

# Examples of entanglement change

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## Abstract

Simple examples are constructed that show the entanglement of two qubits being both increased and decreased by interactions on just one of them. One of the two qubits interacts with a third qubit, a control, that is never entangled or correlated with either of the two entangled qubits and is never entangled, but becomes correlated, with the system of those two qubits. The two entangled qubits do not interact, but their state can change from maximally entangled to separable or from separable to maximally entangled. When the entanglement increases, the map that describes the change of the state of the two entangled qubits is not completely positive. Combination of two independent interactions that individually give exponential decay of the entanglement can cause the entanglement to not decay exponentially but, instead, go to zero at a finite time.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

We construct simple examples here that show the entanglement of two qubits being both increased and decreased by interactions on just one of them. In our first and basic step, taken in Sec. II, we have one of the two qubits interact with a third qubit, a control, that is never entangled or correlated with either of the two entangled qubits and is never entangled, but becomes correlated, with the system of those two qubits. In section III, we do this for each of the two entangled qubits, and consider the combination of the two interactions, with separate control qubits that are not correlated and do not interact with each other. The two entangled qubits do not interact, but their state can change from maximally entangled to separable or from separable to maximally entangled. Whenever the entanglement increases, and in some cases where the entanglement decreases, the map that describes the change of the state of the two entangled qubits is not completely positive and does not apply to all states of two qubits. It all depends on whether there are correlations with the controls at the beginning of the interval for which the dynamics is considered. The maps are described in Sec. IV and discussed in Sec. V. The completely positive maps that decrease the entanglement have already been described [1].

When the interaction of each qubit with its control by itself gives exponential decay of the entanglement, the combination of the two interactions gives exponential decay at the rate that is the sum of the rates for the individual interactions, when the two interactions are made the same way. Making them differently can cause the entanglement to not decay at that rate or at any single rate. Instead, the entanglement goes to zero at a finite time; the state becomes separable and remains separable at later times. This is described in Sec. III.A. Similar behavior has been observed in more physically interesting and mathematically complicated models [2–4].

These examples are built on the same framework, but to a very different design, from those we made for Lorentz transformations that entangle spins [5]. There the momenta that played the roles of controls were purposely correlated. Here the controls are kept independent. The framework makes the operations transparent by describing the qubit states with density matrices written in terms of Pauli matrices, so you can see the Pauli matrices being rotated by the interactions. States are shown to be separable by writing out the density matrices explicitly as sums of products for pure states. For each interaction here, the map that makes

the change of the density matrix for the entangled qubits is described by a simple rule that particular Pauli matrices in the density matrix are multiplied by a number; equivalently, the map of the state of the entangled qubits is described by a rule that particular mean values are multiplied by a number.

Our examples show that statements like “entanglement should not increase under local operations and classical communication” [6, 7] are not generally true outside the set of local operations considered in the original proof [6]. In our examples, each control qubit interacts with only one of the two entangled qubits. In this sense, the quantum operations are local. Correlation with a control at the beginning of the interval for which the dynamics is considered can give local operations that increase entanglement.

## II. ONE INTERACTION

We consider the entanglement of two qubits,  $A$  and  $B$ . We use Pauli matrices  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$  for qubit  $A$ , and Pauli matrices  $\Xi_1, \Xi_2, \Xi_3$  for qubit  $B$ . We let qubit  $A$  interact with a third qubit, which we call  $C$ . We think of  $C$  as a control. By interacting with qubit  $A$ , it will control the entanglement of qubits  $A$  and  $B$ . We work with states represented by orthonormal vectors  $|\alpha\rangle$  and  $|\beta\rangle$  for  $C$ . We consider a state of the three qubits represented by a density matrix

$$\Pi = \rho \otimes \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{1}_C \quad (1)$$

with  $\rho$  the density matrix for the state of qubits  $A$  and  $B$ .

Suppose  $\rho$  is one of the density matrices

$$\rho_{\pm} = \frac{1}{4} (\mathbb{1} \pm \Sigma_1 \Xi_1 \pm \Sigma_2 \Xi_2 - \Sigma_3 \Xi_3). \quad (2)$$

Both  $\rho_+$  and  $\rho_-$  represent maximally entangled pure states for the two qubits. They are Bell states. The state of zero total spin is represented by  $\rho_-$  and the state obtained from that by rotating one of the spins by  $\pi$  around the  $z$  axis is represented by  $\rho_+$ .

For a rotation  $W$ , let  $D_A(W)$  be the  $2 \times 2$  unitary rotation matrix made from the  $\Sigma_j$  so that

$$D_A(W)^\dagger \Sigma D_A(W) = W(\Sigma) \quad (3)$$

where  $W(\Sigma)$  is simply the vector  $\Sigma$  rotated by  $W$ . Let  $W(\phi)$  be the rotation by  $\phi$  around the  $z$  axis, and let  $D_A(\phi)$  be  $D_A(W(\phi))$ .

We consider an interaction between qubits  $A$  and  $C$  described by the unitary transformation

$$U = D_A(\phi)|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| + D_A(-\phi)|\beta\rangle\langle\beta| \quad (4)$$

or, in Hamiltonian form,

$$U = e^{-i\phi H} \quad (5)$$

with

$$H = \Sigma_3 \frac{1}{2}(|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| - |\beta\rangle\langle\beta|). \quad (6)$$

This changes the density matrix  $\rho$  for qubits  $A$  and  $B$  to

$$\begin{aligned} \rho' &= \text{Tr}_C[(U \otimes 1_B)\Pi(U \otimes 1_B)^\dagger] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}D_A(\phi)\rho D_A(\phi)^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}D_A(-\phi)\rho D_A(-\phi)^\dagger. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

For  $\rho_\pm$  this gives

$$\begin{aligned} \rho'_\pm &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} \pm (\Sigma_1 \cos \phi + \Sigma_2 \sin \phi)\Xi_1 \\ &\quad \pm (-\Sigma_1 \sin \phi + \Sigma_2 \cos \phi)\Xi_2 - \Sigma_3\Xi_3] \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} \pm (\Sigma_1 \cos \phi - \Sigma_2 \sin \phi)\Xi_1 \\ &\quad \pm (\Sigma_1 \sin \phi + \Sigma_2 \cos \phi)\Xi_2 - \Sigma_3\Xi_3] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} \pm (\Sigma_1\Xi_1 + \Sigma_2\Xi_2) \cos \phi - \Sigma_3\Xi_3] \\ &= \rho_\pm \cos^2(\phi/2) + \rho_\mp \sin^2(\phi/2). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

### A. From maximally entangled to separable and back

We focus first on the case where  $\phi$  is  $\pi/2$ . Then both  $\rho_+$  and  $\rho_-$  are changed to

$$\begin{aligned} \rho' &= \frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} - \Sigma_3\Xi_3] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} - \Sigma_3)\frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \Xi_3) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \Sigma_3)\frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} - \Xi_3). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The density matrix  $\rho$  for a maximally entangled state is changed to the density matrix  $\rho'$  for a separable state that is a mixture of just two products of pure states. The inverse of the unitary dynamics of qubits  $A$  and  $R$  takes  $\rho'$  back to  $\rho$ ; it changes a separable state to a maximally entangled state.

The dynamics continuing forward also changes this separable state to a maximally entangled state. As  $\phi$  goes from  $\pi/2$  to  $\pi$ , the density matrix  $\rho'_{\pm}$  changes from that of Eq. (9) to

$$\rho'_{\pm} = \rho_{\mp}. \quad (10)$$

There can be revivals of entanglement between two qubits when there is no interaction between them, as well as when [8] there is.

## B. Concurrence

The change of entanglement is smaller when  $\phi$  does not change by  $\pi/2$ . From Eq. (8) we have

$$\rho'_{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} \pm (\Sigma_1 \Xi_1 + \Sigma_2 \Xi_2) \cos \phi + (\Sigma_1 \Xi_1)(\Sigma_2 \Xi_2)], \quad (11)$$

after rewriting the last term. This shows that for both  $\rho'_+$  and  $\rho'_-$  the eigenvalues are

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \phi), \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \phi), 0, 0 \quad (12)$$

because  $\Sigma_1 \Xi_1$  and  $\Sigma_2 \Xi_2$  each have eigenvalues 1 and  $-1$  and together they make a complete set of commuting operators: their four different pairs of eigenvalues label a basis of eigenvectors for the space of states for the two qubits. The Wootters concurrence [9] is a measure of the entanglement in a state of two qubits. It is defined by

$$C(\rho) \equiv \max \left[ 0, \sqrt{\lambda_1} - \sqrt{\lambda_2} - \sqrt{\lambda_3} - \sqrt{\lambda_4} \right] \quad (13)$$

where  $\rho$  is the density matrix that represents the state and  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  are the eigenvalues, in decreasing order, of  $\rho \Sigma_2 \Xi_2 \rho^* \Sigma_2 \Xi_2$ , with  $\rho^*$  the complex conjugate that is obtained by changing  $\Sigma_2$  and  $\Xi_2$  to  $-\Sigma_2$  and  $-\Xi_2$ . From Eq. (11) we have

$$\rho'_{\pm} \Sigma_2 \Xi_2 (\rho'_{\pm})^* \Sigma_2 \Xi_2 = \rho'_{\pm} (\rho'_{\pm})^* (\Sigma_2 \Xi_2)^2 = (\rho'_{\pm})^2 \quad (14)$$

so for  $\rho'_{\pm}$  the  $\sqrt{\lambda_i}$  are the eigenvalues of  $\rho'_{\pm}$  and the concurrence is

$$C(\rho'_{\pm}) = |\cos \phi|. \quad (15)$$

We can consider the change of entanglement as  $\phi$  changes through any interval. When  $|\cos \phi|$  decreases, the entanglement decreases. When  $|\cos \phi|$  increases, the entanglement increases.

### C. Two-part entanglements

The only two-part entanglements are when qubit  $A$  is in one part and qubit  $B$  is in the other. There is entanglement between qubit  $A$  and the subsystem of two qubits  $B$  and  $C$  and between qubit  $B$  and the subsystem of two qubits  $A$  and  $C$ , as well as between qubits  $A$  and  $B$ . There is never entanglement between the state of qubit  $C$  and the state of the subsystem of two qubits  $A$  and  $B$ . The density matrix

$$(U \otimes 1_B)\Pi(U \otimes 1_B)^\dagger = \frac{1}{2}D_A(\phi)\rho_\pm D_A(\phi)^\dagger|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| + \frac{1}{2}D_A(-\phi)\rho_\pm D_A(-\phi)^\dagger|\beta\rangle\langle\beta| \quad (16)$$

is always a mixture of two products of pure states. The reduced density matrix for the subsystem of qubits  $A$  and  $C$ , obtained by taking the trace over the states of qubit  $B$ , is just  $(1/2)_A \otimes (1/2)_C$ , and the reduced density matrix for qubits  $B$  and  $C$ , obtained by taking the trace over the states of qubit  $A$ , is  $(1/2)_B \otimes (1/2)_C$ . There is never entanglement or correlation between qubits  $A$  and  $C$  or between qubits  $B$  and  $C$ . The reduced density matrices for the individual single qubits are just  $(1/2)_A$ ,  $(1/2)_B$ , and  $(1/2)_C$ . The only subsystem density matrix that carries any information is the density matrix  $\rho$  for the qubits  $A$  and  $B$ , which is changed by the interaction with qubit  $C$ . The entropy of the subsystem of qubits  $A$  and  $B$  can increase or decrease, but there is no change of entropy for any other subsystem or for the entire system of three qubits.

### D. Three-part entanglement

There is three-part entanglement. The state represented by the density matrix (16) is called biseparable because it is separable as the state of a system of two parts, with  $C$  one part and the subsystem of two qubits  $A$  and  $B$  the other part. It is not separable as the state of a system of three parts  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ . The density matrix (16) is not a mixture of products of density matrices for pure states of the individual qubits  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ . If it were, its partial trace over the states of  $C$ , the reduced density matrix that represents the state of the subsystem of the two qubits  $A$  and  $B$ , would be a mixture of products for pure states of  $A$  and  $B$ . That happens only when  $\cos\phi$  is 0. In that case, we can see that the density matrix (16) is not a mixture of products for pure states of the individual qubits  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  because its partial transpose obtained by changing  $\Xi_2$  to  $-\Xi_2$  is not a positive matrix.

In the classification of three-part entanglement for qubits, biseparable states are between separable states and states that involve  $W$  or  $GHZ$  entanglement [10–12]. Let  $\Pi_1, \Pi_2, \Pi_3$  be Pauli matrices for the qubit  $C$  such that  $|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|$  is  $(1/2)(1 + \Pi_3)$  and  $|\beta\rangle\langle\beta|$  is  $(1/2)(1 - \Pi_3)$ . Bounds from Mermin witness operators say that for separable or biseparable states

$$-2 \leq \langle \Sigma_j \Xi_j \Pi_j - \Sigma_j \Xi_k \Pi_k - \Sigma_k \Xi_j \Pi_k - \Sigma_k \Xi_k \Pi_j \rangle \leq 2 \quad (17)$$

for  $j, k = 1, 2, 3$  and  $j \neq k$ ; a mean value outside these bounds is a mark of  $W$  or  $GHZ$  entanglement [13]. In our examples, these mean values are always 0. A mean value  $\langle |GHZ\rangle\langle GHZ| \rangle$  larger than  $3/4$  for the projection operator onto the  $GHZ$  state,

$$|GHZ\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle|1\rangle|1\rangle, \quad (18)$$

is a mark of  $GHZ$  entanglement; it can not be larger than  $3/4$  for a  $W$  state [12]. A mean value  $\langle |GHZ\rangle\langle GHZ| \rangle$  larger than  $1/2$  is a mark of a  $W$  state; it can not be larger than  $1/2$  for a biseparable state [12]. In our examples,  $\langle |GHZ\rangle\langle GHZ| \rangle$  is always 0. A mean value  $\langle |W\rangle\langle W| \rangle$  larger than  $2/3$  for the projection operator onto the  $W$  state,

$$|W\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|1\rangle|0\rangle|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle|1\rangle|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle|0\rangle|1\rangle, \quad (19)$$

is a mark of  $W$  entanglement; it can not be larger than  $2/3$  for a biseparable state [12]. In our examples,

$$\langle |W\rangle\langle W| \rangle = \frac{1}{6}(1 \pm \cos \phi). \quad (20)$$

This mean value does not involve either entanglement or correlation of the qubit  $C$ ; it would be the same if both  $|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|$  and  $|\beta\rangle\langle\beta|$  in the density matrix (16) were replaced by  $(1/2)_C$ , the completely mixed density matrix for  $C$ .

For any  $\phi$ , the density matrices (16) for the two cases  $+$  and  $-$  are changed into each other by the local unitary transformation that changes the Pauli matrices for one of the qubits  $A$  or  $B$  by rotating its spin by  $\pi$  around the  $z$  axis. As a function of  $\phi$ , the mean value  $\langle |W\rangle\langle W| \rangle$  changes in opposite directions for the  $+$  and  $-$  cases. So will any mean value for the states described by the density matrices (16), if it changes at all.

For the states described by the density matrices (16), the only nonzero mean values that involve the qubit  $C$  are

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Sigma_1 \Xi_2 \Pi_3 \rangle &= \mp \sin \phi \\ \langle \Sigma_2 \Xi_1 \Pi_3 \rangle &= \pm \sin \phi. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

These would be the same if they were calculated with only the  $|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha|$  part or only the  $|\beta\rangle\langle\beta|$  part of the density matrix (16). In fact, they are the same as  $\langle\Sigma_1\Xi_2\rangle\langle\Pi_3\rangle$  and  $\langle\Sigma_2\Xi_1\rangle\langle\Pi_3\rangle$  calculated for one of those parts. Their values do not require either entanglement or correlation of  $C$ .

### III. TWO INTERACTIONS

If a control were coupled similarly to qubit  $B$  as well, then  $\cos\phi$  would be replaced by  $\cos\phi_A \cos\phi_B$  in the next to last line of Eq. (8) and in Eqs.(11) and (15). If the coupling of qubit  $B$  is made with a rotation around the  $x$  axis instead of the  $z$  axis, then the next to last line of Eq. (8) becomes

$$\rho'_{\pm} = \frac{1}{4}[\mathbb{1} \pm \Sigma_1\Xi_1 \cos\phi_A \pm \Sigma_2\Xi_2 \cos\phi_A \cos\phi_B - \Sigma_3\Xi_3 \cos\phi_B]. \quad (22)$$

Rewriting the last term and looking at eigenvalues in terms of  $\Sigma_1\Xi_1$  and  $\Sigma_2\Xi_2$  as before yields the concurrence

$$C(\rho'_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{2} \max[0, |\cos\phi_A| + |\cos\phi_A \cos\phi_B| + |\cos\phi_B| - 1]. \quad (23)$$

When  $\cos\phi_A$  is 1, these Eqs.(22) and (23) describe the result obtained when there is only the interaction of qubit  $B$  made with a rotation around the  $x$  axis. If neither  $\cos\phi_A$  nor  $\cos\phi_B$  is 1, the concurrence becomes zero, the state separable, before  $\cos\phi_A$  or  $\cos\phi_B$  is zero. The interactions of qubits  $A$  and  $B$  with their controls change maximally entangled states to separable states. The inverses change separable states to maximally entangled states. In the following subsection, we describe the density matrices that show explicitly that the separable states are mixtures of products of pure states.

#### A. Exponential decay

To describe exponential decay of entanglement we let

$$\cos\phi_A = e^{-\Gamma_A t}, \quad \cos\phi_B = e^{-\Gamma_B t} \quad (24)$$

by letting each interaction be modulated by a time-dependent Hamiltonian  $H(t)$  that is related to the Hamiltonian  $H$  of Eqs.(4) and (5) by

$$H(t) = H \frac{d\phi}{dt} = H\Gamma \cot\phi, \quad (25)$$

where  $\phi$  and  $\Gamma$  are  $\phi_A$  and  $\Gamma_A$  or  $\phi_B$  and  $\Gamma_B$ . The same result could be produced in different ways. The interactions could be with large reservoirs instead of qubit controls [2–4]. Each qubit  $A$  or  $B$  could interact with a stream of reservoir qubits [14]. Here we are interested in the way the entanglement is changed by the combination of the two interactions. That depends only on the changes in the density matrix  $\rho$  for qubits  $A$  and  $B$ , not on the nature of the controls and the interactions. Maps that make the changes in  $\rho$  will be described in the next section.

If there is only the interaction of qubit  $A$  with qubit  $C$ , the concurrence is  $e^{-\Gamma_A t}$ . If there is only interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control, the concurrence is  $e^{-\Gamma_B t}$ . If there are both and both are made with rotations around the  $z$  axis, the concurrence is  $e^{-\Gamma_A t} e^{-\Gamma_B t}$ . If there are both and the interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control is made with a rotation around the  $x$  axis, the concurrence is

$$C(\rho'_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{2} \max[0, e^{-\Gamma_A t} + e^{-\Gamma_A t} e^{-\Gamma_B t} + e^{-\Gamma_B t} - 1]. \quad (26)$$

This concurrence (26) is zero when

$$e^{-\Gamma_A t} + e^{-\Gamma_A t} e^{-\Gamma_B t} + e^{-\Gamma_B t} = 1. \quad (27)$$

Then the state is separable; it is a mixture of six products of pure states: from Eqs.(22) and (24)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho'_{\pm} = & \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_A t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} + \Sigma_1) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} \pm \Xi_1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_A t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} - \Sigma_1) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} \mp \Xi_1) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_A t} e^{-\Gamma_B t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} + \Sigma_2) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} \pm \Xi_2) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_A t} e^{-\Gamma_B t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} - \Sigma_2) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} \mp \Xi_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_B t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} + \Sigma_3) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} - \Xi_3) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\Gamma_B t} \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} - \Sigma_3) \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} + \Xi_3). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

The state remains separable at later times; when the sum of the exponential decay factors is less than 1, the density matrix is a mixture in which just a multiple of the density matrix  $1/4$  for the completely mixed state is added to the terms of Eq. (28). This change of maximally entangled states to separable states can be described without reference to exponential decay by continuing to use  $\cos \phi_A$  and  $\cos \phi_B$  instead of  $e^{-\Gamma_A t}$  and  $e^{-\Gamma_B t}$ . Similar behavior involving exponential decay has been observed in more physically interesting and mathematically complicated models [2–4].

#### IV. MAPS

The maps that make the changes in the density matrix  $\rho$  for qubits  $A$  and  $B$  could be described in different ways using various matrix forms. That is not needed here. Writing  $\rho$  in terms of Pauli matrices provides a very simple way to describe the maps: the result of the interaction of qubit  $A$  with qubit  $C$ , described by Eq. (7), is to multiply  $\Sigma_1$  and  $\Sigma_2$  in  $\rho$  by  $\cos \phi_A$ ; the result of the interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control is to multiply  $\Xi_1$  and  $\Xi_2$  in  $\rho$  by  $\cos \phi_B$  if the interaction is made with a rotation around the  $z$  axis; and the result of the interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control is to multiply  $\Xi_2$  and  $\Xi_3$  in  $\rho$  by  $\cos \phi_B$  if the interaction is made with a rotation around the  $x$  axis. The terms with  $\sin \phi$  cancel out because there is an equal mixture of parts with  $\phi$  and parts with  $-\phi$ . This holds for any density matrix  $\rho$ , not just  $\rho_{\pm}$ .

The changes in the state of qubits  $A$  and  $B$  can be described equivalently by maps of mean values that describe the state: the result of the interaction of qubit  $A$  with qubit  $C$ , described by Eq. (7), is to multiply  $\langle \Sigma_1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Sigma_2 \rangle$  and the  $\langle \Sigma_1 \Xi_k \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Sigma_2 \Xi_k \rangle$  by  $\cos \phi_A$ ; the result of the interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control is to multiply  $\langle \Xi_1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Xi_2 \rangle$  and the  $\langle \Sigma_j \Xi_1 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Sigma_j \Xi_2 \rangle$  by  $\cos \phi_B$  if the interaction is made with a rotation around the  $z$  axis; and the result of the interaction of qubit  $B$  with its control is to multiply  $\langle \Xi_2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Xi_3 \rangle$  and the  $\langle \Sigma_j \Xi_2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle \Sigma_j \Xi_3 \rangle$  by  $\cos \phi_B$  if the interaction is made with a rotation around the  $x$  axis.

When  $\phi_A$  and  $\phi_B$  change over intervals from initial values  $\phi_{Ai}$  and  $\phi_{Bi}$  to final values  $\phi_{Af}$  and  $\phi_{Bf}$ , the  $\cos \phi_A$  and  $\cos \phi_B$  factors in the maps are replaced by  $\cos \phi_{Af} / \cos \phi_{Ai}$  and  $\cos \phi_{Bf} / \cos \phi_{Bi}$ . If either of these factors is larger than 1, the map is not completely positive and does not apply to all density matrices  $\rho$  for qubits  $A$  and  $B$ . This happens whenever the entanglement increases. It also happens in cases where the concurrence (23) decreases, when one of  $\cos \phi_A$  and  $\cos \phi_B$  increases and the other decreases and there is more decrease than increase. The completely positive maps that decrease the entanglement have already been described [1].

#### V. RECONCILIATION

The entanglement is not increased by a completely positive map of the state of two qubits produced by an interaction on one of them. The interaction will produce a completely

positive map if it is with a control whose state is initially not correlated with the state of the two qubits, as in Eq. (1). In our examples, that happens only when the initial value of  $\phi$  is 0 or a multiple of  $\pi$ . Otherwise, the state of the control is correlated with the state of the two qubits as in Eq. (16). When a subsystem is initially correlated with the rest of a larger system that is being changed by unitary Hamiltonian dynamics, the map that describes the change of the state of the subsystem generally is not completely positive and applies to a limited set of subsystem states [15, 16]. We see this in our examples whenever the entanglement increases and in some cases when the entanglement decreases.

The map depends on both the dynamics and the initial correlations. It describes the effect of both in one step. Completely positive maps are what you get in the simplest set-up where you bring a system and control together in independent states and consider the effect of the dynamics that begins then. Dynamics over intervals where the maps are not completely positive can be expected to play roles in more complex settings. We should not let expectations for completely positive maps prevent us from seeing things that can happen.

Our perspective is enlarged when we look beyond the map and include the dynamics. We can see the dynamics and the initial preparation as two related but separate steps. We can consider the effect of the dynamics, whatever the preparation may be.

An interaction on one of the qubits can not change the entanglement at all if the state of the two qubits remains pure [17]. The entanglement of a pure state of two qubits depends only on the spectrum of the reduced density matrices that describe the states of the individual qubits, which is the same for the two qubits. If that could be changed by an interaction on one of the qubits, there could be a signal faster than light. In our examples, the state of the two qubits is pure only when it is maximally entangled. In our examples, the spectrum of the density matrices for the individual qubits never changes, and gives no measure of the entanglement.

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