

Optimal bound on the quantum Fisher Information

Based on few initial expectation values of the prove state.

Iagoba Apellaniz¹, Matthias Kleinmann¹, Otfried Gühne²,
& Géza Tóth^{1,3,4}

iagoba.apellaniz@gmail.com

¹Department of Theoretical Physics, University of the Basque Country, Spain

²Naturwissenschaftlich-Technische Fakultät, Universität Siegen, Germany

³IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Spain

⁴Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

Recent Advances in Quantum Metrology; Warsaw - 2016

Outline

- 1 Introduction and Motivation
- 2 QFI based on expectation values: Are they optimal?
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Case study
 - Spin squeezed states
 - Unpolarized Dicke states
- 4 Conclusion and outlook

- ① **Many inequalities** have been proposed to lower bound the quantum Fisher Information.

Bounds for qFI

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] \geq \frac{\langle J_x \rangle^2}{(\Delta J_y)^2}, \quad \mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_y] \geq \beta^{-2} \frac{\langle J_x^2 + J_z^2 \rangle}{(\Delta J_z)^2 + \frac{1}{4}},$$

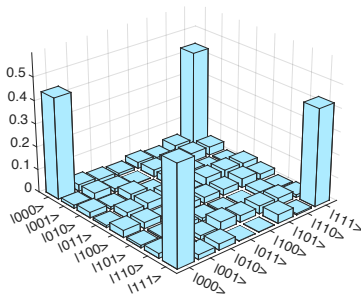
$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] \geq \frac{4(\langle J_x^2 + J_y^2 \rangle)^2}{2\sqrt{(\Delta J_x^2)^2 (\Delta J_y^2)^2 + \langle J_x^2 \rangle - 2\langle J_y^2 \rangle (1 + \langle J_x^2 \rangle)} + 6}$$

[I.A., B. Lücke, J. Peise, C. Klempt & G. Toth, New J. Phys. **17**, 083027 (2015)]

[L. Pezzé & A. Smerzi, Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 100401 (2009)]

[Z. Zhang & L.-M. Duan, 2014 New J. Phys. **16** 103037 (2014)]

- 1 **Many inequalities** have been proposed to lower bound the quantum Fisher Information.
- 2 Typically, we only have *a couple of expectation values* to characterize the state.



- 1 *Many inequalities* have been proposed to lower bound the quantum Fisher Information.
- 2 Typically, we only have *a couple of expectation values* to characterize the state.



- 1 *Many inequalities* have been proposed to lower bound the quantum Fisher Information.
- 2 Typically, we only have *a couple of expectation values* to characterize the state.
- 3 The archetypical criteria that demonstrates *useful entanglement* on the state.

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] \geq \frac{\langle J_x \rangle}{(\Delta J_z)^2}$$

[L. Pezzé & A. Smerzi, Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 100401 (2009)]

- ① *Many inequalities* have been proposed to lower bound the quantum Fisher Information.
- ② Typically, we only have *a couple of expectation values* to characterize the state.
- ③ The archetypical criteria that demonstrates *useful entanglement* on the state.
- ④ It is essential either to *verify them or find new ones* for different set of expectation values.

- 1 Introduction and Motivation
- 2 QFI based on expectation values: Are they optimal?
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Case study
 - Spin squeezed states
 - Unpolarized Dicke states
- 4 Conclusion and outlook

The non-trivial exercise of computing the qFI

1 Different forms of the qFI

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = 2 \sum_{\lambda, \gamma} \frac{(p_\lambda - p_\gamma)^2}{p_\lambda + p_\gamma} |\langle \lambda | J_z | \gamma \rangle|^2$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = \min_{\{p_k, |\psi_k\rangle\}} 4 \sum_k p_k (\Delta J_z)_{|\psi_k\rangle}^2$$

The non-trivial exercise of computing the qFI

1 Different forms of the qFI

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = 2 \sum_{\lambda, \gamma} \frac{(p_\lambda - p_\gamma)^2}{p_\lambda + p_\gamma} |\langle \lambda | J_z | \gamma \rangle|^2$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = \min_{\{p_k, |\psi_k\rangle\}} 4 \sum_k p_k (\Delta J_z)_{|\psi_k\rangle}^2$$

2 For pure states it's extremely simple

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = 4 (\Delta J_z)^2$$

The non-trivial exercise of computing the qFI

1 Different forms of the qFI

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = 2 \sum_{\lambda, \gamma} \frac{(p_\lambda - p_\gamma)^2}{p_\lambda + p_\gamma} |\langle \lambda | J_z | \gamma \rangle|^2$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = \min_{\{p_k, |\psi_k\rangle\}} 4 \sum_k p_k (\Delta J_z)_{|\psi_k\rangle}^2$$

2 For pure states it's extremely simple

$$\mathcal{F}[\varrho, J_z] = 4 (\Delta J_z)^2$$

3 In the general case, usually *lower bounded* by its "classical" counterparts.

Optimization: Legendre Transform

- For a convex function of the state, we construct a *tight lower bound* as follows,

$$g(\varrho) \geq \mathcal{B}(\{w_k := \langle W_k \rangle\}) = \sup_{\{r_k\}} (r \cdot w - \sup_{\varrho} [r \cdot \langle W \rangle - g(\varrho)]).$$

- When $g(\varrho)$ is defined as infimum over the convex roof, the 2nd optimization simplified to pure states only,

$$\mathcal{B}(\{w_k\}) = \sup_{\{r_k\}} (r \cdot w - \sup_{|\psi\rangle} [r \cdot \langle W \rangle - g(|\psi\rangle)]).$$

[O. Gühne, M. Reimpell, and R.F. Werner, Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 110502 (2007)]

Optimization for the qFI

Different because of *simplicity of the qFI for pure states*.

$$\mathcal{F}(\{w_k\}) = \sup_{\{r_k\}} (r \cdot w - \sup_{\mu} [\lambda_{\max}(r \cdot W - 4(J_z - \mu)^2)]).$$

- Therefore, we have parametrised the optimization, which leads to a *more efficient finding* of the solution.

[I.A., M. Kleinmann, O. Güne & G. Tóth, arXiv:1511.05203]

- 1 Introduction and Motivation
- 2 QFI based on expectation values: Are they optimal?
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Case study
 - Spin squeezed states
 - Unpolarized Dicke states
- 4 Conclusion and outlook

Measuring $\langle J_z \rangle$ and $(\Delta J_x)^2$ for Spin Squeezed States

- 1 We use the following 3 operators $\{J_z, J_x, J_x^2\}$ to characterize the input state with their respective expectation values.
- 2 In the direction of $\langle J_x \rangle$ the worst case is it take the value zero
- 3 Therefore the optimisation can be done only for 2 operators $\{J_z, J_x^2\}$ and it can be mapep directly to $\langle J_z \rangle, (\Delta J_x)^2$.

Conclusion and Outlook

- 1 We have found that on very interesting cases the optimization case is feasible.

Conclusion and Outlook

- ① We have found that on very interesting cases the optimization case is feasible.
- ② We used our approach to verify the tight bounding of one of the inequalities.

Conclusion and Outlook

- ① We have found that on very interesting cases the optimization case is feasible.
- ② We used our approach to verify the tight bounding of one of the inequalities.
- ③ We have shown that the lower bound can be improved with few extra considerations.

Conclusion and Outlook

- ① We have found that on very interesting cases the optimization case is feasible.
- ② We used our approach to verify the tight bounding of one of the inequalities.
- ③ We have shown that the lower bound can be improved with few extra considerations.
- ④ It has been show that

Thank you for your attention!

Group's home page → <https://sites.google.com/site/gedentqopt>