

# Physicists break distance record for quantum teleportation

September 22 2015

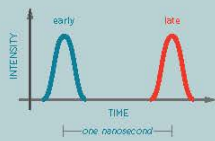
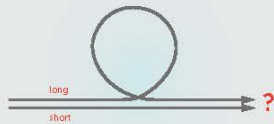
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# HOW TO TELEPORT QUANTUM INFORMATION OVER 100 KM of FIBER

## CREATING THE QUANTUM STATES

The NIST experiment adds quantum information to a photon in its position in a very small slice of time.

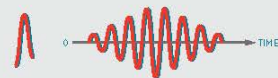
The photon can take a short path, or a long path, with a 50/50 chance . . .



So it can be either "early" or "late" in the time bin.

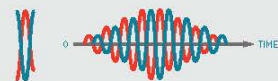
If we don't know which, then it's both—a quantum "superposition" in time.

If the photon is in a superposition of two states, they can be "in phase"—the peaks of their waves lining up with each other . . .



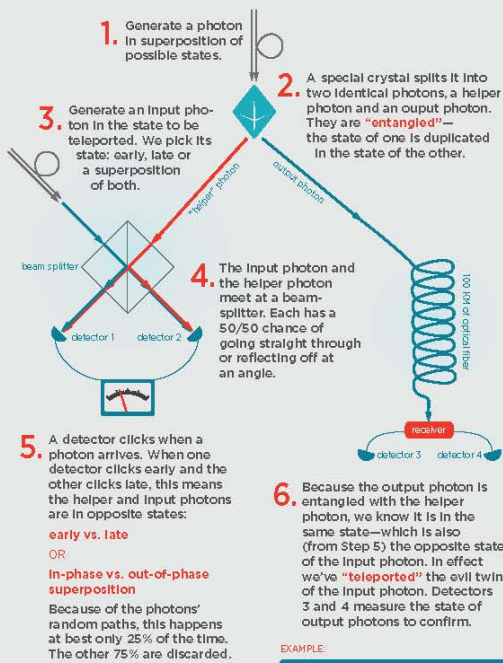
OR

"out of phase", with their waves cancelling each other out.



Simultaneous out-of-phase photons cancel out.

## THE EXPERIMENT



EXAMPLE:

Input	Output
early	late
in-phase superposition	out-of-phase superposition

CONTENT BY MARTIN STEVENS/NIST  
DESIGN BY KELLY IRVING/NIST

This graphic shows how to teleport quantum information over 100 km of fiber. Credit: Content By Martin Stevens/NIST, Design By Kelly Irvine/NIST

Researchers at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) have "teleported" or transferred quantum information carried in light particles over 100 kilometers (km) of optical fiber, four times farther than the previous record.

The experiment confirmed that quantum communication is feasible over long distances in fiber. Other research groups have teleported [quantum information](#) over longer distances in free space, but the ability to do so over conventional fiber-optic lines offers more flexibility for network design.

Not to be confused with Star Trek's fictional "beaming up" of people, quantum teleportation involves the transfer, or remote reconstruction, of information encoded in quantum states of matter or light. Teleportation is useful in both quantum communications and quantum computing, which offer prospects for novel capabilities such as unbreakable encryption and advanced code-breaking, respectively. The basic method for [quantum teleportation](#) was first proposed more than 20 years ago and has been performed by a number of research groups, including one at NIST using atoms in 2004.

The new record, described in *Optica*, involved the transfer of quantum information contained in one photon—its specific time slot in a sequence—to another photon transmitted over 102 km of spooled fiber in a NIST laboratory in Colorado.

The lead author, Hiroki Takesue, was a NIST guest researcher from NTT Corp. in Japan. The achievement was made possible by advanced single-photon detectors designed and made at NIST.

"Only about 1 percent of photons make it all the way through 100 km of fiber," NIST's Marty Stevens says. "We never could have done this experiment without these new detectors, which can measure this incredibly weak signal."

Until now, so much quantum data was lost in fiber that transmission rates and distances were low. The new NTT/NIST teleportation technique could be used to make devices called quantum repeaters that could resend data periodically in order to extend network reach, perhaps enough to eventually build a "quantum internet." Previously, researchers thought quantum repeaters might need to rely on atoms or other matter, instead of light, a difficult engineering challenge that would also slow down transmission.

Various quantum states can be used to carry information; the NTT/NIST experiment used quantum states that indicate when in a sequence of time slots a single photon arrives. The teleportation method is novel in that four of NIST's photon detectors were positioned to filter out specific quantum states. (See graphic for an overview of how the teleportation process works.) The detectors rely on superconducting nanowires made of molybdenum silicide. They can record more than 80 percent of arriving photons, revealing whether they are in the same or different time slots each just 1 nanosecond long. The experiments were performed at wavelengths commonly used in telecommunications.

Because the experiment filtered out and focused on a limited combination of quantum states, teleportation could be successful in only 25 percent of the transmissions at best. Thanks to the efficient detectors, researchers successfully teleported the desired [quantum state](#) in 83

percent of the maximum possible successful transmissions, on average. All experimental runs with different starting properties exceeded the mathematically significant 66.7 percent threshold for proving the [quantum](#) nature of the teleportation process.

**More information:** H. Takesue, S.D. Dyer, M.J. Stevens, V. Verma, R.P. Mirin, and S.W. Nam. 2015. Quantum teleportation over 100 km of fiber using highly efficient superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors. *Optica*. Forthcoming. To be published online Sept. 22.

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