Classical simulation of entanglement swapping with bounded communication

Branciard, C.; Brunner, N.; Buhrman, H.; Cleve, R.; Gisin, N.; Portmann, S.; Rosset, D.; Szegedy, M.

Published in:
Physical Review Letters

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevLett.109.100401

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (http://dare.uva.nl)
Classical simulation of entanglement swapping with bounded communication

Supplementary material

Cyril Branciard,1 Nicolas Brunner,2 Harry Buhrman,3 Richard Cleve,4,5
Nicolas Gisin,6 Samuel Portmann,6 Denis Rosset,6 and Mario Szegedy7

1School of Mathematics and Physics, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia
2H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TL, United Kingdom
3Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica, and University of Amsterdam, Science Park 123, 1098 XG Amsterdam, The Netherlands
4Institute for Quantum Computing and School of Computer Science, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1
5Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, 31 Caroline Street North, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 2Y5
6Group of Applied Physics, University of Geneva, Chemin de Pinchat 22, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland
7Department of Computer Science, Rutgers, the State University of NJ, 110 Frelinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8019 USA

(Dated: May 23, 2012)

In this Supplementary material we prove that Protocols 1 and 2 generate the desired correlation (equation (1) of the main text), or in other terms, \( P(a = b|x, y) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\beta}{4} \).

Correlation from Protocol 1

We first note that the definitions of \( a = \text{sign}(\sin(\phi_A)) \) and of \( \phi'_A = (\phi_A - j\frac{\pi}{4}) \mod \pi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \) on Alice’s side, and the definitions of \( \beta = \text{sign}(\sin(\phi_B - j\frac{\pi}{4})) \) (and then of \( b = \pm \beta \)) and of \( \phi'_B = (\phi_B - j\frac{\pi}{4}) \mod \pi \in [0, \pi] \) on Bob’s side, ensure that the following relations hold, as required:

\[
P(a = b|\phi_A, \phi_B) = P(a \neq b|\phi_A, \phi_B + \pi) = P(a \neq b|\phi_A + \pi, \phi_B) = P(a = b|\phi_A + \pi, \phi_B + \pi) = P(a = b|\phi_A + j\frac{\pi}{4}, \phi_B + j\frac{\pi}{4}) \quad \text{for any } j \in \mathbb{Z}.
\]

It is therefore sufficient to check that the correct correlation is obtained for \( \phi_A \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \) and \( \phi_B \in [0, \pi] \).

For such values of \( \phi_A, \phi_B \) (for which \( \phi'_A = \phi_A \) and \( \phi'_B = \phi_B \)), the probability \( P(a = b|\phi_A, \phi_B) \) obtained from Protocol 1 can be calculated as follows:

\[
P(a = b|\phi_A < \phi_B - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{16}{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\frac{\phi_A}{4}}^{\lambda_{AR}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{001}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB}) \right.
\]

\[
+ \int_{0}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\frac{\phi_A}{4}}^{\lambda_{AR}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{011}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB}) + \int_{0}^{\phi_A} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{001}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB})
\]

\[
+ \int_{\phi_A}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{0}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{011}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB}) + \int_{0}^{\phi_A} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{101}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB})
\]

\[
+ \int_{\phi_A}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{011}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB}) + \int_{\phi_A}^{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{110}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB})
\]

\[
+ \int_{\phi_A}^{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{101}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB}) + \int_{\phi_A}^{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}} d\lambda_{AR} \int_{\phi_A - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\phi_A}{4}} d\lambda_{RB} \psi_{110}^{\lambda_B}(\phi_B - \lambda_{RB})
\].
and

\[
P(a = b|\phi_A \geq \phi_B - j_B \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{16}{\pi^2} \left( \int_{0}^{\Omega} d\lambda \int_{0}^{\lambda} d\lambda' \right) 
\]

as desired.

**Correlation from Protocol 2**

After running Protocol 2 for inputs \(x = (\sin \theta_A \cos \phi_A, \sin \theta_A \sin \phi_A, \cos \theta_A)\) and \(y = (\sin \theta_B \cos \phi_B, \sin \theta_B \sin \phi_B, \cos \theta_B)\), the probability that Alice and Bob’s outputs are the same is

\[
P(a = b|x, y) = \sum_{a_0, b_0 = \pm 1} P(a_0, b_0|\phi_A, \phi_B) P(a = b|\theta_A, \theta_B, a_0, b_0) = \sum_{a_0, b_0 = \pm 1} P(a_0, b_0|\phi_A, \phi_B) \frac{1 - \cos(\theta_A + \theta_B)}{2} 
\]

Protocol 2 thus reproduces the desired entanglement swapping correlation (equation (1) of the main text).