

Entanglement generation in harmonic chains: Tagging by squeezingM. Paternostro,¹ M. S. Kim,¹ E. Park,¹ and J. Lee²¹*School of Mathematics and Physics, The Queen's University, Belfast BT7 1NN, United Kingdom*²*Department of Physics, Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, South Korea*

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We address the problem of springlike coupling between bosons in an open-chain configuration where the counter-rotating terms are explicitly included. We show that fruitful insight can be gained by decomposing the time-evolution operator of this problem into a pattern of linear-optics elements. This allows us to provide a clear picture of the effects of the counter-rotating terms in the important problem of long-haul entanglement distribution. The analytic control over the variance matrix of the state of the bosonic register allows us to track the dynamics of the entanglement. This helps in designing a global addressing scheme, complemented by a proper initialization of the register, which quantitatively improves the entanglement between the extremal oscillators in the chain, thus providing a strategy for feasible long-distance entanglement distribution.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The development of reliable strategies for quantum communication and information transfer has gained, in these recent years, an increasing importance in the quantum-information-processing (QIP) panorama. The reliable implementation of a quantum channel for the exchange and distribution of information is indeed central in many potential QIP applications [1,2]. Intuitively, one could think about a scenario in which the quantum channel and the processing device are two different entities which have to be *interfaced* at the right time of a given protocol. This implies the ability of switching on and off the interfacing interaction with sufficient degree of accuracy and a reliable control at the single-qubit level, which are very demanding requirements in general. On the other hand, the idea of exploiting collective interactions of intrinsically multipartite systems, governed by external potentials which globally address the entire register, has very recently encountered the interest of the QIP community [3]. A global addressing scheme offers advantages in terms of controllability of the device and protection from the decoherence channels unavoidably opened by any sort of local external intervention.

Inspired by the progresses performed in the design, coupling and management of bosonic nanostructures, which can behave quantum mechanically [4], important efforts have been produced in order to better understand the role that multipartite systems of coupled bosons have in the transfer and propagation of quantum information [5,6]. The application of global addressing techniques to continuous-variable (CV) bosonic systems is appealing for a less demanding implementation of CV quantum information processing.

In this work, we reconsider the issue of entanglement generation in a chain of harmonic oscillators coupled through nearest-neighbor springlike forces induced by an external potential which addressed the whole system. One of the points of interests in our analysis is the role played by counter-rotating terms (present in the interaction Hamiltonian) in the entanglement generation process. This point, anticipated by the studies in [5], is analyzed here by a change of perspective. Instead of solving by brute force the dynamical equa-

tions ruling the evolution of the bosonic register, we look for a formal decomposition of the time-evolution operator in terms of linear optics elements, following the successful route initiated in [6]. Our technique is based on the use of quantum-mechanical transformations which allow us to change a set of mutually interacting bosons into a register of formally noninteracting harmonic oscillators. We believe that this alternative approach clarifies the entanglement dynamics within the register and provides a more transparent picture of the role of the counter-rotating terms in such a process. Entanglement is found to be always present if the counter-rotating terms are included in the interaction Hamiltonian. However, we find the degree of bipartite entanglement between the first and last oscillators to be very small (a feature that is evident, although it was not stressed, in the analyses in [5]). In order to quantitatively improve the entanglement settled between the ends of an open chain, we design a strategy based on proper initialization of the register (performed by locally acting on the state of the extremal oscillators only) and global addressing, following the same lines depicted in quantum state transfer protocols [7]. We show how, physically, this improvement is possible because of the symmetry properties of the bosonic system.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we introduce the interaction model here at hand. We discuss the technical tools used in order to derive effective decompositions of the time-evolution operator into linear-optics operations. Effective all-optical setups can be introduced, which provide a visual picture of the evolution of an N -element register and we give an explicit example for a simple case. In Sec. III, the entanglement generated in an open chain is quantified by means of the corresponding equivalent decompositions. We show that, as long as only the quantum correlations generated by the counter-rotating terms alone are considered, *end-to-end* entanglement in the chain is not favored. Strong quantum correlations, which never disappear, are found between the first and the second oscillators in the chain. On the other hand, the entanglement between the first and the last oscillators is always very weak. A transparent physical interpretation of the time delay with which entanglement appears in the first-last oscillator subsystem is

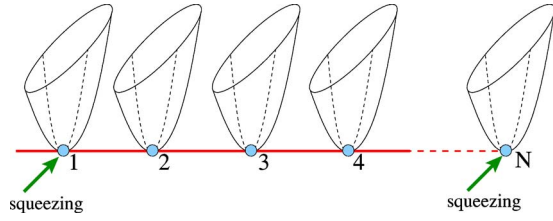


FIG. 1. (Color online) Diagrammatic scheme of the coupling configuration in Eq. (1). We consider N harmonic oscillators, in an open linear chain, coupled through nearest-neighbor interactions. The squeezing operations performed onto oscillators 1 and N are part of the *tagging by squeezing* scheme suggested in Sec. IV.

possible through the analysis of the corresponding all-optical setup. Section IV addresses a way to improve the results discussed in Sec. III. By considering the physical system as a fictitious two-terminal quantum black box, we show that simple local presqueezing of the first and last elements of the channel allows us to obtain several interesting effects. The end-to-end degree of entanglement can be quantitatively improved and any other bipartite $1 \rightarrow j$ quantum correlation ($j = 2, \dots, N-1$) can be correspondingly suppressed.

II. THE MODEL AND THE EFFECTIVE DECOMPOSITION

We consider N oscillators labeled by $j \in [1, N]$ and arranged in an open linear chain. The coupling between the oscillators is provided by a nearest-neighbor springlike force settled by an external potential. By including the free dynamics of each harmonic oscillator, the corresponding Hamiltonian reads

$$\hat{H}_{chain} = \frac{\omega}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} (\hat{q}_j^2 + \hat{p}_j^2) + \kappa \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \hat{q}_i \hat{q}_{i+1} \quad (\hbar = 1) \quad (1)$$

with $\hat{q}_j = (\hat{b}_j + \hat{b}_j^\dagger)/\sqrt{2}$ and $\hat{p}_j = i(\hat{b}_j^\dagger - \hat{b}_j)/\sqrt{2}$ the position and momentum quadrature operators of the j th oscillator, respectively, and \hat{b}_j (\hat{b}_j^\dagger) the corresponding annihilation (creation) operator [8]. The coupling rates κ are real and time independent. A sketch of the interaction configuration is provided in Fig. 1.

The form of the coupling terms deserves some comments as it is straightforward to see that each $\kappa \hat{q}_j \hat{q}_{j+1}$ in Eq. (1), expressed by means of the annihilation and creation operators, reads

$$\kappa \hat{q}_j \hat{q}_{j+1} = \frac{\kappa}{2} (\hat{b}_j \hat{b}_{j+1} + \hat{b}_j \hat{b}_{j+1}^\dagger + \hat{b}_j^\dagger \hat{b}_{j+1} + \hat{b}_j^\dagger \hat{b}_{j+1}^\dagger). \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) includes corotating terms ($\hat{b}_j \hat{b}_{j+1}^\dagger + \text{H.c.}$) as well as counter-rotating (CR) terms ($\hat{b}_j \hat{b}_{j+1} + \text{H.c.}$) [8].

In this paper, we treat the CR terms on the same footage as the corotating ones, analyzing their relevance in entanglement generation processes in interacting bosonic systems. In order to analyze the time evolution of the chain, we look for an effective decomposition of the propagator $\hat{U}(t) = e^{-i\hat{H}_{chain}t}$ in terms of linear-optics elements. We order the quadrature

operators as $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\hat{q}_1, \hat{q}_2, \dots, \hat{q}_N, \hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2, \dots, \hat{p}_N)^T$ and divide \hat{H}_{chain} as $\hat{H}_{chain} = \hat{H}_{chain}^p + \hat{H}_{chain}^q$, where \hat{H}_{chain}^q (\hat{H}_{chain}^p) involves only the q part (p part) of $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$. In matrix form

$$\hat{H}_{chain}^q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega & \kappa & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \kappa & \omega & \kappa & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa & \omega & \kappa & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \omega & \kappa \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \kappa & \omega \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

This is an $N \times N$ tridiagonal matrix whose dimension depends on the number of elements in the register. The formal diagonalization of \hat{H}_{chain}^q guides us in expressing the q part of Eq. (1) in a picture defined by eigenoperators which are linear superpositions of \hat{q}_j 's. On the other hand, \hat{H}_{chain}^p is already diagonal in the $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ basis and its form is not changed by orthogonal transformations. Therefore, we discard this part of Eq. (1) from our explicit analysis and will include it only when necessary.

The simple form of Eq. (3) allows for an efficient diagonalization [9], which helps us in identifying a proper pattern of coupling operations for the decomposition of \hat{U} . In order to keep our analysis general, we will refer to the well-known beam-splitter (BS) operator $\mathcal{B}_{jk}(\theta) = \exp[i\theta(\hat{q}_j \hat{p}_k - \hat{p}_j \hat{q}_k)]$ of its reflectivity $\sin^2 \theta$ as a *coupler* operator because this term can be used for both optical fields and mechanical oscillators. In the eigenoperator basis we write

$$\hat{H}_{chain}^{q,N} = \sum_{j=1}^N E_j^N (\hat{O}_{E_j}^N)^2, \quad (4)$$

where the E_j^N 's are the eigenfrequencies of Eq. (3) and $\hat{O}_{E_j}^N = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk}^N \hat{q}_k$ ($j=1, \dots, N$) are the corresponding eigenoperators, expressed as normalized superpositions of the \hat{q}_k quadratures with coefficient α_{jk}^N . The set $\{E_j^N, \hat{O}_{E_j}^N\}$ is parametrized by the dimension N of the chain. As an explicit example, we consider the first nontrivial case represented by an open chain of $N=3$ where we have $\{E_1^3, E_2^3, E_3^3\} = \{\omega/2, (\omega + \sqrt{2}\kappa)/2, (\omega - \sqrt{2}\kappa)/2\}$. We introduce the matrix of coefficients α_{jk}^3

$$\alpha^3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & +1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

Thus, the spectrum of $\hat{H}_{chain}^{q,3}$ is a ladder, symmetric with respect to the *bare* eigenfrequency $\omega/2$. This is a general result for an odd number of oscillators: by increasing the dimension of the register, the spectrum of $\hat{H}_{chain}^{q,2l+1}$ ($l \in \mathbb{Z}$) is never degenerate and consists of l different pairs of frequencies symmetrically shifted with respect to $\omega/2$.

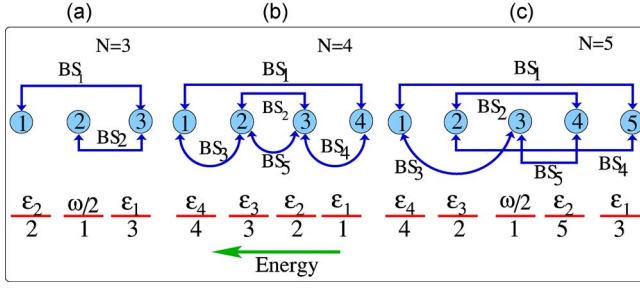


FIG. 2. (Color online) Pattern of coupler operators (or BS operators) for the diagonalization of \hat{H}_{chain}^q for $N=3, 4, 5$ oscillators (a), (b), and (c), respectively. Straight (curved) lines denote 50:50 (unbalanced) BS's. The time order of the BS operations is such that \mathcal{B}_i precedes \mathcal{B}_j if $i < j$. The bottom part of the figure shows the correspondences between oscillators and eigenfrequencies induced by the corresponding BS pattern.

Coming back to our example, the structure of the eigenoperators $\hat{O}_{E_j}^3$ ($j \in [1, 3]$) turns out to be very informative in the search for a set of operations that can be used, starting from Eq. (3), in order to get the diagonal form (4). Indeed, Eq. (5) suggests that a 50:50 coupler operator \mathcal{B}_{13} simplifies the structure of the coupling terms, leaving us with oscillator 1 being decoupled from the dynamics of the rest of the register. Then, a 50:50 \hat{B}_{23} operation will complete the diagonalization of \hat{H}_{chain}^q :

$$\hat{H}_{chain}^q \xrightarrow{\hat{B}_{23}\hat{B}_{13}} \frac{\omega}{2} \hat{q}_1'^2 + \frac{\omega - \sqrt{2}\kappa}{2} \hat{q}_3'^2 + \frac{\omega + \sqrt{2}\kappa}{2} \hat{q}_2'^2 \quad (6)$$

with \hat{q}_j' which are the new quadratures after the BS's to be put in the proper correspondence with $O_{E_j}^3$'s. The matching with Eq. (4) is evident. Thus, the explicit diagonalization procedure of the q part of the chain's Hamiltonian gives us information about the pattern of BS operations which have to be applied to the bare expression Eq. (3) in order to get Eq. (4).

In Fig. 2 we provide the sequence of BS's to apply in order to diagonalize the interaction Hamiltonian for $N=3, 4$ and 5 [panels (a), (b), and (c), respectively]. Straight lines represent 50:50 BS's, while curved ones stand for unbalanced BS's. Some comments are in order. First, there is a striking difference between the even and odd number of oscillators. For the odd-number case, up to $N=7$, a single unbalanced BS is required in order to diagonalize H_{chain}^q . On the other hand, the BS pattern for the even-number case appears to be more complicated already for $N=4$, which is the first nontrivial configuration with even N , involving two unbalanced BS's between the pairs of oscillators (1,2) and (3,4). We stress that there might be other, inequivalent orderings of coupler operations that diagonalize the interaction Hamiltonian. Other important differences between chains of opposite parity will be highlighted in Secs. II A and II B, where we address in more detail the two separate cases.

A. Odd number of oscillators

By specializing the discussion to the odd number of oscillators, we remark that the eigenspectrum of H_{chain}^q admits the bare frequency $\omega/2$ so that the set $\{\mathcal{E}_j^N\}$ can be written as $\{\omega/2, \mathcal{E}_1^N, \dots, \mathcal{E}_{N-1}^N\}$ with the subset $\{\mathcal{E}_j^N\}$ arranged in increasing order of frequencies (with $\kappa > 0$). This is graphically shown in the bottom part of Figs. 2(a) and 2(c). After the action of the collective coupling operator \hat{B}_{coll} , which collects the pattern (for a given odd N) discussed above, the total Hamiltonian of the chain reads $\hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{H}_{chain} \hat{B}_{coll} = (\omega/2) \times [(\hat{O}_{\omega/2}^N)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{P}_{E_j}^N)^2] + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \mathcal{E}_j^N (\hat{O}_{E_j}^N)^2$. Here, $\{\hat{P}_{E_j}^N\}$ is the new set of momentum quadrature operators determined by the application of the coupler operations to $\{\hat{p}_j\}$.

The next step in order to find the decomposition of $\hat{U}(t)$ is the introduction of proper operations (acting on the elements of the register, oscillator 1 excluded) which balance the differences between $\omega/2$ and \mathcal{E}_j^N . Conceptually, this balancing is an important step as it would allow us to look at the register as a set of new noninteracting harmonic oscillators. It is immediate to recognize that this is possible through the use of single-oscillator squeezing $\hat{S}_j(s_j) = \exp[(i/2)s_j(\hat{O}_{E_j}^N \hat{P}_{E_j}^N + \hat{P}_{E_j}^N \hat{O}_{E_j}^N)]$, which realizes $\hat{O}_{E_j}^N \rightarrow e^{-s_j} \hat{O}_{E_j}^N$, $\hat{P}_{E_j}^N \rightarrow e^{s_j} \hat{P}_{E_j}^N$. We can thus formally write $\hat{S}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{U}(t) \hat{B}_{coll} \hat{S}_{coll} = \hat{R}_{coll}(t) \equiv \otimes_{j=1}^N \hat{R}_j(\phi_j(t))$, where $\hat{R}_j(\phi_j) = e^{i\phi_j[(\hat{O}_{E_j}^N)^2 + (\hat{P}_{E_j}^N)^2]}$ is the phase-space representation of a rotation operator of its angle ϕ_j and $\hat{S}_{coll} = \otimes_{j=2}^N \hat{S}_j(s_j)$. By inverting the above relation, we find the formal expression

$$\hat{U}(t) = \hat{B}_{coll} \hat{S}_{coll} \hat{R}_{coll}(t) \hat{S}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \quad (7)$$

A feature specific of the odd- N case is that the formal collective rotation involves nontrivial rotation angles for all the oscillators but the one associated with the bare eigenfrequency $\omega/2$. Moreover, the rotations $\hat{R}_j(\phi_j(t))$ contain the entire time dependence of $\hat{U}(t)$. The balancing induced by the squeezing operations imposes, in general, time-independent conditions as it relates the squeezing parameters s_j to the elements of the set $\{\mathcal{E}_j^N\}$. On the contrary, the formal identification of $\hat{S}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{U}(t) \hat{B}_{coll} \hat{S}_{coll}$ with \hat{R}_{coll} imposes that the rotation angles ϕ_j carry an explicit time dependence. As an example, we consider again $N=3$, where we have that the nontrivial parameters read

$$s_{2,3} = \frac{1}{4} \ln(2\mathcal{E}_{2,1}^3/\omega), \quad \phi_{2,3} = \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{2\mathcal{E}_{2,1}^3 \omega}. \quad (8)$$

The decomposition Eq. (7) is a central result of our study. It allows us to provide a clear physical picture of the dynamics occurring within the linear chain, without explicitly solving the dynamical equations of motion of the oscillators [5]. Indeed, once the explicit form of \hat{B}_{coll} is found, one can straightforwardly infer the evolution of the oscillator configuration simply by considering proper squeezing and rotations. This is equivalent to designing formal interferometric setups which could be used for proof-of-principle experiments where, at least for a few elements, the effects of CR

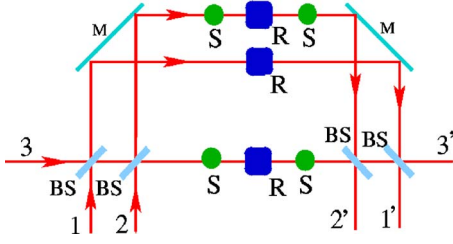


FIG. 3. (Color online) Equivalent interferometric setup corresponding to the decomposition of the time-evolution operator for an open chain of $N=3$ oscillators. BS stands for beam splitter (i.e., coupler), R indicates rotation, and S squeezing. M stands for a mirror.

terms could be simulated and observed. Motivated by these arguments, in Fig. 3 we show the equivalent interferometer for $N=3$.

By inspection, we see that this equivalent configuration results in *concatenated* Mach-Zehnder interferometers where the oscillators involved are subject to different squeezing and rotation operations. In going from $N=3$ to 5, the overall concatenated structure of the setup is preserved, with just more oscillators being involved.

B. Even number of oscillators

In the case of even N , the absence of the bare frequency $\omega/2$ from the spectrum of $\hat{H}_{chain}^{q,2l}$ allows us to identify $\{E_j\} = \{\mathcal{E}_j\}$. This implies that the total Hamiltonian after the action of the collective coupler operator now reads $\hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{H}_{chain} \hat{B}_{coll} = (\omega/2) \sum_j (\hat{P}_{\mathcal{E}_j})^2 + \sum_j \mathcal{E}_j (\hat{O}_{\mathcal{E}_j}^N)^2$ [10]. In turn, this means that the squeezing operations needed to balance the asymmetry between the p part and the diagonalized q part of the Hamiltonian would involve the entire set of oscillators, without exclusions. This is the most striking parity-induced difference in the problem at hand which affects the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the two different configurations. From this point on, a line analogous to that drawn for the odd number case can be followed and an equation formally equivalent to Eq. (7) can be written. This time, however, we have to consider a collective squeezing $S_{coll} = \otimes_{j=1}^N \hat{S}_j(s_j)$ with the parameters s_j which are related to the \mathcal{E}_j in a way perfectly similar to the case sketched in Eq. (8).

The intrinsic differences between even and odd cases are more clearly evident if we consider once more the equivalent all-optical setups. For the case of $N=4$, shown as an example in Fig. 4, the setup turns out to be more complicated than the one corresponding to $N=5$, with squeezing involving the entire register, as already stressed.

C. Role of the CR terms

Another issue which has to be discussed here in relation to Eq. (7) (or its analog for the case of even N) is the role of the CR terms. It is easy to be convinced that the version of \hat{H}_{chain} where the CR terms are excluded would have a contribution having the form $\kappa \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \hat{p}_j \hat{p}_{j+1}$. Now the p part of the chain Hamiltonian is also nondiagonal, with the same tridi-

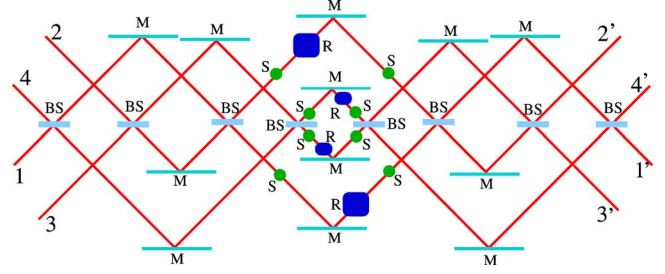


FIG. 4. (Color online) Interferometer for the time evolution of an open chain of $N=4$ oscillators. The notation used here is the same as in Fig. 3. Noticeably, for even N , oscillator 1 has to be squeezed.

agonal structure in the quadrature operators basis discussed in Eq. (3). Therefore, the orthogonal transformation which diagonalizes \hat{H}_{chain}^q (and the corresponding pattern of BS's) can be used in order to reduce the p part as well, getting the same set of eigenfrequencies. The corresponding eigenoperators are superpositions of just the \hat{p}_j quadrature operators with the same numerical coefficients α_{jk}^N 's appearing in $\hat{O}_{E_j}^N$'s. This implies that, for the odd- N case, after the application of \hat{B}_{coll} , we end up with $\hat{B}_{coll}^\dagger \hat{H}_{chain} \hat{B}_{coll} = (\omega/2) [(\hat{O}_{\omega/2}^N)^2 + (\hat{P}_{\omega/2}^N)^2] + \sum_{j=2}^N \mathcal{E}_j [(\hat{O}_{\mathcal{E}_j}^N)^2 + (\hat{P}_{\mathcal{E}_j}^N)^2]$, where $\hat{P}_{E_j}^N = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_{jk}^N \hat{p}_k$. Evidently, no squeezing is required in this case as the q and p parts of the Hamiltonian are already balanced by the diagonalization procedure. Thus, the corresponding time-evolution operation could be immediately reinterpreted as the tensorial product of formal rotation operators, one for each oscillator, showing that in this case the interferometric configurations sketched above are still valid: we only need to remove the squeezing operations.

It should be clear, up to this stage, that the exchange of any information encoded in the elements of the bosonic register occurs entirely by means of the effective collective operation \hat{B}_{coll} . The remainder of the decomposition we have found, indeed, involves single-element operations which do not mutually mix the oscillators. Thus, by considering corotating terms only, we can see that the structure of \hat{B}_{coll} , for a given N , is unchanged. This observation paves the way to the following consideration: the removal of CR terms from \hat{H}_{chain} prevents the spontaneous creation of excitations in the system. In terms of the equivalent all-optical setups, this means that by preparing the register in a classical initial state, no inter-oscillator entanglement has to be expected, in this case. Indeed, in Ref. [11] it is shown that nonclassicality at the inputs of a BS is a fundamental prerequisite for the entanglement of its outputs. In presence of CR terms, the single-oscillator squeezing provides the necessary nonclassicality for interoscillator entanglement. We will come back to this point later, when the entanglement generation is quantitatively addressed.

It is worth comparing the decomposition in Eq. (7) (or its analog for even N) with what has been found for a star-shaped bosonic configuration [6]. In an open linear chain, \hat{B}_{coll} induces multibody interactions between the element of the chain. In particular, from Fig. 2 we see that an exchange

of information is always required between the first and last element in a chain, a feature which holds regardless of N [12]. In the star-shaped configuration, on the other hand, any exchange of information occurs via a preferential way passing through the central component [6].

III. ENTANGLEMENT IN AN OPEN CHAIN: SYMMETRY OF THE VARIANCE MATRIX

In order to investigate the dynamics of the entanglement generated among the oscillators in an open chain, we concentrate on Gaussian states and rely on the powerful tools provided by the variance matrix formalism. Indeed, the statistical properties of a Gaussian state, i.e., a state whose characteristic function is Gaussian, are entirely specified by the knowledge of its variance matrix. The variance matrix \mathbf{V} is defined as $V_{\alpha\beta} = \langle \hat{x}_\alpha, \hat{x}_\beta \rangle$ ($\alpha, \beta = 1, \dots, 2N$), where $\hat{x} = \hat{q}, \hat{p}$ and, for convenience, we have adopted the ordering of the quadrature operators $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\hat{q}_1, \hat{p}_1, \dots, \hat{q}_N, \hat{p}_N)^T$. Throughout the paper, we assume that the Gaussian peak of each oscillator is at the origin of the respective phase space. \mathbf{V} is in one-to-one correspondence with the characteristic function of a Gaussian CV state which, in turn, gives information about the state of the system [13].

When applied to an N -oscillator input Gaussian state, the operations involved in Eq. (7) give an output state which is also Gaussian. They can be formally described by means of the transformations $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{R}_j}(\phi_j) = \cos \phi_j \mathbf{1} + i \sin \phi_j \boldsymbol{\sigma}_y$ for single-oscillator rotation and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{S}_j}(s_j) = e^{-s_j \boldsymbol{\sigma}_z}$ for single-oscillator squeezing, where $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_\alpha$ ($\alpha = y, z$) is the α Pauli matrix. For a two-oscillator BS we have

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{B}_{jk}}(r_{jk}, t_{jk}) = \begin{pmatrix} t_{jk} \mathbf{1} & -r_{jk} \mathbf{1} \\ r_{jk} \mathbf{1} & t_{jk} \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

where t_{jk}, r_{jk} stand for the transmittivity and reflectivity of the BS acting on elements j and k (with $t_{jk}^2 + r_{jk}^2 = 1$) [13]. Explicitly, these transformations change an input variance matrix \mathbf{V} to $\mathbf{V}_{\alpha_j} = \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_j}^T \mathbf{V} \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_j}$ ($\alpha = \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{R}$) for a single-oscillator 2×2 variance matrix and $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{B}_{jk}} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{B}_{jk}}^T \mathbf{V} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{B}_{jk}}$ for a two-oscillator 4×4 variance matrix. From now on, we indicate with \mathbf{V}_f^N the final variance matrix resulting from the application of all the transformations involved in $\hat{U}(t)$ for a given N . In this section we focus attention onto the case in which all the oscillators are prepared in the vacuum state, so that the initial variance matrix of the joint state of the chain is $\mathbf{V} = \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathbf{1}_j$. By using Eq. (7) it can be shown that, for $N=3$, the final variance matrix reads

$$\mathbf{V}_f^3 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 & \mathbf{C}_{12} & \mathbf{C}_{13} \\ \mathbf{C}_{12}^T & \mathbf{L}_2 & \mathbf{C}_{12} \\ \mathbf{C}_{13}^T & \mathbf{C}_{12}^T & \mathbf{L}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

where $\mathbf{L}_1 = \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{C}_{13}$ and $\mathbf{L}_2 = \mathbf{1} + 2\mathbf{C}_{13}$ account for the local properties of the oscillators while $\mathbf{C}_{12} = (1/\sqrt{2}) \sum_{j=2}^3 (-1)^{j+1} \mathbf{c}_j$ and $\mathbf{C}_{13} = (1/2) \sum_{j=2}^3 \mathbf{c}_j$ describe the interoscillator correlations. We have introduced the elementary correlation matrices (which depend on the effective squeezing and rotations of oscillators $j=2,3$)

$$\mathbf{c}_j = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-2s_j} \sin^2(\phi_j) \sinh(2s_j) & \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\phi_j) \sinh(2s_j) \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\phi_j) \sinh(2s_j) & e^{2s_j} \sin^2(\phi_j) \sinh(2s_j) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

It is remarkable in Eq. (10) that the oscillators 1 and 3 have the same local properties, which are different from those of the mediator oscillator 2. Moreover, the correlations between oscillators 1 and 2 appear to be the same as those between 2 and 3, which indicates an evident degree of symmetry in the bosonic system ruled by Eq. (1). The proportionality of the correlation matrix \mathbf{C}_{12} to the difference $\mathbf{c}_3 - \mathbf{c}_2$ is important, in this analysis, and is in striking contrast with the inherent structure of the correlations between the end points of the chain. These observations will be crucial in the upcoming discussion relative to the improvement of the end-to-end entanglement. The structure of Eq. (10) is found to hold for larger registers. Indeed, as still manageable examples, we mention that for $N=4$ and 5 the decomposition of $\hat{U}(t)$ is such that

$$\mathbf{V}_f^4 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 & \mathbf{C}_{12} & \mathbf{C}_{13} & \mathbf{C}_{14} \\ \mathbf{C}_{12}^T & \mathbf{L}_2 & \mathbf{C}_{23} & \mathbf{C}_{13} \\ \mathbf{C}_{13}^T & \mathbf{C}_{23}^T & \mathbf{L}_2 & \mathbf{C}_{12} \\ \mathbf{C}_{14}^T & \mathbf{C}_{13}^T & \mathbf{C}_{12}^T & \mathbf{L}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

which extends the symmetry already manifested in \mathbf{V}_f^3 . In fact, the symmetry is a general property of \mathbf{V}_f^N : it is straightforward to see that \mathbf{V}_f^5 exhibits symmetry with respect to the central element of the chain, whose local properties are unique in the system. The expressions of \mathbf{C}_{jk} in terms of elementary correlation matrices analogous to \mathbf{c}_j in Eq. (11) are, in general, quite cumbersome.

We address the generation of quantum correlations among the elements of an N -oscillator open chain as well as a simple strategy suitable for the improvement of the performances of this bosonic system as a long-haul entanglement distributor. The Gaussian-preserving nature of the transformations $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{R}_j}(\phi_j)$, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{S}_j}(s_j)$, and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{B}_{jk}}(r_{jk}, t_{jk})$ allows us to exploit the well-known necessary and sufficient conditions for the entanglement of two-body CV Gaussian states [13,14]. The explicit object of our investigation will be the evaluation of the bipartite entanglement between the first and the j th oscillators in a chain of N oscillators. Therefore, we consider the reduced variance matrices v_{1j} of the pairs $(1, j)$ which are found from \mathbf{V}_f by extracting the 4×4 submatrices ($j = 2, \dots, N$)

$$v_{1j} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{1,1} & V_{1,2} & V_{1,2j-1} & V_{1,2j} \\ V_{2,1} & V_{2,2} & V_{2,2j-1} & V_{2,2j} \\ V_{2j-1,1} & V_{2j-1,2} & V_{2j-1,2j-1} & V_{2j-1,2j} \\ V_{2j,1} & V_{2j,2} & V_{2j,2j-1} & V_{2j,2j} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

As a measure of entanglement we use the *logarithmic negativity* which provides an upper bound to the entanglement of distillation [15] and is strictly related to the extent to which a given state violates the Peres-Horodecki criterion for separability [16]. For bipartite Gaussian states, this entanglement measure can be easily calculated starting from the symplectic

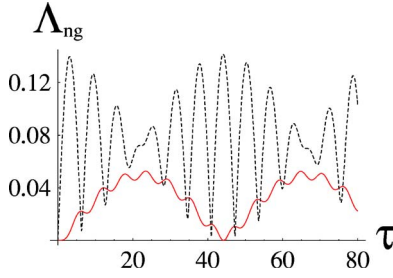


FIG. 5. (Color online) Logarithmic negativity Λ_{ng}^{1j} ($j=2,3$), for a three-element open chain, plotted against the dimensionless interaction time $\tau=\omega t$, for $\kappa/\omega=0.1$. The dotted line represents the behavior of $\Lambda_{ng}^{12}=\Lambda_{ng}^{23}$, the solid line Λ_{ng}^{13} .

spectrum of the partial transposition of the variance matrix v_{ab} . In the phase space, the partial transposition with respect to oscillator b corresponds to the time-reversal operation which flips the sign of the momentum quadrature operator of b . This can be represented by the action of the matrix $P=\mathbf{1} \oplus \sigma_z$ onto v_{ab} . We introduce the matrix $\Sigma_{ab}=\Sigma_a \oplus \Sigma_b$, where $\Sigma_m=i\sigma_{y,m}$ ($m=a,b$) is the symplectic matrix of oscillator m [14]. The symplectic eigenvalues of $v'_{ab}=Pv_{ab}P$ are the eigenvalues of $|i\Sigma_{ab}v'_{ab}|$, which are always equal in pairs. By calling γ'_n ($n=1,2$) the representative of each pair, the inequality $\min_n(\gamma'_n) \geq 1$ is a necessary and sufficient condition for the separability of v_{ab} . The logarithmic negativity Λ_{ng}^{ab} is then evaluated as $\Lambda_{ng}^{ab}=\sum_n \max(0, -\log_2 \gamma'_n)$ [15].

The calculation of Λ_{ng}^{1j} for $N=3$, $j \in [2,3]$, and $\kappa/\omega=0.1$ leads to the plots shown in Fig. 5, where the bipartite entanglement between the three oscillators in the open chain is plotted against the rescaled interaction time $\tau=\omega t$. The choice for the ratio κ/ω is dictated by the fact that, experimentally, a weak-coupling regime of $\kappa \ll \omega$ is the only realistic situation [5,6].

The periodic behavior of the functions plotted is the signature of the time dependence of the collective rotation $\hat{R}_{coll}(t)$. As seen in the symmetry of \mathbf{V}_f^3 , we have $\Lambda_{ng}^{12}=\Lambda_{ng}^{23}$ (Fig. 5, dotted curve). The peak of Λ_{ng}^{12} occurring at $\tau=\tau^* \approx 44.2$ corresponds to $|\sin \phi_j| > 0.998$. At this instant of time all the off-diagonal elements of the \mathbf{c}_j 's do not exceed $\sim 5 \times 10^{-3}$. On the other hand, it is evident that Λ_{ng}^{13} (Fig. 5, solid line) is smaller than Λ_{ng}^{12} practically for any value of τ , entirely disappearing at τ^* . Thus, even though the CR terms are responsible for the *for-free* generation of entanglement, a *passive* approach in which the bosonic register evolves freely without external intervention is evidently unsuitable for the creation of a reliable end-to-end entangled channel. On the contrary, almost all the quantum correlations within the sys-

tem are localized among the nearest-neighbor oscillators (subsystems 1+2 and 2+3). The trend is common to any other case we have checked: Λ_{ng}^{12} can be almost an order of magnitude larger than any other Λ_{ng}^{1j} (see Fig. 6, for example). Moreover, it is apparent that the behavior of each entanglement function persists by enlarging the register. Only small modifications are observed in Λ_{ng}^{1j} when $N \rightarrow N+1$, the most evident of which is that Λ_{ng}^{1N} becomes nonzero after an increasing time delay. This can be understood by considering the effective all-optical setup (as the one sketched in Fig. 3): when all the oscillators are initially prepared in their vacuum state, the first set of BS's (on the left-hand side of the figure) are ineffective as they superimpose $|0\rangle$ states. As soon as the squeezing of oscillators $2, \dots, N$ is performed, the second set of BS's, on the right-hand side of the figures, is responsible for the generation and *propagation* of quantum correlations. Obviously, the number of operations which precede the coupling between 1 and N , this latter carrying all the necessary non-classicality, increases with the dimension of the register, thus retarding the settlement of their entanglement. Again, the decomposition Eq. (7) sheds additional light onto the important features of the entanglement dynamics throughout the system, complementing the results highlighted by previous analyses [5].

IV. TAGGING BY SQUEEZING

For the purpose of creating an entangled state of the extremal oscillators in the channel, it is certainly desirable to look for strategies which quantitatively improve the entanglement settled between 1 and N . Moreover, we would like to find out a way to make Λ_{ng}^{1N} dominant with respect to any other Λ_{ng}^{1j} . The approach we are going to follow does not rely on local control over the elements of the chain between the first and the last oscillators. We assume that 1 and N are held by two spatially separated parties who can perfectly control the preparation of the respective oscillator and, if required, can measure their state. On the other hand, the interactions between the oscillators in the chain are set in a global way by a potential which collectively addresses all the elements at the same time. This approach is entirely within the rules of the *global addressing* strategies exemplified by quantum state transfer and phase-covariant cloning in quantum spin chains [7,17] and by *always-on* computational schemes [3]. In this perspective, the chain is seen as a two-terminal device whose intermediate stage is embodied by the $N-2$ oscillators between the ending terminals 1 and N . This central section is a black box whose dynamics are out of the grasp.

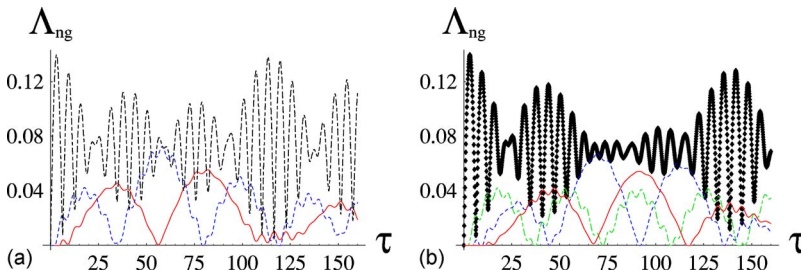


FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) Logarithmic negativity Λ_{ng}^{1j} ($j=2,3,4$), for a four-element open chain, plotted against the dimensionless interaction time $\tau=\omega t$, for $\kappa/\omega=0.1$. The dot-dashed line is for Λ_{ng}^{12} , the dotted line is for Λ_{ng}^{13} , and, finally, the solid line represents Λ_{ng}^{14} . (b) Same as (a) but for $N=5$. The thick dotted line is for Λ_{ng}^{12} , the thin dot-dashed curve is for Λ_{ng}^{13} , and the dashed one is for Λ_{ng}^{14} . Finally, the solid line shows Λ_{ng}^{15} .



FIG. 7. (Color online) Scheme of principle for the end-to-end entanglement generation procedure. The two-terminal device embodies the bosonic quantum channel over which we assume to have no local control. On the other end, 1 and N are assumed to be within the grasp of two parties, which can arbitrarily prepare and measure the state of the respective oscillator. The interaction that determines the set of κ 's globally addresses the N -element system.

Intuitively, one would like to magnify the inherent distinction of the pair of oscillators 1 and N , shown by Eqs. (10) and (12), from the rest of the register. Therefore, any local action performed onto the ending terminals of the device in Fig. 7, has to be designed so that the local properties of oscillators 1 and N still remain mutually equal. By considering the analysis performed in Sec. II and the role that non-classical states have in the entanglement by means of coupler operators [11], we look for an initial preparation of the register which can result in a quantitative increase of the end-to-end degree of entanglement. After a close inspection of the decomposition, we conjecture that single-oscillator squeezing operations onto 1 and N should improve the degree of entanglement between them.

In order to demonstrate our conjecture, we address the case of $N=3$ and we consider the preparation of an initial state whose variance matrix reads $\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{V}_{sq,1}\oplus\mathbf{I}_2\oplus\mathbf{V}_{sq,3}$, where $\mathbf{V}_{sq,j}=e^{-2r}\sigma_{z,j}$ is the variance matrix of a squeezed state with its squeezing parameter r . The calculation of the logarithmic negativity for the subsystems 1+2, 1+3, and 2+3 can proceed according to the recipe given in Sec. III. The corresponding degree of entanglement, from now on, will be indicated as $\Lambda_{ng}^{jk,tag}$ ($j,k\in[1,N]$). The results, for $r=0.2$, are shown in Fig. 8.

Due to the symmetry of the particular initial preparation, it is easy to check that we get a final variance matrix having the same general structure as Eq. (10), with suitably modified elementary correlation matrices. Important information comes from the study of the time behavior of the matrix elements of $\mathbf{C}_{12}=\mathbf{C}_{23}$. Differently from what happens for an initially prepared vacuum state, when the ending elements are initially squeezed and for $\tau\approx 46.8$, all the elements $(C_{12})_{jk}$ simultaneously become very close to zero [$|(C_{12})_{1,1}|\approx 6\times 10^{-3}$, $|(C_{12})_{2,2}|\approx 4\times 10^{-3}$ with $|(C_{12})_{1,2}|=|(C_{12})_{2,1}|=0$], whereas \mathbf{C}_{13} (at that value of τ) becomes diagonal with matrix elements in the range of 0.1. This accounts for the improvement of the entanglement settled between 1 and 3 with,

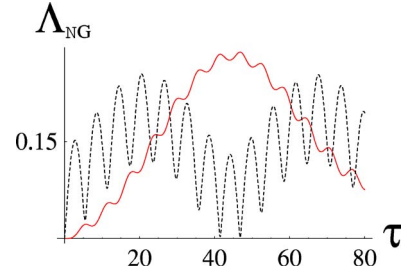


FIG. 8. (Color online) Logarithmic negativity $\Lambda_{ng}^{1j,tag}$ ($j=2,3$) for a tagged three-oscillator open chain, plotted against the dimensionless interaction time $\tau=\omega t$, for $\kappa/\omega=0.1$ and $r=0.2$. The dashed line is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{12,tag}=\Lambda_{ng}^{23,tag}$ while the solid line shows $\Lambda_{ng}^{13,tag}$.

correspondingly, $\Lambda_{ng}^{12,tag}<2\times 10^{-3}$. The subsystem 1+3 has been tagged by the single-element presqueezing to be the preferential pair of oscillators for the entanglement generation within the chain. It is worth stressing that this tagging procedure is possible by virtue of the symmetry existing between the ending elements of the open chain. An analogous conclusion has been drawn in Ref. [18], where a totally symmetric N -body CV system has been considered in order to point out the possibility of a unitary localization of the entanglement. In our case, however, the CV chain exhibits a degree of symmetry that is inferior to the one treated in Ref. [18]. Different pairs of oscillators are characterized by different local and correlation properties, which makes the problem approached in this paper intrinsically different from the one in [18]. Nevertheless, we have shown that entanglement localization is possible with a lower degree of symmetry, which is *per se* an interesting point.

We can generalize the choice for the initial variance matrix in the tagging procedure to the case of N oscillators by considering $\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{V}_{sq,1}\oplus(\oplus_{j=2}^{N-1}\mathbf{I}_j)\oplus\mathbf{V}_{sq,N}$. Again, an explicit calculation for the logarithmic negativity can be performed, which leads to the plots shown in Figs. 9(a) and 9(b), for the cases $N=4$ and 5. In Fig. 9(b), the time range has been restricted to the interesting region where $\Lambda_{ng}^{15,tag}\geq\Lambda_{ng}^{1j,tag}$, $j\in[2,4]$, in order to make the plot more transparent.

It is evident that there is always at least one value of τ at which the end-to-end entanglement dominates, making the tagging procedure effective. The amount of prerequired single-oscillator squeezing slightly depends on the dimension of the register and the plots in this paper show those values of r at which we have found a good tradeoff between the degree of entanglement and the effectiveness of the tagging strategy. As we have stressed before, the even and odd cases are inherently different, as also witnessed by the fact

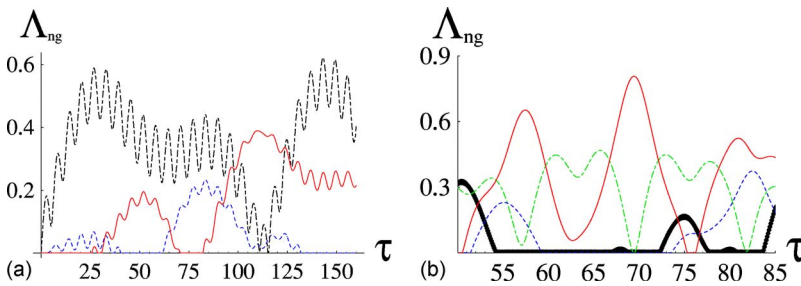


FIG. 9. (Color online) (a) Logarithmic negativity $\Lambda_{ng}^{1j,tag}$ ($j=2,3,4$) for a tagged four-oscillator chain against $\tau=\omega t$, for $\kappa/\omega=0.1$. The dot-dashed line is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{12,tag}$, the dotted line is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{13,tag}$, and, finally, the solid line represents $\Lambda_{ng}^{14,tag}$. In this panel, $r=0.4$. (b) Same as panel (a) but for $N=5$. The thick black line is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{12,tag}$, the thin dot-dashed curve is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{13,tag}$, and the dashed one is for $\Lambda_{ng}^{14,tag}$. Finally, the solid line shows $\Lambda_{ng}^{15,tag}$. In this panel, $r=0.6$.

that the value of τ corresponding to an optimized tagging operation is larger for $N=4$ than for $N=5$. At the same time, $\Lambda_{ng}^{14,tag}$, for $N=4$, is roughly proportional to r , while $\Lambda_{ng}^{1N,tag} > r$ for all the odd- N cases we have checked.

V. REMARKS

We have addressed the problem of long-haul entanglement creation in a register of bosons interacting via a global potential. The dynamics of entanglement can be clearly tracked via the effective decomposition of the time propagator in terms of simple linear optics elements as rotators, single-oscillator squeezers, and couplers. This approach has allowed us to spot a series of interesting features, characterizing the evolution of the quantum correlations settled among the elements of the register. As a result, we have been able to relate the conceptual role played by the CR terms in the entanglement generation process to effective squeezing operations on the elements of the register. The usefulness of

this analysis is also witnessed by the design of a tagging protocol for the improvement of the end-to-end entanglement and the simultaneous reduction of any other $1 \rightarrow j$ ($j = 2, \dots, N-1$) quantum correlation in an chain of N elements. No local control over the central section is required: a proper preparation of the extremal oscillators and a collective interaction are sufficient to achieve the task. We believe this formal approach could be used in order to clarify other aspects related to the role played by the CR terms in entanglement creation, an issue which is certainly relevant especially in many problems of solid-state physics.

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