

TASK 3: Bell States and Entanglement Entropy

Aim: To construct Bell States via Tensor Products and Measuring Entanglement Entropy in Bipartite.

1. Construct all four Bell states ($|\Phi^+\rangle$, $|\Phi^-\rangle$, $|\Psi^+\rangle$, $|\Psi^-\rangle$) using quantum gates (Hadamard and CNOT).
2. Measure their entanglement entropy to verify that they are maximally entangled (entropy = 1).
3. Compare with a product state ($|00\rangle$) to confirm it has zero entanglement (entropy = 0).

Algorithm:

1. Define quantum gates
2. Create entangled Bell states using tensor products.
3. Reshape the states for partial trace computation.
4. Calculate entanglement entropy of bipartite state
5. Compute eigenvalues (using eigh for Hermitian matrices)
6. Compute von Neumann entropy.

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import numpy as np
from math import log2, sqrt
print("\n" + "="*50)
print("TASK 3: BELL STATES AND ENTANGLEMENT ENTROPY")
print("="*50)

H = 1/sqrt(2) * np.array([[1, 1], [1, -1]])
I = np.eye(2)
CNOT = np.array([[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 1, 0]])
class BellStates:
    @staticmethod
    def phi_plus():
        """Construct  $|\Phi^+\rangle = (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ """
        state = np.kron([1, 0], [1, 0])
        state = np.kron(H, I) @ state
        return CNOT @ state

    @staticmethod
    def phi_minus():
        """Construct  $|\Phi^-\rangle = (|00\rangle - |11\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ """
        state = np.kron([0, 1], [1, 0])
        state = np.kron(H, I) @ state
        return CNOT @ state

    @staticmethod
    def psi_plus():
        """Construct  $|\Psi^+\rangle = (|01\rangle + |10\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ """
        state = np.kron([1, 0], [0, 1])
        state = np.kron(H, I) @ state

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        return CNOT @ state

    @staticmethod
    def psi_minus():
        """Construct |ψ⁻⟩ = (|01⟩ - |10⟩)/√2"""
        state = np.kron([0, 1], [0, 1])
        state = np.kron(H, I) @ state
        return CNOT @ state

    def partial_trace(rho, dims, axis=0):
        """
        Compute partial trace of density matrix rho
        dims: list of dimensions of each subsystem [dA, dB]
        axis: 0 for tracing out B, 1 for tracing out A
        """
        dA, dB = dims
        if axis == 0: # Trace out B
            rho_reduced = np.zeros((dA, dA), dtype=complex)
            for i in range(dA):
                for j in range(dB):
                    for k in range(dB):
                        rho_reduced[i,j] += rho[i*dB + k, j*dB + k]
        else: # Trace out A
            rho_reduced = np.zeros((dB, dB), dtype=complex)
            for i in range(dB):
                for j in range(dB):
                    for k in range(dA):
                        rho_reduced[i,j] += rho[k*dB + i, k*dB + j]
        return rho_reduced

    def entanglement_entropy(state):
        """
        Calculate entanglement entropy of bipartite state
        Input: state vector or density matrix
        Output: entanglement entropy
        """
        if state.ndim == 1:
            rho = np.outer(state, state.conj())
        else:
            rho = state

        rho_A = partial_trace(rho, [2, 2], axis=1)

        eigvals = np.linalg.eigvalsh(rho_A)

        entropy = 0.0
        for lamda in eigvals:
            if lamda > 1e-10:
                entropy -= lamda * log2(lamda)

        return entropy

    if __name__ == "__main__":
        phi_p = BellStates.phi_plus()
        phi_m = BellStates.phi_minus()
        psi_p = BellStates.psi_plus()
        psi_m = BellStates.psi_minus()
        print(f"Bell state |Φ⁺⟩ =", phi_p)

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print(f"Bell state  $|\Phi^-\rangle$  =", phi_m)
print(f"Bell state  $|\Psi^+\rangle$  =", psi_p)
print(f"Bell state  $|\Psi^-\rangle$  =", psi_m)
print(f"Entanglement entropy of  $|\Phi^+\rangle$ : {entanglement_entropy(phi_p):.4f}")
print(f"Entanglement entropy of  $|\Phi^-\rangle$ : {entanglement_entropy(phi_m):.4f}")
print(f"Entanglement entropy of  $|\Psi^+\rangle$ : {entanglement_entropy(psi_p):.4f}")
print(f"Entanglement entropy of  $|\Psi^-\rangle$ : {entanglement_entropy(psi_m):.4f}")
product_state = np.kron([1, 0], [1, 0]) #  $|00\rangle$ 
print(f"Entanglement entropy of  $|00\rangle$ : {entanglement_entropy(product_state):.4f}")
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TASK 3: BELL STATES AND ENTANGLEMENT ENTROPY

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Bell state  $|\Phi^+\rangle$  = [ 0.70710678 0. 0. 0.70710678]
Bell state  $|\Phi^-\rangle$  = [ 0.70710678 0. 0. -0.70710678]
Bell state  $|\Psi^+\rangle$  = [ 0. 0.70710678 0.70710678 0. ]
Bell state  $|\Psi^-\rangle$  = [ 0. 0.70710678 -0.70710678 0. ]
Entanglement entropy of  $|\Phi^+\rangle$ : 1.0000
Entanglement entropy of  $|\Phi^-\rangle$ : 1.0000
Entanglement entropy of  $|\Psi^+\rangle$ : 1.0000
Entanglement entropy of  $|\Psi^-\rangle$ : 1.0000
Entanglement entropy of  $|00\rangle$ : 0.0000
```

Result: Bell states were constructed and their entanglement entropy was accurately calculated.