

Title: PSI 2015/2016 Explorations in Condensed Matter - Guifre Vidal - 5

Date: Mar 28, 2016 10:15 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/16030012>

Abstract:

Week 2 Entanglement in many-body ground states

1. Basics of entanglement

2. Entanglement in quantum spin chains ($N \sim 20!$)

Tutorial 3

3. Entanglement in free fermion systems ($N \sim 1000$)

4. Area law

Tutorial 4

5. Entanglement as a theoretical tool

Homework 2

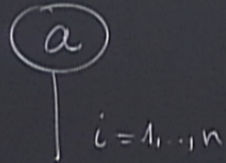
(A) Preliminaries

n-level system

$$V \cong \mathbb{C}^n \quad \{|1\rangle, |2\rangle, \dots, |n\rangle\} \text{ orthonormal basis}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i |i\rangle$$

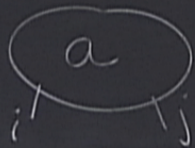
n=2 qubit, spin 1/2, fermion, pair Majorana modes
 $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ $\{|↑\rangle, |↓\rangle\}$ --



(B) 2 such systems A & B

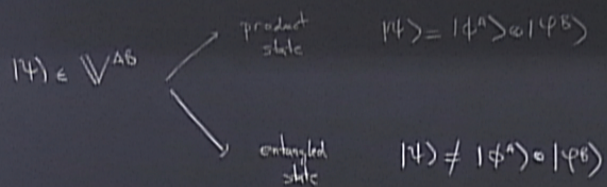
$$V^{AB} \cong V^A \otimes V^B \quad \{|i,j\rangle\} \equiv |i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle \text{ orthonormal basis}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} |i,j\rangle$$



5.2 Entanglement in bipartite systems

(A) Def



Examples:

$|1^A\rangle \otimes |1^B\rangle = |11\rangle$

$|11\rangle + |22\rangle$

$|11\rangle + |12\rangle = |1\rangle (|1\rangle + |2\rangle)$

$|11\rangle + |12\rangle + |21\rangle + |22\rangle = (|1\rangle + |2\rangle) (|1\rangle + |2\rangle)$

$|11\rangle + |12\rangle + |21\rangle - |22\rangle$

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

EPR pair
ebit
singlet

$|\phi_n^+\rangle \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (|11\rangle + |22\rangle + \dots + |nn\rangle)$

Maximally entangled state of two n-level systems

(B) Schmidt decomposition & reduced density matrices

assume $m < n$

$m \times n$ matrix A

singular value decomposition (svd)

$A = U S V^+$
 $m \times m$ $m \times n$ $n \times n$

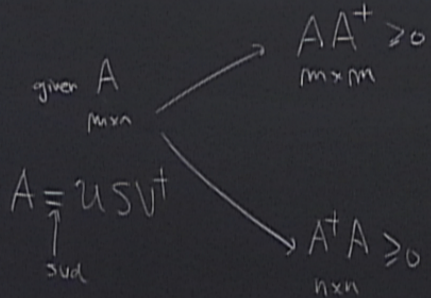
$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_m \\ & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$U U^+ = U^+ U = \mathbb{I}_m$

$V V^+ = V^+ V = \mathbb{I}_n$

$\sigma_i \geq 0$ singular values

Eigenvalue decomposition (evd)



$$AA^T \stackrel{SVD}{=} (USV^T)(V^T U^T) = U \underbrace{SS^T}_{\tilde{D}} U^T = \underbrace{UDU^T}_{\text{evd}}$$

$$A^T A = V^T U^T U S V^T = V^T \underbrace{S^T S}_{\tilde{D}} V^T = \underbrace{V \tilde{D} V^T}_{\text{evd}}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} s_1^2 & & & \\ & s_2^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_m^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{D} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1^2 & & & \\ & s_2^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_r^2 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|4\rangle = \sum A_{ij} |i\rangle |j\rangle = \sum_k s_k \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 u_{ik} |i^A\rangle \right) \otimes \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (V^+)_{kj} |j^B\rangle \right) = \sum_{k=1}^m s_k \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 u_{ik} |i^A\rangle \right)}_{\text{orthonormal}} \otimes \underbrace{|j^B\rangle}_{\text{orthonormal}}$$

$$A_{ij} = \sum_k u_{ik} s_k (V^+)_{kj}$$

$$S^A = \text{tr}_B |4\rangle\langle 4| = \sum_k \langle \phi_k^B | 4\rangle\langle 4 | \phi_k^B \rangle = \sum_k s_k^2 \underbrace{|\phi_k^A\rangle\langle \phi_k^A|}_{u s^t u^t}$$

$$AA^+$$

$$S^B = \text{tr}_A |4\rangle\langle 4| = \sum_k \langle \phi_k^A | 4\rangle\langle 4 | \phi_k^A \rangle = \sum_k s_k^2 |\phi_k^B\rangle\langle \phi_k^B|$$

$$A^+A$$

$s_k \geq 0$ Schmidt decomposition

$$A_{ij} = \sum_k u_{ik} s_k (v^j)_k$$

$$S^A = \text{tr}_B |YX| = \sum_k \langle \varphi_k^B | YX | \varphi_k^B \rangle = \sum_k s_k^2 \boxed{|\varphi_k^A \langle \varphi_k^A|} \\ \text{u s's u}^t$$

$$AA^T$$

$$S^B = \text{tr}_A |YX| = \sum_k \langle \varphi_k^A | YX | \varphi_k^A \rangle = \sum_k s_k^2 \boxed{|\varphi_k^B \langle \varphi_k^B|}$$

$$A^T A$$

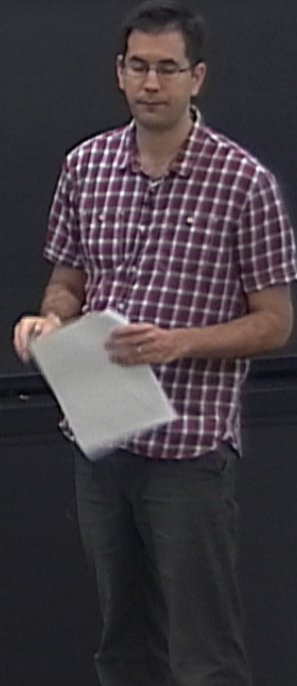
orthonormal
 $\langle \varphi_k^A | \varphi_r^A \rangle = \delta_{kr}$

non-zero
eigenvalues of S^A = non-zero
eigenvalues of S^B

$$P_k \equiv (s_k)^2$$

examples

$ Y\rangle = \varphi^A\rangle \langle \varphi^B $	$\chi = 1$	$\vec{p} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$
	↑ Schmidt rank	
$ Y\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (10\rangle + 01\rangle)$	$\chi = 2$	$\vec{p} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots)$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (10\rangle + 20\rangle + \dots + n0\rangle)$	$\chi = n$	$\vec{p} = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n})$



5.3 Measures of entanglement

$|\psi\rangle \longleftrightarrow \{\sqrt{p_k}\}$ Schmidt coefficients

$$\frac{\mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathbb{C}^n}{\mathcal{U}(m) \times \mathcal{U}(n)}$$

$$|\psi\rangle \sim |\psi'\rangle = U^A \otimes V^B |\psi\rangle$$

A A'

E (

$E(\Psi)$

single number

$$- E(\Psi) = f(\{\sqrt{p_k}\})$$

$$\cdot E(\Psi) = 0 \iff \Psi \text{ is a product state}$$

$$\cdot \Psi \xrightarrow{\text{LOCC}} \Psi'$$

$$\underline{E(\Psi) \geq E(\Psi')}$$

monotonicity
under LOCC

example 2 Entanglement entropy

von Neumann entropy of S

$$S(S) = - \text{tr} S \log_2 S = - \sum_i p_i \log_2 p_i$$

↑
eigenvalues of S

$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \rho^A \quad S(\rho^A)$

examples

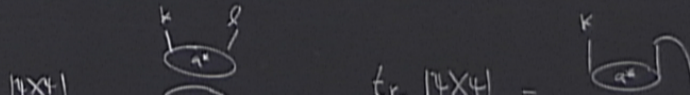
$|\psi\rangle = |\phi^A\rangle \otimes |\psi^B\rangle \rightarrow \vec{p} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$ $S(\rho^A) = -1 \log_2 1 - 0 \log_2 0 \dots = 0$

$\frac{|01\rangle - |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \vec{p} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots)$ $S(\rho^A) = (-\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2}) \times 2 = -\log_2 \frac{1}{2} = \log_2 2 = 1$ ebits

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (|11\rangle + |22\rangle + \dots + |nn\rangle) \rightarrow \vec{p} = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n})$ $S(\rho^A) = (-\frac{1}{n} \log_2 \frac{1}{n}) \times n = \log_2 n$

(C) Reduced density matrices

$$\rho^A = \text{tr}_B |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sum_m \langle m^B | \psi\rangle\langle\psi | m^B \rangle = \sum_{i,k} (\rho^A)_{ik} |i^A\rangle\langle k^A|$$



$$|4\rangle \rightarrow \rho^A \quad S(\rho^A)$$

$$S(S) = -\text{tr} \rho \log_2 \rho = -\sum p_n \log_2 p_n$$

↑
eigenvalues of ρ

examples

$$|4\rangle = |\phi^A\rangle \otimes |\psi^B\rangle \rightarrow \bar{p} = (1, 0, 0, \dots) \quad S(\rho^A) = -1 \log_2 1 - 0 \log_2 0 \dots = 0$$

$$\frac{|01\rangle + |10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \bar{p} = (1/2, 1/2, 0, \dots) \quad S(\rho^A) = (-1/2 \log_2 1/2) \times 2 = -\log_2 1/2 = \log_2 2 = 1 \text{ bits}$$

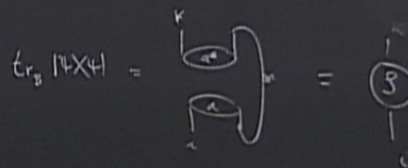
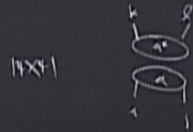
$\bar{p} = (1/n, 1/n, \dots, 1/n)$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (|11\rangle + |22\rangle + \dots + |nn\rangle) \quad S(\rho^A) = \left(-\frac{1}{n} \log_2 \frac{1}{n}\right) \times n = \log_2 n$$

$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|11\rangle + |22\rangle + \dots + |nn\rangle)$ entangled state of two subsystems

⊙ Reduced density matrices

$$\rho^A = \text{tr}_B |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi| = \sum_{m^B} \langle m^B | \Psi\rangle\langle\Psi | m^B \rangle = \sum_{i^A} (\rho^A)_{i^A} |i^A\rangle\langle i^A|$$



Example 3 Rényi entropies

$$S_\alpha(\rho^A) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log_2 (\text{tr} \rho^{A\alpha}) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log_2 \sum_i (p_i)^\alpha$$

$$\alpha \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} S_\alpha = S$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} S_\alpha = \log X$$