

# Entanglement detection

with imprecise  
measurements

Simon Morelli



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
WIEN

# Entanglement

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A state is entangled, if it is not a convex combination of product states

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and for some entangled states

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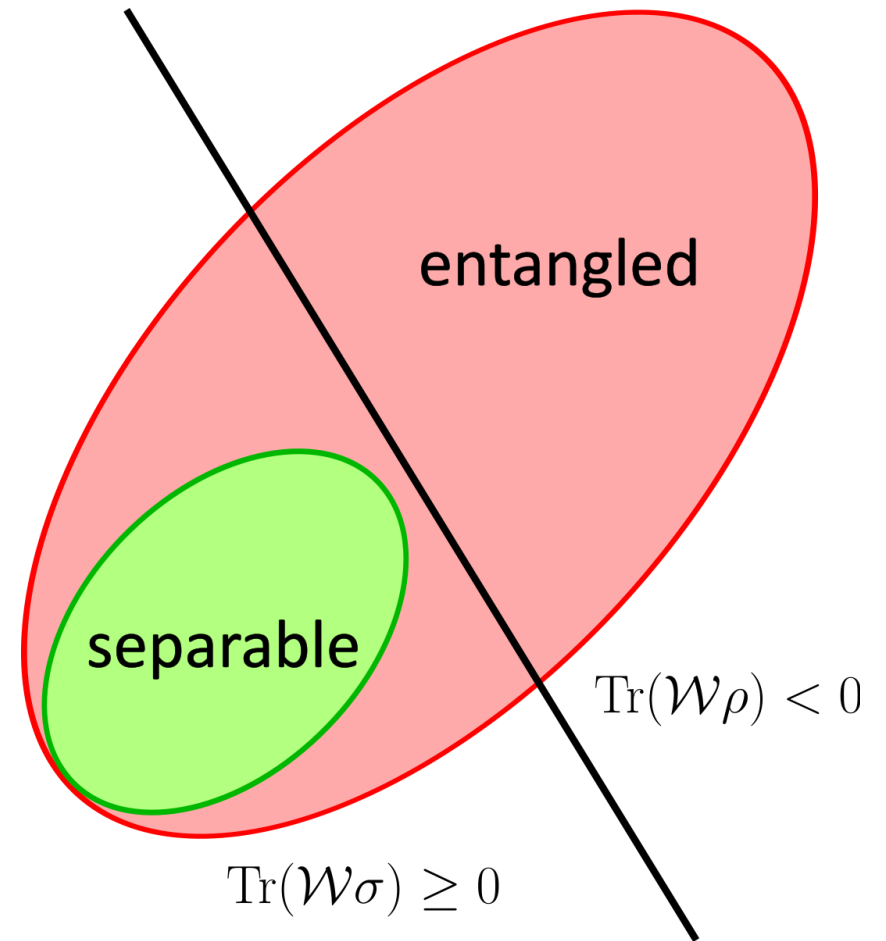
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$$\longleftrightarrow \rho \longrightarrow$$

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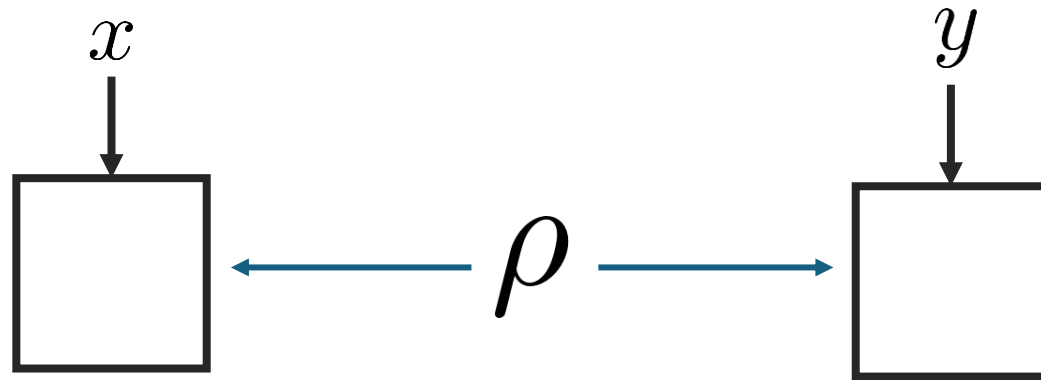
$x$   
↓

$y$   
↓

←  $\rho$  →

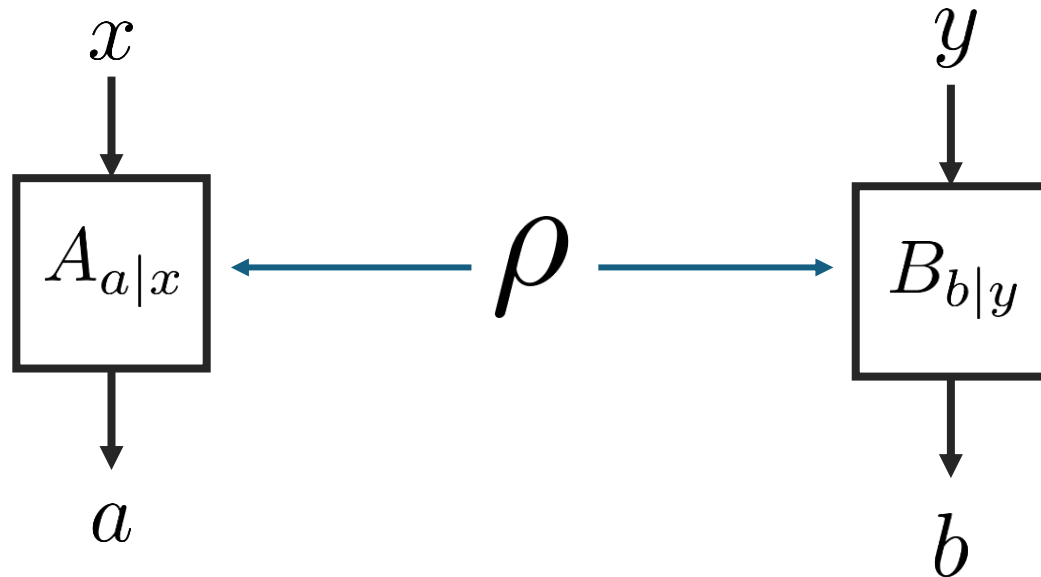
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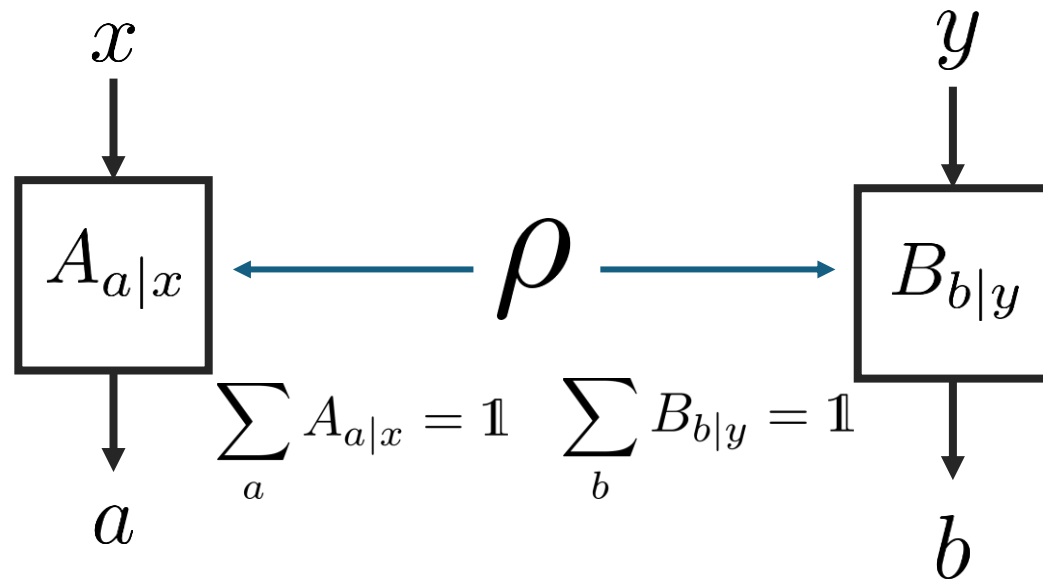
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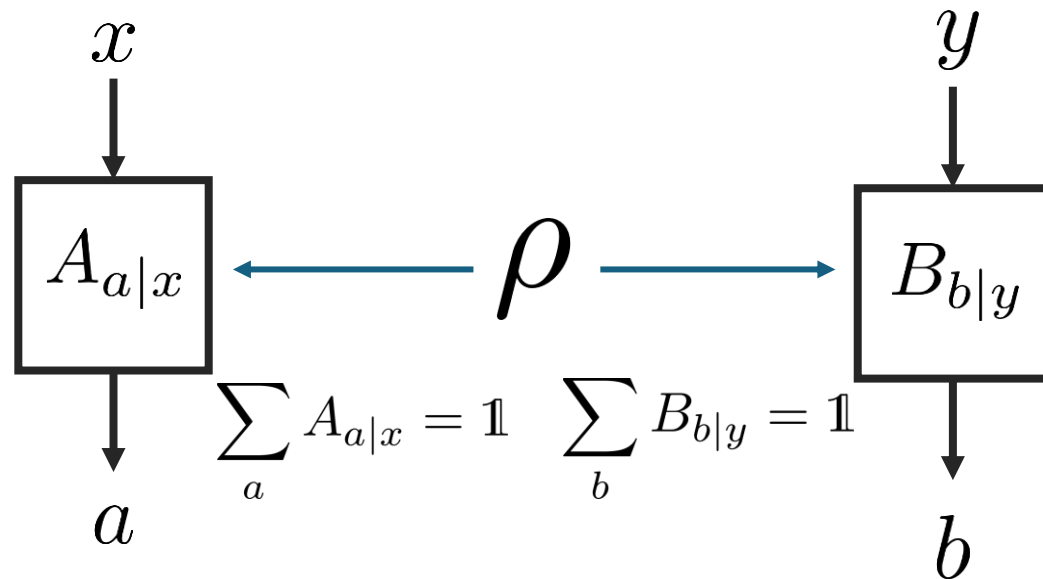
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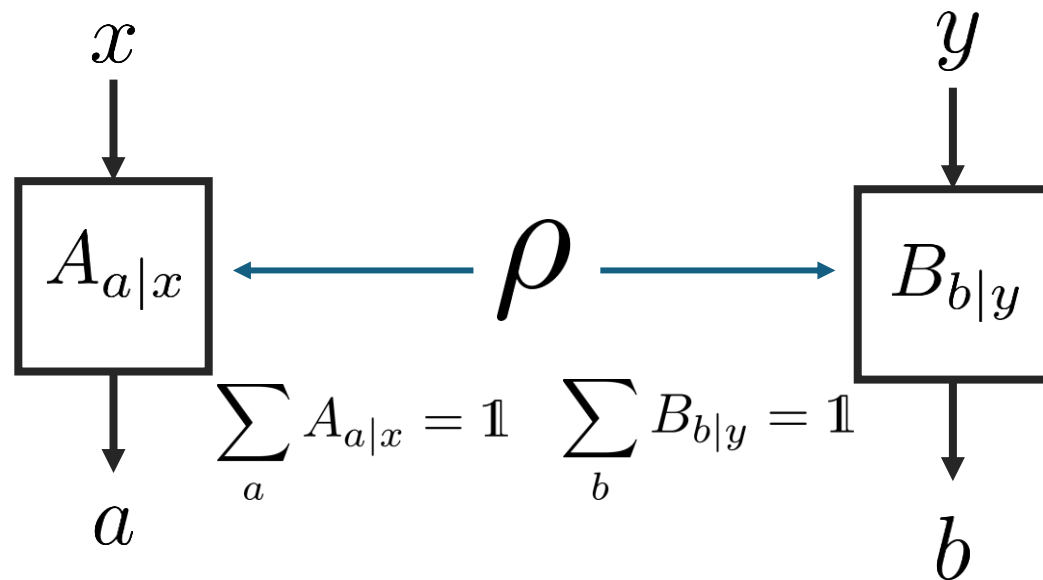
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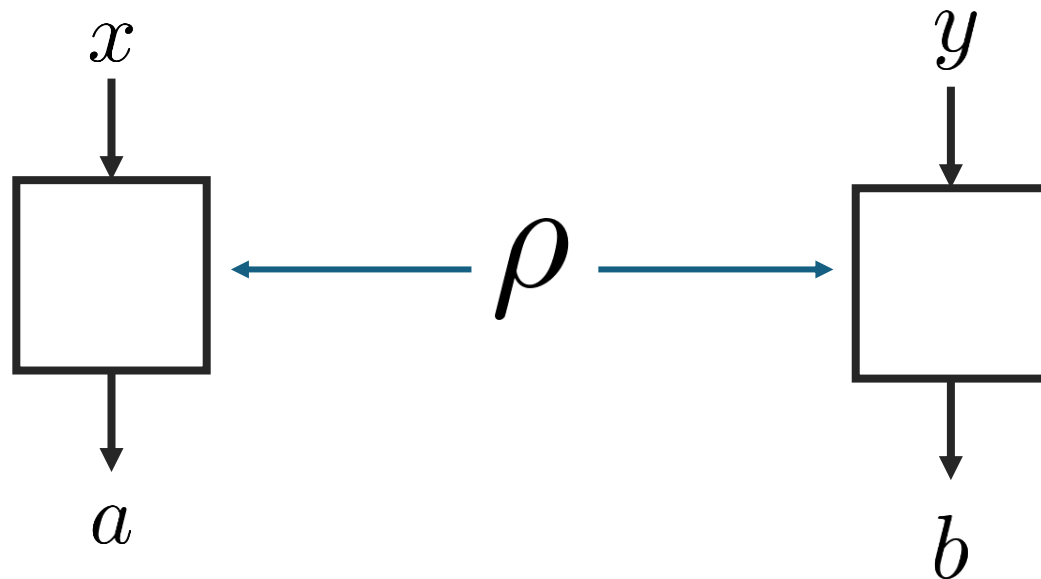


**detect entanglement**

if all states generating the  
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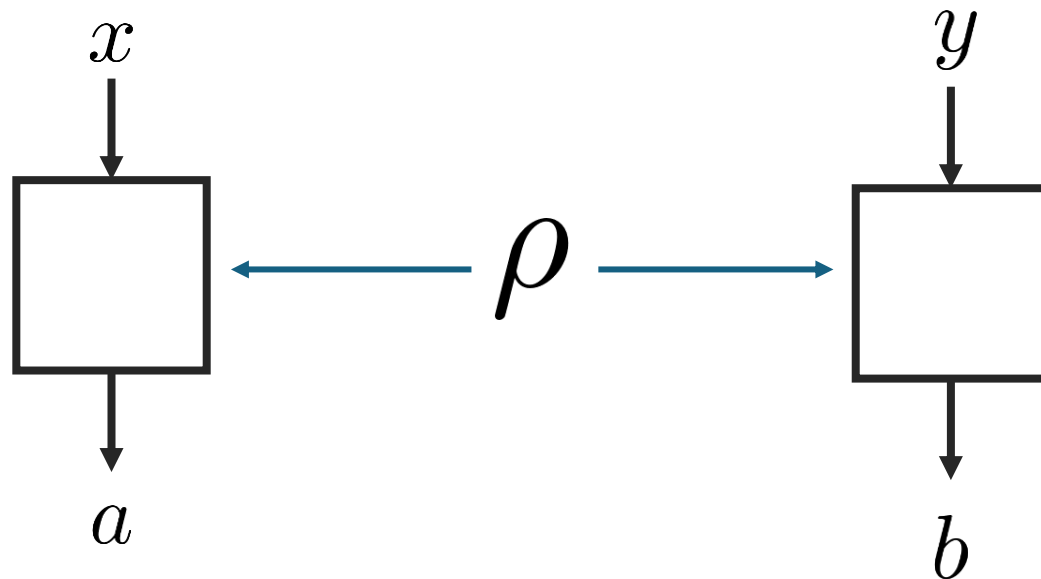
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# Entanglement detection (ED)

$$p(ab|xy) = \text{Tr}(A_{a|x} \otimes B_{b|y} \rho)$$



## detect entanglement

if all states generating the outcome statistic for the performed measurements are entangled

## observe nonlocality

if all states generating the outcome statistic with any arbitrary measurements are entangled

# ED with bounded distrust

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Operational notion of  
measurement inaccuracy

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Operational notion of  
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$$\mathcal{F}_x^A = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{a=1}^d \text{Tr}(A_{a|x} A_{a|x}^\varepsilon) \geq 1 - \varepsilon_x^A$$

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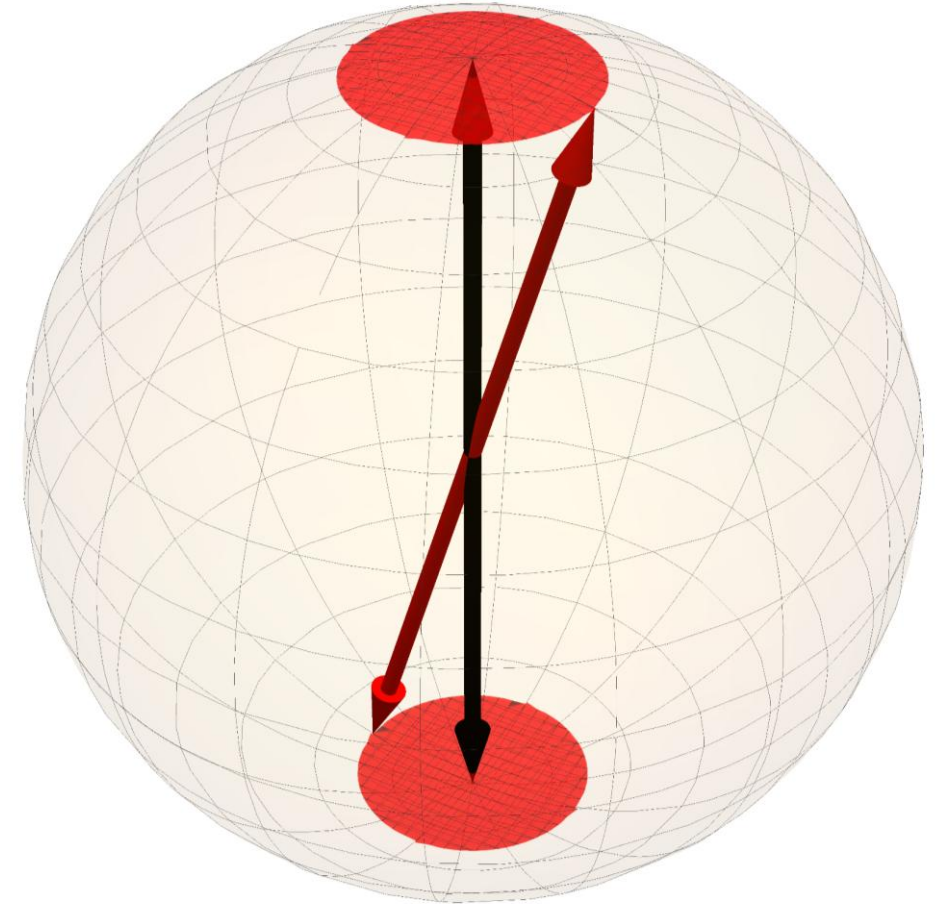
$$\mathcal{F}_y^B = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{b=1}^d \text{Tr}(B_{b|y} B_{b|y}^\varepsilon) \geq 1 - \varepsilon_y^B$$

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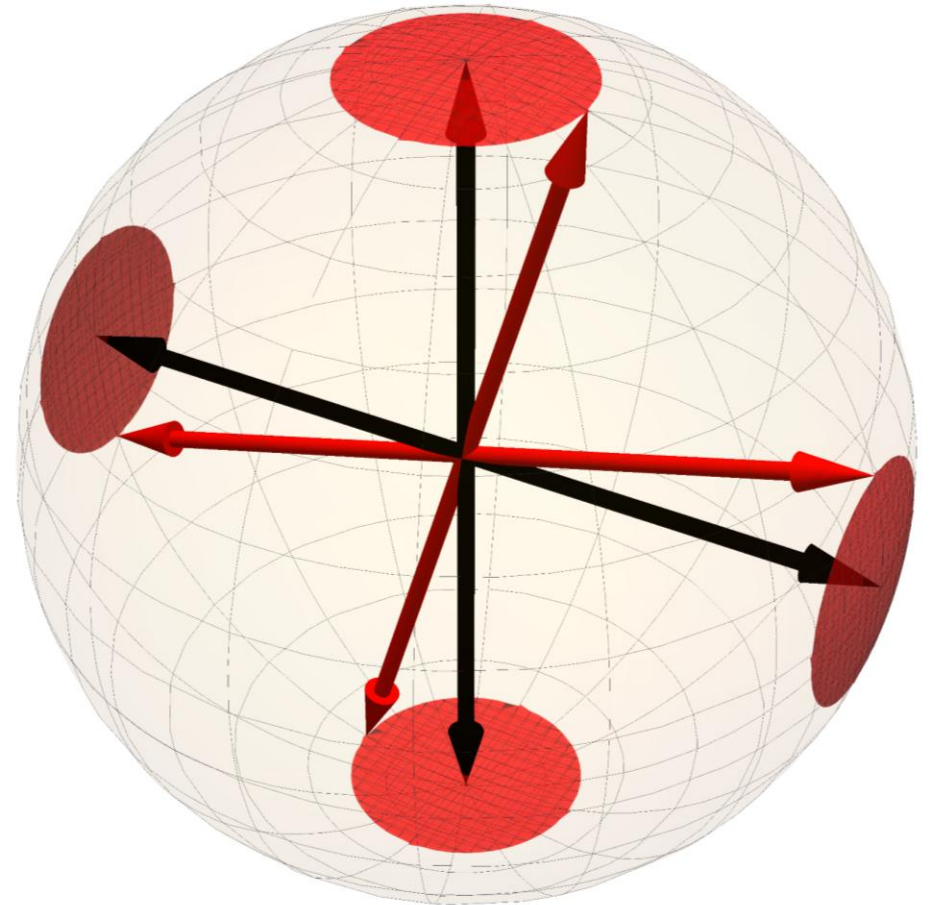
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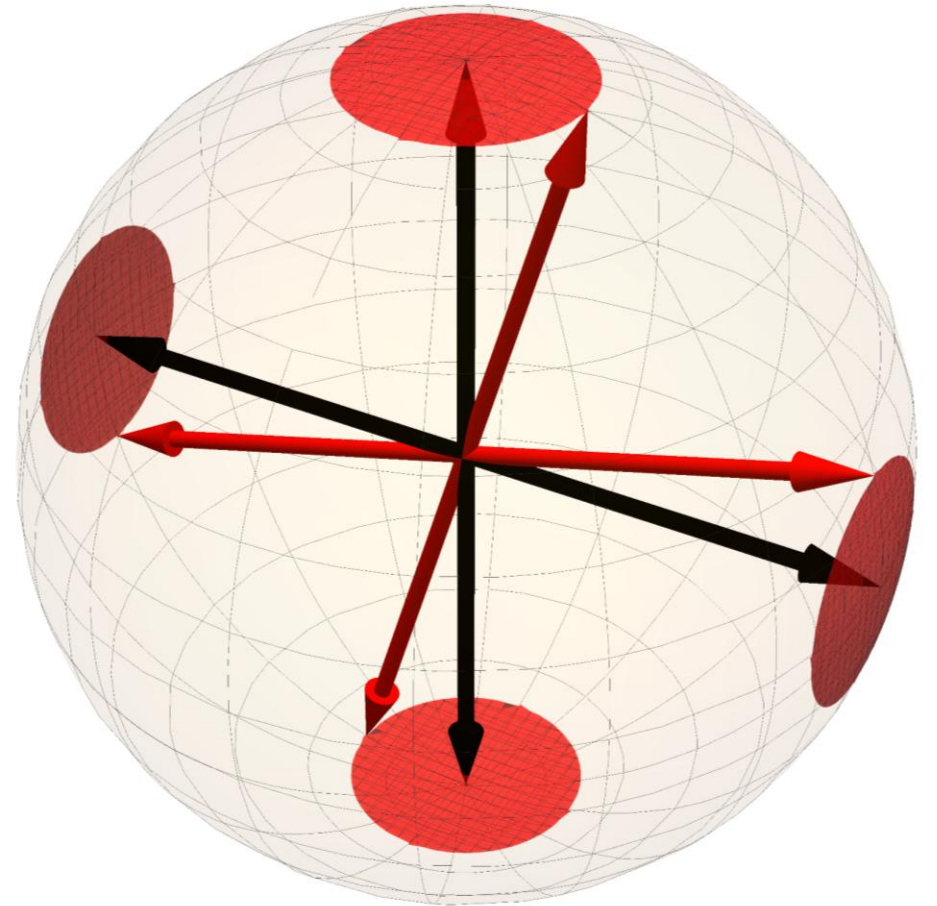
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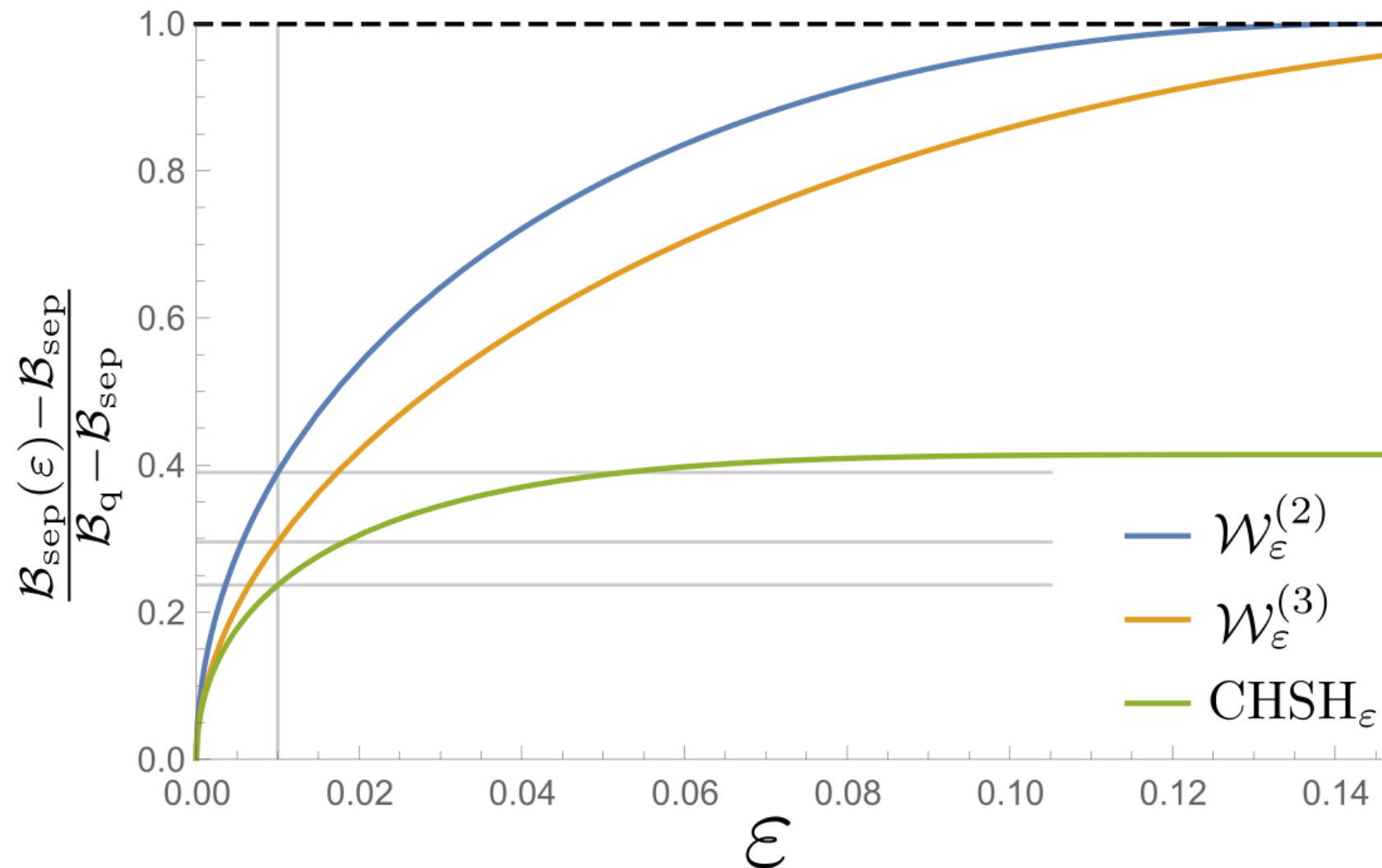
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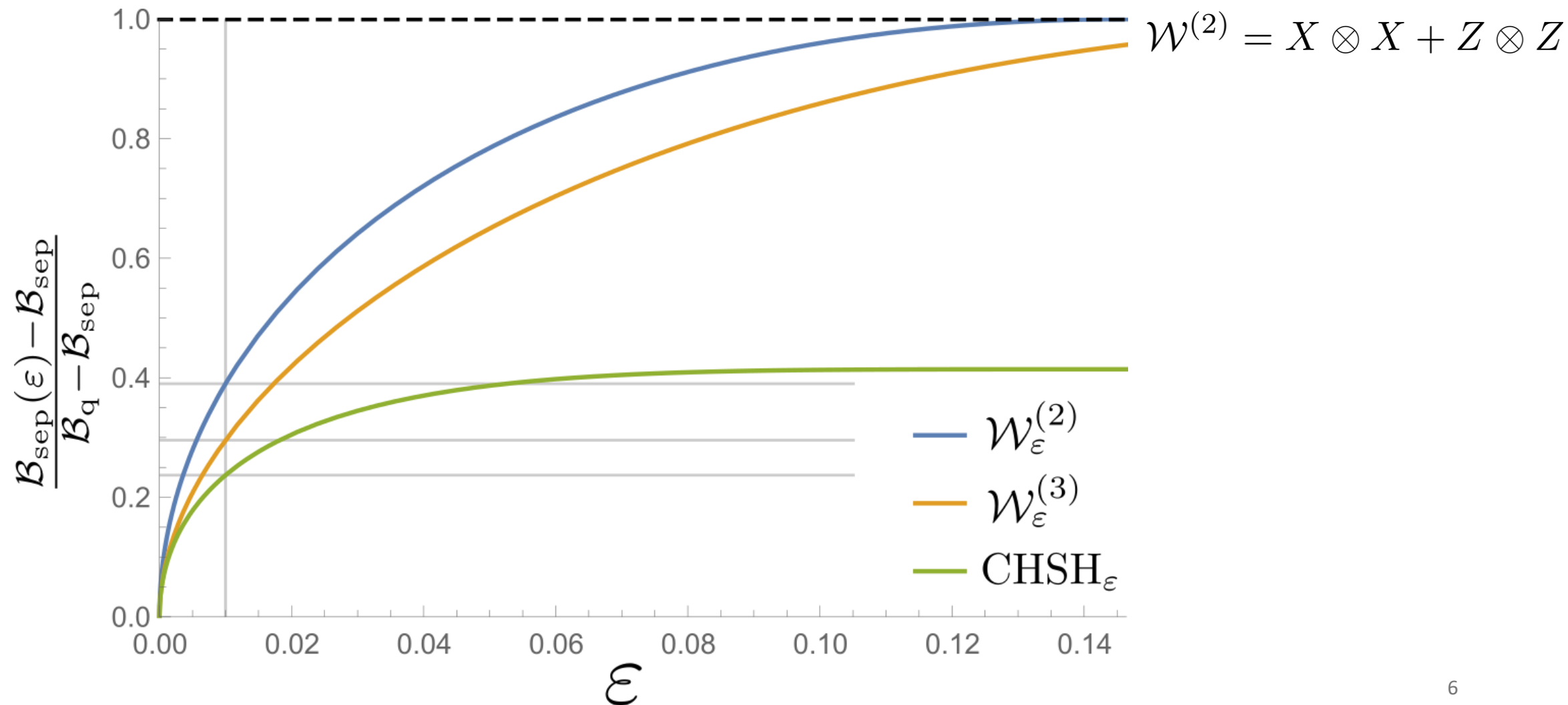
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{W}_{\varepsilon}^{(2)} \rangle_{\rho_{\text{sep}}} &\leq 1 + 4(1 - 2\varepsilon) \sqrt{\varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon)} \\ &= \mathcal{B}_{\text{sep}}(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$



# Impact of inaccuracies

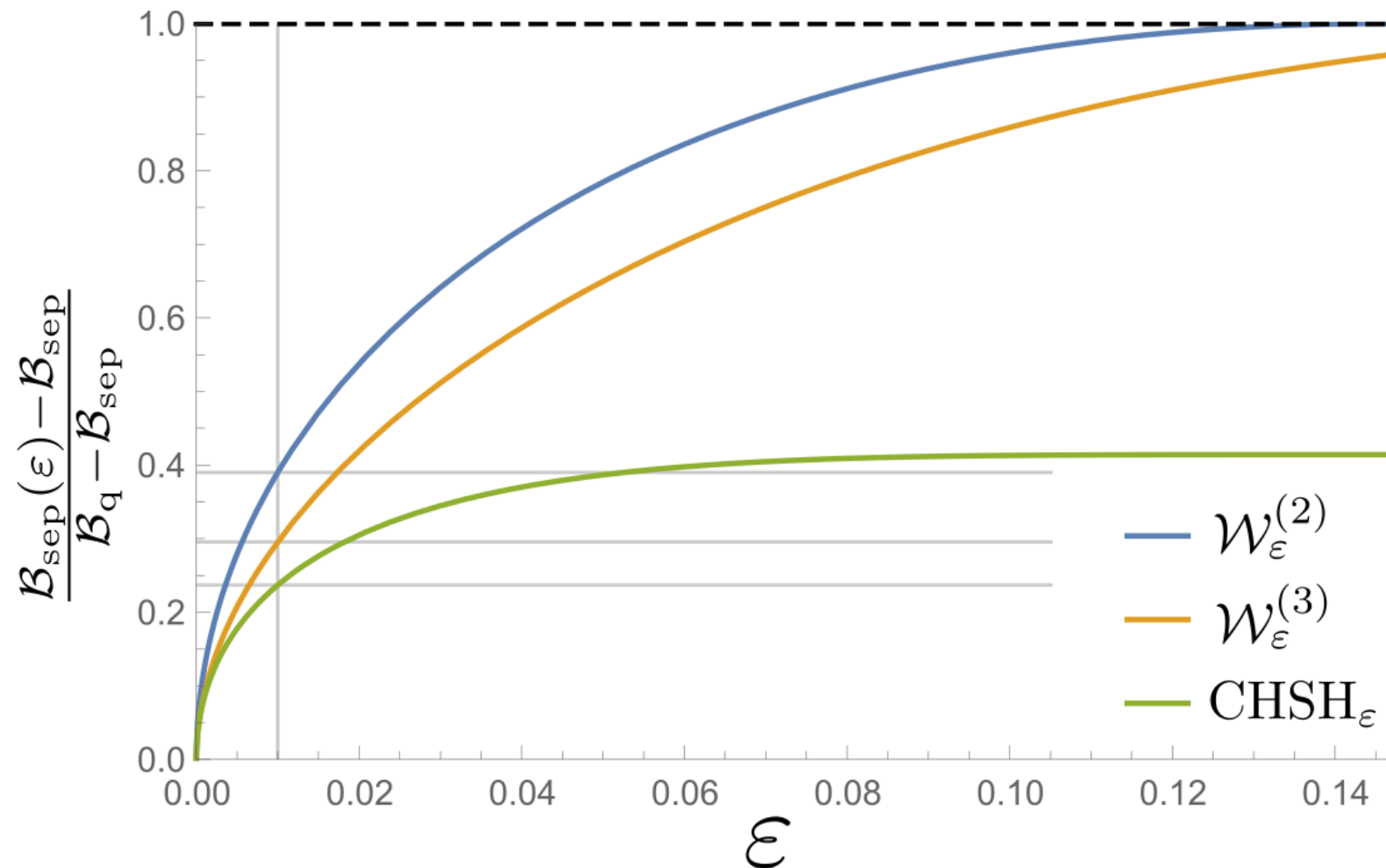


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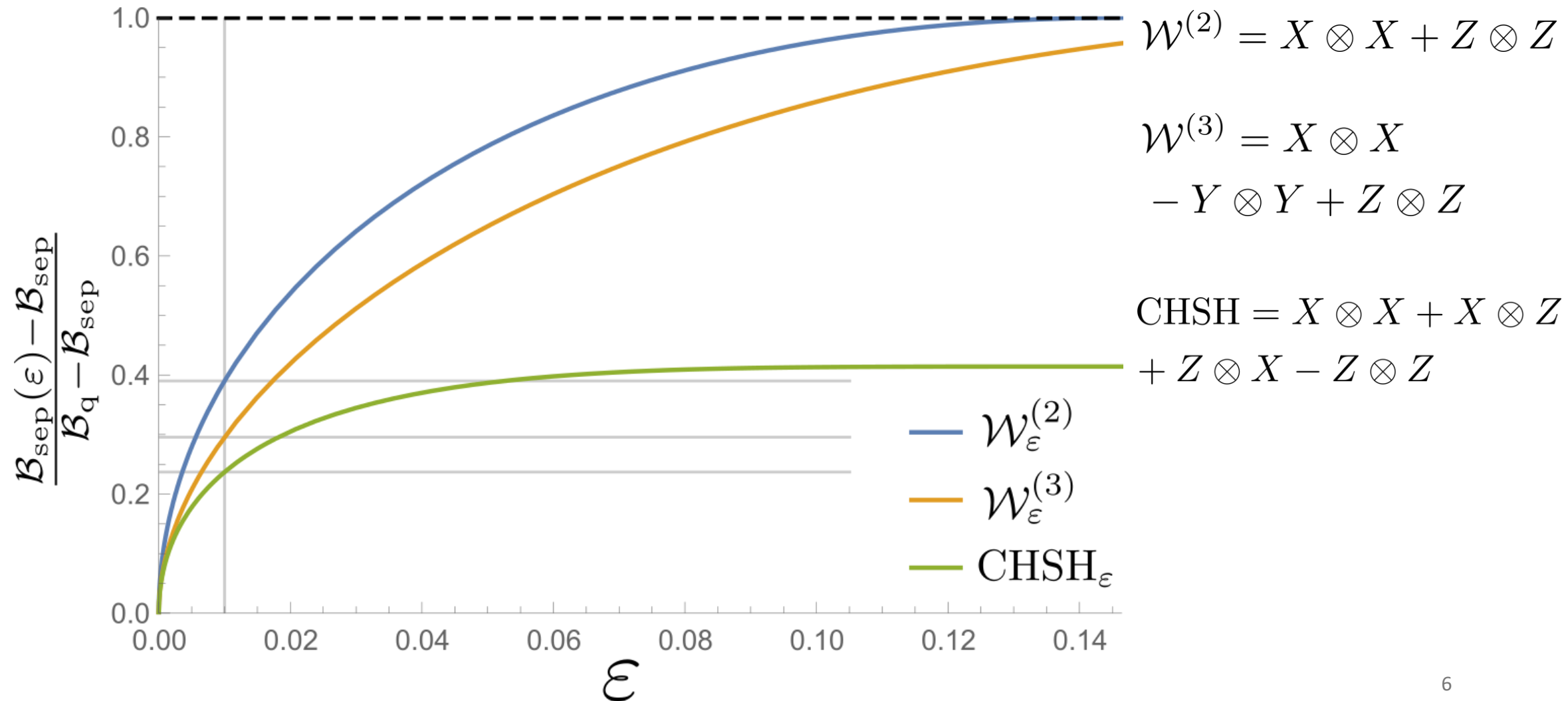
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}^{(3)} &= X \otimes X \\ &\quad - Y \otimes Y + Z \otimes Z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{--- } \mathcal{W}_{\varepsilon}^{(2)}$$

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$$\text{--- } \text{CHSH}_{\varepsilon}$$

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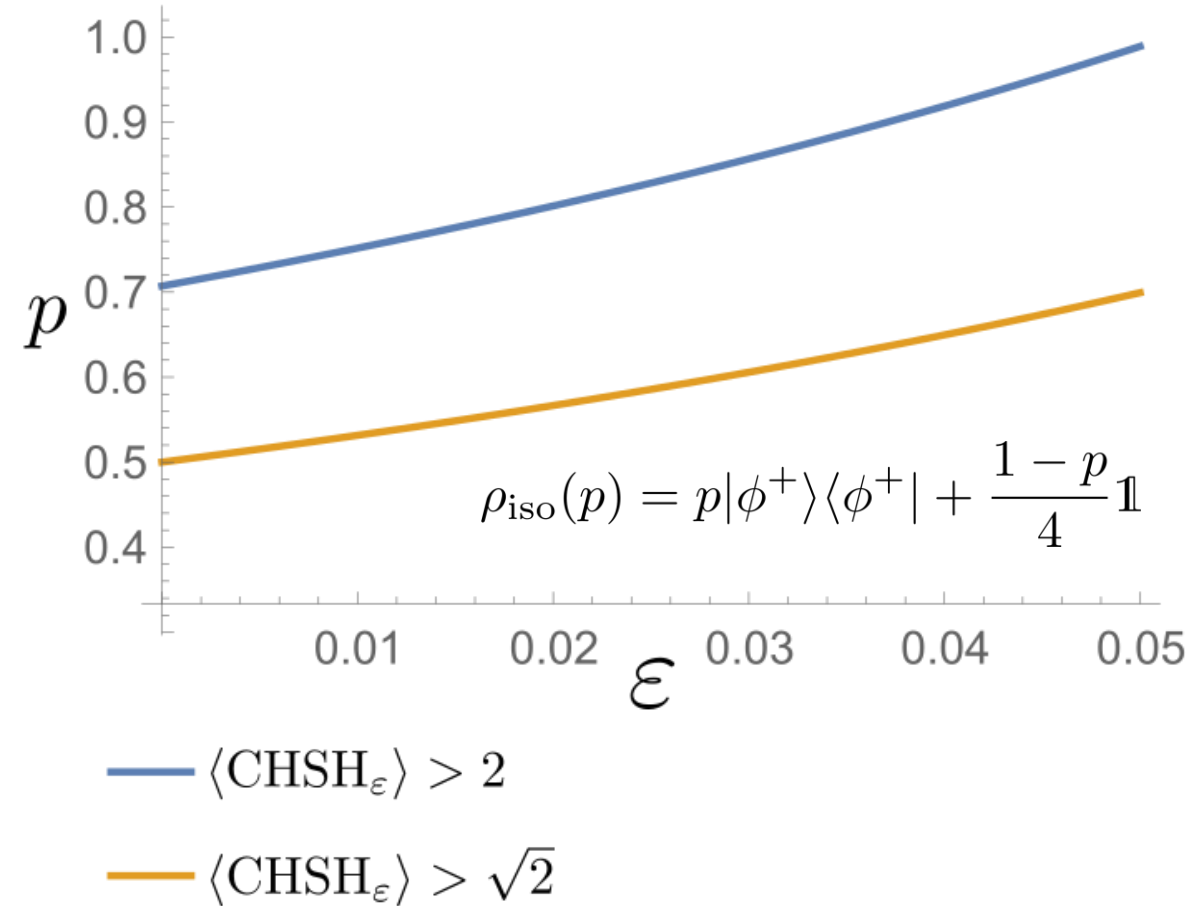


# Advantages of ED with inaccuracies

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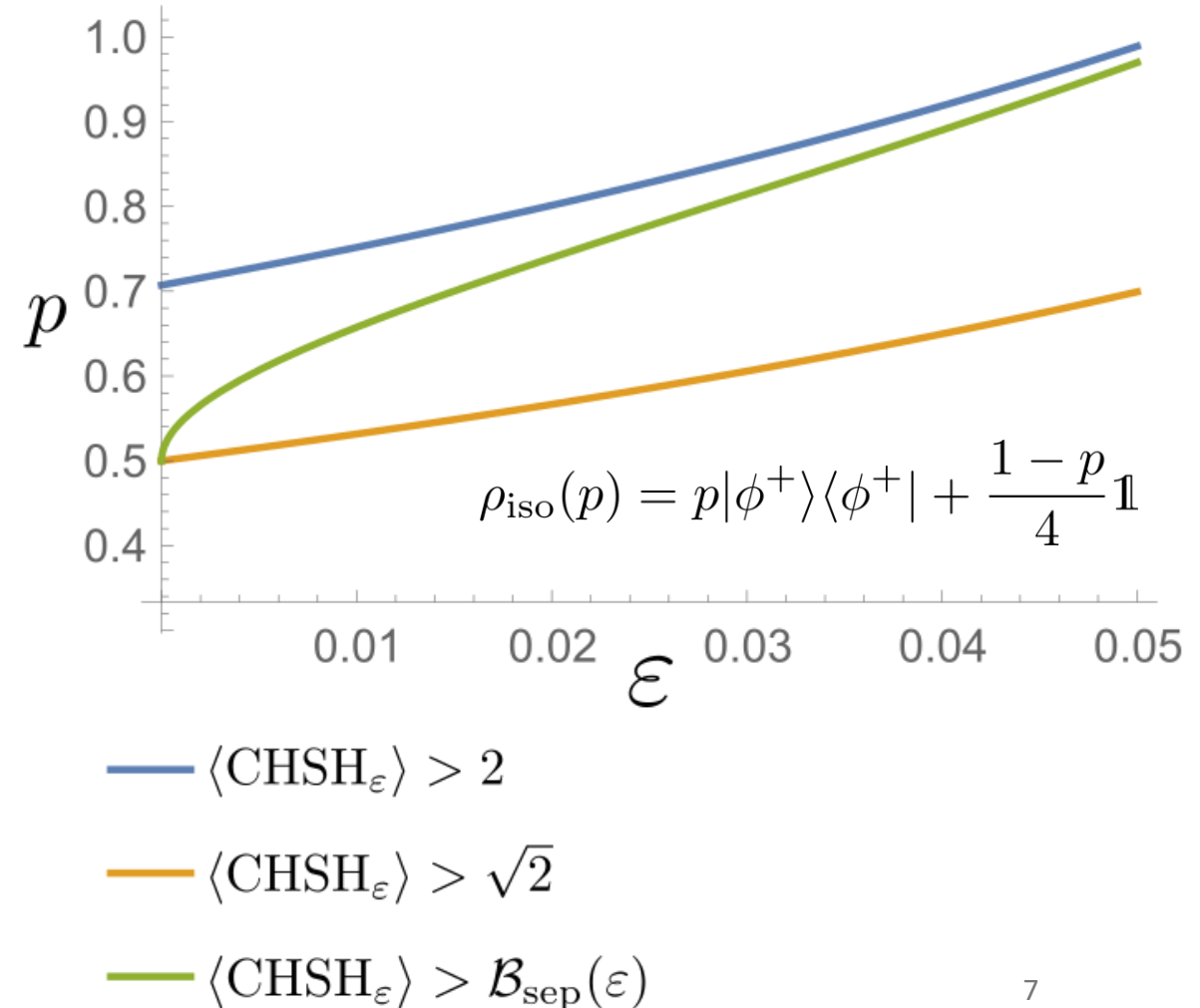


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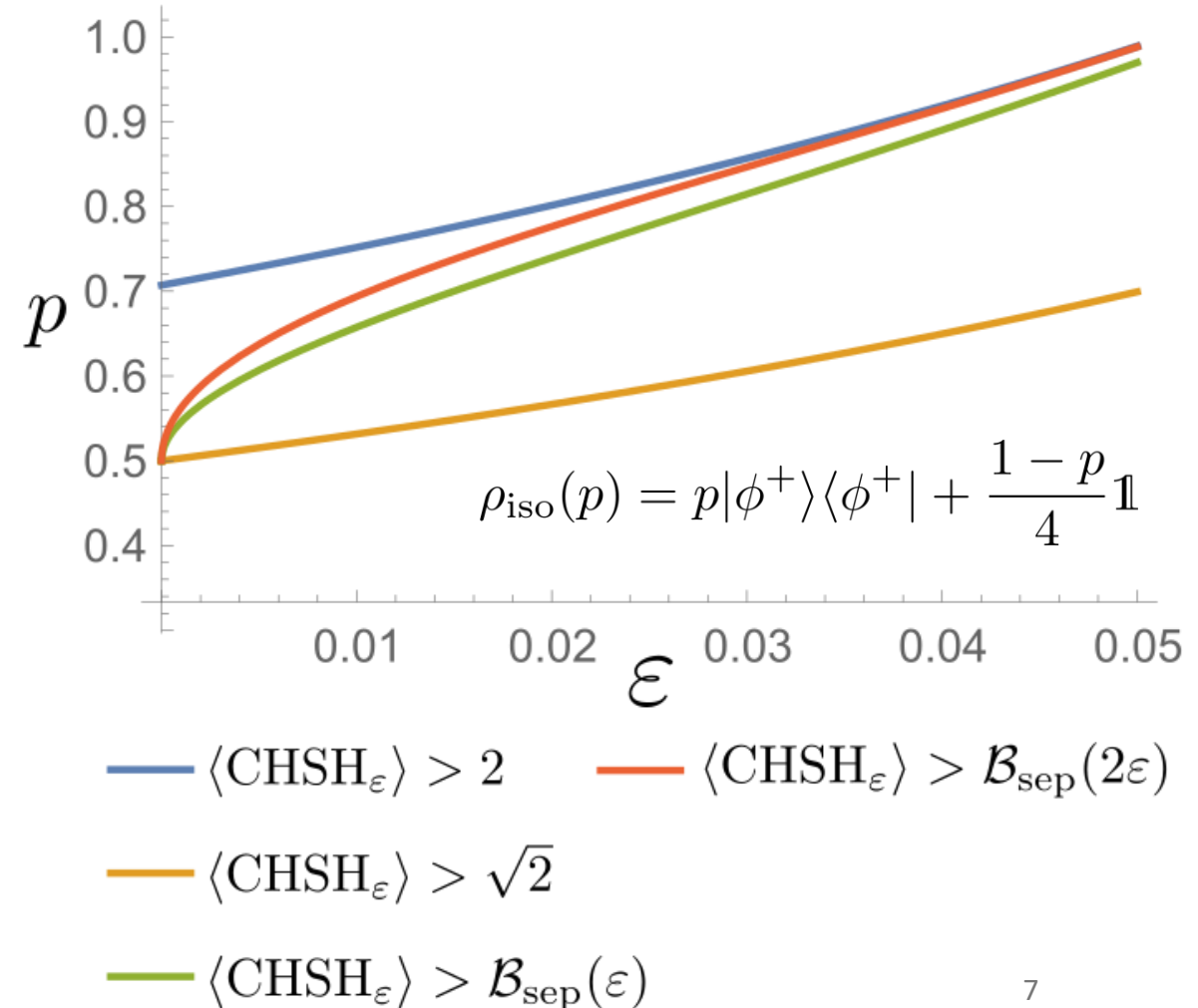
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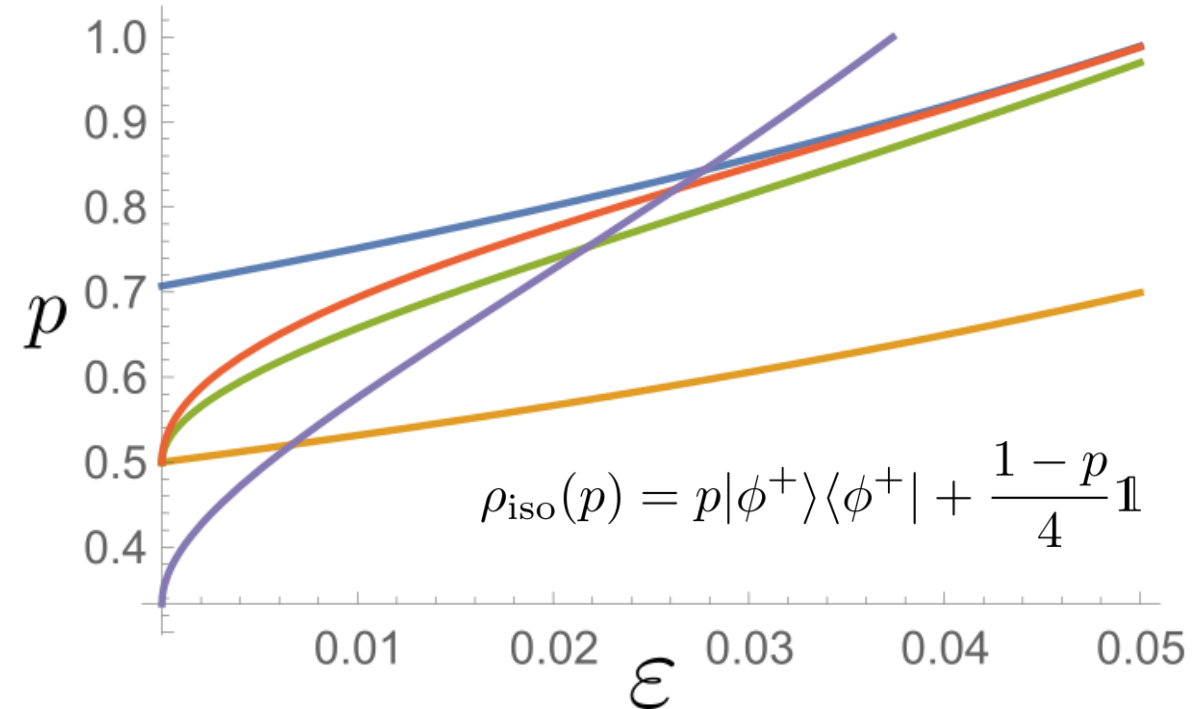
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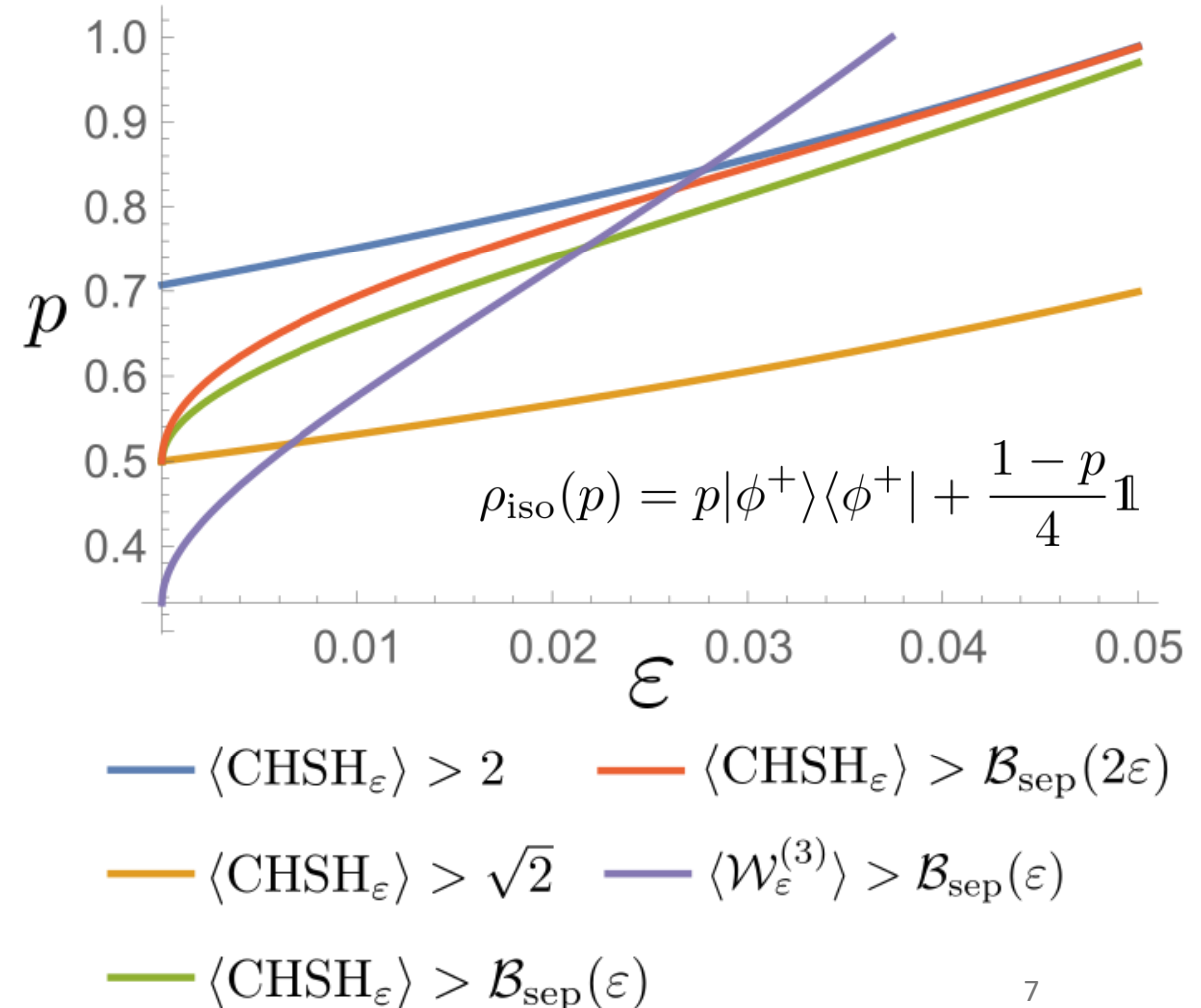
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— $\langle \text{CHSH}_\varepsilon \rangle > 2$	— $\langle \text{CHSH}_\varepsilon \rangle > \mathcal{B}_{\text{sep}}(2\varepsilon)$
— $\langle \text{CHSH}_\varepsilon \rangle > \sqrt{2}$	— $\langle \mathcal{W}_\varepsilon^{(3)} \rangle > \mathcal{B}_{\text{sep}}(\varepsilon)$
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# Advantages of ED with inaccuracies

- Account for inaccuracies using information on the measurements
- Choose the level of trust in the set-up
- Known witnesses can be used
- Generalization to higher dimensions and more parties





# Multipartite ED

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Mermin witness

$$\mathcal{M}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \bigotimes_{j=1}^n (X + iY) + \bigotimes_{j=1}^n (X - iY) \right)$$

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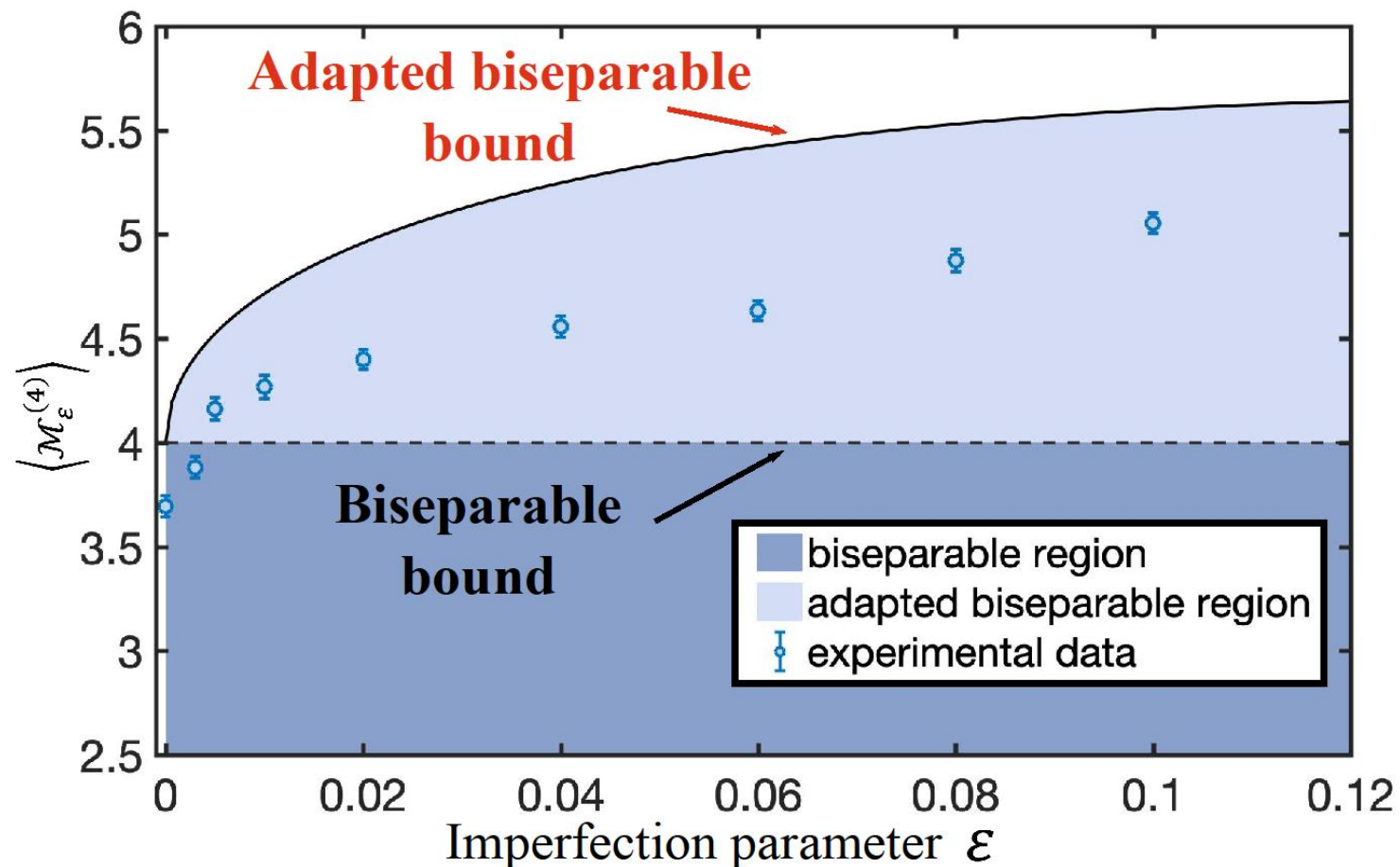
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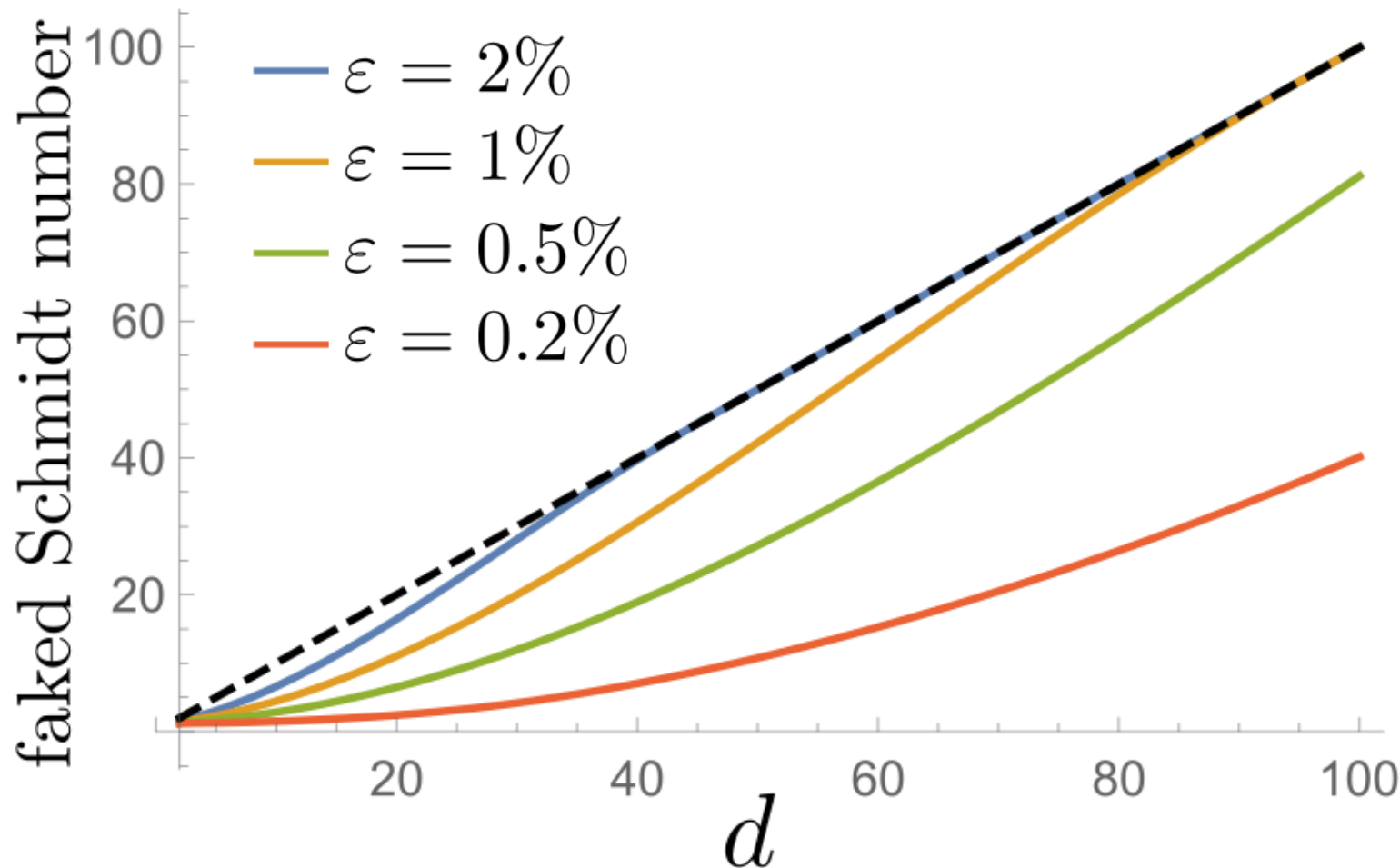
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# High-dimensional ED

Measuring  $m$  mutually unbiased bases, states of Schmidt number  $r$  satisfy

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- Extend to multiple parties and higher dimensions



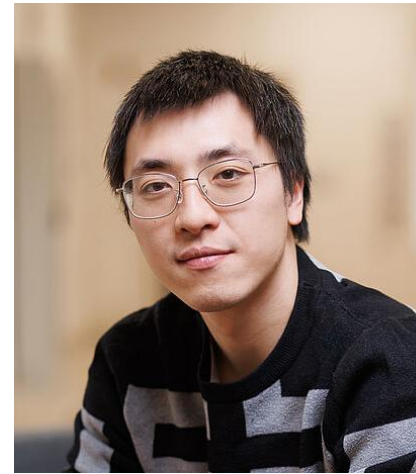
Armin  
Tavakoli



Hayata  
Yamasaki



Marcus  
Huber



Huan Cao  
& Philip  
Walther  
group



Robert  
Fickler  
& team

# Thank you!



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