

# On the data processing inequality for the relative entropy between two quantum states

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Joint work with Andreas Bluhm (U. Copenhagen)

Based on arXiv: 1904.10768

**V Congreso de Jóvenes  
Investigadores de la RSME,  
28th January 2020**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- ORIGINS OF QUANTUM INFORMATION THEORY
- CLASSICAL PHYSICS VERSUS QUANTUM PHYSICS
- CLASSICAL VERSUS QUANTUM MARKOV CHAINS

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## ORIGINS OF QUANTUM INFORMATION THEORY



Schrödinger



Heisenberg



Shannon



Feynman



Bennett



Brassard



Shor

$$H|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



The Bell System Technical Journal  
 Vol. XXVII July, 1948 No. 7  
 A Mathematical Theory of Communication  
 BY C. E. SHANNON

$$H(p) := -\sum_x p(x) \log p(x)$$

1920s

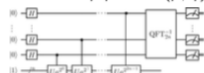
1948

First quantum revolution

$$|\bar{0}\rangle := (|000\rangle + |111\rangle) \otimes^3$$

$$|\bar{1}\rangle := (|000\rangle - |111\rangle) \otimes^3$$

"Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you  
 want to make a simulation of nature,  
 you'd better make it quantum mechanical"

Given  $n = pq$ . Find  $(p, q)$ 

1984

1994

Second quantum revolution

?

Quantum  
supremacyMerging QM  
with GRNew  
algorithmsNew  
technologiesNew  
applications

Classical digital revolution

Acknowledgement: David Sutter (IBM Research)

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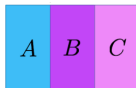
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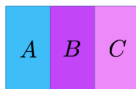
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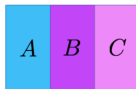
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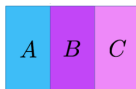
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**Quantum channel:**  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  CPTP map.

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**Petz recovery map:**  $\mathcal{R}_T^\rho(\cdot) := \rho^{1/2} \mathcal{T}^* \left( \mathcal{T}(\rho)^{-1/2} (\cdot) \mathcal{T}(\rho)^{-1/2} \right) \rho^{1/2}$ .



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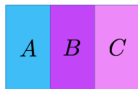


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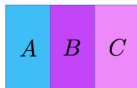
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$$(1) := - \int \beta_0(t) \log F \left( \sigma, \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho, [t]} \circ \mathcal{T}(\sigma) \right) dt \text{ (Junge et al. '15),}$$

with

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho, [t]}(\cdot) = \rho^{\frac{1+it}{2}} \mathcal{T}^* \left( \mathcal{T}(\rho)^{\frac{-1-it}{2}} (\cdot) \mathcal{T}(\rho)^{\frac{-1+it}{2}} \right) \rho^{\frac{1-it}{2}}$$

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$$(1) := - \int \beta_0(t) \log F \left( \sigma, \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho, [t]} \circ \mathcal{T}(\sigma) \right) dt \text{ (Junge et al. '15),}$$

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Answer: It is not possible (Brandao et al. '15, Fawzi<sup>2</sup> '17).



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# SOME DEFINITIONS

## CONDITIONAL EXPECTATION

Let  $\mathcal{M}$  matrix algebra with matrix subalgebra  $\mathcal{N}$ . There exists a unique linear mapping  $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$  such that

- 1  $\mathcal{E}$  is a positive map,
- 2  $\mathcal{E}(B) = B$  for all  $B \in \mathcal{N}$ ,
- 3  $\mathcal{E}(AB) = \mathcal{E}(A)B$  for all  $A \in \mathcal{M}$  and all  $B \in \mathcal{N}$ ,
- 4  $\mathcal{E}$  is trace preserving.

A map fulfilling (1)-(3) is called a *conditional expectation*.

## BELAVKIN-STASZEWSKI RELATIVE ENTROPY

Given  $\sigma > 0, \rho > 0$  states on a matrix algebra  $\mathcal{M}$ , their **BS-entropy** is defined as:

$$\hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\sigma||\rho) := \text{tr} \left[ \sigma \log \left( \sigma^{1/2} \rho^{-1} \sigma^{1/2} \right) \right].$$

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The following holds for every  $\sigma > 0, \rho > 0$ :

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## SOME DEFINITIONS

### OPERATOR CONVEX

Let  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  interval and  $f : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . If

$$f(\lambda A + (1 - \lambda)B) \leq \lambda f(A) + (1 - \lambda)f(B)$$

for all Hermitian  $A, B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$  with spectrum contained in  $\mathcal{I}$ , all  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , and for all finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces  $\mathcal{H}$ , then  $f$  is *operator convex*.

## STANDARD $f$ -DIVERGENCES

(Hiai-Mosonyi '17)

### STANDARD $f$ -DIVERGENCES

Let  $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an operator convex function and  $\sigma > 0$ ,  $\rho > 0$  be two states on a matrix algebra  $\mathcal{M}$ . Then,

$$S_f(\sigma \parallel \rho) = \operatorname{tr} \left[ \rho^{1/2} f(L_\sigma R_{\rho^{-1}}) \rho^{1/2} \right]$$

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**Example:** Let  $f(x) = x \log x$ . Then,

$$S_f(\sigma \parallel \rho) = \operatorname{tr}[\sigma(\log \sigma - \log \rho)]$$

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Let  $\sigma > 0$ ,  $\rho > 0$  be on  $\mathcal{M}$  and let  $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  be a 2PTP linear map. Then, the following are equivalent:

- ① There exists a TP map  $\hat{\mathcal{T}} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  such that  $\hat{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}(\rho)) = \rho$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{T}(\sigma)) = \sigma$ .
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### BS RECOVERY CONDITION

Can we prove an equivalent condition for equality in DPI for the BS entropy (or for maximal  $f$ -divergences) which provides an explicit expression of recovery for  $\sigma$ ?

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Following Carlen-Vershynina, can we provide a lower bound for the DPI for the BS entropy (or for maximal  $f$ -divergences) in terms of a (hypothetical) BS recovery condition?

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**Note:** Although they can be seen as a consequence of the previous result, the following facts were previously known.

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$$D(\sigma \parallel \rho) = D(\sigma_{\mathcal{T}} \parallel \rho_{\mathcal{T}}) \implies \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\sigma \parallel \rho) = \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\sigma_{\mathcal{T}} \parallel \rho_{\mathcal{T}}).$$

Equivalently,

$$\sigma = \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho} \circ \mathcal{T}(\sigma) \implies \sigma = \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho} \circ \mathcal{T}(\sigma).$$

The converse of this result is false (Jencová-Petz-Pitrik '09, Hiai-Mosonyi '17).

## CONSEQUENCES

**Note:** Although they can be seen as a consequence of the previous result, the following facts were previously known.

### COROLLARY

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\sigma\|\rho) = \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\sigma_{\mathcal{T}}\|\rho_{\mathcal{T}}) &\Leftrightarrow \rho = \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\sigma} \circ \mathcal{T}(\rho) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sigma = \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{T}}^{\rho} \circ \mathcal{T}(\sigma) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\rho\|\sigma) = \hat{S}_{\text{BS}}(\rho_{\mathcal{T}}\|\sigma_{\mathcal{T}}). \end{aligned}$$

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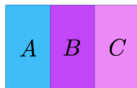
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## RESULTS FOR THE BS-ENTROPY, Bluhm-C. '19

Relative entropy	BS-entropy
$\text{tr}[\sigma(\log \sigma - \log \rho)]$	$\text{tr}[\sigma \log (\sigma^{1/2} \rho^{-1} \sigma^{1/2})]$
$\rho = \rho^{1/2} \mathcal{T}^* (\mathcal{T}(\rho)^{-1/2} \mathcal{T}(\sigma) \mathcal{T}(\rho)^{-1/2}) \rho^{1/2}$	$\sigma = \rho \mathcal{T}^* (\mathcal{T}(\rho)^{-1} \mathcal{T}(\sigma))$
$(\frac{\pi}{8})^4 \ L_\rho R_{\sigma^{-1}}\ _\infty^{-2} \ \mathcal{R}_\mathcal{E}^\sigma(\rho_\mathcal{N}) - \rho\ _1^4$	$(\frac{\pi}{8})^4 \ \Gamma\ _\infty^{-4} \ \sigma^{-1}\ _\infty^{-2} \ \rho - \mathcal{B}_\mathcal{T}^\sigma \circ \mathcal{T}(\rho)\ _2^4$
Extension to standard $f$ -divergences	Extension to maximal $f$ -divergences

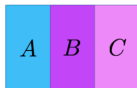
## FUTURE WORK



**Particular case:**  $\mathcal{H}_{ABC} = \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B \otimes \mathcal{H}_C$ .

Quantum channel:  $\mathcal{T} = \text{tr}_C$ .

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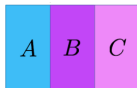


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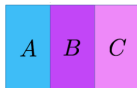
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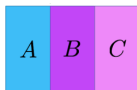
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(Bluhm-C. '20)

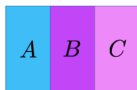
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Define a **BS quantum state** as a state  $\sigma_{ABC} \in \mathcal{S}_{ABC}$  such that  
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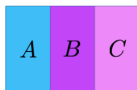
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### QUESTION

Is the set of BS quantum states robust?

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