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WITNESSING AND ENGINEERING QUANTUM GENERALIZED CONTEXTUALITY

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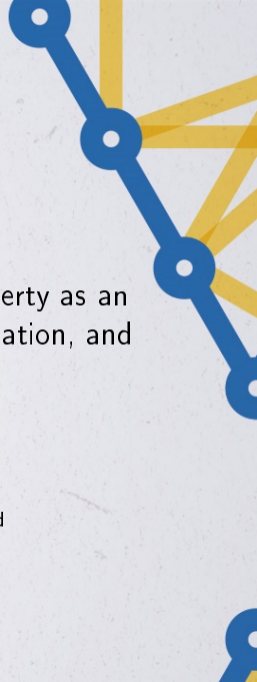
Roberto Baldijão

UNICAMP

Resource Theory

Powerful framework for the formal treatment of a physical property as an operational resource, adequate for its characterization, quantification, and manipulation.

B. Coecke, T. Fritz, R. W. Spekkens, **A mathematical theory of resources**, Information and Computation (2016).



Resource Theory

- ▶ Objects and free objects;

C. Duarte and B. Amaral, **Resource theory of contextuality for arbitrary prepare-and-measure experiments**, Journal of Mathematical Physics (2018).

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- ▶ Objects and free objects;
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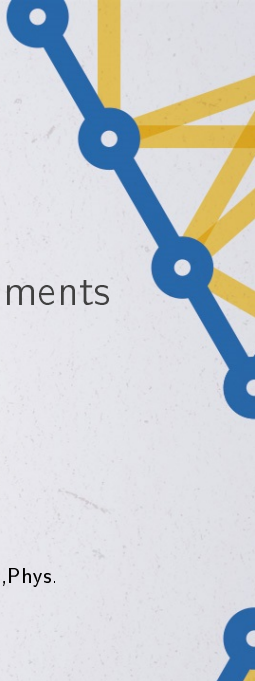
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Contextuality in prepare-and-measure experiments

R. Spekkens **Contextuality for preparations, transformations, and unsharp measurements**, Phys. Rev. A 71, 052108(2005).

Preparation P_i .



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Measurement M_j with outcome k .

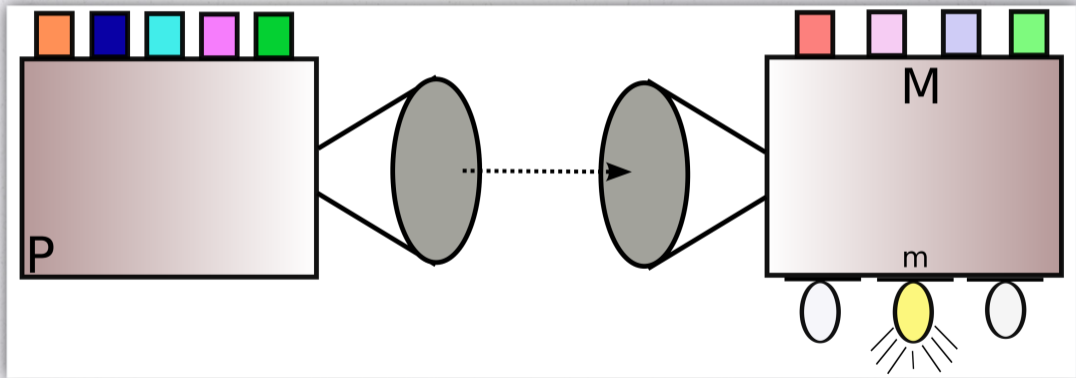


Preparation P_i .

Measurement M_j with outcome k .

$$p(k|i,j)$$





Preparation equivalence

Two preparations P_1 and P_2 are equivalent if

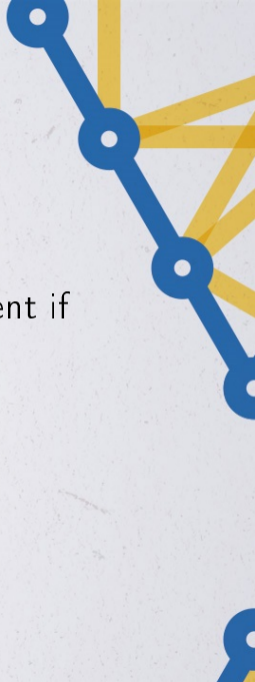
$$p(k|1, j) = p(k|2, j), \quad \forall j, k$$



Measurement event equivalence

Two measurement events $k|m$ and $l|n$ are equivalent if

$$p(k|i, m) = p(l|i, n), \quad \forall P_i$$



Classical models

A set Λ , for each preparation P_i a probability distribution μ_i over Λ , and a response function $\xi_{k|j}$ such that

$$p(k|i,j) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mu_i(\lambda) \xi_{k|j}(\lambda)$$

and μ and ξ respect the operational equivalences:

$$P_1 \simeq P_2 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$k|m \simeq l|n \Rightarrow \xi_{k|m} = \xi_{l|n}$$

The simplest scenario \mathbb{B}_{si}

- ▶ Four preparation procedures and two binary-outcome measurement procedures.



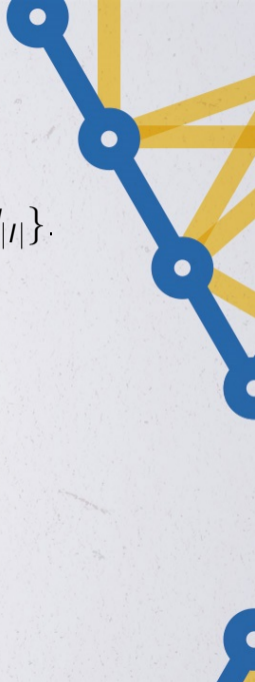
The simplest scenario \mathbb{B}_{si}

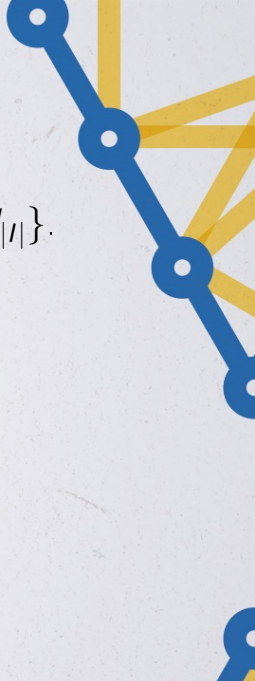
- ▶ Four preparation procedures and two binary-outcome measurement procedures.
- ▶ Operational equivalences for preparation procedures:

$$\frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{2}P_2 \simeq \frac{1}{2}P_3 + \frac{1}{2}P_4$$



- ▶ Preparation procedures $\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \dots, P_J\}$ and binary-outcome measurement procedures $\{M_1, \dots, M_{|I|}\}$.



- 
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 - ▶ Operational equivalences for preparation procedures:

$$\frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{2}P_2 \simeq \dots \simeq \frac{1}{2}P_{|J|-1} + \frac{1}{2}P_{|J|}$$

The scenario \mathbb{B}_n

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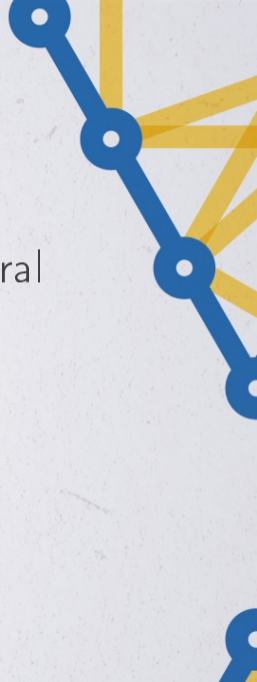
The scenario \mathbb{B}_n

- ▶ Preparation procedures $\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \dots, P_J\}$ and binary-outcome measurement procedures $\{M_1, \dots, M_{|I|}\}$.
- ▶ Operational equivalences for preparation procedures:

$$\frac{1}{2}P_1 + \frac{1}{2}P_2 \simeq \frac{1}{2}P_3 + \frac{1}{2}P_4$$

- ▶ Other preparation equivalences that do not include P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 .

Resource theory for contextuality in general
prepare-and-measure experiments



Objects

Objects: behaviors $B = \{p(k|i, j)\}$.




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Free objects: classical behaviors.



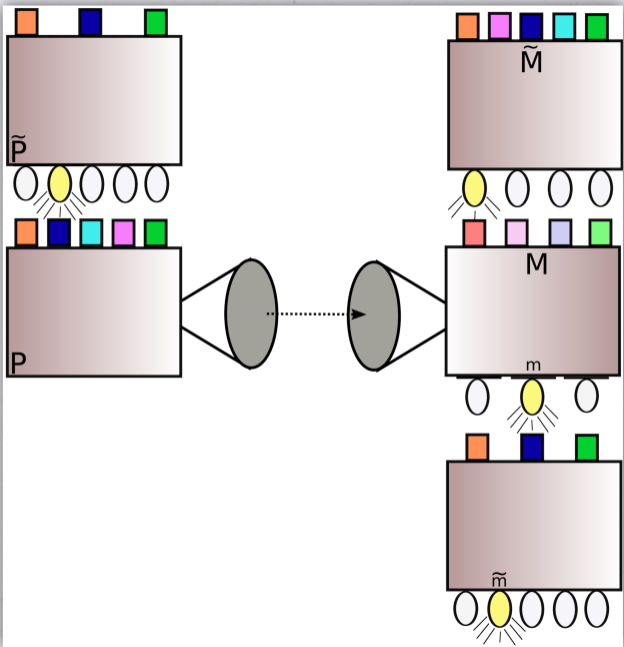


Free operations

C. Duarte and B. Amaral, **Resource theory of contextuality for arbitrary prepare-and-measure experiments** Journal of Mathematical Physics (2018).

$$p(k|M_i, P_j) = \sum_{i,j,k} q_O^i(\tilde{k}|k) p(k|M_i, P_j) q_M(i|\tilde{i}) q_P(j|\tilde{j})$$

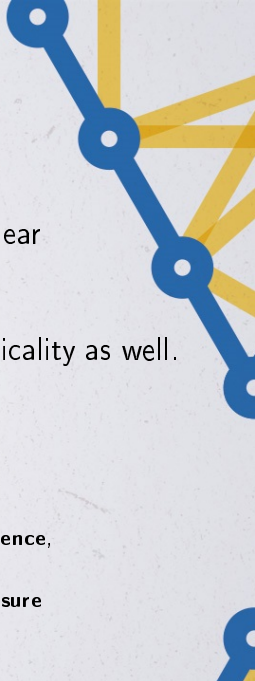




- ▶ Characterization of the set of classical behaviors in terms of linear programming.

D. Schmid, R. W. Spekkens, E. Wolfe, **All the nonlocality inequalities for arbitrary prepare-and-measure experiments with respect to any fixed sets of operational equivalence**, Physical Review A (2018).

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- 
- ▶ Characterization of the set of classical behaviors in terms of linear programming.
 - ▶ Several quantifiers can be generalized to this notion of nonclassicality as well.

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Our work

1. Resource theory framework of generalized contextuality as a tool for analyzing the structure of prepare-and-measure scenarios.

R. Wagner, R. D. Baldijão, A. Tezzin, B. Amaral, **Using a resource theoretic perspective to witness and engineer quantum generalized contextuality for prepare-and-measure scenarios**, arXiv:2102.10469.

Our work

1. Resource theory framework of generalized contextuality as a tool for analyzing the structure of prepare-and-measure scenarios.
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Our work

1. Resource theory framework of generalized contextuality as a tool for analyzing the structure of prepare-and-measure scenarios.
2. Simplify proofs for quantum contextuality and strengthen known arguments regarding robustness of experimental implementations.
3. Witness quantum contextuality associated with any nontrivial noncontextuality inequality for a class of scenarios by noticing a connection between the resource theory and measurement simulability.

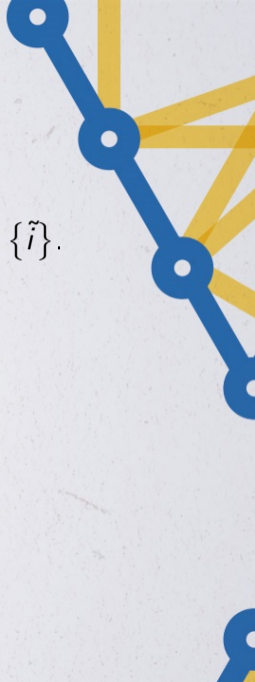
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Witnessing and engineering quantum contextuality



Measurement simulability

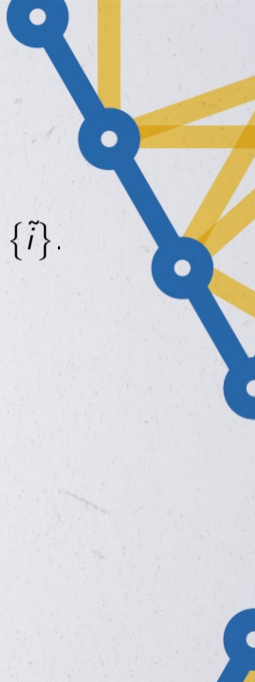
- ▶ Consider two sets of measurement procedures $\mathbb{I} = \{i\}$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{I}} = \{\tilde{i}\}$.



Measurement simulability

- ▶ Consider two sets of measurement procedures $\mathbb{I} = \{i\}$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{I}} = \{\tilde{i}\}$.
- ▶ $\tilde{\mathbb{I}}$ is \mathbb{I} -simulable if

$$[\tilde{k}|\tilde{i}] = \sum_{i,k} q_i^O (\tilde{k}|k) [k|i] q(i|\tilde{i}).$$



Measurement simulability states an equivalence between the measurements to be simulated and the measurements performing the simulation.



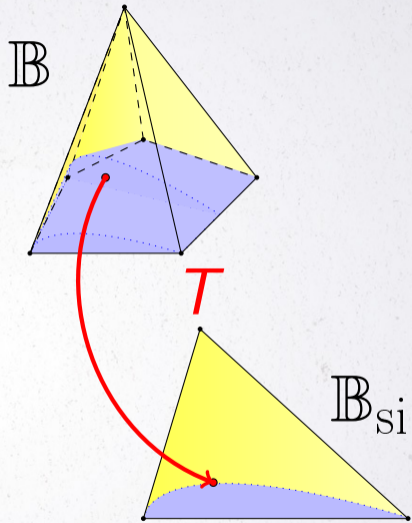
Product

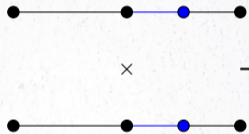
The binary operation \boxplus is defined as the vertical stacking of vectors from the scenarios $\mathbb{B}_1, \mathbb{B}_2$ towards \mathbb{B} , i.e.,

$$B_1 \boxplus B_2 := \begin{pmatrix} p(k_1 | M_{i_1}, P_{j_1}) \\ p(k_2 | M_{i_2}, P_{j_2}) \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

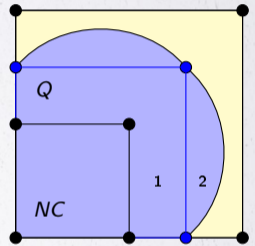
Sufficient conditions for contextuality








x





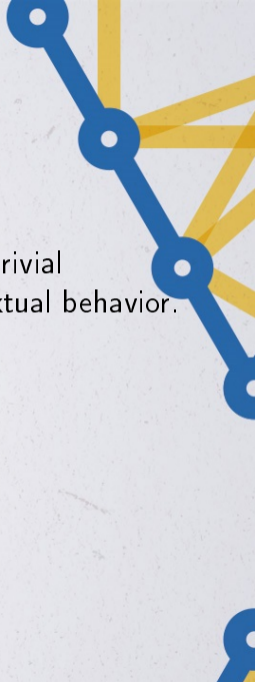
Results

R. Wagner, R. D. Baldijão, A. Tezzin, B. Amaral, **Using a resource theoretic perspective to witness and engineer quantum generalized contextuality for prepare-and-measure scenarios**, arXiv:2102.10469.

Quantum contextual behaviors for \mathbb{B}_n .



For any scenario of the form $\mathbb{B} := \mathbb{B}_{\text{si}}^{\boxplus n}$, $n \geq 1$, every tight and nontrivial noncontextuality inequality will be violated by some quantum contextual behavior.



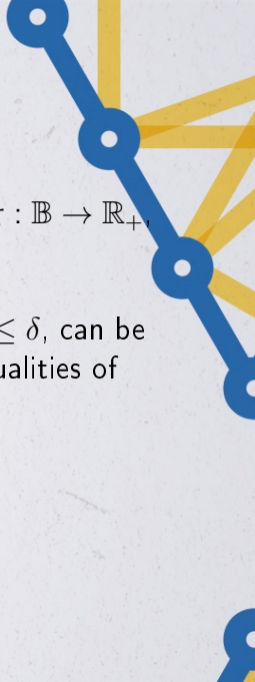
Quantum advantages

- ▶ Consider a task that has a success rate defined by a function $g : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, for \mathbb{B} of the form of $\mathbb{B}_{\text{si}}^{\oplus n}$.



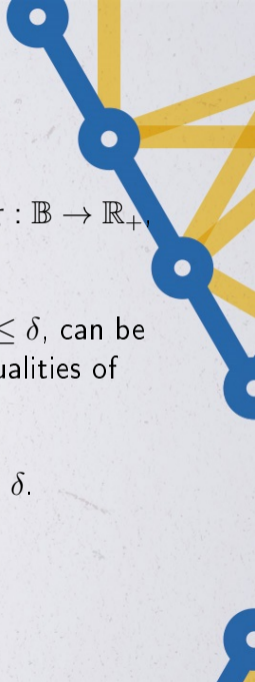
Quantum advantages

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- ▶ Suppose that the noncontextual bound for the success, $g^{NC}(B) \leq \delta$, can be expressed as a linear combination of the noncontextuality inequalities of $NC(\mathbb{B})$.



Quantum advantages

- ▶ Consider a task that has a success rate defined by a function $g : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, for \mathbb{B} of the form of $\mathbb{B}_{\text{si}}^{\oplus n}$.
- ▶ Suppose that the noncontextual bound for the success, $g^{NC}(B) \leq \delta$, can be expressed as a linear combination of the noncontextuality inequalities of $NC(\mathbb{B})$.
- ▶ Then, there exists a quantum behavior B^Q such that $g(B^Q) > \delta$.



Quantum cloning inherits contextuality from \mathbb{B}_6

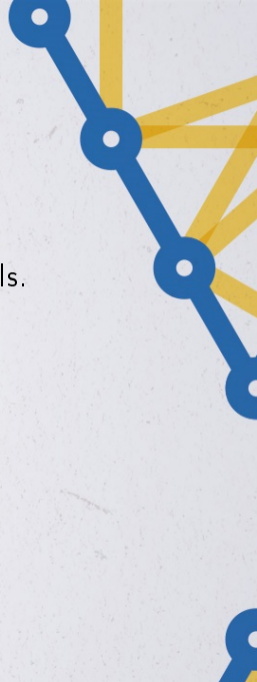
The scenario \mathbb{B}_{qc} related to the state-dependent quantum cloning task, can be written as

$$\mathbb{B}_{\text{qc}} = \mathbb{B}_6 \boxplus \mathbb{B}_6 \boxplus \mathbb{B}_6. \quad (2)$$

M. Lostaglio and G. Senno, **Contextual advantage for state-dependent cloning**, Quantum (2020).

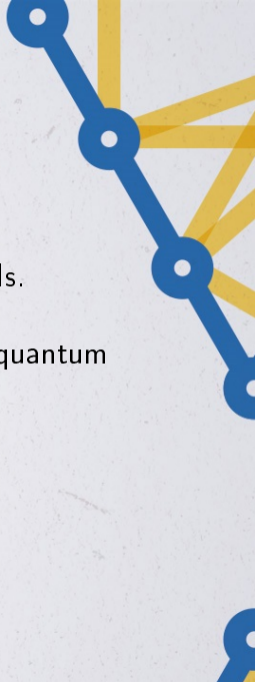
Perspectives

- ▶ Finding other physically appealing scenarios to apply these tools.



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- ▶ Finding other physically appealing scenarios to apply these tools.
- ▶ Use of resource-theoretic perspectives to contextuality to find quantum advantages in practical tasks.



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Thank you!

