

Entanglement Cost of Quantum Channels

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Outline

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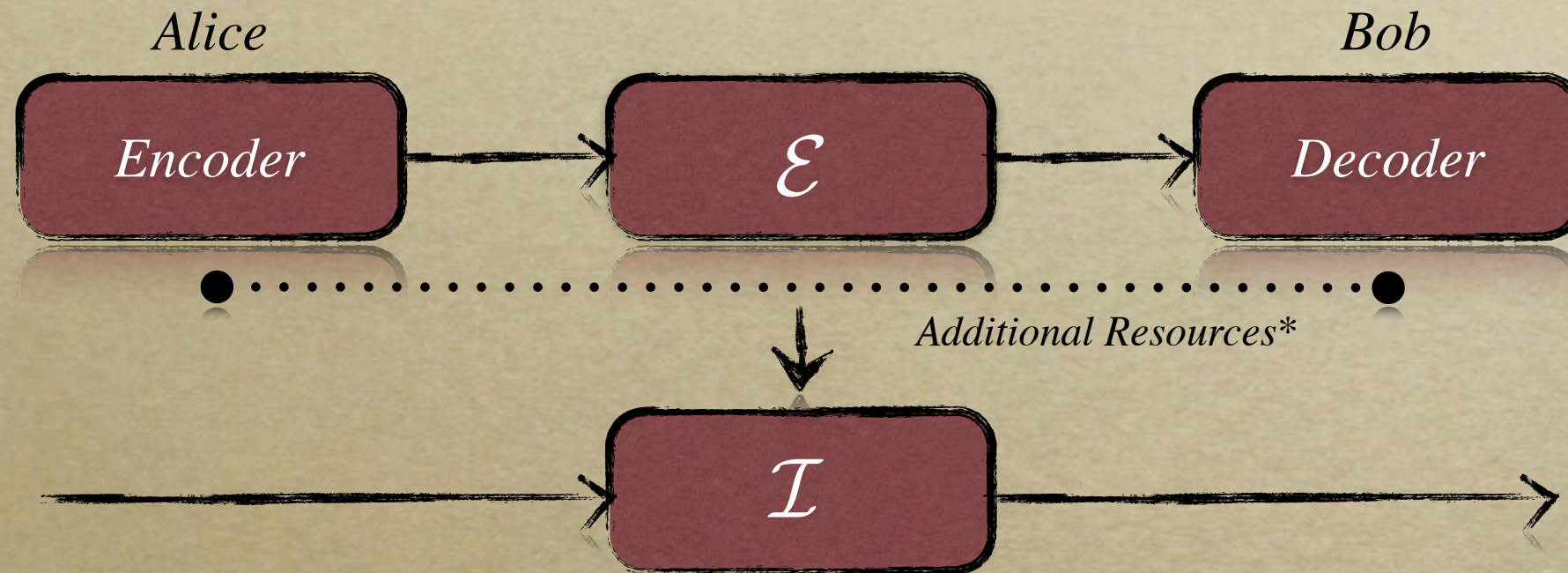
- *Quantum information theory: quantum channel capacities and quantum channel simulations.*
- *Main result: entanglement cost of quantum channels.*
- *Idea of the proof.*
- *Application: an upper bound on the strong converse quantum capacity.*
- *Application: security in the noisy-storage model.*

Quantum Information Theory: Quantum Capacities of Quantum Channels

- Quantum Information theory: independent and identical distribution (iid) + interested in asymptotic rates (quantum Shannon theory): $\rho^{\otimes n}, \mathcal{E}^{\otimes n}$.

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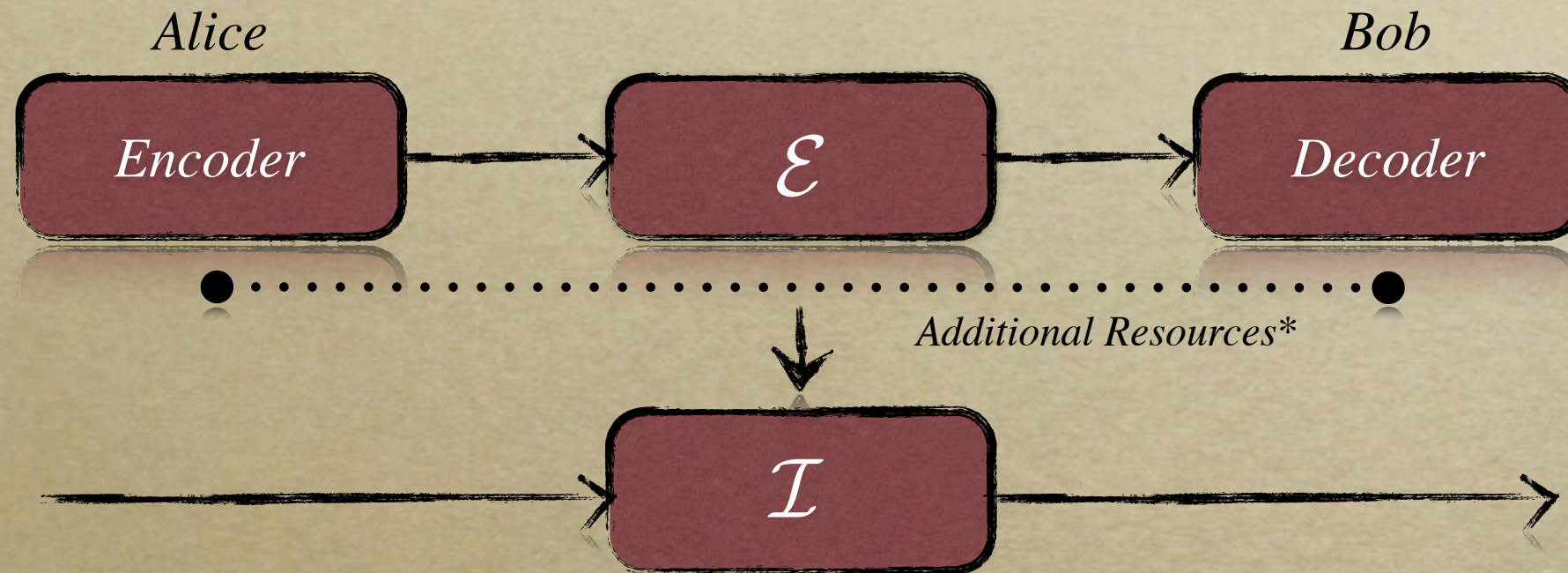


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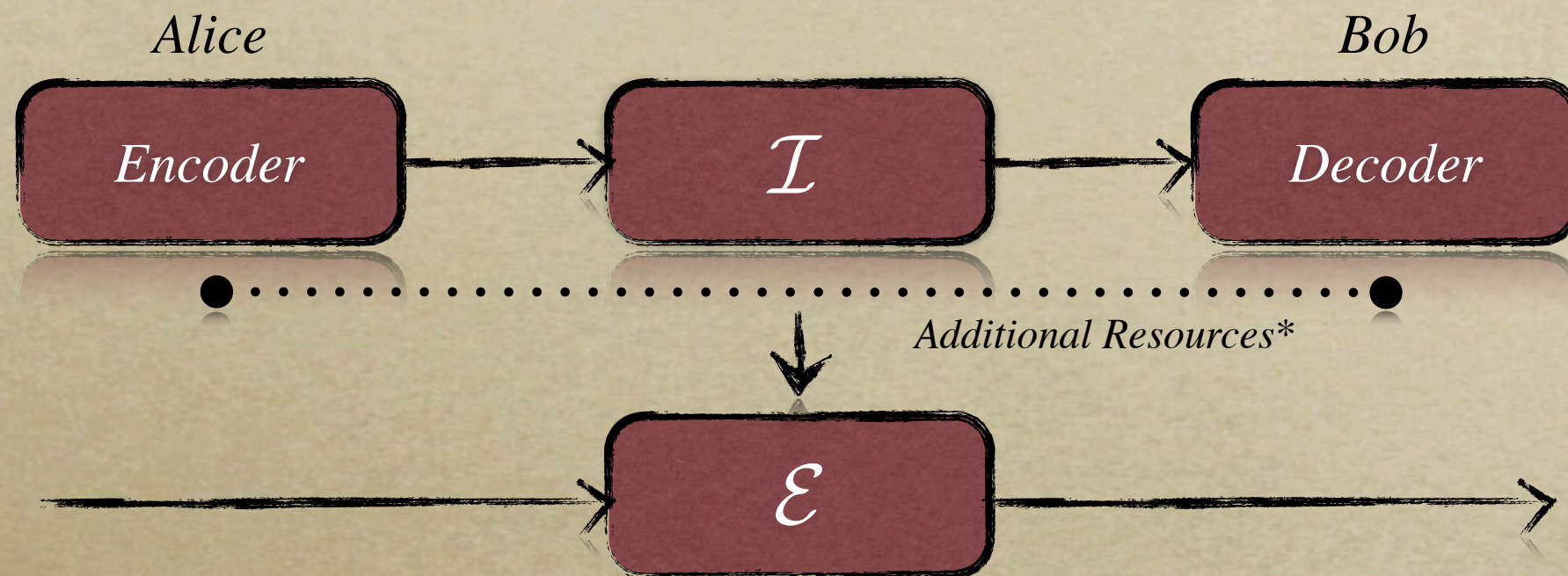


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- Quantum channel capacities (quantum Shannon theorem) [...]:

$$Q, Q_E, Q_{\rightarrow}, Q_{\leftarrow}, Q_{\leftrightarrow}$$

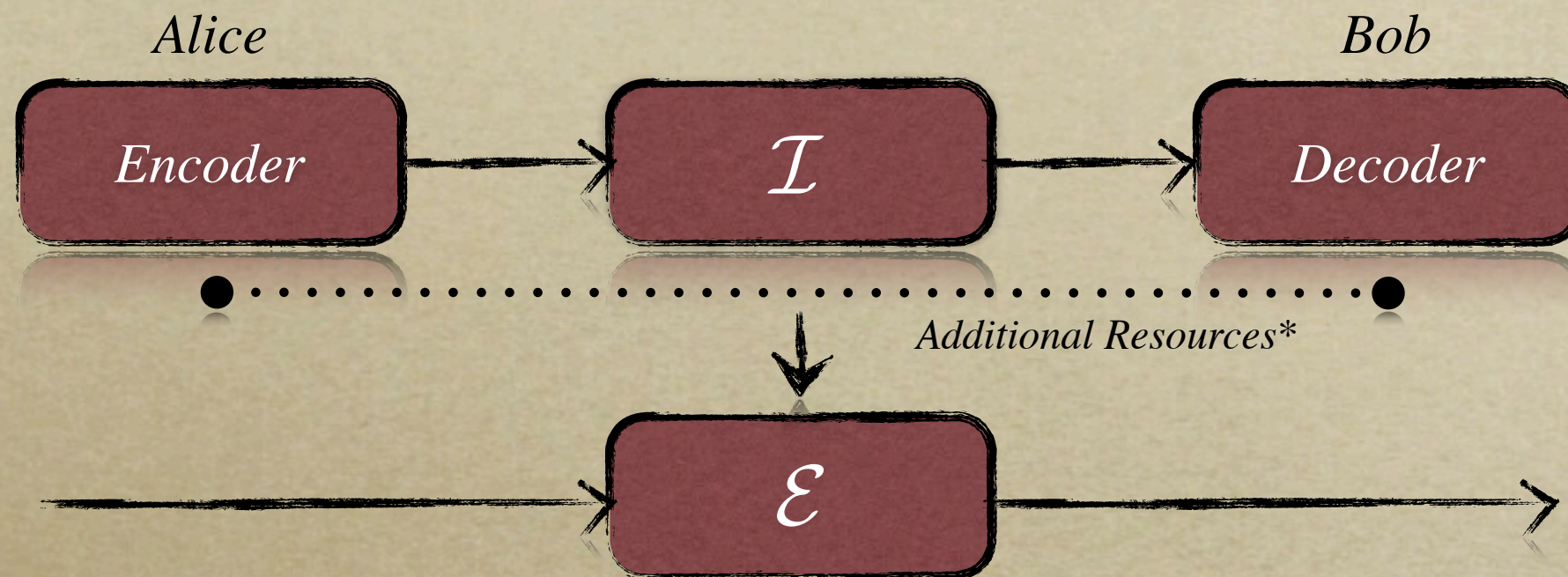
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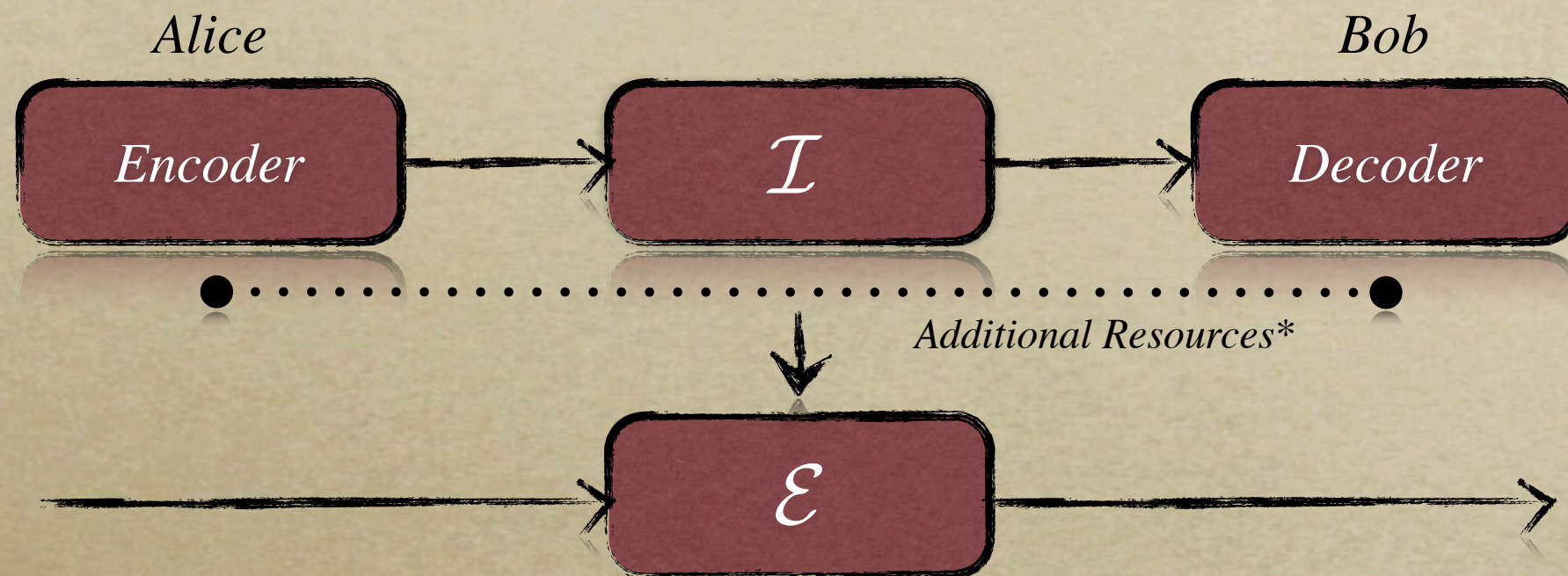
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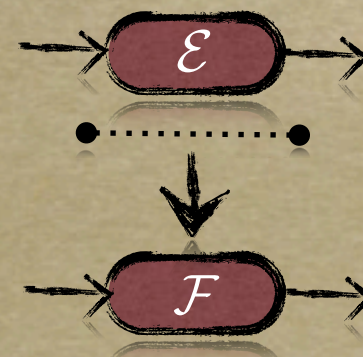
[2] B. et al., CMP 306:579, 2011

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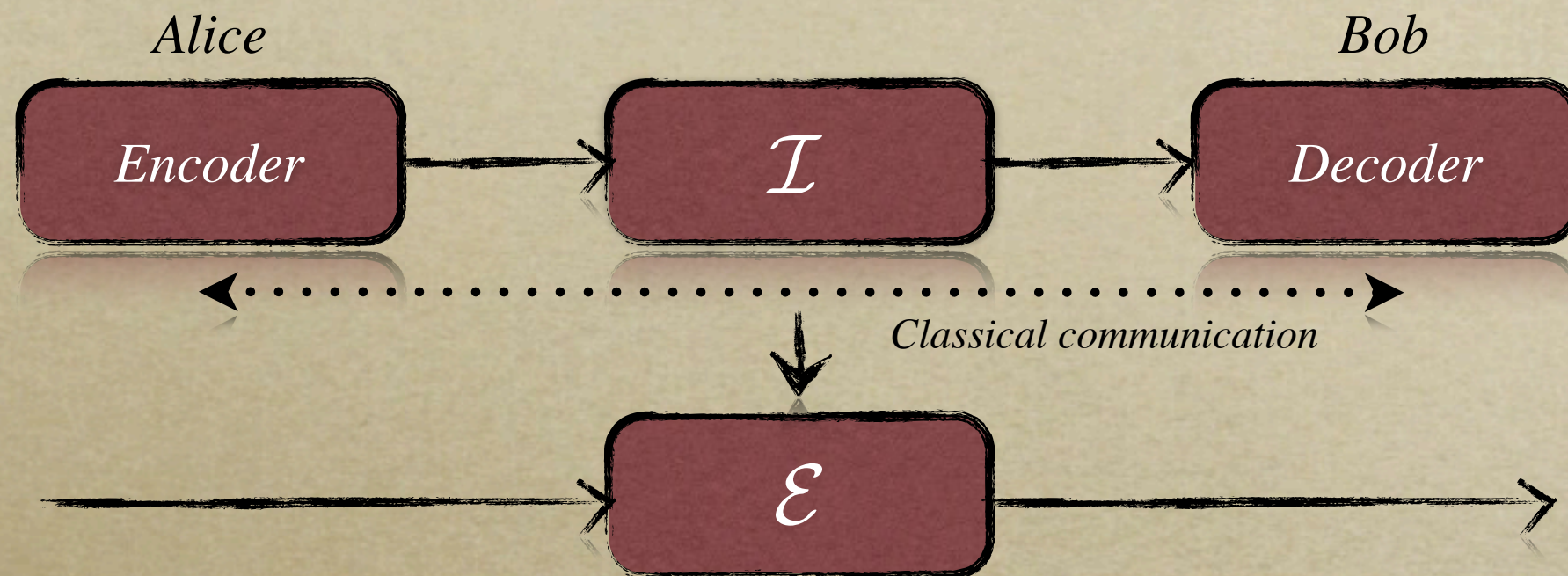
**E.g. entanglement, classical communication (forward, backward, two-way)*

- At what asymptotic rate can the identity channel simulate a quantum channel?
- Quantum reverse Shannon theorem: for free entanglement (embezzling states, ebits in general insufficient) the rate is $Q_{QRST} = 1/Q_E[1,2]$.
- Asymptotic capacity of a quantum channel to simulate another quantum channel in the presence of free entanglement:



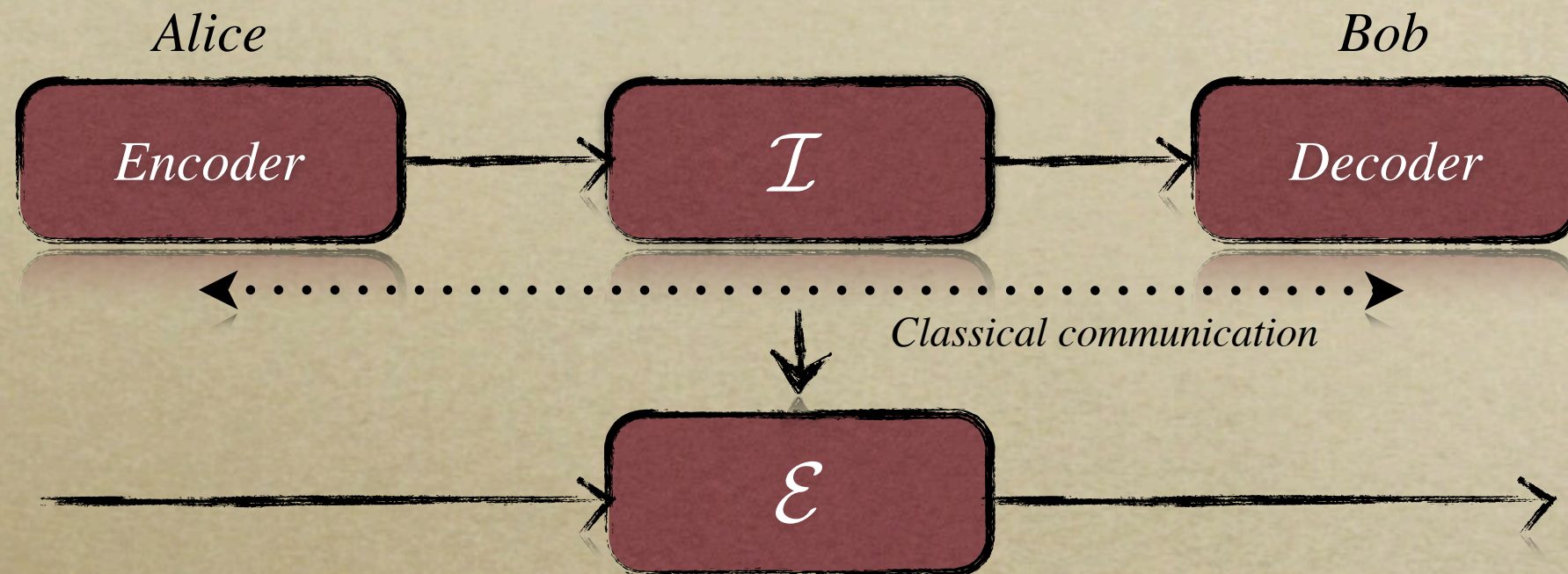
$$Q_E(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}) = \frac{Q_E(\mathcal{E})}{Q_E(\mathcal{F})}$$

Main Contribution



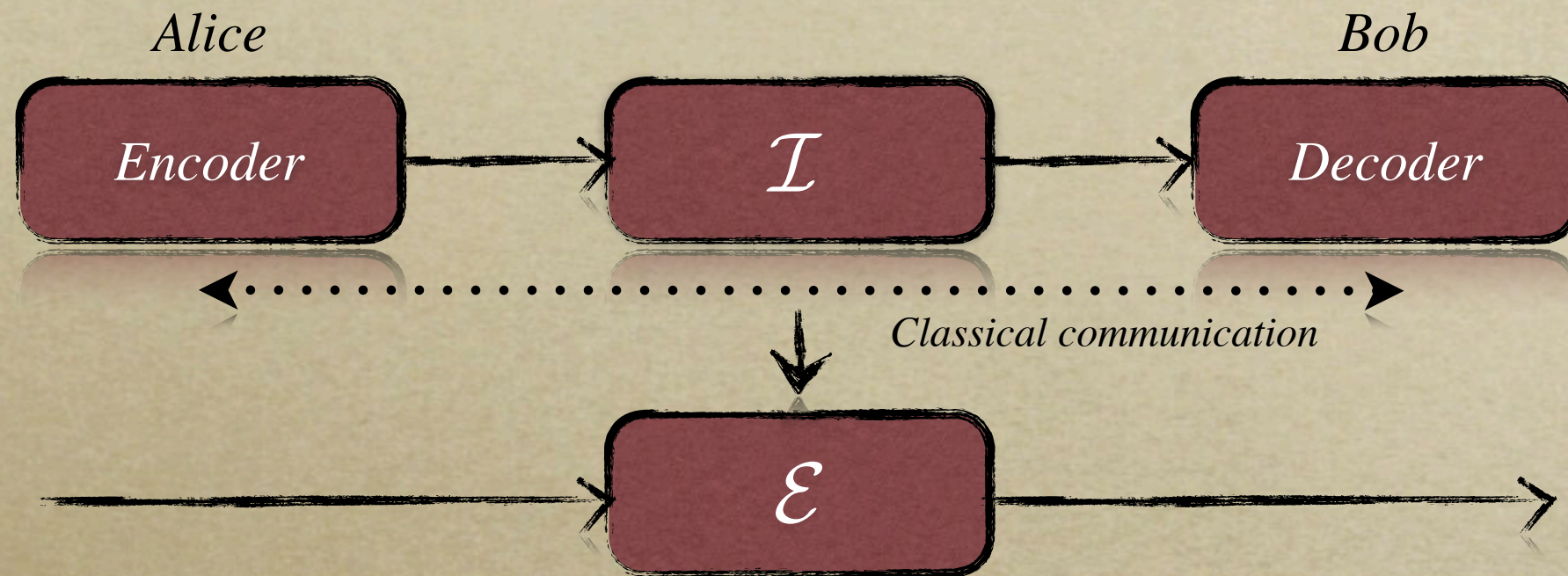
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◦ Answer:

$$E_C(\mathcal{E}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{\psi^n} E_F((\mathcal{E}^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{I})(\psi^n))$$

$$E_F(\rho_{AB}) = \inf_{\{p_i, \rho^i\}} \sum_i p_i H(A)_{\rho^i} \quad \rho_{AB} = \sum_i p_i \rho_{AB}^i \quad H(A)_\rho = -\text{tr}[\rho_A \log \rho_A]$$

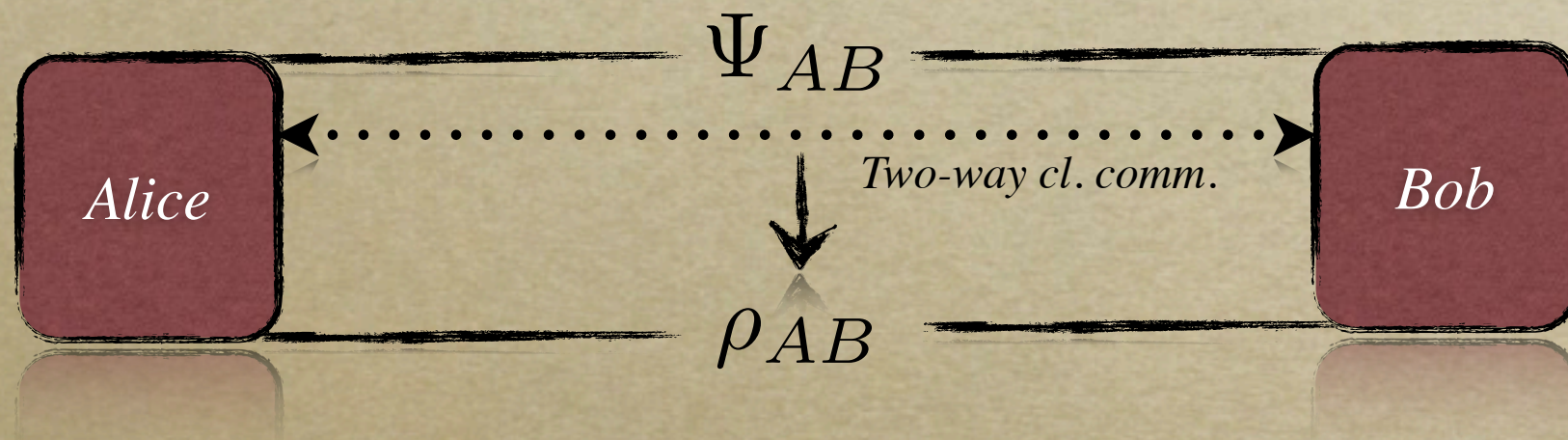
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◦ Entanglement cost of quantum states [3,4] $E_C(\rho) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} E_F(\rho^{\otimes n})$



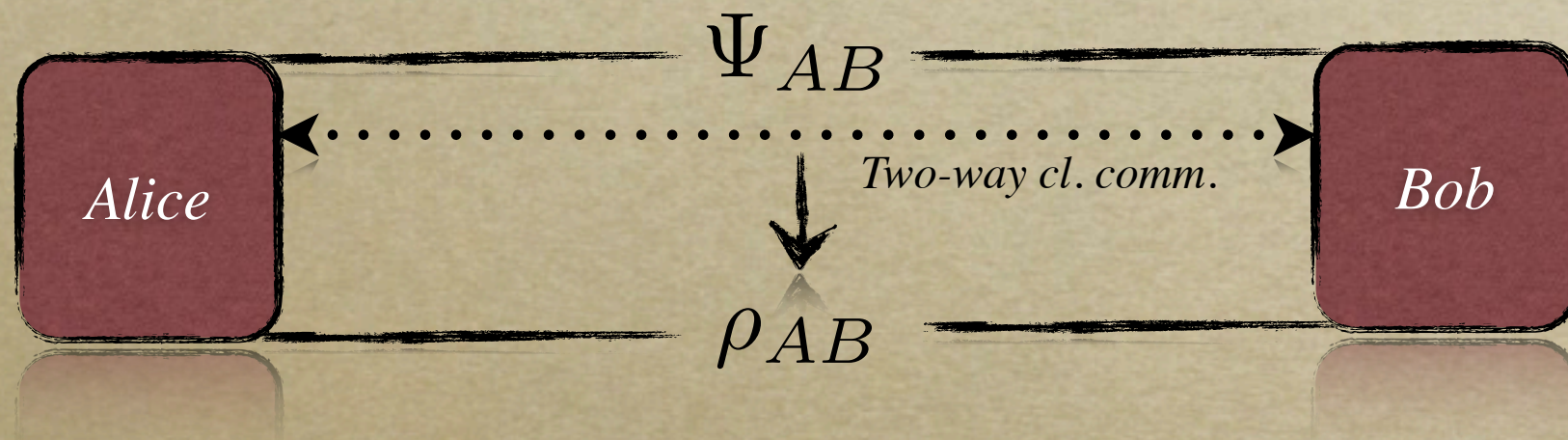
[3] Bennett. et al., PRA 54:3824, 1996

[4] Hayden et al., JPA 34:6891, 2001

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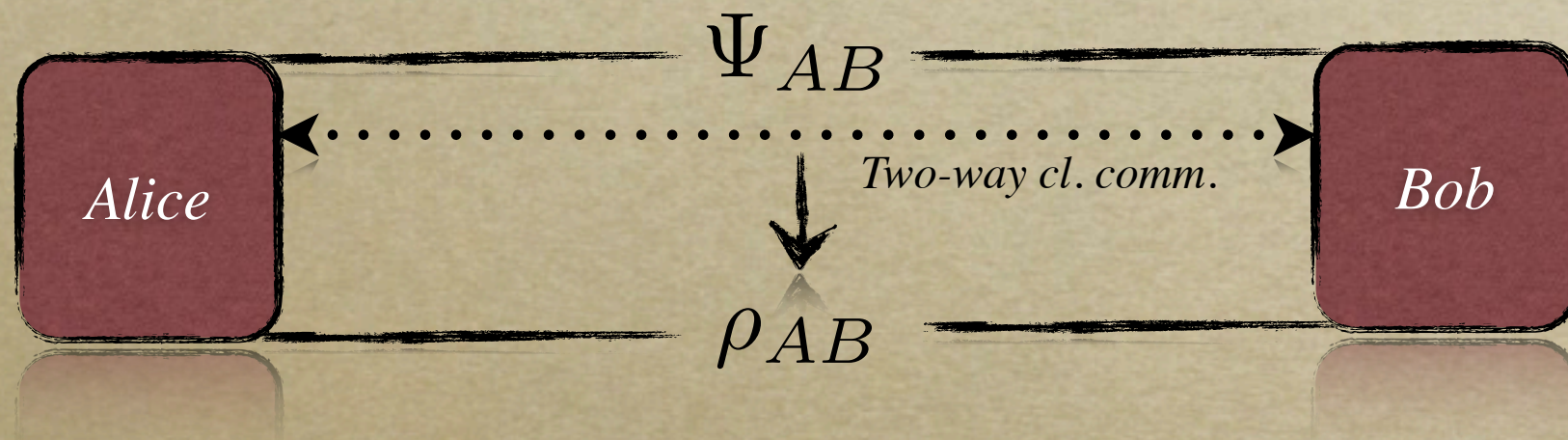


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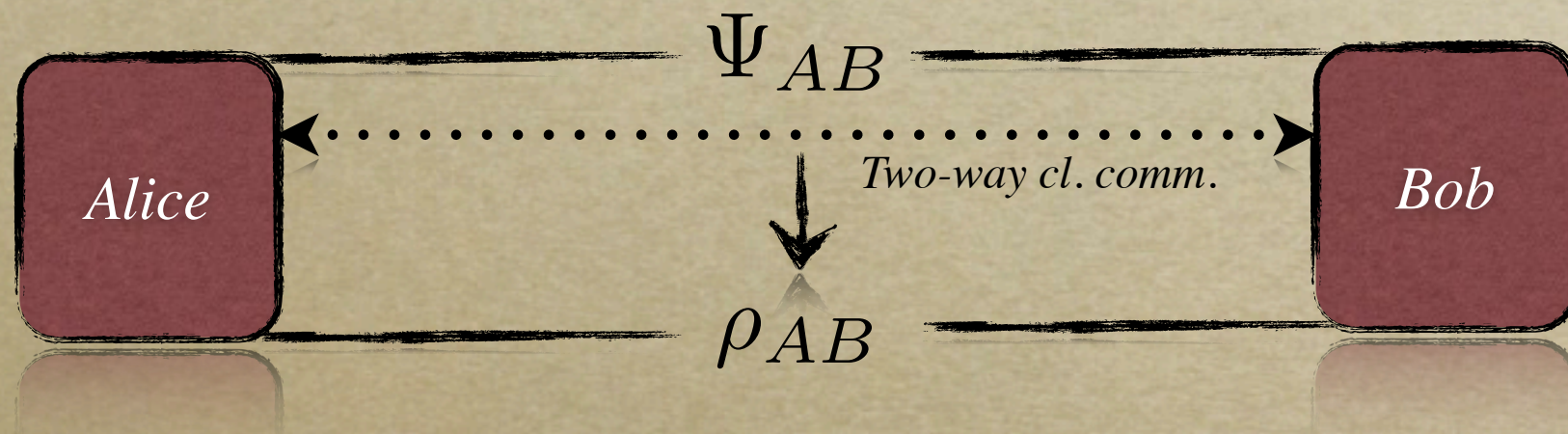


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- $E_C(\mathcal{E}) = 0 \leftrightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is entanglement breaking.

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[5] Christandl et al., PRL 102:020504, 2009

[7] Tomamichel, PhD Thesis, ETHZ, 2011

[9] Hayashi, Springer 2006

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- *Post-Selection Technique for Quantum Channels [5]:*

$$\|\mathcal{E}^{\otimes n} - \mathcal{F}^{n,\varepsilon}\|_{\diamond} \leq \text{poly}(n) \cdot \|((\mathcal{E}^{\otimes n} - \mathcal{F}^{n,\varepsilon}) \otimes \mathcal{I})(\zeta^n)\|_1$$

The quantum state ζ^n is the purification of a special de Finetti state (a state which consists of n identical and independent copies of a state on a single subsystem) --> no iid structure!

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- *One-shot information theory, smooth entropy formalism [6,7]. One-shot entanglement cost of quantum states [8,9] to evaluate: $E_C^{(1)}(\mathcal{E}^{\otimes n}(\zeta^n), \varepsilon)$.*

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Strong Converse Quantum Capacity

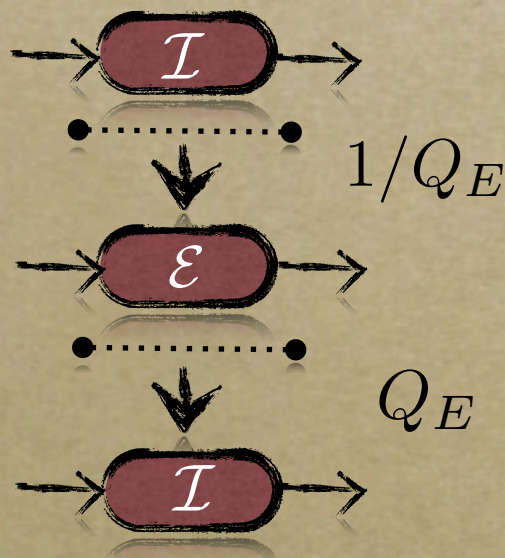
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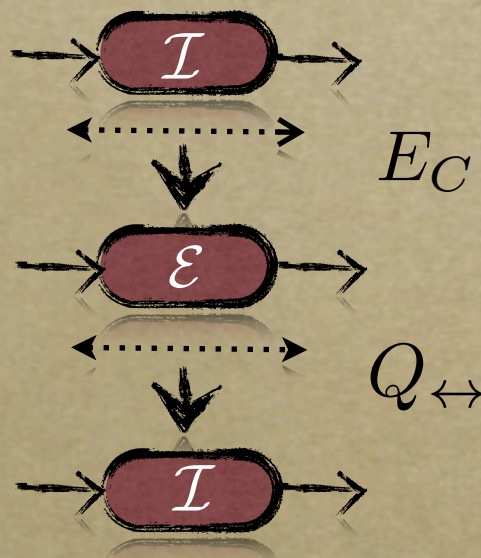
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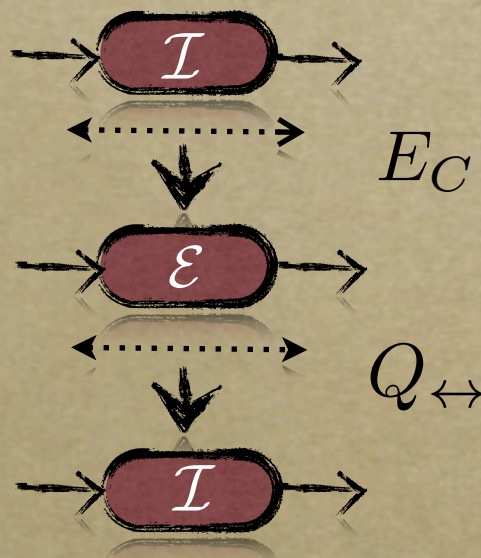
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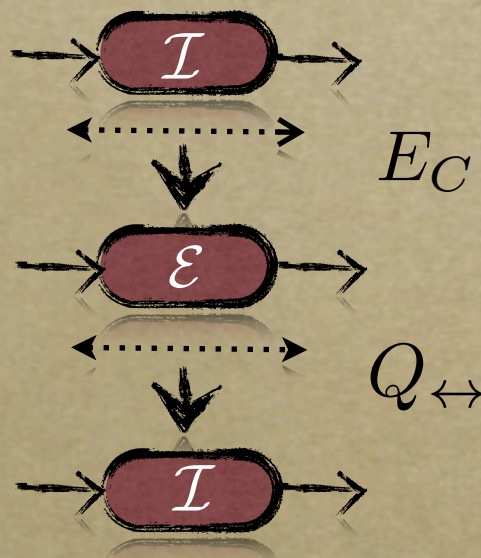
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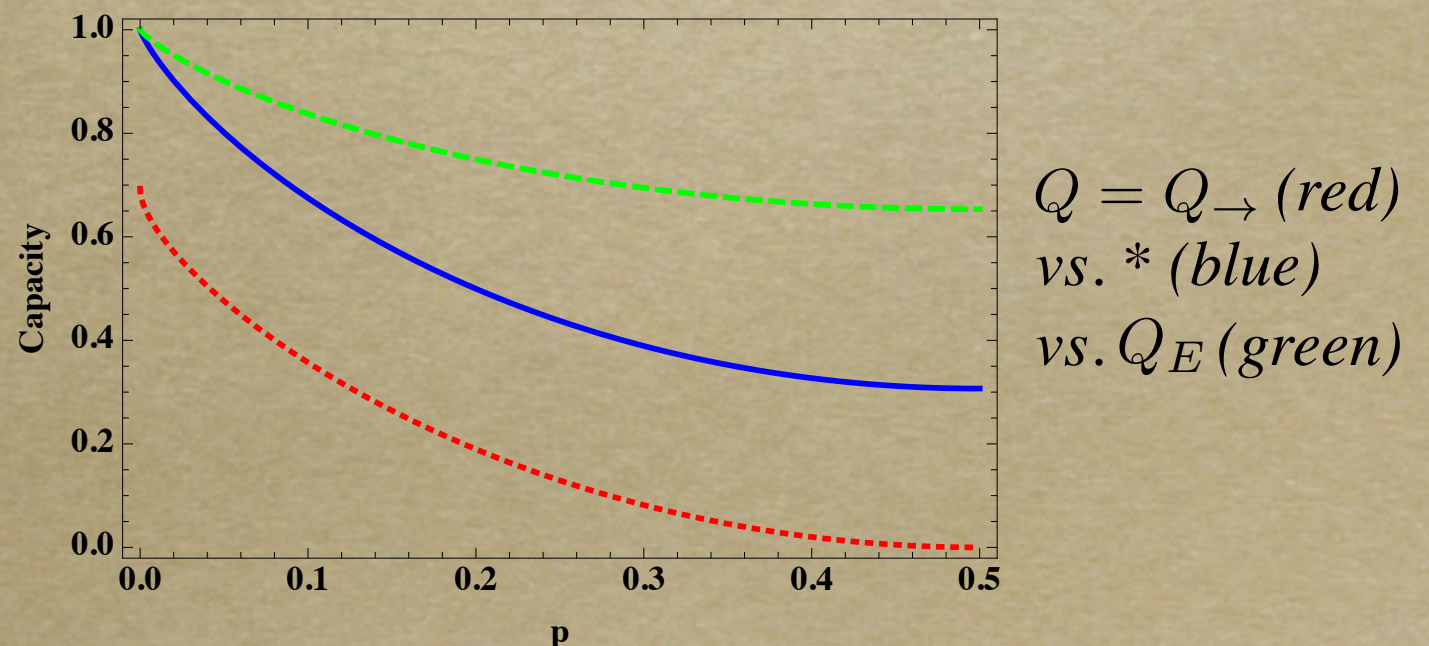
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- Qubit dephasing channel:

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1 - p) \cdot \rho + p \cdot \sigma_z \rho \sigma_z$$

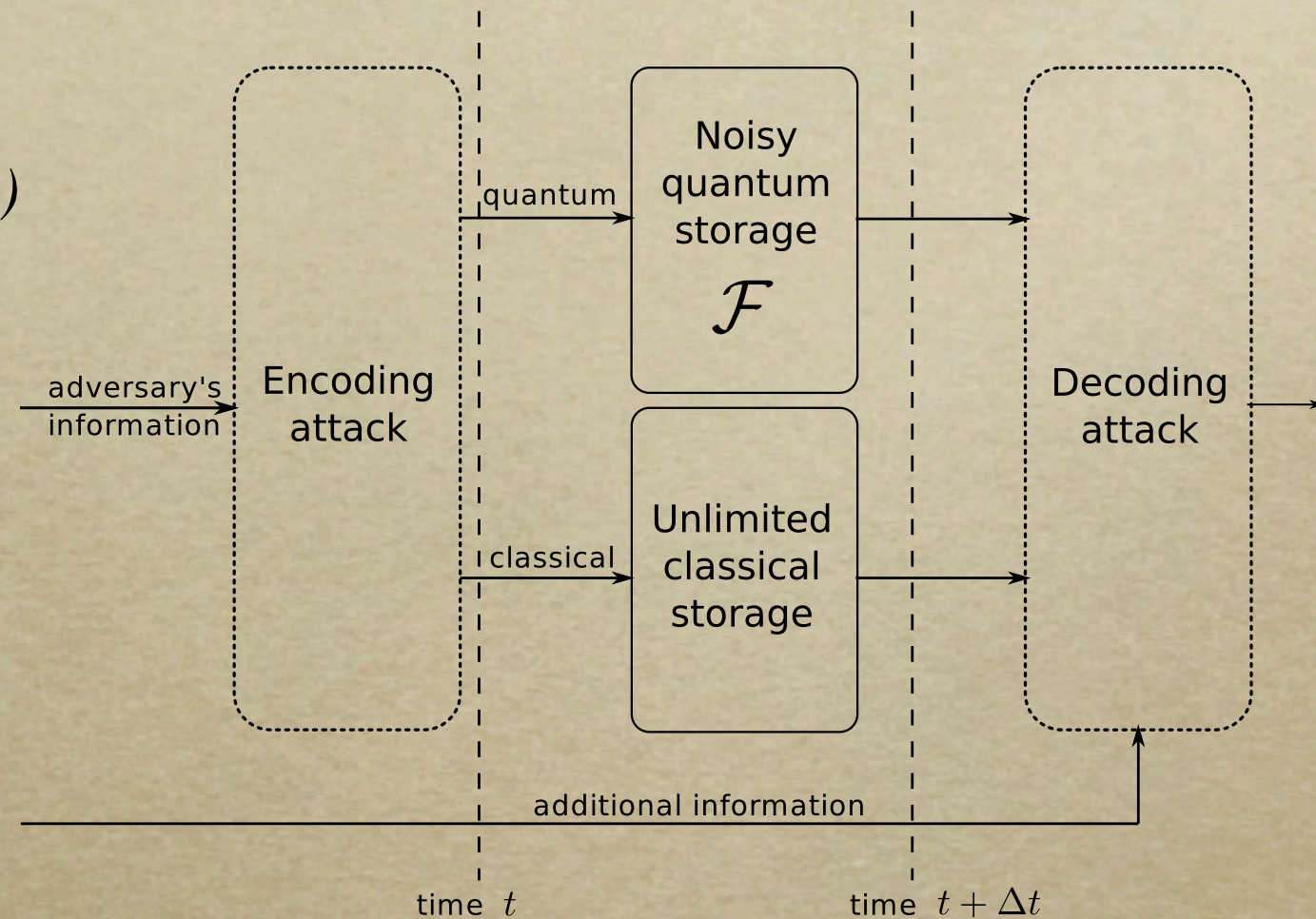


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Noisy-Storage Model

- Two-party cryptographic model:
adversary has only bounded size (noisy) quantum storage [11]. Solves: bit commitment, oblivious transfer, secure identification etc. [...].

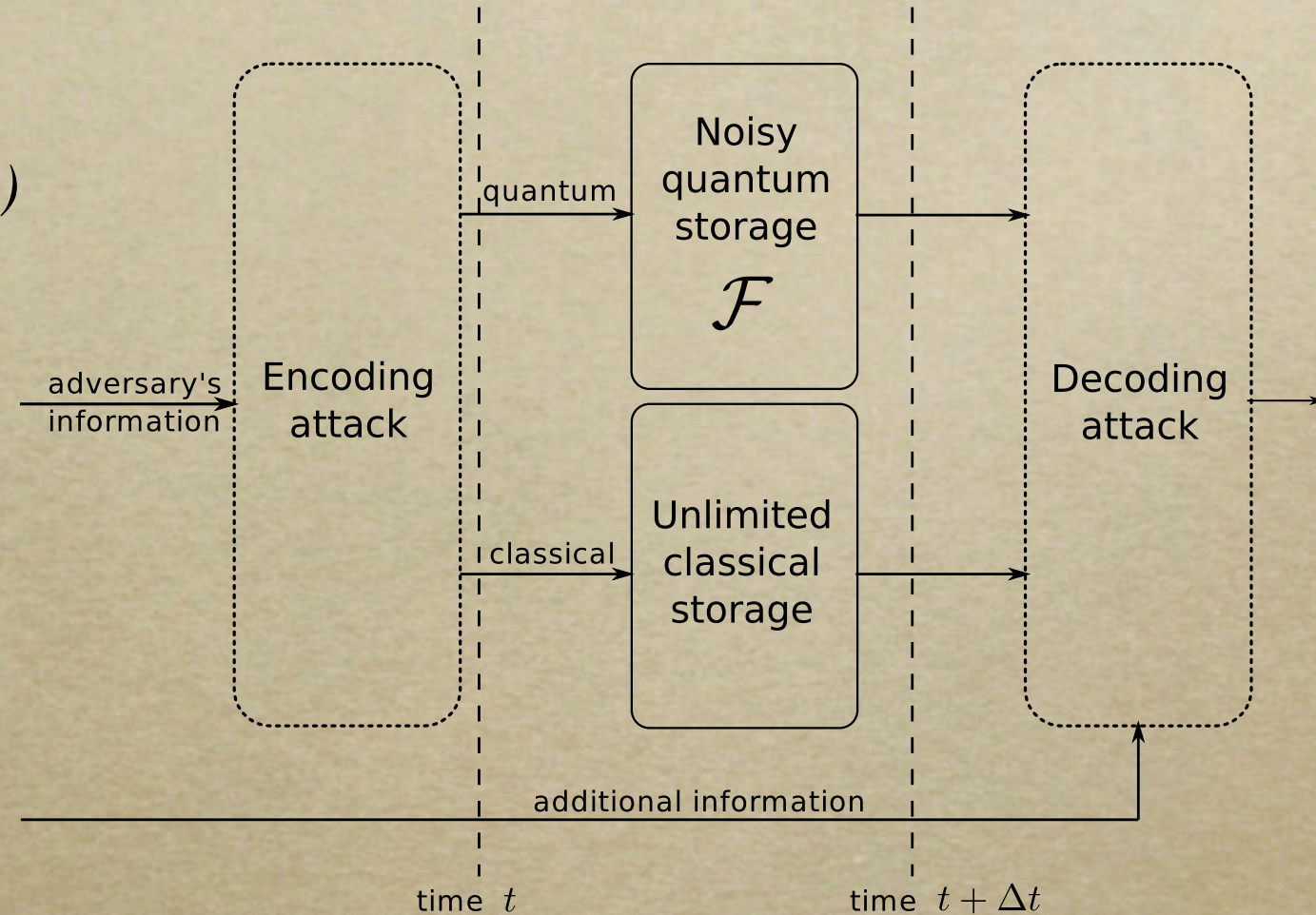


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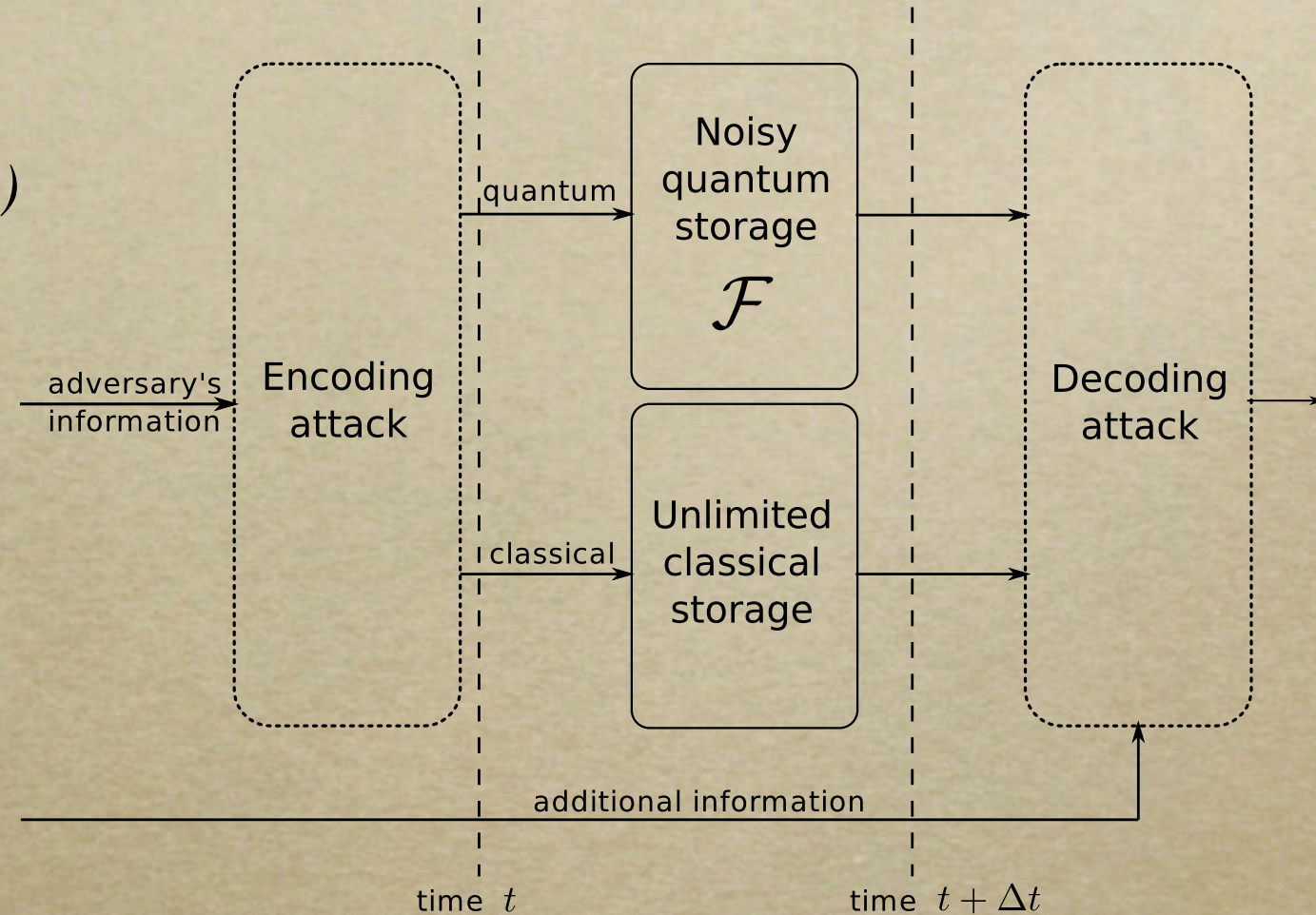


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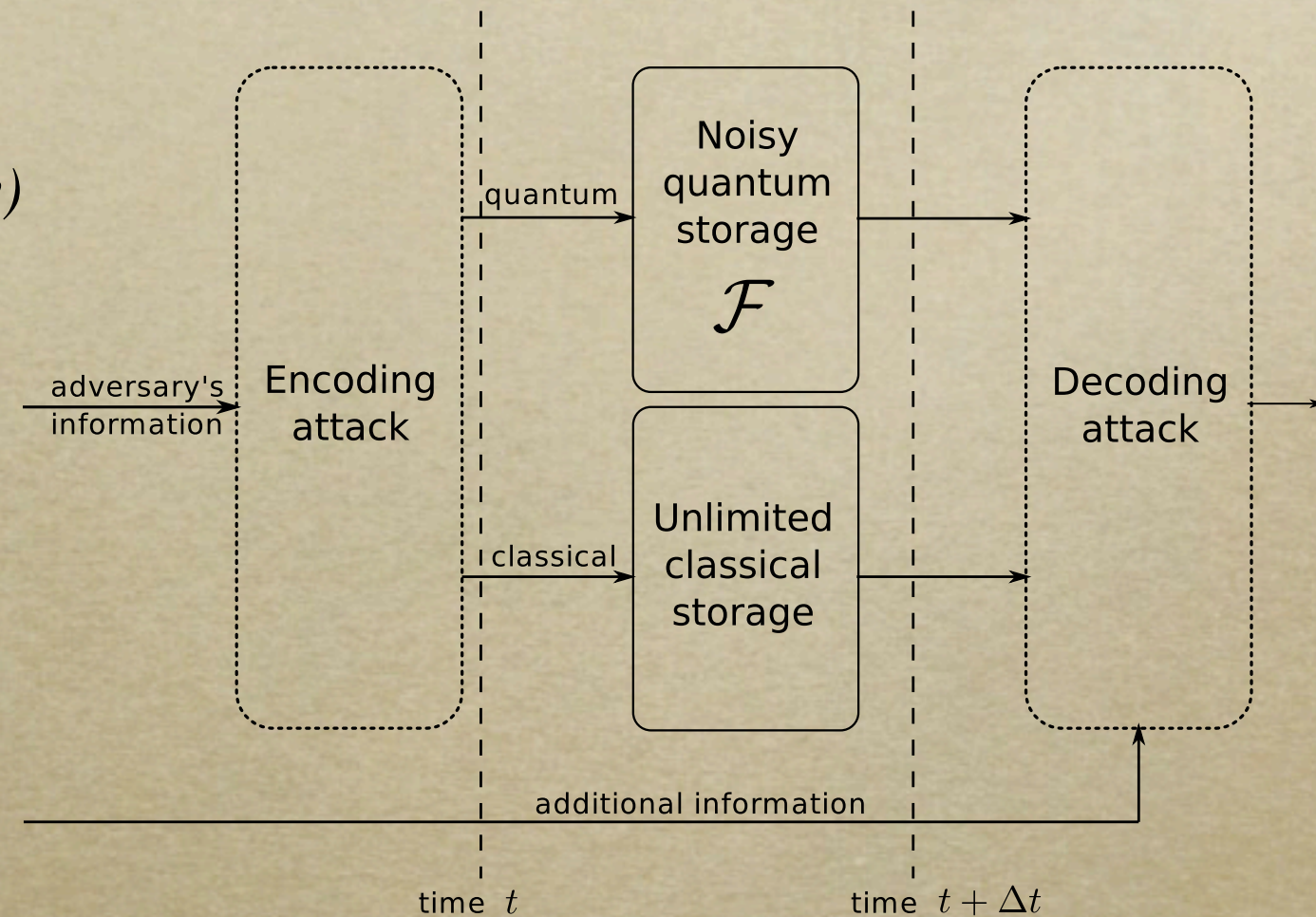
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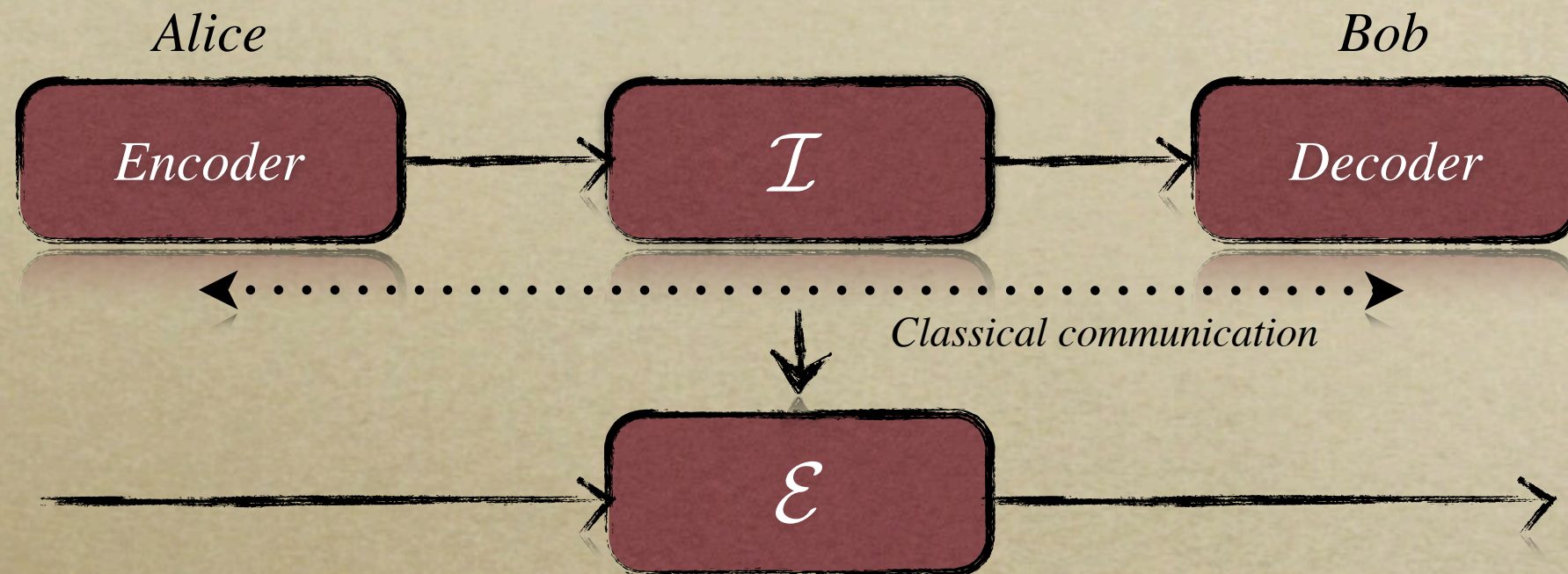
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- New results in arXiv:1111.2026v3 (B., Fawzi, Wehner) --> ICITS 12, CRYPTO 12:
$$Q^{\text{strong}}(\mathcal{E}) \cdot \nu < \frac{1}{2}$$



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Conclusions



- Question: at what rate is quantum communication, or equivalently entanglement, needed in order to asymptotically simulate a quantum channel, when classical communication is given for free?

- Answer:
$$E_C(\mathcal{E}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{\psi^n} E_F((\mathcal{E}^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{I})(\psi^n))$$

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