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Stefan Hollands · Ko Sanders

Entanglement Measures and Their Properties in Quantum Field Theory

 Springer

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ISSN 2197-1757 ISSN 2197-1765 (electronic)
SpringerBriefs in Mathematical Physics
ISBN 978-3-319-94901-7 ISBN 978-3-319-94902-4 (eBook)
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-94902-4>

Library of Congress Control Number: 2018951916

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The registered company address is: Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland

Acknowledgements

S. H. likes to thank J. Eisert, P. Grangier and R. Longo for discussions, and O. Islam for help with figures. K. S. would like to thank Leipzig University, where this project was carried out, and U. Rome II (“Tor Vergara”) for funding a visit in November 2016 and for the opportunity to present some of the results in this volume in a seminar. He also gratefully acknowledges an invitation to MFO where some of the results relevant to this volume were presented during the workshop “Recent mathematical developments in quantum field theory” (ID1630). We thank Y. Tanimoto for pointing out an error concerning the ordering of entanglement measures in an earlier version of this volume and K.-H. Rehren for comments on our manuscript.

Contents

1 Introduction	1
1.1 Summary of Main Results	5
1.2 Comparison with Other Approaches to Entanglement in QFT	10
References	11
2 Formalism for QFT	15
2.1 C^* -Algebras and v. Neumann Algebras	15
2.2 Examples of C^* and v. Neumann Algebras	21
2.2.1 The Weyl Algebra	21
2.2.2 The CAR Algebra	23
2.2.3 The Cuntz Algebra \mathcal{O}_n	24
2.3 The Basic Principles of Quantum Field Theory	25
2.4 Examples of Algebraic Quantum Field Theories	29
2.4.1 Free Scalar Fields	29
2.4.2 Free Fermion Fields	32
2.4.3 Integrable Models in 1+1 Dimension with Factorizing S -Matrix	35
2.4.4 Chiral CFTs	38
References	40
3 Entanglement Measures in QFT	43
3.1 Entanglement	43
3.2 Properties of Entanglement Measures	45
3.3 Bell Correlations As an Entanglement Measure	49
3.4 Relative Entanglement Entropy	49
3.5 Logarithmic Dominance	54
3.6 Modular Nuclearity As an Entanglement Measure	56
3.7 Distillable Entanglement	63
3.8 Summary of Entanglement Measures	67
References	67

4	Upper Bounds for E_R in QFT	69
4.1	General Upper Bounds From BW-Nuclearity	70
4.1.1	Proof of Theorem 6	72
4.1.2	Proof of Theorems 7 and 8	76
4.2	Upper Bounds for Free Quantum Field Theories in $d + 1$ Dimensions	78
4.2.1	Free Scalar Fields	78
4.2.2	Free Dirac Fields	86
4.3	Upper Bounds for Integrable Models	90
4.4	Upper Bounds for Conformal QFTs in $d + 1$ Dimensions	95
4.5	Upper Bounds for CFTs in $3 + 1$ Dimensions	104
4.6	Upper Bounds for Chiral CFTs	106
4.7	Charged States	108
	References	114
5	Lower Bounds	117
5.1	Lower Bounds of Area Law Type	117
5.2	General Lower Bounds	121
	References	124
	Appendix	125

Abstract

An entanglement measure for a bipartite quantum system is a state functional that vanishes on separable states and that does not increase under separable (local) operations. For pure states, essentially all entanglement measures are equal to the v. Neumann entropy of the reduced state, but for mixed states this uniqueness is lost. In quantum field theory, bipartite systems are associated with causally disjoint regions. But if these regions touch each other, there are no separable normal states to begin with, and one must hence leave a finite “safety corridor” between the regions. Due to this corridor, the normal states of bipartite systems are necessarily mixed, so the v. Neumann entropy is not a good entanglement measure anymore in this sense. In this volume, we study various good entanglement measures. In particular, we study the relative entanglement entropy, E_R , defined as the minimum relative entropy between the given state and an arbitrary separable state. We establish upper and lower bounds on this quantity in several situations: (1) In arbitrary CFTs in $d + 1$ dimensions, we provide an upper bound for the entanglement measure of the vacuum state if the two regions of the bipartite system are a diamond and the complement of another diamond. The bound is given in terms of the spins, dimensions of the CFT, and the geometric invariants associated with the regions. (2) In integrable models in $1 + 1$ dimensions defined by a general analytic, crossing symmetric two-body scattering matrix, we give an upper bound for the entanglement measure of the vacuum state for a pair of diamonds that are far apart, showing exponential decay with the distance between the diamonds. The class of models includes, e.g., the Sinh–Gordon field theory. (3) We give upper bounds for our entanglement measure for a free Klein–Gordon/Dirac field in the ground state on an arbitrary static spacetime. Our upper bounds show exponential decay of the entanglement measure for large geodesic distance and an “area law” for small distances (modified by a logarithm). (4) We show that if we add charged particles to an arbitrary state, then E_R decreases by a positive amount which is no more than the logarithm of the quantum dimension of the charges (this dimension

need not be an integer). (5) We establish a lower bound on our entanglement measure for arbitrary regions that get close to each other. This lower bound is of the type of an “area law” with the proportionality constant given by the number N of free fields in the UV fixed point times a quantity D_2 that can be interpreted as the distillable entanglement of one “Cbit pair” in the state.