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# 2×3 量子系统中互不偏的不可扩展最大纠缠基

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**摘要:** 讨论了  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中不可扩展的最大纠缠基和互不偏基. 首先证明一组由 4 个彼此规范正交的最大纠缠态可以构成  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中不可扩展的最大纠缠基; 其次通过变换  $C^3$  空间的基底, 构造另一组  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中不可扩展的最大纠缠基, 并证明这两组基是互不偏的; 最后, 在保证互不偏的前提下, 将这两组不可扩展的最大纠缠基进行完备化.

**关键词:** 量子系统; 最大纠缠态; 不可扩展的最大纠缠基; 互不偏基

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## Mutually unbiased and unextendible maximally entangled bases in $2 \times 3$ quantum system

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**Abstract:** The unextendible maximally entangled basis and mutually unbiased basis in  $2 \times 3$  quantum system were discussed. Firstly, 4 orthonormal maximally entangled states were proved to construct an unextendible maximally entangled basis in  $2 \times 3$  quantum system; secondly, through changing the bases of space  $C^3$ , another unextendible maximally entangled basis was established, which was proved to be unbiased with the first one; finally, the two unextendible maximally entangled bases were unbiasedly completed.

**Key words:** quantum system; maximally entangled states; unextendible maximally entangled basis; mutually unbiased bases

量子纠缠作为一种重要的物理资源, 广泛应用于量子处理过程中, 如量子计算、量子编码、量子隐形传态等<sup>[1]</sup>. 1999 年, 文献[2]引入多体量子系统中的不可扩展的直积基(UPB)的概念以来, 已取得大量的具有实际应用的理论成果<sup>[3]</sup>. 2011 年, UPB 的概念被推广到不可扩展的最大纠缠基(UMEB)<sup>[4]</sup>. 2013 年, 陈斌等<sup>[5]</sup>将 UMEB 的概念进一步推广到了由不同维数空间构成的两体系统中, 建立了一种在任意两体空间  $C^d \otimes C^{d'}$  ( $\frac{d'}{2} \leq d \leq d'$ ) 上含有  $d^2$  个成员的 UMEB 的构造方法, 并在  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中构造了两组彼此互不偏的完备 UMEB. 互不偏基在量子信息处理中有着许多重要的应用, 例如量子态层析、加密协议和均值王氏问题<sup>[6-11]</sup>.

本文主要讨论了  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中彼此互不偏的不可扩展的最大纠缠基. 通过变换  $C^3$  空间的基底, 构造了彼此无偏的两组均由 4 个彼此规范正交的最大纠缠态构成的  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中不可扩展的最大纠缠基, 并在保证无偏的前提下, 将这两组不可扩展的最大纠缠基进行了完备化.

## 1 $C^2 \otimes C^3$ 中不可扩展的最大纠缠基

**定义 1**<sup>[5]</sup> 设  $|\varphi\rangle$  为两体系统  $C^d \otimes C^{d'}$  ( $d \leq d'$ ) 中的任意态. 称  $|\varphi\rangle$  为  $d \otimes d'$  最大纠缠态, 是指对子系统  $A$  ( $\dim A = d$ ) 的任意规范正交完备基  $\{|i_A\rangle\}$ , 都存在子系统  $B$  ( $\dim B = d'$ ) 的规范正交基  $\{|i_B\rangle\}$ , 使得  $|\varphi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} |i_A\rangle \otimes |i_B\rangle$ .

**定义 2**<sup>[4]</sup> 由态  $\{|\varphi_i\rangle \in C^d \otimes C^{d'} : i=1, 2, \dots, n, n < dd'\}$  构成的集合称为含有  $n$  个成员的不可扩展的最大纠缠基(UMEB), 当且仅当如下条件成立:

- 1)  $|\varphi_i\rangle, i=1, 2, \dots, n$  均为最大纠缠态;
- 2)  $\langle \varphi_i | \varphi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ ;
- 3) 若对任意  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 均有  $\langle \varphi_i | \varphi \rangle = 0$ , 则  $\varphi$  必不是最大纠缠的.

首先构造  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中的不可扩展的最大纠缠基. 考虑  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中如下 4 个彼此规范正交的最大纠缠态:

$$\begin{cases} |\varphi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00'\rangle + |11'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00'\rangle - |11'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10'\rangle + |01'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10'\rangle - |01'\rangle). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}, \{|0'\rangle, |1'\rangle, |2'\rangle\}$  分别为  $C^2$  和  $C^3$  中的标准正交基.

**定理 1** (1) 式中的 4 个最大纠缠态构成了  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中一组不可扩展的最大纠缠基.

**证明** 显然(1) 式中的每个态都是  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中的最大纠缠态, 且彼此规范正交.

下证若存在态  $|\psi\rangle$ , 使得  $\langle \varphi_i | \psi \rangle = 0, i=0, 1, 2, 3$ , 则  $|\psi\rangle$  必是直积态. 若  $|\psi\rangle$  是纠缠的, 则可将  $|\psi\rangle$  Schmidt 分解为  $|\psi\rangle = (U \otimes V)(\sqrt{\lambda_0}|00'\rangle + \sqrt{\lambda_1}|11'\rangle)$ , 其中  $\lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 = 1, U =$

$$(u_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } V = (v_{ij})_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & v_{13} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 均为幺正矩阵. 由已知 } \langle \varphi_0 | \psi \rangle = 0 \text{ 可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\langle 00' | + \langle 11' |)(U \otimes V)(\sqrt{\lambda_0}|00'\rangle + \sqrt{\lambda_1}|11'\rangle) = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_0}}{\sqrt{2}}\langle 0 | U | 0 \rangle \langle 0' | V | 0' \rangle + \\ &\quad \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{\sqrt{2}}\langle 1 | U | 1 \rangle \langle 1' | V | 1' \rangle + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_0}}{\sqrt{2}}\langle 1 | U | 0 \rangle \langle 1' | V | 0' \rangle + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{\sqrt{2}}\langle 0 | U | 1 \rangle \langle 0' | V | 1' \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{11}v_{11} + \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{12}v_{12} + \sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{21}v_{21} + \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{22}v_{22} = 0. \quad (2)$$

同理由  $\langle \varphi_1 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\langle 00' | - \langle 11' |)(U \otimes V)(\sqrt{\lambda_0}|00'\rangle + \sqrt{\lambda_1}|11'\rangle) = 0$  可得

$$\sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{11}v_{11} + \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{12}v_{12} - \sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{21}v_{21} - \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{22}v_{22} = 0. \quad (3)$$

由  $\langle \varphi_2 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\langle 10' | + \langle 01' |)(U \otimes V)(\sqrt{\lambda_0}|00'\rangle + \sqrt{\lambda_1}|11'\rangle) = 0$  可得

$$\sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{21}v_{11} + \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{22}v_{12} + \sqrt{\lambda_0}u_{11}v_{21} + \sqrt{\lambda_1}u_{12}v_{22} = 0. \quad (4)$$

由  $\langle \varphi_3 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\langle 10' | - \langle 01' | ) (U \otimes V) (\sqrt{\lambda_0} | 00' \rangle + \sqrt{\lambda_1} | 11' \rangle) = 0$  可得

$$\sqrt{\lambda_0} u_{21} v_{11} + \sqrt{\lambda_1} u_{22} v_{12} - \sqrt{\lambda_0} u_{11} v_{21} - \sqrt{\lambda_1} u_{12} v_{22} = 0. \quad (5)$$

显然, (2) — (5) 式可写成

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{21} & u_{22} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} & -u_{11} & -u_{12} \\ u_{11} & u_{12} & -u_{21} & -u_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_0} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_0} & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \\ v_{21} \\ v_{22} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad (6)$$

即为齐次方程组

$$A \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}. \quad (7)$$

其中  $A = \begin{pmatrix} U & \sigma_x U \\ \sigma_x U & -U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W \\ W \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $W = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_0} \\ \sqrt{\lambda_1} \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $\mathbf{v} = (v_{11} \ v_{12} \ v_{21} \ v_{22})^T$ ,

T 表示转置. 显然  $\det A = \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} U & \sigma_x U \\ \sigma_x U & -U \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} U & \sigma_x U \\ 0 & -2U \end{pmatrix} = 4 \lambda_0 \lambda_1 (\det U)^2 \neq 0$ , 否则  $\det U = 0$ , 这与  $U$  是么正矩阵矛盾, 所以齐次方程组 (7) 只有零解, 即  $\mathbf{v} = (v_{11} \ v_{12} \ v_{21} \ v_{22})^T = \mathbf{0}$ , 从而

$$v_{11} = v_{12} = v_{21} = v_{22} = 0, \text{ 于是 } \det V = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & v_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & v_{23} \\ v_{31} & v_{32} & v_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 这与 } V \text{ 是么正矩阵矛盾. 因此, 关于 } |\psi\rangle \text{ 是纠缠}$$

的假设不真,  $|\psi\rangle$  必是直积态.

综上, (1) 式中的 4 个向量构成了  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中的一组不可扩展的最大纠缠基.

## 2 $2 \times 3$ 量子系统中互不偏的不可扩展最大纠缠基

首先在  $C^3$  中选取与  $\{|0'\rangle, |1'\rangle, |2'\rangle\}$  不同的另一个标准正交基 (此组基与文献 [5] 中的完全不同):

$$\begin{cases} |x'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|0'\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2} |1'\rangle + |2'\rangle), \\ |y'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\frac{\sqrt{3}i-1}{2} |0'\rangle - i |1'\rangle + |2'\rangle), \\ |z'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (i |0'\rangle + |1'\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2} |2'\rangle). \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

然后利用定理 1, 构造  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  中的第 2 组不可扩展的最大纠缠基

$$\begin{cases} |\phi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0x'\rangle + |1y'\rangle), \\ |\phi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0x'\rangle - |1y'\rangle), \\ |\phi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1x'\rangle + |0y'\rangle), \\ |\phi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1x'\rangle - |0y'\rangle). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

容易证得, (1) 式和 (9) 式这两组不可扩展的最大纠缠基是互不偏的, 即

$$|\langle \varphi_i | \psi_j \rangle| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3. \quad (10)$$

事实上, 由于

$$\langle \varphi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \psi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle = \langle \varphi_3 | \psi_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle 0' | x' \rangle + \langle 1' | y' \rangle),$$

$$\langle \varphi_3 | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_2 | \psi_3 \rangle = \langle \varphi_0 | \psi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle 0' | x' \rangle - \langle 1' | y' \rangle),$$

$$\langle \varphi_2 | \psi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_0 | \psi_2 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_1 | \psi_3 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_3 | \psi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle 0' | y' \rangle + \langle 1' | x' \rangle),$$

$$\langle \varphi_3 | \psi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_0 | \psi_3 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_2 | \psi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle 0' | y' \rangle - \langle 1' | x' \rangle),$$

易得  $\langle 1' | x' \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 1' | y' \rangle = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 0' | x' \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 0' | y' \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}i-1}{2\sqrt{3}}$ , 所以(10)式显然成立.

最后在保证无偏性的前提下, 将如上两组不完备的不可扩展的最大纠缠基(1)和(9)分别完备化, 即分别再增加 2 个保证彼此均规范正交的直积态, 从而分别构造出两组由 6 个态构成的完备的规范正交基. 首先增补向量  $|\varphi_4\rangle = |02'\rangle$  和  $|\varphi_5\rangle = |12'\rangle$  到(1)式中, 然后再增补向量  $|\psi_4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0z'\rangle + |1z'\rangle)$

和  $|\psi_5\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0z'\rangle - |1z'\rangle)$  到(9)式中, 则得到  $C^2 \otimes C^3$  空间中如下两组完备的规范正交基:

$$\begin{cases} |\varphi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00'\rangle + |11'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00'\rangle - |11'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10'\rangle + |01'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10'\rangle - |01'\rangle), \\ |\varphi_4\rangle = |02'\rangle, \\ |\varphi_5\rangle = |12'\rangle. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{cases} |\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0x'\rangle + |1y'\rangle), \\ |\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0x'\rangle - |1y'\rangle), \\ |\psi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1x'\rangle + |0y'\rangle), \\ |\psi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1x'\rangle - |0y'\rangle), \\ |\psi_4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0z'\rangle + |1z'\rangle), \\ |\psi_5\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0z'\rangle - |1z'\rangle). \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

为了证明这两组基是互不偏的, 只需证明如下两组等式即可:

$$|\langle \varphi_i | \psi_j \rangle| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad i = 4, 5, j = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; \quad |\langle \varphi_i | \psi_j \rangle| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, j = 4, 5. \quad (13)$$

事实上,由于

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \varphi_4 | \psi_0 \rangle &= \langle \varphi_4 | \psi_1 \rangle = \langle \varphi_5 | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_5 | \psi_3 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 2' | x' \rangle, \\ \langle \varphi_4 | \psi_2 \rangle &= -\langle \varphi_4 | \psi_3 \rangle = \langle \varphi_5 | \psi_0 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_5 | \psi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 2' | y' \rangle, \\ \langle \varphi_0 | \psi_4 \rangle &= \langle \varphi_2 | \psi_4 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \psi_5 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_3 | \psi_5 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle 0' | z' \rangle + \langle 1' | z' \rangle), \\ \langle \varphi_1 | \psi_4 \rangle &= \langle \varphi_3 | \psi_4 \rangle = \langle \varphi_0 | \psi_5 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_2 | \psi_5 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle 0' | z' \rangle - \langle 1' | z' \rangle), \\ \langle \varphi_4 | \psi_4 \rangle &= \langle \varphi_5 | \psi_4 \rangle = \langle \varphi_4 | \psi_5 \rangle = -\langle \varphi_5 | \psi_5 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 2 | z' \rangle,\end{aligned}$$

易得  $\langle 0' | z' \rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 1' | z' \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 2' | x' \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 2' | y' \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\langle 2' | z' \rangle = \frac{-(\sqrt{3} + i)}{2\sqrt{3}}$ , 所以(13) 式显然成立.

综上所述,(11) 式和(12) 式构成了  $2 \times 3$  量子系统中一对完备的互不偏的不可扩展的最大纠缠基.

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