

Quantum soundness for compiled Bell games

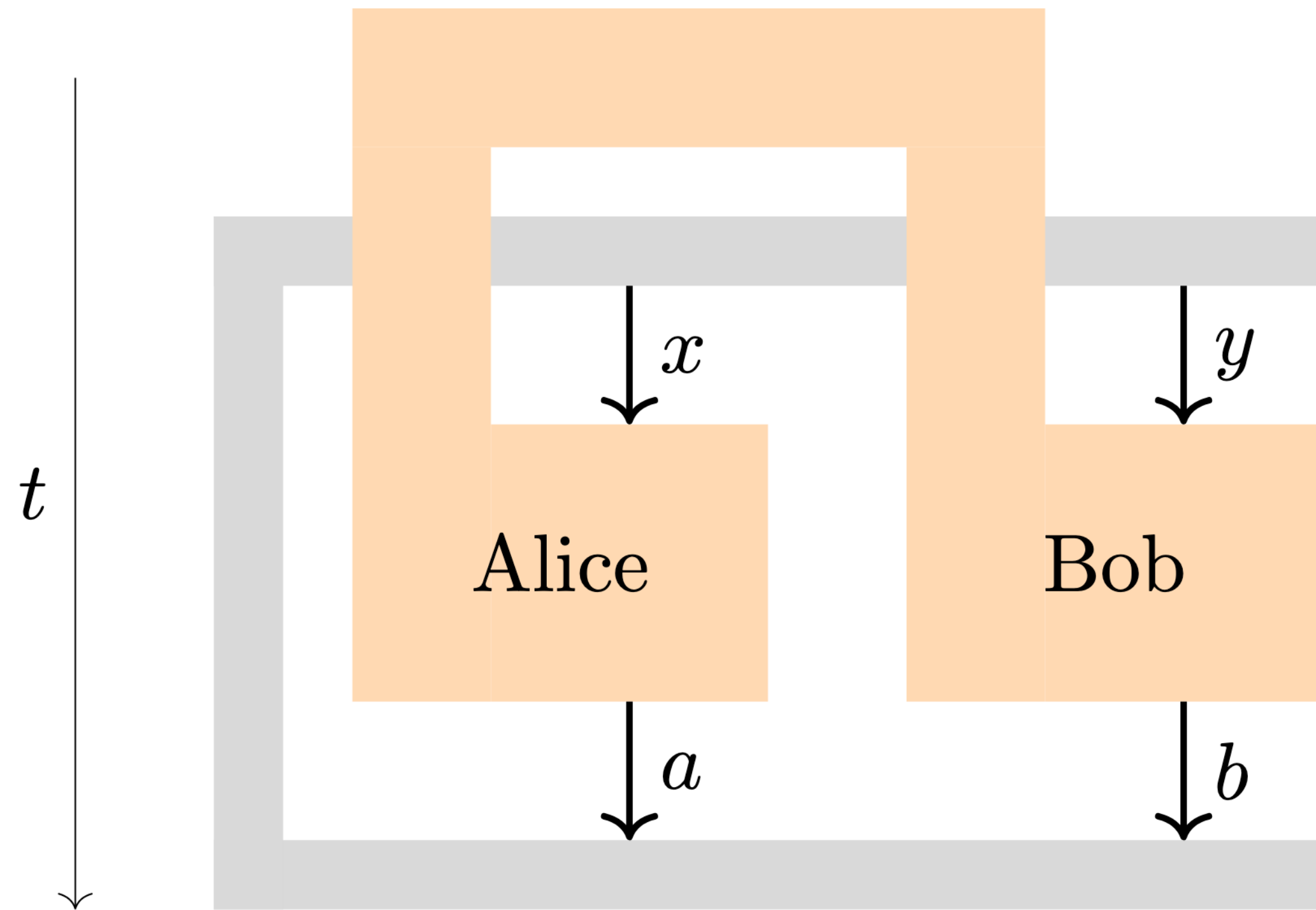
- (1) Quantitatively for all bipartite games
- (2) Asymptotically for all multipartite games



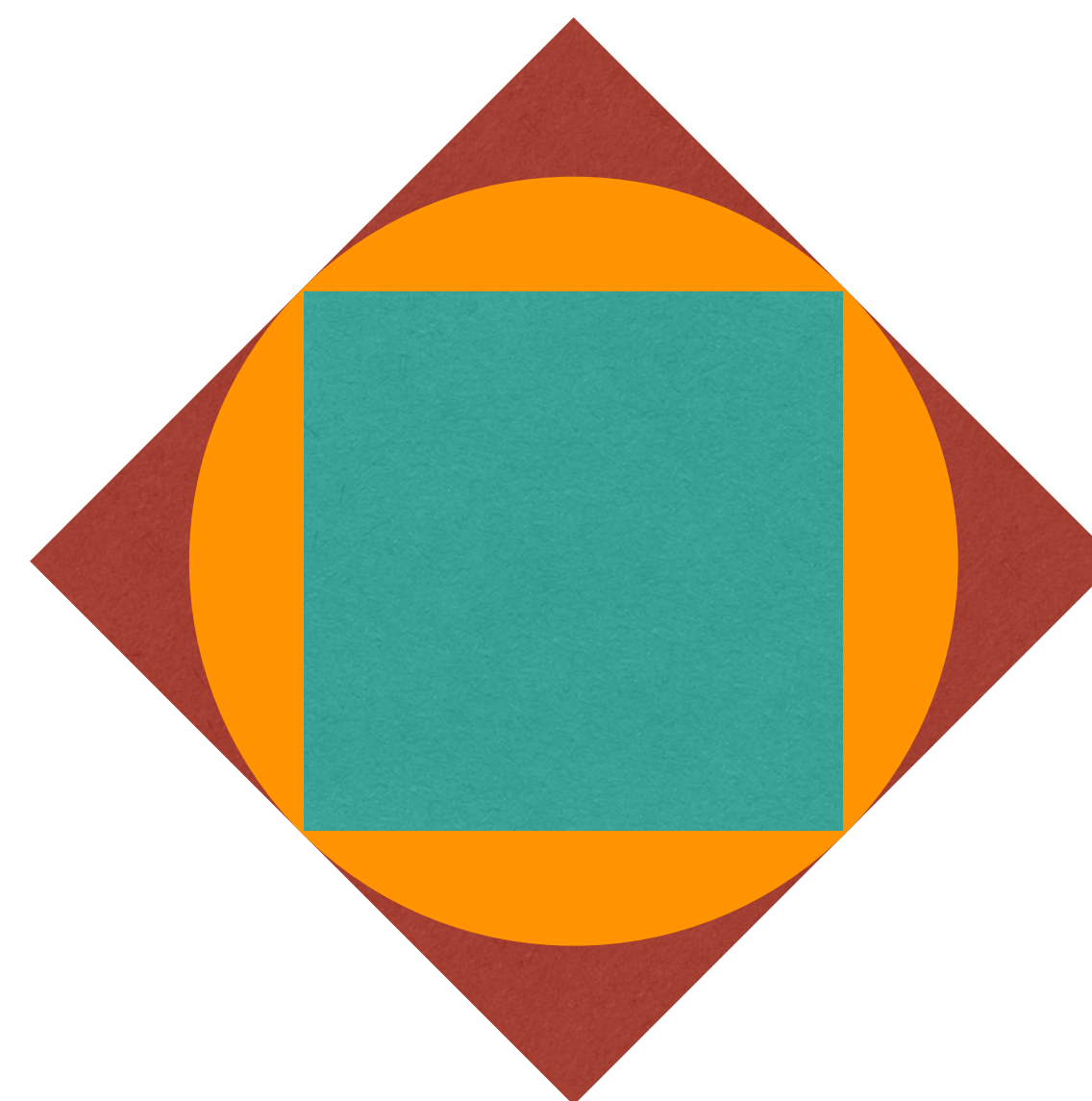
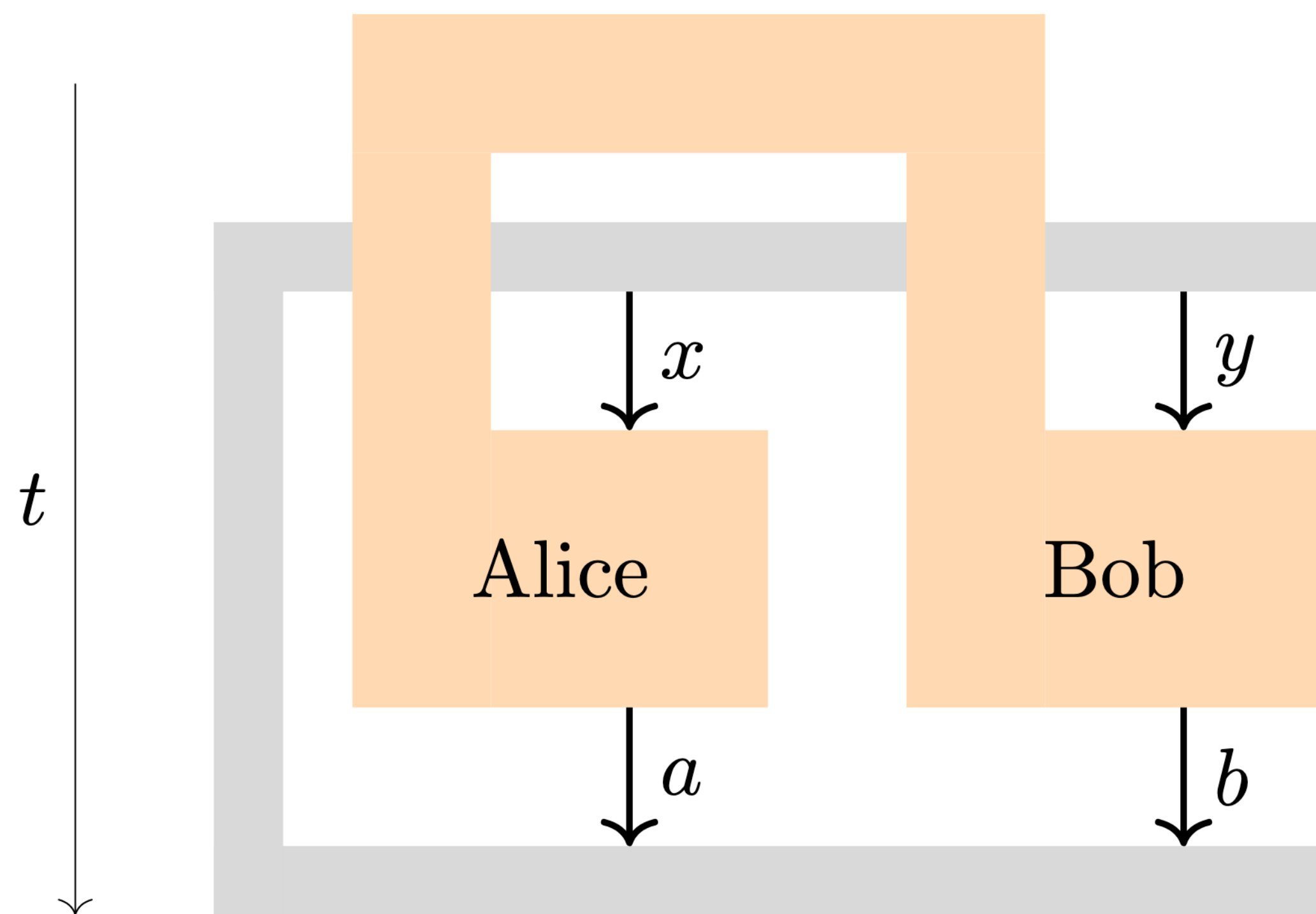
Joint talk by Matilde Baroni and Xiangling Xu

17/07/2025, IWOTA25 Twente

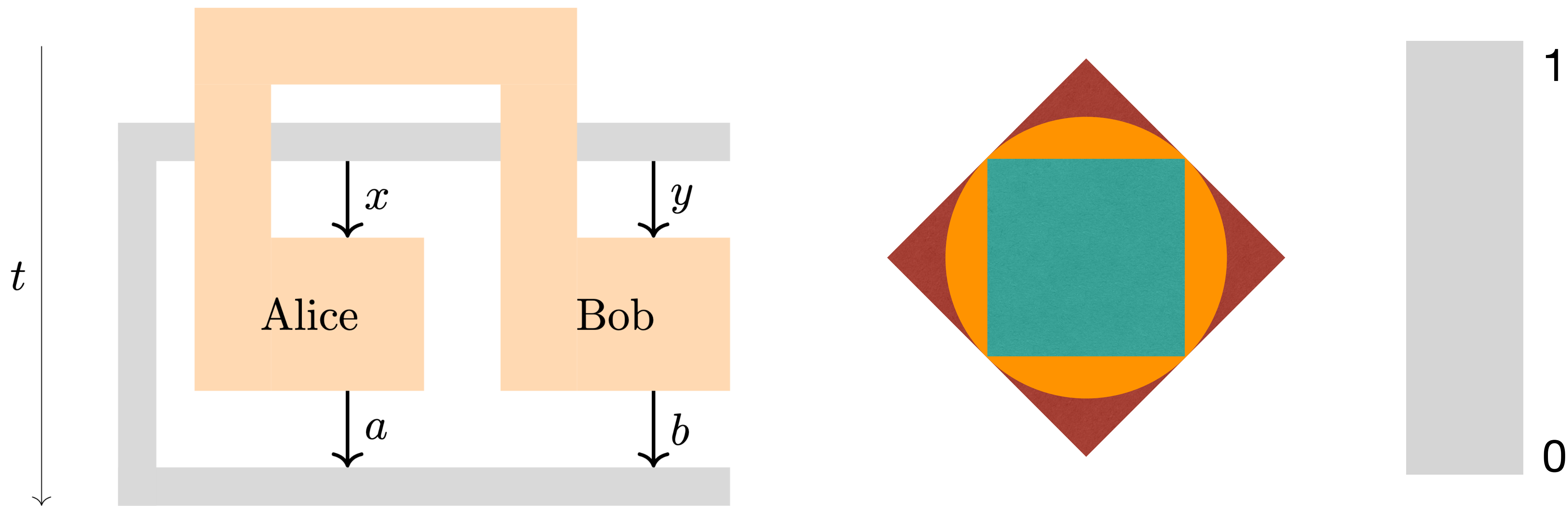
Non-locality 101



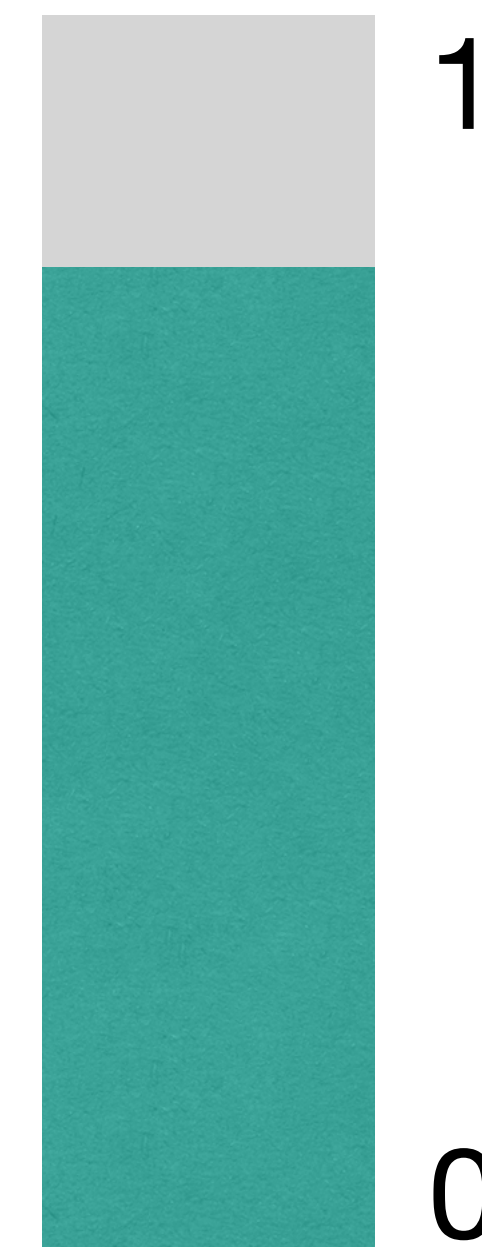
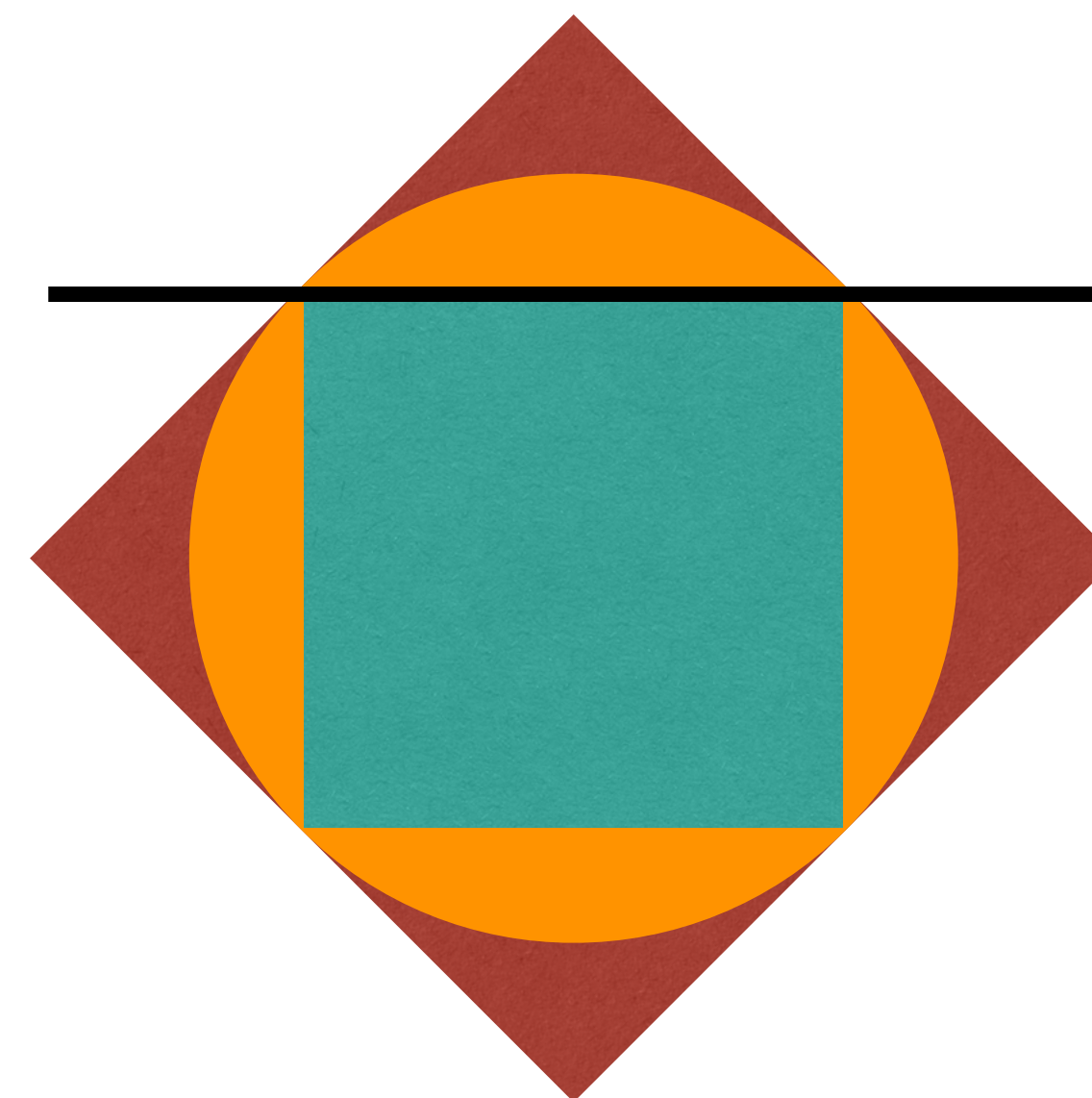
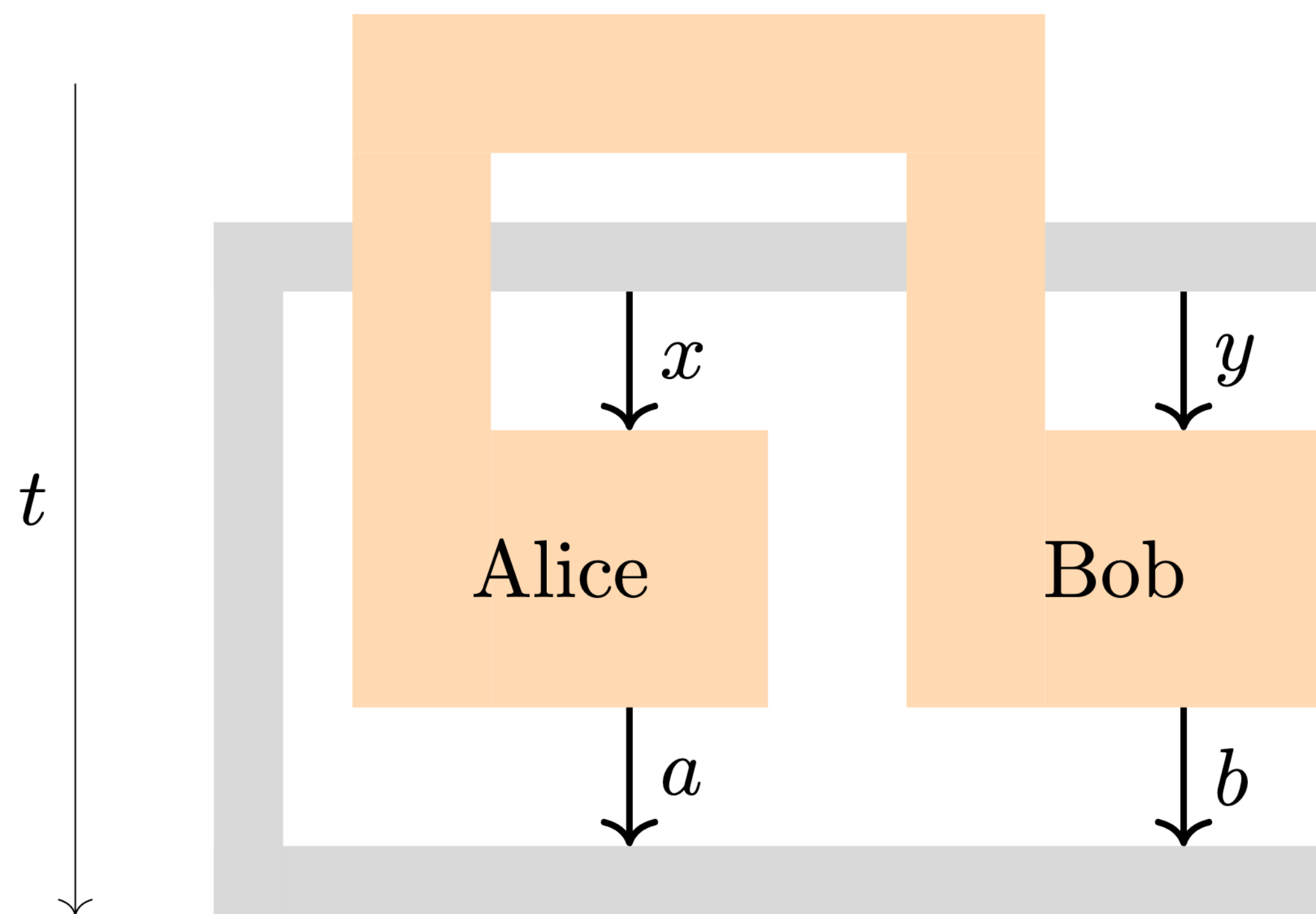
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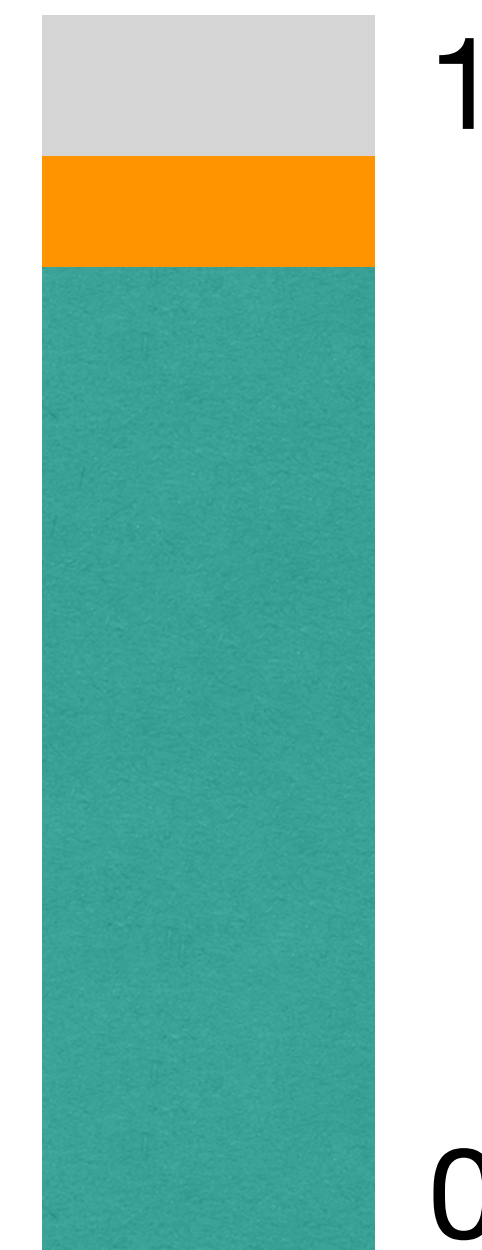
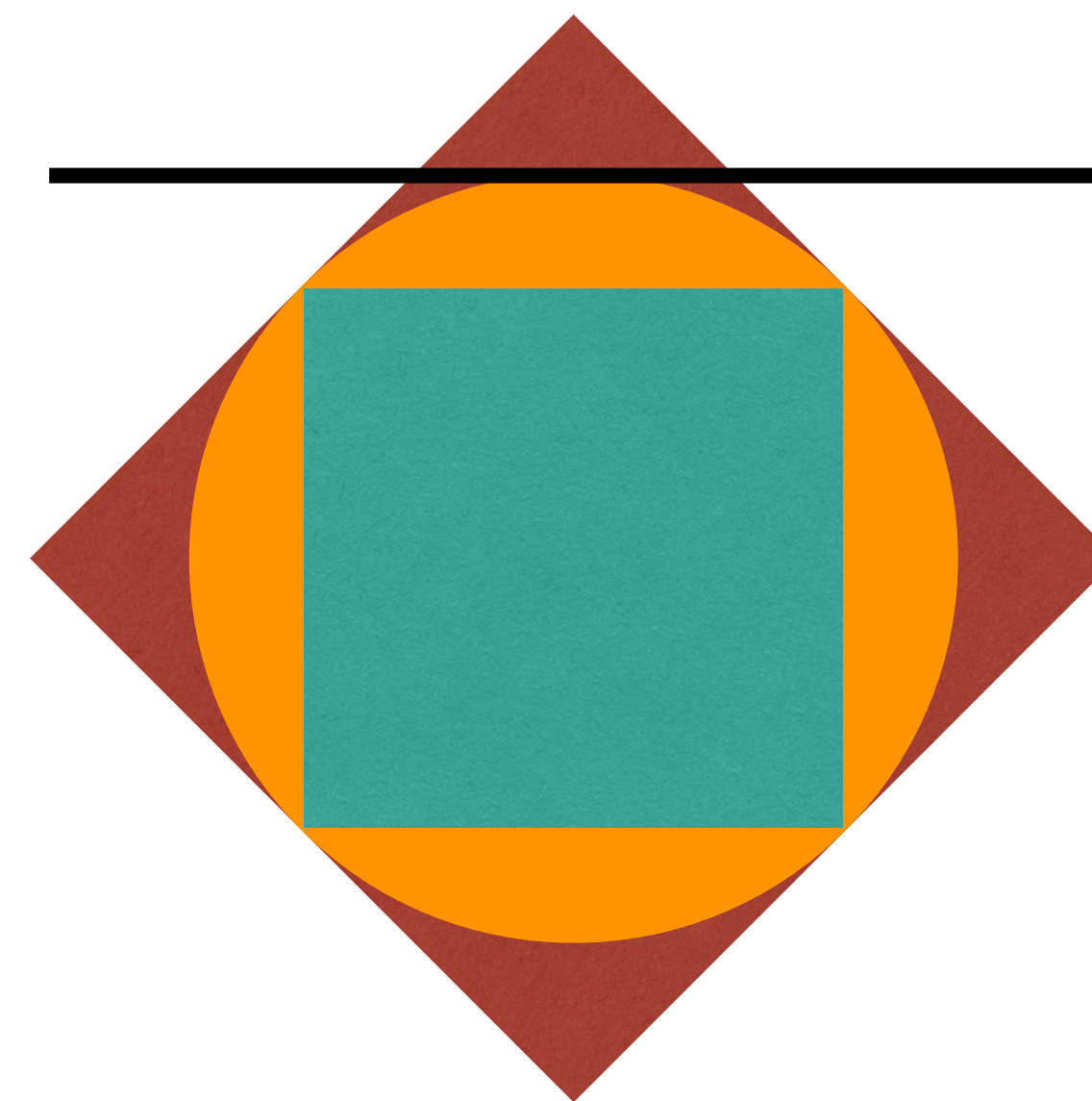
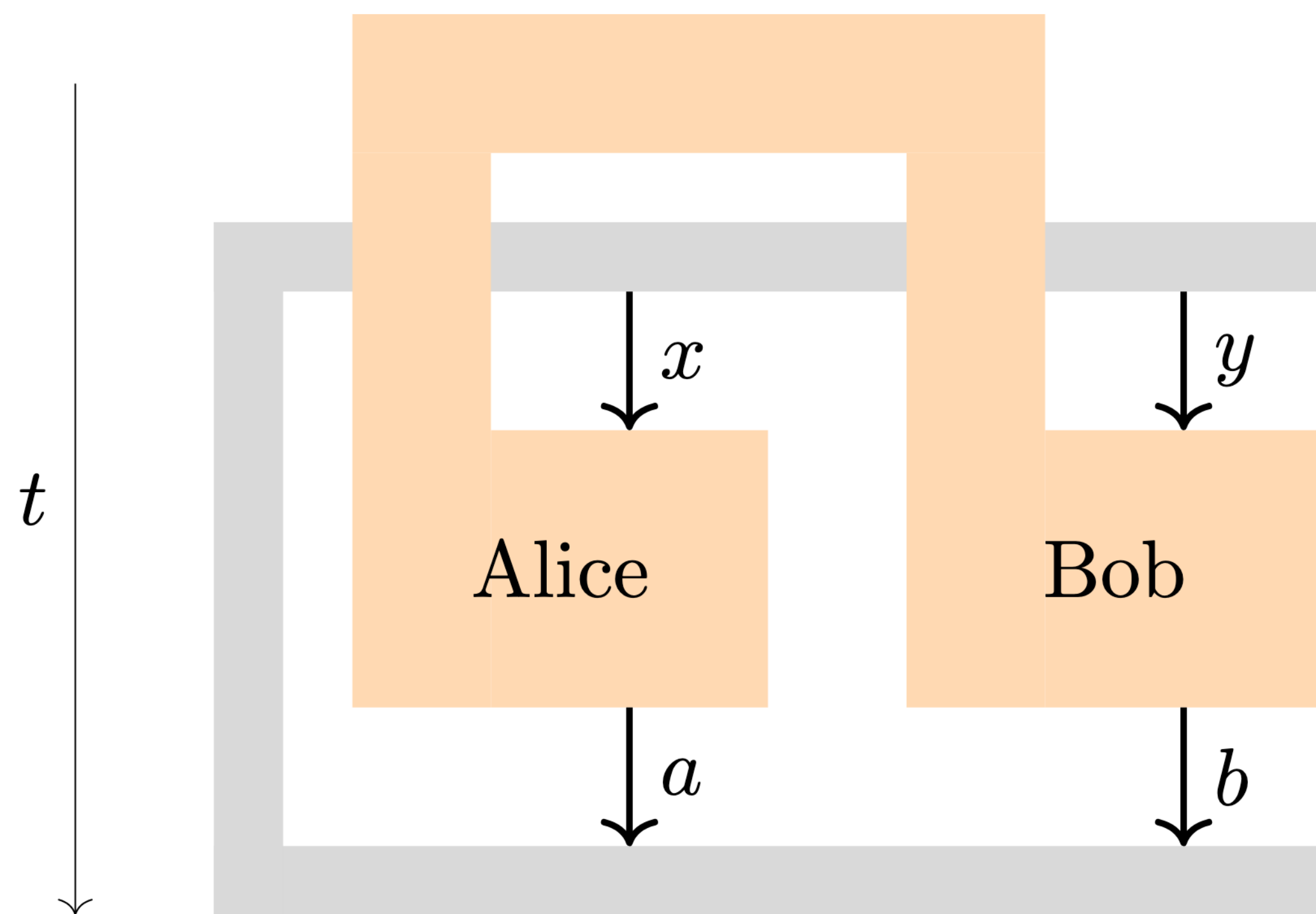
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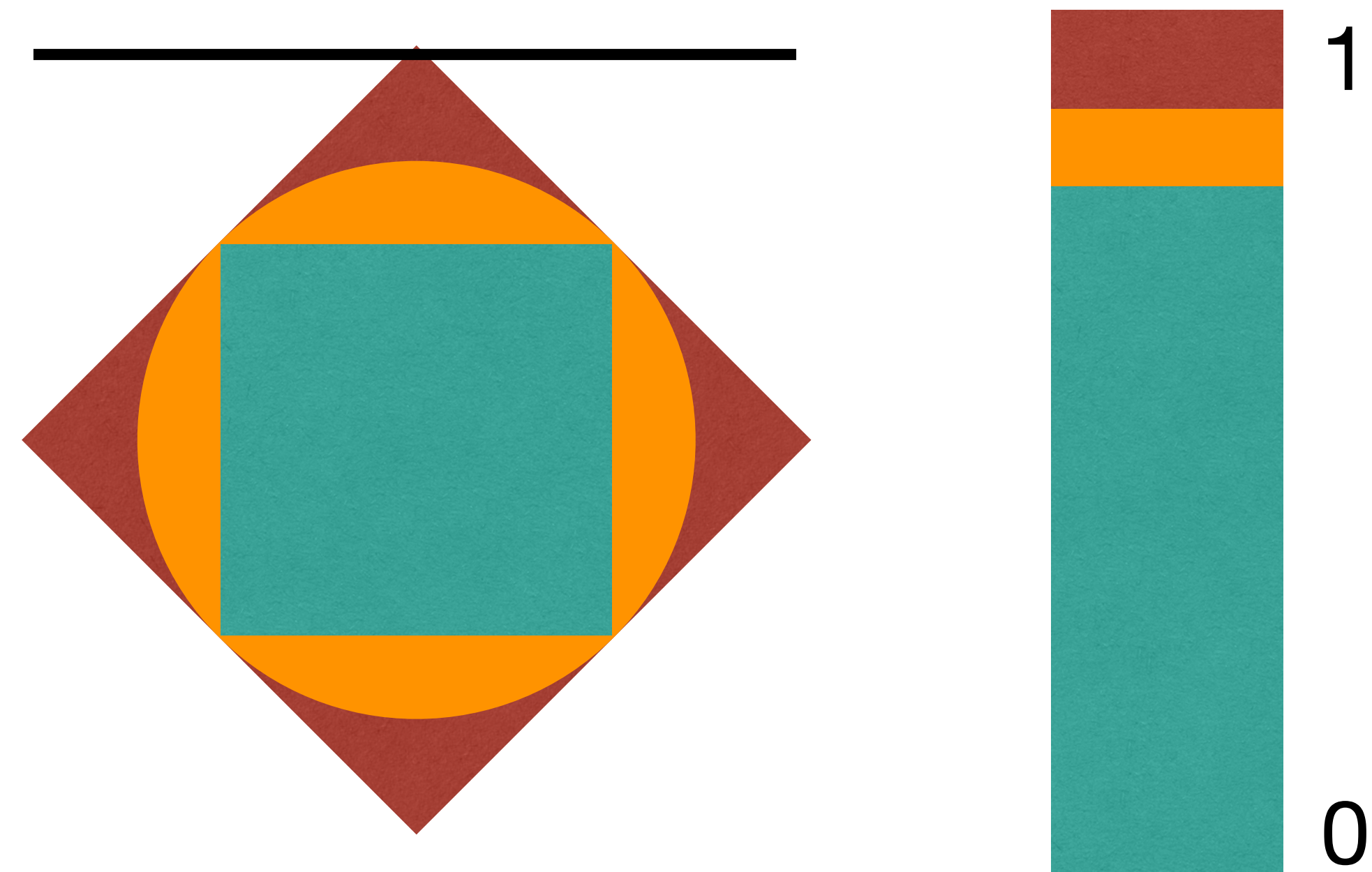
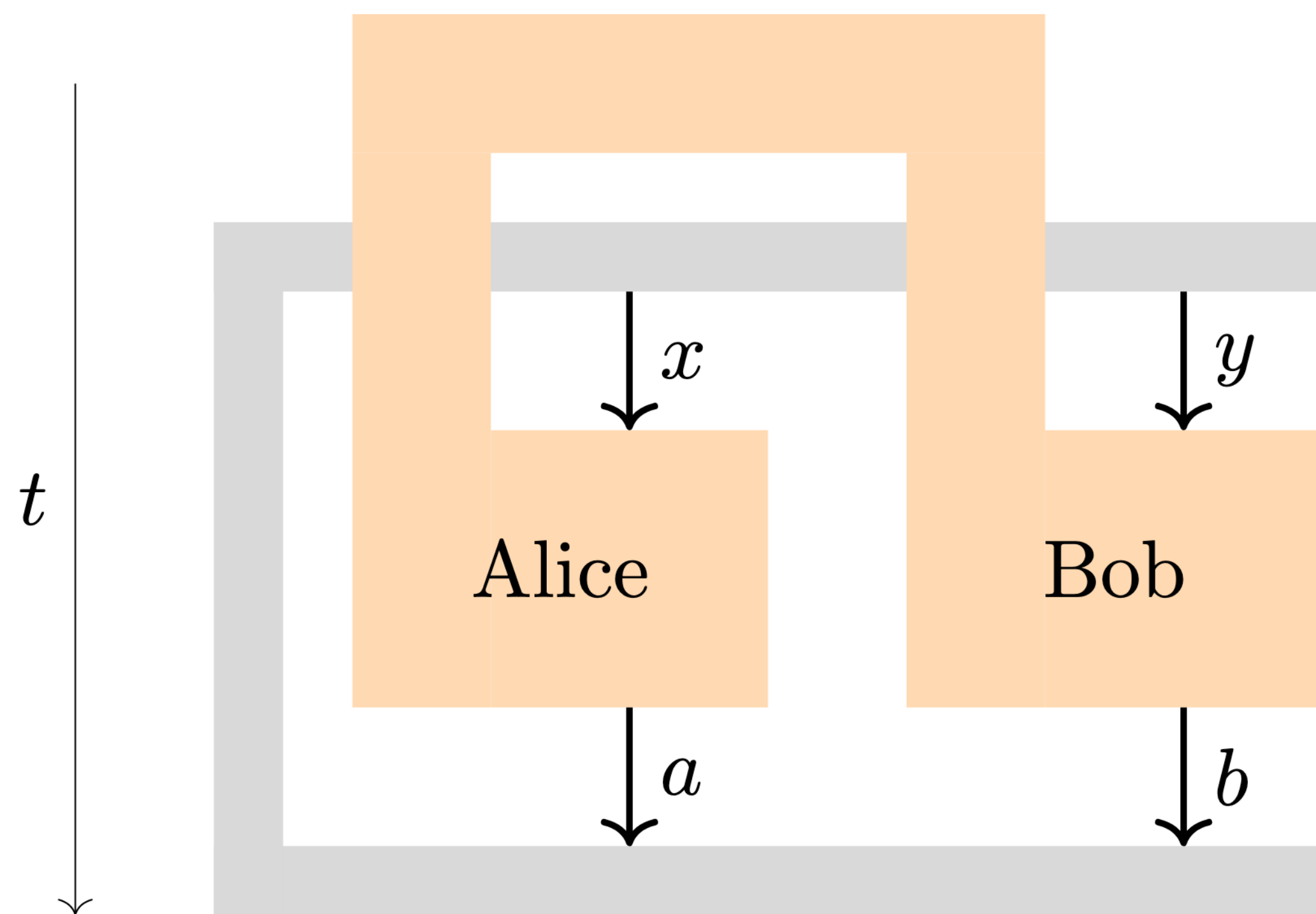
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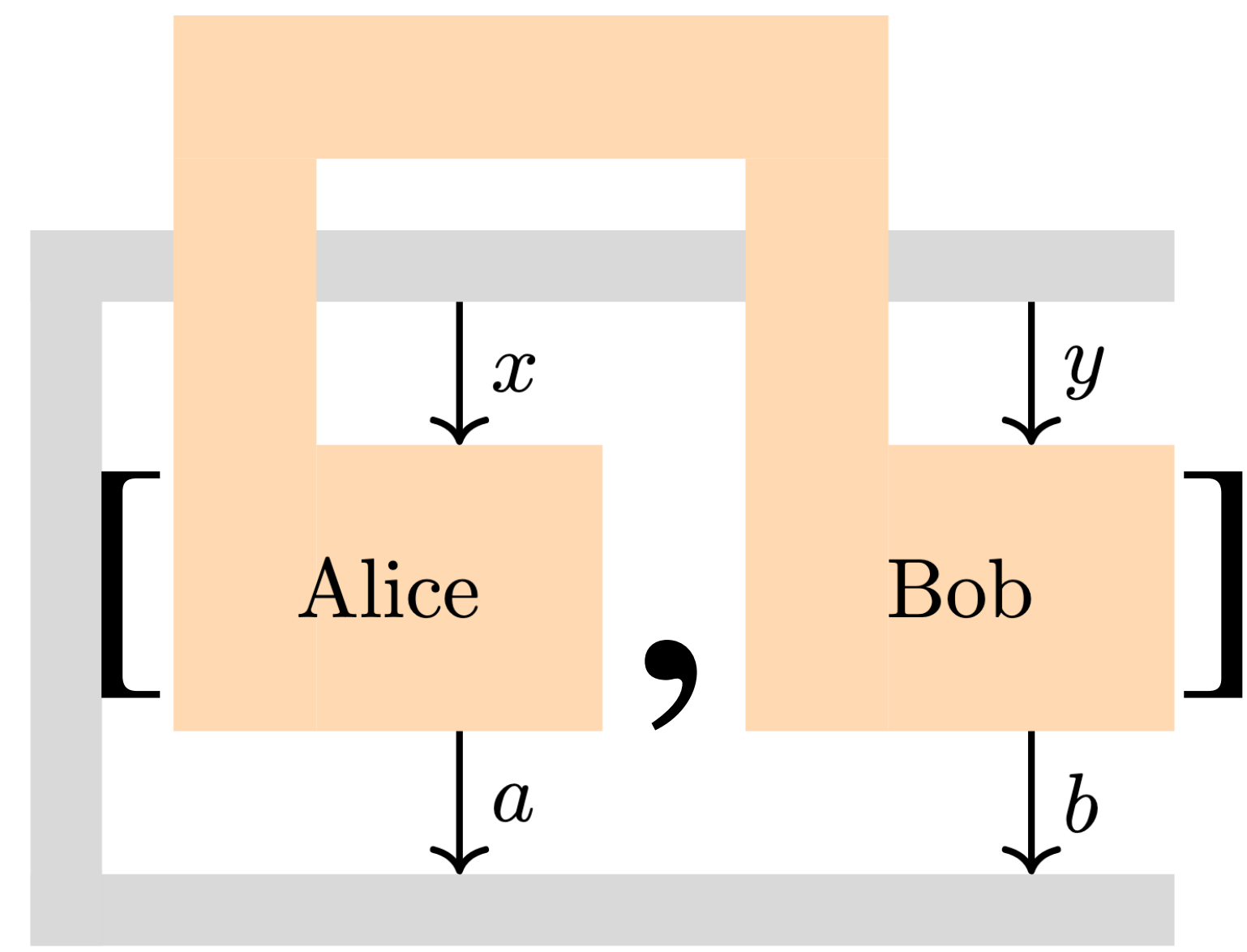
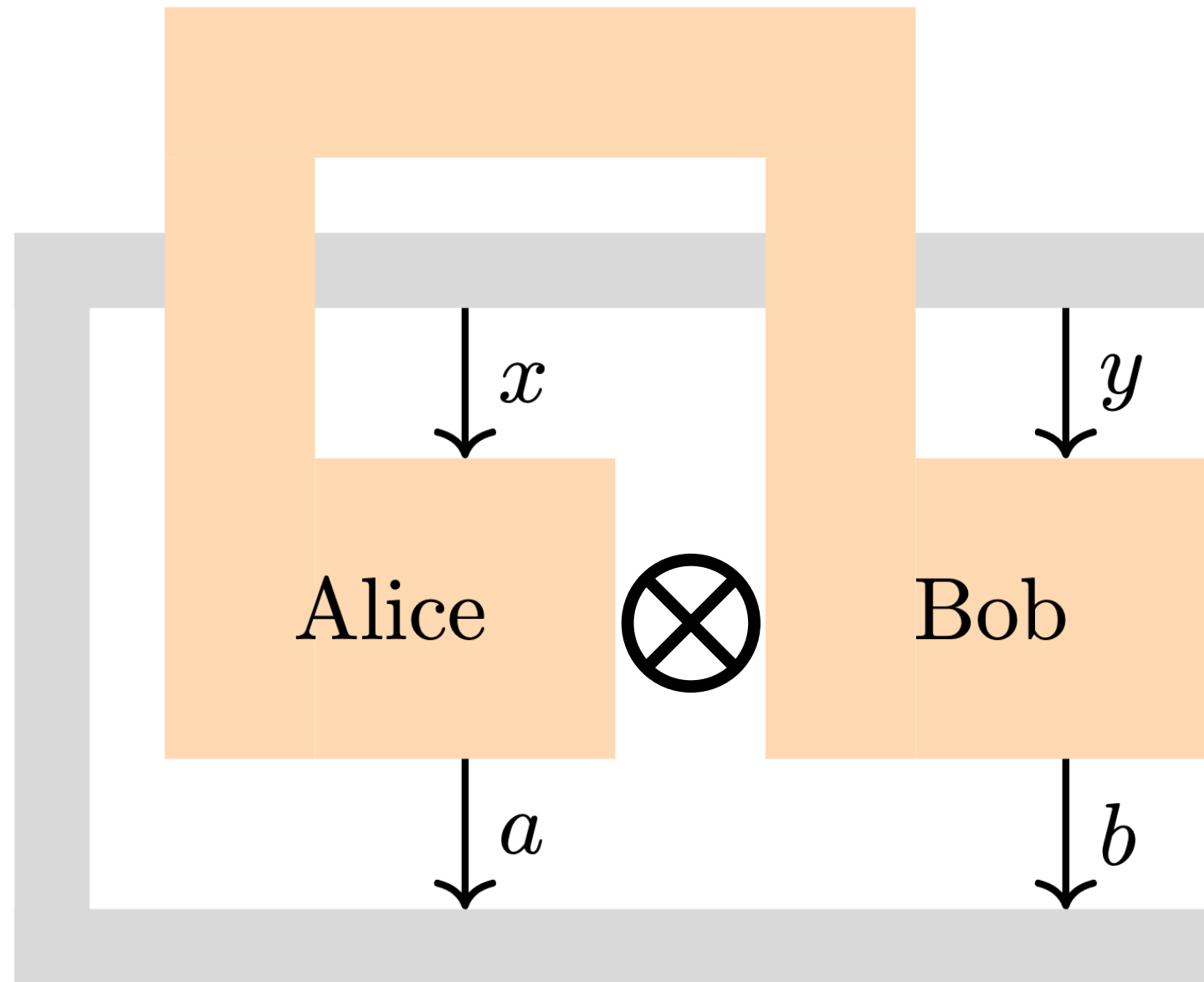


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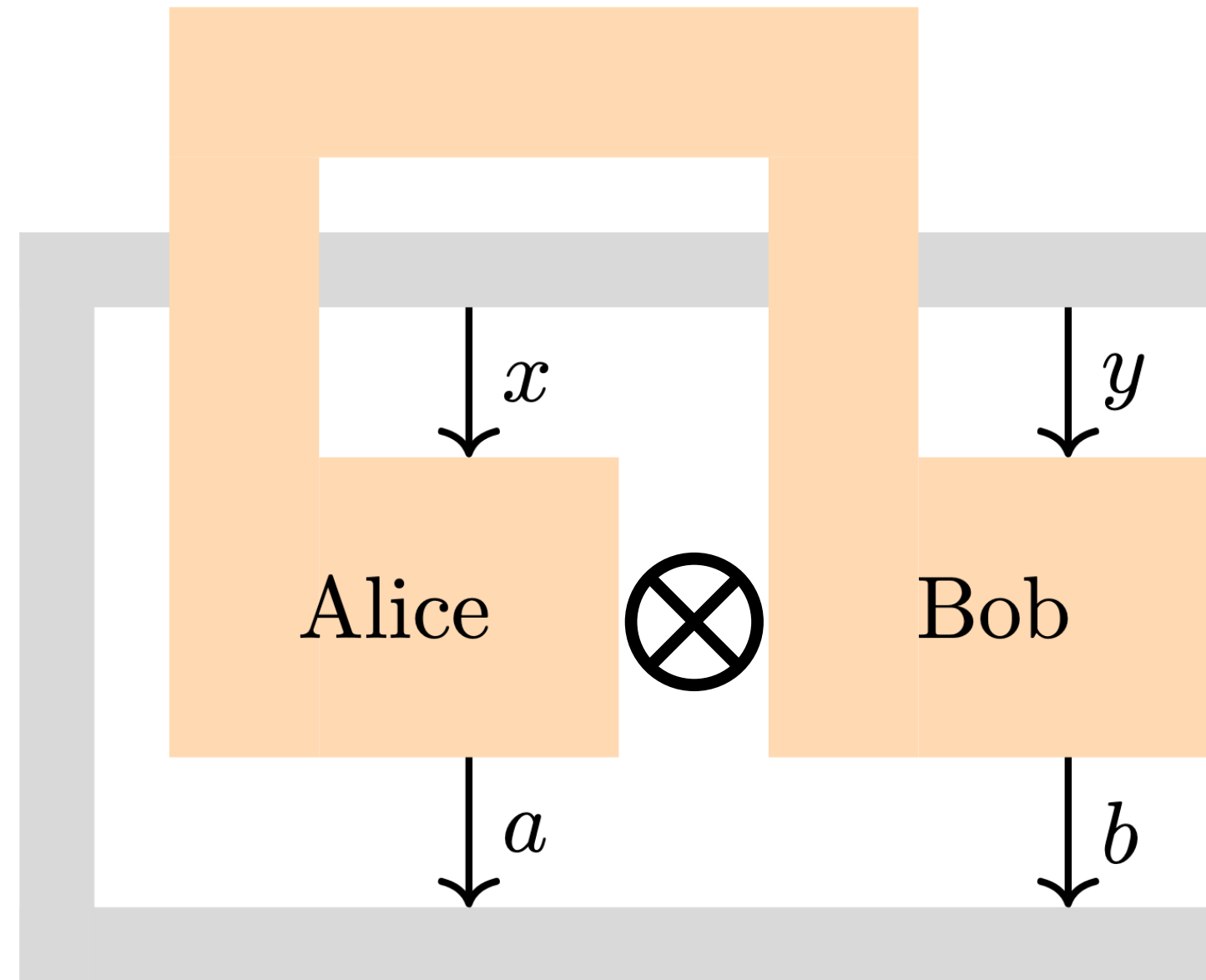
Non-locality 102

quantum vs. commuting operator

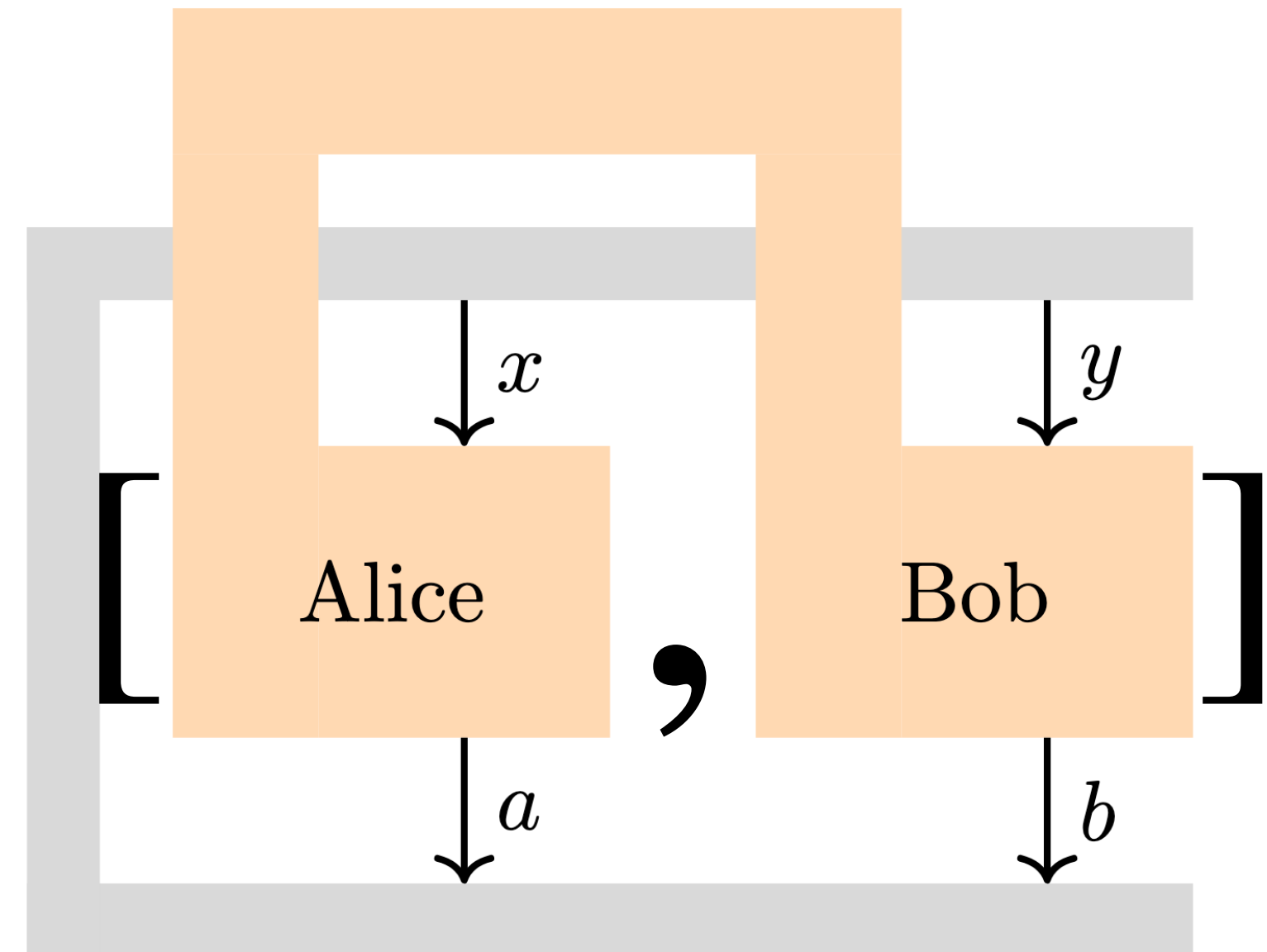


Non-locality 102

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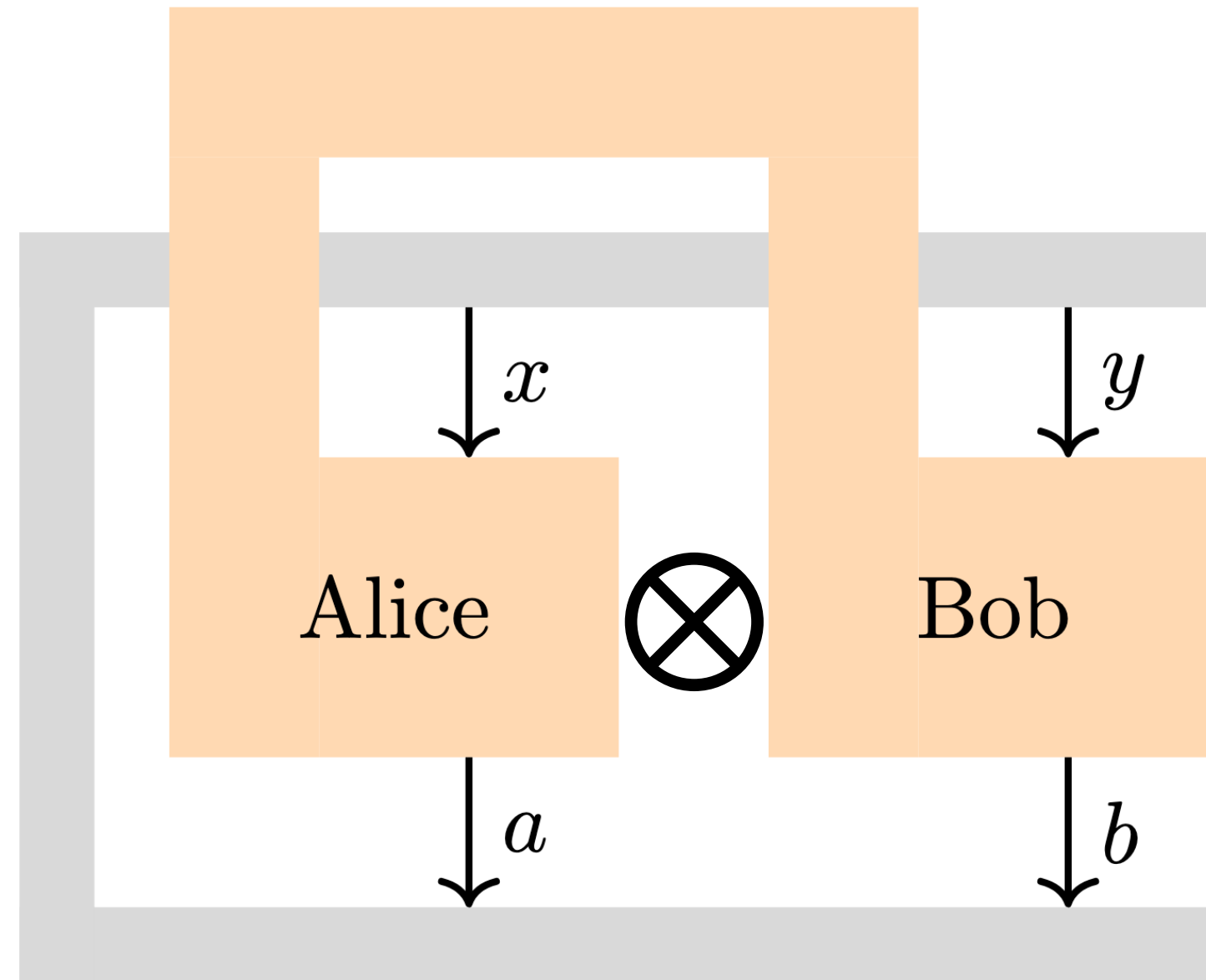


$\subsetneq$



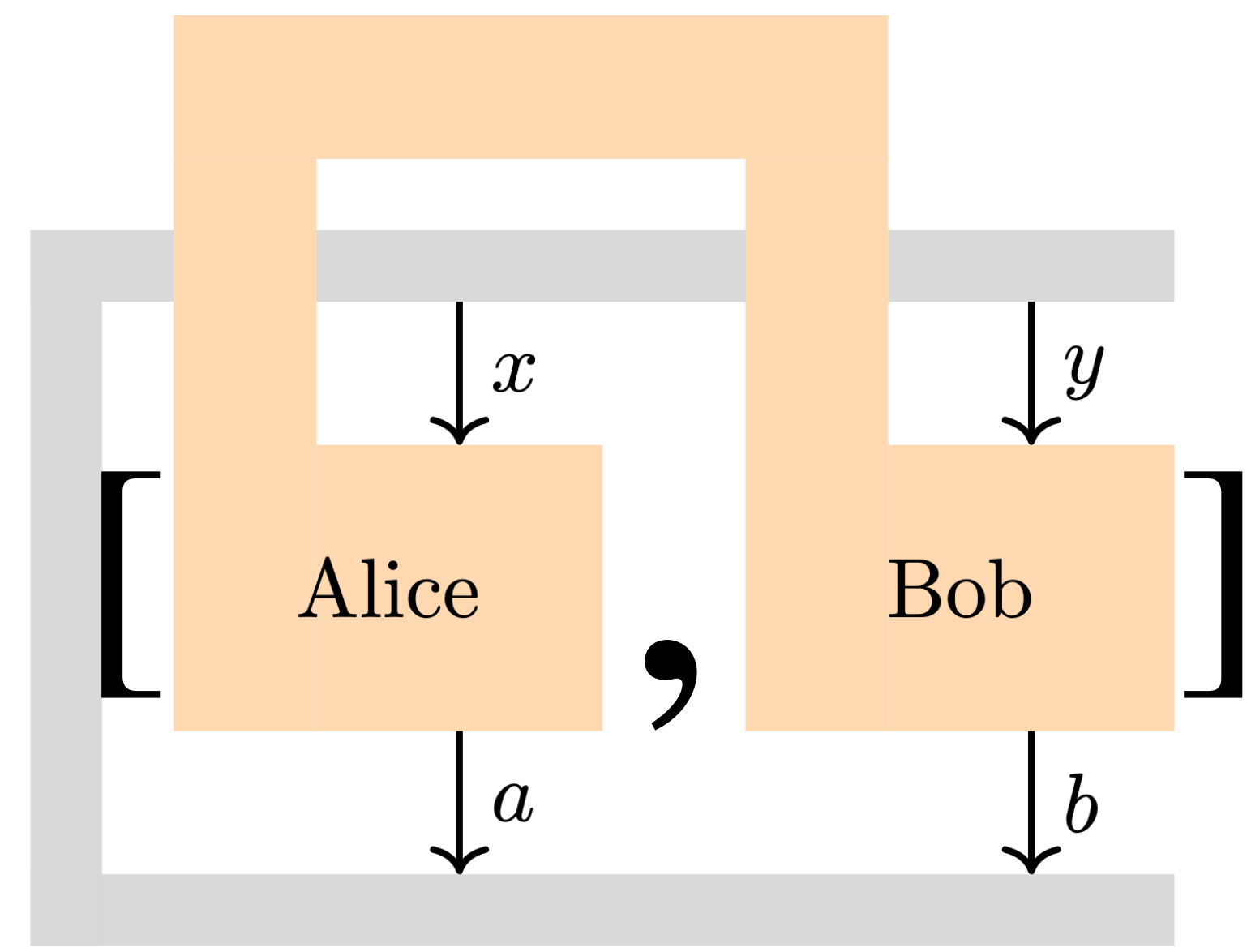
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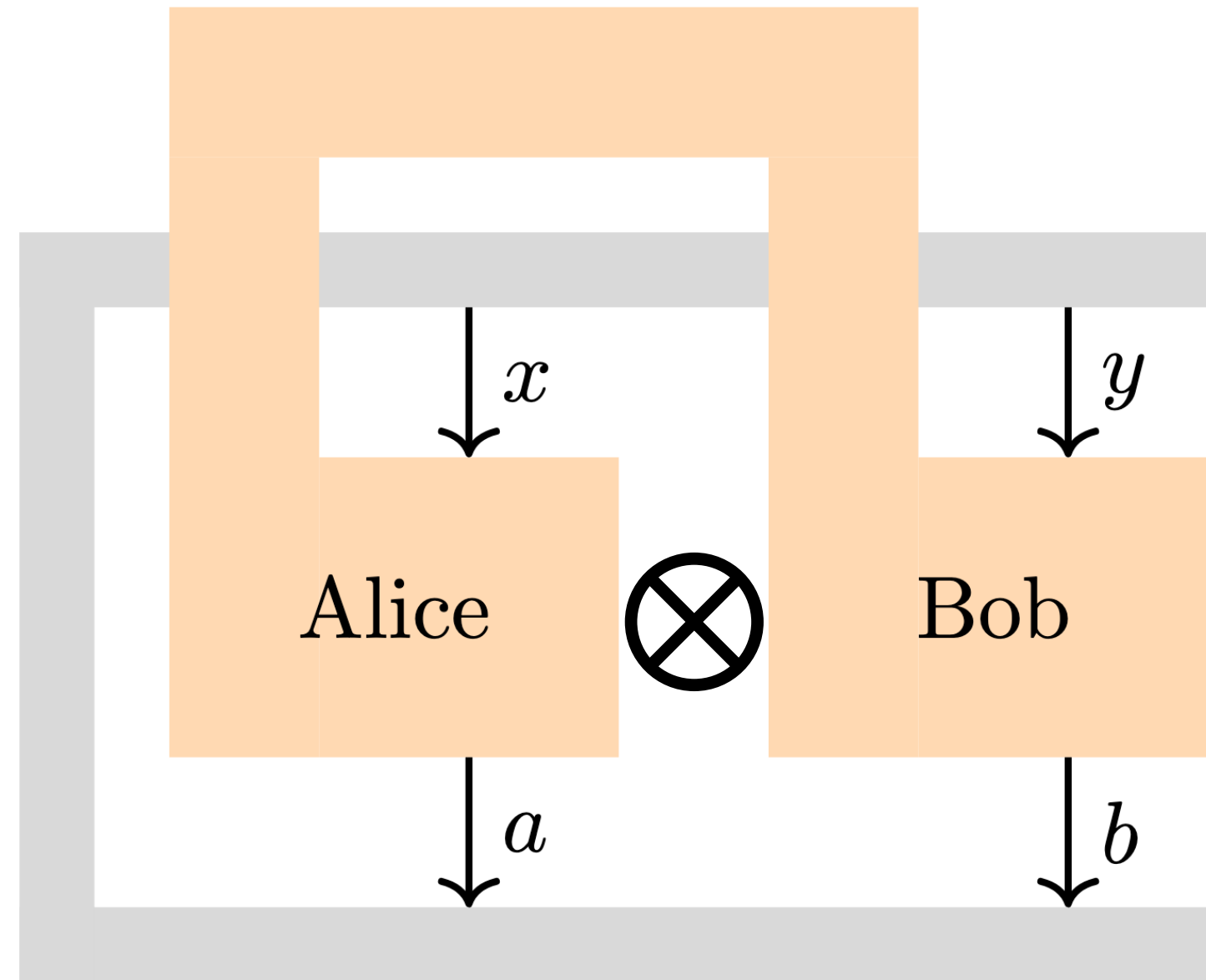
$$\mathbb{C} \not\subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$\text{MIP}^* = \text{RE}$

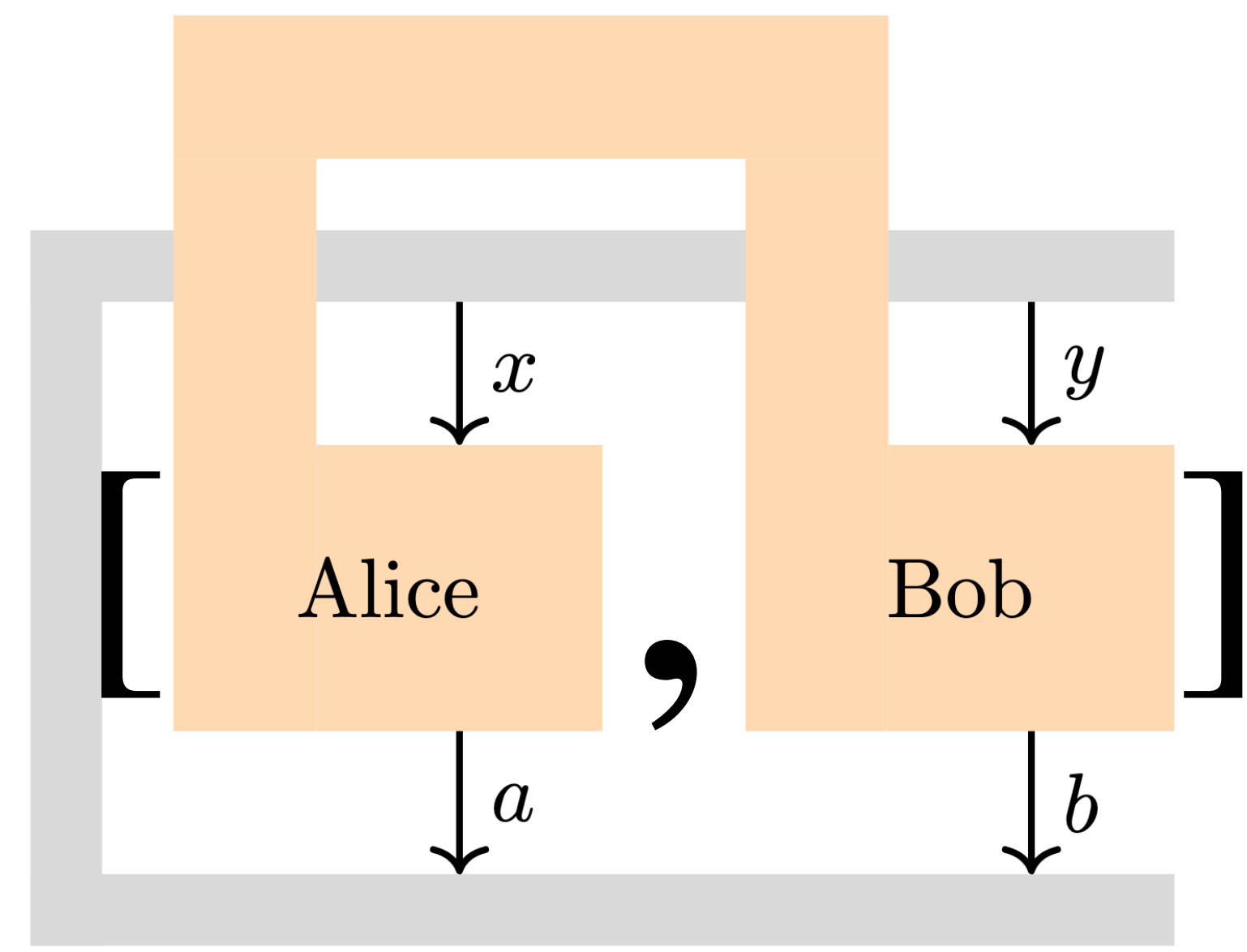


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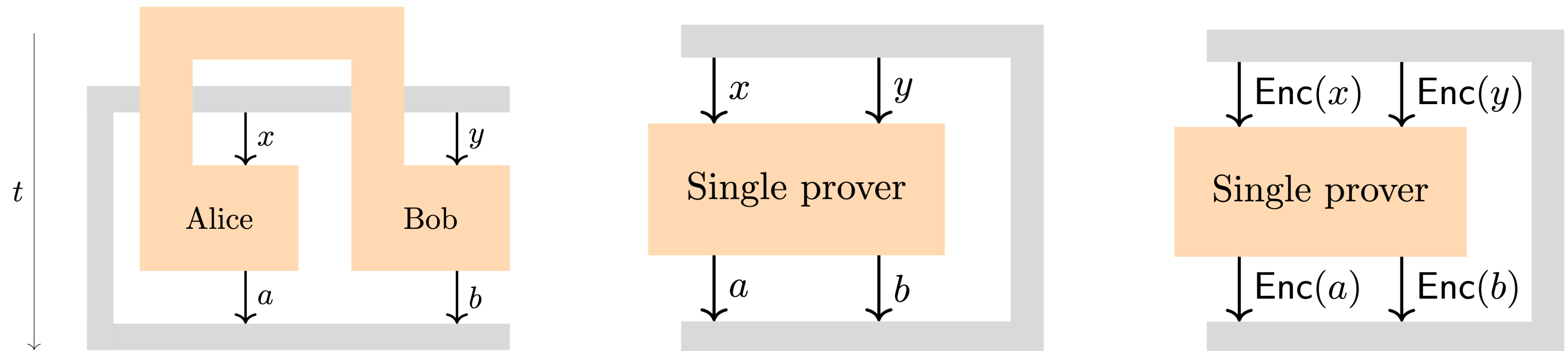
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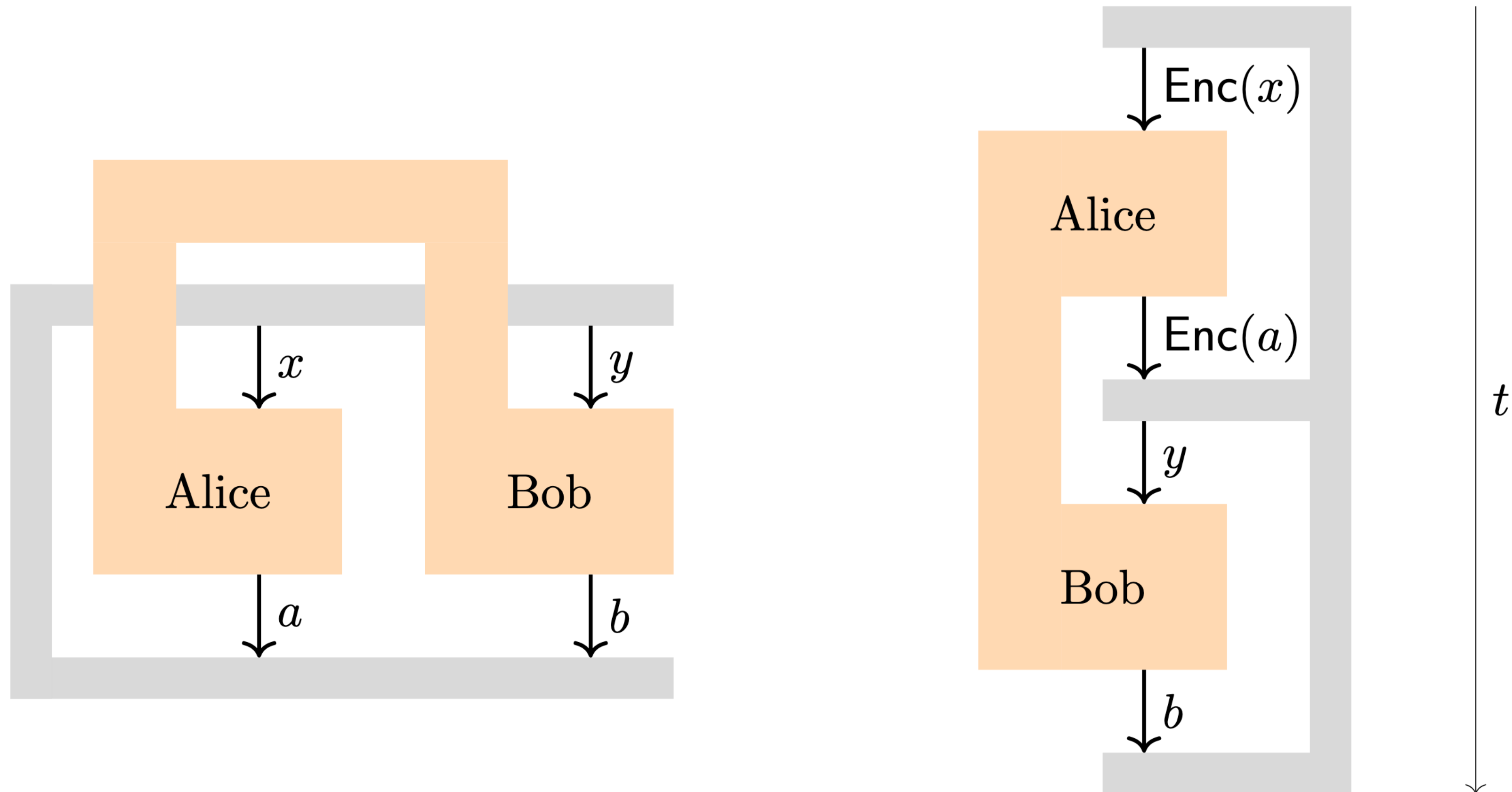
$\not\subseteq$
 $\text{MIP}^* = \text{RE}$
 $= \text{if } \dim < \infty$



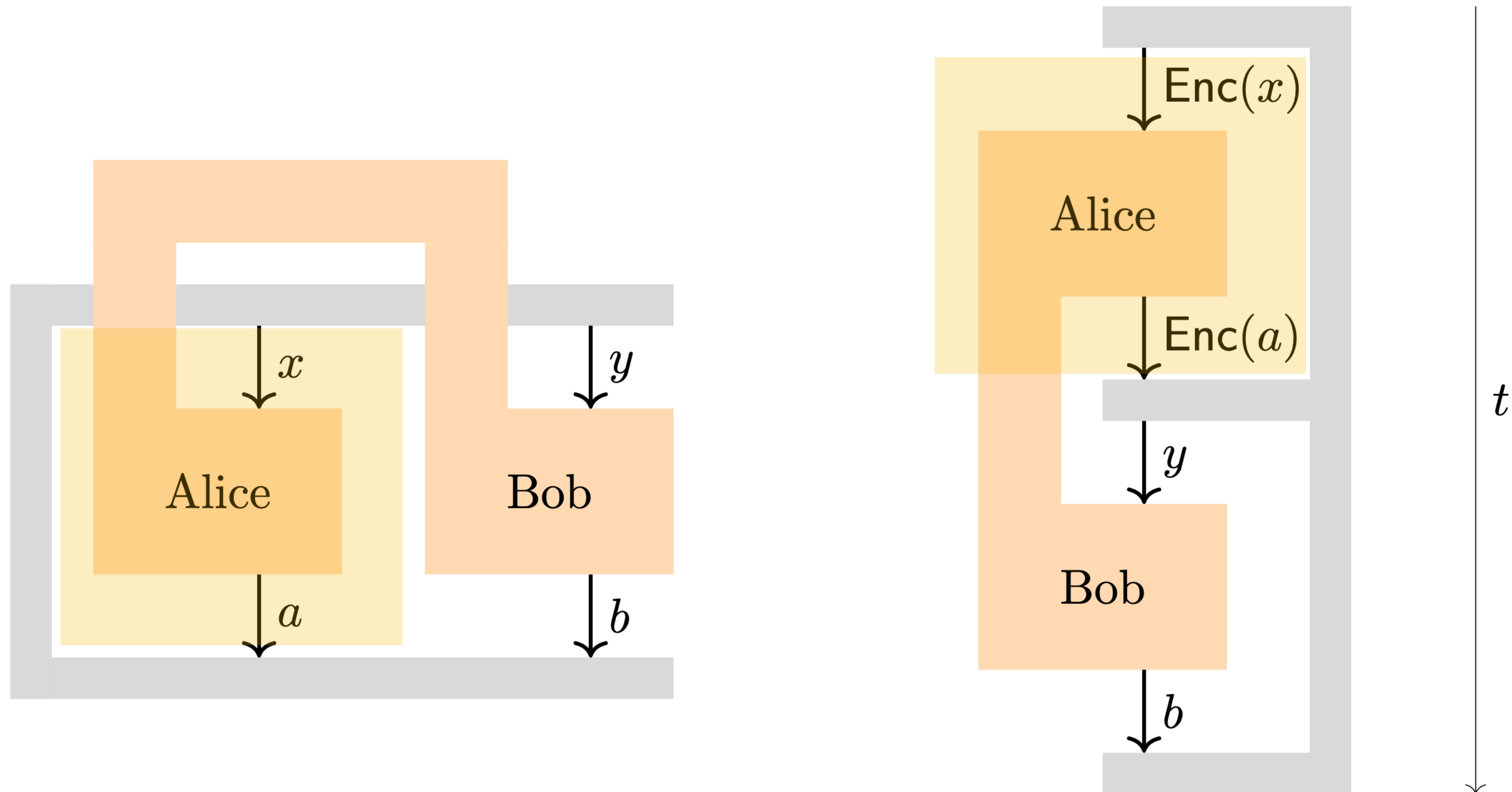
Removing space-like separation using cryptography



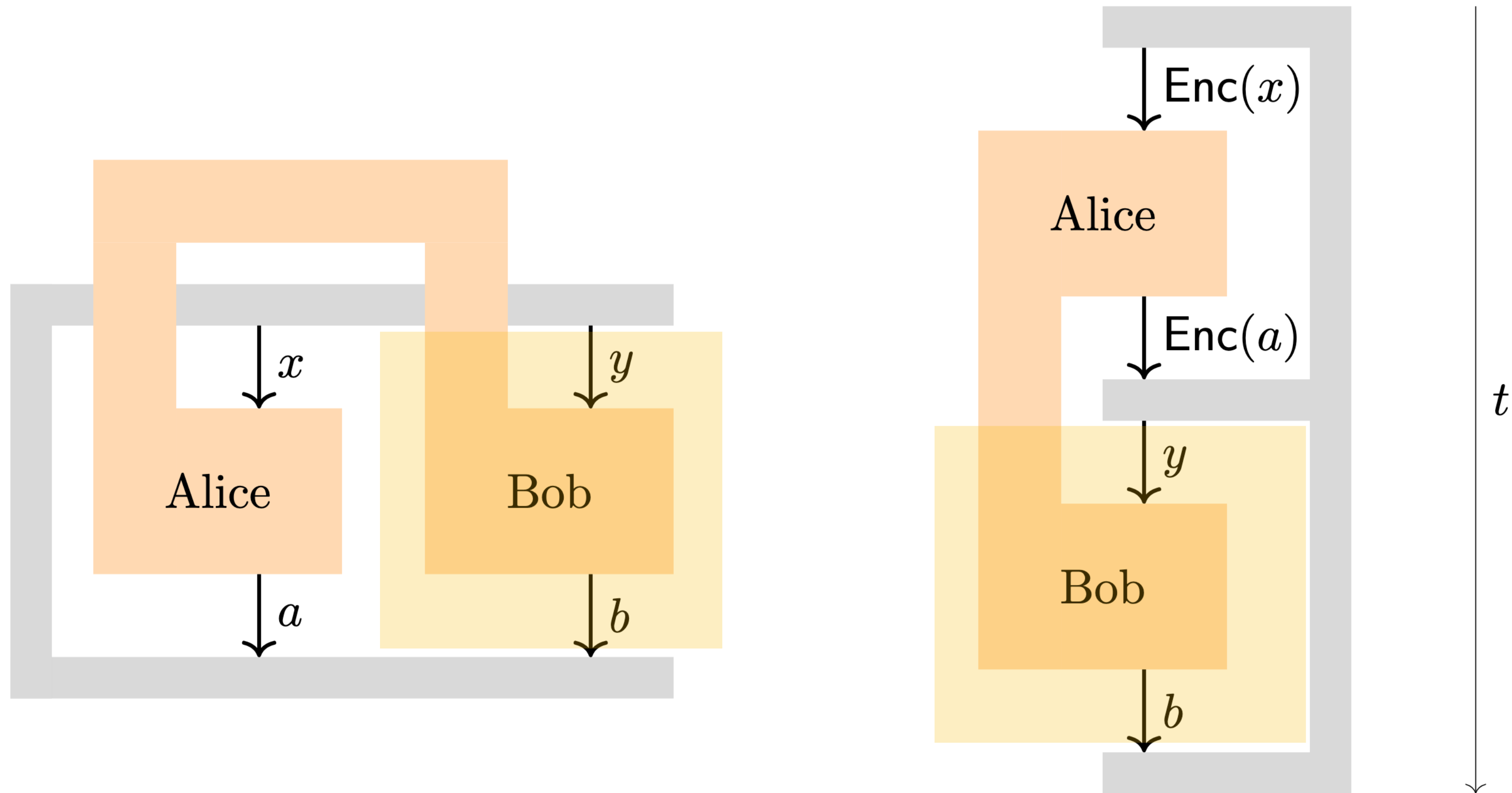
KLKY compiler



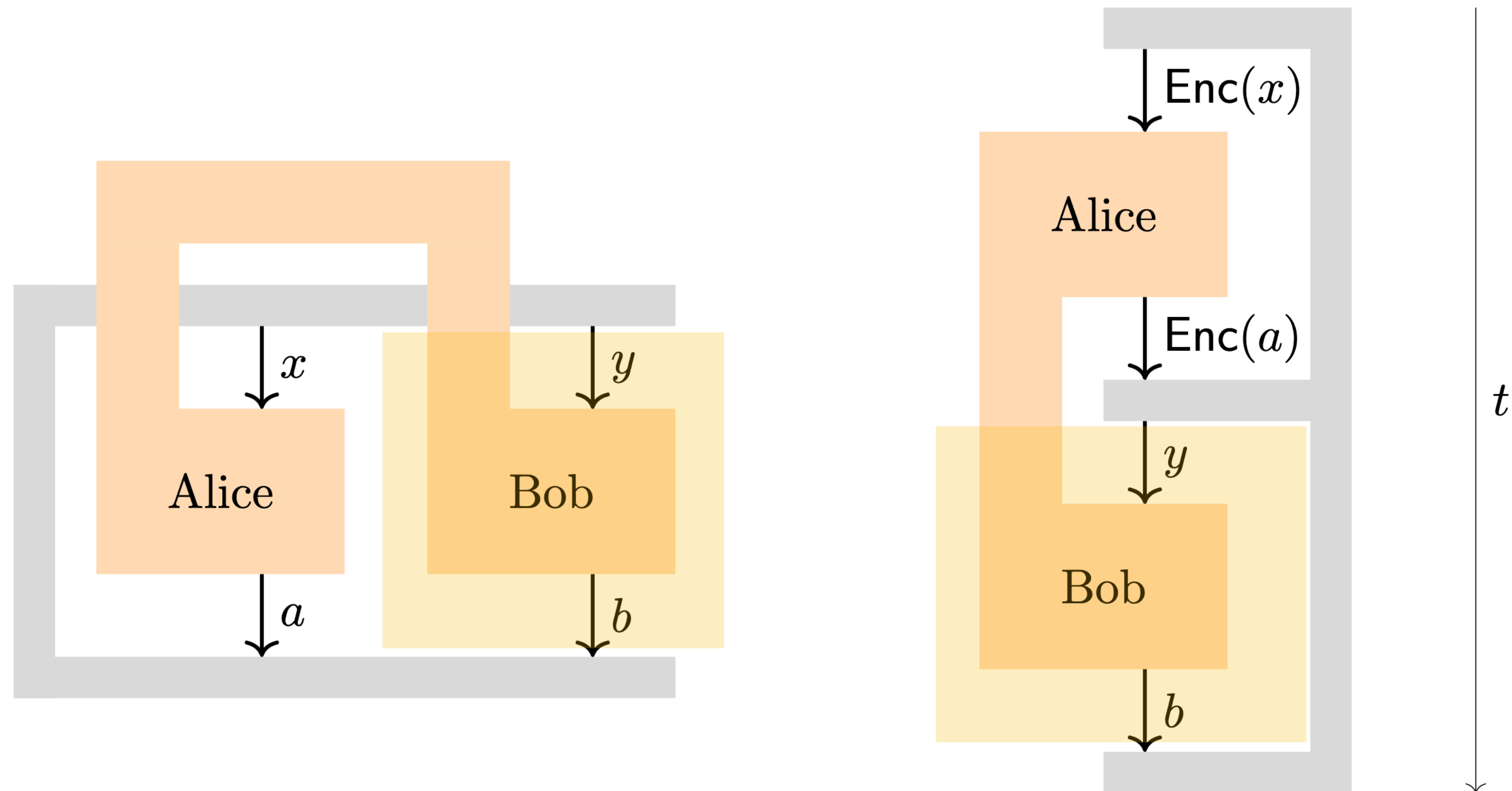
KL VY compiler



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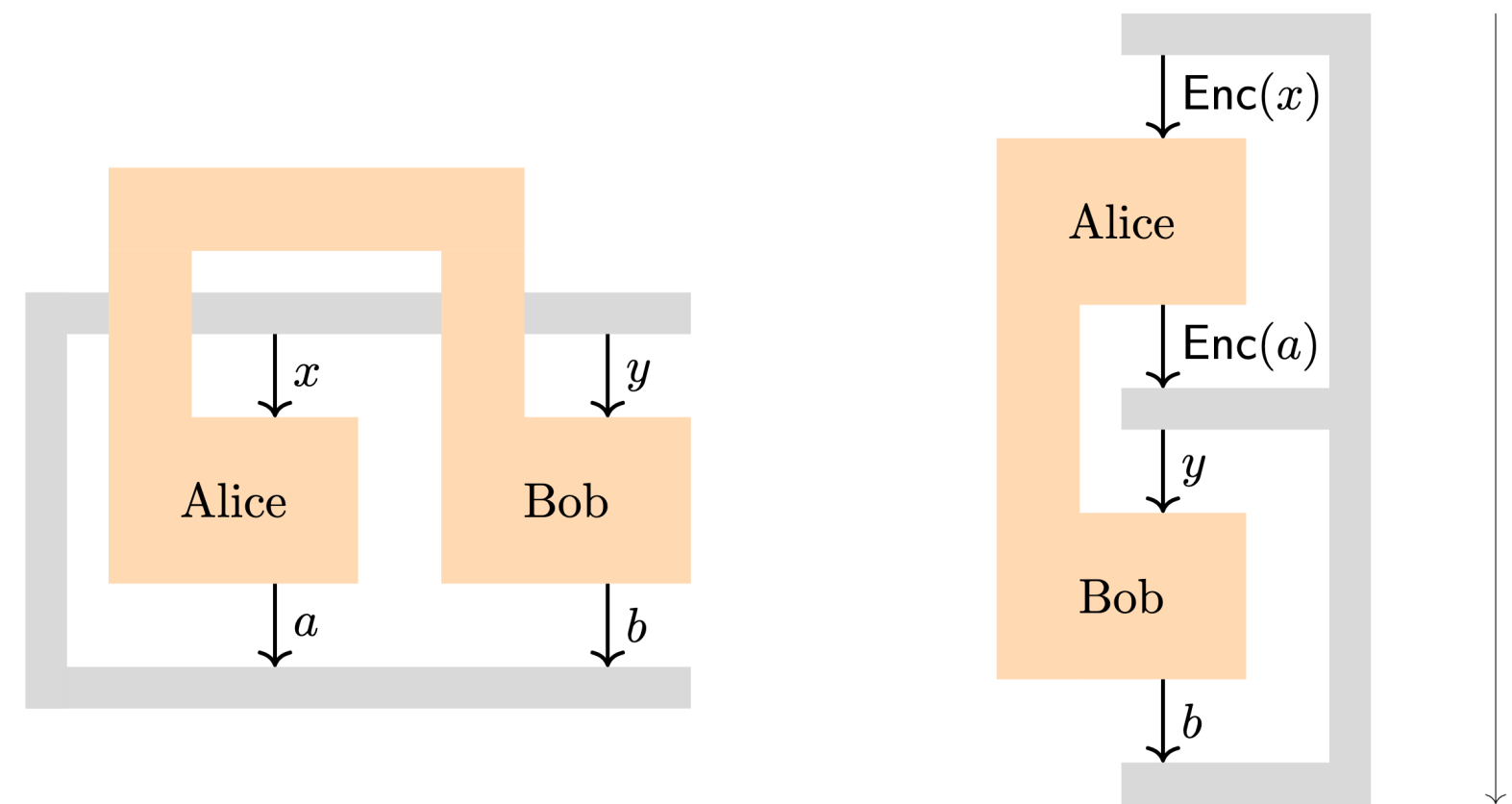


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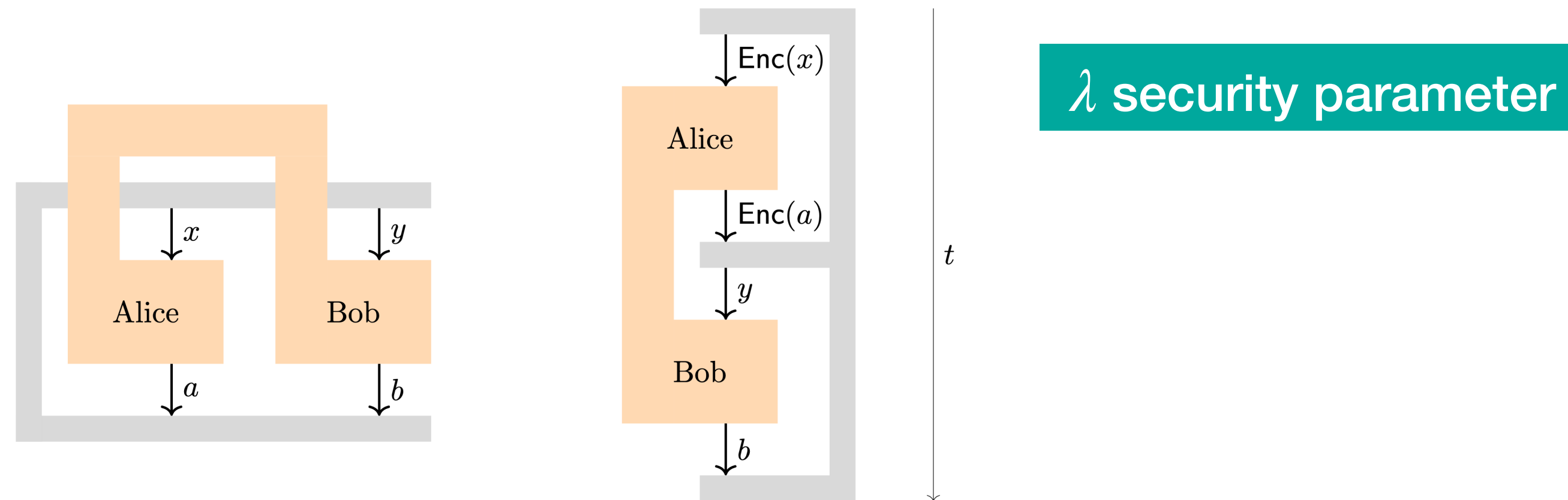
Works for all k players games !

KLKY compiler : QFHE



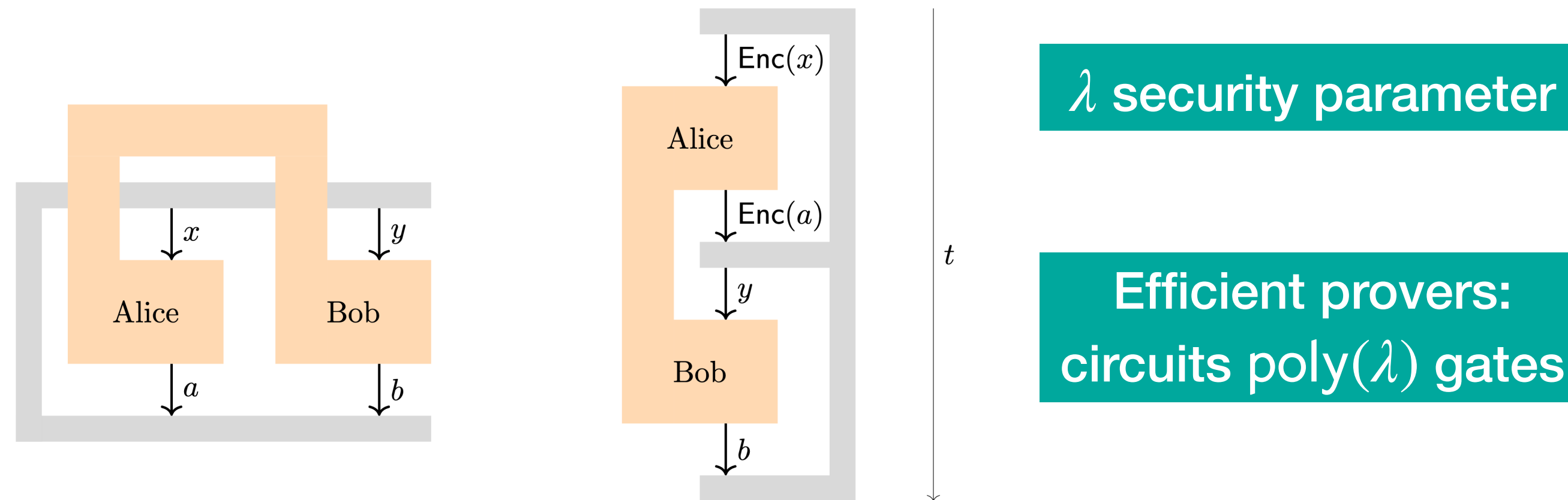
- Tool: Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with
- correctness with auxiliary input
 - IND-CPA security against quantum polynomial-time (QPT) adversaries

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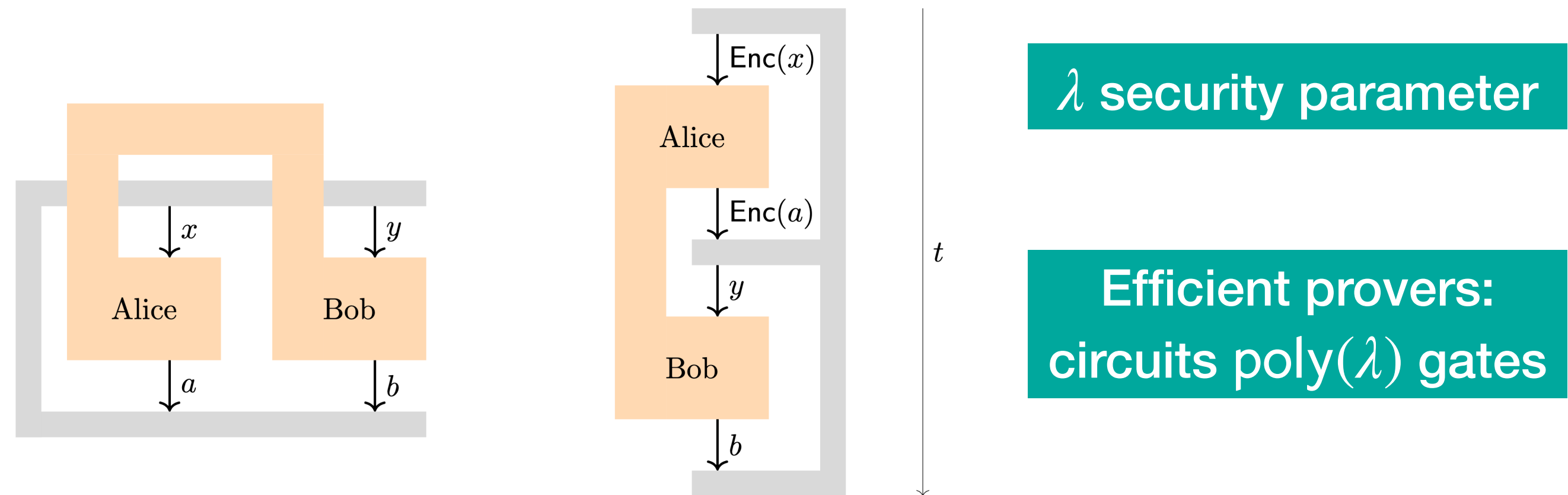
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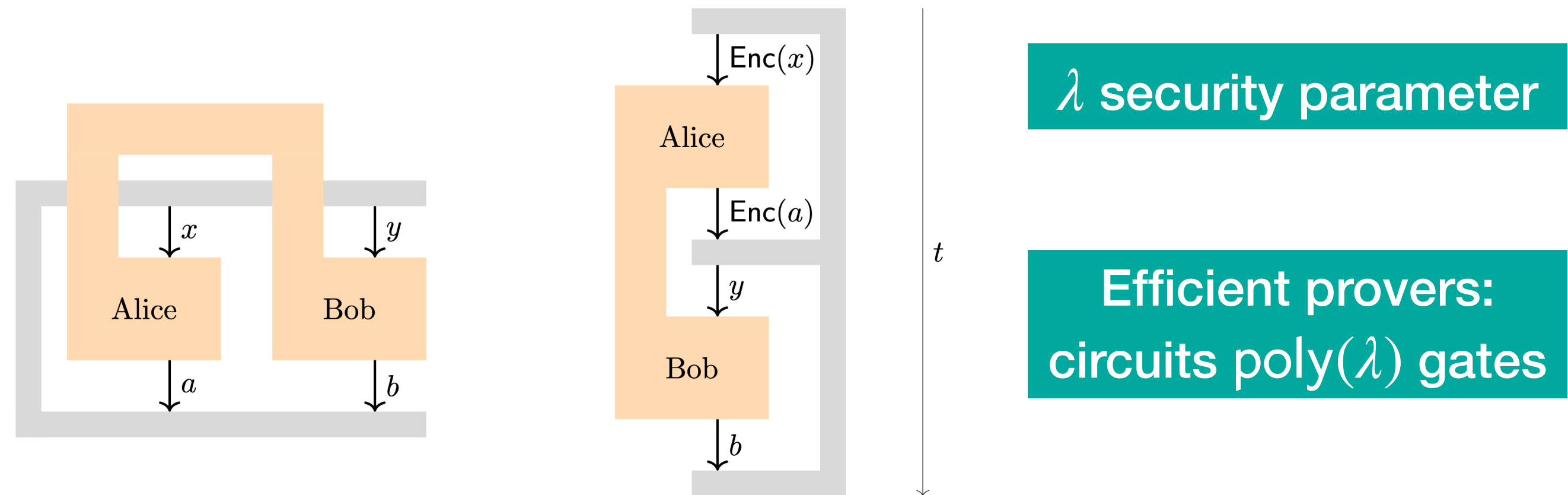
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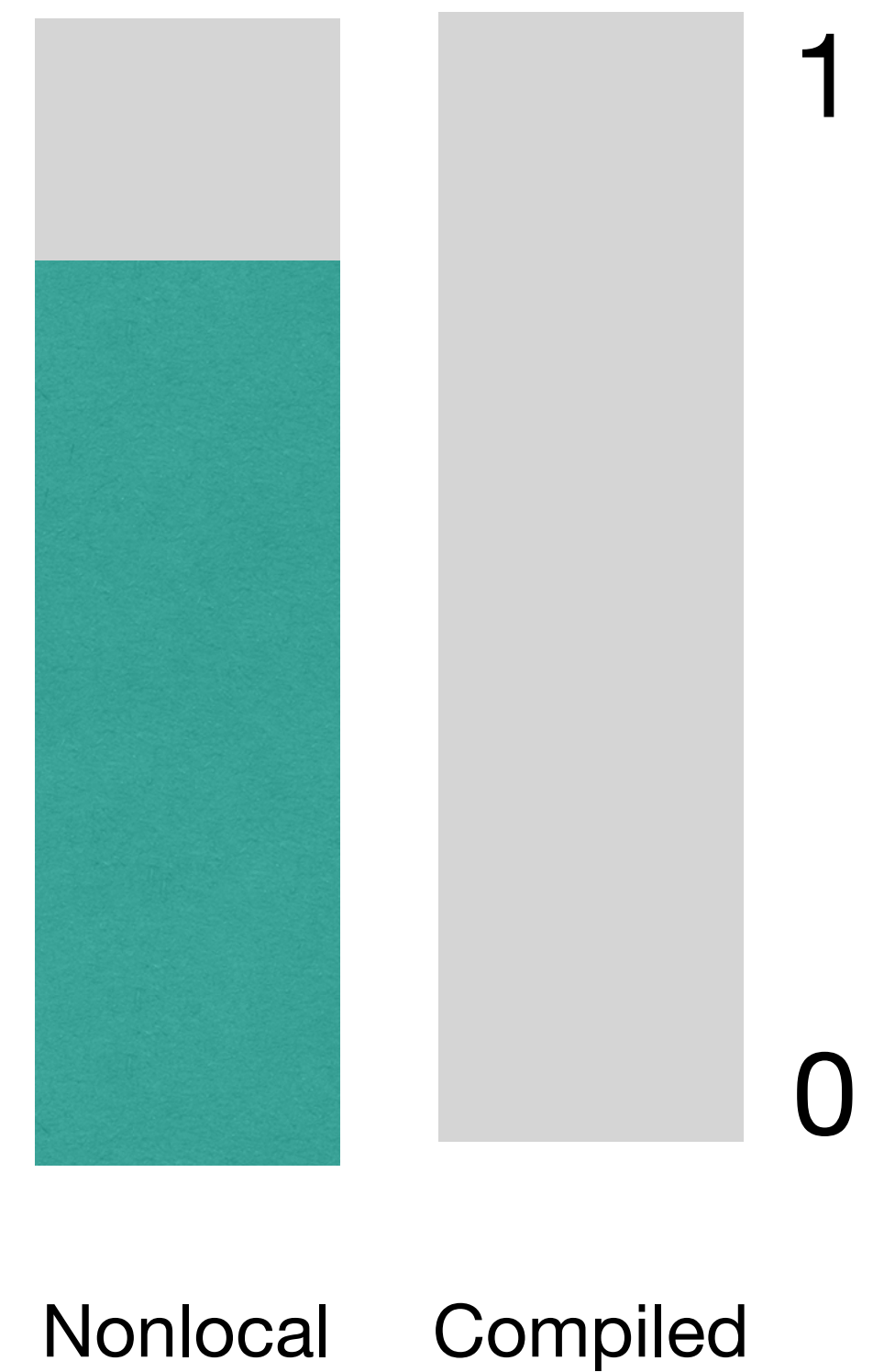
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Efficient provers cannot decrypt with more than $\text{negl}(\lambda)$ probability

Previous results

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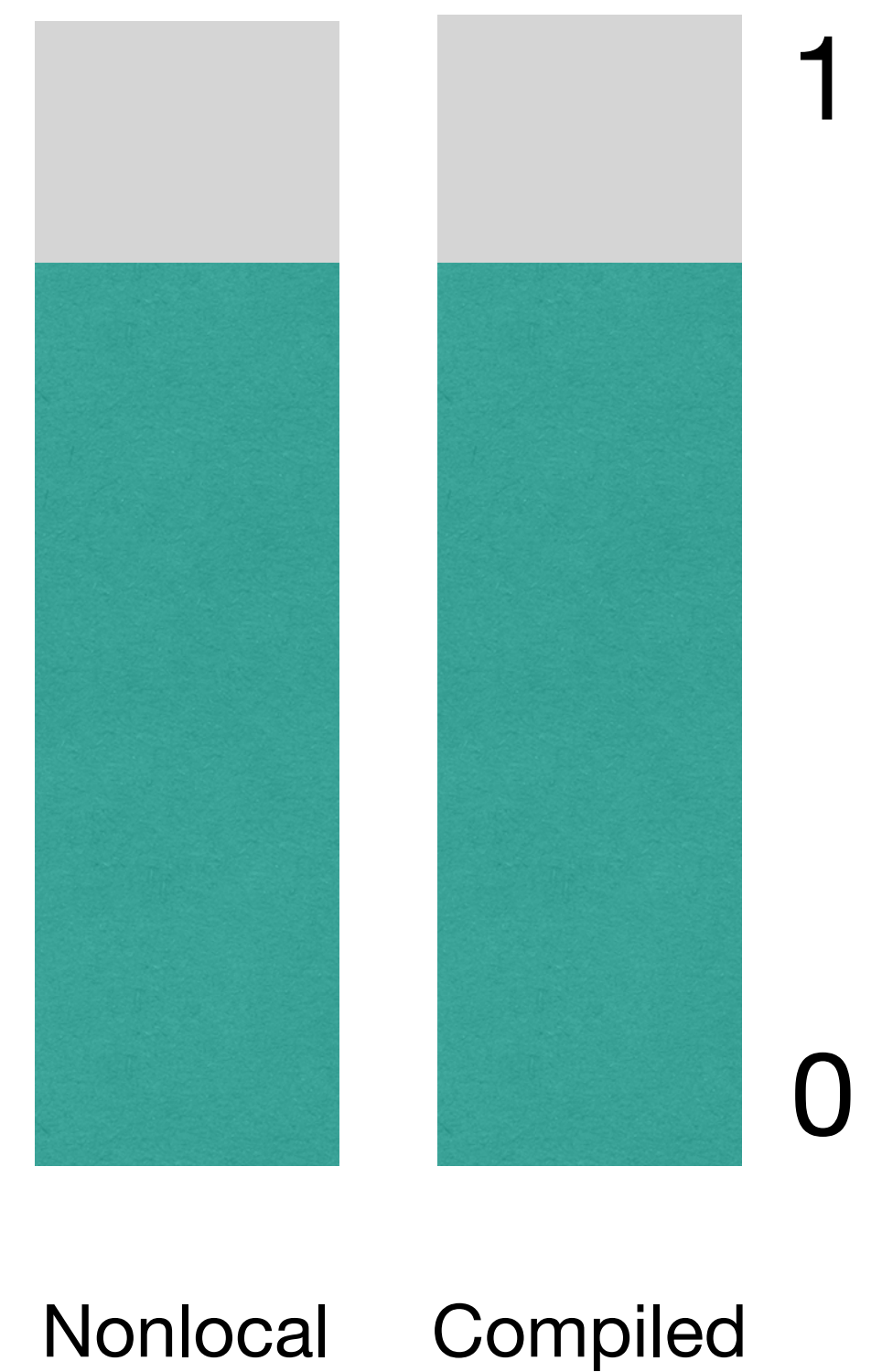
1. Classical soundness for all games [KLVY22]



[KLVY22] arXiv: 2203.15877

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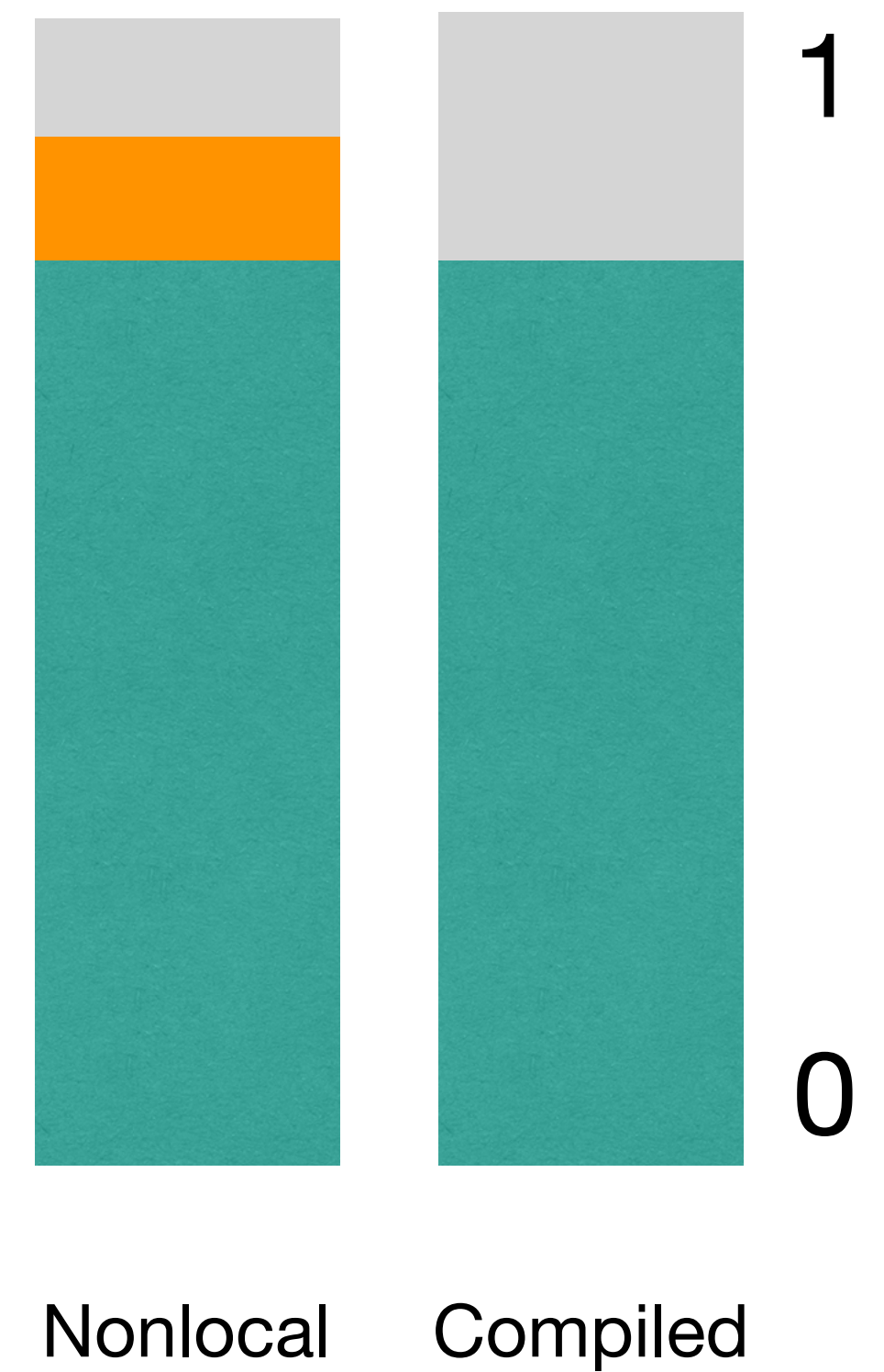
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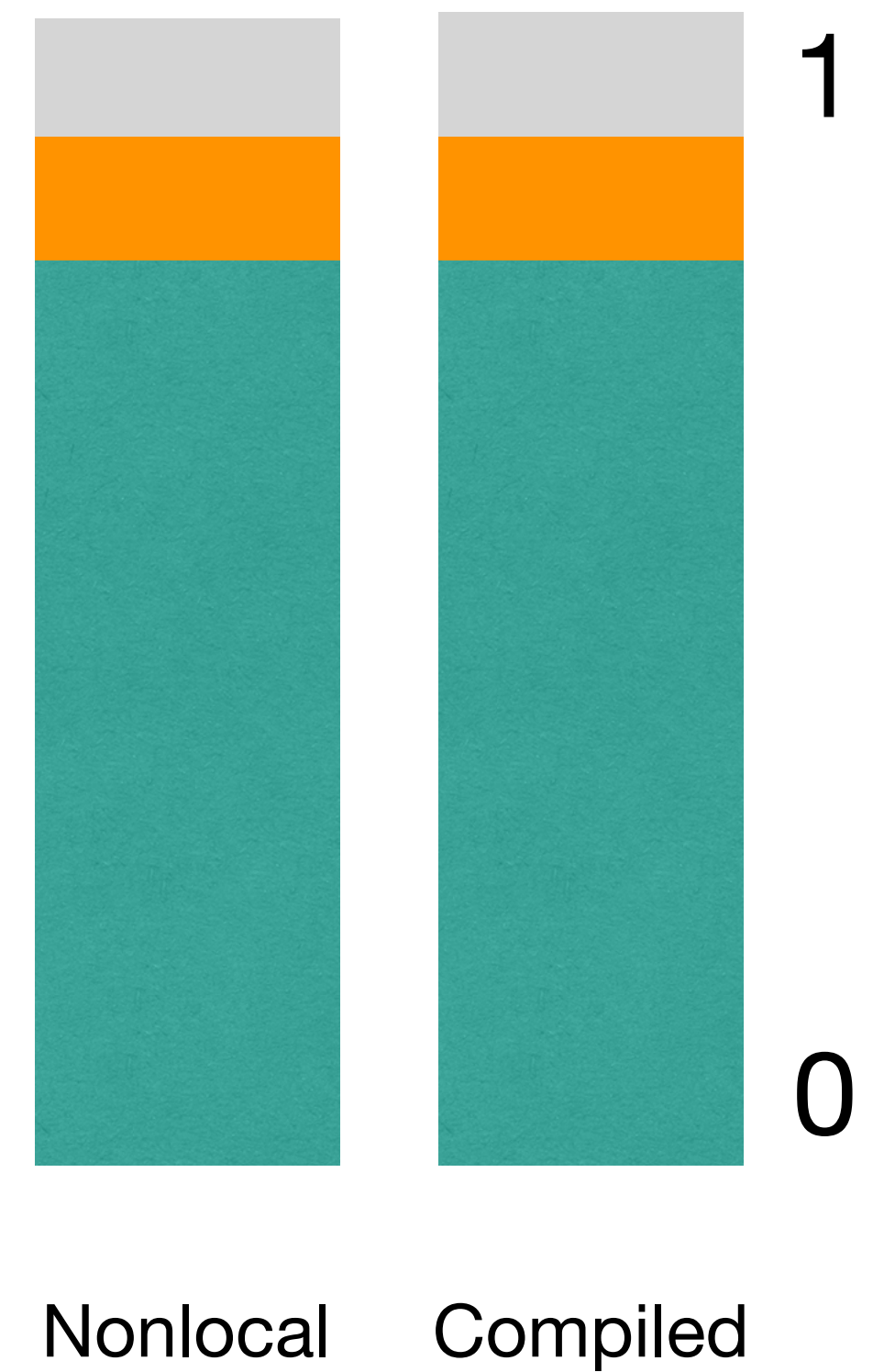
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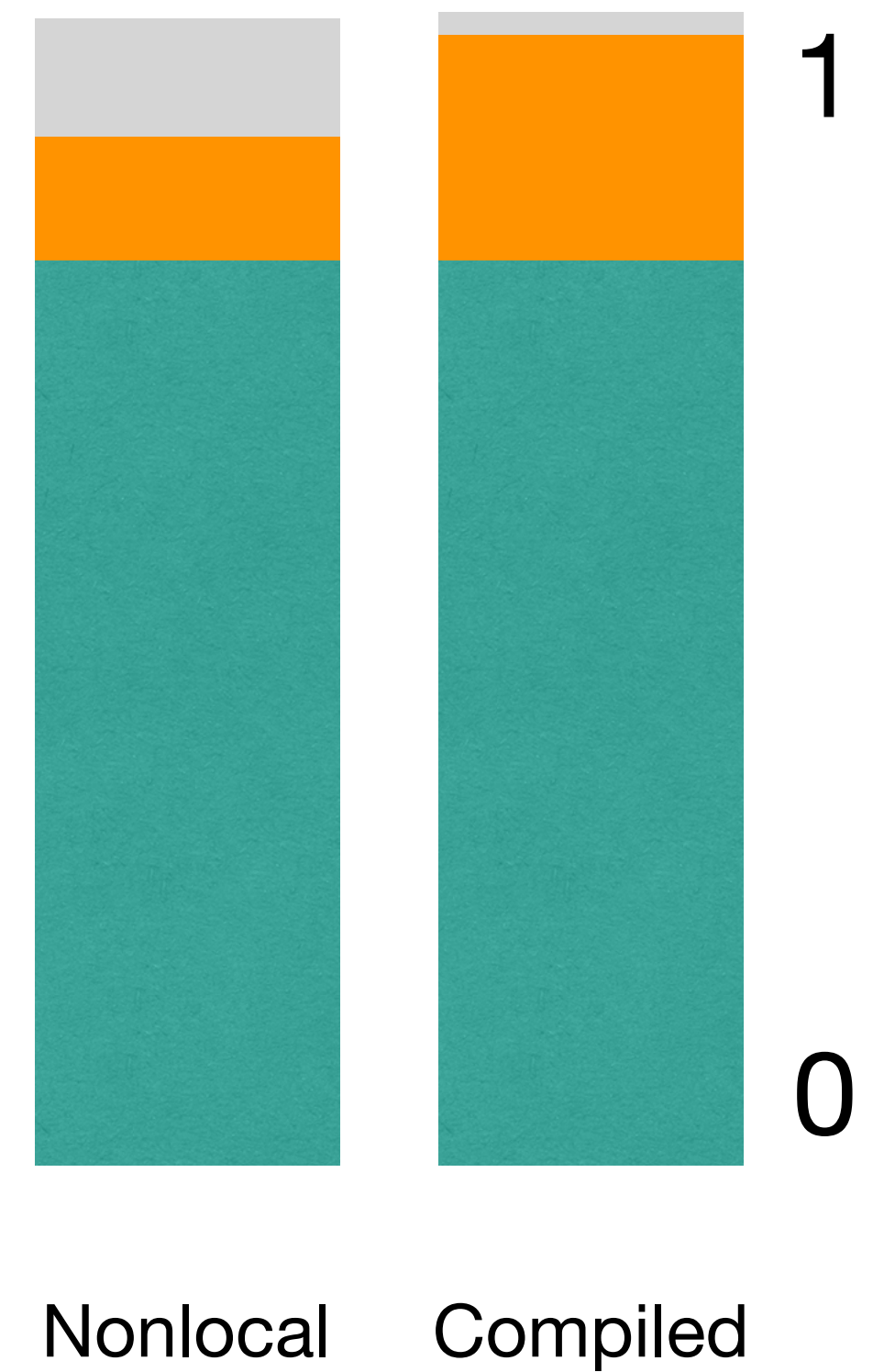
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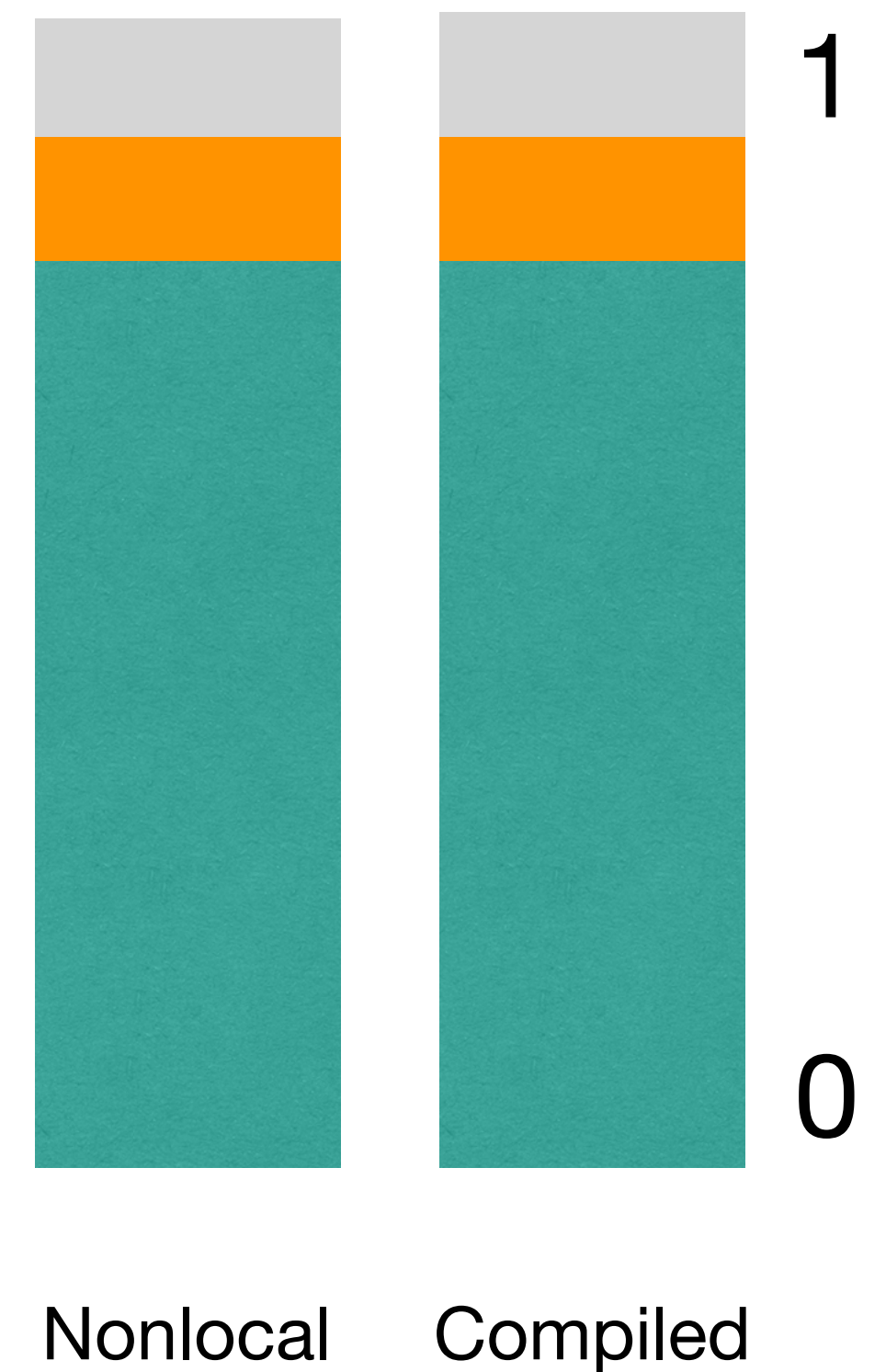
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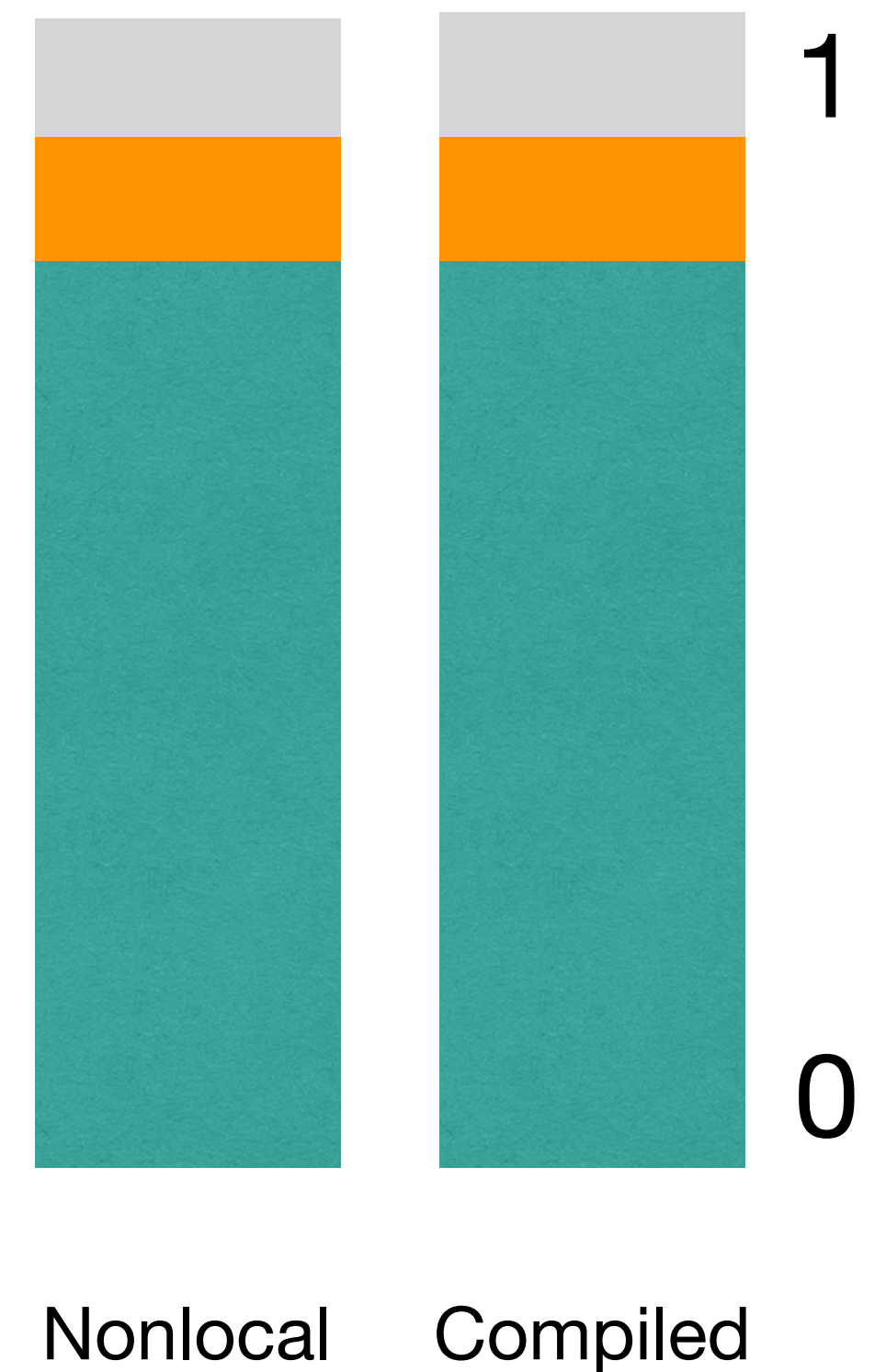
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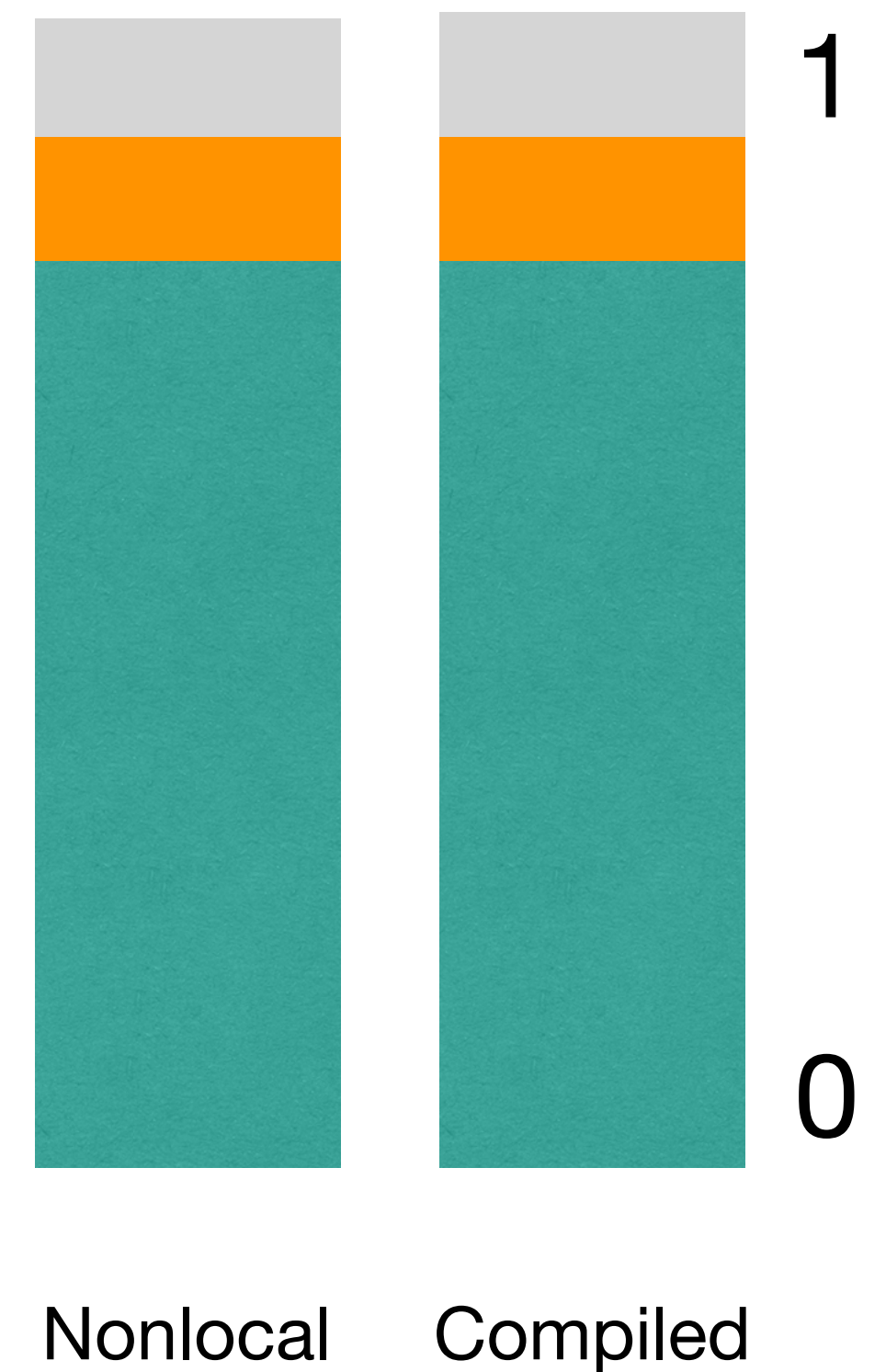
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for the lack of better photo



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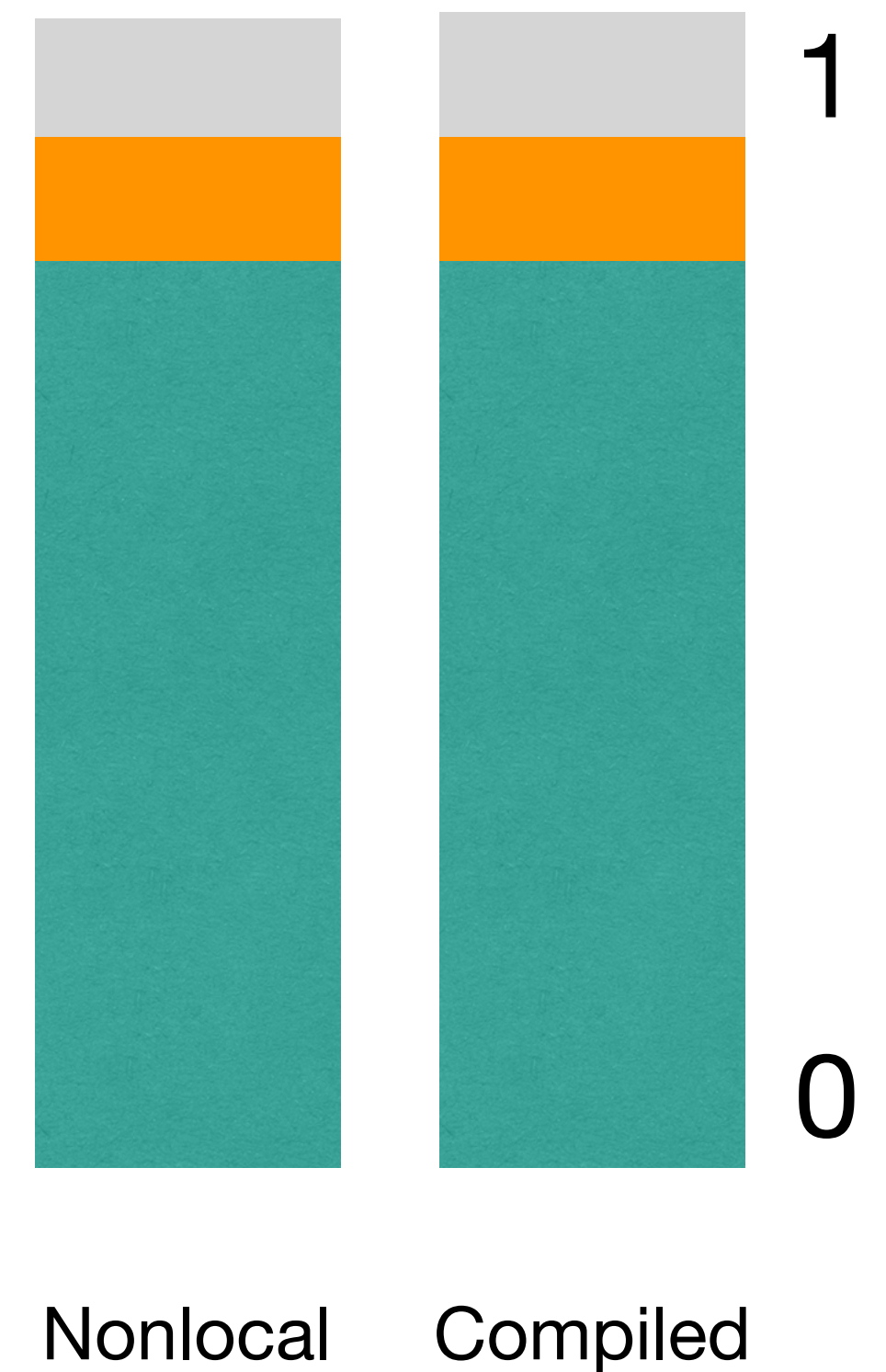
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Quantitative quantum soundness for bipartite compiled Bell games

Xiangling Xu (许湘灵), Inria Saclay



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

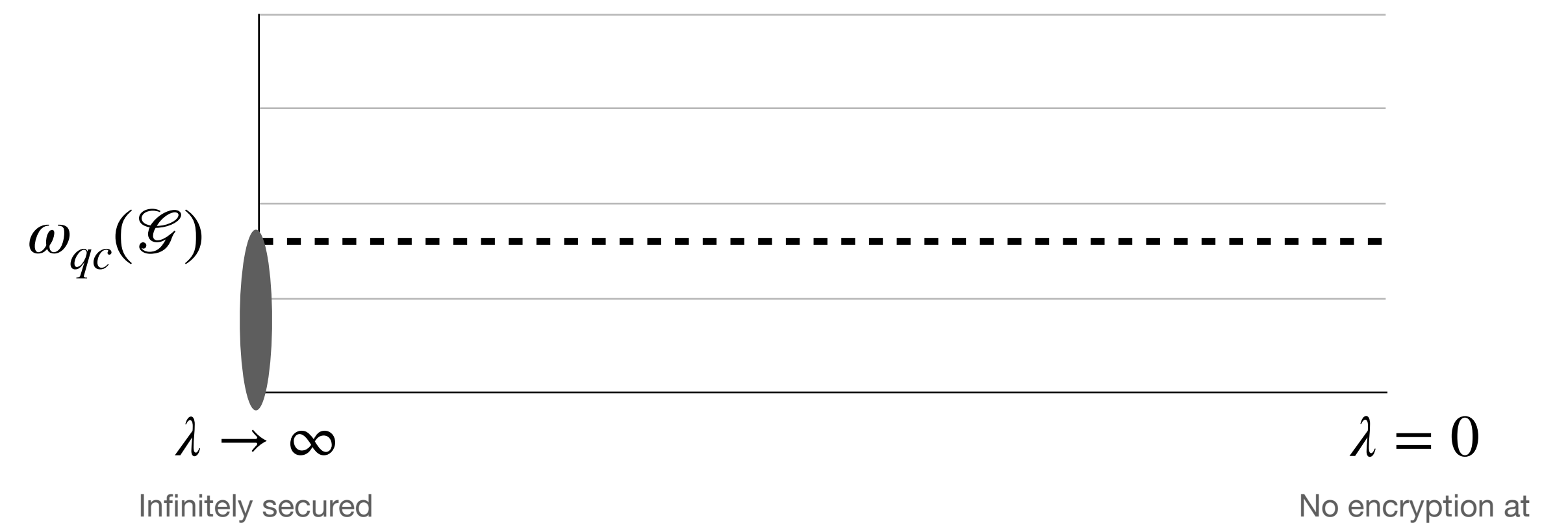
From KMPSW24 asymptotic to quantitative quantum soundness

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

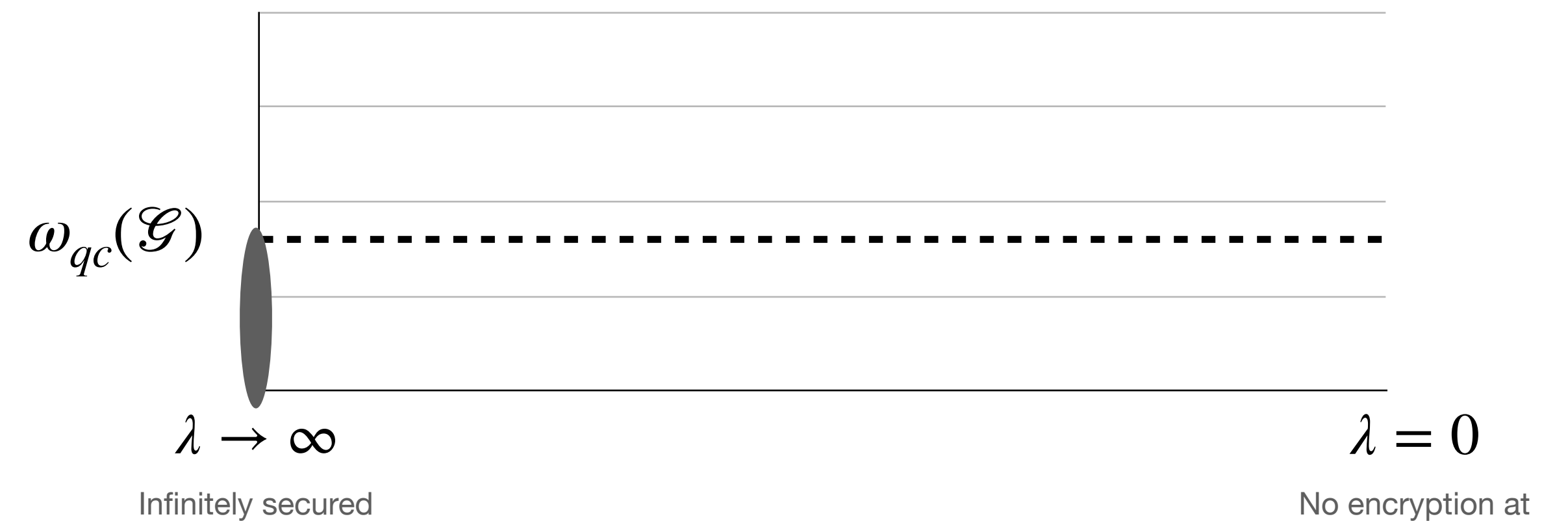
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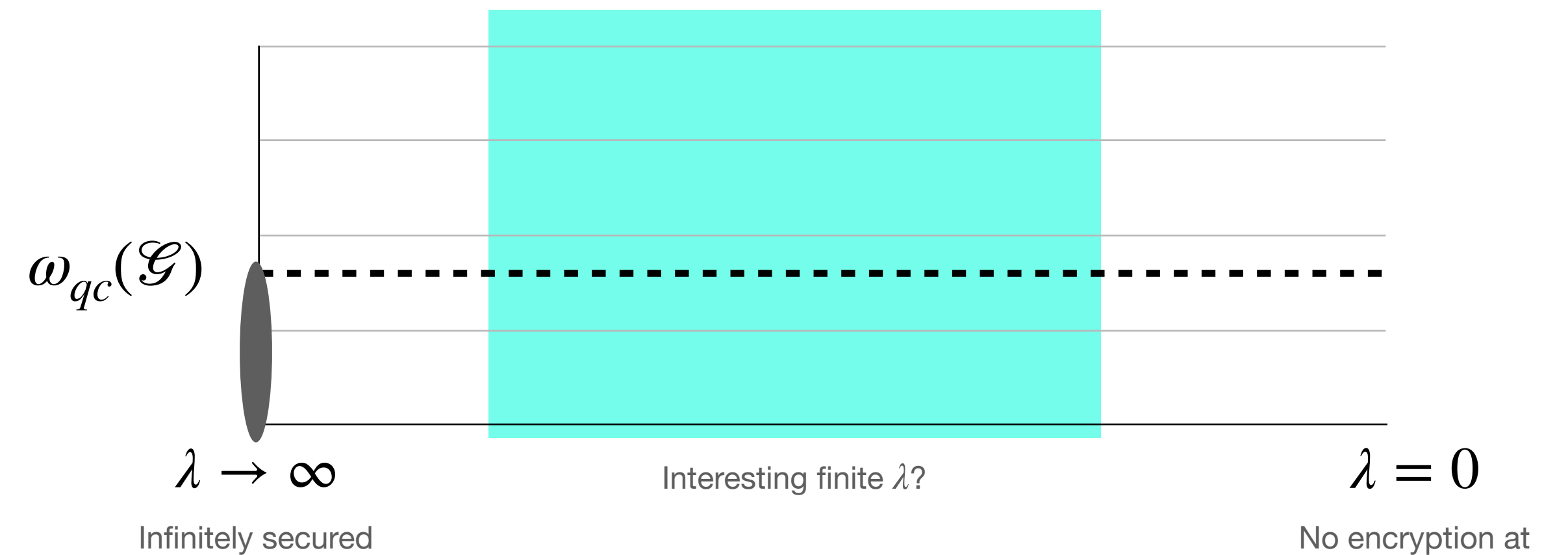
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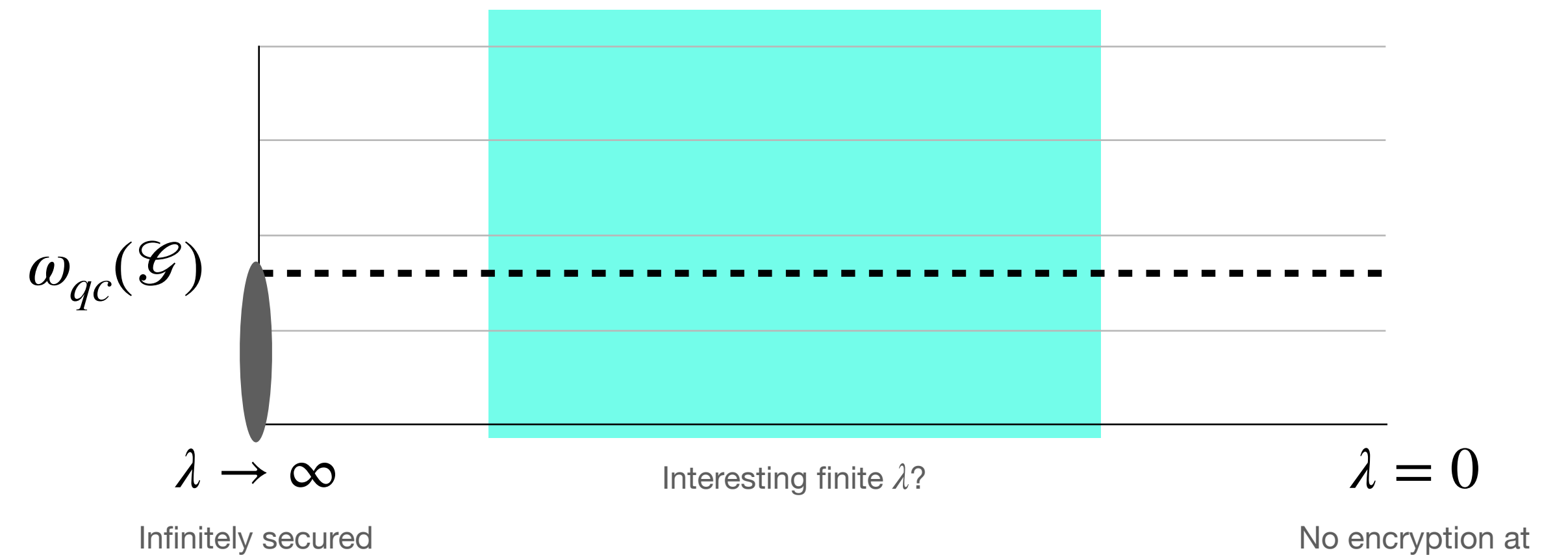


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- But how much more a cheating prover can win with S_λ at *finite* λ ?

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

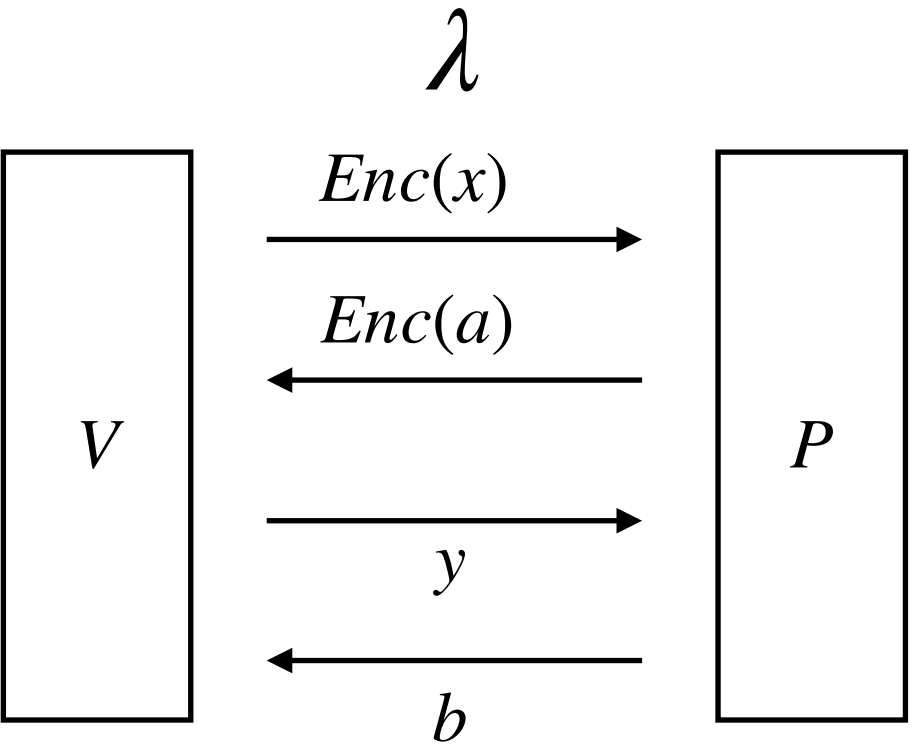
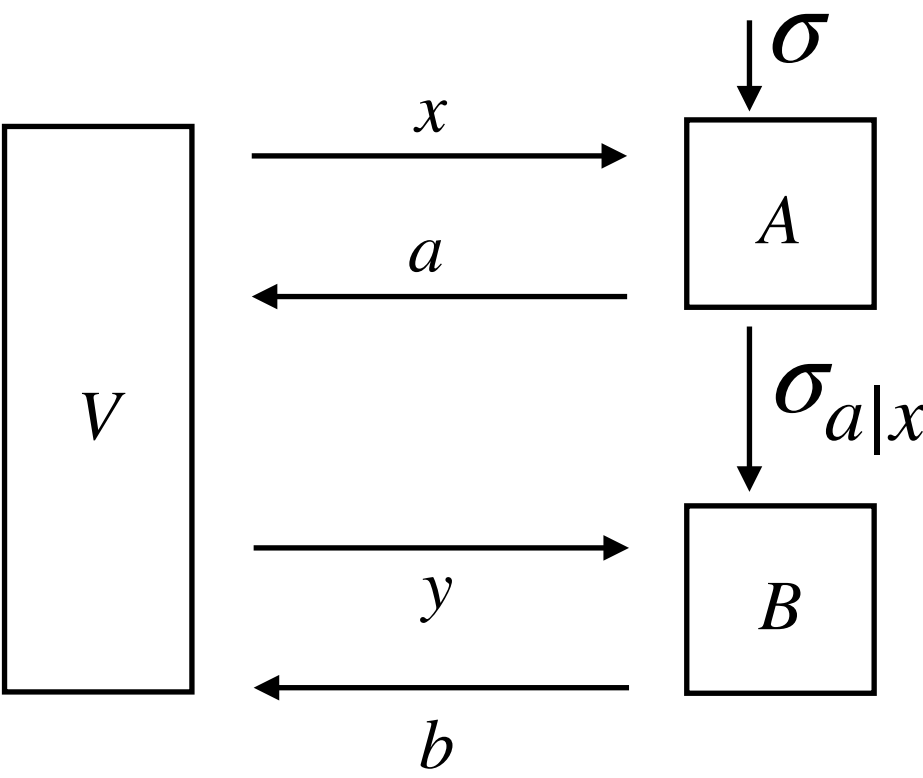
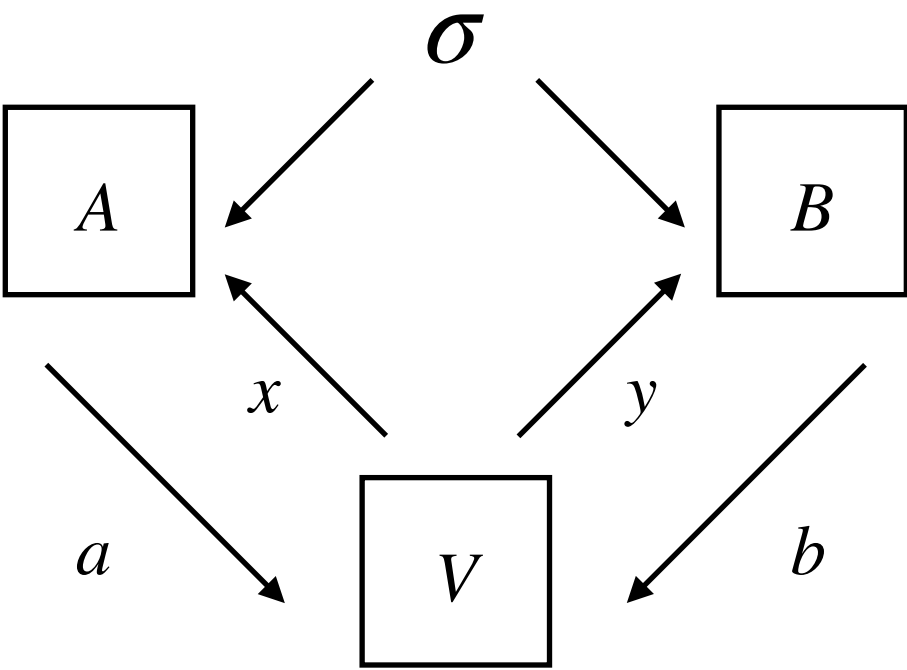
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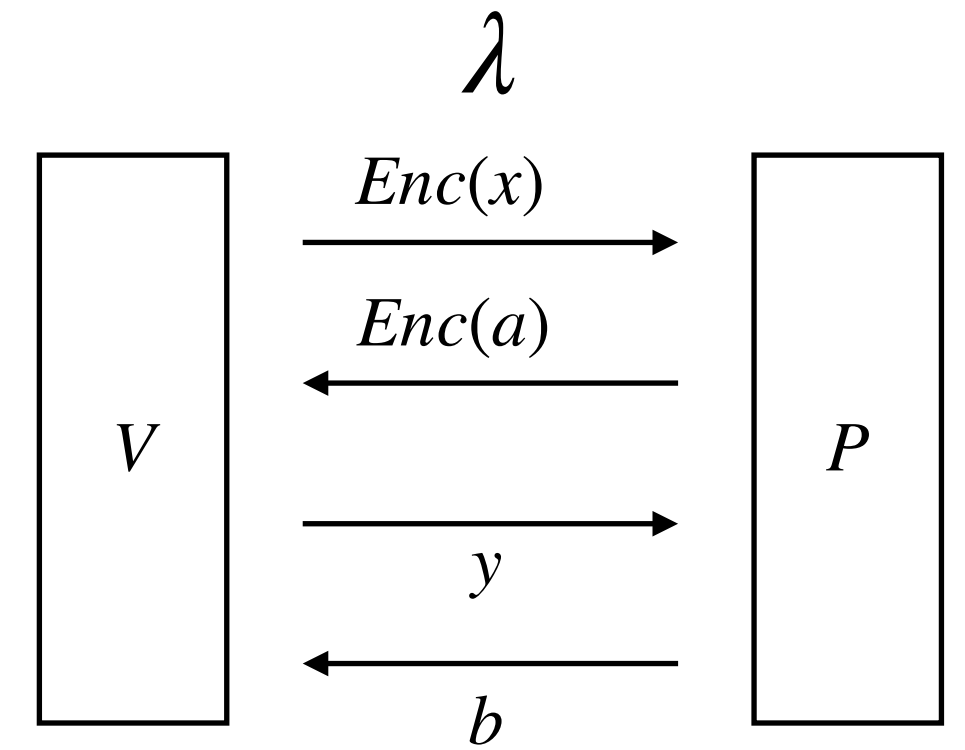
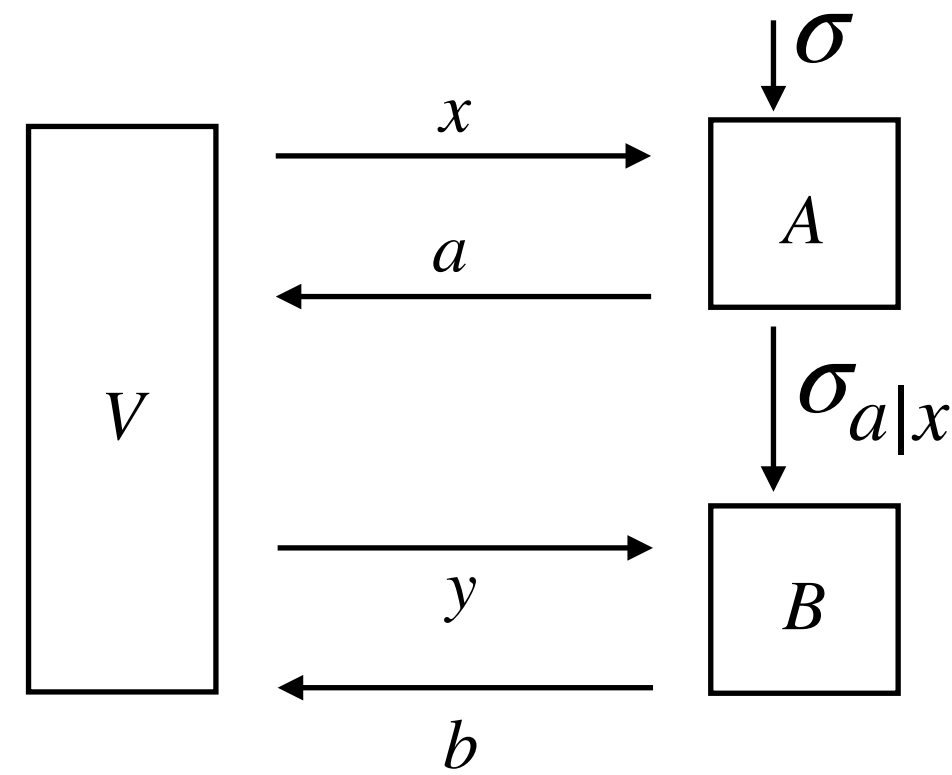
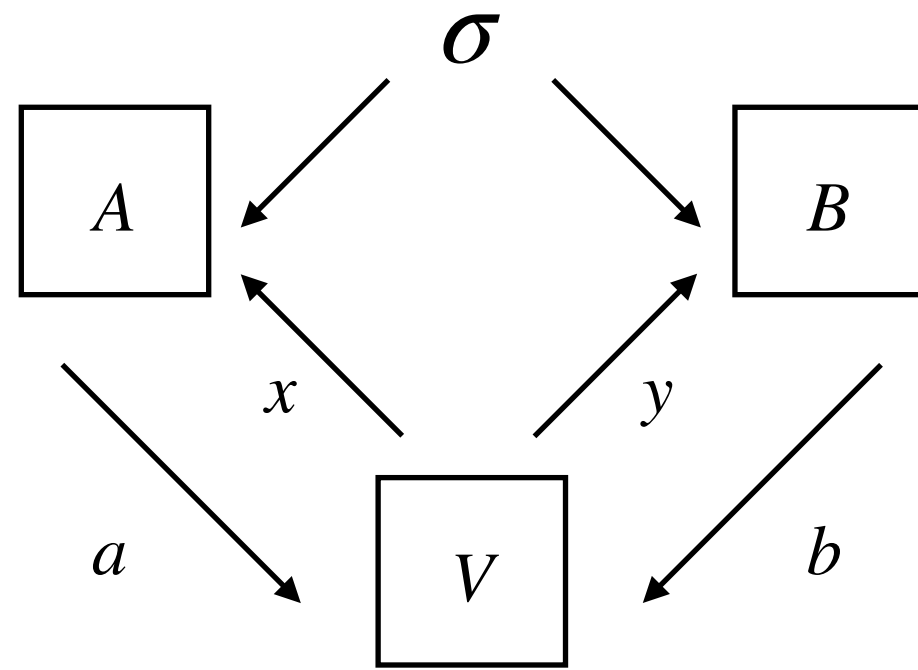
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- Plan: Recap of asymptotic paper, then sequential NPA, then main result revisit

Nonlocal to sequential to compiled

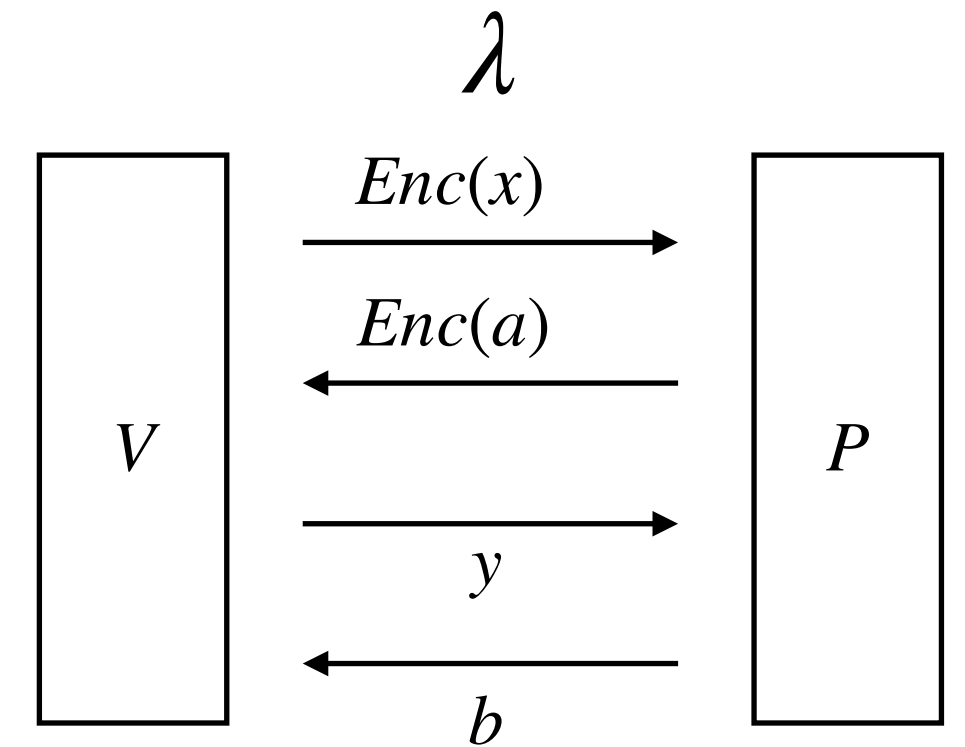
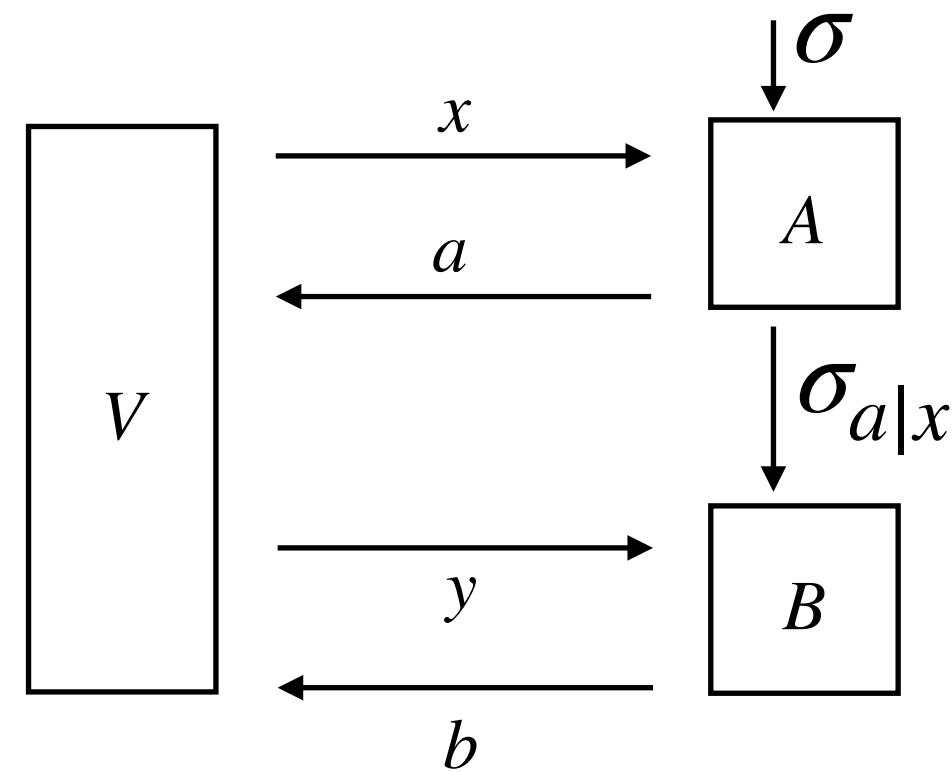
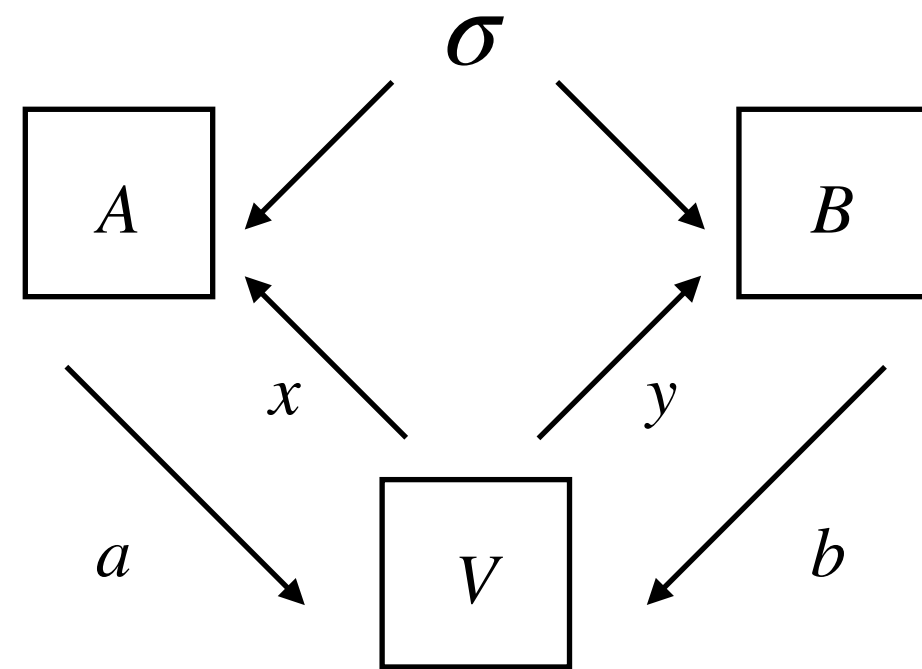


Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



- σ density operator

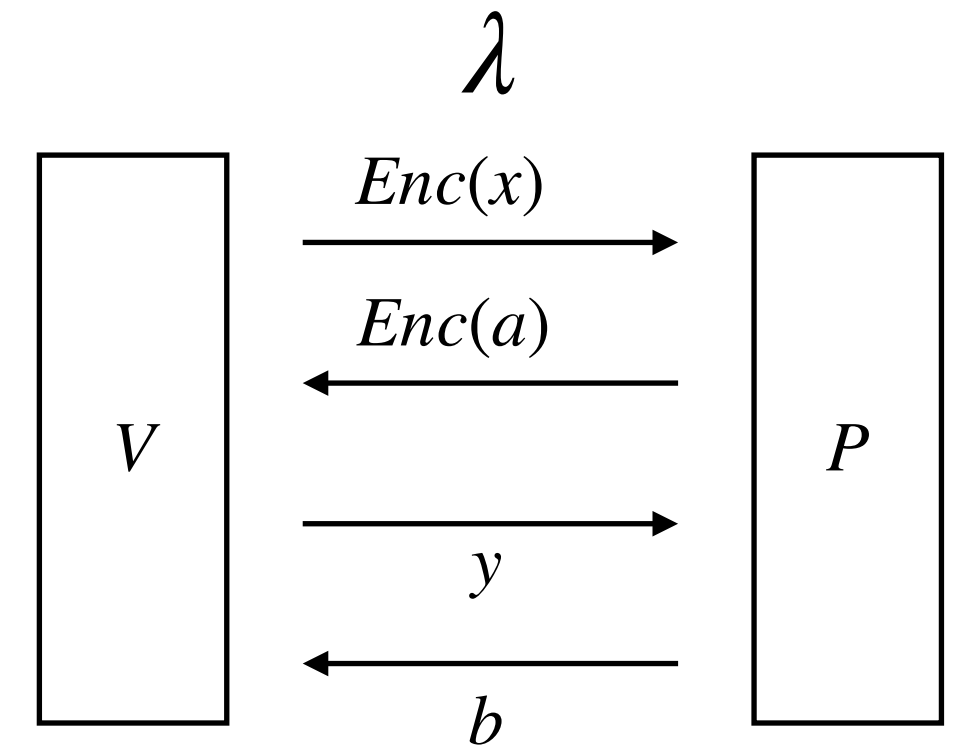
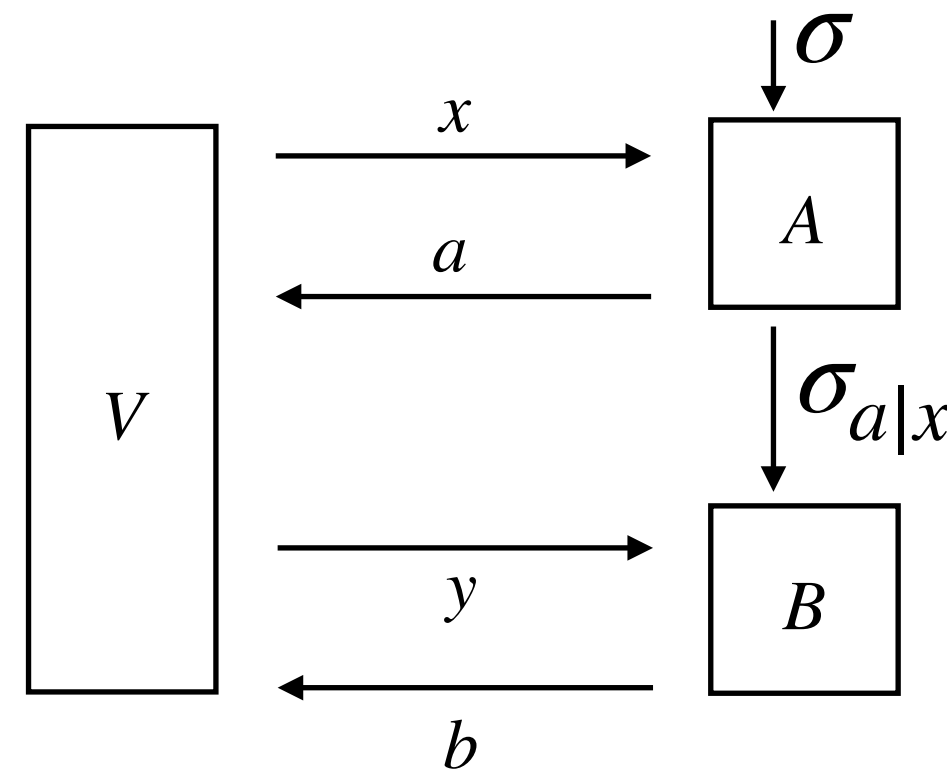
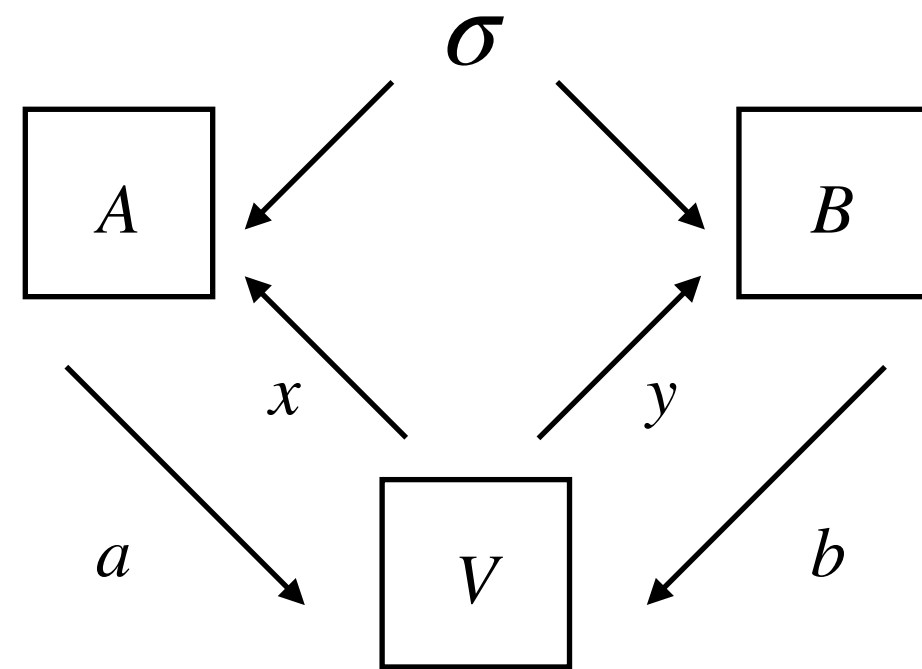
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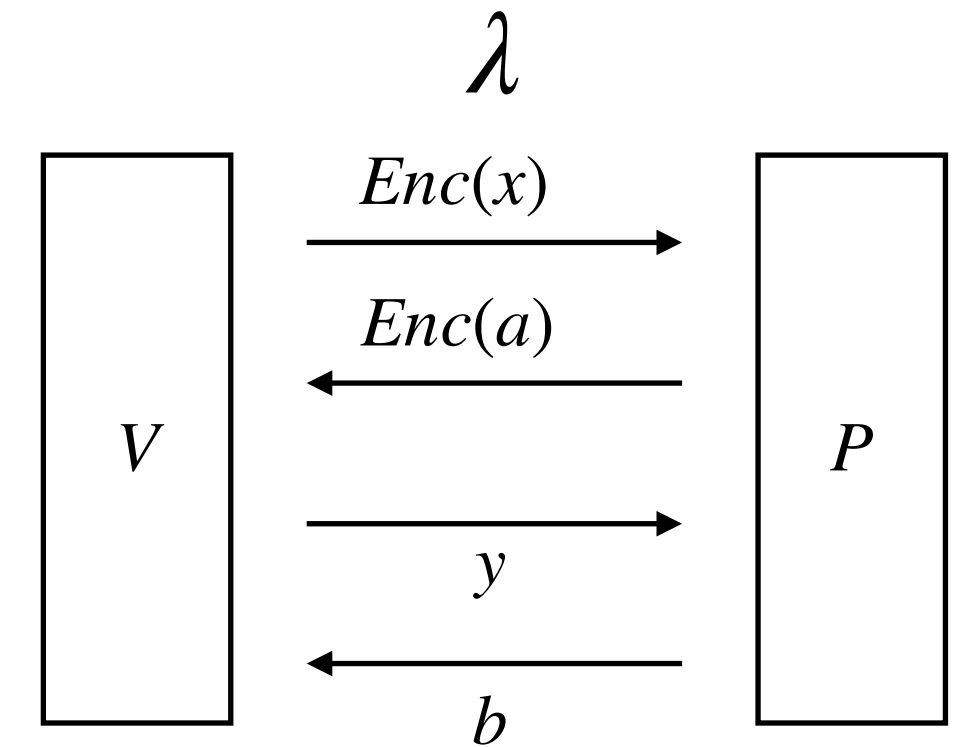
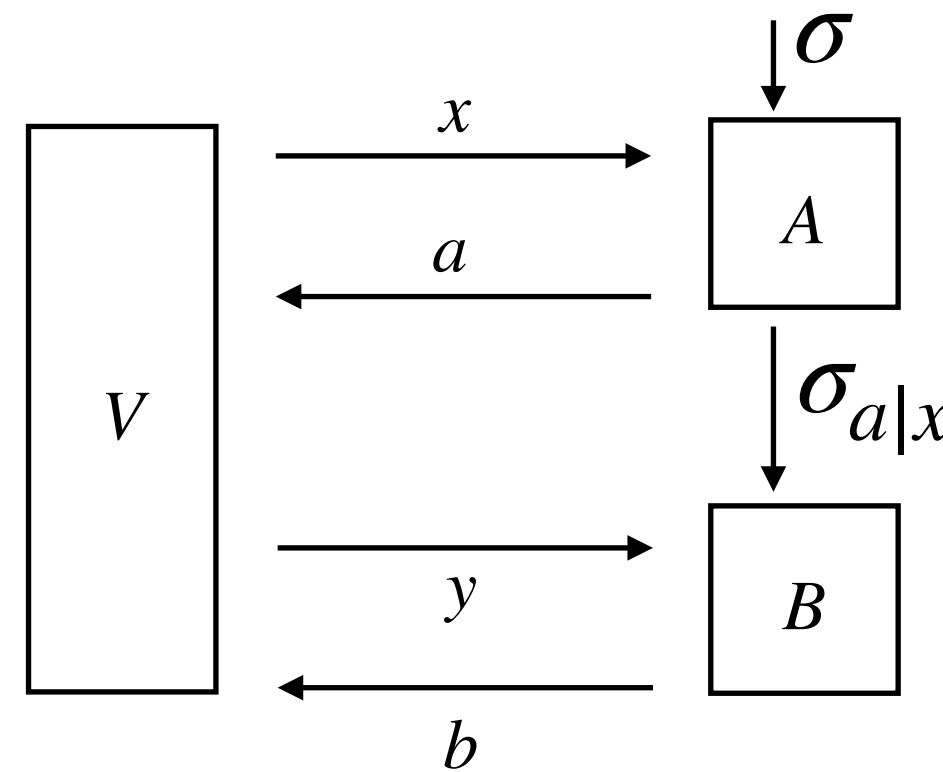
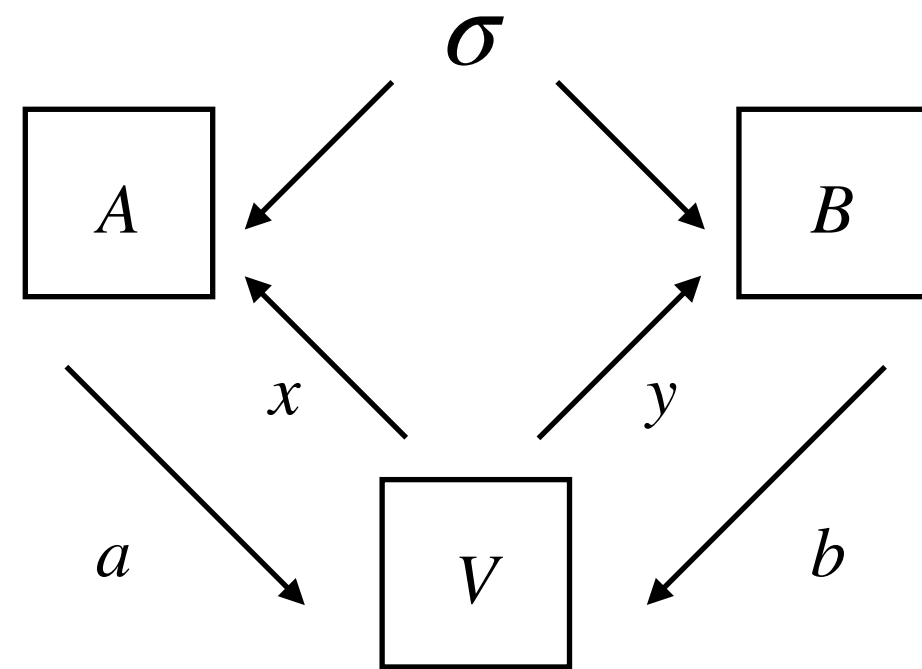
- $A_{a|x}, B_{b|y}$ POVMs ($\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$)

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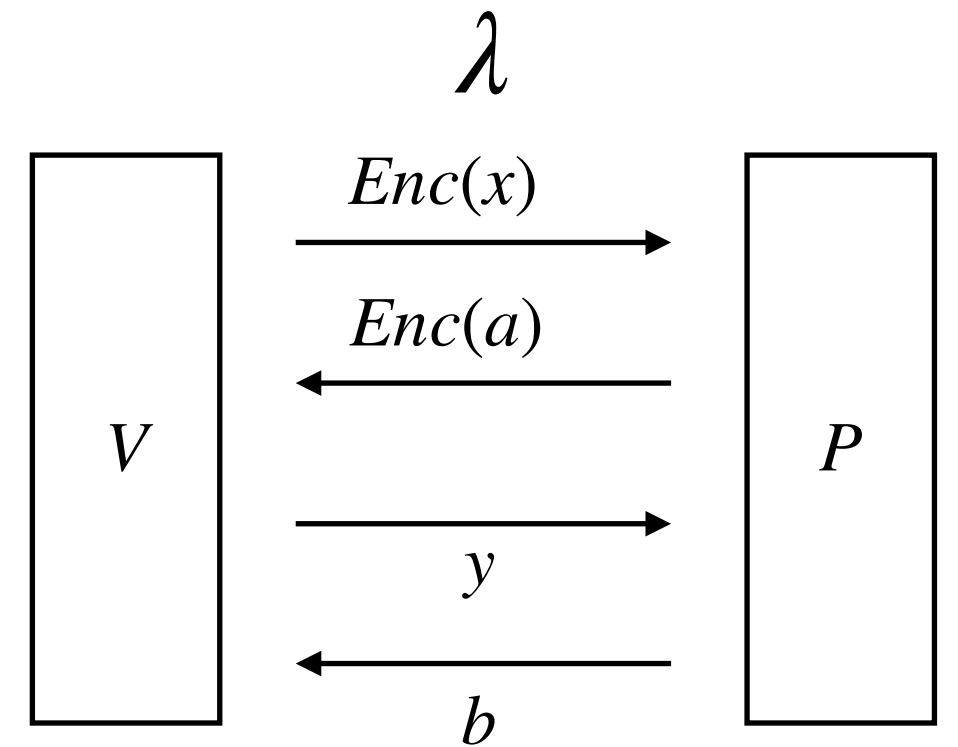
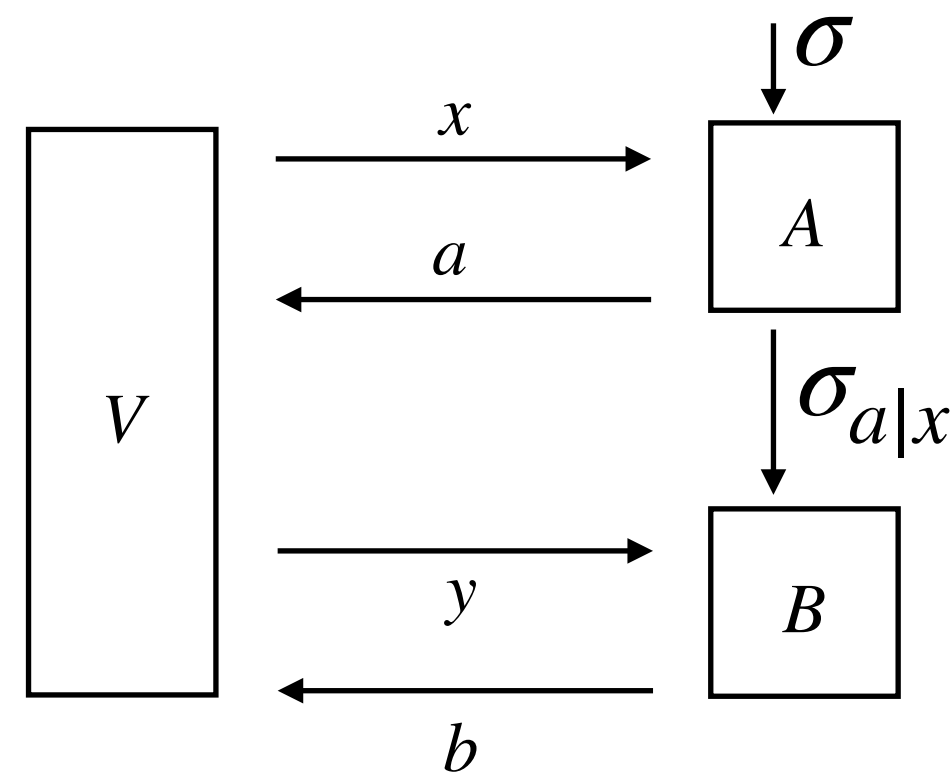
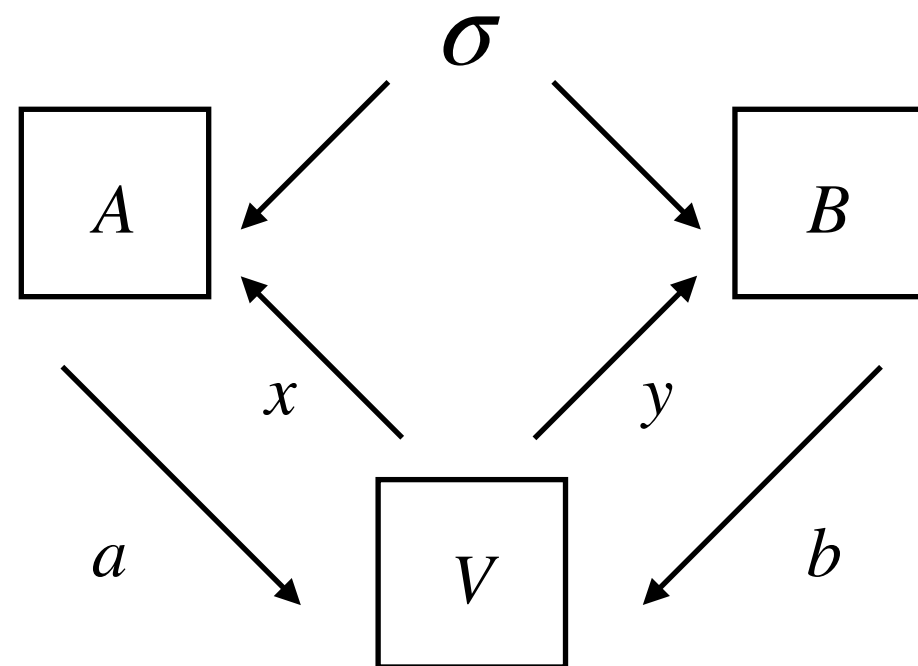
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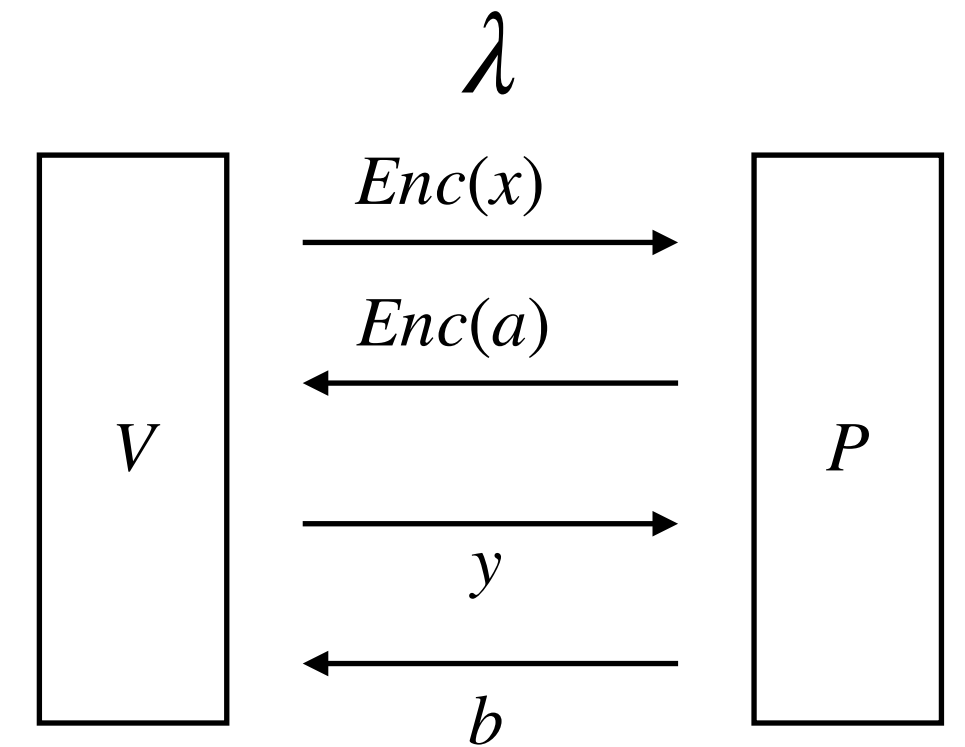
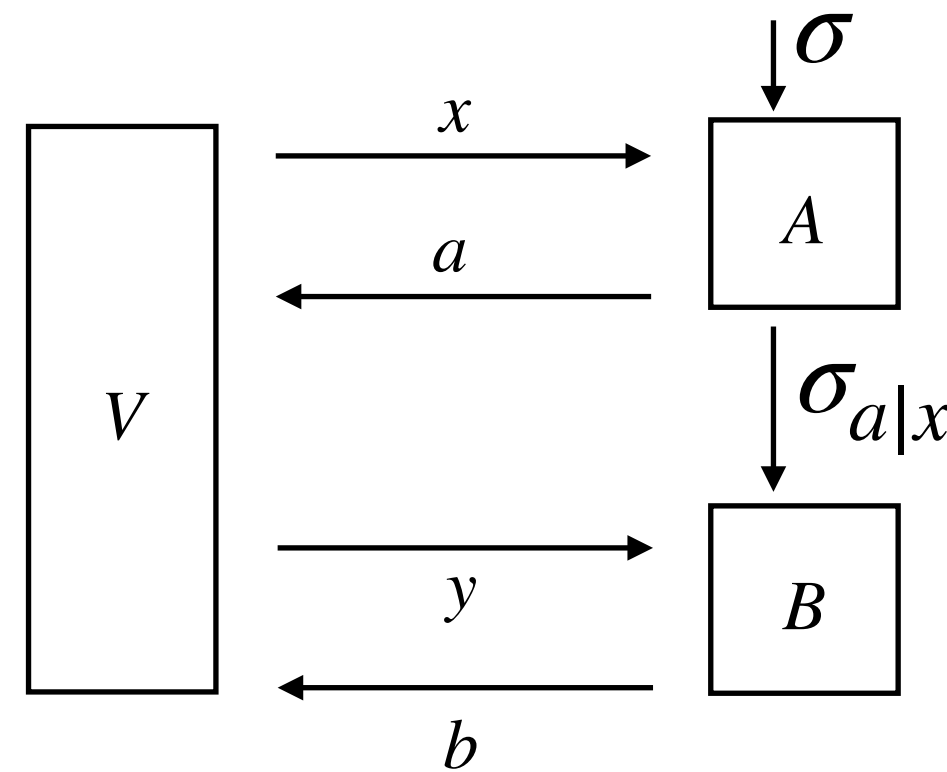
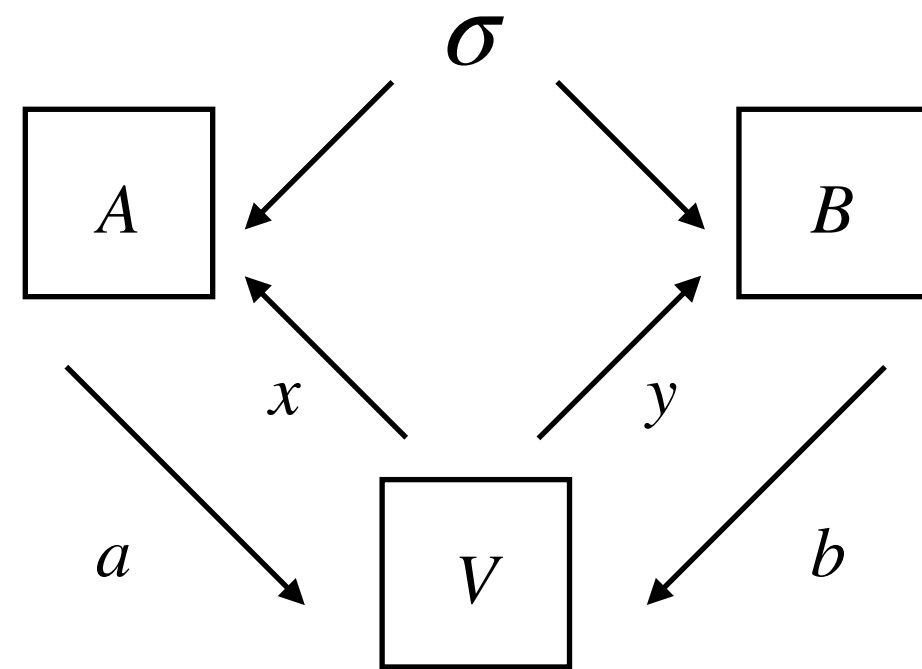
Treat σ as positive linear functional

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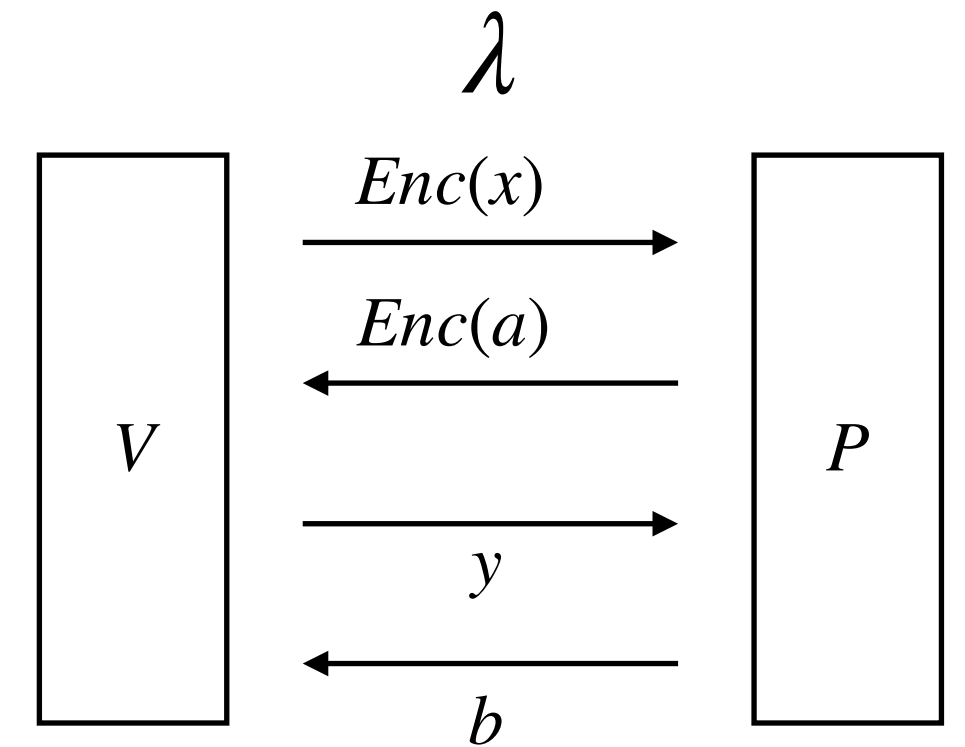
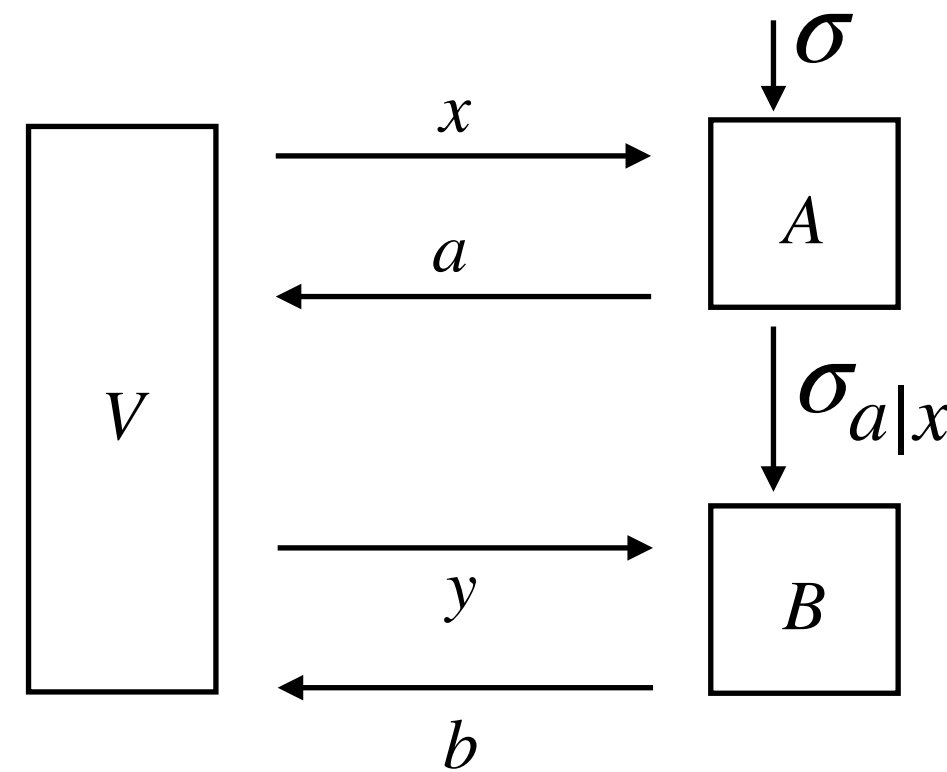
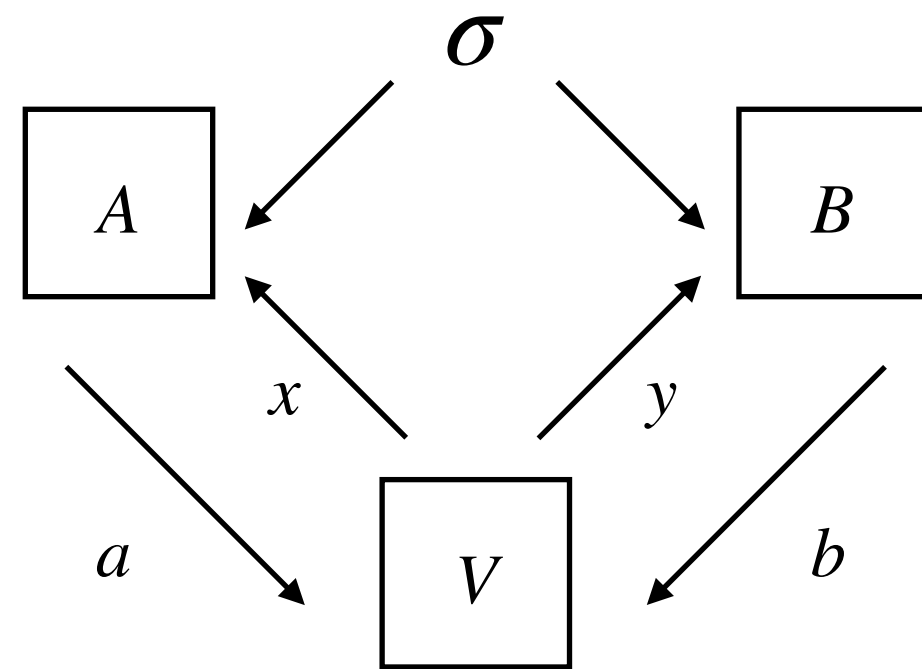


- Alice first measures and send the post-measured state $\sigma_{a|x}$

- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$

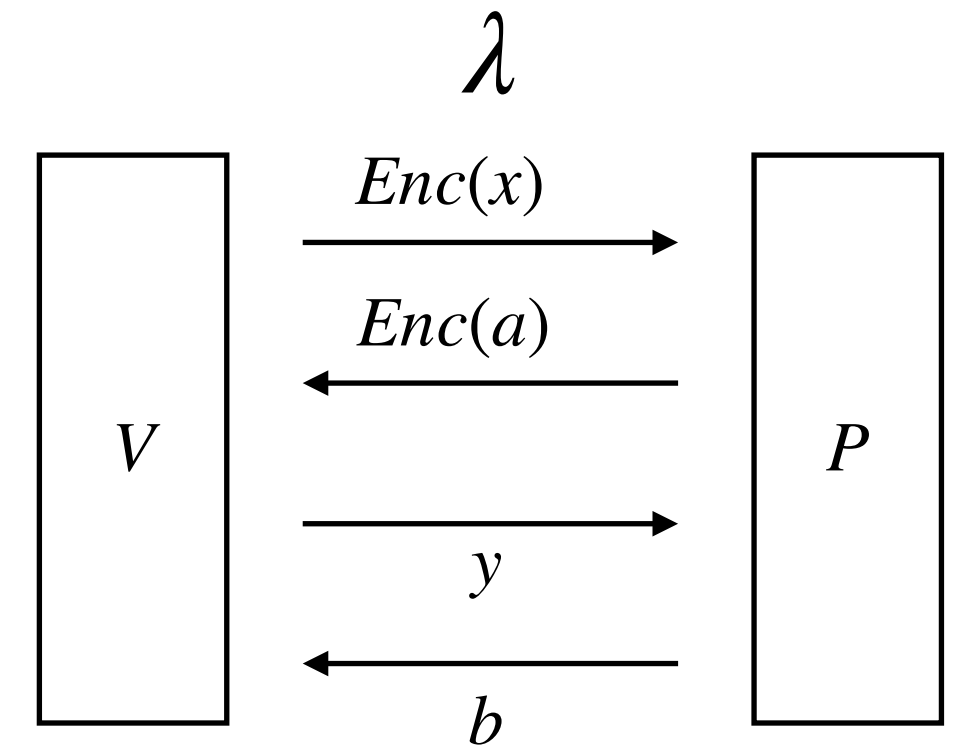
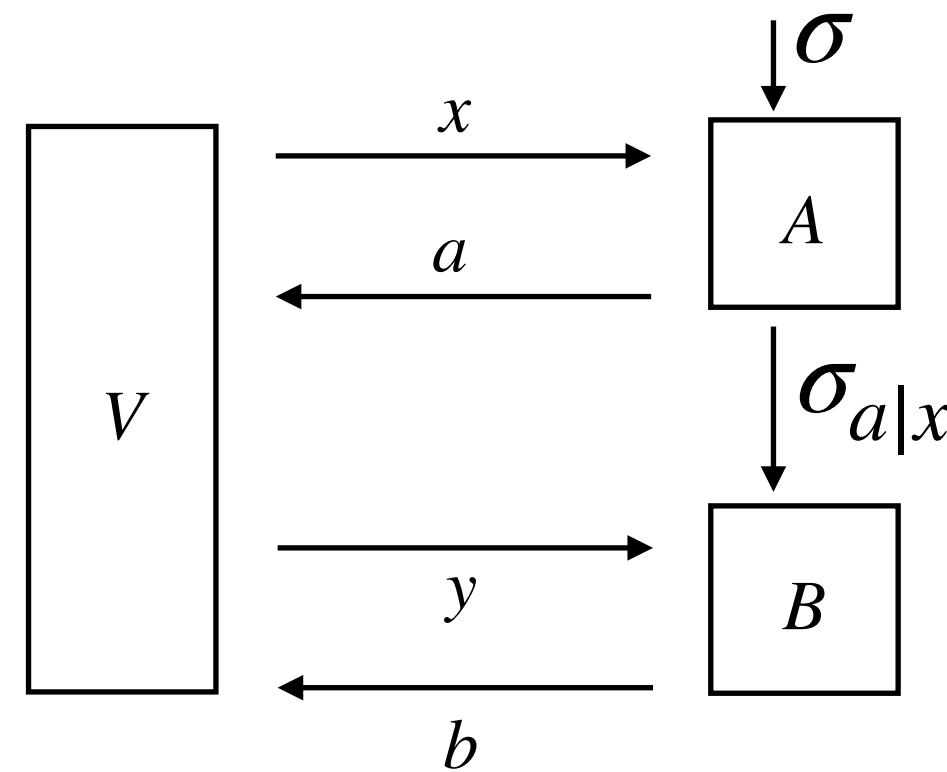
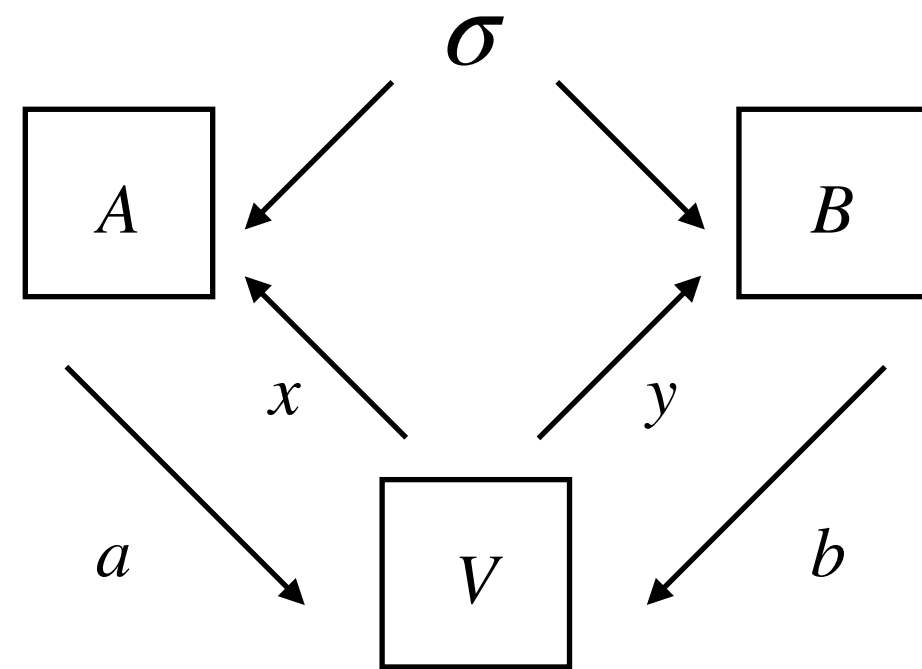
- $p(ab | xy) := \sigma(A_{a|x} B_{b|y})$

Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



- $\sum_a A_{a|x} = 1$
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Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



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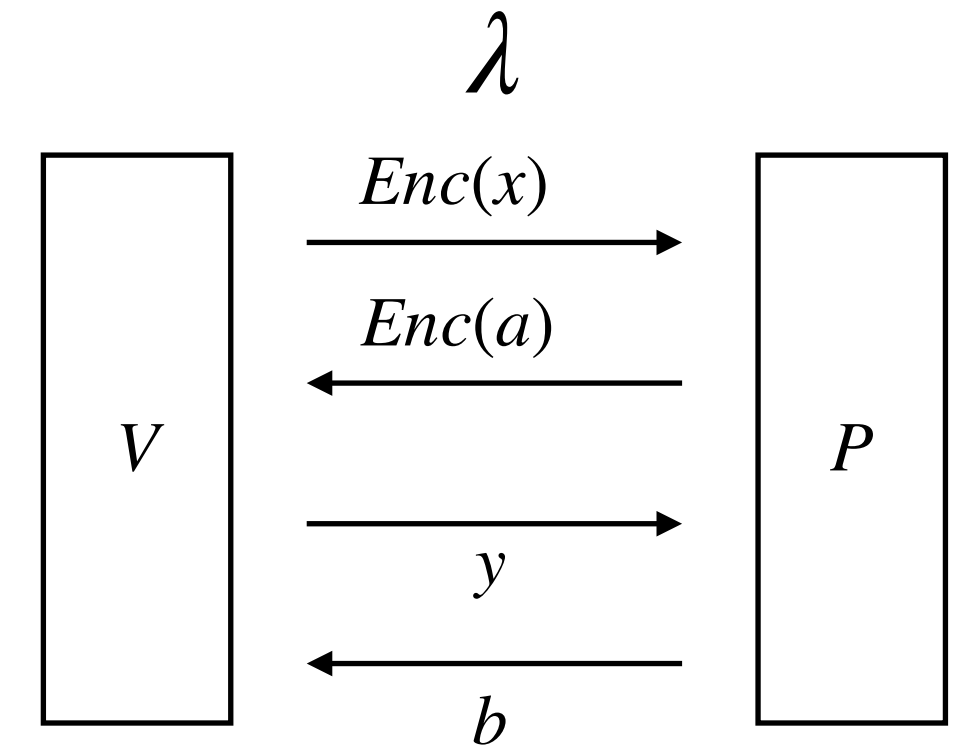
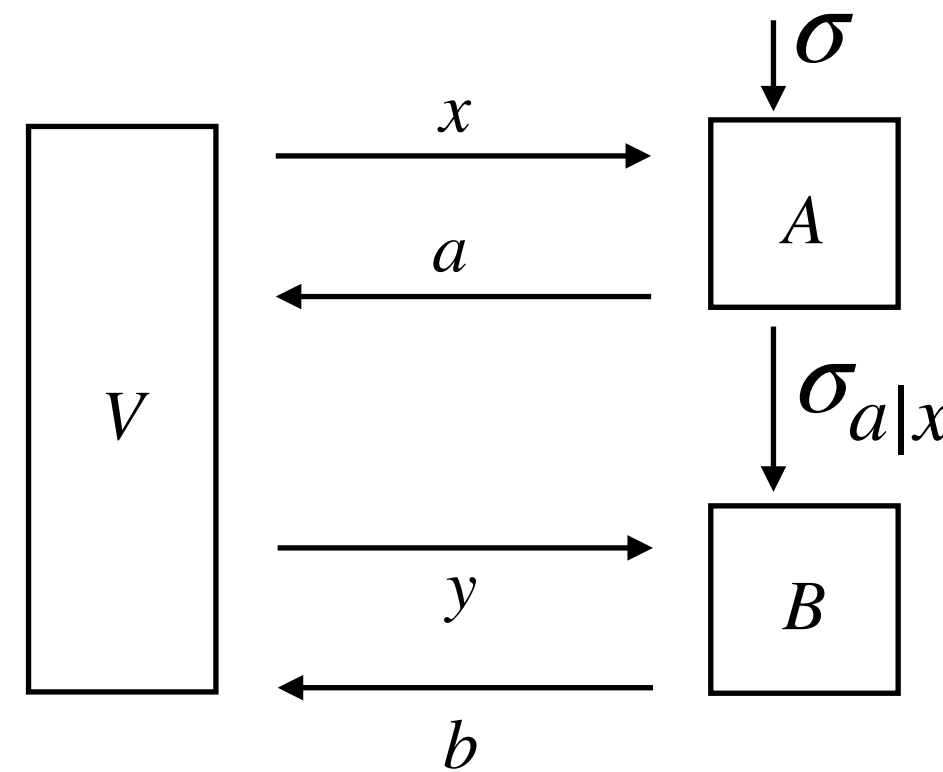
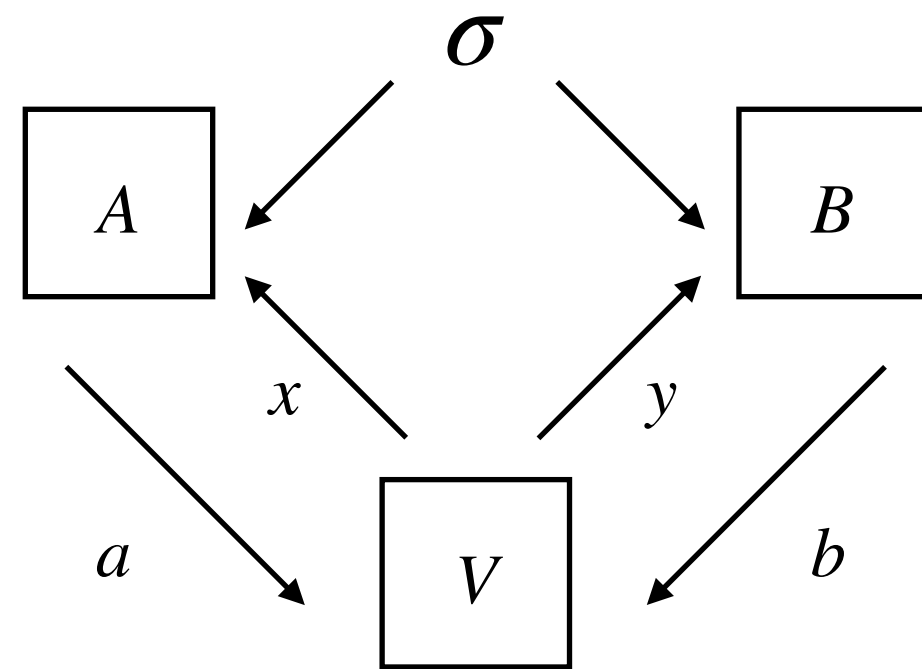
- Alice first measures and send the post-measured state $\sigma_{a|x}$

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

- Strongly no-signaling:

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

Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



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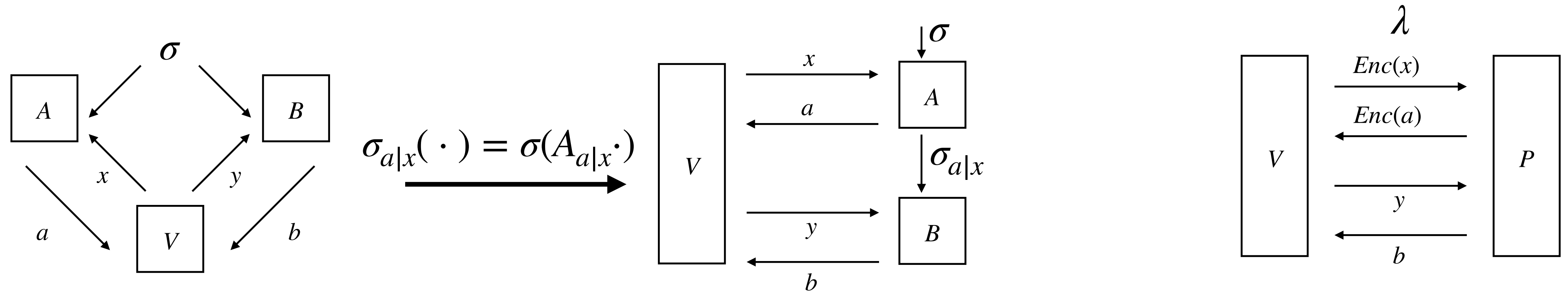
$$\left| \sum_a p(ab | xy) - \sum_a p(ab | x'y) \right| = 0$$

Particularly $\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma$

For P polynomial of any degrees

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

Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



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- Alice first measures and send the post-measured state $\sigma_{a|x}$

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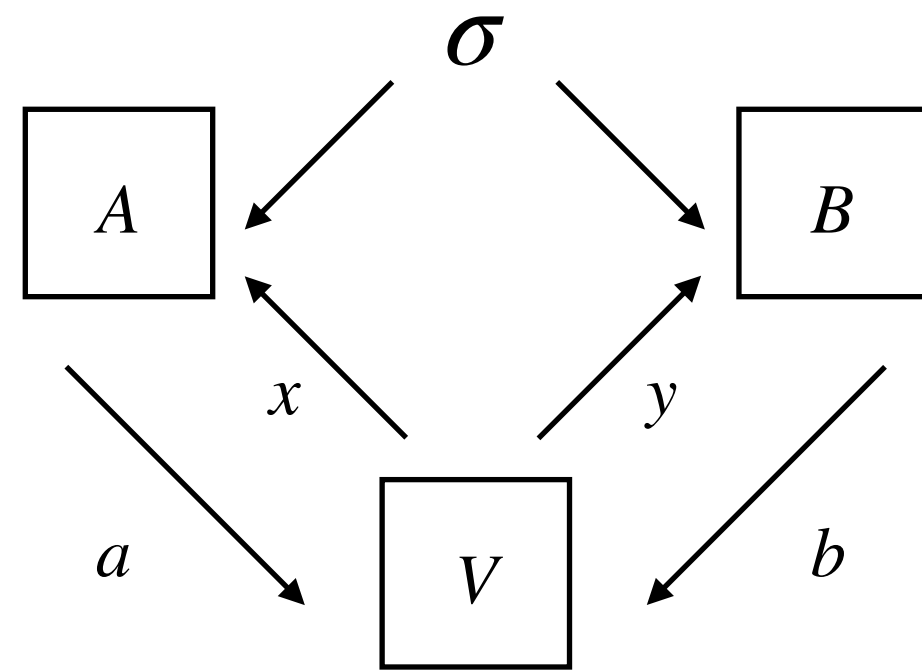
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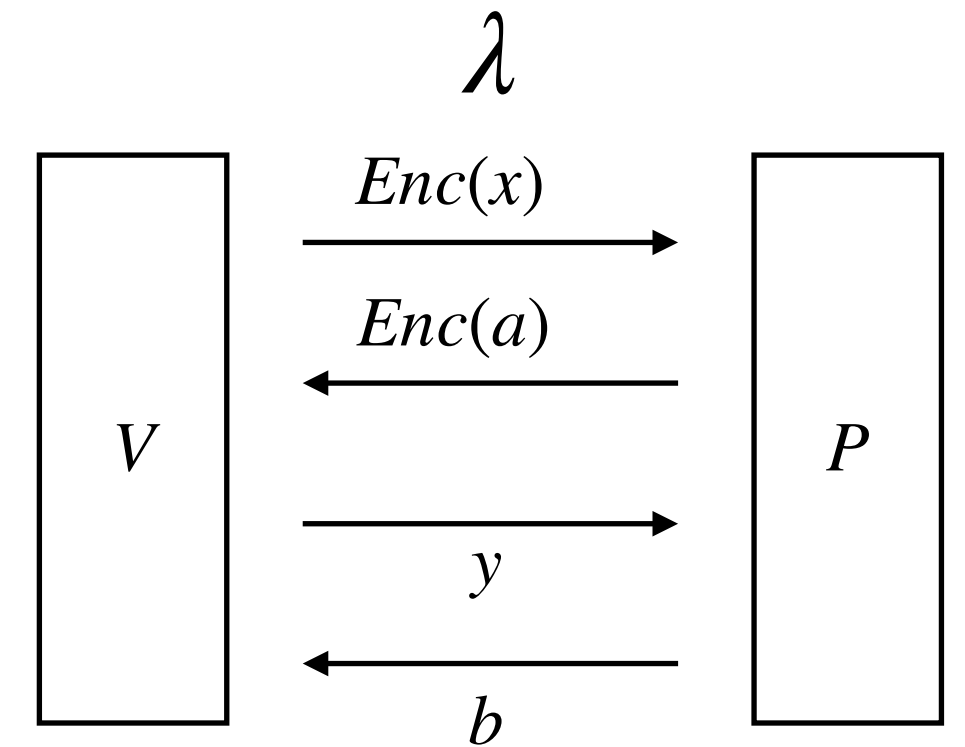
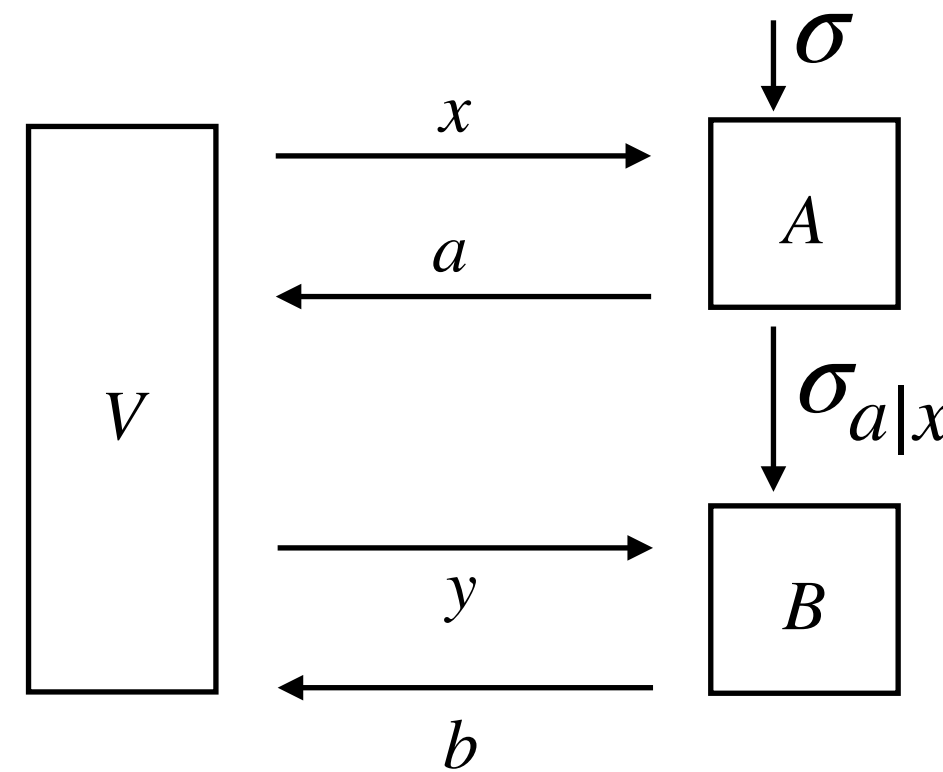
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Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



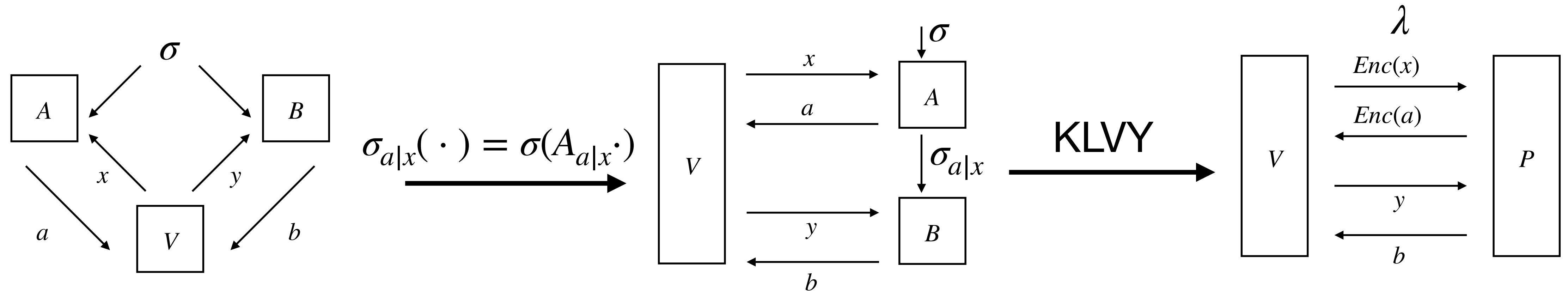
$$\sigma_{a|x}(\cdot) = \sigma(A_{a|x}\cdot)$$



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

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

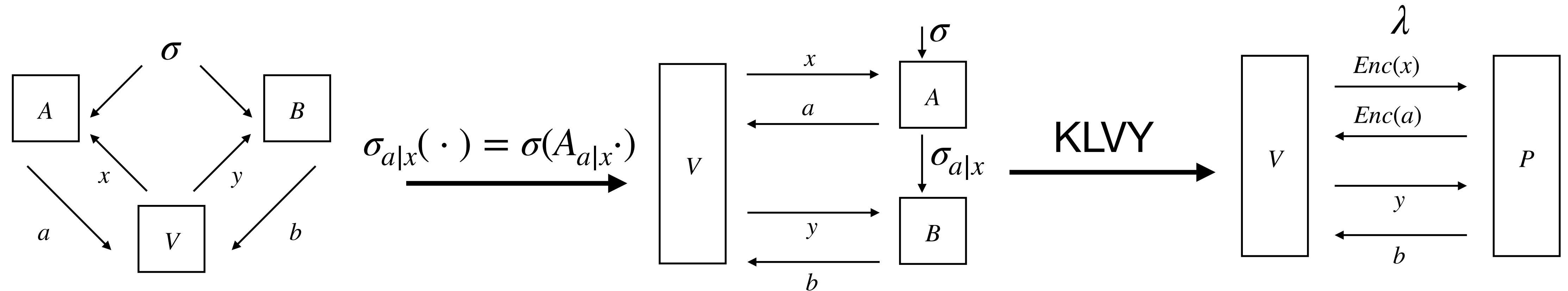
Nonlocal to sequential to compiled



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Nonlocal to sequential to compiled

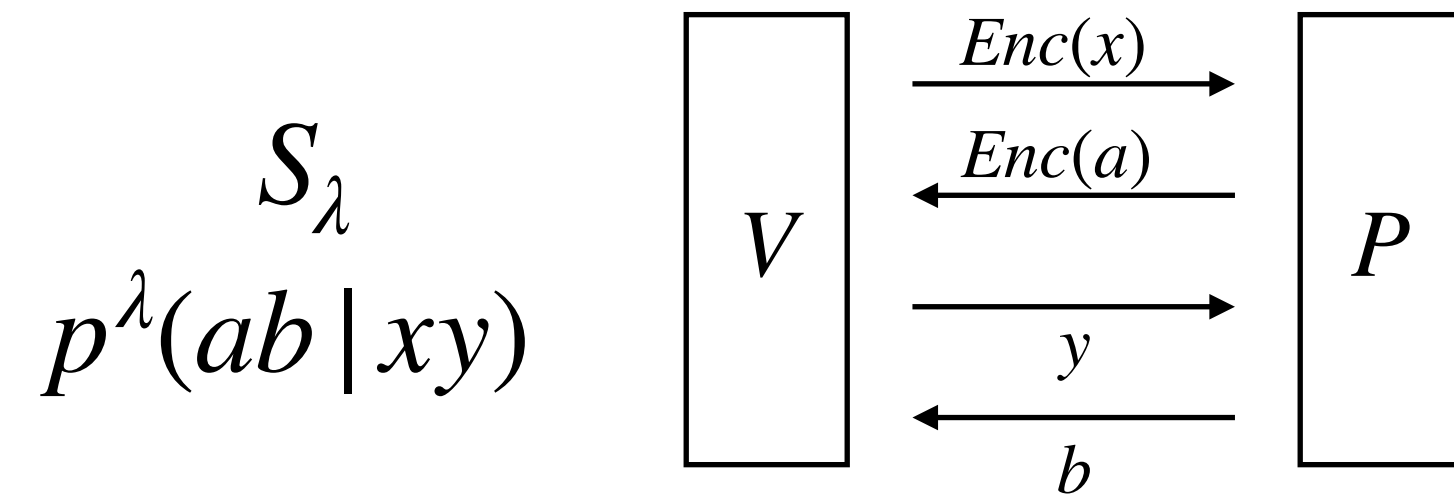


Converse direction?

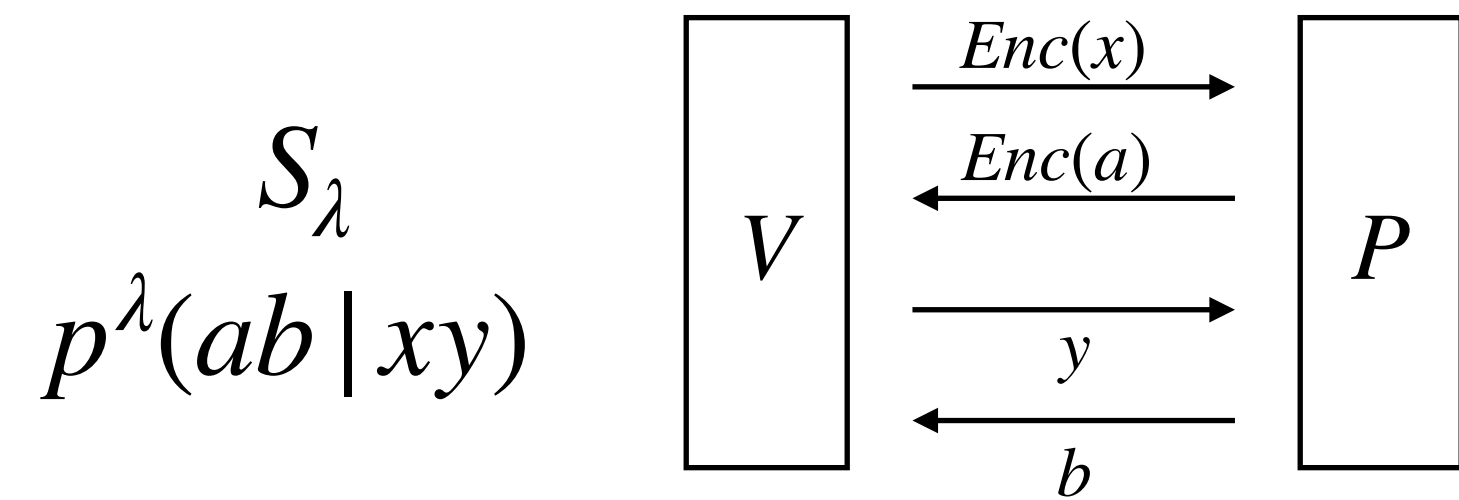
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KMPSW24: compiled to sequential

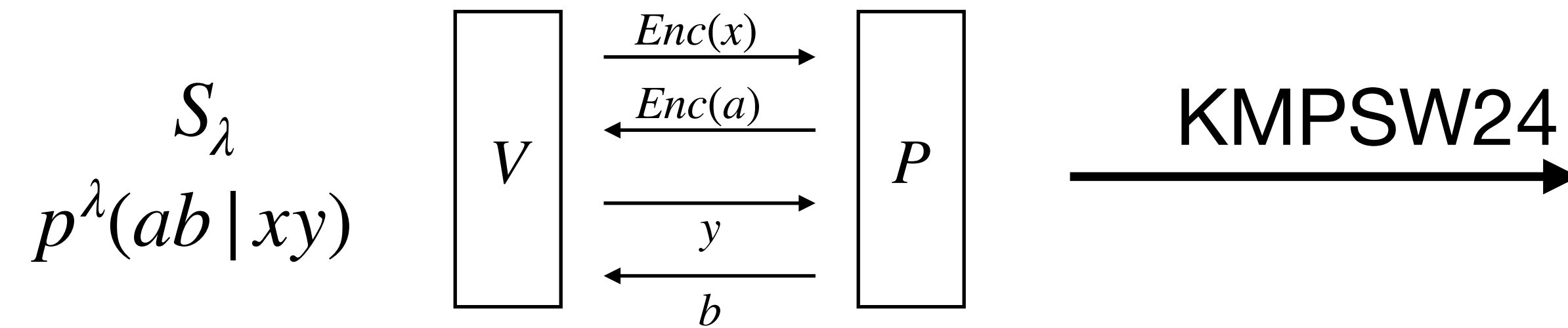


KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



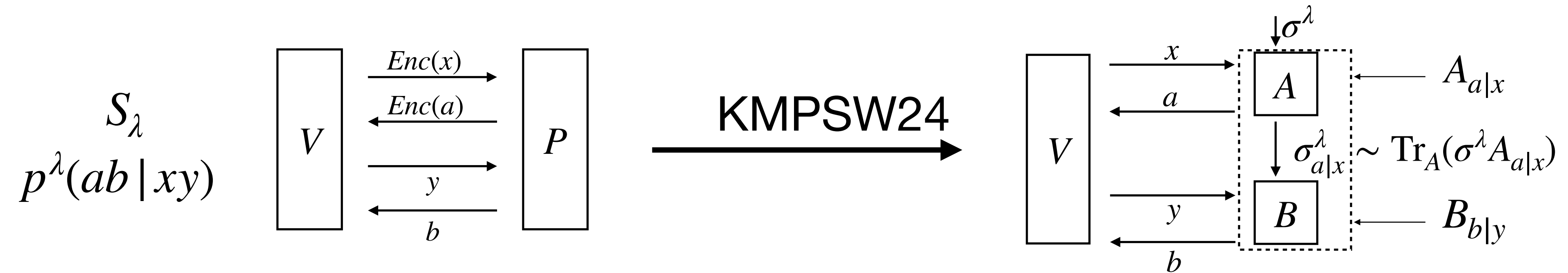
- Given compiled strategy S_λ correlation $p^\lambda(ab | xy)$

KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



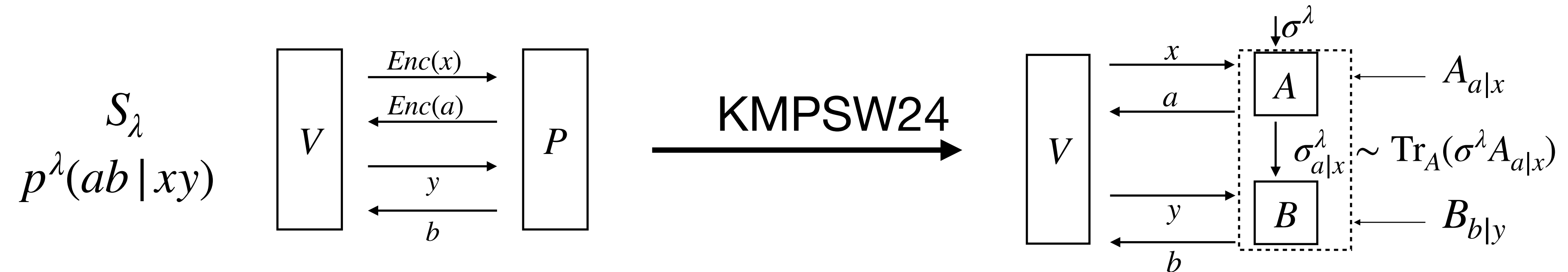
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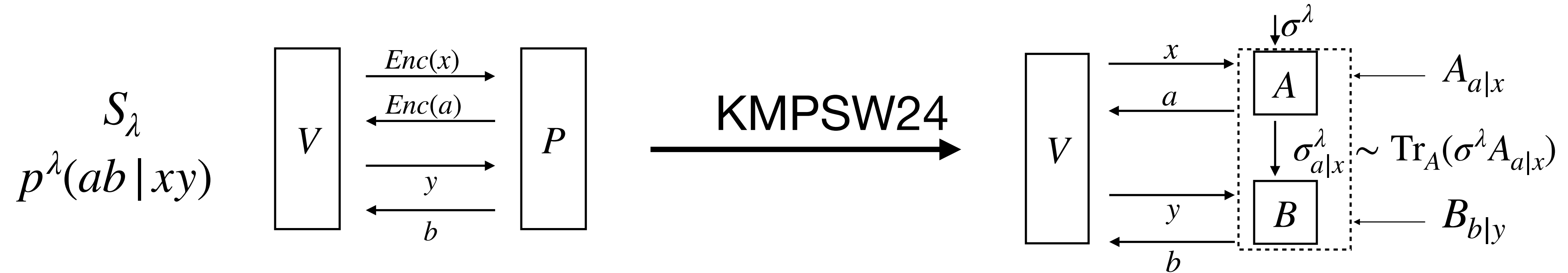
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KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



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

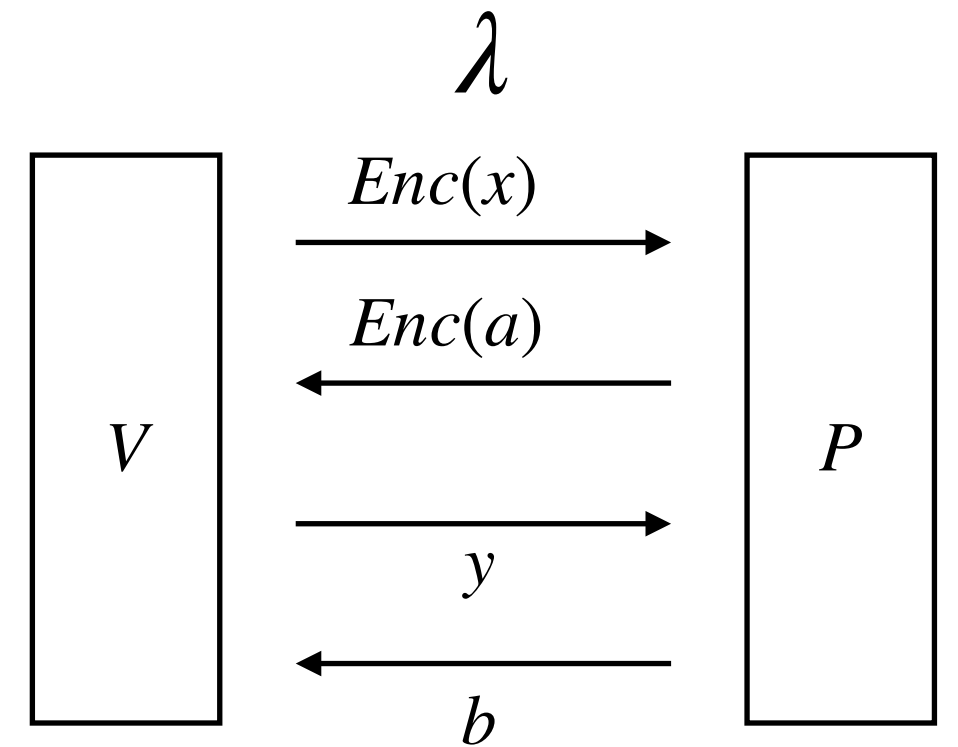
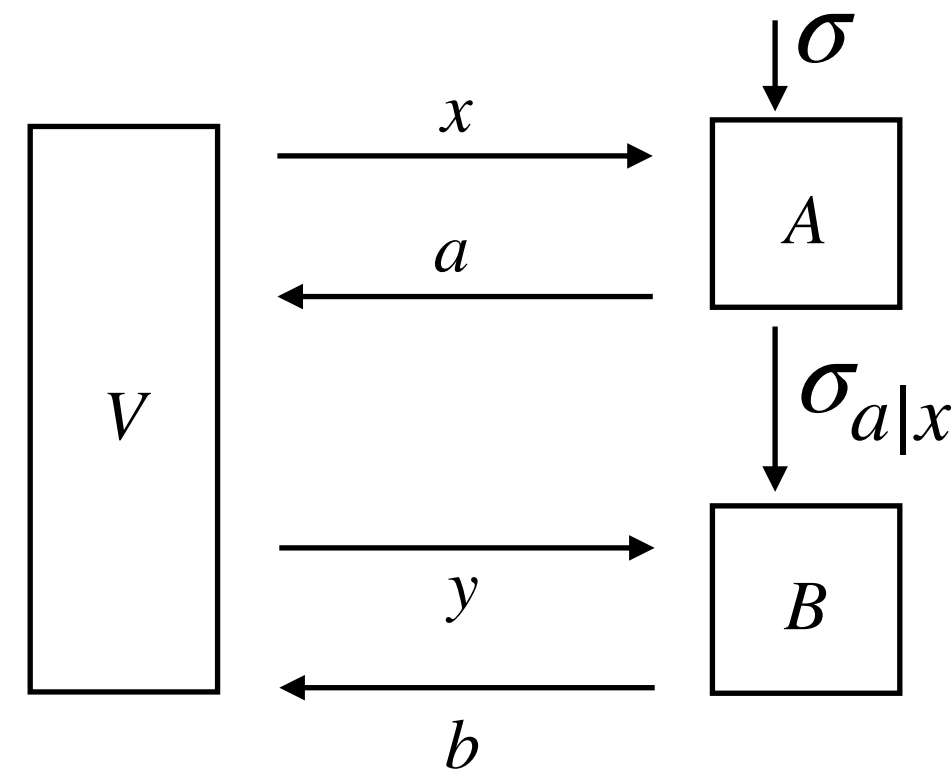
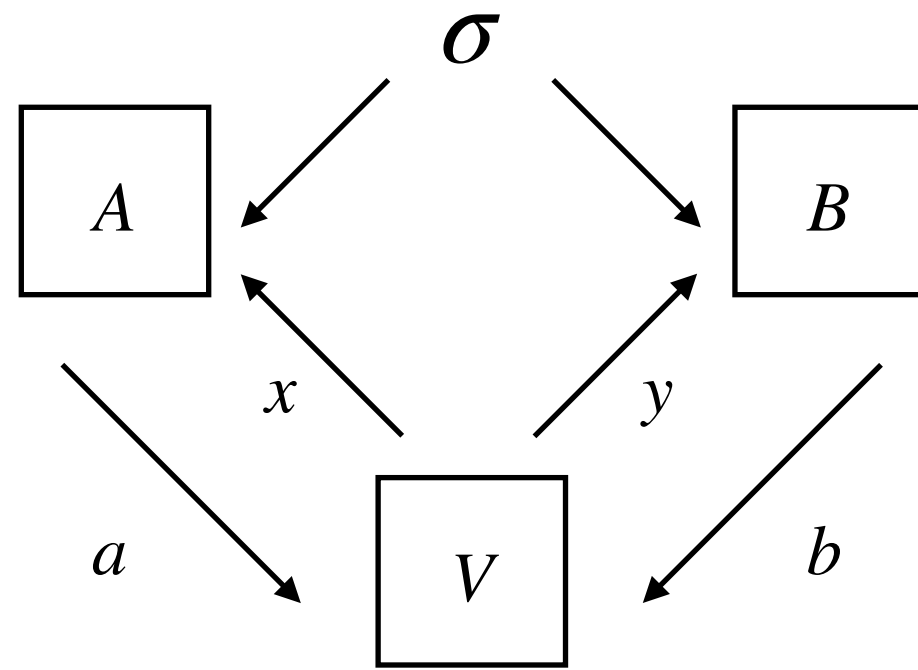
KMPSW24: compiled to sequential



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

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

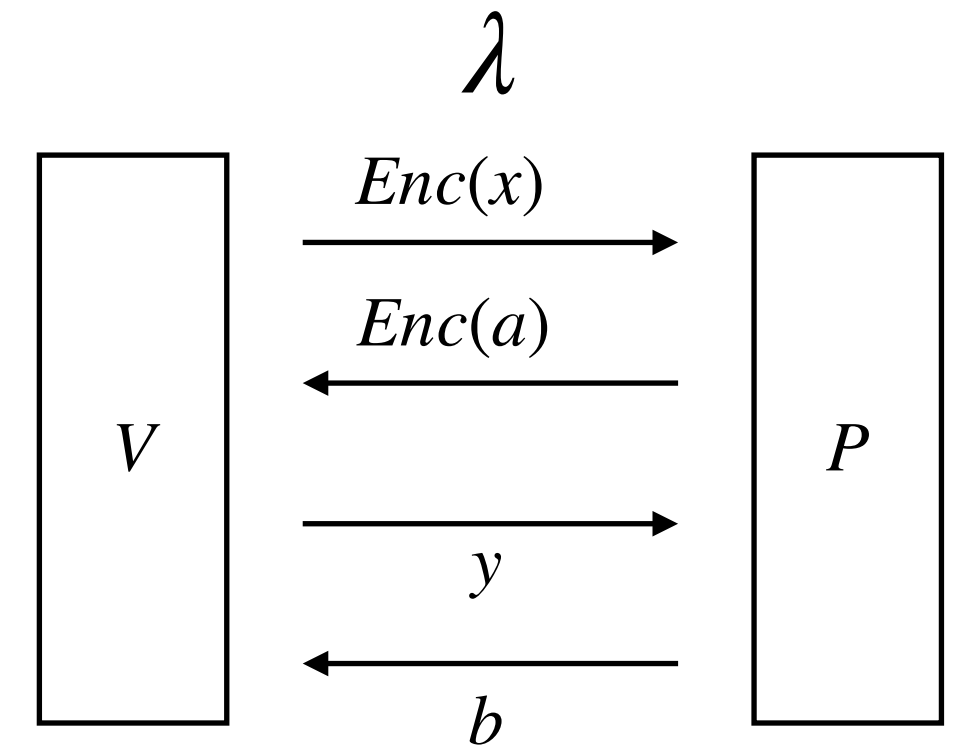
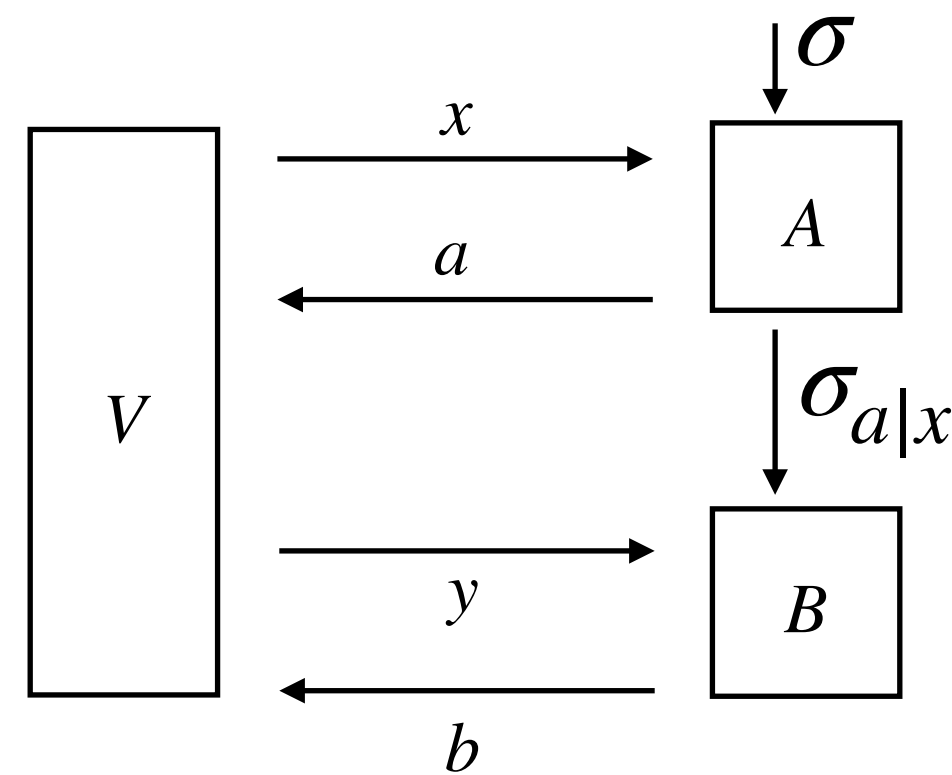
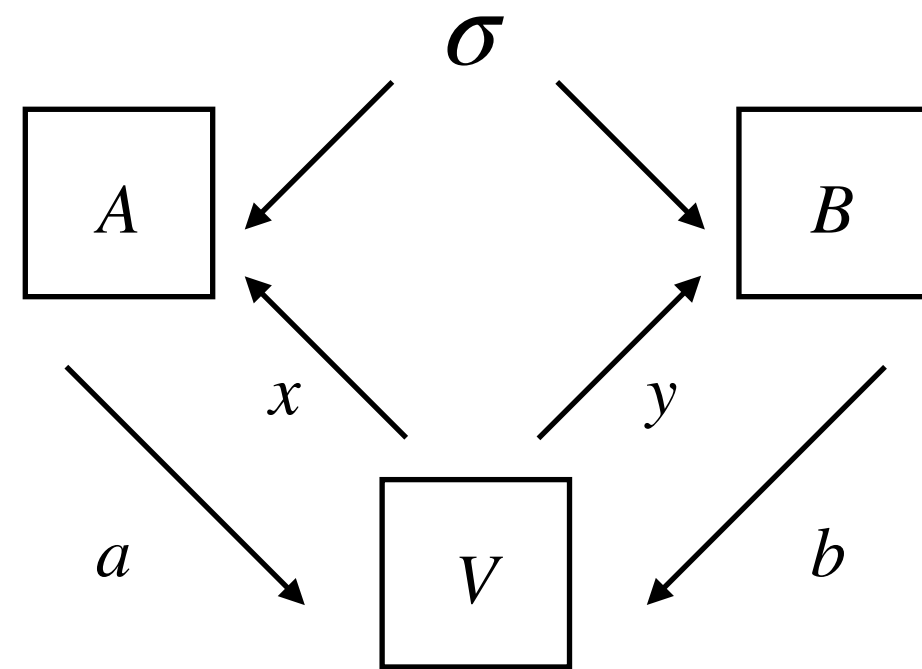
KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal



- $p(ab | xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
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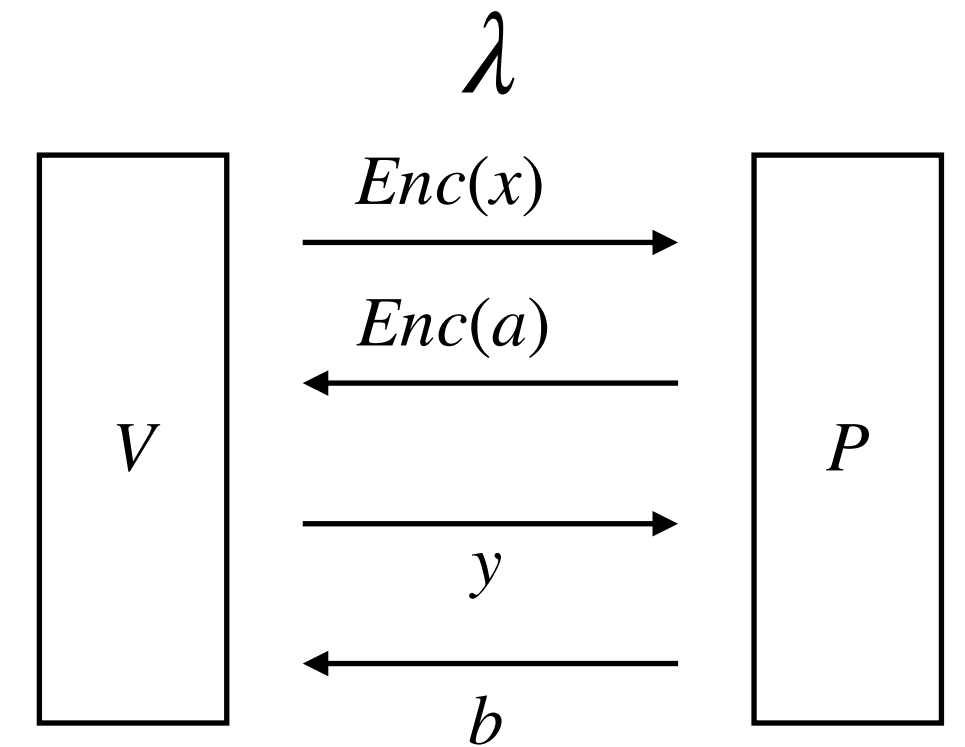
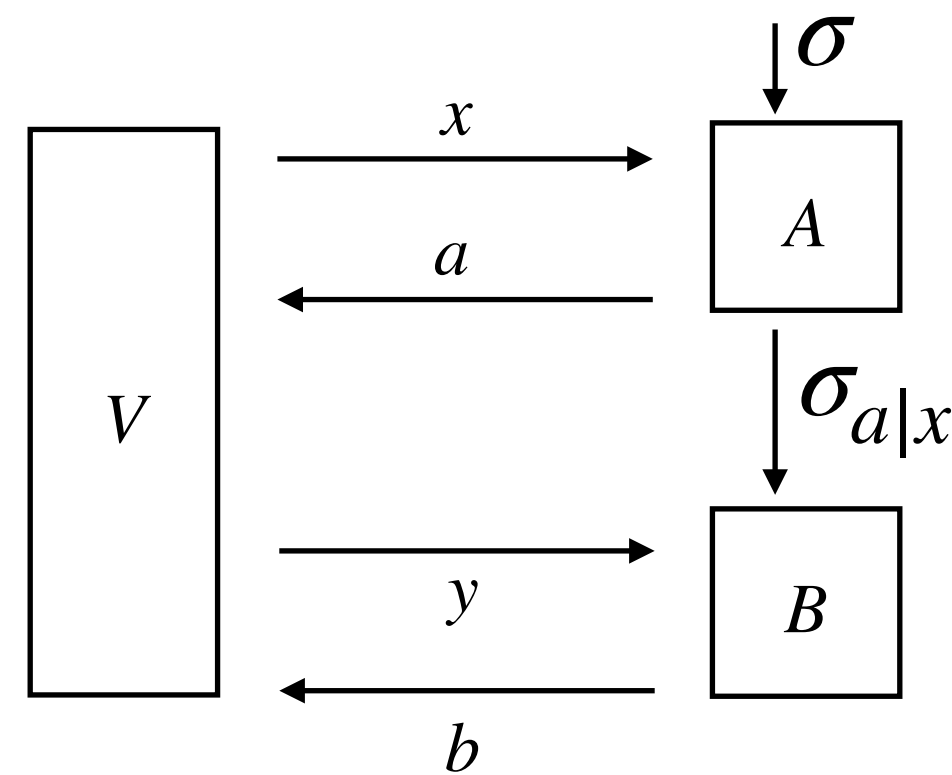
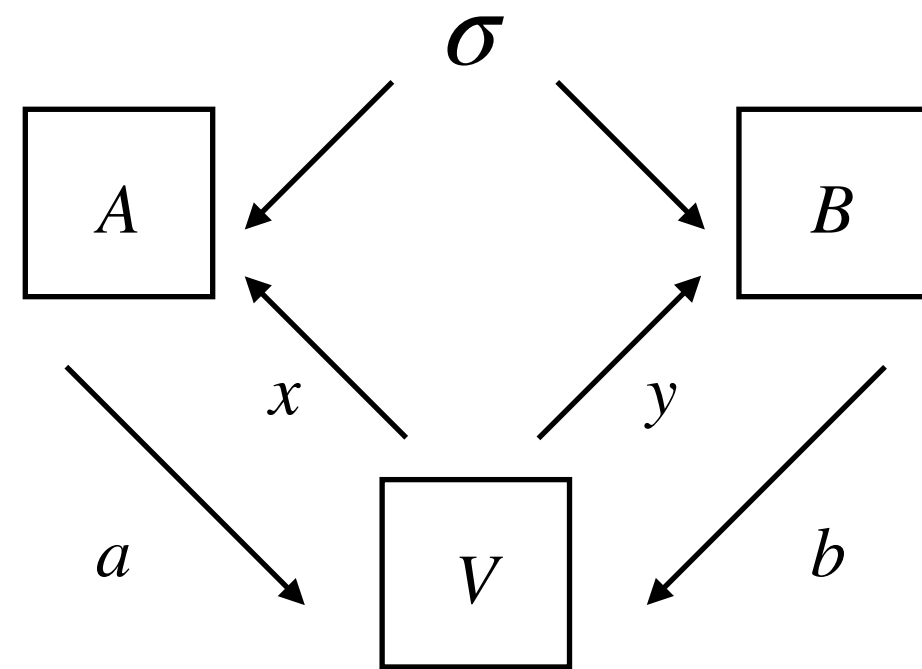
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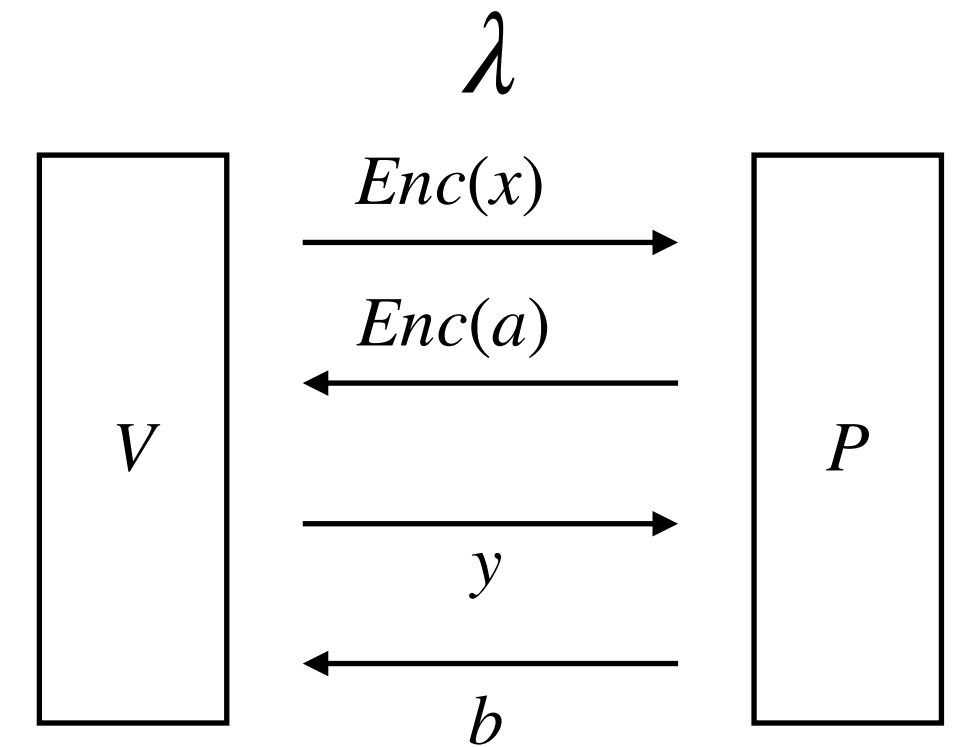
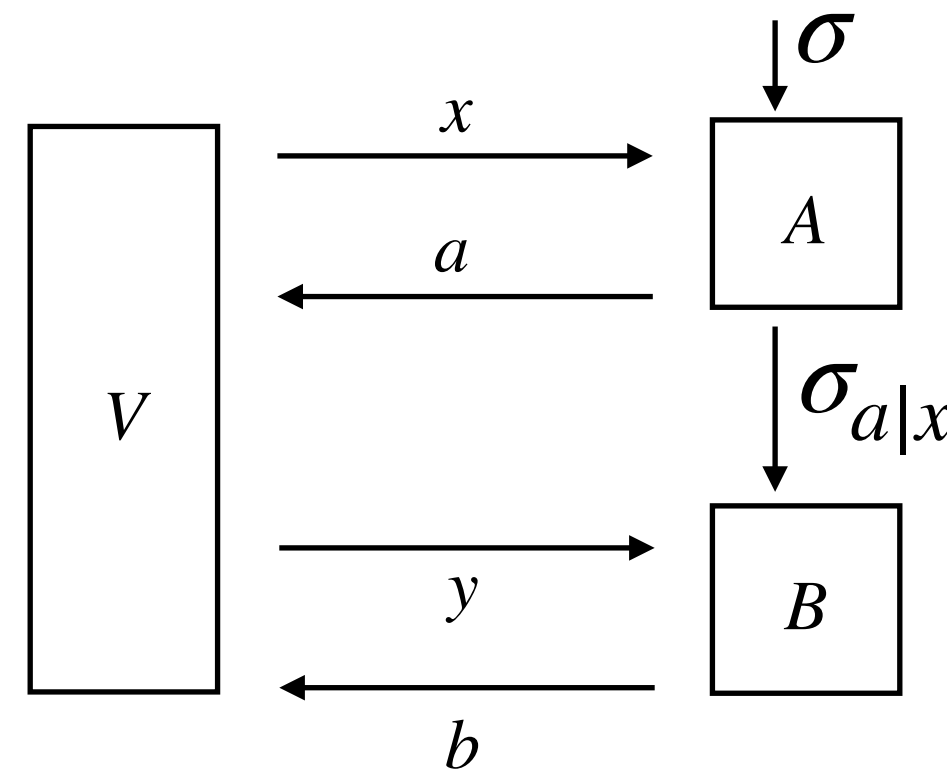
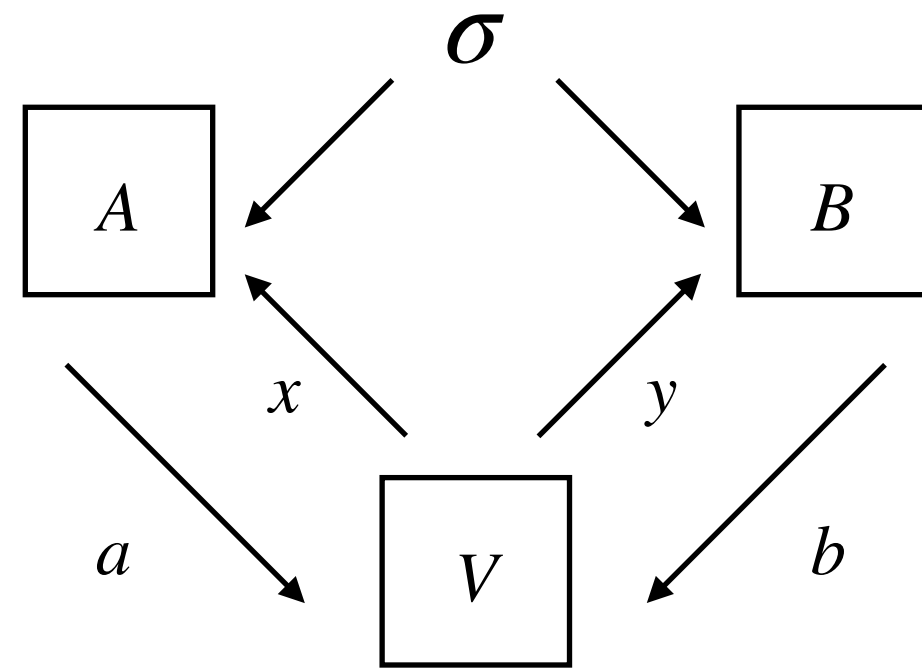
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KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal

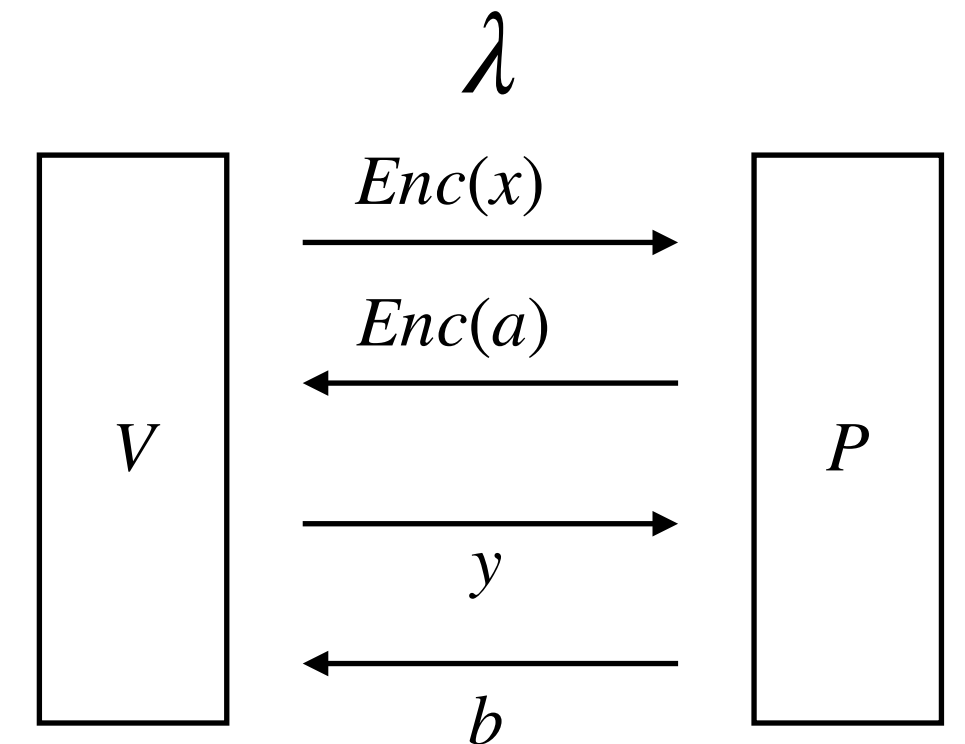
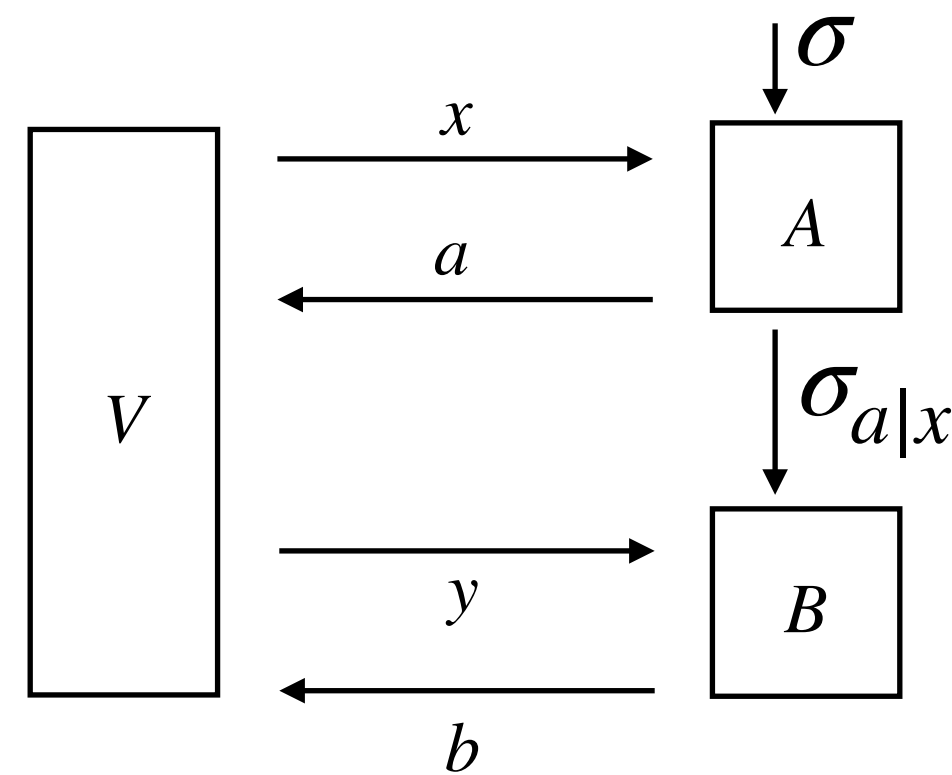
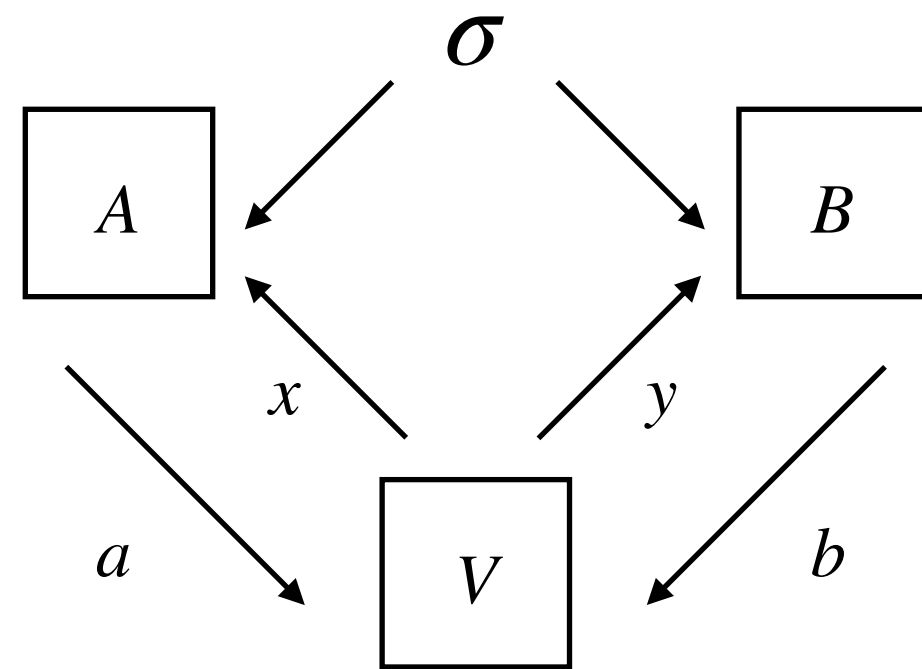


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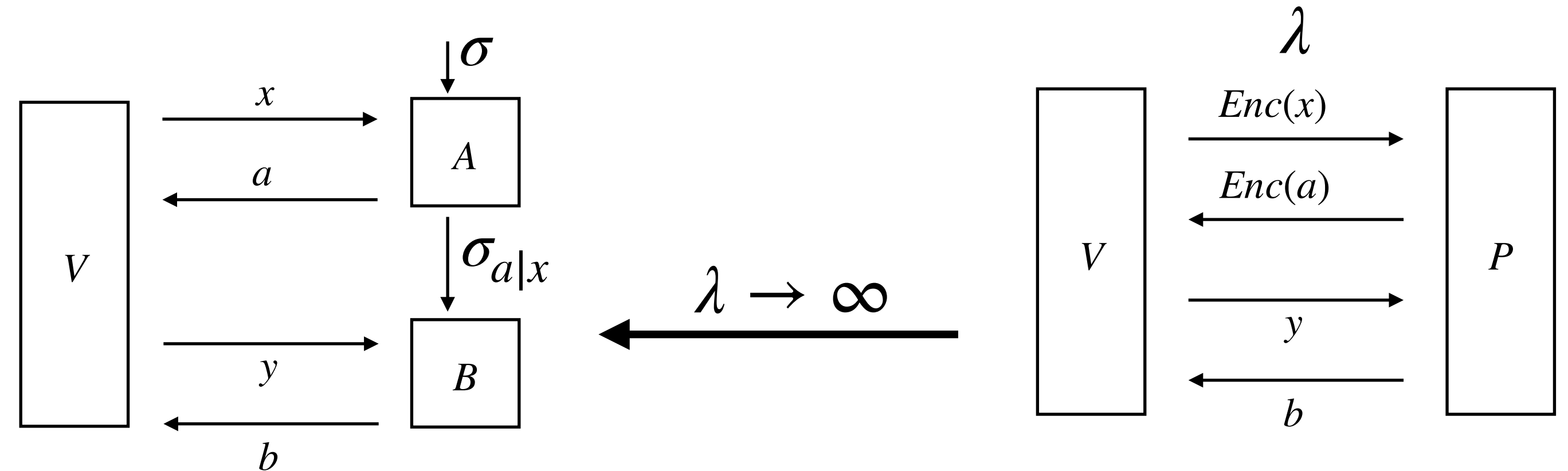
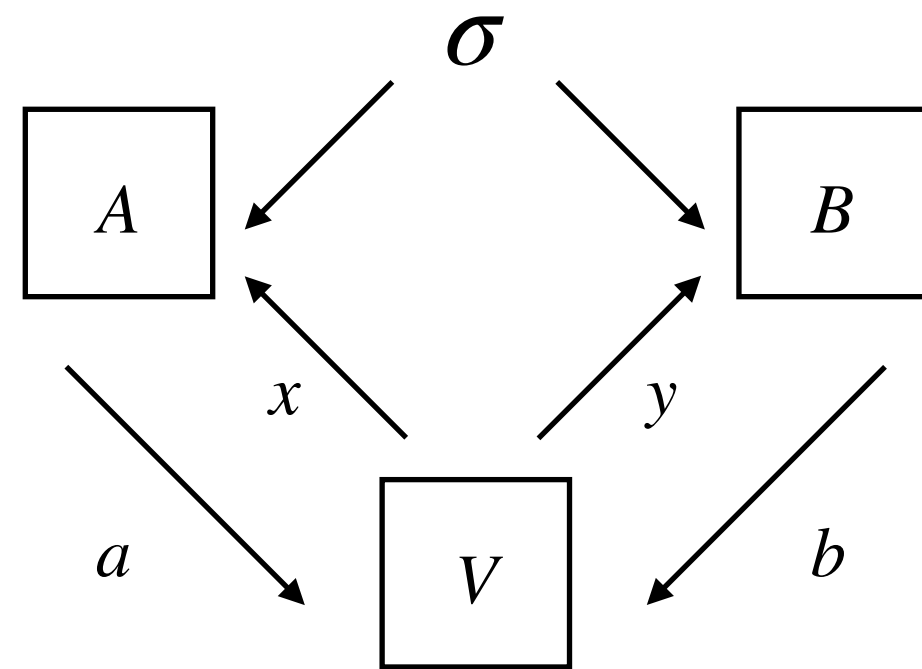
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Asymptotic $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$:

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KMPSW24: compiled to sequential to nonlocal



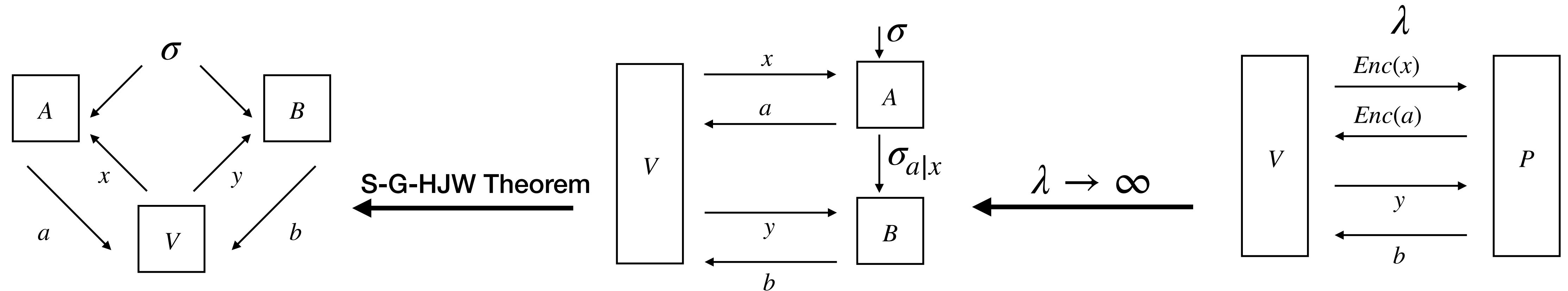
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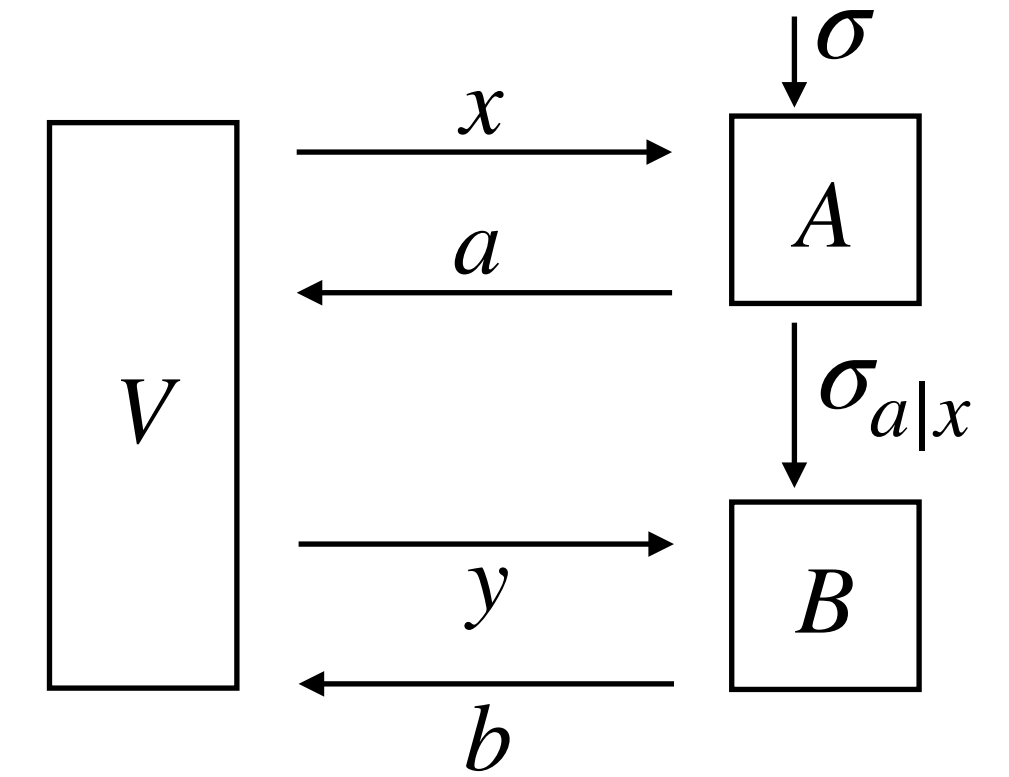
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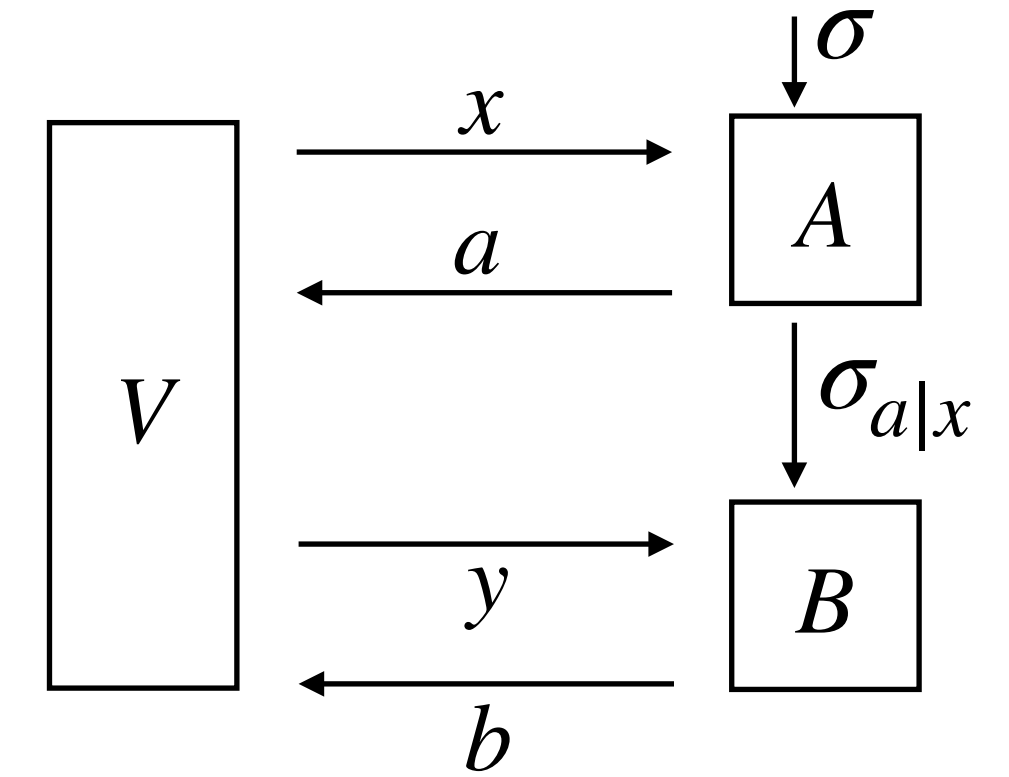
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Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy

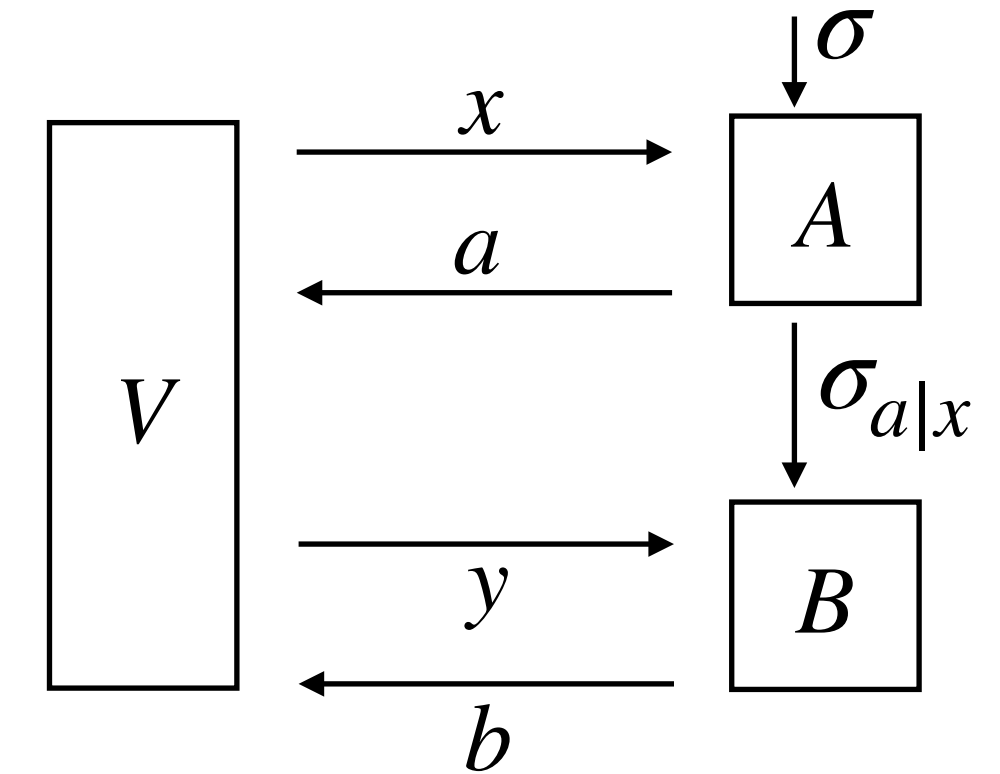


Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



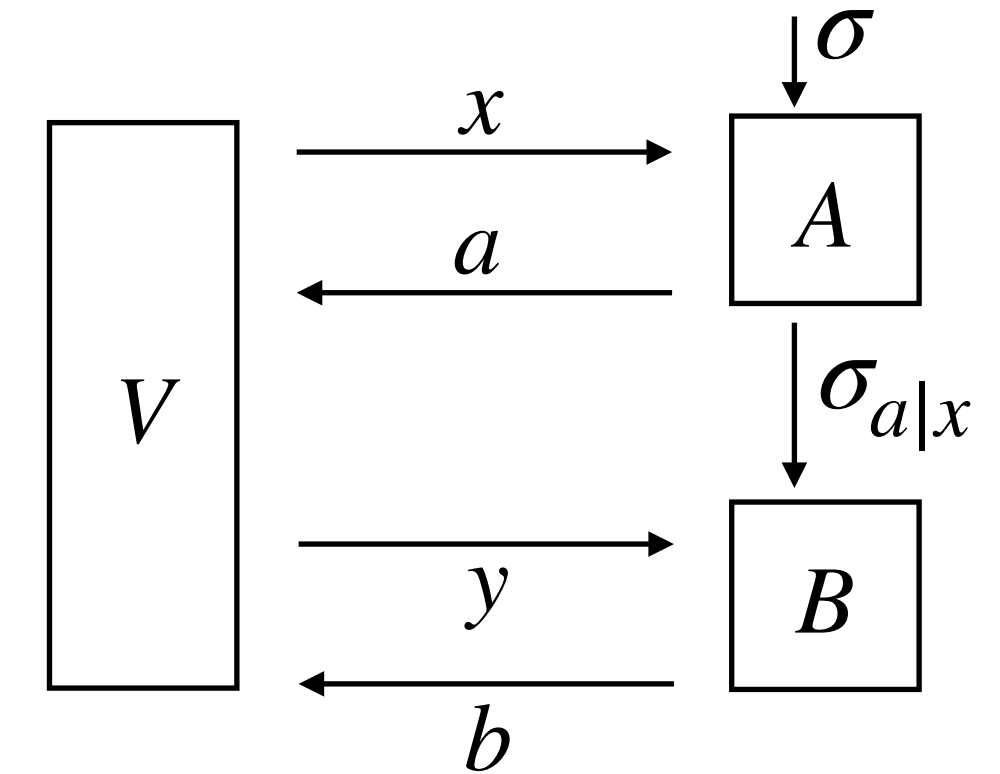
- Ideal sequential strategy: positive linear functionals $\sigma_{a|x}$ for all (x, a)

Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



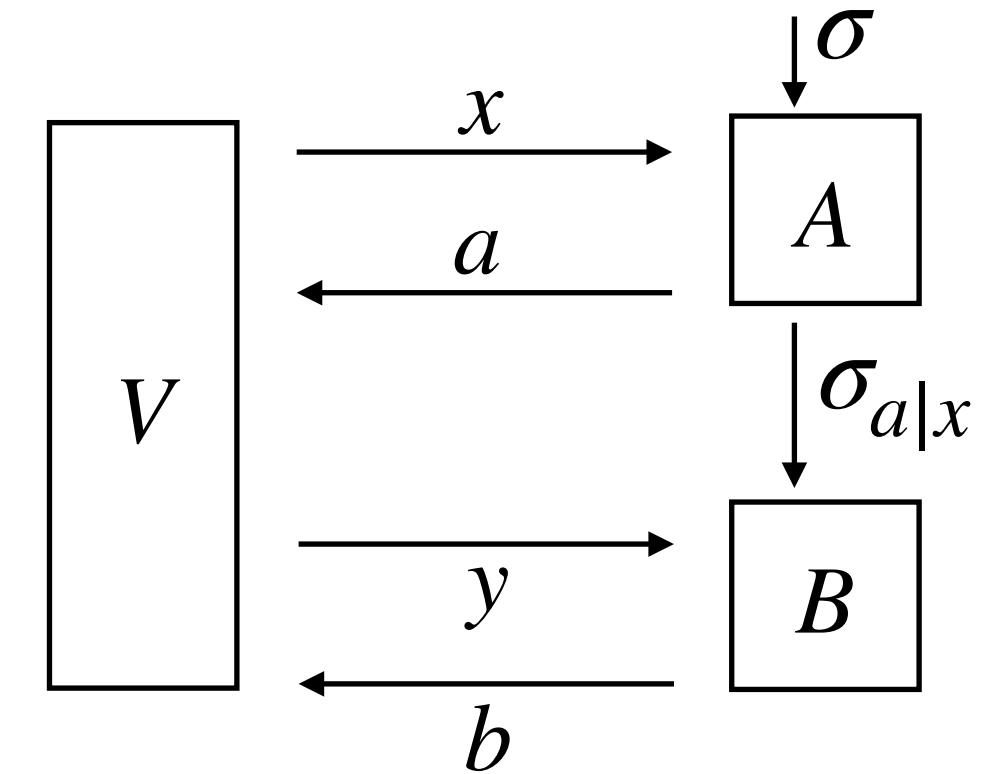
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Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



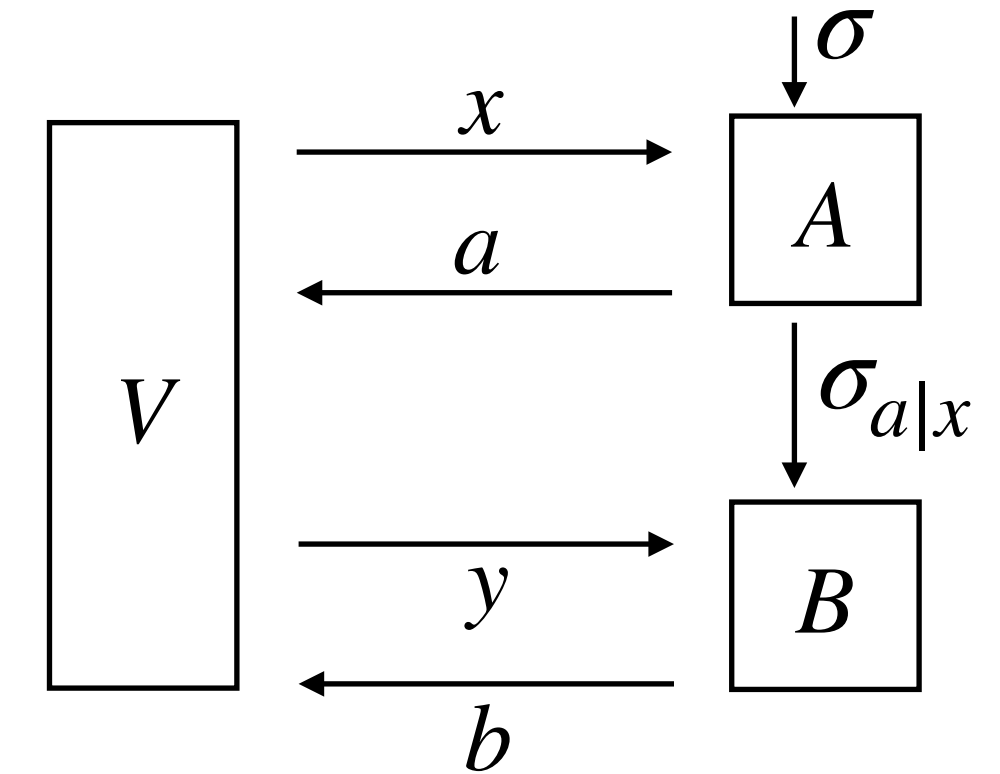
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Sequential strategy to NPA hierarchy



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- $\omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G})$ by maximizing score over all such $\sigma_{a|x}$

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
- $p(ab | xy) = \sigma_{a|x}(B_{b|y})$
- $\omega_{qc}(\mathcal{G})$ 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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To n -th sequential NPA hierarchy

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- $\omega_{\text{seqNPA}}^n(\mathcal{G})$ 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 $\leq 2n$

- $p^n(ab | xy) = \sigma_{a|x}^n(B_{b|y})$

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

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

- $\omega_{\text{seqNPA}}^n(\mathcal{G})$ 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.

Sequential NPA hierarchy vs ideal strategy

Sequential NPA hierarchy vs ideal strategy

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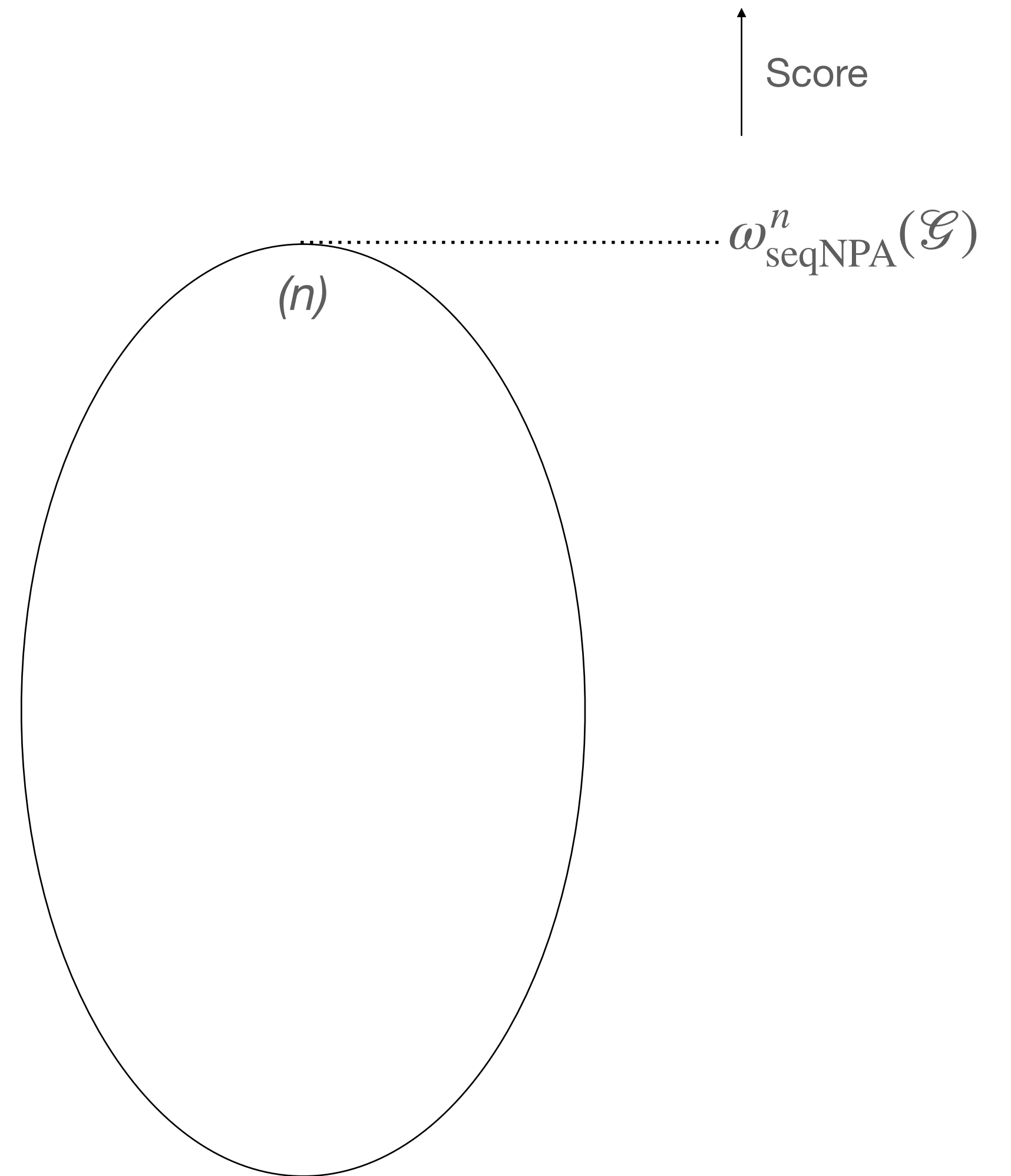
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↑
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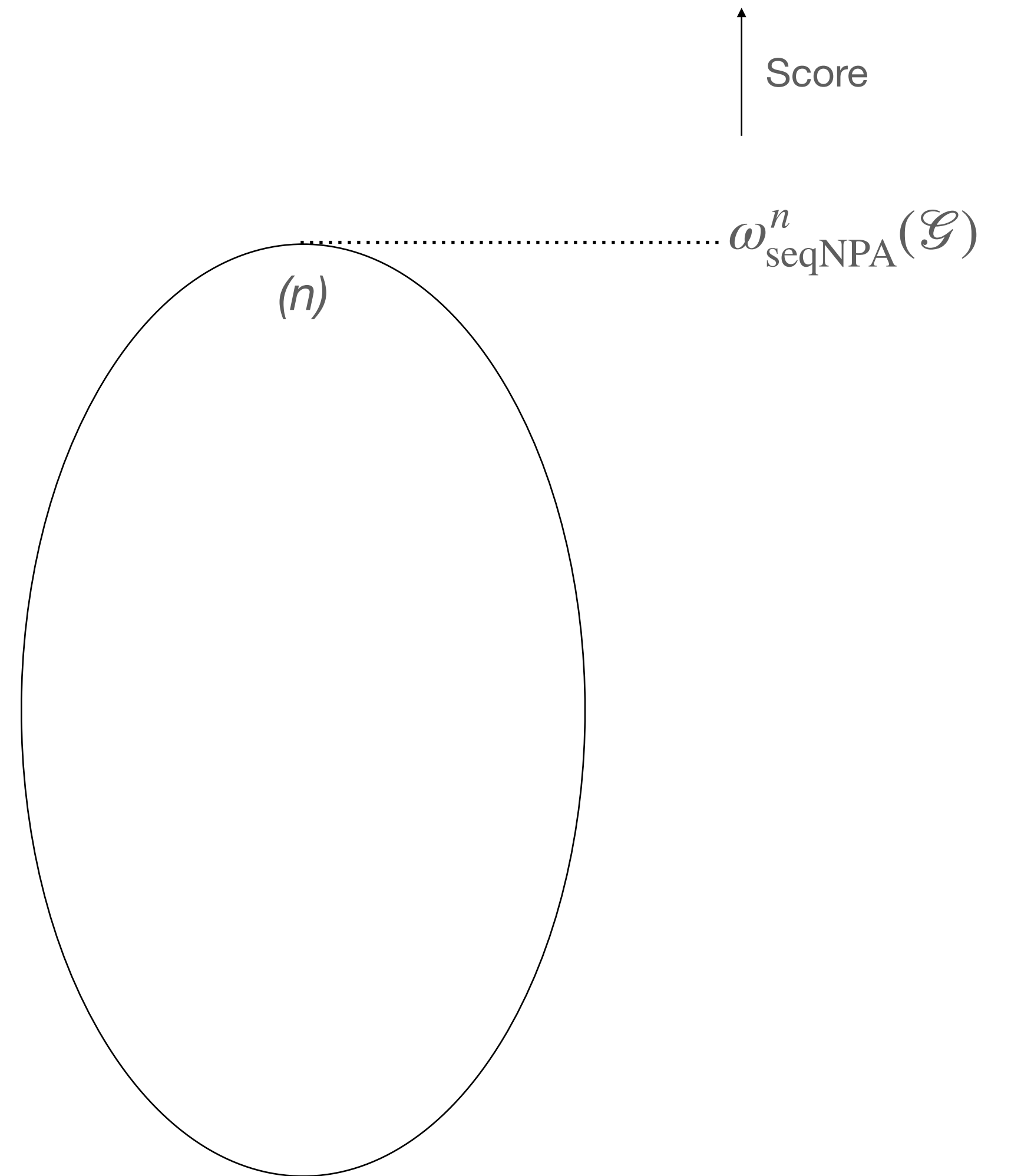
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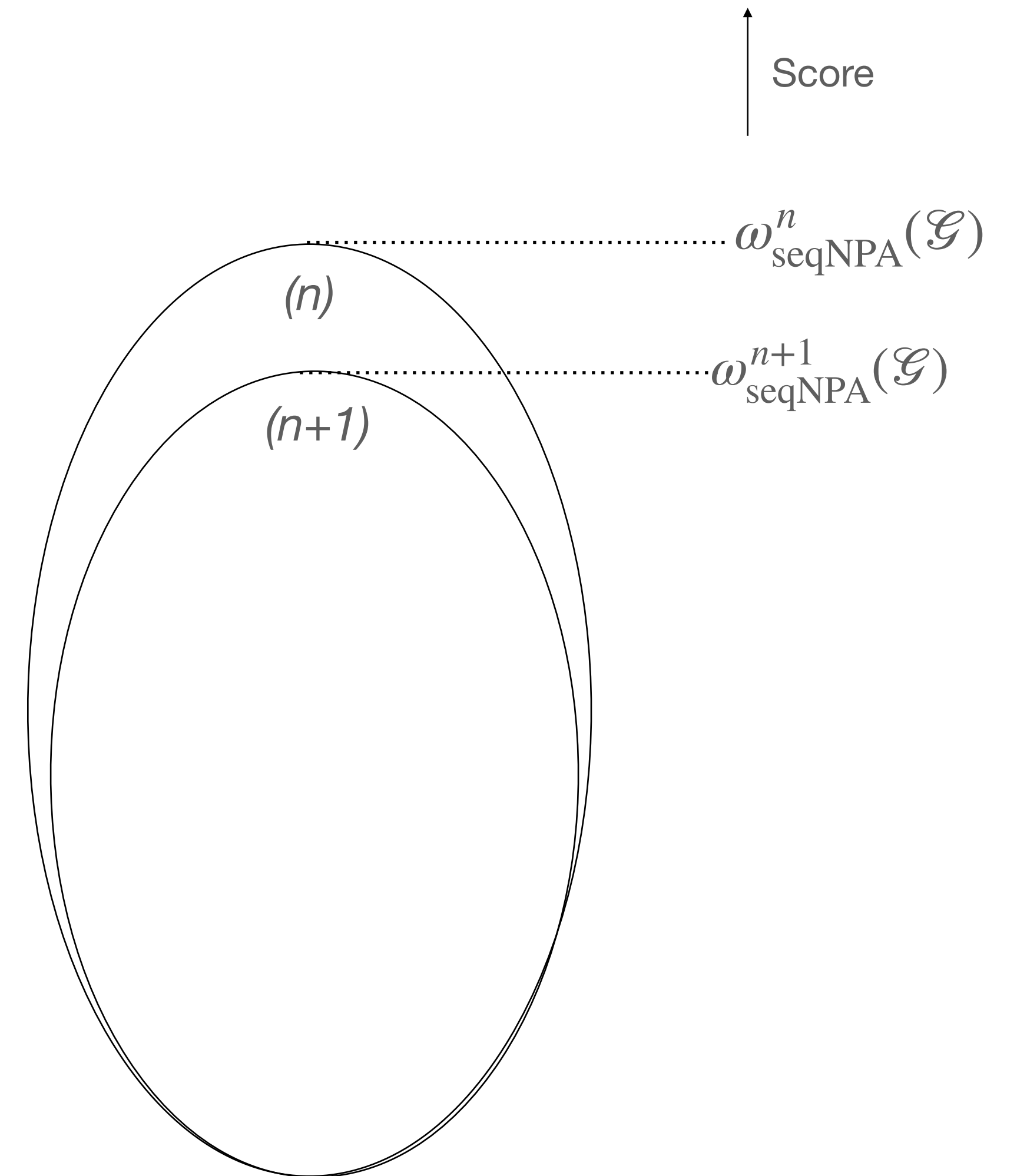
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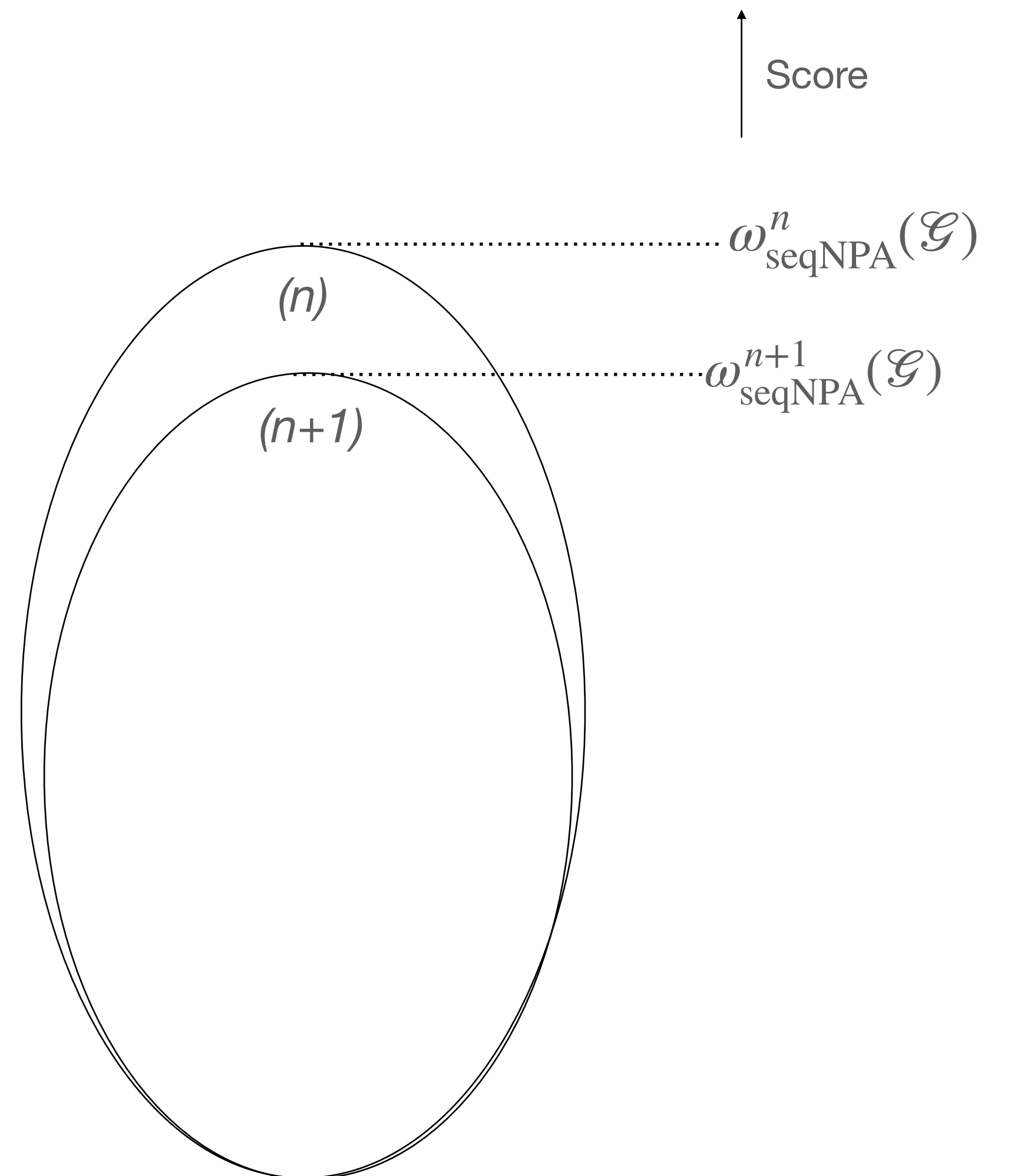


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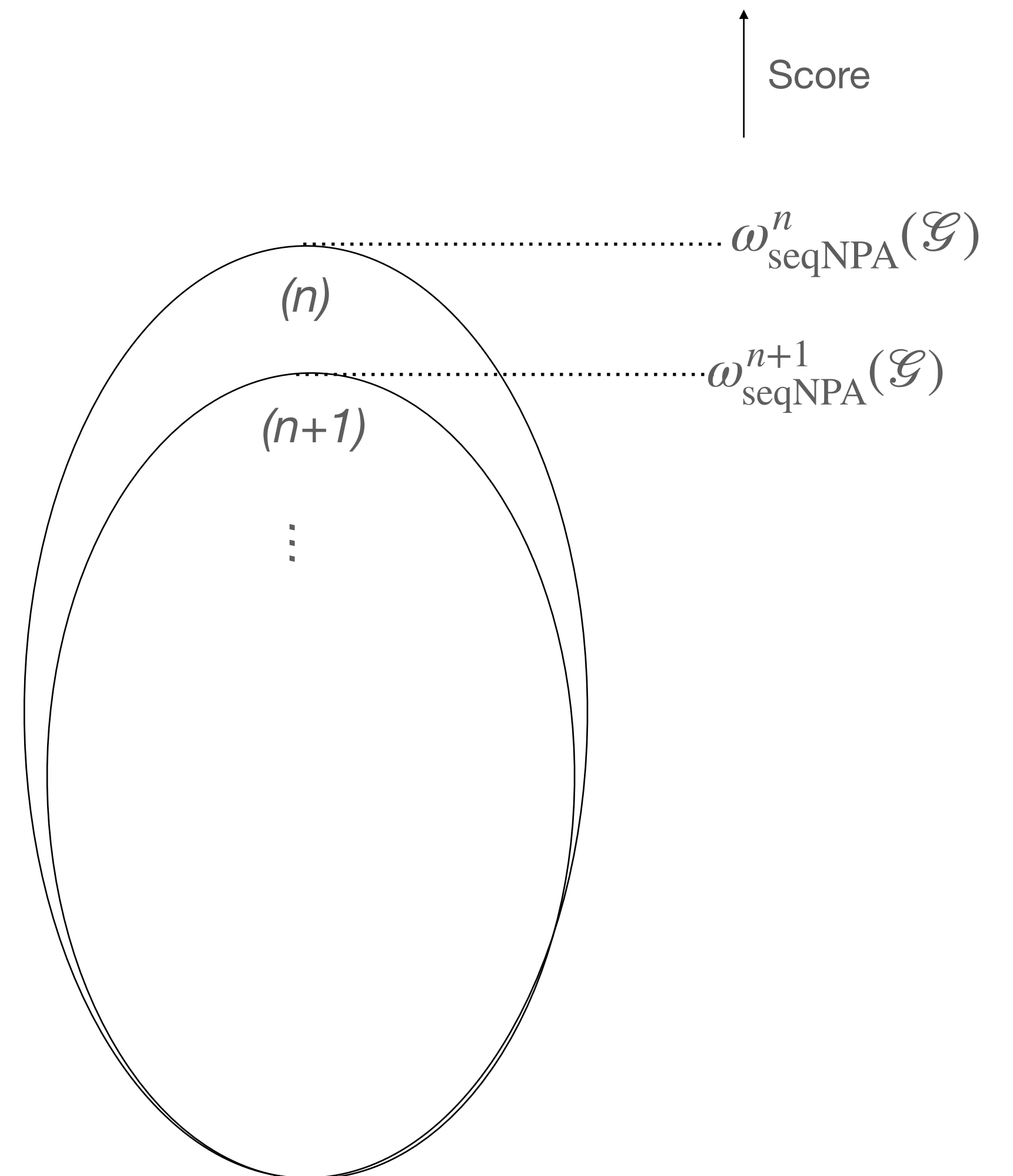


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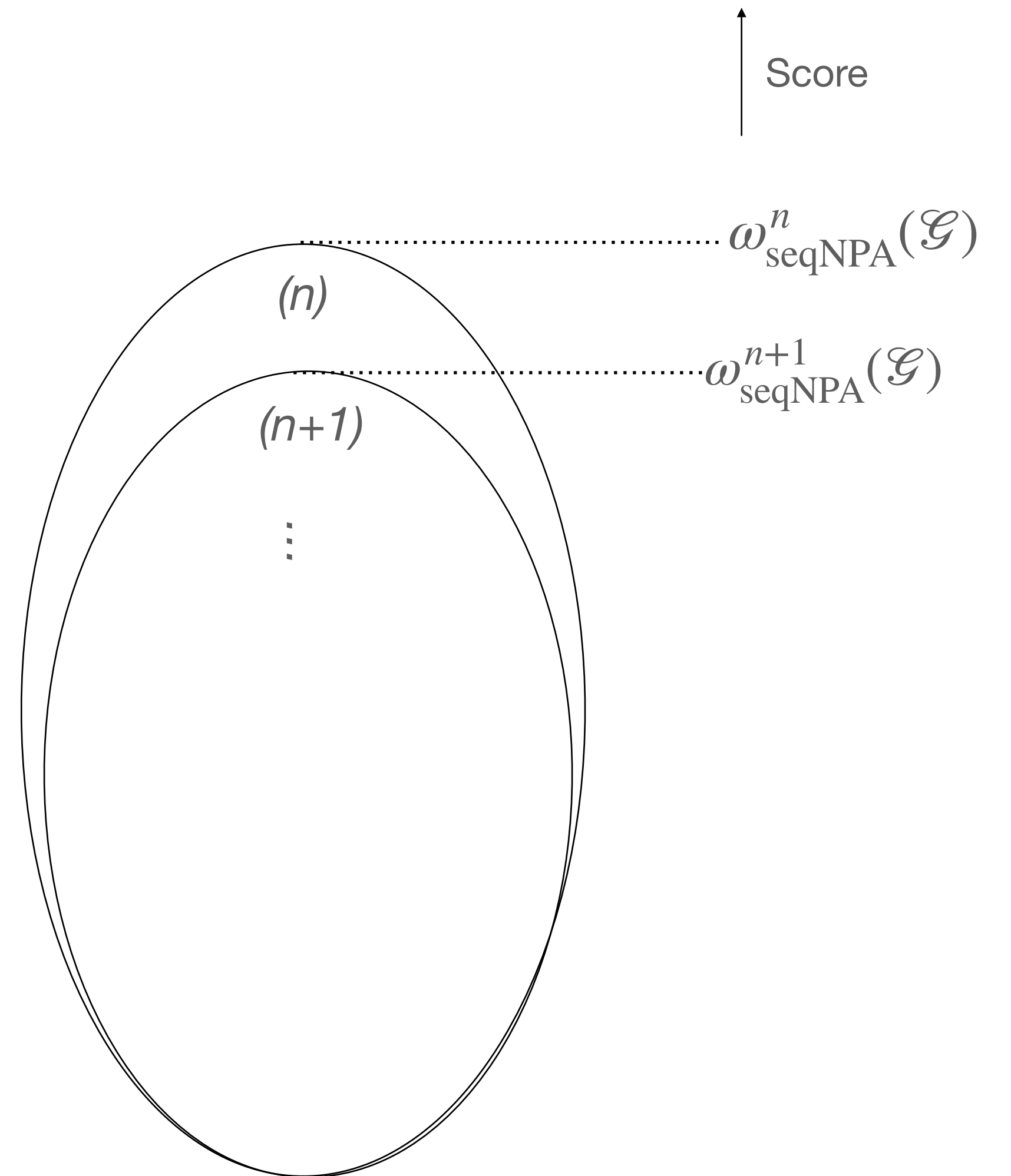
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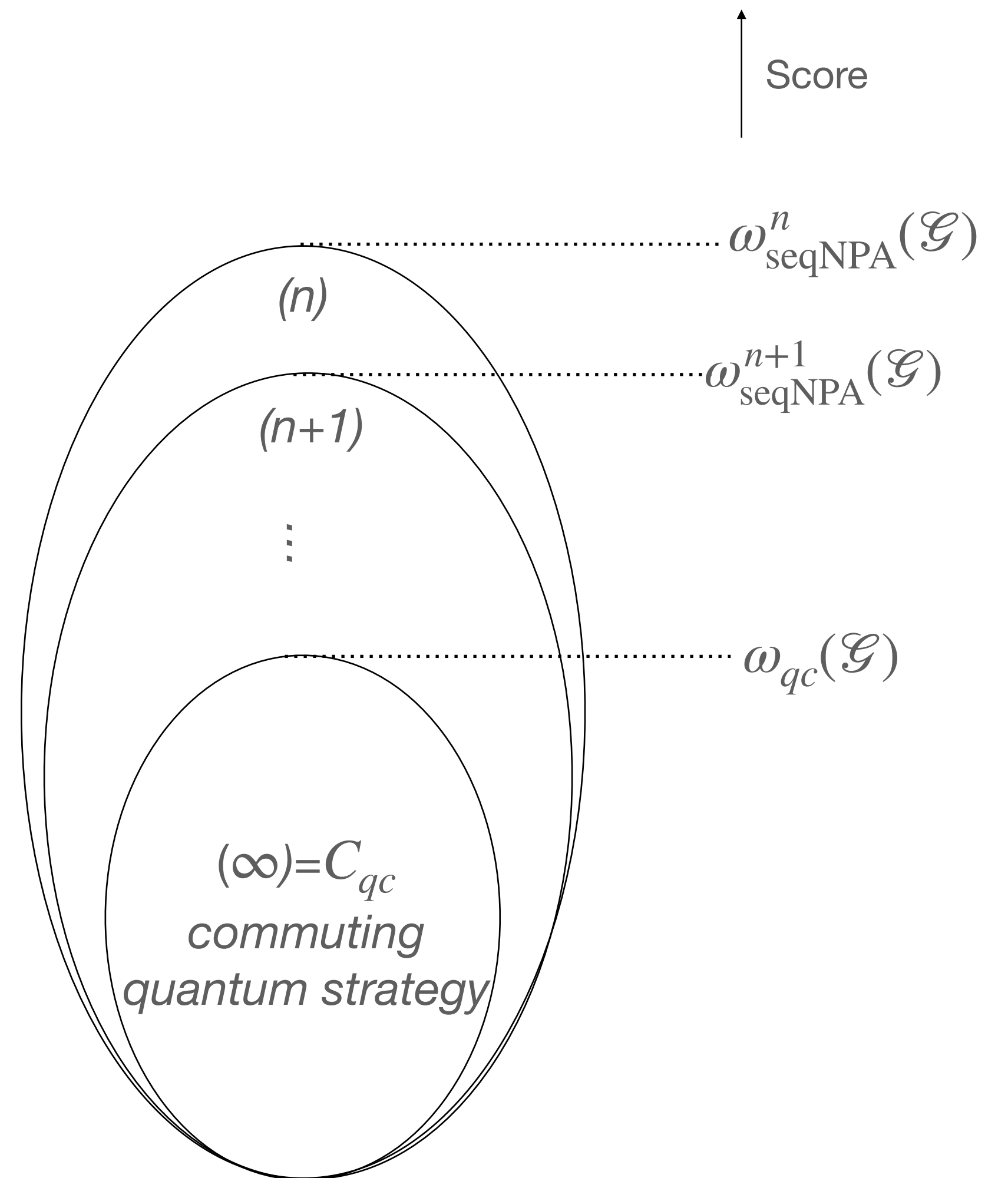
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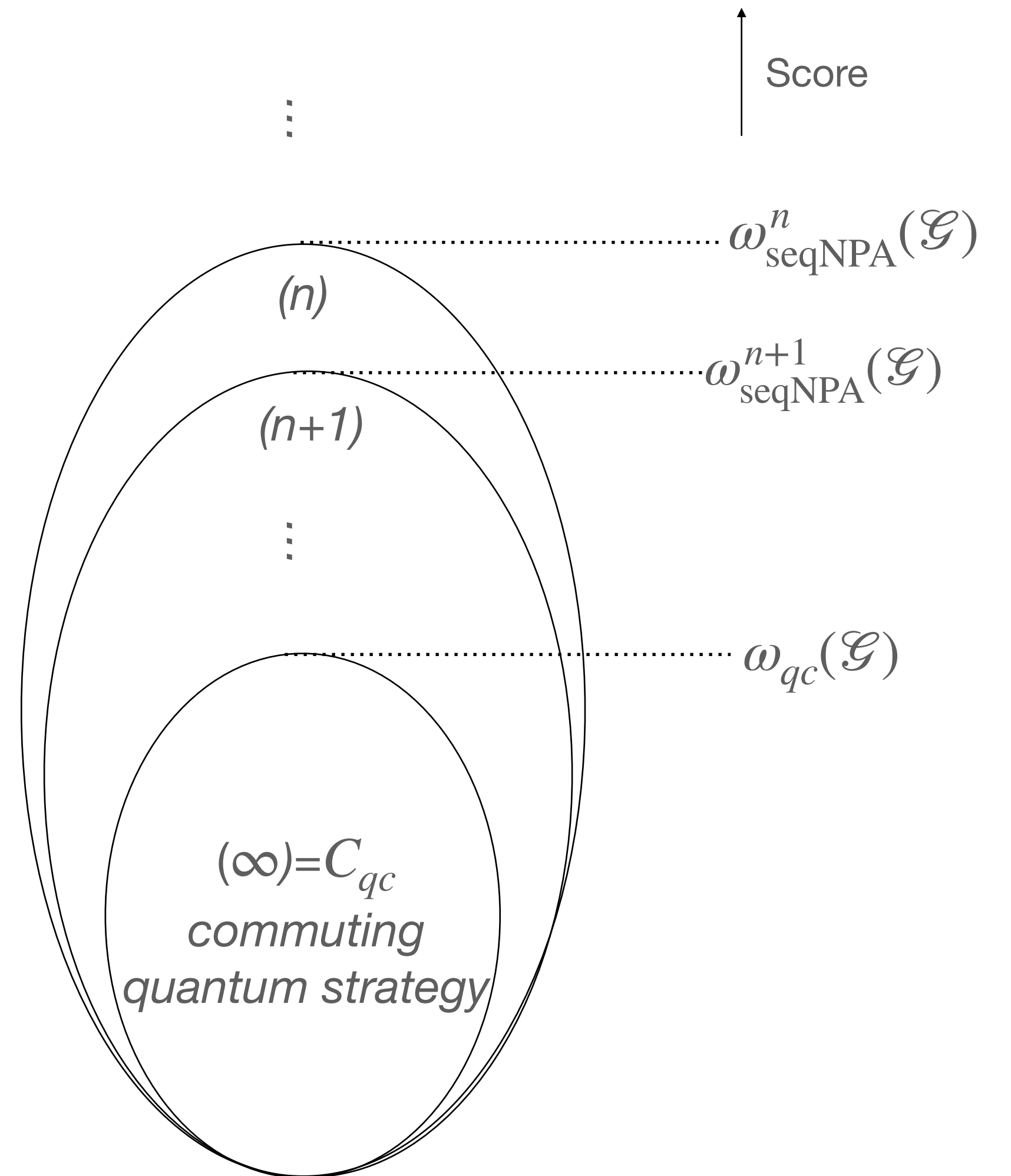
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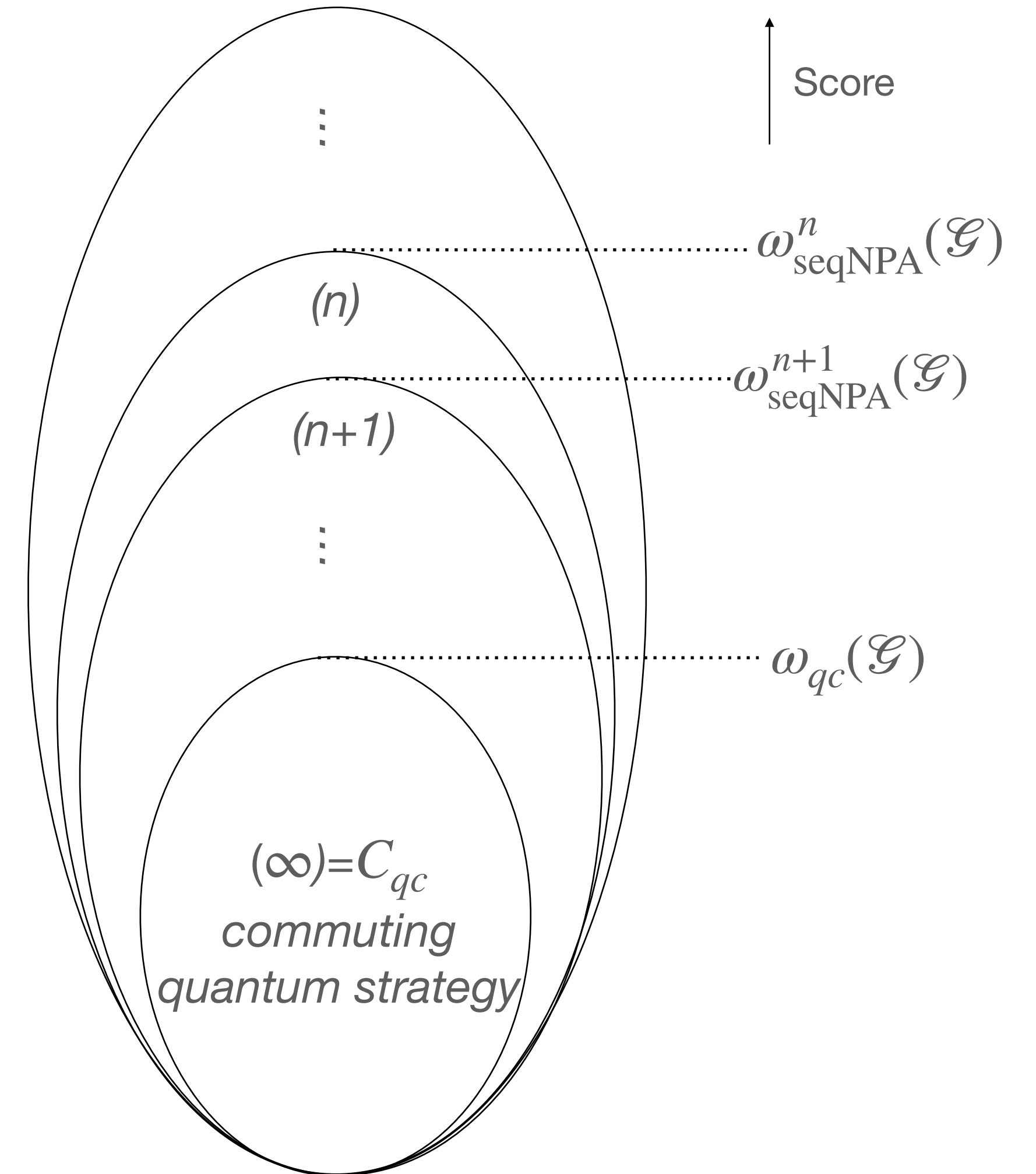
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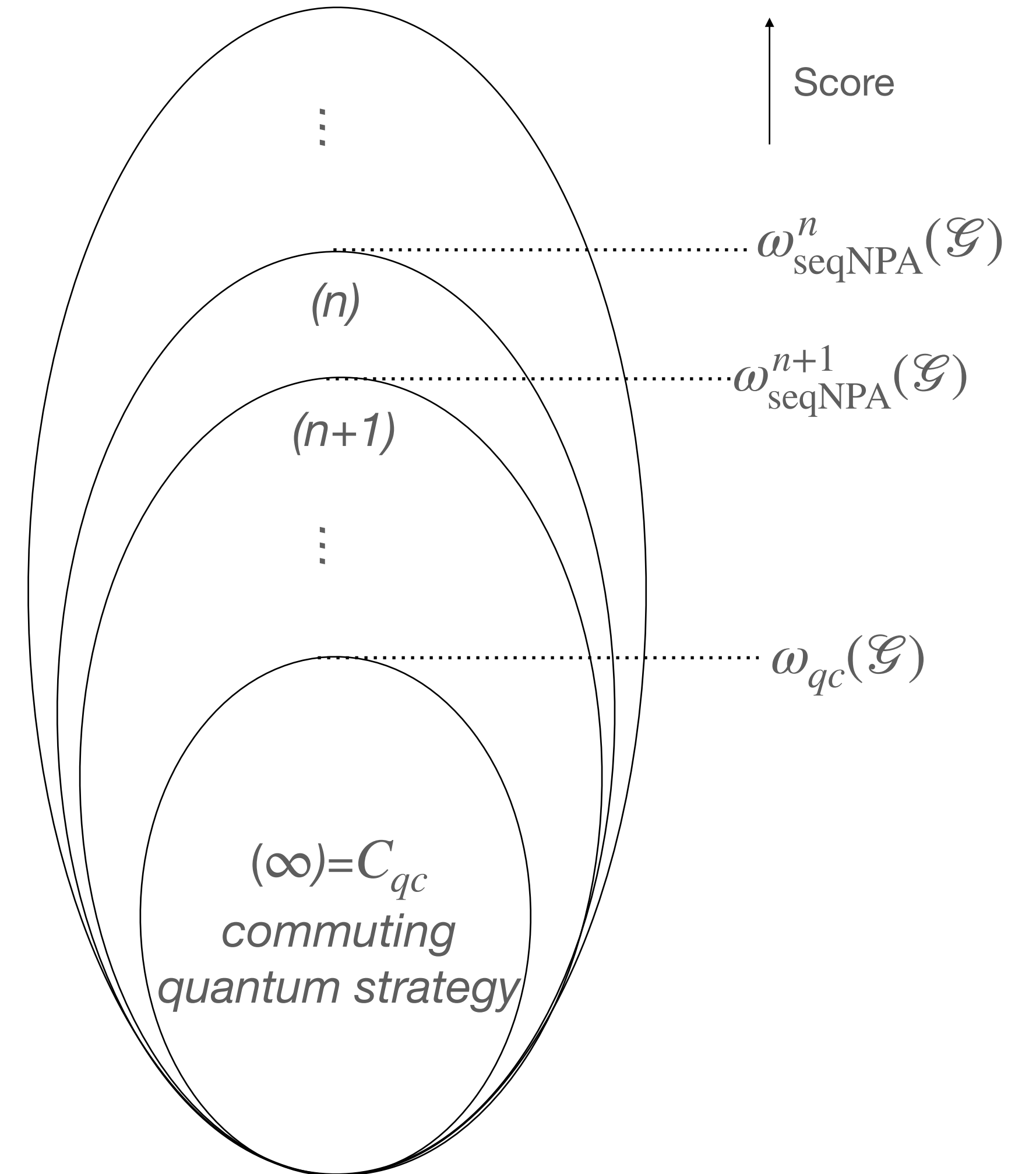
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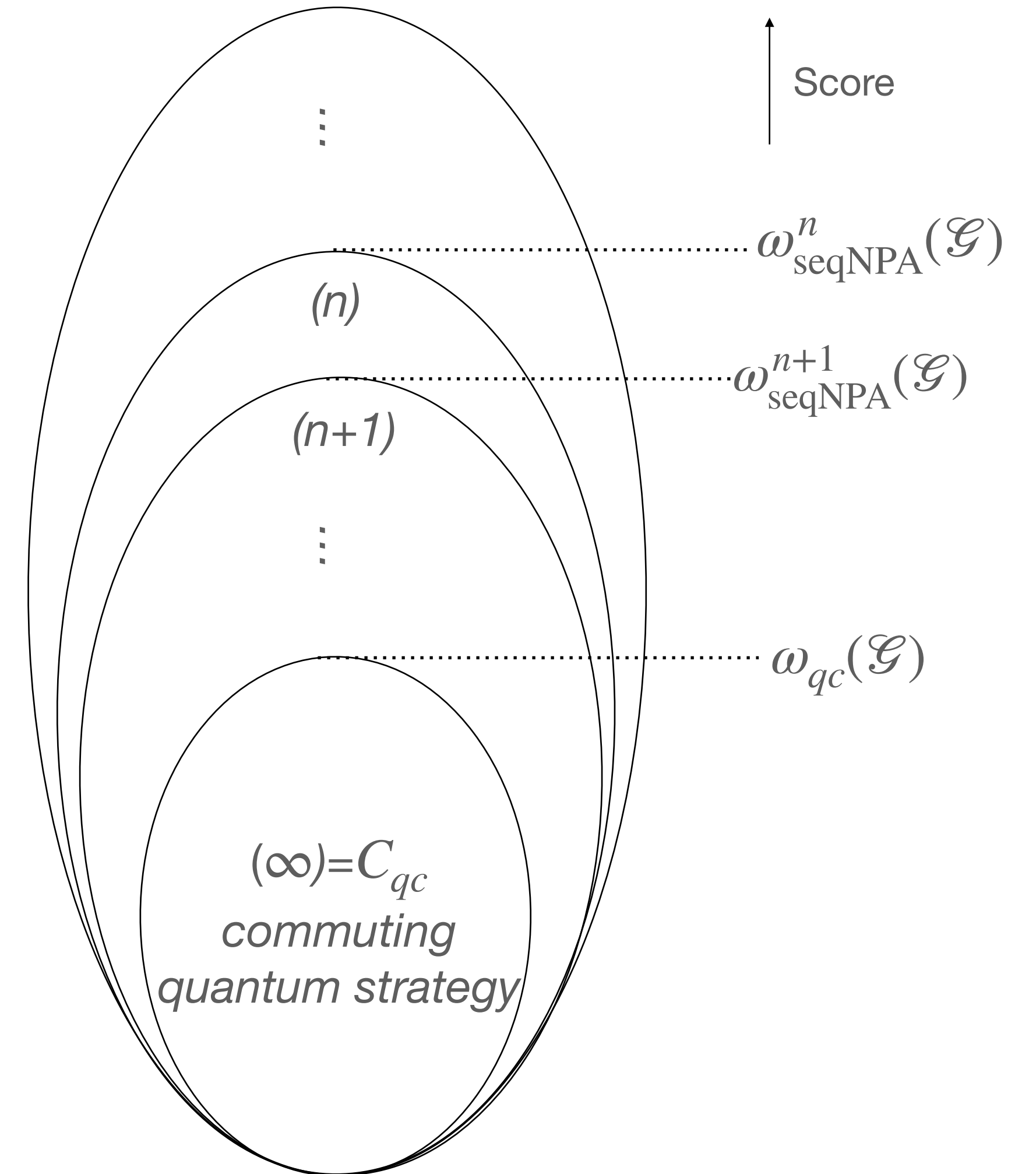
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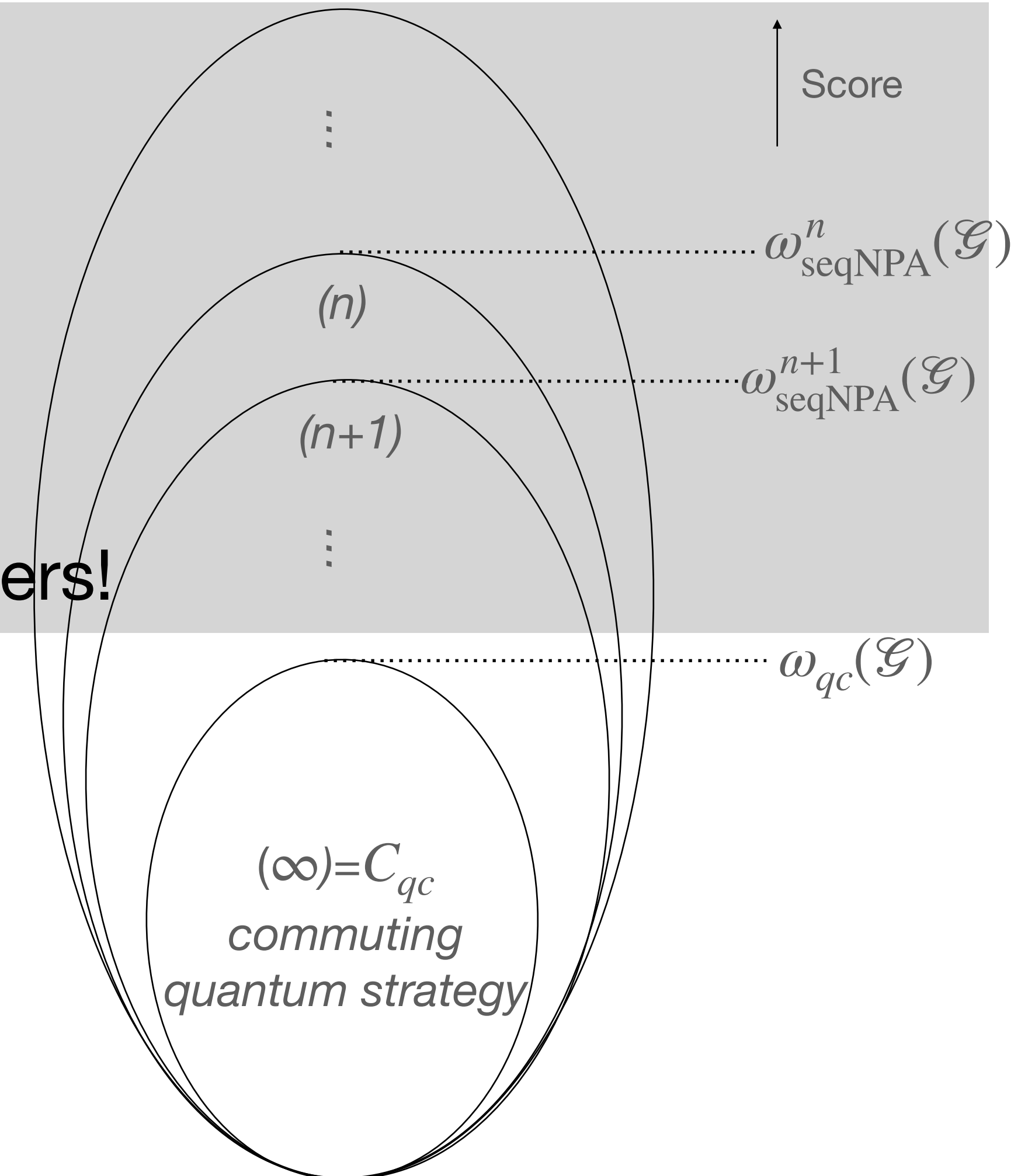
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Solvable by computers!



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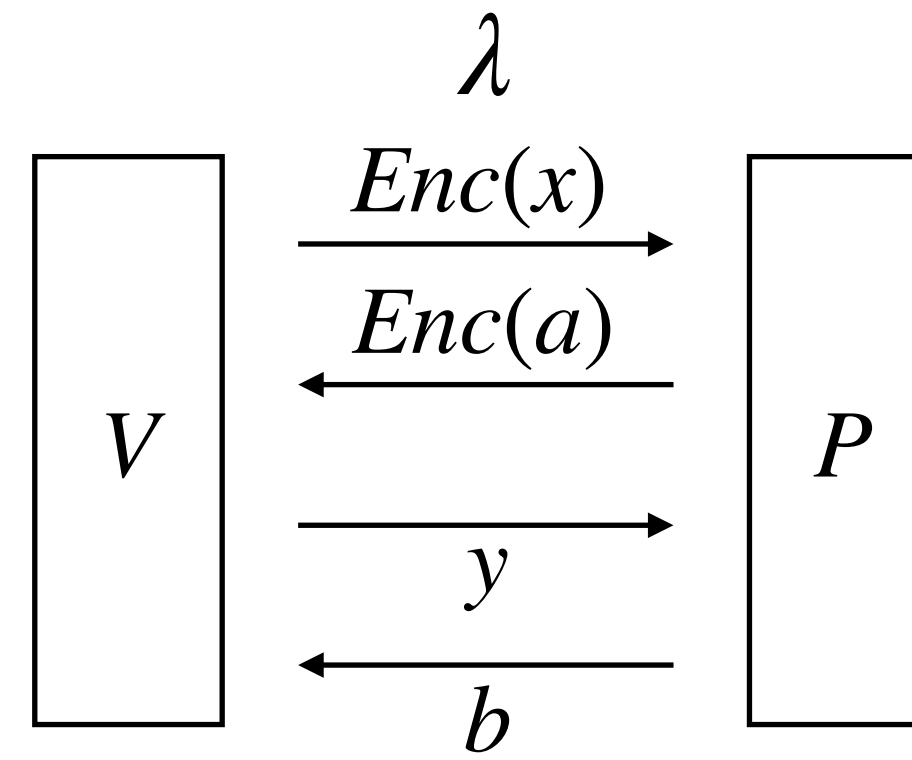
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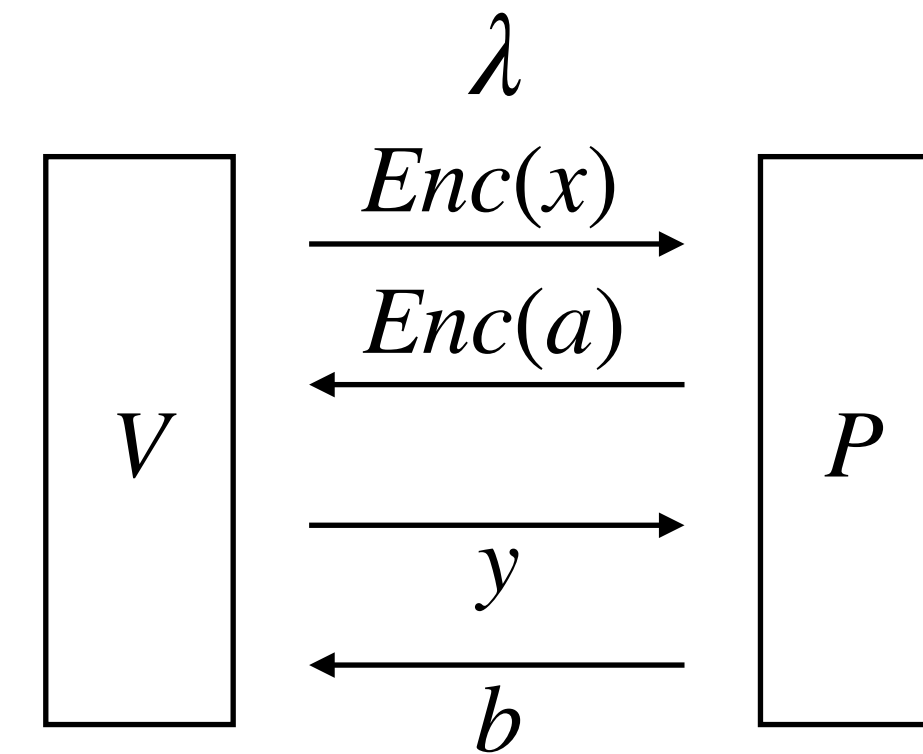
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Isolate weak signaling

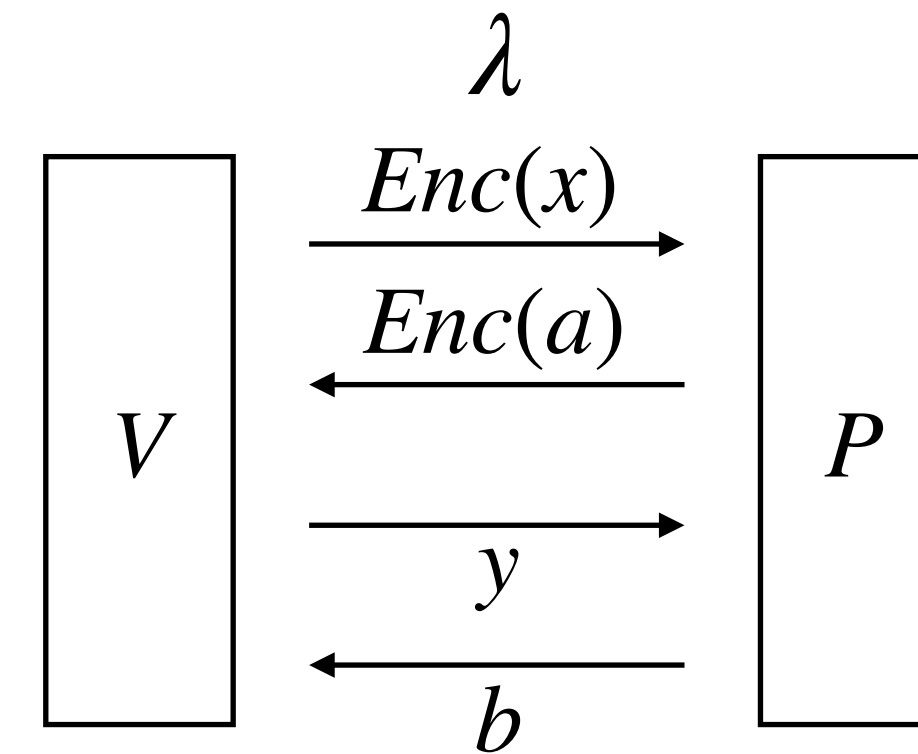


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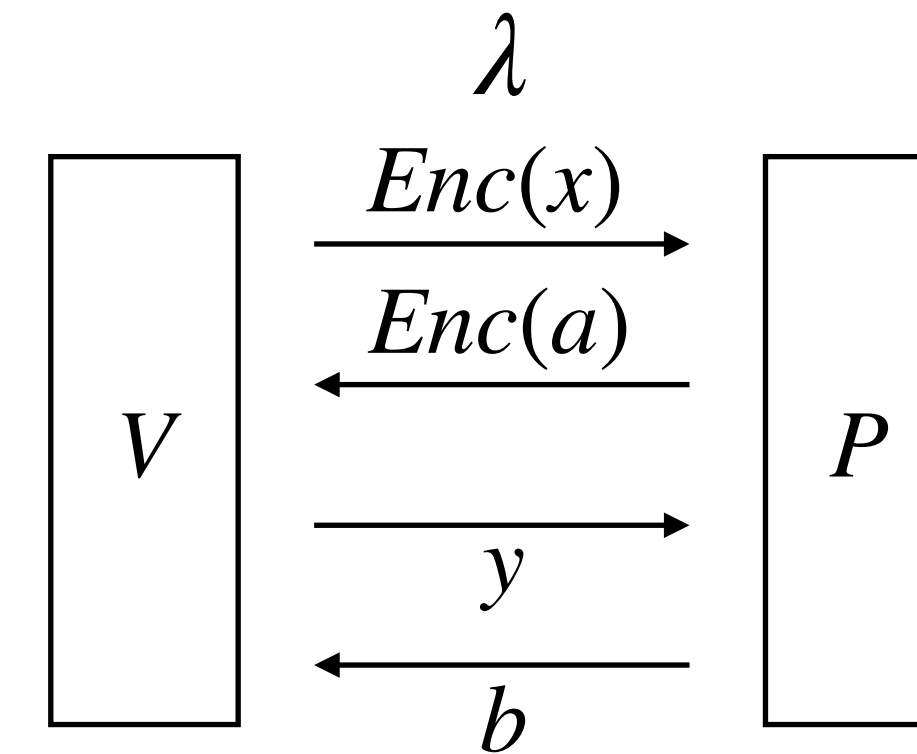
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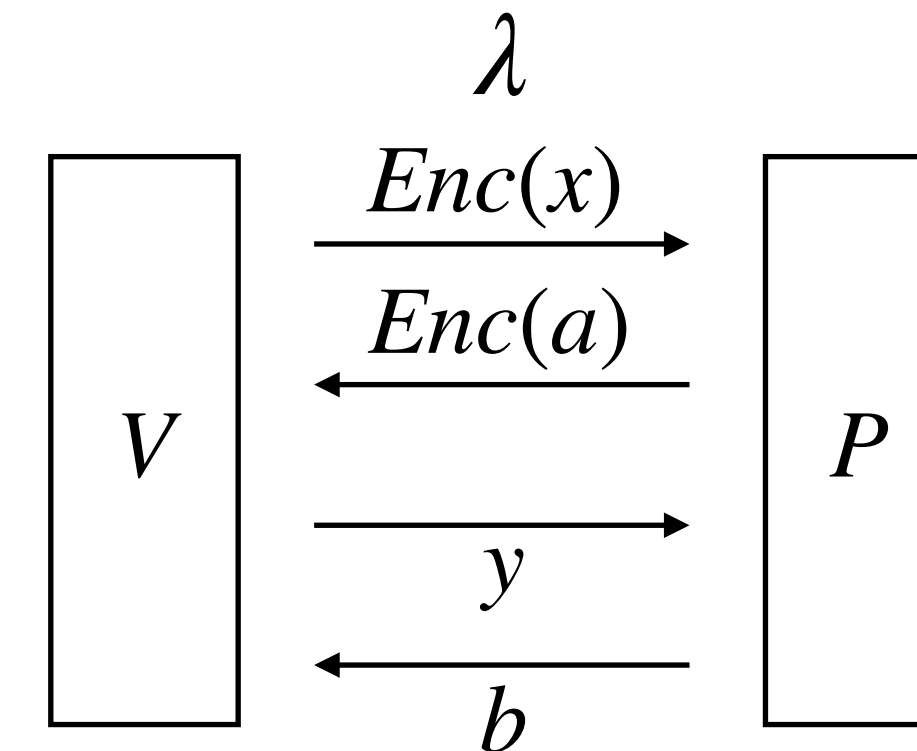
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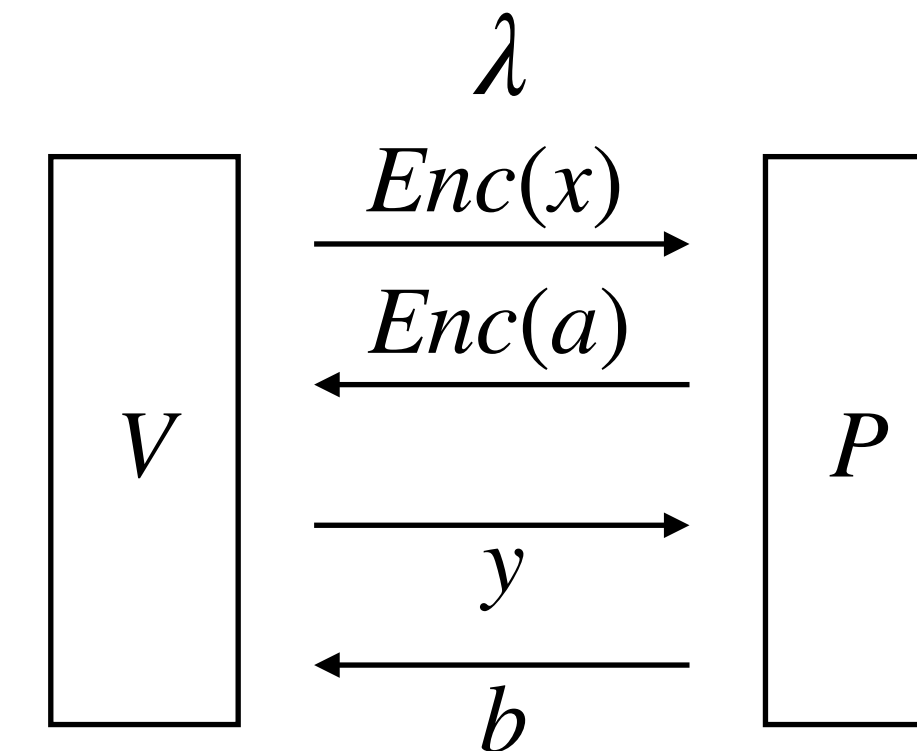
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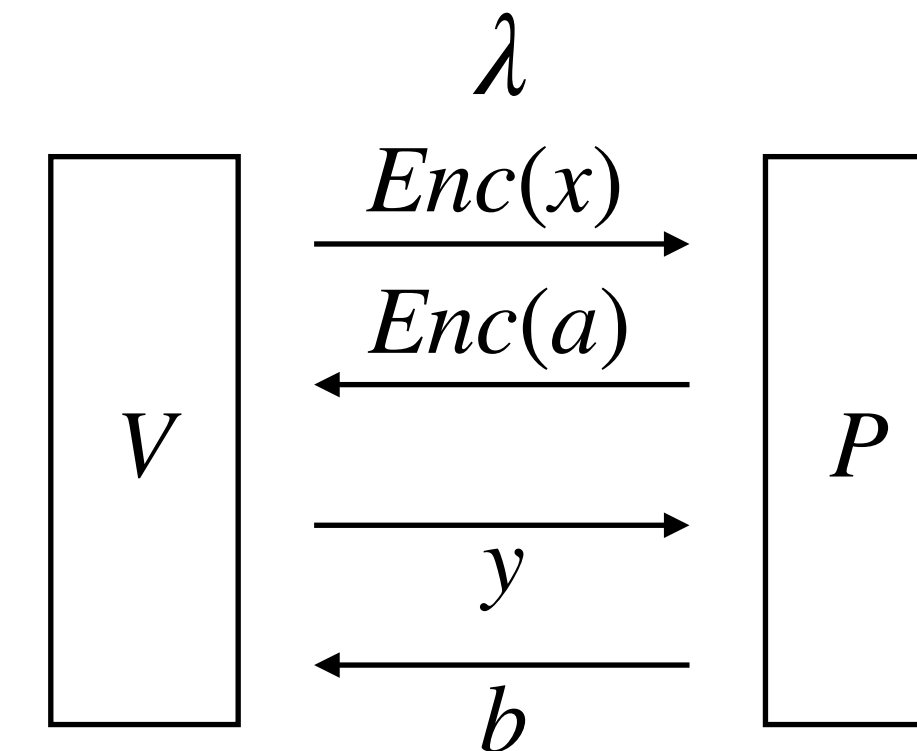
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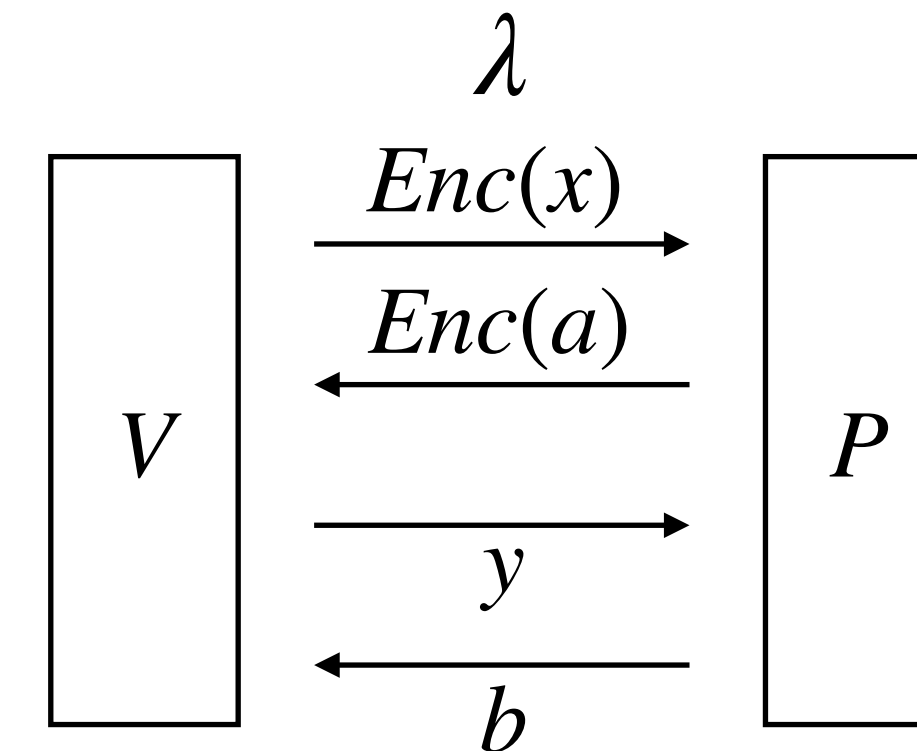
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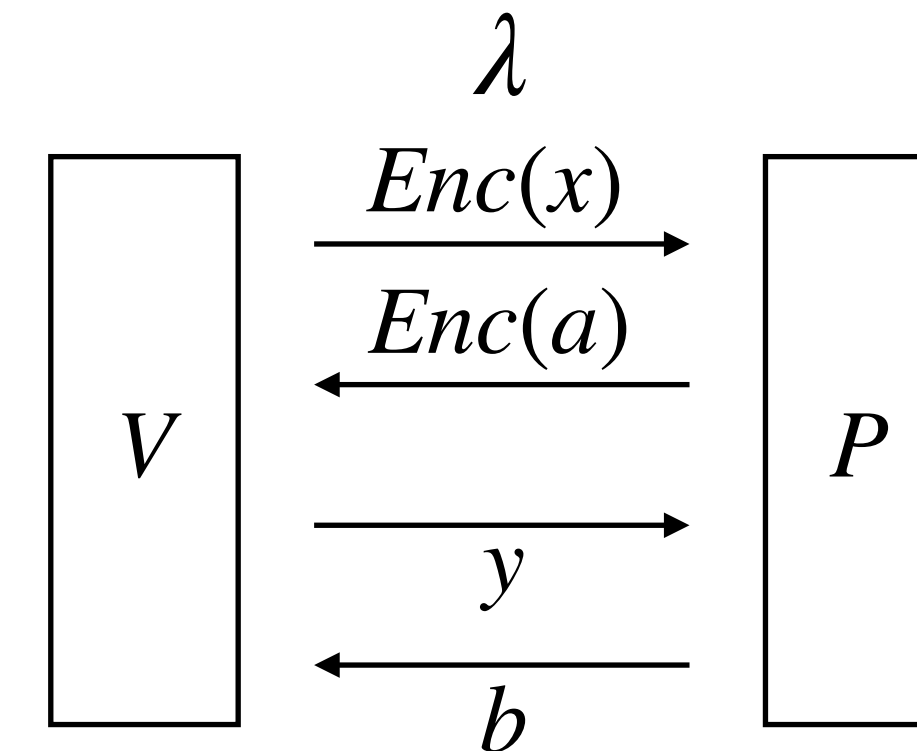
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If $\mathcal{G}$ has a finite-dim optimal strategy, then **Main Thm 2** (flatness condition) shows:

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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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- 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



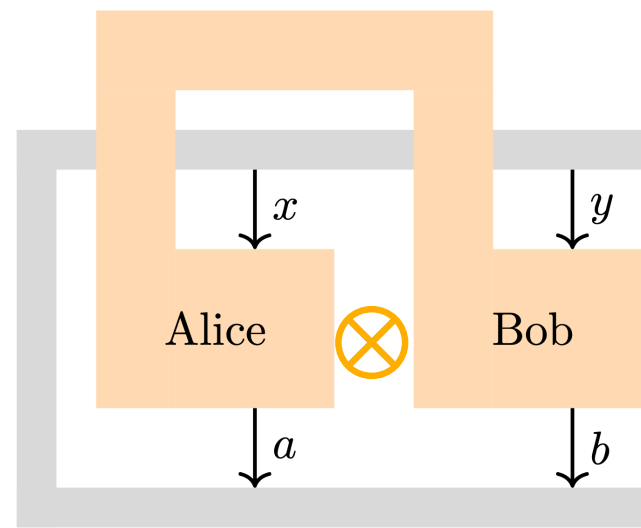
with Dominik Leichtle, Siniša Janković, Ivan Šupić

From 2 to 3 : why do we care

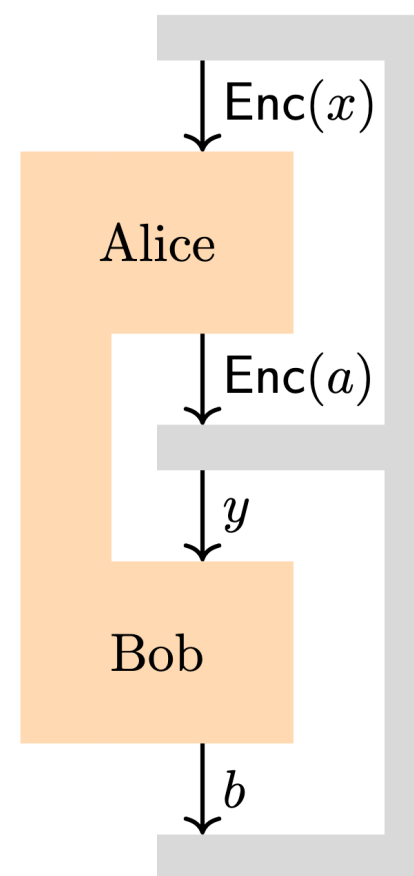
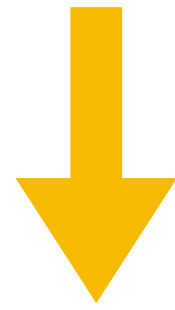
1. For classical it has already been done
2. Multipartite (>2) correlations are interesting (e.g. post-quantum steering)
3. Crypto applications
4. Space-like separation for multiple players is problematic



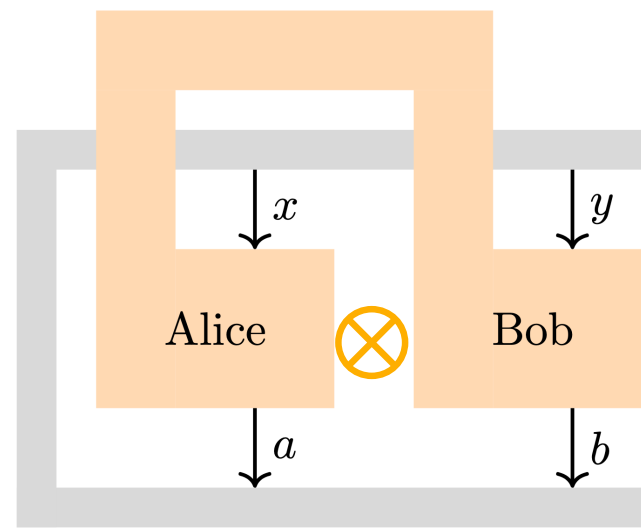
KMPSW techniques



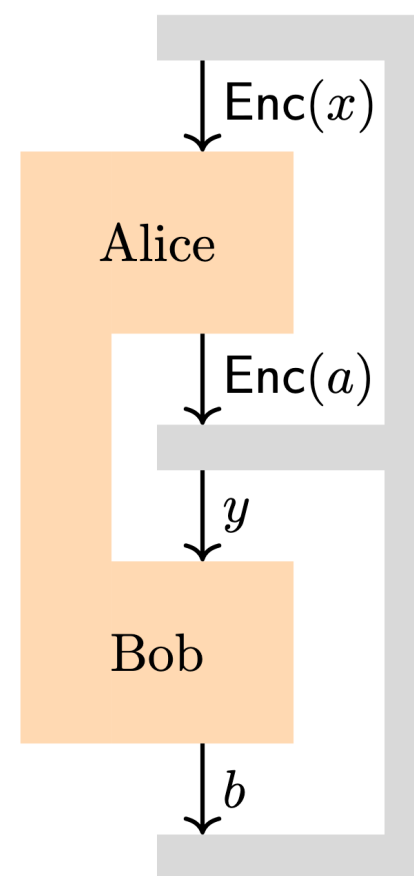
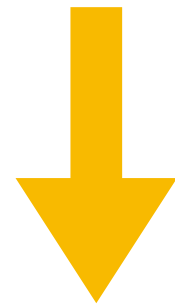
KLKY compiler



KMPSW techniques



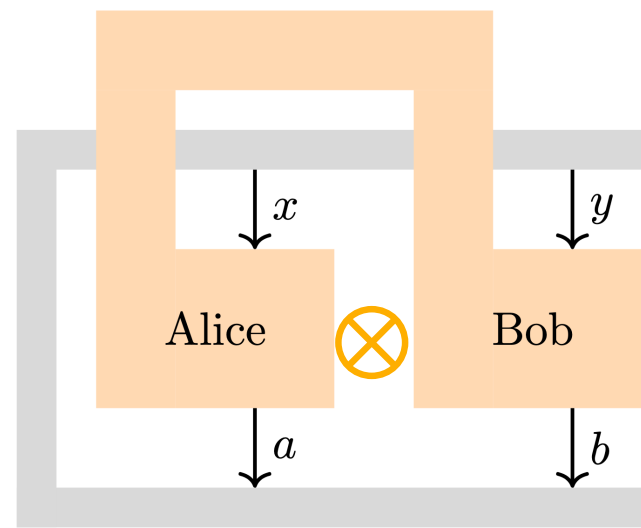
KL VY compiler



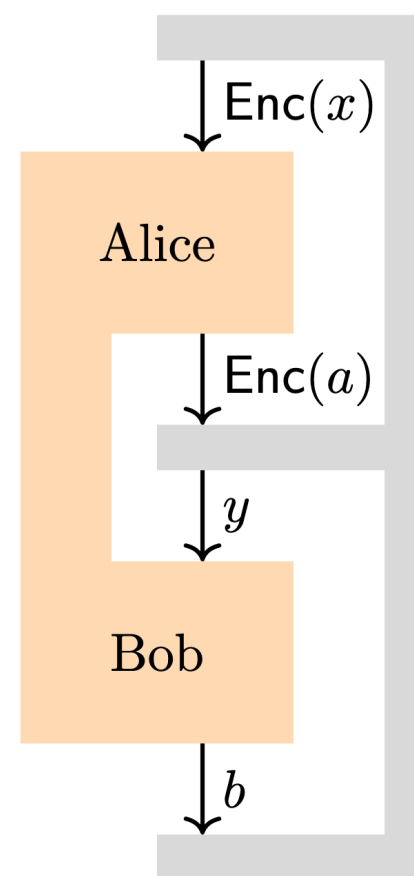
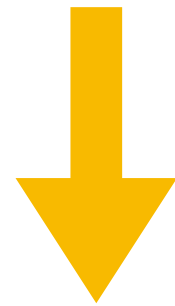
Sequential game



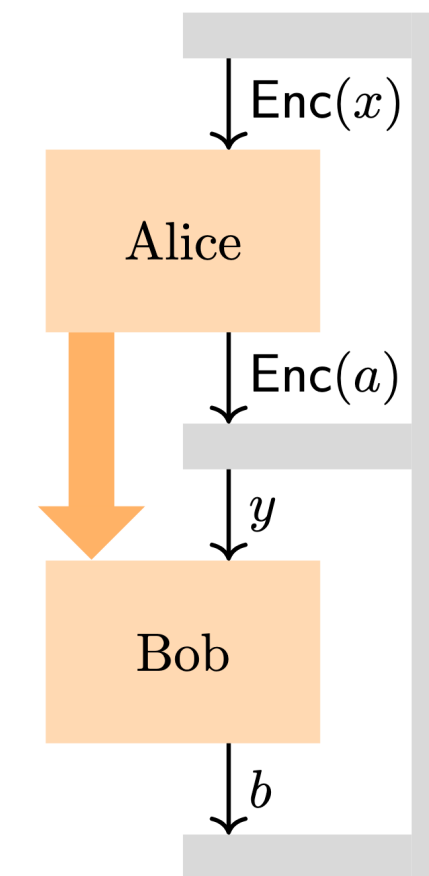
KMPSW techniques



KLTY compiler

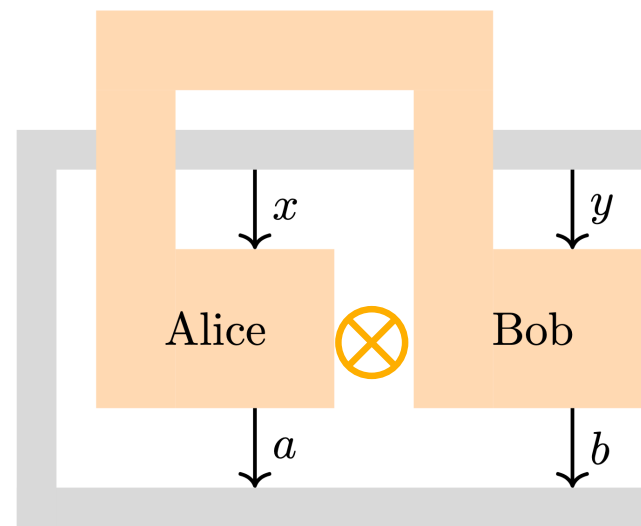


Sequential game

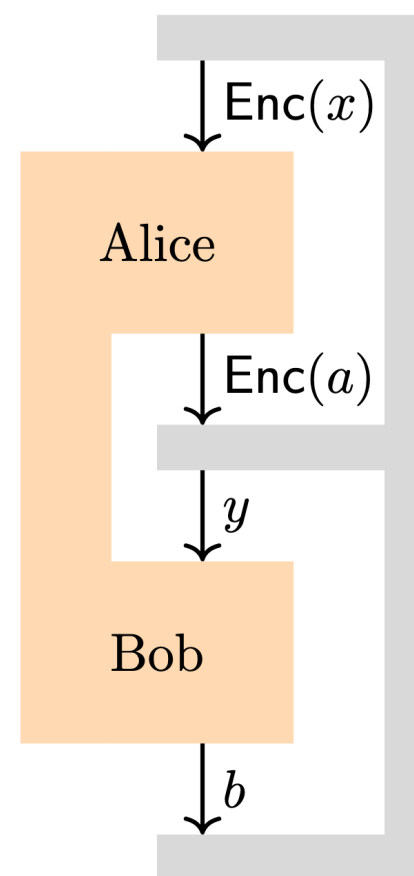
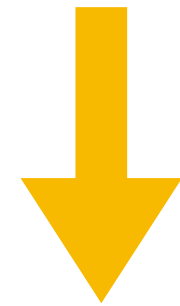


+ Constraints from IND-CPA

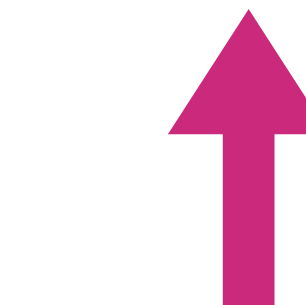
KMPSW techniques



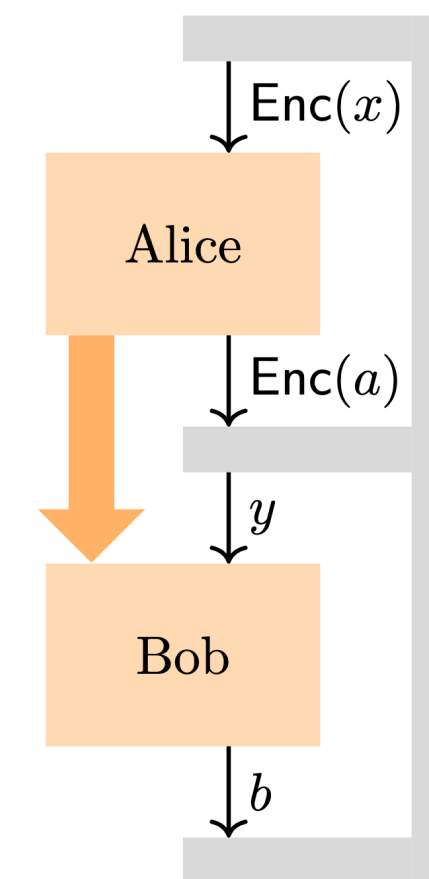
KLTY compiler



Sequential game

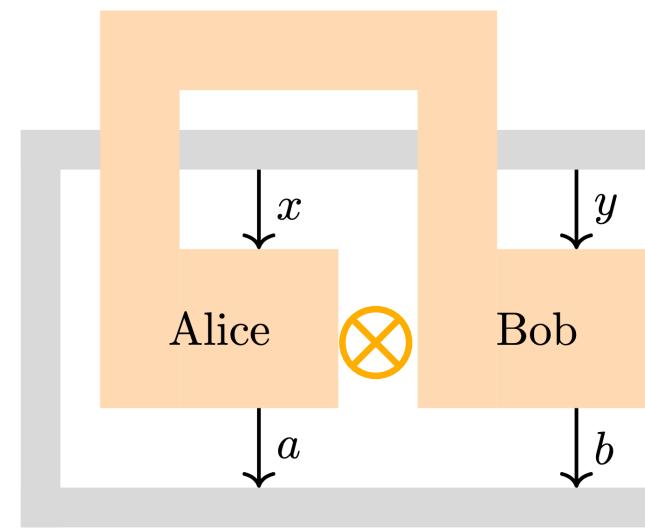


$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

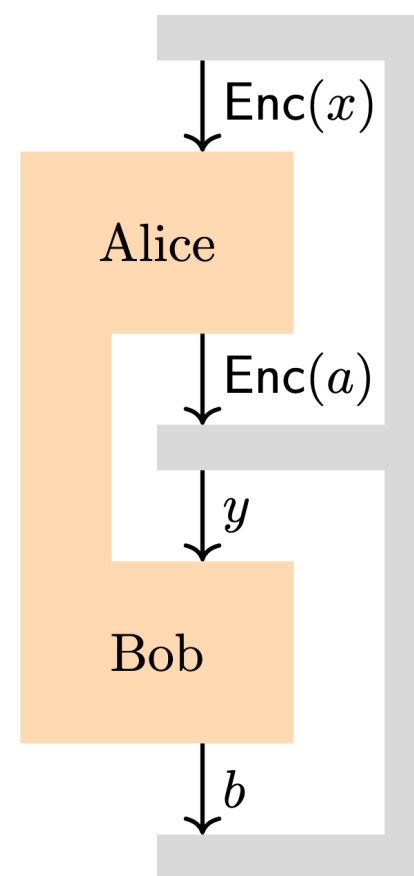
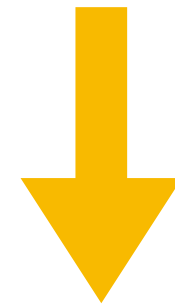


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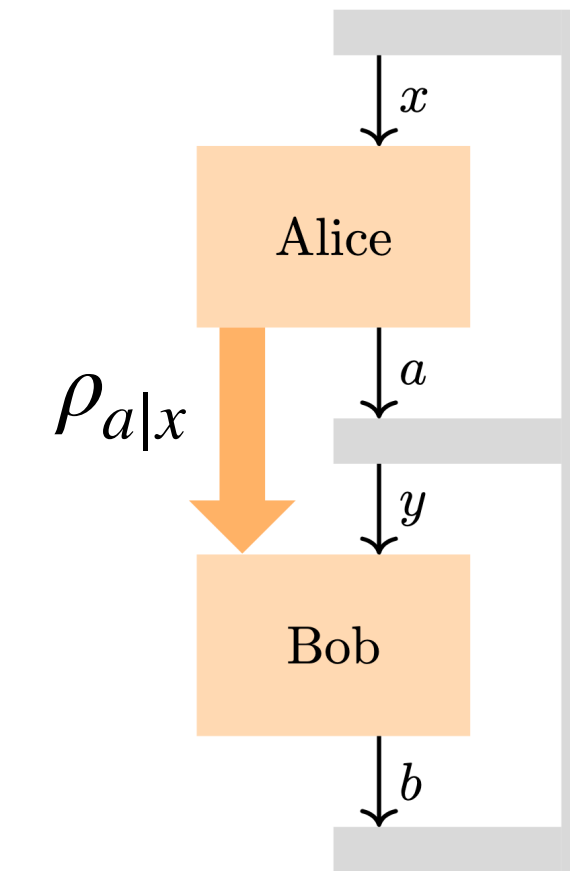
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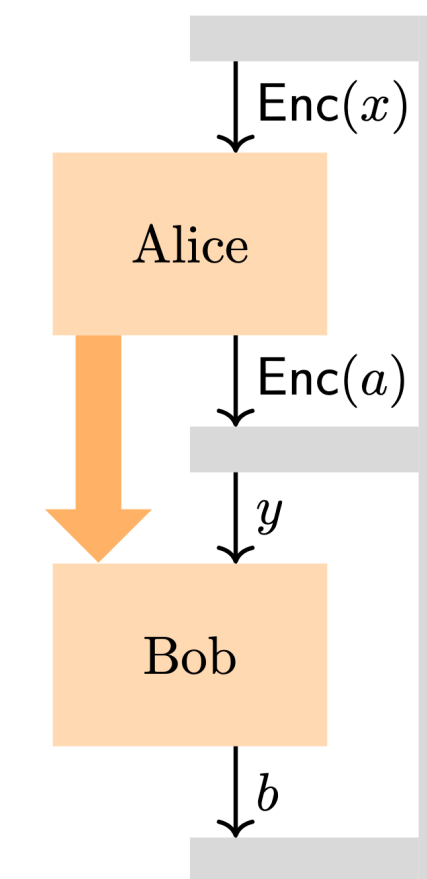


Sequential game



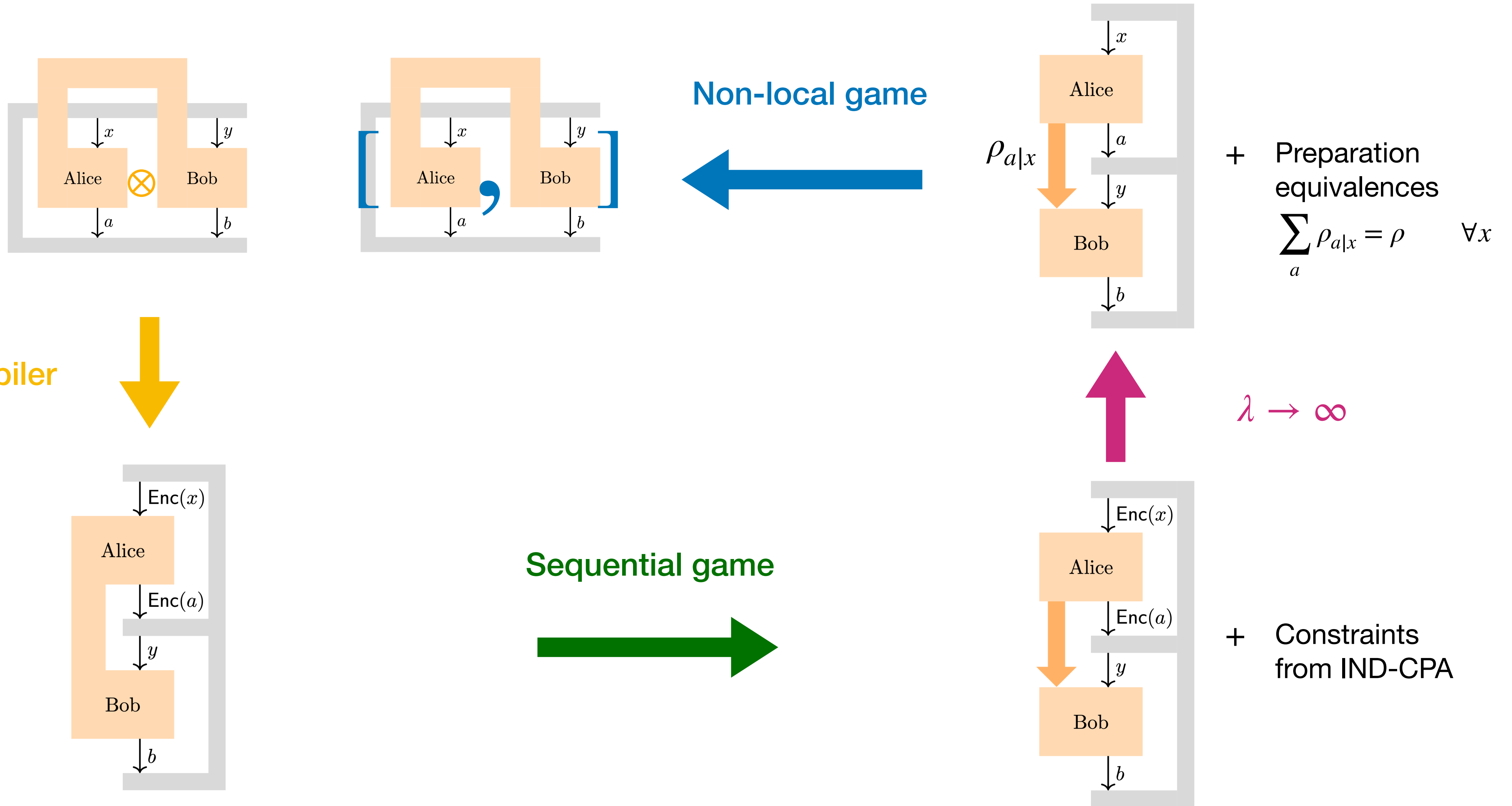
+ Preparation
equivalences
 $\sum_a \rho_{a|x} = \rho \quad \forall x$

$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

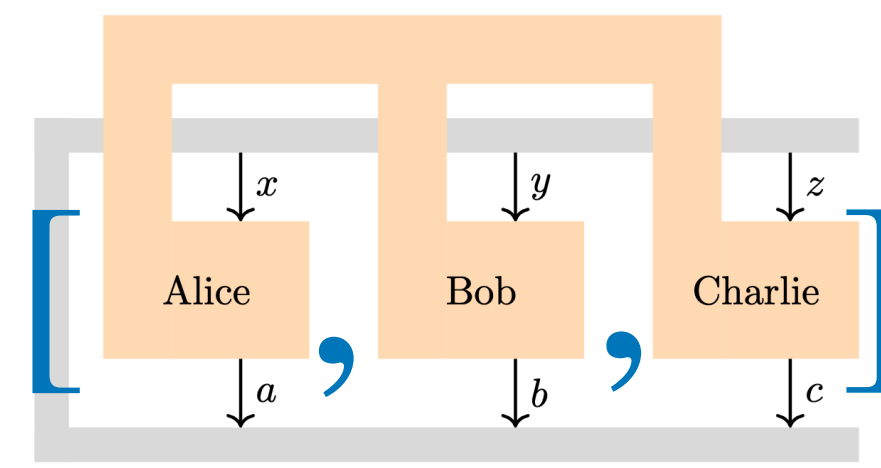
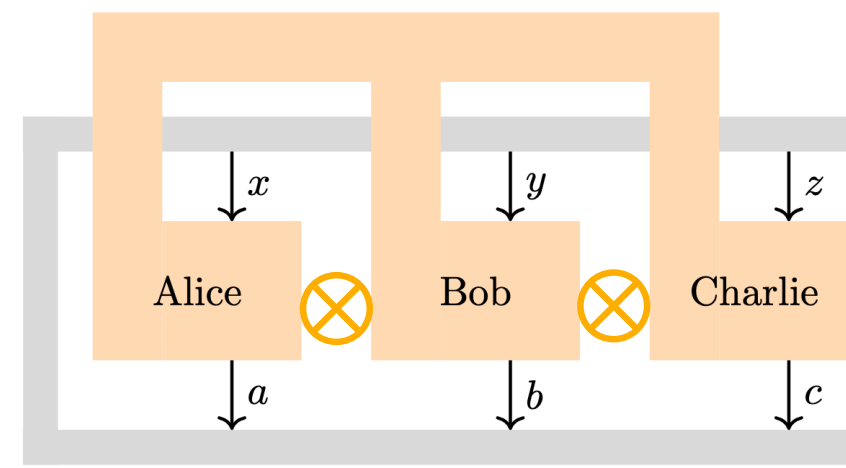


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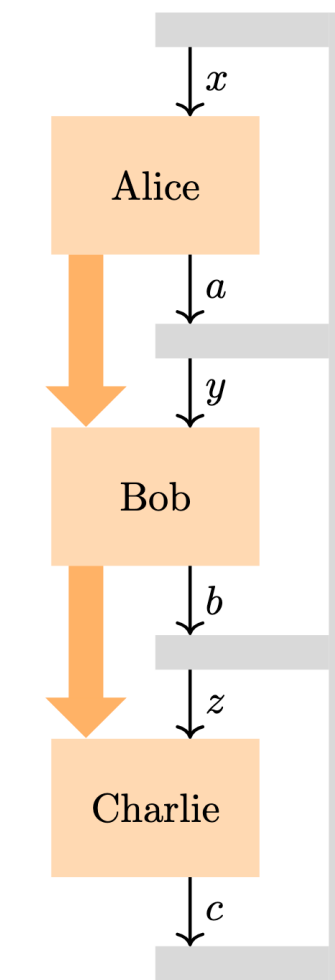
KMPSW techniques



Our results



Non-local game

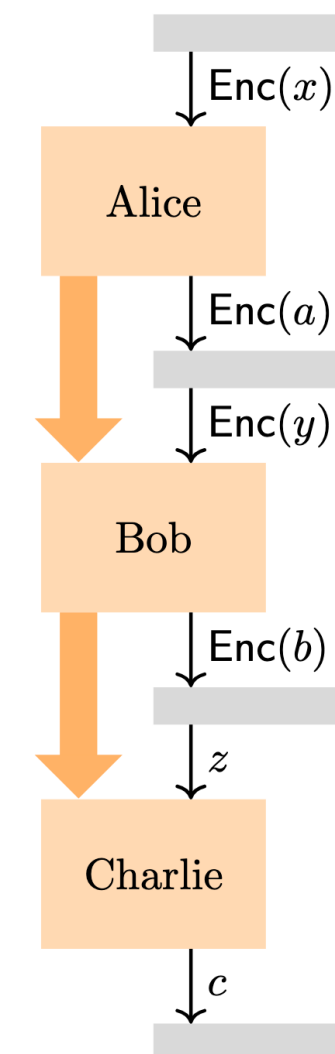


+ Preparation equivalences

+ $\sim$ Transformation equivalences

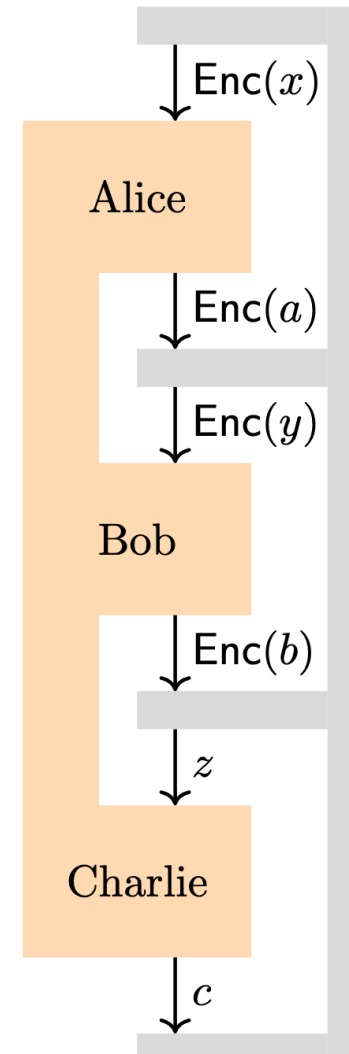
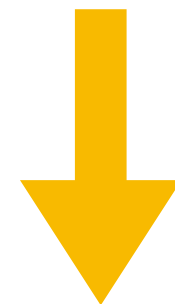


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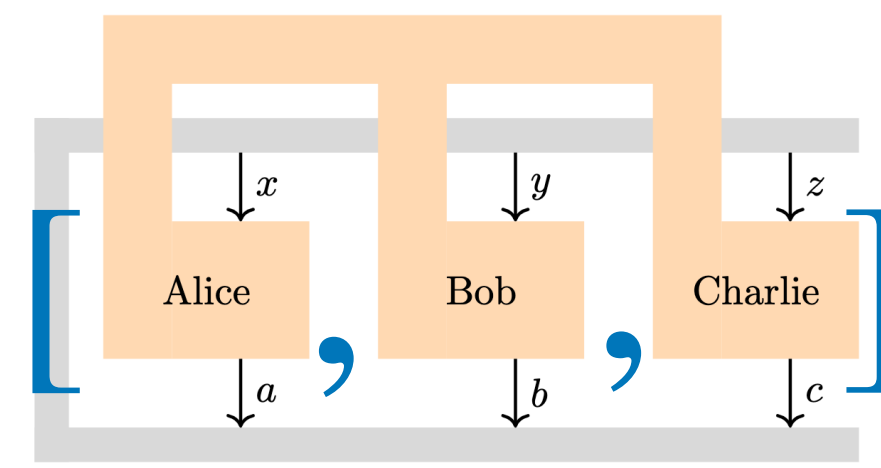
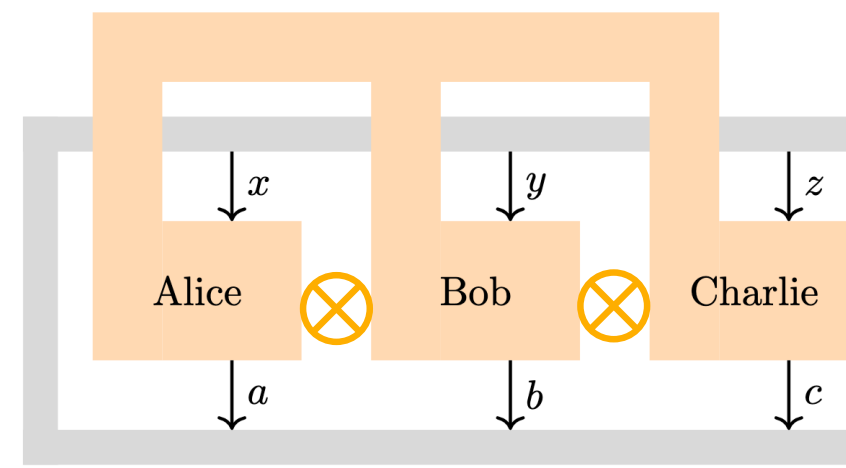
KLVY compiler



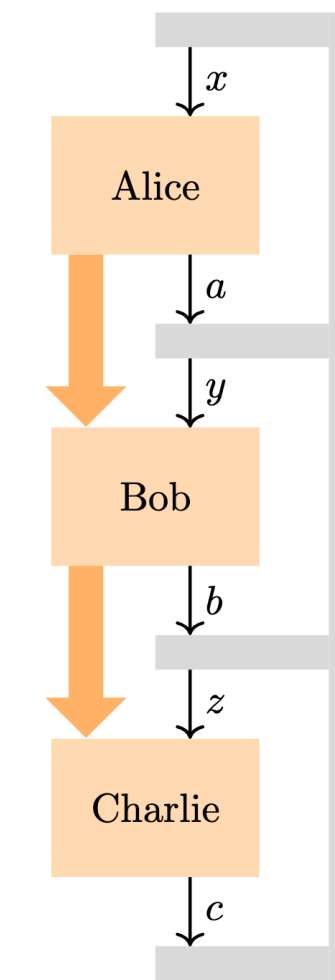
Sequential game



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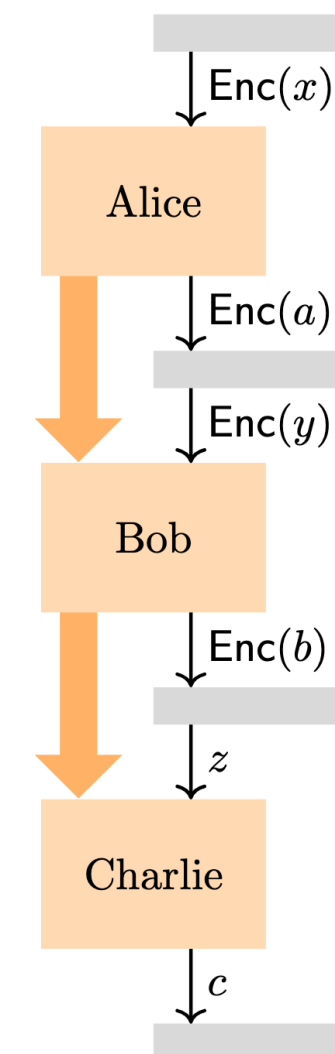


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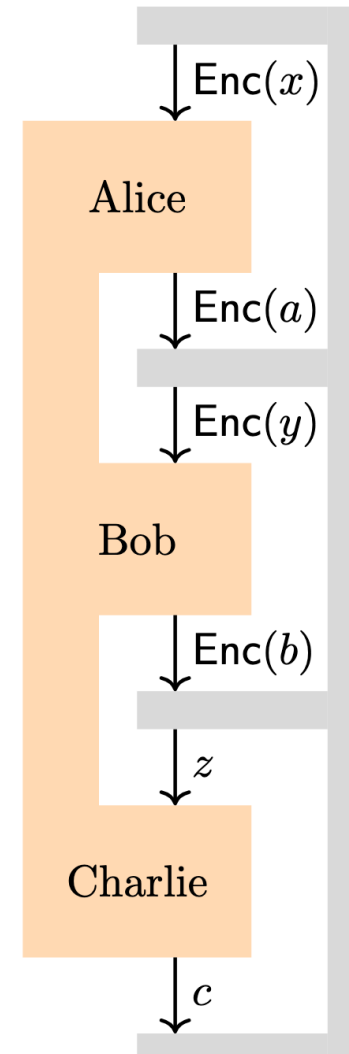
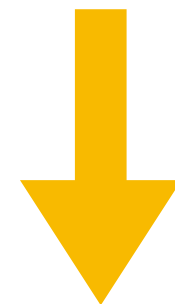


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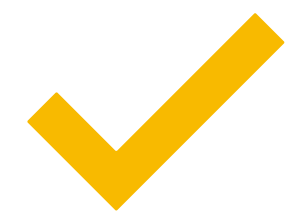
For all k-players games !

Sequential game

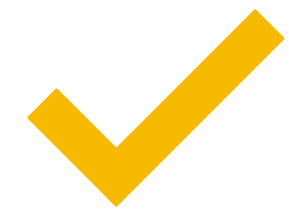


1. The compiler

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



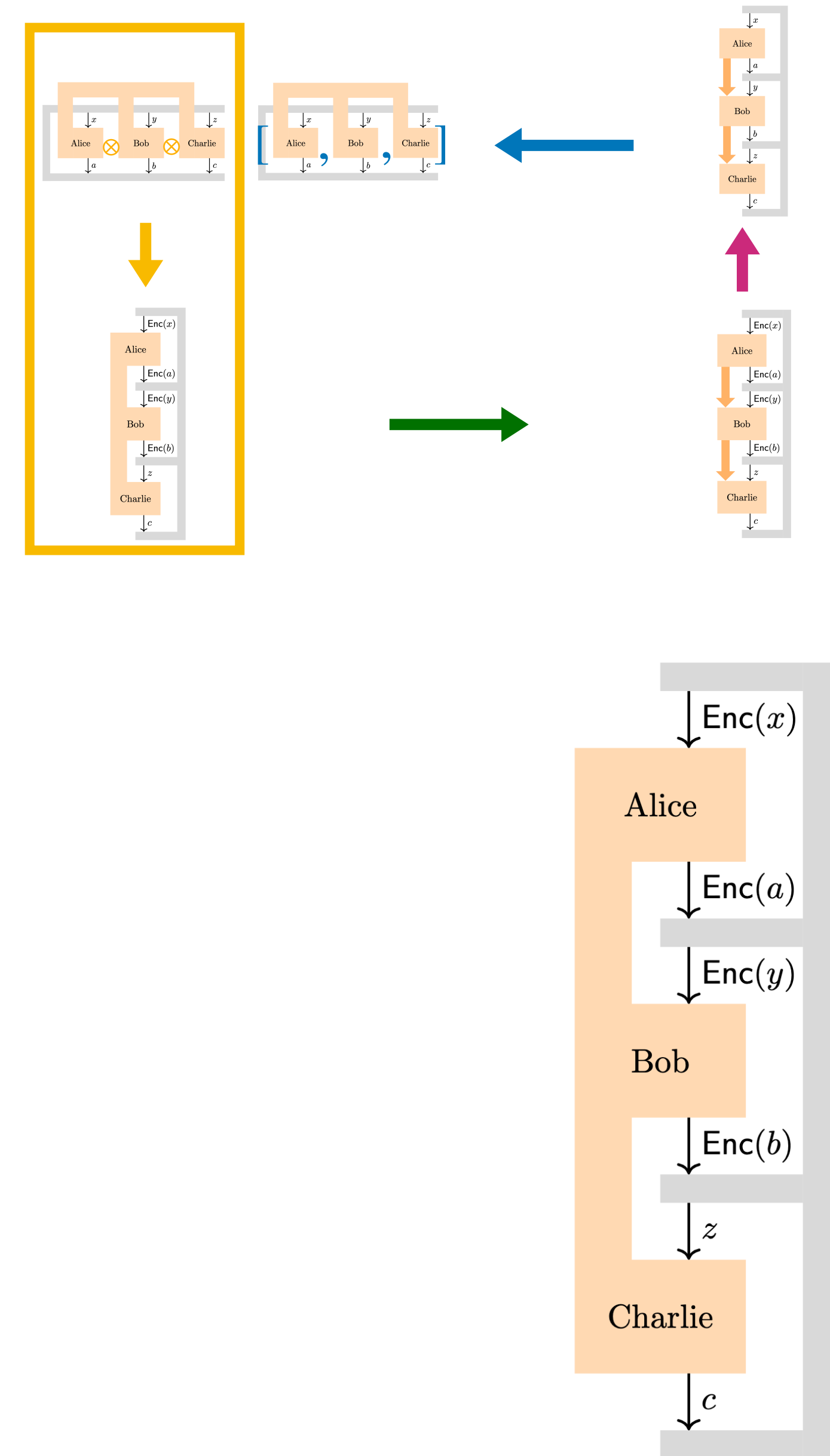
Classical soundness



Quantum completeness



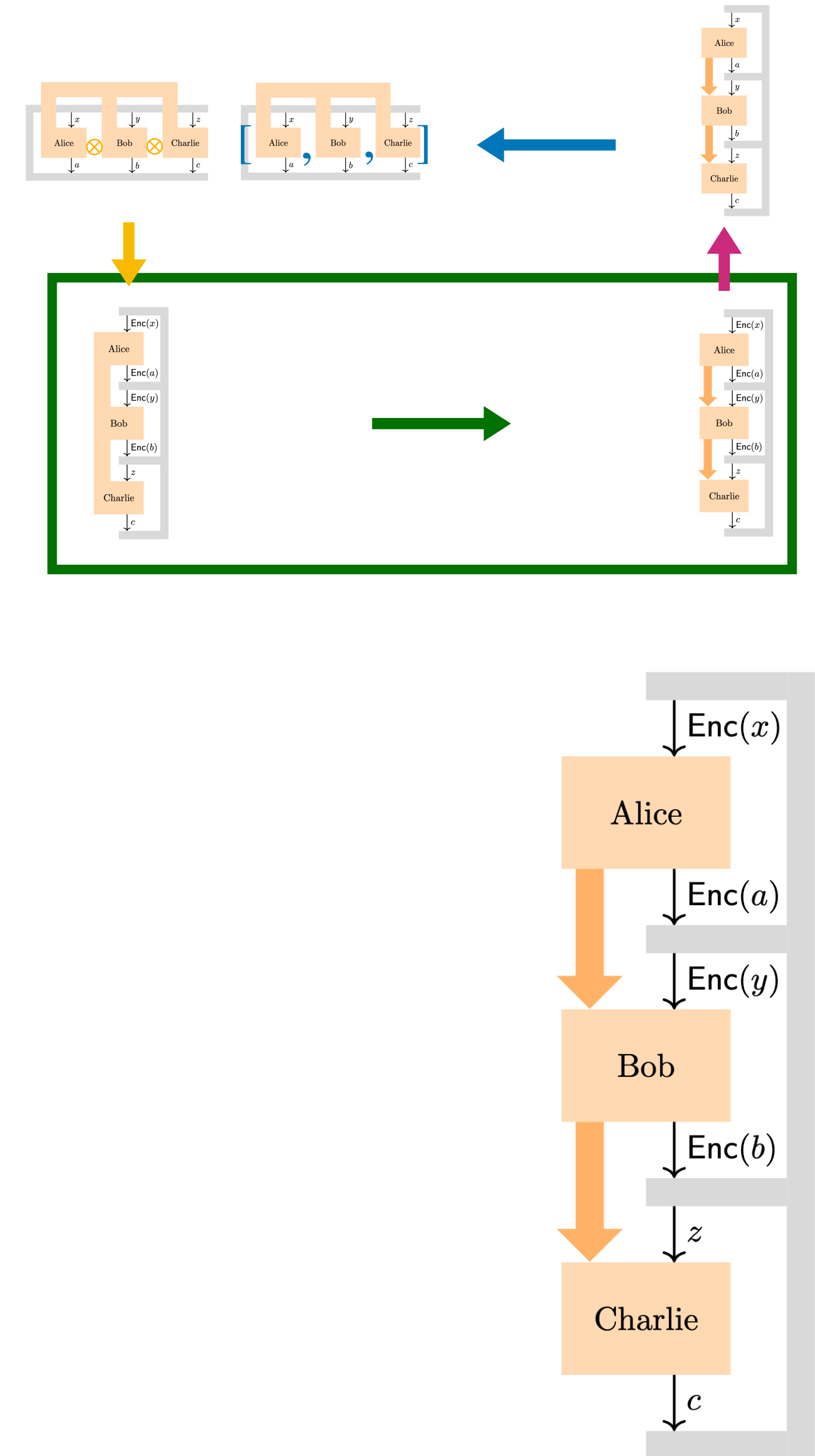
Quantum soundness ?



2. Constraints on the correlations

Quantum strategies

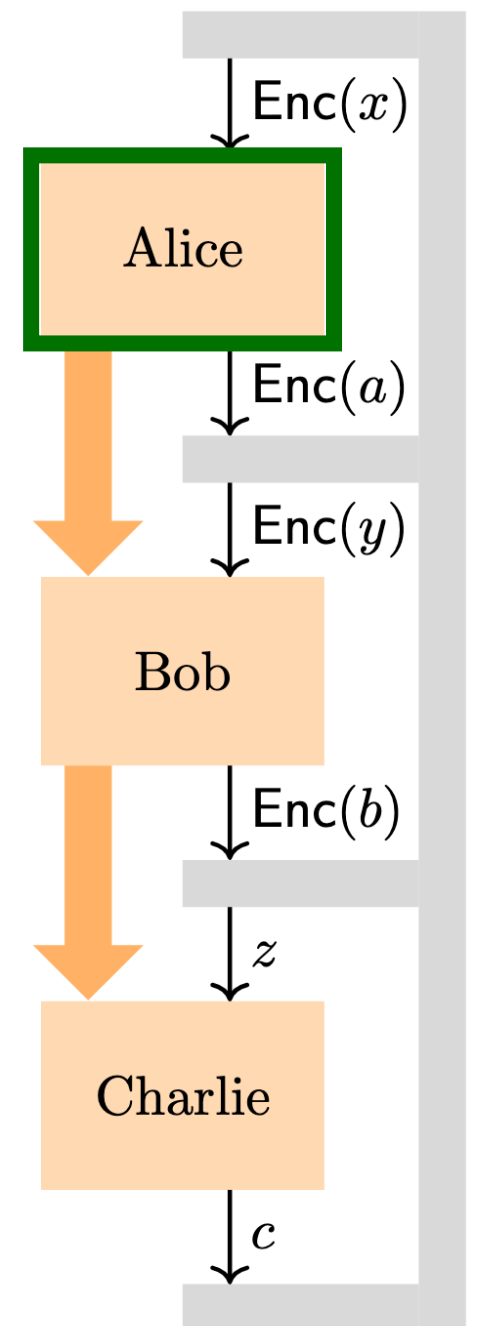
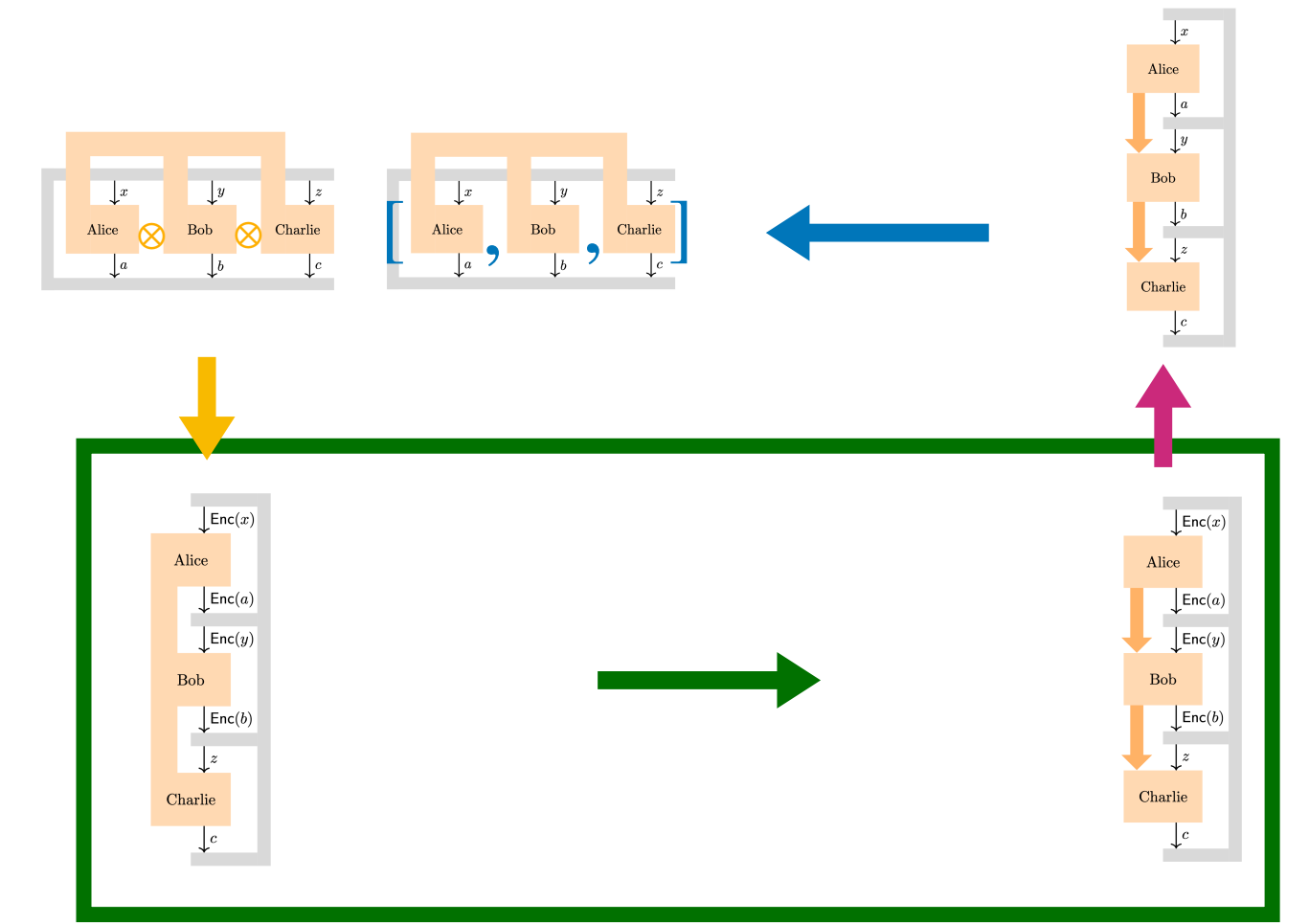
$$p_{\lambda}(a, b, c|x, y, z) = \text{Tr} \left[C_{c|z}^{\lambda} \tilde{B}_{b|y}^{\lambda} (\rho_{a|x}^{\lambda}) \right]$$



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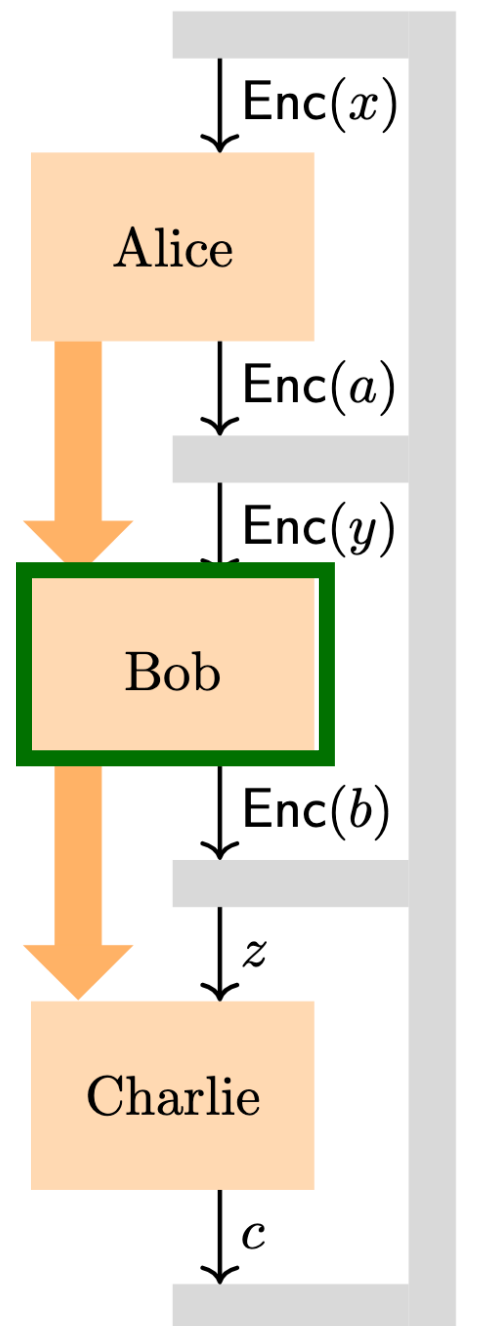
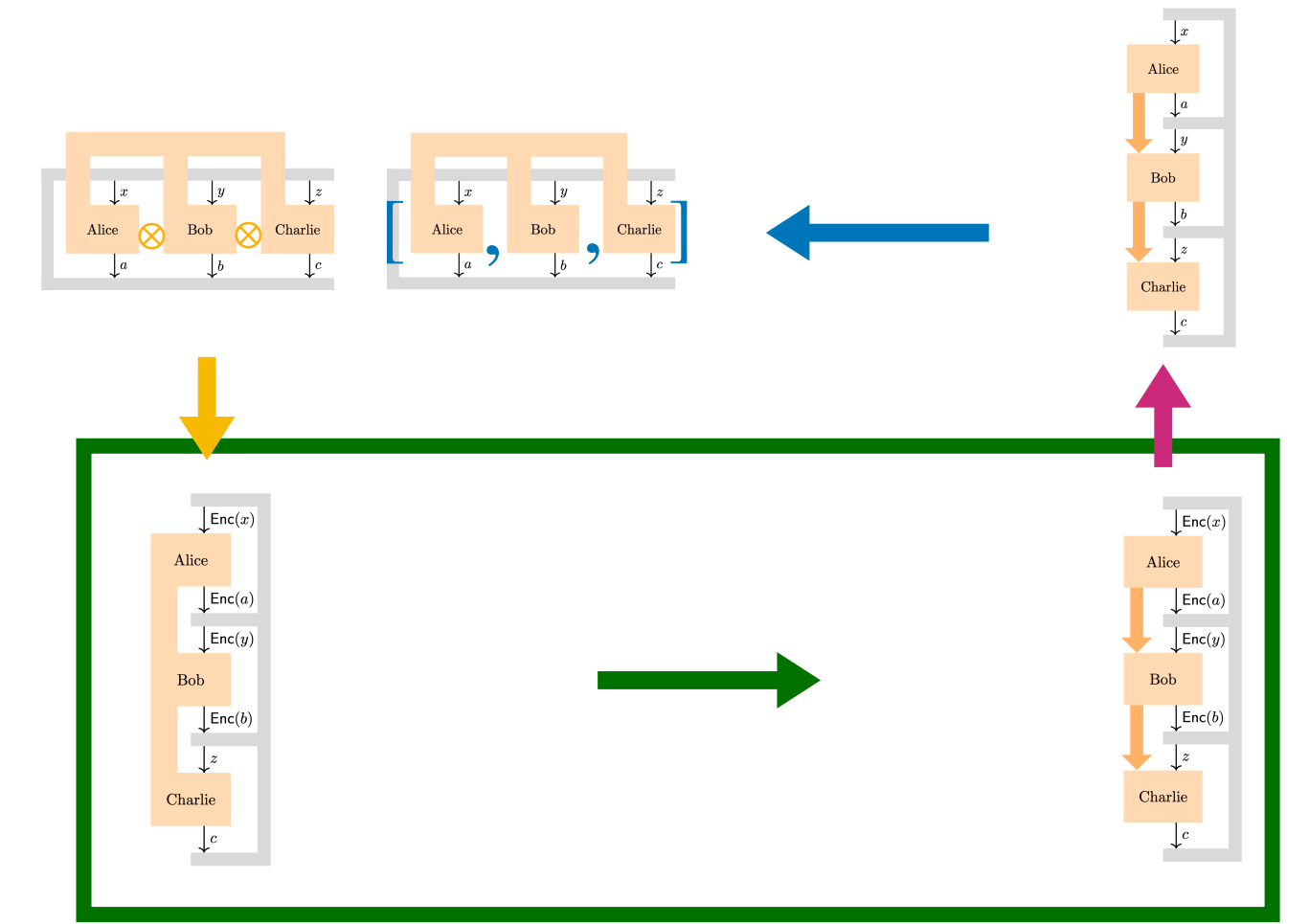
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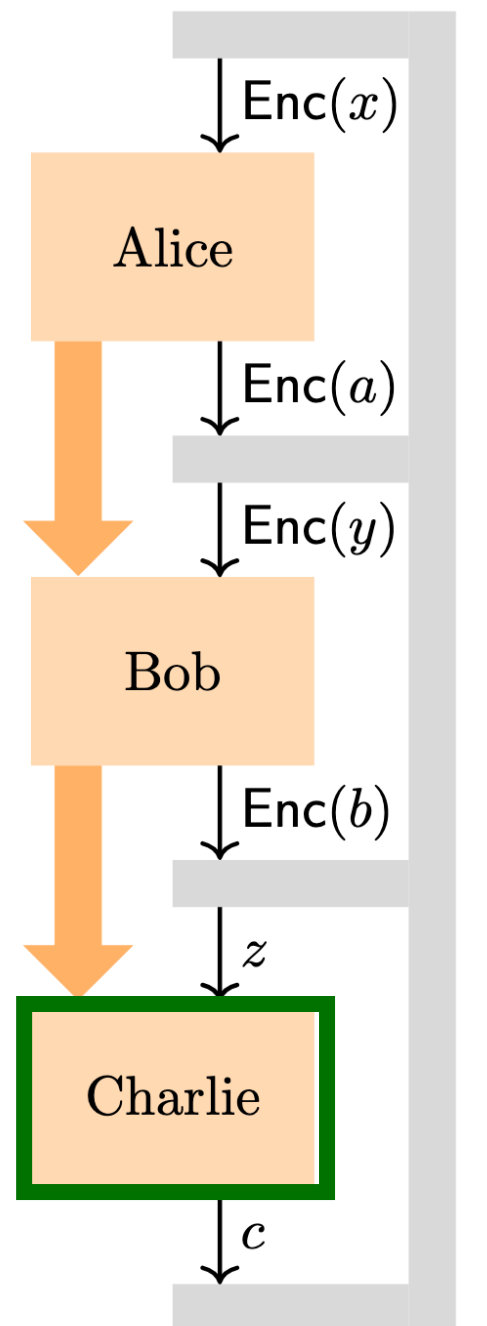
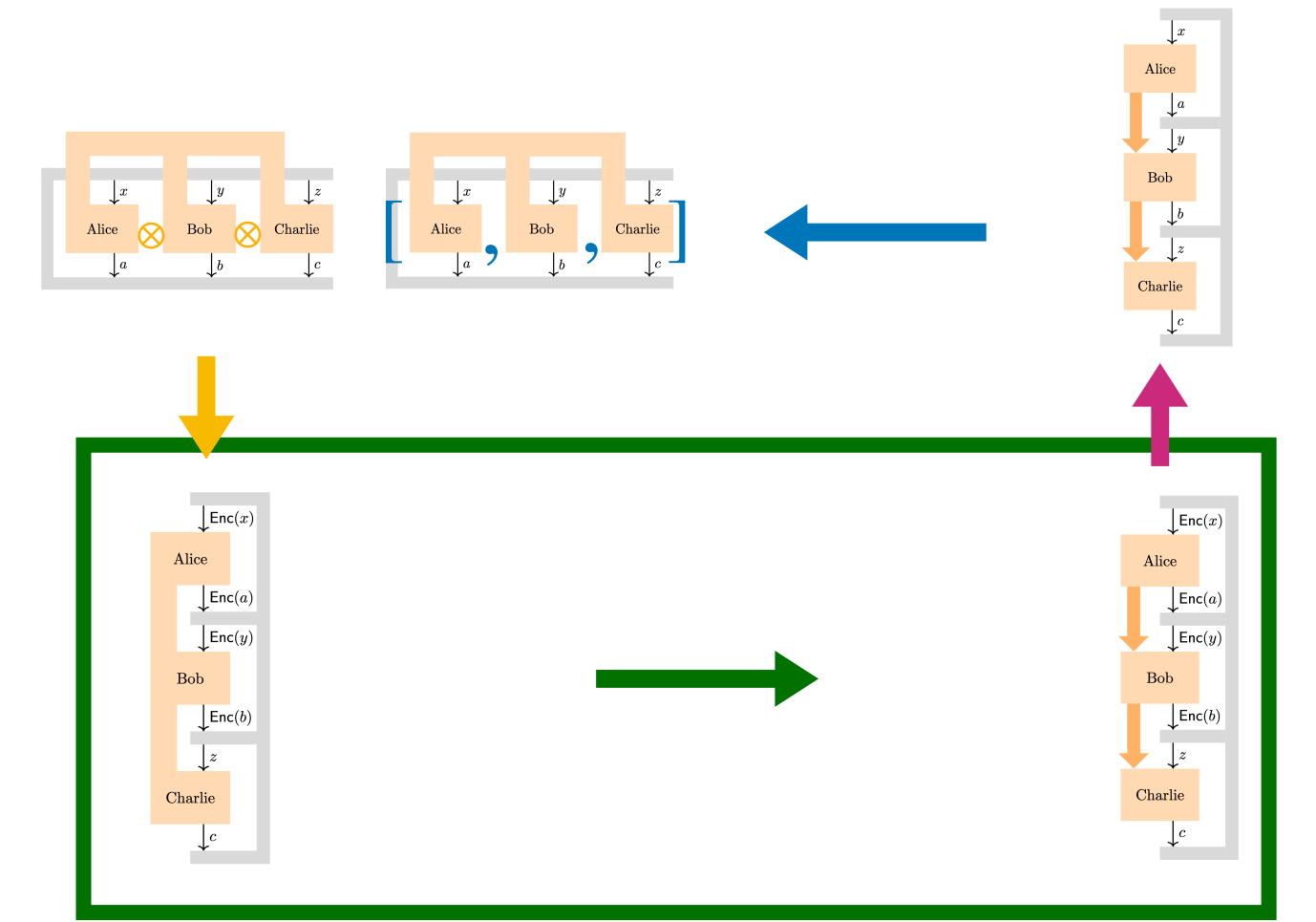
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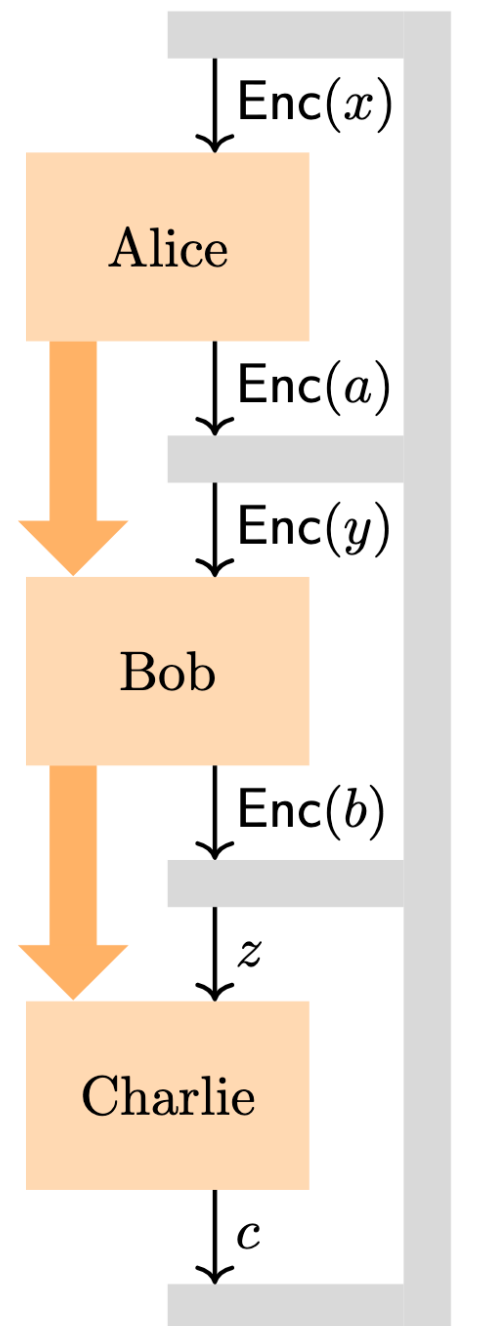
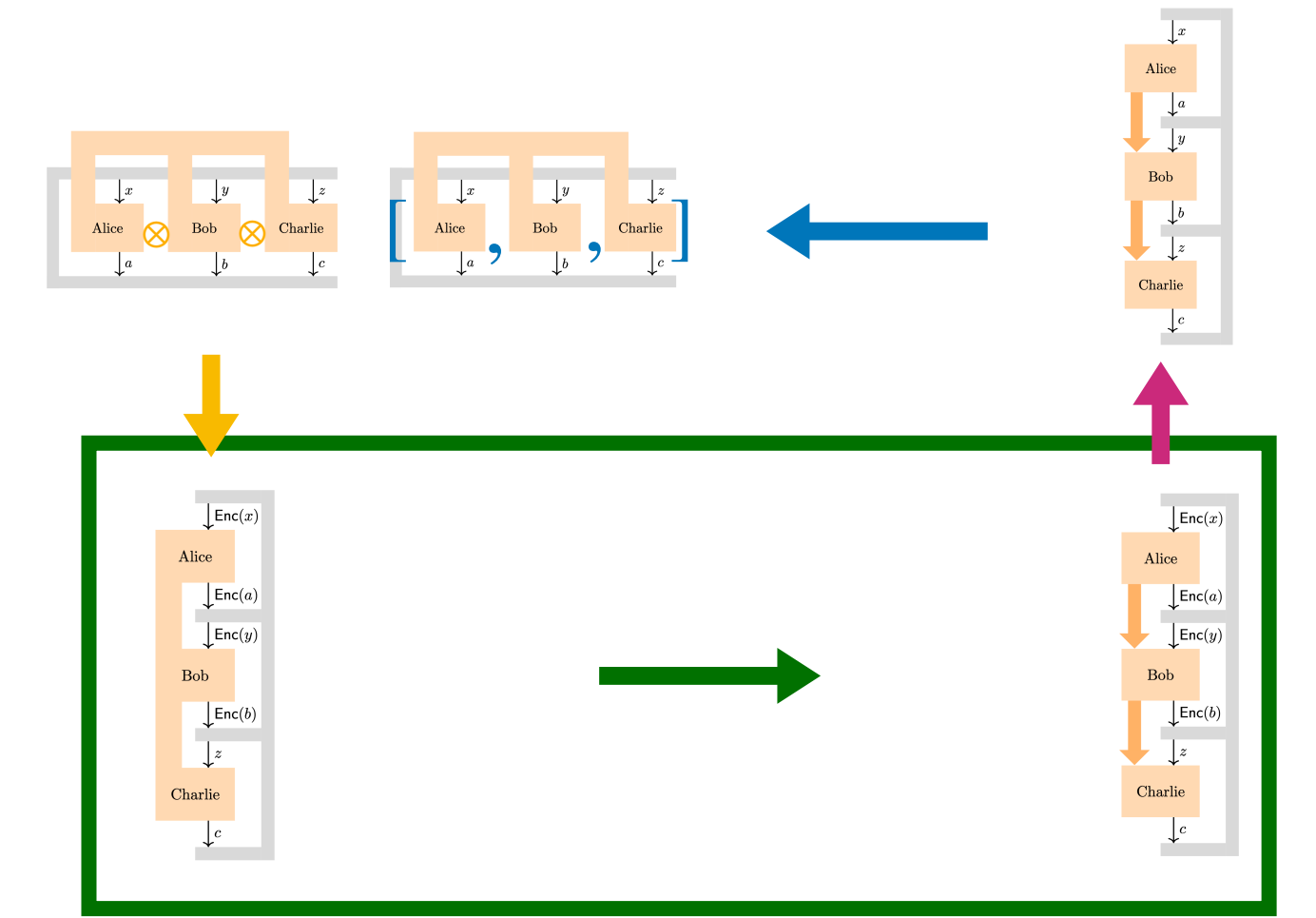


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By construction: one-way almost non-signaling



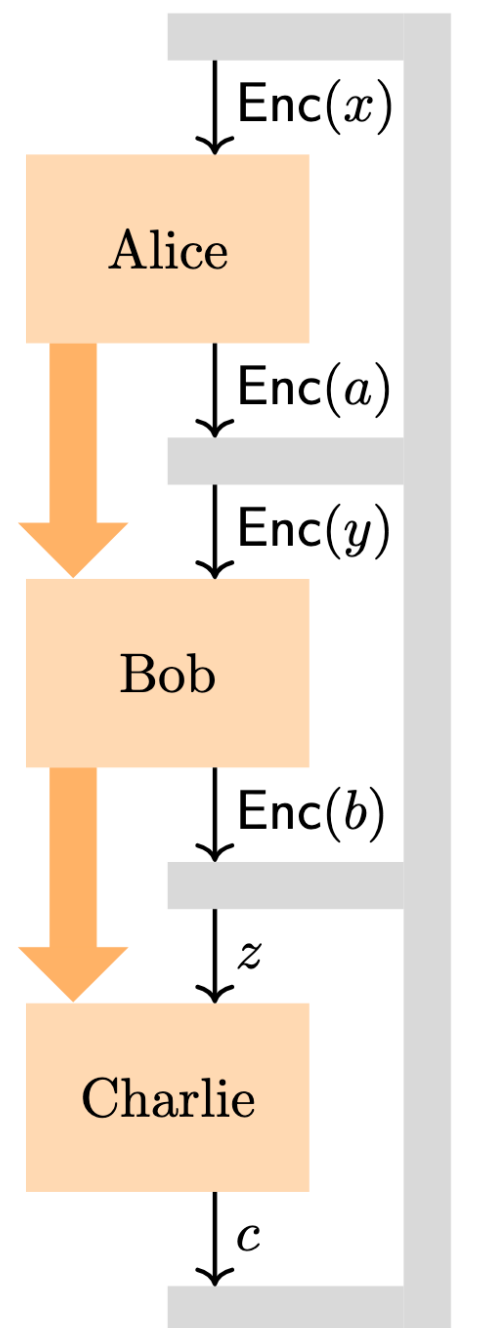
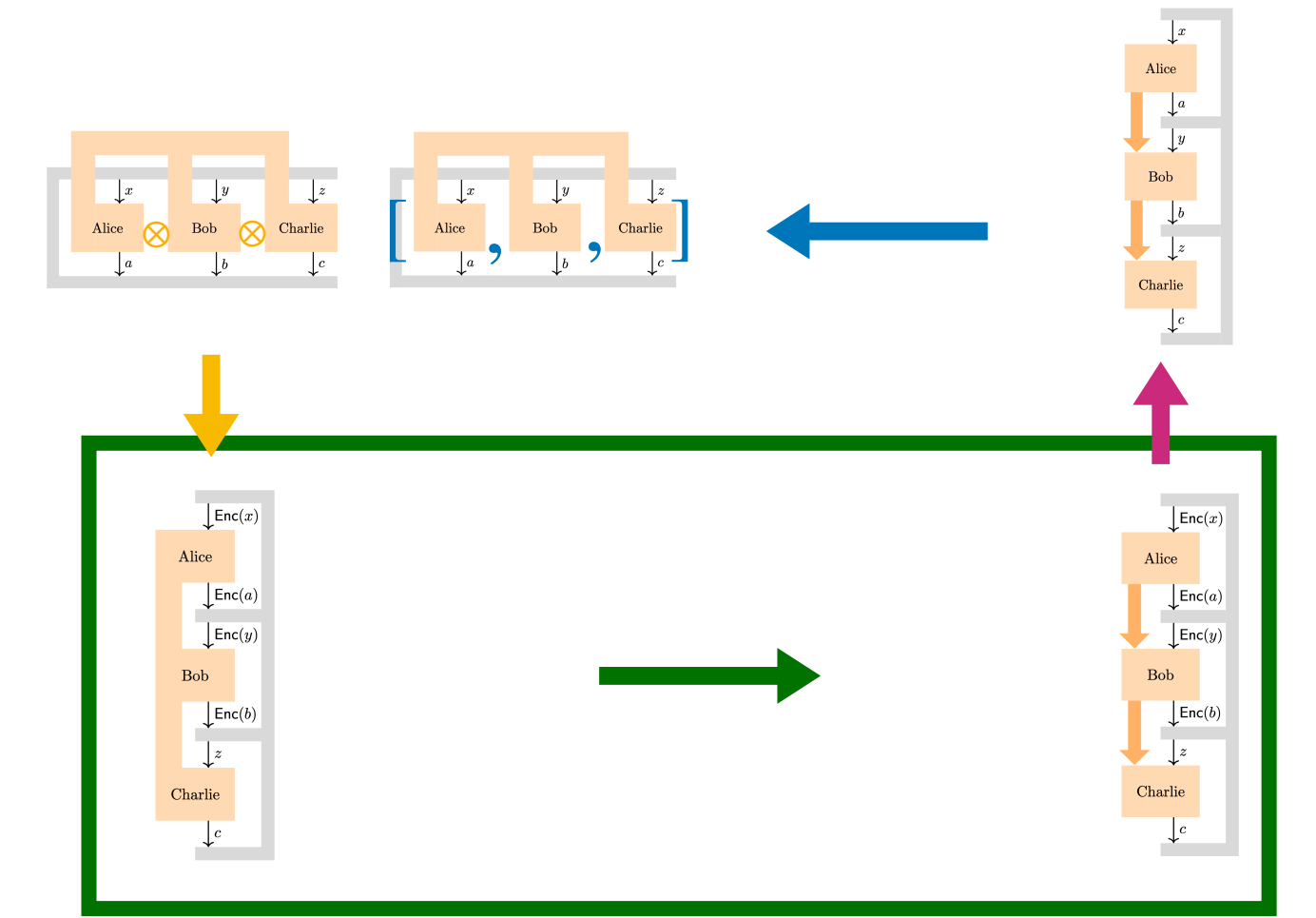
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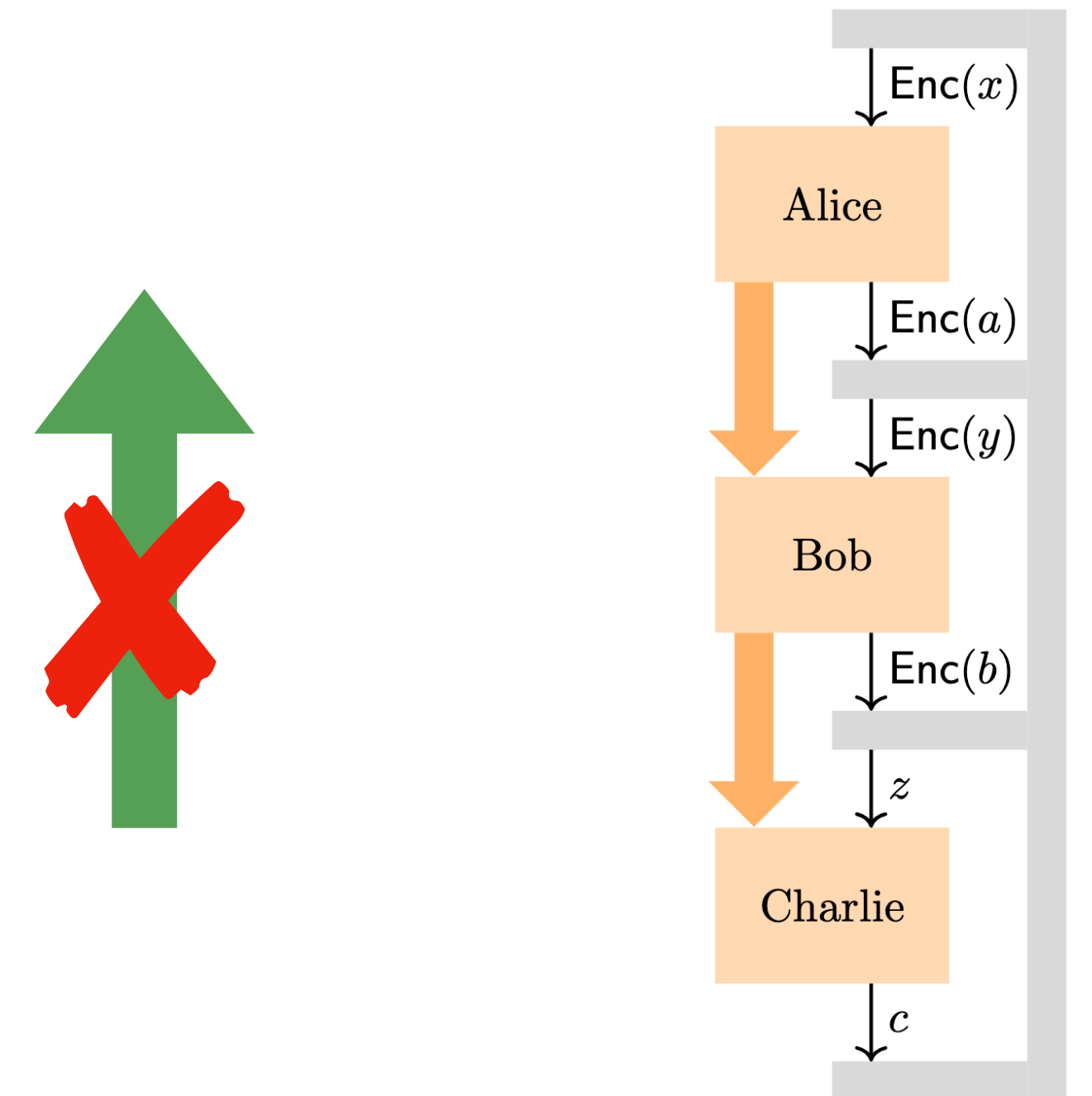
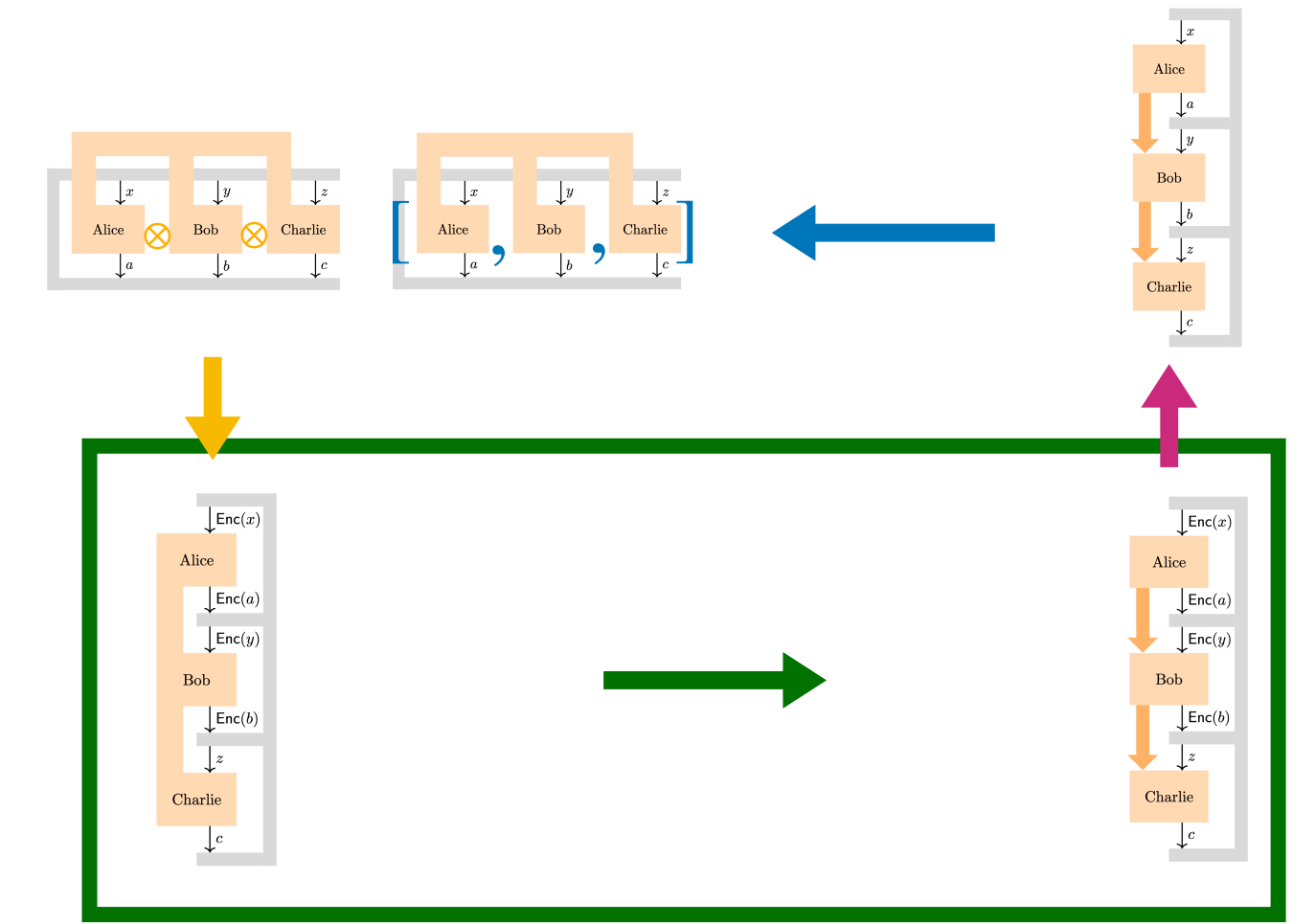
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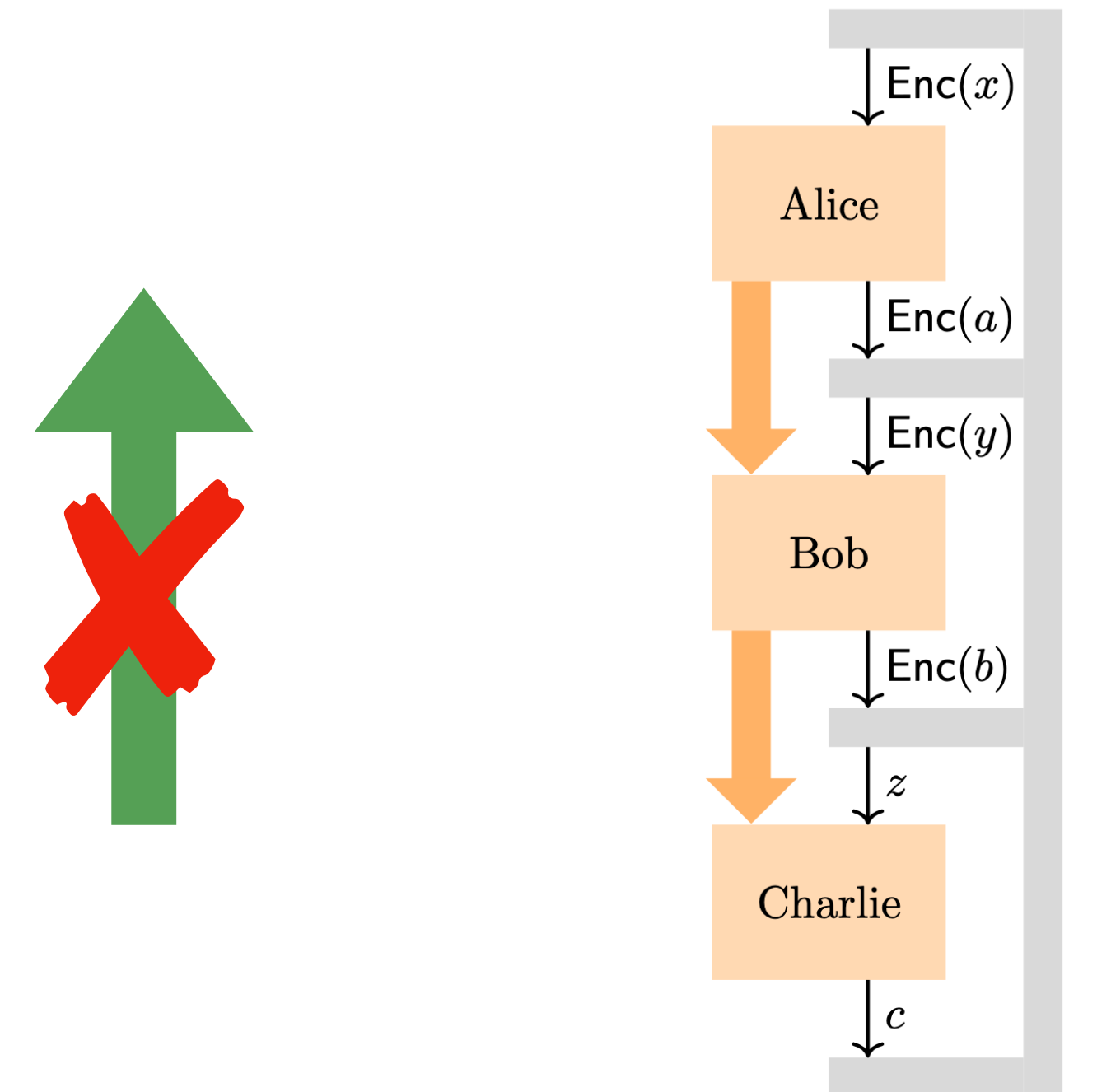
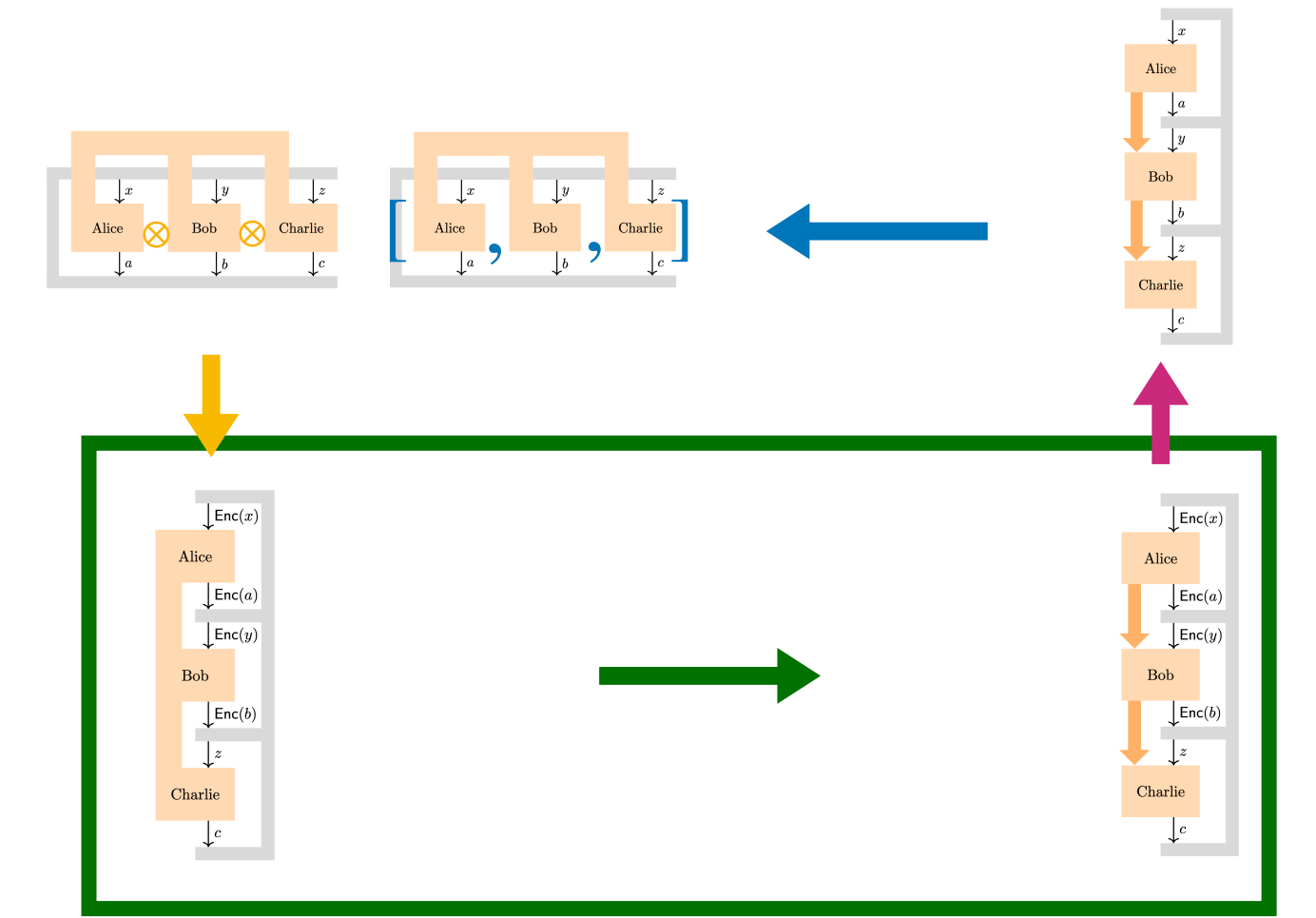
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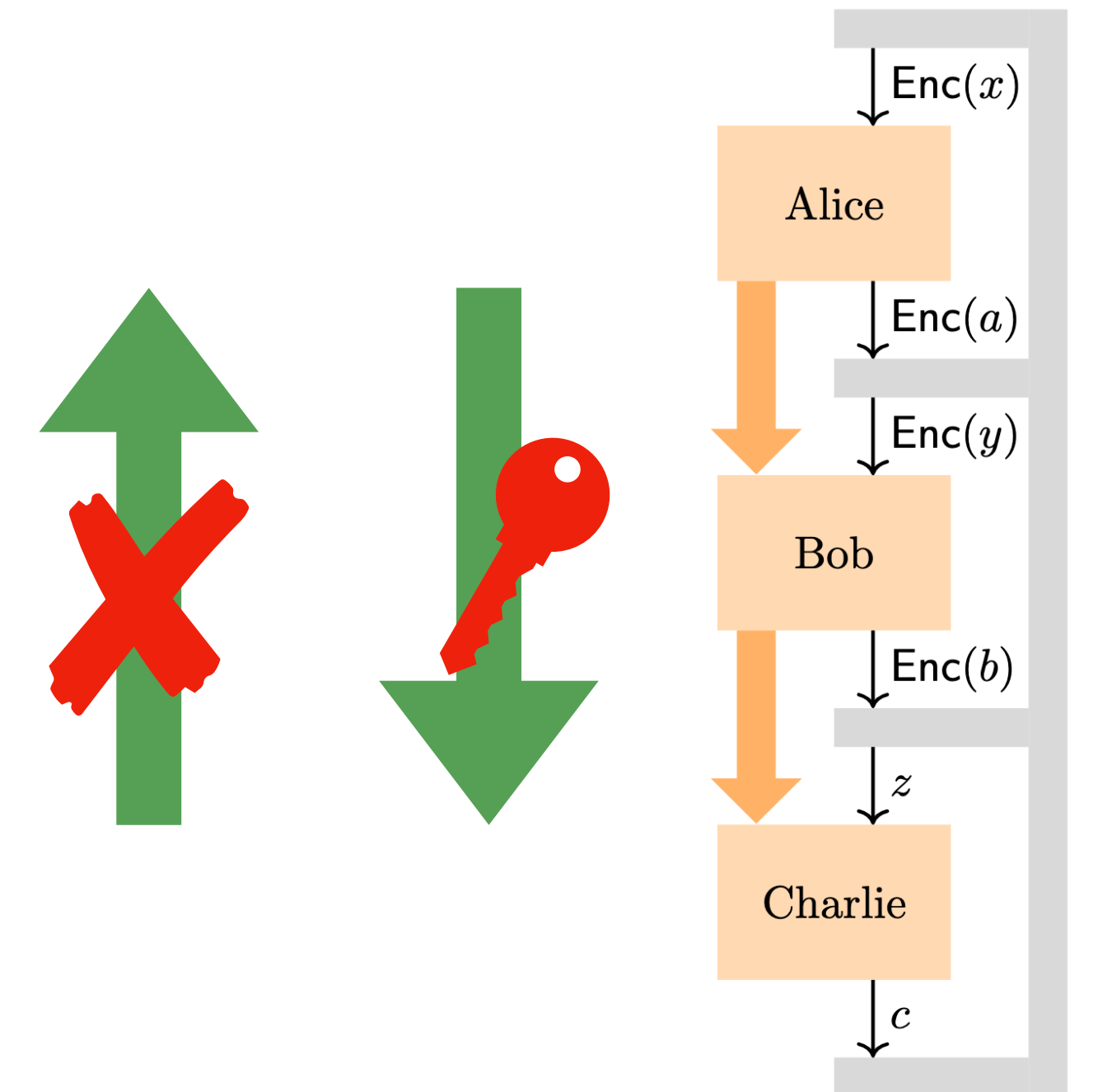
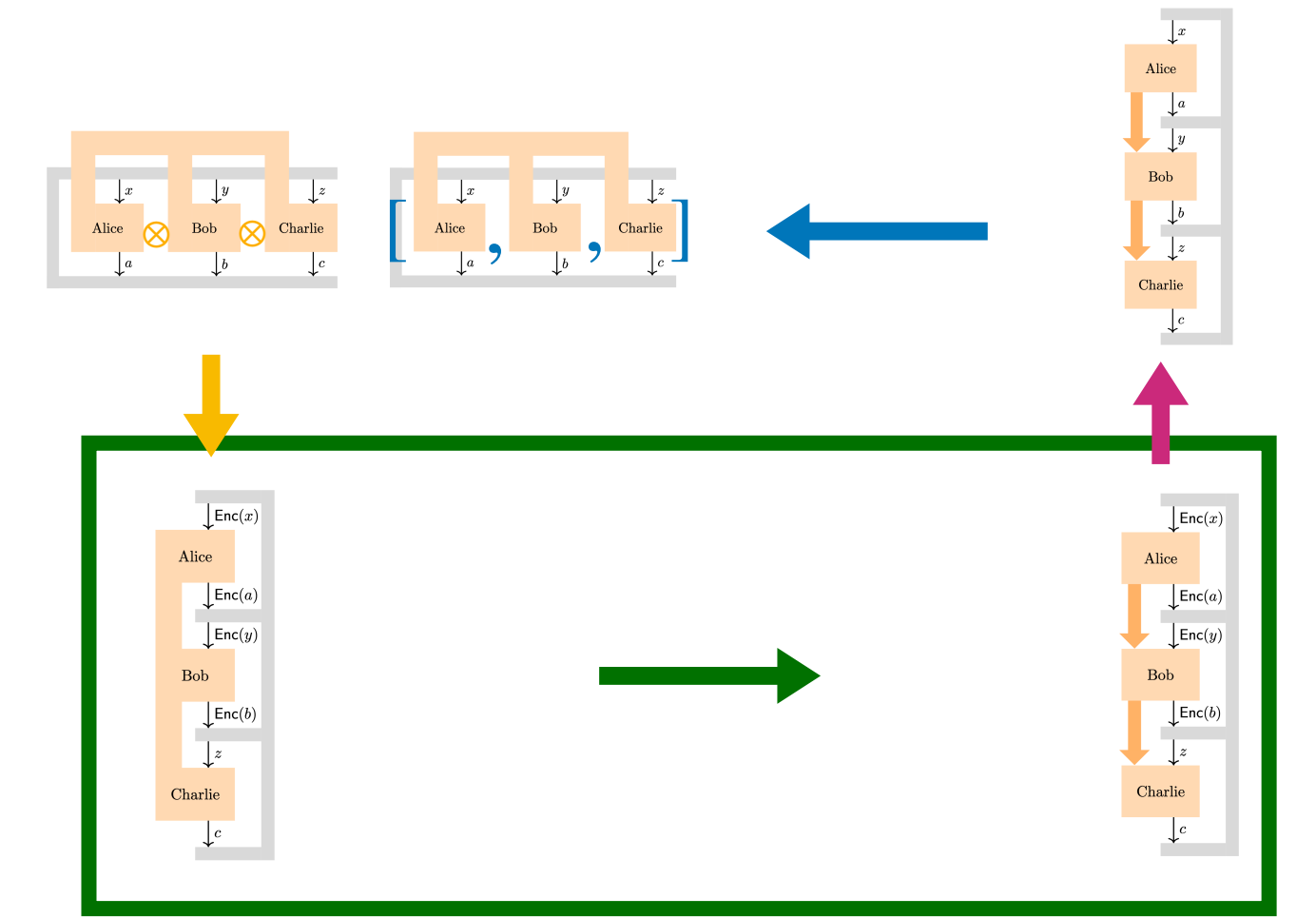
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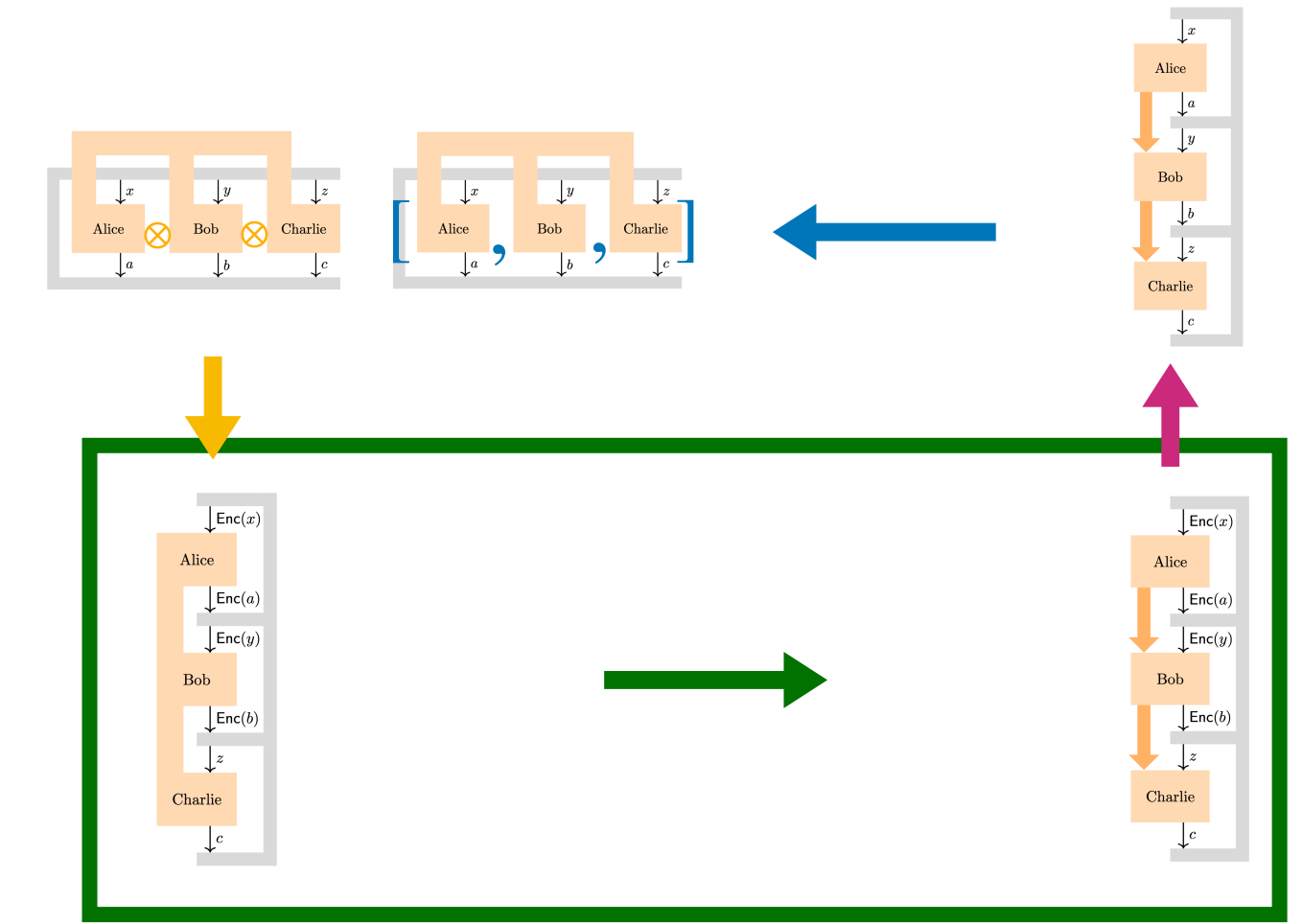
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2. Constraints on the correlations

Block Encodings and efficient estimations

Stronger constraints from IND-CPA



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

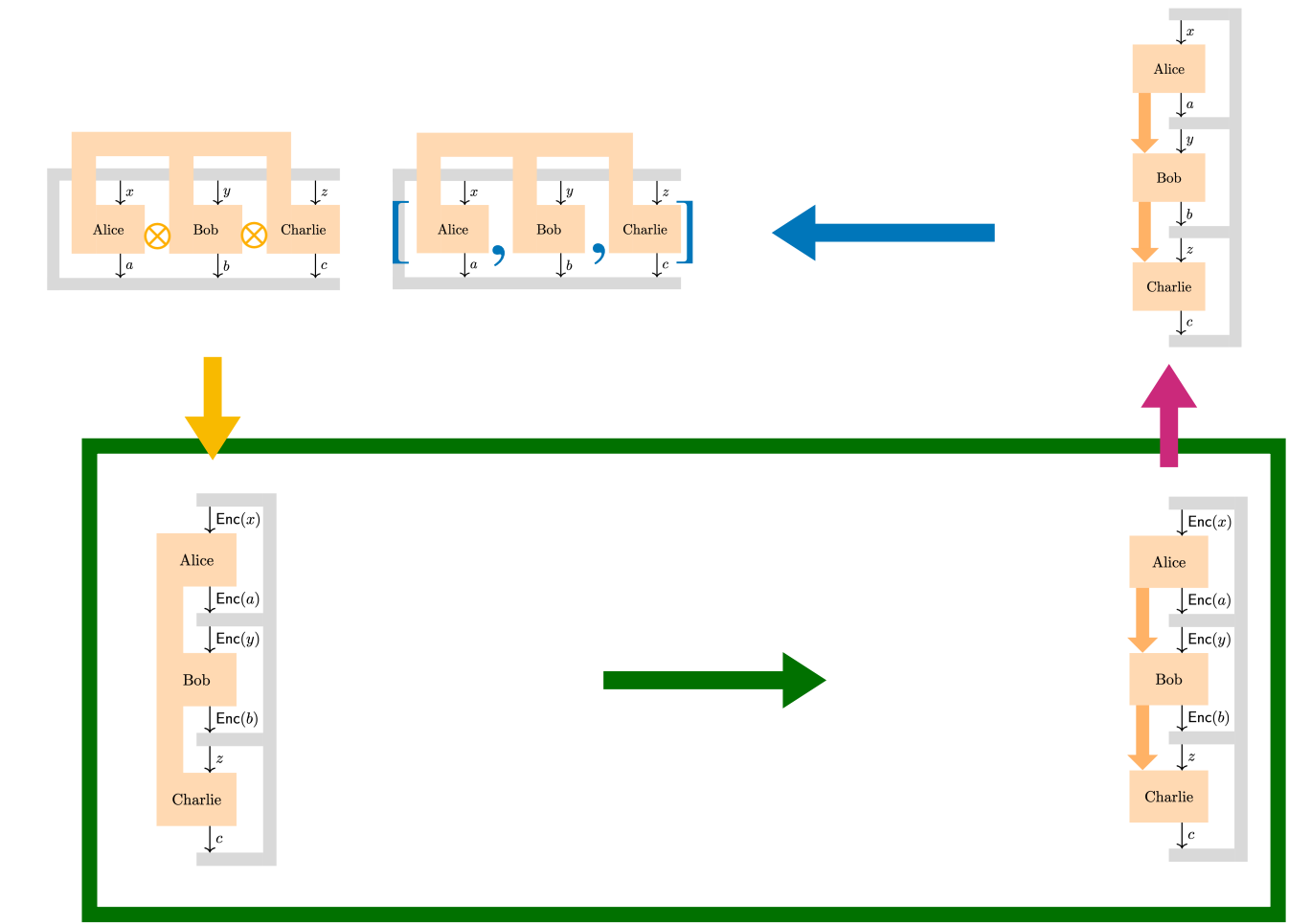


$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[P(\{B_{b|y}^\lambda\}) \rho_x^\lambda \right] - \text{Tr} \left[P(\{B_{b|y}^\lambda\}) \rho_{x'}^\lambda \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$

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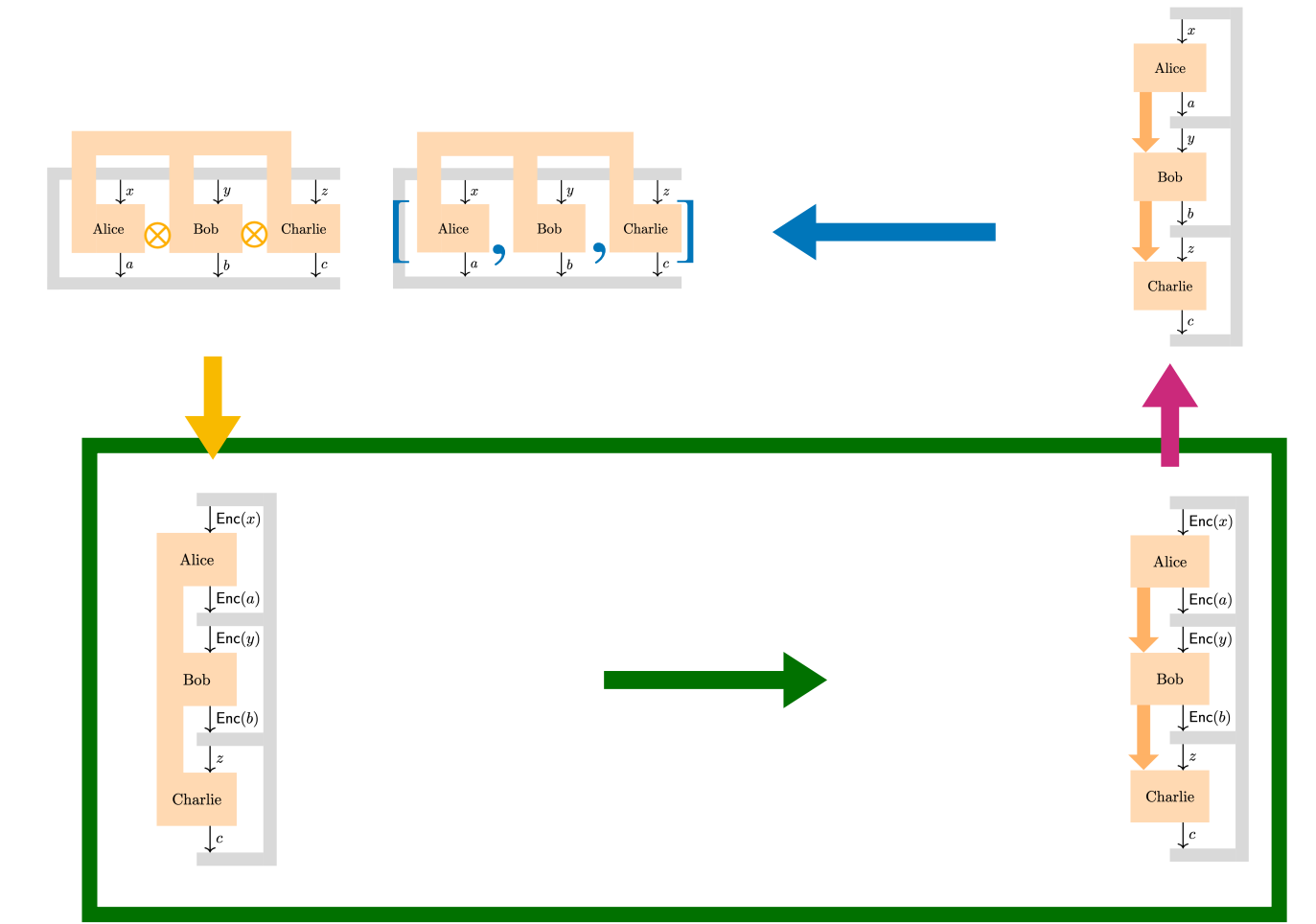


$$\rho_x^\lambda \approx_\lambda \rho_{x'}^\lambda$$

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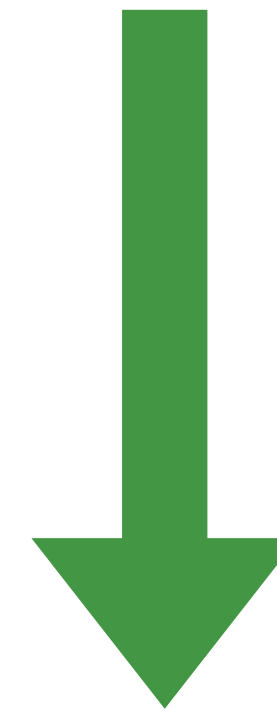


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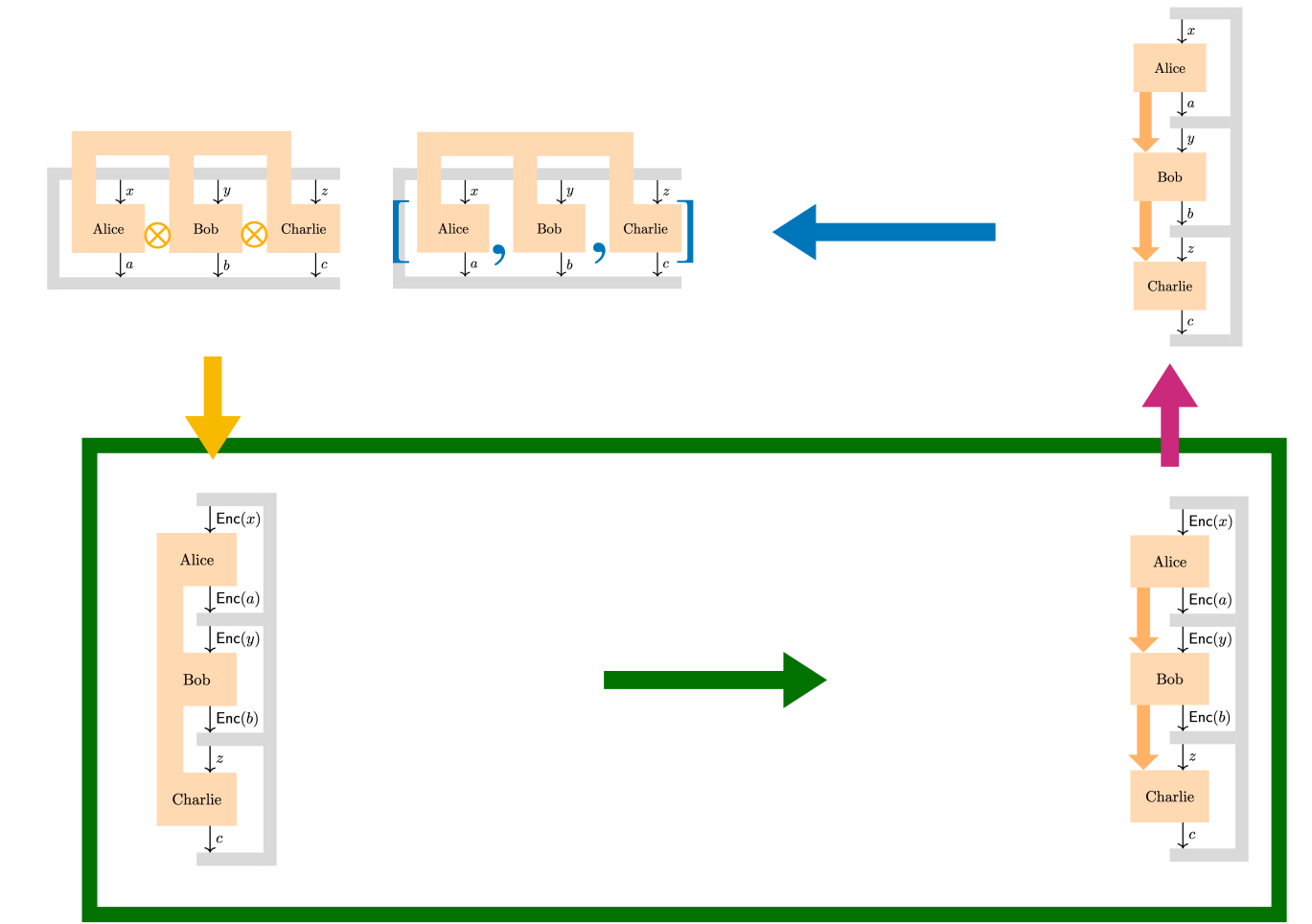


$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[P(\{C_{c|z}^\lambda\}) \tilde{B}_y^\lambda \left(\mathcal{R}^\lambda \rho_{a|x}^\lambda \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*} \right) \right] - \text{Tr} \left[P(\{C_{c|z}^\lambda\}) \tilde{B}_{y'}^\lambda \left(\mathcal{R}^\lambda \rho_{a|x}^\lambda \mathcal{L}^{\lambda,*} \right) \right]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

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Block Encodings and efficient estimations

Stronger constraints from IND-CPA

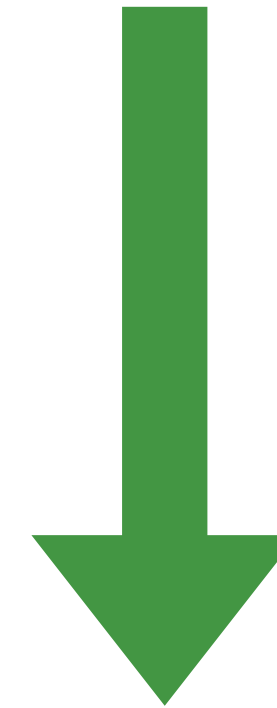


$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[B_{b|y}^\lambda \rho_x^\lambda \right] - \text{Tr} \left[B_{b|y}^\lambda \rho_{x'}^\lambda \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



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

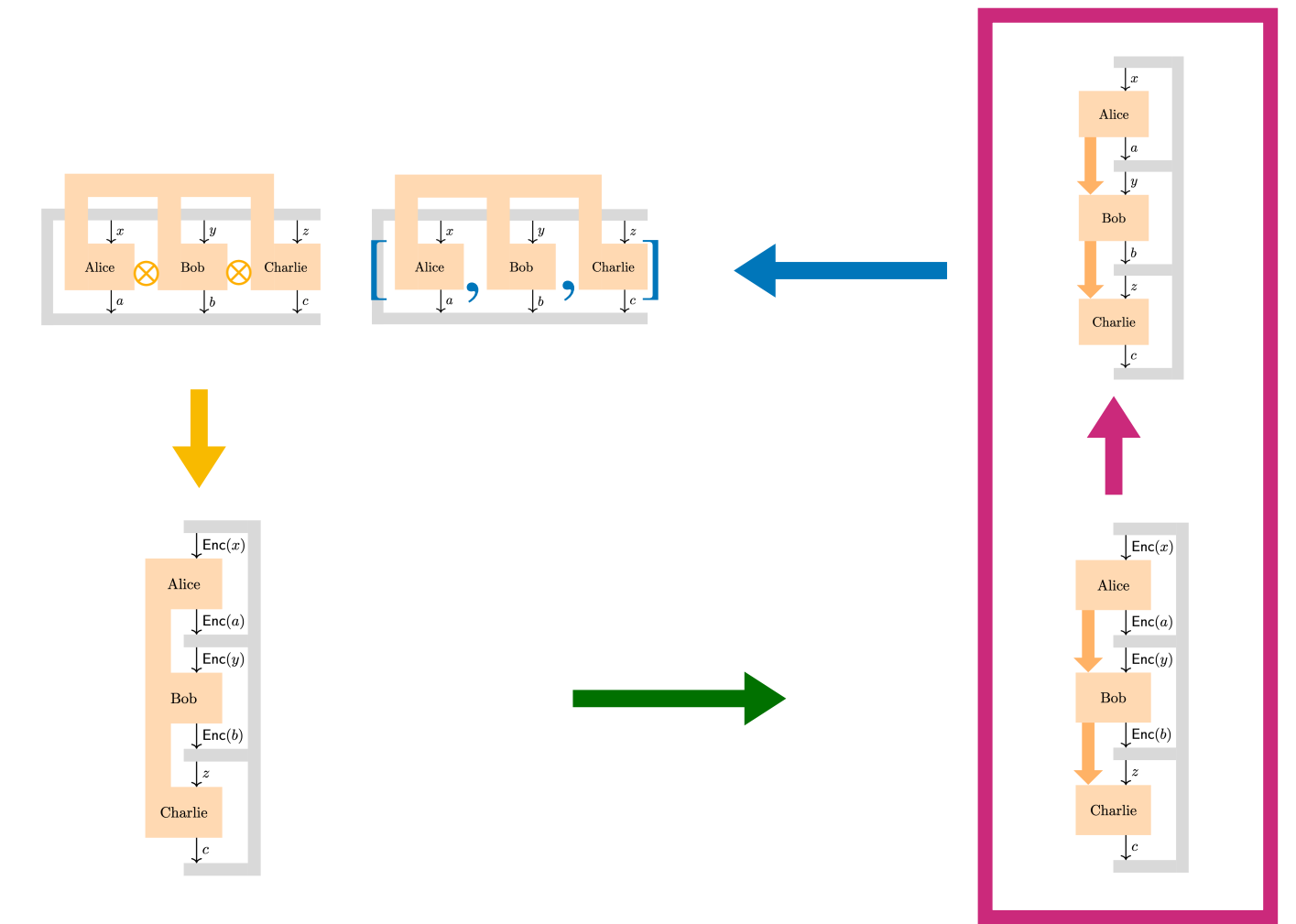
$$\left| \text{Tr} \left[C_{c|z}^\lambda \tilde{B}_y^\lambda(\rho_{a|x}^\lambda) \right] - \text{Tr} \left[C_{c|z}^\lambda \tilde{B}_{y'}^\lambda(\rho_{a|x}^\lambda) \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$



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

3. The asymptotic limit

Algebraic strategies

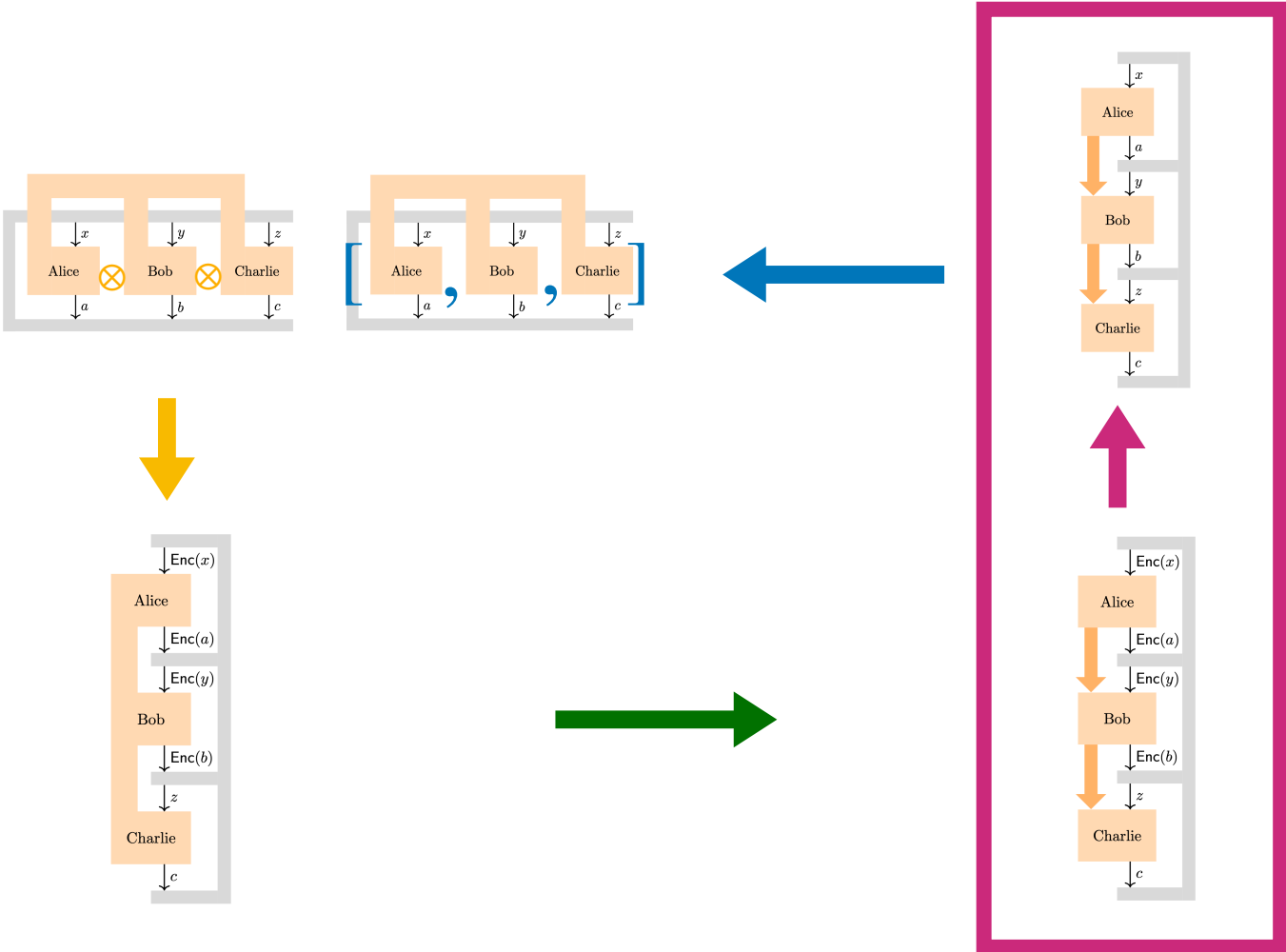


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$
Measurements	$C_{c z} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$
States	$\rho_{a x} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$
Transformations	$\tilde{B}_{b y} \in \mathcal{CP}(\mathcal{H})$
Correlations	$\text{Tr}(C_{c z} \tilde{B}_{b y}(\rho_{a x}))$

3. The asymptotic limit

Algebraic strategies

C*-algebras : algebraic & topological structure

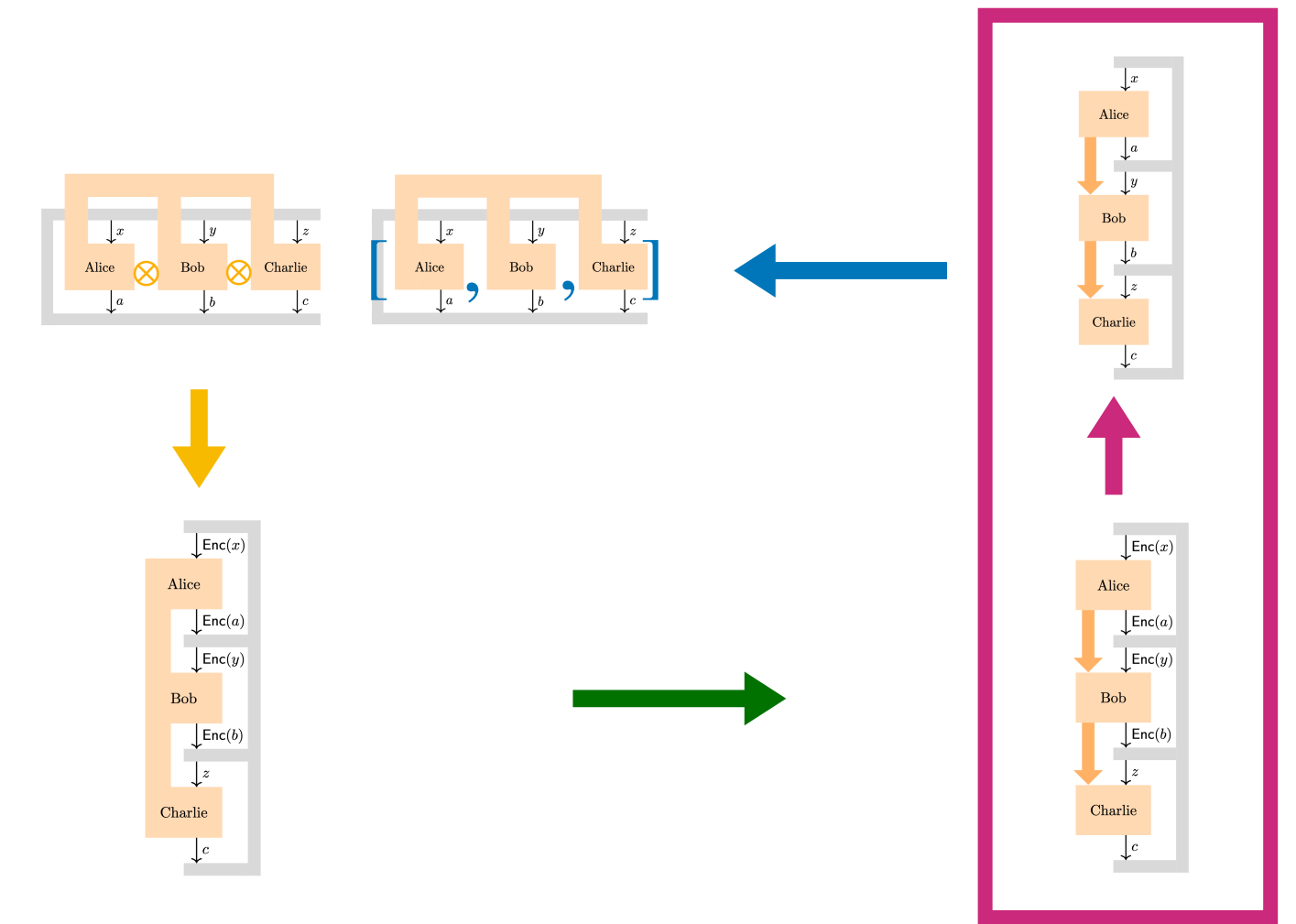


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$	C*-algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$
Measurements	$C_{c z} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$
States	$\rho_{a x} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\phi_{a x} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
Transformations	$\tilde{B}_{b y} \in \mathcal{CP}(\mathcal{H})$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

3. The asymptotic limit

Algebraic strategies

C*-algebras : algebraic & topological structure

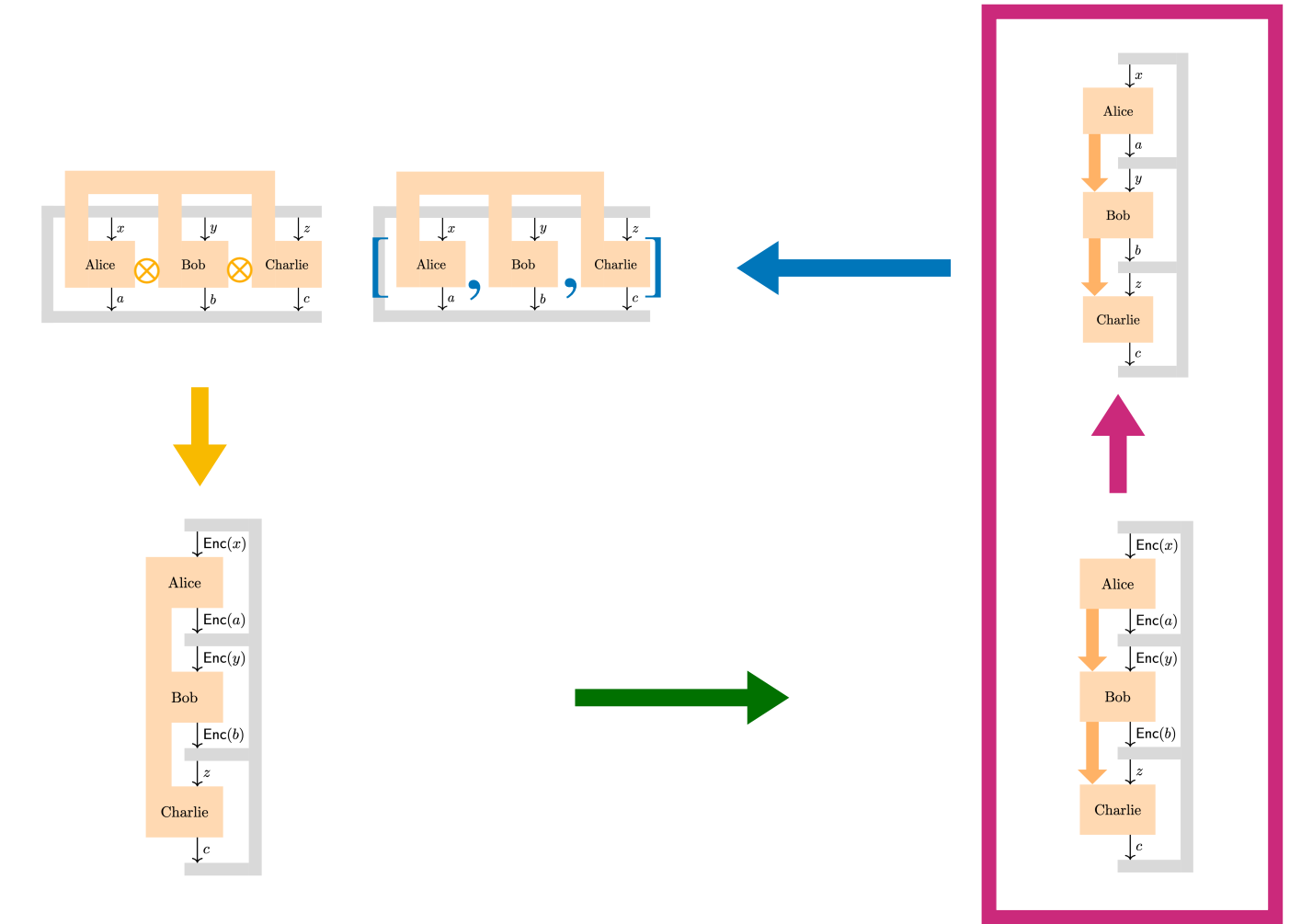


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$	C*-algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$	
Measurements	$C_{c z} \in B(\mathcal{H})$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \sim C_{c z}$
States	$\rho_{a x} \in B(\mathcal{H})$	$\phi_{a x} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$	$\phi_{a x}(\cdot) \sim \text{Tr}(\cdot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

3. The asymptotic limit

Algebraic strategies

C*-algebras : algebraic & topological structure

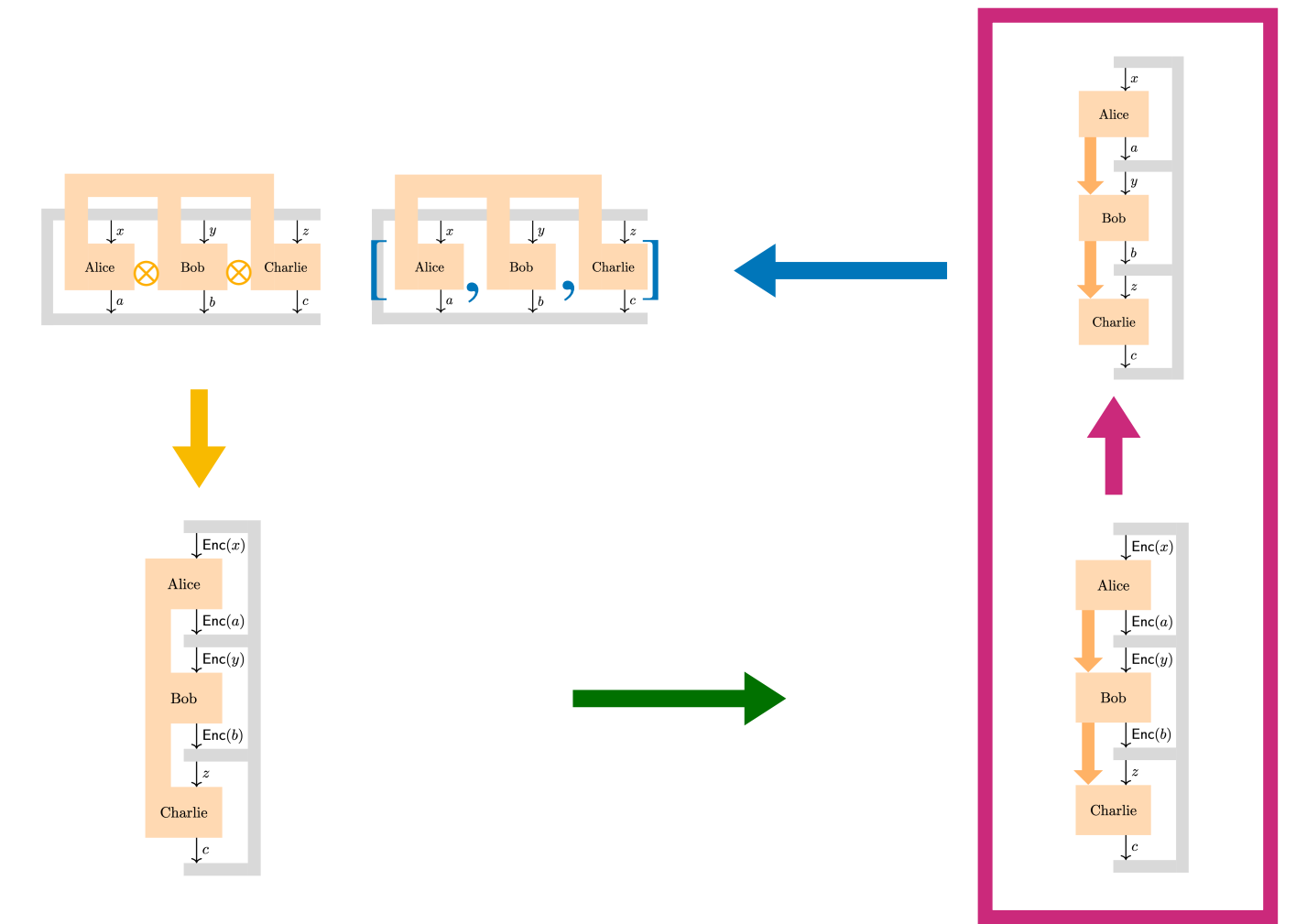
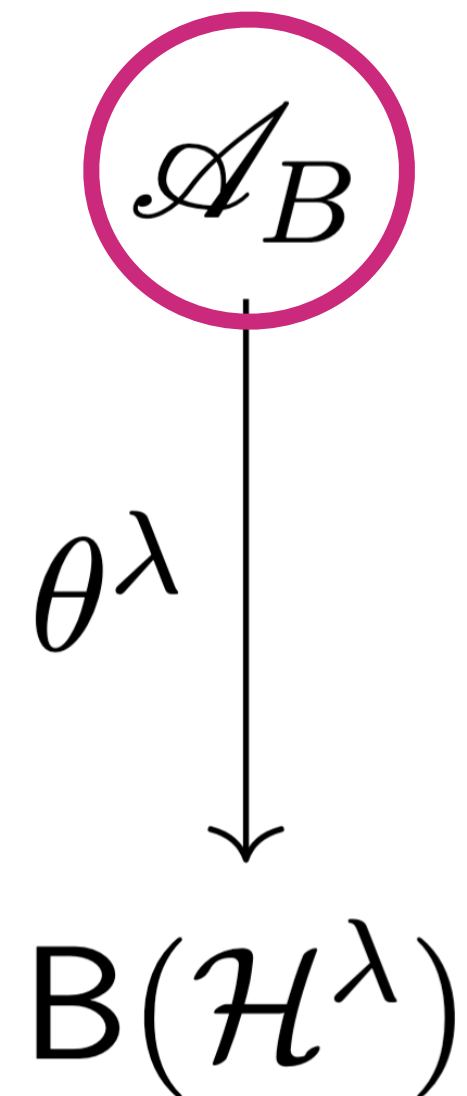


Space	Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^\lambda$	C*-algebra $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$	
Measurements	$C_{c z}^\lambda \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \in \mathcal{A}$	$\mathfrak{m}_{c z} \sim C_{c z}$
States	$\rho_{a x}^\lambda \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$	$\phi_{a x}^\lambda : \mathcal{B}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

3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C* algebras of PVMs

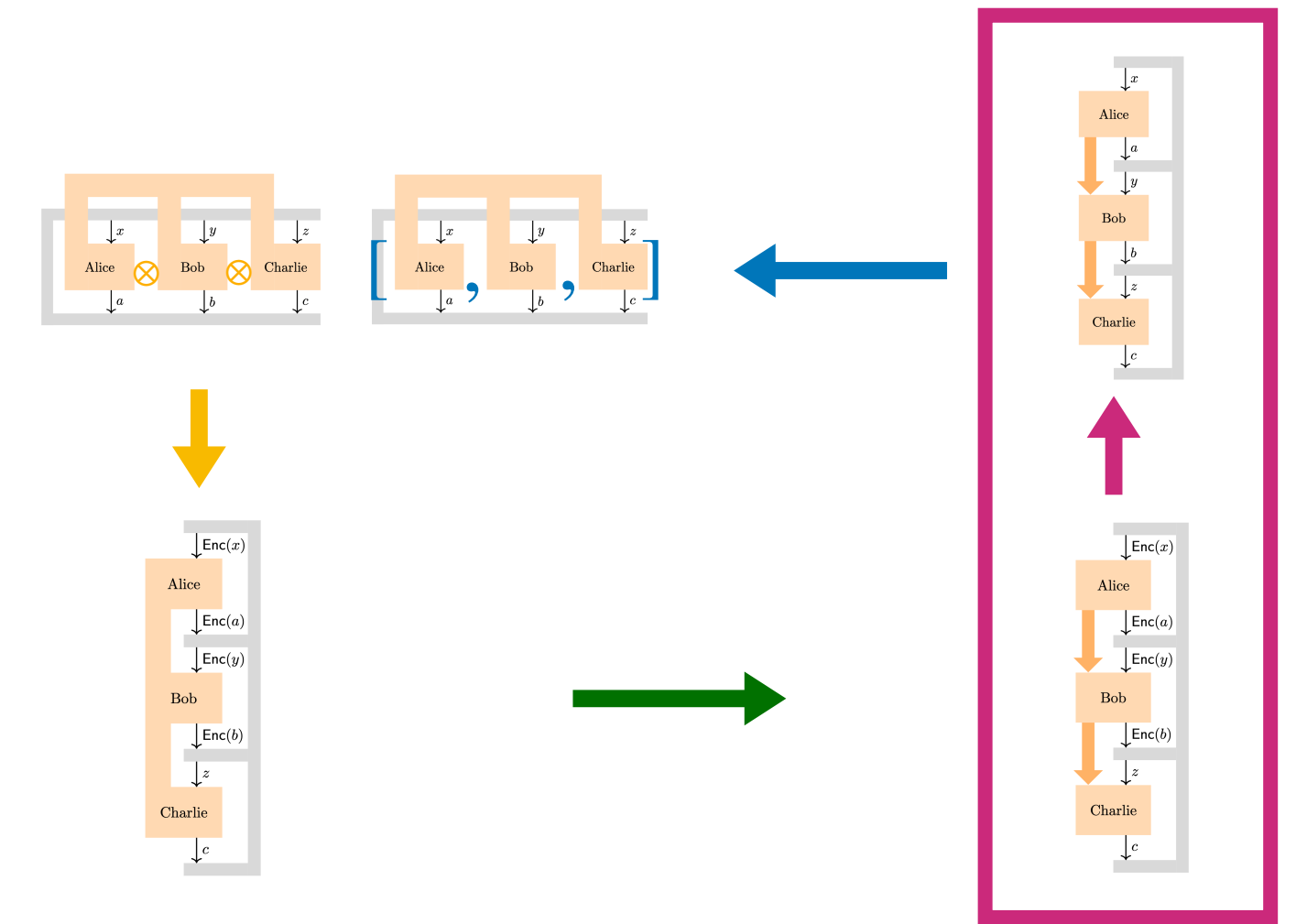
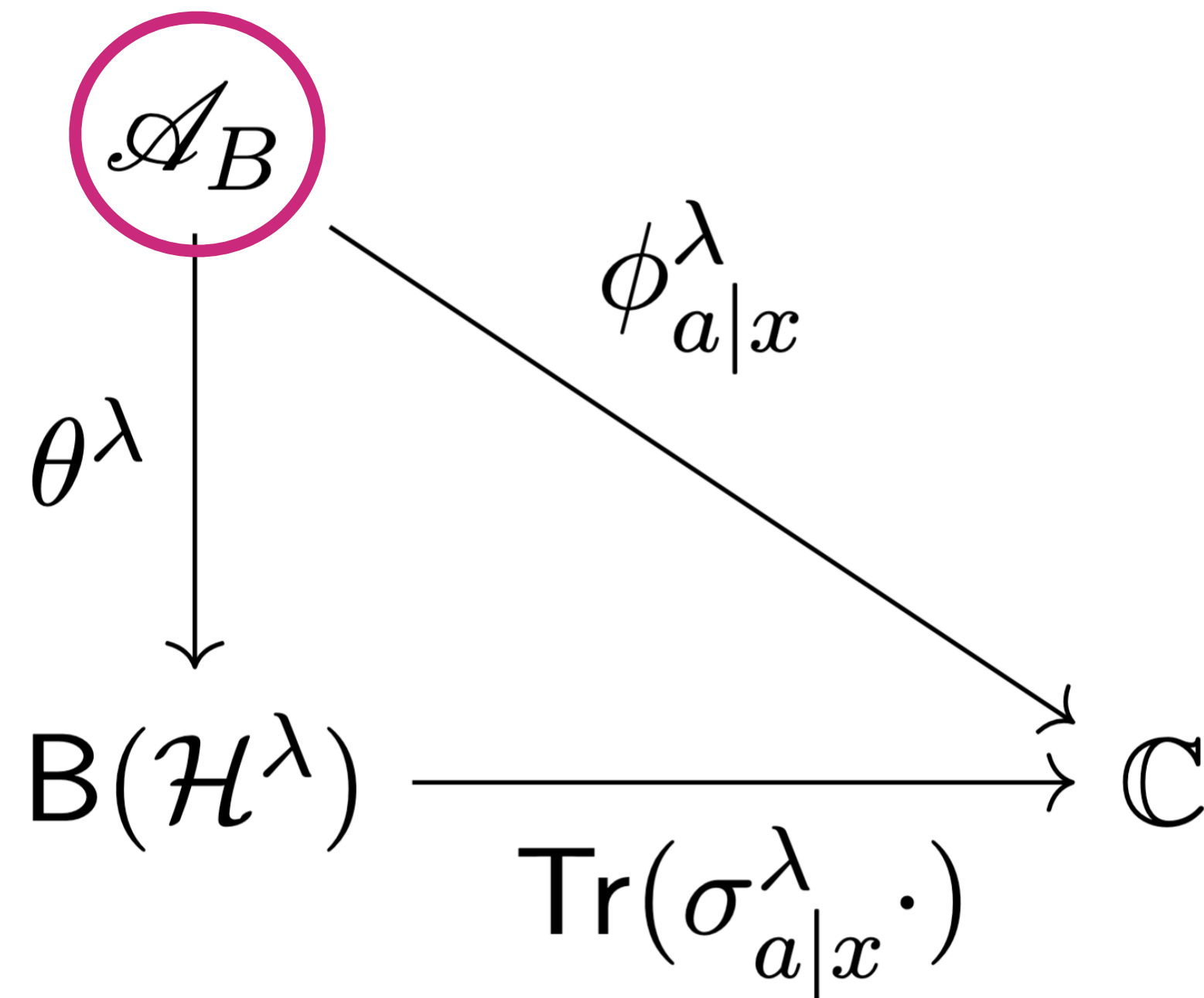
Generated by $e_{b|y} \in \mathcal{A}_B$ s.t.

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

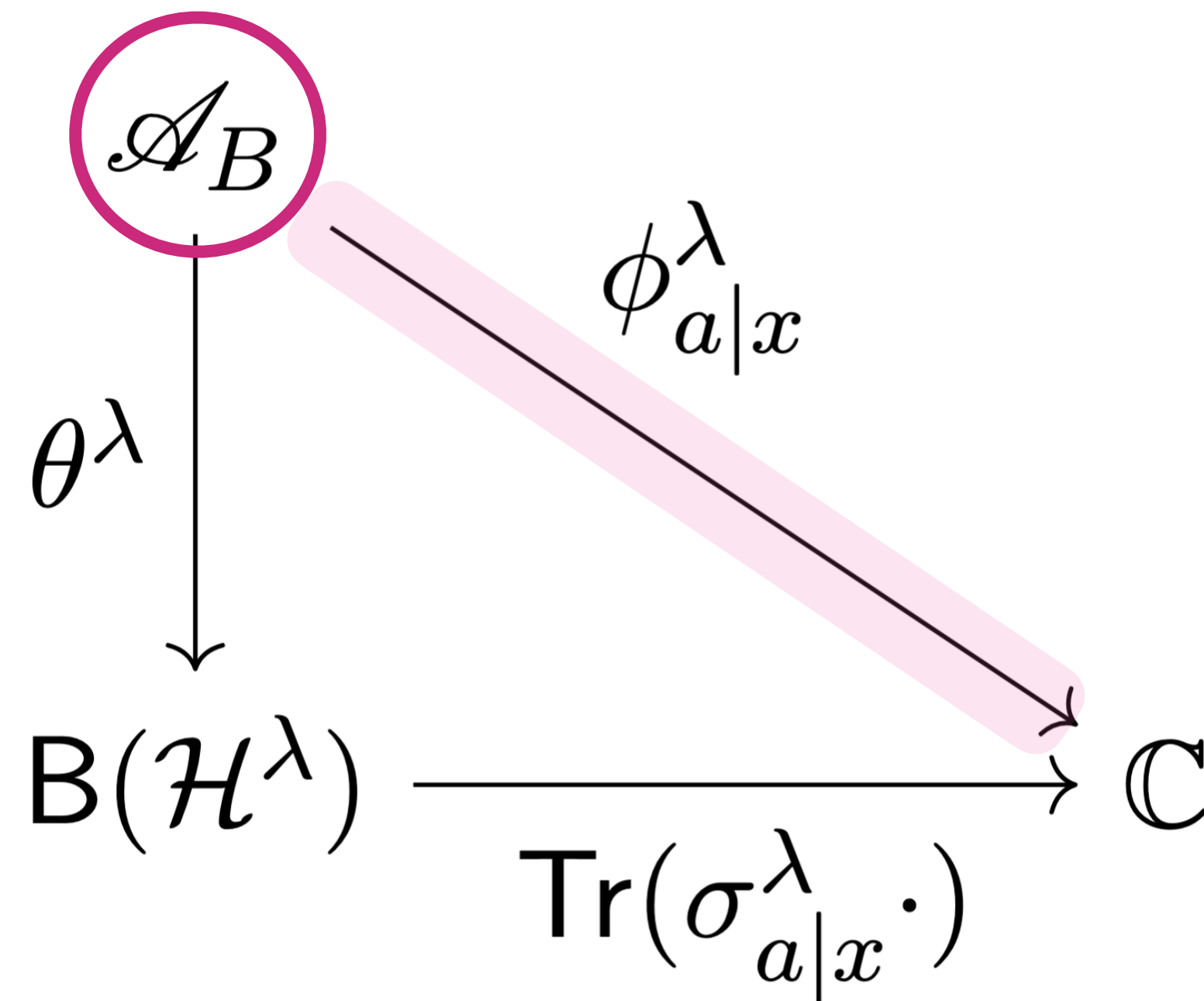
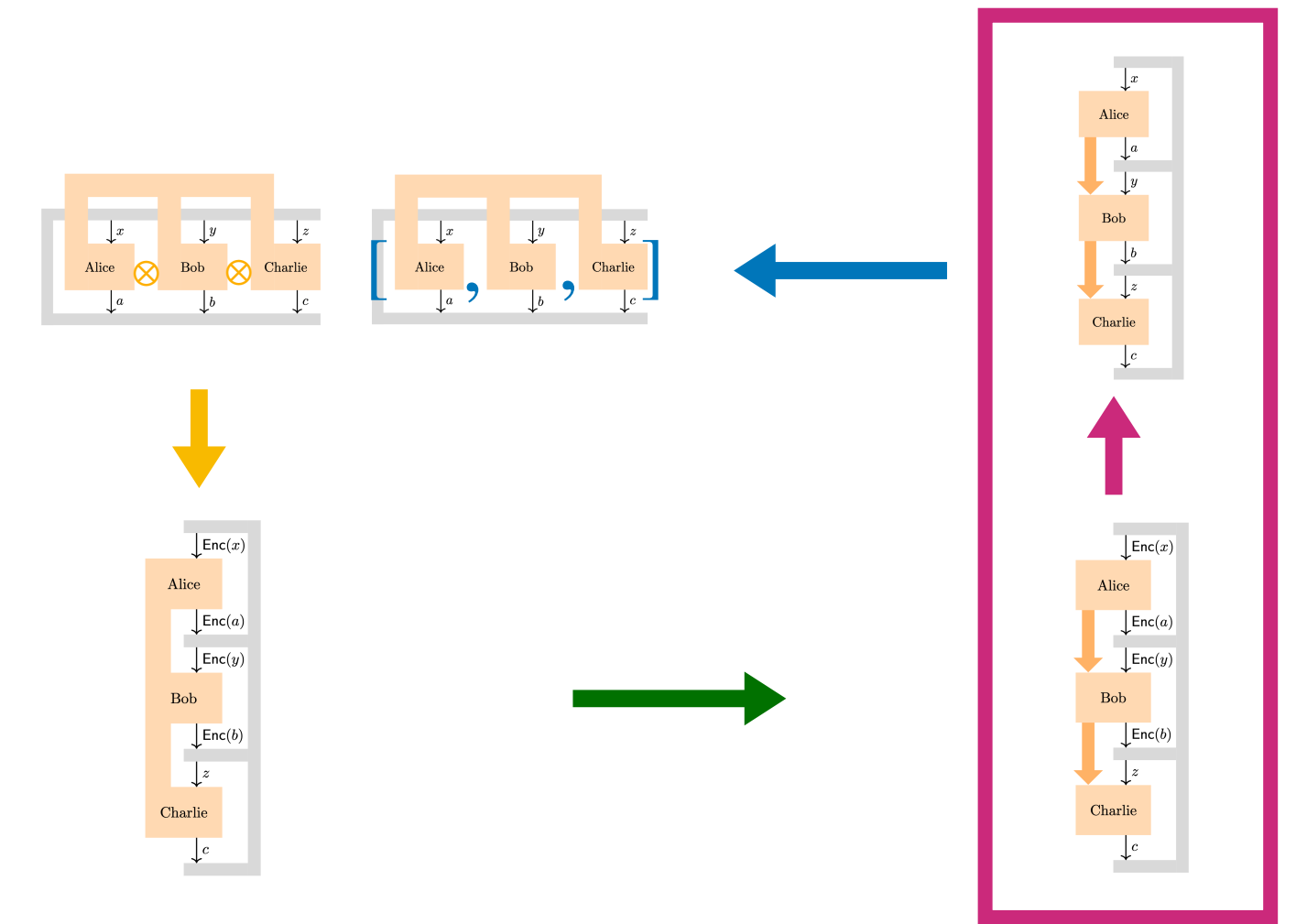
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3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of PVMs

2 players



Universal C* algebras of PVMs

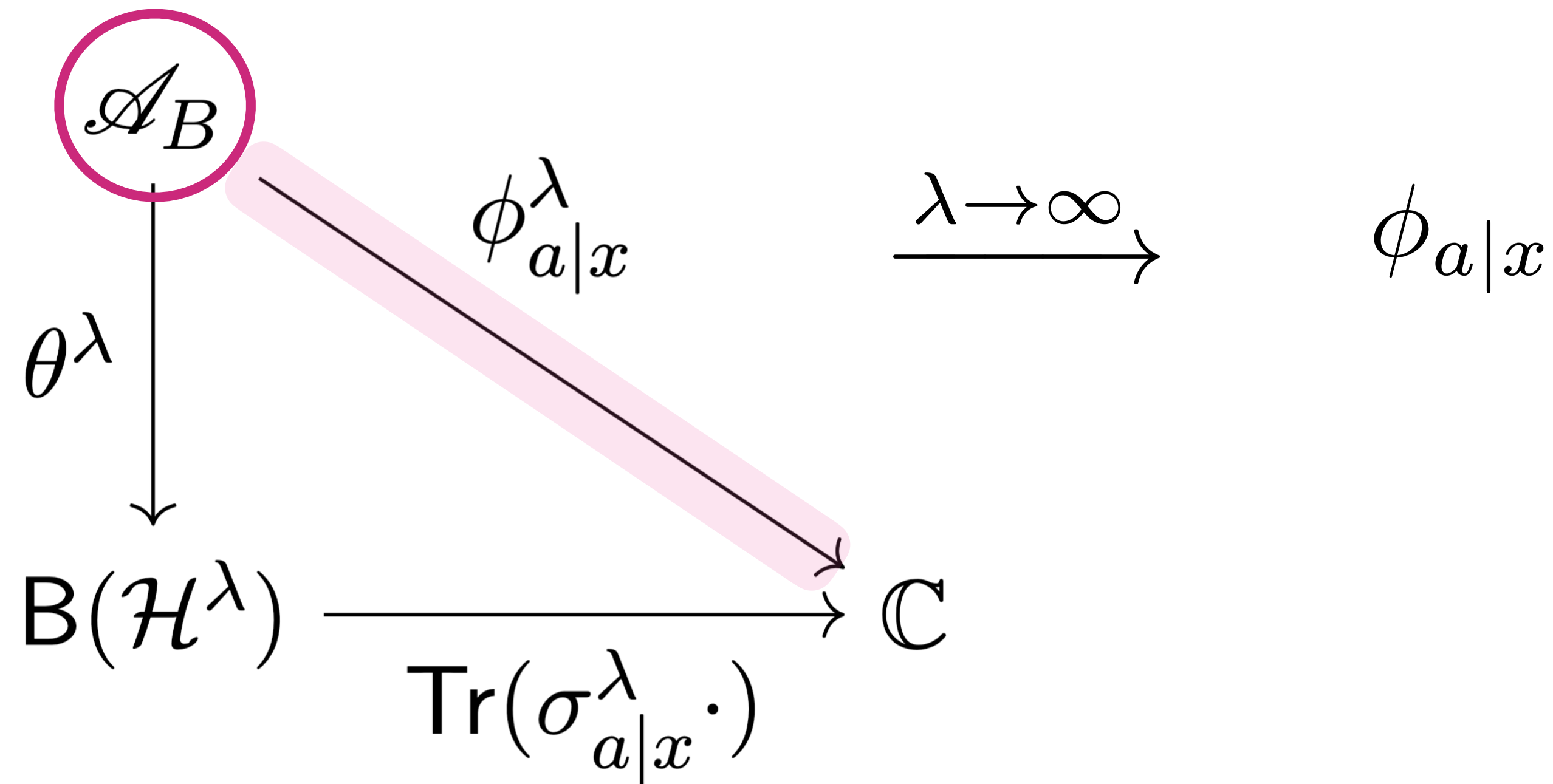
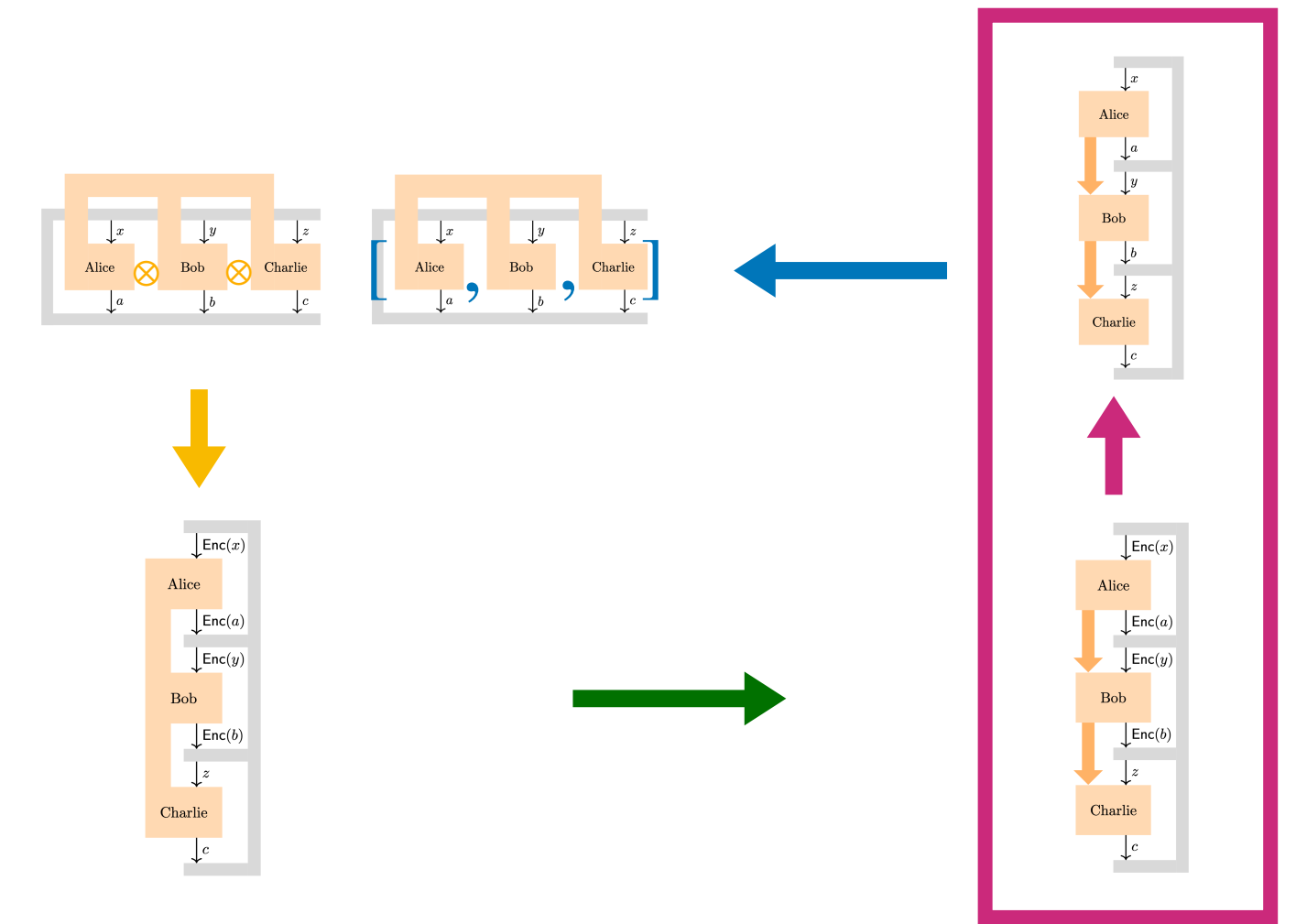
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2 players



Universal C* algebras of PVMs

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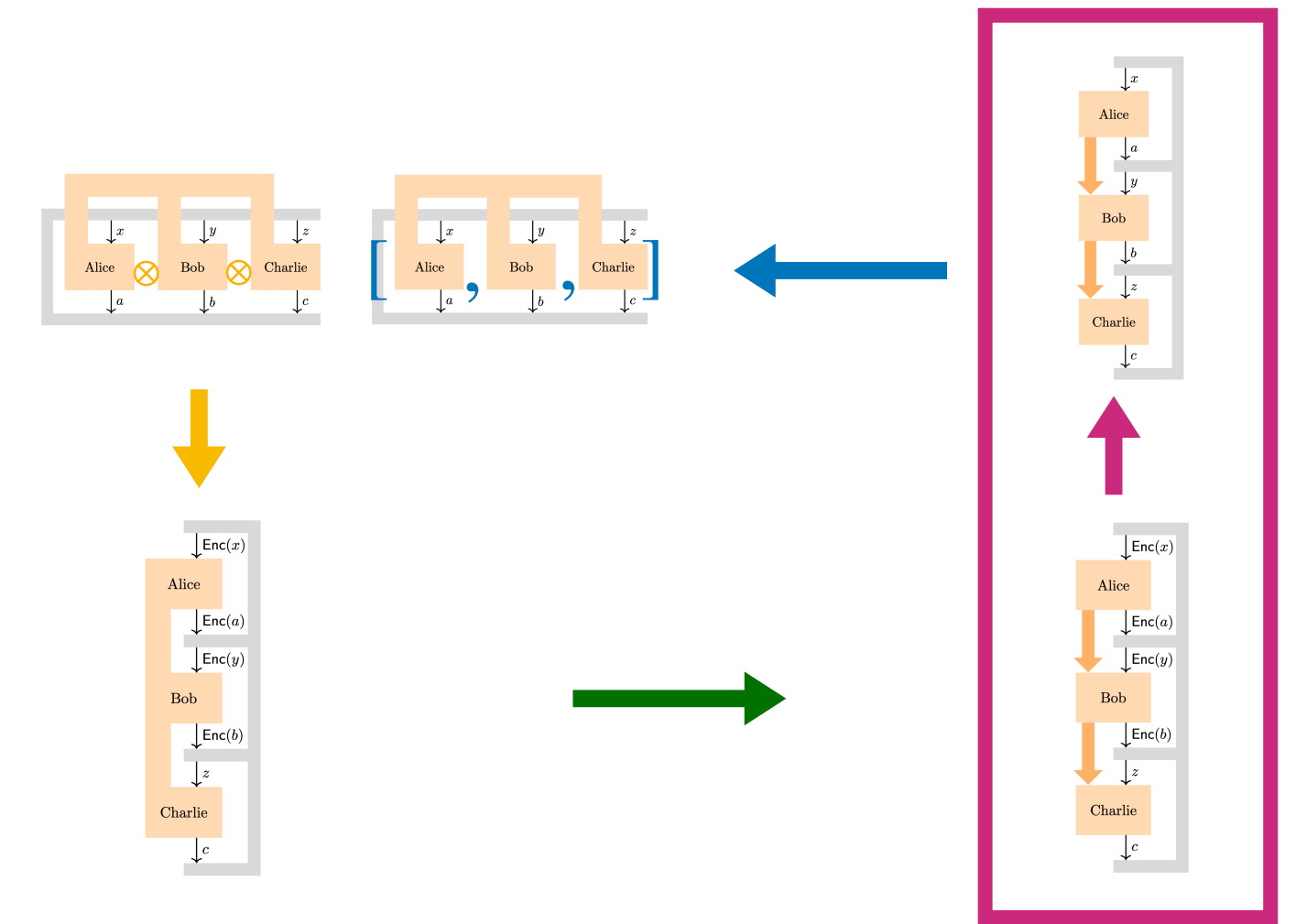
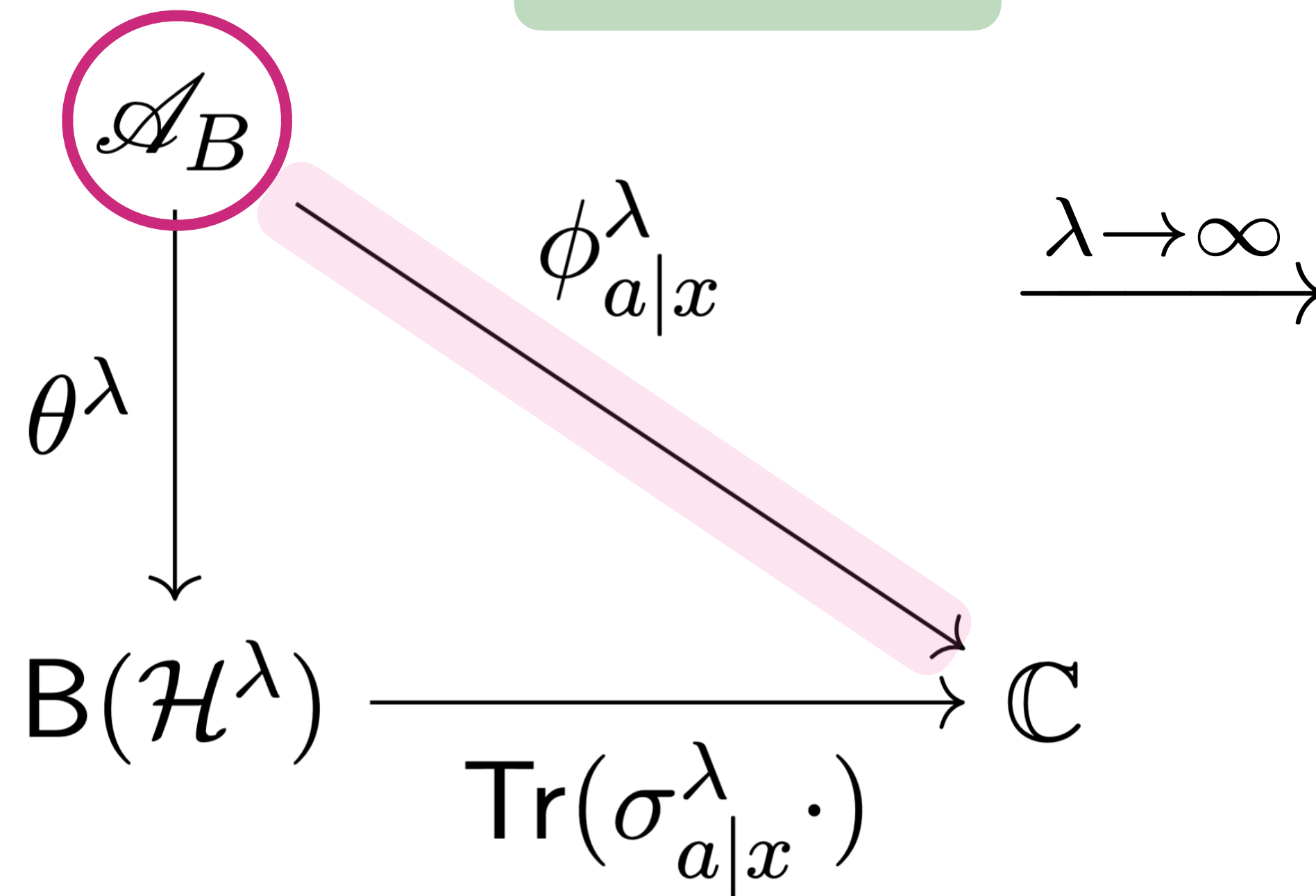
3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of PVMs

2 players

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

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



Universal C* algebras of PVMs

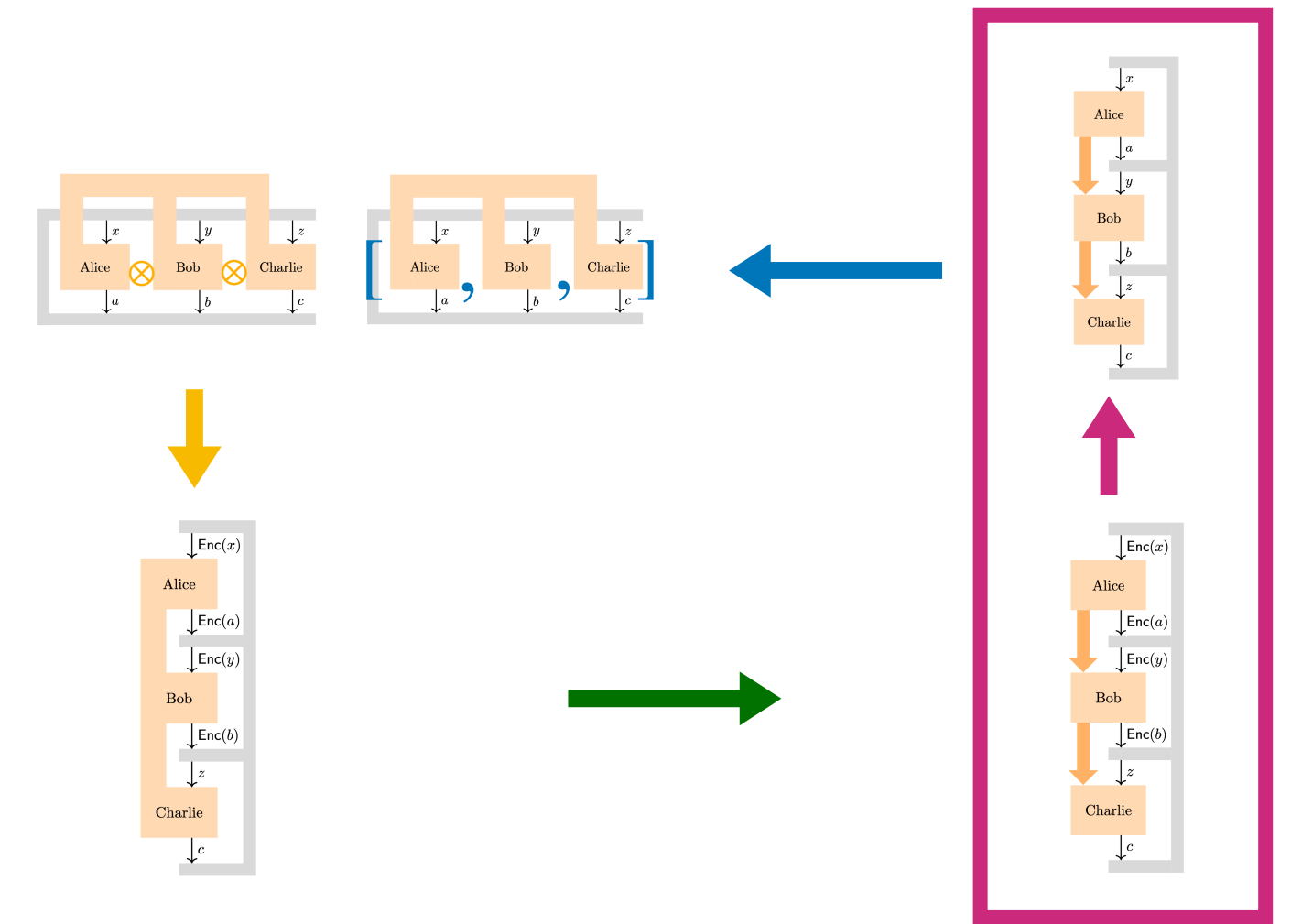
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3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players

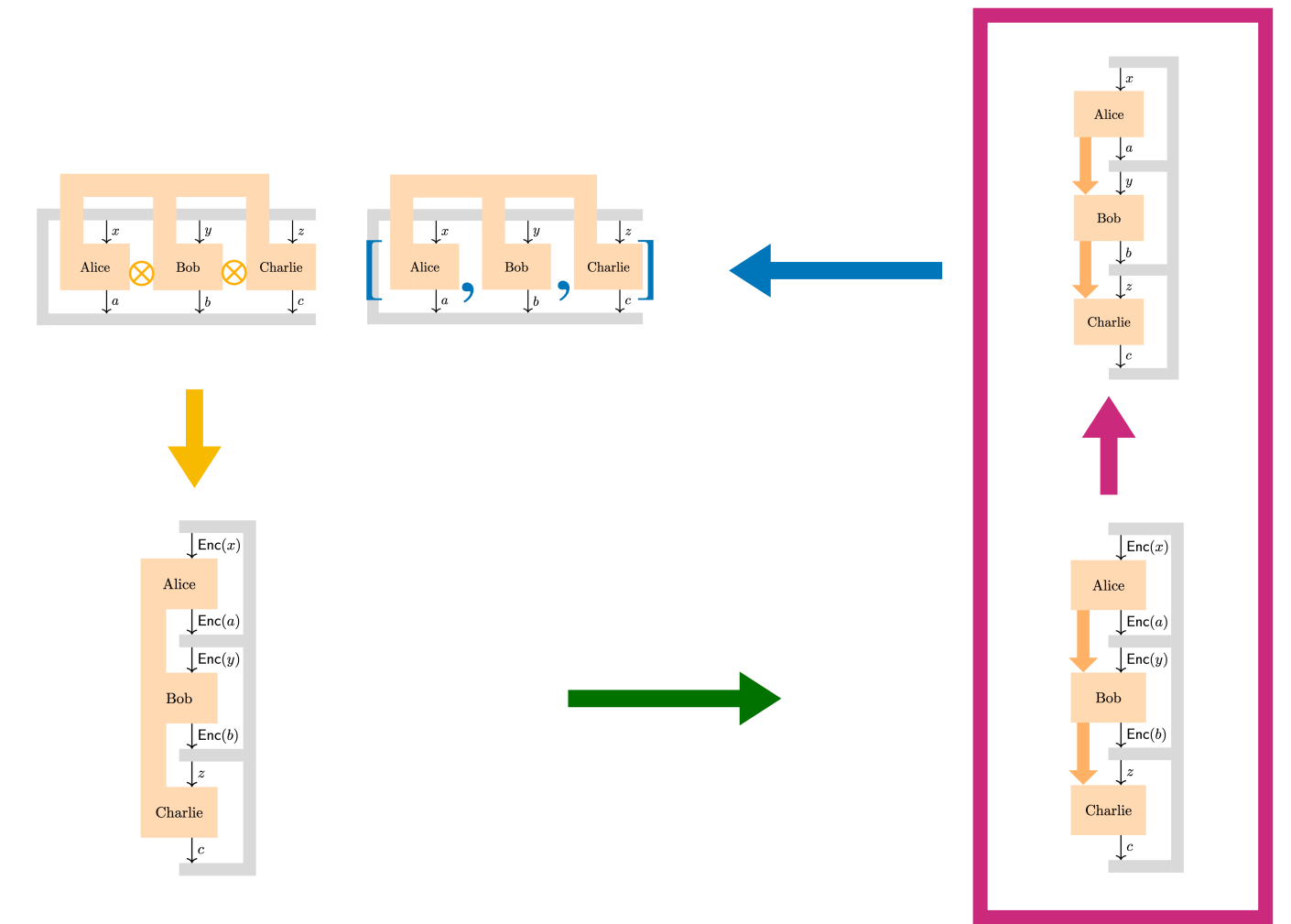


$$B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{B_{b|y}^{\lambda,*}} B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}(\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda \cdot)} \mathbb{C}$$

3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players

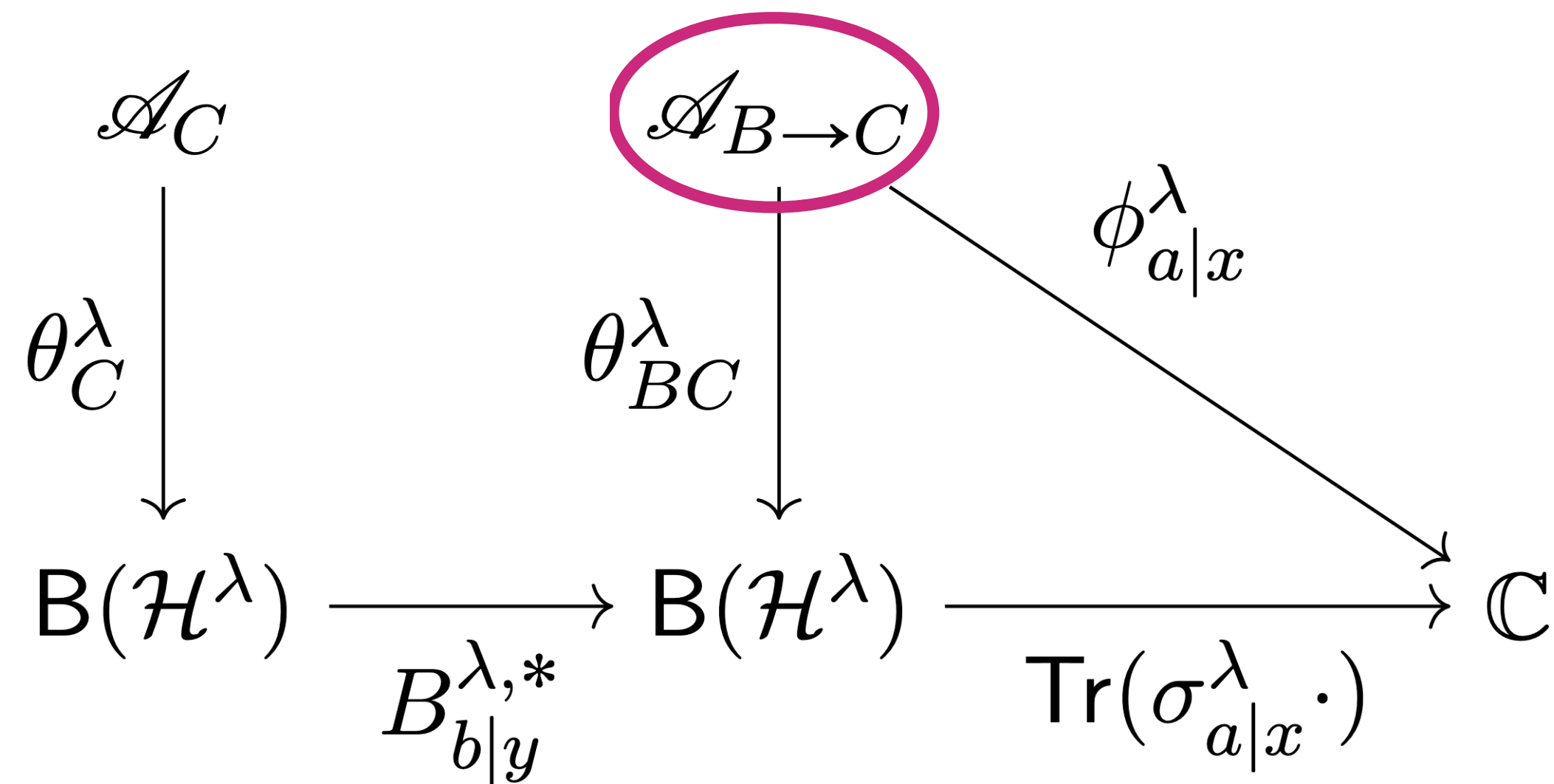
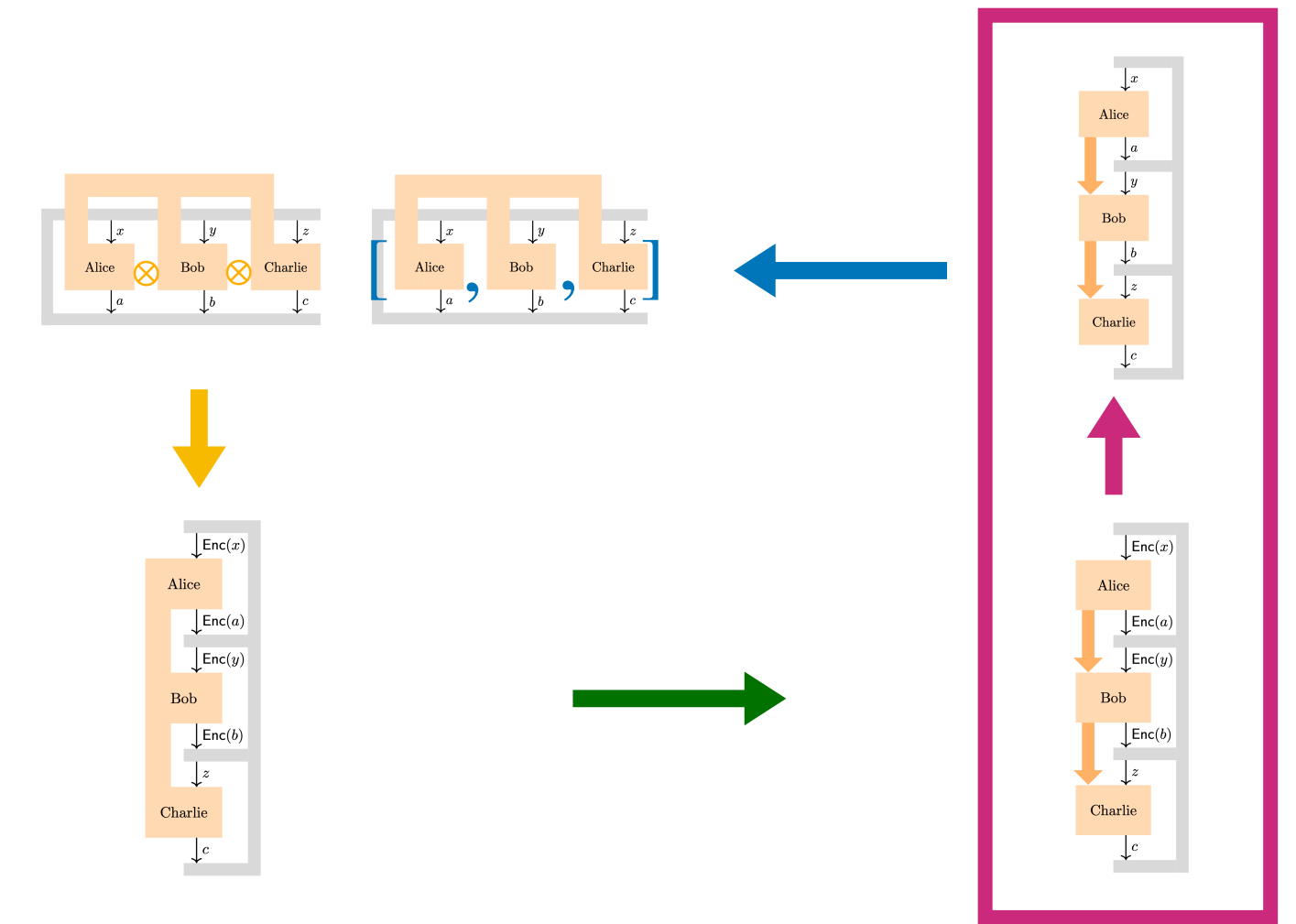


$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{A}_C \\
 \downarrow \theta_C^\lambda \\
 B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{B_{b|y}^{\lambda,*}} B(\mathcal{H}^\lambda) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}(\sigma_{a|x}^\lambda \cdot)} \mathbb{C}
 \end{array}$$

3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

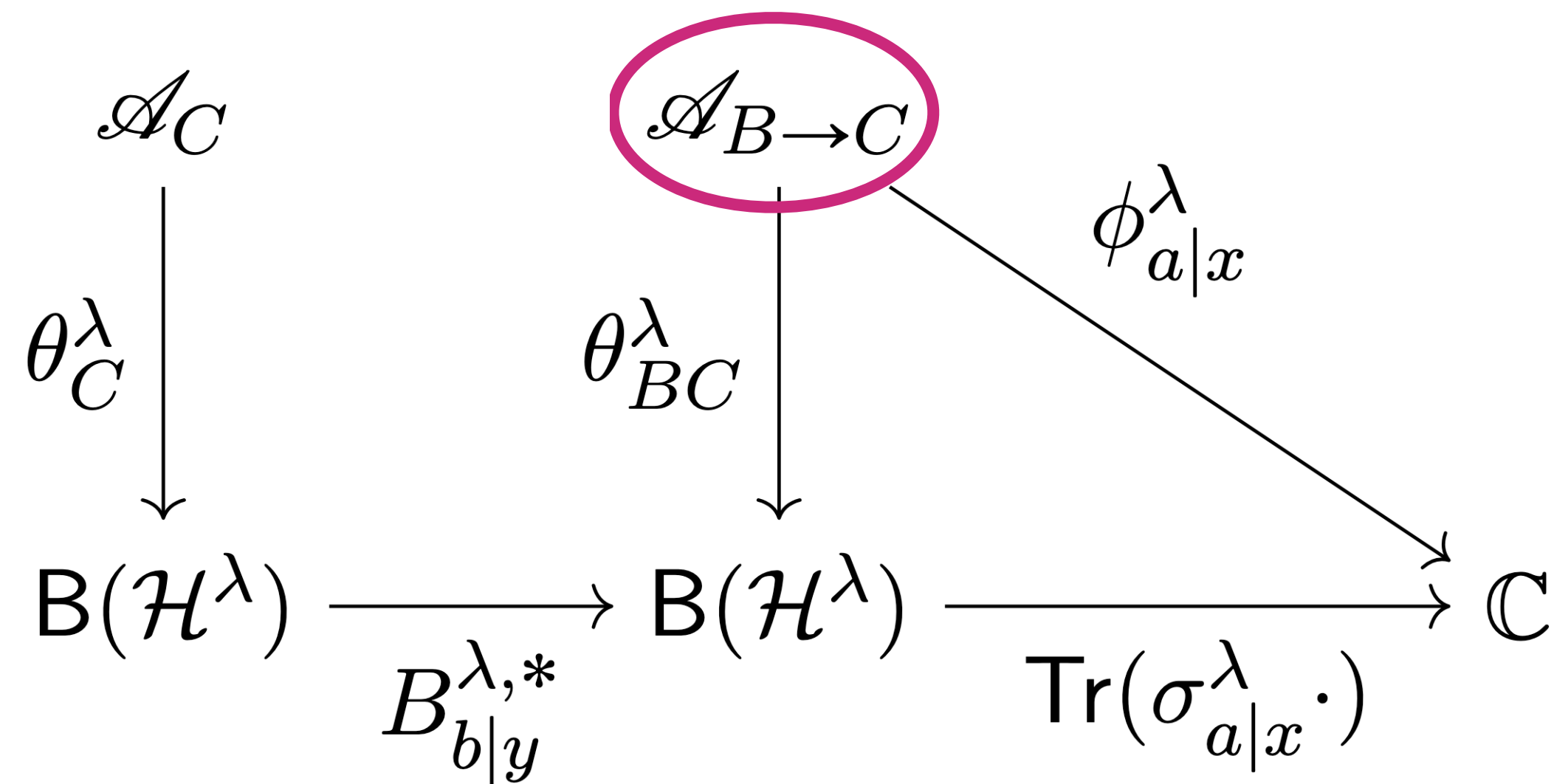
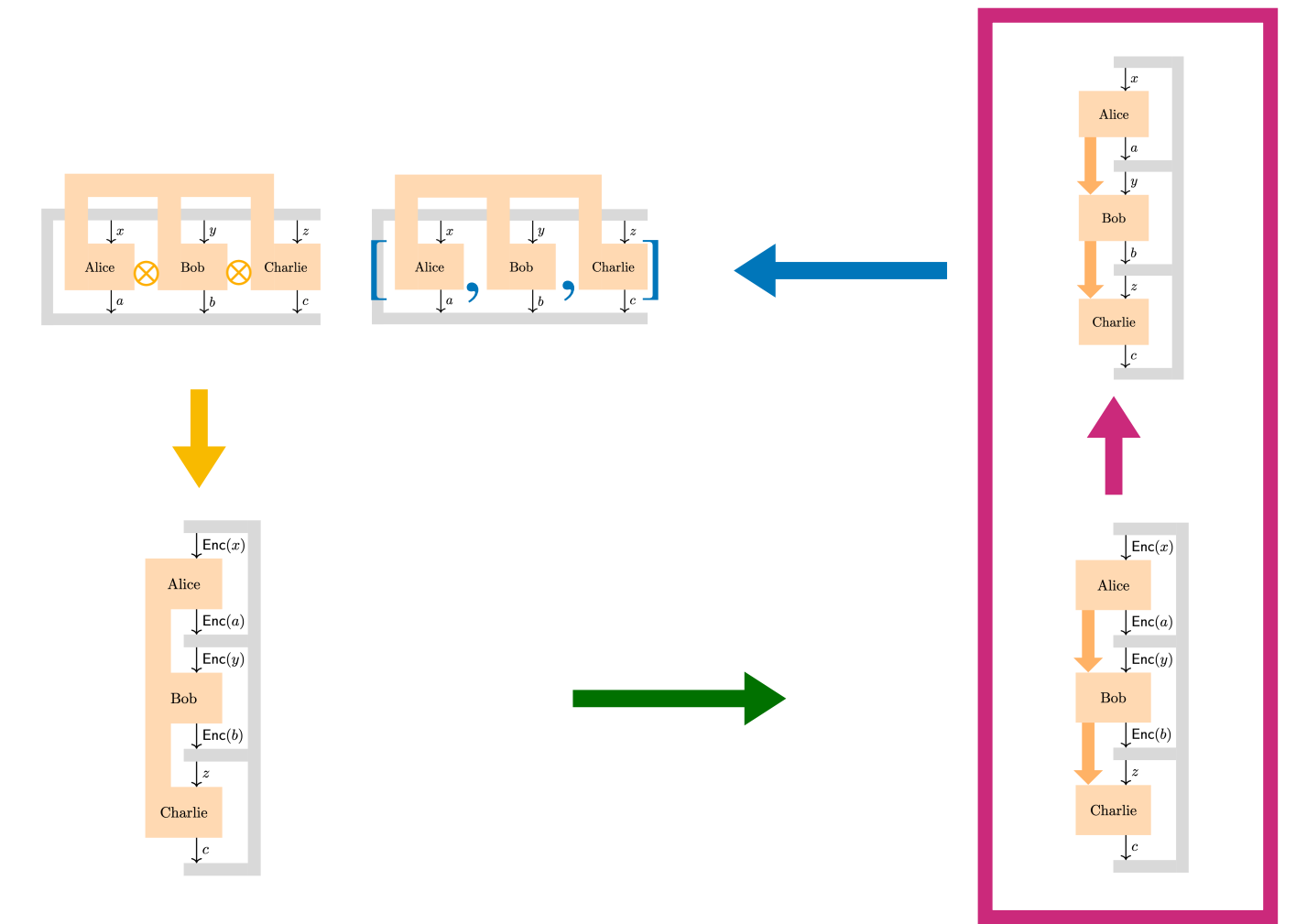
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5. $\sum_c f_{bc|yz} = \sum_c f_{bc|yz'} \leftarrow$

3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

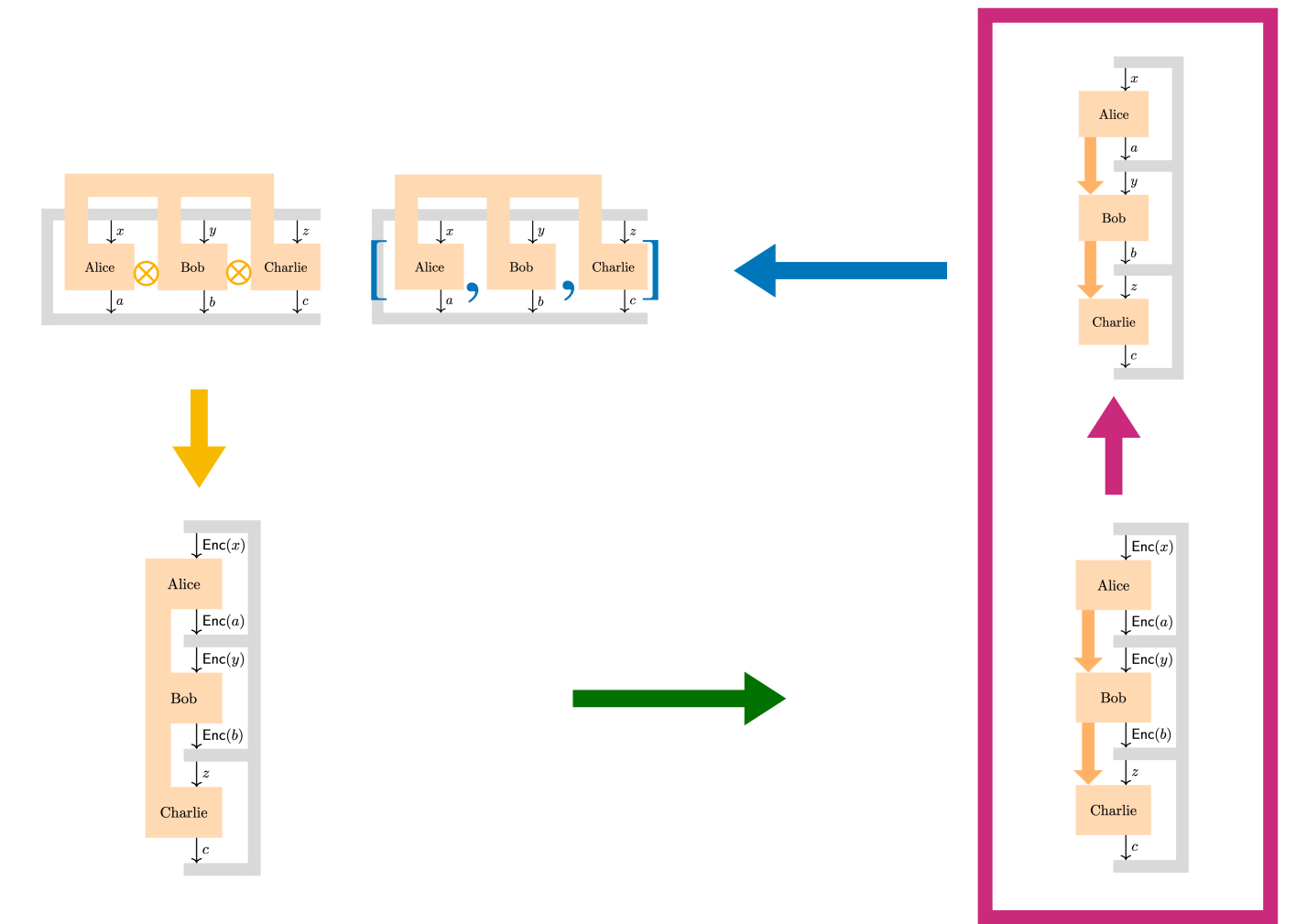
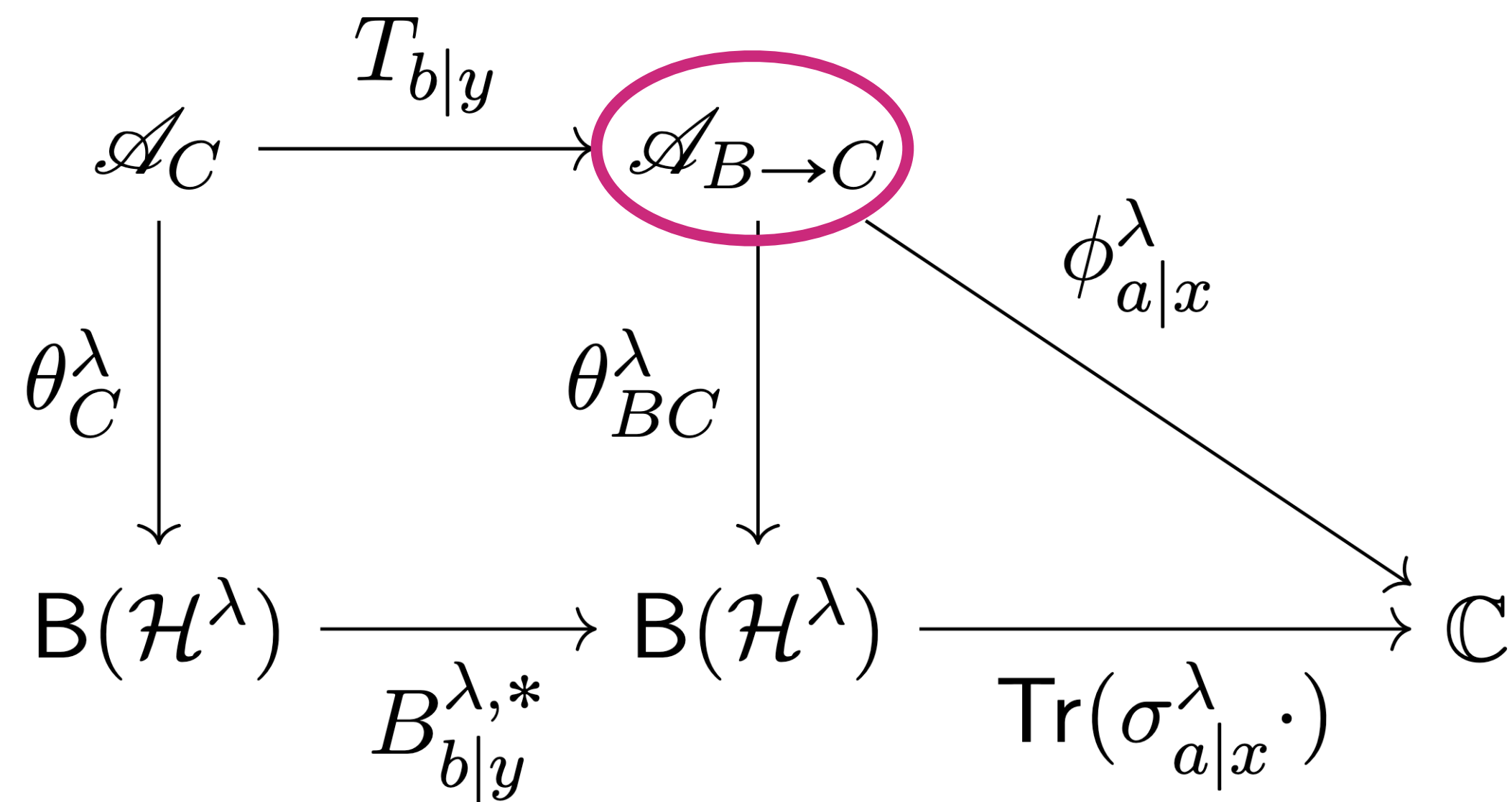
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Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

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Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

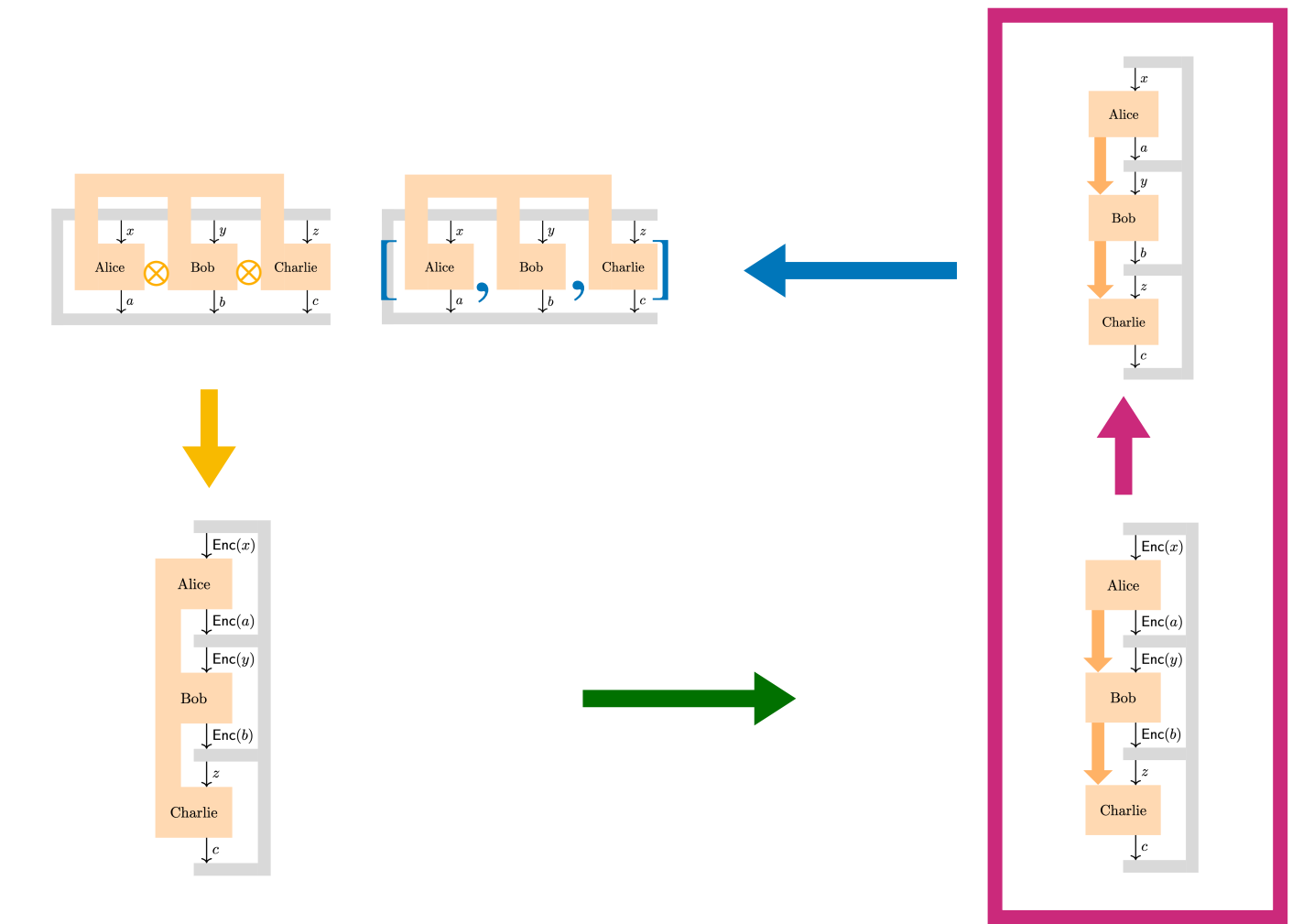
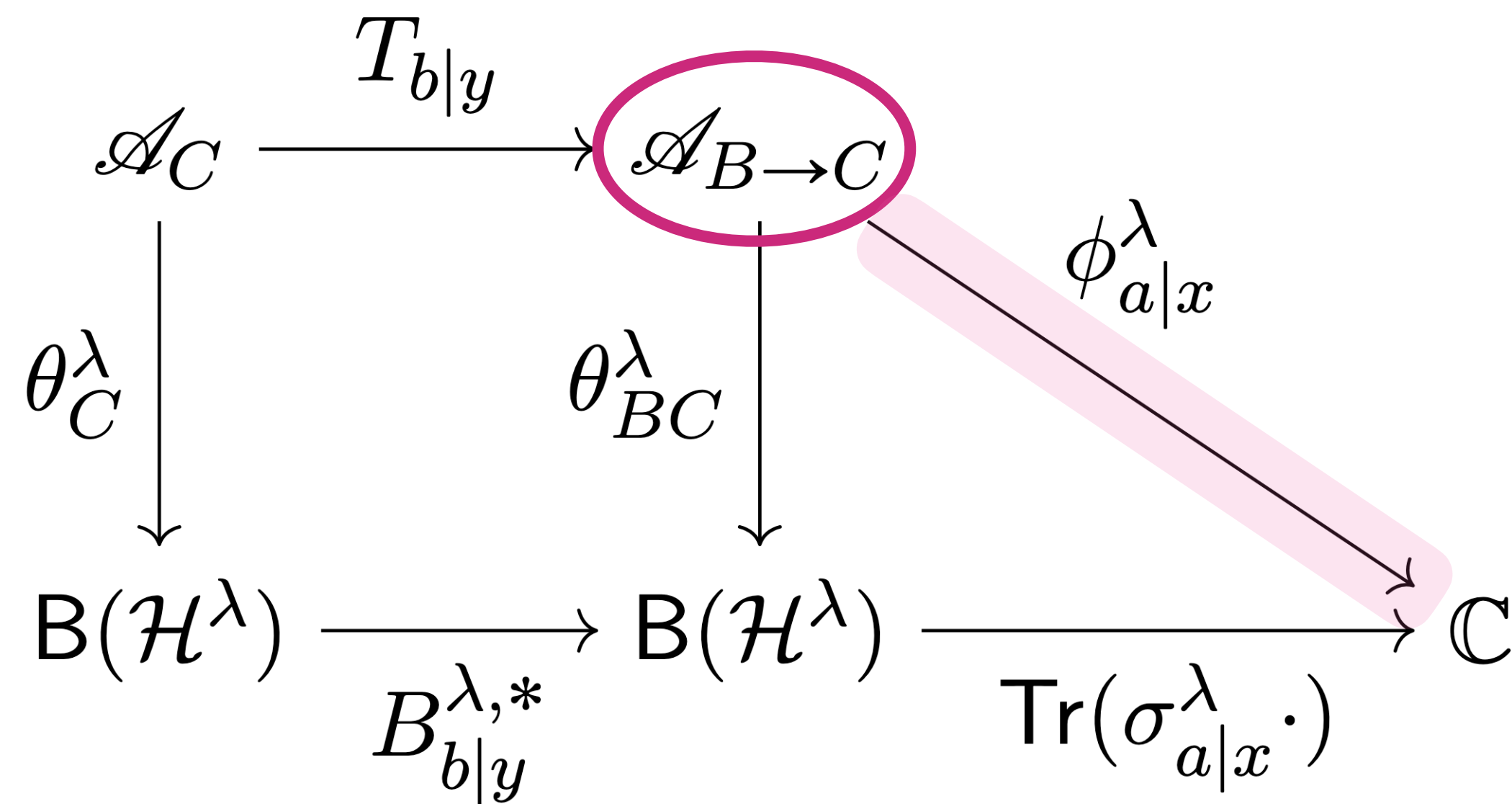
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Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

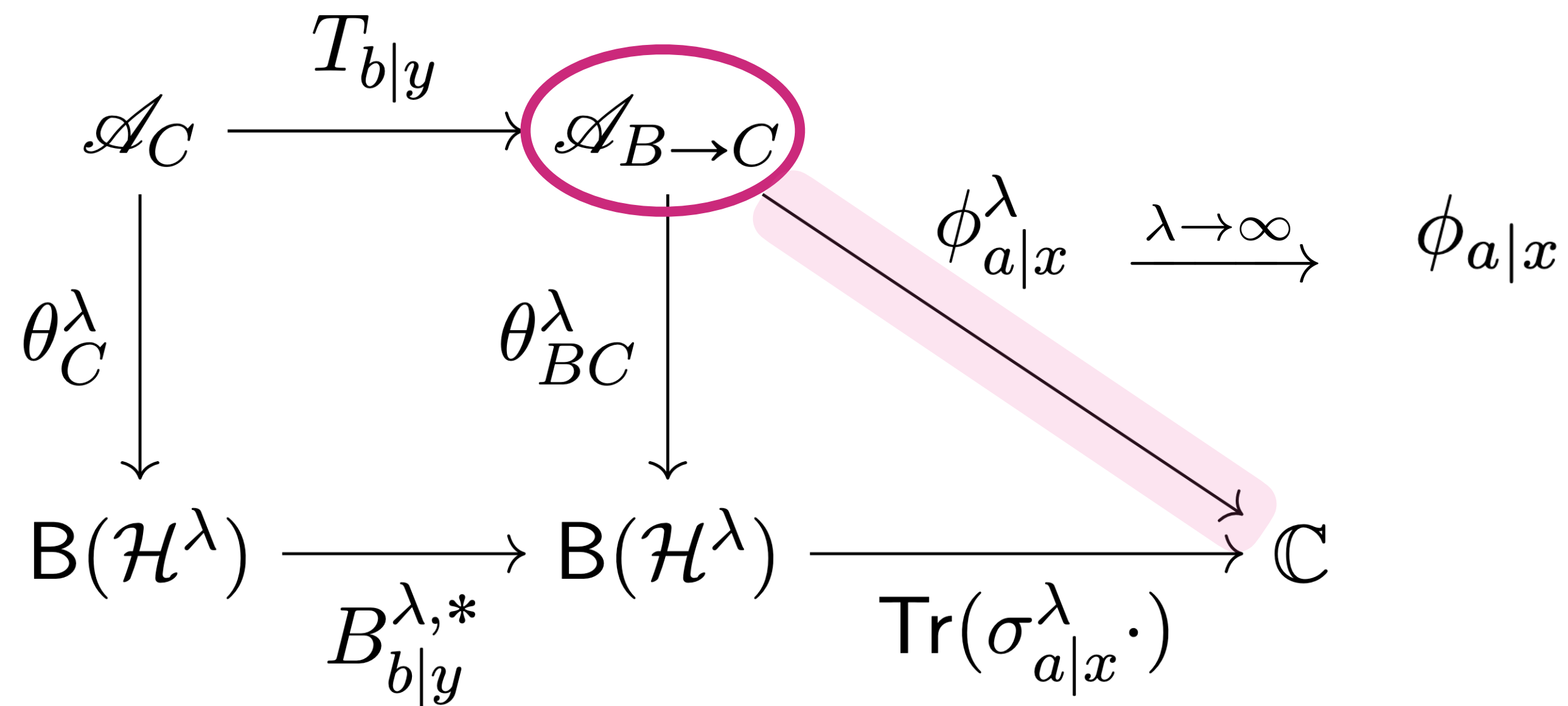
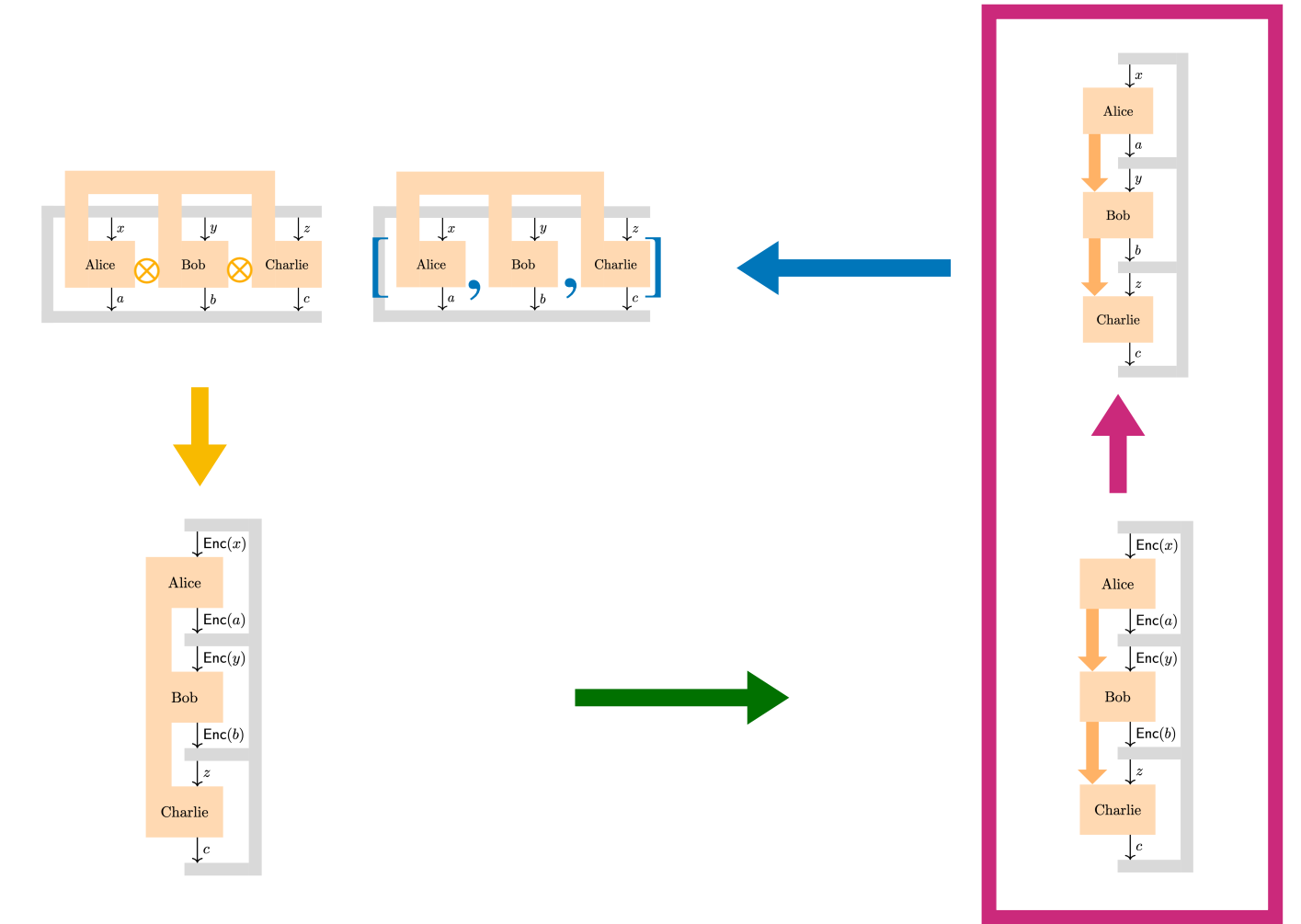
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3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

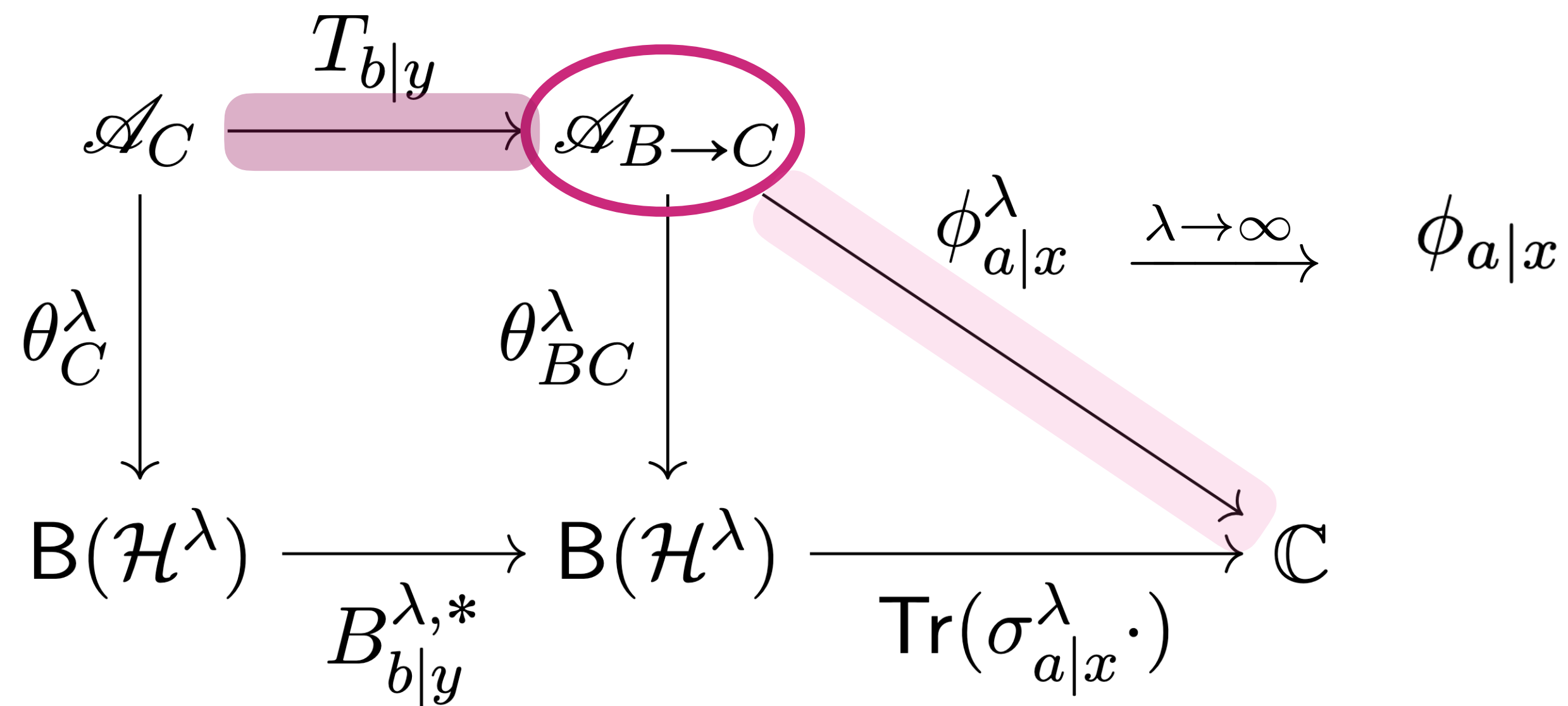
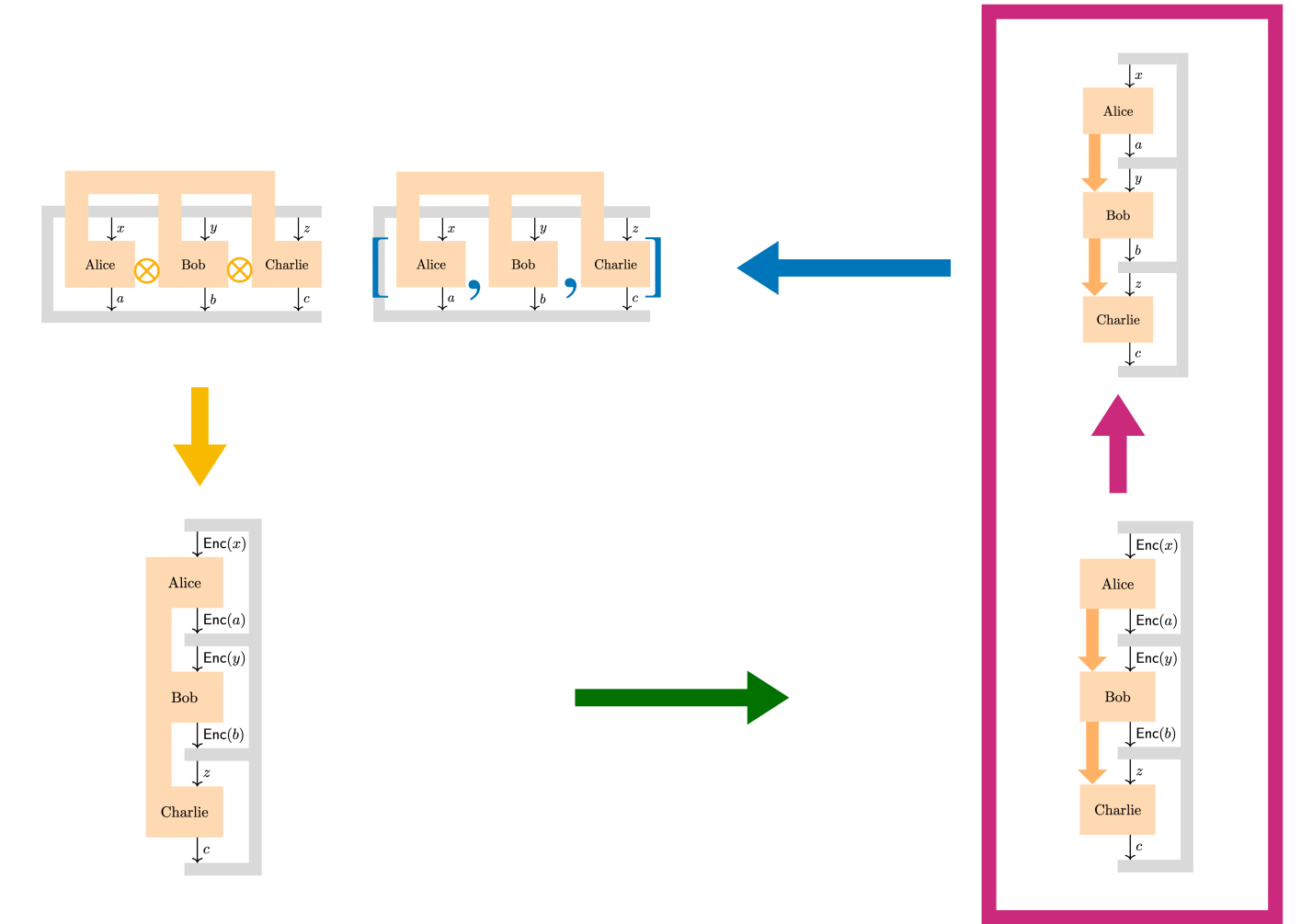
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3. The asymptotic limit

Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

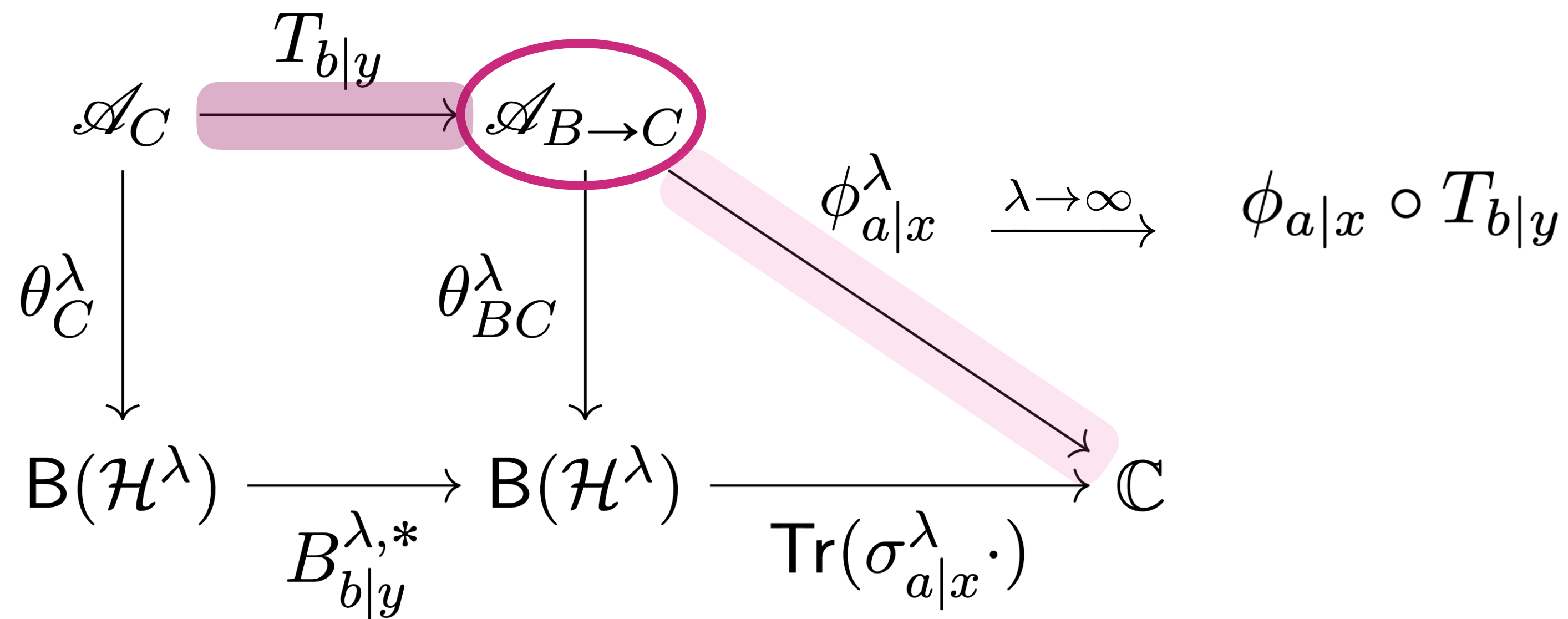
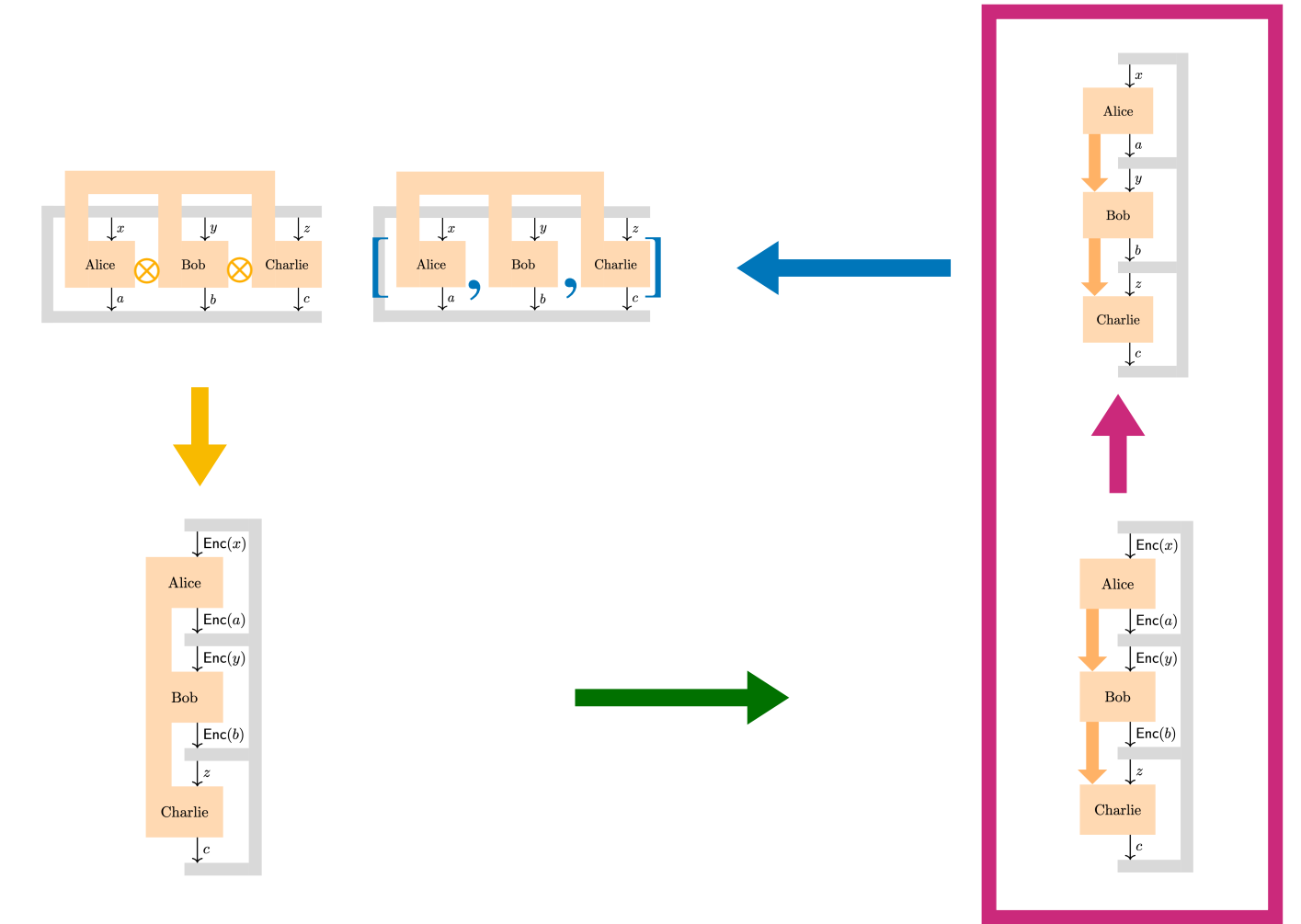
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Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

3 players



Universal C* algebras of sequential PVMs

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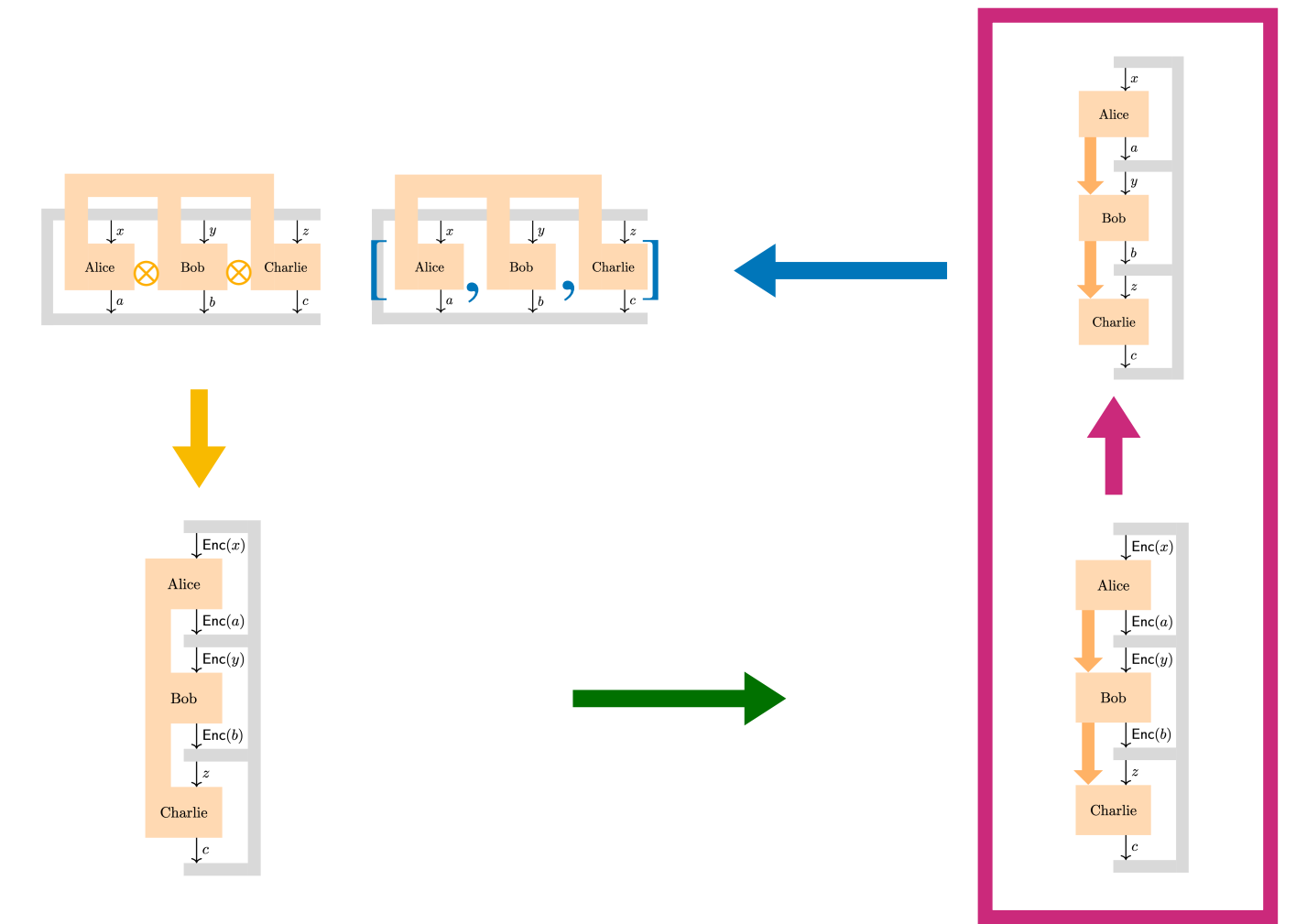
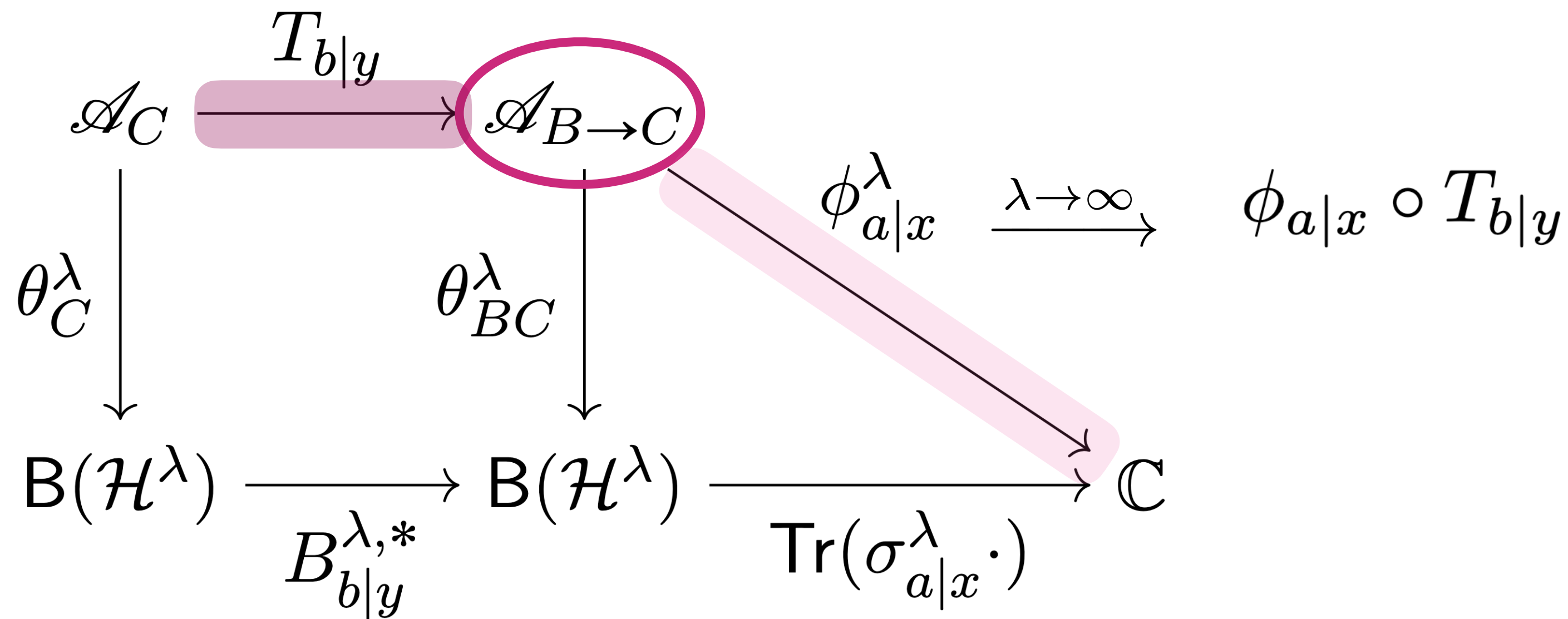
3. The asymptotic limit

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

Generated by $f_{bc|yz} \in \mathcal{A}_{B \rightarrow C}$ s.t.

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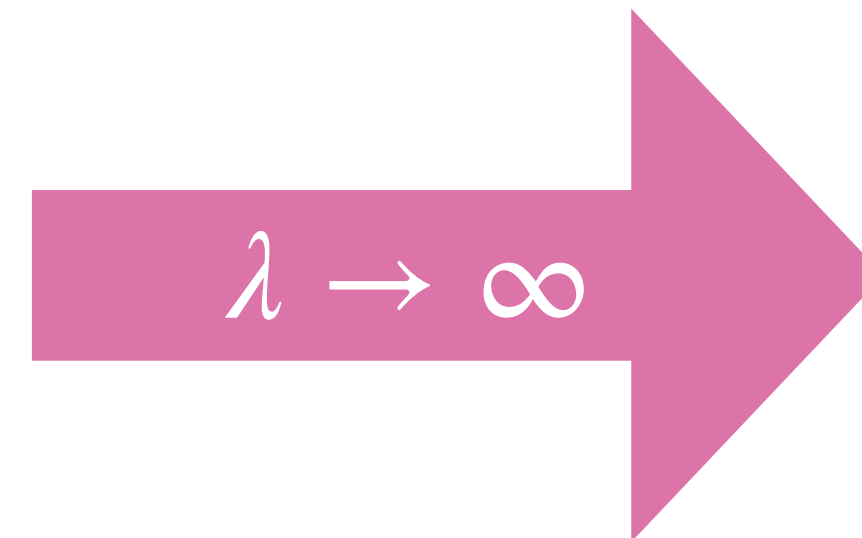
3. The asymptotic limit

Asymptotic constraints

Approximate constraints
from IND-CPA

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

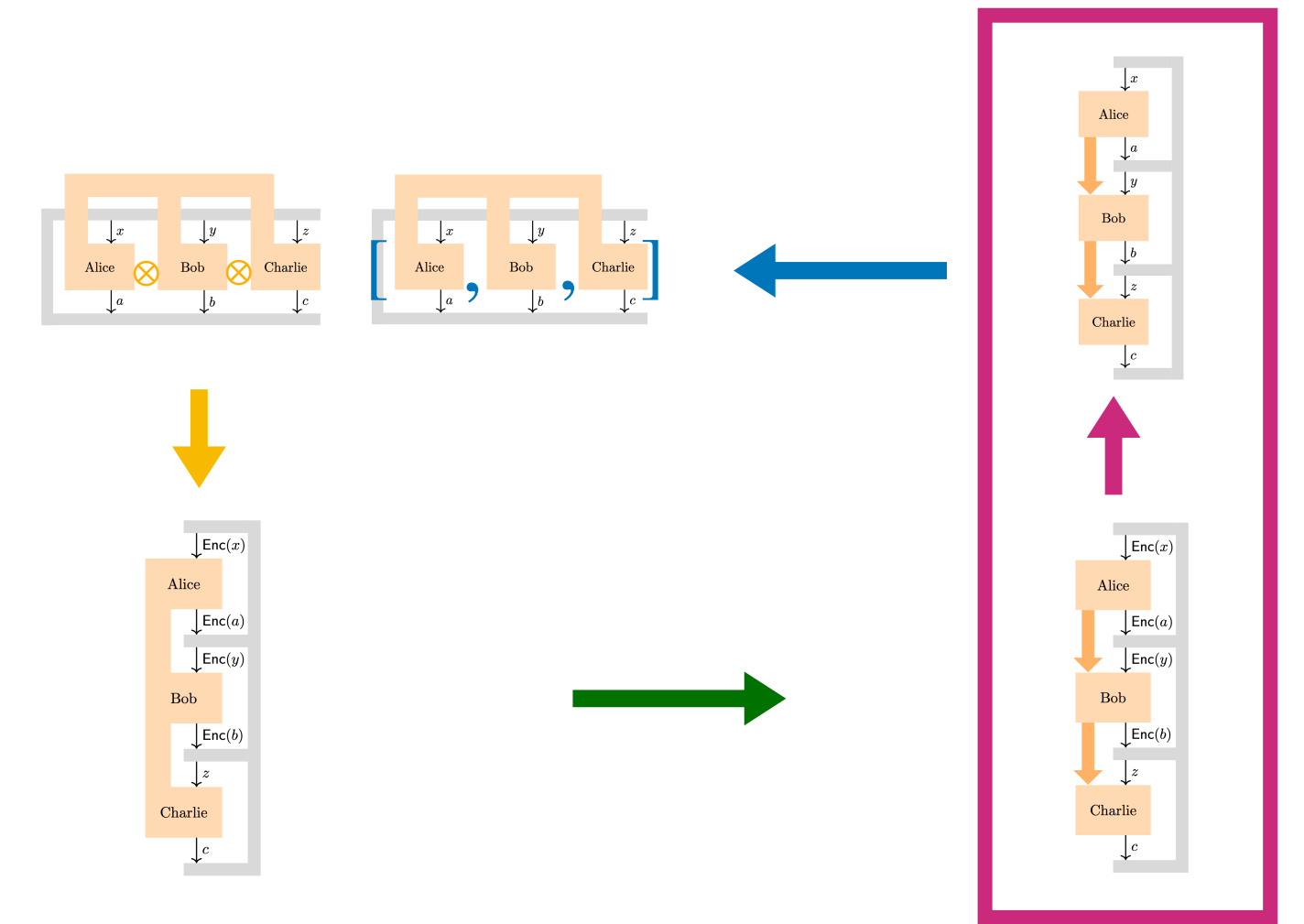
$$\phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_y \approx_\lambda \phi_{a|x}^\lambda \circ T_{y'}$$



Exact constraints

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

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



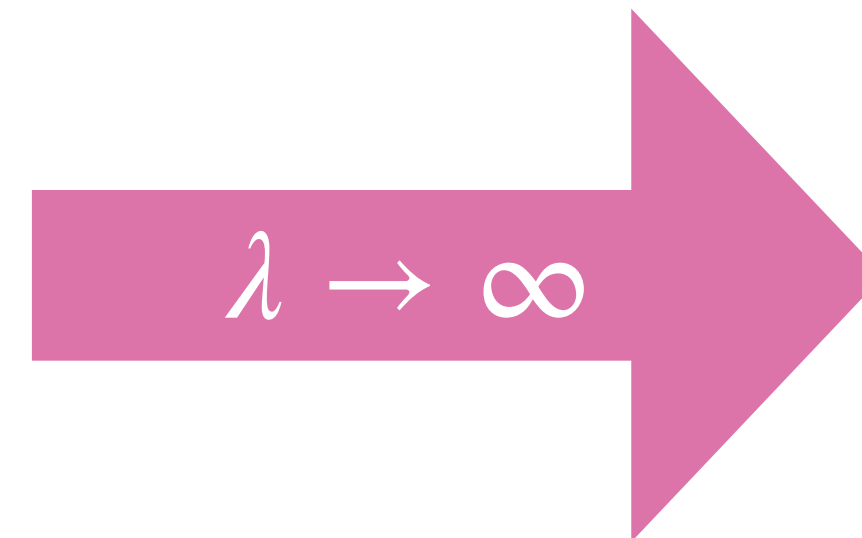
3. The asymptotic limit

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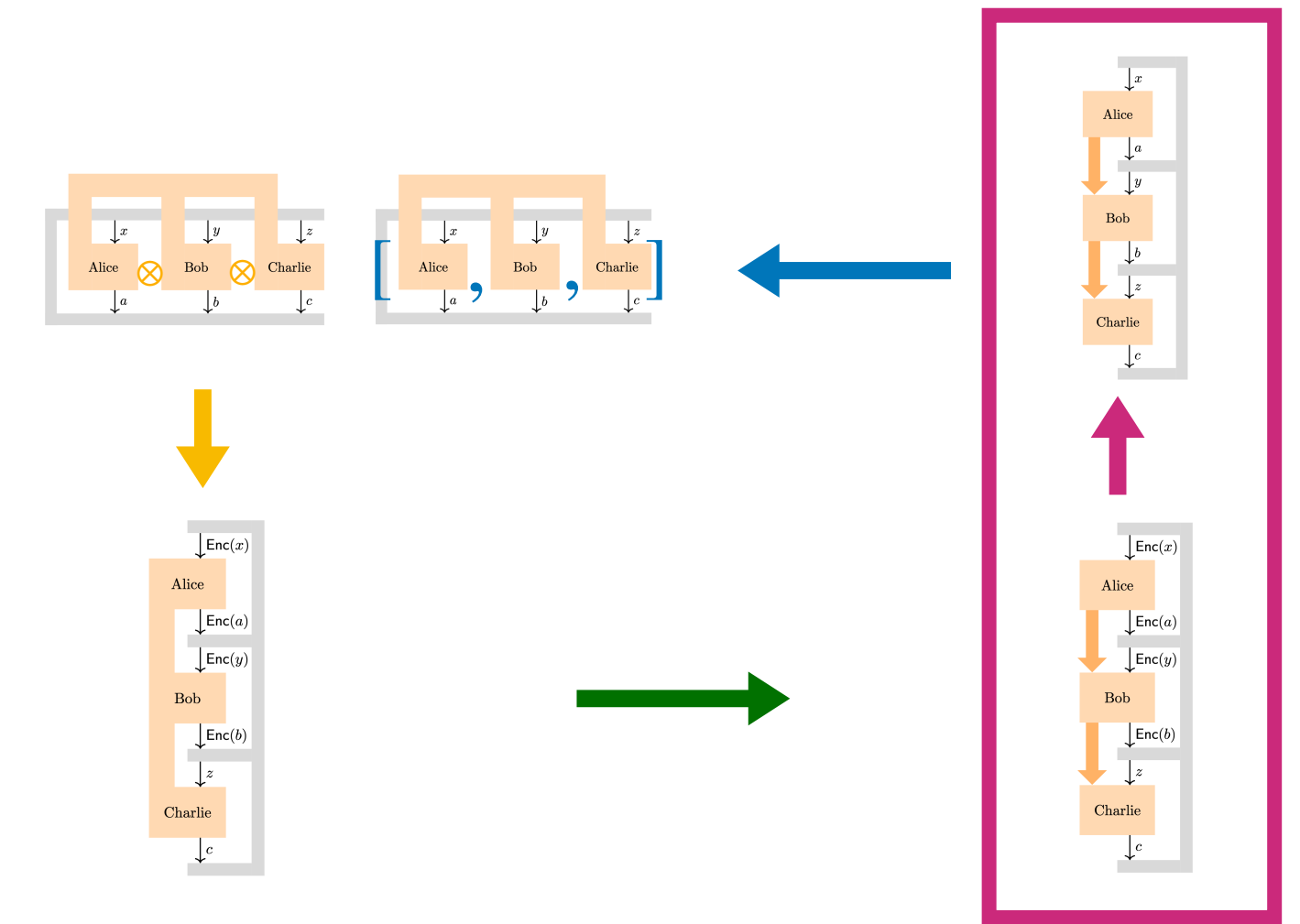
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Exact constraints

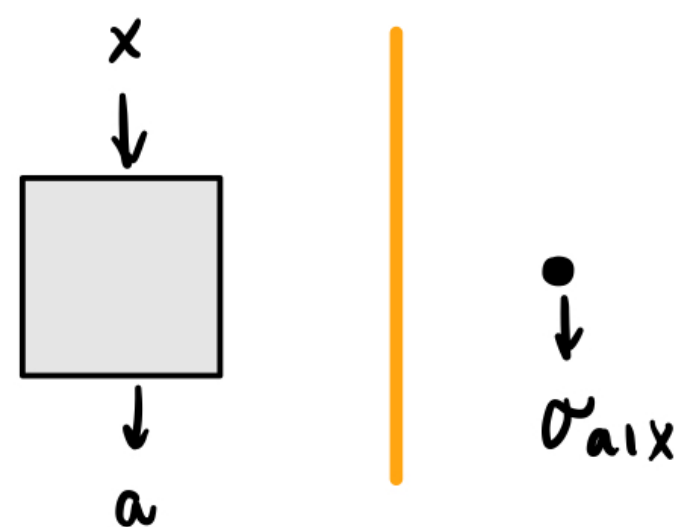
$$\phi_x = \phi_{x'}$$

$$T_y = T_{y'}$$



4. From sequential to non-local

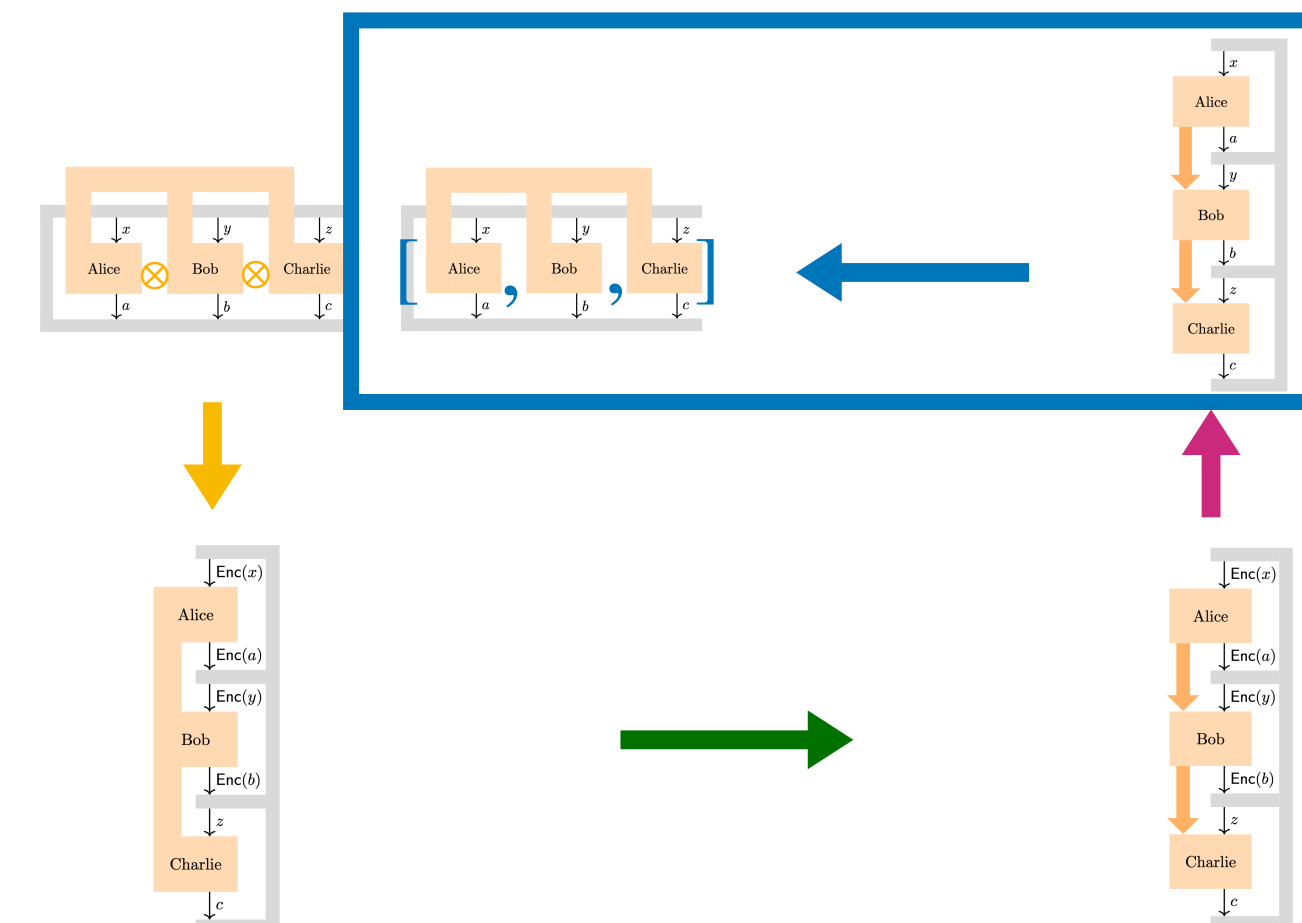
Post-quantum steering [arXiv: 1505.01430](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.01430)



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

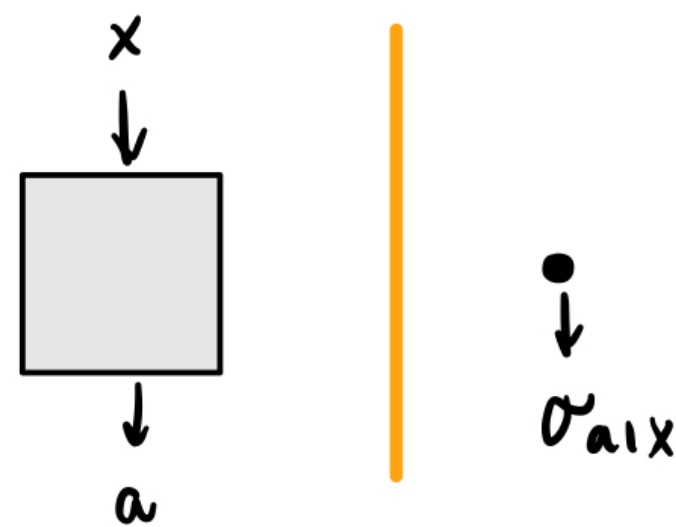
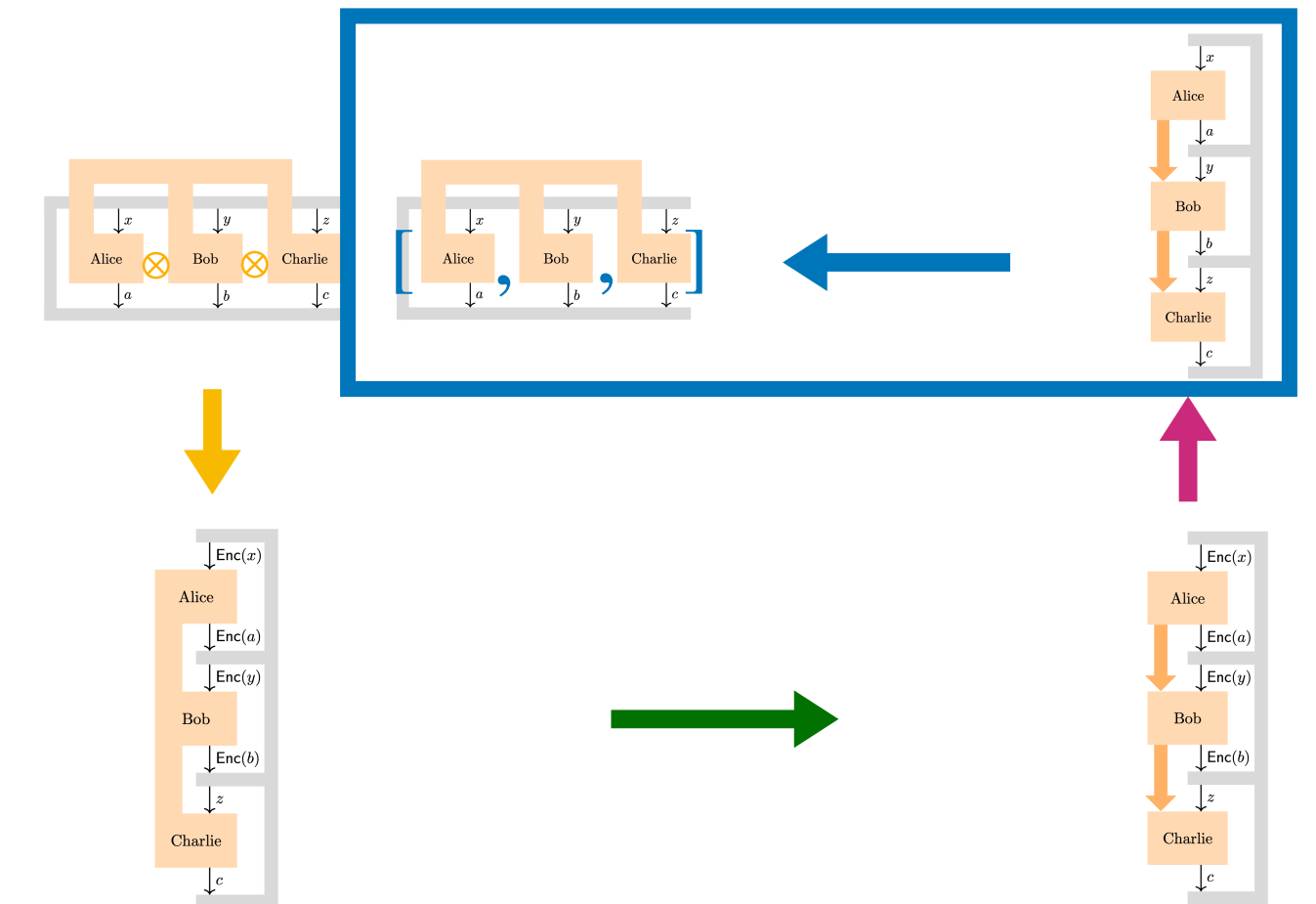


$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{tr}_K ([A_{a|x}^k \otimes \mathbb{1}] e)$$



4. From sequential to non-local

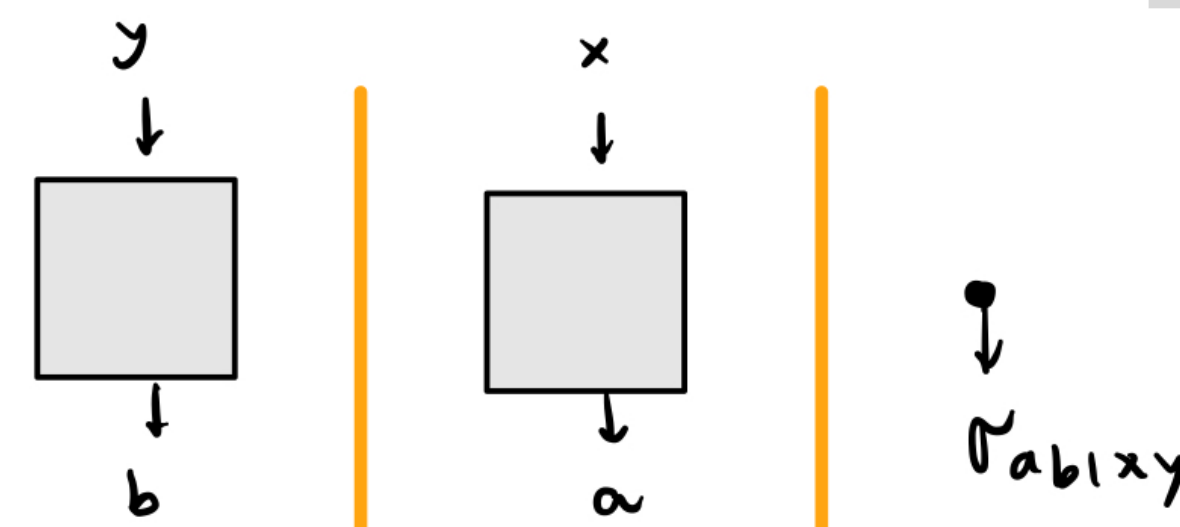
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$$\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma \quad \forall x$$



$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{tr}_K ([A_{a|x}^K \otimes \mathbb{1}] \rho)$$



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

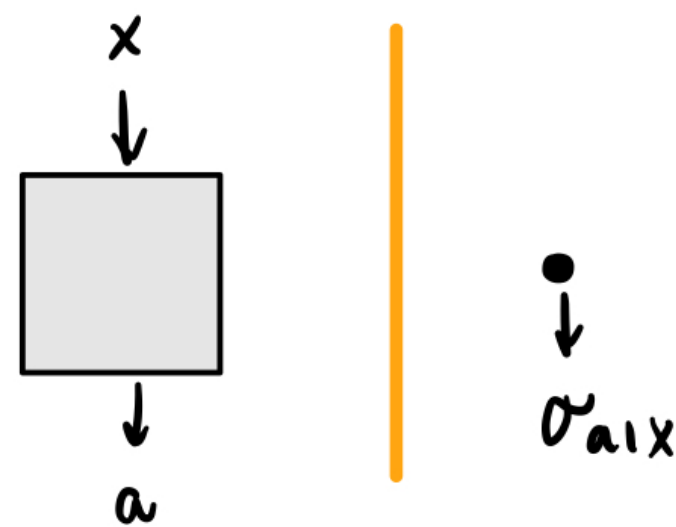
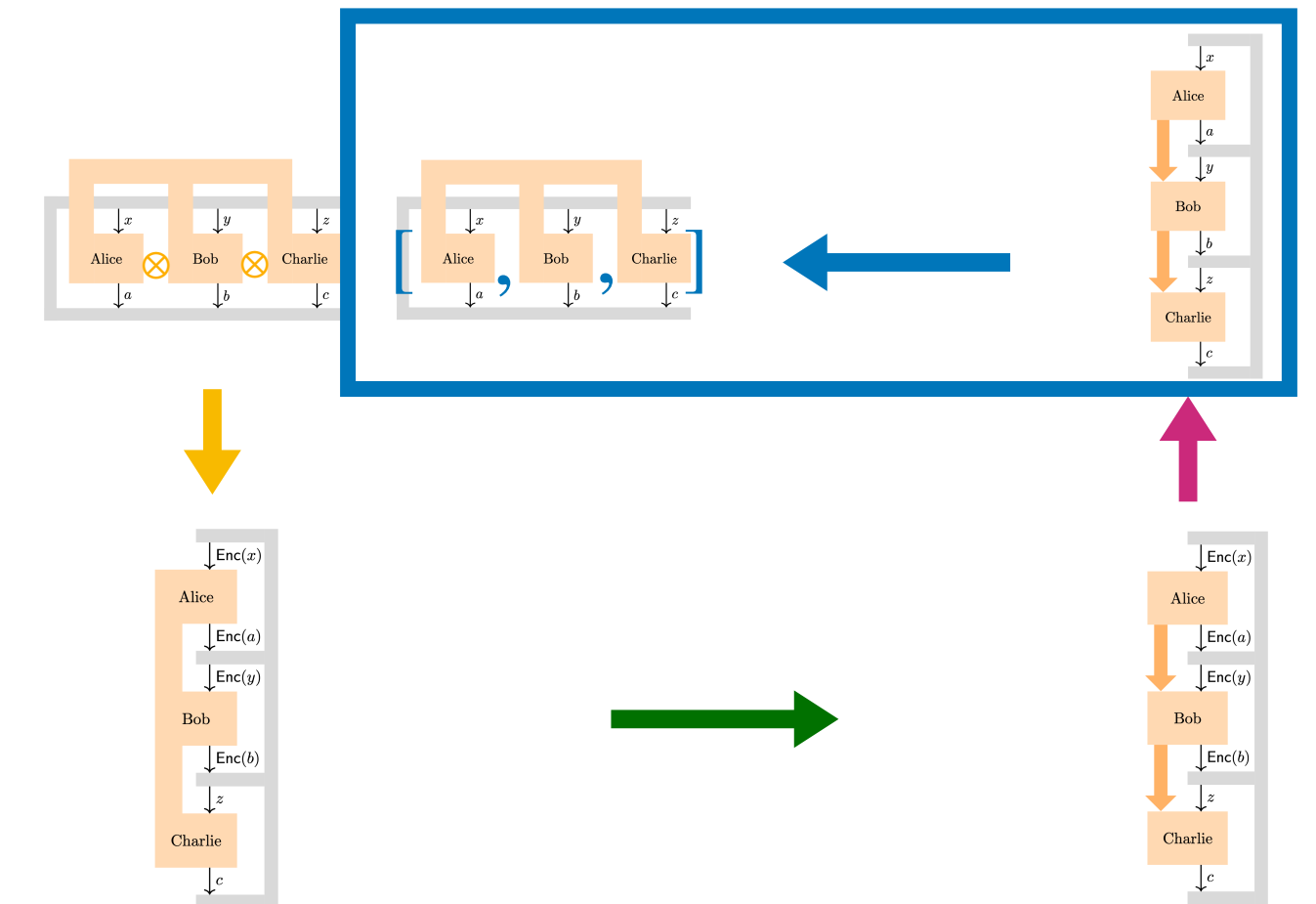
$$\sum_b \sigma_{a|b|x,y} = \sigma_{a|x} \quad \forall y$$



$$\sigma_{a|b|x,y} = \text{tr}_{K_j} ([A_{a|x}^K \otimes B_{b|y}^j \otimes \mathbb{1}] \rho)$$

4. From sequential to non-local

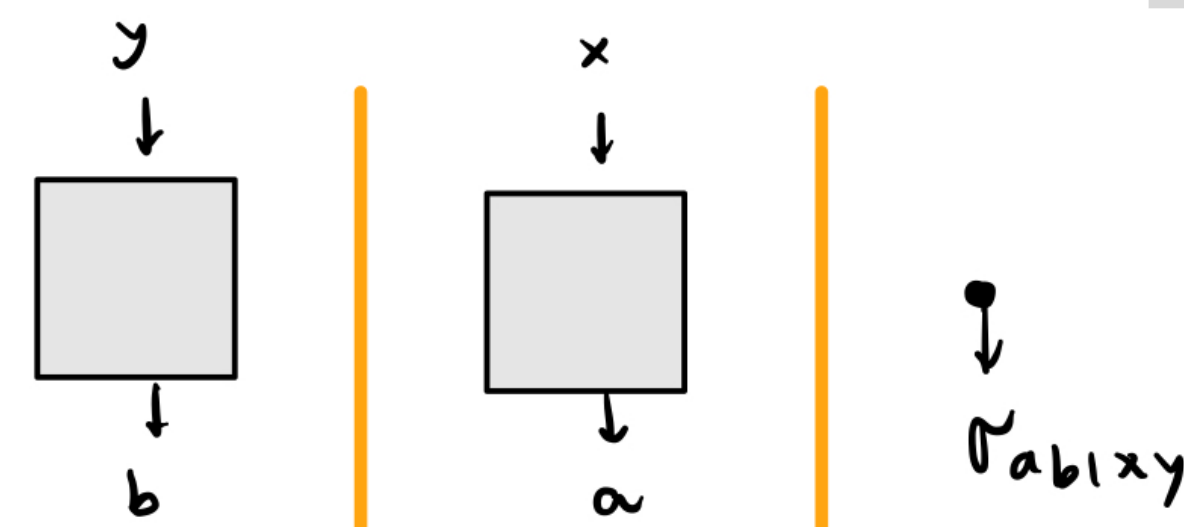
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$$\sum_a \sigma_{a|x} = \sigma \quad \forall x$$



$$\sigma_{a|x} = \text{tr}_K ([A_{a|x}^K \otimes \mathbb{1}] \rho)$$



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

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



$$\sigma_{a|b|x,y} = \text{tr}_{K_j} ([A_{a|x}^K \otimes B_{b|y}^j \otimes \mathbb{1}] \rho)$$

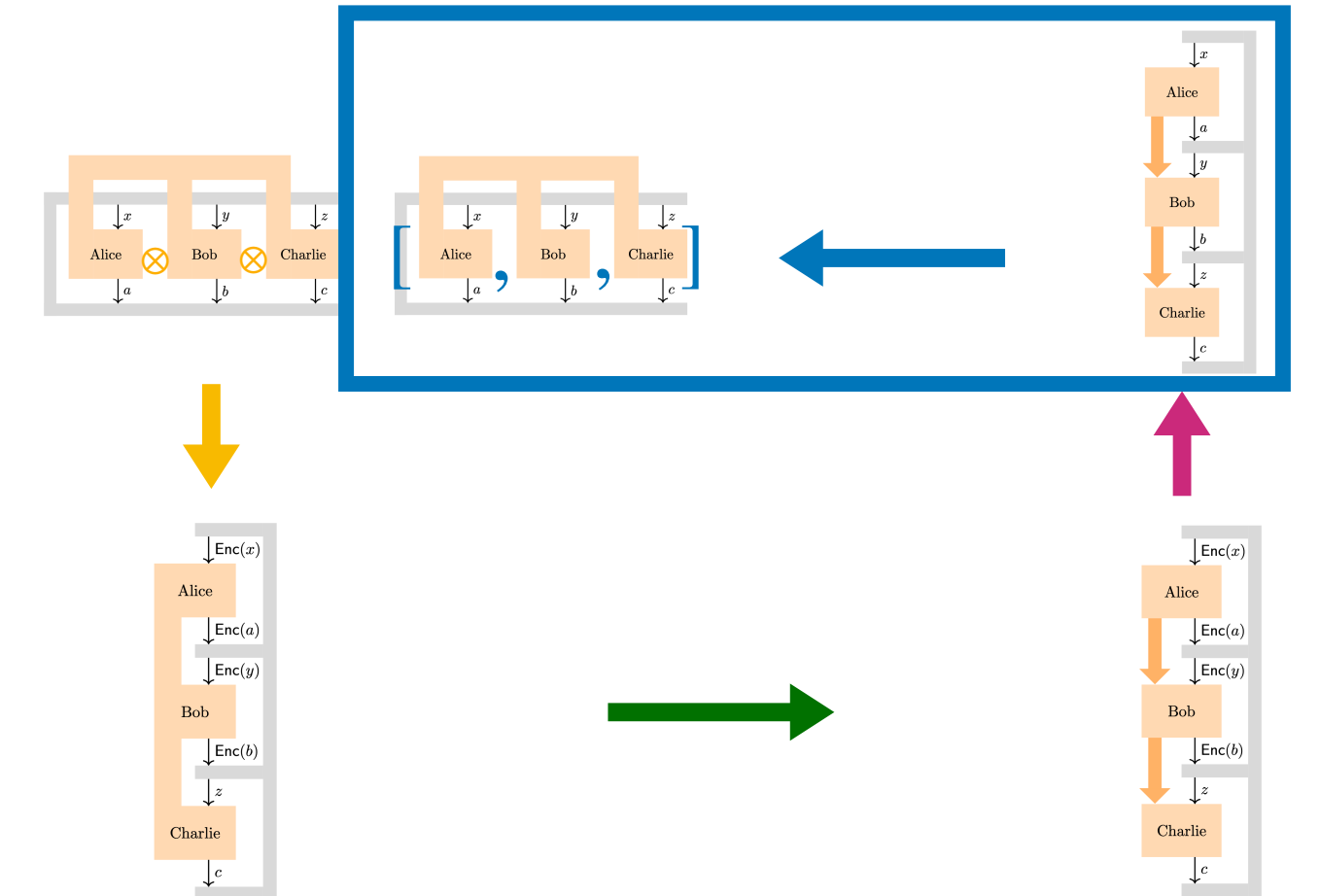
4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

2 players Only preparation equivalences

S-G-HJW theorem

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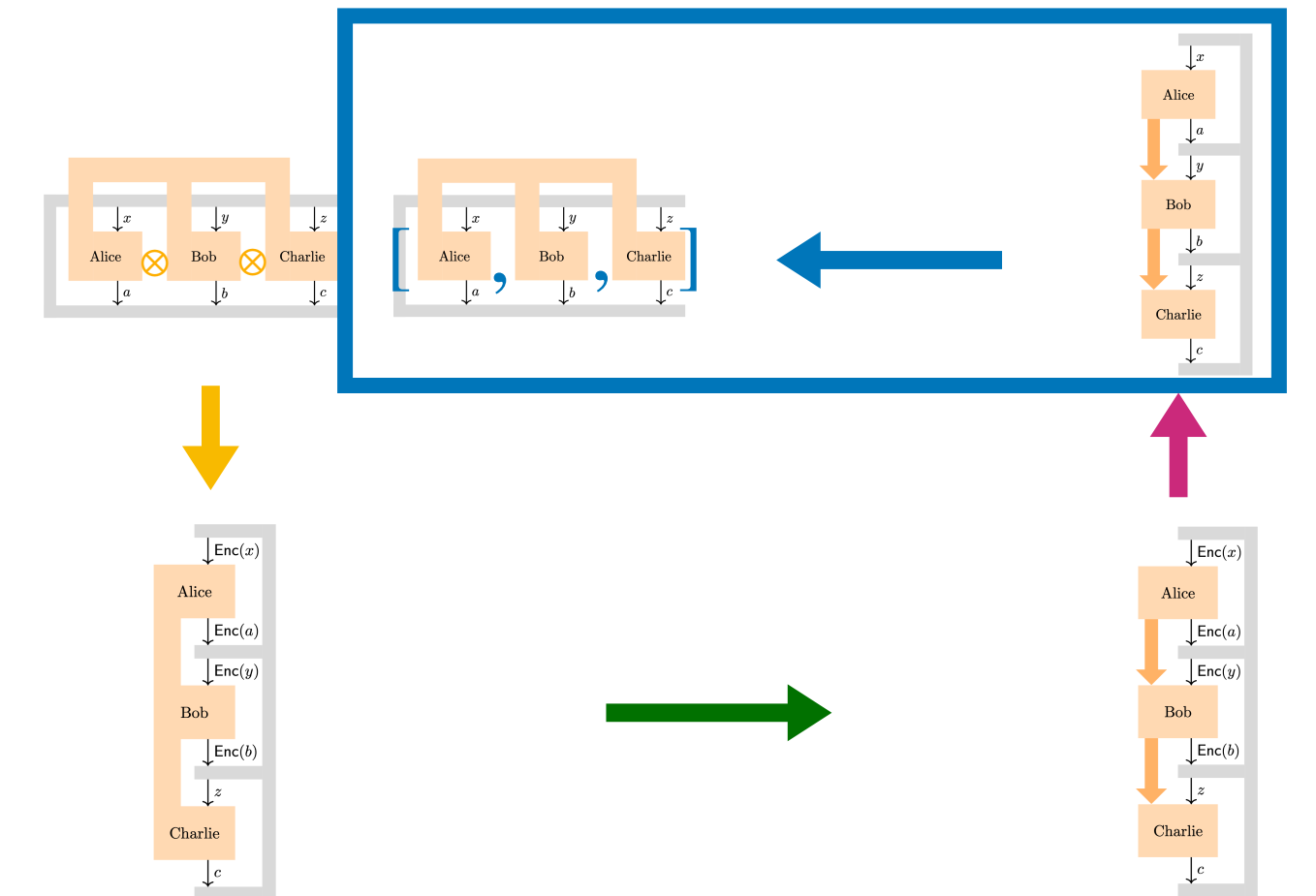
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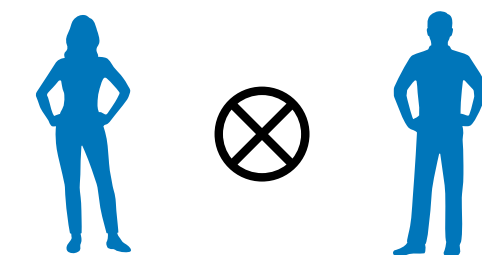
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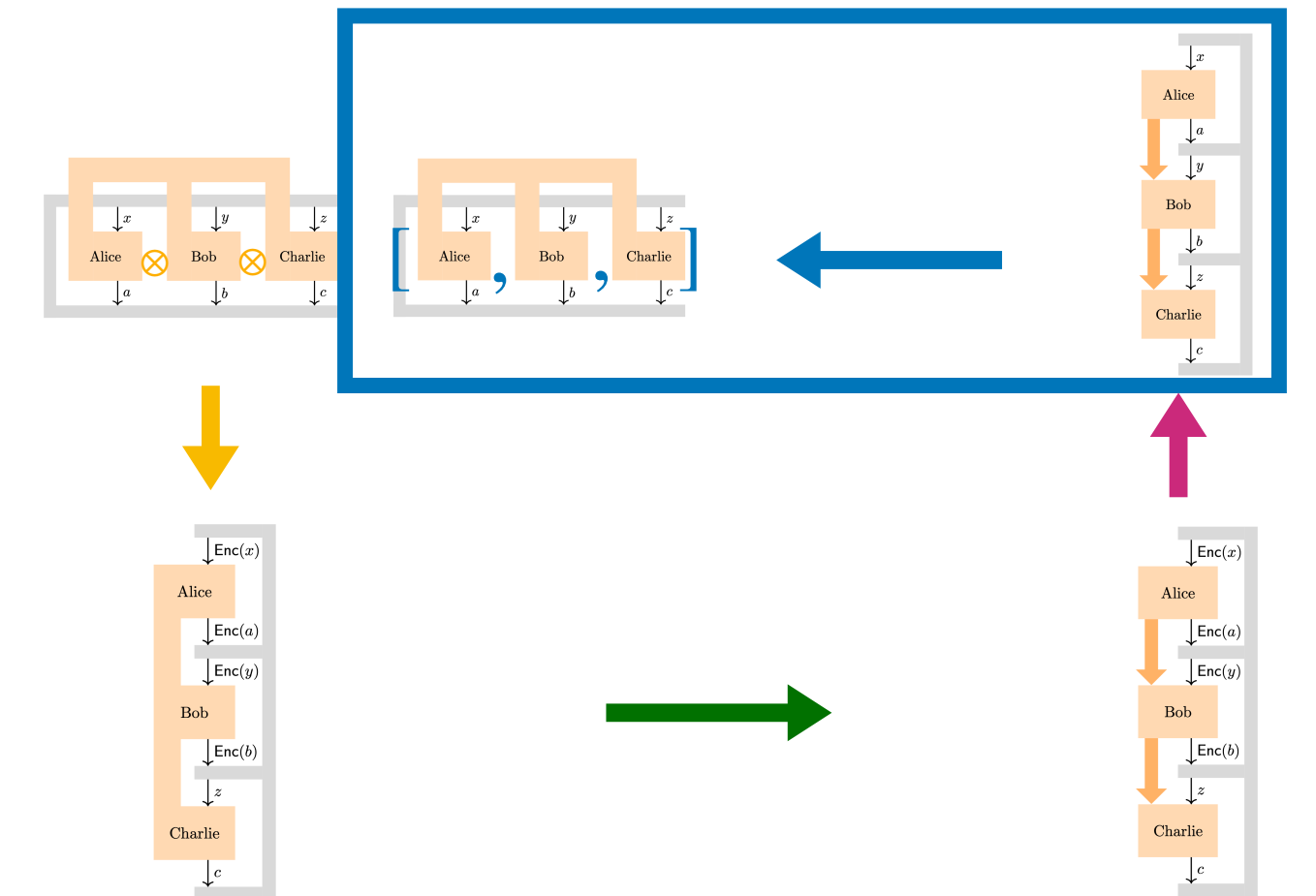
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}_h[B_{b|y} \rho_{a|x}] &= \text{Tr}_h[B_{b|y} \text{Tr}_k((A_{a|x} \otimes \mathbb{1}) \sigma)] \\ &= \text{Tr}_{h \otimes k}[(A_{a|x} \otimes B_{b|y}) \sigma] \end{aligned}$$



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Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem

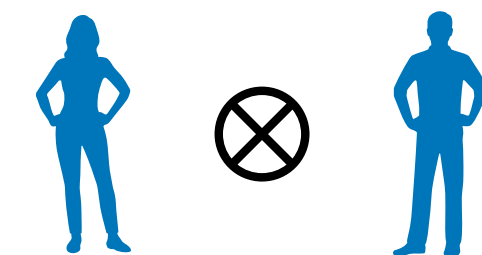
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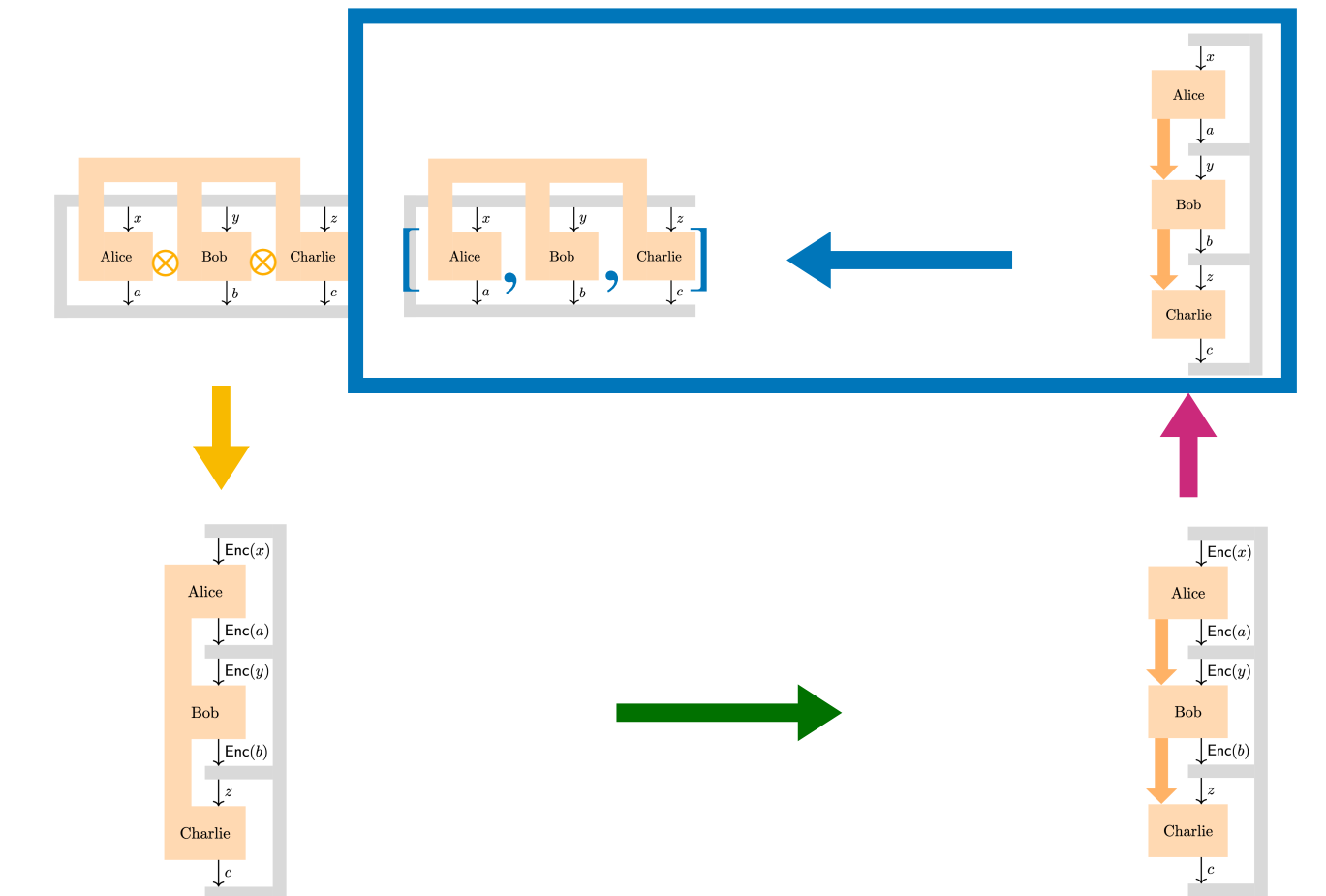
RN theorem (adapted)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_a \phi_{a|x}(\mathbf{a}) &= \phi(\mathbf{a}) \quad \forall x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \phi_{a|x}(\mathbf{a}) = \langle \Omega_\phi | D_{a|x} \pi_\phi(\mathbf{a}) | \Omega_\phi \rangle \\ [D_{a|x}, \pi_\phi(\mathbf{a})] &= 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A} \end{aligned}$$

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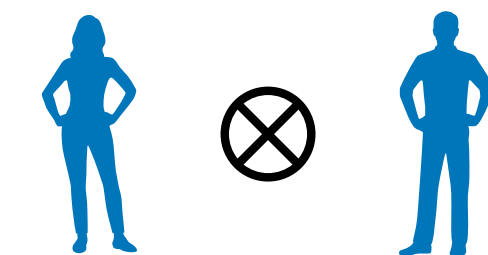
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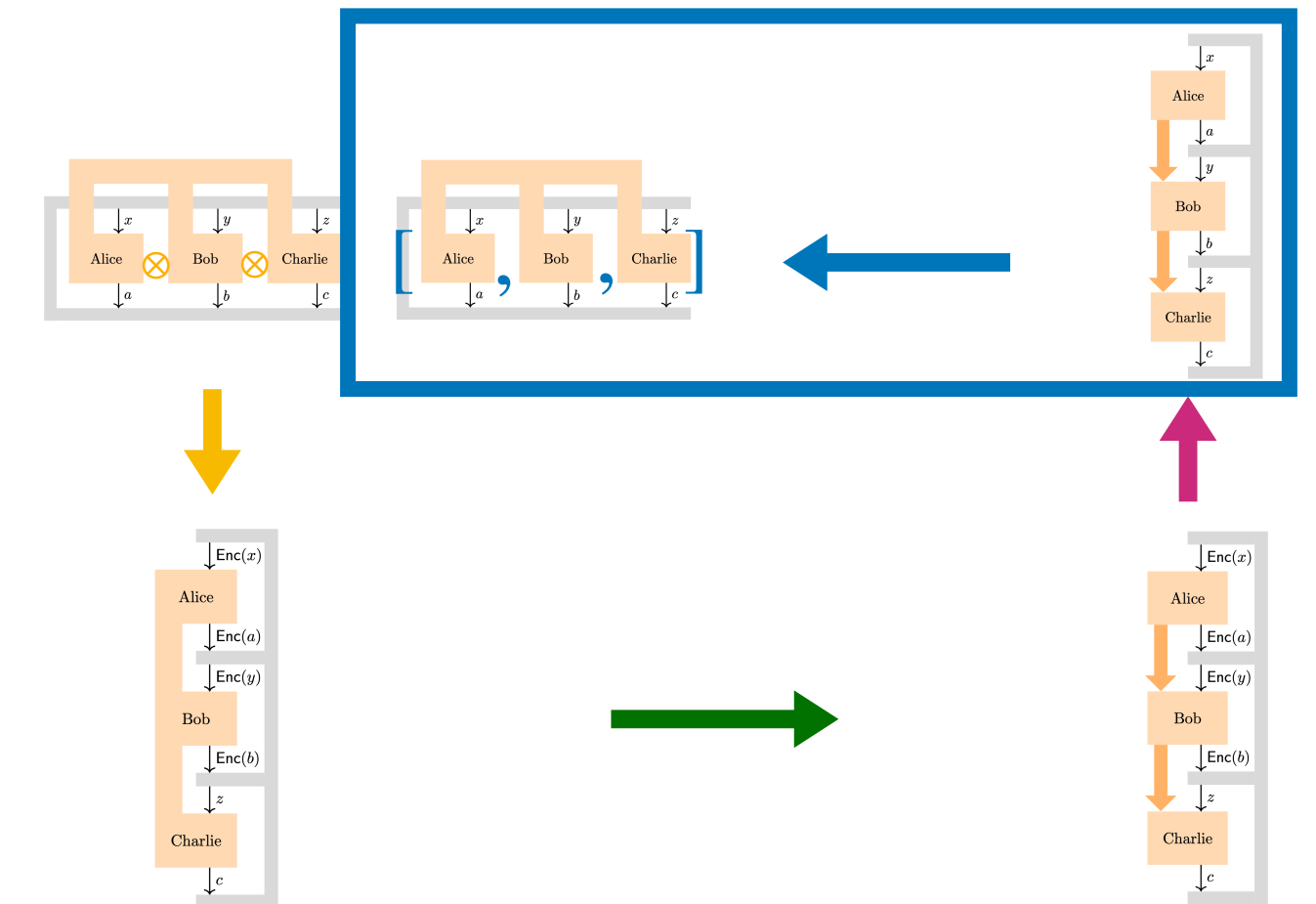
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$$[\text{Figure}, \text{Figure}] = 0$$

4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem



RN theorem for PL functionals

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

$\Leftrightarrow$

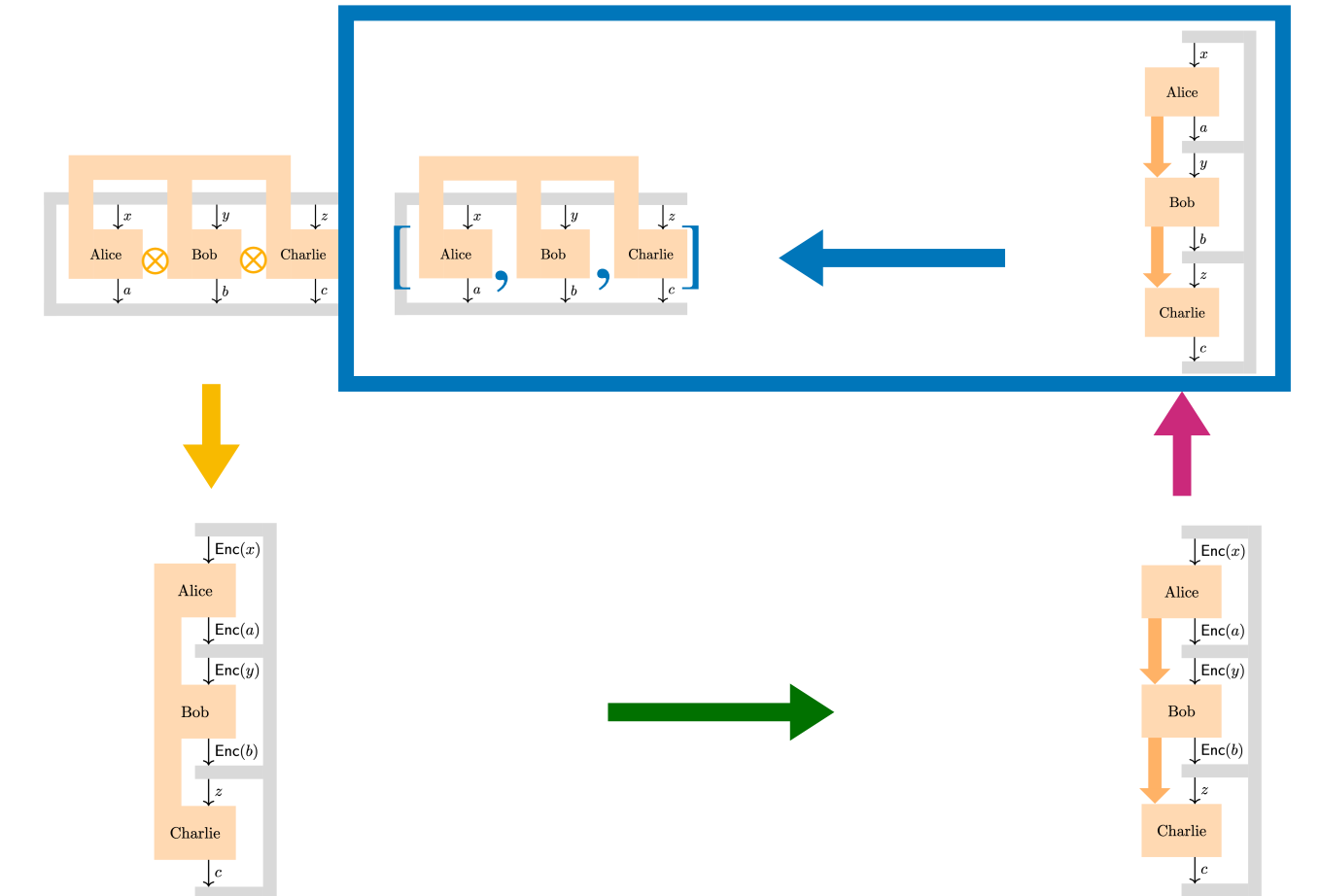
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The **GNS construction** of the dominant functional can be used to represent the dominated.

4. From sequential to non-local

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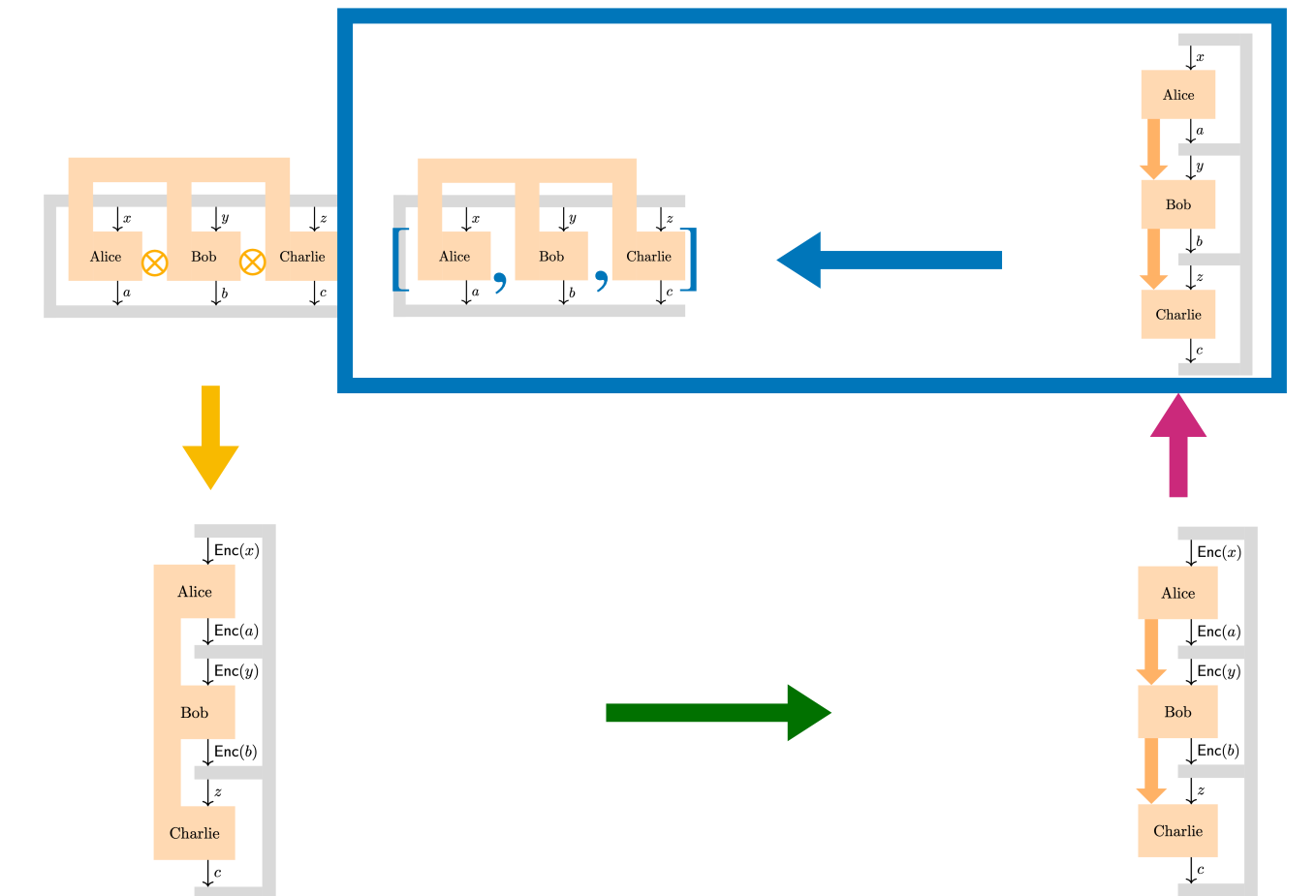
RN theorem for CP maps (adapted)

$$\sum_b T_{b|y}(\mathbf{b}) = T(\mathbf{b}) \quad \forall y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} T_{b|y}(\mathbf{b}) &= V_T^* D_{b|y} \pi_T(\mathbf{b}) V_T \\ [D_{b|y}, \pi_T(\mathbf{b})] &= 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{B} \end{aligned}$$

The **Stinespring dilation** of the dominant map can be used to represent the dominated.

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Stinespring isometry

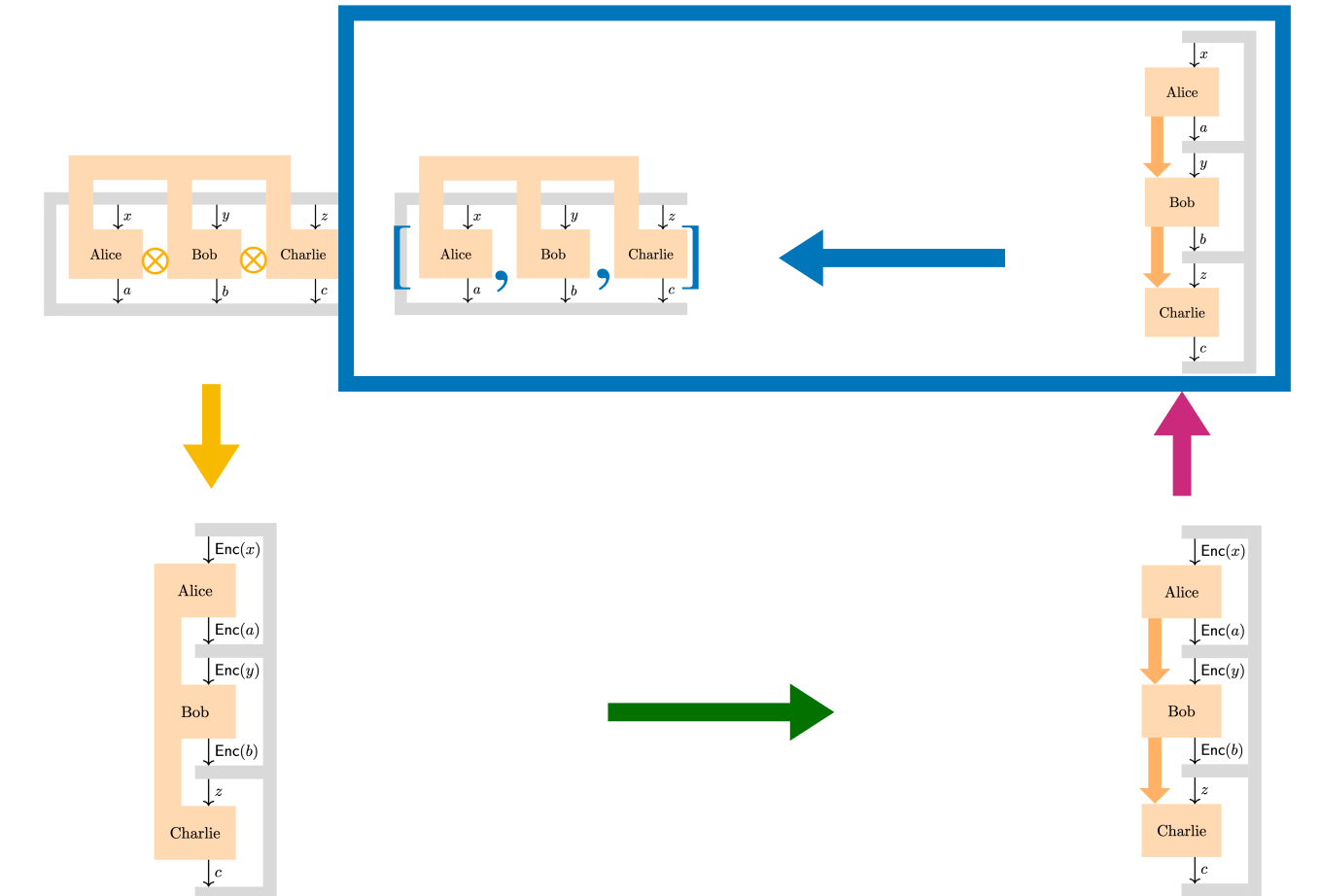
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4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym theorem for CP maps

3 players Also transformation equivalences !

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



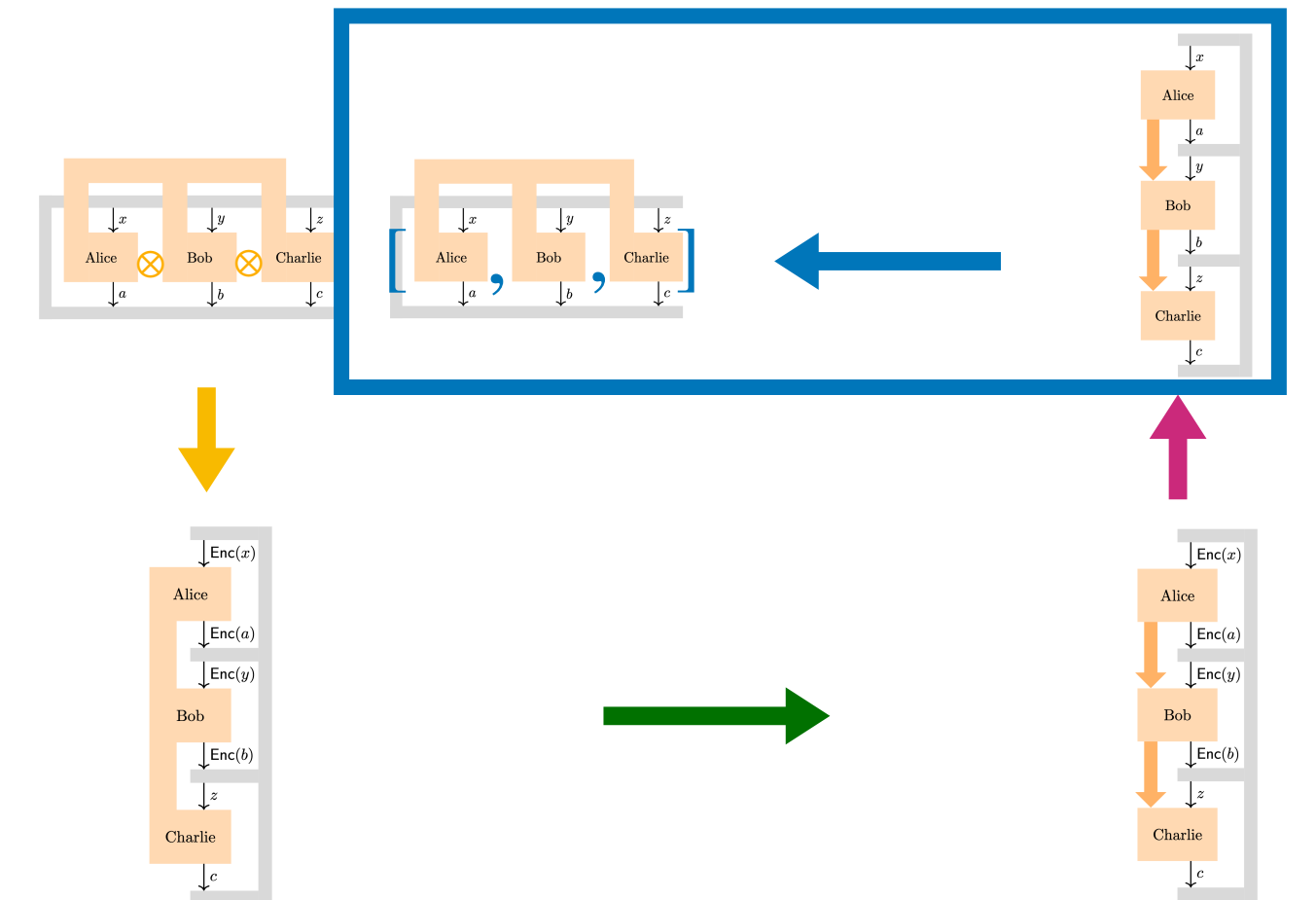
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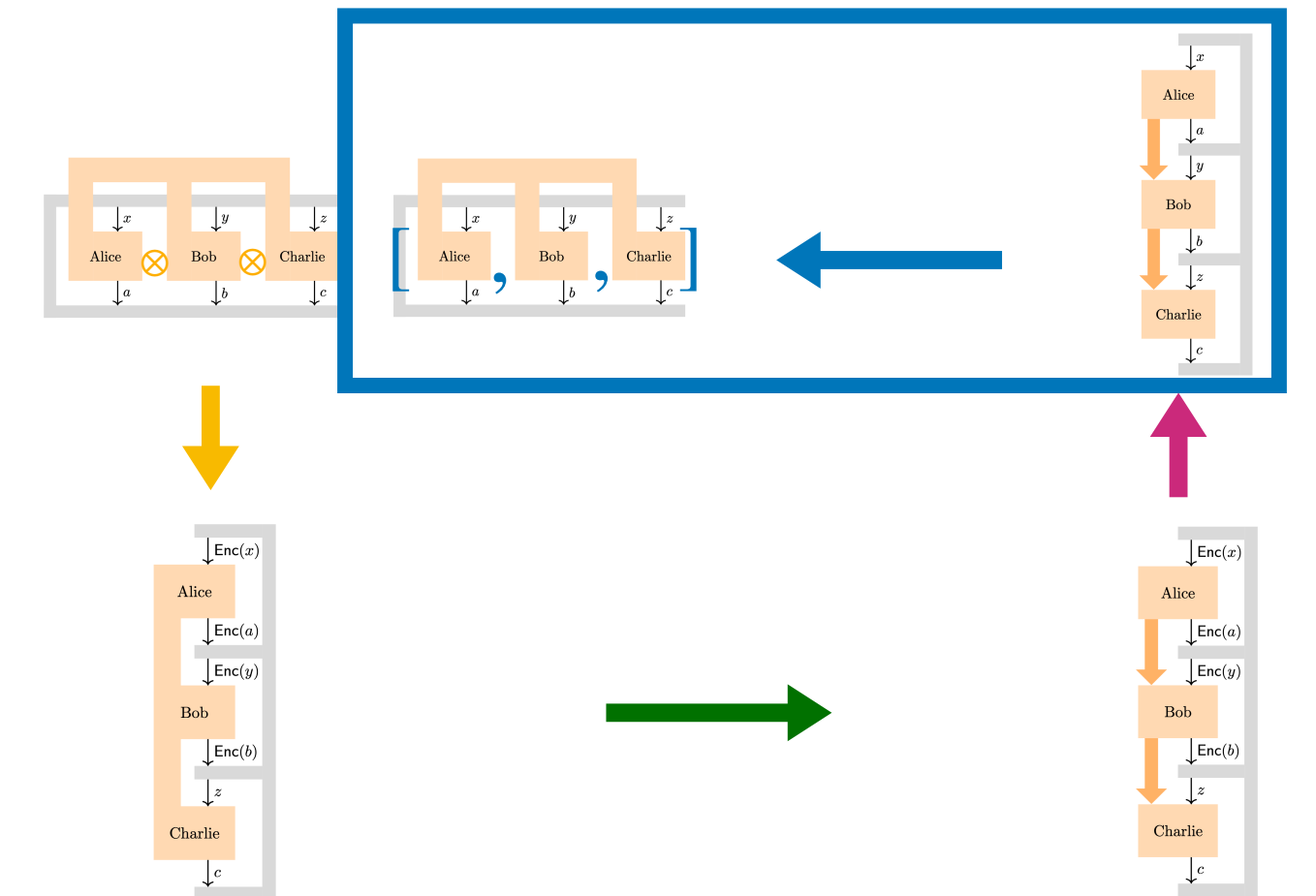
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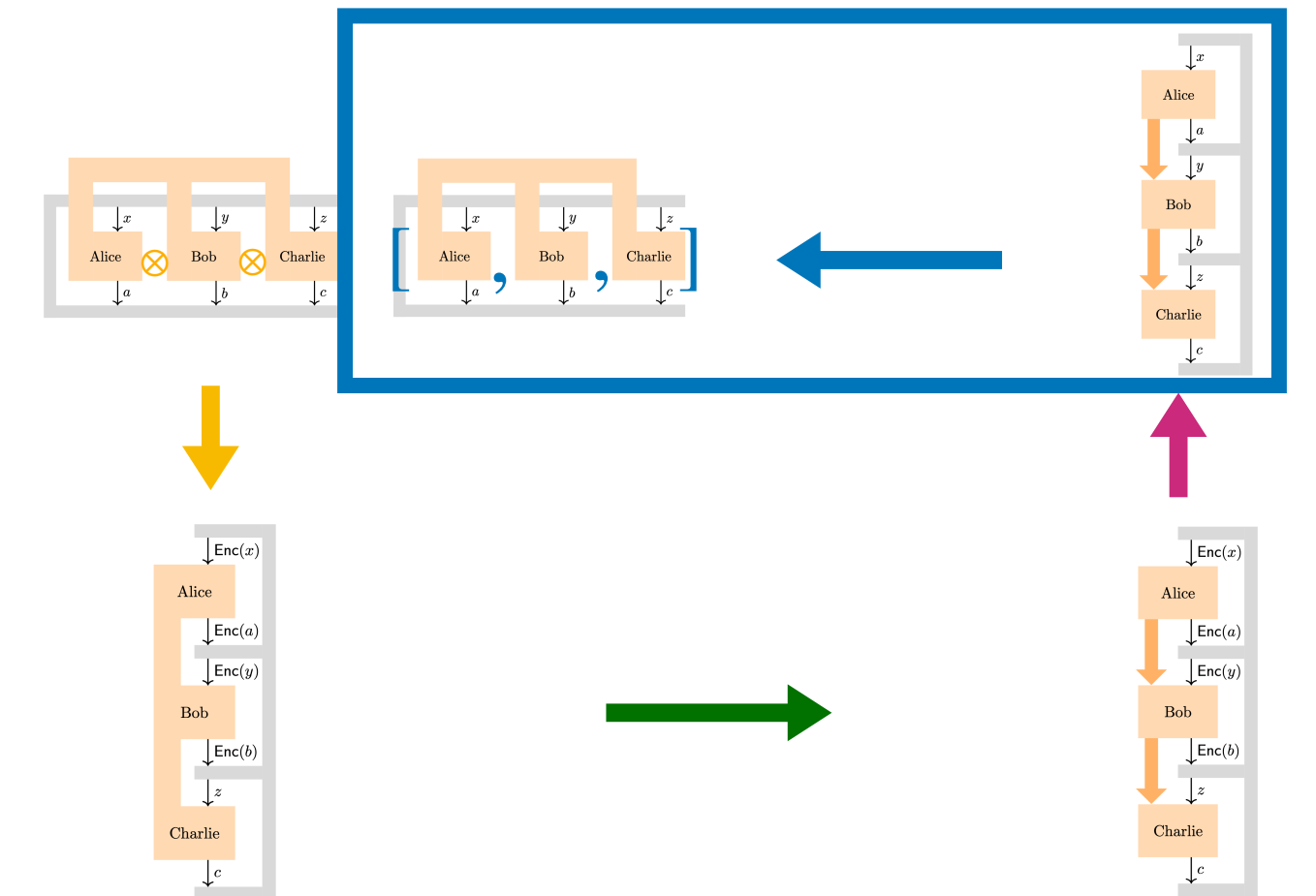


$$\phi_{a|x}(T_{b|y}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z})) = \langle \Omega_{\phi \circ T} | D_{ab|xy} \pi_{\phi \circ T}(\mathfrak{m}_{c|z}) | \Omega_{\phi \circ T} \rangle$$

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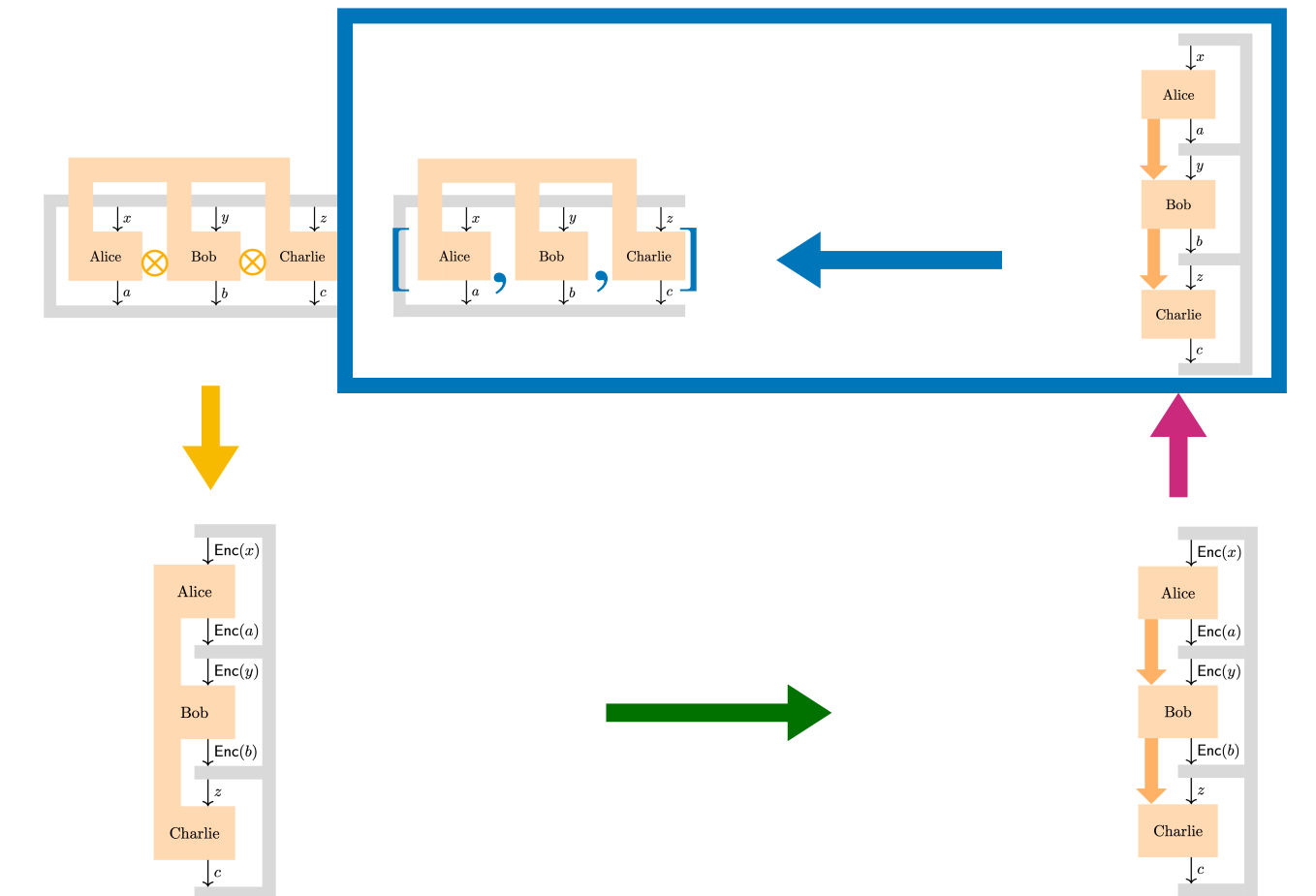


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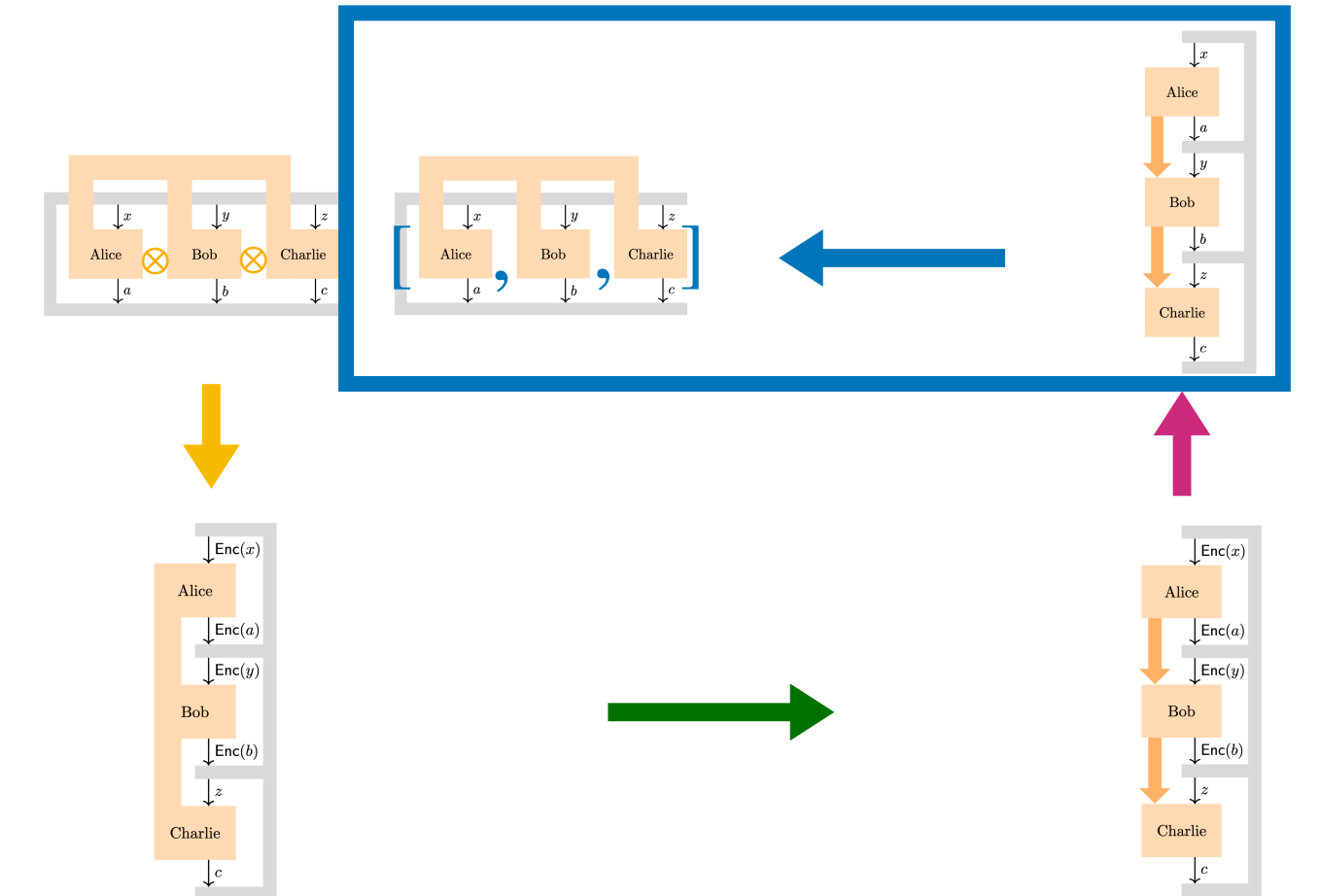


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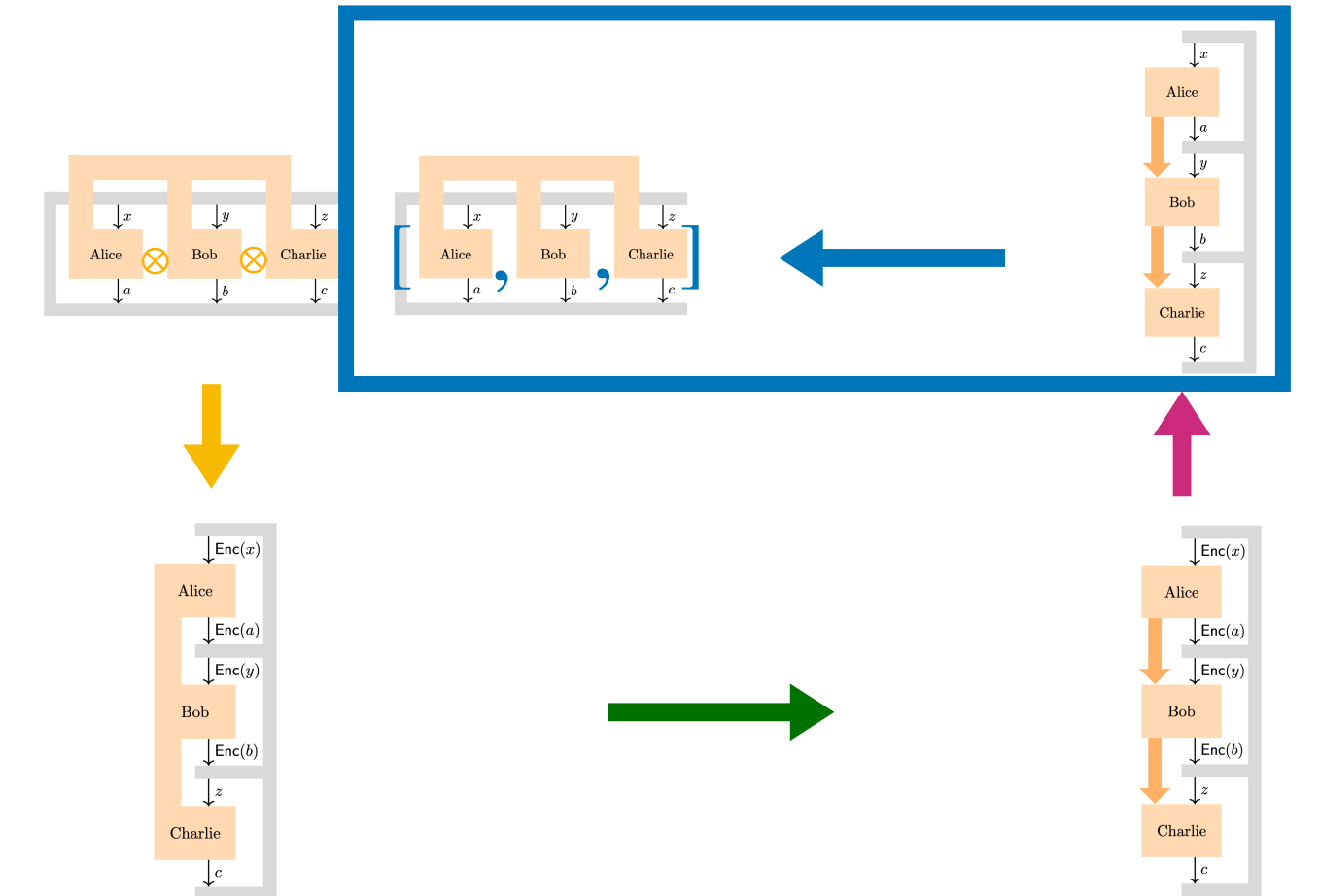
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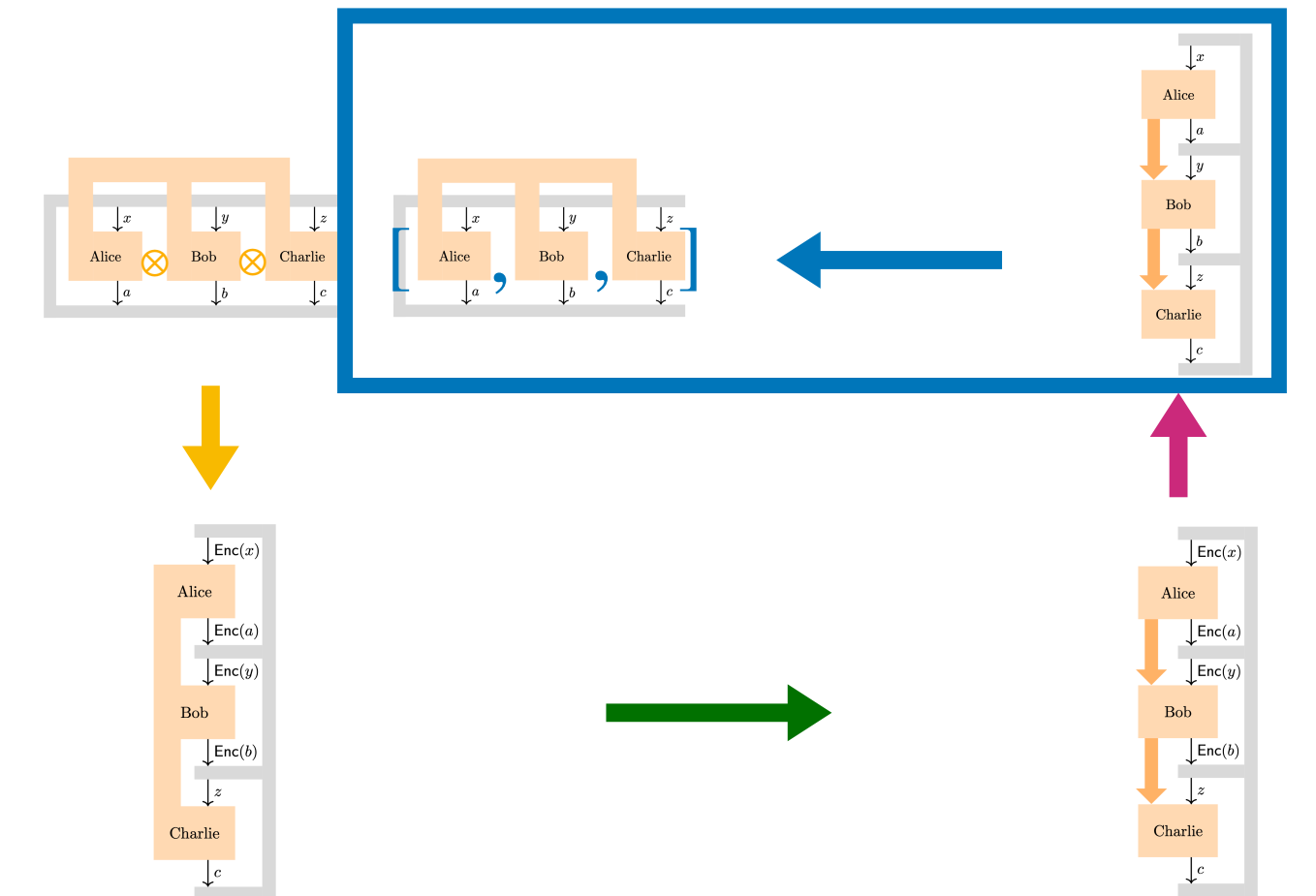
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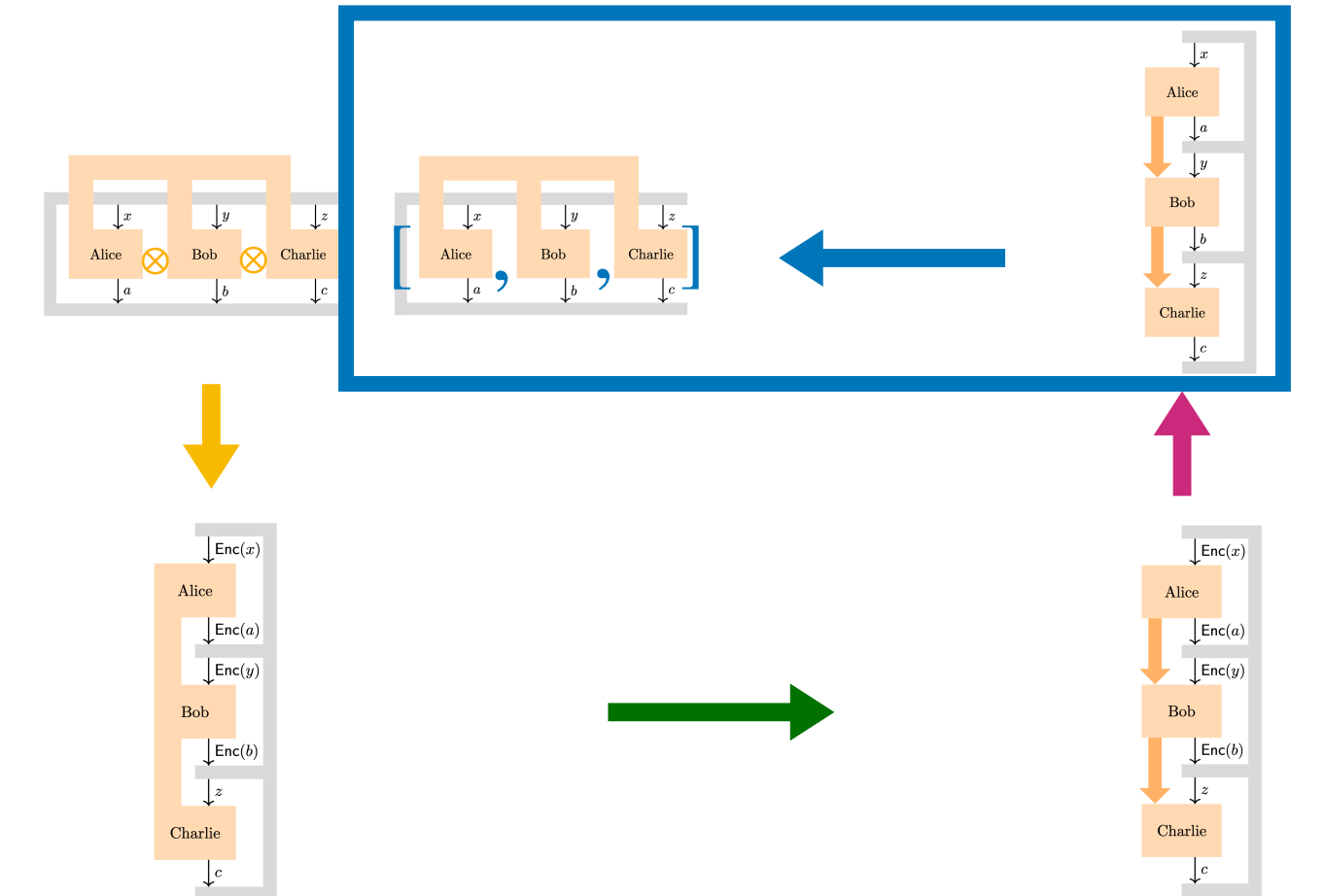
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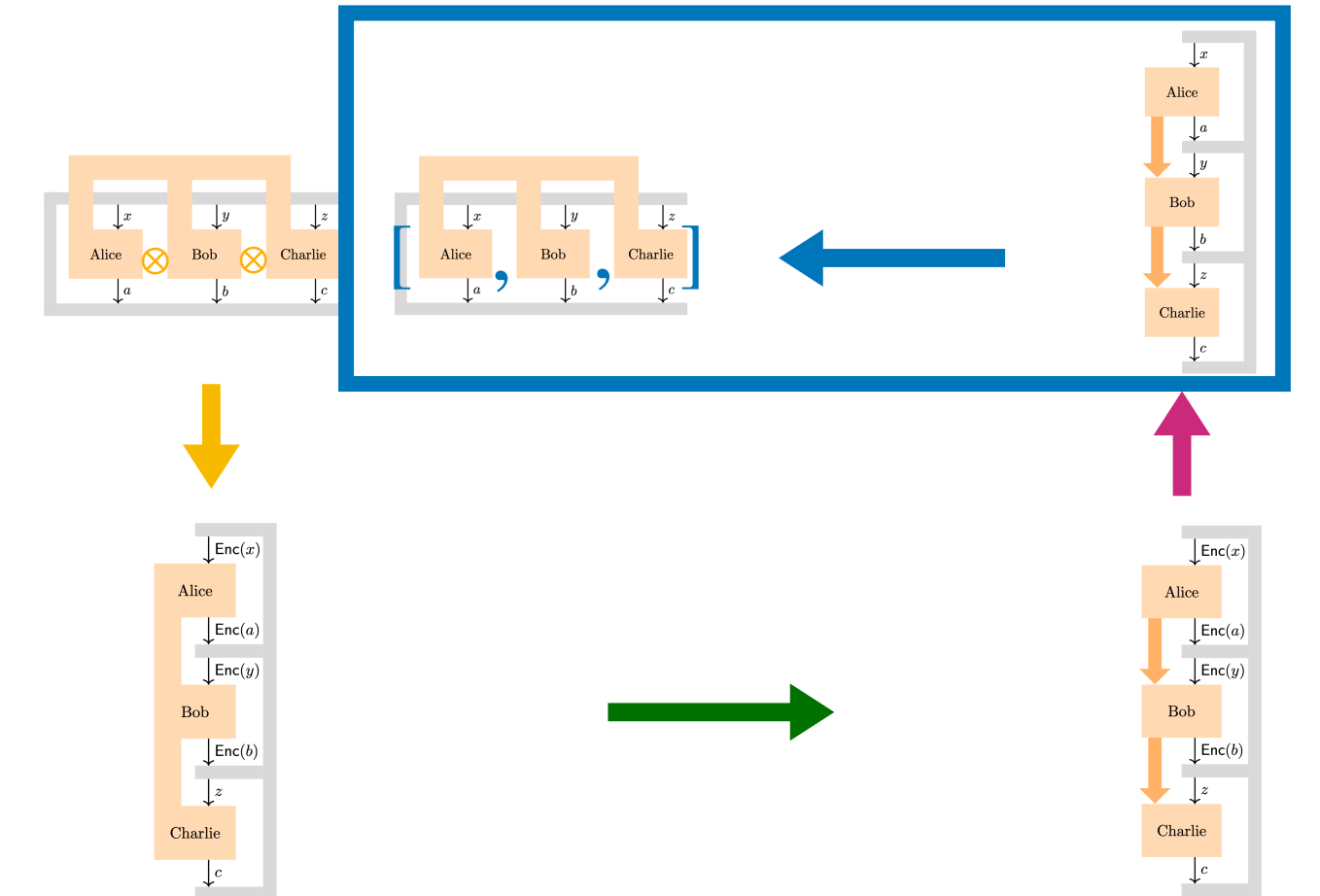
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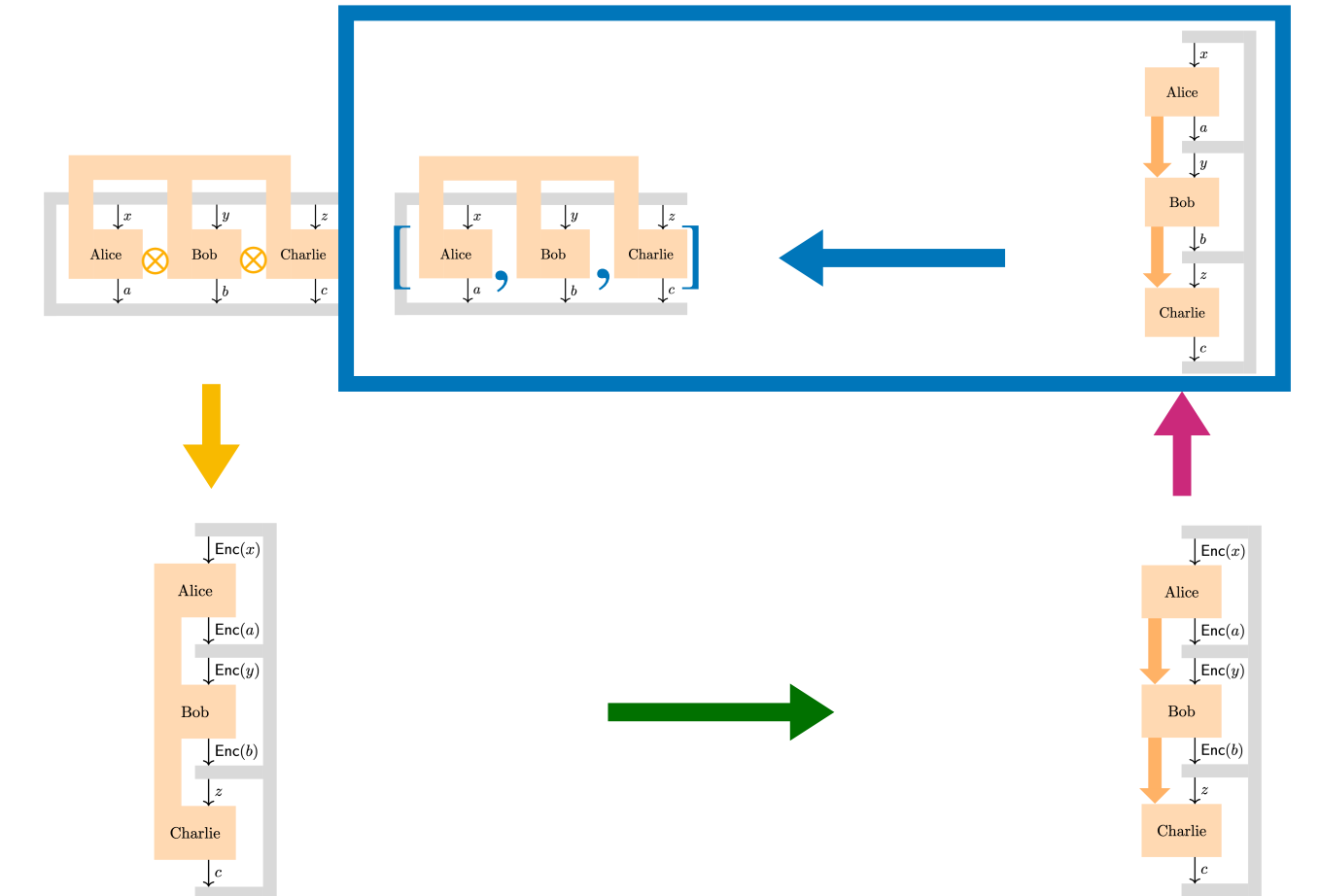
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A blue curved arrow points from the green box $D_{a|x}$ to the red box $D_{b|y}$.

4. From sequential to non-local

Radon-Nikodym (RN) theorem



Chain rule of RN (adapted)

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

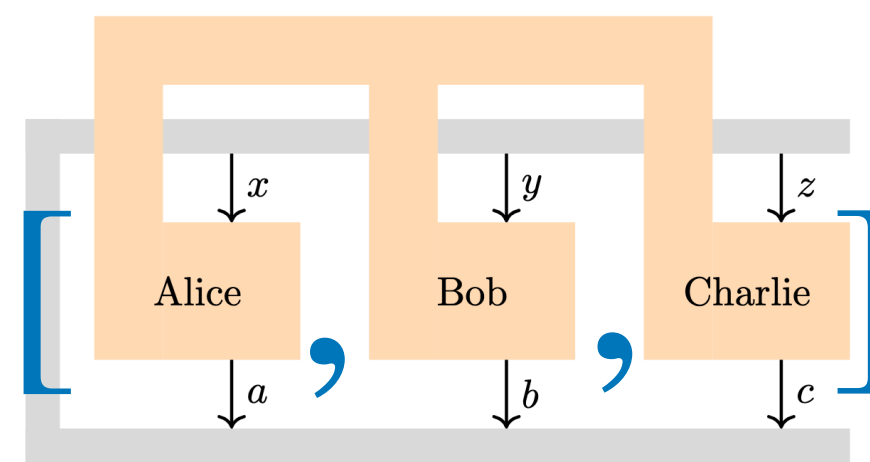
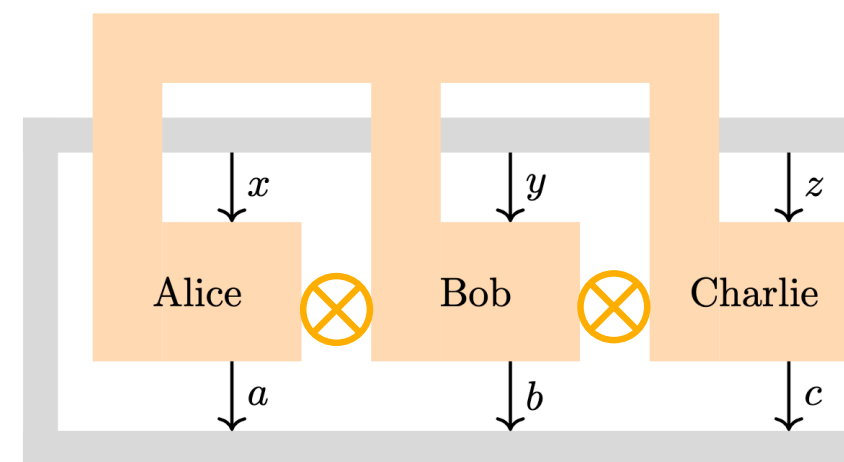
$$\sum_b T_{b|y}(\mathbf{b}) = T(\mathbf{b}) \quad \forall y$$

$$[\bar{D}_{a|x}, \bar{D}_{b|y}] = 0$$

$$[\bar{D}_{a|x}, \pi(\mathbf{m}_{c|z})] = 0$$

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To sum up

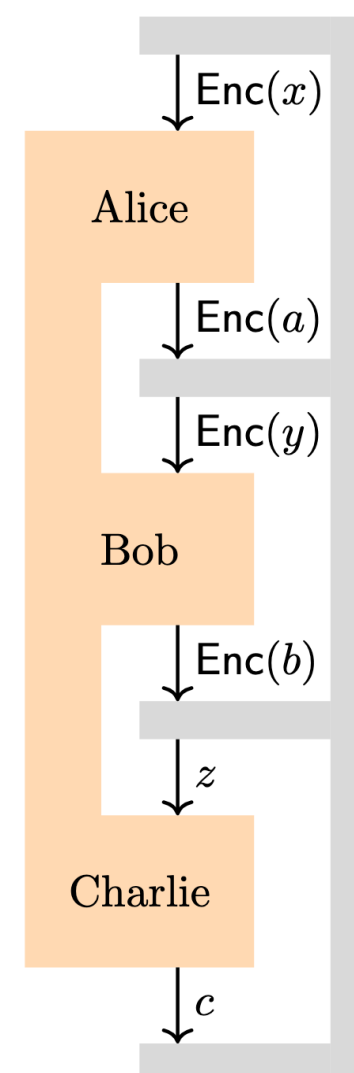
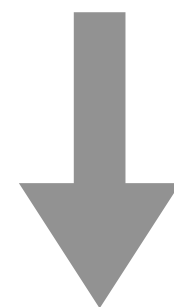


Non-local game



New chain rule for RN

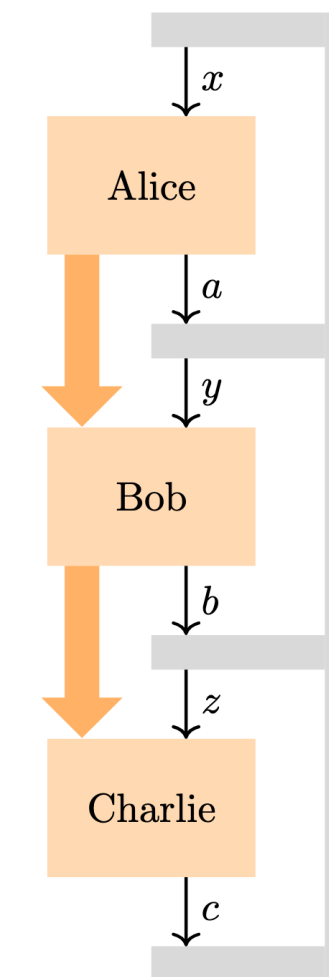
KLVY compiler



Sequential game



New block-encoding theorem

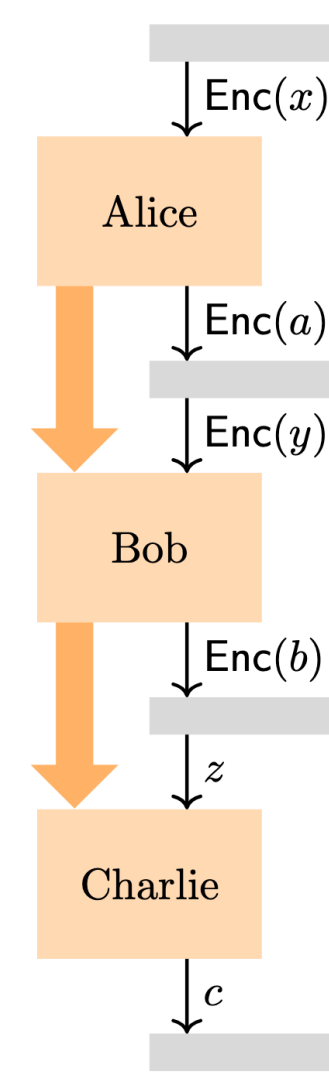


+ Preparation equivalences

+ $\sim$ Transformation equivalences

$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

Universal C*algebra of sequential PVMs



+ Stronger constraints from IND-CPA

Conclusions



Asymptotic quantum soundness of the KLVY compiler for all multipartite games



Many new techniques to characterize q-instruments

Conclusions



Asymptotic quantum soundness of the KLVY compiler for all multipartite games



Many new techniques to characterize q-instruments



Is commuting operator the tightest bound we can get?



Convergence speed for finite levels of security?

The image features two Goku characters from the anime Dragon Ball Z, positioned on the left and right sides of the frame. They are both wearing their signature orange gi with blue undershirts and blue wristbands. Their black spiky hair is prominent. They are both making a "rock on" hand gesture with their index and pinky fingers extended. The background is a light blue with dynamic, radiating lines. In the center, there is a white circular area containing the text "Quantitative quantum soundness for all multipartite games?". On the left side, partially overlapping the left Goku character, is a small, tilted rectangular inset image of a young woman with long dark hair, wearing a white and blue patterned top, looking slightly to the side.

Quantitative
quantum soundness
for all
multipartite games?

Thanks for listening !

References

[KLVY23] *Quantum advantage from any non-local game.*

Y. Kalai, A. Lombardi, V. Vaikuntanathan, L. Yang

arXiv: 2203.15877

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

A. Kulpe, G. Malavolta, C. Paddock, S. Schmidt, M. Walter

arXiv: 2408.06711

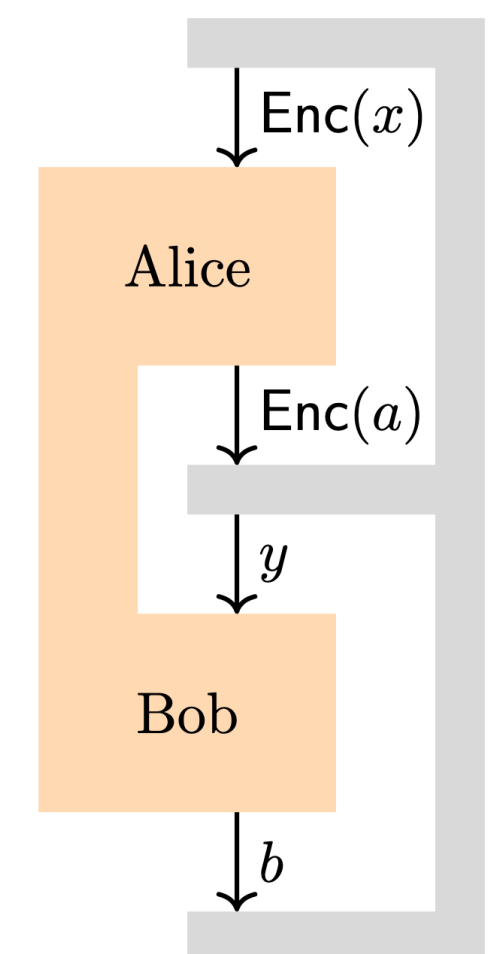
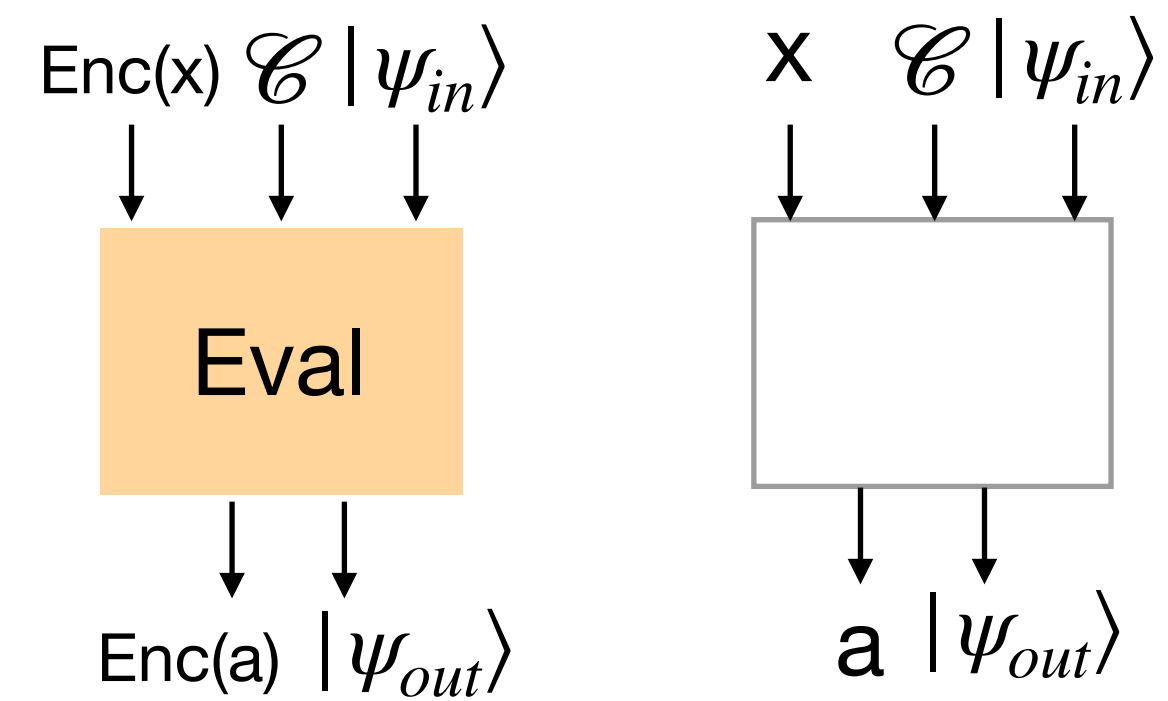
Quantitative quantum soundness of two-prover compiled Bell games at finite security.

I. Klep, C. Paddock, M.O. Renou, S. Schmidt, L. Tendick, X. Xu, Y. Zhao

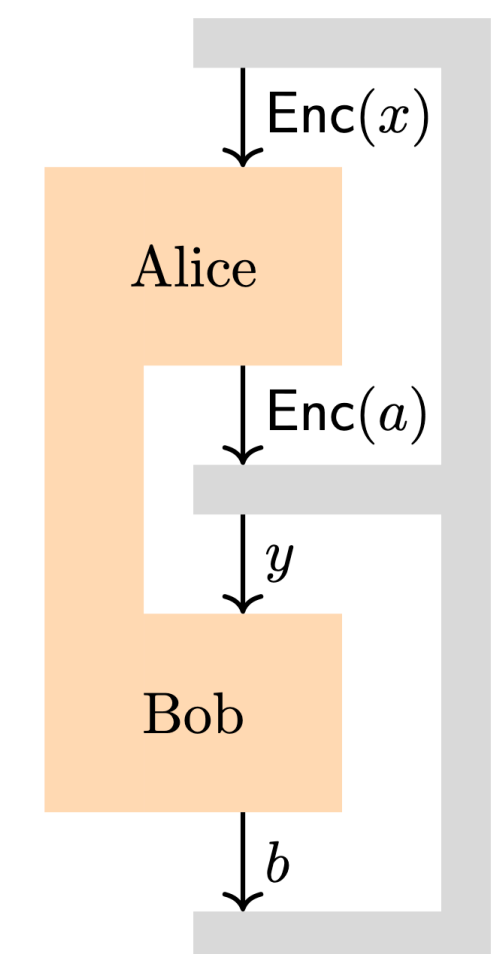
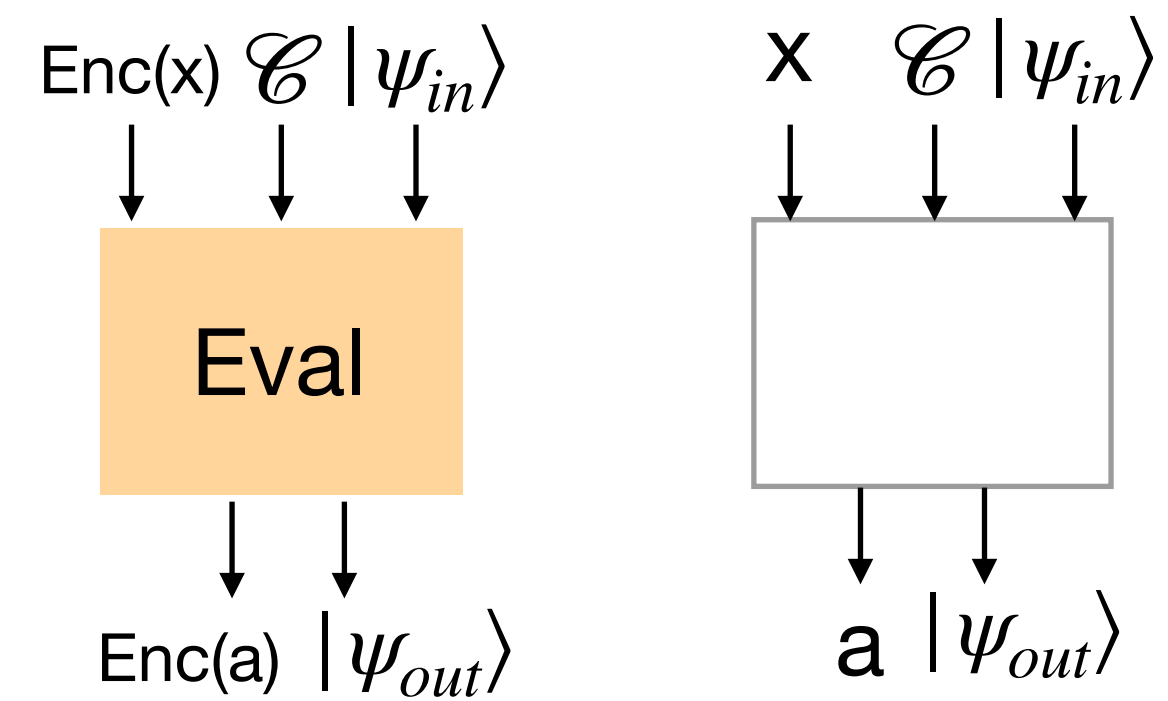
Bounding the asymptotic quantum value of all multipartite compiled nonlocal games.

M. Baroni, D. Leichtle, S. Janković, I. Šupić
arXiv: 2507.12408

KLKY compiler : QFHE

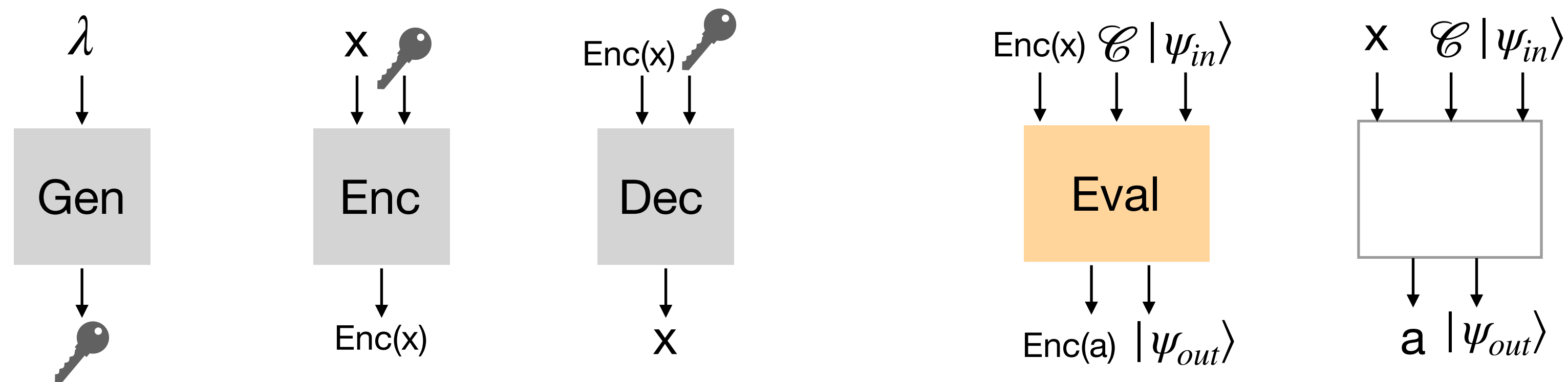


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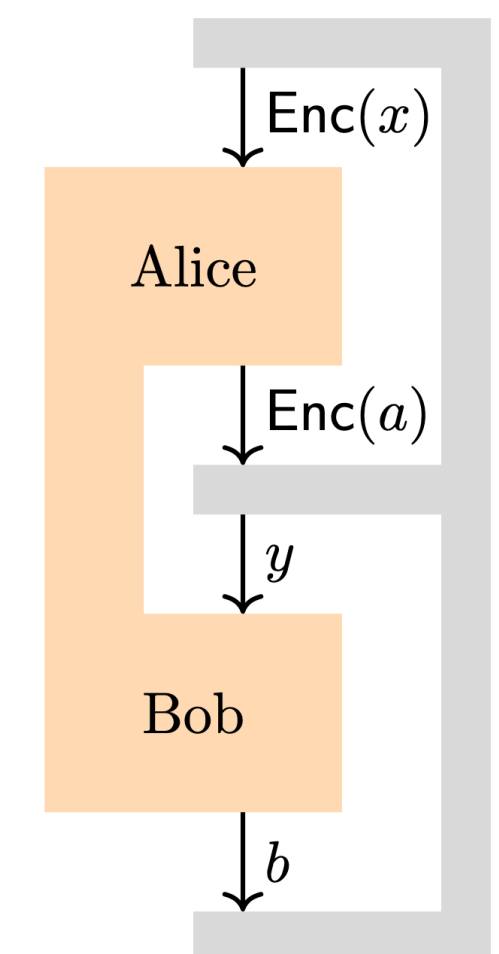


Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with

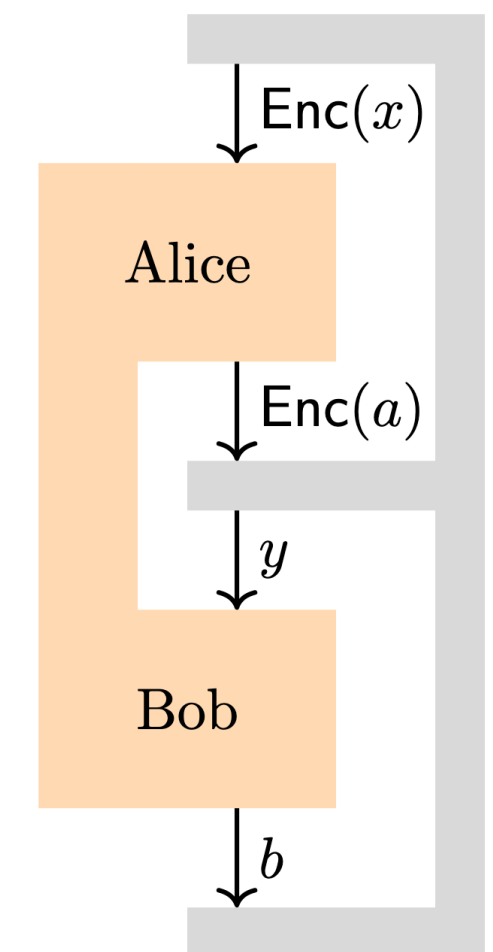
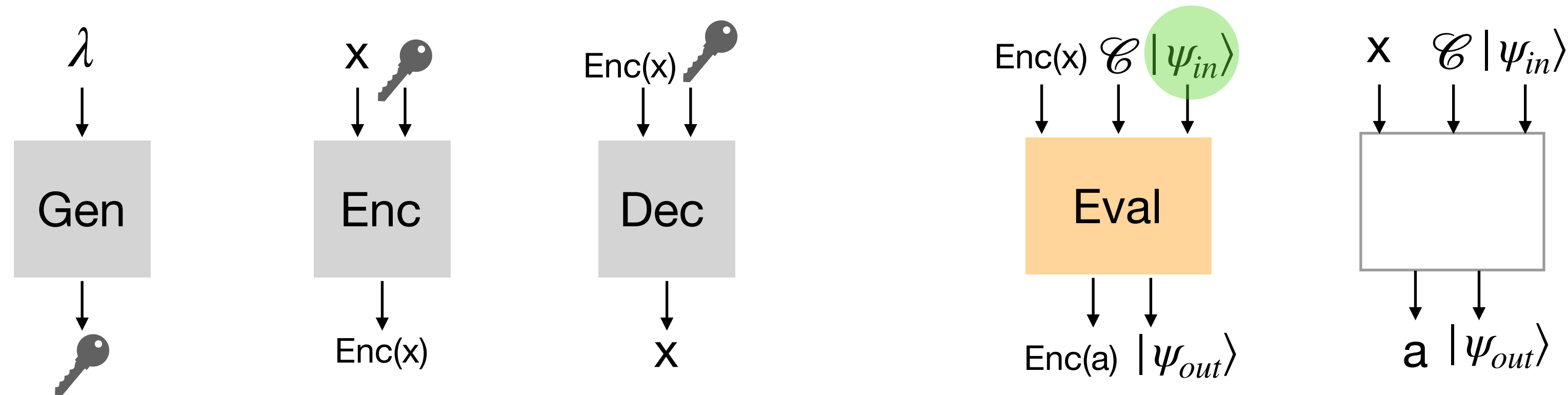
KLKY compiler : QFHE



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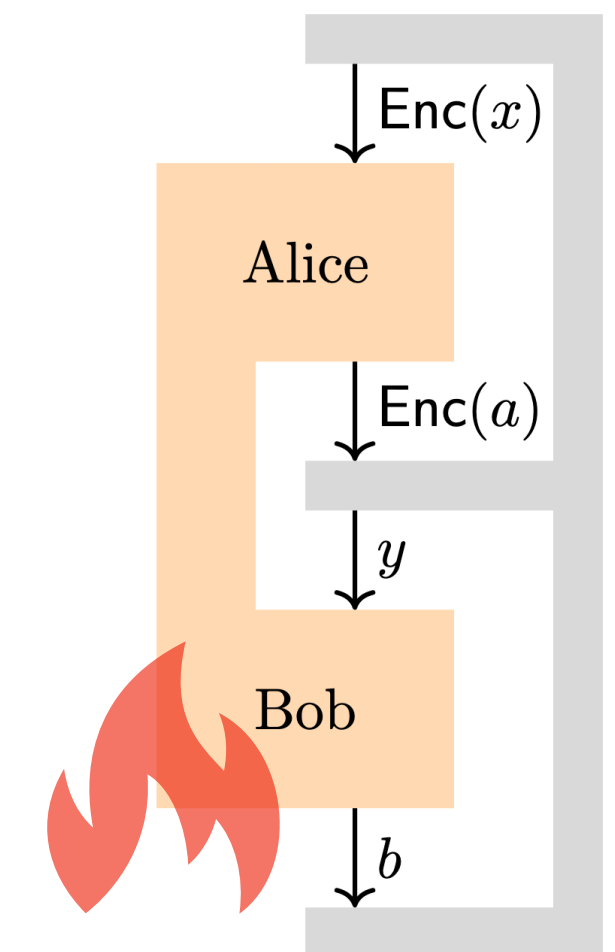
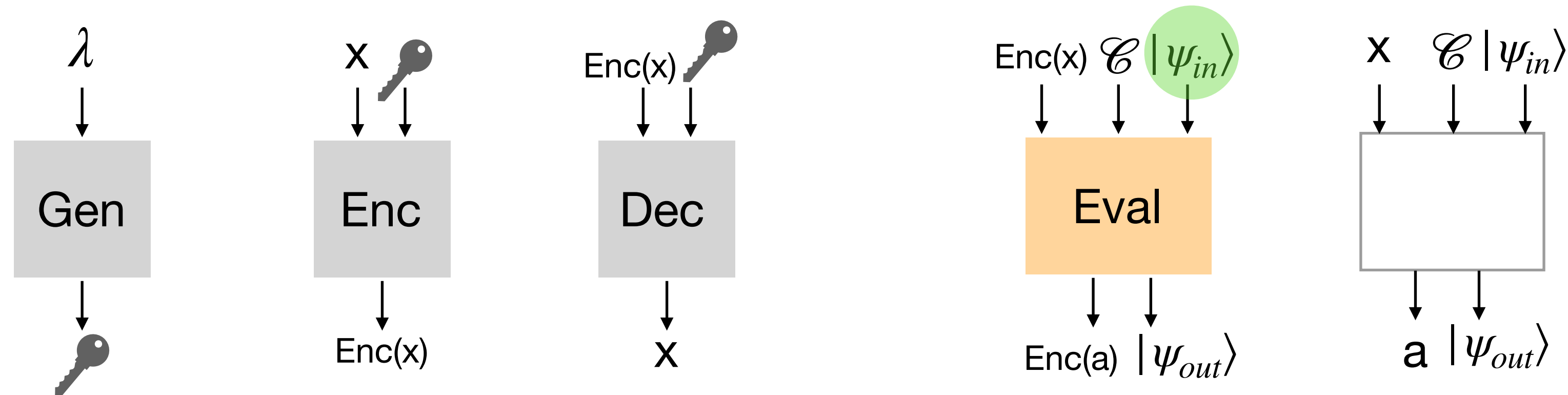
KLVY compiler : QFHE



Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with

- correctness with auxiliary input

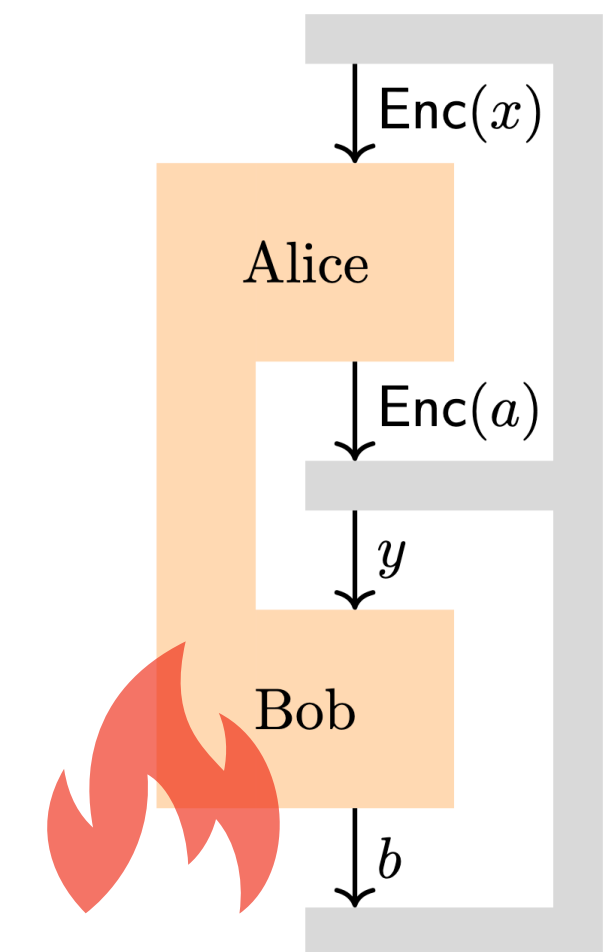
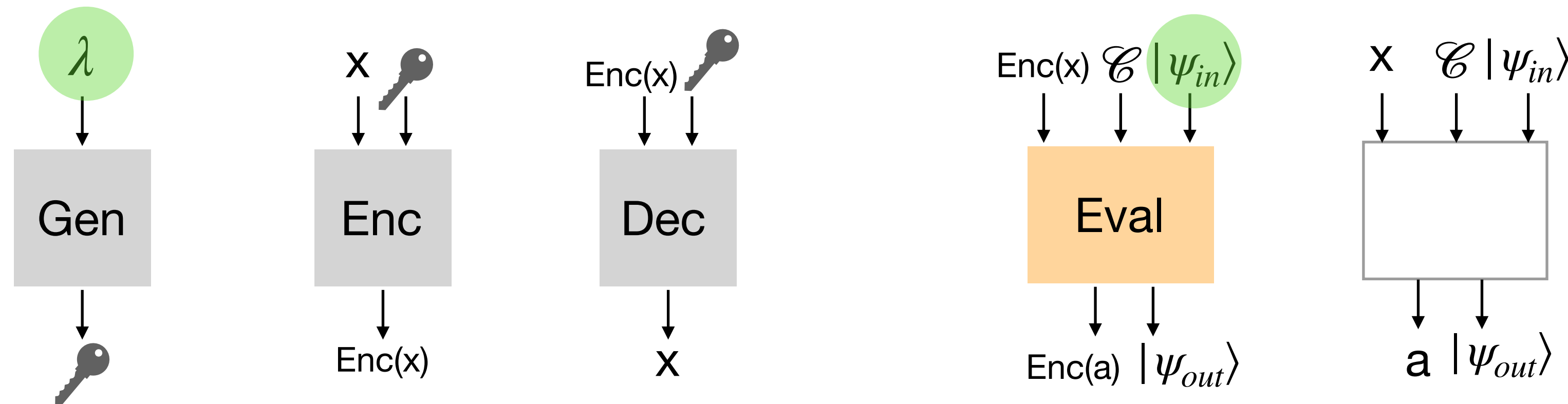
KLKY compiler : QFHE



Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with

- correctness with auxiliary input
- IND-CPA security against QPT adversaries

KLKY compiler : QFHE



Quantum Fully Homomorphic Encryption scheme (QFHE) with

- correctness with auxiliary input
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