

Physicists Demonstrate A New Kind Of Quantum Entanglement - They Add A Third Entangled Particle!

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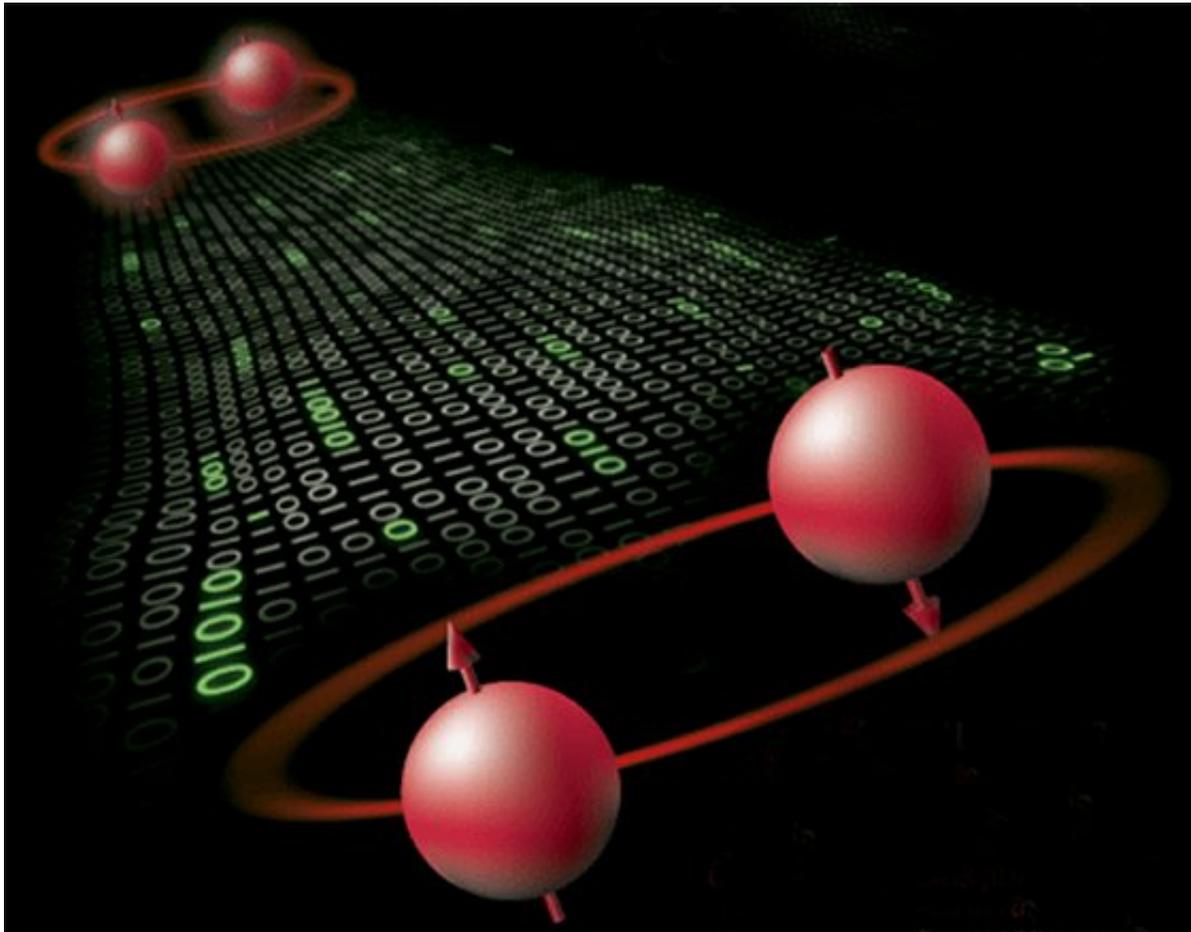
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MessageToEagle.com - Quantum Entanglement, is one of the greatest mystery in Physics. It's one of the central principles of quantum physics, which is the science of sub-atomic particles.

The prevailing hypothesis is that the entire Universe acts as a "whole", so everything is in balance or equilibrium, and any time the spin of one of the particles is reversed, the other entangled particle reverses its spin to retain the balance in the Universe (which is acting as a "whole")

In short, whatever happened to one particle would thus immediately affect the other particle, wherever in the Universe it may be.



Entangled particles remain intimately and instantaneously linked throughout their existence. This image, which first appeared on the cover of Nature in October 2006 (vol 2 no 10), is an artist's impression of how quantum teleportation of particles is achieved via the phenomenon of entanglement

Recently, physicists at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) have, [for the first time, linked the quantum properties of two separated ions](#) (electrically charged atoms) by manipulating them with microwaves instead of the usual laser beams.

A year ago, [quantum entanglement was directly observed by the naked eye](#) by a team led by Ian Walmsley, a physicist at the University of Oxford, UK.

Researchers observe new kinds of entanglements when linking multiple objects quantumly and teams improve methods to create and control entangled objects.

Physicists at the University of Calgary and at the Institute for Quantum Computing in Waterloo have published new research in Nature Physics which builds on the original ideas of Einstein and adds a new ingredient: a third entangled particle.

The predictions on Quantum mechanics was first discussed by Albert Einstein, Boris Podolsky, and Nathan Rosen in 1935. They published a joint paper - the EPR Paradox (Einstein–Podolsky–Rosen paradox), a thought experiment designed to show that quantum mechanics, by itself, is not sufficient to describe reality.

Multiple particles, such as photons, are connected with each other even when they are very far apart and what happens to one particle can have an effect on the other one at the same moment, even though these effects can not be used to send information faster than light.

The new form of three-particle entanglement demonstrated in this experiment, which is based on the position and momentum properties of photons, may prove to be a valuable part of future communications networks that operate on the rules of quantum mechanics, and could lead to new fundamental tests of quantum theory that deepen our understanding of the world around us.



"This work opens up a rich area of exploration that combines fundamental questions in quantum mechanics and quantum technologies," says Christoph Simon, paper co-author and researcher at the University of Calgary.

This research extends the theories of Einstein, seventy-seven years later.

Using two entangled particles EPR tried to demonstrate that there must be some hidden parameters that quantum

mechanics does not account for. Later John Bell and others showed that the kind of hidden parameters EPR had in mind are incompatible with our observations. The mystery at the heart of quantum mechanics thus remains intact. But the entanglement first proposed by EPR is now a valuable resource in emerging quantum technologies like quantum computing, quantum cryptography, and quantum precision measurements.

"It is exciting, after all this time, to be able to finally create, control, and entangle, quantum particles in this new way. Using these new states of light it may be possible to interact with and entangle distant quantum computer memories based on exotic atomic gases, " says Thomas Jennewein, whose group at the University of Waterloo carried out the experiment.

The next step for the researchers is to try to combine the position and momentum entanglement between their three photons with more traditional types of entanglement based on angular momentum.

This will allow the creation of hybrid quantum systems that combine multiple unique properties of light at the same time.

The research is published in [Nature](#).

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