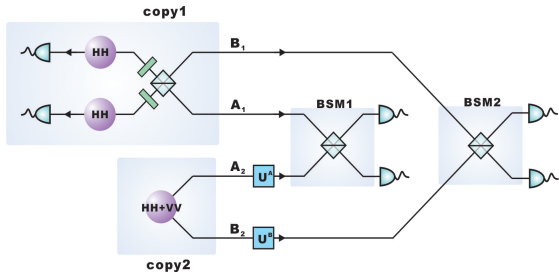




# Information Geometry of Quantum Resources



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Liblice, 15 June 2016

# Credits

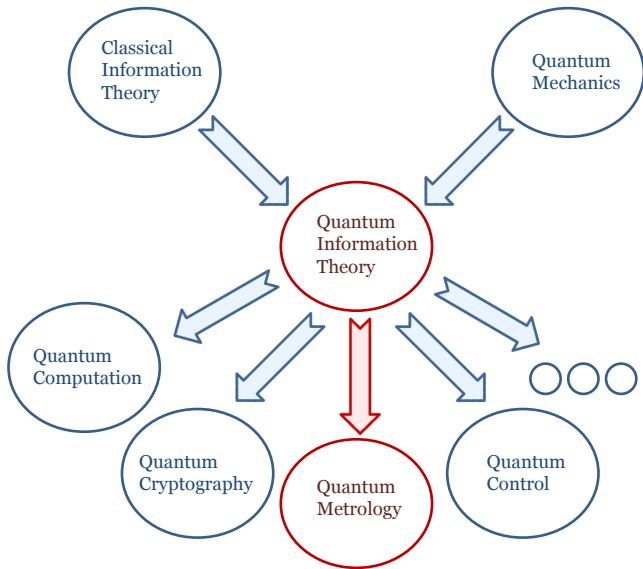
## Theory

- ★ B. Yadin and V. Vedral (Oxford)

## Experiment

- ★ C. Zhang, Y.-F. Huang, C.-F. Li (Hefei)

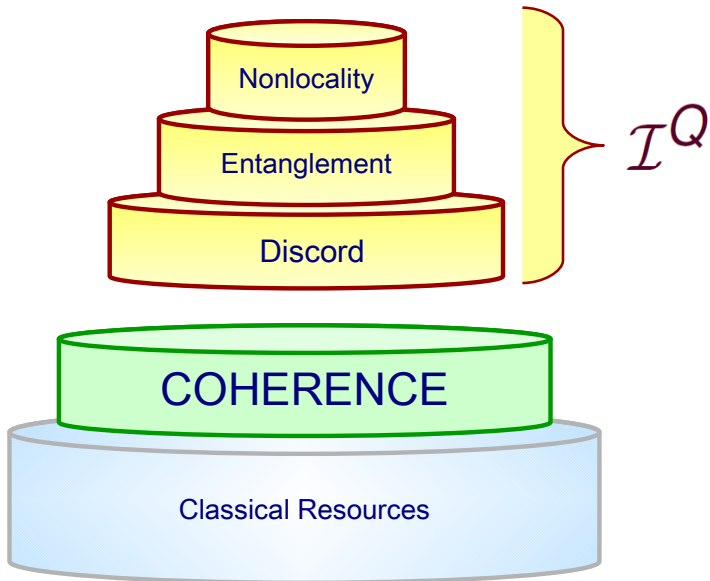
# Quantum Information Theory



# Resource Theory Approach

- Laboratory degrees of freedom  $\Rightarrow$  Parameters
- Physical Systems and Dynamics  $\Rightarrow$  Logic Resources
- Laws of Physics  $\Rightarrow$  Constraints defining *free* states and operations

# Hierarchy of Logic Resources



## Goal: Characterizing Quantum Resources

? Theoretical Quantification:  $f_R(\rho)$  being monotone under free operations

? Demonstration of supraclassical performance:  $f_R(\rho)$  is figure of merit in a task

? Experimental Detection:

$$f_R(\rho) = \langle O_{\text{exp}} \rangle, O_{\text{exp}} = O_{\text{exp}}^\dagger$$

# Coherence: Theoretical Quantification

Determining the Free operations: hard!

Candidates:

$\text{GIO} \subset \text{PIO} \subset \text{TIO} \subset \text{SIO} \subset \text{DIO} \subset \text{IO}$

Safe Choice:  $\text{IO} = \{ \{K_i\} : \sum_i K_i \rho K_i^\dagger = \sigma \in \mathcal{I}, \forall \rho \in \mathcal{I} \}$ ,  $K_i = \sum_j c_j |i\rangle \langle g(j)|, \forall K_i \in \text{IO}$

Coherence monotone under IO

$$f_C(\rho) = \min_{\sigma \in \mathcal{I}} d(\rho, \sigma) = d(\rho, \tilde{\sigma})$$

$$S(\rho || \tilde{\sigma}_S) = \text{Tr}[\rho \log \rho] - \text{Tr}[\rho \log \tilde{\sigma}_S]$$

$$d_B(\rho, \tilde{\sigma}_B) = 2 - 2F_B(\rho, \tilde{\sigma}_B), F_B(\rho, \sigma) = \text{Tr}[\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho}\sigma\sqrt{\rho}}]$$

# Coherence: Theoretical Quantification/2

NO operational interpretation for IO. Let's consider TIO

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TIO} &= \{ \{K_i\} : \sum_i K_i U_\phi \rho U_\phi^\dagger K_i^\dagger = \sum_i U_\phi K_i \rho K_i^\dagger U_\phi^\dagger \} \\ K_i &= \sum_{l,m: h_l - h_m = \delta} c_{lm} |h_l\rangle \langle h_m|, \forall K_i \in \text{TIO}, H = \sum_l h_l |h_l\rangle \langle h_l| \end{aligned}$$

Monotone for TIO

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho_\phi, \phi) = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)^2}{\lambda_i + \lambda_j} |\langle i | H | j \rangle|^2$$

I. Marvian and R. Spekkens, Nature Comm. 5, 3821 (2014), D. Girolami, PRL 113, 170401 (2014), D. Girolami and B. Yadin, arXiv:1509.04131, B. Yadin and V. Vedral, Phys. Rev. A 93, 022122 (2016)



# Coherence $\Rightarrow$ Quantum Uncertainty

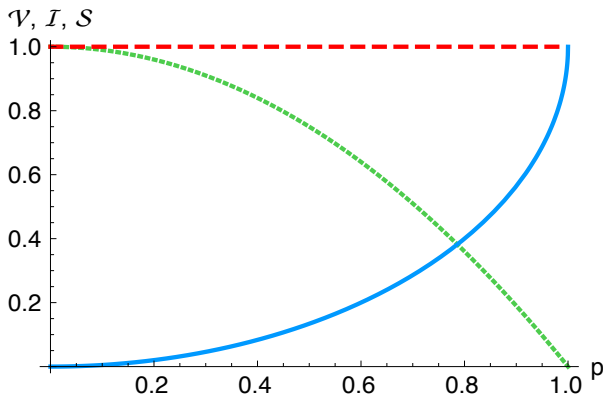
- Quantum state and observable:  $\rho, K$
- Total Uncertainty:  $V(\rho, K) = \text{Tr}[\rho K^2] - \text{Tr}[\rho K]^2$
- Quantum Uncertainty (guess):  $f([\rho, K])$
- Pure states:  $V = \mathcal{I}$ ; Mixed states:  $V \geq \mathcal{I}$

$$\mathcal{I}(\rho, K) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[ [\sqrt{\rho}, K]^2 \right]$$

Nonnegative, convex, nonincreasing under TIO channels  $\Rightarrow$  *bona fide* measure of coherence

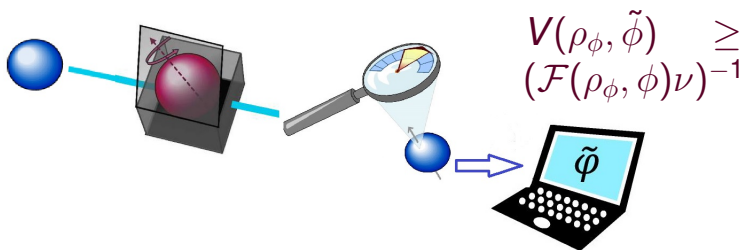
# Theory: Coherence as quantum uncertainty

$$\rho = \frac{(1-p)}{2} \mathbb{I}_2 + p |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, |\psi\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}, \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Quantum Uncertainty $\Rightarrow$ Sensitivity to unitary phase shift

Given  $\rho$ ,  $U_\phi = e^{-i\phi H}$ , estimate  $\phi$  by measuring  $U_\phi \rho U_\phi^\dagger$



# *Sensitivity* $\Rightarrow$ *Coherence*

$\mathcal{F}(\rho_\phi, \phi)$  is a parent quantity of  $\mathcal{I}(\rho, H)$  !!!

Nonnegative, convex, nonincreasing under TIO channels  $\Rightarrow$  *bona fide* measure of coherence

D. Girolami and B. Yadin, arXiv:1509.04131, B. Yadin and V. Vedral, Phys. Rev. A 93, 022122 (2016)

# Efficient Detection of the Quantum Fisher Information

A very powerful result

$$f_K(\rho) = \sum_i c_i \langle O_{\text{exp}}^i \rangle_{\otimes_{l=1}^k \rho_l}$$

A lower bound of the Fisher information satisfies the condition!!!

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho_\phi, \phi) \geq -1/4 \text{Tr}[[\rho, K]^2]$$

# EXP: Evaluation of coherence by only two measurements

$$-\frac{1}{4}\text{Tr}[\rho, K]^2 = -\frac{1}{\phi^2}(\text{Tr}[\rho^2] - \text{Tr}[\rho U_K(\phi)\rho U_K(\phi)^\dagger]) + \mathcal{O}(\phi),$$
$$U_K(\phi) = e^{iK\phi}$$

Observable quantities

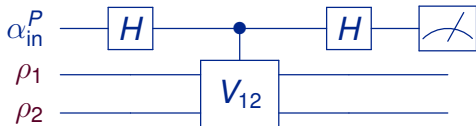
**A:**  $\text{Tr}[\rho^2] = \text{Tr}[V_{12}(\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2)]$

**B:**  $\text{Tr}[\rho U_K(\phi)\rho U_K(\phi)^\dagger] = \text{Tr}[V_{12}(\rho_1 \otimes U_K(\phi)\rho_2 U_K(\phi)^\dagger)]$

# EXP: Schemes

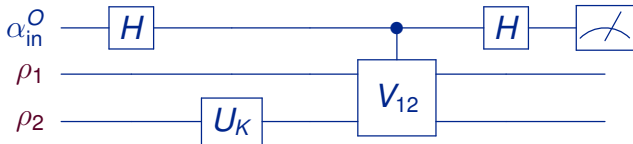
**A**

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_{\alpha_{\text{out}}^P} = \text{Tr}[\rho_1 \rho_2]$$

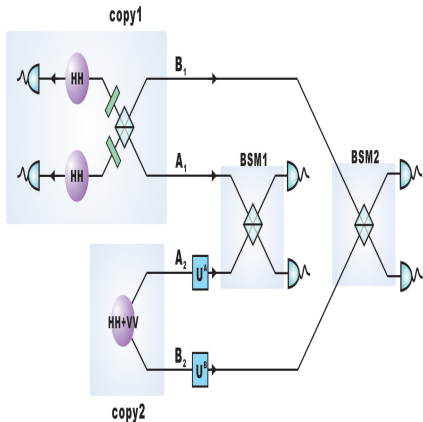


**B**

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle_{\alpha_{\text{out}}^O} = \text{Tr}[\rho_1 U_K(\phi) \rho_2 U_K(\phi)^\dagger]$$



# Proof of concept experiment by 4-photon source



- ✓ Standard testbed for quantum information experiments
- ✓ High fidelity for quantum operations
- ✓ Anyway, results are setup-independent



## *Summary*

- ✓ TH: Full-fledged theoretical measure of quantum coherence for states of finite dimensional systems
- ✓ EXP: Practical schemes to quantify coherence without tomography



Thank you!

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