

Quantum Teleportation Using Quantum Dot System

Ankush Verma
Chemical Engineering
National Institute of Technology Hamirpur
Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh - 177005
21BPH032@nith.ac.in

Abstract—Quantum Teleportation (QT) is a secure communication technology that uses quantum entanglement concepts to create a system that can be used to send messages in binary form to any part of the universe without using any medium. This system can change the mode of the communication or provide the way to communicate between light year distances. We present our work here, which is based on a Quantum Entanglement concept.

Index Terms—QT, Entanglement, ASCII

I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum Teleportation (QT) is the main idea around which this paper revolves. Quantum teleportation is an entanglement-assisted teleportation. It is a technique used to transfer information on a quantum level, usually from one particle (or series of particles) to another particle (or series of particles) in another location via quantum entanglement. Its distinguishing feature is that it can transmit the information in binary form in quantum superposition, which is useful for quantum communication and computation. More precisely, quantum teleportation is a quantum protocol by which the information on a qubit A (quantum bit, a two-level quantum system) is transmitted exactly (in principle) to another qubit B. It involves the generation of a secure data transfer which will be unique to any two users at a time or cross the every limits of the data transfer. The only requirement for the QT is the two entangled electron. Quantum Teleportation share data in terms of binary form to the any part of the universe without using any medium.

II. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

We didn't need any hardware requirements because we simulated the entire protocol, although we did use Qiskit and Python for the simulation. Qiskit is an open source software development kit (SDK) for simulating and running algorithms and applications on IBM Quantum computers.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

QT - Quantum Teleportation

SDK - Software Development Kit

B. Equations

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle \quad (1)$$

$$|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \quad (2)$$

$$|\psi_E\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle|\otimes\rangle|\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\rangle|\otimes\rangle|\uparrow\rangle) \text{Entangled state} \quad (3)$$

$$|\psi_N\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle|\otimes\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle|\otimes\rangle|\downarrow\rangle) \text{NonEntangled state} \quad (4)$$

$$|\psi\rangle_A = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle. \quad (5)$$

$$|\psi_{CB}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(c|\uparrow\rangle_C + c|\uparrow\rangle_B) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(c|\downarrow\rangle_C + c|\downarrow\rangle_B)|0\rangle \quad (6)$$

C. Entangled Electron Protocol

Entangled electron protocol Alice and Bob are two users with Alice being the sender and Bob being the receiver. Alice has the one entangled electron in quantum state 1 (moving in clockwise direction) and Bob has the another entangled electron in quantum state 0 (moving in anti clockwise direction). As the electrons are entangled when we change the state 1 from 0 then the state of another electron changes from quantum state 0 to quantum state 1. Alice converts the text data into a binary code of the data transfer using ASCII Code. Alice chooses the state of the electron to transfer data and Bob receives the state of the electron in opposite state. As Alice has quantum state 1 in the electron and Bob has quantum state 0 state when Alice changes the quantum state 1 to quantum state 0 then there is a change in the Bob's electron from quantum state 0 to quantum state 1 within a fraction of time. Where there is no medium between these electrons and the electrons may be present in any part of the universe. Alice has the data "Ankush" which converts into binary using ASCII values [01000001 01101110 01101011 01110101 01110011 01101000]. Alice has to make the quantum state of the electron [10111110 10010001 10010100 10001010 10001010 10010111] with a 1 second interval. Alice has to transfer data to Bob. When Alice changes the quantum state of the electron data is transferred in

the form of the quantum state of the electron to Bob . Bob get the binary number [01000001 01101110 01101011 01110101 01110011 01101000] which can further converted into text using ASCII code which is "Ankush" . There is no possibility of the destroying the entangled electron because the states of the electrons are not same as both have 0.5 percent possibility . Both of the electrons are placed in the system where the state of the electrons are captured and recorded in the system .

D. Implementation

- [1] Split a 0 state electron into two so that both having opposite spin (0 and 1') so that total spin in 0 .
- [2] We can have only two user with one host and another one is receiver .
- [3] Data can be transferred to the any part of the universe where entangled electron is present .
- [4] Hence other users won't be able to eavesdrop or read the messages transmitted between any user and host.
- [5] Required System to manage entangled electrons and detect the state of the electrons .

E. Code Output

```
start
Enter the text to convert to binary: (Press 'Enter' to confirm or 'Escape' to cancel)
```

Fig. 1. Enter text for conversion into binary.

```
Binary code: 0111001101110100011000010111001001110100
Value for Sender Electron 1000110010001011100111101000110110001011
```

Fig. 2. Binary code for input text.

```
1 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
2 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
3 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
4 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
5 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
6 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
7 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
8 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
9 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
10 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
11 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
12 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
13 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
14 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
15 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
16 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
17 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
18 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
19 Sender: 0 | Receiver: 1
20 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
21 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
22 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
23 Sender: 1 | Receiver: 0
```

Fig. 3. Sender and Receiver data.

```
68 Receiver: 1
69 Receiver: 1
70 Receiver: 0
71 Receiver: 0
72 Receiver: 1
73 Receiver: 0
74 Receiver: 0
75 Receiver: 1
76 Receiver: 1
77 Receiver: 1
78 Receiver: 0
79 Receiver: 1
80 Receiver: 0
81 Receiver: 0
82 Receiver Data: 0111001101110100011000010111001001110100
83 Message Send by Sender : start
84
```

Fig. 4. Data received by Bob.

III. DRAWBACKS OF TELEPORTATION USING ENTANGLED ELECTRON METHOD

- [1] Binary code of the input is long with each character having 8 numbers .
- [2] Time of the Input of the data is high as large number of the binary number is teleport to share data .
- [3] Image or video type of data can't be shared using Quantum Entangled Electron Method .
- [4] Need of a machine to automatically detect the state of the electron and capture it as it change with time .

IV. PROBLEM SOLVED USING ENTANGLED ELECTRON METHOD

- [1] Data can be transferred to the any part of the universe .
- [2] Data can't be accessed by third person .
- [3] Data Transferring time is negligible as electron change the state when entangled electron change state .

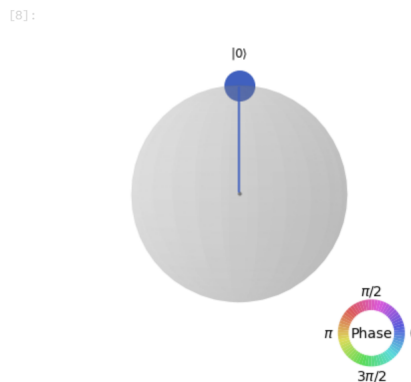


Fig. 5. Qubit with quantum state 0 .

[11]:

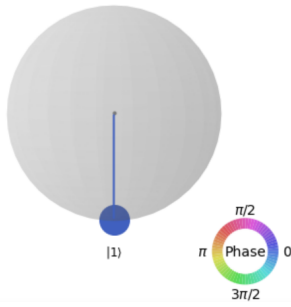


Fig. 6. Qubit with quantum state 1.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through this project we successfully demonstrated how the data is transferred using the principles of Quantum mechanics and Quantum information sciences. The work is still in progress as we try to achieve still better efficiency using entanglement and superposition principles. The message should also be transformed by implementing quantum teleportation in three-electron system. Fig.7 shows that the probability of each state 1 and 0 is 0.5. So there is no chance of destroying the entanglement as the state of both of the electron doesn't become same.

[6]:

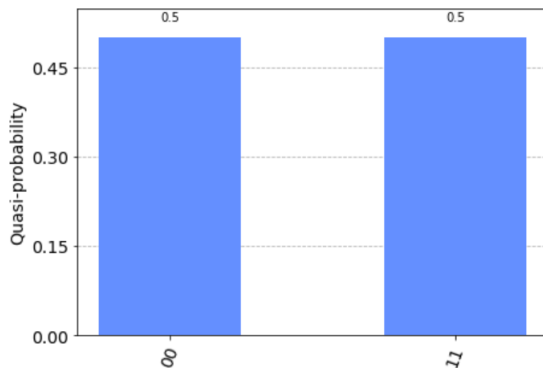


Fig. 7. Probability of Quantum state 0 and 1.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have explored an unhackable and no limit system through which military applications or space exploration can be benefited largely in communication and data transferring. This project was on using Quantum Entanglement to Send and Receive the data in the binary number form. We are currently in progress to explore other QT protocols as well. We conclude that data is transferred from one electron to another entangled electron in binary form.

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VIII. REFERENCES

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