

Measurement uncertainty relations for finite observables

R. Schwonnek, D. Reeb, and R. F. Werner

Institut für Theoretische Physik
Leibniz Universität Hannover



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Observables A and B

$$A : \{(x, P(x))\} \quad x \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$B : \{(x', Q(x'))\} \quad x' \in \mathcal{B}$$

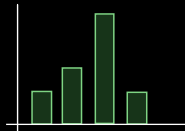
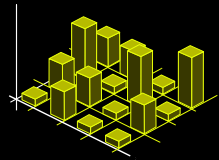
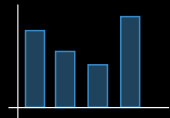
If there is **no perfect** joint measurement:

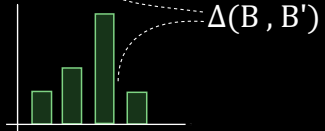
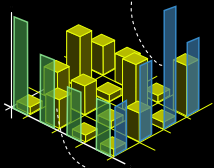
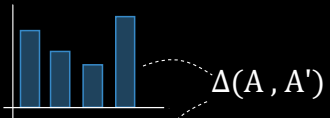
Can we find an approximate joint measurement?

What is a good approximation?

Can we compute it?

$$C : \{(z, R(z))\} \quad z \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$$





How to assess $\Delta(A, A')$:

- I Choose a costfunction on outcomes: $c(x, y)$
- II Get a distance for probabilities (Wasserstein)

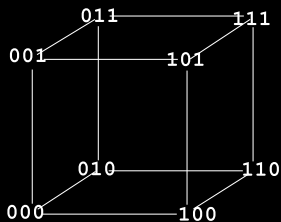
$$W_1(p, p') := \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma(p, p')} \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{A}} c(x, y) \gamma(x, y)$$

- III Get a distance for POVMs

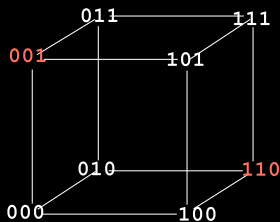
$$\Delta_M(A, A') := \sup_{\rho} W_1(p_{\rho}^A, p_{\rho}^{A'})$$

I: What is a good $c(x, y)$ for your outcomes?

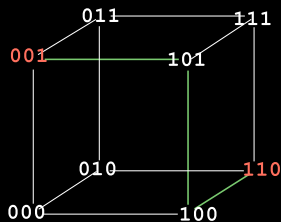
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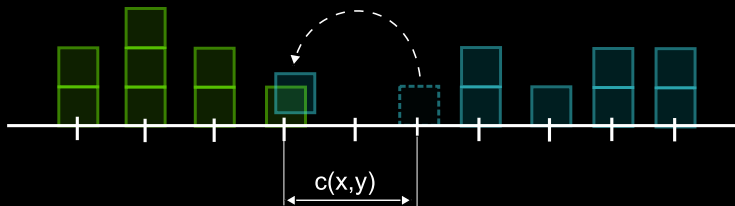
Transport Problem:



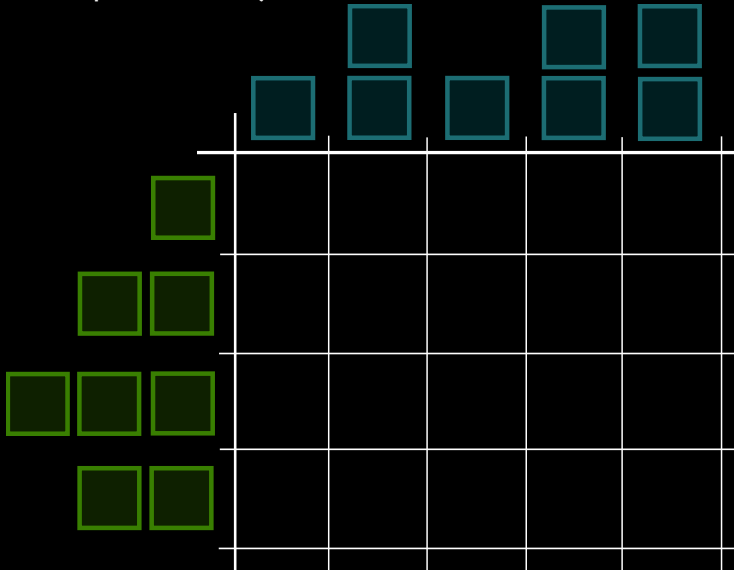
Transport Problem:



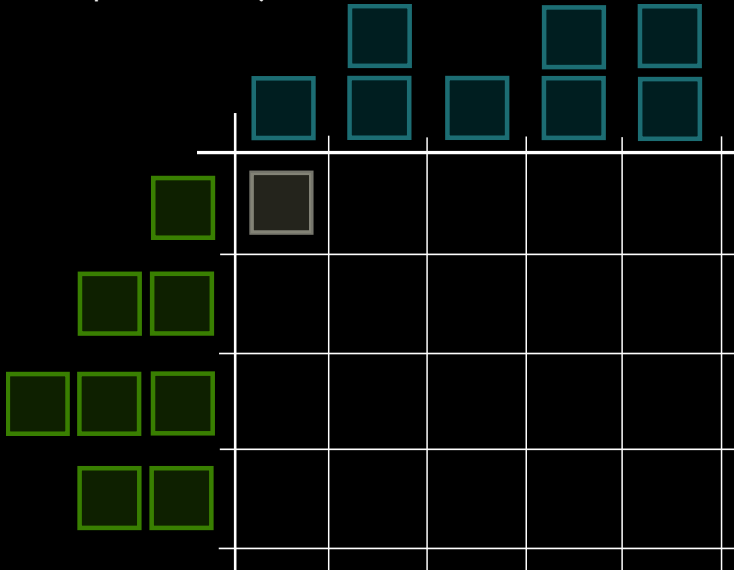
Transport Problem:



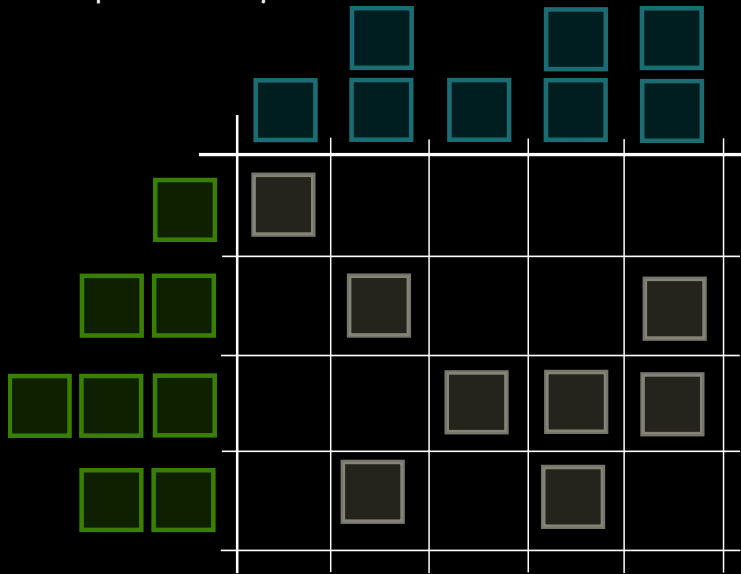
Transport Plan γ :



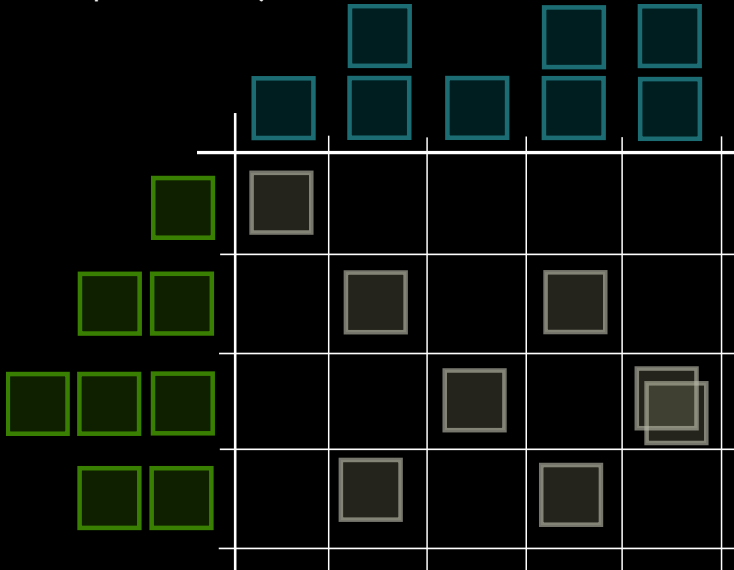
Transport Plan γ :



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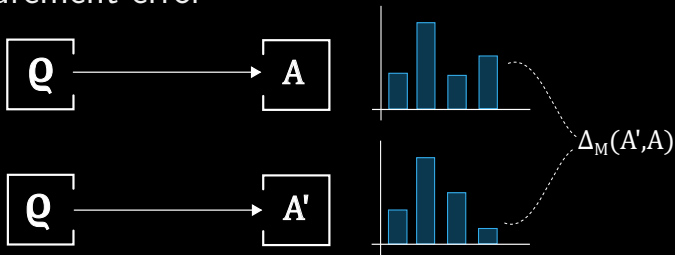


$$W_1(p, p') := \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{A}} \gamma(x, y) c(x, y)$$

$$\Gamma(p, p') := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & & & & \\ \hline & \square & & & \\ \hline & & \square & & \\ \hline & & & \square & \\ \hline & \square & & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & & & & \\ \hline & \square & & & \\ \hline & & \square & & \\ \hline & & & \square & \\ \hline & \square & & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

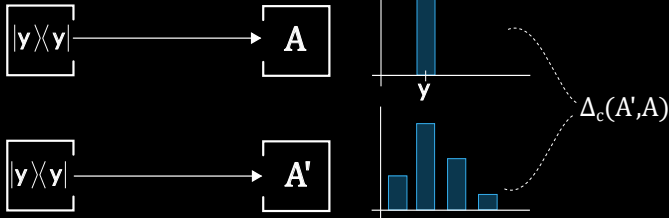
III: State independent distances $\Delta(A, A')$

Measurement error



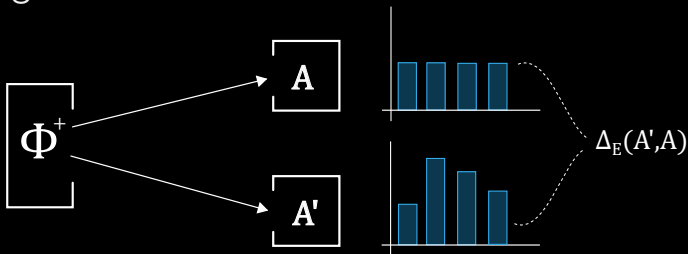
$$\Delta_M(A, A') := \sup_{\rho} W_1(p_{\rho}^A, p_{\rho}^{A'})$$

Calibration error

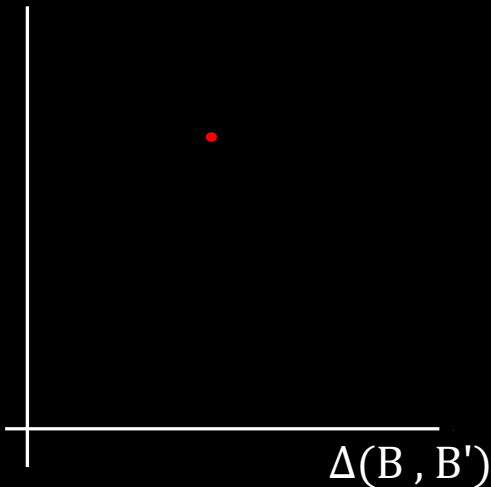


$$\Delta_C(A, A') := \sup_y W_1(p_{|y\rangle\langle y|}^A, p_{|y\rangle\langle y|}^{A'})$$

Entangled reference error

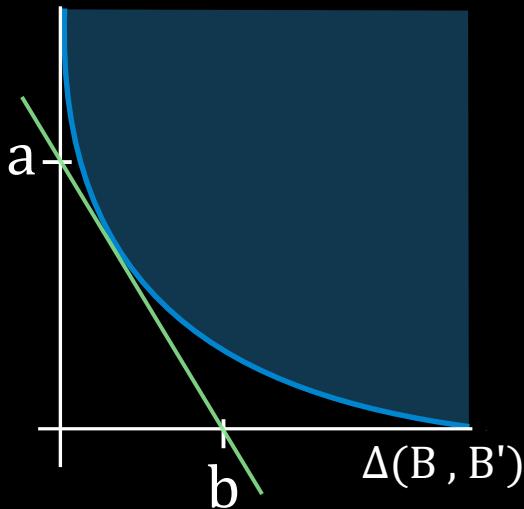


$$\Delta_C(A, A') := \frac{1}{d} \sum_{x,y} \text{tr} [P(x)P'(y)] c(x, y)$$

$\Delta(A, A')$ 

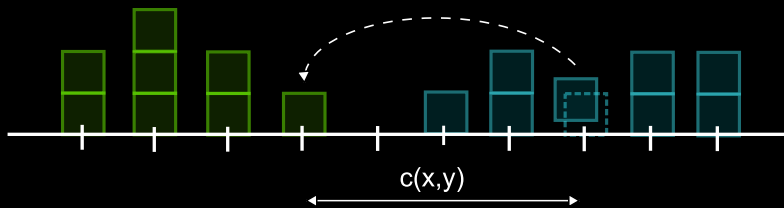
$$\mathcal{E}(a, b) = \inf_C a\Delta(A, A') + b\Delta(B, B')$$

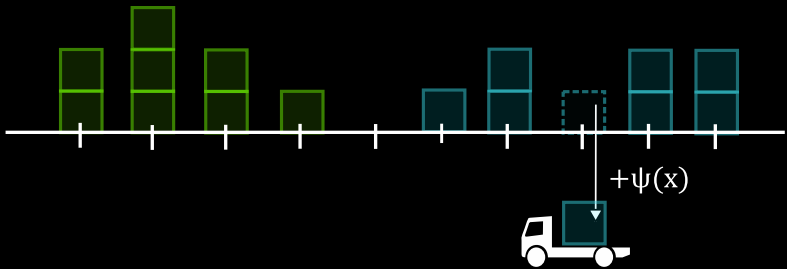
$\Delta(A, A')$

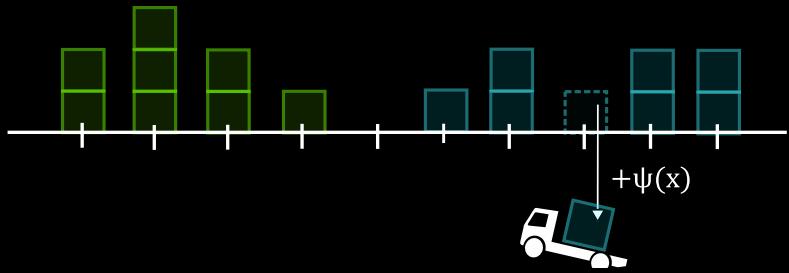


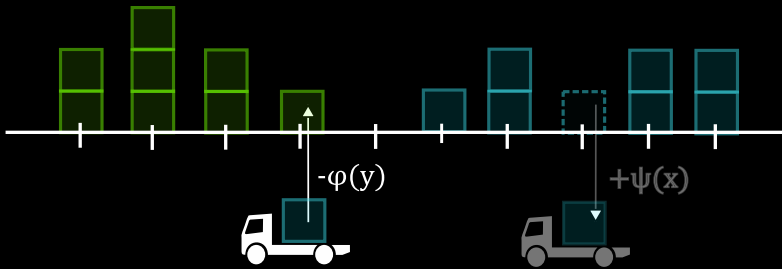
$$\varepsilon(a, b) = \inf_C a\Delta(A, A') + b\Delta(B, B')$$

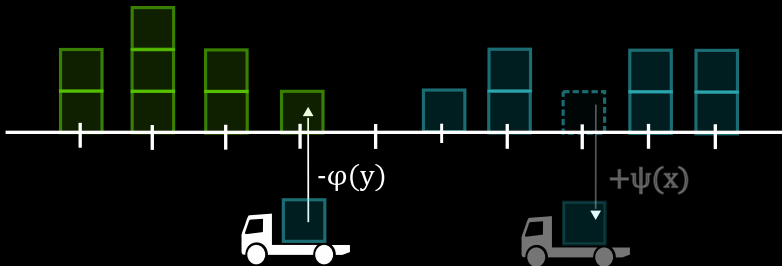
Kantorovic duality











$$\psi(x) - \varphi(y) \leq c(x, y)$$

”pricing”

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{x,y} \gamma(x,y)c(x,y) &\geq \sum_{x,y} \gamma(x,y)(\psi(x) - \varphi(y)) \\ &= \sum_x p(x)\psi(x) - \sum_y p'(y)\varphi(y)\end{aligned}$$

Duality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma(\rho, \rho')} \sum_{x, y} \gamma(x, y) c(x, y) \\ &= \sup_{(\psi, \varphi)} \sum_x \rho(x) \psi(x) - \sum_y \rho'(y) \varphi(y) \end{aligned}$$

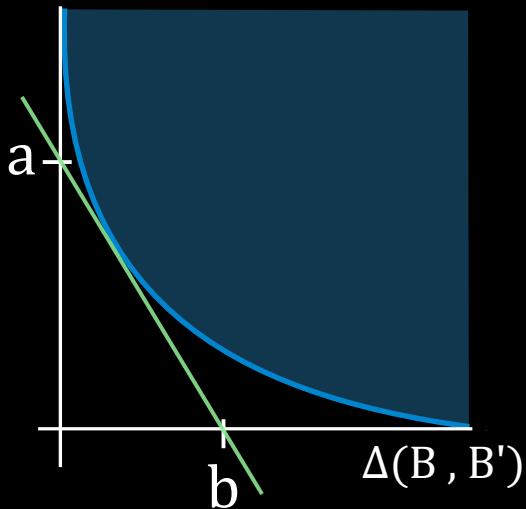
Equality if $\psi(x) - \varphi(y) = c(x, y)$ on $\text{supp}(\gamma)$

[...]

consider **only**

$$\{(\psi_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \Omega} \quad |\Omega| < \infty$$

$\Delta(A, A')$



$$\xi(a, b) = \inf_C a\Delta_M(A, A') + b\Delta_M(B, B')$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_M(a, b) = & \inf_C \max_{\alpha, \beta} \sup_{\rho, \sigma} \\ & a \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{A}} (\psi_\alpha(x) \operatorname{tr}[\rho P(x)] - \varphi_\alpha(y) \operatorname{tr}[\rho P'(y)]) + \\ & b \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{B}} (\psi_\beta(x) \operatorname{tr}[\sigma Q(x)] - \varphi_\beta(y) \operatorname{tr}[\sigma Q'(y)]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_M(a, b) = \inf_C \max_{\alpha, \beta}$$

$$a \left\| \left\| \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{A}} (\psi_\alpha(x) P(x) - \varphi_\alpha(y) P'(y)) \right\| \right\|_\infty +$$
$$b \left\| \left\| \sum_{x, y \in \mathcal{B}} (\psi_\beta(x) Q(x) - \varphi_\beta(y) Q'(y)) \right\| \right\|_\infty$$

$$\mathcal{E}_M(a, b) = \inf a\mu + b\lambda$$

subj. to

$$\mu\mathbb{I} \geq \sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}} \psi_\alpha(x)P(x) - \sum_y \phi_\alpha(y)P'(y) \quad \forall \alpha$$

$$\lambda\mathbb{I} \geq \sum_{x' \in \mathcal{B}} \psi_\beta(x')Q(x') - \sum_{y' \in \mathcal{B}} \phi_\beta(y')Q'(y') \quad \forall \beta$$

$$R(x, x') \geq 0 \quad \forall (x, x') \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$$

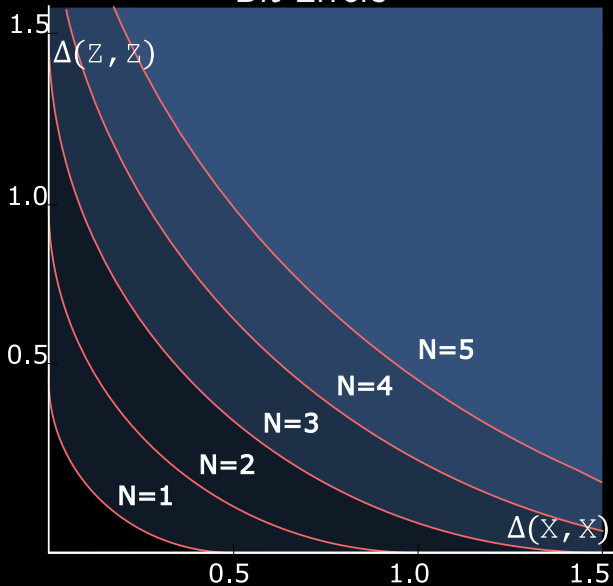
$$\sum_{x' \in \mathcal{B}} R(x, x') = P'(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}} R(x, x') = Q'(x') \quad \forall x' \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}, x' \in \mathcal{B}} R(x, x') = \mathbb{I}$$

Examples

Bit-Errors



Spin-1

