Ordering two-qubit states with concurrence and negativity

Adam Miranowicz and Andrzej Grudka
Faculty of Physics, Adam Mickiewicz University, 61-614 Poznań, Poland
(Dated: October 30, 2018)

The entropy of entanglement is essentially the unique measure of entanglement for pure states of bipartite systems [1]. By contrast, a generalization of the entropy of entanglement to describe mixed states is by no means unique (even for two qubits) leading to various entanglement measures (for a review see [2]), including entanglement of formation, distillable entanglement [3, 4], and relative entropy of entanglement [5]. The quantification of mixed-state entanglement is still in early stages with many open questions.

Eisert and Plenio [6] raised an intriguing problem of ordering the density operators with respect to the amount of entanglement. Specifically, certain two entanglement measures $E'$ and $E''$ are defined to give the same state ordering if the condition $E'(\rho_1) < E'(\rho_2) \iff E''(\rho_1) < E''(\rho_2)$

is satisfied for any density operators $\rho_1$ and $\rho_2$. No counterexample to Eq. [1] can be found by comparing pure states only, or pure and Werner states [6]. However, the standard entanglement measures do not give the same ordering in the sets of two-qubit mixed states, as first observed by applying the Monte Carlo simulation by Eisert and Plenio [6], and then investigated by others in Refs. [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]. Counterexamples to Eq. [1] can also be constructed for $d$-level qudit pure states if $d \geq 3$ as shown by Życzkowski and Bengtsson [3]. Virmani and Plenio [13] proved that all good asymptotic entanglement measures, which reduce to the entropy of entanglement for pure states, are either equivalent or do not have the same state ordering. The property that ordering of some states depends on the applied measures of entanglement “in itself is a very surprising conclusion” [13] but is physically reasonable as these incomparable states cannot be transformed to each other with unit efficiency by any local operations and classical communication (LOCC).

In this paper, we present an analysis of different orderings of two-qubit states induced by concurrence and negativity. The ordering of two-qubit states by the same measures has already been studied by Eisert and Plenio [6], but by using only a numerical simulation (of $10^4$ pairs of entangled states $\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}$). For three qubits, analytical counterexamples to [1] are known even for pure states [2, 11].

First, we briefly describe the entanglement measures important for our comparison.

The entanglement of formation $E_F$ of a mixed state $\rho$, according to Bennett et al. [3, 4], is the minimized average entanglement of any ensemble of pure states realizing $\rho$:

$$E_F(\rho) = \inf \sum p_i E(|\psi_i\rangle\langle \psi_i|)$$

where infimum is taken over all pure-state decompositions $\rho = \sum p_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle \psi_i|$ and $E(|\psi_i\rangle\langle \psi_i|)$ is the entropy of entanglement easily determined by the von Neumann entropy. In a special case of two qubits, Wootters [14] proved that the entanglement of formation of a state $\rho$ is given by a simple formula

$$E_F(\rho) = H \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

where $H(x) = -x \log_2 x - (1-x) \log_2 (1-x)$ is the binary entropy with the argument related to the Wooters concurrence defined by

$$C(\rho) = \max \{0, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 \}$$

where the $\lambda_i$’s are (in nonincreasing order) the square roots of the eigenvalues of $\rho (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y) \rho^* (\sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y)$; $\sigma_y$ is the Pauli spin matrix and complex conjugation is denoted by asterisk. Both $E_F(\rho)$ and $C(\rho)$ range from 0 for a separable state to 1 for a maximally entangled state.

We also consider another entanglement measure referred to as the negativity, which can be considered a quantitative version of the Peres-Horodecki criterion [15]. The negativity for a two-qubit state $\rho$ can be defined as [16, 17]:

$$N(\rho) = \max \{0, -2 \mu_{\min} \}$$

where $\mu_{\min}$ is the minimal eigenvalue of the partial transpose of $\rho$. Similarly to the concurrence, the negativity,
given by (6), ranges from 0 for a separable state to 1 for a maximally entangled state. As shown by Vidal and Werner (17), the negativity is an entanglement monotone (including convexity) thus can be considered a useful measure of entanglement. The logarithmic negativity defined by (17)

\[ E_N(\rho) = \log_2[N(\rho) + 1], \]  

measures the entanglement cost of a quantum state \( \rho \) for the exact preparation of any finite number of copies of the state under quantum operations preserving the positivity of the partial transpose (PPT) as proposed by Audenaert et al. (18) and proved by Ishizaka (19) for any two-qubit states. Moreover, the logarithmic negativity determines upper bounds on the teleportation capacity and the entanglement of distillation (17).

In the following, we will analyze two-qubit states violating the condition (14) induced by the concurrence (the entanglement of formation) and negativity (the PPT-entanglement cost) only. And thus by referring to (14) we always mean \( E' = C \) and \( E'' = N \).

For an arbitrary two-qubit pure state, given by

\[ |\Psi\rangle = c_{00}|00\rangle + c_{01}|01\rangle + c_{10}|10\rangle + c_{11}|11\rangle, \]  

where \( c_{ij} \) are the normalized complex amplitudes, the concurrence and negativity are the same and simply given by

\[ N(|\Psi\rangle) = C(|\Psi\rangle) = 2|c_{01}c_{10}|. \]

Nevertheless, \( N(\rho) \) and \( C(\rho) \) can differ for a mixed state \( \rho \). In general, as shown by Verstraete et al. (13), the negativity \( N(\rho) \) of a two-qubit state \( \rho \) can never exceed its concurrence \( C(\rho) \) and

\[ N(\rho) \leq \sqrt{[1 - C(\rho)]^2 + C^2(\rho)} - [1 - C(\rho)] \]  

as presented in figures 1 and 3. The states corresponding to these lower and upper bounds have the minimal (maximal) negativity for a fixed concurrence and for short we shall refer to as the MinNeg (MaxNeg) states. The class of the MaxNeg states can be characterized by the condition that the eigenvector corresponding to the negative eigenvalue of the partial transpose of \( \rho \) is a Bell state (13). Apart from pure states (7), the class of the MaxNeg states includes the Bell diagonal states (13, 12) with the celebrated Werner states defined by (20)

\[ \rho_W(p) = p|\psi_B\rangle\langle\psi_B| + \frac{1 - p}{4} I \otimes I \]

where the parameter \( p \in (0, 1); I \) is the identity operator of a single qubit, and \( |\psi_B\rangle \) is the singlet state

\[ |\psi_B\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle). \]

The negativity and concurrence of \( \rho_W(p) \) are equal to each other for any value of \( p \) as given by

\[ N(\rho_W(p)) = C(\rho_W(p)) = \max\{0, \frac{3p - 1}{2}\}. \]

Since both pure and Werner two-qubit states are the MaxNeg states, thus it is clear why they do not violate condition (14), which is another explanation of the Eisert and Plenio result (7).

The structure of the class of the MinNeg states was given by Verstraete et al. (13) as a solution of the Lagrange constrained problem for the manifold of states with constant concurrence. They found that the MinNeg states have two vanishing eigenvalues and the other two corresponding to eigenvectors which are a Bell state and separable state orthogonal to it. As an example of the MinNeg state, we analyze the following state (2)

\[ \rho_H(p) = p|\psi_B\rangle\langle\psi_B| + (1 - p)|00\rangle\langle00| \]  

where \( 0 \leq p \leq 1 \) and \( |\psi_B\rangle \) is the Bell state given by (11). The concurrence and negativity of \( \rho_H \) are given by

\[ C(\rho_H) = p, \]

\[ N(\rho_H) = \sqrt{(1 - p)^2 + p^2} - (1 - p), \]

respectively, being equal to each other for \( p = 0 \) and \( p = 1 \) only. The state, given by (13), is a mixture of a maximally entangled state and a separable state orthogonal to it as required by the Verstraete et al. condition for the MinNeg states (13). Thus, by replacing \( |00\rangle \) in (13) by another separable state orthogonal to \( |\psi_B\rangle \) (e.g., by (11) or \((|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle)/2\)), other MinNeg states satisfying (14) can be obtained.

By analyzing figure 1 for a given state \( \rho_1 \) corresponding to some point \((C(\rho_1), N(\rho_1))\), it is easy to identify all other states \( \rho_2 \), corresponding to points \((C(\rho_2), N(\rho_2))\), which lead to violation of (14). E.g., the state \( \rho_1 \) described by point O (X) and the other states \( \rho_2 \) corresponding to an arbitrary point in regions OPR and OST (XYZ) violate condition (14). Clearly, maximal violation of (14) holds if one of the states (say, \( \rho_1 \)) is the MaxNeg state and the other (\( \rho_2 \)) is the MinNeg state. To analyze the degree of violation of (14), we will calculate \( \Delta C(\rho_1, \rho_2) = C(\rho_1) - C(\rho_2), \Delta N(\rho_1, \rho_2) = N(\rho_1) - N(\rho_2), \) and

\[ \delta(\rho_1, \rho_2) \equiv -\min(0, \Delta C(\rho_1, \rho_2)\Delta N(\rho_1, \rho_2)). \]
In figure 2, the function $\delta(\rho_1, \rho_2)$ is plotted vs all possible values of $C(\rho_1)$ of the MaxNeg states and $C(\rho_2)$ of the MinNeg states. A closer look at [49], leads us to conclusions

\[
\max_{\rho_1, \rho_2} |\Delta C(\rho_1, \rho_2)| = \Delta C(\rho_X, \rho_Y) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \tag{16}
\]

\[
\max_{\rho_1, \rho_2} |\Delta N(\rho_1, \rho_2)| = \Delta N(\rho_Z, \rho_X) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \tag{17}
\]

\[
\max_{\rho_1, \rho_2} \delta(\rho_1, \rho_2) = \delta(\rho_Y, \rho_X) = \frac{\kappa^2}{2} \tag{18}
\]

where $\kappa = (\sqrt{2} - 1)/2$, $\rho_J (J = V, Y, Z)$ are the MaxNeg states and $\rho_X$ is the MinNeg state having the following concurrences and negativities: $C(\rho_Y) = N(\rho_Y) = \sqrt{2}/4$, $C(\rho_Z) = N(\rho_Z) = C(\rho_X) = 1/2$, and $C(\rho_V) = N(\rho_V) = N(\rho_X) = \kappa$, as depicted by the corresponding points in figure 1. As an explicit example of states maximally violating [10], one can choose $\rho_Y = \rho_{1/2}$, given by [13], and the following Werner states [10]: $\rho_Y = \rho_{\sqrt{2}/3}$, $\rho_Z = \rho_{3/5}$, and $\rho_V = \rho_{1/3 + \sqrt{2}/6}$. Alternatively, instead of the Werner states, one can take the following pure states [7]:

\[
|\Psi(p)\rangle = \sqrt{p}|01\rangle + \sqrt{1 - p}|10\rangle \tag{19}
\]

which implies that $\rho_Y$ can be given by $|\Psi(p)\rangle\langle\Psi(p)|$ for $p = 1/2 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{2}}/4$; $\rho_Z$ for $p = 1/2 \pm \sqrt{3}/4$, and $\rho_V$ for $p = 1/2 \pm \sqrt{14}/8$.

Let us also consider the following two-qubit states

\[
\bar{\rho}(p, q) = p|\psi_H\rangle\langle\psi_H| + (1 - p)|\psi_q\rangle\langle\psi_q| \tag{20}
\]

being a mixture of the Bell state, given by [111], and the separable state

\[
|\psi_q\rangle = \sqrt{1 - q}|00\rangle + \sqrt{q}|01\rangle \tag{21}
\]

where the parameters $p, q \in (0, 1)$. The negativity of $\bar{\rho}(p, q)$ depends on both $p$ and $q$ according to

\[
N(\bar{\rho}(p, q)) = \sqrt{1 - 2p(1 - p)(1 - q) - (1 - p)^3} \tag{22}
\]

while the concurrence, given by

\[
C(\bar{\rho}(p, q)) = p, \tag{23}
\]

is clearly independent of $q$. In a special case for $q = 0$, Eq. 20 goes over into Eq. 19 describing the MinNeg state, while for $q = 1$, 20 describes the MaxNeg state as $N(p, 1) = C(p, 1)$.

In the following, we will analyze three classes of the states given by 20. (i) First class is formed by those states with the same negativity, say $N'$. From Eq. 22, one finds that the states $\rho' = \bar{\rho}(p, q')$, given by 20 for

\[
q' = \frac{N'\{N' + 2(1 - p)\} - p^2}{2p(1 - p)}, \tag{24}
\]

have the $p$-dependent concurrence, $C(\rho') = p$, but constant negativity, $N(\rho') = N' = \text{const}$, for all $p \in (N', \sqrt{2N'(N' + 1)} - N')$. This result is confirmed graphically in figure 3(a) for a few choices of $N'$. In particular, for $N' = \kappa$, one gets the $p$-parametrized ($\kappa \leq p \leq 1/2$) states

\[
\rho_{XY}(p) \equiv \bar{\rho}\left(p, \frac{(1 - 2p)(2\sqrt{2} + 2p - 1)}{8p(1 - p)}\right) \tag{25}
\]

which are visualized by the points on the XY line in figure 1. The states $\rho_{XY}(p)$ for $p = \kappa$ (corresponding to a MaxNeg state) and $p = 1/2$ (MinNeg state) have maximally different concurrences and the same negativity,

\[
\Delta C(\rho_{XY}(1/2), \rho_{XY}(\kappa)) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}. \tag{26}
\]

(ii) To the second class belong those $\rho'' = \bar{\rho}(p'', q)$ having the same concurrence. This condition is easily fulfilled by fixing $p = p''$ in 20, then the concurrence $C'' \equiv C(p'', q) = p'' = \text{const}$ for all values of $q$, while the negativity $N(p'', q)$ ranges from $\sqrt{(1 - p'')^2 + (p'')^2} - (1 - p'') = p''$ as shown in figure 3(b) for a few choices of $p''$. In particular, for $p'' = 1/2$, we get the $q$-parametrized ($q \in (0, 1)$) states

\[
\rho_{XZ}(q) \equiv \bar{\rho}(1/2, q) = \frac{1}{2}(|\phi\rangle\langle\phi| + |\psi_q\rangle\langle\psi_q|) \tag{27}
\]
which are described by the points on the XZ line in figure 1. The states \( \rho_{XZ}(q) \) for \( q = 0 \) (corresponding to the MinNeg state) and \( q = 1 \) (MaxNeg state) have maximally different negativities for the same concurrence,

\[
\Delta N\{\rho_{XZ}(1), \rho_{XZ}(0)\} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.
\]

(28)

(iii) Finally, we analyze such states \( \rho'' = \tilde{\rho}(p, q'') \) of the form (20) for which predictions concerning negativity and concurrence are exactly opposite to those for a given state \( \rho \), i.e.,

\[
\Delta C\{\rho, \rho''\} = -\Delta N\{\rho, \rho''\}.
\]

This condition is fulfilled if the parameter \( q'' \) is given by

\[
q'' = 1 + \frac{[N(\rho) + C(\rho) + 1 - 2p]^2 - 1}{2p(1 - p)}
\]

(30)

for \( \frac{1}{4}C(\rho) + N(\rho) \leq p \leq C(\rho) < 1 \) as shown in figure 3(c). In particular, if \( N(\rho) = \kappa \) and \( C(\rho) = 1/2 \), one arrives at the \( p \)-parametrized \( (\sqrt{2}/4 \leq p \leq 1/2) \) states

\[
\rho_{XY}(p) \equiv \tilde{\rho}\left(p, \frac{(1 - 2p)(2\sqrt{2} - 1 - 2p)}{4p(1 - p)}\right)
\]

(31)

exhibiting \( N(\rho_{XY}(p)) = \sqrt{2}/2 - p \) and, as usual, \( C(\rho_{XY}(p)) = p \), which are described by the points on the XV line in figure 1. Predictions of the concurrence and negativity for the states \( \rho_{XY}(p) \) with \( p = 1/2 \) (corresponding to the MinNeg state) and \( p = \sqrt{2}/4 \) (MaxNeg state) are maximally different, as given by

\[
\delta\{\rho_{XY}(\frac{1}{2}), \rho_{XY}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})\} = \frac{\kappa^2}{2},
\]

(32)

which is the upper bound determined by (18).

We analyzed ordering of density matrices of two qubits with respect to the bipartite entanglement quantified by the Wootters concurrence \( C \), a measure of the entanglement of formation, and by the negativity \( N \), a measure of the PPT-entanglement cost. We have presented simple two-qubit states \( \rho_1 \) and \( \rho_2 \) (where one of them can be pure) having the entanglement measures different in such a way that (i) \( N(\rho_1) = N(\rho_2) \) but \( C(\rho_1) \neq C(\rho_2) \); (ii) \( C(\rho_1) = C(\rho_2) \) but \( N(\rho_1) \neq N(\rho_2) \); or (iii) the concurrence \( C(\rho_1) \) is smaller than \( C(\rho_2) \) but the negativity \( N(\rho_1) \) is greater than \( N(\rho_2) \). Using the bounds of Verstraete et al. (13), we have also found analytically to what degree the concurrence and negativity can give different orderings of two-qubit states.

Acknowledgments. The authors thank Jens Eisert, Paweł Horodecki, and Karol Życzkowski for stimulating discussions. A.G. was supported by the Polish State Committee for Scientific Research under grant No. 0 T00A 003 23.

[1] S. Popescu and D. Rohrlich, Phys. Rev. A 56, R3319 (1997).
[2] M. Horodecki, P. Horodecki, and R. Horodecki, in: Quantum Information: An Introduction to Basic Theoretical Concepts and Experiments, edited by G. Alber et al. (Springer, Berlin, 2001), p. 151.
[3] C. H. Bennett, D. P. DiVincenzo, J. A. Smolin, and W. K. Wootters, Phys. Rev. A 54, 3824 (1996).
[4] C. H. Bennett, G. Brassard, S. Popescu, B. W. Schumacher, J. A. Smolin, and W. K. Wootters, Phys. Rev. Lett. 76, 722 (1996).
[5] V. Vedral and M. B. Plenio, Phys. Rev. A 57, 1619 (1998).
[6] J. Eisert and M. Plenio, J. Mod. Opt. 46, 145 (1999).
[7] K. Życzkowski, Phys. Rev. A 60, 3496 (1999).
[8] S. Virmani and M. B. Plenio, Phys. Lett. A 268, 31 (2000).
[9] K. Życzkowski and I. Bengtsson, Ann. Phys. (N.Y.) 295, 115 (2002).
[10] T. C. Wei, K. Nemoto, P. M. Goldbart, P. G. Kwiat, W. J. Munro, and F. Verstraete, Phys. Rev. A 67, 022110 (2003).
[11] T. C. Wei and P. M. Goldbart, Phys. Rev. A 68, 042307 (2003).
[12] A. Miranowicz, e-prints quant-ph/0402023 and quant-ph/0402025 (2004).
[13] F. Verstraete, K. M. R. Audenaert, J. Dehaene, and B. De Moor, Phys. Rev. A 64, 1323 (2001).
[14] W. K. Wootters, Phys. Rev. Lett. 80, 2245 (1998).
[15] A. Peres, Phys. Rev. Lett. 77, 1413 (1996); M. Horodecki, P. Horodecki, and R. Horodecki, Phys. Lett. A 223, 1 (1996).
[16] K. Życzkowski, P. Horodecki, A. Sanpera, and M. Lewenstein, Phys. Rev. A 58, 883 (1998).
[17] G. Vidal and R. F. Werner, Phys. Rev. A 65, 032314 (2002).
[18] K. Audenaert, M. B. Plenio, and J. Eisert, Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 27901 (2003).
[19] S. Ishizaka, Phys. Rev. A 69, 020301 (2004).
[20] R. F. Werner, Phys. Rev. A 40, 4277 (1989).