

QUANTUM RESOURCES 2026 – TOKYO, JAPAN

# Nonlocality of quantum states can be transitive

**Gelo Noel Tabia**

Hon Hai (Foxconn) Research Institute



npj Quantum Inf. (2026)

$$\exists + \exists + \exists = \infty$$

# In collaboration with



Kai-Siang Chen



Chung-Yun Hsieh



Yu-Chun Yin



Yeong-Cherng Liang



# Nonlocality as a resource

## Device-independent certification

- Key distribution, verification of quantum devices

## Intrinsic randomness and secrecy

- Randomness expansion, secret sharing

## Distributed advantage

- Reduced communication complexity

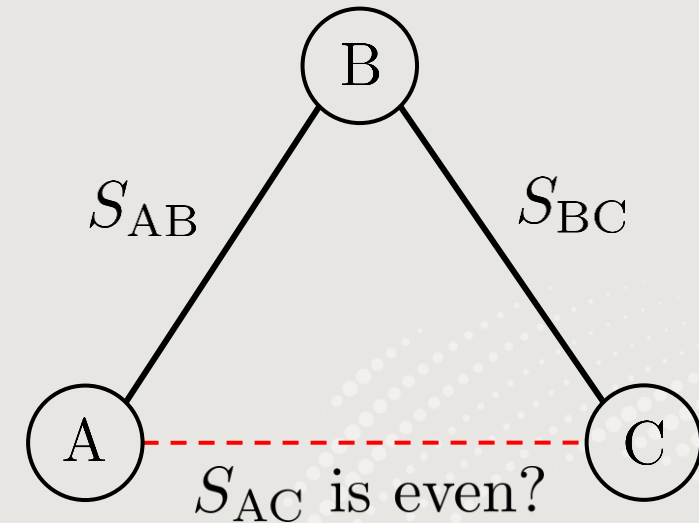


# Transitivity

Let  $A, B, C$  be unknown integers

- $S_{AB} = A + B$  is even
- $S_{BC} = B + C$  is even
- Is  $S_{AC} = A + C$  even?

**Yes,  $S_{AC}$  is even**



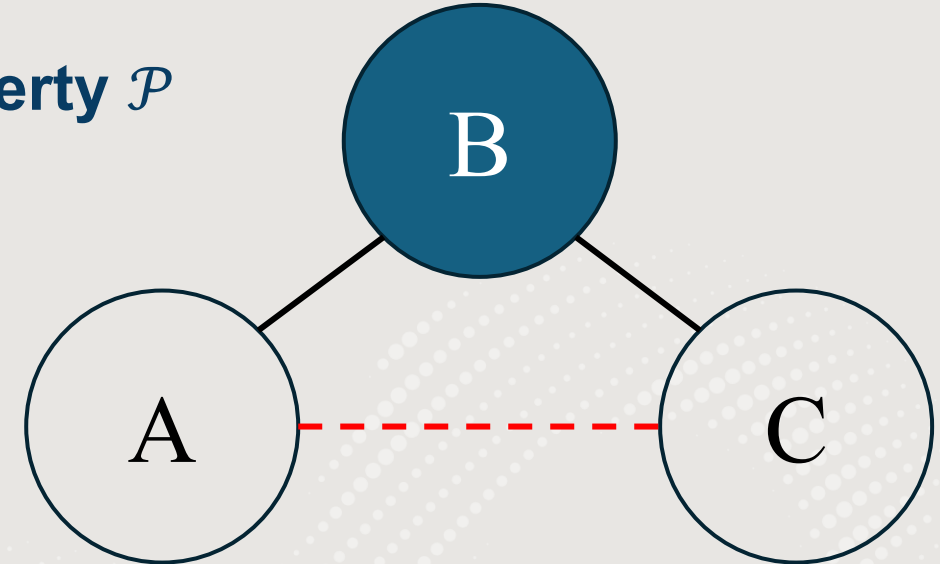
**Fixing marginals can fully determine properties on other marginals**

# Transitivity

## Quantum systems A, B, C

- Let  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC}$  be given and have some property  $\mathcal{P}$
- $\mathcal{P}$  can be entanglement, nonlocality, etc.

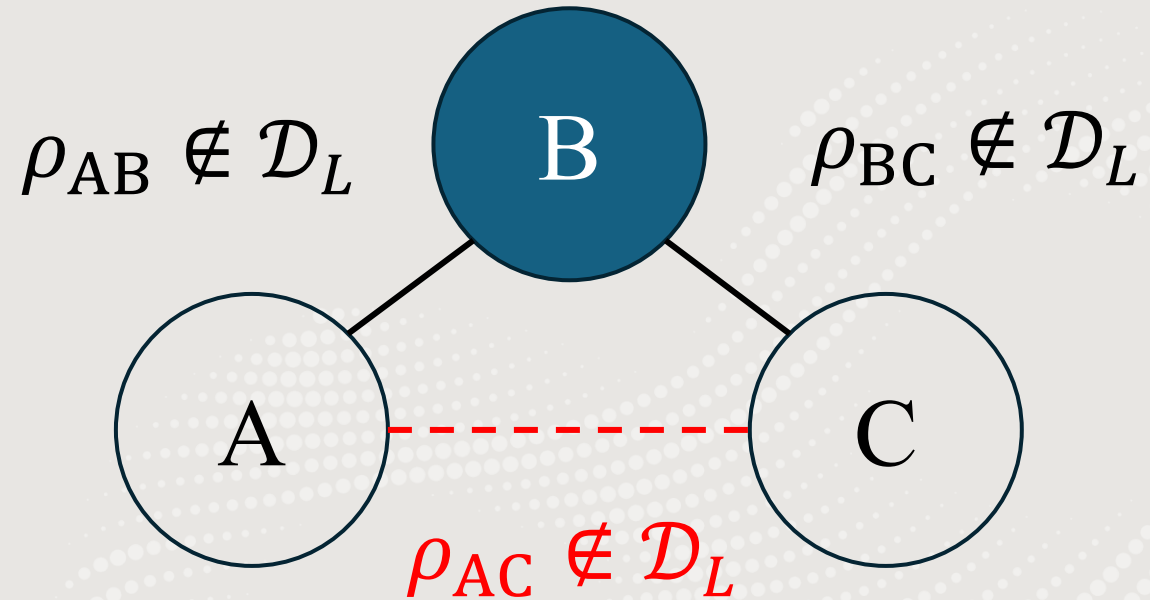
Does  $\rho_{AC}$  also have  $\mathcal{P}$  for all  $\rho_{ABC}$ ?



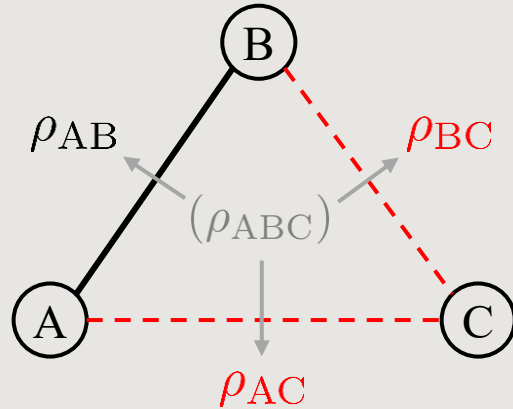
If yes, then  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC}$  exhibit  $\mathcal{P}$ -transitivity in AC

# Main result

There exists nonlocal quantum states  $\rho_{AB}$  and  $\rho_{BC}$  such that for every compatible joint state  $\rho_{ABC}$ ,  $\rho_{AC}$  is always nonlocal.



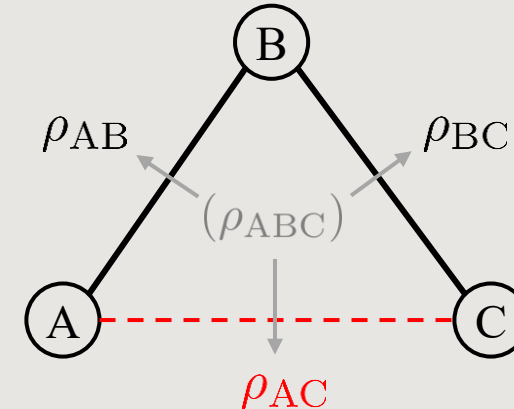
# Monogamy vs. transitivity



**Given entangled  $\rho_{AB}$ :**

- $\forall$  compatible  $\rho_{ABC}$
- $\rho_{BC}, \rho_{AC}$  are separable

[V. Coffman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **61**.052306 (2000)]



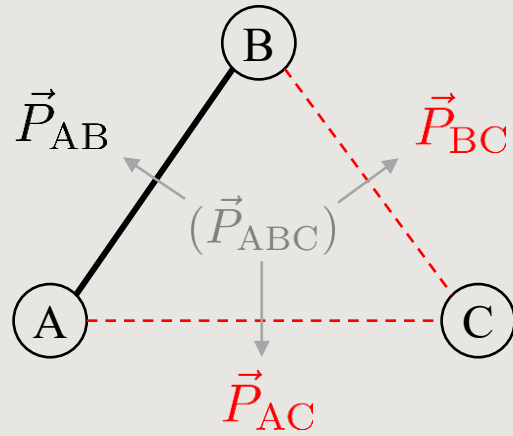
**Given entangled  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC}$ :**

- $\forall$  compatible  $\rho_{ABC}$
- $\rho_{AC}$  is entangled

W state, Werner state, isotropic state,  
Haar-random pure states, ...

[G. Tabia *et al.*, npj Quantum Inf. **8** 98 (2022)]

# Monogamy vs. transitivity

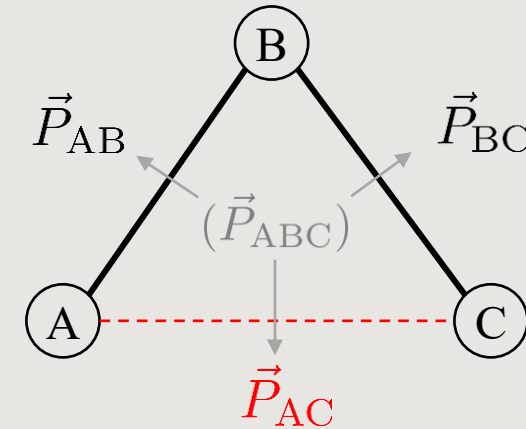


**Given nonlocal  $\vec{P}_{AB}$ :**

- $\forall$  compatible  $\vec{P}_{ABC}$
- $\vec{P}_{BC}, \vec{P}_{AC}$  are local

2-input, 2-output correlation

[B. Toner *et al.*, arXiv:quant-ph/0611001 (2006)]



**Given nonlocal  $\vec{P}_{AB}, \vec{P}_{BC}$ :**

- $\forall$  compatible  $\vec{P}_{ABC}$
- $\vec{P}_{AC}$  is nonlocal

Post-quantum no-signaling correlation

[S. Coretti *et al.*, PRL **107**,100402 (2011)]

# Nonlocality transitivity

(Type of transitivity)

Nonlocality transitivity of correlations:

$$\text{Given } \vec{P}_{AB}, \vec{P}_{BC} \notin \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_{AC} \notin \mathcal{L}$$

(Realization)

[S. Coretti *et al.*, PRL **107**,100402 (2011)]:

$$\exists \vec{P}_{ABC} \notin \mathcal{Q}$$

(not realizable in the quantum realm)

Nonlocality transitivity of **quantum** correlations:

$$\text{Given } \vec{P}_{AB}, \vec{P}_{BC} \notin \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_{AC} \notin \mathcal{L}$$

(compatible with some  $\vec{P}_{ABC} \in \mathcal{Q}$ )

$\exists?$

Challenge:

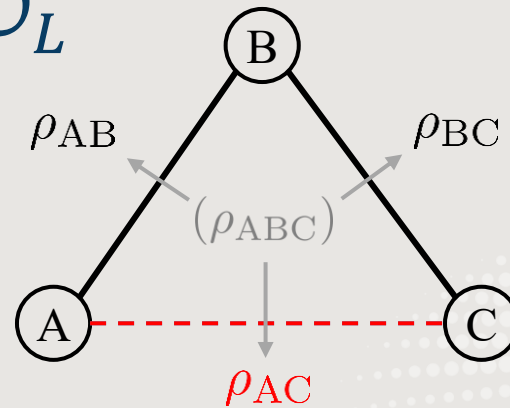
- The characterization of quantum  $\vec{P}$  is **difficult**:

$$\text{Born's rule: } \text{tr} \left( \rho_{AB} M_{a|x}^A \otimes M_{b|y}^B \right) \xrightarrow{\text{hard!}} \vec{P} = \{P(a, b|x, y)\}$$

# From correlations to states

A state is nonlocal  $\rho_{AB} \notin \mathcal{D}_L$  if there are measurements that lead to a nonlocal correlation

Nonlocal transitivity for quantum states:  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC} \notin \mathcal{D}_L$   
 then  $\forall \rho_{ABC}: \rho_{AC} \notin \mathcal{D}_L$



Prerequisite for nonlocality transitivity of quantum correlations

# From correlations to states

- If the example of nonlocality transitivity of quantum correlations exists, i.e.,

Given

$$\vec{P}_{AB} = \left\{ \text{tr} \left( \rho_{AB} M_{a|x}^A \otimes M_{b|y}^B \right) \right\} \notin \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_{AC} \notin \mathcal{L},$$

$$\vec{P}_{BC} = \left\{ \text{tr} \left( \rho_{BC} M_{b|y}^B \otimes M_{c|z}^C \right) \right\} \notin \mathcal{L}$$

$\{\vec{P}'_{AC}\} \subseteq \{\vec{P}_{AC}\}$

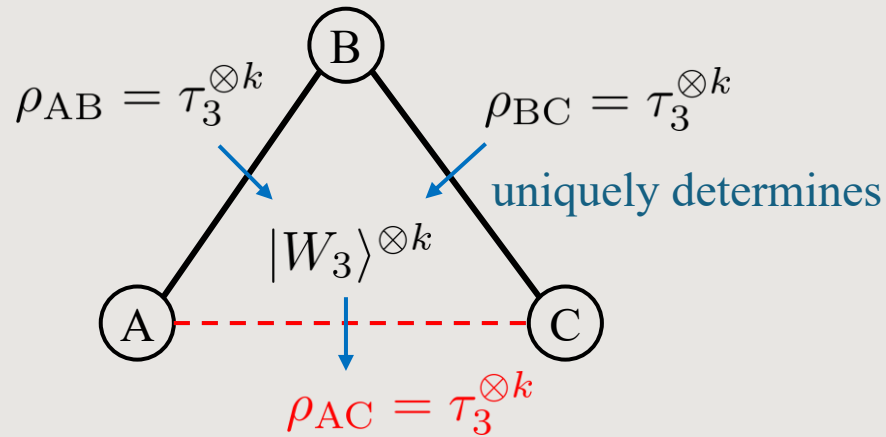
$$\vec{P}'_{AC} = \left\{ \text{tr} \left( \rho_{AC} M_{a|x}^A \otimes M_{c|z}^C \right) \right\} \notin \mathcal{L}$$

consider all compatible  $\rho_{AC}$

$$(\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} \Rightarrow \rho_{AC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}})$$

$\Rightarrow$  an example of nonlocality transitivity of quantum states!

# Construction from W-states



- $\tau_3 := \frac{2}{3}|\Psi^+\rangle\langle\Psi^+| + \frac{1}{3}|00\rangle\langle 00|$ ,  $|\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle)$
- $|W_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|001\rangle + |010\rangle + |100\rangle)$
- $\rho_{AB} = \rho_{BC} = \tau_3^{\otimes k}$  implies  $\rho_{AC} = \tau_3^{\otimes k}$
- $\tau_3^{\otimes k}$  is nonlocal when  $k \geq 29$  ( $\tau_3^{\otimes 29} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}$ )  
(witnessed using the Khot-Vishnoi game)

[C. Palazuelos, Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 190401 (2012)]  
 [D. Cavalcanti *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **87**, 042104 (2013)]

Nonlocality transitivity of quantum states:

Given  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} \Rightarrow \rho_{AC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}$

$$\rho_{AB} = \rho_{BC} = \tau_3^{\otimes 29}$$

# Construction from Haar-random states



- Given a Haar-random pure global state with local dimensions  $d$ :

$$|\Psi\rangle_{ABC} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho_{AB} = \text{tr}_C (|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) \\ \rho_{BC} = \text{tr}_A (|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \rho_{AC} = \text{tr}_B (|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|) \text{ (uniqueness)}$$

[ M.-E. Liu *et al.*, Quantum Sci. Technol. **11** 015036 (2026)]

- Consider  $M$  dichotomic measurements per party:

Number of marginals found to be nonlocal

$d$	$M$	Inequality	Samples	None (%)	One (%)	Two (%)	All (%)
2	2	$I_{\text{CHSH}}$	100000	10.73	89.27	0	0
2	3	$I_{3322}$	100000	10.51	88.97	0.51	0
3	2	$I_{\text{CHSH}}$	100000	12.81	41.42	34.46	11.31
3	3	$I_{3322}$	100000	12.74	41.37	34.48	11.41
4	2	$I_{\text{CHSH}}$	10000	73.52	22.95	3.30	0.23
4	3	$I_{3322}$	10000	73.54	22.94	3.29	0.23
5	2	$I_{\text{CHSH}}$	1000	99.8	0.2	0	0
5	3	$I_{3322}$	1000	99.8	0.2	0	0

# Nonlocality transitivity

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$\exists?$

?

Nonlocality transitivity of quantum states:

$$\text{Given } \rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} \Rightarrow \rho_{AC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}$$

Analytical construction:

$$\rho_{AB} = \rho_{BC} = \tau_3^{\otimes 29}$$

Numerical construction:

Haar-random states

This work

# Obstacles for correlations

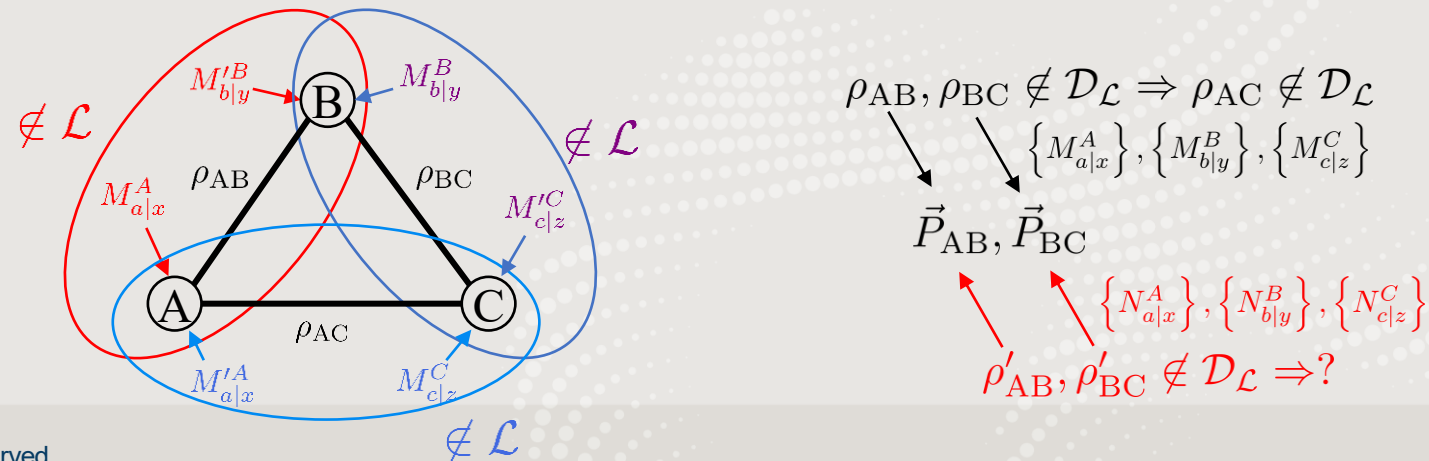
## Measurement inconsistency

- Need same POVM to be nonlocal with other parties

## Non-unique quantum realizations

- Different state and measurements give same correlation

## More general no-signaling compatibility

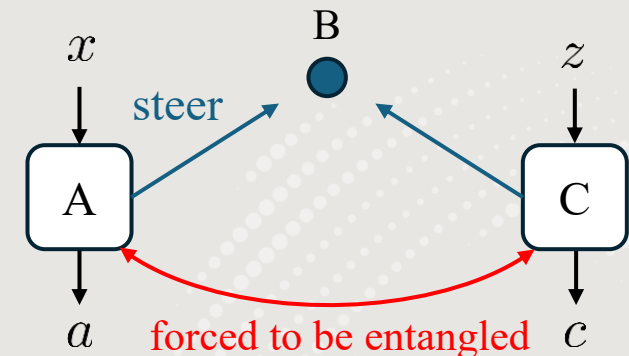


# Steering transitivity

## Marginals $\mathcal{W}_3$ of a W-state exhibit steering transitivity

- Let  $H_d =$  be harmonic number
- Fully entangled fraction (FEF)  $F(\rho)$  of  $\rho$
- Let  $F_d^* = \frac{d+1}{d^2}H_d - \frac{1}{d}$
- Any 2-qudit state with FEF  $F_d^*$  is steerable
- For  $d = 2$ : we have  $F(\mathcal{W}_3) = \frac{2}{3} > \frac{5}{8} = F_2^*$

[M. T. Quintino *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **94**, 062123 (2016)]



Partially device-independent: A and C can each steer B; measurement data suggest that A and C share entanglement

# Nonlocality transitivity

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Nonlocality transitivity of correlations:  
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$\exists?$

Nonlocality transitivity of quantum states:  
 Given  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}} \Rightarrow \rho_{AC} \notin \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{L}}$

Analytical construction:  
 $\rho_{AB} = \rho_{BC} = \tau_3^{\otimes 29}$

Numerical construction:  
 Haar-random states

This work

Steering transitivity of quantum states:  
 Given  $\rho_{AB}, \rho_{BC}$  steerable  $\Rightarrow \rho_{AC}$  steerable

Analytical construction:  
 $\rho_{AB} = \rho_{BC} = \tau_3$

# Summary

## First example of quantum-realizable nonlocality transitivity



- Multiple copies of  $W$ -state
- Haar-random pure qutrit tripartite states

npj Quantum Inf. (2026)

## Marginals of $W$ -state exhibit steering transitivity

### Open questions:

- Does nonlocality transitivity exist for quantum correlations?
- Are there two-qubit marginals that exhibit nonlocality transitivity?
- Can nonlocality transitivity be extended to larger systems?

