PH3203 Term Paper

Squeezed States of Light

Debayan Sarkar(22MS002)
Diptanuj Sarkar(22MS038)
Sabarno Saha(22MS037)
Department of Physical Sciences

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata
Dept. of Physical Sciences

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Hello this is an intro, fuck you ohs shit thus shit is slow as fuck

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Hello this is a literature review

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PAM Dirac first put forth the quantization of the EM field into decoupled harmonic oscillators. A full derivation can be found in [1]. We use the same operators, just using different notation from his derivations. We have already seen that we quantize our electric field as,

$$\boldsymbol{E}(r,t) = \boldsymbol{E}^{+}(r,t) + \boldsymbol{E}^{-}(r,t) \tag{1}$$

where $\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(r,t)$ is the positive frequency part and $\boldsymbol{E}^{-}(r,t)$ is the negative frequency part. We will define some semblance of what coherence is in Quantum Optics. To do this we define the first order correlation function as

$$G^{(1)}(r_1,t_1;r_2,t_2) = \langle \boldsymbol{E}^{-}(r_1,t_1)\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(r_2,t_2)\rangle = \mathrm{Tr}[\rho\boldsymbol{E}^{-}(r_1,t_1)\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(r_2,t_2)] \tag{2}$$

In general we can define the nth order correlation functions. In order to write notation compactly, let us write $\left(\boldsymbol{r_j}, t_j\right) = x_j$. So our nth order correlation function is given to be

$$G^{(n)}(x_1,x_2,...,x_n,x_{n+1},...,x_{2n}) = \langle \boldsymbol{E}^{-}(x_1)...\boldsymbol{E}^{-}(x_n)\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(x_{n+1})...\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(x_{2n})\rangle \tag{3}$$

We use a certain normalization convention for the 1st order correlation function. We define the normalized correlation function as

$$g^{(1)}(x_1,x_2) = \frac{G^{(1)}(x_1,x_2)}{\sqrt{G^{(1)}(x_1,x_1)G^{(1)}(x_2,x_2)}} \tag{4}$$

Generalizing this, we can define the normalized nth order normalized correlation function as

Definition 3.1 (nth order normalized correlation function): The nth order normalized correlation function is defined as

$$g^{(n)}(x_1,x_2,...,x_n,x_{n+1},...,x_{2n}) = \frac{G^{(n)}(x_1,x_2,...,x_n,x_{n+1},...,x_{2n})}{\prod_{i=1}^{2n} G^{(1)}(x_i,x_i)} \tag{5}$$

where $G^{(n)}(x_1,x_2,...,x_n,x_{n+1},...,x_{2n}) = \langle \boldsymbol{E}^{-}(x_1)...\boldsymbol{E}^{-}(x_n)\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(x_{n+1})...\boldsymbol{E}^{+}(x_{2n})\rangle$

Using some properties of the trace, we can show that, specifically that $\mathrm{tr}\left[\rho A^{\dagger}A\right]$ is positive definite, $|g^{1}(x_1,x_2)| \leq 1$. Note that this constraint is not for $n \geq 1$, but since we are generalizing from the first order correlation, we still call it a normalized correlation function.

The main point of this article to talk about squeezed states of light. To talk about these states, we need to talk about the second order normalized correlation function. The second order normalized correlation function is defined as

$$g^{(2)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{G^{(2)}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)}{\sqrt{G^{(1)}(x_1, x_1)G^{(1)}(x_2, x_2)G^{(1)}(x_3, x_3)G^{(1)}(x_4, x_4)}} \tag{6}$$

We need to use some properties of the correlation functions.

1. Permutation of the first half $(x_1, ..., x_n)$ and the second half $\left(x_{n+1}, ..., x_{2n}\right)$ individually, of the correlation function does not change the value of the correlation function. This is because when we quantize the electric field, we end up with a bunch of decoupled harmonic oscillators, so for any two oscillators the commutation relation is $\left[a_i, a_j^\dagger\right] = \delta_{ij}$, so the correlation function is invariant under permutation of the first half and the second half.
2. **pls elaborate on this pt** If the field is nth order coherent it must satisfy the following condition $g^{(j)}\left(x_1, x_2, ..., x_j, x_j, ..., x_1\right) = 1 \quad \forall j \leq n$. Classically we only use first order coherence to mean coherence. If the field is nth order coherent, then we get

$$G^{(j)}\left(x_1, x_2, ..., x_j, x_j, ..., x_1\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{j} G^{(1)}(x_i, x_i) \quad \forall j \leq n \tag{7}$$

Physically this means

3.1 Coherent States

To check for squeezed states we are interested in the second order correlation function. The second order correlation function, with parameters x_1, x_2 is given by

$$\begin{aligned} g^2(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{G^{(2)}(x_1, x_2, x_1, x_2)}{G^{(1)}(x_1, x_1)G^{(1)}(x_2, x_2)} \\ &= \frac{\langle \boldsymbol{E}^-(x_1)\boldsymbol{E}^-(x_2)\boldsymbol{E}^+(x_1)\boldsymbol{E}^+(x_2)\rangle}{G^{(1)}(x_1, x_1)G^{(1)}(x_2, x_2)} \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

We note that $\boldsymbol{E}^+$ is an anhilation operator which reduces photon number and $\boldsymbol{E}^-$ is a creation operator which increases photon number. So we can write $N_E = \boldsymbol{E}^-\boldsymbol{E}^+$ is a number operator which counts the number of photons. If the electric fields are classical , the number N_E is a representation of the intensity of the light. So we can write the second order correlation function as

$$g^2(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\left\langle : N_{E(x_1)} N_{E(x_2)} : \right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{E(x_1)} \right\rangle \left\langle N_{E(x_2)} \right\rangle} \tag{9}$$

where, $: X :$ represents the normal ordering of the operator X. The normal ordering of an operator is defined as the ordering of the operators such that all the creation operators are to the left of the annihilation operators.

For example, for an operator $M = a^\dagger a b^\dagger b$, the normally ordered operator is

$$: M := a^\dagger b^\dagger a b \tag{10}$$

.

Here, we consider time $t_1 = t$ and $t_2 = t + \tau$, and consider that we have stationary fields. So we can write the second order correlation function for $t_1 = 0, t_2 = \tau$ as

$$g^2(\tau) = g^2(0,\tau) = \frac{\left\langle : N_{E(0)} N_{E(\tau)} : \right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{E(0)} \right\rangle \left\langle N_{E(\tau)} \right\rangle} \tag{11}$$

Claim 3.1.1 (Correlation function for coherent states):

For coherent states of the electric field, which are the eigenstates of the $\hat{a} = \boldsymbol{E}^+$ operator.

$$g^{(2)}(0) = 1 \tag{12}$$

Proof: We see that the coherent states are defined as the eigenstates of the annihilation operator $a = E^+$, where fix the electric field in some polarization direction. So we can write

$$a|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle \tag{13}$$

where α is a complex number. We can now calculate

$$\begin{aligned} g^{(2)}(0) &= \frac{\left\langle : N_{E(x,0)} : \right\rangle}{\left\langle N_{E(x,0)} \right\rangle^2} &= \frac{\langle : a^\dagger a a^\dagger a : \rangle}{\langle a^\dagger a \rangle^2} \\ &= \frac{\langle a^\dagger a^\dagger a a \rangle}{\langle a^\dagger a \rangle^2} &= \frac{\langle \alpha | a^\dagger a^\dagger a a | \alpha \rangle}{|\alpha|^2} = \frac{|\alpha|^2}{|\alpha|^2} = 1 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

♣

For short counting times, the time delay in the second order correlation function is $\tau = 0$.

Claim 3.1.2 (Variance):

For sufficiently short counting times, the variance of the photon number distribution $V(n)$ is related to $g^{(2)}(0)$ by the relation

$$\frac{V(n) - \langle n \rangle}{\langle n \rangle^2} = g^{(2)}(0) - 1 \tag{15}$$

Proof: Note that $N_{E(x,0)} = n$, which the photon number operator. Then the variance is given by $V(n) = \langle n^2 \rangle - \langle n \rangle^2$ The second order correlation function is given by

$$g^{(2)}(0) = \frac{\langle : n^2 : \rangle}{\langle n \rangle^2} \tag{16}$$

Let us focus on the numerator, $\langle : n^2 : \rangle = \langle a^\dagger a^\dagger a a \rangle = \langle a^\dagger n a \rangle$. We use the commutator relation $[n, a] = -a$ to get $\langle : n^2 : \rangle = \langle a^\dagger n a \rangle = \langle a^\dagger a^\dagger a a \rangle - \langle a^\dagger a \rangle = \langle n^2 \rangle - \langle n \rangle$ Thus we get, from the definition of variance and the second order correlation function,

$$
\begin{aligned}
g^{(2)}(0) &= \frac{\langle n^2 \rangle - \langle n \rangle}{\langle n \rangle^2} = \frac{V(n) + \langle n \rangle^2 - \langle n \rangle}{\langle n \rangle^2} \\
\Rightarrow g^{(2)}(0) - 1 &= \frac{V(n) - \langle n \rangle}{\langle n \rangle^2}
\end{aligned}
\tag{17}
$$

♣

We know that photon statistics in the coherent state is poissonian. For poissonian statistics, the variance is given by $V(n) = \langle n \rangle$. So for poissonian statistics, we have $g^{(2)}(0) = 1$. When $g^{(0)} < 1$, we have sub-poissonian statistics and when $g^{(2)}(0) > 1$, we have super-poissonian statistics. Sub-poissonian statistics exhibit an phenomenon called photon antibunching. **Write more about photon antibunching.**

4 Squeezed States

Before we move onto the core topic of our term paper report, we must give an introduction to what we squeezed states are. The time dependent electric field operator is some specififc polarization direction for one single mode is given by [1]:

$$
E(t) = \lambda\left(\hat{a}e^{-i\omega t} + \hat{a}^\dagger e^{i\omega t}\right) \tag{18}
$$

where λ is a constant that contains information about the spatial wave functions. The operators $a, a^\dagger$ obey boson commutation relations ($\left[a, a^\dagger\right] = 1$). For more modes, we add up multiple different hilbert spaces of SHO, with different frequencies. We then write

$$
a = X_1 + iX_2 \tag{19}
$$

where we can see from the SHO equations, X_1 and X_2 are rescaled versions of the position and momentum operators, which obey the commutation relation $[X_1, X_2] = \frac{i}{2}$. We can then write the electric field operator as

$$
E(t) = \frac{\lambda}{2}(X_1 \cos(\omega t) + X_2 \sin(\omega t)) \tag{20}
$$

where X_1, X_2 are the amplitudes of the two quadratures of the field.

We use the generalized Heisenberg uncertainity principle to define the uncertainty in the two quadratures of the field. We can write the uncertainty in the two quadratures as

$$
\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \tag{21}
$$

where $\Delta X_i = \sqrt{\langle X_i^2 \rangle - \langle X_i \rangle^2}$.

We are interested in a states with minimum uncertainty. To do that we must have, $\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = \frac{1}{4}$. A class of these states are the states with $\Delta X_1 = \Delta X_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ and $V(X_1) = V(X_2) = \frac{1}{4}$, where $V(X)$ is the variance of the operator X. These are our coherent states, which are the eigenstates of the anhilation operator in the quantized electric field description.

A larger class is by taking the variance in one quadrature to be lower than $\frac{1}{4}$ and the variance in the other quadrature to be more than that. These class of states are the called the squeezed states. We are interested in squeezed states which can be defined by the condition $V(X_i) < \frac{1}{4}$ where $i = 1$ or 2.

We now see how these states are generated and what some of their mathematical properties are,

4.1 Generating Squeezed States

We denote a coherent state as $|\alpha\rangle$. We know that a coherent state can be generated from the vaccuum state using the displacement operator $D(\alpha)$,

$$|\alpha\rangle = D(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp\left(\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a\right)|0\rangle \tag{22}$$

A squeezed state $|\alpha,\zeta\rangle$ can be generated by applying the squeezed operator and then the displacement operator on the ground state of the Simple Harmonic Oscillator.

5 Production of Squeezed States

6 Detection of Squeezed States

7 Applications of Squeezed States

Bibliography

[1] P. A. M. Dirac, *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, 4th ed. Oxford University Press, 1958.

A : EM Quantization

B : Correlation functions

C : Photon antibunching
