

6.5779 Lecture 5

Thm (Last time):

If a ~~strat.~~ $S = (|\psi\rangle, A_{0/1}, B_{0/1})$
 wins CHSH w/ prob. $\omega_{\text{CHSH}}^* - \frac{\epsilon}{2}$
 then \exists local isometries V_A, V_B

$$\| (V_A \otimes V_B) |\psi\rangle - |\text{EPR}\rangle |aux\rangle \|^2 \leq O(\epsilon^{1/2})$$

$$\| (V_A \otimes V_B) (A_0 \otimes I) |\psi\rangle - (Z \otimes I) |\text{EPR}\rangle |aux\rangle \|^2 \leq O(\epsilon^{1/2})$$

$$\vdots$$

"Robust self-testing"

Self-testing more generally:

- We can self-test arbitrary bipartite $|\psi\rangle_{AB}$, but not very robustly

(Coladangelo, Goh, Scarani)

ϵ -close $\Rightarrow \epsilon \cdot \text{poly}(d)$ close to $|\psi\rangle$

- We can self-test many copies of (EPR)
- Can self-test some multiparticle states too (e.g. GHZ)
- Self-testing arbitrary measurements?
- Perfect completeness? (which states)
- Robustness for general states
- Are generic games self-tests? (\exists examples w/ non-unique q. strategy)

Another caveat:

Self-testing is about the "nearly optimal" regime
 $0.854 - \epsilon$

What about $\frac{3}{4} + \epsilon$

Kaniewski '18:

$\geq 0.764 \Rightarrow$ some overlap
w/ |EPR>

Valcarce et al. '20

$\leq 0.756 \Rightarrow$ no self-testing

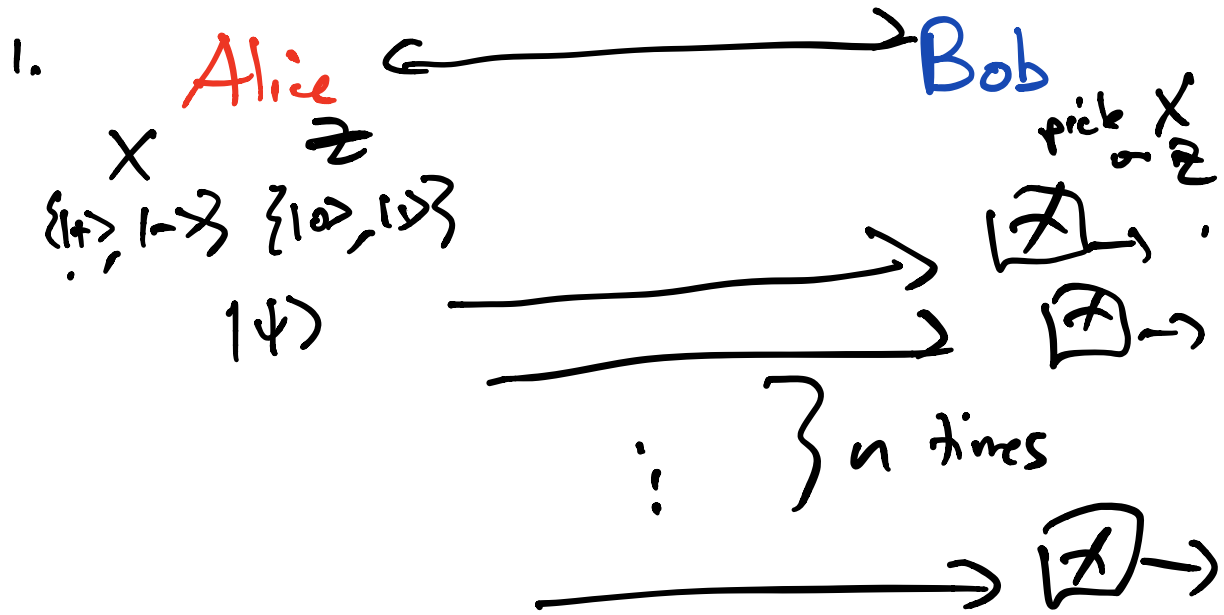
Today: applications of CHSH
game (self-testing)

#1: Quantum key distribution
(QKD)

Bennett & Brassard '84 BB84

Goal: Alice & Bob want
to generate a shared
private random string
"key"

Private quantum channel
Public classical channel



2. Alice reveal basis settings
Bob reveal basis settings
3. Out of rounds w/ same basis
Alice reveals state for $\frac{1}{2}$ of them
4. Use the oth $\frac{1}{2}$ for your key

This is secure if Alice & Bob's
devices are not faulty

Attack "photon number splitting!"

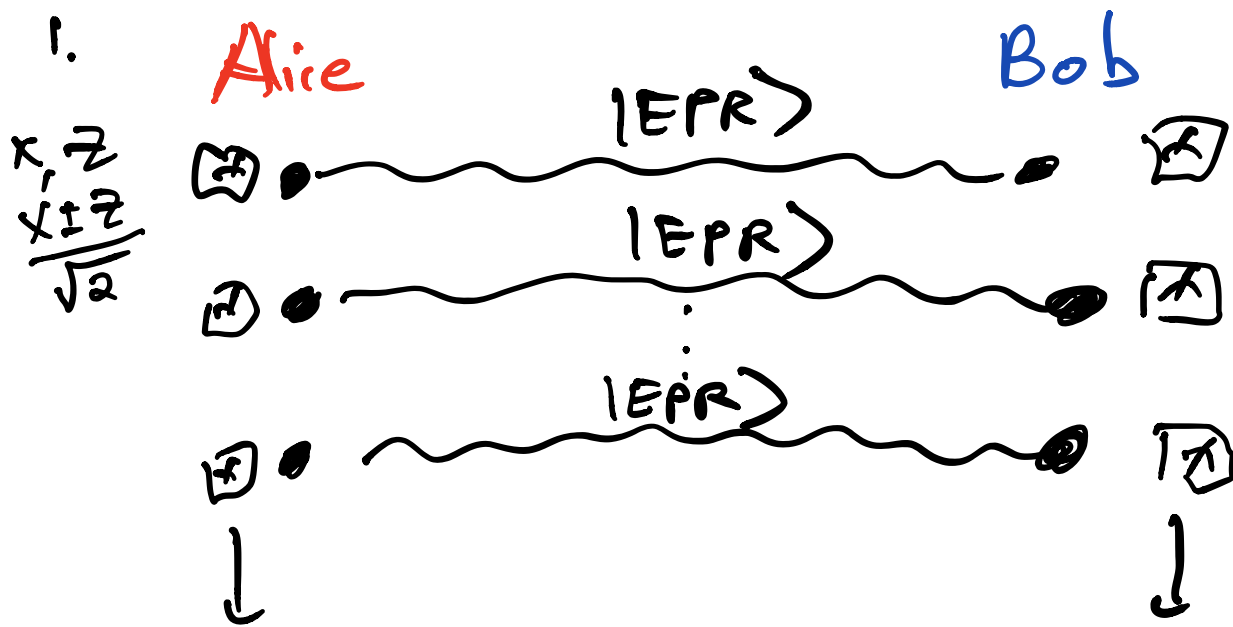
In real world, Alice's qubits
are photons

Photon source sometimes generates extra photon

Eve collects extra photons and can learn key

"Device independent security"

Ekert '91



2. Reveal bases
3. Pick a fraction of rounds and test CHSH
4. Out of remaining rounds equal bases \Rightarrow key

"Device-independent security proof"

Success in CHSH rounds

$$\Rightarrow |\psi\rangle_{AB} \approx |EPR\rangle_{AB} \otimes |aux\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle_{ABE} \approx \underbrace{|EPR\rangle_{AB}}_{\text{---}} \otimes |junk\rangle_{AE}$$

↓
Eve's measurement outcomes
are uncorrelated w/
Alice & Bob's

"monogamy of entanglement"

If A is highly entangled w/ B,
then AB has low entanglement
w/ everyone else

History:

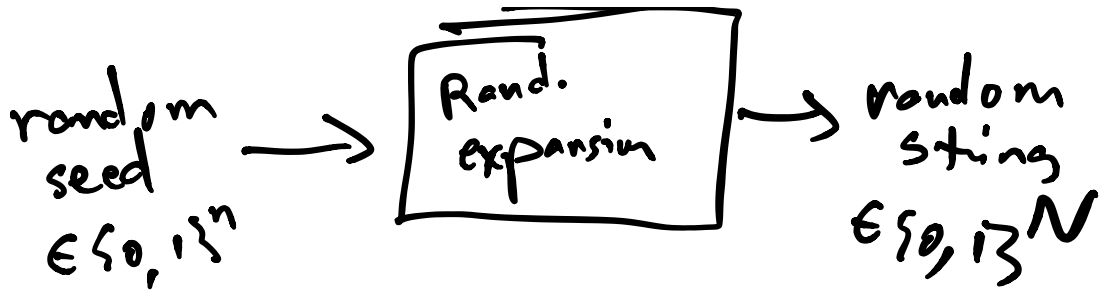
- Ekert '91
- Mayers Yao '98
introduced "self-testing"
to quantum
-
- Vazirani & Vidick '12
Play m rounds, can get
 $0.014 \cdot m$ bits of key
out

What did entanglement buy us?

- Certifiable \leftarrow CHSH
- Private \leftarrow "monogamy"

Application # 2:

Randomness expansion



Classically:

"pseudorandom generators"

Quantumly:

Inherent randomness exists

CHSH \rightarrow certifiable randomness

Roger Colbeck '06 } $n \rightarrow kn$

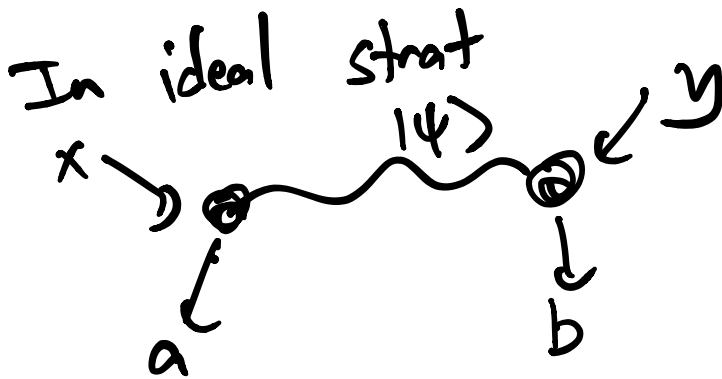
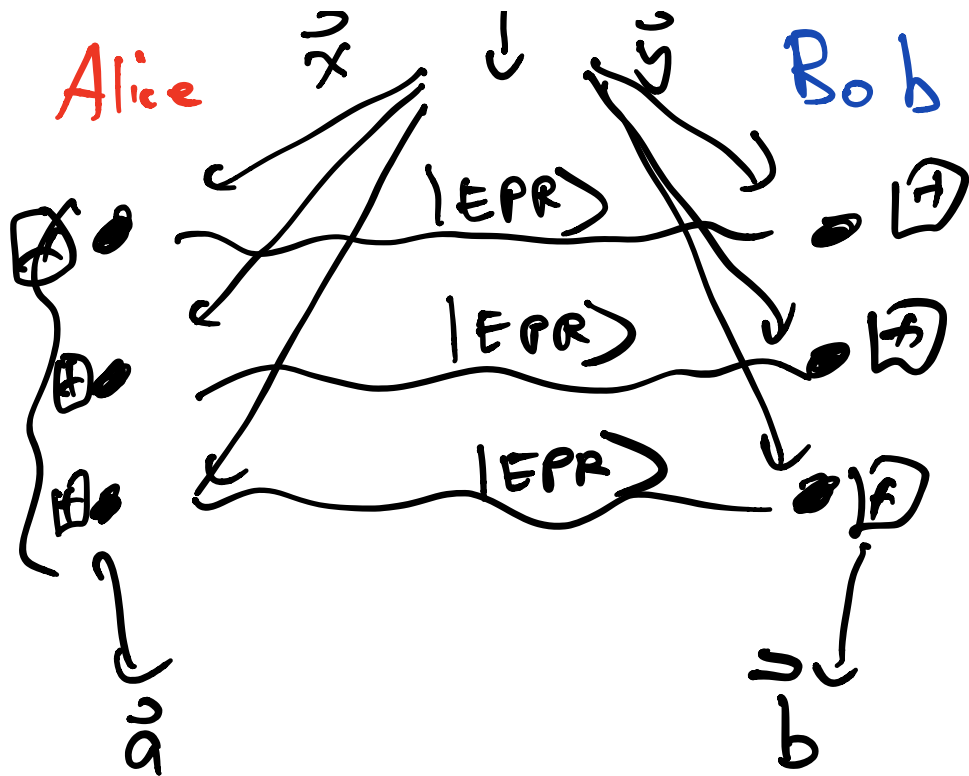
Colbeck & Kent '09 }

Pironio et al. '10 $n \rightarrow O(n^2)$

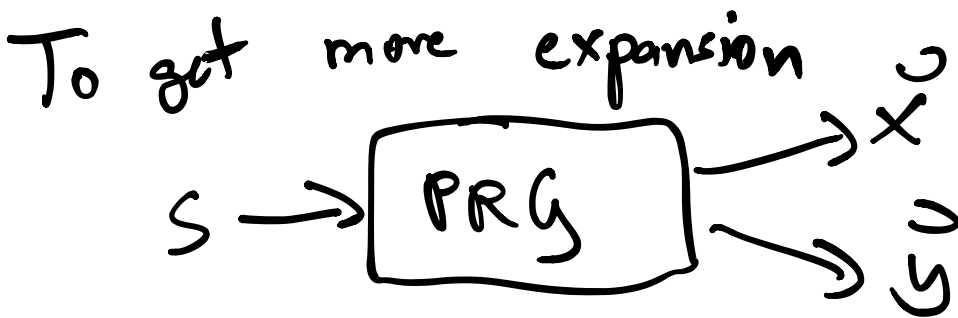
Vazirani Vidick '12 $n \rightarrow 2^n$

Miller Shi '14

seed s
|



2 random bits in \rightarrow 3+... random bits out

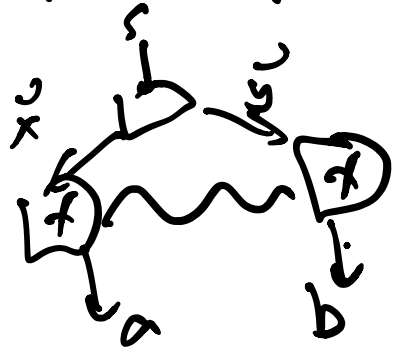


Upper bound:

Coudron Vidick Yuen

"non-adaptive"

can expand at most 2^{2^n}

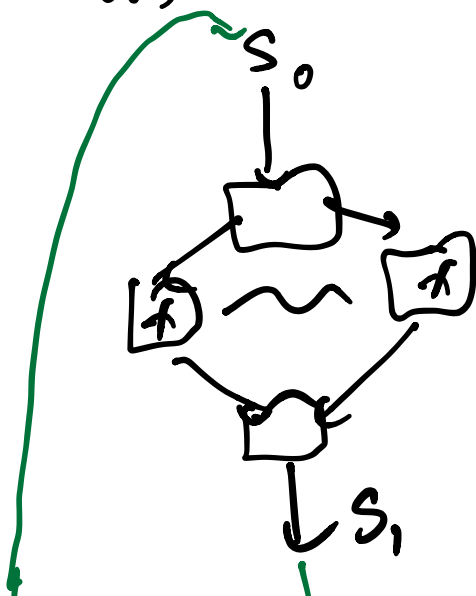


With adaptivity, get infinite randomness expansion!

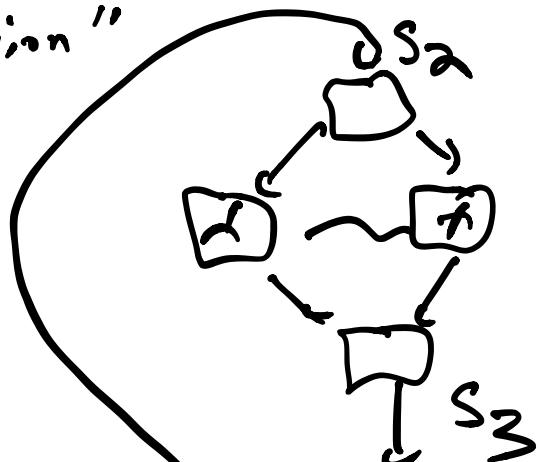
Coudron Yuen '14

V_{8CS} self-testing

8 parties



"expansion"





Chung Shi Wu 4 parties

2 parties is open?

Noise-tolerant version?

Tolerant to realistic noise

General problem w/ self-testing

Other applications:

Self-testing is a "leash"
on quantum devices

Delegated QC

Reichardt Unser Vazirani

- Serial repetition of CHSH
- Delegate a quantum circuit of size n using n^{8000} bits of communication

"Verifier on a leash"
Coladangelo Grilo Jeffries Vidick

- Use a generalization of CHSH called Pauli Braiding Test
- Delegate size n circuit $\sim n \log n$ resources

- Understanding "quantum correlations"
Interactive proofs \sim quantum provers

Next time:
Detour to Magic Square
game

Contextuality