

Noiseless Loss Suppression in Quantum Optical Communication

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We propose a protocol for conditional suppression of losses in direct quantum state transmission over a lossy quantum channel. The method works by noiselessly attenuating the input state prior to transmission through a lossy channel followed by noiseless amplification of the output state. The procedure does not add any noise; hence, it keeps quantum coherence. We experimentally demonstrate it in the subspace spanned by vacuum and single-photon states, and consider its general applicability.

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Quantum communication holds the promise of unconditionally secure information transmission [1]. However, the distance over which quantum states of light can be distributed without significant disturbance is limited due to unavoidable losses and noise in optical links. Losses, as well as errors or decoherence, may in principle be overcome by the sophisticated techniques of quantum error correction [2–4], entanglement distillation [5–7], and quantum repeaters [8,9]. However, these techniques typically require encoding information into complex multimode entangled states, processing many copies of such states, and—even more challenging—using quantum memories [10,11]. In stark contrast to the situation for classical communication, losses in quantum communication cannot be compensated by amplifying the signal because the laws of quantum mechanics imply that any deterministic phase-insensitive signal amplification is unavoidably accompanied by the addition of noise [12].

Very recently, however, heralded noiseless amplification of light [13] was proposed as a way out, relaxing the deterministic requirement. The noiseless amplification is formally described by a quantum filter g^n , where n is the photon number operator and $g > 1$ denotes the amplification gain. The noiseless amplifier thus modulates the amplitudes of Fock states $|n\rangle$ by factor g^n . This filtering can conditionally increase the amplitude of a coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$ without adding any noise, $g^n|\alpha\rangle \propto |g\alpha\rangle$. Although this cannot be done perfectly because g^n is unbounded, faithful noiseless amplification is possible in any finite subspace spanned by the Fock states $|n\rangle$ with $n \leq N$, albeit with a correspondingly low probability scaling as g^{-2N} in the worst case of input vacuum state. With current technology, it has been proven possible to faithfully noiselessly amplify states containing mostly vacuum and single-photon contributions [14–19].

The noiseless amplifier can improve the performance of quantum key distribution protocols [20–23] and it can also be used to distribute high-quality entanglement over a lossy channel [13,24]. Beyond that, the noiseless amplifier

is not useful to suppress losses in direct transmission of arbitrary quantum states because it is not the inverse map of a lossy channel \mathcal{L} . Any superposition of Fock states that is not a coherent state is mapped by \mathcal{L} onto a mixed state, and this added noise cannot be eliminated by noiseless amplification.

Here, we find a solution to this fundamental problem by exploiting the so-called noiseless attenuation, which can be viewed as a heralded but reversible type of loss in the sense that the state becomes closer to vacuum, while its purity and quantum coherence are preserved. Mathematically, the noiseless attenuator is described by an operator ν^n with $\nu < 1$. This filtering can be accomplished with the help of a beam splitter with amplitude transmittance $\nu < 1$ and a single-photon detector monitoring the auxiliary output port of the beam splitter, see Fig. 1(a). If the detector does not register any photon, then the amplitudes of Fock states $|n\rangle$ are attenuated according to $|n\rangle \rightarrow \nu^n|n\rangle$. The noiseless attenuator transforms $|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |\nu\alpha\rangle$ and it is the proper inverse map of the noiseless amplifier g^n with $g = 1/\nu$.

In this Letter, we prove that a suitable combination of noiseless attenuation and amplification provides a powerful tool to conditionally suppress losses in channel \mathcal{L} to an arbitrary extent without adding noise. Our scheme works as

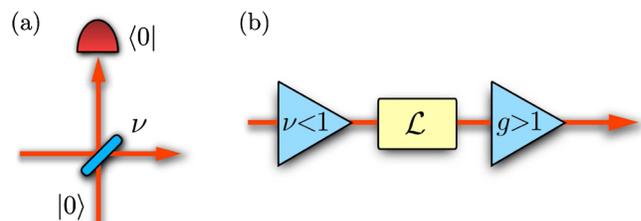


FIG. 1 (color online). (a) Implementation of noiseless attenuation with a beam splitter of amplitude transmittance ν and a single-photon detector, conditioning on projecting onto vacuum $|0\rangle$. (b) Conditional noiseless loss suppression in direct state transmission over a lossy channel \mathcal{L} by a combination of noiseless attenuation with transmittance ν and noiseless amplification with gain g .

shown in Fig. 1(b). Before transmission through \mathcal{L} , the input state is noiselessly attenuated with transmittance ν . Intriguingly, this input-state preprocessing has the effect of preferentially reducing the weight of the Fock states that have a higher chance of being subsequently affected by losses in \mathcal{L} . After transmission through \mathcal{L} , the state is noiselessly amplified with gain $g = 1/(\nu\tau)$, where τ is the amplitude transmittance of \mathcal{L} . In the limit $\nu \rightarrow 0$, this procedure conditionally converts the lossy channel \mathcal{L} into a perfect lossless channel on the subspace where noiseless amplification $|n\rangle \rightarrow g^n|n\rangle$ is faithfully performed.

In order to provide more insight into our protocol, let us consider the simple, yet important case of an input state formed by a superposition of vacuum and single-photon states, $|\psi\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle$. At the output of \mathcal{L} , we get the mixed state

$$\rho_{\text{loss}} = |\tilde{\psi}\rangle\langle\tilde{\psi}| + (1 - \tau^2)|c_1|^2|0\rangle\langle 0|, \quad (1)$$

where $|\tilde{\psi}\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + \tau c_1|1\rangle$. A naive compensation of losses by noiseless amplification of ρ_{loss} with gain $g = 1/\tau$ results in the transformation $|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$, $|1\rangle \rightarrow g|1\rangle$, and yields the state

$$\rho_{\text{amp}} \propto |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + (1 - \tau^2)|c_1|^2|0\rangle\langle 0|. \quad (2)$$

Note that there remains an extra vacuum noise term proportional to $(1 - \tau^2)|c_1|^2$. This noise term could be further suppressed by amplification with gain higher than $1/\tau$, but such an approach would over-amplify the single-photon contribution.

The right solution is to preprocess the state via noiseless attenuation before the lossy channel \mathcal{L} . The effective input state of \mathcal{L} then becomes $|\psi_{\text{eff}}\rangle = c_0|0\rangle + \nu c_1|1\rangle$, and the output state after attenuation, transmission, and amplification with $g = 1/(\nu\tau)$ reads

$$\rho_{\text{out}} \propto |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + (1 - \tau^2)\nu^2|c_1|^2|0\rangle\langle 0|. \quad (3)$$

This has reduced the unwanted vacuum noise term by a factor of ν^2 . In the limit $\nu \rightarrow 0$, this term vanishes and the output state becomes equal to the input pure state $|\psi\rangle$.

Our protocol formally resembles the scheme for the suppression of qubit decoherence due to zero-temperature energy relaxation by using partial quantum measurements [25,26], but, importantly, it compensates losses instead of qubit decoherence and can be extended to arbitrarily large Hilbert space as we show now. The lossy channel \mathcal{L} with inputs restricted to the subspace spanned by Fock states $|n\rangle$ with $n \leq N$ can be described by a finite number $N + 1$ of Kraus operators A_j ,

$$\rho_{\text{out}} = \mathcal{L}(\rho_{\text{in}}) = \sum_{j=0}^N A_j \rho_{\text{in}} A_j^\dagger, \quad (4)$$

where $A_j = \sum_{m=0}^{N-j} \sqrt{\frac{(m+j)!}{m!j!}} (1 - \tau^2)^{j/2} \tau^m |m\rangle\langle m+j|$ accounts for loss of j photons in a channel. Assuming that the noiseless amplification is performed perfectly on the

subspace of the first $N + 1$ Fock states by filter $G_N(g) = g^{-N} \sum_{n=0}^N g^n |n\rangle\langle n|$, the effective channel \mathcal{M} formed by sequence of noiseless attenuation, losses, and noiseless amplification reads,

$$\mathcal{M}(\rho_{\text{in}}) = \sum_{j=0}^N G_N(g) A_j \nu^j \rho_{\text{in}} \nu^j A_j^\dagger G_N(g), \quad (5)$$

with $g = 1/(\nu\tau)$. Due to the structure of Kraus operators we find that $G_N(g) A_j \nu^j = g^{-N} \nu^j A_0^{-1} A_j$ and the effective channel can be expressed as,

$$\mathcal{M}(\rho_{\text{in}}) = g^{-2N} \rho_{\text{in}} + g^{-2N} \sum_{j=1}^N \nu^{2j} B_j \rho_{\text{in}} B_j^\dagger, \quad (6)$$

where $B_j = A_0^{-1} A_j$, and the inverse $A_0^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^N \tau^{-n} |n\rangle\langle n|$ exists on the considered finite dimensional subspace. We can see that the combination of noiseless attenuation and amplification progressively suppresses j -photon losses by a factor of ν^{2j} and in the limit $\nu \rightarrow 0$ the lossy channel is converted into the identity channel, $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$. The success probability of the protocol is state dependent,

$$P_{\text{succ}} = g^{-2N} + g^{-2N} \sum_{j=1}^N \nu^{2j} \text{Tr}[B_j^\dagger B_j \rho_{\text{in}}], \quad (7)$$

and P_{succ} is lower bounded by g^{-2N} .

We have experimentally demonstrated this protocol for superpositions of vacuum and single-photon states. In the experimental setup, shown in Fig. 2, a correlated photon pair is generated [27], and the signal photon serves as a probe of the lossy channel \mathcal{L} while the idler photon drives noiseless amplification. We characterize the loss suppression mechanism by using the Choi-Jamiołkowski isomorphism [28,29] between quantum channels and bipartite states. We exploit the polarization degree of freedom of the signal photon. The vertically (V) polarized mode is transmitted through \mathcal{L} , while the horizontally (H) polarized mode is transmitted through a reference identity channel \mathcal{I} . If the signal photon is initially diagonally polarized, $|\Psi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_V |0\rangle_H + |0\rangle_V |1\rangle_H)$, then we obtain at the output a two-mode state $\chi_{\mathcal{L}} = [\mathcal{L}_V \otimes \mathcal{I}_H](\Psi^+)$ that is isomorphic to the channel \mathcal{L} ,

$$\chi_{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1 - \tau^2}{2} |00\rangle\langle 00| + \frac{1}{2} (|01\rangle + \tau|10\rangle)(\langle 01| + \tau\langle 10|), \quad (8)$$

where the subscripts H and V were suppressed for simplicity. Although $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ is a two-qubit density matrix, its support is restricted to a three-dimensional subspace spanned by $|00\rangle$, $|10\rangle$, and $|01\rangle$. The state $|11\rangle$ is absent because no photons are generated in the passive channel \mathcal{L} . This property holds even if the channel is combined with noiseless attenuation and amplification because these operations only modulate Fock state amplitudes. In the tomographic reconstruction of $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ we can, therefore, restrict

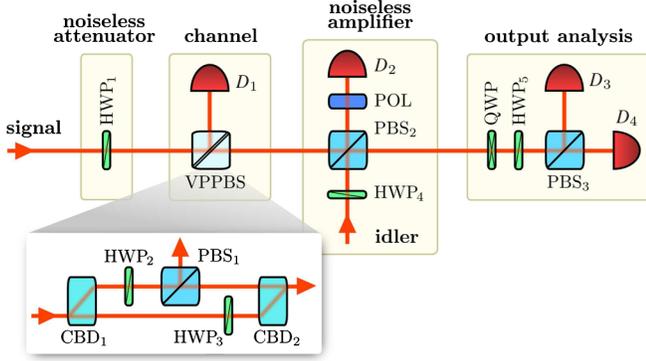


FIG. 2 (color online). Experimental setup. Correlated signal and idler photons with wavelength of 810 nm are generated in the process of spontaneous parametric down-conversion in a nonlinear β -BaB₂O₄ crystal pumped by a laser diode [27] (not shown) and injected into a linear optical setup consisting of polarizing beam splitters (PBS), half-wave plates (HWP), quarter-wave plate (QWP), polarizer (POL), and a variable partially polarizing beam splitter (VPPBS). Photons are detected with four single-photon detectors D_j . The VPPBS is constructed from a pair of calcite beam displacers (CBD) with two HWPs and a PBS in between. The device spatially separates and subsequently recombines horizontally and vertically polarized beams. Tunable losses in the vertical-polarization component are introduced by rotation of HWP₂.

ourselves to the above three-dimensional subspace. The only nonzero off-diagonal elements of $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ are $\langle 01|\chi_{\mathcal{L}}|10\rangle$ and its conjugate. Since their phases can be set to zero by a suitable phase shift $e^{i\phi}$, we can represent \mathcal{L} by a real $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ without any loss of generality.

Noiseless amplification is accomplished by two-photon interference on polarizing beam splitter PBS₂ that transmits horizontally polarized modes and reflects vertically polarized modes [14]. The state to be amplified is injected into the vertically polarized mode of the first input port of PBS₂. An idler photon in the linearly polarized state $\cos\theta|0\rangle_V|1\rangle_H + \sin\theta|1\rangle_V|0\rangle_H$ is injected into the second input port of PBS₂. Noiseless amplification is successful if a single photon emerges in the auxiliary output port of PBS₂ and is projected onto the diagonally linearly polarized state $|\Psi^+\rangle$ which is heralded by a click of detector D_2 . Amplification gain of this scheme is given by $g = \tan\theta$ and can be tuned by rotating HWP₄. Our implementation of the noiseless amplifier has a success probability lower by a factor of $g^2/2(1+g^2)$ than the optimal filter $G_1 = g^{-1}|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|$. Improvement by a factor of 2 could be obtained by active feed-forward that performs π phase shift on the vertically polarized signal mode when the idler photon is projected onto antidiagonally polarized state [30]. Noiseless attenuation is, in this proof-of-principle experiment, simply equivalent to preparing the signal photon in a suitably linearly polarized state $\nu^{n\nu}|\Psi^+\rangle \propto (1/\sqrt{1+\nu^2})(|0\rangle_V|1\rangle_H + \nu|1\rangle_V|0\rangle_H) = |\Psi_\nu\rangle$, which is accomplished by half-wave plate HWP₁. Given our method

of channel characterization, the experiment can be interpreted as a faithful transfer of one part of a path-entangled single-photon state $|\Psi^+\rangle$ over a lossy channel [13]. A weakly entangled state $|\Psi_\nu\rangle$ is prepared at the input and the noiseless amplification increases entanglement of the output state while preserving its high purity [24].

The state analysis block including detectors D_3 and D_4 serves for a full tomographic analysis of the polarization state of the output signal photons. Moreover, we employ detector D_1 to monitor the fraction of photons that are lost in channel \mathcal{L} . Note that, in contrast to noise-reduction schemes based on measurements of the environment [31], detector D_1 is not needed for the protocol itself and only serves here for channel characterization. We measure the two-photon coincidences $D_1&D_2$, $D_3&D_2$, and $D_4&D_2$ for different settings of the wave plates in the output analysis block, and from these data we completely determine $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$. This coincidence measurement amounts to post-selection that eliminates negative effects of limited detection efficiency from the experiment.

In Fig. 3 we plot the reconstructed $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ for four different channels. Panel (a) shows $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ when no losses are inserted in the path of vertically polarized signal photons. The reconstructed operator is very close to the identity-channel matrix $\chi_I = |\Psi^+\rangle\langle\Psi^+|$. The similarity of a channel \mathcal{L} with respect to the identity channel I is measured by the channel fidelity $F = \langle\Psi^+|\chi_{\mathcal{L}}|\Psi^+\rangle$, and we obtain $F = 0.958 \pm 0.002$. Then, the $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ matrix of a channel \mathcal{L} with

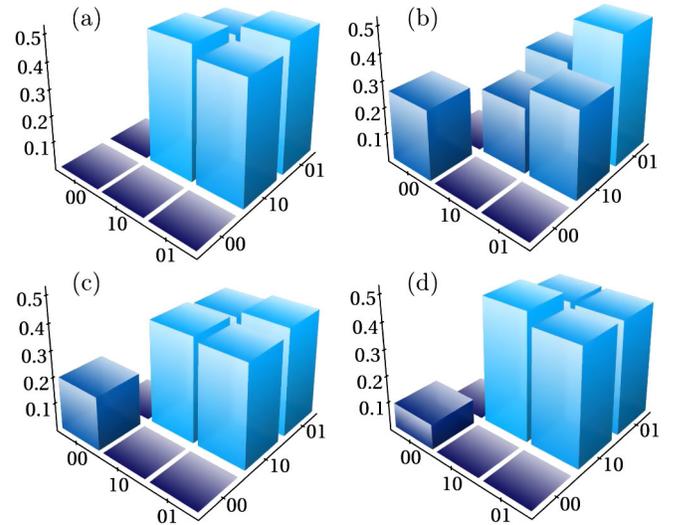


FIG. 3 (color online). Experimentally determined channel matrices $\chi_{\mathcal{L}}$ characterizing four different channels for input states restricted to the subspace spanned by vacuum and single-photon states. (a) Identity channel. (b) Lossy channel with amplitude transmittance $\tau = 1/\sqrt{2}$. (c) Lossy channel compensated by noiseless amplification with gain $g = \sqrt{2}$. (d) Lossy channel compensated by the combination of noiseless attenuation with $\nu = 1/\sqrt{2}$ at the input and noiseless amplification with gain $g = 2$ at the output. All matrices are normalized such that $\text{Tr}[\chi_{\mathcal{L}}] = 1$.

50% losses ($\tau = 1/\sqrt{2}$) is depicted in Fig. 3(b). Losses introduce imbalance between the amplitudes of $|01\rangle$ and $|10\rangle$ states, and give rise to a nonzero probability for the $|00\rangle$ state, which represents the fraction of lost photons in the channel. If we attempt to compensate these losses by noiseless amplification with gain $g = \sqrt{2}$, we obtain the channel in Fig. 3(c). The amplification balances the amplitudes of $|01\rangle$ and $|10\rangle$ states, but there remains some population in the $|00\rangle$ state. This unwanted noise can be further suppressed if we include noiseless attenuation. The resulting channel for $\nu = 1/\sqrt{2}$ and $g = 2$ is shown in Fig. 3(d). In contrast with Fig. 3(c), the noise term is reduced while quantum coherence is preserved, as witnessed by the off-diagonal terms in the subspace spanned by $|01\rangle$ and $|10\rangle$.

We have systematically investigated the performance of the protocol as a function of the amplification gain g for three different levels of losses: 25%, 50%, and 75%. The fidelity F of the resulting quantum channel, plotted in Fig. 4(a), monotonically grows with g , and theory (solid lines) predicts $F \rightarrow 1$ in the high gain limit. The experimentally observed F saturates at values slightly below 1, which can be attributed mainly to imperfect two-photon interference on PBS_2 . The measured visibility of the Hong-Ou-Mandel dip [32] $V = 0.947 \pm 0.002$ is in good agreement with the observed saturation. For comparison, we also plot data for the naive loss compensation strategy based solely on noiseless amplification without input state preprocessing ($\nu = 1$). The results shown as diamonds demonstrate the fundamental limitation of this strategy. With increasing gain, the channel fidelity reaches the maximum $F_{\text{max}} = (3 - \tau^2)/(4 - 2\tau^2)$ for $g_{\text{opt}} = (2 - \tau^2)/\tau$, and then drops down due to over-amplification of the single-photon part of the state. We define an effective channel transmittance T_{eff} as the conditional probability that a photon injected into the channel emerges at the output. Figure 4(b) demonstrates that T_{eff} monotonically increases with g and approaches unity in the high gain limit.

The noiseless loss suppression is a conditional operation; therefore, its success probability is a crucial parameter. Assuming pure input state $c_0|0\rangle + c_1|1\rangle$ we obtain

$$P_{\text{succ}} = |c_0|^2 g^{-2} + |c_1|^2 \nu^2 [\tau^2 + (1 - \tau^2)g^{-2}], \quad (9)$$

which agrees with Eq. (7) if $g = 1/(\nu\tau)$. The actual experimental success probability is significantly lower because it is reduced by imperfect collection efficiency η_C of the idler photon and low overall detection efficiency η_D of the heralding detector D_2 . We can only roughly estimate $\eta_C \eta_D \approx 0.1$. On the other hand, by taking the ratio of the measured total coincidence rates for a given τ and g and for the identity channel with $\tau = 1$, we can reliably estimate a relative success probability normalized such that $P_{\text{rel}} = 1$ for the identity channel. We expect this relative success probability to be equal to (9). Relative success probability

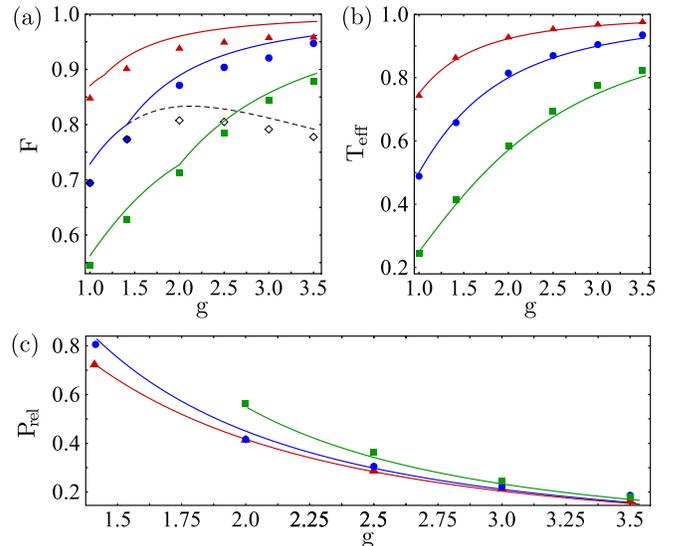


FIG. 4 (color online). Fidelity F of the resulting quantum channel (a), effective channel transmittance T_{eff} (b), and relative success probability P_{rel} of the protocol (c) are plotted as functions of g with $\nu = \min[1/(g\tau), 1]$. Symbols represent experimental results for three levels of losses: $\tau^2 = 0.75$ (red triangles), $\tau^2 = 0.50$ (blue circles) and $\tau^2 = 0.25$ (green squares). Solid lines indicate corresponding theoretical predictions. Diamonds and dashed line in panel (a) provide channel fidelity for the case without noiseless attenuation ($\nu = 1$) and 50% losses. Statistical errors are smaller than the symbol size. The experimental data for P_{rel} are multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \nu^2)$ in order to compensate for the fact that the noiseless attenuation ν was included in the input state preparation.

for the probe state $|\Psi^+\rangle$ is plotted in Fig. 4(c). It is in good agreement with theoretical predictions obtained by setting $|c_0|^2 = |c_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ in Eq. (9) and it scales as g^{-2} as expected.

The post-selection utilized in the present experiment could be avoided at the cost of increased technological complexity. Using photon addition [33] and subtraction [34–36], the noiseless attenuator and amplifier can both be accomplished with high fidelity in a heralded manner even with imperfect single-photon detectors [17,37,38]. In this way, the output state can be made fully available for further processing. By coherently combining addition and subtraction of N photons, the noiseless amplifier or attenuator can be exactly implemented on the subspace of states containing up to N photons. Note that even with this robust approach, highly efficient detectors would be required to reach acceptable success probability for $N > 1$.

In summary, we have experimentally demonstrated a protocol for conditional noiseless suppression of losses in quantum optical channels using quantum filters at the input and output of the channel. The procedure is universally applicable and can enable faithful transmission of fragile highly nonclassical or entangled states of light over lossy channels. We anticipate numerous potential applications of

the present scheme in quantum communication, quantum metrology, and other fields where loss reduction is essential for optimum performance.

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