

X-Entanglement of PDC photon pairs

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Como, 12 Novembre 2008



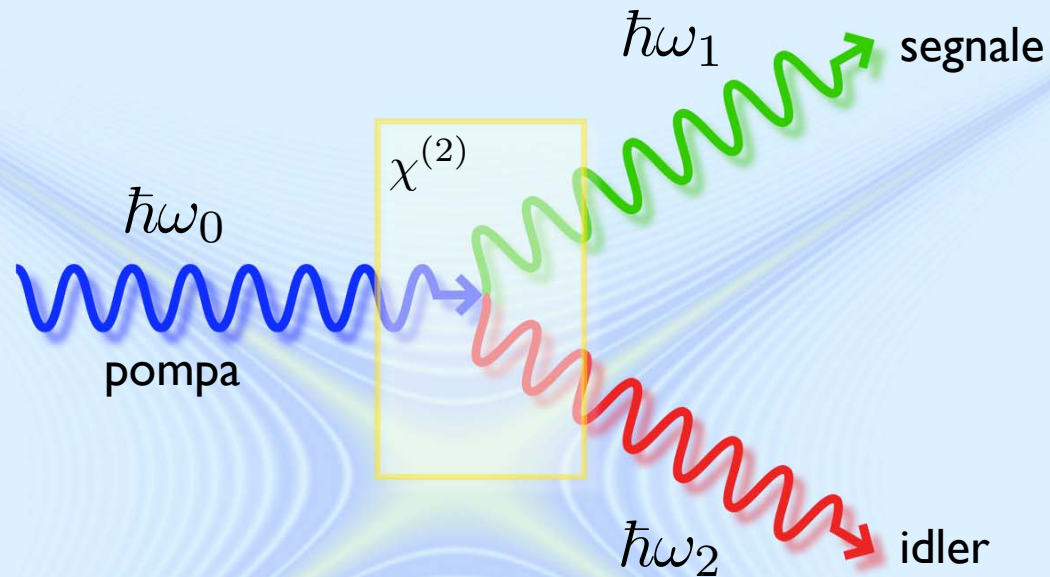
Obiettivo

Studio delle correlazioni spazio-temporali a livello quantistico nel processo di fluorescenza parametrica

✓
SPAZIALE

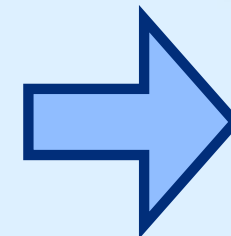
SPAZIO-TEMPORALE

Processo fisico: fluorescenza parametrica (PDC)



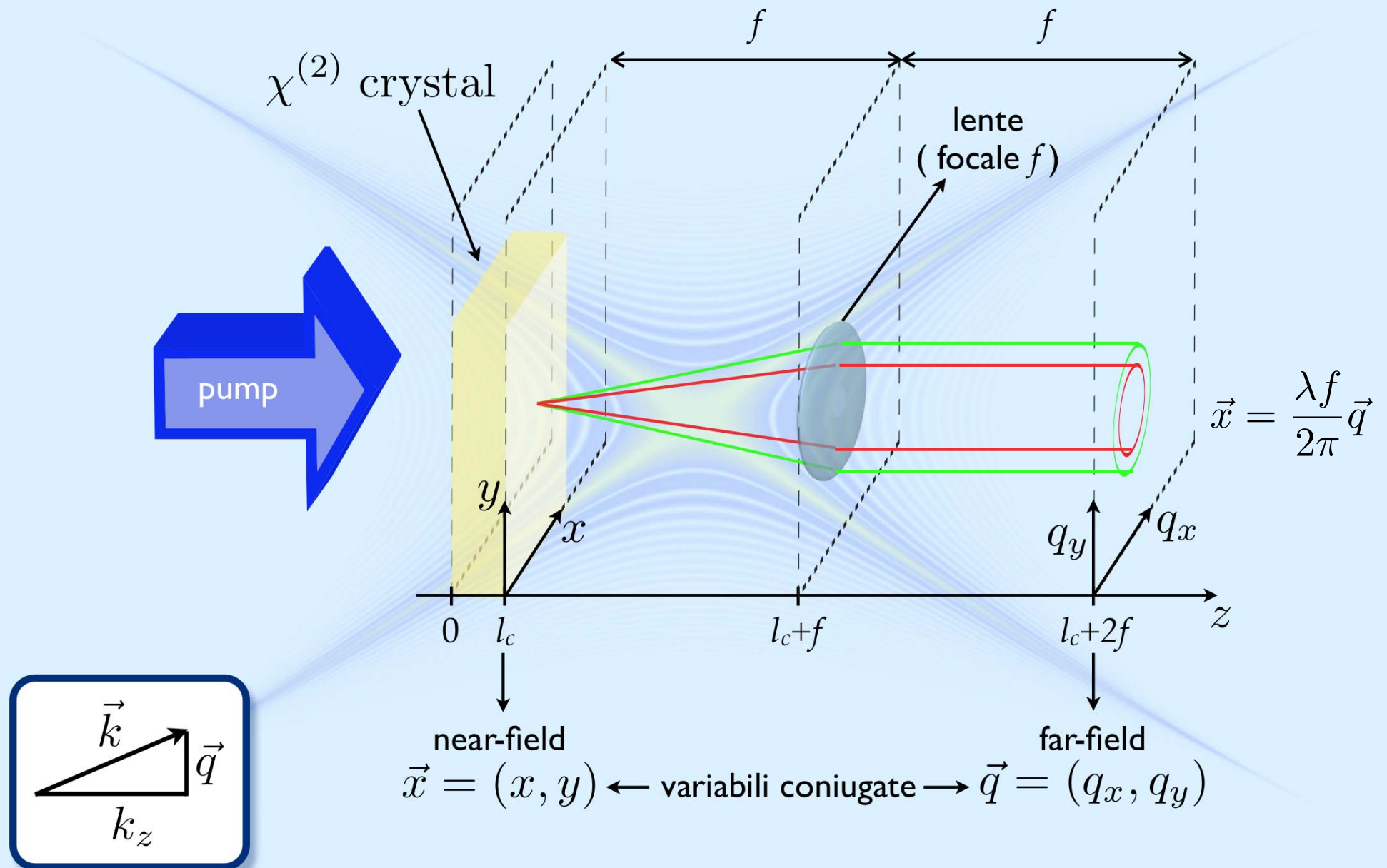
Conservazione di energia e momento:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_0 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 & \text{Frequency matching} \\ \vec{k}_0 = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 & \text{Phase matching} \end{cases}$$



Correlazioni a
livello quantistico

Sistema di riferimento



Il modello

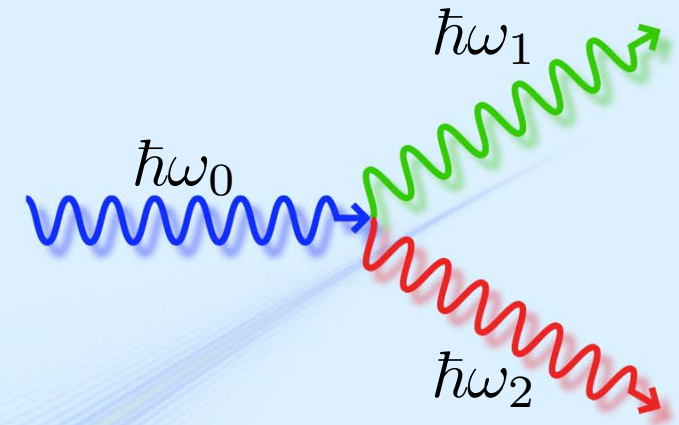
Equazioni di Maxwell: $P=P_L+P_{NL}$, $P_{NL}\propto E^2$

$$\frac{d}{dz}\hat{a}_1(\vec{q}, \omega) =$$

segnale

$$= \chi \int d\vec{q}' \int d\omega' \alpha_0(\vec{q} + \vec{q}', \omega + \omega') \hat{a}_2^\dagger(\vec{q}', \omega') e^{-i\Delta_{12}(\vec{q}, \vec{q}'; \omega, \omega')z}$$

campo
di pompa



idler

$$\hat{E}^{(+)}(z, \vec{x}, t) = \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\omega}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \hat{A}(z, \vec{q}, \omega) e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x}} e^{-i\omega t}$$

isolando la propagazione
lineare

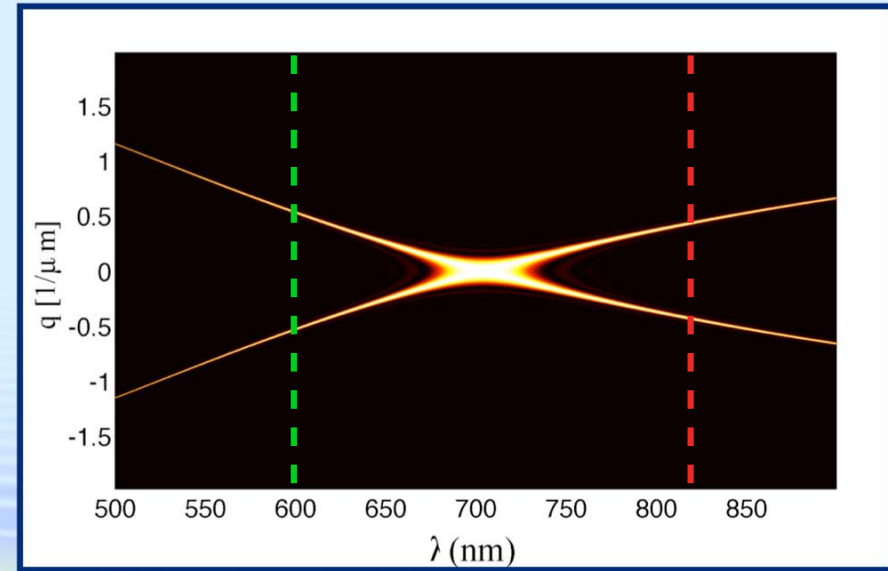
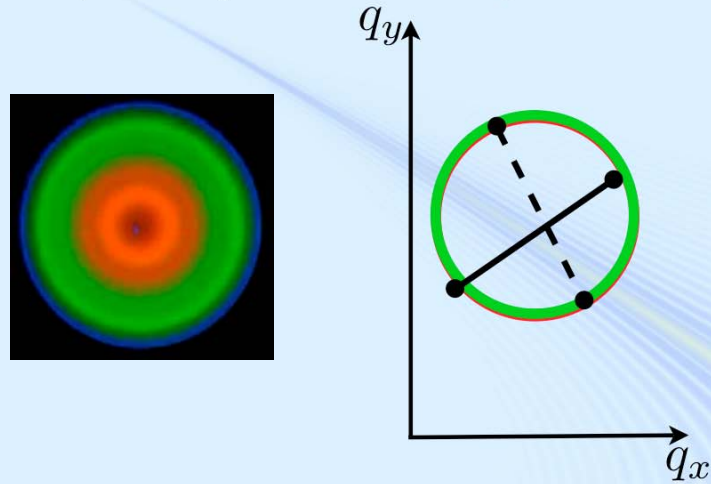
$$\hat{A}(z, \vec{q}, \omega) = e^{ik_z(\vec{q}, \omega)z} \hat{a}(z, \vec{q}, \omega)$$

Funzione di phase-mismatch:

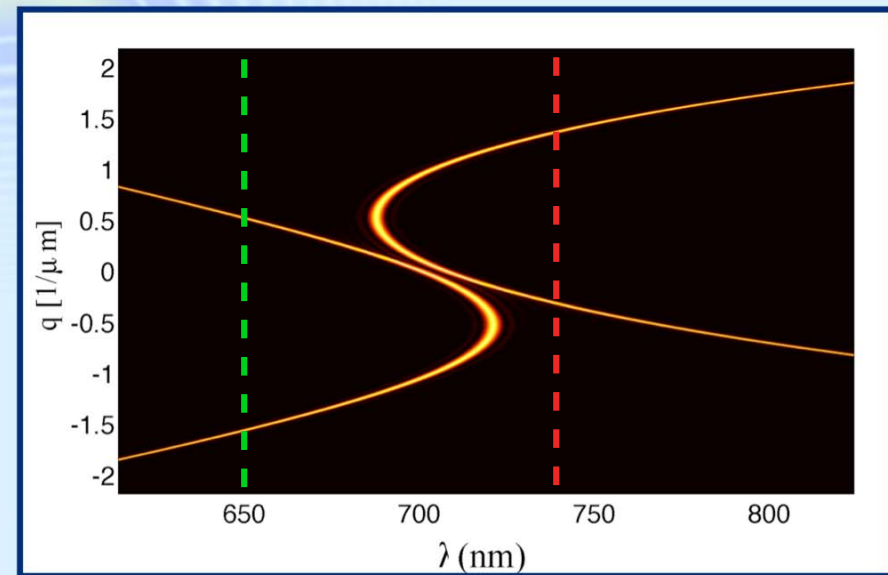
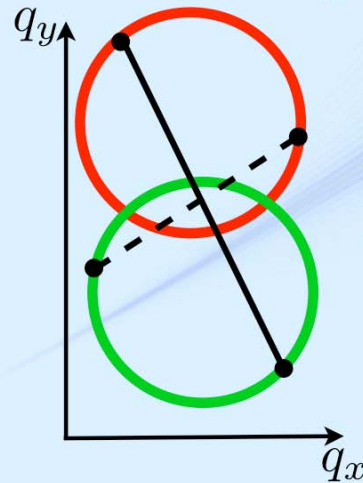
$$\Delta_{12}(\vec{q}, \vec{q}'; \omega, \omega') = k_{1z}(\vec{q}, \omega) + k_{2z}(\vec{q}', \omega') - k_{0z}(\vec{q} + \vec{q}', \omega + \omega')$$

Far-field: PDC di tipo I e di tipo II

Tipo I
(stessa polarizzazione)



Tipo II
(polarizzazione ortogonale)



Second Order Correlation function (intensità)

$G^{(2)}$: Probabilità di trovare un fotone idler nel punto x_2 al tempo t_2 se il fotone segnale è stato misurato nel punto x_1 al tempo t_1

Near-field: $z=l_c$

$$G^{(2)}(\vec{x}_1, t_1, \vec{x}_2, t_2) \equiv$$

$$\langle \hat{a}_1^\dagger(l_c, \vec{x}_1, t_1) \hat{a}_2^\dagger(l_c, \vec{x}_2, t_2) \hat{a}_1(l_c, \vec{x}_1, t_1) \hat{a}_2(l_c, \vec{x}_2, t_2) \rangle =$$

$$\underbrace{\langle \hat{a}_1^\dagger(\vec{x}_1, t_1) \hat{a}_1(\vec{x}_1, t_1) \rangle}_{\text{Intensità campo 1}} \underbrace{\langle \hat{a}_2^\dagger(\vec{x}_2, t_2) \hat{a}_2(\vec{x}_2, t_2) \rangle}_{\text{Intensità campo 2}} + \underbrace{|\langle \hat{a}_1(\vec{x}_1, t_1) \hat{a}_2(\vec{x}_2, t_2) \rangle|^2}_{\text{biphoton amplitude}}$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}_1, t_1, \vec{x}_2, t_2) = \langle \hat{a}_1(\vec{x}_1, t_1) \hat{a}_2(\vec{x}_2, t_2) \rangle$$

Calcolo della biphoton amplitude

$$\hat{a}_1(l_c, \vec{q}, \omega) - \hat{a}_1(0, \vec{q}, \omega) =$$

$$= \chi \int_0^{l_c} dz' \int d\vec{q}' \int d\omega' \alpha_0(\vec{q} + \vec{q}', \omega + \omega') \hat{a}_2^\dagger(z', \vec{q}', \omega') e^{-i\Delta_{12}(\vec{q}, \vec{q}'; \omega, \omega') z'}$$

In generale non risolvibile analiticamente

1. PWPA approximation $\alpha_0(\vec{q} + \vec{q}', \omega + \omega') \rightarrow \alpha_0 \cdot \delta(\vec{q}, -\vec{q}') \delta(\omega, -\omega')$

2. Sviluppo perturbativo al primo'ordine nel parametro di guadagno ($g = \chi \alpha_0 l_c \ll 1$)

- pompa sufficientemente “lunga” e “larga”

$$\psi(\vec{x}_1, t_1, \vec{x}_2, t_2) = g A_0 \left(\frac{\vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2}{2}, \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} \right) \psi_{PW}(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2, t_1 - t_2)$$

Calcolo della biphoton amplitude: PWPA

$$\psi_{PW}(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2, t_1 - t_2) = \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\omega}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i\omega(t_1 - t_2)} e^{i\vec{q}(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2)} V(\vec{q}, \omega)$$

$$V(\vec{q}, \omega) = \text{sinc} \left(\frac{\Delta_{PW}(\vec{q}, \omega) l_c}{2} \right) e^{i \frac{\Delta_{PW}(\vec{q}, \omega) l_c}{2}}$$

A. Ulteriori approssimazioni: risultato qualitativo

- interazione di tipo I
- approssimazione quadratica in q e ω
per la funzione di phase mismatch:

$$\Delta_{PW}(\vec{q}, \omega) l_c \simeq \Delta_0 l_c + \frac{\omega^2}{\Omega_0^2} - \frac{q^2}{q_0^2}$$

$$\psi_{PW}(r, t) \propto \int_0^1 \frac{e^{is\Delta_0 + i \frac{q_0^2 r^2 - \Omega_0^2 t^2}{4s}}}{s^{3/2}} ds$$

$$r = |\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|, \quad t = t_1 - t_2$$

$$q_0^2 r^2 - \Omega_0^2 t^2 = \text{cost.}$$

$$\text{Asintoti} \quad r = \pm \frac{\Omega_0}{q_0} t$$

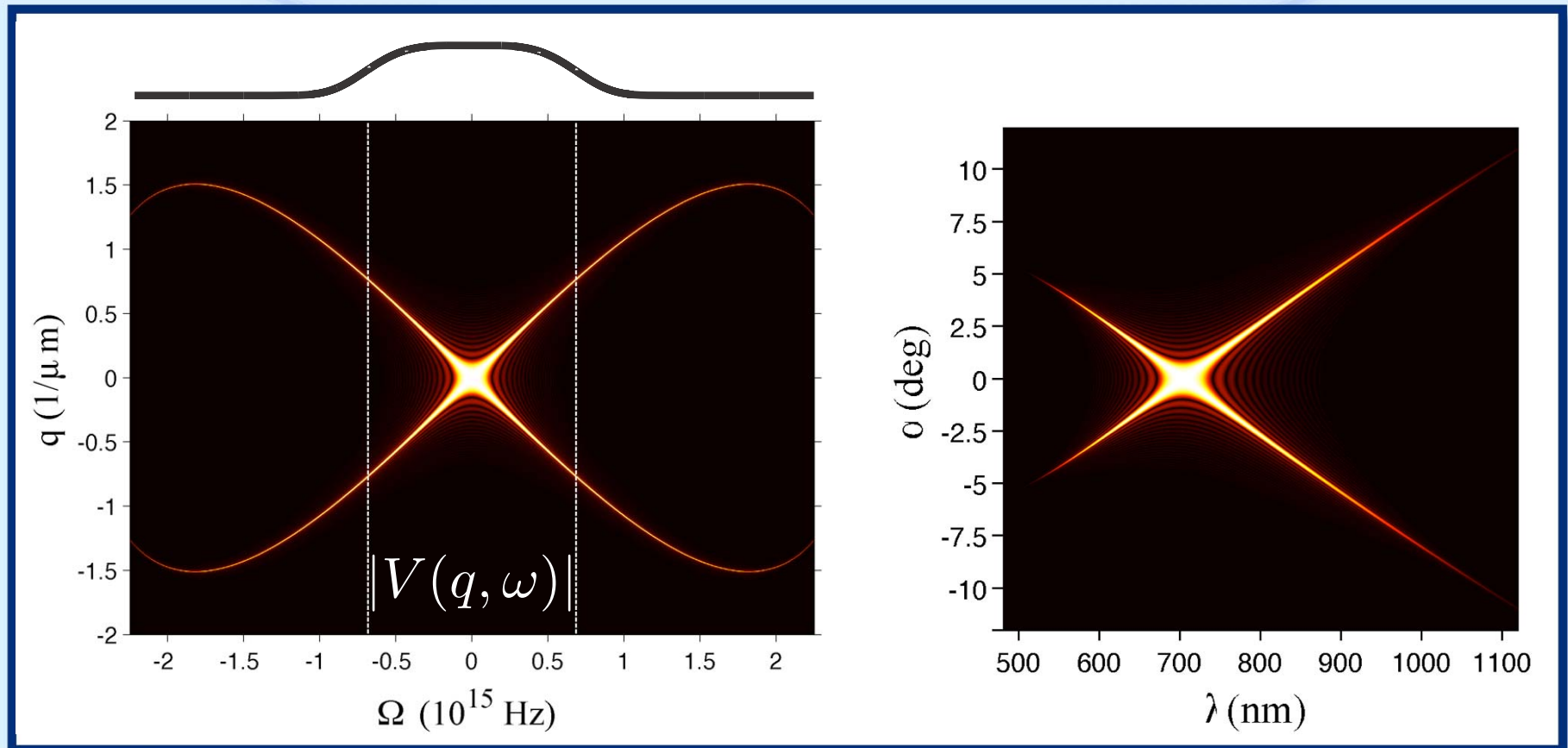
B. Integrazione Numerica: risultato quantitativo

DIVERGE!

Risultati integrazione numerica

Cristallo BBO tipo I da 4 mm, $\lambda_p=352$ nm, $\vartheta_p=33.4^\circ$

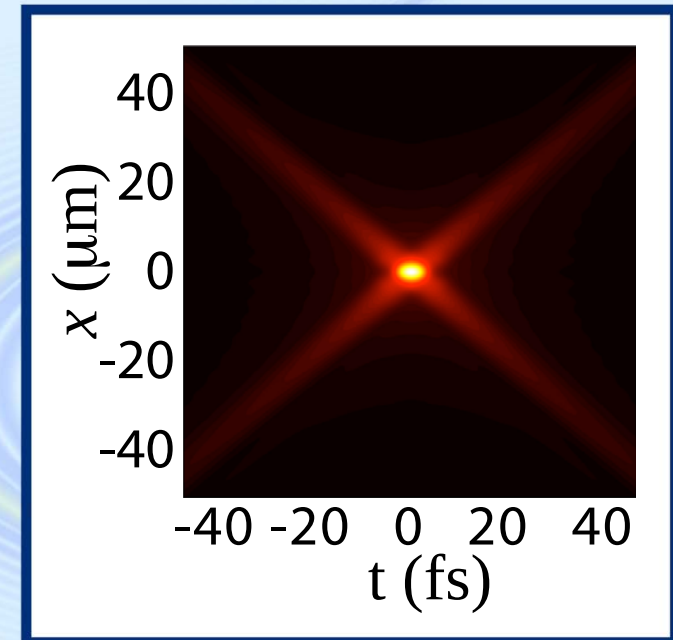
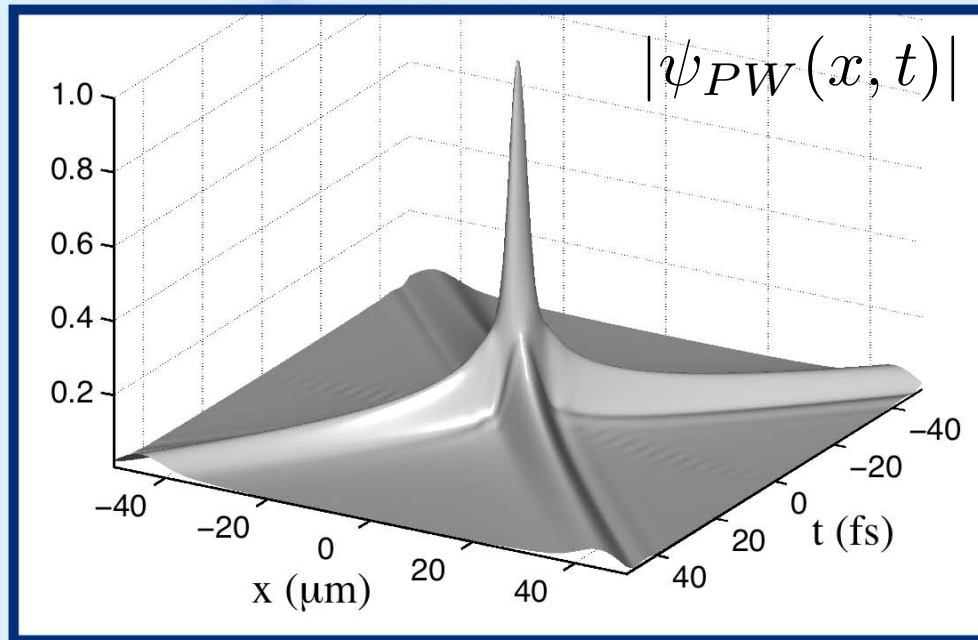
Curve di phase-matching



Risultati integrazione numerica - Tipo I

Cristallo BBO tipo I da 4 mm, $\lambda_p=352$ nm, $\vartheta_p=33.4^\circ$, $g=10^{-3}$

Biphoton amplitude

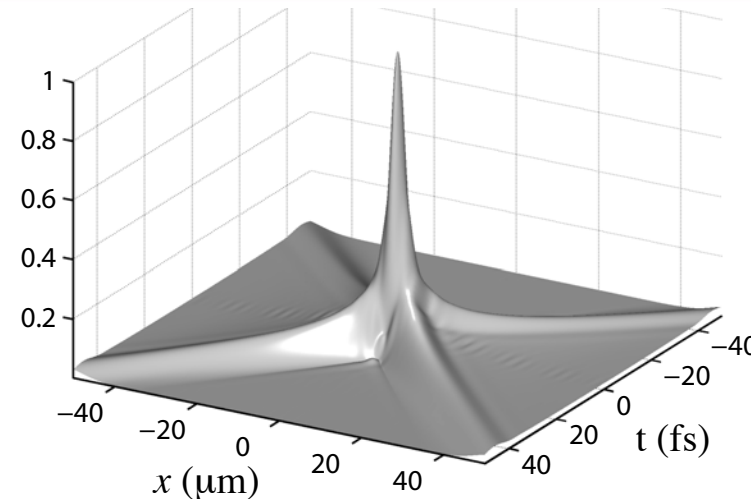
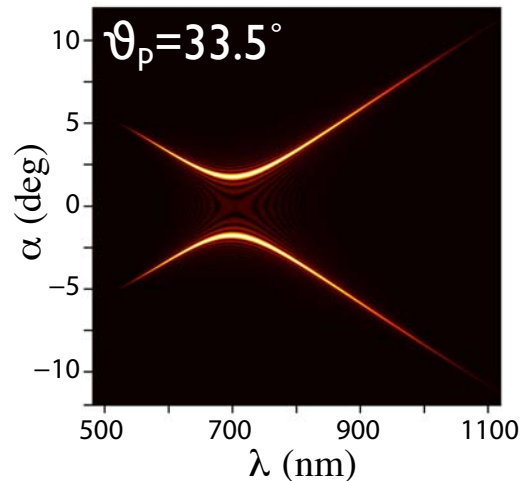
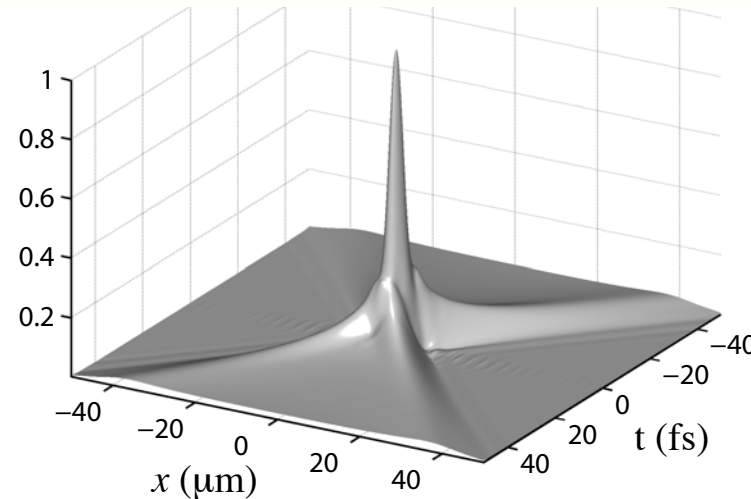
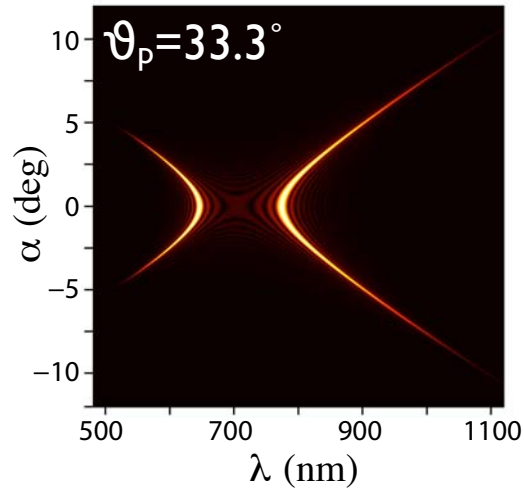


Struttura a X, non separabile in x e t !!!

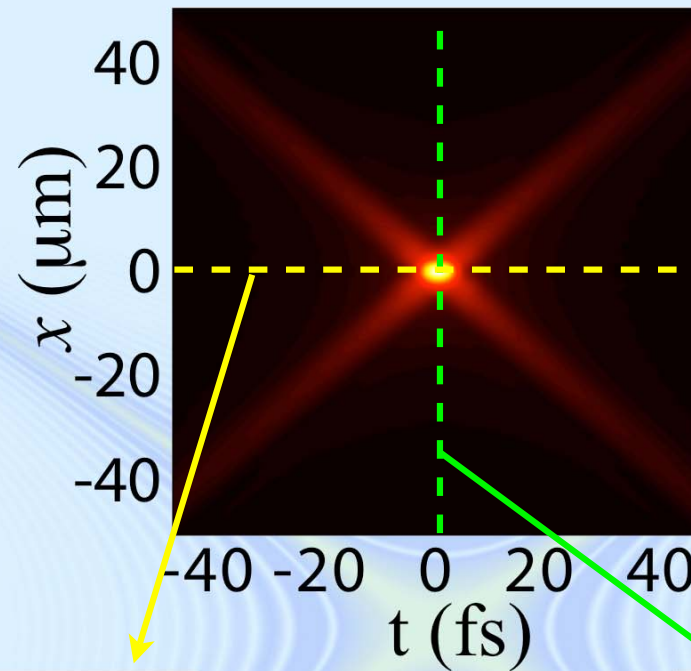
Risultati integrazione numerica - Tipo I

Cristallo BBO tipo I da 4 mm, $\lambda_p=352$ nm, $g=10^{-3}$

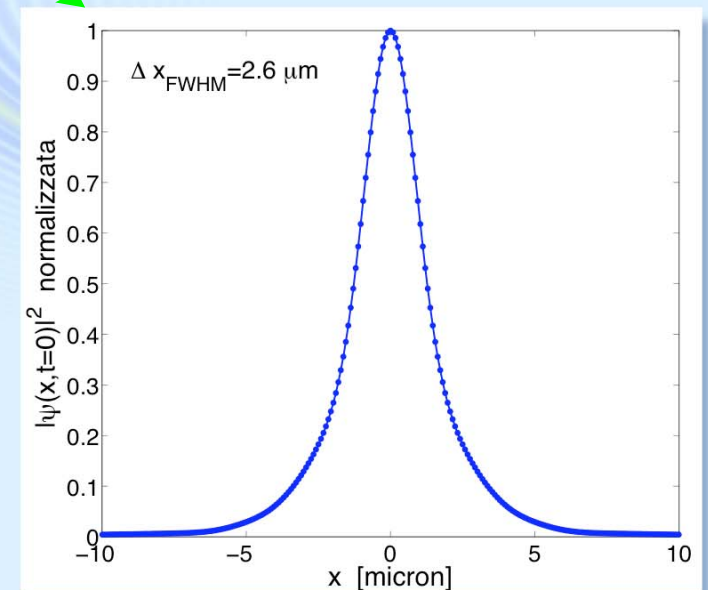
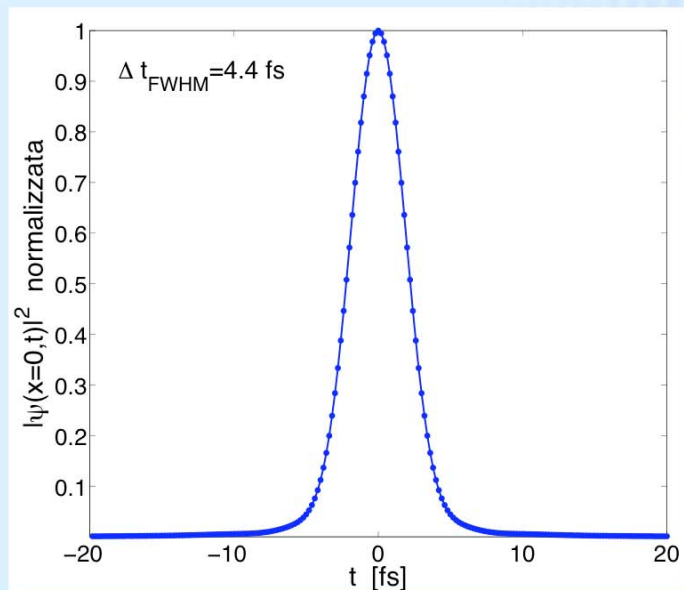
Biphoton amplitude, diversi angoli di tuning del cristallo



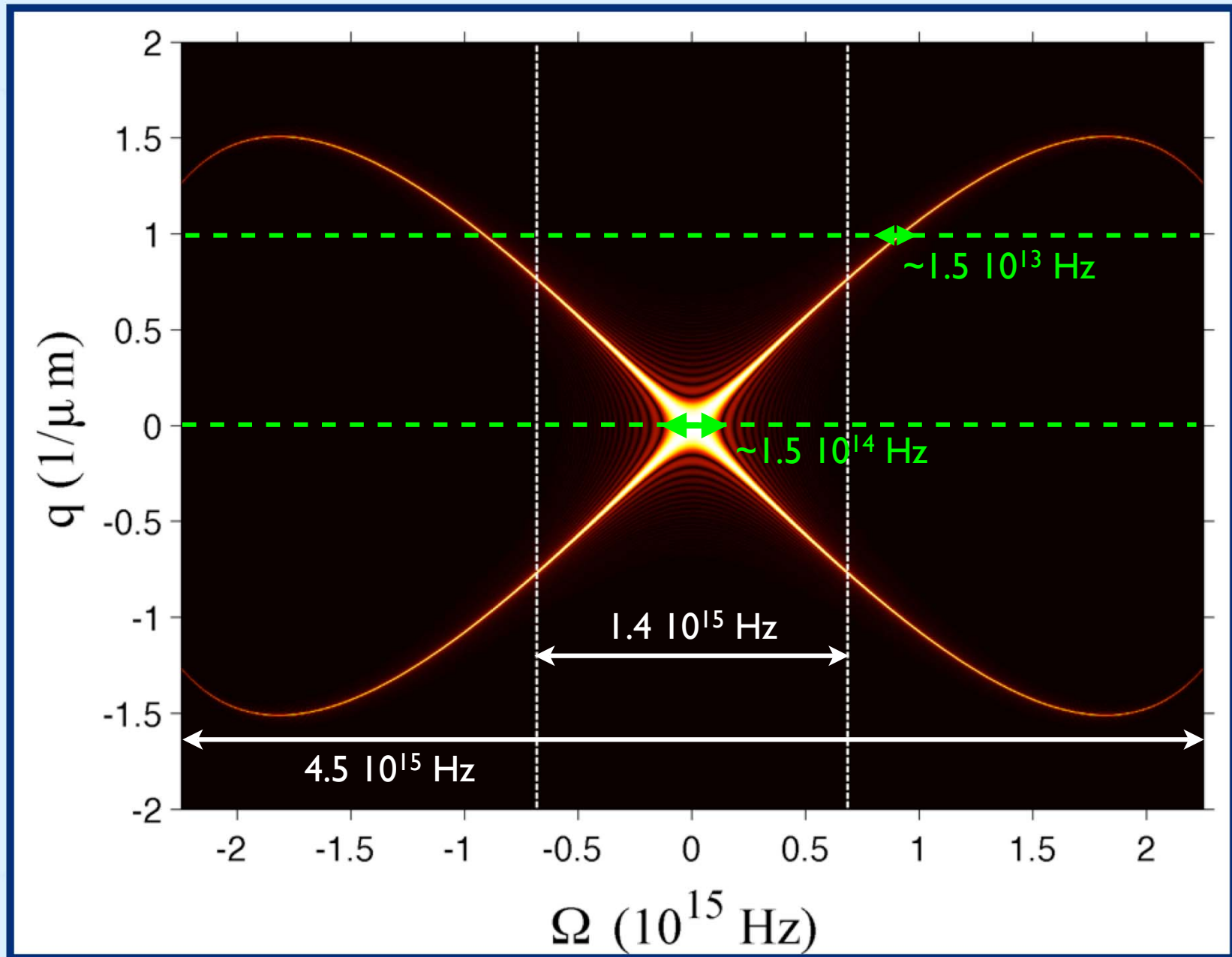
Localizzazione



Estrema localizzazione di un fotone rispetto all'altro, sia nello spazio che nel tempo

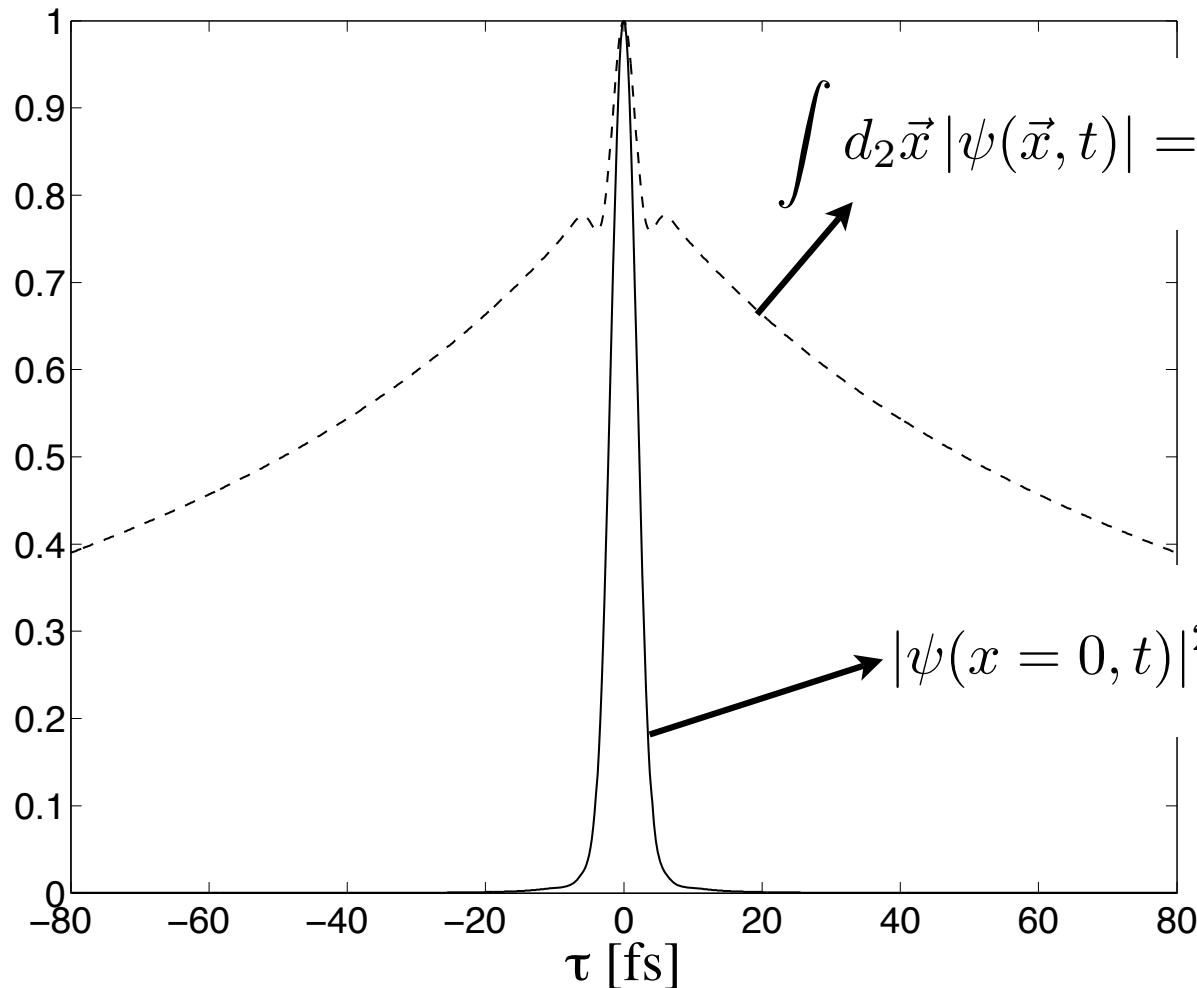


Origine della localizzazione



Near vs Far-field

La localizzazione deriva dalla possibilità di risolvere spazialmente i fotoni nel near-field



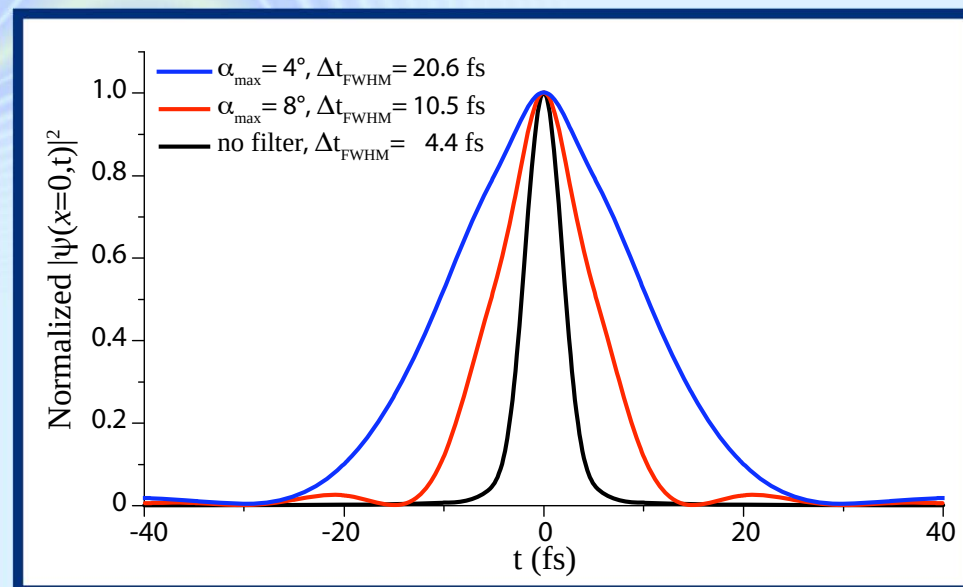
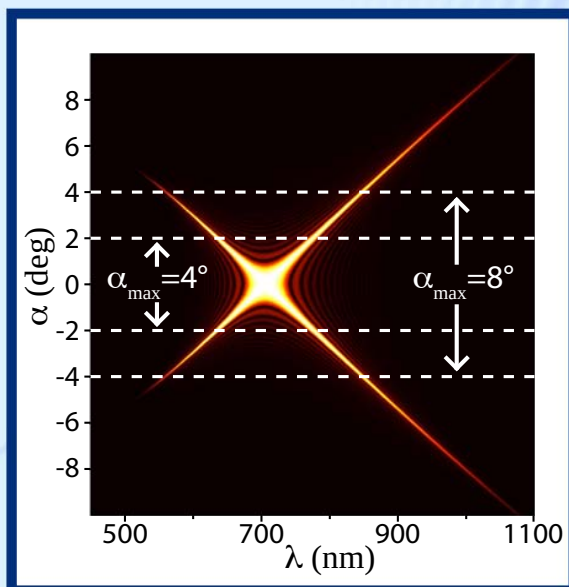
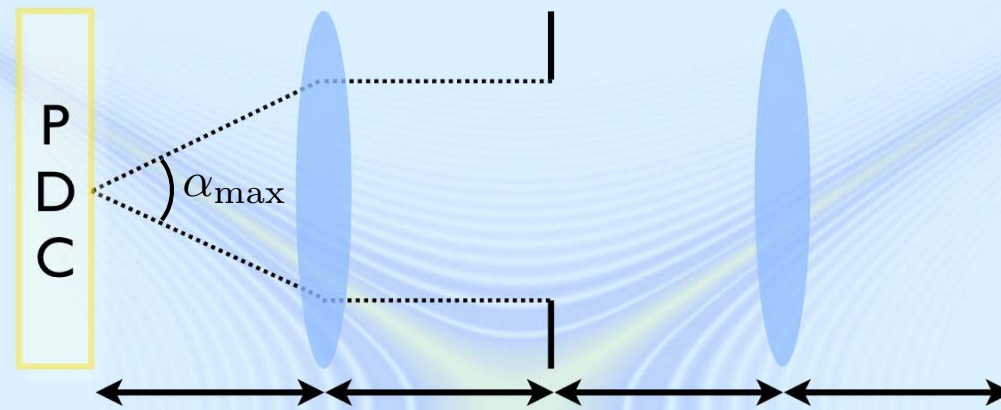
$$\int d_2 \vec{x} |\psi(\vec{x}, t)| = \int d_2 \vec{q} |\psi(\vec{q}, t)|^2 \simeq 100 \text{ fs}$$

$$|\psi(x = 0, t)|^2 = \left| \int d_2 \vec{q} \psi(\vec{q}, t) \right|^2 \simeq \text{fs}$$

Tailoring: filtraggio spaziale

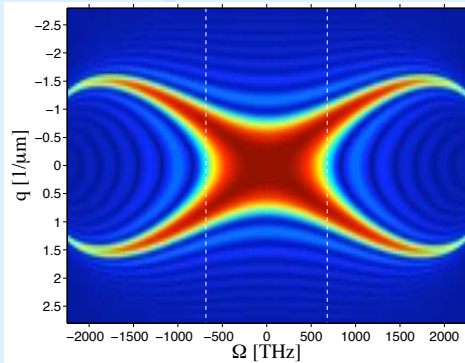
Grazie alla struttura non separabile è possibile modificare le proprietà temporali agendo su quelle spaziali

Filtro spaziale

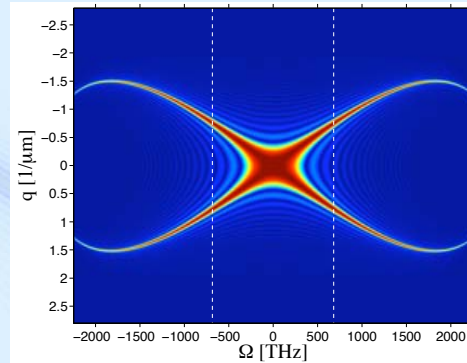


II Risultati integrazione numerica - Tipo I - Variazione l_c

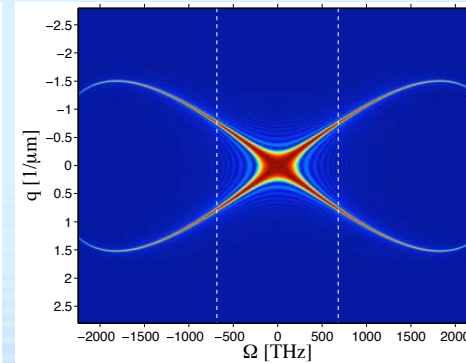
$l_c = 0.1 \text{ mm}$



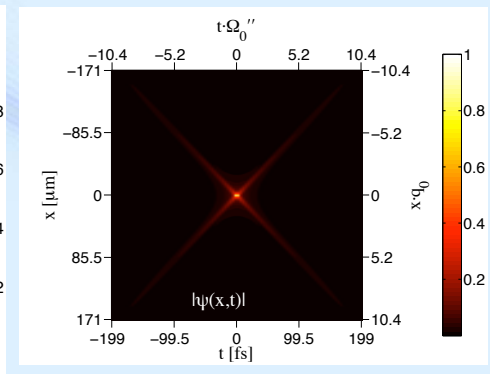
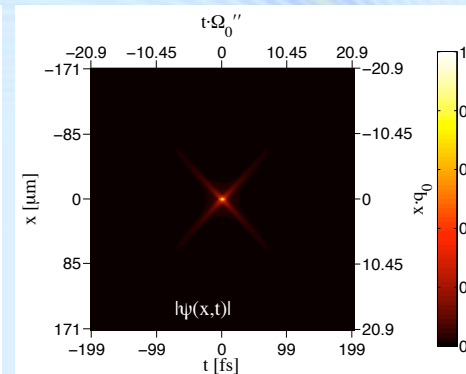
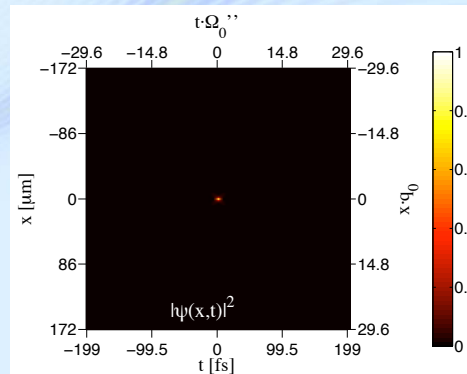
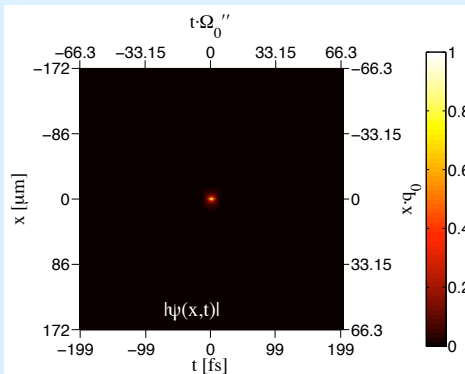
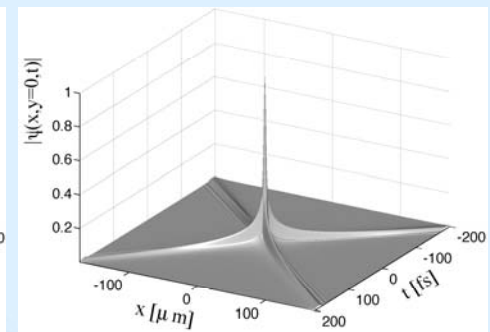
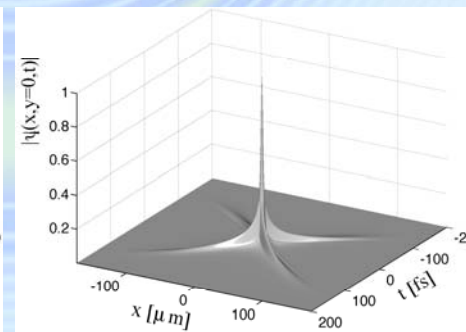
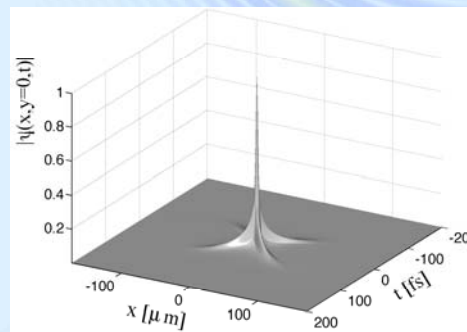
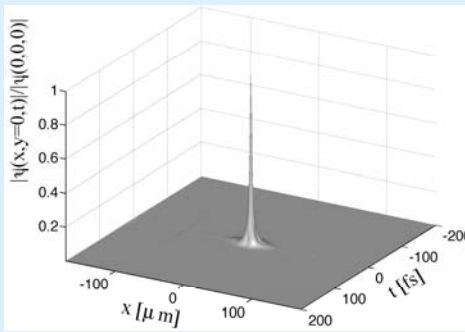
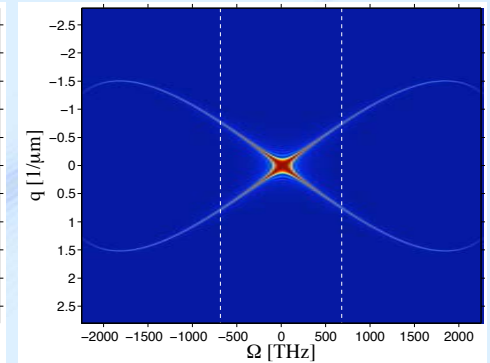
$l_c = 0.5 \text{ mm}$



$l_c = 1 \text{ mm}$



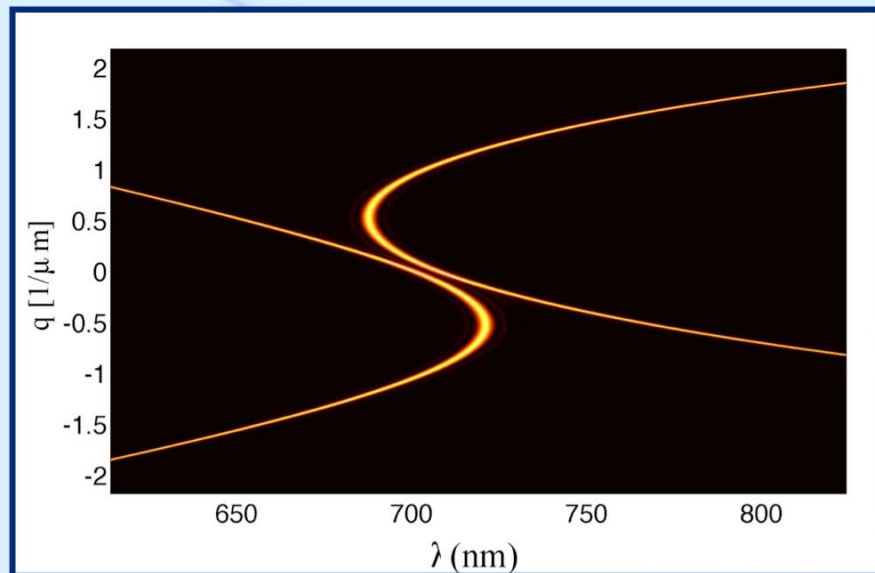
$l_c = 4 \text{ mm}$



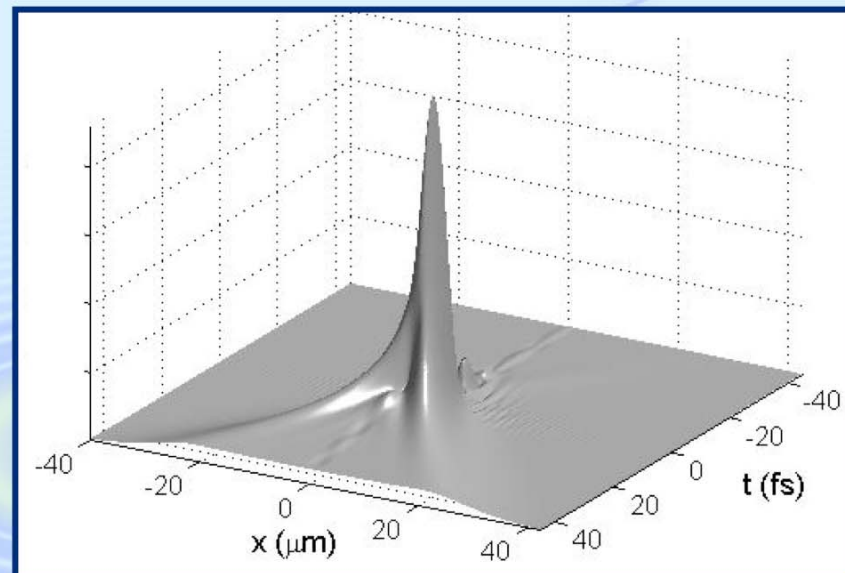
Risultati integrazione numerica: Tipo II

Cristallo BBO tipo II da 4 mm, $\lambda_p=352$ nm, $\vartheta_p=49.05^\circ$, $g=10^{-2}$

Curve di phase matching

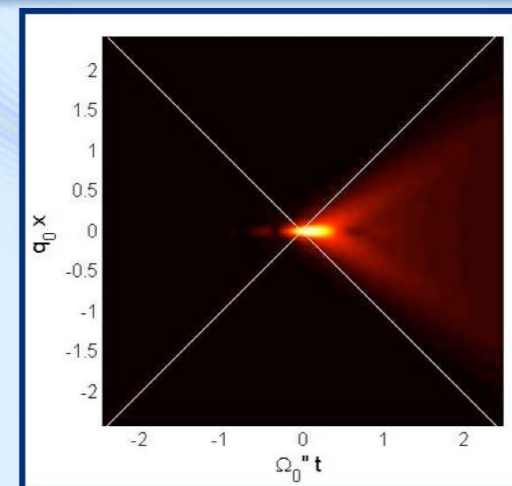


Biphoton amplitude

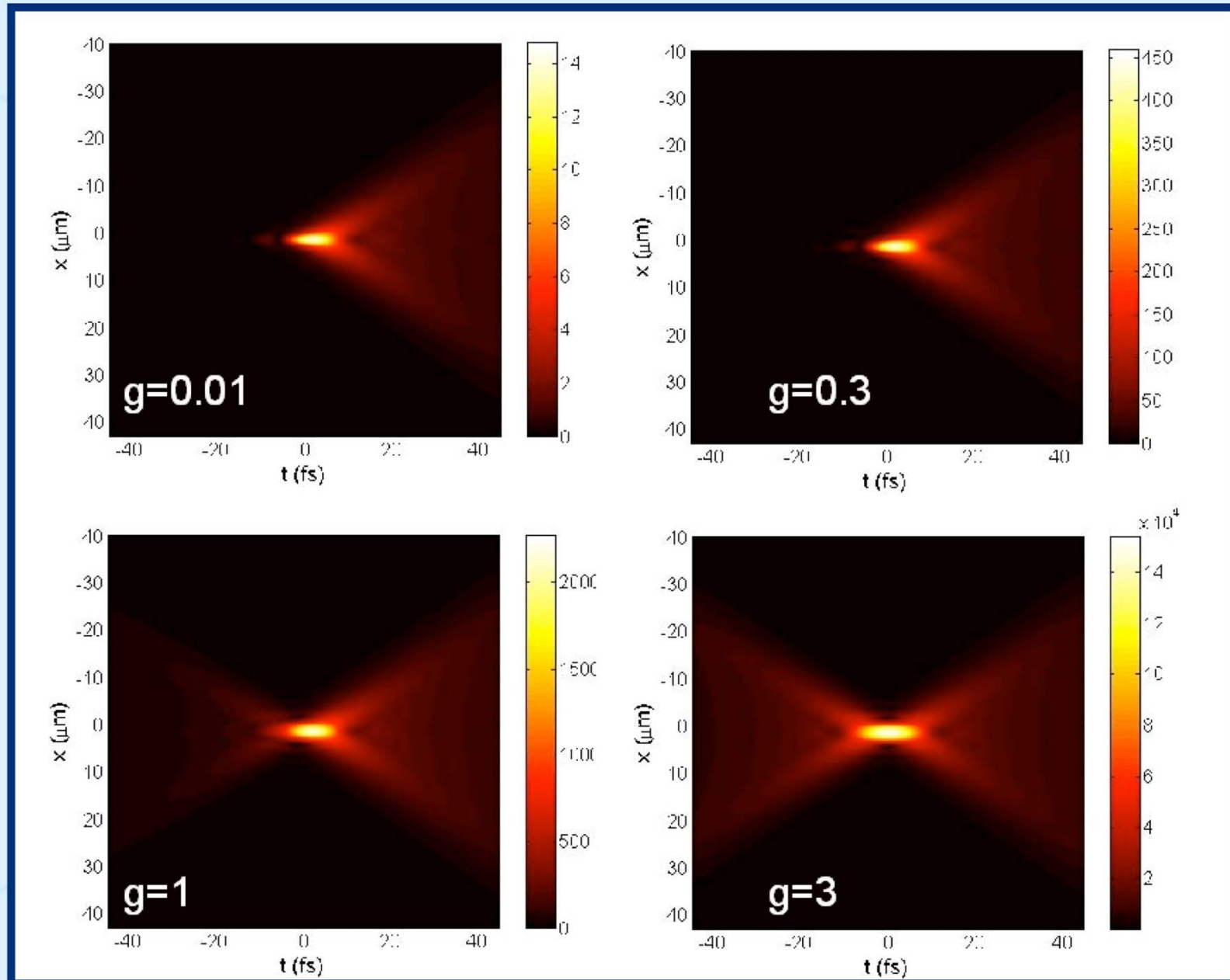


Differenza della velocità di gruppo:
X-Entanglement $\rightarrow$ Y-Entanglement

Il fotone con polarizzazione straordinaria è più lento:
 $t_2 - t_1 > 0$



Tipo II: transizione da Y-Entanglement a X-Entanglement



Conclusioni

- Caratterizzazione della struttura spazio-temporale dello stato entangled generato tramite PDC
- Struttura a X non separabile nelle variabili spaziali e temporale
- Inusuale localizzazione relativa, sia spazialmente ($\sim \mu\text{m}$) che temporalmente ($\sim \text{fs}$), dei fotoni gemelli
- Possibilità di modificare le proprietà temporali dello stato agendo su quelle spaziali

Hideas: High Dimensional Entangled Systems

FP7 Fet Open project of the European Community



High Dimensional Entagled Systems

Start date: October 1, 2008

Coordinated by University of Insubria:

- L.A. Lugiato (administrative coordinator)
- A.Gatti (scientific coordinator)

Como

L.A. Lugiato, A. Gatti,
E. Brambilla, L. Caspani

P. Di Trapani, O. Jedrkiewicz, M.
Clerici

- UPMC (C.Fabre, E. Giacobino) - Paris
- Strathclyde University (S. Barnett, M. Padgett) - Glasgow
- Lille University (M. Kolobov)
- Leiden University (H. Woerdman)
- Copenhagen University (E. Polzik)
- St. Petersburg University (I. Sokolov)
- Camberra University (H. Bachor) - Australia

“This project aims at a breakthrough in the information capacity of quantum communication, by exploiting the intrinsic multivariate and multi-modal character of the radiation field, which involves spatial, temporal and polarization degrees of freedom. The long term vision underlying our project is that of a broadband quantum communication, where all the physical properties of the photons are utilized to store information”

www.hideas.dfm.uninsubria.it