

Synchronous observation of Bell nonlocality and state-dependent contextuality

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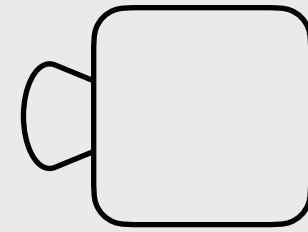
Joint work with Peng Xue¹, Lei Xiao¹, Gabriel Ruffolo², André Mazzari²,
Tassius Temistocles³, and Marcelo Terra Cunha².

¹Beijing Computational Science Research Center

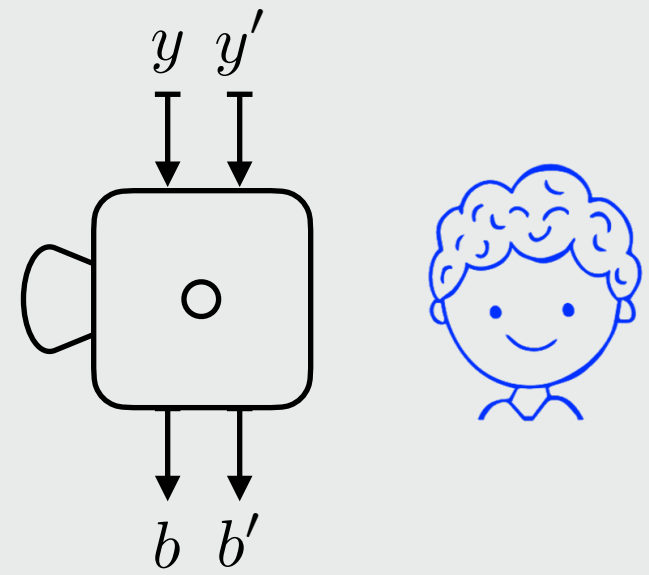
²State University of Campinas

³Federal Institute of Alagoas

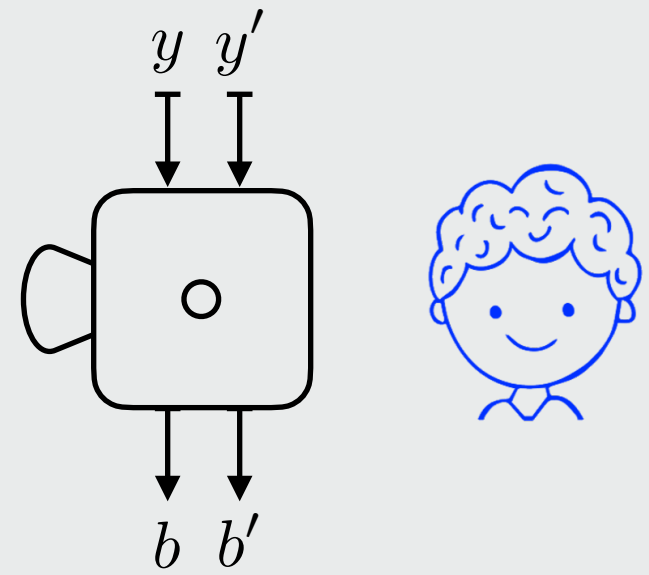
KS contextuality scenario



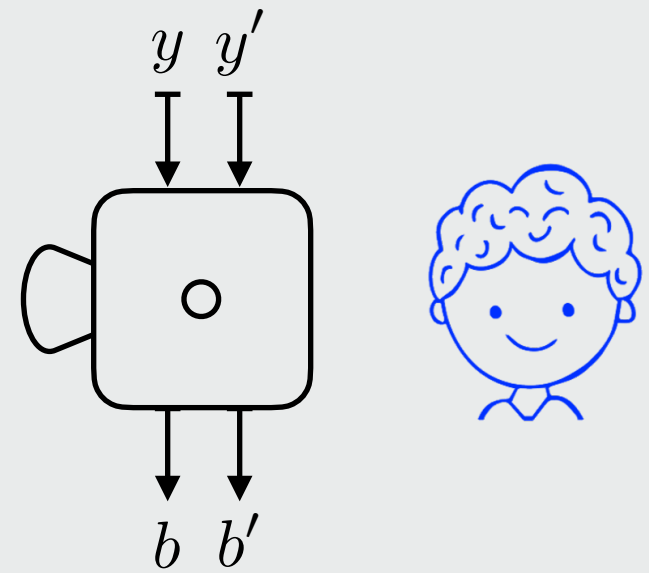
KS contextuality scenario



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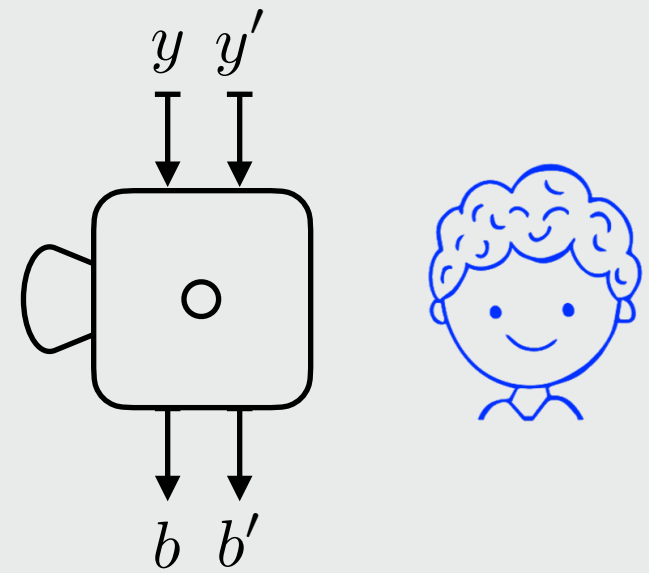
KS contextuality scenario



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- Behavior of the boxes:

$$p(b, b' | y, y')$$

KS contextuality scenario



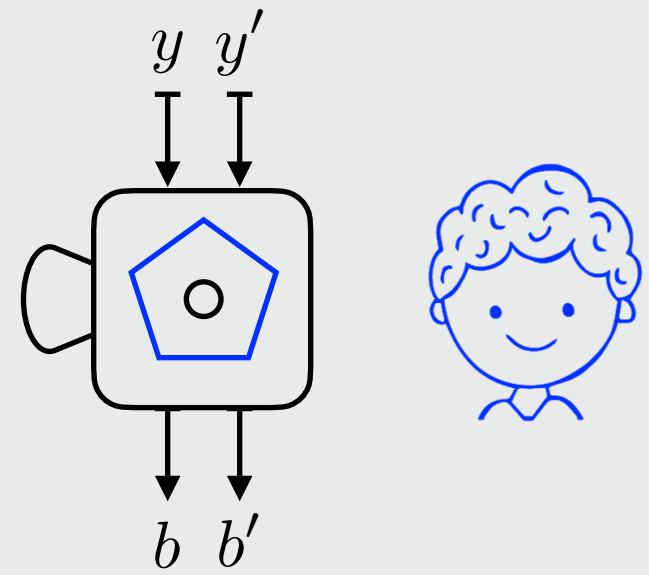
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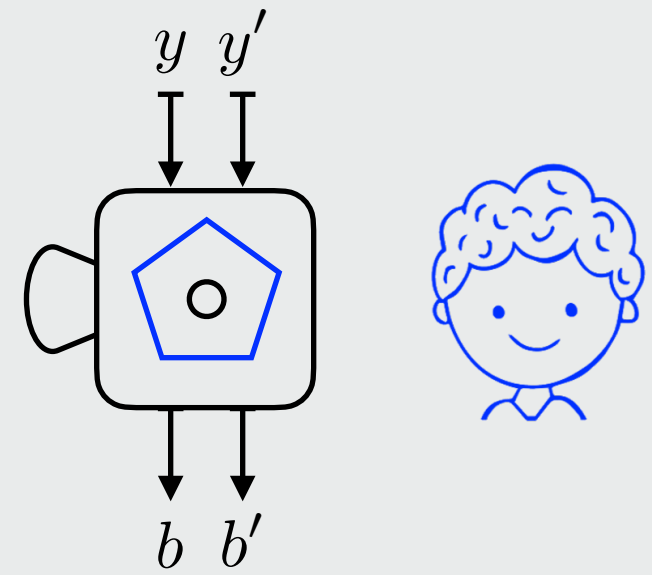
- Noncontextual behaviors:

$$p(b, b' | y, y') = \int p(b | y, \lambda) p(b' | y', \lambda) p(\lambda) d\lambda$$

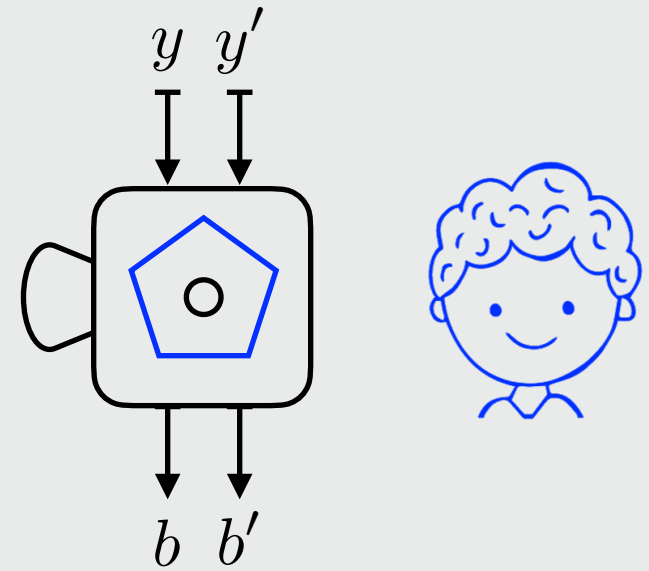
KS contextuality scenario



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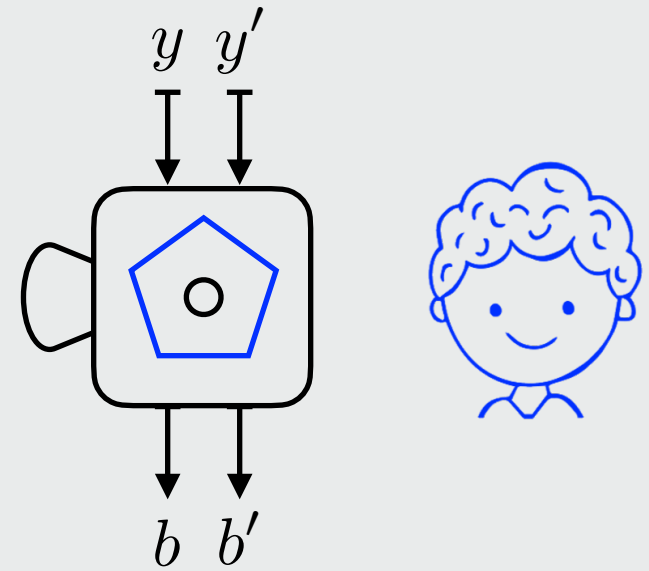
KS contextuality scenario



-
- KCBS inequality [Klyachko et al. (2008)]:

$$\langle B_0 B_1 \rangle + \langle B_1 B_2 \rangle + \langle B_2 B_3 \rangle + \langle B_3 B_4 \rangle - \langle B_0 B_4 \rangle \leq 3$$

KS contextuality scenario



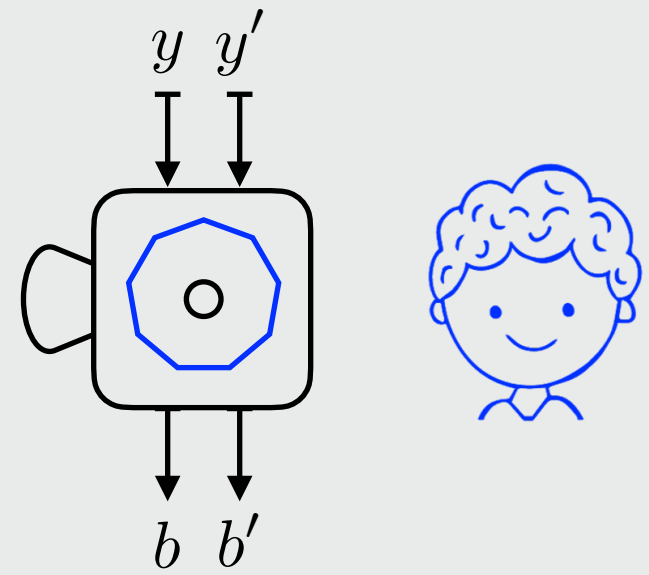
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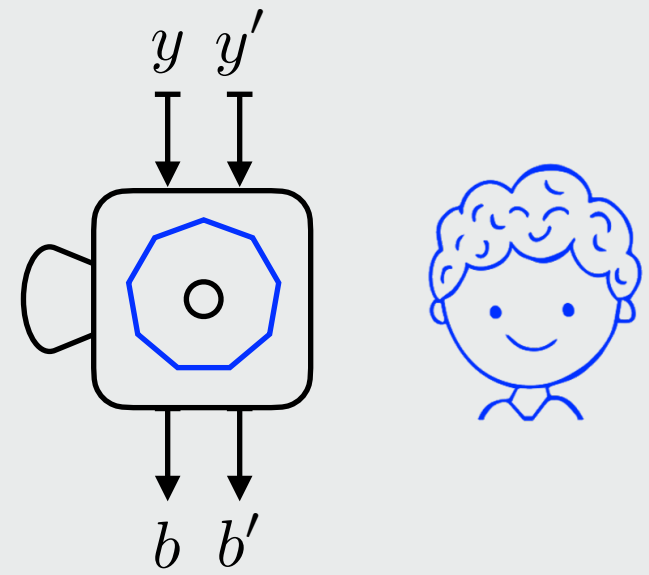
- Correlators:

$$\langle B_y B_{y'} \rangle = p(b = b' | y, y') - p(b \neq b' | y, y')$$

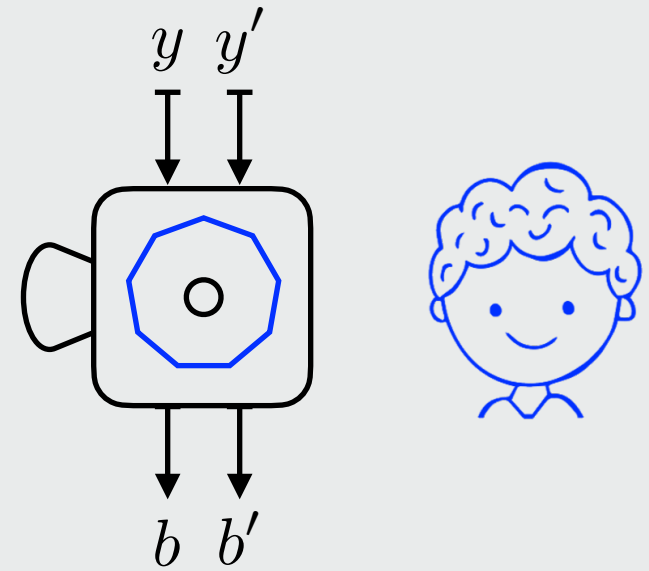
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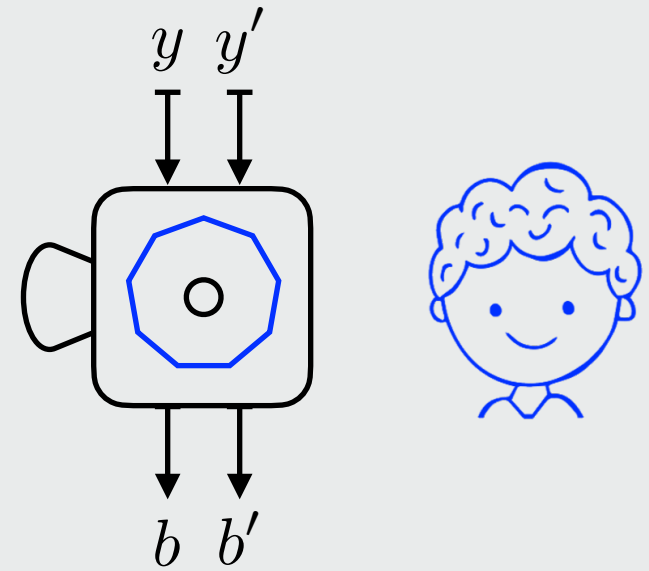
KS contextuality scenario



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- n-cycle inequality [Araújo et al (2013)]:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \langle B_i B_{i+1} \rangle - \langle B_0 B_{n-1} \rangle \leq n - 2$$

KS contextuality scenario



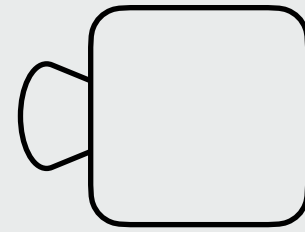
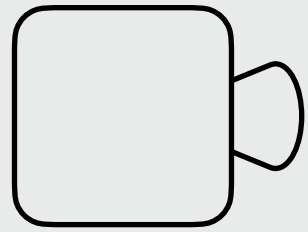
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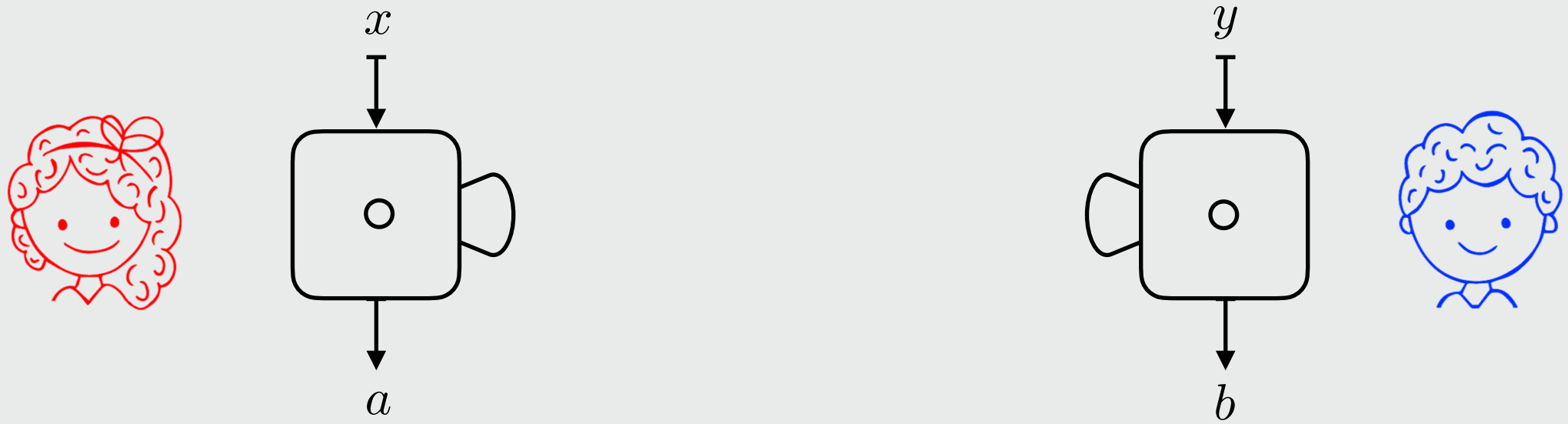
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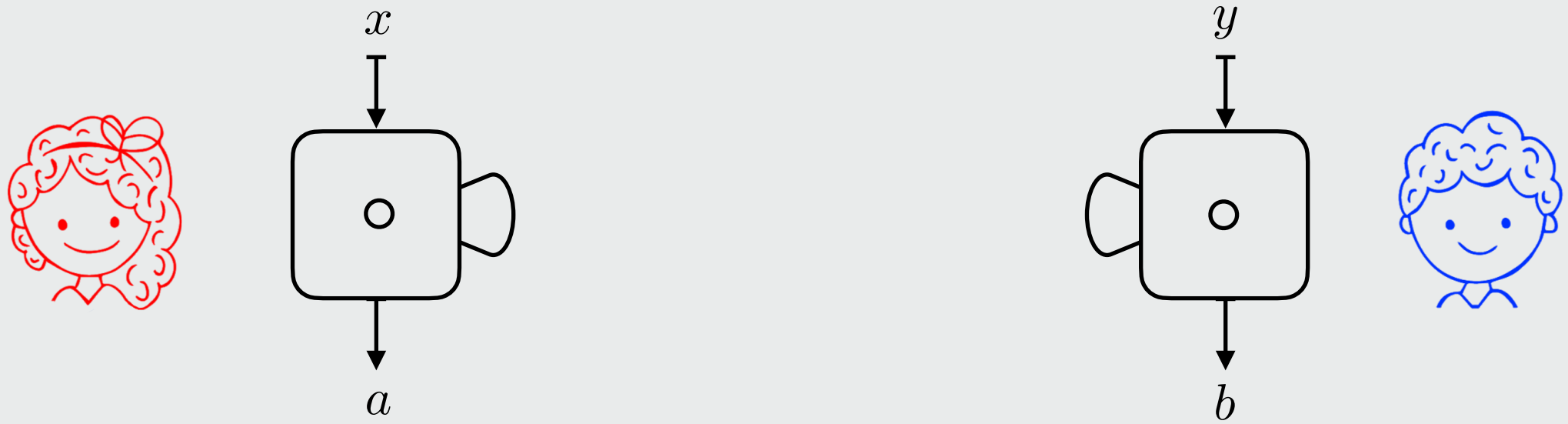
Bell scenario



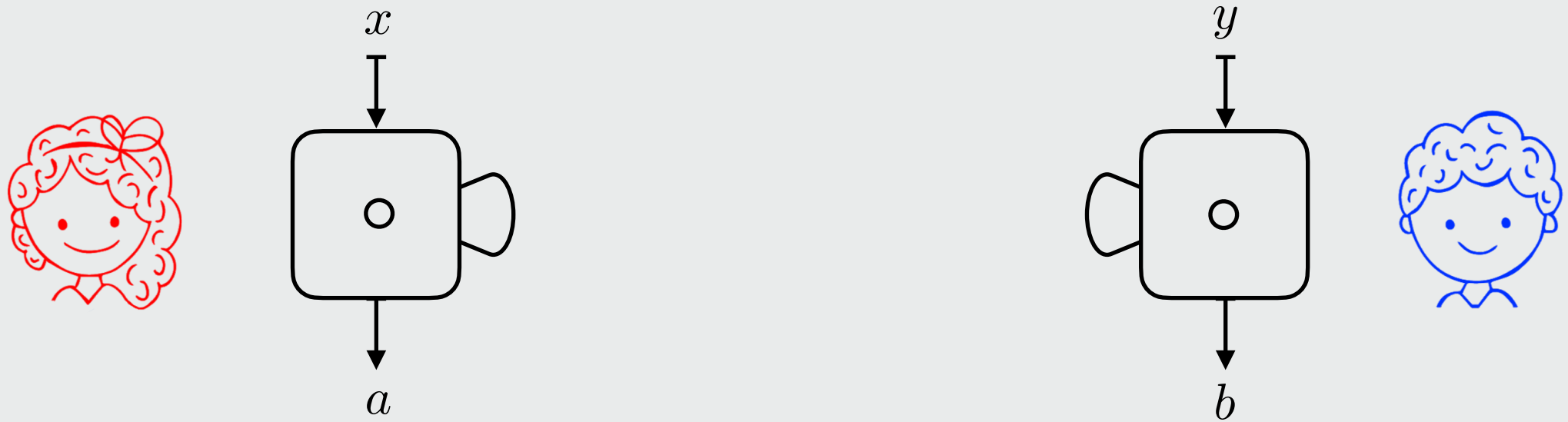
Bell scenario



Bell scenario



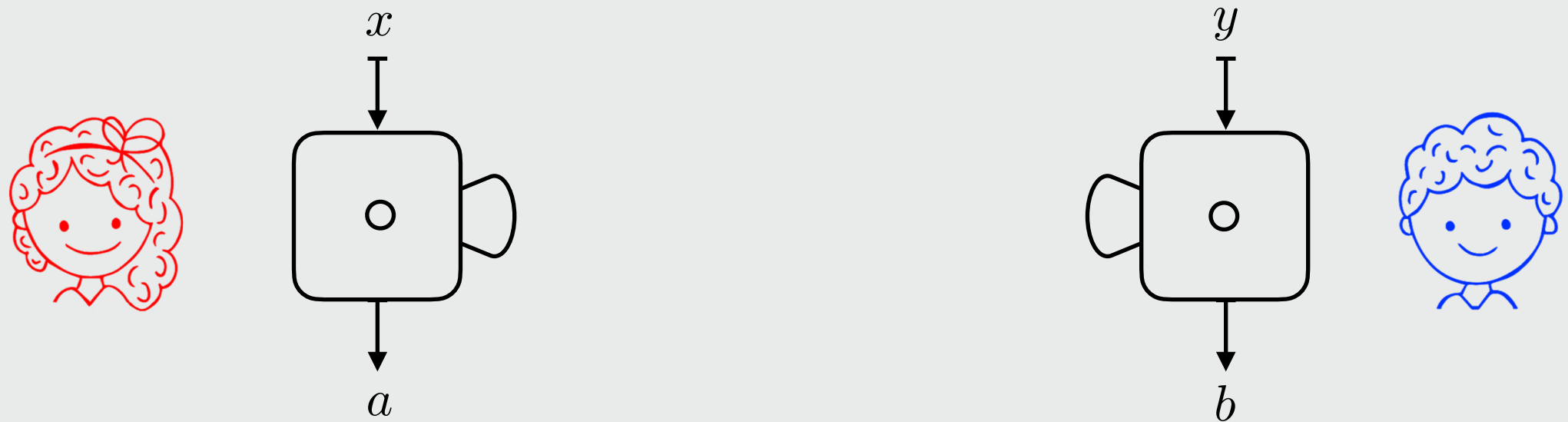
Bell scenario



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Bell scenario



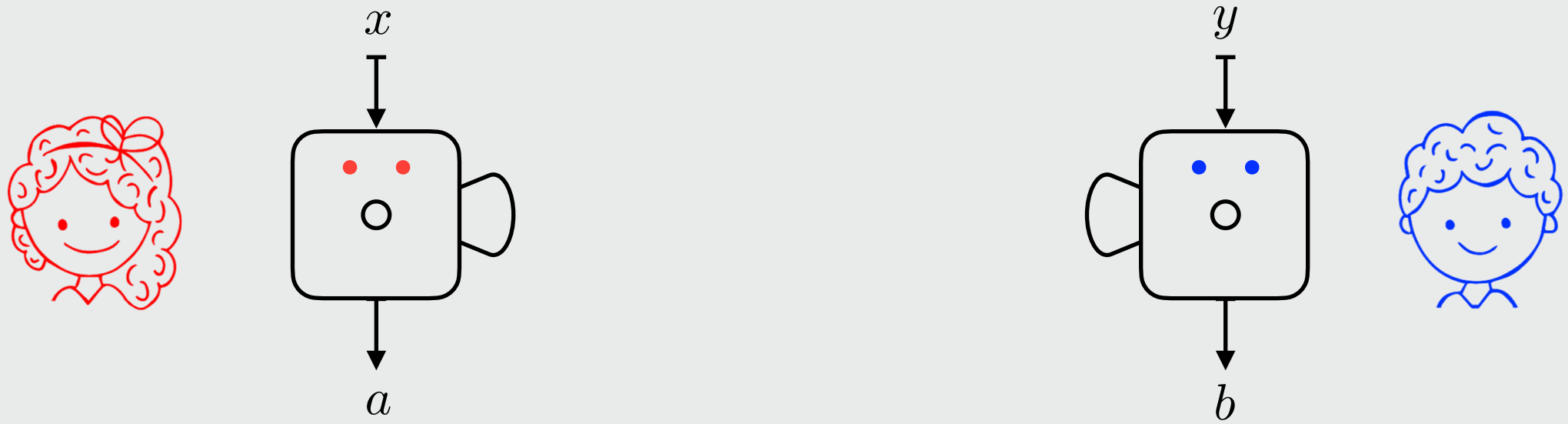
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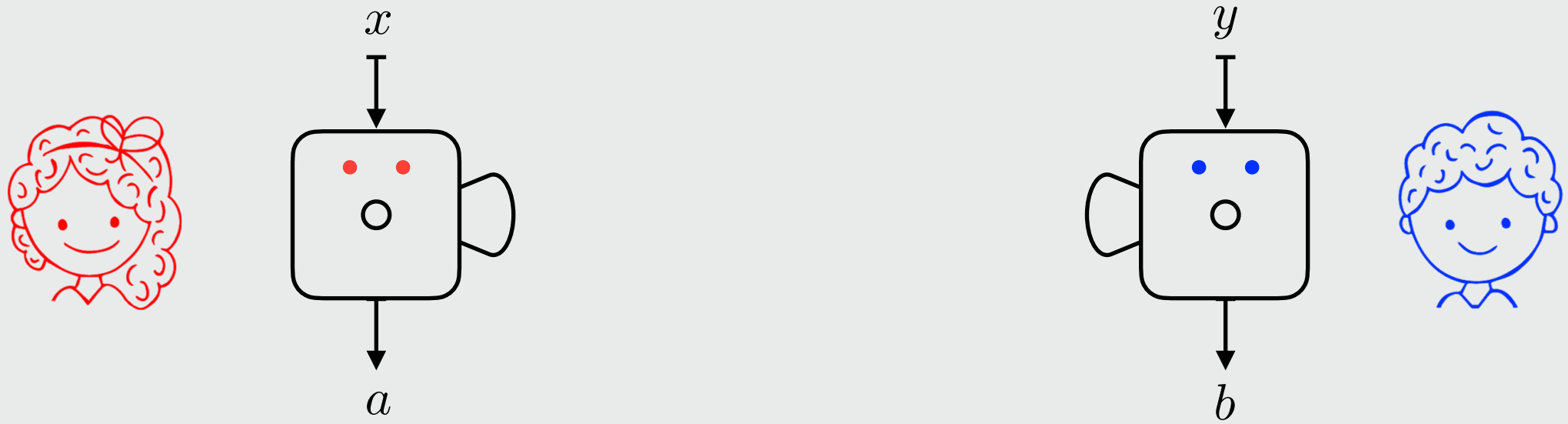
- Local behaviors:

$$p(a, b|x, y) = \int p(a|x, \lambda)p(b|y, \lambda)p(\lambda)d\lambda$$

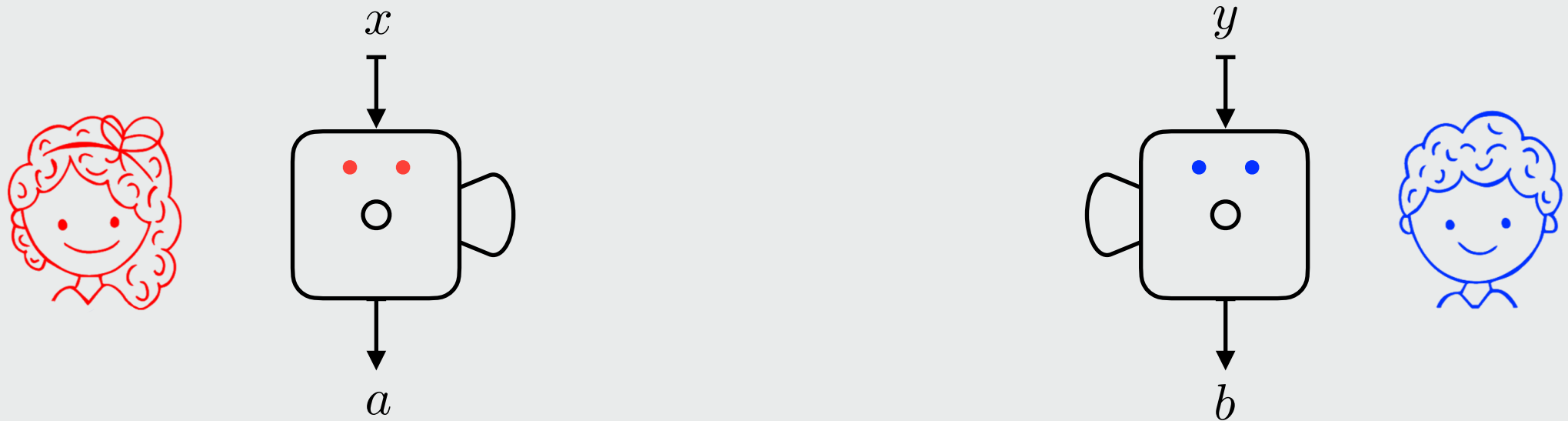
Bell scenario



Bell scenario



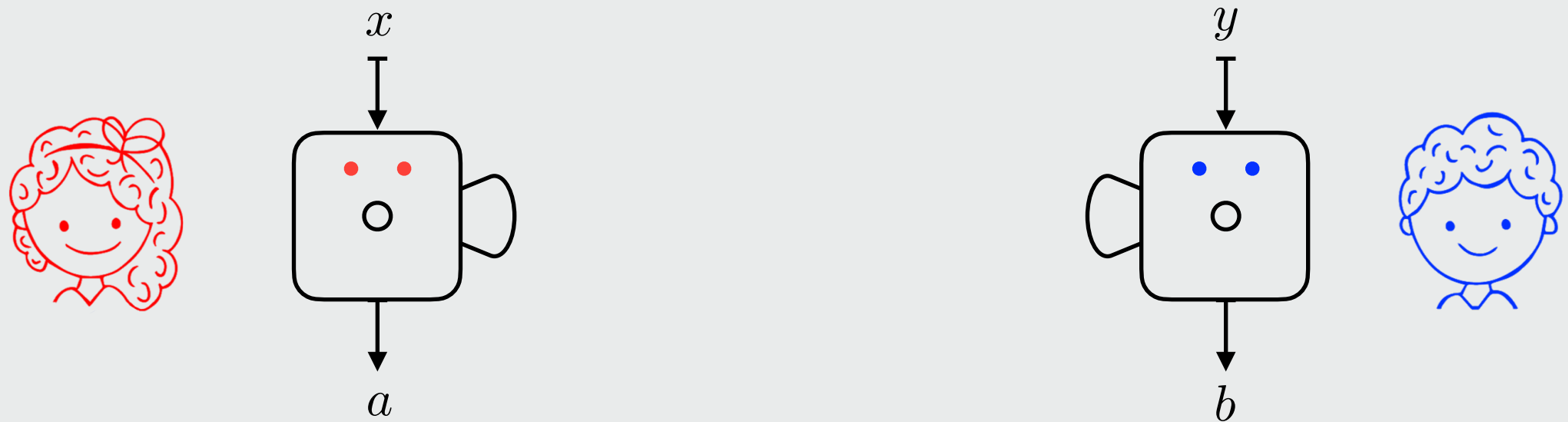
Bell scenario



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Bell scenario



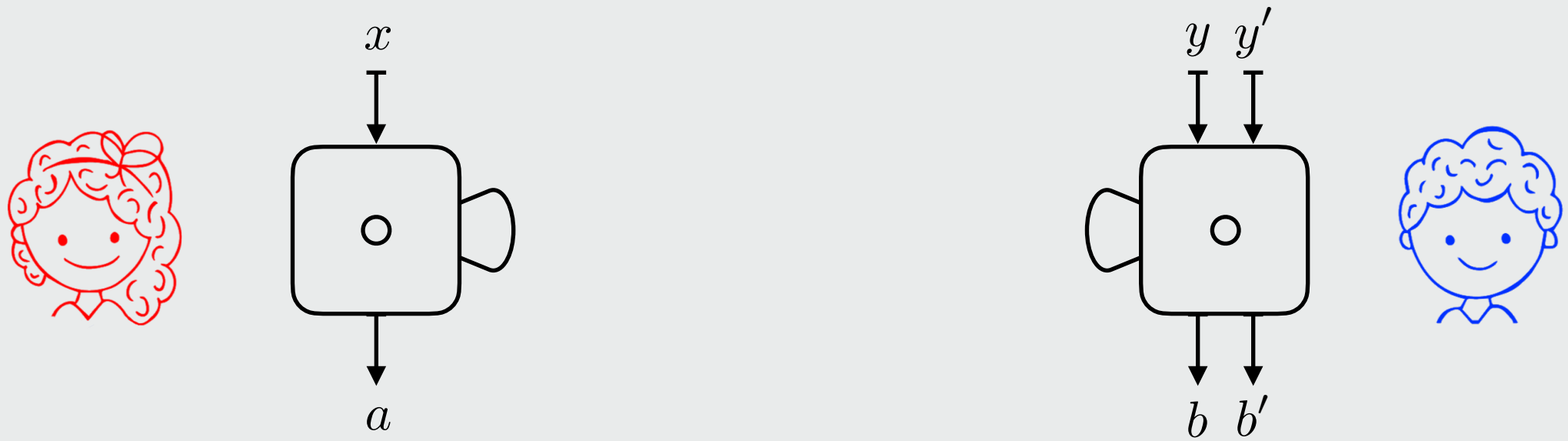
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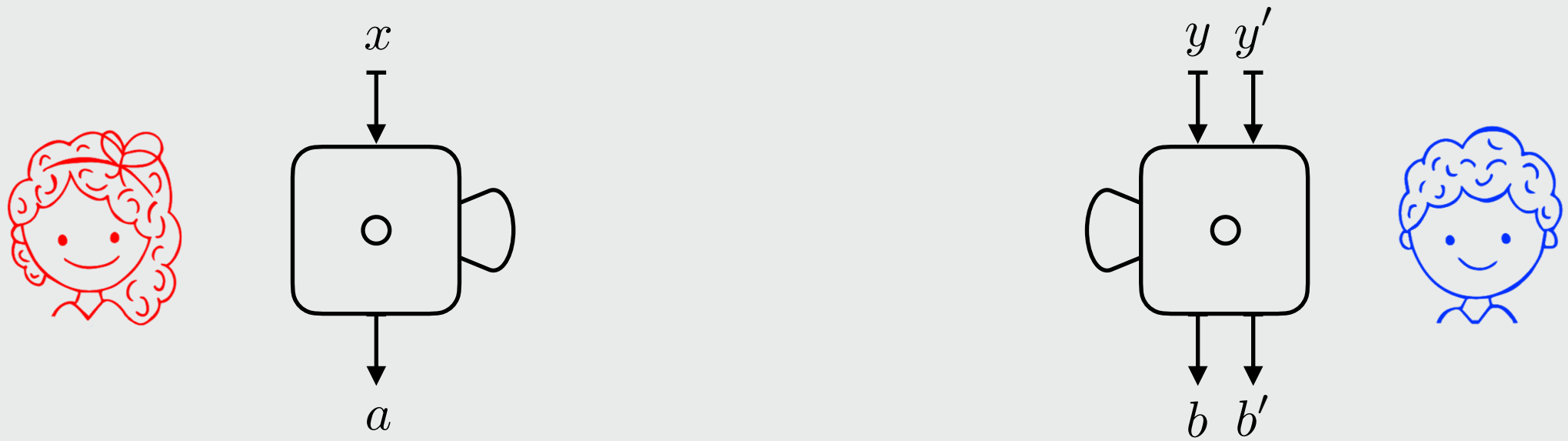
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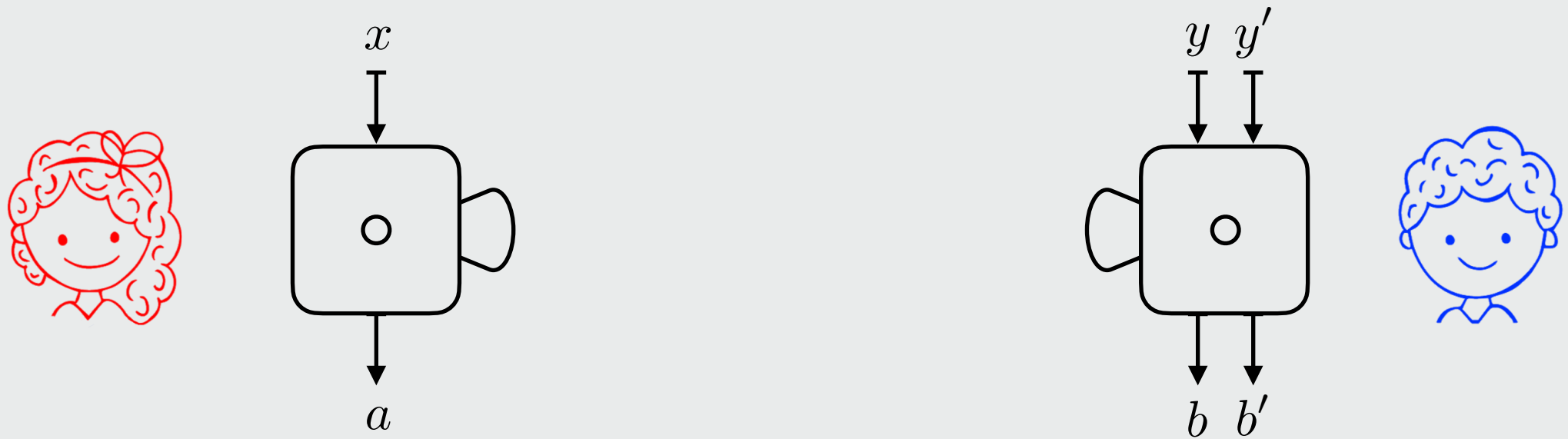
Extended Bell scenario



Extended Bell scenario



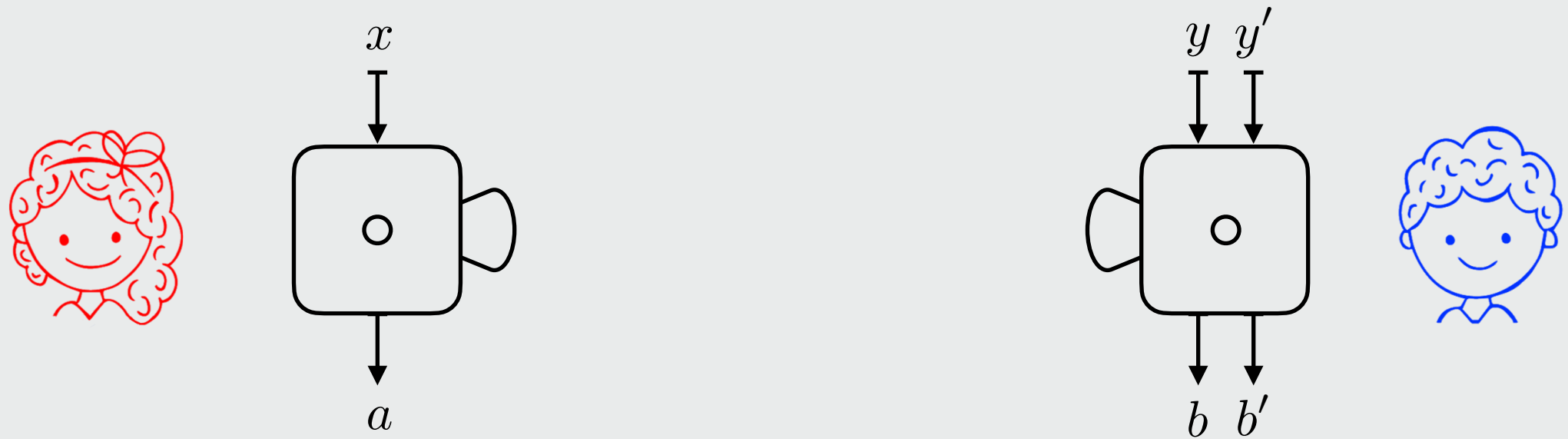
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Extended Bell scenario



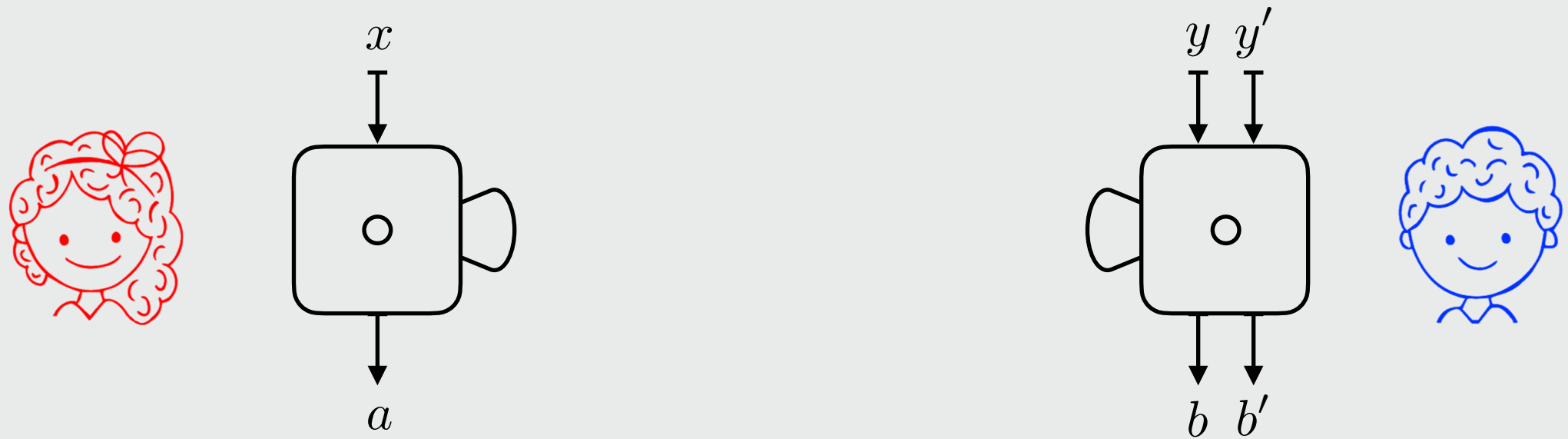
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- Marginal behaviors:

$$p(a, b | x, y) = \sum_{b'} p(a, b, b' | x, y, y') \quad p(b, b' | y, y') = \sum_a p(a, b, b' | x, y, y')$$

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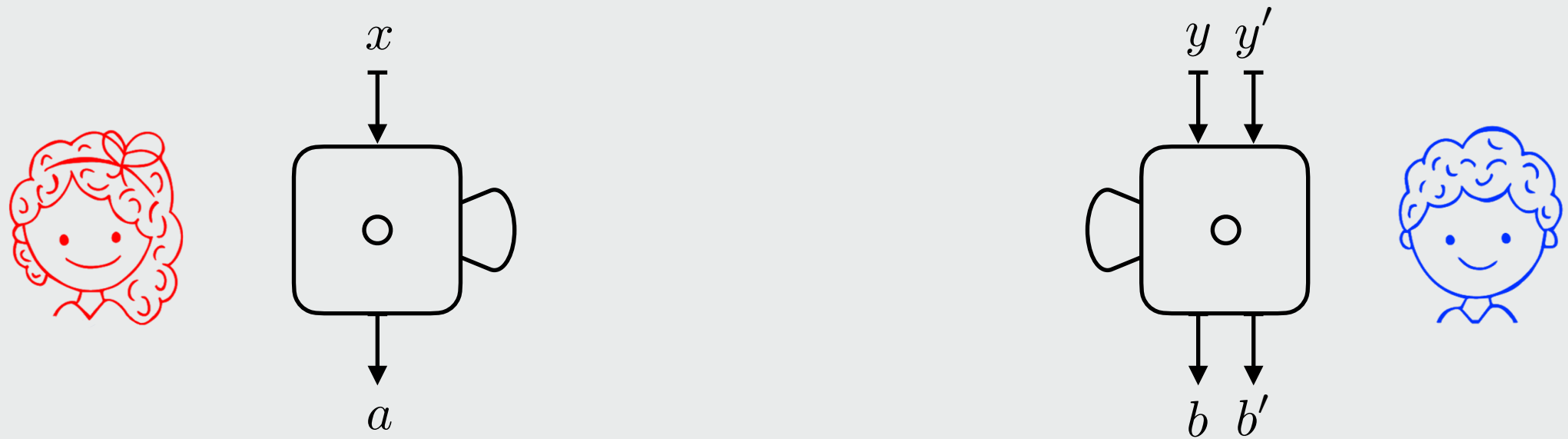
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Locality

Extended Bell scenario



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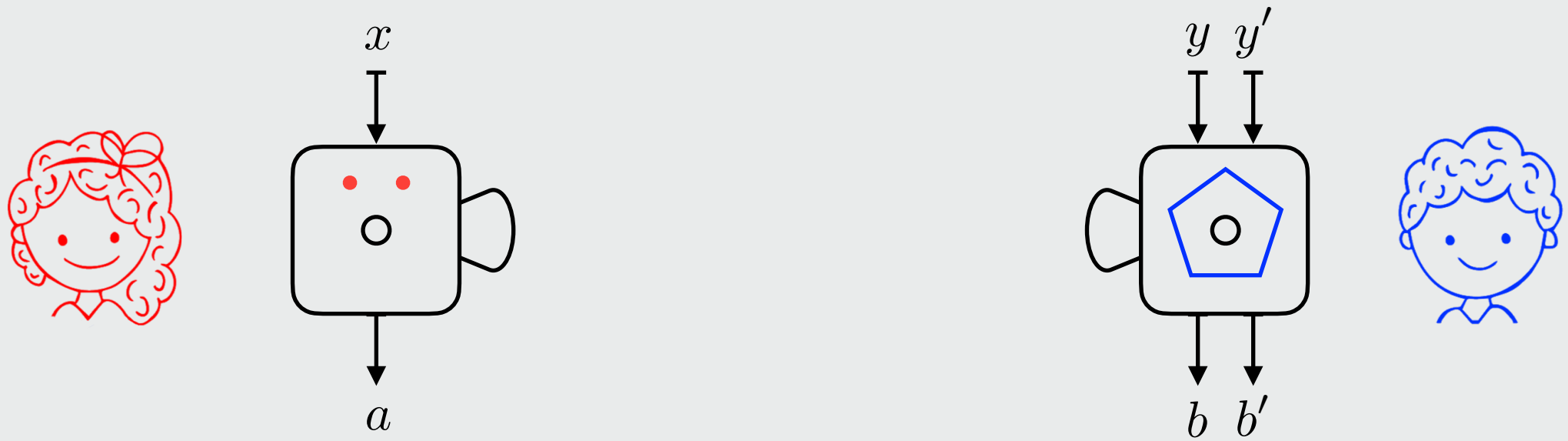
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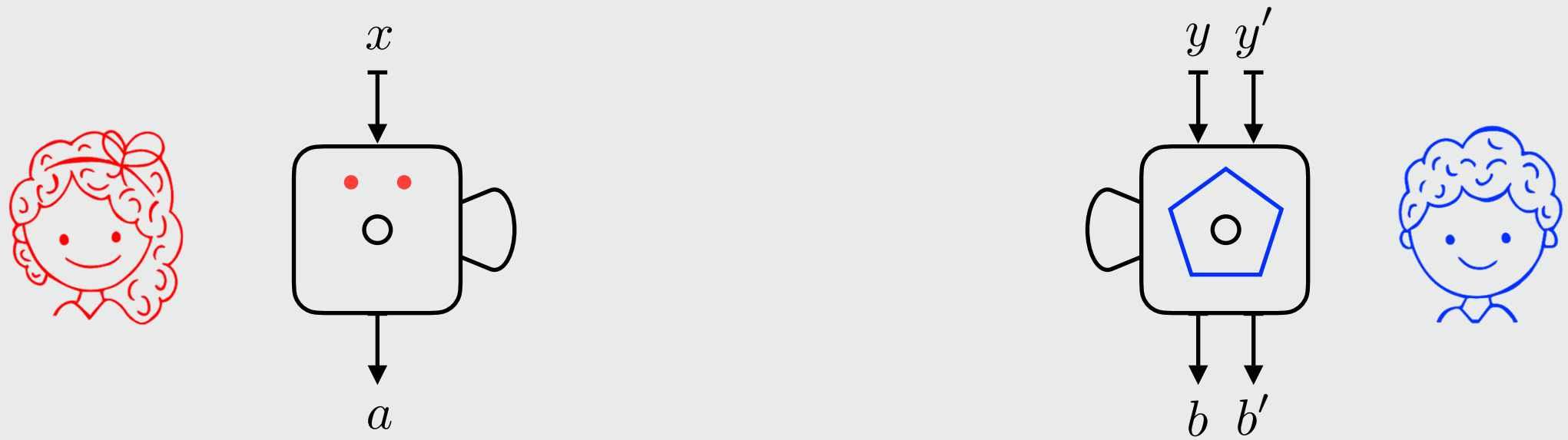
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Noncontextuality

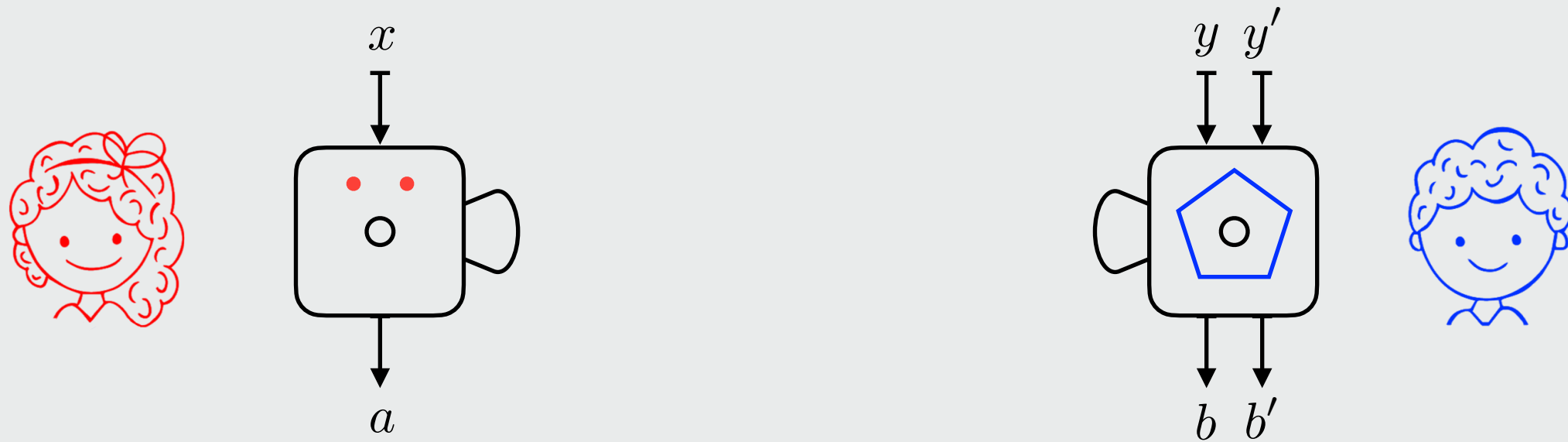
Monogamy between CHSH and KCBS



Monogamy between CHSH and KCBS

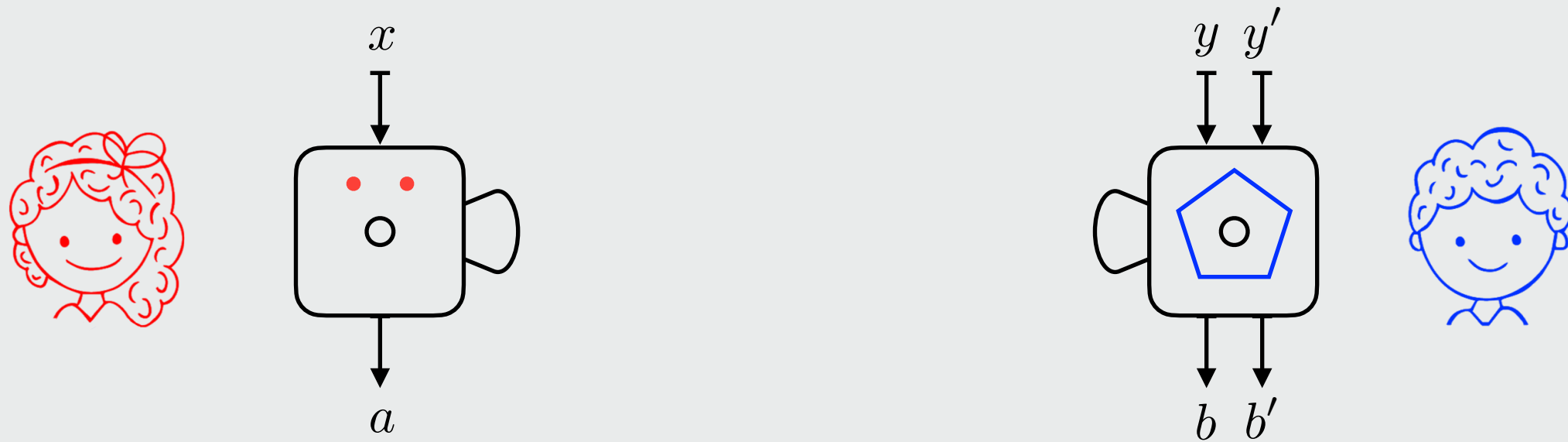


Monogamy between CHSH and KCBS



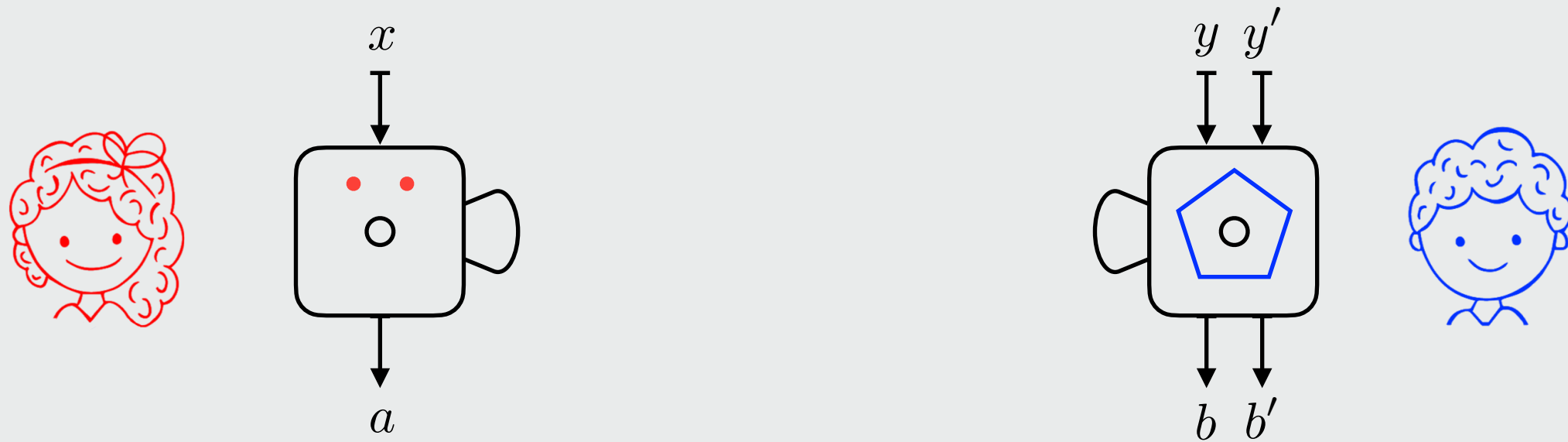
- There is no quantum behavior $p(a, b, b' | x, y, y')$ such that [Kurzynski et al (2014)]:

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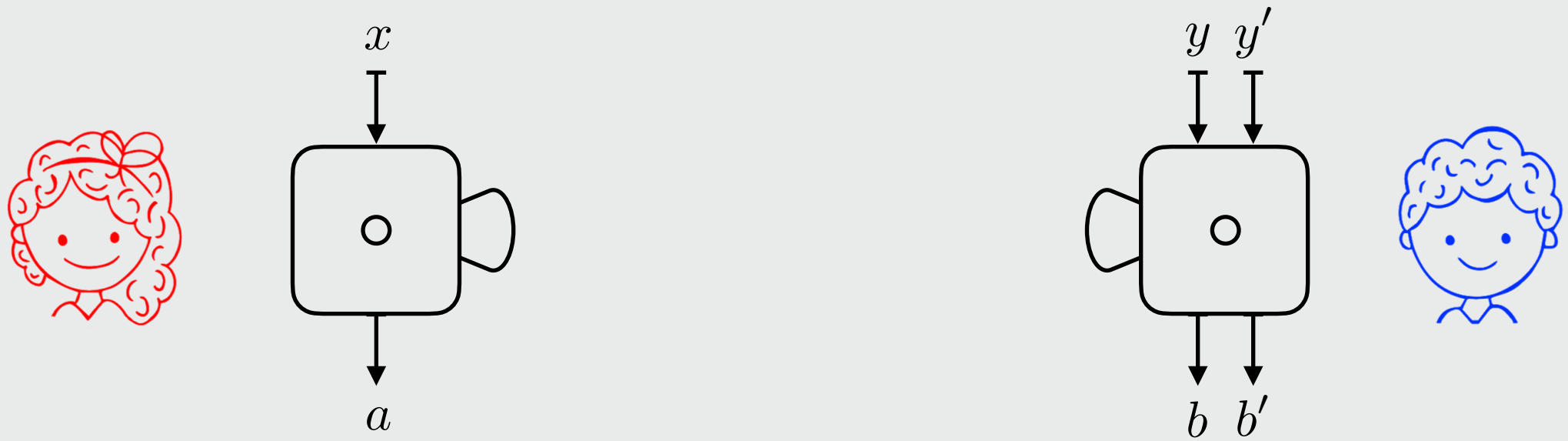
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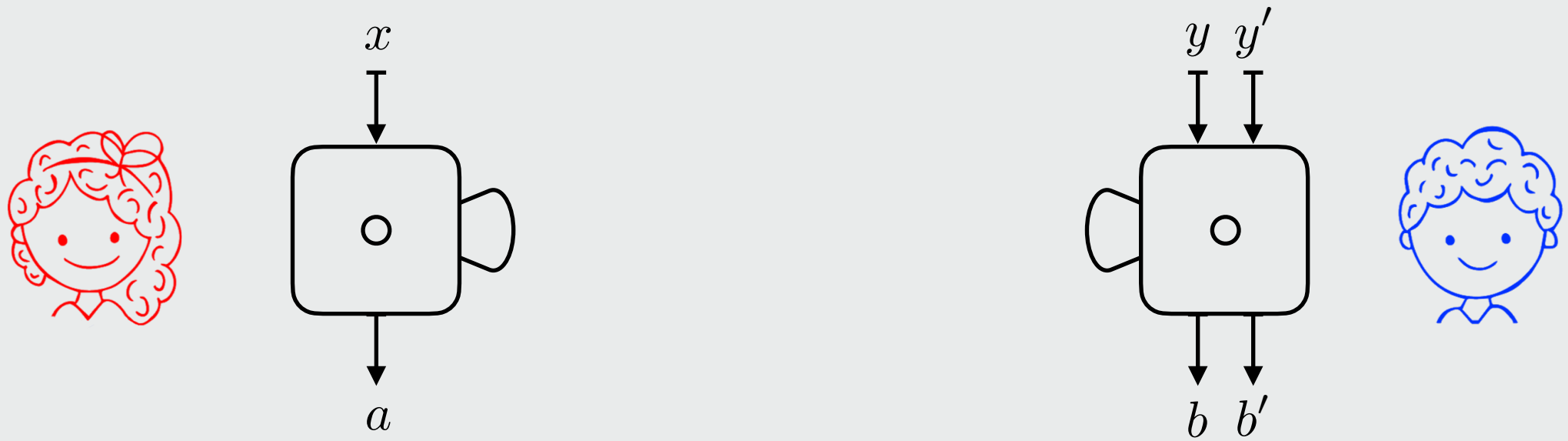


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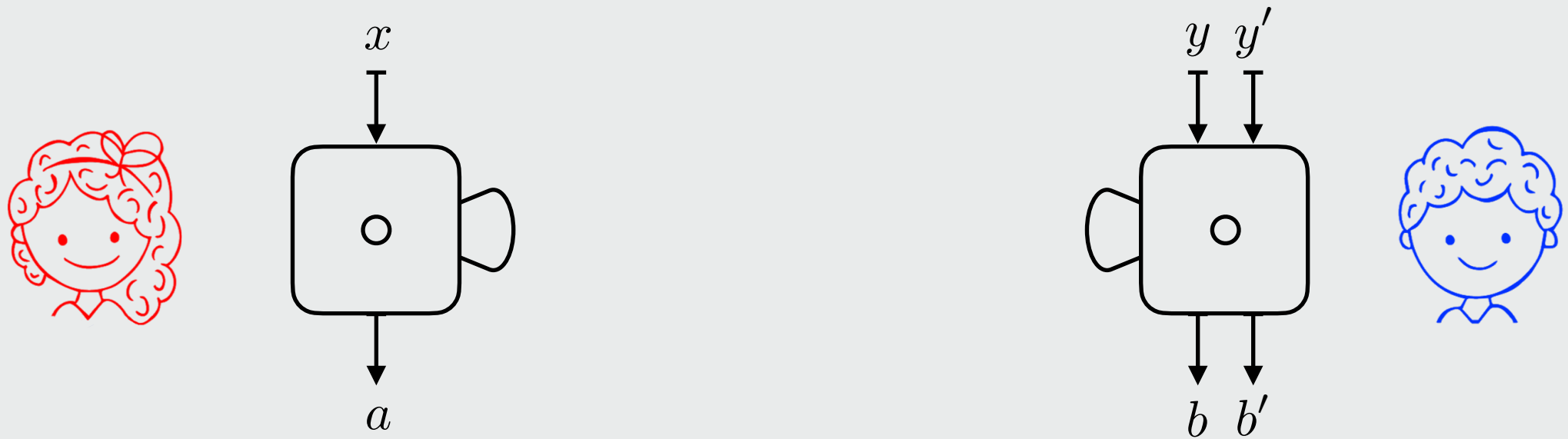
Locality in extended Bell scenarios



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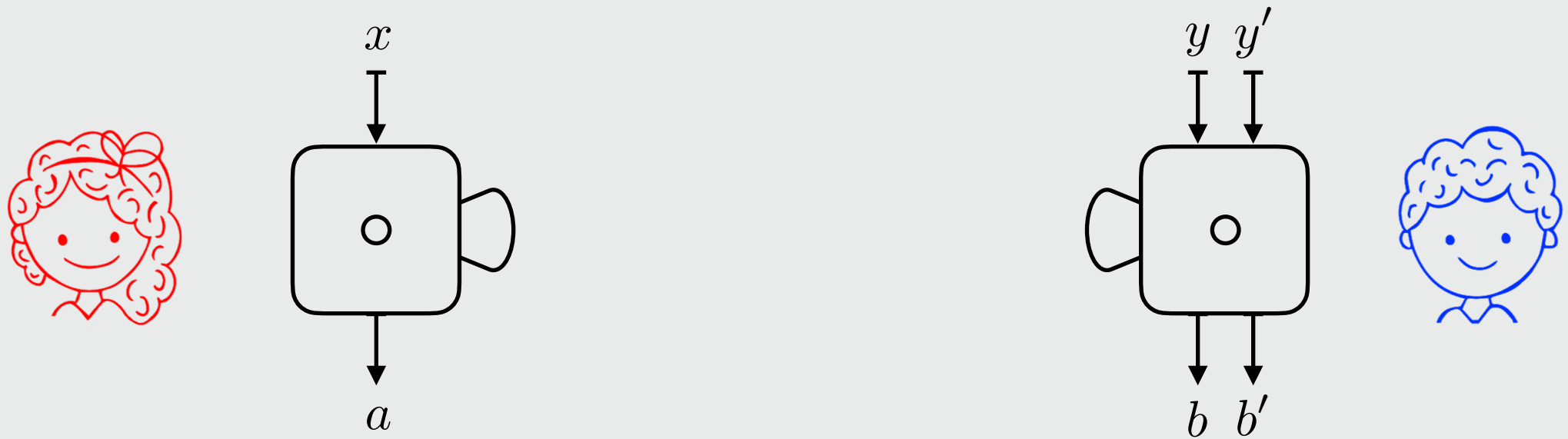
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Locality in extended Bell scenarios



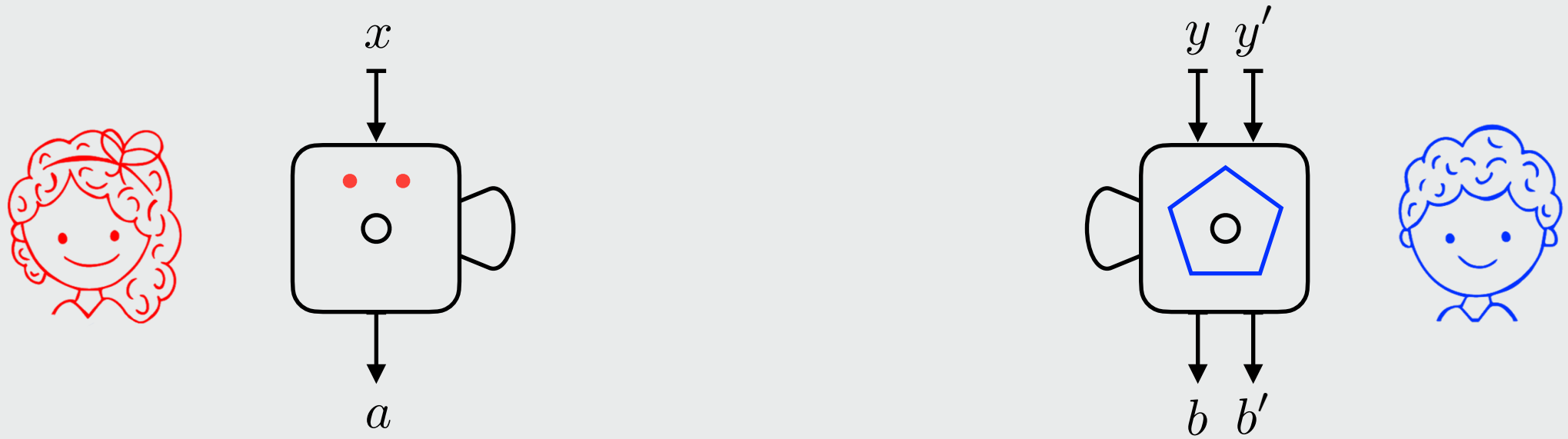
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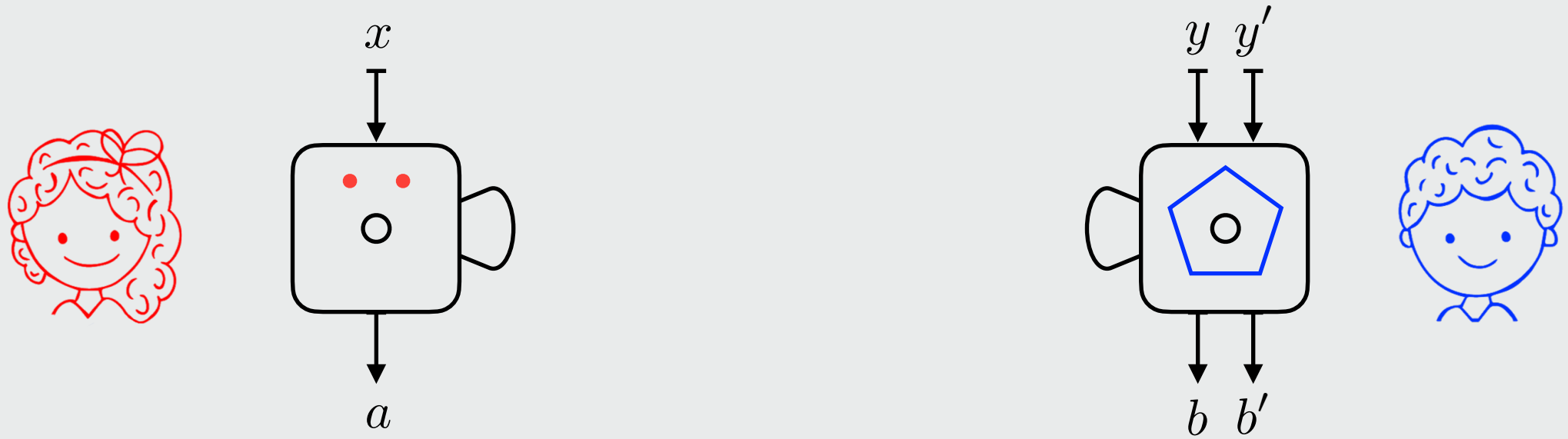
- Locality [Temistocles et al (2019)]:

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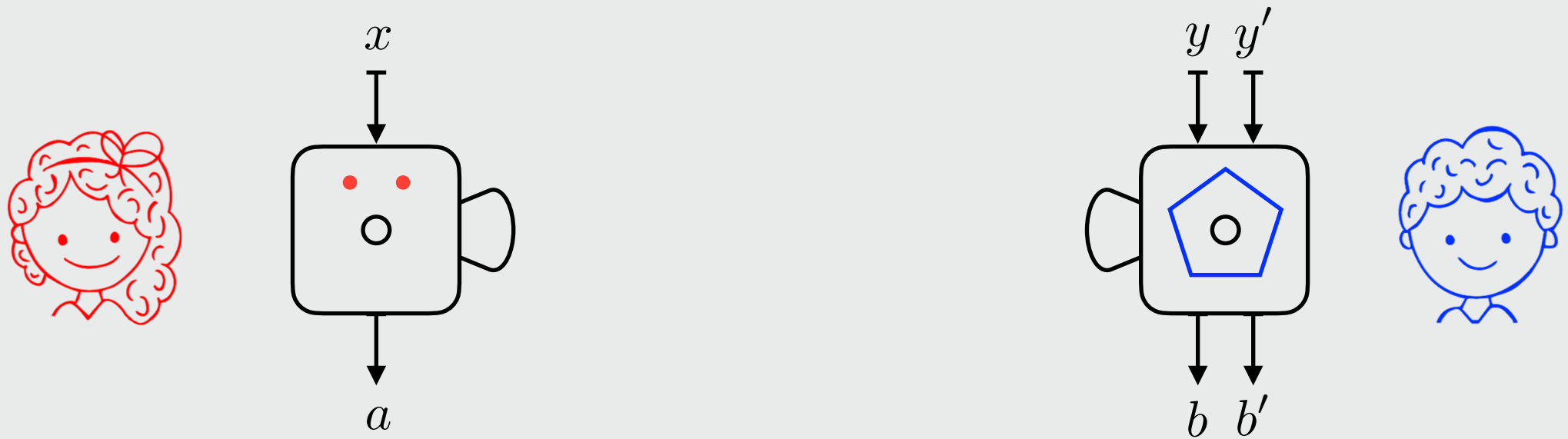
CHSH inequalities



CHSH inequalities



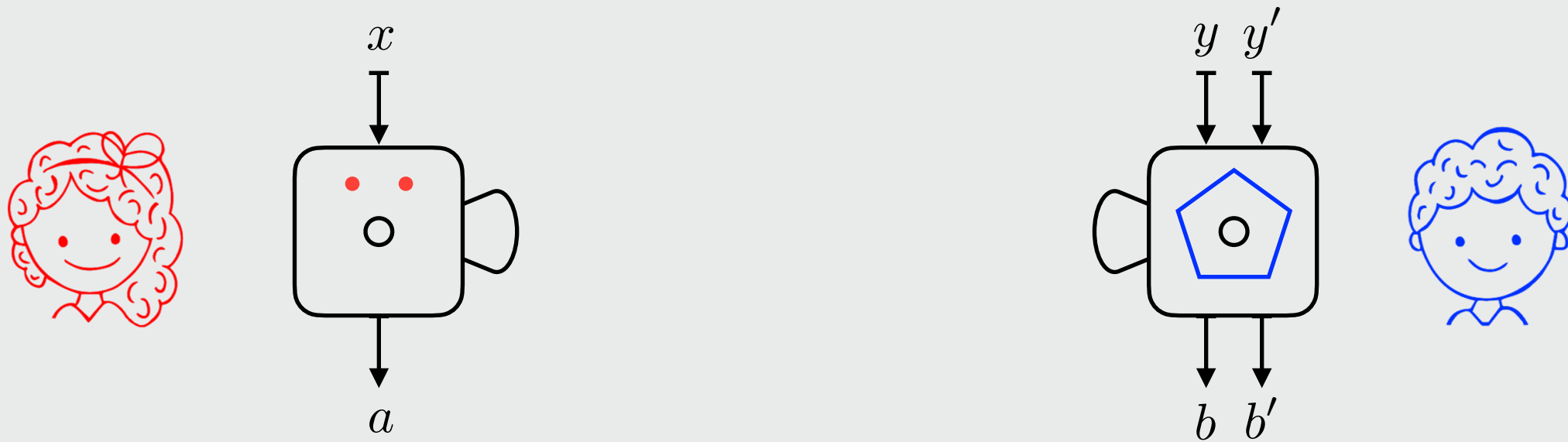
CHSH inequalities



- CHSH_1 inequality (alternative version 1):

$$\langle A_0 B_0 \rangle + \langle A_0 B_2 B_3 \rangle + \langle A_1 B_0 \rangle - \langle A_1 B_2 B_3 \rangle \leq 2$$

CHSH inequalities



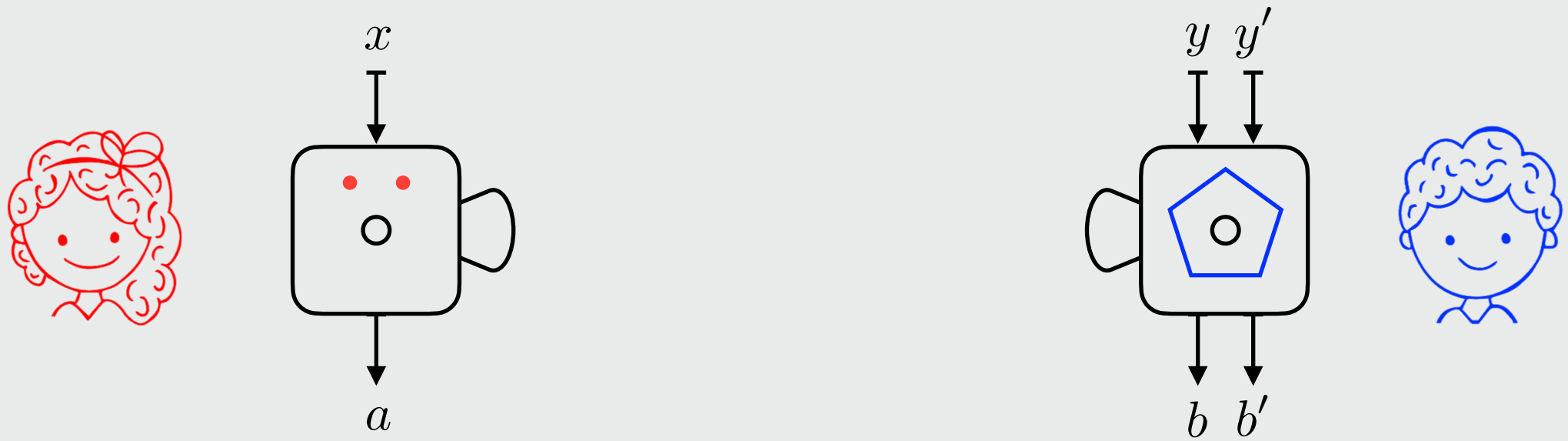
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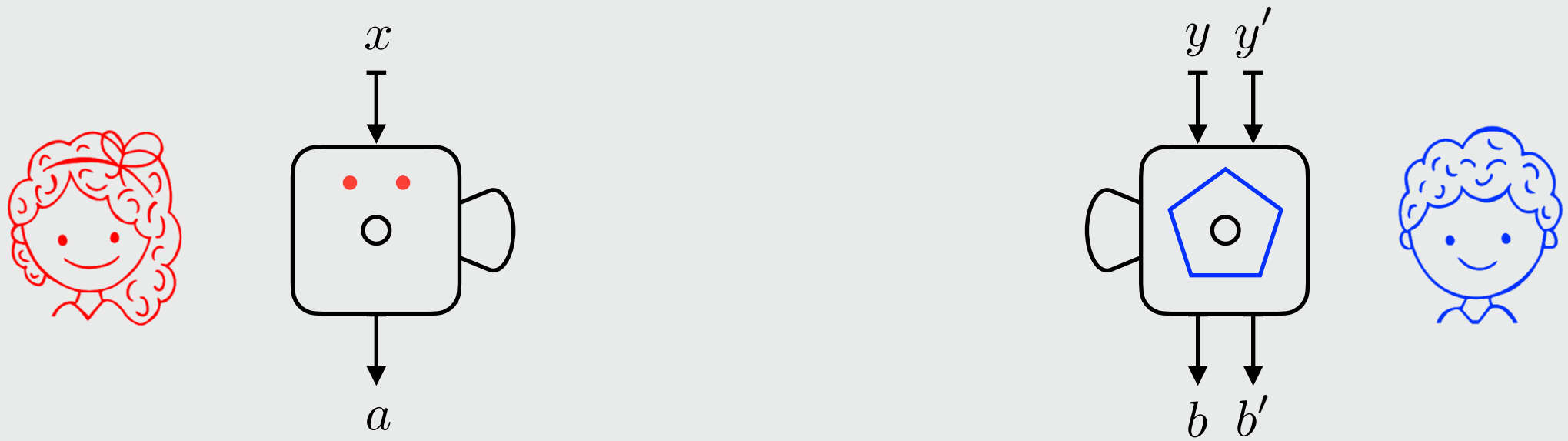
- CHSH_2 inequality (alternative version 2):

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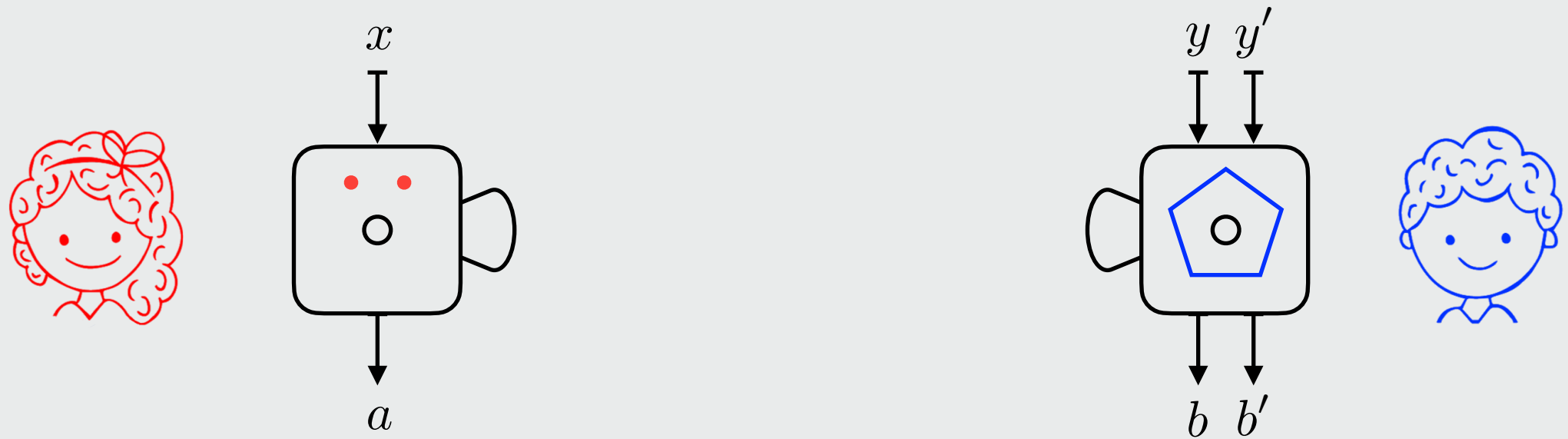
Nonmonogamy between CHSH_1 and KCBS



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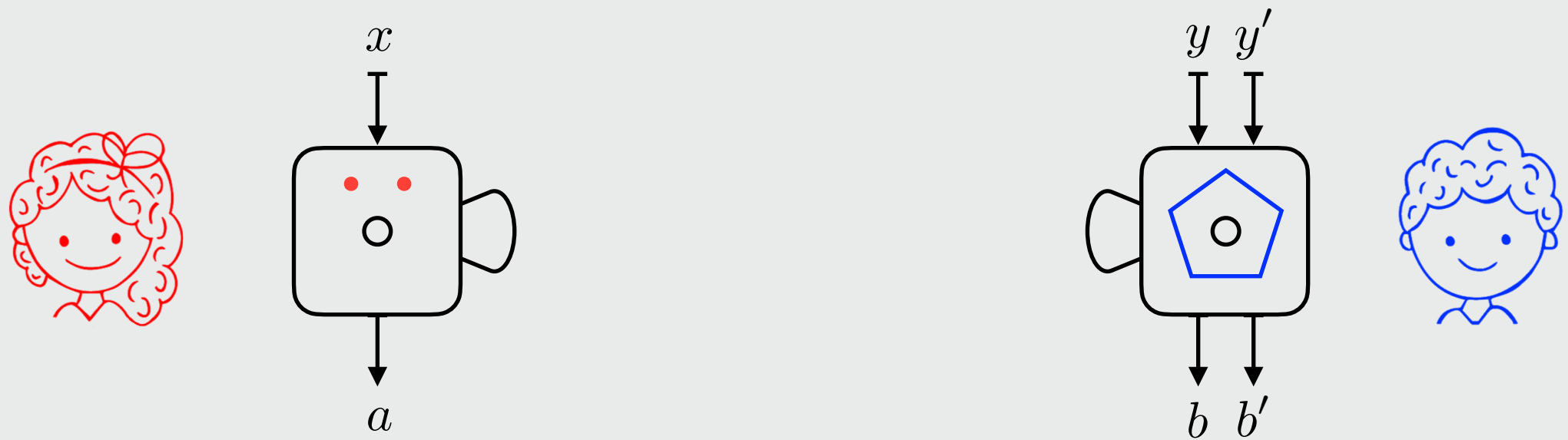


Nonmonogamy between CHSH_1 and KCBS



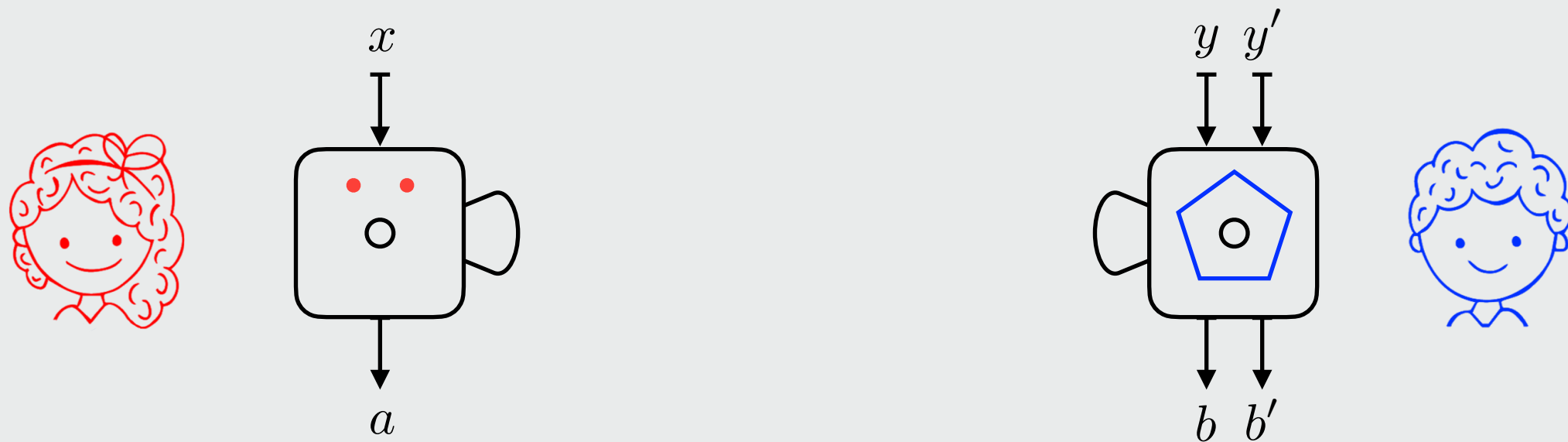
- There are quantum behaviors $p(a, b, b' | x, y, y')$ such that:

Nonmonogamy between CHSH_1 and KCBS



- There are quantum behaviors $p(a, b, b' | x, y, y')$ such that:
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Sketch of the methods

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- We fixed the measurements of Alice and Bob:

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 - Alice performs two anti-commuting measurements;

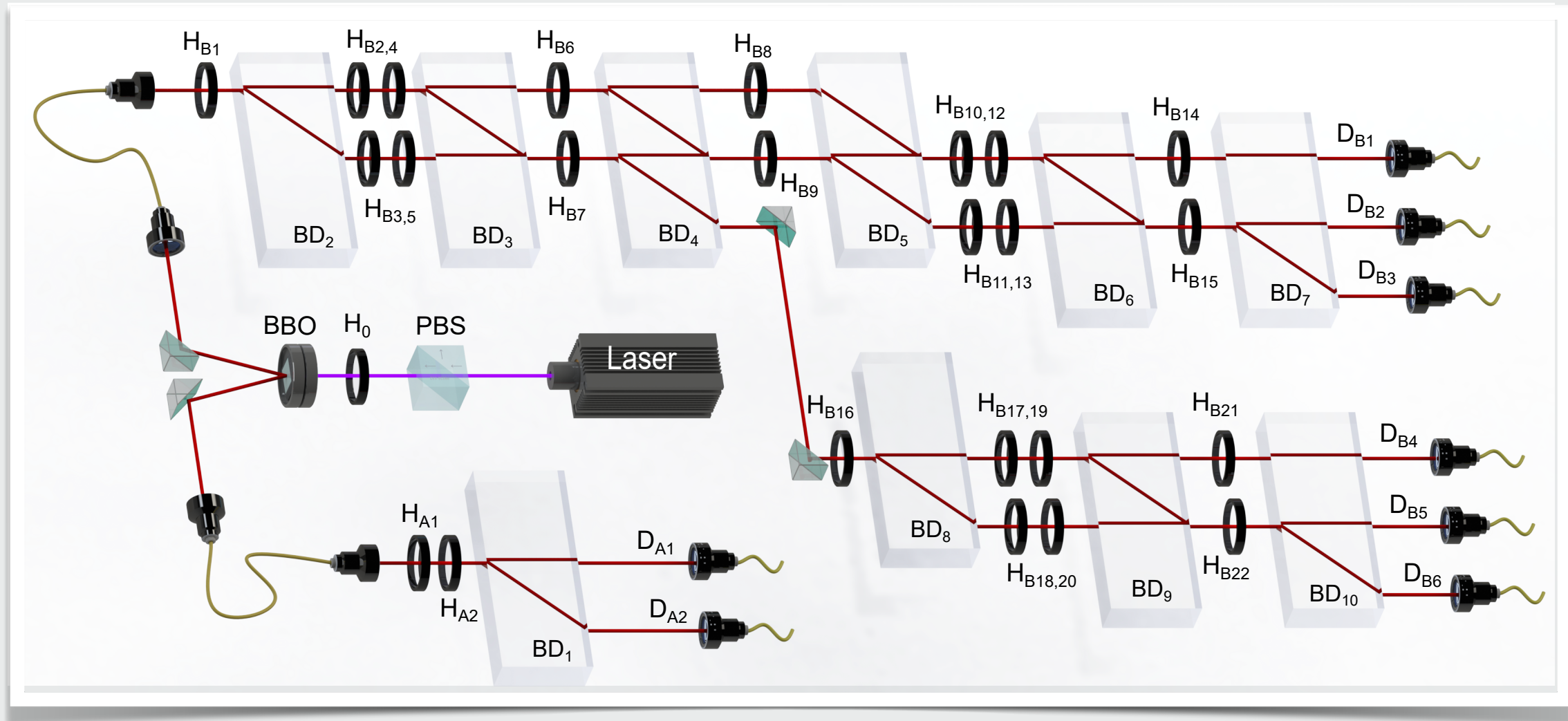
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- We fixed the measurements of Alice and Bob:
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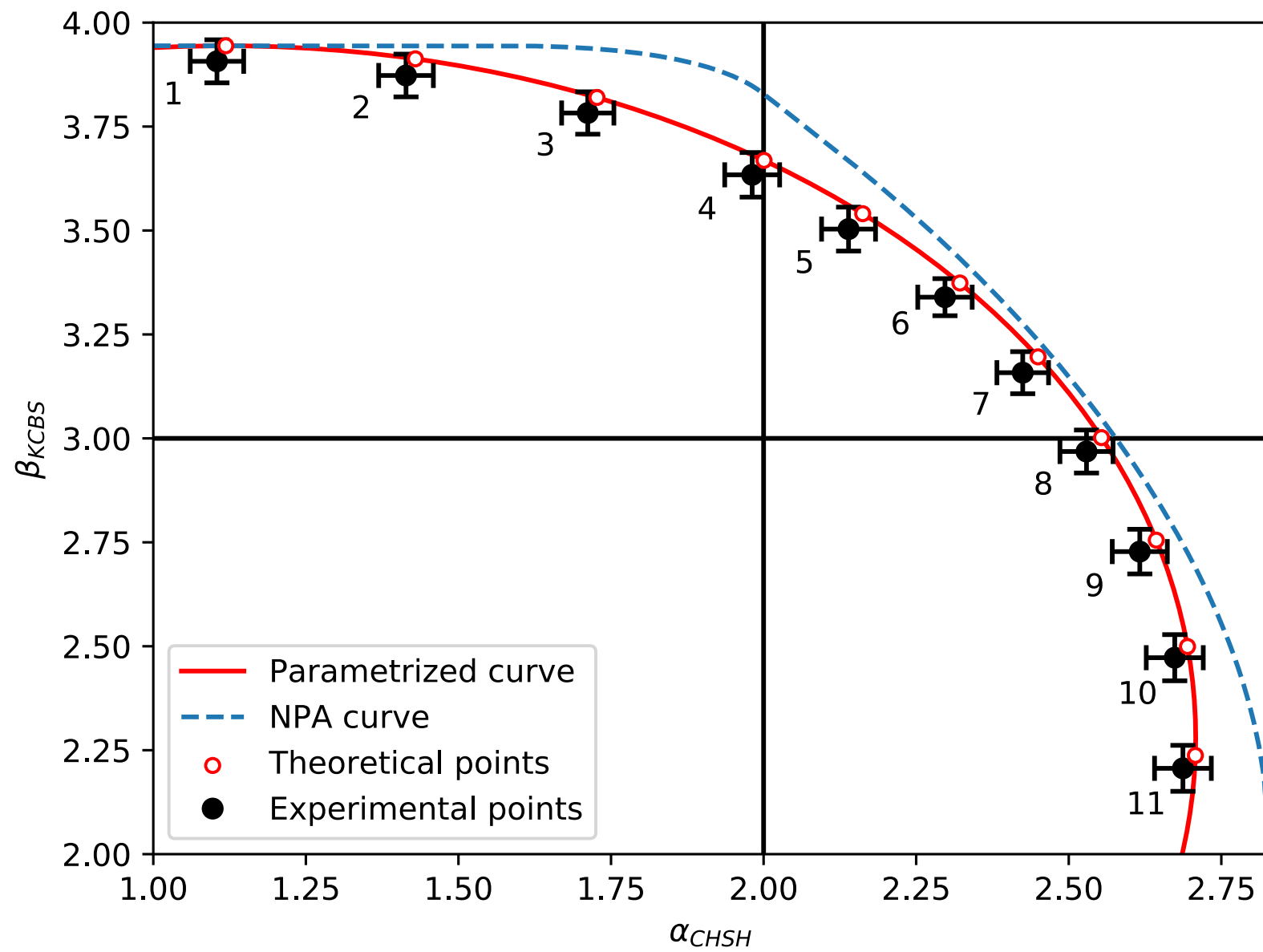
Sketch of the methods

- We fixed the measurements of Alice and Bob:
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- Then, we found a one-parameter family of pure states such that, for a specific range of the parameter, both CHSH₁ and KCBS are simultaneously violated.

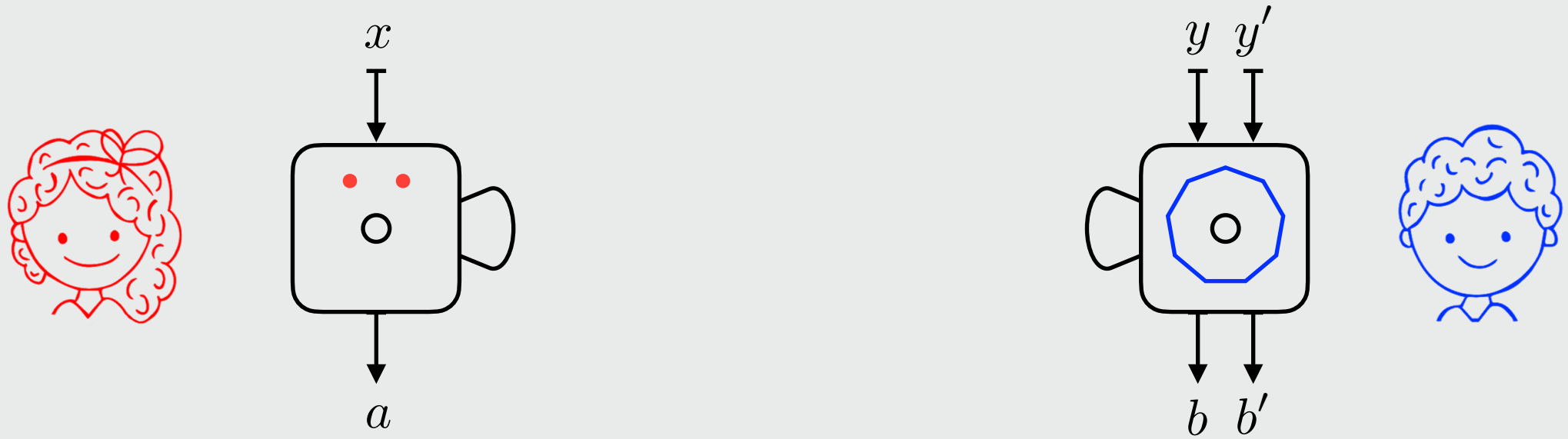
Photonic implementation



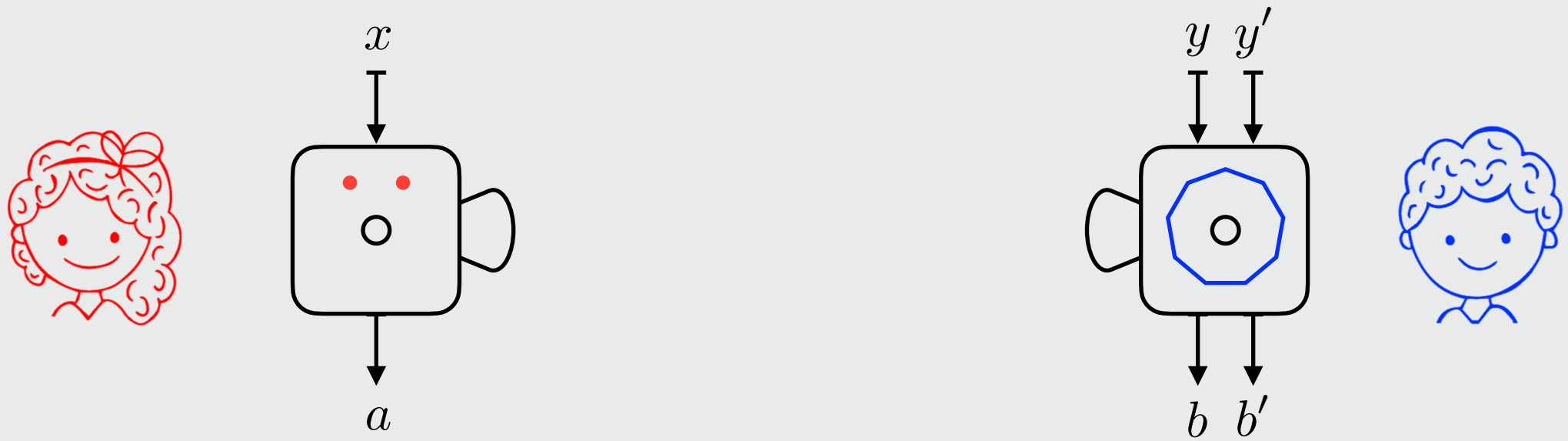
Results



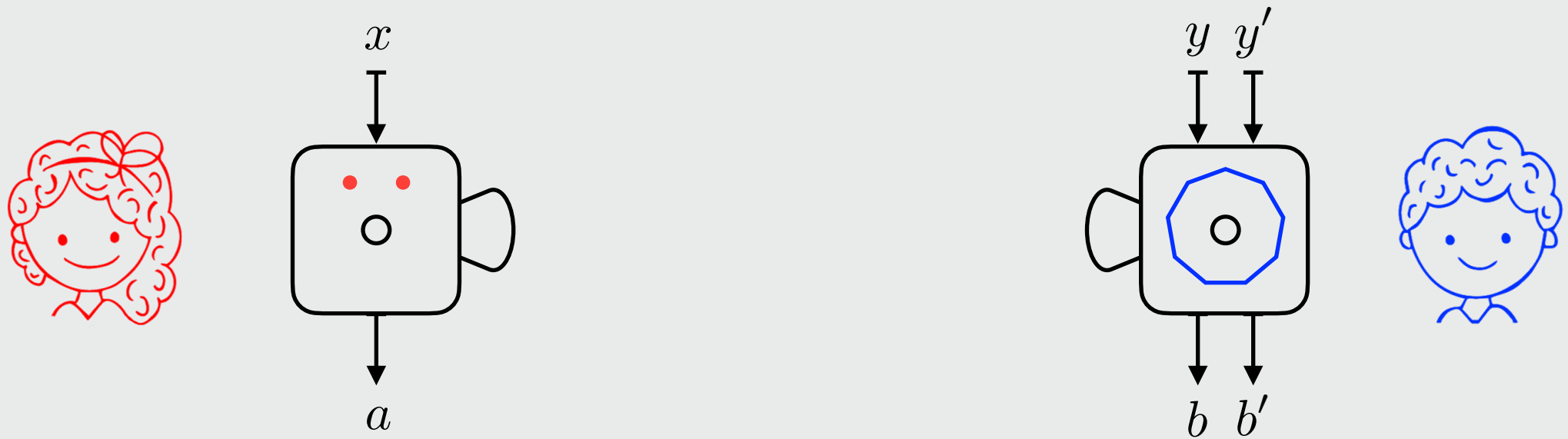
Generalization to n-cycles



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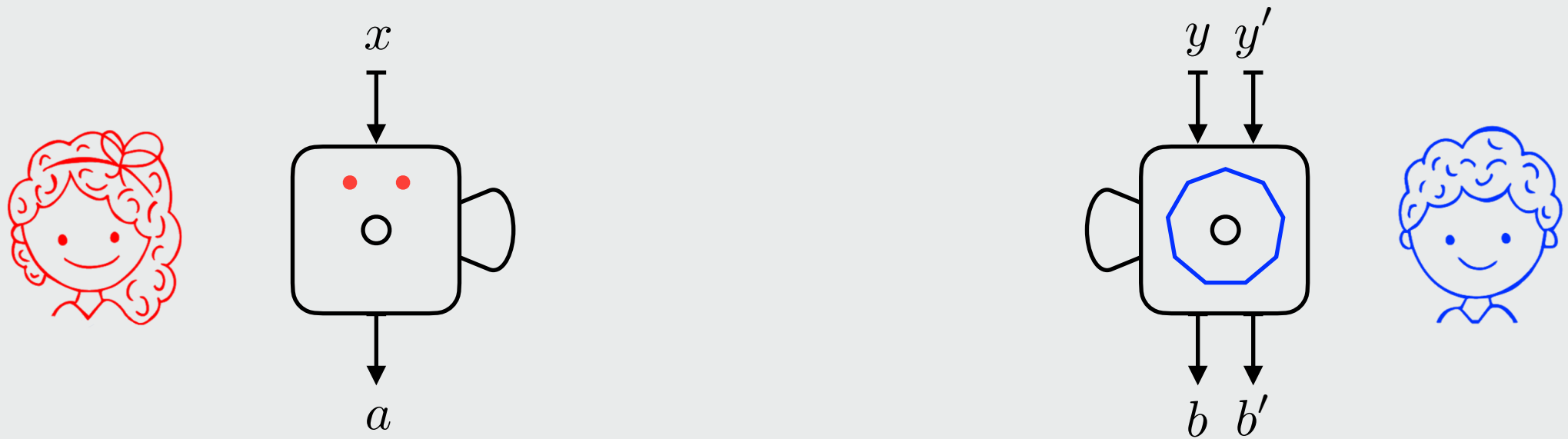


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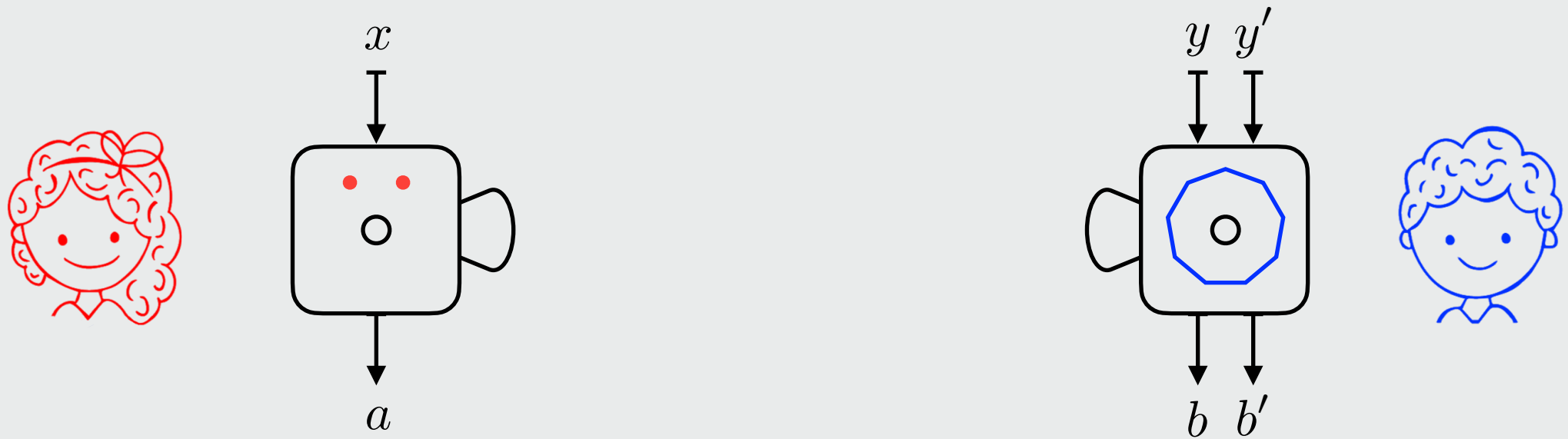
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Generalization to n-cycles



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Generalization to n-cycles



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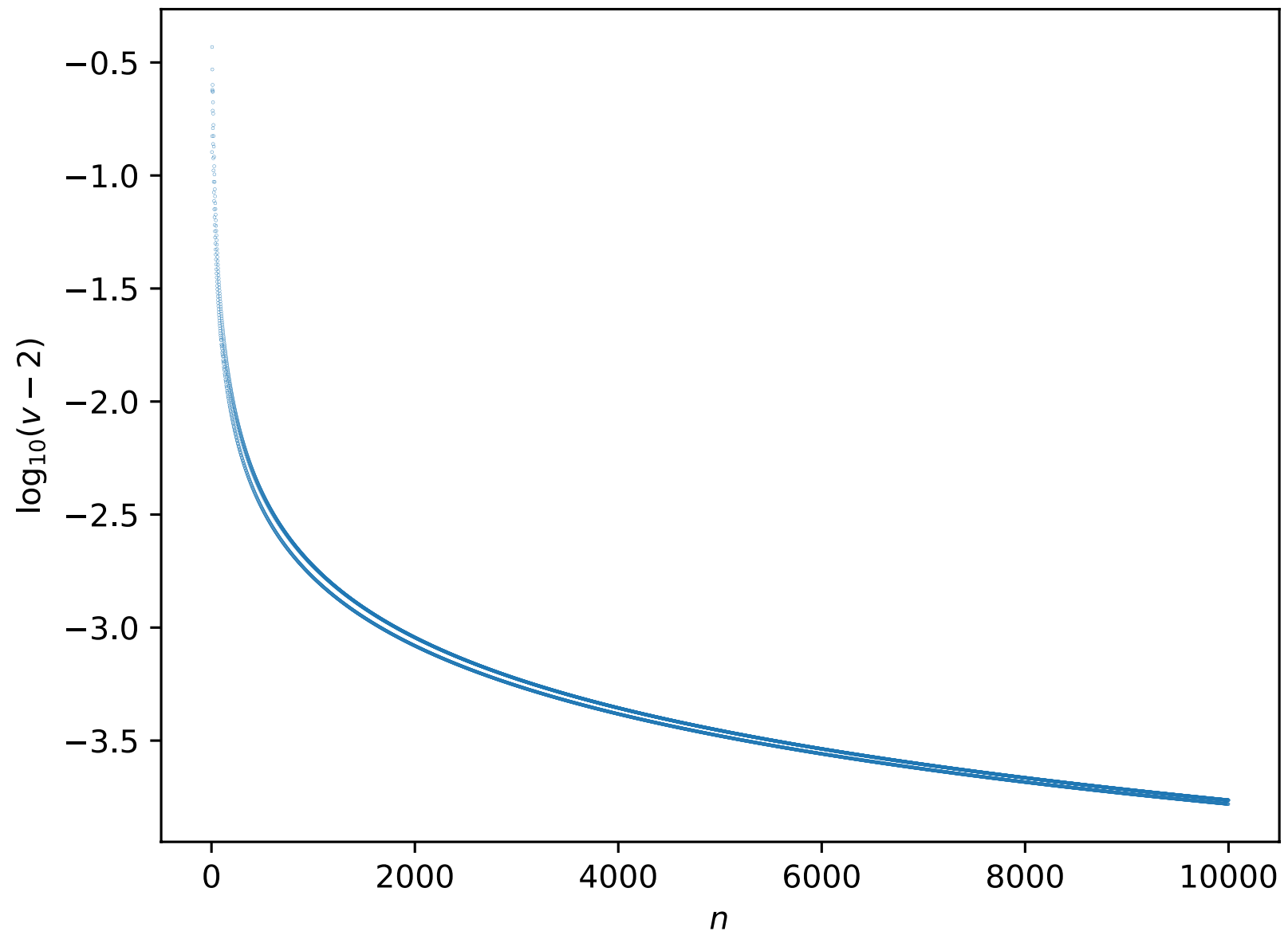
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- We fixed the measurements of Alice and Bob:
 - Alice performs two anti-commuting measurements;
 - Bob performs the optimal measurements for the violation of the n-cycle inequality.
- Then, we numerically optimized the violation of the CHSH_2 inequality, over quantum states, imposing that the n-cycle inequality is violated by, at least, 0.001.

Results



Conclusions

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- By using a standard definition of locality, quantum systems cannot concomitantly violate the CHSH and the KCBS inequalities.
- By using a more general definition of locality, quantum systems can concomitantly violate the CHSH₁ and the KCBS inequalities.
- This has been experimented and observed in a photonic implementation.
- More generally, quantum systems can concomitantly violate the CHSH₂ and the n-cycle inequalities (up to $n < 10000$).

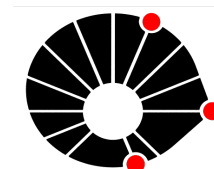
Thank you for your attention!



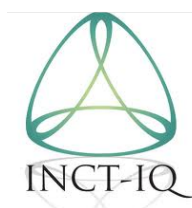
Group of
Mathematical
Foundations of
Quantum Theory



IFGW
Instituto de Física Gleb Wataghin



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CNPq
Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento
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