# Generalized entropic measures of quantum correlations

### R. Rossignoli

in collaboration with

### N. Canosa, L. Ciliberti

and N. Gigena, J.M. Matera, L. Rebón

### IFLP-Universidad Nacional de La Plata - CIC-CONICET Argentina







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- Entangled states cannot be created by local operations and classical communication (LOCC)

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• Entanglement entropy defined as the "impossible" entropy:

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{A},\boldsymbol{B}) = \boldsymbol{S}(\boldsymbol{A}) = \boldsymbol{S}(\boldsymbol{B}) \quad (\text{when } \boldsymbol{S}(\boldsymbol{A},\boldsymbol{B}) = \boldsymbol{0})$$

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- Quantum-like correlations still present in states  $\in$  II.c !

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 $D(\boldsymbol{A}|\boldsymbol{B}) = \min_{\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{B}}} \boldsymbol{S}_{\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{B}}}(\boldsymbol{A}|\boldsymbol{B}) - \boldsymbol{S}(\boldsymbol{A}|\boldsymbol{B})$ 

• S(A|B) = S(A, B) - S(B) von Neumann conditional entropy

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COMP.SYST. @ RIO 2013

### **Special Cases**

• Von Neumann case  $S(\rho) = -\text{Tr} \rho \log \rho$ 

$$I_{1}^{B}(\rho_{AB}) = \underset{M_{B}}{\operatorname{Min}} S(\rho'_{AB}) - S(\rho_{AB})$$
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Minimum relative entropy to a classically correlated state

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• Von Neumann case  $\mathbf{S}(\rho) = -\mathrm{Tr}\,\rho\log\rho$ 

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• In contrast, entanglement needs finite threshold:  $\rho_{AB}$  entangled for  $x > \frac{1}{d-1}$ 



Pure state + noise

 $ho_{AB} = x |\Psi_{AB}\rangle \langle \Psi_{AB}| + \frac{1-x}{d} I, \ |\Psi_{AB}\rangle = \sqrt{p} |00\rangle + \sqrt{1-p} |11\rangle$ 

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 $S_q$  case:  $I_q(x) \ge E_q(x)$  for  $q \in [1.27, 3.5]$ 

RR NC LC PRA 2010

$$\rho_{AB} = \frac{1}{4} [I + \vec{r}_A \cdot \vec{\sigma}_A + \vec{r}_B \cdot \vec{\sigma}_B + \vec{\sigma}_A \otimes J \vec{\sigma}_B]$$

General two qubit state

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$$I_2^{\vec{k}} = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{tr} M_2 - \vec{k}^{t} M_2 \vec{k}), \quad M_2 = \vec{r}_B \vec{r}_B^{t} + J^{t} J$$

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- Minimum obtained for  $\vec{k}$  along eigenvector associated with largest eigenvalue of  $M_2$

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#### Qubit systems

### General two-qubit case

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#### Qubit systems

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- Universality: States with maximally mixed marginals
### Example: Mixture of aligned states

Aligned states of two spins

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$$I_{2}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin^{4}\theta & \theta < \theta_{c} \\ \cos^{2}\theta(1 + \cos^{2}\theta) & \theta > \theta_{c} \end{cases}$$

• Exact expressions for geometric and cubic discord:

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- Transitions present in all *I<sub>f</sub>* (RR NC LC PRA 2011)





Standard (*D*), Geometric ( $I_2$ ), Cubic ( $I_3$ ) and Information Deficit ( $I_1$ ) vs.  $\theta$ 



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Minimizing measurement angle



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Minimizing measurement angle  $z \rightarrow x$  transition in all  $I_f$ 



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Least disturbing measurement angle  $\gamma$  vs.  $\theta$  for different qRR NC LC PRA 2011





Quantum Discord, Geometric Discord  $I_2$ , Information Deficit  $I_1$ and minimizing measurement angles in a mixture of **spin 1** aligned states



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RR NC JMM PRA 2012

#### Qutrit systems

# Measurements in spin 1 systems

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Spin averages in basis states LC RR NC PRA 2013

# Entanglement and Discord of spin pairs in a spin chain

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Hamiltonian

$$H = b \sum_{i} s_{i}^{z} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} (v_{x}^{ij} s_{i}^{x} s_{j}^{x} + v_{y}^{ij} s_{j}^{y} s_{j}^{y})$$
  
=  $b \sum_{i} s_{i}^{z} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} [v_{+}^{ij} s_{i}^{+} s_{j}^{-} + \frac{1}{2} v_{-}^{ij} (s_{i}^{+} s_{j}^{+} + h.c.)]$ 







Quantum Discord and entanglement of contiguous pairs vs. transverse field for first neighbor XY couplings with anisotropy  $v_y / v_x = 1/2$  and n = 100 spins



Quantum Discord and entanglement of contiguous pairs vs. transverse field for first neighbor *XY* couplings with anisotropy  $v_Y/v_x = 1/2$  and n = 100 spins L. Ciliberti, N. Canosa, R. Rossignoli, PRA 82 2010







Quantum Discord and entanglement of second neighbors in the same chain







Quantum Discord and entanglement of third neighbors in the same chain





Discord of spin pairs for separations L = 1, ..., 50 in the same chain





Stdandard vs. Geometric Discord in spin chains







Quantum Discord, Geometric Discord  $I_2$  and Information Deficit  $I_1$  of spin pairs for separations L = 1, ..., N/2 in an XX chain



Quantum Discord, Geometric Discord  $I_2$  and Information Deficit  $I_1$ of spin pairs for separations L = 1, ..., N/2 in an XX chain LC RB NC PBA 2013





Phases of Geometric Discord  $I_2$  in the XX chain


## Conclusions

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- Same basic properties as Quantum Discord but important differences in minimizing measurement
- Spin chains: Infinite range of I<sub>f</sub> and QD of pairs in the vicinity of separability field B<sub>s</sub>. Confirms B<sub>s</sub> as a QPT in the finite chain

#### Than-q !



#### References

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