

Quantum Optics, Homework 2

Jinyuan Wu

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Details in the HBT experiment Figure 1 shows an experimental validation of the HBT effect. (a) Describe the expected phenomenon the experiment. Compare the expected phenomenon with the original HBT effect in astronomical observation. (b) Explain the phenomenon within classical electrodynamics. (c) Point out why the classical explanation is not enough. Construct a simplified version of the experiment and explain it with quantum optics.

Solution

(a) The integrating motor gives the averaged intensity correlation function, i.e.

$$\langle I_1 I_2 \rangle := \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt I_1(t) I_2(t). \quad (1)$$

The expected results include:

$$\langle I_1 I_2 \rangle - \langle I_1 \rangle \langle I_2 \rangle \neq 0, \quad (2)$$

and the intensity fluctuation correlation function

$$\langle \Delta I_1 \Delta I_2 \rangle = \langle I_1 I_2 \rangle - \langle I_1 \rangle \langle I_2 \rangle \quad (3)$$

reaches its peak when the optical path difference of the two beams is zero, and then decreases

(b) Suppose the electric field before the beam splitter is $E(t) \cos(\omega t)$, where the characteristic frequency of $E(t)$ is much smaller than ω . The beam splitter introduces a phase difference of π between the reflected beam and the transmitted beam, and the fact that MO_1 may be different with MO_2 introduces another phase difference. The electric fields at detector 1 and detector 2 are therefore

$$E_1 = E(t - \tau_1) \cos(\omega(t - \tau_1)), \quad E_2 = E(t - \tau_2) \cos(\omega(t - \tau_2)), \quad (4)$$

respectively. The intensities of E_1 and E_2 are

$$I_1(t) = \overline{E(t - \tau_1)^2 \cos^2 \omega(t - \tau_1)} = \frac{1}{2} E(t - \tau_1)^2, \quad I_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} E(t - \tau_2)^2. \quad (5)$$

The correlation function is therefore

$$\langle I_1 I_2 \rangle = \overline{I_1(t) I_2(t)} = \frac{1}{4} \overline{E(t - \tau_1)^2 E(t - \tau_2)^2}. \quad (6)$$

Since $E(t - \tau_1)$ and $E(t - \tau_2)$ is correlated, we find

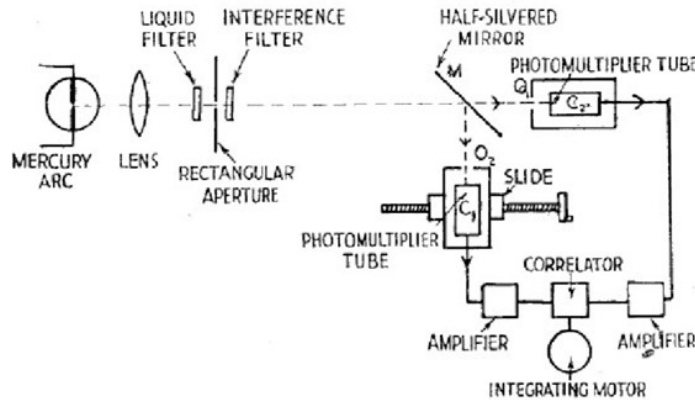


Figure 1: HBT effect in laboratory

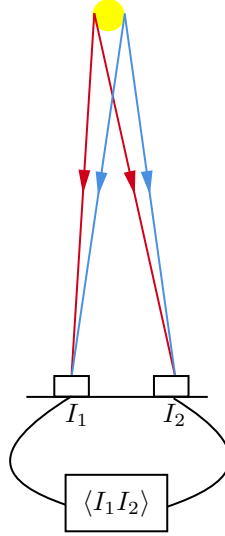


Figure 2: HBT in astronomical observation

Conditional generation of single photon pulses Many research and applications in quantum optics needs single photon pulses, that is, a wave packet of light that contains exactly one single photon. Such a single photon pulse can be generated in two ways: The deterministic approach via single atom emission, and the so-called heralded approach. This problem discusses a simplified version of the later. Consider a bi-photon generation process described by the Hamiltonian

$$H = \beta a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.} \quad (7)$$

Here $a_k^\dagger, b_{k'}^\dagger$ are creation operators of photons into the k, k' propagation modes respectively. Such process can be realized for example in a frequency down conversion experiment, where a single photon is “split” into two in a nonlinear optical crystal, or a 4-wave mixing experiment where two incoming photons are converted into two output photons in an atomic gas. (a) Consider initially light is in vacuum state $|\psi(0)\rangle = |V\rangle$. Consider that the bi-photon generation process is switched on for time τ and then off, with $\xi = \beta\tau \ll 1$. Integrate the Schrodinger equation to obtain $|\psi(\tau)\rangle$, that is, the photon state after the interaction. (b) Consider a photon detector positioned L meters away from the bi-photon generation device along the k' propagation pathway. The time interval that the detector can detect a $b_{k'}$ photon is $[L/c, L/c + \tau]$ (we ignore any change of light speed within the experiment). For an ideal photon detector, what is the probability of detecting 1 photon, and detecting 2 photons during this time interval? If one photon is detected along k' , what is the photon state in the k path? The strategy is the so called heralded single photon generation: a nearly perfect single photon pulse in the k mode is heralded by the detection of a single photon in the k' -mode.

Solution

(a) In the interaction picture, the time evolution of the state is given by

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H |\psi(t)\rangle = h(t) (\beta a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.}) |\psi(t)\rangle,$$

where $h(t)$ is one when $t \in [0, \tau]$ and zero otherwise. Formally we have

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \mathcal{T} \exp \left(-i \int_0^t dt' h(t') (\beta a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.}) \right) |\psi(0)\rangle.$$

Since $\xi \ll 1$, the operators approximately do not have time evolution, and thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(\tau)\rangle &= \exp \left(-i\tau (\beta a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.}) \right) |\psi(0)\rangle \\ &= e^{-i\xi (a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + a_k b_{k'})} |0\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

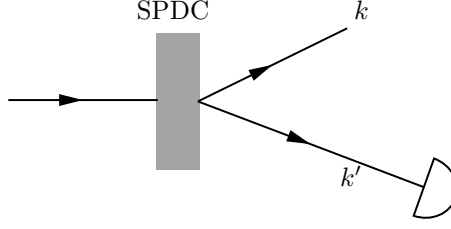


Figure 3: Light circuit in the heralded approach

(b) Since the time interval is very short, we can view the measurement as simply measuring the state (8) as the pulse comes across the detector. Expanding (8) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(\tau)\rangle &= |0\rangle - i\xi(a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.})|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}(-i\xi)^2(a_k^\dagger b_{k'}^\dagger + \text{h.c.})^2|0\rangle + \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{2} + \dots\right)|0\rangle - (i\xi + \dots)|n_k = 1, n_{k'} = 1\rangle - \left(\frac{1}{2}\xi^2 + \dots\right)|n_k = 2, n_{k'} = 2\rangle + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Taking only the leading order terms, we have

$$P(n_k = 1) = \xi^2, \quad P(n_k = 2) = \frac{\xi^4}{4}. \quad (9)$$

It can be seen that in $|\psi(\tau)\rangle$ we always have $n_k = n_{k'}$, and therefore if one photon is detected along k' , the photon state in the k path is $|n_k = 1\rangle$. Therefore if we placed a baffle in path k , which is removed when $n_{k'}$ is detected to be 1, whenever a pulse is generated, it is a single-photon one.

Details in the NLS process Analyze the NLS process in detail. The circuit is shown in Figure 4, and the two beam splitters are represented as

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \sigma & \sin \sigma \\ -\sin \sigma & \cos \sigma \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

(a) Derive the output quantum state before the measurement. (b) Find the conditional quantum state with the measurement results shown in Figure 4. (c) Find when the NLS process works in terms of θ and σ , and the probability of a successful NLS.

Solution

(a) The optical circuit is linear its transformation matrix is

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \sigma & \sin \sigma \\ 0 & -\sin \sigma & \cos \sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\cos \sigma \sin \theta & \cos \sigma \cos \theta & \sin \sigma \\ \sin \theta \sin \sigma & -\cos \theta \sin \sigma & \cos \sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

and we have

$$b_j^\dagger = S_{jk} a_k^\dagger. \quad (12)$$

The quantum state is

$$|\psi\rangle = (\alpha + \beta a_1^\dagger + \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}}(a_1^\dagger)^2) a_2^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

By (11) and (12) we have

$$[a_i]^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\cos \sigma \sin \theta & \sin \theta \sin \sigma \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \cos \sigma & -\cos \theta \sin \sigma \\ 0 & \sin \sigma & \cos \sigma \end{pmatrix} [b_i^\dagger],$$

and therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \left(\alpha + \beta(b_1^\dagger \cos \theta - b_2^\dagger \sin \theta \cos \sigma + b_3^\dagger \sin \theta \sin \sigma) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}}(b_1^\dagger \cos \theta - b_2^\dagger \sin \theta \cos \sigma + b_3^\dagger \sin \theta \sin \sigma)^2 \right) \\ &\quad \times (b_1^\dagger \sin \theta + b_2^\dagger \cos \theta \cos \sigma - b_3^\dagger \cos \theta \sin \sigma) |0\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

(b) In (13), the $b_1^\dagger(b_2^\dagger)^0$ terms are

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha b_1^\dagger \sin \theta + \beta b_1^\dagger \cos \theta \times (-b_3^\dagger \cos \theta \sin \sigma) \\ & + \beta b_3^\dagger \sin \theta \sin \sigma \times b_1^\dagger \sin \theta \\ & + \frac{2\gamma}{\sqrt{2}} b_1^\dagger \cos \theta \times b_3^\dagger \sin \theta \sin \sigma \times (-b_3^\dagger \cos \theta \sin \sigma) \\ & + \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{2}} (b_3^\dagger)^\dagger \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \sigma \times b_1^\dagger \sin \theta, \end{aligned}$$

which also reads

$$(\alpha \sin \theta + b_3^\dagger \beta \sin \sigma \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (b_3^\dagger)^2 \gamma (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta \sin^2 \sigma) b_1,$$

and therefore the conditional quantum state is

$$|\psi\rangle_{\text{cond-out}} = \alpha \sin \theta |1, 0, 0\rangle + \beta \sin \sigma \cos 2\theta |1, 0, 1\rangle + \gamma (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta \sin^2 \sigma |1, 0, 2\rangle. \quad (14)$$

Note that the state is *not* normalized. Its norm gives the probability to obtain such a state.

(c) The output state of a NLS process is

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle - \gamma |2\rangle.$$

(14) satisfied this condition if and only if

$$\sin \sigma \cos 2\theta = \sin \theta, \quad (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta \sin^2 \sigma = -\sin \theta.$$

Eliminating σ we have

$$(2 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 2\theta} = 1,$$

from which we find

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{2}}{7}.$$

Since

$$2 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta > 0,$$

we throw away solution and only keep the solution $(3 - \sqrt{2})/7$. Note that $\cos 2\theta > 0$, so the sign of $\sin \theta$ and σ is the same, and if we add a negative sign to both θ and σ we just get another solution. This is correct because the phase of (14) cannot be determined uniquely. Without loss of generality we take

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7}},$$

and hence

$$\sin \sigma = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{21 - 7\sqrt{2}}}{1 + 2\sqrt{2}}.$$

So

$$\theta = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7}} = 28.42^\circ, \quad \sigma = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{21 - 7\sqrt{2}}}{1 + 2\sqrt{2}} = 60.49^\circ. \quad (15)$$

Of course,

$$\theta = 180^\circ - 28.42^\circ = 151.58^\circ, \quad \sigma = 180^\circ - 60.49^\circ = 119.51^\circ. \quad (16)$$

When NLS is possible, we have

$$|\psi\rangle_{\text{cond-out}} = \alpha \sin \theta |1, 0, 0\rangle + \beta \sin \theta |1, 0, 1\rangle - \gamma \sin \theta |1, 0, 2\rangle.$$

The successful probability is the square of the norm, which is

$$P_{\text{succ}} = \sin^2 \theta = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{7} = 22.65\%. \quad (17)$$

The 1/f noise

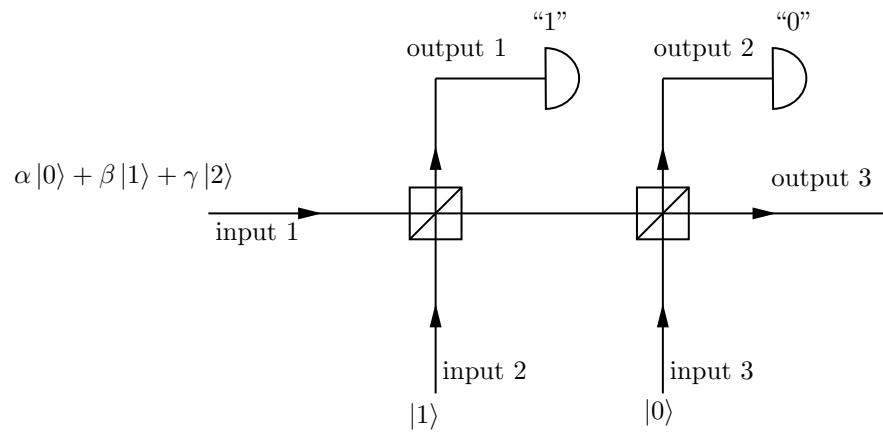


Figure 4: The NLS circuit

Laser phase-locking