# Indefinite causal structures using diagrammatic methods

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- Receive a system,

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#### Note:

We do not assume a fixed causal order between Alice and Bob. Only "local quantum mechanics".

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## • Processes

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^{A}_{a|x} &: B(H_{A_{I}}) \to B(H_{A_{O}}) \\ \xi^{B}_{b|y} &: B(H_{B_{I}}) \to (H_{B_{O}}) \end{aligned}$$

• Completely positive trace non-increasing

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^{A}_{a|x} &: B(H_{A_{l}}) \to B(H_{A_{O}}) \\ \xi^{B}_{b|y} &: B(H_{B_{l}}) \to (H_{B_{O}}) \end{aligned}$$

• Completely positive trace non-increasing such that

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$$\eta_{cptp} = \sum_{a} \eta^{A}_{a|x}$$
 and  
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- Assign probabilities p(a, b|x, y)
- Most general way (under CJ-iso) in local QM

$$p(a, b|x, y) = Tr((\hat{\eta}^{A}_{a|x} \otimes \hat{\xi}^{B}_{b|y}) \cdot W)$$

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$$p(a, b|x, y) = Tr((\hat{\eta}^{A}_{a|x} \otimes \hat{\xi}^{B}_{b|y}) \cdot W)$$

• W can be seen as a "generalized state"



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A process  $\Psi:X\to Y$  is called first order causal if it is trace preserving. That is:

$$\frac{\underline{-}}{\underline{\psi}} = \frac{\underline{-}}{\underline{+}}$$

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A process  $\Psi: X \to Y$  is called first order causal if it is trace preserving. That is:

$$\overline{\Psi} = \overline{-}$$

"If we discard the output of a causal process we might as well have discarded the input right away"

A process  $W : (A_I \otimes B_I \rightarrow A_O \otimes B_O) \rightarrow (C_I \rightarrow C_O)$  is called bipartite second-order causal (SOC<sub>2</sub>) if it sends causal processes to causal processes



• Example: connect Alice to Bob or vice versa



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• Fixed causal order

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Fixed causal order

• There are W process matrices which do not admit a causal order!

## $\bullet~\ensuremath{\mathrm{Note}}\xspace$ SOC2 only has to hold for separable processes

- $\bullet~{\rm Note~SOC}_2$  only has to hold for separable processes
- Example: swap



• (This implies it holds for non-signalling processes)

• What if A and B have ancilla systems



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#### Theorem

 $\mathit{SOC}_2 \Rightarrow \mathit{CompletelySOC}_2$ 

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• We say a process theory has enough causal states if



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This is the case for operator algebras with cp maps

Enough separable causal states if



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Compactness gives: enough causal states  $\Rightarrow$  enough separable causal states

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• For causal states  $\rho_A$ ,  $\rho_B$ 



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• For causal states  $\rho_A$ ,  $\rho_B$ 



are causal

• So  $\begin{array}{c} - & - \\ \hline \Phi_{A} & W & \Phi_{B} \\ \hline \Phi_{A} & W & \Phi_{B} \\ \hline \phi_{W} & \phi_{B} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} - \\ \hline \phi_{W} & \phi_{W} \end{array}$ 

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• Hence (enough separable causal states)



A process is called strongly non-signalling if it is of the form



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I.e., Alice and Bob share a state, but no other communication.

corollary

If  $\Phi$  is strongly non-signalling and W is  $\mathrm{SOC}_2$  then



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Swap maps are causal.

Plug them into W.



Then this is causal again. And in fact non-signalling!



Bijection between Ws and certain non-signaling boxes