

Irreversibility for all bound entangled states

Barbara Synak-Radtke

Institute of Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics

University of Gdańsk

Cooperation: D. Yang, M. Horodecki, R. Horodecki

[PRL 95, 190501 (2005), *quant/ph-0506138*]

RESQ (2003-2005), QUPRODIS (2003-2005), PBZ-MIN (2003)

Entangled states

Mathematical definition:

ρ_{AB} is entangled \iff it cannot be decomposed as the
 $\sum_i p_i \rho_i^A \otimes \rho_i^B$ separable form

Operational asymptotic definition:

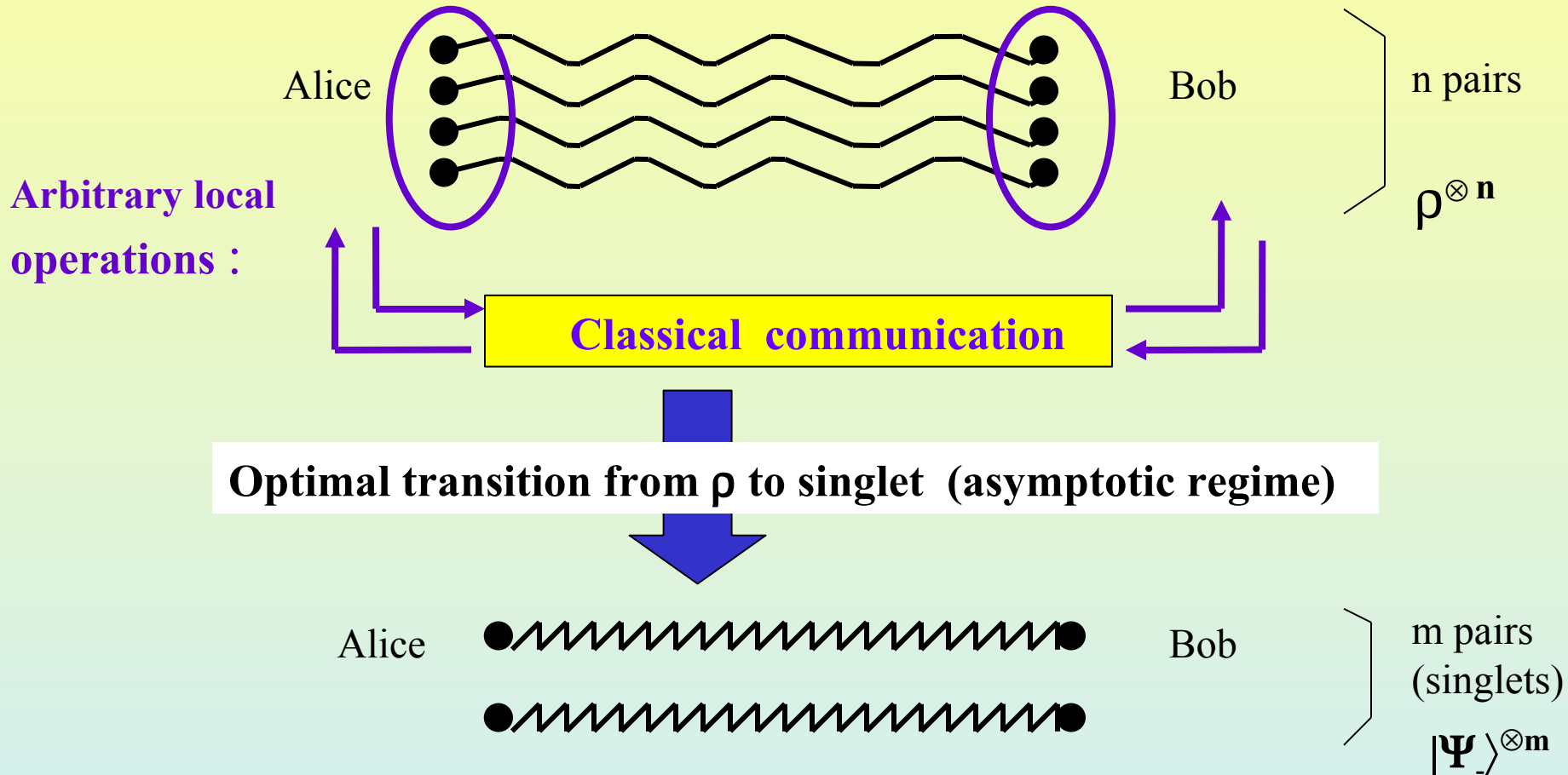
ρ_{AB} is entangled \iff it cannot be prepared by Local
Operation and Classical Communication (LOCC) in
asymptotic regime

Maximally entangled state (singlet)

$$|\psi_{-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$

Distillation of noisy entanglement

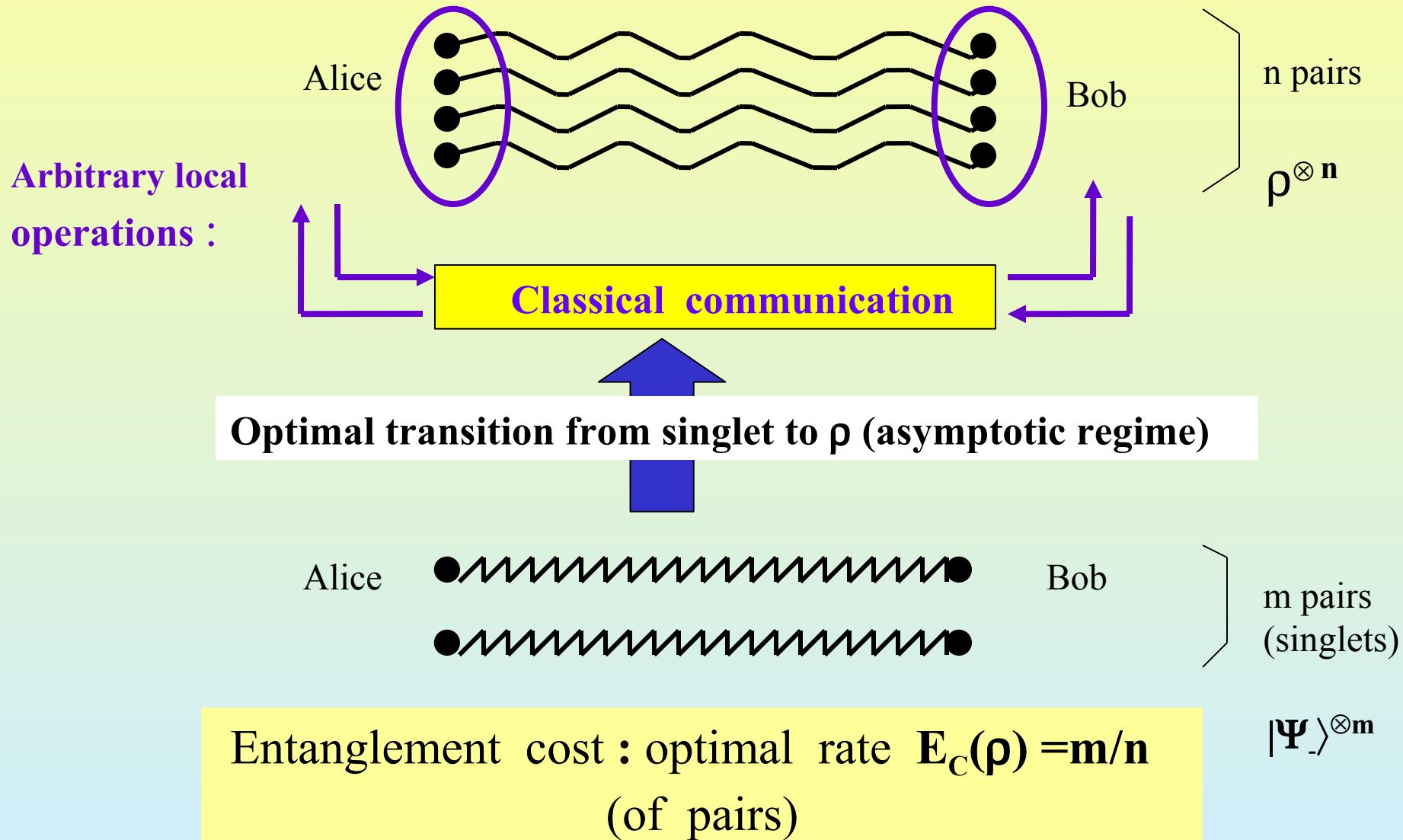
[Bennett, Brassard, Popescu, Schumacher, Smolin, Woiters PRL 76 722-725 (1996)]



Distillable entanglement: optimal rate $E_D(\rho) = m/n$
(of singlets)

Formation of entanglement

[Bennett, DiVincenzo, Smolin, Wootters, PRA 54, 3824-3851 (1996)]



Reversibility for pure and separable states

Separable (disentangled) states

- 1) No singlets needed to create state: $E_C = 0$
- 3) No singlets can be drawn from state: $E_D = 0$

Pure entangled states

$$\rho_{AB}^{\otimes n} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \psi_+^{\otimes m} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \rho_{AB}^{\otimes n}$$

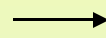
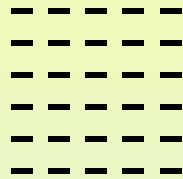
$$E_D(\rho_{AB}) = E_C(\rho_{AB}) = S(\rho_A)$$

Mixed states: irreversibility in entanglement theory

Bound entangled states:

[M.,P.,R. Horodeccy PRL **80** 5239-5242 (1998)]

ρ is entangled but $\rho^{\otimes n}$



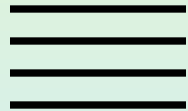
No pure entangled states

Generic mixed state:

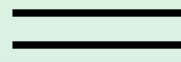
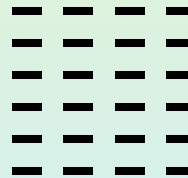
[Rigorously: Vidal, Cirac PRL **86** 5803 (2001)]

ψ_+

$\otimes k$



$\rho^{\otimes n}$



ψ_+

$\otimes k'$

$k' < k$

$E_D < E_C$

Problem of irreversibility for bound entangled states

Are the processes of formation and distillation
reversible or irreversible ?

$$E_c(\rho_{AB}) = E_d(\rho_{AB}) \quad \text{reversibility}$$

$$E_c(\rho_{AB}) > E_d(\rho_{AB}) \quad \text{irreversibility}$$

Entanglement needed to create one copy of state

From bound entangled states, we cannot distill entanglement $E_D = 0$ but we need entanglement to create one copy of them, what refers nonzero value of $E_F > 0$

Entanglement of formation

$$E_F(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\{p_i, \varphi_i\}} \sum_i p_i S(|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|_A)$$

where $\rho = \sum_i p_i |\varphi_i\rangle\langle\varphi_i|$

Problem of additivity for E_F

Relationship between E_F and E_C

$$E_C(\rho) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_F(\rho^{\otimes n}) / n$$

[Hayden, M.Horodecki, Terhal, J.Phys.A, Math.Gen.2001]

If E_F is additive then $E_C = E_F$ and for all entangled states $E_C = E_F > 0$

Problem

We do not know if E_F is additive

Other approaches to solve problem of irreversibility:

- To find a new entanglement measure:

$$E_C > E ? > E_D$$

- To find lower bound of E_C :

$$E_C \geq G \text{ i } G > 0$$

for bound entangled states

Towards construction of G

Lets recall a measure of classical correlation of bipartite state:

[Henderson, Vedral JPA **34**, 6899 (2001)]

$$C(\rho_{AB}) = \max_{\{BB^+\}} S(\rho_A) - \sum_i p_i S(\rho_A^i)$$

where

$$\rho_A^i = \frac{1}{p_i} \text{Tr}_B (I_A \otimes B_i \rho_{AB} I_A \otimes B_i^+)$$

$$p_i = \text{Tr} (I_A \otimes B_i) \rho_{AB} (I_A \otimes B_i^+)$$

Properties of C

$$C(\rho_{AB}) = 0 \text{ iff } \rho_{AB} = \rho_A \otimes \rho_B$$

C is invariant under local unitary operations

**C is non-increasing under local operations,
in particular**

$$C(\rho_{AA':B}) \geq C(\rho_{A:B})$$

Duality relation

[M. Koashi and A. Winter, PRA **69**, 022309(2004)]

For a tripartite pure state φ_{ABC} , the following duality relation is satisfied:

$$S(\rho_A) = E_F(\rho_{AB}) + C(\rho_{AC})$$

where $\rho_{AB} = \text{Tr}_C \varphi_{ABC}$, is dual to $\rho_{AC} = \text{Tr}_B \varphi_{ABC}$ and vice versa.

Note:

$$S(\rho_A) = \underbrace{\min_{\{p_i, \rho_i\}} \sum_i p_i S(\rho_A^i)}_{\mathbf{E}_F} + \underbrace{(S(\rho_A) - \min_{\{p_i, \rho_i\}} \sum_i p_i S(\rho_A^i))}_{\mathbf{C}}$$

Definition a candidate for bound on E_C

Lets define some new quantities for ρ_{AB}

$$G(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\{p_i, \rho_i\}} \sum_i p_i C(\rho_i)$$

where infimum is taken over all in general mixed ensemble realizing state $\rho_{A:B} = \sum_i p_i \rho_{A:B}^i$

G is positive for all entangled state

Theorem

$$G(\rho_{A:B}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_{A:B} \text{ is separable state}$$

Proof.

" \Rightarrow "

If G is equal to zero then C must be zero for every element of ensemble $\{p_i, \rho_{AB}^i\}$ realizing ρ , so all states in ensemble must be product $\{\rho_i^{AB} = \rho_i^A \otimes \rho_i^B\}$

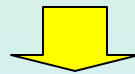
For all separable state $G=0$

- $C(\rho_{A:B})$ is continuous

this comes from duality relation but it is also a consequence of proposition proved in our paper about asymptotic continuity:

[see: B.Synak-Radtke, M.Horodecki, quant-ph/0507126]

- Basing on Caratheodory theorem we can show that for G , being convex roof of other continuous function, **there exists optimal decomposition** $\{p_i, \rho_{AB}^i\}$
- If the state is entangled, there must be a **non-product state in decomposition** and C is nonzero on this state.



$G > 0$ for entangled states and $G = 0$ for separable states

Inequality relating C and E_F

Lemma

For any four-partite pure state $\psi_{AA'BB'}$, the following inequality of entanglement is satisfied:

$$E_F(\psi_{AA':BB'}) \geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + C(\rho_{A':B'})$$

where $\rho_{AB} = \text{Tr}_{A'B'} \psi_{AA'BB'}$ and $\rho_{A'B'} = \text{Tr}_{AB} \psi_{AA'BB'}$

Proof. We apply a duality relation to a 4-partite state $\psi_{AA'|B|B'}$

$$\begin{aligned} S(\rho_{AA'}) &= E_F(\rho_{AA':B}) + C(\rho_{AA':B'}) \geq \\ &\geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + C(\rho_{A':B'}) \end{aligned}$$

Inequality relating G and E_F

Proposition

For a mixed four-partite state $\rho_{A'ABB'}$,

$$E_F(\rho_{AA':BB'}) \geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + G(\rho_{A':B'})$$

Proof. Let $\{p_i, \rho_{AA'BB'}^i\}$ be the optimal realization of E_F of state

$\rho_{AA':BB'}$ then

$$\begin{aligned} E_F(\rho_{AA':BB'}) &= \sum_i p_i S(\rho_{AA'}^i) \geq \sum_i p_i E_F(\rho_{A:B}^i) + \sum_i p_i C(\rho_{A':B'}^i) \\ &\geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + \sum_i p_i C(\rho_{A':B'}^i) \geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + G(\rho_{A':B'}) \end{aligned}$$

G is lower bound of E_C

Theorem

For any entangled state ρ_{AB}

$$E_C(\rho_{A:B}) \geq G(\rho_{A:B}) > 0$$

Proof. Notice that $E_C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_F(\rho^{\otimes n})/n$, then

$$\begin{aligned} E_F(\rho^{\otimes n}) &= E_F(\rho^{\otimes n-1} \otimes \rho) \geq E_F(\rho^{\otimes n-1}) + G(\rho) \geq \dots \\ &\geq \dots \geq E_F(\rho) + (n-1)G(\rho) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{E_F(\rho^{\otimes n})}{n} \geq \frac{n-1}{n} G(\rho)$$

$$\text{Let } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ then } E_C(\rho_{A:B}) \geq G(\rho_{A:B}) > 0$$

Irreversibility for all bound entangled state

For any entangled state ρ_{AB}

$$E_C(\rho_{A:B}) > 0$$

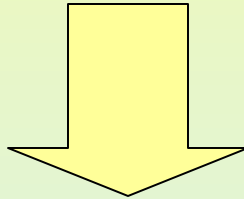
For all bound entangled states $E_D = 0$, but $E_C > 0$

Irreversibility between process of formation and distillation for all bound entangled states!!!!

D. Yang, M. Horodecki, R. Horodecki and B. Synak-Radtke „Irreversibility for all bound entangled states”, PRL **95**, 190501 (2005), *quant/ph-0506138*,

Application 1

$$E_C(\rho_{\text{entangled}}) > 0$$



**Mathematical definition of entangled states
is equivalent to operational asymptotic one!!!**

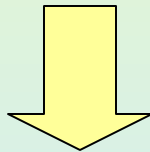
Application 2

For a four-partite state $\rho_{AA'BB'}$

$$E_F(\rho_{AA':BB'}) \geq E_F(\rho_{A:B}) + G(\rho_{A':B'})$$

if the reduced state is $\rho_{A'B'}$ entangled then

$$E_F(\rho_{AA':BB'}) > E_F(\rho_{A:B})$$



It is impossible to clone a known entangled state by LOCC.

[See: M. Horodecki, A. Sen (De), U. Sen, Phys.Rev.A **70** 052326 (2004)]

Thank you
for your attention !