

北京大学物理学院学术报告

神奇而重要的

Quantum Teleportation

——量子态的超空间传送

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2014.4.14

- ▲ 世界上第一个量子通讯实验工作
- ▲ **Nature**认为是物理学里程碑性工作之一
- ▲ **Science**和**Nature**联袂推选的重要实验工作
- ▲ 震动世界的实验
- ▲ 具有极深远的科学意义—越想越头晕的实验
- ▲ 具有无限广阔技术应用前景—开创量子通讯的实验
- ▲ **IT**产业有多大，**QIT**产业前景就有多大
- ▲ 实验分析：巨大的起伏—实验方案有重大缺陷
- ▲ 进一步实验发展—5代量子**Teleportation**实验：
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 - 第二代：Quantum Swapping
 - 第三代：Open-Destination Teleportation
 - 第四代：Two-Qubit Composite System Teleportation
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一, *Quantum Teleportation*——第一代量子态超空间传送[1、3]

1) 实验前状况

甲和乙分开一段距离。甲有粒子1、2；乙有粒子3。粒子1处于信息态：

$$|\varphi\rangle_1 = (\alpha|0\rangle_1 + \beta|1\rangle_1)$$

其中 α , β 为两个任意的、未知的复系数 ($|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$)
——要传送的信息。 而粒子2与粒子3构成*Bell*基, 是一个完全纠缠态。正是它预先构成了甲——乙之间的“量子通道”：

$$|\psi^-\rangle_{23} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_2 |1\rangle_3 - |1\rangle_2 |0\rangle_3)$$

于是, 这三个粒子所组成的体系的总状态为

$$|\psi\rangle_{123} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2 |1\rangle_3 - |0\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |0\rangle_3) + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2 |1\rangle_3 - |1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |0\rangle_3)$$

考虑到粒子1和2的四个**Bell**基

$$|\psi^\pm\rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 \pm |1\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2), \quad |\varphi^\pm\rangle_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2 \pm |1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2)$$

现用它们对粒子1和粒子2的状态进行展开，得到对 $|\psi\rangle_{123}$ 的另一等价的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_{123} = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|\psi^-\rangle_{12} (-\alpha|0\rangle_3 - \beta|1\rangle_3) + |\psi^+\rangle_{12} (-\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|\varphi^-\rangle_{12} (\alpha|1\rangle_3 + \beta|0\rangle_3) + |\varphi^+\rangle_{12} (\alpha|1\rangle_3 - \beta|0\rangle_3) \right] \end{aligned}$$

2) 实验任务:

甲将手中粒子1信息态 $\alpha|0\rangle_1 + \beta|1\rangle_1$ (实际即 α, β) 传送给乙手中粒子3，使之成为 $\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3$ 。于是便将作为信息的系数 α, β 从粒子1传送给了粒子3。

3) 原则性操作:

i) 甲对1和2作**Bell**基测量 (相应于一组力学量测量) ;

ii) 甲用经典办法广播所得测量结果;

iii) 乙根据甲广播决定对**3**应作的么正变换, 实现

$$|\varphi\rangle_1 \Rightarrow |\varphi\rangle_3$$

4) 具体操作

i) 若甲宣布测得 $|\psi^-\rangle_{12}$ (即 $|\psi\rangle_{123}$ 塌缩到展开式第一项), 与此相应, 乙手上粒子**3**态将相应塌缩成 $\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3$ 乙不必作任何操作即可获得 (甲粒子**1**原先所处的) 信息态。

ii) 甲宣布测得 $|\psi^+\rangle_{12}$ (即 $|\psi\rangle_{123}$ 塌缩到展开式第二项), 粒子**3** 态为 $-\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3$, 这时乙只要对粒子**3**施以 σ_z 变换即得信息态,

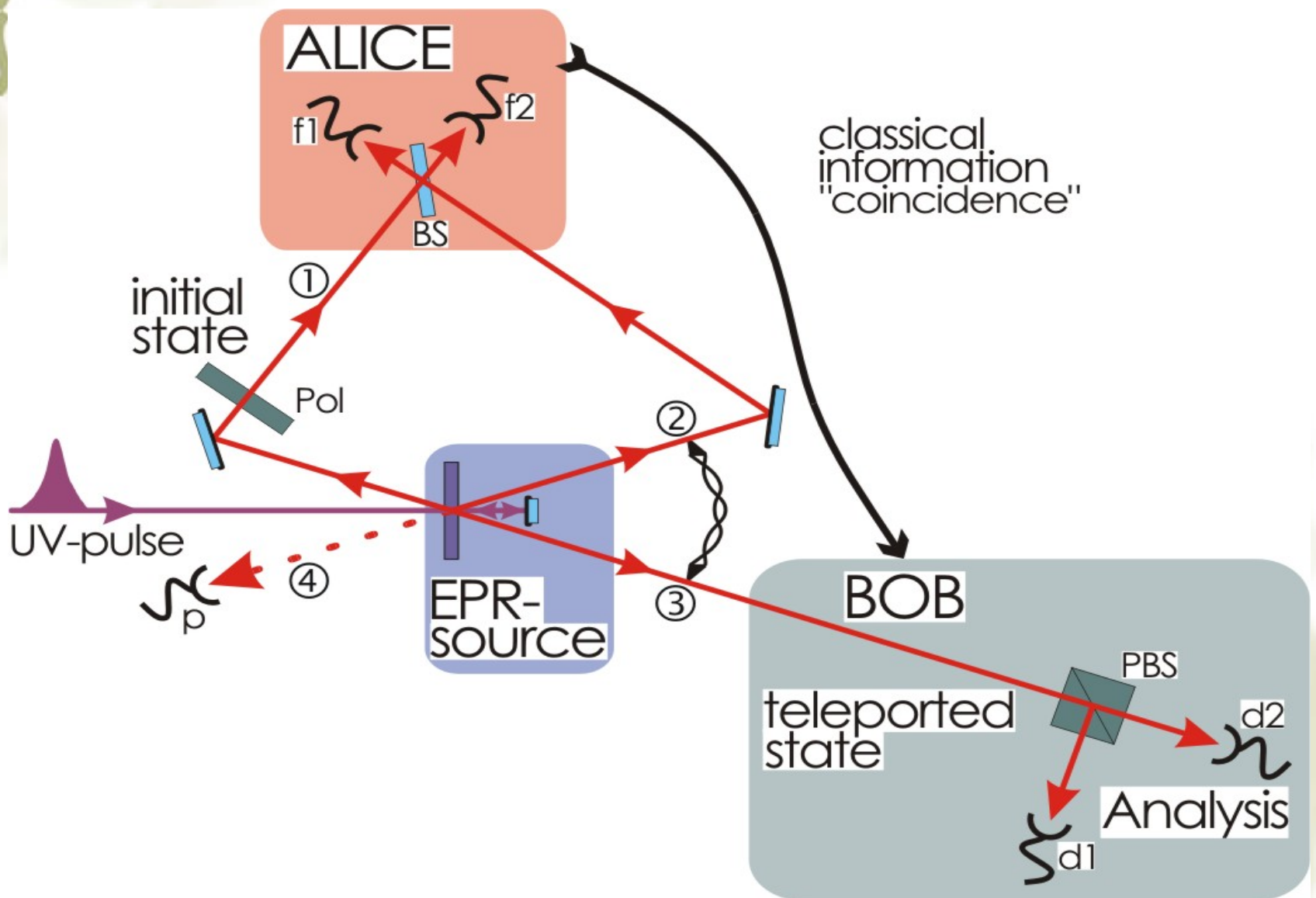
$$\sigma_z(-\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3$$

iii) 若甲测得 $|\varphi^-\rangle_{12}$ ($|\psi\rangle_{123}$ 塌缩到展开式第三项), 粒子3态为 $\alpha|1\rangle_3 + \beta|0\rangle_3$, 这时乙对粒子3施以 σ_x 变换即得信息态

$$\sigma_x (\alpha|1\rangle_3 + \beta|0\rangle_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3$$

iv) 若甲测得 $|\varphi^+\rangle_{12}$ ($|\psi\rangle_{123}$ 塌缩到展开式第四项), 粒子3态为 $\alpha|0\rangle_3 - \beta|1\rangle_3$, 这时乙对粒子3施以 σ_y 变换即得信息态,

$$\sigma_y (\alpha|1\rangle_3 - \beta|0\rangle_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\beta \end{pmatrix} = i(\alpha|0\rangle_3 + \beta|1\rangle_3)$$



5) 几点分析

▲上图实验原理简介：紫外激光脉冲入射，经**BBO**晶体产生**1-4**纠缠光子对，透过后反回入射又产生**2-3**纠缠光子对。**Alice**用分束器**BS**所做的**Bell**基测量（**f1**、**f2**），详细分析参见[2]中第199页习题18。

Bob的**PBS**测量(**d1**、**d2**探测器)是检验光子**3**是否处于光子**1**初态。光子**4**为检测光子**1**的存在，**f1**、**f2**符合计数（除探测空间反对称**Bell**基外）也用于检测光子**3**的存在。

▲ 实验需预先建立远程的量子纠缠（即予先要建起“量子通道”）。实验主要操作是**Bell**基测量：**Hadamard** 门加**CNOT**操作。实验主要困难是提高(**f1**、**f2**、**p**三个探测器)三重符合计数。

▲ 此过程不违背非克隆定理。甲手中粒子**1**在测量后已不处于原来状态。过程只是信息态转移（**1#** → **3#**），不是信息态的复制。

▲ 实验于1997年9月首次实现[3]，**Nature**1999年增刊“**A Celebration of Physics**”，**Nature**百年最重要的21篇经典工作。¹⁰



Cover image

ray image of a human cell (CNRI/SPL);
 charging fuel from a reactor core to cooling ponds at a nuclear power station (A. Bertrand/SPL);
 laser beams in the atomic pour laser isotope separation system (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory/Univ. California/SPL); DNA molecule (K. Seddon, T. Mans. Queen's Univ. Belfast/SPL); Professor Harold Kroto, sitting amongst models of fullerenes (G. Wilkinson/SPL).

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A celebration of physics

The 100th anniversary of the American Physical Society, which will be celebrated this year, is a fitting occasion to look back over the past century of physics. And what a century it has been. To some, twentieth-century physics will be remembered largely for the advent of the theories of relativity and quantum mechanics, which still underlie most of modern physics. But significant though these theories undoubtedly are, to focus on these two issues alone does not do justice to the revolution in physical thought that continues to the present day, as is amply clear from Frank Wilczek's introductory overview on pages 4 and 5. Moreover, no physical system is outside the physicist's realm, and the application of the principles of physics has led to breakthroughs of both a fundamental and a technological nature in fields as diverse as astronomy, chemistry and even biology.

The aim of this collection is to celebrate the ingenuity and diversity of physics, and its ability to stimulate other disciplines, as reported through the pages of *Nature*. For the early discoveries and inventions, we have the benefit of hindsight. A finding that, at the turn of the century, may have seemed little more than a curiosity might have taken on a significant new role in the light of the developments that it subsequently inspired. But such developments can often take years, even decades, to materialize, so we at *Nature* cannot claim that the contributions that conclude this collection will one day be viewed in a light similar to their now-famous predecessors. Rather, we have chosen them to illustrate some of the exciting intellectual avenues that physicists continue to explore, while holding out the possibility – little more than a guess on our part – that with time their significance will be recognized.

Furthermore, the collection is not intended to be comprehensive: with well over a century's worth of material to choose from, the volume of candidate papers for inclusion far exceeds the scope of several such collections. And this means that some difficult choices have had to be made. We wanted, for example, to include the discovery of the Zeeman effect (*Nature* 55, 347; 1897), the π -meson (*Nature* 159, 694–697; 1947) and a selection of the many insightful comments published by Bohr on the burning scientific issues of his day. Regrettably, space limitations prevented their inclusion.

But we do hope that those papers that we have included – many of which you will probably be seeing for the first time – will help to convey something of the excitement that has accompanied the past century of physics.

Philip Campbell
 Editor, *Nature*

A celebration of physics
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Reaching bottom, laying foundations!

▲ **不存在信息瞬间传递**。乙必须等候收听甲测量的结果。所以没有违背狭义相对论原理。

过程中，整个信息应当区分为两部分：量子部分（测量造成量子态的塌缩和关联塌缩）和经典部分（不大于光速的广播通知）。最终信息传递速度不大于光速。

注意，乙在收听之前，甚至不知道甲做了测量与否，更谈不上知道甲的测量结果（以及自己手中粒子的状态）。

▲ **可以普遍证明：从经典物理来看，或统计平均而言，任一过程中任何物理信息都不能以超光速进行传递。但由于量子理论的空间非定域性质，量子涨落过程应当除外[5]。**

二，量子态超空间传送的奇异性质

▲ 虽然整体上信息传送不超过光速，但仔细分析，单就其中量子部分——量子态测量塌缩与关联塌缩而论，实验有以下三个共同特征：

传递是瞬间实现的；

传递时无需预先知道对方在哪里；

传递过程不会为任何障碍所阻隔。

根据这三点，人们有理由说[5]

Quantum Teleportation 过程含有“超空间传送”性质。

▲ 最近实验表明：量子态塌缩速度大于 10^7 C[6]，而且不涉及多重同时性[7]。但是，塌缩与关联塌缩毕竟涉及“不同空间点处“不同粒子物理态“同时变化”的事实，应当被看作是 *Minkowski* 空间类空间隔更为合理自然。而这将不可避免导致“量子理论与相对论性定域因果律究竟是否协调？”

三, **Teleportation** 经受批评与自由飞行 **qubit**

1) **Innsbruck** 小组于1997年12月发表首次实现 **Quantum Teleportation** 后, 1998年8月, 受到 **Braunstein** 和 **Kimble** 的批评[8], 说这个实验是 “**a priori**” **teleportation**。

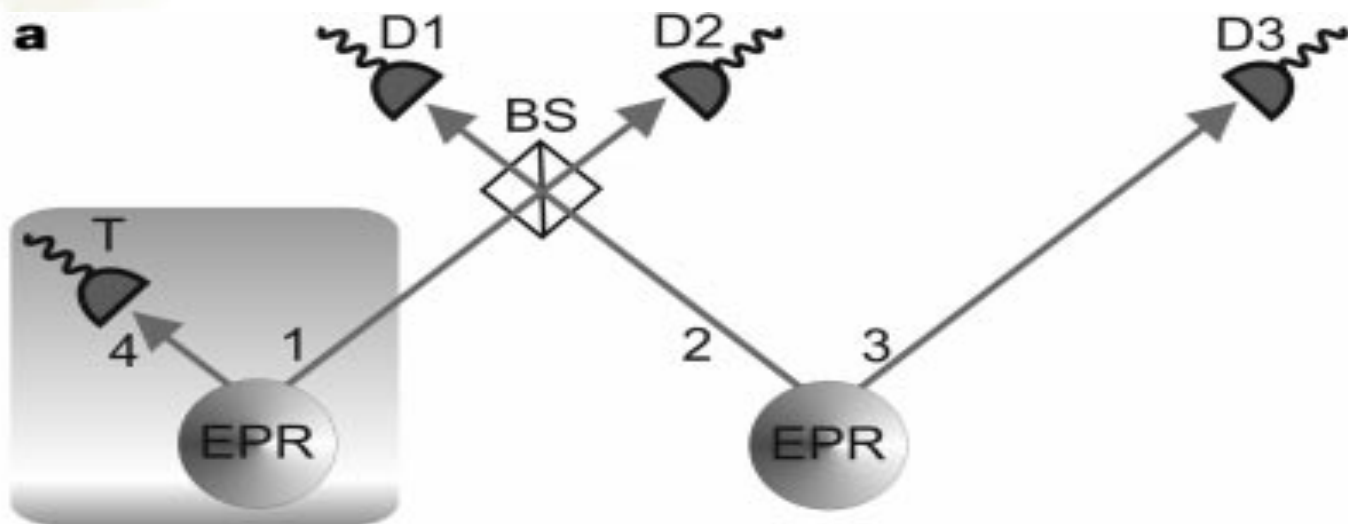
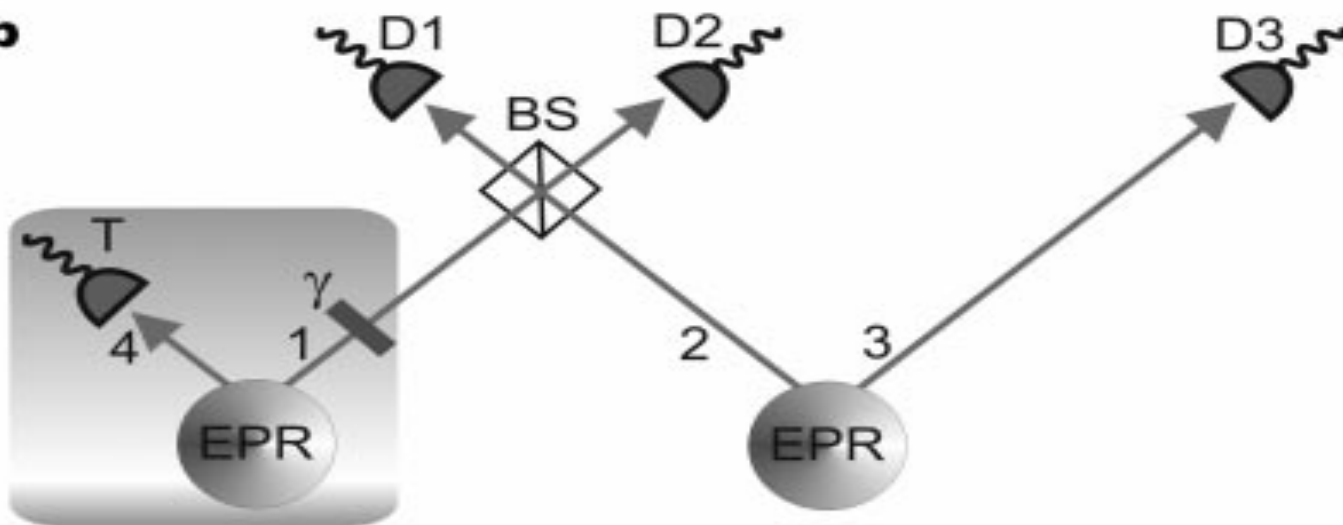
因为产生光子对的波包实际是 $(A_1 \propto \sqrt{p}; A_2 \propto p; p \ll 1$

$$A_0|0\rangle_{14} + A_1|\psi^-\rangle_{14} + A_2|\chi\rangle_{14} + \dots$$

现在的实验只选择了第二项! 这就会产生两方面的问题:

- i) (2, 3) 这边根本没有 **teleported** 光子3;
- ii) (1, 4) 边会产生两对光子, 即便4-1-2有三重符合计数也不能保证有3的 **teleportation**, 若知有无, 需对3测量, 这就破坏了光子3的 **teleported** 状态。

2) **Innsbruck** 小组 **reply**[8] 和后来 “自由传播 **teleported qubits**” [9]:

a**b**

❖ 自由传播的*teleported qubits*[9]:

“In our previous teleportation experiment, the teleported qubit had to be detected (and thus destroyed) to verify the success of the procedure. Here we report a teleportation experiment that results in freely propagating individual qubits.”

这里 “*freely propagating individual qubit*” 指光子3处在:

$$|\vec{e}\rangle_3 = \alpha |H\rangle_3 + \beta |V\rangle_3$$

❖ 添加衰减片 γ 的作用是: 降低虚假三重符合计数。于是, 无*teleported qubit* 输出的虚假的三重符合计数与有*teleported qubit* 输出的虚假的三重符合计数的比值为

$$\frac{(\gamma p)^2}{\gamma p^2} = \gamma \ll 1$$

四, *Quantum Swapping*——量子纠缠的超空间制备【第二代量子态超空间传送】[4]

1998年, **量子交换实验**——量子纠缠的超空间传送实验也首次实现[4]。由于任意态只有两类主要特征: “**叠加系数**”和“**纠缠模式**”。这两个实验的完成表明: 任意量子态的超空间传送原理上可以实现。

1) 理论方案: 实验前**1#**、**2#**光子处于纠缠态 $|\psi^-\rangle_{12}$, **3#**、**4#**光子处于另一纠缠态 $|\psi^-\rangle_{34}$ 。此时两对光子间并无任何纠缠。其中**2#**、**3#**光子在**Alice**手中, **1#**、**4#**光子在**Bob**手中。这样, 在**Alice**和**Bob**之间已有两条量子通道:**1-2**以及**3-4**之间的最大量子纠缠态。整个系统处于初态:

$$|\psi\rangle_{1234} = \frac{1}{2} \{ |H\rangle_1 |V\rangle_2 - |V\rangle_1 |H\rangle_2 \} \otimes \{ |H\rangle_3 |V\rangle_4 - |V\rangle_3 |H\rangle_4 \}$$

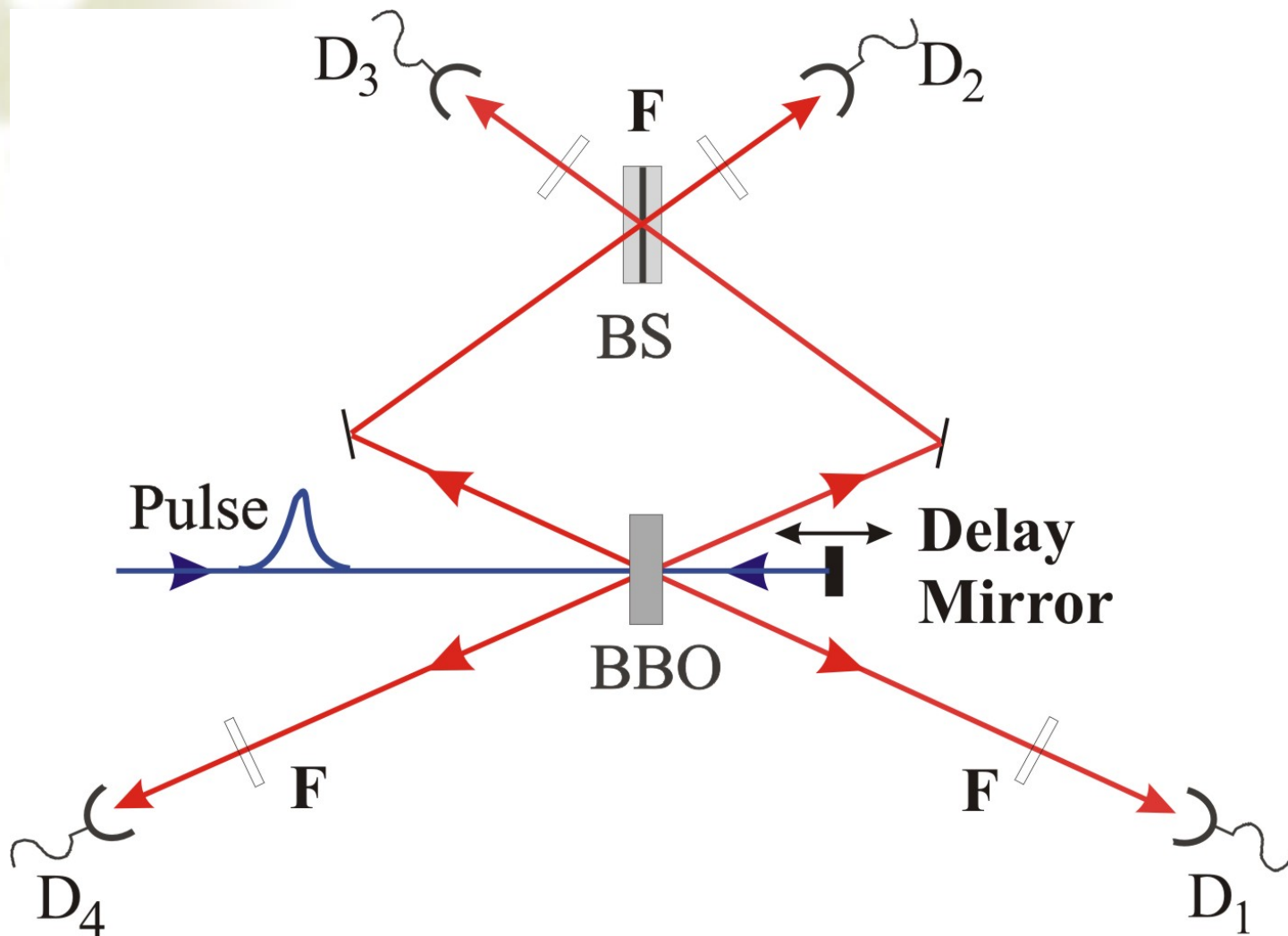
实验开始，**Alice**对手中**2#**、**3#**光子作**Bell**测量，产生相应纠缠分解和塌缩。这相当于用**4个Bell**基对这**4个**粒子系统上述态重新作等价地分解：

$$|\psi\rangle_{1234} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |\psi^+\rangle_{14} |\psi^+\rangle_{23} - |\psi^-\rangle_{14} |\psi^-\rangle_{23} - |\phi^+\rangle_{14} |\phi^+\rangle_{23} + |\phi^-\rangle_{14} |\phi^-\rangle_{23} \right\}$$

经**Alice**作上述测量后，这个态将等概率随机塌缩到四项中任一项。比如，某单次测量中，**Alice**测得结果为第一项 $|\psi^+\rangle_{23}$ ，接着她用经典通讯告诉**Bob**，**Bob**就知道自己手中**1#**和**4#**两光子不但已经通过关联塌缩而纠缠起来，并已处在 $|\psi^+\rangle_{14}$ 态上。

注意这里1#和4#光子之间并没有直接相互作用，而是当Alice对2#和3#光子作Bell测量时，通过2#和3#两光子纠缠，以间接方式纠缠起来。

2) 实验进行:



五, **Open-Destination**

Teleportation——第三代超空间传送[12]

1) 理论方案。设光子**1#**处于未知的信息态

$$|\psi\rangle_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha|H\rangle_1 + \beta|V\rangle_1)$$

而光子**2#、3#、4#、5#** 则事先制备在**4**光子的**GHZ**态上,

$$|\varphi\rangle_{2345} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\{|H\rangle_2|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_5 + |V\rangle_2|V\rangle_3|V\rangle_4|V\rangle_5\}$$

然后对光子**1#**和**2#**作**Bell**基测量, 这意味着先对此态作分解

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi\rangle_{12345} &= |\psi\rangle_1 |\Phi\rangle_{2345} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ |\varphi^+\rangle_{12} [\alpha|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_5 + \beta|V\rangle_3|V\rangle_4|V\rangle_5] \right. \\ &\quad + |\varphi^-\rangle_{12} [\alpha|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_5 - \beta|V\rangle_3|V\rangle_4|V\rangle_5] \\ &\quad + |\psi^+\rangle_{12} [\alpha|V\rangle_3|V\rangle_4|V\rangle_5 + \beta|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_5] \\ &\quad \left. + |\psi^-\rangle_{12} [\alpha|V\rangle_3|V\rangle_4|V\rangle_5 - \beta|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_5] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

接着类似于**Teleportation**实验做法，根据**Alice**对光子**1#**和**2#**的**Bell**测量结果，**Bob**（1个人或3个人）可设计与 $|\psi\rangle_1$ 无关的么正操作，将光子**3#**、**4#**、**5#** 转换成

$$|\Psi\rangle_{345} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \alpha |H\rangle_3 |H\rangle_4 |H\rangle_5 + \beta |V\rangle_3 |V\rangle_4 |V\rangle_5 \}$$

完成开放目标的**Teleportation**:

$$|\psi\rangle_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \alpha |H\rangle_1 + \beta |V\rangle_1 \} \rightarrow$$

$$|\Psi\rangle_{345} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \alpha |H\rangle_3 |H\rangle_4 |H\rangle_5 + \beta |V\rangle_3 |V\rangle_4 |V\rangle_5 \}$$

注意这时信息 α, β 包含在三个光子（**3、4、5**）上。这个态是三个地方三个人合力解读、共同掌握——信息的非定域存储。

2) 实验进行[12]。

首先要制备4光子（第2、3、4、5）**GHZ**态。为此先从两对光子对**2-3**、**4-5**开始，它们分别处于

$$\begin{cases} |\psi^\pm\rangle_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|H\rangle_i |V\rangle_j \pm |V\rangle_i |H\rangle_j) \\ |\phi^\pm\rangle_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|H\rangle_i |H\rangle_j \pm |V\rangle_i |V\rangle_j) \end{cases}$$

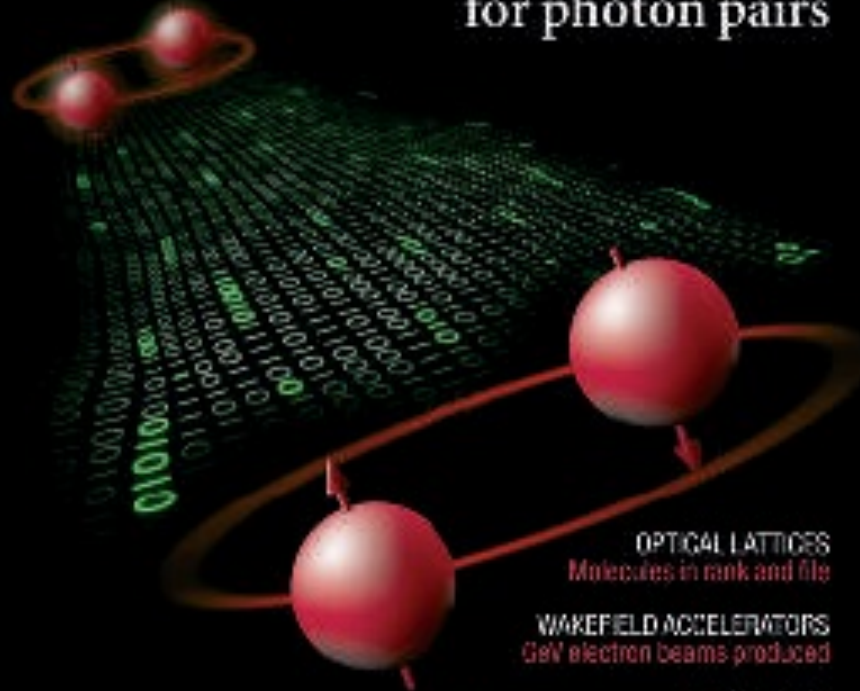
这里 i, j 标志光子的空间模。接着将**3#** 和**4#** 光子在一个极化分束器（**PBS**）上交迭。就可以得到上面4光子**GHZ**态[11]。

当然，态 $|\Psi\rangle_{345}$ 是带有冗余位的信息码，也正可以用于量子纠错。

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Long-distance relationship
for photon pairs



OPTICAL LATTICES
Molecules in rank and file

WAKEFIELD ACCELERATORS
GeV electron beams produced

BLACK HOLES
Gravity meets quantum mechanics

六, **Two-Qubit Composite System Teleportation**——第四代超空间传送[13]

❖ “实现两粒子复合系统量子态的隐形传输”荣获**2006**年度国内十大科技进展.

❖ 现在, 发送方**Alice**、接受方**Bob**。 **A**要送的是:

$$|\chi\rangle_{12} = \alpha|H\rangle_1|H\rangle_2 + \beta|H\rangle_1|V\rangle_2 + \gamma|V\rangle_1|H\rangle_2 + \delta|V\rangle_1|V\rangle_2$$

这里 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ 均是需要送出的信息。

❖ 事先, **A**和**B**已共享两对纠缠光子对:

$$\begin{cases} |\varphi^+\rangle_{35} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|H\rangle_3|H\rangle_5 + |H\rangle_5|H\rangle_3) \\ |\varphi^+\rangle_{46} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|H\rangle_4|H\rangle_6 + |H\rangle_6|H\rangle_4) \end{cases}$$

❖ **A**和**B**联合进行适当操作, **B**即可获得发送态。

七, ***Satellite Quantum Teleportation*** ——第五代量子态超空间传送

❖ 正在进行中.

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谢谢！