

C0781 / QIC 890 Lec 22, Nov 29, 2016

Thm (superactivation) (Smith-Yard 0807.4935)

$$\exists N_1, N_2 \text{ s.t. } Q(N_1) = Q(N_2) = 0$$

$$\text{but } Q''(N_1 \otimes N_2) > 0$$

Cor 1 Q is not convex.

$$\text{i.e. } \exists p_i, N_i \text{ s.t. } Q(\sum p_i N_i) > \sum p_i Q(N_i)$$

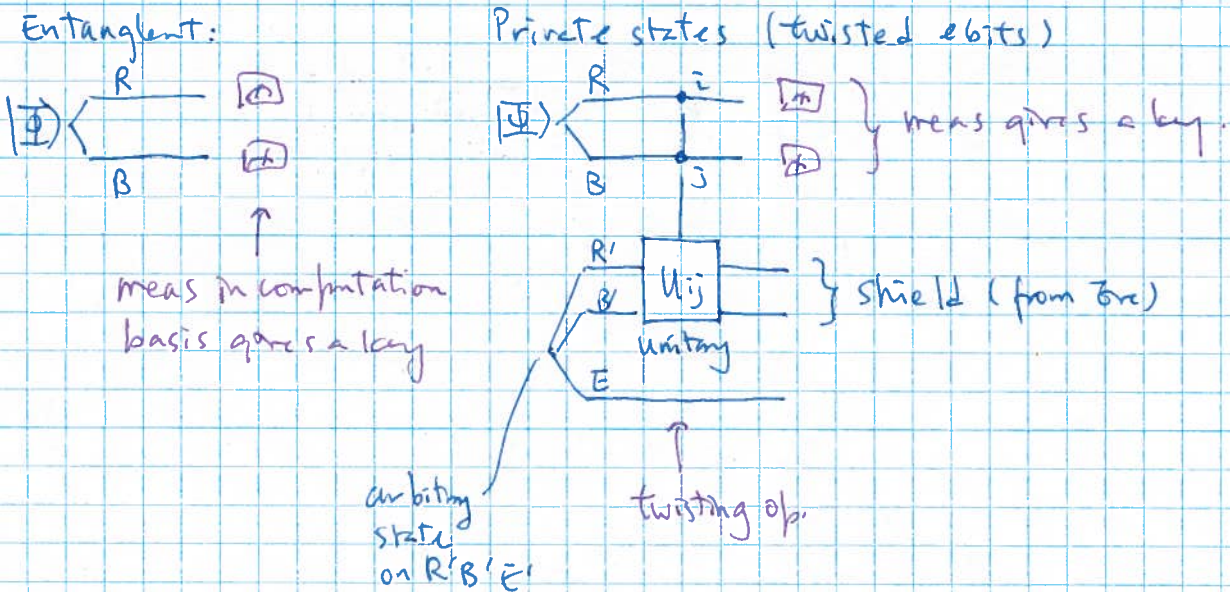
$$\text{Cor 2: } \exists N \quad Q''(N) = 0, \quad Q'''(N) > 0.$$

Proof ideas for theorem

HHHO
03 \ (a) $\exists \rho_{AB}$ s.t. $E_D(\rho_{AB}) = 0$ & $P(\rho_{AB}) > 0$
 ↓ ↓
 distillable entangled distillable key with
 1-way comm from A to B.

(b) $\exists N_H$ s.t. $Q(N_H) = 0$ & $P(N_H) > 0$

Idea:



Private states contain perfect keys & some distillable entanglement.

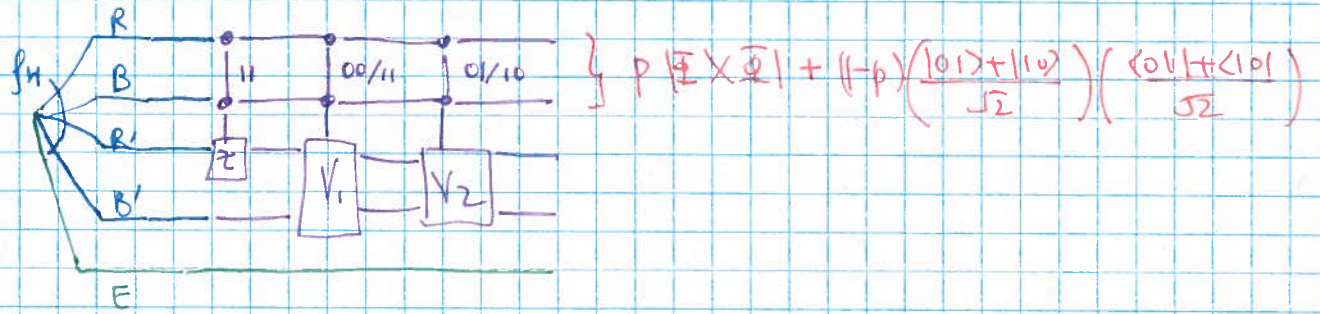
Idea: let $\rho = (1-p) \gamma + p \frac{I}{\dim(RR'BB')}$
 ↑ ↑
 private state on $RR'BB'$ max mixed state.

For some γ (with $P >> E_D$), a small p is enough to make ρ PPT & $E_D(\rho) = 0$. But $P(\rho) > 0$ still if p is small.

Original HHH005
 See 0608195

each a qubit

eg Define f_H on $RBR'B'$ s.t upon the untwisting op, RB becomes



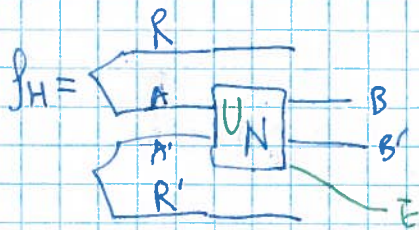
NB $p=1$ if f_H is a private state, but it is not.

f_H is more noisy, so the ent + key is also noisy.

* When $p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}} \doteq 0.5858$, f_H PPT

* When $p > \frac{1}{2}$, $P(f_H) \geq 0.0213$ (1-way dist. dist'n).

Idea: $(f_H)_{RR'} = \frac{I}{4}$! so $f_H = (I_{RR'} \otimes N) (\frac{I}{2} \otimes \frac{I}{2})$
 $=$ Choi state of N .



Known: Choi state PPT $\Rightarrow Q=0$ RMP
 HHH98

But key rate $> 0 \therefore P > 0$.

NB: V_1 takes $|00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$
 $|11\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle) \rightarrow |01\rangle$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle - |01\rangle) \rightarrow |10\rangle$

V_2 takes $|00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$
 $|11\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$
 $|01\rangle \rightarrow |11\rangle$
 $|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle)$
 same as V_1 on span $\{|01\rangle, |10\rangle\}$

② Thm (Smith-Smolín-Winter 0607039)

$$\frac{1}{2} P^{(1)}(N) \leq \frac{1}{2} P(N) \leq Q^{(1)}(N \otimes S) = Q_{SS}(N)$$

any sym channel side sym channel (assisted)

More specifically:

$$\frac{1}{2} P^{(1)}(N) \leq Q^{(1)}(N \otimes E_{\frac{1}{2}})$$

• See 2010 lec notes for proof.

③ Take $N = N_H$ in part ①, $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ on 4 dim.

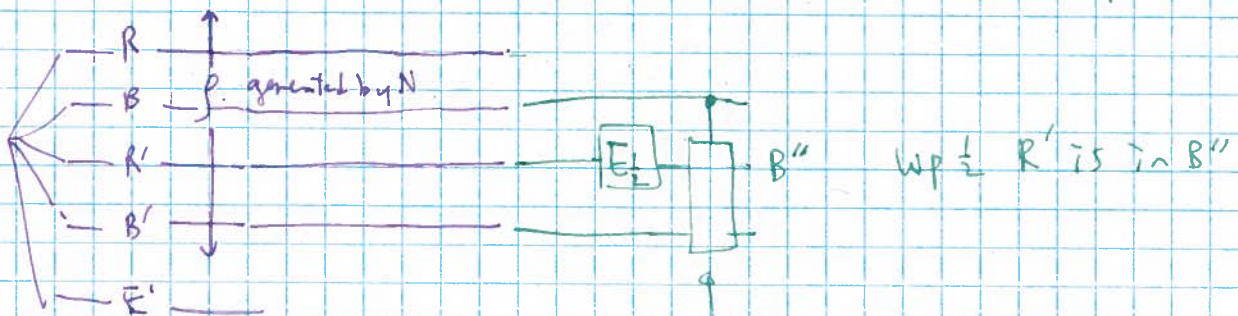
$$\frac{1}{2} P^{(1)}(N) = 0.01065 < Q^{(1)}(N_H \otimes E_{\frac{1}{2}})$$

no entangl
lots of key.
(privacy)

no privacy
sym wrt BE

Entanglement (under 2-way distillat)

④ In fact, by passing ②, intuition:



Some other N gives p
that can be untwisted by $BR'B'$
alone, and average between
erased & not still etc
coherent info.

Cor 1: Q not waves.

Pf: let $N = \eta N_H \otimes |0\rangle\langle 0|_{B'} + (1-\eta) \mathbb{E}_2 \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|_{B'}$

where we embed N_H, \mathbb{E}_2 to have same input dims & same output dims.

Here, N_H or \mathbb{E}_2 occurs but not sure which one before the channel. Bob knows afterwards.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & I_c(R)_{B^{\otimes 2} B'^{\otimes 2}} \Big|_{I_R \otimes N^{\otimes 2}(\Psi)} \text{--- pure} \\
 &= \eta^2 I_c(R)_{B^{\otimes 2}} \Big|_{I_R \otimes N_H^{\otimes 2}(\Psi)} \\
 &+ (1-\eta)\eta I_c(R)_{B^{\otimes 2}} \Big|_{I_R \otimes N_H \otimes \mathbb{E}_2(\Psi)} \\
 &+ \dots \dots \dots \mathbb{E}_2 \otimes N_H(\Psi) \\
 &+ (1-\eta)^2 I_c(R)_{B^{\otimes 2}} \Big|_{I_R \otimes \mathbb{E}_2^{\otimes 2}(\Psi)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

• last term = 0 - E sym w/ Bob & env.

• Choose $|\Psi\rangle_{RA_1A_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|100\rangle + |111\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle + |11\rangle)$
@ 4 dim R, 1st qubits of A_1, A_2 2nd qubits of A_1, A_2

Then 2nd, 3rd term both are constant α
 1st term are const β .

Choose η small gives the overall I_c .

Cor 2: Similar.