

# Study of quantum electrodynamics effects in cavity with carbon nanotubes <sup>1</sup>

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# Quantum information - the flying qubit

How does a quantum network work?

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- information processing in network's nodes → stationary qubits

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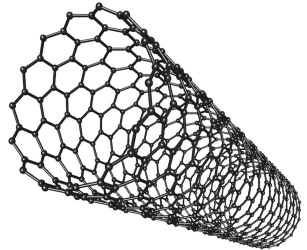
- information processing in network's nodes → stationary qubits
- decoherence-free information exchange between nodes → **flying** qubits

Photons polarization can encode informations!

# Why CNTs?

Key requirements for quantum telecommunication:

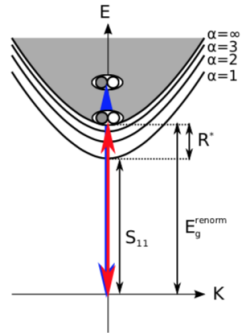
- NIR emission
- high emission efficiency



# Why CNTs?

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- NIR emission
- high emission efficiency

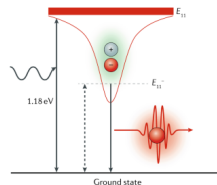
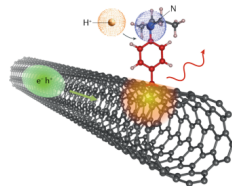


# The Nano-optique group work

How to boost and control the emitting features of CNTs?

Two parallel paths:

- modification of crystalline structures, environment and chemical features of materials

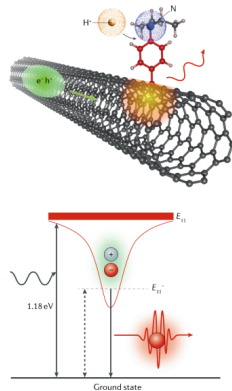


# The Nano-optique group work

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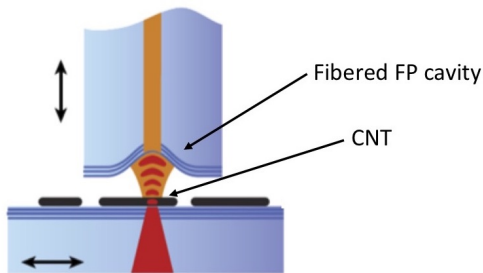
- modification of crystalline structures, environment and chemical features of materials
- photonic tools to reshape the emission properties of emitting material





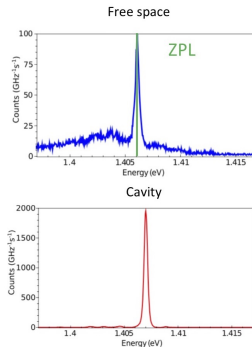
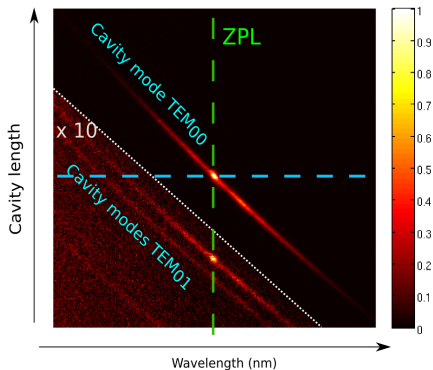
# Carbon nanotubes in cavity

- Fibered Fabry-Perot cavity
- RT excitonic states exploitation for tuned optical transitions

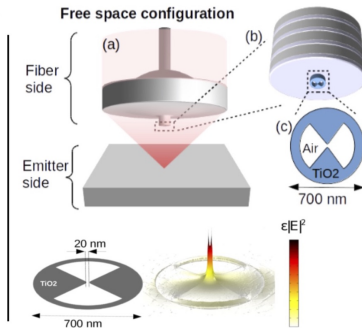
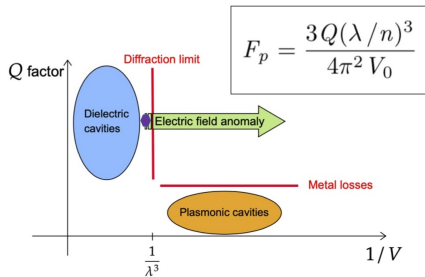


# Carbon nanotubes in cavity

- Fibered Fabry-Perot cavity.  
**Spectral** and **spatial** coupling of CNTs

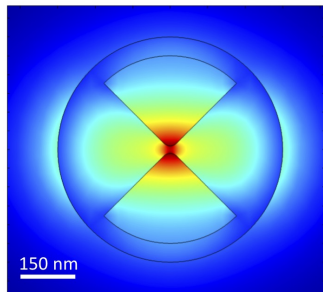


# The deep-subwavelength regime



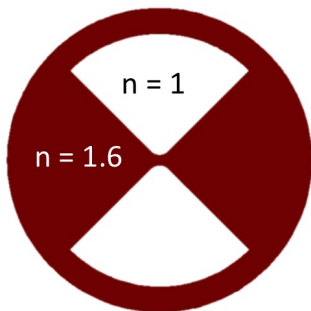
# Sub-diffraction image of the intensity map

"Diverging" optical field



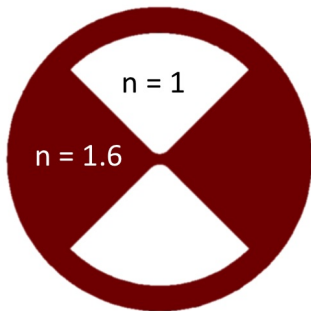
EM field finite element  
simulation

## Dielectric nano-antenna

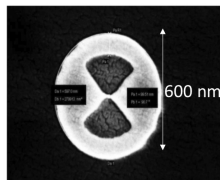


# Sample preparation

## Dielectric nano-antenna



## Sample fabrication

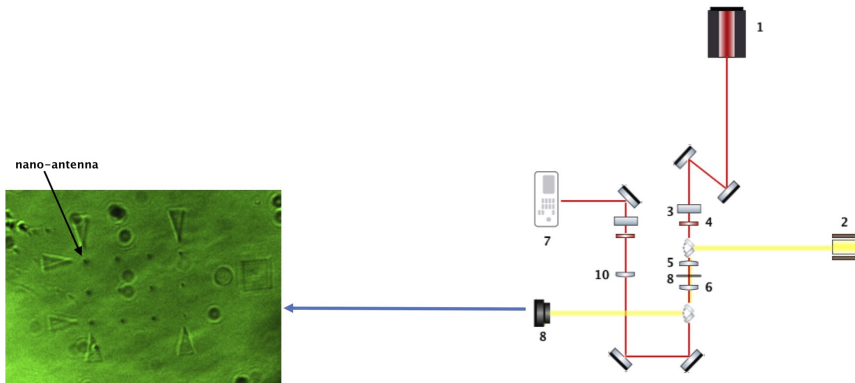


nano-bridge

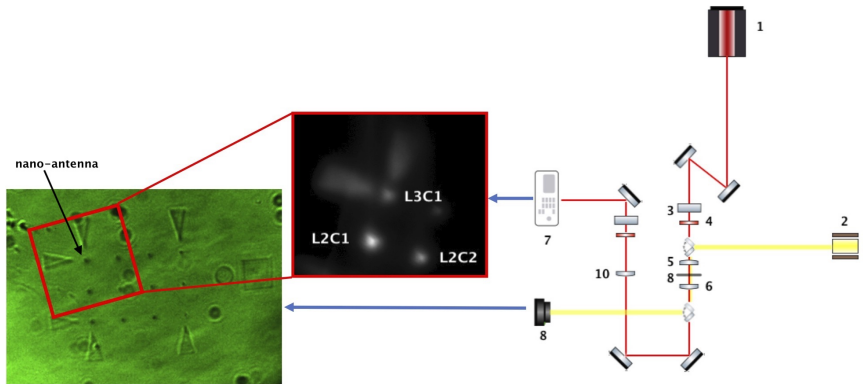


nano-gap

# Sample characterization

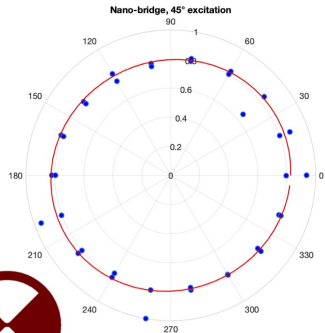
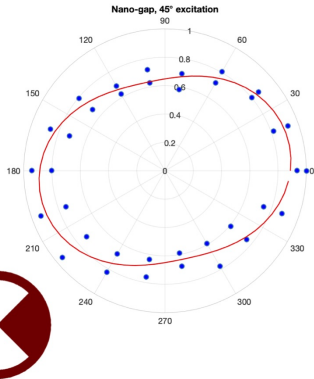


# Sample characterization



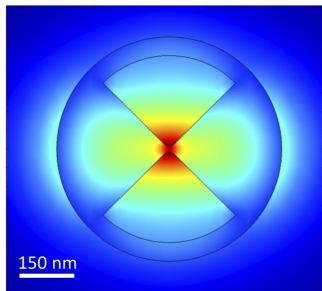


# Polarization measurements



# Sub-diffraction image of the intensity map

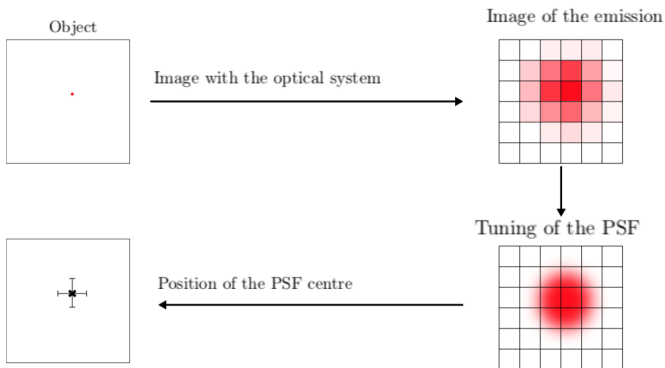
"Diverging" optical field



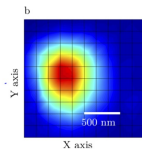
EM field finite element  
simulation

# Super-resolution technique

1 acquisition,  $N$  pixels of detection of PL

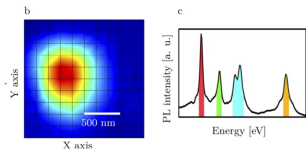


# Super-resolution technique



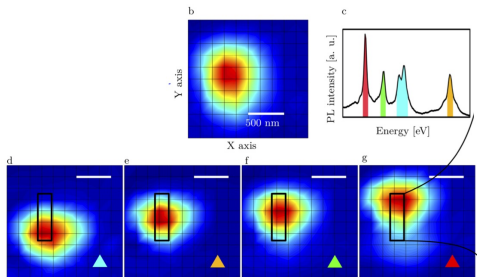
C. Raynaud, T. Claude, A. Borel, M. Amara, A. Graf, et al.. Superlocalization of Excitons in Carbon Nanotubes at Cryogenic Temperature. Nano Letters, American Chemical Society, 2019, 19 (10), pp.7210-7216.

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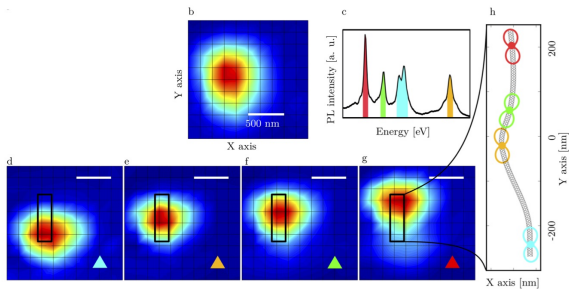
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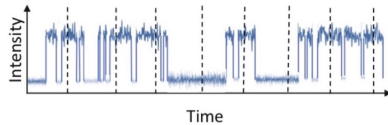
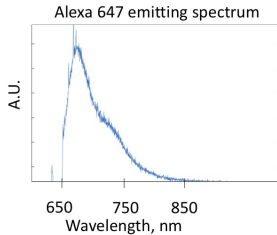
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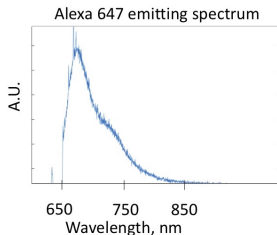
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# Organic dye for super-resolution



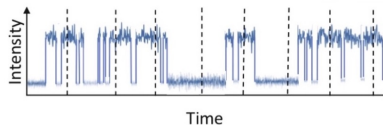


# Organic dye for super-resolution



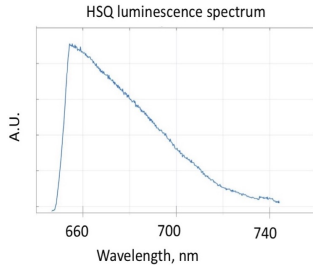
36 h in dry

No emission spectrum detectable!

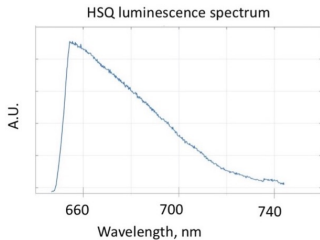


- New route: Alexa + polystyrene matrix

# HSQ for super-resolution



# HSQ for super-resolution

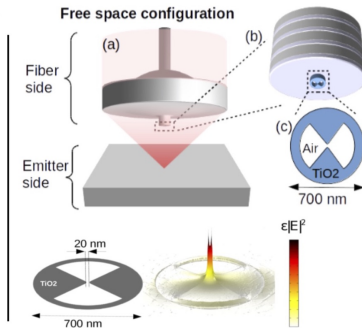
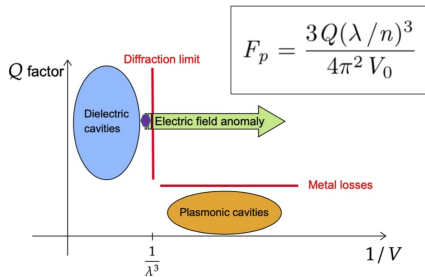


Statistical blinking			
	standard deviation	Shot-noise	std/noise
laser	$120 \pm 10$	$115 \pm 10$	$\sim 1$
L3C1 antenna	$135 \pm 10$	$130 \pm 10$	$\sim 1$

# My internship so far

- Coupling of CNTs in cavity (in collaboration with PhD student Antoine Borel)
- Nano-antenna design and production
- Setup design and building
- Preliminary steps towards super-resolution measurements

# Towards a new physics



# Acknowledgments

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prof. C.Voisin, C.Diederichs, E.Baudin, dr. Y.Chassagneux

PhD Antoine Borel, Raouf Amara, Zakaria Said, Marin Tharrault

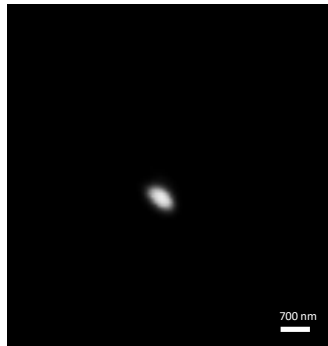
Thank you for your attention

## References

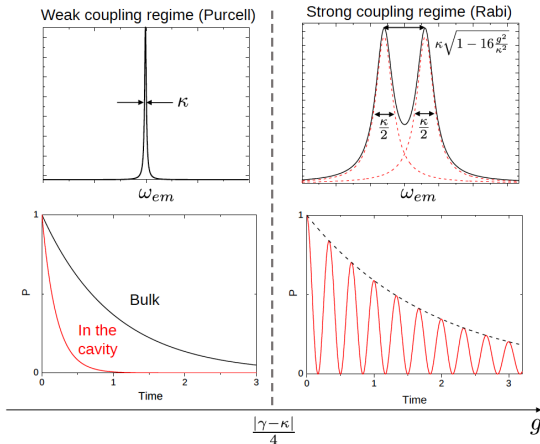
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# Isolation of single antenna



# The strong coupling regime



# Raman spectroscopy of CNTs

