

Inferring the arrow of time in quantum spatiotemporal correlations

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We consider how to tell the time-ordering associated with measurement data from quantum experiments at two times and any number of qubits. We define an arrow of time inference problem. We consider conditions on the initial and final states that are symmetric or asymmetric under time reversal. We represent the spatiotemporal measurement data via the pseudodensity matrix space-time state. There is a forward process which is completely positive and trace-preserving (CPTP) and a reverse process which is obtained via an alternative recovery map based on inverting unitary dilations. For asymmetric conditions, the protocol determines whether the data are consistent with the unitary dilation recovery map or the CPTP map. For symmetric conditions, the recovery map yields a valid CPTP map and the experiment may take place in either direction. We also discuss adapting the approach to the Leifer-Spekkens or Process matrix space-time states.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The arrow of time refers to the apparent asymmetry between time moving forward and backward. One can often tell if a movie is being played in the correct, forward, direction or not. Understanding the arrow of time and time-reversal symmetry is of long-running foundational interest, whether in cosmology, particle physics, or thermodynamics [1–6].

The recent renewed interest in creating a unified spatiotemporal framework for quantum theory [7–15], wherein space and time are treated on a more equal footing, raises new questions and challenges concerning the arrow of time. Temporal correlations are being analyzed with tools originally created for spatial correlations [16–20]. Leggett and Garg demonstrated that quantum systems display a type of time-like correlation unexplainable by macroscopic realism [7]. Techniques have been developed to certify quantum temporal correlation in quantum information theory [21–26]. Genuine temporal signals have been utilized to infer the quantum causal structure [11,27]. It has also been found that causal structures in quantum theory can be superposed [8–10] with consequences for information communication capacity and thermodynamics [28–32]. Of particular interest here is that, in analyzing temporal correlations with tools for spatial correlations, an important new feature emerges: the potential time-asymmetry of temporal correlations [2,33–36]. This gives rise to the question of how this time asymmetry manifests itself in the spatiotemporal data, and the closely related

question of how one can determine the temporal ordering given the data.

In this work, we accordingly give a protocol determining the arrow of time given quantum spatiotemporal correlations. We employ the so-called pseudodensity matrix (PDM) formalism [11]. The PDM is constructed operationally, from measurements at several locations and times. There is, as depicted in Fig. 1, a forward process, which is a completely positive and trace-preserving (CPTP) map of the system state. Flipping the time label of the collected data gives rise to an associated reverse process, a recovery map of independent interest, that turns out to be equivalent to inverting the unitary dilation of the forward channel. When the conditions on the initial and final states are asymmetric, our protocol helps determine whether the data align with the unitary dilation recovery map or the CPTP map. In symmetric conditions, the recovery map produces a valid unitary, indicating that the experiment could have taken place in either direction. The main technical contribution is a method for extracting a matrix representing the dynamics (the Choi Jamiolkowski operator) given the spatiotemporal data, via a vectorization of the PDM.

II. ARROW OF TIME INFERENCE PROBLEM

We first briefly review the PDM formalism used for formulating the problem. The PDM generalizes the density matrix by assigning a Hilbert space to each instant in time. In particular, the two-time PDM $R_{12} \in \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$, which aligns with the arrow of time and will be used in this work, is defined as [11,27]

$$(\text{forward}) R_{12} = \frac{1}{4^n} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{4^n-1} \langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle \sigma_{i_1} \otimes \sigma_{i_2}, \quad (1)$$

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where $\sigma_{i_\alpha} \in \{\mathbb{1}, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z\}^{\otimes n}$ is an n -qubit Pauli matrix at time t_α . σ_{i_α} is extended to an observable associated with two times, $\sigma_{i_1} \otimes \sigma_{i_2}$ that has expectation value $\langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle$. One measurement scheme for obtaining $\langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle$ is provided in Sec. IV. We refer to Eq. (1) as the forward PDM. The partial trace of a PDM still gives a valid PDM [27]. The PDM is Hermitian with unit trace but may have negative eigenvalues. The negative eigenvalue is a sufficient but not necessary condition for quantum temporal correlation, as the density matrix at a single time cannot explain it.

While negative eigenvalues signify quantum temporal correlation, the arrow of time remains a separate question. Quantum temporal correlation has a unique feature of being time asymmetric compared to quantum spatial correlations, such as quantum entanglement. The negative values in the PDM can be used to quantify the strength of quantum temporal correlation [11,27], but they do not carry the information of the time asymmetry. This motivates the investigation of the arrow of time in the PDM formalism.

The arrow of time inference problem is formulated in the PDM formalism as follows. Consider that an n -qubit system undergoes a CPTP map $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(H_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(H_2)$. To construct the two-time PDM, an experimenter Alice implements the observables σ_{i_1} at initial time t_1 and σ_{i_2} at final time t_2 . She then collects the data $\langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle$ but forgets to record the time order of events. This means that, due to the lack of time information, that data could be used to construct two possible PDMs, one is the forward PDM listed in Eq. (1) and the other is in the following:

$$\text{(backward)} \bar{R}_{12} = \frac{1}{4^n} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{4^n-1} \langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle \sigma_{i_2} \otimes \sigma_{i_1}. \quad (2)$$

We refer this to as the backward PDM. Alice wants to know which one is consistent with the flow of time.

Let us first understand the problem better before we dive into it. The collected data $\langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle$ includes $\langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \mathbb{1}\} \rangle$ and $\langle \{\mathbb{1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle$, i.e., scenarios where Alice does nothing at one time while measuring n -qubit Pauli matrices at another time. Attaching those two pieces of data to the corresponding Pauli matrices and summing up gives two valid density matrices (up to a normalization constant). Denote the two density matrices by

$$\rho := \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{i_1=0}^{4^n-1} \langle \{\sigma_{i_1}, \mathbb{1}\} \rangle \sigma_{i_1}, \quad \gamma := \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{i_2=0}^{4^n-1} \langle \{\mathbb{1}, \sigma_{i_2}\} \rangle \sigma_{i_2}.$$

It can be directly verified that

$$\rho = \text{Tr}_2 R_{12} = \text{Tr}_1 \bar{R}_{12}, \quad \gamma = \text{Tr}_1 R_{12} = \text{Tr}_2 \bar{R}_{12}. \quad (3)$$

To put it in other words, the initial and final states in the two PDMs are swapped. This reveals a useful relation between the two PDMs

$$\bar{R}_{12} = S R_{12} S^\dagger, \quad (4)$$

where $S := \sum_{i,j=0}^{2^n-1} |ij\rangle\langle ji| = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_i \sigma_i \otimes \sigma_i$ denotes the n -qubit swap operator. The swap operator here can be treated as a time reversal operation on a PDM. It is natural to call the PDM \bar{R} a time-reversed version of R . Therefore, Alice's

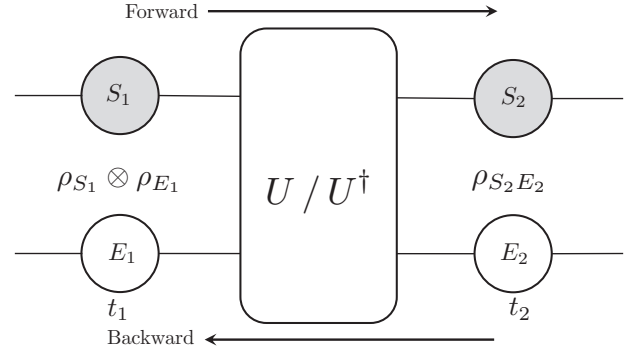


FIG. 1. The task is to determine whether a forward process generated the data or whether the time labels of the data have been switched. Forward process: A crucial initial condition is that the system S and the environment E start in a product state $\rho_{S_1} \otimes \rho_{E_1}$ at time t_1 . Undergoing a unitary interaction U , the joint system SE becomes, in general, correlated at time t_2 . Ignoring E , the dynamics of the system S are characterized by a CPTP map. Backward process: At t_2 , the system S with the environment E starts in a correlated state $\rho_{S_2 E_2}$. The joint system SE then undergoes the backward evolution U^\dagger . In this scenario, the dynamics of the system S is given by a recovery map that is positive but not necessarily CPTP.

task then becomes to distinguish whether her data table corresponds to the actual forwards process R or \bar{R} . The idea of an arrow of time is associated with there being examples where \bar{R} is not realizable but R is, an asymmetry that will next be associated with the boundary conditions.

III. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR INFERRING ARROW

A common explanation for time asymmetry concerns the conditions on the initial and final states, i.e., the boundary conditions [2]. Next, we will discuss inferring the arrow of time under both symmetric and asymmetric entropic boundary conditions.

A. Asymmetric boundary conditions

The asymmetry of boundary conditions often refers to the asymmetry of entropies. In quantum information processing as illustrated in the forward direction of Fig. 1, the system of interest S is often assumed to be initially in a product state with the environment E at initial time t_1 , i.e., $\rho_{S_1} \otimes \rho_{E_1}$. System S then interacts with the environment E via the unitary U , arriving at a final state $\rho_{S_2 E_2} := U(\rho_{S_1} \otimes \rho_{E_1})U^\dagger$. Let $\rho_{S_2} := \text{Tr}_E \rho_{S_2 E_2}$, $\rho_{E_2} := \text{Tr}_S \rho_{S_2 E_2}$. The sum of the entropies is nondecreasing during the process, i.e.,

$$S(\rho_{S_1}) + S(\rho_{E_1}) \leq S(\rho_{S_2}) + S(\rho_{E_2}), \quad (5)$$

where $S(\rho)$ denotes the von Neumann entropy and the subadditivity of entropy [20] is used. The consequences of the inequality can be employed to infer the arrow of time.

For the forward evolution as shown in Fig. 1, by ignoring the environment E , the open dynamics of the system S can be characterized by a CPTP map \mathcal{E} , its action is given by

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho_{S_1}) := \text{Tr}_E U(\rho_{S_1} \otimes \rho_{E_1})U^\dagger. \quad (6)$$

Let $M \in \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$ denotes the Choi-Jamiołkowski (CJ) matrix of \mathcal{E} and it is defined as [37,38]

$$M = \sum_{i,j=0}^{2^n-1} |i\rangle\langle j| \otimes \mathcal{E}(|j\rangle\langle i|). \quad (7)$$

The map \mathcal{E} being CPTP is equivalent to its Choi matrix M^{T_1} being positive, where T_1 denotes the transpose on $\mathcal{B}(H_1)$.

As for the backward evolution, the joint state $\rho_{S_2 E_2}$ of the system-environment is, in general, correlated. The unitary evolution U^\dagger undoes the correlations between S and E . In this scenario, the local open dynamics $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ of the system S is linear, but, in general, cannot be characterized by a CP map [39–42], i.e., its Choi matrix \bar{M}^{T_1} is negative.

Based on the analysis above, the positivity of Choi matrices M^{T_1} and \bar{M}^{T_1} can be utilized to infer the arrow of time. If M is positive semi-definite and \bar{M} is negative, then the PDM R is the one consistent with the arrow of time. However, in situations when both M and \bar{M} are positive semi-definite, we need more information to determine the arrow of time.

B. Symmetric boundary conditions

The entropic boundary conditions are symmetric when $S(\rho_{S_1}) + S(\rho_{E_1}) = S(\rho_{S_2}) + S(\rho_{E_2})$. One particular scenario is that the system undergoes a unitary evolution \tilde{U} . The forward dynamics of system S is then given by \mathcal{E} with its action $\mathcal{E}(\rho_{S_1}) := \tilde{U} \rho_{S_1} \tilde{U}^\dagger$, where \tilde{U} is part of U which acts on the system alone. Naturally, the backward dynamics of S is given by $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ with the action $\bar{\mathcal{E}}(\rho_{S_2}) := \tilde{U}^\dagger \rho_{S_2} \tilde{U}$. Therefore, both the forward and backward maps are CPTP. Moreover, there are also interesting cases in quantum thermodynamics in which the backward map is also CPTP [43]. Let γ denote the Gibbs state. When the system S and the environment E are fully thermalized, i.e., $U(\gamma_{S_1} \otimes \gamma_{E_1})U^\dagger = \gamma_{S_2} \otimes \gamma_{E_2}$, the backward local dynamics $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ on S , which is given by its action

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}}(\gamma_{S_2}) = \text{Tr}_E(U^\dagger \gamma_{S_2} \otimes \gamma_{E_2} U),$$

is a CPTP map. We thus need more information to infer the arrow of time, which we will discuss more on this point in Sec. V.

IV. EXTRACTING DYNAMICS FROM SPATIOTEMPORAL CORRELATIONS

In this section, we show how to extract information about processes from the forward and backward PDMs.

Let us first introduce a closed-form of the PDM consisting of multiple qubits across two times [27]. To obtain a closed-form for the forward PDM, the measurement scheme for determining the expectation values $\langle\{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\}\rangle$ is crucial. If the measurement scheme for the observable σ_i at each time is set to be the projectors that project the state onto the ± 1 eigenspaces of σ_i , i.e.,

$$\left\{ \Pi_+^i = \frac{\mathbb{1} + \sigma_i}{2}, \Pi_-^i = \frac{\mathbb{1} - \sigma_i}{2} \right\},$$

the expectation value $\langle\{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\}\rangle$ of the product of σ_{i_1} made at t_1 and σ_{i_2} made at t_2 is read as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}\}\rangle &= \langle\{\Pi_+^{i_1}, \Pi_+^{i_2}\}\rangle + \langle\{\Pi_-^{i_1}, \Pi_-^{i_2}\}\rangle \\ &\quad - (\langle\{\Pi_-^{i_1}, \Pi_+^{i_2}\}\rangle + \langle\{\Pi_+^{i_1}, \Pi_-^{i_2}\}\rangle). \end{aligned}$$

Given this measurement scheme $\{\Pi_+^i, \Pi_-^i\}$, the corresponding closed-form of a two-time PDM is expressed by [27]

$$R = \frac{1}{2}[(\rho \otimes \mathbb{1}_2)M + M(\rho \otimes \mathbb{1}_2)]. \quad (8)$$

This closed-form expression has been taken as a definition for a quantum spatiotemporal framework, called symmetric bloom [44–46]. Similarly, given the coarse-grained measurement scheme, we define that the closed form of the backward PDM is given by

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{2}[(\gamma \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)\bar{M} + \bar{M}(\gamma \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)], \quad (9)$$

where \bar{M} denotes the CJ matrix of the backward process $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$. A key justification for defining Eq. (9) is the case of unitary evolutions, as will be described around Eq. (14) below.

The map $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$, which is of independent interest, can be defined as follows.

Definition 1 (Unitary dilation recovery map). Consider a CPTP map \mathcal{E} with input space S_1 and output space S_2 and a unitary dilation acting on SE to give the output state $\rho_{S_2 E_2}$ (we again denote the output ρ_{S_2} as γ). For a given valid unitary dilation U and initial state $\rho_{S_1} \otimes \rho_{E_1}$, we can define a unique recovery map $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ as the map corresponding to a CJ matrix \bar{M} which respects

$$\text{Tr}_{E_1 E_2} \bar{R}_{S_1 E_1 S_2 E_2} := \frac{1}{2}[(\gamma \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)\bar{M} + \bar{M}(\gamma \otimes \mathbb{1}_1)], \quad (10)$$

where $\bar{R}_{S_1 E_1 S_2 E_2}$ is the inverse PDM of the process, associated with taking $\rho_{S_2 E_2}$ as the initial state and then applying the inverse global evolution U^\dagger . We will show in Sec. IV B how \bar{M} can be extracted from Eq. (10).

The map $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ defined by Eq. (10) is in the form of its CJ representation \bar{M} , i.e.,

$$\bar{M} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{2^n-1} |i\rangle\langle j| \otimes \bar{\mathcal{E}}(|j\rangle\langle i|). \quad (11)$$

Therefore, given the input state $\rho_{S_1 E_1}$ and the unitary evolution U , the operation $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ can be solved from Eq. (10). Moreover, the output of the map $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ for any input ρ can be calculated in the CJ representation via

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}}(\rho) = \text{Tr}_1(\rho \otimes \mathbb{1}_2)\bar{M}. \quad (12)$$

The operation $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ on the system S is linear but may not be a CP map. However, we note that if the final state $\rho_{S_2 E_2}$ is in a product state, then \bar{M} must represent a CP map.

The justification for the closed form of the backward PDM \bar{R} and the unitary dilation recovery map $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$, for the case of unitary evolution $\mathcal{E}(\cdot) = \tilde{U}(\cdot)\tilde{U}^\dagger$, is below. Recall the relation between the forward and backward PDMs in Eq. (4), direct calculation, and some manipulation show

that

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R} &= S R S^\dagger = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \mathcal{E}(|i\rangle\langle j|) \otimes (\rho|j\rangle\langle i| + |j\rangle\langle i|\rho) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \mathcal{E}(\rho|j\rangle\langle i| + |j\rangle\langle i|\rho) \otimes |i\rangle\langle j|,\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

where the linearity of the forward map \mathcal{E} is used. Given that $\mathcal{E}(\cdot) = \tilde{U}(\cdot)\tilde{U}^\dagger$, then $\mathcal{E}(\rho|i\rangle\langle j|) = \mathcal{E}(\rho)\mathcal{E}(|i\rangle\langle j|)$. The reversed PDM \bar{R} can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{R} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \{ \mathcal{E}(\rho)\mathcal{E}(|j\rangle\langle i|) + \mathcal{E}[|j\rangle\langle i|]\mathcal{E}(\rho) \} \otimes |i\rangle\langle j| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (\mathcal{E}(\rho)|j\rangle\langle i| + |j\rangle\langle i|\mathcal{E}(\rho)) \otimes \mathcal{E}^\dagger(|i\rangle\langle j|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\bar{M}\mathcal{E}(\rho) + \mathcal{E}(\rho)\bar{M}],\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

where \mathcal{E}^\dagger is the Hilbert-Schmidt adjoint of \mathcal{E} and $\sum_{i,j} |i\rangle\langle j| \otimes \mathcal{E}(|j\rangle\langle i|) = \sum_{i,j} \mathcal{E}^\dagger(|i\rangle\langle j|) \otimes |j\rangle\langle i|$ is used in the second equality. Therefore, $\bar{M} = \sum_{i,j} |i\rangle\langle j| \otimes \tilde{U}^\dagger(|j\rangle\langle i|)\tilde{U}$. In this case, the Choi matrices M^{T_1}, \bar{M}^{T_1} are positive.

From the closed-form expressions in Eqs. (8) and (9), one can directly observe that the information about the processes, namely, the CJ matrices M and \bar{M} , is encoded in R and \bar{R} , respectively. Next, we demonstrate how to extract M and \bar{M} from the forward and backward PDMs, respectively.

A. Forward process

Let $\mathcal{R} : \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$ be the linear operator, defined by

$$\mathcal{R}_\rho(M) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho M + M \rho). \quad (15)$$

Then, the extraction of M can be treated as finding the inverse map of \mathcal{R}_ρ . Note that, for the sake of simplicity in notation, the identity operator $\mathbb{1}_2 \in \mathcal{B}(H_2)$ is omitted. In the following, one should tensor product identity operators in suitable bounded operator spaces when there is a mismatch in dimensionality.

As the standard treatment in quantum information, our method for finding the inverse map utilizes the vectorization of operators. Given a generic quantum operator $O = \sum_{ij} \mathcal{O}_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j| \in \mathcal{B}(H)$, its vectorization is expressed by

$$|O\rangle\rangle = \sum_{ij} \mathcal{O}_{ij} |i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle \in H \otimes H.$$

The vectorization of $\mathcal{R}_\rho(M)(= R)$ is then given by

$$\begin{aligned}|\mathcal{R}_\rho(M)\rangle\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}|\rho M + M \rho\rangle\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\rho \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes \rho^T)|M\rangle\rangle \\ &=: A|M\rangle\rangle,\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

where $|BCD\rangle\rangle = D \otimes B^T |C\rangle\rangle$ with $B, C, D \in \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$ is used in the second equality [47] and $\mathbb{1}$ denotes the identity operator in $\mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$. Therefore, the invertibility of \mathcal{R}_ρ resorts to the invertibility of the operator A , and thus the invertibility of ρ .

If ρ is full rank, then the operator A and the map \mathcal{R}_ρ are invertible. The inverse map \mathcal{R}_ρ^{-1} can be defined via

$$|\mathcal{R}_\rho^{-1}(O)\rangle\rangle = A^{-1}|O\rangle\rangle, \quad (17)$$

where $O \in \mathcal{B}(H_1 \otimes H_2)$. Therefore, one has

$$|\mathcal{R}_\rho^{-1}(R)\rangle\rangle = A^{-1}A|M\rangle\rangle = |M\rangle\rangle, \quad (18)$$

where Eq. (16) is used in the first equality. Thus, one has obtained the full information of CJ matrix M of the forward process. Alternatively, one can also employ the following lemma to get the analytic expression of M .

Lemma 1. Let A and B be operators whose spectra are contained in the open right half-plane and the open left half-plane, respectively. Then the solution of the operator equation

$$AX - XB = Y, \quad (19)$$

can be expressed as [48]

$$X = \int_0^\infty e^{-tA} Y e^{tB} dt. \quad (20)$$

The closed-form of PDM is of the form of Eq. (19). Given that ρ is full rank, according to Lemma 1, the expression for M is given by

$$M = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t\rho} R e^{-t\rho} dt. \quad (21)$$

It is worth noting that the Choi matrix M^{T_1} is positive semi-definite since the forward process \mathcal{E} is CPTP.

If ρ is rank deficient, A is also rank deficient therefore \mathcal{R}_ρ is not invertible. However, some information about the quantum process M , i.e., the action of the process on the particular subspace, can still be obtained. For all $|M\rangle\rangle \in \text{Ker}(A)$, $\mathcal{R}_\rho(M) = A|M\rangle\rangle = 0$. In other words, the process information in $\text{Ker}(A)$ is inaccessible to us. Fortunately, one can extract the process information on $\text{Supp}(A) := \text{Ker}(A)^\perp$ via the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse

$$A^\ddagger : \text{Ran}(A) \rightarrow \text{Supp}(A). \quad (22)$$

The operator $A^\ddagger A =: P$ projects states onto $\text{Supp}(A)$. Similarly, one can define the pseudoinverse map $\mathcal{R}_\rho^\ddagger$ via

$$|\mathcal{R}_\rho^\ddagger(O)\rangle\rangle = A^\ddagger|O\rangle\rangle. \quad (23)$$

The projection of $|M\rangle\rangle$ to $\text{Supp}(A)$ can be recovered through

$$|\mathcal{R}_\rho^\ddagger(R)\rangle\rangle = A^\ddagger A|M\rangle\rangle = P|M\rangle\rangle. \quad (24)$$

The partially recovered map in general is not completely positive, however, it contains all the process information on the support of ρ .

B. Backward process

The backward process \bar{M} can be extracted from \bar{R} similarly. Following the same procedure in the previous subsection, we first vectorize the backward PDM $\bar{R} [= \mathcal{R}_\gamma(\bar{M})]$ in Eq. (9) and obtain

$$|\mathcal{R}_\gamma(\bar{M})\rangle\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma \otimes \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{1} \otimes \gamma^T)|\bar{M}\rangle\rangle =: \bar{A}|\bar{M}\rangle\rangle. \quad (25)$$

If γ is full rank, there exists a well-defined inverse map \mathcal{R}_γ^{-1} and thus \bar{M} can be extracted via

$$|\mathcal{R}_\gamma^{-1}(\bar{R})\rangle\rangle = \bar{A}^{-1}|\bar{R}\rangle\rangle = |\bar{M}\rangle\rangle.$$

If γ is rank deficient, then we can extract the process information on the support of \bar{A} via

$$|\mathcal{R}_\gamma^\ddagger(\bar{R})\rangle\rangle = \bar{A}^\ddagger|\bar{R}\rangle\rangle = \bar{P}|\bar{M}\rangle\rangle,$$

where $\bar{P} = \bar{A}^\ddagger\bar{A}$.

By utilizing Eq. (4), a relation between M and \bar{M} can be found. Vectorizing both sides of Eq. (4), we have

$$\bar{A}|\bar{M}\rangle\rangle = |SRS^\dagger\rangle\rangle = S \otimes S^*|R\rangle\rangle = (S \otimes S^*)A|M\rangle\rangle. \quad (26)$$

V. PROTOCOL FOR INFERRING ARROW

Our method for answering Alice's question of inferring the arrow of time in the PDM formalism can be summarized as the following theorem.

Theorem 1. If ρ and γ are full rank and the extracted M and \bar{M} satisfy $M^{T_1} \geq 0$, $\bar{M}^{T_1} < 0$, then R is the one consistent with the forwards time flow. For other situations, we may need more information to determine the time direction.

Let us illustrate Theorem 1 by the following example. Consider a quantum state $\rho_A = (1-a)|0\rangle\langle 0| + a|+\rangle\langle +|$ ($0 < a < 1$) that undergoes a decohering channel \mathcal{E} described by the set of Kraus operators $\{|0\rangle\langle 0|, |1\rangle\langle 1|\}$. The final state is then given by $\gamma_B = (1-\frac{a}{2})|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{a}{2}|1\rangle\langle 1|$. Both ρ_A and γ_B are full rank, allowing for the extraction of complete information of M and \bar{M} from both R and \bar{R} , respectively. Recalling Eqs. (7) and (8), the CJ matrix M and the PDM R are given by

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4-2a & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 2a \end{pmatrix}.$$

Clearly, $M^{T_1} \geq 0$. Next, according to $\bar{R} = SRS^\dagger$ and the vectorization technique proposed above, we arrive at

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 4-2a & a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\bar{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{a}{4-2a} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{a}{4-2a} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is straightforward to see that $\bar{M}^{T_1} < 0$ since here $\bar{M} = \bar{M}^{T_1}$ and \bar{M} has two negative eigenvalues $\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2+(2-a)^2}}{2(2-a)}$. Therefore, we conclude that the time direction is $A \rightarrow B$ and R is the one consistent with the forwards time flow.

There are two scenarios where additional information is needed to infer the direction of time. First, in situations when both ρ and γ are full rank and the two extracted Choi matrices, $M^{T_1} \geq 0$ and $\bar{M}^{T_1} \geq 0$, due to symmetric boundary conditions, the corresponding PDM is consistent with either direction. Second, in cases where either ρ or γ is rank deficient, only partial information about the process can be obtained from

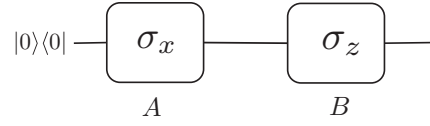


FIG. 2. A simple example of measurements whose statistics are sufficient to determine the direction of time. In the actual process the pure state $|0\rangle$ undergoes a σ_x measurement at time A , an identity channel, and finally a σ_z measurement at time B . If one is given a table of the measured expectation values where the time order is flipped so that B is before A , one can tell this is not a realizable process.

the corresponding PDM. Consequently, access to M^{T_1} or \bar{M}^{T_1} is restricted, making it challenging for us to infer the arrow of time. The additional information that may be required to infer the arrow of time is the more fine-grained temporal probabilities when the positivity of the extracted Choi matrices cannot provide an answer. We illustrate this point with the following example, where the boundary condition is symmetric, and the quantum states ρ , γ are rank deficient.

Suppose a pure state $|0\rangle$ undergoes the identity channel. $\rho, \gamma = |0\rangle\langle 0|$ and thus are rank deficient. To construct the corresponding two-time PDM, Pauli operators are measured at times t_A, t_B . The constructed forward and backward PDMs are the same, i.e.,

$$R_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{R}_{AB}. \quad (27)$$

Distinguishing the arrow of time would be an impossible mission if we were only given the two PDMs, R_{AB} and \bar{R}_{AB} .

Fortunately, there exists a simple way to tell the direction of time. As illustrated in Fig. 2, suppose that σ_x is measured at t_A and σ_z is measured at t_B . Denote the expectation of σ_z conditioning on σ_x and the expectation of σ_x conditioning on σ_z by $\langle \sigma_z^B \rangle_{\sigma_x^A}$ and $\langle \sigma_x^A \rangle_{\sigma_z^B}$, respectively. When the time direction is $A \rightarrow B$, we have

$$\langle \sigma_z^B \rangle_{\sigma_x^A} = 0 = \langle \sigma_x^A \rangle_{\sigma_z^B}. \quad (28)$$

When the time direction is $B \rightarrow A$, we have

$$\langle \sigma_z^B \rangle_{\sigma_x^A} = 1, \langle \sigma_x^A \rangle_{\sigma_z^B} = 0. \quad (29)$$

In other words, the conditional expectation values aligned with the respective arrows of time differ. This difference gives us the ability to tell the arrow of time.

Let us go back and examine why the PDM formalism cannot distinguish the arrow of time in some scenarios. To infer the arrow of time, sometimes the fine-grained probabilities, $P(\Pi_{\pm}^{i_1}|\Pi^{i_2})$ and $P(\Pi_{\pm}^{i_2}|\Pi^{i_1})$, are needed, as demonstrated above. However, we only have access to the coarse-grained probabilities, $P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = 1)$ and $P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = -1)$, from the correlator $\langle\langle \sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2} \rangle\rangle$ that constructed the PDMs in Eq. (1) via

$$P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = 1) - P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = -1) = \langle\langle \sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2} \rangle\rangle,$$

$$P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = 1) + P(\Pi^{i_1}\Pi^{i_2} = -1) = 1, \quad (30)$$

where $P(\Pi^i \Pi^j = 1) := P(\Pi_+^i, \Pi_+^j) + P(\Pi_-^i, \Pi_-^j)$ and $P(\Pi^i \Pi^j = -1)$ is defined similarly. While the PDM also contains marginal data $\{\{\sigma_{i_1}, \mathbb{1}\}\}$ and $\{\{\mathbb{1}, \sigma_{i_2}\}\}$ ($\sigma_{i_1} \neq \mathbb{1} \neq \sigma_{i_2}$), the marginal data are not sufficient to determine a joint fine-grained distribution $P(\Pi^i, \Pi^j)$. Such data would be associated with a different experiment than the type used to build a PDM obeying Eqs. (1) and (8).

VI. ARROW OF TIME IN OTHER QUANTUM SPATIOTEMPORAL FORMALISMS

We now briefly discuss the applicability of our approach to infer the arrow of time to two closely related formalisms: the Leifer-Spekkens framework [12,49,50] and the process matrix formalism [10,51].

The Leifer-Spekkens framework results from reframing quantum theory as a theory of Bayesian inference and centers around a space-time state defined as

$$L = \sqrt{\rho} \otimes \mathbb{1}_2 M \sqrt{\rho} \otimes \mathbb{1}_2, \quad (31)$$

where M denotes the CJ matrix of a CPTP map \mathcal{E} . Let $\gamma = \mathcal{E}(\rho)$. The time reversal of L_{12} is naturally given by

$$\bar{L} = SLS^\dagger = \sqrt{\gamma} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1 \bar{M} \sqrt{\gamma} \otimes \mathbb{1}_1, \quad (32)$$

where \bar{M} denotes the CJ matrix of the time-reversal of \mathcal{E} in the Leifer-Spekkens framework. We are unclear on the operational meaning of L and accordingly how it relates to the setup in FIG 1. The CJ matrices can, however, be extracted via the same vectorization approach proposed in Sec. IV. It turns out that \bar{M} corresponds not to the CJ matrix of our unitary dilation map, but to the CJ matrix of the Petz recovery map [52,53]. As a result, the partial transpose \bar{M}^{T_1} is also positive. Consequently, there cannot be a statement that is very similar to Theorem 1 for this space-time state.

The process matrix formalism is an operational framework building on the assumption that causal order is not a fundamental ingredient of nature [10,51]. Given our focus on the arrow of time, we examine the most general bipartite scenario of a definite causal order described by the process matrix formalism. That is a quantum channel with memory, i.e., Alice operates on one part of a correlated state, and her output, along with the other part, is sent to Bob through a channel. This is described by the process matrix of the form

$$W^{A_1 A_2 B_1 B_2} = W^{A_1 A_2 B_1} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{B_2}, \quad (33)$$

where A_1 and A_2 denote Alice's input and output Hilbert spaces, respectively, and similarly for B_1, B_2 . The corresponding reverse process matrix has the form

$$\bar{W} = \mathbb{1}^{A_1} \otimes \bar{W}^{A_2 B_1 B_2}. \quad (34)$$

Then, for many cases, the arrow of time can be immediately identified from the process matrix because the output of the later-time party is always the identity operator $\mathbb{1}$ in the forward direction. We leave the analysis of what the precise form of $\bar{W}^{A_1 A_2 B_1 B_2}$ should be for future studies.

VII. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

We explored how to establish the time-ordering of measurement data obtained from quantum experiments involving

two times and any number of qubits. We formulated the arrow of time inference problem. We examined conditions on the initial and final states that were symmetric or asymmetric under time reversal. The spatiotemporal measurement data were then represented using a pseudodensity matrix. There was a forward process that was CPTP and a reverse process that was obtained via an alternative recovery map based on inverting unitary dilations. In cases of asymmetric conditions, the protocol determined whether the data were consistent with the unitary dilation recovery map or the CPTP map. Meanwhile, for symmetric conditions, the recovery map yielded a valid unitary and the experiment may have taken place in either direction. More data were needed for solving the arrow inference problem in the unitary case as well as in the case of states that are not full rank. We also considered the applicability of this approach to the Leifer-Spekkens or Process matrix space-time states.

Apart from the relation to other space-time states discussed above, another question that emerges is the following: Can the positive unitary dilation recovery map that appeared naturally in this setup perform better than the Petz recovery map in quantum information tasks such as Bayesian quantum parameter estimation? Additionally, the calculations revealed an unexpected consequence that, while the normal quantum density matrix can be fully characterized by coarse-grained measurements giving correlations between Pauli matrices, such coarse-grained data concerning temporally separated events cannot be used to fully determine the probability distributions over the temporally separated outcome in an analogous manner, suggesting a further distinction between the spatial and temporal directions which deserves investigation. Also, it would be interesting to quantify the arrow of time in the PDM R , and one possible approach is through the following measure

$$\mathcal{A}(R) = F(\bar{M}_R^{T_1}) - F(M_R^{T_1}), \quad (35)$$

where $F(O) := \text{Tr}(\sqrt{OO^\dagger} - O)$. Under this measure, $\mathcal{A}(R) > 0$ means that R is the forward PDM; $\mathcal{A}(R) < 0$ means that \bar{R} is the forward PDM whereas $\mathcal{A}(R) = 0$ means that the arrow of time could be in either direction. General properties of the measure \mathcal{A} or other possible measures of the arrow of time should be investigated further. For example, $\mathcal{A}(R)$ or a variant thereof may constitute a natural measure of thermodynamical irreversibility.

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