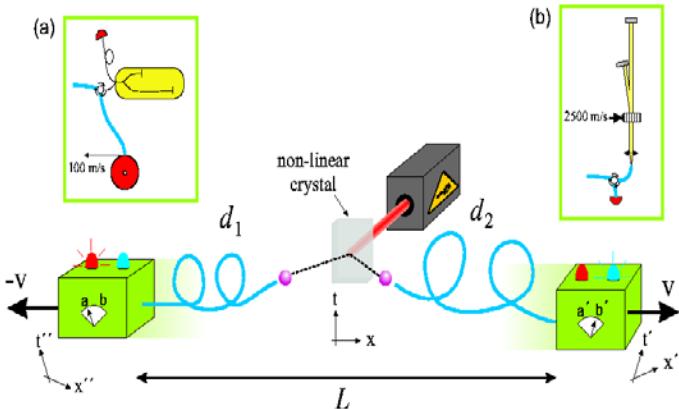


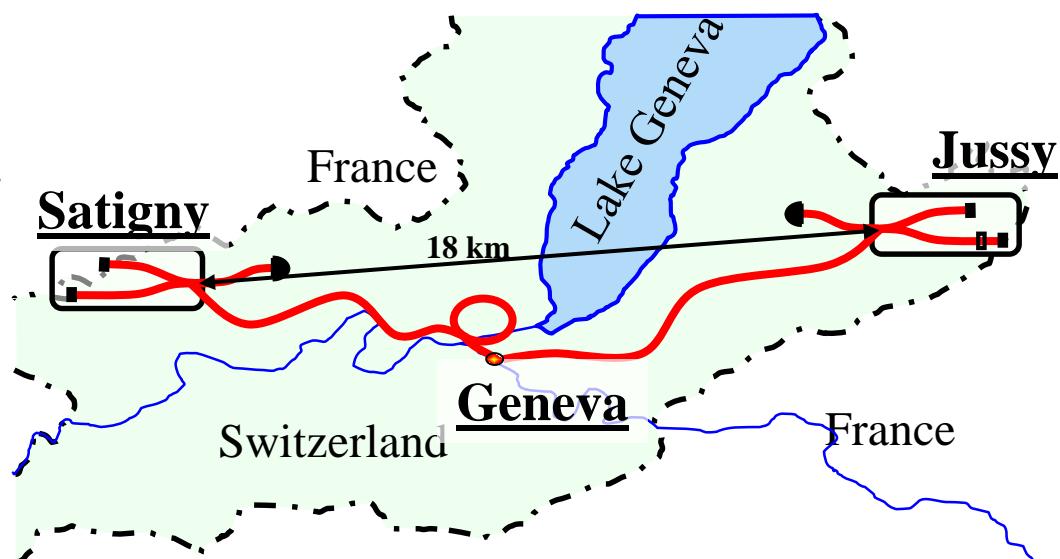


Quantum Entanglement: Fundamental and Applied Physics

Nicolas Gisin



Group of Applied Physics
Geneva university
Switzerland



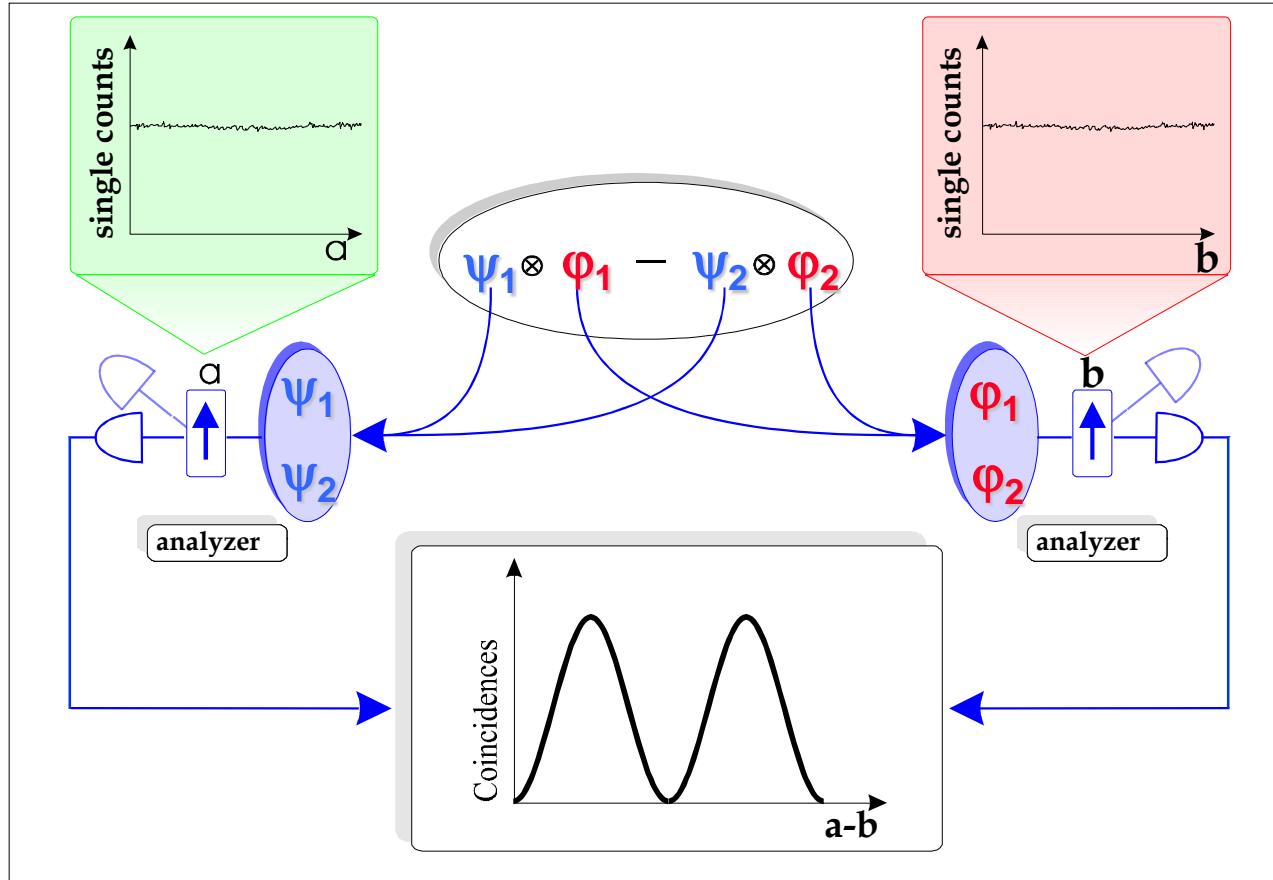
A diagram of a quantum circuit. Inputs a and b enter nodes labeled "Alice" and "Bob". The outputs of Alice and Bob enter a green box containing the equation $a + b = x.y$. The outputs of the green box are x and y .



Quantum non locality

Alice

Bob



- the statistics of the correlations can't be described by local variables \rightarrow Quantum non locality



Alice

 x Ψ a

$$\begin{aligned} & P_{\Psi}(a,b|x,y) \\ & \neq P_{\Psi}(a|x) \cdot P_{\Psi}(b|y) \end{aligned}$$

The events at Alice and Bob's sides are not independent !

It seems that somehow the two sides are coordinated or “interact” !?!
(but without signaling)

 y Ψ b

Bob

Spatially separated systems are not logically separated.



Alice

 x
↓
 λ

Don't think of λ as an old fashion local hidden variable. Think of λ as the physical state of the systems as described by any possible future theory.

 y
↓
 λ

Bob

 a
↓
 b



Assumptions:

1. locality:

$$P_{\lambda}(a,b|x,y) = P_{\lambda}(a|x) \cdot P_{\lambda}(b|y)$$

where λ =physical state of the systems according to any possible **future** theories.

2.a Alice can **freely choose** her input x and **read** the outcome a , similarly for Bob.

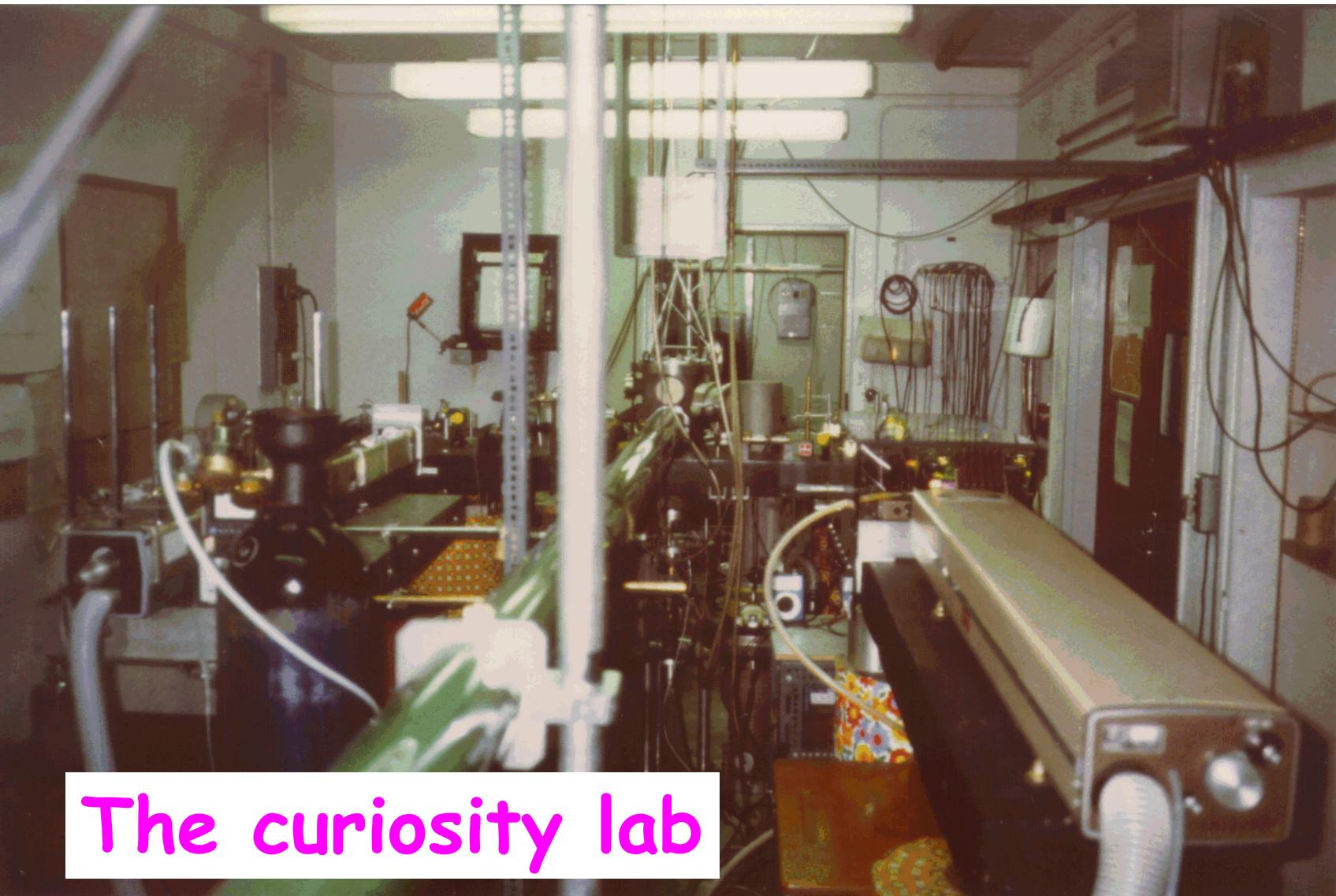
2.b x & y are **independent** of λ

$$I(x:\lambda) = I(y:\lambda) = 0$$

Conclusion: Bell inequalities



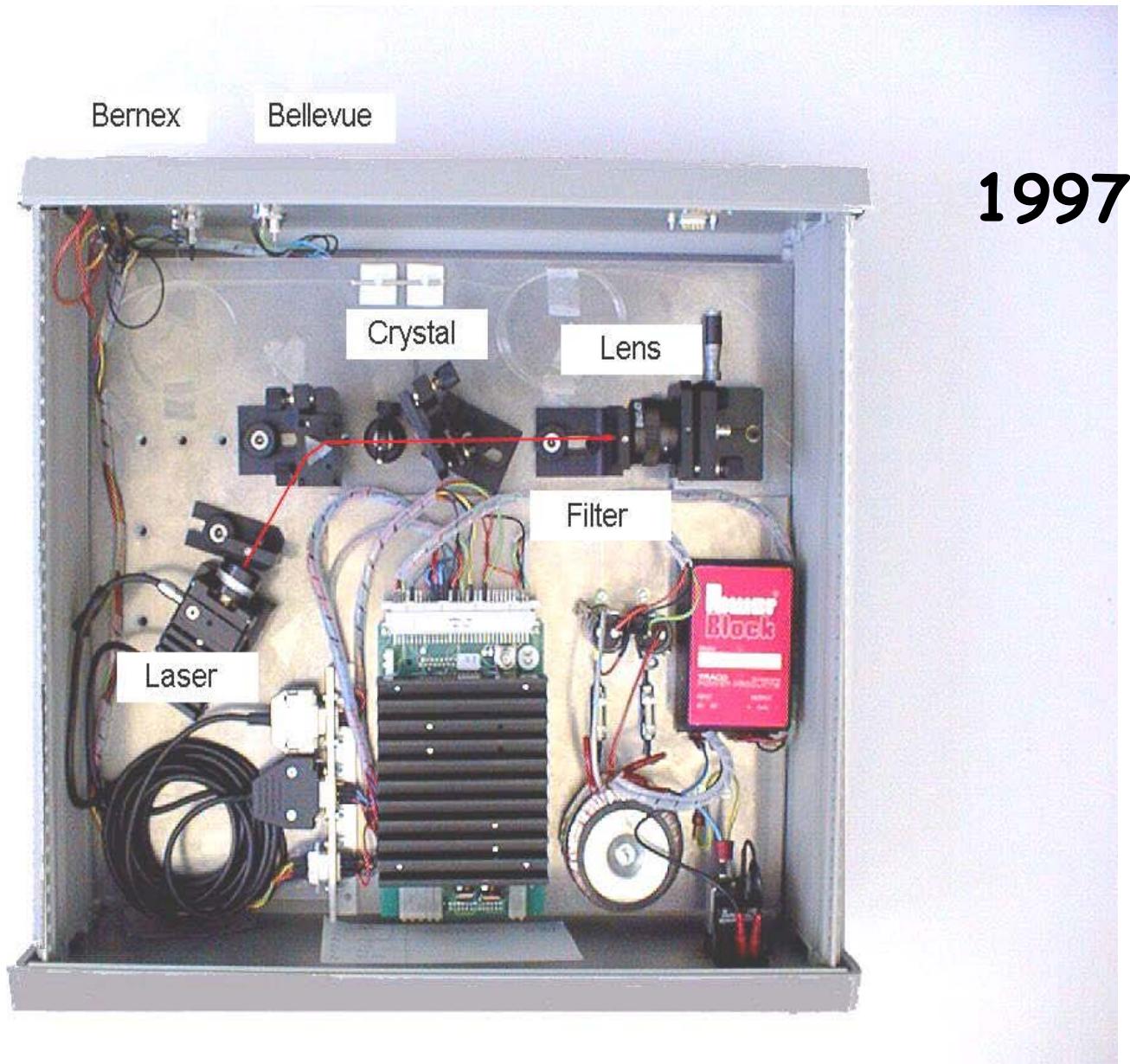
Tests of Bell's inequality: Aspect's 1982 experiment



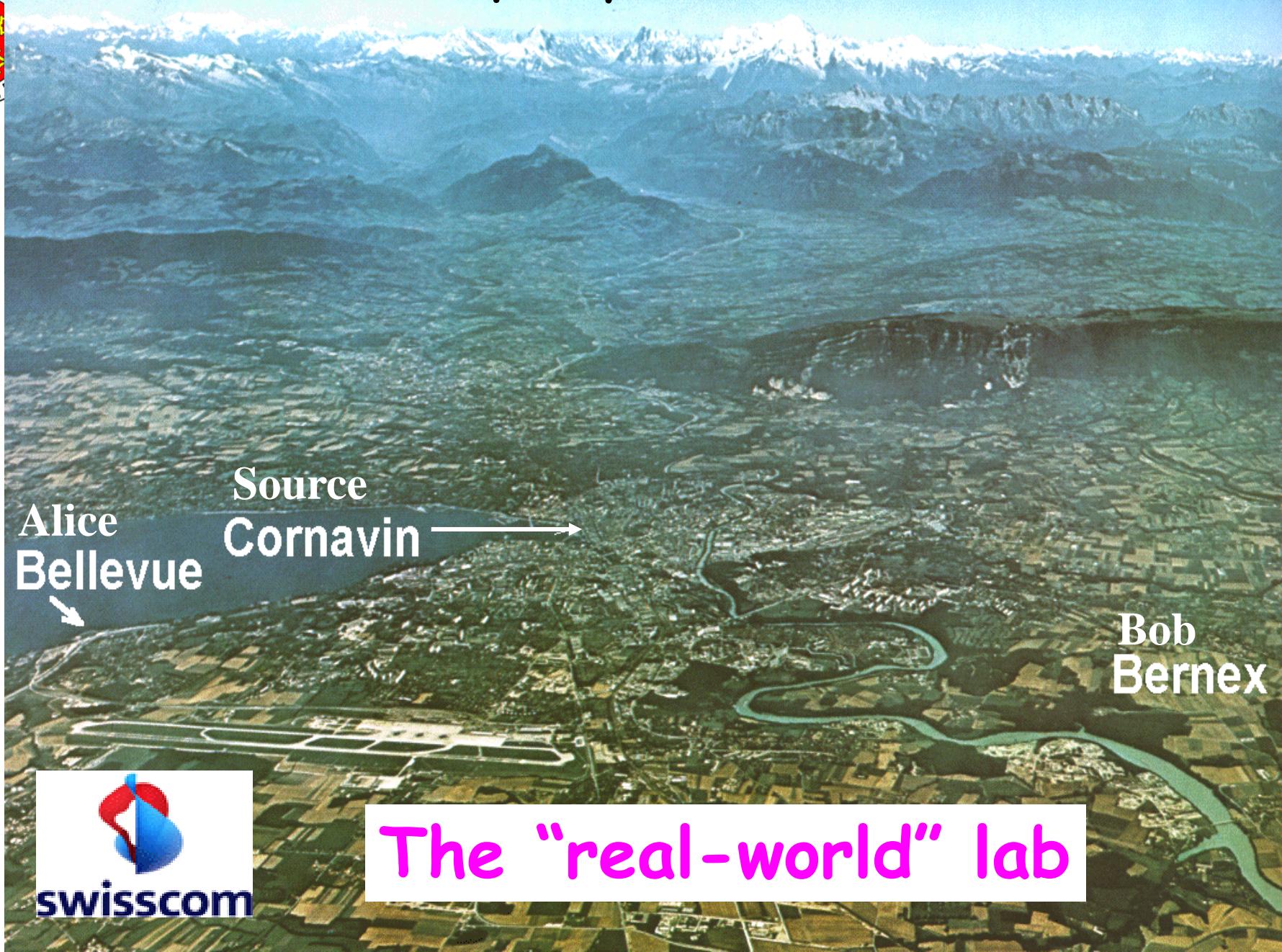
The curiosity lab



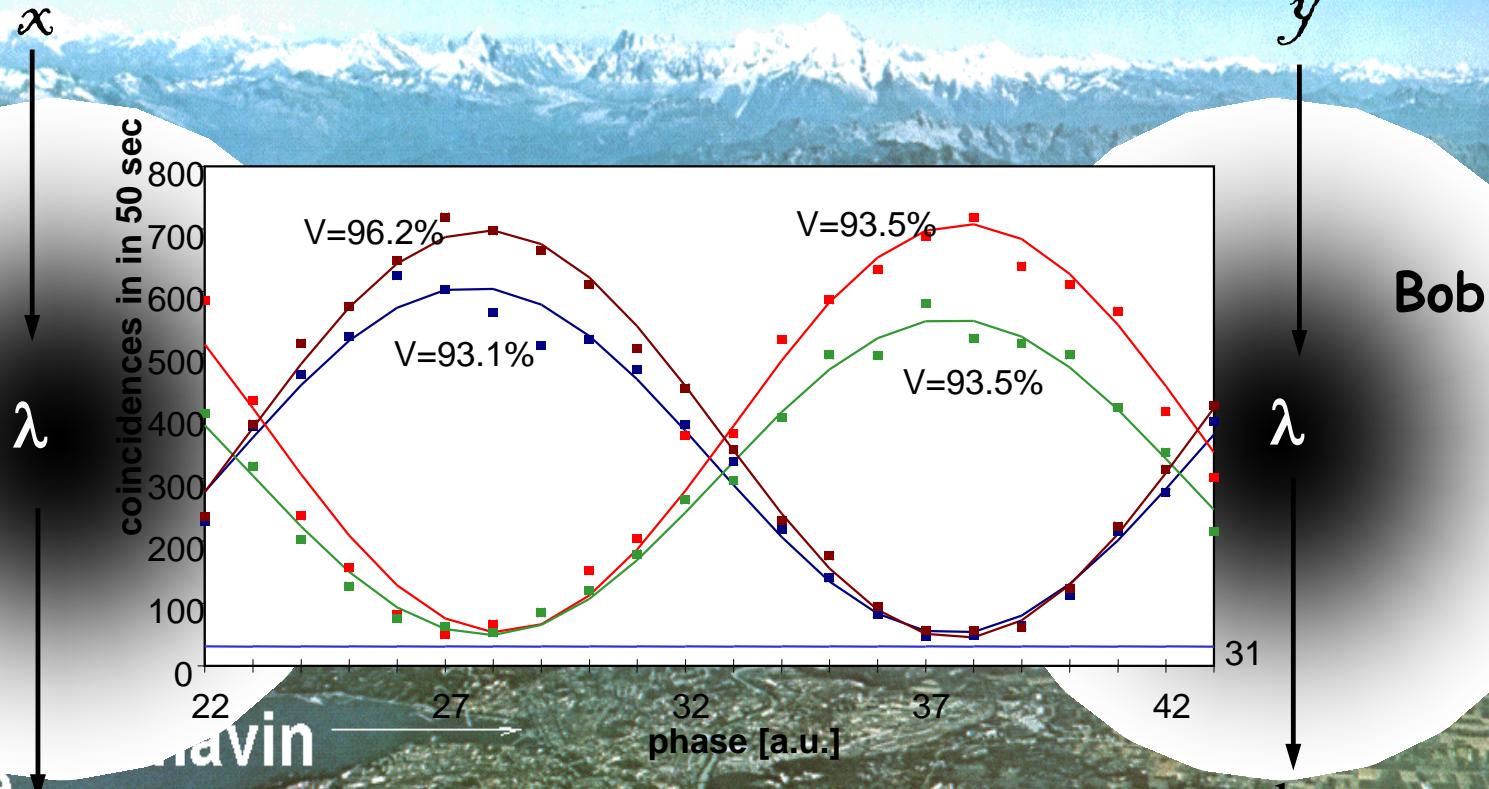
Violation of Bell inequality over 10 km



Violation of Bell inequality over 10 km, Geneva, 1997



experimental result



Conclusion: Nature violates
the Bell inequality
 \Rightarrow Nature is nonlocal



swisscom PRL 81, 3563, 1998 ; PRA A, 59, 4150-4163, 1999



Quantum teleportation: formal description

Diagram illustrating the formal description of quantum teleportation:

$$\psi \otimes |EPR\rangle = (c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle) \otimes (|0,0\rangle + |1,1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|0,0\rangle + |1,1\rangle) \otimes (c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle) \rightarrow \Psi$$

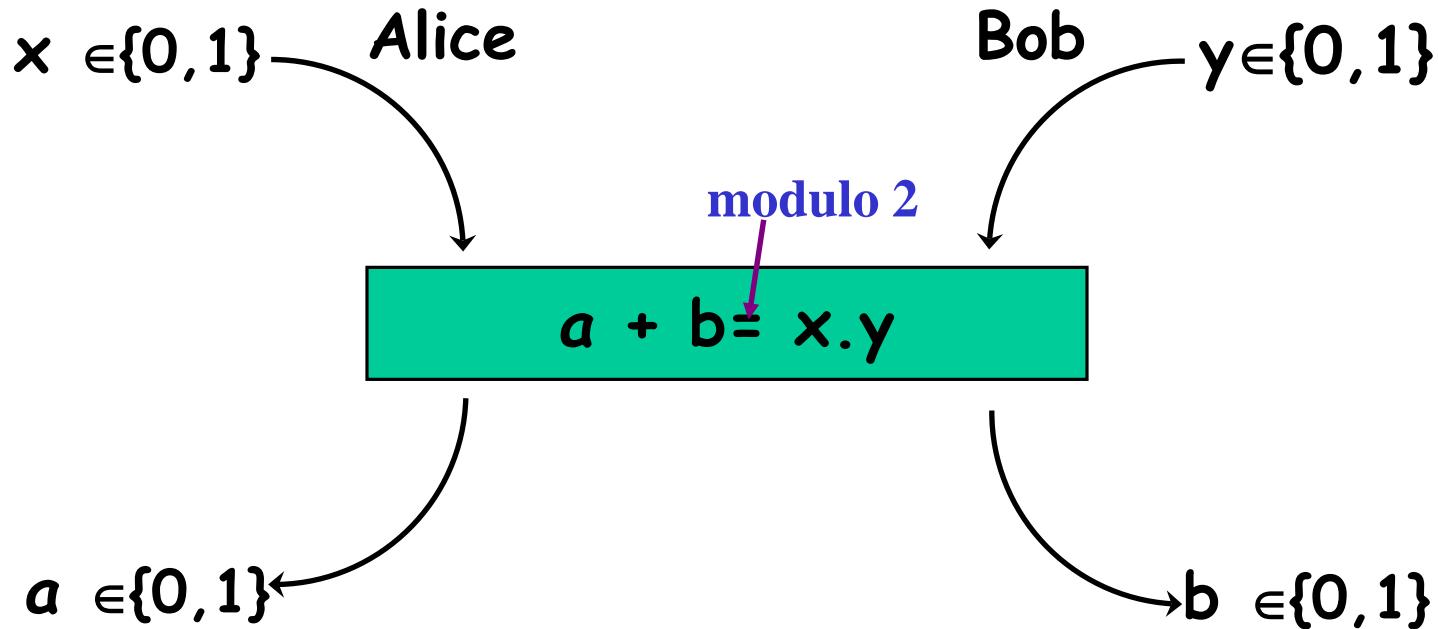
$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|0,0\rangle - |1,1\rangle) \otimes (c_0|0\rangle - c_1|1\rangle) \rightarrow \sigma_z \Psi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|0,1\rangle + |1,0\rangle) \otimes (c_1|0\rangle + c_0|1\rangle) \rightarrow \sigma_x \Psi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|0,1\rangle - |1,0\rangle) \otimes (c_1|0\rangle - c_0|1\rangle) \rightarrow \sigma_y \Psi$$



PR-box: $E(0,0) + E(0,1) + E(1,0) - E(1,1) = 4$

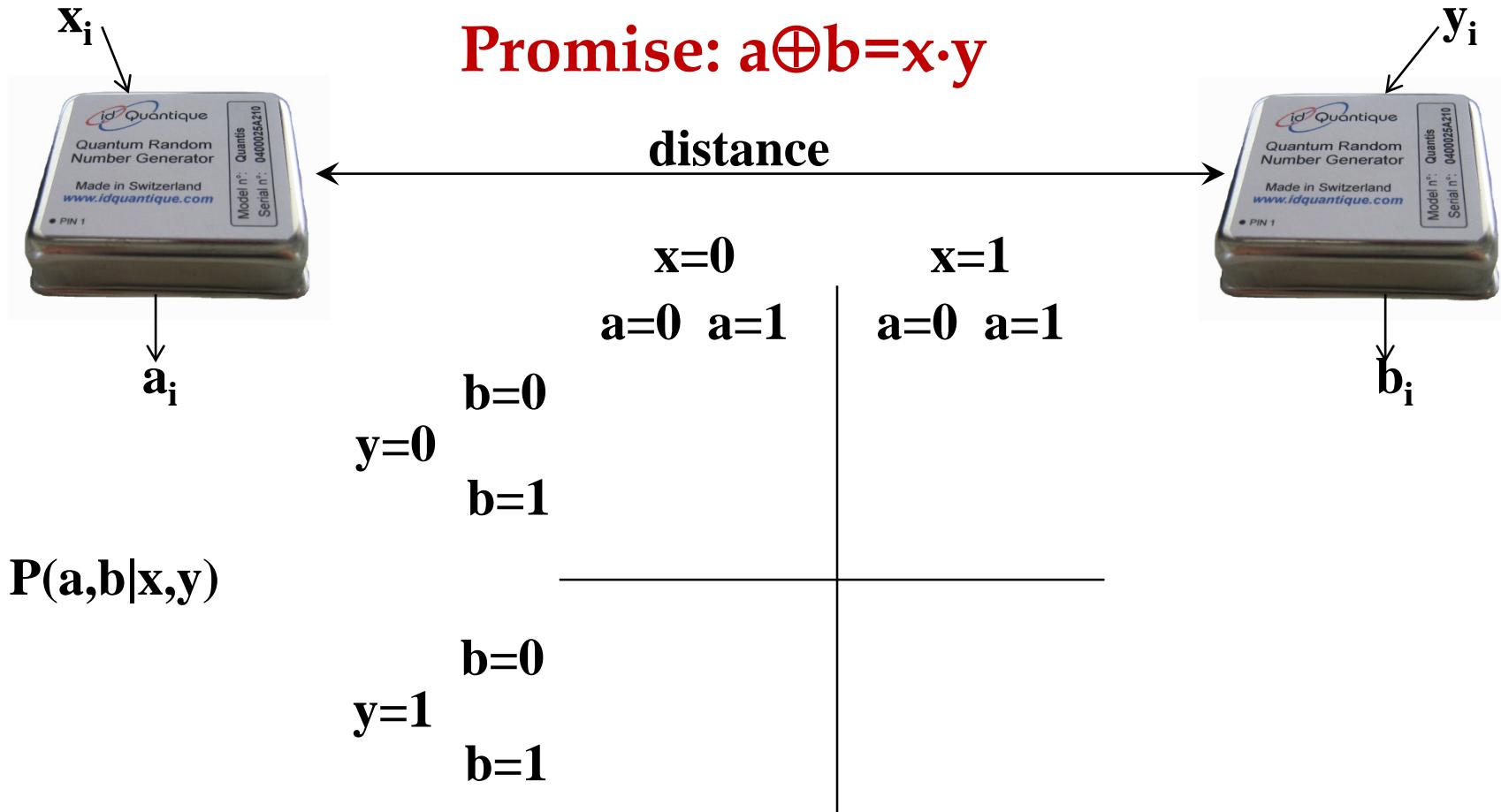


$\text{Prob}(a=1|x,y) = \frac{1}{2}$, independent of $y \Rightarrow$ no signaling



Non local Randomness

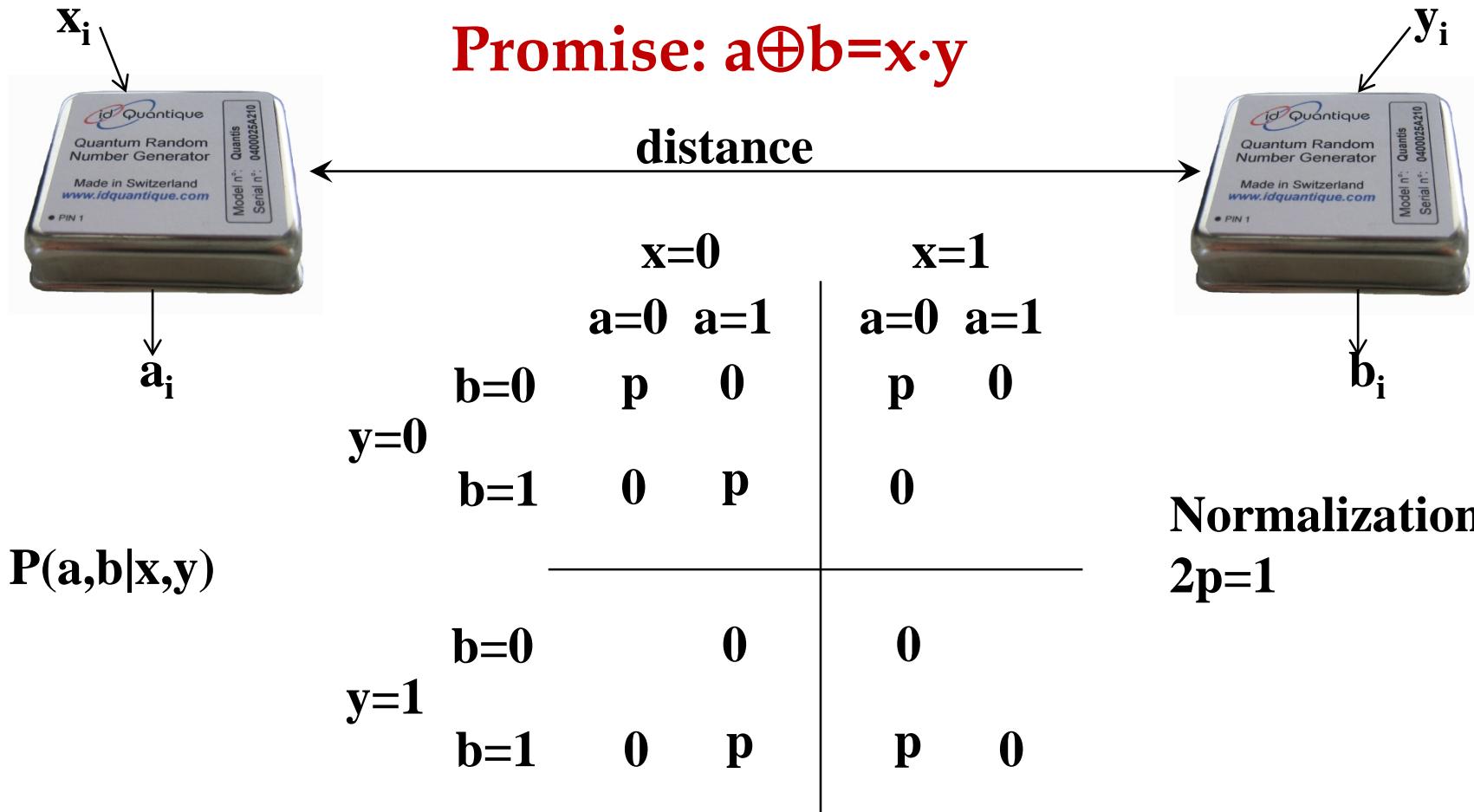
- Assume that distances really exist.
- Assume there is no super-determinism conspiracy.





Non local Randomness

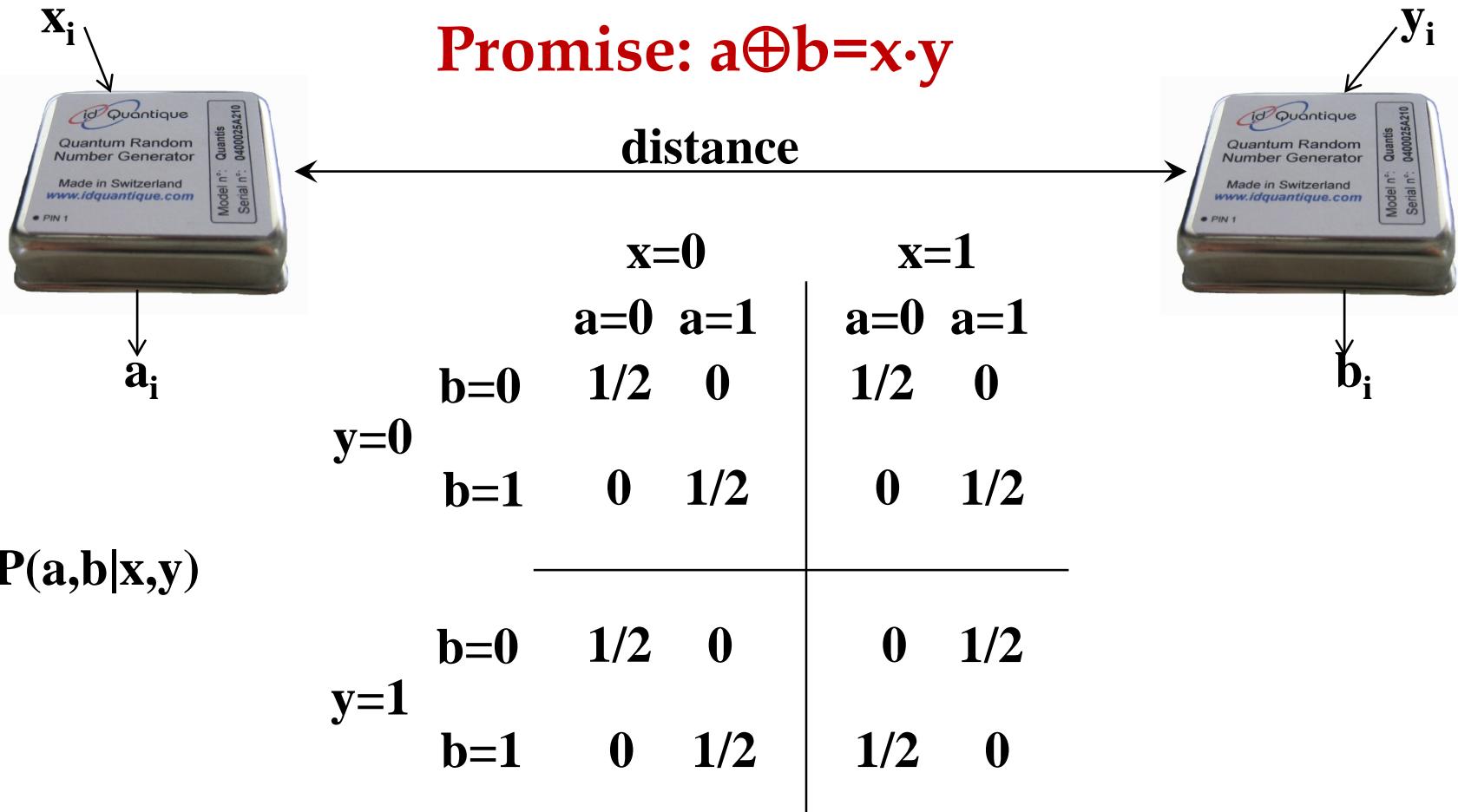
- Assume that distances really exist.
- Assume there is no hyper-determinism conspiracy.





Non local Randomness

- Assume that distances really exist.
- Assume there is no hyper-determinism conspiracy.





Quantum physical RNG



Quantum physics is fundamentally random

- Cannot be influenced by any external parameters
- Output is completely unpredictable

High bit rate

- 4 or 16 Mbits/s

Markets

- Cryptography
- Gaming and Lotteries
- Scientific



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



Certificate of Conformity No 151-04255

Object

Quantum Random Number Generator
Quantis-USB S/N 070222A410
Quantis-PCI-1 S/N 08338A310

Applicant

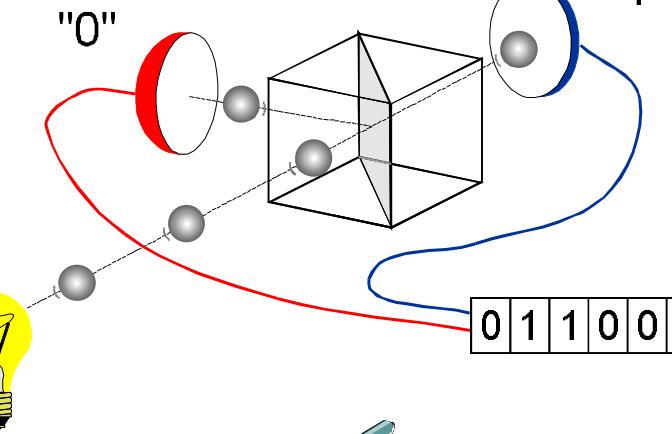
id Quantique SA
Ch. De la Marbrerie 3
1227 Carouge/Geneva
Switzerland



NEW



hv



0 1 1 0 0 1





Quantum Random Number Generator



SKT 5GX

QUANTUM

Secured by Swiss Quantum

Integrated into
mobile banking app
(only in Korea)

0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

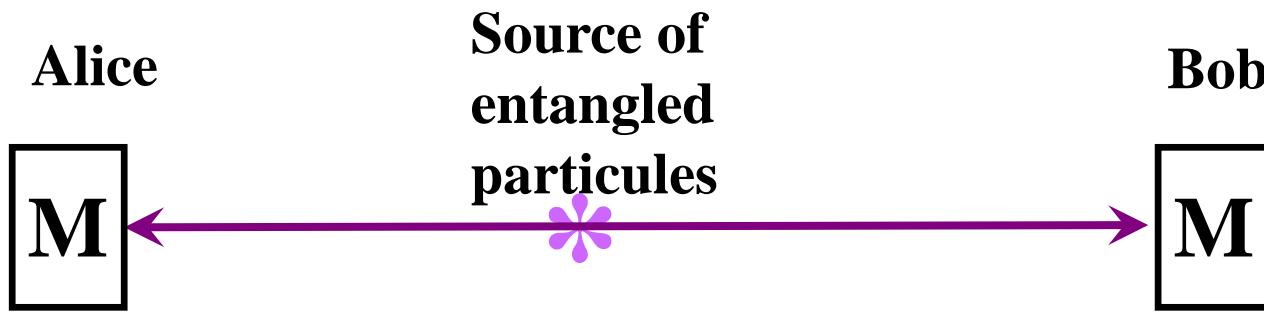


mm size
 μ w power



No-cloning and no-signaling

NG, Phys. Lett. A 242, 1 (1998)



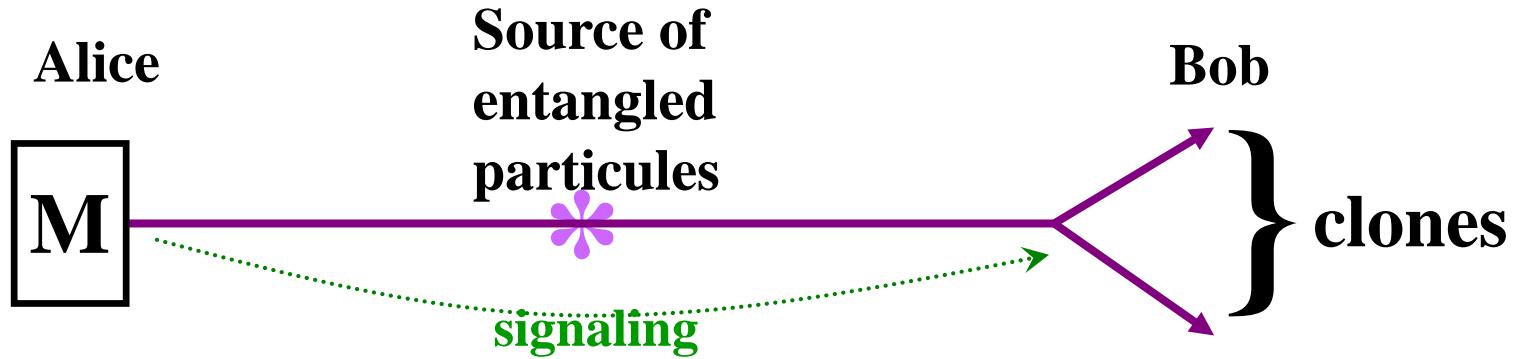
$$\uparrow \text{ or } \downarrow = \rightarrow \text{ or } \leftarrow$$

⇒ Entanglement doesn't allow for signaling



No-cloning and no-signaling

NG, Phys. Lett. A 242, 1 (1998)



$$\uparrow \text{ or } \downarrow = \rightarrow \text{ or } \leftarrow$$

$$\uparrow\uparrow \text{ or } \downarrow\downarrow \neq \rightarrow\rightarrow \text{ or } \leftarrow\leftarrow$$

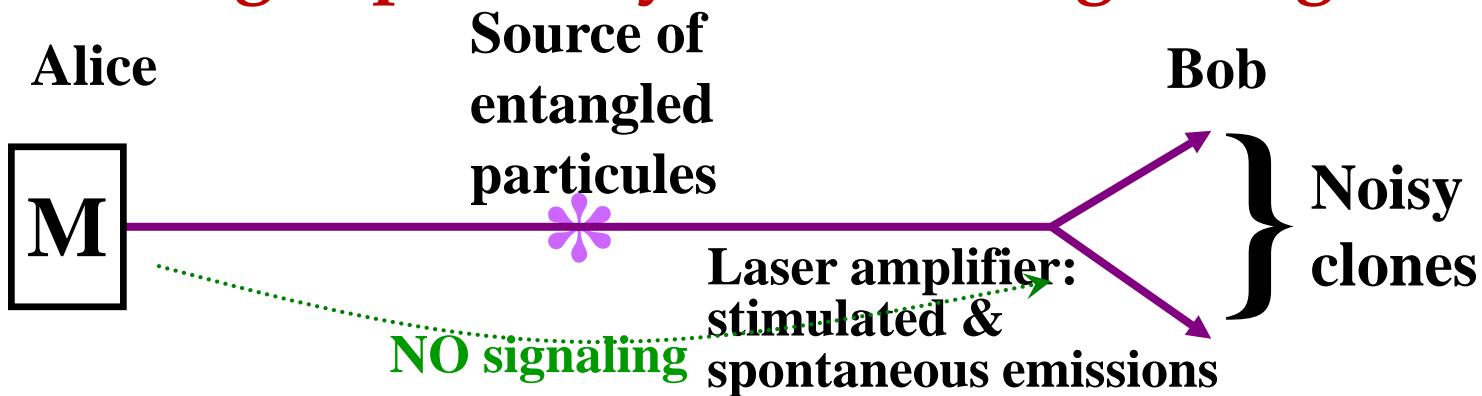
\Rightarrow Perfect cloning would allow one to exploit entanglement for signaling !



No-cloning and no-signaling

NG, Phys. Lett. A 242, 1 (1998)

- Interestingly, optimal-but-imperfect quantum cloning is precisely at the no-signaling limit !



$$F = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2+1} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$a^+ |1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |2\rangle$$
$$a^+ |0\rangle = 1 |1\rangle$$



Exploit quantum nonlocality for cryptography

Alice

Bob

$x=0$ or 1

0 1

$y=0$ or 1

0 1

If $p(a,b|x,y)$ violates some Bell inequality,
then $p(a,b|x,y)$ contains secrecy
irrespective of any detail of the
implementation !

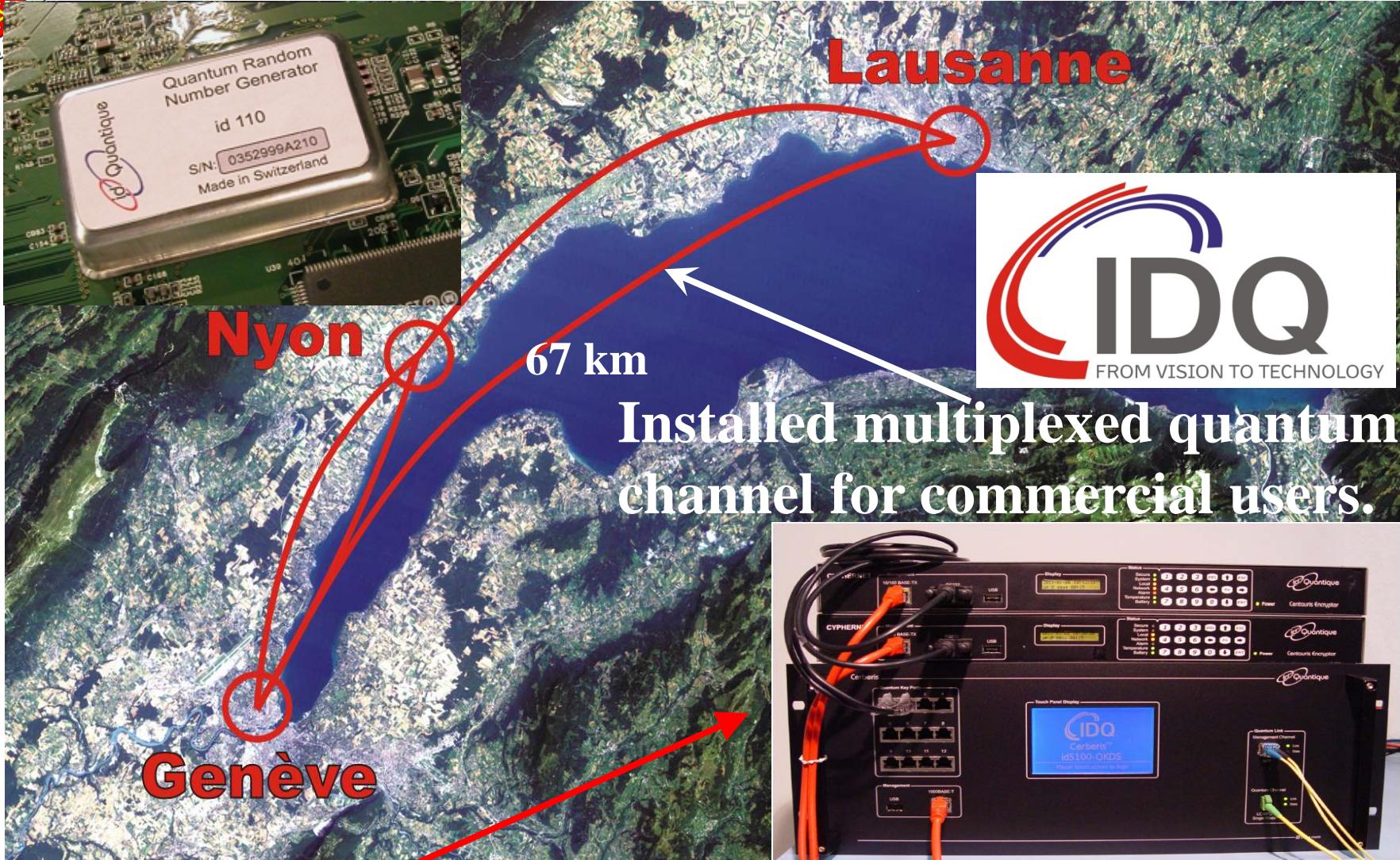
Non-local quantum correlations are
cryptographic keys
in the conditional probability

$$\underline{\underline{p(a,b|x,y)}}$$

Spin-off from the University of Geneva, 2001



GAP Optique Geneva University

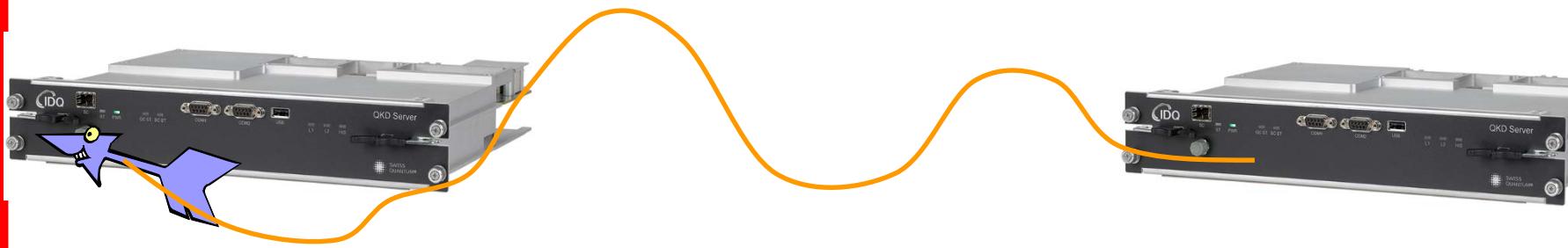
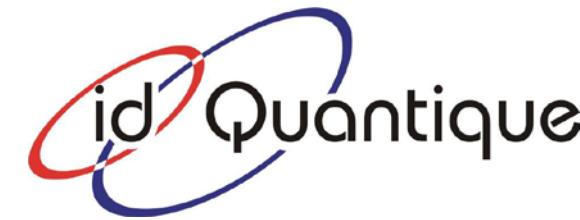


Used daily by some commercial customers



Quantum Key Distribution

- Encode a quantum state into a photon and send the latter from Alice to Bob:



- This is pretty simple and well mastered by id Quantique SA. This is how all commercial Quantum Cryptography works already todays.



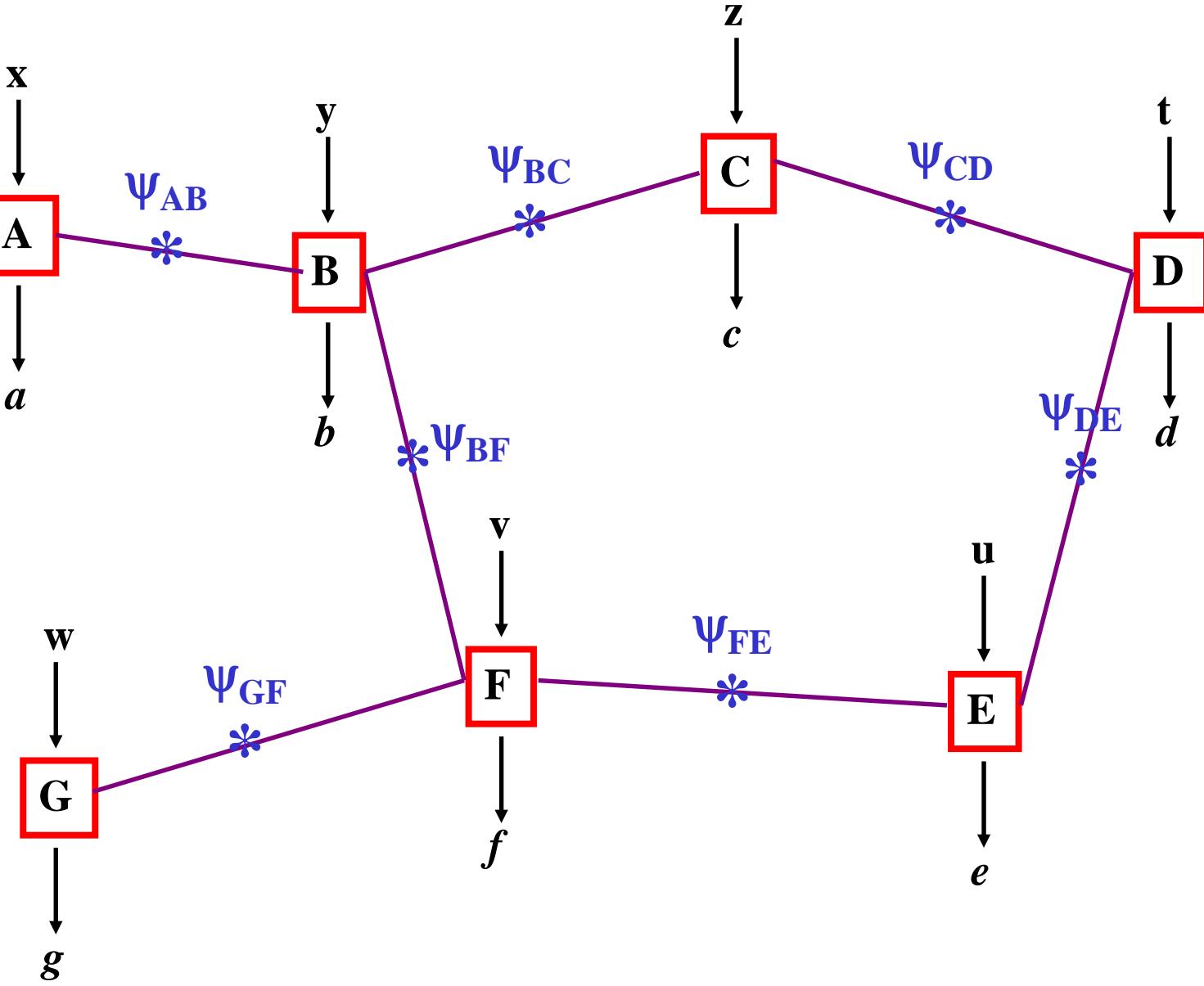
How does Nature perform the trick ?

- How can these two locations out there in space-time know about each other ?
- How does an event A know that it is nonlocally correlated to another event B ?
- Who keeps track of who is entangled with whom ?

How does nature do it ?,
Science, 326, 1357, 2009

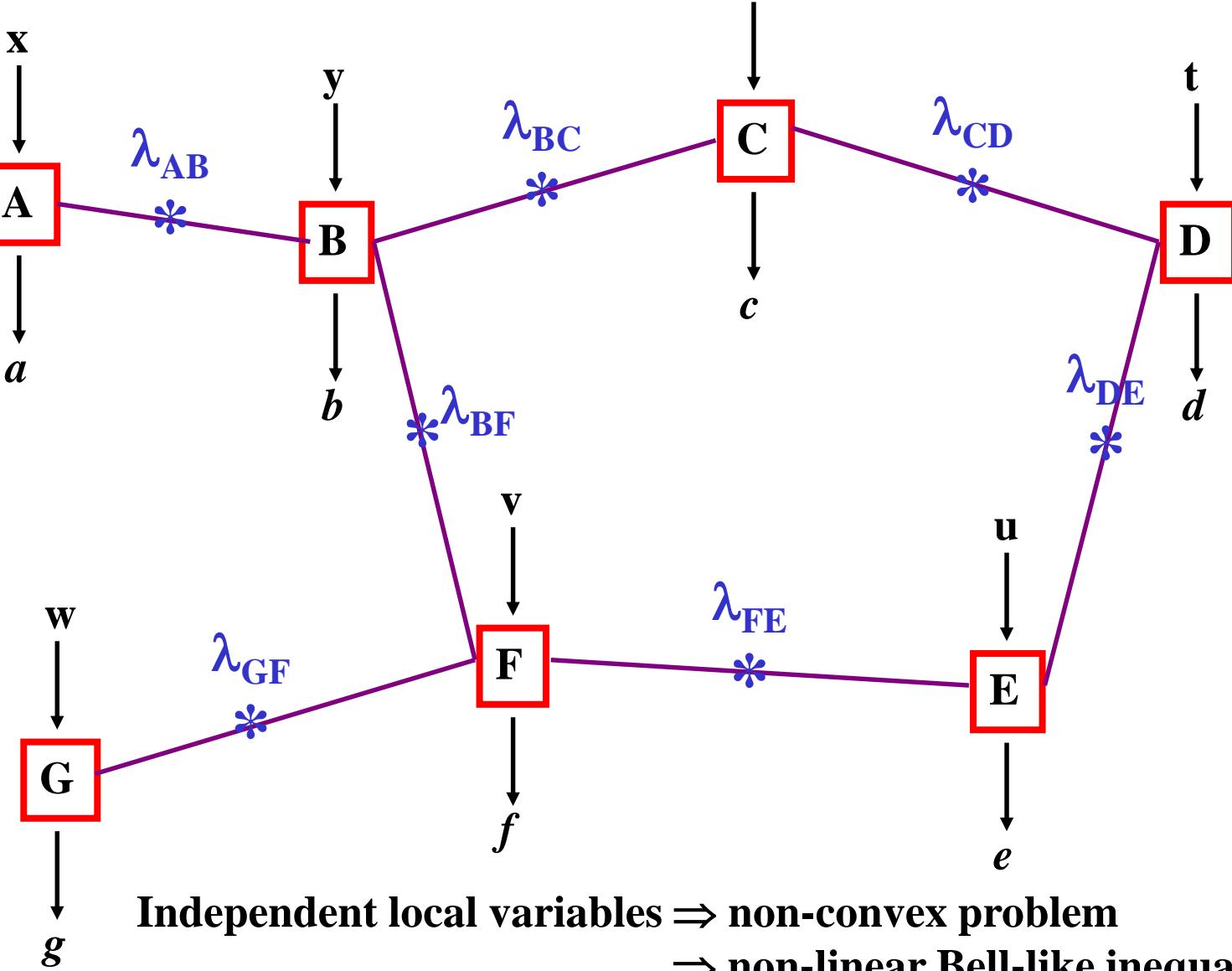


N independent sources: product state $\psi^{\otimes N}$





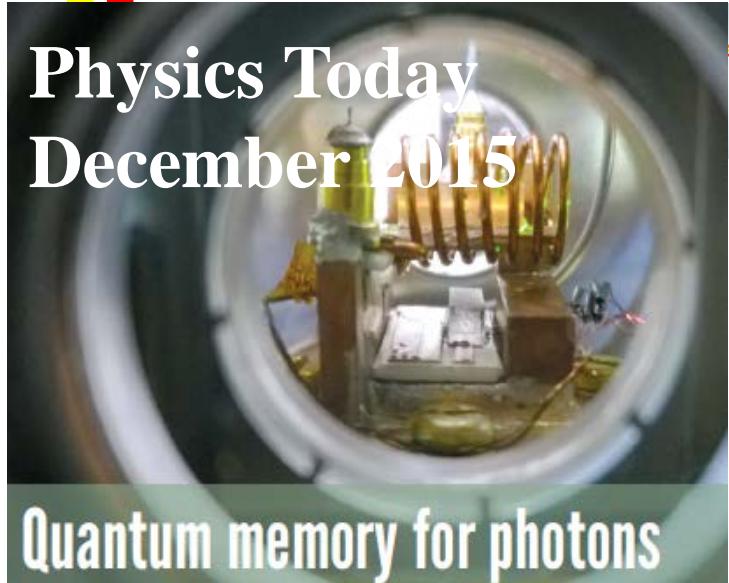
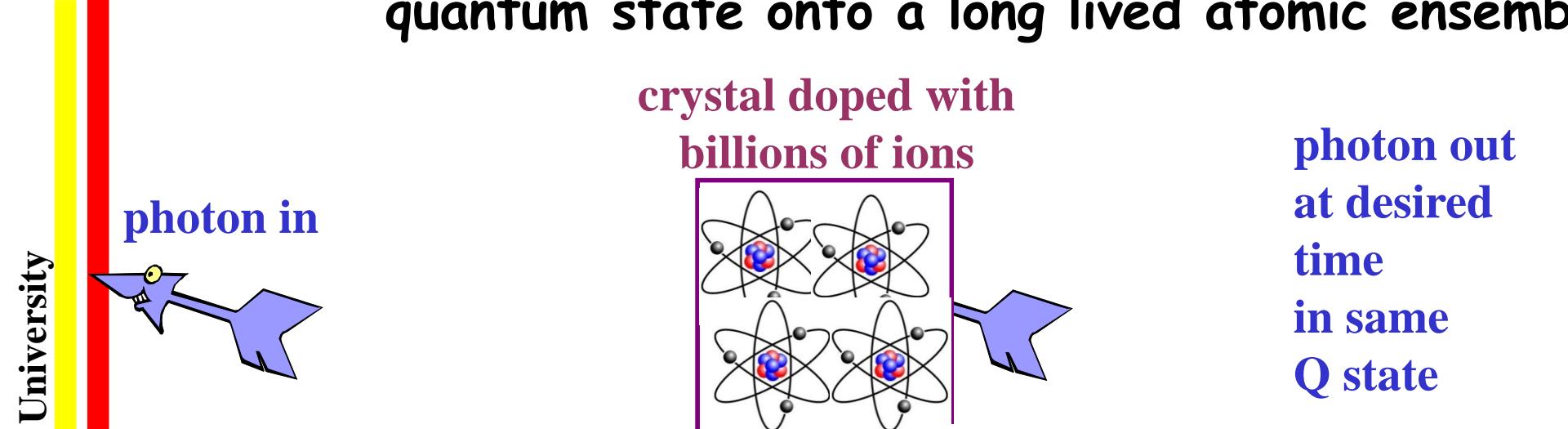
$\Rightarrow N$ independent local variables





Quantum memory & Q-internet

Goal: controlled and reversible mapping of a photonic quantum state onto a long lived atomic ensemble

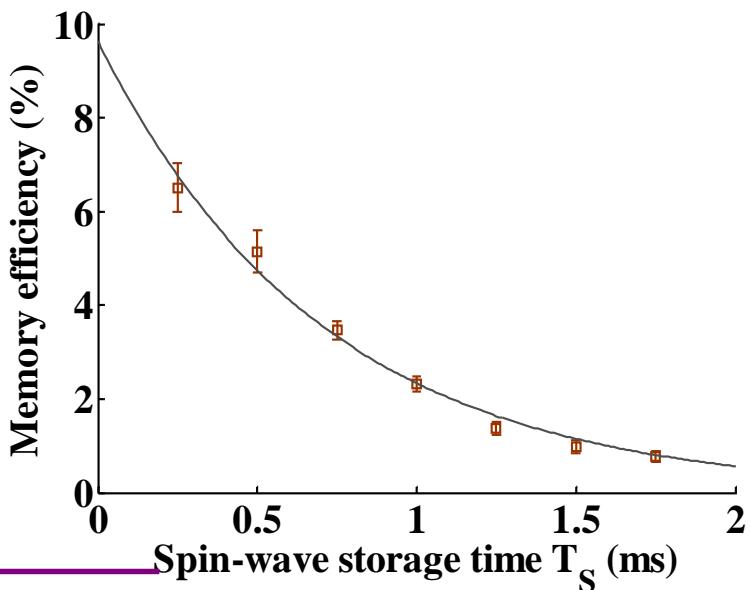


ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-00898-6

Experimental cell entangled atoms

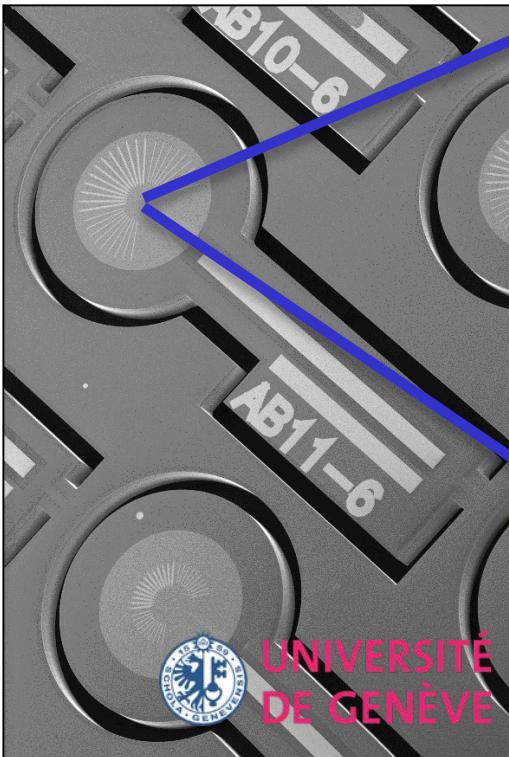
Florian Fröwis¹, Peter C. Strassmann¹,
Nicolas Brunner¹, Félix Bussières¹, ...





Superconducting nanowire single photon detection systems

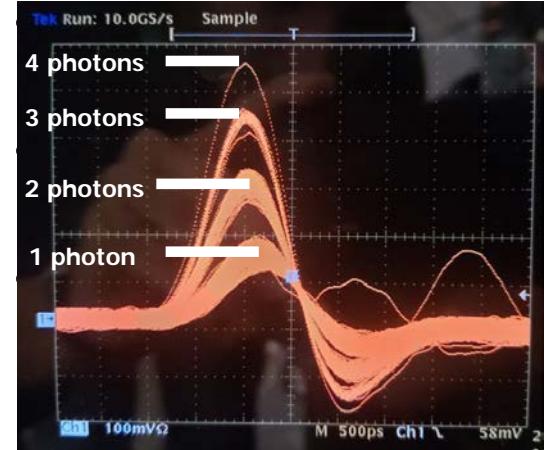
- Faster and smarter detectors



Fastest SNSPD detectors
with PNR enabled
Joint development with the
University of Geneva
Commercially available at IDQ

Parallelly-connected SNSPDs lead to

- **Counting rates as high as 200 MHz**
- >70% nominal efficiency



Prof. Hugo Zbinden

Physics of SNSPD is amazingly poorly understood



Application of superconducting single-photon detectors to ... Rockets

- Ariane 6 will be the first space launcher ever using **Opto-Pyrotechnics** instead of conventional electro-pyrotechnics
- **ArianeGroup worked with IDQ to design a fiber optic integrity and performance monitoring for entire Opto-Pyro control system**
- First real-life test:
last week →



Pyrotechnic sub-systems: vital part of the avionics system – responsible for ignition, separation, passivation and neutralization





Conclusion

- Quantum Entanglement is a marvellous playing ground from Fundamental physics to Applications and back.

1. The Age of Entanglement, par Louisa Gilder, Ed. Knopf 2008.
2. *Initiation à la Physique Quantique*, par Valerio Scarani, Edition Vuibert, 2003.
3. L'Impensable Hasard, par Nicolas Gisin, Ed. Odile Jacob 2012.

