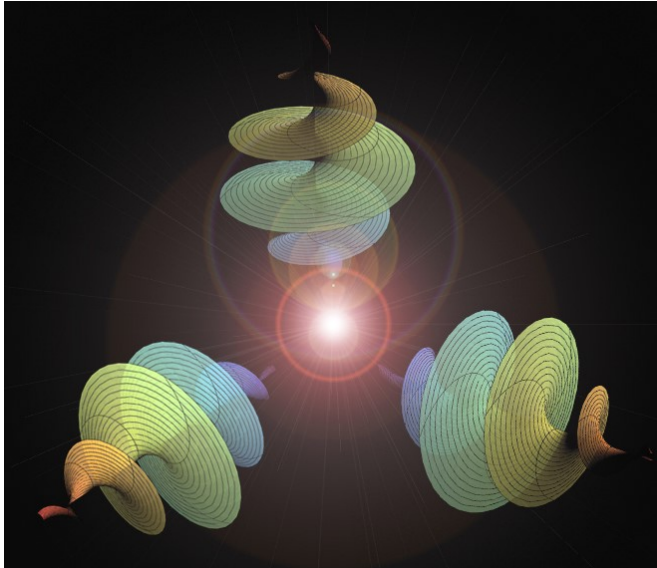


Three 'twisted' photons in 3 dimensions

29 February 2016



Artist's depiction of the twisted-photon entangled state created in the Vienna experiment. Credit: Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna

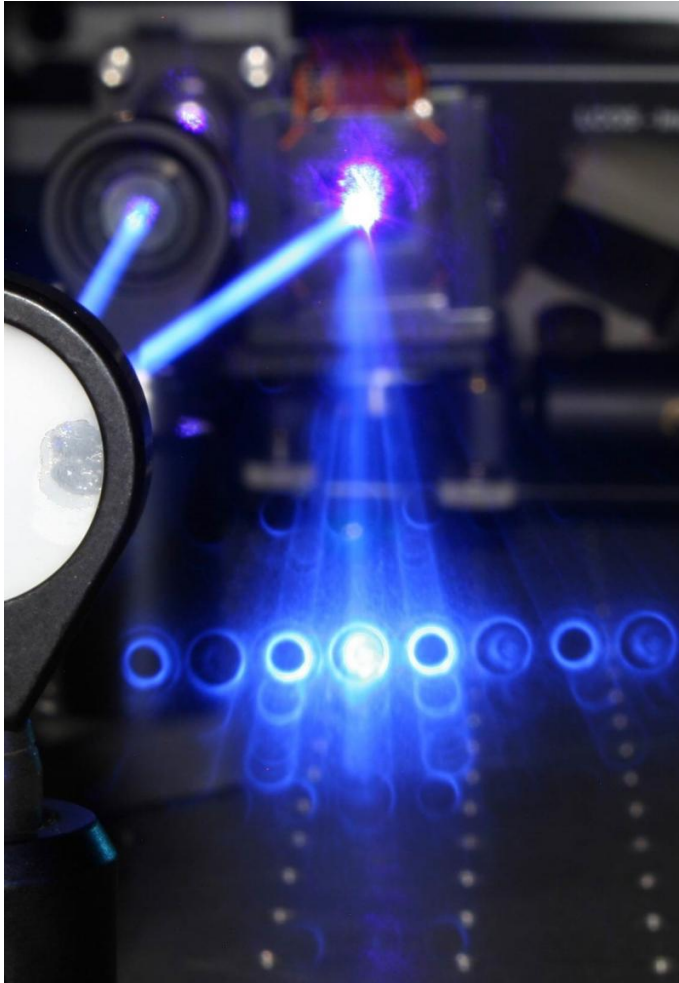
Researchers at the Institute of Quantum Optics and Quantum Information, the University of Vienna, and the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona have achieved a new milestone in quantum physics: they were able to entangle three particles of light in a high-dimensional quantum property related to the 'twist' of their wavefront structure. The results from their experiment appear in the journal *Nature Photonics*.

Entanglement is a counterintuitive property of [quantum physics](#) that has long puzzled scientists and philosophers alike. Entangled quanta of light seem to exert an influence on each other, irrespective of how much distance is between them. Consider for example a metaphorical [quantum](#) ice dancer, who has the uncanny ability to pirouette both clockwise and counter-clockwise simultaneously. A pair of entangled ice-dancers whirling away from each other would then have perfectly correlated directions of rotation: If the first

dancer twirls clockwise then so does her partner, even if skating in ice rinks on two different continents. "The [entangled photons](#) in our experiment can be illustrated by not two, but three such ice dancers, dancing a perfectly synchronized quantum mechanical ballet," explains Mehul Malik, the first author of the paper. "Their dance is also a bit more complex, with two of the dancers performing yet another correlated movement in addition to pirouetting. This type of asymmetric quantum entanglement has been predicted before on paper, but we are the first to actually create it in the lab."

From fundamentals to applications: Layered quantum cryptography

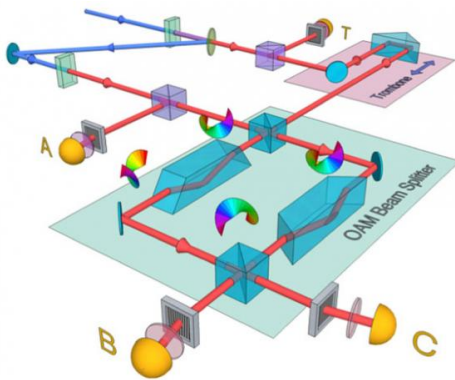
The scientists created their three-photon entangled state by using yet another quantum mechanical trick: they combined two pairs of high-dimensionally entangled photons in such a manner that it became impossible to ascertain where a particular photon came from. Besides serving as a test bed for studying many fundamental concepts in quantum mechanics, multi-photon entangled states such as these have applications ranging from quantum computing to quantum encryption. Along these lines, the authors of this study have developed a new type of quantum cryptographic protocol using their state that allows different layers of information to be shared asymmetrically among multiple parties with unconditional security. "The experiment opens the door for a future quantum Internet with more than two partners and it allows them to communicate more than one bit per photon," says Anton Zeilinger. Many technical challenges remain before such a quantum communication protocol becomes a practical reality. However, given the rapid progress in quantum technologies today, it is only a matter of time before this type of entanglement finds a place in the quantum networks of the future.



More information: Multi-Photon Entanglement in High Dimensions: Meahul Malik, Manuel Erhard, Marcus Huber, Mario Krenn, Robert Fickler, Anton Zeilinger. *Nature Photonics*, 2016 [DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2016.12](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphoton.2016.12).

Provided by University of Vienna

Long-exposure photo of laser beams with a twisted wavefront. The beams have holes in the middle due to destructive interference at the center of the twists. Credit: Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna



A sketch of experimental setup that was used to generate the three-twisted-photon entangled state. Credit: Faculty

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