

Measurement incompatibility and steering are necessary and sufficient for contextuality

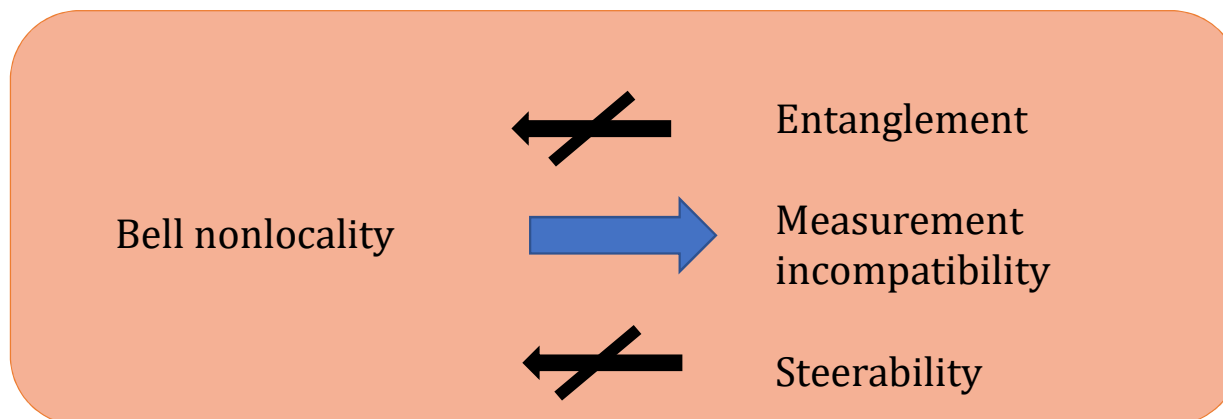
A one-to-one mapping from nonclassical entities to nonclassical correlations.

In collaboration
with Roope Uola



arXiv: 1905.03614

From Bell nonlocality to nonclassical features



Joint measurability

$$M_{a|x} = \sum_{\lambda} p(a|x, \lambda) G_{\lambda}$$

Unsteerability

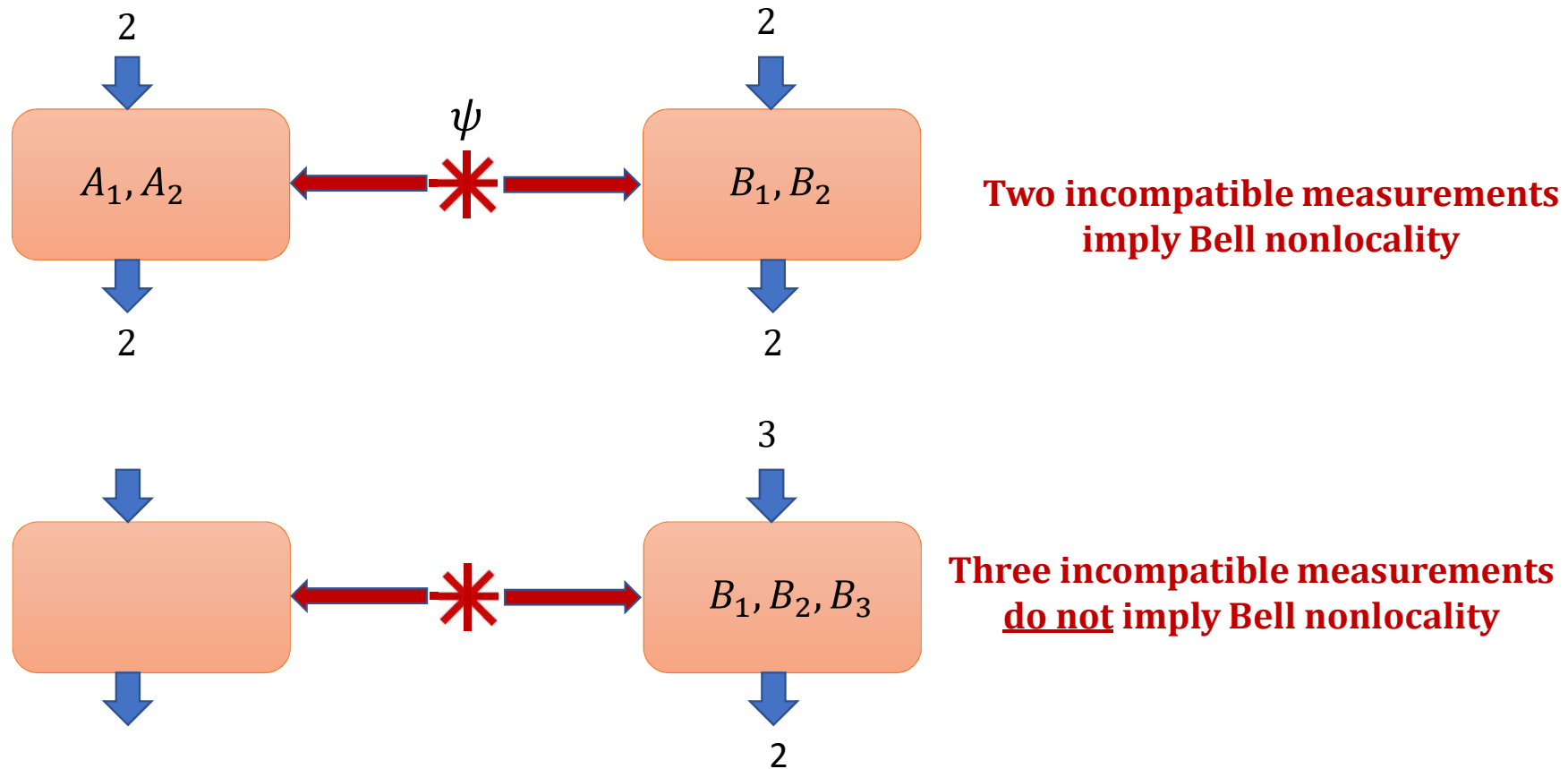
$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{Tr}_A(A_{a|x} \otimes \mathbf{1} \psi)$$

$$\sigma_{a|x} = \sum_{\lambda} p(\lambda) p(a|x, \lambda) \rho_{\lambda}$$

When are the nonclassical features of quantum theory also sufficient for correlations that violate a Bell inequality?

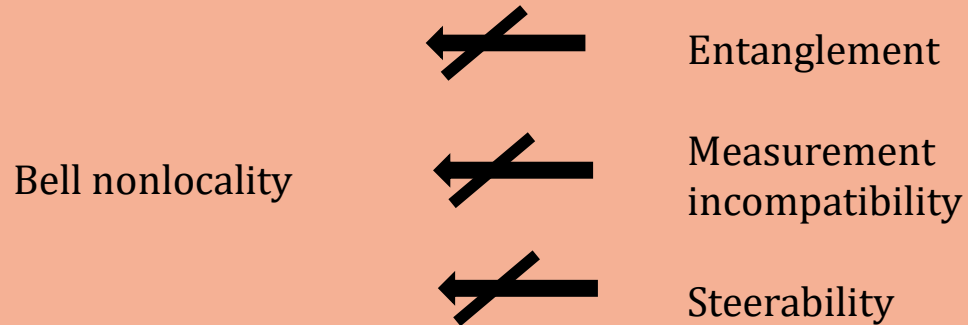
Wiseman et. al., PRL (2006). Werner PRA (1989).

Does measurement incompatibility imply Bell nonlocality?



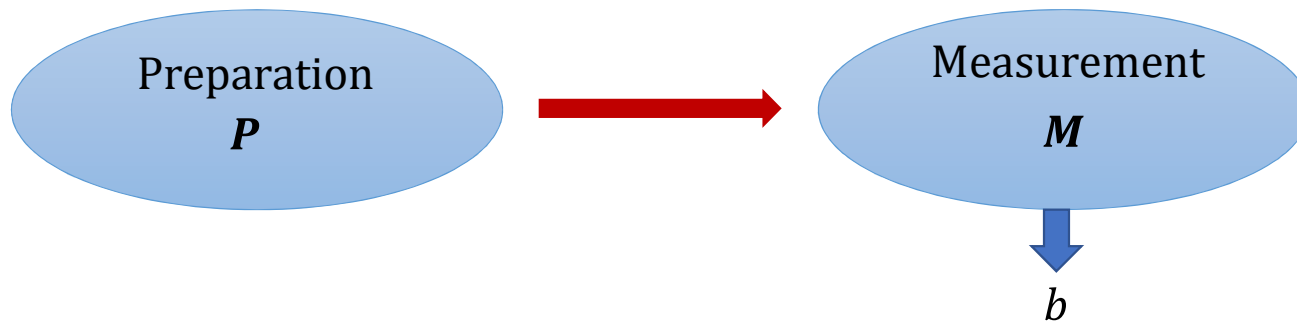
E. Bene et. al., NJP (2018). F. Hirsch et. al., PRA (2018). M. Wolf et. al., PRL (2009).

Necessary but not sufficient



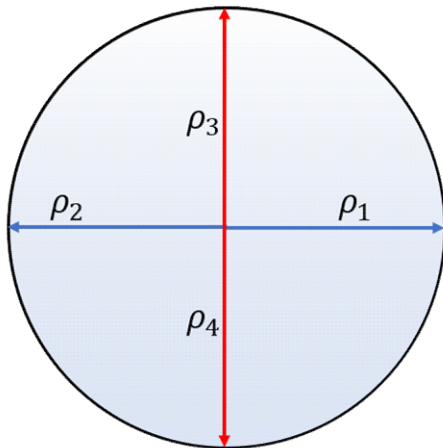
**Can quantum features also be
sufficient for some other form of quantum
correlations?**

Ontological models and contextuality

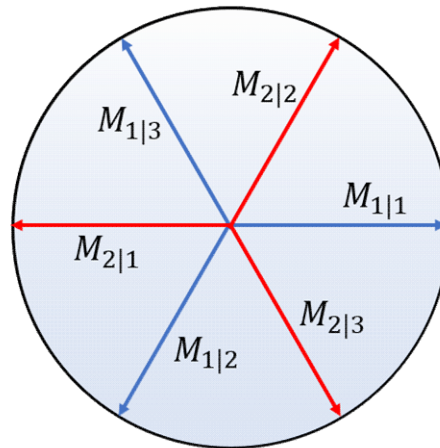


Ontological model

$$p(b|\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{M}) = \sum_{\lambda} p(\lambda|\mathbf{P})p(b|\mathbf{M}, \lambda)$$



Two contexts for the same preparation



Two contexts for the same measurement

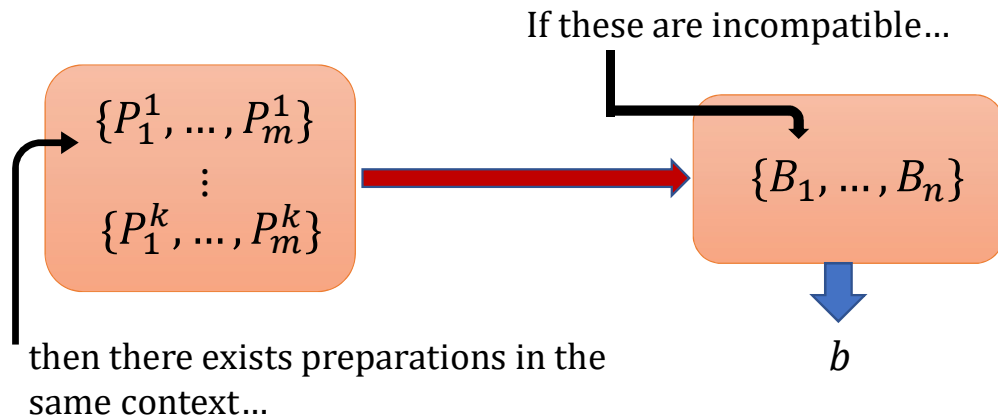
Preparation noncontextual models are independent of the context of P

Measurement noncontextual models are independent of the context of M

R. Spekkens, PRA (2005)

Result 1

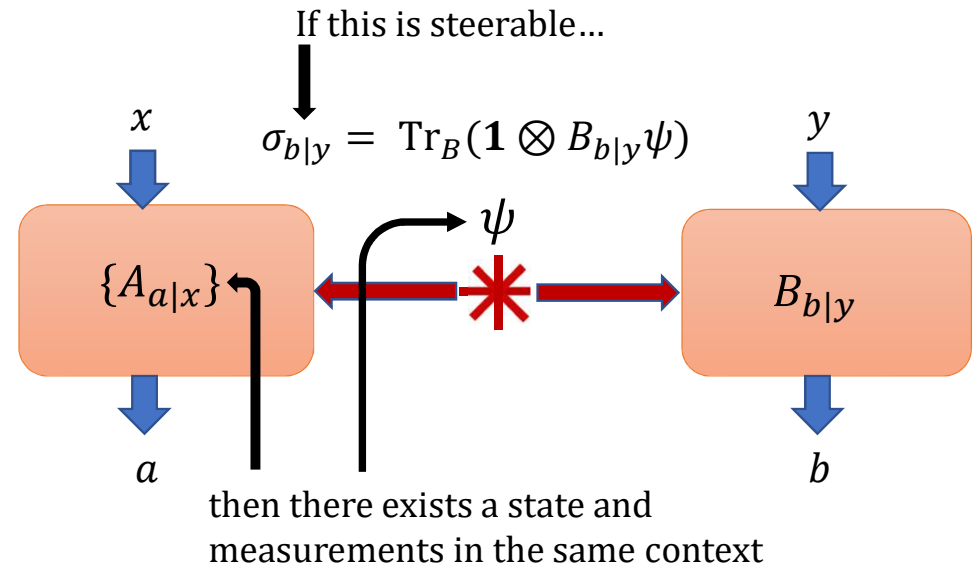
A set of measurements is jointly measurable if and only if their statistics admit a preparation noncontextual model for all states



such that the statistics is **preparation contextual**.

Result 2

An assemblage is unsteerable if and only if its statistics admits a preparation and measurement noncontextual model for all measurements




such that the statistics is **contextual**

Sketch of a very simple proof

Assume that the POVM $A_{a|x}$ always produces preparation noncontextual statistics, for any state.

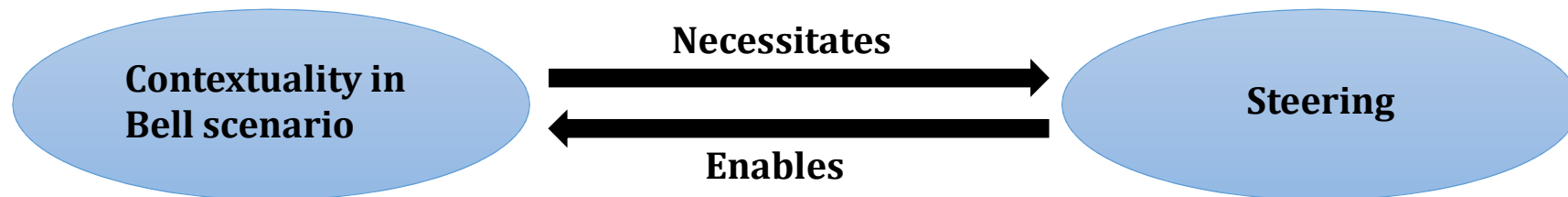
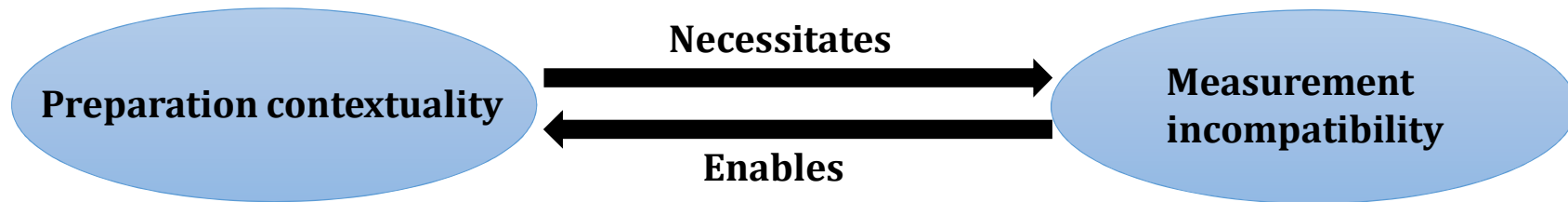
$$\forall \mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_\rho : p(a|x, \mathbf{P}) = \sum_{\lambda} p(\lambda|\rho) p(a|x, \lambda)$$

 Convexity-preserving map
from quantum states to $[0,1]$

Riesz representation theorem: $p(\lambda|\rho) = \text{Tr}(G_\lambda \rho)$ for some $0 \leq G_\lambda \leq \mathbf{1}$

$$\forall \mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_\rho : p(a|x, \mathbf{P}) = \sum_{\lambda} p(a|x, \lambda) \text{tr} [G_\lambda \rho]$$

Done!



Applications

Can specific tests of contextuality ...

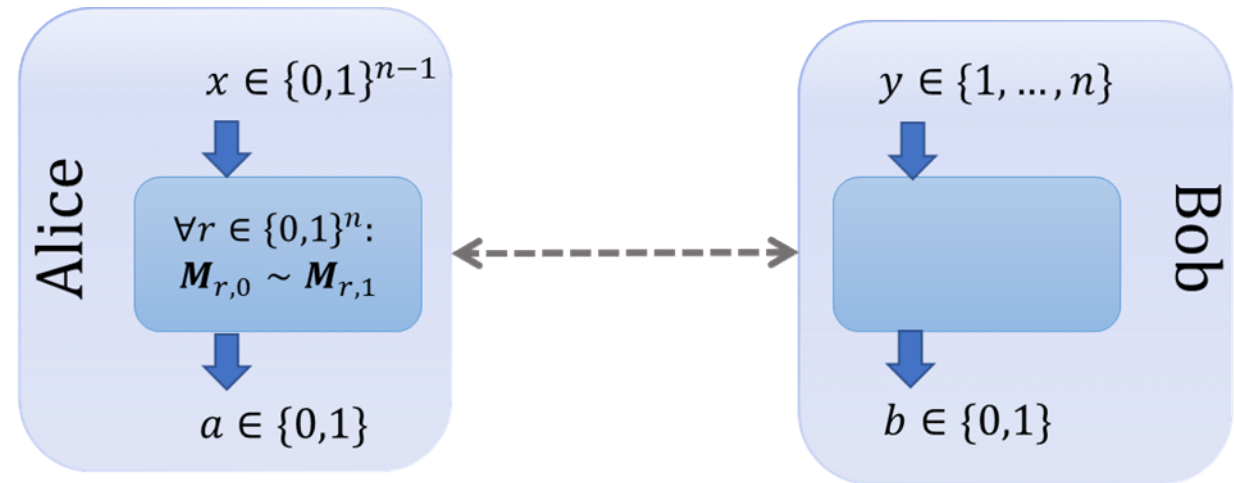
- Optimally certify steerability of interesting states?
- Certify the incompatibility of an interesting class of measurements?

$$\sum_{x,y} p(a + b = (a, x + a)_y | x, y) \leq 2^{n-2}(n + 1)$$

Class of states

$$\psi = v|\psi^-\rangle\langle\psi^-| + \frac{1-v}{4}\mathbf{1}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} v_2 = 0.7071 & v_3 = 0.5774 & v_4 = 0.5547 \\ v_5 = 0.5422 & v_6 = 0.5270 & v_7 = 0.5234. \end{array}$$



Class of measurements

Dichotomic qubit measurements

Numerics: 10 000 random sets of incompatible measurements for $n=2,\dots,7$

J. Bavaresco, PRA (2017)

Conclusions

- Measurement incompatibility and steering are necessary and sufficient for contextuality
- Specific tests of contextuality can optimally certify interesting classes of states and measurements.
- Certification of incompatible measurements when no Bell inequality violation is possible.

Thank you for your attention!