

Title: Quantum Foundations Lecture

Speakers: Lucien Hardy

Collection: Quantum Foundations

Date: January 22, 2024 - 10:15 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/24010065>

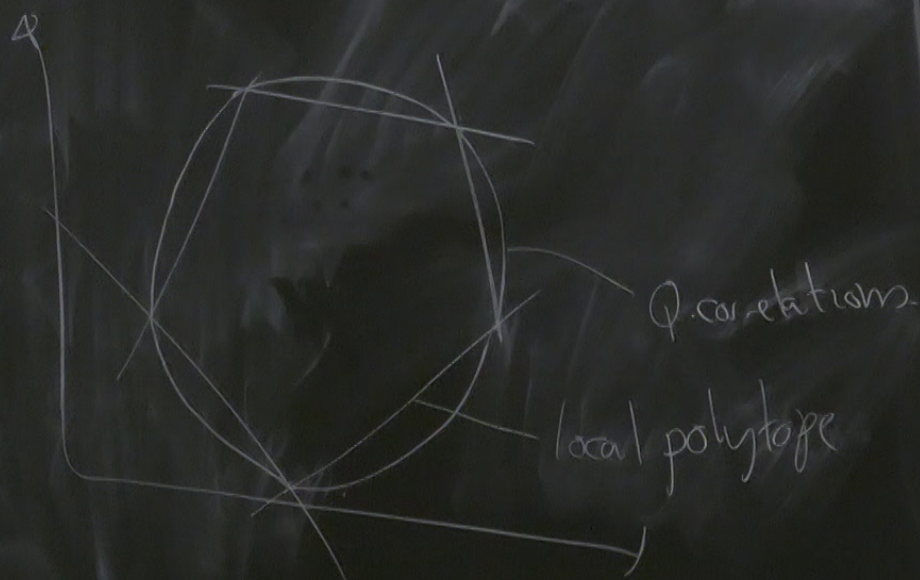
$$A(\underline{a}, \lambda) = \pm 1, \quad B(\underline{b}, \lambda) = \pm 1$$

Can derive Bell (CHSH) inequalities
with

$$P_A(\pm 1 | \underline{a}, \lambda), \quad P_B(\pm 1 | \underline{b}, \lambda)$$

$$P_{AB}(\pm 1, \pm 1 | \underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \int P_A(\pm 1 | \underline{a}, \lambda) P_B(\pm 1 | \underline{b}, \lambda) \rho(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$P_{AB}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}), P_{AB}(\underline{a}', \underline{b}), \dots$$



PR base

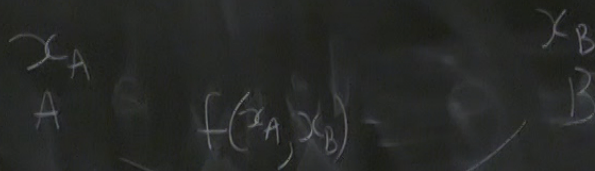
$$E(ab) + E(a'b) + E(ab') - E(ab)$$
$$(+1) + (+1) + (+1) - (-1) = 4$$

signalling
polytope

Q. correlations

① communication complexity.

polytope



GHZ

DIQC

$P_{AB}(a, b), P_{AB}(a', b), \dots$

no signalling polytope

Q-correlations

local polytope

$\rho(\lambda)$

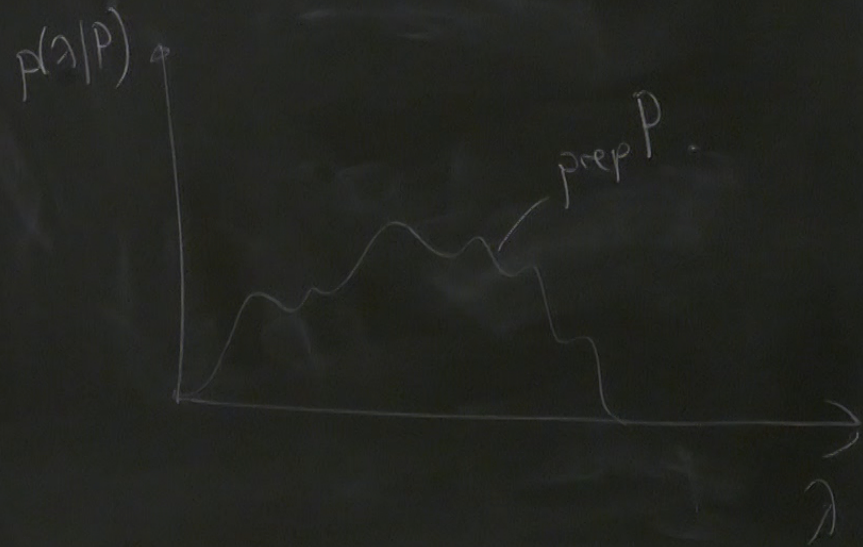
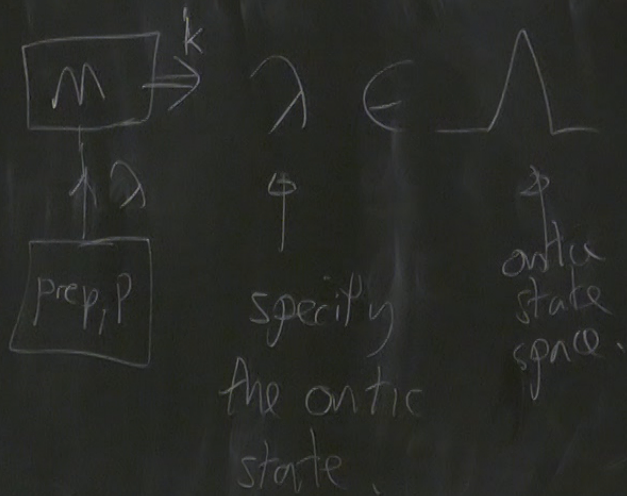
$P_B(\pm 1 | b, \lambda)$

$P_A(\pm 1 | a, \lambda) P_B(\pm 1 | b, \lambda) \rho(\lambda) d\lambda$

PR

The Harrigan Spekkers classification scheme

The ontological model framework



$$\text{prob}(k | M, P) = \int d\lambda p(k | M, \lambda) p(\lambda | P)$$

for QT

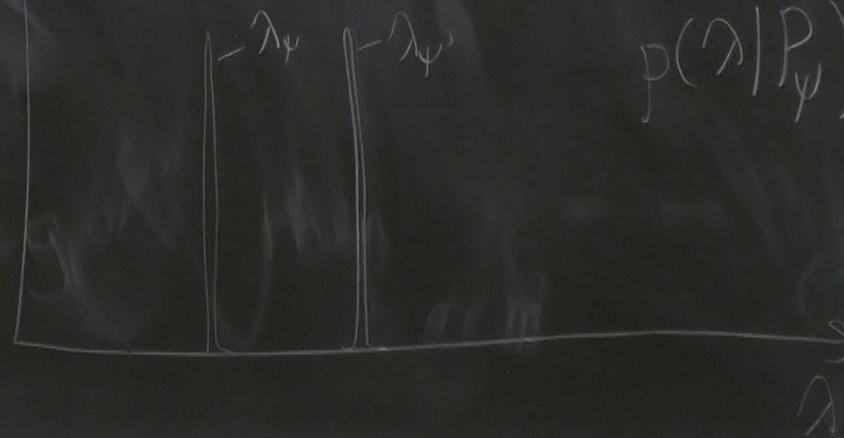
$$\int d\lambda p(k | M, \lambda) p(\lambda | P) = \text{tr} \left(\hat{E}_k^M \hat{\rho}_P \right)$$

Defn ψ -completeness

There is a one to one map

$$|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \leftrightarrow \lambda_\psi$$

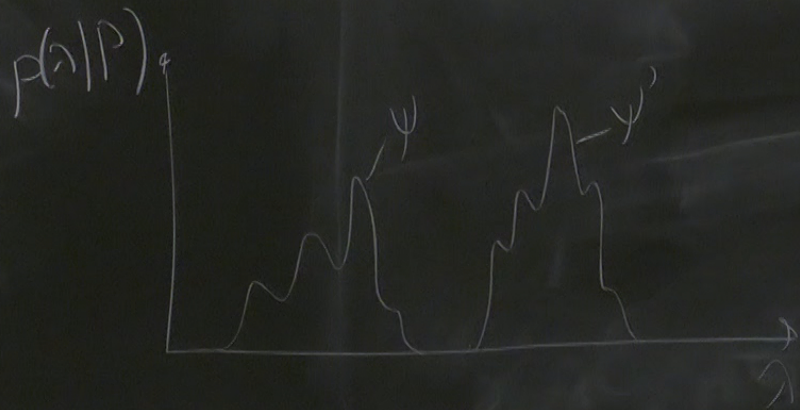
$p(\lambda|P_\psi)$



$$p(\lambda|P_\psi) = \delta(\lambda - \lambda_\psi)$$

ψ -incomplete - not ψ -complete

Defn ψ -ontic. Distributions $P(\lambda|P_\psi), P(\lambda|P_{\psi'})$ non overlapping
for every pair of pure states $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, |\psi'\rangle\langle\psi'|$
distinct

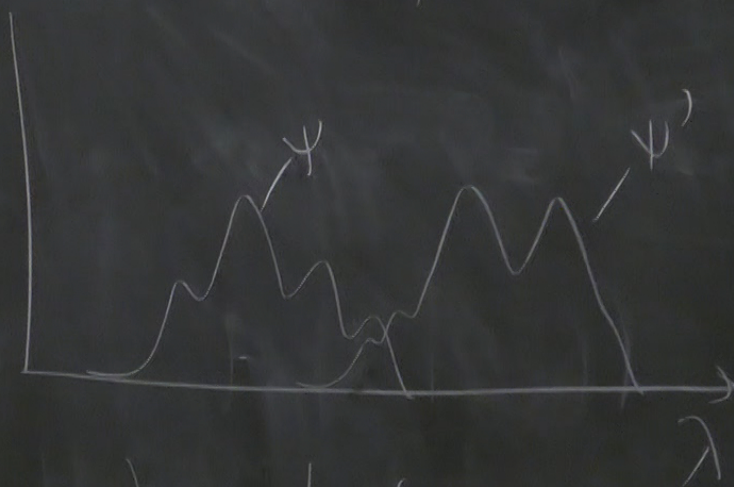


$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi'\rangle = a'|0\rangle + b'|1\rangle$$

Def'n ψ -epistemic not ψ -ontic

(PSP)

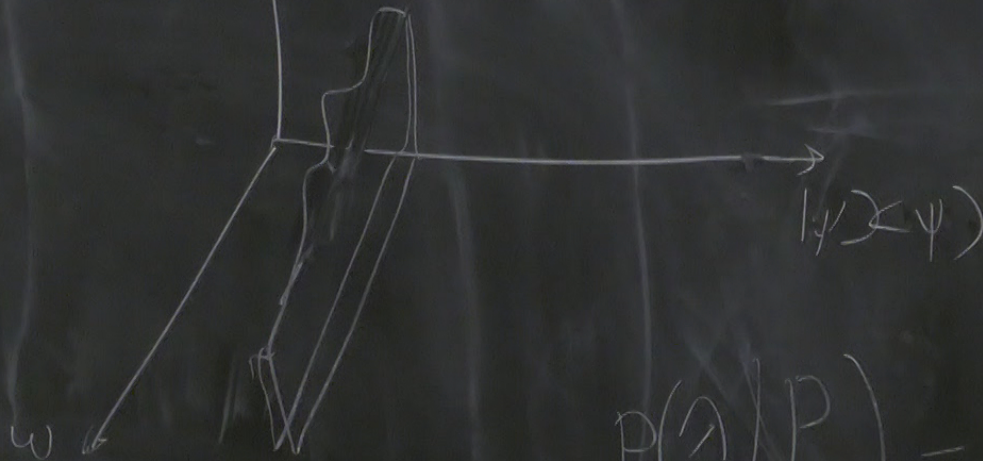


have overlap for
at least one pair of pure states

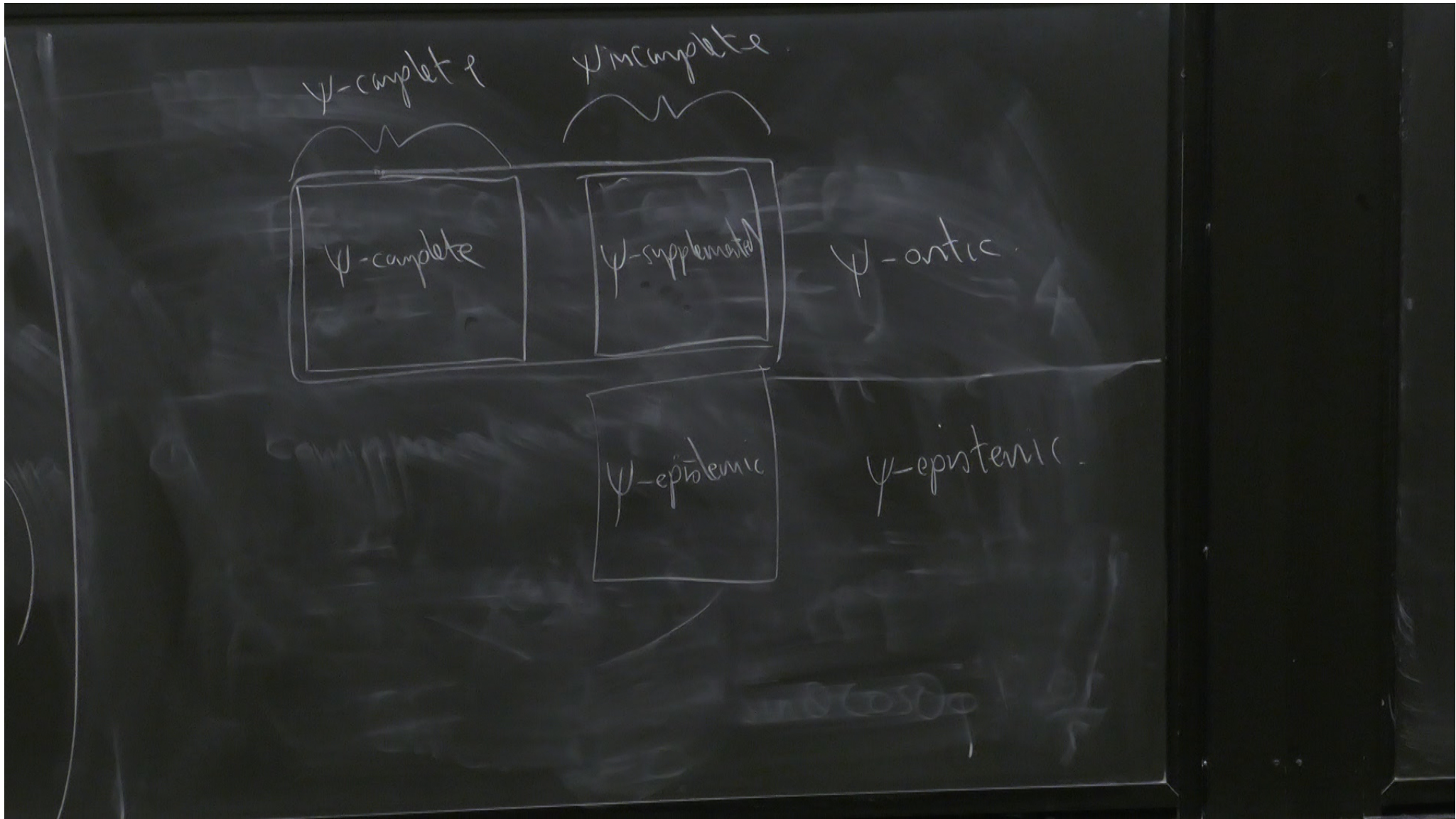


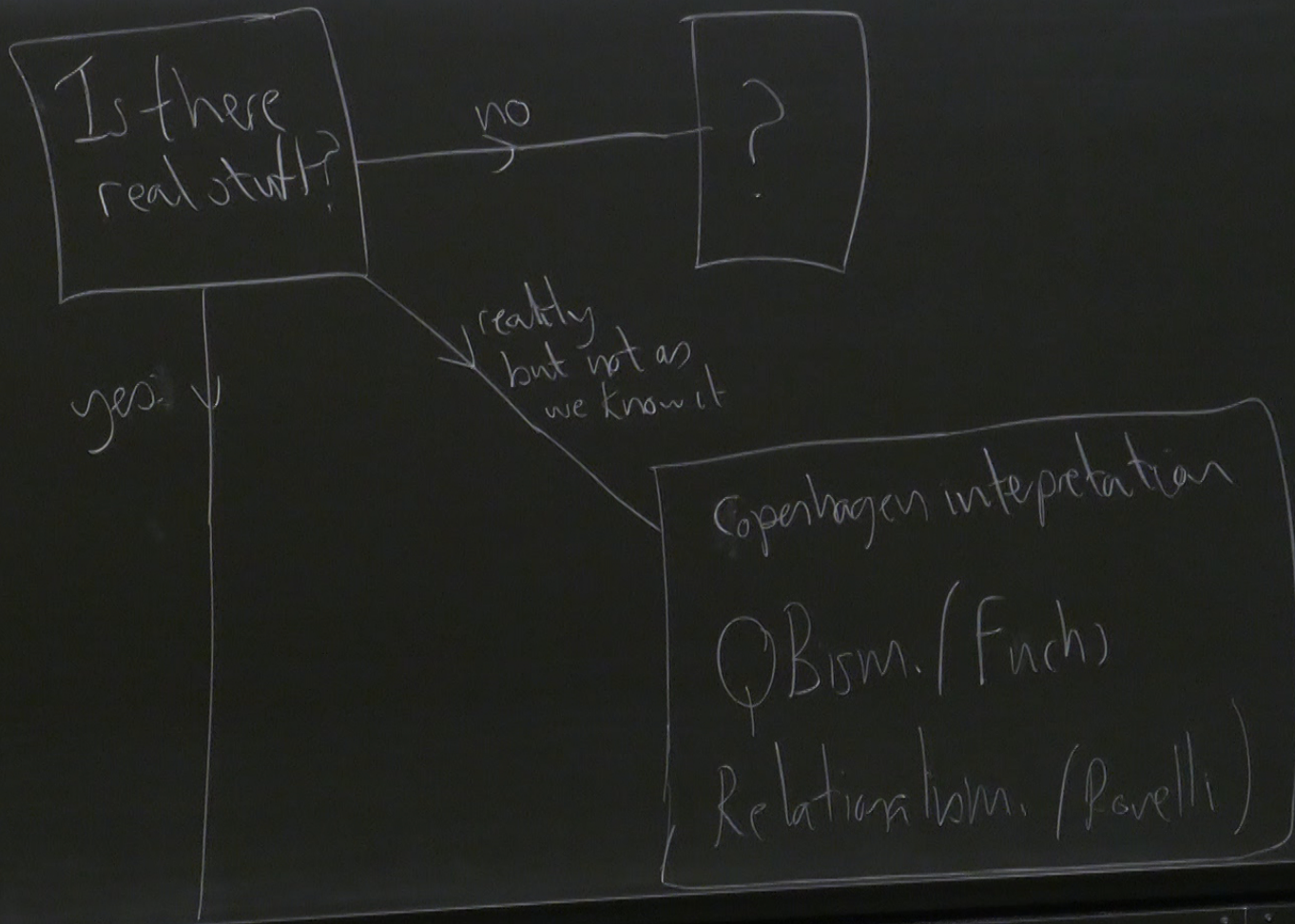
Distr. ψ -supplemented.
 $p(\lambda|P)$

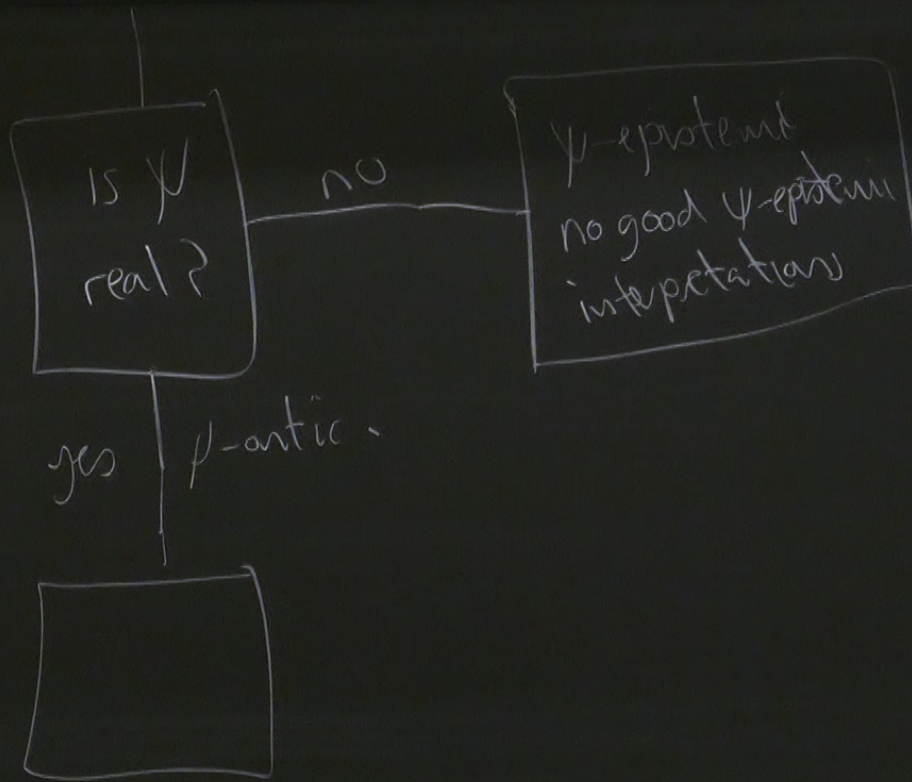
$$\lambda = (|\psi(X_\psi)|, \omega)$$

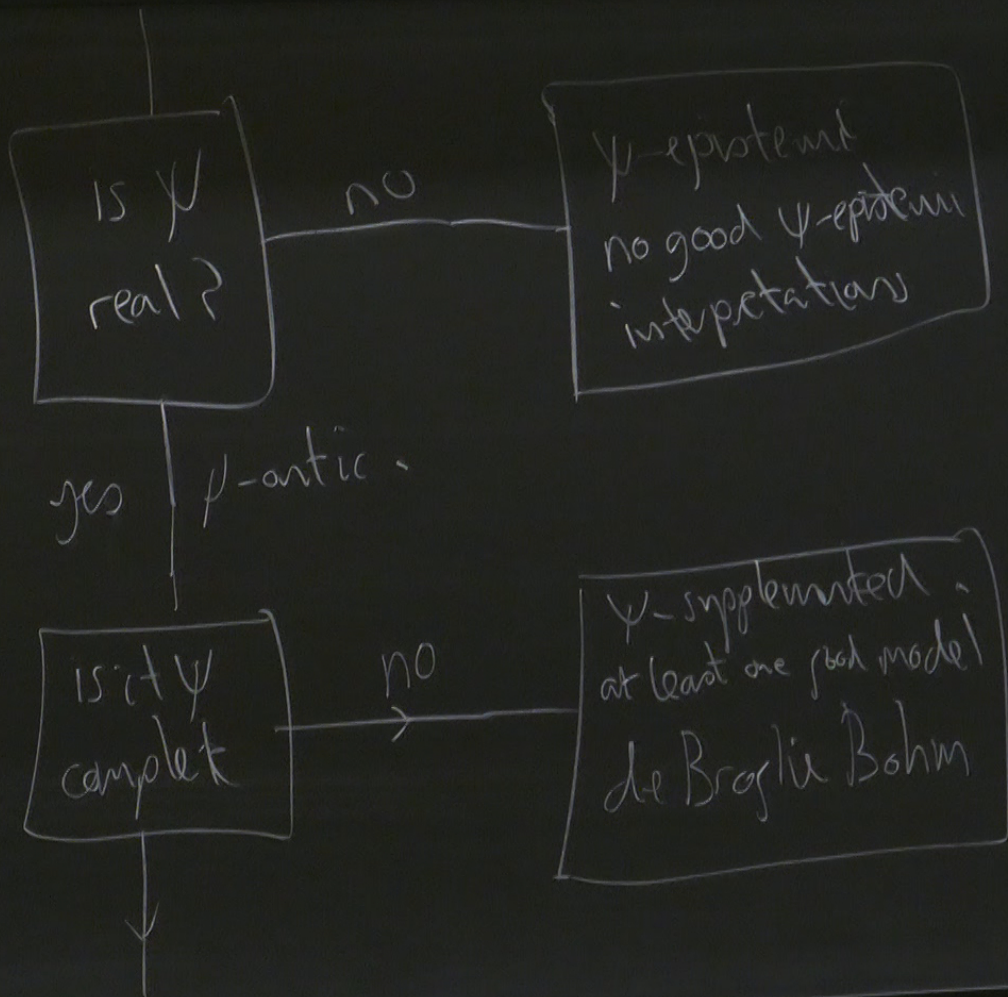


$$P(\lambda | P_\psi) = f(\omega) \delta(\hat{p} - \hat{p}_\psi)$$









yes ↓

