

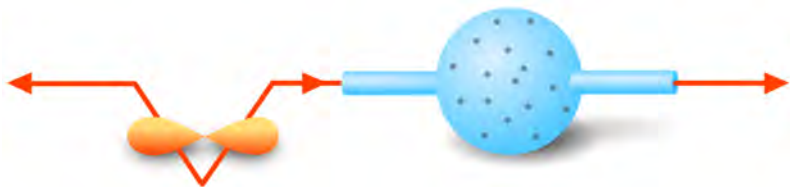
Experimental entanglement recovery by thermal environment probing

**Ivo Straka, Martina Miková, Michal Mičuda,
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Palacký University Olomouc

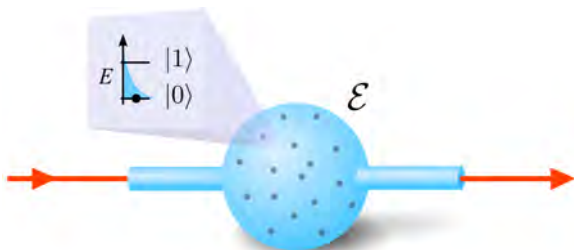
Entanglement transfer through noisy environment



Multi-qubit environment \mathcal{E} :

$$\mathcal{E} = (1 - p_T)|0\rangle\langle 0| + p_T|1\rangle\langle 1|$$

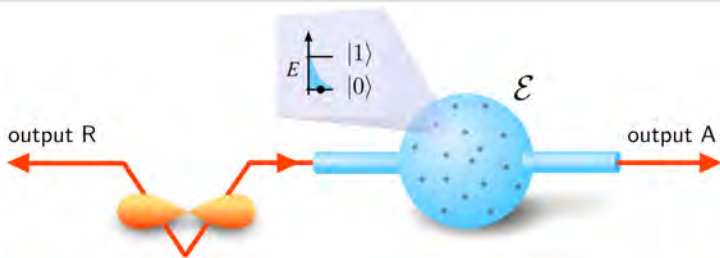
$$p_T = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}\right)}$$



Incoherent environment:

qubits do not interfere or interact with another qubits

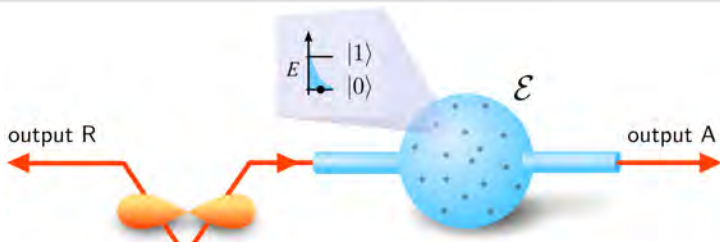
Entanglement transfer through incoherent environment—cooling limit



Input state $|\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle|1\rangle - |1\rangle|0\rangle)$

Output state $\rho_{R,A} = P_S |\Psi^-\rangle_{R,A} \langle \Psi^-| + (1 - P_S) \frac{1_R}{2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_A$

Entanglement transfer through incoherent environment—cooling limit



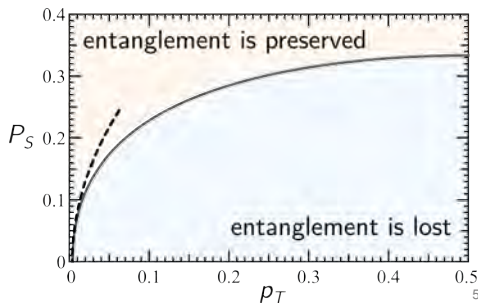
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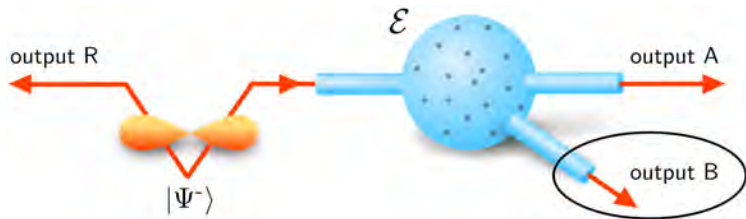
The state remains entangled if

$$P_S > \frac{\sqrt{p_T(1-p_T)}}{1 + \sqrt{p_T(1-p_T)}}$$

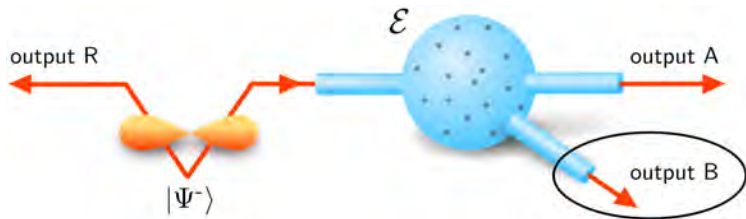
$$\frac{p_T}{P_S^2} < 1 \text{ for } p_T \ll 1$$



Using additional environment probing



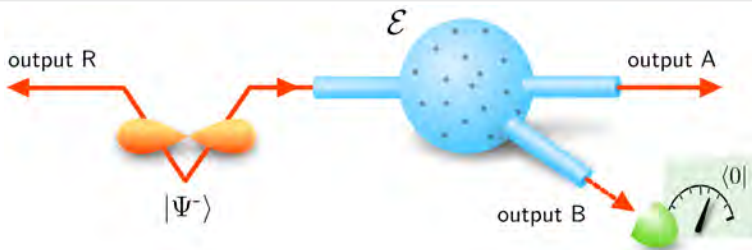
Using additional environment probing



Three possible processes—**success, flip, and loss**

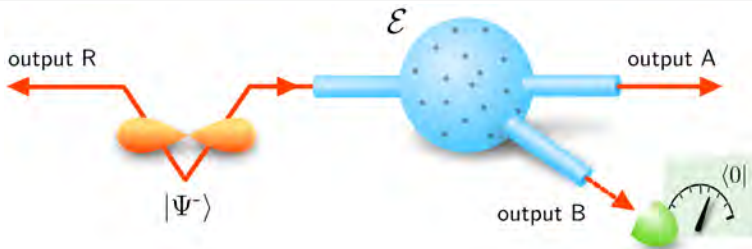
	R	A	B	state
P_S	●	●	●	$ \Psi^-\rangle_{RA} \langle \Psi^- \otimes \mathcal{E}_B$
P_F	●	●	●	$ \Psi^-\rangle_{RB} \langle \Psi^- \otimes \mathcal{E}_A$
P_L	●	●	●	$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1}_R \otimes \mathcal{E}_A \otimes \mathcal{E}_B$

$$P_S + P_F + P_L = 1$$



Projecting channel A to environment's ground state gives

$$\rho_{R,A} \propto (1 - p_T) P_S |\Psi^-\rangle_{R,A} \langle \Psi^-| + \frac{1}{2} P_F |1\rangle_R \langle 1| \otimes \mathcal{E}_A + (1 - p_T) P_L \frac{1}{2} 1_R \otimes \mathcal{E}_A$$



Projecting channel A to environment's ground state gives

$$\rho_{R,A} \propto (1 - p_T) P_S |\Psi^-\rangle_{R,A} \langle \Psi^-| + \frac{1}{2} P_F |1\rangle_R \langle 1| \otimes \mathcal{E}_A + (1 - p_T) P_L \frac{1}{2} 1_R \otimes \mathcal{E}_A$$

The state remains entangled if

$$P_S > \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{p_T P_L (4 - 3p_T P_L)} - p_T P_L \right)$$

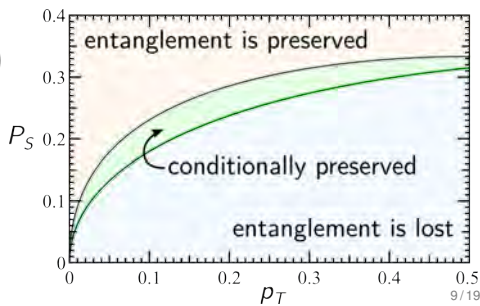
$$\frac{p_T P_L}{P_S^2} < 1 \text{ for } p_T \ll 1$$

$P_L = 0$ for single particle environment

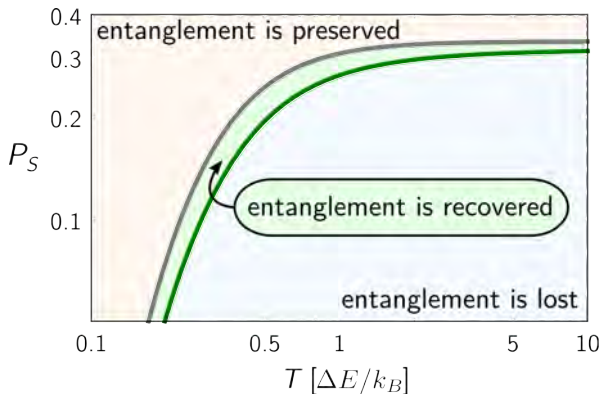
[F. Sciarrino et al., PRA 79, 060304(R) (2009)]

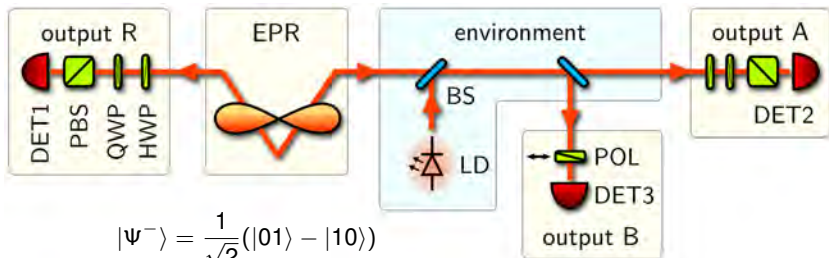
[M. Gavenda et al., PRA 81, 022313 (2010)]

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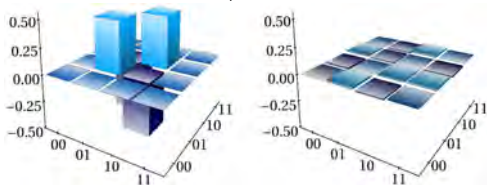


Conditional entanglement recovery at low temperature limit





$$|\Psi^-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$

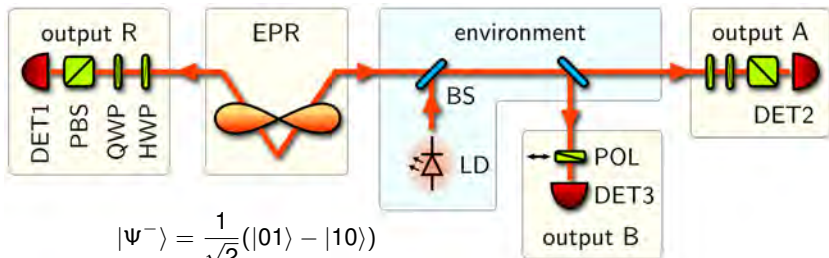


$$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}) \gtrsim 98\%$$

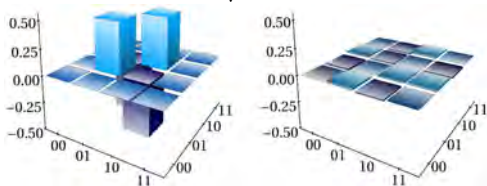
$|0\rangle$ conditioning (or Tr)

Experimental features:

- 3-fold coincidences of independent sources
- Full tomography
- Coincidence window
- Noise depolarization



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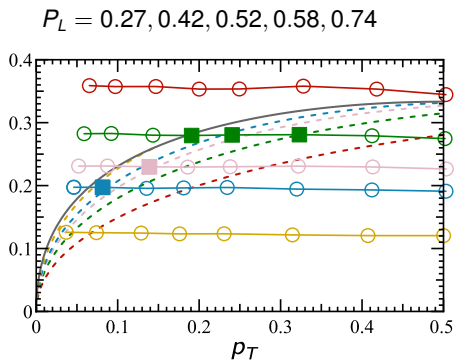
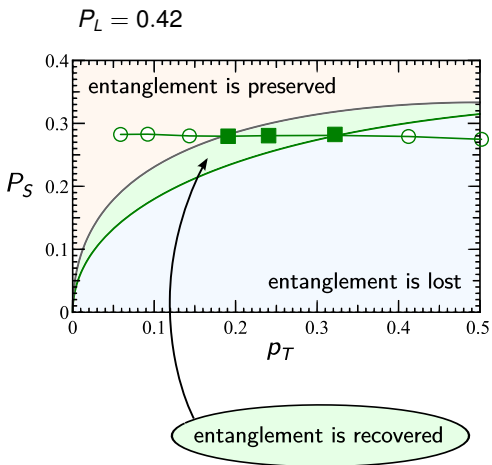
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Model of the simulator:

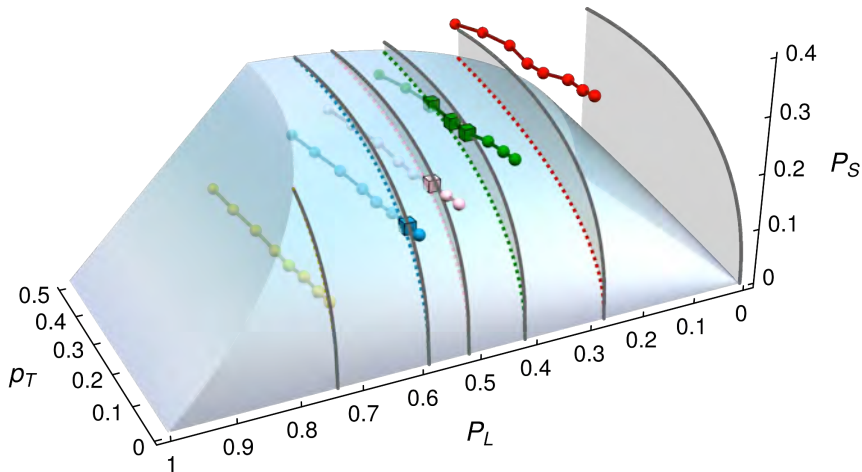
$$p_{RS} \propto (1 - p_T) |\psi^-\rangle_{RA} \langle \psi^-| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes \mathcal{E}_A + (1 - p_T) \tilde{P}_L \frac{1_R}{2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_A, \quad \tilde{P}_L \propto \frac{\tau R_S R_N}{R_{\psi^-}}$$

Results of the photonic simulation



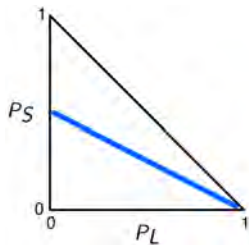
I. Straka et al., [arXiv:1509.03144](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.03144) (2015)

Simulation results—full parametric space

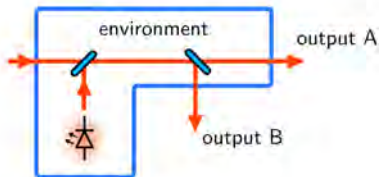


Model of the simulator:

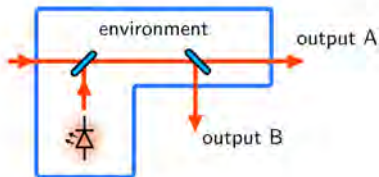
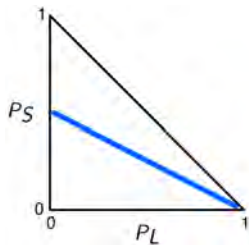
$$\rho_{RS} \propto (1 - p_T) |\Psi^-\rangle_{RA} \langle \Psi^-| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes \mathcal{E}_A + (1 - p_T) \tilde{P}_L \frac{1_R}{2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_A, \quad \tilde{P}_L \propto \frac{\tau R_S R_N}{R_{\psi^-}}$$



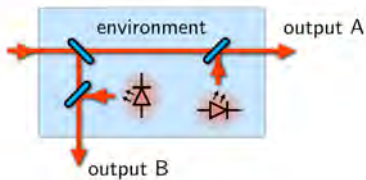
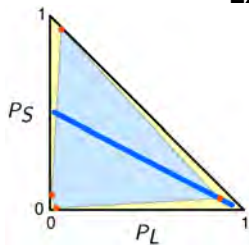
Basic simulator



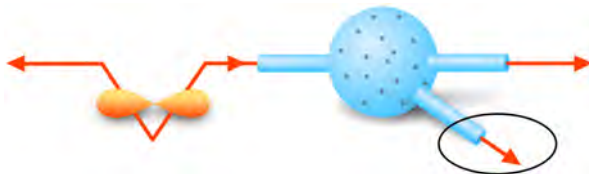
Basic simulator



Extended simulator



Entanglement transfer through noisy environment



- Multi-qubit incoherent environment
- Environment probing
- Unconditional and conditional cooling limits
- Photonic simulator
- Channel parameters accessible to the simulation

I. Straka et al., [arXiv:1509.03144](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.03144) (2015)

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Thank you for your attention