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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

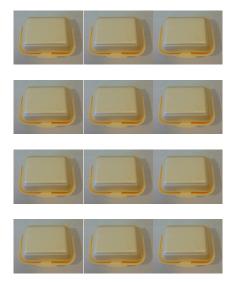
or "Look in box 2": $\{|2\rangle\langle 2|, |1\rangle\langle 1|+|3\rangle\langle 3|\}.$

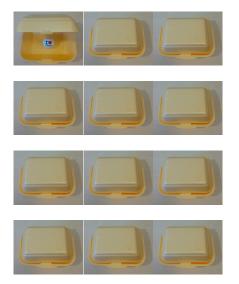
Kochen-Specker non-contextuality

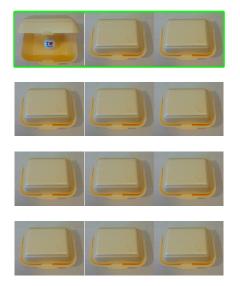
- 1. Outcome determinism for projective measurements: One outcome of a projective measurement is assigned probability 1, the rest 0.
- 2. Measurement non-contextuality for projective measurements: The assignment to a projector is independent of the other outcomes in the measurement.

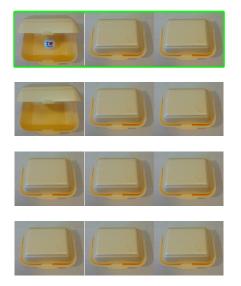


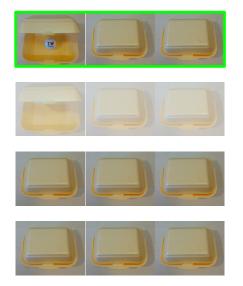
quant-ph/0412179

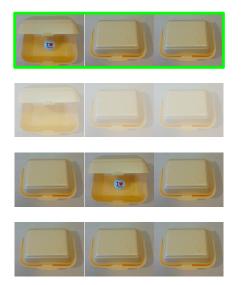


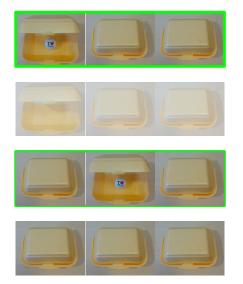


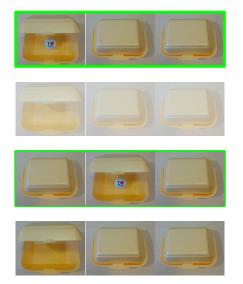


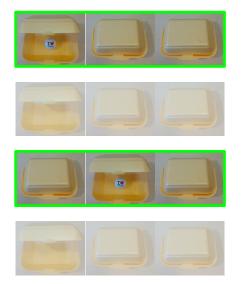












arXiv:1207.3114

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.



Generalised non-contextuality¹

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

"Procedures" encompasses preparations, transformations and measurements.



Necessity of disturbance

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

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

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

$$\begin{split} P\rho P + Q\rho Q \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho Q + P\rho P + Q\rho Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho P + P\rho Q + Q\rho Q - Q\rho P - P\rho Q + Q\rho Q) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P\rho P + Q\rho Q \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho Q + P\rho P + Q\rho Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho P + P\rho Q + Q\rho Q - Q\rho P - P\rho Q + Q\rho Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((P + Q)\rho(P + Q) + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q)\right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} P\rho P + Q\rho Q \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho Q + P\rho P + Q\rho Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(P\rho P + Q\rho P + P\rho Q + Q\rho Q - Q\rho P - P\rho Q + Q\rho Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left((P + Q)\rho(P + Q) + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\rho + (P - Q)\rho(P - Q)\right) \end{split}$$

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

