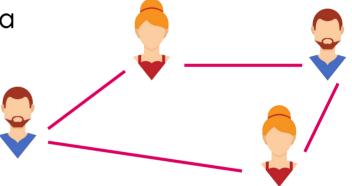
Topologically robust network nonlocality arXiv:soon

2023.05.29., Santiago de Compostela Tamás Kriváchy

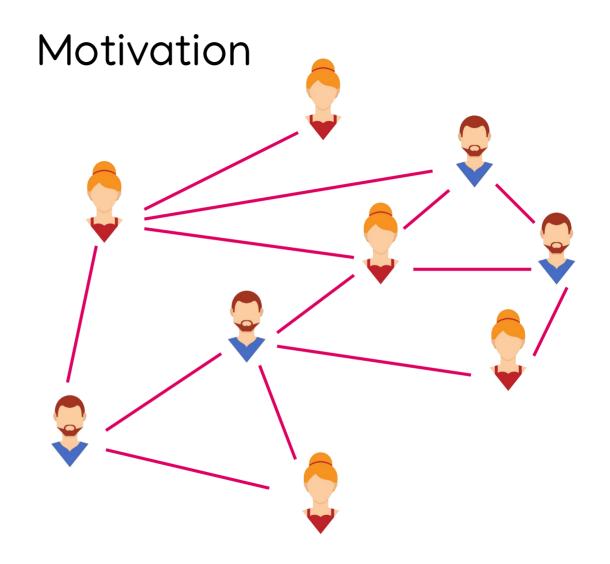
tamas.krivachy@gmail.com



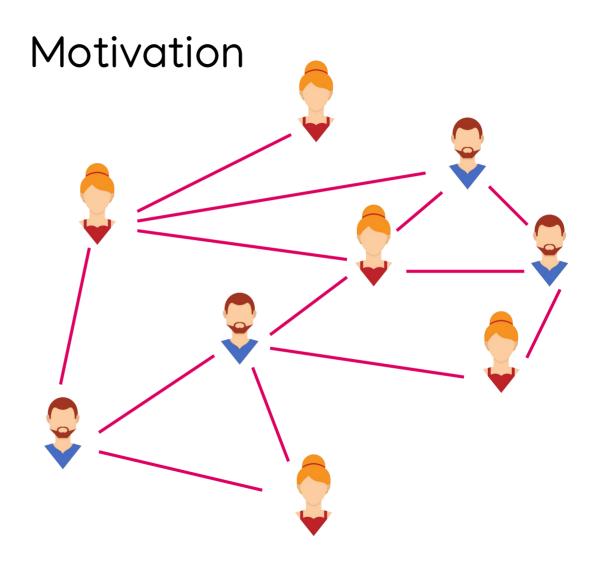


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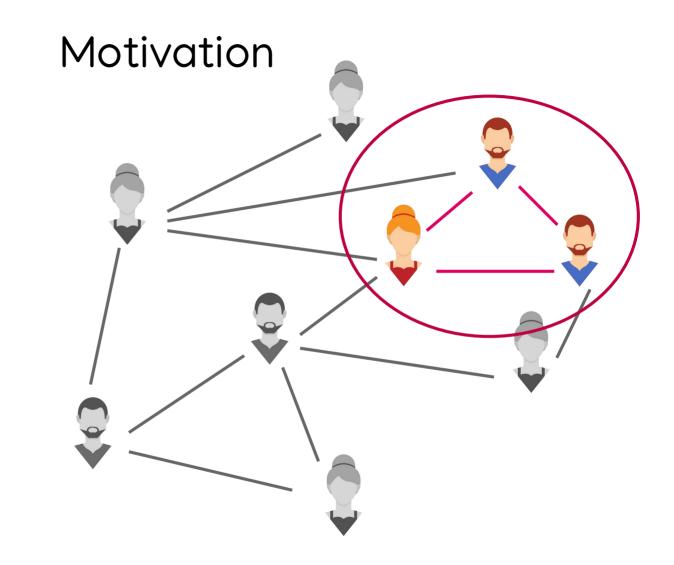




- Decentralized networks



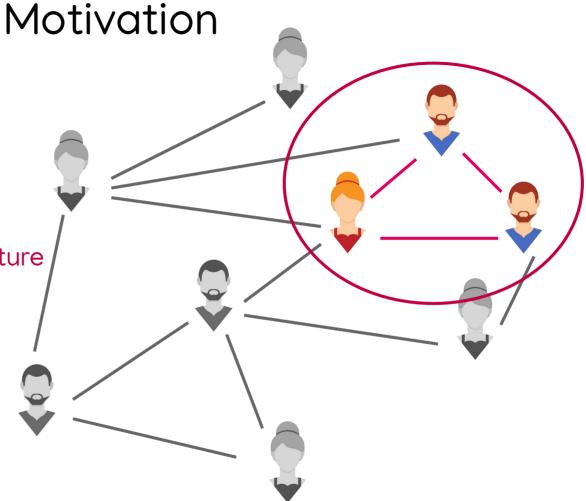
- Decentralized networks
- Whole structure might
 → not be known
 → not be trusted



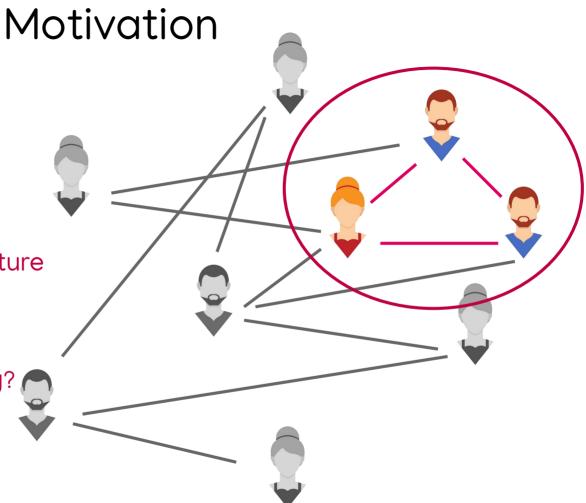
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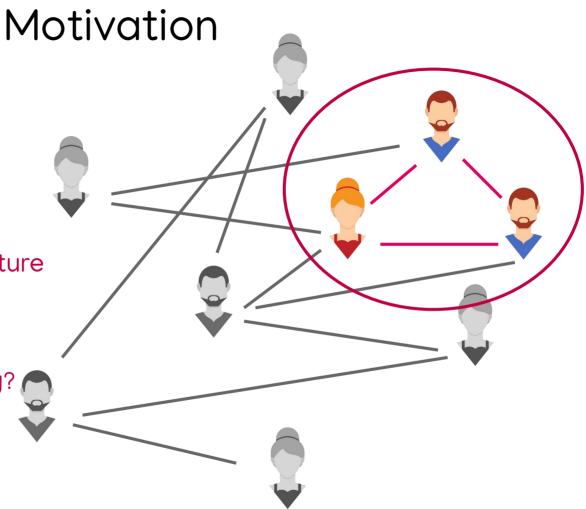
- → not be known → not be trusted
- Previously: fixed network structure



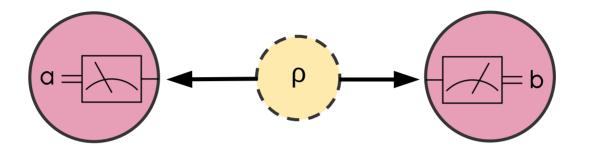
- Decentralized networks
- Whole structure might
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- Previously: fixed network structure
- This work: allow variability in network structure
 - → Can we still say something?



- Decentralized networks
- Whole structure might
 → not be known
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- Previously: fixed network structure
- This work: allow variability in network structure
 - → Can we still say something?
- Interesting for applications?

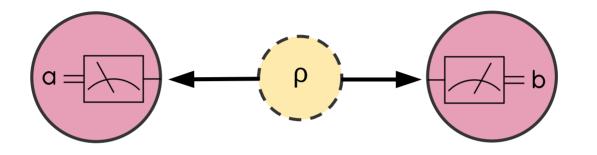


Quantum correlations

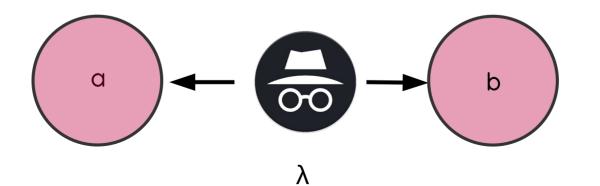


p(ab) genuinely quantum?

Quantum correlations

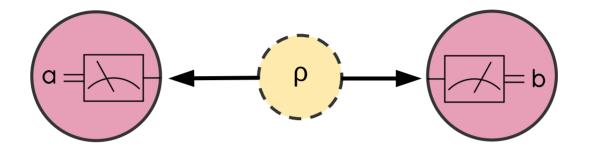


p(ab) genuinely quantum?

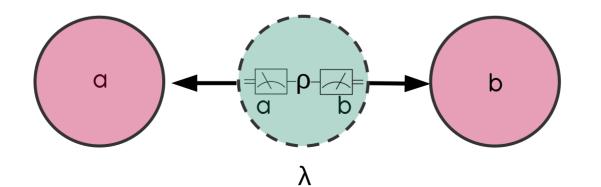


Classical explanation exists for p(ab) ?

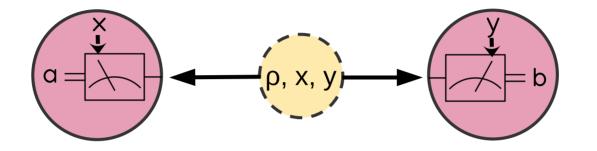
Quantum correlations



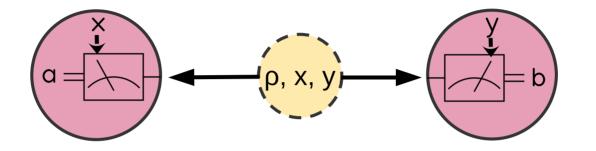
p(ab) genuinely quantum?



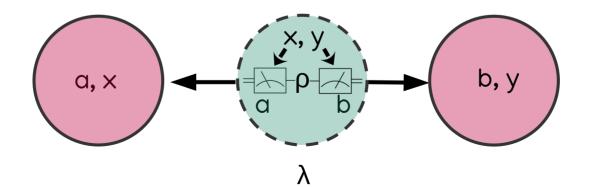
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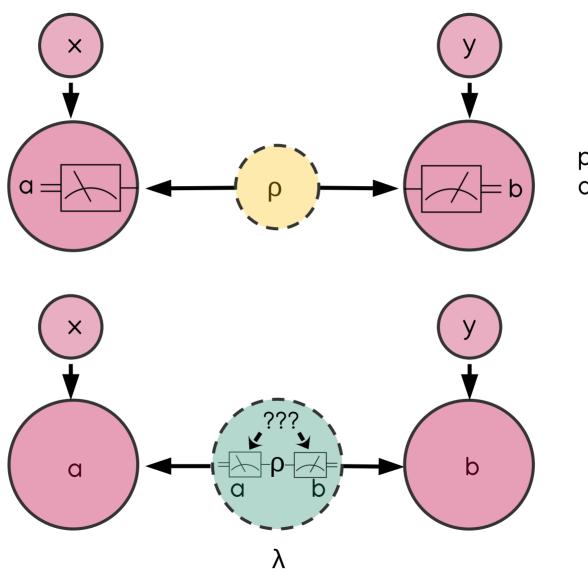
p(ab|xy) genuinely quantum?



p(ab|xy) genuinely quantum?

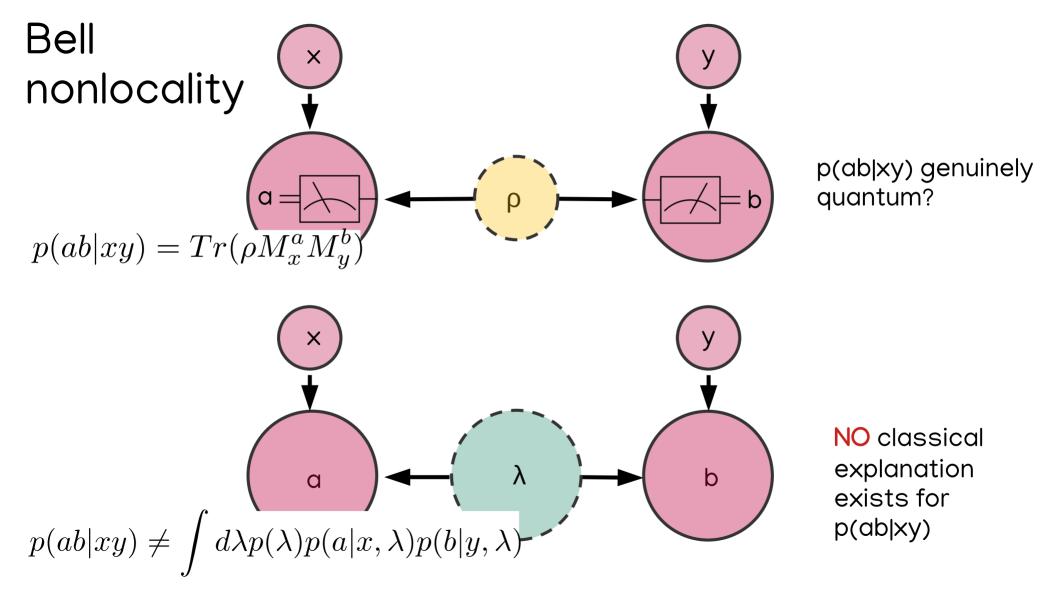


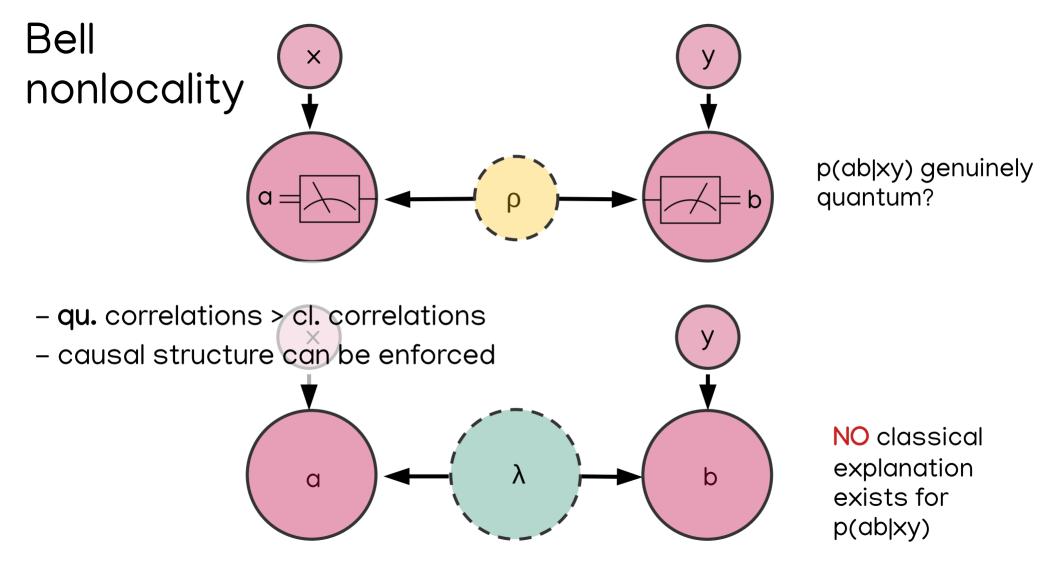
Classical explanation exists for p(ab|xy)

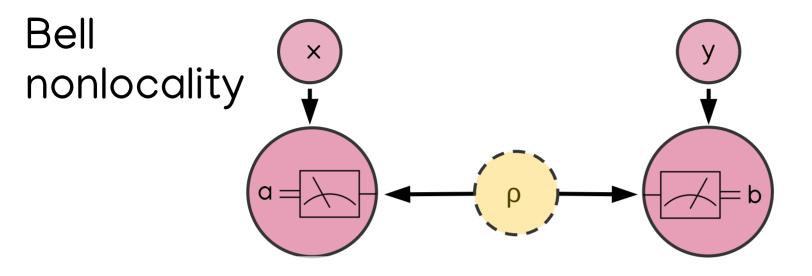


p(ab|xy) genuinely quantum?

NO classical explanation exists for p(ab|xy)





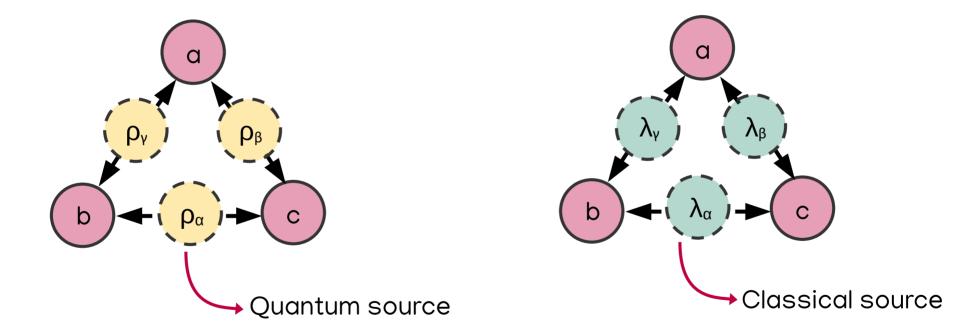


p(ab|xy) genuinely quantum?

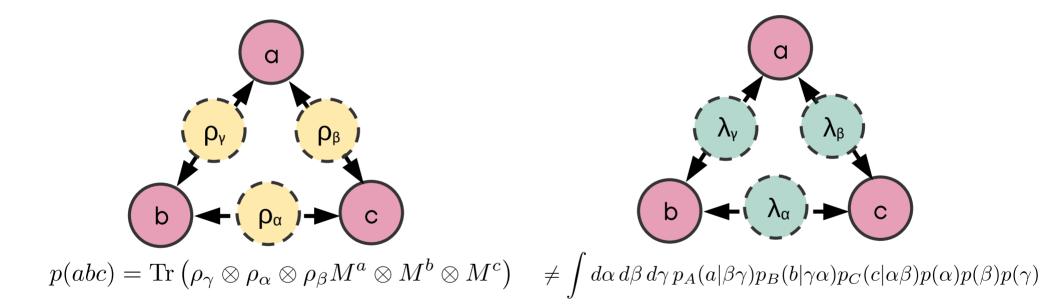
qu. correlations > cl. correlations
 causal structure can be enforced
 has applications
 a
 A
 b

NO classical explanation exists for p(ab|xy) Need inputs!!!!

Inputs should be independent from common history of A and B.



Review: [Tavakoli et al. Rep. Prog. Phys. 85 056001 (2022)]



[Fritz, NJP 14, 103001 (2012)]

Review:

[Tavakoli et al. Rep. Prog. Phys. 85 056001 (2022)]

 $p(abc) = \operatorname{Tr}\left(\rho_{\gamma} \otimes \rho_{\alpha} \otimes \rho_{\beta} M^{a} \otimes M^{b} \otimes M^{c}\right) \quad \neq \int d\alpha \, d\beta \, d\gamma \, p_{A}(a|\beta\gamma) p_{B}(b|\gamma\alpha) p_{C}(c|\alpha\beta) p(\alpha) p(\beta) p(\gamma)$ $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle) \quad M: \{|00\rangle; |11\rangle; u|01\rangle + v|10\rangle; v|01\rangle - u|10\rangle\}$

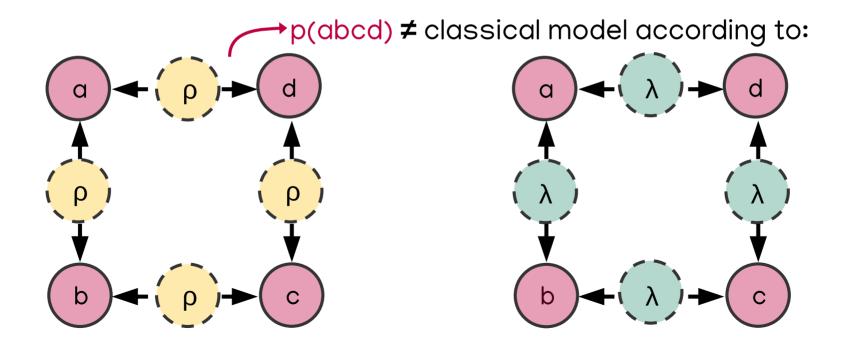
[Fritz, NJP 14, 103001 (2012)] [Renou et al., PRL 123, 14041 (2019)] Review: [Tavakoli et al. Rep. Prog. Phys. 85 056001 (2022)]

No inputs needed!!

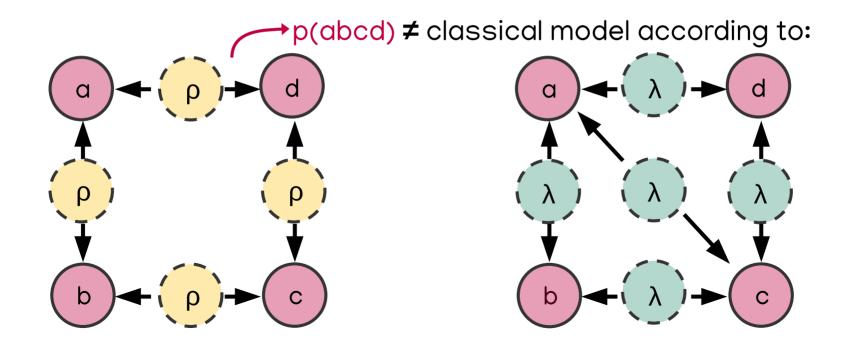
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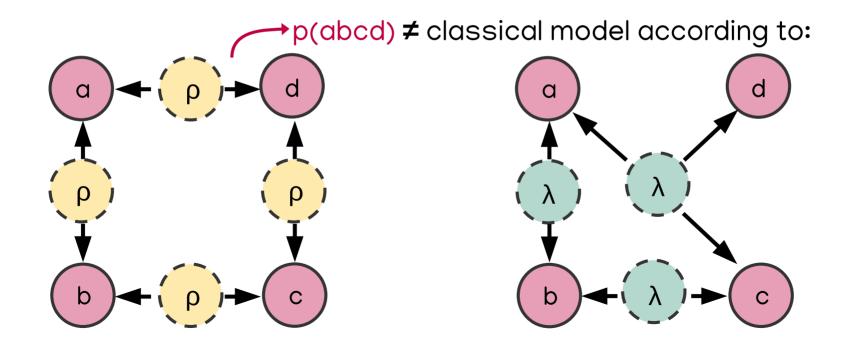
4 parties



4 parties: Such strong correlations, that classical extra link doesn't help!!

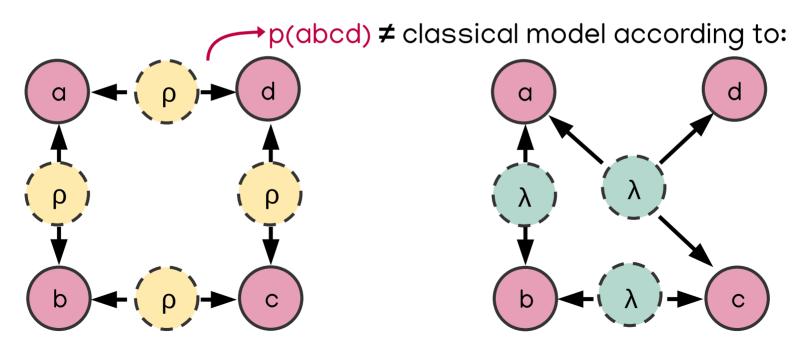


4 parties: Such strong correlations, that classical extra link doesn't help! Even a classical tripartite source doesn't help!



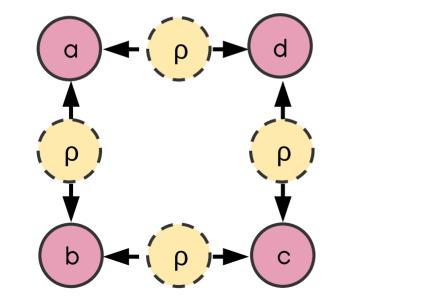
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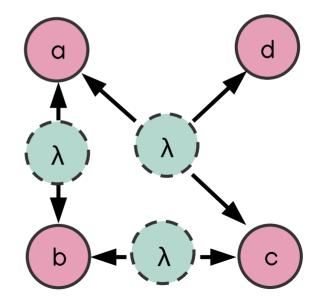
Topological robustness: nonlocality versus different (stronger) networks



Randomness

Adapt [Sekatski et al., arXiv:2209.09921 (2022)] for the following networks. - must be a loop of entangled states and measurements

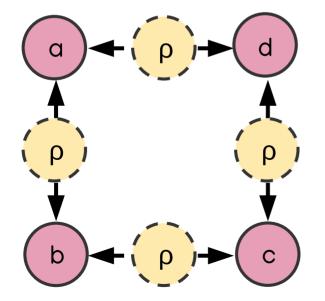


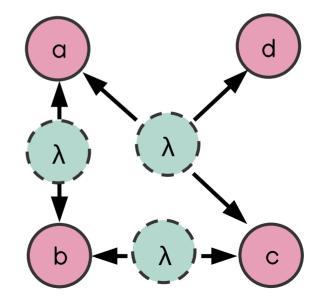


Randomness

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- must be a loop of entangled states and measurements
- there must be some randomness in outputs along loop

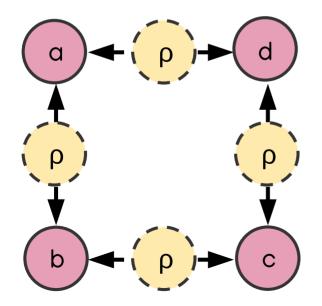


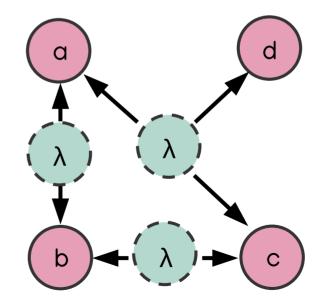


Randomness

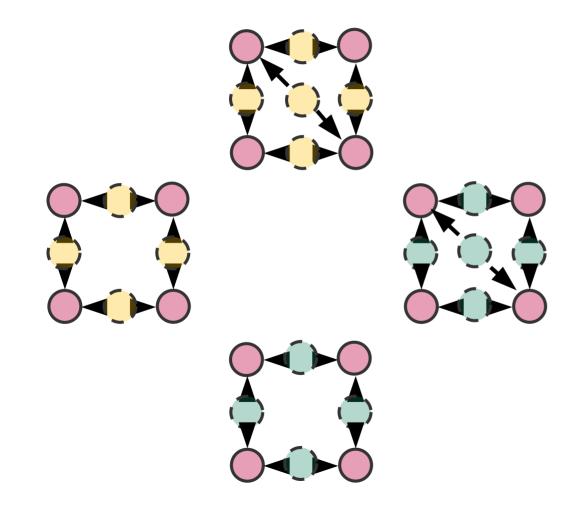
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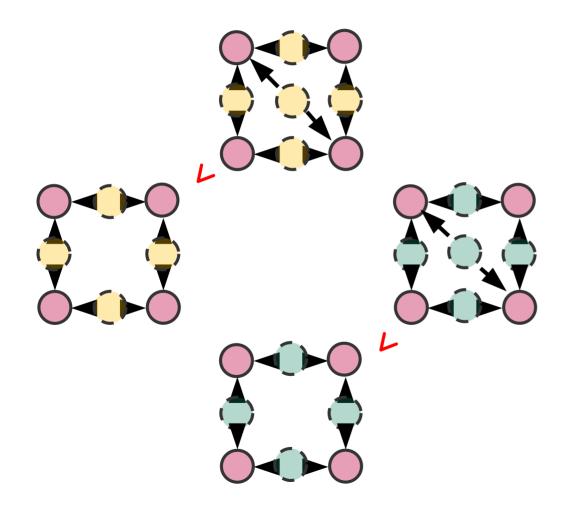
- must be a loop of entangled states and measurements
- there must be some randomness in outputs along loop
- ongoing: all parties must be in loop??

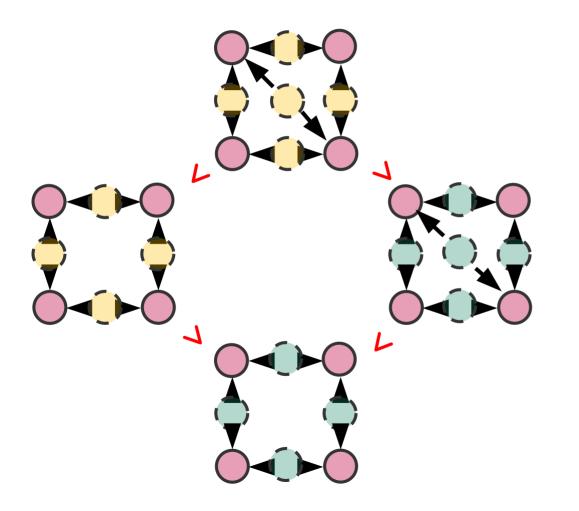




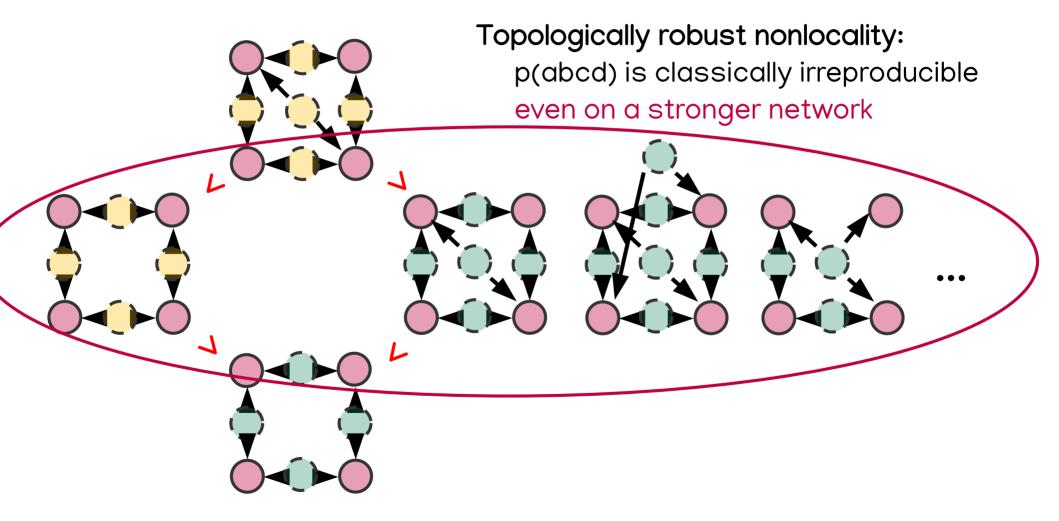
Foundational approach

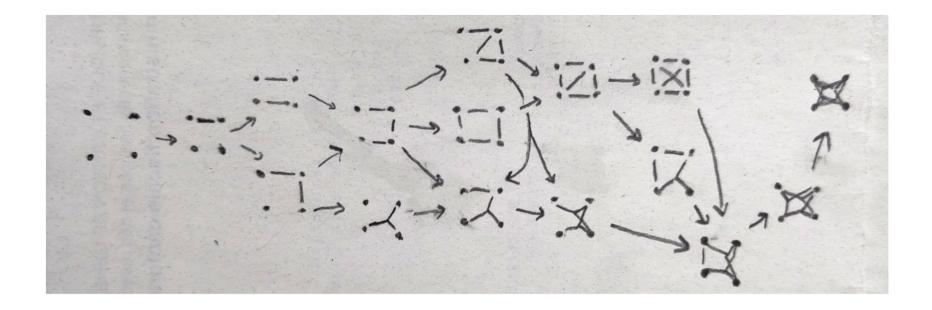






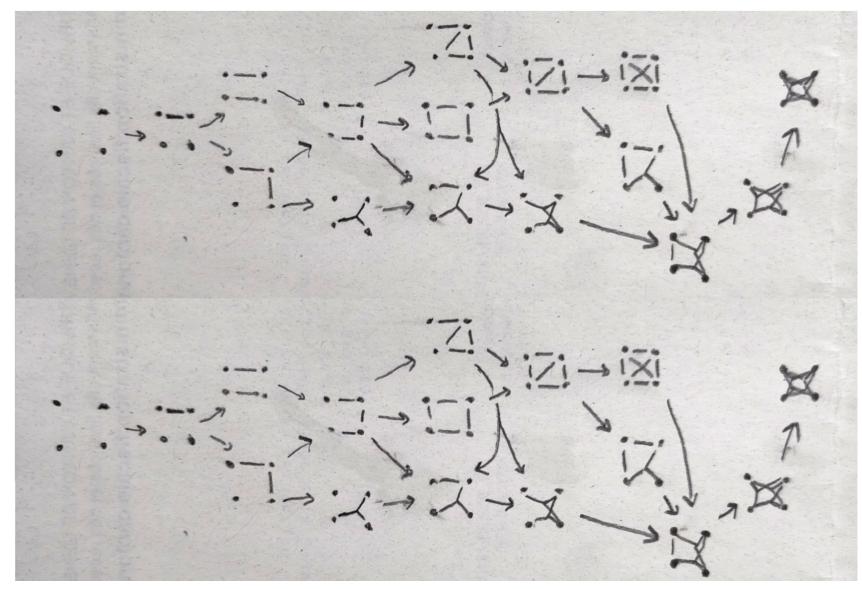
Topologically robust nonlocality: p(abcd) is classically irreproducible even on a stronger network





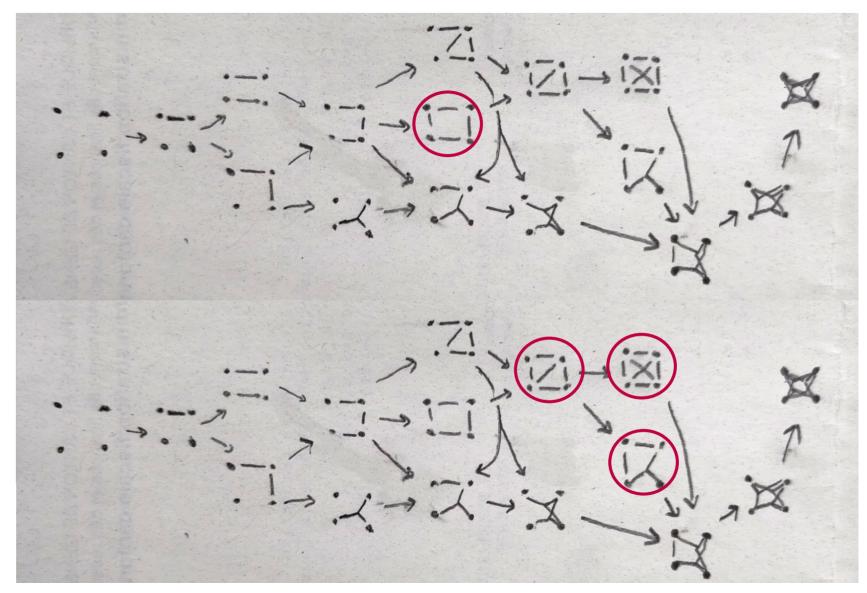






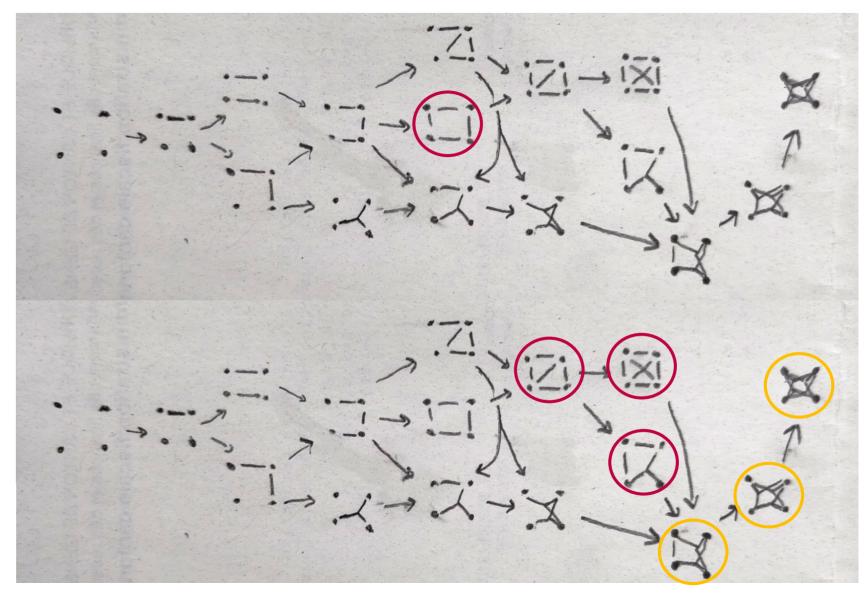






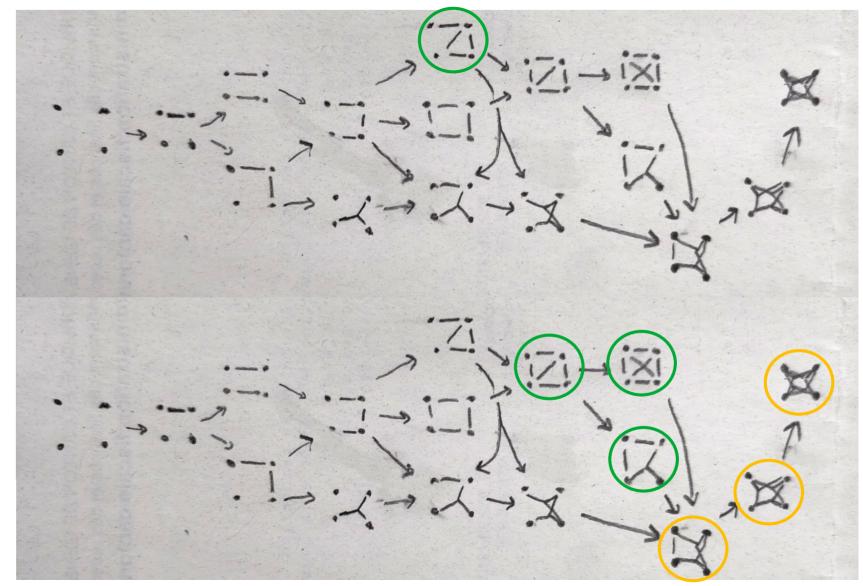






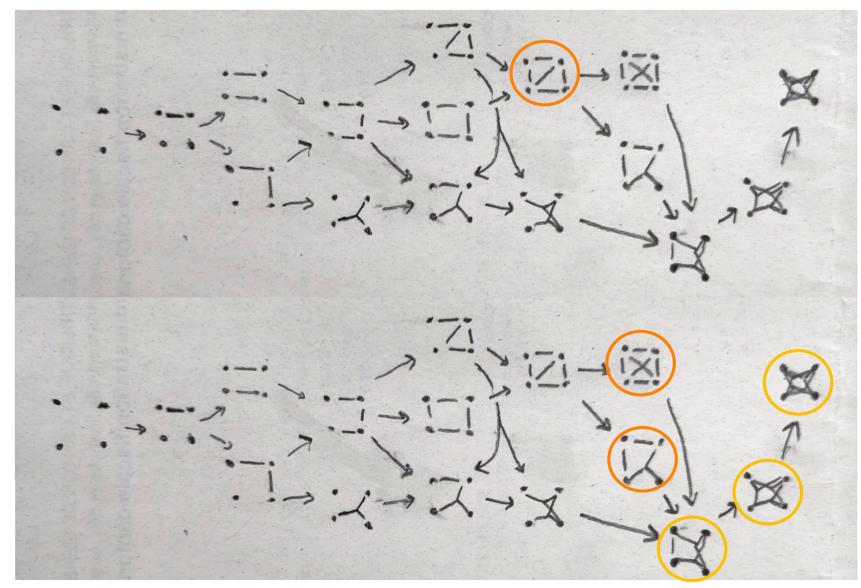












Constructing whole preorder structure difficult.

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Generic criteria:

- existence of a loop in qu. network
 - "no double common source" cl. network
 F > topologically robust nonlocality

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Very typical in large random networks

a

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Important part is having a 'corner' in qu./cl. network

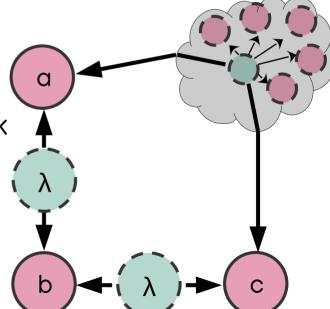
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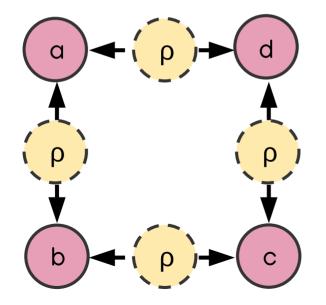
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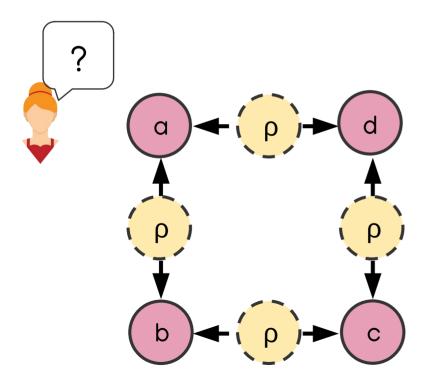
local information of network structure + p(abcd.....z) \rightarrow nonlocality

- Features:
 - Proven randomness
 - Robustness to network topology

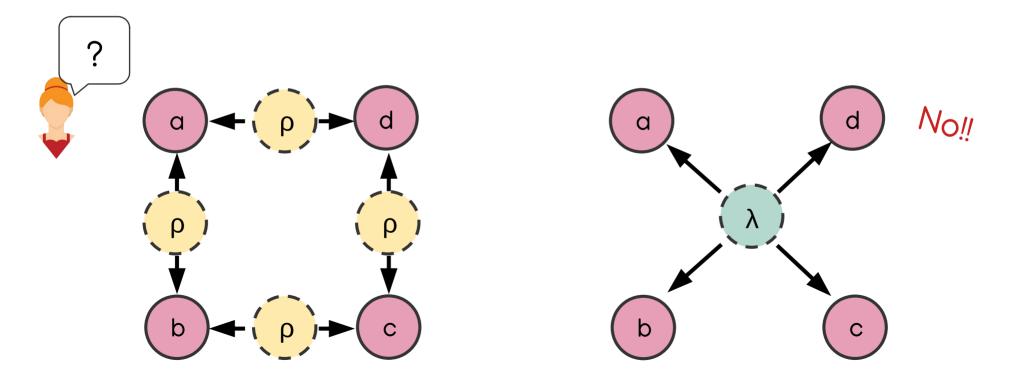
Toy example: Trusted quantum sources & each party promises to do some measurements



Based only on p(abcd), can an external party answer the question: Does there exist randomness in network's outcome?

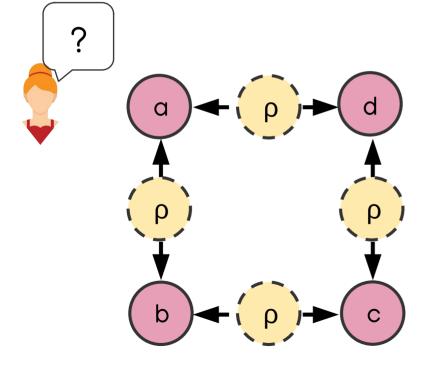


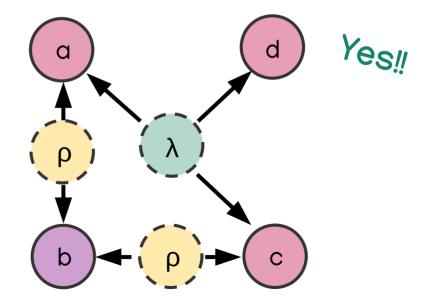
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Assuming that at least one party is trustworthy:

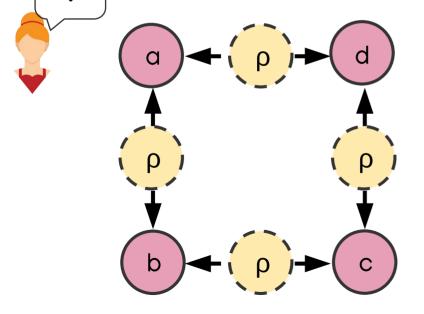


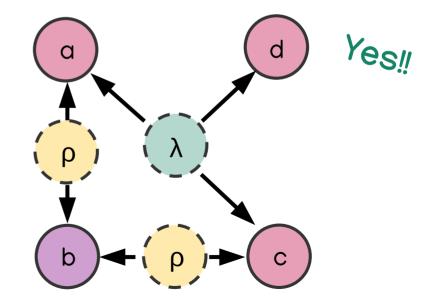


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Moving towards topologically robust quantum steering

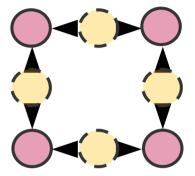


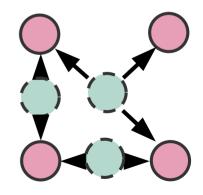


Summary

1) Topological robust Bell nonlocality

- Motivation: only sure of network structure locally
- Sometimes having quantum correlations is better than having a stronger classical network





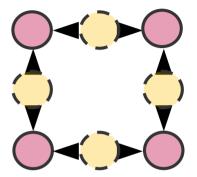
Summary

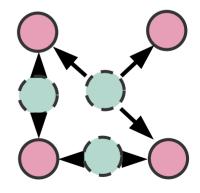
1) Topological robust Bell nonlocality

- Motivation: only sure of network structure locally
- Sometimes having quantum correlations is better than having a stronger classical network

2) Towards applications

- Randomness without inputs, only network assumptions
- Network assumptions \rightarrow trust/knowledge of network
- Topologically robust steering

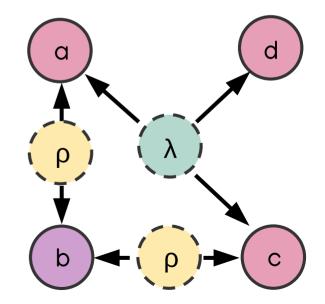




Open questions

1) Foundational

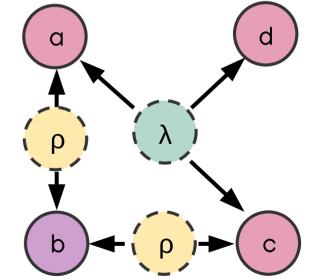
- Complete characterization of topological robustness preorder
- What changes when considering inputs for parties?



Open questions

1) Foundational

- Complete characterization of topological robustness preorder
- What changes when considering inputs for parties?
- 2) Towards applications
 - Sensible assumptions to make?
 - Noise robustness not there yet... post-selection?
 - What protocols could we have?
 - Public randomness, secret sharing, ... ?



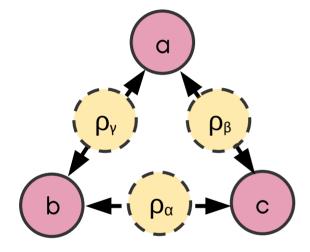
Contact

Topologically robust network nonlocality arXiv (summer 2023)

Let's discuss here or online

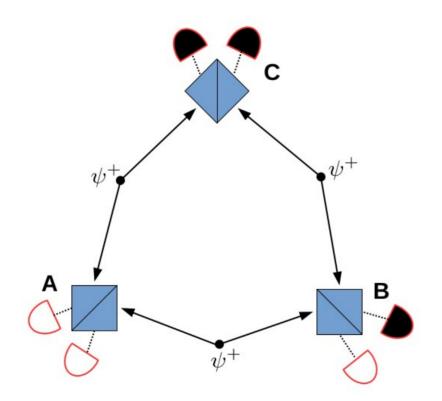
tamas.krivachy@gmail.com

Back-up slides



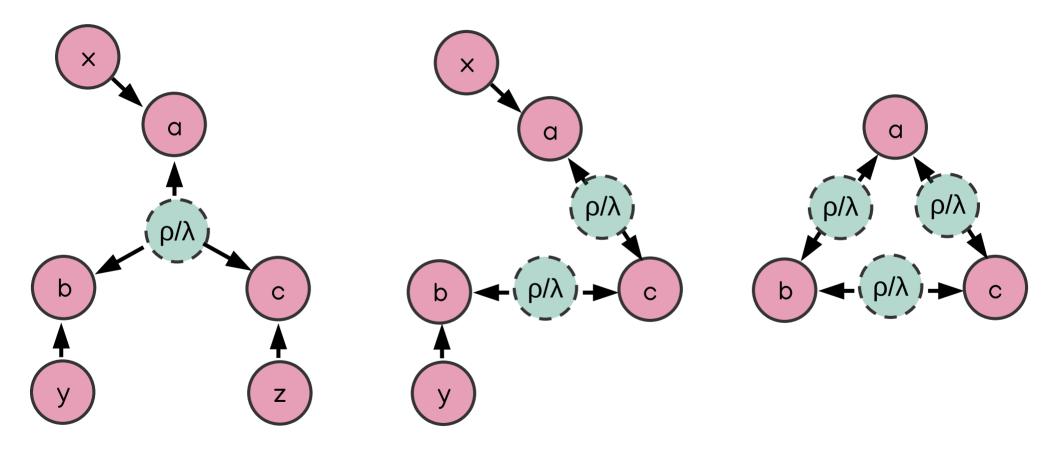
$$egin{aligned} &|\psi_{\gamma}
angle_{A_{\gamma}B_{\gamma}} = |\psi_{lpha}
angle_{B_{lpha}C_{lpha}} = |\psi_{eta}
angle_{C_{eta}A_{eta}} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00
angle + |11
angle) \ &|\uparrow
angle = |01
angle, \qquad &|\chi_{0}
angle = u|00
angle + v|11
angle, \ &|\downarrow
angle = |10
angle, \qquad &|\chi_{1}
angle = v|00
angle - u|11
angle, \end{aligned}$$

[Renou et al., PRL 123, 14041 (2019)]

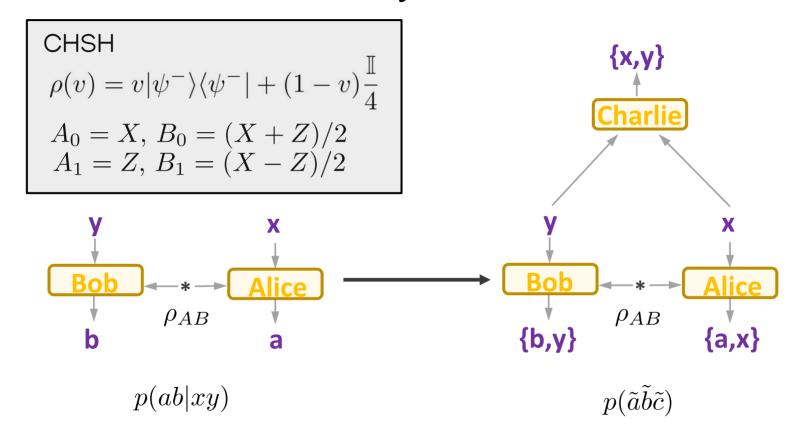


[Abiuso, TK et al., PRR 4 (1), L012041 (2022)]

Bell nonlocality on networks



Nonlocality in networks

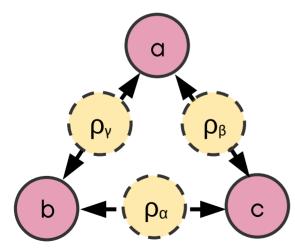


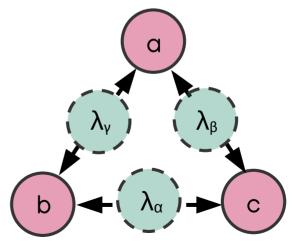
[Fritz, NJP 14, 103001 (2012)]

How?

In [Sekatski et al., arXiv:2209.09921 (2022)], they prove a partial self-test, namely given p(abc) from [Renou et al., PRL 123, 14041 (2019)], they show

- all parties must share entangled states,
- all parties must conduct entangling measurements,
- there must be some randomness in outputs of each party, given that sources are independent

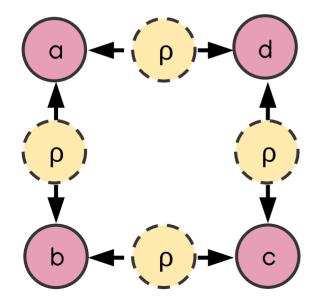


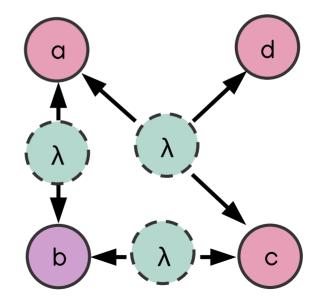


How?

Adapt [Sekatski et al., arXiv:2209.09921 (2022)] for the following networks.

- neighbors of honest parties must share entangled states,
- neighbors of honest parties must conduct entangling measurements,
- there must be some randomness in outputs of these parties...





1964, John Bell

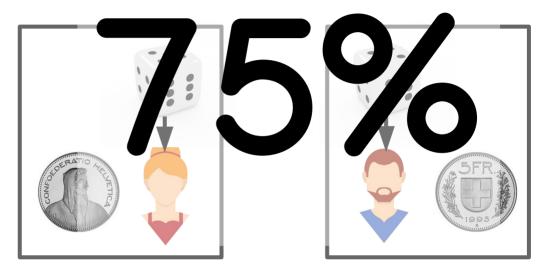




Goal: if

even, even \rightarrow HH or TT (correlated) odd, even \rightarrow HH or TT (correlated) even, odd \rightarrow HH or TT (correlated) odd, odd \rightarrow HT or TH (anticorrelated)

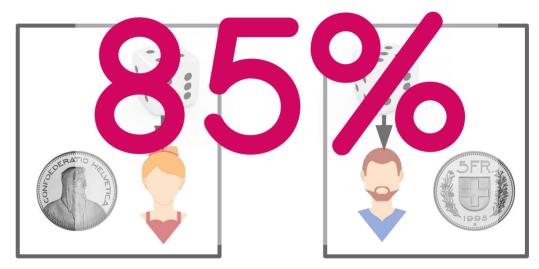
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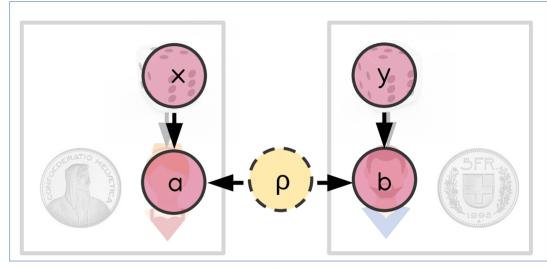
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Goal: if

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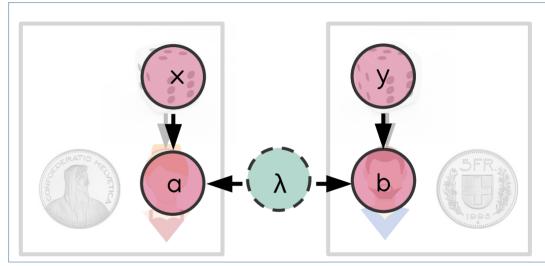
1964, John Bell



p(ab|xy)

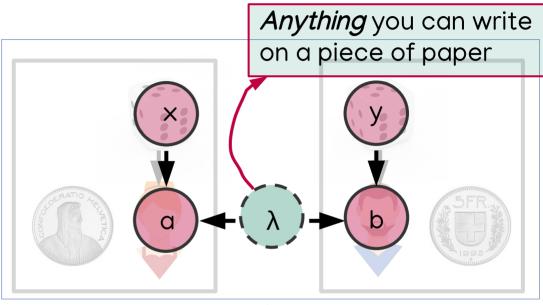
1964, John Bell

• Use causal model



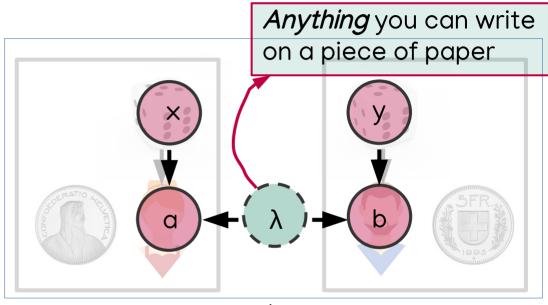
p(ab|xy)

- 1964, John Bell
- Use causal model
- No classical explanation



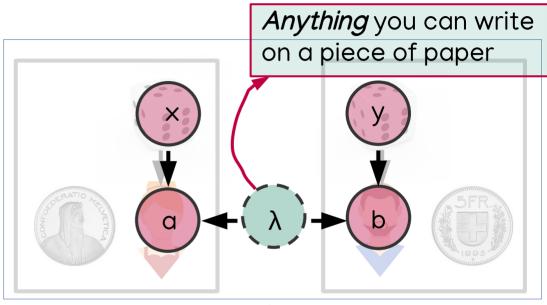
p(ab|xy)

- 1964, John Bell
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- Results not predetermined (randomness)



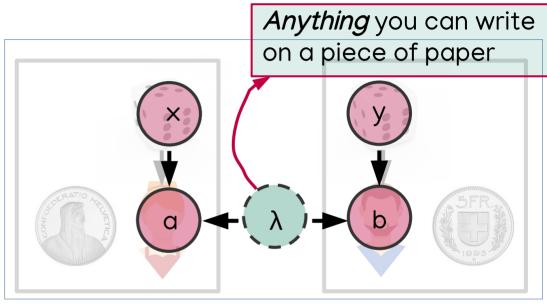
p(ab|xy)

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- Results decided non-locally



p(ab|xy)

- 1964, John Bell
- Use causal model
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- Results not predetermined (randomness)
- Results decided non-locally



p(ab|xy)

Q: Given observed correlations p(ab|xy), does there exist a classical causal explanation? Answer: sometimes NO!

Quantum cryptography, computing, ...

