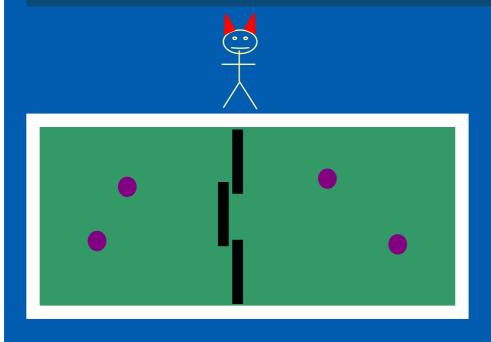
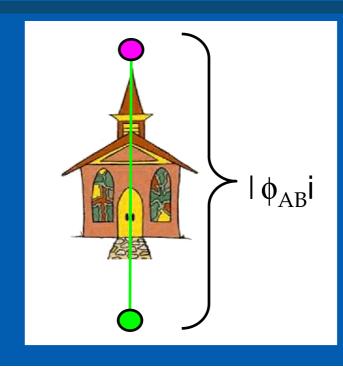
The power of forgetting

Patrick Hayden (McGill Computer Science)

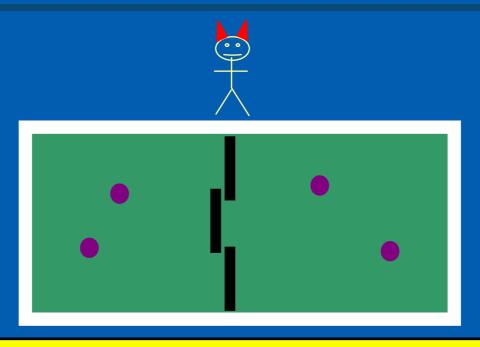




Overview

- Maxwell's demon
- S Erasure in quantum information
 - Entanglement-assisted capacity
 - S Capacities of broadcast channels
- S Consequences for "real" physical systems
 - S Random dynamics

Maxwell's Demon



Gas originally at equilibrium. Demon inserts partition.

Demon uses door to allow particles to move left to right, but not right to left.

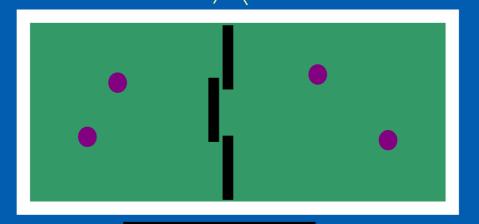
Entropy decreases.

What gives? Stumped Maxwell, von Neumann, Brillouin, Szilard...

Maxwell's Demon

Particle from WNW!





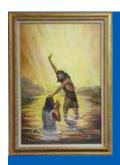
Watch again...

Demon must process information about incoming particles.

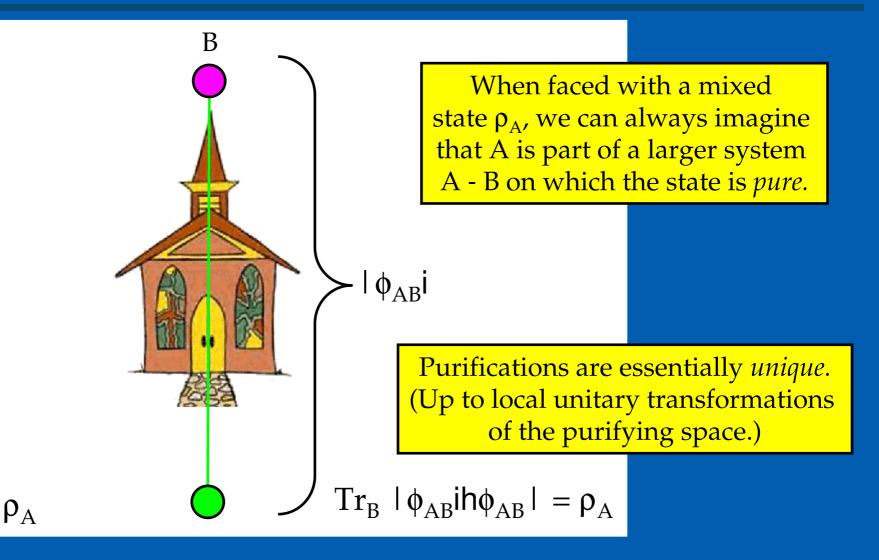
Finite memory: he must eventually start forgetting.

Landauer's principle restores global increase of entropy.

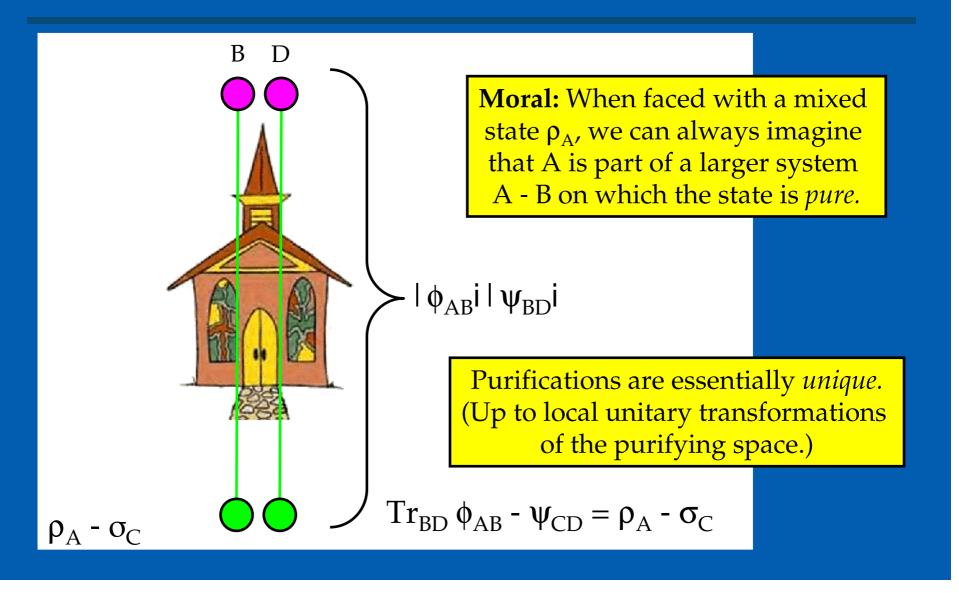
[Bennett 82]



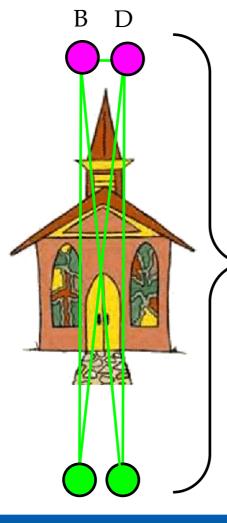
Church of the Larger Hilbert Space



Purification and correlation



Purification and correlation



Moral: When faced with a mixed state ρ_A , we can always imagine that A is part of a larger system A - B on which the state is *pure*.

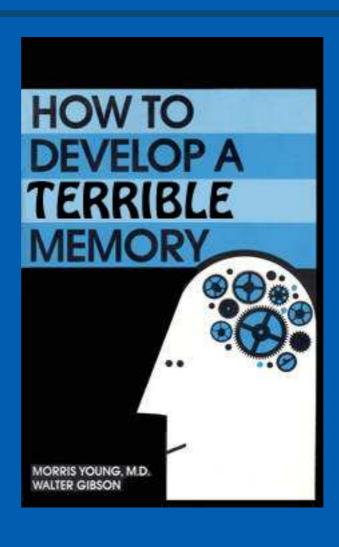
| bears | Just diet (ict AU-LU) bot) | ELANGED |

Purifications are essentially *unique*. (Up to local unitary transformations of the purifying space.)

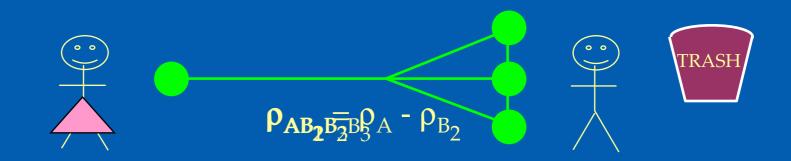
$$Tr_{BD} \xi_{ABCD} = \rho_A - \sigma_C$$

 ρ_A - σ_C

The art of forgetting



The art of forgetting (aka privacy amplification)



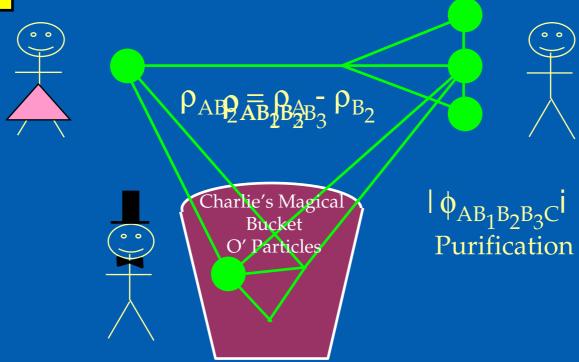
How can Bob unilaterally destroy his correlation with Alice?

What is the minimal number of particles he must discard before the remaining state is uncorrelated?

In this case, by discarding 2 particles, Bob succeeded in eliminating all correlations with Alice's particle

The benefits of forgetting: Applied theology

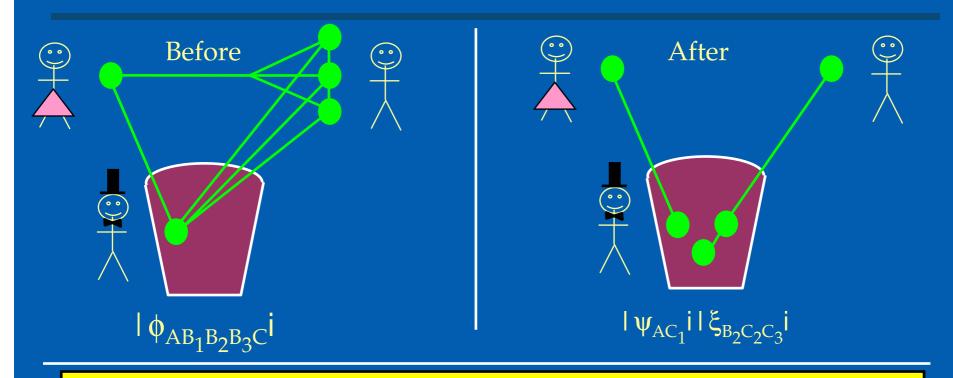
Watch again:



All purifications equivalent up to a unitary transformation in Charlie's lab.

Charlie holds **uncorrelated** purifications of **both** Alice's particle and Bob's remaining particles.

The benefits of forgetting: Applied theology



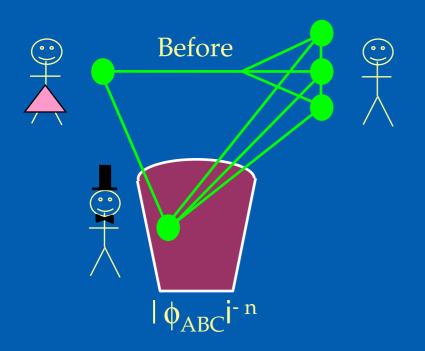
Alice never did anything) Her density operator $\phi_A = \psi_A$ is unchanged

Originally, her purification is held by both Bob and Charlie.

Afterwards, entirely by Charlie.

Bob transferred his Alice entanglement to Charlie and distilled entanglement with Charlie, just by discarding particles!

Time for some formulas: How much does Bob need to send?



Uncertainty: von Neumann entropy

$$H(A)_{\rho} = H(\rho_A) = - tr[\rho_A \log \rho_A]$$

Correlation: mutual information

$$I(A;B)_{\rho} = H(A)_{\rho} + H(B)_{\rho} - H(AB)_{\rho}$$

$$I(A;B)_{\rho} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if and only if } \rho_{AB} = \rho_{A} - \rho_{B} \\ m & \text{for } m \text{ pairs of correlated bits} \\ 2m & \text{for } m \text{ singlets (maximal)} \end{cases}$$

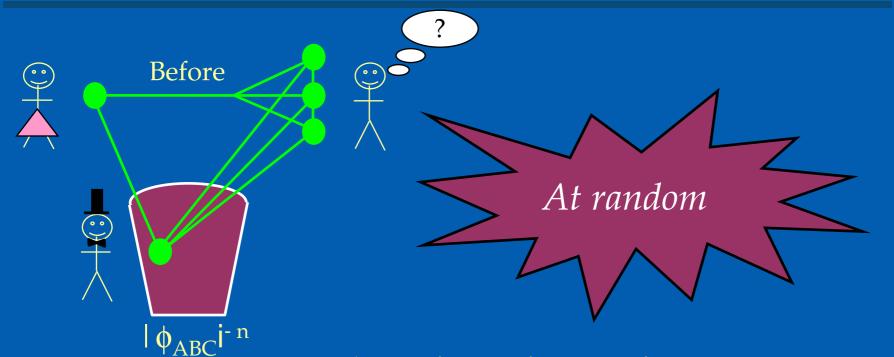
Initial mutual information: $n I(A;B)_{\phi}$

Final mutual information: ε

Each qubit Bob discards has the potential to eliminate at most 2 bits of correlation

Bob should (ideally) send around $nI(A;B)_{\phi}/2$ qubits to Charlie.

How does Bob choose which qubits?



(According to the unitarily invariant measure on the high-probability subspace of B⁻ⁿ.)

Bob can ignore the correlation structure of his state!

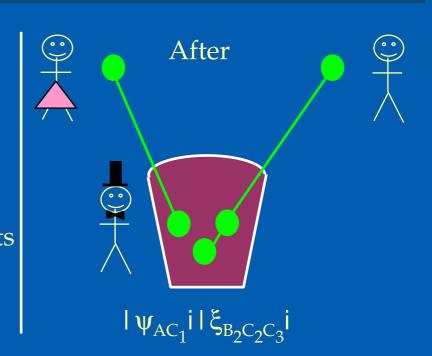
Final accounting

Investment:

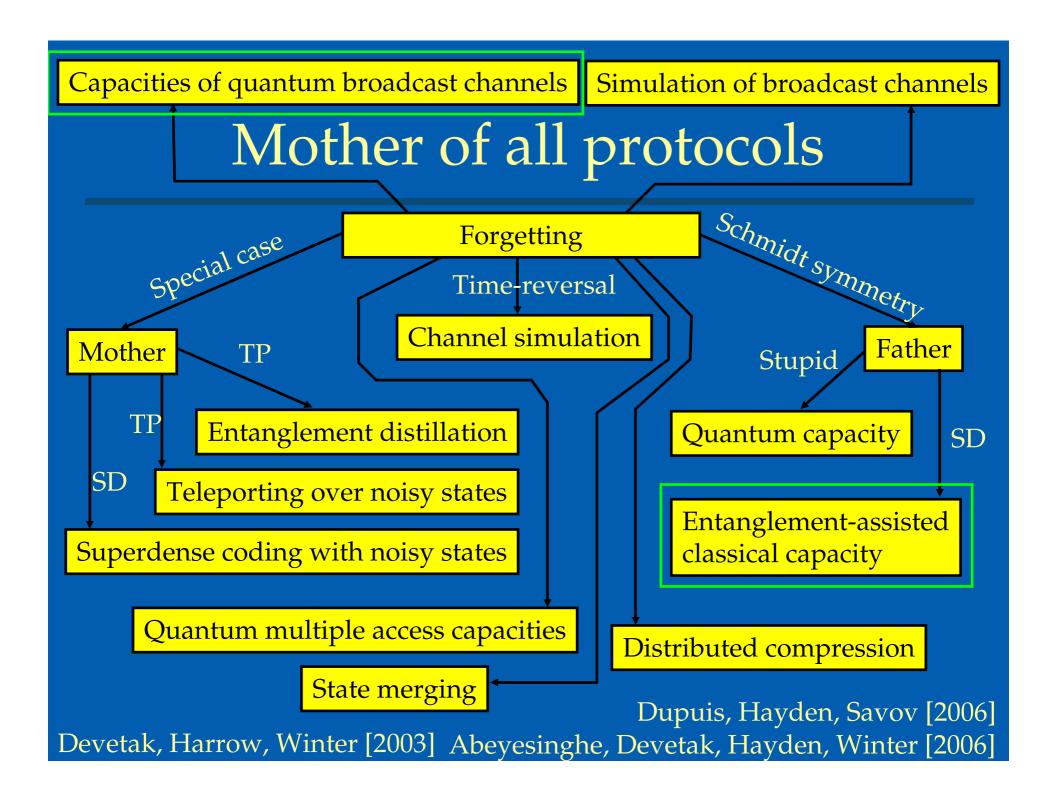
Bob sends Charlie $\sim n[I(A;B)_{\phi}]/2$ qubits

Rewards:

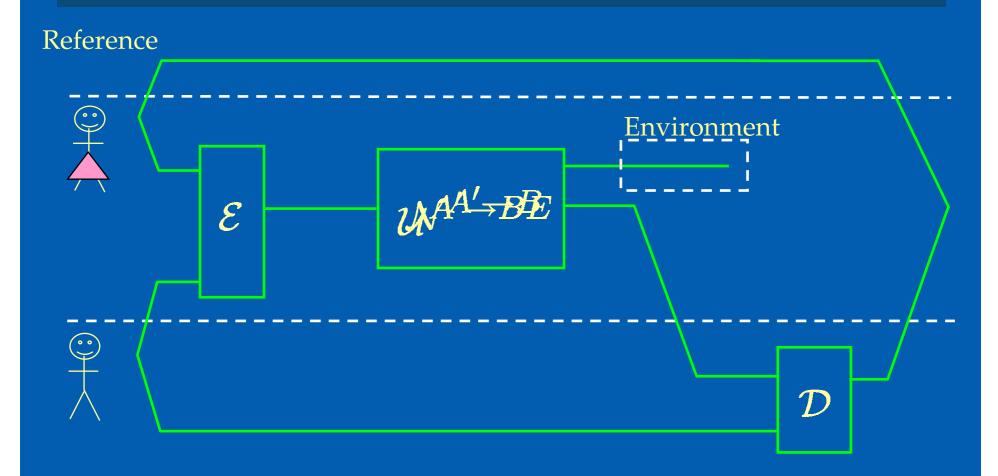
- 1) Charlie holds Alice's purification
- 2) B and C establish ??? singlets



OK – but what good is it?

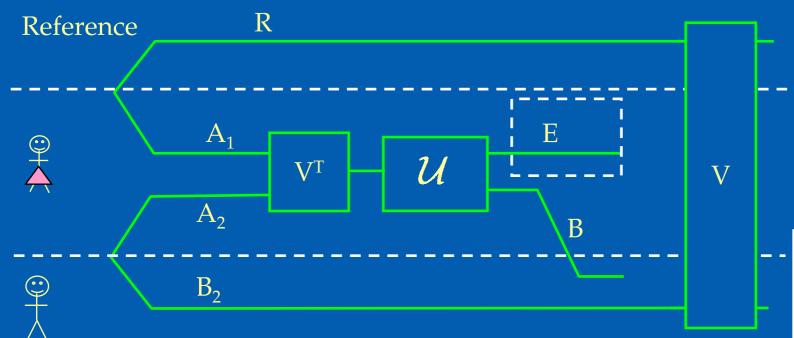


Entanglement-assisted communication



Objective is to transfer Alice's reference entanglement to Bob

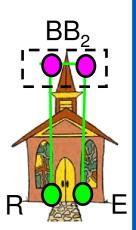
Reduction to forgetting



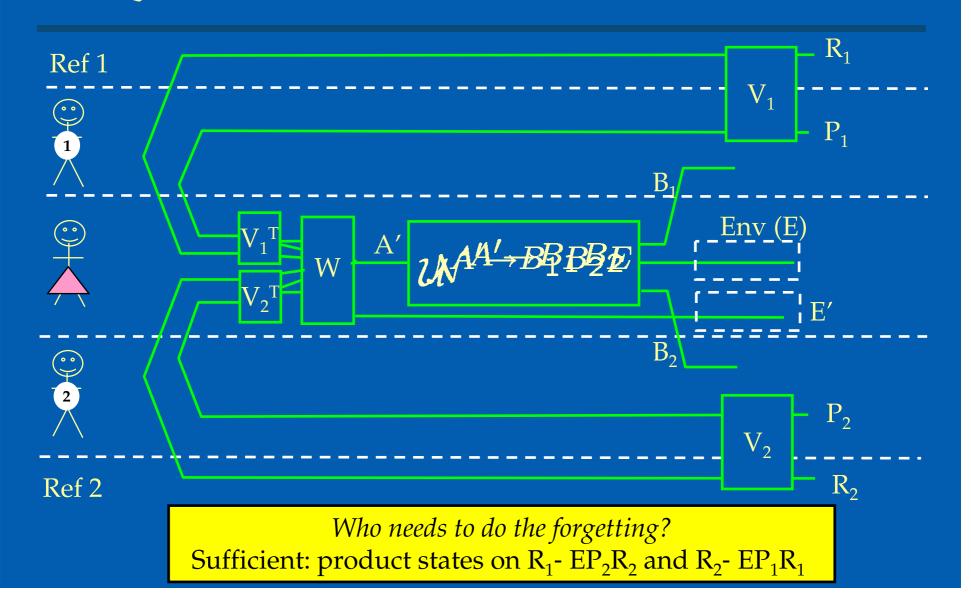
Who needs to do the forgetting?
It is sufficient to ensure that there is product state on R-E

Imagine: apply a random unitary V to RB₂.

Result: For sufficiently large B₂, product state on R-E!



Quantum broadcast channels



Broadcast channels: result

Given any state $U^{A' \mid B_1 B_2 E \mid \phi^{A_1 A_2 A'} i}$, any rate pair (Q_1, Q_2) of entanglement transmission to Alice and Bob is achievable provided:

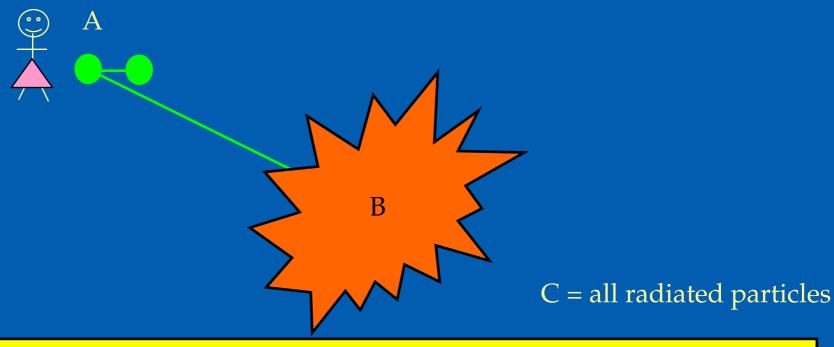
$$Q_{1} \leq \frac{1}{2}I(A_{1}; B_{1})$$

$$Q_{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}I(A_{2}; B_{2})$$

$$Q_{2} + Q_{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}[I(A_{1}; B_{1}) + I(A_{2}; B_{2}) - I(A_{1}; A_{2})]$$

Same form as Marton's region: conjectured optimal for classical channels

Random dynamics and information leakage

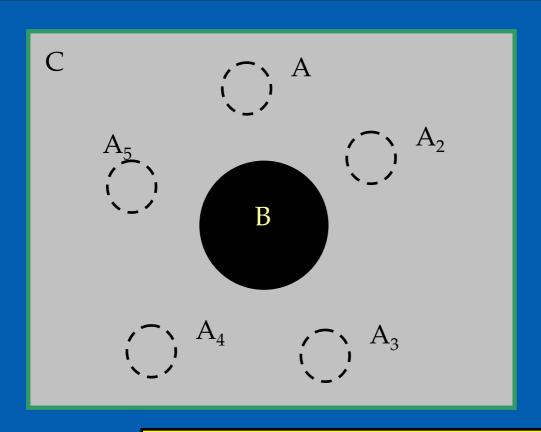


How long must Alice wait until the "information about A" gets radiated?

Equivalently, how long until the orange blob has forgotten about A?

For sufficiently mixing dynamics, information about A is released *almost immediately*.

Lessons for black hole information loss from cryptography?



t₀: Pure state:

B: Black hole

C: Rest of universe

t₁: Thermal Hawking radiation

t₂: Radiation but no black hole

Standard question: Is final state mixed or pure?

New question: Is final state of *some* radiation purified by rest of universe?

Summary

- Forgetting is the basic primitive of quantum information theory
- S Detailed understanding of how to do it most efficiently
- S These methods are generated by generic unitary transformations: could be useful for understanding real physics

http://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0606225