Evaluating the robustness of **k**-coherence and **k**-entanglement

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Joint work with: Nathaniel Johnston ,Chi-Kwong Li, Sarah Plosker and Bartosz Regula

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O Notations

2 Robustness of k-coherence

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- **③** Robustness of *k*-coherence for pure states

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- Proof using semidefinite programming duality

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- **(5)** Application to entanglement measures

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Write $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_1$, the set of diagonal density matrices. Note that $\mathcal{I}_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{I}_2 \subsetneq \cdots \mathcal{I}_k \subsetneq \mathcal{I}_{k+1} \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathcal{I}_n = \mathcal{D}_n$.

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3) $R_1^g(\rho) = R(\rho)$ but $R_k^s(\rho)$ is not defined for k = 1 because \mathcal{I}_1 does not span M_n .

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$$R_k^s(|v\rangle\langle v|) = R_k^g(|v\rangle\langle v|)$$

$$= \frac{s_{\bar{\ell}}}{k-\ell+1} - \sum_{i=\ell}^{n} v_i^2$$

$$= S(k, \ell).$$

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Connection with k-support norm

The expression

$$S(k,\ell) = rac{s_\ell^2}{k-\ell+1} - \sum_{i=\ell}^n v_i^2$$

is related to the k-support norm $|||v\rangle||_{(k)}$, which can be defined via its dual norm:

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$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{x}\|^{\circ}_{(k)} &= \max\left\{ |\mathbf{x}^{\dagger}|v\rangle | : |v\rangle \text{ is } k\text{-incoherent } \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{k} |x_{i}^{\downarrow}|^{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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and $S(k, \ell) = ||v\rangle||_{(k)}^2 - 1$. We have $||\mathbf{x}||_{(1)} = \sum_i |x_i|$ and $||\mathbf{x}||_{(n)} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^{\dagger}\mathbf{x}}$. Hence, the *k*-support norm can be seen as a natural way to interpolate between the ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 norms.

Let
$$\mathcal{I}_k^{\circ}$$
 be the dual cone of \mathcal{I}_k defined by
 $\mathcal{I}_k^{\circ} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ W = W^{\dagger} : \operatorname{Tr}(W\rho) \geq 0 \ \forall \rho \in \mathcal{I}_k \}$

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where $W[i_1, \ldots, i_k]$ denotes the principal submatrix of W containing rows and columns i_1, \ldots, i_k . Then $R_k^s(\rho) = \max_{\substack{W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ \\ W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ}} \{\operatorname{Tr}(\rho W) \, : \, I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ\} - 1$

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 $W[i_{1}, \dots, i_{k}] \text{ of } W \text{ are } \succeq 0\},$
where $W[i_{1}, \dots, i_{k}]$ denotes the principal submatrix of W containing
rows and columns i_{1}, \dots, i_{k} . Then
 $P^{s}(\rho) = \max \{\operatorname{Tr}(\rho W) : I = W \in \mathcal{T}^{\circ}\} = 1$

$$R_k^{g}(\rho) = \max_{\substack{W \in \mathcal{I}_k^{\circ} \\ W \succeq 0}} \{\operatorname{Tr}(\rho W) : I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^{\circ}\} - 1$$
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$$\begin{array}{lll} R_k^s(\rho) &=& \max_{W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ} \left\{ \operatorname{Tr}(\rho W) \, : \, I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ \right\} - 1 \\ R_k^g(\rho) &=& \max_{W \succeq 0} \left\{ \operatorname{Tr}(\rho W) \, : \, I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^\circ \right\} - 1, \end{array}$$

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$$\alpha = \frac{s_{\ell}}{k - \ell + 1}$$
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Then $W \succeq 0$, $I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^{\circ}$ and $\operatorname{Tr}(|v\rangle \langle v|W) - 1 = \beta^2 - 1 = S(k, \ell)$.

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Then $W \succeq 0$, $I - W \in \mathcal{I}_k^{\circ}$ and $\operatorname{Tr}(|v\rangle \langle v|W) - 1 = \beta^2 - 1 = S(k, \ell)$. Hence, $R_k^g(\rho) \ge S(k, \ell)$.

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We only have explicit form of σ for case 1). For cases 2) and 3), we show that

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where $\hat{\sigma} \in \mathcal{I}_k$ has non-negative diagonal entries, non-positive off-diagonal entries, and row sums 0.

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This allows the search of σ using *linear* programming, instead of semidefinite programming.

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$$\rho = \sum_{i} p_{i} |\mathbf{v}_{i}\rangle \langle \mathbf{v}_{i}|$$

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$$R_k^{E,s}(\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{\sigma: SN(\sigma) \le k} \left\{ s \ge 0 \ : \ SN\left(\frac{\rho + s\sigma}{1 + s}\right) \le k \right\}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{R}_k^{\mathcal{E},s}(\rho) & \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} & \min_{\sigma: \mathcal{SN}(\sigma) \leq k} \left\{ s \geq 0 \ : \ \mathcal{SN}\left(\frac{\rho + s\sigma}{1 + s} \right) \leq k \right\} \\ \mathcal{R}_k^{\mathcal{E},g}(\rho) & \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} & \min_{\tau \in \mathcal{D}_{mn}} \left\{ s \geq 0 \ : \ \mathcal{SN}\left(\frac{\rho + s\tau}{1 + s} \right) \leq k \right\}. \end{array}$$

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Define the k-projective tensor norm of X by

 $\|X\|_{\gamma,k} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf \left\{ \sum_{i} |c_{i}| : X = \sum_{i} c_{i} |v_{i}\rangle \langle w_{i}| \text{ with } SR(|v_{i}\rangle), SR(|w_{i}\rangle) \leq k \forall i \right\}$

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Johnston and Kribs had conjectured that for any pure state $|v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$ and $k = 1, ..., \min\{m, n\}, R_k^{E,s}(|v\rangle\langle v|) = |||v\rangle\langle v||_{\gamma,k} - 1.$

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More generally, we have

$$\||\mathbf{v}\rangle\langle\mathbf{v}|\|_{\gamma,k}=R_k^s(|\lambda\rangle\langle\lambda|)+1$$

where $R_k^s(|\lambda\rangle\langle\lambda|)$ is given by the formula of Theorem 1.

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where $R_k^s(|\lambda\rangle\langle\lambda|)$ is given by the formula of Theorem 1.

Theorem 2

Let $|v\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$ be a pure state with non-zero Schmidt coefficients $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_r$ and define $|\lambda\rangle := (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_r)^t$. Then

$$R_k^{\mathcal{E},s}(|v
angle\langle v|) = R_k^s(|\lambda
angle\langle \lambda|) = \||v
angle\langle v|\|_{\gamma,k} - 1 = R_k^{\mathcal{E},g}(|v
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1) We derived a formula for the standard robustnesses of *k*-coherence and *k*-entanglement on pure states that agrees with known formulas for the corresponding generalized robustnesses, thus resolving conjectures about both of these families of measures.

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2) As our proof was non-constructive in nature, we also provided a computational method based on linear programming that allows us to quickly compute the closest *k*-incoherent state or closest Schmidt number *k* state. (See reference)

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3) (Open problems:) Formulas or bounds for $R_k^s(\rho)$, $R_k^g(\rho)$, $R_k^{E,s}(\rho)$, $R_k^{E,g}(\rho)$.
1) We derived a formula for the standard robustnesses of *k*-coherence and *k*-entanglement on pure states that agrees with known formulas for the corresponding generalized robustnesses, thus resolving conjectures about both of these families of measures.

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3) (Open problems:) Formulas or bounds for $R_k^s(\rho), R_k^g(\rho), R_k^{E,s}(\rho), R_k^{E,s}(\rho)$, $R_k^{E,g}(\rho)$. Connections between $R_k^{E,s}(\rho)$ and $R_k^s(\hat{\rho})$.

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Thank you for your attention!

Reference

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