# Evaluating the robustness of $\mathbf{k}$-coherence and k-entanglement 

Yiu-Tung Poon<br>Iowa State University<br>Peng Cheng Laboratory

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

## Outline

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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 $M_{n}$.

## Robustness of $k$-coherence for pure states

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\begin{aligned}
R_{k}^{s}(|v\rangle\langle v|) & =R_{k}^{g}(|v\rangle\langle v|) \\
& =\frac{s_{\varepsilon}^{2}}{k-\ell+1}-\sum_{i=\ell}^{n} v_{i}^{2} \\
& :=S(k, \ell) .
\end{aligned}
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## Connection with k-support norm

The expression

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S(k, \ell)=\frac{s_{\ell}^{2}}{k-\ell+1}-\sum_{i=\ell}^{n} v_{i}^{2}
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and $S(k, \ell)=\||v\rangle \|_{(k)}^{2}-1$. We have $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{(1)}=\sum_{i}\left|x_{i}\right|$ 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 $\ell_{1}$ and $\ell_{2}$ norms.

## Lower bound via semidefinite programming duality

## Dual program formulation

Let $\mathcal{I}_{k}^{\circ}$ be the dual cone of $\mathcal{I}_{k}$ defined by

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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, $R_{k}^{g}(\rho) \geq S(k, \ell)$.

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This allows the search of $\sigma$ using linear programming, instead of semidefinite programming.

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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 $k=1, \ldots, \min \{m, n\}, R_{k}^{E, s}(|v\rangle\langle v|)=\||v\rangle\langle v| \|_{\gamma, k}-1$.

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Recently, Regula has shown that $R_{k}^{E, g}(|v\rangle\langle v|)=\||v\rangle\langle v| \|_{\gamma, k}-1$.

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More generally, we have

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

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

## 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 $|\lambda\rangle:=\left(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \ldots, \lambda_{r}\right)^{t}$. Then

$$
R_{k}^{E, s}(|v\rangle\langle v|)=R_{k}^{s}(|\lambda\rangle\langle\lambda|)=\||v\rangle\langle v| \|_{\gamma, k}-1=R_{k}^{E, g}(|v\rangle\langle v|) .
$$

## Conclusion

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# Thank you for your attention! 

## Reference

Some notes on the robustness of $k$-coherence and $k$-entanglement, Physical Review A, 98 (2018) 022328.

