

# Quantum Darwinism is Generic

Fernando G.S.L. Brandão  
University College London

Joint work with  
Marco Piani and Pawel Horodecki

arXiv:1310.8640

February 2014

# Classical from Quantum

How the classical world we perceive emerges from quantum mechanics?

**Decoherence:** lost of coherence due to interactions with environment

# Classical from Quantum

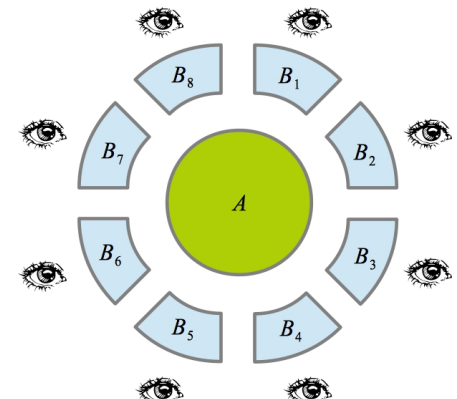
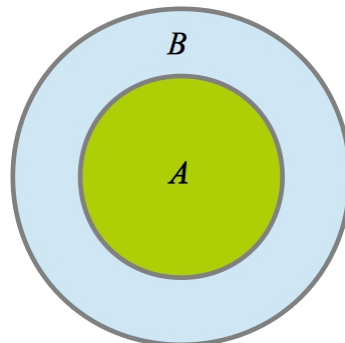
How the classical world we perceive emerges from quantum mechanics?

**Decoherence:** lost of coherence due to interactions with environment

---

We only learn information about a quantum system indirectly by accessing a small part of its environment.

E.g. we see an object by observing a tiny fraction of its photon environment



# Quantum Darwinism in a Nutshell

(Zurek '02; Blume-Kohout, Poulin, Riedel, Zwolak, ....)

**Objectivity of observables:** Observers accessing a quantum system by probing part of its environment can only learn about the measurement of a *preferred observable*

# Quantum Darwinism in a Nutshell

(Zurek '02; Blume-Kohout, Poulin, Riedel, Zwolak, ....)

**Objectivity of observables:** Observers accessing a quantum system by probing part of its environment can only learn about the measurement of a *preferred observable*

**Objectivity of outcomes:** Different observers accessing different parts of the environment have almost full information about the preferred observable and *agree* on what they observe

# Quantum Darwinism in a Nutshell

(Zurek '02; Blume-Kohout, Poulin, Riedel, Zwolak, ....)

**Objectivity of observables:** Observers accessing a quantum system by probing part of its environment can only learn about the measurement of a *preferred observable*

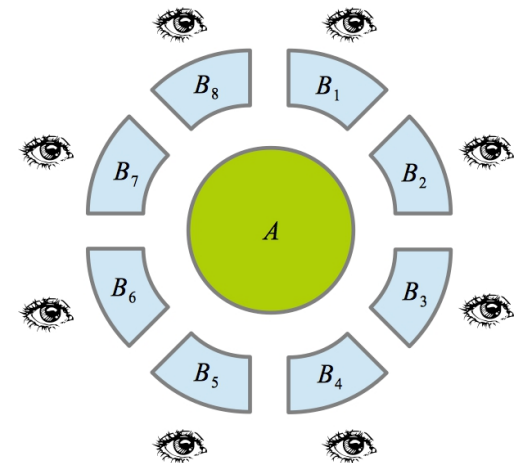
**Objectivity of outcomes:** Different observers accessing different parts of the environment have almost full information about the preferred observable and *agree* on what they observe

---

$$|\phi\rangle_{B_1, \dots, B_k} := e^{-itH_{SE}} |\psi\rangle_S \otimes |0\rangle_E$$

$\phi_{B_j}$  only contains information about the measurement of  $\{M_k\}_k$  on  $|\psi\rangle_S$

And almost all  $B_j$  have close to full information about the outcome of the measurement  $\{M_k\}_k$



# Quantum Darwinism: Examples

(Riedel, Zurek '10) Dielectric sphere interacting with photon bath:  
Proliferation of information about the position of the sphere

⋮

(Blume-Kohout, Zurek '07) Particle in brownian motion (bosonic bath):  
Proliferation of information about position of the particle

**Is quantum Darwinism a general feature of quantum mechanics?**

**No:** Let  $|\phi\rangle_{B_1, \dots, B_k} := e^{-itH_{SE}} |\psi\rangle_S \otimes |0\rangle_E$

For very mixing evolutions  $U = e^{-itH}$ ,  $\phi_{B_j}$  is almost maximally mixed for  $B_j$  as big as half total system size

**Information is hidden** (again, QECC is an example)

# Is quantum Darwinism a general feature of quantum mechanics?

**No:** Let  $|\phi\rangle_{B_1, \dots, B_k} := e^{-itH_{SE}} |\psi\rangle_S \otimes |0\rangle_E$

For very mixing evolutions  $U = e^{-itH}$ ,  $\phi_{B_j}$  is almost maximally mixed for  $B_j$  as big as half total system size

**Information is hidden** (again, QECC is an example)

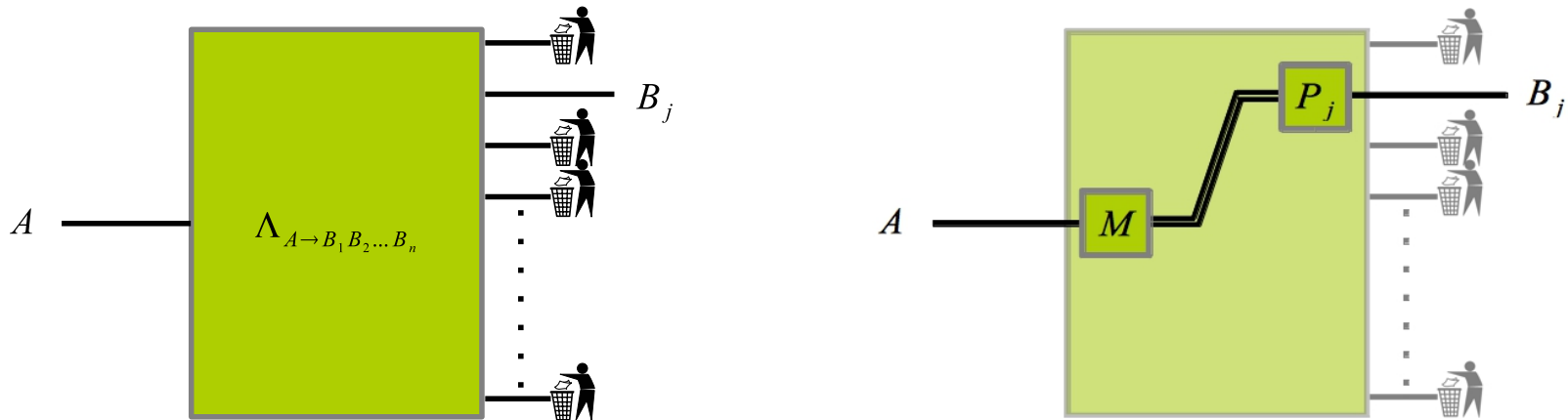


# Objectivity of Observables is Generic

**thm** (B., Piani, Horodecki '13) For every  $\Lambda : S \rightarrow B_1, \dots, B_n$ , there exists a measurement  $\{M_k\}$  on  $S$  such that for almost all  $j$ ,

$$\Lambda_j(\rho) := \text{tr}_{\setminus B_j} \circ \Lambda(\rho) \approx \sum_j \text{tr}(M_j \rho) \sigma_{j,k}$$

$O(d_s^3 n^{-1/3})$



Proof by monogamy of entanglement and quantum information-theoretic techniques (blackboard)

**Thanks!**