

Open problem 1: do there exist NPT bound entangled states?

Consider a bipartite quantum state $\rho \in \mathcal{M}_{d_1} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{d_2}$.

Def. partial transpose: $\rho \mapsto (\text{id}_{d_1} \otimes T_{d_2})\rho = \rho^{T_2}$.

Example: $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

≥ 0 $\not\geq 0$

▪ PPT: Positive Partial Transpose $\rho^{T_2} \geq 0$

▪ NPT: Negative Partial Transpose $\rho^{T_2} \not\geq 0$

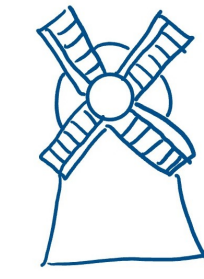
NPT \implies entangled state



Alice

&

Bob



Goal: share $|\phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$

Tools: Local Operations & Classical Communication (LOCC)

Reality: ρ (noisy, mixed, ...)

Entanglement distillation:

$$n \text{ copies } \begin{matrix} \rho \\ \updownarrow \\ \rho \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{LOCC}} |\phi^+\rangle$$

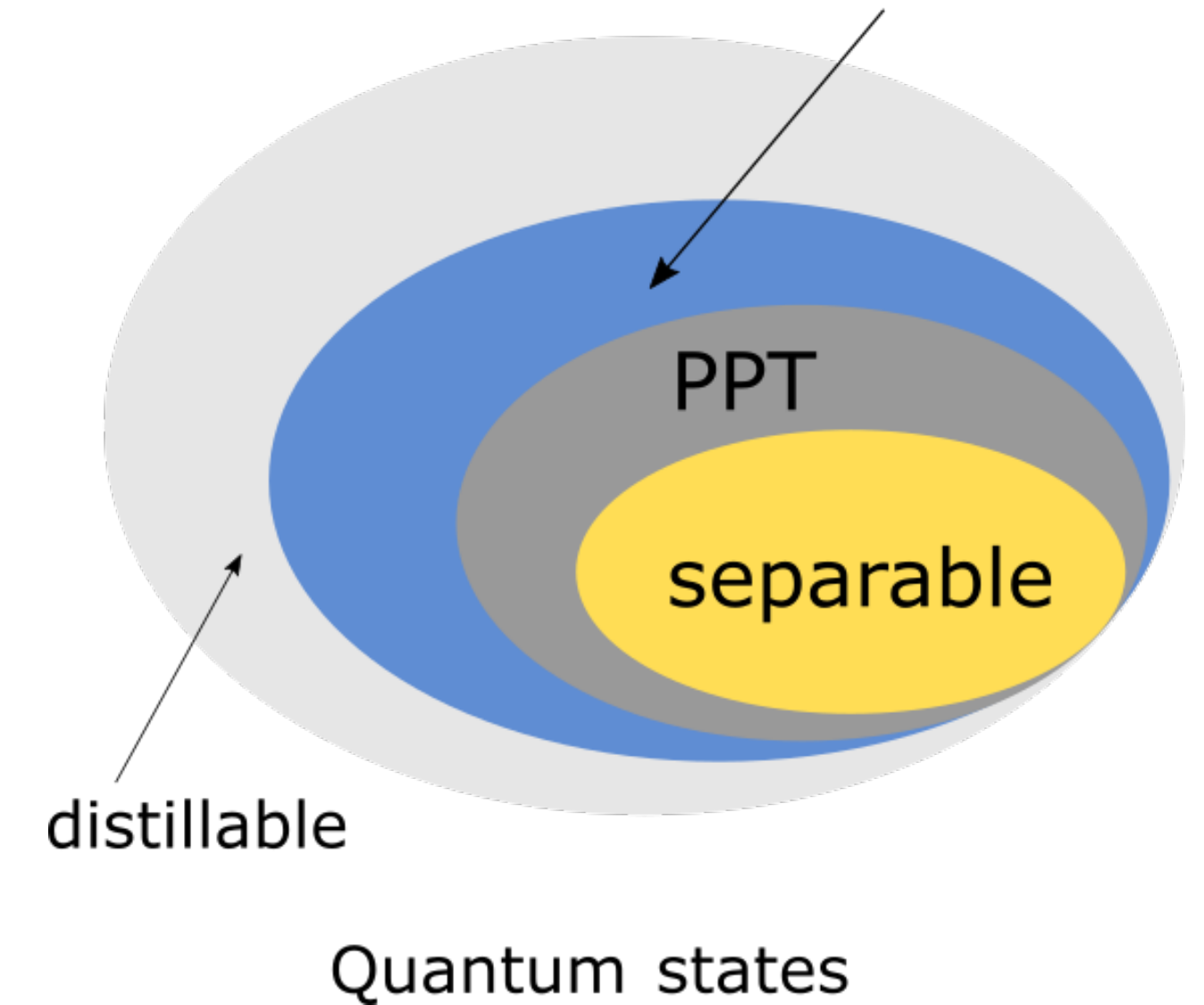
Is this possible?

▪ yes: ρ distillable

▪ no: ρ bound entangled

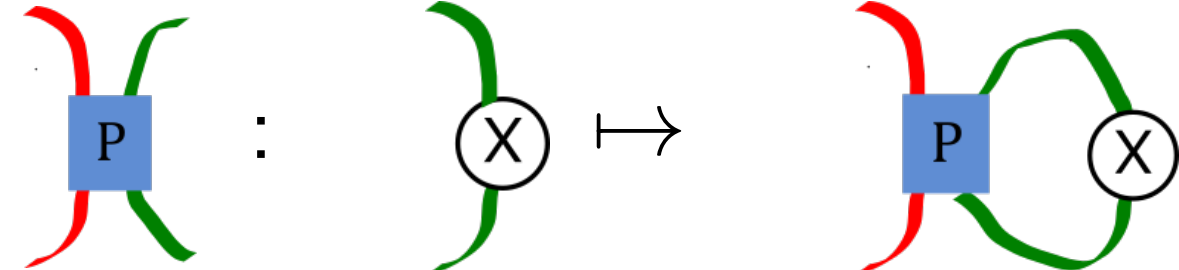
PPT \implies un-distillable

NPT bound entangled?



Open problem 2: Do there exist non-trivial tensor-stable positive maps?

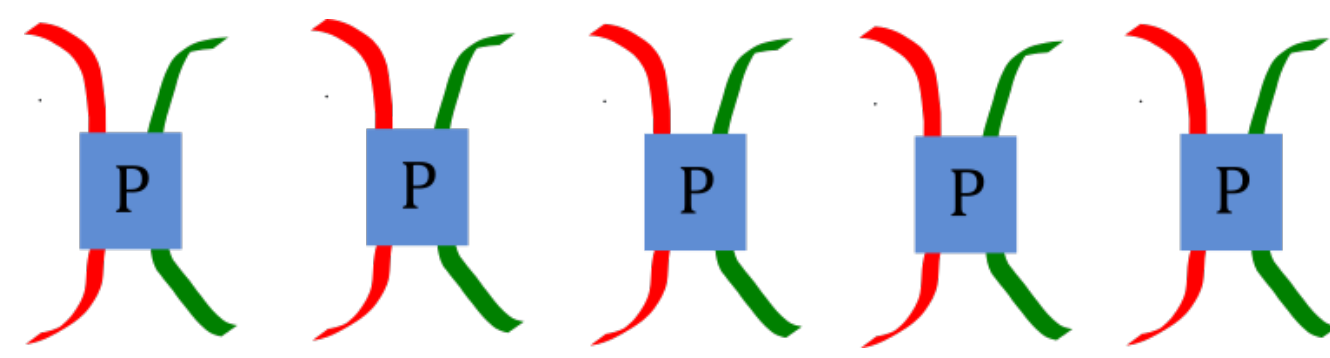
Linear map: $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{M}_{d_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{d_2}$



▪ Positive ($\mathcal{P} \succcurlyeq 0$): if $X \geq 0$ then $\mathcal{P}(X) \geq 0$.

▪ Completely positive (cp): $\text{id}_d \otimes \mathcal{P} \succcurlyeq 0$ for all d .

▪ Completely co-positive (co-cp): $\mathcal{P} = T \circ \mathcal{S}$, with \mathcal{S} cp.

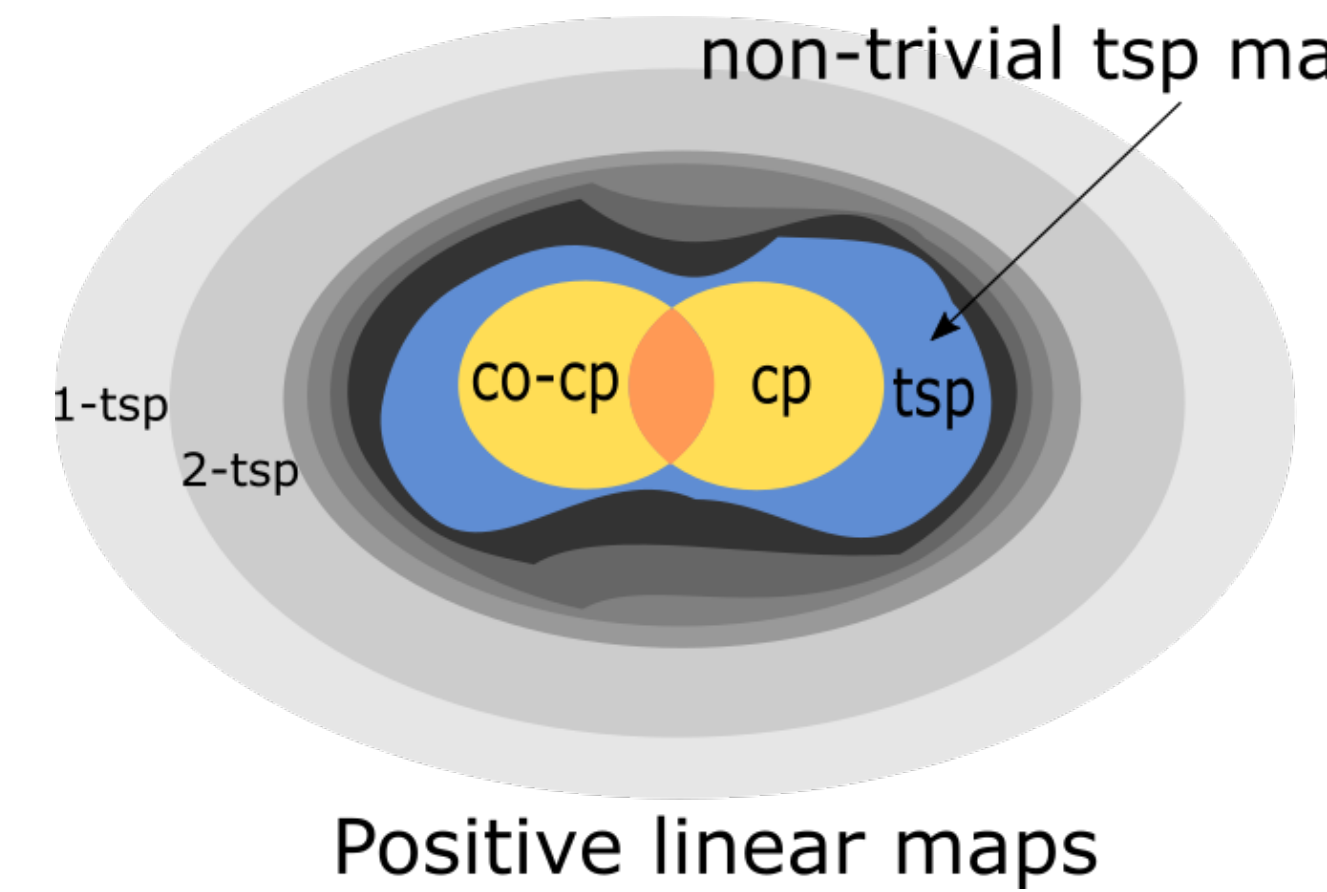


▪ n -tensor-stable positive: $\mathcal{P}^{\otimes n} \succcurlyeq 0$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$

▪ tensor-stable positive (tsp): $\mathcal{P}^{\otimes n} \succcurlyeq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

← 'trivial' tsp maps: cp \cup co-cp

non-trivial tsp maps?



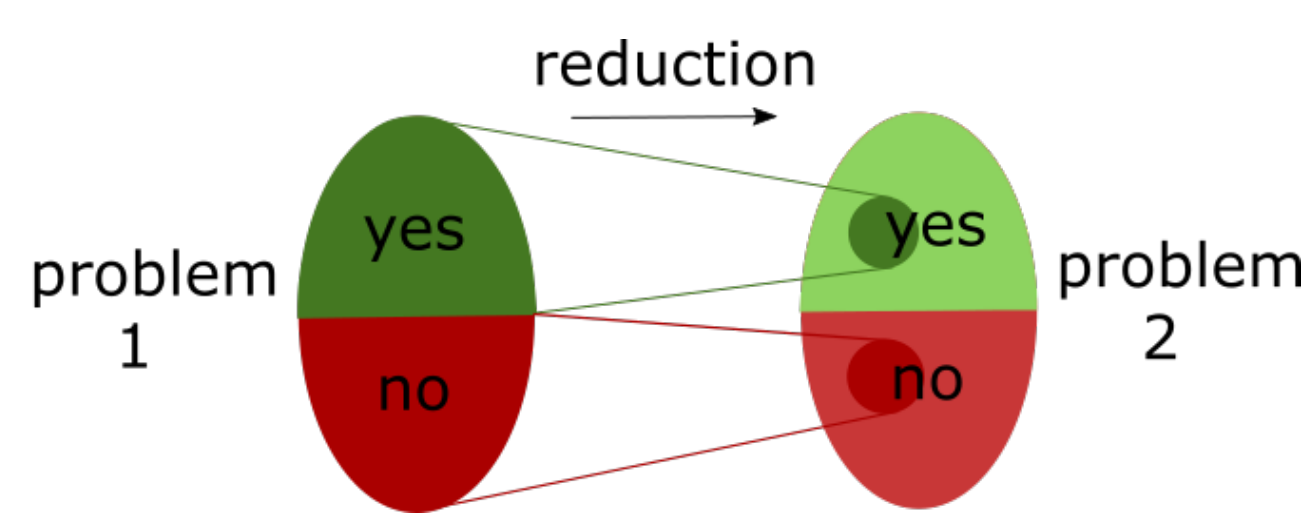
Theorem 1: connection NPT bound entanglement and tsp (Mu16)

If there exists a non-trivial tensor-stable positive map $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{M}_{d_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{d_2}$, then there exist NPT bound-entangled states in $\mathcal{M}_{d_1} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{d_1}$ as well as in $\mathcal{M}_{d_2} \otimes \mathcal{M}_{d_2}$

Computational complexity: undecidability

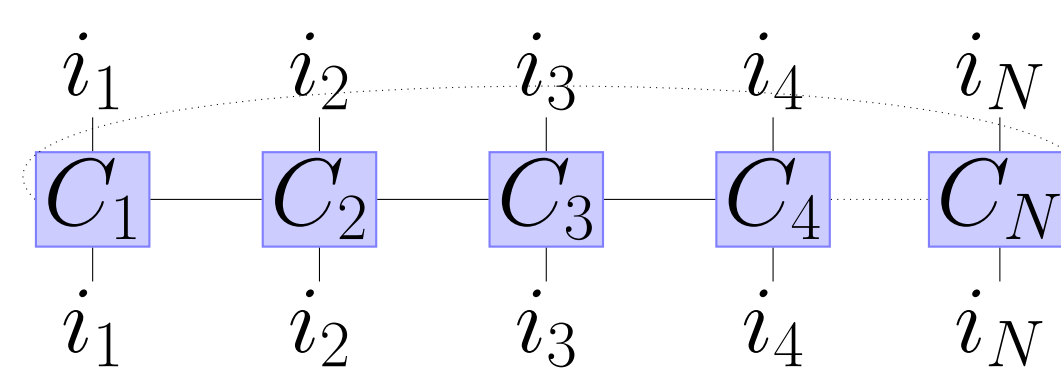
A decision problem is undecidable if there cannot exist an algorithm that gives the correct answer (yes/no) to every input.

Prove via reduction from another undecidable problem:



Problem MPO: undecidable (De16)

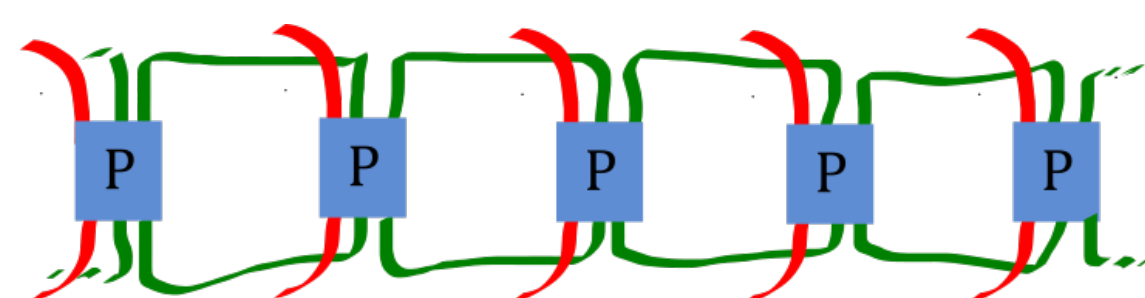
Given a Matrix Product Operator defined by C_i , is $\tau_N(C) \geq 0$ for all N ?



Reduction \checkmark

Problem Bell pairs: undecidable

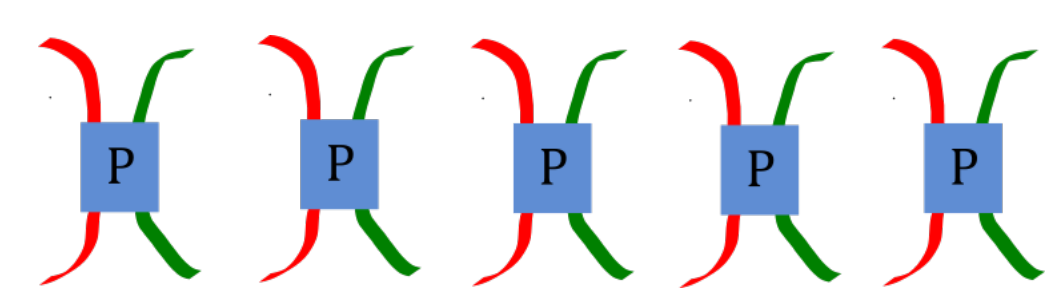
Given d and a linear map $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{M}_d \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d$, is $\mathcal{P}^{\otimes n}(\text{Bell pairs}) \geq 0$ for all n ?



Reduction \times

Problem TSP

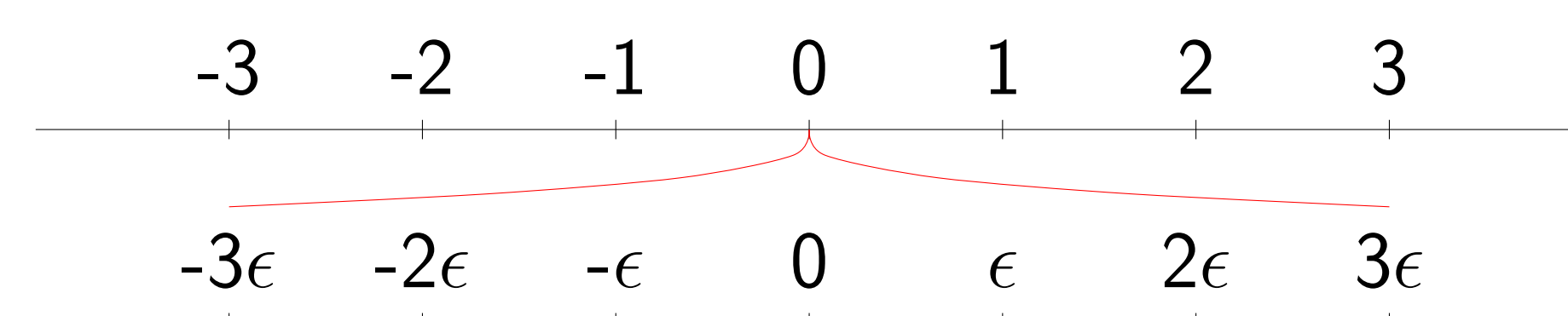
Given d and a linear map $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{M}_d \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_d$, is $\mathcal{P}^{\otimes n} \succcurlyeq 0$ for all n ?



Proving undecidability of Problem TSP would imply existence of NPT bound entangled states.

Field extensions: the hyperreals

The hyperreals ${}^*\mathbb{R}$ have additional infinitesimal elements ϵ .



Positive infinitesimal elements $\epsilon > 0 \in {}^*\mathbb{R}$ are smaller than all $r \in \mathbb{R}$. The hypercomplex ${}^*\mathbb{C}$ are defined as usual: ${}^*\mathbb{C} = {}^*\mathbb{R} + i{}^*\mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 2: Non-trivial tsp

There exist non-trivial tensor-stable positive maps $\mathcal{P} : \mathcal{M}_{d_1}({}^*\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{d_2}({}^*\mathbb{C})$ on the hypercomplex.

When transferred back to \mathbb{C} however, the maps are trivial again.

Theorem 1 still holds on ${}^*\mathbb{C}$. Therefore:

Theorem 3: NPT bound entanglement

There exist NPT bound entangled states on ${}^*\mathbb{C}$.

These results can not (yet) be interpreted in a physical way.

Outlook and ongoing work

1. Explore other undecidable problems and provide a reduction to Problem TSP.
2. Prove existence of non-trivial tsp maps and NPT bound entanglement in an infinite dimensional Hilbert space.