

# **Quantum soundness for compiled Bell games**

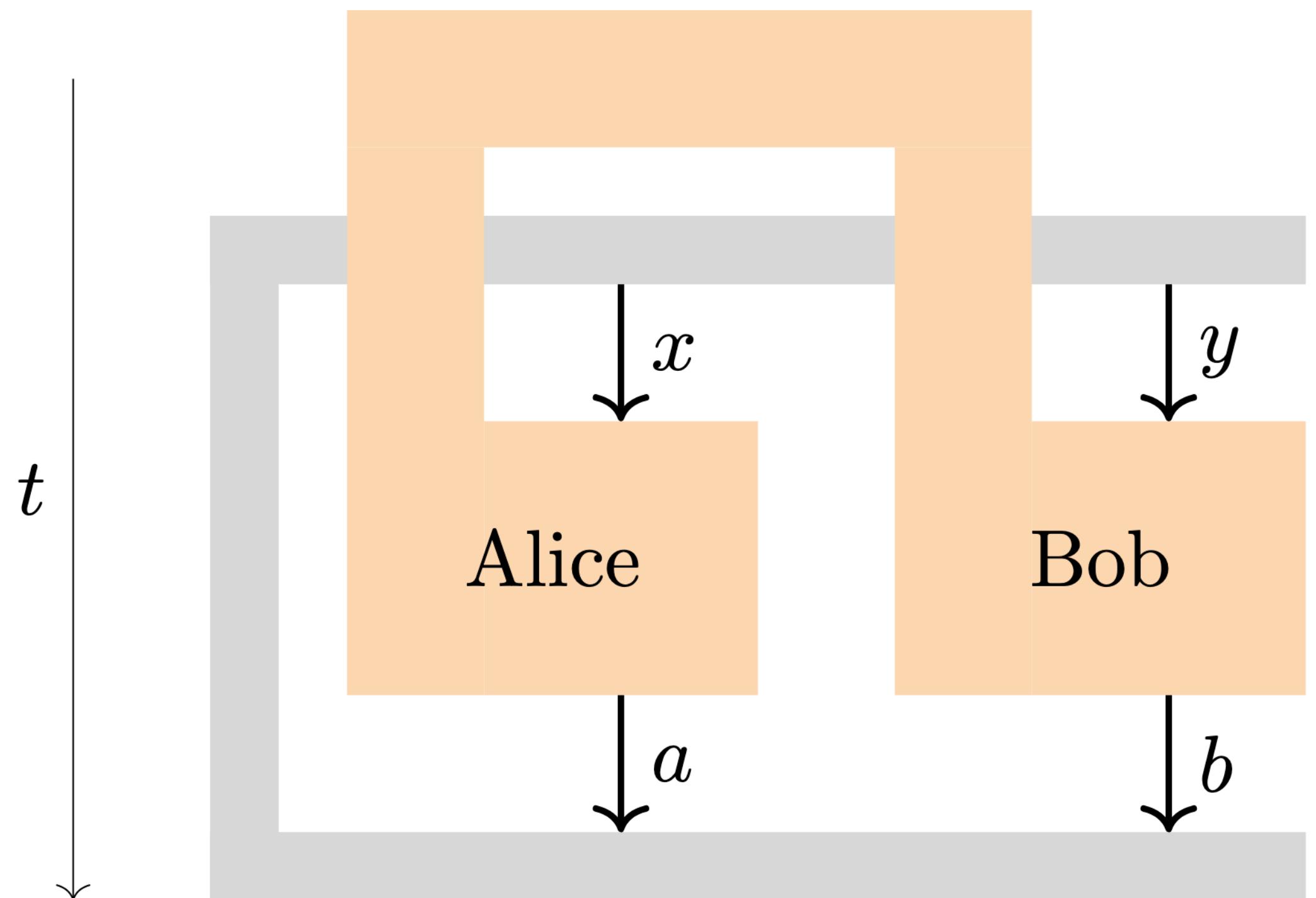
- (1) Quantitatively for all bipartite games**
- (2) Asymptotically for all multipartite games**



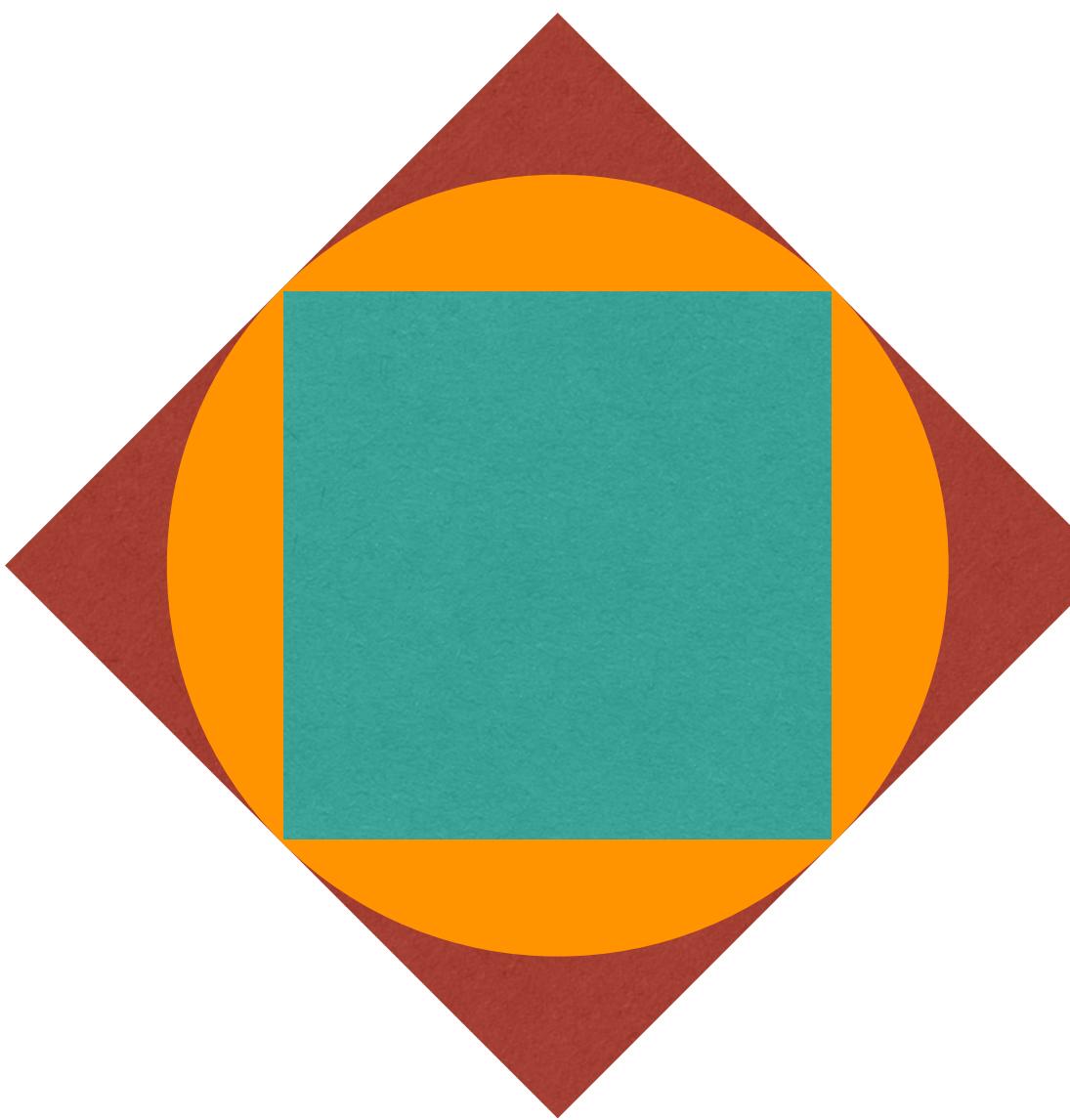
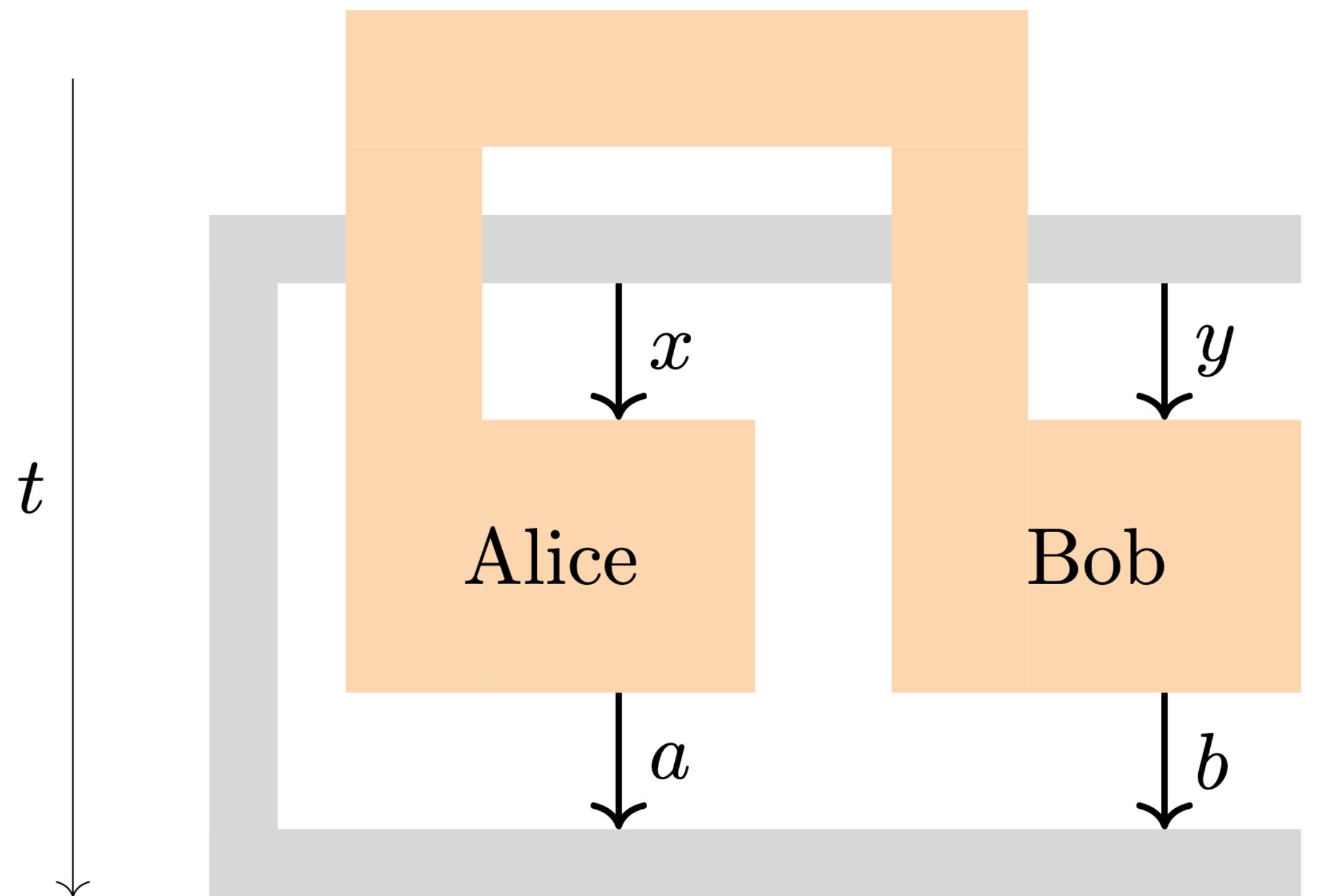
**Joint talk by Matilde Baroni and Xiangling Xu**

**17/07/2025, IWOTA25 Twente**

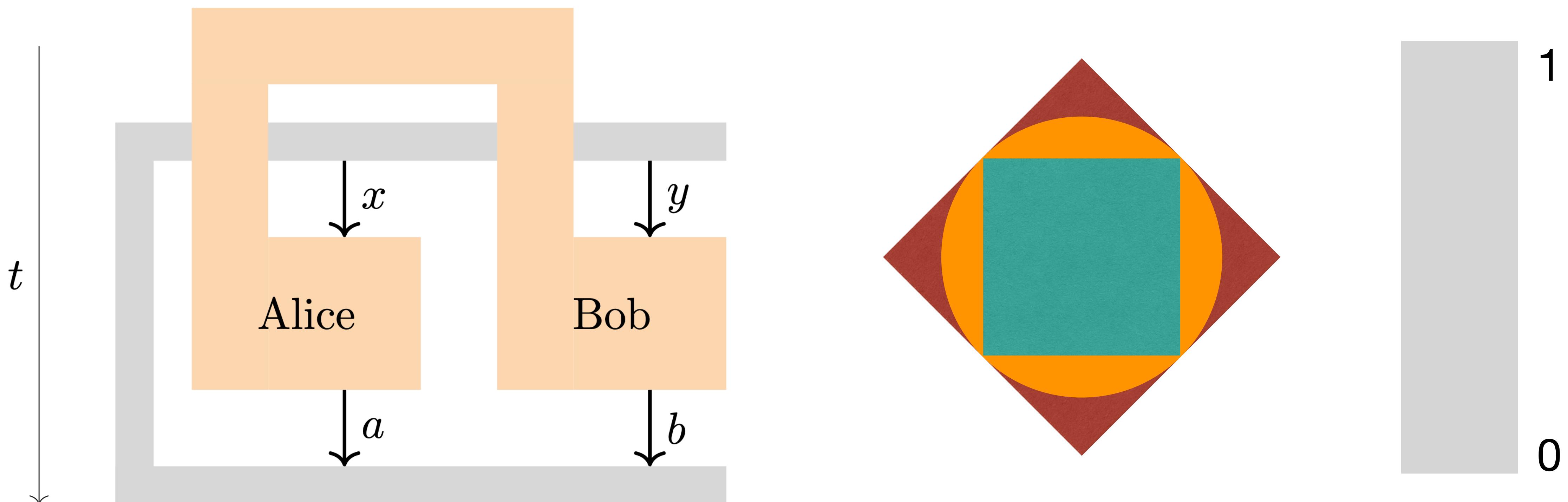
# Non-locality 101



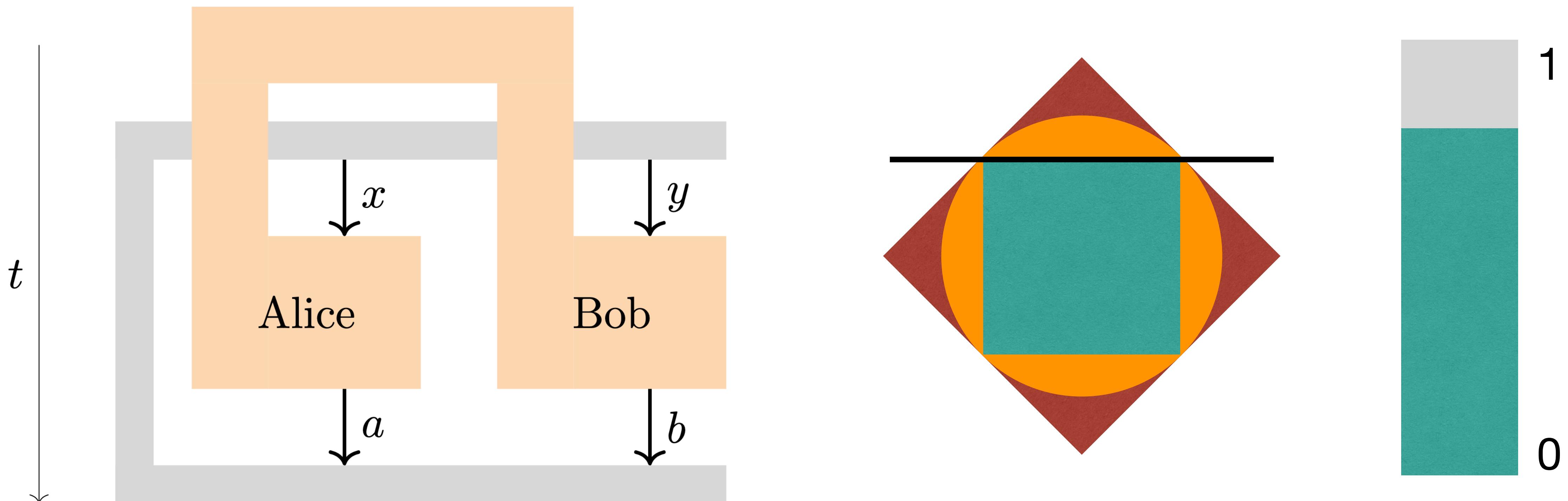
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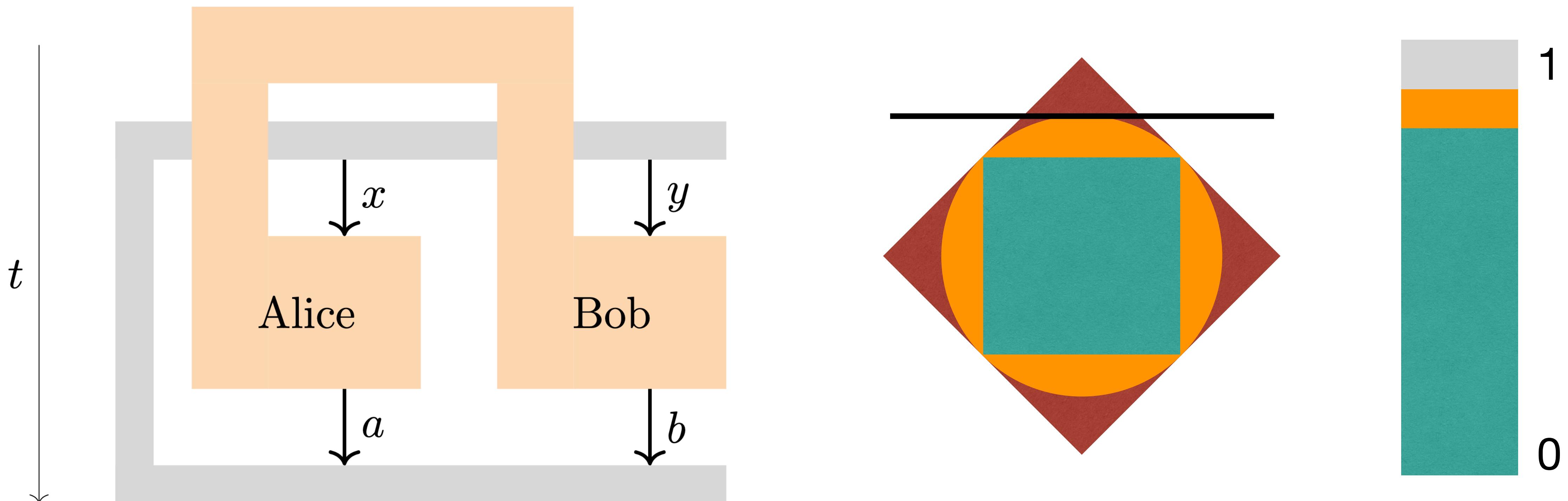
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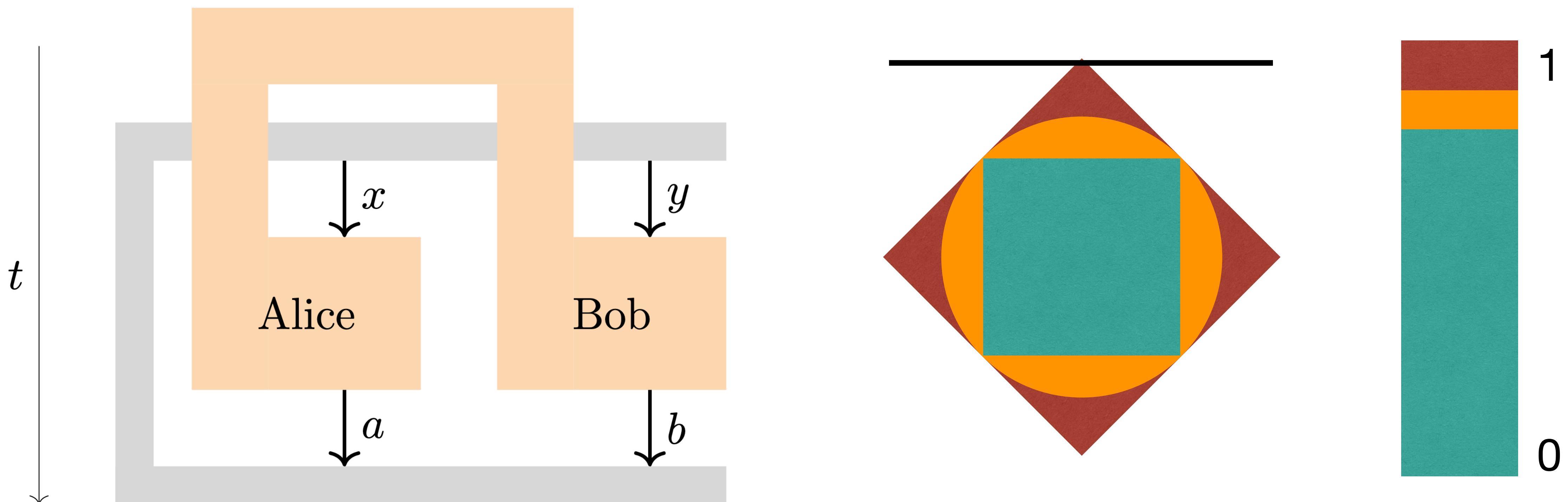
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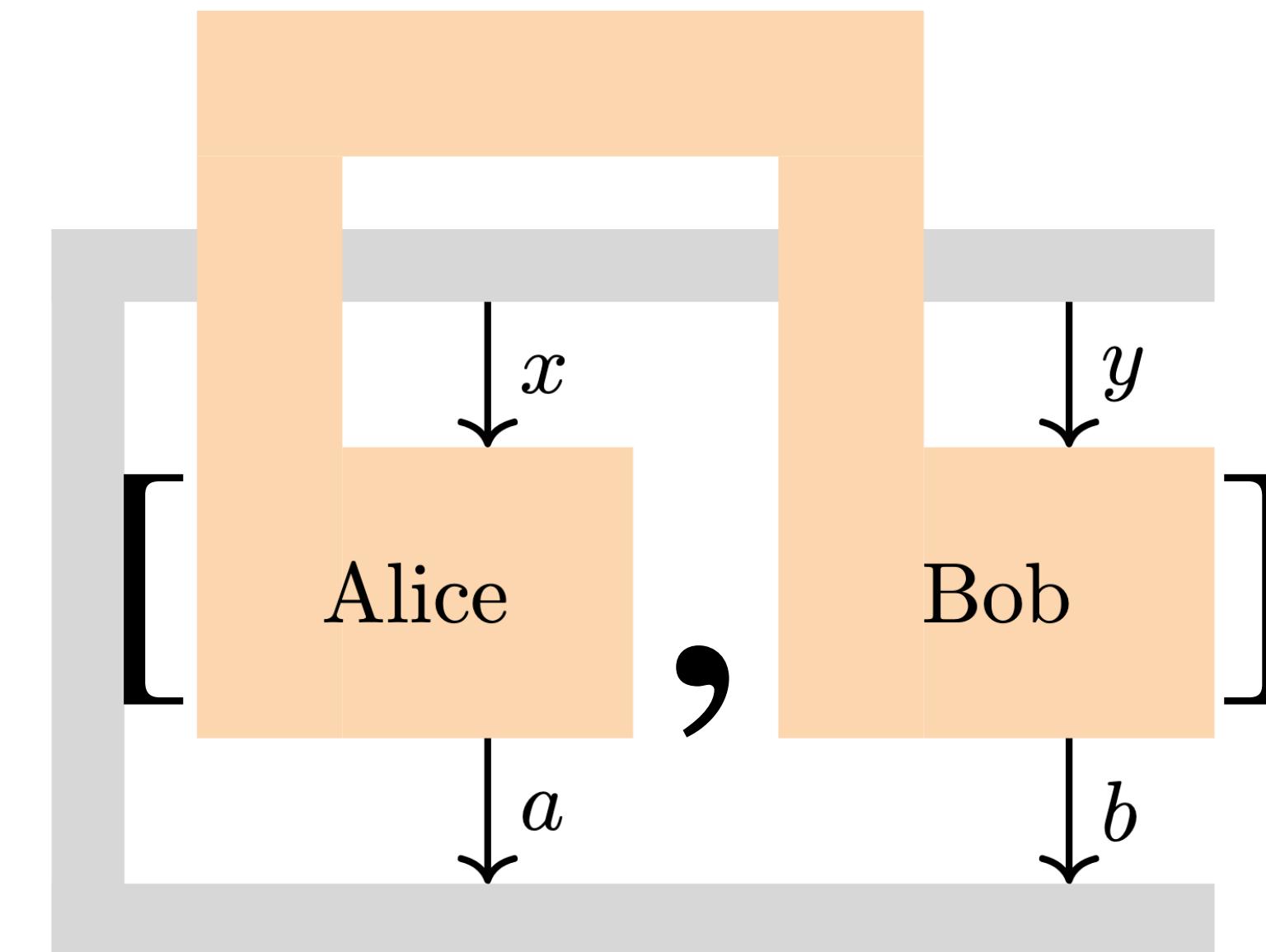
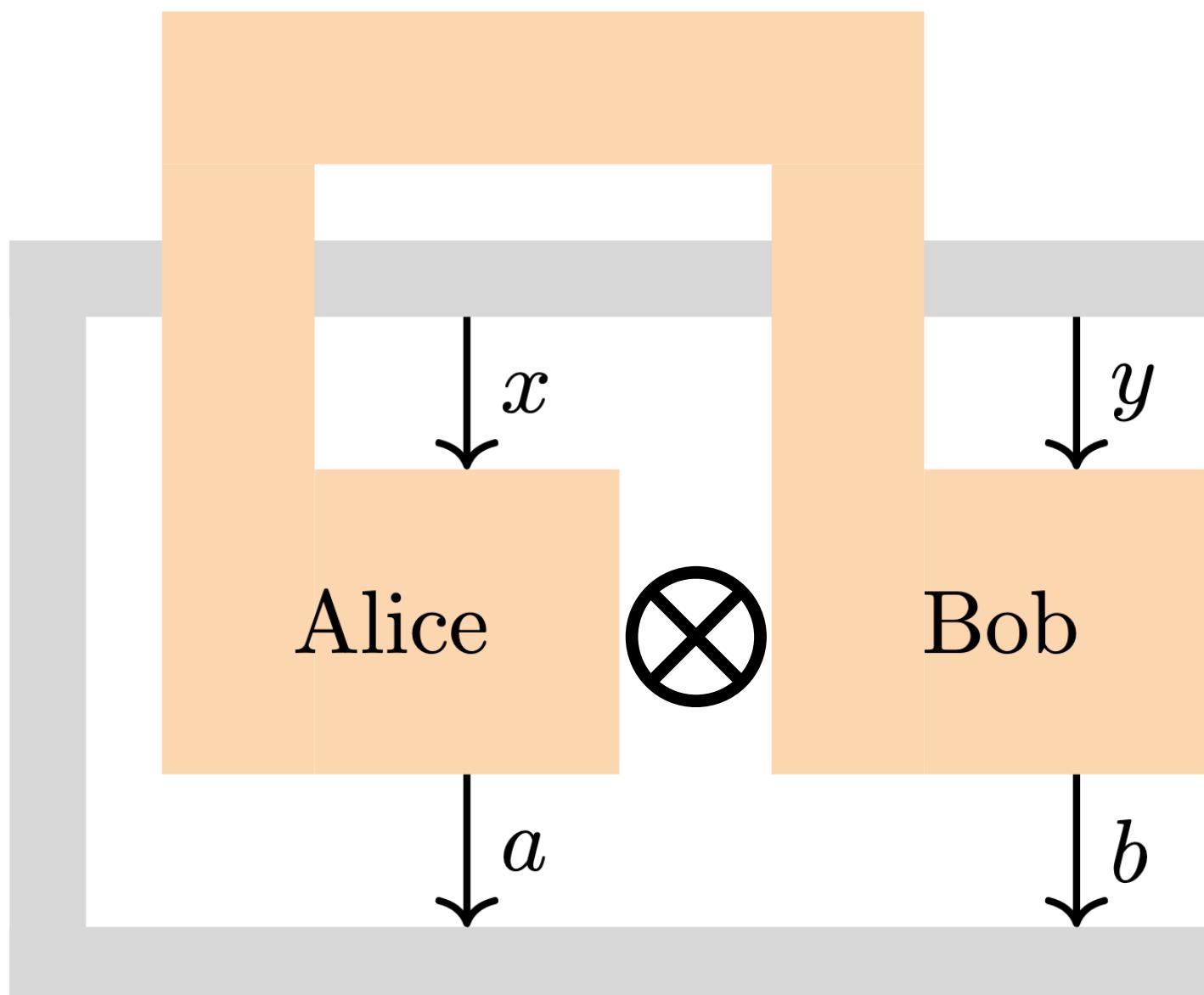


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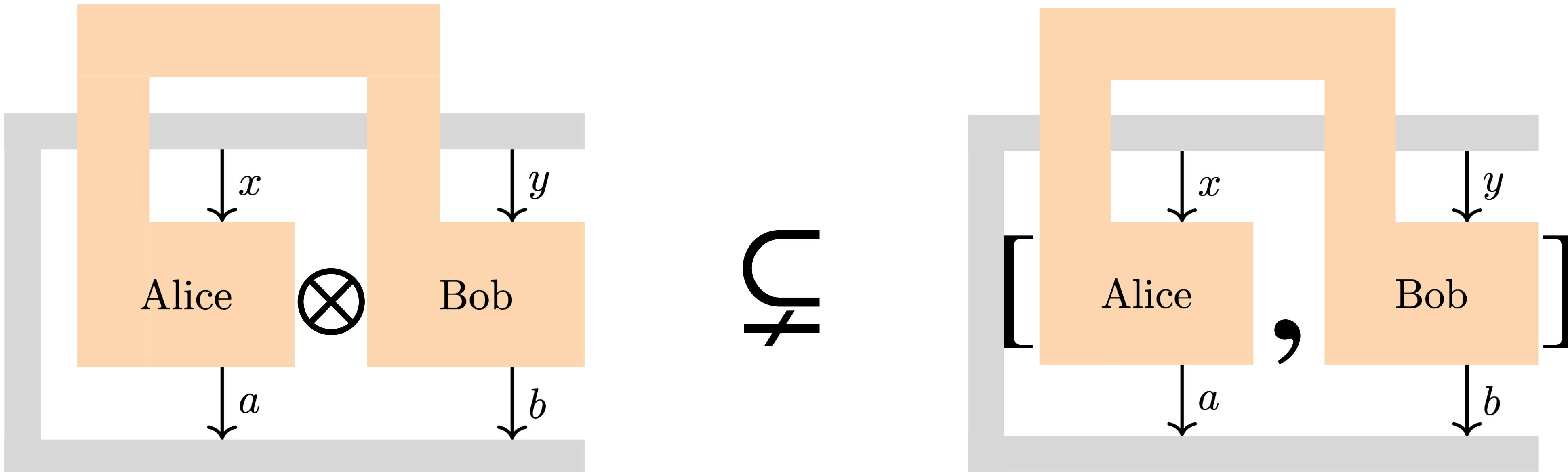
# Non-locality 102

## quantum vs. commuting operator



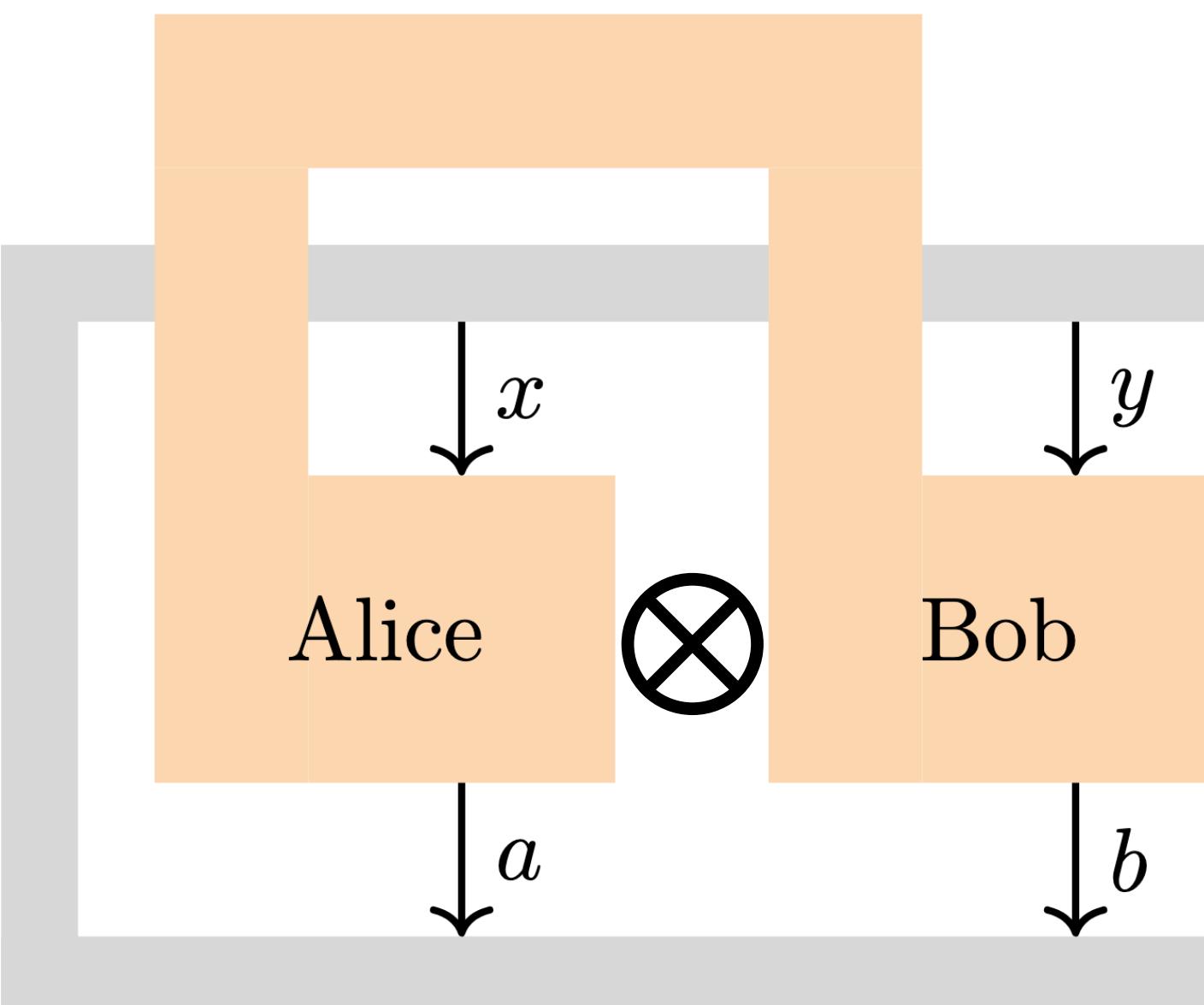
# Non-locality 102

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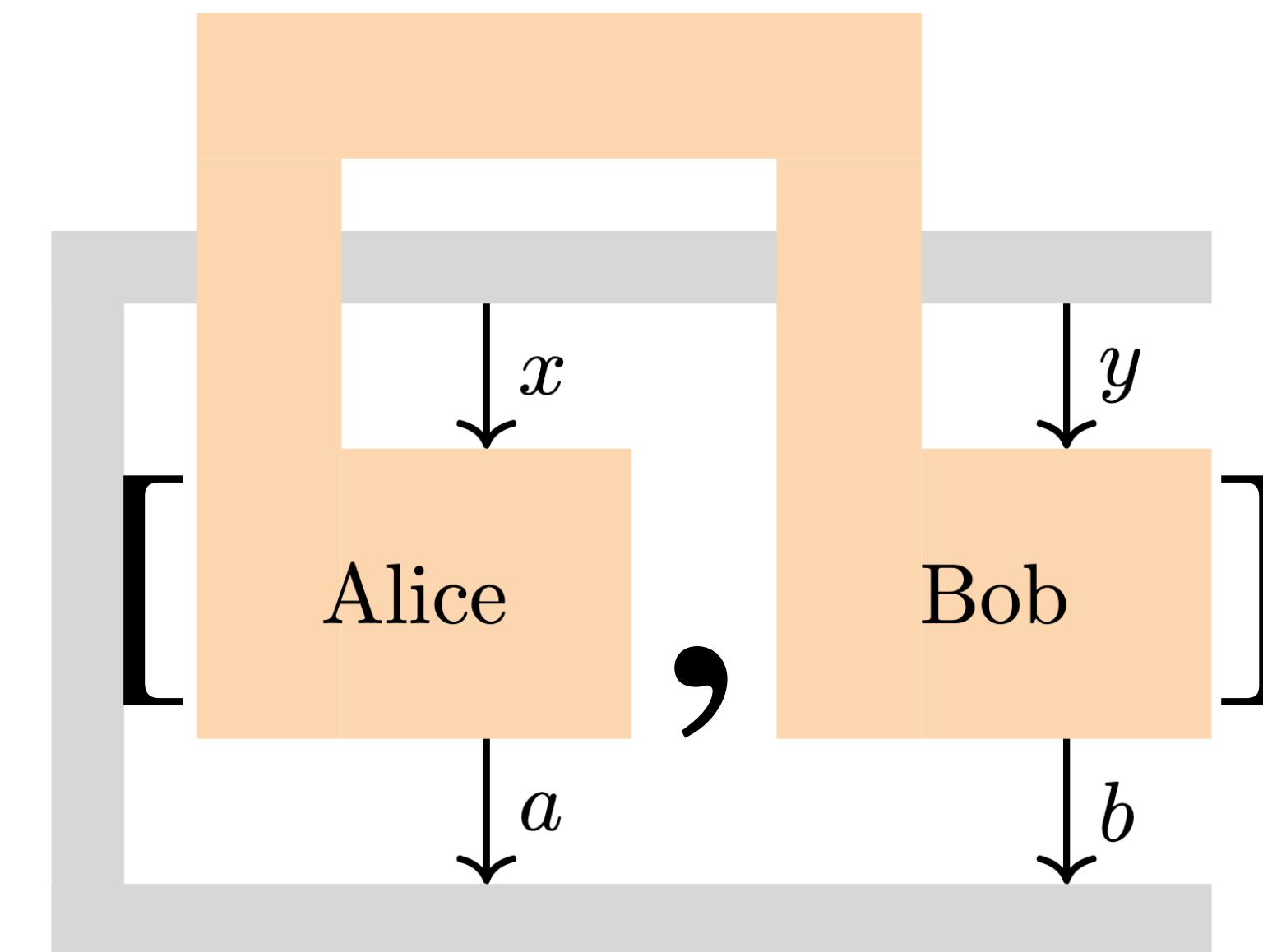


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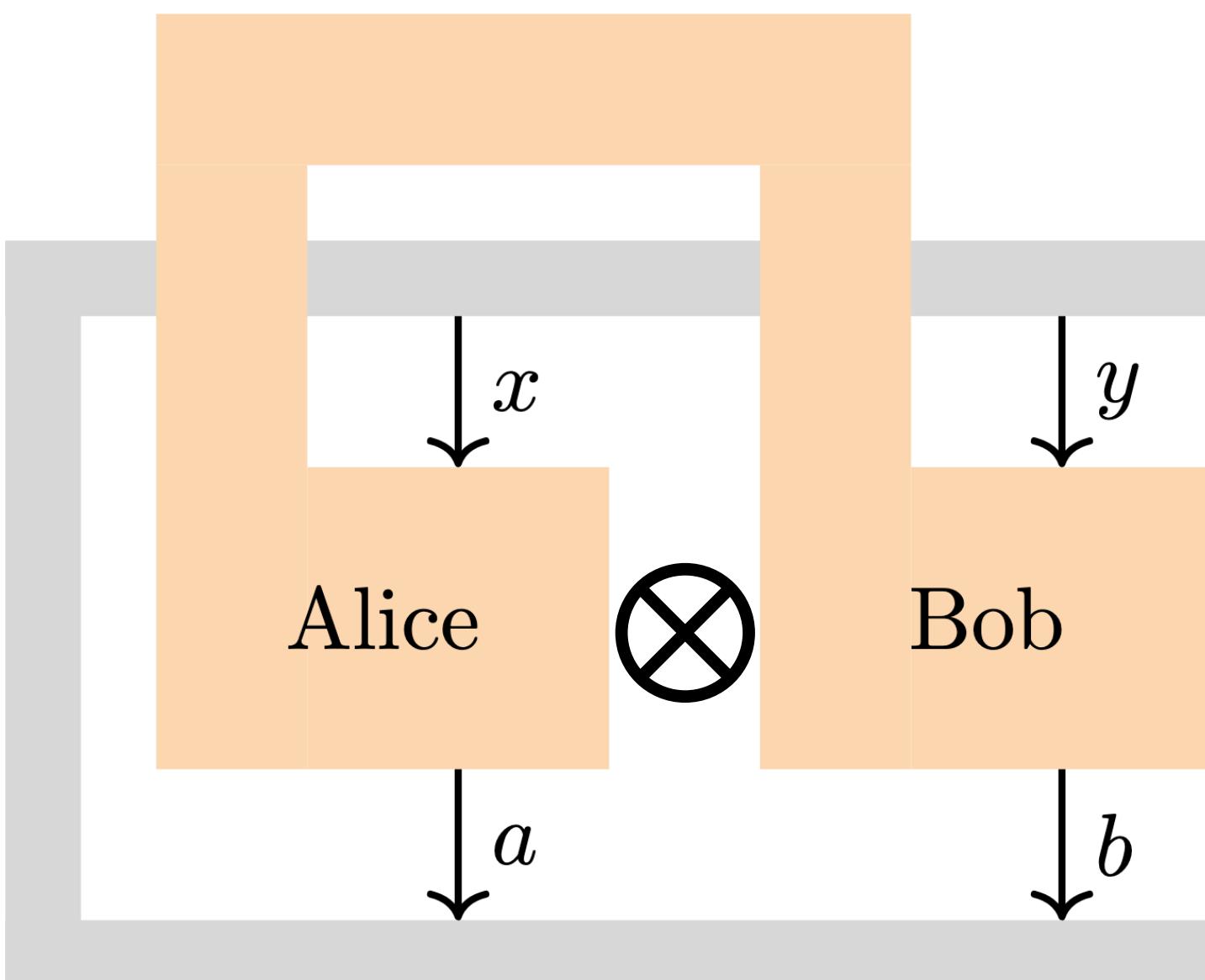


$$\not\models \text{MIP}^* = \text{RE}$$



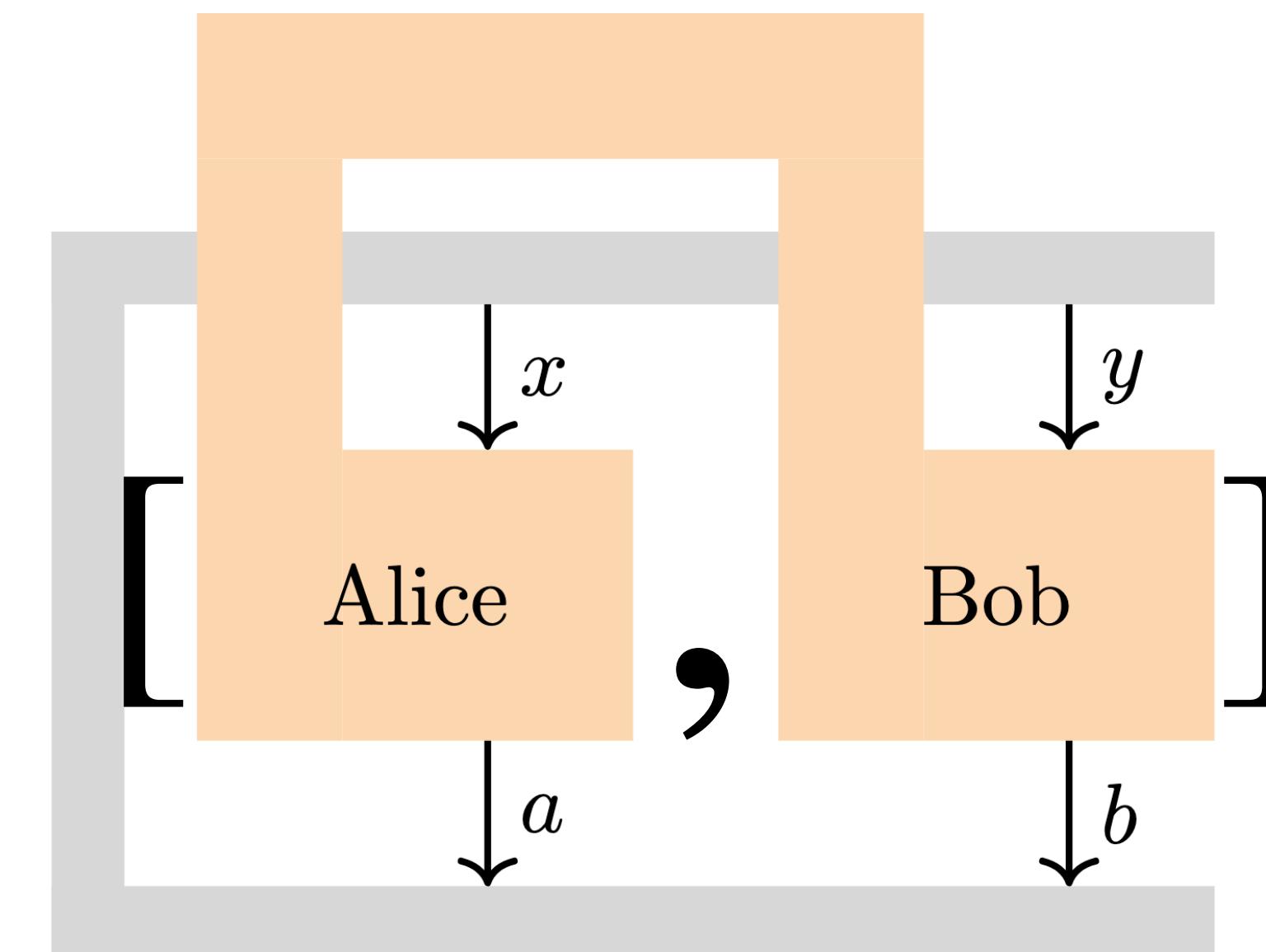
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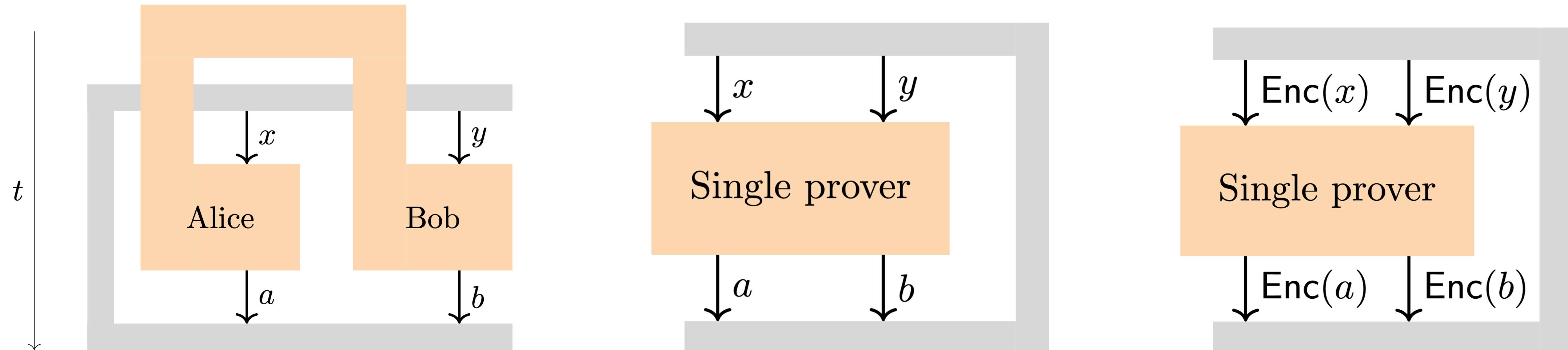


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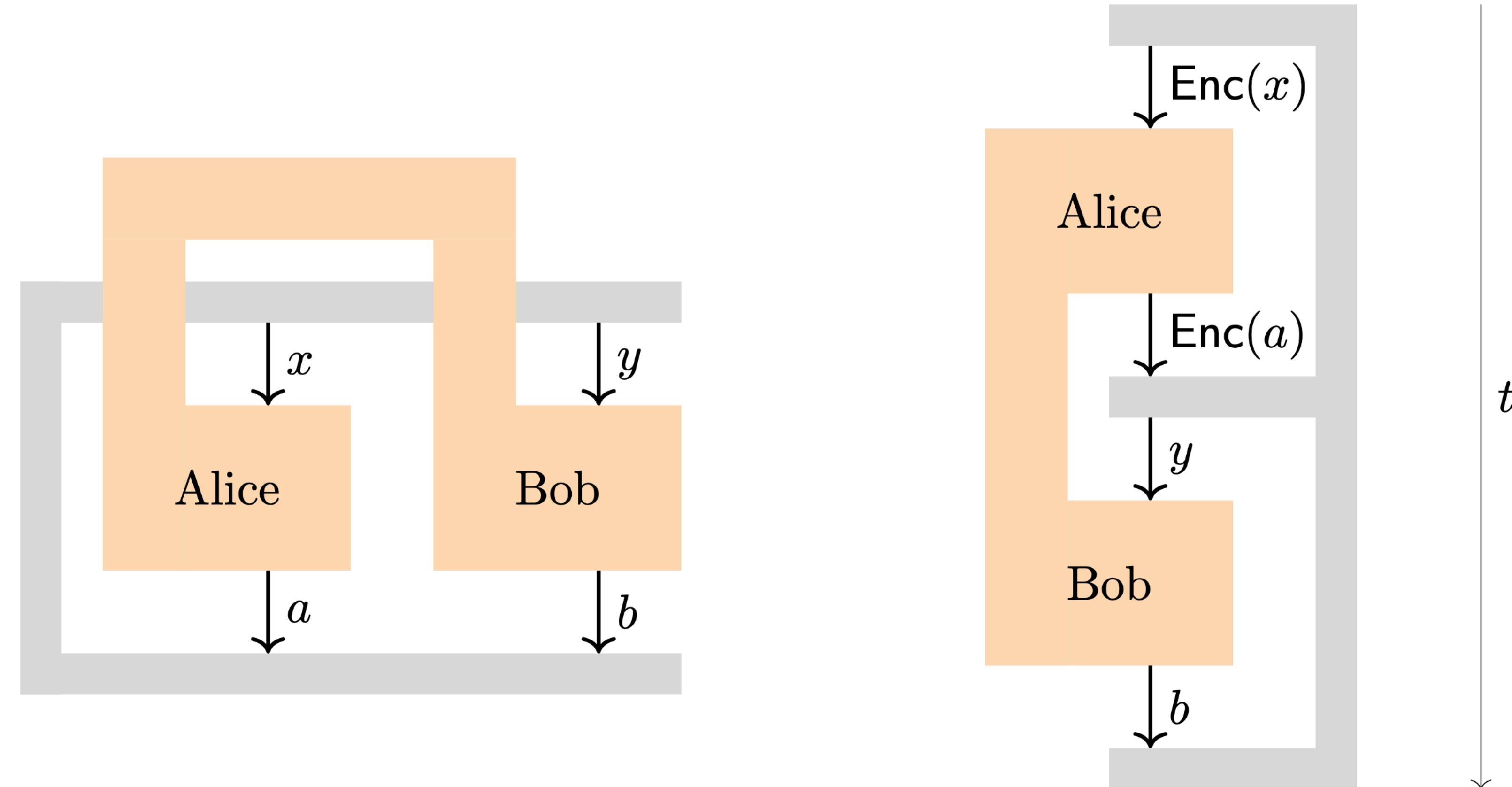
= if  $\dim < \infty$



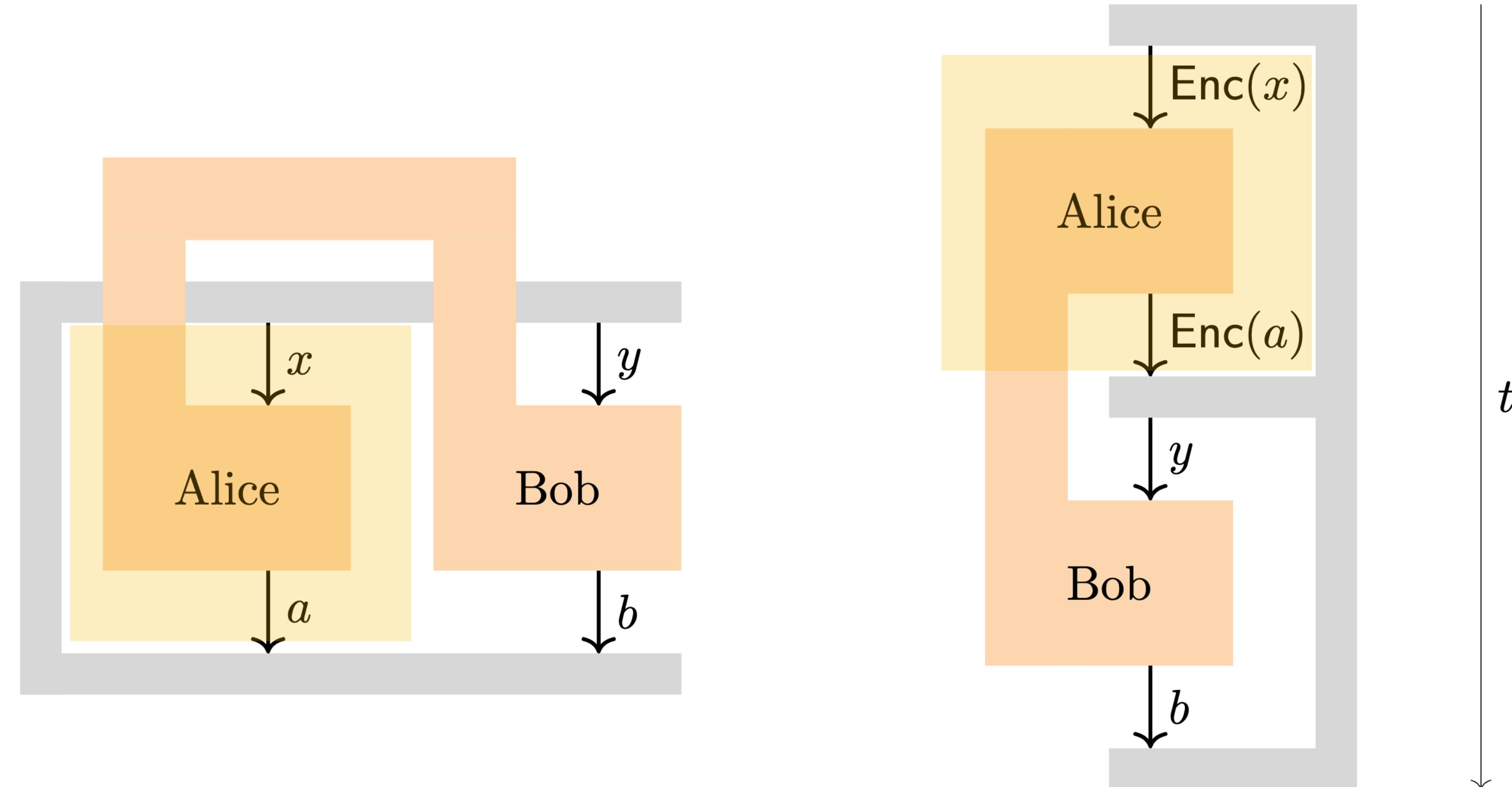
# Removing space-like separation using cryptography



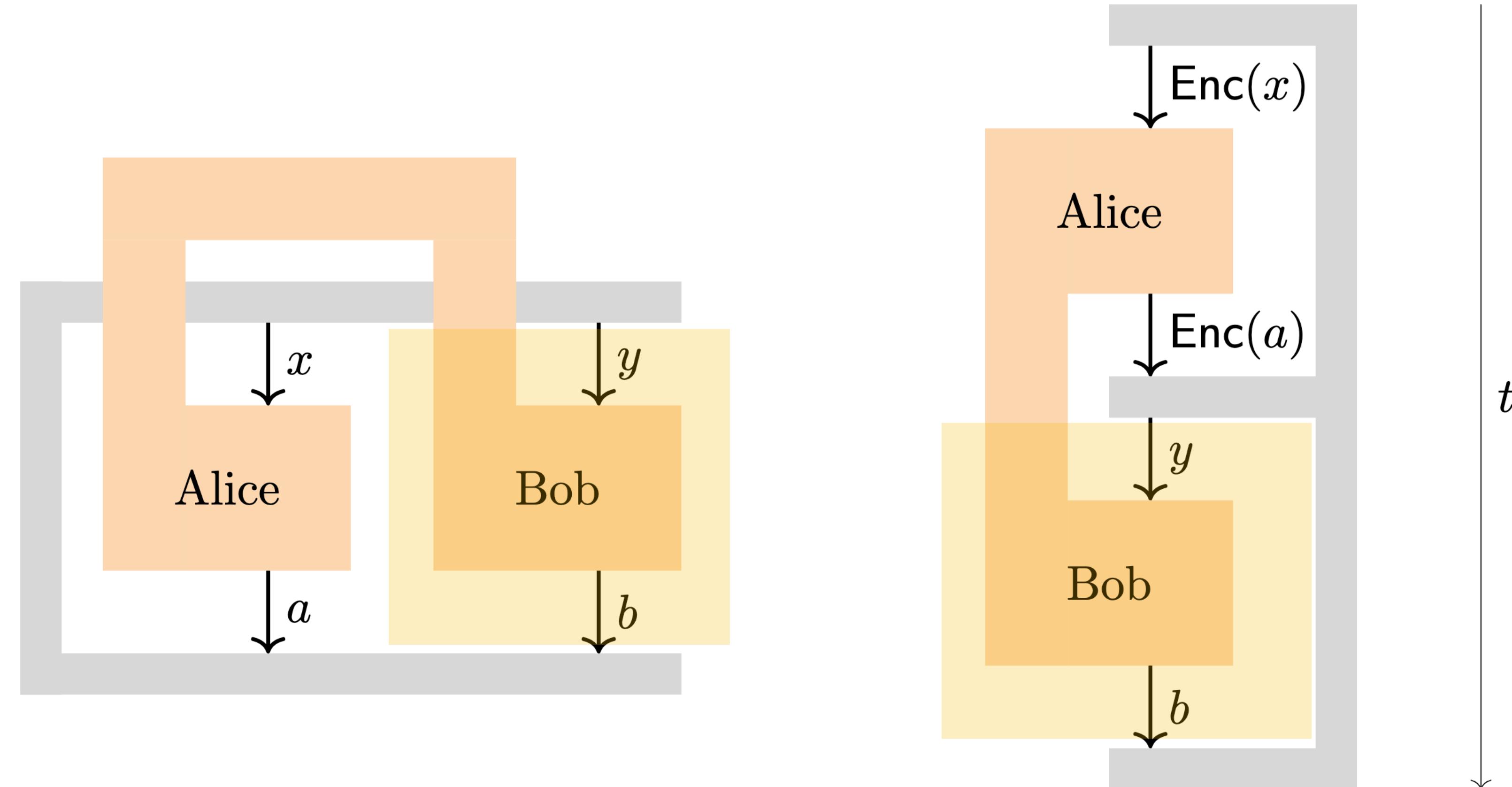
# KLVY compiler



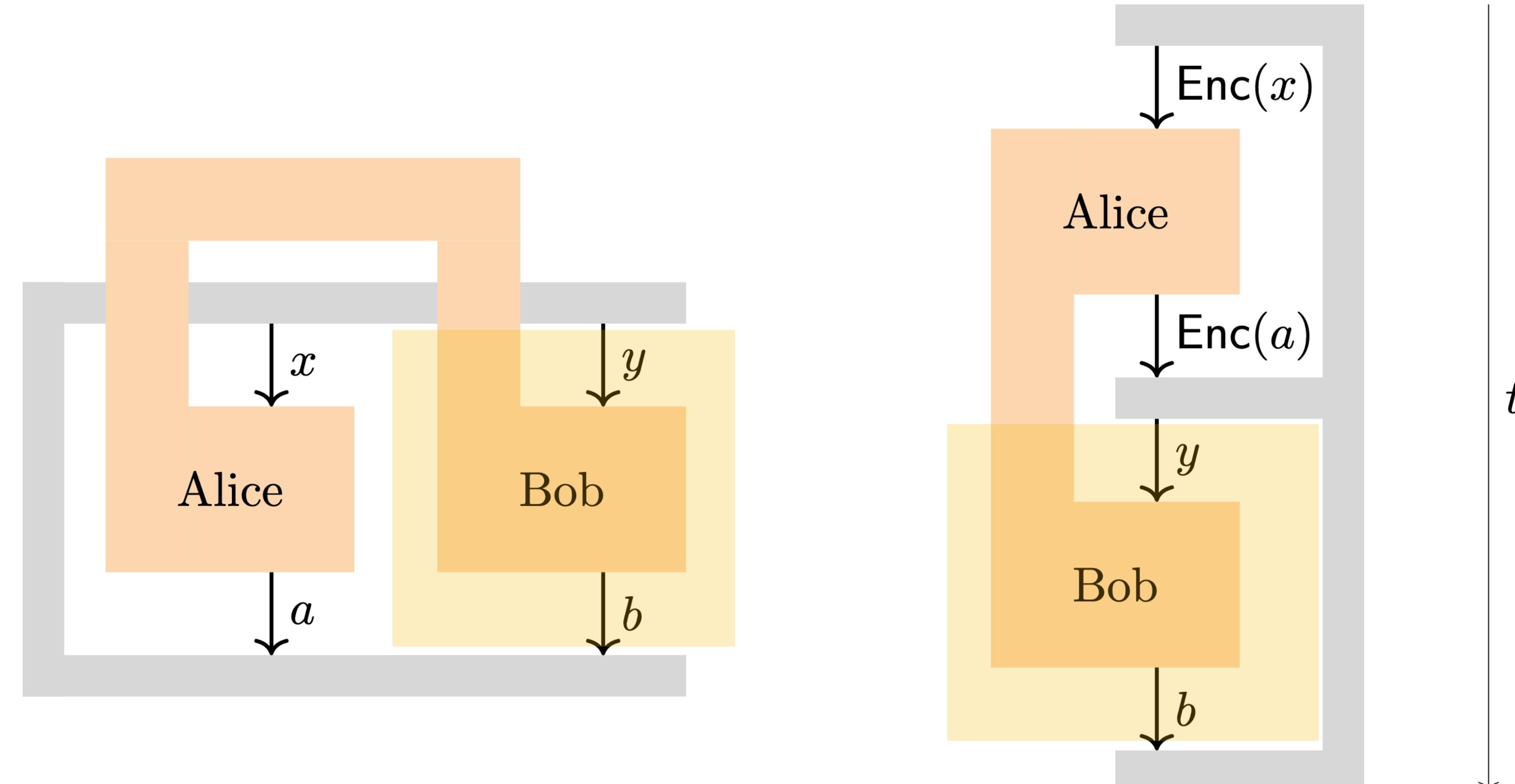
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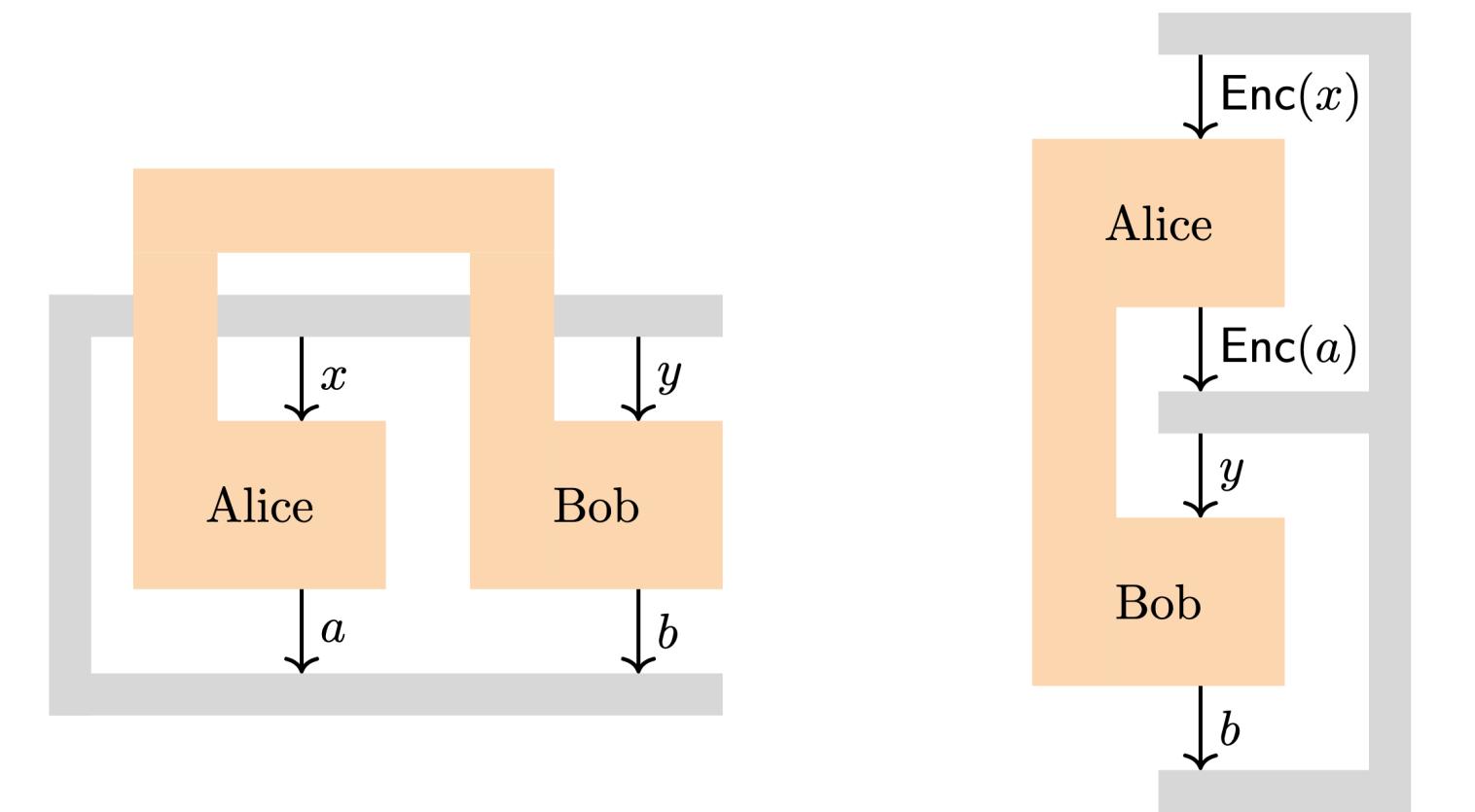


# KLVY compiler



Works for all  $k$  players games !

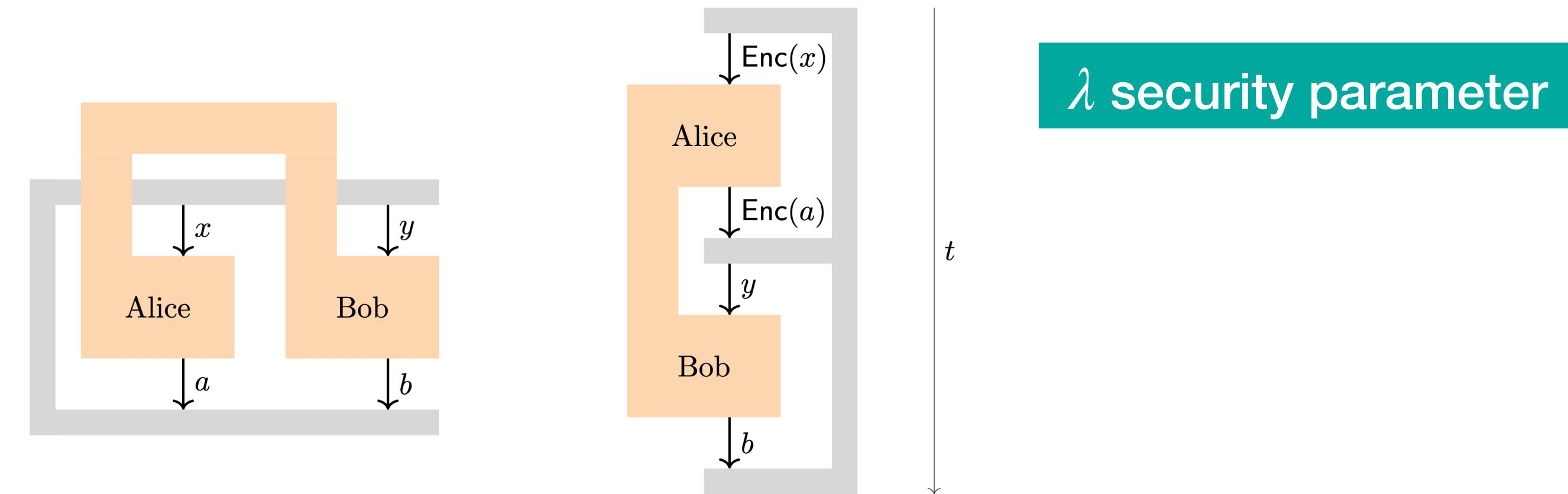
# KLVY compiler : QFHE



Tool: Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with

- correctness with auxiliary input
- IND-CPA security against quantum polynomial-time (QPT) adversaries

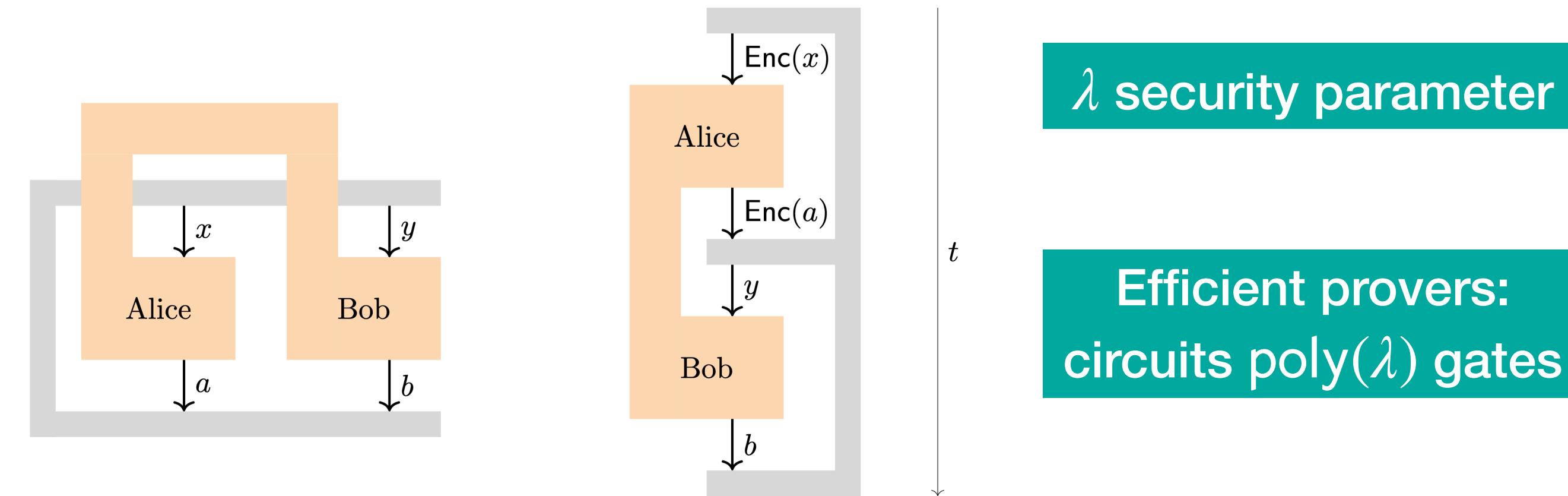
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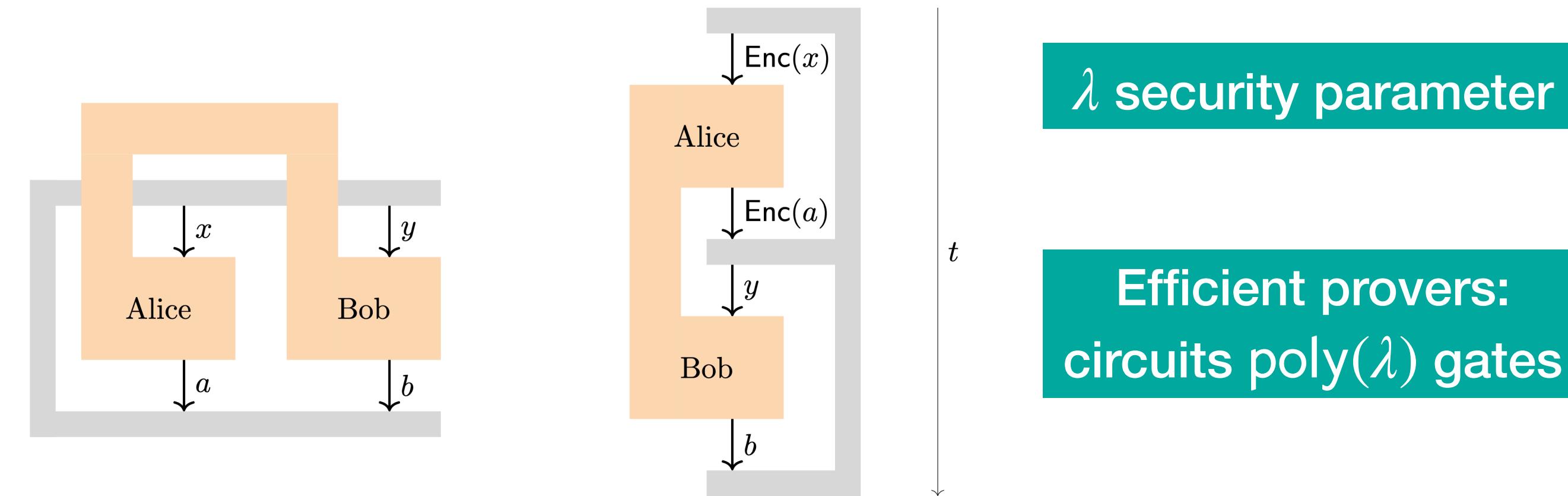
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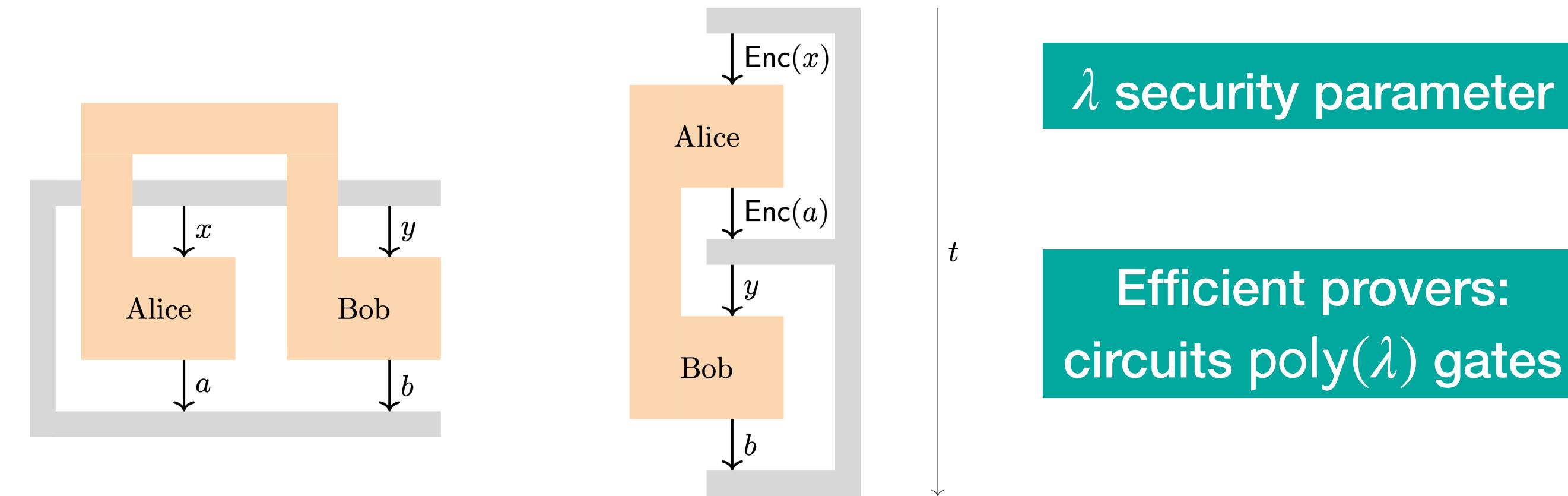


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Given a quantum strategy, we  
encrypt  $A$  without disturbing  $B$

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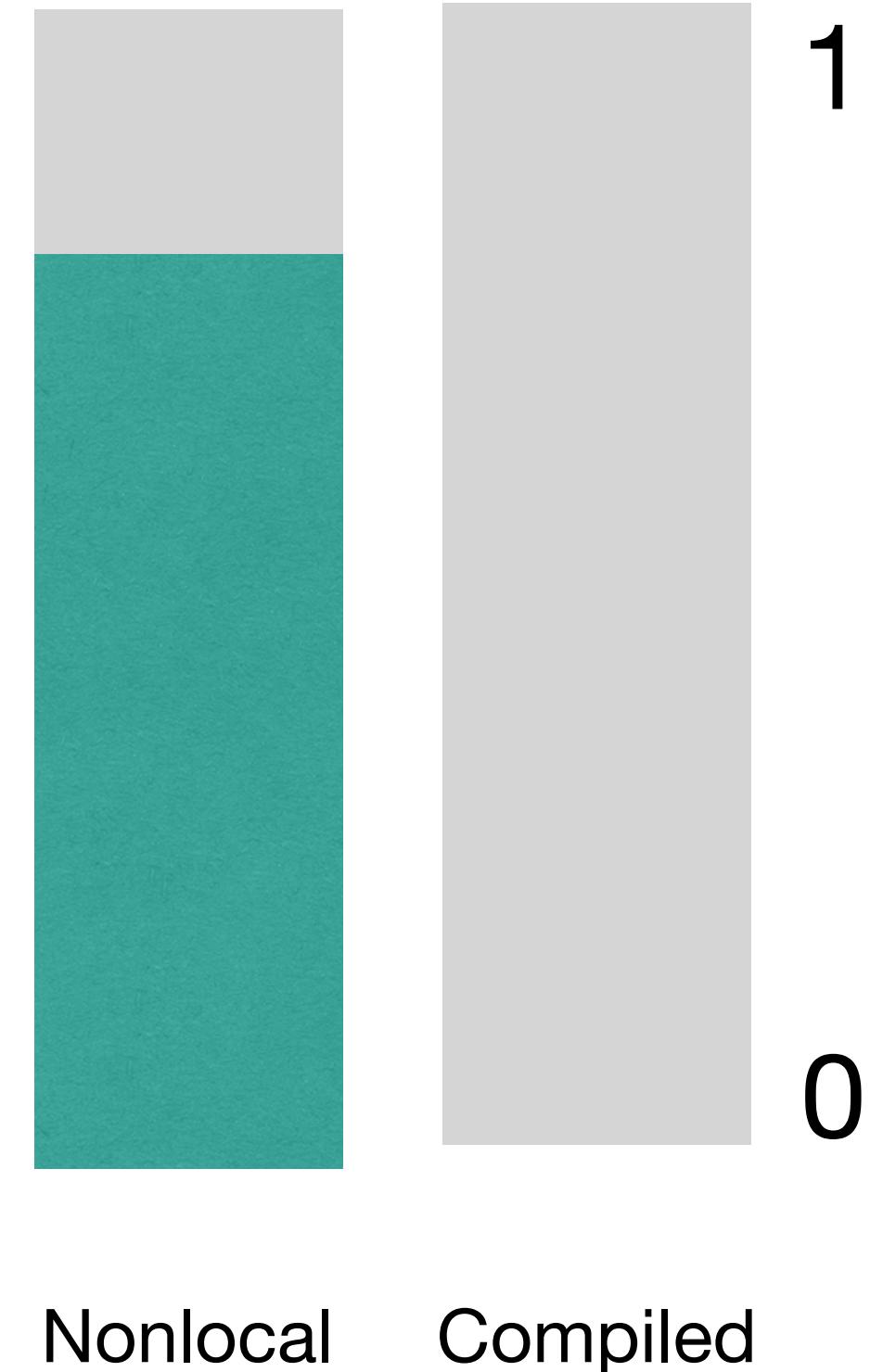
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Efficient provers cannot decrypt with more than  $\text{negl}(\lambda)$  probability

# Previous results

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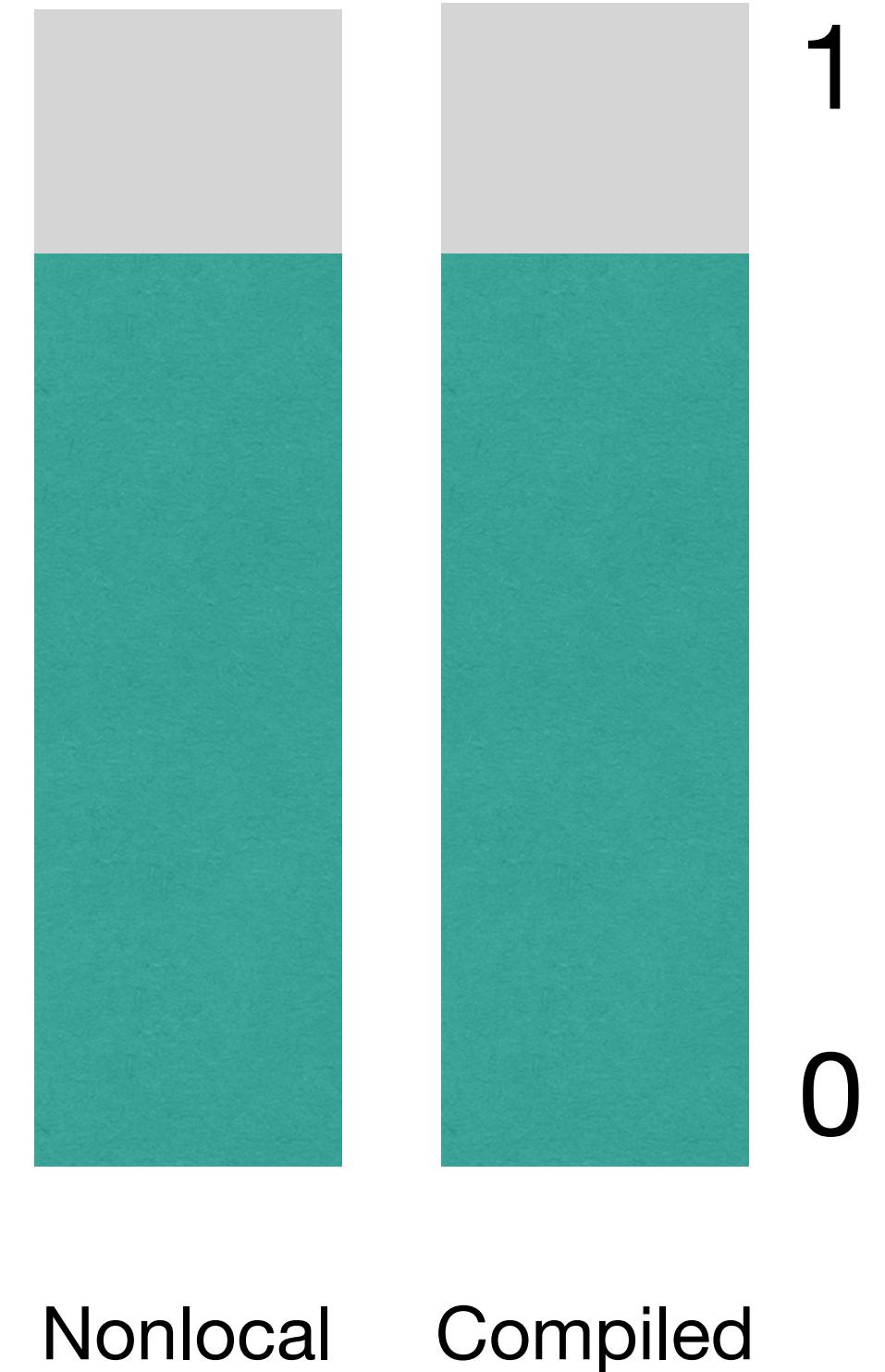
1. Classical soundness for all games [KLVY22]



[KLVY22] arXiv: 2203.15877

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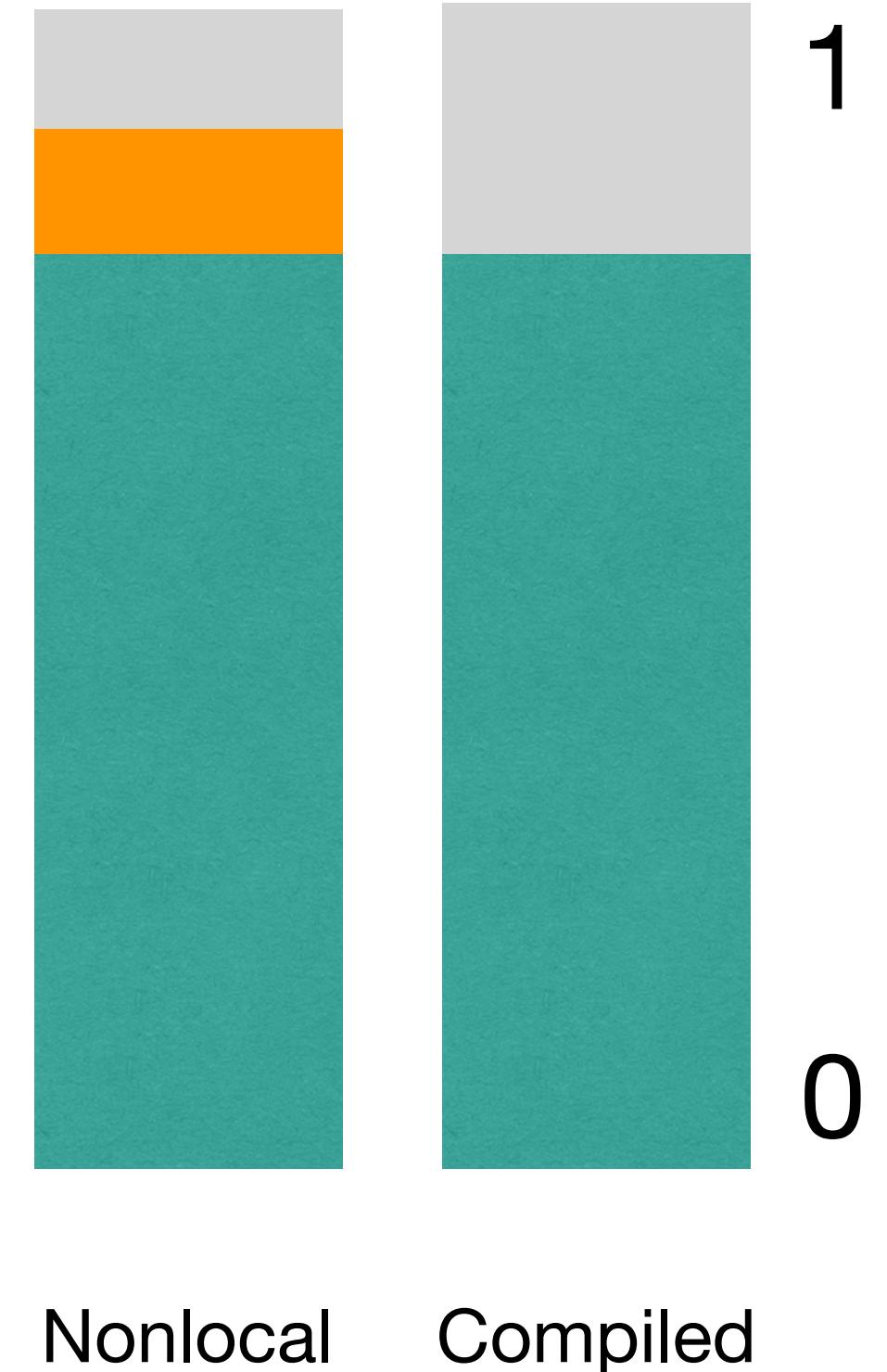
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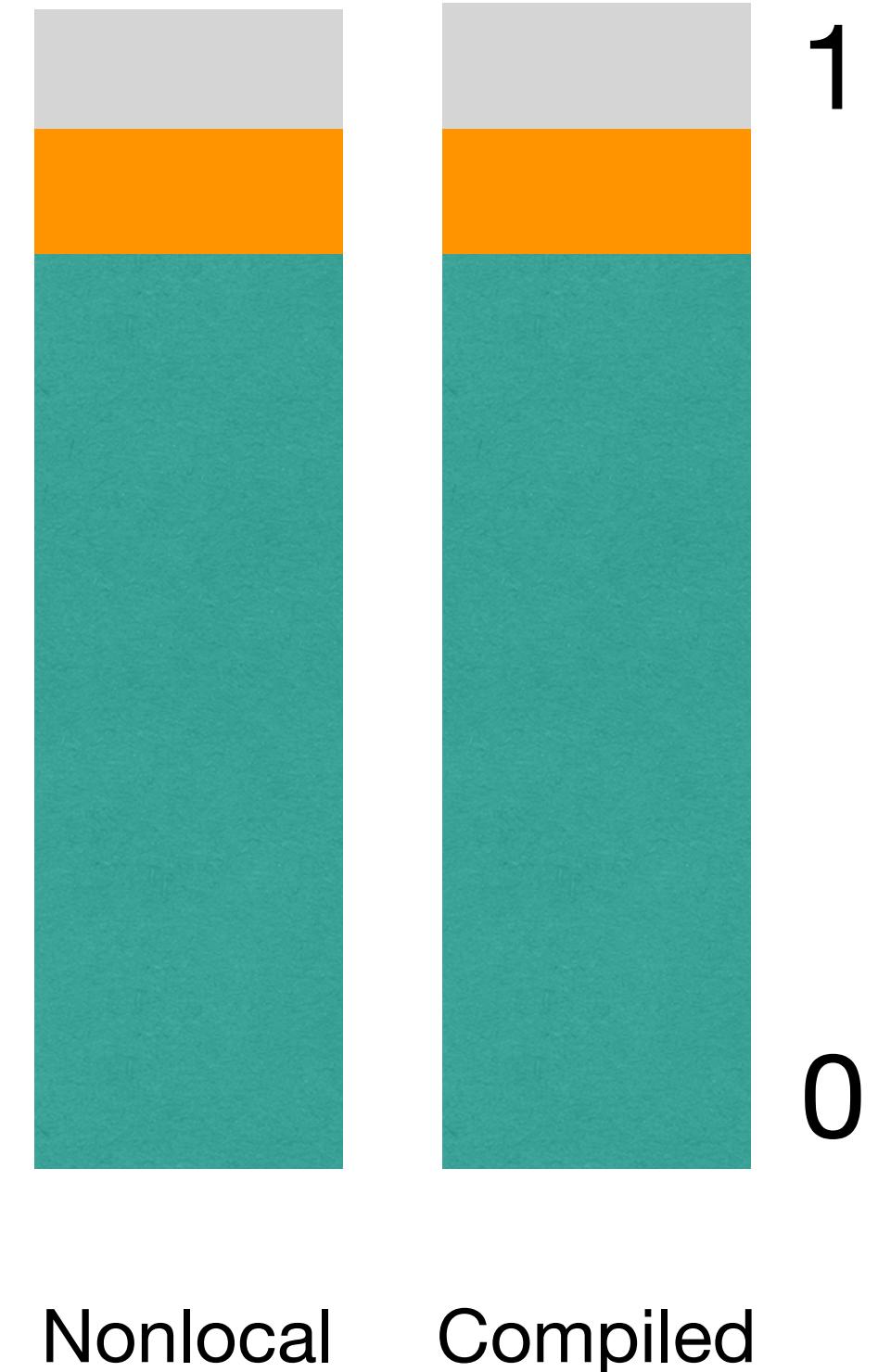
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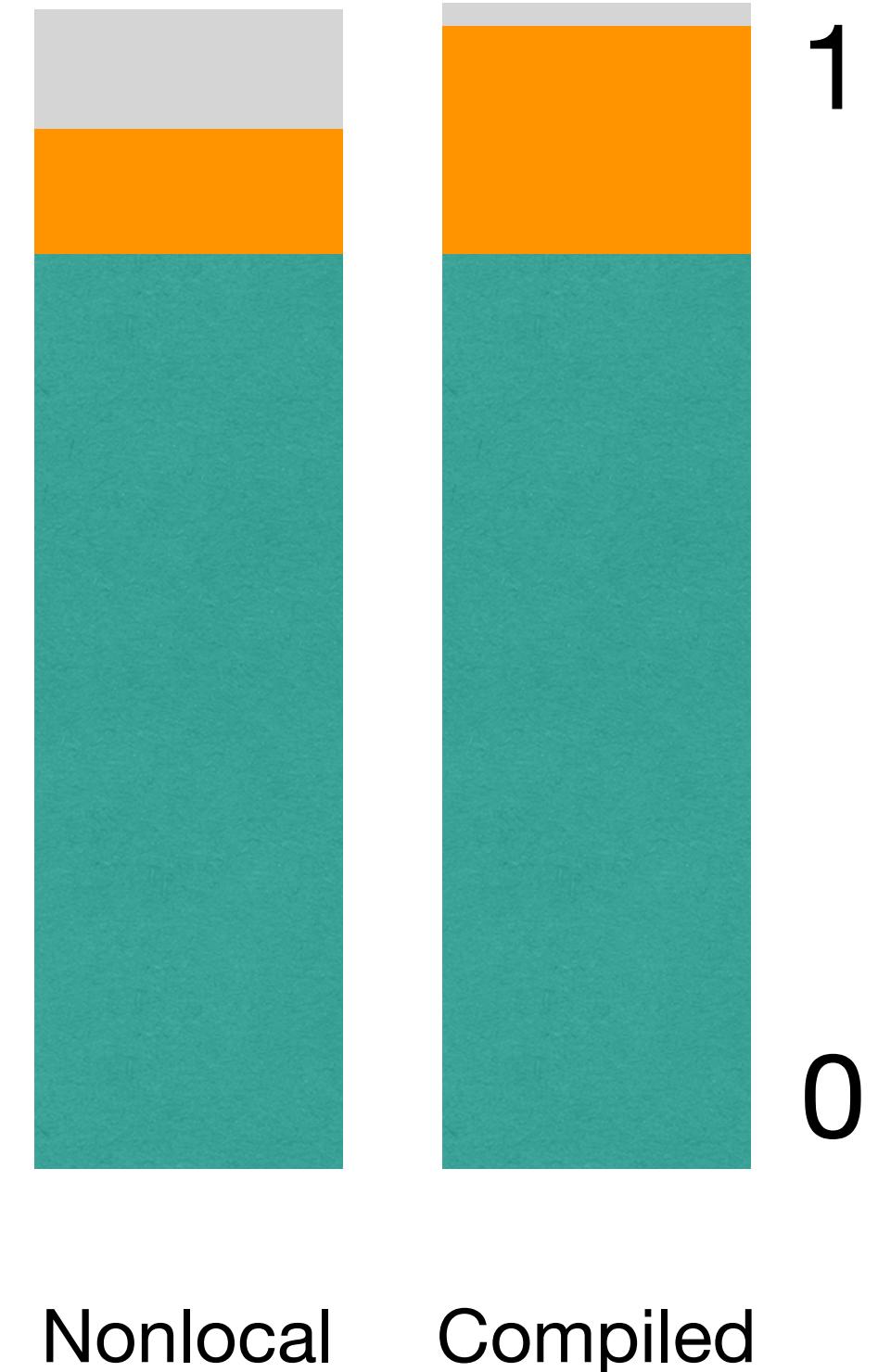
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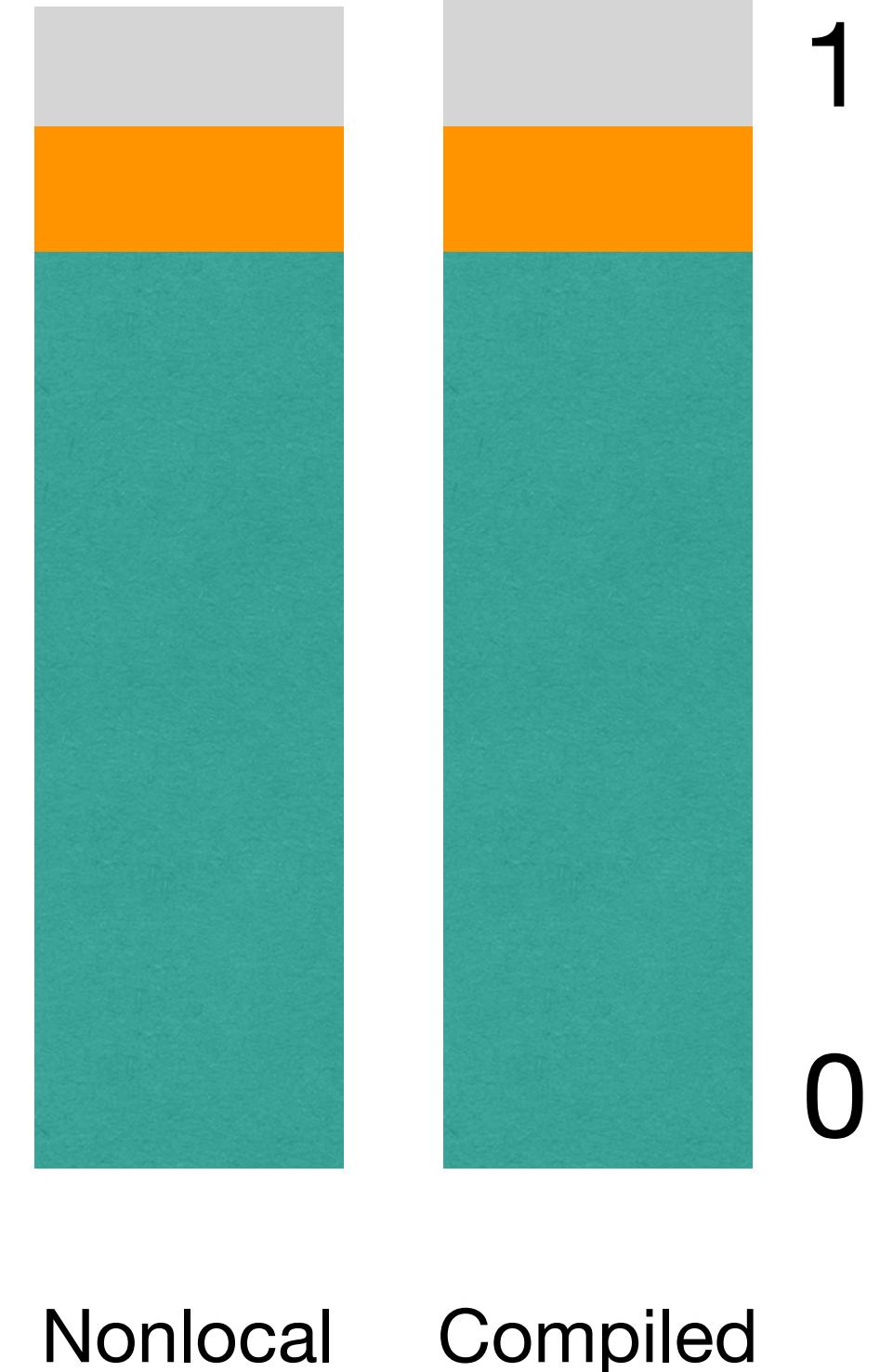
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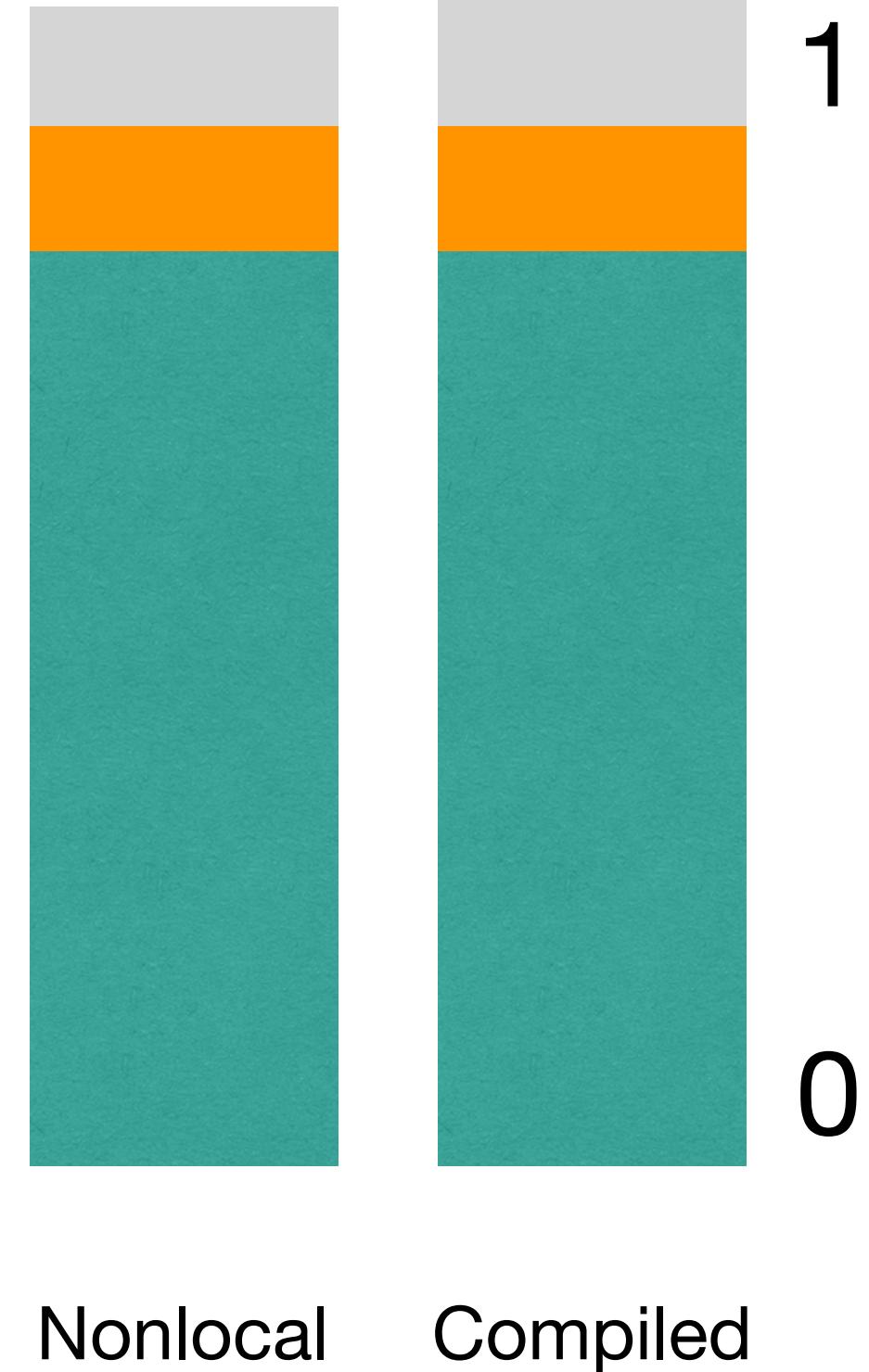
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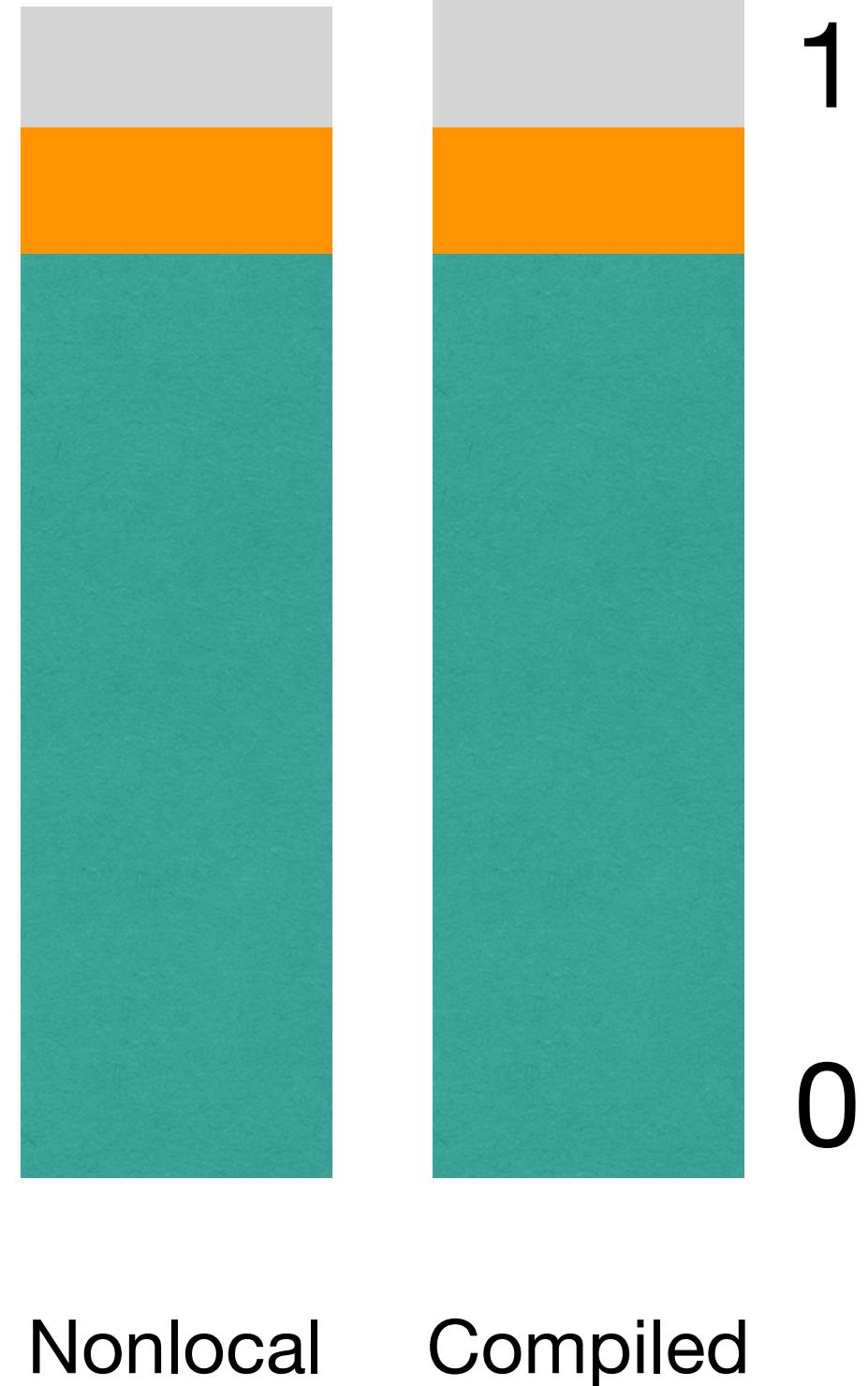


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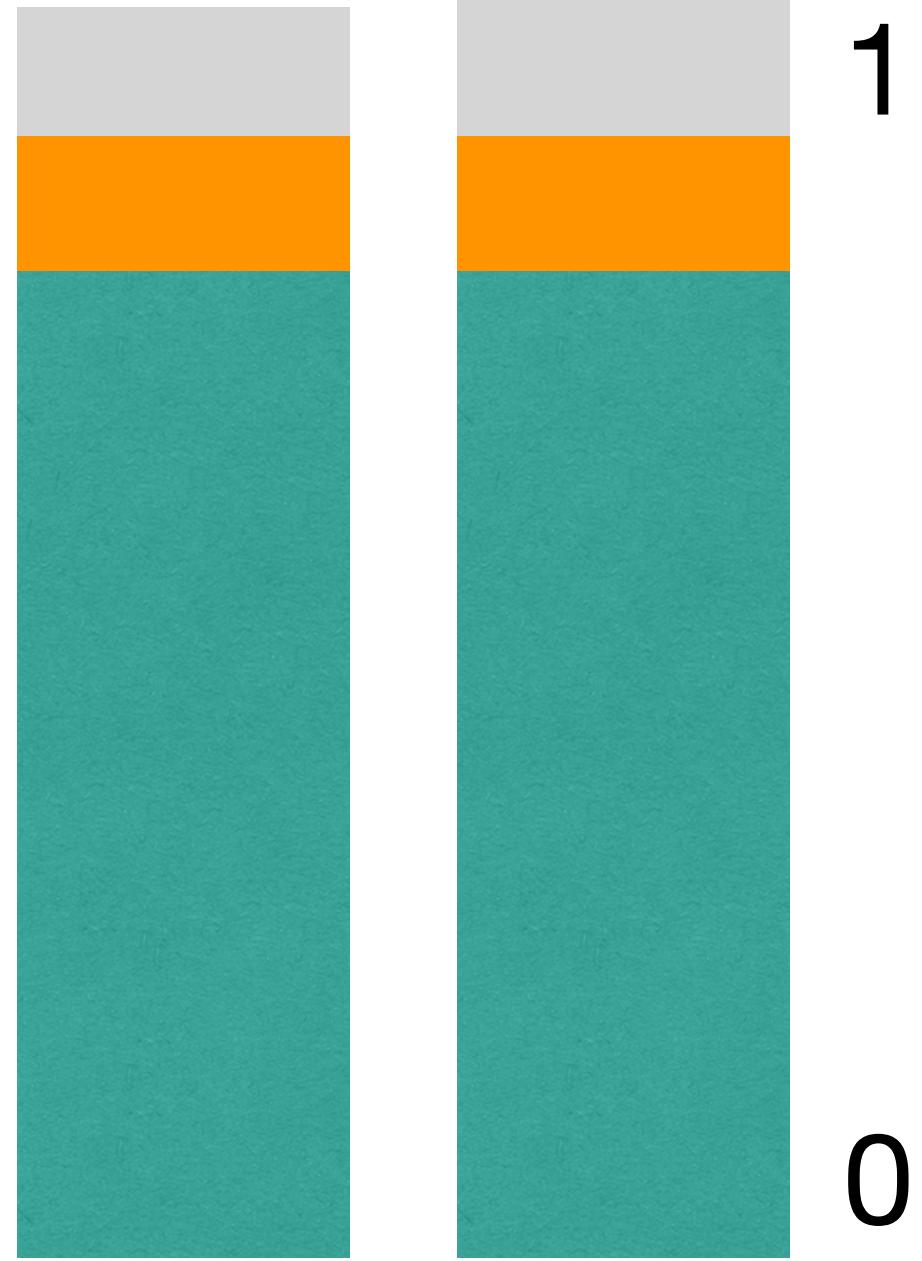
for the lack of better photo

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# Quantitative quantum soundness for bipartite compiled Bell games

Xiangling Xu (许湘灵), Inria Saclay



With Igor Kelp, Connor Paddock, Marc-Olivier Renou, Simon Schmidt, Lucas Tendick, Yuming Zhao

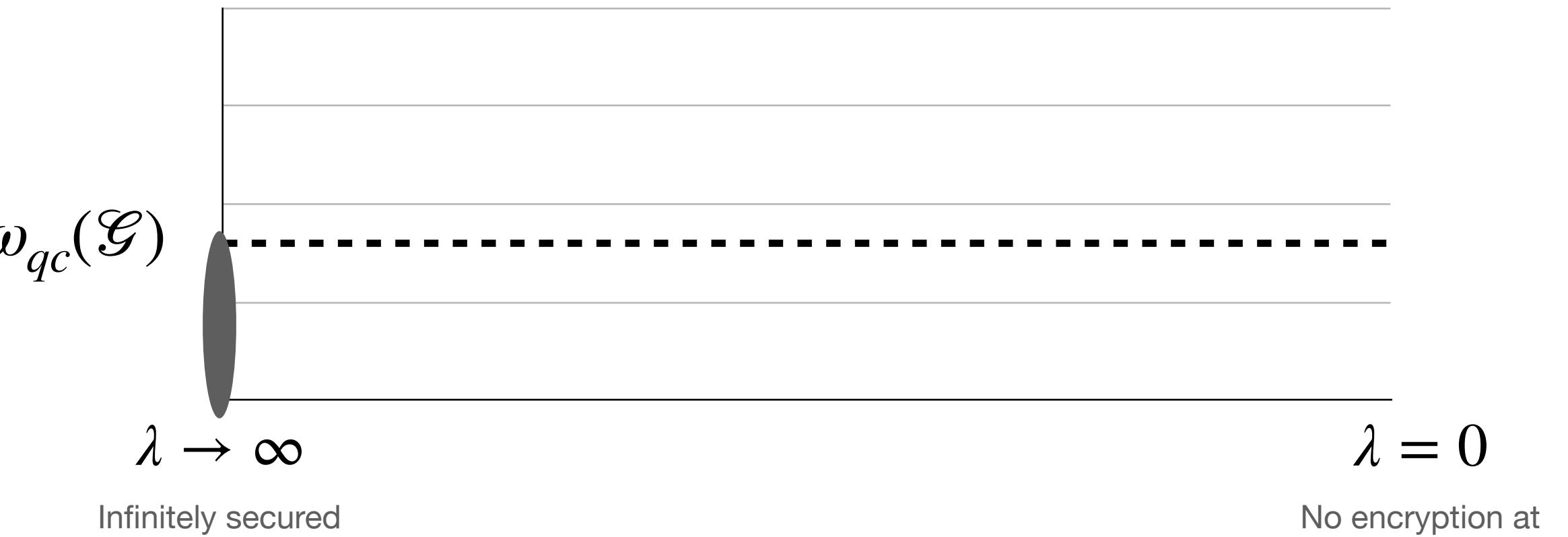
# **From KMP SW24 asymptotic to quantitative quantum soundness**

# From KMPSW24 asymptotic to quantitative quantum soundness

- Bipartite Bell game  $\mathcal{G}$ , compiled  $\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}$ ,  
QPT strategy  $S = (S_\lambda)$ ,  $S_\lambda$  efficient

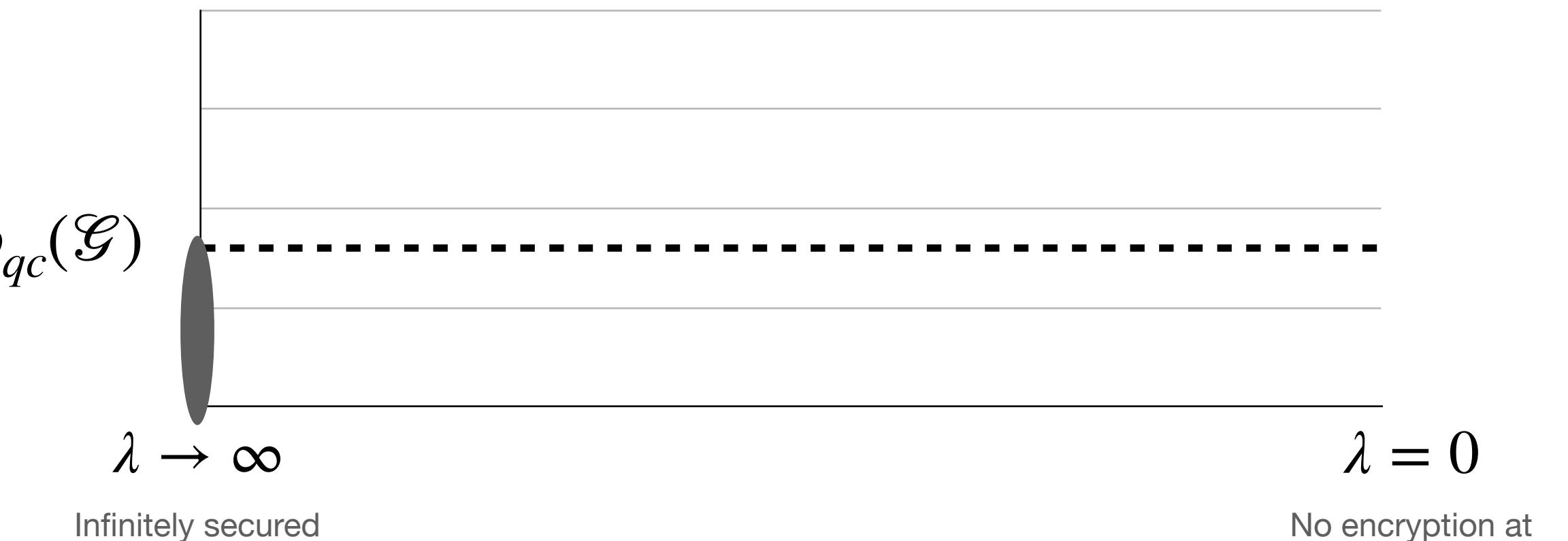
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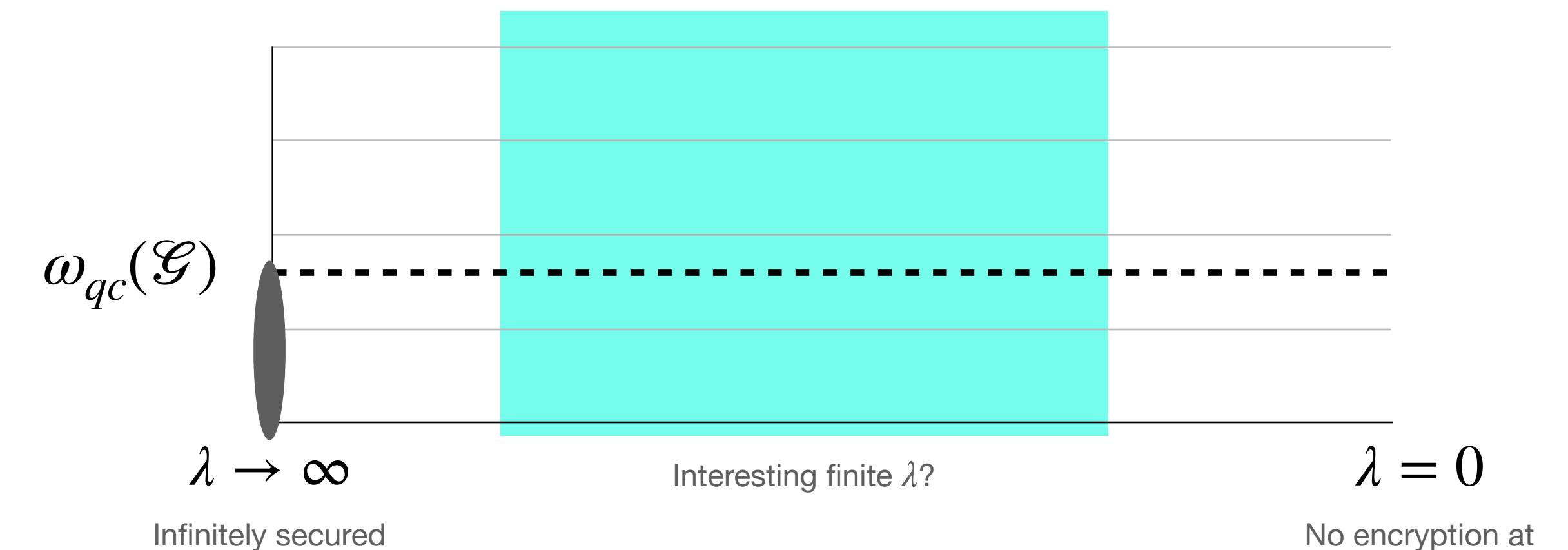
# From KMPSW24 asymptotic to quantitative quantum soundness

- Bipartite Bell game  $\mathcal{G}$ , compiled  $\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}$ , QPT strategy  $S = (S_\lambda)$ ,  $S_\lambda$  efficient
- Asymptotically sound, the score:  
$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}, S) \leq \omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G})$$



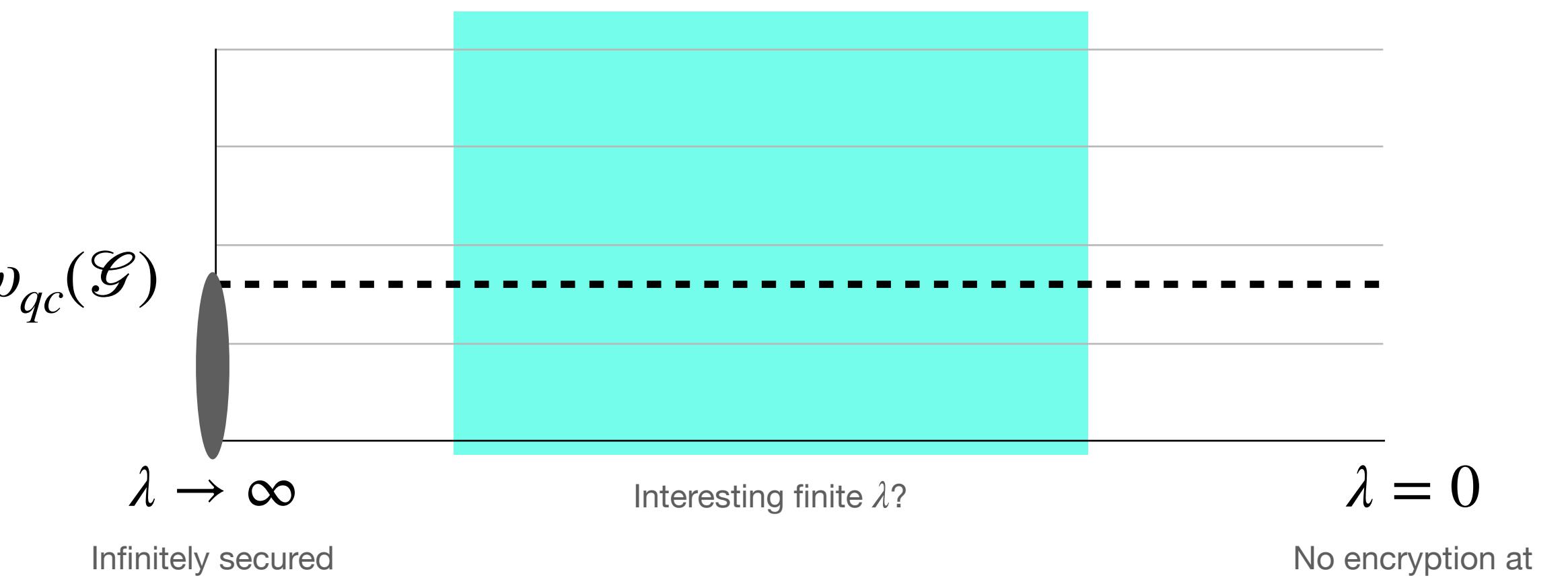
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- Asymptotically sound, the score:  
$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}, S) \leq \omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G})$$
- But how much more a cheating prover can win with  $S_\lambda$  at *finite*  $\lambda$ ?



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- $\mathcal{G}$  with finite-dim optimal strategy:  $\omega_\lambda(\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}, S) \leq \omega_q(\mathcal{G}) + \text{negl}_S(\lambda)$

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- For all  $\mathcal{G}$ ,  $\omega_\lambda(\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}, S) \leq \omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G}) + \epsilon_{\text{seqNPA}}(n) + \text{negl}_{S,n}(\lambda)$

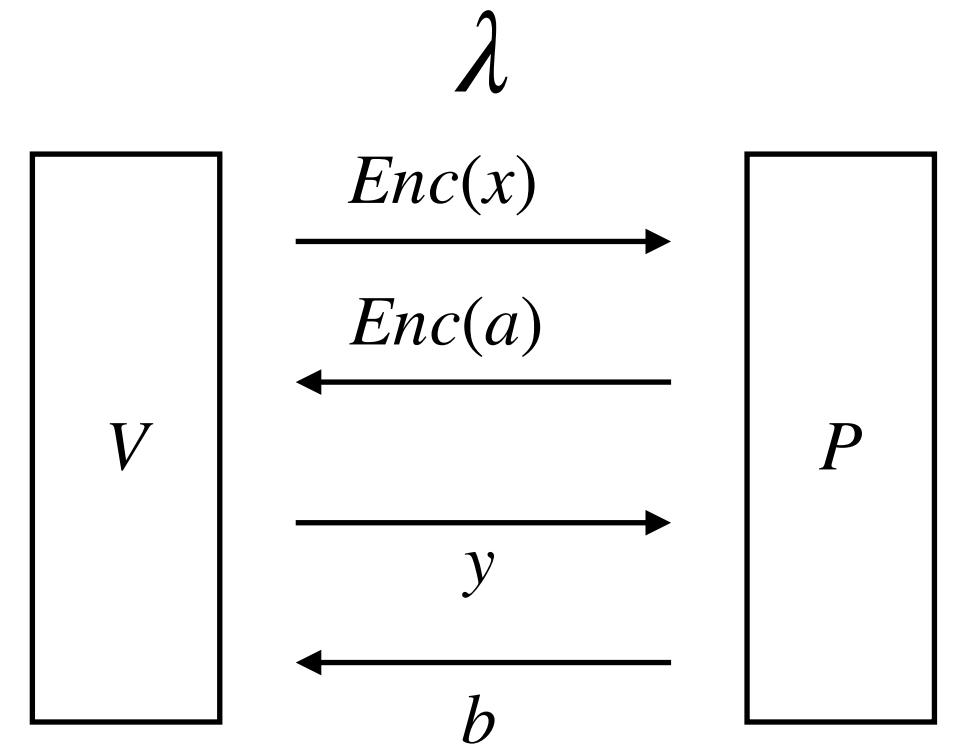
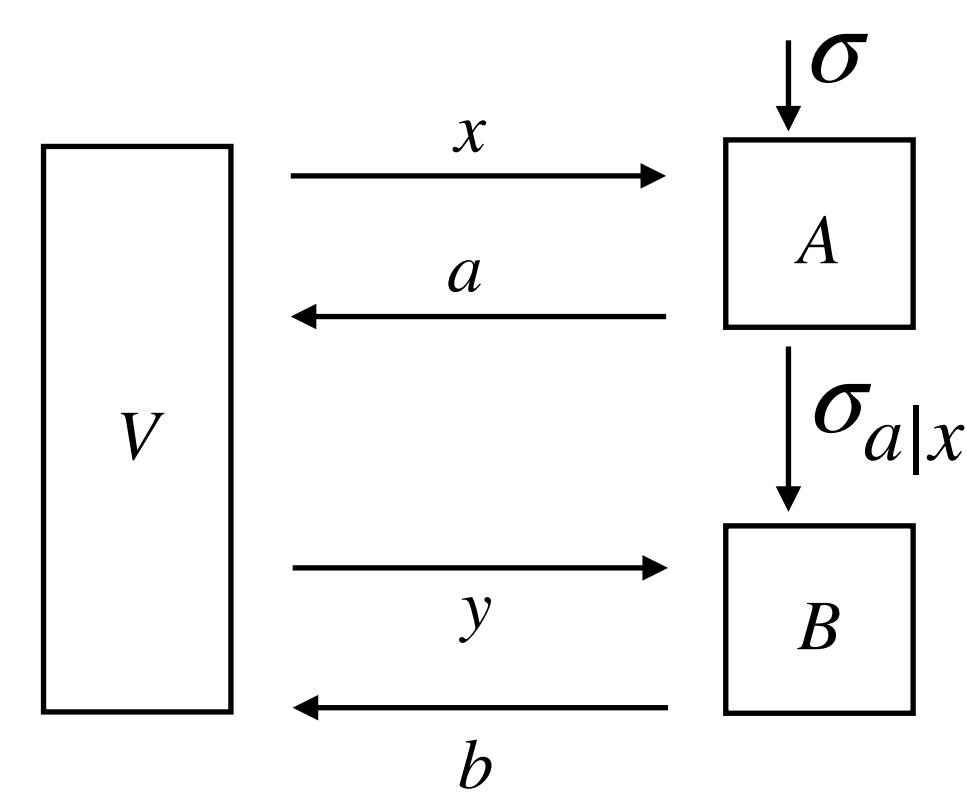
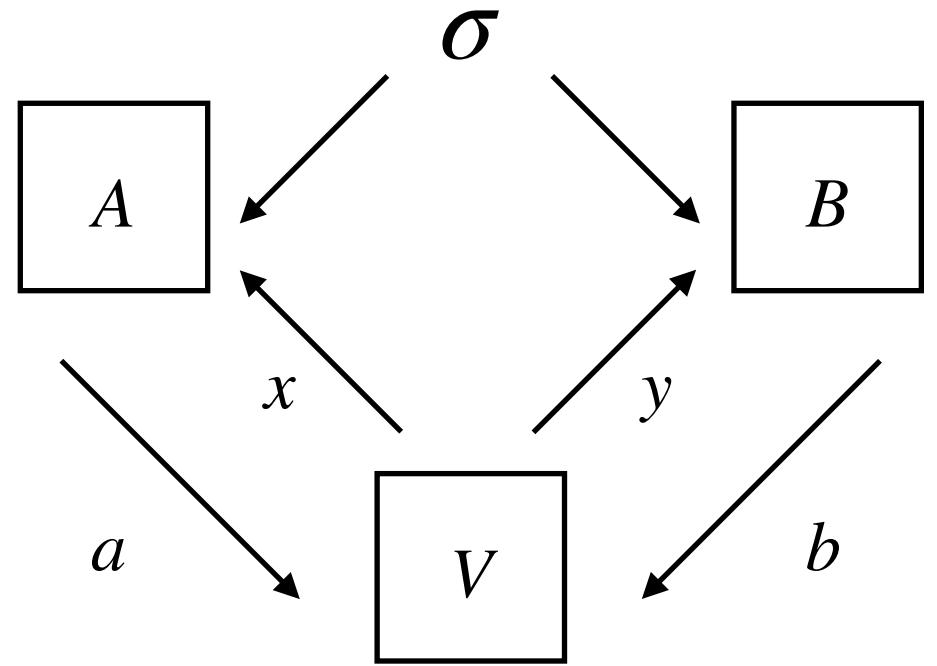
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- $\epsilon_{\text{seqNPA}}(n) \sim$  approximation error of a novel *sequential NPA hierarchy*

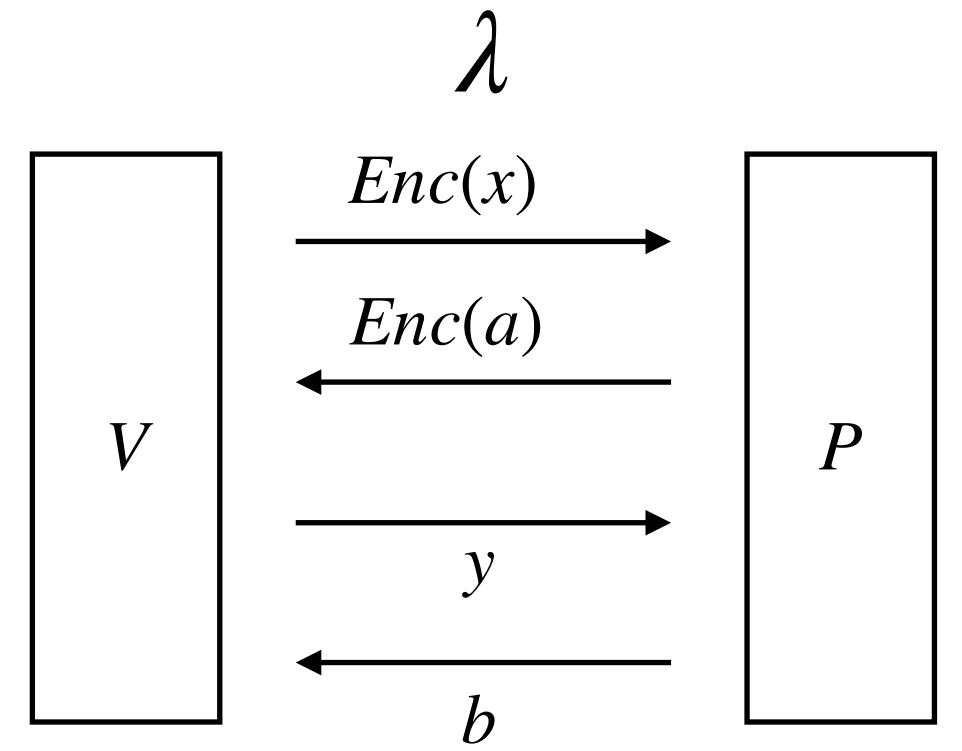
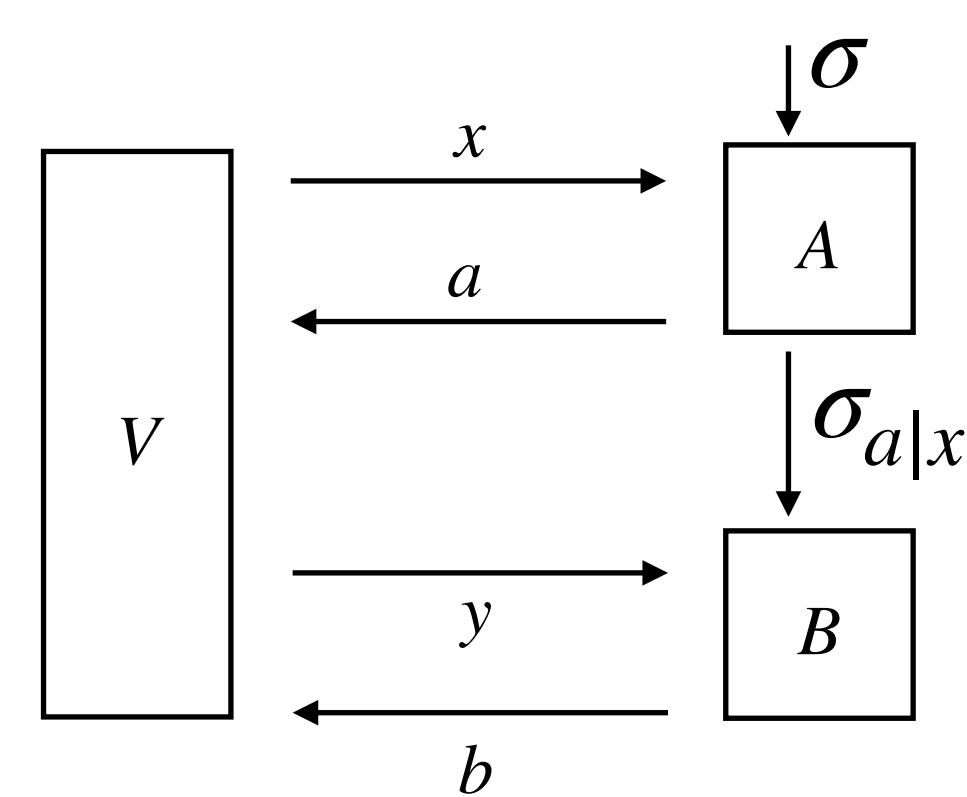
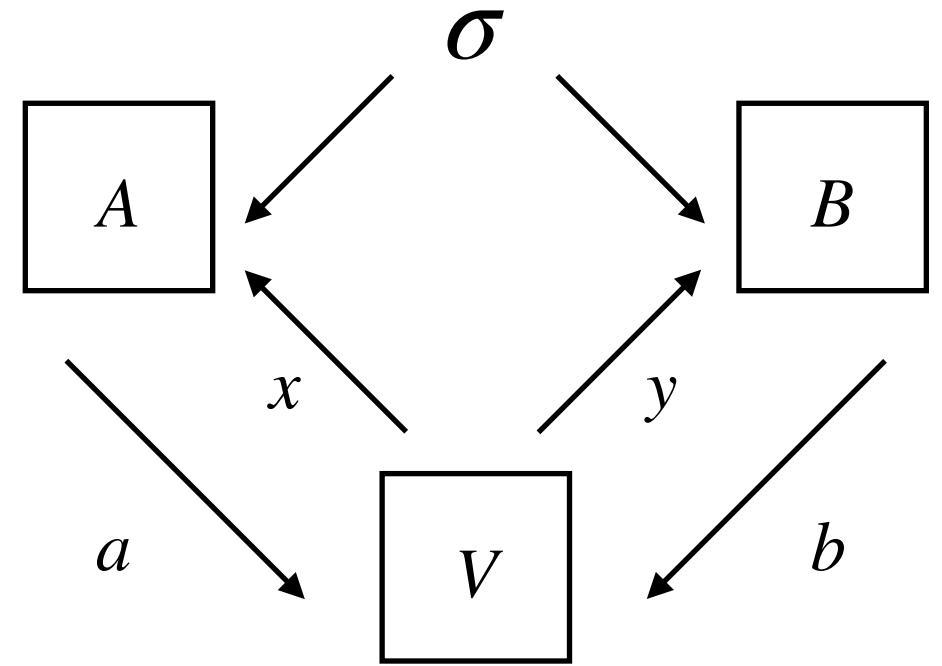
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- $\epsilon_{\text{seqNPA}}(n) \sim$  approximation error of a novel *sequential NPA hierarchy*
- Plan: Recap of asymptotic paper, then sequential NPA, then main result revisit

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled

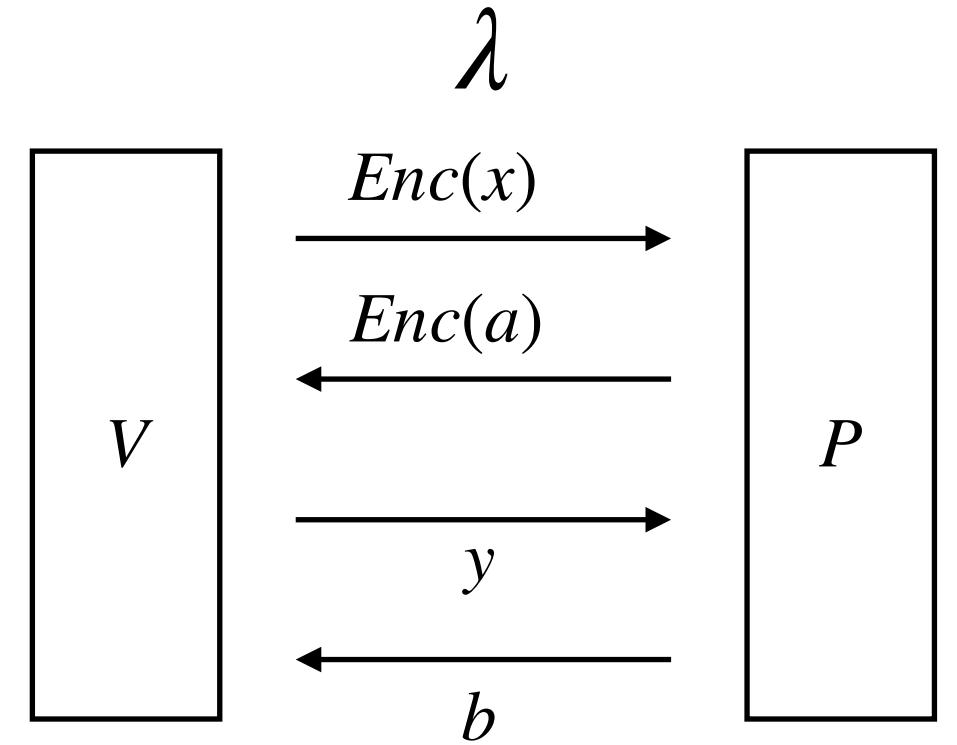
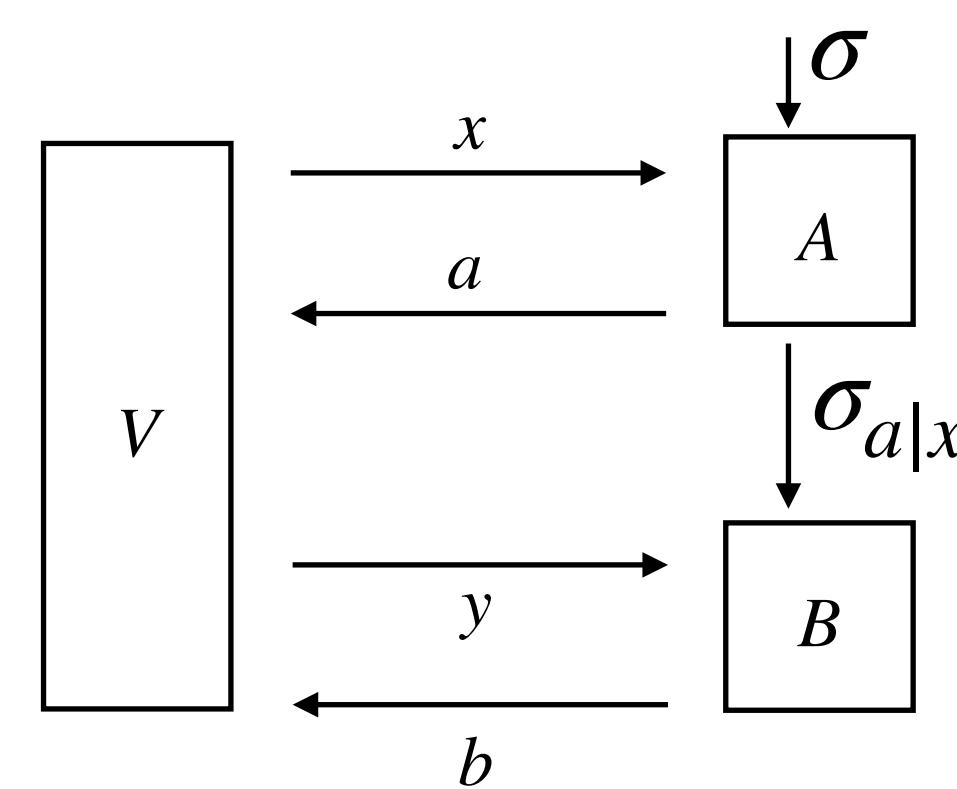
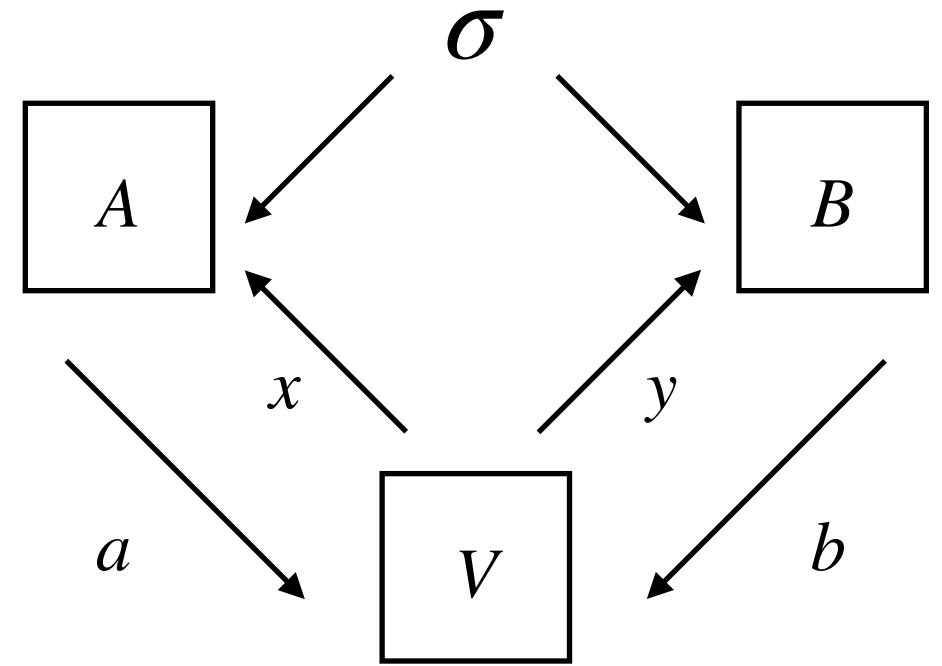


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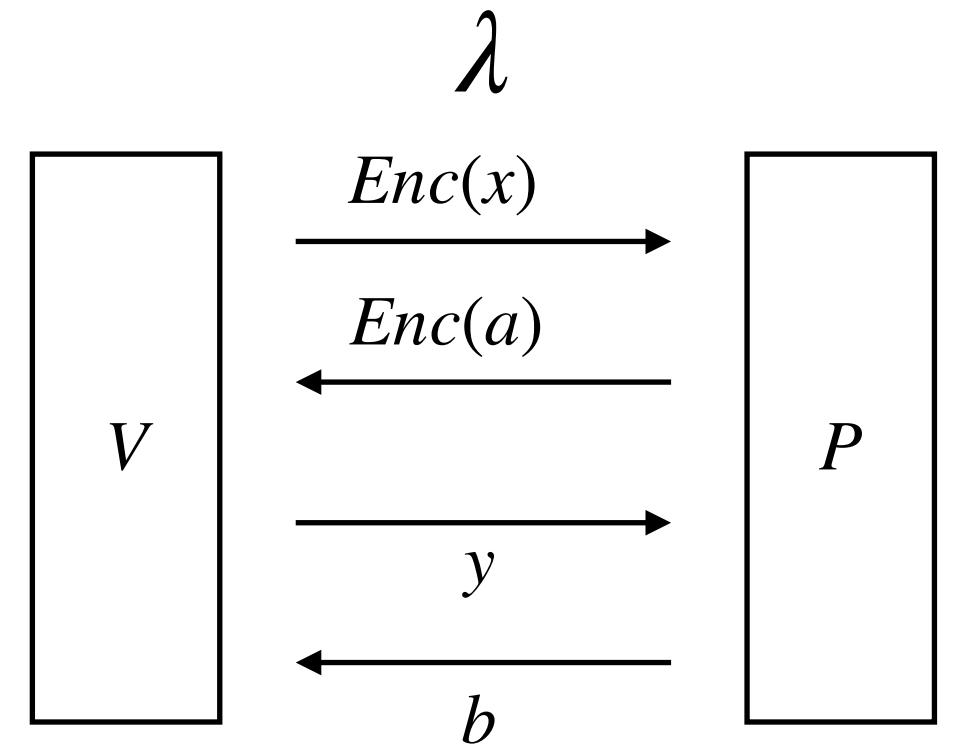
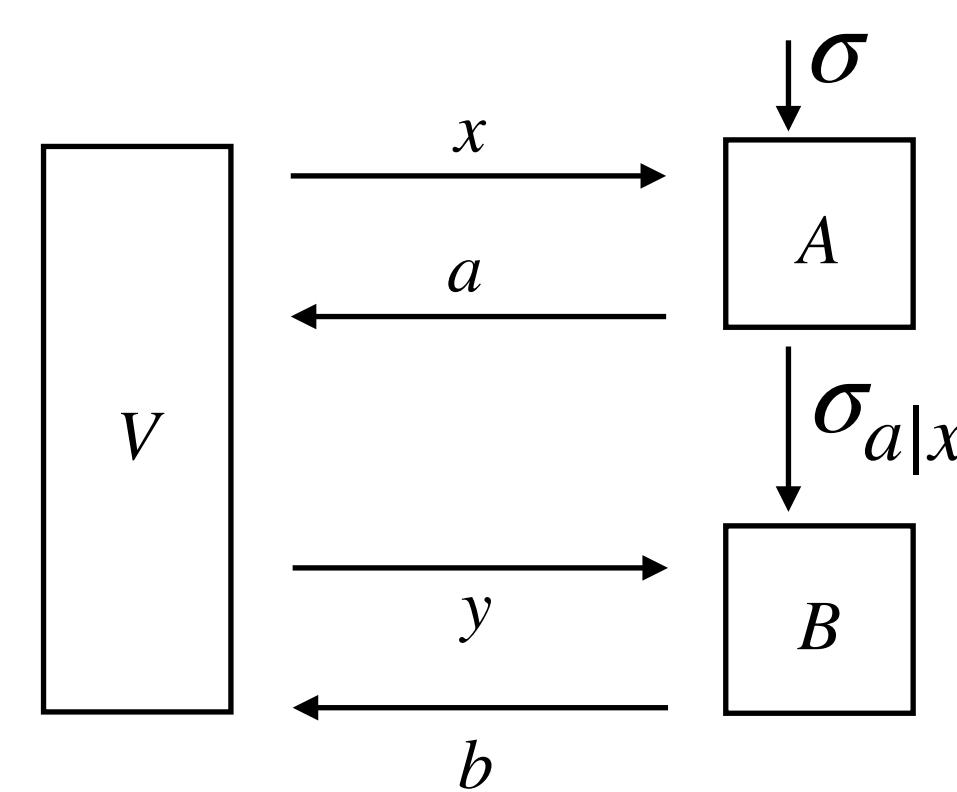
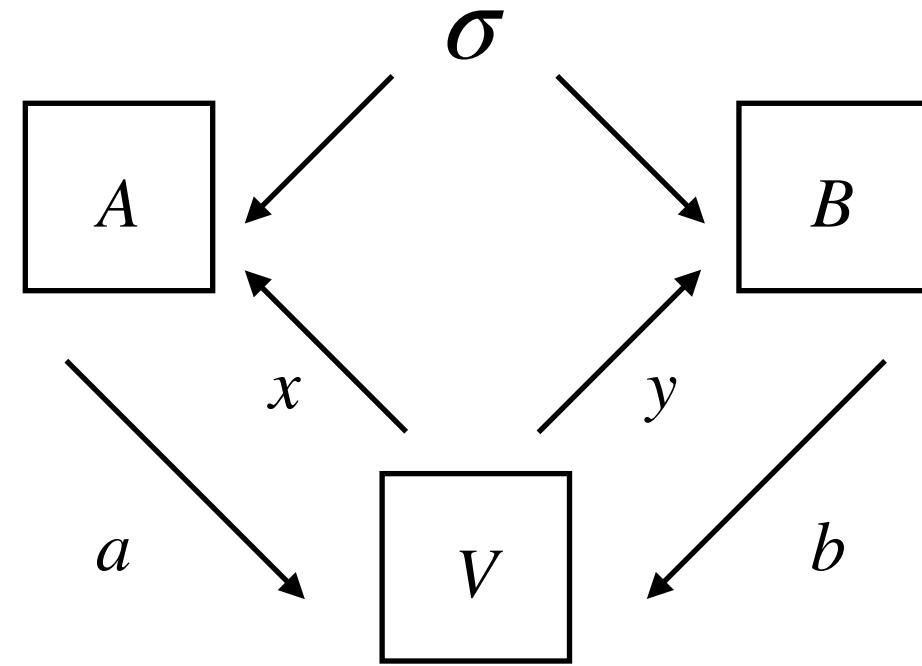
- $\sigma$  density operator

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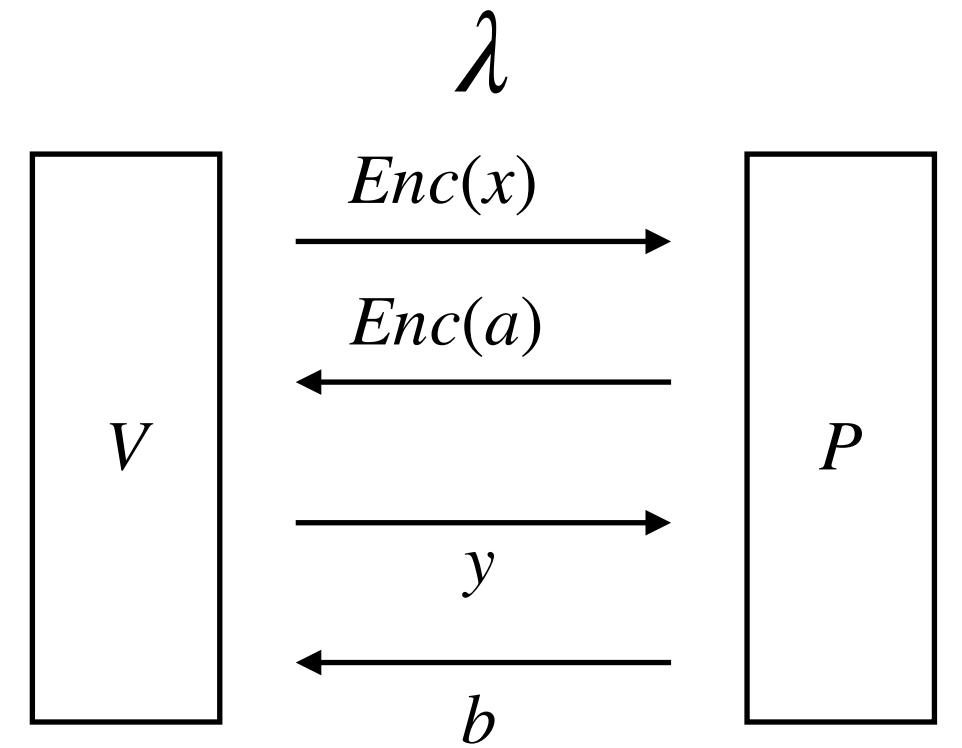
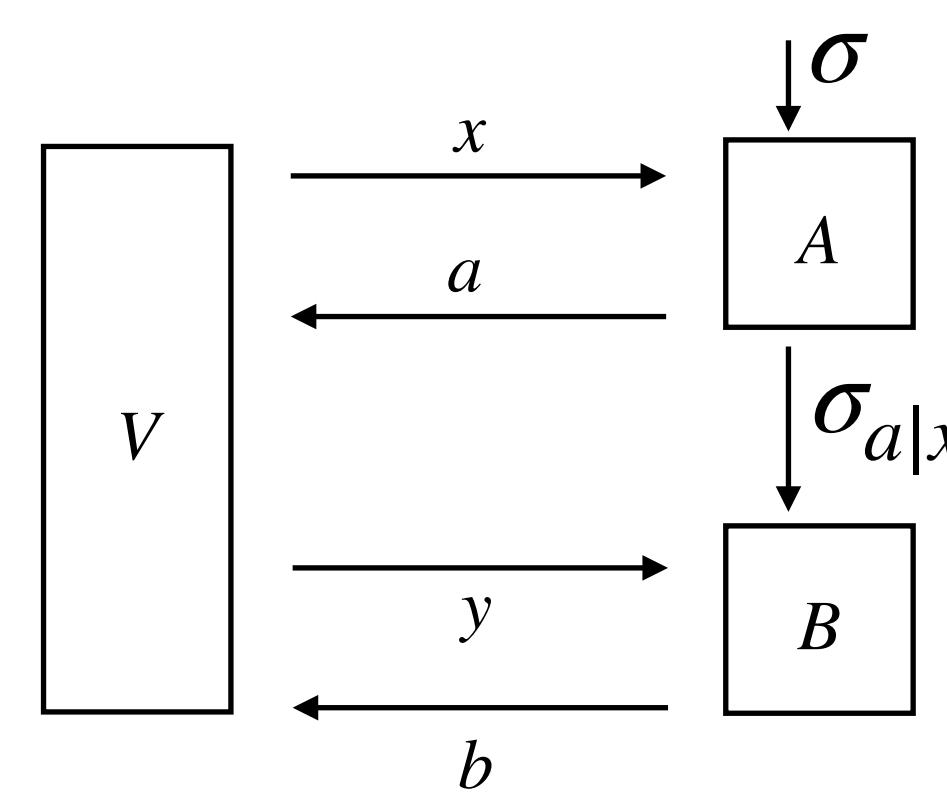
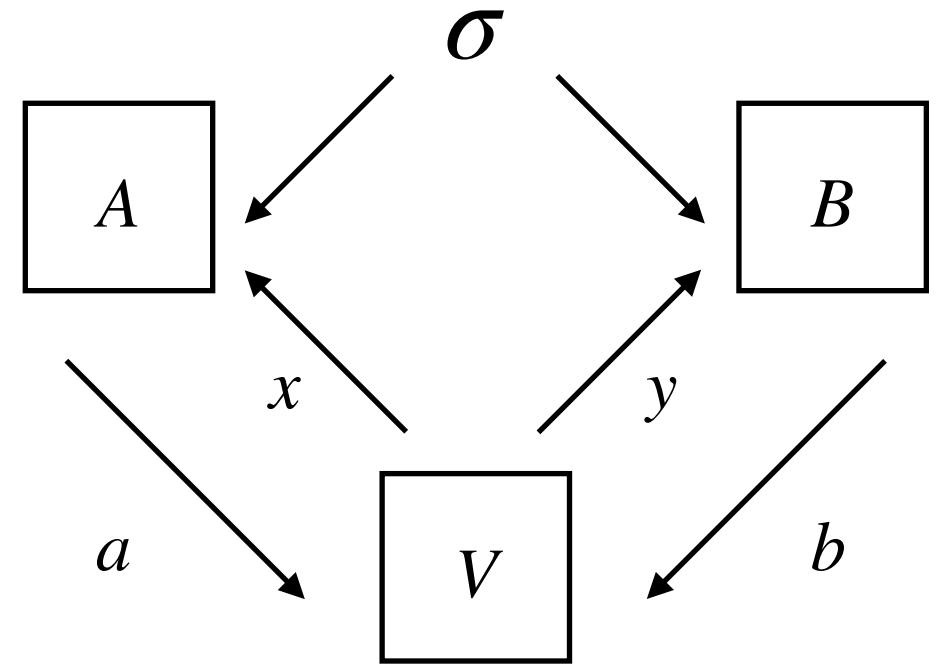
- $\sigma$  density operator
- $A_{a|x}, B_{b|y}$  POVMs ( $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$ )

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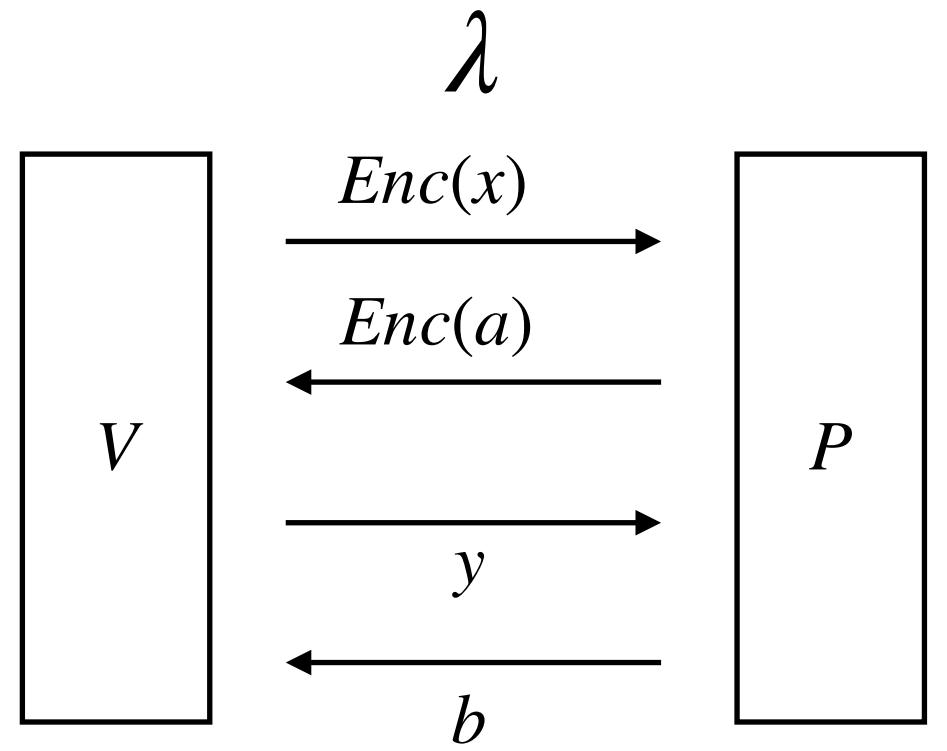
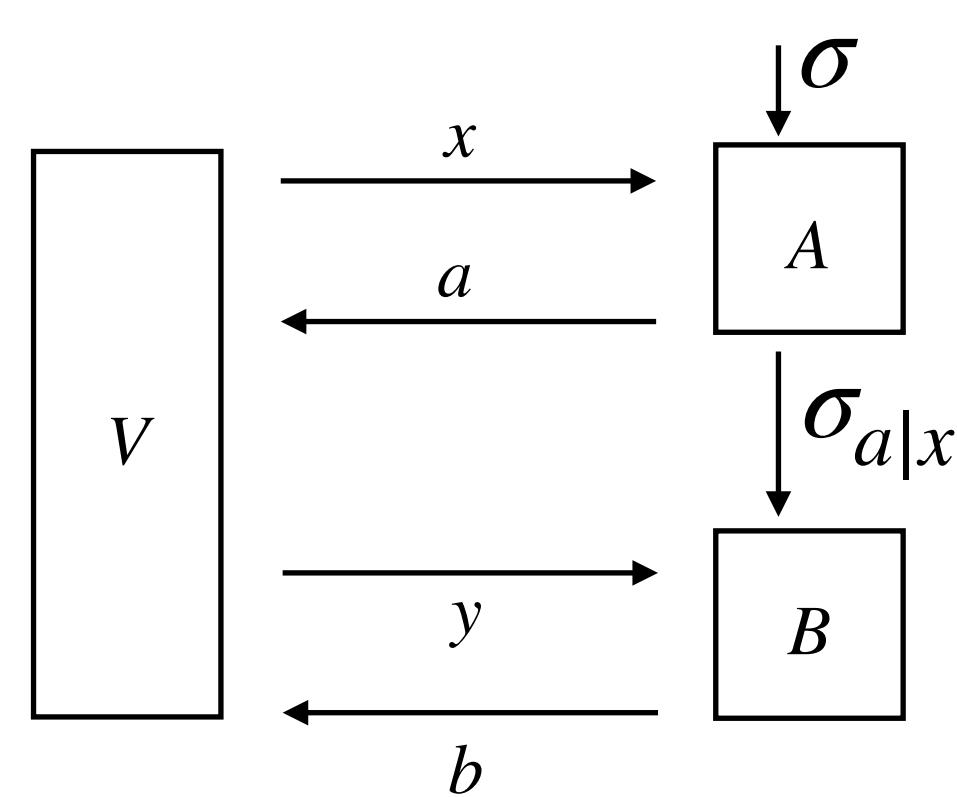
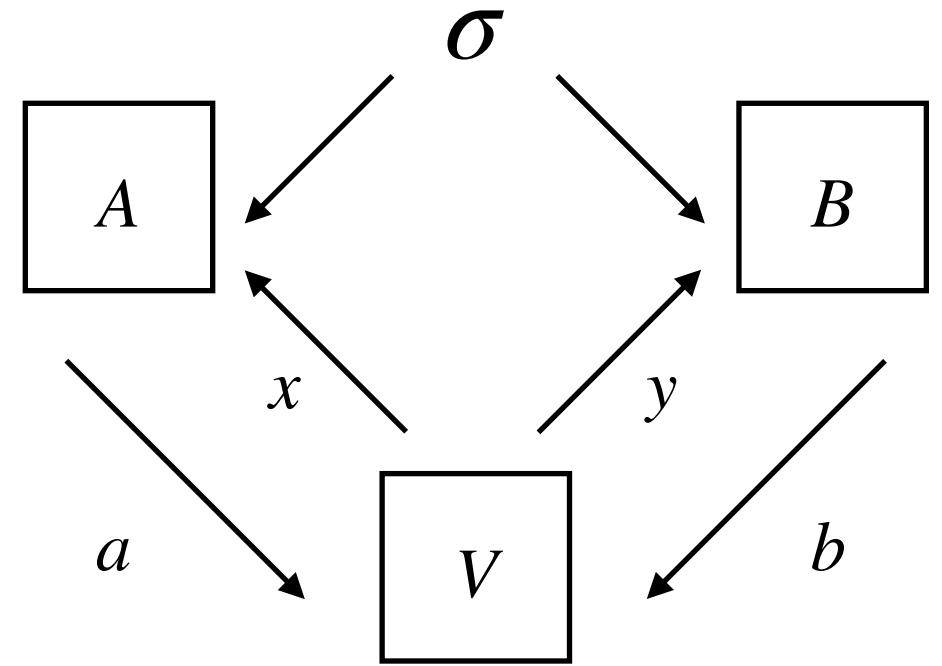
- $\sigma$  density operator
- $A_{a|x}, B_{b|y}$  POVMs ( $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$ )
- $p(ab|xy) = \text{Tr}(\sigma A_{a|x} \otimes B_{b|y}) := \sigma(A_{a|x} B_{b|y})$

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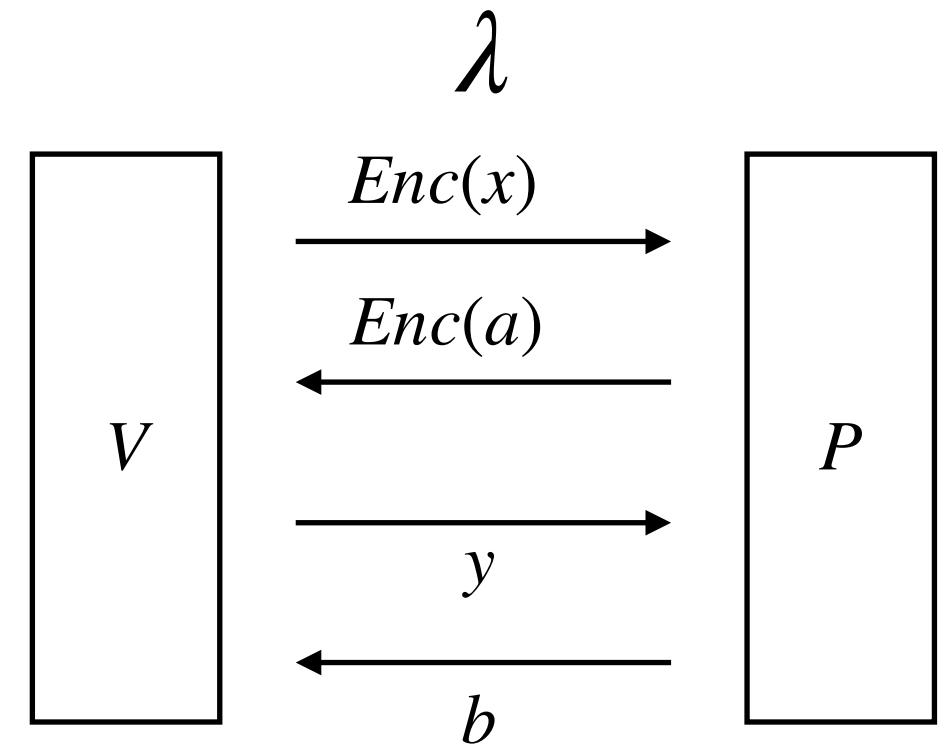
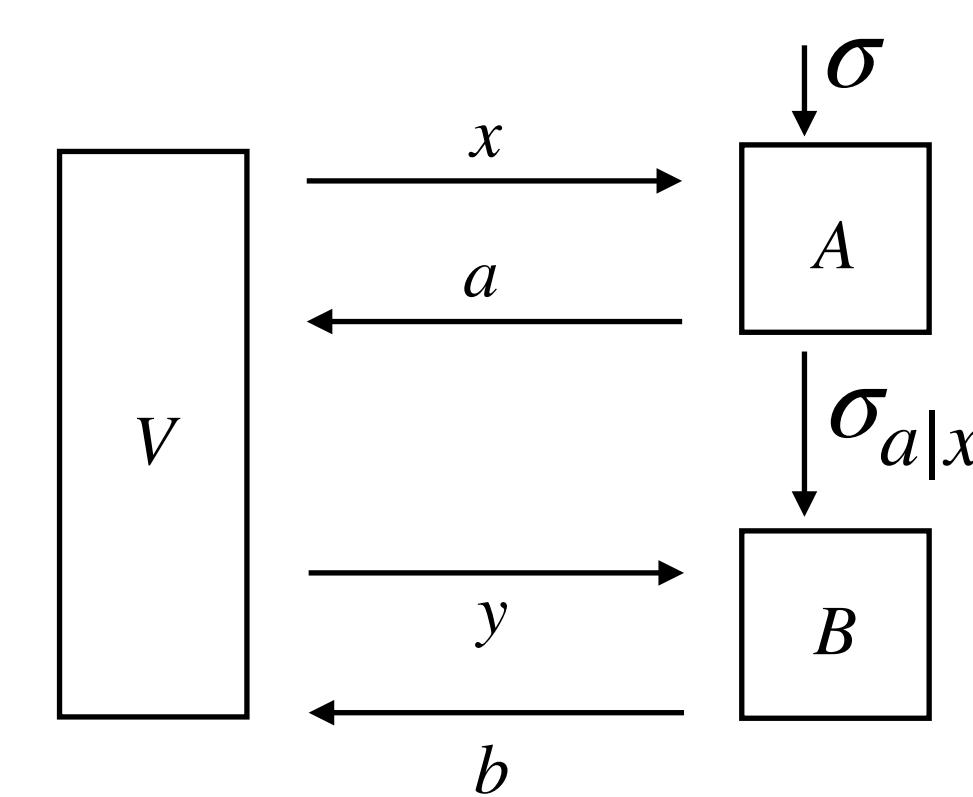
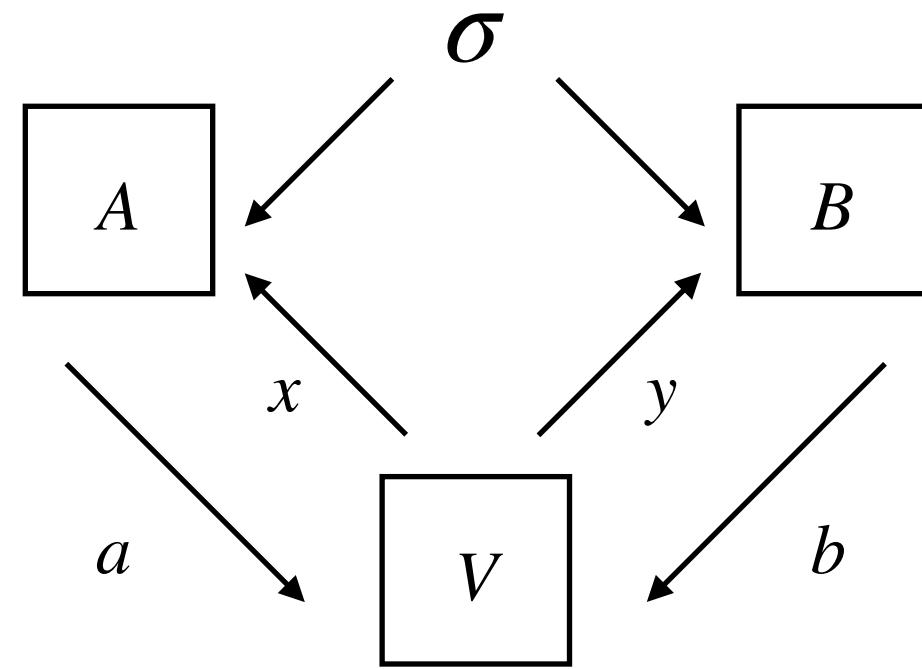
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- Treat  $\sigma$  as positive linear functional

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



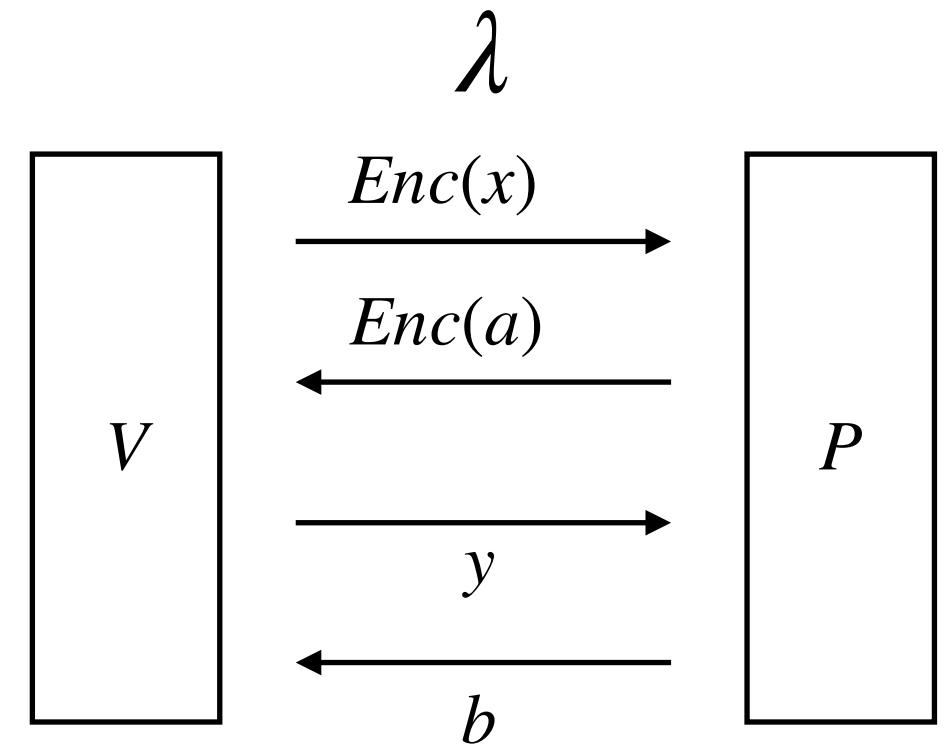
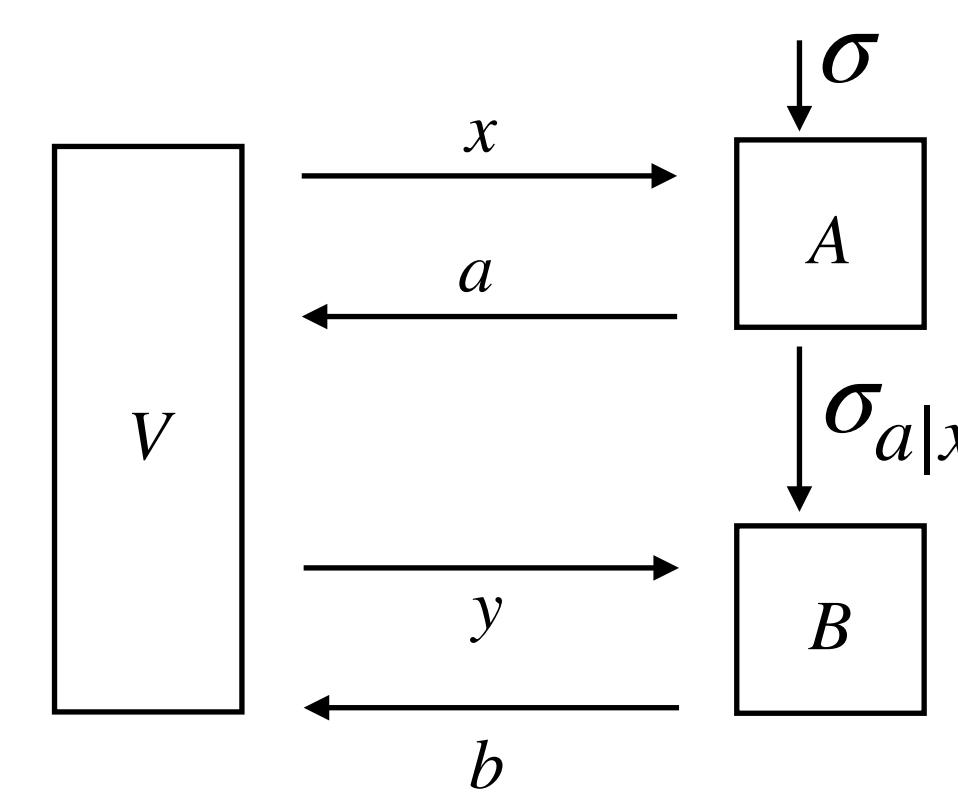
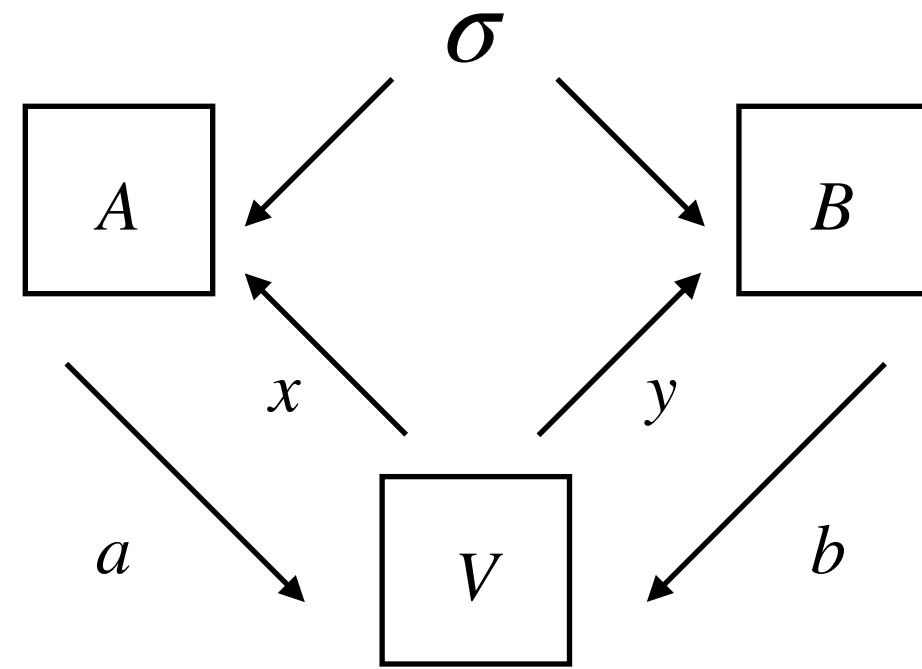
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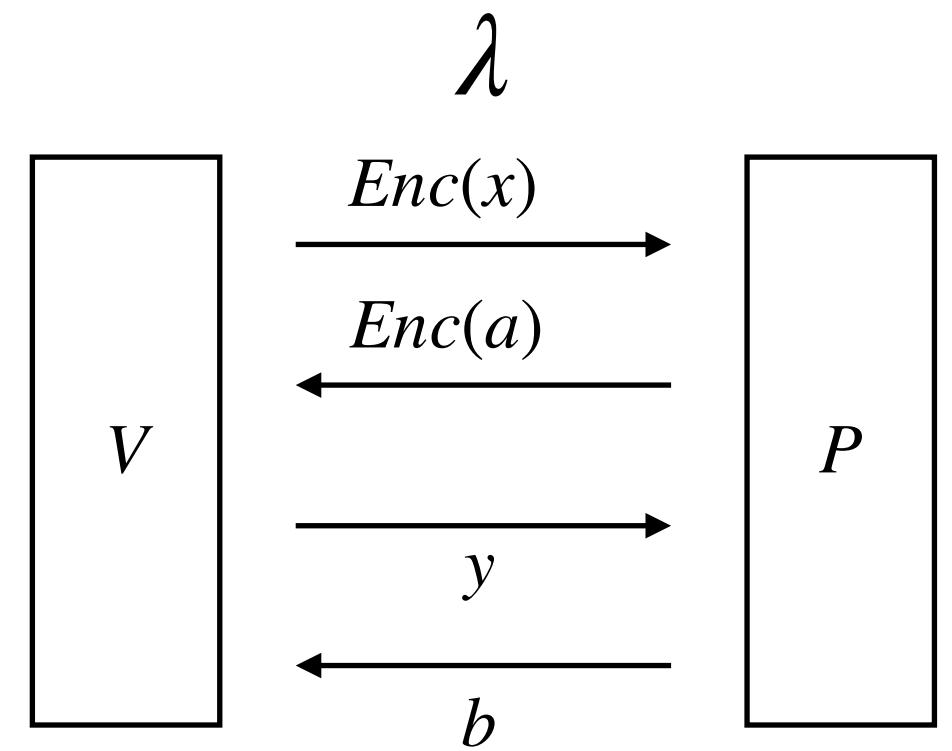
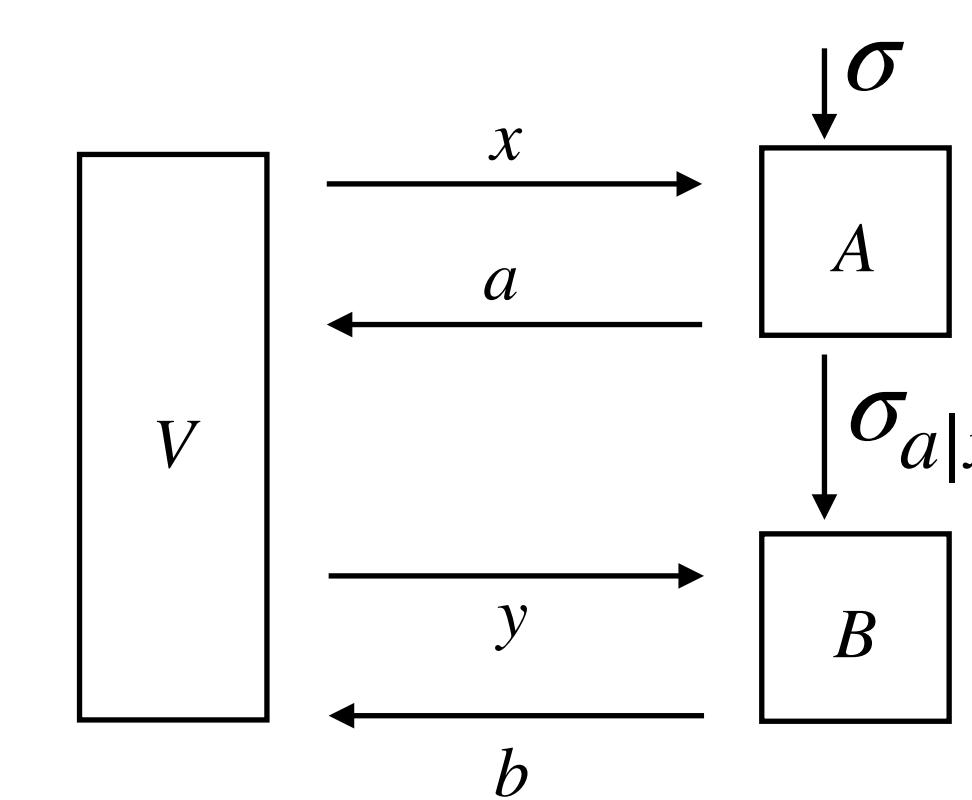
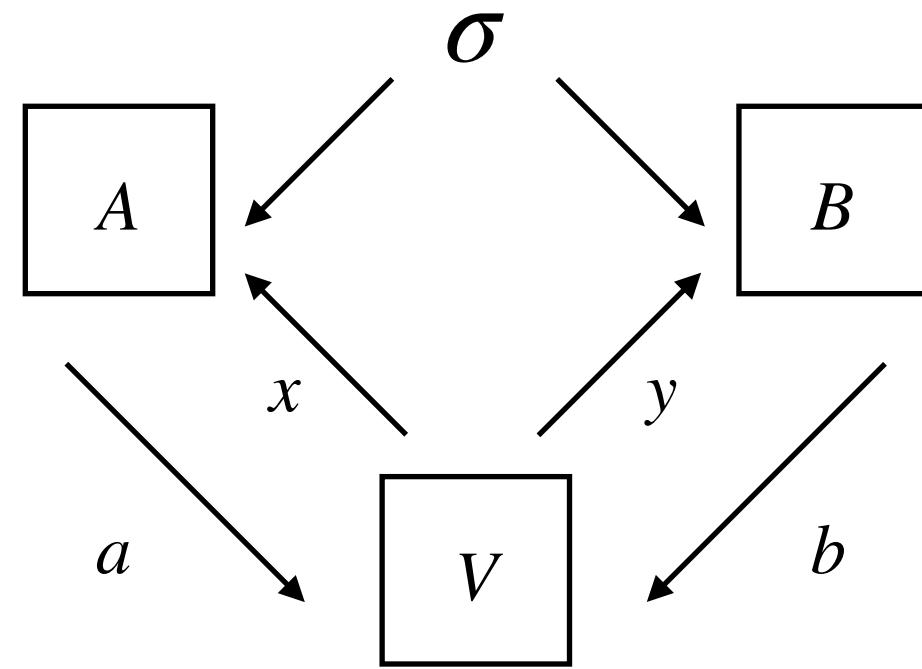
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- $p(ab|xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x}B_{b|y})$
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  - $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$

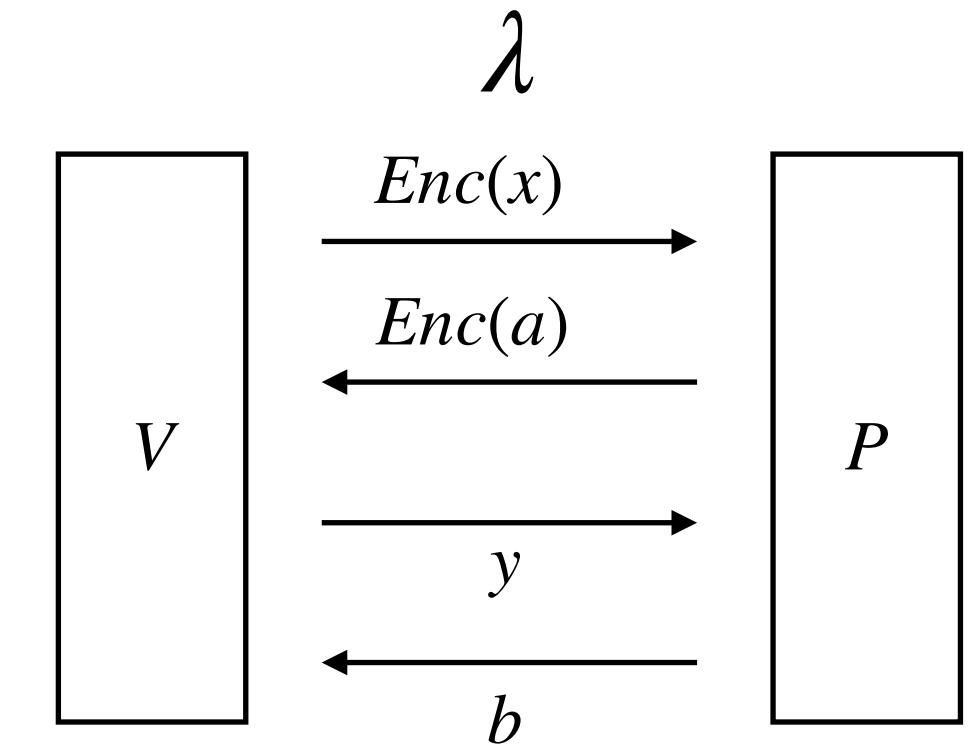
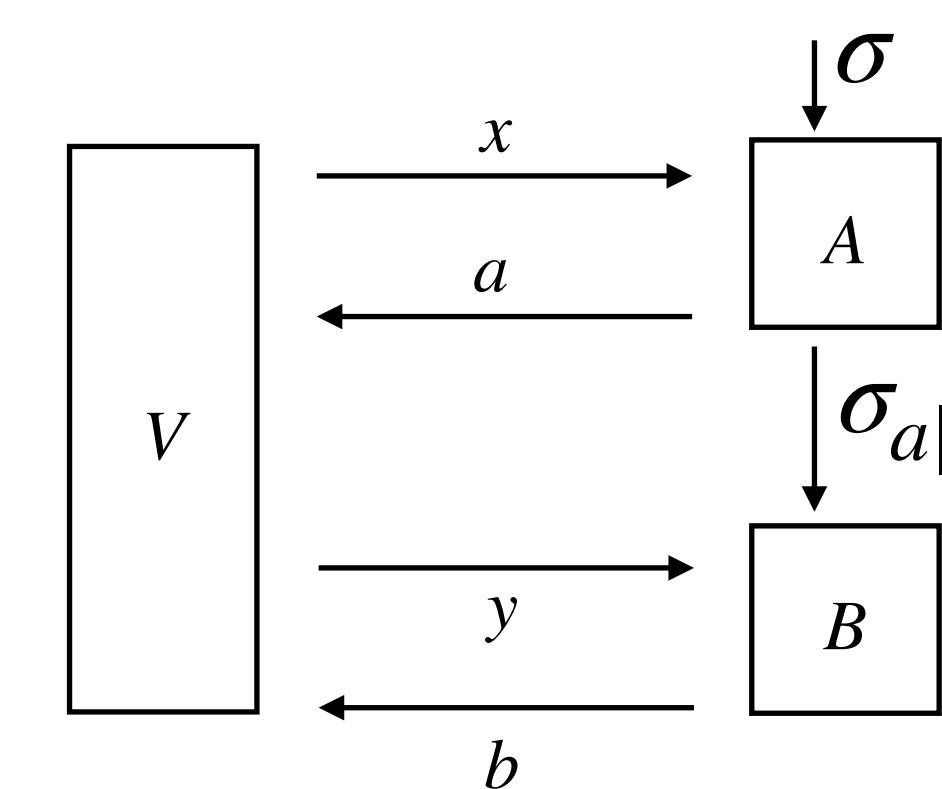
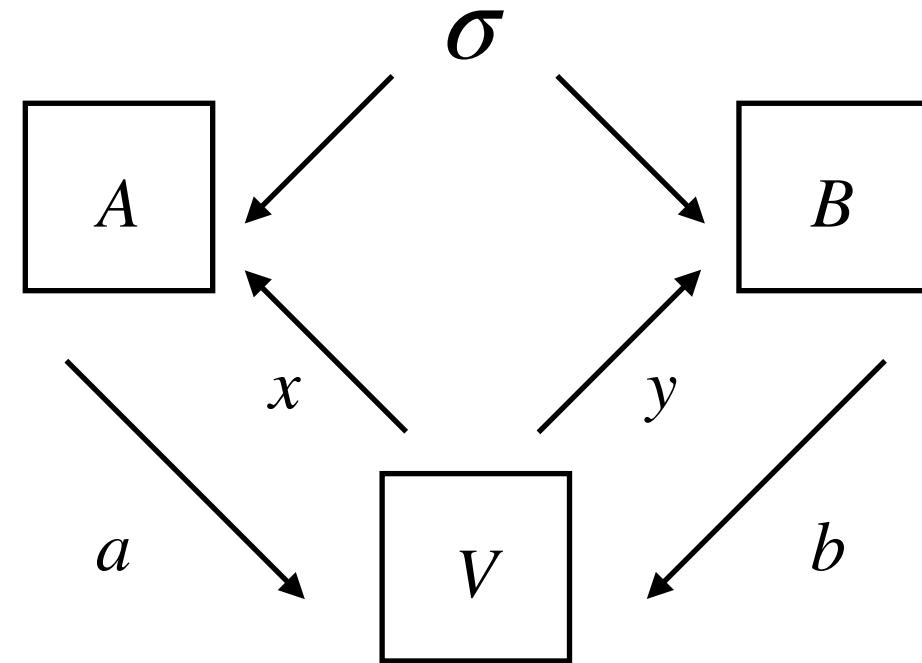
# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
- $p(ab|xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x}B_{b|y})$
- Alice first measures and send the post-measured state  $\sigma_{a|x}$ 
  - $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
  - Strongly no-signaling:  

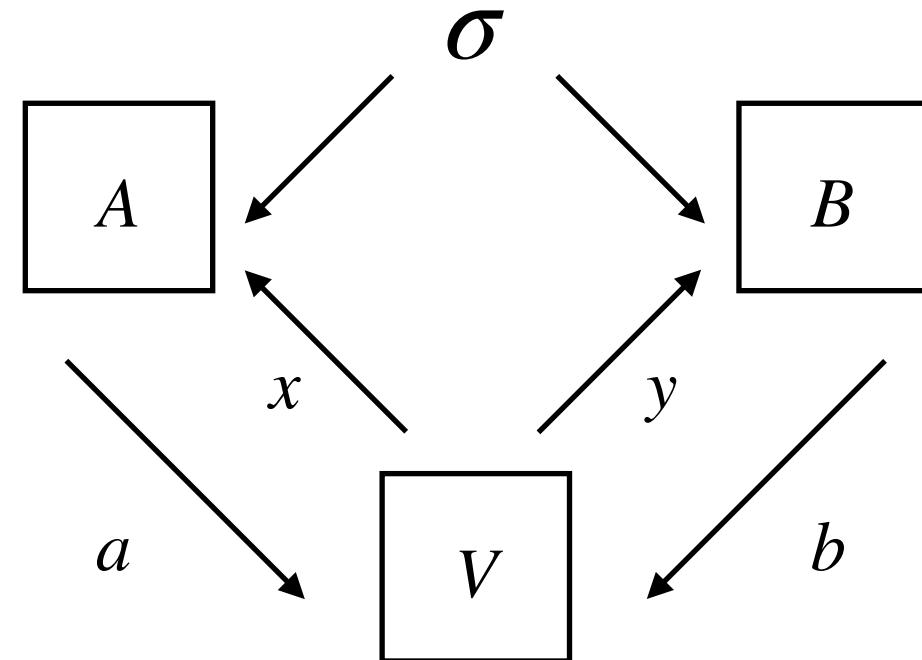
$$|\sum_a p(ab|xy) - \sum_a p(ab|x'y)| = 0$$

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled

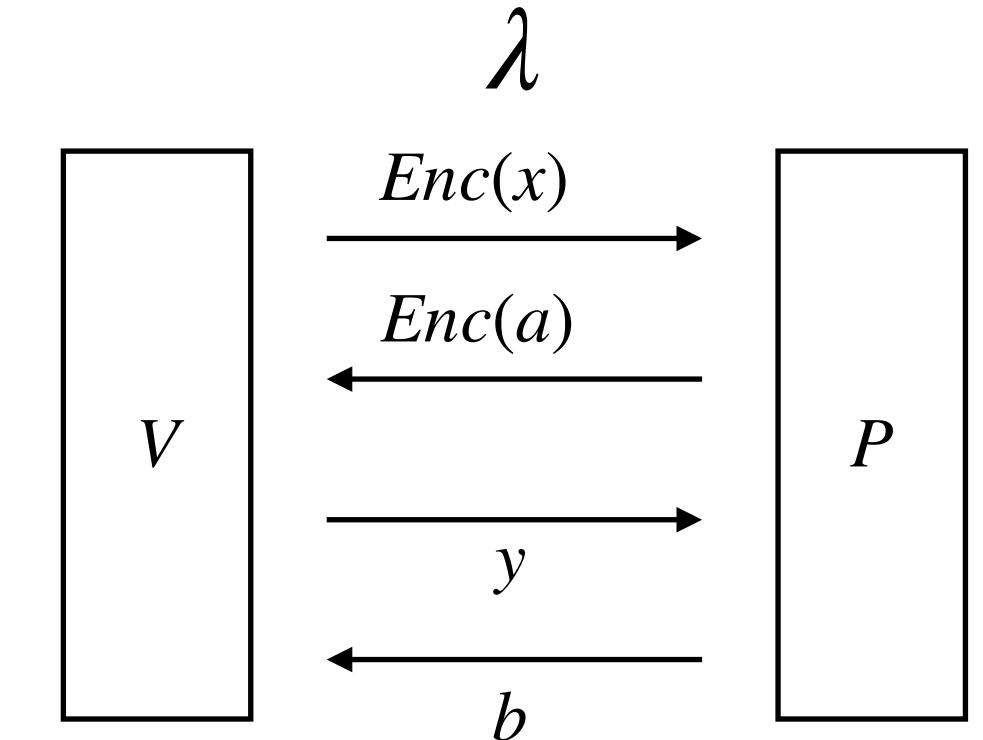
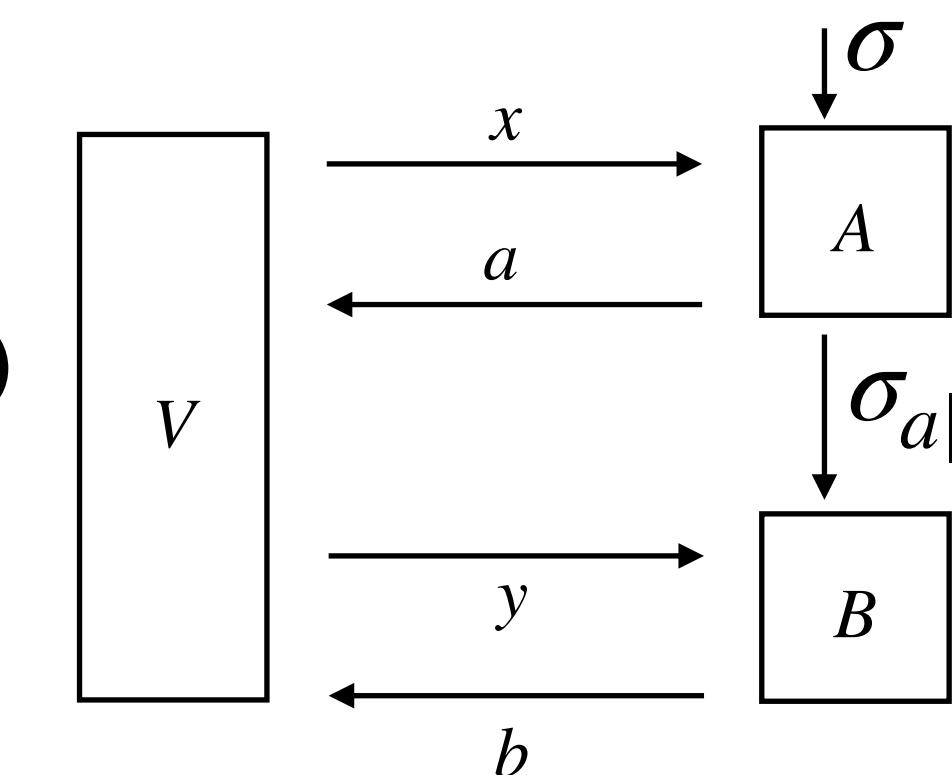


- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
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  - Alice first measures and send the post-measured state  $\sigma_{a|x}$ 
    - $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
    - Strongly no-signaling:  $|\sum_a p(ab|xy) - \sum_a p(ab|x'y)| = 0$
- Particularly  $\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma$   
For  $P$  polynomial of any degrees  
 $|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x'}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



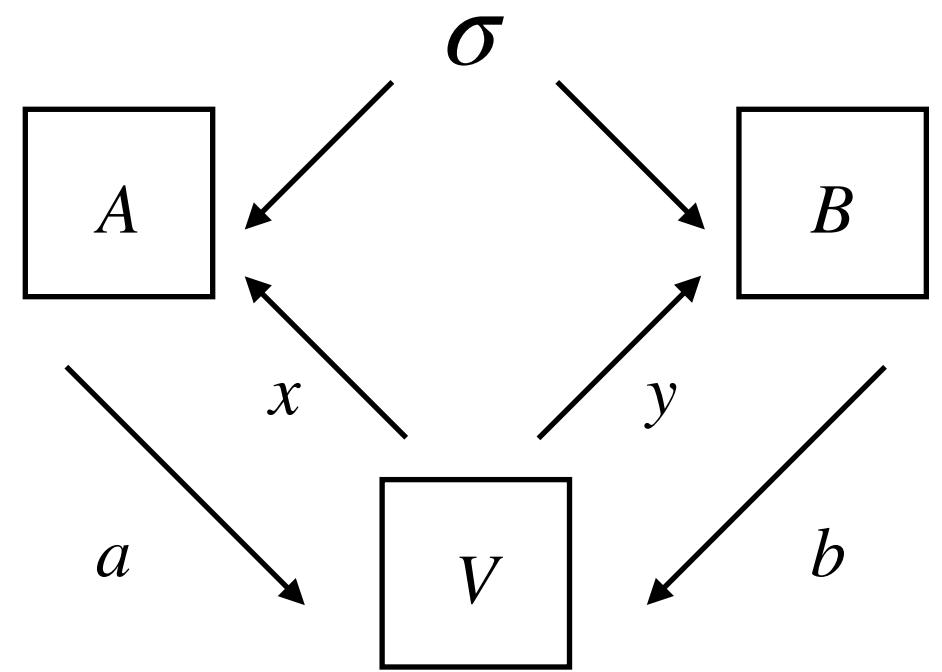
$$\sigma_{a|x}(\cdot) = \sigma(A_{a|x}\cdot)$$



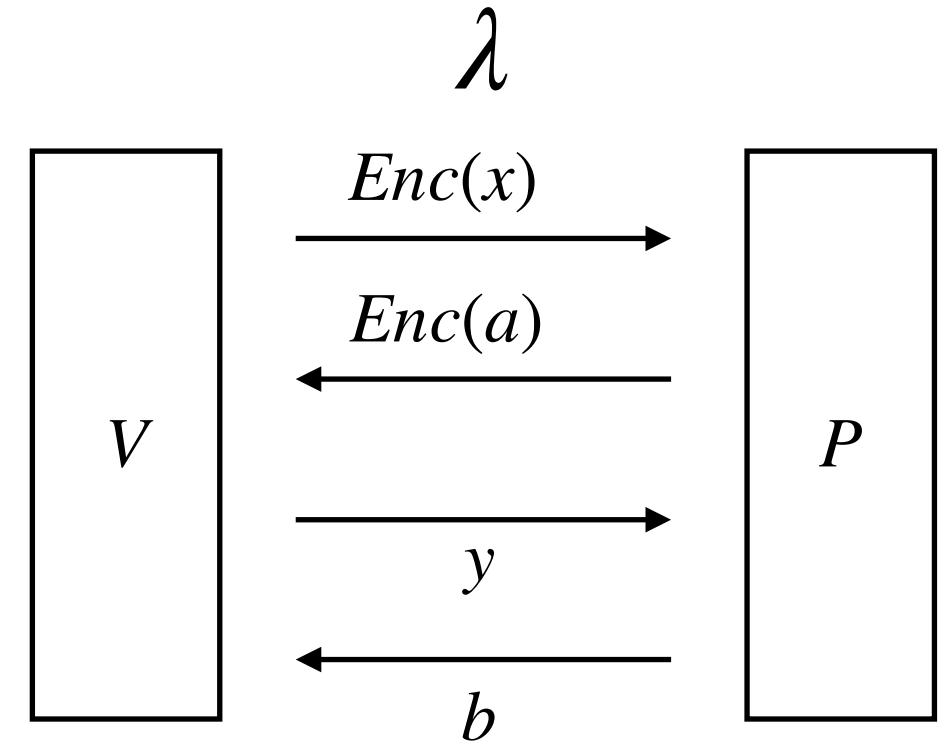
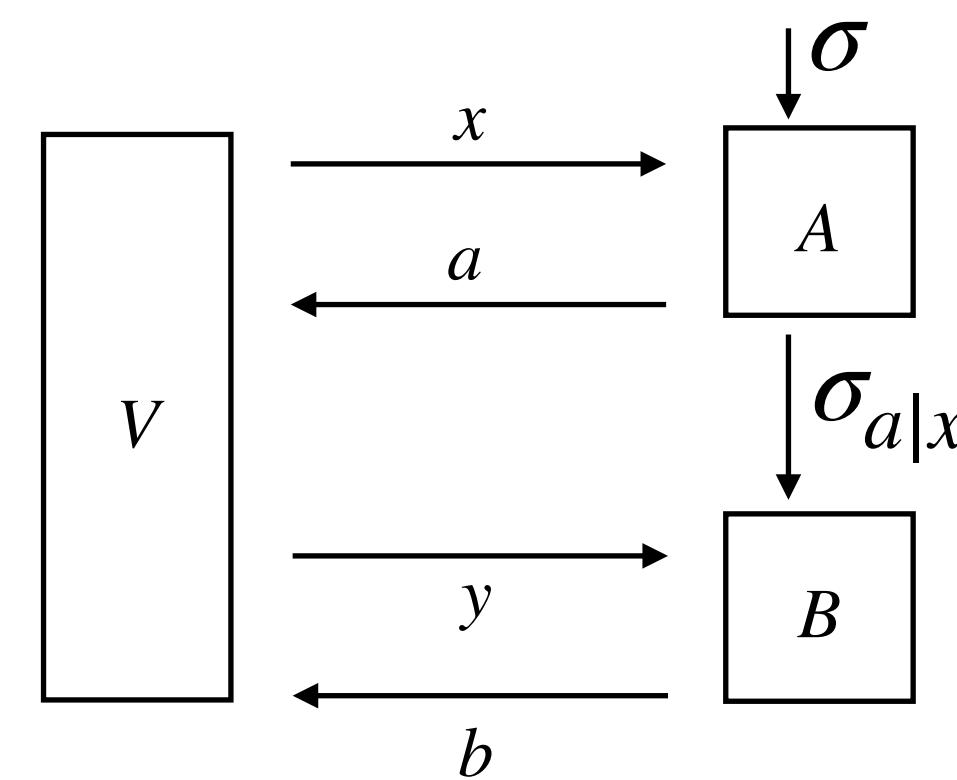
- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
  - $p(ab|xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x}B_{b|y})$
  - $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
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  - Alice first measures and send the post-measured state  $\sigma_{a|x}$
- Particularly  $\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma$   
For  $P$  polynomial of any degrees
- $$|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x'}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$$

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



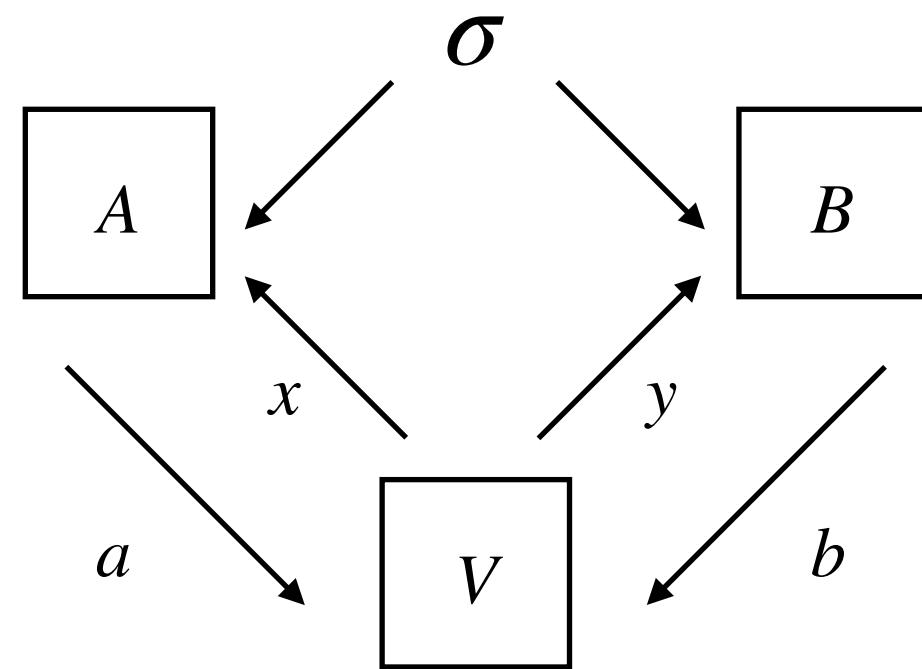
$$\sigma_{a|x}(\cdot) = \sigma(A_{a|x}\cdot)$$



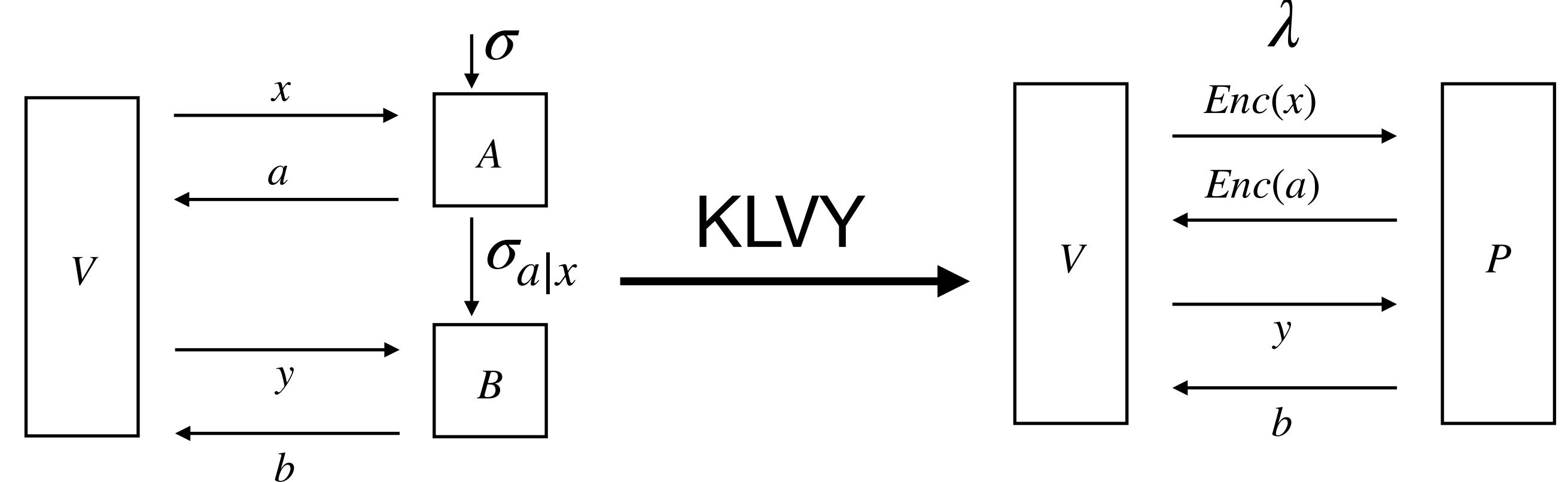
- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
- $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
- $\sigma_{a|x}$  that are strongly no-signaling:  

$$|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$$

# Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



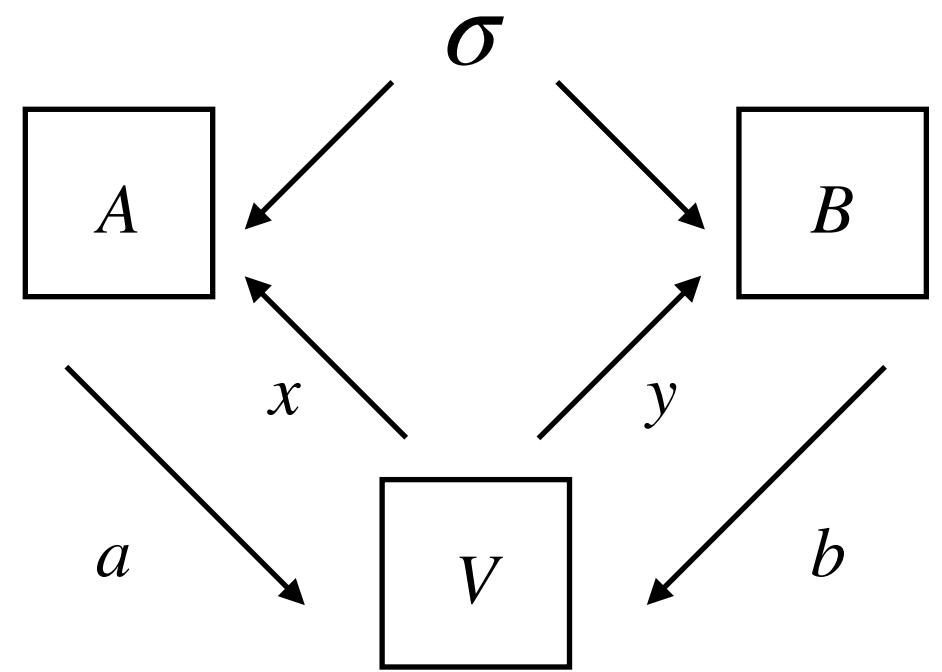
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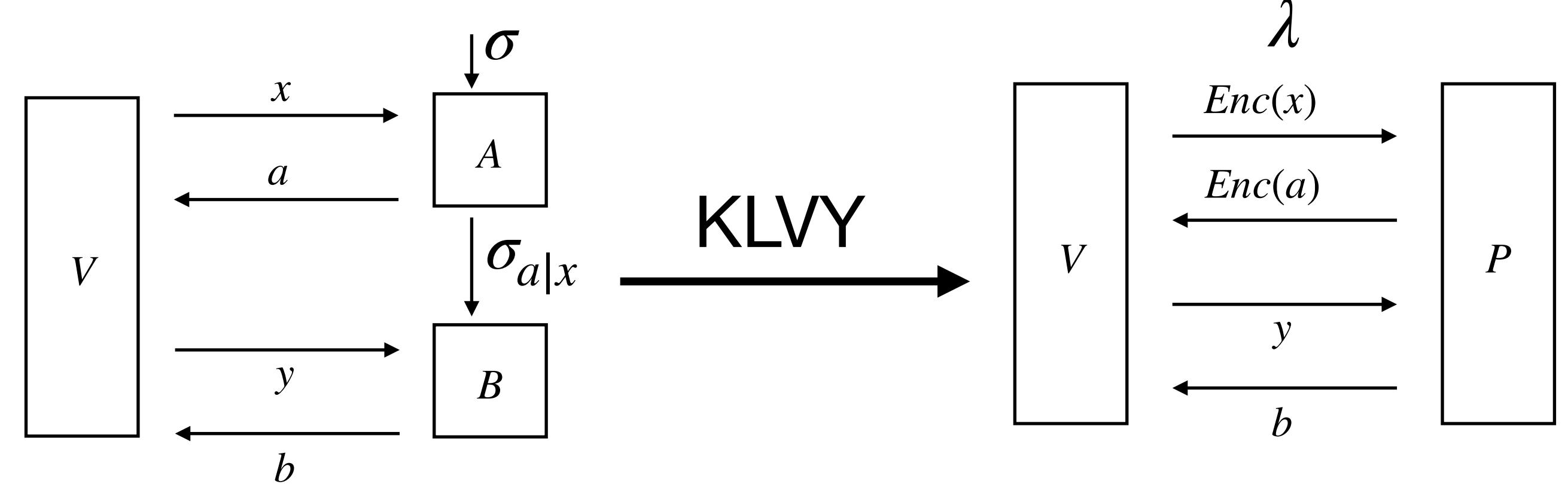
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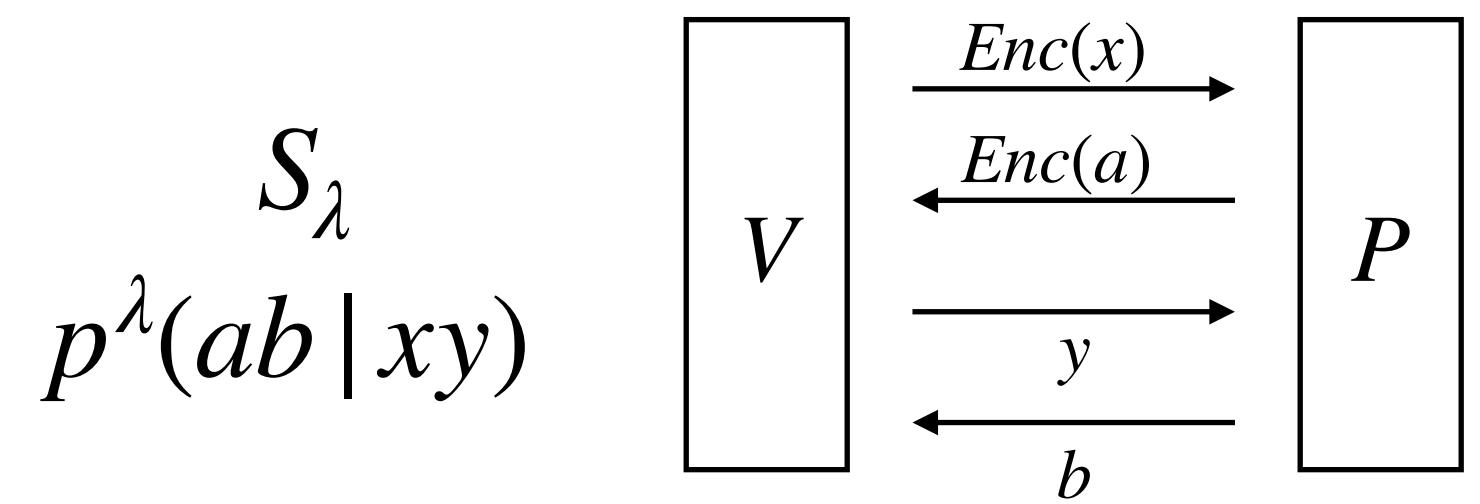
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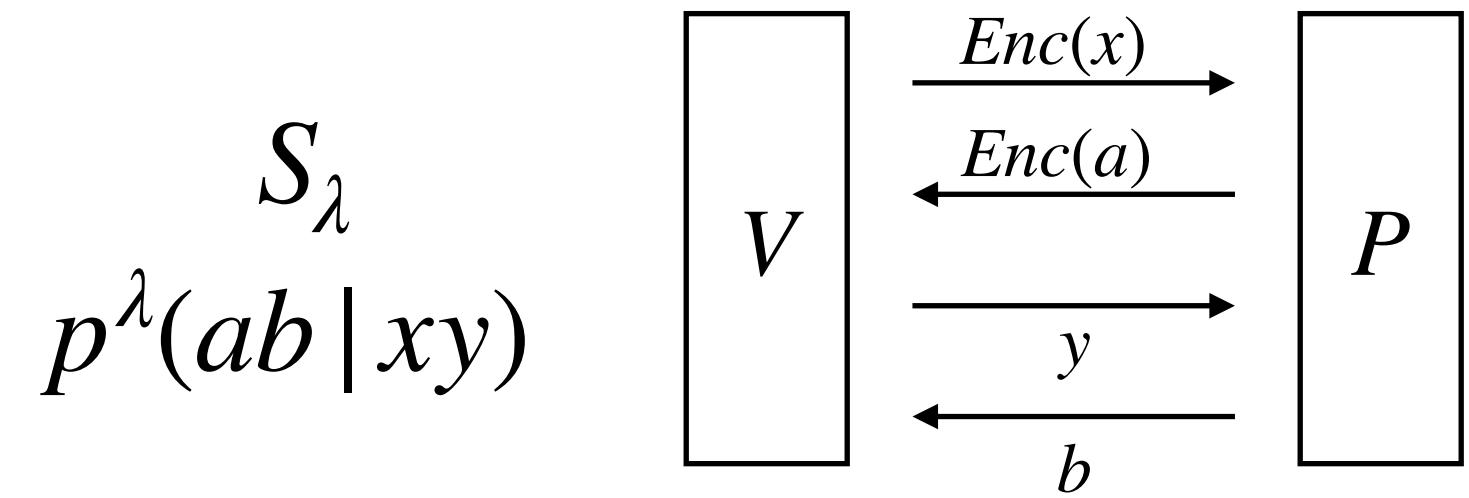
$$|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$$

Converse direction?

# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential

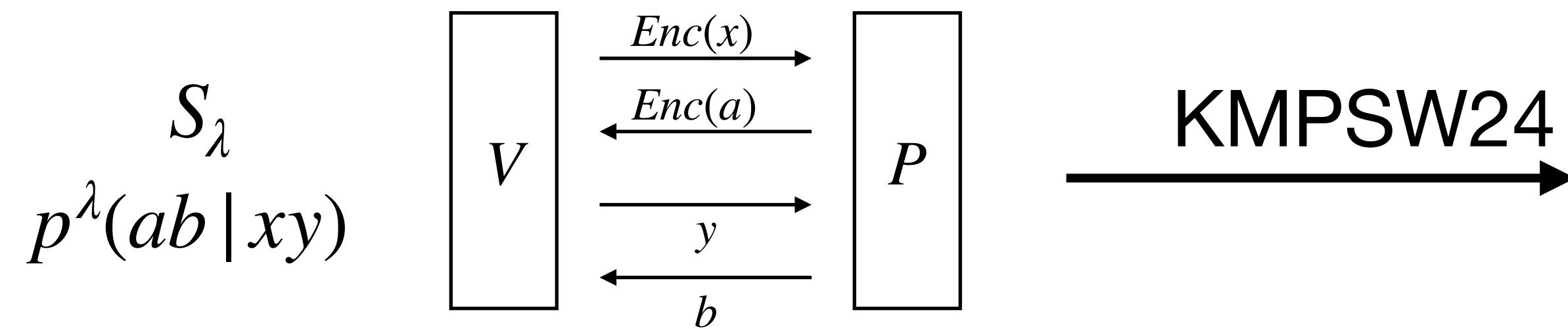


# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



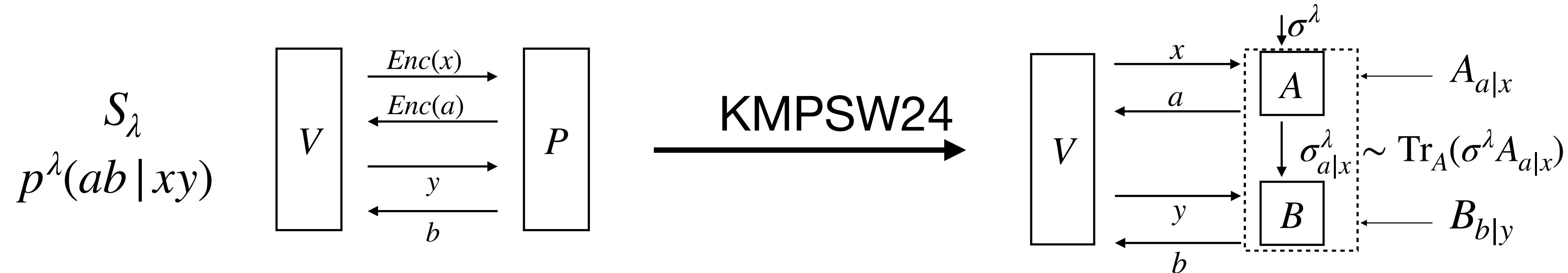
- Given compiled strategy  $S_\lambda$  correlation  $p^\lambda(ab \mid xy)$

# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



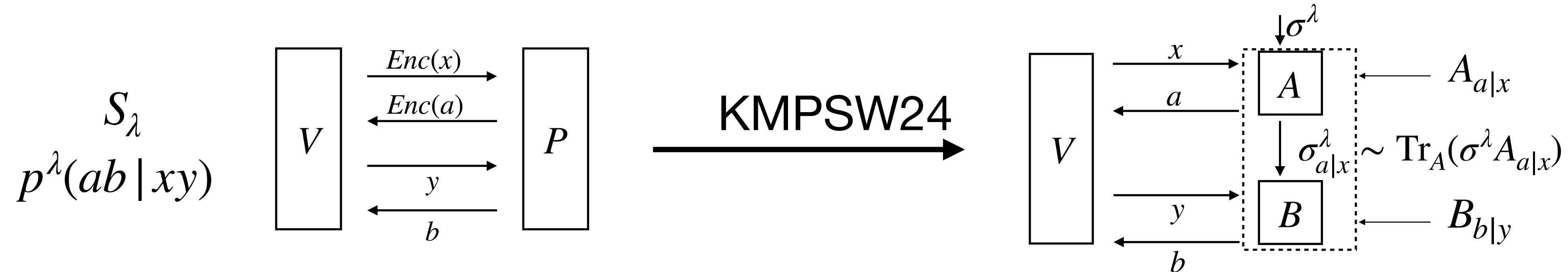
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# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



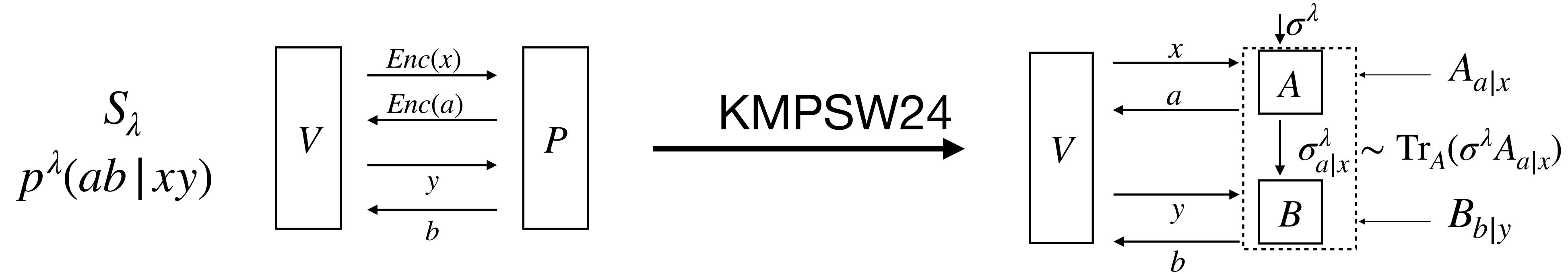
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# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



- Given compiled strategy  $S_\lambda$  correlation  $p^\lambda(ab | xy)$
- There exist encrypted post-measured states  $\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda$

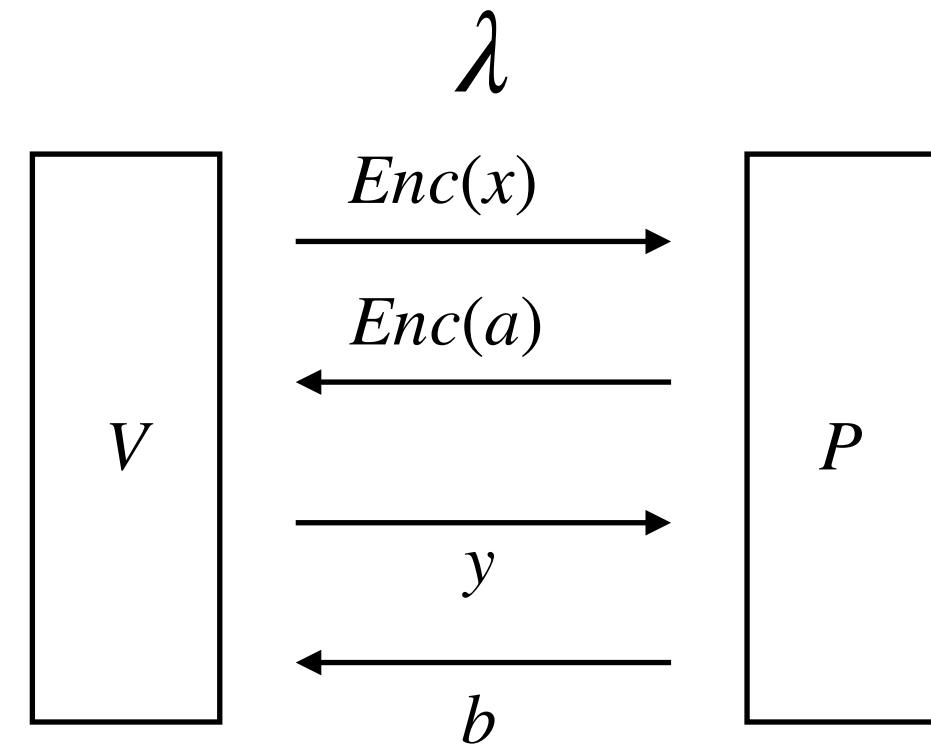
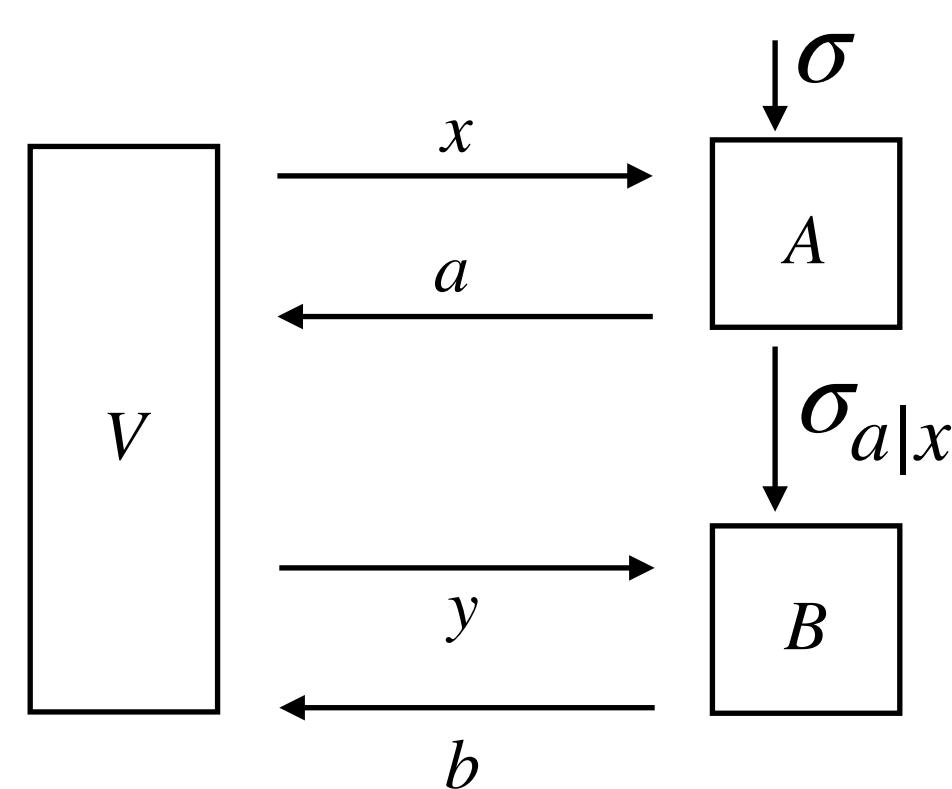
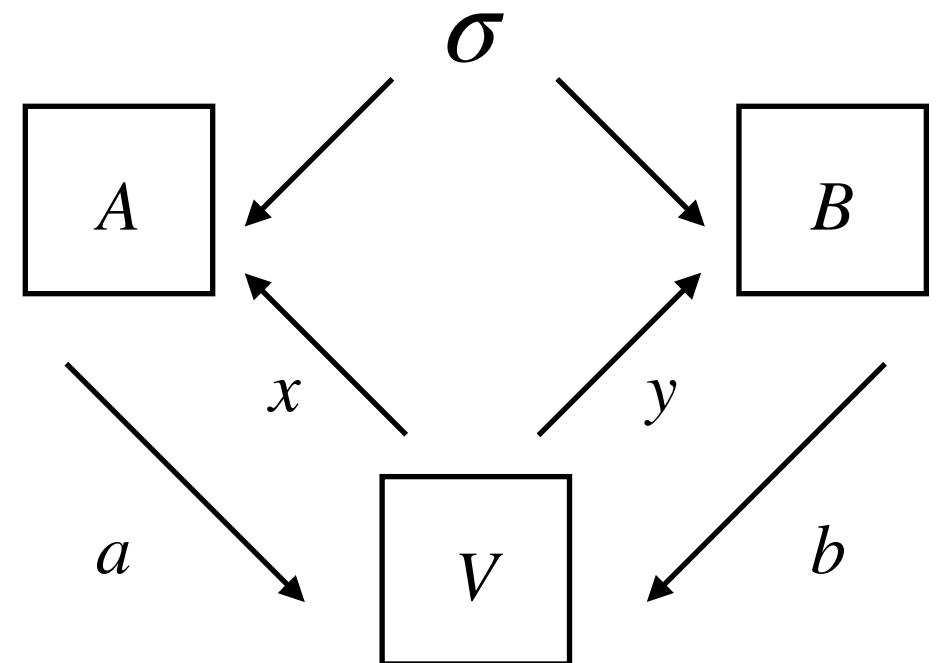
# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



- Given compiled strategy  $S_\lambda$  correlation  $p^\lambda(ab | xy)$
- There exist encrypted post-measured states  $\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda$
- IND-CPA security/weakly no-signalling:  

$$|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}^\lambda(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x'}^\lambda(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| \leq \text{negl}_P(\lambda)$$

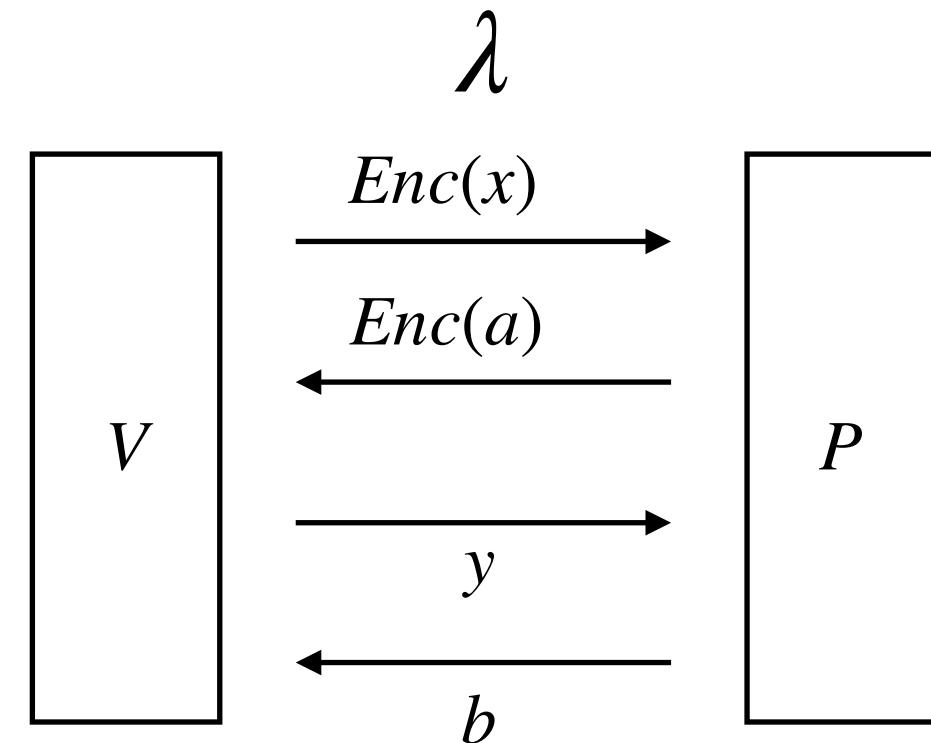
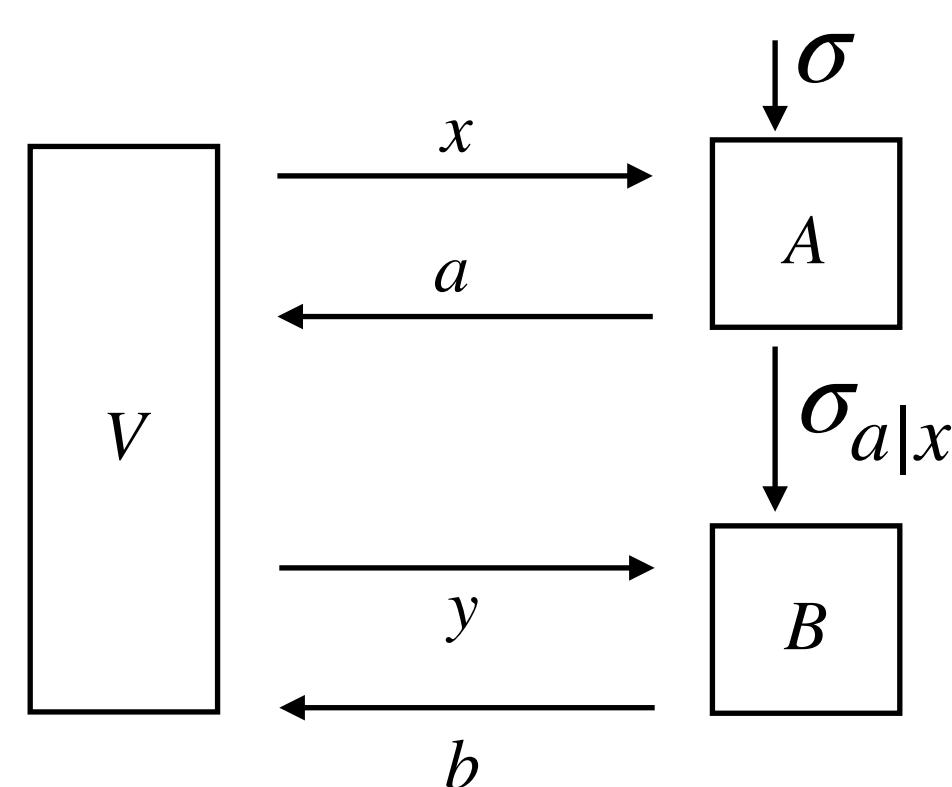
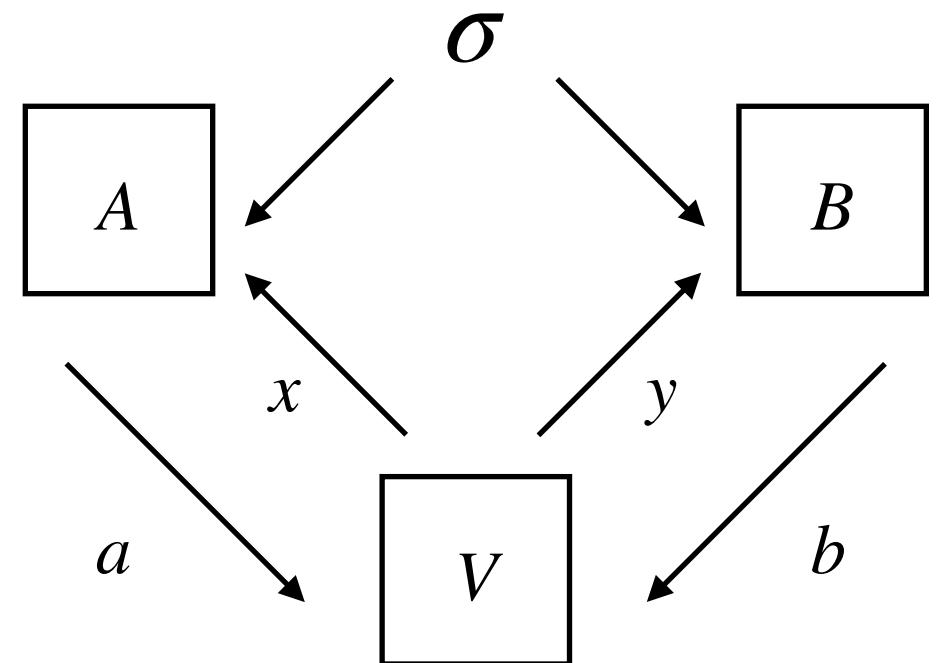
# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal



- $p(ab \mid xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
- $\sigma_{a|x}$  that are strongly no-signaling:  

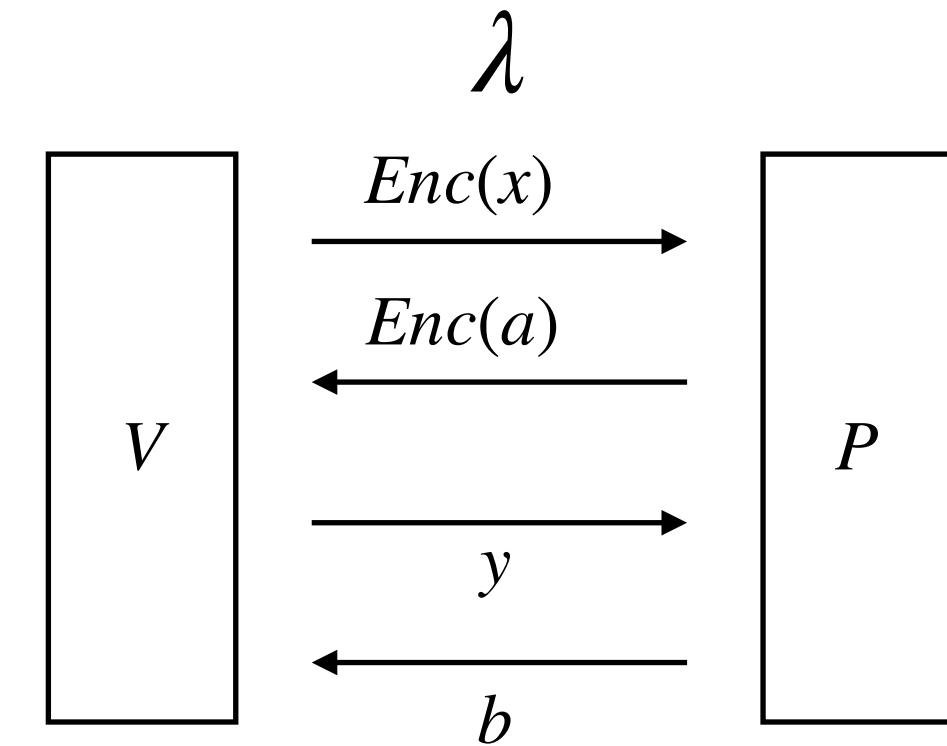
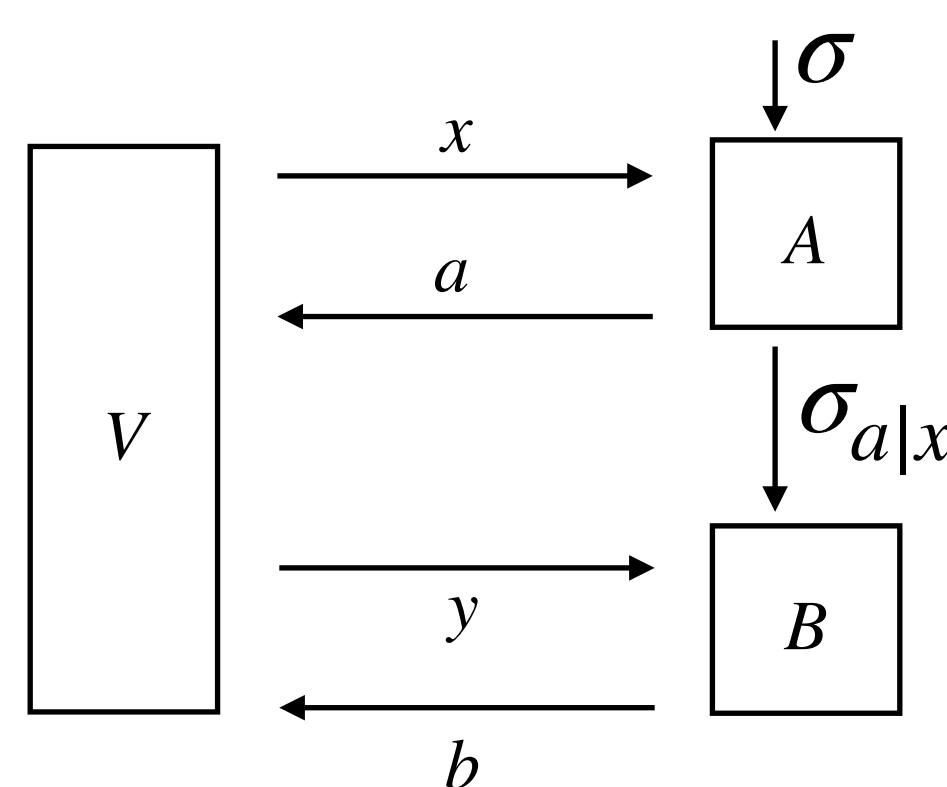
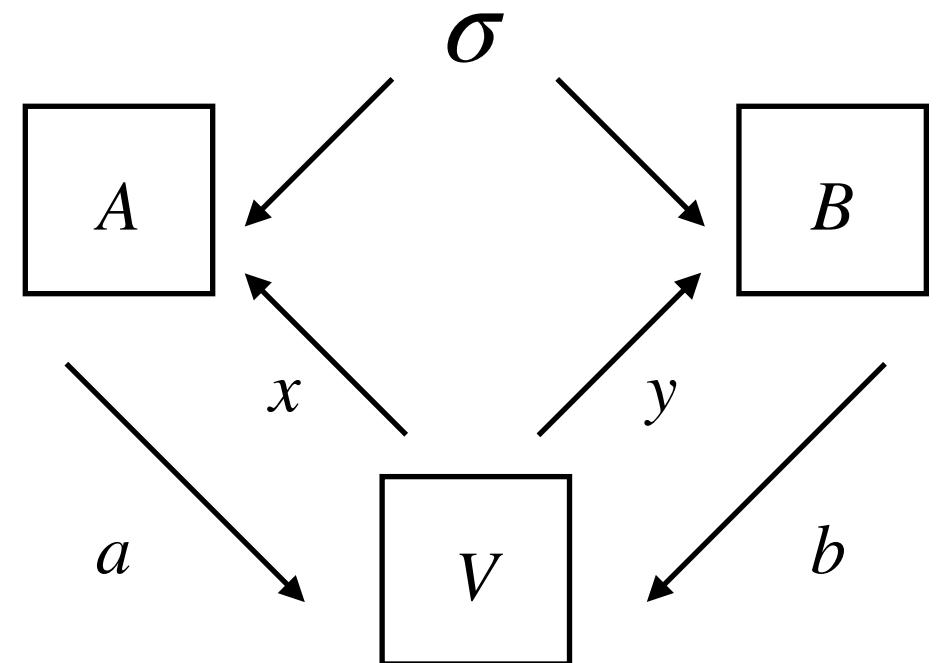
$$|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x'}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$$
- $p(ab \mid xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x}B_{b|y})$

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- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
- $p(ab|xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x}B_{b|y})$
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- $| \sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x}'(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) | = 0$
- Encrypted post-measured state  $\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda$

# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal

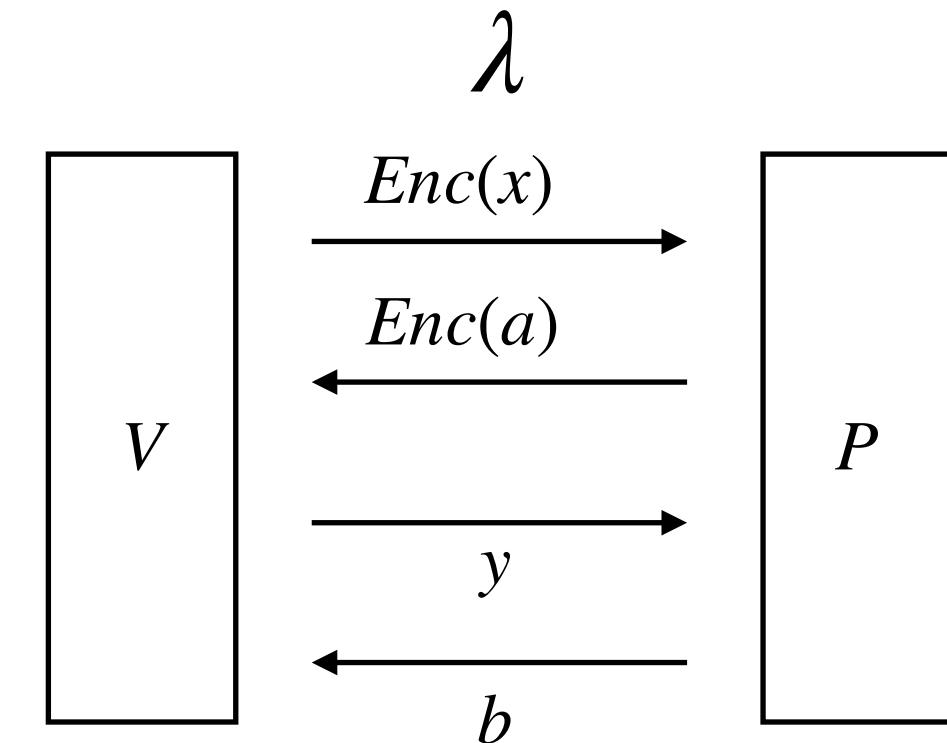
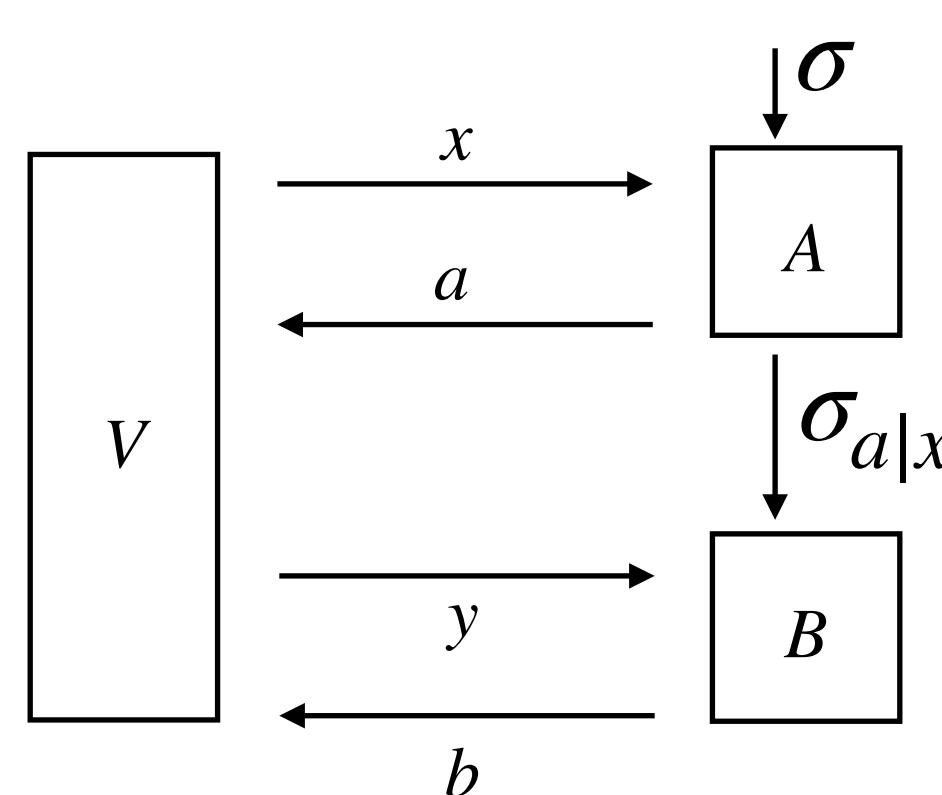
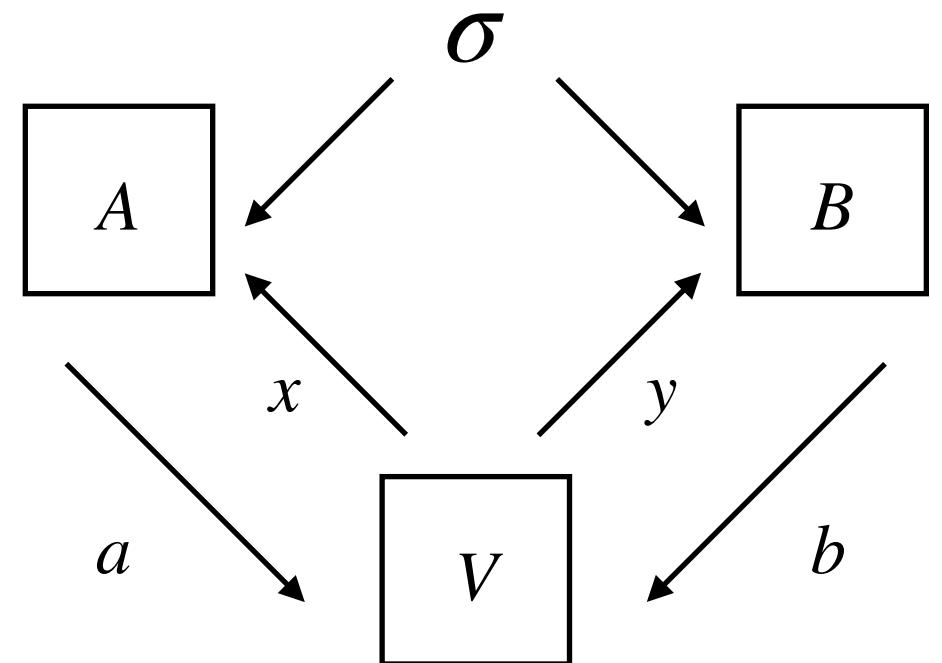


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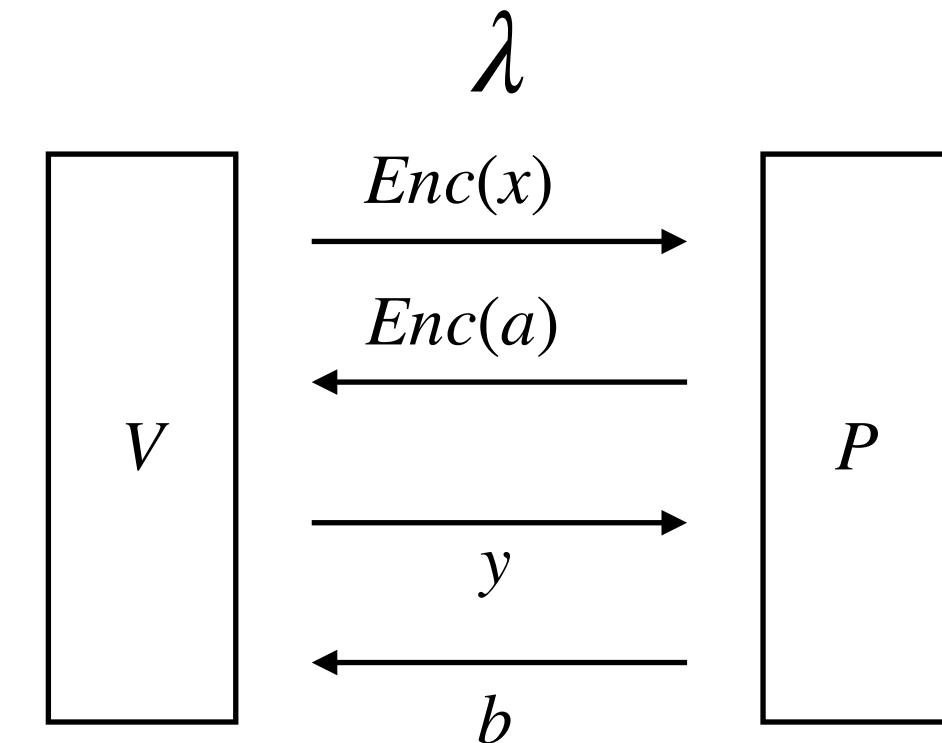
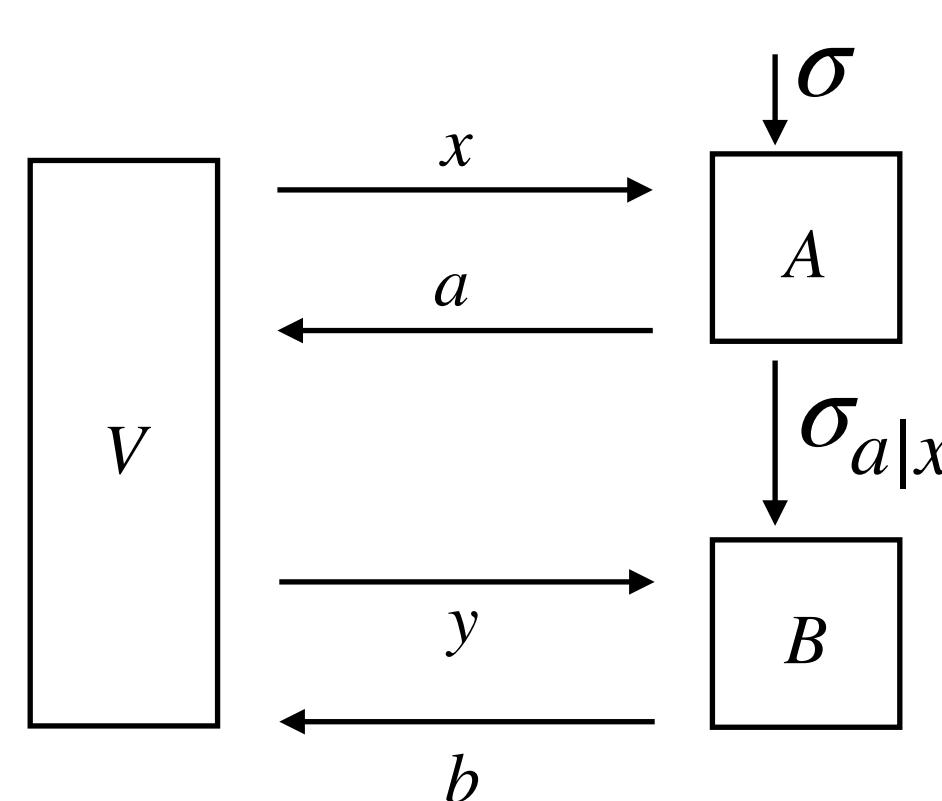
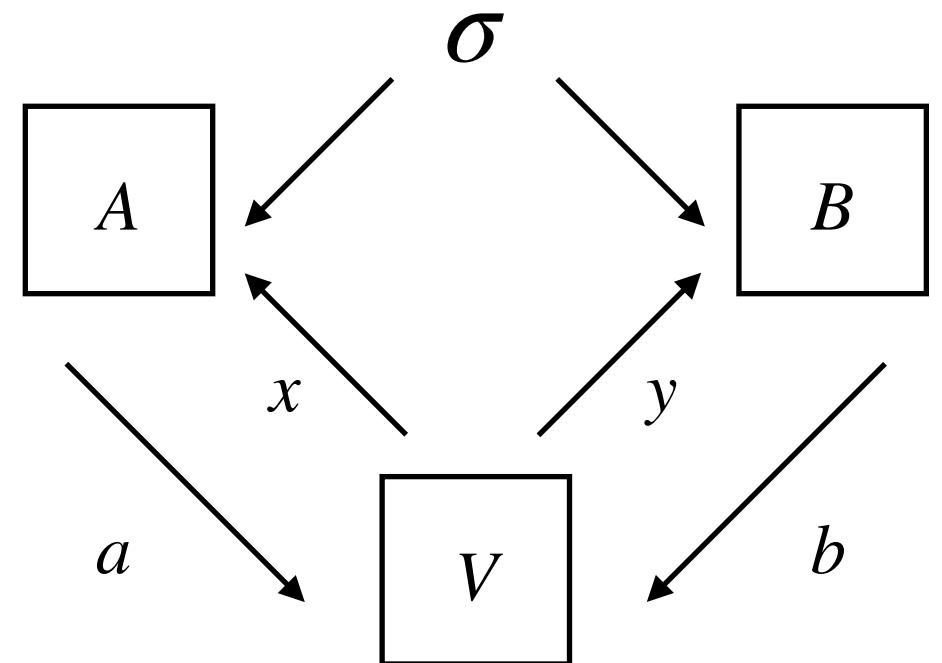
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# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal

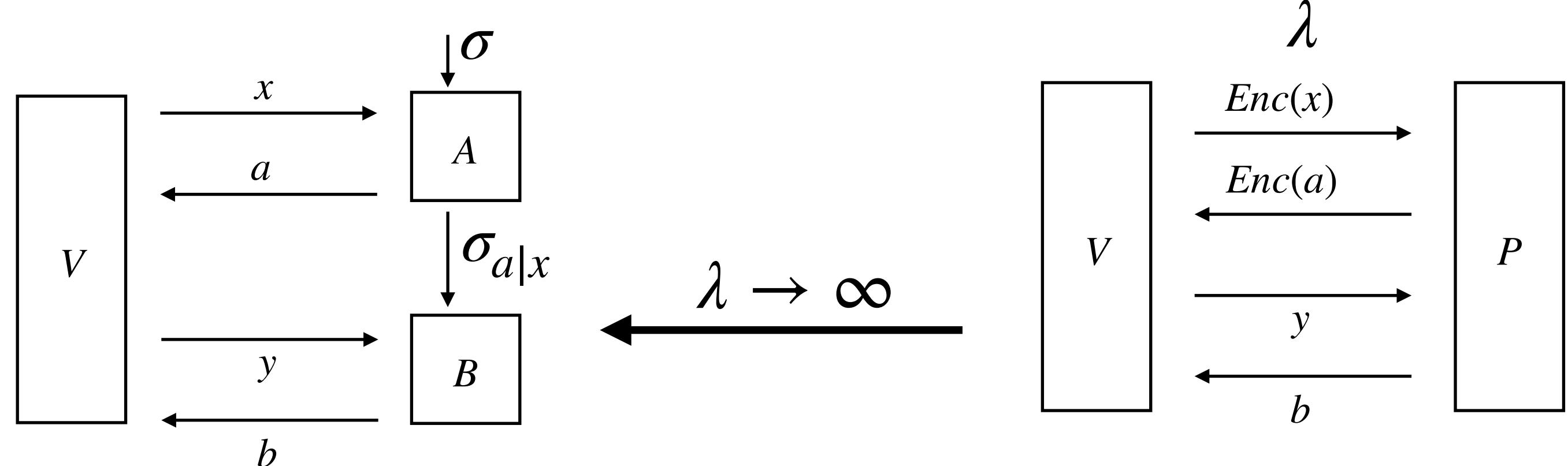
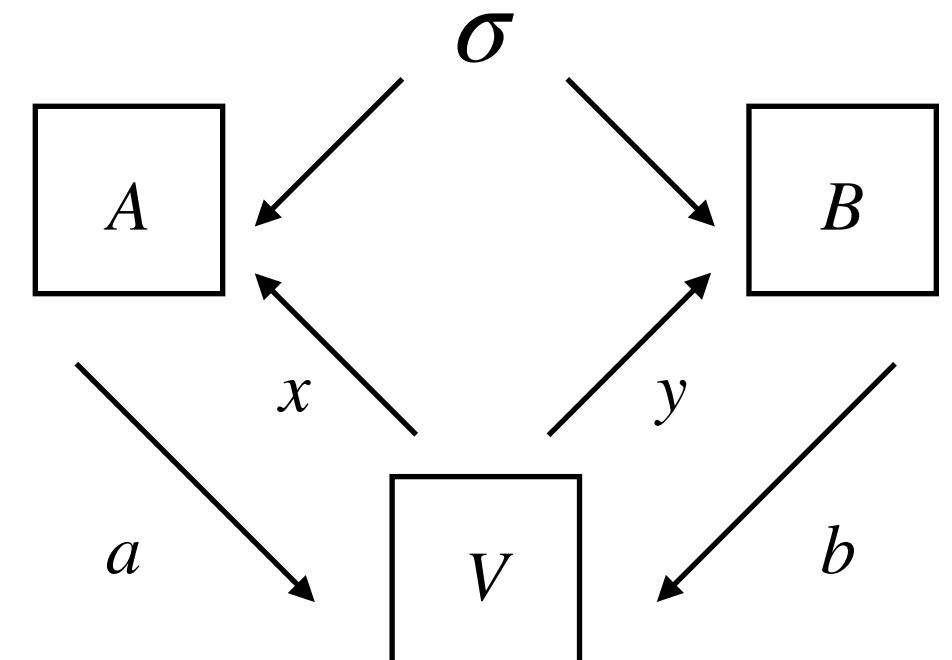


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Asymptotic  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ :

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# KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal



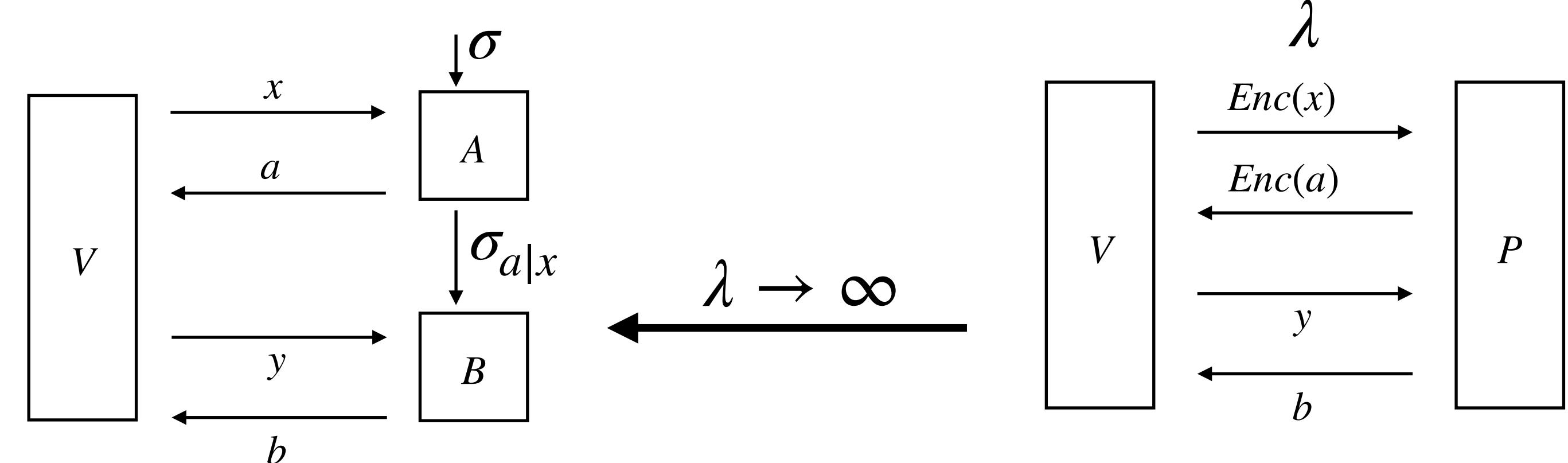
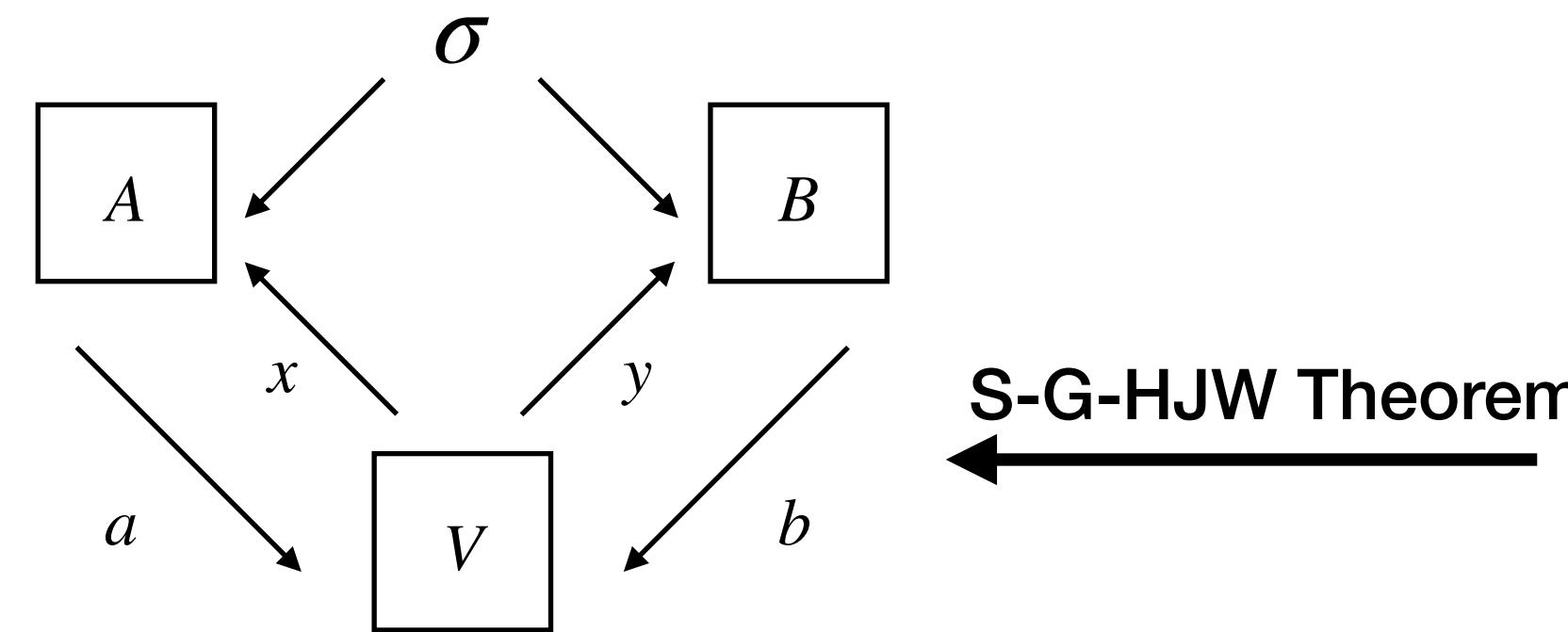
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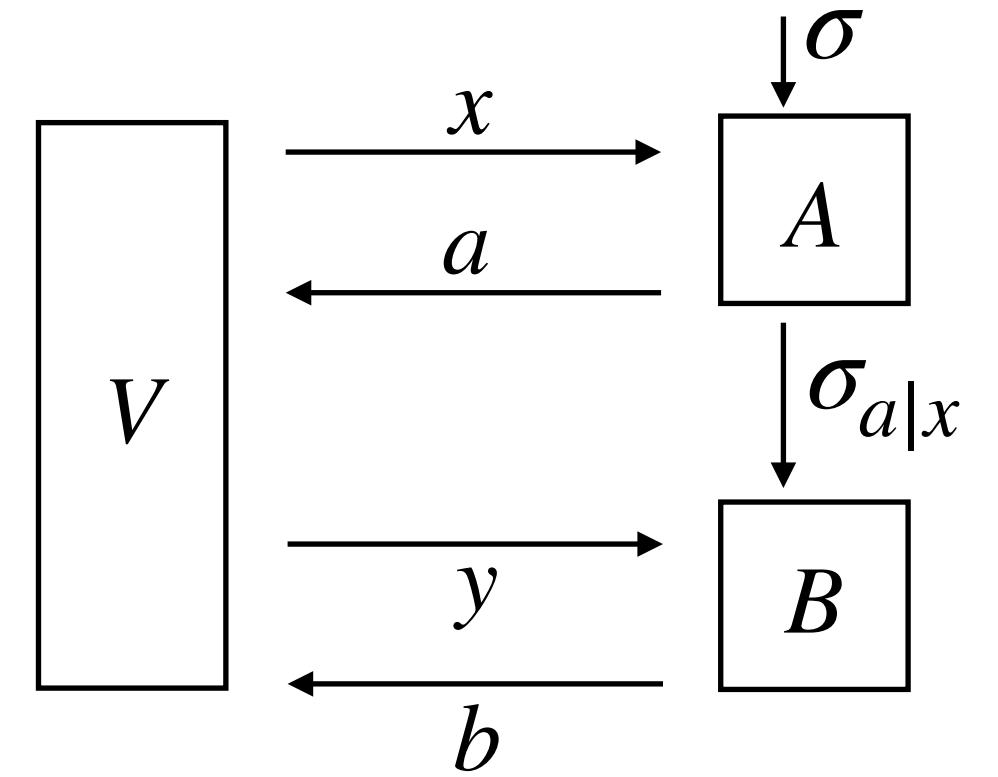
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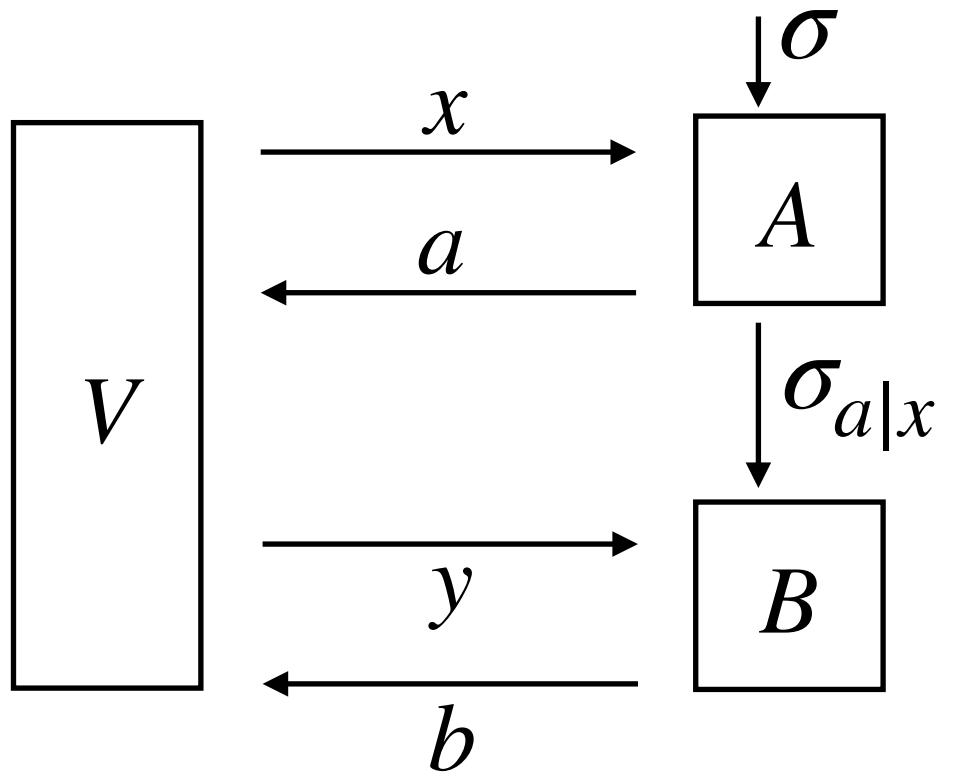
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# Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy

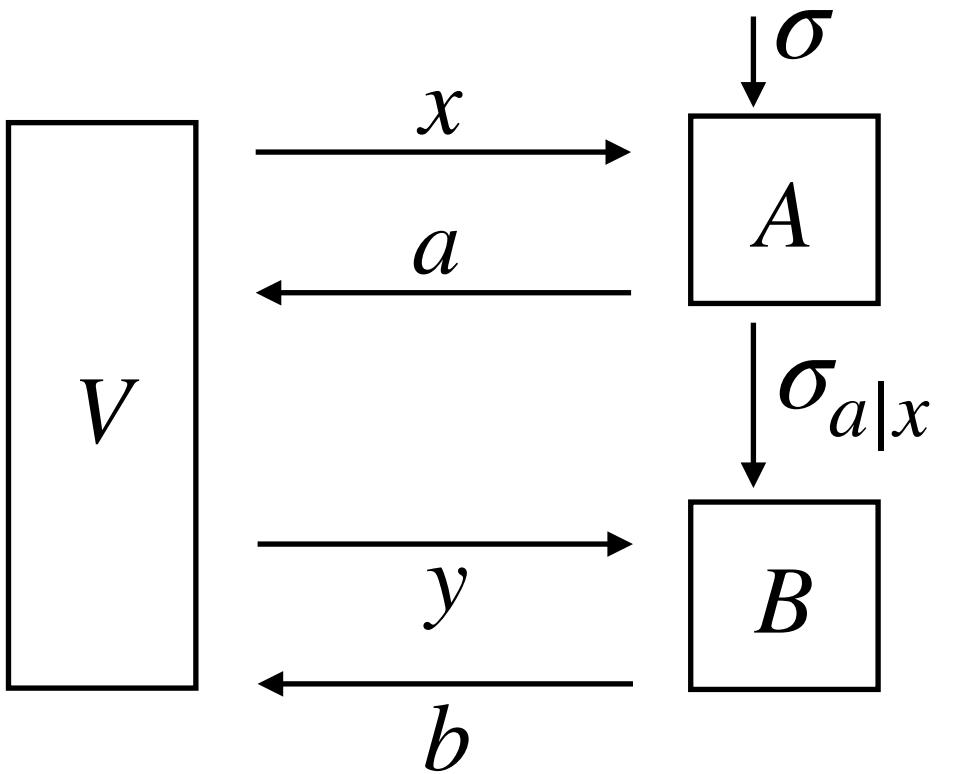


# Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



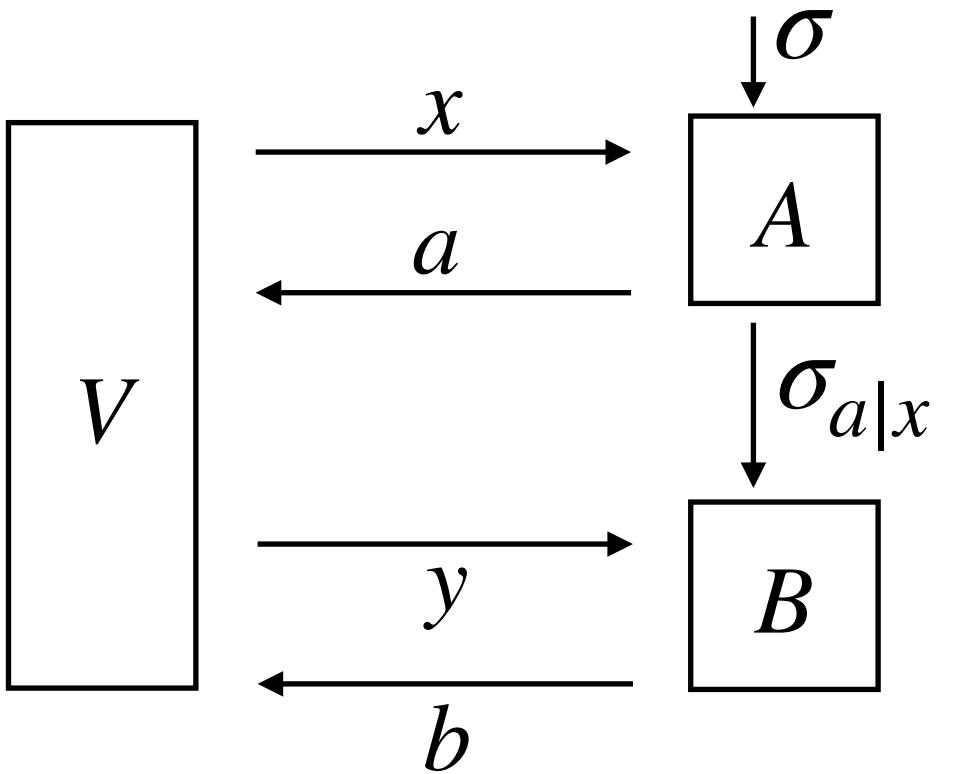
- Ideal sequential strategy: positive linear functionals  $\sigma_{a|x}$  for all  $(x, a)$

# Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



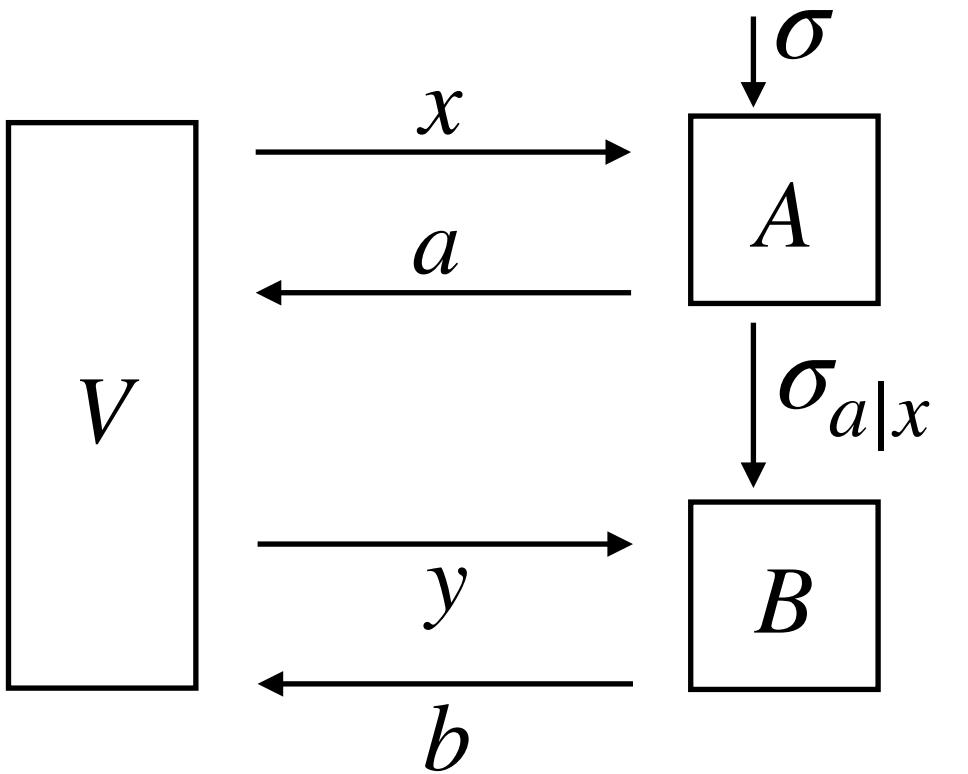
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- $|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x'}(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$  holds for  $P$  of all degrees

# Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



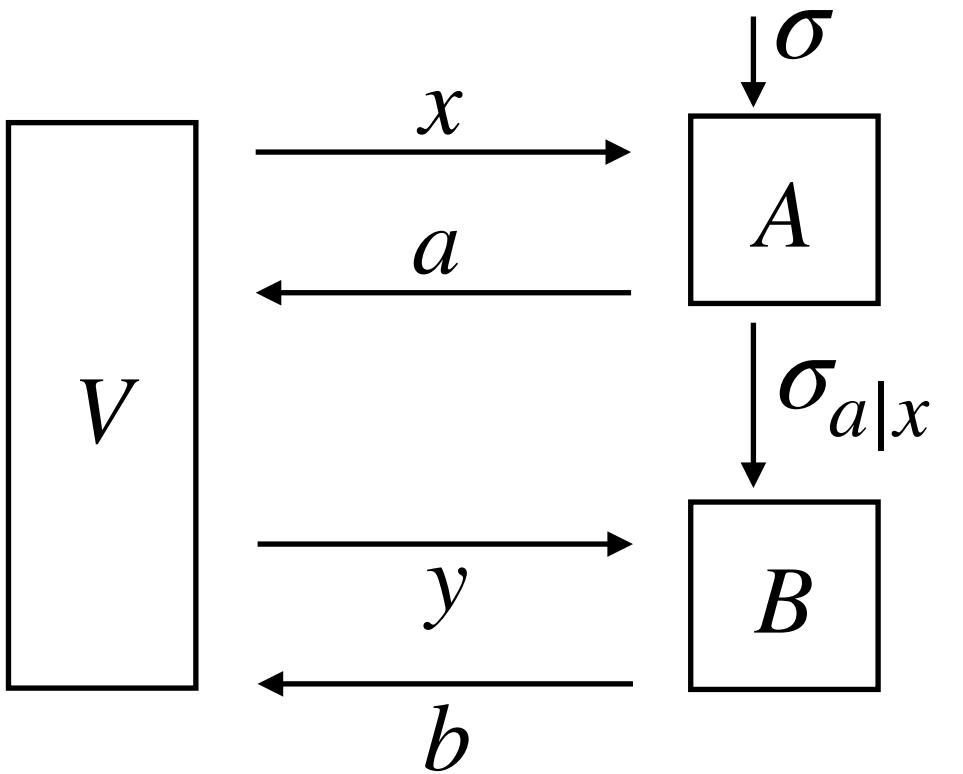
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- $p(ab|xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
- $\omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G})$  by maximizing score over all such  $\sigma_{a|x}$
- Maximization with  $P$  of all degrees is infeasible! Look at  $\deg(P) \leq 2n$ ?

# To $n$ -th sequential NPA hierarchy

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- $n$ -th level seqNPA: positive linear map  $\sigma_{a|x}^n$  only for  $P$  of degree  $\leq 2n$

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- $p^n(ab | xy) = \sigma_{a|x}^n(B_{b|y})$
- $\omega_{\text{seqNPA}}^n(\mathcal{G})$  by maximising score over all such  $\sigma_{a|x}^n$
- Maximisation with  $P$  of  $\deg(P) \leq 2n$  is a semidefinite program (SDP)! Can be done by computers.

# To $n$ -th sequential NPA hierarchy

- $n$ -th level seqNPA: positive linear map  $\sigma_{a|x}^n$  only for  $P$  of degree  $\leq 2n$
- $|\sum_a \sigma_{a|x}^n(P(\{B_{b|y}\})) - \sum_a \sigma_{a|x}^n(P(\{B_{b|y}\}))| = 0$  for  $P$  of degree  $\leq 2n$
- $p^n(ab|x y) = \sigma_{a|x}^n(B_{b|y})$
- $\omega_{\text{seqNPA}}^n(\mathcal{G})$  by maximising score over all such  $\sigma_{a|x}^n$
- Maximisation with  $P$  of  $\deg(P) \leq 2n$  is a semidefinite program (SDP)! Can be done by computers.

Buzzword: (PSD) moment matrix  $\Gamma(a|x)$

$$\Gamma(a|x)_{B_{b_1|y_1}, B_{b_2|y_2}} = \sigma_{a|x}^n(B_{b_1|y_1}^* B_{b_2|y_2})$$

# **Sequential NPA hierarchy vs ideal strategy**

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(n) positive linear map  $\sigma_{a|x}^n$  for  $P$  of degree  $\leq 2n$ , max score  
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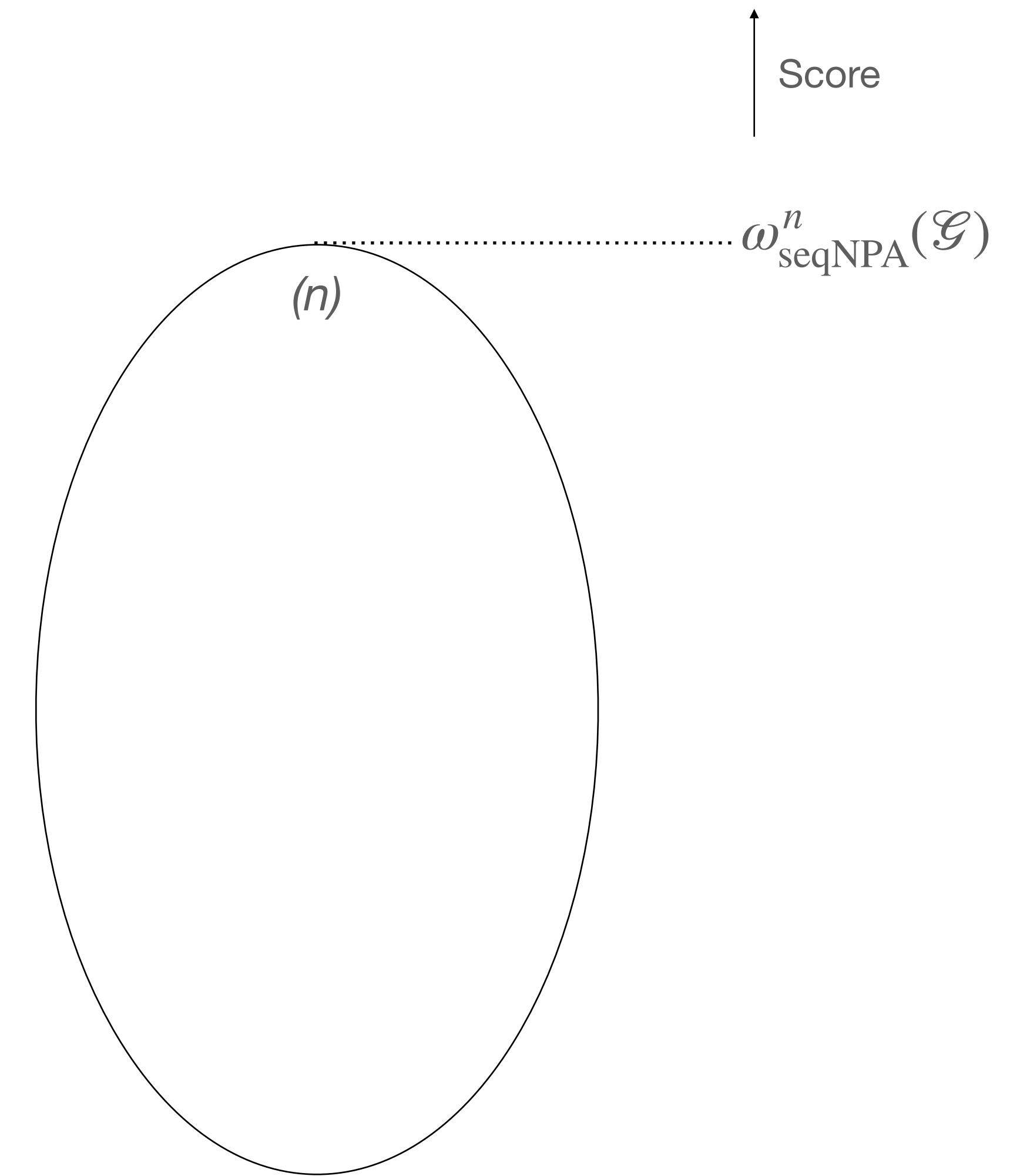
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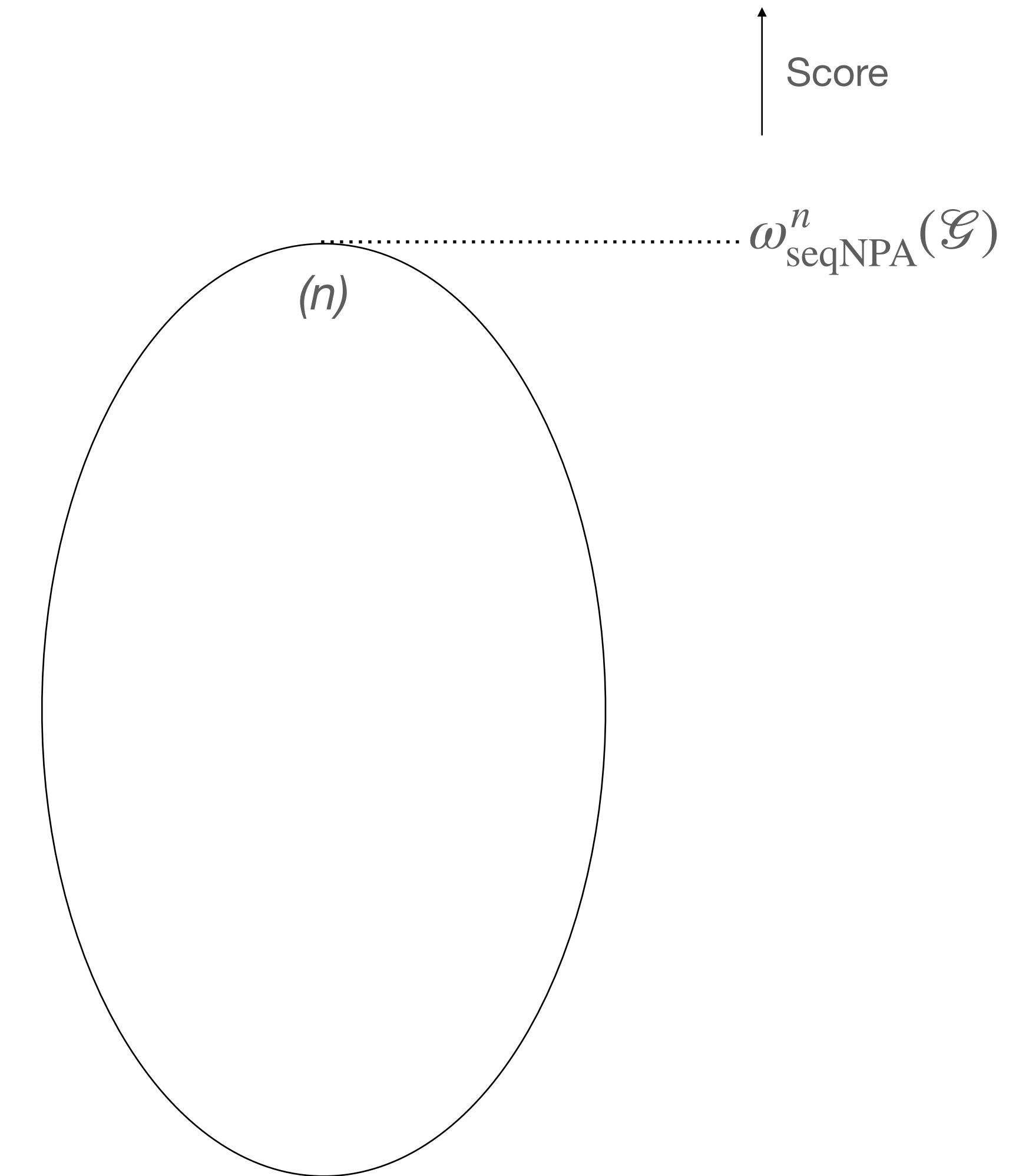
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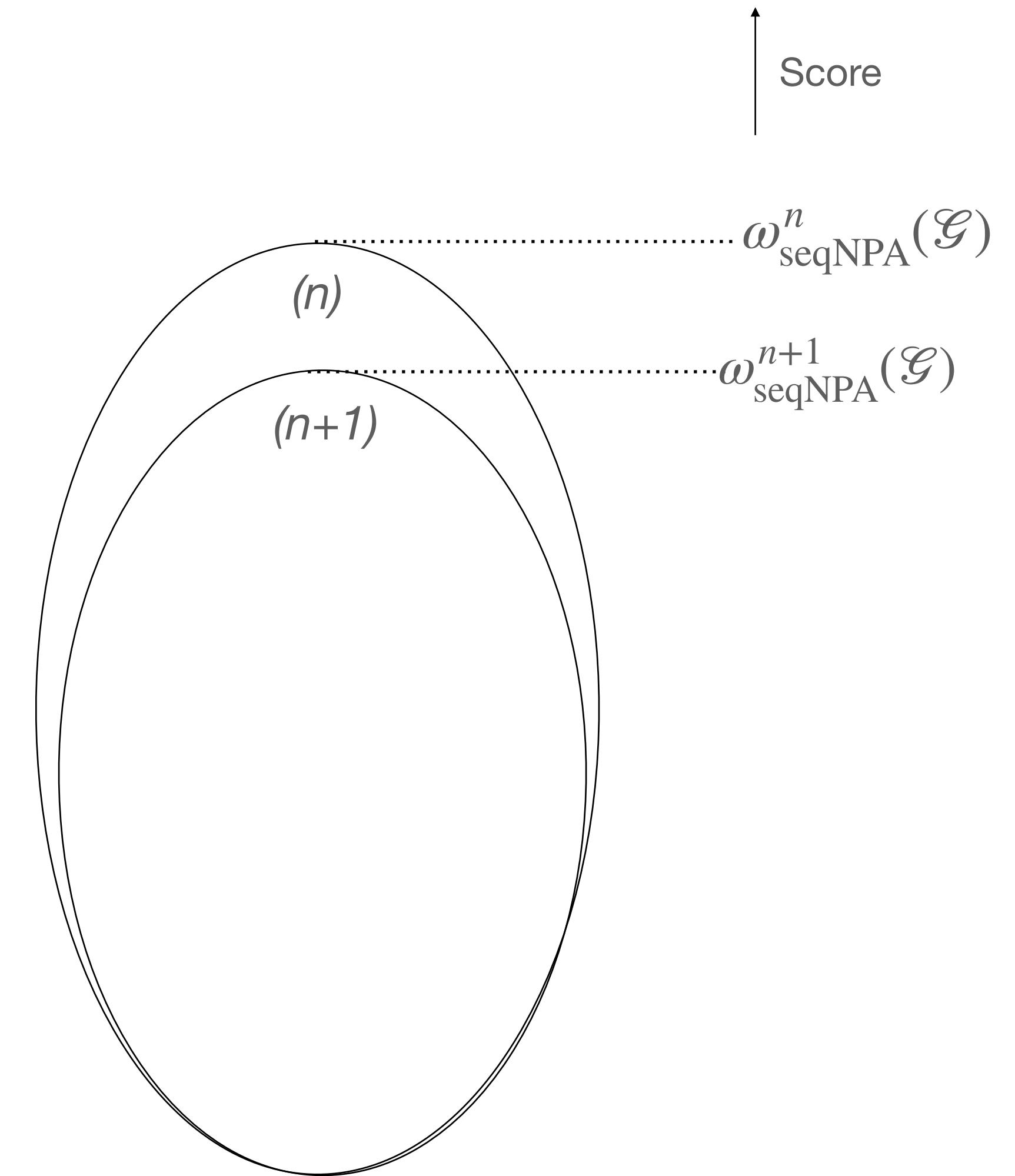


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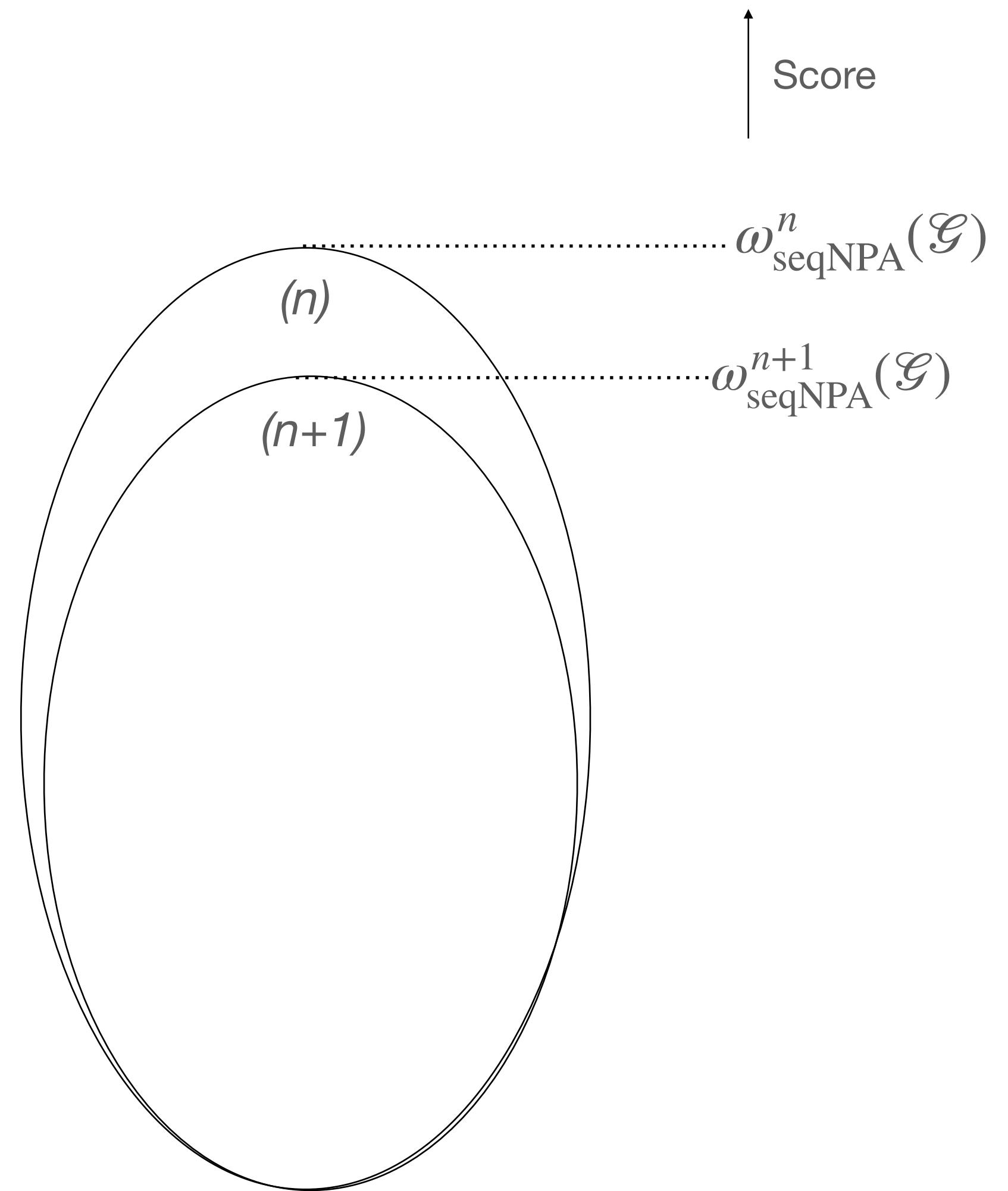
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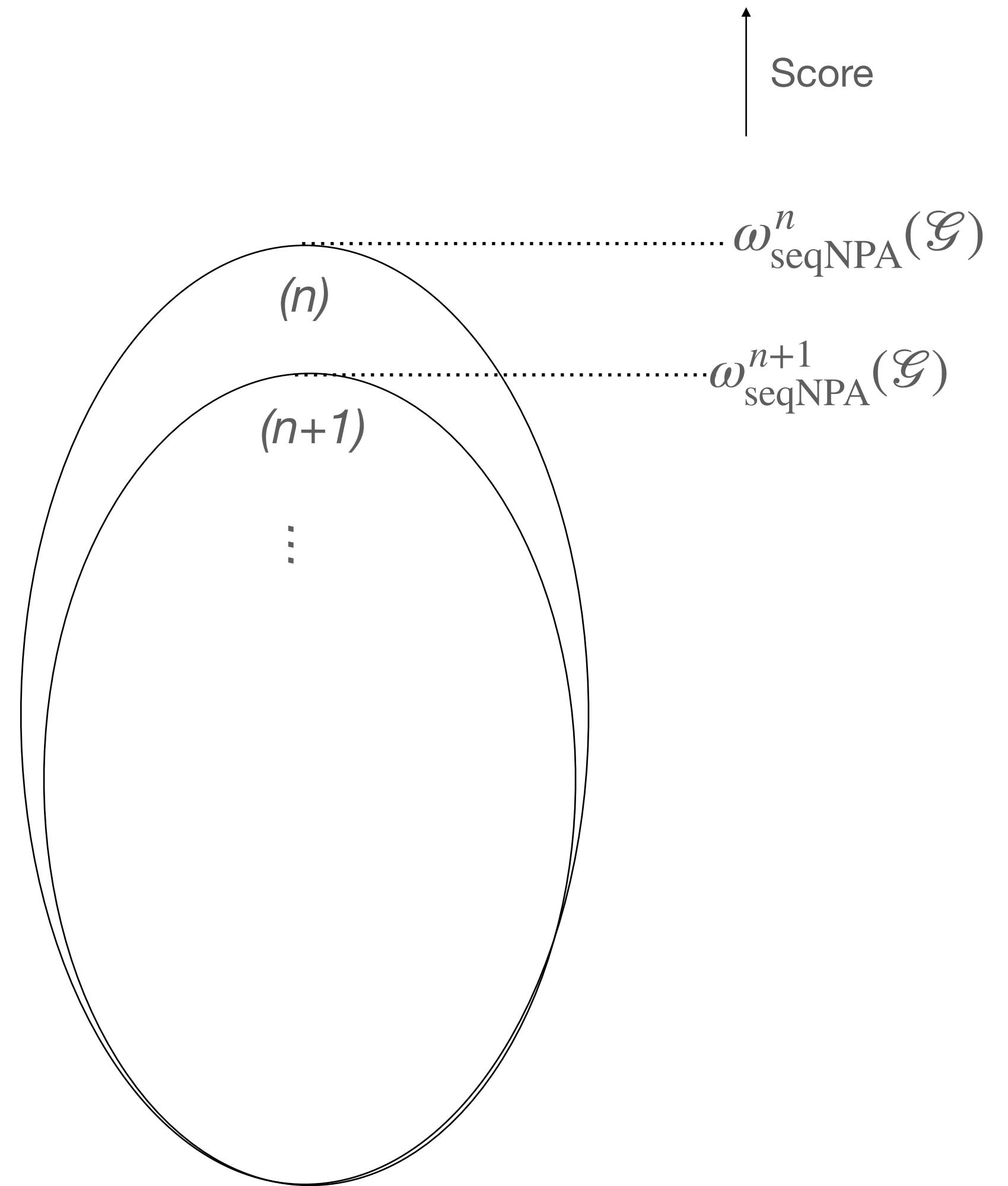
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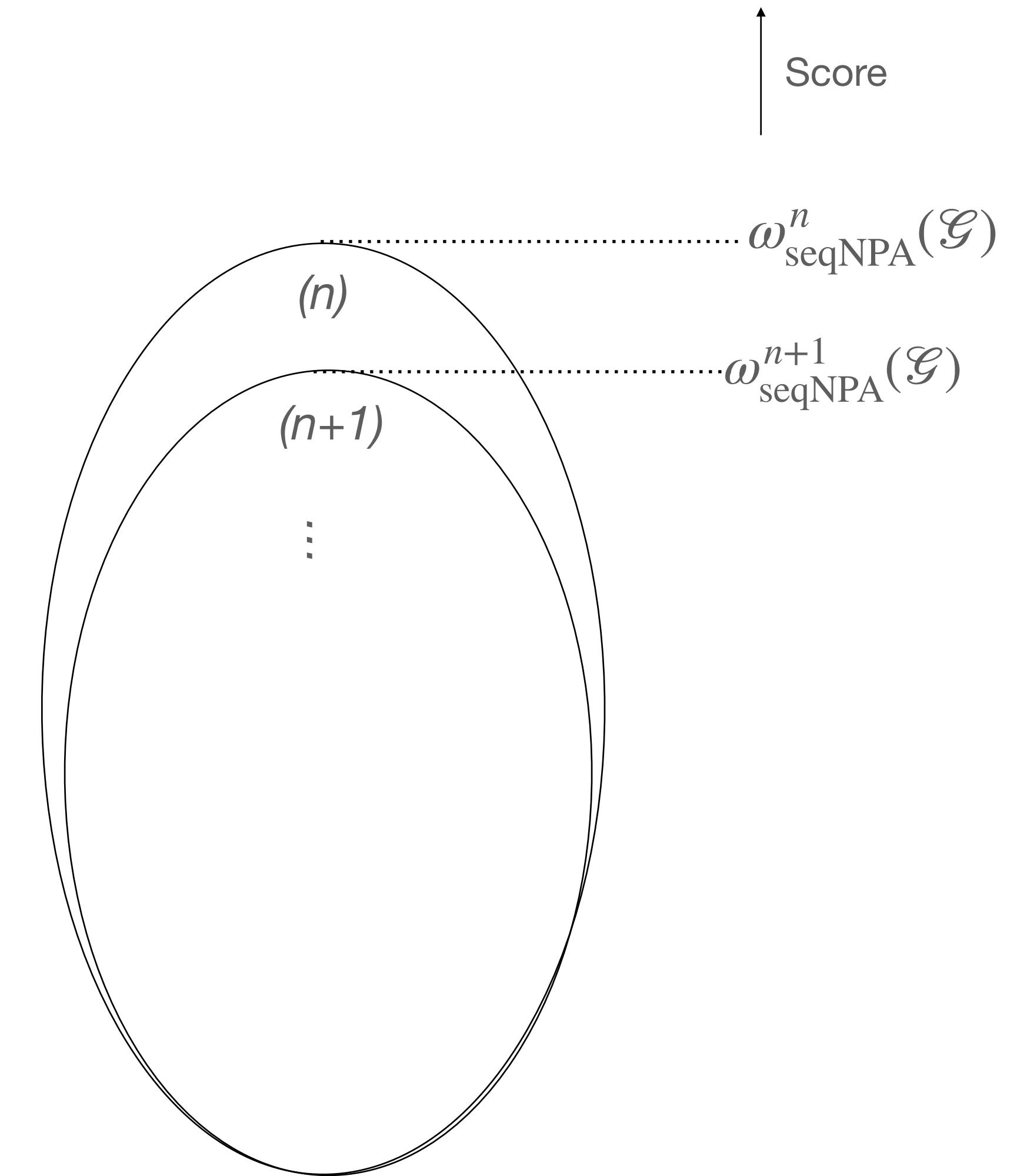
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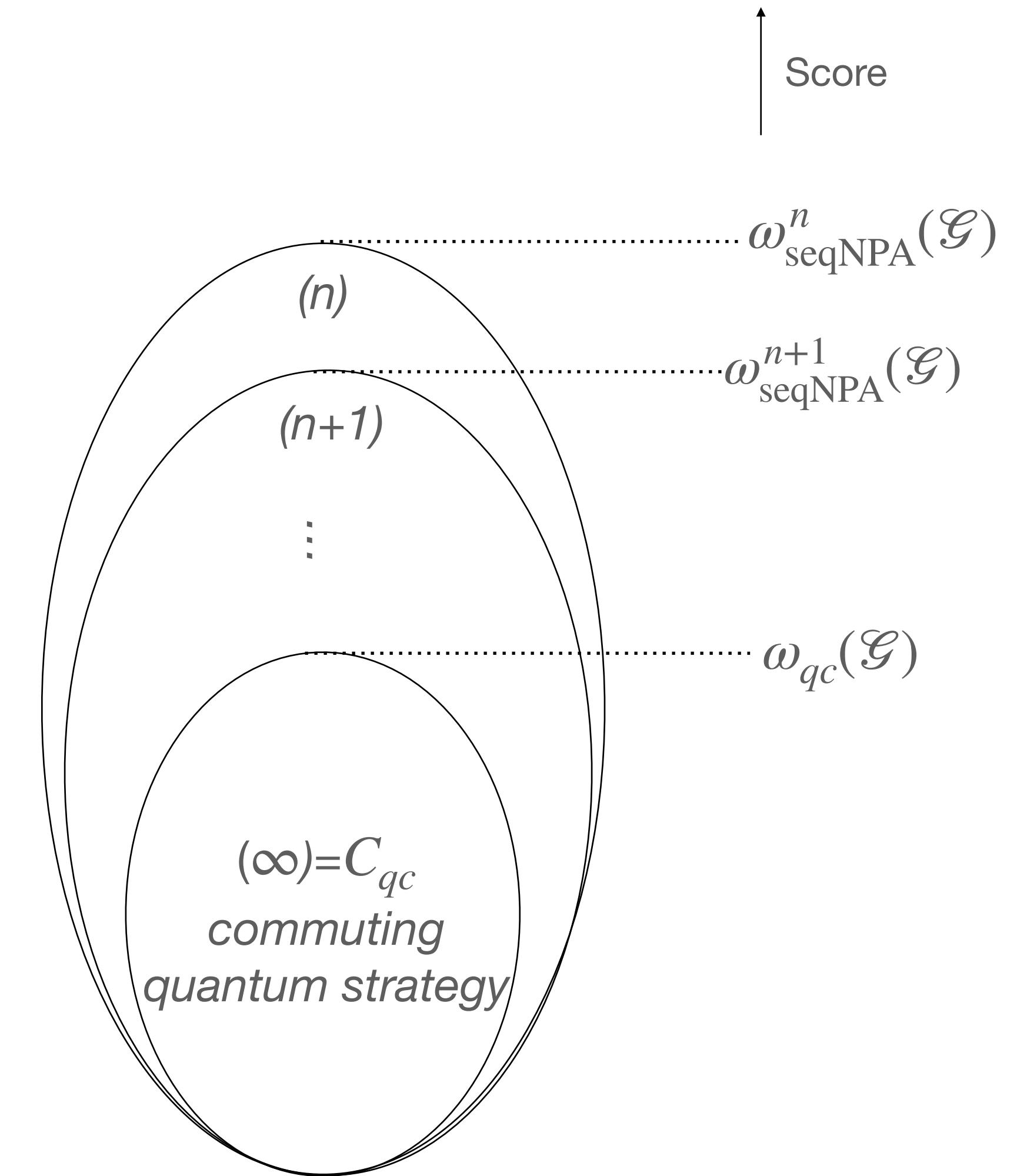
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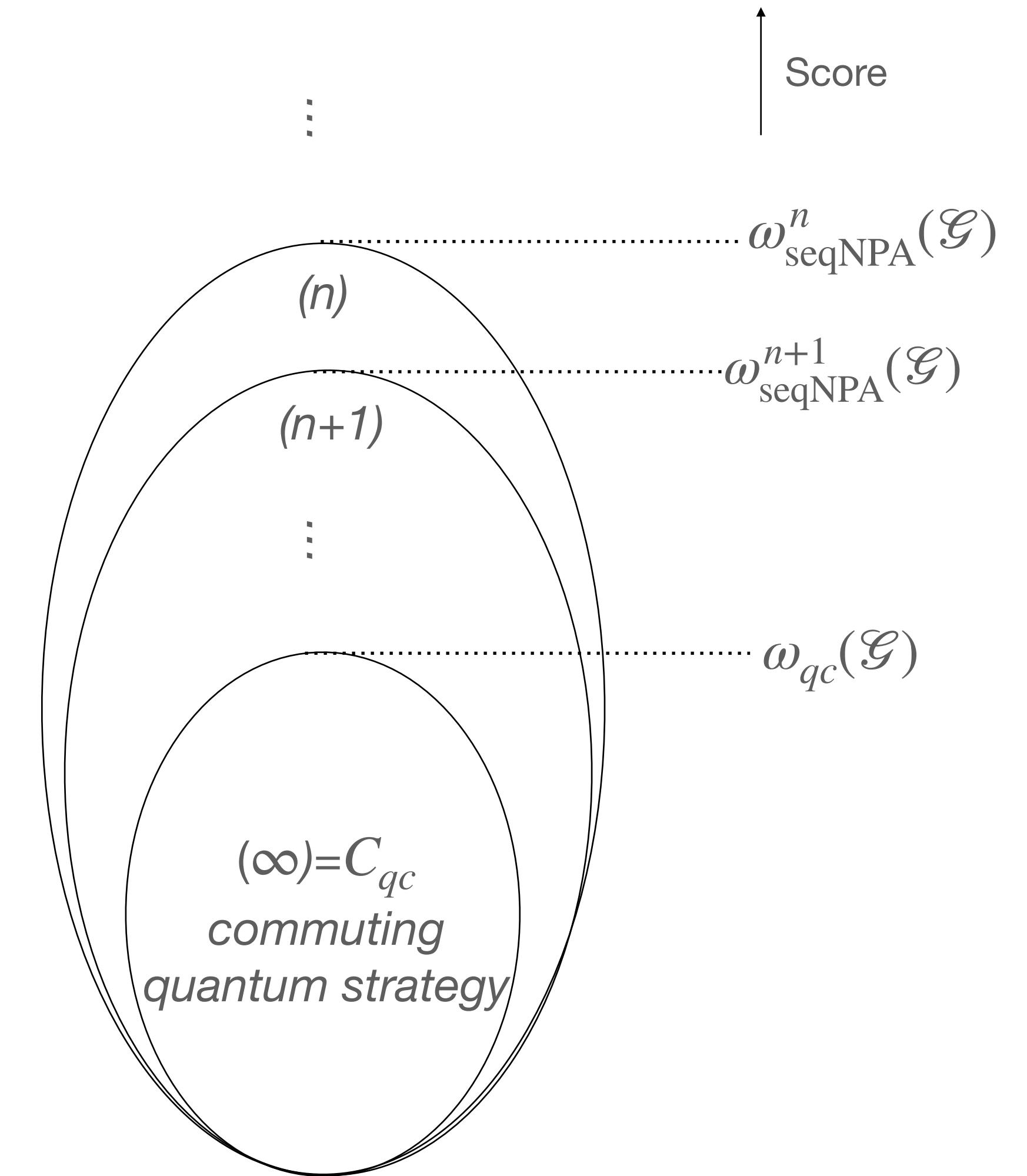
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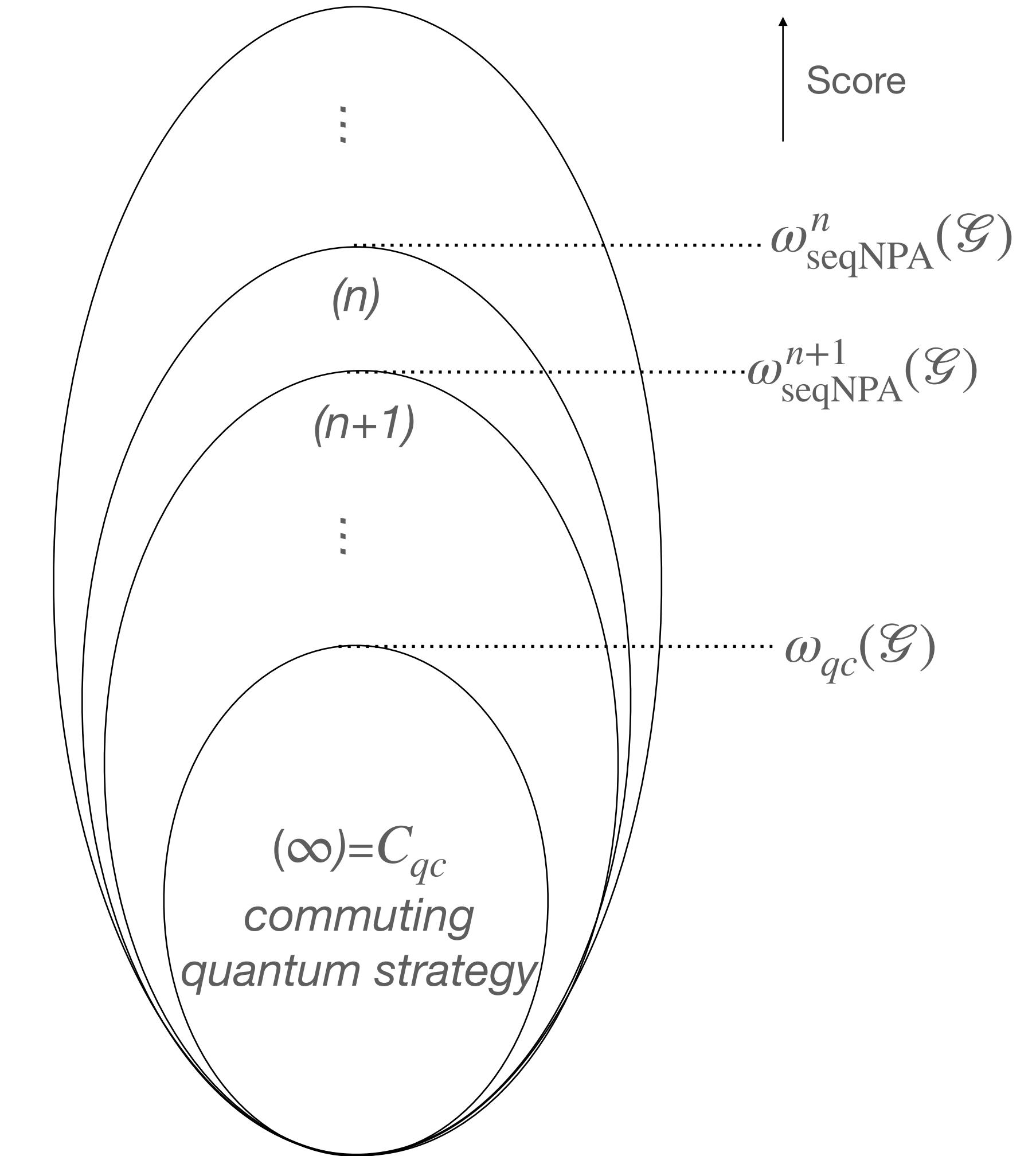
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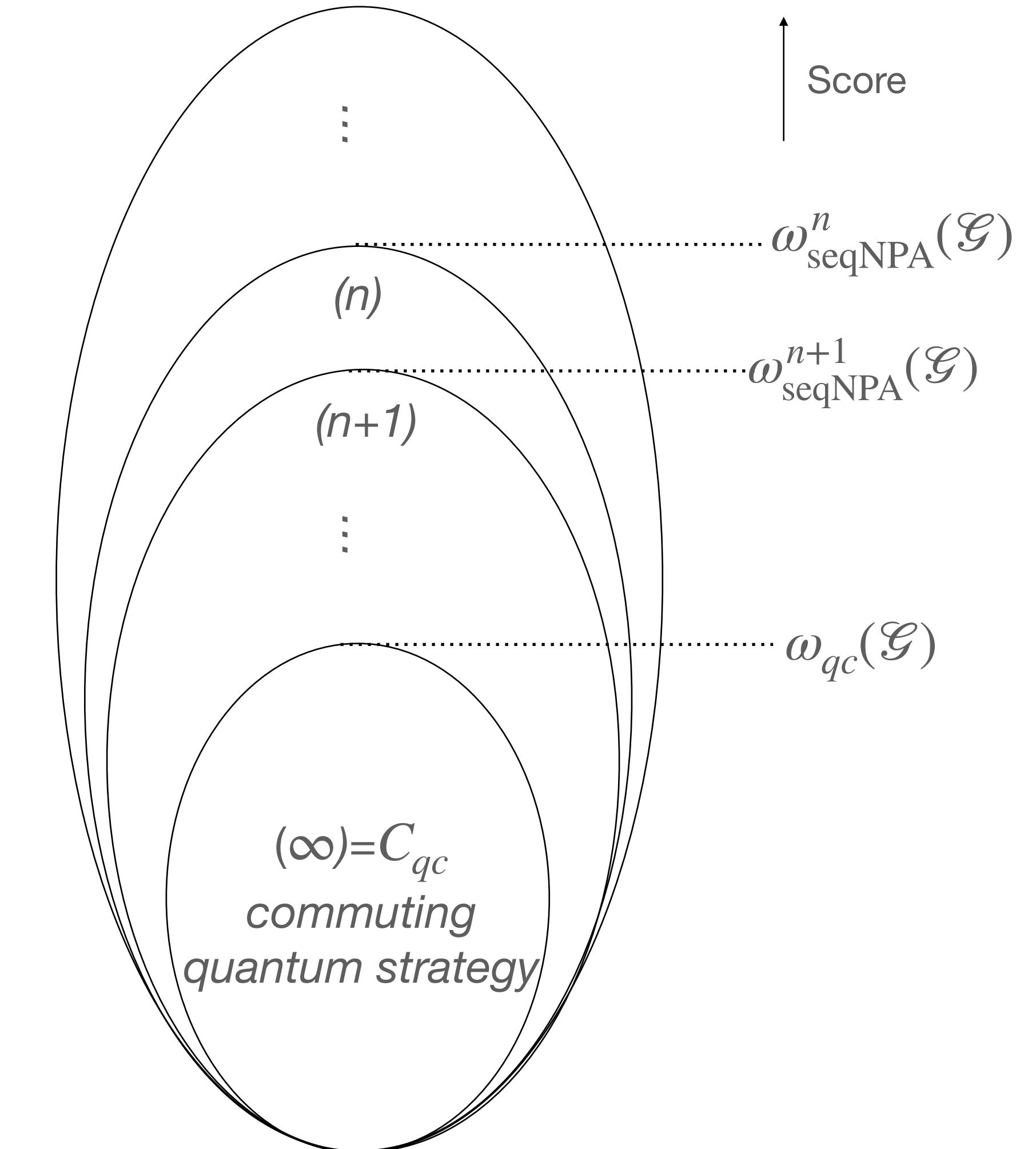
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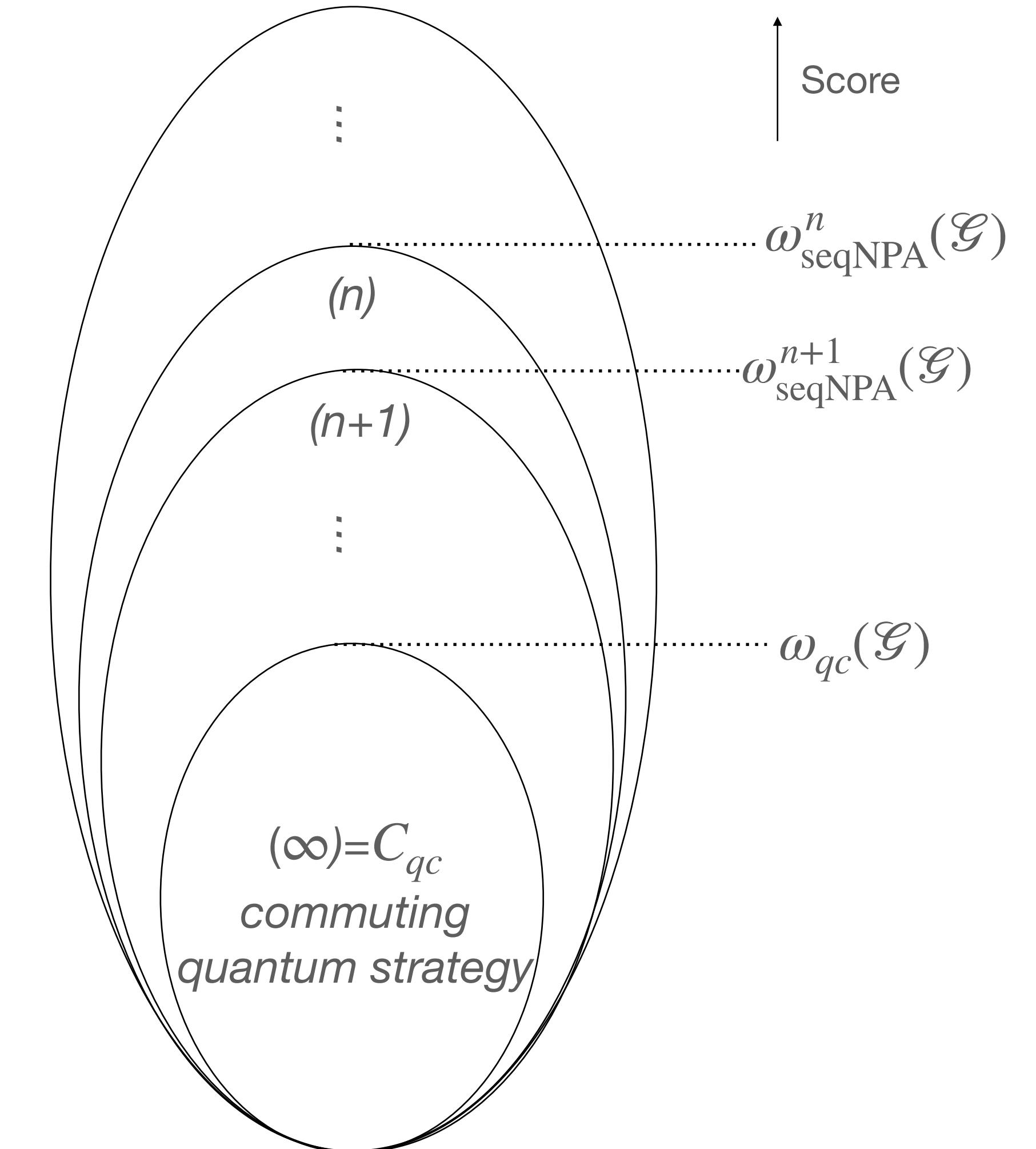
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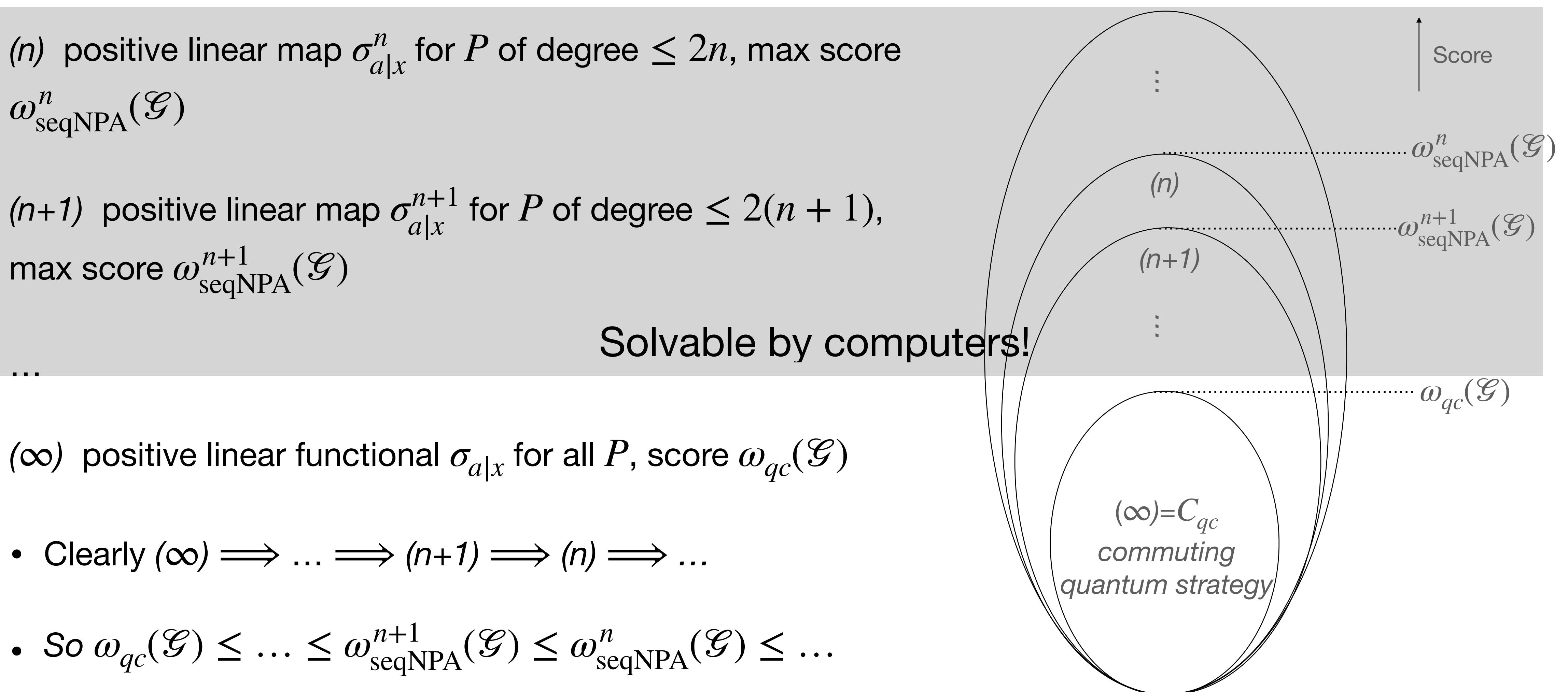
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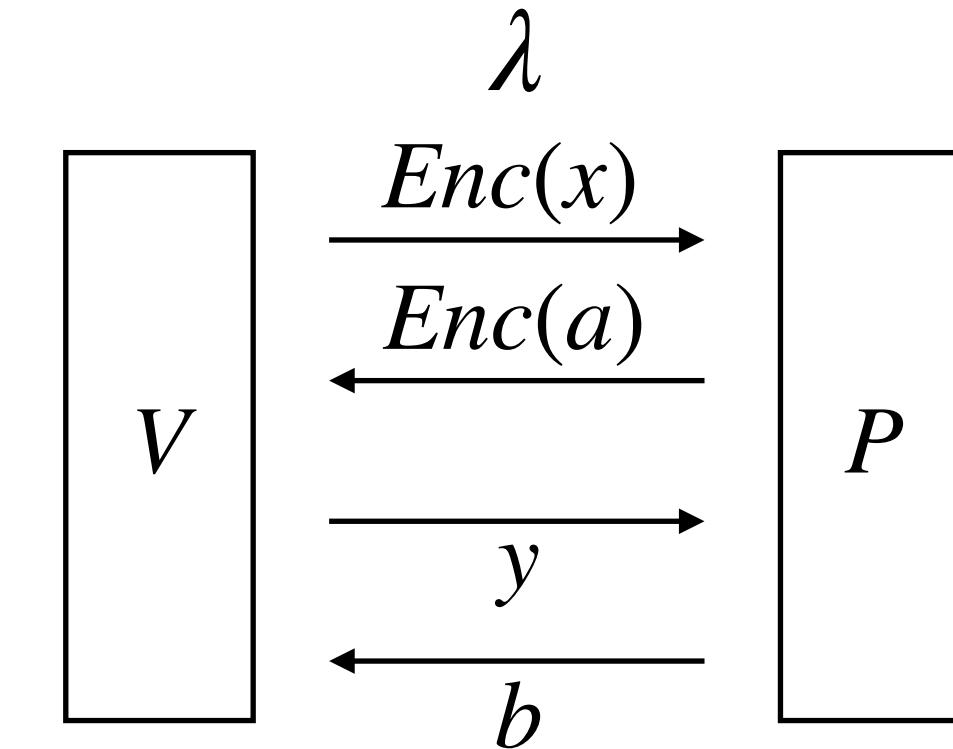
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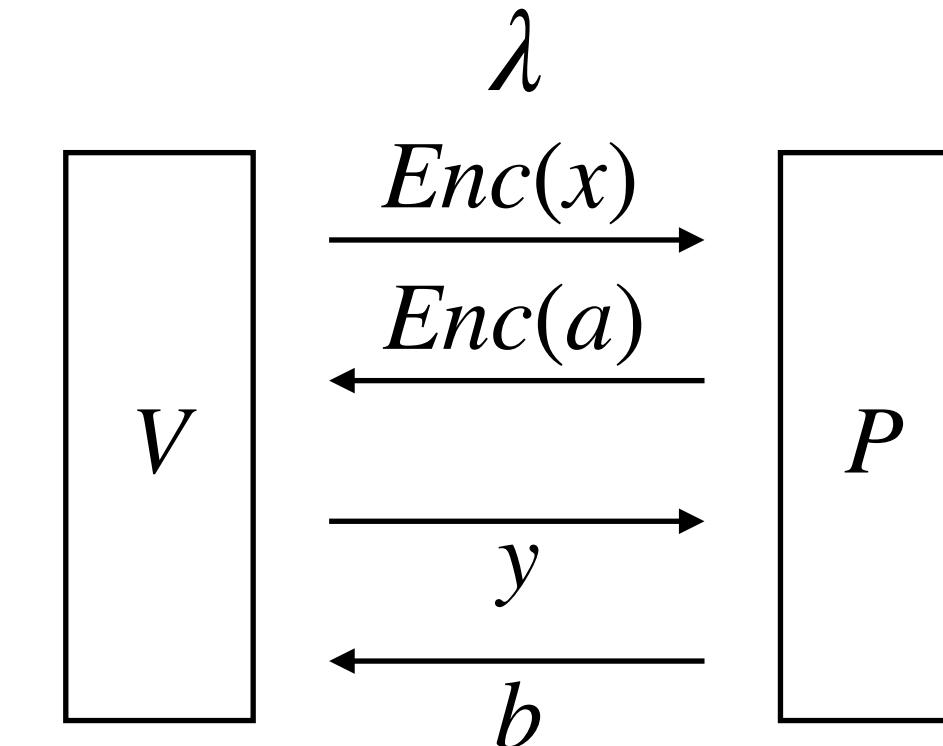
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- (Smaller SDP size only in  $B_{b|y}$  and no  $A_{a|x}$  at the cost of higher NPA level)

# Isolate weak signaling

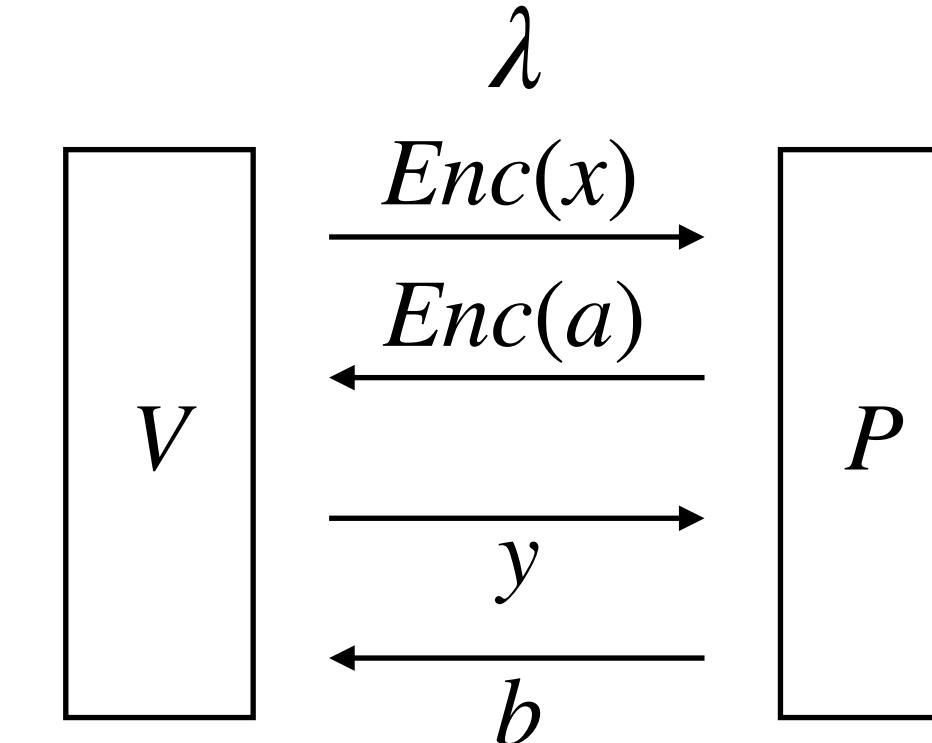


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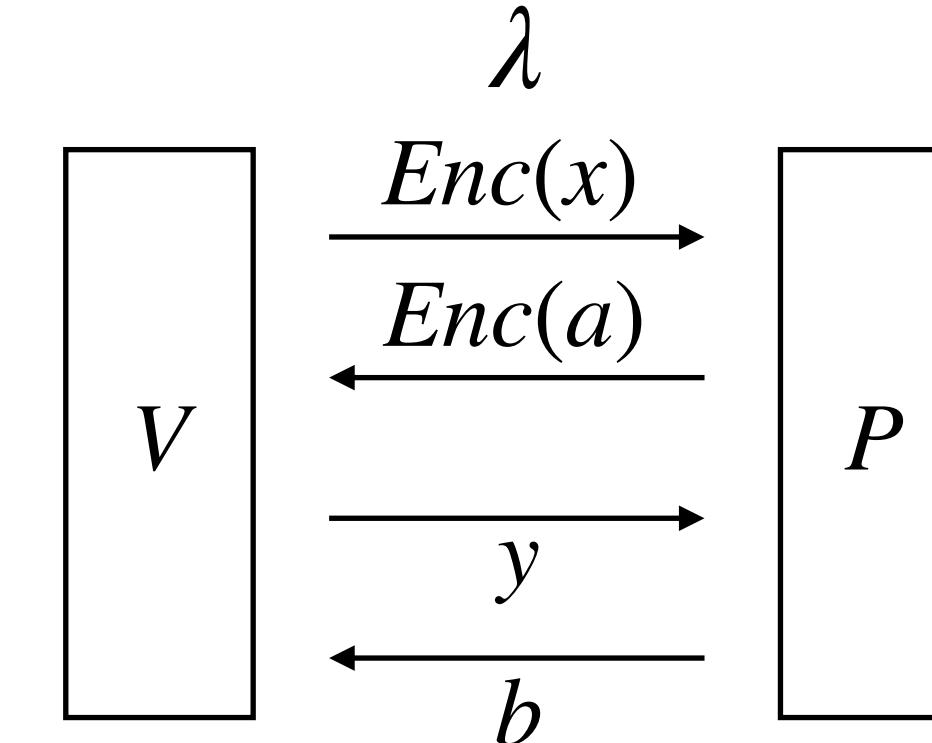
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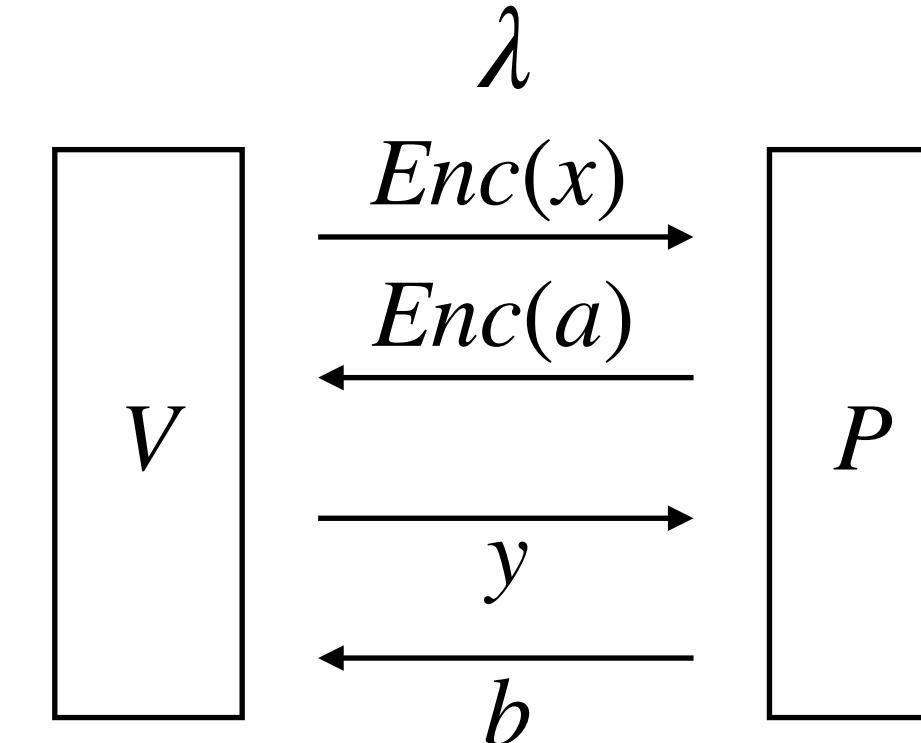
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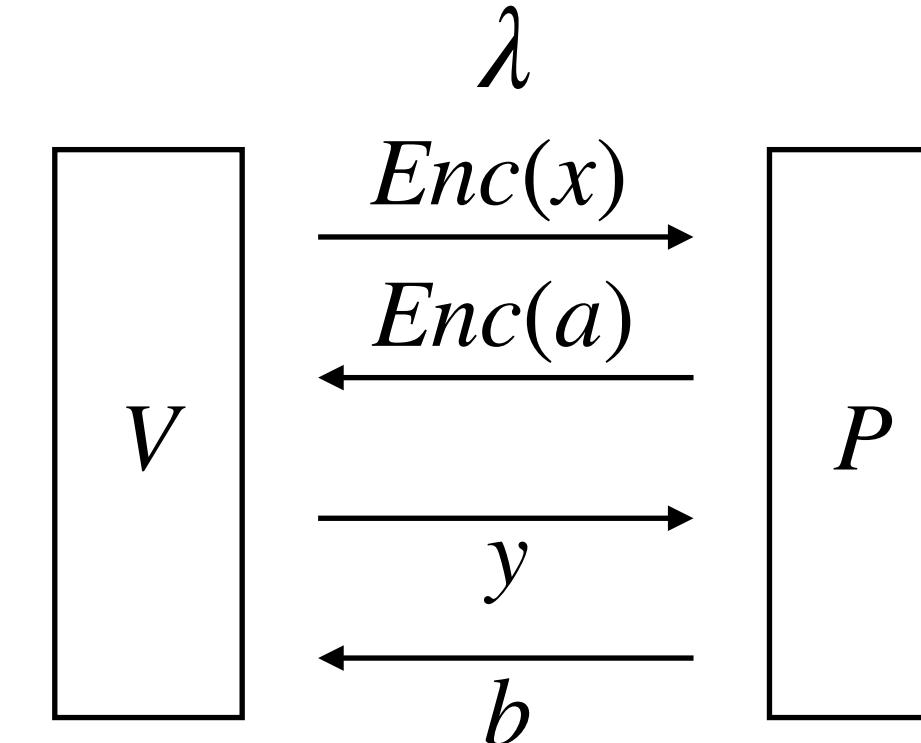
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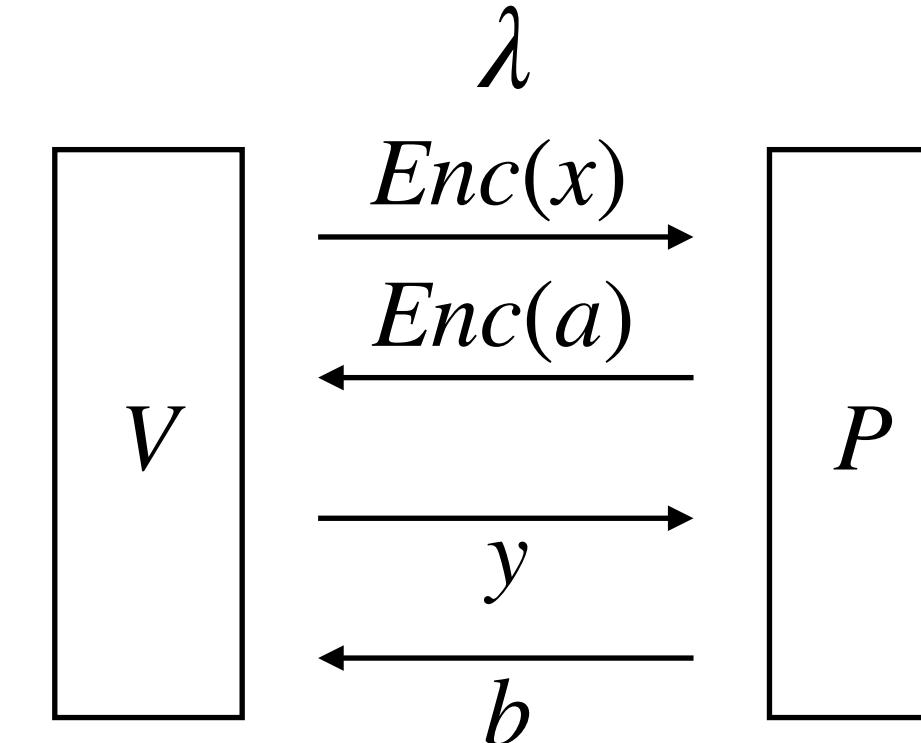


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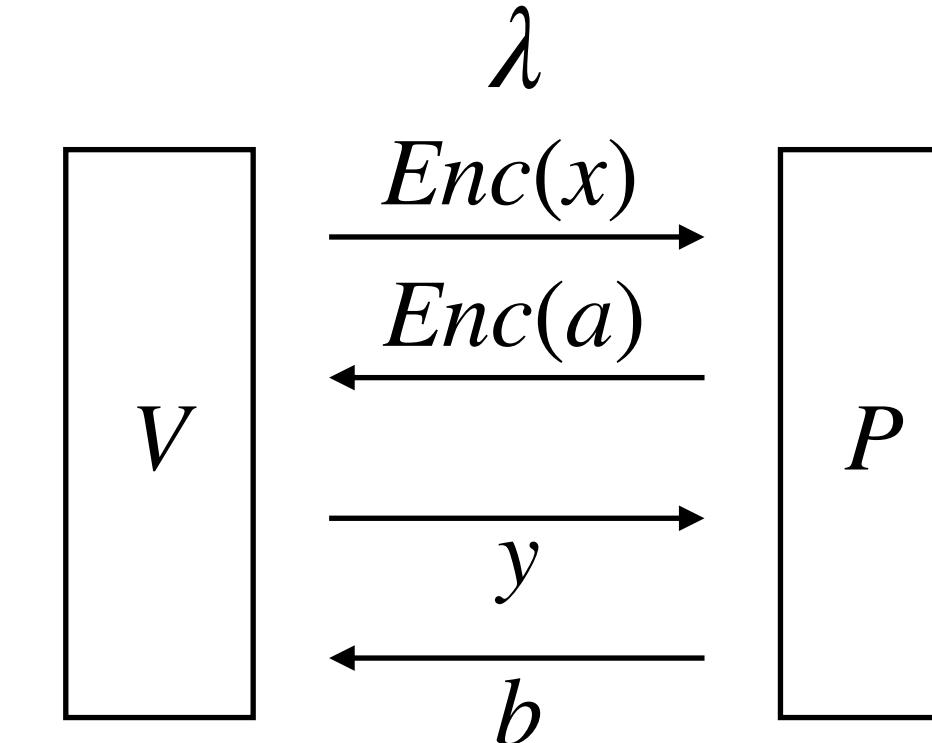
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seqNPA!

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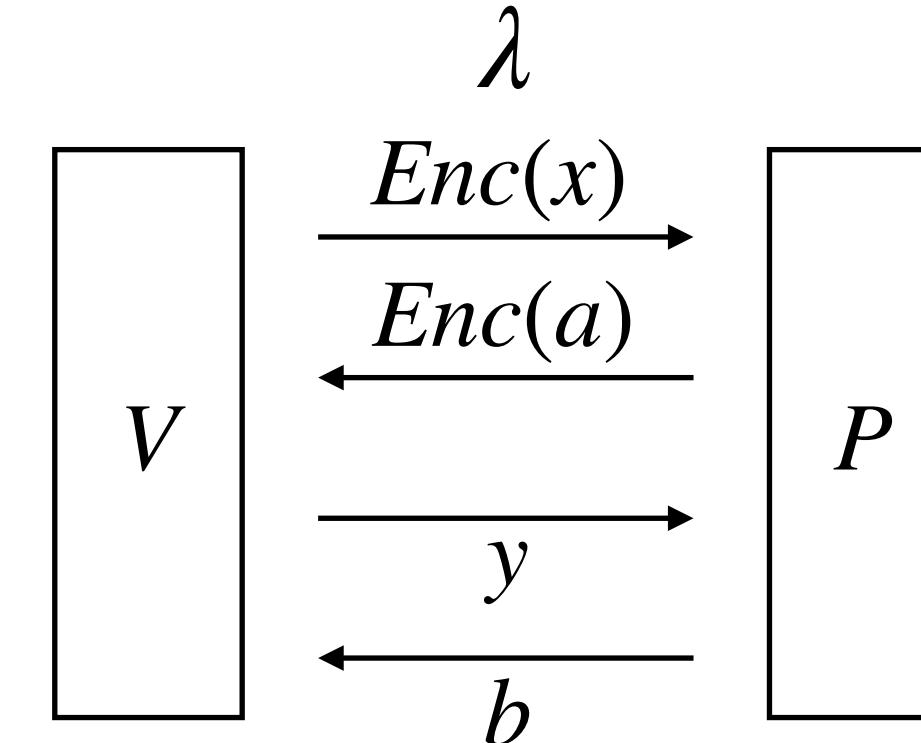
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If  $\mathcal{G}$  has a finite-dim optimal strategy,  
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  - (3) There exists an almost-commuting strategy  $S$  realizing the high score.
- Consider, *adversarial* scenario:
  - (1) Verifier fixes security  $\lambda$ .
  - (2) Dishonest prover can choose which Bell game  $\mathcal{G}$  to play.

Maybe the dishonest prover can choose to play  $\mathcal{G}$  and use  $S$  to cheat at  $\mathcal{G}_{\text{comp}}$ ?

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- Need “QHE correctness with auxiliary input for *weakly commuting registers*.”

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  - (2) Single provers with cryptographic assumptions (compiled games)
- Potential to translate other space-like separated protocols?

# Reference

- [Our results] “*Quantitative quantum soundness for bipartite compiled Bell games via the sequential NPA hierarchy*”  
Igor Klep, Connor Paddock, Marc-Olivier Renou, Simon Schmidt, Lucas Tendick, Xiangling Xu, Yuming Zhao
- [KLVY23] *Quantum advantage from any non-local game.*  
Y. Kalai, A. Lombardi, V. Vaikuntanathan, L. Yang
- [KMPSW24] *A bound on the quantum value of all compiled nonlocal games.* A. Kulpe, G. Malavolta, C. Paddock, S. Schmidt, M. Walter
- [KMP22] *Sparse noncommutative polynomial optimization.*  
Igor Klep, Victor Magron, and Janez Povh

# Bounding the asymptotic quantum value of all multipartite compiled nonlocal games

Matilde Baroni



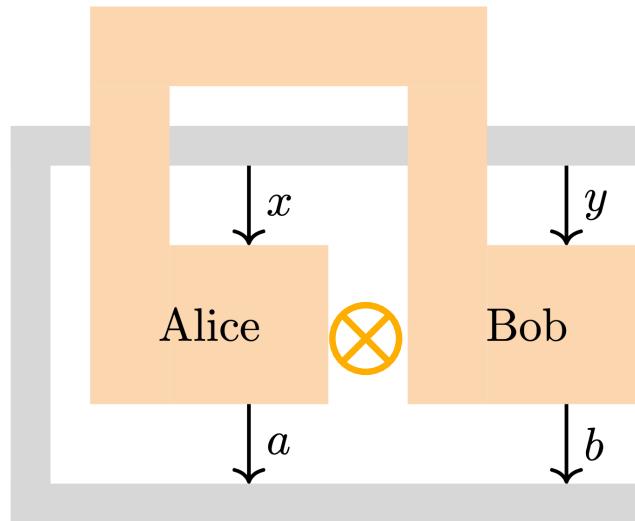
with Dominik Leichtle, Siniša Janković, Ivan Šupić

# From 2 to 3 : why do we care

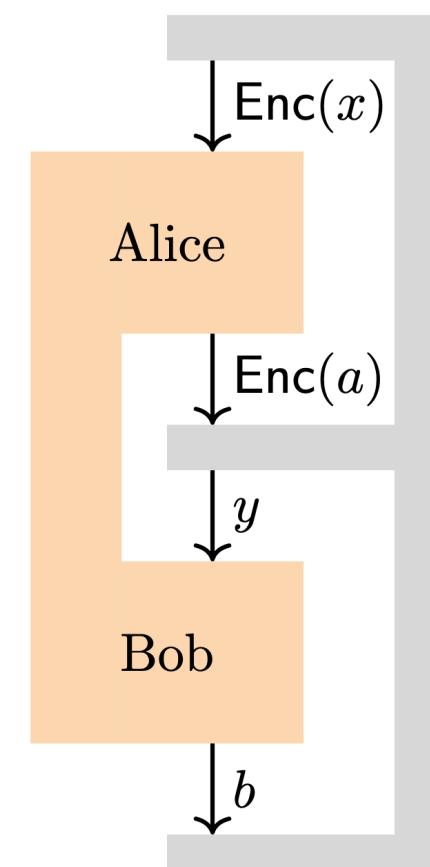
1. For classical it has already been done
2. Multipartite ( $>2$ ) correlations are interesting  
(e.g. post-quantum steering)
3. Crypto applications
4. Space-like separation for multiple players  
is problematic



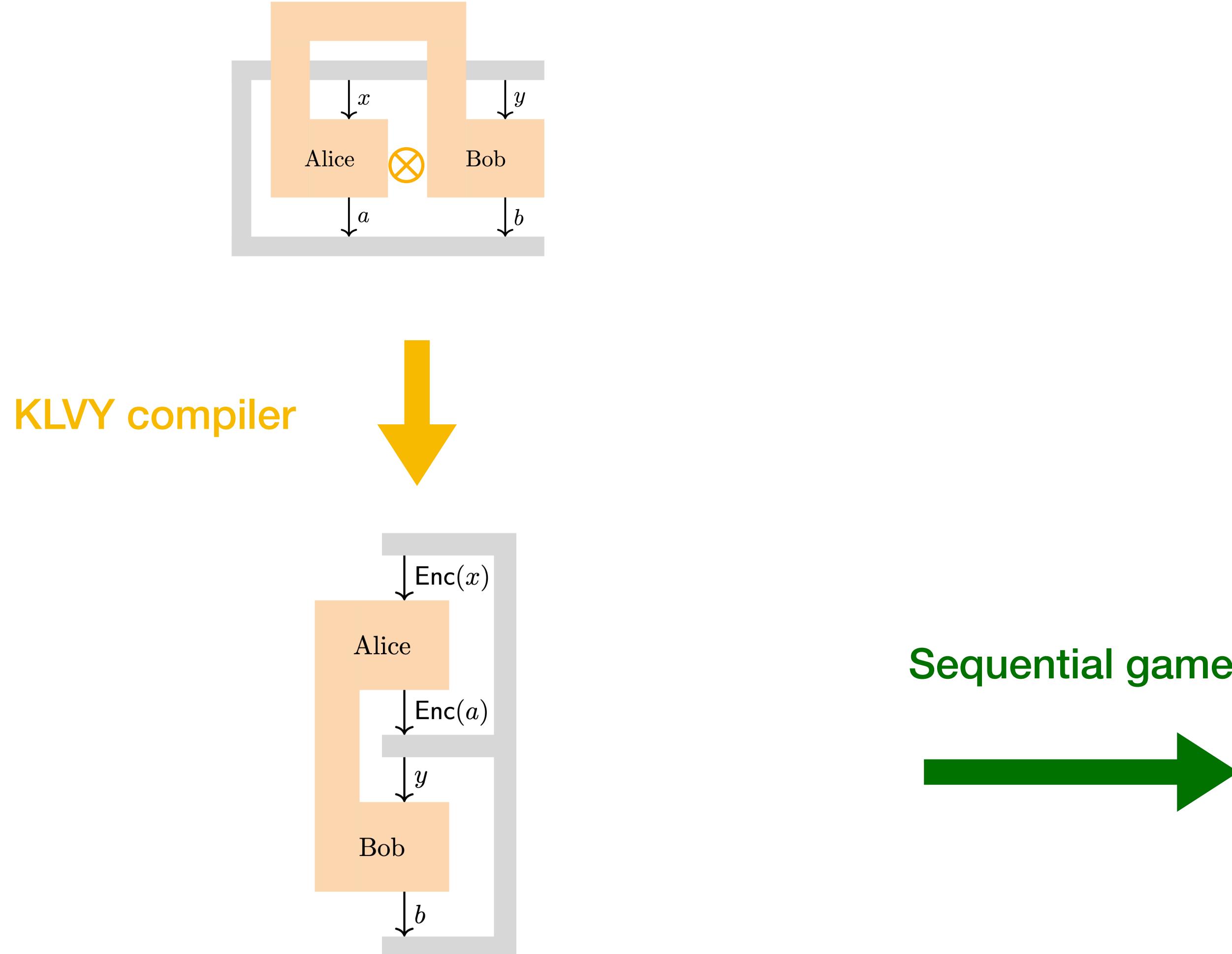
# KMPSW techniques



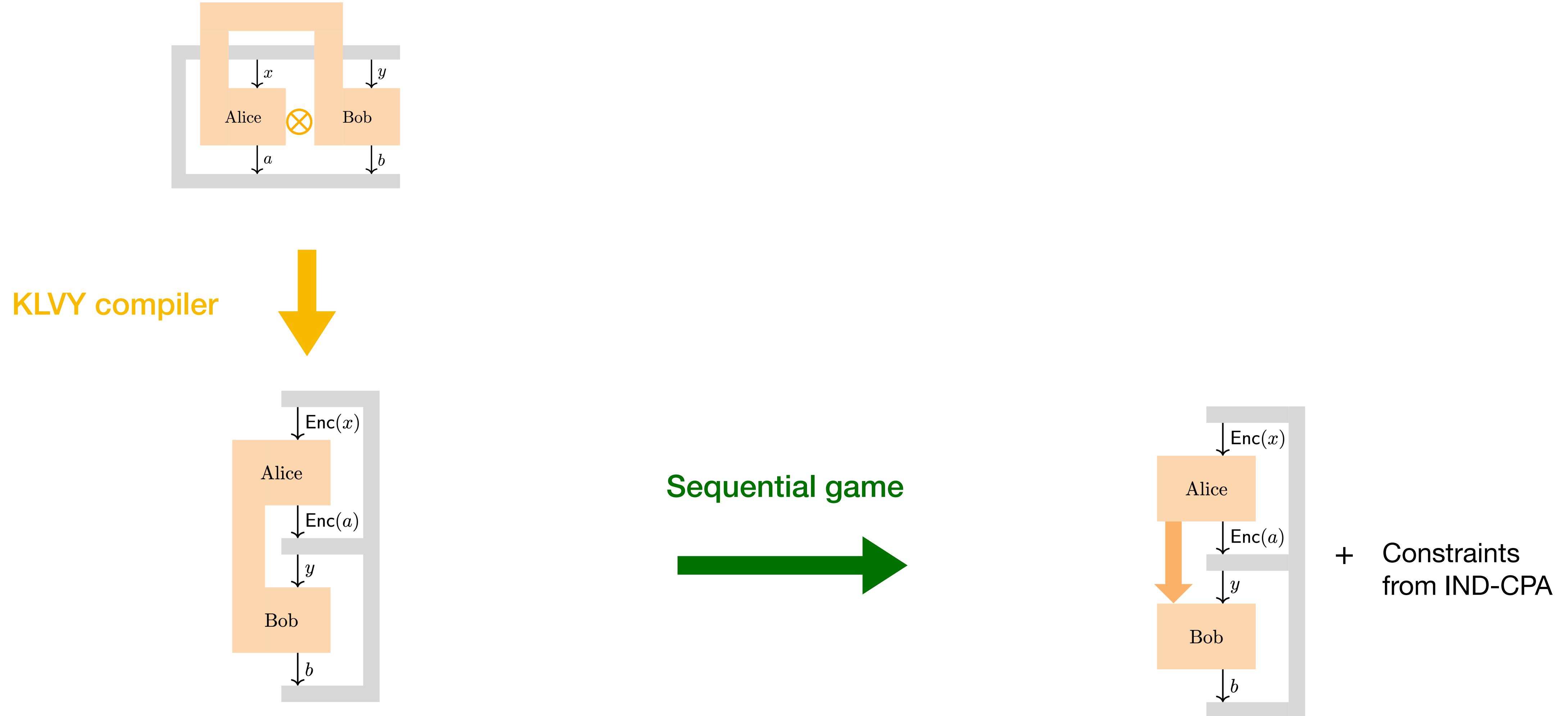
KLVY compiler  
↓



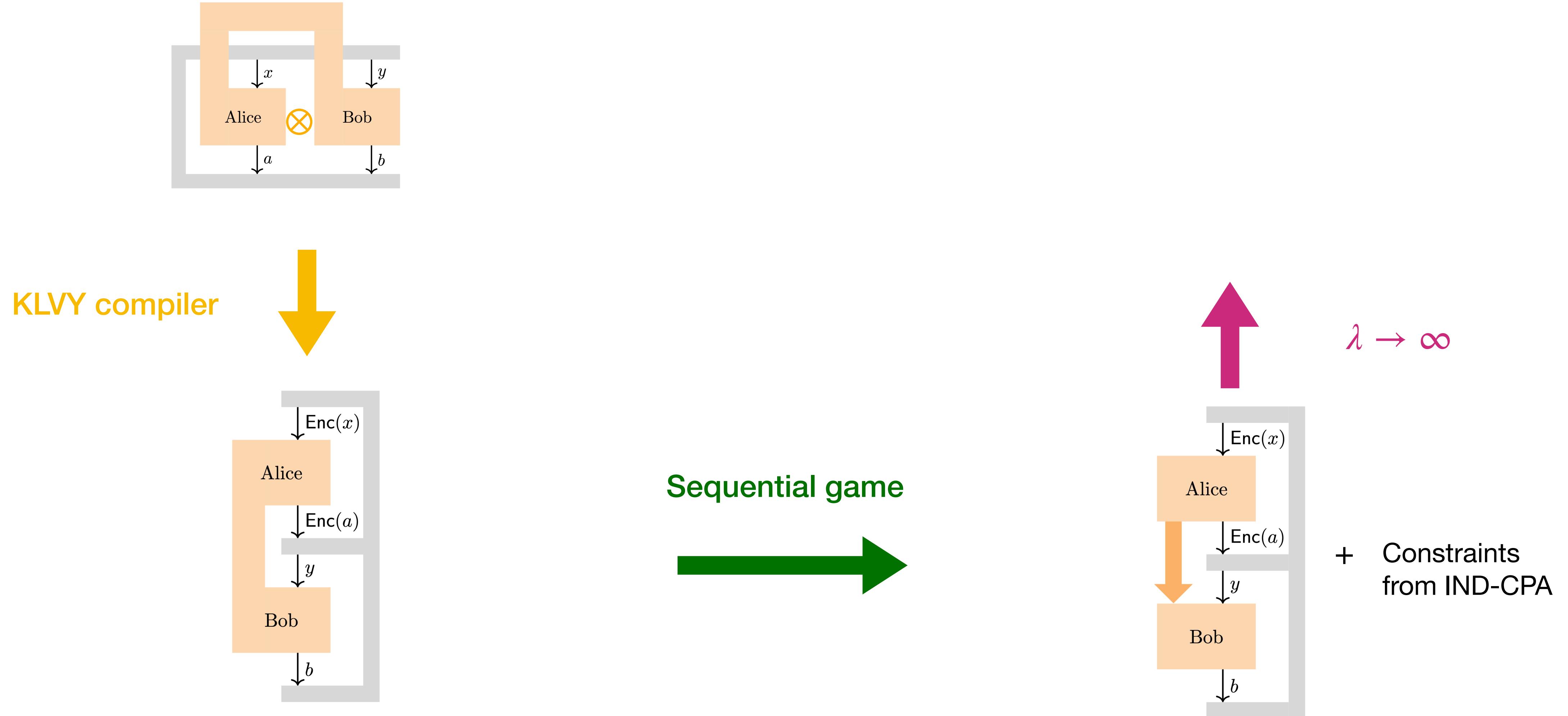
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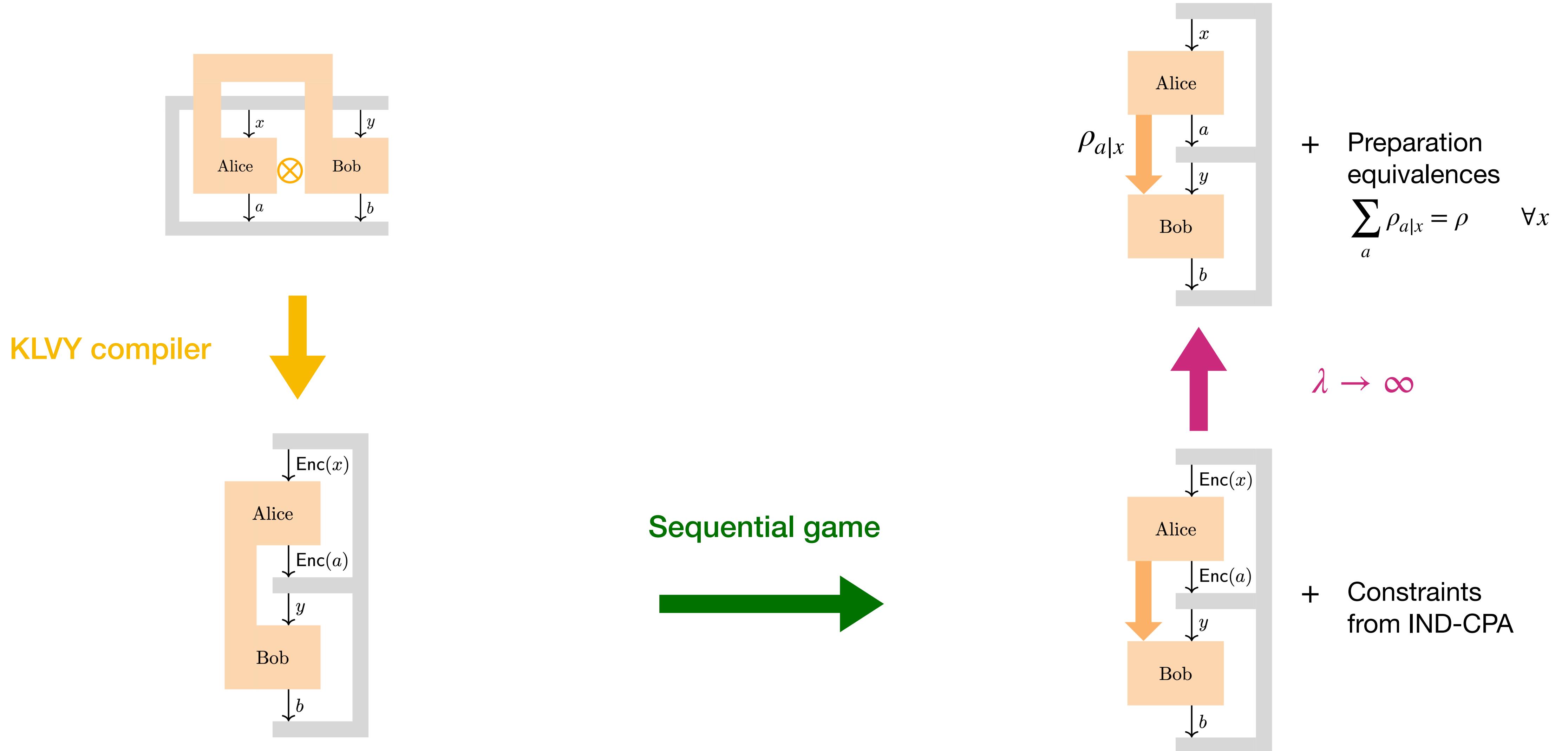
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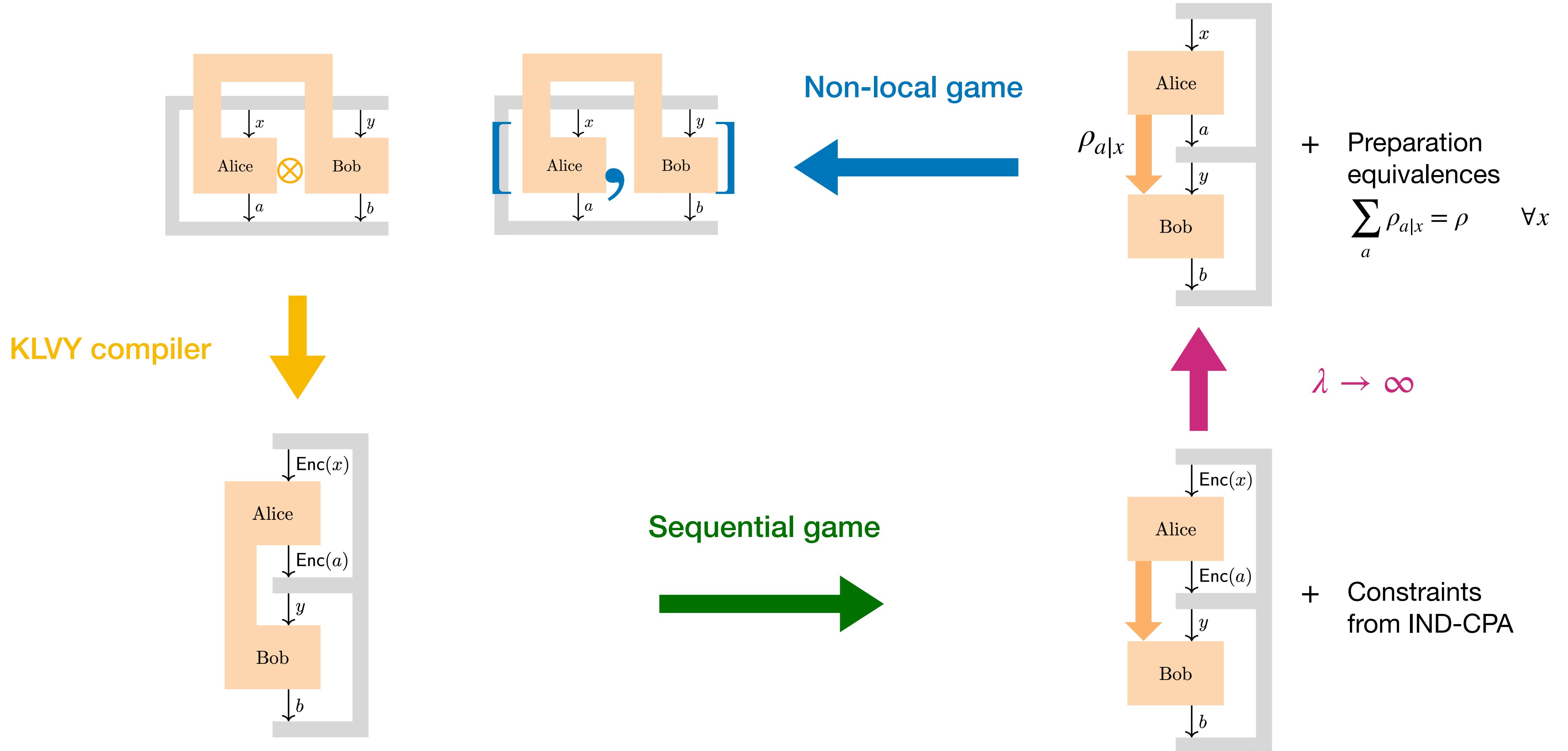
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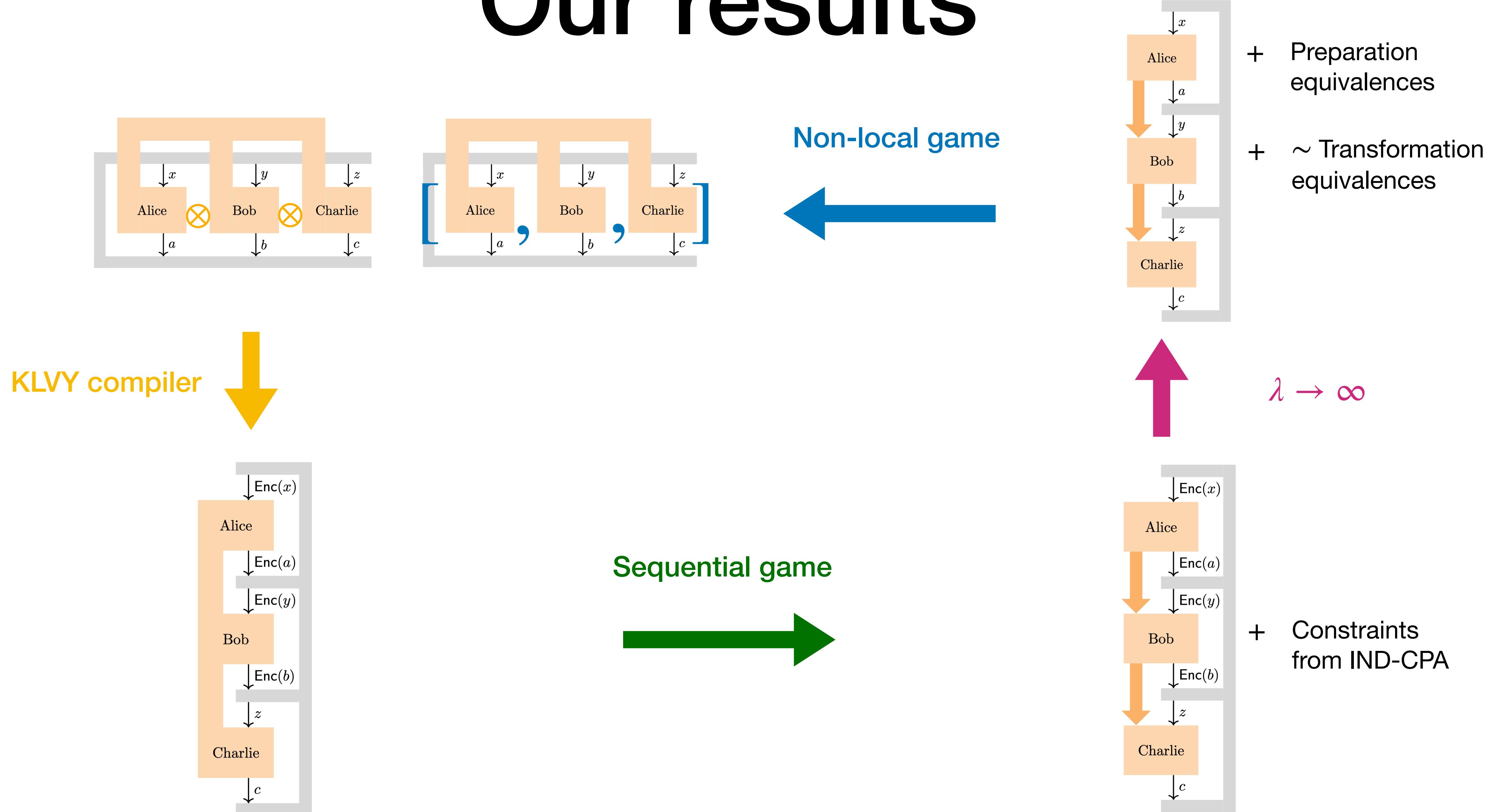
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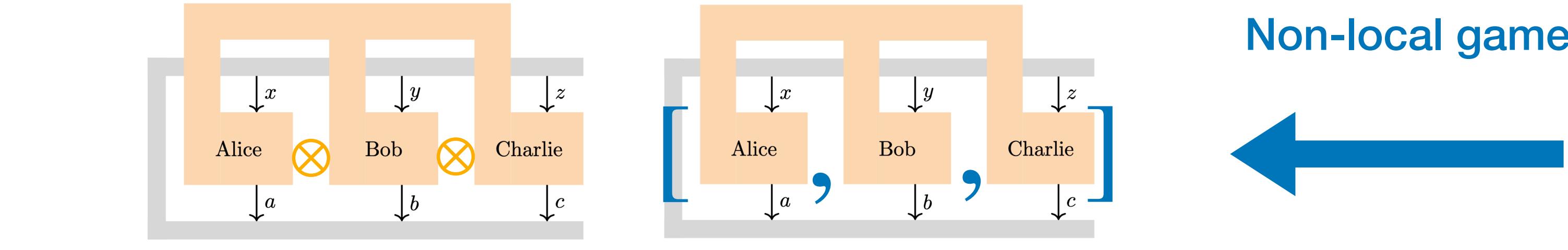
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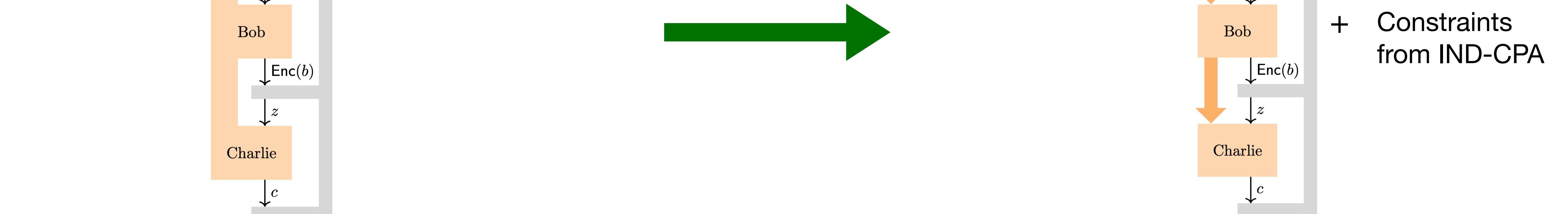
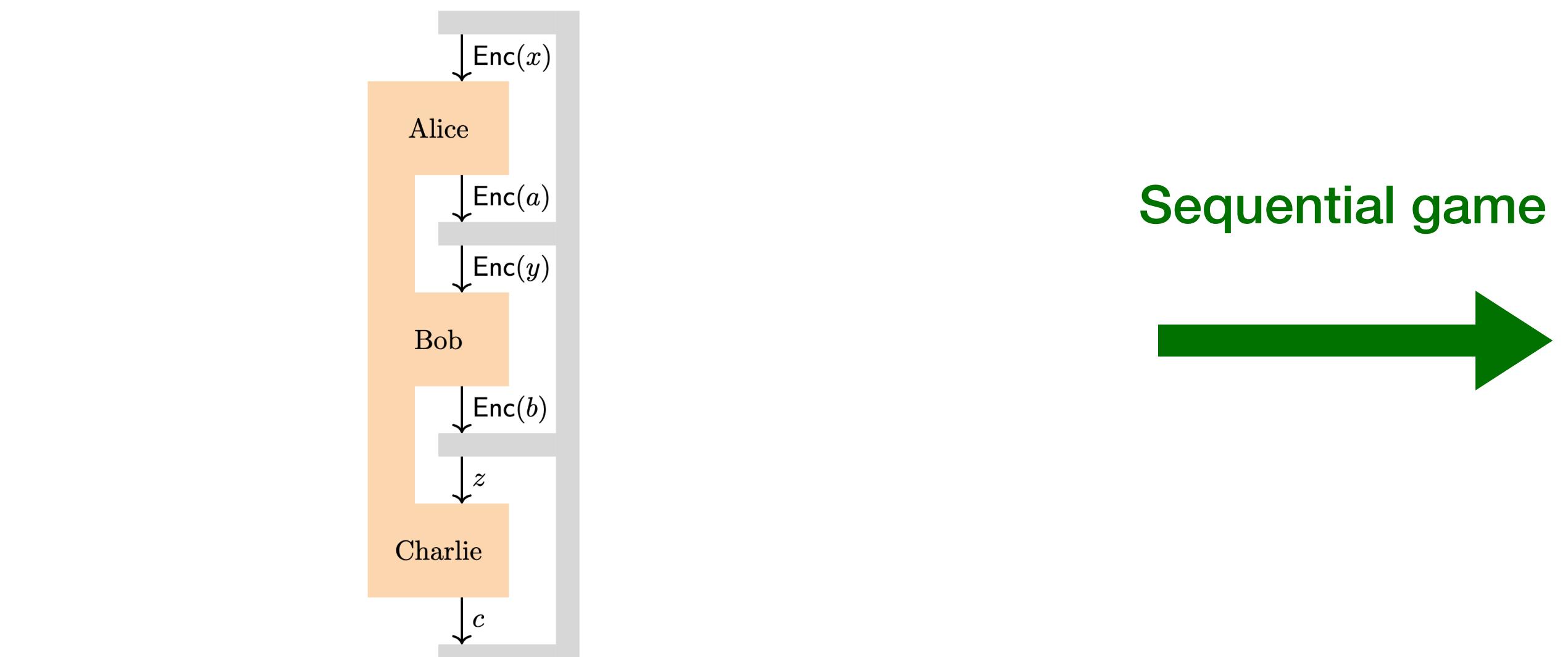
# Our results



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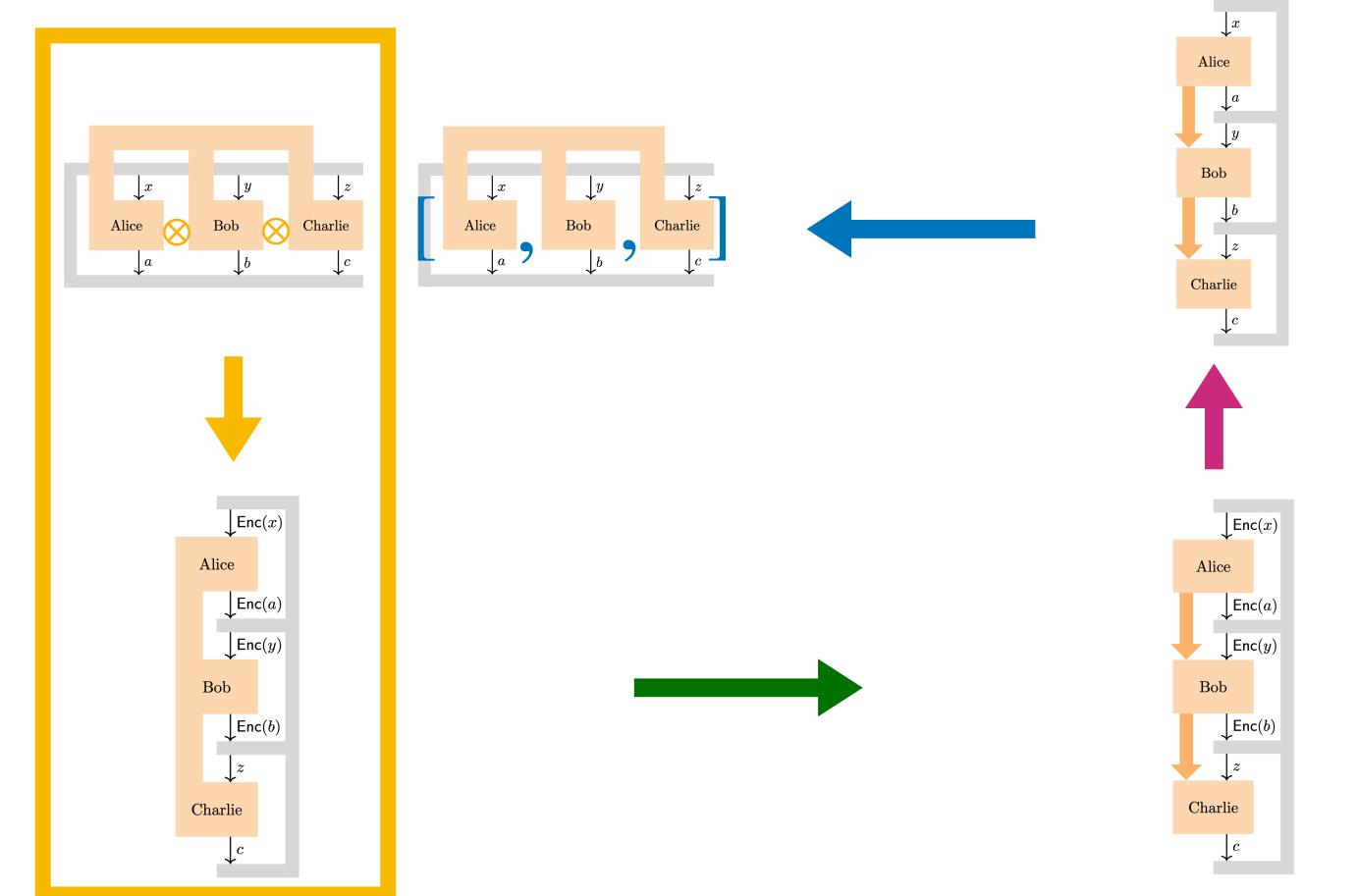


KLVY compiler For all k-players games !



# 1. The compiler

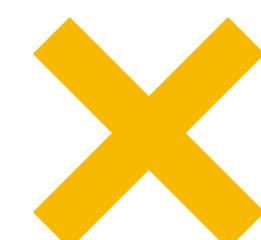
The first two interactions are encrypted,  
the third is in the clear



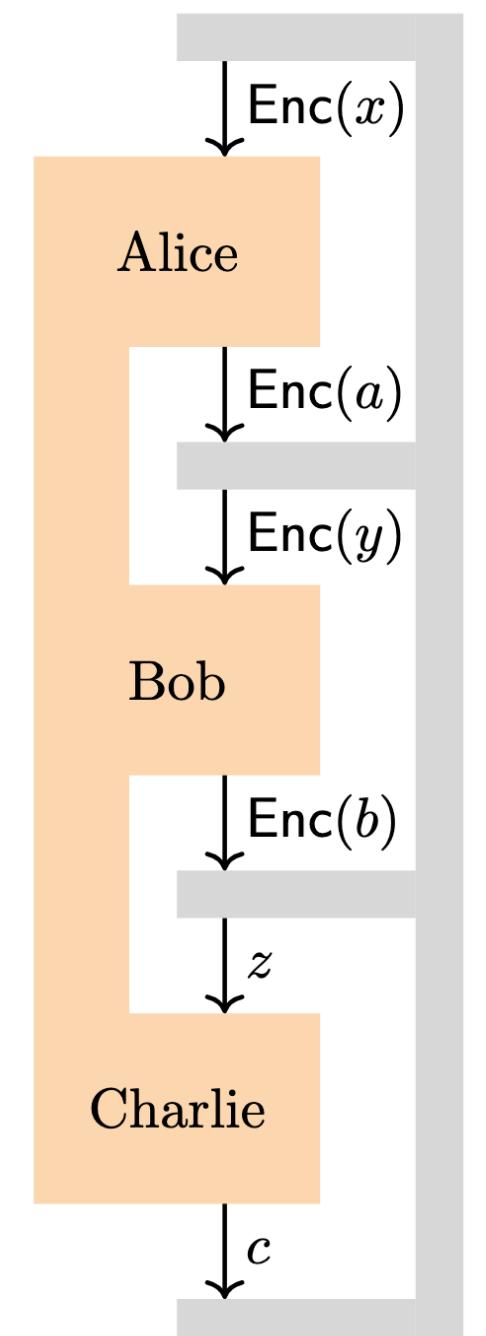
Classical soundness



Quantum completeness



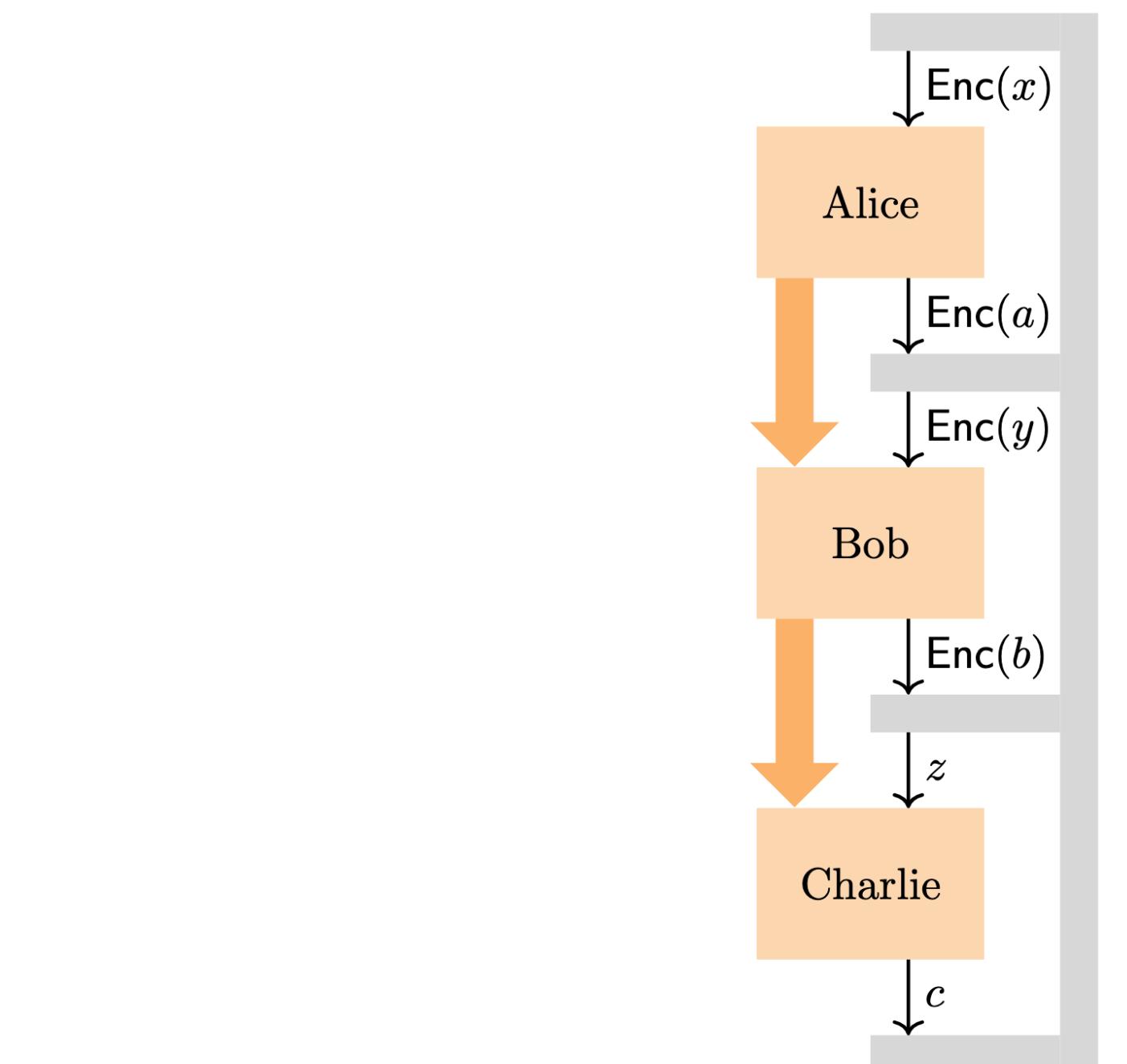
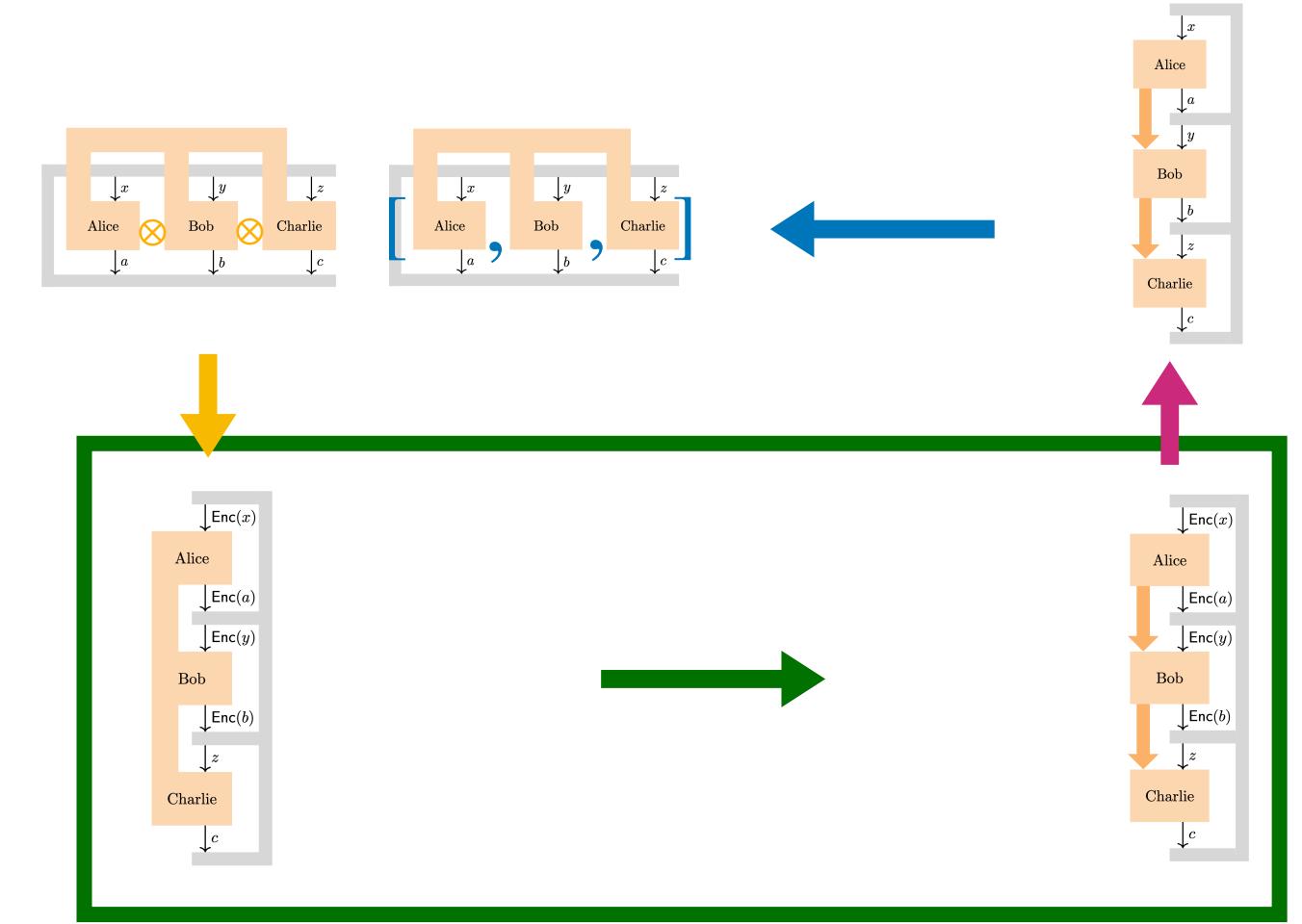
Quantum soundness ?



## 2. Constraints on the correlations

Quantum strategies

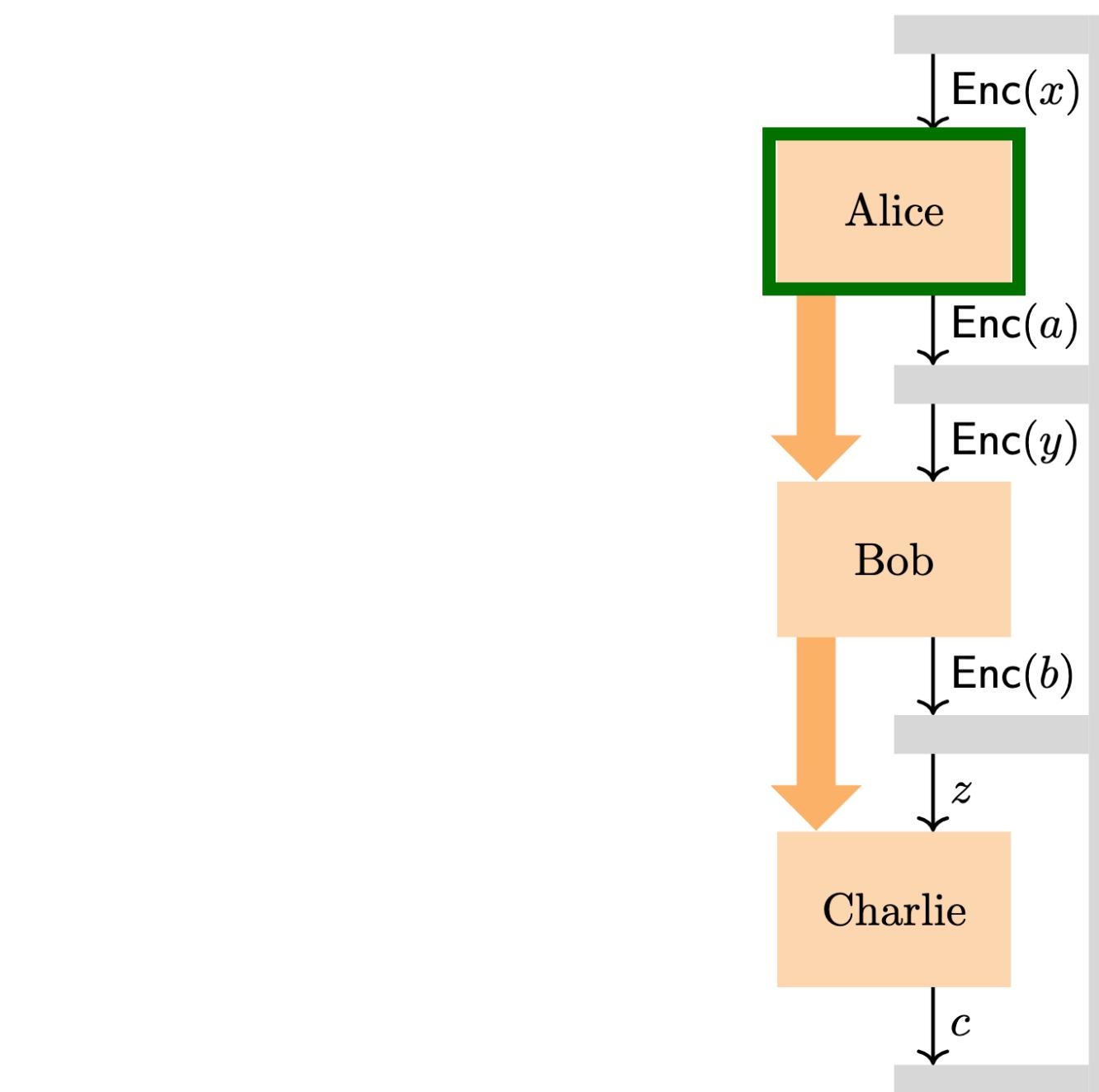
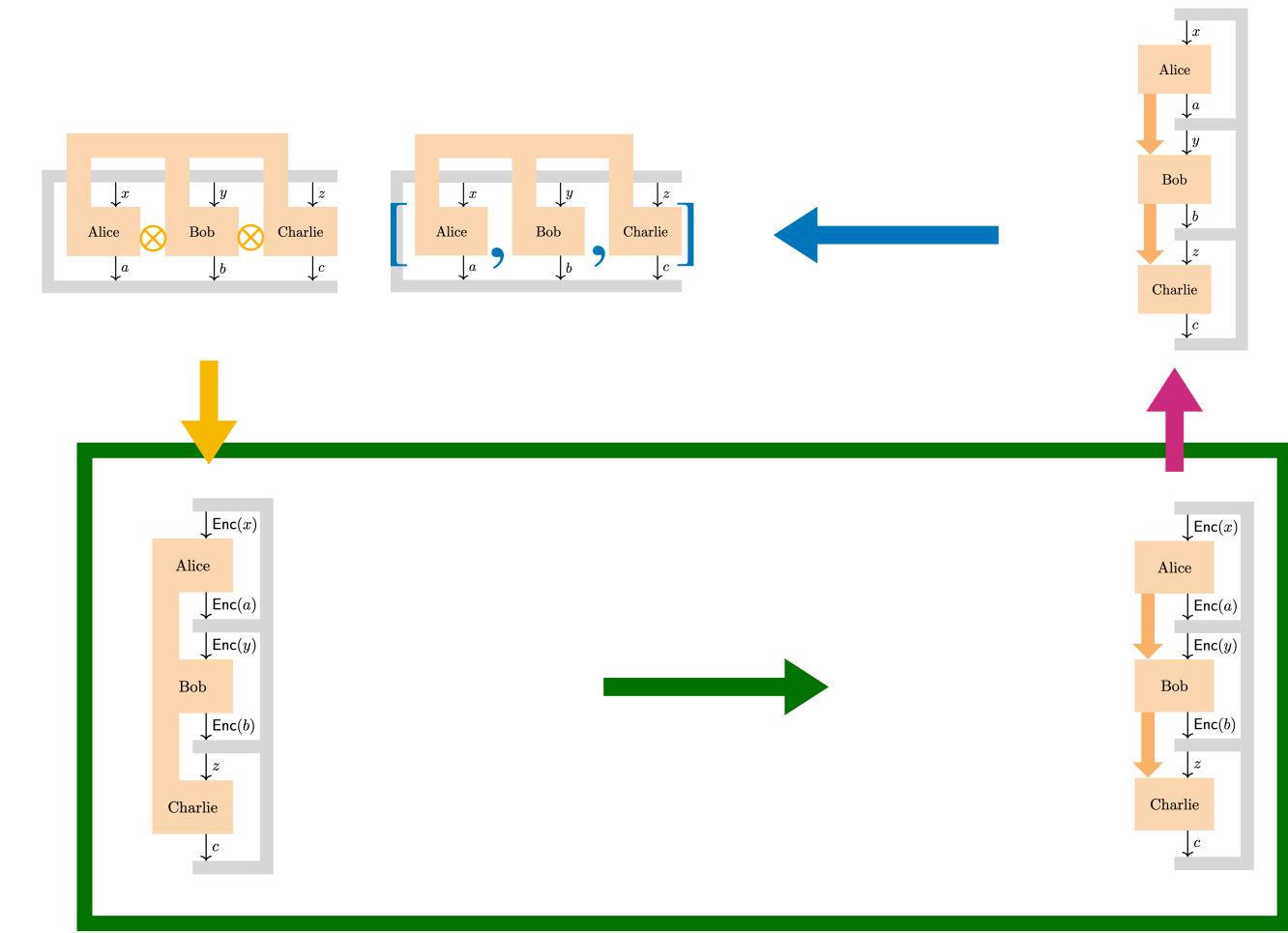
$$p_\lambda(a, b, c|x, y, z) = \text{Tr} \left[ C_{c|z}^\lambda \tilde{B}_{b|y}^\lambda (\rho_{a|x}^\lambda) \right]$$



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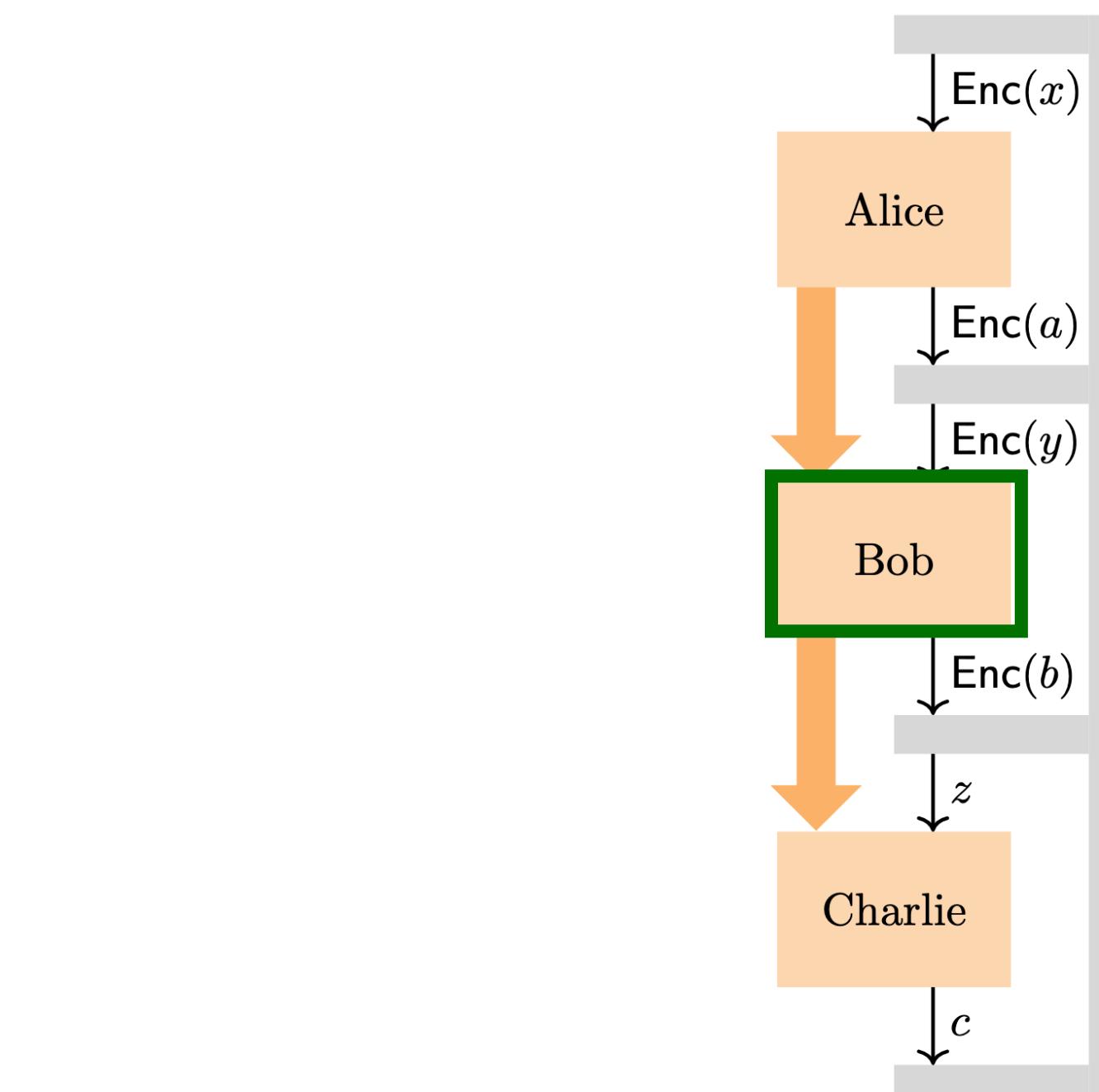
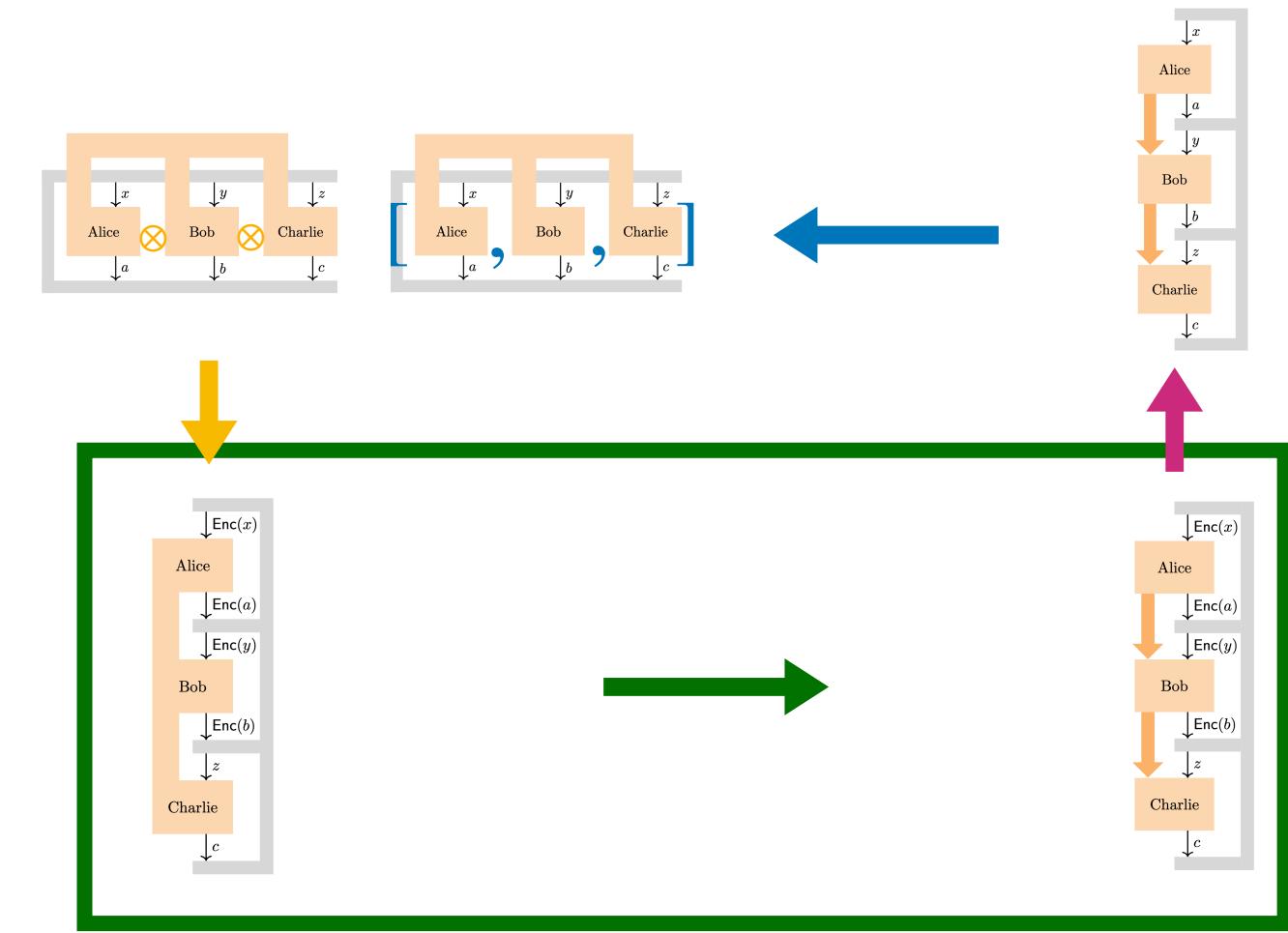
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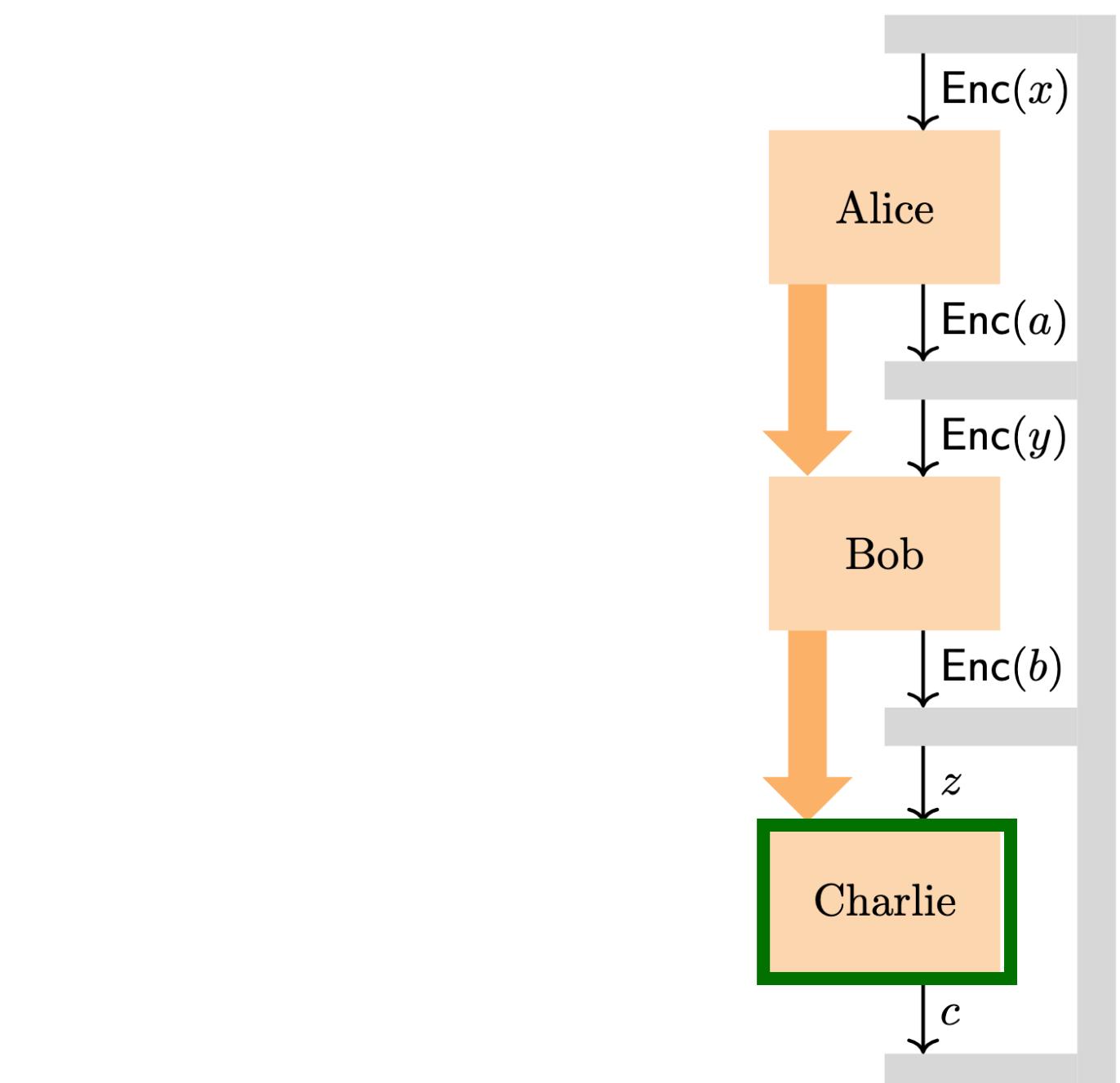
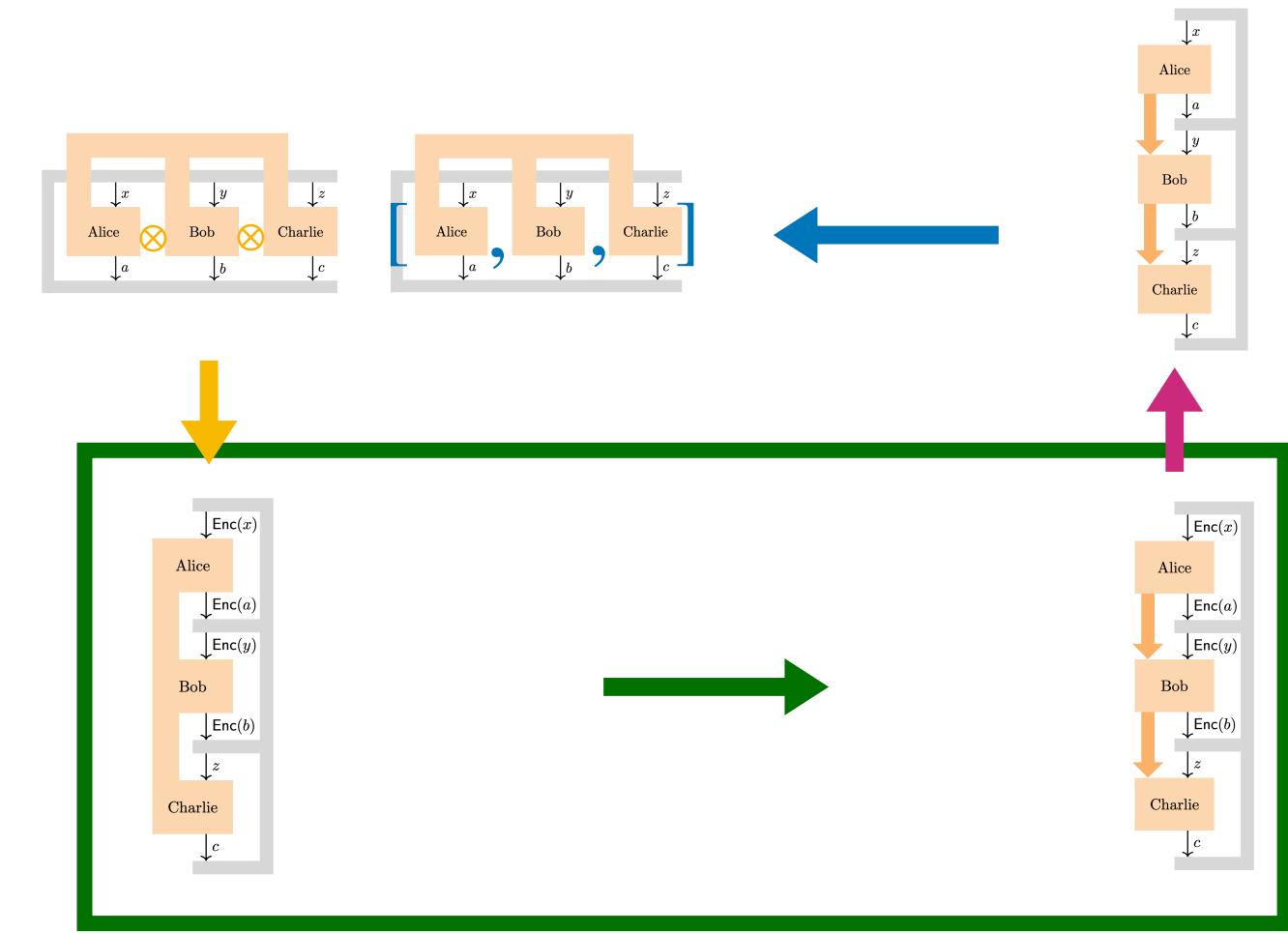
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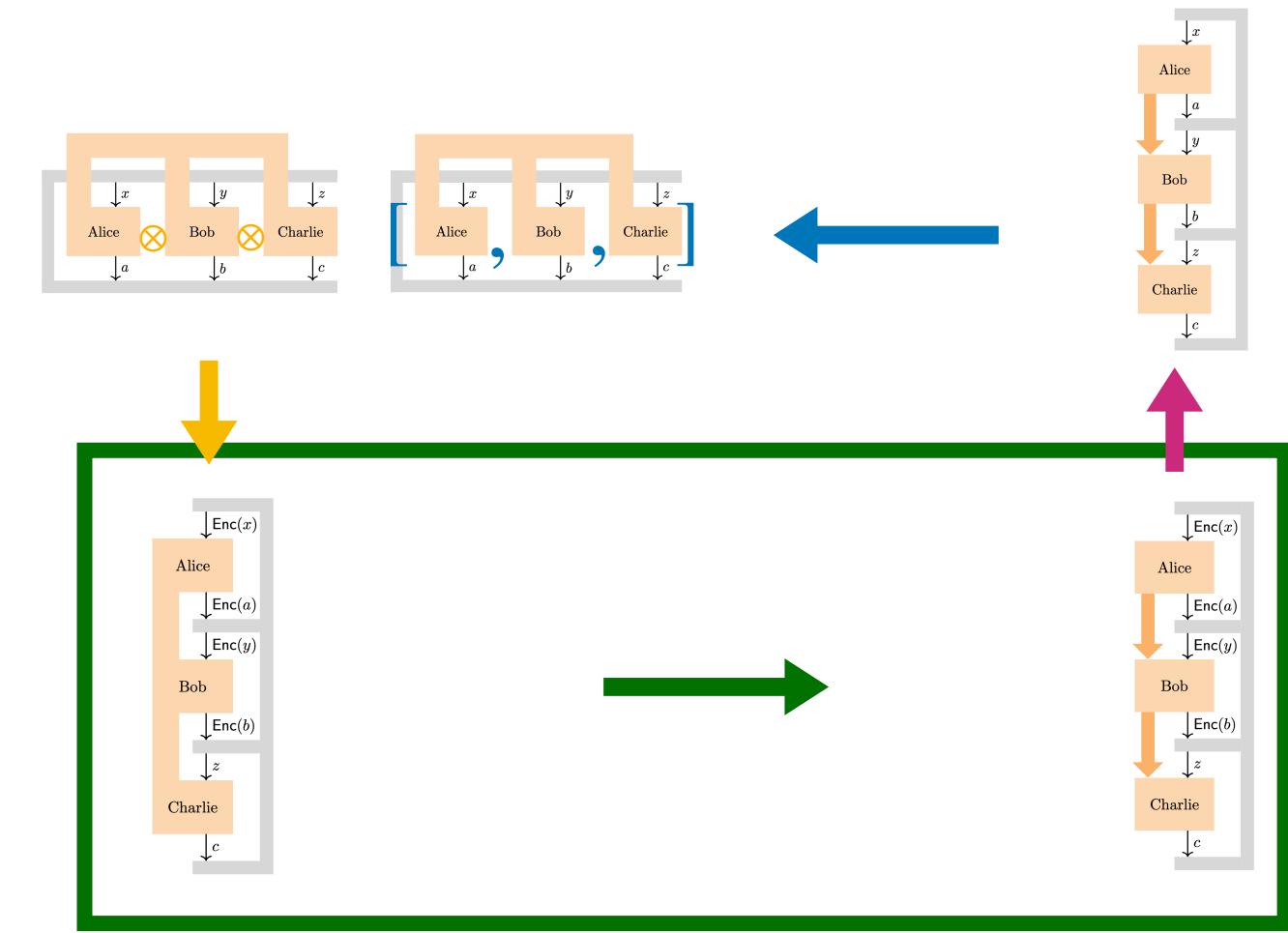
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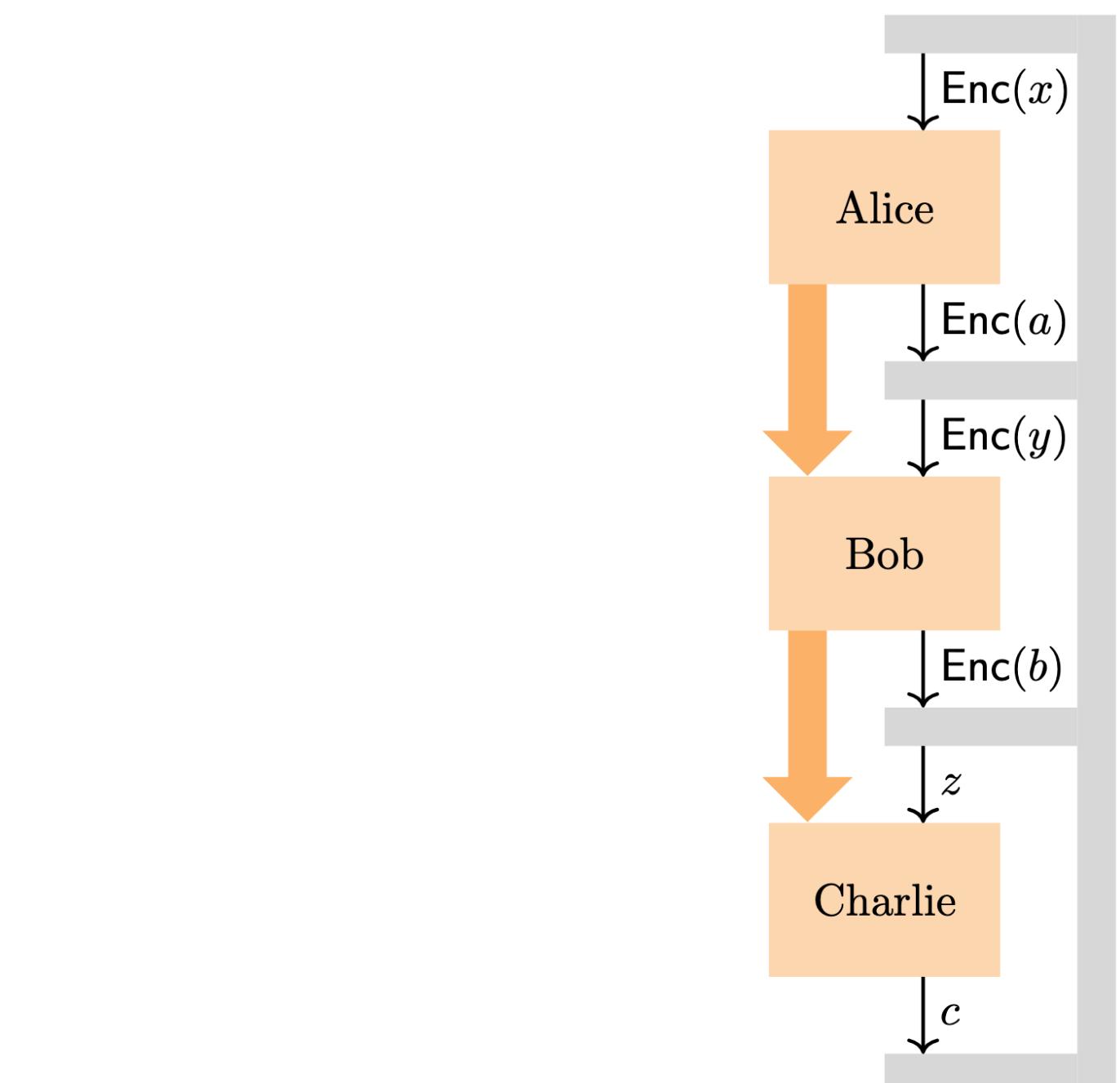
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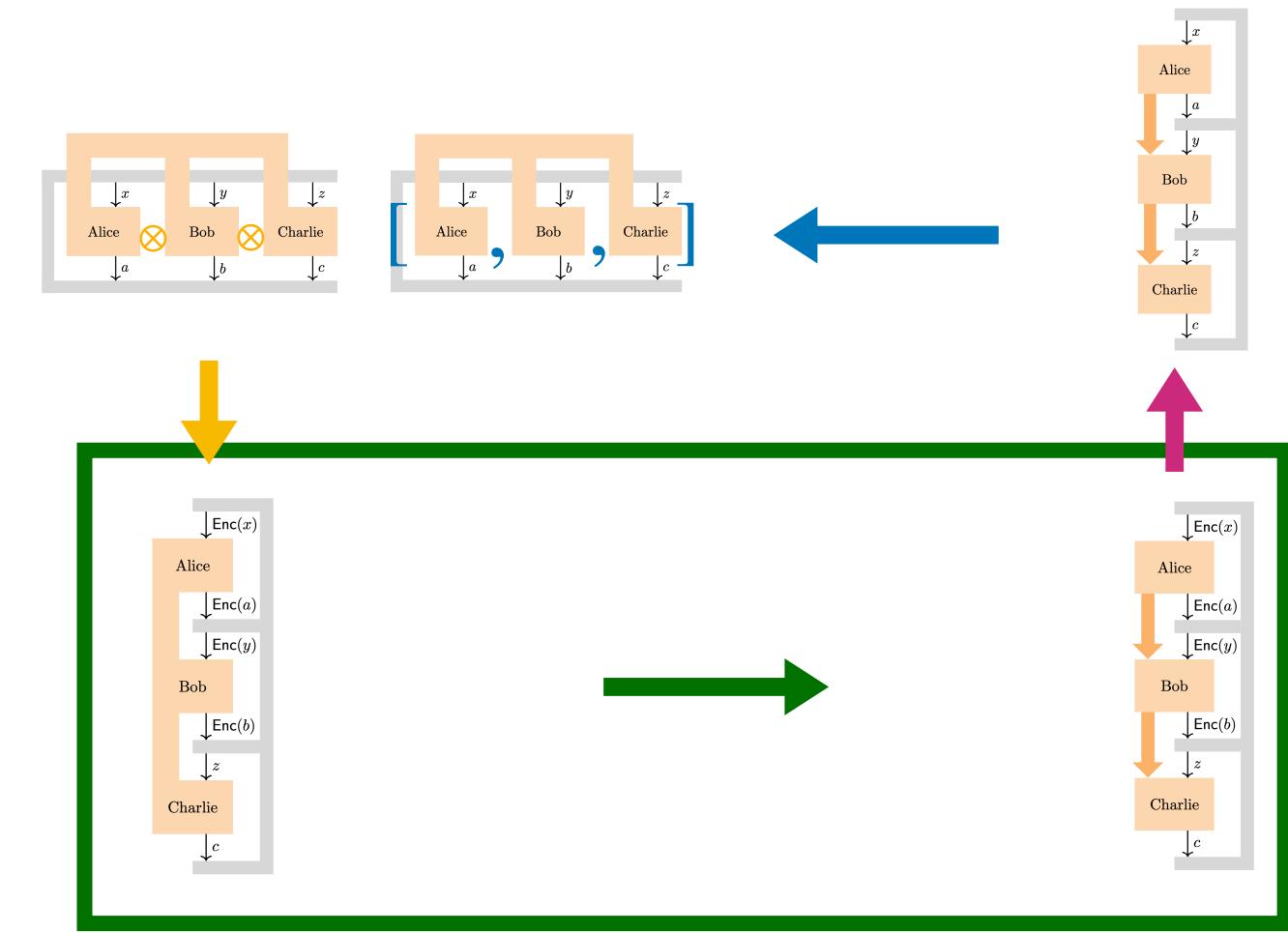
By construction: one-way almost non-signaling



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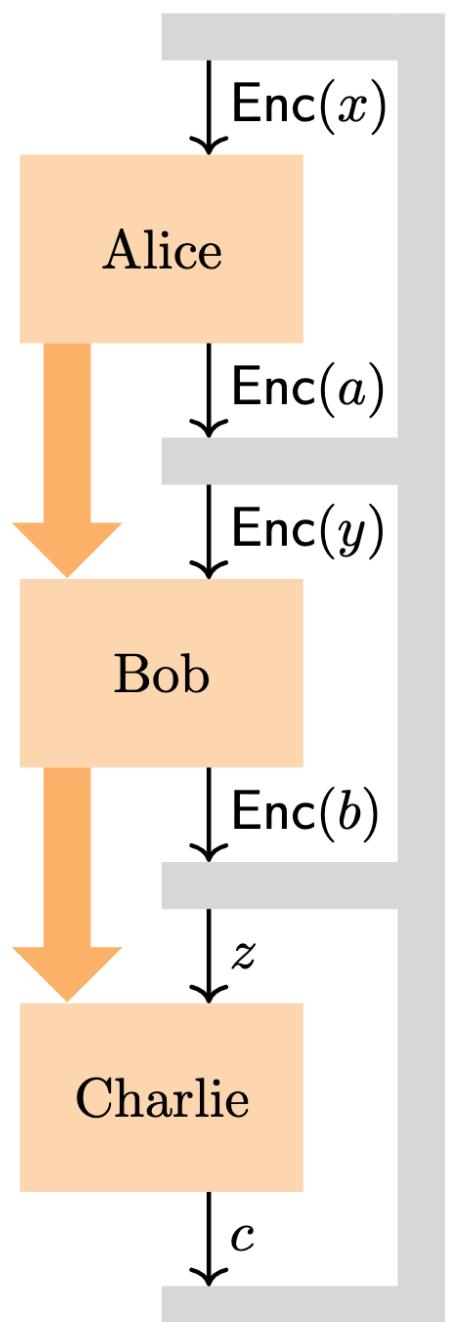
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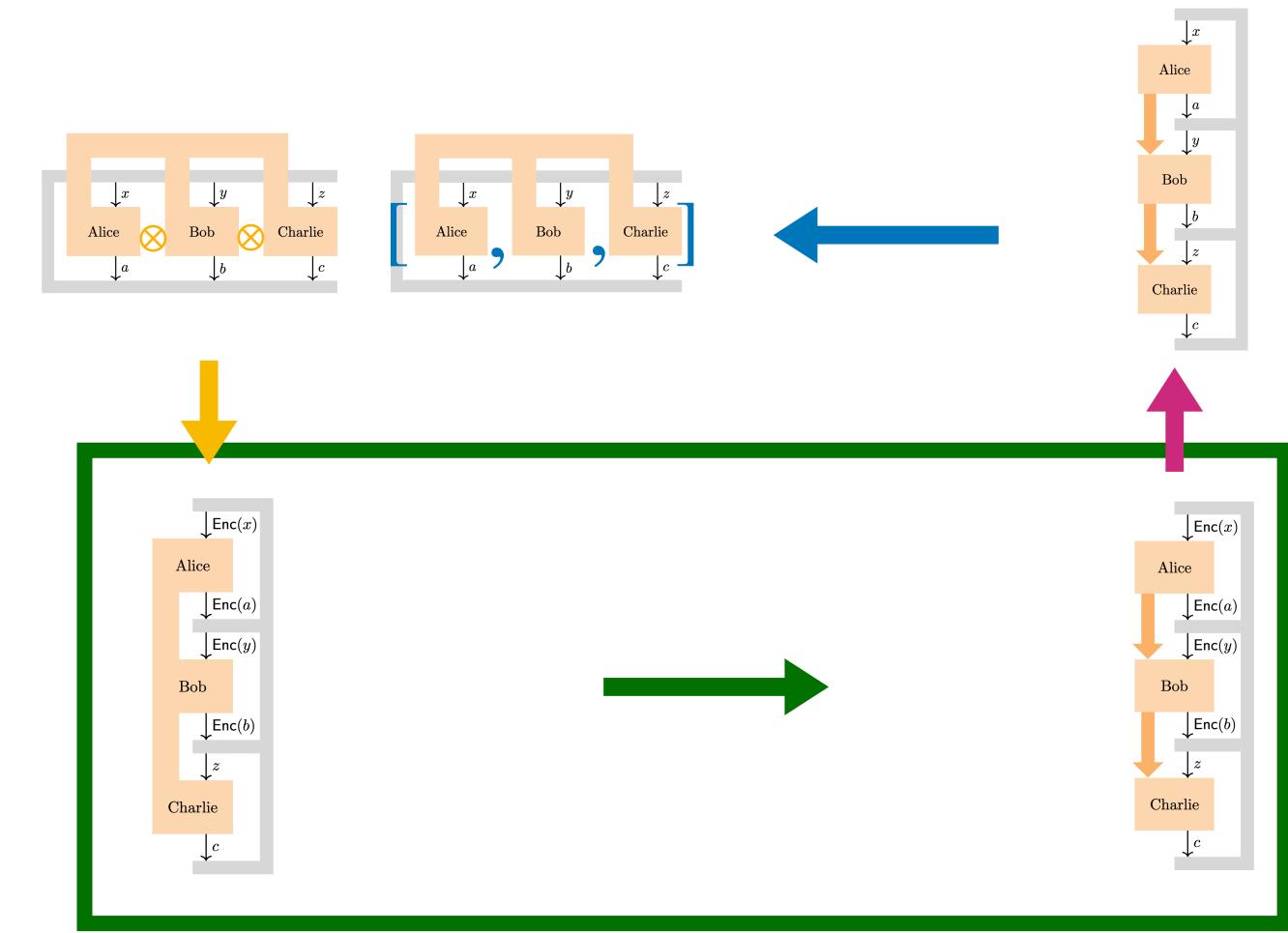
$$\sum_c : \quad \left| \text{Tr} \left[ \mathbb{1} \tilde{B}_{b|y}^\lambda(\rho_{a|x}^\lambda) \right] - \text{Tr} \left[ \mathbb{1} \tilde{B}_{b|y}^\lambda(\rho_{a|x}^\lambda) \right] \right| = 0$$



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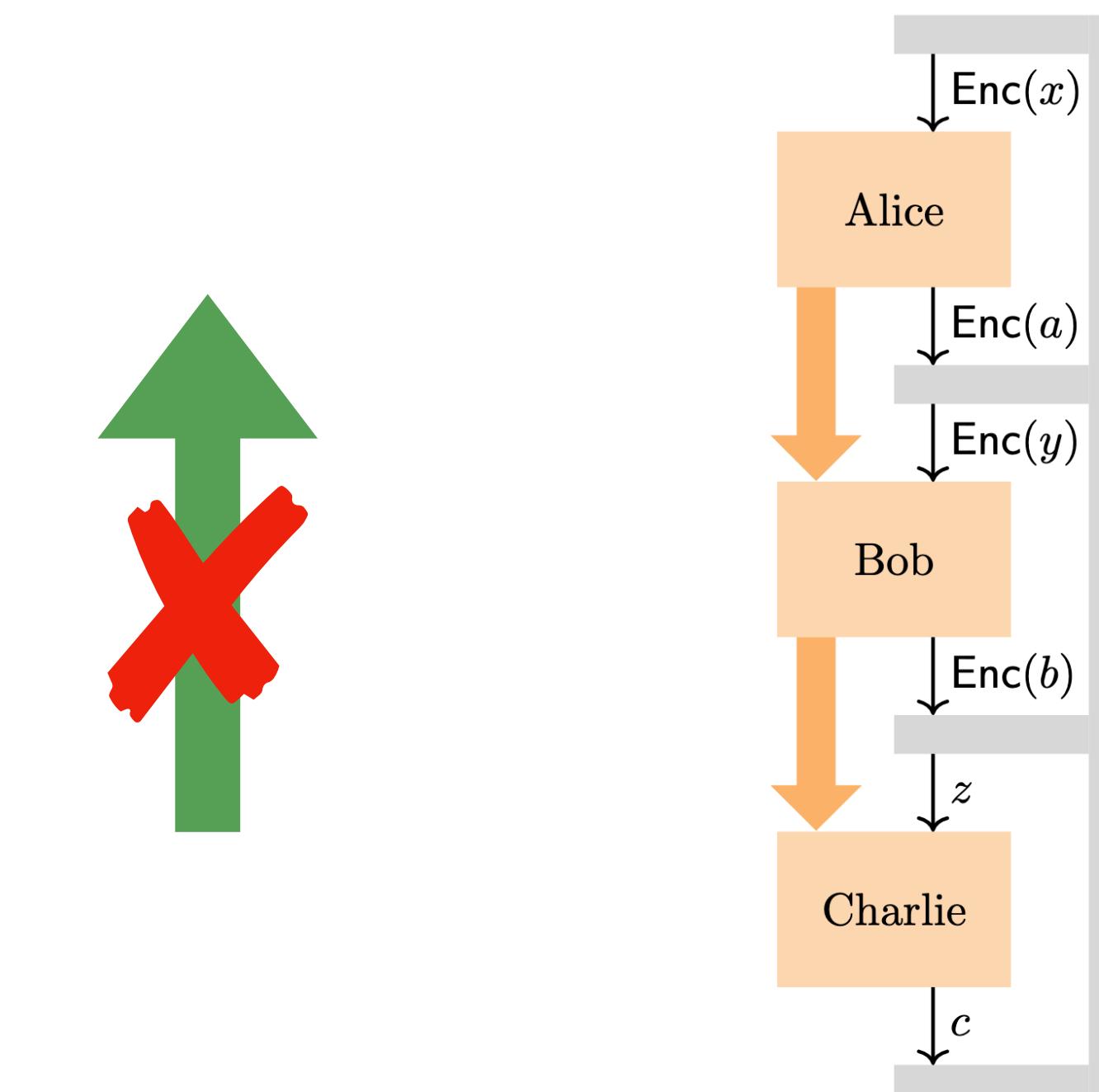
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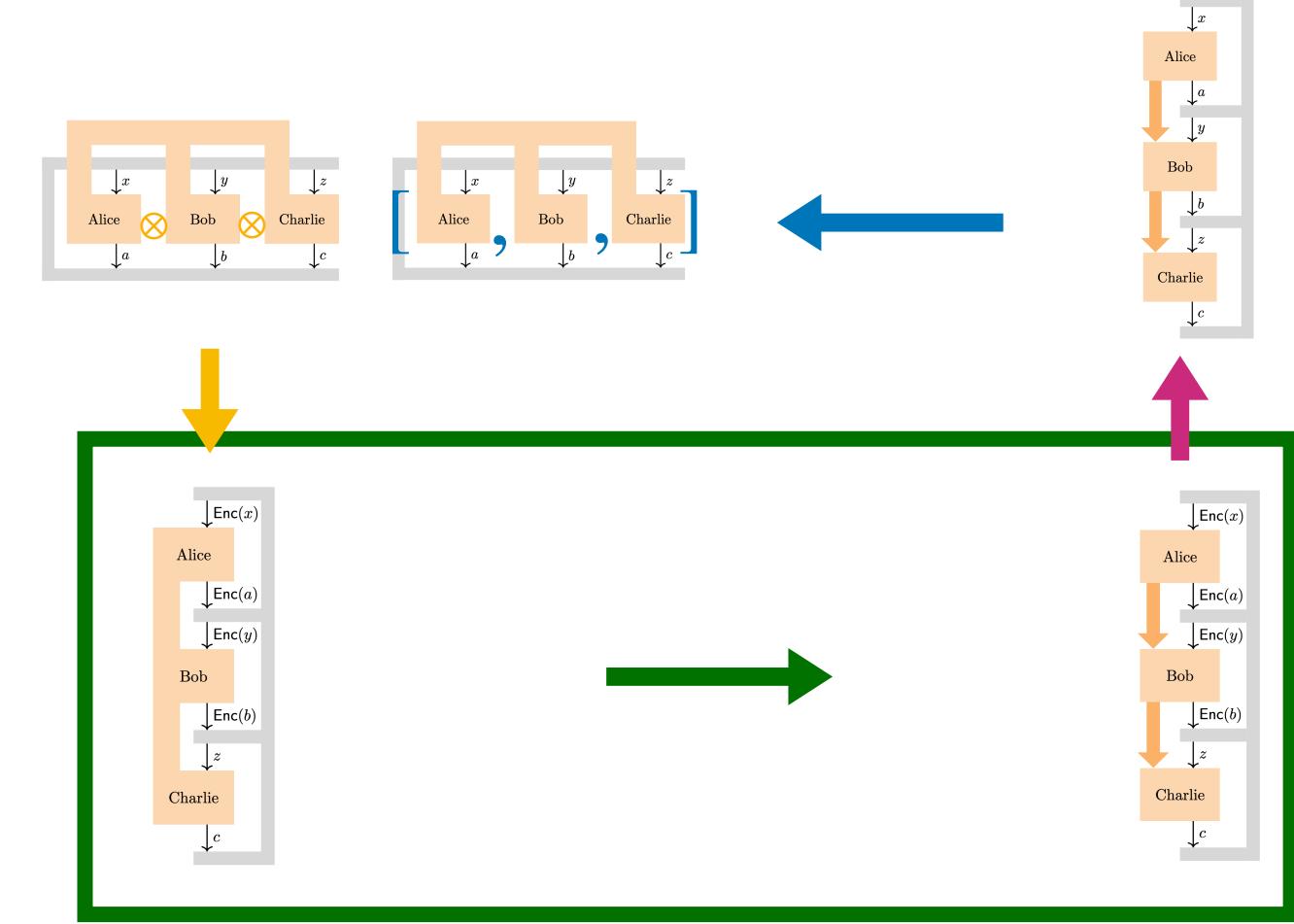
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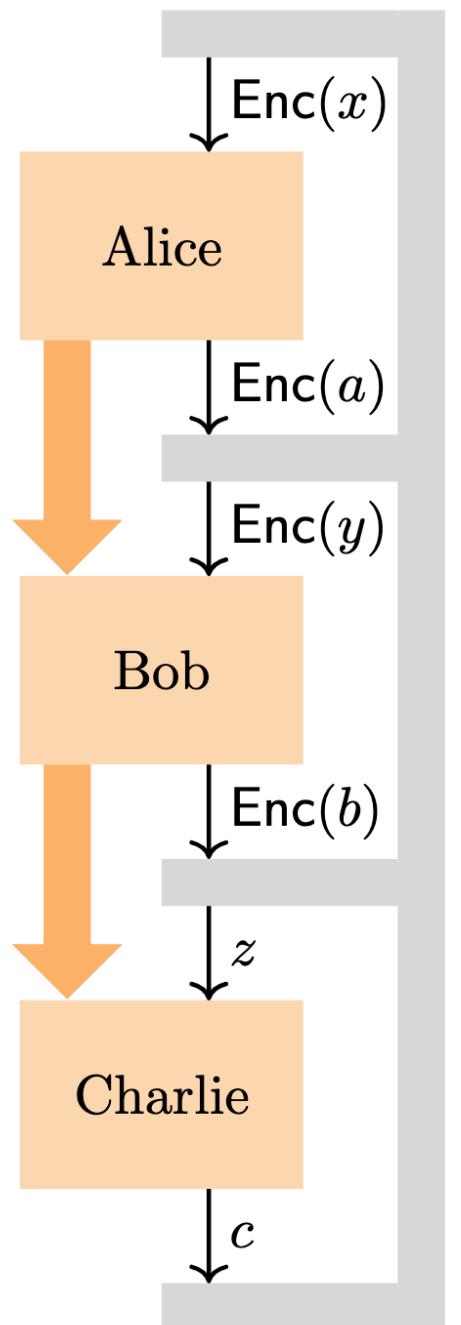


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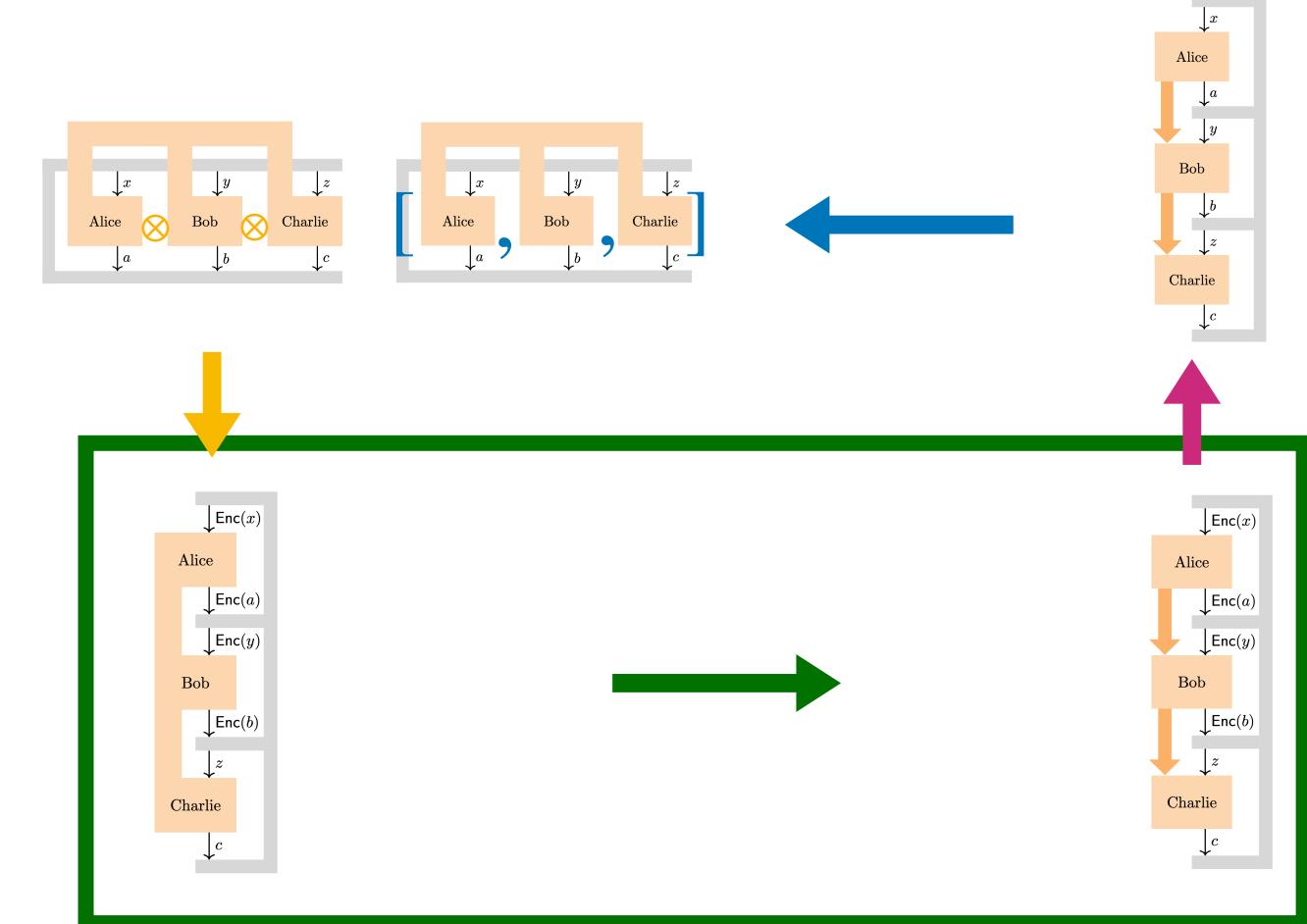
$$\sum_a : \quad \left| \text{Tr} \left[ C_{c|z}^\lambda \tilde{B}_{b|y}^\lambda(\rho_x^\lambda) \right] - \text{Tr} \left[ C_{c|z}^\lambda \tilde{B}_{b|y}^\lambda(\rho_{x'}^\lambda) \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



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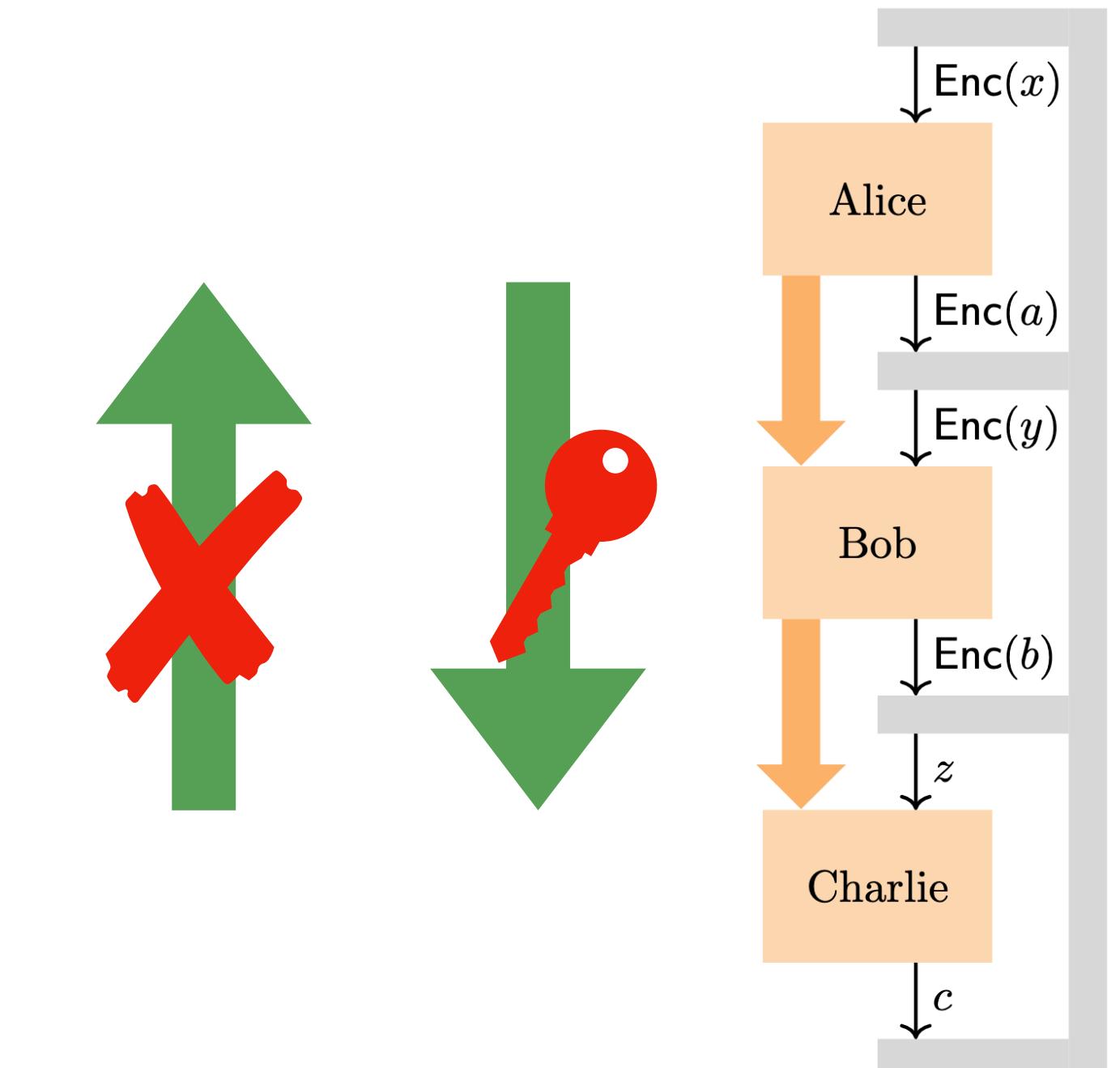


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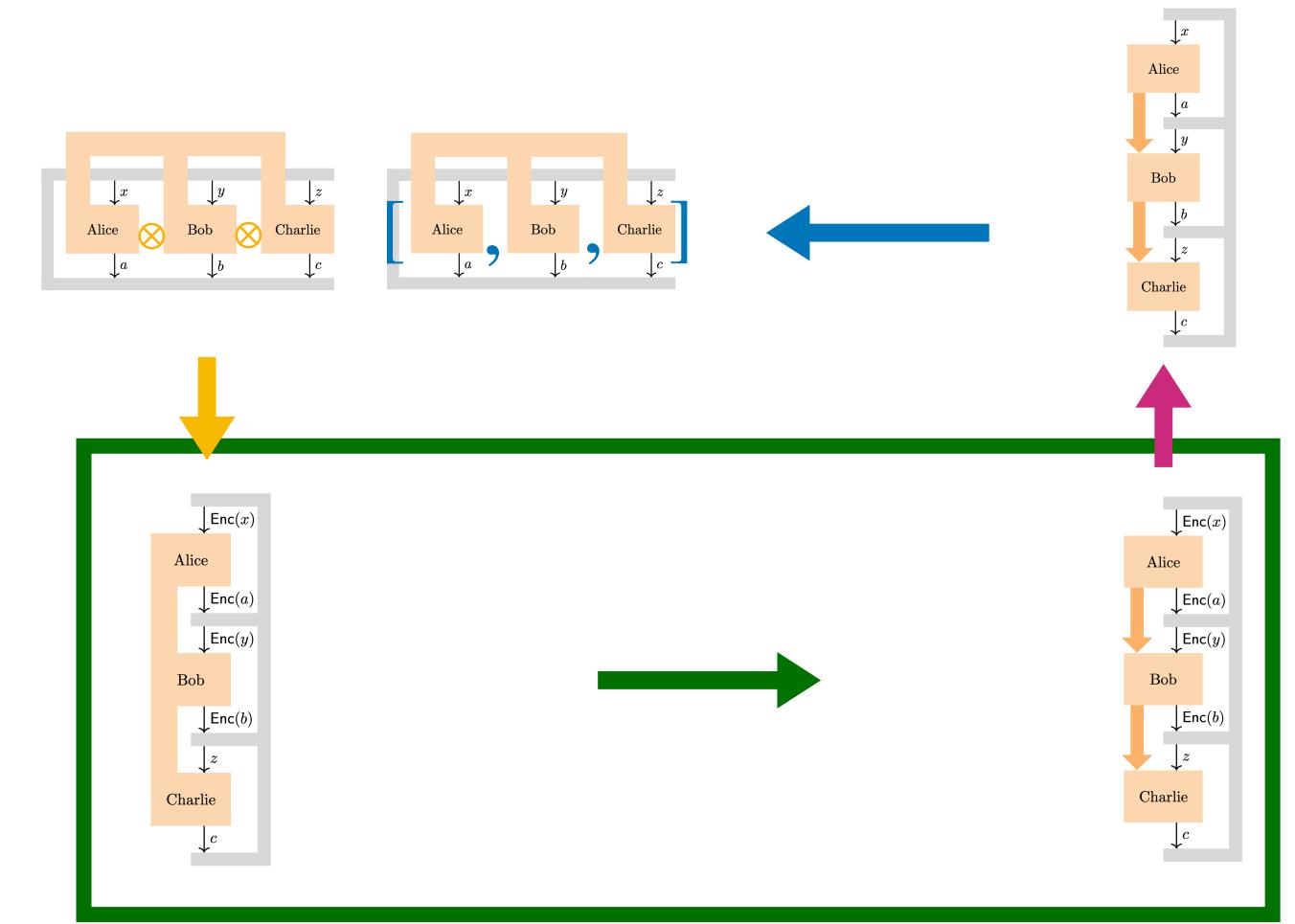
Block Encodings and efficient estimations

Stronger constraints from IND-CPA

$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[ B_{b|y}^\lambda \rho_x^\lambda \right] - \text{Tr} \left[ B_{b|y}^\lambda \rho_{x'}^\lambda \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[ P(\{B_{b|y}^\lambda\}) \rho_x^\lambda \right] - \text{Tr} \left[ P(\{B_{b|y}^\lambda\}) \rho_{x'}^\lambda \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



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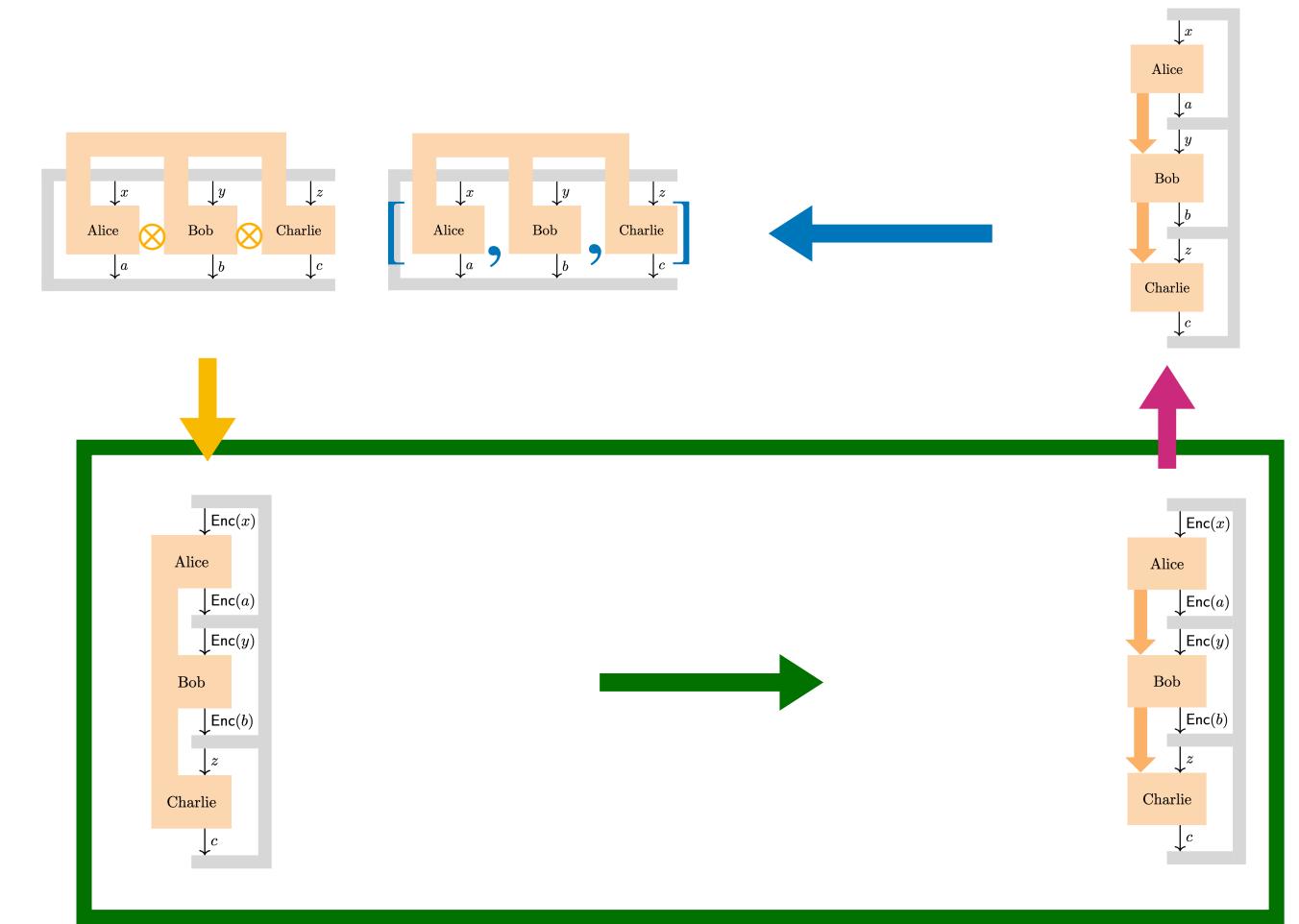
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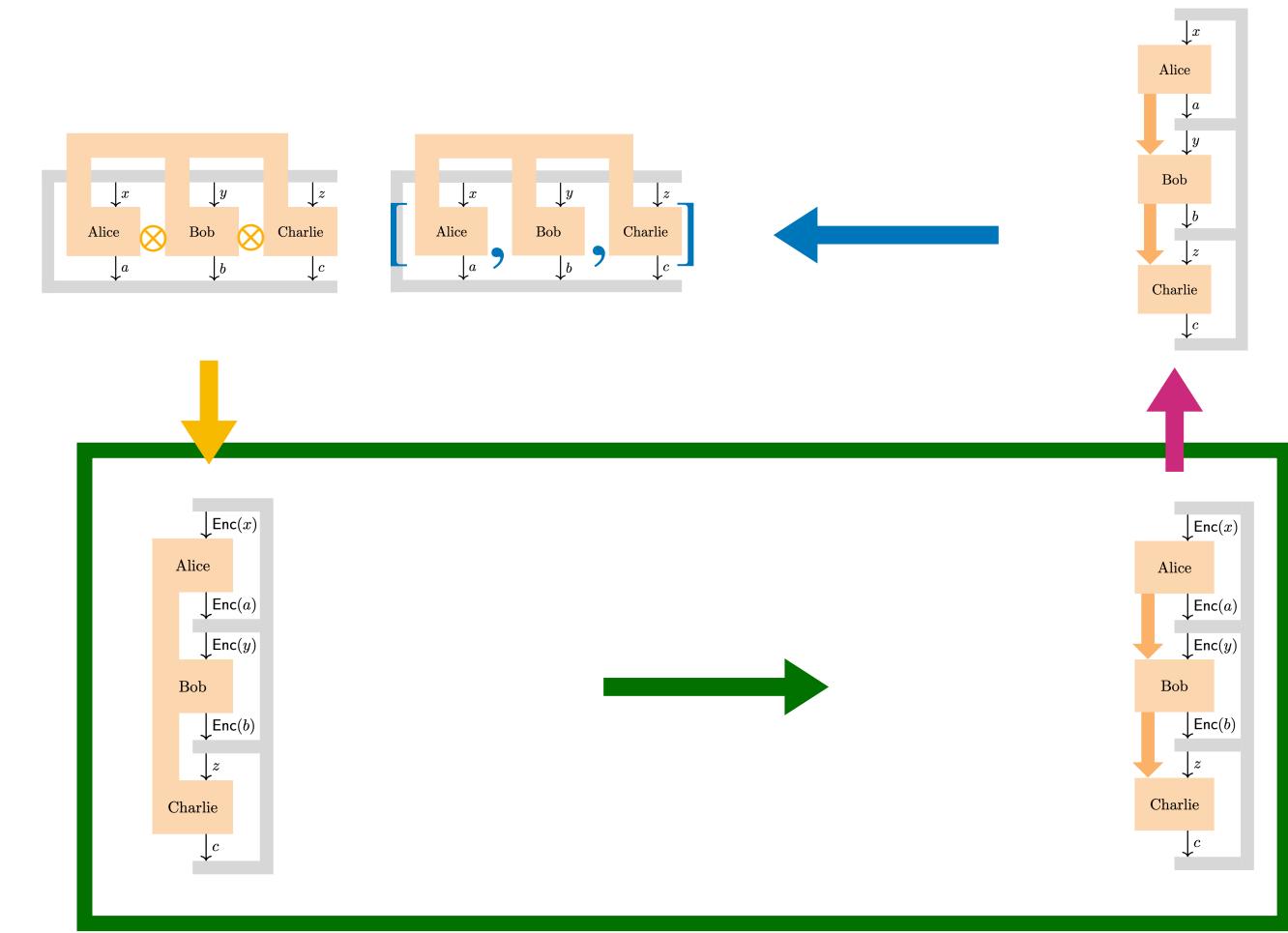
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$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[ P(\{C_{c|z}^{\lambda}\}) \tilde{B}_y^{\lambda} \left( \mathcal{R}^{\lambda} \rho_{a|x}^{\lambda} \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*} \right) \right] - \text{Tr} \left[ P(\{C_{c|z}^{\lambda}\}) \tilde{B}_{y'}^{\lambda} \left( \mathcal{R}^{\lambda} \rho_{a|x}^{\lambda} \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*} \right) \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



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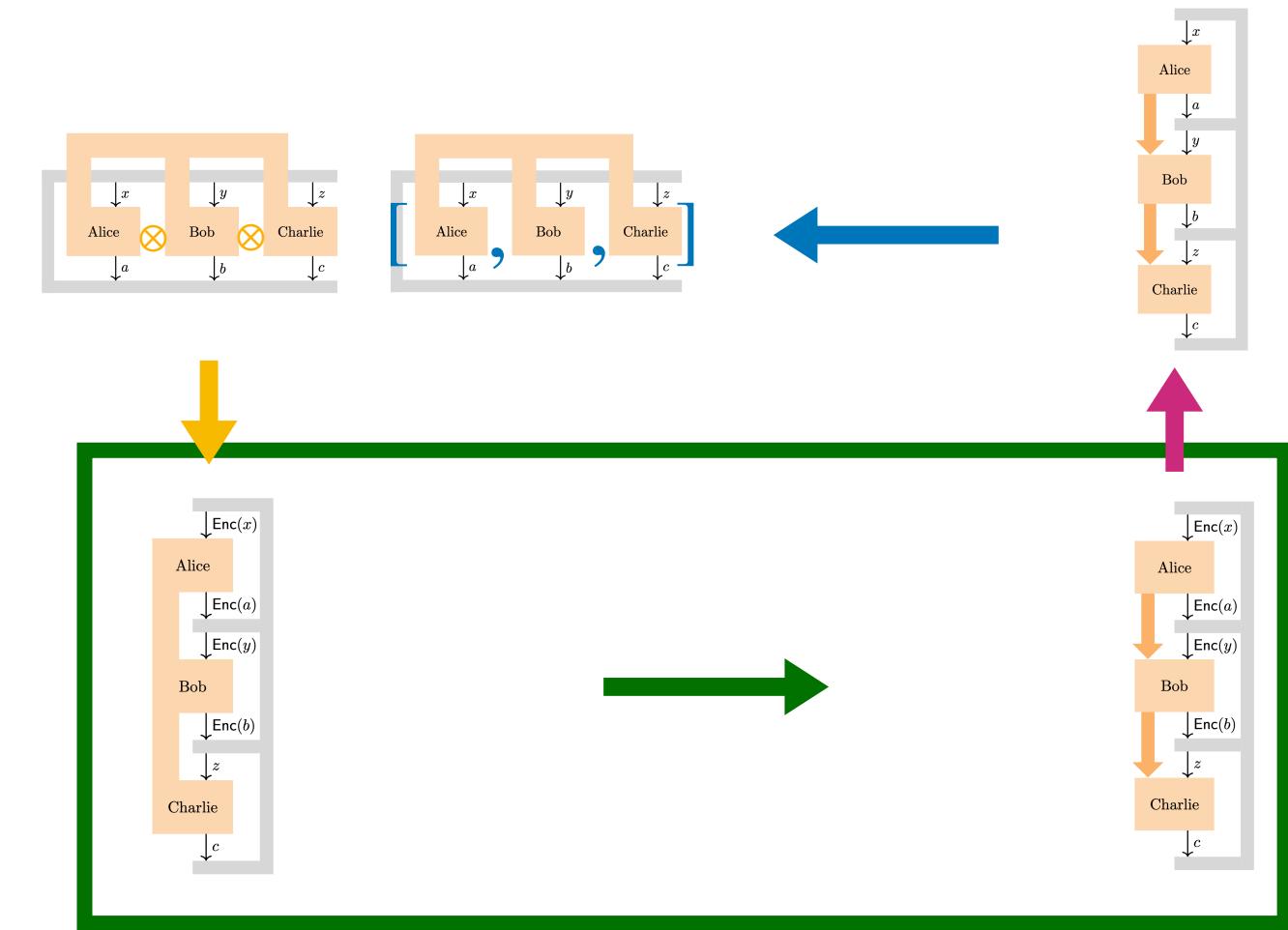
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$$\rho_x^\lambda \approx_\lambda \rho_{x'}^\lambda$$



$$\tilde{B}_y^\lambda (\mathcal{R}^\lambda \rho_{a|x}^\lambda \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*}) \approx_\lambda \tilde{B}_{y'}^\lambda (\mathcal{R}^\lambda \rho_{a|x}^\lambda \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*})$$



# 3. The asymptotic limit

## Algebraic strategies



Space  
Measurements  
States  
Transformations

Correlations

Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$

$$C_{c|z} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$$

$$\rho_{a|x} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$$

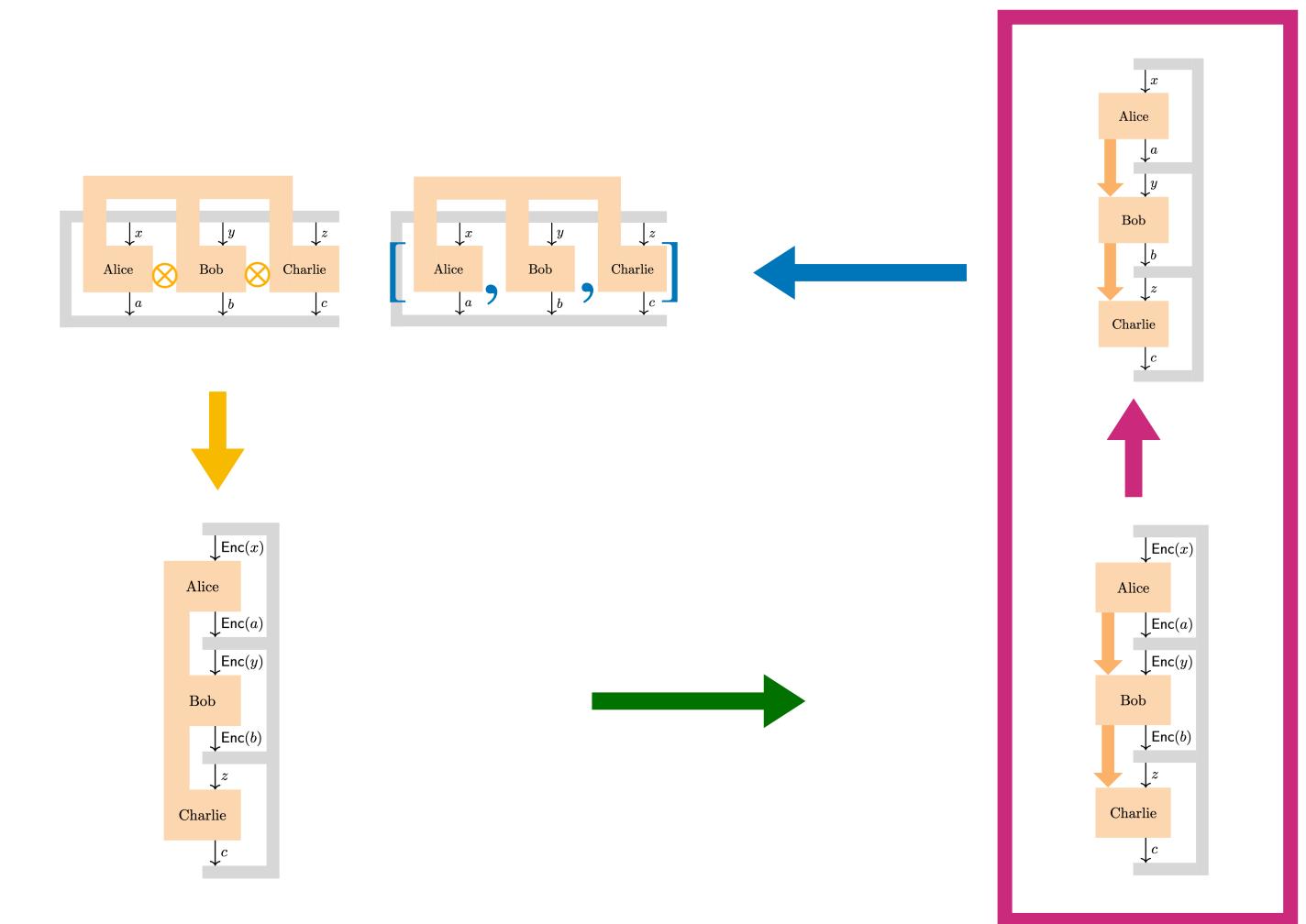
$$\tilde{B}_{b|y} \in \mathbf{CP}(\mathcal{H})$$

$$\text{Tr}(C_{c|z} \tilde{B}_{b|y}(\rho_{a|x}))$$

# 3. The asymptotic limit

Algebraic strategies

$C^*$ -algebras : algebraic & topological structure

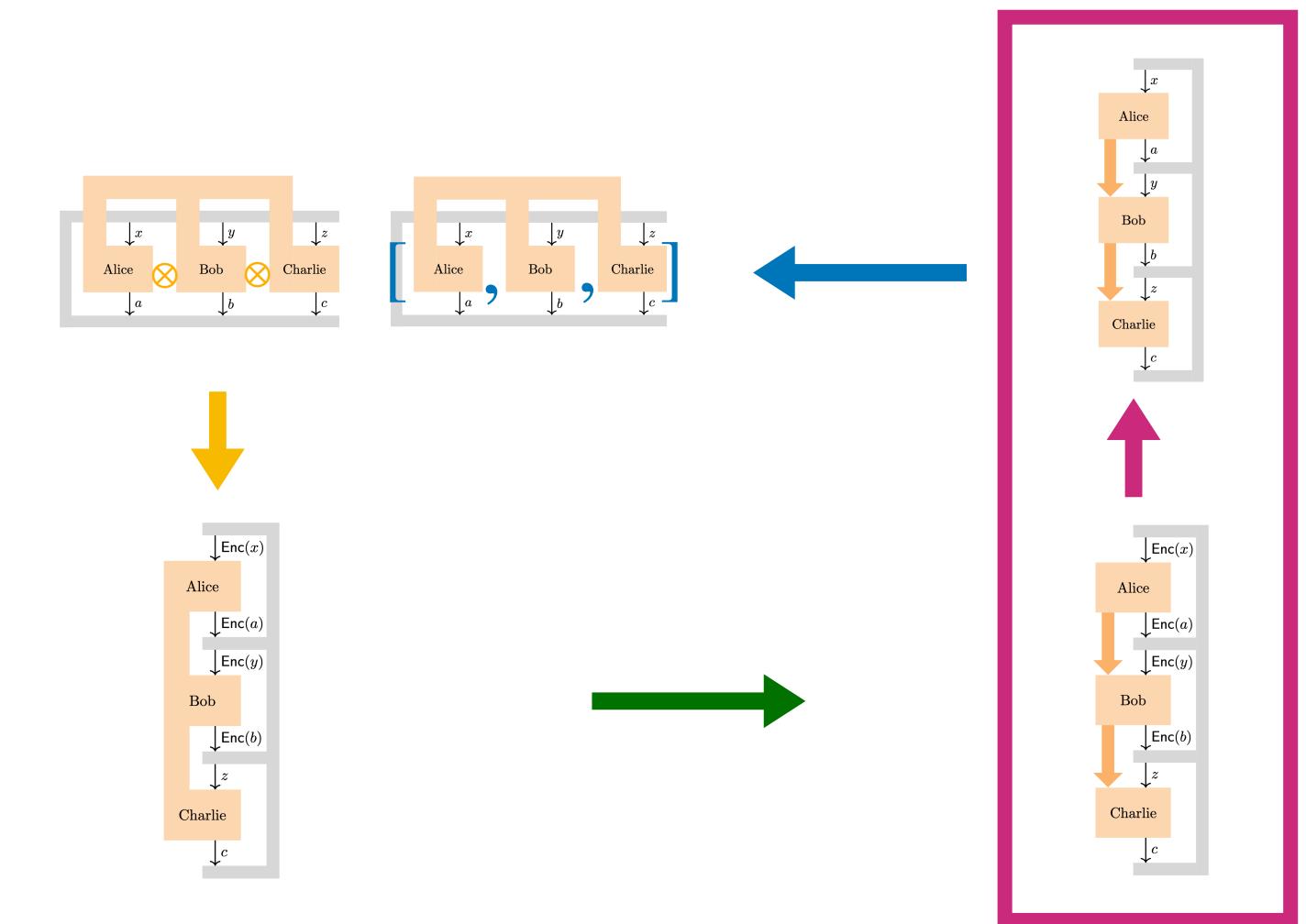


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$	$C^*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$
Measurements	$C_{c z} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$
States	$\rho_{a x} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\phi_{a x} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
Transformations	$\tilde{B}_{b y} \in \mathbf{CP}(\mathcal{H})$	$T_{b y} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$
Correlations	$\text{Tr}(C_{c z} \tilde{B}_{b y}(\rho_{a x}))$	$\phi_{a x}(T_{b y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c z}))$

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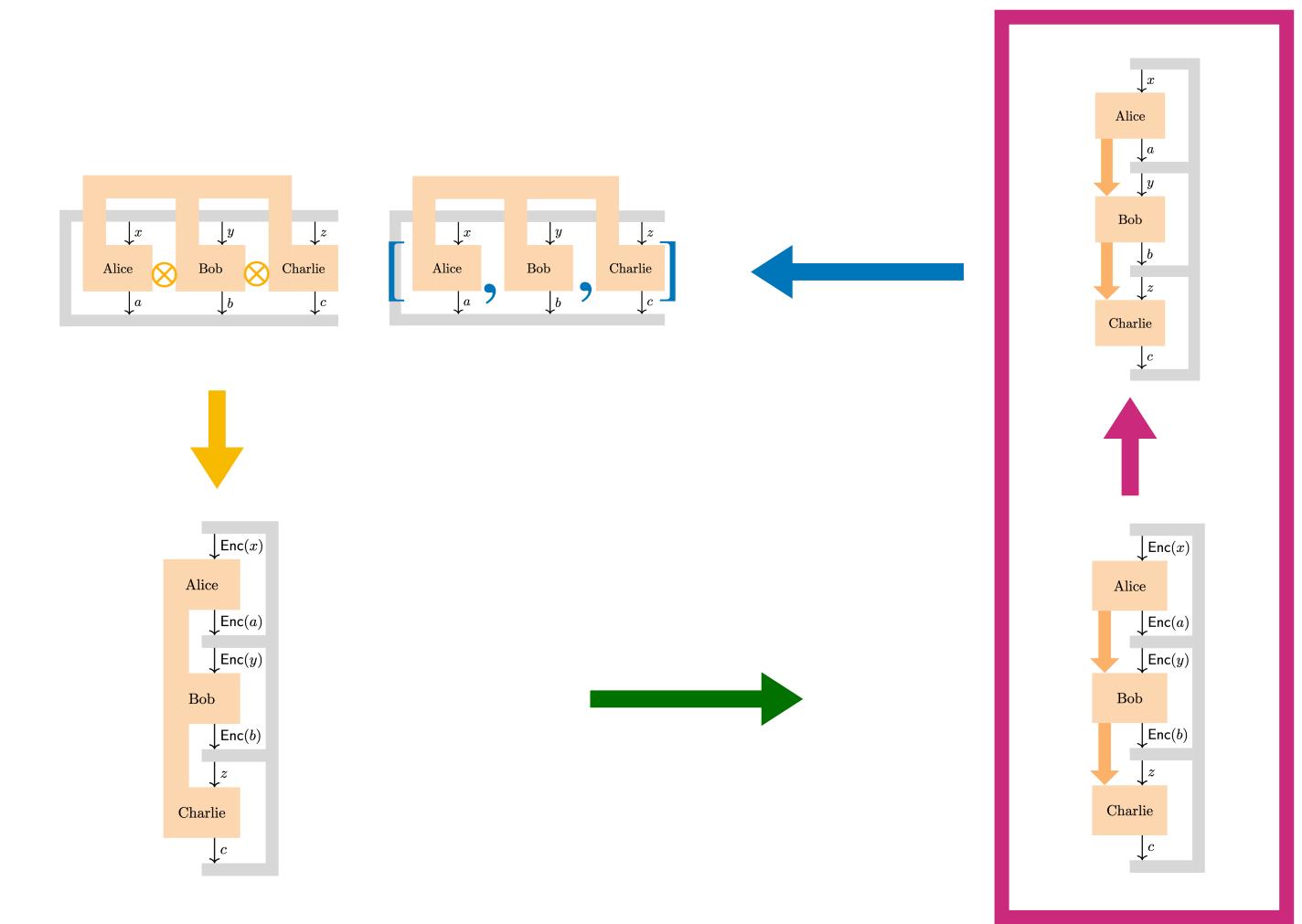


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$	$C^*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$	
Measurements	$C_{c z} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \sim C_{c z}$
States	$\rho_{a x} \in \mathbf{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\phi_{a x} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$	$\phi_{a x}(\cdot) \sim \text{Tr}(\cdot \rho_{a x})$
Transformations	$\tilde{B}_{b y} \in \mathbf{CP}(\mathcal{H})$	$T_{b y} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$	$T_{b y} \sim \tilde{B}_{b y}^*$
Correlations	$\text{Tr}(C_{c z} \tilde{B}_{b y}(\rho_{a x}))$	$\phi_{a x}(T_{b y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c z}))$	

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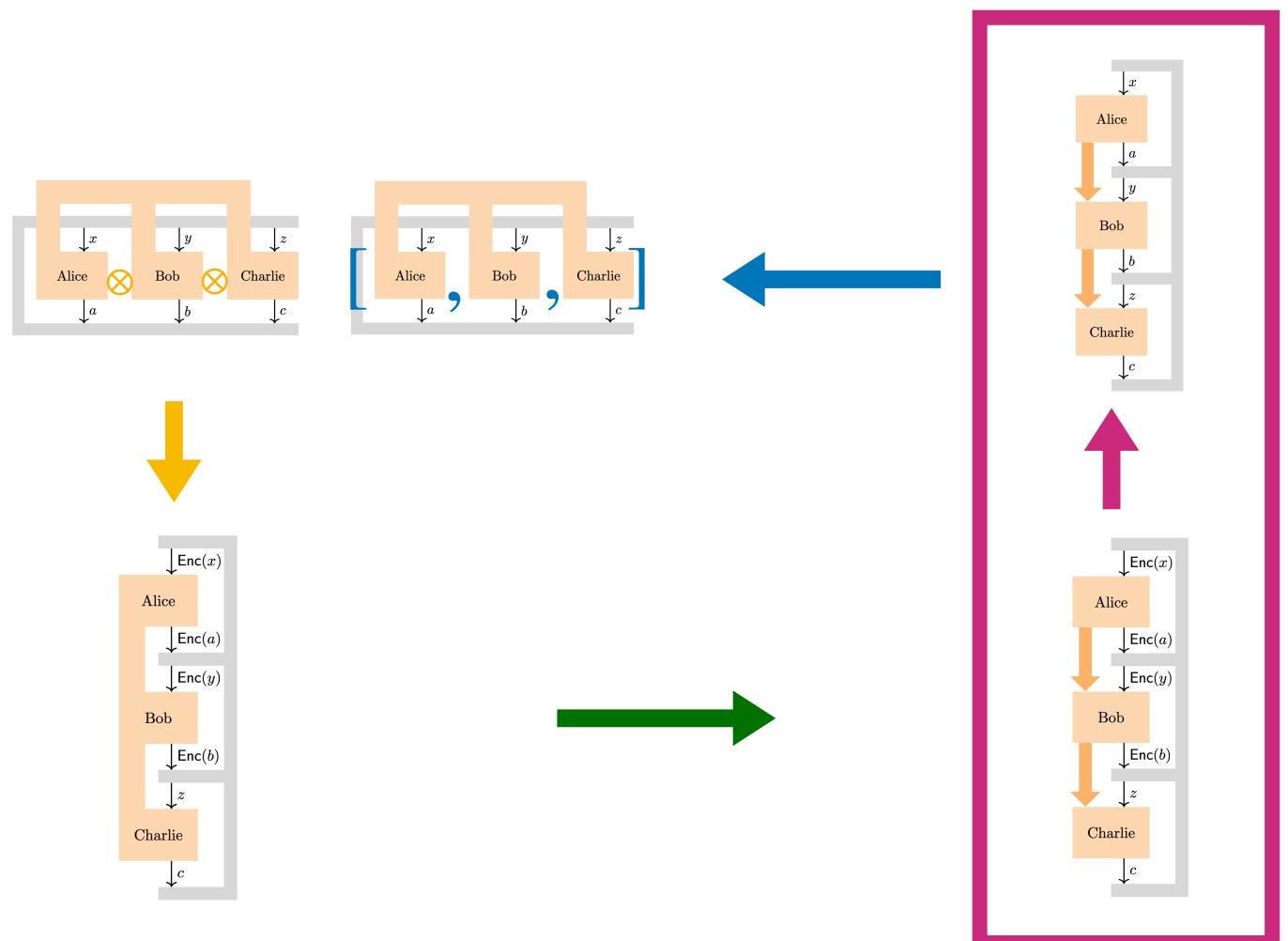
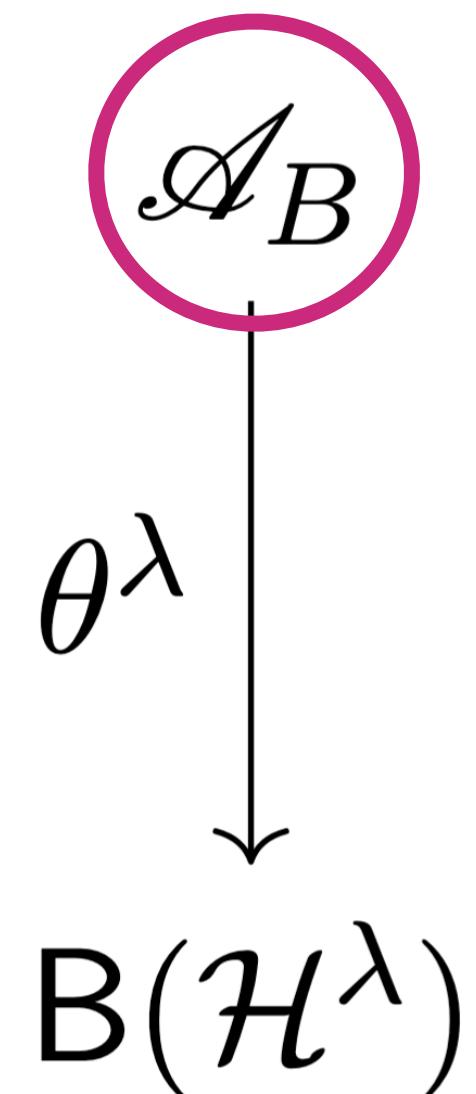
Space	
Measurements	
States	
Transformations	
Correlations	

Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^\lambda$	$C_{c z} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})^\lambda$	$C^*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$
	$\rho_{a x} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})^\lambda$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$
	$\tilde{B}_{b y} \in \mathcal{CP}(\mathcal{H})^\lambda$	$\phi_{a x} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
	$\text{Tr}(C_{c z} \tilde{B}_{b y} (\rho_{a x}))$	$T_{b y} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$
		$\phi_{a x}(T_{b y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c z}))$

# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

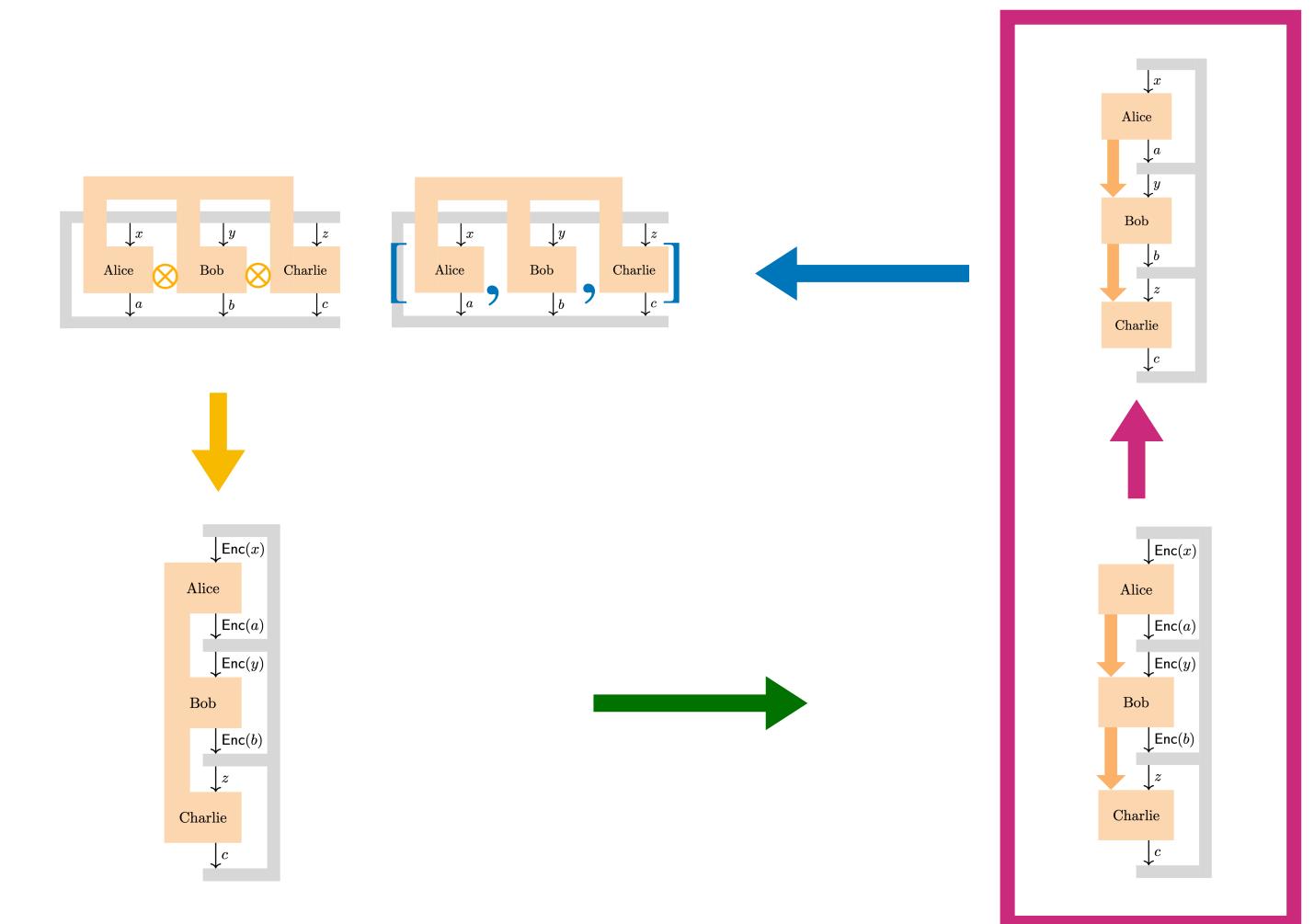
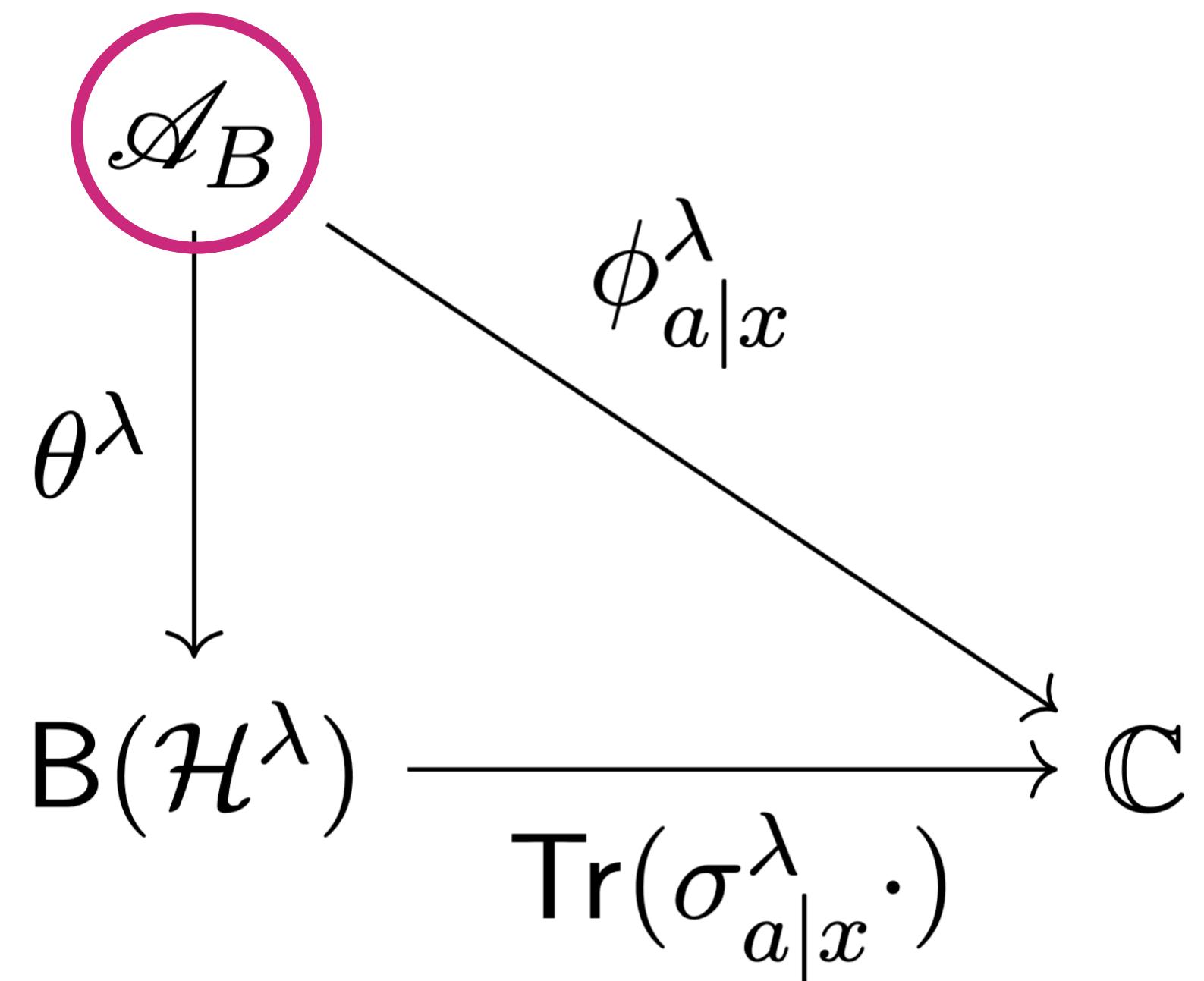
Generated by  $e_{b|y} \in \mathcal{A}_B$  s.t.

1.  $e_{b|y} = e_{b|y}^*$
2.  $0 \leq e_{b|y} \leq 1$
3.  $\sum_b e_{b|y} = 1$
4.  $e_{b|y} e_{b'|y} = \delta_{b,b'} e_{b|y}$

# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of PVMs

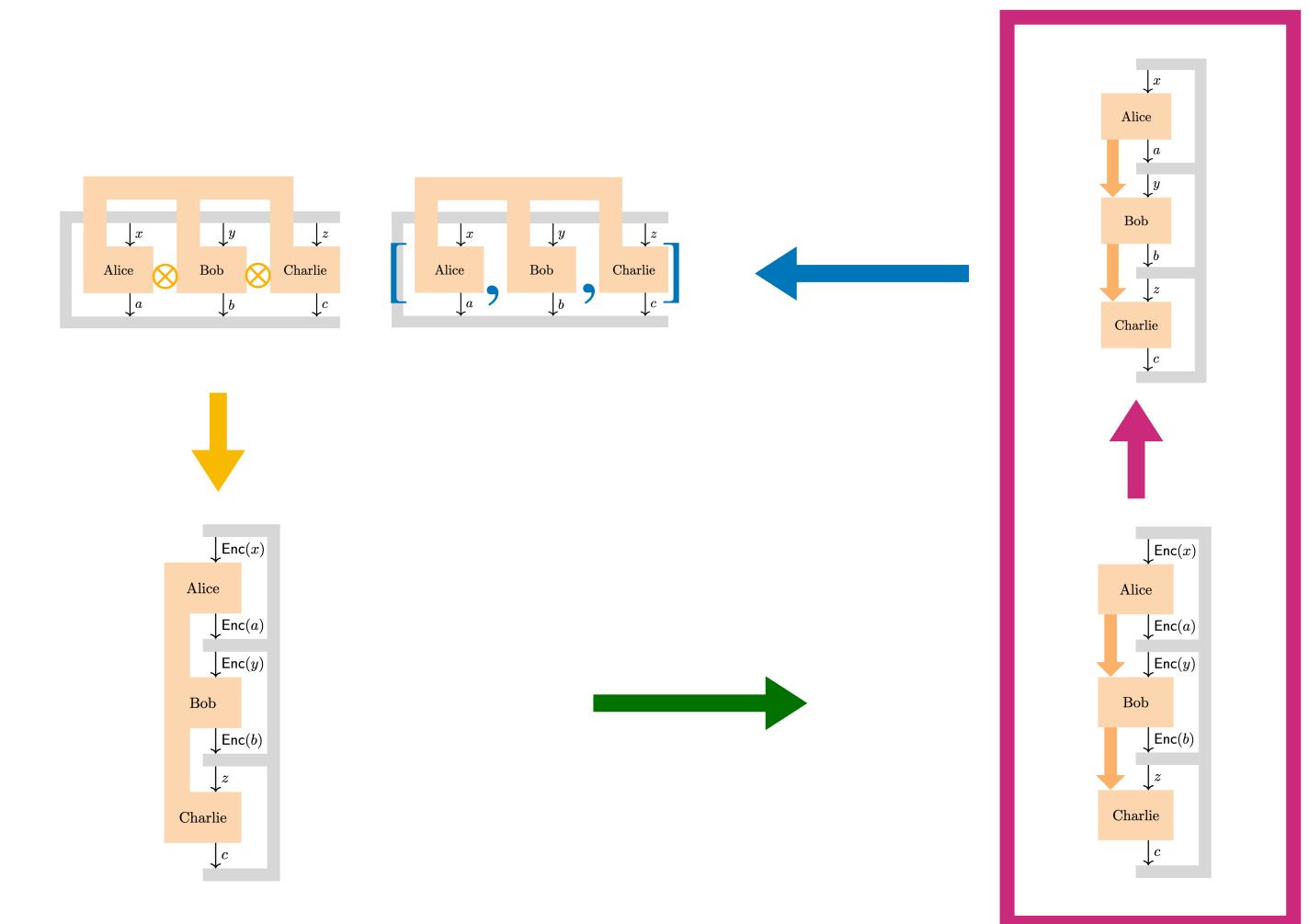
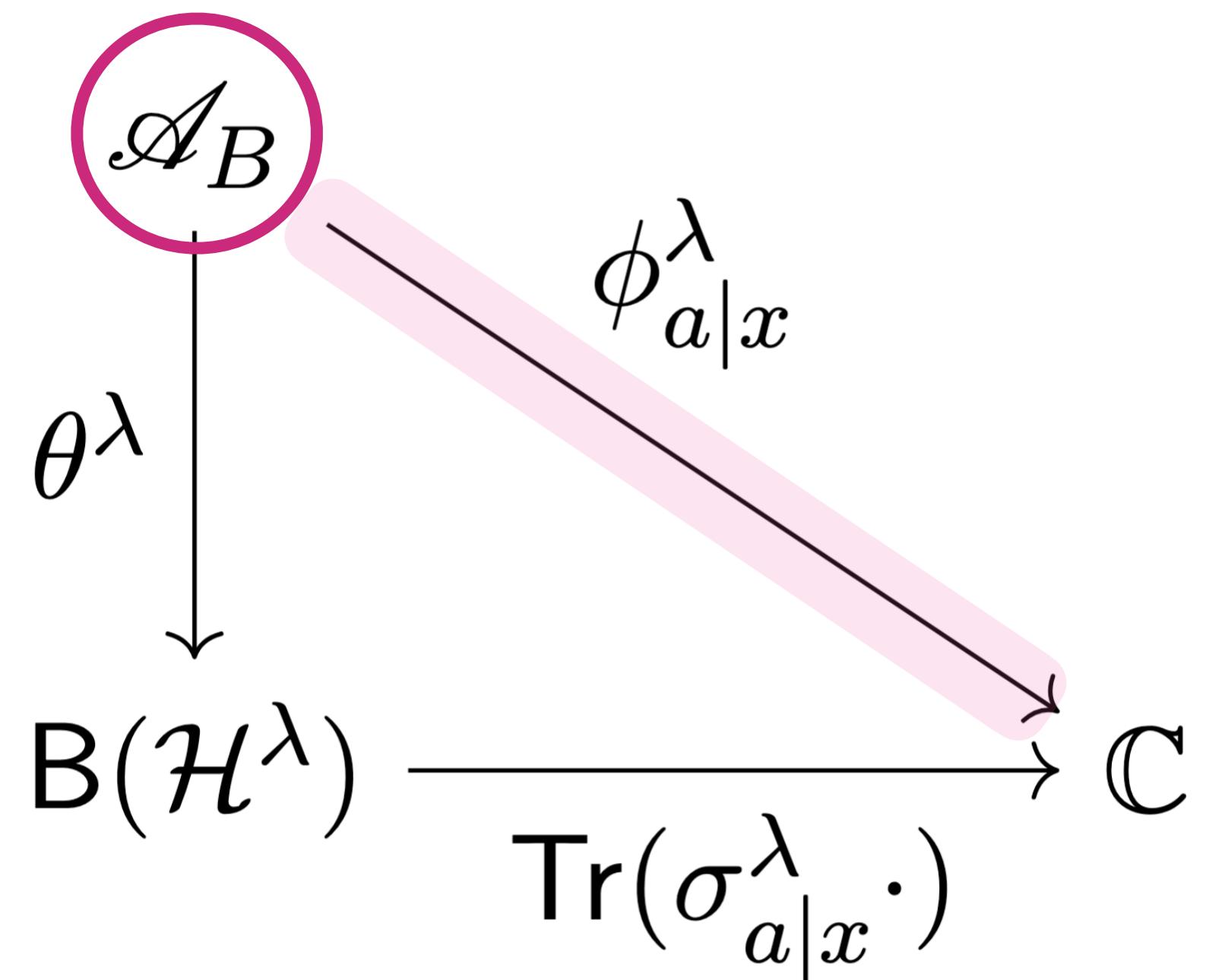
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

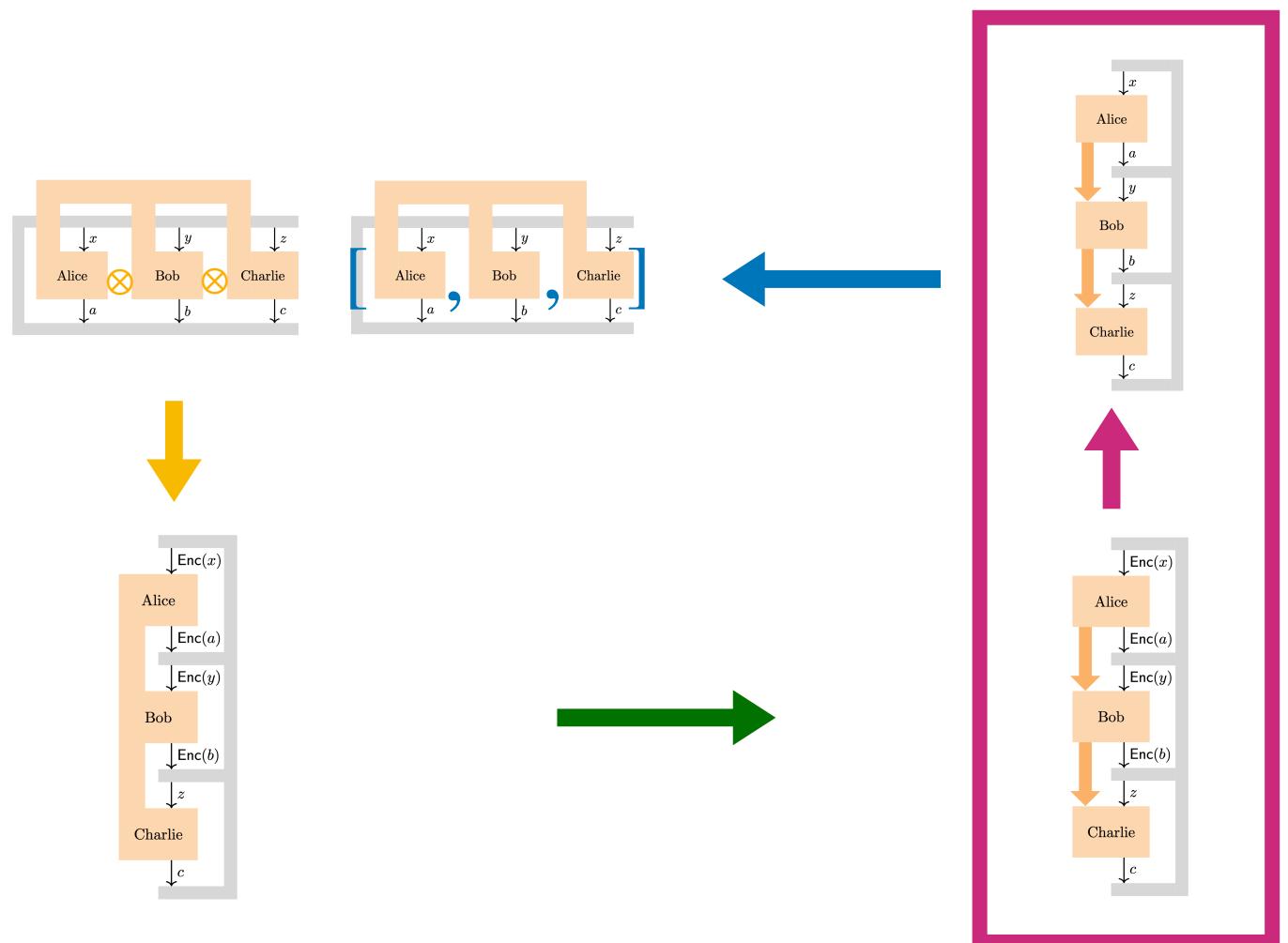
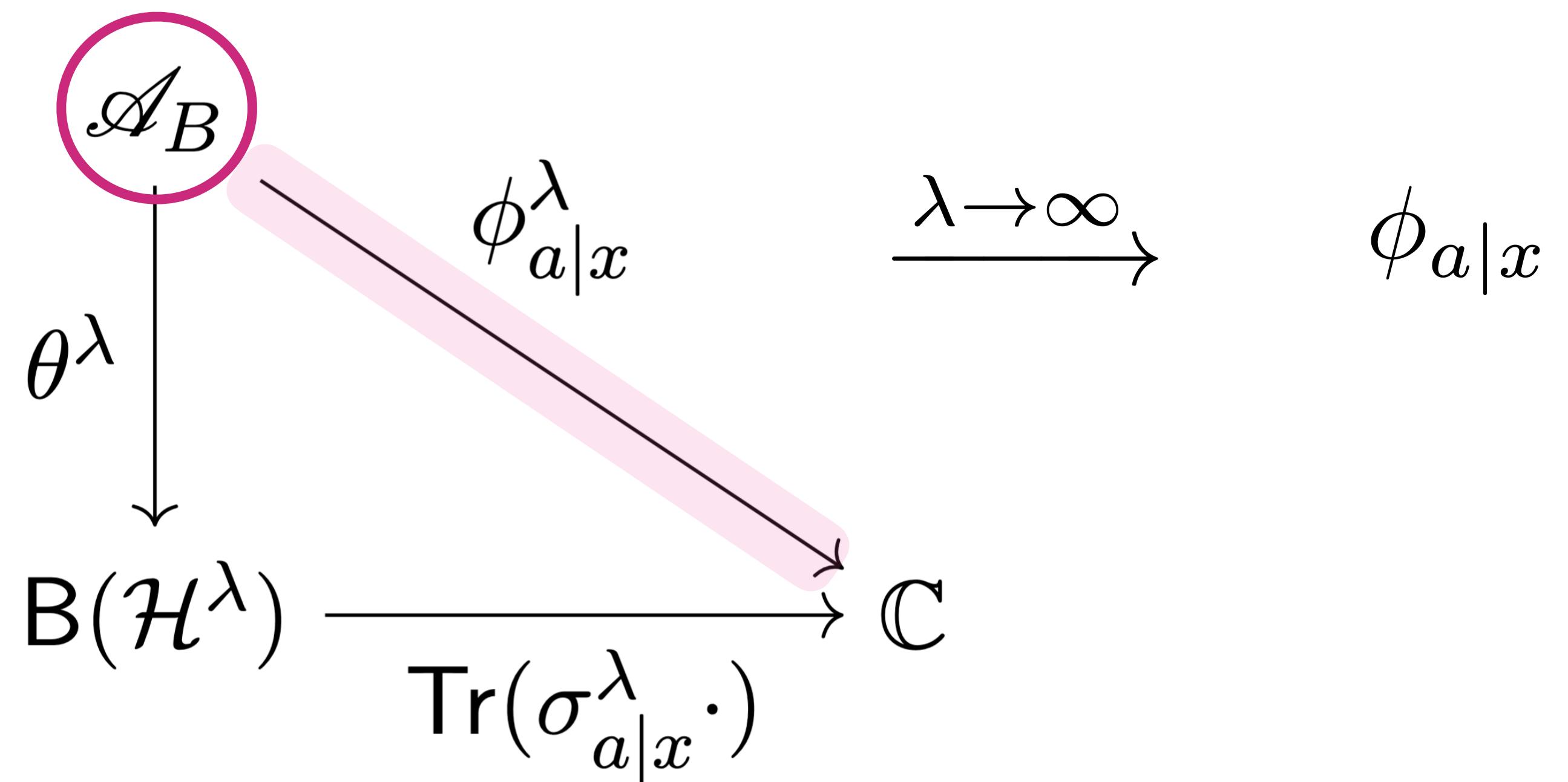
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

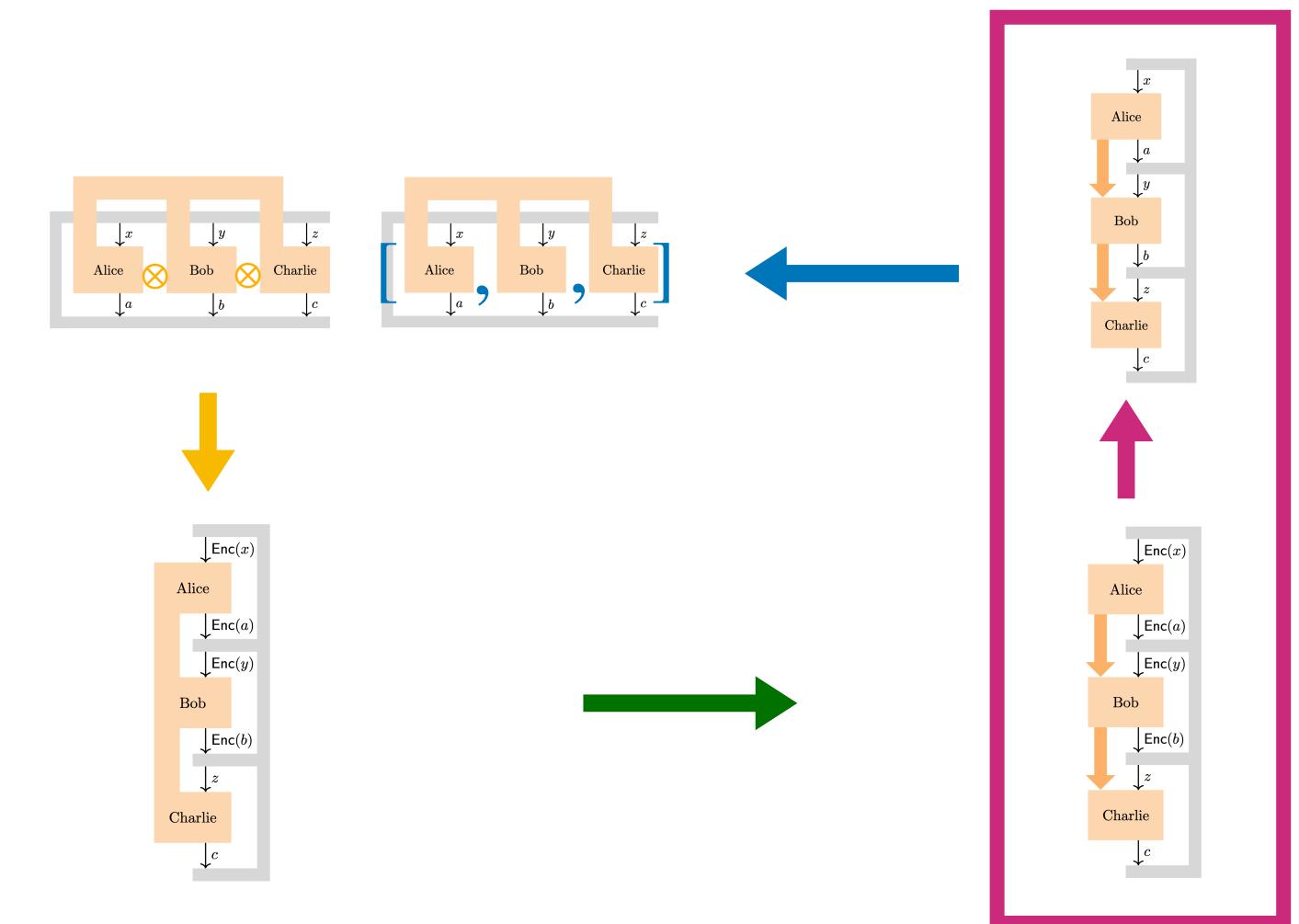
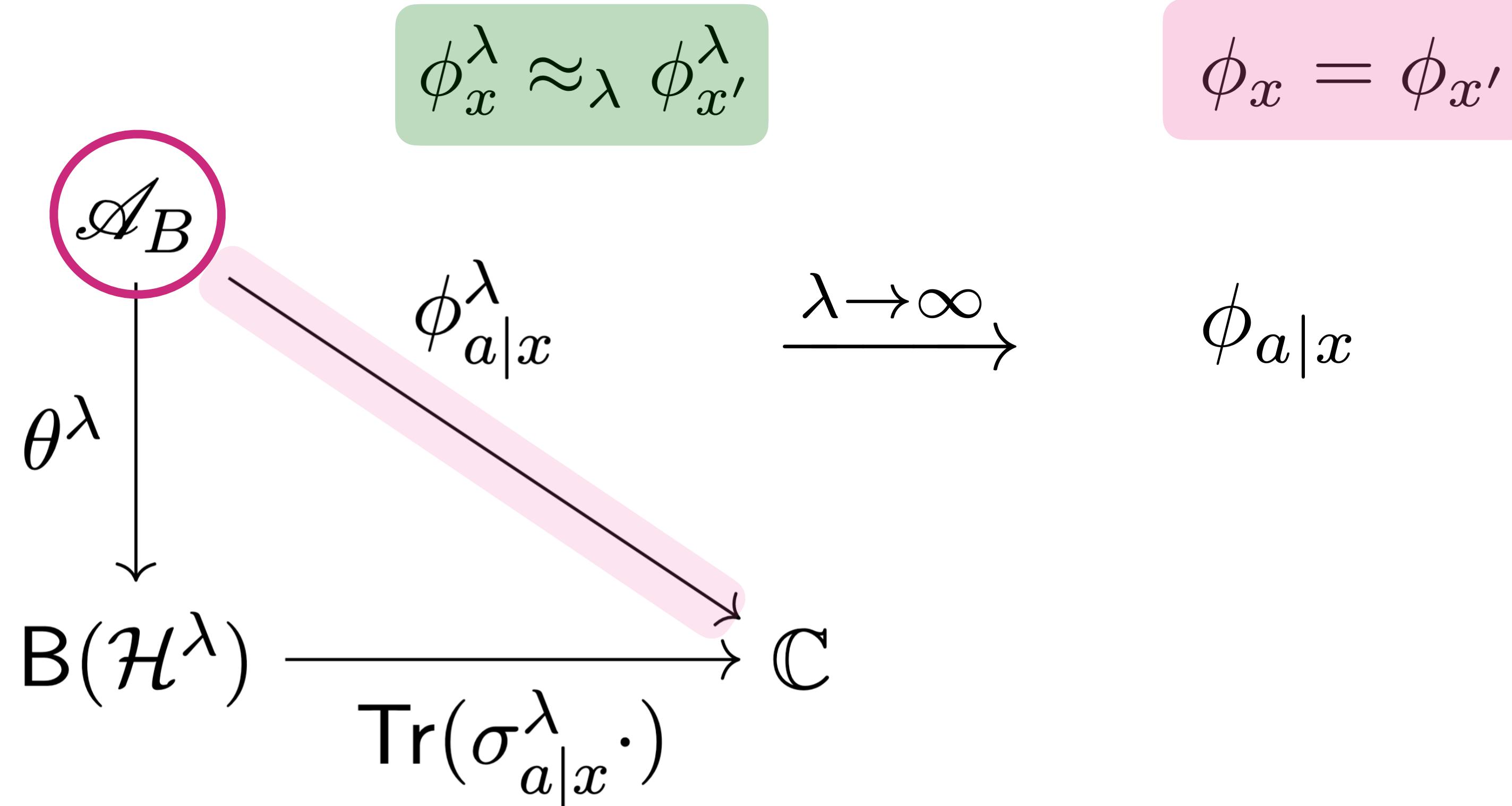
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C\* algebras of PVMs

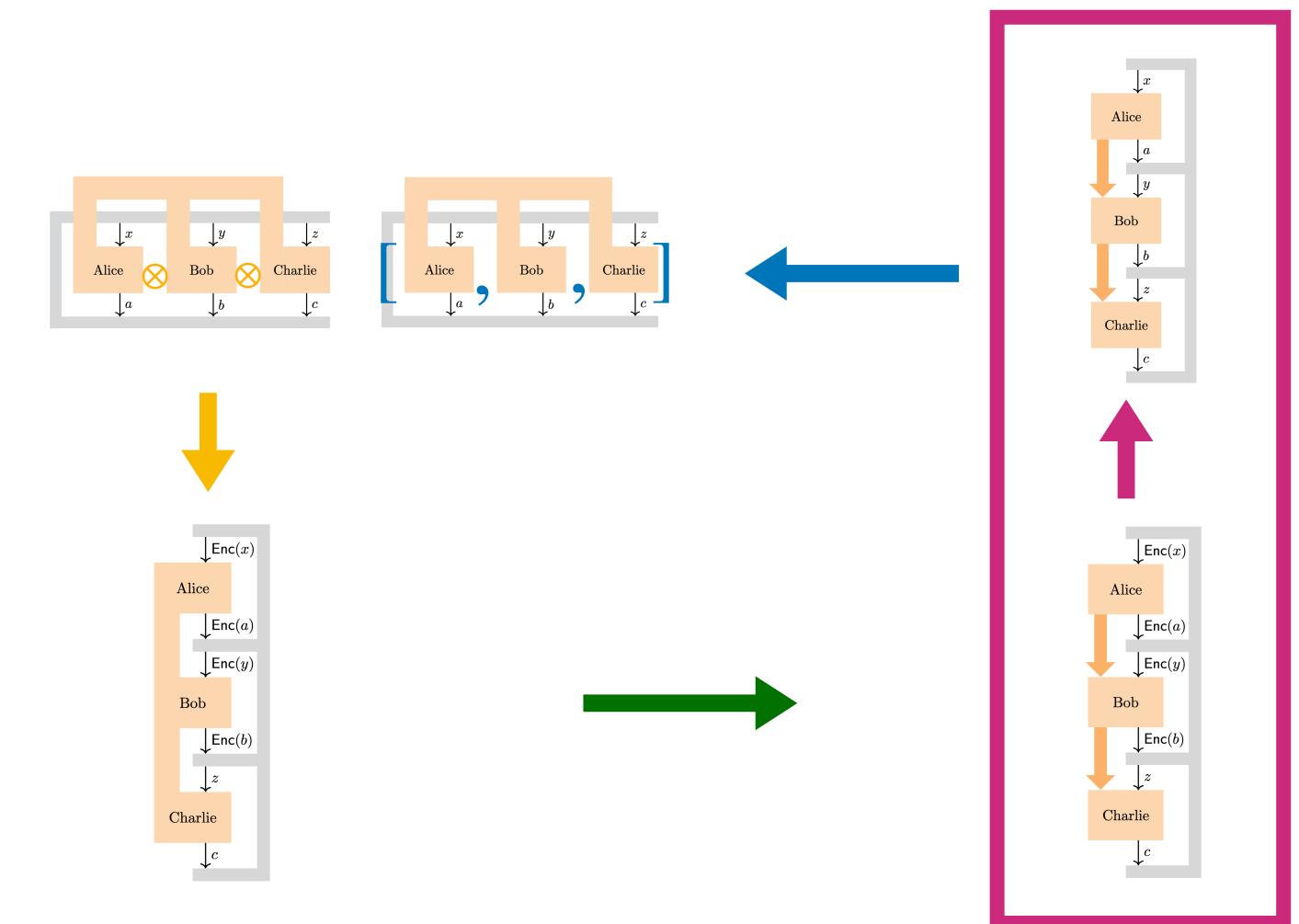
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



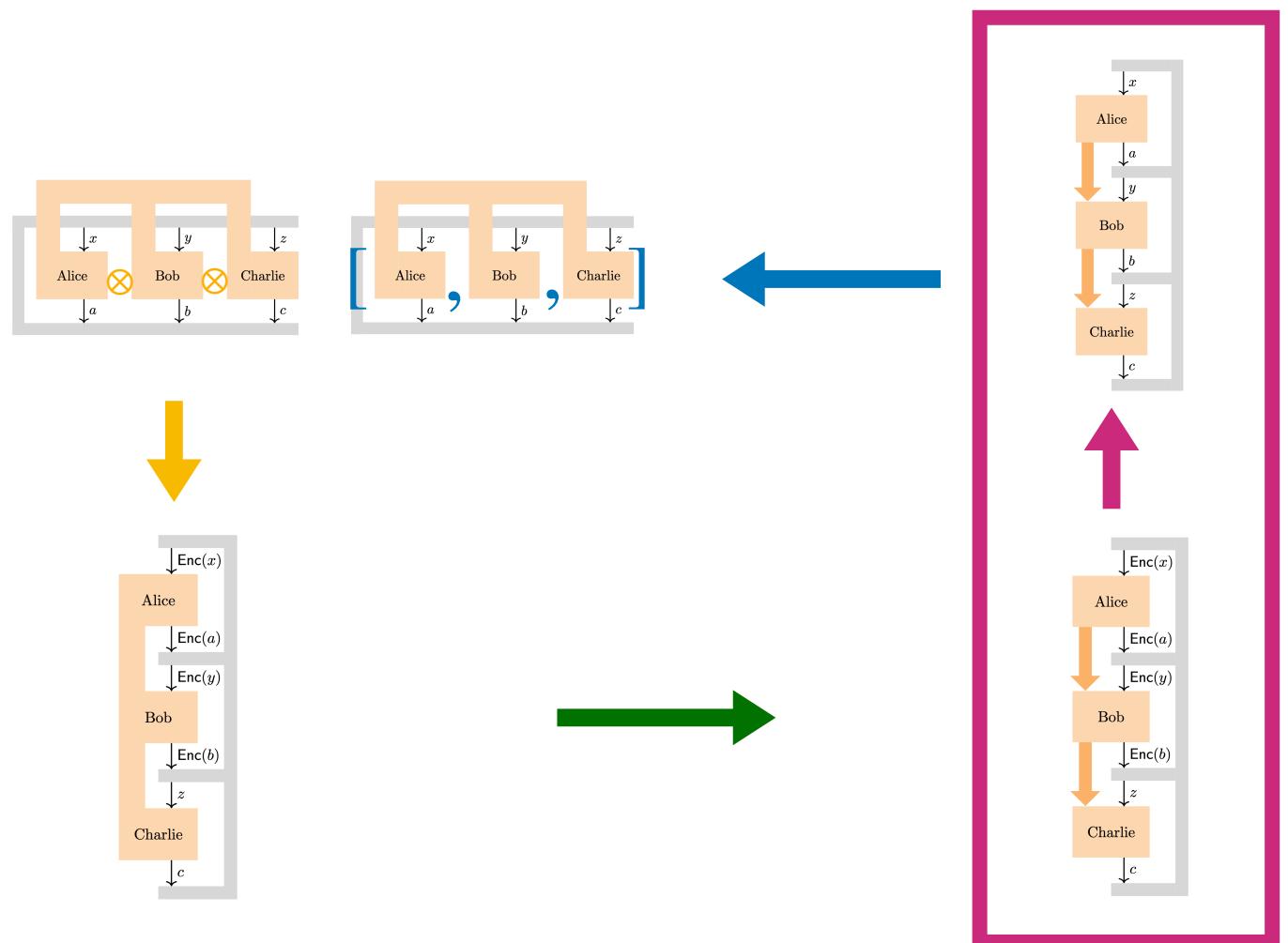
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{C} \\ \xrightarrow[B_{b|y}^{\lambda,*}]{} & & \xrightarrow[\text{Tr}(\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda \cdot)]{} & & \end{array}$$

# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players

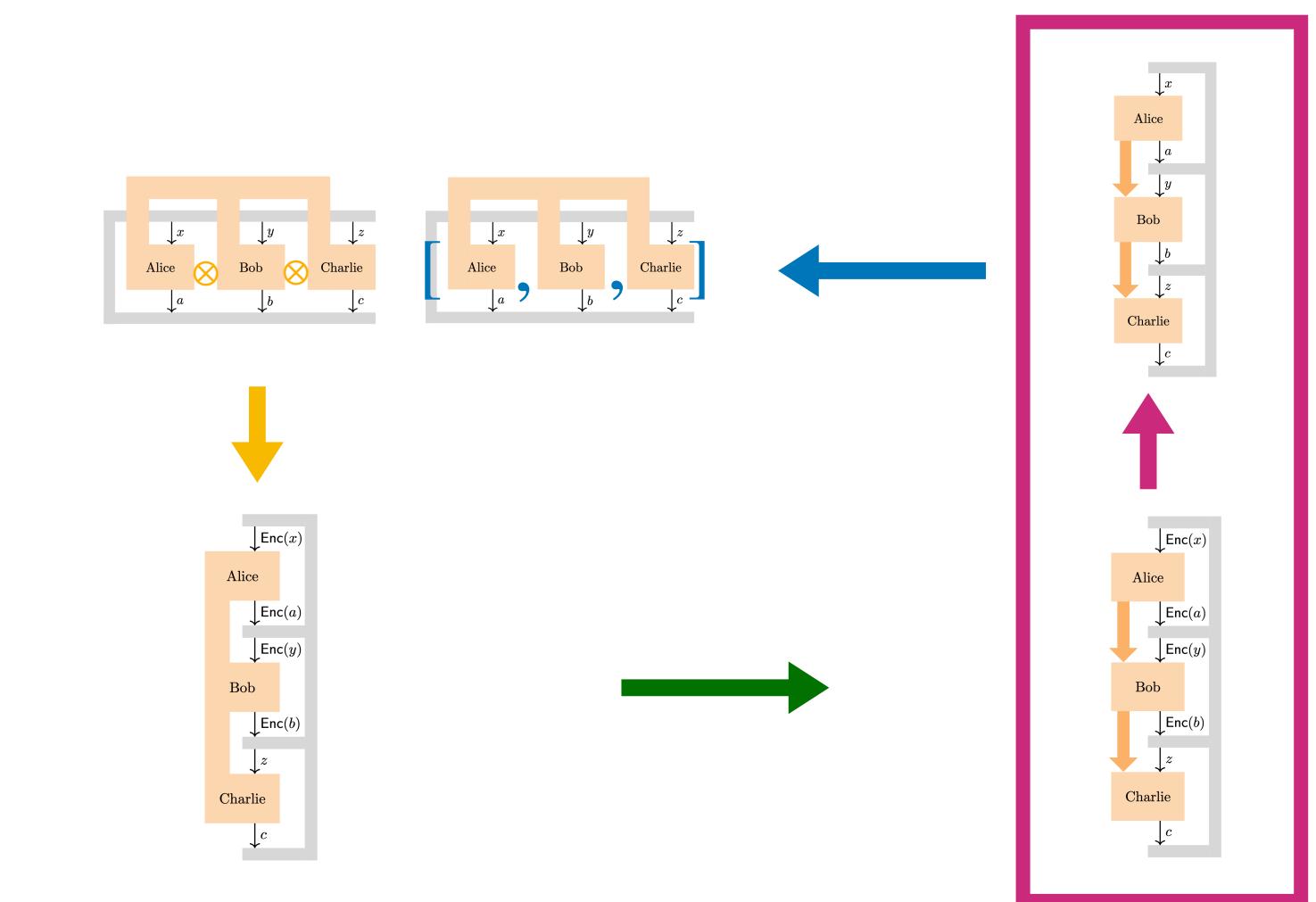
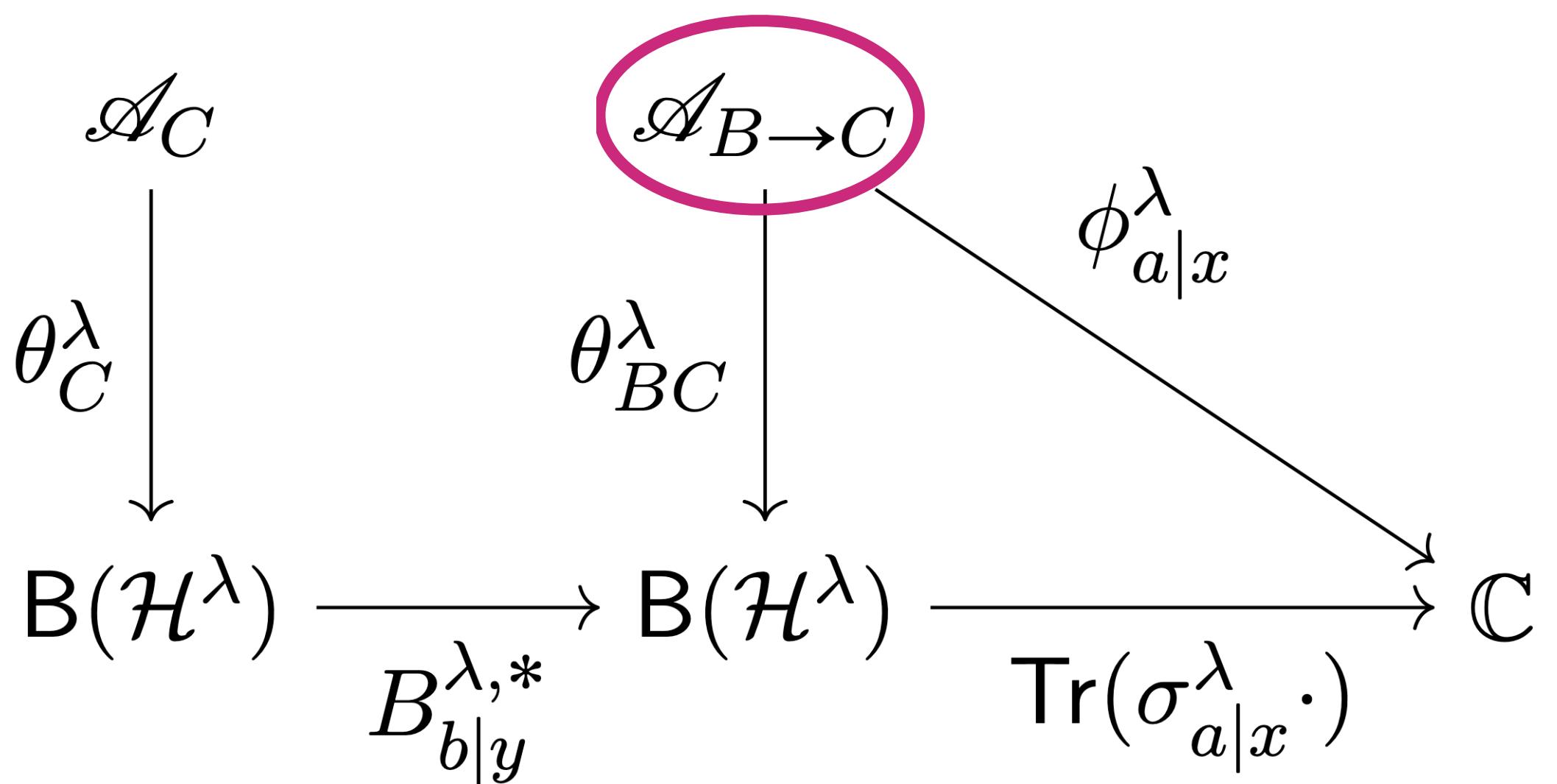
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{A}_C \\
 \downarrow \theta_C^\lambda \\
 B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{B_{b|y}^{\lambda,*}} B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}(\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda \cdot)} \mathbb{C}
 \end{array}$$



# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

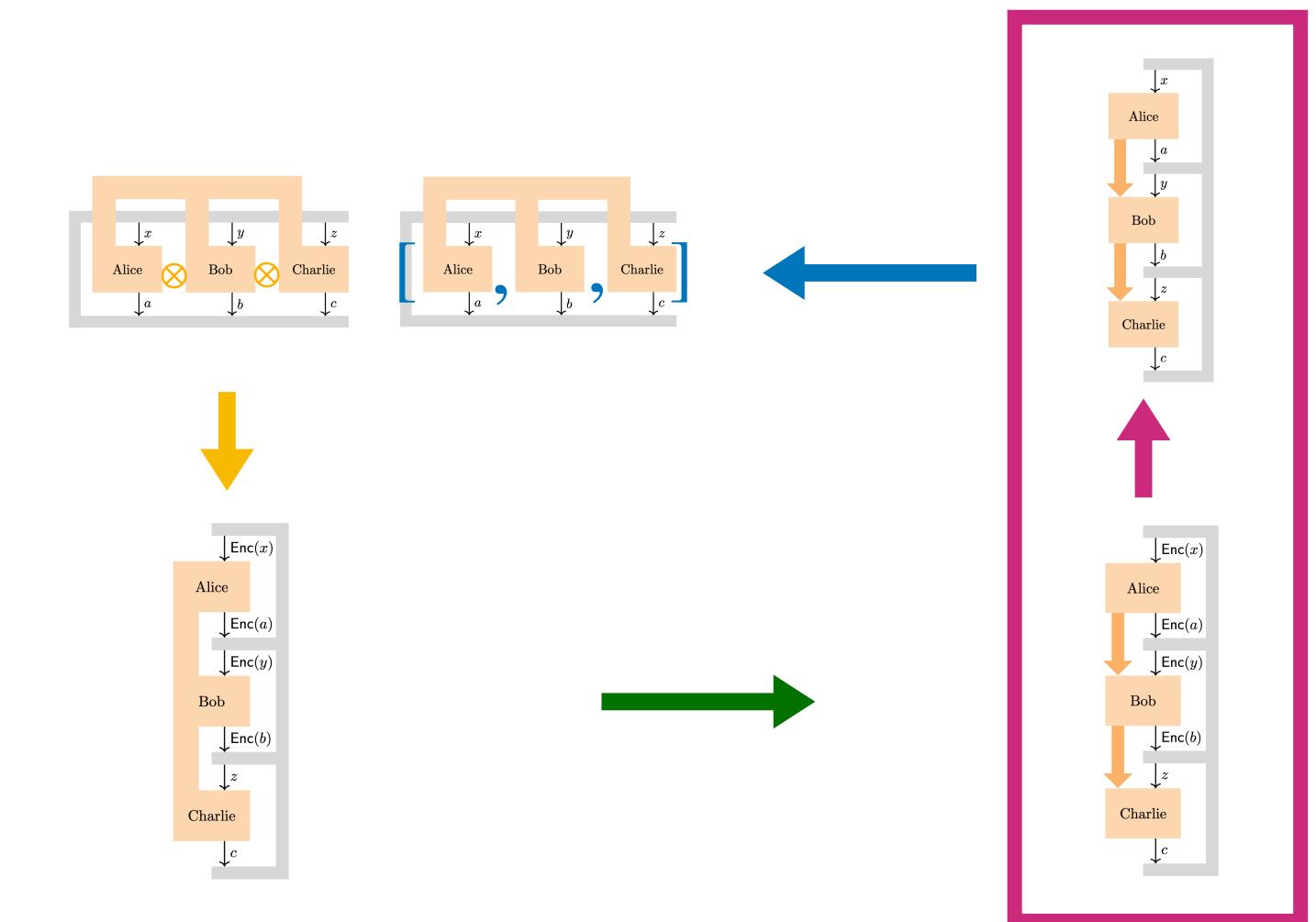
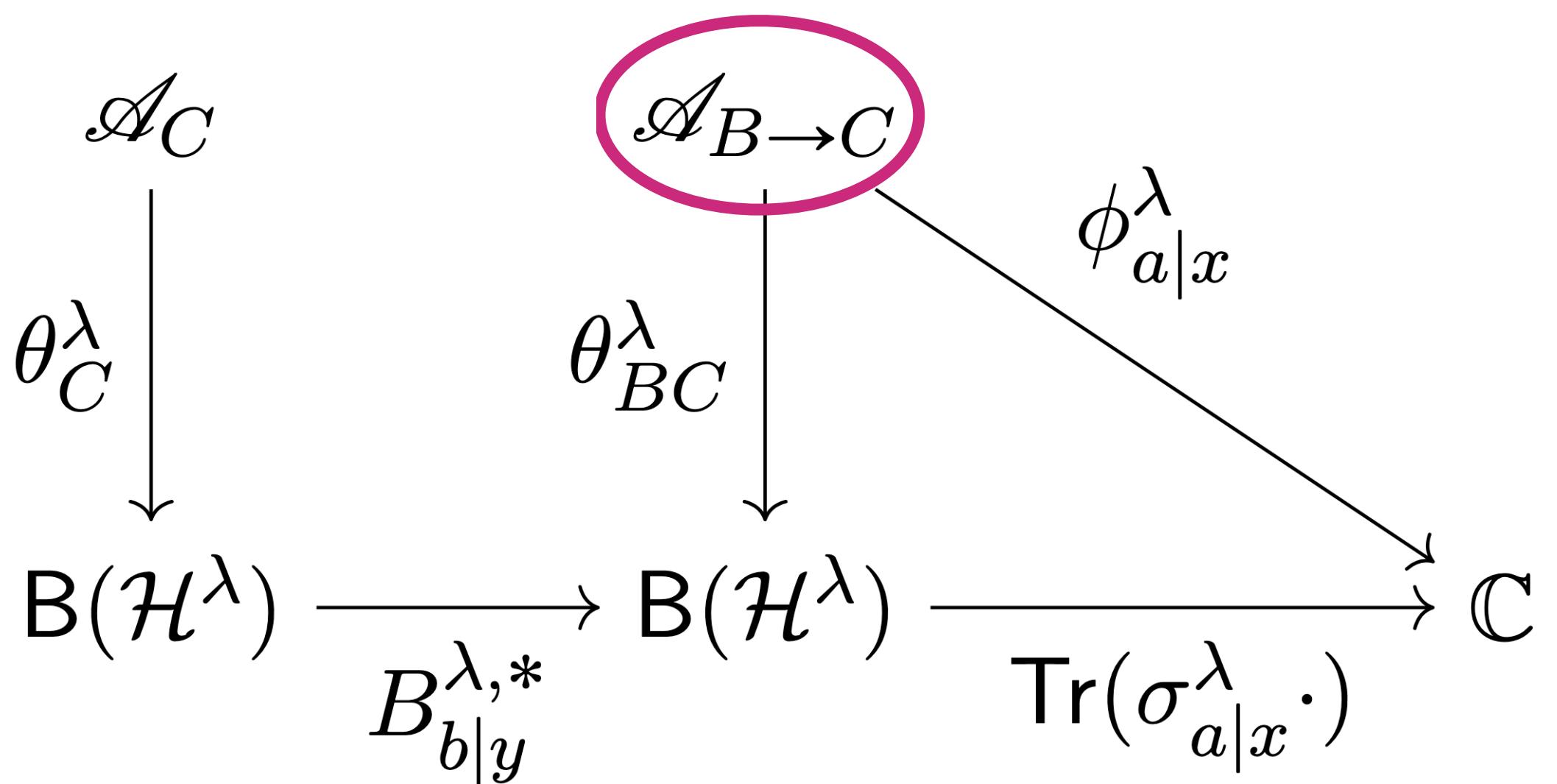
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

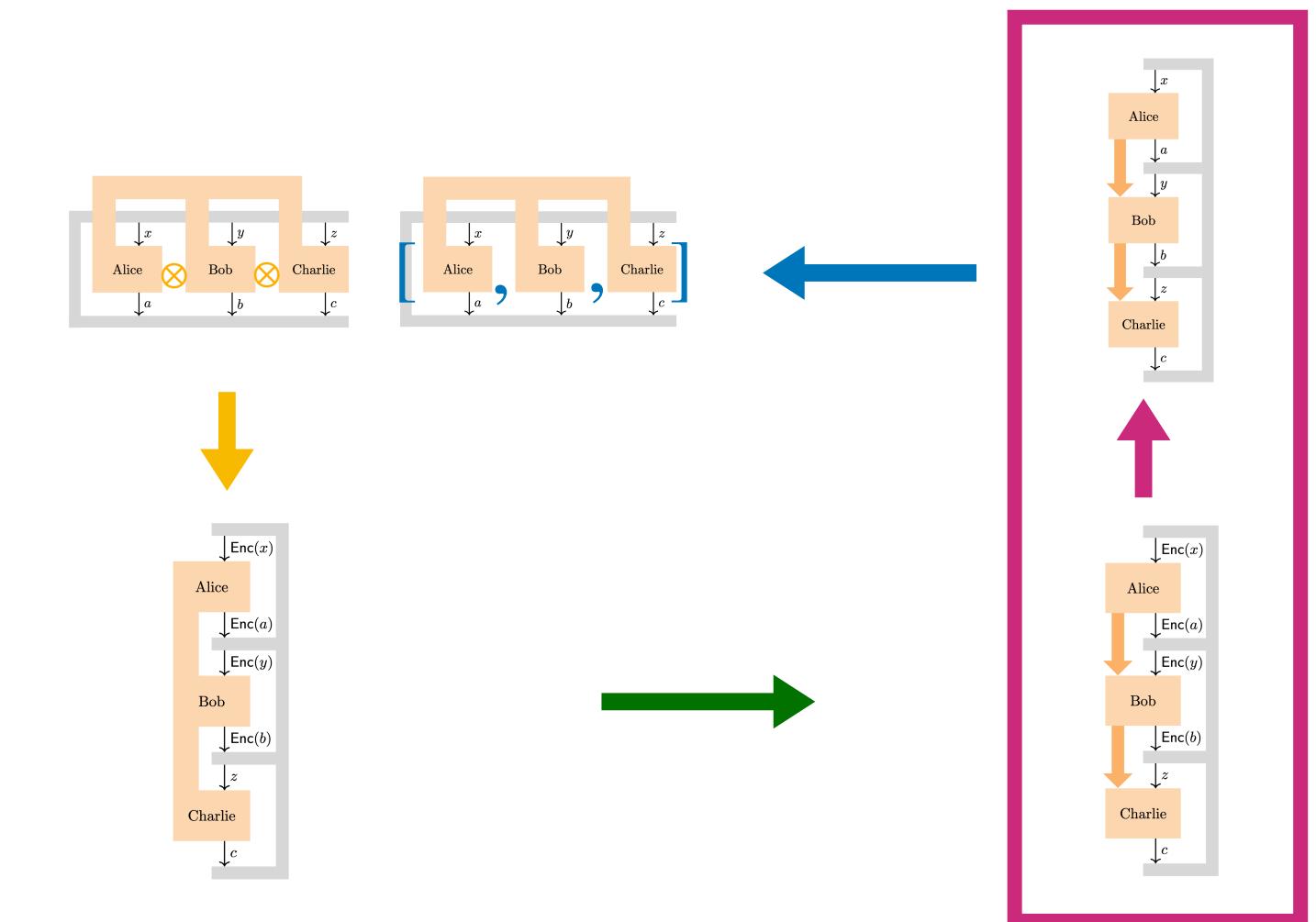
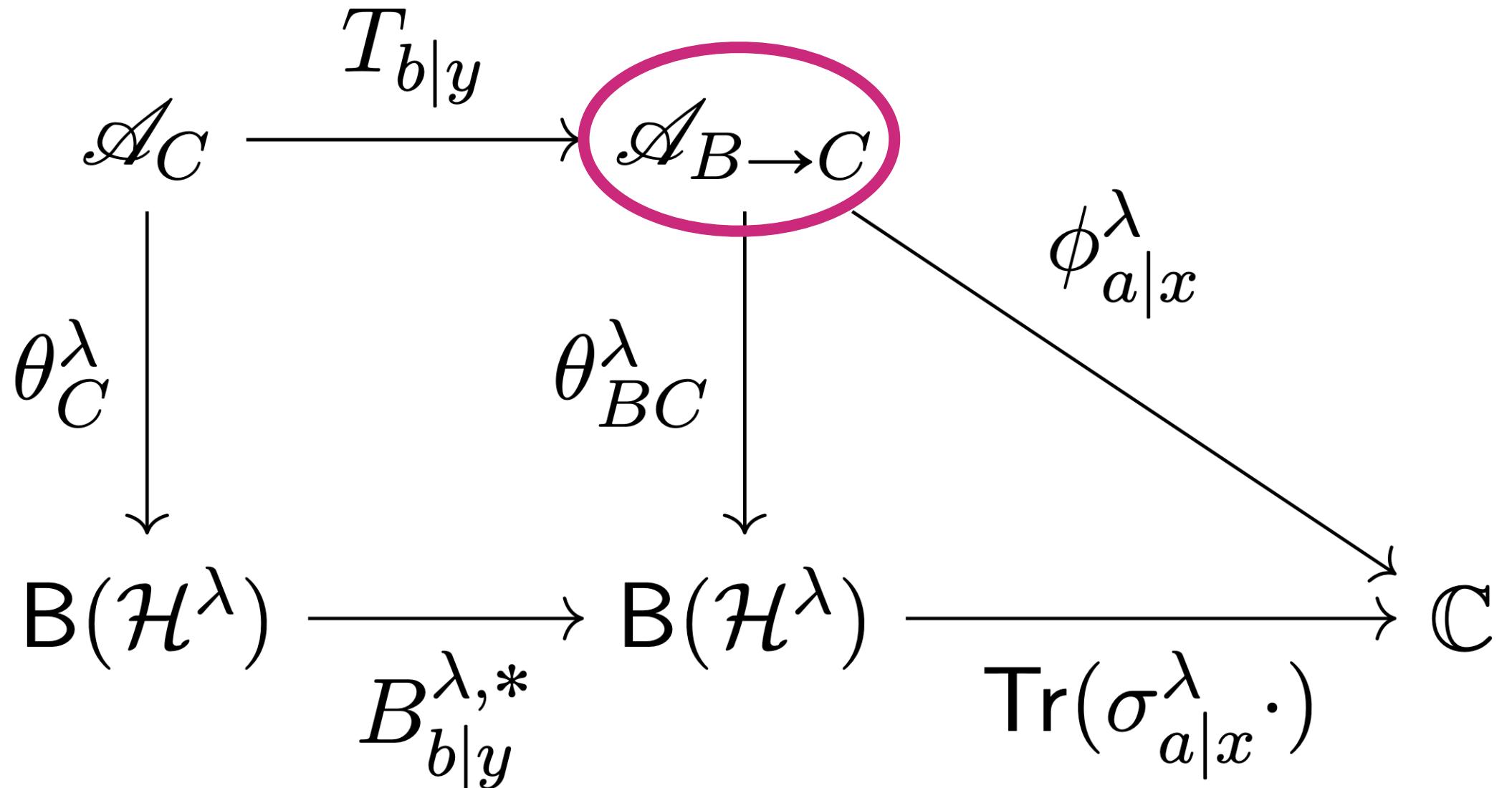
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

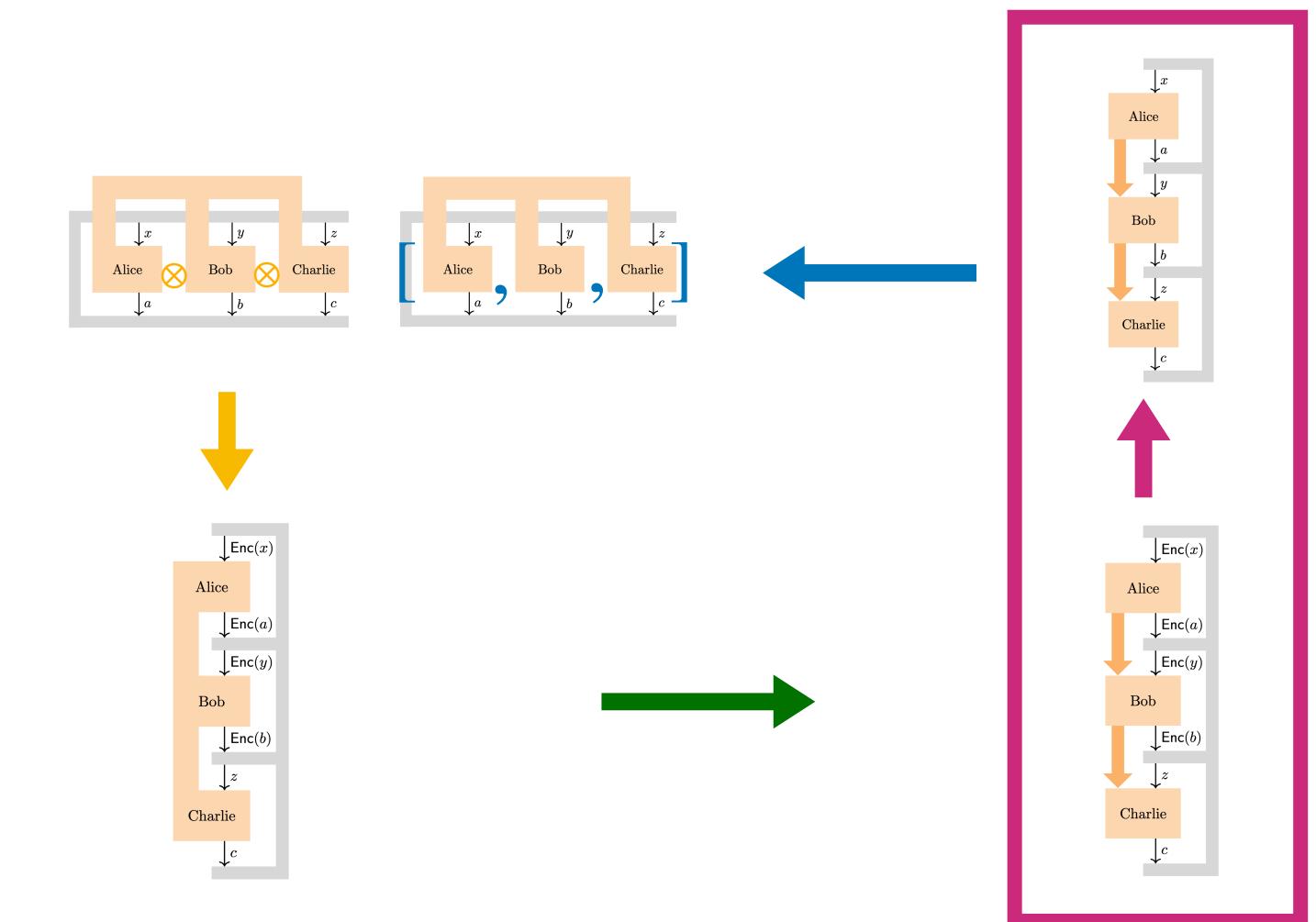
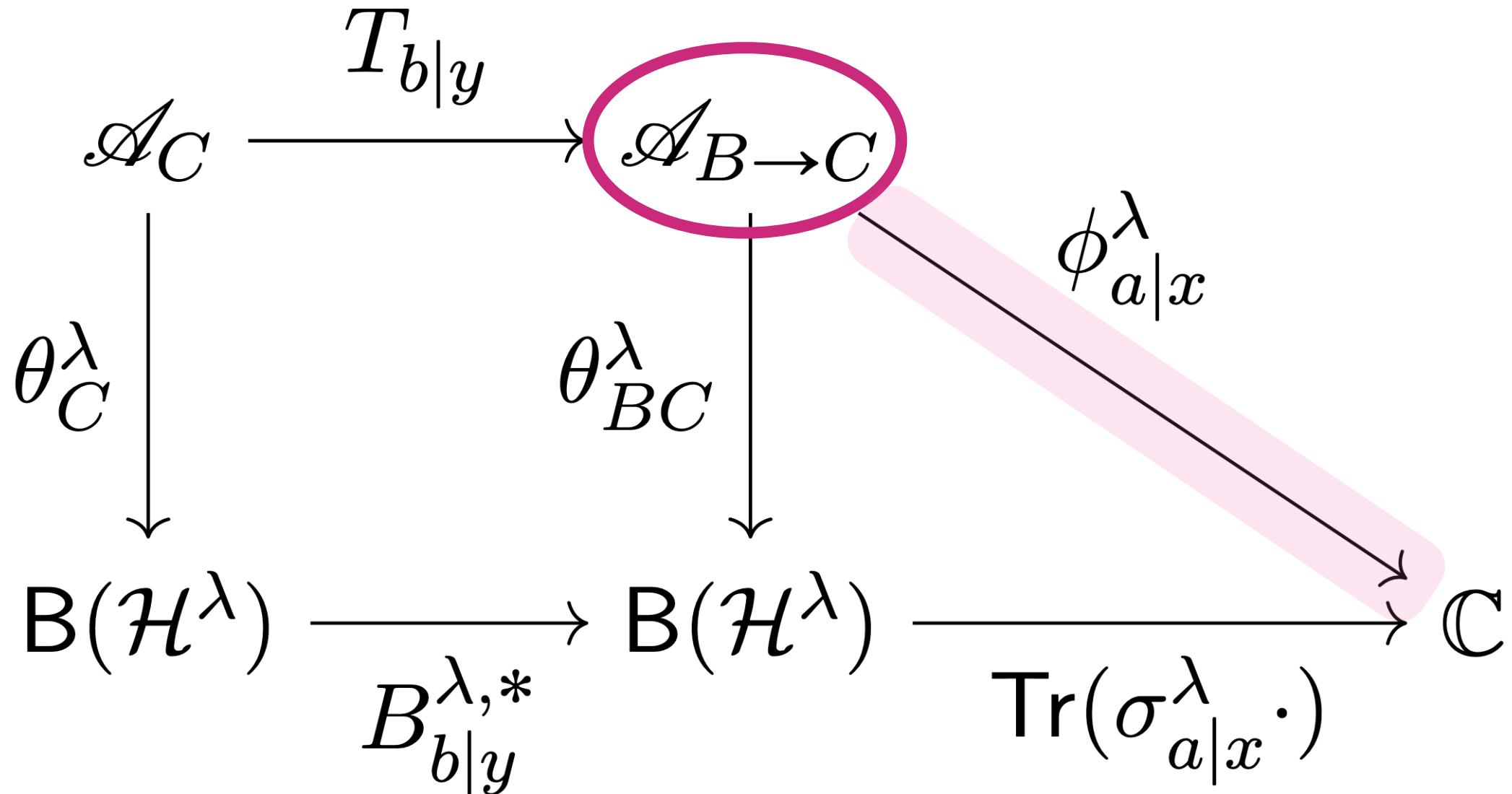
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Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

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Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

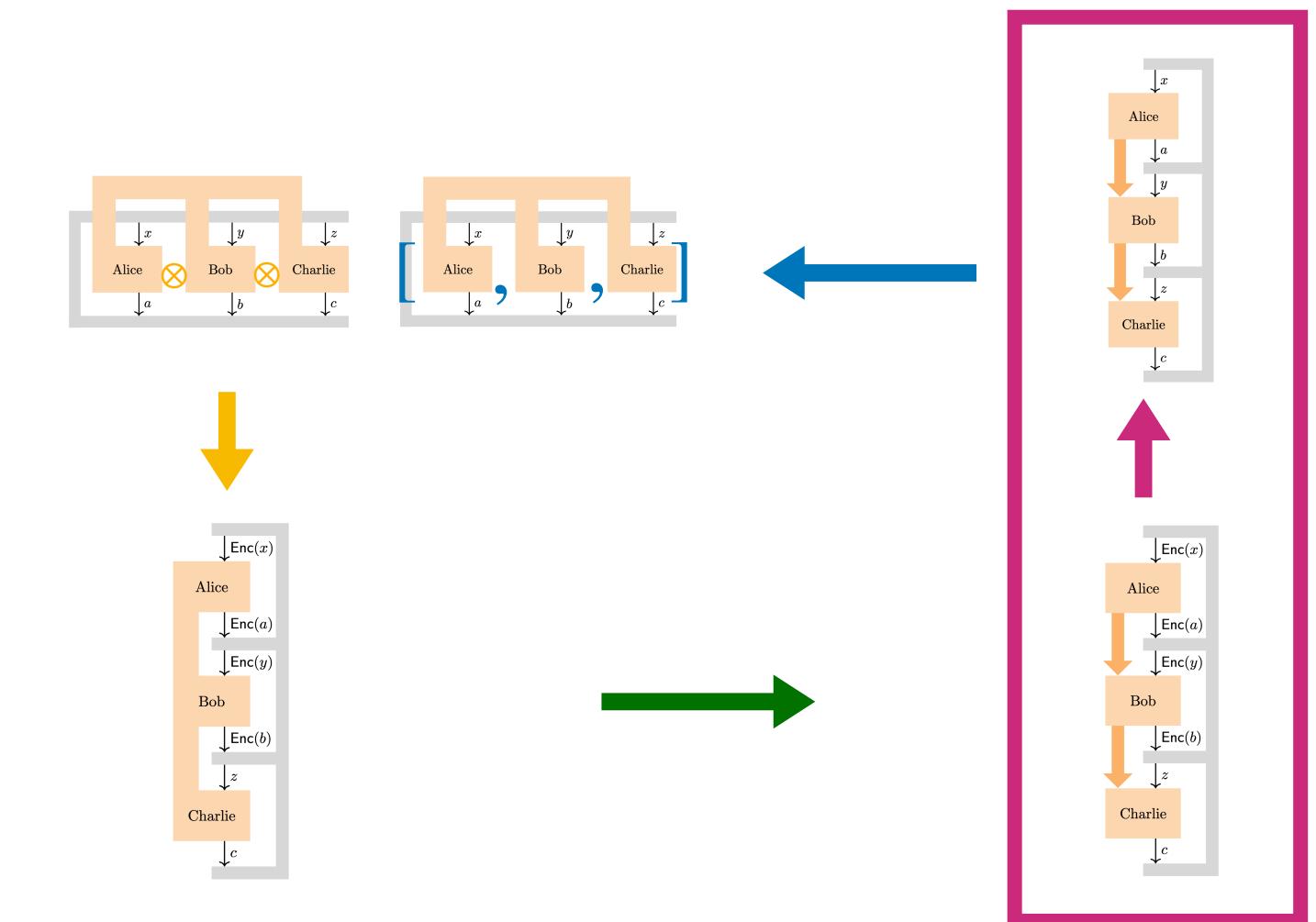
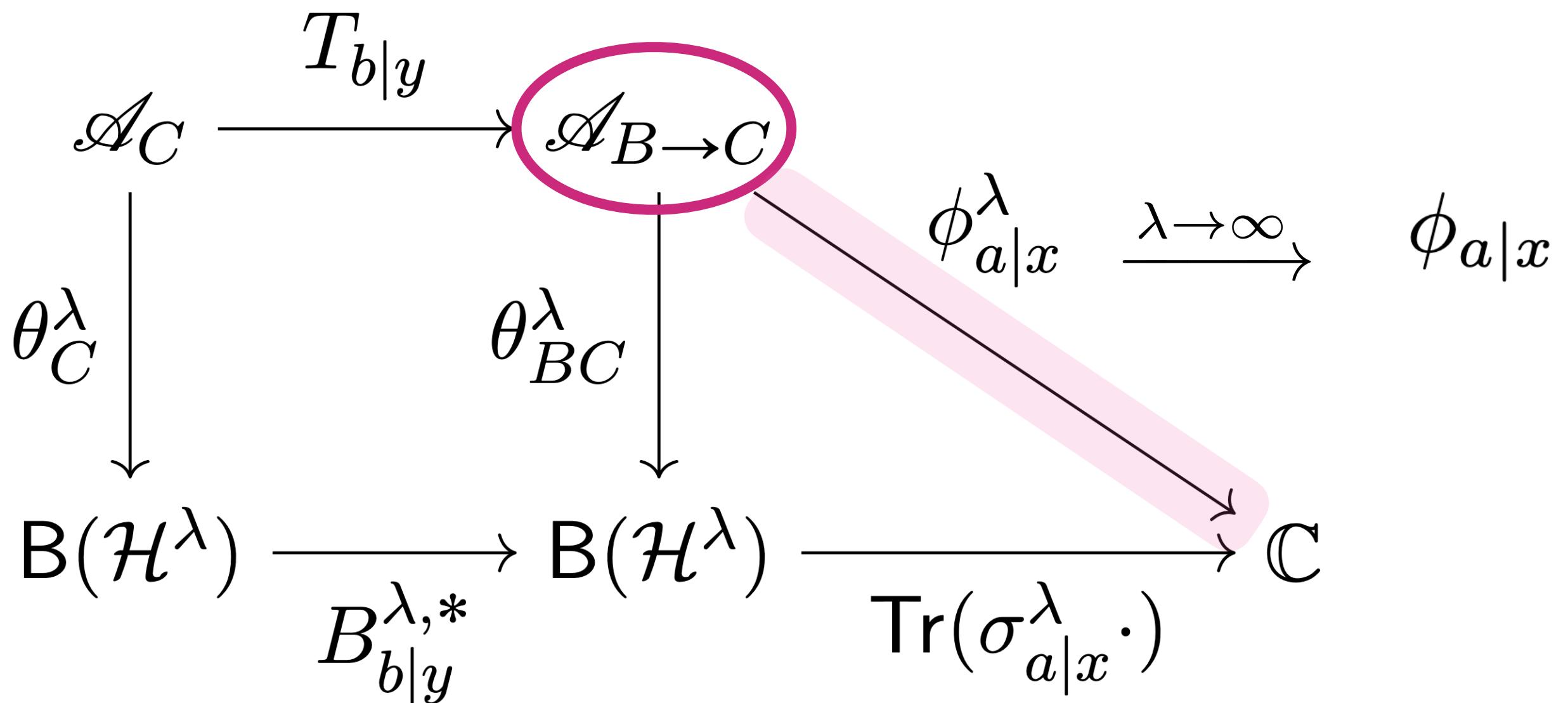
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

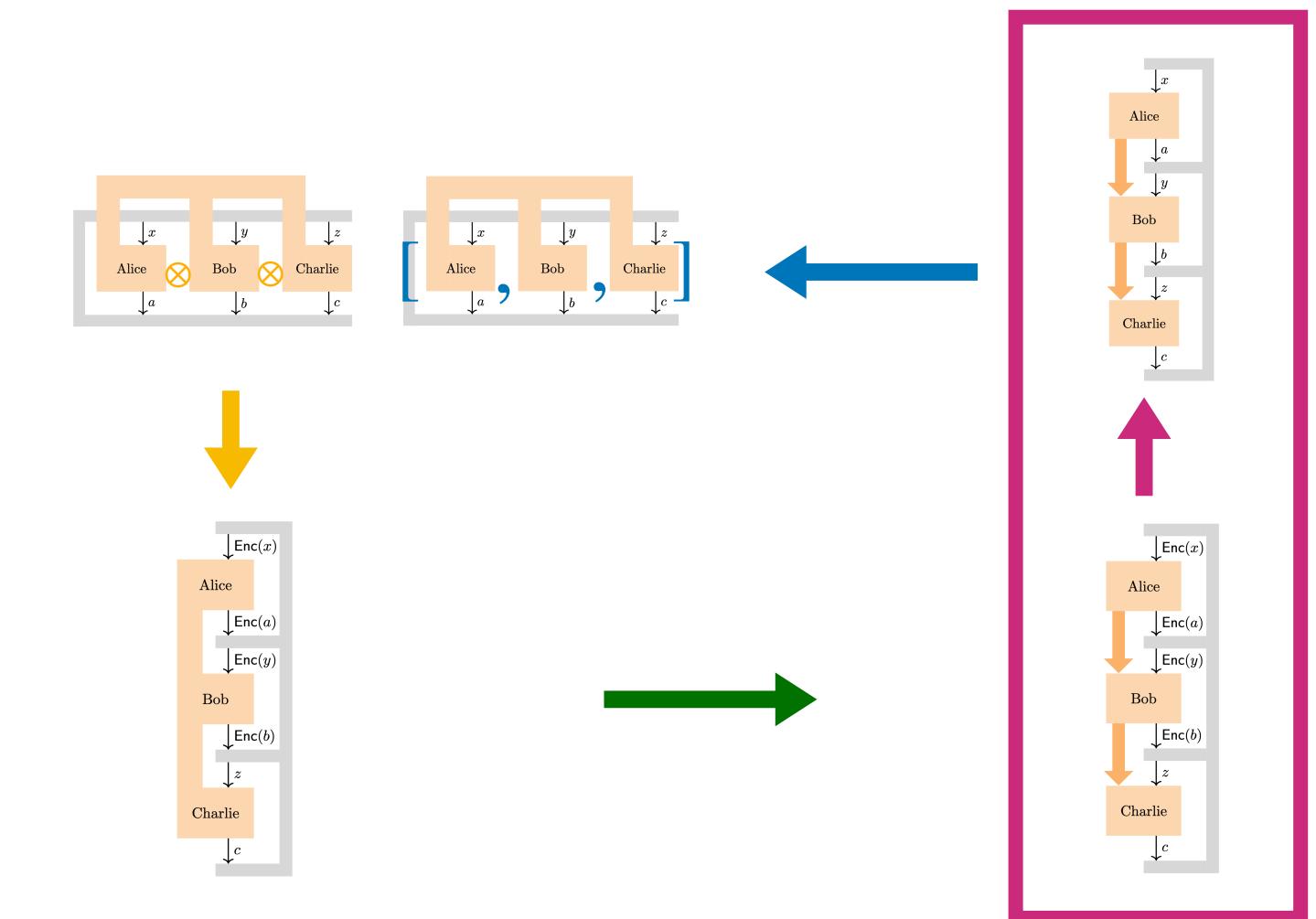
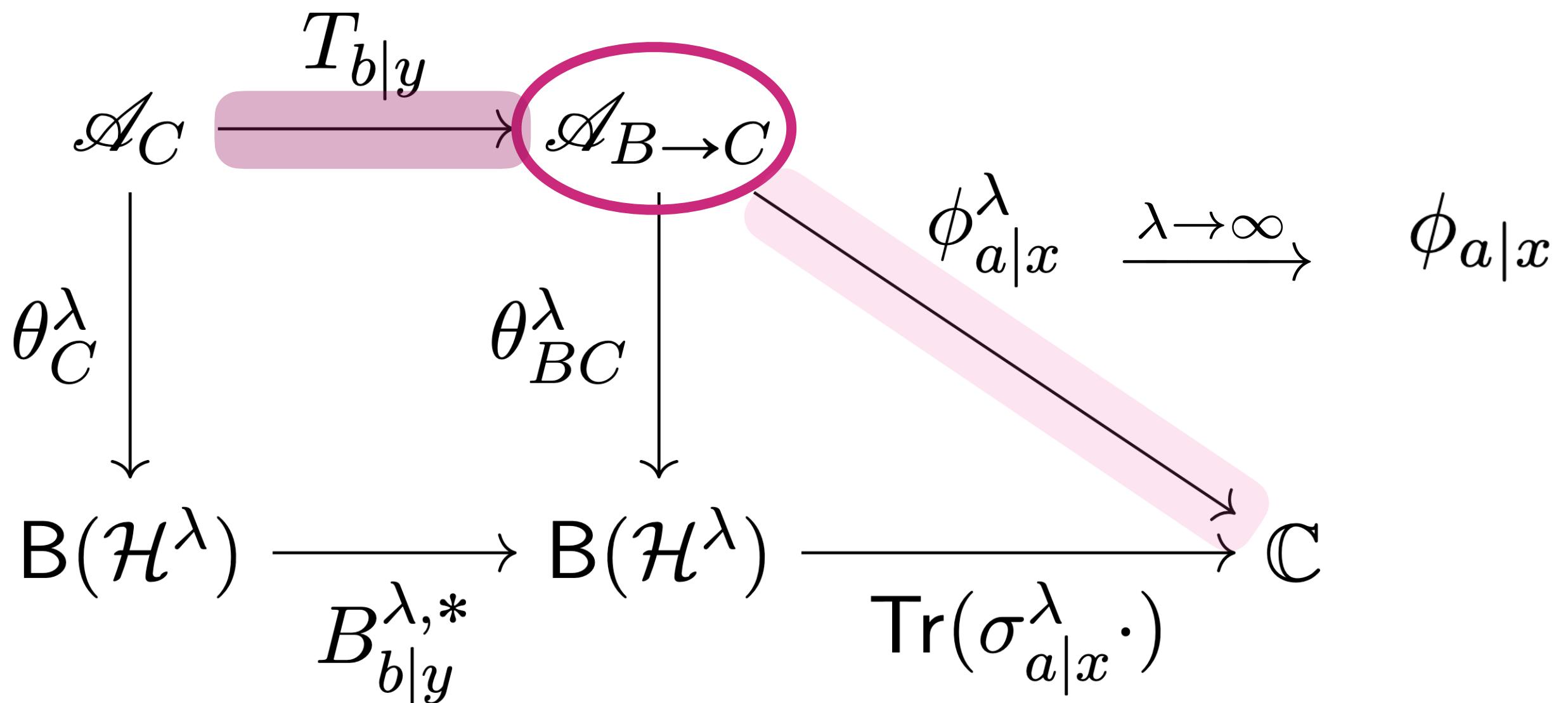
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

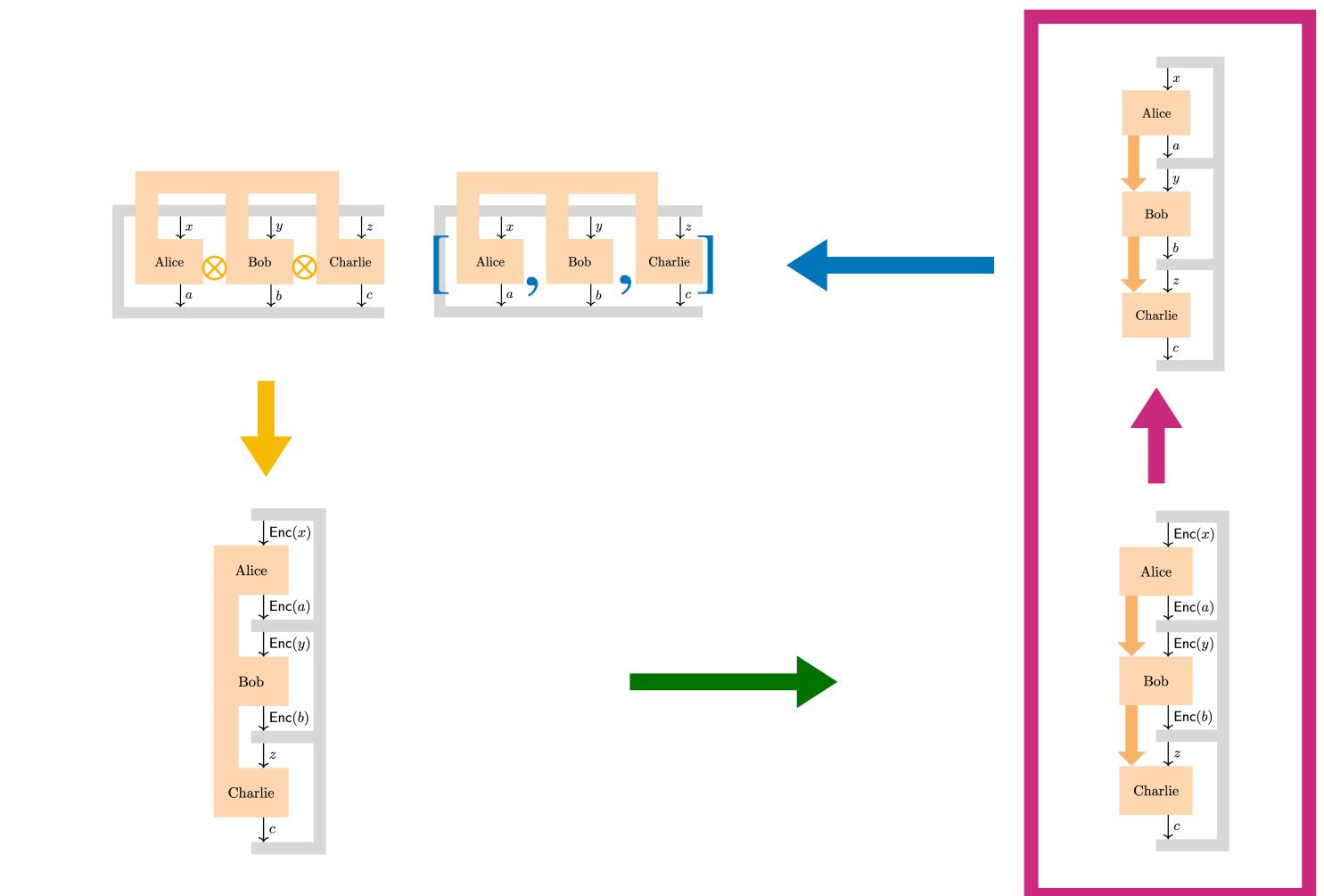
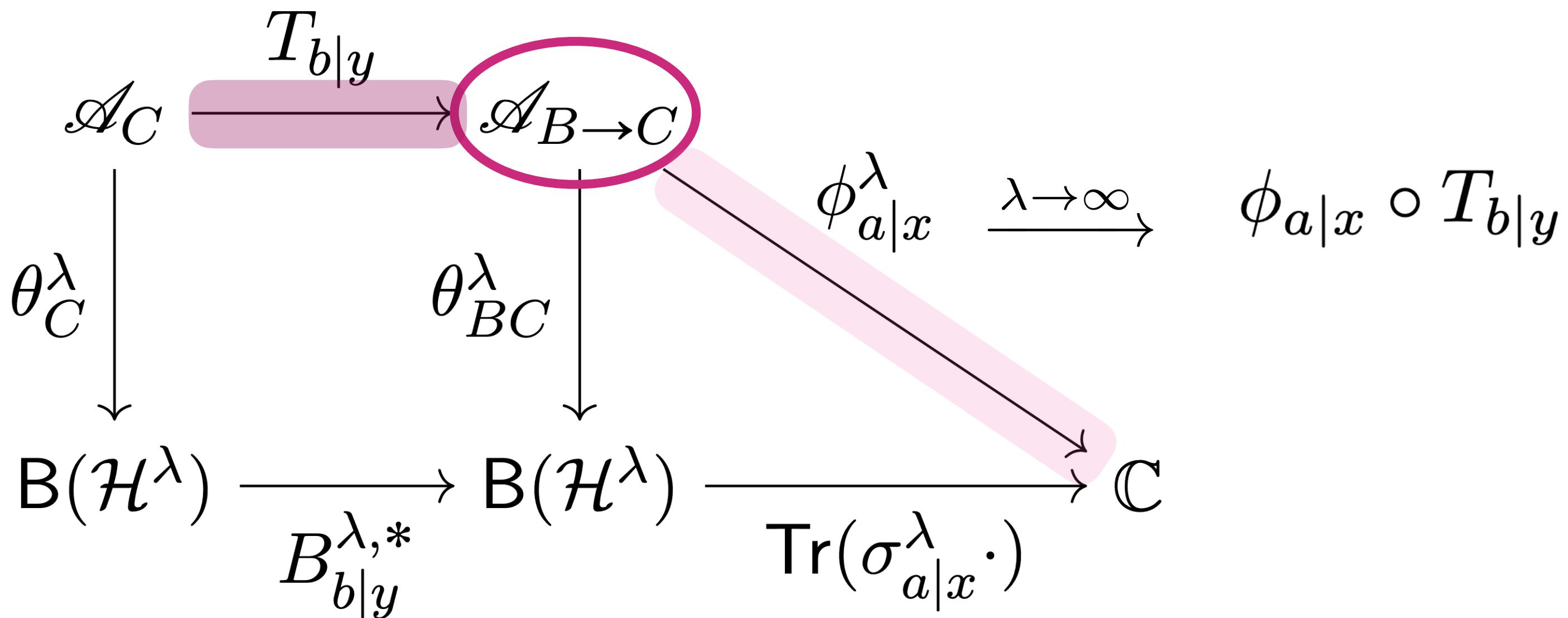
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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal  $C^*$  algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



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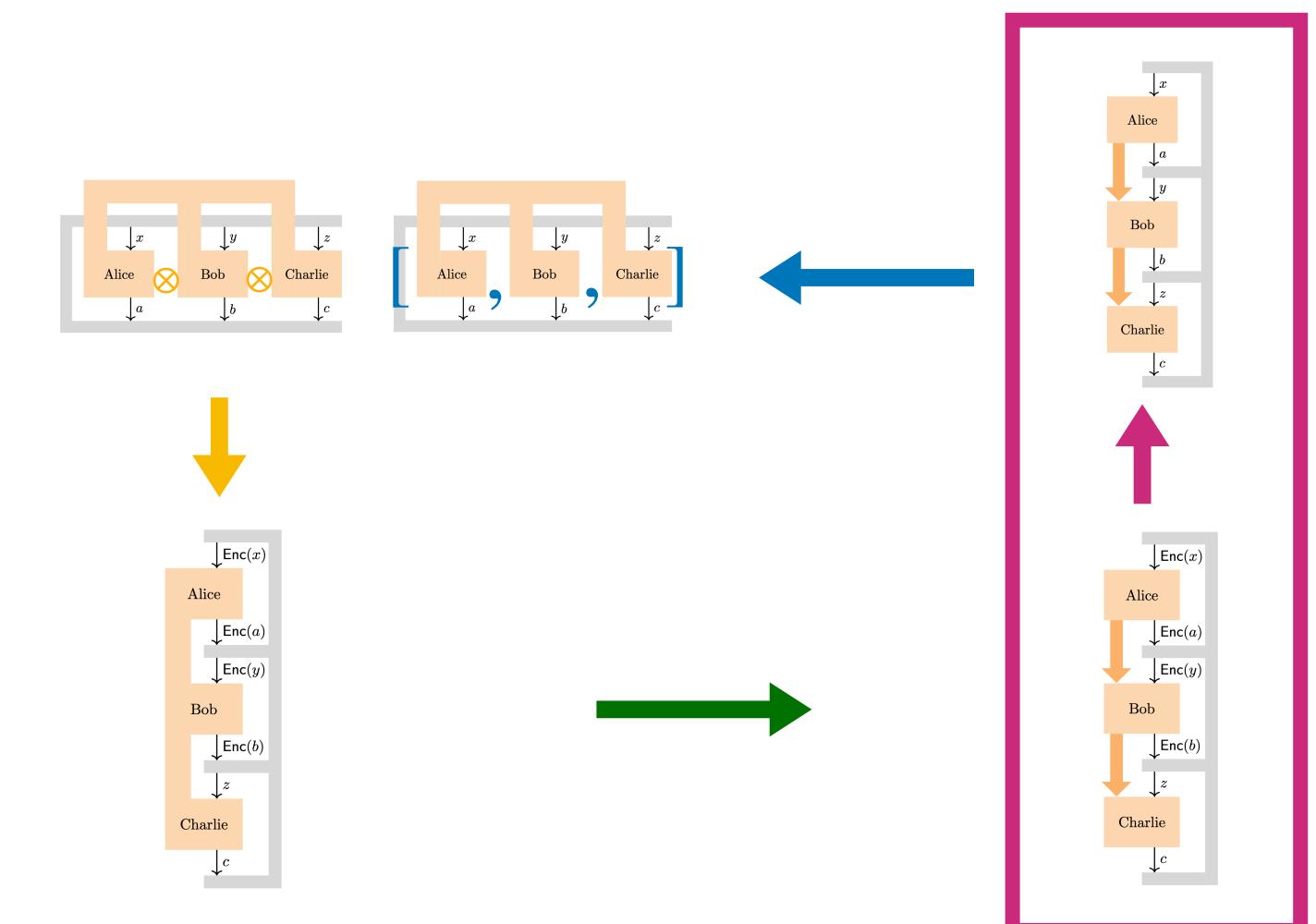
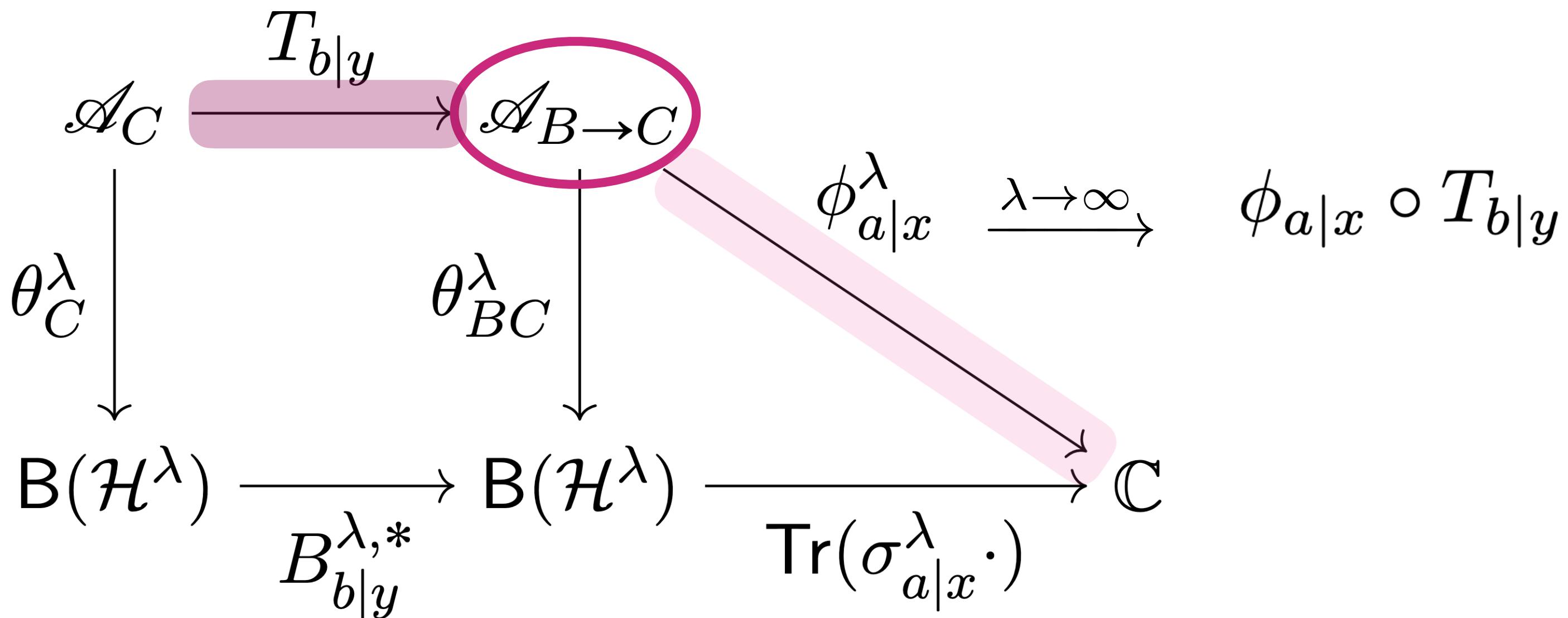
# 3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C\* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players

$$\phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_y \approx_\lambda \phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_{y'}$$

$$\phi_{a|x} \circ T_y = \phi_{a|x} \circ T_{y'}$$



Universal C\* algebras of sequential PVMs

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# 3. The asymptotic limit

Asymptotic constraints

Approximate constraints  
from IND-CPA

$$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$$

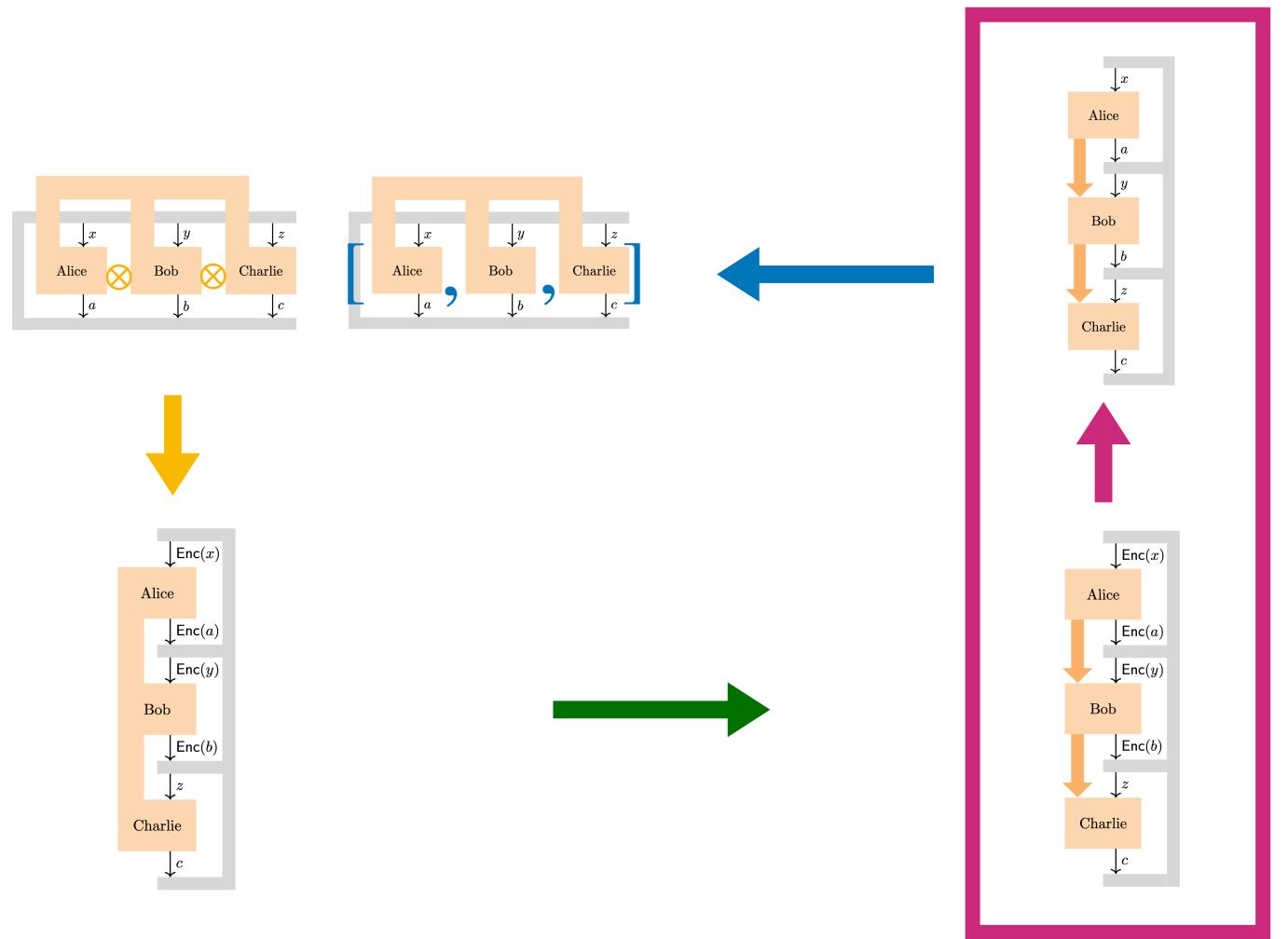
$$\phi_x^\lambda \approx_\lambda \phi_{x'}^\lambda$$

$$\phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_y \approx_\lambda \phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_{y'}$$

Exact constraints

$$\phi_x = \phi_{x'}$$

$$\phi_{a|x} \circ T_y = \phi_{a|x} \circ T_{y'}$$



# 3. The asymptotic limit

Asymptotic constraints

Approximate constraints  
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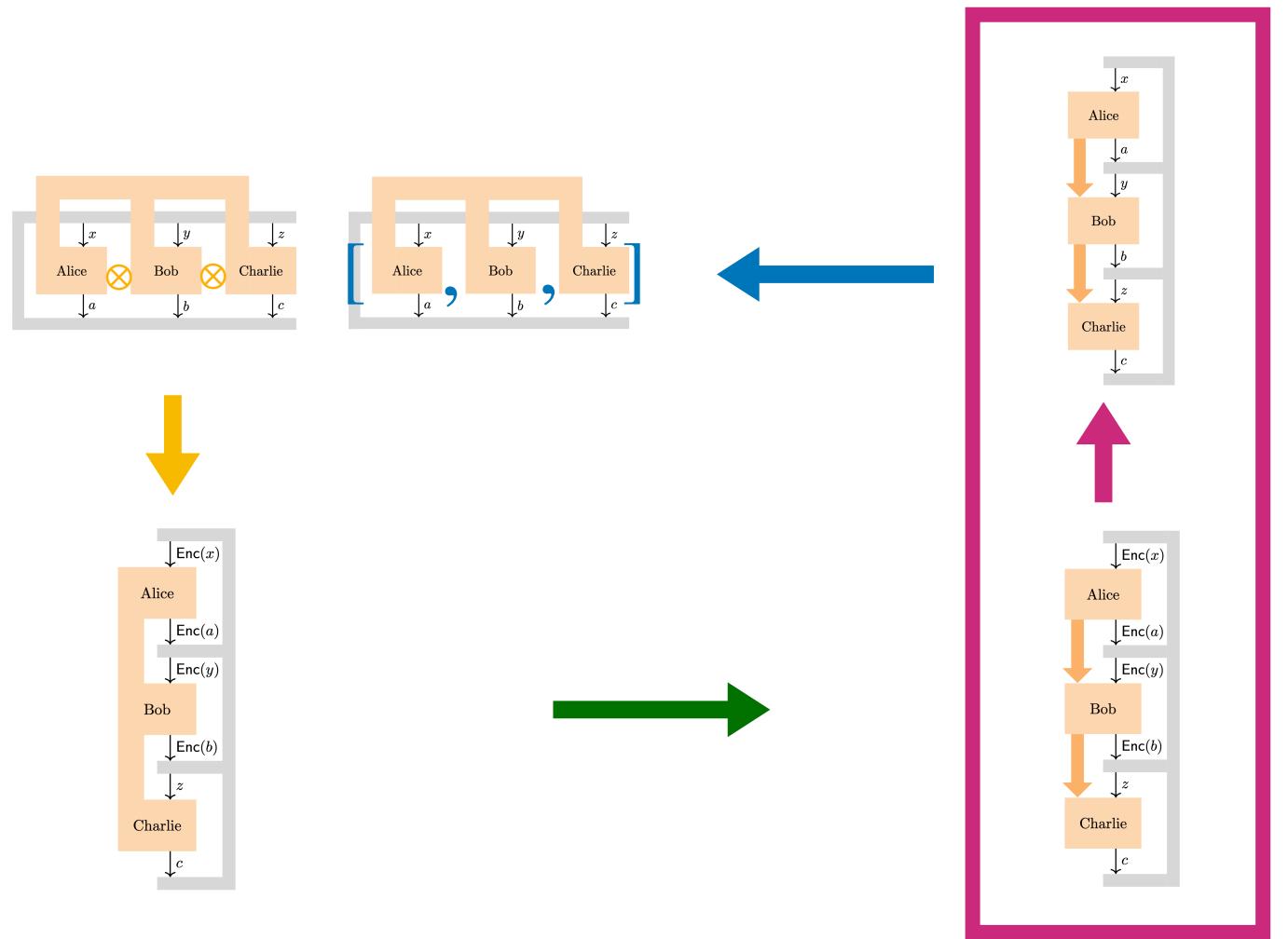
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Exact constraints

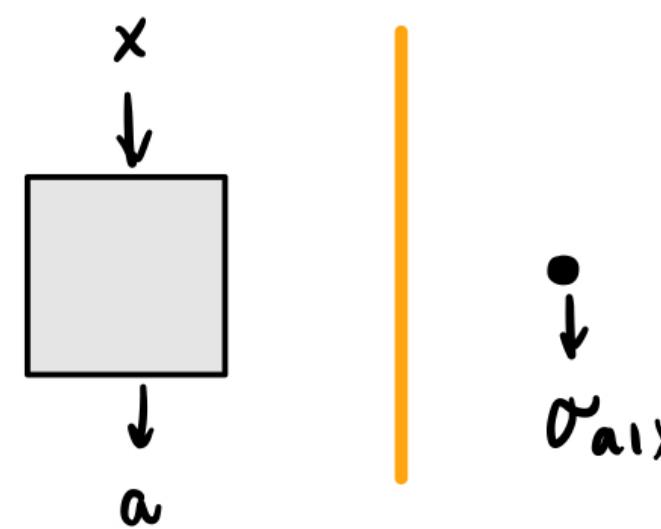
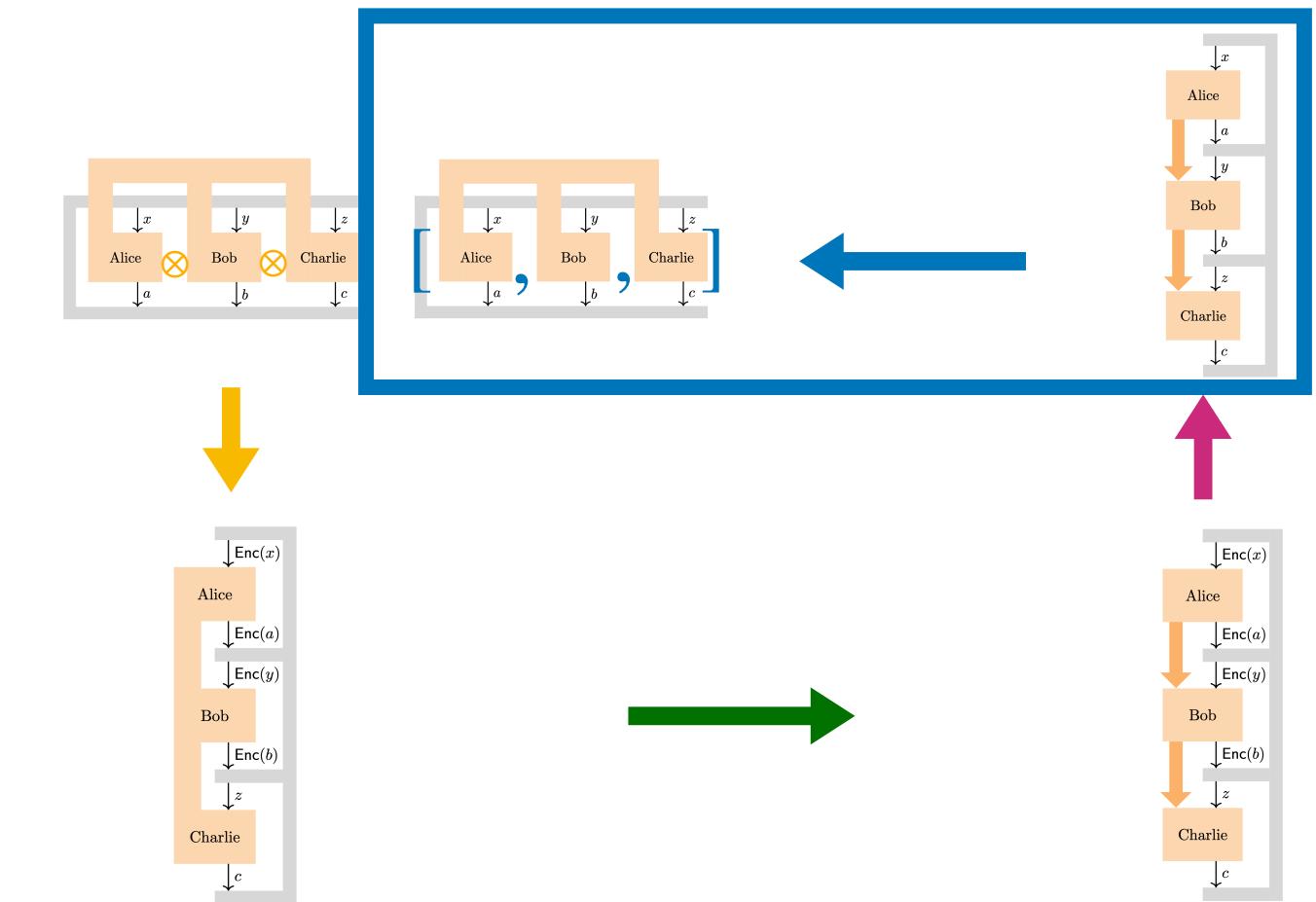
$$\phi_x = \phi_{x'}$$

$$T_y = T_{y'}$$

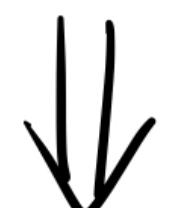


# 4. From sequential to non-local

Post-quantum steering arXiv: 1505.01430



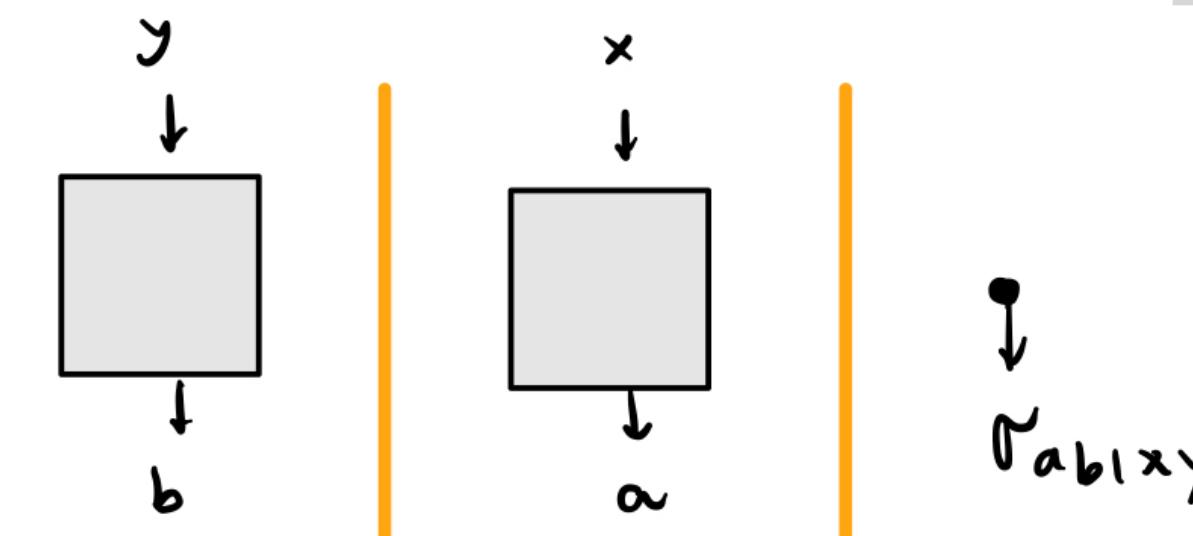
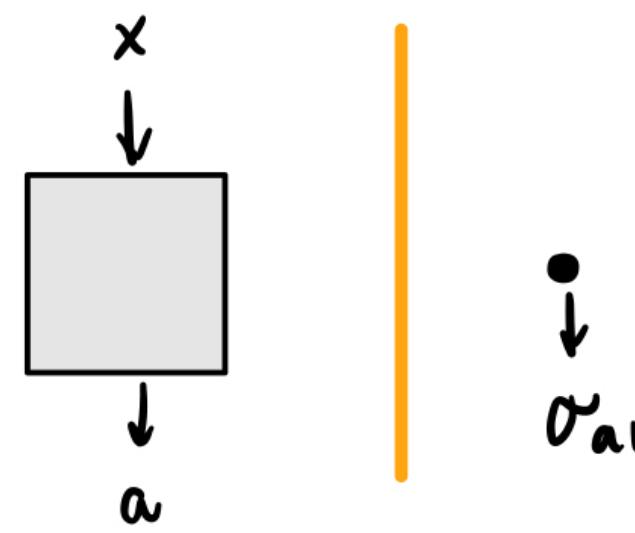
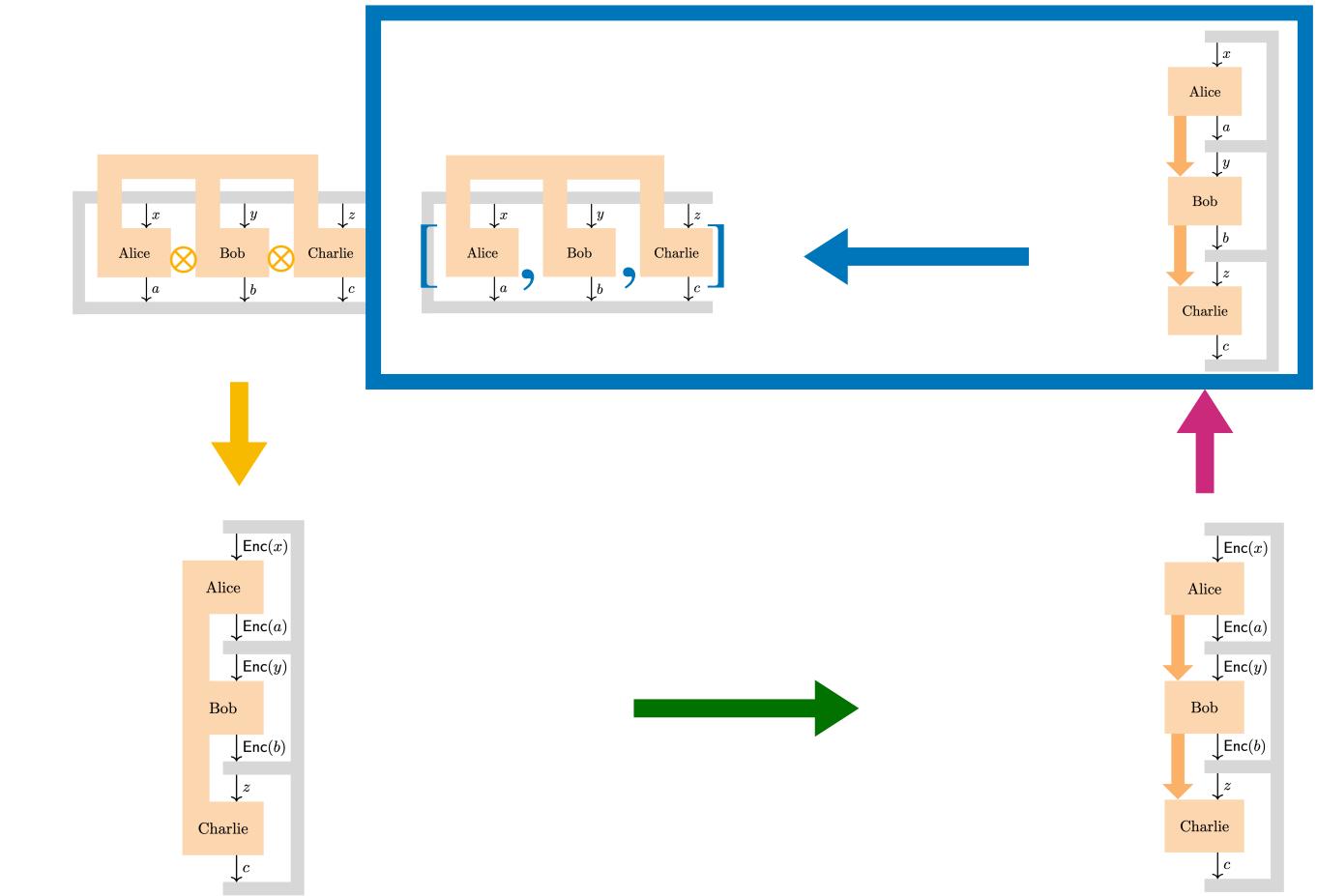
$$\sum_a r_{a|x} = \sigma \quad \forall x$$



$$r_{a|x} = \text{tr}_k \left( [A_{a|x}^k \otimes \mathbb{I}] e \right)$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

Post-quantum steering arXiv: 1505.01430



$$\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma \quad \forall x$$



$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{tr}_k \left( [A_{a|x}^k \otimes \mathbb{I}] e \right)$$

$$\sum_a \sigma_{ab|xy} = \sigma_{b|y} \quad \forall x$$

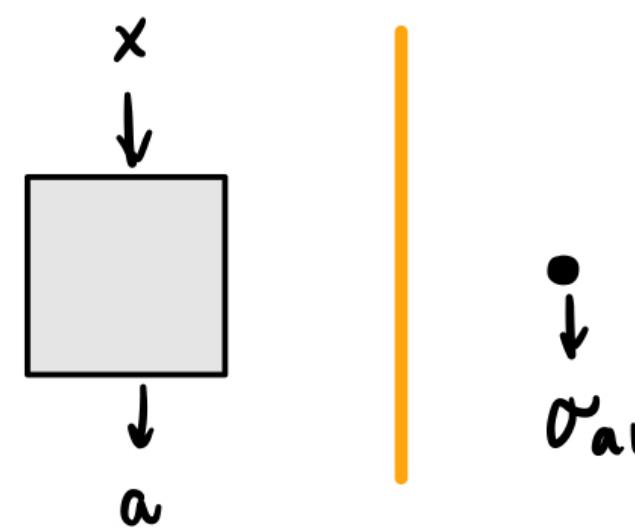
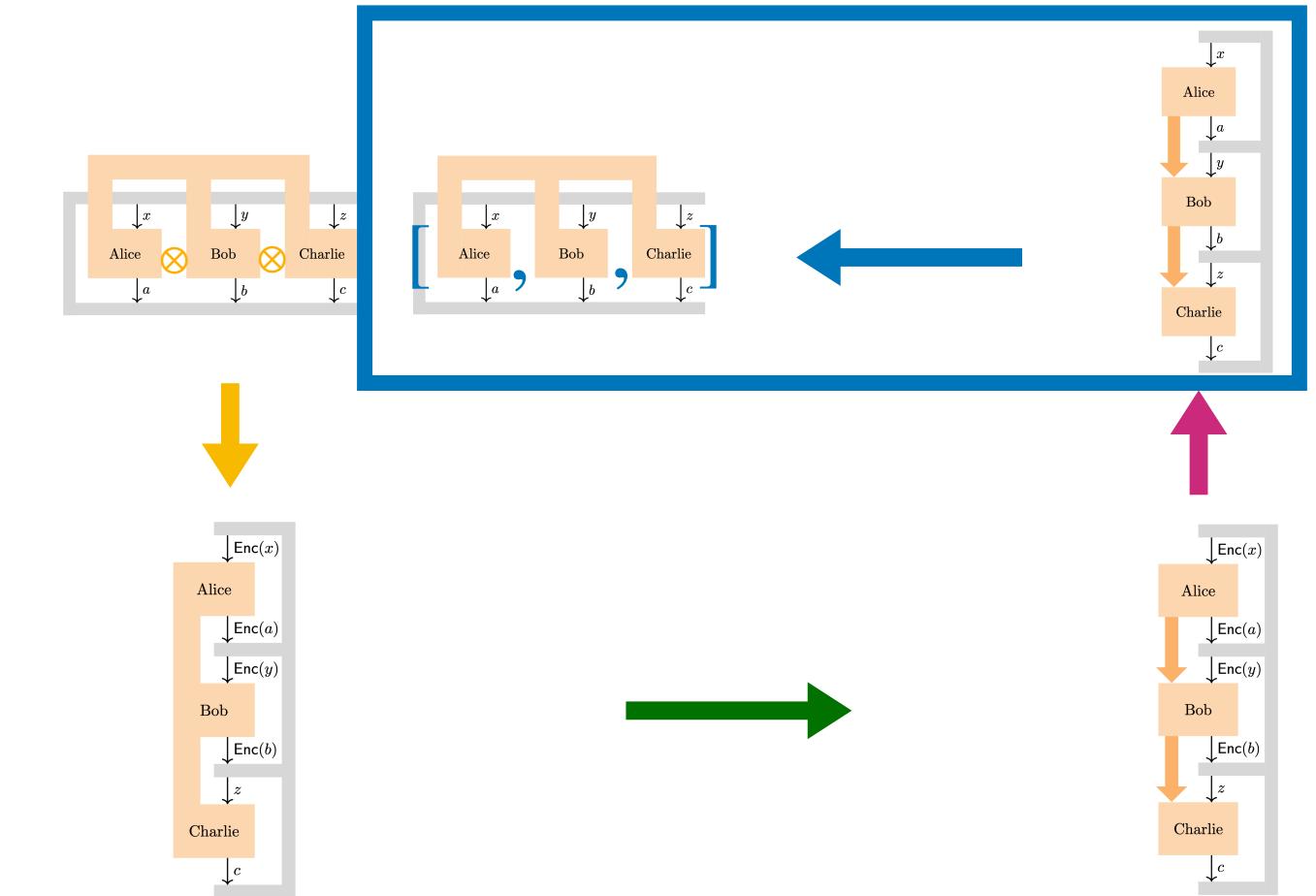
$$\sum_b \sigma_{ab|xy} = \sigma_{a|x} \quad \forall y$$



$$\sigma_{ab|xy} = \text{tr}_{kj} \left( [A_{a|x}^k \otimes B_{b|y}^j \otimes \mathbb{I}] e \right)$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

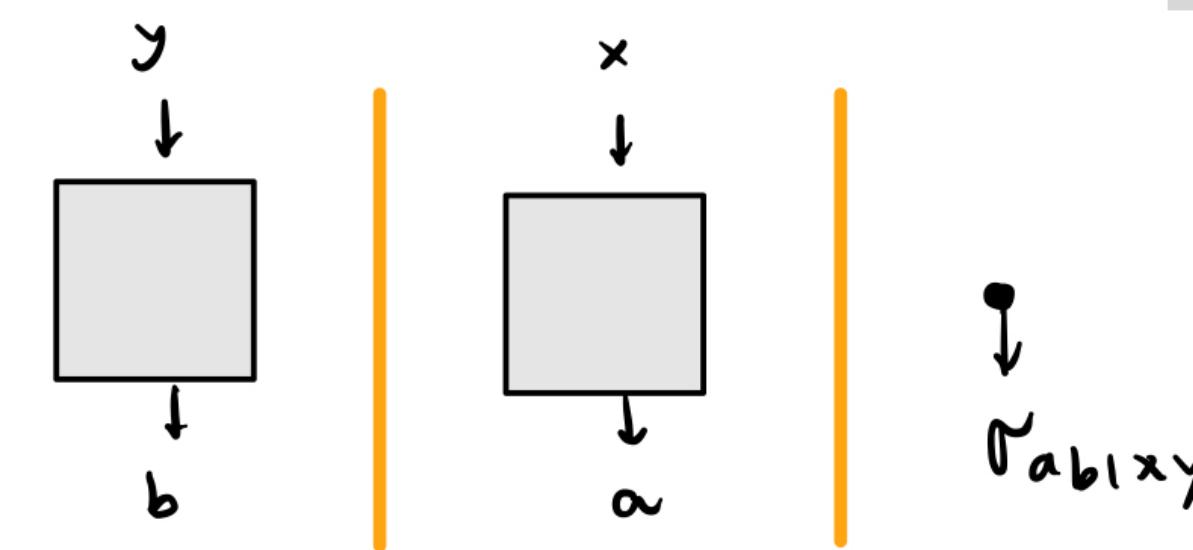
Post-quantum steering arXiv: 1505.01430



$$\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma \quad \forall x$$



$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{tr}_k ([A_{a|x}^k \otimes \mathbb{I}] e)$$



$$\sum_a \sigma_{ab|x,y} = \sigma_{b|y} \quad \forall x$$

$$\sum_b \sigma_{ab|x,y} = \sigma_{a|x} \quad \forall y$$



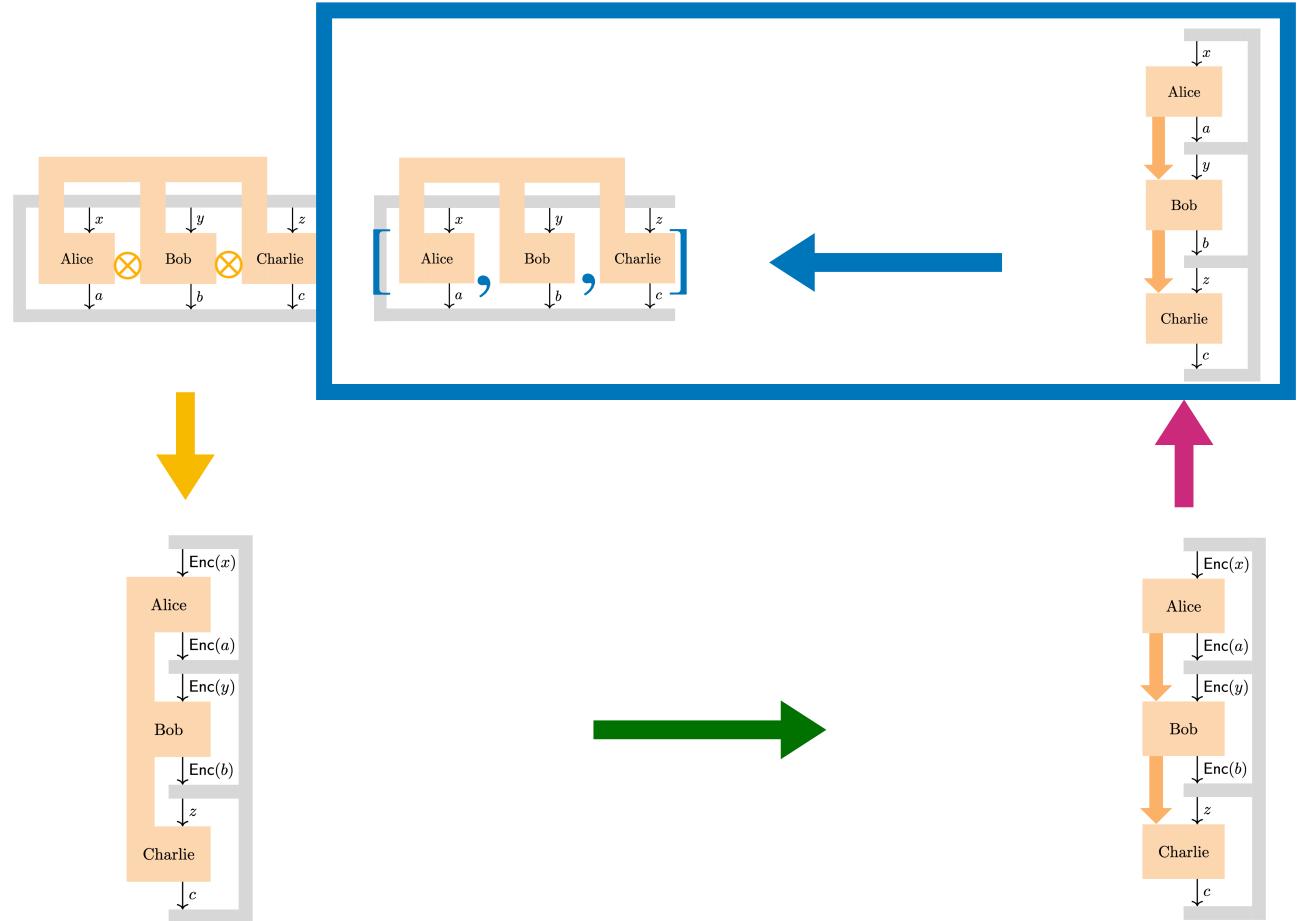
$$\sigma_{ab|x,y} = \text{tr}_{kj} ([A_{a|x}^k \otimes B_{b|y}^j \otimes \mathbb{I}] e)$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

2 players

Only preparation equivalences



S-G-HJW theorem

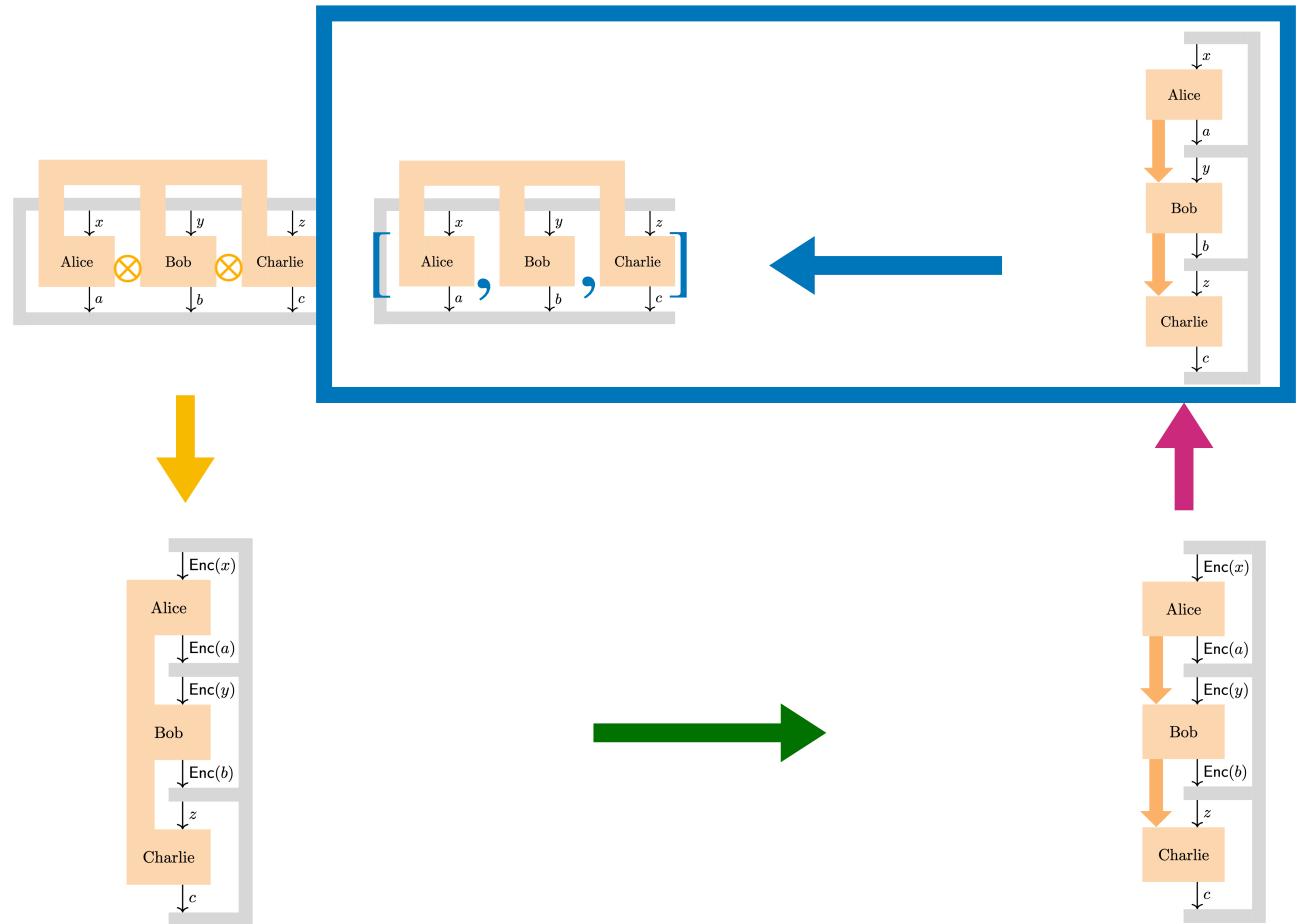
$$\sum_a \rho_{a|x} = \rho \quad \forall x \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \rho_{a|x} = \text{Tr}_k \left( (A_{a|x} \otimes \mathbb{1}) \sigma \right)$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

2 players

Only preparation equivalences



S-G-HJW theorem

$$\sum_a \rho_{a|x} = \rho \quad \forall x \iff \rho_{a|x} = \text{Tr}_k \left( (A_{a|x} \otimes \mathbb{1}) \sigma \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}_h[B_{b|y} \rho_{a|x}] &= \text{Tr}_h[B_{b|y} \text{Tr}_k ((A_{a|x} \otimes \mathbb{1}) \sigma)] \\ &= \text{Tr}_{h \otimes k} [(A_{a|x} \otimes B_{b|y}) \sigma] \end{aligned}$$

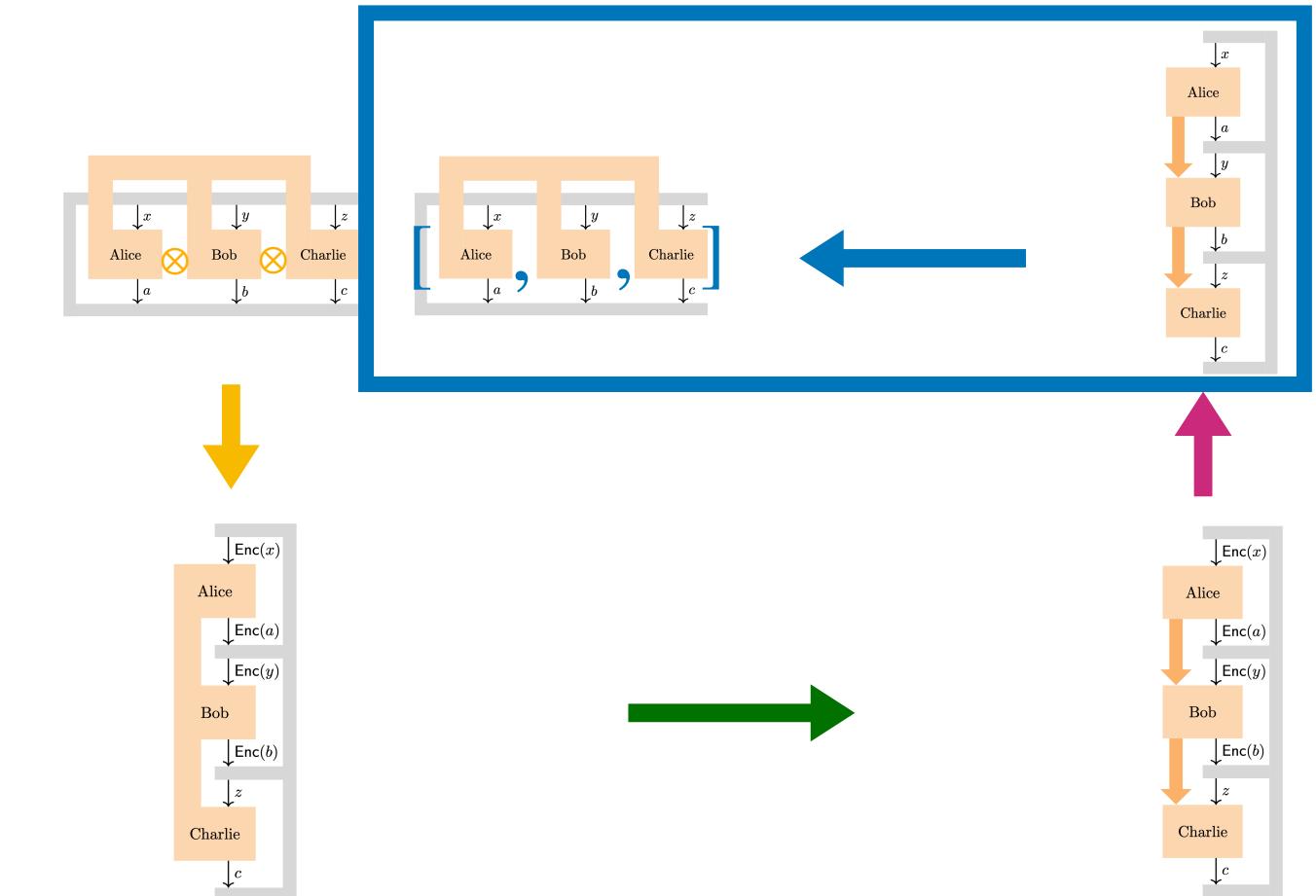


# 4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

2 players

Only preparation equivalences



S-G-HJW theorem

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RN theorem (adapted)

$$\sum_a \phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{a}) = \phi(\mathfrak{a}) \quad \forall x \iff \phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{a}) = \langle \Omega_\phi | D_{a|x} \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{a}) | \Omega_\phi \rangle$$

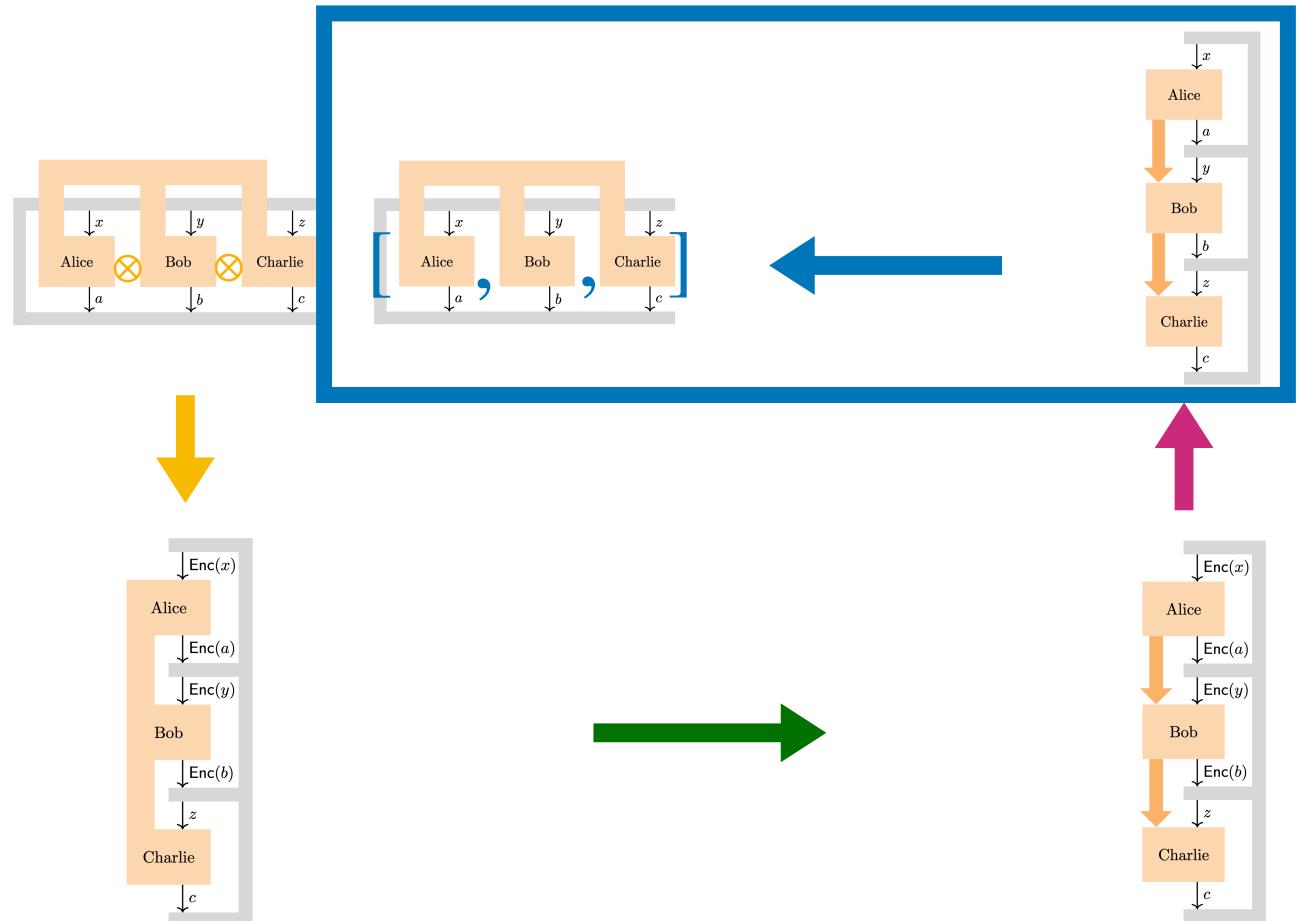
$$[D_{a|x}, \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{a})] = 0 \quad \forall \mathfrak{a} \in \mathcal{A}$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

2 players

Only preparation equivalences



S-G-HJW theorem

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RN theorem (adapted)

$$\sum_a \phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{a}) = \phi(\mathfrak{a}) \quad \forall x \iff \phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{a}) = \langle \Omega_\phi | D_{a|x} \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{a}) | \Omega_\phi \rangle$$

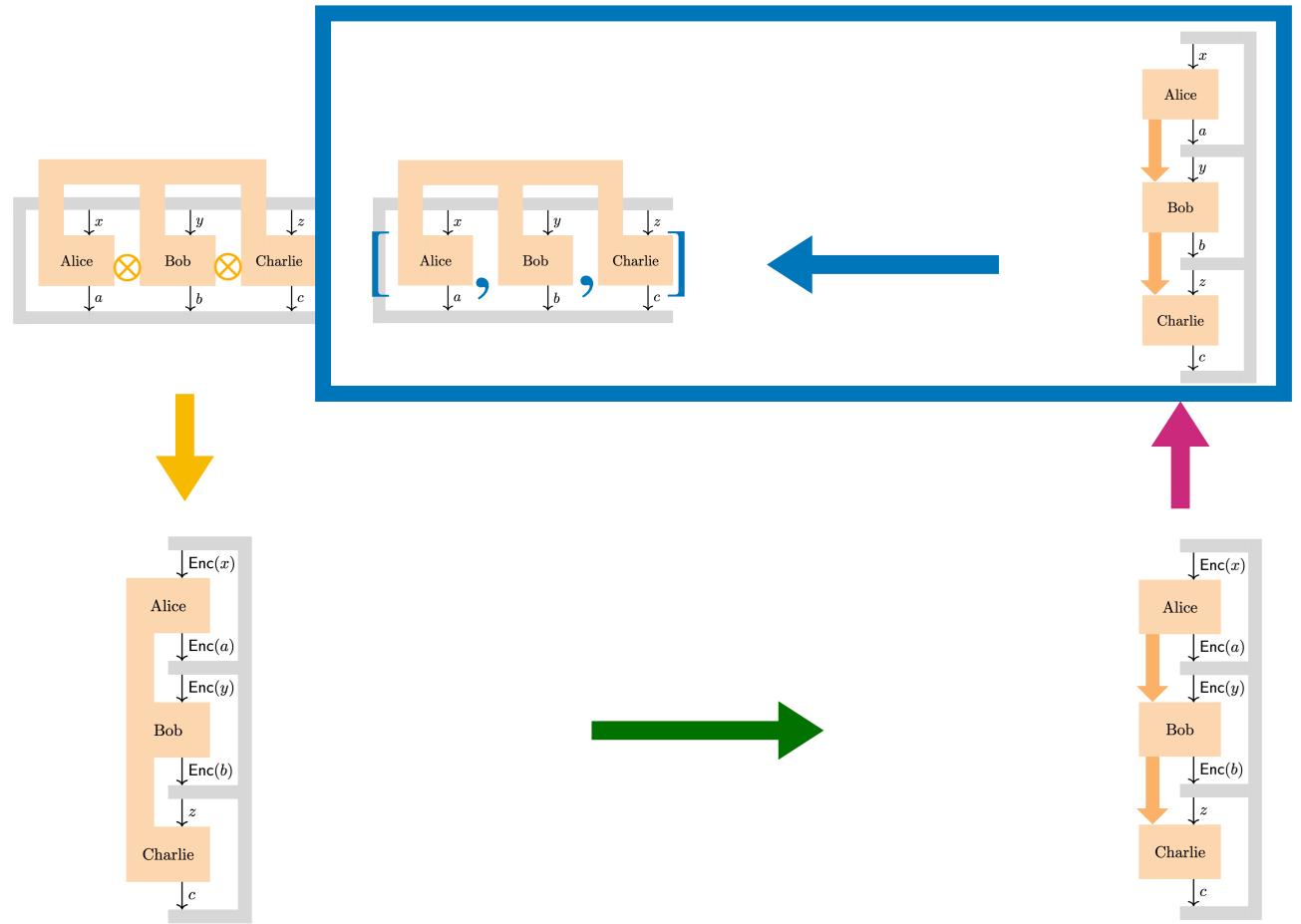
$$[D_{a|x}, \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{a})] = 0 \quad \forall \mathfrak{a} \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$\phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{m}_{b|y}) = \langle \Omega_\phi | D_{a|x} \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{m}_{b|y}) | \Omega_\phi \rangle$$

$$[ \quad , \quad ] = 0$$

# 4. From sequential to non-local

## Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem



### RN theorem for PL functionals

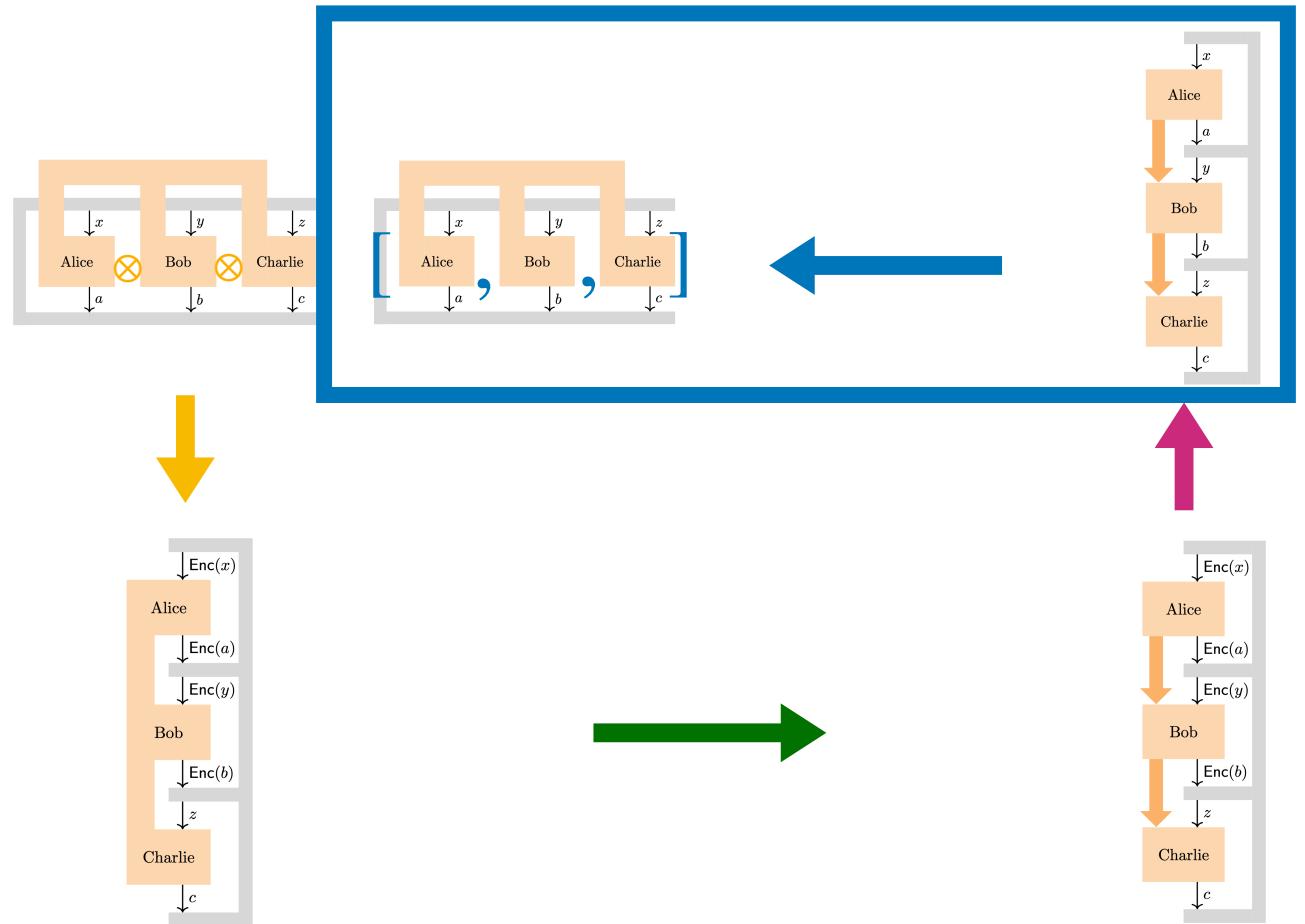
$$\psi(\mathfrak{a}) \leq \phi(\mathfrak{a})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} \psi(\mathfrak{a}) &= \langle \Omega_\phi | D_\psi \pi_\phi(\mathfrak{a}) | \Omega_\phi \rangle \\ [D_\psi, \pi_\phi(\mathcal{A})] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The **GNS construction** of the dominant functional can be used to represent the dominated.

# 4. From sequential to non-local

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### RN theorem for CP maps (adapted)

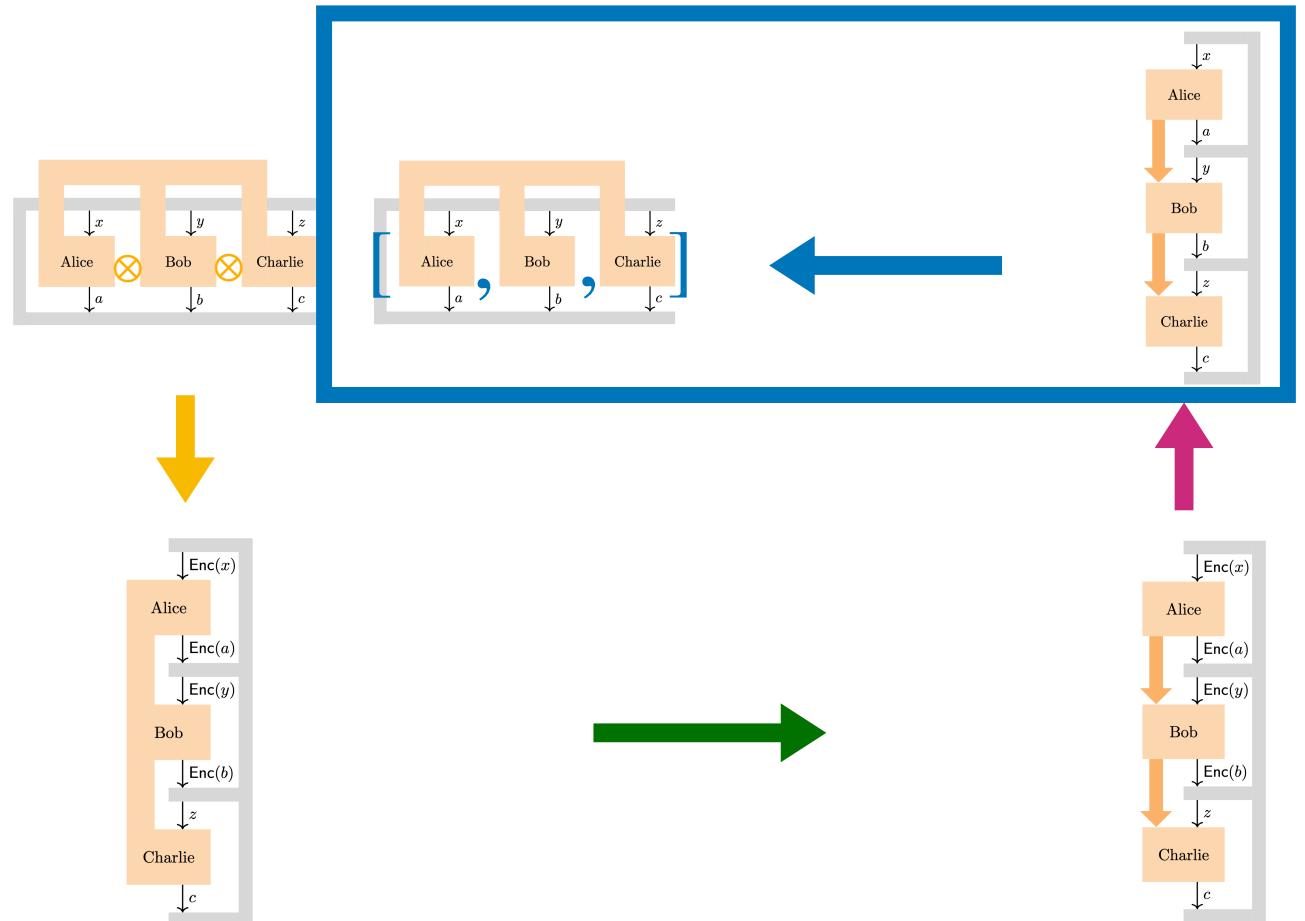
$$\sum_b T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{b}) = T(\mathfrak{b}) \quad \forall y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{b}) = V_T^* D_{b|y} \pi_T(\mathfrak{b}) V_T$$

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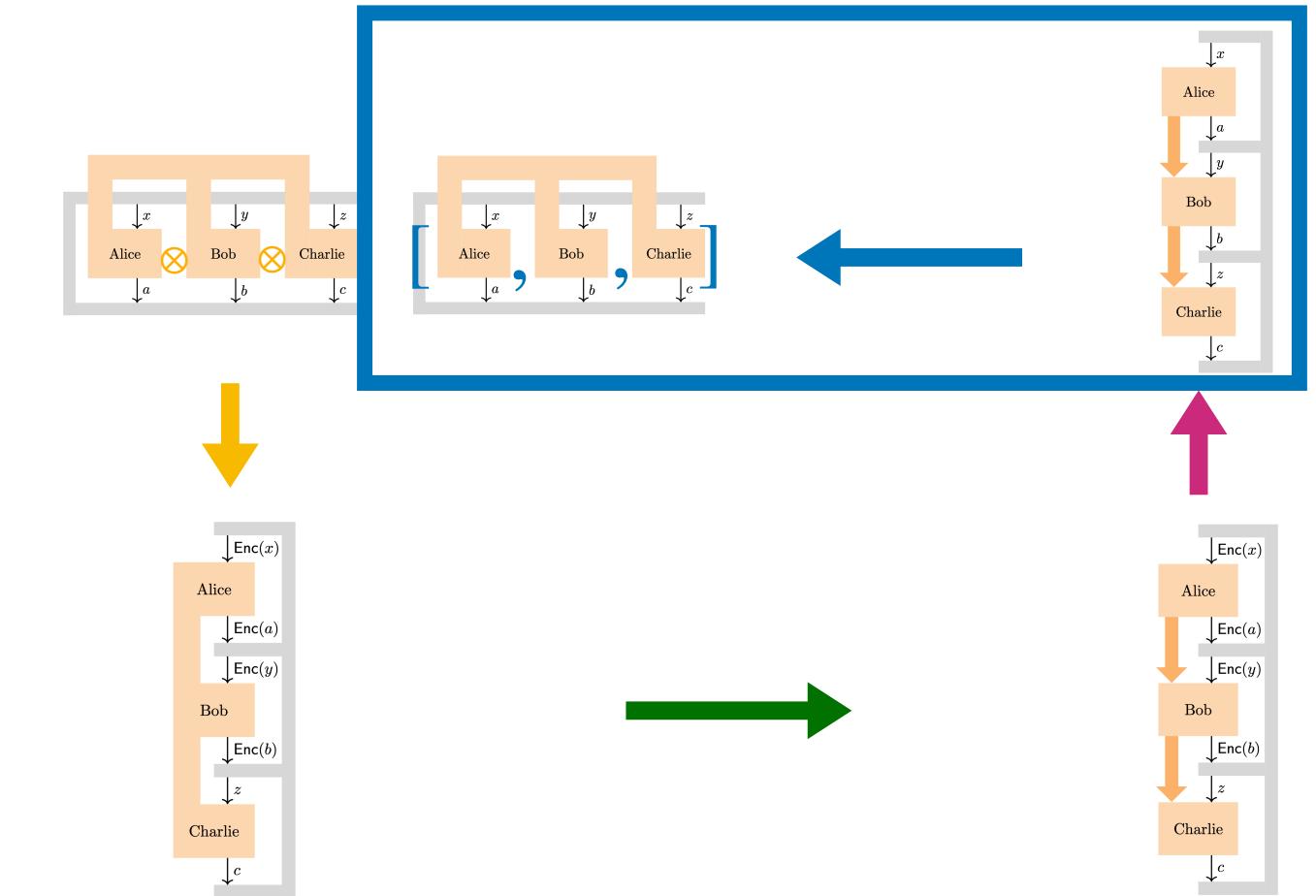
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Radon-Nikodym theorem for CP maps

3 players

Also transformation equivalences !

$$\phi_{a|x}(T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z}))$$



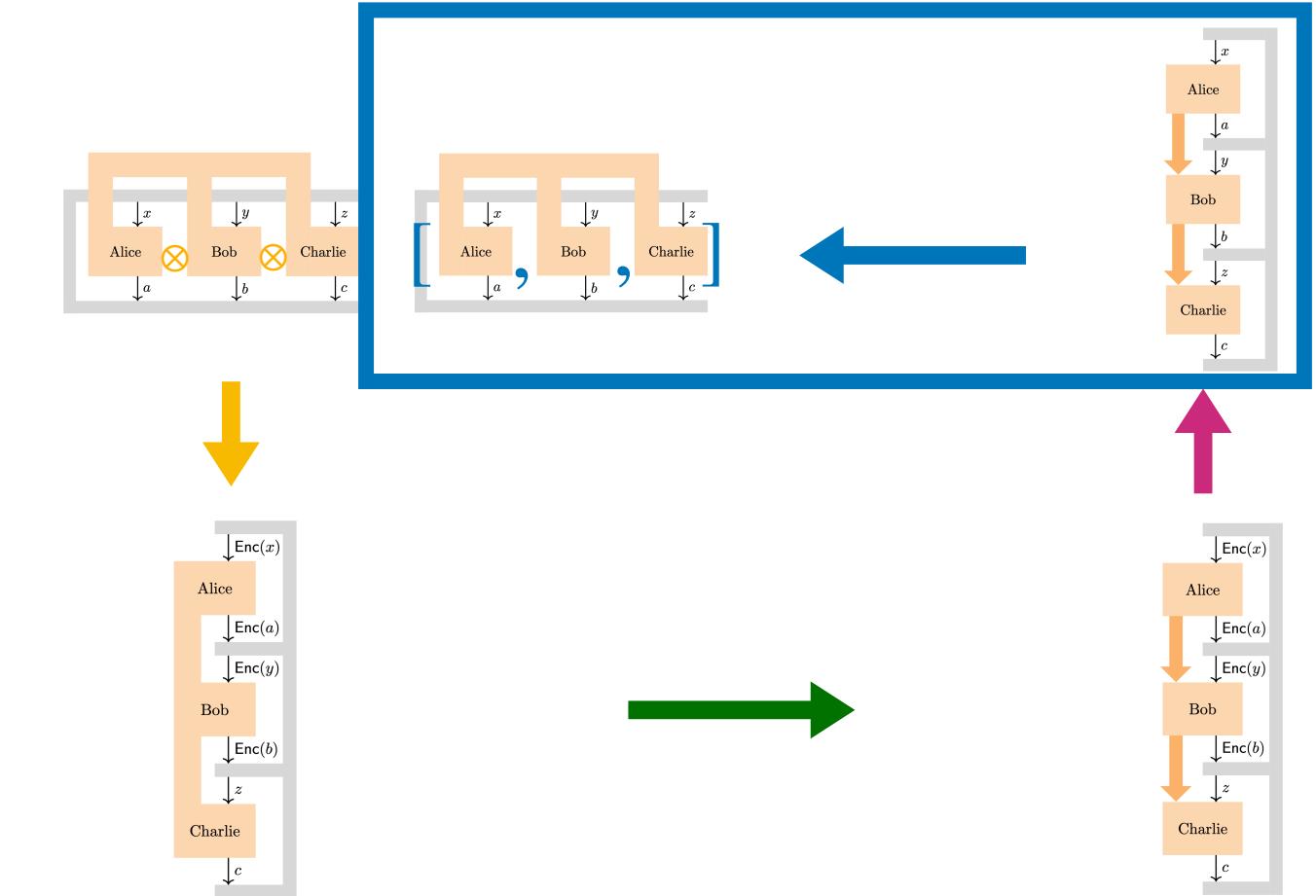
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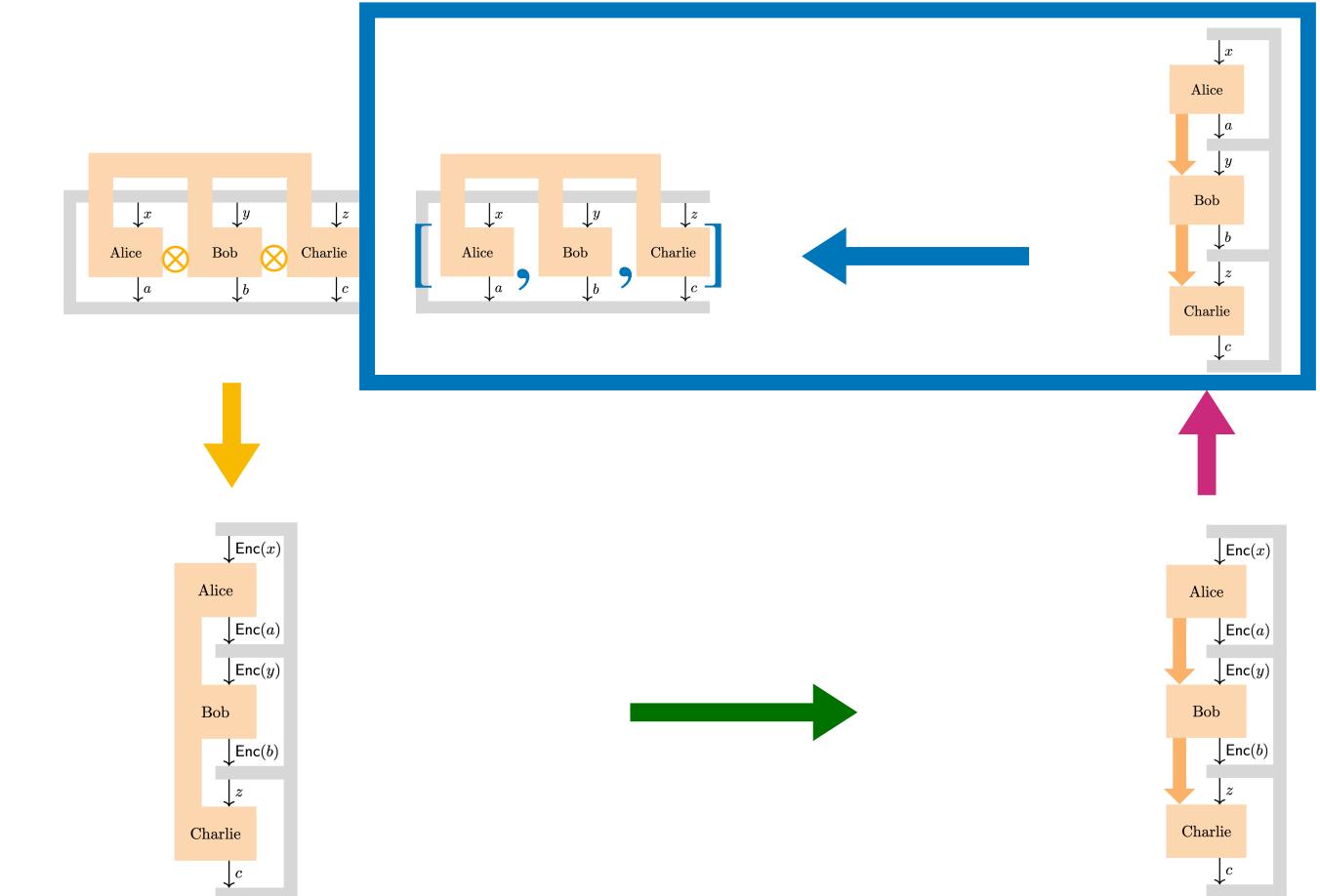


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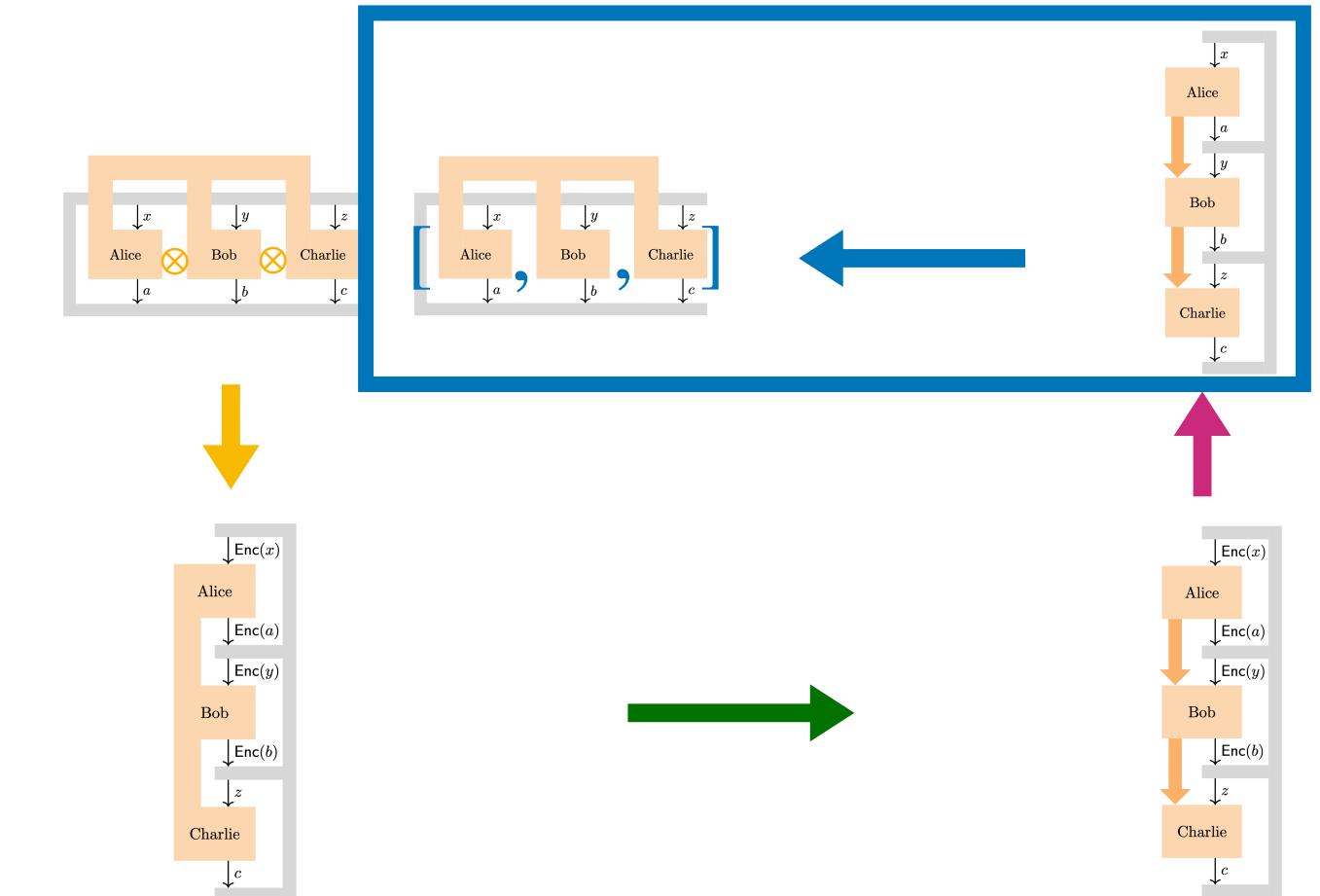
$$\phi_{a|x}(T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z})) = \langle \Omega_{\phi \circ T} | D_{ab|xy} \pi_{\phi \circ T}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z}) | \Omega_{\phi \circ T} \rangle$$

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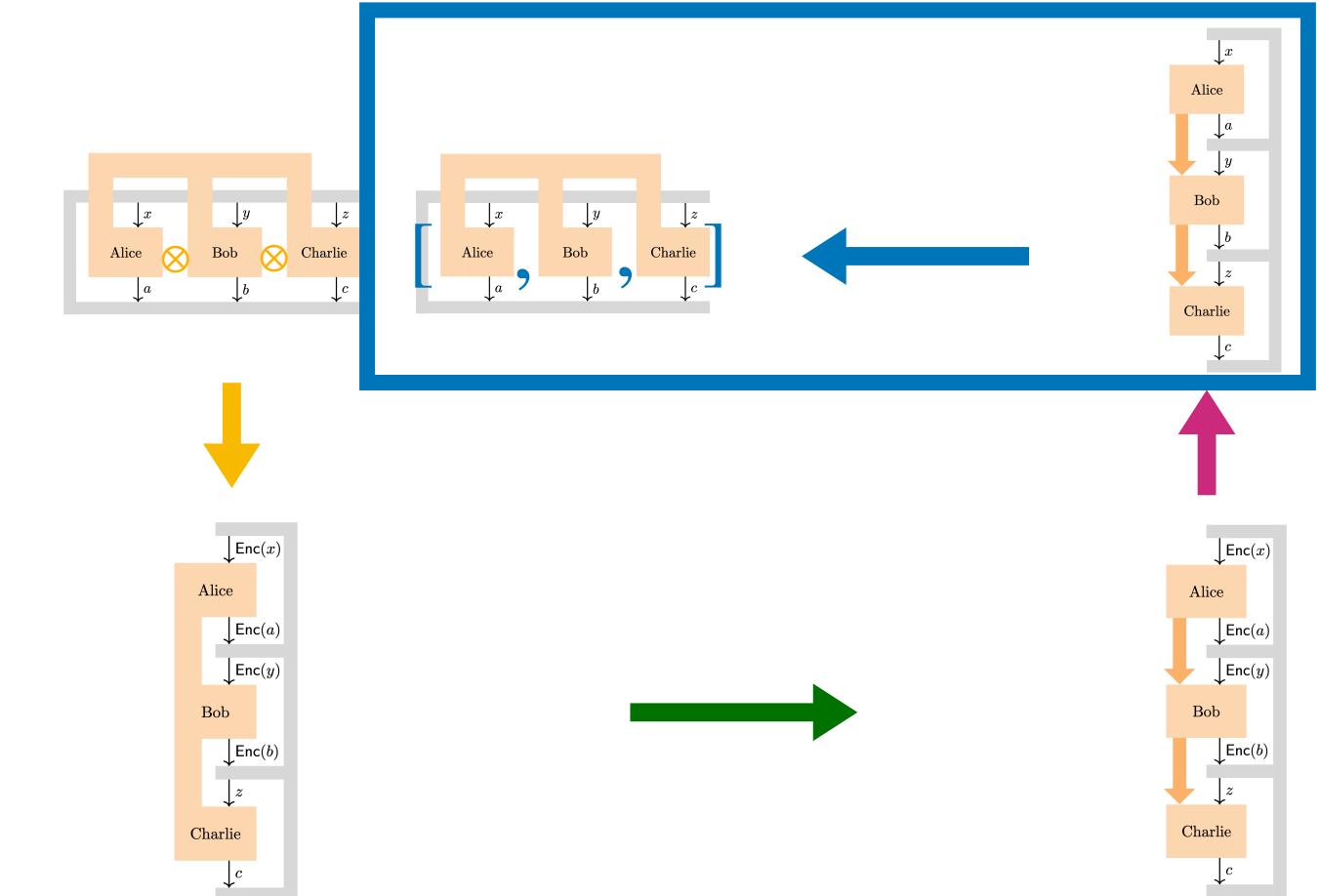
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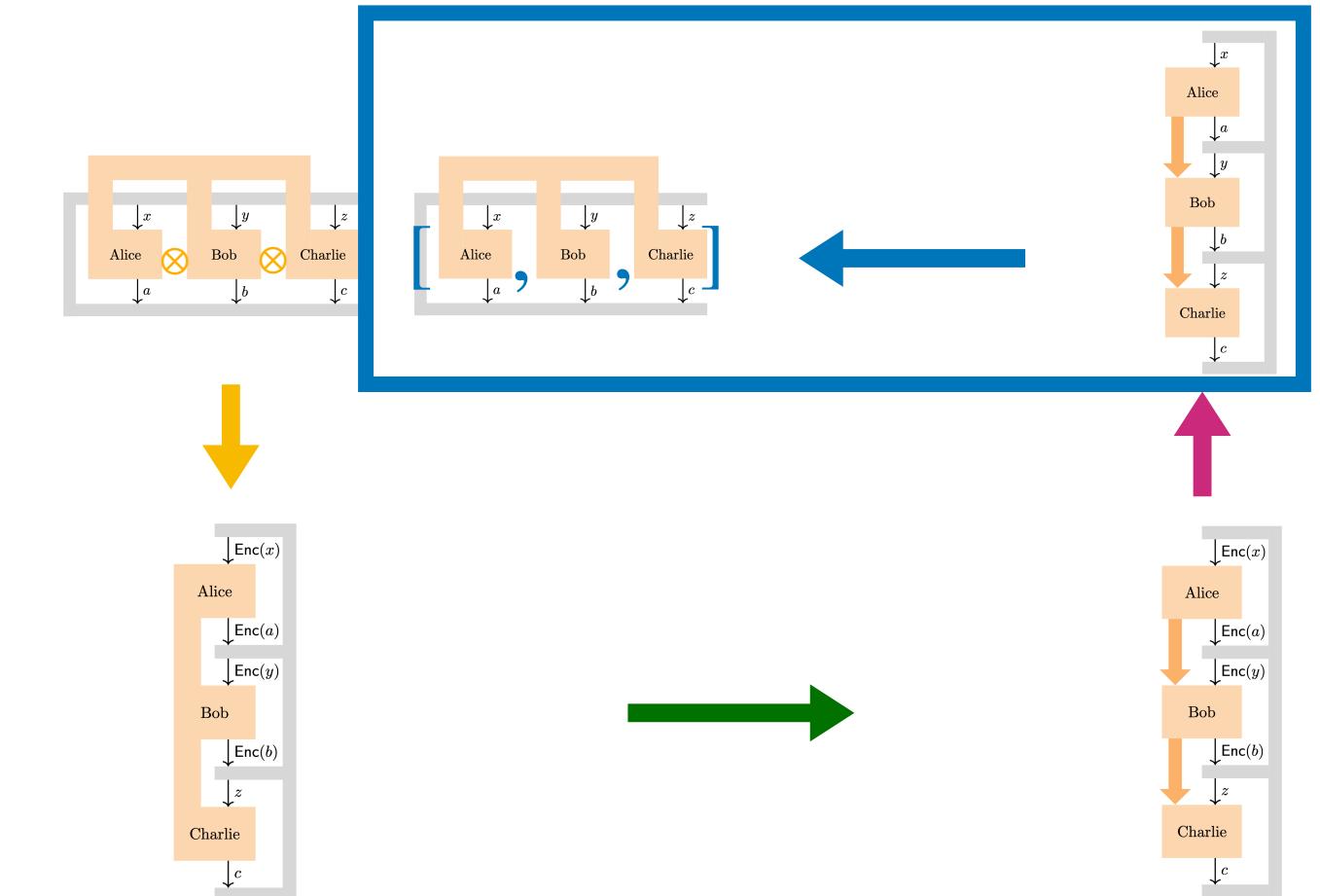
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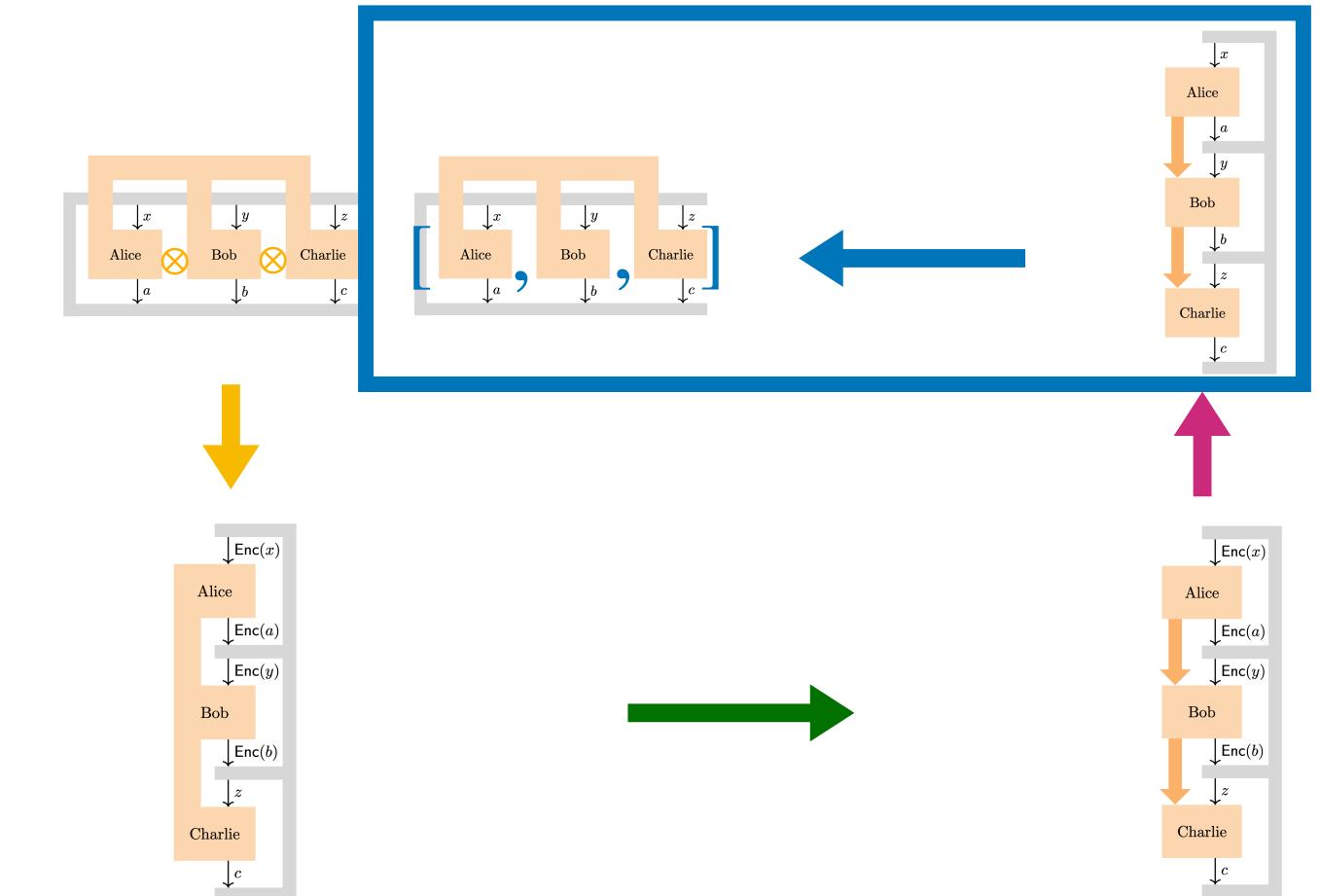
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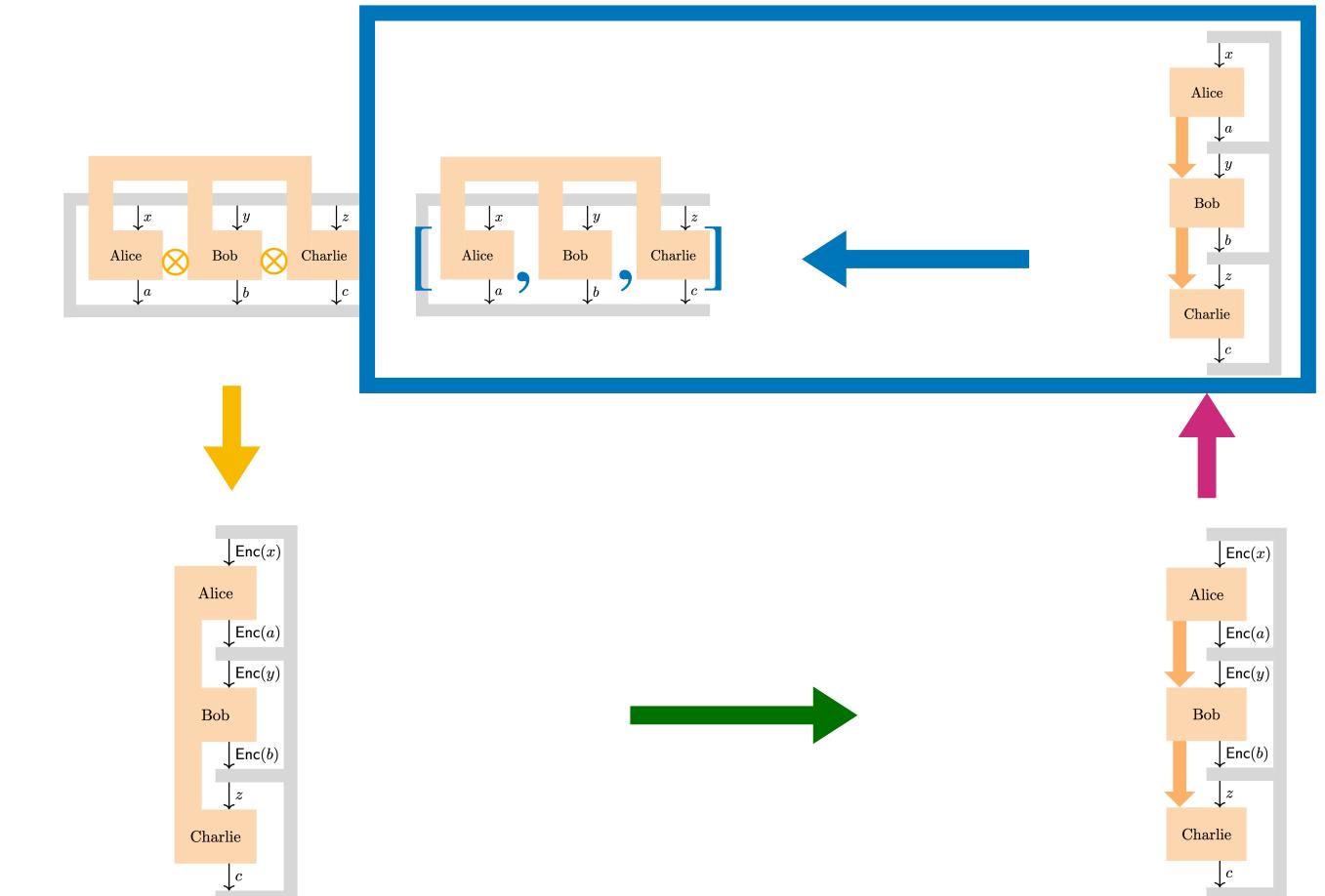
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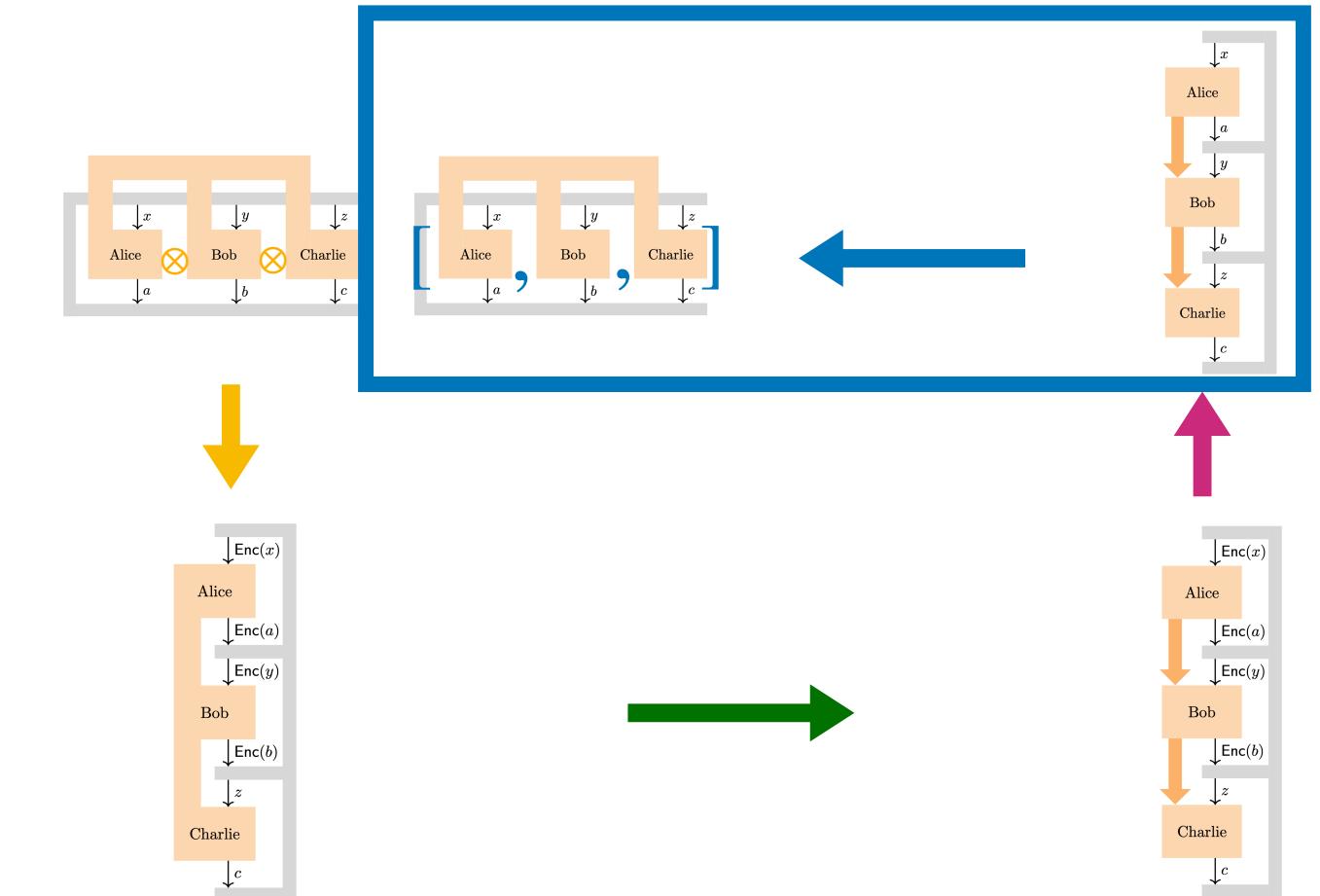
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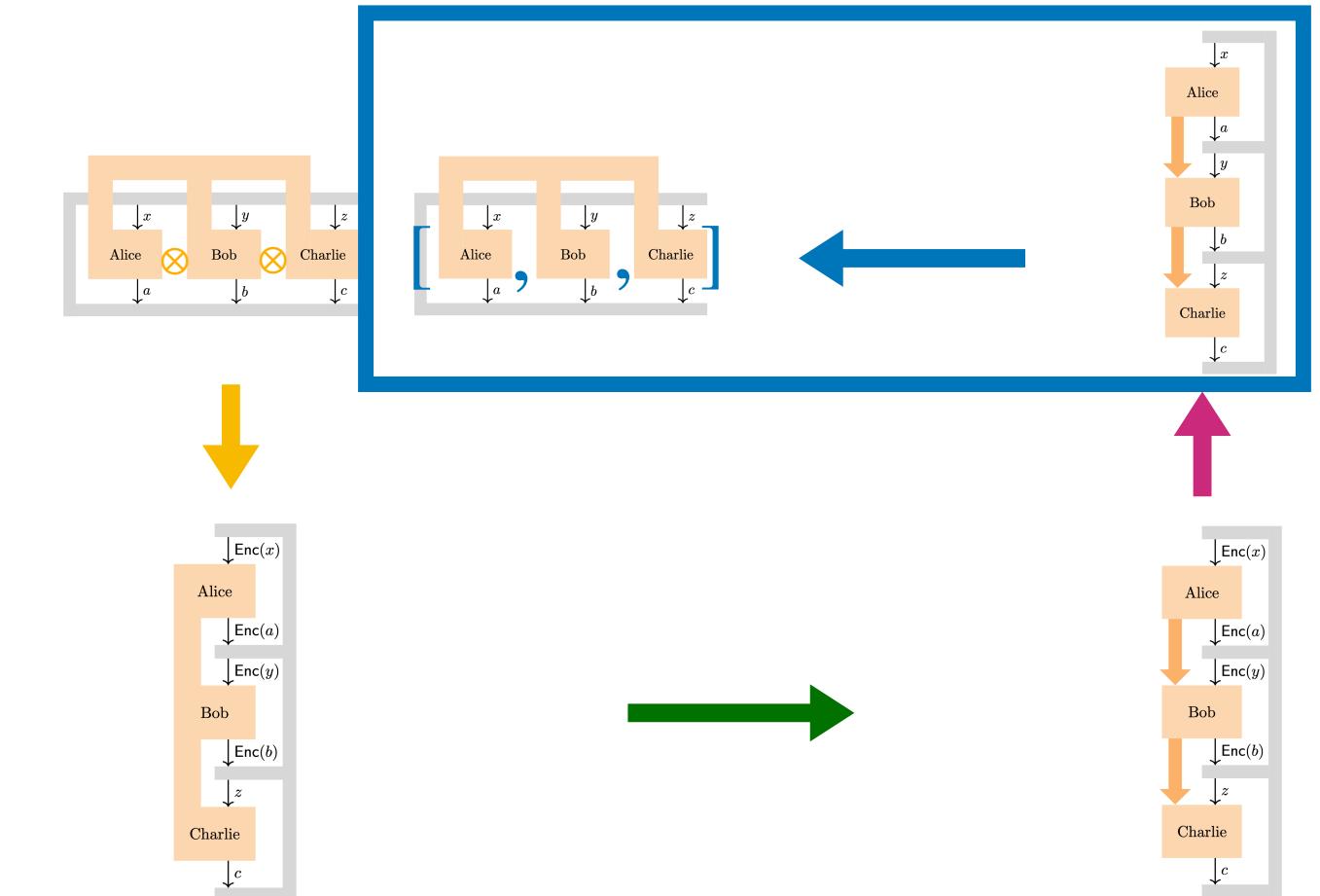
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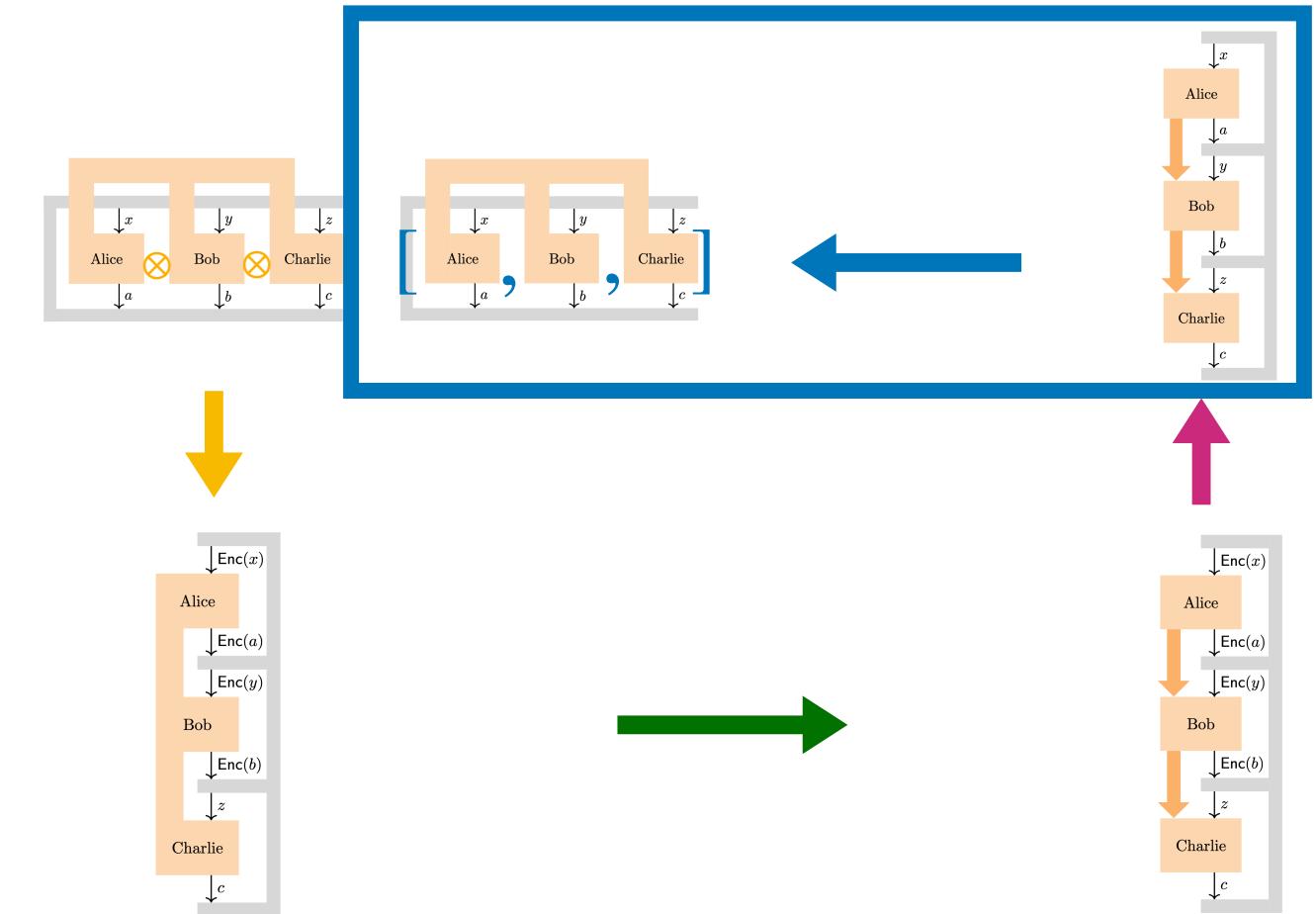
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Chain rule of RN (adapted)

$$\sum_a \phi_{a|x}(\mathfrak{a}) = \phi(\mathfrak{a}) \quad \forall x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi_{a|x}(T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z})) = \langle \Omega | \bar{D}_{a|x} \bar{D}_{b|y} \pi(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z}) | \Omega \rangle$$

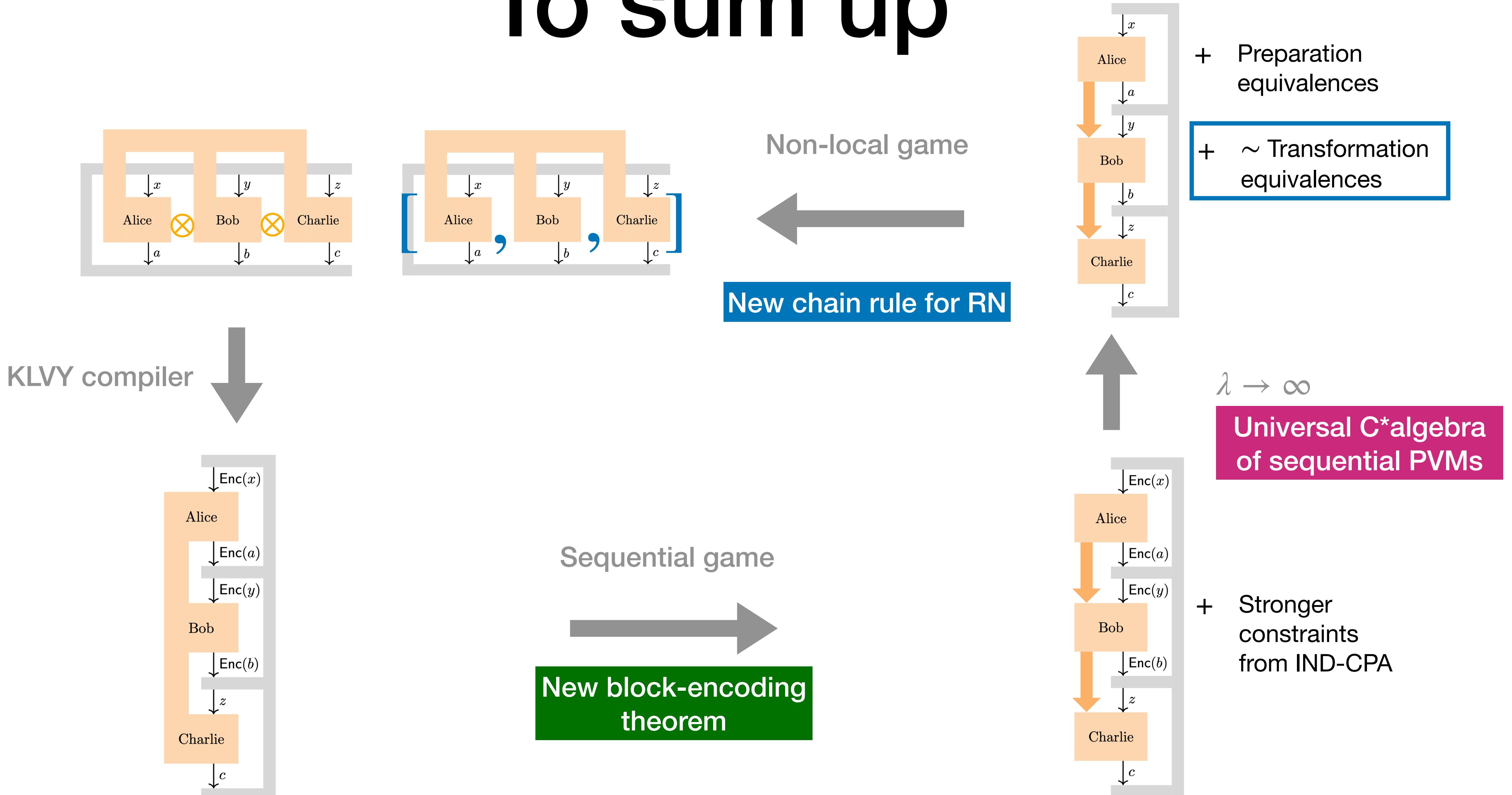
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# To sum up



# Conclusions



Asymptotic quantum soundness of the KLVY compiler  
for all multipartite games



Many new techniques to characterize q-instruments

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Is commuting operator the tightest bound we can get?



Convergence speed for finite levels of security?



Quantitative  
quantum soundness  
for all  
multipartite games?

# Thanks for listening !

## References

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arXiv: 2203.15877

[KMPSW24] *A bound on the quantum value of all compiled nonlocal games*

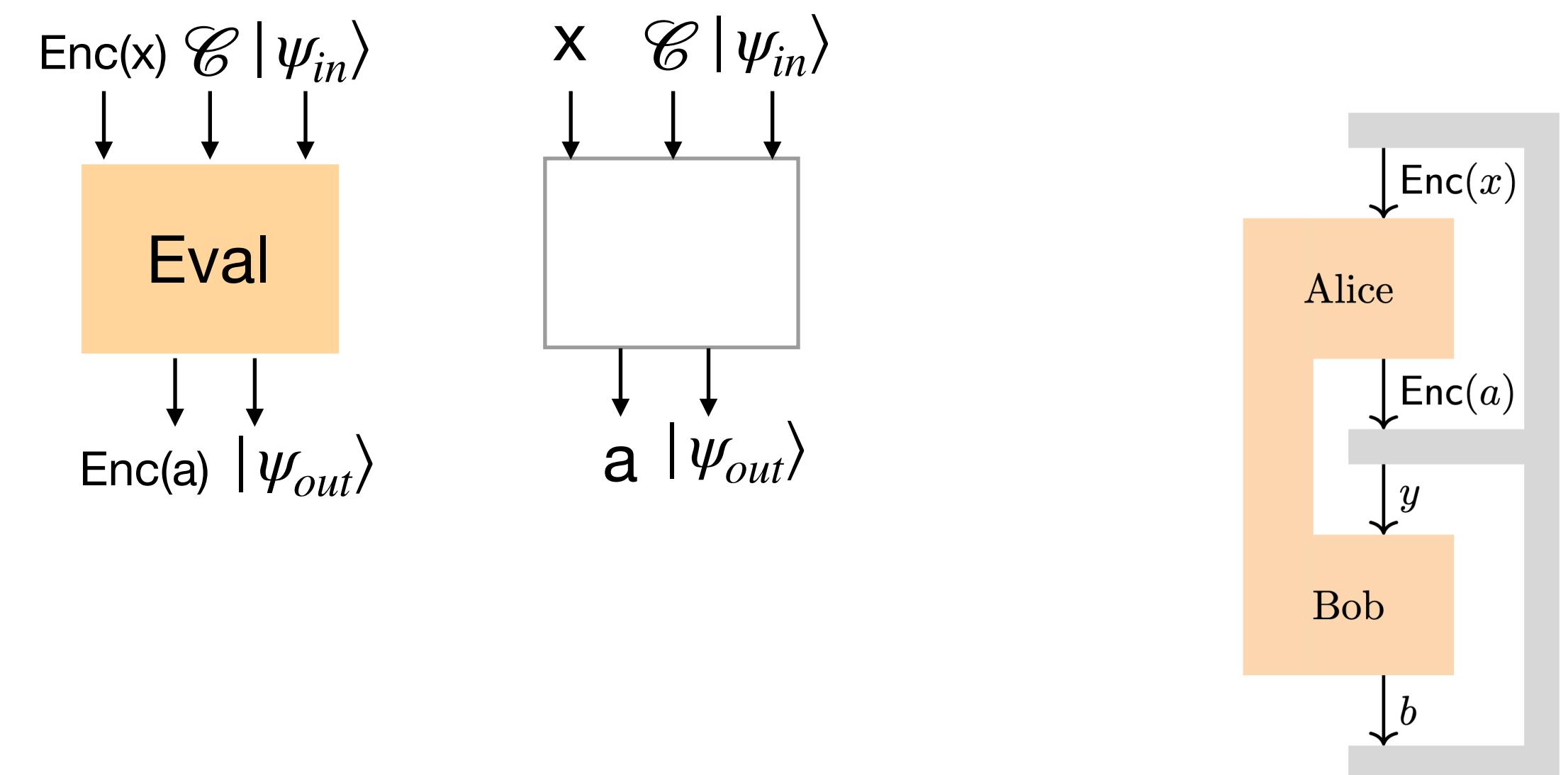
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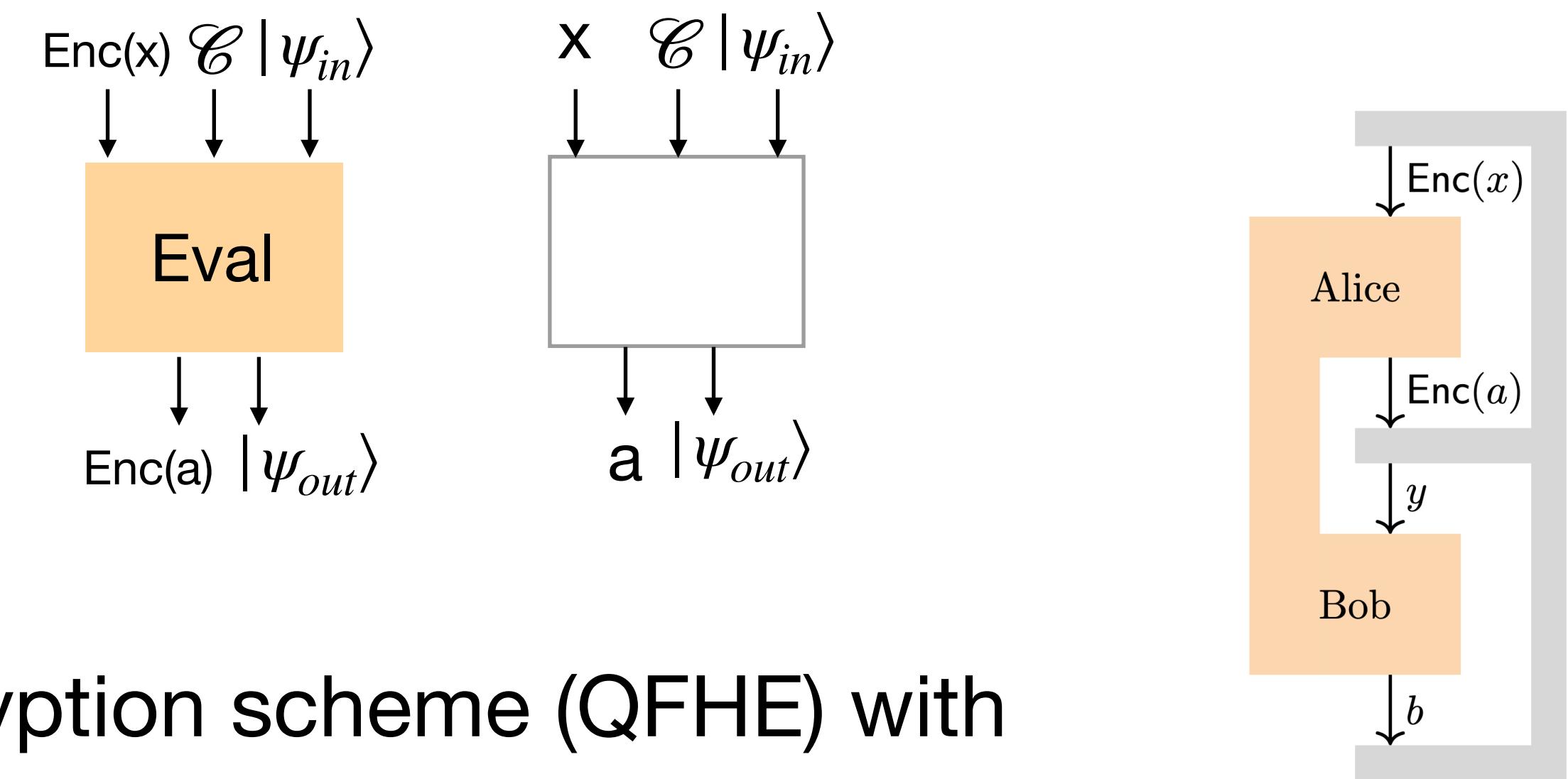
*Quantitative quantum soundness of two-prover compiled Bell games at finite security.*  
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M. Baroni, D. Leichtle, S. Janković, I. Šupić  
arXiv: 2507.12408

# KLVY compiler : QFHE

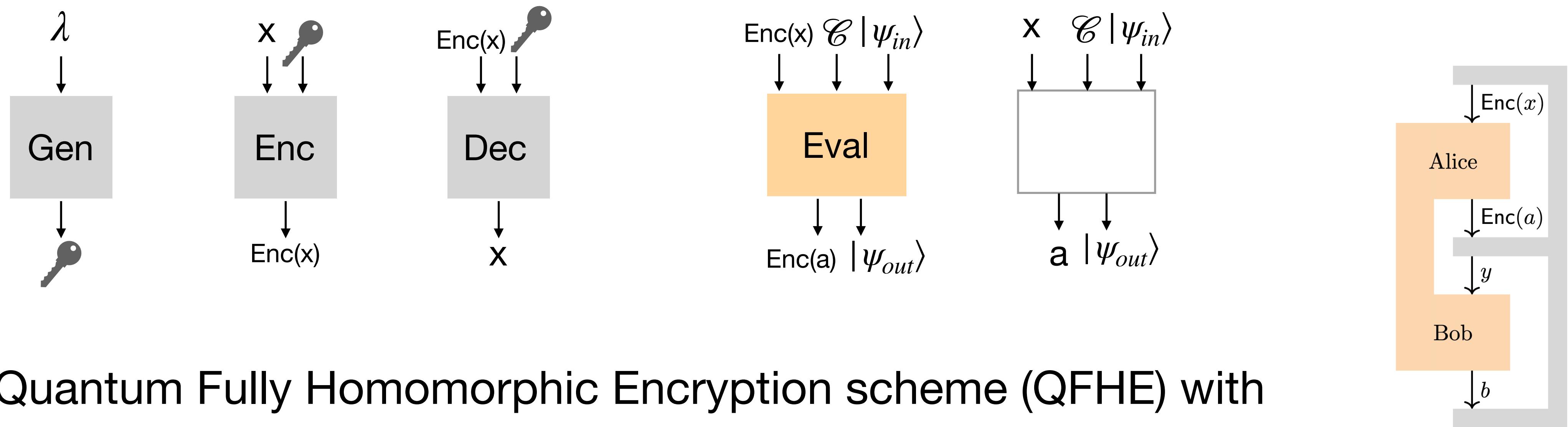


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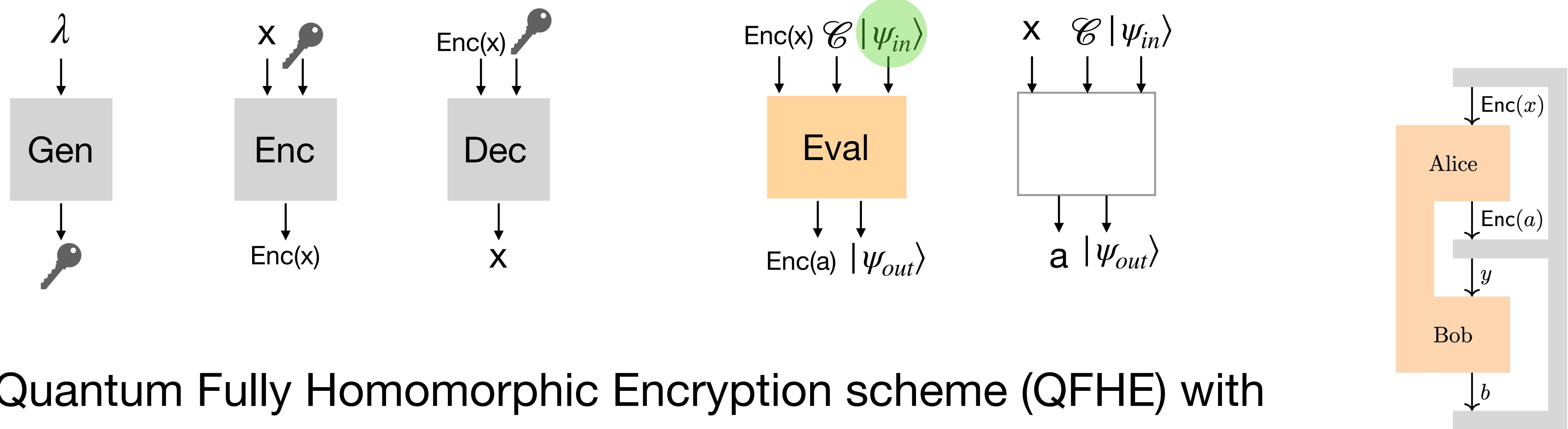
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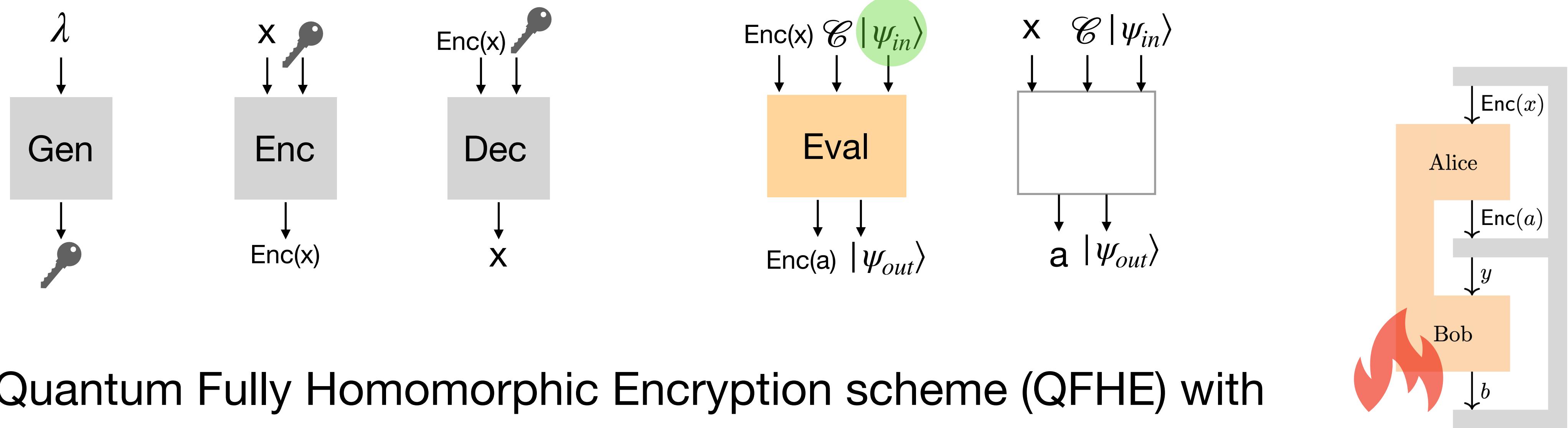
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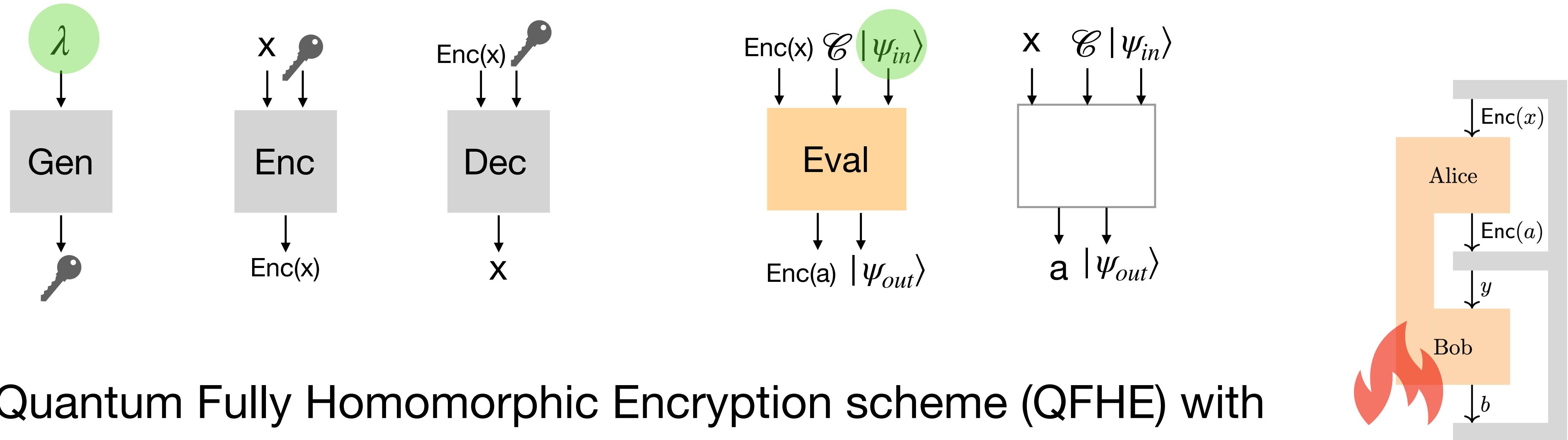
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