

27.04.2021



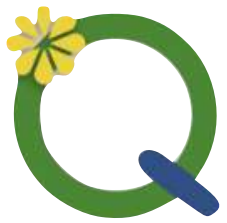
Information flow in open quantum system dynamics

Nina Megier

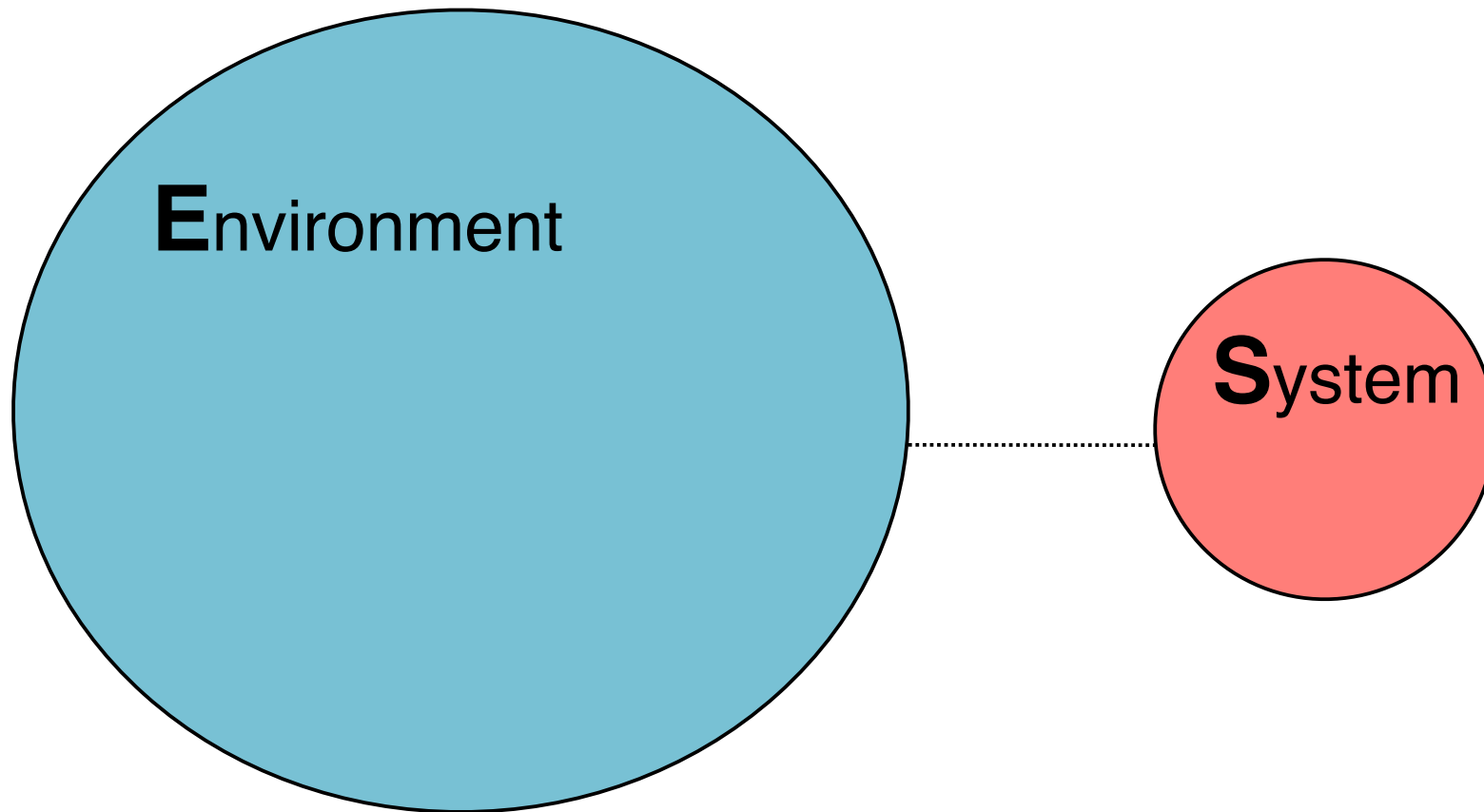
Andrea Smirne, Bassano Vacchini

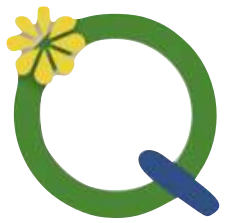


Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation



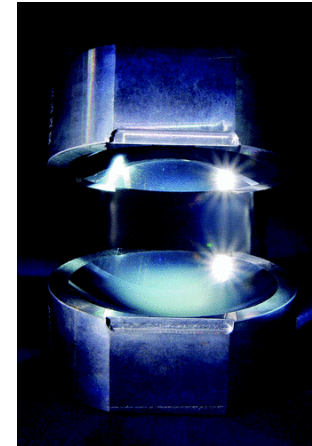
Open quantum systems





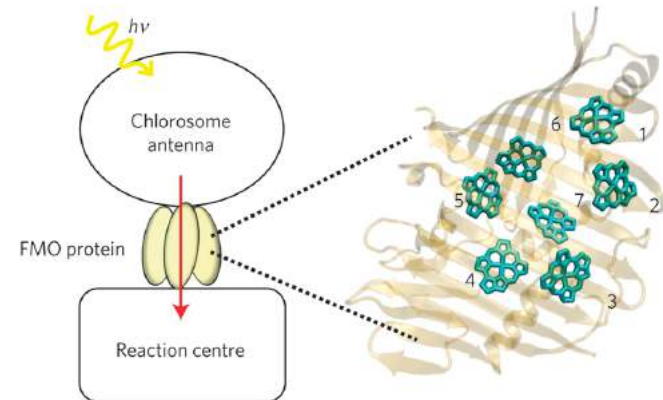
Open quantum systems

quantum optics



Cavity Quantum Electrodynamics¹

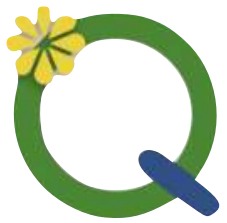
biophysics



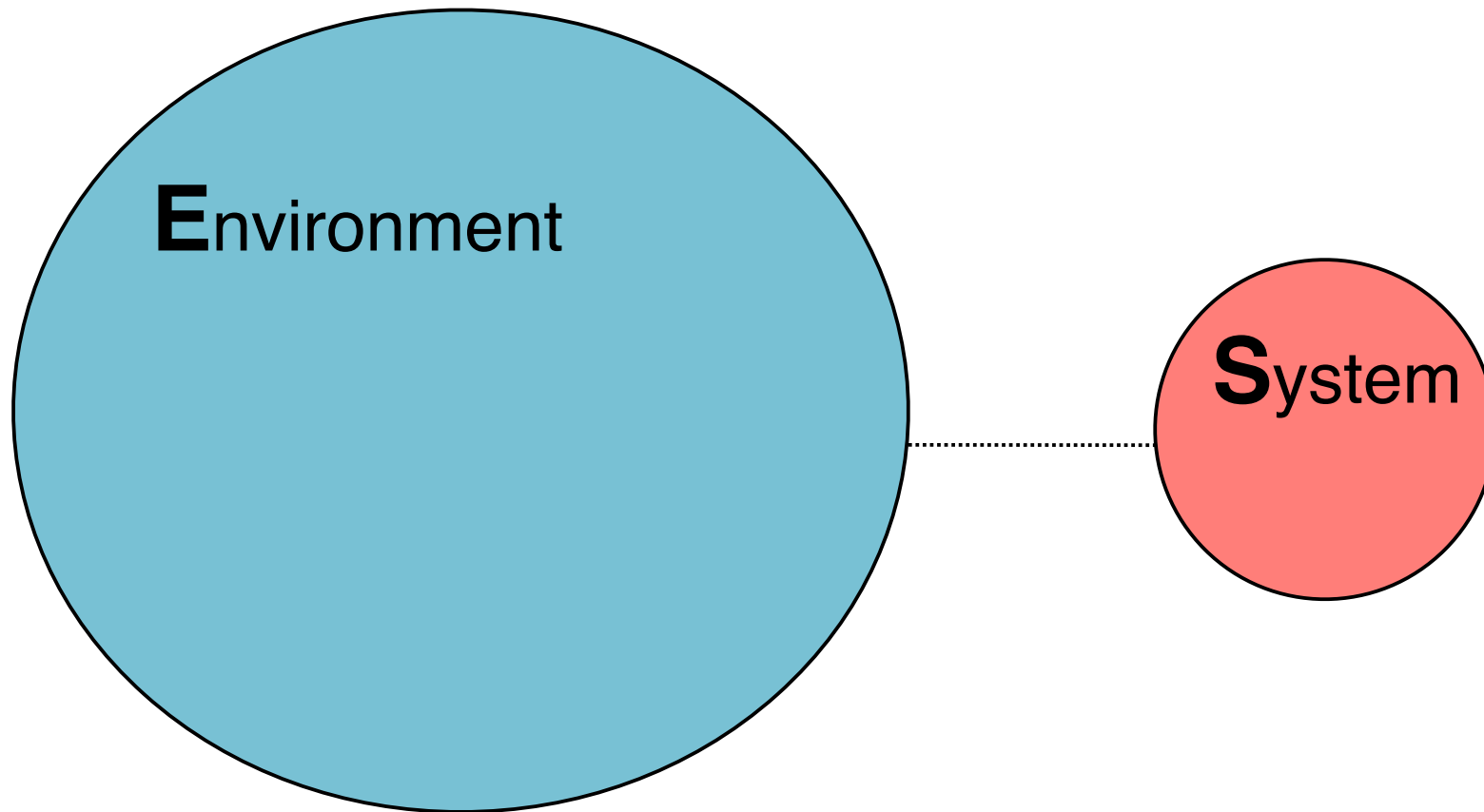
Photosynthesis²

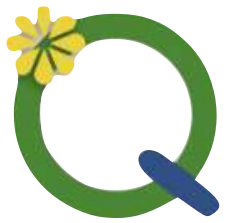
1. S. Haroche, Rev. Mod. Phys. 85, 1083 (2013)

2. M. Sarovar, A. Ishizaki, G. R. Fleming, K. B. Whaley, Nature Physics 6, 462 (2010)

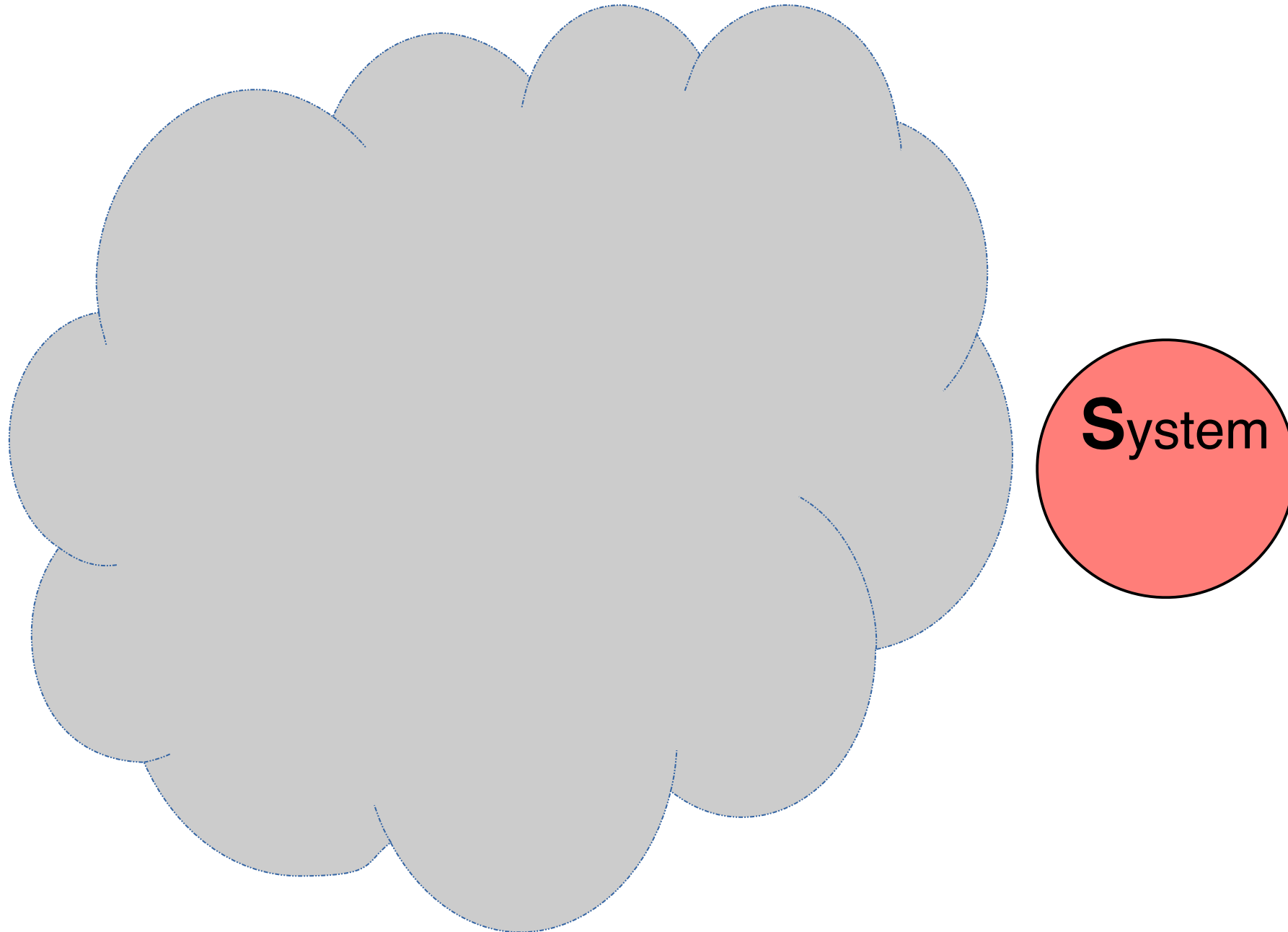


Open quantum systems

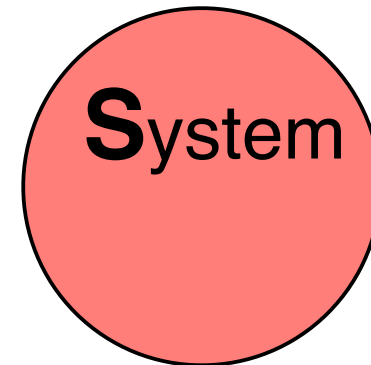
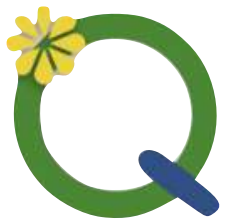


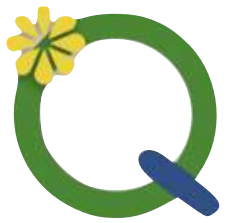


Open quantum systems

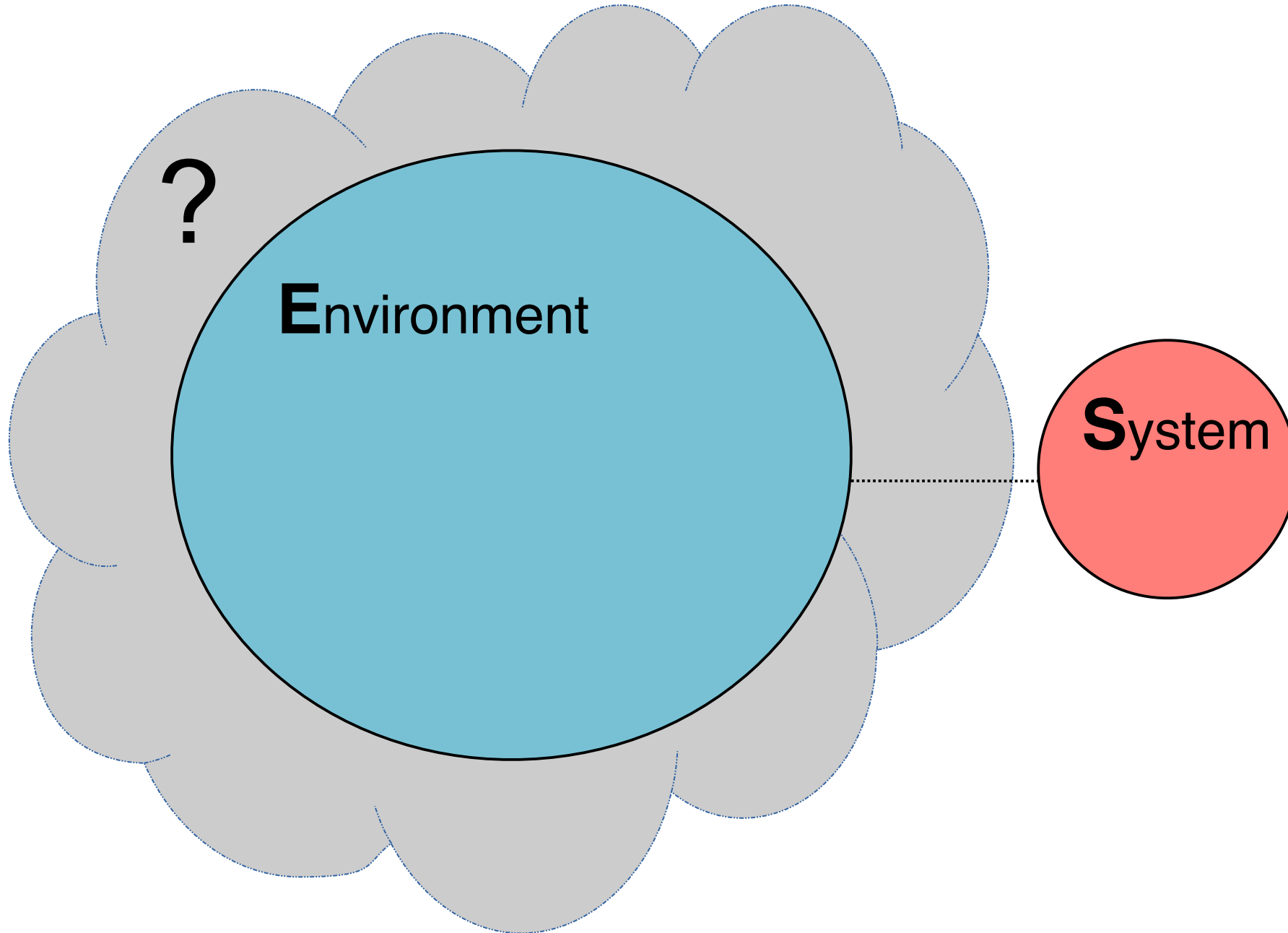


Open quantum systems

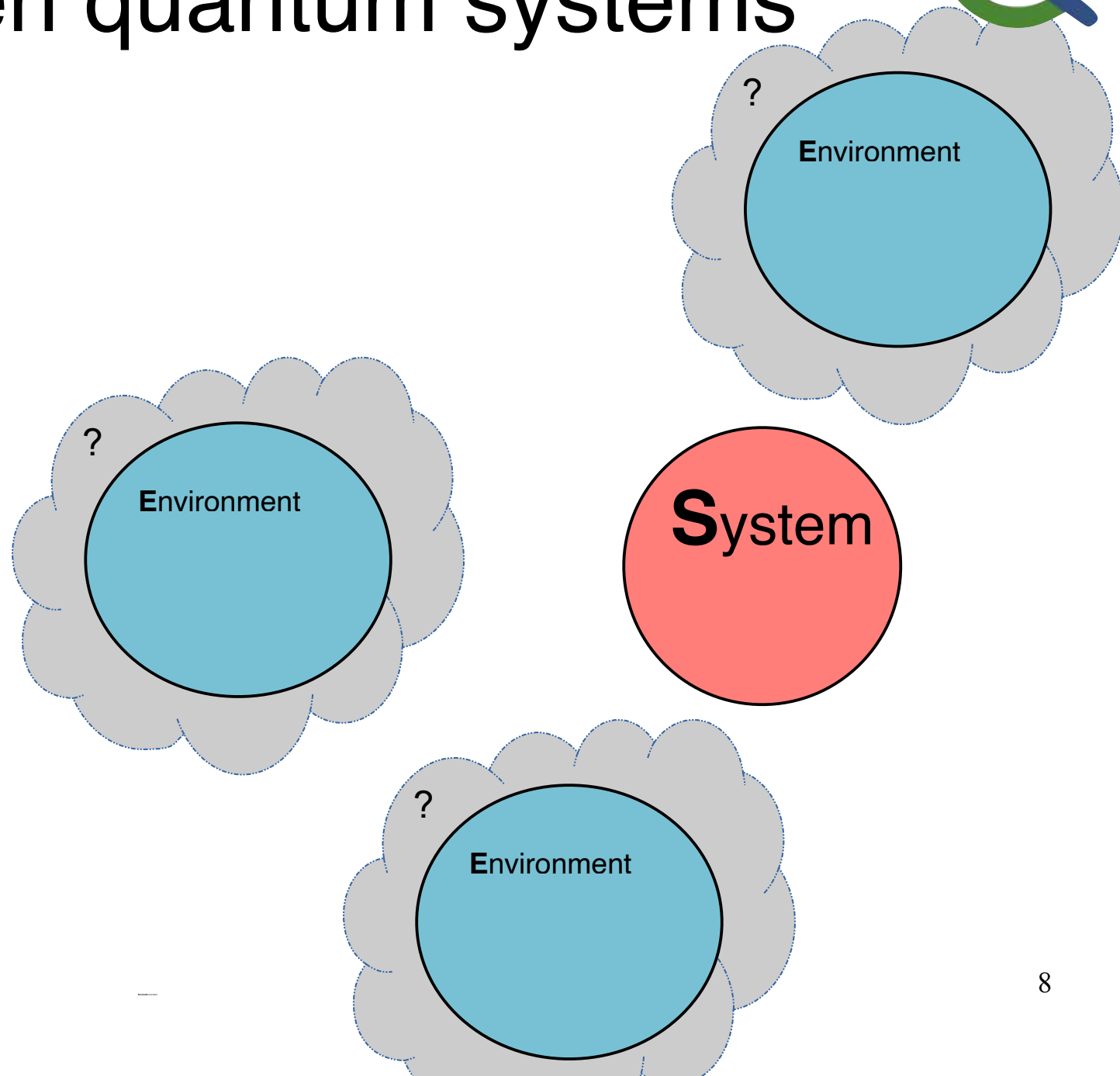
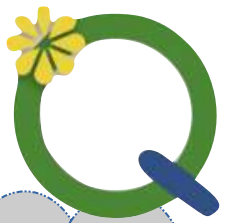


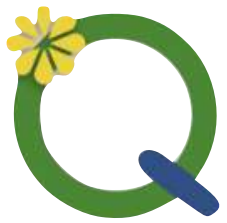


Open quantum systems

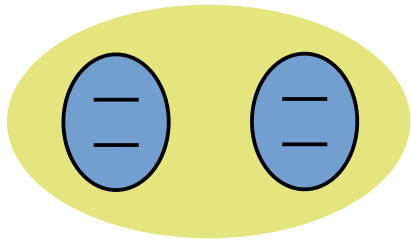


Open quantum systems

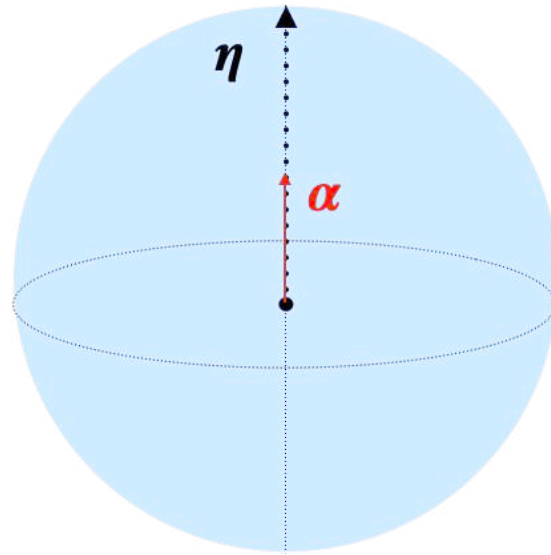




Qubit pure dephasing

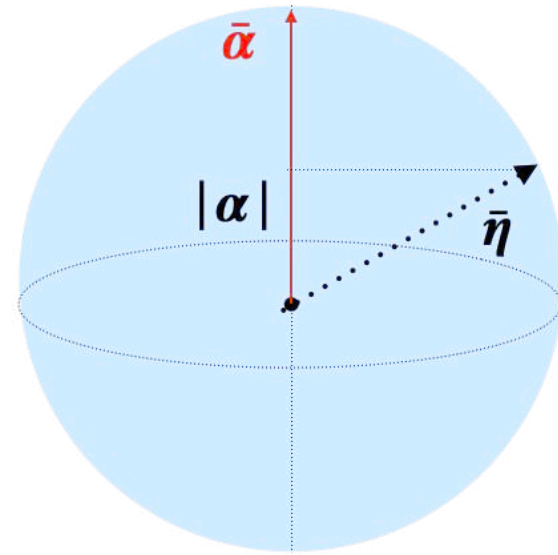


$$H_I = g\sigma_z \otimes B$$



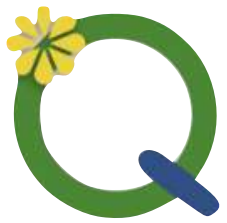
$$B = \eta \cdot \sigma$$

$$\rho_E(0) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \alpha \cdot \sigma)$$

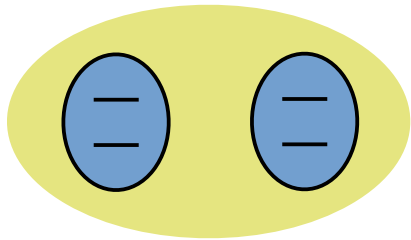


$$\bar{B} = \bar{\eta} \cdot \bar{\sigma}$$

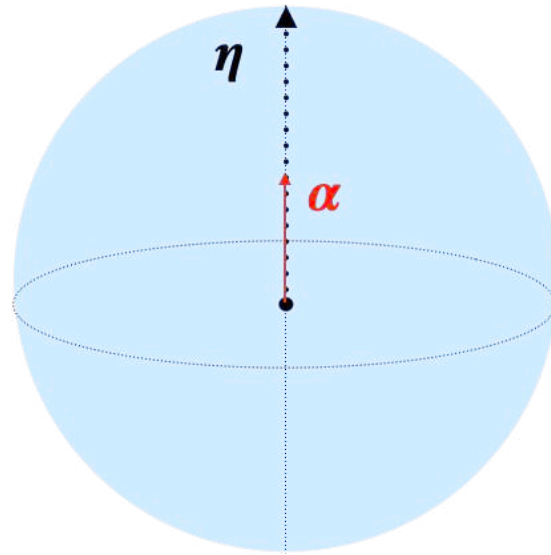
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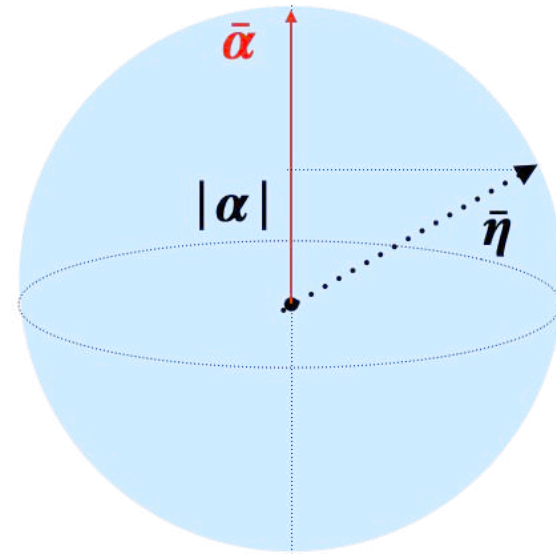


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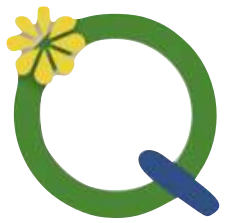
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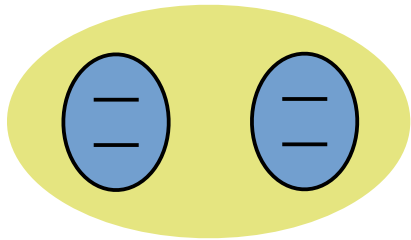


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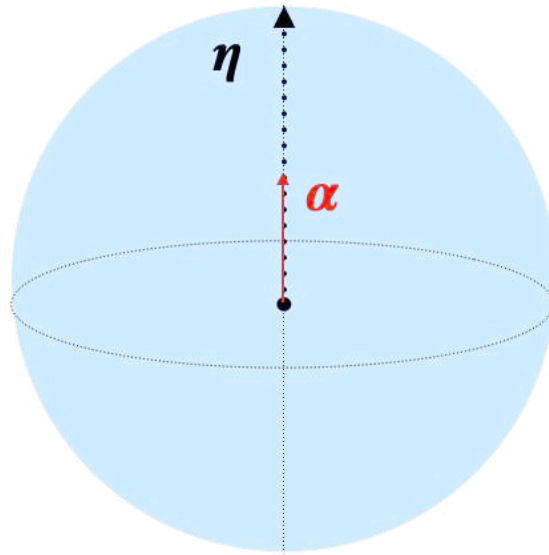
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Qubit pure dephasing

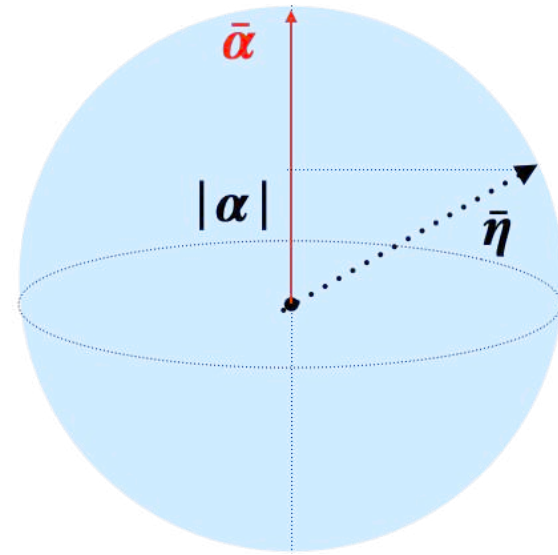


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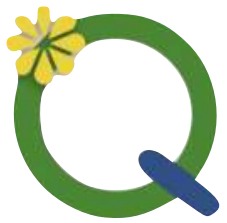
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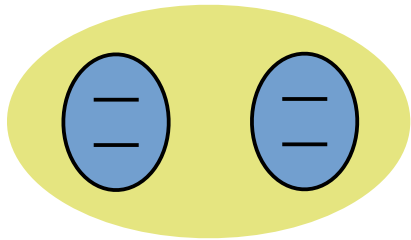


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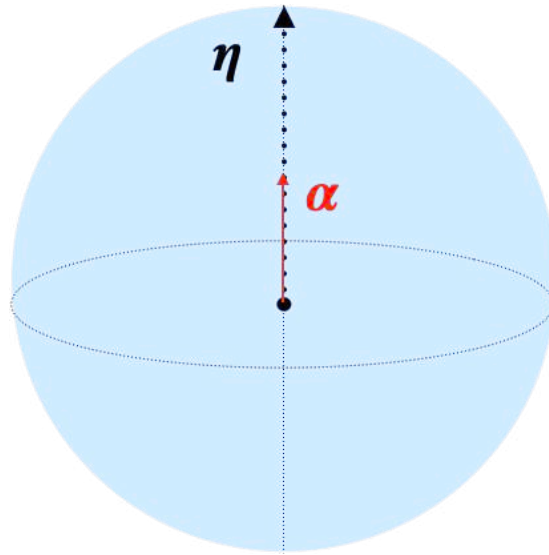
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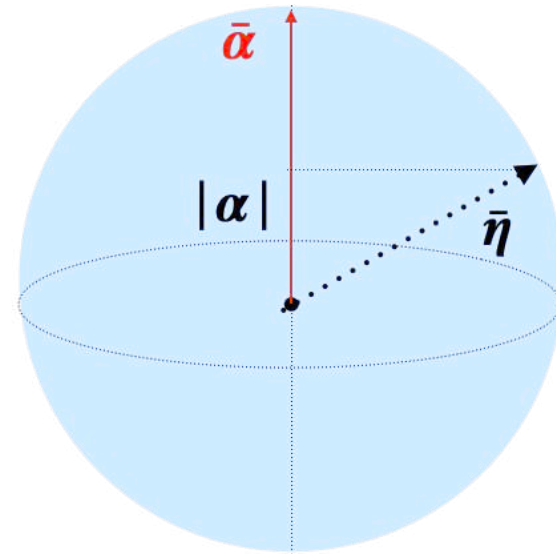


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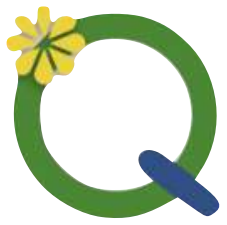
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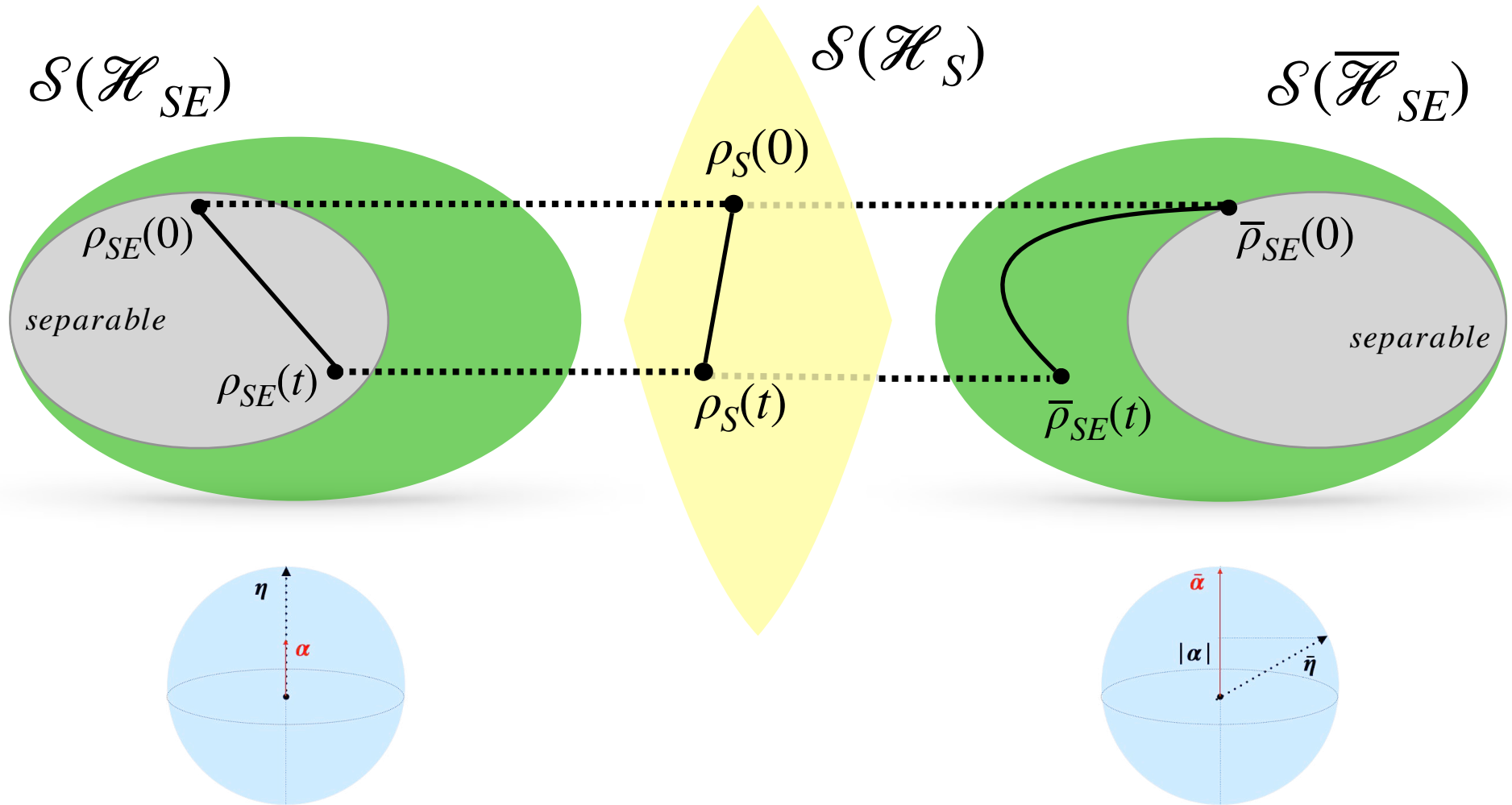
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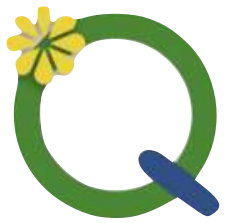
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$$\eta \cdot \alpha = \bar{\eta} \cdot \bar{\alpha}$$

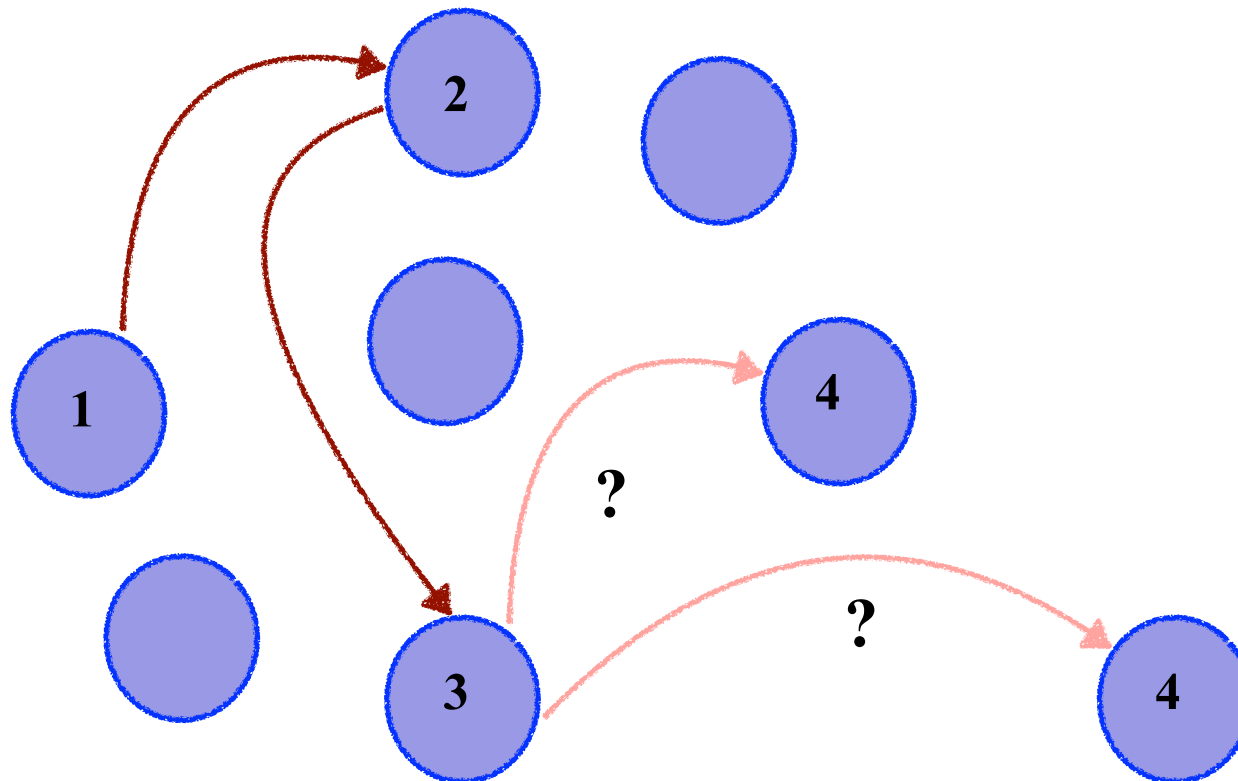


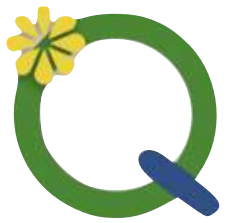
Qubit pure dephasing



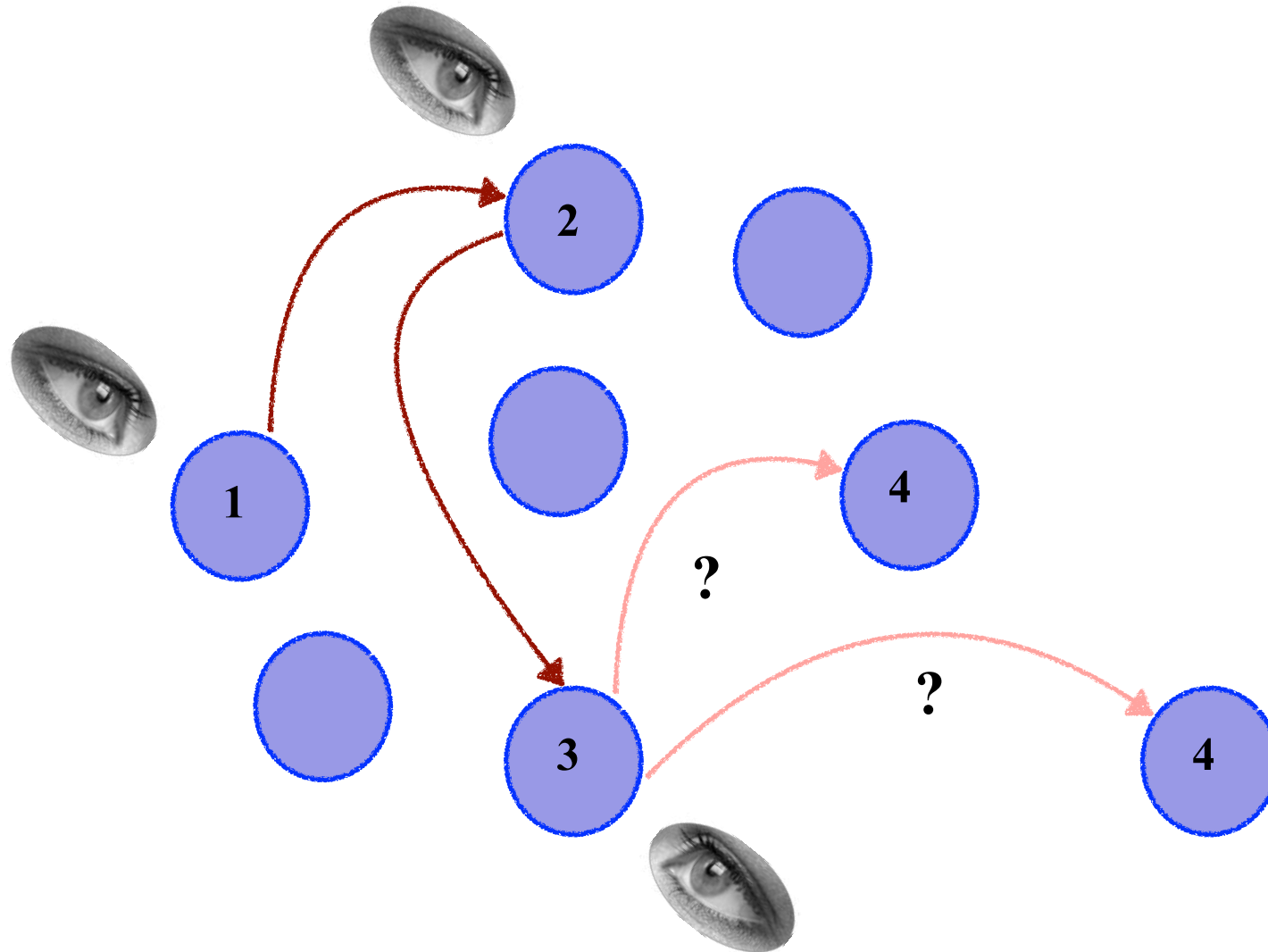


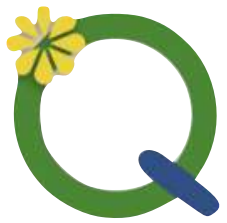
Non-Markovianity



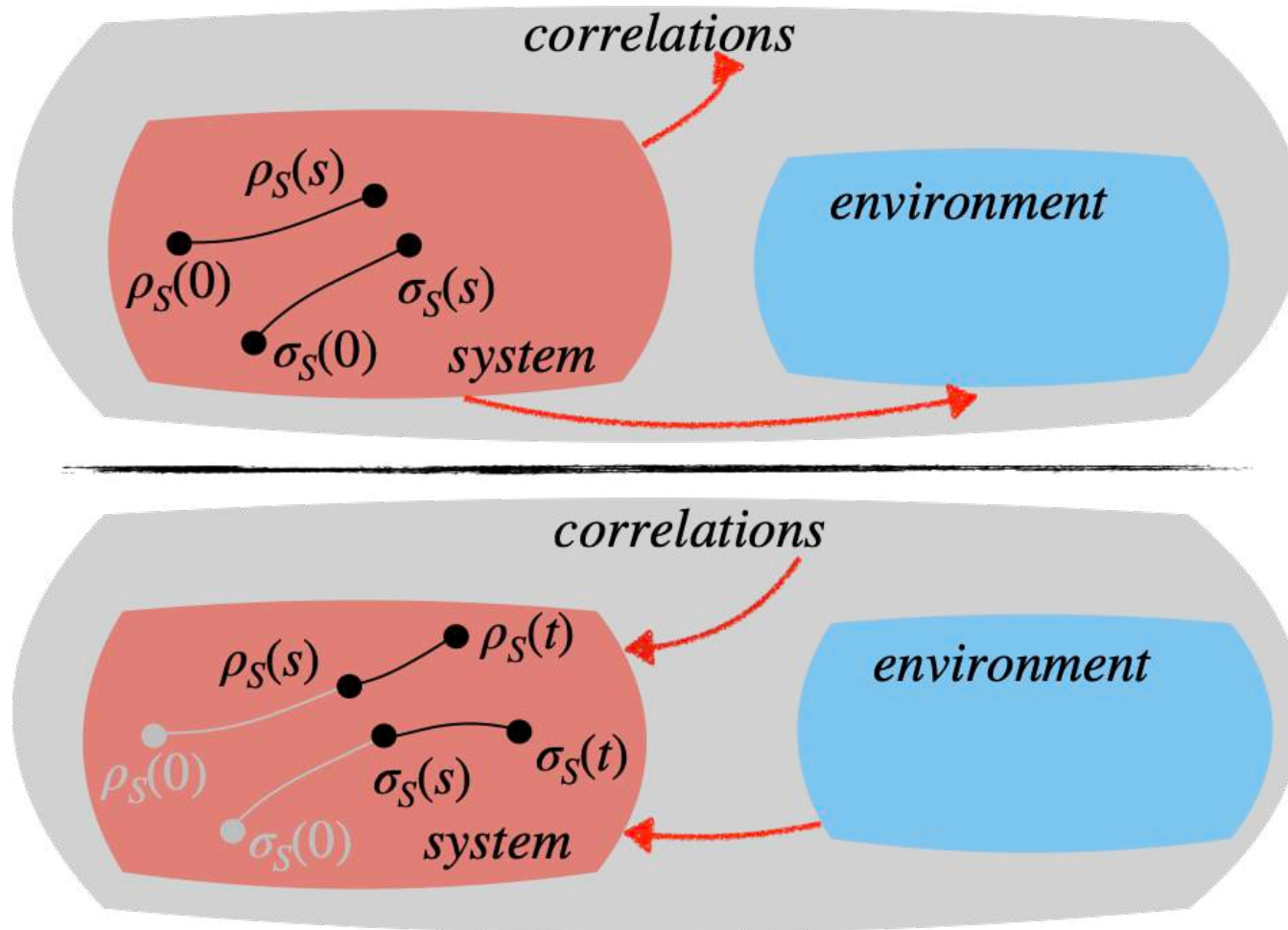


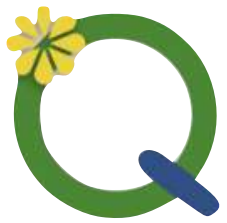
Non-Markovianity





Quantum non-Markovianity

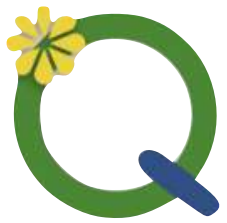




Trace distance

$$D(\varrho, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} |\varrho - \sigma|$$

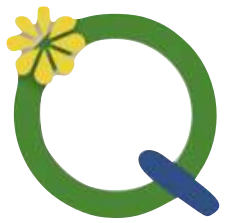
$$\begin{aligned} D(\varrho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - D(\varrho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) &\leq D(\varrho_E(s), \sigma_E(s)) + D(\varrho(s), \varrho_S(s) \otimes \varrho_E(s)) \\ &\quad + D(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s)) \end{aligned}$$



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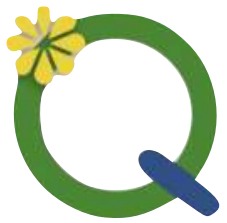
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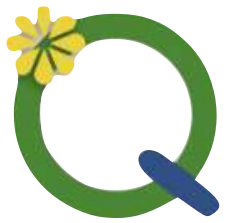
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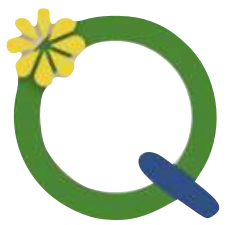
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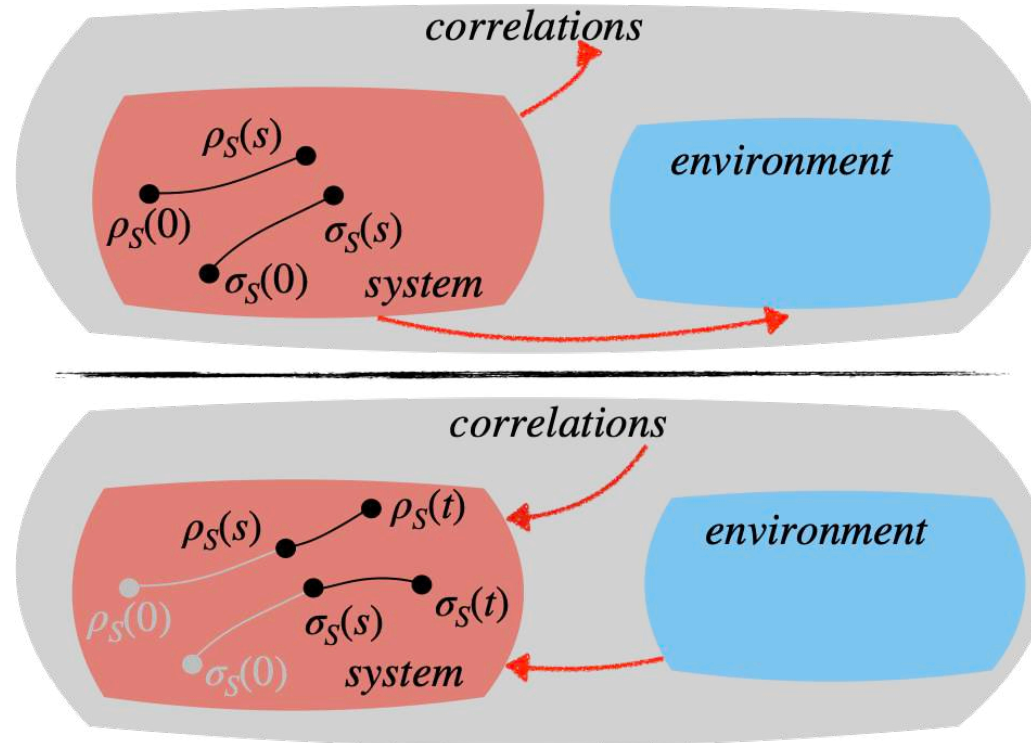
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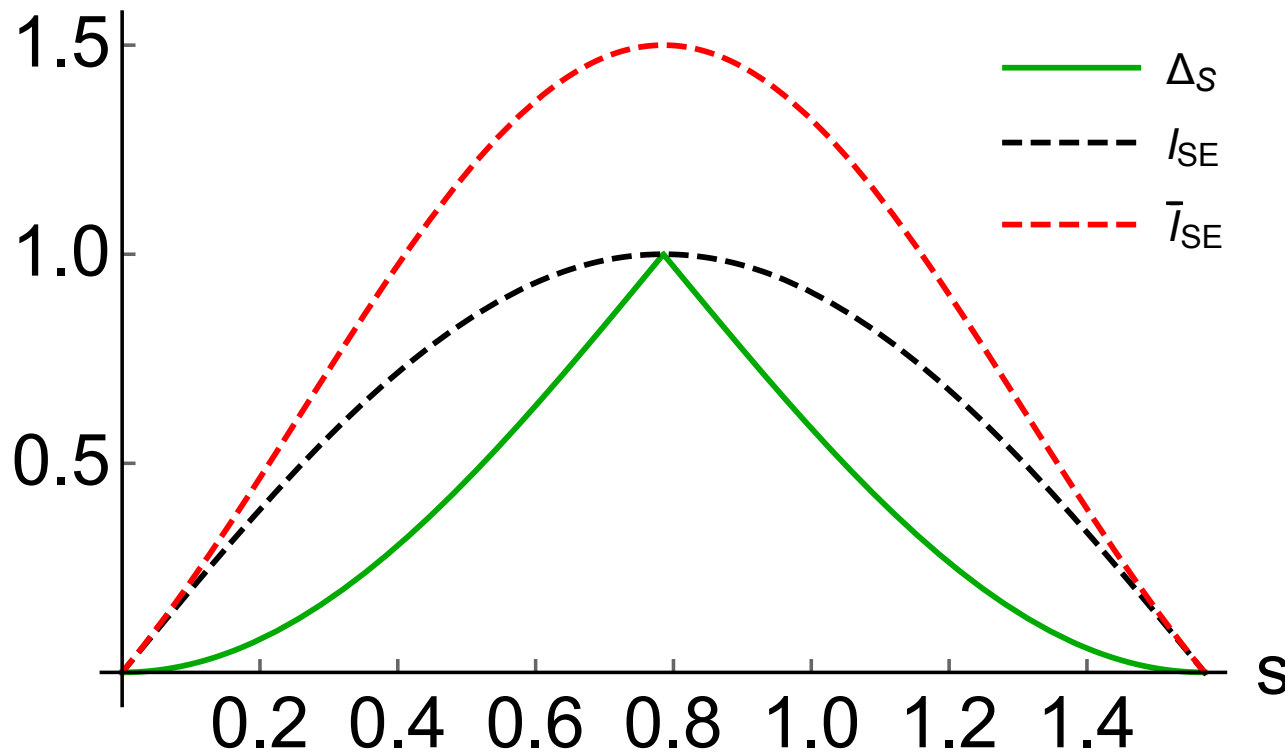
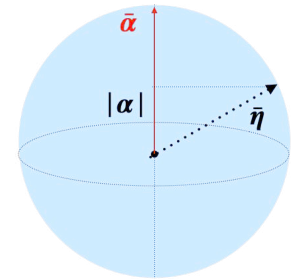
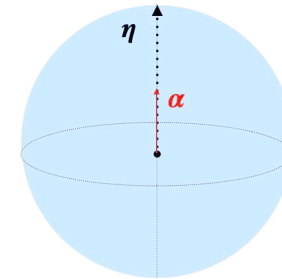
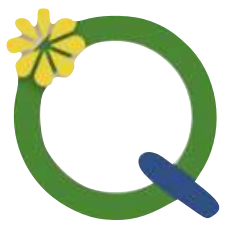


Quantum non-Markovianity

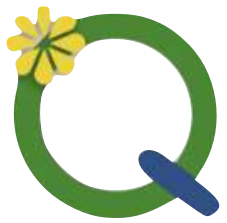


$$D(\rho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - D(\rho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) \leq D(\rho_E(s), \sigma_E(s)) + D(\rho(s), \rho_S(s) \otimes \rho_E(s)) \\ + D(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))$$

Qubit pure dephasing



Quantum non-Markovianity

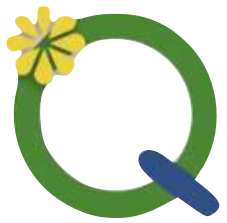


For the proof essential:

- bounded

$$0 \leq D(\rho, \sigma) \leq 1$$

Quantum non-Markovianity



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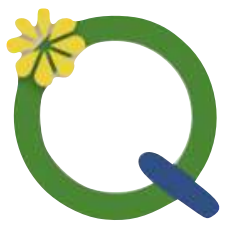
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$$0 \leq D(\rho, \sigma) \leq 1$$

- contractivity under complete positive maps

$$D(\phi(\rho), \phi(\sigma)) \leq D(\rho, \sigma)$$

Quantum non-Markovianity



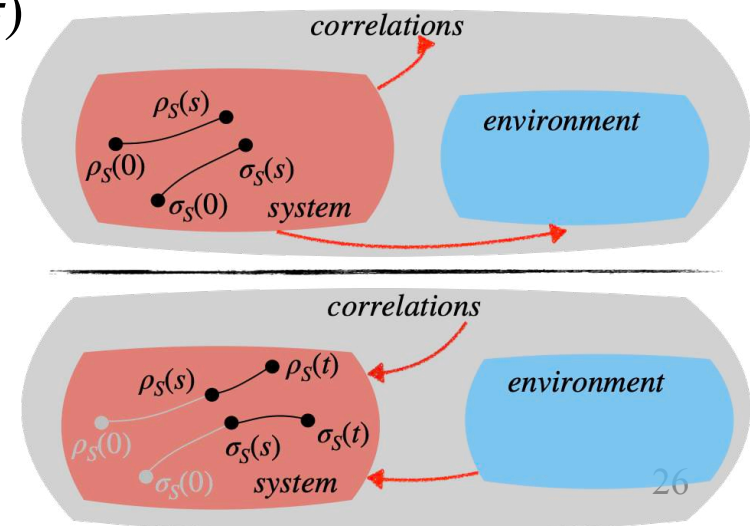
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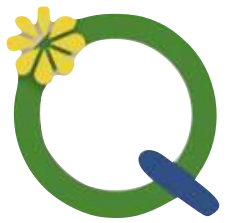
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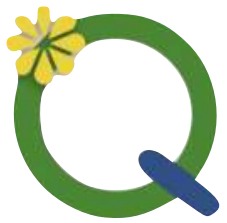
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- contractivity under complete positive maps

$$D(\phi(\rho), \phi(\sigma)) \leq D(\rho, \sigma)$$

- triangle inequality

$$D(\rho, \sigma) \leq D(\rho, \tau) + D(\tau, \sigma)$$



Quantum relative entropy

$$S(\rho, \sigma) = \text{tr}(\rho(\log(\rho) - \log(\sigma)))$$

~~- bounded~~

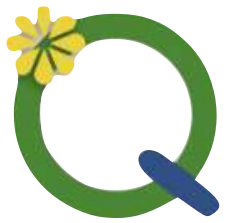
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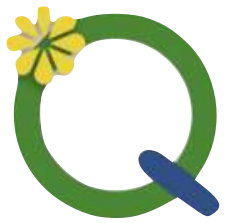
~~- triangle inequality~~

$$\del{S(\rho, \sigma) \leq S(\rho, \tau) + S(\tau, \sigma)}$$



Telescopic relative entropy

$$S_{\mu}(\rho, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\log(1/\mu)} S(\rho, \mu\rho + (1 - \mu)\sigma), \quad 0 < \mu < 1$$



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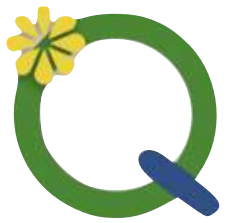
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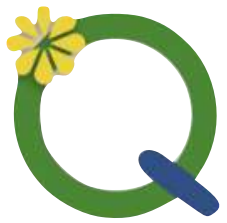
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- quasi-triangle inequalities

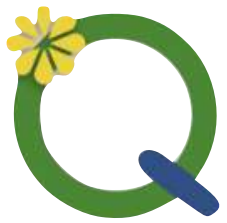
$$S_{\mu}(\sigma, \rho) - S_{\mu}(\tau, \rho) \leq 1 - S_{\mu}(1, D(\sigma, \tau)),$$

$$S_{\mu}(\rho, \sigma) - S_{\mu}(\rho, \tau) \leq D(\rho, \tau) - S_{\mu}(D(\rho, \tau), 1)$$



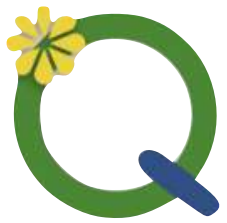
Telescopic relative entropy

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\mu}(\varrho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - S_{\mu}(\varrho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) \leq & \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2\mu^2 \log^3(1/\mu)}} \left(\sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\varrho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\varrho(s), \varrho_S(s) \otimes \varrho_E(s))} + \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))} \right) \end{aligned}$$



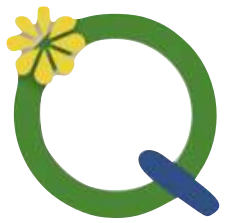
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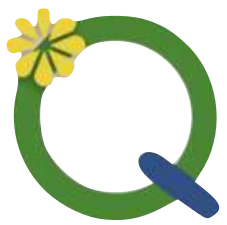
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$$\begin{aligned} S_{\mu}(\varrho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - S_{\mu}(\varrho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2\mu^2 \log^3(1/\mu)}} \left(\sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\varrho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\varrho(s), \varrho_S(s) \otimes \varrho_E(s))} + \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))} \right) \end{aligned}$$



Telescopic relative entropy

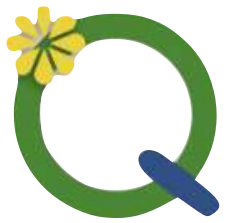
$$\begin{aligned} S_\mu(\rho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - S_\mu(\rho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2\mu^2 \log^3(1/\mu)}} \left(\sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\rho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\rho(s), \rho_S(s) \otimes \rho_E(s))} + \sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))} \right) \end{aligned}$$



Telescopic relative entropy

$$S_{\mu}(\rho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - S_{\mu}(\rho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2\mu^2 \log^3(1/\mu)}} \left(\sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\rho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} \right)$$

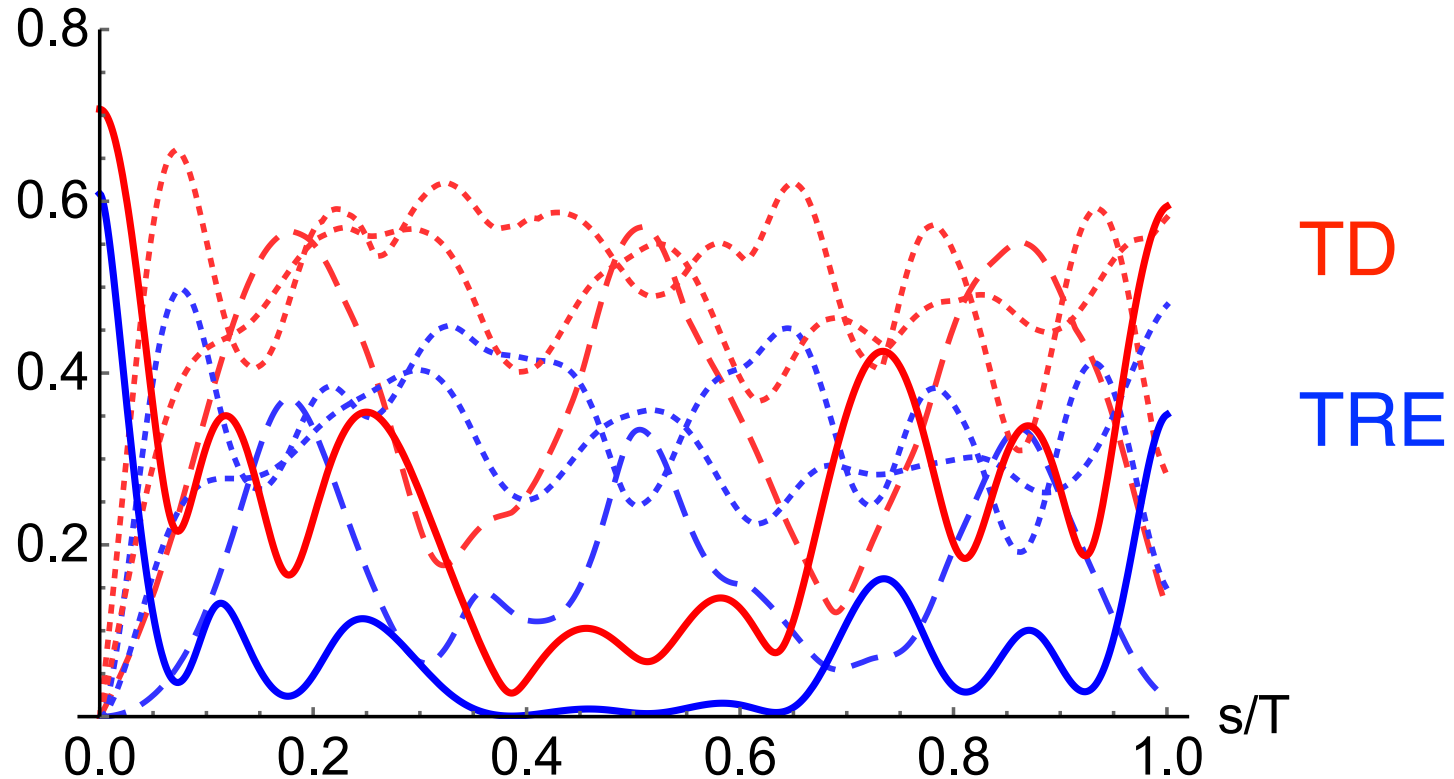
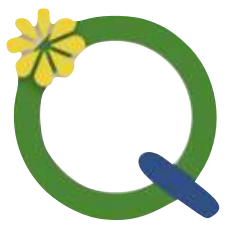
$$+ \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\rho(s), \rho_S(s) \otimes \rho_E(s))} + \sqrt[4]{S_{\mu}(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))}$$



Telescopic relative entropy

$$\begin{aligned} S_\mu(\rho_S(t), \sigma_S(t)) - S_\mu(\rho_S(s), \sigma_S(s)) &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2\mu^2 \log^3(1/\mu)}} \left(\sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\rho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\rho(s), \rho_S(s) \otimes \rho_E(s))} + \sqrt[4]{S_\mu(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))} \right) \end{aligned}$$

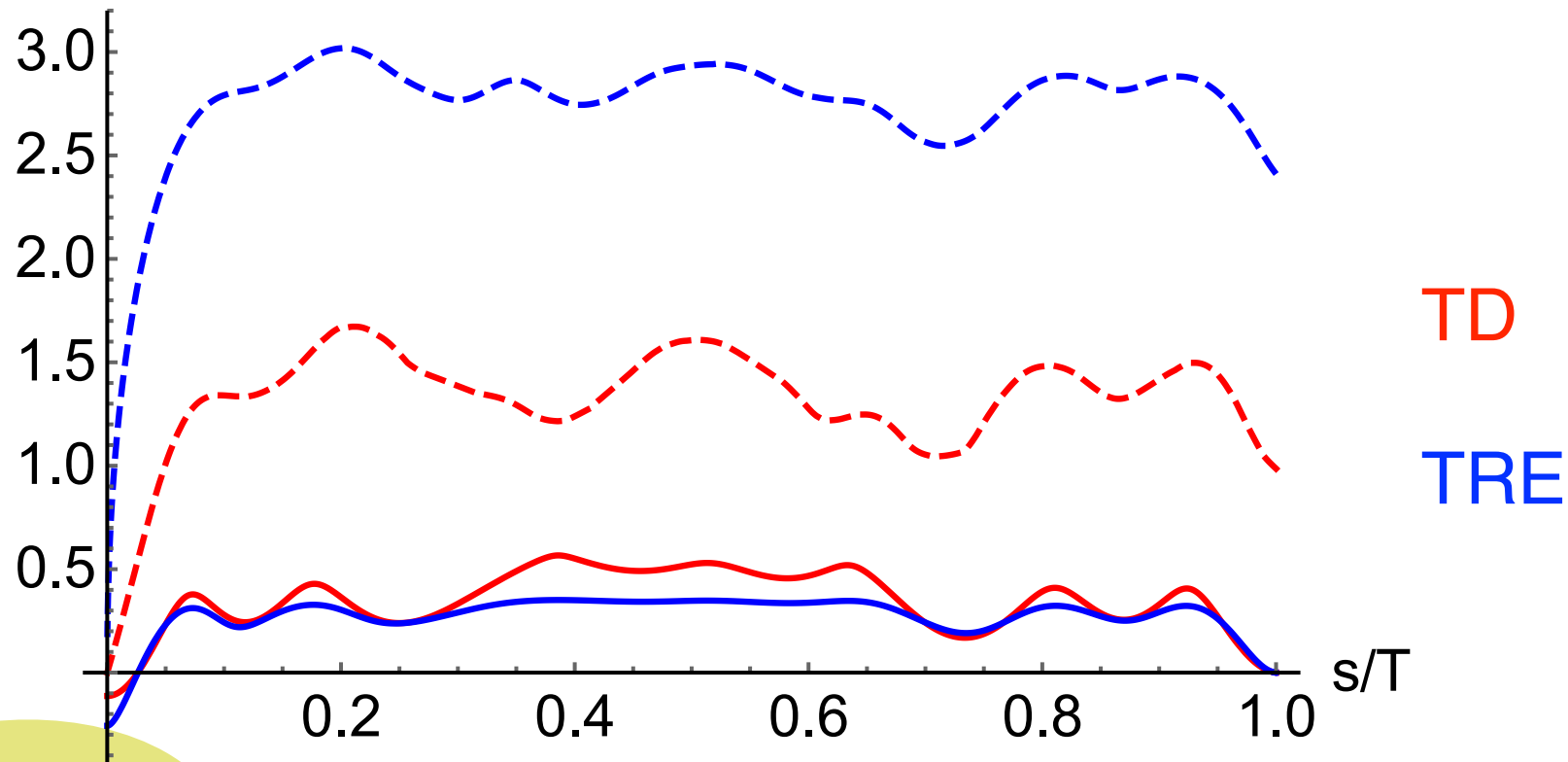
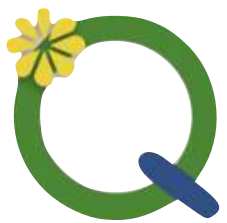
Telescopic relative entropy vs. trace distance



Jaynes-Cummings model

$$H = \omega_s \sigma_z \otimes \mathbb{1} + g(\sigma_+ \otimes b + \sigma_- \otimes b^\dagger) + \omega_E \mathbb{1} \otimes b^\dagger b$$

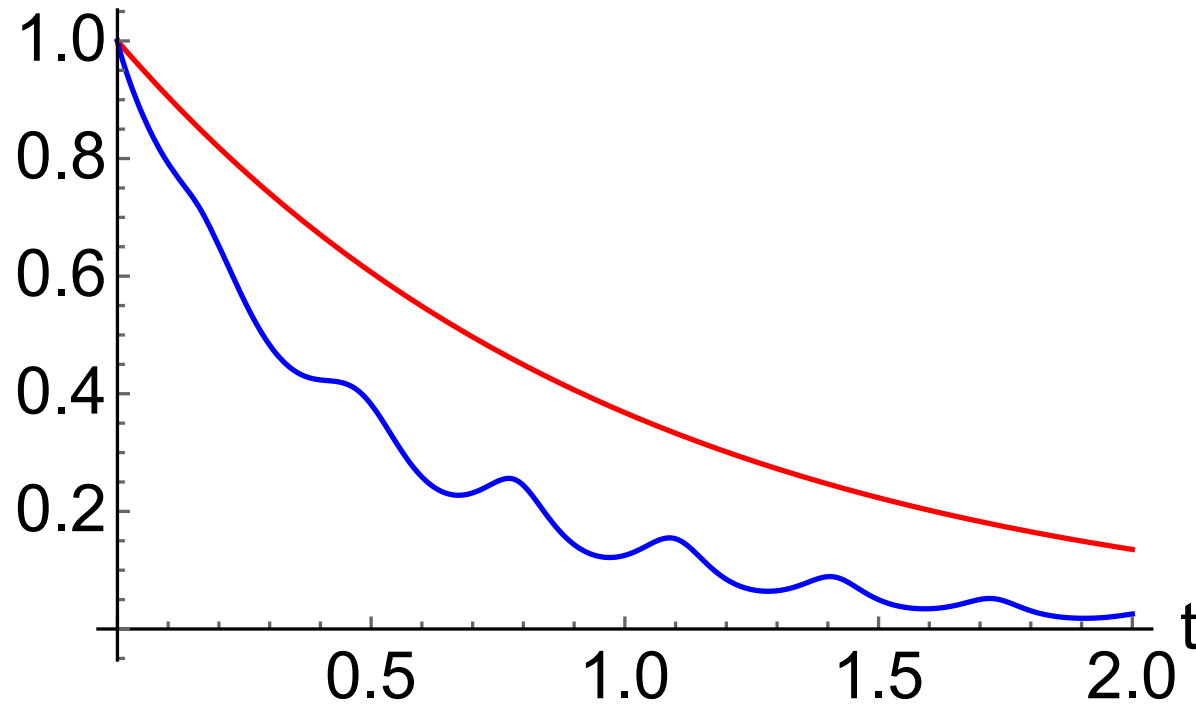
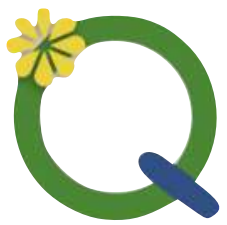
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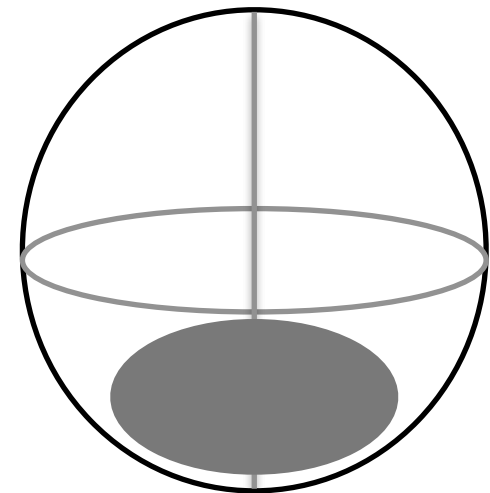
Telescopic relative entropy vs. trace distance

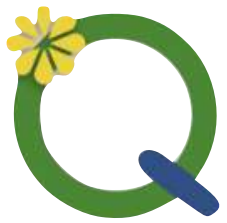


TD

TRE

Nonunital qubit phase covariant dynamics

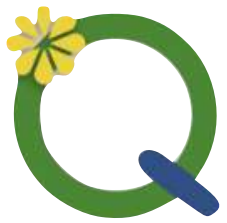




Jensen-Shannon divergence

$$J(\varrho, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \left(S_{1/2}(\varrho, \sigma) + S_{1/2}(\sigma, \varrho) \right)$$

$\sqrt{J(\varrho, \sigma)}$ is a distance

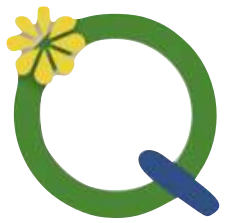


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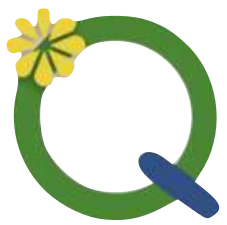
$\sqrt{J(\varrho, \sigma)}$ is a distance

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{J(\varrho_S(t), \sigma_S(t))} - \sqrt{J(\varrho_S(s), \sigma_S(s))} &\leq \sqrt{J(\varrho_E(s), \sigma_E(s))} + \sqrt{J(\varrho(s), \varrho_S(s) \otimes \varrho_E(s))} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{J(\sigma(s), \sigma_S(s) \otimes \sigma_E(s))} \end{aligned}$$



Outlook

- Measure of non-Markovianity: optimal states
- Use for detection of initial correlations



Thanks for your attention!