

A beginner's guide to the landscape of GPTs

Ravi Kunjwal

Centre for Quantum Information & Communication (QuIC)
Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

June 30, 2022

Workshop Quantum Information and the Frontiers of Quantum Theory,
Lyon, France



UNIVERSITÉ
LIBRE
DE BRUXELLES



Outline

- Motivation
- Operational Theory
- Generalized Probabilistic Theories (GPTs)
- Further reading

Motivation

To better understand the *probabilistic* features of quantum theory within a broad landscape of probabilistic theories

Motivation

Motivation

- Quantum predictions are intrinsically probabilistic, *cf.* Born rule

Motivation

- Quantum predictions are intrinsically probabilistic, *cf.* Born rule
- Quantum theory *requires* these probabilities, *cf.* Bell-Kochen-Specker, Gleason's theorems

Motivation

- Quantum predictions are intrinsically probabilistic, *cf.* Born rule
- Quantum theory *requires* these probabilities, *cf.* Bell-Kochen-Specker, Gleason's theorems
- That is, the structure of quantum measurements enforces the theory's probabilistic character

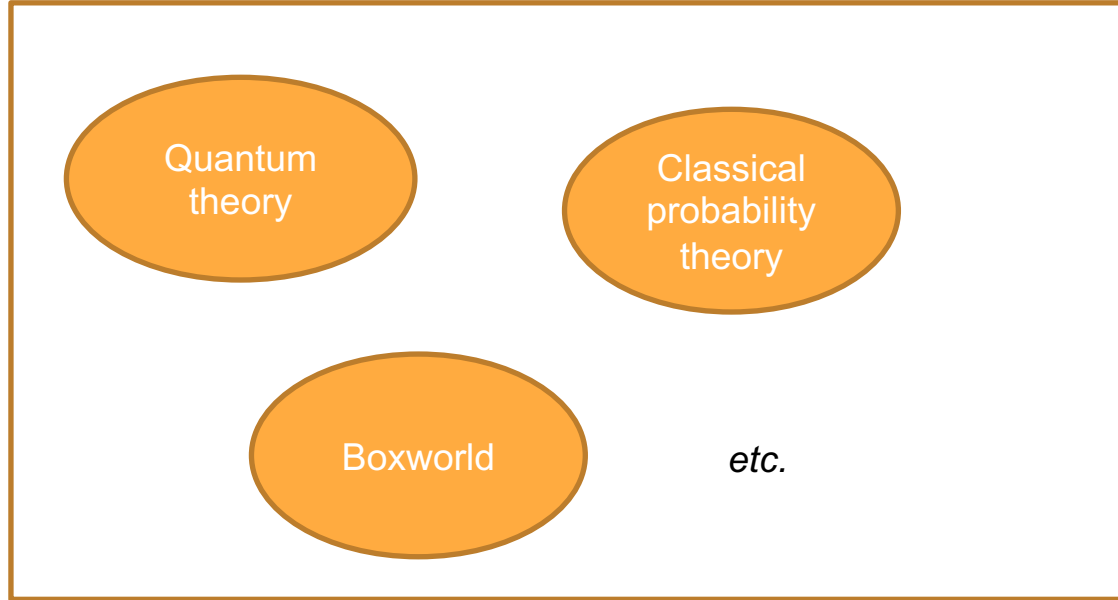
Motivation

- Quantum predictions are intrinsically probabilistic, *cf.* Born rule
- Quantum theory *requires* these probabilities, *cf.* Bell-Kochen-Specker, Gleason's theorems
- That is, the structure of quantum measurements enforces the theory's probabilistic character
- Probabilities, however, do not *require* quantum theory, *cf.* classical probabilistic theories, but also more generally

Motivation

- Quantum predictions are intrinsically probabilistic, *cf.* Born rule
- Quantum theory *requires* these probabilities, *cf.* Bell-Kochen-Specker, Gleason's theorems
- That is, the structure of quantum measurements enforces the theory's probabilistic character
- Probabilities, however, do not *require* quantum theory, *cf.* classical probabilistic theories, but also more generally
- A general framework for probabilistic theories? GPTs!

Motivation



Motivation

What sorts of questions can GPTs answer?

Motivation

Foundational

Motivation

Foundational

- quantum foundations sans interpretational baggage (mostly); a form of operationalism

Motivation

Foundational

- quantum foundations sans interpretational baggage (mostly); a form of operationalism
- information-theoretic **axiomatizations** of quantum theory, *e.g.*, Hardy 2001 (quant-ph/0101012), Masanes-Müller 2011 (arXiv:1004.1483)

Motivation

Foundational

- quantum foundations sans interpretational baggage (mostly); a form of operationalism
- information-theoretic **axiomatizations** of quantum theory, *e.g.*, Hardy 2001 (quant-ph/0101012), Masanes-Müller 2011 (arXiv:1004.1483)
- quantum-like **phenomena** beyond quantum theory, *e.g.*, Barrett 2007 (quant-ph/0508211)

Motivation

Applied

Motivation

Applied

- understanding the limits of information processing and computation, *e.g.*, Barrett 2007 (quant-ph/0508211), Lee-Barrett 2015 (arXiv:1412.8671)

Motivation

Applied

- understanding the limits of information processing and computation, *e.g.*, Barrett 2007 (quant-ph/0508211), Lee-Barrett 2015 (arXiv:1412.8671)
- understanding nonclassicality beyond quantum theory (nonlocality, contextuality, incompatibility, *etc.*)

Motivation

Applied

- understanding the limits of information processing and computation, *e.g.*, Barrett 2007 (quant-ph/0508211), Lee-Barrett 2015 (arXiv:1412.8671)
- understanding nonclassicality beyond quantum theory (nonlocality, contextuality, incompatibility, *etc.*)
- how much ‘quantumness’ do quantum protocols really require?

Motivation

Not an exhaustive list!

Physical / mathematical as another axis of motivations

Motivation

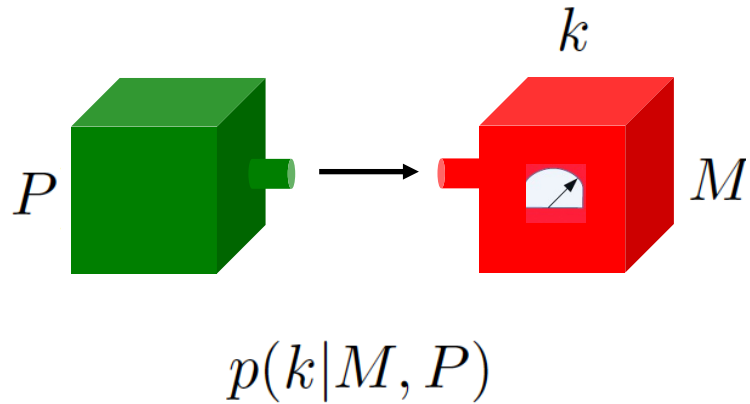
This tutorial:

Bottom-up, physical perspective, motivated by quantum foundations, not targeting specific results (too many of them!)

Motivation I Operational Theory

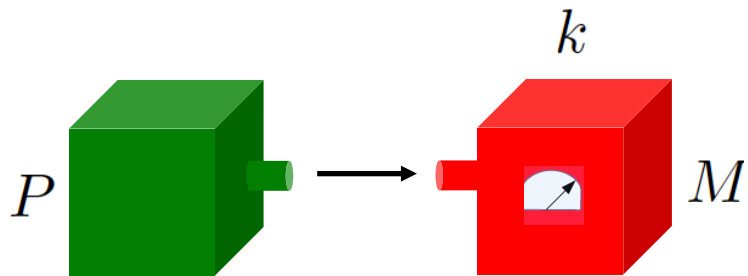
Operational Theory

Operational primitives, blackbox view, care about observed data



Generalized Probabilistic Theory (GPT)

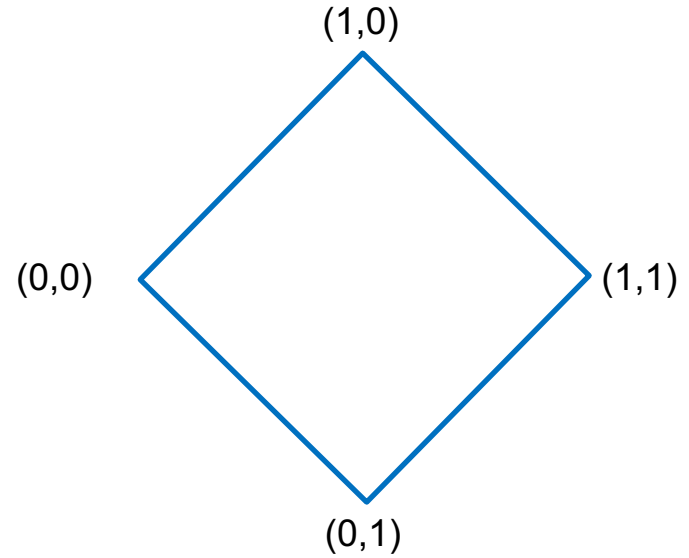
obtained by quotienting the operational theory w.r.t. its
operational equivalences



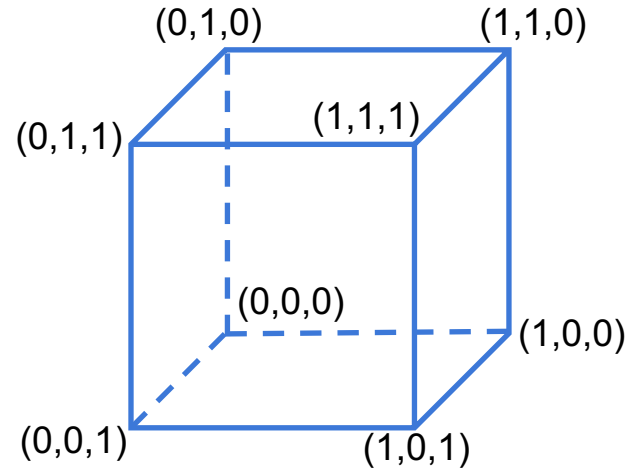
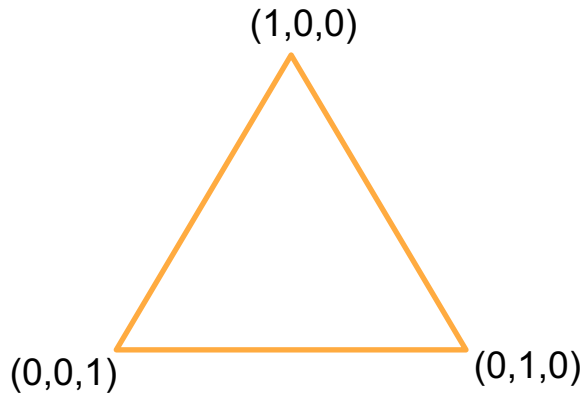
$$p(k|M, P) = \langle \vec{e}_{[k|M]}, \vec{s}_P \rangle$$

Continue on the board

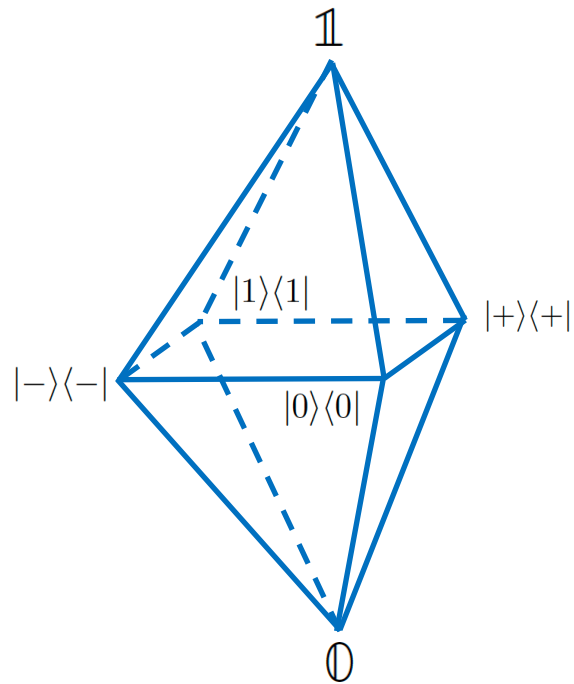
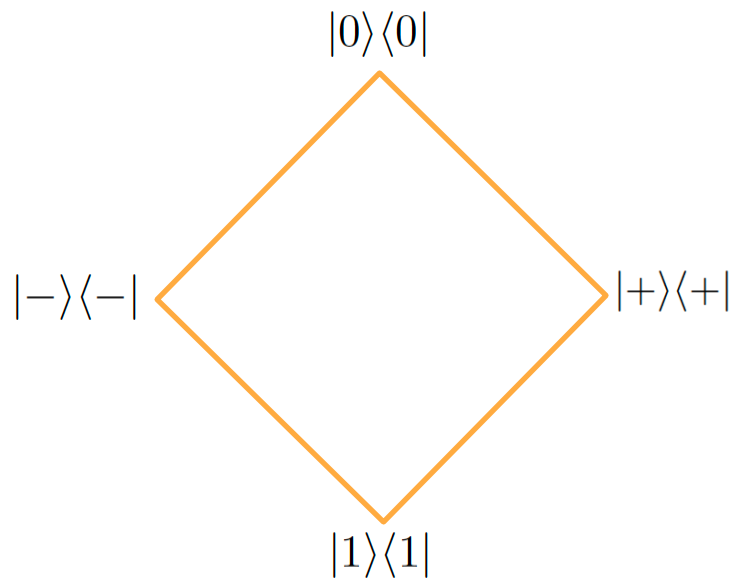
Examples of GPTs: simplicial (bit)



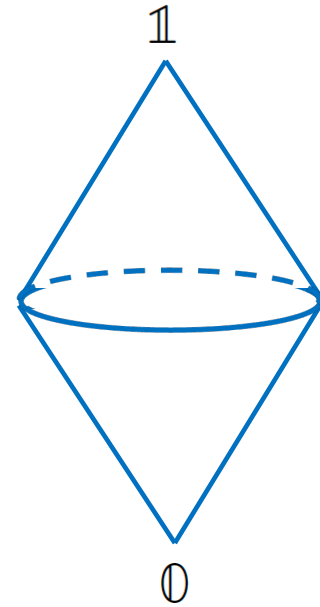
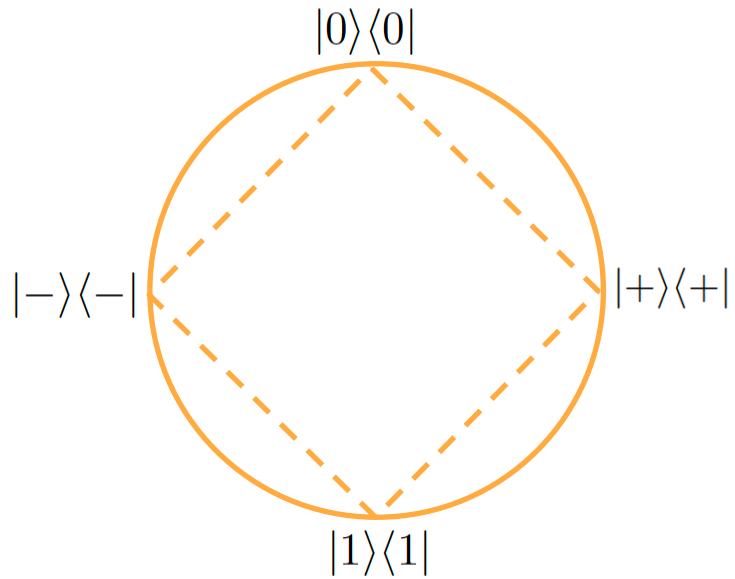
Examples of GPTs: simplicial (trit)



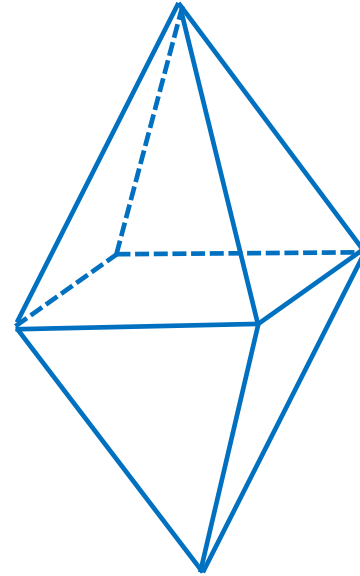
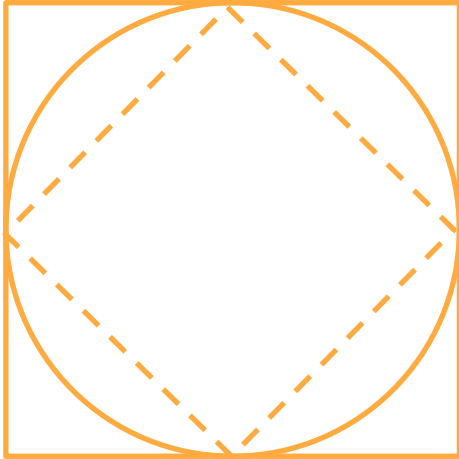
Examples of GPTs: non-simplicial (stabilizer rebit)



Examples of GPTs: non-simplicial (rebit)



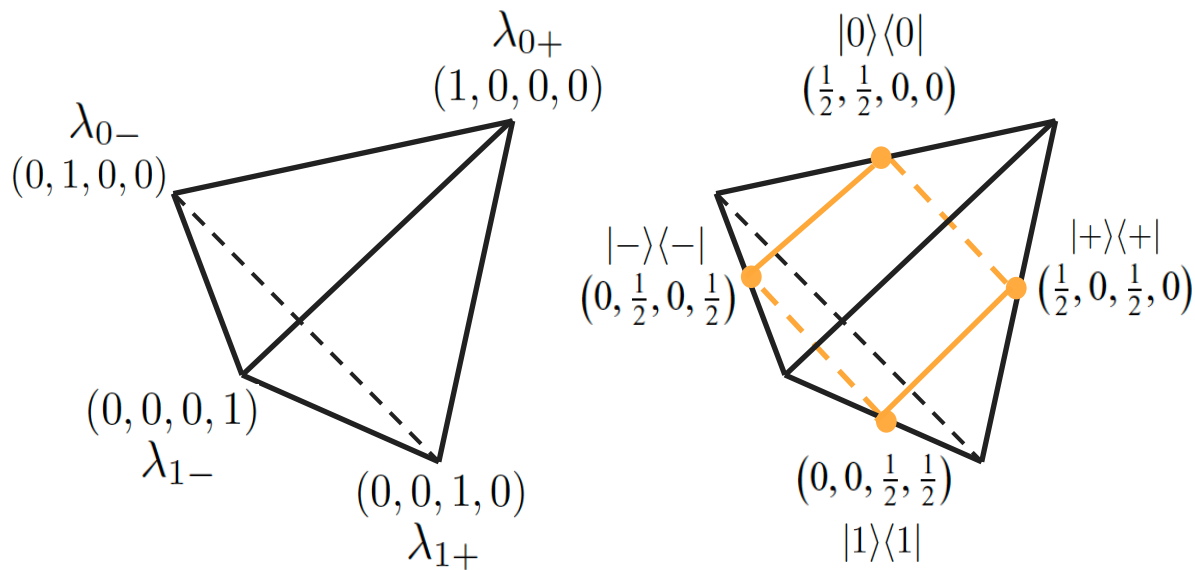
Examples of GPTs: non-simplicial (gbit)



A classification of GPTs according to their (non)classicality

Simplicial ("strictly classical")	Simplex-embeddable ("weakly nonclassical")	Not simplex-embeddable ("strongly nonclassical")
Simplex + Dual	Simplex + Dual + Restriction	All other GPTs
Unique convex decomposition All measurements compatible	Non-unique convex decomposition Incompatible measurements, <i>etc.</i> But no contextuality!	Generalized contextuality! [Ref: Schmid <i>et al.</i> , arXiv:1911.10386]

Simplex-embeddability of stabilizer rebit as a GPT



Effect space similarly embedded within a 4-dimensional hypercube with 2^4 vertices

Limitations of the GPT formalism

Limitations of the GPT formalism

- The framework assumes an implicit 'Heisenberg cut', not obvious it can do justice to extended Wigner Friend scenarios of the Frauchiger-Renner type (see, however, [arXiv:1904.06247](#))

Limitations of the GPT formalism

- The framework assumes an implicit 'Heisenberg cut', not obvious it can do justice to extended Wigner Friend scenarios of the Frauchiger-Renner type (see, however, [arXiv:1904.06247](#))
- Operationalism as a pragmatic tool vs. operationalism as a philosophy of physics

Limitations of the GPT formalism

- The framework assumes an implicit ‘Heisenberg cut’, not obvious it can do justice to extended Wigner Friend scenarios of the Frauchiger-Renner type (see, however, [arXiv:1904.06247](#))
- Operationalism as a pragmatic tool vs. operationalism as a philosophy of physics
- Doesn’t resolve interpretational issues but does provide a useful ‘outside’ perspective

OPINION ([arXiv:1401.7254](#))

**Quantum Theory Needs No ‘Interpretation’
besides Ours**

Christopher A. Fuchs and Asher Peres

Recently there has been a spate of articles, reviews, and letters in PHYSICS TODAY promoting various “interpretations” of quantum theory of our experimental activity, then we must be prepared for that, too. The thread common to all the non-standard “interpretations” is the carry an umbrella. Probability theory is simply the quantitative formulation of how to make rational decisions in the face of uncertainty.

Further reading

- Quantum theory: informational foundations and foils, Chiribella and Spekkens, introductory chapter ([arXiv:1805.11483](#)), and [chapters 4,5,6,8](#)
- Some negative remarks on operational approaches to quantum theory, Fuchs and Stacey (Ch. 8 above), ([arXiv:1401.7254](#))
- Probabilistic theories and reconstructions of quantum theory, Müller ([arXiv:2011.01286](#))
- Generalized Probabilistic Theories without the no-restriction hypothesis, Janotta and Lal ([arXiv:1302.2632](#))
- Experimentally bounding deviations from quantum theory in the landscape of generalized probabilistic theories, Mazurek *et al.* ([arXiv:1710.05948](#))

Further reading

- Quantum mechanics as quantum information (and only a little more), Fuchs ([arXiv:quant-ph/0205039](#))
- Information processing in generalized probabilistic theories, Barrett ([arXiv:quant-ph/0508211](#))
- The computational landscape of general physical theories, Barrett *et al.* ([arXiv:1702.08483](#))
- Characterization of noncontextuality in the framework of generalized probabilistic theories ([arXiv:1911.10386](#))
- Multi-agent paradoxes beyond quantum theory ([arXiv: 1904.06247](#))

Merci!