

# Entanglement dimension and noncommutative polynomial optimization

Sander Gribling (CWI/QuSoft)

David de Laat (MIT)

Monique Laurent (CWI/QuSoft/Tilburg University)

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- $P \in [0, 1]^\Gamma$  of the form  $P(a, b|s, t) = P_{\mathcal{A}}(a|s)P_{\mathcal{B}}(b|t)$  with

$$P_{\mathcal{A}} \in \{0, 1\}^{A \times S}, P_{\mathcal{B}} \in \{0, 1\}^{B \times T}, \sum_a P_{\mathcal{A}}(a|s) = \sum_b P_{\mathcal{B}}(b|t) = 1$$

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Set of classical correlations:

- $C_c(\Gamma) =$  convex hull of deterministic correlations
- Here we assume access to shared randomness



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- $D_q(P) = \min \{d^2 : d \in \mathbb{N}, P \in C_q^d(\Gamma)\}$

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- Computing  $D_q(P)$  is NP-hard (Stark 2015)

## Dimension witnesses

- A  $d$ -dimensional dimension witness is a halfspace containing  $C_q^d(\Gamma)$ , but not the full set  $C_q(\Gamma)$  (Brunner, Pironio, Acin, Gisin, Méthot, Scarani 2008)

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- This parameter is equal to 1 if and only if  $P$  is classical

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$$A_q(P) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i D_q(P_i) : I \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^I, \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i = 1, P = \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i P_i, P_i \in C_q(\Gamma) \right\}$$



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If  $C_q(\Gamma)$  is not closed, such a sequence also exists for  $A_q(\cdot)$

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- Noncommutative adaptation with applications in quantum information (Navascues, Pironio, Acín, ...)
- Allows for optimizing a linear functional over  $C_{qc}(\Gamma)$
- Extended to optimizing over  $C_q^d(\Gamma)$  (Navascués, Feix, Araujo, Vértesi 2015)

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- Our hierarchy is a variant on tracial optimization

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## SDP hierarchy for lower bounding $A_{qc}(P)$

$$A_{qc}(P) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i D_{qc}(P_i) : I \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+^I, \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i = 1, P = \sum_{i=1}^I \lambda_i P_i, P_i \in C_q(\Gamma) \right\}$$

- Suppose  $(P_i, \lambda_i)_i$  is feasible for the above problem
- Assume  $P_i(a, b|s, t) = \text{Tr}(X_s^a(i)Y_t^b(i)\psi_i\psi_i^*)$
- $\mathbb{R}\langle x_s^a, y_t^b, z \rangle$  the noncommutative polynomials in  $x_s^a, y_t^b, z$
- Define a linear form  $\mathcal{L}$  on  $\mathbb{R}\langle x_s^a, y_t^b, z \rangle$  by

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- Minimization of  $\mathcal{L}(1)$  used by [Nie 2017] in the commutative setting for the nuclear tensor norm

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- Why SDP? Because  $L(p^* p) \geq 0$  is equivalent to  $M(L) \succeq 0$ , where  $M(L)_{u,v} = L(u^* v)$  for all monomials  $u, v$

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- Under a certain flatness condition we have  $\xi_r^q(P) = \xi_*^q(P)$

## Matrix factorization ranks

- cpsd-rank( $M$ ) is the smallest  $d$  for which there are Hermitian psd matrices  $X_1, \dots, X_n \in \mathbb{C}^{d \times d}$  with  $M_{ij} = \text{Tr}(X_i X_j)$

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- In an earlier paper we have hierarchies for lower bounding matrix factorization ranks, and the hierarchy for  $A_q(P)$  is an adaptation of this for (nonsynchronous) quantum correlations



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# Quantum graph parameters

- Using similar techniques we introduce semidefinite programming hierarchies for the quantum chromatic and quantum stability numbers
- This unifies some of the existing literature; for example, the projective packing number, projective rank, and the tracial rank can be seen as certain steps in the hierarchies

Thank you!

S. Gribling, D. de Laat, M. Laurent, Bounds on entanglement dimensions and quantum graph parameters via noncommutative polynomial optimization, Math. Program., Ser. B (2018), 38 pages