

# Researchers create a quantum entanglement between two physically separated ultra-cold atomic clouds

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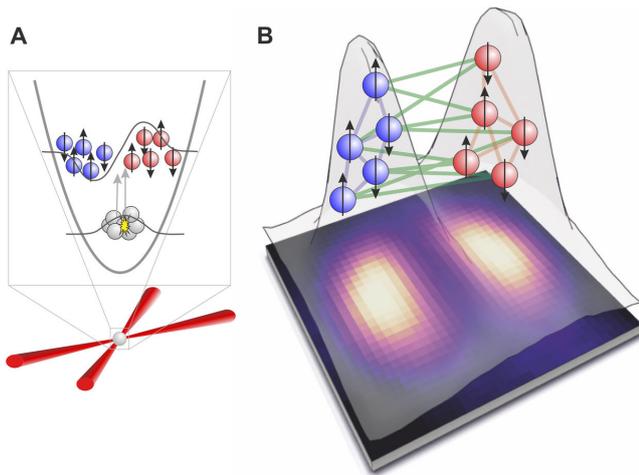


Illustration of the quantum entanglement achieved between the two clouds of atoms starting from a single Bose-Einstein condensate. Credit: Iagoba Apellaniz. UPV/EHU

Members of the Department of Theoretical Physics and History of Science of the UPV/EHU's Faculty of Science and Technology together with researchers from the University of Hannover have achieved quantum entanglement between two spatially separated Bose-Einstein condensates, ultra-cold atomic ensembles. Led by Géza Tóth, Ikerbasque Research Professor, the study is published in *Science*.

Quantum [entanglement](#) was discovered by Schrödinger and later studied by Einstein and other scientists in the 20th century. It is a [quantum](#) phenomenon with no counterparts in classical physics. The groups of entangled [particles](#) lose their individuality and behave as a single entity. Any change in one of the particles leads to an immediate response in the other, even if they are spatially separated. "Quantum entanglement is

essential in applications such as quantum computing, since it enables certain tasks to be performed much faster than in classical computing," explained Toth.

Unlike previous methods of [quantum entanglement](#) involving incoherent and thermal clouds of particles, in this experiment, the researchers used a cloud of atoms in the Bose-Einstein condensate state. Tóth said, "Bose-Einstein condensates are achieved by cooling down the atoms to very low temperatures, close to absolute zero. At that temperature, all the atoms are in a highly coherent quantum state; in a sense, they all occupy the same position in space. In that state, quantum entanglement exists between the atoms of the ensemble." Subsequently, the ensemble was split into two atomic clouds. "We separated the two clouds from each other by a distance, and we were able to demonstrate that the two parts remained entangled with each other," he continued.

The demonstration that entanglement can be created between two ensembles in the Bose-Einstein condensate state could lead to an improvement in many fields in which quantum technology is used, such as quantum computing, quantum simulation and quantum metrology, since these require the creation and control of large ensembles of [entangled particles](#). "The advantage of cold atoms is that it is possible to create highly entangled states containing quantities of particles outnumbering any other physical systems by several orders of magnitude, which could provide a basis for large scale [quantum computing](#)," said the researcher.

**More information:** Karsten Lange et al, Entanglement between two spatially separated atomic modes, *Science* (2018). DOI: [10.1126/science.aao2035](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aao2035)

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