

文章编号: 1000-5862(2013)06-0561-04

用4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现多粒子隐形传态

吴柳雯, 叶志清*

(1. 江西师范大学物理与通信电子学院 江西 南昌 330022;

2. 江西省光电子与通信重点实验室 江西 南昌 330022)

摘要: 探讨了用4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现未知的单量子比特量子态、双量子比特量子态,以及受限的三量子比特量子态的隐形传态方案. 4粒子 Ω 纠缠态具有信道容量大、纠缠度强等特点,非常适合作为量子信道. 该隐形传态方案,只要发送者选择合适的完备正交基做量子投影测量,把测量结果通过经典信道传送给接收者,接收者根据测量结果,选择相应的幺正变换,可以得到待传的未知的量子态.

关键词: Ω 纠缠态; 隐形传态; 幺正变换

中图分类号: TN 918

文献标志码: A

0 引言

量子纠缠^[1-3]是量子信息处理中的核心“资源”,是量子通信及量子信息处理的基础,而量子隐形传态^[4-7]是纠缠现象的典型应用^[8]. 隐形传态已经成为量子态传送领域最重要的研究热点之一^[9]. 它是量子理论应用于通信领域的关键技术. 隐形传态利用量子纠缠特性,通过量子测量^[10-12],利用经典信道以及相应的幺正变换,从而完成未知量子态的传送,具有安全性强、可靠性高等优点,是经典通信方法^[13]无法比拟的,应用前景已经引起了人们的广泛关注. 隐形传态包括了单量子比特量子态、双量子比特量子态^[14]、三量子比特量子态,以及多量子比特量子态^[15]的隐形传态. 量子纠缠态作为隐形传态的资源^[16],也引起了不少学者的兴趣. 目前,人们已经发现很多种量子纠缠态,包括贝尔纠缠态、3粒子纠缠态^[17]、4粒子纠缠态,以及多粒子团簇态^[18-20]等,也提出了很多改进的量子纠缠信道.

本文提出用4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现隐形传态方案. 以4粒子 Ω 纠缠态作为量子信道,分别实现任意单量子比特量子态、双量子比特量子态和某些受限三量子比特量子态的隐形传送方案.

1 4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现隐形传态方案

1.1 4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现单量子比特量子态隐形传态

假设 Alice 有粒子 $a, 1, 2, 3$ 共4个粒子, Bob 有粒子4一个粒子,其中 Alice 待传送的量子信息为 $|\varphi\rangle_a = (a_0|0\rangle + a_1|1\rangle)_a$, 其中 $a_0^2 + a_1^2 = 1$.

整个系统由发送者和接收者双方构成,他们共享的量子信道为4粒子 Ω 纠缠态,可表示为 $|\Omega\rangle_{1234} = (|0\rangle_1|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + |1\rangle_1|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4)/\sqrt{2}$, 其中 $|\varphi^\pm\rangle_{23} = (|00\rangle \pm |11\rangle)_{23}/\sqrt{2}$.

整个量子系统的初态为 $|\psi_s\rangle = |\varphi\rangle_a \otimes |\Omega\rangle_{1234} = (a_0|0\rangle + a_1|1\rangle)_a \otimes (|0\rangle_1|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + |1\rangle_1|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4)/\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_0|00\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + a_0|01\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4 + a_1|10\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + a_1|11\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4)/\sqrt{2}$.

Alice 选择如下正交基做量子测量

$$|\Omega_1^+\rangle_{a1234} = (|00\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^+\rangle_{23} \pm |11\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^-\rangle_{23})/\sqrt{2},$$

$$|\Omega_2^+\rangle_{a123} = (|01\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^-\rangle_{23} \pm |10\rangle_{a1}|\varphi^+\rangle_{23})/\sqrt{2}.$$

系统的初态可展成

$$|\psi_s\rangle = |\Omega_1^+\rangle_{a123}(a_0|0\rangle_4 + a_1|1\rangle_4) +$$

收稿日期: 2013-09-03

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(61368001), 江西省自然科学基金(20114BAB202003) 和江西省教育厅科技课题(GJJ10401) 资助项目.

通信作者: 叶志清(1960-), 男, 浙江建德人, 教授, 主要从事光量子通信和光电子器件的研究.

$$| \Omega_1^- \rangle_{a123} (a_0 | 0 \rangle_4 - a_1 | 1 \rangle_4) + | \Omega_2^+ \rangle_{a123} (a_0 | 1 \rangle_4 + a_1 | 0 \rangle_4) + | \Omega_2^- \rangle_{a123} (a_0 | 1 \rangle_4 - a_1 | 0 \rangle_4).$$

通信开始后, Alice 对粒子 $a, 1, 2, 3$ 作正交基 4 粒子量子联合测量, 得到 4 种测量结果, 而且出现的概率均为 $1/4$, 测量后, 系统将塌缩为相应的塌缩

表 1 Alice 的测量结果系统塌缩态及 Bob 相应的么正变换

Alice 测量结果	系统相应的塌缩态	Bob 相应的么正变换
$ \Omega_1^+ \rangle_{a123}$	$a_0 0 \rangle_4 + a_1 1 \rangle_4$	$\sigma_0 = (0 \rangle \langle 0 + 1 \rangle \langle 1)_4$
$ \Omega_1^- \rangle_{a123}$	$a_0 0 \rangle_4 - a_1 1 \rangle_4$	$\sigma_1 = (0 \rangle \langle 0 - 1 \rangle \langle 1)_4$
$ \Omega_2^+ \rangle_{a123}$	$a_0 1 \rangle_4 + a_1 0 \rangle_4$	$\sigma_2 = (0 \rangle \langle 1 + 1 \rangle \langle 0)_4$
$ \Omega_2^- \rangle_{a123}$	$a_0 1 \rangle_4 - a_1 0 \rangle_4$	$\sigma_3 = (0 \rangle \langle 1 - 1 \rangle \langle 0)_4$

1.2 隐形传态用 4 粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现双量子比特量子态的隐形传态

假设 Alice 拥有粒子 $a, b, 1, 2$, Bob 拥有粒子 3, 4. Alice 待传送的量子信息为

$$| \varphi \rangle_{ab} = \alpha | 00 \rangle_{ab} + \beta | 01 \rangle_{ab} + \gamma | 10 \rangle_{ab} + \delta | 11 \rangle_{ab},$$

其中 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 = 1$.

4 粒子 Ω 纠缠态作为量子信道, 整个系统的初态为

$$| \psi_s \rangle = | \varphi \rangle_{ab} \otimes | \Omega \rangle_{1234} = (\alpha | 00 \rangle_{ab} + \beta | 01 \rangle_{ab} + \gamma | 10 \rangle_{ab} + \delta | 11 \rangle_{ab}) \otimes (| 0 \rangle_1 | \varphi^+ \rangle_{23} | 0 \rangle_4 + | 1 \rangle_1 | \varphi^- \rangle_{23} | 1 \rangle_4) / \sqrt{2}.$$

Alice 选择如下正交测量基做量子测量:

$$| \Omega_1 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0000 \rangle + | 0110 \rangle + | 1001 \rangle - | 1111 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_2 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0000 \rangle + | 0110 \rangle - | 1001 \rangle + | 1111 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_3 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0000 \rangle - | 0110 \rangle + | 1001 \rangle + | 1111 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_4 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0000 \rangle - | 0110 \rangle - | 1001 \rangle - | 1111 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_5 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0001 \rangle + | 0111 \rangle + | 1000 \rangle - | 1110 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_6 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0001 \rangle + | 0111 \rangle - | 1000 \rangle + | 1110 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

态. Alice 通过经典信道把测量结果传送给 Bob, Bob 对粒子 4 进行相应的么正变换, 即可得到待传的未知的量子态. Alice 的测量结果系统塌缩态及 Bob 相应的么正变换如表 1 所示.

$$| \Omega_7 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0001 \rangle - | 0111 \rangle + | 1000 \rangle - | 1110 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_8 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0001 \rangle - | 0111 \rangle - | 1000 \rangle - | 1110 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_9 \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0010 \rangle + | 0100 \rangle + | 1011 \rangle - | 1101 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{10} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0010 \rangle + | 0100 \rangle - | 1011 \rangle + | 1101 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{11} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0010 \rangle - | 0100 \rangle + | 1011 \rangle + | 1101 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{12} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0010 \rangle - | 0100 \rangle - | 1011 \rangle - | 1101 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{13} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0011 \rangle + | 0101 \rangle + | 1010 \rangle - | 1100 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{14} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0011 \rangle + | 0101 \rangle - | 1010 \rangle + | 1100 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{15} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0011 \rangle - | 0101 \rangle + | 1010 \rangle + | 1100 \rangle)_{ab12},$$

$$| \Omega_{16} \rangle_{ab12} = \frac{1}{2} (| 0011 \rangle - | 0101 \rangle - | 1010 \rangle - | 1100 \rangle)_{ab12}.$$

通信开始后, Alice 对粒子 $a, b, 1, 2$ 作 4 粒子正交基联合量子测量, 得到 16 种测量结果, 而且出现的概率均为 $1/16$, 测量后, 系统将塌缩为相应的塌缩态. 然后 Alice 通过经典信道把测量结果传送给 Bob, Bob 对粒子 3, 4 进行相应的么正变换即可得到待传的未知的量子态, 测量结果如表 2 所示.

表 2 Alice 的测量结果系统相应塌缩态及 Bob 相应的么正变换

Alice 测量结果	系统相应的塌缩态	Bob 相应的么正变换
$ \Omega_1 \rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4} (\alpha 00 \rangle + \beta 01 \rangle + \gamma 10 \rangle + \delta 11 \rangle)_{34}$	$U_0 = (00 \rangle \langle 00 + 01 \rangle \langle 01 + 10 \rangle \langle 10 + 11 \rangle \langle 11)_{34}$
$ \Omega_2 \rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4} (\alpha 00 \rangle + \beta 01 \rangle - \gamma 10 \rangle - \delta 11 \rangle)_{34}$	$U_1 = (00 \rangle \langle 00 + 01 \rangle \langle 01 - 10 \rangle \langle 10 - 11 \rangle \langle 11)_{34}$
$ \Omega_3 \rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4} (\alpha 00 \rangle - \beta 01 \rangle + \gamma 10 \rangle - \delta 11 \rangle)_{34}$	$U_2 = (00 \rangle \langle 00 - 01 \rangle \langle 01 + 10 \rangle \langle 10 - 11 \rangle \langle 11)_{34}$
$ \Omega_4 \rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4} (\alpha 00 \rangle - \beta 01 \rangle - \gamma 10 \rangle + \delta 11 \rangle)_{34}$	$U_3 = (00 \rangle \langle 01 - 01 \rangle \langle 00 - 10 \rangle \langle 11 + 11 \rangle \langle 10)_{34}$
$ \Omega_5 \rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4} (\alpha 10 \rangle - \beta 11 \rangle + \gamma 00 \rangle - \delta 01 \rangle)_{34}$	$U_4 = (00 \rangle \langle 10 - 01 \rangle \langle 11 + 10 \rangle \langle 00 - 11 \rangle \langle 01)_{34}$

续表2

Alice 测量结果	系统相应的塌缩态	Bob 相应的么正变换
$ \Omega_6\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 10\rangle - \beta 11\rangle - \gamma 00\rangle + \delta 01\rangle)_{34}$	$U_5 = (00\rangle\langle 10 - 01\rangle\langle 11 - 10\rangle\langle 00 + 11\rangle\langle 01)_{34}$
$ \Omega_7\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 10\rangle + \beta 11\rangle + \gamma 00\rangle + \delta 01\rangle)_{34}$	$U_6 = (00\rangle\langle 10 + 01\rangle\langle 11 + 10\rangle\langle 00 + 11\rangle\langle 01)_{34}$
$ \Omega_8\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 10\rangle + \beta 11\rangle - \gamma 00\rangle - \delta 01\rangle)_{34}$	$U_7 = (00\rangle\langle 10 + 01\rangle\langle 11 - 10\rangle\langle 00 - 11\rangle\langle 01)_{34}$
$ \Omega_9\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 01\rangle + \beta 00\rangle - \gamma 11\rangle - \delta 10\rangle)_{34}$	$U_8 = (00\rangle\langle 01 + 01\rangle\langle 00 - 10\rangle\langle 11 - 11\rangle\langle 10)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{10}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 01\rangle + \beta 00\rangle + \gamma 11\rangle + \delta 10\rangle)_{34}$	$U_9 = (00\rangle\langle 01 + 01\rangle\langle 00 + 10\rangle\langle 11 + 11\rangle\langle 10)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{11}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 01\rangle - \beta 00\rangle - \gamma 11\rangle + \delta 10\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{10} = (00\rangle\langle 01 - 01\rangle\langle 00 - 10\rangle\langle 11 + 11\rangle\langle 10)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{12}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(\alpha 01\rangle - \beta 00\rangle + \gamma 11\rangle - \delta 10\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{11} = (00\rangle\langle 01 - 01\rangle\langle 00 + 10\rangle\langle 11 - 11\rangle\langle 10)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{13}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(-\alpha 11\rangle + \beta 10\rangle + \gamma 01\rangle - \delta 00\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{12} = (- 00\rangle\langle 11 + 01\rangle\langle 10 + 10\rangle\langle 01 - 11\rangle\langle 00)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{14}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(-\alpha 11\rangle + \beta 10\rangle - \gamma 01\rangle + \delta 00\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{13} = (- 00\rangle\langle 11 + 01\rangle\langle 10 - 10\rangle\langle 01 + 11\rangle\langle 00)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{15}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(-\alpha 11\rangle - \beta 10\rangle + \gamma 01\rangle + \delta 00\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{14} = (- 00\rangle\langle 11 - 01\rangle\langle 10 + 10\rangle\langle 01 + 11\rangle\langle 00)_{34}$
$ \Omega_{16}\rangle_{ab12}$	$\frac{1}{4}(-\alpha 11\rangle - \beta 10\rangle - \gamma 01\rangle - \delta 00\rangle)_{34}$	$U_{15} = (- 00\rangle\langle 11 - 01\rangle\langle 10 - 10\rangle\langle 01 - 11\rangle\langle 00)_{34}$

1.3 用4粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现受限三量子比特量子态的隐形传态

假设 Alice 拥有粒子 $a, b, c, 1$, Bob 有粒子 $2, 3, 4$, 其中 Alice 待传送的量子信息为 $|\varphi_3\rangle_{abc} = (\alpha|\varphi^+\rangle_{ab}|1\rangle_c + \beta|\varphi^-\rangle_{ab}|0\rangle_c)$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$.

4 粒子 Ω 纠缠态作为量子信道, 整个系统的初态为

$$|\psi_s\rangle = |\varphi_3\rangle_{abc} \otimes |\Omega\rangle_{1234} = (\alpha|\varphi^+\rangle_{ab}|1\rangle_c + \beta|\varphi^-\rangle_{ab}|0\rangle_c) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_1|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + |1\rangle_1|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4).$$

Alice 选择以下正交测量基做量子测量:

$$|\Omega_3^\pm\rangle_{abc1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi^+\rangle_{ab}|10\rangle_{c1} \pm |\varphi^-\rangle_{ab}|01\rangle_{c1}),$$

$$|\Omega_4^\pm\rangle_{abc1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi^+\rangle_{ab}|11\rangle_{c1} \pm |\varphi^-\rangle_{ab}|00\rangle_{c1}).$$

系统初态可展成如下表达式: $|\psi_s\rangle = |\Omega_3^+\rangle_{abc1}(\alpha|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 + \beta|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4) + |\Omega_3^-\rangle_{abc1}(\alpha|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4 - \beta|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4) + |\Omega_4^+\rangle_{abc1}(\alpha|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4 + \beta|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4) + |\Omega_4^-\rangle_{abc1}(\alpha|\varphi^-\rangle_{23}|1\rangle_4 - \beta|\varphi^+\rangle_{23}|0\rangle_4).$

通信开始后, Alice 对粒子 $a, b, c, 1$ 作 4 粒子正交基联合测量, 能够得到 4 种测量结果, 而且出现的概率均为 1/4, 测量后, 系统将塌缩为相应塌缩态. 然后 Alice 通过经典信道把测量结果传送给 Bob, Bob 对粒子 $2, 3, 4$ 进行相应的么正变换即可得到待传的未知的量子态, 测量结果如表 3 所示.

表3 Alice 的测量基, 系统相应塌缩态及 Bob 相应的么正变换

Alice 测量基	系统的塌缩态	Bob 相应的么正变换
$ \Omega_3^+\rangle_{a123}$	$\alpha \varphi^+\rangle_{23} 0\rangle_4 + \beta \varphi^-\rangle_{23} 1\rangle_4$	$U_0 = (001\rangle\langle 000 + 111\rangle\langle 110 + 110\rangle\langle 000 + 001\rangle\langle 110)_{234}$
$ \Omega_3^-\rangle_{a123}$	$\alpha \varphi^+\rangle_{23} 0\rangle_4 - \beta \varphi^-\rangle_{23} 1\rangle_4$	$U_1 = (001\rangle\langle 000 + 111\rangle\langle 110 - 110\rangle\langle 000 - 001\rangle\langle 110)_{234}$
$ \Omega_4^+\rangle_{a123}$	$\alpha \varphi^-\rangle_{23} 1\rangle_4 + \beta \varphi^+\rangle_{23} 0\rangle_4$	$U_2 = (001\rangle\langle 001 - 111\rangle\langle 111 + 111\rangle\langle 000 + 000\rangle\langle 110)_{234}$
$ \Omega_4^-\rangle_{a123}$	$\alpha \varphi^-\rangle_{23} 1\rangle_4 - \beta \varphi^+\rangle_{23} 0\rangle_4$	$U_3 = (001\rangle\langle 001 - 111\rangle\langle 111 - 111\rangle\langle 000 + 000\rangle\langle 110)_{234}$

2 结论

4 粒子 Ω 纠缠态具有信道容量大、纠缠度强等特点, 非常适合作为量子信道. 本文提出用 4 粒子 Ω 纠缠态实现一般的单量子比特量子态、一般的双量

子比特量子态, 以及受限的三量子比特量子态的隐形传态方案. 在本方案中, 只要发送者选择合适的完备正交基做量子测量, 把测量结果通过经典信道传送给接收者, 接收者根据测量结果, 选择相应的么正变换, 可以得到待传的未知的量子态, 从而实现量子态的隐形传态.

3 参考文献

- [1] Deng Fuguo, Long Guilu, Liu Xiaoshu. Two-step direct communication using the EPR pair block [J]. Physical Review A 2003 68(4):42317.
- [2] Nguyen B A. Quantum dialogue [J]. Physics Letters A, 2004 328(6):6-10.
- [3] Man Zhongxiao, Zhang Zhanjun, Li Yong. Quantum dialogue revisited [J]. Chinese Physics Letters, 2005, 22(1):22-24.
- [4] Gao Fei, Guo Fenzhuo, Wen Qiaoyan, et al. Revisiting the security of quantum and bidirectional quantum secure direct communication [J]. Science in China Series G: Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy 2008 38(5):477-484.
- [5] Xia Yan, Song Jie, Song Heshan. Controlled secure quantum dialogue using a pure entangled GHZ states [J]. Communications in Theoretical Physics, 2007, 48(5):841-846.
- [6] Dong Li, Xiu Xiaoming, Gao Yajun, et al. Quantum dialogue protocol using a class of three-photon W states [J]. Communications in Theoretical Physics, 2009, 52(5):853-856.
- [7] 邹昕, 叶志清. 受第三方控制的量子安全对话方案 [J]. 光子学报 2012 41(4):501-504.
- [8] Bennett C H, Wisner S J. Communication via one-and two-particle on Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen States [J]. Physical Review Letters, 1992 69(20):2881-2884.
- [9] 周锐, 朱玉兰, 聂义友. 4 维 2 粒子超密编码的单向通信方案 [J]. 光子学报 2010 39(1):156-159.
- [10] Yi Xiaojie, Wang Jianmin. Dense coding via local measurement with extended GHZ-Type state [J]. International Journal of Theoretical Physics 2013 52(3):750-756.
- [11] 孙昌璞. 量子测量问题的研究及其应用 [J]. 物理, 2000 29(8):457-467.
- [12] 黄平武, 周萍, 农亮勤, 等. 基于高维两粒子纠缠态的超密方案 [J]. 光子学报 2011 40(5):780-784.
- [13] Ji Xin, Zhang Shou. Secure quantum dialogue based on single-photon [J]. Chinese Physics 2006 15(7):1418-1420.
- [14] Wang Dong, Zha Xinwei. Quantum communication based on cluster state [J]. Chinese Journal of Quantum Electronics 2011 28(6):687-692.
- [15] Long Guilu, Liu Xiaoshu. Theoretically efficient high-capacity quantum-key-distribution scheme [J]. Physics Review A 2002 65(3):32302.
- [16] Shukla C, Kothari V, Banerjee A, et al. On the group-theoretic structure of a class of quantum dialogue [J]. Physics Letters A 2013 377(7):518-527.
- [17] 邹昕, 叶志清. 基于三方秘密共享 4 粒子团簇态实现三量子比特态的可控隐形传态 [J]. 江西师范大学学报:自然科学版 2012 36(3):263-266.
- [18] 肖仕敏, 李渊华, 桑明煌, 等. 基于 5 粒子团簇态实现 2 粒子未知态的量子隐形传态 [J]. 江西师范大学学报:自然科学版 2012 36(4):370-372.
- [19] 邹昕, 叶志清. 基于量子双向传态的多方量子通信网络的构建方案 [J]. 江西师范大学学报:自然科学版, 2013 37(5):492-496.
- [20] 杨幼凤, 叶志清. 基于 4 粒子团簇态实现量子态的双向通信 [J]. 江西师范大学学报:自然科学版 2013 37(5):497-499.

Teleportation of Multi-Particles with Ω Quadripartite Entangled State

WU Liu-wen, YE Zhi-qing*

(1. College of Physics & Communication Electronics, Jiangxi Normal University, Nanchang Jiangxi 330022, China;

2. Key Laboratory of Photoelectronic & Telecommunication of Jiangxi Province, Nanchang Jiangxi 330022, China)

Abstract: A scheme of quadripartite entangled state Ω as quantum resource to teleporting unknown general one or two qubit and restricted three qubit state is proposed. Quadripartite entangled state Ω is very suitable as quantum channel as to it has a large capacity of the channel and highly entanglement. In the scheme of designed teleportation, as long as sender makes the quantum projection measurement with the appropriate orthogonal basis vectors, and then sends the measurement results to the receiver by the classical channel. Receiver can choose appropriate unitary operation on his own qubit according to the measurement results to obtain the unknown state.

Key words: Ω entangled state; teleportation; unitary operation

(责任编辑: 冉小晓)