



# *ENTANGLEMENT IN SOLIDS*

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## *In Collaboration With...*

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- *Caslav Brukner, Anton Zeilinger, Vienna*
- *Christian Lunken, Imperial*
- *Beatrix Hiesmayr, Vienna*
- *Gabriele De Chiara (Pisa) and Massimo Palma (Milan)*
  
- *Acknowledgements: T. C. Wei, S. Bose, A. Fisher...*



# *SUMMARY OF TALK*

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- *Second Quantisation Entanglement.*
- *Simple Solid State Models*
- *Spin and Space- Particle Statistics*
- *Superconductivity.*
- *Macroscopic Witnesses*
- *Experiments*
- *Future directions*



# *Macroscopic Entanglement?*

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*Ground state of some one-dimensional models can contain (two-spin) entanglement even in the thermodynamical limit of infinitely many spins!*

*Can we have high temperature (say 200K) macroscopic entanglement in nature as well?*

*Vedral, C. Eu. J. Phys (2003),*

*Vedral, N. J. Phys (2004).*

*"Physics is like sex. Sure, it may give some practical results, but that's not why we do it." - Feynman*



# Second Quantisation

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*In order to study entanglement of identical particles need to talk about modes—second quantisation.*

$$|0\rangle = |0\rangle_{k_1} |0\rangle_{k_2} |0\rangle_{k_3} |0\rangle |0\rangle |0\rangle \dots \Rightarrow$$
$$(a_{k_i}^\dagger + a_{k_j}^\dagger + \dots) |0\rangle$$

*Different view: Ghirardi & Marinatto*



# “Singleparticle” entanglement

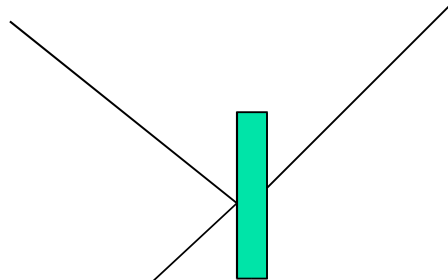
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——— e  
 ——— g

e ———  
 g ———

$$|e\rangle_1 |g\rangle_2 + |g\rangle_1 |e\rangle_2$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = (b^\dagger_1 + b^\dagger_2) |0\rangle = |1\rangle_{b1} |0\rangle_{b2} + |0\rangle_{b1} |1\rangle_{b2}$$



$$|\Psi_{in}\rangle = (a^\dagger_1) |0\rangle$$



# Computing Entanglement

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*Given the state*

$$\rho_{123\dots N}$$

*Trace out all but "i" and "j" sites*

$$\rho_{ij} = \text{tr}_{\neq ij} \rho_{123\dots N}$$

*Entanglement:*

$$E(\rho_{ij}) = \min_{sep} S(\rho_{ij} \parallel \rho_{sep})$$

*More difficult for more spins...*



## Example 1: Fermi Sea at $T=0$

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$$|\Psi\rangle = \prod_{ps} a^\dagger_s(p) |0\rangle$$

$$[a^\dagger_s(p), a^\dagger_t(q)]_+ = \delta_{st} \delta(p - q)$$

*Density for two spins one at  $r$  and other at  $r'$ :*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{ss';tt'} &= \langle \Psi | \psi^\dagger_{t'}(r') \psi^\dagger_t(r) \psi_s(r') \psi_s(r) | \Psi \rangle = \\ &= n^2 (\delta_{st} \delta_{s't'} - \delta_{st'} \delta_{s't} f^2(r - r')) \end{aligned}$$

*Vedral, G. Eu. J. Phys (2003)*





## Density: Fermi Sea at $T=0$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow\uparrow \\ \uparrow\downarrow \\ \downarrow\uparrow \\ \downarrow\downarrow \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1-f^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -f^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -f^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-f^2 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{exchange} \\ \swarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

*Entangled as long as the exchange term is larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$*

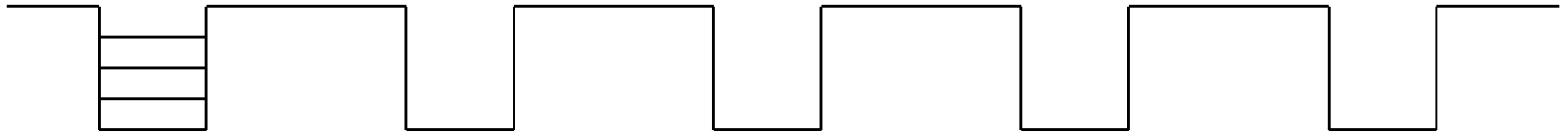
*Can do more electrons entanglement...*

*Vedral, G. Eu. J. Phys (2003), Lunkes, Brukner, Vedral, xxx (2004)*



## Example 2: Bosons at $T=0$

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$$|\Psi\rangle = (a^\dagger_1 + a^\dagger_2 + \dots a^\dagger_M)^N |0\rangle$$

*Want:*  $\rho(n_i, n_j; n'_i, n'_j) = \rho^{ij}$

$$\rho^{ij} = \sum p_n \rho_n^{ij}$$

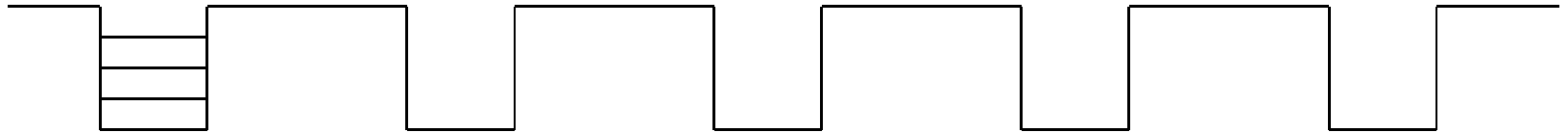
$$\rho_n^{ij} \propto (a^\dagger_i + a^\dagger_j)^n |0\rangle \langle 0| (a_i + a_j)^n$$

*Infinite range entanglement!*



# Superconductivity

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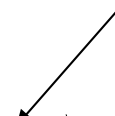
$$|\Psi\rangle = (a^\dagger_1 + a^\dagger_2 + \dots a^\dagger_M)^N |0\rangle$$

$a^\dagger_i$  Creates a Cooper pair of electrons in the spin singlet state at site "i".

Pauli exclusion:

$$|\Psi\rangle = |1100\rangle + |1010\rangle + \dots |0011\rangle$$

$e^- e^-$   
 $\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow$





# ODLRO

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$$|\Psi\rangle = (a^\dagger_1 + a^\dagger_2 + \dots a^\dagger_n)^k |0\rangle$$

*Two site density:*

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & c & 0 \\ 0 & c & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

*Off diagonal*

$$a = \frac{k(k-1)}{n(n-1)}$$

$$b = \frac{(n-k)(n-k-1)}{n(n-1)}$$

$$c = \frac{k(n-k)}{n(n-1)}$$

*Yang (1962):*

$$k \rightarrow \infty, k/n \rightarrow \text{const} \Rightarrow c > 0$$



# Computing Any Entanglement

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Closest  
disent.  
state

$$|\varphi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} |0\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{n-k}{n}} e^{i\varphi} |1\rangle$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\varphi \underbrace{|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|}_{\checkmark} \otimes \underbrace{|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|}_{\checkmark} \otimes \underbrace{|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|}_{\checkmark} \otimes \underbrace{|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|}_{\checkmark} \otimes \dots \otimes \underbrace{|\varphi\rangle\langle\varphi|}_{\checkmark}$$

$n$

Rel. Ent.

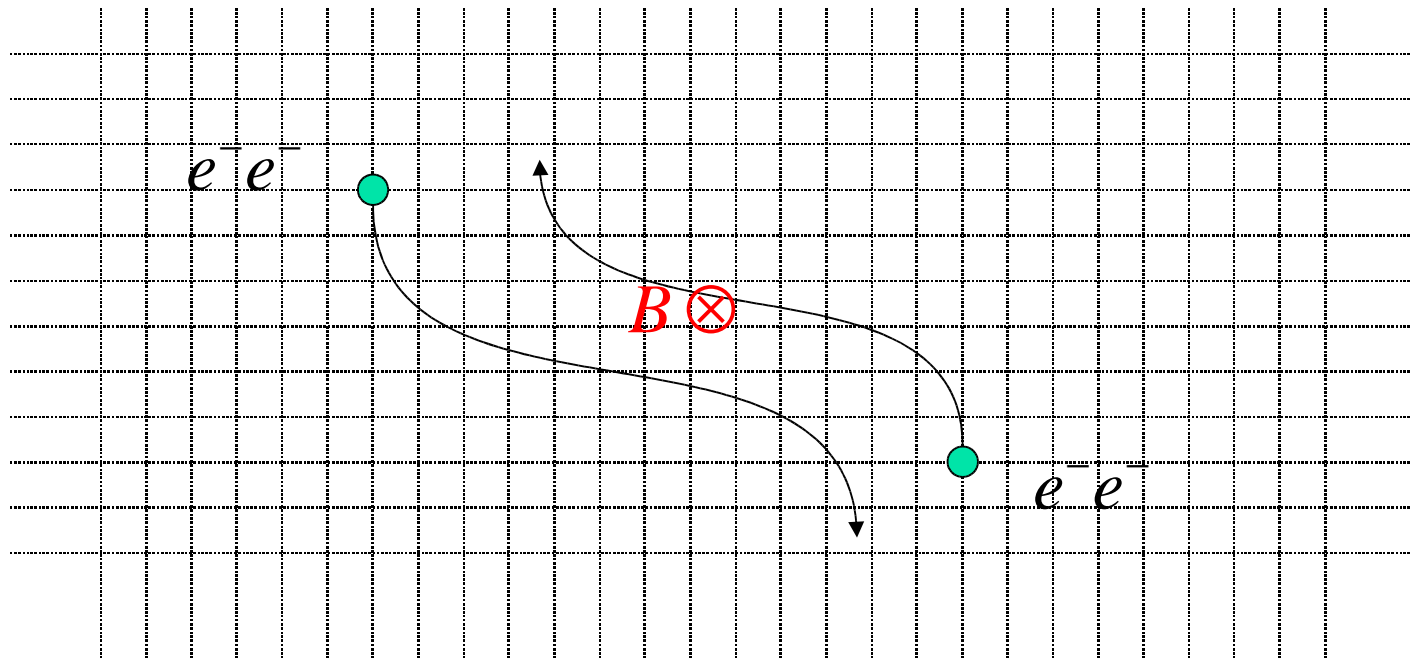
$$E(|\Psi\rangle) = S(|\Psi\rangle \parallel \rho) \approx \ln n$$

*Wei et. al. (2004)*

*Works for any subsystem, Vedral, NJPhys2004*

*High T entanglement!*

# Misner Effect



Sewell, (1995).

$$|01\rangle + |10\rangle \rightarrow |01\rangle + e^{iBS} |10\rangle \Rightarrow b \rightarrow e^{iBS} b$$

$$\therefore e^{iBS} = 1 \Rightarrow BS = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$



# Higgs and Mass

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*Boson mediators derived from local gauge invariance are necessarily massless (long range).*

$$\Psi(r, t) = e^{i\Theta(r, t)} \Psi(r, t)$$

*Explain mass by postulating an all-present field which is condensed and interacts with other fields, making their bosons massive (short range) through a mechanism equivalent to Meissner (Higgs).*

*V. Vedral, Meissner and Mass as Entanglement Witnesses,  
xxx, 2004.*



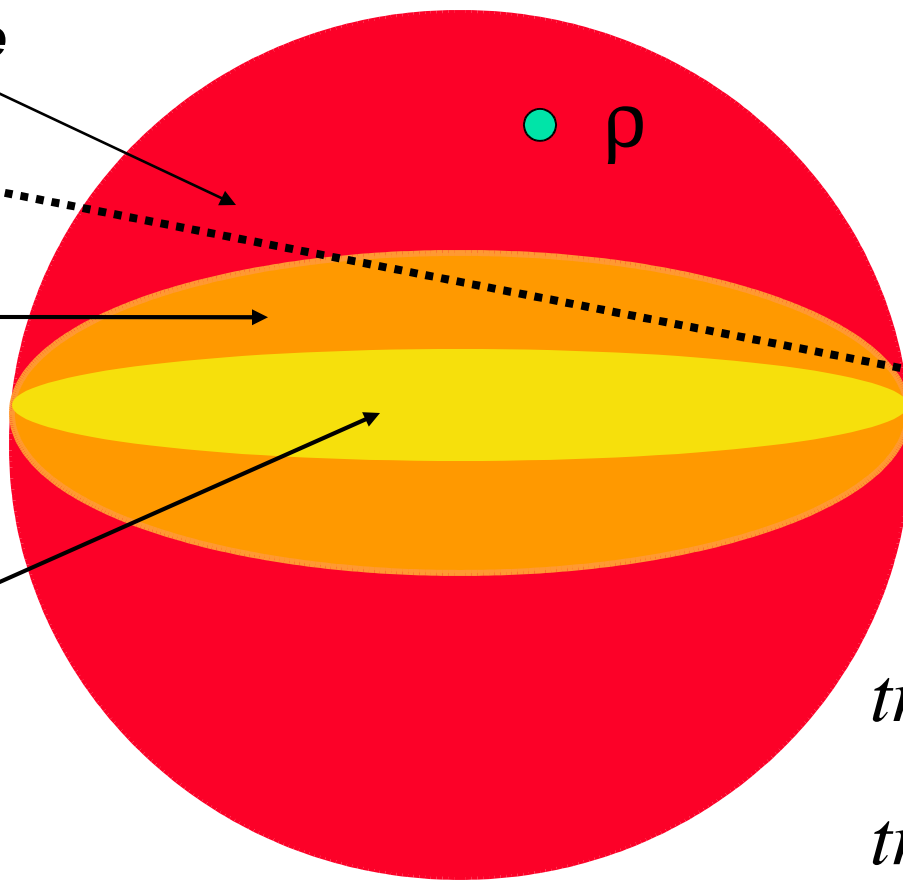
# Mixed State Entanglement

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**Entangled and distillable**

**Entangled and non-distillable**

**Disentangled (separable)**



$$\text{tr}\{\rho H\} < 0$$

$$\text{tr}\{\rho_{sep} H\} \geq 0$$





# *Energy as the Witness*

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*Heisenberg model:*

$$H = -\lambda \overleftrightarrow{\sigma} \sigma \Rightarrow$$

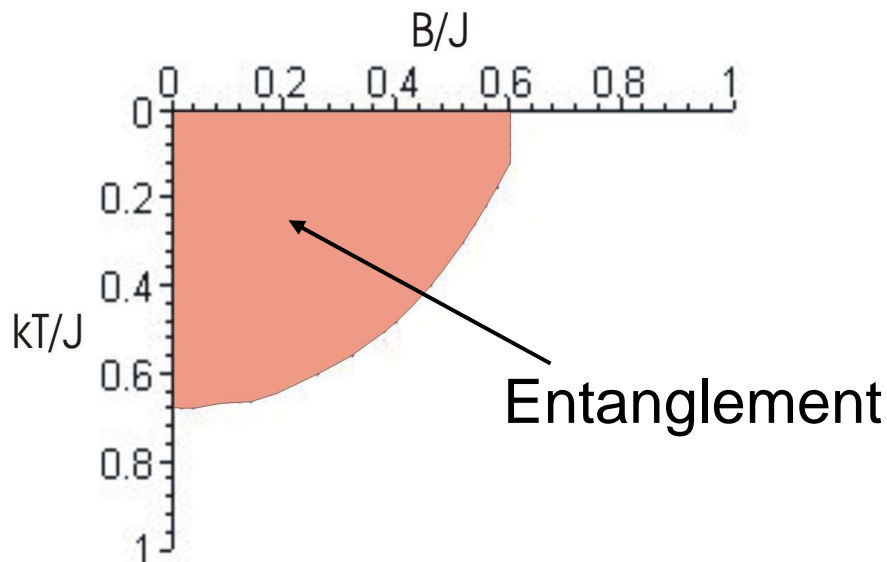
$$| \text{tr} \{ \rho_{sep} H \} | \leq \lambda \quad \& \quad \text{tr} \{ \rho_{sin} H \} = -3\lambda$$

*Tot, xxx (2003).*

# Critical $T, B$

XX Heisenberg Interaction

Brukner &  
Vedral quant-  
ph/xxx2004

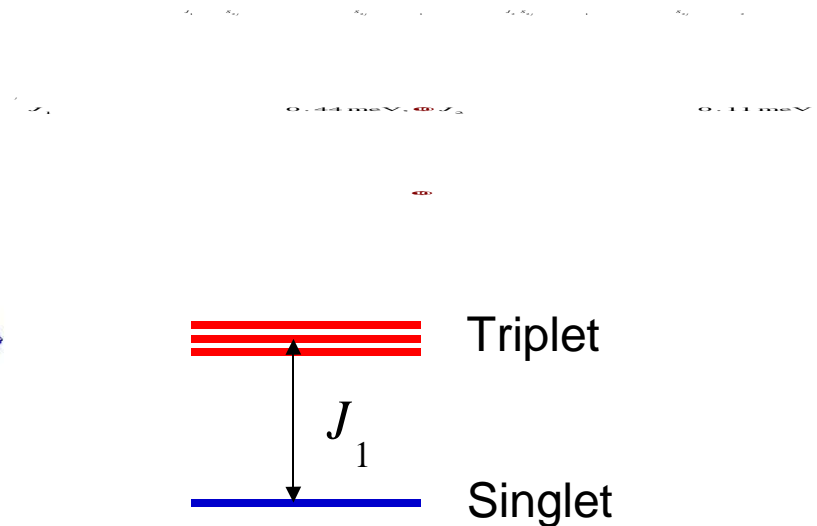
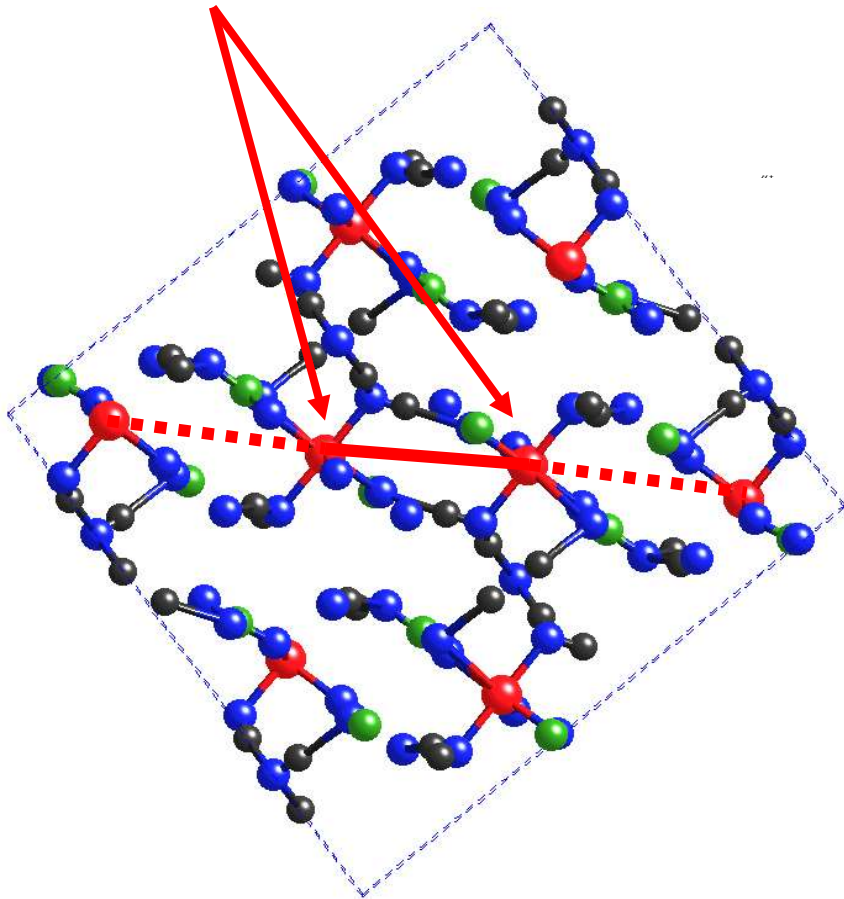


Katsura (1962)  
Exactly Solvable:  $U, M, \dots$

*Drawback:  $U$  not directly observable*

# Alternating Spin Chains

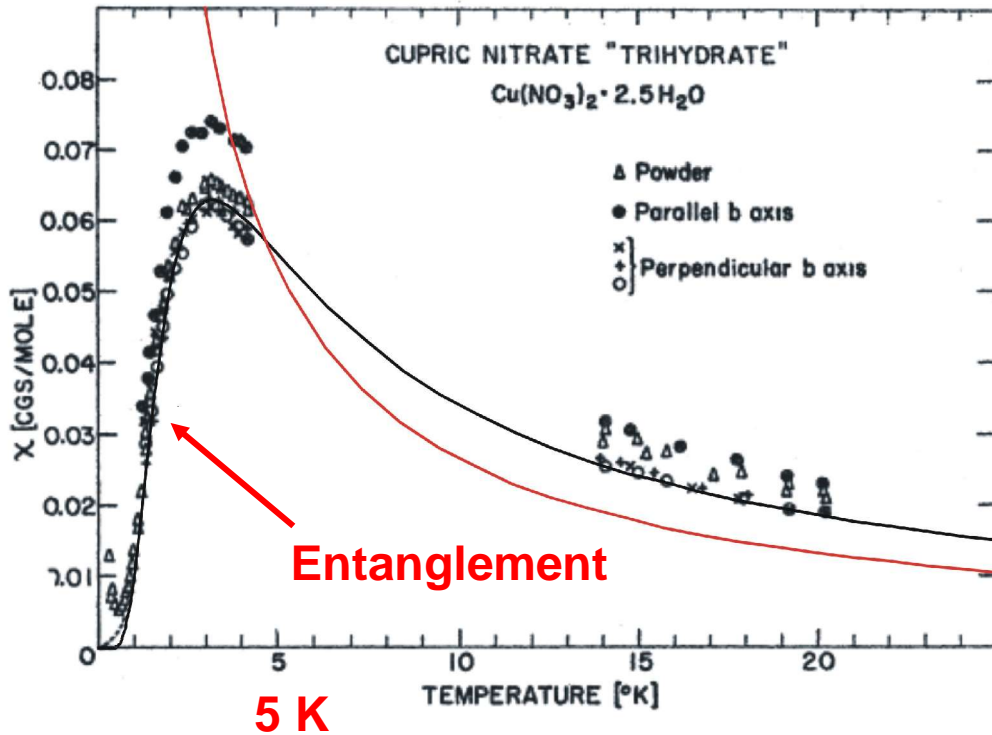
$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{D}_2\text{O}$  : 1D dimerized spin-1/2 system



*Arnesen, Bose, Vedral, PRL 2000*

# Magnetic Susceptibility of CN

Berger *et al.*, Phys. Rev. 1963

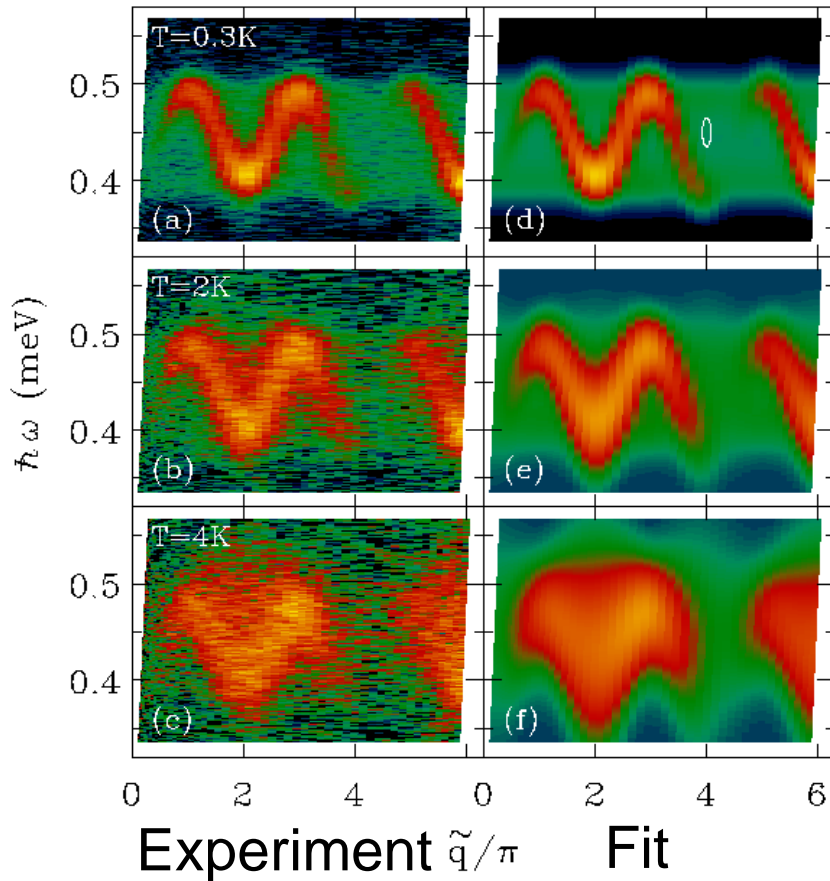


Isotropy (!)

Entanglement Witness

# Neutron Magnetic Diffraction of $CN$

Xu *et al.*, PRL (2000)



(macroscopic) intensity  
of neutron scattering

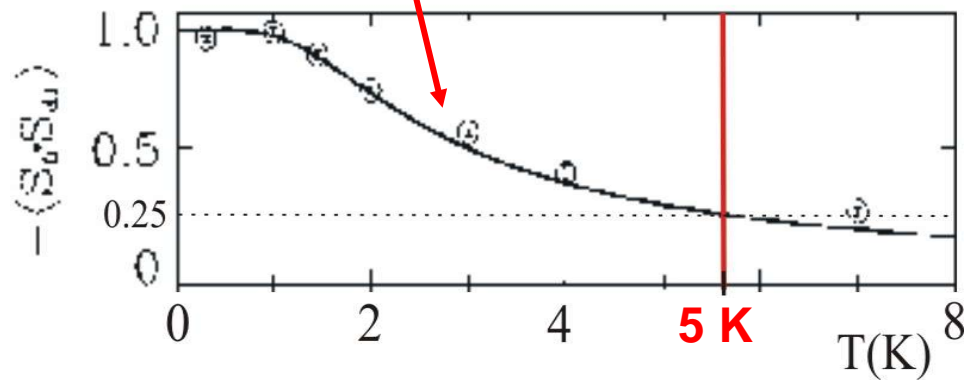
microscopic structure  
correlation function

# Quantum Correlations in QN

State Entangled

Entanglement

Fit with  
more than  
1000 data  
points per  
parameter

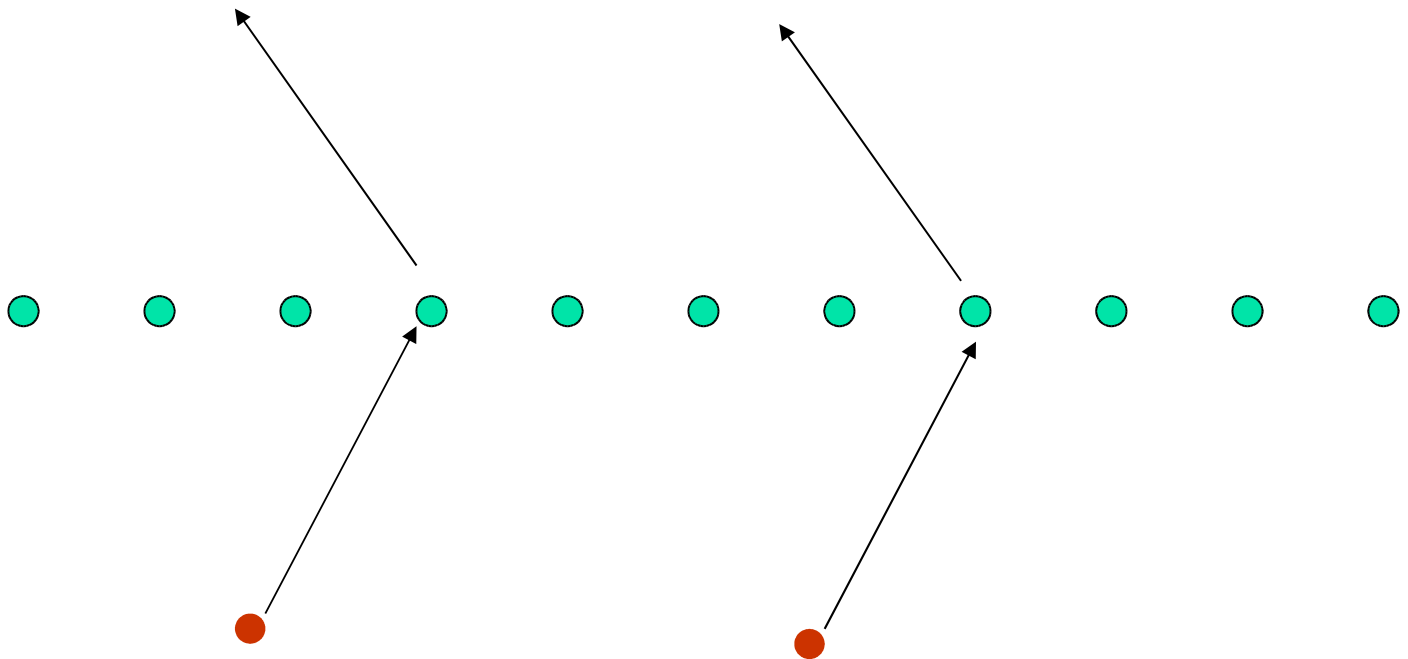


Concurrence:  $-(S_A S_B)$



# *Extraction*

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*Neutron scattering should be able to extract as much as we like*

*cf. Reznik 2000,2004*



# *FUTURE DIRECTIONS*

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- *Quantify multipartite entanglement?*
- *Macroscopic entanglement: high T?*
- *Extracting and measuring entanglement.*
- *Using this entanglement.*