



Squeezed states of waveguided sources with varying brightnesses are partially distinguishable

Martin Houde, Nicolás Quesada — École Polytechnique de Montréal, Montréal, Canada.

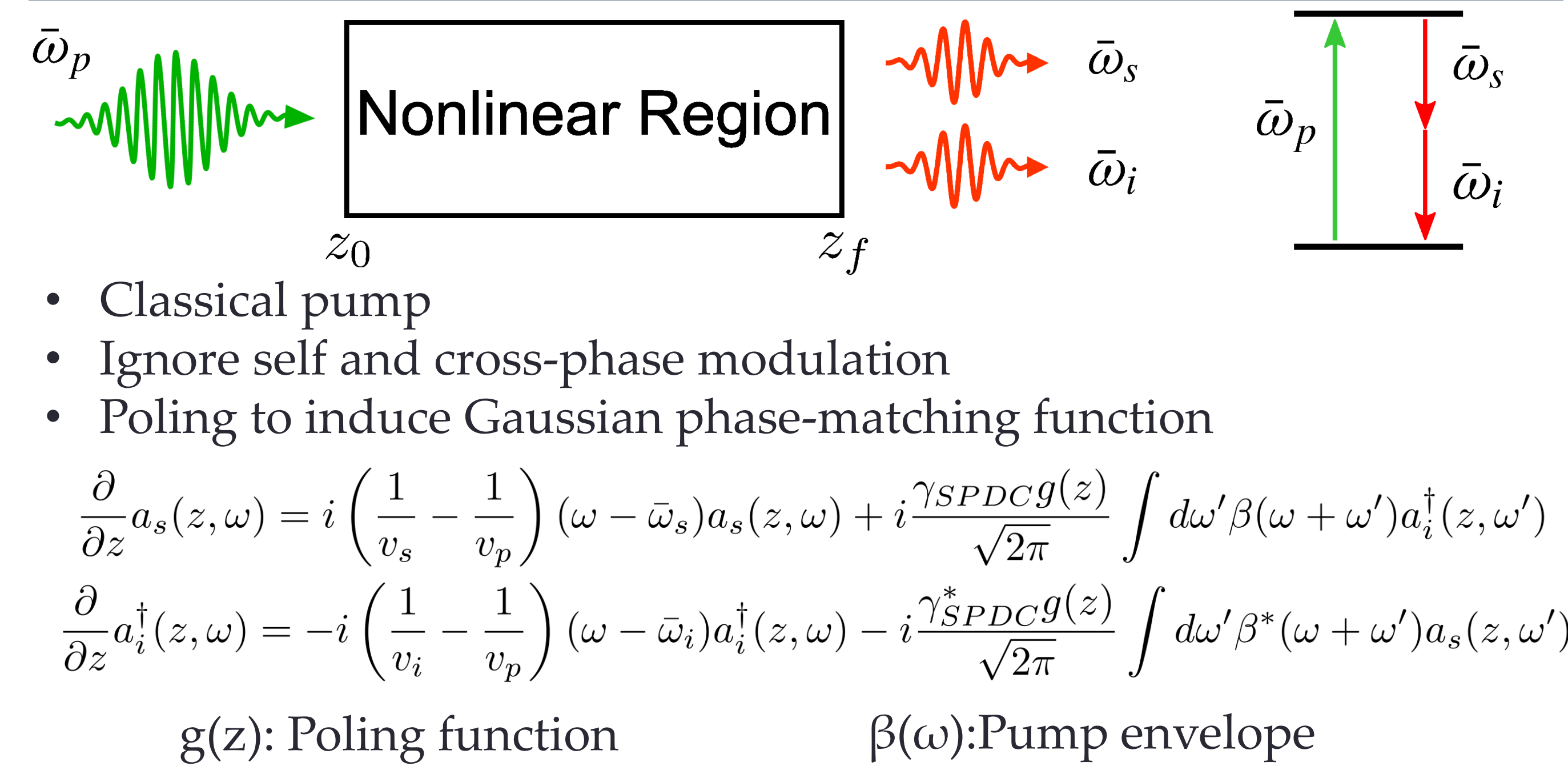
MOTIVATION

Recent Gaussian Boson Sampling experiments have set out to prove quantum computational advantage using squeezed light sources with mean number of photons ranging from $\langle N_S \rangle \sim 3$ to $\langle N_S \rangle \sim 10$.

We provide a physical mechanism to explain partial distinguishability as well as variations in mean photon number by investigating the temporal mode structure of squeezed light generated by :

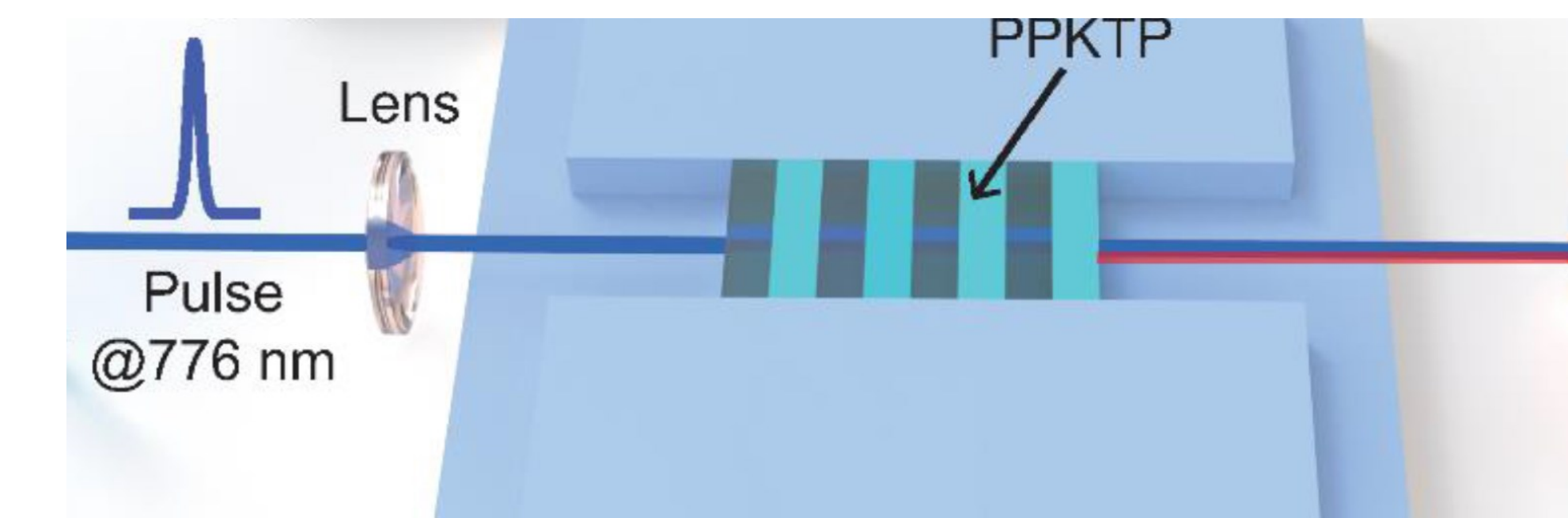
- Identical χ^2 nonlinear crystals.
- Identical pump profiles.
- Varying pump intensities.

MODEL: TWIN BEAM GENERATION IN WAVEGUIDES



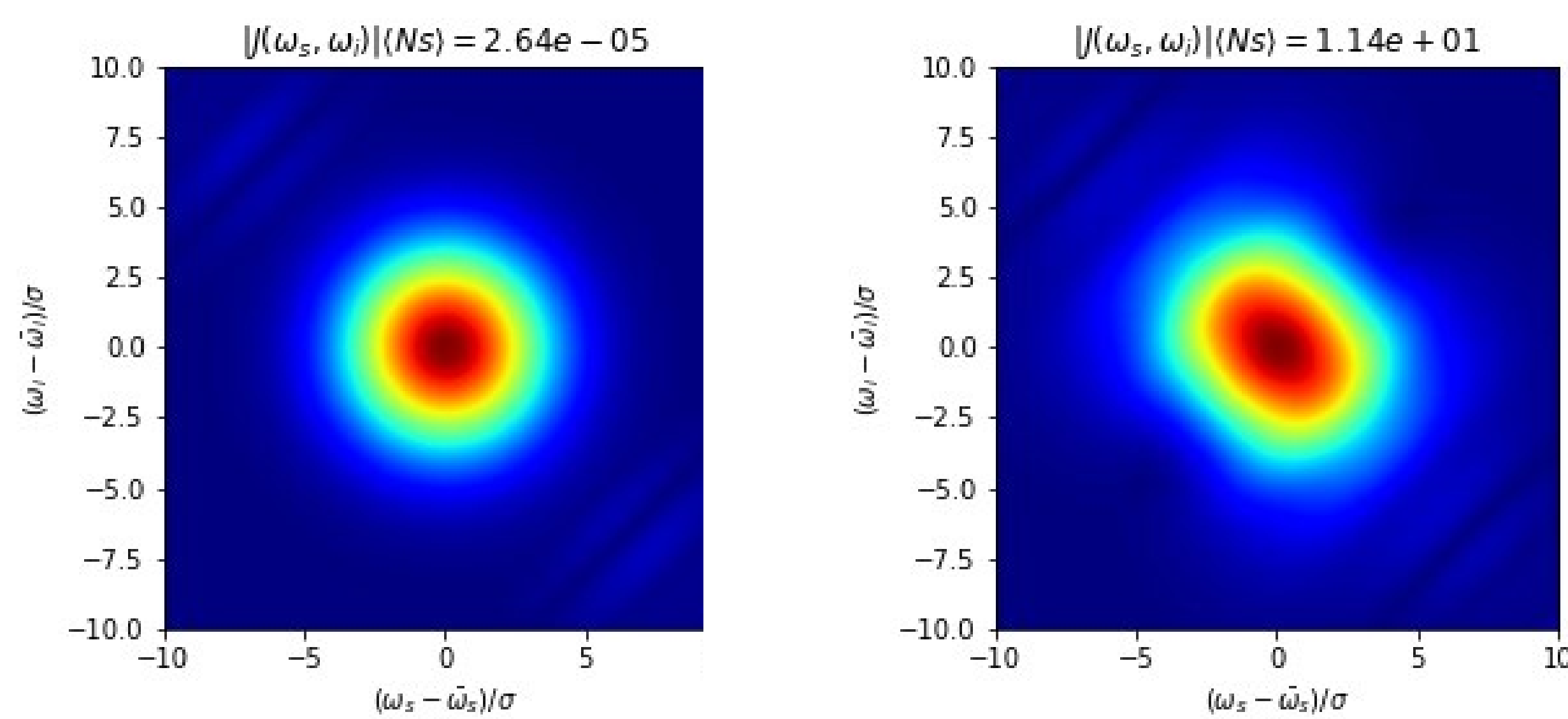
EXPERIMENTAL REALIZATION

- PPKTP Crystals
- Gaussian Boson Sampling Experiments

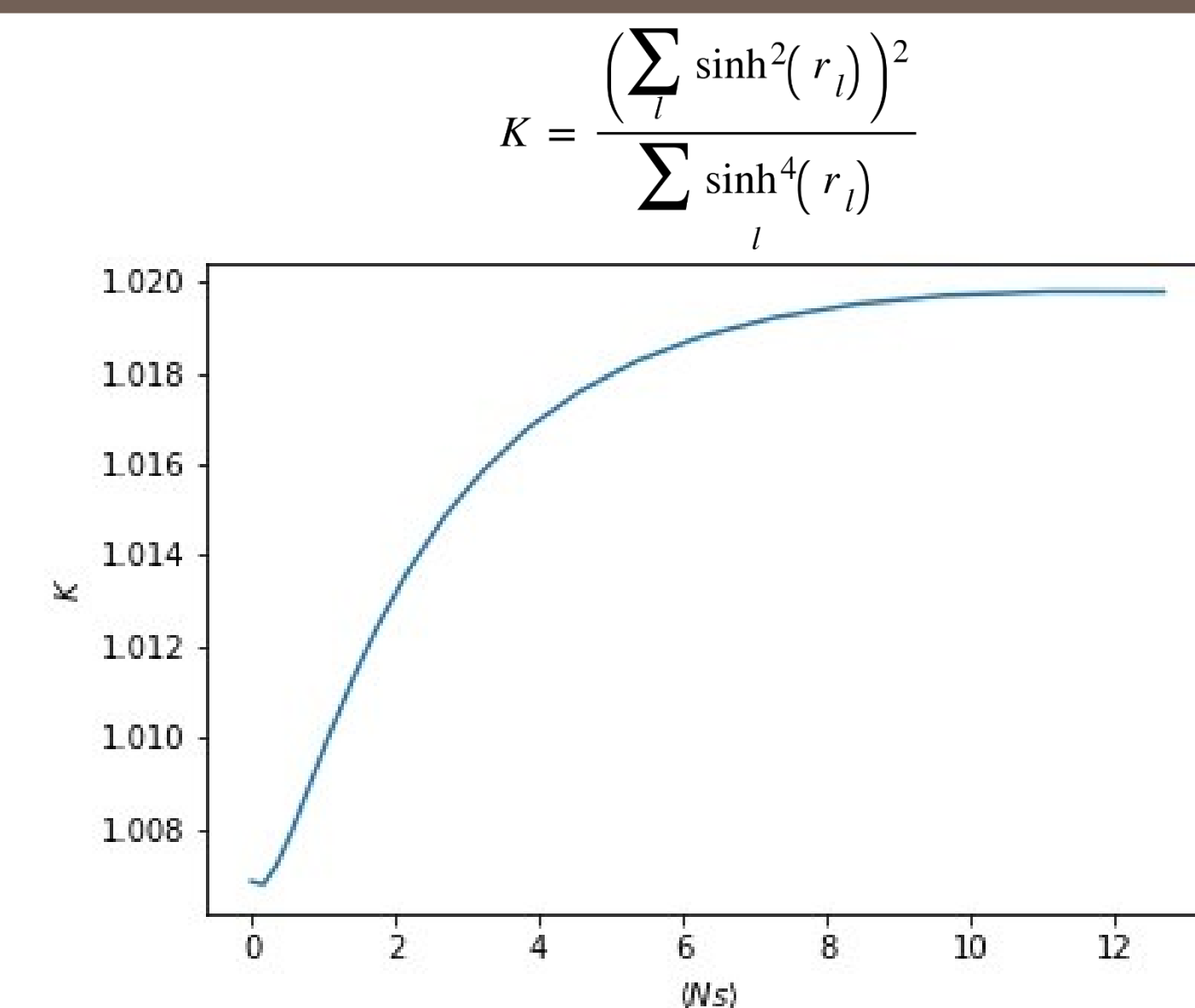


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JOINT SPECTRAL AMPLITUDE AND SPECTRAL PURITY



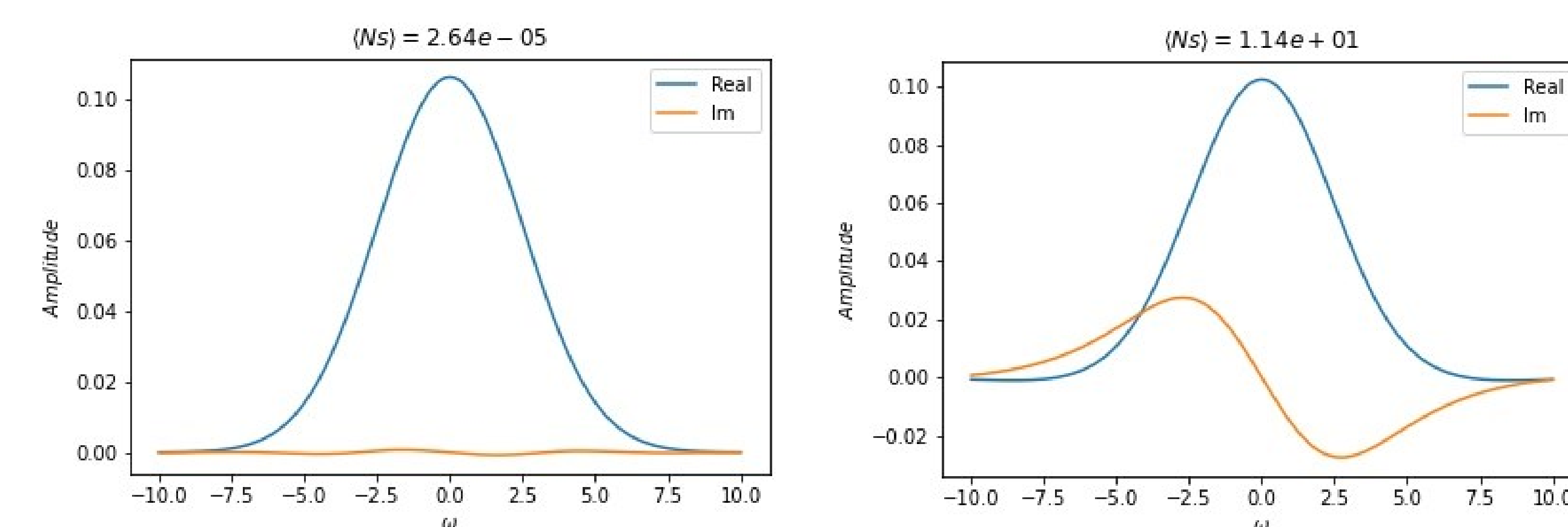
- Gain increases frequency correlations.
- Decrease in Spectral Purity



- Schmidt number increases with gain.
- Decrease in spectral purity.
- Still very close to unity.

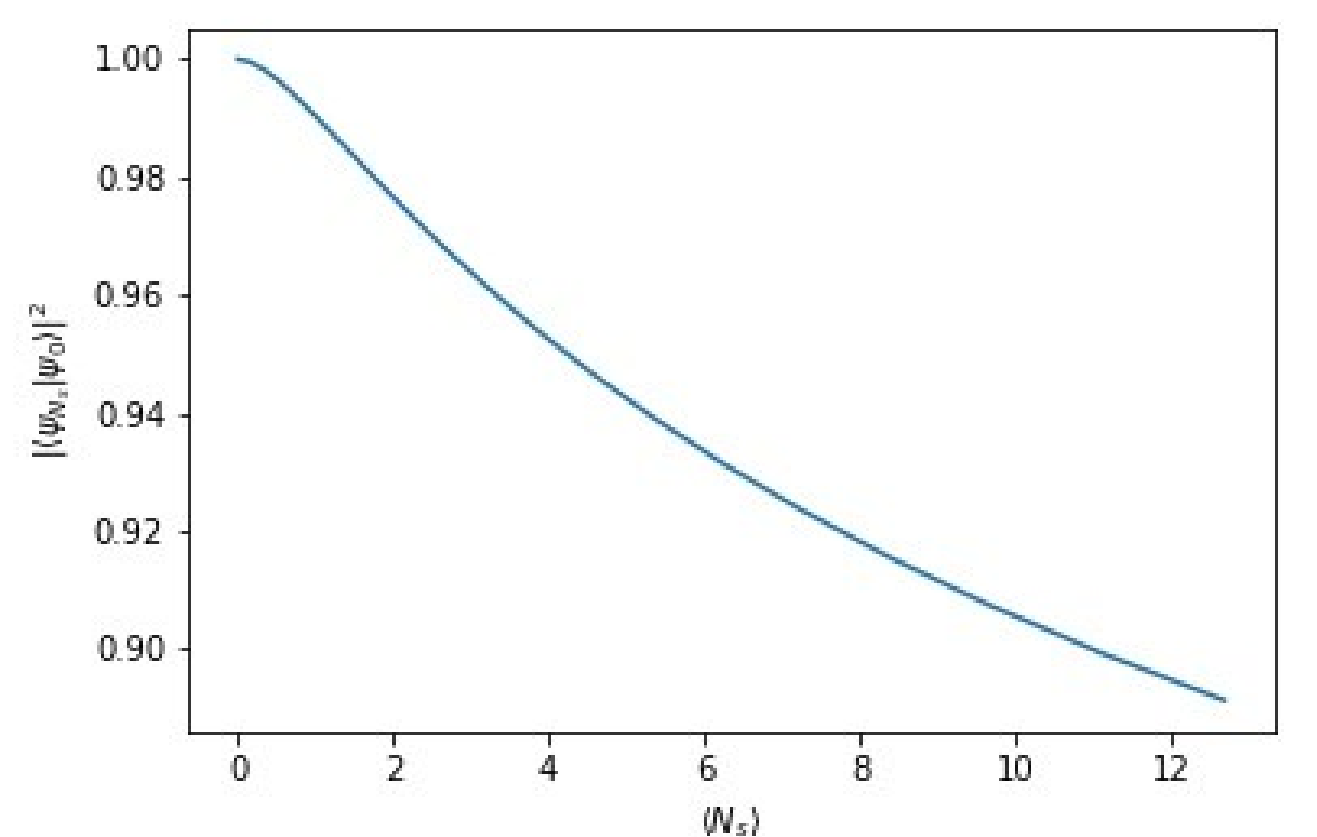
TEMPORAL MODE STRUCTURE AND FIDELITY

Temporal modes at different brightnesses



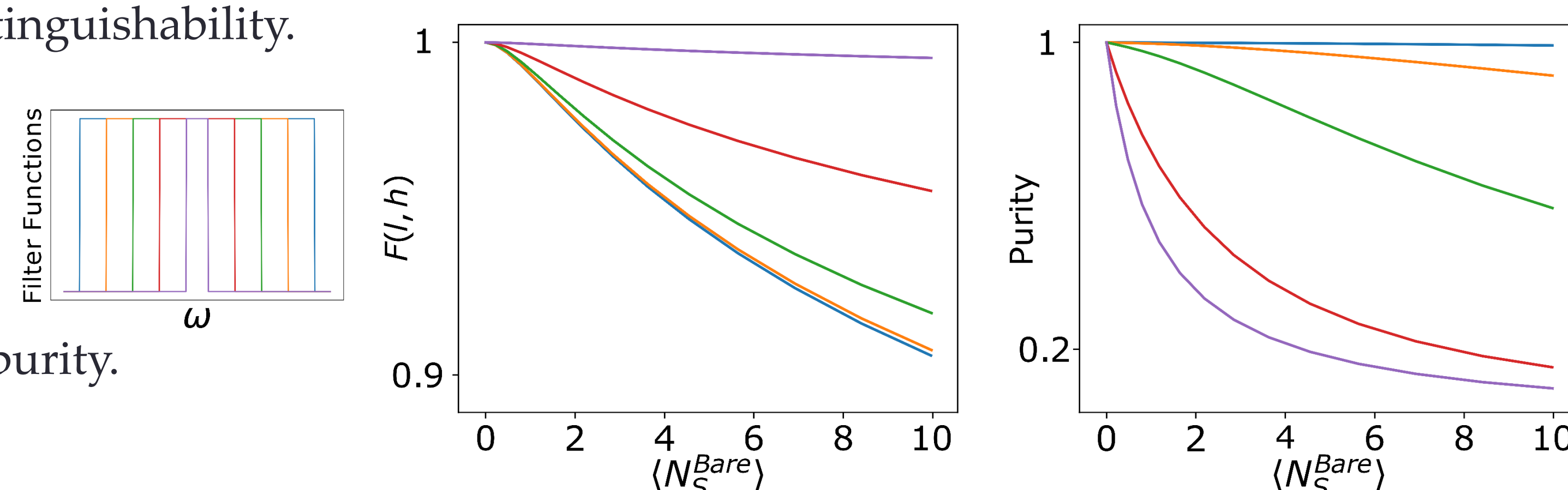
- Temporal modes at different brightnesses can differ significantly.
- Fidelity between temporal modes of different brightness < 1 .
- States are distinguishable.

Fidelity between low gain and successively higher gain modes



FILTERING AND PURITY

- Commonly used to decrease distinguishability.
- Increases Fidelity.
- Adds mixedness and decreases purity.
- Brighter modes incur greater purity loss.



CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

- Varying pump intensities leads to temporal mode mismatch and partial distinguishability
- Filtering decreases distinguishability at the cost of decreasing purity.
- Considered only a single pass through crystal.
- How are the outcomes modified with double or multiple passes?