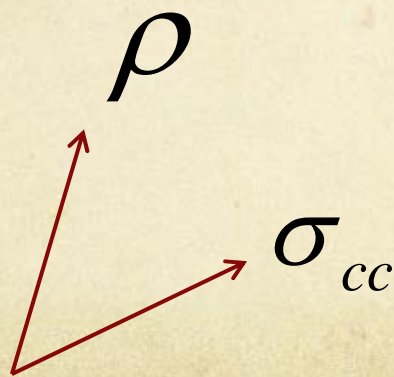
$$\rho = \frac{1}{4} \left(I + r \cdot \sigma \otimes I + I \otimes s \cdot \sigma + t_{ij} \sigma_i \otimes \sigma_j \right)$$

$$D = \frac{1}{4} (\lambda_1(M) + \lambda_2(M))$$

$$M = rr^T + TT^T$$

The problem with this measure

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho \otimes \nu$$



Based on Fidelity

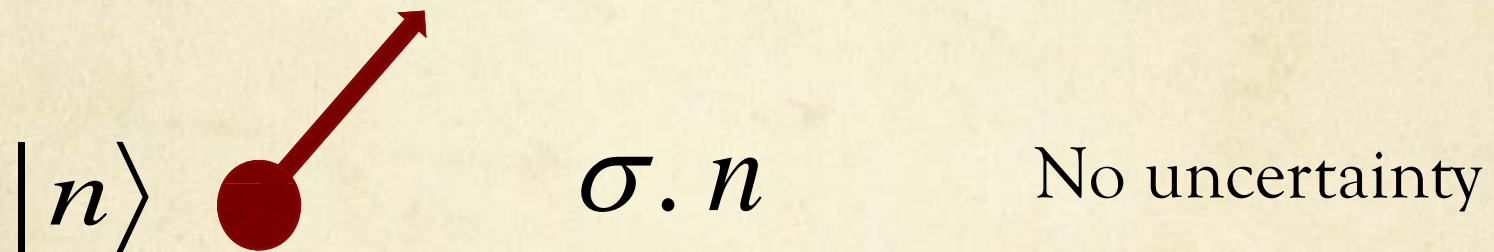
$$D(\rho) = 1 - \max F(\rho, \sigma_{cc})$$

$$F(\rho, \sigma_{cc}) = \text{Tr}(\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho}\sigma_{cc}\sqrt{\rho}})$$

Bruss, Kampermann and Stretslav (2012)

Abad, Karimipour and Memarzadeh (2012)

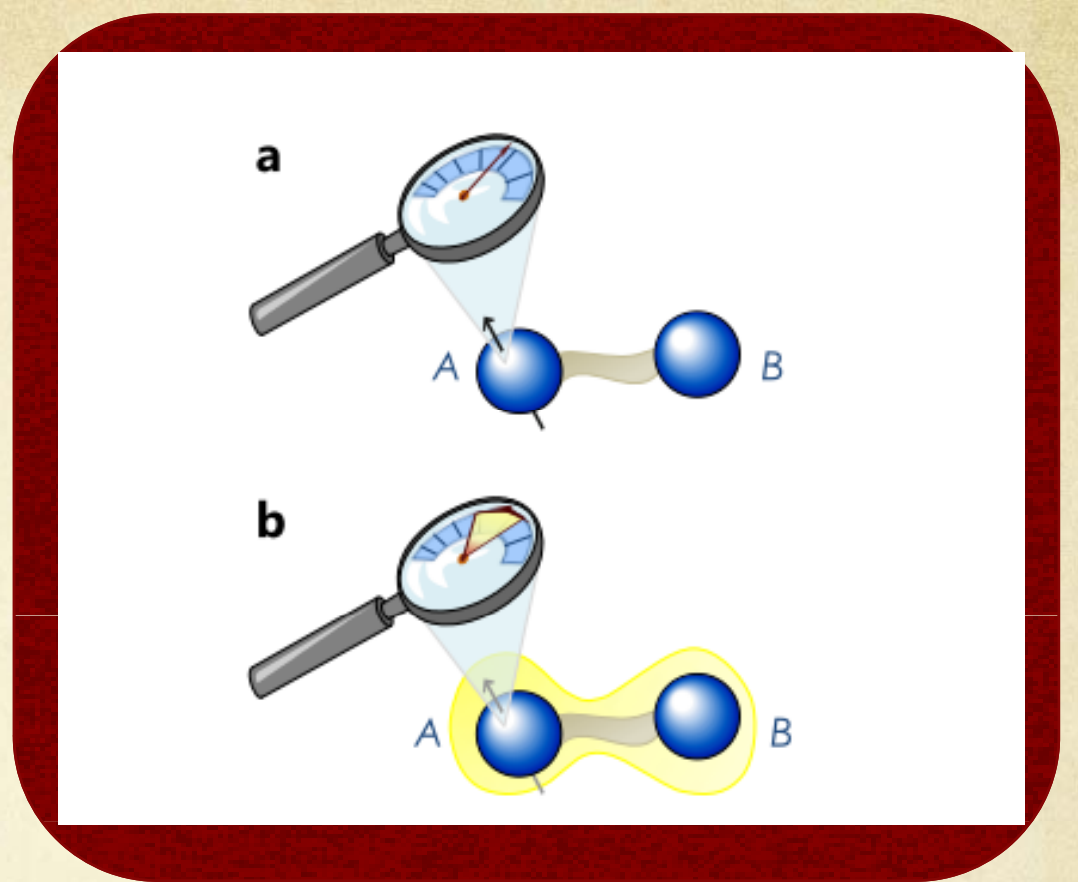
A radical view Local Quantum Uncertainty (LQU)



$$|\varphi_{ab}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$\rho_{ab} = \sum_i p_i |i\rangle\langle i| \otimes \rho_i$$

$$\rho_{ab} = \sum_i p_i \sigma_i \otimes \rho_i$$



Girolami, Tufarelli, and Adesso(2013)

$$LQU_A(\rho_{AB}) = 1 - \lambda_{\max}\{W_{AB}\}$$

$$(W_{AB})_{ij} = \text{Tr} \left[\sqrt{\rho_{AB}} (\sigma_i \otimes I) \sqrt{\rho_{AB}} (\sigma_j \otimes I) \right]$$

Thank you for your
attention

Local Uncertainty

$$I(\rho, K) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}\{[\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}, K]\}$$

$$I(\rho, K) \geq 0$$

$$I(\rho, K) \leq \langle K^2 \rangle_{\rho} - \langle K \rangle_{\rho}^2$$