

Self-testing: device-independent certification of quantum devices

Xingyao Wu

Centre for Quantum Technologies
National University of Singapore

Self-testing: Basic notions

Definition of self-testing

- Here: DI self-testing of quantum devices:
learn about the state, the measurements
 - “Blind tomography”
 - “Black-box characterization of a device”
- Different from other DI tasks, which give bounds for specific parameters
 - QKD: length of a secret key
 - Randomness: min-entropy
 - Entanglement: negativity

On the shoulders of giants



1992 Popescu & Rohrlich
CHSH = $2\sqrt{2}$ → **singlet, X&Z**

In fact, the mathematical result can be read from a 1987 work of Summers and Werner... if you can read algebraic field theory 😊



1998 Mayers & Yao
Other stats → **singlet, X&Z**


- First to use “self-testing”
- Motivated by what later was called “device-independent QKD”; ended up proving *more* but *less directly useful*.

Ideal self-testing

Some extremal points of the set of correlations achievable with quantum physics can be obtained only from one state and the suitable measurements...

$$CHSH = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Mayers-Yao



$$U_A \otimes U_B |\Phi^+\rangle \otimes |junk\rangle$$

$$U_A (\sigma_z \otimes I) U_A^\dagger$$

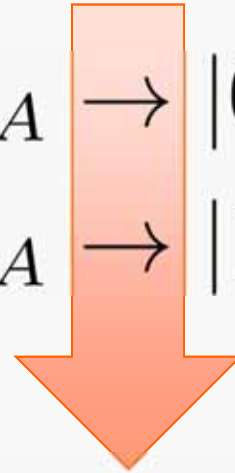
... up to local isometries

Local isometry: pedestrian example

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} (|22\rangle + |33\rangle)$$

$$|2n\rangle_A \rightarrow |0\rangle_{A'} |n\rangle_{A''}$$

$$|2n+1\rangle_A \rightarrow |1\rangle_{A'} |n\rangle_{A''}$$



$$\left(\frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)_{A'B'}$$

Singlet ✓

$$(\alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle)_{A''B''}$$

“junk” (may still contain entanglement)

Is self-testing “useful”?

- Not for QKD, randomness & similar
 - If there is one figure of merit, optimize it directly!
- To test “not-too-big” devices
 - Blind tomography (e.g. stabilizer states)
 - Alleged 1000-qubit quantum computers
- As theoretical primitive
 - Interactive provers:
 - Reichardt-Unger-Vazirani, McKague, Fitzsimons
 - Randomness expansion & amplification
 - Coudron-Yuen, Miller-Shi

What we can certify today

States

- All two-qubit pure entangled states [Bamps, Pironio PRA 2015]
- CGLMP3: two-qutrit non-max entangled state [Yang et al. PRL 2014]
- Multipartite:
 - All graph states [McKague TQC'11]
 - Some three-qubit non-graph states [Wu et al, Pal et al, PRA 2014]
- Many singlets [Reichardt et al, Nature 2013; McKague arXiv 2015]

Measurements

- All of the above come with suitable measurements
- Entangling measurements (e.g. Bell basis)

How you do SELF-TESTING (Example: singlet)

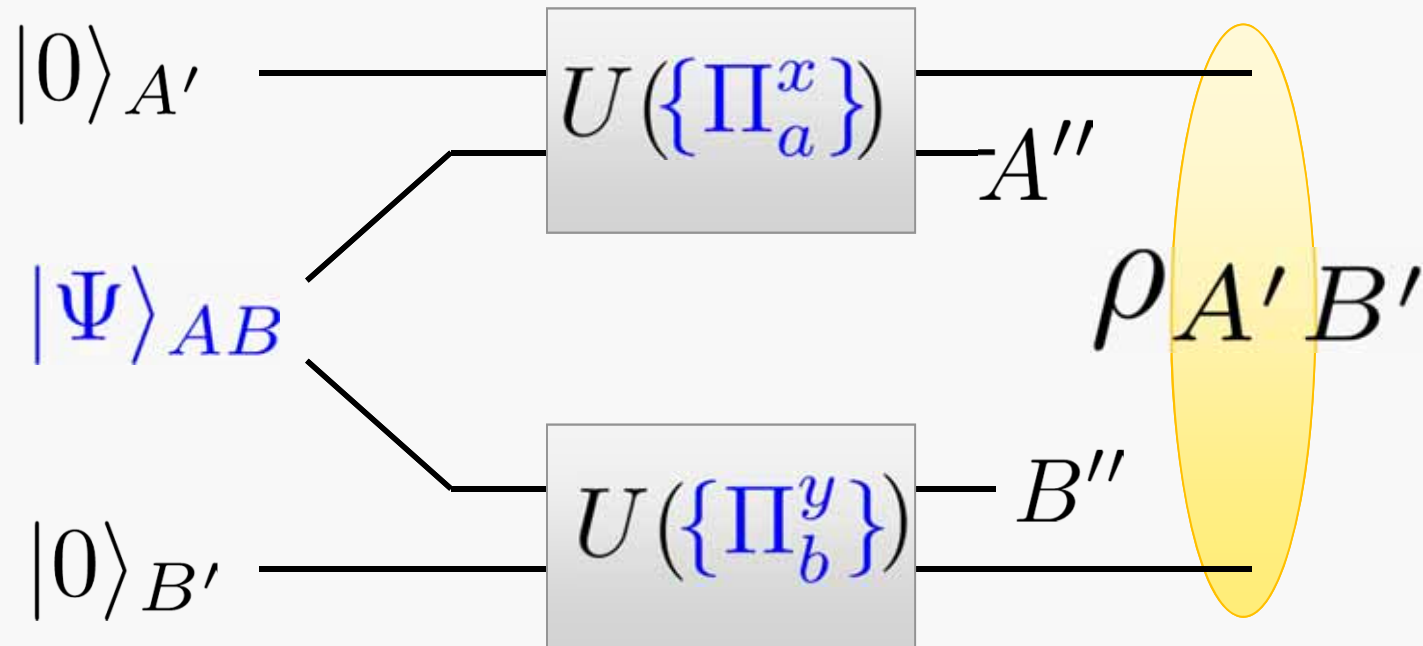


NUS
National University
of Singapore

Centre for
Quantum
Technologies



Construct the isometry



Fidelity with the target state (e.g. singlet) $F = \langle \Phi^+ | \rho | \Phi^+ \rangle$

- Intuition: swap out the state you want to self-test
- Important: you don't need to implement this in the lab



NUS
National University
of Singapore

Centre for
Quantum
Technologies



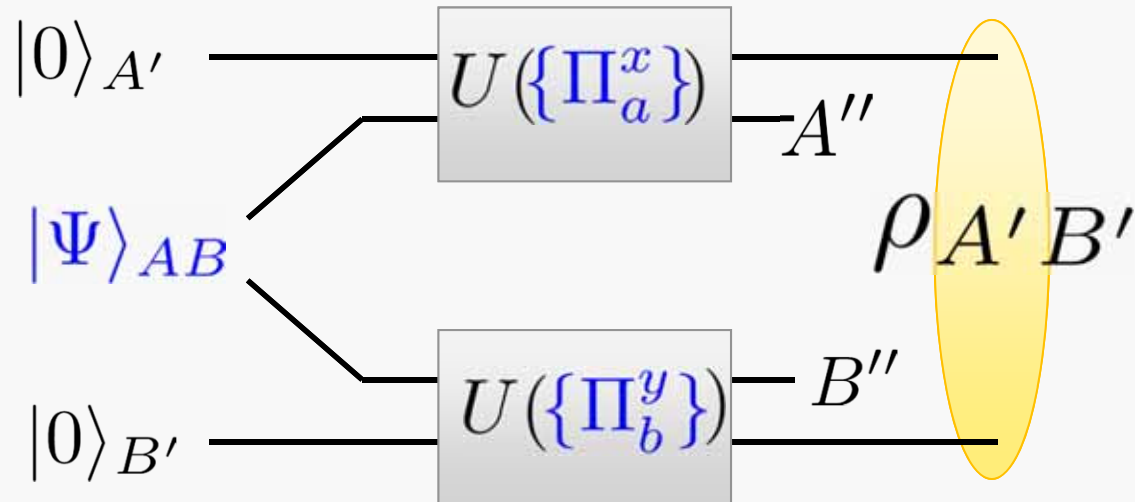


NUS
National University
of Singapore

Centre for
Quantum
Technologies



Non-deal self-testing: robustness



$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \langle \Phi^+ | \rho | \Phi^+ \rangle \\
 &= f(\langle \Pi_a^x \rangle, \langle \Pi_a^x \Pi_b^y \rangle, \langle \Pi_a^x \Pi_{a'}^{x'} \rangle, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

min f constrained by $P(a,b|x,y)$ and quantum correlation

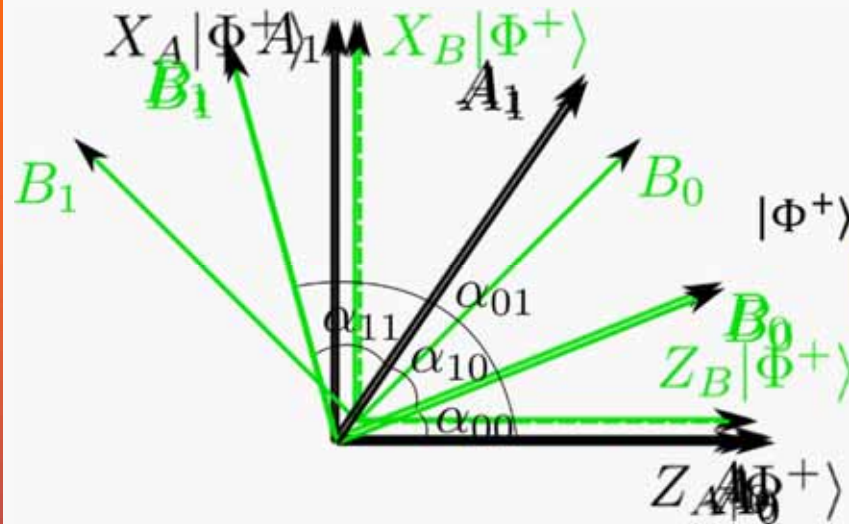
Navascues-Pironio-Acin SDP relaxation of

TWO RECENT RESULTS

- All the self-testing of singlet state
- Parallel self-testing of two singlets

All the self-testing for (2,2;2,2)

Y. Wang, X. Wu and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)



$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

CHSH

$$E_{00} = \langle A_0 B_0 \rangle = \cos \alpha_{00}$$

$$E_{10} = \langle A_1 B_0 \rangle = \cos \alpha_{10}$$

$$E_{01} = \langle A_0 B_1 \rangle = \cos \alpha_{01}$$

$$E_{11} = \langle A_1 B_1 \rangle = \cos \alpha_{11}$$

$$A_0 B_0 + A_1 B_1 + A_1 B_0 - A_0 B_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$



Can we self-test a singlet state with these statistics $\frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$?

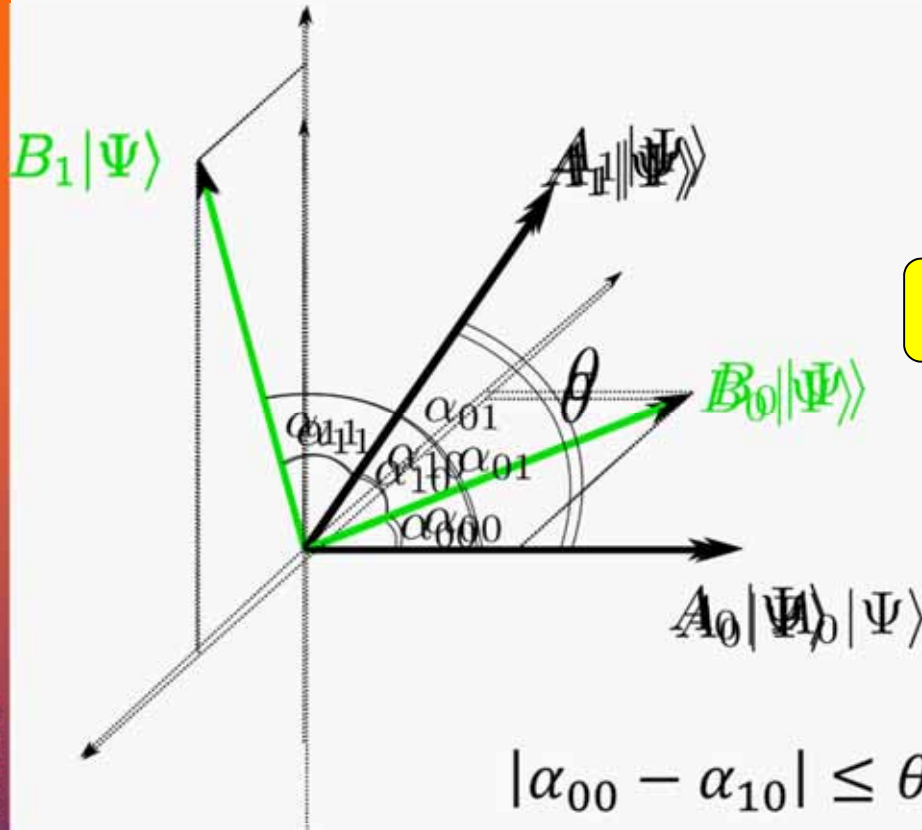
Yes

If and only if:

$$|\arcsin E_{00} + \arcsin E_{10} + \arcsin E_{11} - \arcsin E_{01}| = \pi$$

All the self-testing for (2,2;2,2)

Y. Wang, X. Wu and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)



Condition:

$$\alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10} + \alpha_{11} = \alpha_{01}$$

$$\#(\alpha_{ij} = 0) \leq 1$$

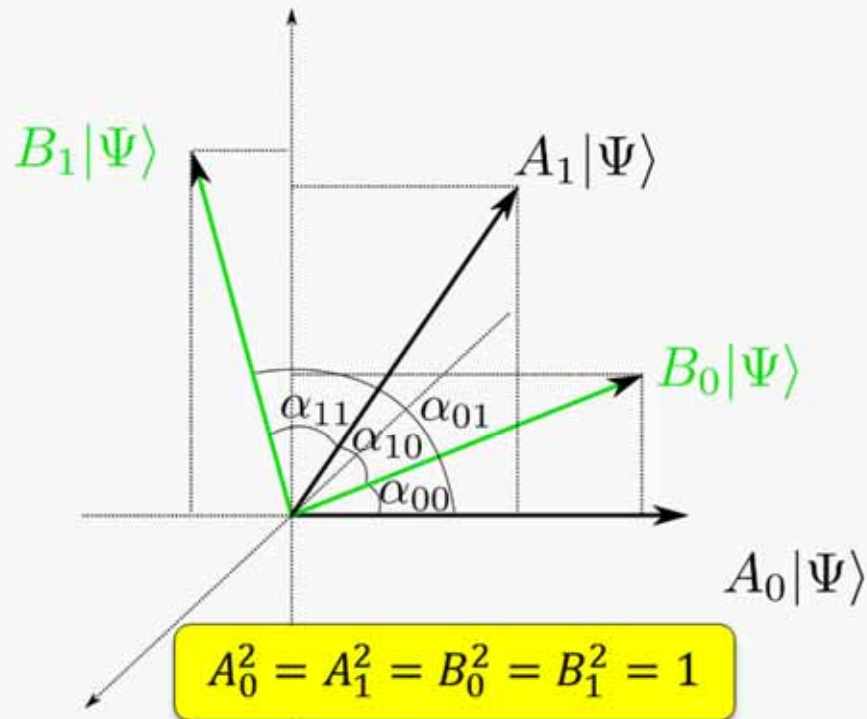
$$|\alpha_{00} - \alpha_{10}| \leq \theta \leq \alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10}$$

$$\alpha_{01} - \alpha_{11} \leq \theta \leq \alpha_{01} + \alpha_{11}$$

$$\theta = \alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10} = \alpha_{01} - \alpha_{11}$$

All the self-testing for (2,2;2,2)

Y. Wang, X. Wu and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)

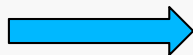


$$B_0|\Psi\rangle = \frac{\sin(\alpha_{00}) A_1|\Psi\rangle + \sin(\alpha_{10}) A_0|\Psi\rangle}{\sin(\alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10})}$$

$$A_1|\Psi\rangle = \frac{\sin(\alpha_{11}) B_1|\Psi\rangle + \sin(\alpha_{10}) B_0|\Psi\rangle}{\sin(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{10})}$$

$$(B_0|\Psi\rangle)^2 = \left(\frac{\sin(\alpha_{00}) A_1|\Psi\rangle + \sin(\alpha_{10}) A_0|\Psi\rangle}{\sin(\alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10})} \right)^2$$

$$(A_1|\Psi\rangle)^2 = \left(\frac{\sin(\alpha_{11}) B_1|\Psi\rangle + \sin(\alpha_{10}) B_0|\Psi\rangle}{\sin(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{10})} \right)^2$$



$$(A_1 A_0 + A_0 A_1)|\Psi\rangle = 2 \cos(\alpha_{00} + \alpha_{10}) |\Psi\rangle$$

$$(B_1 B_0 + B_0 B_1)|\Psi\rangle = 2 \cos(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{10}) |\Psi\rangle$$



NUS
National University
of Singapore

Centre for
Quantum
Technologies

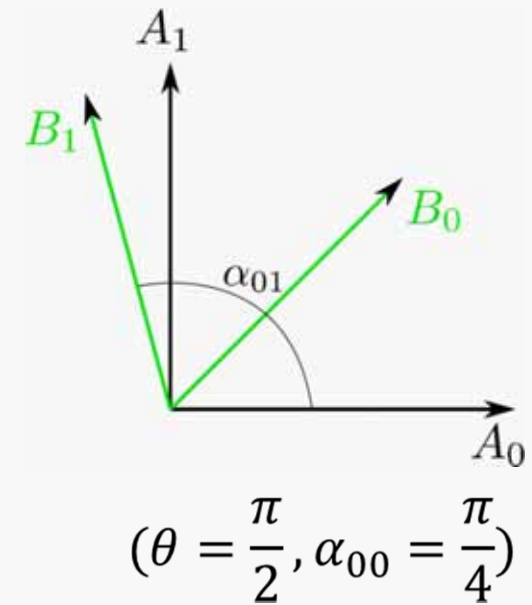
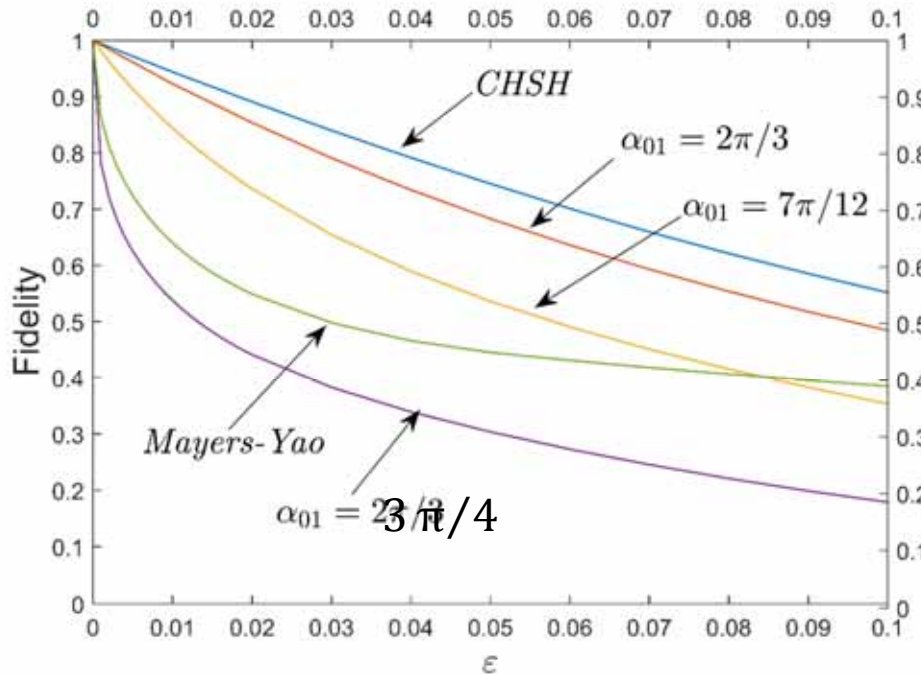
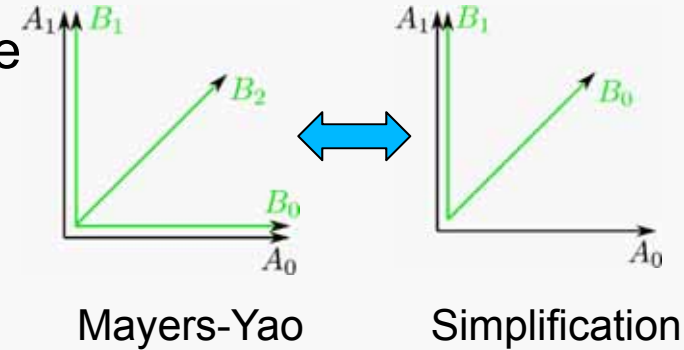


All the self-testing for (2,2;2,2)

Y. Wang, X. Wu and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)

- Singlet still can be self-tested without one measurement in Mayers-Yao

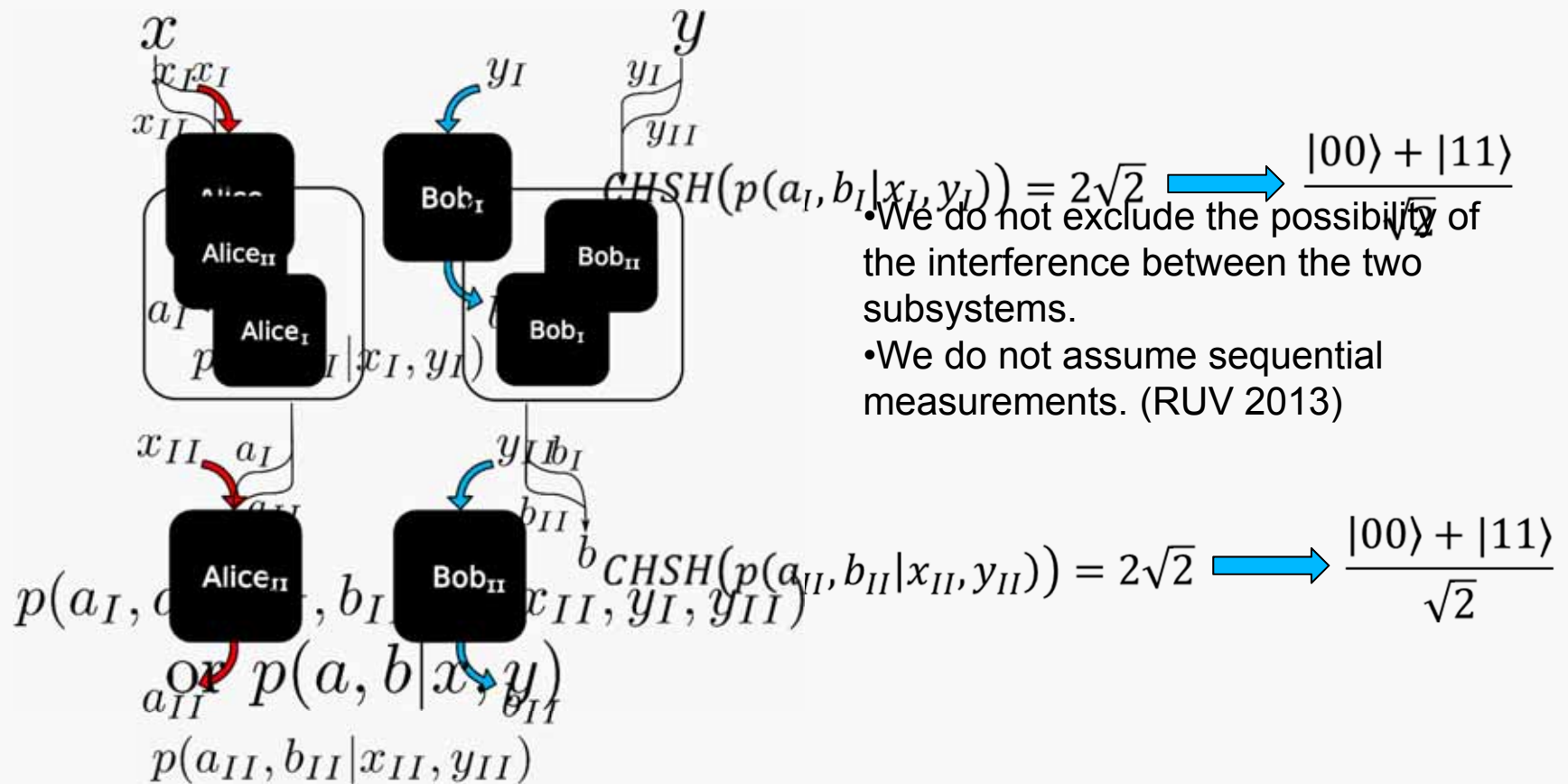
- Robustness bound of fidelity



$$|\langle \Psi | A_x B_y | \Psi \rangle - E_{xy}^{\text{ideal}}| \leq \epsilon$$

Parallel self-testing of two singlets

X. Wu, J.-D. Bancal, M. McKague and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)



Parallel self-testing of two singlets

X. Wu, J.-D. Bancal, M. McKague and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)

• **Criterion:**

1. The criterion with double violations of CHSH (or the *correlation* from ideal singlets /w ideal optimal measurements)

$$|\psi\rangle = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} |\Phi^+\rangle + \sin \frac{\pi}{8} |\Psi^-\rangle \right)^{\otimes 2}$$

$$A: \begin{matrix} \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \\ \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z \\ \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x \\ \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x \end{matrix}$$

$$B: \begin{matrix} \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \\ \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z \\ \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x \\ \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x \end{matrix}$$

2. The magic square box game

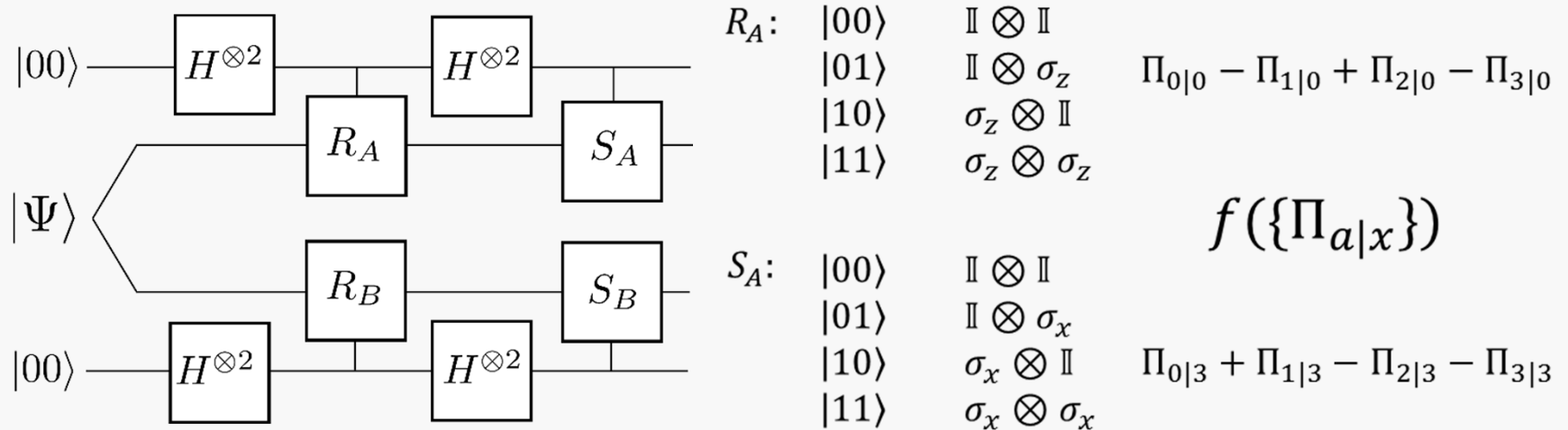
			B_1	B_2	B_3			
A_1	A_{11}	A_{12}	A_{13}	B_{11}	B_{21}	B_{31}	$\mathbb{1} \otimes$	z
A_2	A_{21}	A_{22}	A_{23}	B_{12}	B_{22}	B_{32}	$\sigma_x \otimes$	x
A_3	A_{31}	A_{32}	A_{33}	B_{13}	B_{23}	B_{33}	$\sigma_x \otimes$	y

$$|\psi\rangle = \left(\frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{\otimes 2}$$

Parallel self-testing of two singlets

X. Wu, J.-D. Bancal, M. McKague and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)

• **Swap**: A proper construction of swap based on the measurements from the box. (Unitary)



$A: \{\Pi_{a|x}\}$

$B: \{\Pi_{b|y}\}$

$\{\Pi_{a|0}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z$

$\{\Pi_{b|0}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z$

$\{\Pi_{a|1}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z$

$\{\Pi_{b|1}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z$

$\{\Pi_{a|2}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x$

$\{\Pi_{b|2}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x$

$\{\Pi_{a|3}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$

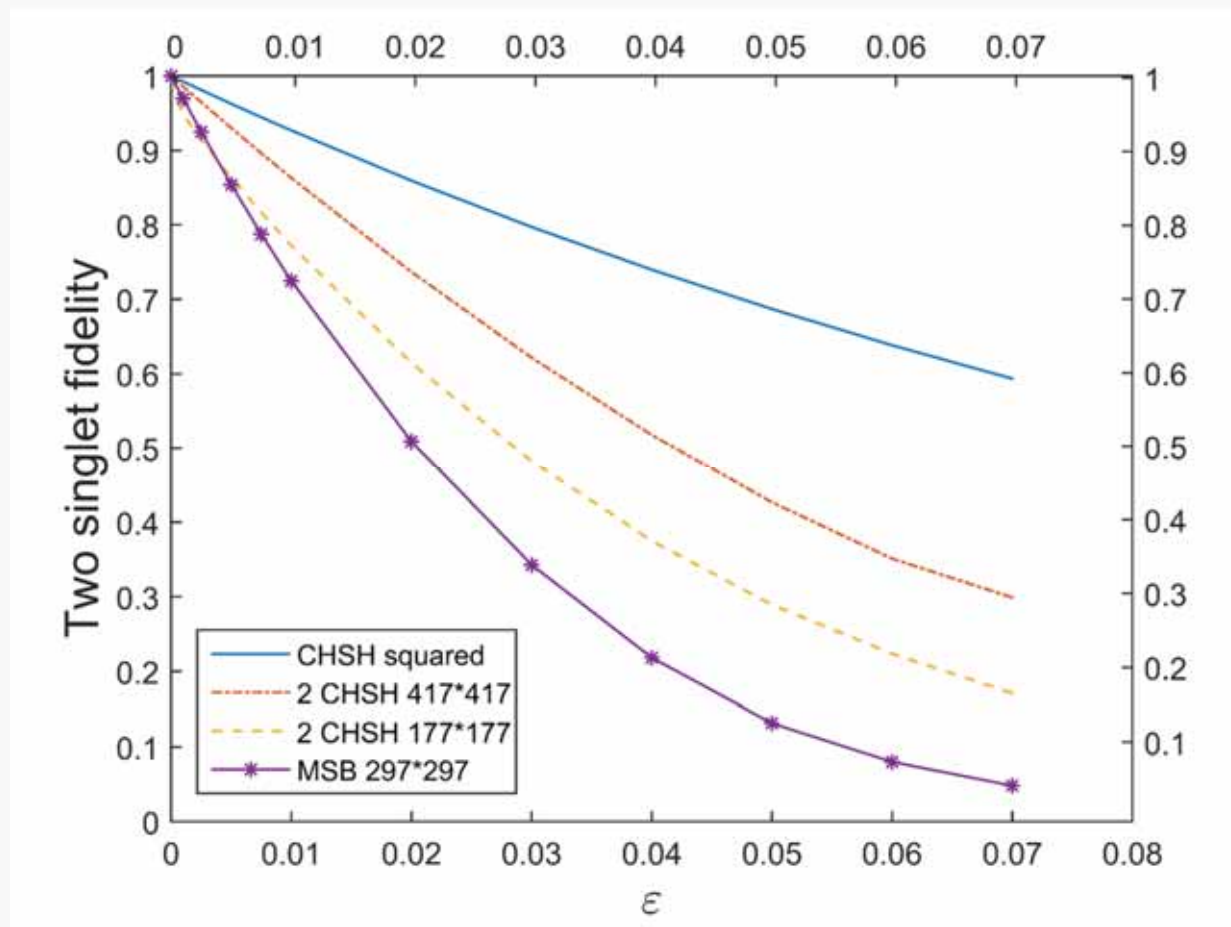
$\{\Pi_{b|3}\} \longrightarrow \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$

$$p(a, b|x, y) = \text{Tr}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|(\sigma_i \otimes \sigma_j))$$

Parallel self-testing of two singlets

X. Wu, J.-D. Bancal, M. McKague and V. Scarani, arxiv:1511.04886(2015)

- Bounding the fidelity with NPA hierarchy



arxiv:1512.02074(2015)



NUS
National University
of Singapore

Centre for
Quantum
Technologies



OPEN Questions & SUMMARY

Summary

- Self-testing = “the signature of a quantum state” (and measurements)
- Device independent
- Recent:
 - All the self-testing of singlet
 - Parallel self-testing of two singlets
- Open questions:
 - More self-testing ?
 - Use it to certify experiments.
 - MANY! Just ask me if you are interested 😊

Summary

Thank you!

Our group

