

Deconstruction and Conditional Erasure of Correlations

Joint work with Mario Berta, Fernando Brandao, and

Mark Wilde

(arXiv:1609.06994)

Christian Majenz

QMATH, University of Copenhagen

Beyond I.I.D. in Information Theory, National University of Singapore



Introduction: Decoupling and Erasure

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

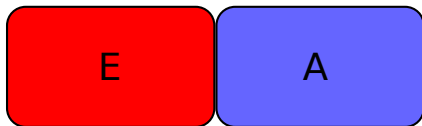
Step-by-step definition:

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}

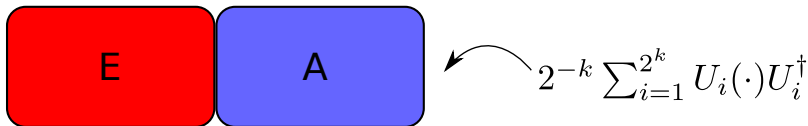


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- apply random unitary channel

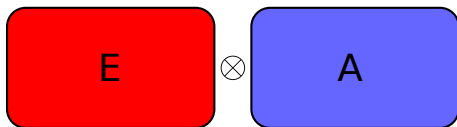


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- apply random unitary channel
- correlations erased if approximately product

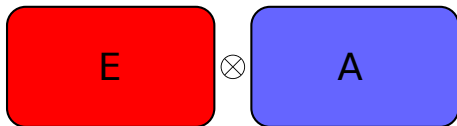


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- apply random unitary channel
- correlations erased if approximately product
- how big do we have to choose k ?



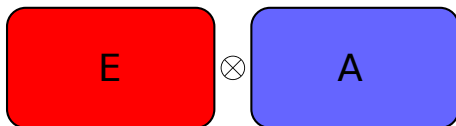
$$2^{-k} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} U_i(\cdot) U_i^\dagger$$

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- apply random unitary channel
- correlations erased if approximately product
- how big do we have to choose k ?
- optimal: $k \approx nI(A : E)_\sigma$ for $\rho = \sigma^{\otimes n}$



$$2^{-k} \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} U_i(\cdot) U_i^\dagger$$

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Task introduced by Groisman, Popescu and Winter in '04
- ▶ goal: decorrelate two systems by applying local noise

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
 - apply random unitary channel
 - correlations erased if approximately product
 - how big do we have to choose k ?
 - optimal: $k \approx nI(A : E)_\sigma$ for $\rho = \sigma^{\otimes n}$
- ⇒ Operational interpretation of the quantum mutual information!

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)

Erasure of correlations

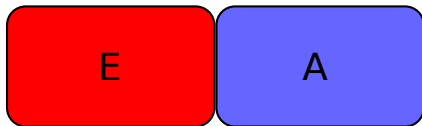
- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}

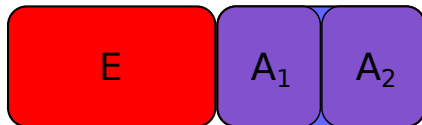


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$



Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$
- apply a unitary to A

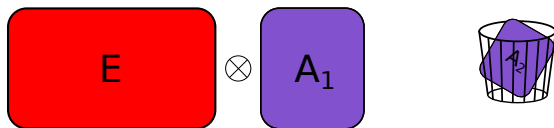


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$
- apply a unitary to A
- trace out $A_2 \Rightarrow$ approximate product state

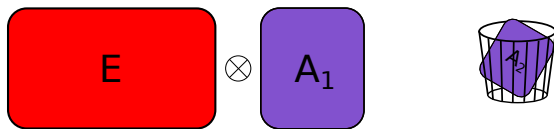


Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$
- apply a unitary to A
- trace out $A_2 \Rightarrow$ approximate product state
- how big do we have to choose A_2 ?



Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
- divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$
- apply a unitary to A
- trace out $A_2 \Rightarrow$ approximate product state
- how big do we have to choose A_2 ?
- $\log |A_2| \approx \frac{n}{2} I(A : E)_\sigma$ for $\rho = \sigma^{\otimes n}$ (Horodecki, Oppenheim, Winter '05)

Erasure of correlations

- ▶ Different erasure model: partial trace (aka decoupling, Horodecki, Oppenheim and Winter '05)
- ▶ Ubiquitous proof tool (quantum Shannon theory, thermodynamics etc.)

Step-by-step definition:

- bipartite quantum system $A \otimes E$ in mixed state ρ_{AE}
 - divide $A \cong A_1 \otimes A_2$
 - apply a unitary to A
 - trace out $A_2 \Rightarrow$ approximate product state
 - how big do we have to choose A_2 ?
 - $\log |A_2| \approx \frac{n}{2} I(A : E)_\sigma$ for $\rho = \sigma^{\otimes n}$ (Horodecki, Oppenheim, Winter '05)
- ! Erasure models are related, exact one shot equivalence if ancillary states are allowed

This talk

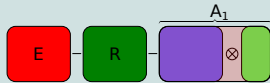
Erasure of correlations



$$I(A : E)_\rho$$



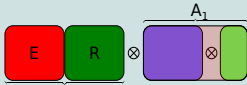
Deconstruction



$$I(A : E|R)_\rho$$



Conditional Erasure



$$I(A : E|R)_\rho$$



Erasure of conditional correlations

Conditional correlations

▶ ρ_{AER}

Conditional correlations

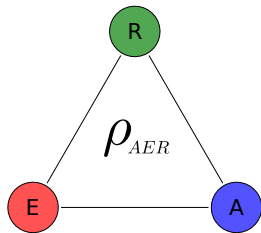
- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
$$I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$$

Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
$$I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$$
- ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
$$\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$$
 for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)

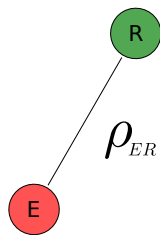
Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
 $I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$
- ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
 $\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$ for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)



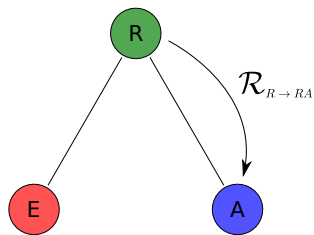
Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
 $I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$
- ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
 $\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$ for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)



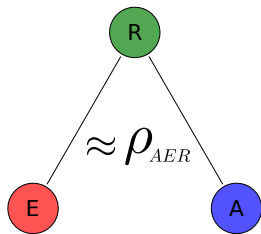
Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
 $I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$
- ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
 $\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$ for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)



Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
- ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
 $I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$
- ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
 $\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$ for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)



Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
 - ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
$$I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$$
 - ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
$$\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$$
 for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)
- ⇒ All correlations of A and E mediated by R

Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
 - ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
$$I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$$
 - ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
$$\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$$
 for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)
- ⇒ All correlations of A and E mediated by R
- ⇒ $E - R - A$ is *approximate quantum Markov chain*

Conditional correlations

- ▶ ρ_{AER}
 - ▶ Conditional quantum mutual information
$$I(A : E|R)_\rho = H(\rho_{AR}) + H(\rho_{ER}) - H(\rho_{AER}) - H(\rho_R)$$
 - ▶ Recoverability: if $I(A : E|R) = \varepsilon$ small,
$$\rho_{AER} \approx_{\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)} \mathcal{R}_{R \rightarrow RA}(\rho_{ER})$$
 for some quantum channel \mathcal{R} .
(Fawzi, Renner '14)
- ⇒ All correlations of A and E mediated by R
- ⇒ $E - R - A$ is *approximate quantum Markov chain*
- ▶ $I(A : E|R)$ measures *conditional correlations*

Erasure of conditional correlations

- ▶ i.i.d. setting

Erasure of conditional correlations

- ▶ i.i.d. setting
- ▶ Recall: Erasure of correlations in ρ_{AE} operating on A costs $I(A : E)$ bits of noise.

Erasure of conditional correlations

- ▶ i.i.d. setting
- ▶ Recall: Erasure of correlations in ρ_{AE} operating on A costs $I(A : E)$ bits of noise.
- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?

Erasure of conditional correlations

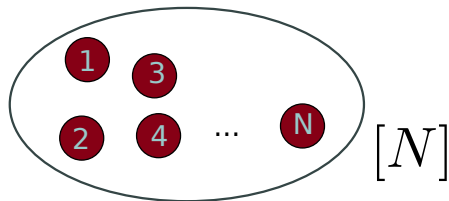
- ▶ i.i.d. setting
- ▶ Recall: Erasure of correlations in ρ_{AE} operating on A costs $I(A : E)$ bits of noise.
- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- ! No, as shown by Wakakuwa et al. (2016, Poster at BIID2016)

Classical counterexample

- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- ▶ Does not even hold classically. Counterexample:

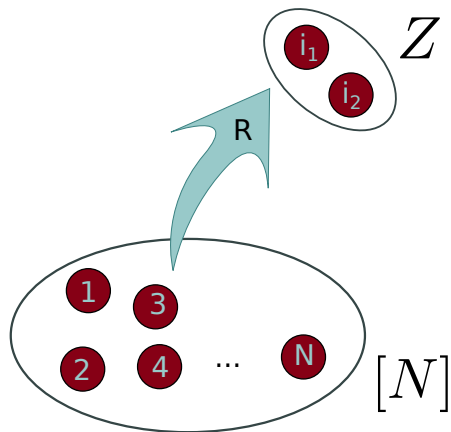
Classical counterexample

- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- ▶ Does not even hold classically. Counterexample:



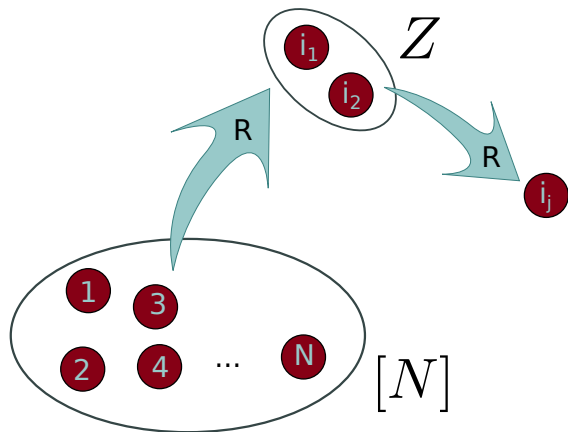
Classical counterexample

- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- Does not even hold classically. Counterexample:



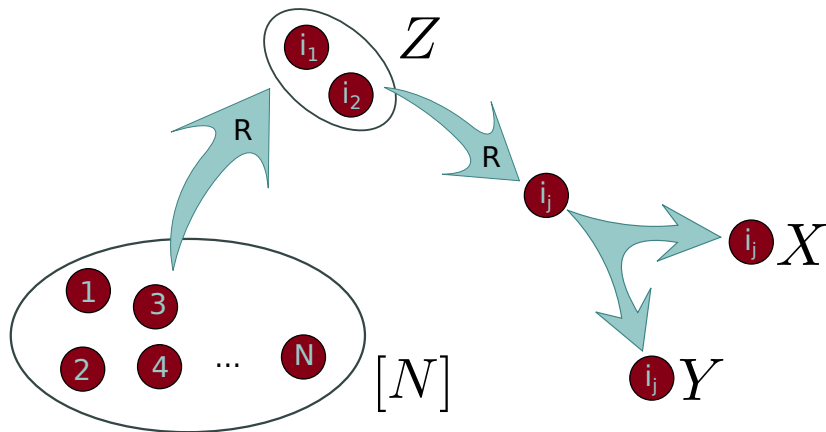
Classical counterexample

- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- Does not even hold classically. Counterexample:

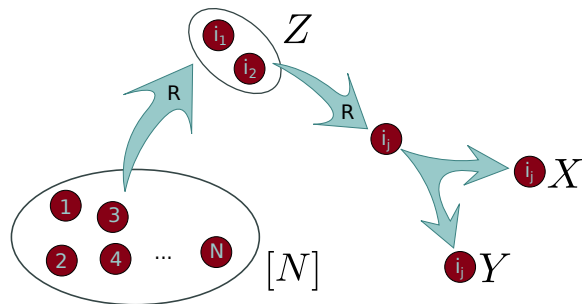


Classical counterexample

- ? Can we erase conditional correlations by injecting $I(A : E|R)_\rho$ bits of noise into A ?
- ▶ Does not even hold classically. Counterexample:

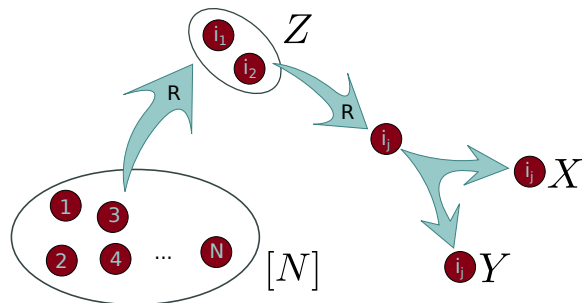


Classical counterexample



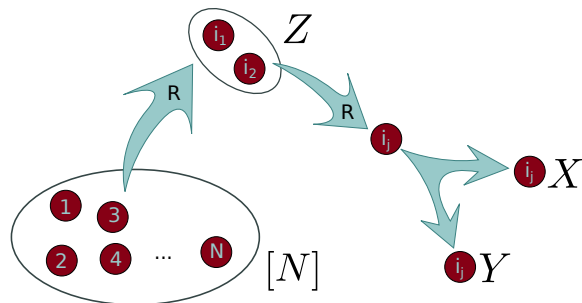
- ▶ $I(X : Y|Z) = 1 =$ erasure cost when *conditioning* on Z

Classical counterexample



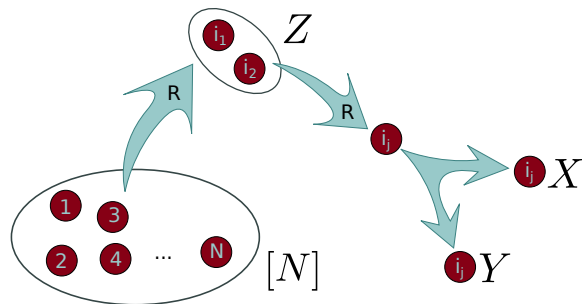
- ▶ $I(X : Y|Z) = 1 =$ erasure cost when *conditioning* on Z
- ▶ $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ bits of noise necessary acting on X only

Classical counterexample



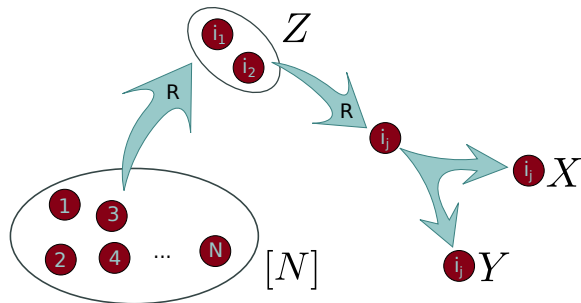
- ▶ $I(X : Y|Z) = 1 =$ erasure cost when *conditioning* on Z
- ▶ $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ bits of noise necessary acting on X only
- ▶ intuition: surjective $f : [N] \rightarrow [M]$, $M < N$ analogue of partial trace

Classical counterexample



- ▶ $I(X : Y|Z) = 1 =$ erasure cost when *conditioning* on Z
- ▶ $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ bits of noise necessary acting on X only
- ▶ intuition: surjective $f : [N] \rightarrow [M]$, $M < N$ analogue of partial trace
- ▶ for $Z = (i_1, i_2)$, correlation of X and Y are destroyed iff $f(i_1) = f(i_2)$

Classical counterexample



- ▶ $I(X : Y|Z) = 1$ = erasure cost when *conditioning* on Z
- ▶ $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ bits of noise necessary acting on X only
- ▶ intuition: surjective $f : [N] \rightarrow [M]$, $M < N$ analogue of partial trace
- ▶ for $Z = (i_1, i_2)$, correlation of X and Y are destroyed iff $f(i_1) = f(i_2)$
- ▶ need this for most pairs $(i_1, i_2) \Rightarrow M$ small

Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}

Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :

Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged

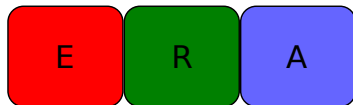
Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Step-by-step definition:



Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Step-by-step definition:

- add ancillary system A' in a fixed state

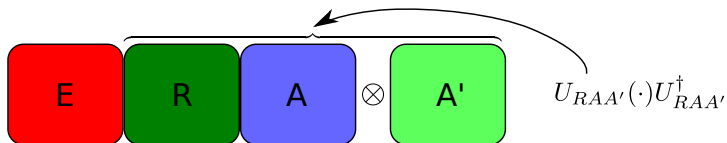


Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Step-by-step definition:

- add ancillary system A' in a fixed state
- apply a unitary $U_{RAA'}$

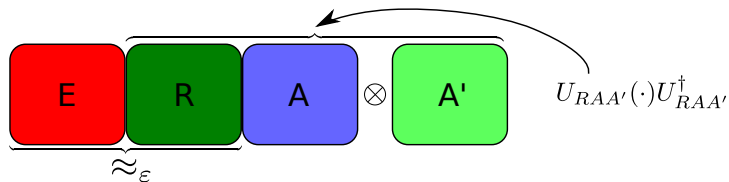


Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R :
operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Step-by-step definition:

- add ancillary system A' in a fixed state
- apply a unitary $U_{RAA'}$ that negligibly disturbs ρ_{ER}

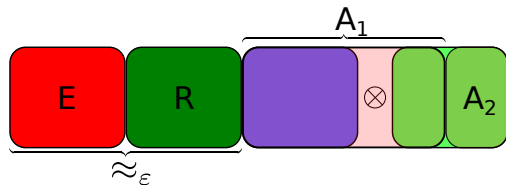


Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R : operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

Step-by-step definition:

- add ancillary system A' in a fixed state
- apply a unitary $U_{RAA'}$ that negligibly disturbs ρ_{ER}
- divide system AA' into two parts, $AA' \cong A_1A_2$

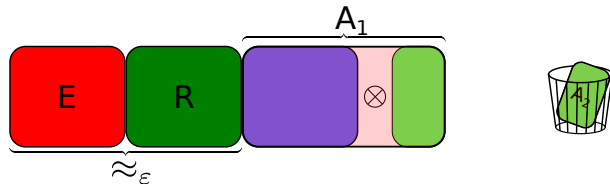


Deconstruction, conditional erasure I

- ▶ State ρ_{AER}
- ▶ quantum conditional operation on A conditioned on R : operation on AR , but ρ_{RE} *approximately* unchanged
- ▶ erasure model: partial trace, ancilla

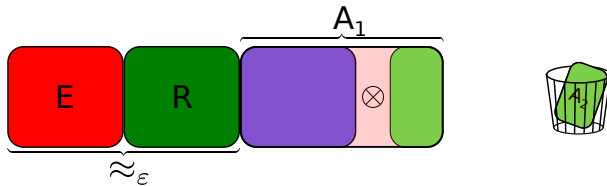
Step-by-step definition:

- add ancillary system A' in a fixed state
- apply a unitary $U_{RAA'}$ that negligibly disturbs ρ_{ER}
- divide system AA' into two parts, $AA' \cong A_1A_2$
- trace out A_2



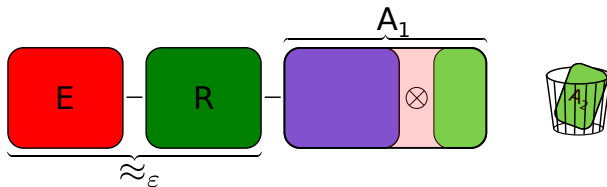
Deconstruction, conditional erasure II

- ▶ Different goals:



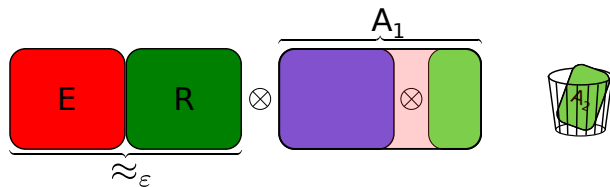
Deconstruction, conditional erasure II

- ▶ Different goals:
- ▶ make $E - R - A_1$ an approximate quantum Markov chain, *deconstruction* of correlations

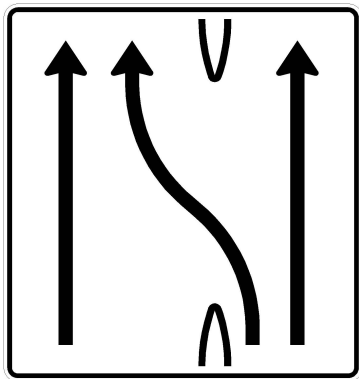


Deconstruction, conditional erasure II

- ▶ Different goals:
- ▶ make $E - R - A_1$ an approximate quantum Markov chain, *deconstruction* of correlations
- ▶ make A_1 product with ER , *conditional erasure* of correlations (\Rightarrow deconstruction of correlations)

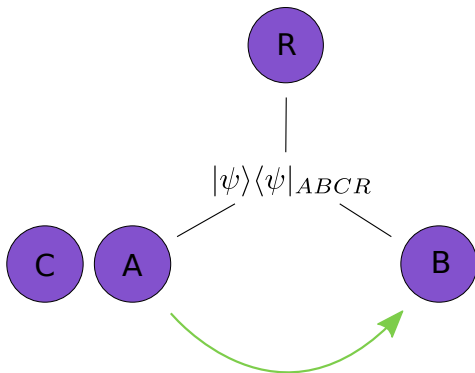


State redistribution



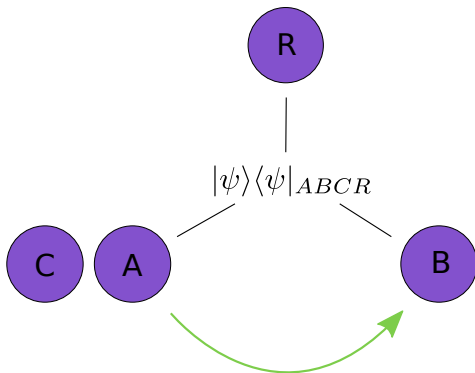
State redistribution

- ▶ Alice, Bob and a referee share a pure state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|_{ABCR}$



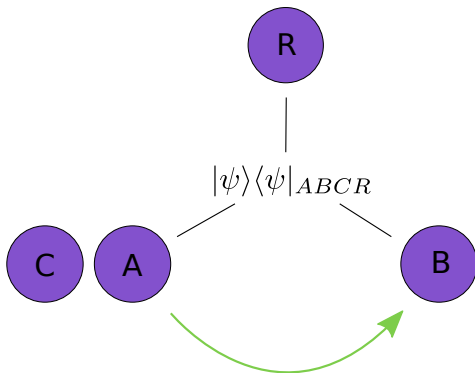
State redistribution

- ▶ Alice, Bob and a referee share a pure state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|_{ABCR}$
- ▶ Alice has AC , Bob has B , Referee has R



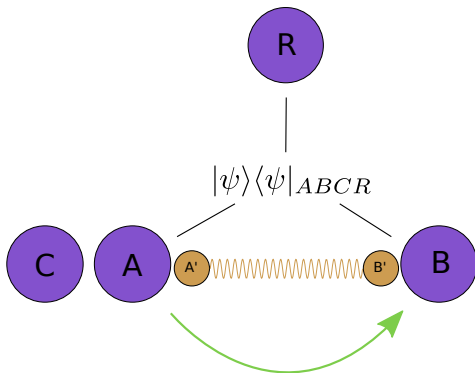
State redistribution

- ▶ Alice, Bob and a referee share a pure state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|_{ABCR}$
- ▶ Alice has AC , Bob has B , Referee has R
- ▶ their task: Alice has to send A to Bob



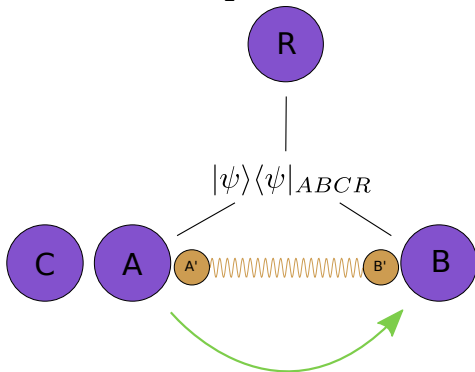
State redistribution

- ▶ Alice, Bob and a referee share a pure state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|_{ABCR}$
- ▶ Alice has AC , Bob has B , Referee has R
- ▶ their task: Alice has to send A to Bob
- ▶ they can use entanglement



State redistribution

- ▶ Alice, Bob and a referee share a pure state $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|_{ABCR}$
- ▶ Alice has AC , Bob has B , Referee has R
- ▶ their task: Alice has to send A to Bob
- ▶ they can use entanglement
- ▶ optimal communication rate $\frac{1}{2}I(A : R|C)$ (Devetak & Yard '06)



Characterization theorem

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

Conditional erasure of correlations is equivalent to quantum state redistribution. Asymptotically, deconstruction needs at least a rate of $I(A : E|R)$ bits of noise.

Characterization theorem

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

Conditional erasure of correlations is equivalent to quantum state redistribution. Asymptotically, deconstruction needs at least a rate of $I(A : E|R)$ bits of noise.

- ▶ Equivalence: state redistribution is possible with communication rate $r/2$ iff conditional erasure of correlations is possible with noise rate r

Characterization theorem

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

Conditional erasure of correlations is equivalent to quantum state redistribution. Asymptotically, deconstruction needs at least a rate of $I(A : E|R)$ bits of noise.

- ▶ Equivalence: state redistribution is possible with communication rate $r/2$ iff conditional erasure of correlations is possible with noise rate r
- ▶ Both tasks have same optimal rate $I(A : E|R)$ of noise asymptotically

Characterization theorem

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

Conditional erasure of correlations is equivalent to quantum state redistribution. Asymptotically, deconstruction needs at least a rate of $I(A : E|R)$ bits of noise.

- ▶ Equivalence: state redistribution is possible with communication rate $r/2$ iff conditional erasure of correlations is possible with noise rate r
- ▶ Both tasks have same optimal rate $I(A : E|R)$ of noise asymptotically
- ▶ Operational interpretation of quantum conditional mutual information!

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$
- ▶ original interpretation: decrease of correlations under interaction with environment ("einselection", Zurek '00)

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$
- ▶ original interpretation: decrease of correlations under interaction with environment ("einselection", Zurek '00)
- ▶ if $\Lambda = \Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}^{(2)} \circ \Lambda_{A \rightarrow A}^{(1)}$, and the action of $\Lambda^{(2)}$ is reversible on $\Lambda^{(1)}(\rho)$ then the loss of correlations has already occurred

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda}$ is equal to the rate of noise necessary to implement the loss of correlations incurred by $\rho^{\otimes n}$ under the action of $\Lambda^{\otimes n}$.

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$
- ▶ original interpretation: decrease of correlations under interaction with environment ("einselection", Zurek '00)
- ▶ if $\Lambda = \Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}^{(2)} \circ \Lambda_{A \rightarrow A}^{(1)}$, and the action of $\Lambda^{(2)}$ is reversible on $\Lambda^{(1)}(\rho)$ then the loss of correlations has already occurred

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda}$ is equal to the rate of noise necessary to implement the loss of correlations incurred by $\rho^{\otimes n}$ under the action of $\Lambda^{\otimes n}$.

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$
- ▶ original interpretation: decrease of correlations under interaction with environment ("einselection", Zurek '00)
- ▶ if $\Lambda = \Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}^{(2)} \circ \Lambda_{A \rightarrow A}^{(1)}$, and the action of $\Lambda^{(2)}$ is reversible on $\Lambda^{(1)}(\rho)$ then the loss of correlations has already occurred

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda}$ is equal to the rate of noise necessary to implement the loss of correlations incurred by $\rho^{\otimes n}$ under the action of $\Lambda^{\otimes n}$.

- ▶ proof idea: $D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(E : B|X)_{\mathcal{V}(\rho)}$, $\mathcal{V}_{A \rightarrow XE}$ Stinespring dilation of Λ

Applications

- ▶ 2-party state ρ_{AB} , measurement $\Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}$
- ▶ (unoptimized) quantum discord:
$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(A : B)_{\rho} - I(X : B)_{\Lambda(\rho)}$$
- ▶ original interpretation: decrease of correlations under interaction with environment ("einselection", Zurek '00)
- ▶ if $\Lambda = \Lambda_{A \rightarrow X}^{(2)} \circ \Lambda_{A \rightarrow A}^{(1)}$, and the action of $\Lambda^{(2)}$ is reversible on $\Lambda^{(1)}(\rho)$ then the loss of correlations has already occurred

Theorem (Berta, Brandao, CM, Wilde)

$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda}$ is equal to the rate of noise necessary to implement the loss of correlations incurred by $\rho^{\otimes n}$ under the action of $\Lambda^{\otimes n}$.

- ▶ proof idea: $D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Lambda} = I(E : B|X)_{\mathcal{V}(\rho)}$, $\mathcal{V}_{A \rightarrow XE}$ Stinespring dilation of Λ
- ▶ Other application related to Squashed entanglement:
$$E_{sq}(A : B)_{\rho} = \inf_{\sigma} I(A : B|E)_{\sigma}, \text{ inf over all } \sigma_{ABE} \text{ with } \text{tr}_E \sigma_{ABE} = \rho_{AB}$$

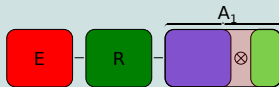
The End

Erasure of correlations



$$I(A : E)_\rho$$

Deconstruction



$$I(A : E|R)_\rho$$

Conditional Erasure



$$I(A : E|R)_\rho$$

operational interpretations
of quantum discord
and squashed entanglement

$$D(\bar{A} : B)_{\rho, \Delta} \quad E_{\text{sq}}(A : B)_\rho$$

backup slide

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)
 - ▶ apply a unitary

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)
 - ▶ apply a unitary
 - ▶ get rid of a subsystem (the message to bob)

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)
 - ▶ apply a unitary
 - ▶ get rid of a subsystem (the message to bob)
- ▶ correctness of SRD protocol implies negligible disturbance and approximate decoupling condition

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)
 - ▶ apply a unitary
 - ▶ get rid of a subsystem (the message to bob)
- ▶ correctness of SRD protocol implies negligible disturbance and approximate decoupling condition

" \Leftarrow ":

Proof idea: Equivalence of SRD and CEoC

" \Rightarrow ":

- ▶ Alice's part of a state redistribution protocol:
 - ▶ append mixed ancilla (Alice's half of entangled states)
 - ▶ apply a unitary
 - ▶ get rid of a subsystem (the message to bob)
- ▶ correctness of SRD protocol implies negligible disturbance and approximate decoupling condition

" \Leftarrow ":

- ▶ Replace the decoupling protocol in the standard state merging protocol by the conditional erasure protocol at hand