

QUANTUM SHANNON THEORY

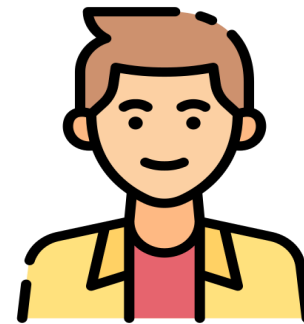
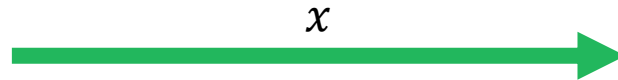
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(ELL714: Basic Information Theory)

MOTIVATING EXAMPLE

Alice wants to convey **two** classical bits to Bob sending only **one** bit

Input $ab \in \{00,01,10,11\}$



Output ab

Alice can convey both bits if she can send a qubit!

(given that they pre-share an entangled state)



AGENDA

Mathematical Formalism

**Analogues of Shannon's
Theorems:**

Data Compression

Channel Capacity

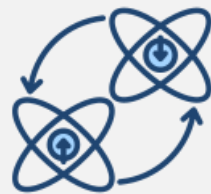
STRANGE PROPERTIES OF QUANTUM INFORMATION



Quantum states cannot be
copied



Quantum states cannot be
perfectly distinguished



Quantum states can share
entanglement

INFORMATION SOURCE

CLASSICAL

Modelled as a random variable X over a source alphabet Σ :

X	1	2	...	N
$\text{Pr}(X)$	p_1	p_2	...	p_N

Unit vectors in a finite dimensional vector space with inner product

QUANTUM

Modelled as a **density matrix** ρ over **quantum states**:

X	$ \psi_1\rangle$	$ \psi_2\rangle$...	$ \psi_N\rangle$
$\text{Pr}(X)$	p_1	p_2	...	p_N

$$\rho = \sum_x p_x |\psi_x\rangle\langle\psi_x|$$

EXAMPLE

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|+\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|+\rangle\langle +| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +| = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Properties of ρ :

- **Unit Trace**

$$\text{tr}(\rho) = 1$$

- **Positive Semidefinite**

$$\langle \psi | \rho | \psi \rangle \geq 0$$

Ensemble: $\{p_i, \rho_i\}$

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i \rho_i$$

ENTANGLEMENT

A state of a composite system AB is separable if

$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = |\psi\rangle_A \otimes |\psi\rangle_B$$

Otherwise, it is said to be entangled.

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

“Spooky action at a distance”



FUNCTIONS OF OPERATORS

Spectral Decomposition Theorem

$$\rho = \sum_k \lambda_k |k\rangle\langle k|$$

λ_k : Eigenvalues (positive)

$|k\rangle$: Eigenvectors (orthonormal)

$$f(\rho) = \sum_k f(\lambda_k) |k\rangle\langle k|$$

$$\log(\rho) = \sum_k \log \lambda_k |k\rangle\langle k|$$

$$\rho \log(\rho) = \sum_k \lambda_k \log \lambda_k |k\rangle\langle k|$$

$$S(\rho) = -\text{tr}(\rho \log \rho) = -\sum_k \lambda_k \log \lambda_k$$

DATA COMPRESSION: SHANNON V/S SCHUMACHER

$\{X_i\}$: i.i.d. information source with Shannon entropy $H(X)$

$R > H(X) \leftrightarrow \exists$ a reliable compression scheme of rate R

Alphabet	$\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$	$\{ \phi_1\rangle, \phi_2\rangle, \phi_3\rangle, \dots\}$
Information Source	X	$\rho = \sum_x p_x \phi_x\rangle \langle \phi_x $
Typical	Sequence	Subspace
Entropy	$H(X)$	$S(\rho)$

$\{|\psi_i\rangle\}$: i.i.d. **quantum** information source with **Von Neumann entropy** $S(\rho)$

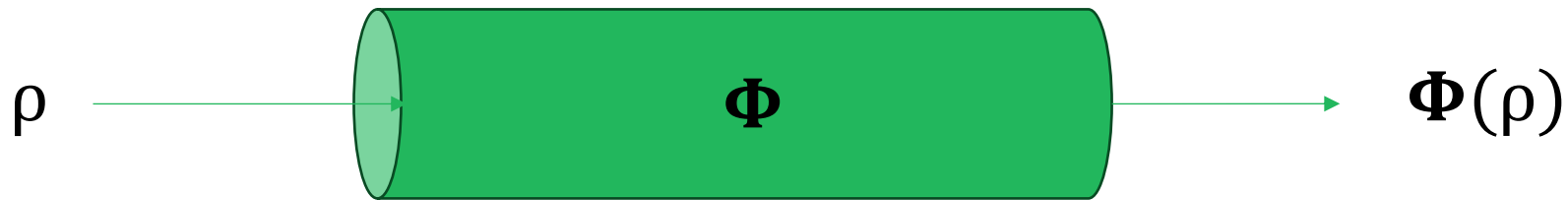
$R > S(\rho) \leftrightarrow \exists$ a reliable compression scheme of rate R

QUANTUM CHANNELS

A channel which can transmit quantum and classical information.

Also known as a **quantum operation**

Modelled as a **Completely Positive Trace Preserving Map**:



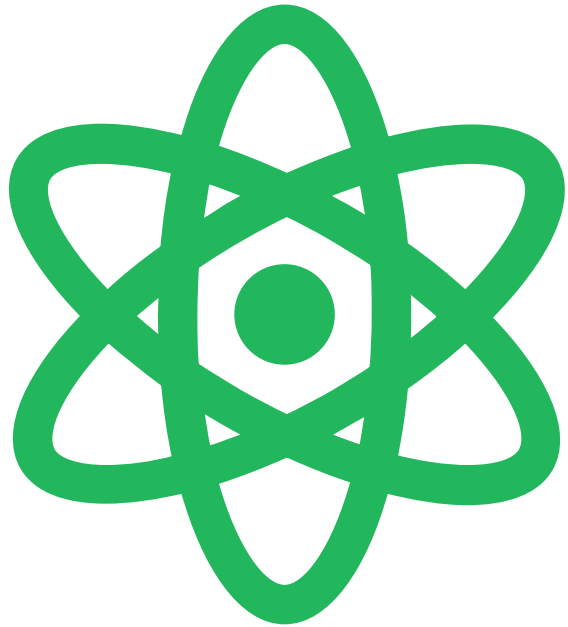
CLASSICAL INFORMATION VIA QUANTUM CHANNELS

Not completely solved.

If the sender can only produce product states:

Theorem [Holevo-Schumacher-Westmoreland (HSW)]

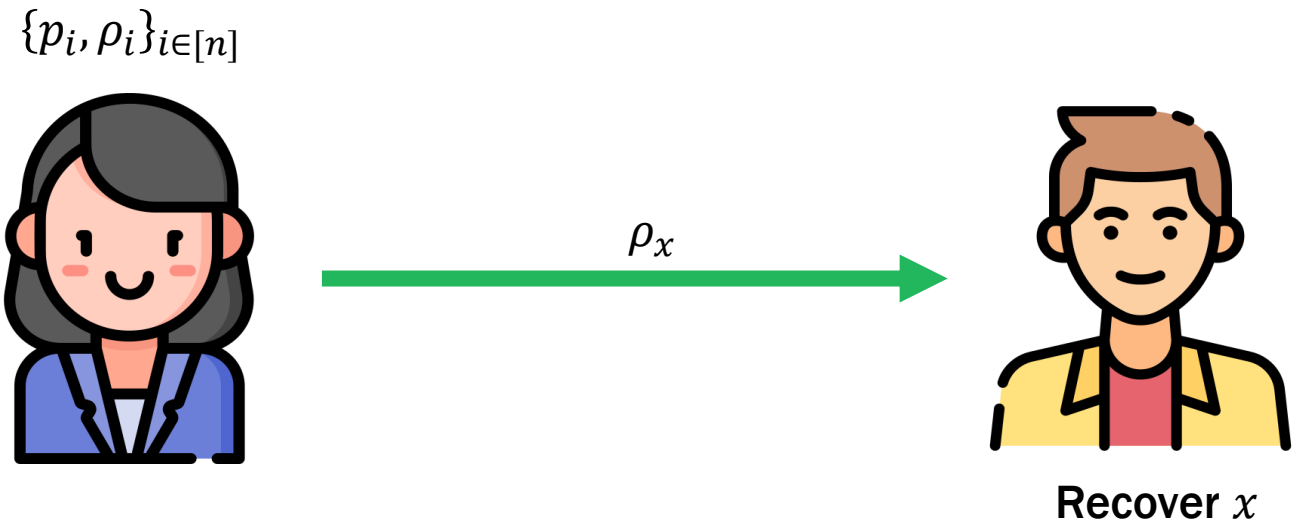
$$C^{(1)}(\Phi) = \max_{\{p_i, \rho_i\}} \left[S \left(\Phi \left(\sum_j p_j \rho_j \right) \right) - \sum_j p_j S(\Phi(\rho_j)) \right]$$



**QUANTUM
INFORMATION VIA
QUANTUM CHANNELS?**

THE HOLEVO BOUND

Alice wants to send a **classical message** to Bob by encoding it in a **quantum state**.



Whatever measurement Bob performs:

$$I(X:Y) \leq S(\rho) - \sum_i p_i S(\rho_i)$$

Corollary: n qubits cannot transmit more than n bits.



THANK YOU