

Activation of metrologically useful genuine multipartite entanglement, arXiv:2203.05538

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Simple example

- Let us consider $M = 2$ copies of the 3-qubit state

$$\varrho_p = p|\text{GHZ}\rangle\langle\text{GHZ}| + (1 - p)\frac{1}{2}(|000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|),$$

with $p = 0.8$.

- Then, we have

$$\mathcal{F}_Q[\varrho, H_2] = 28.0976, \quad (2 \text{ copies})$$

while for $M = 1$ we have

$$\mathcal{F}_Q[\varrho, H_1] = 23.0400. \quad (1 \text{ copy})$$

- In both cases,

$$\mathcal{F}_Q^{(\text{sep})}(H_k) = 12,$$

hence for the metrological gain

$$g_1 = 1.92 < g_2 = 2.34.$$

Simple example II

- Considering the state

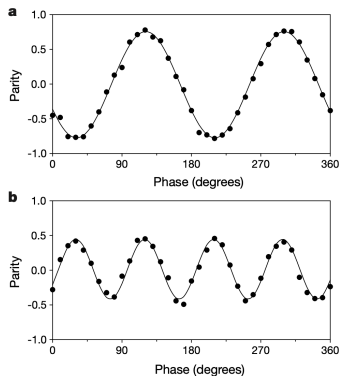
$$\rho_p = p|\text{GHZ}\rangle\langle\text{GHZ}| + (1 - p)\frac{1}{2}(|000\rangle\langle 000| + |111\rangle\langle 111|),$$

we took care of phase flip errors.

- We can also correct bitflip errors in the usual way, if the state is outside of the $\{|000\rangle, |111\rangle\}$ subspace.

Simple example III

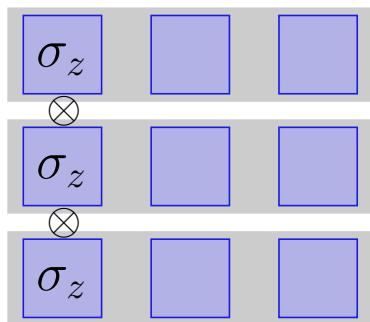
- Directly relevant to experiments with GHZ states!
- One can obtain maximal visibility.



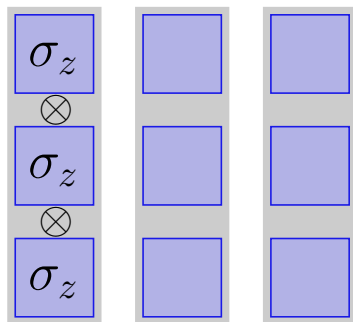
$N = 2$ and $N = 4$ particles, Sackett *et al.*, Experimental entanglement of four particles, Nature (2000).

Comparison to error correction

$M = 3$ copies, $N = 3$ qubits



3 logical qubits,
1 logical qubit=3 physical qubits



W. Dür, M. Skotiniotis, F. Fröwis, B. Kraus, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2014).

Comparison to error correction II

- How do we store a three-qubit GHZ state?
- Multicopy metrology:

$$|\text{GHZ}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle + |111\rangle),$$
$$H = \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(4)} \sigma_z^{(7)} + \sigma_z^{(2)} \sigma_z^{(5)} \sigma_z^{(8)} + \sigma_z^{(3)} \sigma_z^{(6)} \sigma_z^{(9)}.$$

Improves performance without syndrome measurements.

- Error correction for bit-flip code (phase-flip code is similar):

$$|\text{GHZ}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\ 000\ 000\rangle + |111\ 111\ 111\rangle),$$
$$H = \sigma_z^{(1)} \sigma_z^{(2)} \sigma_z^{(3)} + \sigma_z^{(4)} \sigma_z^{(5)} \sigma_z^{(6)} + \sigma_z^{(7)} \sigma_z^{(8)} \sigma_z^{(9)},$$

+ error syndrome measurements + error correction.

Comparison to error correction III

- Let us see our scheme for $M = 3, N = 3$.
- Let be ϱ some mixture of the states with at most 1 copy with a phase error

$$\begin{aligned}|\Psi_{+++}\rangle &= |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle, \\|\Psi_{-++}\rangle &= |\text{GHZ}-\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle, \\|\Psi_{+-+}\rangle &= |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}-\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle, \\|\Psi_{++-}\rangle &= |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}+\rangle \otimes |\text{GHZ}-\rangle,\end{aligned}$$

where

$$|\text{GHZ}\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle \pm |111\rangle).$$

We still obtain

$$\mathcal{F}_Q[\varrho, H] = \max.$$