

Title: Applications of convex-split technique in Quantum Resource theory and Quantum Communication.

Date: Dec 20, 2017 10:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/17120023>

Abstract: <p>We discuss some applications of a result on the convex combination of the quantum states (that we refer to as convex-split technique) and its variants. In the framework of Quantum Resource theory, we provide an operational way of characterizing the amount of resource in a given quantum state, for a large class of resource theories. Our results use the convex-split technique in the achievability proof, with a matching converse in the one-shot setting. Building upon the ideas involved in this achievability proof, we show how the technique (and its close counterpart of position-based decoding) can lead to a large family of entanglement-assisted protocols for quantum communication. We sketch close connections between these protocols and the port-based teleportation scheme of Ishizaka and Hiroshima [Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 240501]. We exploit these connections to obtain a new protocol for entanglement assisted point to point quantum channel coding in the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, with the rate of entanglement cost and achievable communication matching that of Bennett et. al. [IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory, 48, 2002]. Based on the works arXiv:1410.3031, arXiv:1708.00381, arXiv:1702.01940.</p>

Talk overview
Resource destruction in Quantum resource theory
Protocols for quantum communication
A new protocol for entanglement assisted communication over quantum channels

Applications of convex-split technique to quantum resource theory and quantum communication

Anurag Anshu

Centre for Quantum Technologies, NUS, Singapore

December 20, 2017

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Outline for section 1

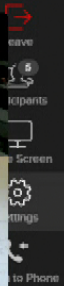
- 1 Talk overview
- 2 Resource destruction in Quantum resource theory
 - Background
 - The problem of destroying correlation
 - The problem of destroying entanglement
 - Generalization to other resource theories
- 3 Protocols for quantum communication
 - Quantum state splitting
 - Connection to decoupling theorems
 - Connection to port-based teleportation
- 4 A new protocol for entanglement assisted communication over quantum channel
 - Position-based decoding
 - Achieving

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Part 2

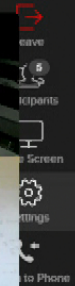
- Convex-split lemma with an external reference
- Protocols for quantum communication.
- Connections with the decoupling theorem.

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Part 2

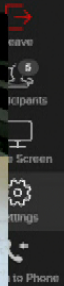
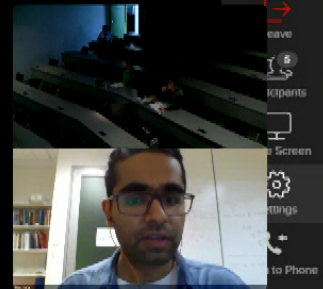
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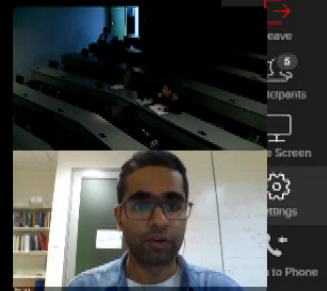
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Outline for section 2

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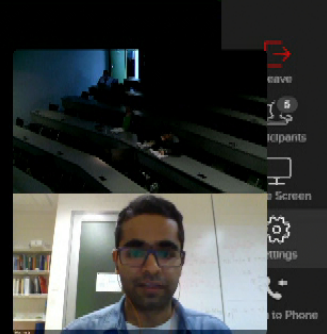


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The problem of destroying entanglement
Generalization to other resource theories

Notations

● σ_B



Navigation icons: leave, chat, screen, settings, to phone

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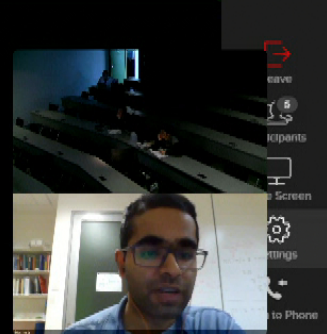
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• Ψ_B



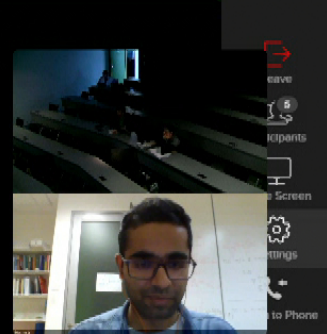
Notations

- $D_{\max}(\Psi_B \parallel \sigma_B) = \inf\{\lambda : \Psi_B \preceq 2^\lambda \sigma_B\}.$
- $D(\Psi_B \parallel \sigma_B) = \text{Tr}(\Psi_B \log \Psi_B - \Psi_B \log \sigma_B).$

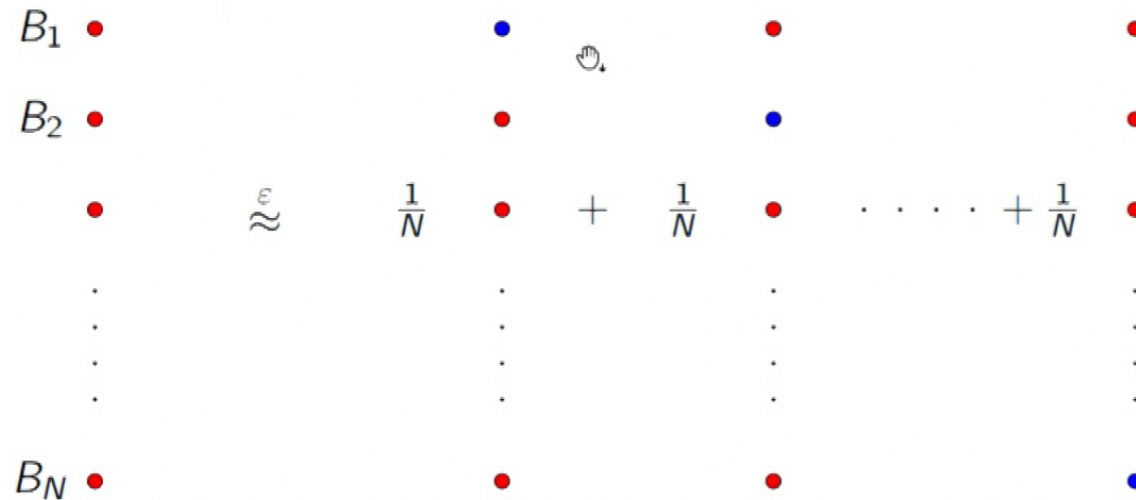


Notations

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \text{hand icon} \end{array} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{B_1} \otimes \sigma_{B_2} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{B_1} \otimes \Psi_{B_2}$$



Convex-split Lemma: simplest version

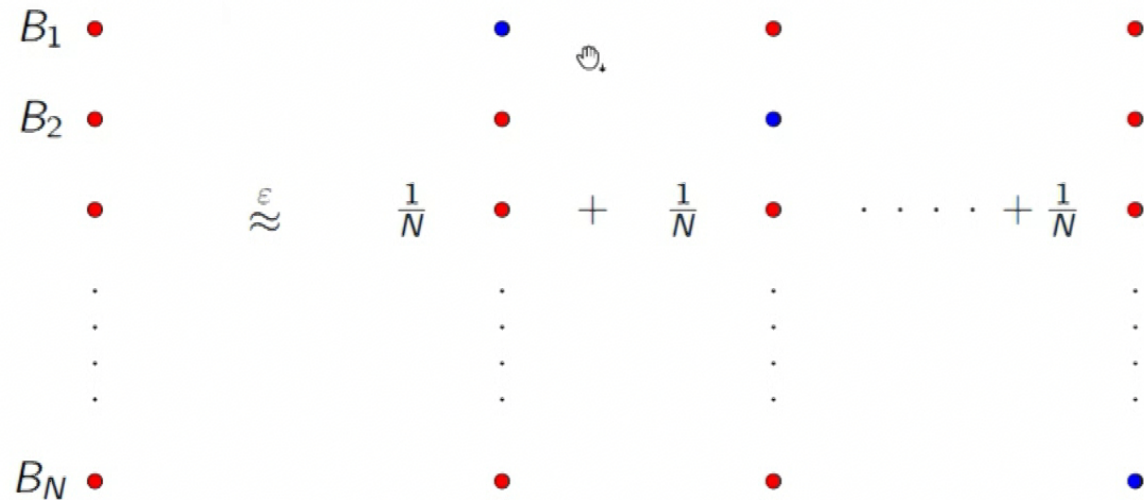


$$\text{If } \log N \geq D_{\max}(\Psi_B \| \sigma_B) + \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}.$$

A., Devabathini, Jain [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2017, arXiv 2014].



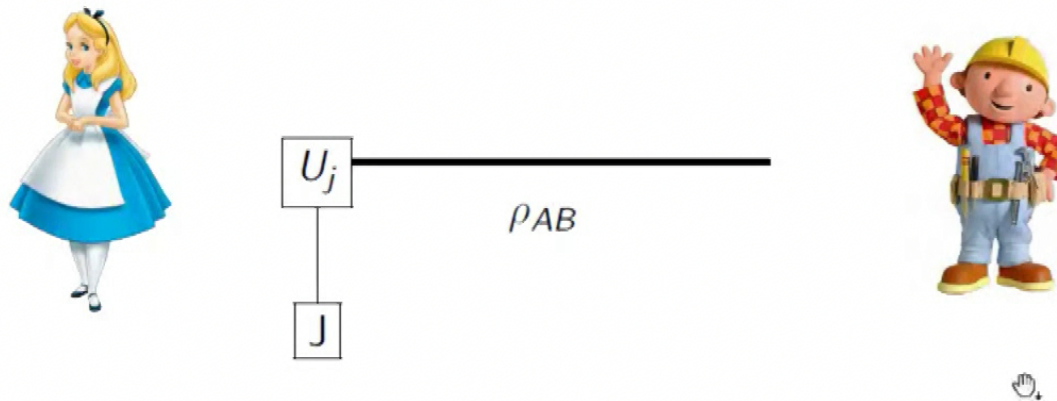
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The set up



$$\tau_J = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N |j\rangle\langle j|_J, \quad U_{AJ} = \sum_j |j\rangle\langle j|_J \otimes U_j$$

Groisman, Popescu, Winter [Phys. Rev. A., 2005]



The set up



$$\rho'_{AB}$$



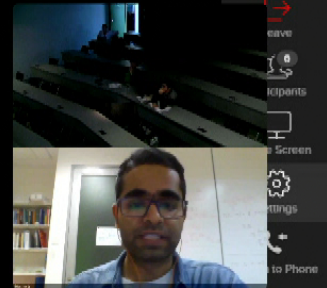
$$\rho'_{AB} = \text{Tr}_J(U_{AJ}\rho_{AB} \otimes \tau_J U_{AJ}^\dagger)$$

Groisman, Popescu, Winter [Phys. Rev. A., 2005]



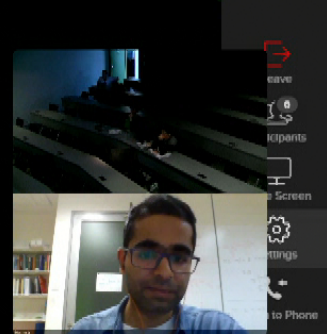
Result of Groisman, Popescu, Winter [Phys. Rev. A., 2005]

- In the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, with $\rho_{AB}^{\otimes n}$.



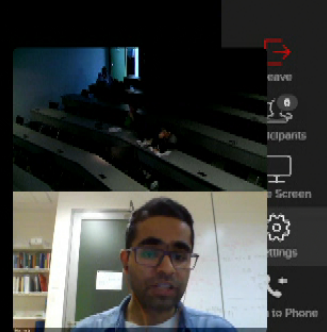
Result of Groisman, Popescu, Winter [Phys. Rev. A., 2005]

- In the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, with $\rho_{AB}^{\otimes n}$.
- Showed that $\log |J| = nI(A : B)_\rho$.

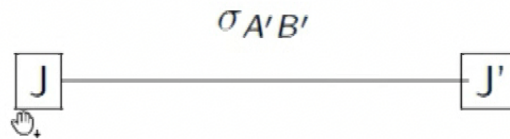
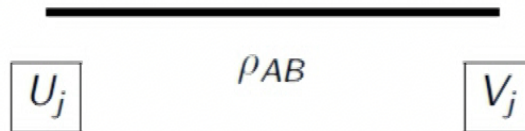


Result of Groisman, Popescu, Winter [Phys. Rev. A., 2005]

- In the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, with $\rho_{AB}^{\otimes n}$.
- Showed that $\log |J| = nI(A : B)_\rho$.
- $I(A : B)_\rho = S(\rho_A) + S(\rho_B) - S(\rho_{AB})$.
- $I(A : B)_\rho = D(\rho_{AB} \| \rho_A \otimes \rho_B) = \inf_{\sigma_A} D(\rho_{AB} \| \sigma_A \otimes \rho_B)$.



Our set up



$$\tau_{JJ'} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N |j\rangle\langle j|_J \otimes |j\rangle\langle j|_{J'}$$

σ_{AB} is separable



Our set up



$$\omega_{AA'BB'} \approx \theta_{AB} \otimes \sigma_{A'B'}$$



θ_{AB} is separable



Our results

- Definitions:

$$E(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\sigma_{AB} \in SEP(A:B)} D(\rho_{AB} \| \sigma_{AB})$$

$$E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\sigma_{AB} \in SEP(A:B)} D_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(\rho_{AB} \| \sigma_{AB})$$



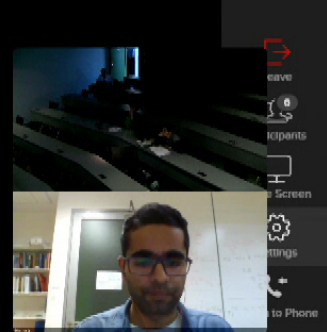
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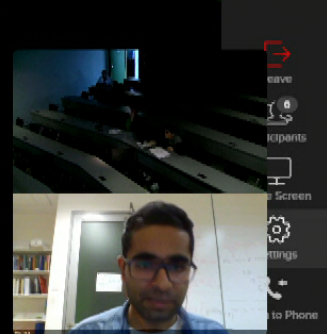
$$E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\sigma_{AB} \in SEP(A:B)} D_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(\rho_{AB} \| \sigma_{AB})$$

- $D_{\max}(\rho \| \sigma) = \inf \{k : \rho \preceq 2^k \sigma\}$.
- $\sigma = \frac{\rho + (2^k - 1)\rho'}{1 + (2^k - 1)}$ for some quantum state ρ' . “Robustness of ρ ”.

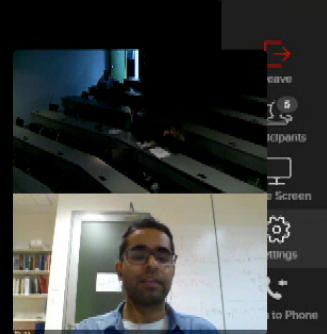
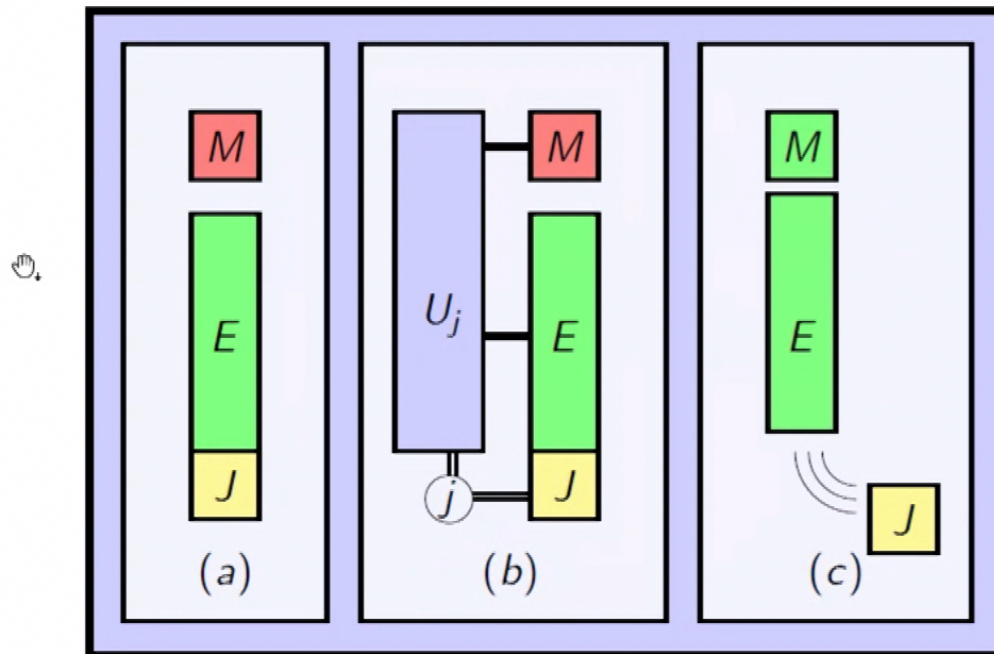


Resource theories basics

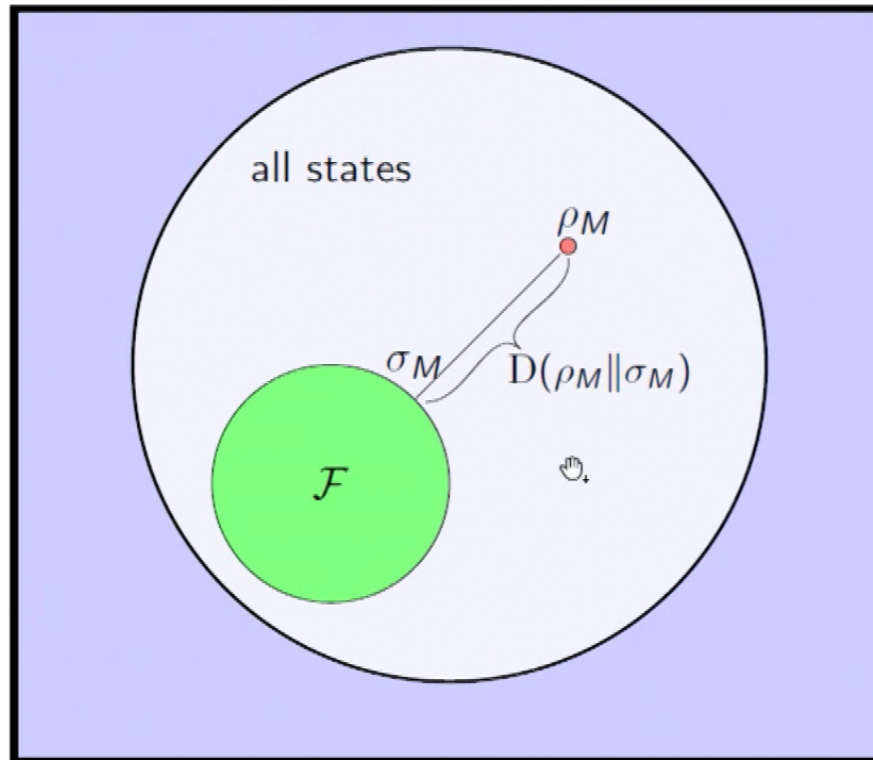
- Free states given by \mathcal{F} . We assume:
 - Convex set.
 - Closed under tensor product.
 - Closed under partial trace.



Our task



Relative entropy of resource: geometric view



Our results

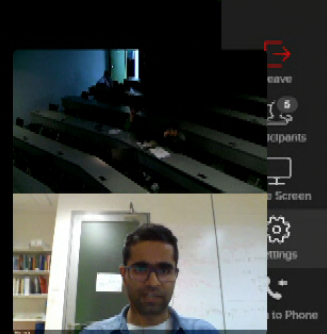
- A., Hsieh, Jain [arXiv 2017]: In the one shot setting, the number of bits discarded is characterized by $E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_M)$.
 - Achievable protocol with error $\varepsilon + \delta$ requires discarding $E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_M) + 2 \log \frac{1}{\delta}$ bits.
 - Any protocol with error ε must discard $E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_M)$.
- In the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, this becomes $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} E(\rho_M^{\otimes n})$.

Zoom meeting interface showing a video feed of a man and various controls. The interface includes icons for leave, chat, participants, screen, settings, and to phone. At the bottom, there are icons for audio on, video on, and recording off, along with an exit full screen button.

The role of relative entropy of resource

- Brandao, Gour [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2015] show that in the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, the rate of transformation of ρ to σ is

$$\frac{E(\rho)}{E(\sigma)}.$$



Our results

- A., Hsieh, Jain [arXiv 2017]: In the one shot setting, the number of bits discarded is characterized by $E_{\varepsilon}^{one-shot}(\rho_M)$.
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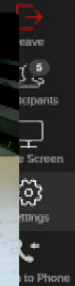
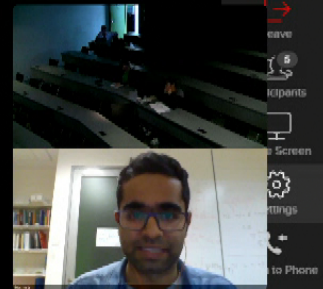
The interface shows a video call in progress. At the top, there's a small thumbnail of the participant's video feed. Below it, a larger video feed shows the participant, a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a blue shirt. To the right of the video feed, there's a vertical sidebar with various controls: a red arrow pointing right (leave), a speech bubble with a slash (mute), a screen icon (screen share), a gear icon (settings), a plus icon (add participants), and a phone icon (call to phone). At the bottom of the sidebar, there's a microphone icon with 'Audio ON', a video camera icon with 'Video ON', a red circle with a slash (recording OFF), and a square icon with an 'X' (exit full screen).

The role of relative entropy of resource

- Brandao, Gour [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2015] show that in the asymptotic and i.i.d. setting, the rate of transformation of ρ to σ is

$$\frac{E(\rho)}{E(\sigma)}.$$

- Suggests that $E(\rho)$ is a natural measure for quantifying the amount of resource in a state.
- Interesting question to extend their result in the one-shot setting.



Protocol

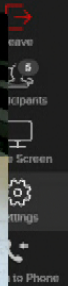
$$\begin{array}{ll} \rho_M & \bullet \\ \sigma_{M_1} & \bullet \\ \sigma_{M_2} & \bullet \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ \sigma_{M_n} & \bullet \end{array}$$

σ is the free state that minimizes

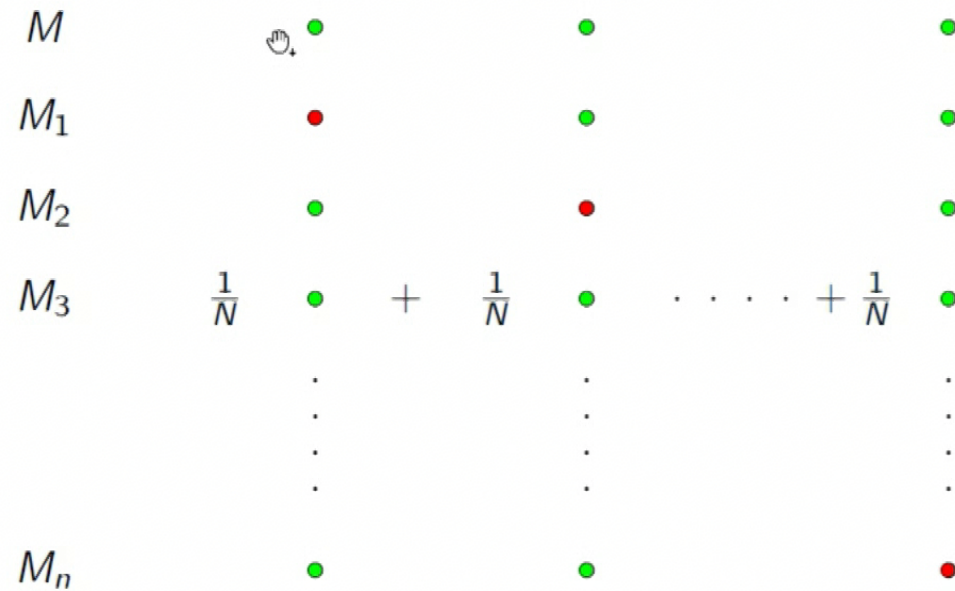
$$E_\varepsilon^{\text{one-shot}}(\rho) = \inf_{\sigma \in \mathcal{F}} D_{\max}^\varepsilon(\rho \| \sigma).$$



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Protocol

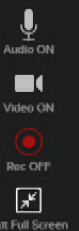
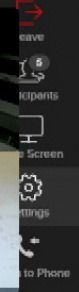
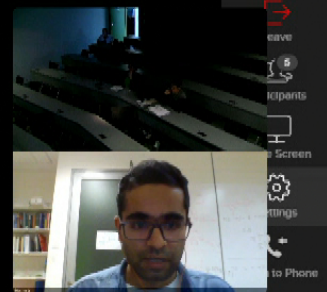


Video call interface showing a participant and various controls:

- Leave
- Participants
- Screen
- Settings
- Share to Phone
- Audio ON
- Video ON
- Rec OFF
- Exit Full Screen

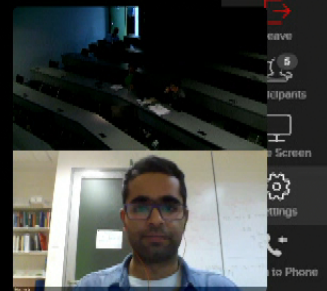
Resource theories in our framework

- Controlled Swap operation belongs to \mathcal{U} for a large class of resource theories.
- Coherence.
 - Braumgatz, Cramer, Plenio [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2014]; Winter, Yang [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2015]; Streltsov, Adesso, Plenio [Rev. Mod. Phys., 2017].
- Asymmetry.
 - Wakakuwa [Phys. Rev. A., 2017], where relative entropy of frameness is non-zero. Does not apply to the formulation in Gour, Marvian, Spekkens [Phys. Rev. A., 2009].



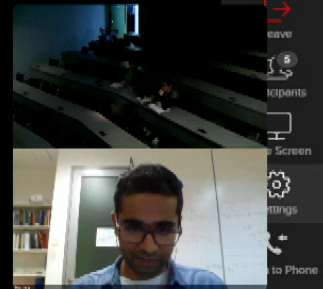
Overview of applications of convex-split technique

- Quantum source compression settings, with the aid of a technique of position-based decoding (discussed later).
- Quantum channel coding settings, with the aid of a technique of position-based decoding.
- Miscellaneous applications.



Quantum state redistribution

- Special subcases are Quantum state merging/splitting
 - Horodecki, Oppenheim, Winter [Comm. Math. Phys. 2007, Nature 2005]; Abeyesinghe, Devetak, Hayden, Winter [Proc. Roy. Soc., 2009]; Berta [Master's thesis, 2009]; Berta, Christandl, Renner [Comm. Math. Phys. 2011]; A., Devabathini, Jain [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2017].
- Found applications in quantum communication complexity (Touchette [STOC, 2015]).



Other quantum source compression settings

- Distributed quantum source compression: A., Jain, Warsi [IEEE TIT, to appear]
 - Earlier works: Abeyesinghe, Devetak, Hayden, Winter [Proc. Roy. Soc., 2009]; Hsieh, Watanabe [ITW, 2015]; Dutil, Hayden [arXiv, 2010].
- Quantum measurement compression: A., Jain, Warsi [arXiv, 2017].
 - Earlier works: Winter [Comm. Math. Phys., 2004]; Wilde, Hayden, Buscemi, Hsieh [Jour. Phys. A., 2012]).
- To be presented at QIP 2018.



Quantum channel coding settings

- Point to point quantum channel, Gelf'and-Pinsker quantum channel, quantum broadcast channel, compound quantum channel: A., Jain, Warsi [arXiv 2017, QIP 2018].
- Earlier works:
 - Point to point channel: Schumacher, Westmoreland [1997]; Holevo [1998]; Hayashi-Nagaoka [2002]; Renner, Wang [2012]; Lloyd [1997]; Shor [2000]; Devetak [2003]; Hayden, Horodecki, Winter, Yard [2007]; Datta, Hsieh [2011].
 - Quantum broadcast channel: Allahverdyan-Saakian [1998], Yard-Hayden-Devetak [2006], Dupuis' thesis [2010].
 - Gelf'and-Pinsker quantum channel: Dupuis' thesis [2010].
 - Compound quantum channel: Boche et. al. [2009-2017], Hayashi [2009], Berta-Gharibyan-Walter [2016].

Zoom meeting interface showing a video feed of a man and various controls. The controls include: Leave, Stop Video, Screen, Settings, To Phone, Audio ON, Video ON, Rec OFF, and Exit Full Screen.

Miscellaneous applications

- Catalytic decoupling (Majenz et. al. [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2017]; discussed later).
- A weak version of Operator Chernoff bound (Ahlsvede, Winter [IEEE TIT, 2003]) in one-shot setting (A., Jain, Warsi [arXiv, 2017]).
 - A 'proper' one-shot analogue of Operator Chernoff bound in Radhakrishnan, Sen, Warsi [Qcrypt 2017].
- Some port-based teleportation schemes (Ishizaka, Hiroshima [Phys. Rev. Lett, 2008]; discussed later) in A., Devabathini, Jain [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2017].
- Private capacity of quantum channel (Cai, Winter, Yeung [Prob. Inf. Trans., 2004], Devetak [IEEE TIT, 2005]) in one-shot setting (Wilde [Quant. Inf. Proc. 2017]).

Zoom meeting interface showing a participant's video feed and a list of participants. The participant is a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a blue shirt. The list of participants includes: leave, chat, participants, screen, settings, and to phone.

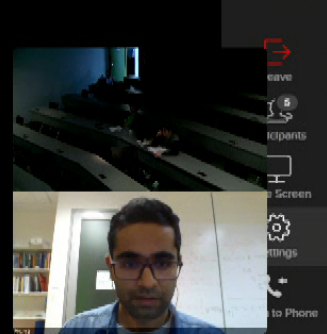
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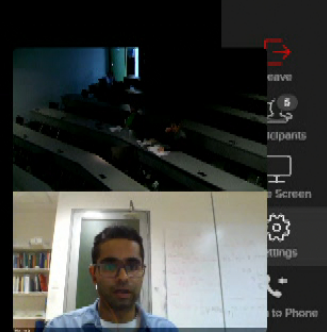
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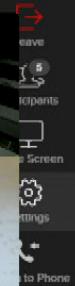
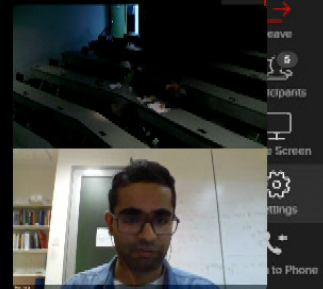
Quantum state splitting
Connection to decoupling theorems
Connection to port-based teleportation

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Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

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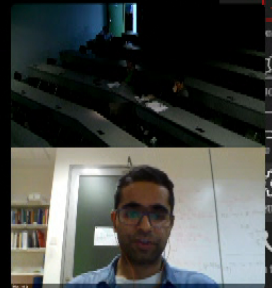
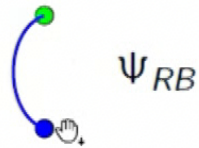
- Leave
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- Exit Full Screen

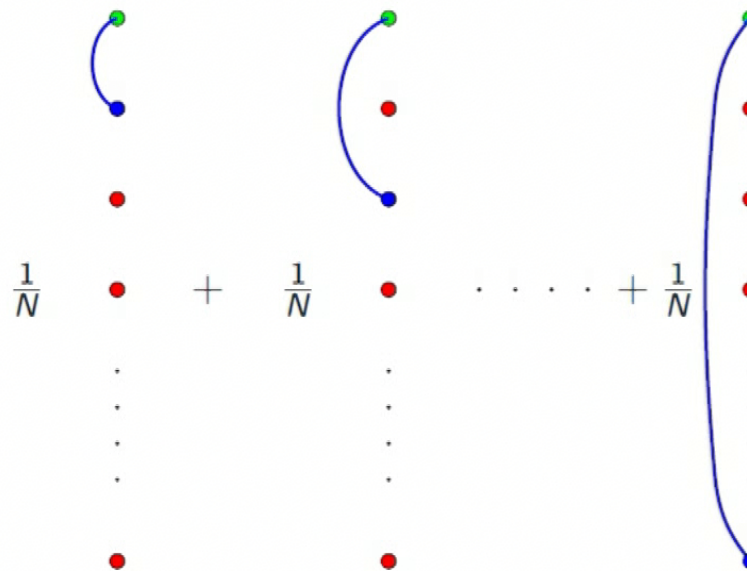
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Connection to port-based teleportation

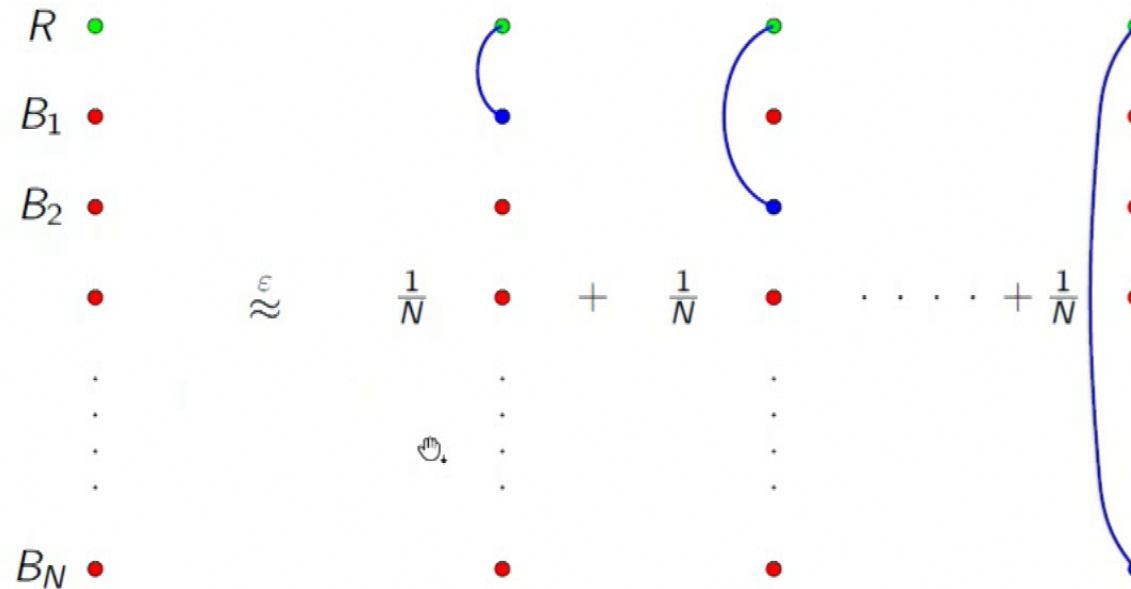
Notations



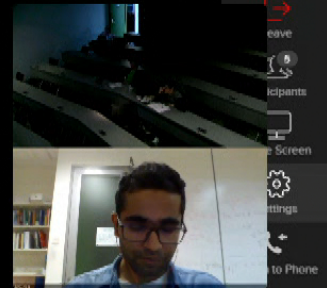
A convex combination of quantum states



Convex-split lemma



If $\log N \geq D_{\max}(\Psi_{RB} \| \Psi_R \otimes \sigma_B) + \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}$; A., Devabathini, Jain [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2017, arXiv 2014].



Talk overview
Resource destruction in Quantum resource theory
Protocols for quantum communication
A new protocol for entanglement assisted communication over quantum channels

Quantum state splitting
Connection to decoupling theorems
Connection to port-based teleportation

Task: Quantum state splitting



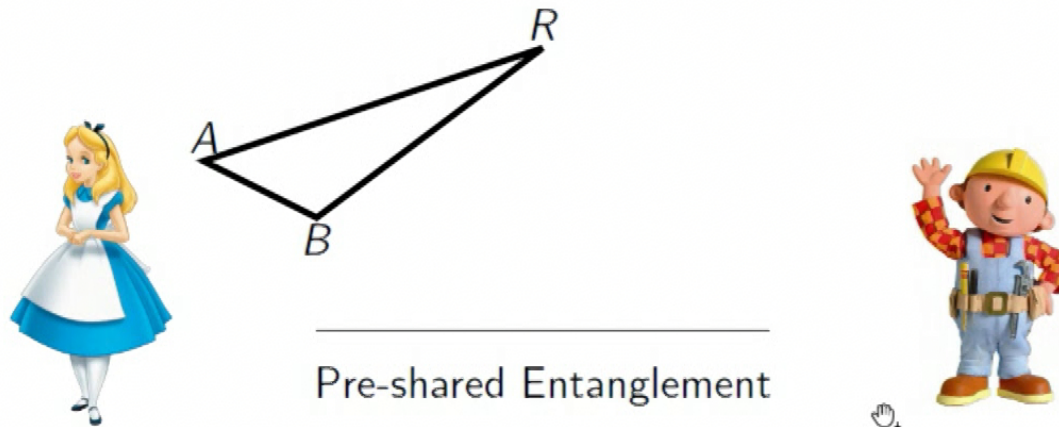
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.
48 / 79



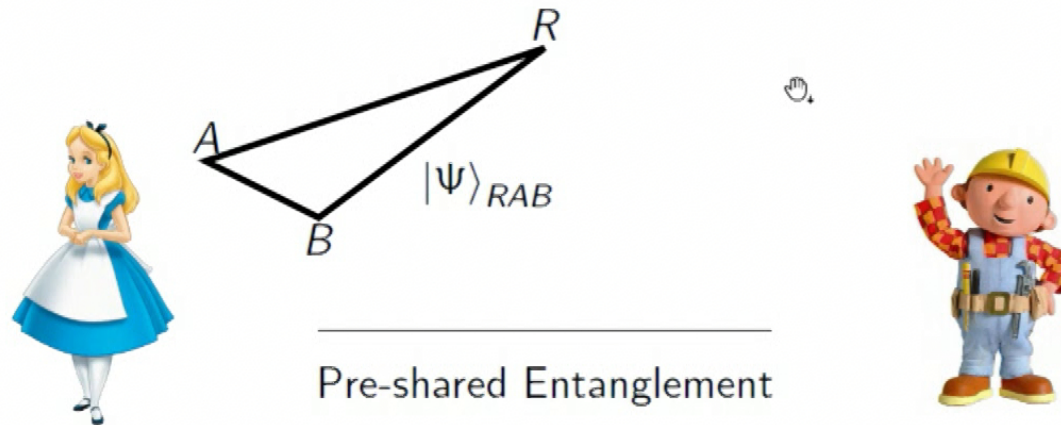
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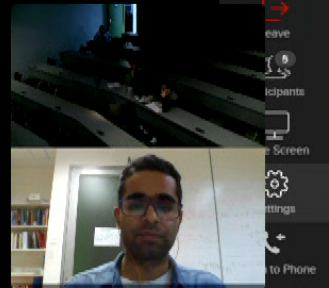
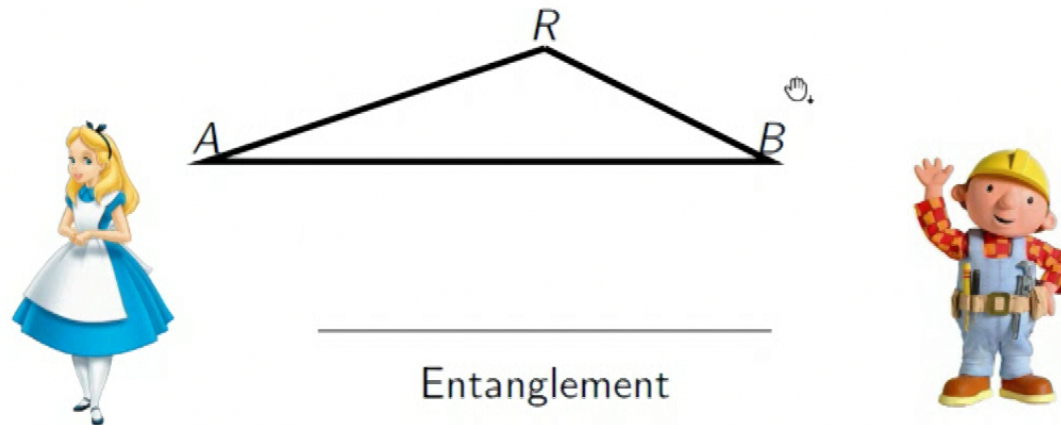
Task: Quantum state splitting



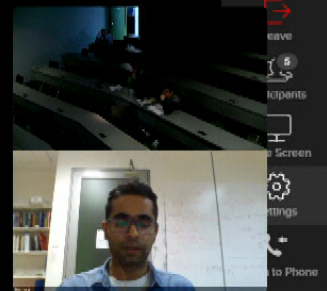
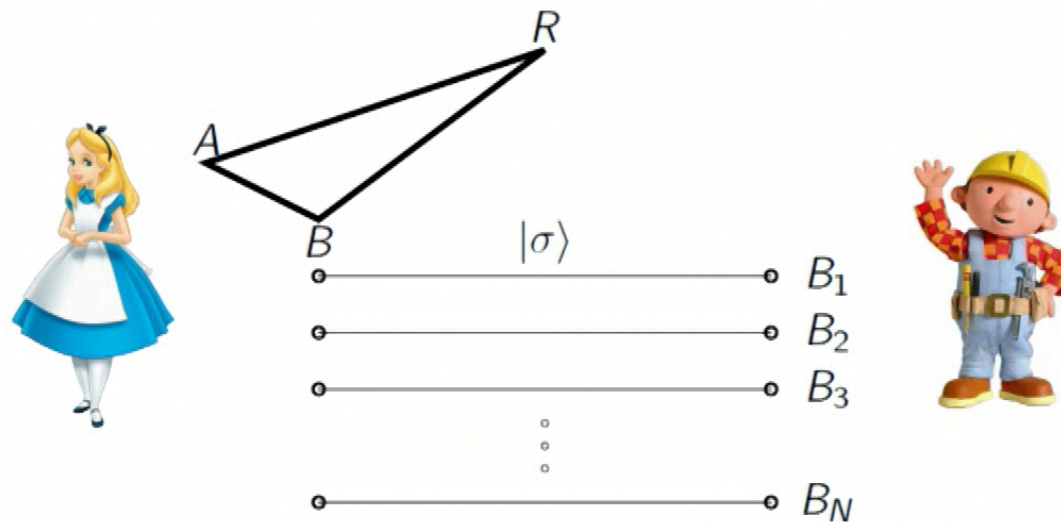
Task: Quantum state splitting



Task: Quantum state splitting




Our protocol: form of pre-shared entanglement



Quantum state with Reference and Bob

R 

B_1 

B_2 





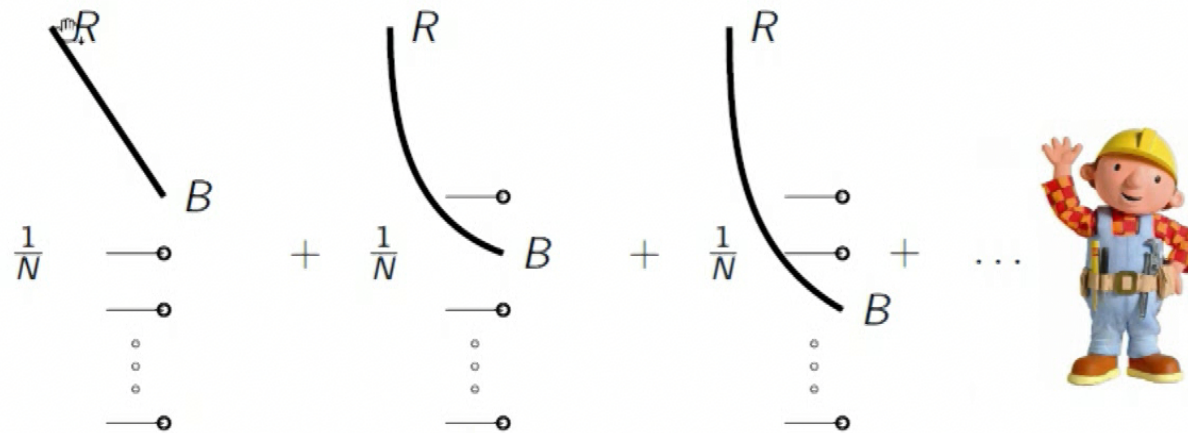




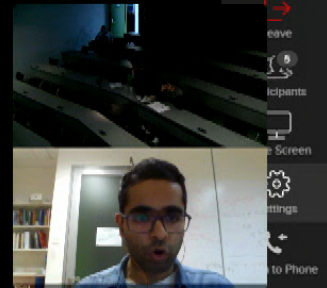
B_N 



Alice sees the following state



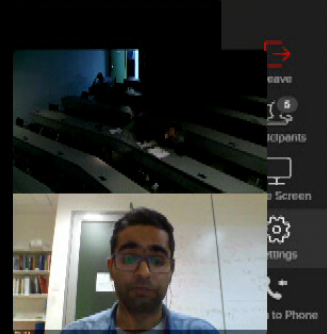
$$\log N = D_{\max}(\Psi_{RB} \| \Psi_R \otimes \sigma_B) + \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}.$$



Resulting protocol

- If two quantum states are close, there exist equally close purifications. (Uhlmann [Rep. Math. Phys., 1976])
- Alice uses this fact. Measures and communicates $\log N = D_{\max}(\Psi_{RB} \| \Psi_R \otimes \sigma_B) + \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}$.
- Optimize over σ_B to achieve:

$$I_{\max}(R : B) = \inf_{\sigma_B} D_{\max}(\Psi_{RB} \| \Psi_R \otimes \sigma_B).$$



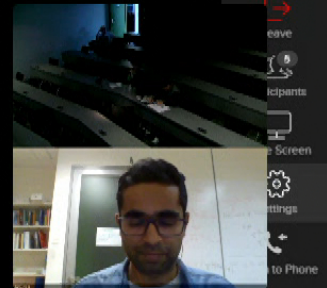
Resulting protocol

- We achieve $I_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(R : B) + \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ for error 2ε .
- Lower bound $I_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(R : B)$ for error ε .
- Best earlier work (Berta, Christandl, Renner [Comm. Math. Phys., 2011]) achieved $I_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(R : B) + \log \log |B| + \log \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$.
- Quantum state merging $\stackrel{\text{timereverse}}{=}$ Quantum state splitting.



Decoupling via random unitary

- Alice applies a random unitary on her local system.
- If she communicates enough qubits to Bob, her local system gets decoupled with the Reference.
- Key proof technique in many previous works on quantum source compression.
 - See for example, Horodecki, Oppenheim, Winter [Comm. Math. Phys. 2007, Nature 2005]; Hayden, Horodecki, Yard, Winter [Open Sys. Inf. Dyn., 2008]; Abeyeshinghe, Devetak, Hayden, Winter [Proc. Roy Soc., 2009]; Devetak, Yard [Phys. Rev. Lett., 2008]; Dupuis [PhD thesis, 2010]; Szehr [Master's thesis, 2012]; and references therein.



Convex-split as a form of decoupling



- Convex split lemma can also be viewed as a way to decouple Reference from a given system.



Convex-split as a form of decoupling

- Convex split lemma can also be viewed as a way to decouple Reference from a given system.
- As shown in Majenz et. al. [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2017], it gives near-optimal amount of discarded qubits under the framework of catalytic decoupling.

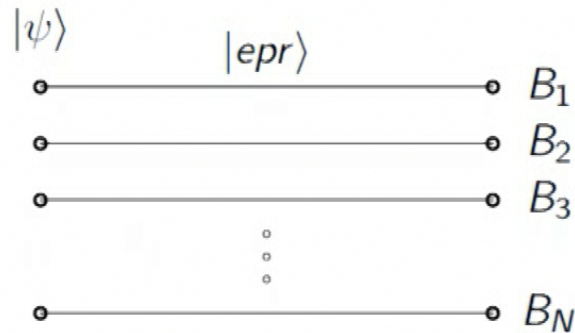


Further context

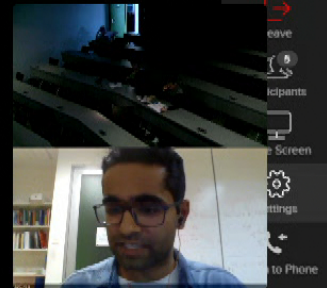
- Decoupling via random unitary can be viewed as a quantum analogue of the well known 'random binning argument'. (Slepian, Wolf [IEEE TIT, 1973]).
- Convex-split technique is a quantum analogue of the rejection sampling method in communication complexity.
 - Rejection sampling approach formally given by Von-Neumann [Nat. Bur. Stan., 1951].
 - Used in classical communication complexity in Jain, Radhakrishnan, Sen [ICALP 2003]; Harsha, Jain, McAllester, Radhakrishnan [IEEE TIT, 2010]; Braverman, Rao [FOCS, 2011].
 - For classical-quantum context, see Jain, Radhakrishnan, Sen [FOCS 2002, CCC 2005]; A., Mukhopadhyay, Jain, Shayeghi, Yao [IEEE TIT, 2016]; Shayeghi [Master's thesis, UWaterloo 2015].

The right sidebar of the Zoom interface contains the following controls from top to bottom: Leave, Stop Video, Stop Audio, Screen, Settings, and Call to Phone. At the bottom of the sidebar are icons for Audio ON, Video ON, Rec OFF, and Exit Full Screen.

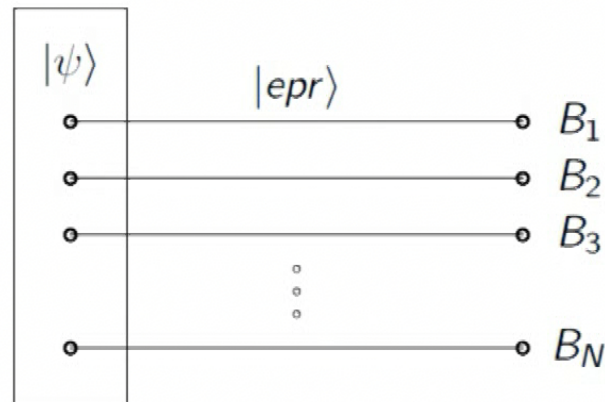
Port-based teleportation



Ishizaka, Hiroshima [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2008, Phys. Rev. A. 2009]

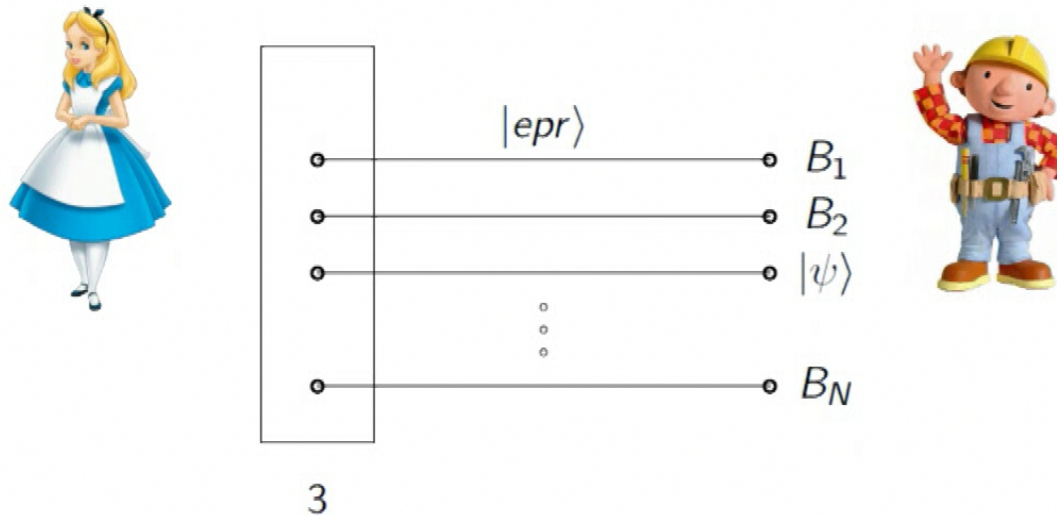


Port-based teleportation



Ishizaka, Hiroshima [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2008, Phys. Rev. A. 2009]

Port-based teleportation



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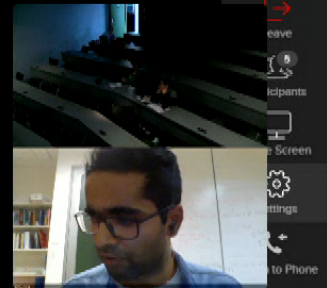
Connection to convex-split technique

- Average fidelity of teleportation is related to the fidelity of transferring one of the EPR pair (Horodecki, Horodecki, Horodecki [Phys. Rev. A., 1999]).
- Further extension of port-based scheme: if parties know that the state $|\psi\rangle$ comes from a known ensemble then the number of ports can be further saved. (A., Devabathini, Jain [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2017]).

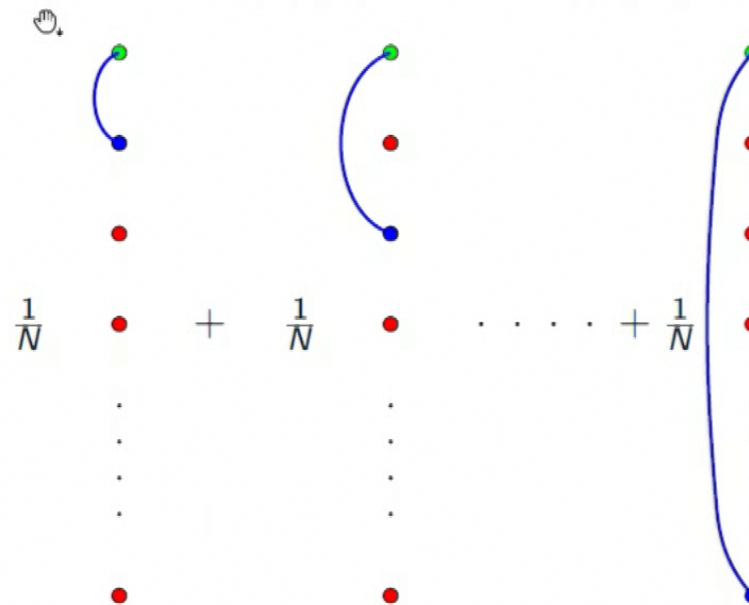


Outline for section 4

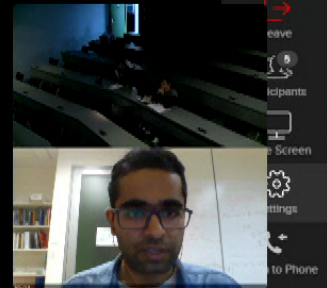
- 1 Talk overview
- 2 Resource destruction in Quantum resource theory
 - Background
 - The problem of destroying correlation
 - The problem of destroying entanglement
 - Generalization to other resource theories
- 3 Protocols for quantum communication
 - Quantum state splitting
 - Connection to decoupling theorems
 - Connection to port-based teleportation
- 4 A new protocol for entanglement assisted communication over quantum channel
 - Position-based decoding
 - Achieving optimal rate of entanglement



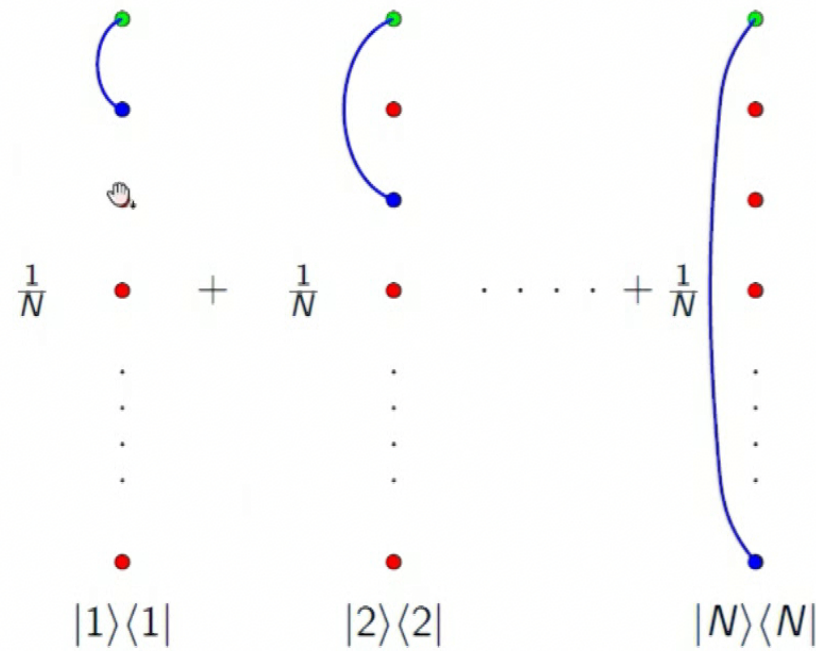
Position-based decoding



A., Jain, Warsi [arXiv 2017]




Position-based decoding

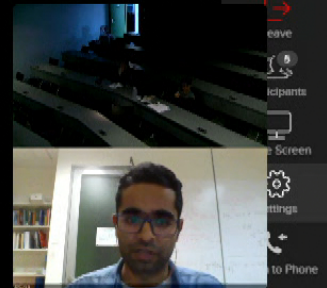


Fidelity $1 - \varepsilon$

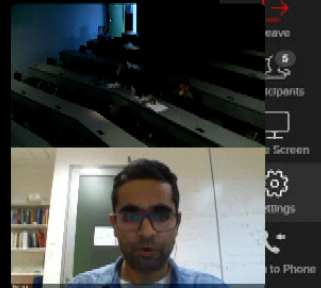
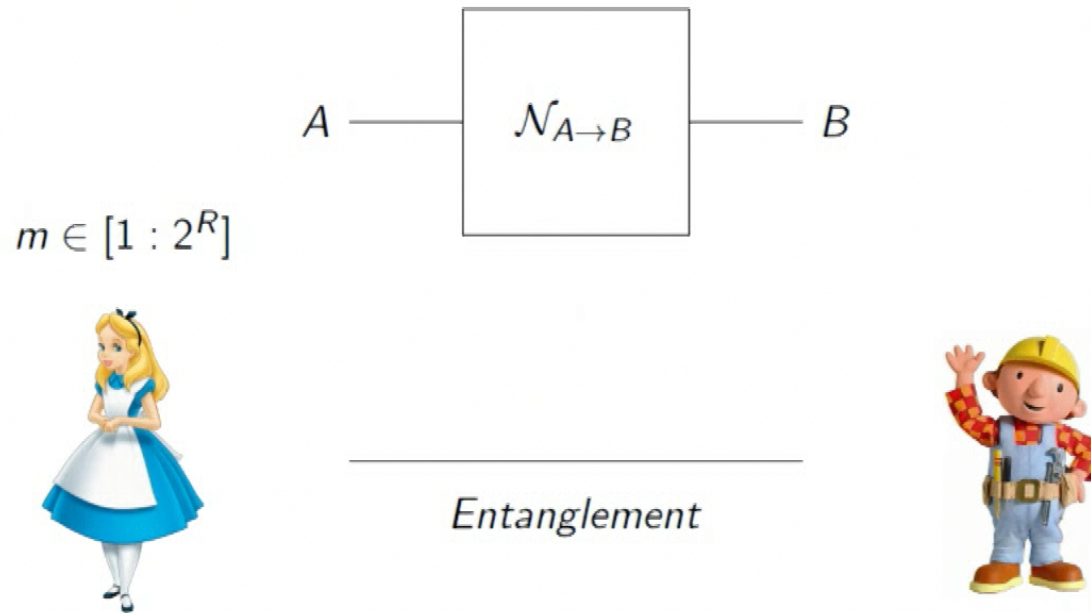


Position-based decoding

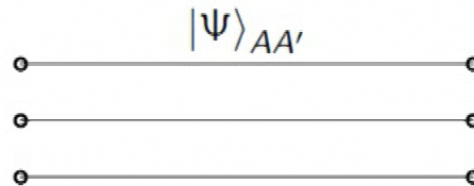
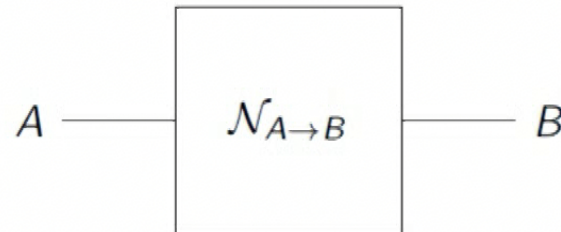
- Distinguishing possible if $N \leq \varepsilon \cdot 2^{D_H^\varepsilon(\Psi_{RB} \| \Psi_R \otimes \sigma_B)}$ (A., Jain, Warsi [arXiv 2017]).
- $D_H^\varepsilon(\rho \| \sigma) = -\inf_{\Pi} \log \text{Tr}(\Pi \sigma)$, where Π is such that $\text{Tr}(\Pi \rho) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$.
- Either use quantum hypothesis testing or pretty-good measurement. 



Problem statement

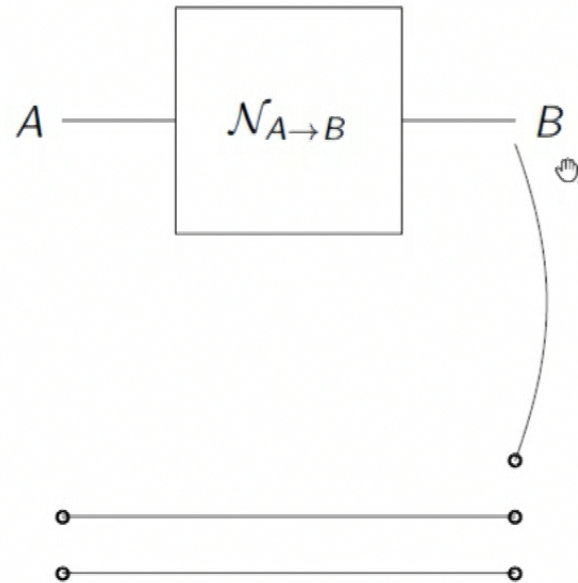


Protocol



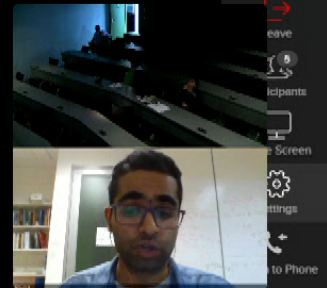
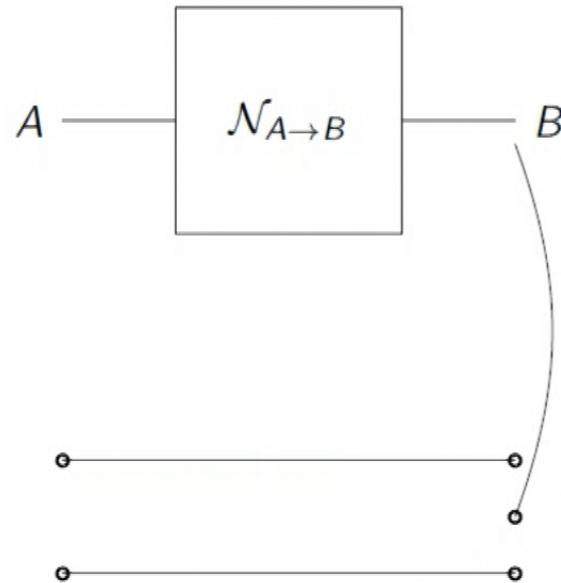
Protocol

$m = 1$

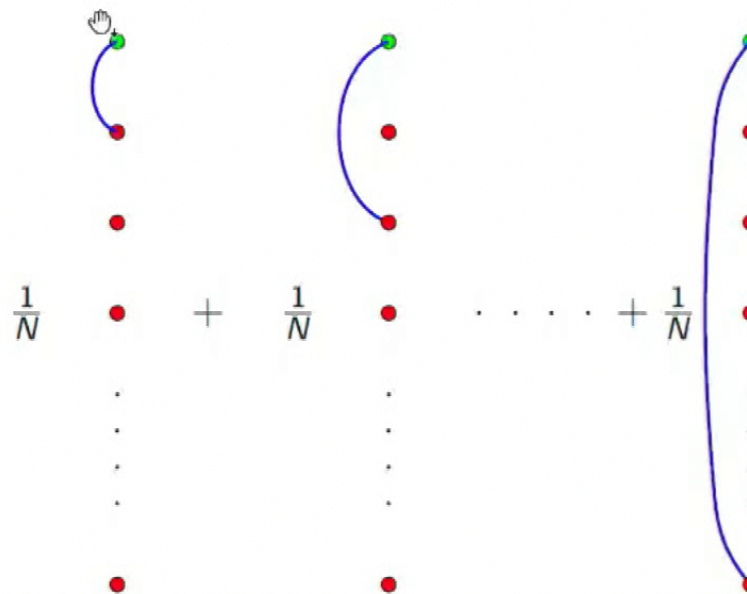


Protocol

$m = 2$



Quantum state with Bob for uniform input

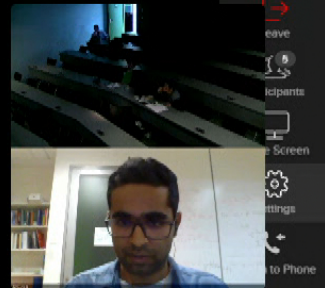


Achievable rate

- Reliable communication possible if $R \leq D_H^\varepsilon(\Psi_{A'B} \| \Psi_{A'} \otimes \sigma_B)$, $\Psi_{A'B} = \mathcal{N}_{A \rightarrow B}(\Psi_{AA'})$.
- Recovers the result of Bennett, Shor, Smolin, Thapliyal [IEEE TIT, 2002] for entanglement assisted quantum capacity:

$$\max_{\Psi_{AA'}} I(A' : B)_{\mathcal{N}_{A \rightarrow B}(\Psi_{AA'})}.$$

- Drawback: uses lots of entanglement.



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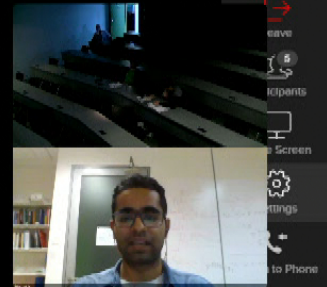
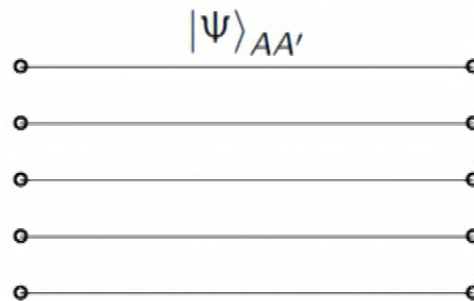
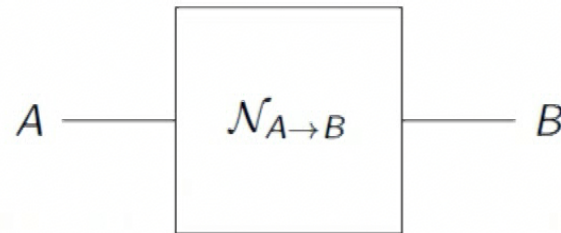


Entanglement recycling in port-based teleportation

- Introduced in Strelchuk, Horodecki, Oppenheim [Phys. Rev. Lett. 2014].
- Use multiple ports for teleportation.
- Leads to significant reduction in the number of ports: one can communicate $o(N)$ qubits through N ports.

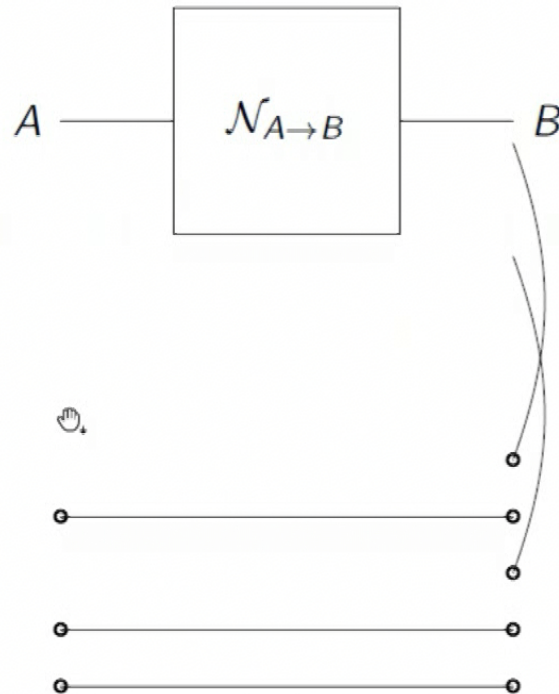


Position-based decoding over subsets



Protocol

$m = 1$



Achievable entanglement and communication rate

- For any pure quantum state $\Psi_{AA'}$, the number of bits communicated Q and the number of qubits of entanglement required E is

$$E \geq H(\Psi_{A'}), \quad Q \leq I(A' : B)_{\mathcal{N}_{A \rightarrow B}(\Psi_{AA'})}.$$

- Matches both the entanglement rate and communication cost in the protocol of Bennett, Shor, Smolin, Thapliyal [IEEE TIT, 2002].



Outlook

- Port-based teleportation or protocols using convex-split, position based decoding form a family of protocols having similar encoding and decoding operations.
- They differ from earlier schemes of teleportation or quantum channel coding (that use decoupling via random unitary).

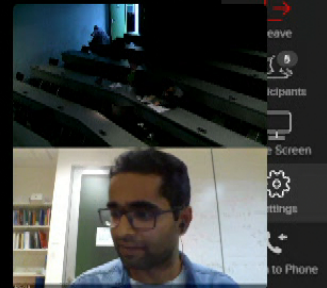


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Thank you for your attention!



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