

Generating and teleporting entanglement for quantum networks

Adrian Udovičić
Assoc. prof. dr. Rainer Kaltenbaek

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

23.05.2024, Ljubljana, Slovenia



University of Ljubljana

Contents and introduction

1. Motivation

2. Theory

2.1 Spontaneous Parametric Downconversion (SPDC)

Phase Matching

2.2 Distributing Entanglement

Quantum Teleportation

Entanglement Swapping

3. Present state

3.1 Parameters

3.2 Phase Matching Temperature

3.3 Building a Sagnac Interferometer

4. Outlook

Motivation

► SiQUID

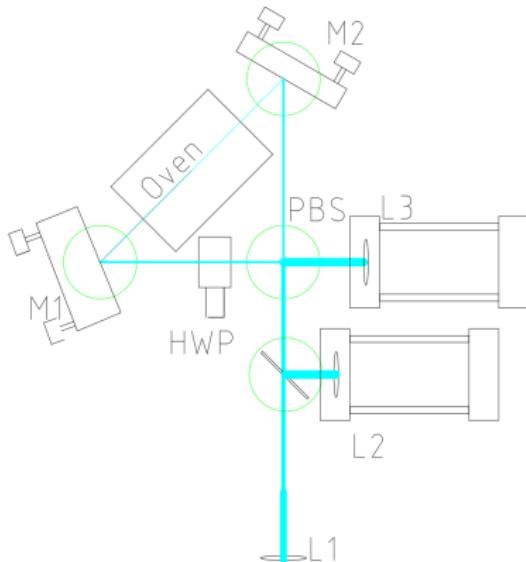
0. Proof of concept
 1. Entanglement distribution
 2. Entanglement based Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
 3. Training in quantum technologies in Slovenia
 4. Testbed for industrialized version



Example of Slovenian Quantum Network.

Motivation

- ▶ SiQUID
 - 0. Proof of concept
 - 1. Entanglement distribution
 - 2. Entanglement based Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
 - 3. Training in quantum technologies in Slovenia
 - 4. Testbed for industrialized version
 - ▶ Bright source of entanglement



An example of a Sagnac Interferometer.

SPDC

Spontaneous Parametric Downconversion (SPDC)

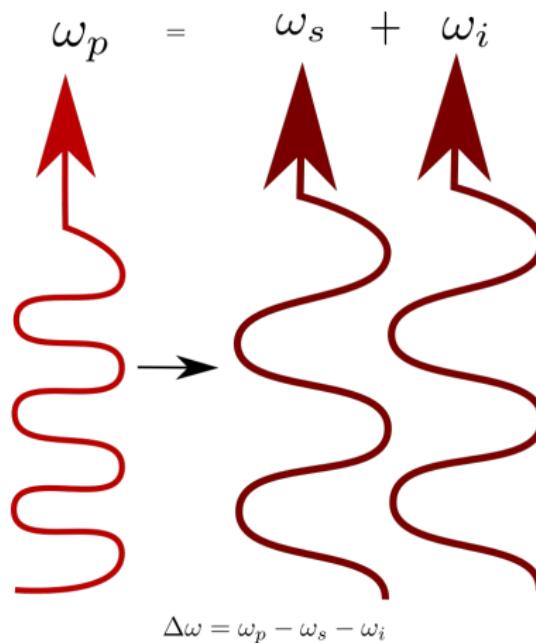


Illustration of SPDC

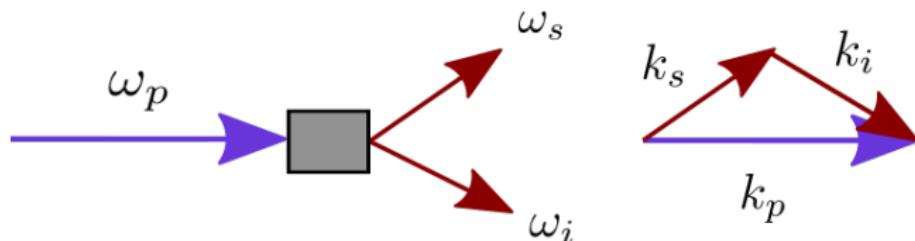
- Degenerate $\omega_i = \omega_s$
- Non-degenerate $\omega_i \neq \omega_s$

Phase Matching

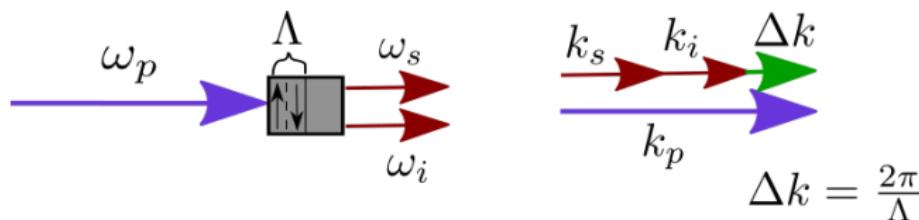
Birefringent Phase Matching, Quasi Phase Matching

What is Phase Matching?

Illustration of Birefringent Phase Matching $k_p - k_i - k_s = 0$ and



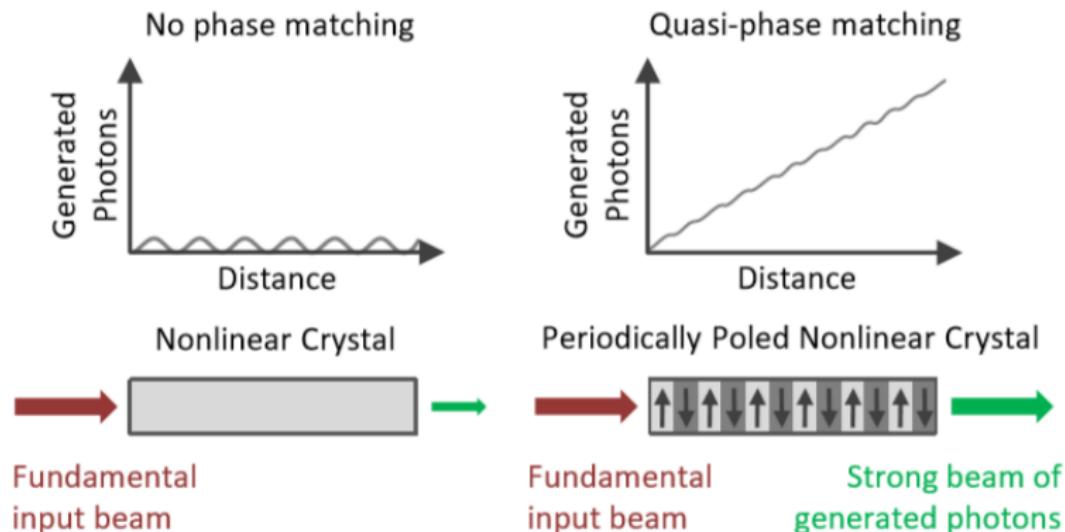
Quasi Phase Matching $k_p - k_i - k_s - \Delta k = 0$.



Phase Matching

Crystal Size

Difference in photon generation between a unpoled and poled crystal.
Source: Coversion.



Phase Matching

Types

- ▶ Type-0 : $o \rightarrow o + o$
 - ▶ Type-I : $o \rightarrow e + e$
 - ▶ Type-II : $e \rightarrow e + o$

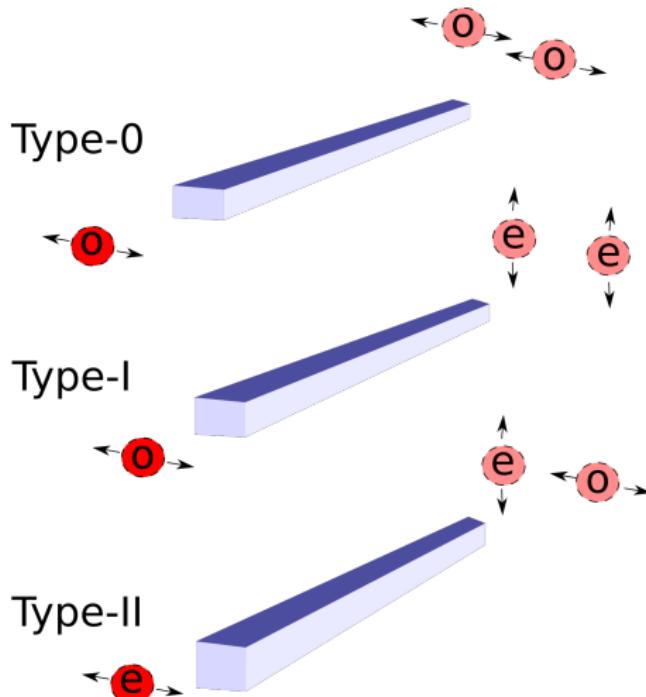
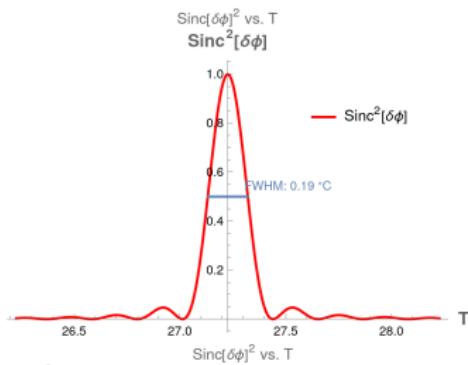


Illustration of different types of polarization conversions.

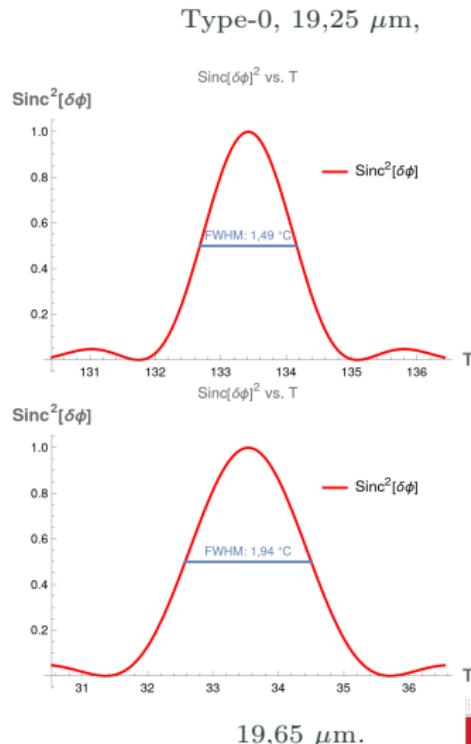
Phase Matching

Phase Matching Temperature

Phase Matching Temperature for Type-II crystal of $9,12 \mu\text{m}$ poling period, $\delta\phi = \frac{L\Delta k}{2}$



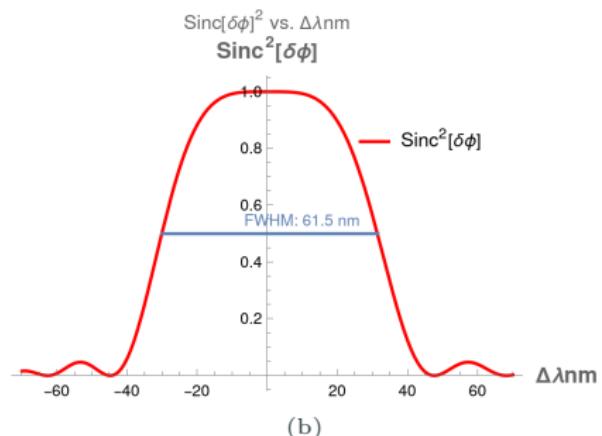
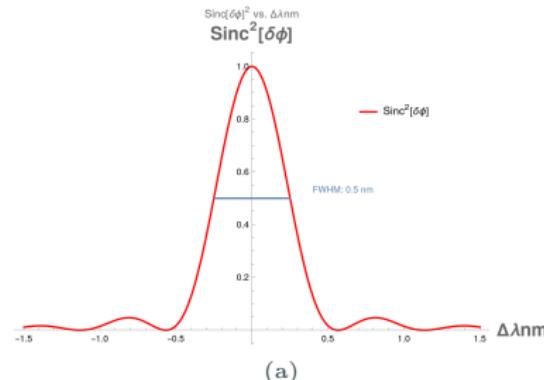
The graph shows a red curve representing $\text{Sinc}^2[\delta\phi]$ plotted against temperature T . The x-axis ranges from 84 to 89 $^\circ\text{C}$, and the y-axis ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. The curve has a sharp peak at approximately 86.2 $^\circ\text{C}$ with a value of 1.0. A blue horizontal line indicates the Full Width at Half Maximum (FWHM) is 1.68 $^\circ\text{C}$. Below the graph, the text "19.45 μm " is written.

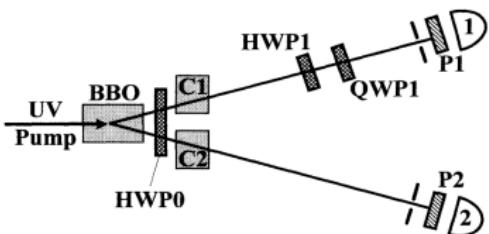


Phase Matching

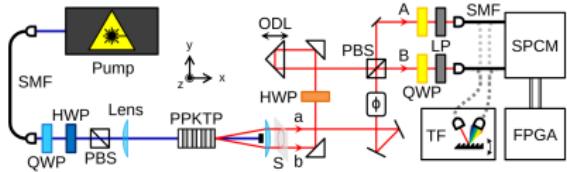
Bandwidth

Wavelength bandwidth of a) Type-2 crystal with a poling period of $9.12 \mu\text{m}$
b) Type-0 crystals with poling periods of $19, 25 \mu\text{m}$

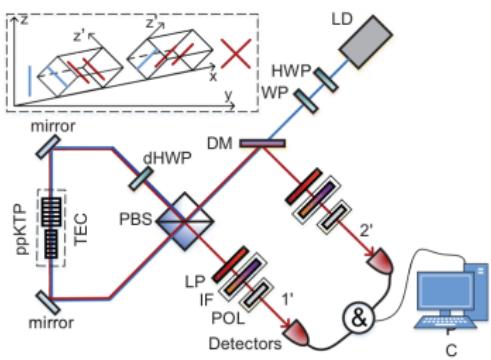




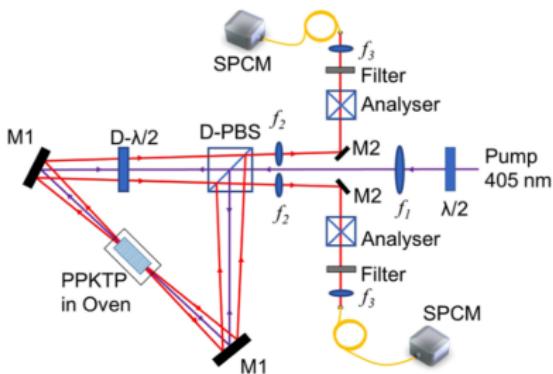
Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4337 [1].



Opt. Express 24, 2941-2953 (2016) [3].



Phys. Rev. Lett. 121, 200502 [2].



Sci Rep 7, 12613 (2017) [4].

Distributing Entanglement

Introduction

$$|\Psi_{\text{Type-2}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_H^\dagger(\omega_s)a_V^\dagger(\omega_i) + a_V^\dagger(\omega_i)a_H^\dagger(\omega_s))|0\rangle$$
$$|\Psi_{\text{Type-0}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_H^\dagger(\omega_s)a_H^\dagger(\omega_i) + a_V^\dagger(\omega_i)a_V^\dagger(\omega_s))|0\rangle$$

- ▶ FMF/IJS
- ▶ Nodes in Ljubljana

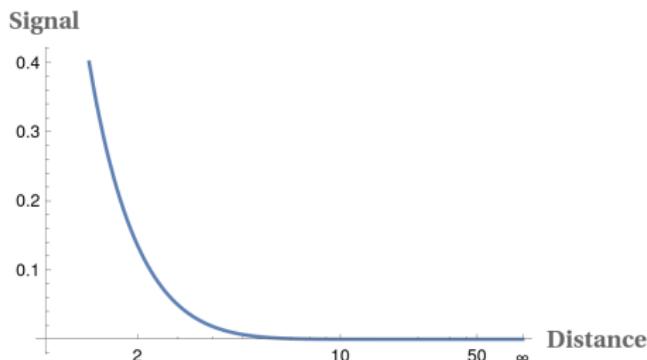
Entanglement

What is it good for?

- ▶ Entanglement source applications:
 1. Distributed Quantum Computation,
 2. Quantum Sensing,
 3. Single Photon Source - Calibration
 - ▶ Loss in fiber → Entanglement swapping!

Relevant fiber loss. *Source: Thorlabs*

λ [nm]	430	532	780	1310	1550	1900
Loss [dB/km]	50	30	12	0.32	0.18	5

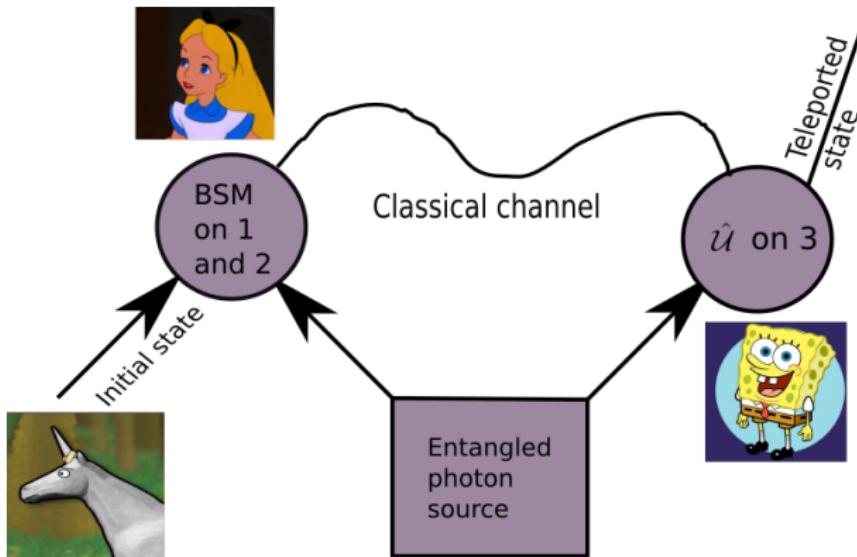


Loss in fiber over distance

Distributing entanglement

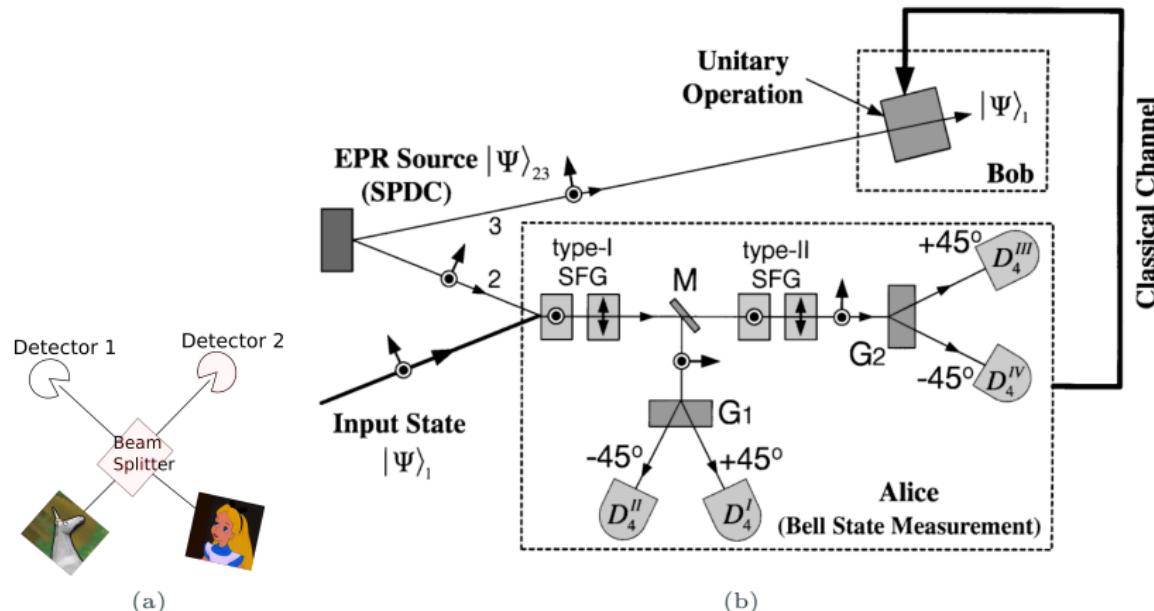
Teleportation

Illustration of Quantum Teleportation: Basis of Entanglement Swapping.



Entanglement Distribution

Bell State Measurement

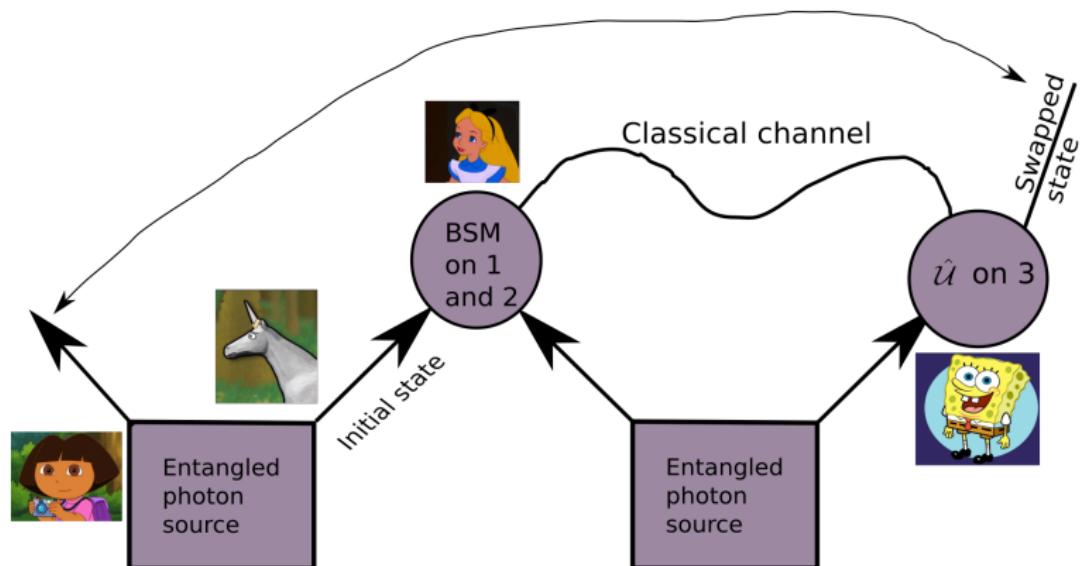


The simplest and the complete BSM.

Distributing entanglement

Swapping

Illustration of Entanglement Swapping: Prerequisite for a Quantum Repeater.



Possible realization of the Slovenian Network



● Final user

● Relay / Switch
(trusted node)

● Relay
(trusted node - optional)



Quantum
ground station



University of Ljubljana



Example of the Slovenian Quantum Network.
Source: <https://siquid.fmf.uni-lj.si/>.

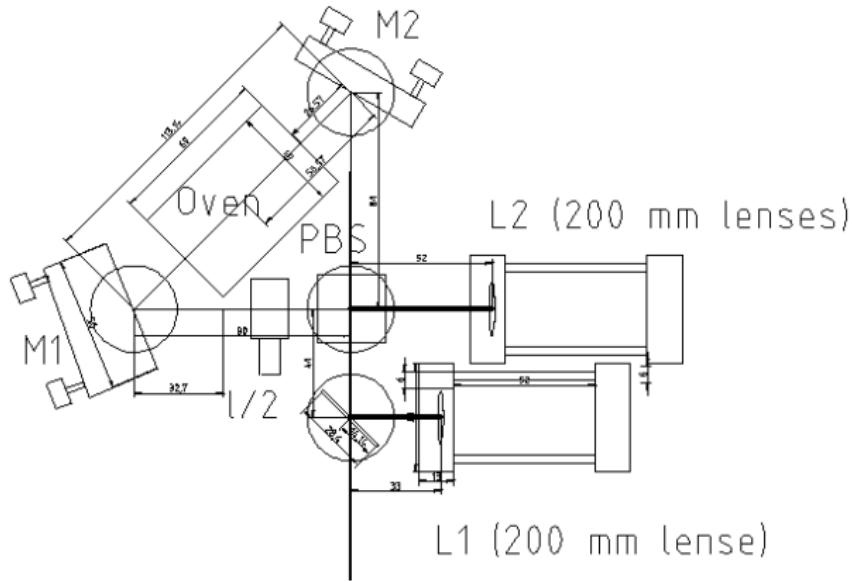
Present state

Parameters

- #### ► Focusing parameter [5]

$$\xi = \frac{L}{2z_B} = 2.08$$

- Correct lenses and distances for efficient coupling

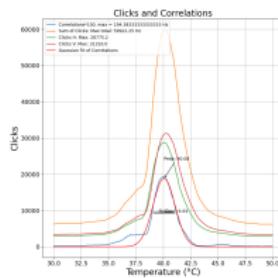


Design of the Sagnac interferometer.

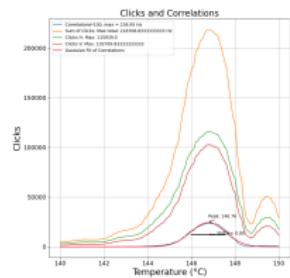
Present state

Phase Matching Temperature

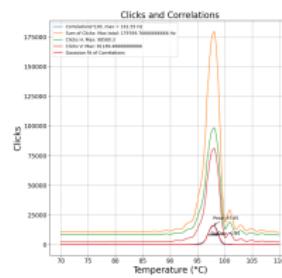
Temperature scans of Type-II and Type-0 crystal with different poling periods, a) Type-II, 9,12 μm , b) 19,25 μm , c) 19,45 μm , d) 19,65 μm



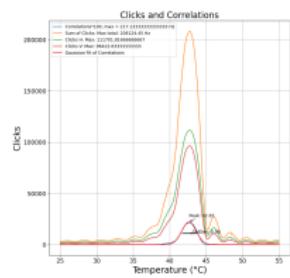
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Present state

Building a Sagnac Interferometer



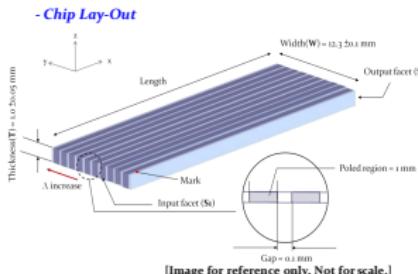
Present state

Building a Sagnac Interferometer



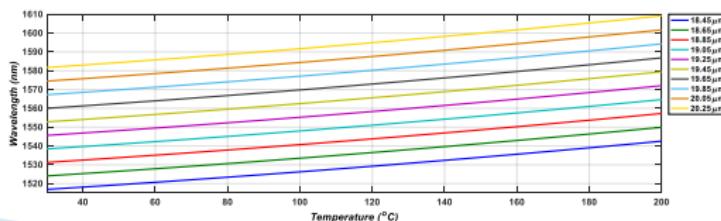
Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate (PPLN) Chip: SHNIR-MF

0.24 nm



Items	Properties	Inspection
Material	5 mol% MgO:LN	NA
Period (Λ , μm)	18.45, 18.65, 18.85, 19.05, 19.25, 19.45, 19.65, 19.85, 20.05, 20.25	Microscope
Main Function	Second Harmonic Generation	NA
Parallelism/Perpendicularity	$\pm 5'/21'$	Autocollimator
Flatness	$\leq \lambda/6$ ($\lambda=633\text{nm}$)	Interferometer
Scratch/Dig	$\geq 20/10$	Microscope
Optical coating (Si/Sa facets)	Si/Sa @750-800(R<0.5%) /1500-1620(R<0.5%) nm	Spectral Analyzer
Aperture Size	12.3 x 1.0 mm (W x T)	Cutting Machine
Available Length	10/25/50 ± 0.2 mm	
Channel Clear Aperture	$\geq 80\%$ (T), $\geq 90\%$ (W)	NA

Phase Matching Tuning Curve



Version: Jan., 2021

service@hphotronics.com | www.hphotronics.com | T: +886-3-6663311 | 4F., No. 2, Technology Road V, Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan

Specifications from the crystal manufacturer.

Source: HC Photonics Corp.



University of Ljubljana



Outlook

- ▶ Complete the source
- ▶ Bell State Measurements
- ▶ Entanglement swapping between FMF and IJS
- ▶ Free space link to IJS
- ▶ Fiber link to reactor
- ▶ Use Quantum Memory from IJS group
- ▶ SiQUID
 - ▶ Building quantum network:
 1. Experimental network
 2. Government network

References

-  P. G. Kwiat, K. Mattle, H. Weinfurter, A. Zeilinger, A. V. Sergienko, and Y. Shih, "New high-intensity source of polarization-entangled photon pairs," *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 75, pp. 4337–4341, Dec 1995.
-  S. W. L. B. S. K. J. F. S. Yuanyuan Chen, Sebastian Ecker and R. Ursin, "Polarization entanglement by time-reversed hong-ou-mandel interference," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 121, no. 20, Nov. 2018.
-  M. C. H. S. M. Sang Min Lee, Heonoh Kim, *Opt. Express* 24, 2941-2953 (2016).
-  G. K. S. M. V. Jabir, "Robust, high brightness, degenerate entangled photon source at room temperature," *Sci Rep* 7, 12613 (2017).
-  R. S. Bennink, "Optimal collinear gaussian beams for spontaneous parametric down-conversion," *Phys. rev. A* 81, 053805 (2010).
-  M. B. R. U. Sebastian Philipp Neumann, Mirela Selimovic, "Experimental entanglement generation for quantum key distribution beyond 1 Gbit/s," *Quantum*, vol. 6, p. 822, Sep. 2022.
-  F. N. C. W. T. Kim, M. Fiorentino, "Phase-stable source of polarization-entangled photons using a polarization sagnac interferometer," *Optica Publishing Group*, (2006), paper JTUh5.
-  A. Z. e. a. A. Fedrizzi, "A wavelength-tunable fiber-coupled source of narrowband entangled photons," *Opt. Express* 15, 15377-15386 (2007).
-  A. F. et al., "Direct generation of photon triplets using cascaded photon-pair sources," *Nature* 466, 601–603 (2010).
-  F. S. et. al, "A high-brightness source of polarization-entangled photons optimized for applications in free space," *Opt. Express* 20, 9640-9649 (2012).

Present State

Current results

Current brightness estimation [$\frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{mWnm}}$]

FMF		IJS
Type-II	Type-0	Type-II
$7,8 \times 10^{6}$ ¹	$2,6 \times 10^{7}$ ¹	$0,05 \times 10^{6}$ ²
Bandwidth [nm]		
0,81	0,81	0,81

¹Linear setup

²Sagnac interferometer

Existing sources

Comparison between different groups

Comparison of different sources

Who When	[6] 2022	[7] 2012	[8] 2007	[9] 2006	[10] 2010
Type	0	0	II	II	II
Brightness [$\frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{mW nm}}$]	$2,5 \times 10^6$	$0,278 \times 10^6$	$0,273 \times 10^6$	$0,005 \times 10^6$	$0,087 \times 10^6$
Bandwidth [nm]	106	2,3	0,3	1	0,3