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# 4 粒子团簇态的可控隐形传态

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摘要:为实现4粒子团簇态更加经济和安全的隐形传态,提出2种利用6粒子团簇态为量子信道的可控 隐形传态方案,分别是3方参与的可控隐形传态方案和4方参与的可控隐形传态方案.在控制者同意信 息传输的情况下2种隐形传态方案成功的概率是一致的,为4 | a |<sup>2</sup>,即选用最大纠缠的6粒子团簇态为 量子信道时,传输成功率为100%.通过2种方案的对比发现,控制方的增多可以有效地提高信息传输的 安全性,但同时会使接收方还原原始信息的操作更加复杂.

关键词:6 粒子团簇态;4 粒子团簇态;Bell 基联合测量;可控隐形传态

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## 0 引言

量子信息处理主要包括量子通信和量子计算, 是信息科学与量子力学的交叉学科.量子通信主要 包括量子隐形传态、密集编码、量子数字签名等方 面,量子隐形传态是其中比较简单也比较迷人的应 用.1993 年,C.H.Bennett等<sup>[1]</sup>首次提出一种成功的 隐形传态方案,吸引了众多物理学家投入研究. H.J.Briegel 和 R. Raussendorf 在 2001 年提出了一种 新的量子纠缠态——团簇态<sup>[2]</sup>,并且证明团簇态在 量子数目 N > 3 时,有一些更加特殊的性质,如持续 纠缠性和最大联通性.团簇态是量子信息处理领域 的重要资源.对团簇态的研究.既包括以团簇态为量 子信道 隐形传输其他态的方案<sup>[3-5]</sup>,也包括利用其 他量子信道 隐形传输4粒子团簇态的方案中,量子信道的 粒子数分别为7粒子或8粒子.

可控隐形传态由 A. Karlsson 等<sup>[11]</sup> 在 1998 年首 次提出,可控隐形传态方案的提出,进一步提高了隐 形传输的安全性. 文献 [12-16]提出了利用团簇态为 信道的可控隐形传输方案,传输的信息为任意单粒 子态或任意 2 粒子态.

人们总是希望可以用相同的资源更加安全地传 输更多的信息.本文提出利用6粒子团簇态为量子 信道实现4粒子团簇态的可控隐形传输方案,与文 献[6-10]相比,利用更少的粒子传输相同的团簇态, 同时实现了控制传输,提高了安全性,与文献[16] 相比,用相同的信道传输了更多的信息.同时,文献 [16]的量子信道为最大纠缠的6粒子团簇态,在实 际应用中由于量子噪声的存在,最大纠缠态很难保 持,所以本方案选用非最大纠缠的6粒子团簇态为 量子信道,考虑了量子噪声对量子信道的影响,使方 案具有更加普遍的意义.

### 1 3 方参与的可控隐形传态

假设 Alice 要传输给 Bob 的未知信息态为 4 粒子团簇态,

 $|C_{6}\rangle_{5678910} = (a | 000000\rangle + b | 000111\rangle + c | 111000\rangle - d | 111111\rangle)_{5678910}$ , (2)  $\pm \mathbf{p} |a|^{2} + |b|^{2} + |c|^{2} + |d|^{2} = 1.$ Alice 拥有粒子 1、2、3、4、5、8, Bob 拥有粒子 6、7、9, Charlie 拥有粒子 10.

#### 在操作之前 系统的初态为

 $|\psi\rangle_{s} = |C_{4}\rangle_{1234} \otimes |C_{6}\rangle_{5678910} = (\alpha |0000\rangle + \beta |0011\rangle + \gamma |1100\rangle - \delta |1111\rangle)_{1234} \otimes (a |000000\rangle + b |000111\rangle + c |111000\rangle -$ 

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 $d | 111111 \rangle$ ) 5678910. 为了将信息传递给 Bob Alice 对(15) 和(3, 8) 进行2次 Bell 基联合测量 Bell 基为  $|\Phi^{\pm}\rangle_{ii} = (|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle)_{ii}/\sqrt{2}, |\Psi^{\pm}\rangle_{ii} =$  $(|01\rangle \pm |10\rangle)_{ii}/\sqrt{2}$ , (3) 测量有 16 种可能的结果,采用非归一化的形式为  $_{38} \langle \Phi^{\pm} |_{15} \langle \Phi^{\pm} | \psi \rangle_{s} = (\alpha a | 00000\rangle \pm^{2} \beta b | 010011\rangle \pm^{1} \beta b$  $\gamma c \mid 101100 \rangle \pm^{2} \pm^{1} \delta d \mid 111111 \rangle \rangle_{2467910} / 2$ , (4)  ${}_{38} \langle \Psi^{\pm} |_{15} \langle \Phi^{\pm} | \psi \rangle_{s} = (\alpha b \mid 000011 \rangle \pm^{2} \beta a \mid 010000 \rangle \mp^{1}$  $\gamma d \mid 101111 \rangle \mp^{2} \mp^{1} \delta c \mid 111100 \rangle _{2467910} / 2$ , (5)  $_{38} \langle \Phi^{\pm} |_{15} \langle \Psi^{\pm} | \psi \rangle_{s} = (\alpha c | 001100 \rangle \mp^{2} \beta d | 011111 \rangle \pm^{1}$  $\gamma a \mid 100000 \rangle \mp^{2} \mp^{1} \delta b \mid 110011 \rangle _{2467910} / 2$ , (6) $_{38} \langle \Psi^{\pm} \mid_{15} \langle \Psi^{\pm} \mid \psi \rangle_{s} = (-\alpha d \mid 001111 \rangle \pm^{2} \beta c \mid 011100 \rangle \pm^{1}$  $\gamma b \mid 100011 \rangle \mp^2 \mp^1 \delta a \mid 110000 \rangle _{2467910} / 2$ , (7) 其中  $\pm^{1}$ 、m<sup>1</sup> 对应(1 5) 的 Bell 基测量结果 ,  $\pm^{2}$ 、m<sup>2</sup> 对应(38)的 Bell 基测量结果.

假设 Alice 对(1 5)、(3 8) 的测量结果为  $|\Phi^+\rangle_{15}$ 、  $|\Phi^-\rangle_{38}$ ,则系统塌缩为  $|\psi\rangle_{2467910} = (\alpha a | 000000\rangle - \beta b | 010011\rangle + \gamma c | 101100\rangle - \delta d | 111111 \rangle)_{2467910}/2.$ 

为了将粒子2提炼出来,Alice 对粒子2进行 H 变换

$$|\psi\rangle_{2467910} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha a \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)_{2} \right) |00000\rangle_{467910}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta b \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)_{2} \right) |10011\rangle_{467910} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \gamma c \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)_{2} \right) |01100\rangle_{467910} -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta d \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)_{2} \right) |11111\rangle_{467910} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} (|\alpha a |00000\rangle - \beta b |10011\rangle + \gamma c |01100\rangle -$$

$$\delta d \mid 11111 \rangle_{_{467910}} \otimes \mid 0 \rangle_{_2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} ( \alpha a \mid 00000 \rangle -$$

 $\beta b | 10011 \rangle - \gamma c | 01100 \rangle + \delta d | 11111 \rangle_{467910} \otimes | 1 \rangle_{2}. \\$ 选取基{ | 0 ⟩ , | 1 ⟩} 进行单粒子测量,若测量 结果为 | 0 ⟩<sub>2</sub> , 系统塌缩到 |  $\varphi \rangle_{467910} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle + \gamma c | 01100 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle + \gamma c | 01100 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} , 系统塌缩到 | \varphi \rangle_{467910} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \beta b | 10011 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 00000 \rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a |$ 

采用同样的方法将粒子 4 的信息提炼出来. 假 设 Alice 对粒子 2 的测量结果为  $|0\rangle_{2}$ ,若粒子 4 的测 量 结 果 为  $|0\rangle_{4}$ , 系 统 塌 缩 到  $|\varphi\rangle_{67910} = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha a |0000\rangle - \beta b |0011\rangle + \gamma c |1100\rangle - \delta d |1111\rangle)_{67910}; 若粒子 4 的测量结果为 <math>|1\rangle_{4}$ ,系统 塌缩到  $|\varphi\rangle_{67910} = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha a |0000\rangle + \beta b |0011\rangle + \gamma c |1100\rangle + \delta d |1111\rangle)_{67910}.$ 

若 Charlie 同意本次信息传递 就对手中的粒子 10 进行单粒子测量 ,同样先进行 H 变换 ,再选定基 { |0 > ,|1 >} 进行测量. 假设粒子 4 的测量结果为 |1 ><sub>4</sub> 若 Charlie 的测量结果为 |0 ><sub>10</sub> ,系统塌缩为 | $\varphi$  ><sub>679</sub> =  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(\alpha a |000\rangle + \beta b |001\rangle + \gamma c |110\rangle + \delta d |111 >)_{679}; 若 测量结果为 |1 ><sub>10</sub> ,系统塌缩为$  $|<math>\varphi$  ><sub>679</sub> =  $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(\alpha a |000\rangle - \beta b |001\rangle + \gamma c |110\rangle - \delta d |111 >)_{679}$ . 粒子 6 <7 <9 的状态共有 128 种可能 ,为 节省篇幅 将相同的态进行归纳 ,详细情况见表 1.

表1 Alice 和 Charlie 测量结果及粒子 6、7、9 状
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测量结果	$\left  \left. arphi  ight angle_{_{679}}  ight.$ 的状态
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c} _{4} & \left  \begin{array}{c} 0 \right\rangle_{10} \\ _{4} & \left  \begin{array}{c} 0 \right\rangle_{10} \\ _{4} & \left  \begin{array}{c} 1 \right\rangle_{10} \end{array} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha a \end{array} \right  000 \right\rangle + \beta b \left  \begin{array}{c} 001 \right\rangle + \gamma c \left  \begin{array}{c} 110 \right\rangle + \delta d \end{array} \right  111 \right\rangle \right)_{679} \\ _{4} & \left  \begin{array}{c} 1 \right\rangle_{10} \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

表1(续)

测量结果		φ <sup>2</sup> 679 的状态
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a \mid 000\rangle - \beta b \mid 001\rangle - \gamma c \mid 110\rangle + \delta d \mid 111\rangle)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha c \mid 110 \right) - \beta d \mid 111 \right) + \gamma a \mid 000 \right) + \delta b \mid 001 \right)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha c \mid 110 \rangle + \beta d \mid 111 \rangle + \gamma a \mid 000 \rangle - \delta b \mid 001 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha c \end{array} \middle  110 \right\rangle - \beta d \left  111 \right\rangle - \gamma a \left  \begin{array}{c} 000 \right\rangle - \delta b \left  \begin{array}{c} 001 \end{array} \right\rangle \right)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha c \mid 110 \rangle + \beta d \mid 111 \rangle - \gamma a \mid 000 \rangle + \delta b \mid 001 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha b \mid 001 \right) + \beta a \mid 000 \right) - \gamma d \mid 111 \right) + \delta c \mid 110 \right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-\alpha b \mid 001 \rangle + \beta a \mid 000 \rangle + \gamma d \mid 111 \rangle + \delta c \mid 110 \rangle\right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha b\right.\left \left.001\right.\right\rangle\right \beta a\left.\left \left.000\right.\right\rangle\right \gamma d\left.\left.\left \left.111\right.\right\rangle\right \delta c\left.\left.\left.\left \left.110\right.\right\rangle\right.\right\rangle\right _{679}\right.$
$\begin{array}{                                    $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha b \mid 001\rangle - \beta a \mid 000\rangle + \gamma d \mid 111\rangle - \delta c \mid 110\rangle)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{                                    $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha b \mid 001 \rangle + \beta a \mid 000 \rangle + \gamma d \mid 111 \rangle - \delta c \mid 110 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{                                    $	$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{1}{2} \left( -\alpha b \mid 001 \rangle + \beta a \mid 000 \rangle - \gamma d \mid 111 \rangle - \delta c \mid 110 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha b \mid 001 \rangle - \beta a \mid 000 \rangle + \gamma d \mid 111 \rangle + \delta c \mid 110 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{                                    $	$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{1}{2} \left( -\alpha b \mid 001 \rangle - \beta a \mid 000 \rangle - \gamma d \mid 111 \rangle + \delta c \mid 110 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha d   111\rangle + \beta c   110\rangle + \gamma b   001\rangle + \delta a   000\rangle)_{679}$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha d \mid 111 \rangle + \beta c \mid 110 \rangle - \gamma b \mid 001 \rangle + \delta a \mid 000 \rangle \right)_{679}$
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-\alpha d \left 111\right\rangle - \beta c \left 110\right\rangle + \gamma b \left 001\right\rangle - \delta a \left 000\right\rangle\right _{679}\right)$
$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \alpha d \mid 111 \right) - \beta c \mid 110 \right) - \gamma b \mid 001 \right) - \delta a \mid 000 \right)_{679}$

表1(续)

测量结果 $\left  \left  \varphi \right\rangle_{_{679}}$ 的状态		
$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$ \begin{vmatrix} 0 \rangle_{10} \frac{1}{10 \sqrt{10}} (-\alpha d \mid 111 \rangle + \beta c \mid 110 \rangle - \gamma b \mid 001 \rangle - \delta a \mid 000 \rangle)_{676} $	
$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{array} \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ $	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{\left \begin{array}{c}0\right\rangle_{10}}{\left \begin{array}{c}0\right\rangle_{10}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha d \left \begin{array}{c}111\right\rangle -\beta c \left \begin{array}{c}110\right\rangle -\gamma b \left \begin{array}{c}001\right\rangle +\delta a \left \begin{array}{c}000\right\rangle\right\rangle}{\left \begin{array}{c}000\right\rangle\right\rangle}\right _{679}$	
$ \begin{array}{                                    $	$\frac{\left 1\right\rangle_{10}}{\left 1\right\rangle_{10}}\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\alpha d \left 111\right\rangle - \beta c \left 110\right\rangle + \gamma b \left 001\right\rangle + \delta a \left 000\right\rangle\right)_{679}\right.$	

Alice 将(1 5)、(3 8)的 Bell 基联合测量结果 和粒子 2、4 的单粒子测量结果通过经典信道告诉 Bob ,Charlie 也将粒子 10 的测量结果告诉 Bob.

假设接收到的测量结果为  $| \Phi^+ \rangle_{15}$ 、  $| \Phi^- \rangle_{38}$ 、  $| 0 \rangle_2$ 、  $| 1 \rangle_4$ 、  $| 0 \rangle_{10}$  Bob 可以知道 粒子 6、7、9 的状态 为  $| \varphi \rangle_{679} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 000 \rangle + \beta b | 001 \rangle + \gamma c | 110 \rangle + \delta d | 111 \rangle)_{679}$ . 为了得到想要的原始态 Bob 引入辅助 粒子  $| 0 \rangle_H$ ,系统变为  $| \varphi \rangle_{679H} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 0000 \rangle + \beta b | 0010 \rangle + \gamma c | 1100 \rangle + \delta d | 1110 \rangle)_{679H}$ . Bob 以粒子 9 为控制粒子,以粒子 H 为目标粒子,进行控制非门操 作 状态变为  $| \varphi \rangle_{679H} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\alpha a | 0000 \rangle + \beta b | 0011 \rangle + \gamma c | 1100 \rangle + \delta d | 1111 \rangle)_{679H}$ .

由于系数*a*、*b*、*c*、*d*未知,Bob 再次引入初始状态 为 |0><sub>A</sub> 的辅助粒子 *A*,并以基{ |00000 >,|00110 >, |11000 >,|11110 >,|00001 >,|00111 >,|11001 >, |11111 >} 进行联合幺正变换,变换矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}_1 & \boldsymbol{A}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{A}_2 & -\boldsymbol{A}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad (8)$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{\dot{\mu}} &= 1/_{10} 4\sqrt{2} \\ \mathbf{\dot{\mu}} \mathbf{h}_{i}(i = 1 \ 2) \ \mathbf{\dot{\mu}} 4 \times 4 \ \mathbf{\dot{n}} \mathbf{\eta} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{h}_{1} = \operatorname{diag}(a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, a_{4}) \mathbf{h}_{2} &= \operatorname{diag}(\sqrt{1 - a_{1}^{2}}, \sqrt{1 - a_{2}^{2}}, \sqrt{1 - a_{3}^{2}}, \sqrt{1 - a_{3}^{2}}, \sqrt{1 - a_{4}^{2}}, a_{i}(i = 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4) \ \mathbf{\dot{n}} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{\dot{n}} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{\dot{n}} \mathbf{\dot{n$$

1100> +  $\gamma \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} | 1100 > -\delta \sqrt{d^2 - a^2} | 1111 \rangle_{GM} \otimes | 1 \rangle_A$ .可以发现,若辅助粒子A的测量结果为  $| 0 \rangle_A$ ,则隐形传输成功,若测量结果为  $| 1 \rangle_A$ ,则信息传输失败. 传输成功的概率为 $\frac{1}{32} |a|^2$ . 总共有 128 种可

能,每种可能成功的概率都是一致的,因此总的成功 概率为4  $|a|^2$ ,当|a| = 1/2时,取得最大值,即选取 最大纠缠态为量子信道时,隐形传态成功率为 100%,其余情况见表 2.

$\left  arphi  ight angle_{_{679H}}$ 的状态	幺正操作	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(\alpha a \mid 0000\rangle + \beta b \mid 0010\rangle + \gamma c \mid 1100\rangle + \delta d \mid 1110\rangle)_{679H}$	$I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes I_9 \otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	1	$\frac{a}{b}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha a\right.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right \beta b\left.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right. + \gamma c\left.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right \delta d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right\right \right _{679H}\right.$	$I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes I_9 \otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 9H	1	$-\frac{a}{b}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{d}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\alpha a & \left \begin{array}{c}0000\right\rangle \end{array} + \beta b & \left \begin{array}{c}0010\right\rangle \end{array} - \gamma c & \left \begin{array}{c}1100\right\rangle \end{array} - \delta d & \left \begin{array}{c}1110\right\rangle\right\rangle \end{array} \right)_{_{679H}}$	$I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes I_9 \otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	1	$\frac{a}{b}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{d}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha a\right.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right\beta b\left.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right\gamma c\left.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right.+\delta d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{_{679H}}\right.$	$I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes I_9 \otimes I_H$ ( $U_{{\scriptscriptstyle C-NOT}}$ ) 9H	1	$-\frac{a}{b}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha c\right.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right\beta d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right.+\gamma a\left.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right.+\delta b\left.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679H}\right.$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes I_9\otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	$\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$	1	$-\frac{a}{b}$

表 2  $|\varphi\rangle_{679H}$ 、Bob 对应的操作及  $a_i$  (i = 1 2 3 A) 取值

$\ket{arphi}_{_{679H}}$ 的状态	幺正操作	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left \alpha c\right \left 1100\right\rangle\right.+\beta d\left \left 1110\right\rangle\right.+\gamma a\left \left 0000\right\rangle\right\delta b\left \left 0010\right\rangle\right\rangle\right _{679.}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes I_9\otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	$\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{d}$	1	$\frac{a}{b}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha c\right.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right\beta d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right\gamma a\left.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right\delta b\left.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679}\right.$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes I_9\otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	$\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$	- 1	$\frac{a}{b}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left \alpha c\right \left 1100\right\rangle\right.+\beta d\left \left 1110\right\rangle\right\gamma a\left \left 0000\right\rangle\right.+\delta b\left \left 0010\right\rangle\right\rangle\right _{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes I_9\otimes I_H$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	$\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{d}$	- 1	$-\frac{a}{b}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha b\right.\left \left.0010\right\rangle\right.+\beta a\left.\left \left.0000\right\rangle\right\gamma d\left.\left \left.1110\right\rangle\right.+\delta c\left.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679}\right.$	$I_{6} \otimes I_{7} \otimes \sigma_{x9} \otimes I_{H} (U_{C-NOT})_{9H}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	1	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha b \mid 0010 \rangle + \beta a \mid 0000 \rangle + \gamma d \mid 1110 \rangle + \delta c \mid 1100 \rangle\right)_{67}$	$_{_{9H}}$ $I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes \sigma_{_{x9}} \otimes I_H$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9H}}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	1	$\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(\alpha b \mid 0010\rangle - \beta a \mid 0000\rangle - \gamma d \mid 1110\rangle - \delta c \mid 1100\rangle)_{679}$	$I_{6} \otimes I_{7} \otimes \sigma_{x9} \otimes I_{H} (U_{C-NOT})_{9H}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	- 1	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha b \mid 0010\rangle - \beta a \mid 0000\rangle + \gamma d \mid 1110\rangle - \delta c \mid 1100\rangle\right)_{67}$	$_{_{9H}}I_{_{6}}\otimes I_{_{7}}\otimes \sigma_{_{x9}}\otimes I_{_{H}}$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9H}}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	- 1	$\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha b\right.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right.+\beta a\left.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right.+\gamma d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right\delta c\left.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679}\right.$	$I_{6} \otimes I_{7} \otimes \sigma_{x9} \otimes I_{H} (U_{C-NOT})_{9H}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	1	$\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha b \mid 0010\right\rangle + \beta a \mid 0000\right\rangle - \gamma d \mid 1110\right\rangle - \delta c \mid 1100 \rangle\right)_{67}$	$_{_{9H}}I_6\otimes I_7\otimes \sigma_{_{x9}}\otimes I_{_{H}}$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9H}}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	1	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha b\right.\left \left.0010\right.\right\rangle\right\beta a\left.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right.+\gamma d\left.\left \left.1110\right.\right\rangle\right.+\delta c\left.\left \left.1100\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679}$	$I_{6}\otimes I_{7}\otimes \sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) <sub>9H</sub>	$\frac{a}{b}$	- 1	$\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha b \mid 0010\rangle - \beta a \mid 0000\rangle - \gamma d \mid 1110\rangle + \delta c \mid 1100\rangle\right)_{67}$	$_{_{9H}}$ $I_6 \otimes I_7 \otimes \sigma_{_{x9}} \otimes I_{_{H}}$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9H}}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	- 1	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\begin{array}{c} -\alpha d \mid 1110 \rangle + \beta c \mid 1100 \rangle + \gamma b \mid 0010 \rangle + \delta a \mid 0000 \rangle\right)_{679}$	$_{_{H}}\sigma_{_{x6}}\otimes\sigma_{_{x7}}\otimes\sigma_{_{x9}}\otimes I_{_{H}}$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9h}}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	- 1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha d\right.\right \left.1110\right\rangle\right.+\beta c\left.\left \left.1100\right\rangle\right\gamma b\left.\left \left.0010\right\rangle\right.+\delta a\left.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right)\right{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 96	$\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	- 1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\begin{array}{c} -\alpha d \mid 1110 \rangle \right \beta c \mid 1100 \rangle \right. + \gamma b \mid 0010 \rangle \left \delta a \mid 0000 \right. \rangle\right)_{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 96	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left.\alpha d\right.\right \left.1110\right\rangle\right\left.\beta c\right.\left \left.1100\right\rangle\right\left.\gamma b\right.\left \left.0010\right\rangle\right\left.\delta a\right.\left \left.0000\right.\right\rangle\right)\right _{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 9h	$\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\begin{array}{c} -\alpha d \mid 1110 \rangle + \beta c \mid 1100 \rangle - \gamma b \mid 0010 \rangle - \delta a \mid 0000 \rangle\right)_{679}$	$_{_{H}}\sigma_{_{x6}}\otimes\sigma_{_{x7}}\otimes\sigma_{_{x9}}\otimes I_{_{H}}$ ( $U_{_{C-NOT}}$ ) $_{_{9h}}$	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left \alpha d\right \left 1110\right\rangle\right.+\beta c\left \left 1100\right\rangle\right.+\gamma b\left \left 0010\right\rangle\right\delta a\left \left 0000\right\rangle\right\rangle\right _{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}(U_{C-NOT})_{9H}$	$\frac{a}{d}$	$\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(-\alpha d \mid 1110\rangle - \beta c \mid 1100\rangle - \gamma b \mid 0010\rangle + \delta a \mid 0000\rangle\right)_{67}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 9th	$-\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$-\frac{a}{b}$	- 1
$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\left \alpha d\right \left 1110\right\rangle\right\beta c\left \left 1100\right\rangle\right.+\gamma b\left \left 0010\right\rangle\right.+\delta a\left \left 0000\right\rangle\right\rangle\right _{679}$	$\sigma_{x6}\otimes\sigma_{x7}\otimes\sigma_{x9}\otimes I_{H}$ ( $U_{C-NOT}$ ) 94	$\frac{a}{d}$	$-\frac{a}{c}$	$\frac{a}{b}$	- 1

## 2 4 方参与的可控隐形传态

在该方案中,传递的信息依然为4粒子团簇态, 量子信道依然为6粒子团簇态.粒子的归属为Alice 拥有粒子1、2、3、4、5、8,Bob拥有粒子7、9,Charlie 拥有粒子10,增加一个控制者Daniel,拥有粒子6.

Alice 和 Charlie 的操作与方案 1 相同,假设 Alice 的测量结果为  $|\Phi^+\rangle_{15}$ 、  $|\Phi^-\rangle_{38}$ 、  $|0\rangle_2$ 、  $|1\rangle_4$ , Charlie 对粒子 10 的测量结果为  $|0\rangle_{10}$ ,由表 1 可知, 此时粒子 6、7、9 的状态为  $|\varphi\rangle_{679} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(\alpha a |000\rangle + \beta b |001\rangle + \gamma c |110\rangle + \delta d |111\rangle)_{679}$ .为了让 Bob 得到原始信息态,Daniel 对粒子 6 进行 H 变换和单粒子测量,若测量结果为  $|0\rangle_{6}$ ,系统塌缩为  $|\varphi\rangle_{79} = \frac{1}{8}(\alpha a |00\rangle + \beta b |01\rangle + \gamma c |10\rangle + \delta d |11\rangle)_{79}$ ;若测量结果为  $|1\rangle_{6}$ ,系统塌缩为  $|\varphi\rangle_{79} = \frac{1}{8}(\alpha a |00\rangle + \beta b |01\rangle + \gamma c |10\rangle + \delta d |11\rangle)_{79}$ ;若测  $\beta b | 01 \rangle - \gamma c | 10 \rangle - \delta d | 11 \rangle$ ) <sub>79</sub>. 然后 Daniel 也将测量结果告诉 Bob.

假设 Bob 接收的测量结果为 | Φ<sup>+</sup>⟩<sub>15</sub>、 | Φ<sup>-</sup>⟩<sub>38</sub>、 |0⟩<sub>2</sub>、|1⟩<sub>4</sub>、|0⟩<sub>10</sub>、|1⟩<sub>6</sub> 粒子 7、9 的状态为 | φ⟩<sub>79</sub> =  $\frac{1}{8}(\alpha a | 00\rangle + \beta b | 01\rangle - \gamma c | 10\rangle - \delta d | 11\rangle)_{79}$ . 为了得 到原始信息态 Bob 引入 2 个辅助粒子 |0⟩<sub>H</sub>、|0⟩<sub>K</sub> 粒 子 7、9、H、K 的状态为 | φ⟩<sub>79HK</sub> =  $\frac{1}{8}(\alpha a | 0000\rangle + \beta b | 0100\rangle - \gamma c | 1000\rangle - \delta d | 1100\rangle)_{79HK}$ . Bob 以粒子 9 为控制粒子 粒子 H和粒子 K分别为目标粒子进行 2 次控制非门操作,再以粒子 7 为控制粒子,粒子 9 为目标粒子进行-次控制非门操作,最后以粒子 H、 K 为控制粒子,以粒子 9 为目标粒子进行 2 比特控制 T 门操作,就可得到 | φ⟩<sub>79HK</sub> =  $\frac{1}{8}(\alpha a | 0000\rangle + \beta b | 0011\rangle - \gamma c | 1100\rangle - \delta d | 1111\rangle)_{79HK}$ .

Bob 再次引入辅助粒子 $|0\rangle_{A}$ ,进行联合幺正变 换,选取合适的系数,就能以一定概率还原出原始信 息态,具体操作与方案 1 类似,在此不再详细说明. 信息传输成功的概率为 $\frac{1}{64}|a|^2$ ,共有 256 种可能,每 种可能成功的概率都是一致的,因此总的成功概率 依然为4  $|a|^2$ .

### 3 结论

本文提出了 2 种粒子归属不同的利用 6 粒子团 簇态实现 4 粒子团簇态可控隐形传输的方案. 若控 制方同意信息传递,发送方、接收方和控制方通过相 应的操作,成功实现信息传递的概率为 4 | a | <sup>2</sup>,符 合选用最大纠缠态为量子信息时,信息以 100% 的 成功率被传输的规律. 与已有方案相比,本方案的优 势有:(i)利用相同的信息资源,传递了更多的信息. (ii)实现控制传输,增强了信息传递的安全性.(iii) 选用部分纠缠的团簇态为量子信道,考虑了量子噪 声对量子信道的影响,使方案具有更普遍的意义.

通过2种方案的对比发现,控制方的增加有利 于信息传输安全性的提高,但是由于控制方的增加 导致接收方掌握的粒子数减少,使接收方在还原原 始信息态时的操作变得更加复杂.

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# Preparation and Electrochemical Property of Submicron-Structured K<sub>0.4</sub>MoO<sub>3</sub> Electrode Material

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**Abstract**: The electrode materials of submicron-structured  $K_x MoO_3$  (x = 0.2 [0, 4] [0, 6] [0, 8]) were synthesized by high temperature solid-state method using ( $NH_4$ )  $_6Mo_7O_{24}$  and  $K_2CO_3$  as reactants. X-ray diffraction scanning electron microscopy were used to investigate the crystal structure morphology of the prepared materials respectively. Their electrochemical properties were evaluated by cyclic voltammetry galvanostatic charge-discharge and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. The results showed that specific capacitance of  $K_x MoO_3$  is in the order of  $K_{0.4}MoO_3 > K_{0.8}MoO_3 > K_{0.6}MoO_3 > K_{0.2}MoO_3$  at same scan rates or current density. Meanwhile  $K_{0.4}MoO_3$  electrode material exhibits excellent rate capability and super-cycling behavior of 600 charge-discharge cycles in 0.5 mol •  $L^{-1} K_2 SO_4$  electrolyte which maybe have a promising prospect for application in electrochemical capacitors. **Key words**: electrochemical capacitors; electrode material; electrochemical property;  $K_{0.4}MoO_3$ 

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#### **Controlled Teleportation of 4 Particle Cluster State**

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**Abstract**: In order to achieve a more economical and secure teleportation of the 4 particle cluster state ,two controlled teleportation schemes using 6 particle cluster states as the quantum channel are proposed. It is the three party involved in the controlled teleportation and the four party to participate in the controlled teleportation. The probability of success of the two schemes is consistent with the coordination of the control er ,and the probability is  $4 |a|^2$ . The successful transmission rate is 100% when the 6 particle cluster states of the maximal entanglement are used as the quantum channel. Through the comparison of the two schemes ,it is found that the increase of the control side can effectively improve the security of information transmission ,but also make the operation of the receiver to restore the original information more complex.

Key words: six-particle cluster state; four-particle cluster state; Bell state measurement; controlled teleportation

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