

# New techniques improve quantum communication, entangle phonons

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Former postdoctoral fellow Audrey Bienfait was part of a team that entangled two phonons--the quantum particles of sound--for the first time, opening the door to potential new technologies. Credit: Nancy Wong

Quantum communication—where information is sent through particles,

typically entangled photons—has the potential to become the ultimate secure communication channel. Not only is it nearly impossible to eavesdrop on quantum communication, those who try will also leave evidence of their indiscretions.

However, sending quantum information via photons over traditional channels, such as fiber-optic lines, is difficult: the photons carrying the information are often corrupted or lost, making the signals weak or incoherent. Oftentimes a message must be sent several times to ensure that it went through.

In a new paper, scientists with the Pritzker School of Molecular Engineering (PME) at the University of Chicago have demonstrated a new [quantum communication](#) technique that bypasses these channels altogether. By linking two communication nodes with a channel, they show that this new technique can send information quantum-mechanically between the nodes—without ever occupying the linking channel.

The research, led by Prof. Andrew Cleland and published June 17 in the journal *Physical Review Letters*, takes advantage of the spooky quantum phenomenon of entanglement between the two nodes and shows a potential new direction for the future of quantum communication.

The research joins a second recently published paper, where Cleland's group entangled two phonons—the quantum particles of sound—for the first time, opening the door to potential new technologies.

"Both papers represent a new way of approaching quantum technology," said Cleland, the John A. MacLean Sr. Professor of Molecular Engineering at Pritzker Molecular Engineering and a senior scientist at Argonne National Laboratory. "We're excited about what these results might mean for the future of quantum communication and solid-state

quantum systems."

## **Ghostly quantum communication**

Entangled photons and phonons defy intuition: these particles can be quantum-mechanically entangled, an entanglement that can survive over large distances. A change in one particle then spookily elicits a change in the other. Quantum communication takes advantage of this phenomenon by encoding information in the particles.

Cleland wanted to find a method to send [quantum information](#) without losing it in the transmission. He and his team, including PME graduate student Hung-Shen Chang, developed a system that entangled two communication nodes using microwave photons—the same photons used in your cell phone—through a microwave cable. For this experiment, they used a microwave cable about a meter in length. By turning the system on and off in a controlled manner, they were able to quantum-entangle the two nodes and send information between them—without ever having to send photons through the cable.

"We transferred information over a one-meter cable without sending any photons to do this, a pretty spooky and unusual achievement," Cleland said. "In principle, this would also work over a much longer distance. It would be much faster and more efficient than systems that send photons through fiber-optic channels."

Though the system has limitations—it must be kept very cold, at temperatures a few degrees above absolute zero—it could potentially work at room temperature with atoms instead of photons. But Cleland's system provides more control, and he and his team are conducting experiments that would entangle several photons together in a more complicated state.

## Entangling phonons with the same technique

Entangled particles aren't just limited to photons or atoms, however. In a second paper published June 12 in the journal *Physical Review X*, Cleland and his team entangled two phonons—the quantum particle of sound—for the first time ever.

Using a system built to communicate with phonons, similar to the [photon](#) quantum [communication](#) system, the team, including former postdoctoral fellow Audrey Bienfait, entangled two microwave phonons (which have roughly a million times higher pitch than can be heard with the human ear).

Once the phonons were entangled, the team used one of the phonons as a "herald," which was used to affect how their quantum system used the other [phonon](#). The herald allowed the team to perform a so-called "quantum eraser" experiment, in which [information](#) is erased from a measurement, even after the measurement has been completed.

Though phonons have a lot of disadvantages over photons—for example, they tend to be shorter-lived—they interact strongly with a number of solid-state quantum systems that may not interact strongly with photons. Phonons could provide a better way to couple to these systems

"It opens up a new window in what you can do with quantum systems, perhaps similar to the way gravitational wave detectors, that also use mechanical motion, have opened a new telescope on the universe," Cleland said.

**More information:** H.-S. Chang et al, Remote Entanglement via Adiabatic Passage Using a Tunably Dissipative Quantum Communication System, *Physical Review Letters* (2020). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.240502](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.124.240502)

A. Bienfait et al. Quantum Erasure Using Entangled Surface Acoustic Phonons, *Physical Review X* (2020). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevX.10.021055](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.10.021055)

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