

Proposal for a cumulant-based Bell test for mesoscopic junctionsAdam Bednorz^{1,2,*} and Wolfgang Belzig¹¹*Fachbereich Physik, Universität Konstanz, D-78457 Konstanz, Germany*²*Faculty of Physics, University of Warsaw, Hoża 69, PL-00681 Warsaw, Poland*

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The creation and detection of entanglement in solid state electronics is of fundamental importance for quantum information processing. We prove that second-order quantum correlations can be always interpreted classically and propose a general test of entanglement based on the violation of a classically derived inequality for continuous variables by fourth-order quantum correlation functions. Our scheme provides a way to prove the existence of entanglement in a mesoscopic transport setup by measuring higher order cumulants without requiring the additional assumption of a single-charge detection.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The quantum theory cannot be explained by any underlying classical local hidden variable model, according to the Bell theorem.¹ It allows us to verify that, contrary to the classical case, results of quantum mechanics violate a special inequality² under the conditions: (i) dichotomy of measurement outcomes or their restricted set in some generalizations,³ (ii) freedom of choice of the measured observables,⁴ and (iii) the time of the choice and measurement of the observable shorter than the communication time between the observers. Relaxing any of the above three conditions opens a (i) detection, (ii) free will, or (iii) communication loophole which permits us to construct a local hidden variable model explaining the results of the experiments.⁵ The performed experimental tests confirmed the violation of the Bell inequality with all the loopholes closed⁶ but never all simultaneously.⁷ The remaining loophole is “closed” by a reasonable additional assumption. The Bell test is also stronger than the entanglement criterion, viz. the nonseparability of states,⁸ which assumes a finite dimension of the Hilbert space. Loophole-free violation of Bell inequality, not just entanglement, is also necessary for successful quantum cryptography,⁹ although the loopholes are probably less important than decoherence problems.¹⁰

There is a growing interest in tests of nonclassicality in solid state systems, especially electrons in noninteracting mesoscopic junctions.^{11–13} Unlike bosons, even noninteracting fermions in the Fermi sea can get entangled due to the Pauli exclusion principle. For example, entangled electron-hole pairs are created at both sides of a biased tunnel junction. So far the efforts concentrated on testing entanglement by second-order current correlations.¹⁴ Unfortunately, to make the genuine Bell test, the charge flow quantization must be measured directly, which has so far only been achieved in quantum dots.¹⁵ However, in tunnel junctions and quantum point contacts rather current cumulants¹⁶ are directly accessible and, so far, the noise¹⁷ and the third cumulant¹⁸ of the current have been measured. The quantization of charge flow is also not so evident at short time scales or high frequencies when vacuum fluctuations of the Fermi sea play a role.¹⁹ In some cases, energy filters can restore the Bell correlations at short times²⁰ at the expense of opening the detection loophole (most of electrons get lost).²¹

In this paper we present a genuine Bell test for mesoscopic junctions, which does not require the usual assumption that only quantized charge transfers are detected. Instead of quantized events we shall treat the current as a continuous, time-dependent observable. As we will show second-order correlations in this case can be always explained classically. Hence, we need a Bell inequality for unbounded variables without a sharp dichotomy, which will require us to exploit correlation functions and higher moments/cumulants. Such an inequality has been recently discovered²² but the violation requires at least 10 observers and 20th-order averages. Moreover, the corresponding Bell-like state is not feasible in mesoscopic junctions. Our inequality will need only two observers and maximally fourth moments/cumulants. The inequality reduces to the usual Bell inequality if the quantization is granted. A violation is possible in a mesoscopic tunnel junction with spin filtered leads or pierced by tunable magnetic flux.

We first prove *weak positivity* (classicality of second-order quantum correlations), next construct the Bell-type inequality based on fourth-order moments, then implement it in the tunnel junction, and finally discuss possible loopholes.

II. WEAK POSITIVITY

Let us begin with the simple proof that first- and second-order correlations functions can be always reproduced classically. To see this, consider a real symmetric correlation matrix $2C_{ij} = 2\langle A_i A_j \rangle = \text{Tr} \hat{\rho} \{ \hat{A}_i, \hat{A}_j \}$ with $\{ \hat{A}, \hat{B} \} = \hat{A} \hat{B} + \hat{B} \hat{A}$ for arbitrary, even noncommuting observables \hat{A}_i and the density matrix $\hat{\rho}$. This includes all possible first-order averages $\langle A_i \rangle$ by setting one observable to identity or subtracting averages ($A_i \rightarrow A_i - \langle A_i \rangle$). Since $\text{Tr} \hat{\rho} \hat{X}^2 \geq 0$ for $\hat{X} = \sum_i \lambda_i \hat{A}_i$ with arbitrary real λ_i , we find that the correlation matrix C is positive definite and any correlation can be simulated by a classical Gaussian distribution $\rho \propto \exp(-\sum_{ij} C^{-1}_{ij} A_i A_j / 2)$. Note that the often used dichotomy $A = \pm 1$ is equivalent to $\langle (A^2 - 1)^2 \rangle = 0$, which requires $\langle A^4 \rangle$. Moreover, every classical inequality $\langle (f(\{A_i\}))^2 \rangle \geq 0$ contains the highest correlator of even order. Hence, to detect nonclassical effects with unbounded observables we have to consider the fourth moments.

III. BELL-TYPE INEQUALITY

As usual we introduce two separate observers, Alice and Bob that are free to choose between two observables (A, A') and (B, B') , respectively. The measurements can give arbitrary outcomes (not just ± 1). We have the following algebraic identities:

$$\begin{aligned} & (AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')(A^2 + A'^2 + B^2 + B'^2) \\ &= 2(A^3B + AB^3 + A^3B' + A'B^3 + A^3B'' + AB'^3 \\ & \quad - A'^3B' - A'B'^3) + AB[(A^2 - B^2) + (B^2 - A^2)] \\ & \quad + A'B[(A^2 - B^2) + (B^2 - A^2)] + AB'[(A^2 - B^2) \\ & \quad + (B^2 - A^2)] - A'B'[(A^2 - B^2) + (B^2 - A^2)] \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & (AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')^2 \\ &= (A^2 + A'^2)(B^2 + B'^2) + AA'[(B^2 - A^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & | \langle AB(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle A'B(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle AB'(A^2 + B^2) \rangle - \langle A'B'(A^2 + B^2) \rangle | / 2 \leq (\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle) / 2 \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\substack{D \neq C, E \neq C, D, D' \\ C, D, E = \{A, A', B, B'\}}} \sqrt{\sqrt{\langle C^4 \rangle} \sqrt{\langle D^4 \rangle} \langle (D^2 - E^2)^2 \rangle}, \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

where $D' = A(B)$ when $D = A'(B')$. For the complete derivation, see the Appendix.

The inequality contains up to fourth-order averages which is a trade-off for relaxing the condition of dichotomy (or trichotomy, considering also 0). It reduces to the standard Bell inequality

$$| \langle AB \rangle + \langle A'B \rangle + \langle AB' \rangle - \langle A'B' \rangle | \leq 2 \quad (4)$$

if we restrict the possible values of A, A', B, B' to ± 1 . If all observables are allowed to take the additional value 0 only simultaneously then the inequality still reproduces Bell multiplied by the probability of nonzero outcomes. All correlations in the inequality are measurable also in a Bell-type test, because none of them contains AA' or BB' . Hence, we can say that the degrees of freedom measured by $A^{(l)}$ and $B^{(l)}$ are entangled if the inequality (3) of their correlators is violated. We emphasize that this requires only the assumption of nonnegative probability distribution $\rho(A, A', B, B') \geq 0$ and provides an unambiguous proof for entanglement.

Returning to quantum mechanics, let us take the standard Bell state² $\hat{\rho} = (\hat{1} - \hat{\sigma}_A \cdot \hat{\sigma}_B) / 4$, $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$, with $\hat{\sigma}_i$ - standard spin Pauli matrices $\{\hat{\sigma}_i, \hat{\sigma}_j\} = 2\delta_{ij}\hat{1}$ acting in Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$, $\hat{A}^{(l)} = \mathbf{a}^{(l)} \cdot \hat{\sigma}_A$, $|\mathbf{a}^{(l)}| = 1$ ($A \leftrightarrow B$) and averages $\langle A^{(l)m} B^{(l)m} \rangle = \text{Tr} \hat{\rho} \hat{A}^{(l)m} \hat{B}^{(l)m}$. In particular $\langle A^{(l)4} \rangle = \langle B^{(l)4} \rangle = \langle A^{(l)2} B^{(l)2} \rangle = 1$ and $\langle A^{(l)} B^{(l)3} \rangle = \langle A^{(l)3} B^{(l)} \rangle = -\mathbf{a}^{(l)} \cdot \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$. The inequality (3) is violated as it reads $2\sqrt{2} \leq 2$ for $\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}'$ in one plane at angles $0, \pi/4, \pi/2, 3\pi/4$, respectively.

IV. TEST ON TUNNEL JUNCTION

Now we implement the Bell example in a beam splitting device involving fermions scattered at a tunnel junction.

$$\begin{aligned} & -AA'[(B^2 - A^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)] + BB'[(A^2 - B^2) \\ & \quad + (A'^2 - B'^2)] - BB'[(A^2 - B^2) + (A'^2 - B'^2)]. \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

We now apply the Cauchy inequality $2|\langle xy \rangle| \leq (x^2 + y^2)$ to $x = AB + A'B + AB' - A'B'$, $y = (A^2 + A'^2 + B^2 + B'^2)/2$, then $|\langle X \rangle| \leq |\langle X + Y \rangle| + |\langle Y \rangle|$ for $X + Y$ given by the right-hand side of (1) and $X = 2(A^3B + AB^3 + A^3B' + A'B^3 + A^3B'' + AB'^3 - A'^3B' - A'B'^3)$. Then we use again the Cauchy inequality for $x, y = A^2, A'^2, B^2, B'^2$. On the right-hand sides of (1) and (2) we have 16 terms of the form $\pm \langle AA'(B^2 - A^2) \rangle$. To decouple those containing simultaneous measurements of $A(B)$ and $A'(B')$ we first use the triangle inequality $|\langle \sum_i x_i \rangle| \leq \sum_i |\langle x_i \rangle|$ for the sum of all terms and finally the Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz-type inequality $|\langle AA'(A^2 - B^2) \rangle| \leq \langle A^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle A'^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle (A^2 - B^2)^2 \rangle^{1/2}$ to each term individually. We end up with our main inequality

The junction is described by fermionic operators around the Fermi level.²³ Each operator $\hat{\psi}_{A\bar{n}}$ is denoted by the mode number $n \in \{1 \dots N\}$ and the spin orientation σ , $\bar{n} = (n, \sigma)$ and $A = L, R$ for left and right going electrons, respectively. Each mode has its own Fermi velocity v_n and transmission coefficient \mathcal{T}_n (reflection $\mathcal{R}_n = 1 - \mathcal{T}_n$). We will assume noninteracting electrons and energy- and spin-independent transmission through the junction. The Hamiltonian is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &= \sum_{\bar{n}} \int dx \{ i\hbar v_n [\hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) \partial_x \hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}(x) - L \leftrightarrow R] \\ & \quad + eV\theta(-x) [\hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}(x) + L \leftrightarrow R] \\ & \quad + q_n \delta(x) [\hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_{R\bar{n}}(-x) + \hat{\psi}_{R\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}(-x)] \}. \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

The fermionic operators satisfy anticommutation relations $\{\hat{\psi}_a(x), \hat{\psi}_b(x')\} = 0$ and $\{\hat{\psi}_a(x), \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger(x')\} = \delta_{ab} \delta(x - x')$ for $a, b = L\bar{n}, R\bar{m}$. The transmission coefficients are $\mathcal{T}_n = \cos^2(q_n / \hbar v_n)$. The system's current operator is defined by $\hat{I}_n(x) = \sum_{\sigma} e v_n \hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_{L\bar{n}}(x) - L \leftrightarrow R$ and the density matrix is $\hat{\rho} \propto \exp(-\hat{H} / k_B T)$.

The Bell measurement will be performed by adding spin filters or magnetic flux on both sides of the junctions as shown in Fig. 1. In both cases we have to add $\hat{H}' = \sum_{ab} \int dx eV_{ab}(x) \hat{\psi}_a^\dagger(x) \hat{\psi}_b(x)$ to the Hamiltonian (5) where $V_{ab}(x)$ is the scattering potential localized near detectors. The effect of each part of the Hamiltonian on single-mode wave function can be described by three scattering matrices²³

$$s_i = \begin{pmatrix} r_i & t_i \\ t'_i & r'_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

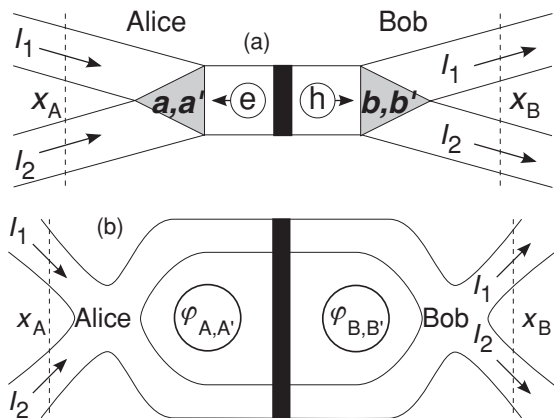


FIG. 1. Proposals of experimental setups for the Bell test. In both cases the black bar represents the scattering barrier producing entangled electron-hole pairs. The tested observable is the difference of currents $I_1 - I_2$ at left (Alice) or right (Bob) side. The correlations depend on the spin scattering (a) or magnetic fluxes (b).

where $i = A, T, B$ describe scattering at the left detector, junction, and the right detector, respectively. The junction has diagonal transmission and reflection submatrices with $t_T = t'_T = i\sqrt{T}\hat{1}$. In the case of spin filters we assume 4×2 transmission $2t_A = (1 + \mathbf{a} \cdot \hat{\sigma} \ 1 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \hat{\sigma})$, where $|\mathbf{a}| = 1$. Alternatively, having a tunable geometry of the scatterer, we could introduce an “artificial spin” filter taking $\sigma_{1,3}$ acting in the mode space instead of spin space. For magnetic fluxes $r_A = 0$ and

$$t_A = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\phi_A} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

where ϕ_A represents the Aharonov-Bohm phase picked on the upper branch. The matrices can be enlarged to represent the $2N$ -mode junction. In both cases the transmission coefficients for the total scattering matrix are $\mathcal{T}_{11} = \mathcal{T}_{22} = \mathcal{T}(1 + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})/2$ and $\mathcal{T}_{12} = \mathcal{T}_{21} = \mathcal{T}(1 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})/2$, where $\mathbf{a} = (\cos \phi_A, \sin \phi_A, 0)$ in the case of magnetic fluxes.

As in the previous proposals^{11,12} the tunnel barrier produces electron-hole pairs with entangled spins or orbitals. Alice and Bob can test the inequality (3) by measuring the difference between charge fluxes in the upper and lower arm as shown in Fig. 1. For Alice the measured observable reads in the Heisenberg picture

$$\hat{A} = \int dt f(t) [\hat{I}_1(x_A, t) - \hat{I}_2(x_A, t)]/e \quad (8)$$

for the filter setting \mathbf{a} . Here x_A is the point of measurement, satisfying $\max\{|eV|, k_B T\} |x_A/v_n \hbar| \ll T$ with $f(t)$ slowly changing on the time scale $\hbar/\max\{|eV|, k_B T\}$. One defines analogically A' for \mathbf{a}' and B, B' for Bob.

The measured probability distribution can be treated as a convolution $\rho(A, B) = \int dA' dB' \rho_d(A - A', B - B') \rho(A', B')$, where ρ_d is the Gaussian detection noise

(independent of the system and later subtracted) and ρ is a quasiprobability,²⁴ where

$$\langle X_1(t_1) \cdots X_n(t_n) \rangle_\rho = \text{Tr} \hat{\rho} \{ \hat{X}_1(t_1), \{ \cdots \{ \hat{X}_{n-1}(t_{n-1}), \hat{X}_n(t_n) \} \cdots \} \} / 2^{n-1} \quad (9)$$

for time ordered observables $t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \cdots \leq t_n$. The detection noise adds I_{di} to the measurement outcome I_i with $\langle I_{di}(0) I_{dj}(t) \rangle = e^2 \delta(t) \delta_{ij} / \tau$. In the interaction-free limit [the sensitivity τ much smaller than the time resolution of the measurement, the time scale of $f(t)$] one can calculate averages with respect to ρ using existing methods based on full counting statistics and its extension.^{11,12,16,23,25} The averages needed in the inequality (3) can be derived using a four-lead full counting statistics generating functional¹⁶ in the tunneling limit ($\mathcal{T} \ll 1$)

$$\begin{aligned} S(\chi_A, \chi_B) &= \ln \langle e^{i\chi_A + i\chi_B} \rangle_\rho \\ &= \frac{N\mathcal{T}}{2\hbar} \sum_{\alpha, \beta = \pm 1} \sum_{\pm} \int dt f(t) \int dE f_{\pm}(E) [1 - f_{\mp}(E)] \\ &\quad \times (1 + \alpha \beta \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) (e^{\pm i\alpha \chi_A \pm i\beta \chi_B} - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

with Fermi distributions $f_{\pm}(E) = (1 + e^{(E \pm eV/2)/k_B T})^{-1}$. In our case, one obtains a simple physical picture: the electron-hole Bell pairs are transmitted according to Poissonian statistics. The averages (cumulants and moments) are found by taking derivatives of (10) with respect to χ . In particular, we have $\langle A^{(l)} \rangle_\rho = \langle B^{(l)} \rangle_\rho = 0$ and $\langle A^{(l)} B^{(l)3} \rangle_\rho = \langle A^{(l)3} B^{(l)} \rangle_\rho = (\mathbf{a}^{(l)} \cdot \mathbf{b}^{(l)}) \langle A^4 \rangle_\rho$, $\langle A^4 \rangle_\rho = \langle A^{(l)4} \rangle_\rho = \langle B^{(l)4} \rangle_\rho$ and $\langle A^2 B^2 \rangle_\rho = \langle A^4 \rangle_\rho - 2[1 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2] \langle A^2 \rangle_\rho^2$. The inequality (3) gets a simplified form in this particular case,

$$|C(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}')| \leq 2 + 2 \sum_{d=\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}'}^{e=\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b}'} \sqrt{(1 - (\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{e})^2) \langle A^2 \rangle_\rho^2 / \langle A^4 \rangle_\rho}, \quad (11)$$

where $C(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}') = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}' - \mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{b}'$. We stress that (11) follows from theoretical predictions and the experimental test still requires the measurement of all averages in (3). We choose $f(t) = \theta_\delta(2t_0 - |t|)$, where $\theta_\delta(t) = \theta(t)$ for $|t| \gg \delta$ with a smooth crossover at $|t| \lesssim \delta$.

Having assumed the tunneling limit ($\mathcal{T} \ll 1$), we make the following approximations:

$$1/N\mathcal{T} \gg t_0 \max\{|eV|, k_B T\} / \hbar \gg t_0 / \delta \gg 1 \quad (12)$$

with $2N$ denoting the total number modes going through the barrier. In this limit, all moments and cumulants are equal

$$\langle A^{(l)2n} \rangle_\rho \simeq \frac{2eV N \mathcal{T} t_0}{\hbar} \coth \left(\frac{eV}{2k_B T} \right), \quad n > 0. \quad (13)$$

Hence the last term on the right-hand side of Eq. (11) is negligible and the inequality takes the usual form $|C(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{b}')| \leq 2$, which can be violated by appropriate choice of the spin axes. Instead of time domain, one can measure correlations in frequency domain (up to $\omega \sim 1/t_0$) and make a Fourier transform.²⁰ If the scattering is mode independent then one can assume that the junction consists of minimally $N_0 \simeq Gh/e^2$ independent channels, where $G = 2N\mathcal{T}e^2/\hbar$ is the total conductance of the junction, and repeat the whole above

reasoning with N replaced by N/N_0 (experimentally dividing measured cumulants $\langle\langle \cdot \cdot \rangle\rangle$ by N_0).

V. LOOPHOLES

The communication loophole is still open, not only because the system is nonrelativistic but also because the measurement time t_0 is larger than the flight time between detectors ($|x_A - x_B|/v_n$). Let us impose a shorter measurement $t_0 \ll |x_A - x_B|/v_n$. Far from the barrier the vacuum fluctuations of incoming and reflected current do not cancel each other. For the noise measured at frequencies $\omega \gg v_n/|x_A|$, the incoming and reflected current become independent and the noise saturates to the same value as for the completely open barrier,

$$\int dt e^{i\omega t} \text{Tr}\{\hat{I}_i(t), \hat{I}_j(0)\} \hat{\rho}/2 = \frac{N\delta_{ij}\omega}{2\pi} \coth\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right). \quad (14)$$

Hence for $t_0 \ll |x_A|/v_n$ we have

$$\langle A^2 \rangle_\rho \simeq 2N\pi^{-2} \ln \left[\frac{\sinh(\pi k_B T t_0/\hbar)}{\sinh(\pi k_B T \delta/\hbar)} \right] \quad (15)$$

and $\langle A^4 \rangle \simeq 3\langle A^2 \rangle^2$ which ruins any attempt to violate (3), as the tunneling factor \mathcal{T} is lost.

Finally, the detection loophole is closed only partially because we get the violation of (3) only for the quasiprobability ϱ after subtraction of the detection noise $2t_0/\tau \gg 1$, which adds up to $\langle A^2 \rangle_\rho$ and appears in the cumulant generating function $\ln\langle e^{i\chi_A A + i\chi_B B} \rangle_\rho = \ln\langle e^{i\chi_A A + i\chi_B B} \rangle_\varrho - (\chi_A^2 + \chi_B^2)t_0/\tau$, preventing (3) from violations. Such subtraction is justified because the Gaussian detection noise is independent of the system as an inherent feature of interaction-free

measurement and can be experimentally measured at zero bias voltage.¹⁹ It affects only the second cumulant not higher cumulants, for example, $\langle \delta X \delta Y \delta Z \delta W \rangle - \langle \delta X \delta Y \rangle \langle \delta Z \delta W \rangle - \langle \delta X \delta Z \rangle \langle \delta Y \delta W \rangle - \langle \delta X \delta W \rangle \langle \delta Z \delta Y \rangle$ is the same for ϱ and ρ with $X, Y, Z, W = A, B$, which can be confirmed experimentally.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have proved that second-order quantum correlations can be always interpreted classically. We constructed a classical inequality for nonlocal correlation measurements involving up to fourth-order correlations. A violation of this inequality can serve as a cumulant-based Bell test for entanglement. In particular, it can be applied to mesoscopic junctions relaxing the charge quantization assumption. A spin-resolved quantum measurement on tunnel junctions violates the inequality in an experimentally accessible range of temperatures, voltages, and time/frequency resolution. The communication and detection loopholes remain open due to long-distance vacuum fluctuations and detection noise. Closing these loopholes will be a challenge for future research. Nevertheless, the experimental violation of the inequality (3) will be a very important step for the understanding and control of quantum entanglement in mesoscopic physics.

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APPENDIX

We summarize some details on the derivation of our main inequality (3), following the instructions in the paper. Let us first rewrite the identity (1) of the paper,

$$\underbrace{(AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')}_{Z=X+Y} (A^2 + A'^2 + B^2 + B'^2) = \underbrace{2(A^3 B + AB^3 + A'^3 B + A'B^3 + A^3 B' + AB'^3 - A'^3 B' - A'B'^3)}_X + \underbrace{AB[(A^2 - B^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)] + A'B'[(A^2 - B^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)]}_Y + \underbrace{AB'[(A^2 - B^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)] - A'B[(A^2 - B^2) + (B'^2 - A'^2)]}_{\text{still } Y}, \quad (A1)$$

where we labeled the terms for later use. Now we start with the derivation of the main inequality. We use the basic inequality

$$|\langle X \rangle| \leq |\langle X + Y \rangle| + |\langle Y \rangle| \quad (A2)$$

with X and Y defined in Eq. (A1). Note that $|\langle X \rangle|$ is already the left-hand side of the final inequality and can be written in the more transparent expression $|\langle X \rangle| = 2|\langle AB(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle A'B(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle AB'(A^2 + B'^2) \rangle - \langle A'B'(A^2 + B'^2) \rangle|$. We next apply the Cauchy inequality from the paper to $Z = X + Y = xy$ with $x = AB + A'B + AB' - A'B'$ and $y = (A^2 + A'^2 + B^2 + B'^2)/2$, which gives

$$|\langle (AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')(A^2 + B^2 + A'^2 + B'^2) \rangle| \leq \langle (AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \langle (A^2 + B^2 + A'^2 + B'^2)^2 \rangle. \quad (A3)$$

Using the identity (2) for the first term of the right-hand side of (A3) we find

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (AB + A'B + AB' - A'B')^2 \rangle &= \langle (A^2 + A'^2)(B^2 + B'^2) \rangle + \langle AA'(B^2 - A'^2) \rangle + \langle AA'(B^2 - A'^2) \rangle - \langle AA'(B'^2 - A^2) \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle AA'(B'^2 - A^2) \rangle + \langle BB'(A^2 - B'^2) \rangle + \langle BB'(A^2 - B'^2) \rangle - \langle BB'(A'^2 - B^2) \rangle - \langle BB'(A'^2 - B^2) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

Now we collect all terms which consist of terms of the form $C^2 D^2$ on the right-hand side of (A3) taking into account (A4) and apply Cauchy inequality to them:

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle (A^2 + A'^2)(B^2 + B'^2) \rangle + \langle (A^2 + B^2 + A'^2 + B'^2)^2 \rangle / 4 = \langle A^2 B^2 \rangle + \langle A'^2 B'^2 \rangle + \langle A^2 B'^2 \rangle + \langle A'^2 B^2 \rangle \\ &\quad + (\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle) / 4 + (\langle A^2 B^2 \rangle + \langle A^2 A'^2 \rangle + \langle A^2 B'^2 \rangle + \langle B^2 A'^2 \rangle + \langle B^2 B'^2 \rangle + \langle A'^2 B'^2 \rangle) / 2 \\ &\leq (\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle + \langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle) / 2 + (\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle) / 4 \\ &\quad + (\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle) / 4 \\ &= 2(\langle A^4 \rangle + \langle B^4 \rangle + \langle A'^4 \rangle + \langle B'^4 \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

Now we apply the triangular inequality to $|\langle Y \rangle|$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} &|\langle AB(A^2 - B^2) \rangle + \langle AB(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle + \langle A'B(A^2 - B^2) \rangle + \langle A'B(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle + \langle AB'(A^2 - B^2) \rangle + \langle AB'(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle A'B'(A^2 - B^2) \rangle - \langle A'B'(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle| \leq |\langle AB(A^2 - B^2) \rangle| + |\langle AB(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle| + |\langle A'B(A^2 - B^2) \rangle| \\ &\quad + |\langle A'B(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle| + |\langle AB'(A^2 - B^2) \rangle| + |\langle AB'(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle| + |\langle A'B'(A^2 - B^2) \rangle| + |\langle A'B'(B'^2 - A'^2) \rangle|. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

Finally, we apply Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality to all relevant terms in (A6) and (A4) in the form

$$|\langle CD(D^2 - E^2) \rangle| \leq [(\langle C^2 D^2 \rangle \langle (D^2 - E^2)^2 \rangle)]^{1/2} \leq \langle C^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle D^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle (D^2 - E^2)^2 \rangle^{1/2} \quad (\text{A7})$$

and obtain

$$2|\langle AB(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle A'B(A^2 + B^2) \rangle + \langle AB'(A^2 + B^2) \rangle - \langle A'B'(A^2 + B^2) \rangle| \leq 2 \sum_C \langle C^4 \rangle + \sum_C \sum_{D \neq C; E \neq C, D, D'} \{CDE\}, \quad (\text{A8})$$

equivalent to (3), where $\{CDE\} = \langle C^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle D^4 \rangle^{1/4} \langle (D^2 - E^2)^2 \rangle^{1/2}$. The second sum in the last term of the main inequality is understood as

$$\sum_{C=\{A, A', B, B'\}} \sum_{D \neq C} \sum_{E \neq C, D, D'} \{CDE\}, \quad (\text{A9})$$

where $D'' = D$. This term has therefore 16 summands, for example 4 of the type $\{A, A', B\}, \{A, A', B'\}, \{A, B, A'\}, \{A, B', A'\}$ for $C = A$ and correspondingly for the other values of C .

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