

# Entanglement Classification using Knots

## PH3203 Term Project

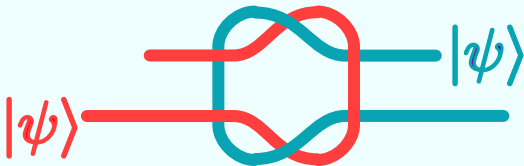
Sagnik Seth 22MS026

Jessica Das 22MS157

Sayan Karmakar 22MS163

Instructor: Prof. Sourin Das

*Department of Physics, IISER Kolkata*



# Basic Theoretical Background

# Introduction to Knots

# Introduction to Quantum Information

# Introduction to Quantum Information

- A pure state is a quantum state that can be described by a single state vector in a Hilbert space.

# Introduction to Quantum Information

- A pure state is a quantum state that can be described by a single state vector in a Hilbert space.
- When a system is in a statistical ensemble of many pure states  $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ , with respective *classical* probabilities  $p_i$ , such a state is called a **mixed state**. We represent such states using the density operator:

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle\psi_i|$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $|\psi_i\rangle$  are pure states.

# Introduction to Quantum Information

- A pure state is a quantum state that can be described by a single state vector in a Hilbert space.
- When a system is in a statistical ensemble of many pure states  $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ , with respective *classical* probabilities  $p_i$ , such a state is called a **mixed state**. We represent such states using the density operator:

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $|\psi_i\rangle$  are pure states.

- If one of the  $p_i$  equals 1, the state is a pure state, with the properties  $\rho^2 = \rho$  and  $\text{Tr}(\rho^2) = 1$ .

# Introduction to Quantum Information

- A pure state is a quantum state that can be described by a single state vector in a Hilbert space.
- When a system is in a statistical ensemble of many pure states  $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ , with respective *classical* probabilities  $p_i$ , such a state is called a **mixed state**. We represent such states using the density operator:

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $|\psi_i\rangle$  are pure states.

- If one of the  $p_i$  equals 1, the state is a pure state, with the properties  $\rho^2 = \rho$  and  $\text{Tr}(\rho^2) = 1$ .
- A quantum state  $\rho_{AB}$  is **separable** if it can be written as:

$$\rho_{AB} = \sum_i p_i \rho_A^{(i)} \otimes \rho_B^{(i)}$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $\rho_A^{(i)}$  and  $\rho_B^{(i)}$  are density matrices of subsystems A and B respectively.



# Introduction to Quantum Information

- A pure state is a quantum state that can be described by a single state vector in a Hilbert space.
- When a system is in a statistical ensemble of many pure states  $\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$ , with respective *classical* probabilities  $p_i$ , such a state is called a **mixed state**. We represent such states using the density operator:

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $|\psi_i\rangle$  are pure states.

- If one of the  $p_i$  equals 1, the state is a pure state, with the properties  $\rho^2 = \rho$  and  $\text{Tr}(\rho^2) = 1$ .
- A quantum state  $\rho_{AB}$  is **separable** if it can be written as:

$$\rho_{AB} = \sum_i p_i \rho_A^{(i)} \otimes \rho_B^{(i)}$$

where  $p_i \geq 0$ ,  $\sum_i p_i = 1$ , and  $\rho_A^{(i)}$  and  $\rho_B^{(i)}$  are density matrices of subsystems A and B respectively.

- A state is **entangled** if it is **not separable**.

# Peres-Horodecki Criterion

# Classifying Entanglement using Knots

# How it all began...

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997  $\rightarrow$  modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

## Observations

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997  $\rightarrow$  modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis

## Observations



# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis

## Observations

- Measuring in Z basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to separable state → separable→

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis

## Observations

- Measuring in Z basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to separable state → separable → modelled by Borromean ring

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis
- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{|+\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle - |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  in X basis

## Observations

- Measuring in Z basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to separable state → separable → modelled by Borromean ring

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis
- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{|+\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle - |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  in X basis

## Observations

- Measuring in Z basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to separable state → separable → modelled by Borromean ring
- Measuring in X basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to an entangled state → remains entangled

# How it all began...

- Aravind, 1997 → modelled entanglement using knots.
- Used basis-dependent measurement as an analogy to 'cut the knots'.

## Borromean Rings model:

- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)$  in computational basis
- $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{|+\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle - |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$  in X basis

## Observations

- Measuring in Z basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to separable state → separable → modelled by Borromean ring
- Measuring in X basis: first particle measured, then remaining collapses to an entangled state → remains entangled → modelled by 3-Hopf rings

# How it all began ...

# How it all began ...

- Sugita, 2007 → rectified Aravind's method of basis-dependent measurement by considering the partial trace as an analogy of cutting the knot.

## How it all began ...

- Sugita, 2007 → rectified Aravind's method of basis-dependent measurement by considering the partial trace as an analogy of cutting the knot.
- Used *Concurrence Test* to determine separability of the state



## How it all began ...

- Sugita, 2007 → rectified Aravind's method of basis-dependent measurement by considering the partial trace as an analogy of cutting the knot.
- Used *Concurrence Test* to determine separability of the state

**Concurrence of a density operator:**

## How it all began ...

- Sugita, 2007 → rectified Aravind's method of basis-dependent measurement by considering the partial trace as an analogy of cutting the knot.
- Used *Concurrence Test* to determine separability of the state

### Concurrence of a density operator:

$$C(\rho) = \max\{0, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4\}$$

Here  $\lambda_i$  are the square root of the eigenvalues, in decreasing order, of the non-Hermitian matrix  $\tilde{\rho}\rho$  where  $\tilde{\rho}$  is defined by:

$$\tilde{\rho} = (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y) \rho^* (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y)$$

## How it all began ...

- Sugita, 2007 → rectified Aravind's method of basis-dependent measurement by considering the partial trace as an analogy of cutting the knot.
- Used *Concurrence Test* to determine separability of the state

### Concurrence of a density operator:

$$C(\rho) = \max\{0, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4\}$$

Here  $\lambda_i$  are the square root of the eigenvalues, in decreasing order, of the non-Hermitian matrix  $\tilde{\rho}\rho$  where  $\tilde{\rho}$  is defined by:

$$\tilde{\rho} = (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y) \rho^* (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y)$$

According to the Concurrence test, a state represented by the density operator  $\rho$  is separable iff  $C(\rho) = 0$ .

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.

## Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Link polynomial is made by summing up individual contributions.



## Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

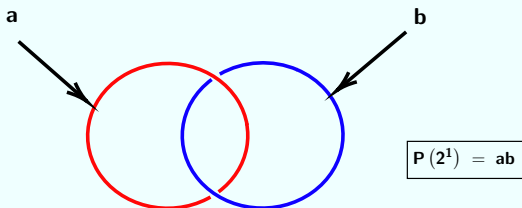
- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Link polynomial is made by summing up individual contributions.
- **Ring cut:** Making the variable 0 in the polynomial

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Link polynomial is made by summing up individual contributions.
- **Ring cut:** Making the variable 0 in the polynomial
- Each polynomial has a link class represented by  $n^i$  where  $n$  is the number of rings and  $i$  is the index of the class.

# Polynomial Approach to Entanglement

- Each linked ring is associated with a variable.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Product of the variables is associated with a link between them.
- Link polynomial is made by summing up individual contributions.
- **Ring cut:** Making the variable 0 in the polynomial
- Each polynomial has a link class represented by  $n^i$  where  $n$  is the number of rings and  $i$  is the index of the class.



# Obtaining a Link from given State

# Obtaining State from a given Link

# Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.



## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

**Algorithm:**

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

### Algorithm:

- ① Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

### Algorithm:

- 1 Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$
- 2  $t$  mapped to a state:  $|E_q\rangle \otimes |S_q\rangle \otimes |Q_d\rangle$

## Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

### Algorithm:

- 1 Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$
- 2  $t$  mapped to a state:  $|E_q\rangle \otimes |S_q\rangle \otimes |Q_d\rangle$ 
  - $|E_q\rangle \longrightarrow$  entangled qubit of GHZ type, associated to ring variables in  $t$ .

# Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😞 !

## Algorithm:

- 1 Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$
- 2  $t$  mapped to a state:  $|E_q\rangle \otimes |S_q\rangle \otimes |Q_d\rangle$ 
  - $|E_q\rangle \longrightarrow$  entangled qubit of GHZ type, associated to ring variables in  $t$ .
  - $|S_q\rangle \longrightarrow$  separable qubit associated with ring variables not in  $t$ .  
Generally, large number of possibilities for this separable qubit.

# Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😊 !

## Algorithm:

- 1 Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$
- 2  $t$  mapped to a state:  $|E_q\rangle \otimes |S_q\rangle \otimes |Q_d\rangle$ 
  - $|E_q\rangle \longrightarrow$  entangled qubit of GHZ type, associated to ring variables in  $t$ .
  - $|S_q\rangle \longrightarrow$  separable qubit associated with ring variables not in  $t$ .  
Generally, large number of possibilities for this separable qubit.
  - $|Q_d\rangle \longrightarrow$  qudit state associated with *artificially* introduced ring variable (alphabetical successor of the largest ring variable present). To be traced out later, hence is of less significance. Can be a random state, hence it becomes **mixed**.

# Obtaining State from a given Link

- In general, difficult to obtain state, given a link polynomial.
- Given  $N$  qubits, there are  $2^N$  basis states, namely  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |2^N - 1\rangle$
- An algorithm has been devised to obtain a general structure of the state from the link.
- But it only produces a mixed state only 😊 !

## Algorithm:

- 1 Take a term  $t$  of the link polynomial  $P(\{t\})$
- 2  $t$  mapped to a state:  $|E_q\rangle \otimes |S_q\rangle \otimes |Q_d\rangle$ 
  - $|E_q\rangle \rightarrow$  entangled qubit of GHZ type, associated to ring variables in  $t$ .
  - $|S_q\rangle \rightarrow$  separable qubit associated with ring variables not in  $t$ .  
Generally, large number of possibilities for this separable qubit.
  - $|Q_d\rangle \rightarrow$  qudit state associated with *artificially* introduced ring variable (alphabetical successor of the largest ring variable present). To be traced out later, hence is of less significance. Can be a random state, hence it becomes **mixed**.
- 3 Full state  $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow$  sum of individual such states. Trace out  $d$  and obtain density matrix of reduced system.



# Demonstration of Algorithm

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ab$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ab$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $b$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ab}$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ab$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $b$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ab}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $c$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_c$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ab$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $b$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ab}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $c$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_c$
- Qudit state, take  $|Q_d\rangle = |0\rangle_d$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ab$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $b$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ab}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $c$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_c$
- Qudit state, take  $|Q_d\rangle = |0\rangle_d$
- **Full state becomes:**

$$|\psi_1\rangle = |2^1\rangle_{ab} \otimes |q_1\rangle_c \otimes |0\rangle_d$$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ac$



# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ac$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $c$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ac}$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ac$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $c$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ac}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $b$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_b$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ac$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $c$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ac}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $b$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_b$
- Qudit state, take  $|Q_d\rangle = |1\rangle_d$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

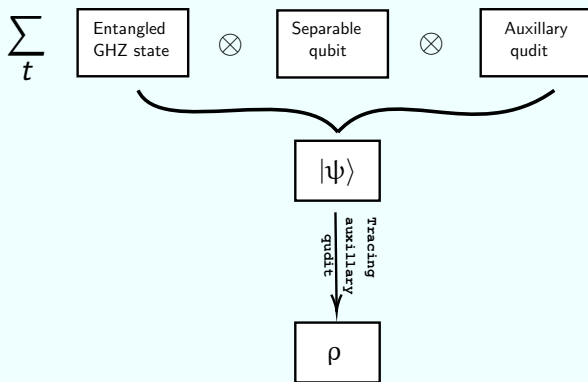
Let us take a look at a demonstration of the algorithm. Take:

$$P(a, b, c) = ab + ac$$

- Choose the term  $t = ac$
- Two ring variables  $a$  and  $c$ , so 2 qubit GHZ state assigned to entangled part.  $|E_q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \equiv |2^1\rangle_{ac}$
- Separable qubit associated with  $b$ , keep it general  $|S_q\rangle = |q_1\rangle_b$
- Qudit state, take  $|Q_d\rangle = |1\rangle_d$
- **Full state becomes:**  $|\psi_2\rangle = |2^1\rangle_{ac} \otimes |q_2\rangle_b \otimes |1\rangle_d$

# Demonstration of Algorithm

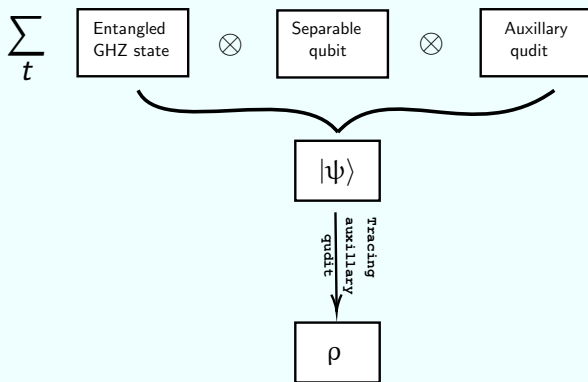
- **Mixed state characterising the link:**  $|\psi\rangle = c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle$



**Figure:** Schematic representation of the algorithm.

# Demonstration of Algorithm

- **Mixed state characterising the link:**  $|\psi\rangle = c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle$
- Then construct the density matrix accordingly for the state.



**Figure:** Schematic representation of the algorithm.

# Some Examples...

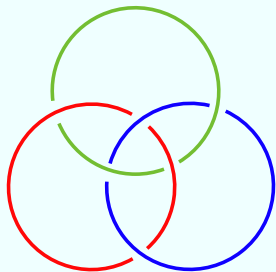
# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



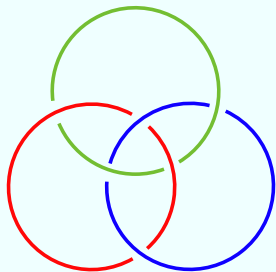
# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

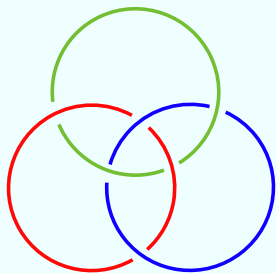
**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$

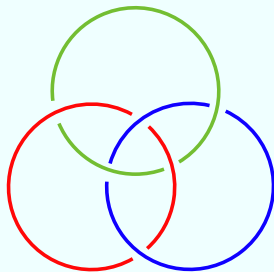


$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



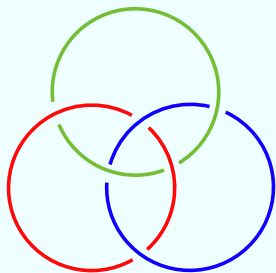
• **Eigenvalues:**  
0.0, 0.5,  $-0.5$

$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



- **Eigenvalues:**

0.0, 0.5,  $-0.5$

- One eigenvalue is negative  $\rightarrow$

**Tripartite  
Entanglement**

$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

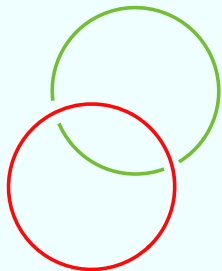
$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$

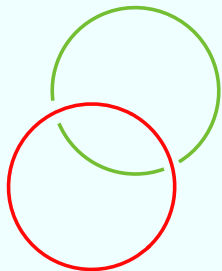
# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$

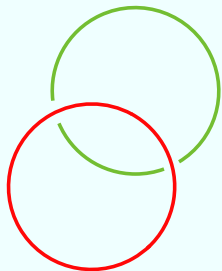


$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$

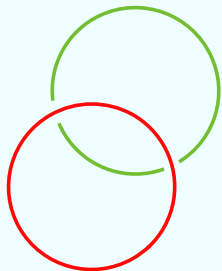


$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{ab}^{Ta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

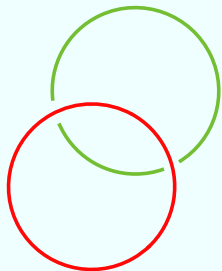
$$\rho_{ab}^{Ta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

● **Eigenvalues:**

$0.0, 0.5 \geq 0$

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

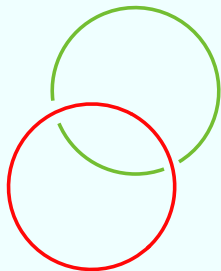
$$\rho_{ab}^{Ta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

● **Eigenvalues:**  
 $0.0, 0.5 \geq 0$

● All eigenvalues are positive.

# Three Qubit System: $3^1$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^1\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{ab}^{Ta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

• **Eigenvalues:**  
 $0.0, 0.5 \geq 0$

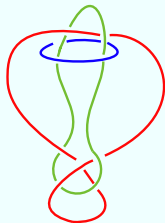
- All eigenvalues are positive.
- System completely **separable** after cut.

## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$

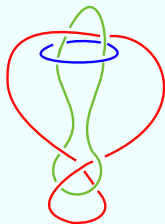
## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

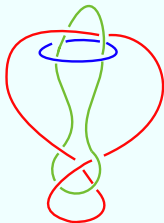
**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



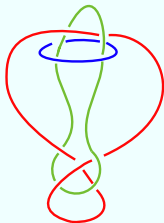
$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



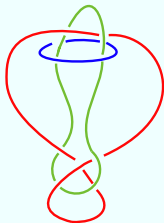
## ● Eigenvalues:

$-0.471, 0.0, 0.333, 0.471, 0.666$

$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



## ● Eigenvalues:

$-0.471, 0.0, 0.333, 0.471, 0.666$

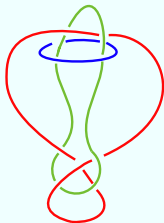
$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



## ● Eigenvalues:

$-0.471, 0.0, 0.333, 0.471, 0.666$

$-0.333, 0.0, 0.127, 0.333, 0.872$

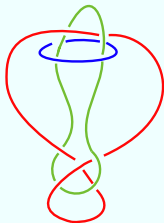
$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{abc}^{T_c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

## ● Eigenvalues:

−0.471, 0.0, 0.333, 0.471, 0.666

−0.333, 0.0, 0.127, 0.333, 0.872

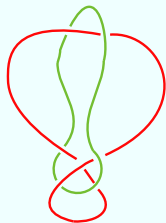
- One eigenvalue is negative → **Tripartite Entanglement**

## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$

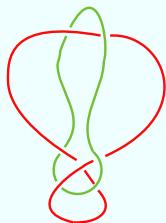
## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

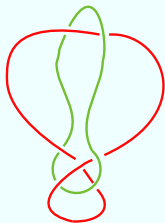
**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



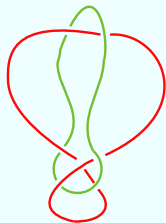
$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{ab}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



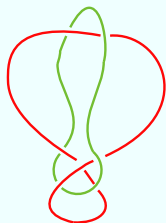
● **Eigenvalues:**  
 $0.333, -0.333, 0.666$

$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{ab}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



- **Eigenvalues:**

$0.333, -0.333, 0.666$

- One eigenvalue is negative  $\rightarrow$  **Tripartite Entanglement**

$$\rho_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\rho_{ab}^{T_a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.666 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$

## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{bc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



$$\rho_{bc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{bc}^{T_b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



● **Eigenvalues:**  
0.0, 0.333, 0.666

$$\rho_{bc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{bc}^{T_b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Three Qubit System: $3^2$ class: another cut

**Pure State:**  $|3^2\rangle_{abc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|000\rangle_{abc} + |111\rangle_{abc} + |001\rangle_{abc})$



- **Eigenvalues:**

0.0, 0.333, 0.666

- No eigenvalue is negative  $\rightarrow$  **Separable**

$$\rho_{bc} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{bc}^{T_b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.333 \end{bmatrix}$$



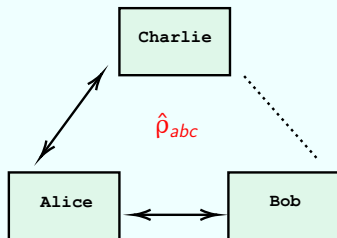
# Four Qubit System

# Application to Qubit Networks

- Different parties possessing entangled qubits, want to perform protocols with certain restrictions.

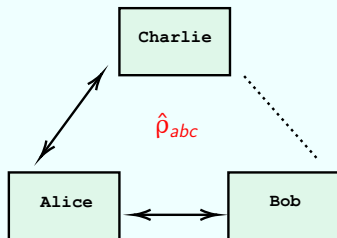
# Application to Qubit Networks

- Different parties possessing entangled qubits, want to perform protocols with certain restrictions.



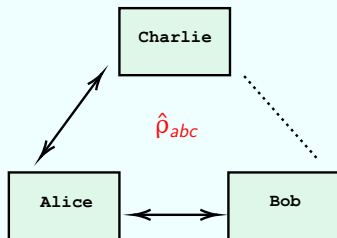
# Application to Qubit Networks

- Different parties possessing entangled qubits, want to perform protocols with certain restrictions.
- If density operator of the subsystem consisting the parties wanting to perform the protocol is separable, then the protocol cannot be performed successfully.



# Application to Qubit Networks

- Different parties possessing entangled qubits, want to perform protocols with certain restrictions.
- If density operator of the subsystem consisting the parties wanting to perform the protocol is separable, then the protocol cannot be performed successfully.
- If another party (not participating in the protocol) does not divulge information about their local operations, then results of the protocol cannot be correlated.



## Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

# Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

- Alice, Bob, and Charlie

# Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

- Alice, Bob, and Charlie
- Alice, Bob, and Diana



## Application to Qubit Networks

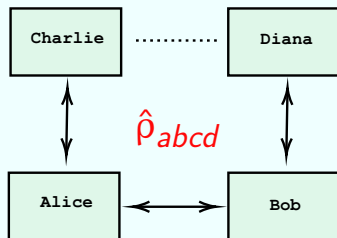
Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

- Alice, Bob, and Charlie
- Alice, Bob, and Diana
- Alice and Charlie

# Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

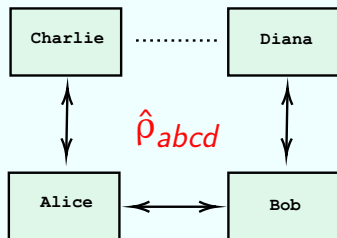
- Alice, Bob, and Charlie
- Alice, Bob, and Diana
- Alice and Charlie



## Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

- Alice, Bob, and Charlie
- Alice, Bob, and Diana
- Alice and Charlie

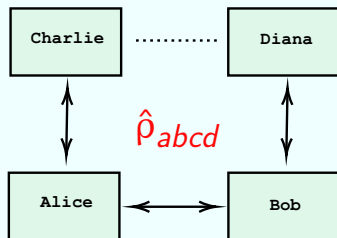


We can easily see that the polynomial describing this network is  
 $P(a, b, c, d) = abc + abd + ac \longrightarrow$

# Application to Qubit Networks

Let us consider a four qubit network, where Alice, Bob, Charlie and Diana are the parties such that only the following parties can communicate:

- Alice, Bob, and Charlie
- Alice, Bob, and Diana
- Alice and Charlie



We can easily see that the polynomial describing this network is  $P(a, b, c, d) = abc + abd + ac \rightarrow$  a state can immediately be constructed from the algorithm.

# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.

# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.
- We saw how the polynomial approach to entanglement could potentially reduce the ambiguities reflected in the previous works.

# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.
- We saw how the polynomial approach to entanglement could potentially reduce the ambiguities reflected in the previous works.
- We demonstrated a way to obtain a link polynomial from a given entangled state (using the PPT test to check for separability) and also find an entangled state (although mixed) from a given link polynomial.

# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.
- We saw how the polynomial approach to entanglement could potentially reduce the ambiguities reflected in the previous works.
- We demonstrated a way to obtain a link polynomial from a given entangled state (using the PPT test to check for separability) and also find an entangled state (although mixed) from a given link polynomial.
- We then saw some examples demonstrating the procedures for obtaining the links and the states.



# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.
- We saw how the polynomial approach to entanglement could potentially reduce the ambiguities reflected in the previous works.
- We demonstrated a way to obtain a link polynomial from a given entangled state (using the PPT test to check for separability) and also find an entangled state (although mixed) from a given link polynomial.
- We then saw some examples demonstrating the procedures for obtaining the links and the states.
- We also observed some potential use cases of such an analogy between entanglement and links in qubit networks.

# Conclusion

- We saw how preceding works have tried to use topological links to model entanglement and the problems with such analogies.
- We saw how the polynomial approach to entanglement could potentially reduce the ambiguities reflected in the previous works.
- We demonstrated a way to obtain a link polynomial from a given entangled state (using the PPT test to check for separability) and also find an entangled state (although mixed) from a given link polynomial.
- We then saw some examples demonstrating the procedures for obtaining the links and the states.
- We also observed some potential use cases of such an analogy between entanglement and links in qubit networks.



*Thank you!*