Quantum Information Geometry: quantum metrics for finite dimensional systems

Patrizia Vitale^a with V.I. Man'ko, G. Marmo and F. Ventriglia

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Policeta 13 july 2016

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of Beppe Marmo

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- The cases N=2 and N=3
- The tomographic picture
- Outlook

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Notation

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D not symmetric, no triangular inequality . Invariance : No information loss (information monotonicity) under coarse graining $x \to y(x)$

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• the metric

$$g_{jk}(\xi) := -\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \xi \partial \xi'}|_{\xi=\xi'}$$

is the Fisher Rao metric for any q

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Quantum Information Geometry: quantum metrics for finite dime

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is the quantum Fisher Rao metric only for q = 1

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giving

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$$g_1 = \operatorname{Tr} \rho_0^{-1} d\rho_0 \otimes d\rho_0 + \operatorname{Tr} \left[U^{-1} dU, \ln \rho_0 \right] \otimes \left[U^{-1} dU, \rho_0 \right]$$

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$$U^{-1}dU = \sigma_j \theta^j$$

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and similarly for ρ_0^{1-q} . The metric:

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$$\rho_0^q = \begin{pmatrix} r_1^q & 0 & 0\\ 0 & r_2^q & 0\\ 0 & 0 & r_3^q \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_q \lambda_0 + \beta_q \lambda_3 + \gamma_q \lambda_8)$$

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with $r_3 = 1 - r_1 - r_2$, and a similar expression for ρ_0^{1-q} . The metric:

$$g_q^{tran} = q \frac{1}{r_j} dr_j \otimes dr_j$$

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$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_0 + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

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The tomographic metric for N=2

•
$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_0 + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

• $\mathcal{W}_{\rho}(m; u) = \langle m | u \rho u^{-1} | m \rangle$

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$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_0 + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

- *W*_ρ(*m*; *u*) = ⟨*m*|*u*ρ*u*⁻¹|*m*⟩ with *u* ∈ *SU*(2) labeling the tomographic reference frame
- it is a probability distribution \longrightarrow $S(\mathcal{W}_{\rho}, \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\rho}}) = (1-q)^{-1} \Big(1 - \sum_{m} \mathcal{W}_{\rho}^{q}(m; u) \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\rho}}^{1-q}(m; u) \Big)$

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• $G_{q} = q(\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_{\rho}(+;u)} + (\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_{\rho}(-;u)}) \Big(d\mathcal{W}_{\rho}(+; u) \otimes d\mathcal{W}_{\rho}(+; u) \Big)$

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- it is a probability distribution → S(W_ρ, W_{ρ̃}) = (1 - q)⁻¹(1 - ∑_mW^q_ρ(m; u)W^{1-q}_{ρ̃}(m; u))
 G_q = q(1/(W_ρ(+;u)) + (1/(W_ρ(-;u)))(dW_ρ(+; u)) ⊗ dW_ρ(+; u))
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$$(u_{13} = \exp(i\pi/4\sigma_1, u_{23} = \exp(-i\pi/4\sigma_2), Id)$$
 yield

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$$\mathcal{W}(+, u_{13}) = \frac{1+x_1}{2} \quad \mathcal{W}(+, u_{23}) = \frac{1+x_2}{2} \quad \mathcal{W}(+, Id) = \frac{1+x_3}{2}$$

• Once the sufficiency set chosen, we can replace

$$dx_k = 2d\mathcal{W}_k(+; u)$$

and get the quantum metric in terms of tomograms

$$g_q = g_{jk}(q, x) dx^j \otimes dx^k \longrightarrow g_q(\mathcal{W})$$

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