

Logical pre- and post-selection paradoxes are proofs of contextuality

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joint work with Matthew S. Leifer

The three box paradox is a proof of contextuality

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Three boxes

Prepare $|1\rangle + |2\rangle + |3\rangle$

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Post-select $|1\rangle + |2\rangle - |3\rangle$

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Intermediate measurement “Look in box 1”:
 $\{|1\rangle \langle 1|, |2\rangle \langle 2| + |3\rangle \langle 3|\},$

or “Look in box 2”:
 $\{|2\rangle \langle 2|, |1\rangle \langle 1| + |3\rangle \langle 3|\}.$

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Kochen-Specker non-contextuality

1. *Outcome determinism for projective measurements:* One outcome of a projective measurement is assigned probability 1, the rest 0.
2. *Measurement non-contextuality for projective measurements:* The assignment to a projector is independent of the other outcomes in the measurement.

Avoiding KS contextuality



quant-ph/0412179

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arXiv:1207.3114

Relation to KS contextuality

quant-ph/0412178

Generalised non-contextuality¹

If two procedures are equivalent at the *operational* level, then they are equivalent at the *ontological* level.

¹quant-ph/0406166

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“Procedures” encompasses preparations, transformations and measurements.

¹quant-ph/0406166

Necessity of disturbance

Two equivalent transformations

$$P\rho P + Q\rho Q$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2}((P + Q)\rho(P + Q) + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q))$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2}((P + Q)\rho(P + Q) + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\rho + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q))$$

Two equivalent transformations

$$\begin{aligned} & P\rho P + Q\rho Q \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\rho + U\rho U^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

where $U = P - Q$.

Read the paper, arXiv:1506.07850 for...

- ▶ All logical pre-and post-selection paradoxes (e.g. “quantum pigeonhole principle”)
- ▶ Measurement non-contextuality instead of transformation non-contextuality
- ▶ Weak measurement versions
- ▶ Importance of 0/1 probabilities, von-Neumann update rule.