

II. ENTANGLEMENT

Bipartite system $\hat{\rho}_A = |\Psi_A\rangle\langle\Psi_A|$

$$|\Psi_{AB}\rangle = |\Psi_A\rangle \otimes |\Psi_B\rangle$$

$$\text{Tr}_B [|\Psi_{AB}\rangle\langle\Psi_{AB}|] = \sum_N |\Psi_A\rangle\langle\Psi_B|\Psi_B\rangle\langle\Psi_A|$$

$$= |\Psi_A\rangle\langle\Psi_A| \underbrace{\sum_N |\langle\Psi_B|\Psi_B\rangle|^2}_I$$

If $\hat{\rho}_A$ is mixed : A and B were entangled

1) Entropy

Given $\hat{\rho}_A$: \rightarrow Rényi entropy $S_n(\hat{\rho}_A) = -\log[\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_A^n)] \frac{1}{n-1}$ } more practical

\rightarrow Entanglement entropy $S(\hat{\rho}_A) = -\text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}_A \ln \hat{\rho}_A]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} S_n(\hat{\rho}_A)$$

$$S(|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) = 0$$

* Traces

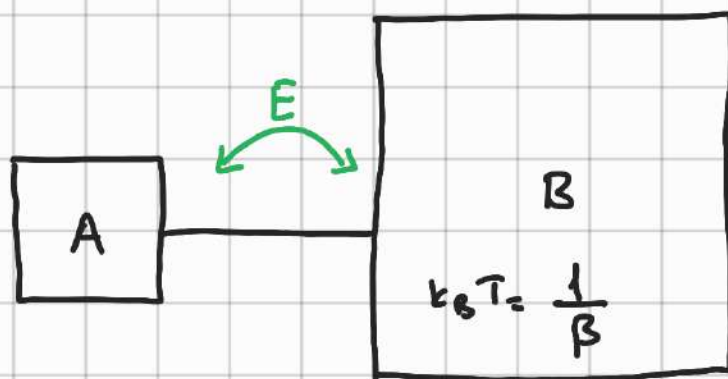
* Stat. mech.

* Canonical exp.

* Schmidt

Ex Statistical Mechanics, canonical example

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta \hat{H}_A}$$



$$S(\hat{\rho}_A) = \dots = F \beta \langle \hat{H}_A \rangle$$

Free energy

$$(e^{-\beta F} = Z)$$

Remarks → For any bipartition of S into A/B

$$S(\hat{\rho}_A) = S(\hat{\rho}_B)$$

→ Maximum entropy: $\hat{\rho}_A = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i |i\rangle_A \langle i|_A$ $N = \dim(H_A)$

$$S(\hat{\rho}_A) = \log N$$

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i |i\rangle_A \langle i|_A \quad \text{infinite temperature}$$

→ Thermalization: Building up entanglement



$S \propto$ area of the boundary A/B

$S \propto$ volume of A

→ Connection between S and quantum gravity (?)

2) Schmidt Decomposition

Let $\mathcal{H}_{AB} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$ and $|\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_{AB}$

Here exists an orthonormal set in \mathcal{H}_A : $\{|i_A\rangle\}$

" " " \mathcal{H}_B : $\{|i_B\rangle\}$

Such that $|\psi\rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i |i_A\rangle \otimes |i_B\rangle$

$\{\lambda_i\}$: Schmidt coeff.

λ_i 's : Schmidt Rank

1 → pure state

Density matrix: $\hat{\rho}_A = \text{Tr}_B [|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|]$

let $\{|i_B\rangle\}$ the 'Schmidt basis'

$$= \sum_i \langle i_B | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | i_B \rangle$$

$$\hat{\rho}_A = \sum_i |\lambda_i|^2 |i_A\rangle \langle i_A|$$

$$S(\hat{\rho}_A) = - \sum_i |\lambda_i|^2 \log \lambda_i^2$$

Remark: $\lambda_i = e^{-\xi_i/2}$ $|\psi\rangle = \sum_i e^{-\xi_i/2} |i_A\rangle \otimes |i_B\rangle$

$\{\xi_i\}$: entanglement spectrum

Given $\hat{\rho}_A = \sum_i p_i |i_A\rangle \langle i_A|$

there exists system R , with Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_R

such that $\exists |\psi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_R$ $\hat{\rho}_A = \text{Tr}_R [|\psi\rangle \langle \psi|]$

purification of $\hat{\rho}_A$

3) Example

2 qubit system : A, B

$$\mathcal{H}_A = \text{Sp} \{ |0\rangle, |1\rangle \}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_B = \text{Sp} \{ |0\rangle, |1\rangle \}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B \quad \mathcal{H} = \text{Span} \{ |00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle \}$$

$$(|ij\rangle = |i\rangle_A \otimes |j\rangle_B)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle) \rightarrow \text{Not entangled} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle \otimes (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \right)$$

$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \rightarrow \text{Entangled}$$

$$\text{Tr}_B [|\Phi^+\rangle \langle \Phi^+|] = \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle \langle 0| + |1\rangle \langle 1|)$$

↓
Maximally mixed
state

$$|\Phi_\epsilon\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + (1-\epsilon)^2}} \left(\epsilon |00\rangle + (1-\epsilon) |11\rangle \right) \rightarrow \text{Yes}$$

$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \quad |\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|01\rangle + |10\rangle)$$

$$|\Phi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle - |11\rangle) \quad |\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$