

Fermions are fundamentally more nonlocal than Bosons

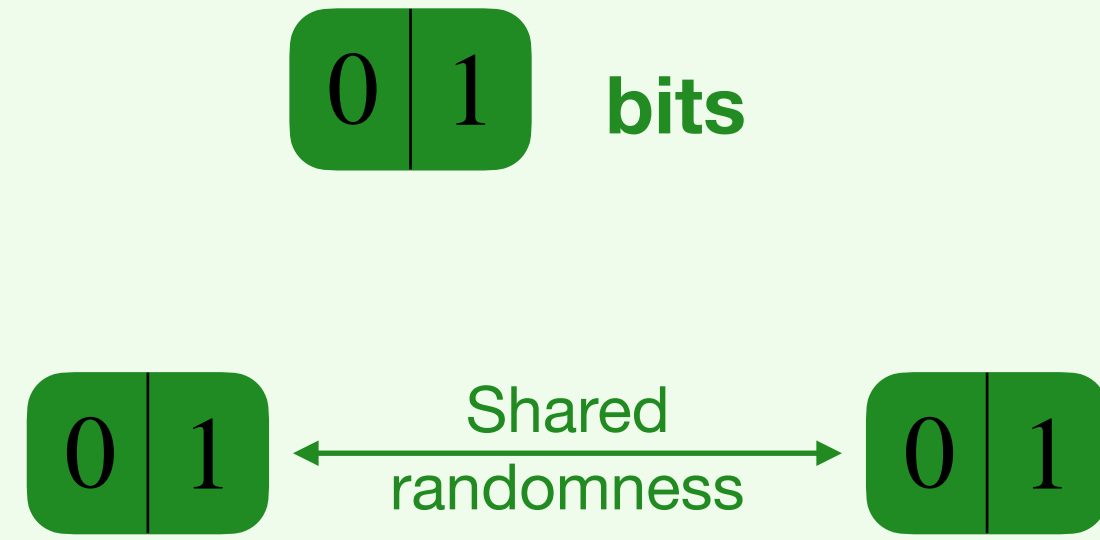


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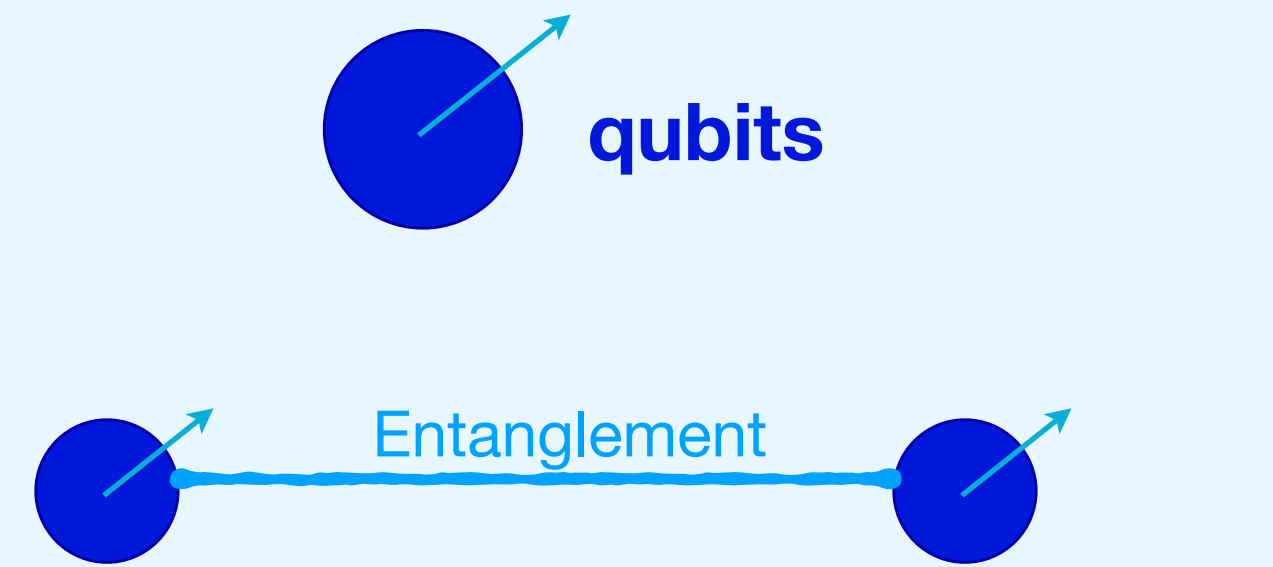
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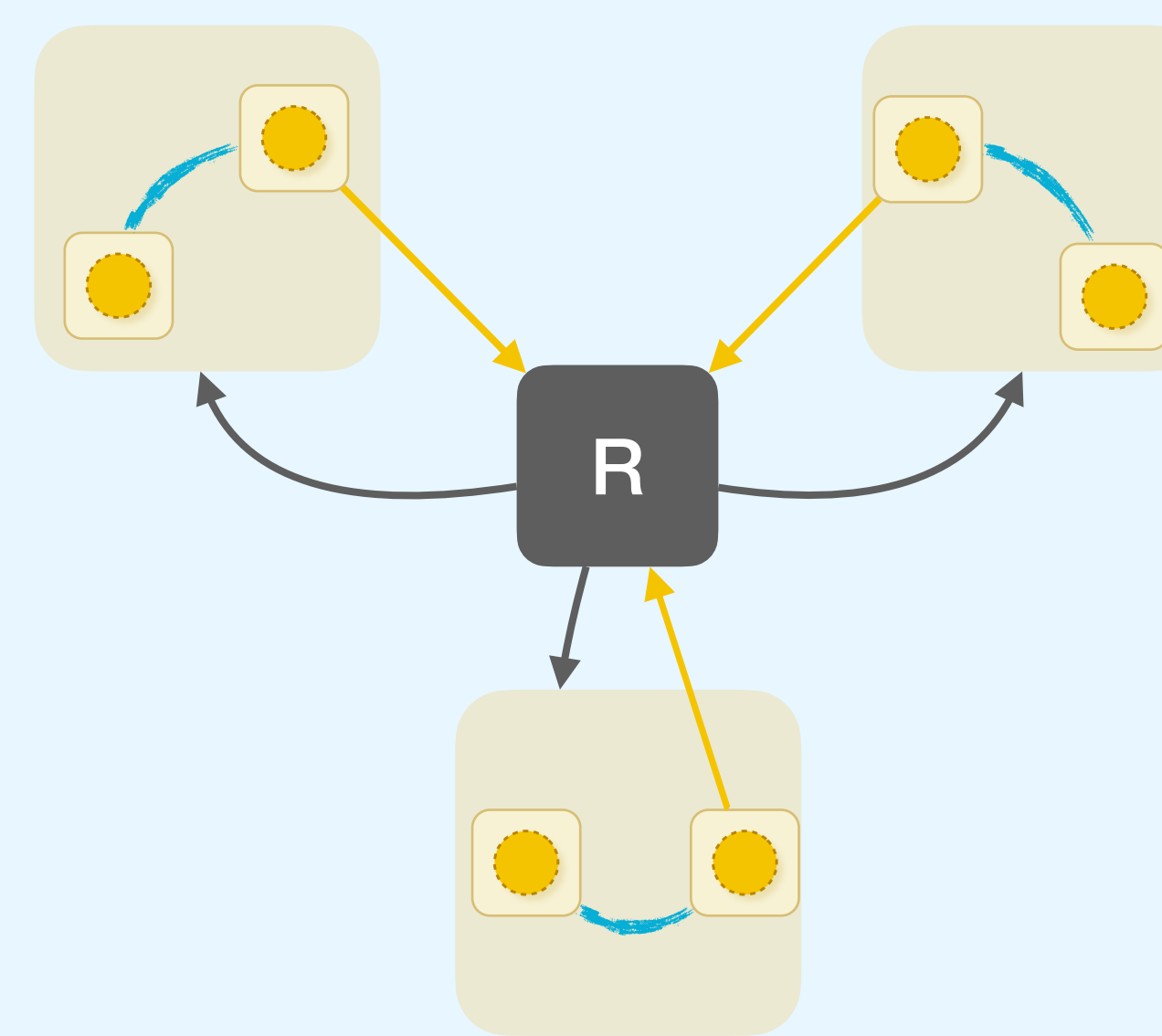
Classical



Quantum

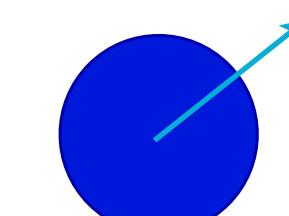


R = router redistributes systems



Separation by Bell: classical bits cannot explain phenomena of qubits without additional communications

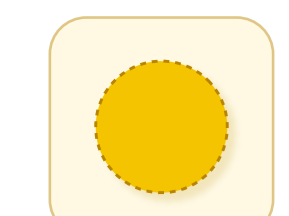
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Qubit information theory

Encode information via

- Internal degrees of freedom: e.g., polarization of photons, spin of electrons, distinguishable particles
- Presence or absence of bosons
- Subsystems **commute**: $|11\rangle_{AB} = |11\rangle_{BA}$



Febit information theory

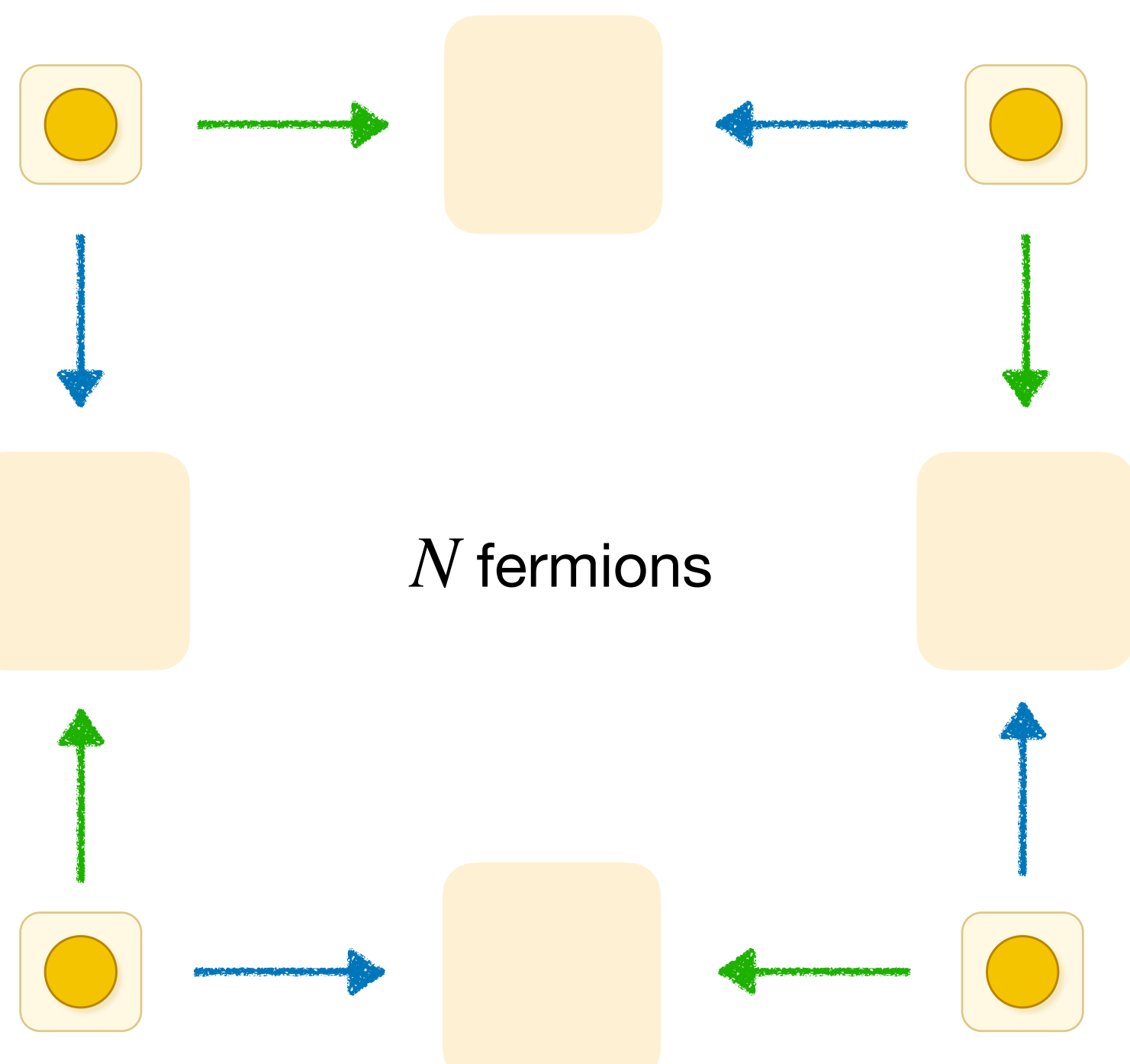
Encode information via (second quantization)

- Presence or absence of fermion
- = empty mode = $|0\rangle$
- = one fermionic mode = $|1\rangle$
- Fermionic modes **anticommute**: $|11\rangle_{AB} = -|11\rangle_{BA}$

Main result: qubits cannot explain phenomena of febits in distributed networks, unless with additional communication!

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Intuition for febit advantages



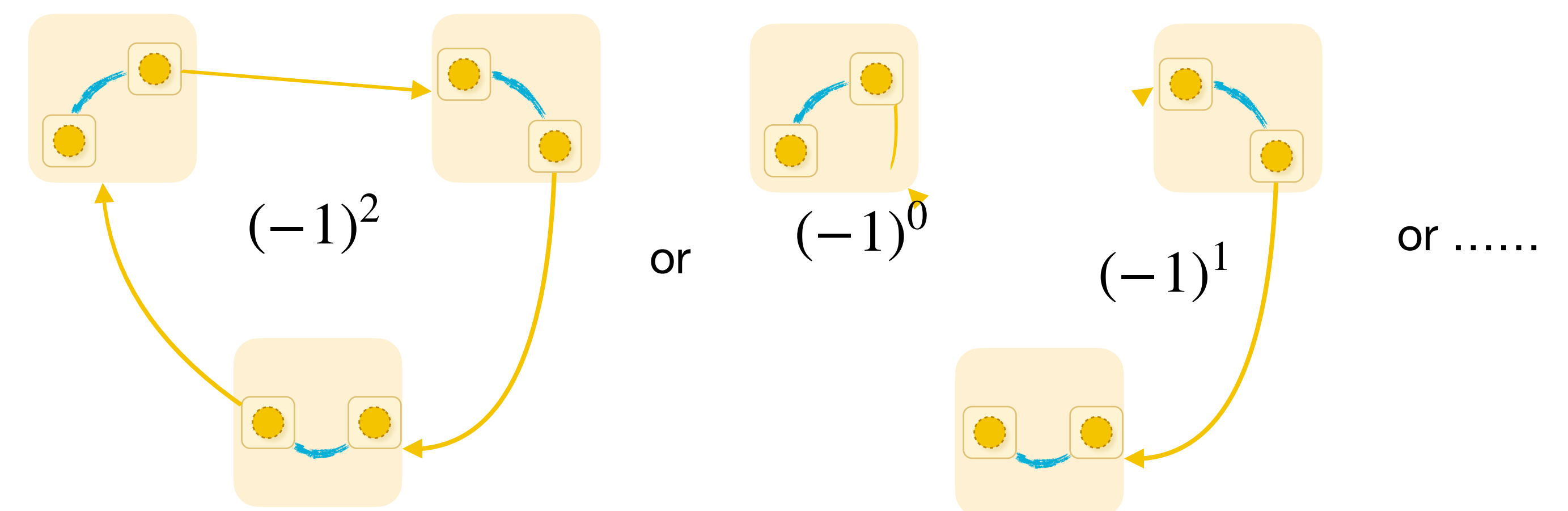
- Clockwise: $|\psi_c\rangle = |1\cdots 1\rangle_{1,2,\dots,N}$
- Counterclockwise: $|\psi_a\rangle = |1\cdots 1\rangle_{2,\dots,N,1} = (-1)^{N-1}|\psi_c\rangle$
- Superposition of $|\psi_c\rangle$ and $|\psi_a\rangle \Rightarrow$ **detectable relative phase** $(-1)^{N-1}$
- One step of communication already encodes the global information via this phase

But, if N is known, qubits can simulate febits by inserting this phase $(-1)^{N-1}$

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Hiding global configuration with a router

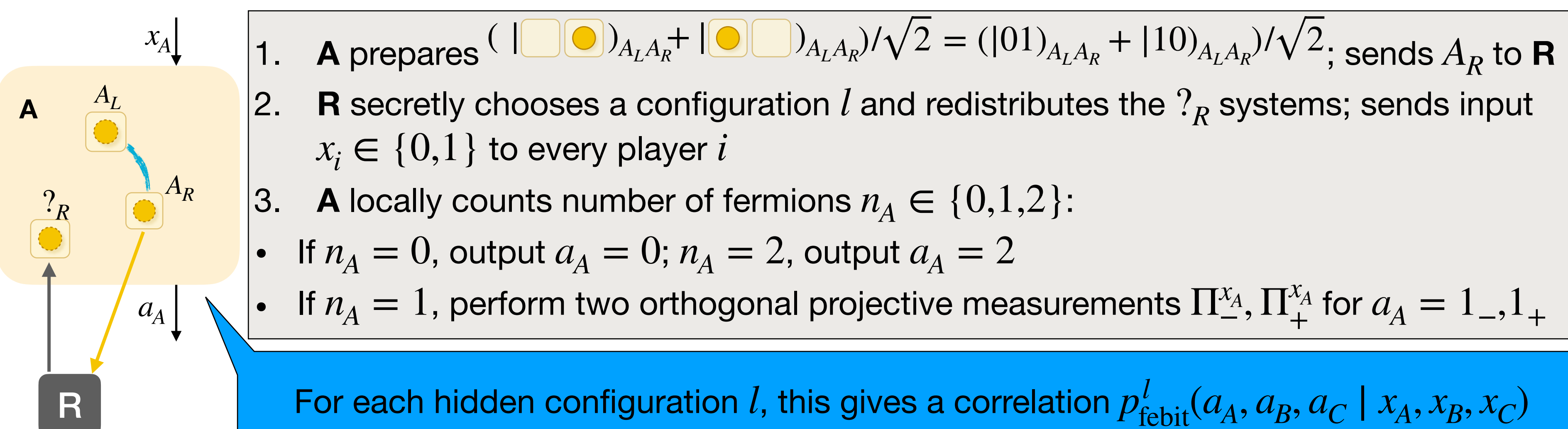
Depending on the router **R**, the network could have configuration l :



- Router is a passive relay, l is hidden from the players
- Qubit-based players cannot fix a phase in advance to reproduce all $(-1)^2, (-1)^1, (-1)^0$
- An example of distributed computing network in computer science

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The Gedankenexperiment / fermionic strategy



1. **A** prepares $(| \text{empty} \rangle_{A_L A_R} + | \text{occupied} \rangle_{A_L A_R})/\sqrt{2} = (|01\rangle_{A_L A_R} + |10\rangle_{A_L A_R})/\sqrt{2}$; sends A_R to **R**
2. **R** secretly chooses a configuration l and redistributes the $?_R$ systems; sends input $x_i \in \{0,1\}$ to every player i
3. **A** locally counts number of fermions $n_A \in \{0,1,2\}$:
 - If $n_A = 0$, output $a_A = 0$; $n_A = 2$, output $a_A = 2$
 - If $n_A = 1$, perform two orthogonal projective measurements $\Pi_{-}^{x_A}, \Pi_{+}^{x_A}$ for $a_A = 1_{-}, 1_{+}$

For each hidden configuration l , this gives a correlation $p_{\text{febit}}^l(a_A, a_B, a_C | x_A, x_B, x_C)$

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Main theorem (informal)

Under independent local preparation, hidden l , and the same single communication round, no qubit-based strategy can reproduce p_{febit}^l for all configurations l simultaneously.

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Comparing to Bell scenario

- Bell: pre-shared entanglement; no communication after inputs
- Distributed network: entanglement is a local property to be distributed via communications
- Qubit-strategy could simulate all p_{febit}^l with pre-shared entanglement

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Proof idea with self-testing

For a fixed configuration: "naive qubit simulation for l "

- Each player j prepares local states $(|01\rangle_{j_L j_R} + e^{i\pi\phi_j}|10\rangle_{j_L j_R})/\sqrt{2}$
- Suitable local phase $\{\phi_j\}$ to recover the relative phase $(-1)^{N-1}$
- This can reproduce $p_{\text{febit}}^l(a_A, a_B, a_C | x_A, x_B, x_C)$

Self-testing argument (main technicality)

- Theorem: Any qubit strategy of arbitrary dimensions that reproduce p_{febit}^l must be essentially equivalent to this "naive qubit simulation for l "
- Ingredients: partial self-testing for token count games; GHZ self-testing

But no single choice of $\{\phi_j\}$ can reproduce all p_{febit}^l simultaneously

A proof by contradiction leads to the main theorem



arXiv:2606.12363

- **Take-home message:** fermions/febits have more information-processing potential than qubits in quantum theory.
- **Open:** Robustness; scalable fermionic advantages; experimental implementations; anyons and paraparticles?