

Classical and Quantum Optics

Assignment-2 Answers

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Problem 1

A beam with a photon flux of 1000 photons s^{-1} is incident on a detector with a quantum efficiency of 20%. If the time interval of the counter is set to 10s, calculate the average and standard deviation of the photocount number for the following scenarios:

- (a) the light has Poissonian statistics;
- (b) the light has super-Poissonian statistics with $\Delta n = 2 \times \Delta n_{\text{Poisson}}$;
- (c) the light is in a photon number state.

Answer

$$\phi = 1000/\text{s}, \eta = 20\%, t = 10\text{s}$$

$$(a) \bar{n} = \frac{L\phi}{c}$$

$$\text{But, } L = ct \Rightarrow \bar{n} = t\phi$$

$$\text{Then, } \bar{n} = 10000$$

$$\Delta n = \sqrt{\bar{n}} = 100$$

The photocount number is given by,

$$(\Delta N)^2 = \eta^2 (\Delta n)^2 + \eta(1 - \eta)\bar{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow,$$

$$\Delta N = 44.721$$

.

$$\bar{N} = \eta\bar{n} = 2000$$

$$(b) \text{ Given } \Delta n = 2 \times \Delta n_{\text{Poisson}}. \text{ i.e., } \Delta n = 89.442$$

We know that, for super poissonian statistics,

$$(\Delta n)^2 = \bar{n} + \bar{n}^2$$

.

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\bar{n} + \bar{n}^2 = 4\bar{n}_{\text{Poisson}}^2 = 8000$$

By solving this,

$$\bar{n} = 88.944$$

$$\Delta N = 18.28, \bar{N} = 17.79$$

(c) In photon number state, $\Delta n = 0$. That means, there is no variation from mean value. Then,
 $\bar{n} = 10000$

\Rightarrow

$$\bar{N} = 2000, \Delta N = 40$$

Problem 2

Calculate the values of $g^{(2)}(0)$ for a monochromatic light wave with a square wave intensity modulation of $\pm 20\%$.

Answer

$$g^{(2)}(0) = \frac{\langle I(t)^2 \rangle}{\langle I(t) \rangle^2}$$

Since the intensity modulation is $A=0.2$, let us write,

$$I(t) = I_0(1 + 0.2\Theta(T/2))$$

Θ is a square pulse.

$$\langle I(t) \rangle^2 = I_0^2$$

$$\langle I(t)^2 \rangle = \frac{I_0^2}{T} \int_0^T (1 + 0.2\Theta(T/2))^2 dt$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} g^{(2)}(0) &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt (1 + 0.2\Theta(T/2))^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^T dt + 0.4 \int_0^{T/2} dt + 0.04 \int_0^{T/2} dt \right] \\ &= 1 + 0.2 + 0.02 \\ &= 1.22 \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$g^{(2)}(0) = 1.22$$

Problem 3

The 632.8 nm line of a neon discharge lamp is Doppler-broadened with a linewidth of 1.5GHz. Sketch the second-order correlation function $g^{(2)}(\tau)$ for τ in range 0-1 ns.

Answer

The coherence time is given by the formula

$$\tau_c = \frac{\lambda^2}{c\delta\lambda}$$

Given, $\Delta\nu = 1.5GHz$.

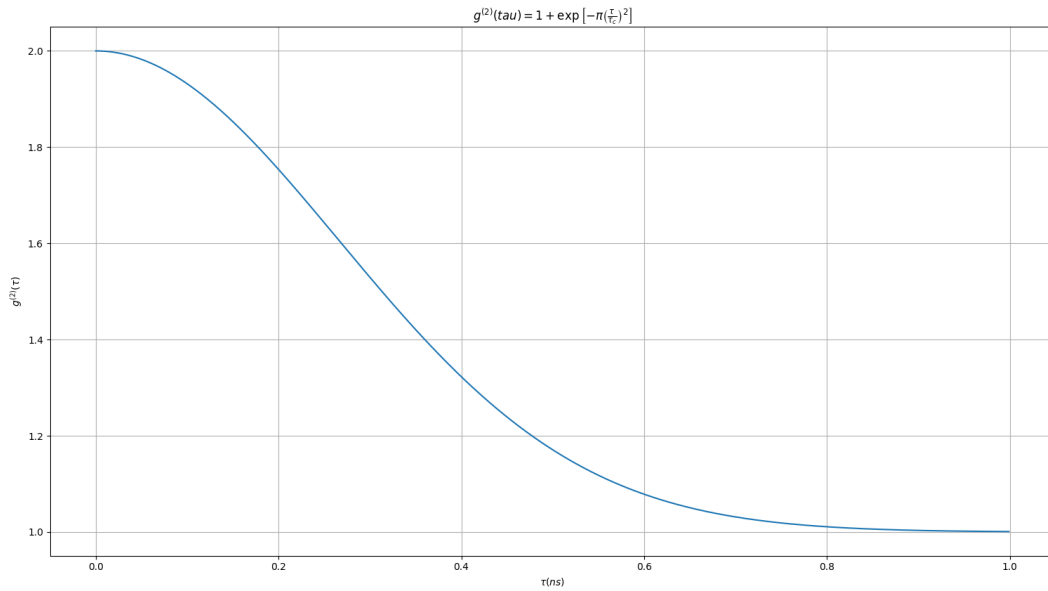
And, $d\lambda = \frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\nu \Rightarrow \tau_c = \frac{1}{d\nu}$

\therefore

$$\tau_c = 6.67e-10s = .667ns$$

From Mark Fox,

$$g^{(2)}(\tau) = 1 + \exp \left[-\pi \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_c} \right)^2 \right]$$



Problem 4

For the coherent states $|\alpha\rangle$ with $\alpha=5$, calculate

- (a) the mean photon number;
- (b) the standard deviation in the photon number;
- (c) the quantum uncertainty in the optical phase.

Answer

(a) $\alpha = 5$. Then, $\bar{n} = |\alpha|^2 = 25$

(b) $\Delta n = |\alpha| = 5$

(c) $\Delta\phi = \frac{\text{uncertainty diameter}}{\alpha} = \frac{1/2}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$

Problem 5

A ruby laser operating at 693 nm emits pulses of energy 1mJ. Calculate the quantum uncertainty in the phase of the laser light.

Answer

$$\lambda = 693nm, E = 1mJ.$$

Then,

$$n = 3.486 \times 10^{15}$$

$$n := 3.486e15$$

$$a := n^{0.5} = 59042357.6765$$

$$dp := 0.5 / a = 8.46849651126e-9$$

Then,

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\text{uncertainty diameter}}{\alpha} = \frac{1/2}{59042357.6765} = 8.468 \times 10^{-9}$$

Problem 6

For the coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$ with $\alpha = |\alpha|e^{i\phi}$, show that $\langle\alpha|\hat{X}_1|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha|\cos\phi$ and $\langle\alpha|\hat{X}_2|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha|\sin\phi$. Show further that $\Delta X_1 = \Delta X_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

Answer

$$\hat{X}_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}) \quad \hat{X}_2 = \frac{i}{2}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})$$

$$\hat{a}|n\rangle = (n)^{\frac{1}{2}}|n-1\rangle \quad \hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = (n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}|n+1\rangle$$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} |n\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha | \hat{X}_1 | \alpha \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}) | m \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[(m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m+1 \rangle + m^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m-1 \rangle \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[(m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m+1} + m^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m-1} \right] \\
&= \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m+1} + \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} m^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m-1} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^{m+1}}{((m+1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\alpha^{m-1}}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} m^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^{m+1} \alpha^m}{m!} + \frac{\alpha^{m-1} \alpha^m}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\alpha^* \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{m!} + \alpha \frac{\alpha^{2(m-1)}}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\alpha^* + \alpha] \\
&= \frac{|\alpha|}{2} (e^{i\phi} + e^{-i\phi}) \\
&= |\alpha| \cos \phi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha | \hat{X}_1 | \alpha \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | (\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}) | m \rangle \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[(m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m+1 \rangle - m^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m-1 \rangle \right] \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[(m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m+1} - m^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m-1} \right] \\
&= i \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m+1} - \frac{\alpha^*{}^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} m^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m-1} \right] \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^{m+1}}{((m+1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\alpha^{m-1}}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} m^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\alpha^*{}^{m+1} \alpha^m}{m!} - \frac{\alpha^{m-1} \alpha^m}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\alpha^* \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{m!} - \alpha \frac{\alpha^{2(m-1)}}{((m-1)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\
&= i \frac{1}{2} [\alpha^* - \alpha] \\
&= i \frac{|\alpha|}{2} (e^{-i\phi} - e^{i\phi}) \\
&= |\alpha| \sin \phi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{X}_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{X}_2^2 = \frac{-1}{4}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(-\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

Using the commutator $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1, \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger = 1 + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$
 \Rightarrow

$$\hat{X}_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} \hat{a} + 2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1)$$

$$\hat{X}_2^2 = \frac{-1}{4}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(-\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \hat{a} + 2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha | \hat{X}_1^2 | \alpha \rangle &= \frac{1}{4} \exp(-|\alpha|^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} \hat{a} + 2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1) | m \rangle \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | m \rangle &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{2m}}{m!} = \exp(|\alpha|^2) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} | m \rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} m \langle n | m \rangle \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{2m}}{(m-1)!} = |\alpha|^2 \exp(|\alpha|^2) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | \hat{a} \hat{a} | m \rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m(m-1))^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m-2 \rangle \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (m(m-1))^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m-2} \\ &= \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*m-2} \alpha^m}{((m-2)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \alpha^2 \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{2(m-2)}}{((m-2)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \alpha^2 \exp(|\alpha|^2) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger | m \rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} ((m+1)(m+2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle n | m+2 \rangle \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} ((m+1)(m+2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n,m+2} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} ((m+1)(m+2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n-2,m} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{*n}}{((n-2)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^{n-2}}{((n-2)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \alpha^{*2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{2n-4}}{((n-2)!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \alpha^{*2} \exp(|\alpha|^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha | \hat{X}_1^2 | \alpha \rangle &= \frac{1}{4}(\alpha *^2 + \alpha^2 + 2|\alpha|^2 + 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(\alpha *^2 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha * \alpha + 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}((\alpha + \alpha^*)^2 + 1) \\
&= \alpha^2 \cos^2 \phi + \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha | \hat{X}_2^2 | \alpha \rangle &= \frac{1}{4}(-\alpha *^2 - \alpha^2 + 2|\alpha|^2 + 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(-\alpha *^2 - \alpha^2 + 2\alpha * \alpha + 1) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(-(\alpha - \alpha^*)^2 + 1) \\
&= \alpha^2 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta \hat{X}_1^2 &= \alpha^2 \cos^2 \phi + \frac{1}{4} - \alpha^2 \cos^2 \phi = \frac{1}{4} \\
\Delta \hat{X}_2^2 &= \alpha^2 \sin^2 \phi + \frac{1}{4} - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \phi = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\Delta \hat{X}_1 = \Delta \hat{X}_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Problem 7

Prove that for two coherent states $|\alpha\rangle$ and $|\beta\rangle$,

$$|\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2 = \exp(-|\alpha - \beta|^2)$$

Answer

Since both $|\alpha\rangle$ and $|\beta\rangle$ are coherent states,

$$|\alpha\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} |n\rangle \quad |\beta\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{|\beta|^2}{2}\right) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta^m}{(m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} |m\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle &= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}{2} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n \beta^m}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}} (m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle n | m \rangle \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}{2} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n \beta^m}{(n!)^{\frac{1}{2}} (m!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \delta_{nm} \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}{2} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha * \beta)^n}{(n!)} \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2}{2} \right) \exp (\alpha * \beta) \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2 - 2\alpha * \beta + |\beta|^2}{2} \right) \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{|\alpha - \beta|^2}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Then, while taking the square of this,

$$|\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2 = \exp(-|\alpha - \beta|^2)$$