

# Verifying genuine multipartite entanglement of the whole from its separable parts



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# Collaboration

## Theory:

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## Experiment:



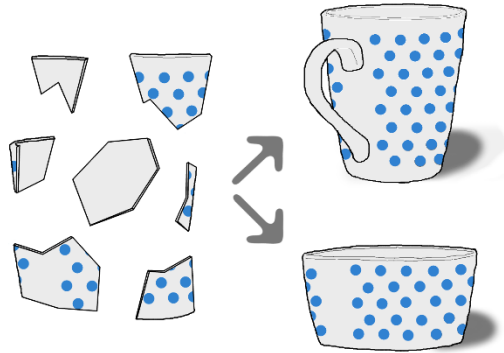
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# Introduction

Inference of a global property of the whole from fragments.



Inference of a global property of a composite quantum system from reduced density matrices (marginals).

- Experiments with composite systems involving many subsystems.
- Separability and security criteria, calculation of some entanglement measures. (Extensibility of  $\rho_{AB}$ :  $\exists \rho_{ABE}, \text{Tr}_E(\rho_{ABE}) = \rho_{AB}$ .)

# Inference of entanglement from marginals

Pure bipartite state:

Mixed  $\rho_A \rightarrow |\psi\rangle_{AB} \neq |\chi\rangle_A |\phi\rangle_B$  (entanglement).

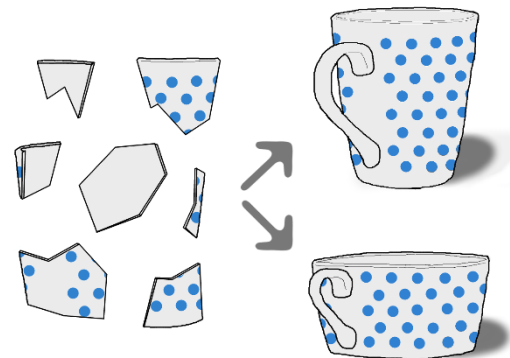
Mixed bipartite state:

$\rho_A$  and  $\rho_B$  compatible with  $\rho_A \otimes \rho_B$  (inconclusive).

## Three systems A, B, C:

Entangled  $\rho_{AB} \rightarrow \rho_{ABC}$  entangled across  $A|BC$  cut.

Can we infer a property from parts that do not have the property?



# “Emergent” entanglement from separable marginals

G. Tóth, Phys. Rev. A **71**, 010301 (2005);

G. Tóth et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 250405 (2007).

Counterexample:  $\frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|)$  compatible with  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$  and  $\frac{1}{2}(|000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|)$ .

Genuine multipartite entanglement (GME):

$$\rho \neq p_1 \rho_{A|BC}^{\text{sep}} + p_2 \rho_{B|AC}^{\text{sep}} + p_3 \rho_{C|AB}^{\text{sep}} \quad (\text{biseparable state}),$$

$$\rho_{X|Y}^{\text{sep}} = \sum_i p_i \rho_X^{(i)} \otimes \rho_Y^{(i)} \quad (\text{separable state}).$$

**Can we infer GME from separable marginals?**

$\exists$  separable  $\{\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC}, \rho_{AC}\}$  compatible only with GME  $\rho_{ABC}$ .

(L. Chen et al., PRA **90**, 042314 (2014))

# Theory

State: 
$$\rho = \frac{2}{3}|\xi\rangle\langle\xi| + \frac{1}{3}|\bar{W}\rangle\langle\bar{W}|,$$

$$|\xi\rangle = \frac{1}{3}(e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}|001\rangle + e^{-i\frac{\pi}{3}}|010\rangle - |100\rangle) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|111\rangle,$$
$$|\bar{W}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|011\rangle + |101\rangle + |110\rangle).$$

(N. Miklin et al., PRA **93**, 020104 (2016))

Separable marginals: 
$$\min[\text{eig}(\rho_{jk}^{T_j})] = 0.0037.$$

GME witness: 
$$W = W^\dagger,$$
$$\text{Tr}(\rho W) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all biseparable } \rho,$$
$$\text{Tr}(\rho W) < 0 \quad \text{for some } \rho.$$

SDP:     minimize      $\text{Tr}(\rho W)$   
                           $W, P_M, Q_M$

subject to      $\text{Tr}(W) = 1,$

$$W = \sum_{i,j=0}^3 w_{ij}^{(AB)} \sigma_i^{(A)} \otimes \sigma_j^{(B)} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{(C)} + \text{permutations},$$

and for all bipartitions  $M|\overline{M},$

$$W = P_M + Q_M^{T_M}, \quad P_M \geq 0, \quad Q_M \geq 0.$$

$$\text{Tr}(\rho W) \doteq -1.98 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

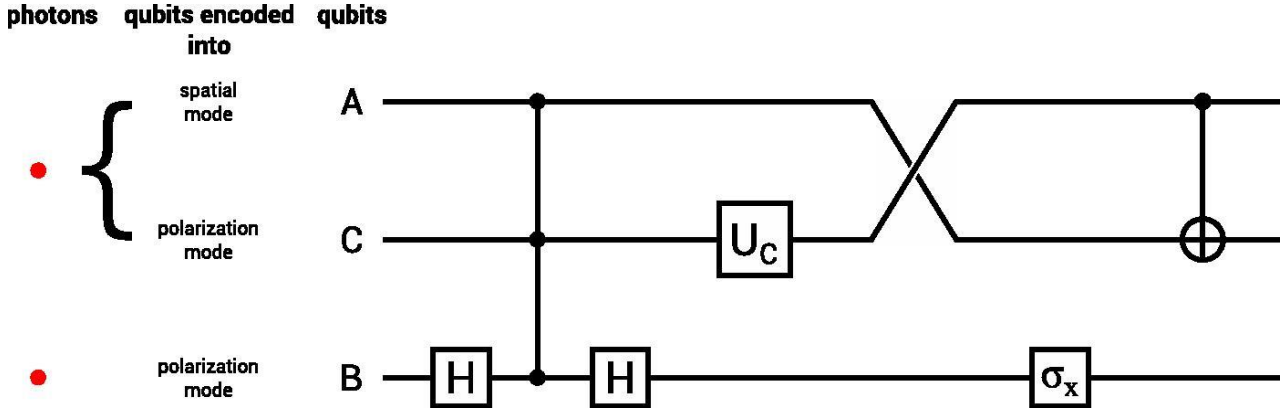
Robustness:

$$p\rho + \frac{(1-p)}{8} \mathbb{1}$$

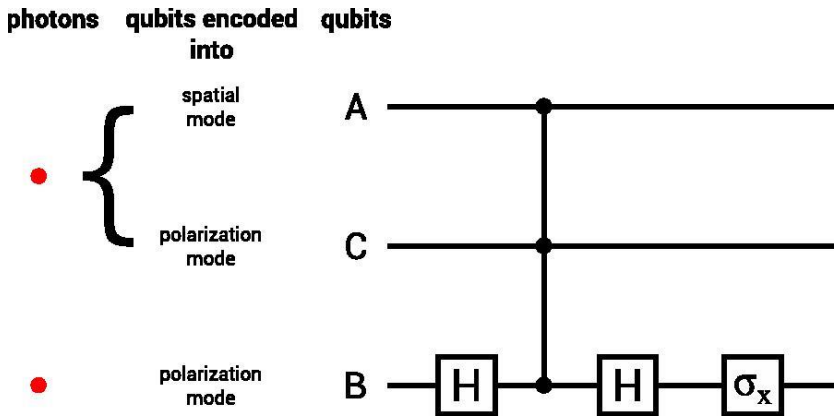
exhibits the effect for up to 13.7% of white noise.

# Logical circuit

$|\xi\rangle$



$|\bar{W}\rangle$

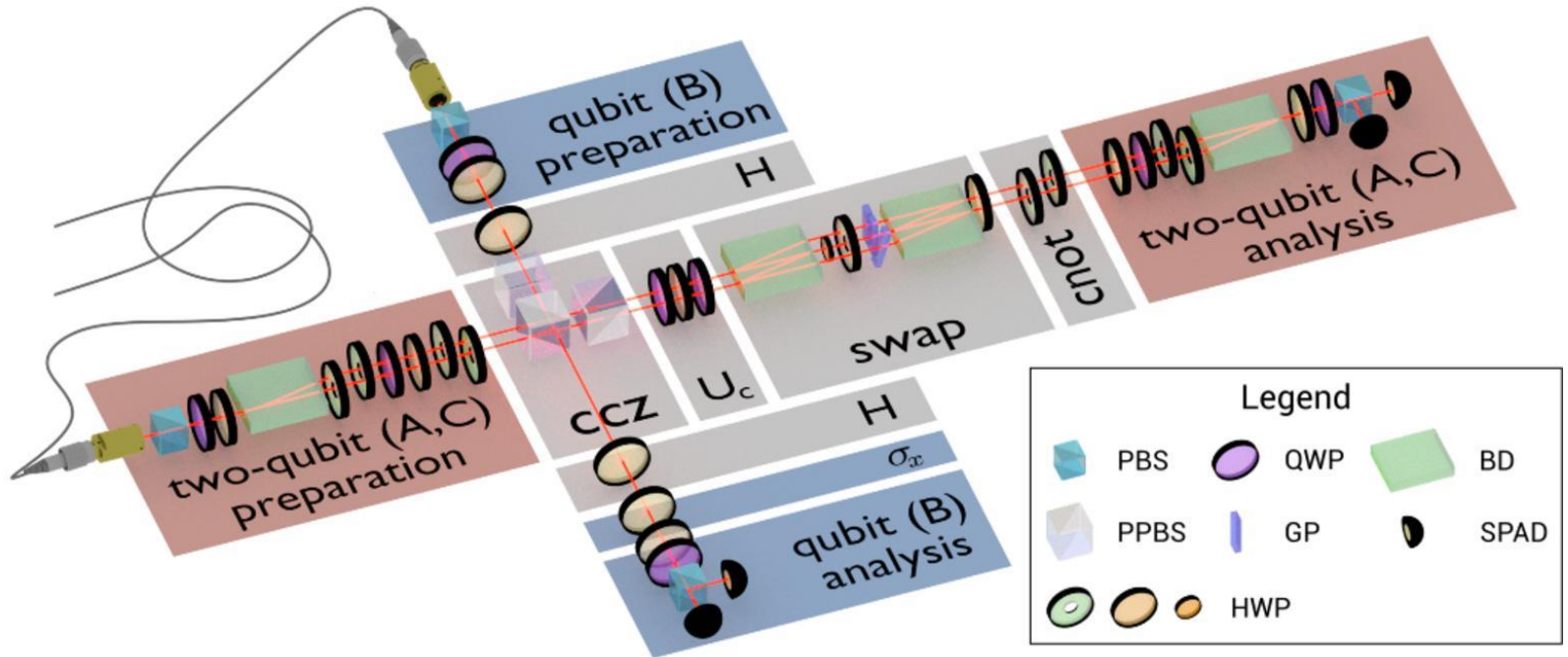
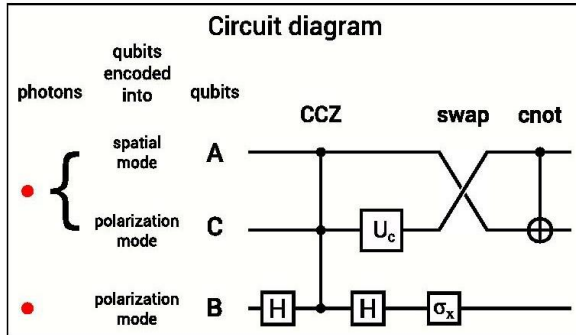


**CNOT gate:**  
 Bit flip on the 2<sup>nd</sup> qubit when the 1<sup>st</sup> qubit is  $|1\rangle$ .

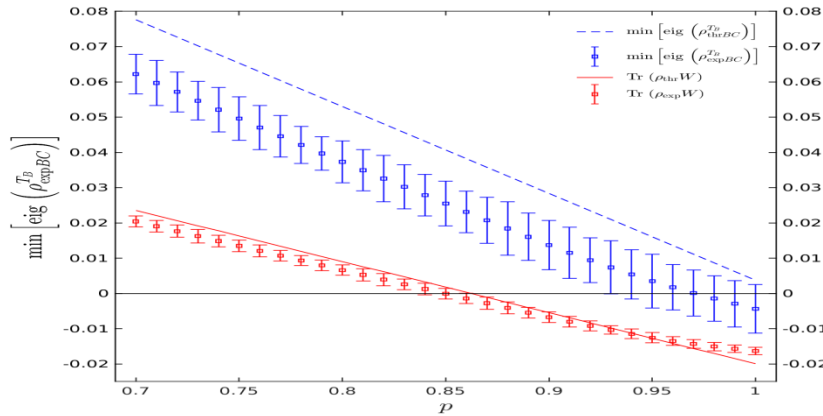
**Toffoli gate:**  
 Bit flip on the 3<sup>rd</sup> qubit when the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> qubit is  $|1\rangle$ .



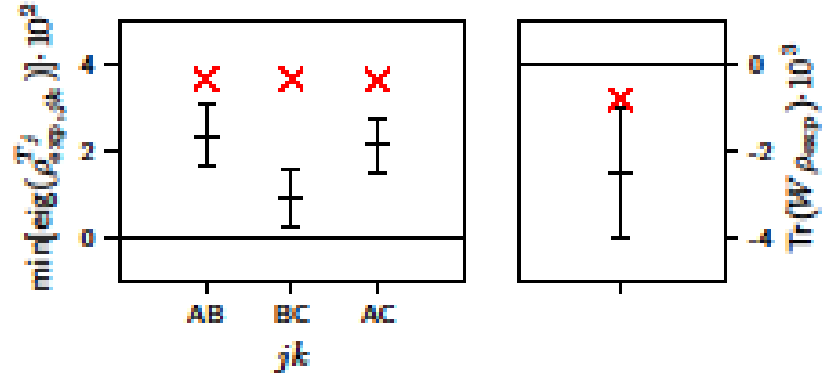
# Experiment



# Results



$p=0.868$



**Separable marginals**

$jk$	AB	BC	AC
$\min[\text{eig}(\rho_{\text{exp}}^{Tj})] \cdot 10^2$	$2.4 \pm 0.7$	$0.9 \pm 0.6$	$2.1 \pm 0.6$

**Genuine ME**

$$\text{Tr}(\rho_{\text{exp}} W) = (-3 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

**Fidelity**

$$\mathcal{F}(\rho_{\text{exp}}, \rho) \equiv \{\text{Tr}[(\rho_{\text{exp}} \rho \rho_{\text{exp}})^{1/2}]^2\}^2 = 0.939 \pm 0.008.$$

# Conclusion

- Experimental verification of genuine multipartite entanglement of a global state from its separable marginals.
- Is there a Gaussian version of this phenomenon?
- Is there a classical analogy of this phenomenon?