

# Generating and teleporting entanglement for quantum networks

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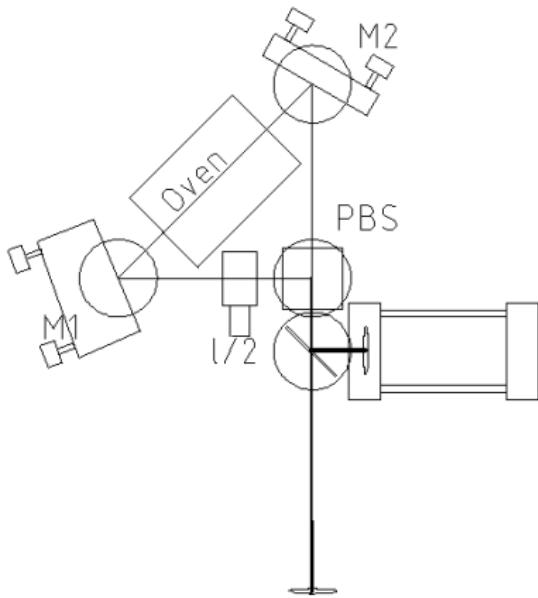
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## Motivation

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



An example of a Sagnac Interferometer.

# Theory

## Spontaneous Parametric Downconversion (SPDC)

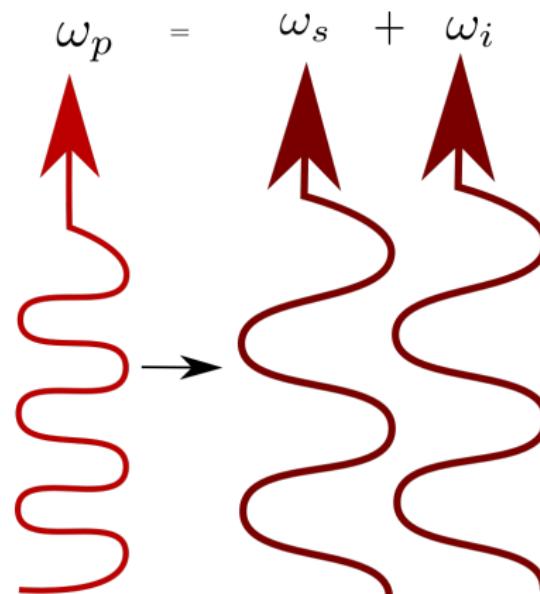


Illustration of SPDC

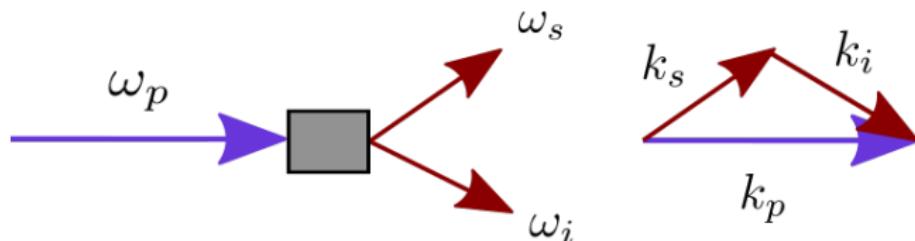
- Degenerate  $\omega_i = \omega_s$
- Non-degenerate  $\omega_i \neq \omega_s$

## Phase Matching

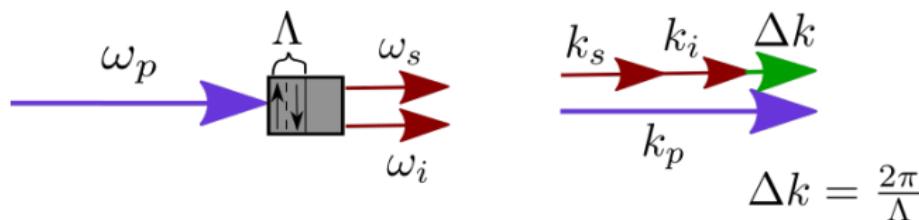
## Birefringent Phase Matching, Quasi Phase Matching

### What is Phase Matching?

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



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

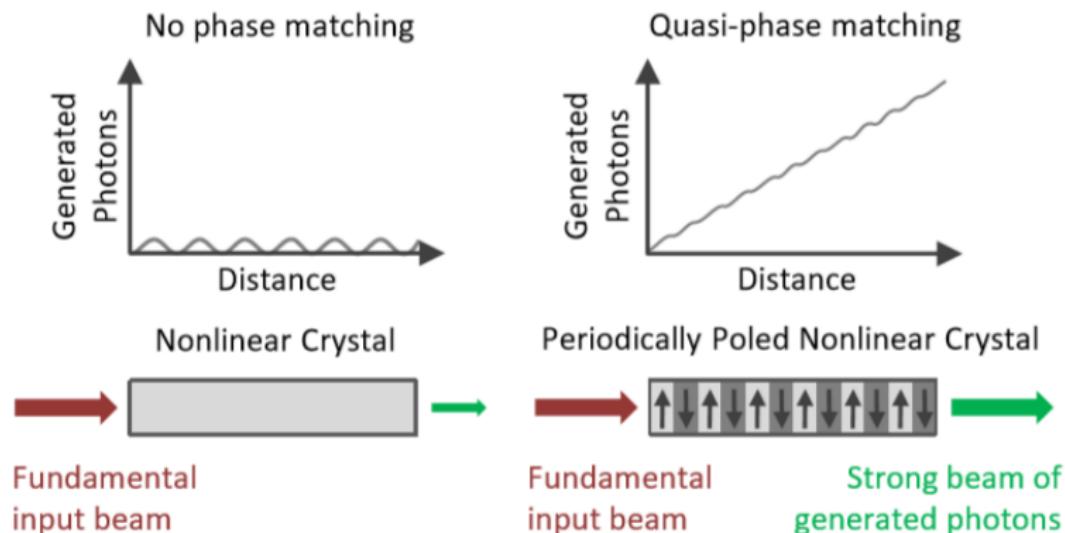


## Phase Matching

### Crystal Size

Difference in photon generation between a unpoled and poled crystal.

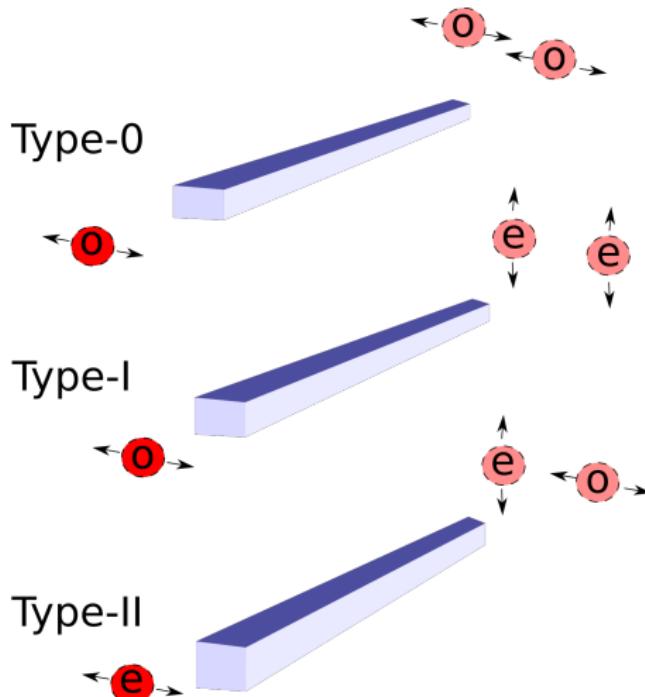
Source: RP-Photonics



## Phase Matching

## Types

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

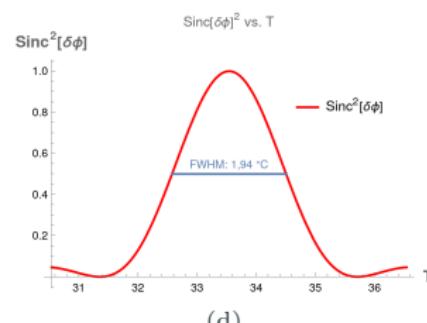
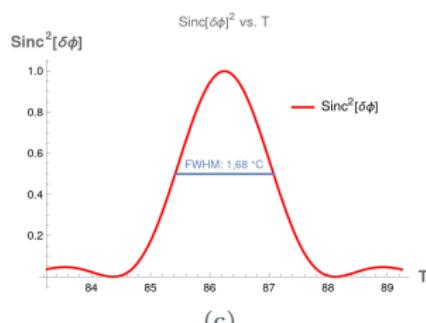
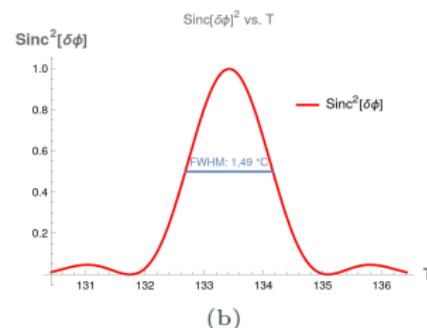
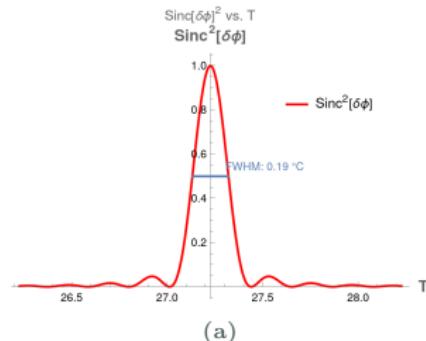


## Illustration of different types of polarization conversions.

# Theory

## Phase Matching Temperature

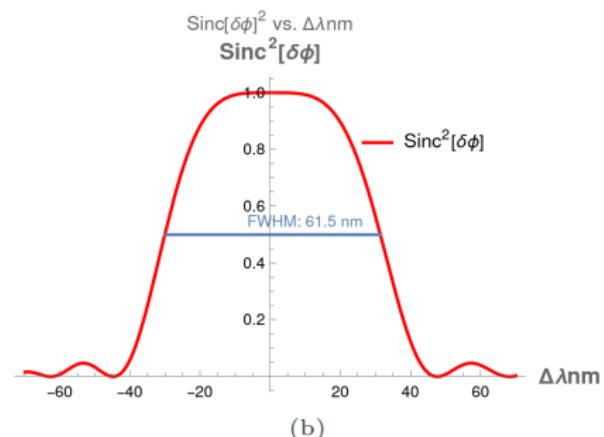
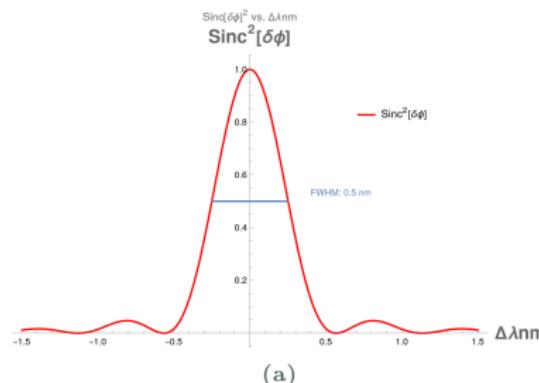
Phase Matching Temperature plots for a) Type-2 crystal of 9,12  $\mu\text{m}$  poling period, b) Type-0, 19,25  $\mu\text{m}$ , c) Type-0, 19,45  $\mu\text{m}$ , d), Type-0 19,65  $\mu\text{m}$



# Theory

## 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  $19, 25 \mu\text{m}$



# Existing sources

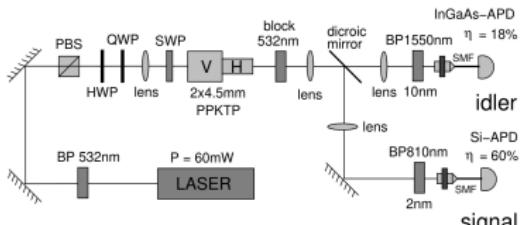
Comparison between different groups

Comparison of different sources

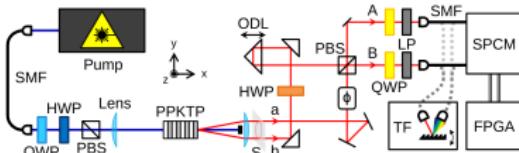
Who When	[1] 2022	[2] 2012	[3] 2007	[4] 2006	[5] 2010
Type	0	0	II	II	II
Brightness [ $\frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{mW nm}}$ ]	$2,5 \times 10^6$	$0,278 \times 10^6$	$0,273 \times 10^6$	$0,005 \times 10^6$	$0,087 \times 10^6$
Bandwidth [ nm ]	106	2,3	0,3	1	0,3

## Different Designs

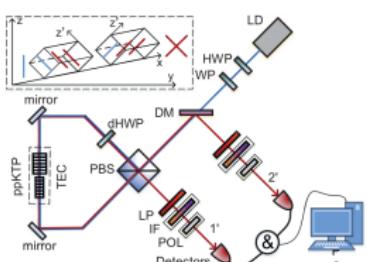
Different design ideas from other groups. a) [6], b) [7], c) [8], d) [9]



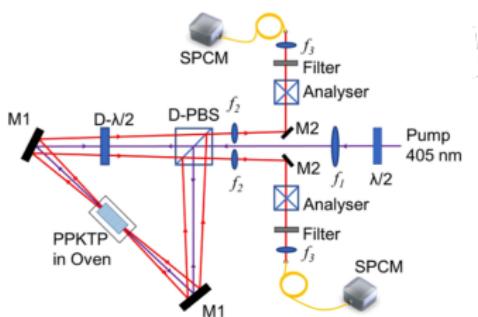
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

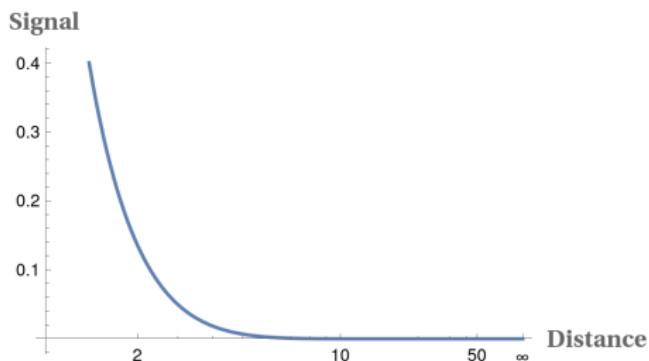
# Entanglement

What is it good for?

- ▶ Entanglement source applications:
  1. Distributed Quantum Computation - Send a state then receive a result on the entangled pair,
  2. Quantum Sensing,
  3. Single Photon Source - Calibration
- ▶ Loss in fiber → Entanglement swapping!

Relevant fiber loss. *Source: Thorlabs*

$\lambda$ [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

## Introduction

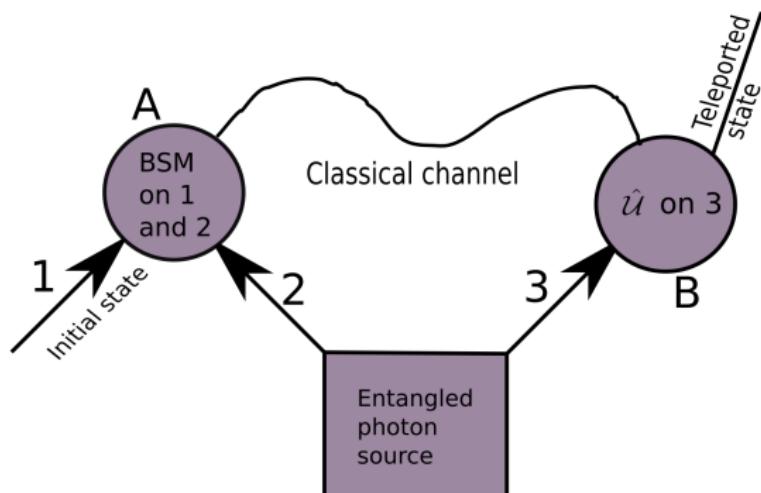
$$|\Psi_{\text{Type-2}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_H^\dagger(\omega_s)a_V^\dagger(\omega_i) + a_V^\dagger(\omega_i)a_H^\dagger(\omega_s))|0\rangle$$
$$|\Psi_{\text{Type-0}}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_H^\dagger(\omega_s)a_H^\dagger(\omega_i) + a_V^\dagger(\omega_i)a_V^\dagger(\omega_s))|0\rangle$$

- ▶ FMF/IJS
- ▶ Nodes in Ljubljana

Distributing entanglement

## Teleportation

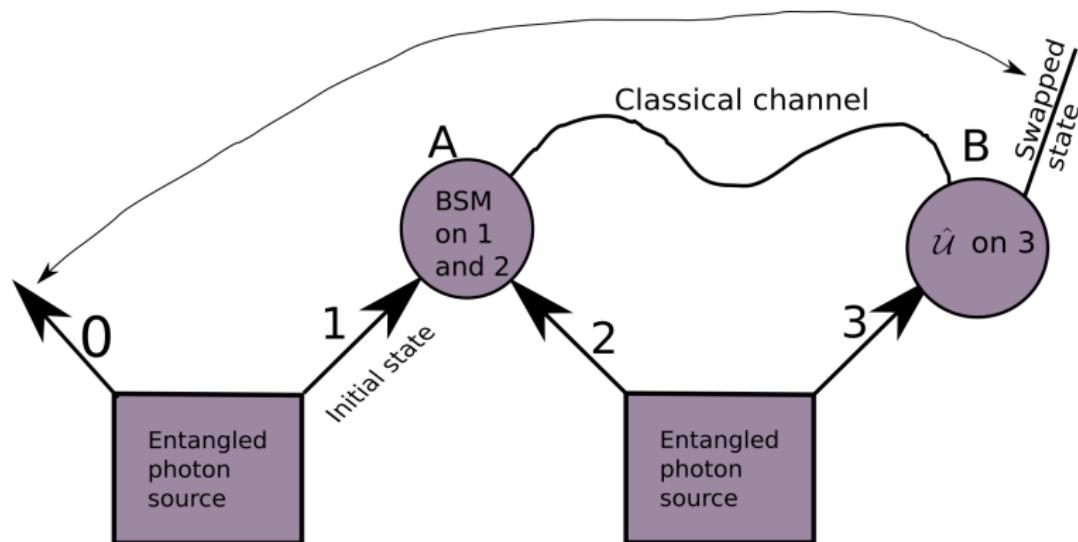
### Illustration of Entanglement Teleportation.



## Distributing entanglement

## Swapping

Illustration of Entanglement Swapping: Prerequisite for a Quantum Repeater.





## Final user

- Relay / Switch  
(trusted node)

-  Relay  
(trusted node - optional)



## Quantum ground station

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

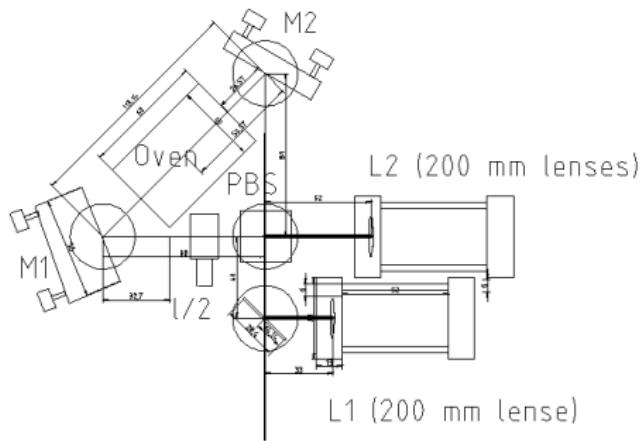
## Present state

### Parameters

- #### ► Focusing parameters [10]

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

- Correct lenses and distances for efficient coupling

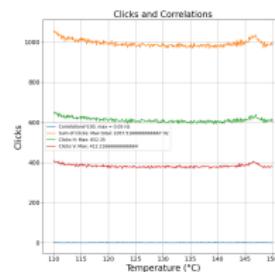


## Design of the Sagnac interferometer.

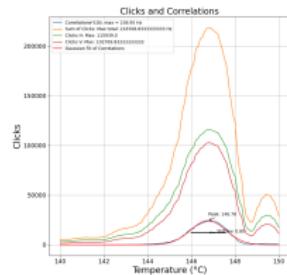
# Present state

## Phase Matching Temperature

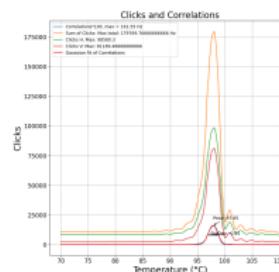
Temperature scans of Type-0 crystals with different poling periods, a) misaligned 19,25  $\mu\text{m}$ , b) 19,25  $\mu\text{m}$ , c) 19,45  $\mu\text{m}$ , d) 19,65  $\mu\text{m}$



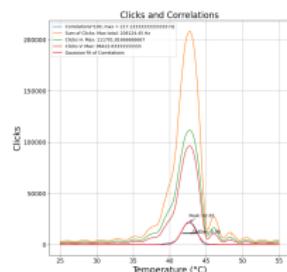
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

# Present state

Building a Sagnac Interferometer

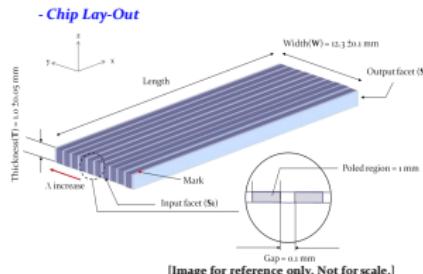
SagnacWithSomeAddedColoursV3.png

# Present state

## Building a Sagnac Interferometer



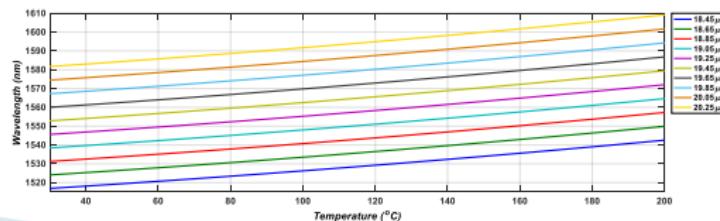
### Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate (PPLN) Chip: SHNIR-MF



Items	Properties	Inspection
Material	5 mol.% MgO:LN	NA
Period ( $\lambda$ , $\mu\text{m}$ )	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	$s_2^z/2l'$	Autocollimator
Flatness	$\leq \lambda/6$ ( $\lambda=633\text{nm}$ )	Interferometer
Scratch/Dig	$\leq 20/\text{in}$	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 <sup>2</sup> (W x T)	Cutting Machine
Available Length	10/25/50 ± 0.2 mm	
Channel Clear Aperture	≥ 80% (T), ≥ 90% (W)	NA

SagnacWithSo

#### - Phase Matching Tuning Curve



# 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

<sup>1</sup>Linear setup

<sup>2</sup>Sagnac interferometer

# Outlook

- ▶ Build the source
- ▶ Bell State Measurements (CHSH)
- ▶ 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 and
    2. Government network

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