Quantum Measurements with Superconducting Nanowire Single Photon Detectors

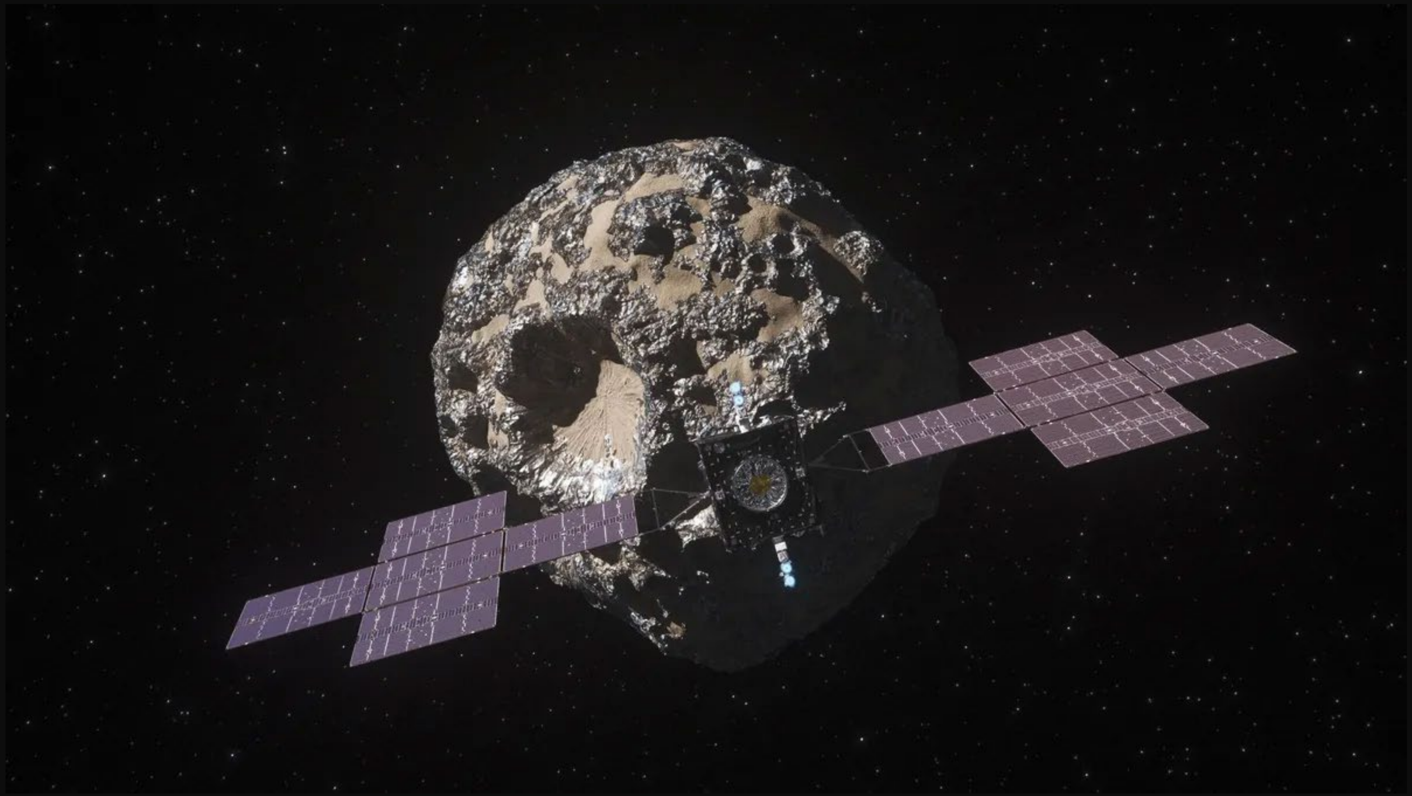
Andrew Mueller

December 11th

Psyche

Oct. 13, 2023

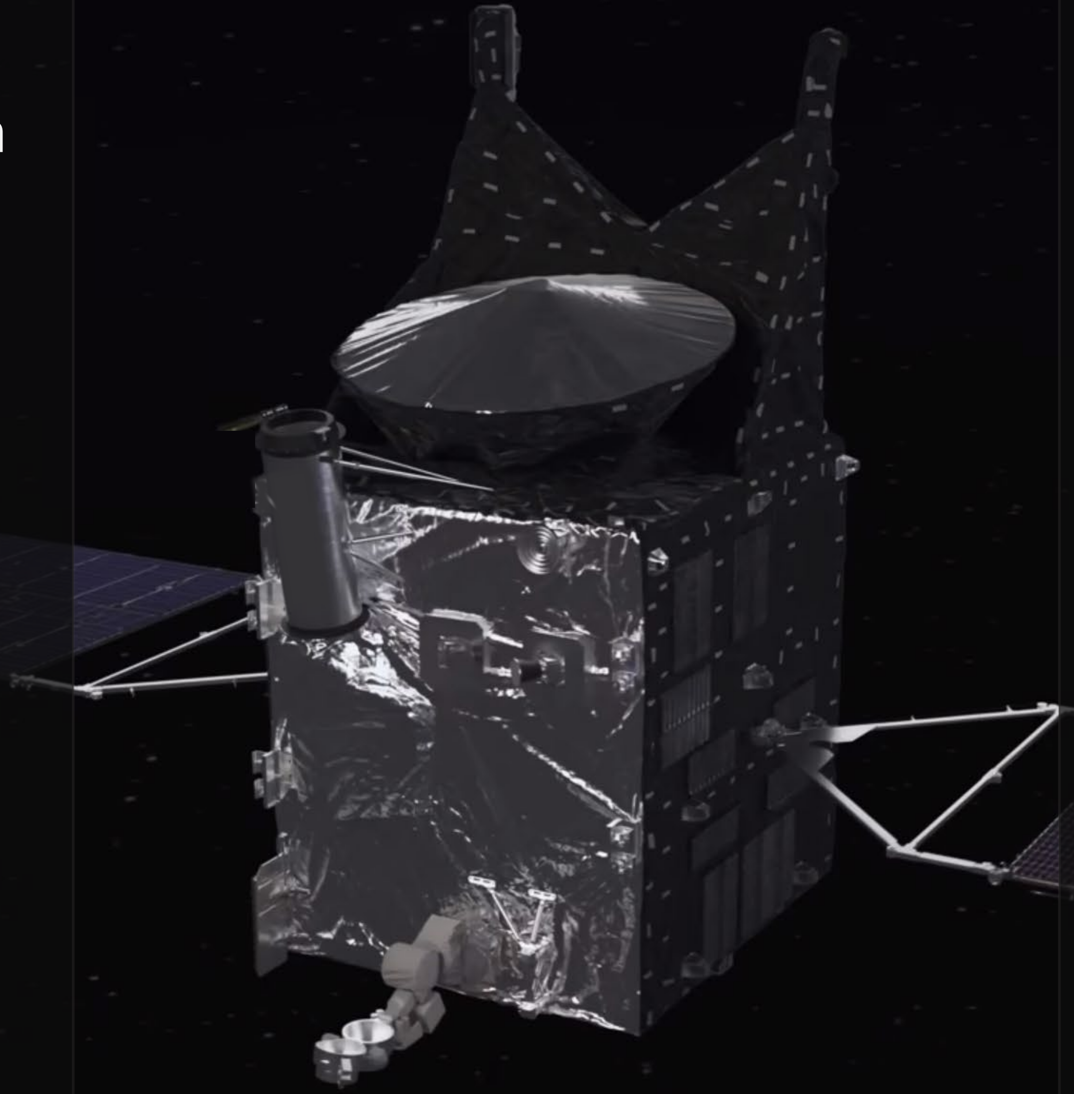
Trevor Mahlmann, Ars Technica



NASA/JPL-Caltech/ASU

Radio Communication

Via the **Deep Space Network**



Laser Communication

Now

Deep Space Optical Communication (DSOC)

- 0.2 Mbit/s to over 200 Mbit/s [1]
- 2 GHz clock rate

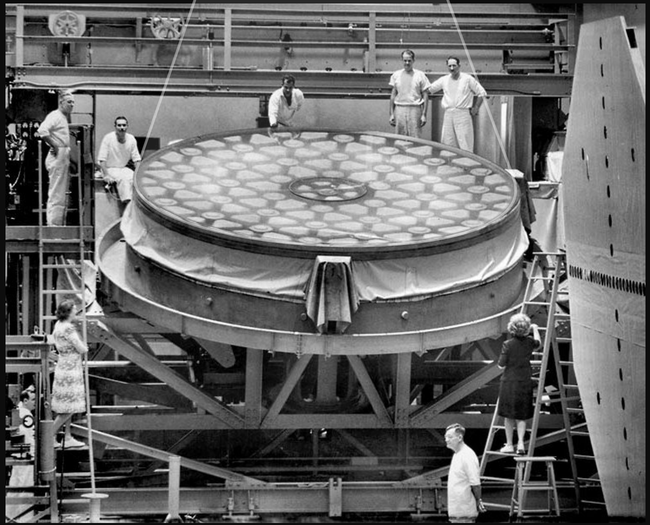
Future

10 – 100x faster

For future deep space laser links [1]

Deep Space Optical Communication (DSOC)

Hale Telescope, Palomar Observatory
San Diego County



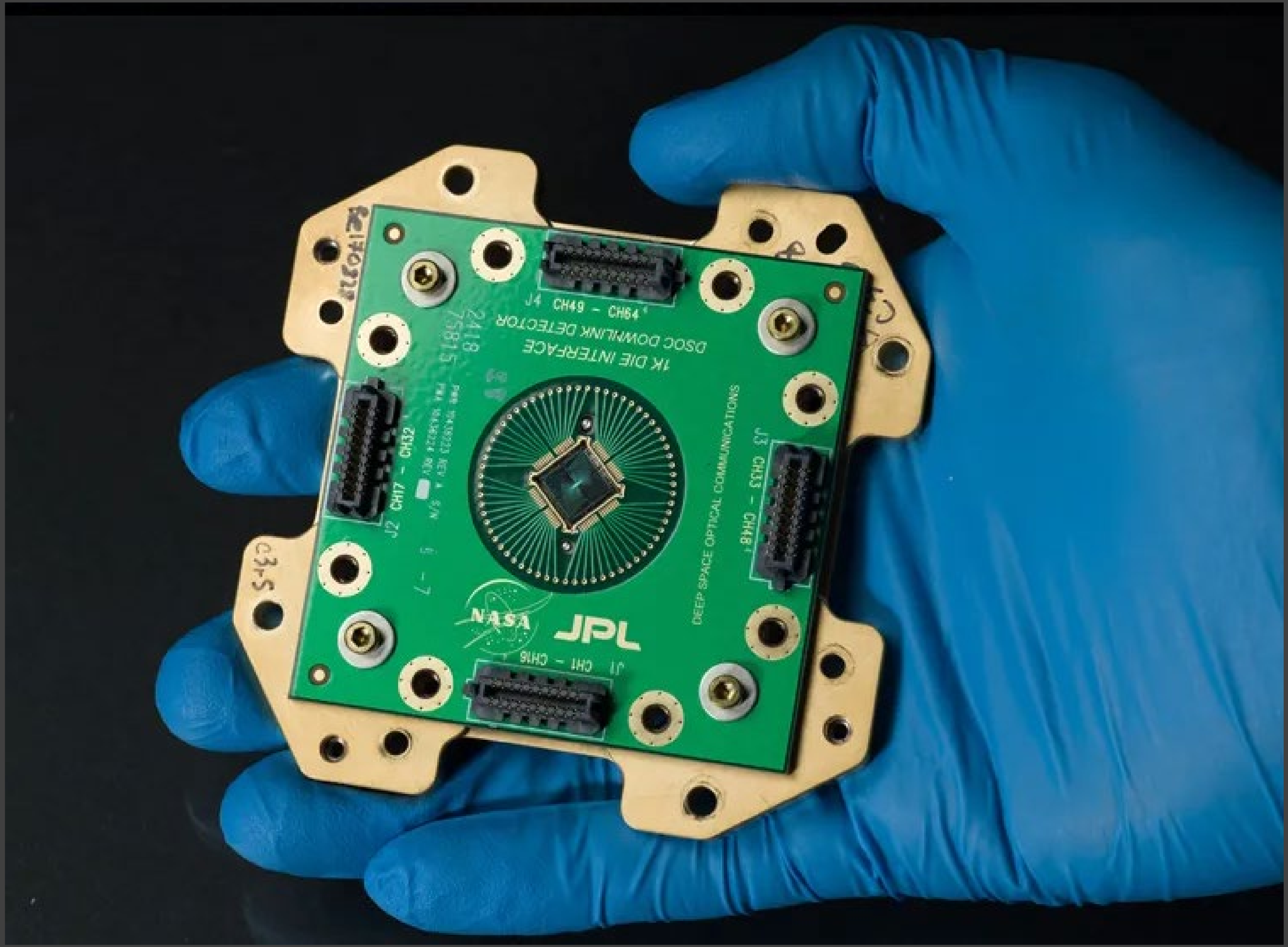
Corning Museum of Glass, Caltech Archives

4 W laser power

0.000000000002%
captured

~100 femptowatts (10^{-15} W)

Superconducting Nanowire Single Photon Detector



NASA/JPL-Caltech

Deep Space Optical Communication (DSOC)

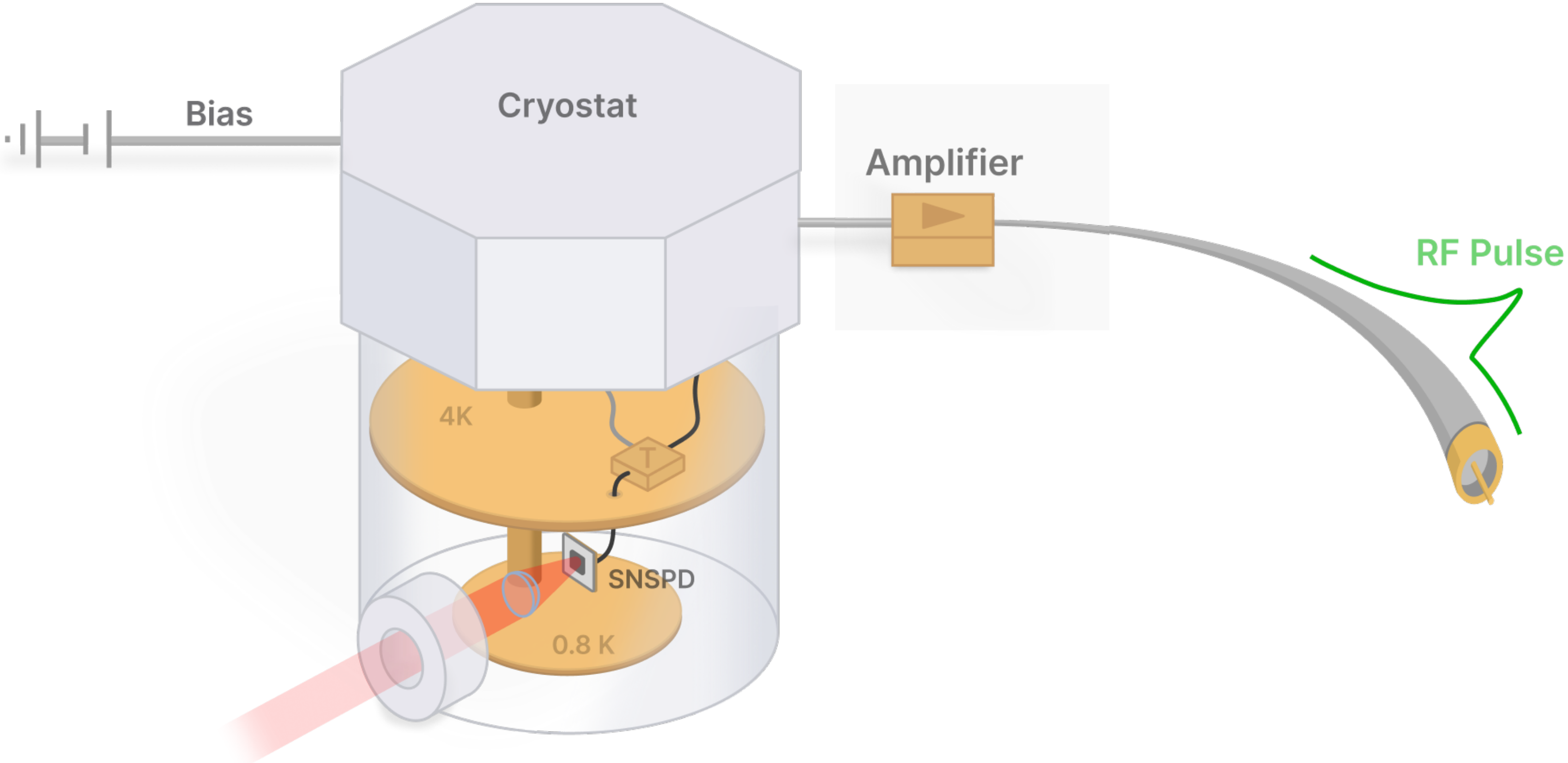
TECHNOLOGY

NASA’s Deep Space Optical Comm Demo Sends, Receives First Data

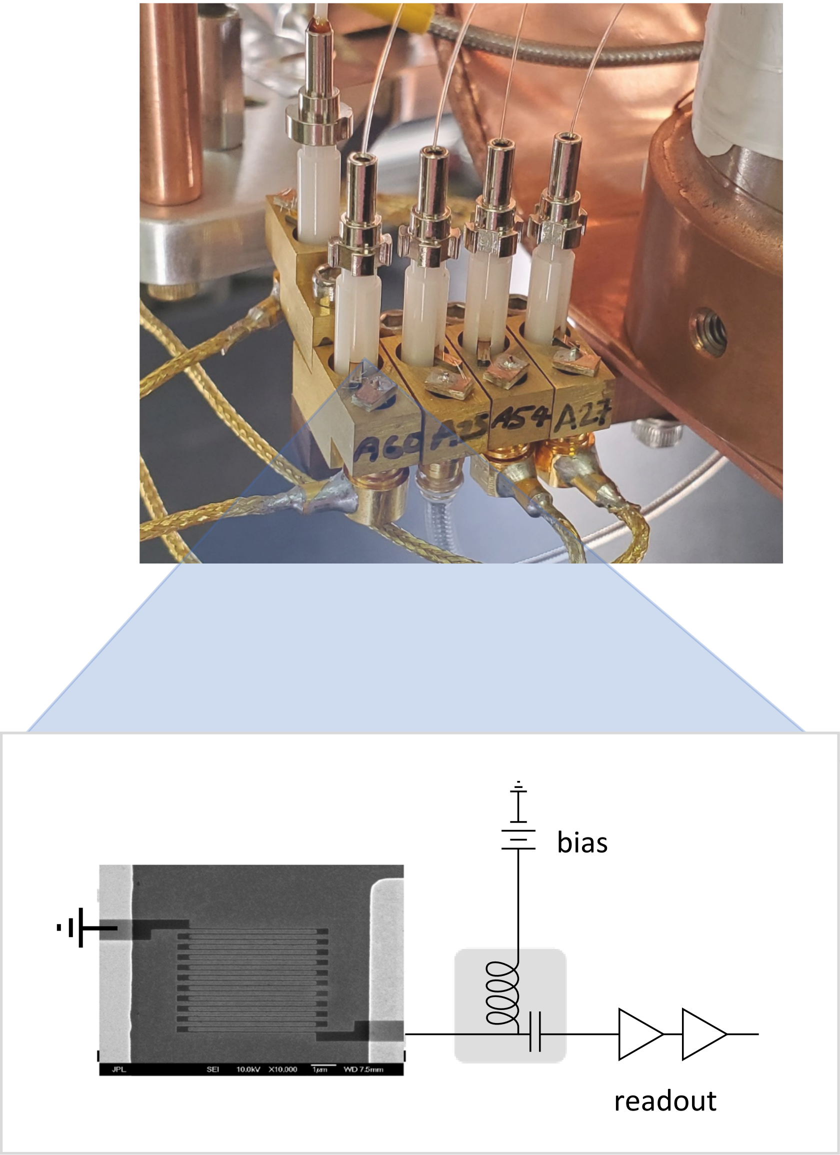
Nov. 16, 2023

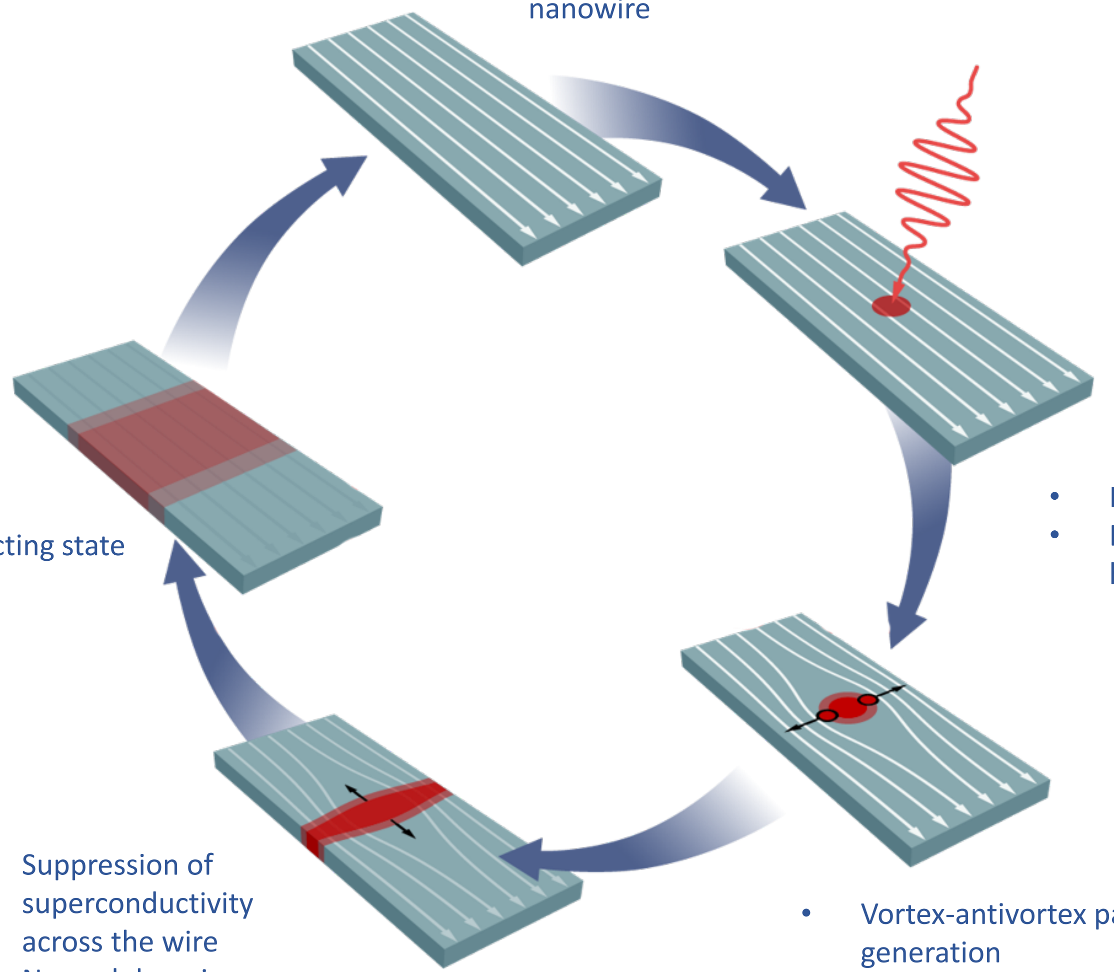
NASA’s Psyche spacecraft is shown in a clean room at the Astrotech Space Operations facility near the agency’s Kennedy Space Center in Florida on Dec. 8, 2022. DSOC’s gold-capped flight laser transceiver can be seen, near center, attached to the spacecraft. Credit: NASA/Ben Smegelsky

Context



Operation





- Superconducting nanowire

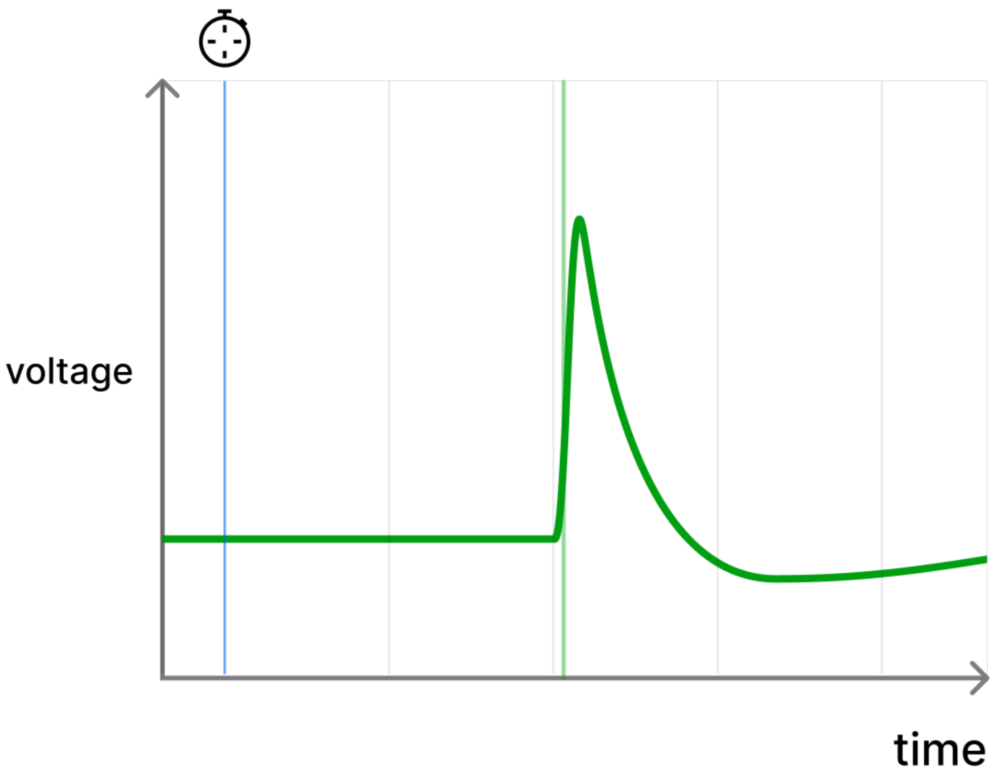
- Hotspot creation
- High energy electron hole pair

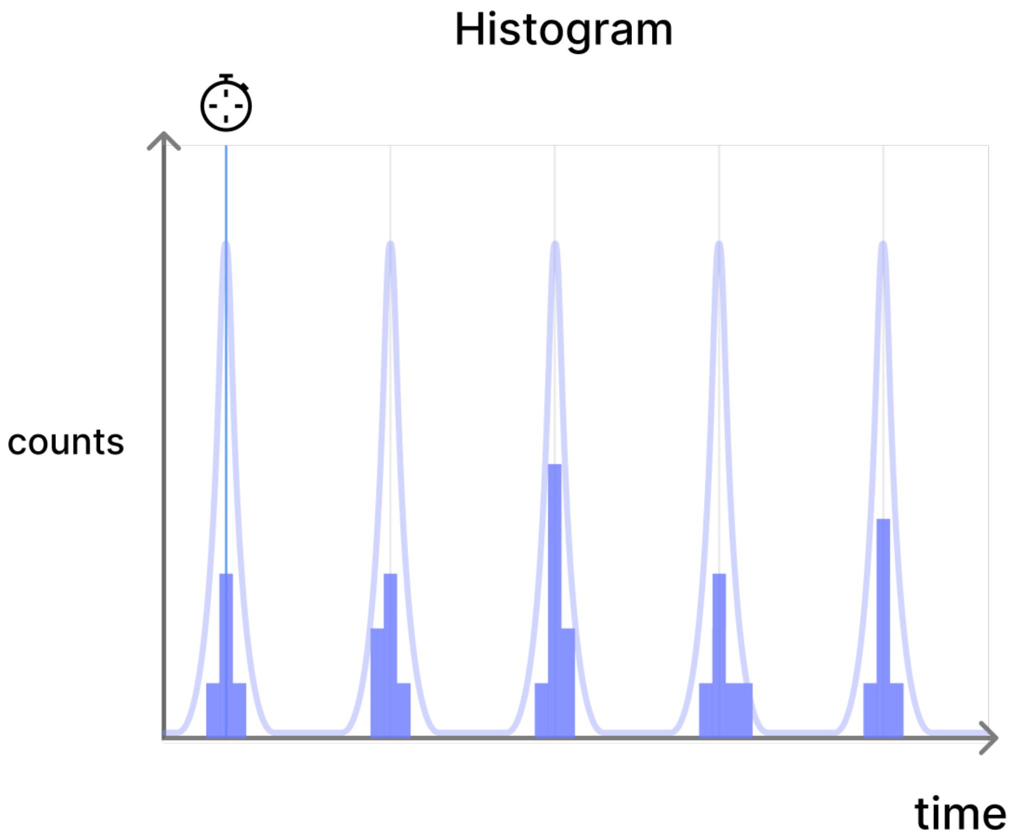
- Vortex-antivortex pair generation
- Nucleation point affects latency & jitter

- Suppression of superconductivity across the wire
- Normal domain grows due to joule heating

- Wire cools
- Returns to superconducting state

Photon Arrival time & Histograms





Metrics

①

②

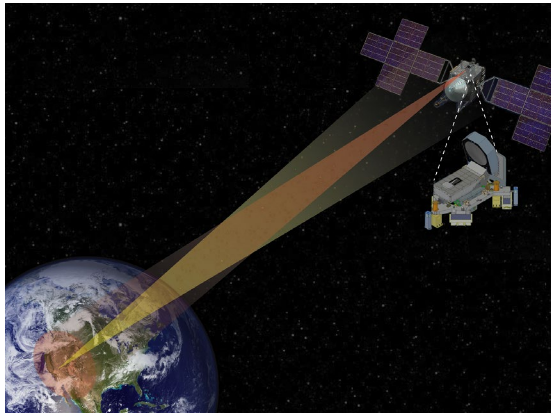
③

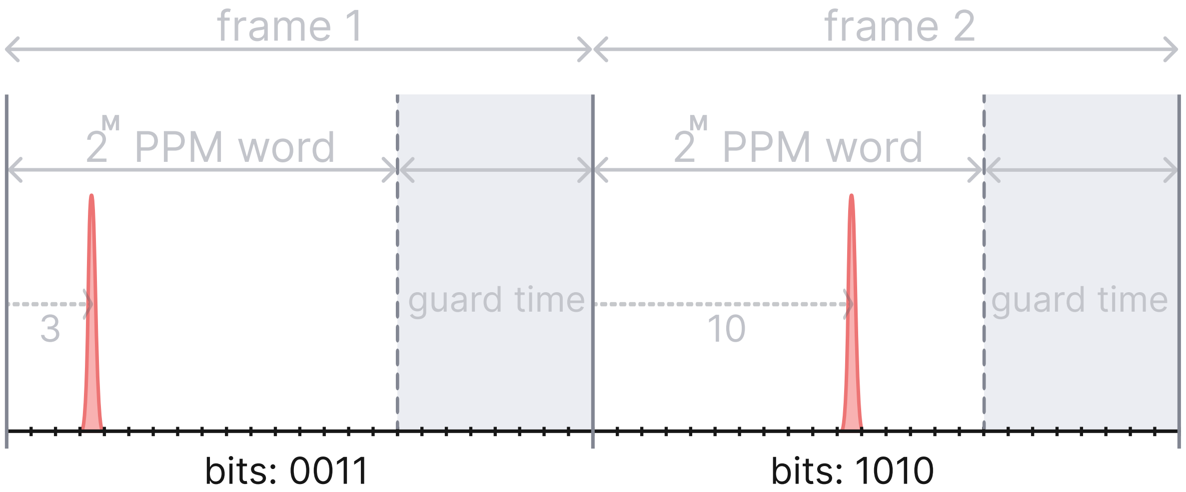
④

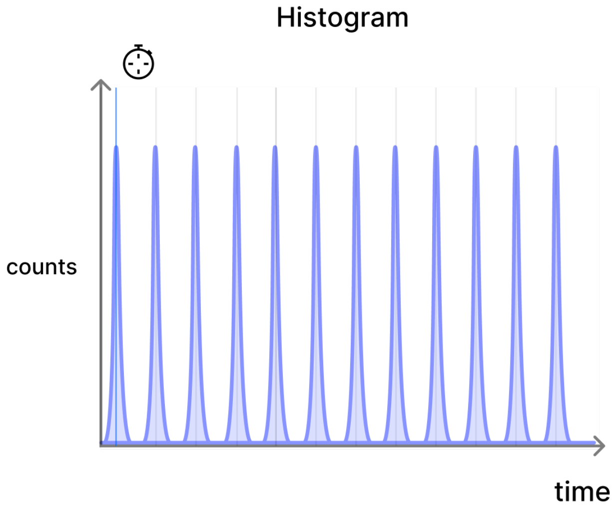
Metric 1: Timing Resolution

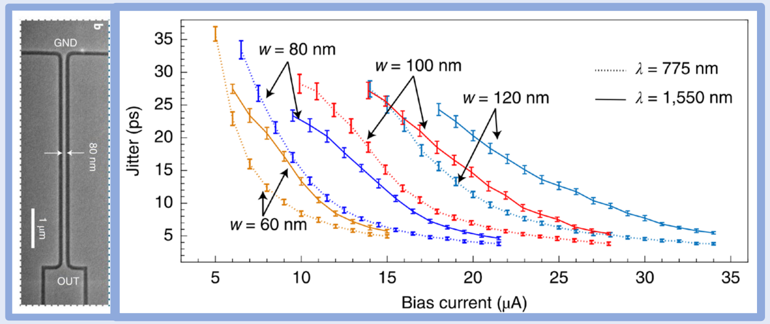
High **timing resolution** (low ***jitter***) enables higher system repetition rates and data rates

① timing resolution





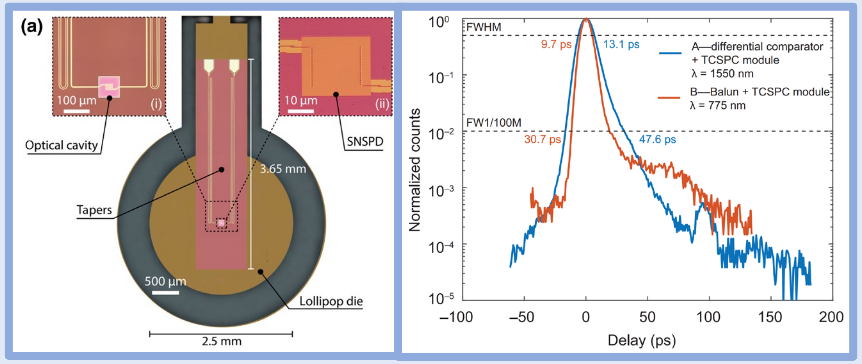




Example: State-of-the-art for short wires

- 2.6 ps visible wavelengths
- 4.3 ps at 1550 nm

[1] Korzh et al. 2020



Example: State-of-the-art for efficient fiber coupling

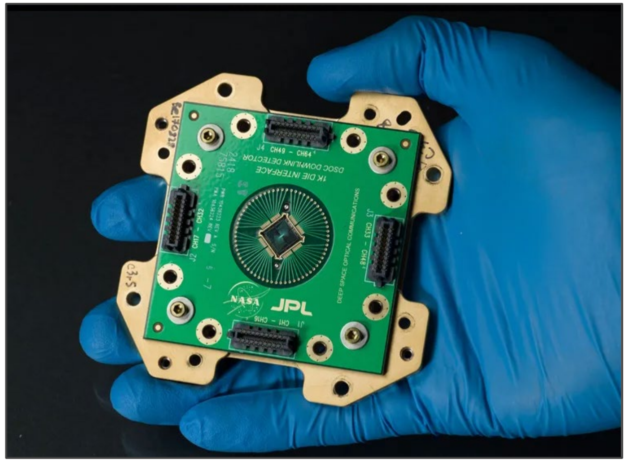
- 9.7 ps FWHM at 775 nm
- 13.1 ps FWHM at 1550 nm

[2] Colangelo et al. 2023

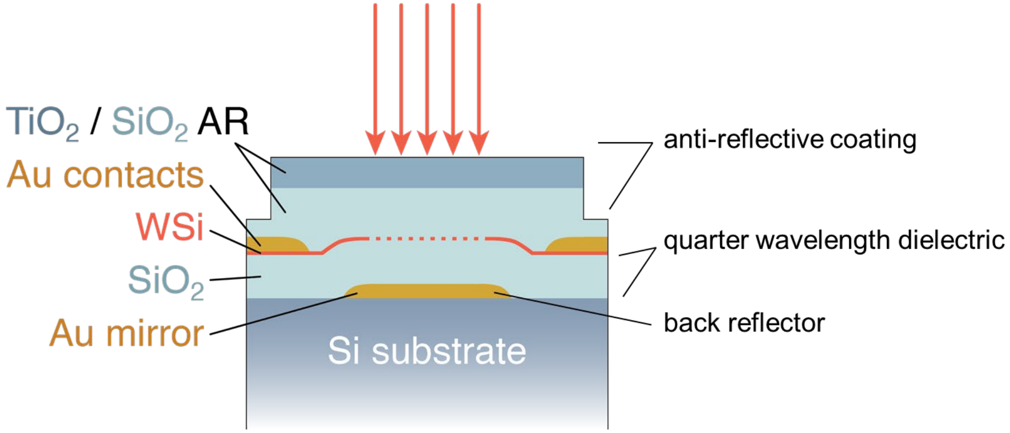
Metric 2: Efficiency

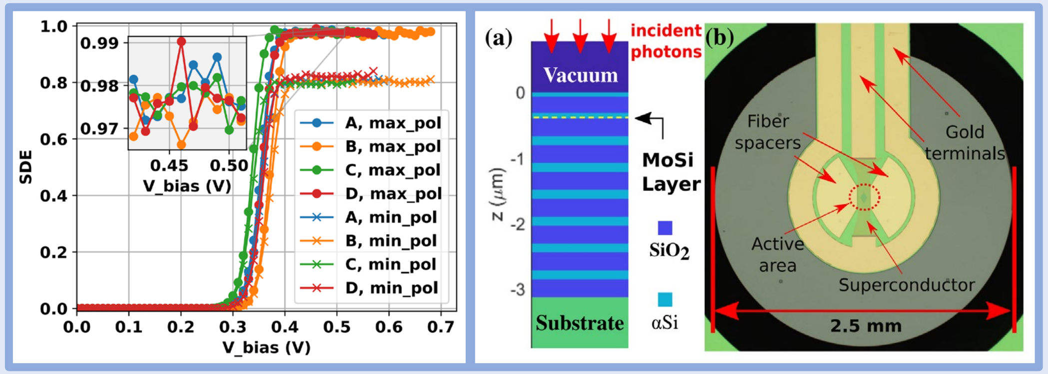
High **system detection efficiency** enables efficient use of other resources, higher chance of collecting sent data

② system detection efficiency



NASA/JPL-Caltech





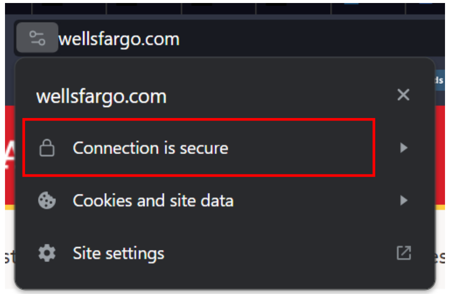
Example: Up to 98% system detection efficiency demonstrated
- 1550 nm
- fiber coupled
- DBR based optical stack

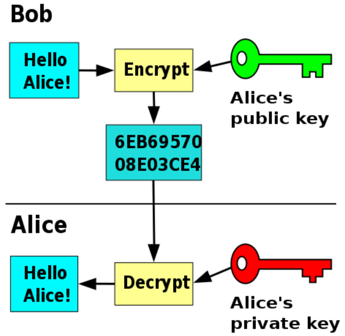
[1] Dileep Reddy et al. 2020

Quantum Computing, Quantum Networks

- Future **Quantum computers** will break existing encryption standards
- **Quantum networks** enable communication secured by the laws of quantum mechanics
  - **No-cloning theorem**: quantum states cannot be copied
- **Quantum key distribution (QKD)** provides verifiable security over single links (100 – 800 km)

AWS quantum

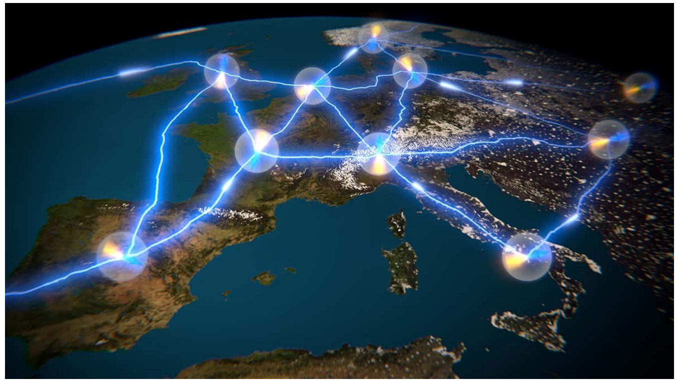




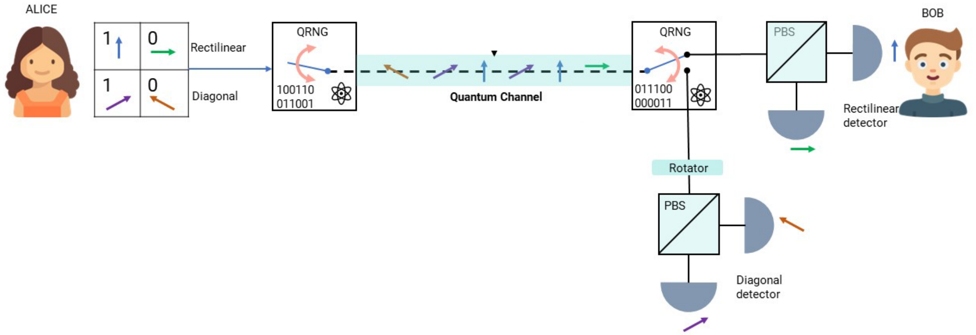
Wikipedia.org

Other quantum network applications

- Quantum sensor networks
  - Magnetic field mapping
  - Distributed phase measurement, telescope arrays
- Blind quantum computing
- Network of atomic clocks



Physics World



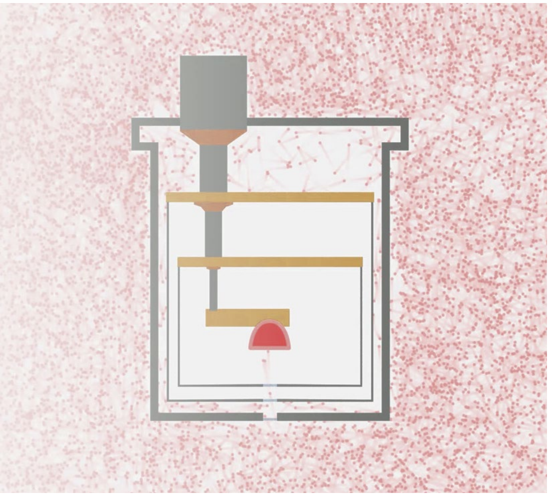
Quside

Metric 3: Dark count rate

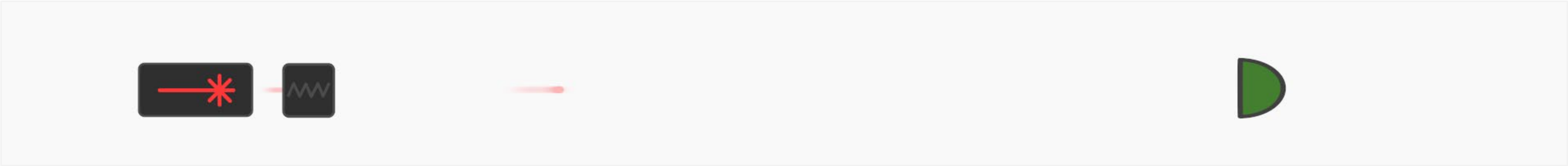
Long distance Quantum Key Distribution

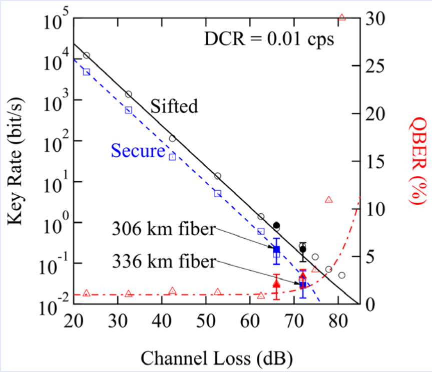
- Involves low detector count rates
- **Dark counts** are a source of noise, introduce errors
  - **2 – 10 μm photons**, emitted by the ~300 K room temperature environment
  - Can couple to the detector through fiber or free space optics

Dark counts can couple to the detector through fiber or free space optics



③ dark count rate





Example: Quantum key distribution over a 72 dB channel loss using ultralow dark count SNSPD

- 1 GHz system clock rate
- loss equivalent to 336 km fiber
- 0.01 Hz dark count rate
- 1.4% detector efficiency

[1] Shibata et al. 2014

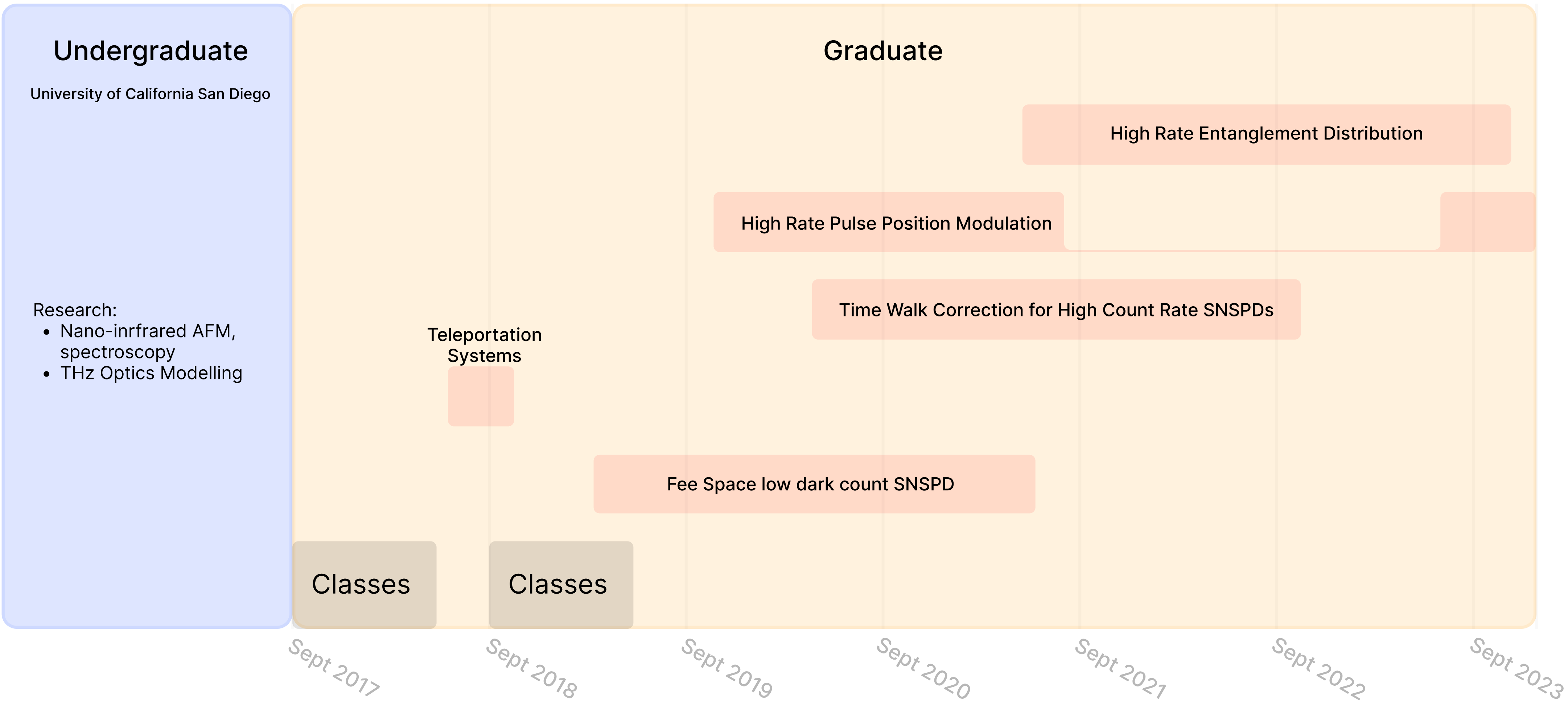
Metric 4: Maximum Count Rate

Some applications mush process **large count rates**, to resolve a tiny fraction of 'useful' events

④ maximum count rate

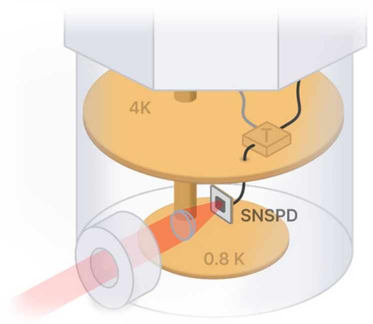
In progress

Timeline

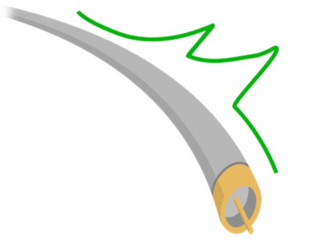

Undergraduate
University of California San Diego
Research:
• Nano-inrfrared AFM, spectroscopy
• THz Optics Modelling
Graduate
High Rate Entanglement Distribution
High Rate Pulse Position Modulation
Time Walk Correction for High Count Rate SNSPDs
Teleportation Systems
Fee Space low dark count SNSPD
Classes
Classes
Sept 2017
Sept 2018
Sept 2019
Sept 2020
Sept 2021
Sept 2022
Sept 2023

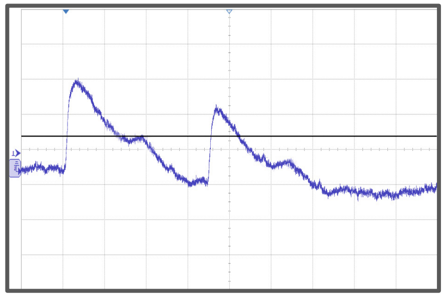
Outline

1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD

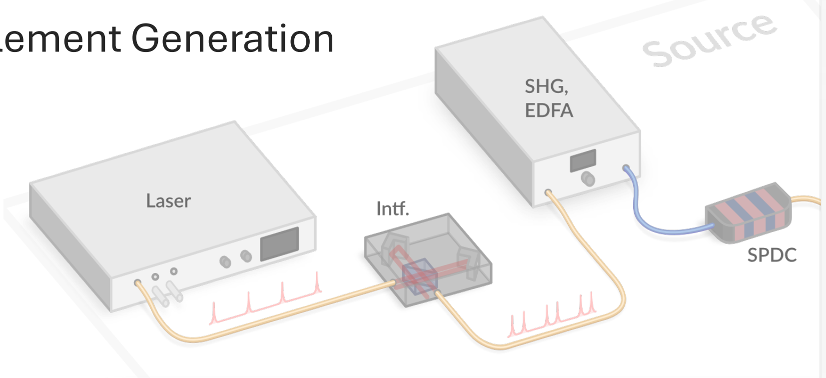


2. Time Walk Correction



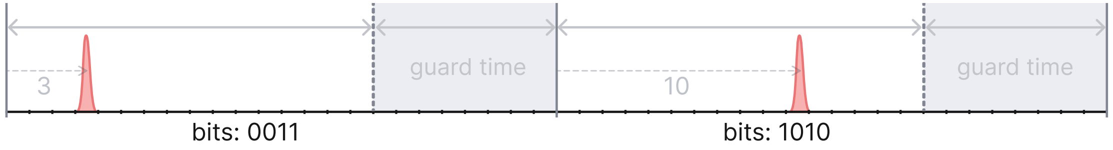


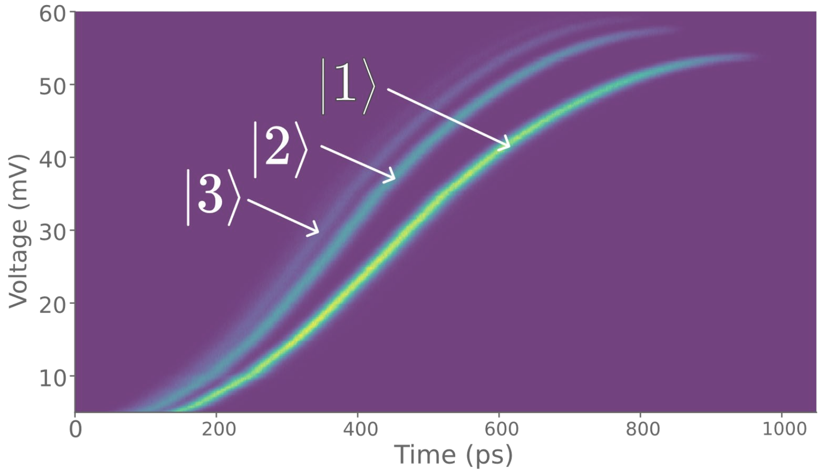
3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation



Aside: Phase Locked Loops

4. Pulse Position Modulation & Photon Number Resolution

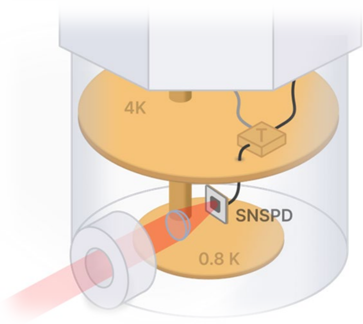




Conclusion & Outlook

Outline

1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD



2. Time Walk Correction

3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation

Aside: Phase Locked Loops

4. Pulse Position Modulation & Photon Number Resolution

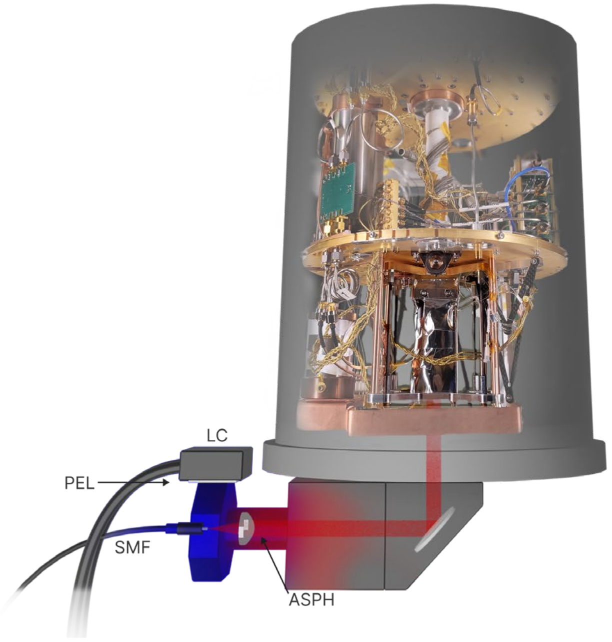
Conclusion & Outlook

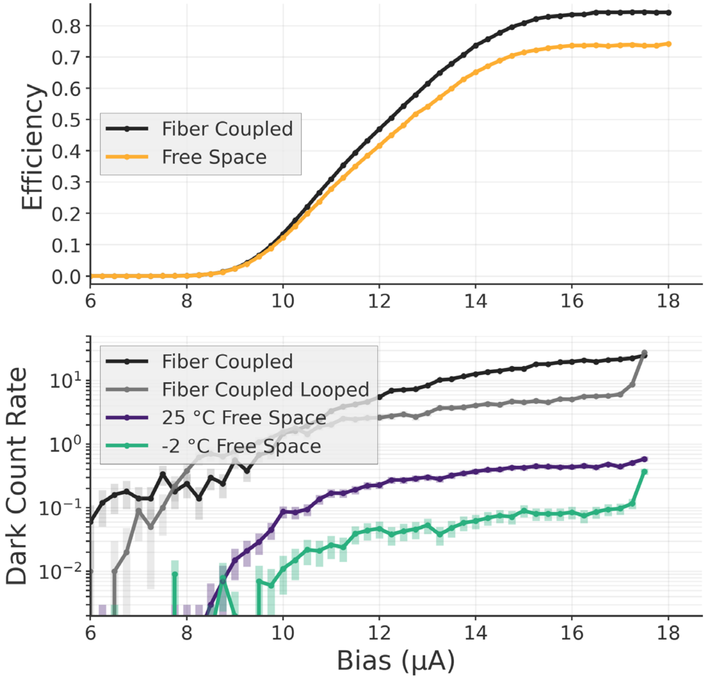
Achievement

- **0.1 Hz** dark count rate D
- **72%** system detection efficiency η
- **14 ps** timing jitter Δt

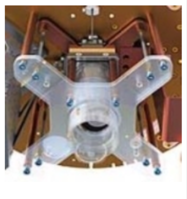
$$H = \frac{\eta}{\Delta t\, D}$$

- H **= 5e11**
  - One of the highest H metrics for quantum communication detectors
  - More **practical** that other records





Optica Vol. 8, Issue 12, pp. 1586-1587 (2021) • https://doi.org/10.1364/OPTICA.444108

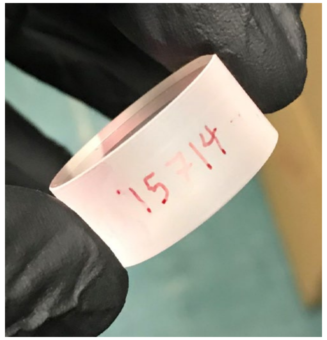


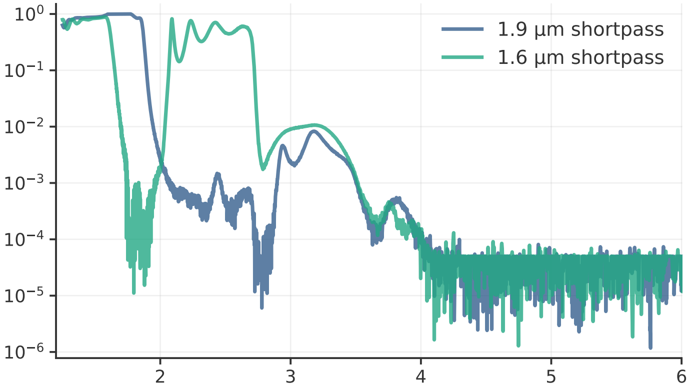
Free-space coupled superconducting nanowire single-photon detector with low dark counts

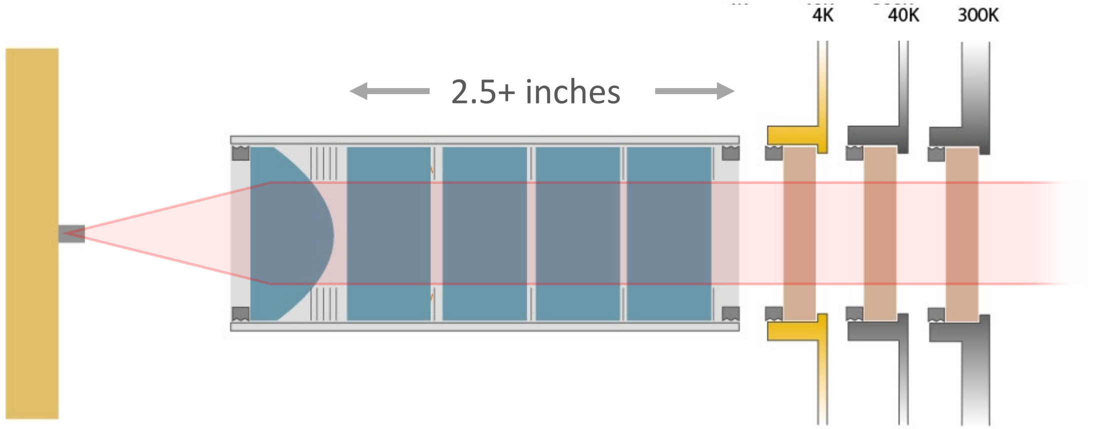
Andrew S. Mueller, Boris Korzh, Marcus Runyan, Emma E. Wollman, Andrew D. Beyer, Jason P. Allmaras, Angel E. Velasco, Ioana Craiciu, Bruce Bumble, Ryan M. Briggs, Lautaro Narvaez, Cristián Peña, Maria Spiropulu, and Matthew D. Shaw

Dark Count Filtering

DSOC (~2018)

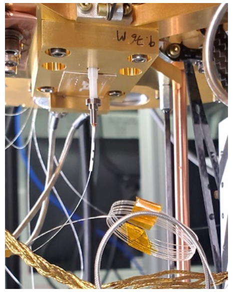


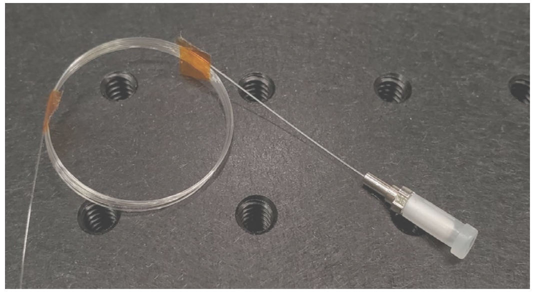


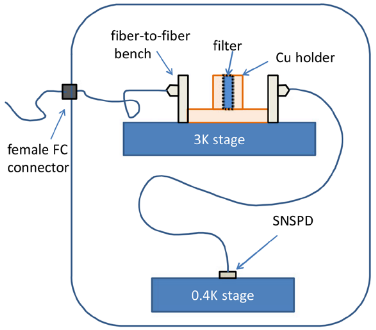


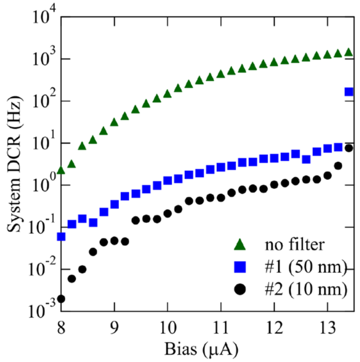
Detectors for long distance QKD

Filtering with cryogenic fiber looping









[1] Shibata et al. 2017

H. Shibata, et al., "**Quantum key distribution over a 72 dB channel loss using ultralow dark count superconducting single-photon detectors,**" Opt. Lett., vol. 39, 2014

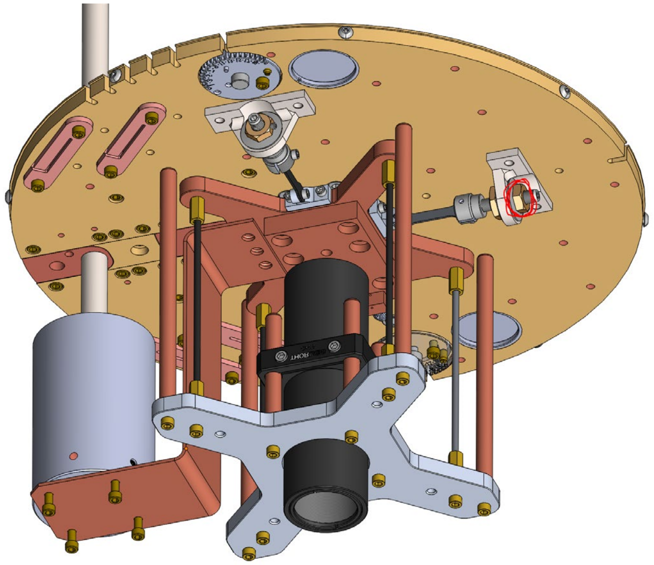
- deep space comm
- astronomy
- lidar, imaging
-other free space systems

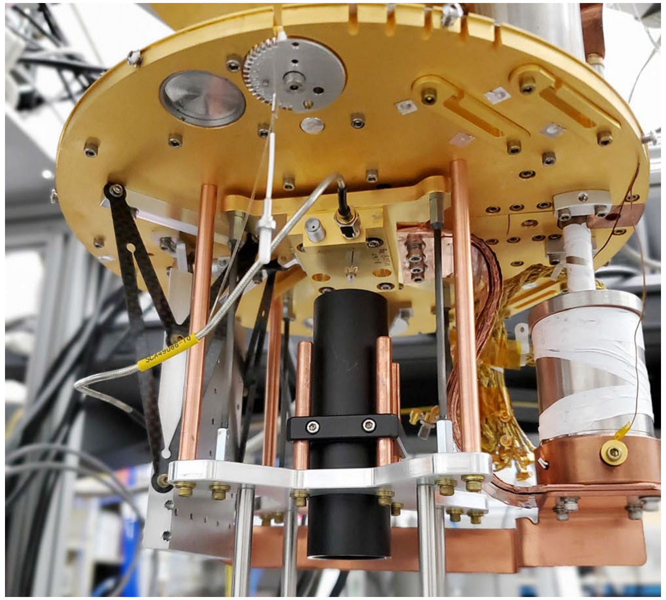
Demonstrate a **low dark count rate, free space coupled** detector

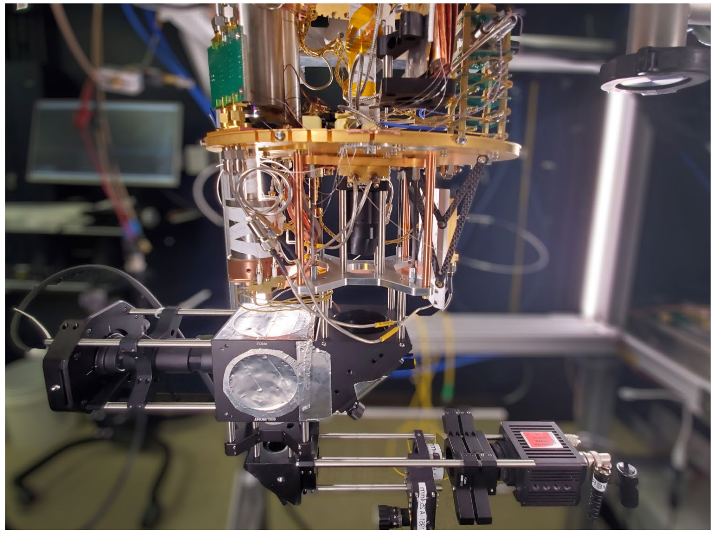
- quantum key distribution
- other (traditionally) fiber applications

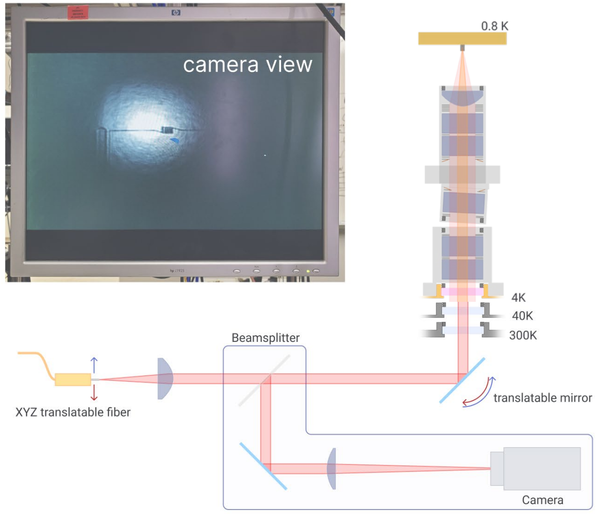
System Design

- Custom 0.8K stage design by Marc Runyan
  - XY translatable
  - Room for optics between bottom window and detector
- Detector supports both fiber and free space coupling
- Test alignment optics with cryostat open or closed

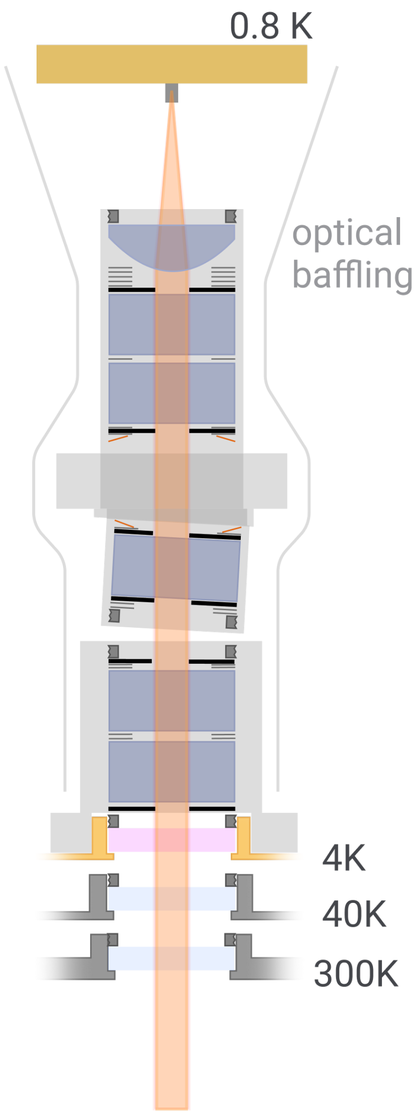




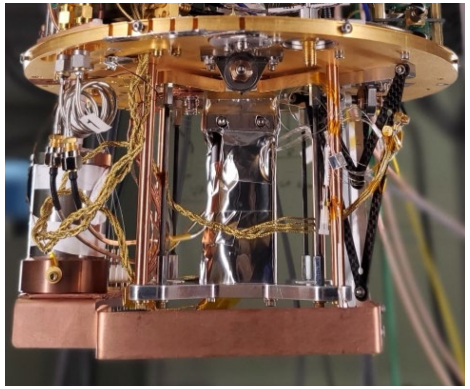


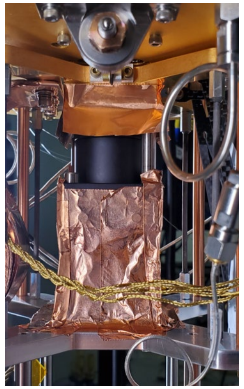


System Design



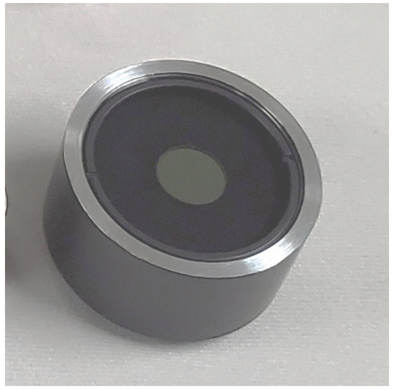
1. Optical baffling





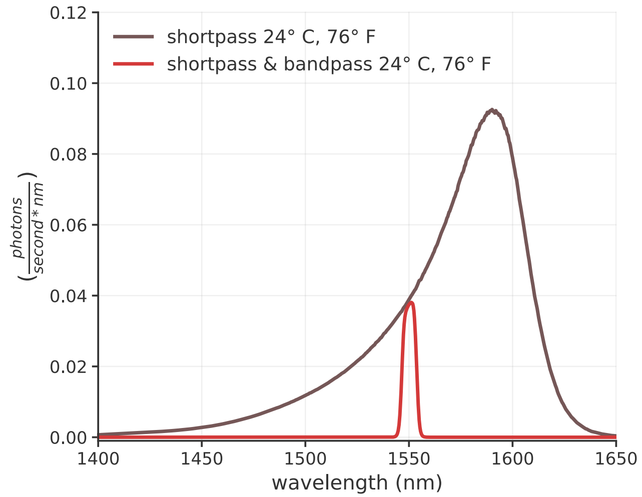
2. Apertures

Custom 8mm, Acktar spectral black material



3. 1550 nm bandpass filter

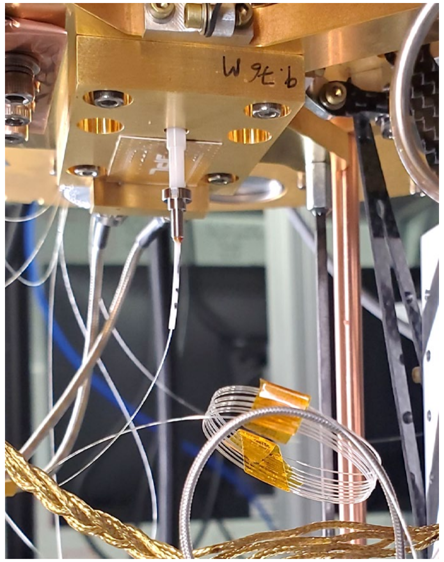
8 nm FWHM – ideal for fast wide-bandwidth pulses

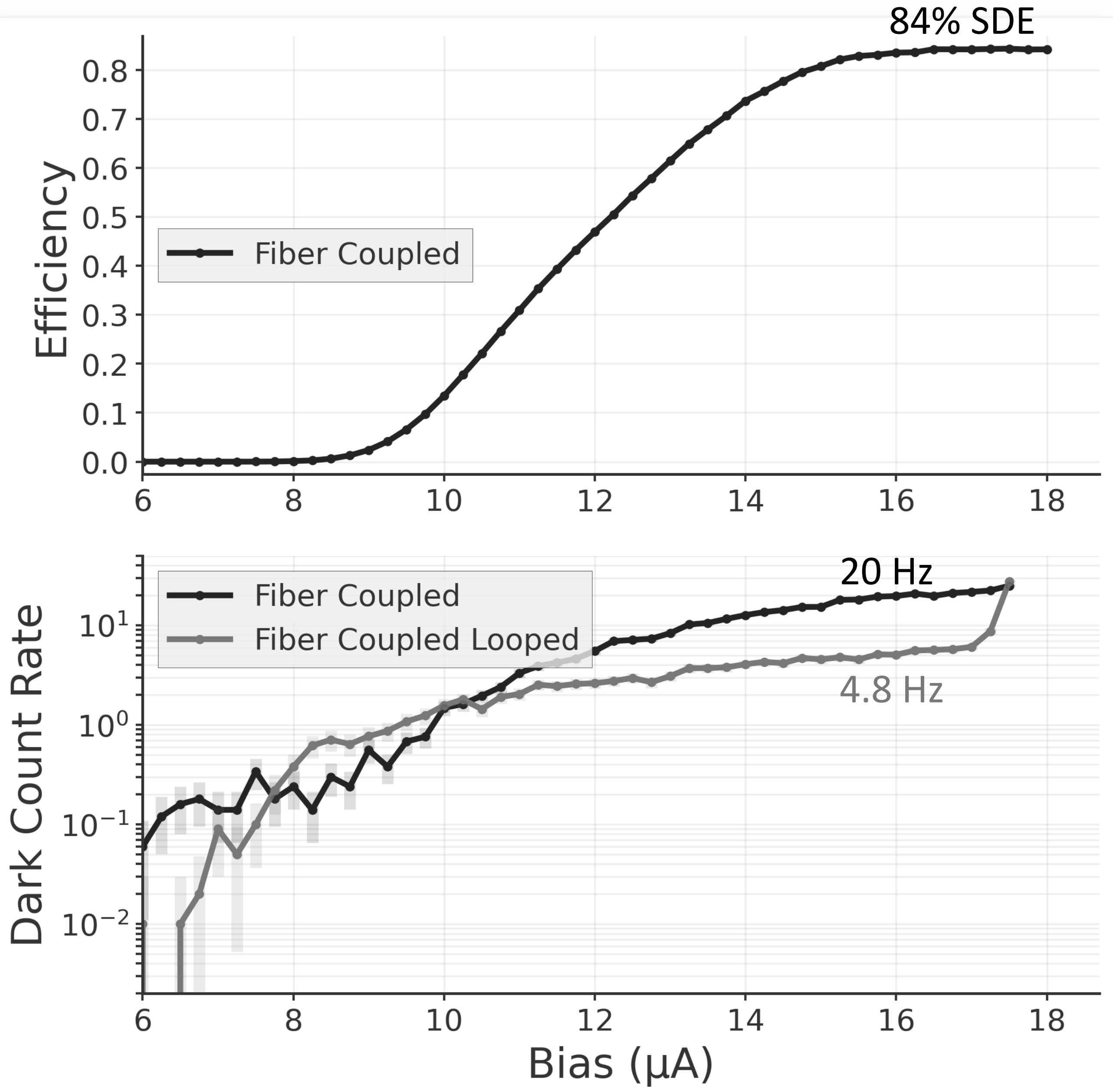


4. Painted radiation shield

Aeroglaze Z306 high mid-IR absorption

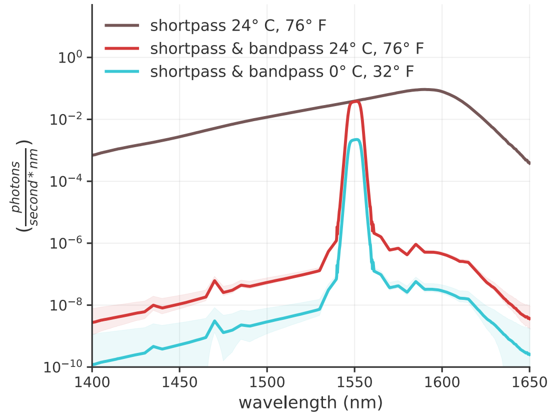
Results

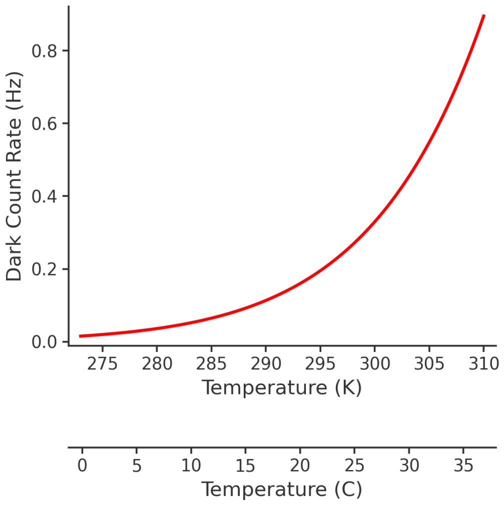

9.76 M

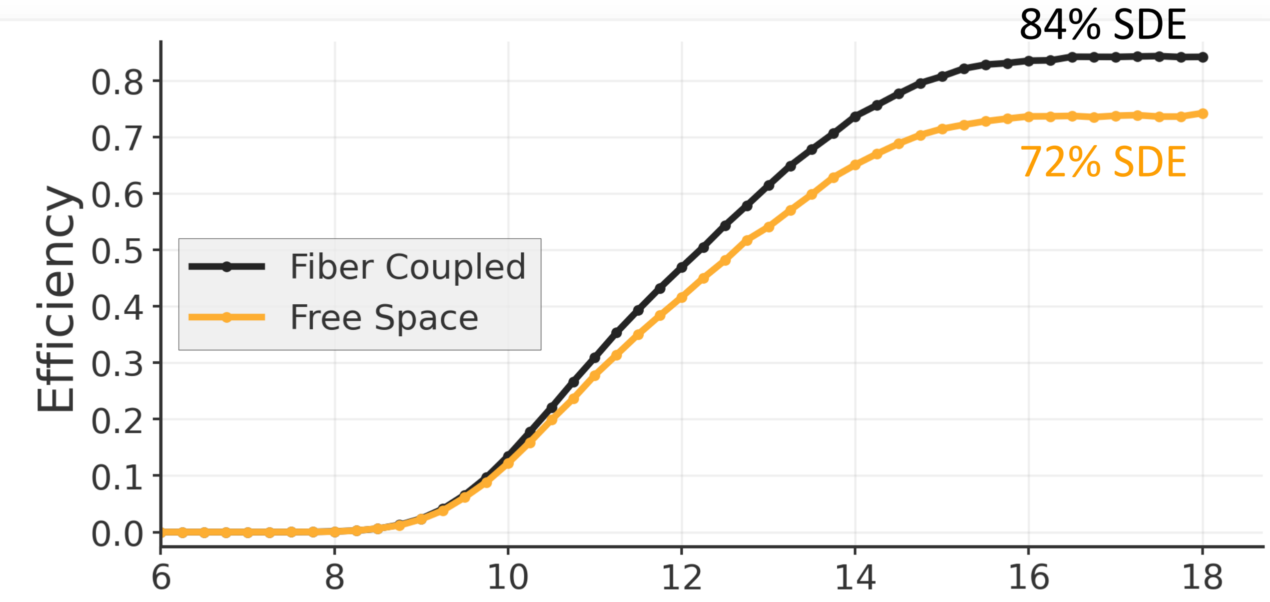

84% SDE
Efficiency
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
Fiber Coupled
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20 Hz
Fiber Coupled
Fiber Coupled Looped
4.8 Hz
Dark Count Rate
10^1
10^0
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
Bias (μA)

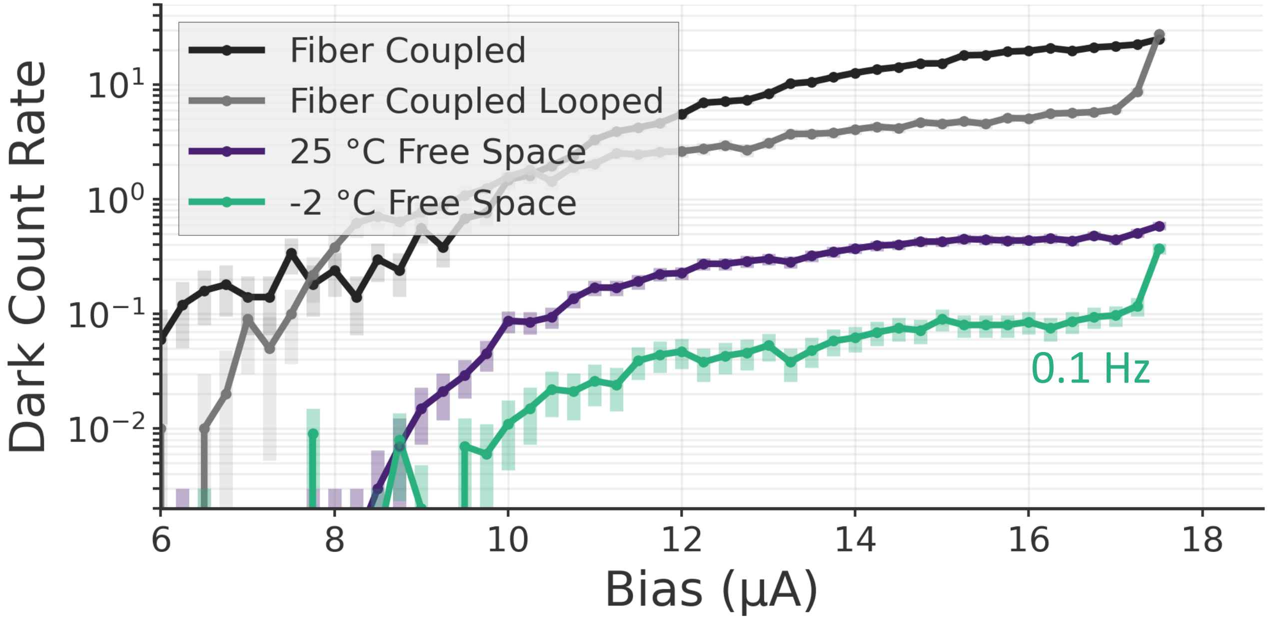
Results & Cooling

Strong dependence of **room temperature** on **dark count rate**

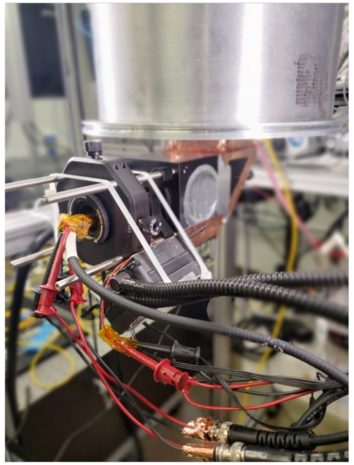


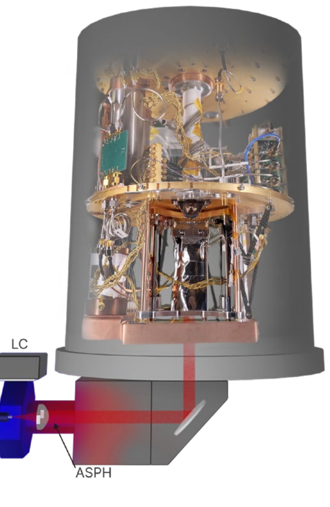






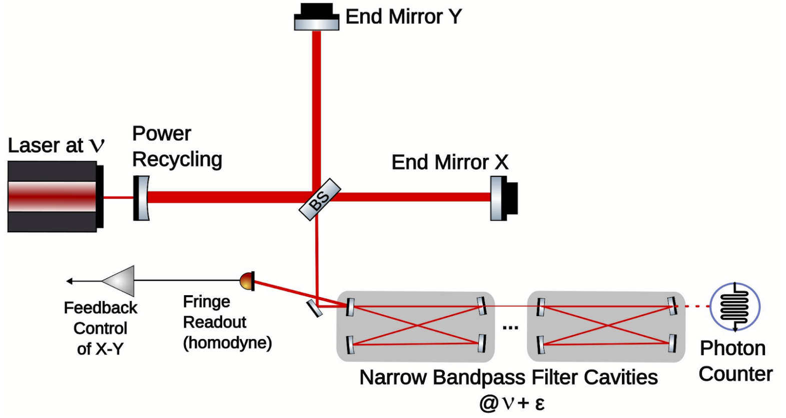
Apply mild cooling to surface imaged onto detector





Outlook

Gravity from Quantum Entanglement of Space-Time (GQuEST)



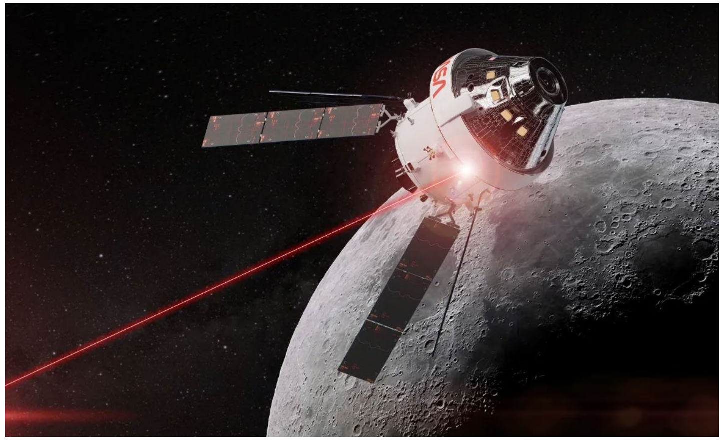
GQuEST/Fermilab

GQuEST/Fermilab

- Use photon counting in LIGO-like interferometer experiment
- Study quantum gravity in the lab
- Filter 230 dB
- Image cryogenic fiber through free space optics onto SNSPD

Chris Stoughton, Fermilab; Lee McCuller; Caltech, Kathryn Surek, Caltech

Optical to Orion (O2O) ground terminal



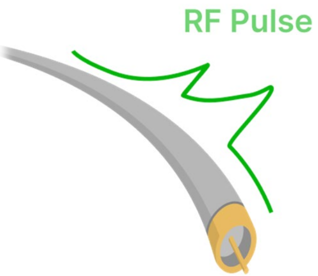
NASA/JPL

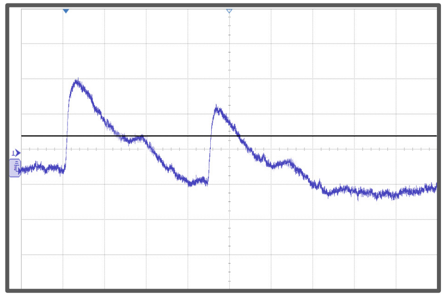
- Similar optical coupling & cryostat design

Outline

1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD

2. Time Walk Correction





3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation

Aside: Phase Locked Loops

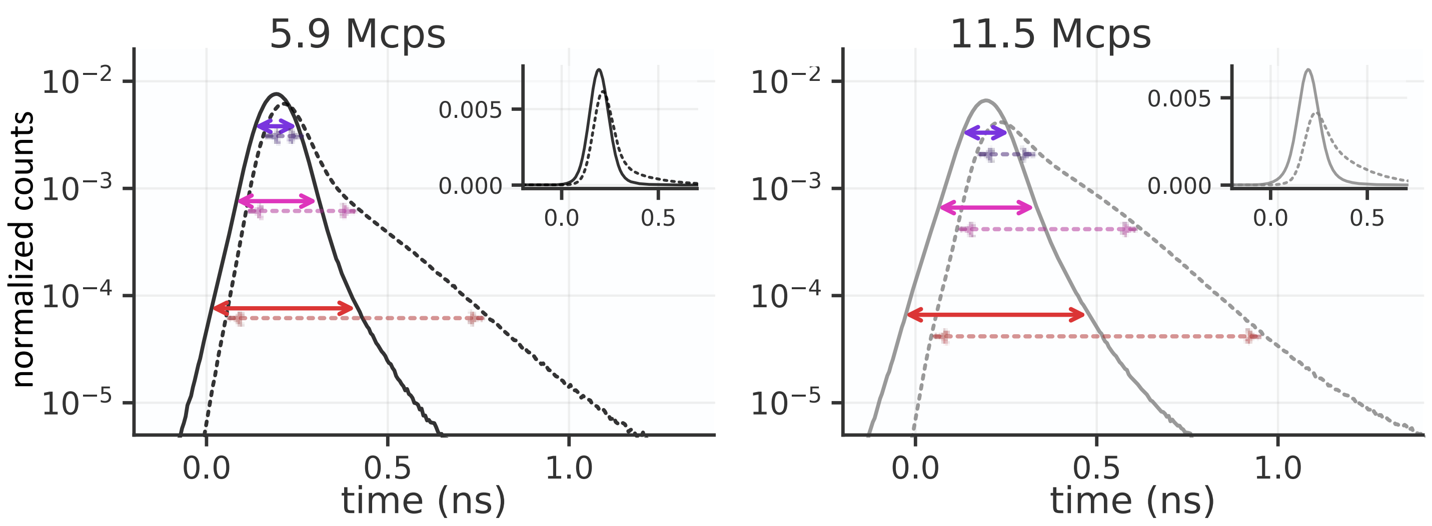
4. Pulse Position Modulation

Conclusion & Outlook

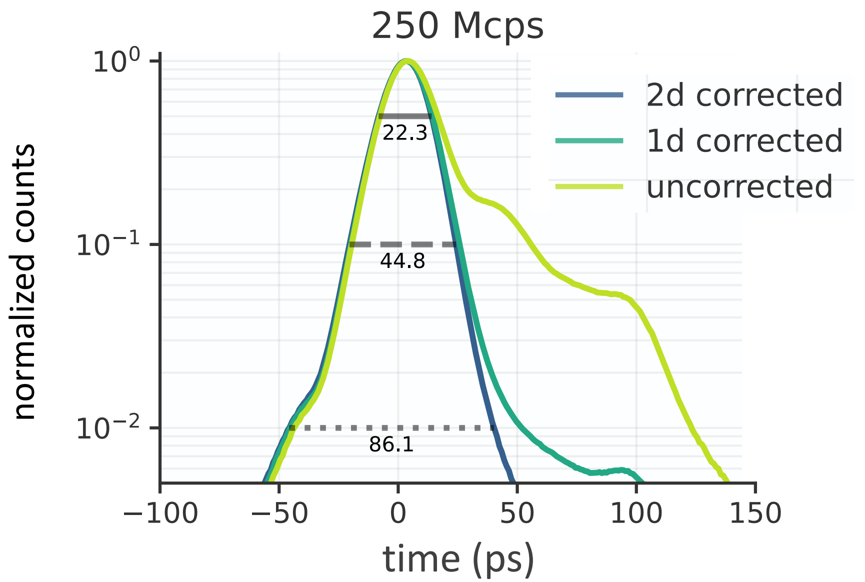
Achievement

Reduce jitter by **up to 50%** at high count rates

For conventional WSi SNSPDs



And emerging ultra-high-count rate SNSPDs



RESEARCH ARTICLE | JANUARY 27 2023

Time-walk and jitter correction in SNSPDs at high count rates

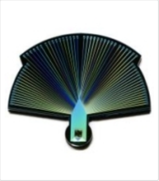
Andrew Mueller ; Emma E. Wollman ; Boris Korzh ; Andrew D. Beyer ; Lautaro Narvaez ; Ryan Rogalin ; Maria Spiropulu; Matthew D. Shaw

Check for updates

+ Author & Article Information

Appl. Phys. Lett. 122, 044001 (2023)
https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0129147 Article history

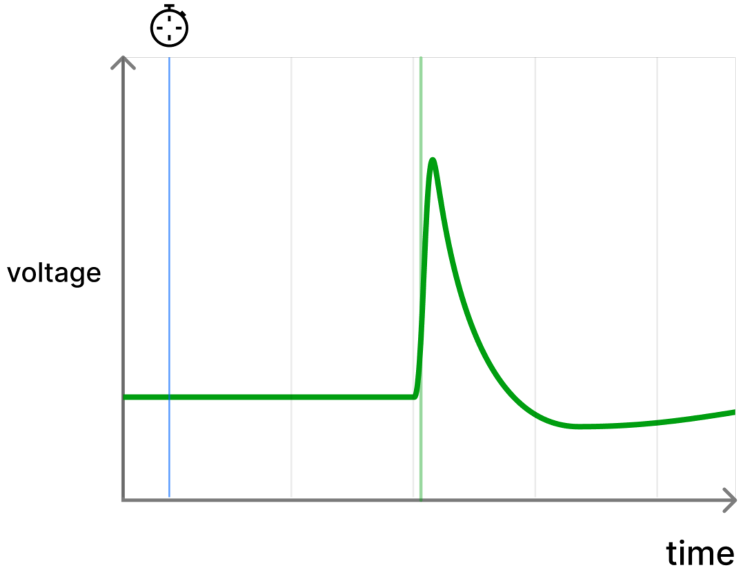
Optica Vol. 10, Issue 2, pp. 183-190 (2023) • https://doi.org/10.1364/OPTICA.478960



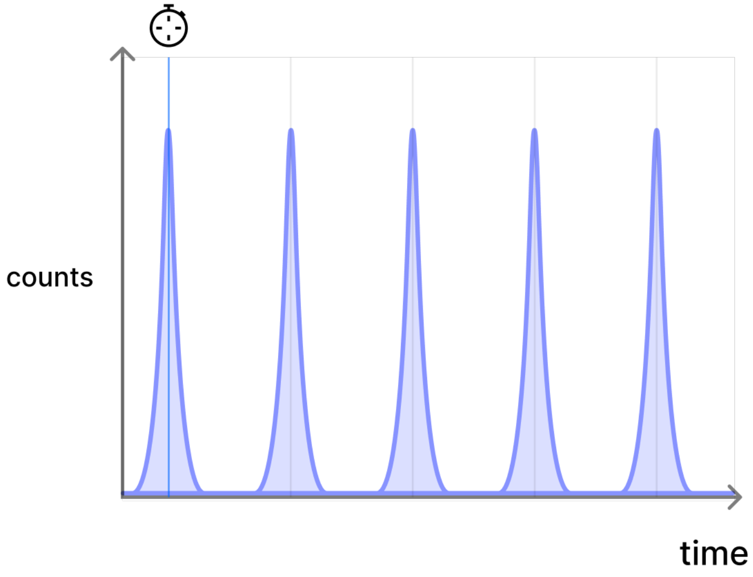
High-speed detection of 1550 nm single photons with superconducting nanowire detectors

Ioana Craiciu, Boris Korzh, Andrew D. Beyer, Andrew Mueller, Jason P. Allmaras, Lautaro Narváez, Maria Spiropulu, Bruce Bumble, Thomas Lehner, Emma E. Wollman, and Matthew D. Shaw

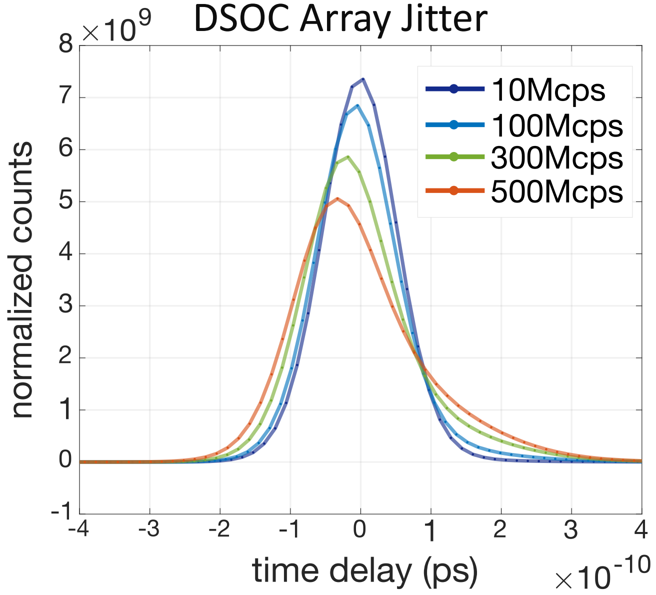
Issue



Histogram



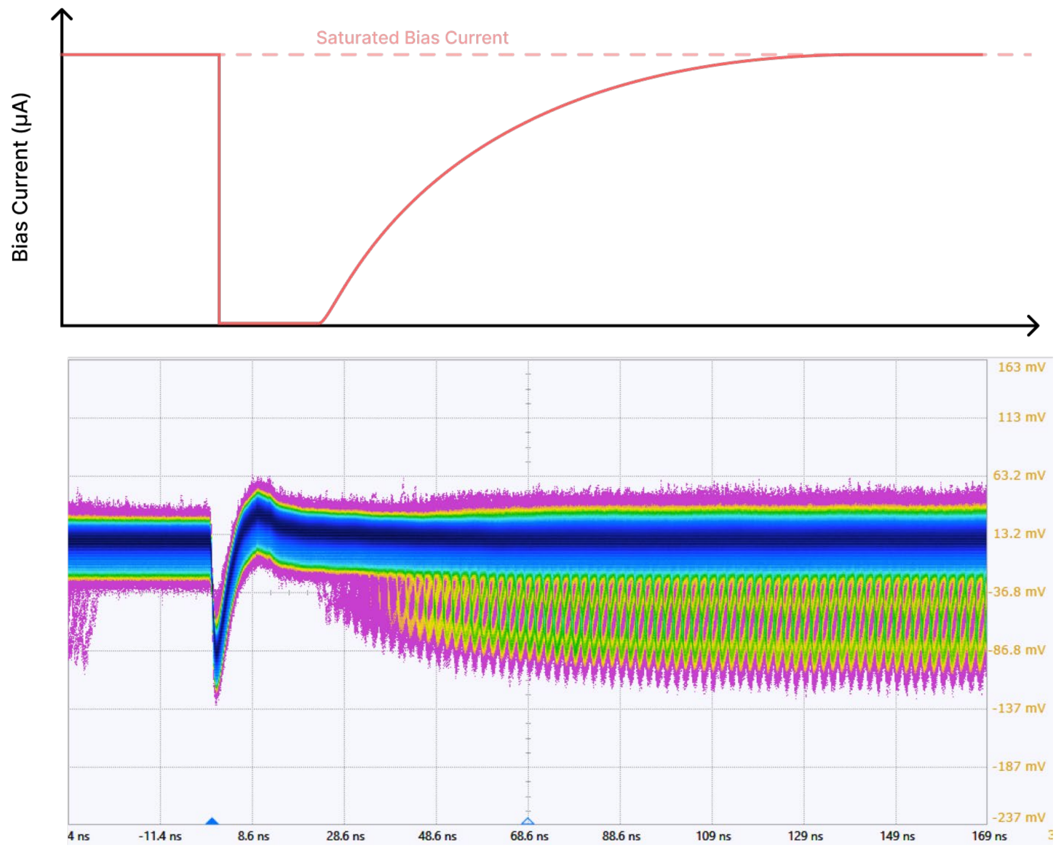
DSOC Array Jitter

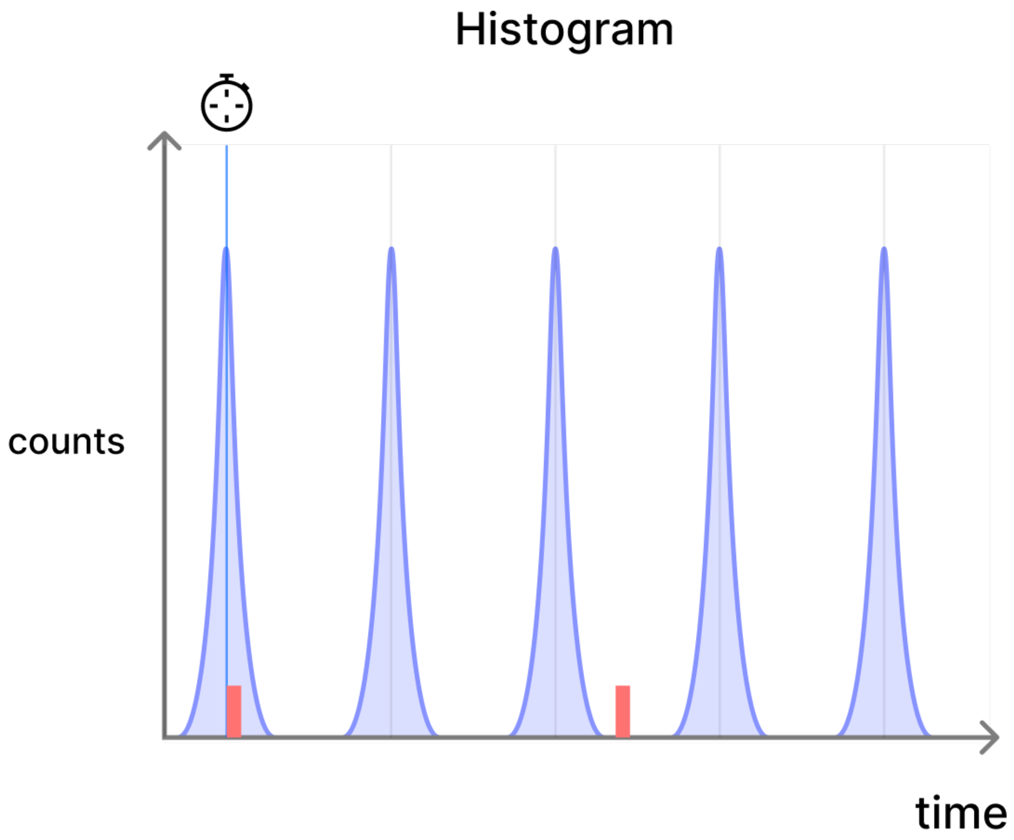


Increase in jitter with count rate

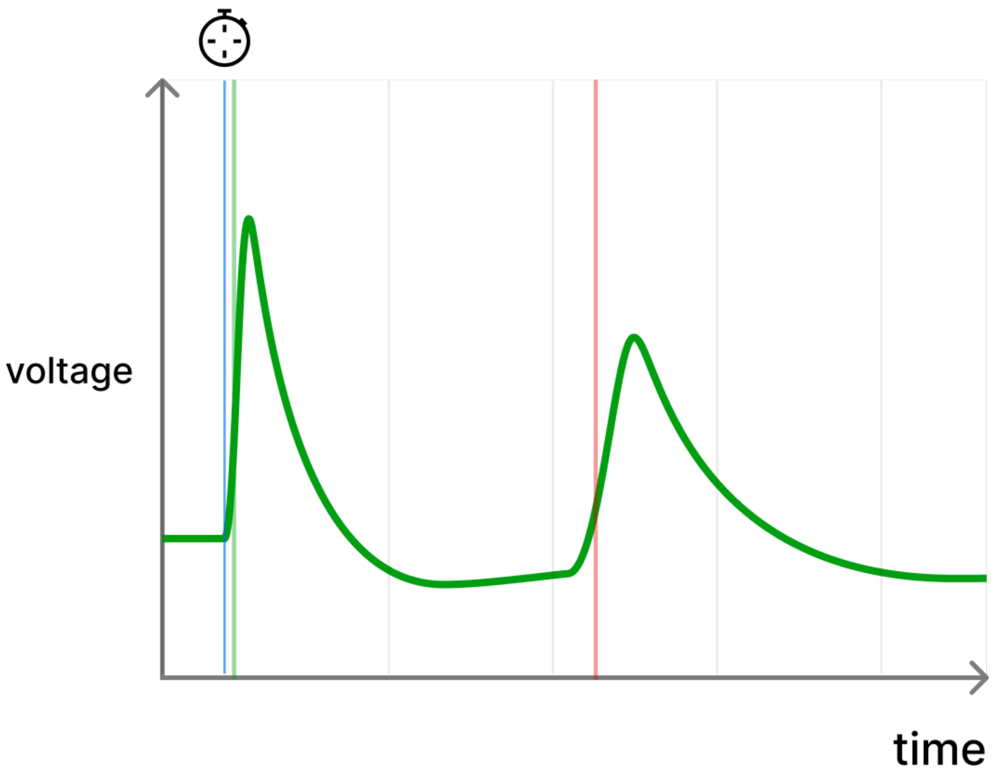
Designed for lower count rates, but atmosphere and pointing variations can cause **spikes to high count rate**

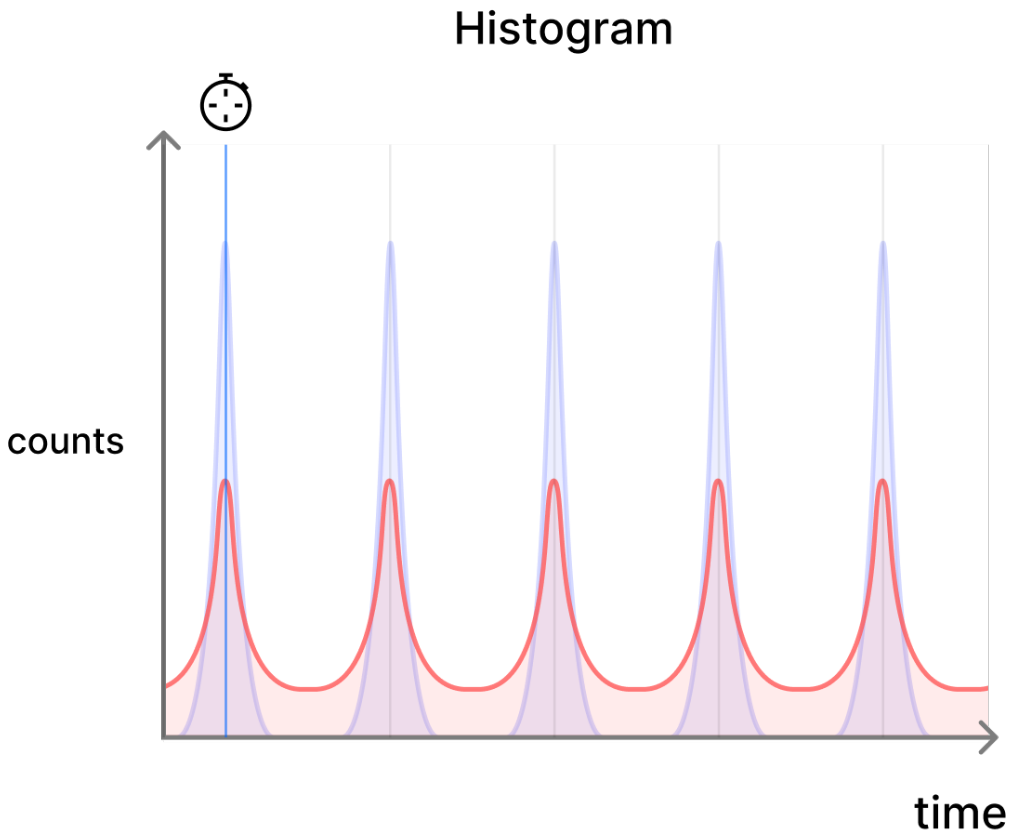
Photon Arrival time & Histograms



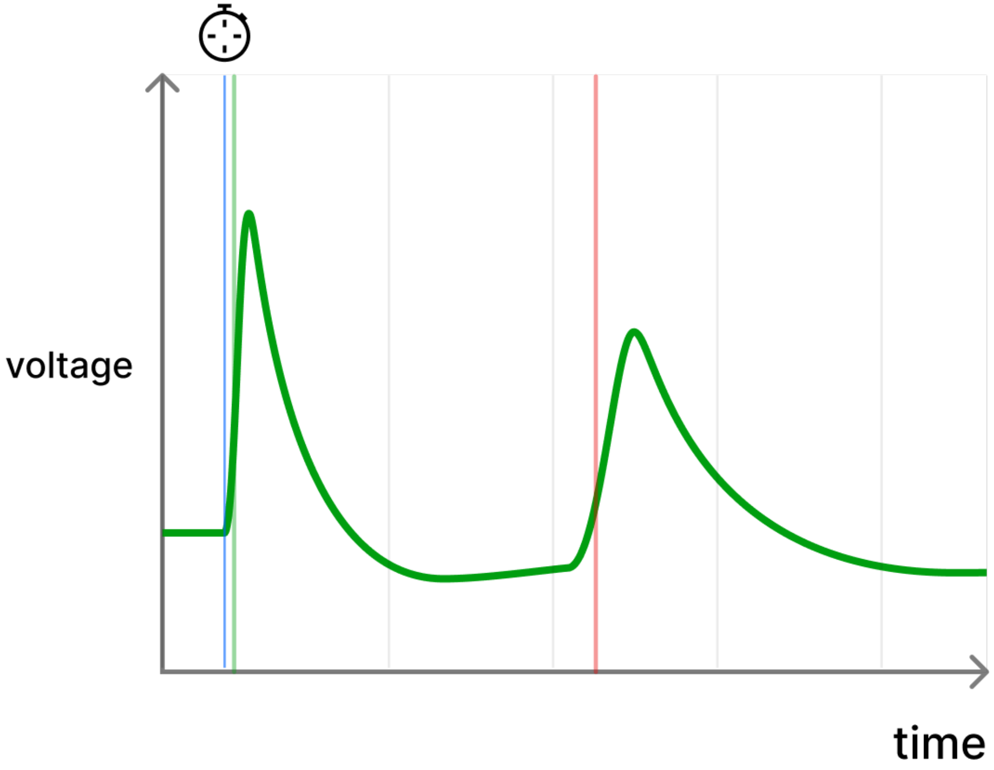


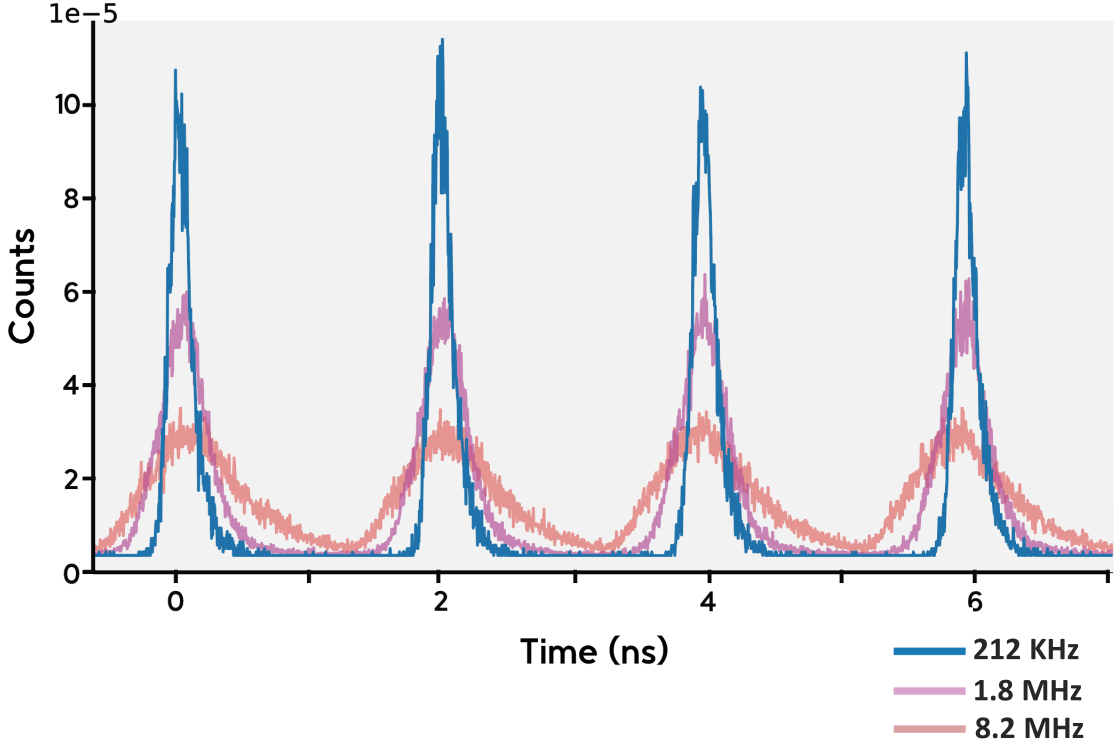
Photon Arrival time & Histograms



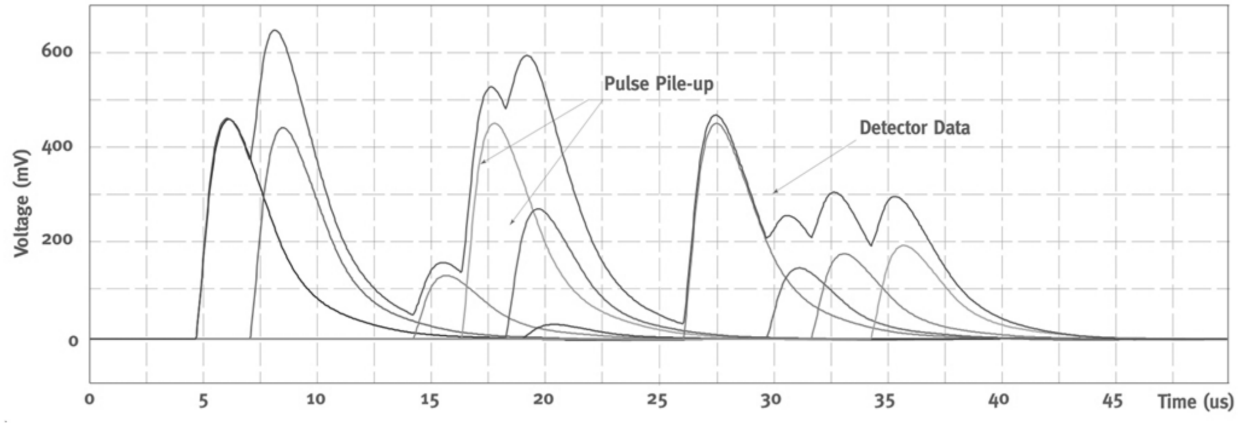


Photon Arrival time & Histograms



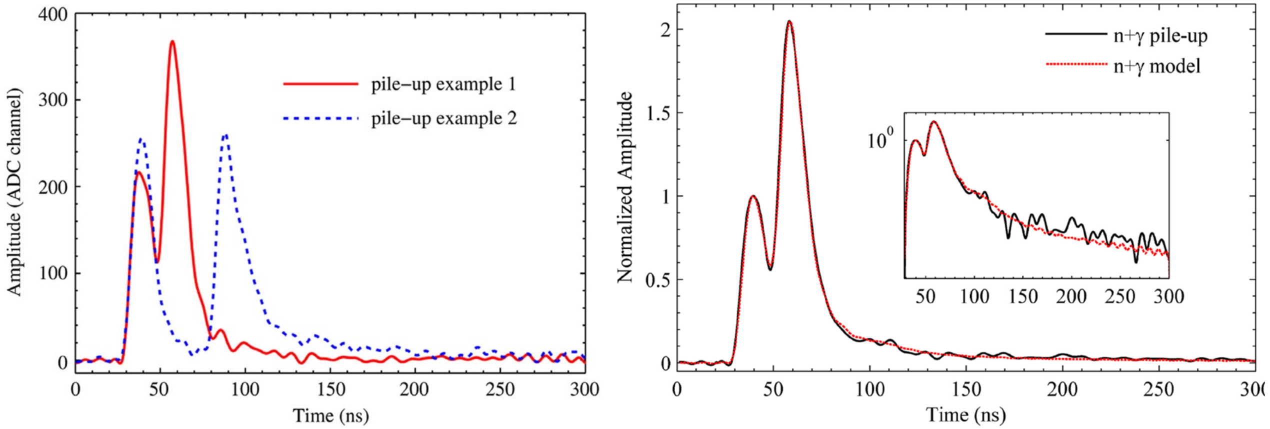


Previous Pileup Correction Methods



Real Time Pulse Pile-up Recovery in a High Throughput Digital Pulse Processor

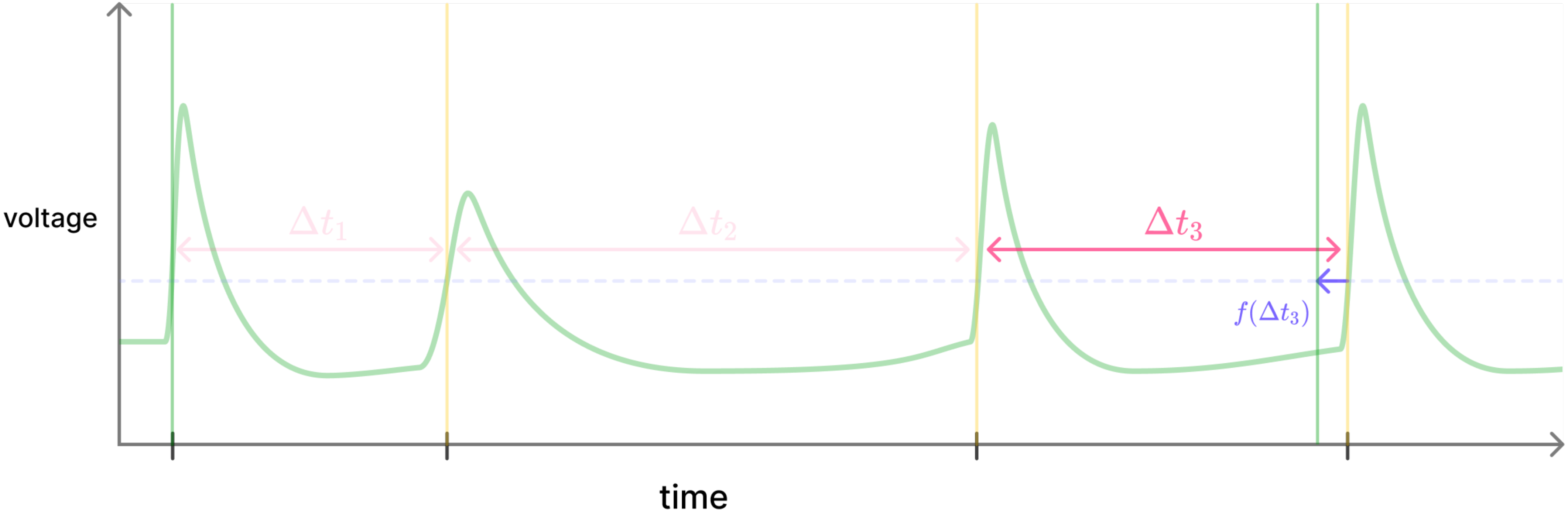
Paul A. B. Scoullar et al. 2011



Pulse pile-up identification and reconstruction for liquid scintillator based neutron detectors

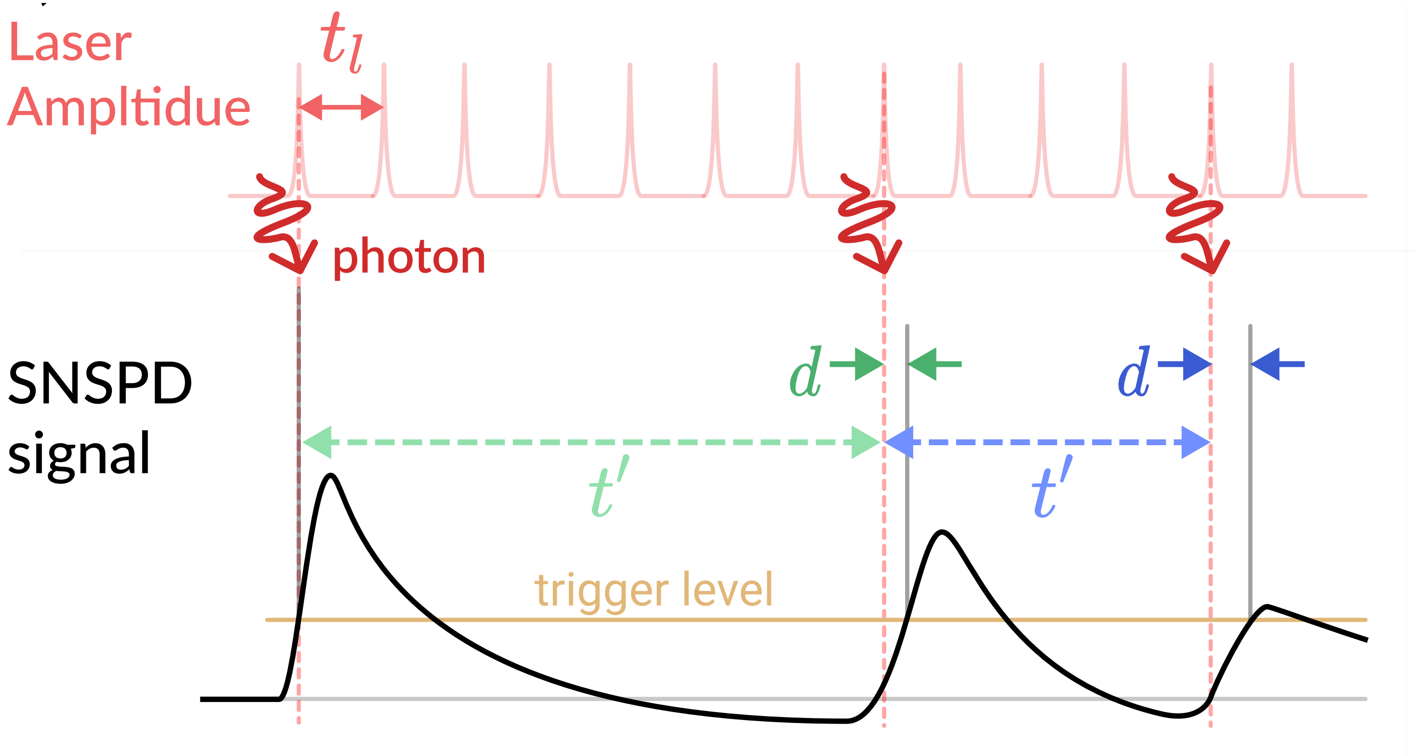
X.L. Luo et al. 2018

Photon Arrival time & Histograms

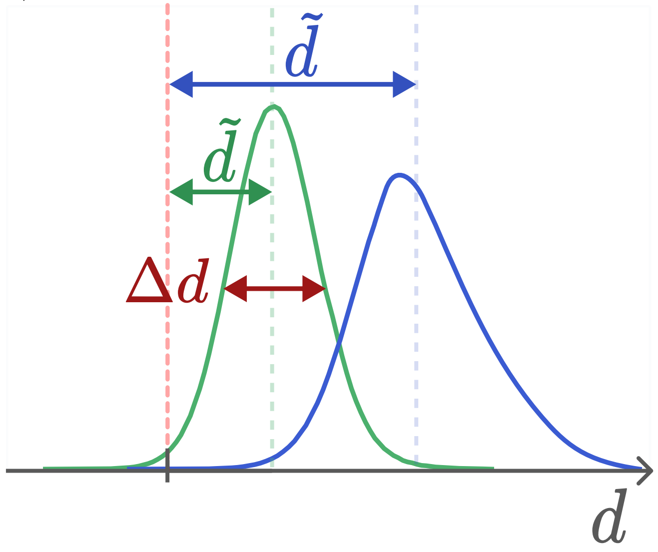


Calibration: Delays from Δt

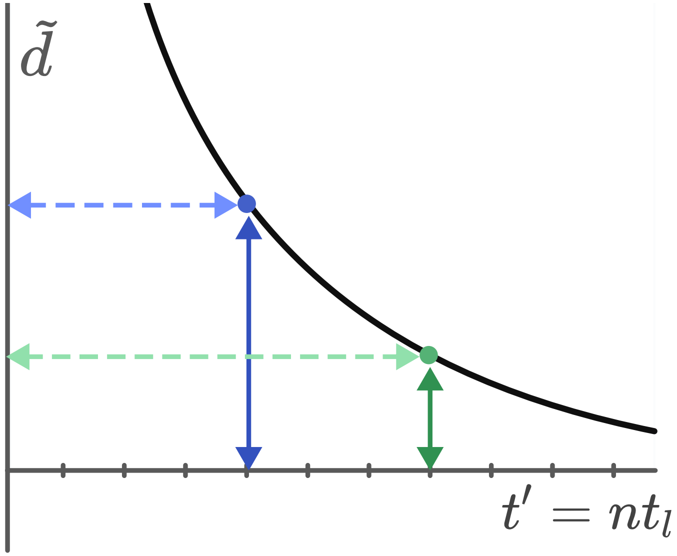
- Measure delays referenced from regular laser pulses;
- Group them by interarrival time
- Extract median for each group to form delay vs interarrival time $\tilde{d} - \mathrm{vs} - t'$ curve



delay histograms

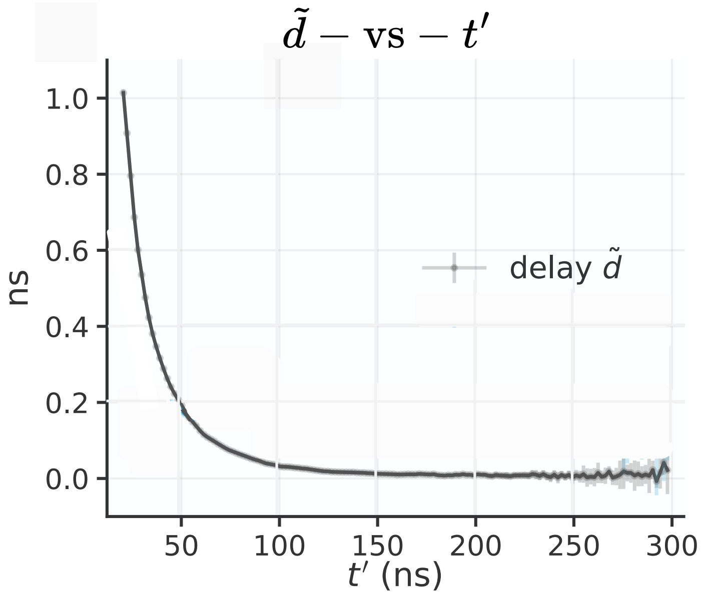


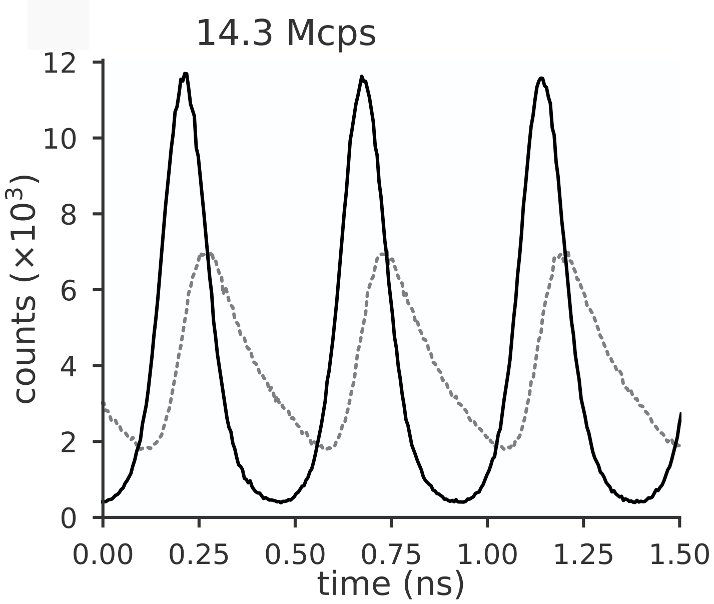
$\tilde{d} - \mathrm{vs} - t'$ curve/lookup table

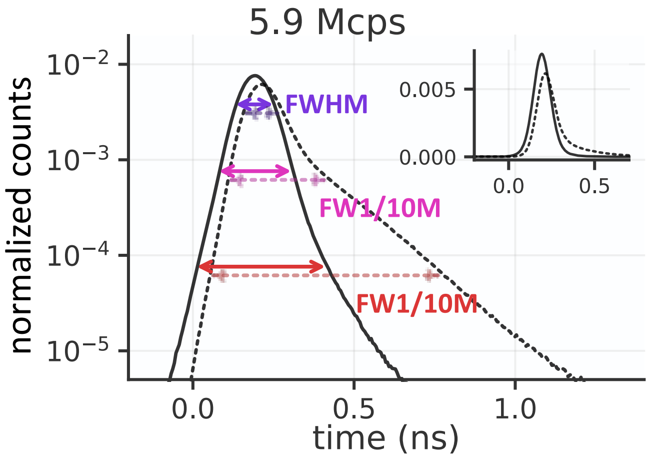


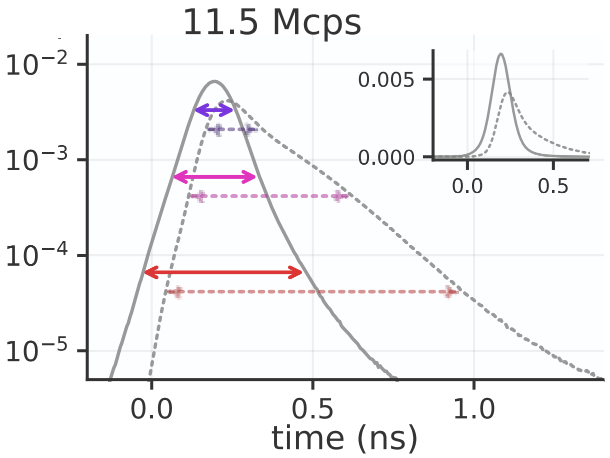
Calibration Curve

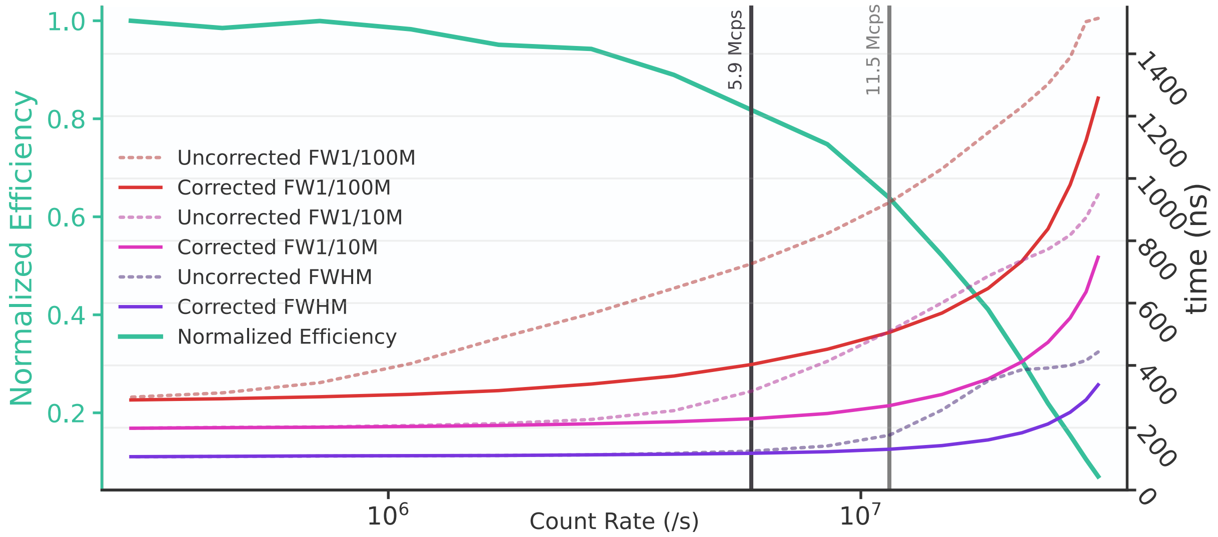
- Interpolate on the $\tilde{d} - \mathrm{vs} - t'$ curve to determine correction from interarrival time
- No requirement that calibration rep-rate matches application rep-rate







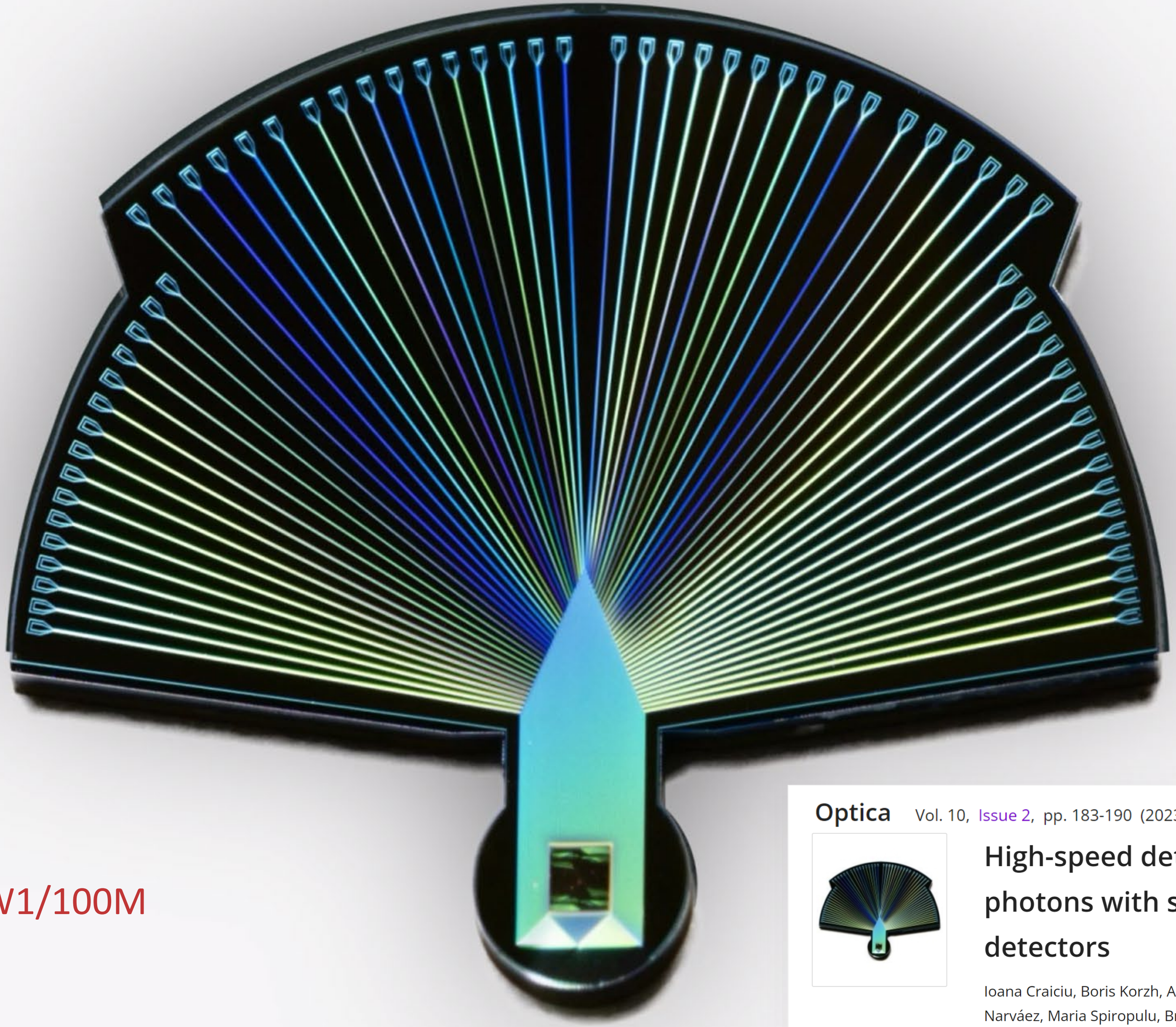




Performance **E**nhanced **A**rray for **C**ounting **O**ptical **Q**uanta (**PEACOQ**)

Todo: picture mounted on chip carrier

- 32 straight NbN wires
- Fiber coupled
- 1.5 Gcounts/s
  - 3 dB compression
- 78% system detection efficiency



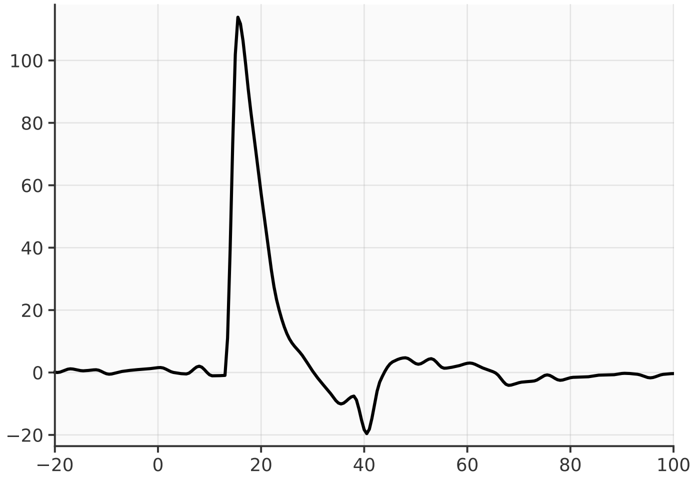
- 250 Mcps with 86 ps FW1/100M

Optica Vol. 10, Issue 2, pp. 183-190 (2023) • https://doi.org/10.1364/OPTICA.478960

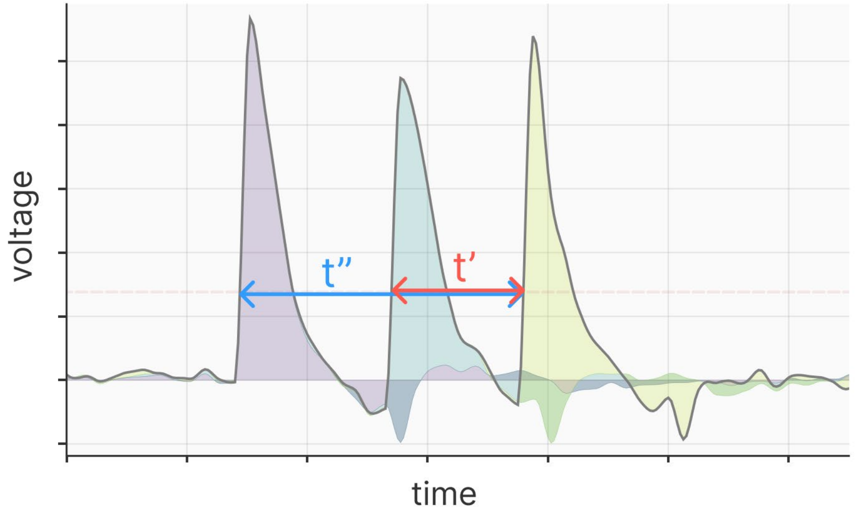
High-speed detection of 1550 nm single photons with superconducting nanowire detectors

Ioana Craiciu, Boris Korzh, Andrew D. Beyer, Andrew Mueller, Jason P. Allmaras, Lautaro Narváez, Maria Spiropulu, Bruce Bumble, Thomas Lehner, Emma E. Wollman, and Matthew D. Shaw

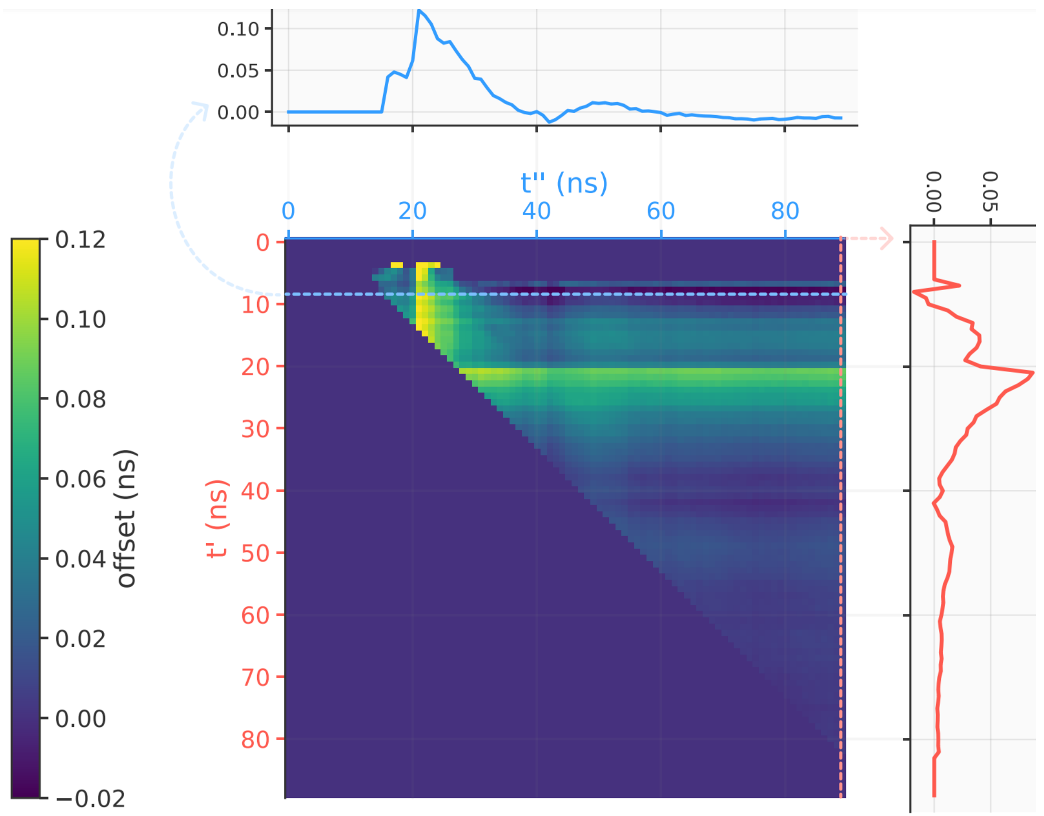
PEACOQ



100
80
60
40
20
0
−20
−20
0
20
40
60
80
100



voltage
t’’
t’
time

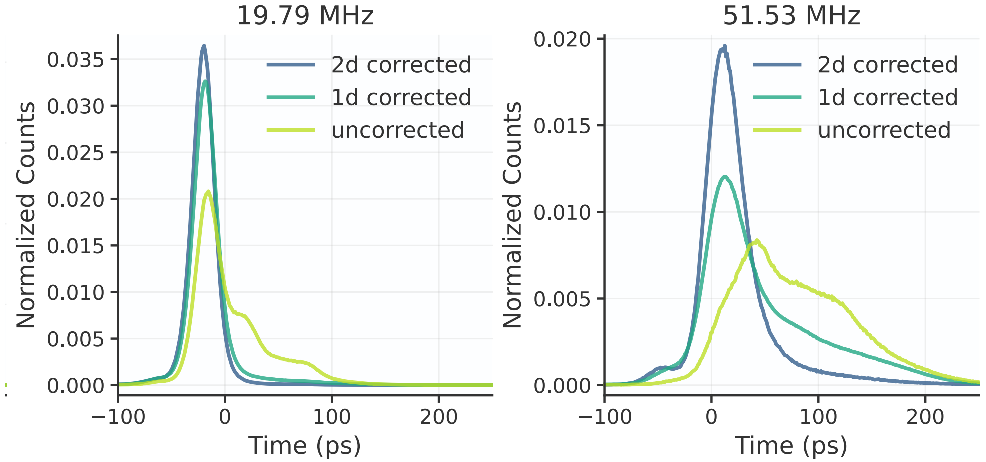


0.10
0.05
0.00
t'' (ns)
0
20
40
60
80
0.00
0.05
0.12
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
−0.02
offset (ns)
t' (ns)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80

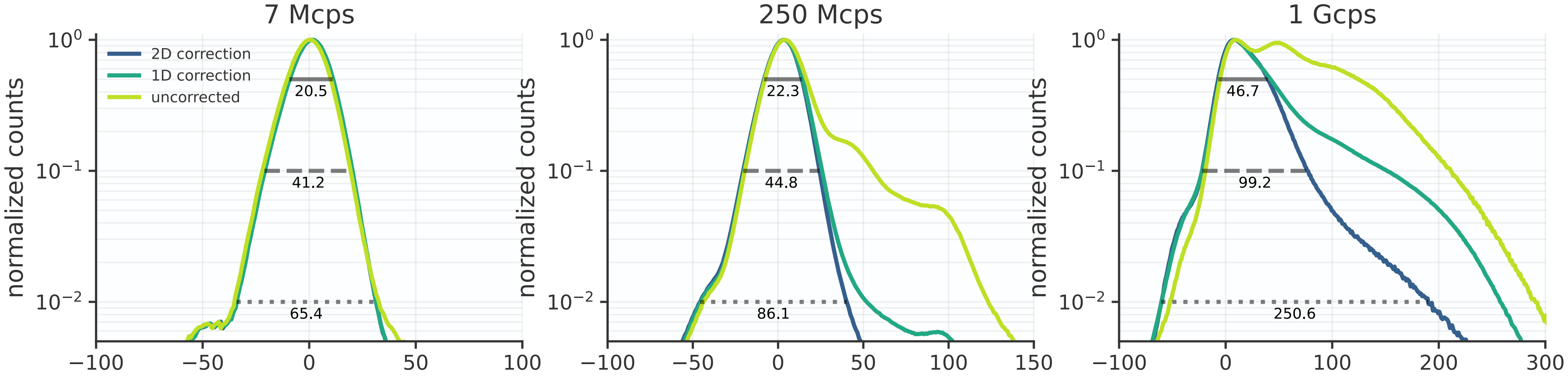
PEACOQ Results

- Applying correction **decrease single-wire jitter** at FW1/100M level by **40-50%** over a wide range of count rates
- **10x higher count rates** possible with a 100 ps limit on FW1/100M

Single wire

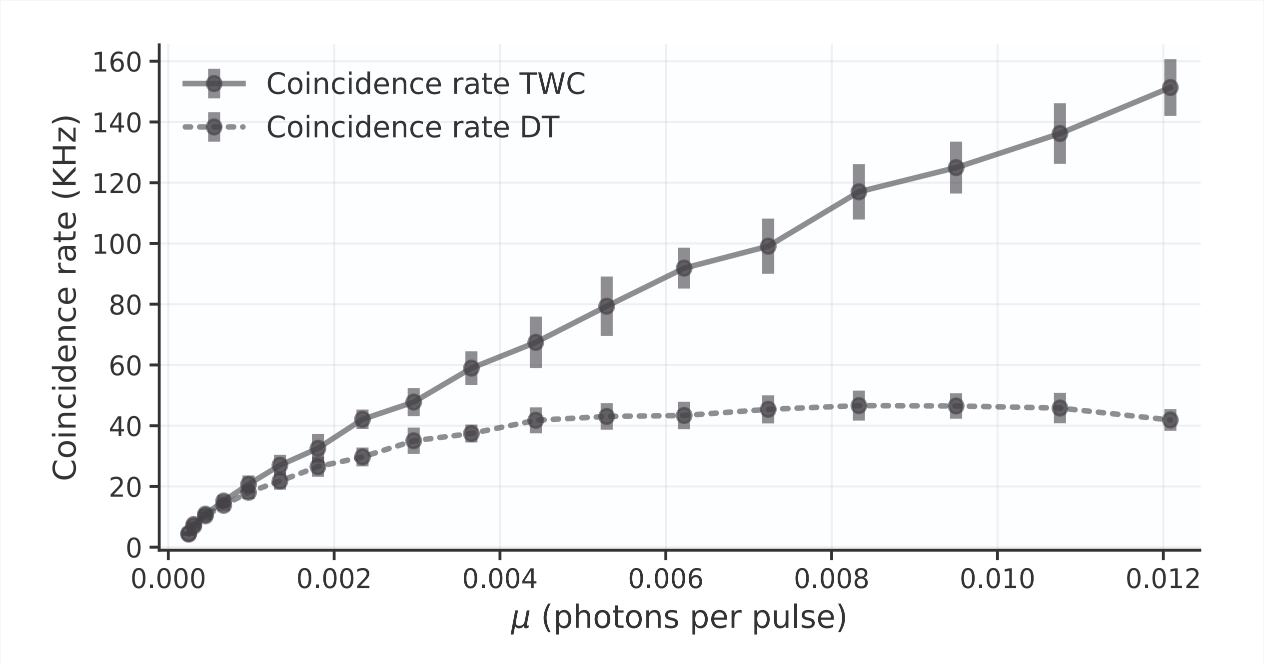


Simulated Array



Outlook

- **Time walk correction** is can substantially increase usable count rate of SNSPDs.
- Especially with:
  - AC coupled amps [undershoot effects]
  - Tapered detectors [ringing, slower reset time]
  - Impedance mismatch in readout circuit [reflections]



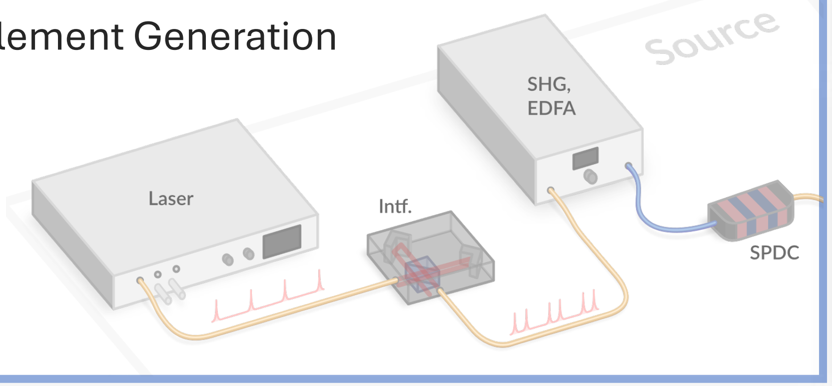
3x increase in coincidence rate with time walk correction

Outline

1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD

2. Time Walk Correction

3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation



Aside: Phase Locked Loops

4. Pulse Position Modulation & Photon Number Resolution

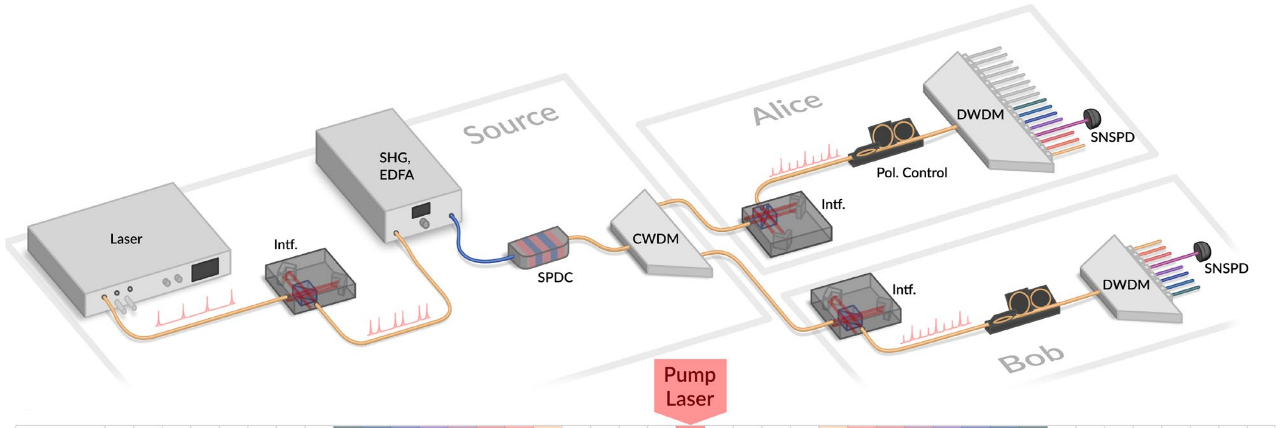
Conclusion & Outlook

Achievement

High rate multiplexed entanglement source with time-bin qubits for quantum networks

- **3.55e6 coincidences/s** across 8 spectrally multiplexed channels
- **95.7 – 99.3%** entanglement visibility
- Using low jitter SNSPDs & time-walk correction
- **Schmidt number** $1/K = 0.87$ (100 GHz) & $1/K = 0.96$ (50 GHz) for filtered channel pairs; suitable for HOM and bell state measurements

Under review at **Optica Quantum**



ITU Channel	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Wavelength (nm)	1555.75	1554.94	1554.13	1553.33	1552.52	1551.72	1550.92	1550.12	1549.32	1548.51	1547.72	1546.92	15546.12	15545.32	1544.53	1543.73	1542.94	1542.14	1541.35	1540.56	1539.77

ITU Channel	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Wavelength (nm)	1538.98	1538.19	1537.40	1536.61	1535.82	1535.04	1534.25	1533.47	1532.68	1531.90	1531.12	1530.33	1529.55	1528.77	1527.99	1527.22	1526.44	1525.66	1524.89	1524.11

16 ch. DWDM

8 ch. DWDM

arXiv > quant-ph > arXiv:2310.01804

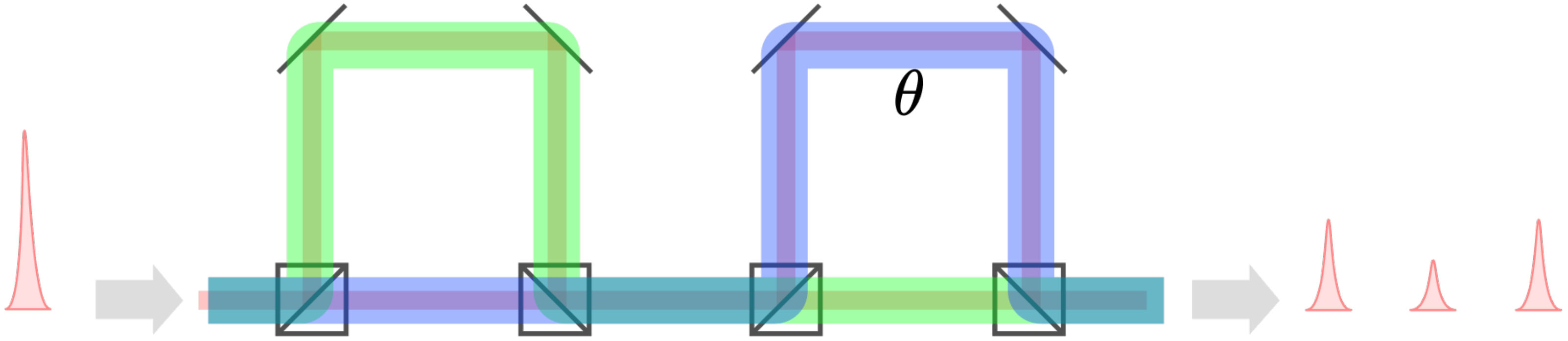
Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 3 Oct 2023 (v1), last revised 4 Oct 2023 (this version, v2)]

High-rate multiplexed entanglement source based on time-bin qubits for advanced quantum networks

Andrew Mueller, Samantha Davis, Boris Korzh, Raju Valivarthi, Andrew D. Beyer, Rahaf Youssef, Neil Sinclair, Matthew D. Shaw, Maria Spiropulu

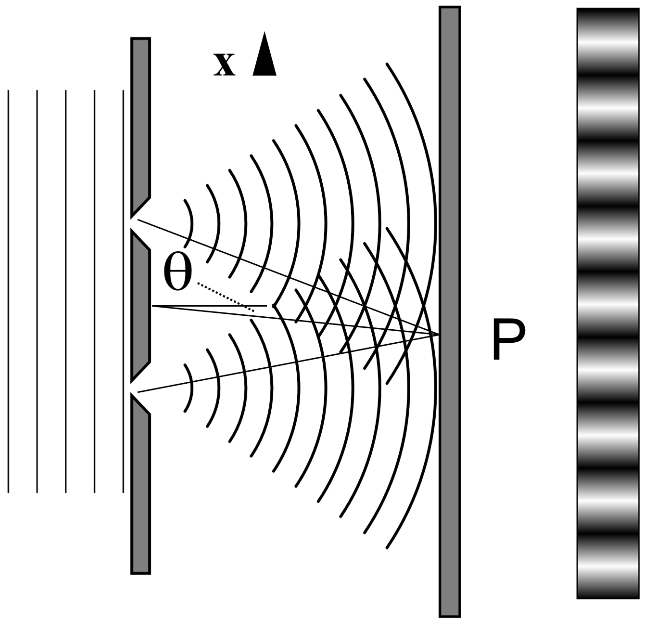
Superposition & Entanglement



Interference between the photon taking the green and blue path

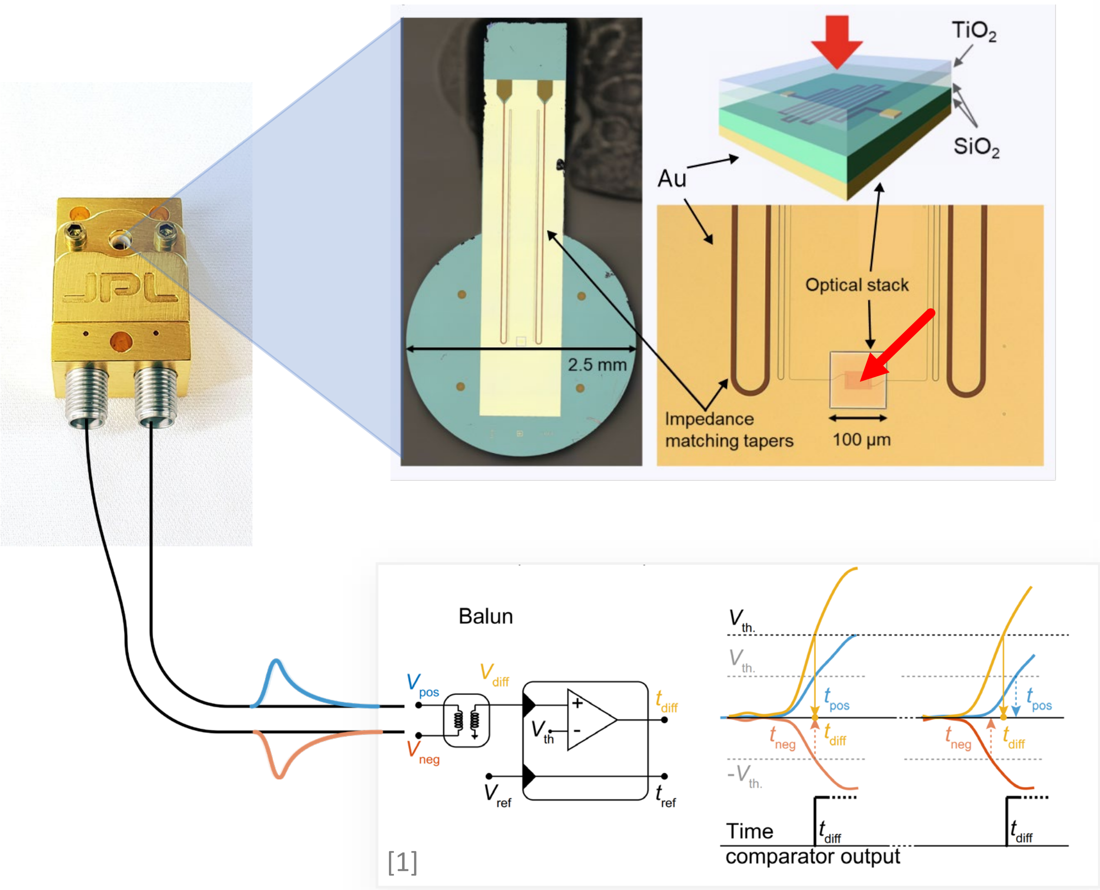
double slit experiment

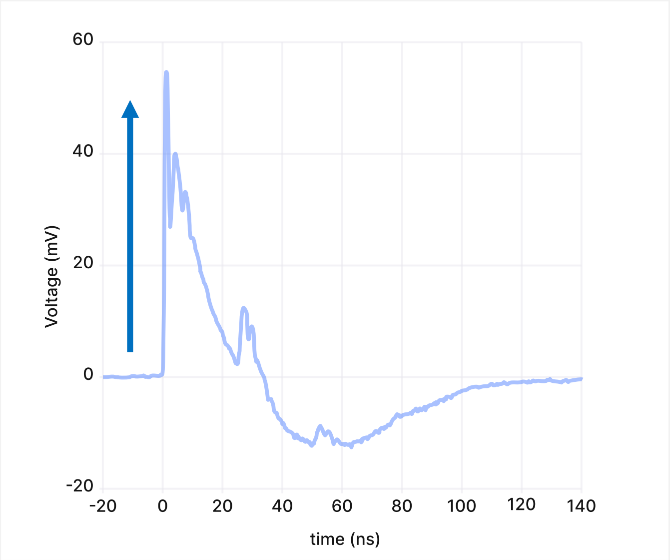
- **interference** between traversal of upper and lower slit

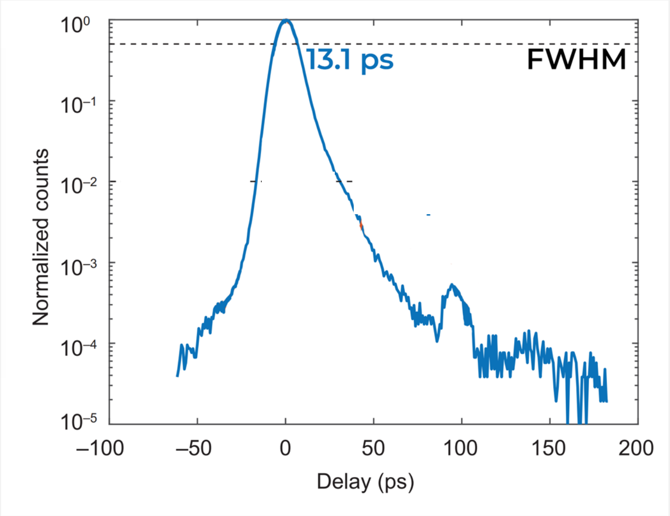


Differential Single Pixel

- Impedance matching tapers **increase pulse height and rise time**

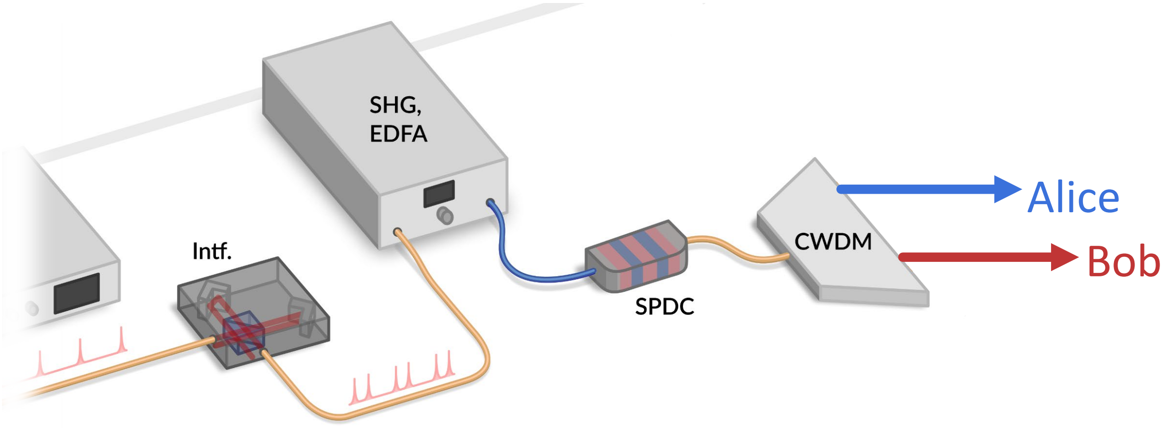






[1] Colangelo et al. 2023

Source



80 ps delay line interferometers

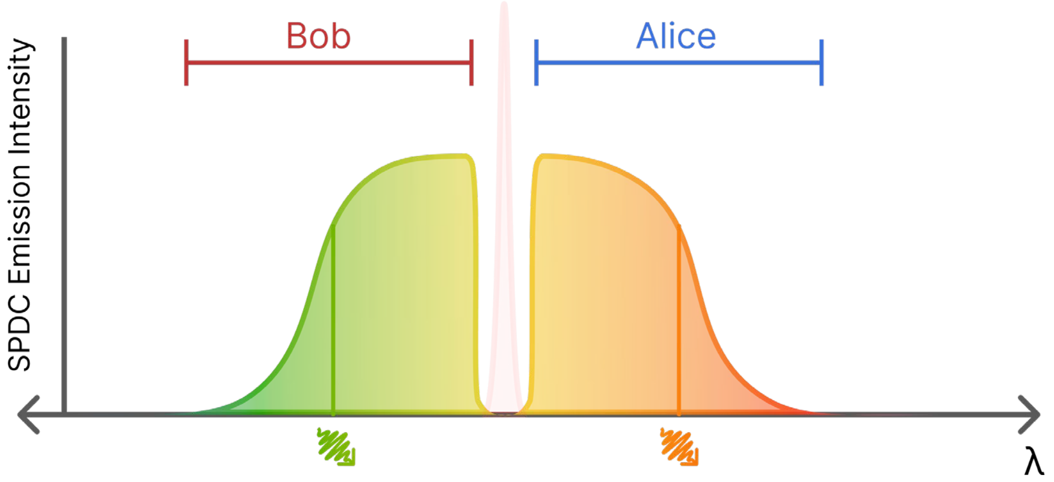
- Michelson
- Aspectral
- Athermal
- 100 Ghz free spectral range

Spontaneous Parametric Down Conversion (SPDC)

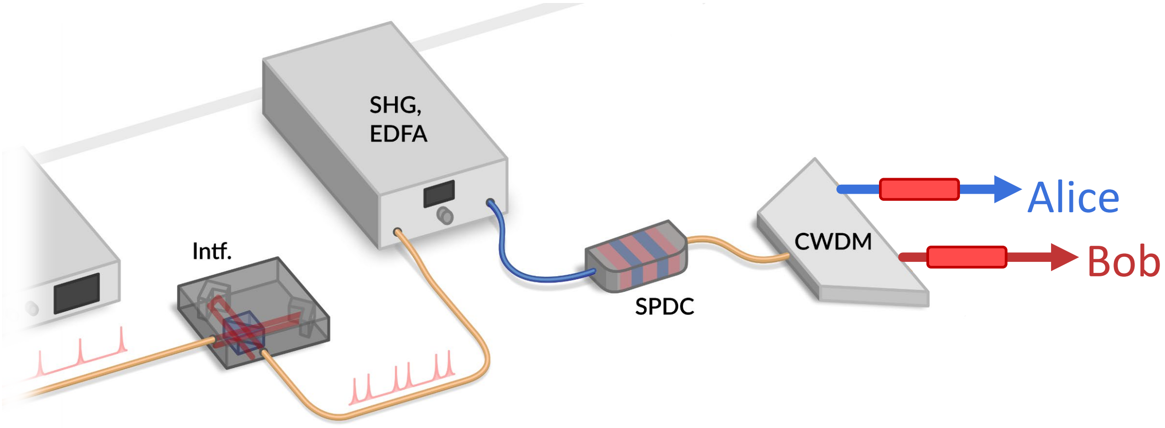
- MgO doped Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate (PPLN)
- $\chi^{(2)}$, signal & idler separated by wavelength
- 1 cm long, waveguide coupled

Entangled pairs obey **energy conservation**

$$\omega_{pump} = \omega_{signal} + \omega_{idler}$$

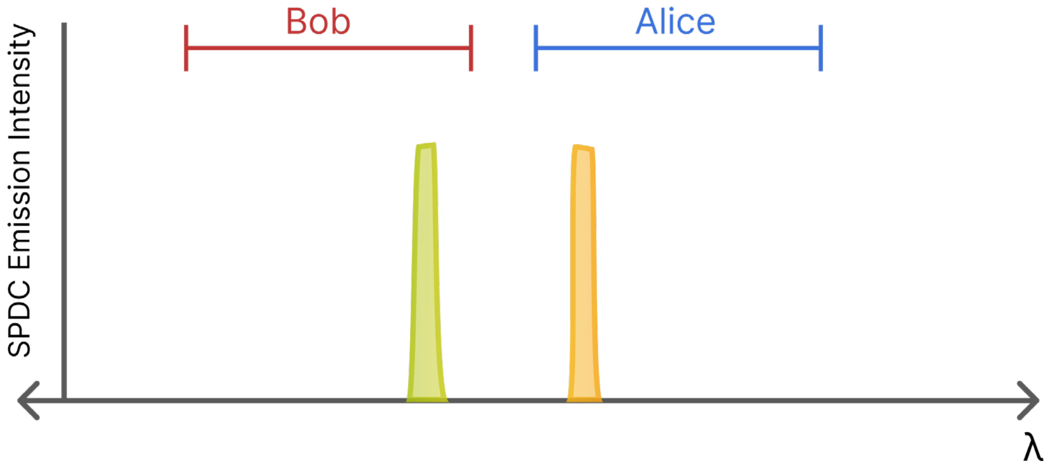


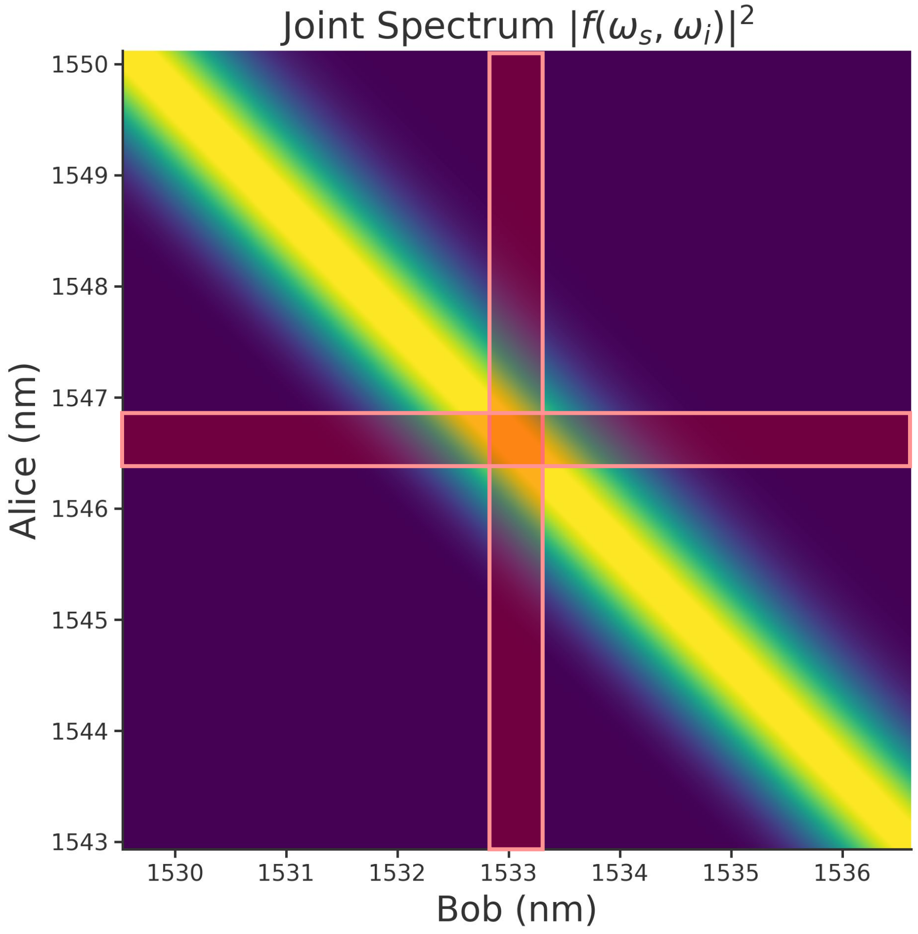
Source



Entangled pairs obey **energy conservation**

$$\omega_{pump} = \omega_{signal} + \omega_{idler}$$



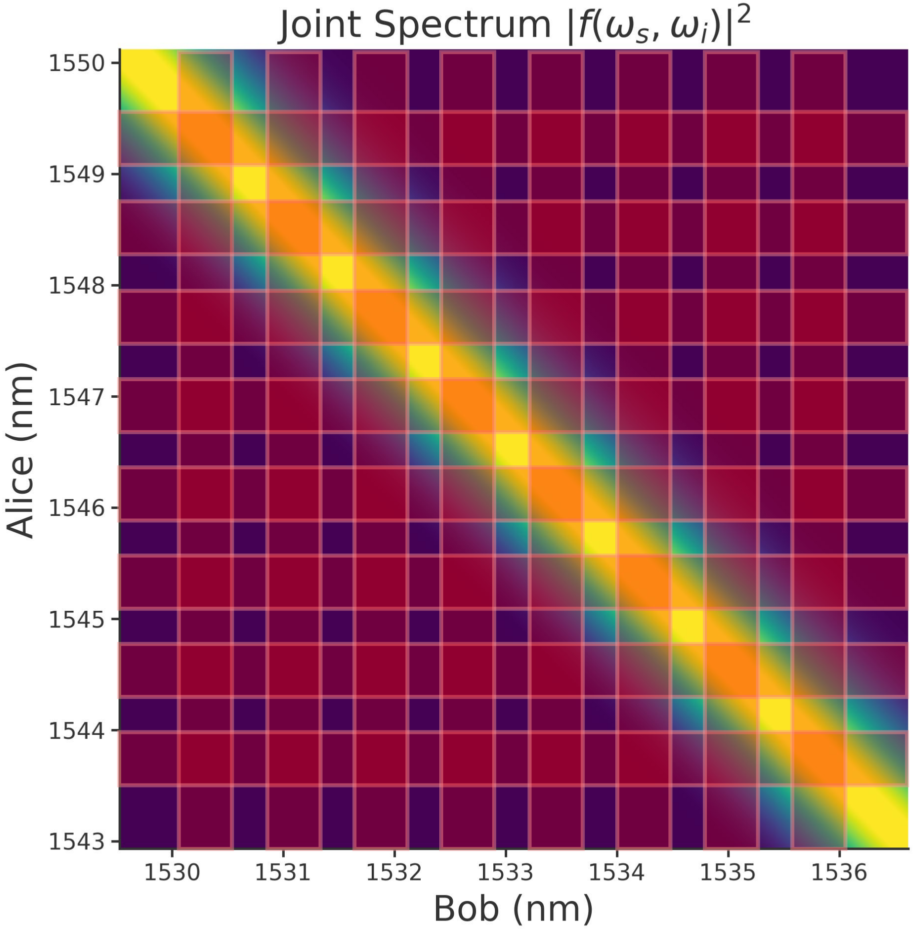


$$|f(\omega_s, \omega_i)|^2 = |\psi_{\mathrm{ph}}(\omega_s, \omega_i)|^2 * |\psi_p(\omega_s, \omega_i)|^2$$

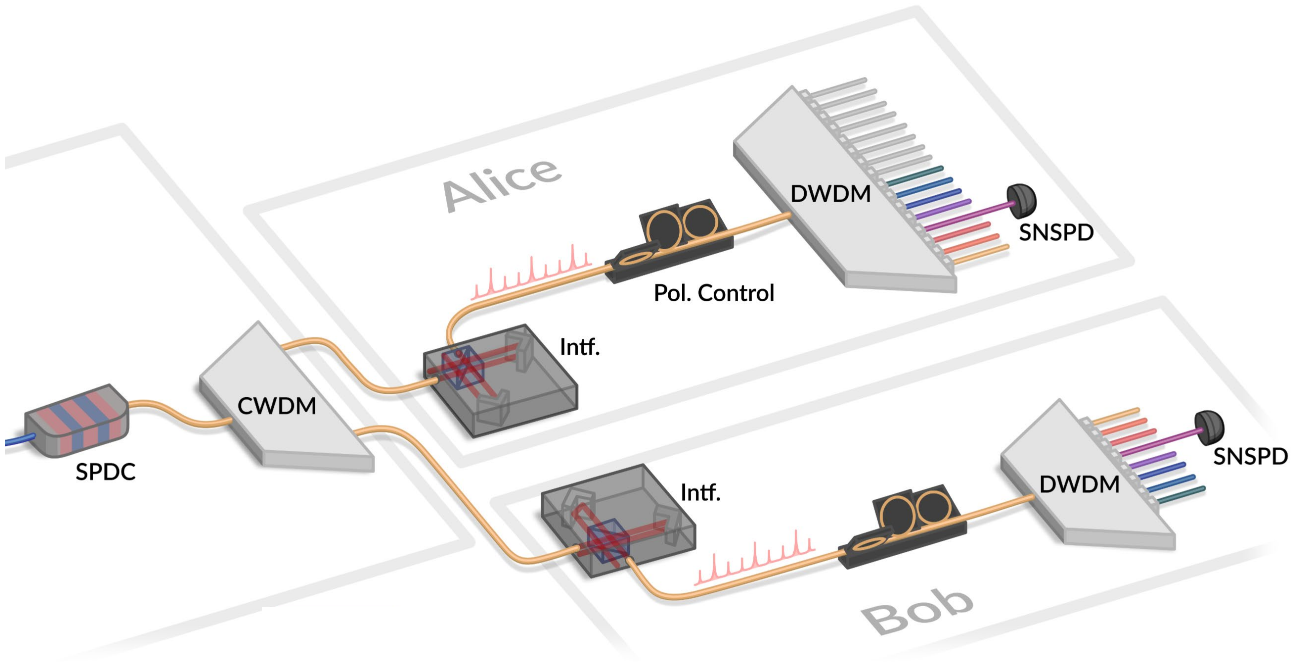
Emission joint spectrum is product of pump and phase-matching bandwidth

Phase matching likely limited by **group velocity walkoff** of fast pump pulse

Source

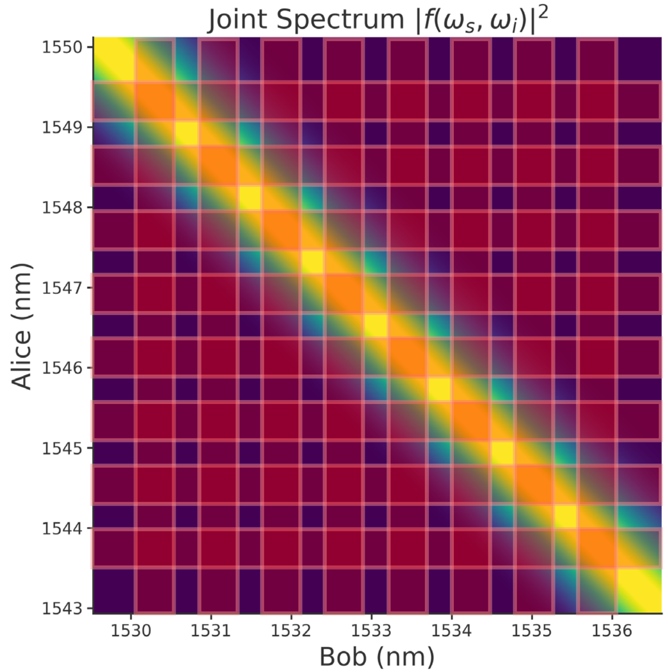


Joint Spectrum $|f(\omega_s, \omega_i)|^2$
1550
1549
1548
1547
1546
1545
1544
1543
Alice (nm)
1530
1531
1532
1533
1534
1535
1536
Bob (nm)



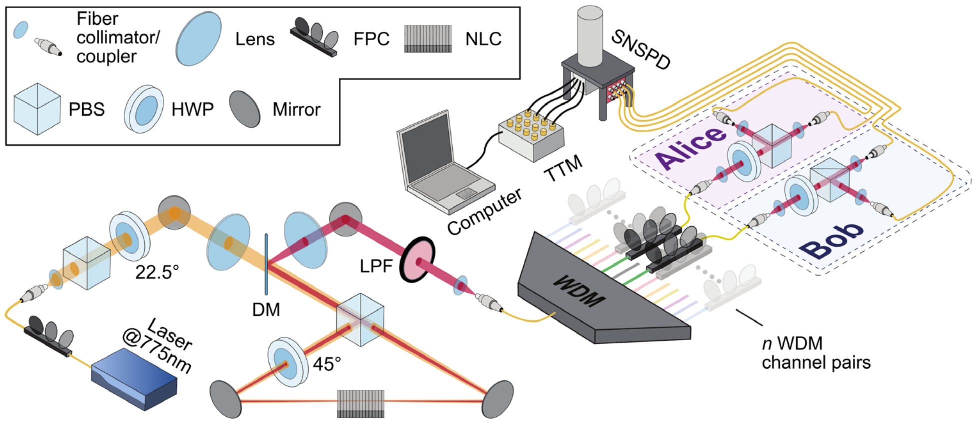
Alice
DWDM
SNSPD
Pol. Control
Intf.
CWDM
SPDC
Intf.
DWDM
SNSPD
Bob

Prior Work



Experimental entanglement generation for quantum key distribution beyond 1 Gbit/s

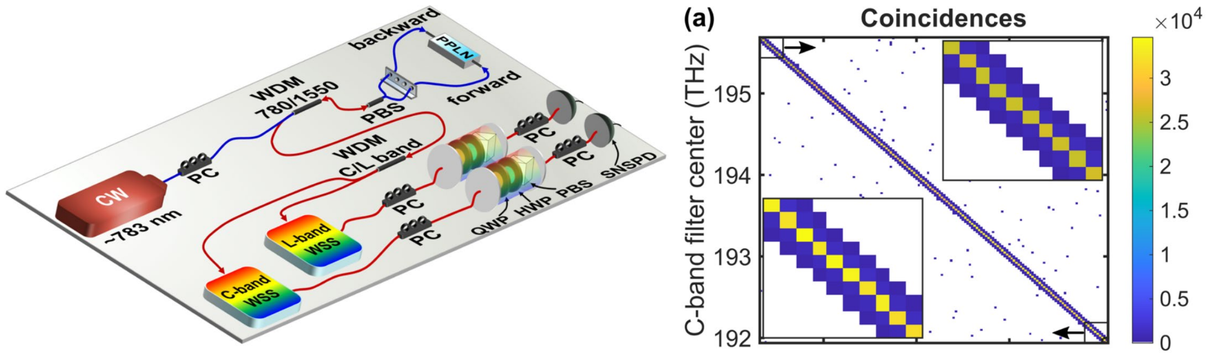
Sebastian Philipp Neumann[1,2], Mirela Selimovic[1,2], Martin Bohmann[1,2], and Rupert Ursin[1,2]



- Claimed potential for very high rates (400 mW pump)
- Detectors limited real data to low rates
- (15 Kcoincidences/s, 50 μW per channel)

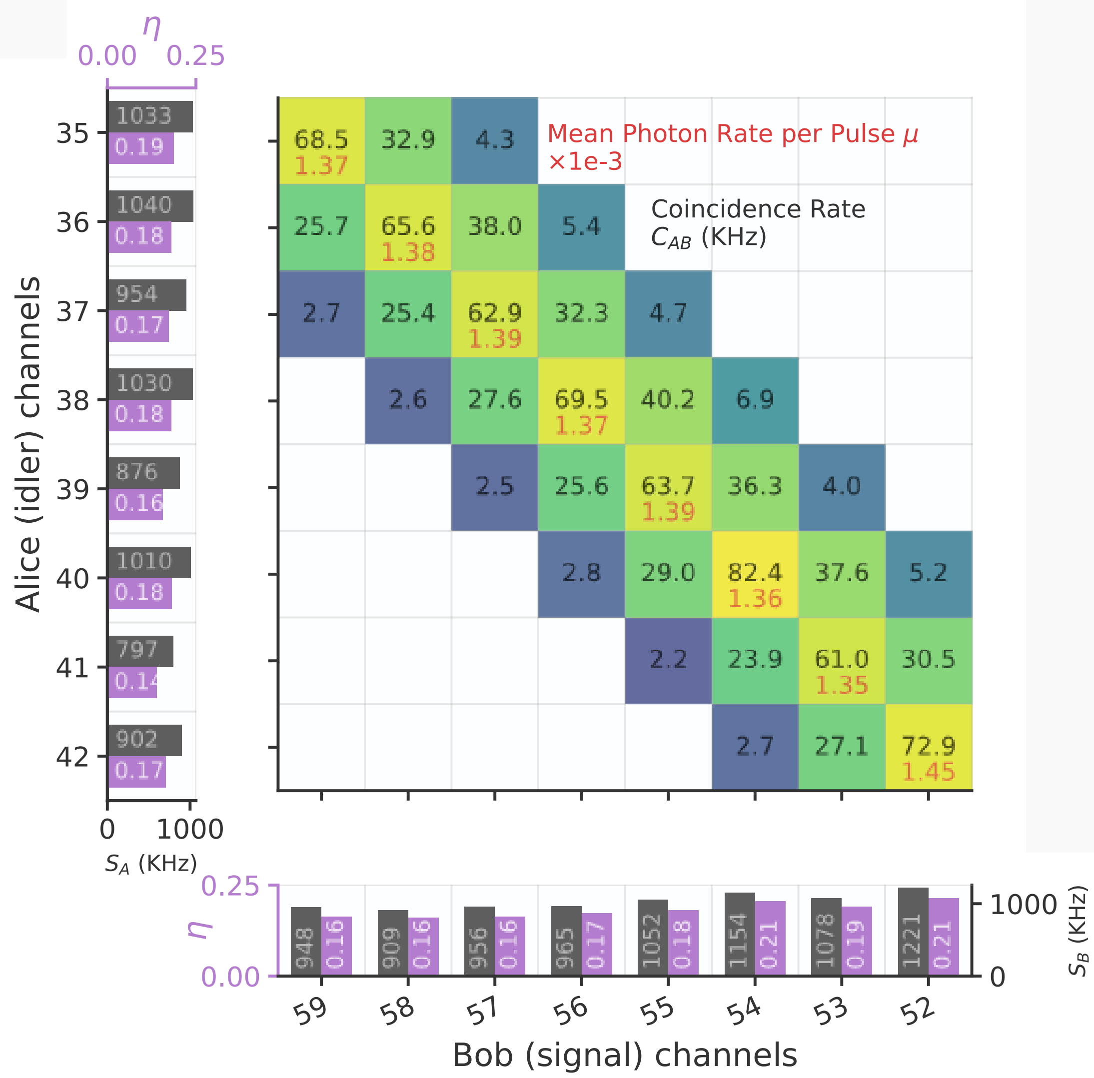
Broadband polarization-entangled source for C+L-band flex-grid quantum networks

Muneer Alshowkan,[1,*] Joseph M. Lukens,[1,2] Hsuan-Hao Lu,[1] Brian T. Kirby,[3,4] Brian P. Williams,[1] Warren P. Grice,[1] and Nicholas A. Peters[1]

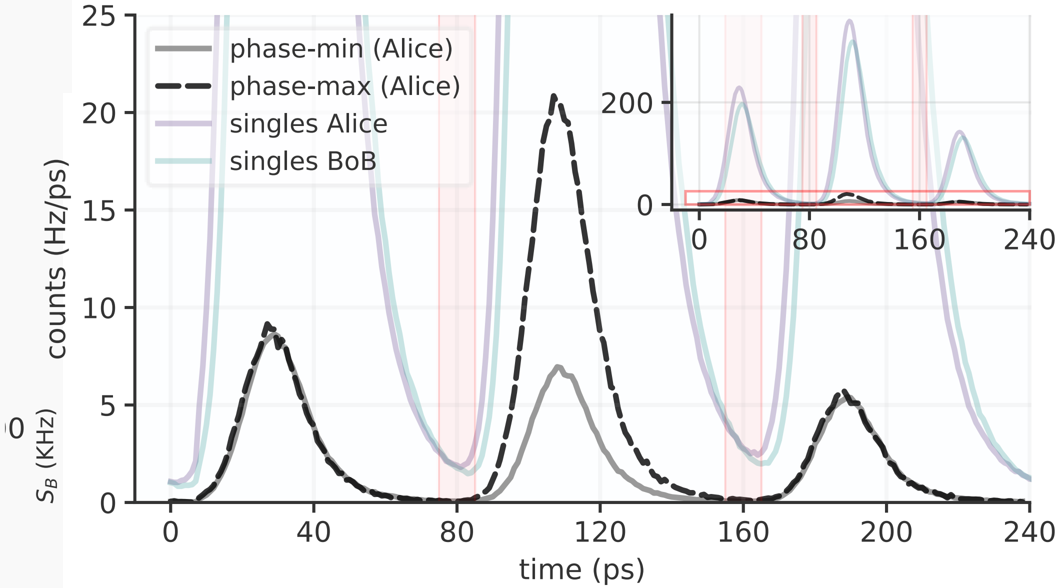


- >181 Kcoincidences/s over 150 channel pairs

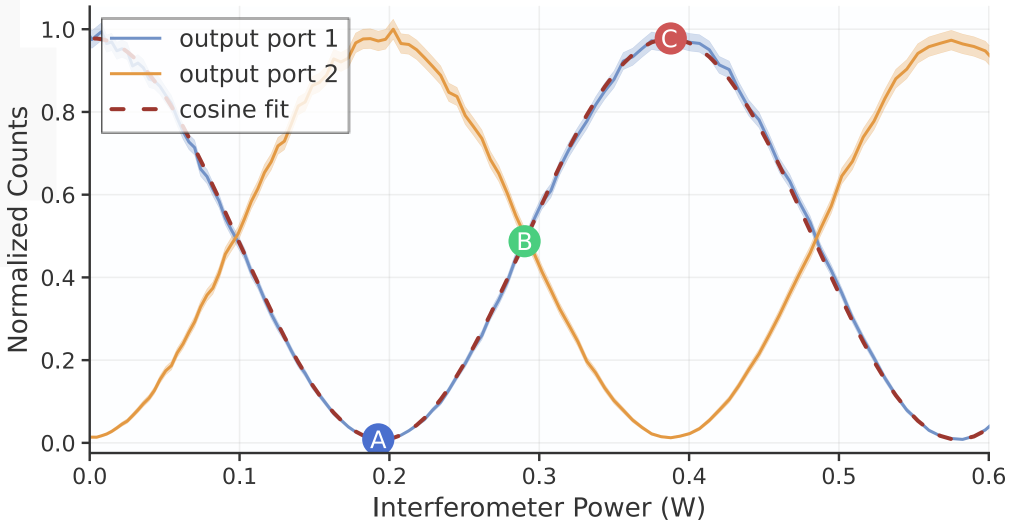
Results



Mean Photon Rate per Pulse μ ×1e-3
Coincidence Rate C_{AB} (KHz)
Alice (idler) channels
Bob (signal) channels
η
0.00
0.25
S_A (KHz)
S_B (KHz)
0
1000
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
59
58
57
56
55
54
53
52
68.5 1.37
32.9
4.3
25.7
65.6 1.38
38.0
5.4
2.7
25.4
62.9 1.39
32.3
4.7
2.6
27.6
69.5 1.37
40.2
6.9
2.5
25.6
63.7 1.39
36.3
4.0
2.8
29.0
82.4 1.36
37.6
5.2
2.2
23.9
61.0 1.35
30.5
2.7
27.1
72.9 1.45
1033 0.19
1040 0.18
954 0.17
1030 0.18
876 0.16
1010 0.18
797 0.14
902 0.17
948 0.16
909 0.16
956 0.16
965 0.17
1052 0.18
1154 0.21
1078 0.19
1221 0.21

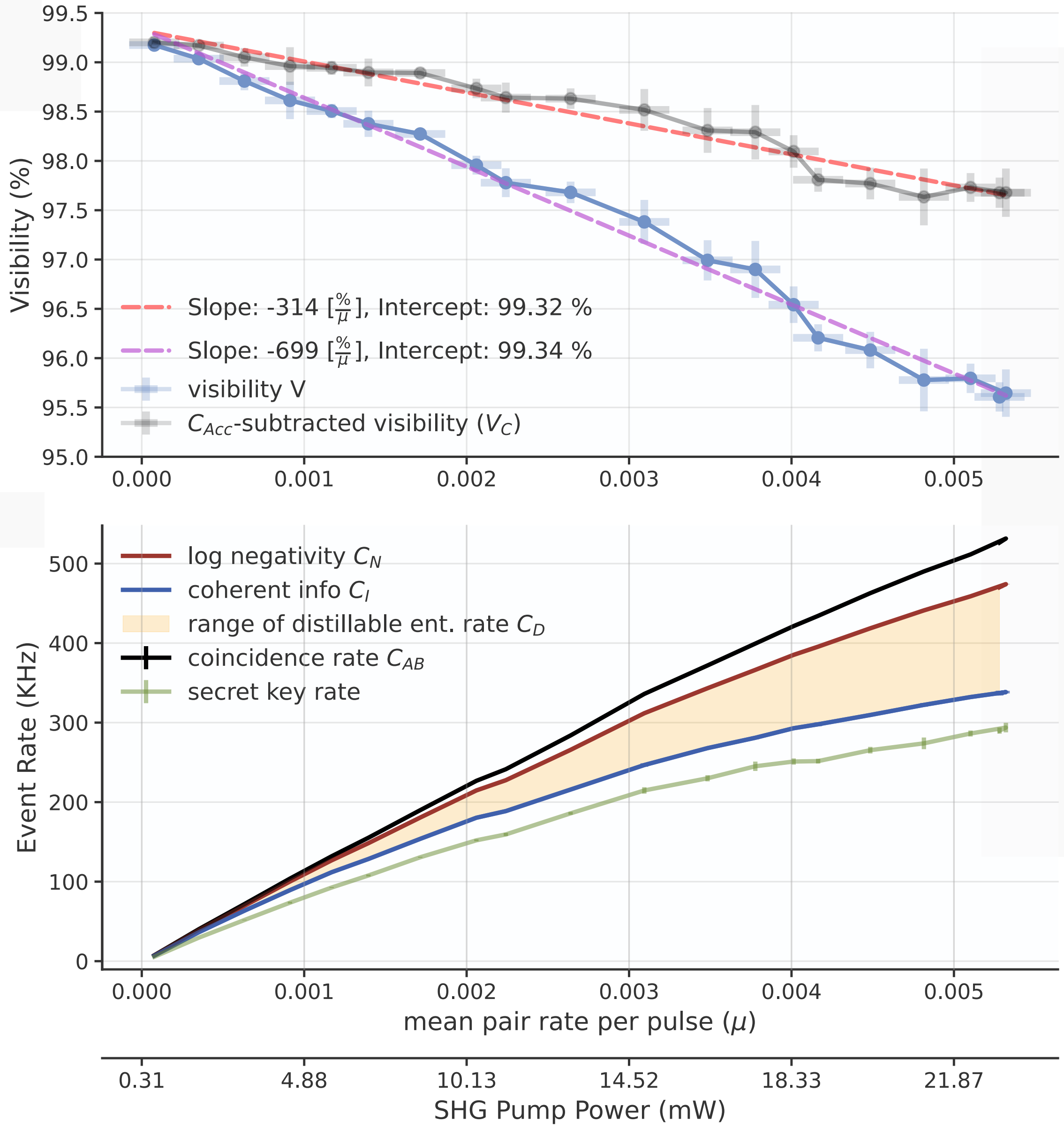


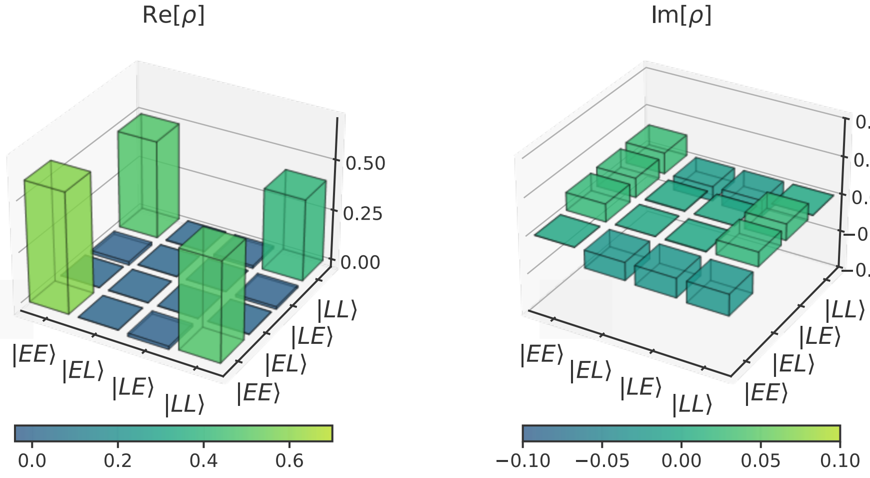
phase-min (Alice)
phase-max (Alice)
singles Alice
singles BoB
counts (Hz/ps)
time (ps)
0
5
10
15
20
25
0
40
80
120
160
200
240
200



output port 1
output port 2
cosine fit
Normalized Counts
Interferometer Power (W)
A
B
C
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0.1
0.3
0.5
0.6

Results



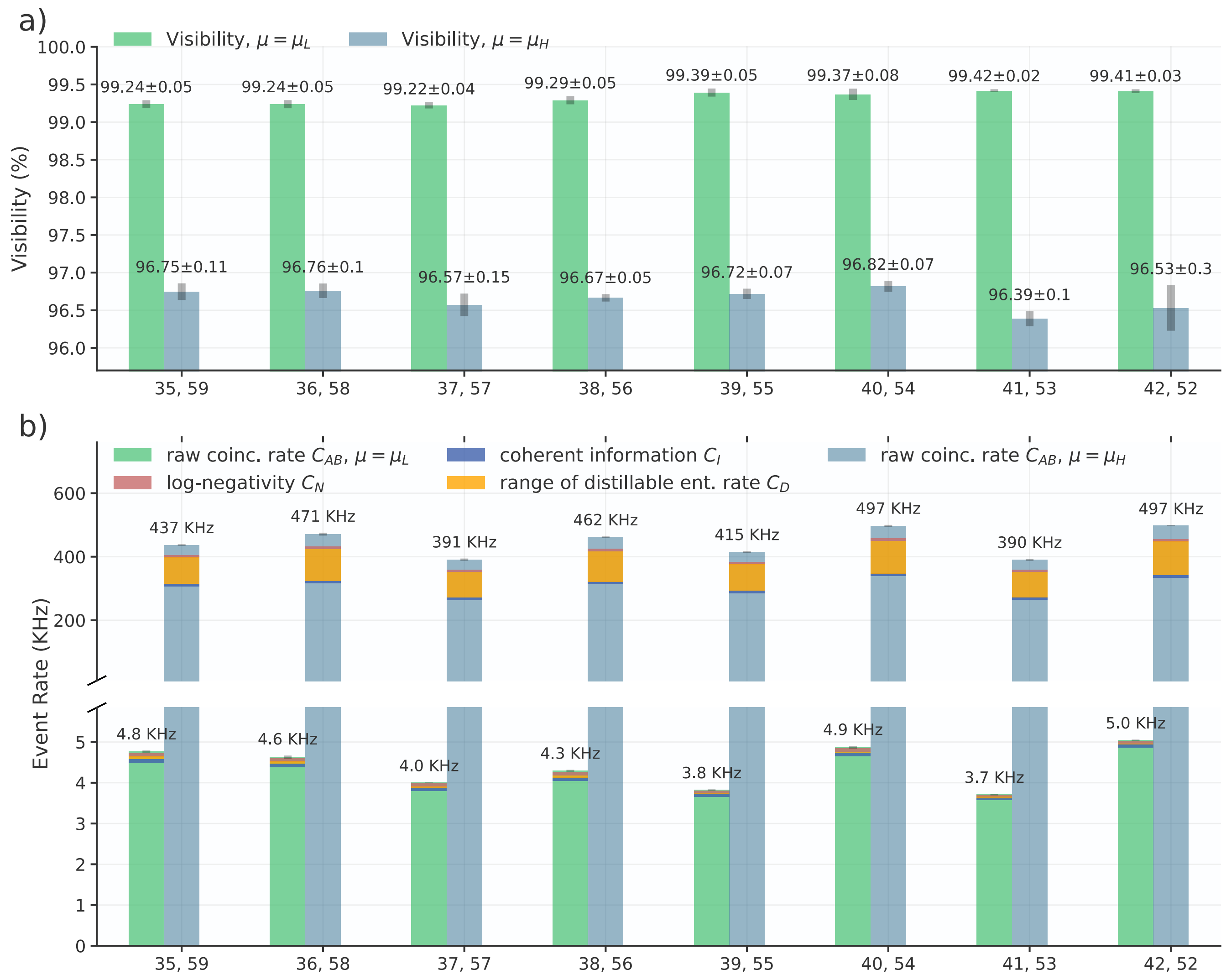


Distillable entanglement rate is bounded above by logarithmic negativity and below by coherent information

Logarithmic Negativity: $E_N = \log_2 \left\| \rho^A \right\|$

Coherent Information: $I_{A \to B} = H\left(\rho^{\mathrm{B}}\right) - H\left(\rho^{\mathrm{AB}}\right)$

Results



3.55e6 coincidences/s

Across 8 multiplexed pairs

Up to 99.3% entanglement visibility

At μ = 5.6e-5

2.46 – 3.25 Mebits/s

μ = 5.0e-3, V ≃ 96.6%

Outlook

- Underlies of 1 of the 3 projects selected from the DOE's *Scientific Enablers of Scalable Quantum Communication* program

- For the upgrade and expansion of a quantum network between **Fermilab** and **Argonne National Laboratories**

- Plans
  - Future entanglement distribution across long distance deployed fiber
    - Study dispersion & drift effects

  - Future **high-rate teleportation** & **entanglement swapping** demonstrations

Office of Science

Department of Energy Announces $24 Million for Research on Quantum Networks

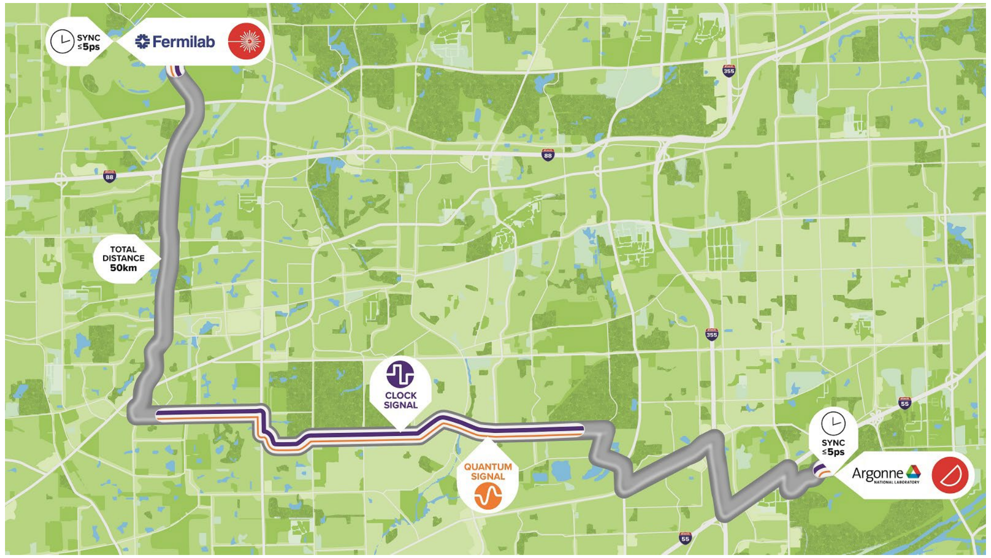
AUGUST 29, 2023

Office of Science » Department of Energy Announces $24 Million for Research on Quantum Networks

Projects Advance Scalable Quantum Network Communications

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, the **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)** announced $24 million in funding for three collaborative projects in quantum network research.

Department of Energy Office of Science



Fermilab

Outline

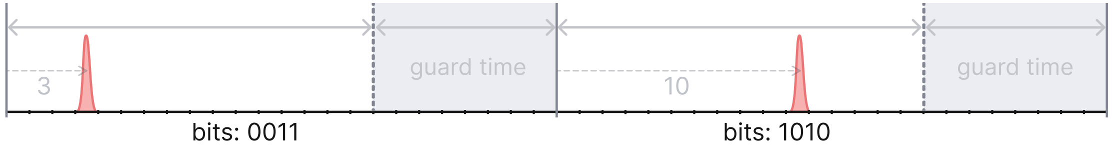
1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD

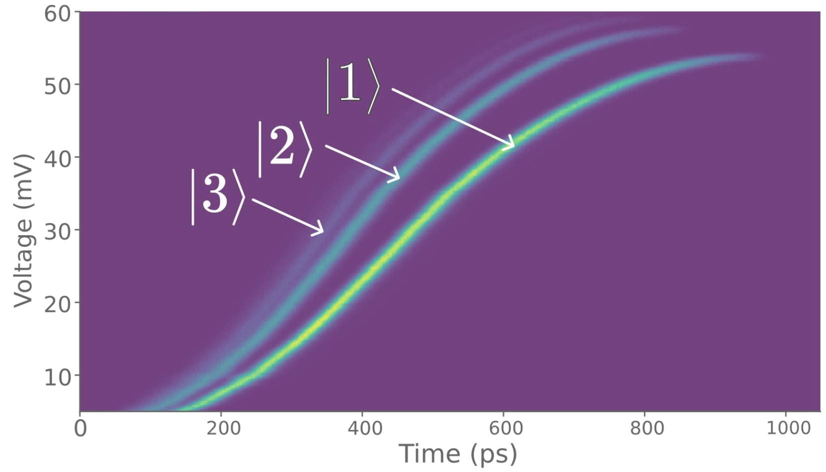
2. Time Walk Correction

3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation

Aside: Phase Locked Loops

4. Pulse Position Modulation & Photon Number Resolution



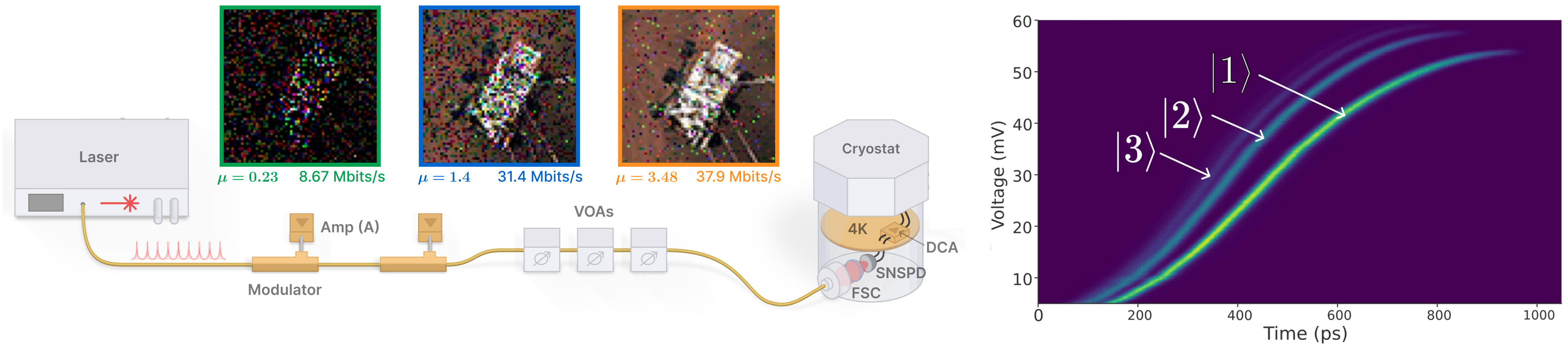


Conclusion & Outlook

Achievement

Pulse Position Modulation (PPM) communication on a 20 GHz & 10 GHz clock

- Resolve **arrival time** and **Photon Number Resolution (PNR)**
- Applicable to deterministic single photon sources, optical quantum computing, single-photon path entanglement

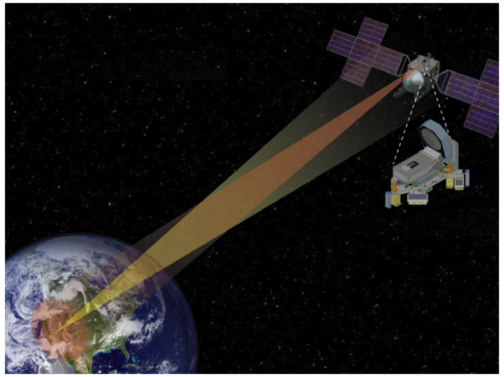


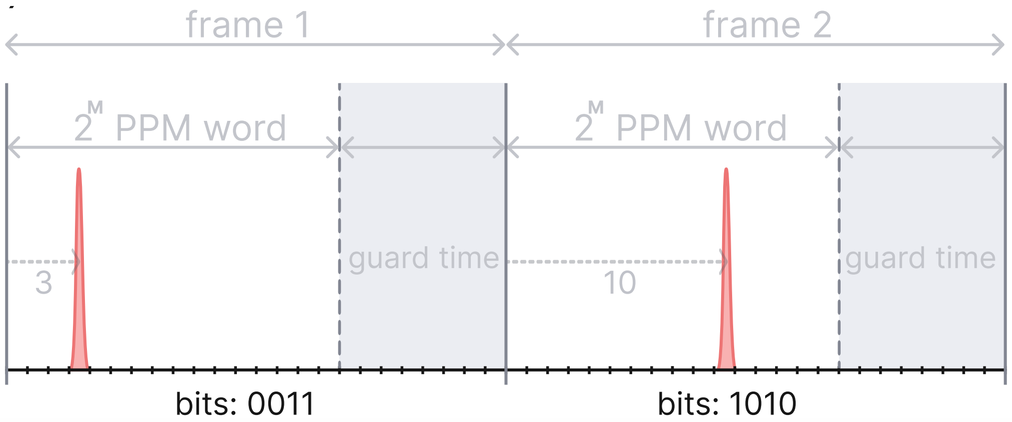
Manuscript in preparation for submission to Optics Express

Pulse Position Modulation

DSOC:
- **2 GHz repletion rate** (500 ps bins)
- Up to **128 bins per laser pulse** (M = 7, 7 bits per frame)

Beyond DSOC
- **Higher clock rate**
- **Larger M**, for higher photon information efficiency





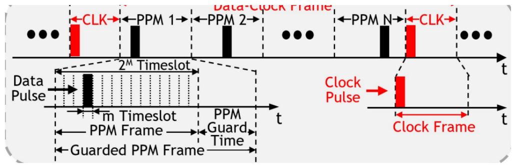
arXiv > quant-ph > arXiv:2310.02191

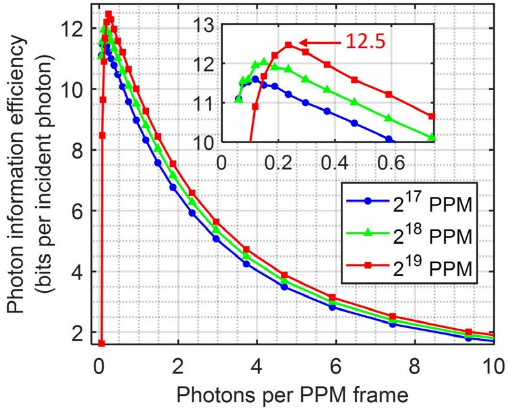
Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 3 Oct 2023]

Record Photon Information Efficiency with Optical Clock Transmission and Recovery of 12.5 bits/photon over an Optical Channel with 77 dB Loss

René-Jean Essiambre (1), Cheng Guo (1 and 2), Sai Kanth Dacha (1), Alexei Ashikhmin (1), Andrea Blanco-Redondo

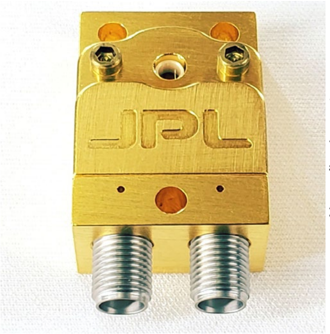


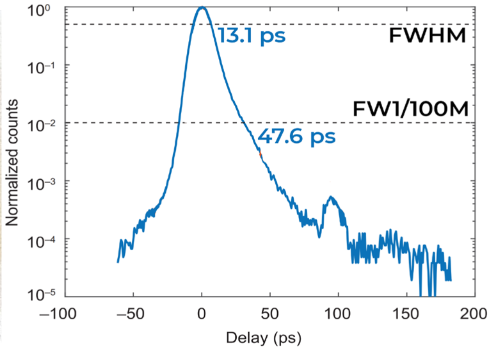


- M = 17, 18, **19**
- **> 500,000 time slots** to send 19 bits of data

- M-PPM beyond M = 11 is **exceedingly slow** and cumbersome
- Better to demonstrate moderately **much higher clock** rate, and moderate M values

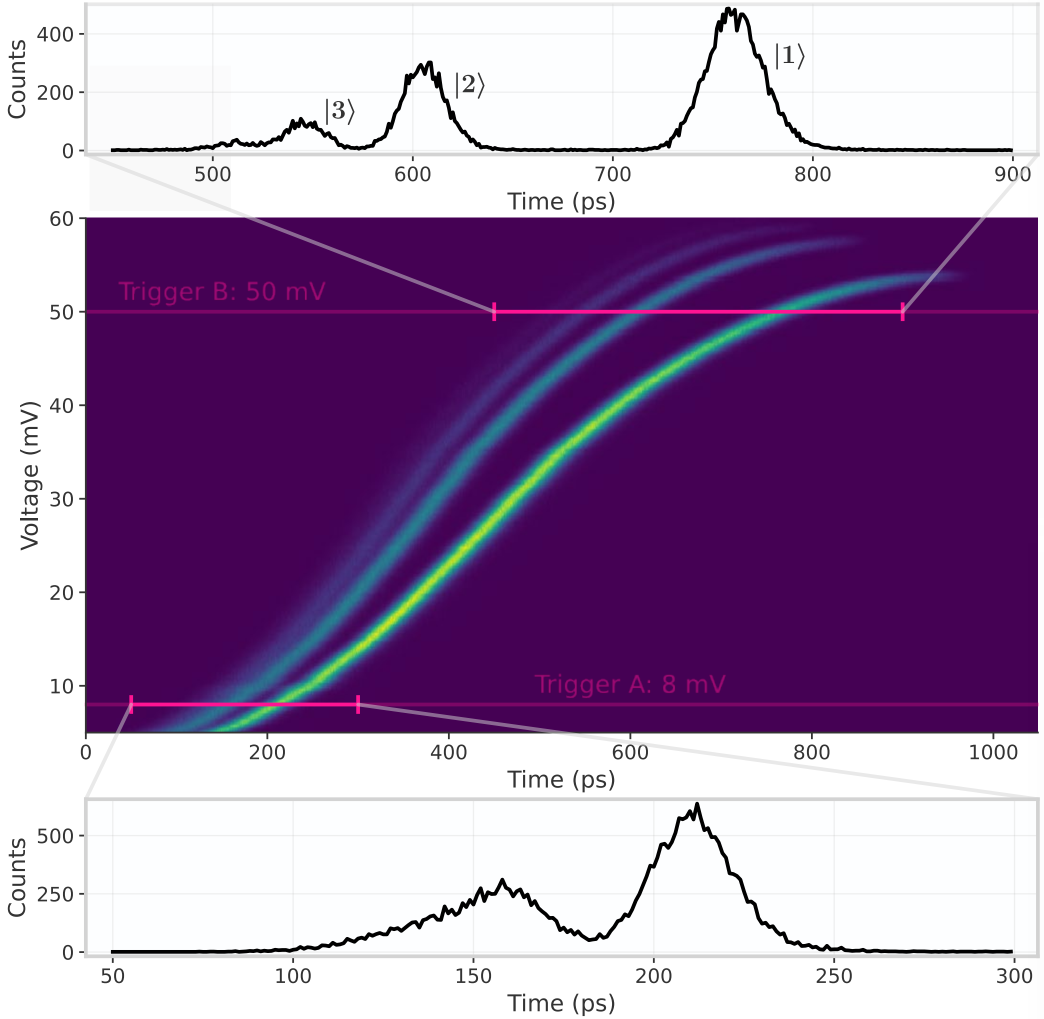
Low jitter enables higher rates



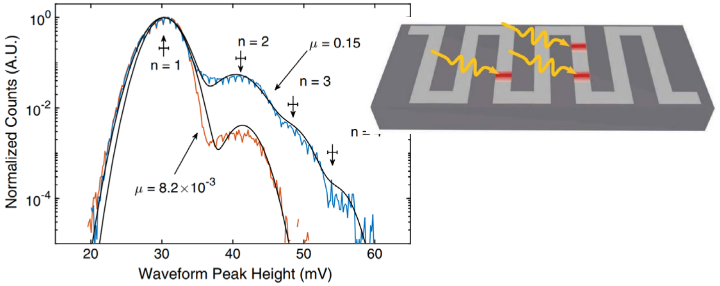


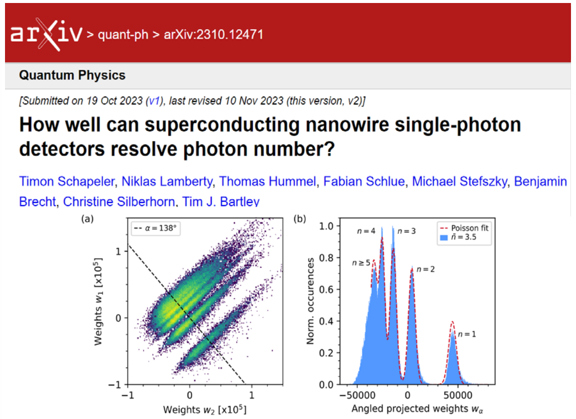
Plan
1. Demonstrate PPM at up to 20 GHz (50 ps bins)
2. Demonstrate large-M code words

Photon Number Response



Multi-photon detection using a conventional superconducting nanowire single-photon detector
Cahall et a. 2017




arXiv > quant-ph > arXiv:2310.12471

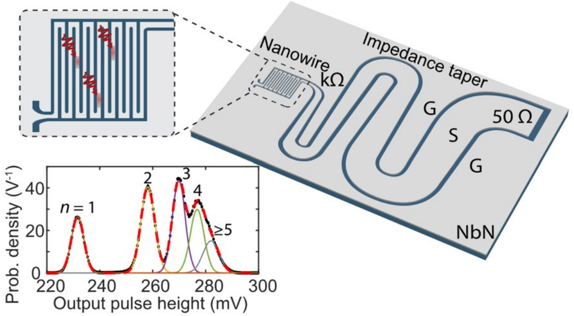
Quantum Physics

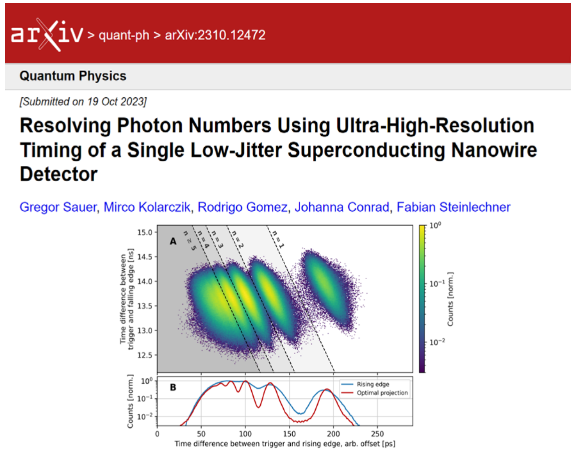
[Submitted on 19 Oct 2023 (v1), last revised 10 Nov 2023 (this version, v2)]

How well can superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors resolve photon number?

Timon Schapeler, Niklas Lamberty, Thomas Hummel, Fabian Schlue, Michael Stefszky, Benjamin Brecht, Christine Silberhorn, Tim J. Bartley

Resolving Photon Numbers Using a Superconducting Nanowire with Impedance-Matching Taper
Di Zhu et al. 2020




arXiv > quant-ph > arXiv:2310.12472

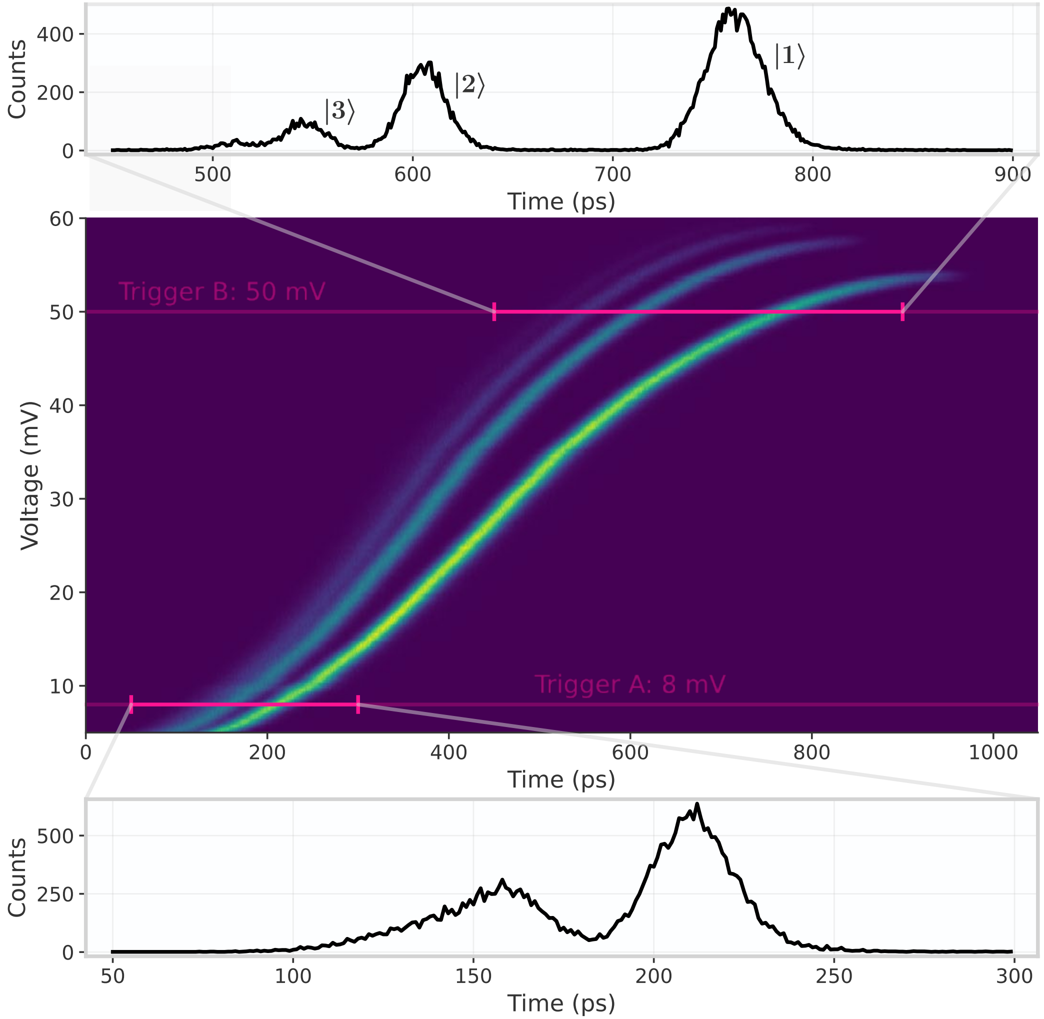
Quantum Physics

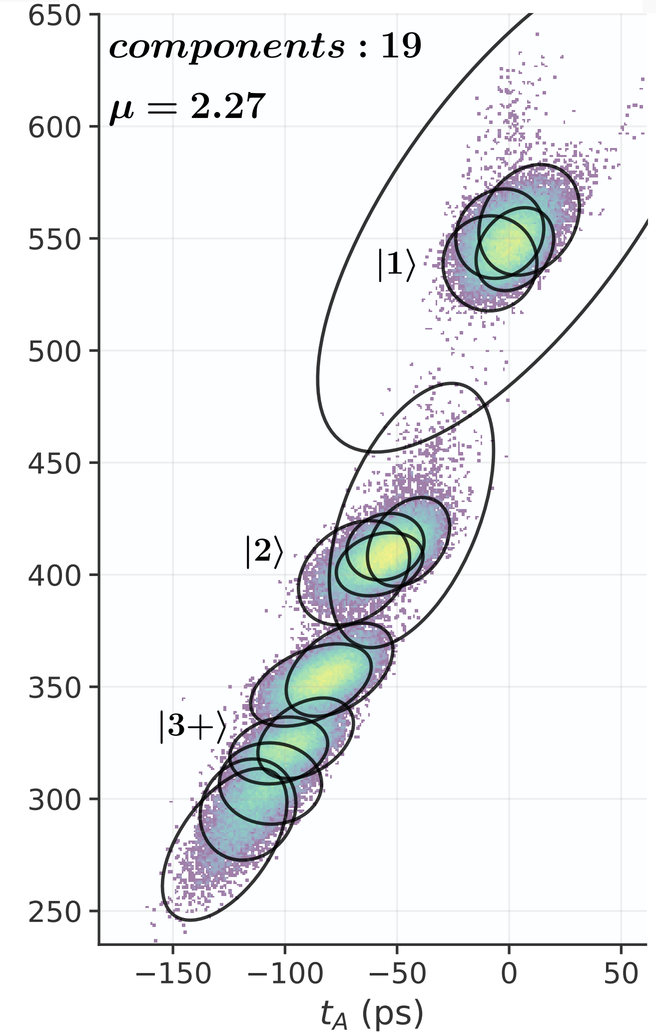
[Submitted on 19 Oct 2023]

Resolving Photon Numbers Using Ultra-High-Resolution Timing of a Single Low-Jitter Superconducting Nanowire Detector

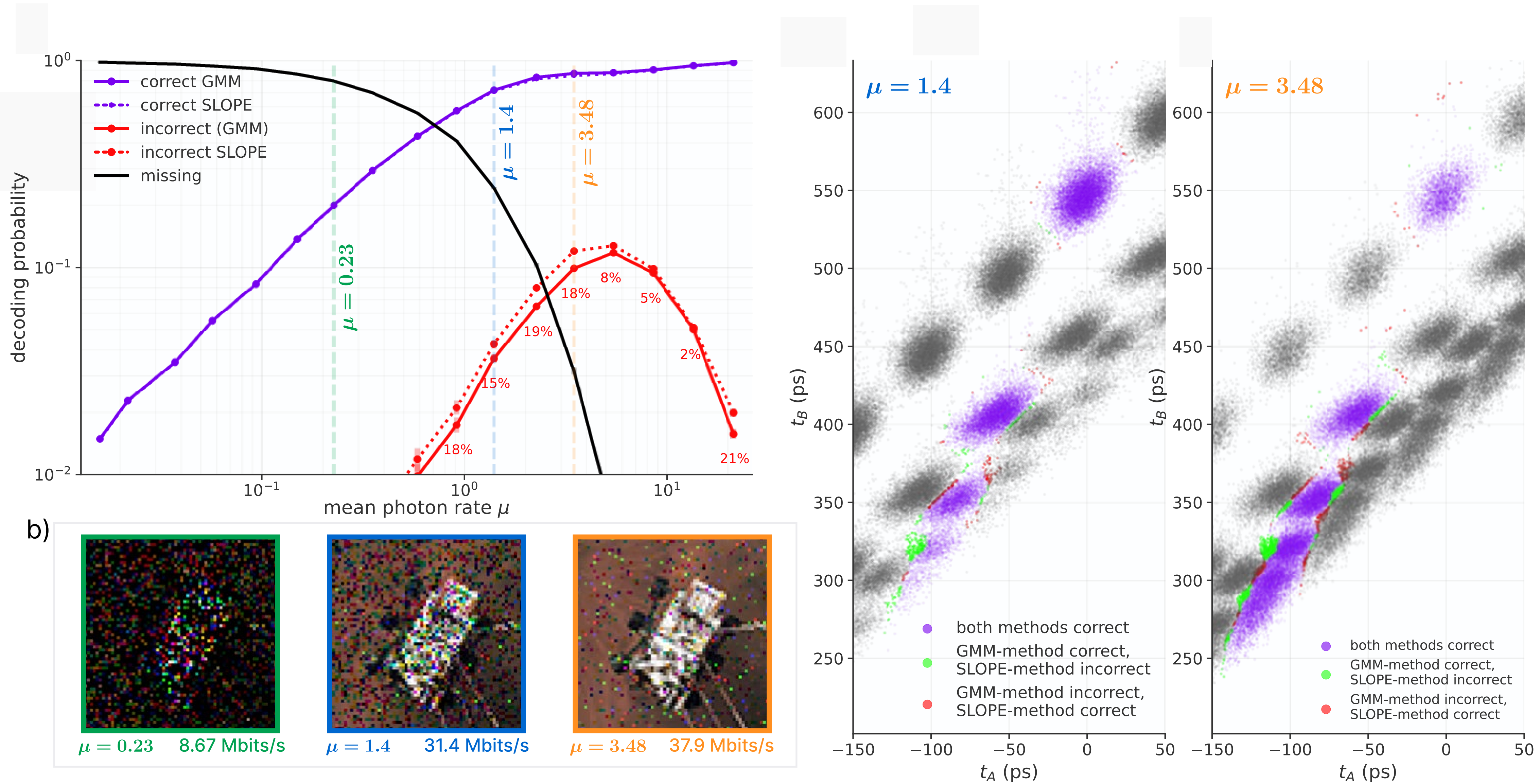
Gregor Sauer, Mirco Kolarczik, Rodrigo Gomez, Johanna Conrad, Fabian Steinlechner

Photon Number Response





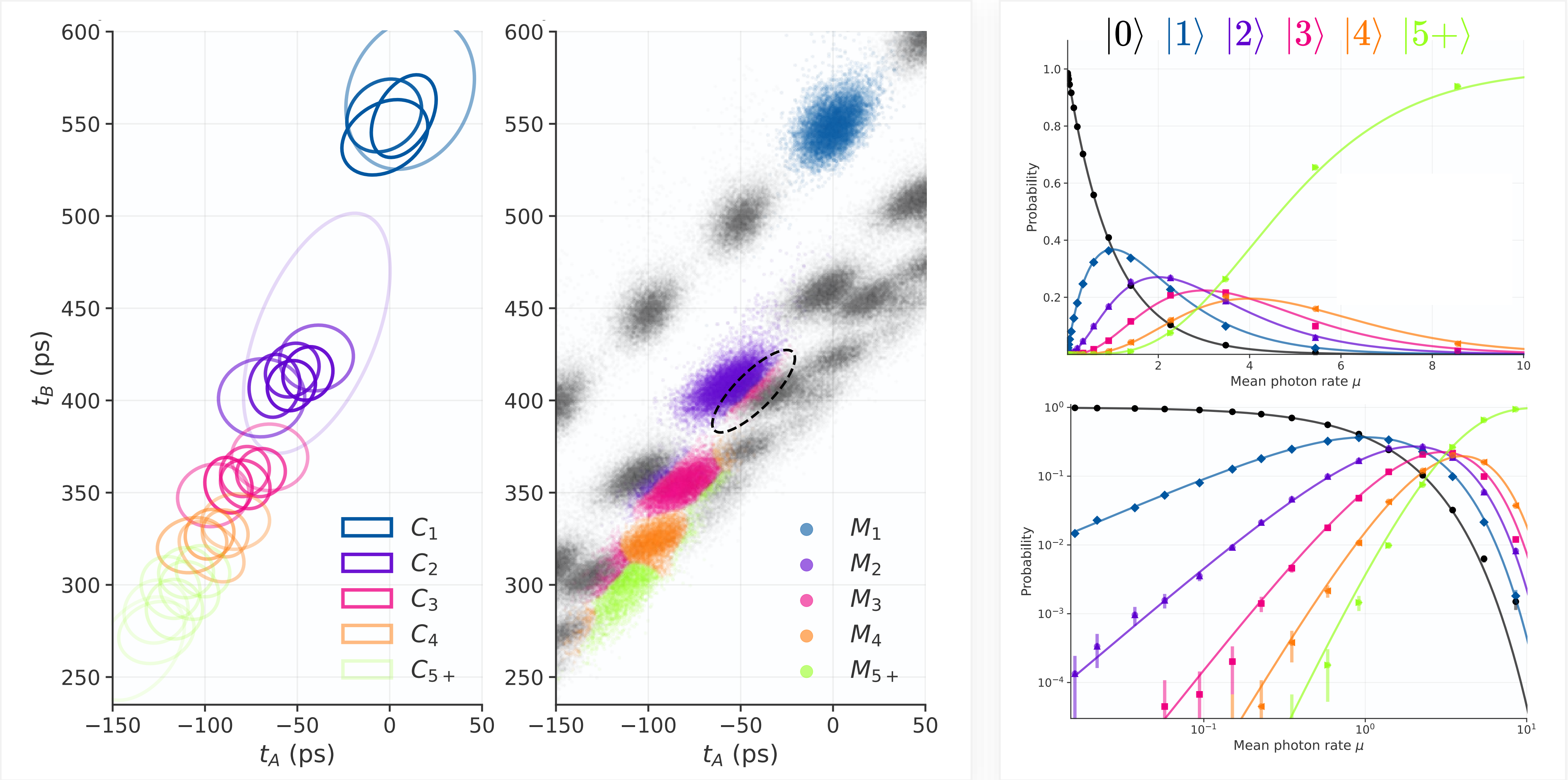
PPM



correct GMM
correct SLOPE
incorrect (GMM)
incorrect SLOPE
missing
decoding probability
mean photon rate μ
μ = 0.23
μ = 1.4
μ = 3.48
18%
15%
19%
18%
8%
5%
2%
21%
b)
μ = 0.23 8.67 Mbits/s
μ = 1.4 31.4 Mbits/s
μ = 3.48 37.9 Mbits/s
μ = 1.4
μ = 3.48
t_B (ps)
t_A (ps)
both methods correct
GMM-method correct, SLOPE-method incorrect
GMM-method incorrect, SLOPE-method correct

Photon Number Attribution

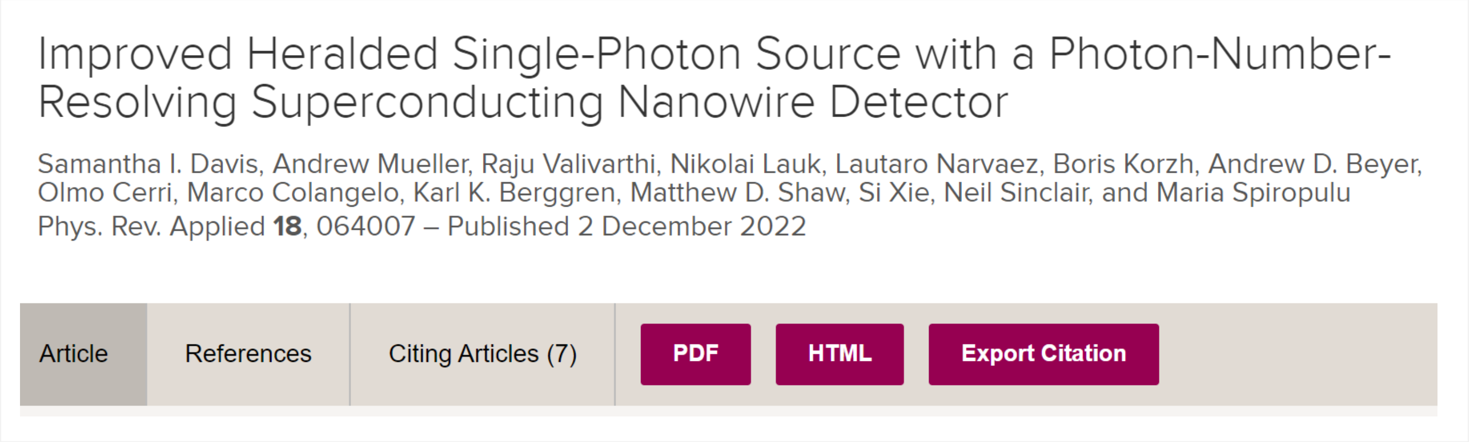
- Gaussian clusters model separate photon number responses
- Resolve **photon number** and **arrival time** of high-rate optical pulses **simultaneously**



Outlook

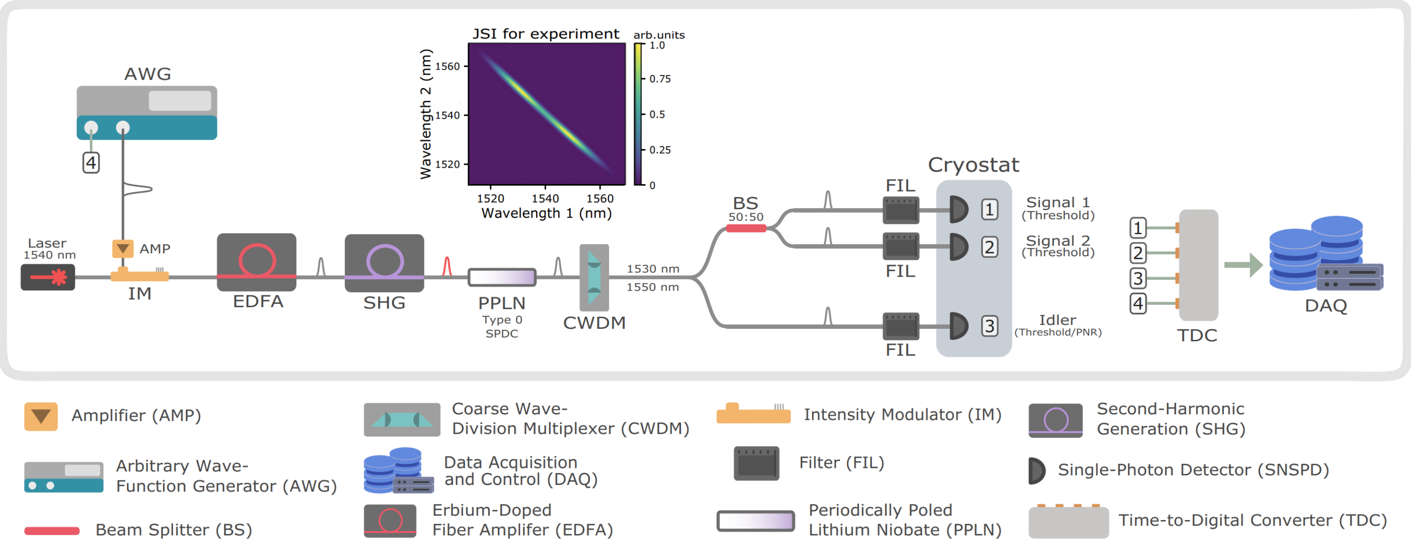
1. Faster Deep Space Optical Communication

2. Advanced single photon sources


Improved Heralded Single-Photon Source with a Photon-Number-Resolving Superconducting Nanowire Detector

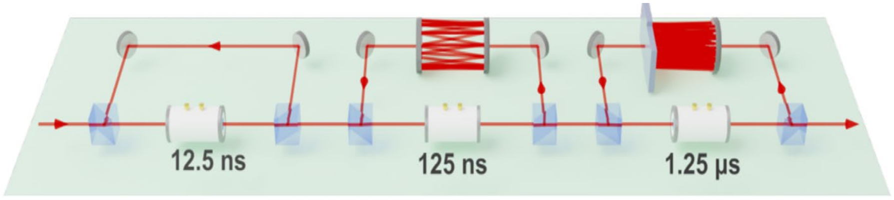
Samantha I. Davis, Andrew Mueller, Raju Valivarthi, Nikolai Lauk, Lautaro Narvaez, Boris Korzh, Andrew D. Beyer, Olmo Cerri, Marco Colangelo, Karl K. Berggren, Matthew D. Shaw, Si Xie, Neil Sinclair, and Maria Spiropulu
Phys. Rev. Applied **18**, 064007 – Published 2 December 2022

Article | References | Citing Articles (7) | PDF | HTML | Export Citation



Potential to make a **time-multiplexed single photon source**

- With **heralded SPDC**
- Each clock cycle, pump SPDC tens or hundreds of times
- Herald idler single photon state with PNR SNSPD
- Delay signal photon in pocket cell memory



[1] Nathan Arnold et al. 2021

Outline

1. Low Dark Count Rate Free Space Coupled SNSPD

2. Time Walk Correction

3. High-Rate Entanglement Generation

Aside: Phase Locked Loops

4. Pulse Position Modulation & Photon Number Resolution

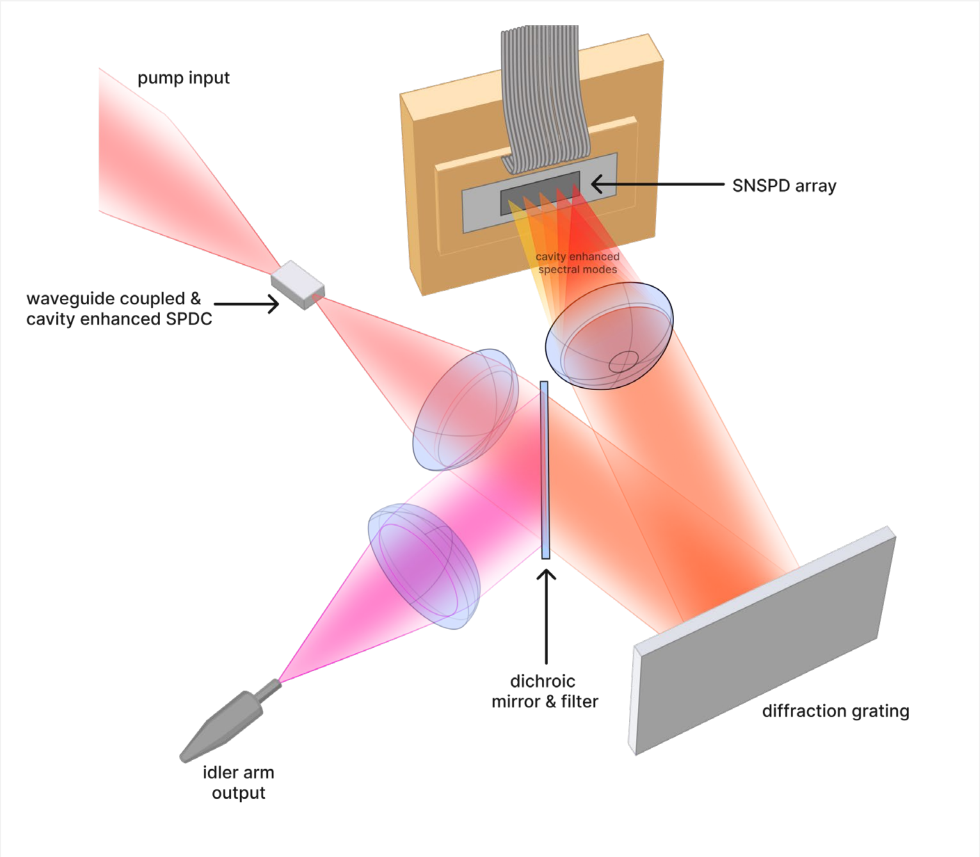
Conclusion & Outlook

Conclusion

- Cryogenic free space optics are **manageable**, potentially **ideal for high efficiency & low dark count** applications

- Time walk correction
  - Enables **low jitter** is available at **much higher count rates**
  - Applicable *in situ* for quantum communication testbeds, with minimal setup

- Photon number & arrival time discrimination
  - Enables **high-rate heralding** & **multiplexing** for single photon sources
  - Single path entanglement, photon-number homodyne measurements



Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the committee:

Andrei Faraon, Oskar Painter, Maria Spiropulu, Matthew Shaw, and Nick Hutzler (Chair)

Mentors

Matthew Shaw, Maria Spiropulu, Boris Korzh, Emma Wollman, Raju Valivarthi, Nikolai Lauk, Ioana Craiciu, Neil Sinclair, Yewon Gim, and Cristian Peña

Colleagues & Friends

Sahil Patel, Jamie Luskin, Eddy Ramirez, Samantha Davis, Gregor Taylor, Emmanuel Knehr, JasonAllmaras, Sasha Sypkens, Lautaro Narvaez, Rahaf Youssef, Prathwiraj Umesh, Ekkehart Schmidt, Peter Weigel, Marco Colangelo, Bruce Bumble, Tony LaTorre, Alex Walter, Fiona Fleming, Andrew Beyer, Hannah Rana, Jason Trevor, and Tracy Sheffer