

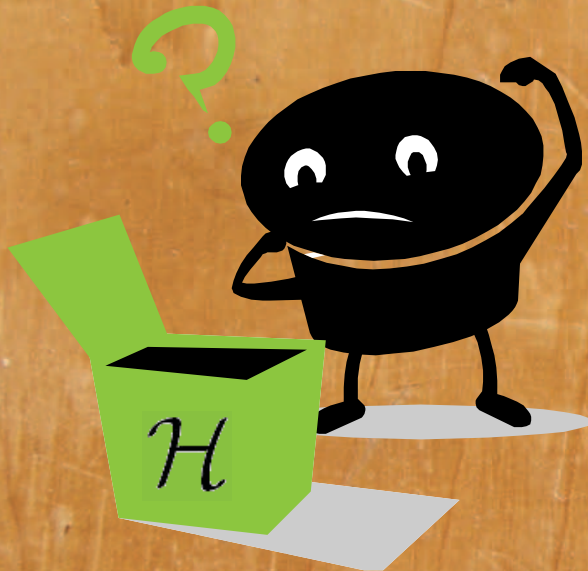


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Dr. Mark Tame
Queen's University Belfast
Photonics Workshop Bristol, 18th Sept 2009

EXPERIMENTAL REALIZATION OF MANY- PHOTON SYMMETRIC STATES FOR MULTIPARTY QUANTUM NETWORKING

INTRODUCTION

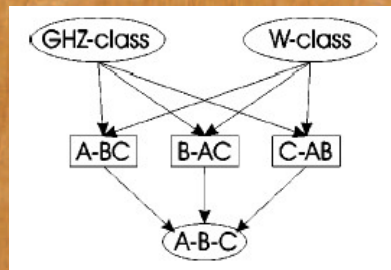


Hilbert space:

$$\mathcal{H}^{(N)} = \underbrace{\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{C}^2}_N,$$

$$2(2^N - 1)$$

SLOCC classification:



3 qubits

W. Dur, G. Vidal and J. I. Cirac, Phys. Rev. A 62, 062314 (2000).
A. Acin et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 040401 (2001).

F. Verstraete et al., Phys. Rev. A 65, 052112 (2002).
L. Chen and Y. Chen, Phys. Rev. A 74, 062310 (2006).
L. Lamata et al., Phys. Rev. A 75, 022318 (2007).

TABLE I. Genuine entanglement classes for four qubits.

Class ($\mathfrak{U}$)	Canonical states	Name	Proposed notation
$\text{span}\{ 000\rangle, 000\rangle\}$	$ 0000\rangle + 1111\rangle$	GHZ	$\mathfrak{U}_{000,000}$
$\text{span}\{ 000\rangle, 0_k\Psi\}$	$ 0000\rangle + 1100\rangle + 1111\rangle$ $ 0000\rangle + 1101\rangle + 1110\rangle$		$\mathfrak{U}_{000,0_k\Psi}$
$\text{span}\{ 000\rangle, \text{GHZ}\}$	$ 0\phi\phi\phi\rangle + 1000\rangle + 1111\rangle$		$\mathfrak{U}_{000,\text{GHZ}}$
$\text{span}\{ 000\rangle, W\}$	$ 1000\rangle + 0100\rangle + 0010\rangle + 0001\rangle$	W	$\mathfrak{U}_{000,W}$
$\text{span}\{0_k\Psi, 0_k\Psi\}$	$ 0000\rangle + 1100\rangle + \lambda_1 0011\rangle + \lambda_2 1111\rangle$ $ 0000\rangle + 1100\rangle + \lambda_1 0001\rangle + \lambda_1 0010\rangle + \lambda_2 1101\rangle$ $+ \lambda_2 1110\rangle$	Φ_4	$\mathfrak{U}_{0_k\Psi,0_k\Psi}$
$\text{span}\{0_i\Psi, 0_j\Psi\}$	$ 0\phi00\rangle + 0\phi1\phi\rangle + 1000\rangle + 1101\rangle$ $ 0\phi0\phi\rangle + 0\phi10\rangle + 1000\rangle + 1101\rangle$		$\mathfrak{U}_{0_i\Psi,0_j\Psi}$
$\text{span}\{0_k\Psi, \text{GHZ}\}$	$ 0\phi\Psi\rangle + 1000\rangle + 1111\rangle$		$\mathfrak{U}_{0_k\Psi,\text{GHZ}}$
$\text{span}\{\text{GHZ}, W\}$	$ 0001\rangle + 0010\rangle + 0100\rangle + 1\phi\phi\phi\rangle + 1\bar{\phi}\bar{\phi}\bar{\phi}\rangle$		$\mathfrak{U}_{\text{GHZ},W}$

4 qubits

...and beyond!

INTRODUCTION

GHZ states:

$$1/\sqrt{2}(|00\dots 0\rangle + |11\dots 1\rangle)$$

$$|\text{GHZ}\rangle = (1/\sqrt{2})(|000\rangle + |111\rangle)$$

D.M. Greenberger et al., Am. J. Phys. 58, 1131 (1990).

W states:

$$|W_N\rangle = (1/\sqrt{N})|N-1,1\rangle,$$

$$|W\rangle = (1/\sqrt{3})(|001\rangle + |010\rangle + |100\rangle),$$

$$|W_4\rangle = (1/\sqrt{4})(|0001\rangle + |0010\rangle + |0100\rangle + |1000\rangle).$$

W. Dur, G. Vidal and J. I. Cirac, Phys. Rev. A 62, 062314 (2000).

A. Acin et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 040401 (2001).

Cluster and graph states:

$$K^{(a)}|\phi_{\{K\}}\rangle_{\mathcal{C}} = (-1)^{K_a}|\phi_{\{K\}}\rangle_{\mathcal{C}},$$

$$K^{(a)} = \sigma_x^{(a)} \bigotimes_{b \in \text{neigh}(a)} \sigma_z^{(b)}.$$

same SLOCC class

$$|\phi\rangle_{\mathcal{C}_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_1|+\rangle_2 + |1\rangle_1|-\rangle_2),$$

$$|\phi\rangle_{\mathcal{C}_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle_1|0\rangle_2|+\rangle_3 + |-\rangle_1|1\rangle_2|-\rangle_3),$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle_{\mathcal{C}_4} = & \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle_1|0\rangle_2|+\rangle_3|0\rangle_4 + \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle_1|0\rangle_2|-\rangle_3|1\rangle_4, \\ & + \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle_1|1\rangle_2|-\rangle_3|0\rangle_4 + \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle_1|1\rangle_2|+\rangle_3|1\rangle_4, \end{aligned}$$

R. Raussendorf and H. J. Briegel, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 5188 (2001).

R. Raussendorf, D. E. Browne, and H. J. Briegel, Phys. Rev. A 68, 022312 (2003).

H. J. Briegel et al., Nature Phys. 5, 19 (2009).

Singlet/decoherence-free states

Spin-squeezed states

Comb states

NOON states

...and more

INTRODUCTION

Dicke states:

$$|D_n^{(k)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_n^k}} \sum_l \hat{P}_l |0_0 \dots 0_k 1_{k+1} \dots 1_n\rangle,$$

Dicke state of n qubits and k excitations $|D_n^{(k)}\rangle$

R.H. Dicke, Phys. Rev. 93, 99 (1954)

$$|D_N^{(N)}\rangle = |0000\dots\rangle \leftarrow I \propto N$$

$$|D_N^{(N-1)}\rangle = (|1000\dots\rangle + |0100\dots\rangle + |0010\dots\rangle + \dots)$$

$$|D_N^{(N-1)}\rangle, |D_N^{(N-2)}\rangle, \dots, |D_N^{(N/2)}\rangle, \dots, |D_N^{(0)}\rangle$$

$I \propto N^2$

Superradiance

$$\hat{J}^2 = \sum_{k=x,y,z} \hat{J}_k^2 \quad \hat{J}_z$$

$$\hat{J}_k = (1/2) \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\sigma}_k^j$$

T. Brandes, Phys. Rep. 408, 315 (2005).

N. Lambert, C. Emary and T. Brandes, Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 073602 (2004).

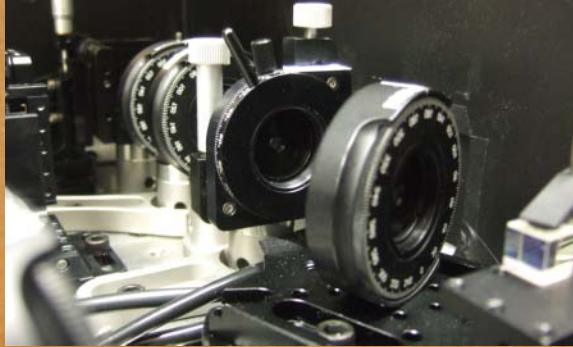
J. Vidal, S. Dusuel, and T. Barthel, J. Stat. Mech. P01015 (2007).

V. Buzek, M. Orszag, and M. Rosko, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 163601 (2005).

C. E. Lopez, J. C. Retamal, and E. Solano, Phys. Rev. A 76, 033413 (2007). C.

Thiel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 193602 (2007).

- I. Generation of photonic Dicke states
- II. Characterisation techniques
- III. Quantum information applications



Experimental realisation of Dicke states of up to six-qubits for multiparty quantum networking

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Physical Review Letters 103, 020503 (2009)

Characterizing multipartite symmetric Dicke states under the effects of noise

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School of Mathematics and Physics, The Queen's University, Belfast, BT7 1NN, UK

New Journal of Physics 11, 073039 (2009)



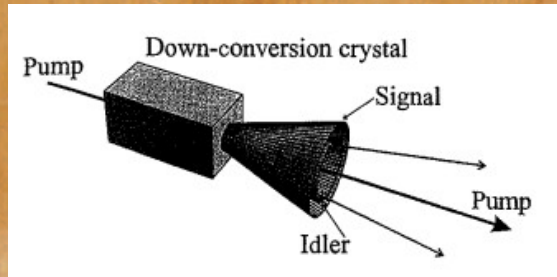
W. Wieczorek et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 020504 (2009)

G. Toth et al., New. J. Phys. 11, 083002 (2009)

I. GENERATION

I. GENERATION

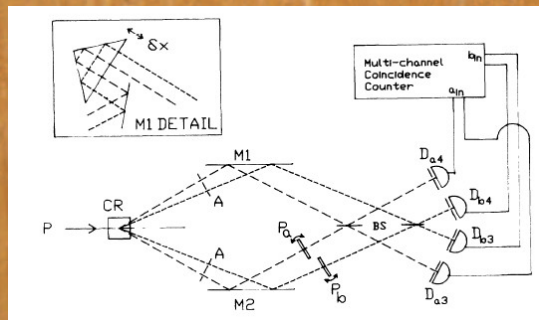
PDC-I: single cone



Gerry and Knight, Introductory Quantum Optics

$$\hat{H}_I = \hbar\eta \hat{a}_s^\dagger \hat{a}_i^\dagger + H.c.,$$

$$\eta \propto \chi^{(2)} \mathcal{E}_p$$



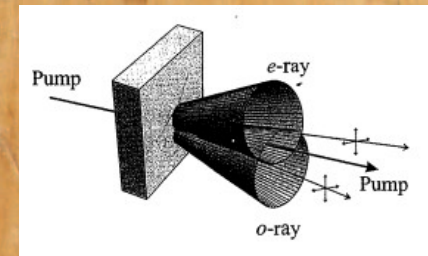
Shih and Alley, Phys. Rev. Lett. 61, 2921 (1988)

Ou and Mandel, Phys. Rev. Lett. 61, 50 (1988)

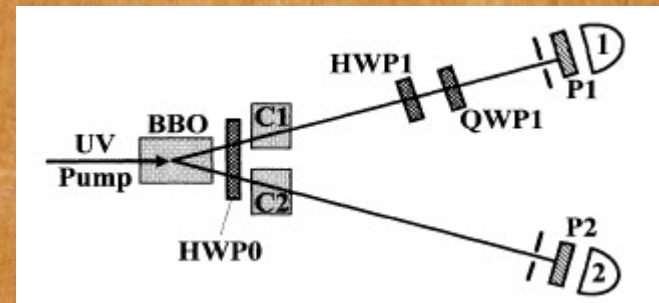
Rarity and Tapster, Phys. Rev. Lett. 64, 2495 (1990)

and many more...

PDC-II: two cones



$$\hat{H}_I = \hbar\eta (\hat{a}_{Vs}^\dagger \hat{a}_{Hi}^\dagger + \hat{a}_{Hs}^\dagger \hat{a}_{Vi}^\dagger) + H.c.,$$



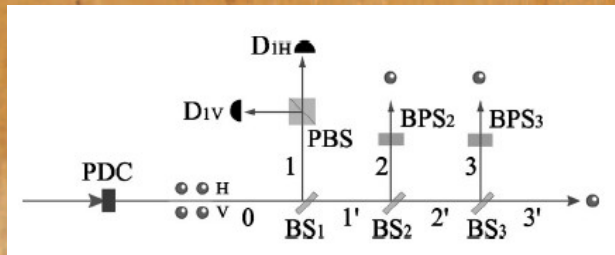
Kwiat et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4337 (1995)

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-it\hat{H}_I/\hbar) |\Psi_0\rangle$$

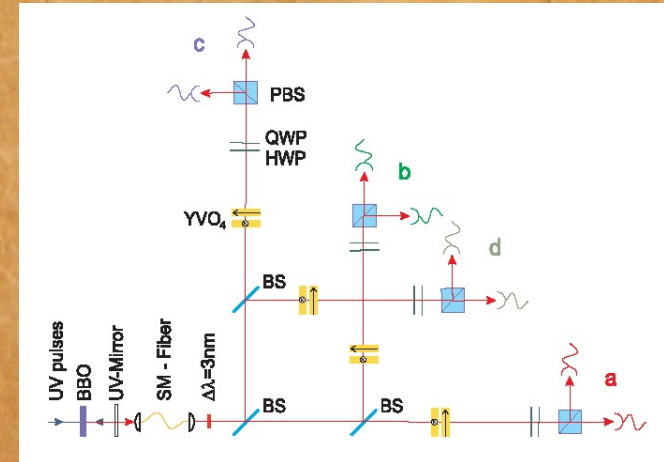
$$|\Psi(t)\rangle \approx [1 - it\hat{H}_I/\hbar + \frac{1}{2}(-it\hat{H}_I/\hbar)^2] |\Psi_0\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = (1 - \mu^2/2)|0\rangle_s|0\rangle_i - i\mu|1\rangle_s|1\rangle_i$$

I. GENERATION

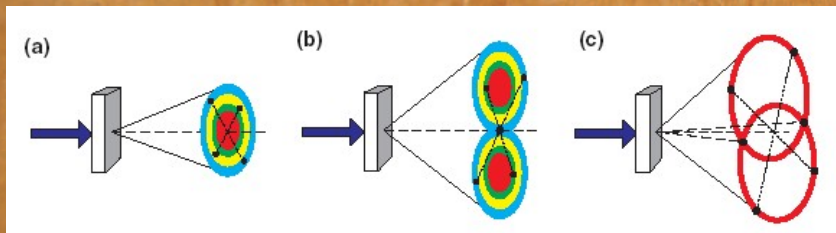


T. Yamamoto et al., Phys. Rev. A 66, 064301 (2002)



N. Kiesel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 063604 (2007)

Y. Shih, Rep. Prog. Phys. 66, 1009 (2003)



PDC-I

PDC-II collinear

PDC-II noncollinear

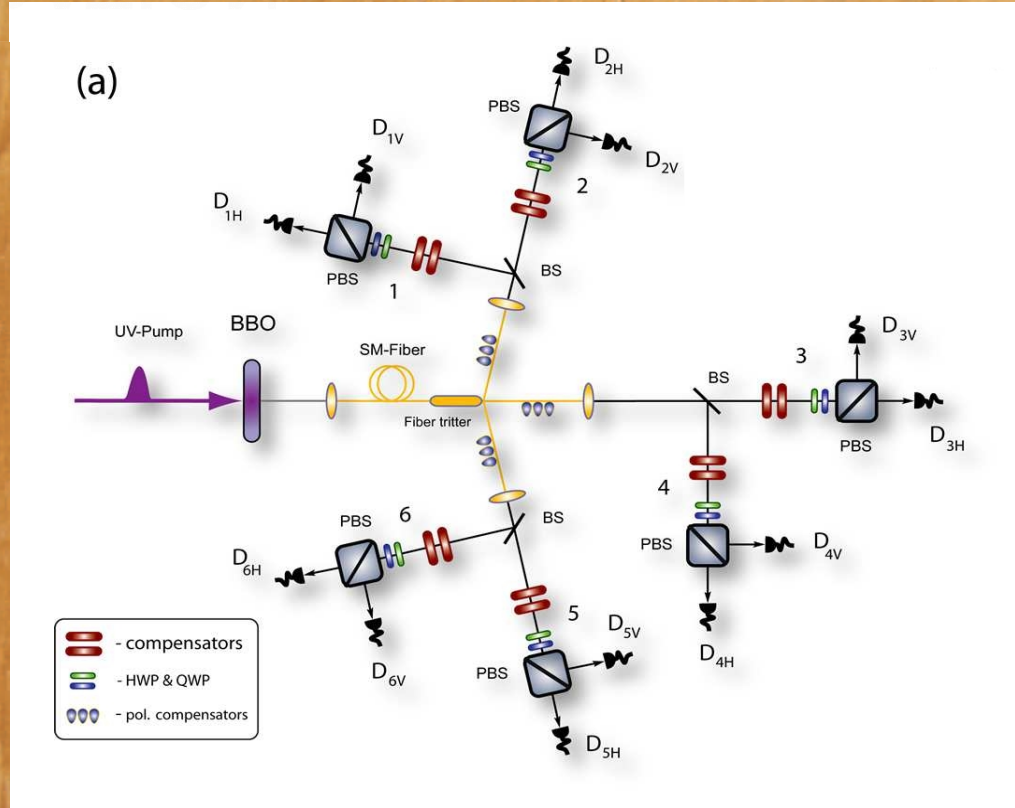
$$H_I = \hbar \alpha a_{H_s}^\dagger a_{V_i}^\dagger + H.c.$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-itH_I/\hbar} |0\rangle_{H_s} |0\rangle_{V_i} = [1 - itH_I/\hbar + \frac{1}{2!}(-itH_I/\hbar)^2 + \dots] |0\rangle_{H_s} |0\rangle_{V_i}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \mathcal{N} [|0\rangle_{H_s} |0\rangle_{V_i} - i\alpha |1\rangle_{H_s} |1\rangle_{V_i} - \alpha^2 |2\rangle_{H_s} |2\rangle_{V_i} + i\alpha^3 |3\rangle_{H_s} |3\rangle_{V_i} + \dots]$$

I. GENERATION

$$|3\rangle_{H_s} |3\rangle_{V_i}$$

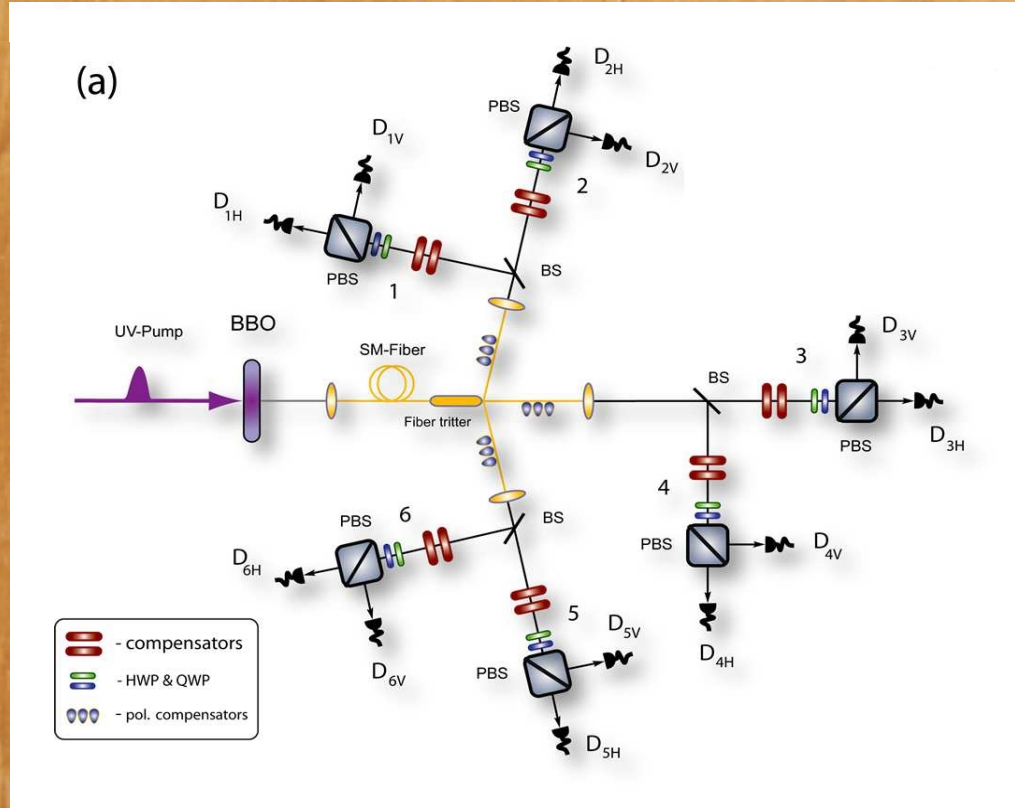


R. Prevedel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 020503 (2009)

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \left[|HHHVVV\rangle + |HHV V V H\rangle + |HHV V H V\rangle + |HHV H V V\rangle + |HV H V V H\rangle \right. \\ + |HV H V H V\rangle + |HV H H V V\rangle + |V H H V V H\rangle + |V H H V H V\rangle + |V H H H V V\rangle \\ + |H V V H H V\rangle + |H V V H V H\rangle + |H V V V H H\rangle + |V H V H H V\rangle + |V H V H V H\rangle \\ \left. + |V H V V H H\rangle + |V V H H H V\rangle + |V V H H V H\rangle + |V V H V H H\rangle + |V V V H H H\rangle \right]$$

I. GENERATION

$$|3\rangle_{H_s} |3\rangle_{V_i}$$

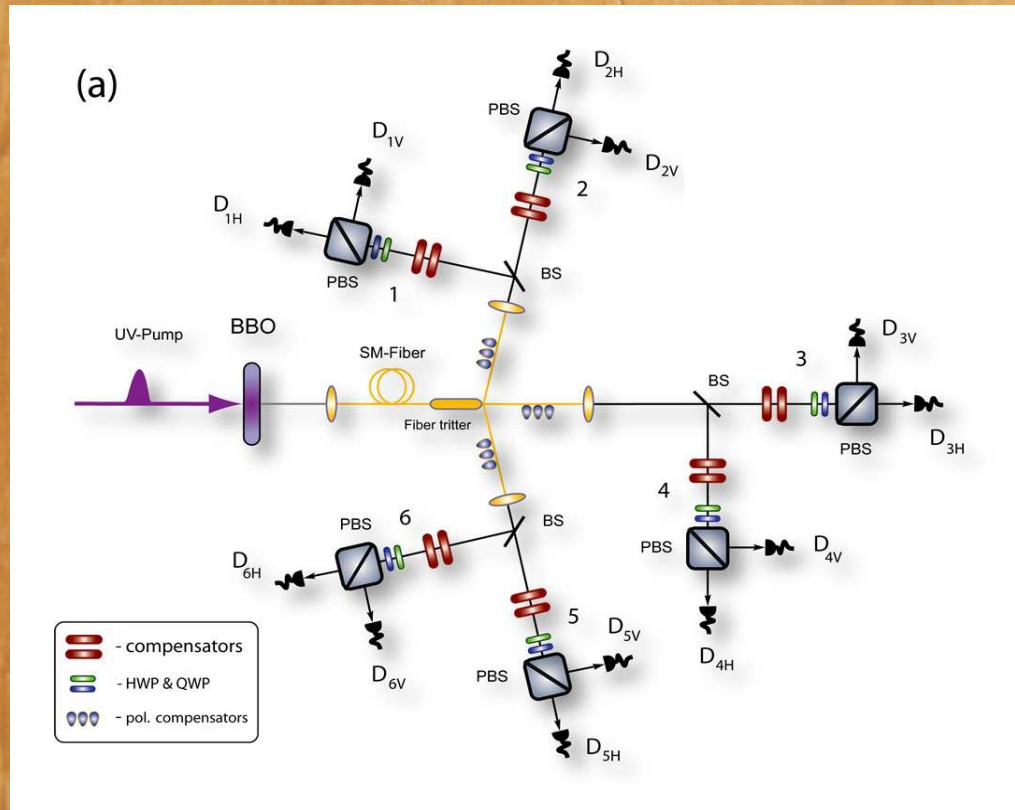


R. Prevedel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 020503 (2009)

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \left[|HHHVVV\rangle + |HHV V V H\rangle + |HHV V H V\rangle + |HHV H V V\rangle + |HV H V V H\rangle \right. \\ + |HV H V H V\rangle + |HV H H V V\rangle + |V H H V V H\rangle + |V H H V H V\rangle + |V H H H V V\rangle \\ + |H V V H H V\rangle + |H V V H V H\rangle + |H V V V H H\rangle + |V H V H H V\rangle + |V H V H V H\rangle \\ \left. + |V H V V H H\rangle + |V V H H H V\rangle + |V V H H V H\rangle + |V V H V H H\rangle + |V V V H H H\rangle \right]$$

I. GENERATION

$$|4\rangle_{H_s} |4\rangle_{V_i}$$



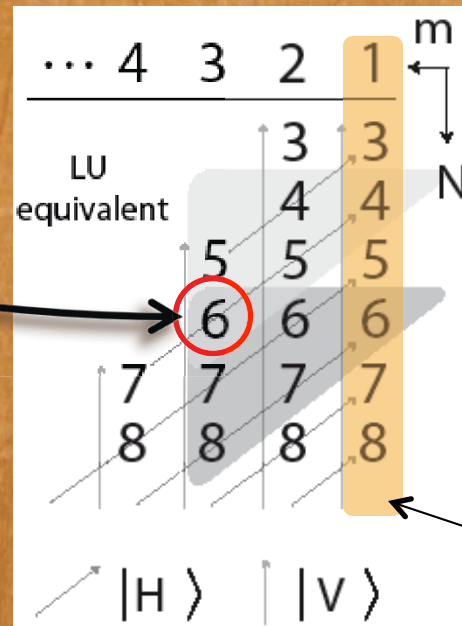
R. Prevedel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 020503 (2009)

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \left[|HHHVVV\rangle + |HHVVVH\rangle + |HHVVHV\rangle + |HHVHVH\rangle + |HVHVHV\rangle + |HVHVHV\rangle + |HVHHHV\rangle + |VHHVHV\rangle + |VHHHVH\rangle + |HVVHHV\rangle + |HVVHVH\rangle + |HVVVHH\rangle + |VHVHHV\rangle + |VHVHVH\rangle + |VHVVHH\rangle + |VVHHHV\rangle + |VVHHVH\rangle + |VVHVHH\rangle + |VVVHHH\rangle \right]$$

I. GENERATION

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \left[|HHHVVV\rangle + |HHV V V H\rangle + |HHV V H V\rangle + |HHV H V V\rangle + |H V H V V H\rangle \right. \\ + |H V H V H V\rangle + |H V H H V V\rangle + |V H H V V H\rangle + |V H H V H V\rangle + |V H H H V V\rangle \\ + |H V V H H V\rangle + |H V V H V H\rangle + |H V V V H H\rangle + |V H V H H V\rangle + |V H V H V H\rangle \\ \left. + |V H V V H H\rangle + |V V H H H V\rangle + |V V H H V H\rangle + |V V H V H H\rangle + |V V V H H H\rangle \right]$$

$$|D_N^{(m)}\rangle = (C_N^m)^{-1/2} [(C_{N-1}^{m-1})^{1/2} |H\rangle |D_{N-1}^{(m-1)}\rangle + (C_{N-1}^m)^{1/2} |V\rangle |D_{N-1}^{(m)}\rangle]$$



$$|D_N^{(m)}\rangle$$

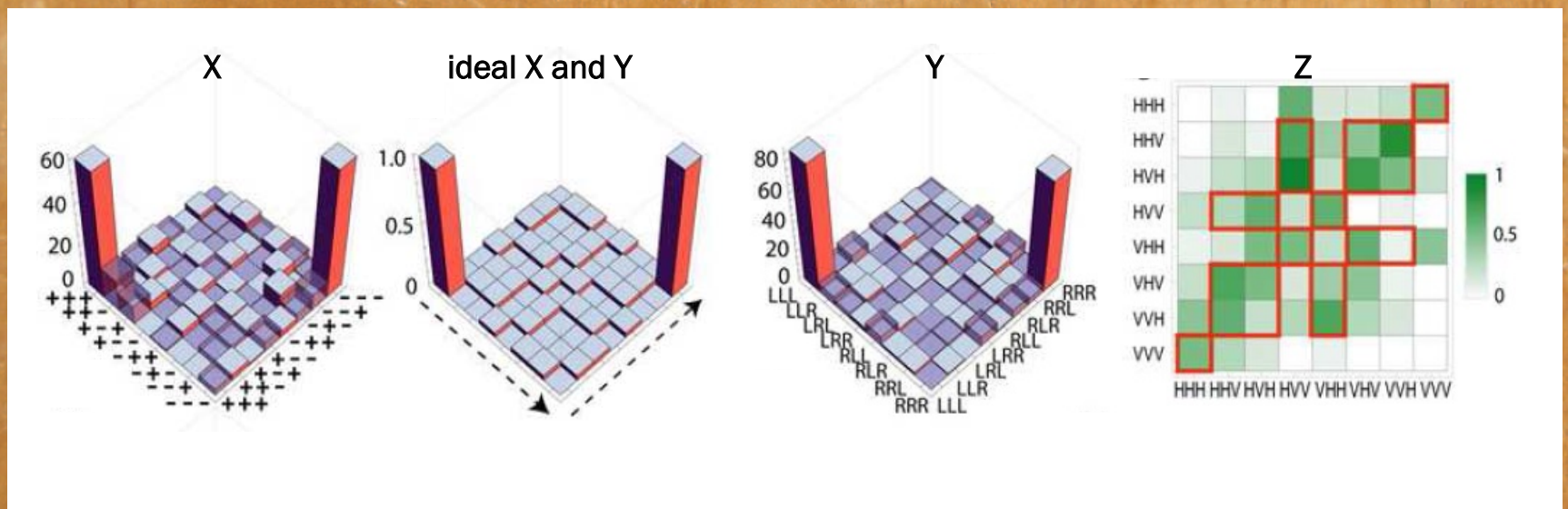
Qubit 1, 2	State
H H	$\bar{W}$
H V V H	$D_4^{(2)}$
V V	W
P M M P	GHZ

W states

II. CHARACTERISATION

II. CHARACTERISATION

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \sum_P |HHHVVV\rangle_{123456}$$



Pauli basis projective measurements

II. CHARACTERISATION

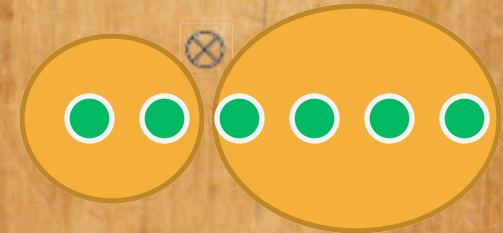
Genuine Multipartite Entanglement (GME) Witness:

$$|\psi\rangle \quad \mathcal{W} = \alpha \mathbb{1} - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, \quad \alpha = \max_{|\phi\rangle \in B} |\langle\phi|\psi\rangle|^2,$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{W}\rho_B) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{W}|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) < 0.$$

M. Bourennane et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 087902 (2004)



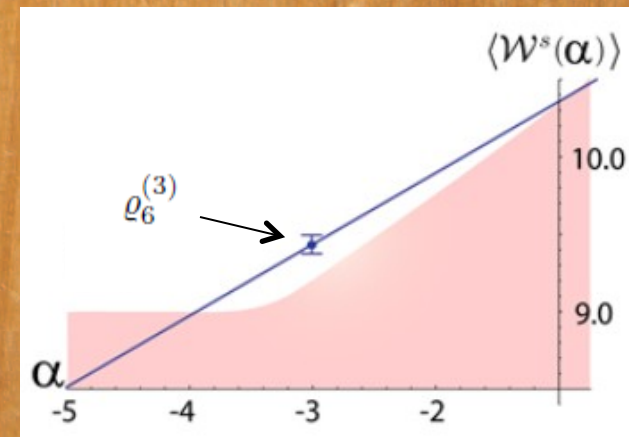
$$\langle \mathcal{W}^s \rangle_f = \langle J_x^2 + J_y^2 \rangle_f \quad J_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_i^{(k)} \quad (i = x, y, z)$$

G. Toth, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 24 275 (2007)

$$\langle \mathcal{W}^s \rangle_{bs} \leq 11.02 \quad \langle \mathcal{W}^s \rangle_f > 11.02 \quad \langle \mathcal{W}^s \rangle_{\ell_6^{(3)}} < 11.02$$

$$\mathcal{W}^s(\alpha) = J_x^2 + J_y^2 + \alpha J_z^2 \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \langle \mathcal{W}^s(\alpha) \rangle_{\ell_6^{(3)}} > \langle \mathcal{W}^s(\alpha) \rangle_{bs}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{W}^s(\alpha) \rangle_{bs}^{\max} - \langle \mathcal{W}^s(\alpha) \rangle_{\ell_6^{(3)}} = -0.24 \pm 0.06$$



II. CHARACTERISATION

Correlations:

$$C_{i,j}^{\otimes N}(\theta) = \bigotimes_{k=1}^N \left(\cos\theta \sigma_i^{(k)} + \sin\theta \sigma_j^{(k)} \right)$$

$$\langle C_{i,z}^{\otimes 6}(\theta) \rangle_{D_6^{(3)}} = [3 \cos(2\theta) + 5 \cos(6\theta)]/8$$

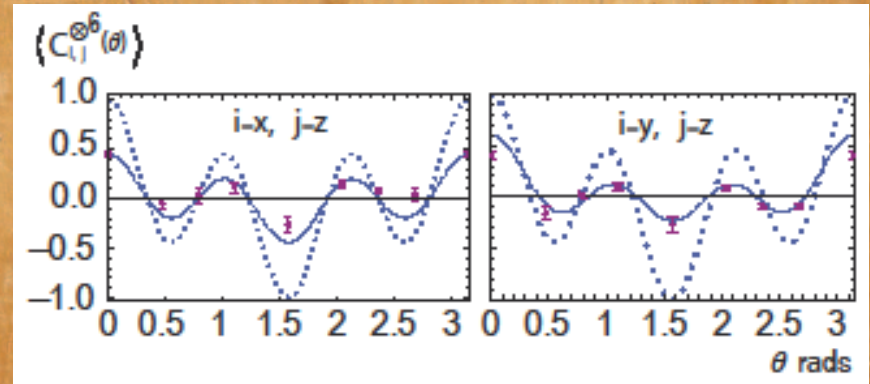
$$\langle D_n^{(n/2)} | \hat{C}(\vartheta) | D_n^{(n/2)} \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{n/2} (-1)^k (C_{n/2}^k)^2 (\cos \vartheta)^{n-2k} (\sin \vartheta)^{2k}$$

Fidelity:

$$F_{D_6^{(3)}} = |D_6^{(3)}\rangle \langle D_6^{(3)}|$$

$$\frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_N=0,x,y,z} T_{x_1 \dots x_N} \sigma_{x_1}^{(1)} \dots \sigma_{x_N}^{(N)},$$

$$T_{x_1 \dots x_N} = \text{tr}(\rho \sigma_{x_1}^{(1)} \dots \sigma_{x_N}^{(N)}), \quad (x_i = x, y, z)$$



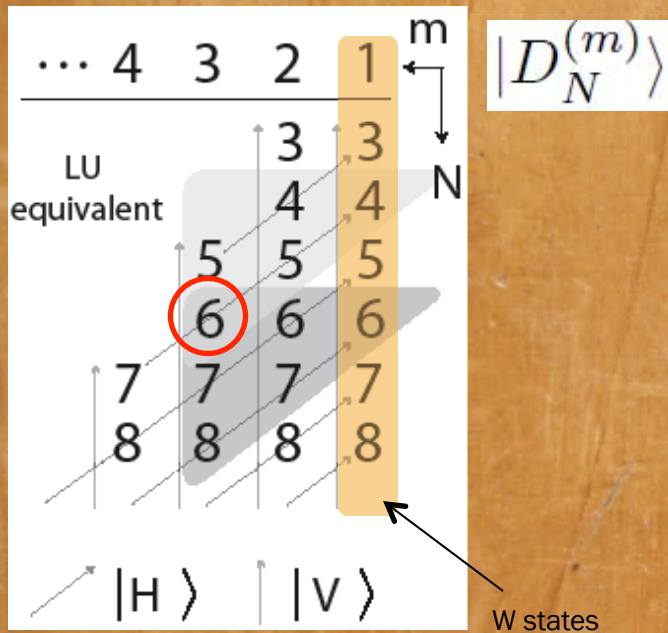
R. Prevedel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 020503 (2009)

S. Campbell *et al.*, New. J. Phys. 11, 073039 (2009)

$$\langle F_{D_6^{(3)}} \rangle_{\varrho_6^{(3)}} = 0.56 \pm 0.02$$

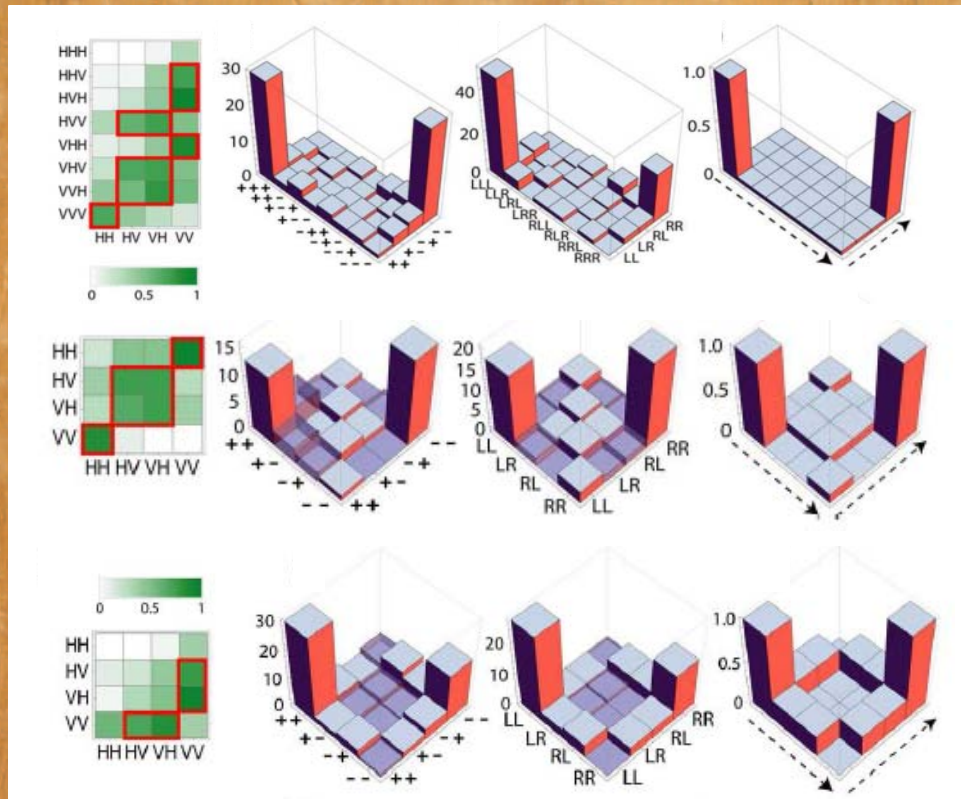
544 non-zero terms in T tensor
giving 21 local measurement settings

II. CHARACTERISATION



Qubit 1, 2	State
H H	$\overline{W}$
H V V H	$D_4^{(2)}$
V V	W
P M M P	GHZ

$$|D_N^{(m)}\rangle$$



$$|D_5^{(2)}\rangle$$

$$|D_4^{(2)}\rangle$$

$$|D_4^{(1)}\rangle$$

	Witness	Fidelity
Dicke 5	-0.32 ± 0.02	NA
Dicke 4	-0.16 ± 0.07	0.66 ± 0.05
W 4	-0.2 ± 0.1	0.62 ± 0.02
GHZ 4	-0.06 ± 0.02	0.56 ± 0.02

III. QUANTUM INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

III. QUANTUM INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

1. Open destination teleportation

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \sum_P |HHHVVV\rangle$$

Trace out all but 2 qubits-

$$\rho = \alpha_N |\psi^+\rangle \langle \psi^+| + (1 - \alpha_N) [|HH\rangle \langle HH| + |VV\rangle \langle VV|] / 2$$

$$\alpha_N = N / [2(N - 1)]$$

$$|\psi^\pm\rangle = (|HV\rangle \pm |VH\rangle) / \sqrt{2}.$$

Maximal singlet fraction-

$$F_{\text{msf}} = \alpha_N,$$

Maximum fidelity for arbitrary state-

$$F_{\text{max}} = (2F_{\text{msf}} + 1) / 3.$$



$$F_{\text{max}} = \frac{2N-1}{3(N-1)}.$$

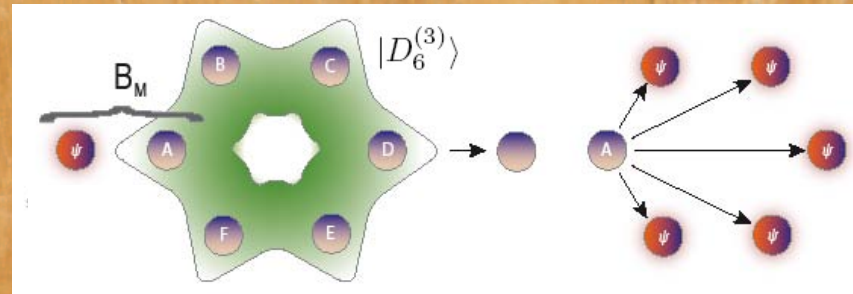
C.H. Bennett et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 70, 1895 (1993).

A. Karlsson and M. Bourennane, Phys. Rev. A 58, 4394 (1998).

M. Horodecki, P. Horodecki and R. Horodecki, Phys. Rev. A 60, 1888 (1999).

N. Kiesel et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 063604 (2007).

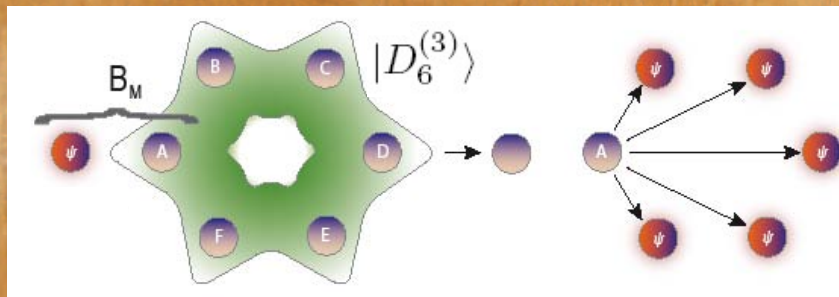
ideal value 0.73



III. QUANTUM INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

1. Open destination teleportation

$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \sum_P |HHHVVV\rangle$$



Perfect channel-

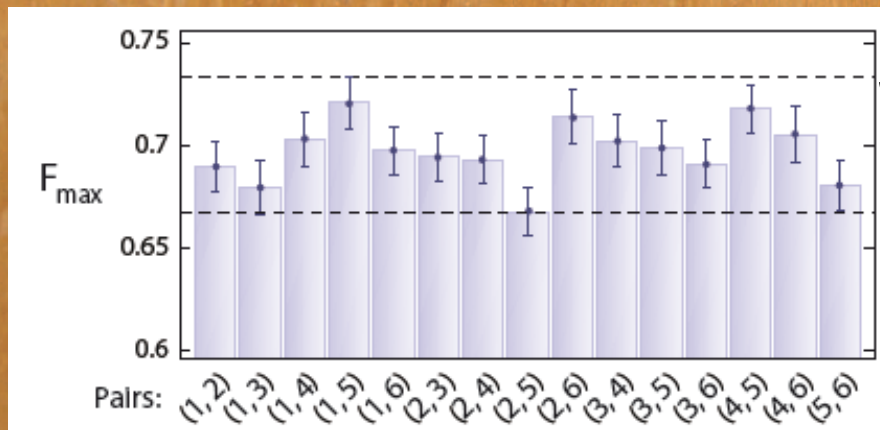
$$|H/V\rangle$$

$$p_s = \alpha_N \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\psi^+\rangle$$

$$\bar{p}_s = 0.55 \pm 0.02$$

$$\langle \bar{F}_{\psi^+} \rangle_{\rho_{exp}} = 0.71 \pm 0.02.$$



ideal value 0.73

$$F_{\max} = \frac{2N-1}{3(N-1)}.$$

III. QUANTUM INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

2. Telecloning

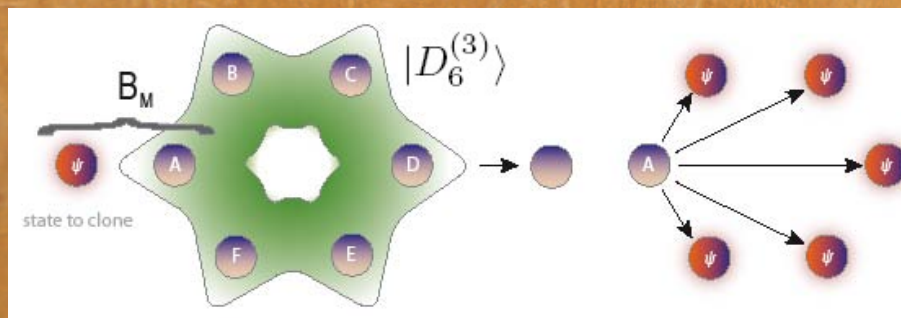
$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \sum_P |HHHVVV\rangle$$

Trace out all but 2 qubits-

$$\rho = \alpha_N |\psi^+\rangle\langle\psi^+| + (1 - \alpha_N) [|HH\rangle\langle HH| + |VV\rangle\langle VV|]/2$$

$$\alpha_N = N/[2(N - 1)]$$

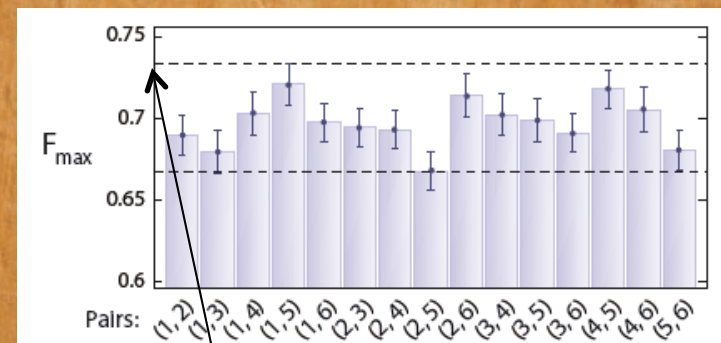
$$F_{\text{msf}} = \alpha_N, \quad F_{\text{max}} = (2F_{\text{msf}} + 1)/3.$$



universal symmetric $1 \rightarrow (N - 1)$ cloning

Upper limit

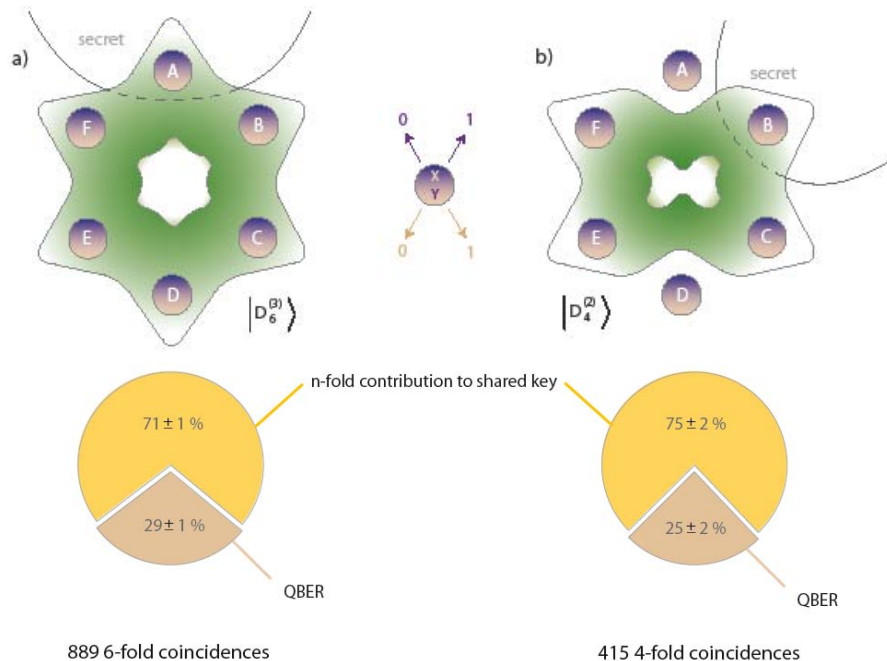
M. Muraio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A 59, 156 (1999).
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N. Kiesel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 063604 (2007).



$$F_{\text{max}} = \frac{2N-1}{3(N-1)}$$

III. QUANTUM INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

3. Quantum secret sharing



$$|D_6^{(3)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \sum_P |HHHVVV\rangle$$

$$\langle \sigma_{x,y}^{\otimes N} \rangle_{D_N^{(N/2)}} = 1$$

maximally-conjugate bases of $\sigma_{x,y}$

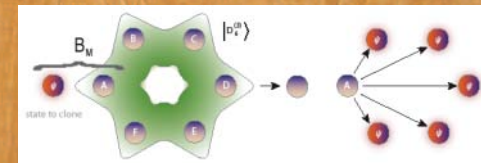
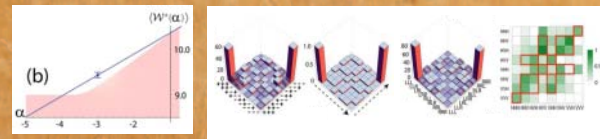
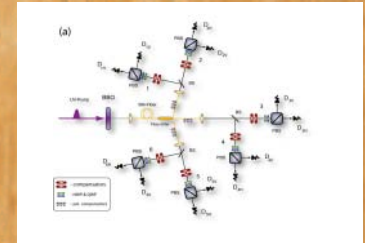
$$\sigma_x \text{ basis} \quad x_j \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$x_1 = \bigoplus_{i=2}^N x_i$$

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SUMMARY

- I. Generation of photonic Dicke states
- II. Characterisation
- III. Quantum information applications



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

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