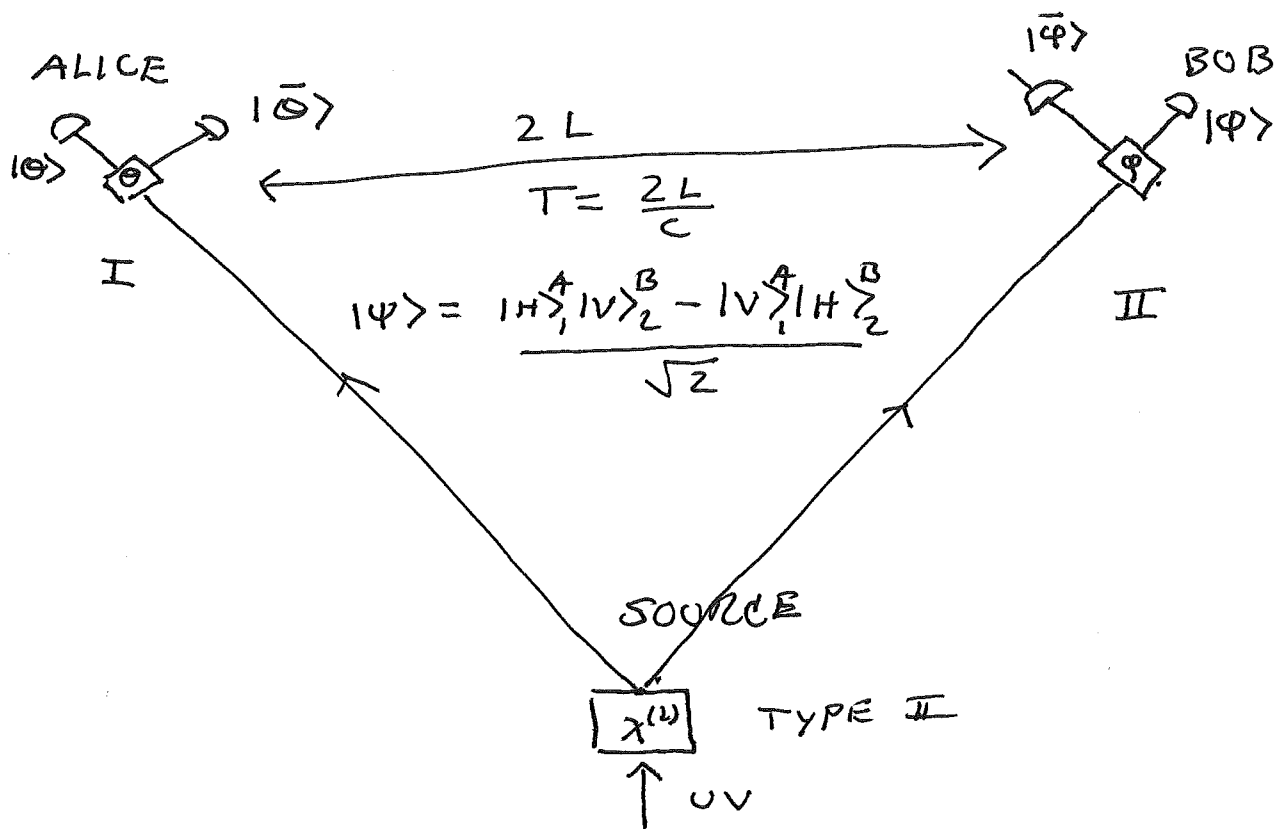


9.6 Testing QMx



The goal is to compare QMx to Lhvθ Polarization Rotators

ALICE

$$|\theta\rangle_1^A = \cos\theta |H\rangle_1^A + \sin\theta |V\rangle_1^A$$

$$|\bar{\theta}\rangle_1^A = -\sin\theta |H\rangle_1^A + \cos\theta |V\rangle_1^A$$

BOB

$$|\phi\rangle_2^B = \cos\phi |H\rangle_2^B + \sin\phi |V\rangle_2^B$$

$$|\bar{\phi}\rangle_2^B = -\sin\phi |H\rangle_2^B + \cos\phi |V\rangle_2^B$$

SINCE $\phi = \text{BOB}$ $\theta = \text{ALICE}$ WE DROP $\begin{matrix} A, B \\ 1, 2 \end{matrix}$

9.6

Note the inverse $|H, V\rangle \rightarrow |0, \bar{0}\rangle$
 $+0 \rightarrow -0$

ALICE

$$|H\rangle_1^A = \cos\theta |0\rangle - \sin\theta |\bar{0}\rangle$$

$$|V\rangle_1^A = \sin\theta |0\rangle + \cos\theta |\bar{0}\rangle$$

BOB

$$|H\rangle_2^B = \cos\phi |\phi\rangle - \sin\phi |\bar{\phi}\rangle$$

$$|V\rangle_2^B = \sin\phi |\phi\rangle + \cos\phi |\bar{\phi}\rangle$$

HENCE WE CAN WRITE

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|H\rangle_1^A |V\rangle_2^B - |V\rangle_1^A |H\rangle_2^B}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$t=c=g=\sqrt{2} \neq 1$$

: TRIG

$$= \left[\begin{aligned} & -\sin[\theta-\phi] |0\rangle |\phi\rangle \\ & + \cos[\theta-\phi] |0\rangle |\bar{\phi}\rangle \\ & - \cos[\theta-\phi] |\bar{0}\rangle |\phi\rangle \\ & - \sin[\theta-\phi] |\bar{0}\rangle |\bar{\phi}\rangle \end{aligned} \right]$$

NOTE $\theta = \phi$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle |\bar{\phi}\rangle - |\bar{0}\rangle |\phi\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

That is when A and B measure in
same basis find 100% ANTI-CORRELAT

$|\psi\rangle$ invariant under basis change!

Let ALICE CONSTRUCT

$$\hat{\sigma}_x^{(A)} = |\theta\rangle\langle\bar{\theta}| + |\bar{\theta}\rangle\langle\theta|$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_y^{(A)} = -i [|\theta\rangle\langle\bar{\theta}| - |\bar{\theta}\rangle\langle\theta|]$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_z^{(A)} = |\theta\rangle\langle\theta| - |\bar{\theta}\rangle\langle\bar{\theta}|$$

similar for BOB

$$[\hat{\sigma}_x, \hat{\sigma}_y] = 2i \hat{\sigma}_z$$

are Pauli spinors so $H, V \equiv \uparrow \downarrow$
Sph γ_2

The point is A and B can
decide which op to measure
long after $T = 2L/c$. Let us
suppose measures $\hat{\sigma}_z^{(A)} = +1$

she concludes photon was in $|\theta\rangle_A$
Hence if BOB measures also in same
basis $\langle \hat{\sigma}_z^{(B)} \rangle = -1$ However or $|\bar{\theta}\rangle_B$
we can not conclude in QM
that BOB'S STATE WAS DEFINITELY IN $|\bar{\theta}\rangle_B$
BEFORE MEAS. HE COULD HAVE CHOSEN

$\langle \hat{\sigma}_x^{(B)} \rangle = +1$ IN WHICH CASE HE
WOULD CONCLUDE $\frac{|\theta\rangle_B + |\bar{\theta}\rangle_B}{\sqrt{2}}$

IN QM BOB'S PHOTON HAS NO STATE
UN-REAL

ALSO IF A CHOOSES $\theta = 0$ AND

BGB	CHOOSES	$\theta = 0$	H	V
			V	H
			V	H
			H	V

ANTICORRELATION ALWAYS HOLDS SO HOW DOES BOB'S PHOTON "KNOW" WHICH BASIS ALICE USED? NON LOCAL!

FIRST QM:

$$\text{Let } \hat{A}(\theta) = \begin{Bmatrix} +1 & |\theta\rangle \\ -1 & |\bar{\theta}\rangle \end{Bmatrix} = \hat{\sigma}_z^A(\theta)$$

$$\hat{B}(\phi) = \begin{Bmatrix} +1 & |\phi\rangle \\ -1 & |\bar{\phi}\rangle \end{Bmatrix} = \hat{\sigma}_z^B(\phi)$$

We define correlation

$$C[\theta, \phi] \equiv \text{Avg} \{ A(\theta) B(\phi) \}$$

IN QM:

$$C[\theta, \phi] \equiv \langle \Psi | \hat{\sigma}_x^A(\theta) \hat{\sigma}_y^B(\phi) | \Psi \rangle$$

: TRIG

$$= -\cos[2(\theta - \phi)]$$

Recall $\theta = \phi \Rightarrow C[\theta, \theta] = -1$

100% PERFECT ANTI CORRELATION

LHV \emptyset

Now assume A, B are classical
random variables $A(\emptyset, \lambda) = \pm 1$

$$B(\emptyset, \lambda) = \pm 1$$

↑
hidden variable

REALISM POSTULATE

$\forall \lambda$ $A(\emptyset, \lambda)$ and $B(\emptyset, \lambda)$ have
definite values ± 1 at all times

For each λ

LOCALITY POSTULATE

$A(\emptyset, \lambda)$ DOES NOT DEPEND ON \emptyset

$B(\emptyset, \lambda)$ DOES NOT DEPEND ON λ

$$\exists p(\lambda) \text{ s.t. } \int p(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$$

~~PROB DIST~~

~~LET $x, y, x', y' \in \{\pm 1\}$~~

~~RANDOM CLASS VAR~~

~~$$S = xy + xy' + x'y - x'y'$$~~

$$C_{\text{LHV}}(\emptyset, \emptyset) \equiv \underbrace{\int d\lambda A(\emptyset, \lambda) B(\emptyset, \lambda) p(\lambda) d\lambda}_{\text{CLASSICAL AVE}}$$

LET $x, y, x', y' \in \{\pm 1\}$

$$S \equiv xy + xy' + x'y - x'y' = \pm 2$$

IF WE TAKE

$$x = A(\theta, \lambda) \quad x' = (\theta', \lambda)$$



TWO DIFFERENT SETTINGS A POL

$$y = B(\phi, \lambda) \quad y' = (\phi', \lambda)$$



BOB'S POL

IDEA IS IN ONE RUN θ, ϕ
ANOTHER RUN θ', ϕ'

~~$$S(\theta, \theta', \phi, \phi', \lambda) = \pm 2$$~~

$$\Rightarrow -2 \leq \int_{\lambda} d\lambda p(\lambda) S(\theta, \theta', \phi, \phi', \lambda) \leq 2$$

since $0 \leq p(\lambda) \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow -2 \leq C_{LHV}(\theta, \phi) + C_H(\theta', \phi') + C_H(\theta, \phi') - C_H(\theta', \phi) \leq 2$$

$\forall \theta, \theta', \phi, \phi'$

NOW TAKE $\theta = 0, \theta' = \pi/4, \phi = \pi/8, \phi' = -\pi/8$

NON ORTHOGONAL

$$S_{Q_{max}} = C_Q(\theta, \phi) + C_Q(\theta', \phi) + C_Q(\theta, \phi') - C_Q(\theta', \phi')$$

$$= [-2\sqrt{2} < -2]$$

Detector Loop hole

$$\xrightarrow{I_A} D \text{ --- } \xi I_A$$

$$\xrightarrow{I_B} D \text{ --- } \xi I_B$$

$$C_Q(\theta, \varphi) = -\xi^2 \cos[2(\theta - \varphi)]$$

~~Fair sampling~~

$$S_{Qnx} = -\xi^2 2\sqrt{2} < -2 \quad ?$$

$$\xi^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$\xi^4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2^{1/4}} = 0.84$$

Fair sampling

If $< 84\%$ of photons detected
then these are fair sample of missing

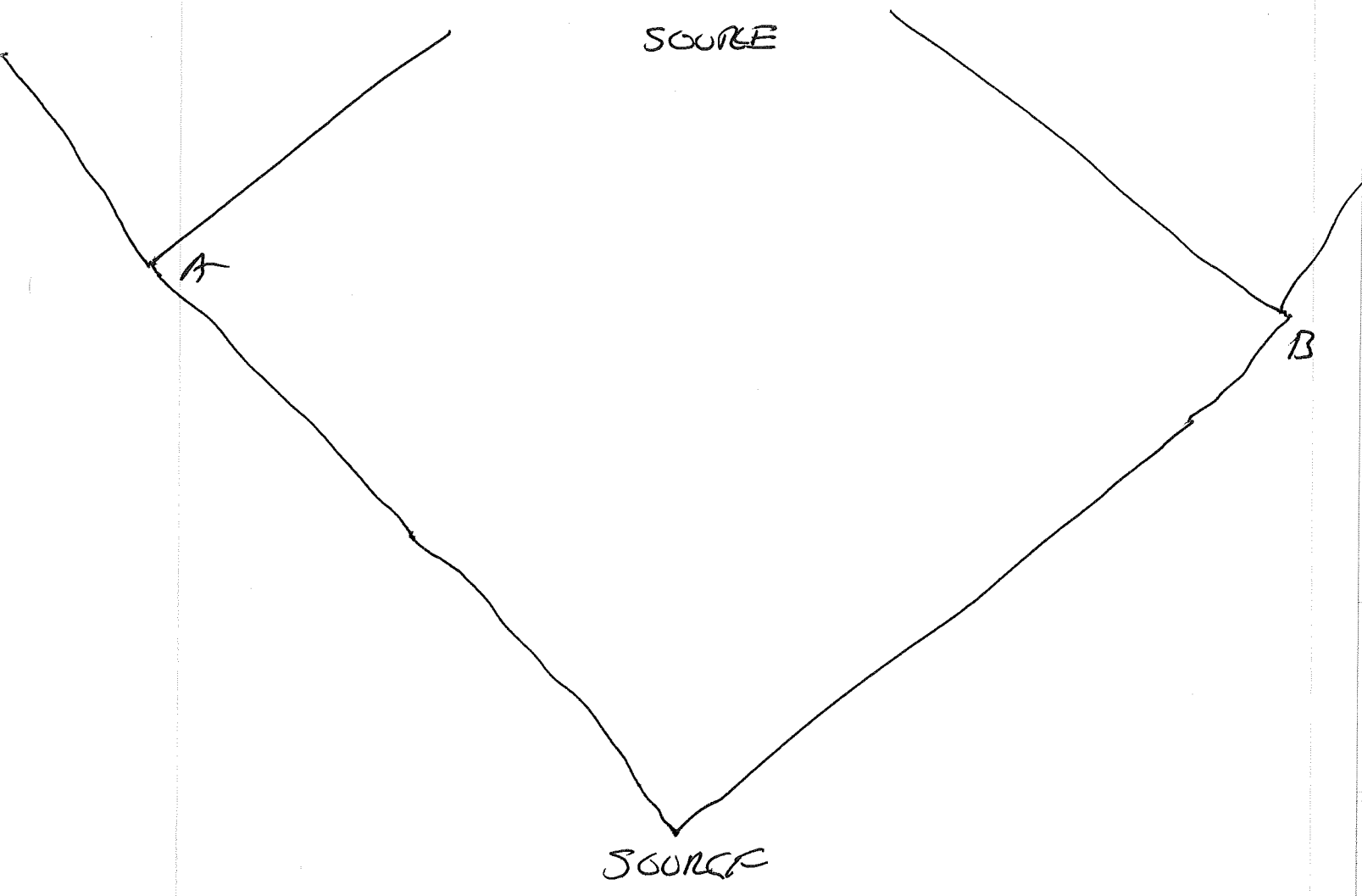
Photons!

LHV \otimes Cremlins in detectors
could shuffle data!

LIGHT CONE LOOP HOLE

A and B must choose Θ, Φ
outside of each others light cone!

~~the~~ Super Fast Gremlins M S, A, B
conspire M $\ll v \ll c$



DET. LOOPHOLE CLOSED IN LON TRAPS

L.C. LOOPHOLE CLOSED IN PHOTOY EXP

BOTH NOT CLOSED YET