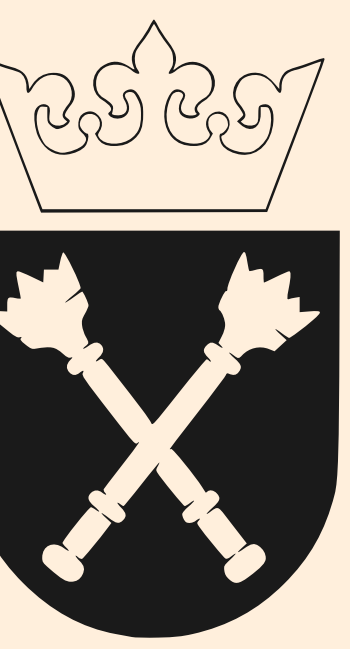


Fluctuation-dissipation relations for thermodynamic distillation processes



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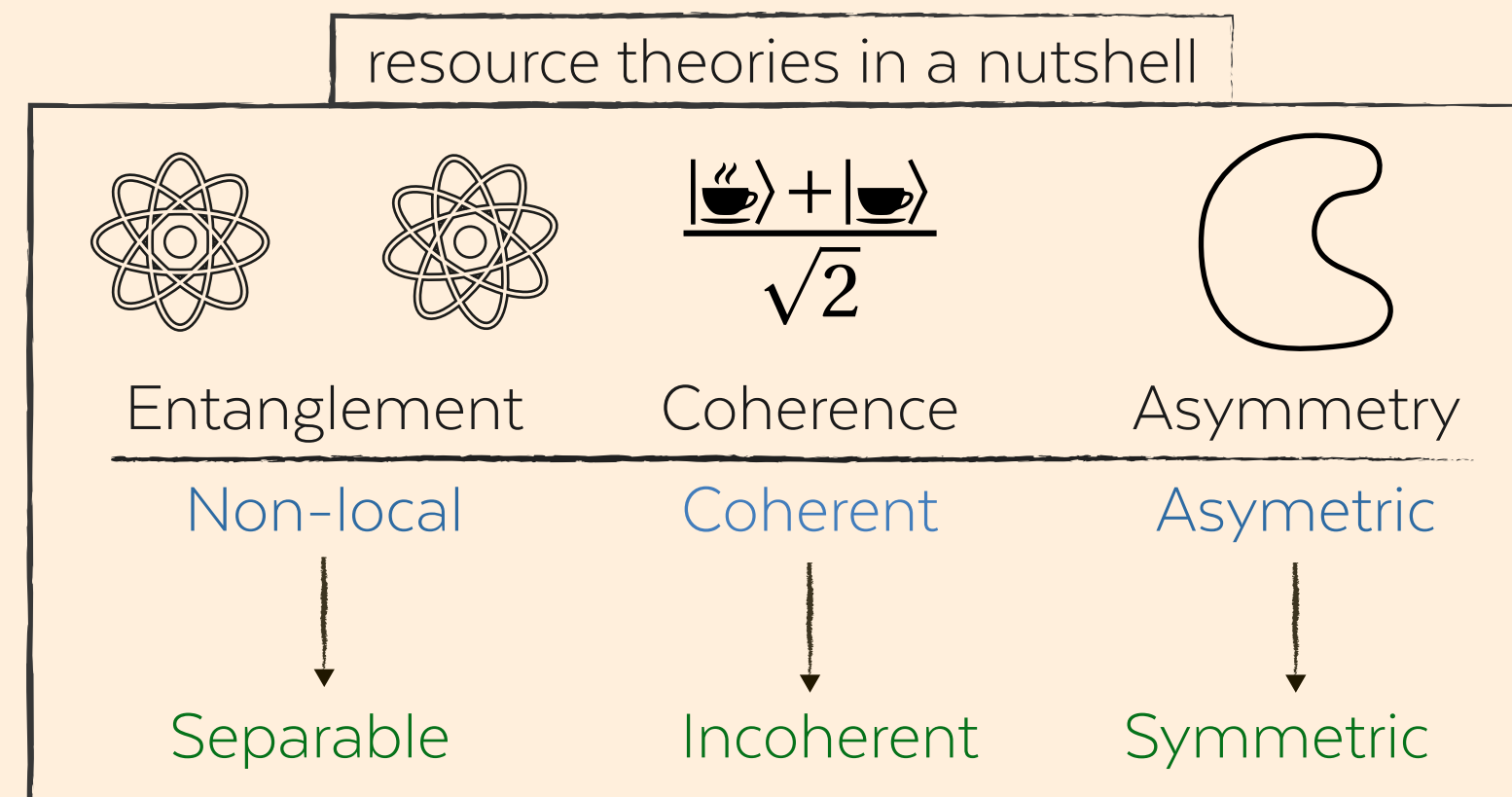
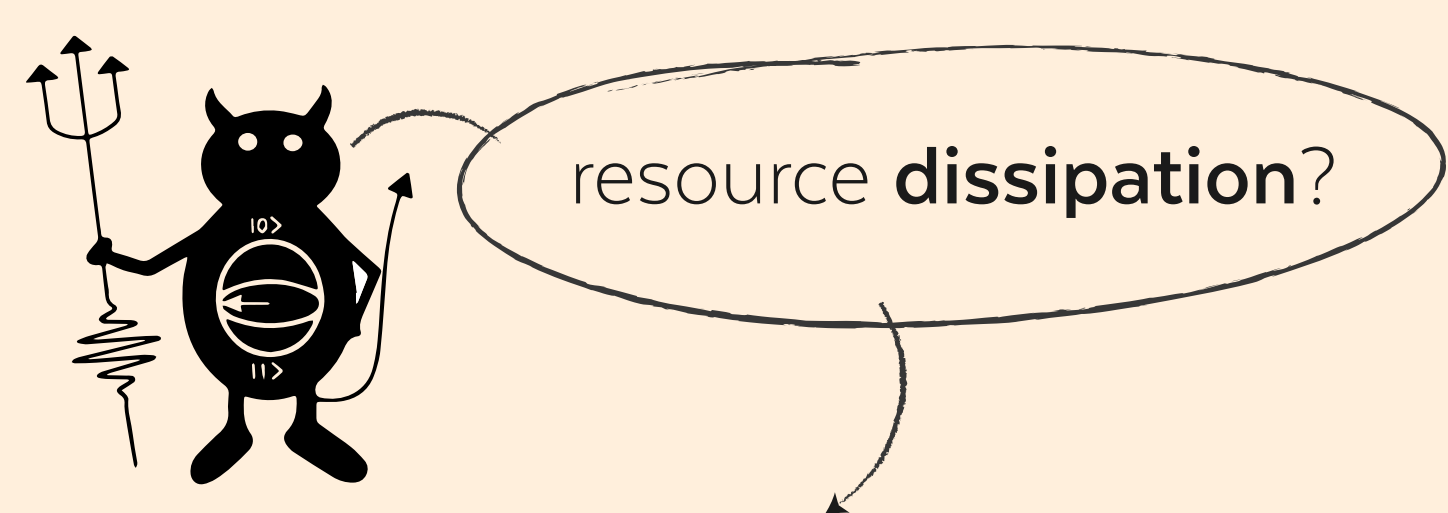
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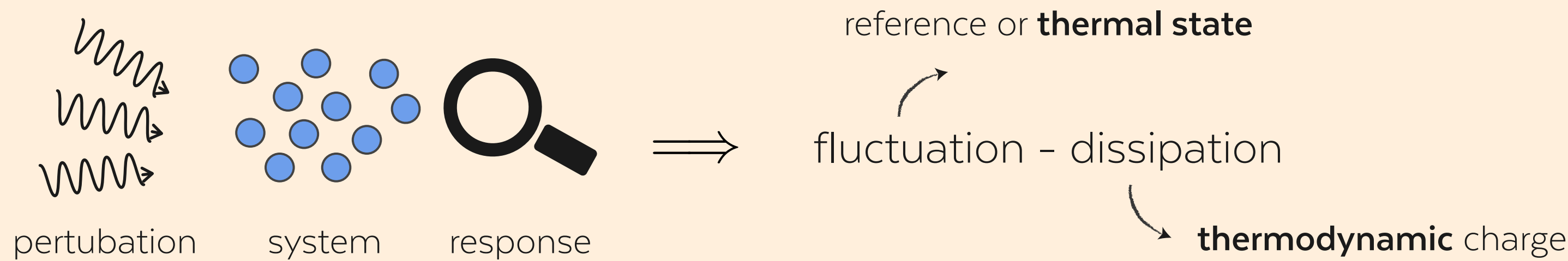
Background

Goal: study resource dissipation and characterise optimal state transformation protocols.

Framework: resource-theoretic ordering of quantum states.



Fluctuation-dissipation relations



Resource theory of thermodynamics

Identifying the set of **thermodynamically-free states**

$$(\rho, H) + (\gamma_E, H_E) \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z}, \quad Z = \text{Tr}(e^{-\beta H})$$

Thermodynamic transformations are modelled by **thermal operations**

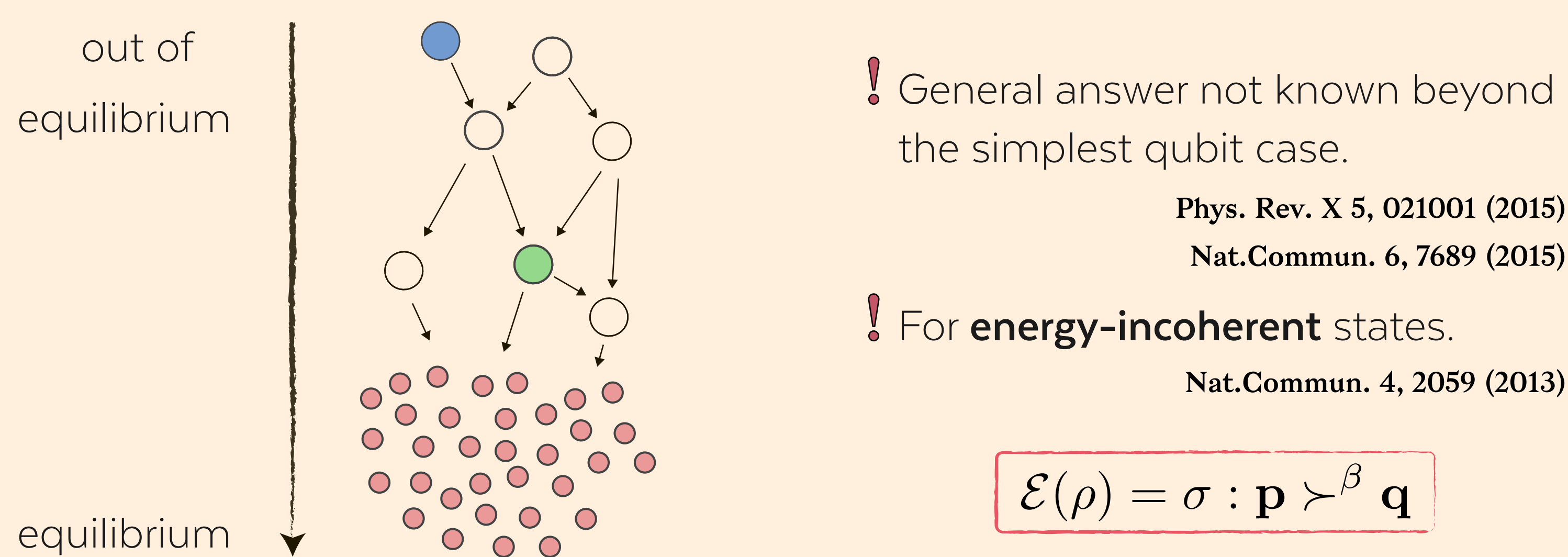
$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_E(U(\rho \otimes \gamma_E)U^\dagger) \quad \text{with} \quad [U, H \otimes \mathbb{1}_E + \mathbb{1}_E \otimes H_E] = 0$$

Relevant **information-theoretic** quantities

- i. $D(\rho||\gamma) = \text{Tr}(\rho(\log \rho - \log \gamma))$ Generalised **free energy** (monotone)
- ii. $V(\rho||\gamma) = \text{Tr}(\rho(\log \rho - \log \gamma - D(\rho||\gamma))^2)$ **Fluctuations**

Thermodynamic distillation process

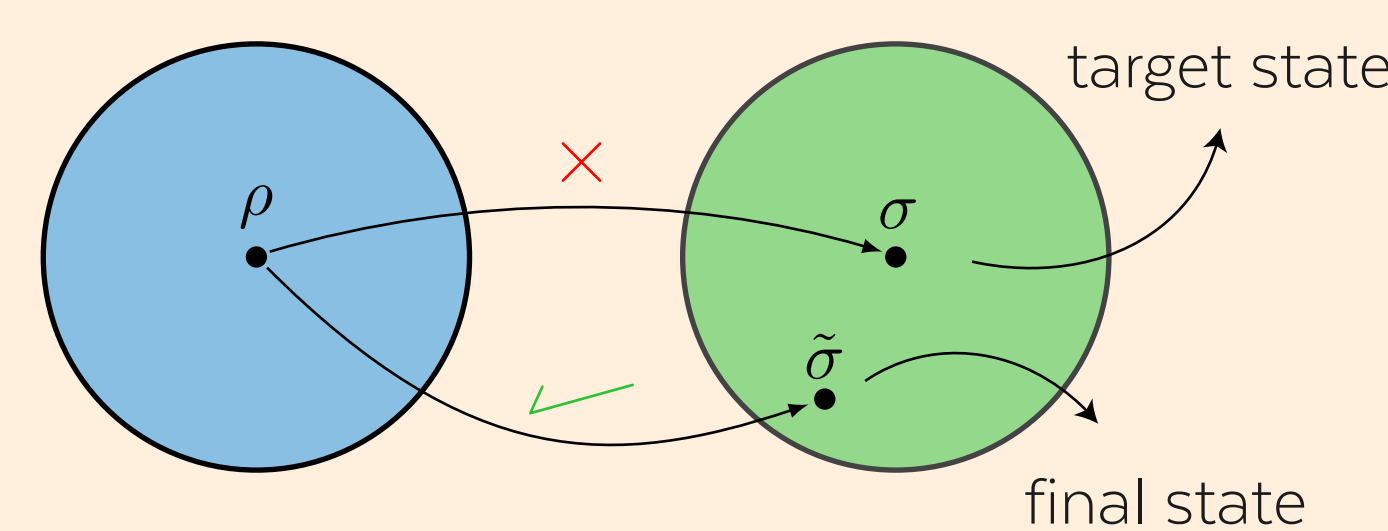
For initial state ρ , target state σ , thermal bath $\beta \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sigma$.



ϵ -approximate **interconversion** problem:

! Approximate interconversion problem with **finite** system.

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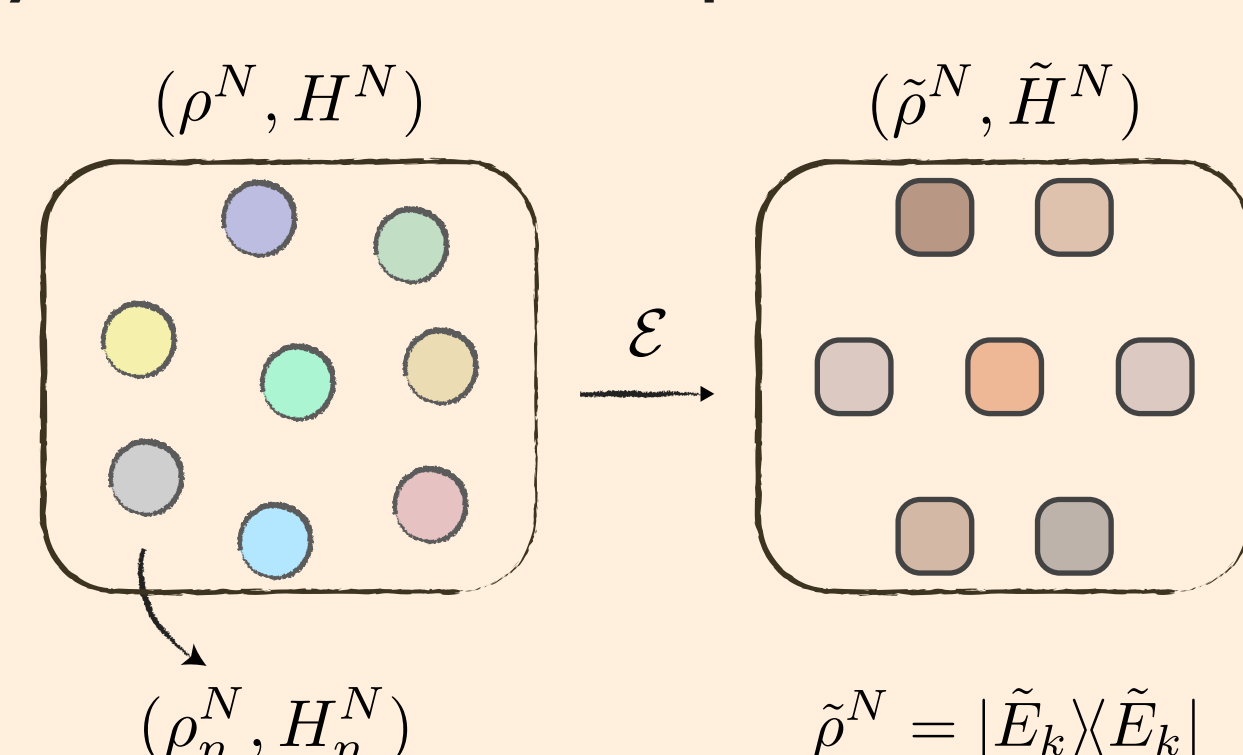
? For **general** states.

? **Dissipation** of resources.

? **Different** subsystems.

? **Optimal** processes.

ϵ -approximate **thermodynamic distillation process**:



Relevant **thermo information-theoretic** quantities

$$\text{iii. } \Delta F^N := \frac{1}{\beta} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N D(\rho_n^N || \gamma_n^N) - D(\tilde{\rho}^N || \tilde{\gamma}^N) \right) \quad \text{iv. } \sigma^2(F^N) := \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sum_{n=1}^N V(\rho_n^N || \gamma_n^N)$$

Free energy **difference** Free energy **fluctuations**

Results

Theorem. For a distillation setting with energy incoherent or pure initial states, the transformation error of the approximate distillation process in the asymptotic limit is given by

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_N = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \Phi \left(-\frac{\Delta F^N}{\sigma(F^N)} \right)$$

Moreover, for any N there exist an approximate distillation process with energy incoherent initial state with the transformation error bounded by

$$\epsilon_N \leq \Phi \left(-\frac{\Delta F^N}{\sigma(F^N)} \right) + \frac{C\kappa^3(F^N)}{\sigma^3(F^N)}$$

The amount of free energy dissipated in the above setting satisfies

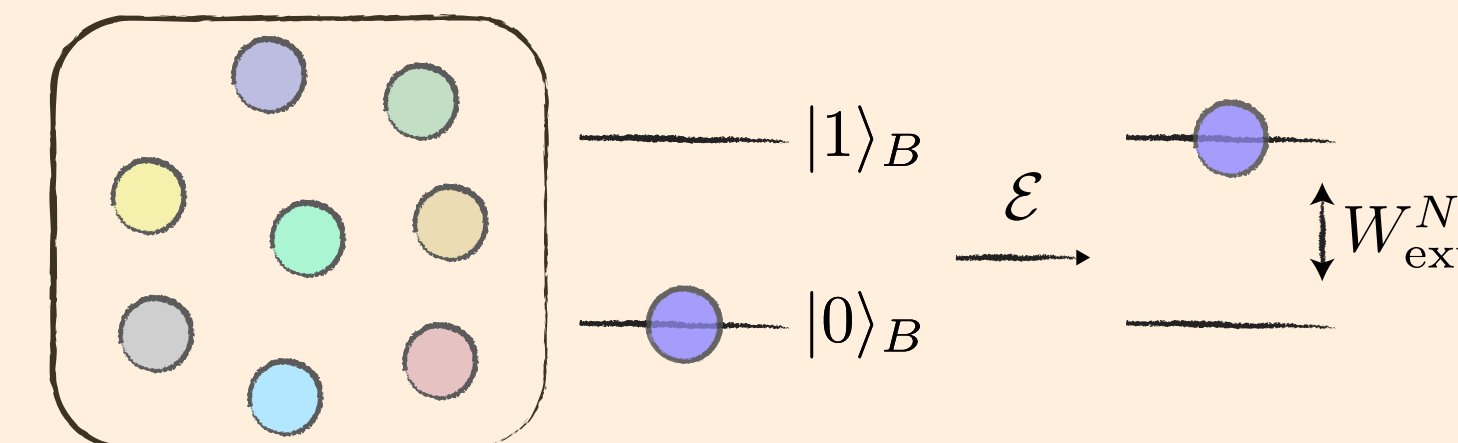
$$F_{\text{diss}}^{\text{tot}} = a(\epsilon) \sigma^{\text{tot}}(F) \quad \text{with} \quad a(\epsilon) = -\Phi^{-1}(\epsilon)(1 - \epsilon) + \frac{\exp \left(\frac{-(\Phi^{-1}(\epsilon))^2}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

with Φ^{-1} being the inverse of the Gaussian cumulative distribution

Applications

Optimal work extraction

(ρ^N, H^N)



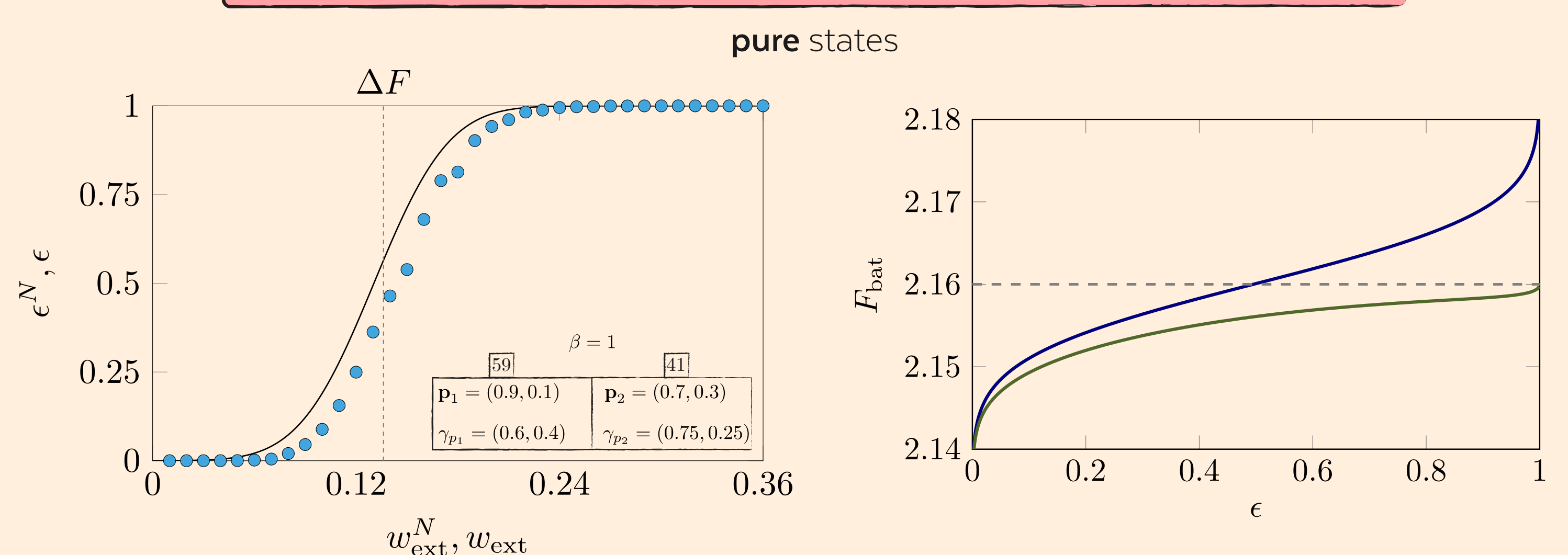
Applying the above **Theorem**, the extracted work for a given error is given by:

$$W_{\text{ext}}^N \simeq F^N + \sigma(F^N) \Phi^{-1}(\epsilon)$$

energy-incoherent states

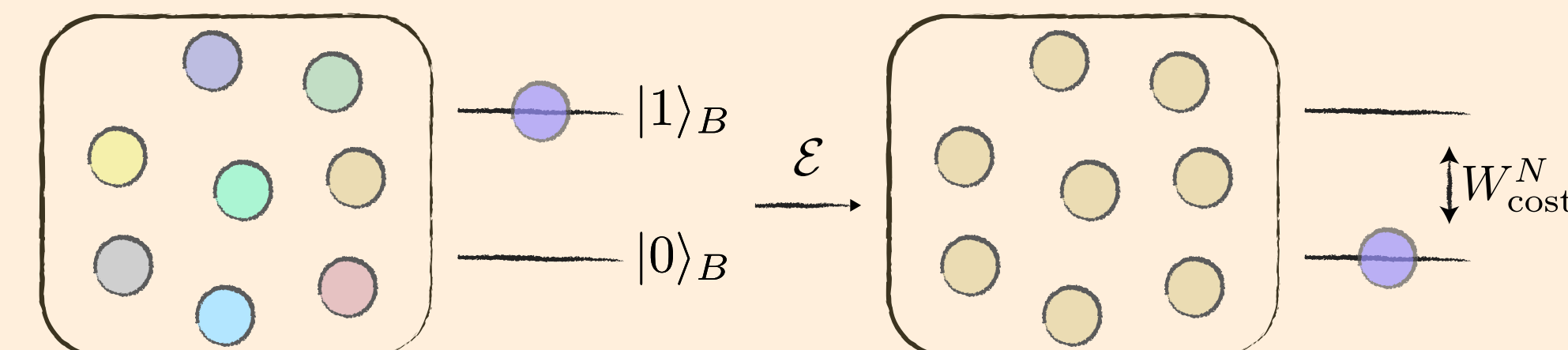
The optimal amount of work extracted from N pure quantum systems up to second-order is given by:

$$W_{\text{ext}} \simeq N \left(\langle H \rangle_\psi + \frac{\log Z}{\beta} + \frac{\langle H^2 \rangle_\psi - \langle H \rangle_\psi^2}{\sqrt{N}} \Phi^{-1}(\epsilon) \right)$$



Optimal information erasure

(ρ^N, H^N)

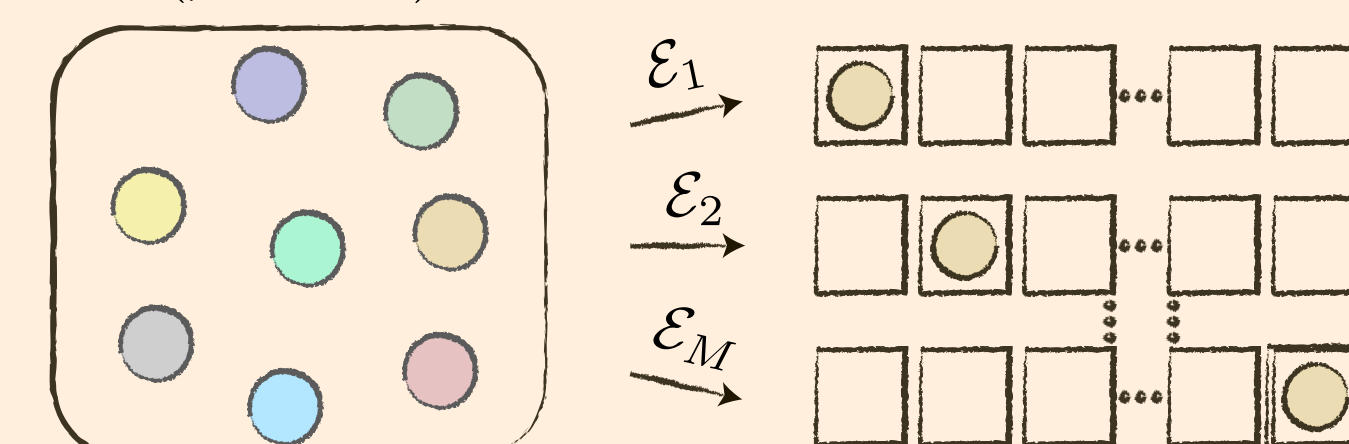


The above **Theorem** also provides the second-order asymptotics for the cost of erasure:

$$W_{\text{cost}}^N \simeq \frac{S(\rho^N)}{\beta} - \sigma(F^N) \Phi^{-1}(\epsilon).$$

Optimal thermodynamically-free communication rate

(ρ^N, H^N)



The optimal number of messages that can be encoded into in a thermodynamically-free way:

! This result is valid for either a pure or incoherent state!

$$R(\rho^{\otimes N}, \epsilon_d) \simeq D(\rho || \gamma) + \frac{\sqrt{V(\rho || \gamma)}}{\sqrt{N}} \Phi^{-1}(\epsilon_d).$$

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