

# Quantum coherence in thermodynamics: coherent second laws and passive memories

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- 1 Quantum resource theories
- 2 Thermal operations
- 3 Classically-controlled thermal operations
- 4 Quantum resources as memories
- 5 Memory capacity of thermal resources
- 6 Applications and outlook

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- Every CPTP map has a Kraus operator representation

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \sum_j K_j \rho K_j^\dagger,$$

with  $\sum_j K_j^\dagger K_j = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{H}}$ .



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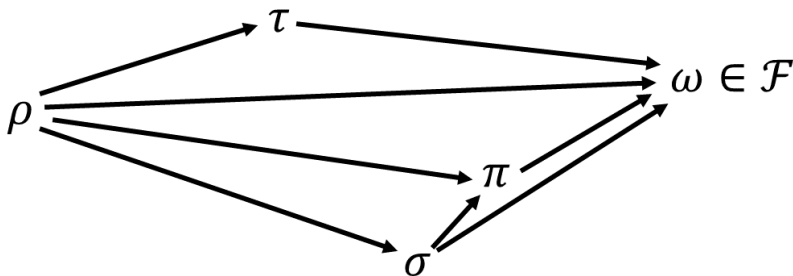
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Partial order of resources under allowed operations



- Entanglement theory
  - Free operations  $\mathcal{O}$ : Local operations
  - Free states  $\mathcal{F}$ : Separable states

# Examples of quantum resource theories

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- Resource theory of reference frames
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- Resource theory of thermal inequilibrium
  - Free operations: Energy-conserving interactions
  - Free states: Thermal states



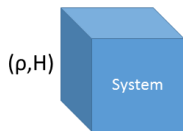
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System  $S$  under Hamiltonian  $H$

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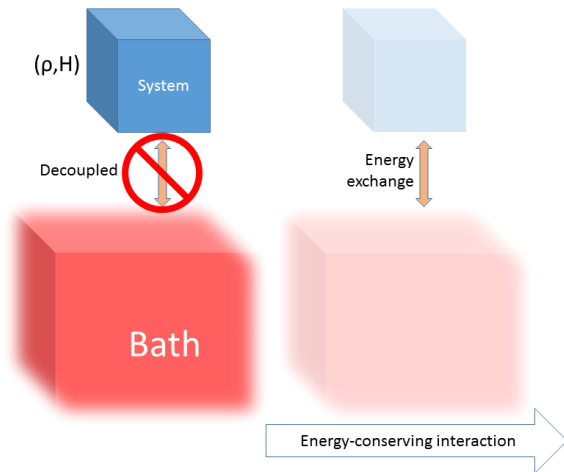
Decoupled



Bath

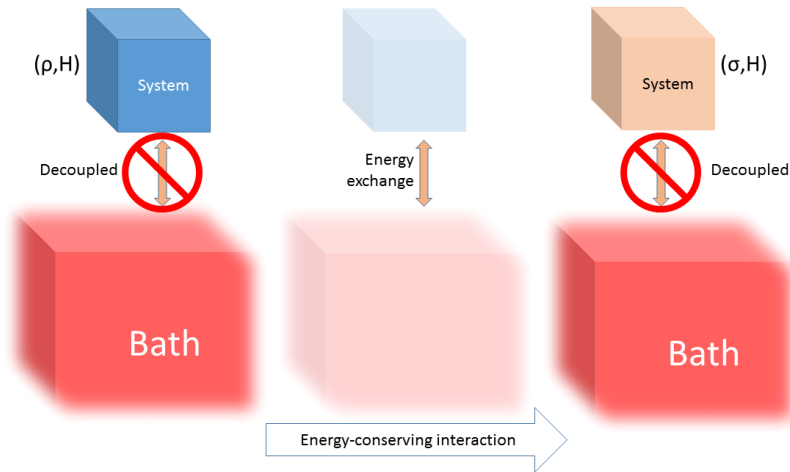
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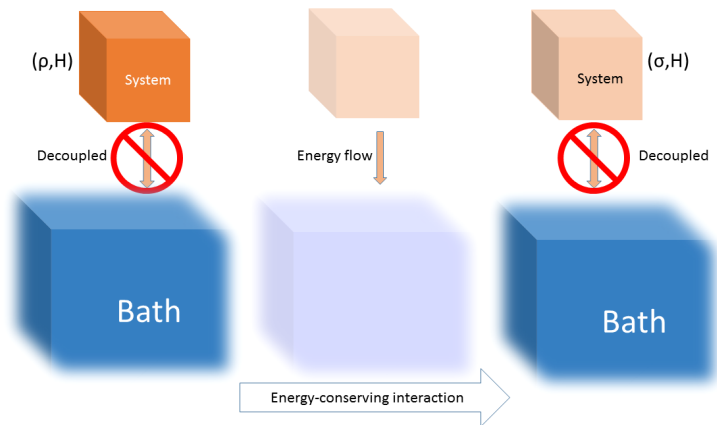
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- Our work: Some simple laws in the low-temperature limit

## Thermal operations in the low-temperature regime



# “Cooling maps” emerge

In the low-temperature regime, possible channels have elegant Kraus operator representation:

- 1 Some *diagonal* Kraus operators

$$K_j = \sum_j \lambda_j^{(i)} |E_j\rangle \langle E_j|;$$

- 2 Other Kraus operators of the form

$$J_{jk} = \mu_{jk} |E_j\rangle \langle E_k|,$$

one for each pair  $(j, k)$  with  $j < k$ . (Only one nonzero matrix element in every such Kraus operator)

“Cooling maps” model

# Results: Upper-triangular majorization

$\rho \mapsto \sigma$  possible only if

$$\rho_{dd} \geq \sigma_{dd}$$

$$\rho_{d-1,d-1} + \rho_{dd} \geq \sigma_{d-1,d-1} + \sigma_{dd}$$

$\vdots$

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- These conditions emerge as the low-temperature limit of the conditions in the coherence-less case.
- But there are *more conditions*—on the off-diagonal terms.

## Theorem

For states  $\rho, \sigma$ , define matrix  $Q$ :

$$Q_{jk} = \begin{cases} \min\left(\frac{\sigma_{jj}}{\rho_{jj}}, 1\right), & \text{if } j = k; \\ \frac{\sigma_{jk}}{\rho_{jk}}, & \text{if } j \neq k. \end{cases}$$

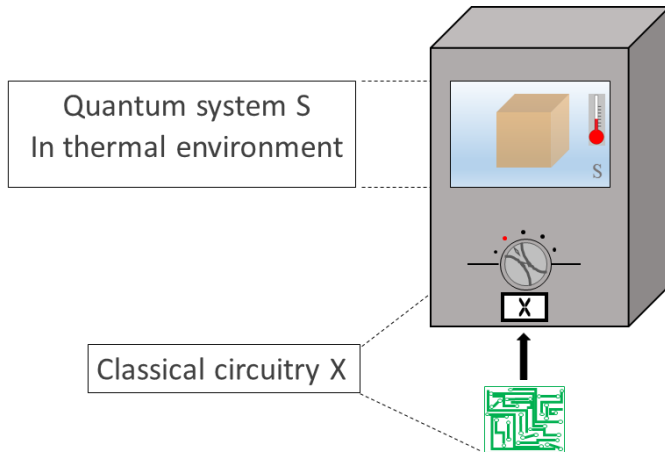
Then,  $\rho \mapsto \sigma$  possible via cooling maps iff:

- 1  $Q \geq 0$ ;
- 2  $\sum_{k \geq j} \rho_{kk} \geq \sum_{k \geq j} \sigma_{kk} \quad \forall j$  (“Upper-triangular majorization”)

[VN and Gour, *Nat. Commun.* **6** (2015)]

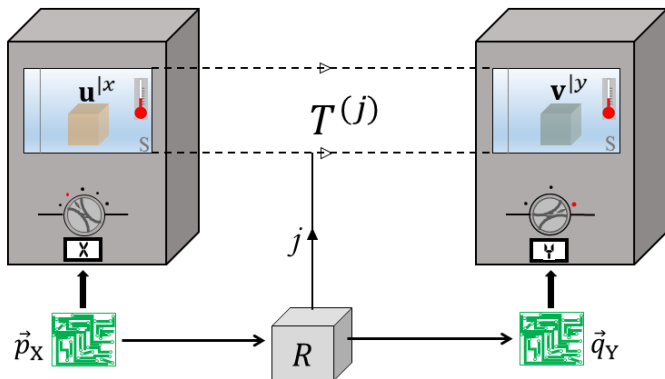
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# Quantum thermal device controlled by classical components





# Classically-controlled thermal operations



## Results:

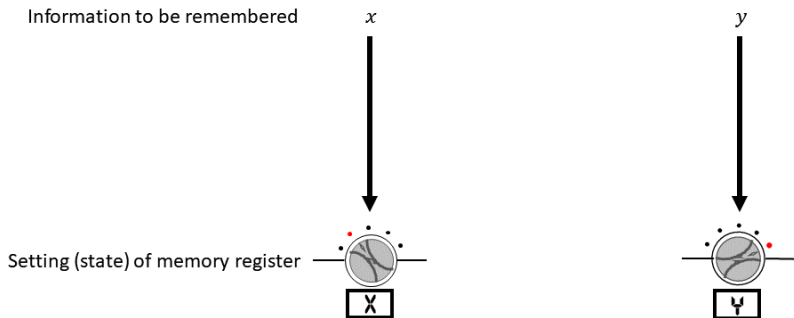
- Characterization of free states and resources
- Quantification of resources
- Conditions for resource conversion:
  - Single-copy
  - Many-copy
  - State-to-ensemble
  - Ensemble-to-state

[VN and Gour, *Phy. Rev. A* **95** (2017)]

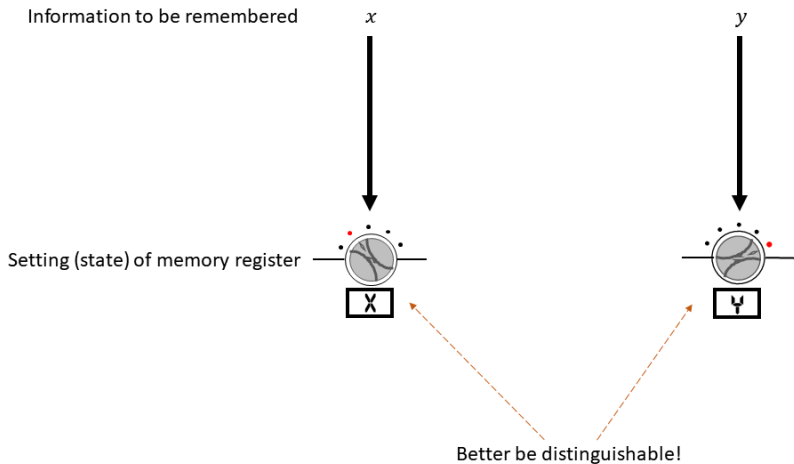
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- Memory capacity limited by
  - Encoding operation repertoire  $\mathcal{O}$ ;
  - Blank tape state  $\rho$

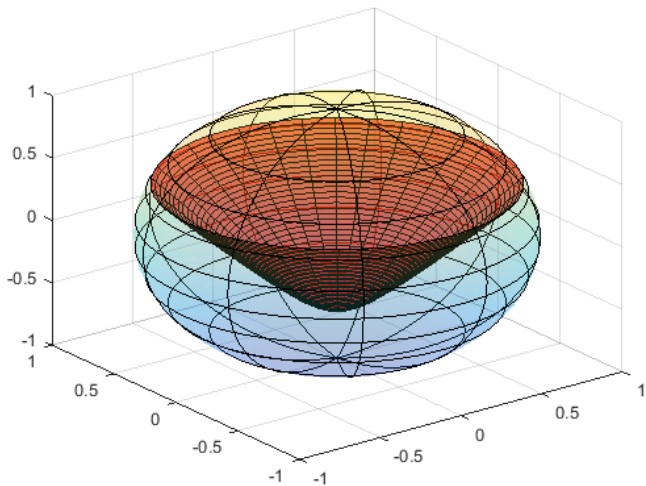
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Formal definition of memory capacity:

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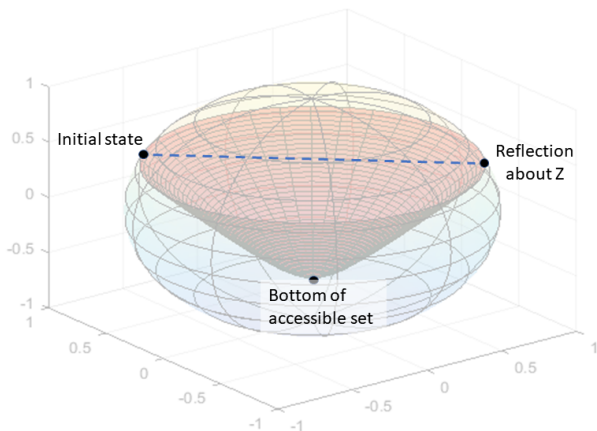
where

$$\chi[\{\rho_j, \sigma_j\}] = \mathcal{S}\left(\sum_j \rho_j \sigma_j\right) - \sum_j \rho_j \mathcal{S}(\sigma_j). \quad (2)$$

(Holevo bound on accessible information)

# Optimal encoding scheme

Three-state ensemble attains the optimum rate:

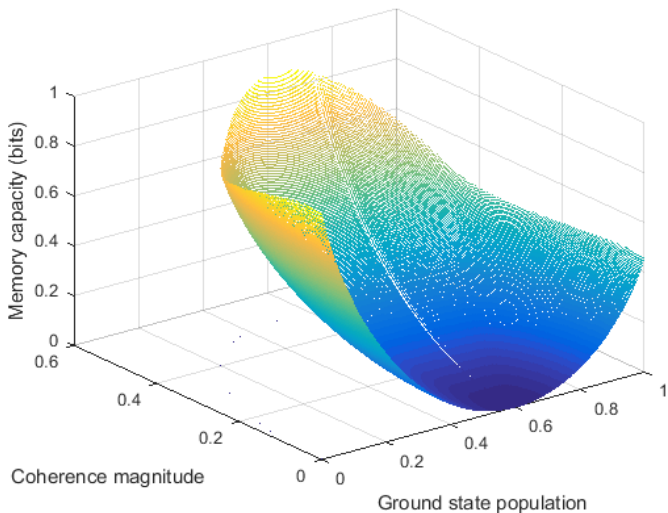


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- Passive memories under other resource theories

# Thanks!

- Participants, organizers, and sponsors, KIAS Workshop
- Collaborators, including supervisors G. Gour and M. Gu
- My institution NTU