

Experiment opens the door to multi-party quantum communication (Update)

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Trailers parked more than 600m from the researchers lab on the University of Waterloo campus were used to separate three photons, proving the theory of quantum nonlocality. Credit: University of Waterloo

In the world of quantum science, Alice and Bob have been talking to one another for years. Charlie joined the conversation a few years ago, but now by enforcing the space-like separation of the three parties, scientists have demonstrated full quantum nonlocality with more than two entangled photons.

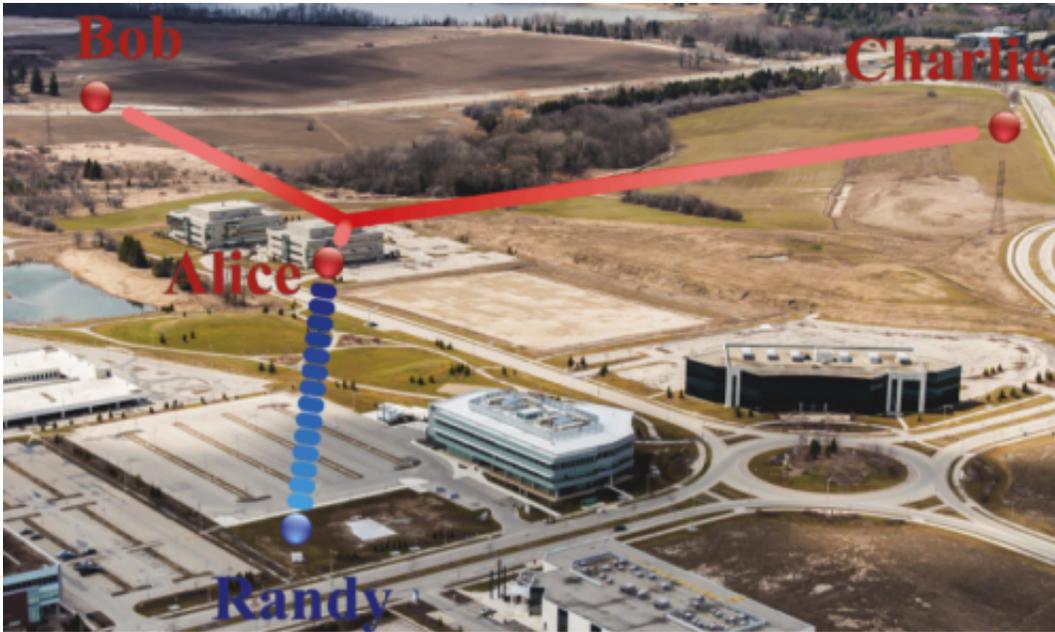
For the first time, physicists at the Institute for Quantum Computing

(IQC) at the University of Waterloo have demonstrated the distribution of three entangled photons at three different locations (Alice, Bob and Charlie) several hundreds of metres apart, proving [quantum nonlocality](#) for more than two entangled photons.

The findings of the experiment, Experimental Three-Particle Quantum Nonlocality under Strict Locality Conditions, are published in *Nature Photonics* today.

Once described by Einstein as "spooky action at a distance", this three-photon entanglement leads to interesting possibilities for multi-party quantum communication.

Nonlocality describes the ability of particles to instantaneously know about each other's state, even when separated by large distances. In the quantum world, this means it might be possible to transfer information instantaneously – faster than the speed of light. This contravenes what Einstein called the "principle of local action," the rule that distant objects cannot have direct influence on one another, and that an object is directly influenced only by its immediate surroundings.



Photons generated in the lab were beamed to separate trailers in field on the University of Waterloo campus. The experiment proved quantum nonlocality. Credit: University of Waterloo

To truly test that the hidden local variables are not responsible for the correlation between the three photons, IQC scientists needed the experiment to close what is known as the locality loophole. They achieved this separation of the entangled photons in a way that did not allow for a signal to coordinate the behaviour of the photons, but beaming the [entangled photons](#) to trailers parked in fields several hundred meters from their lab.

"Correlations measured from quantum systems can tell us a lot about nature at the most fundamental level," said co-author Professor Kevin Resch, Canada Research Chair in Optical Quantum Technologies and recent winner of the E.W.R. Steacie Fellowship from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC). "Three-particle entanglement is more complex than that of pairs. We can

exploit the complex behaviour to rule out certain descriptions of nature or as a resource for new quantum technologies."

The project team studied the correlations of three photons in a Greenberger-Horne-Zeilinger (GHZ) state – a type of entangled quantum state involving at least three particles.

First, photon triplets were generated in Resch's lab – the Alice in the experiment. Then, the first photon was delayed in a 580m optical fibre in the lab while the two other photons travelled up 85m of optical fibre to the rooftop where they were sent through two telescopes. Both photons were then sent to two trailers, Bob and Charlie, about 700m away from the source and from each other.

To maintain the spacelike separate in the experiment, a fourth party, Randy, located in a third trailer randomly selected each of the measurements that Alice was to perform on her photons in the lab.

Each trailer contained detectors, time-tagging devices developed by IQC spin off company Universal Quantum Devices (UQD), and quantum [random number generators](#). To ensure the locality loophole was closed, the random number generators determined how the photon at each trailer would be measured independently. The UQD time tagging devices also ensured the measurements happened in a very small time window (three nanoseconds), meaning that no information could possibly be transmitted from one location to the other during the measurement period – a critical condition to prove the non-locality of entanglement.

"The idea of entangling three photons has been around for a long time," said Professor Thomas Jennewein, a co-author of the paper. "It took the right people with the right knowledge to come together to make the experiment happen in the short time it did. IQC had the right mix at the right time."

The experiment demonstrated the distribution of three entangled particles, which can eventually be used to do more than pairwise communication where only one party can communicate with another. It opens the possibility for multipartite quantum communication protocols, including Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), third man cryptography and quantum secret sharing.

"The interesting result is that we now have the ability to do more than paired [quantum communication](#)," said the paper's lead author Chris Erven, a former IQC PhD student who is now a research assistant at the University of Bristol. "QKD, so far, has been a pairwise system – meaning that it works best and with less assumptions when you're only talking with one other person. This is the first experiment where you can now imagine a network of people connected in different ways using the correlations between three or more [photons](#)."

More information: Experimental three-photon quantum nonlocality under strict locality conditions, [DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2014.50](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphoton.2014.50)

Provided by University of Waterloo

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