Squeezed light, generation and applications.

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What is quantum optics

Classical/Geometrical optics

- light is a ray
- which propagates straight
- cannot explain diffraction and interference

Semiclassical optics

- light is a wave
- color (wavelength/frequency) is important
- amplitude (a) and phase are important, $E(t) = ae^{i(kz-\omega t)}$
- cannot explain residual measurements noise

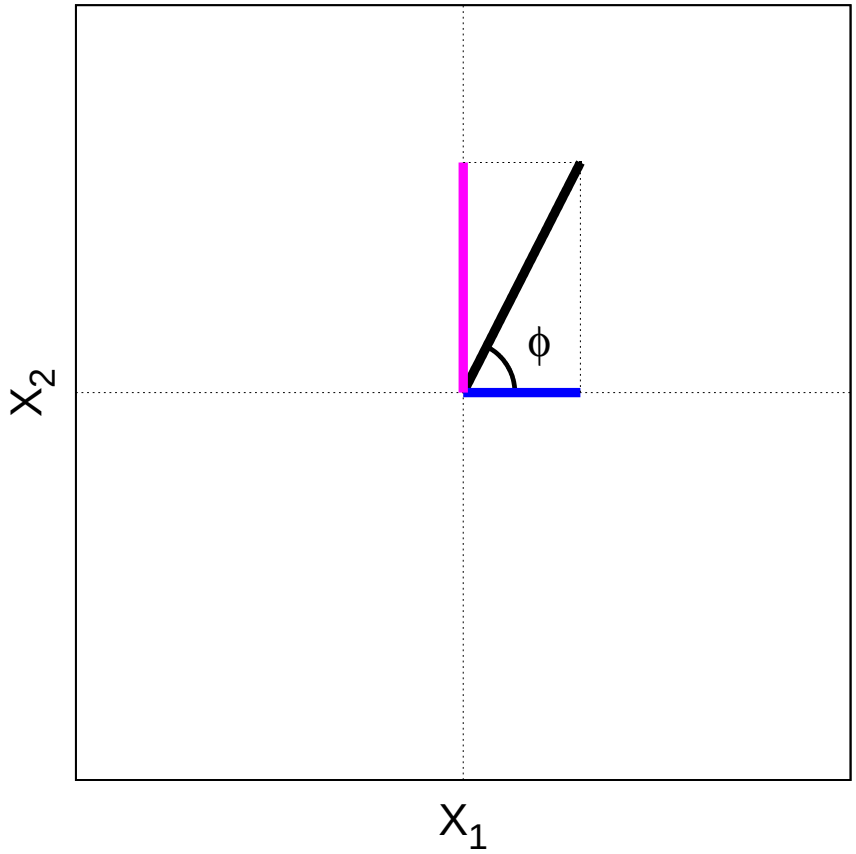
Quantum optics

- light consists of photons: $N = a^\dagger a$
- detector measures quadratures: $X_1 = (a^\dagger + a)/2$ and $X_2 = i(a^\dagger - a)/2$
- amplitude and phase cannot be measured precisely: $\langle \Delta X_1^2 \rangle \langle \Delta X_2^2 \rangle \geq 1/4$

Classical field

$$E(\phi) = |a|e^{-i\phi} = |a|\cos(\phi) + i|a|\sin(\phi) = X_1 + iX_2, \quad \phi = \omega t - kz$$

Detectors sense the real part of the field (X_1) but there is a way to see X_2 as well



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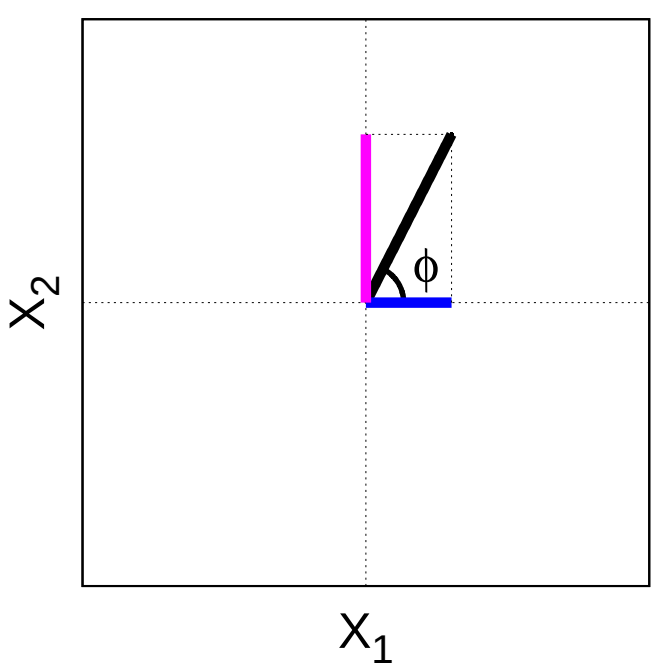

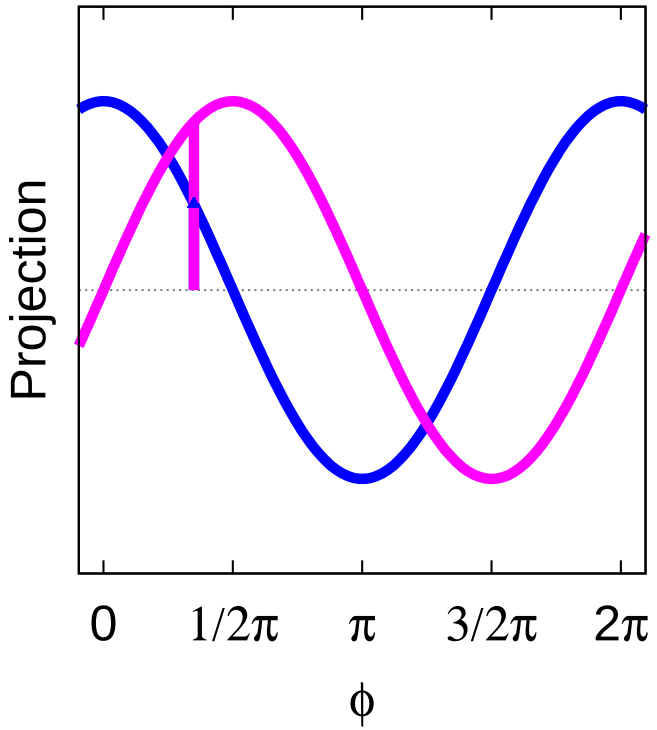

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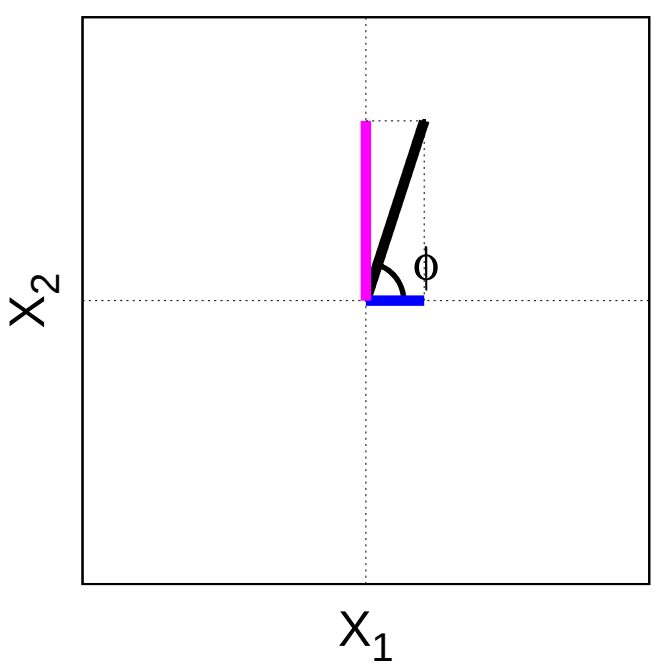

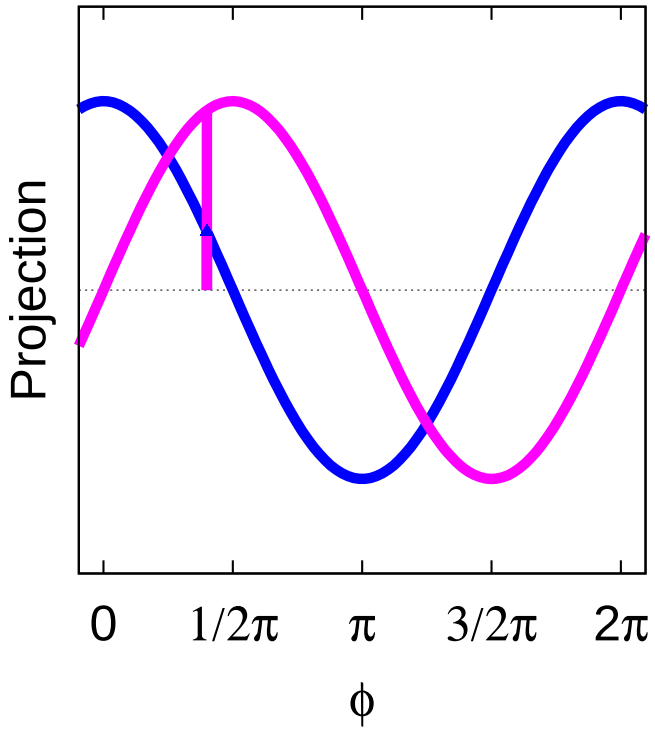

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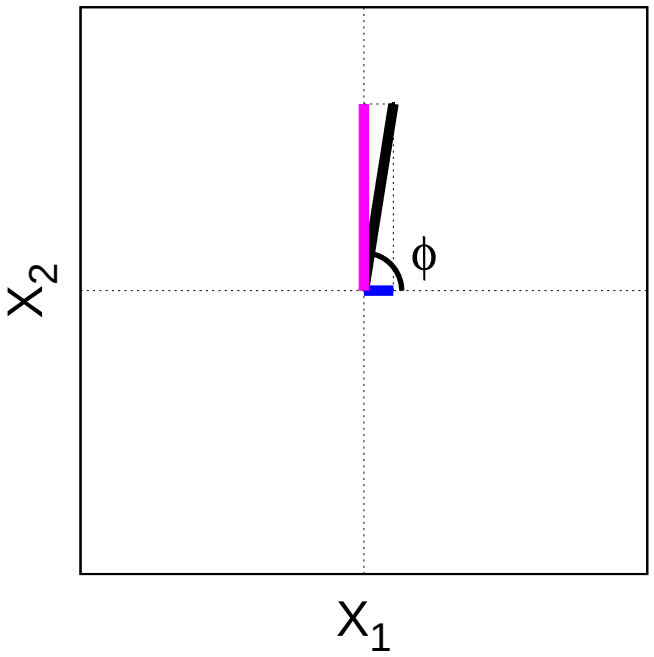

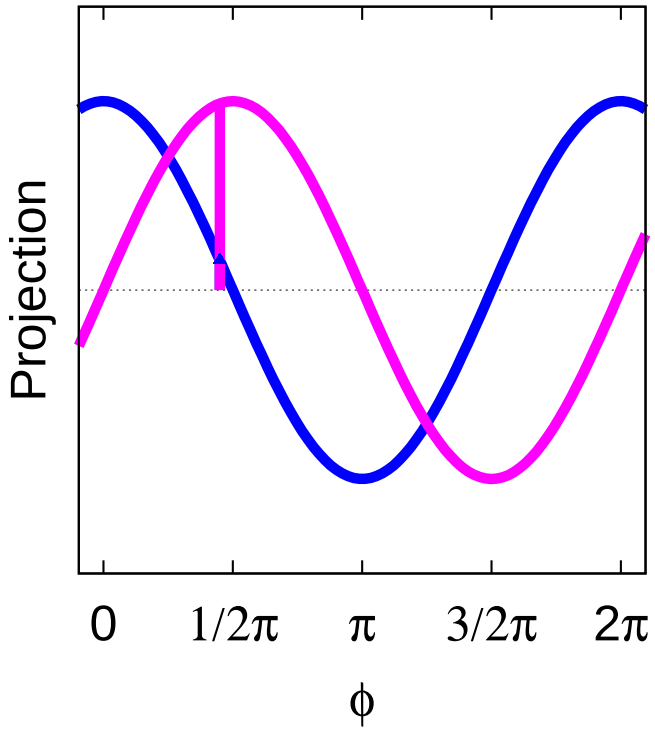

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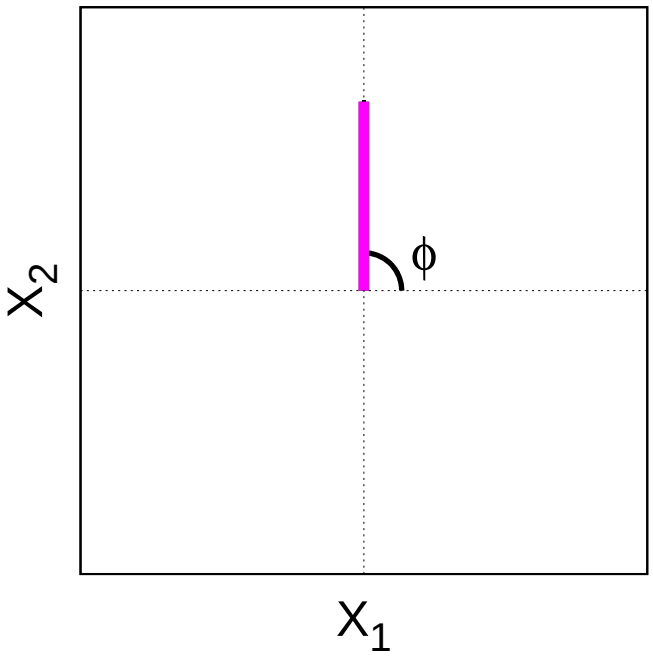

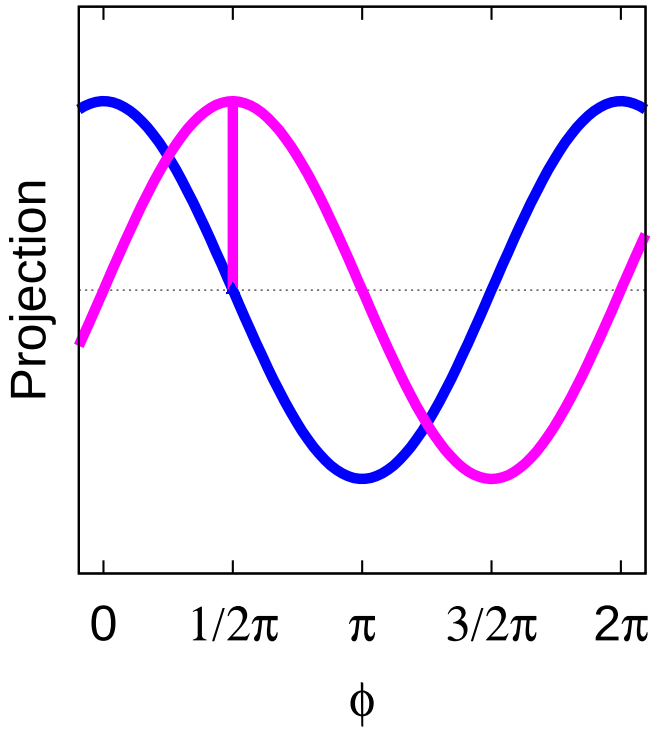

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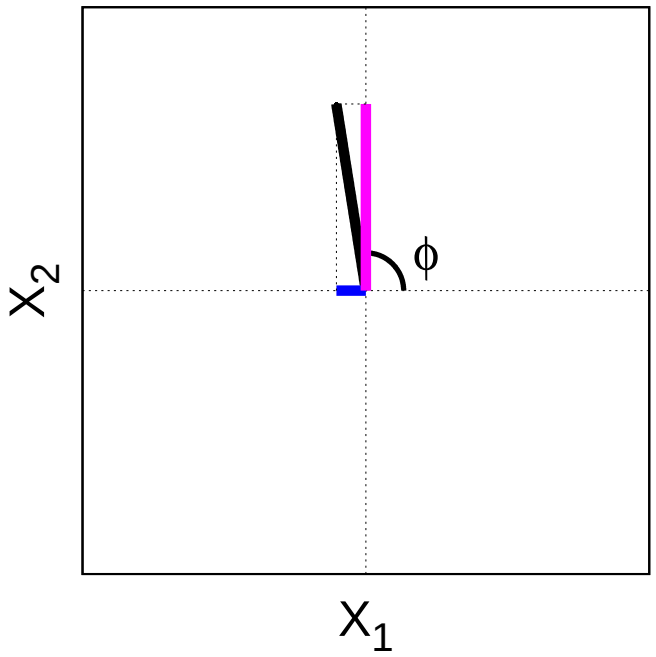

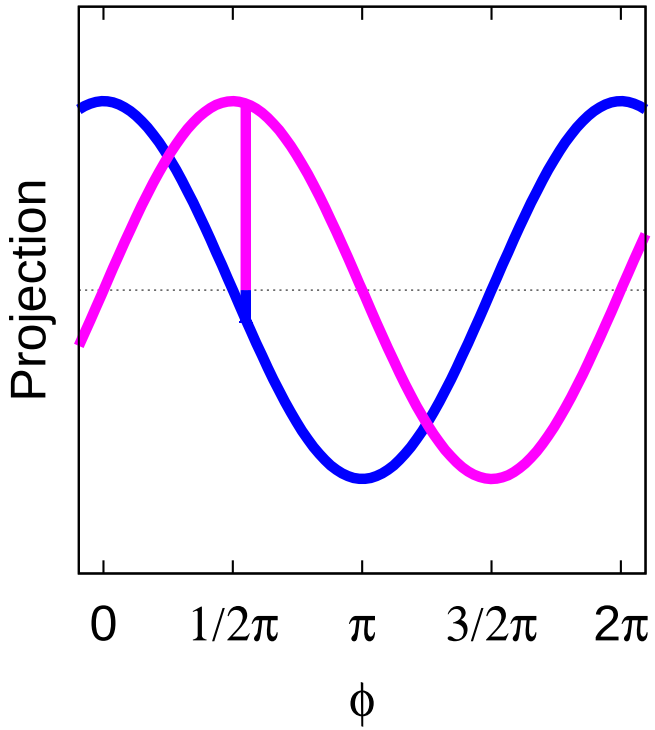

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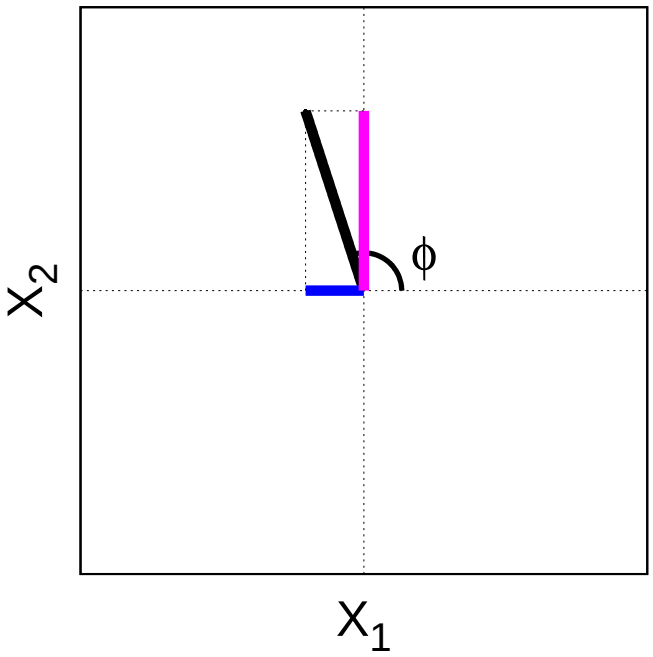

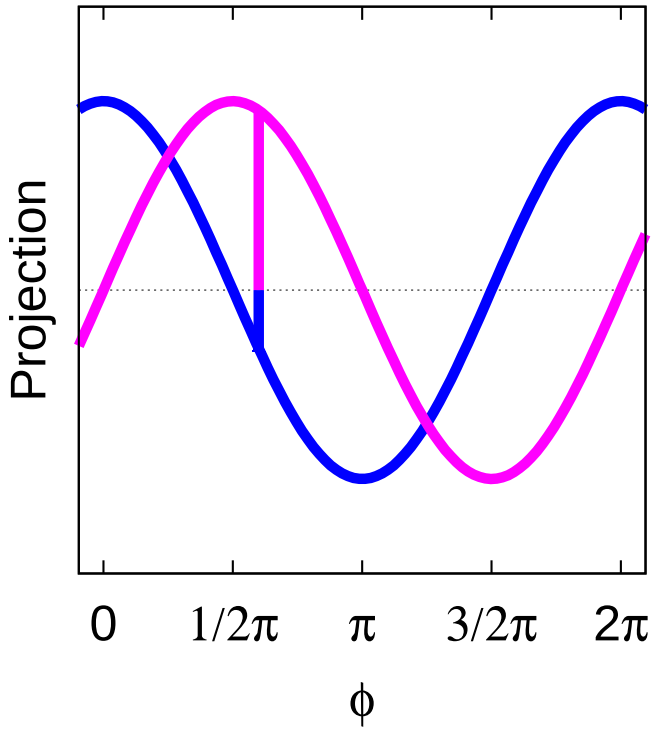

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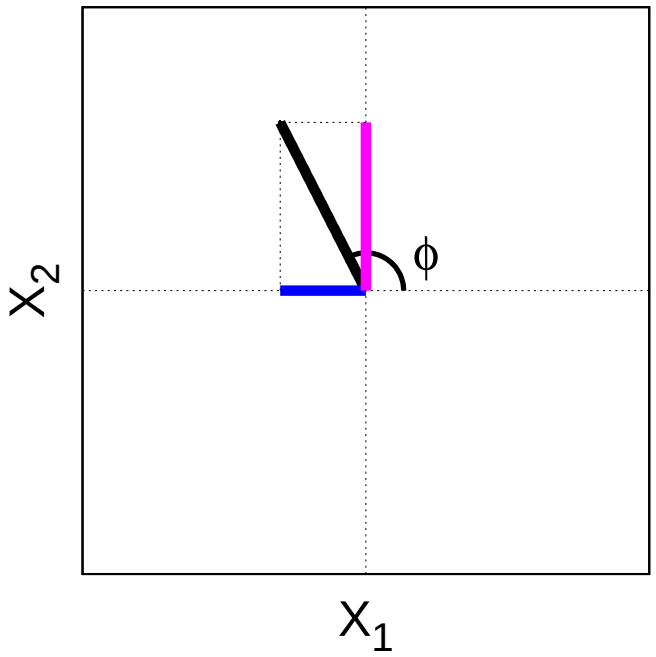

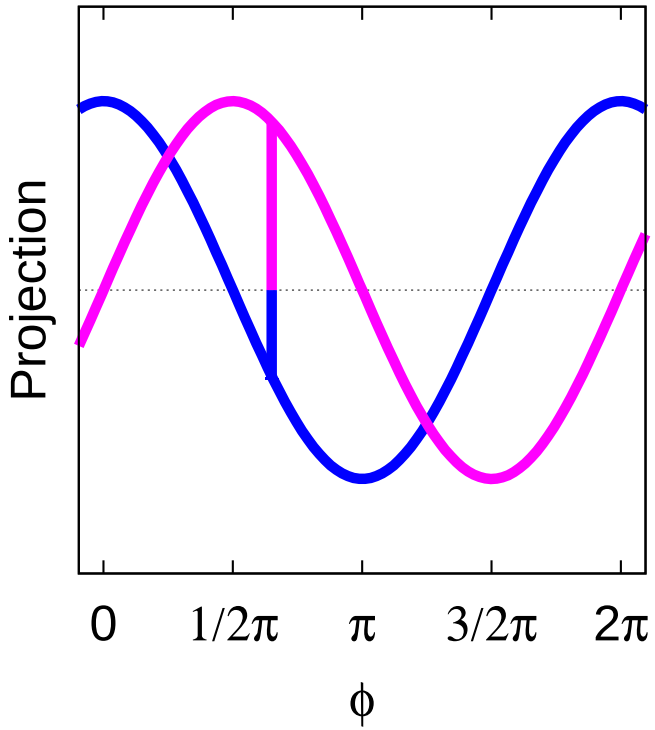

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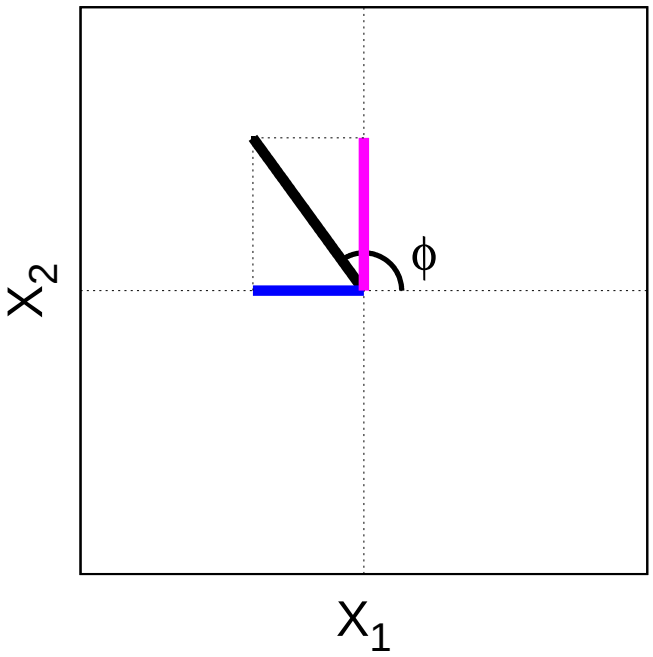

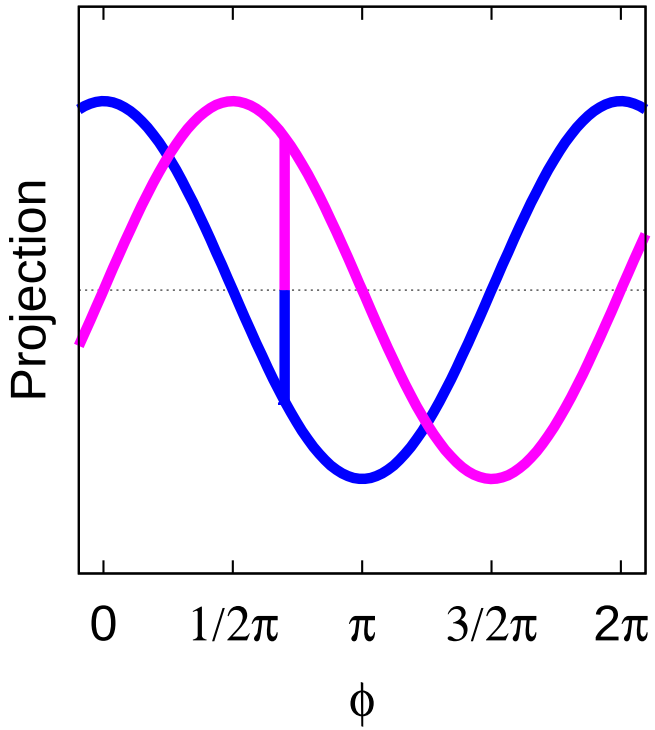

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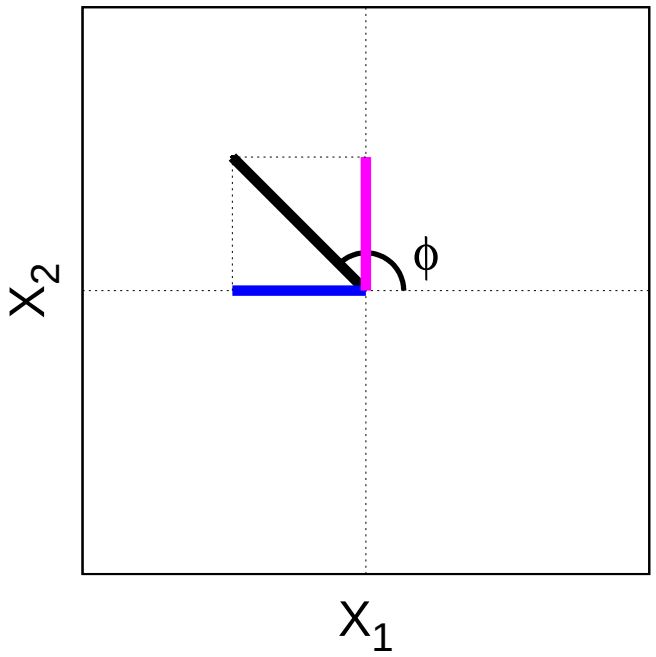

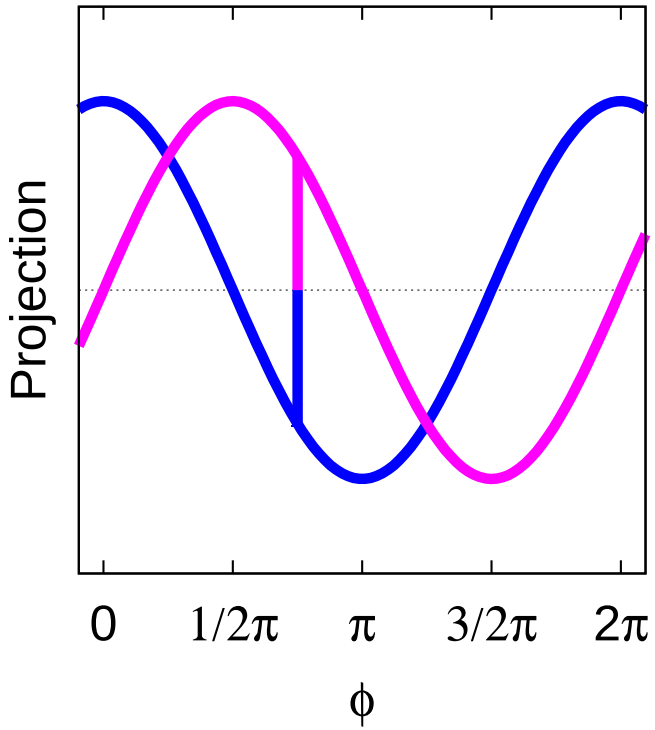

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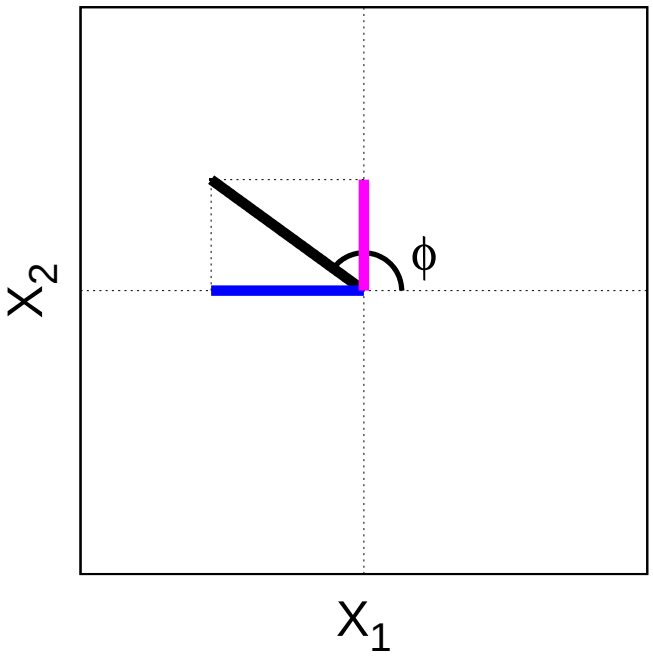

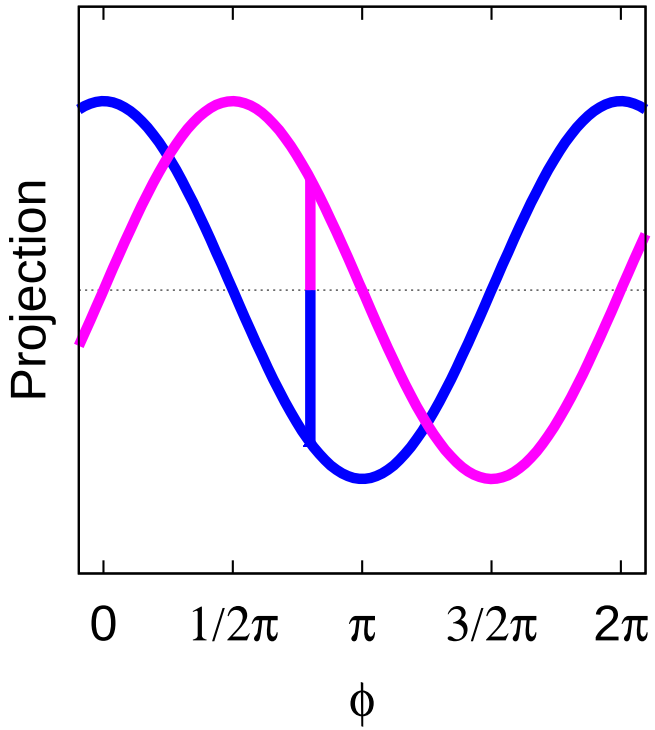

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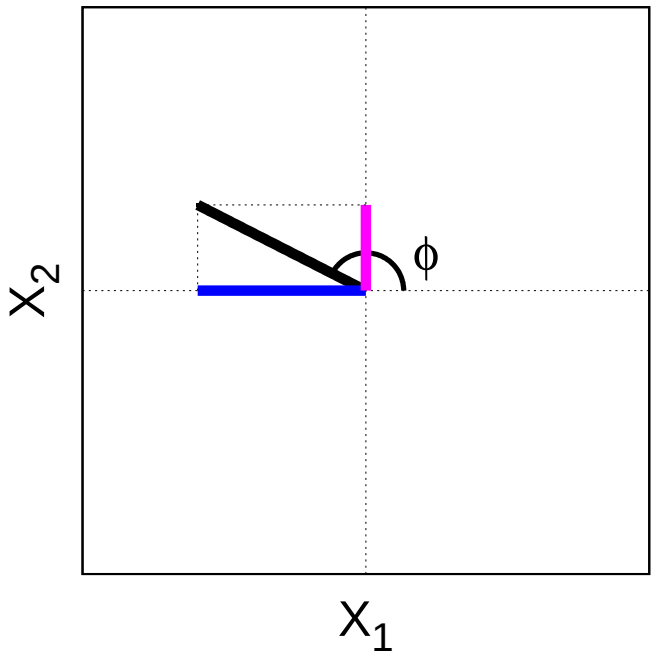

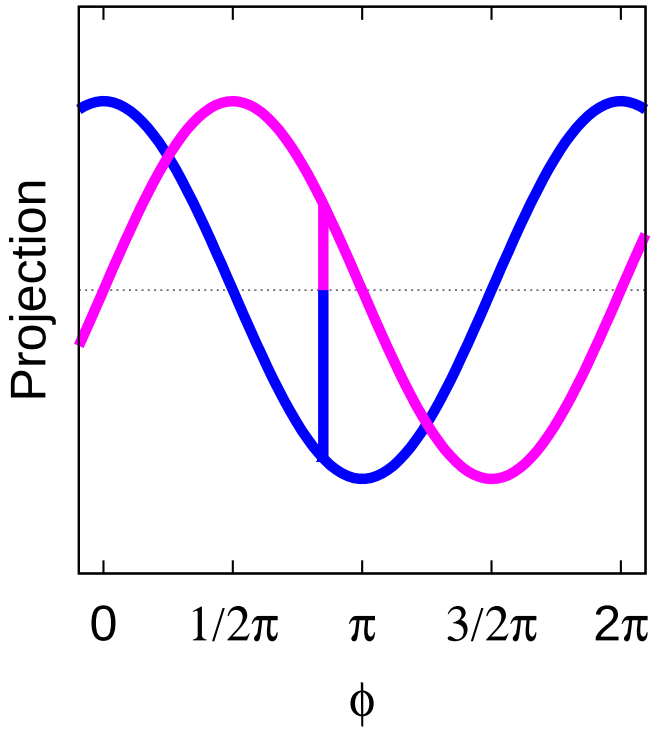

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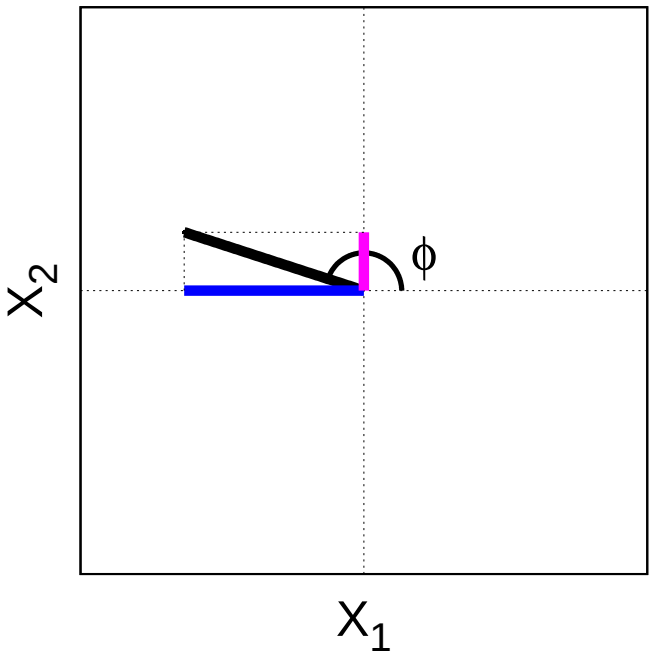

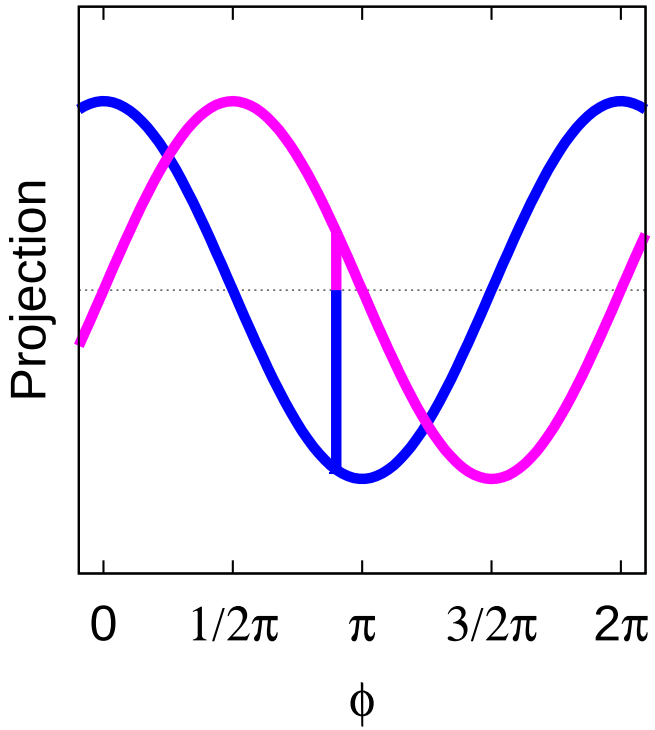

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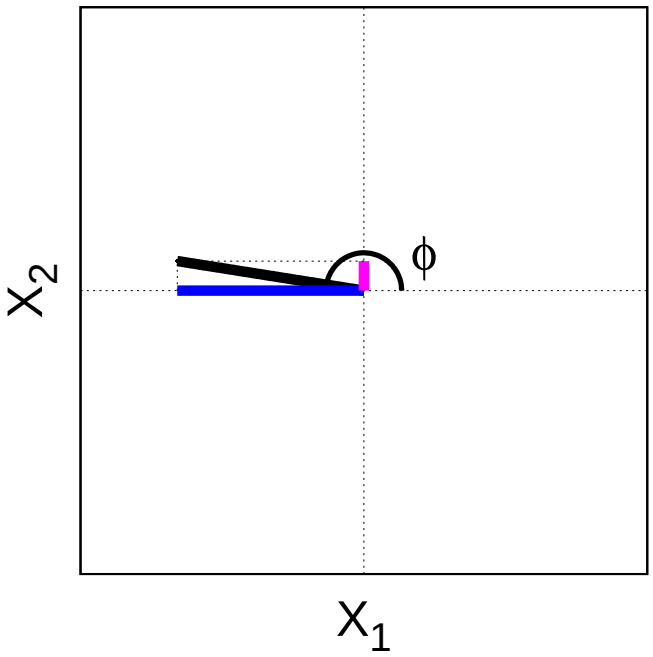

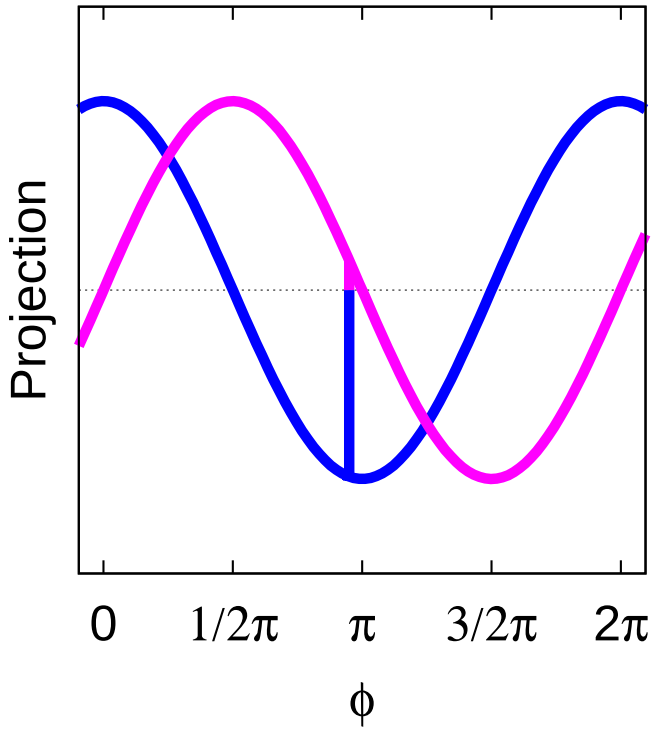

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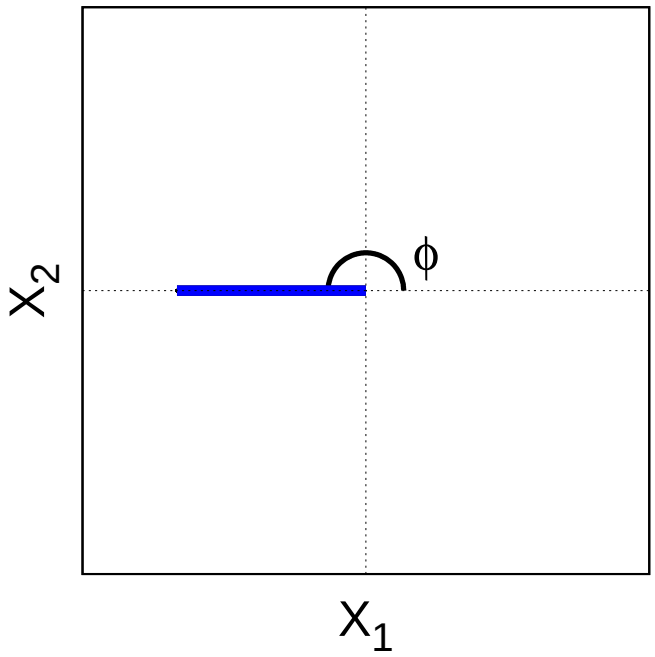

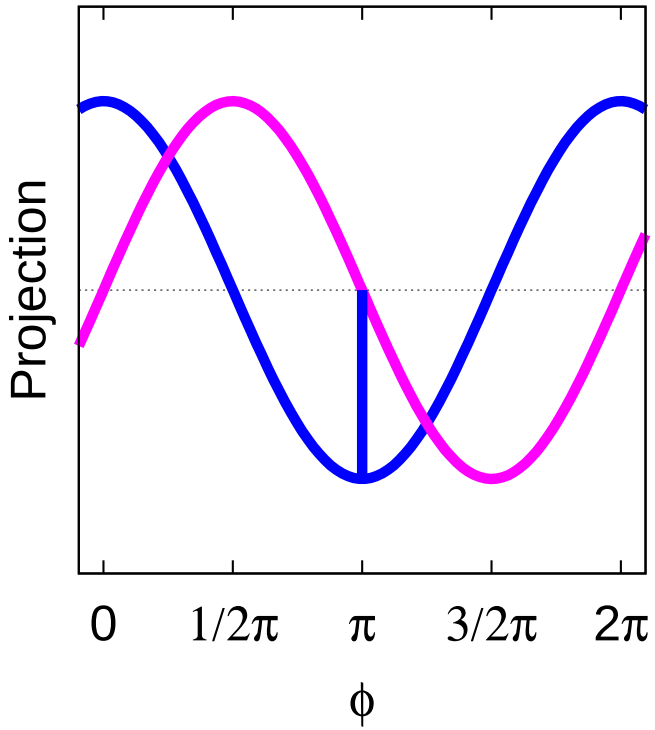

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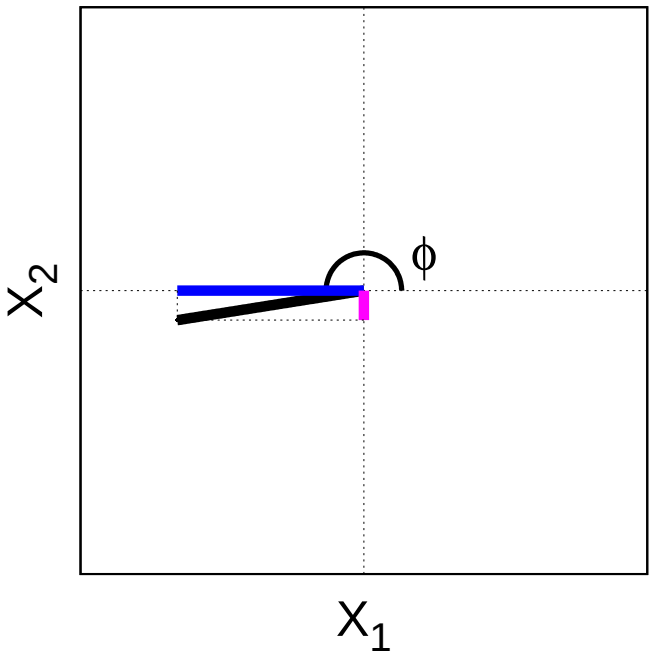

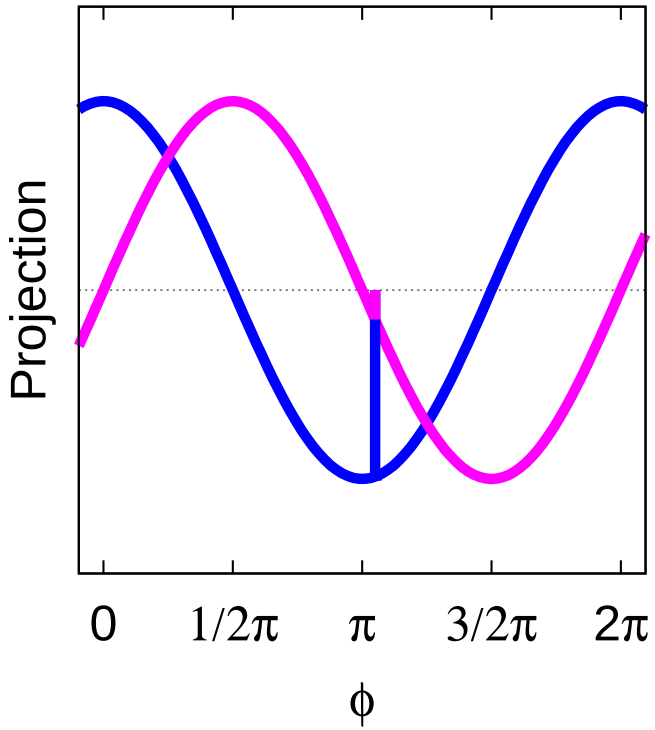

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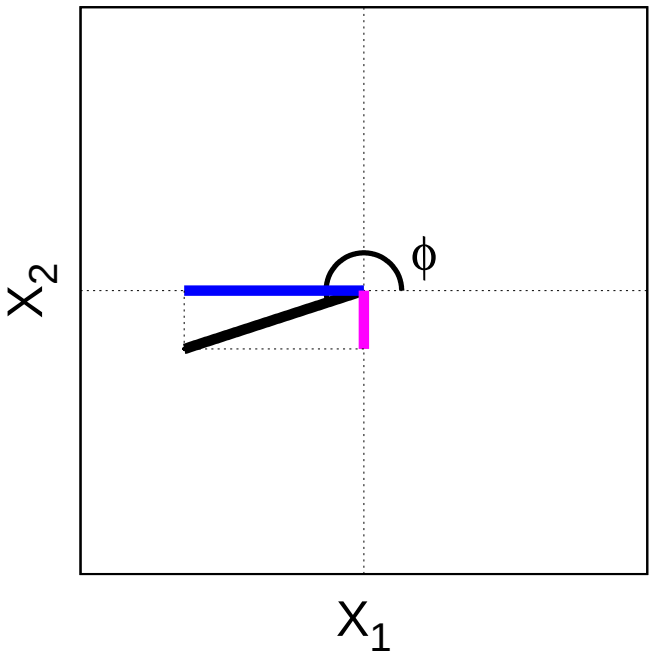

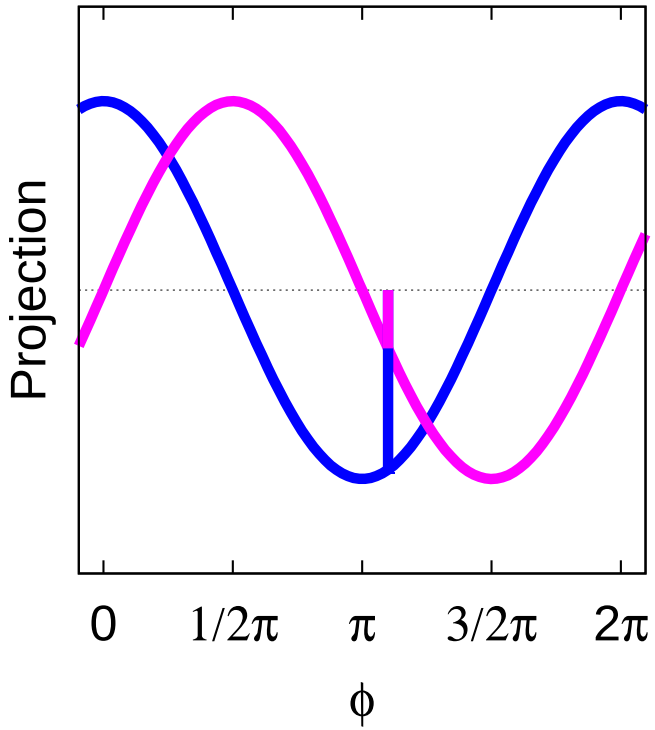

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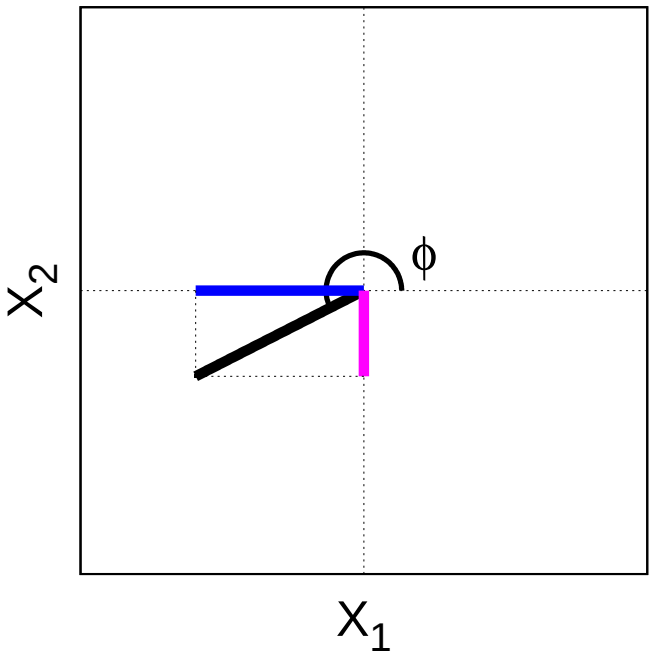

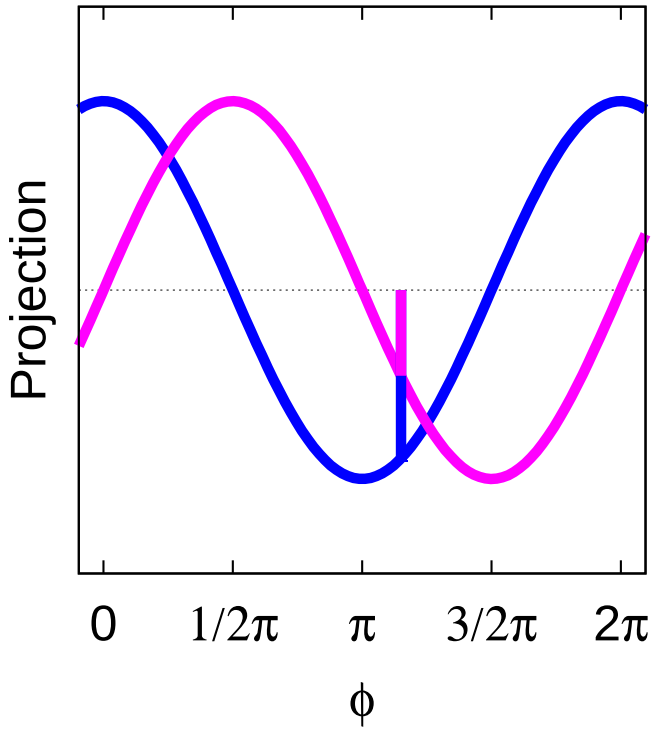

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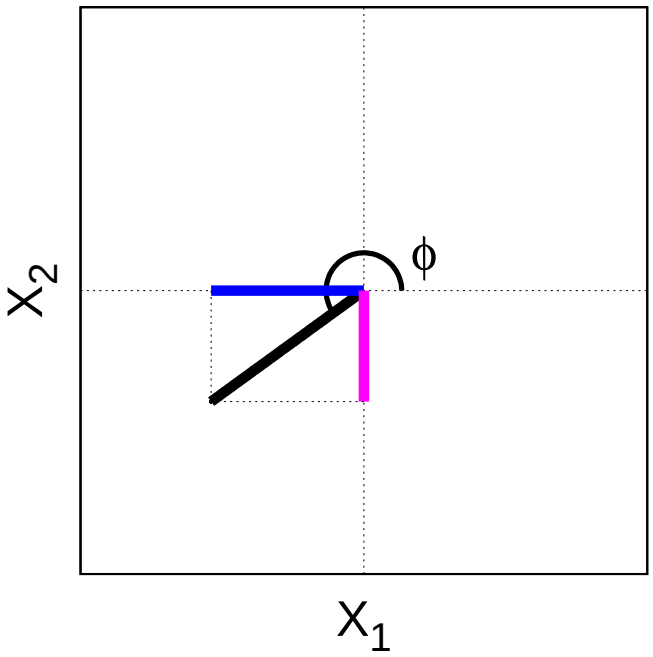

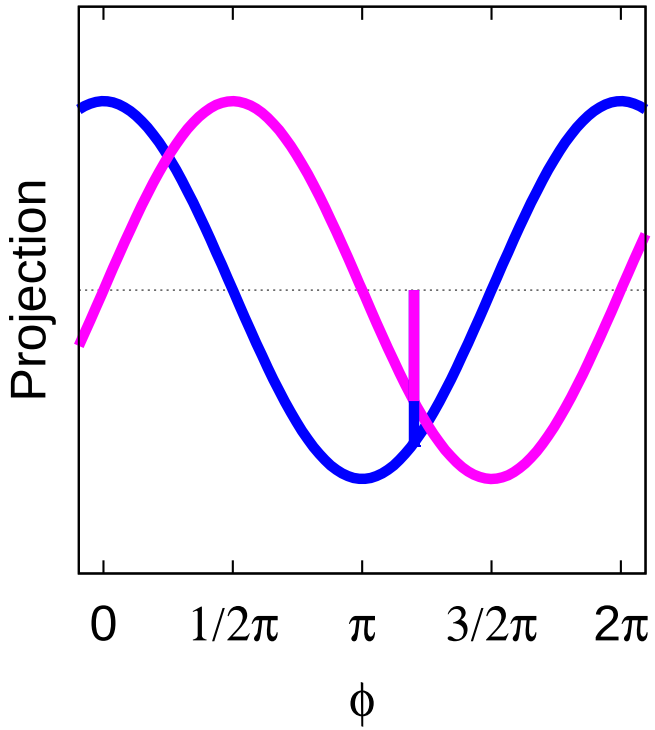

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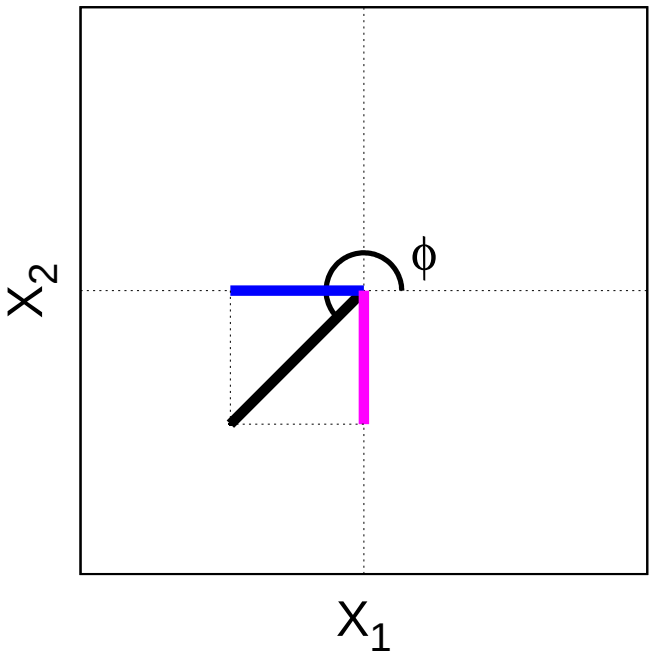

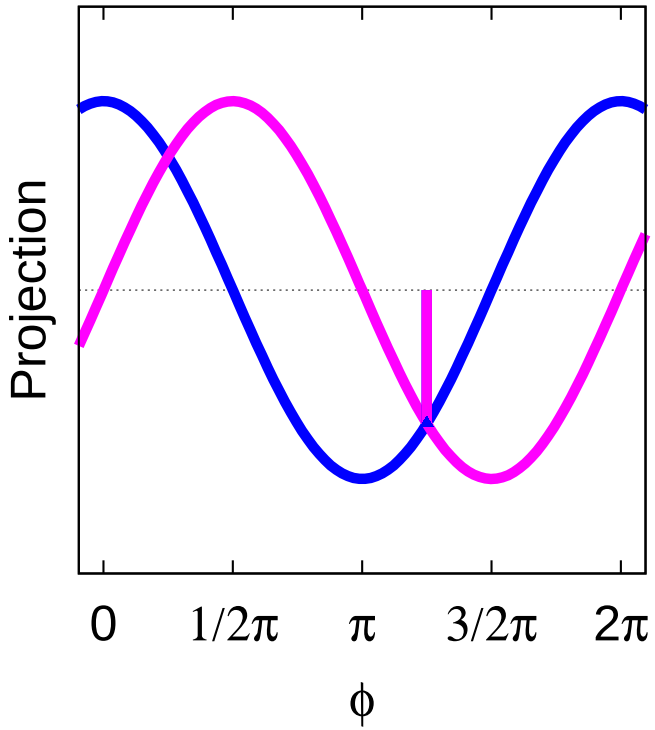

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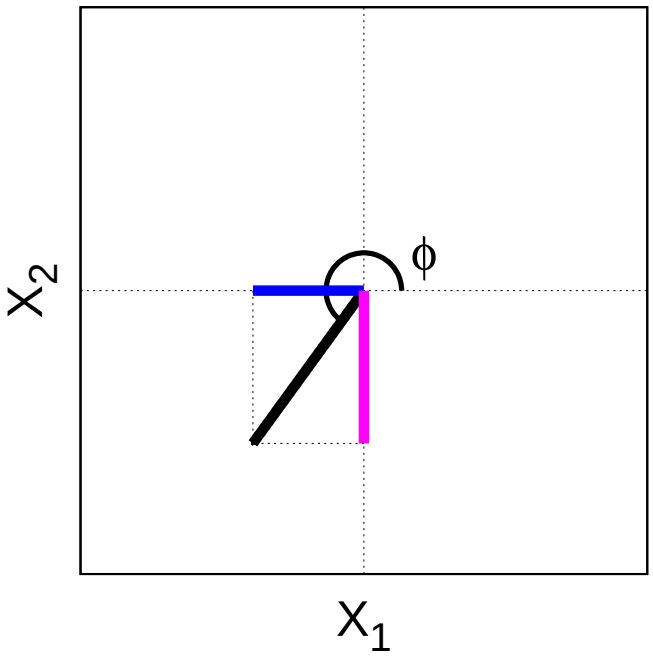

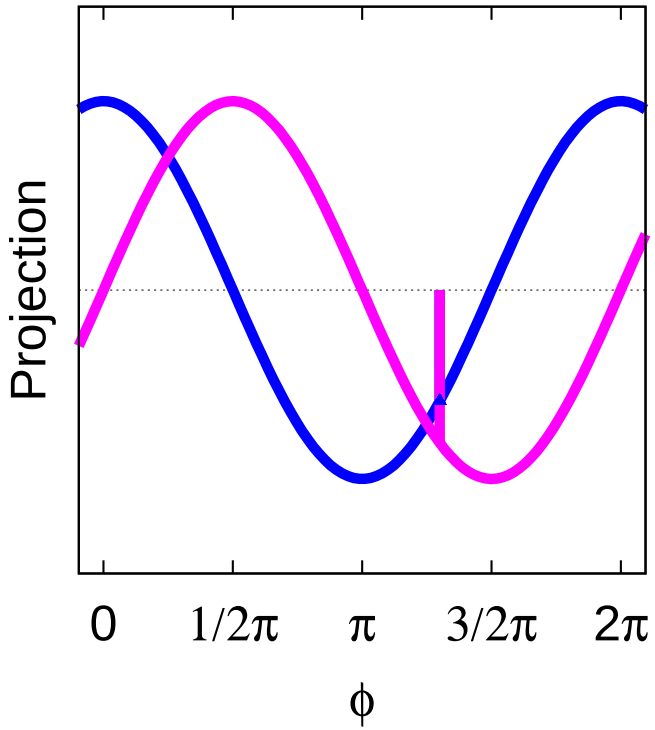

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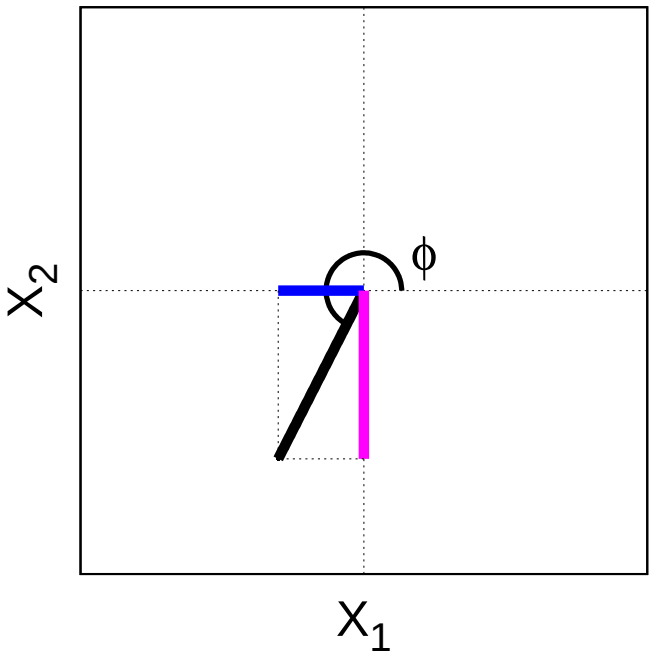

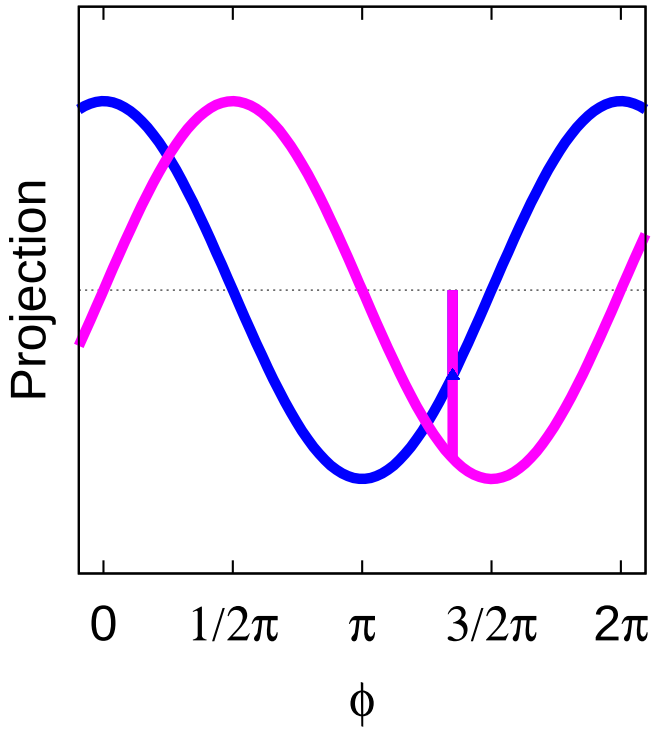

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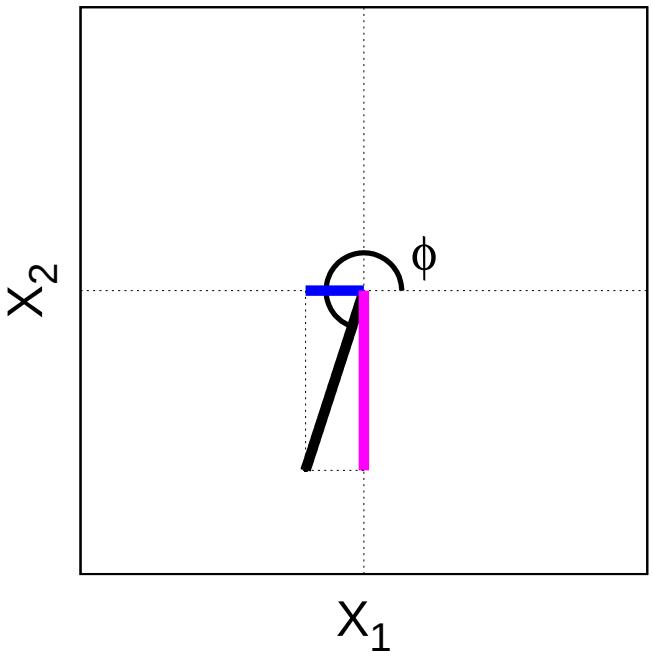

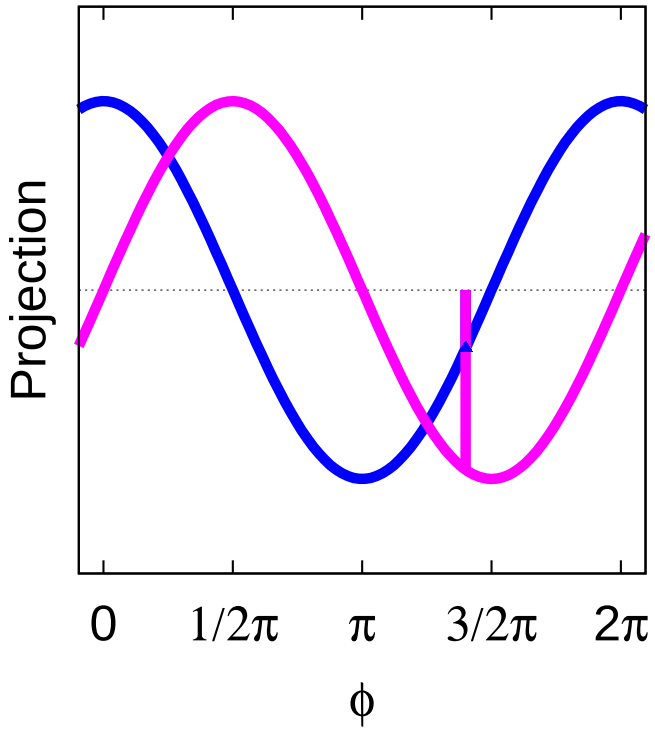

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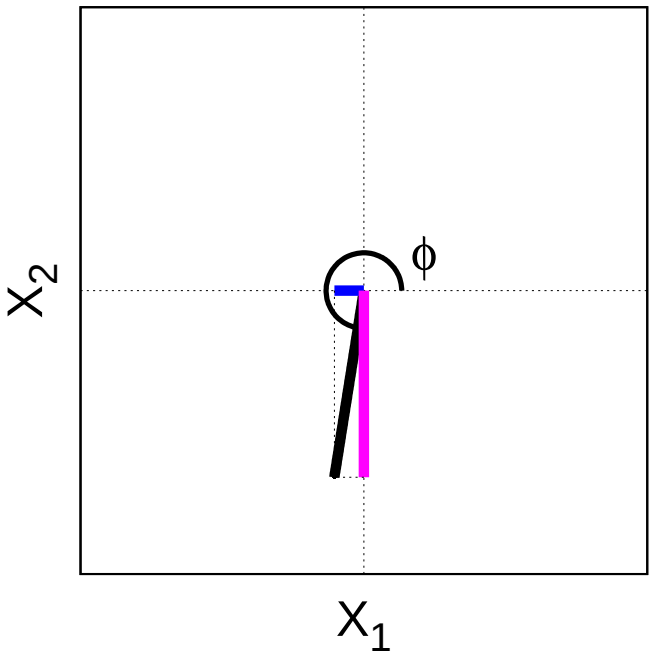

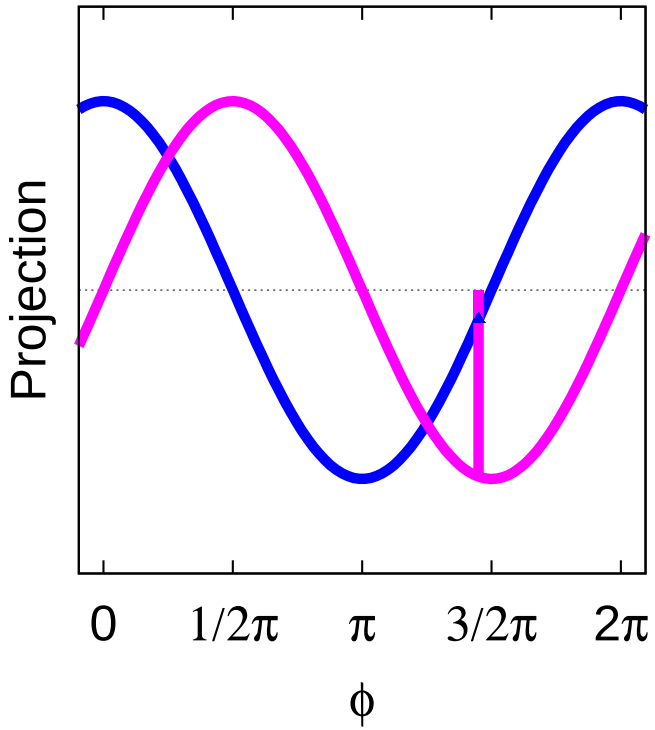

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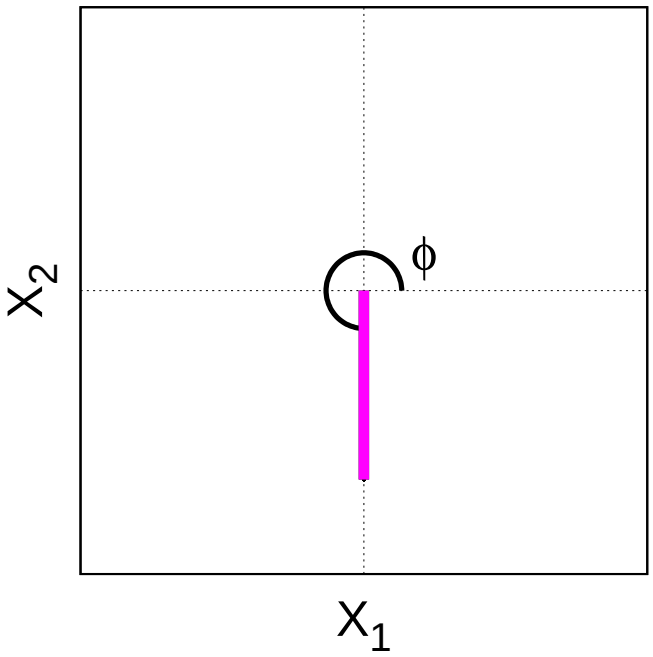

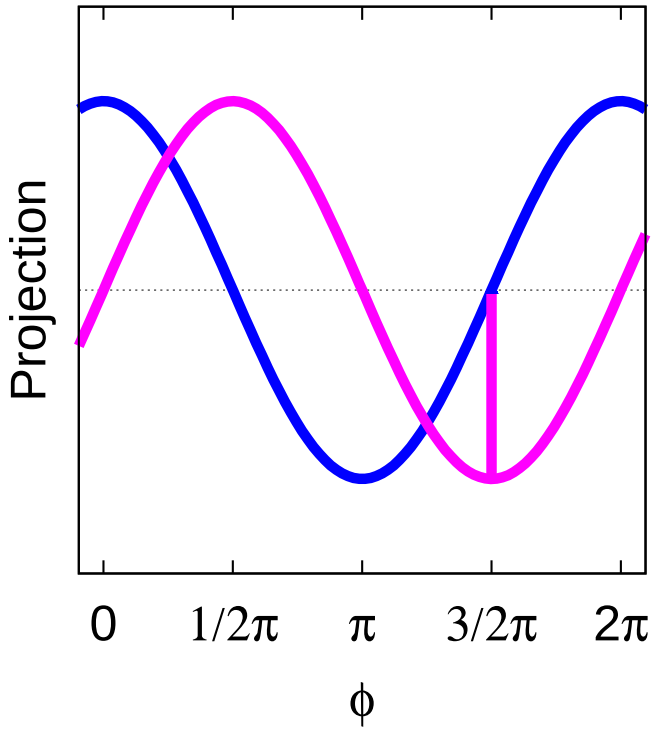

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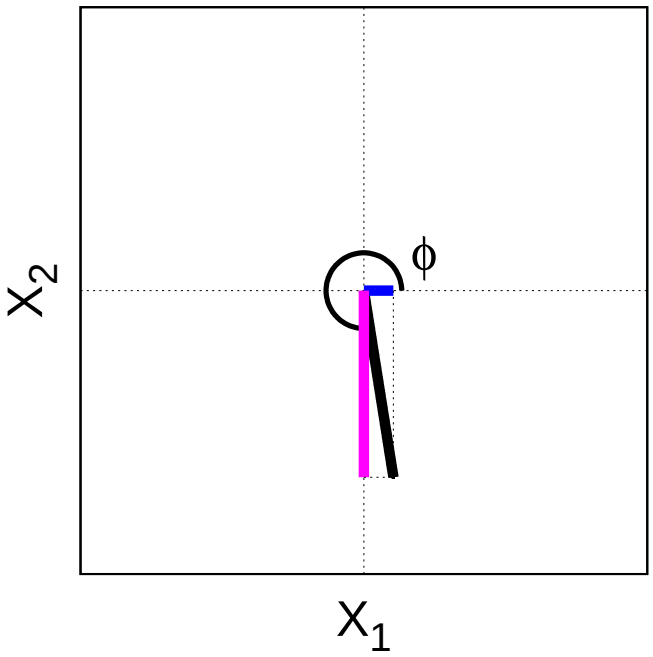

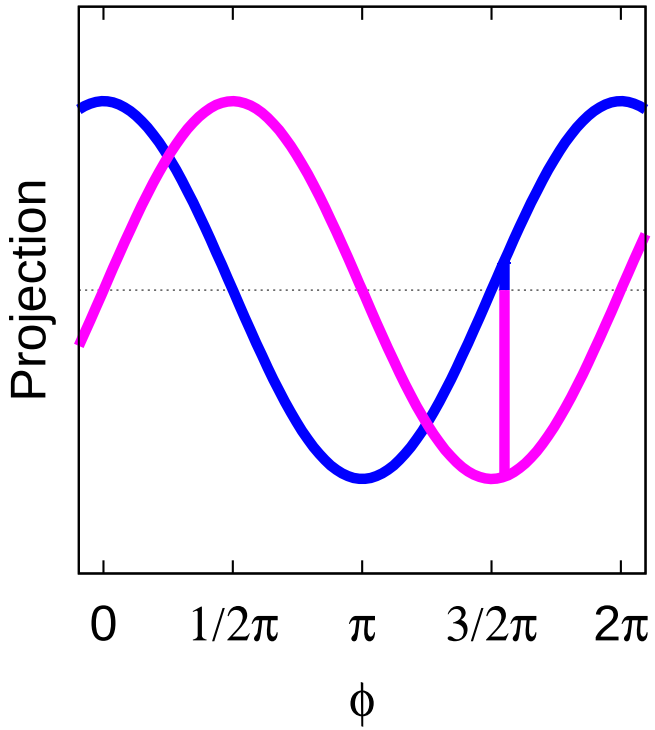

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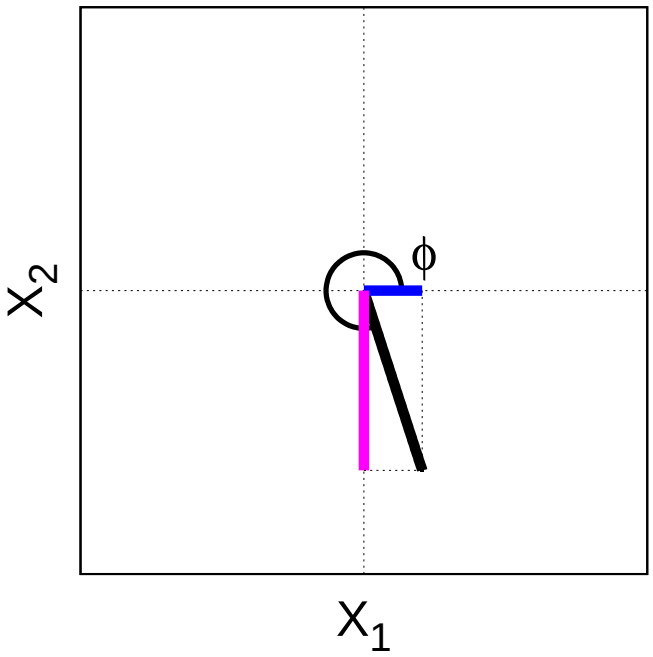

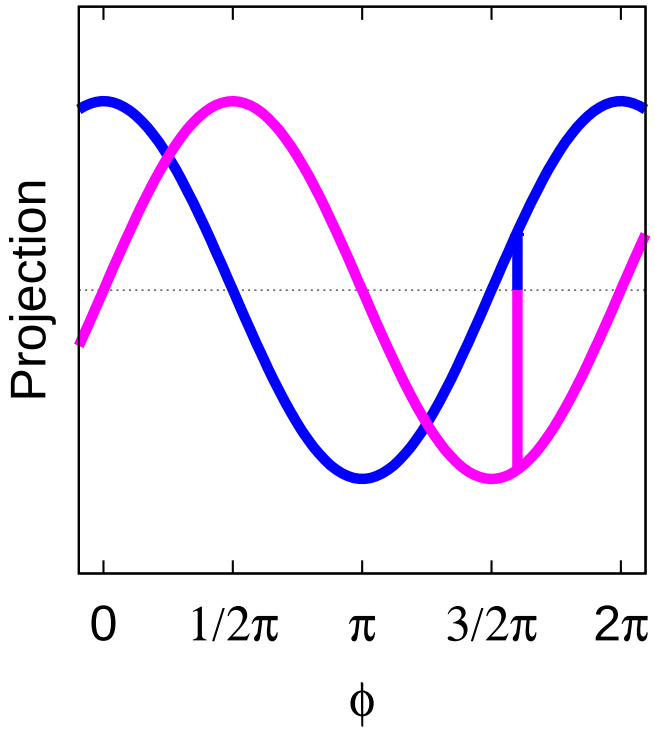

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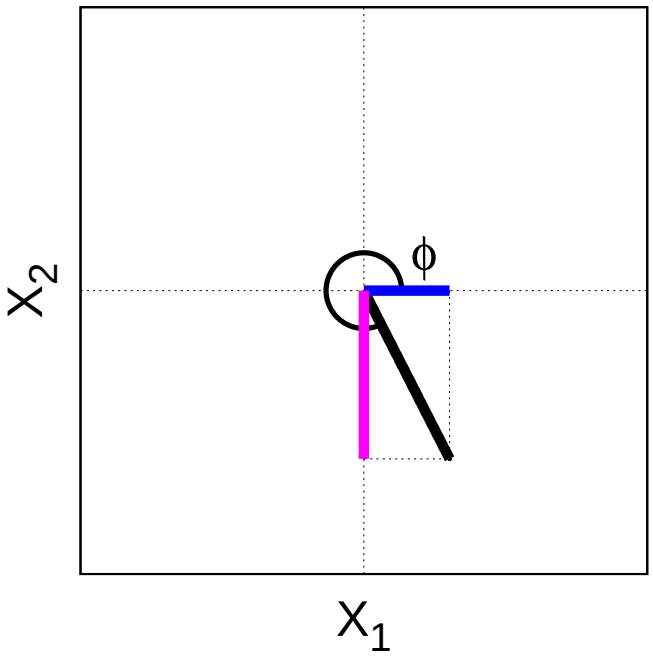

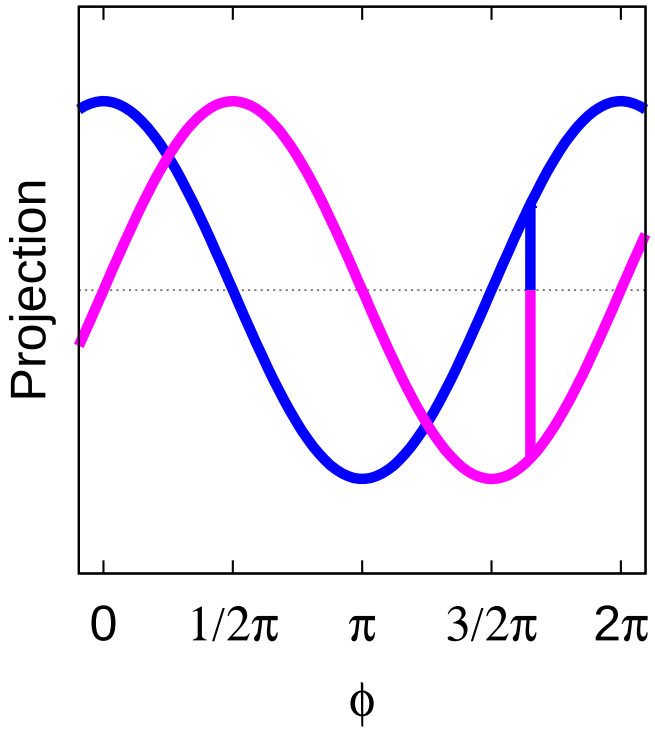

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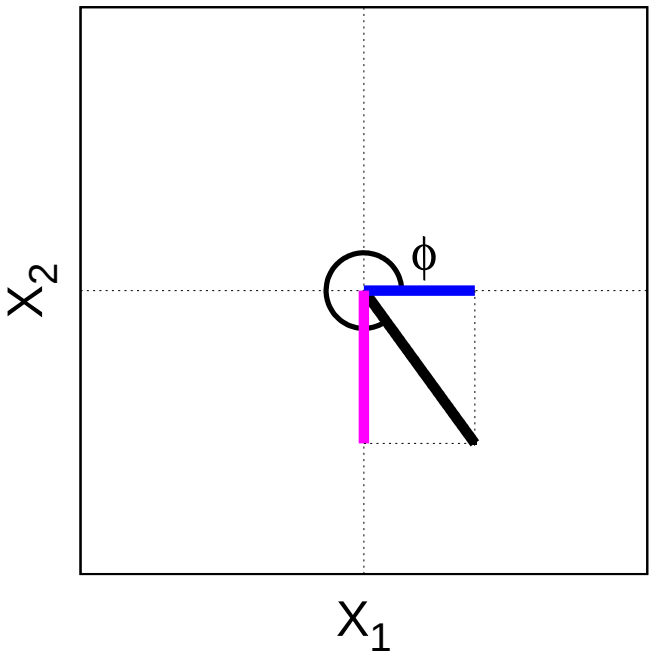

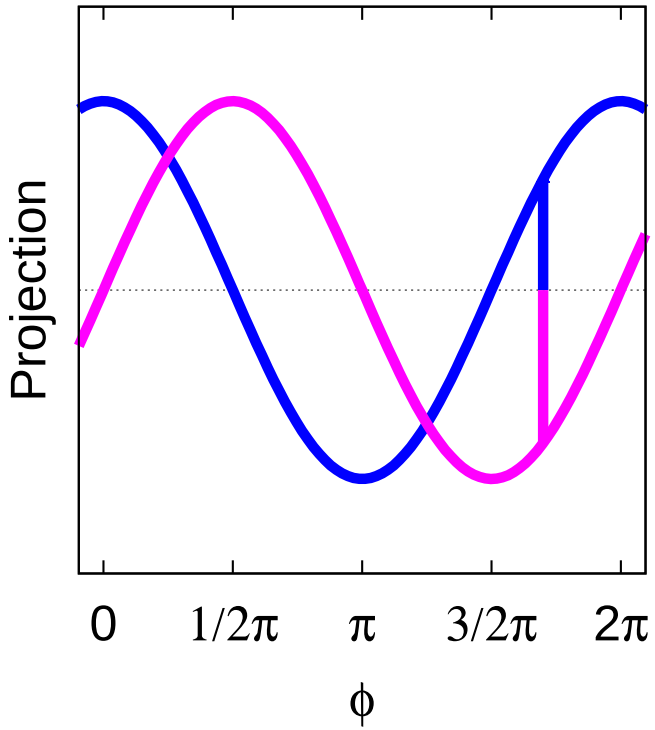

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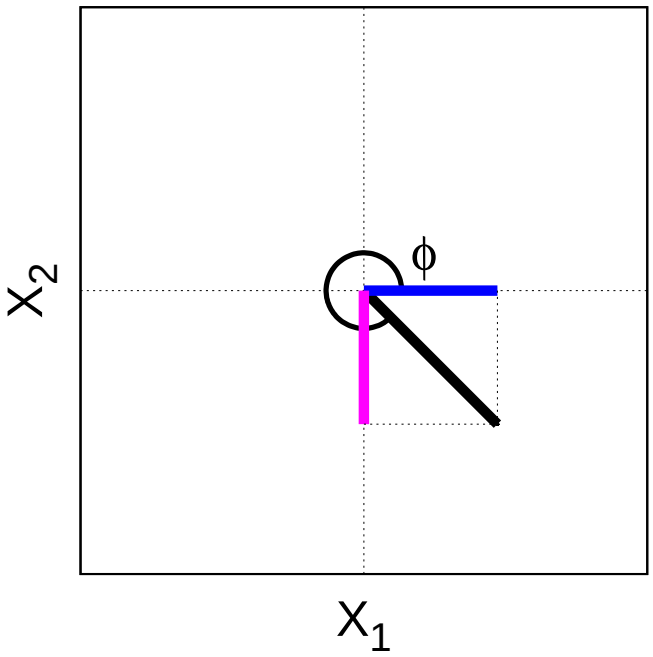

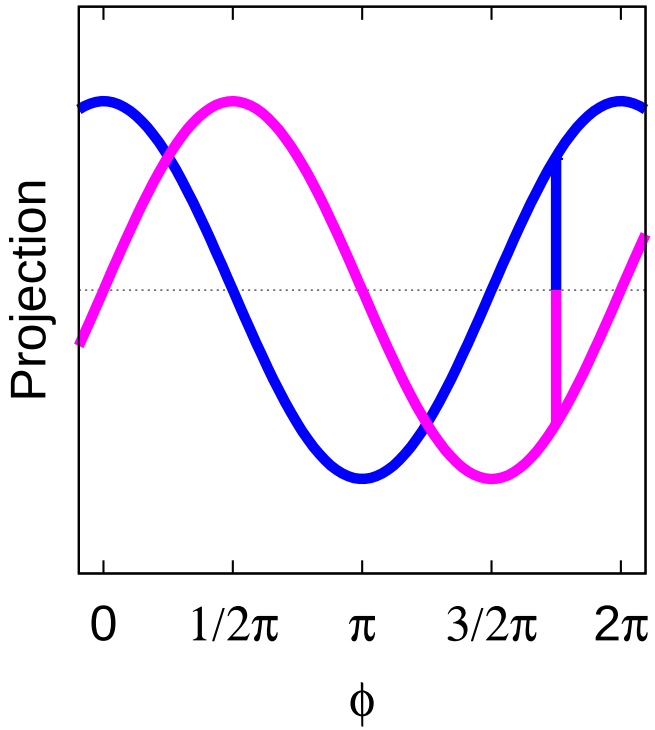

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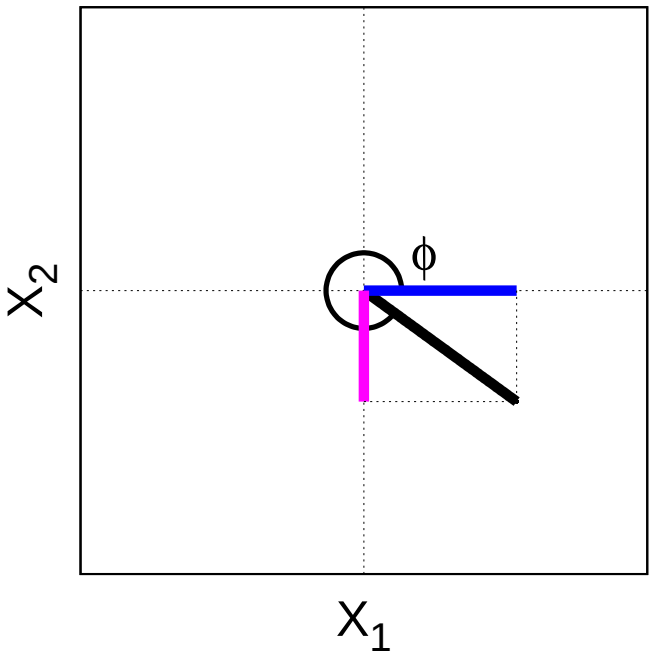

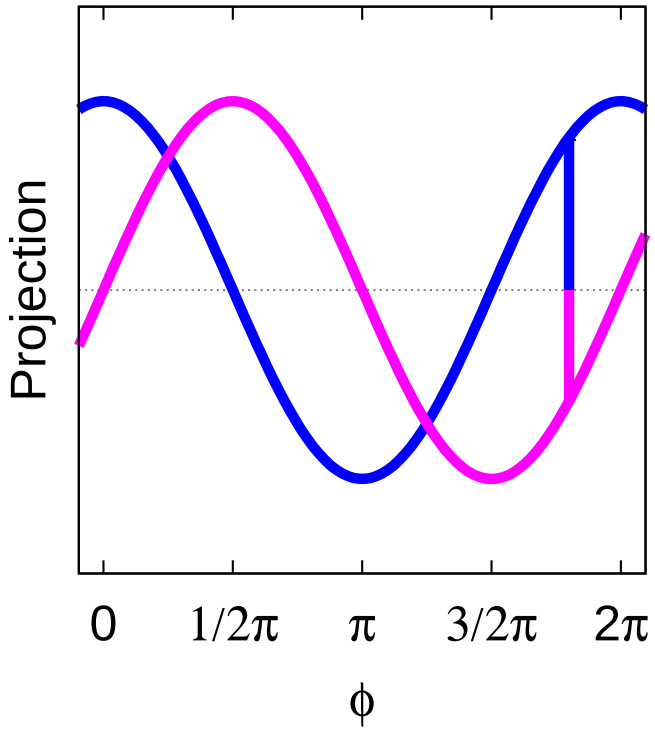

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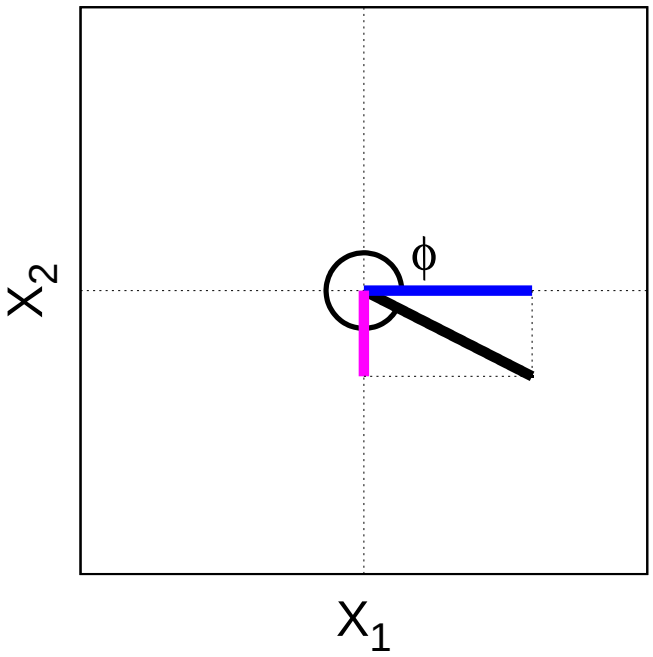

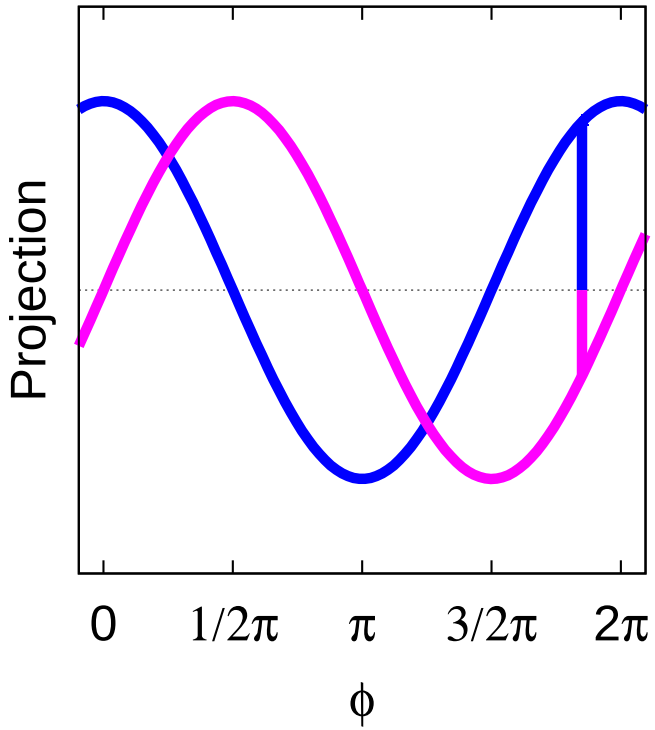

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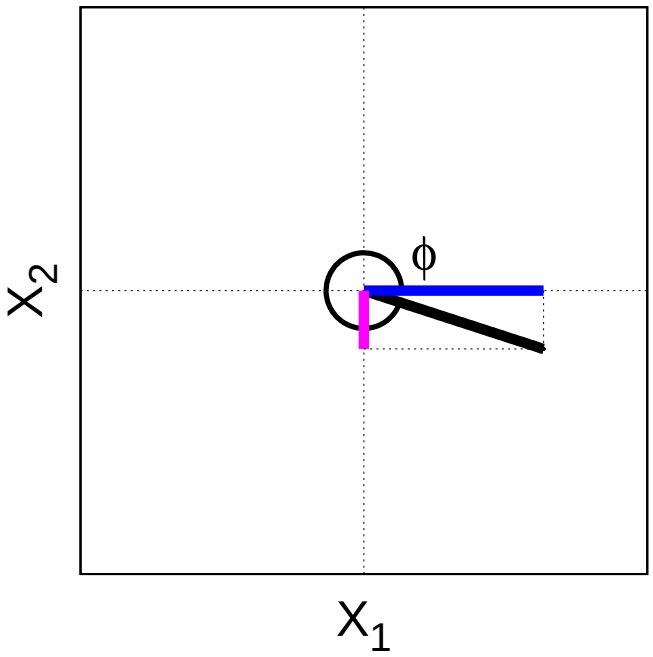
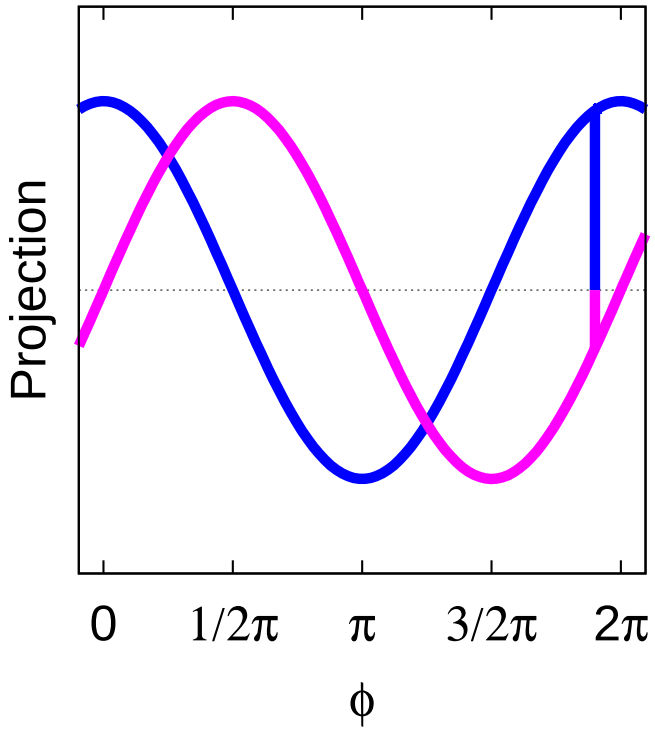
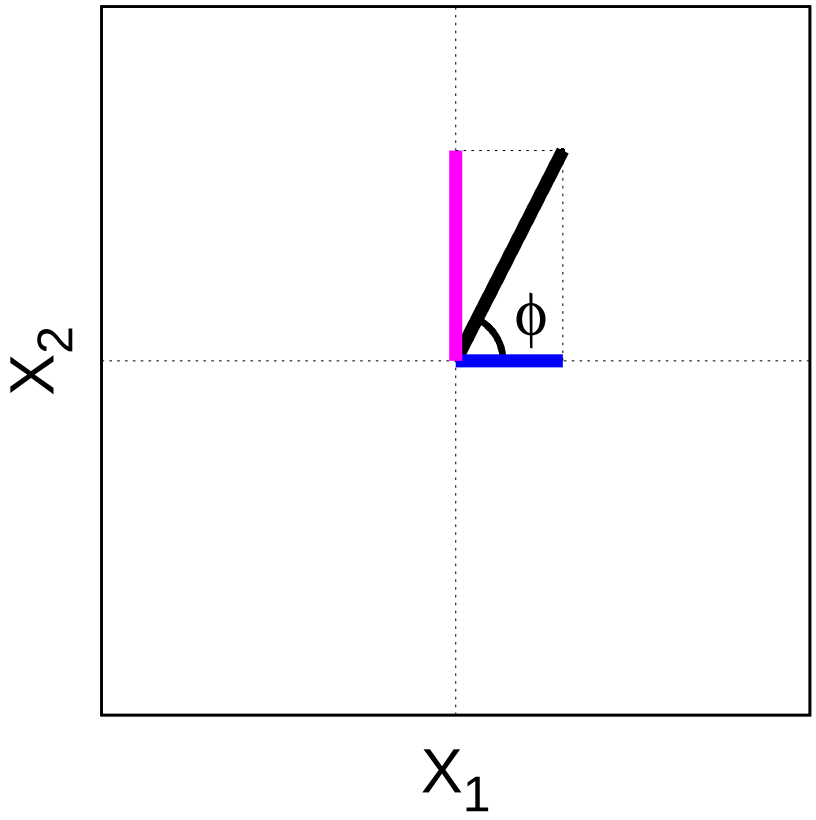
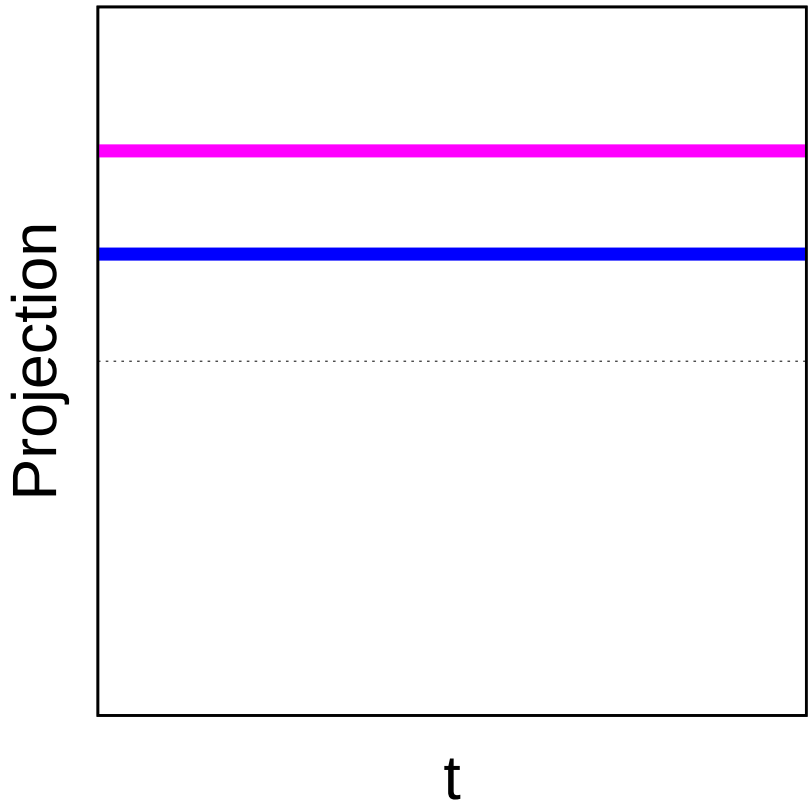




Classical quadratures vs time in a rotating frame

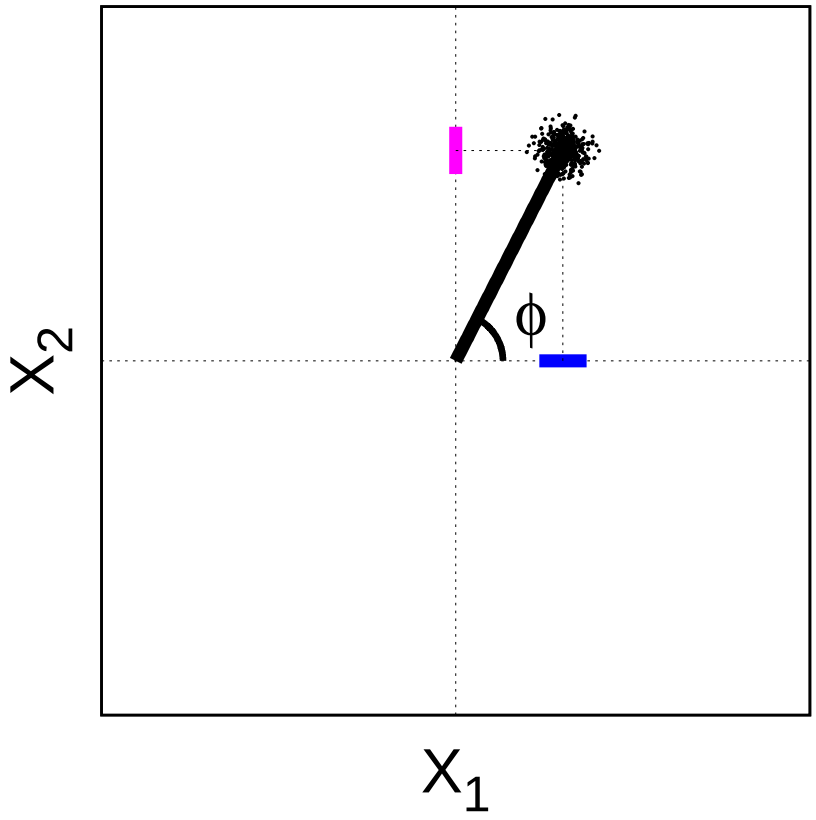
$$E(\phi) = |a|e^{-i\phi} = |a|\cos(\phi) + i|a|\sin(\phi) = X_1 + iX_2, \quad \phi = \omega t - kz$$

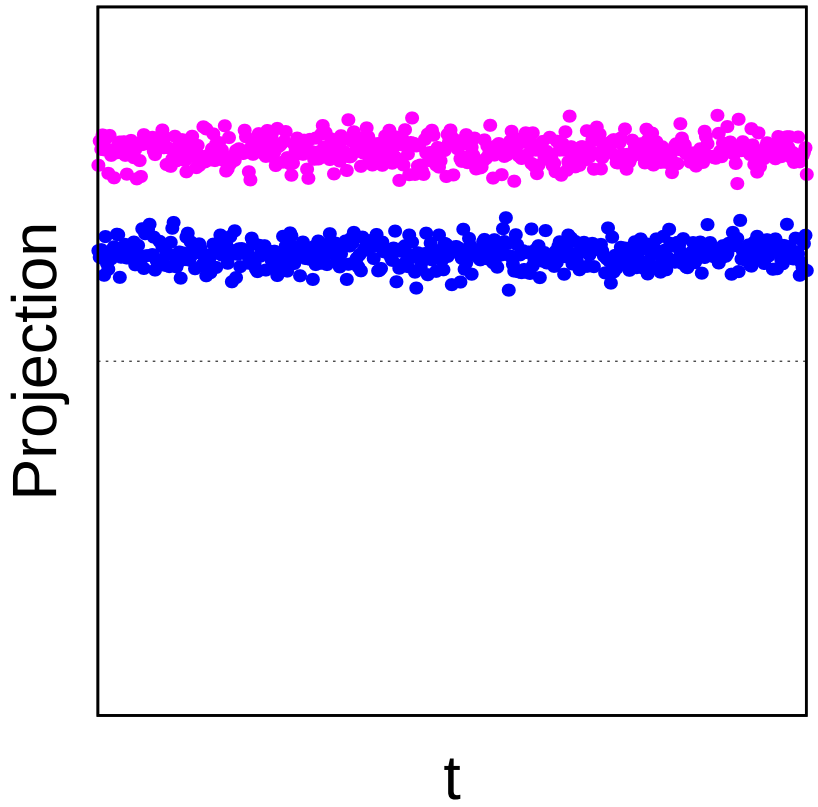




Reality check quadratures vs time

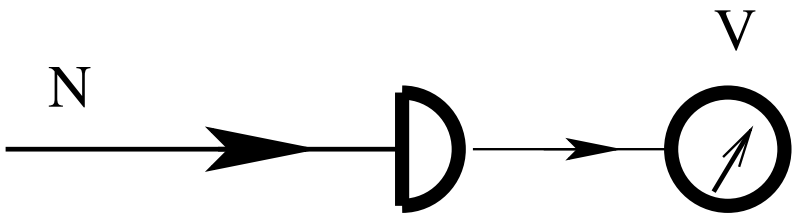
$$E(\phi) = |a|e^{-i\phi} = |a|\cos(\phi) + i|a|\sin(\phi) = X_1 + iX_2, \quad \phi = \omega t - kz$$





Detector quantum noise

Simple photodetector



$$V \sim N$$

$$\Delta V \sim \sqrt{N}$$

Detector quantum noise

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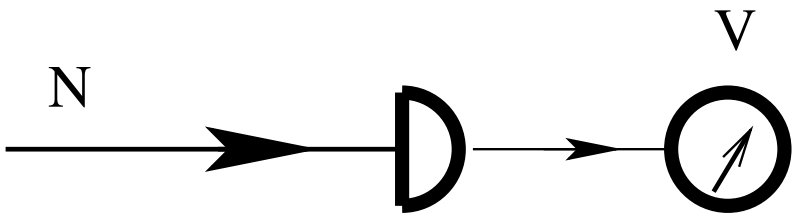
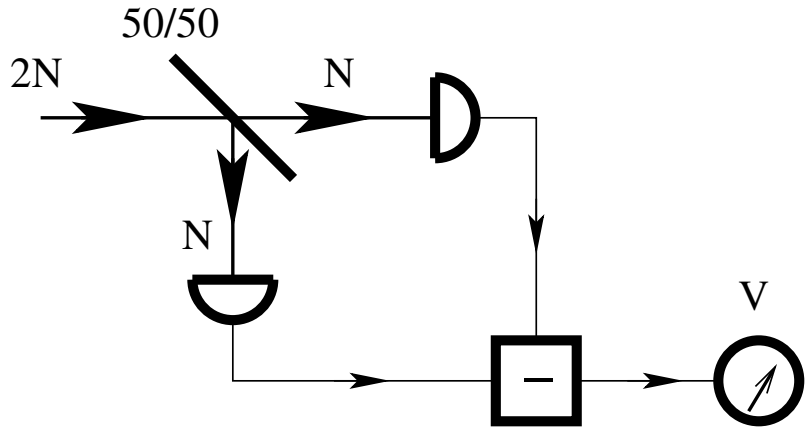


$V \sim N$

$\Delta V \sim \sqrt{N}$

Balanced photodetector



$V = 0$

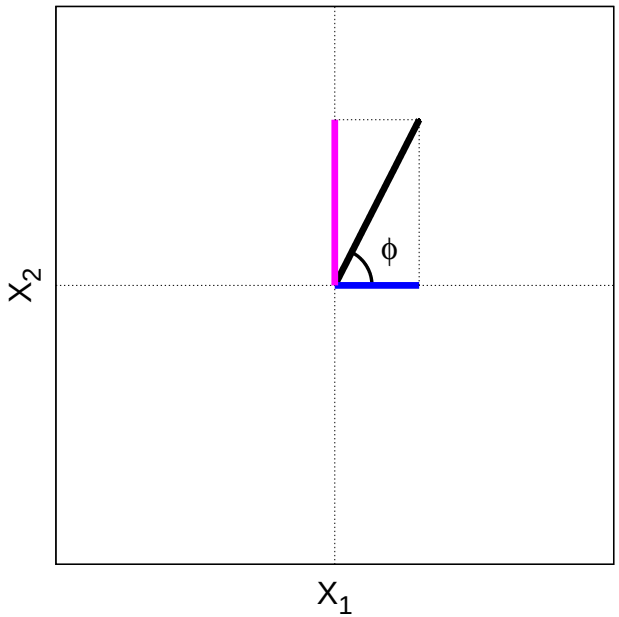
$\Delta V \sim \sqrt{N}$

Transition from classical to quantum field

Classical analog

- Field amplitude a
- Field real part $X_1 = (a^* + a)/2$
- Field imaginary part $X_2 = i(\hat{a}^* - a)/2$

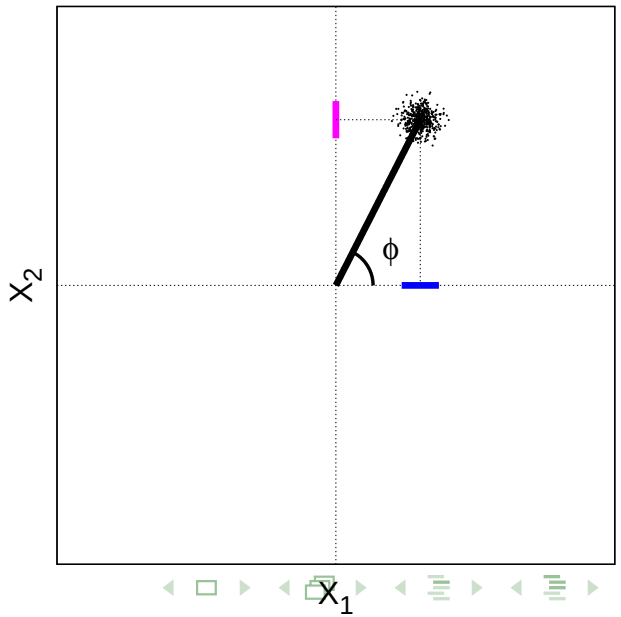
$$E(\phi) = |a|e^{-i\phi} = X_1 + iX_2$$



Quantum approach

- Field operator $\hat{a}$
- Amplitude quadrature $\hat{X}_1 = (\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})/2$
- Phase quadrature $\hat{X}_2 = i(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})/2$

$$\hat{E}(\phi) = \hat{X}_1 + i\hat{X}_2$$



Heisenberg uncertainty principle and its optics equivalent

Heisenberg uncertainty principle

$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \hbar/2$

The more precisely the POSITION is determined, the less precisely the MOMENTUM is known, and vice versa

Heisenberg uncertainty principle and its optics equivalent

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$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \hbar/2$

The more precisely the POSITION is determined, the less precisely the MOMENTUM is known, and vice versa

Optics equivalent

$\Delta \phi \Delta N \geq 1$

The more precisely the PHASE is determined, the less precisely the AMPLITUDE is known, and vice versa

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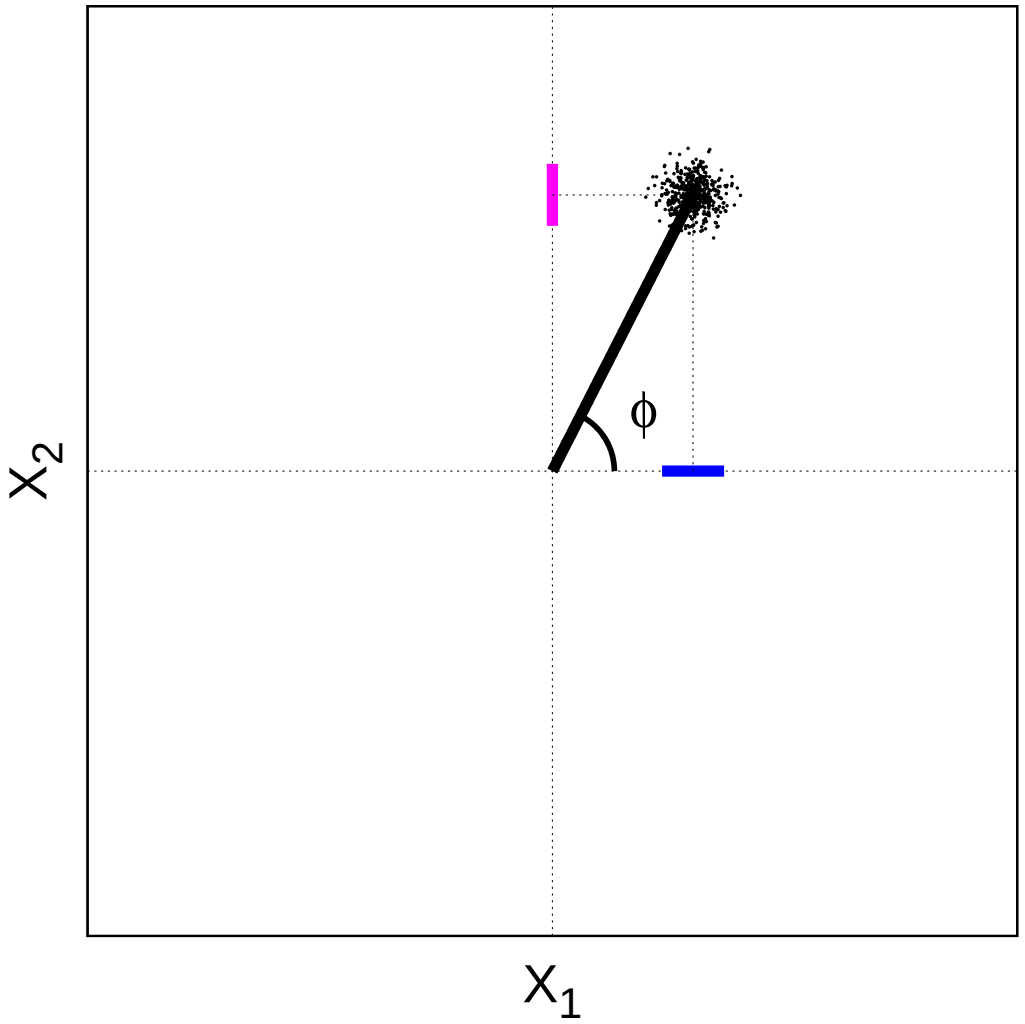
Optics equivalent strict definition

$\langle \Delta X_1 \rangle \langle \Delta X_2 \rangle \geq 1/4$

Quantum optics summary



Light consist of photons

- $\hat{N} = a^\dagger a$

Commutator relationship

- $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$
- $[X_1, X_2] = i/2$

Detectors measure

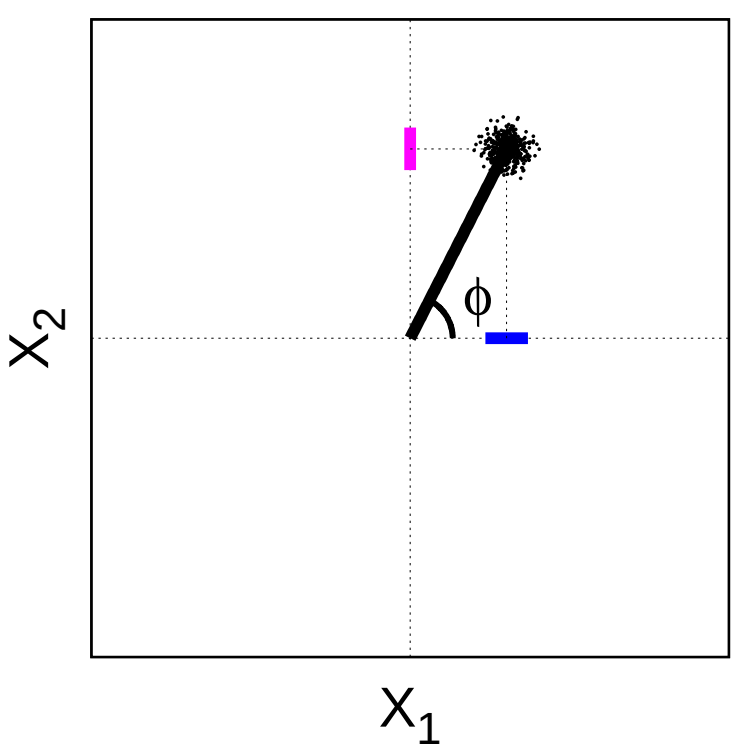
- number of photons N
- Quafratures $\hat{X}_1$ and $\hat{X}_2$

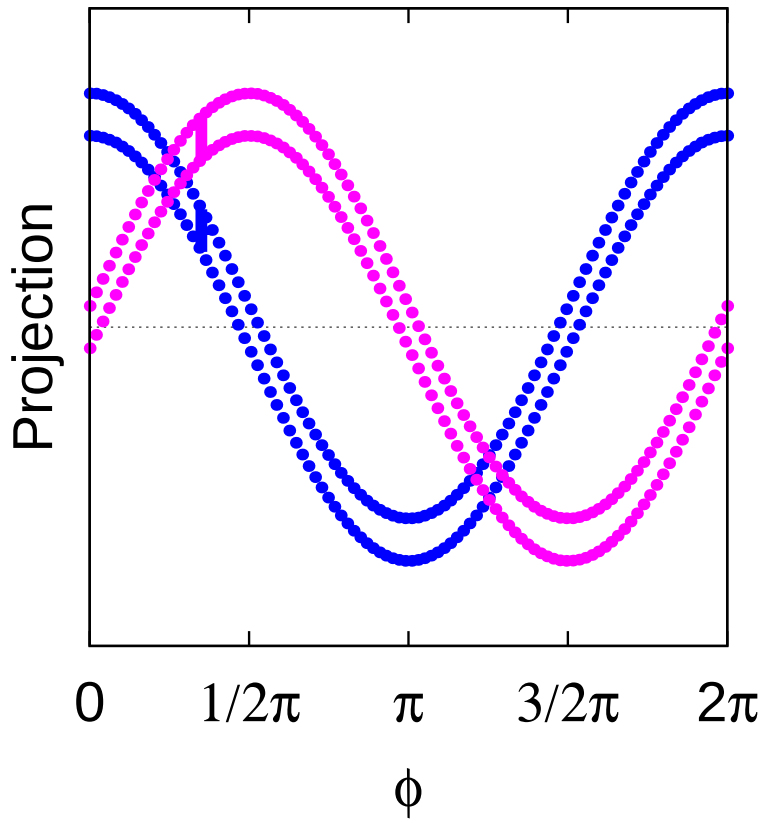
Uncertainty relationship

- $\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 \geq 1/4$

Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$





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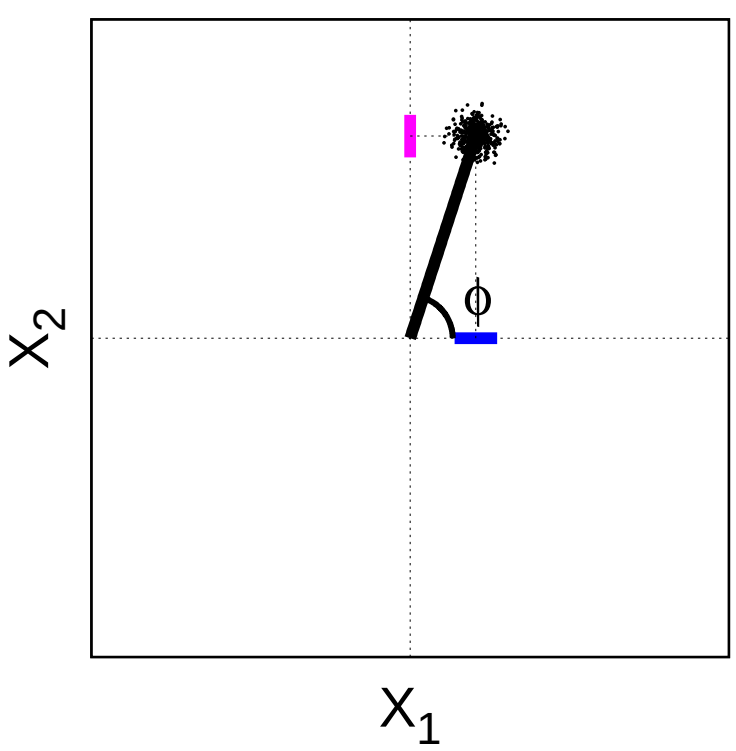

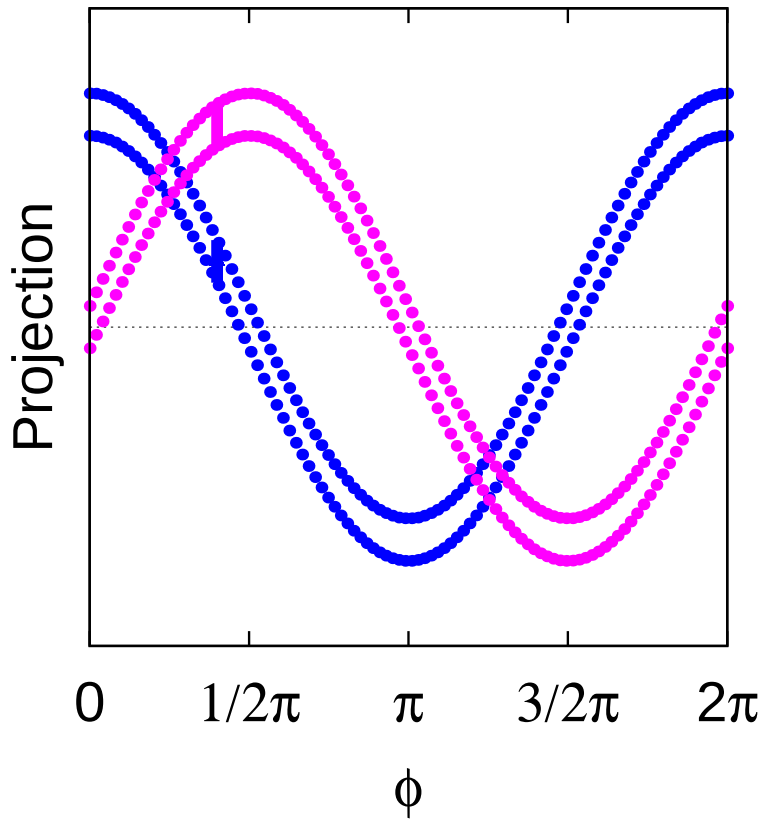

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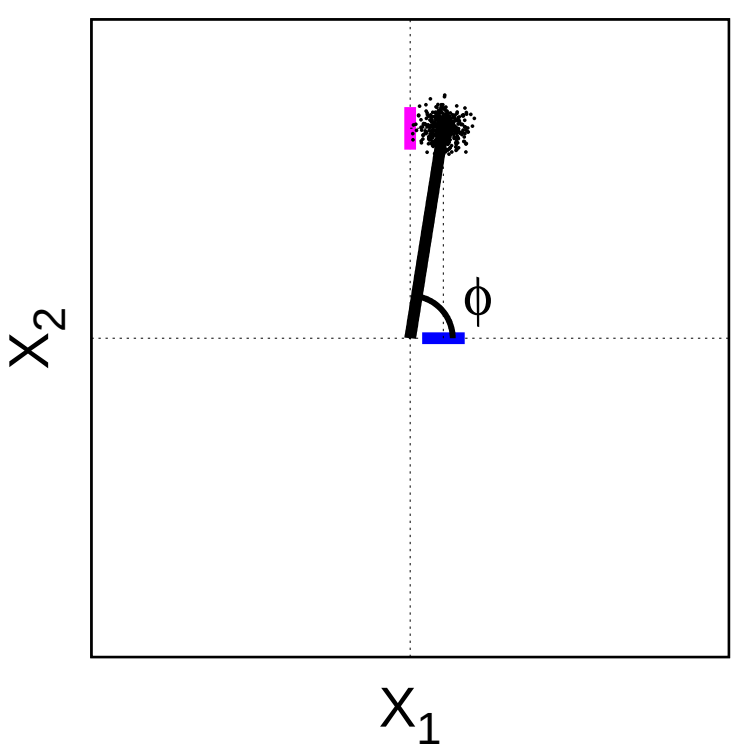

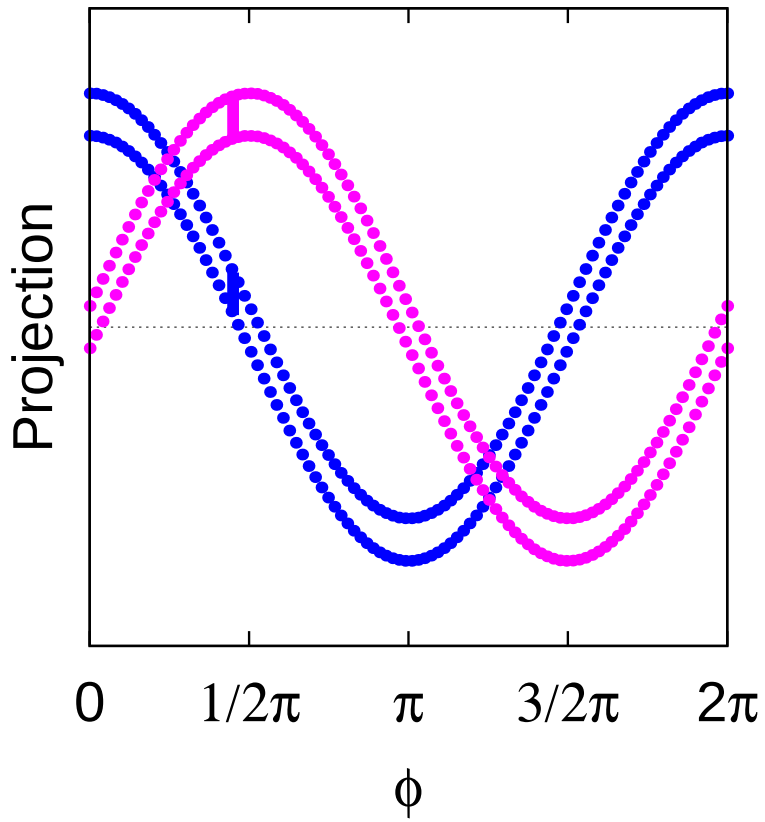

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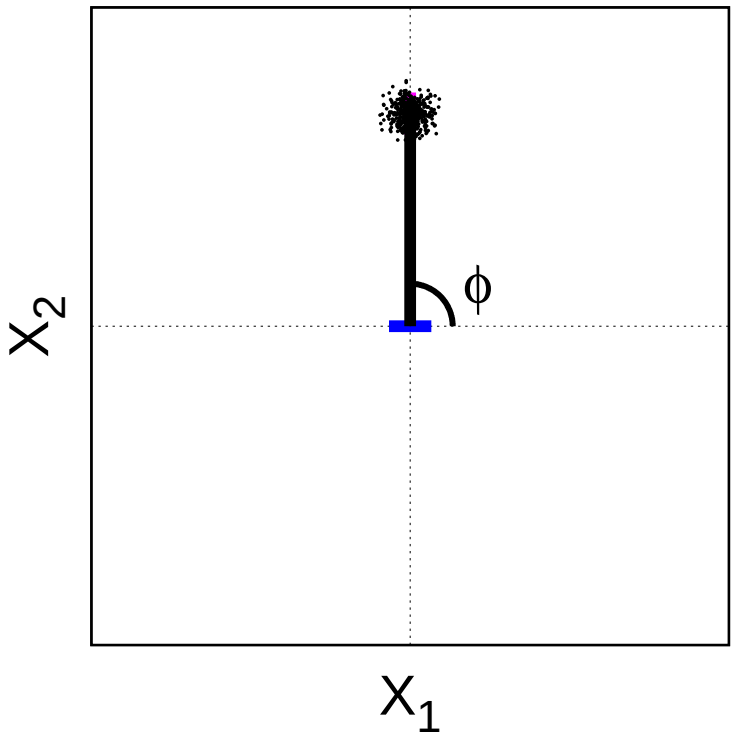

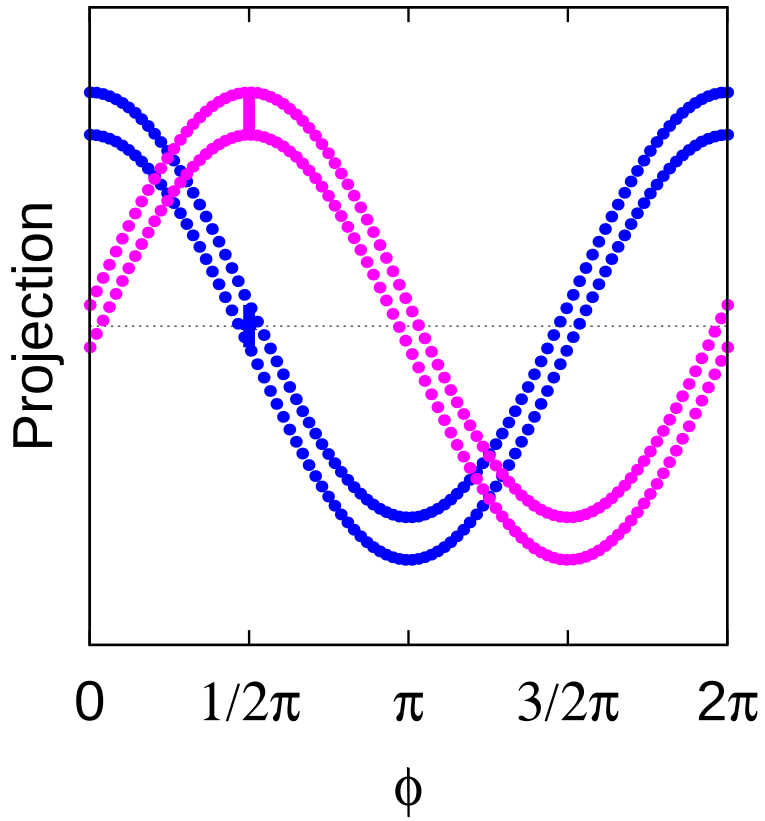

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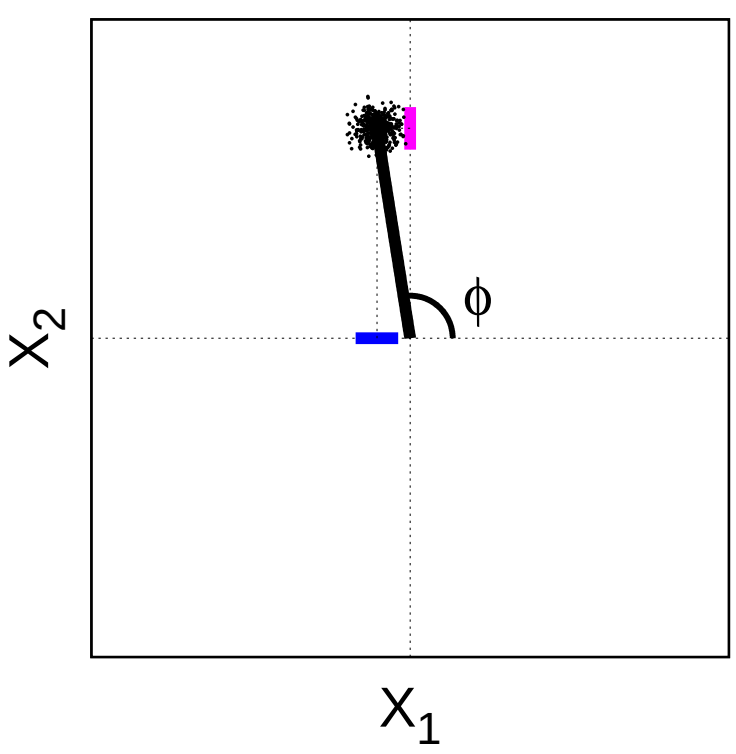

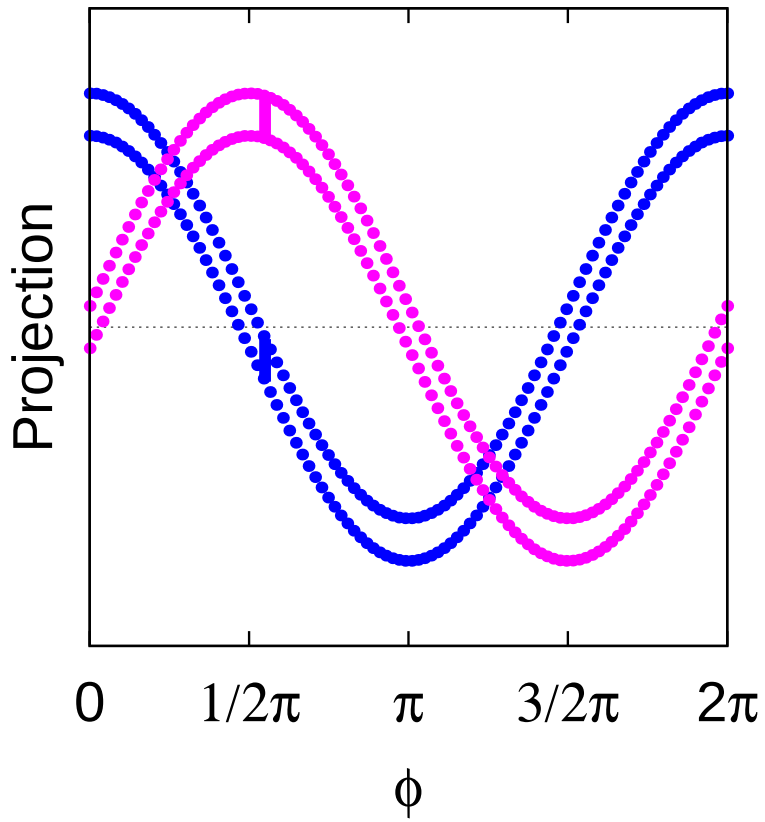

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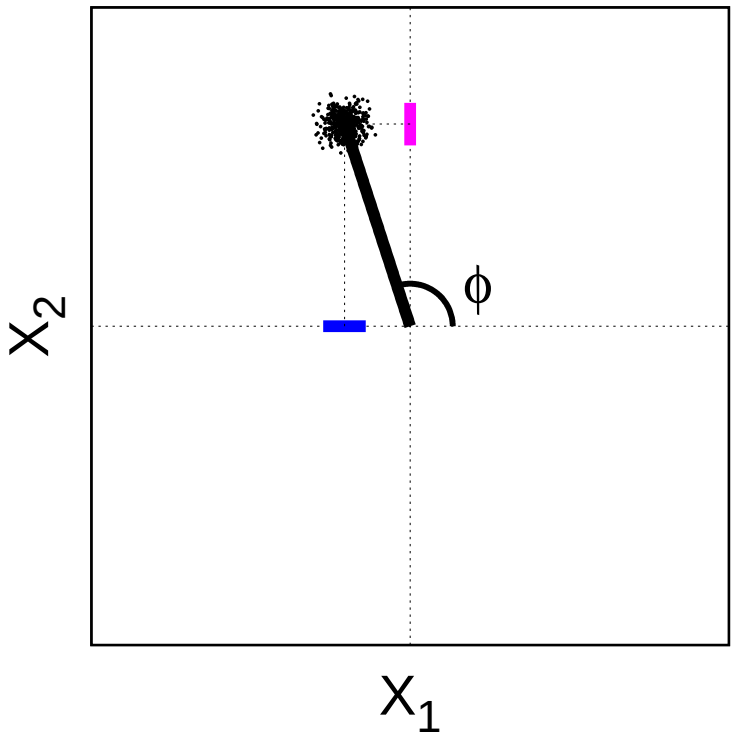

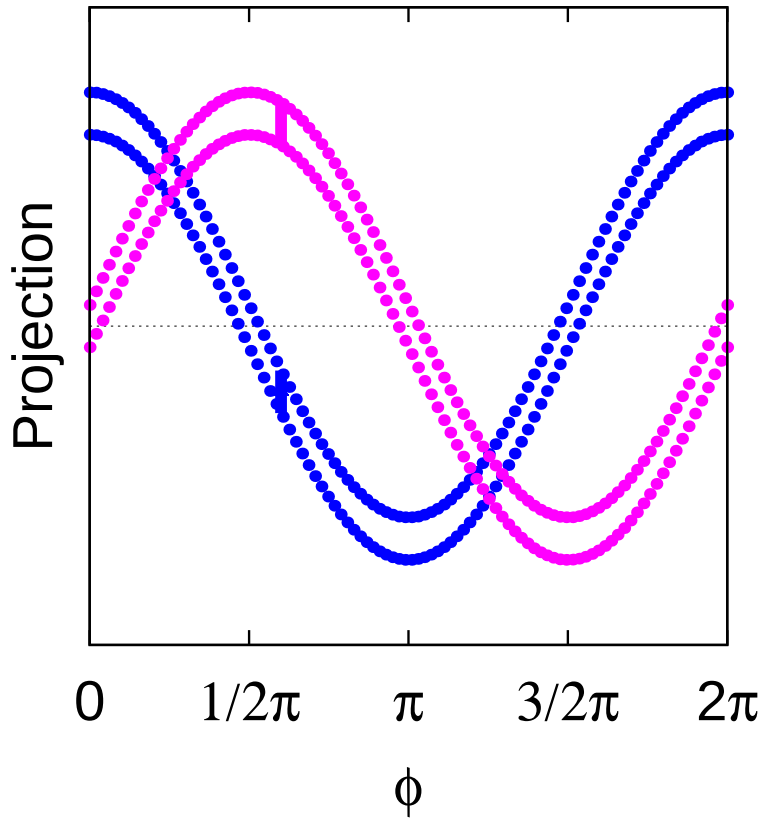

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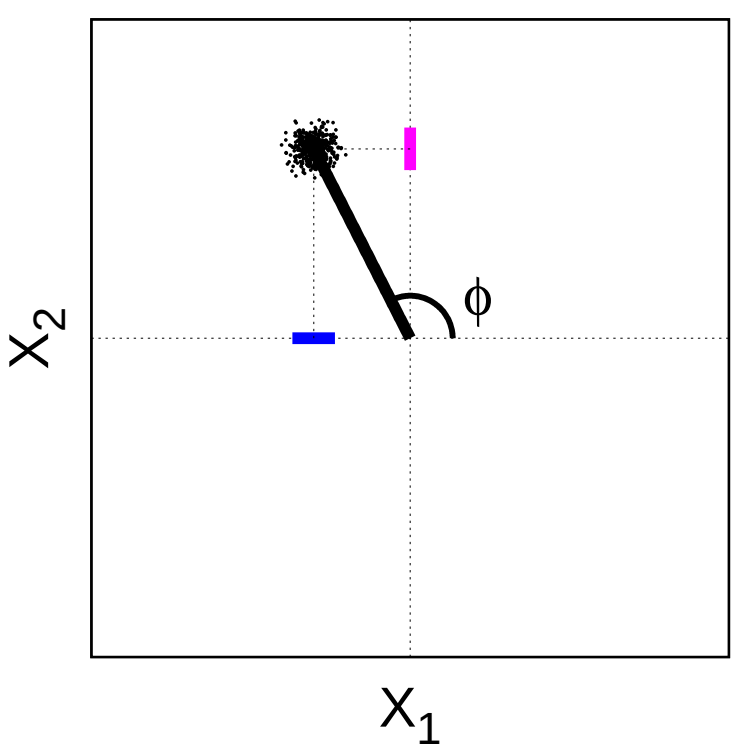

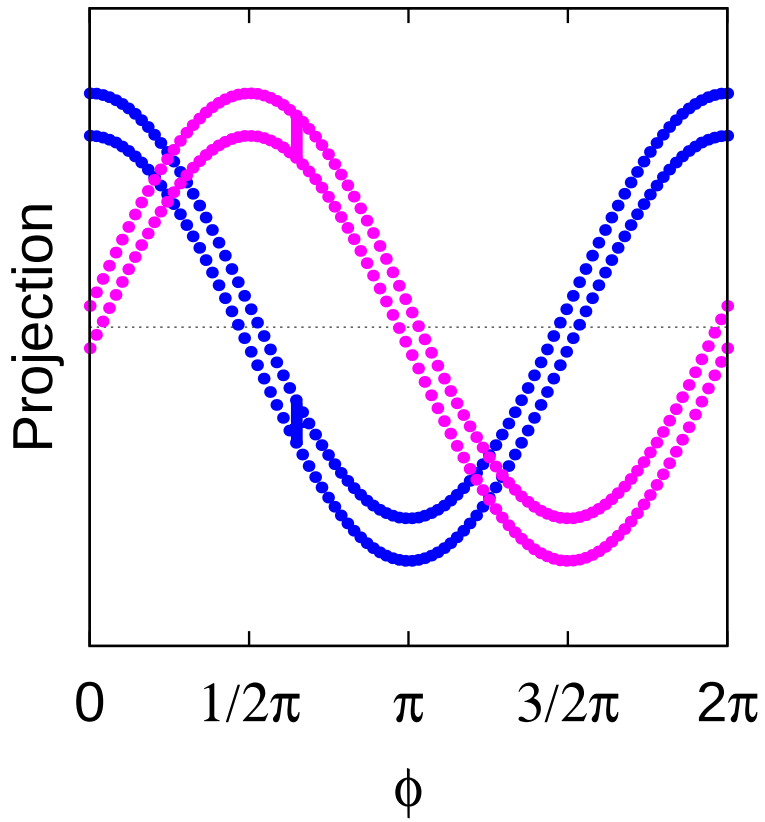

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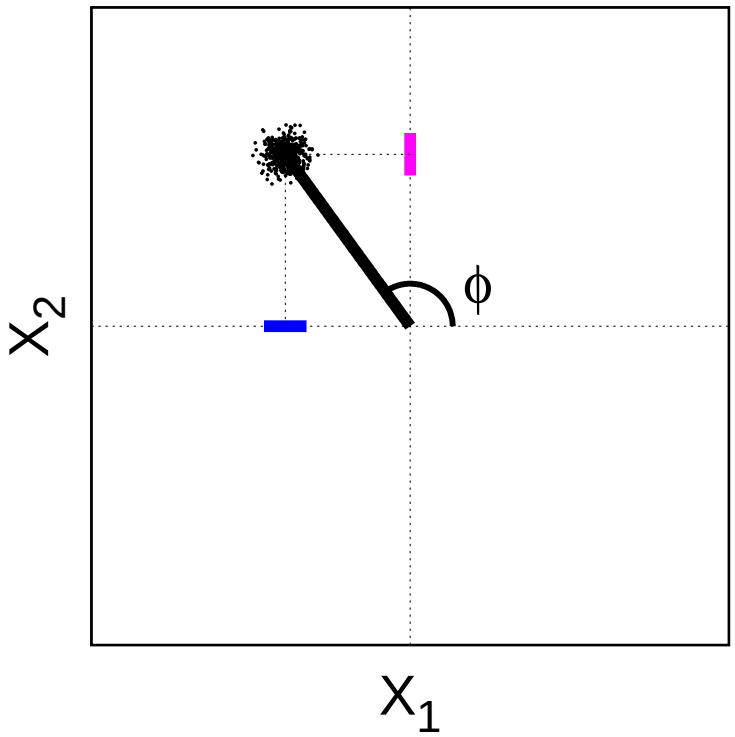

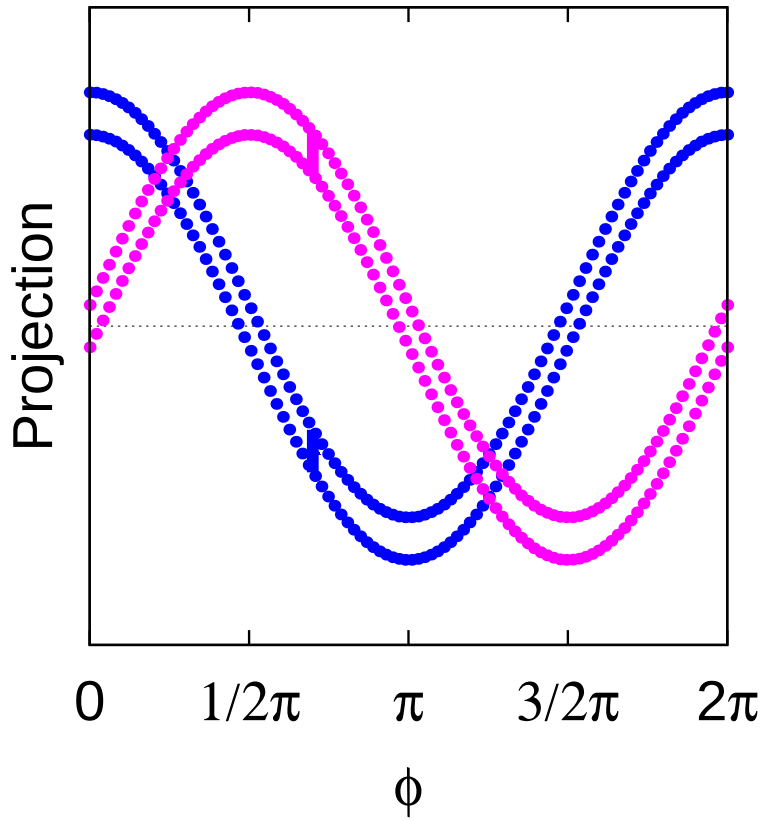

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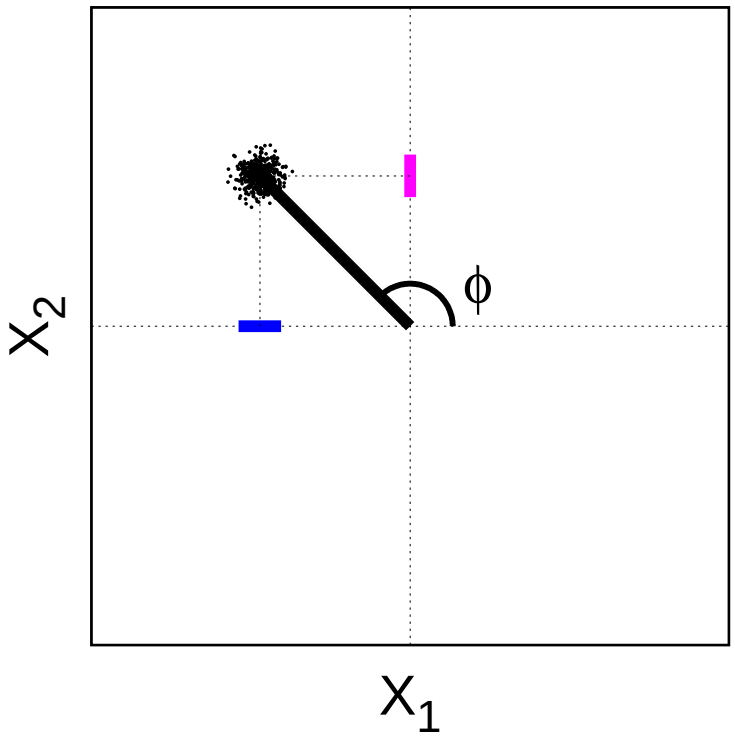

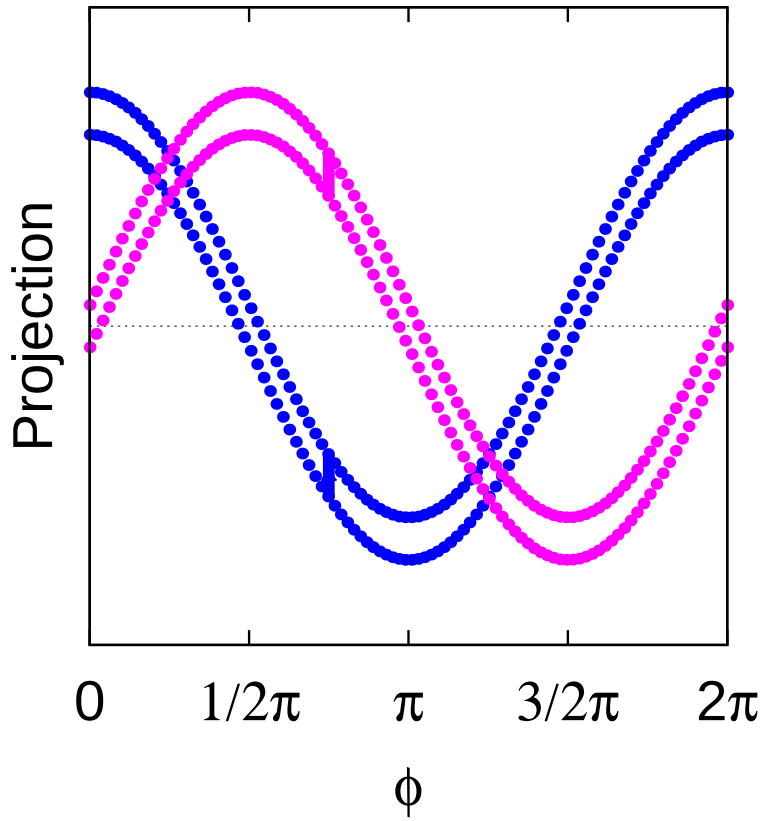

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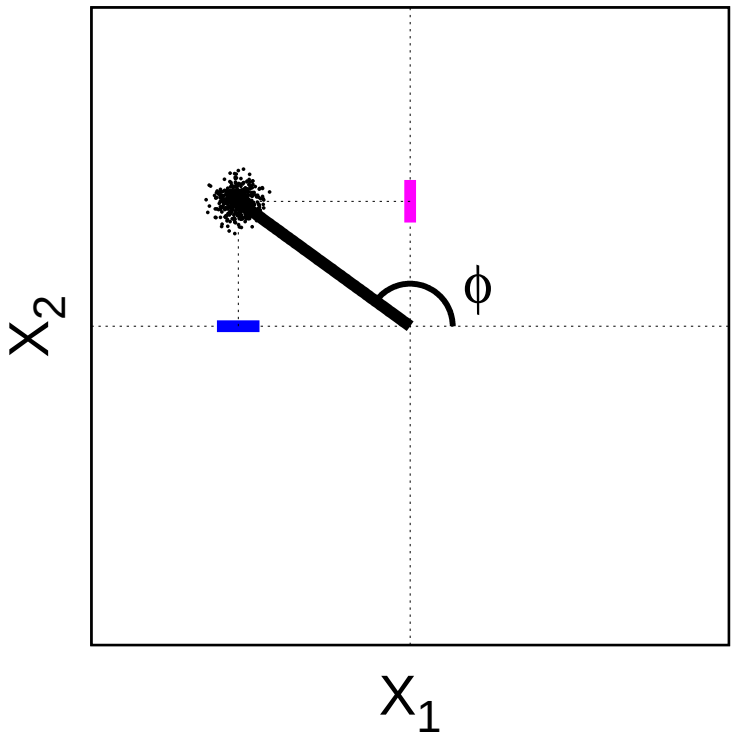

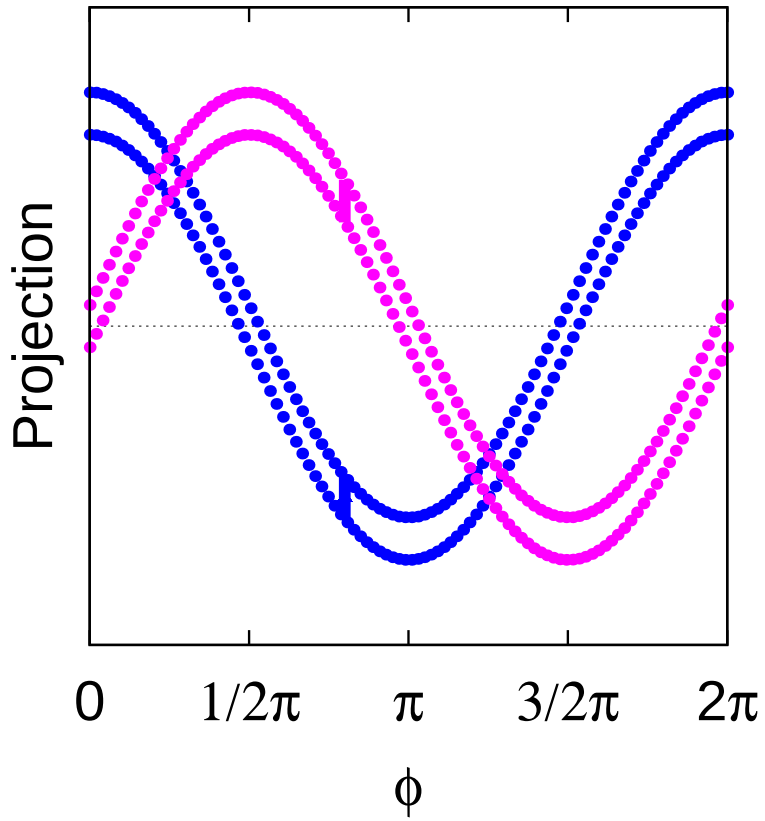

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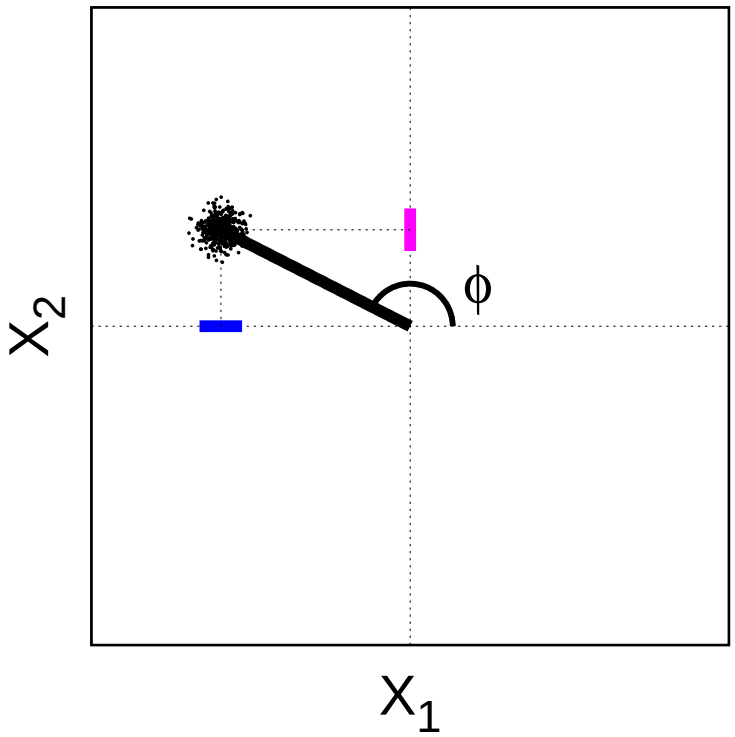

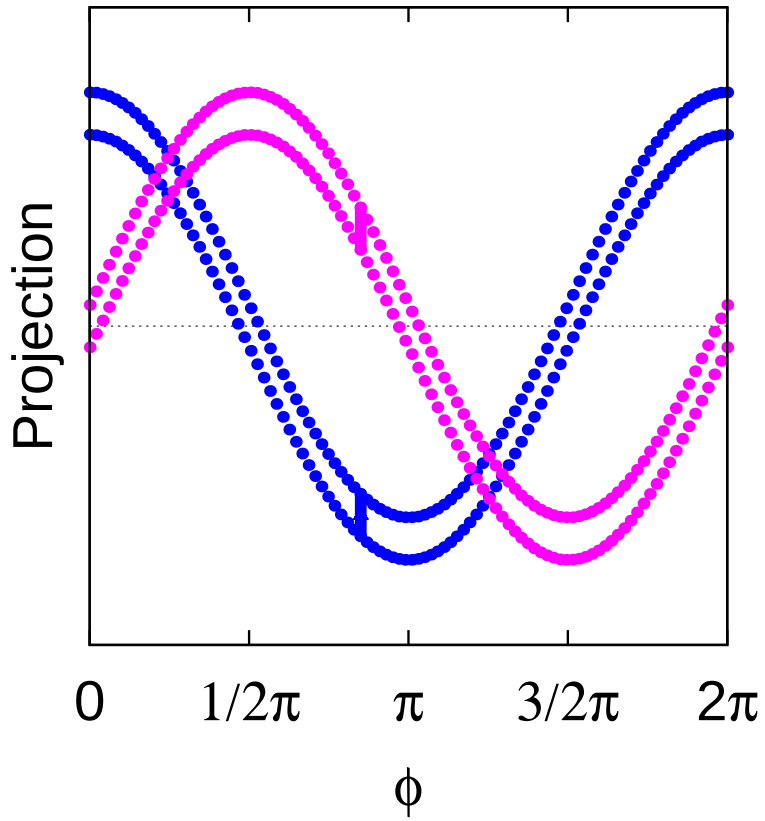

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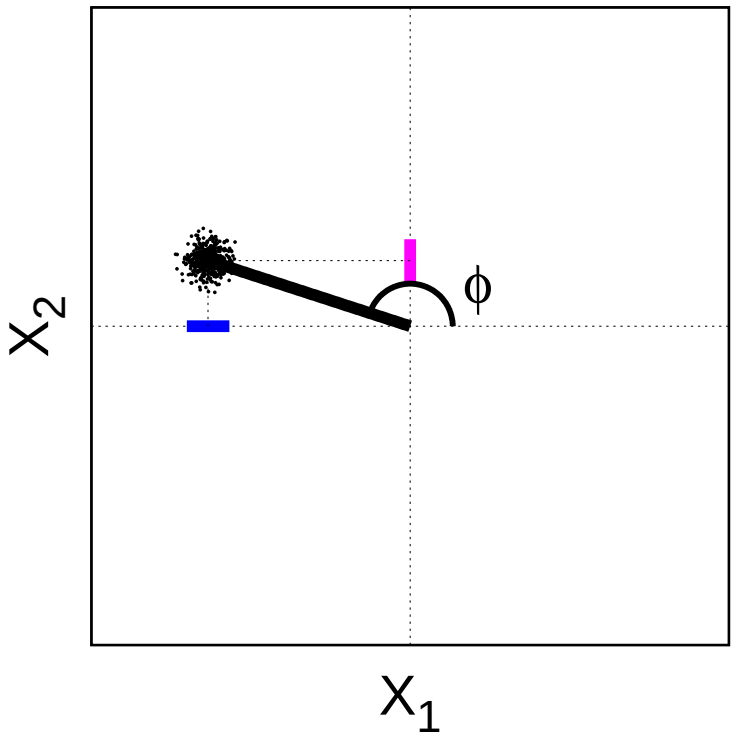

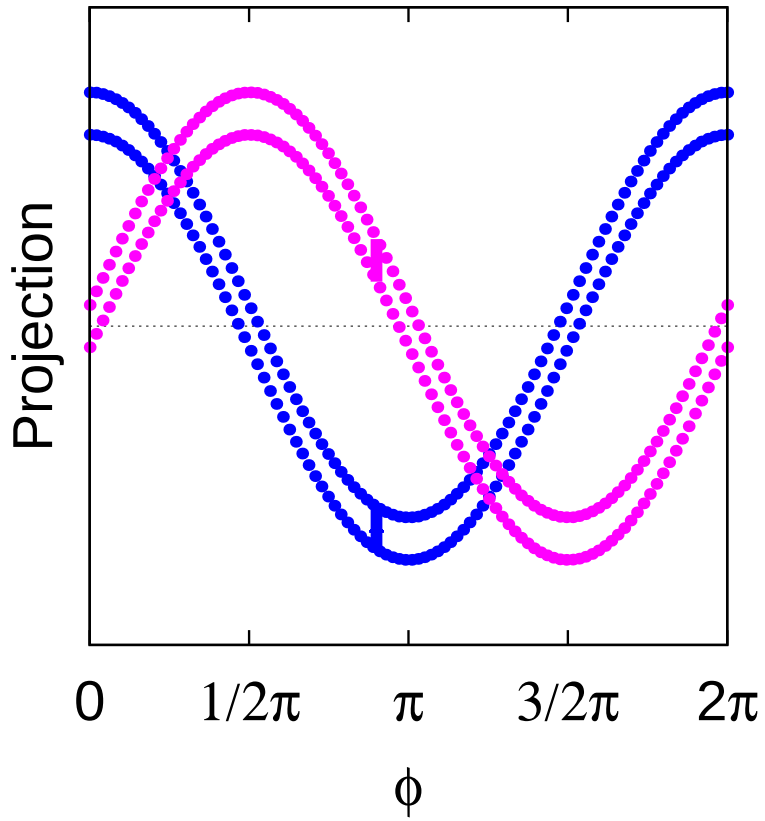

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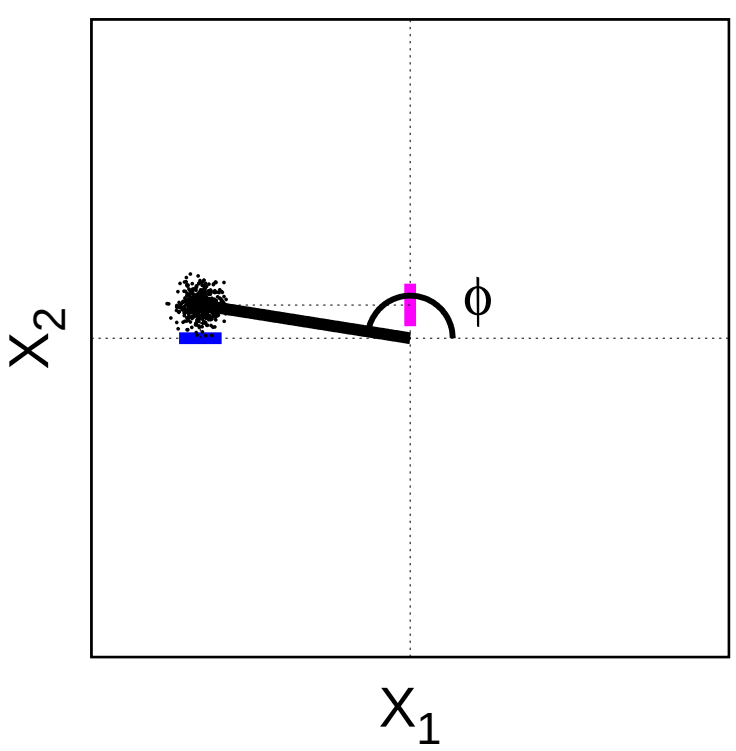

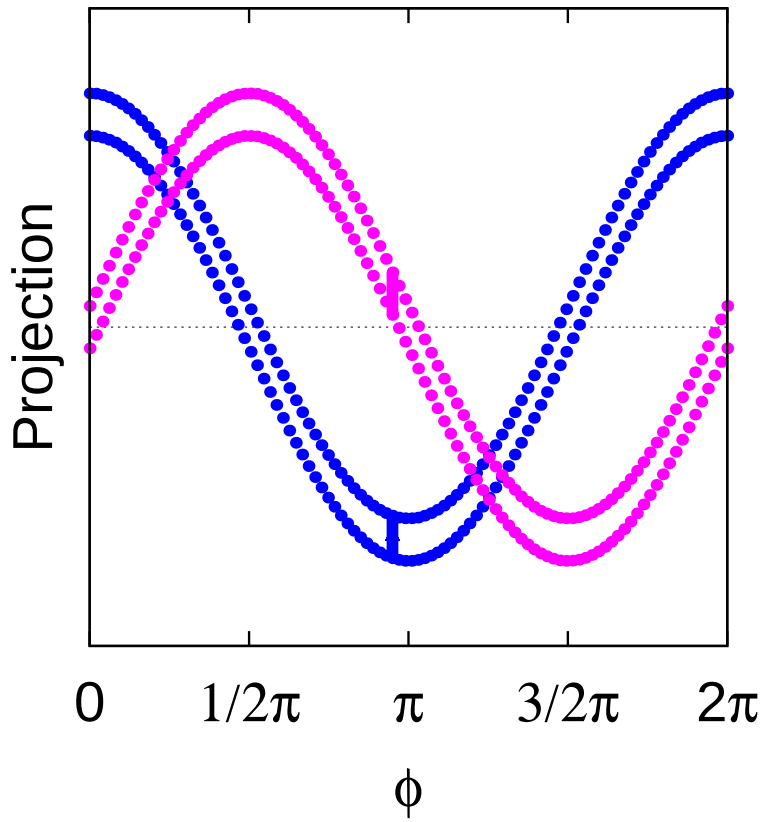

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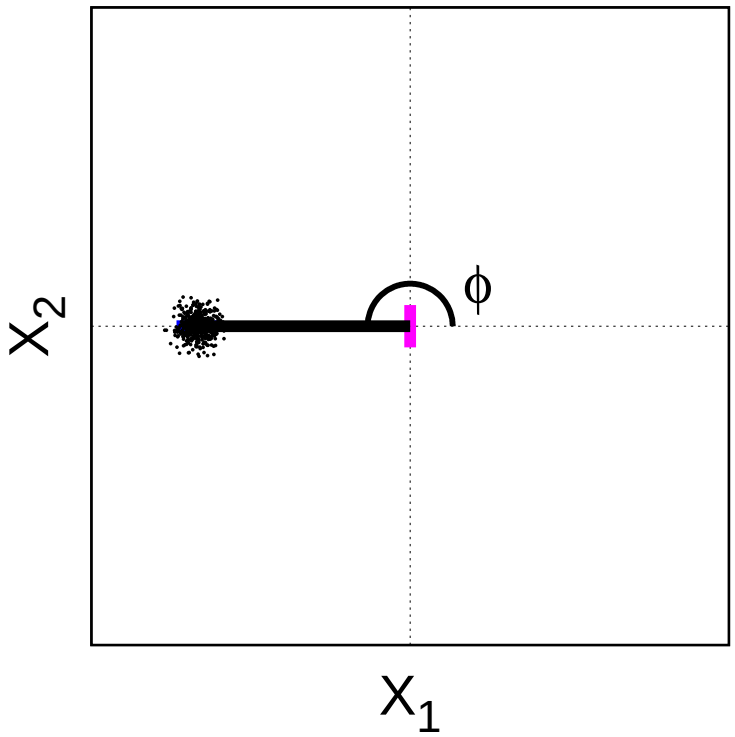

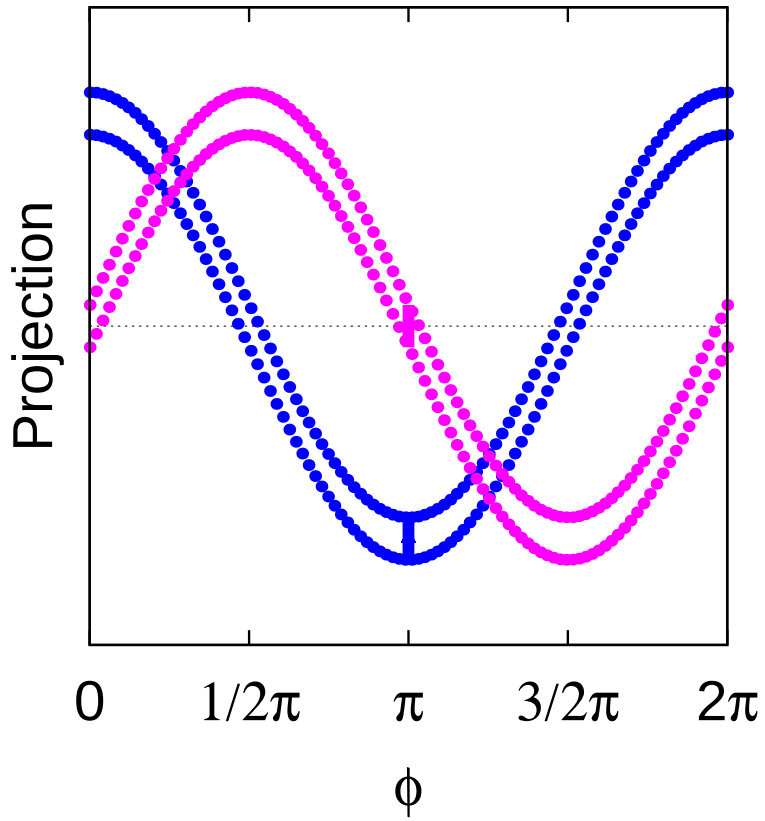

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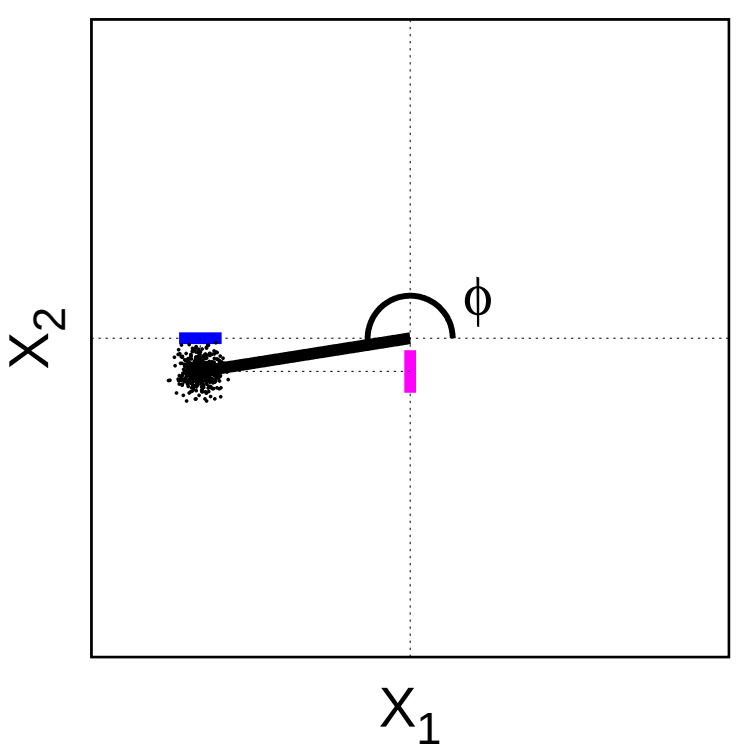

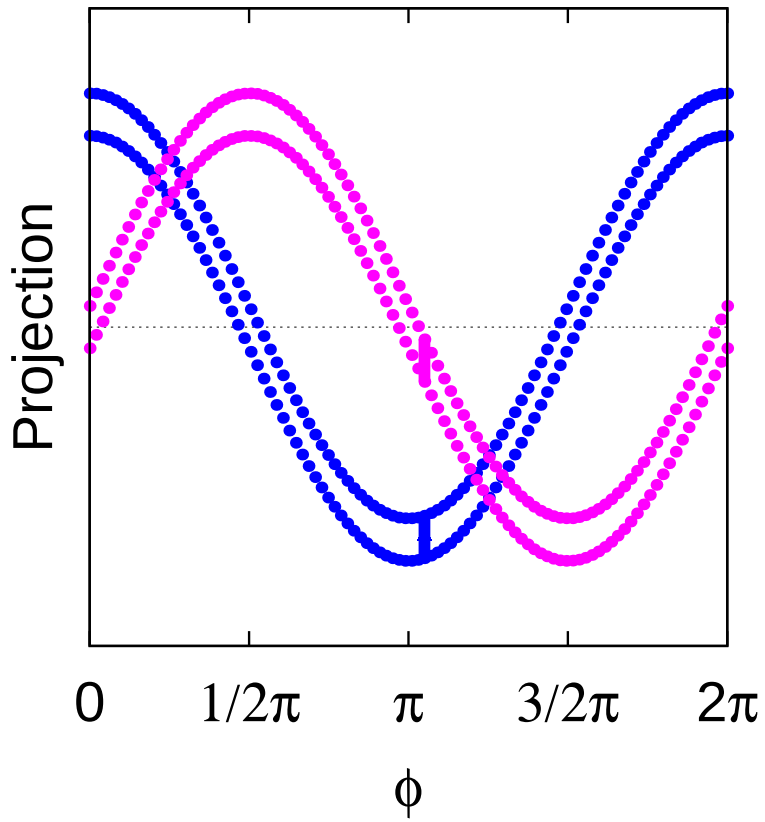

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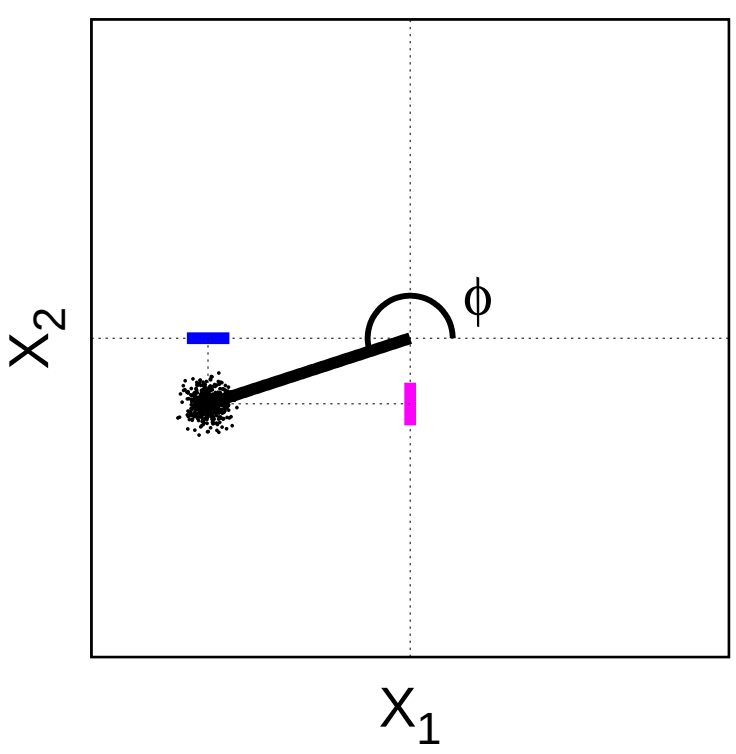

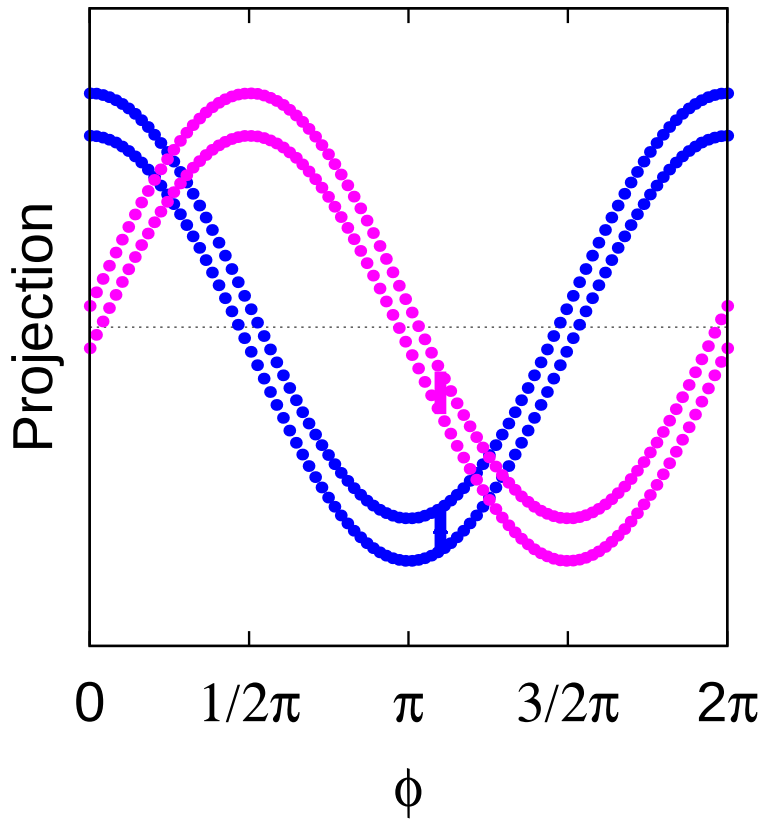

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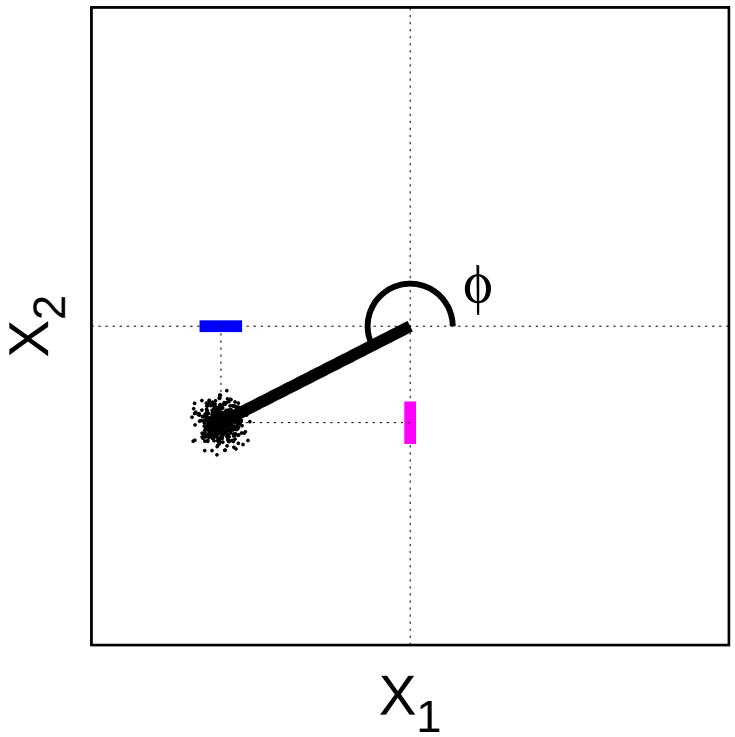

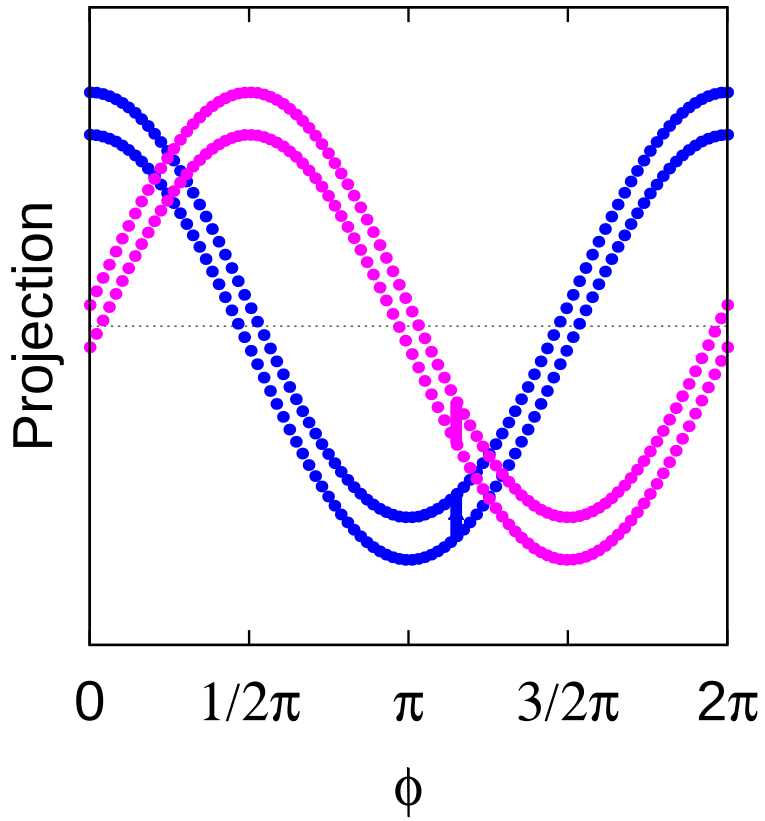

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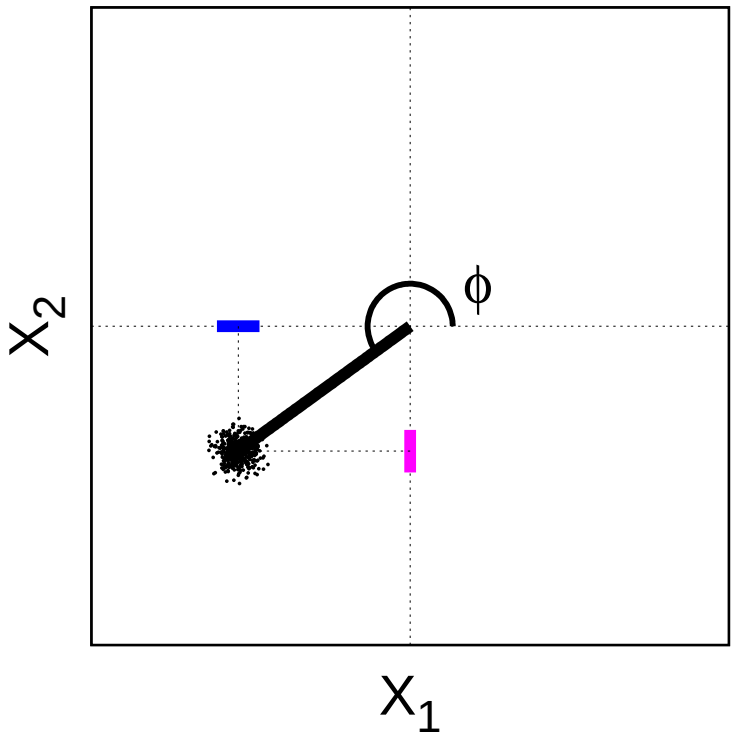

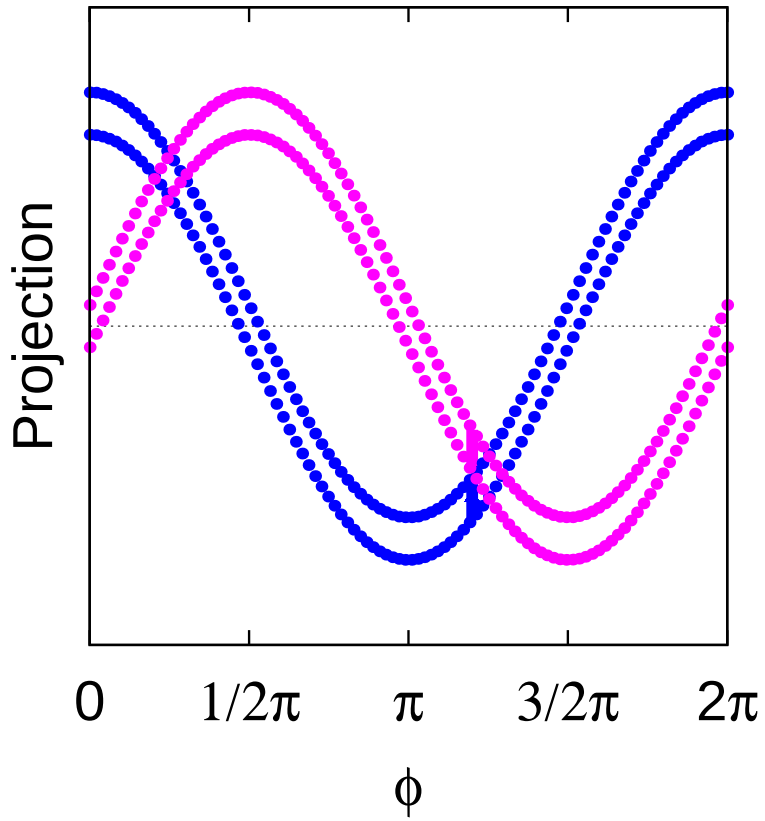

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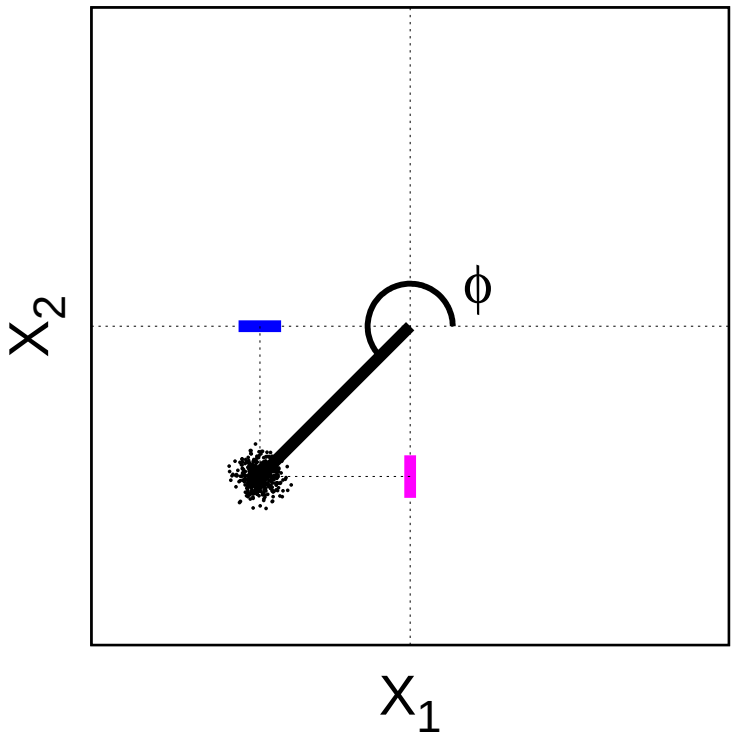

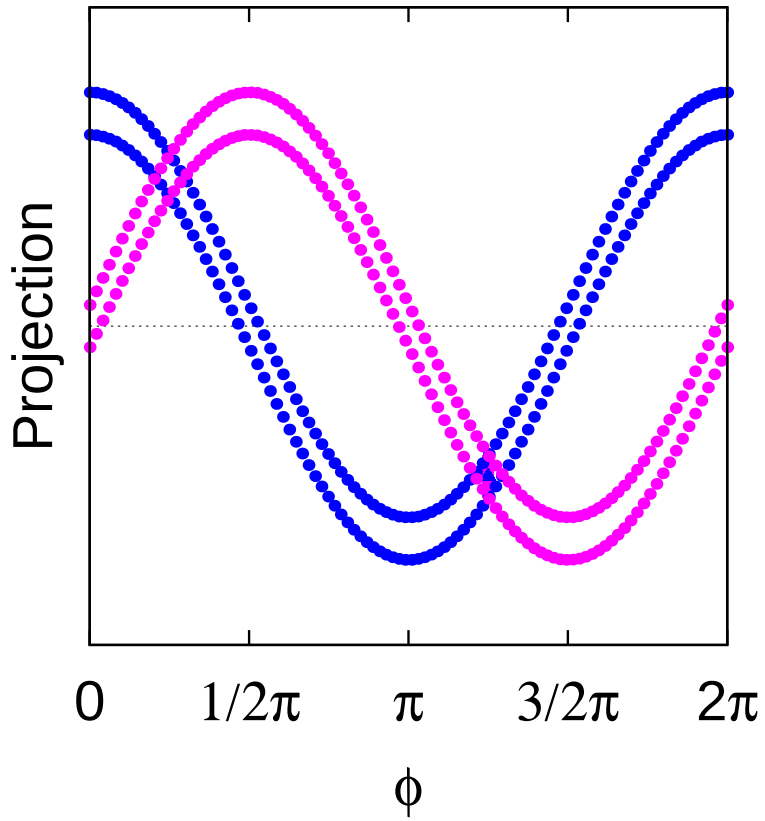

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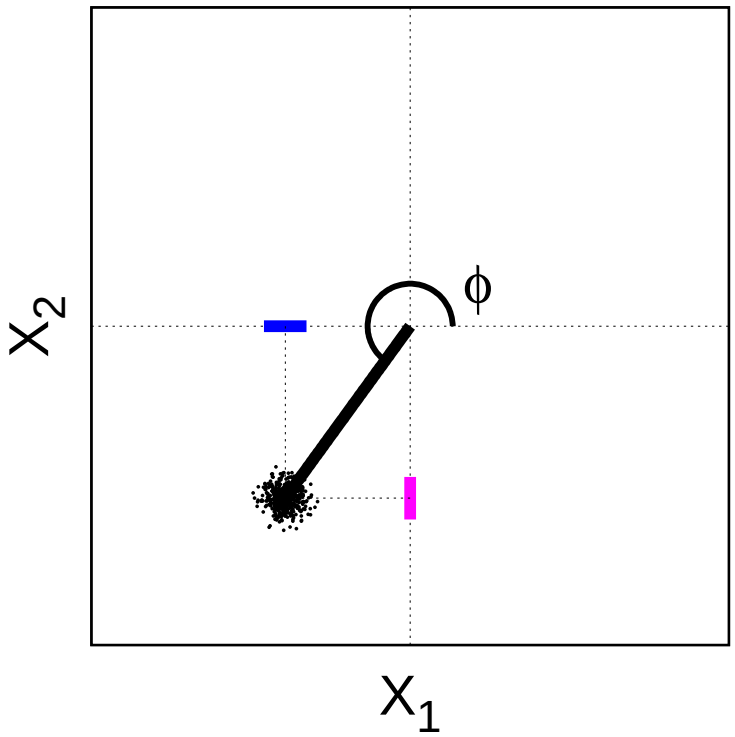

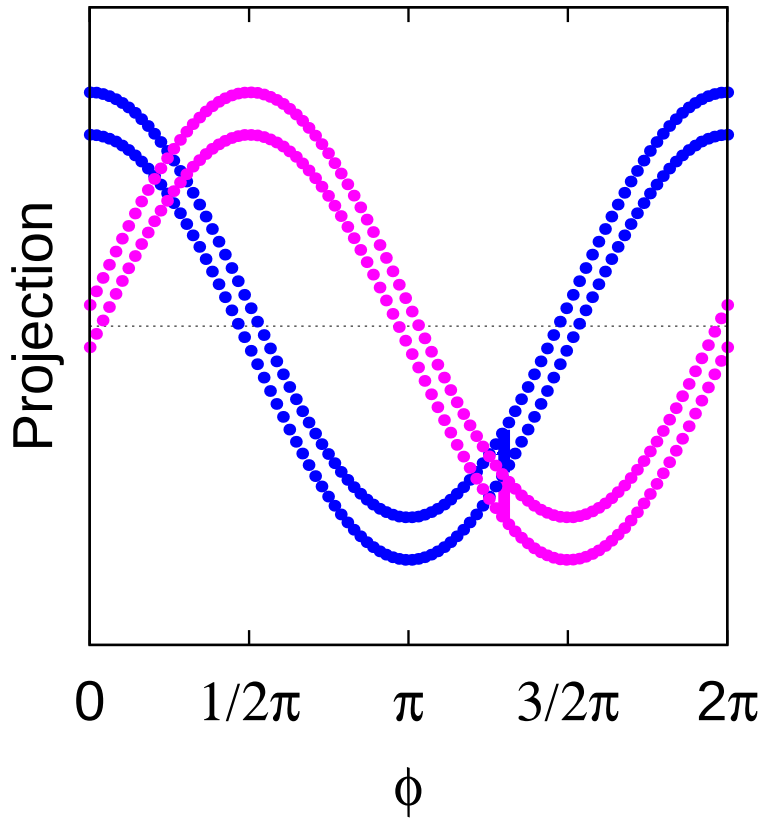

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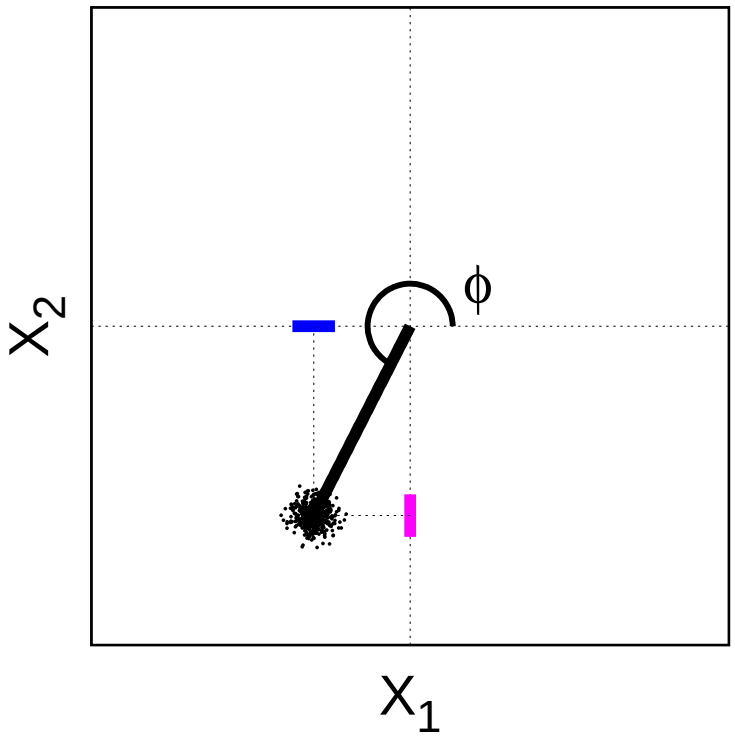

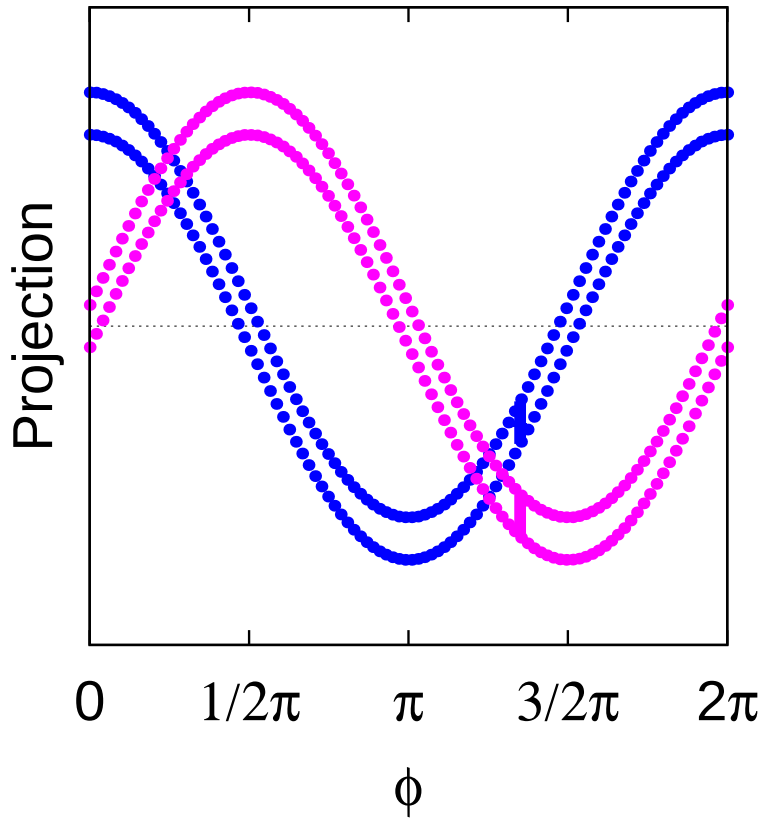

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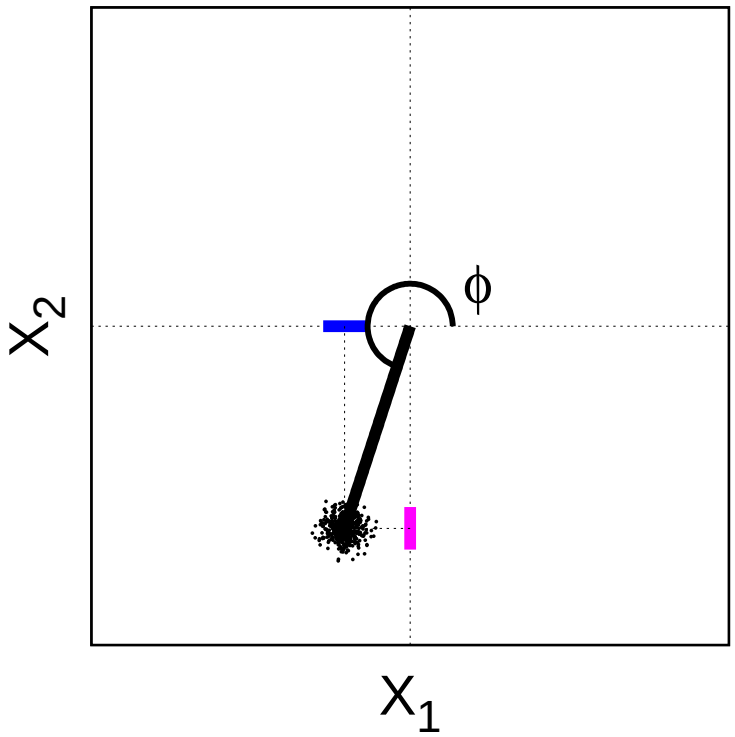

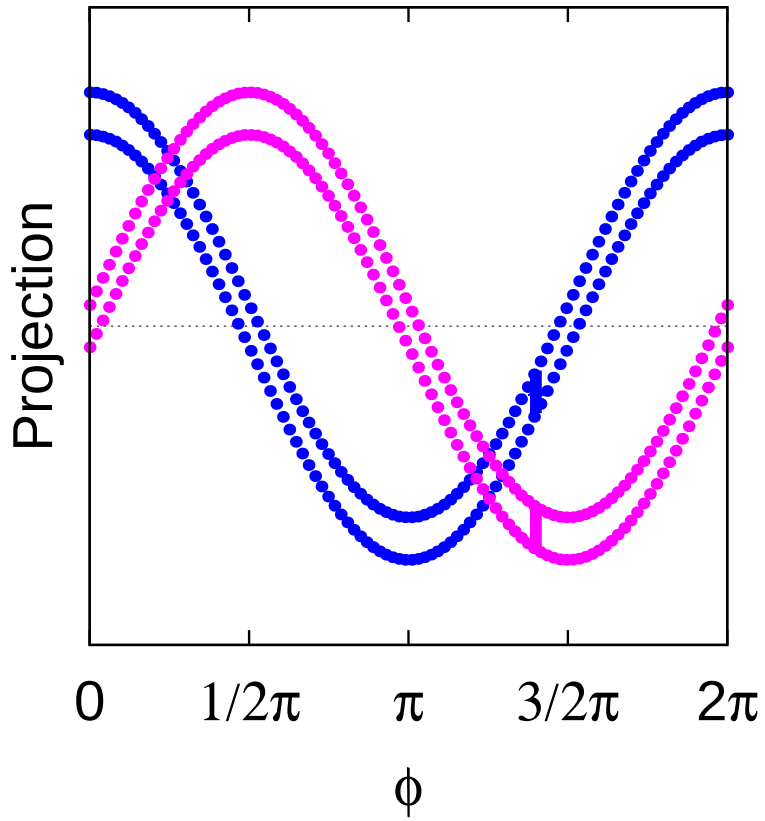

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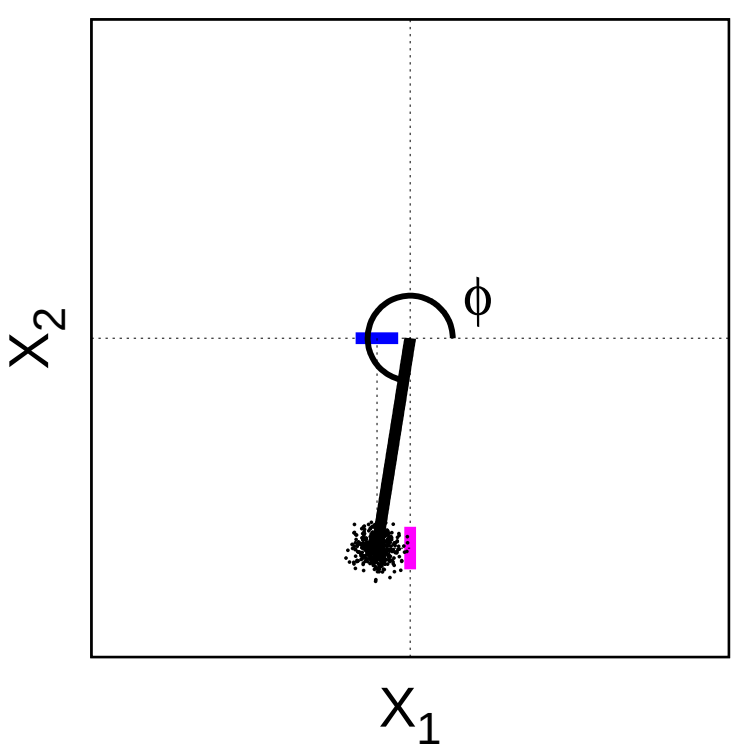

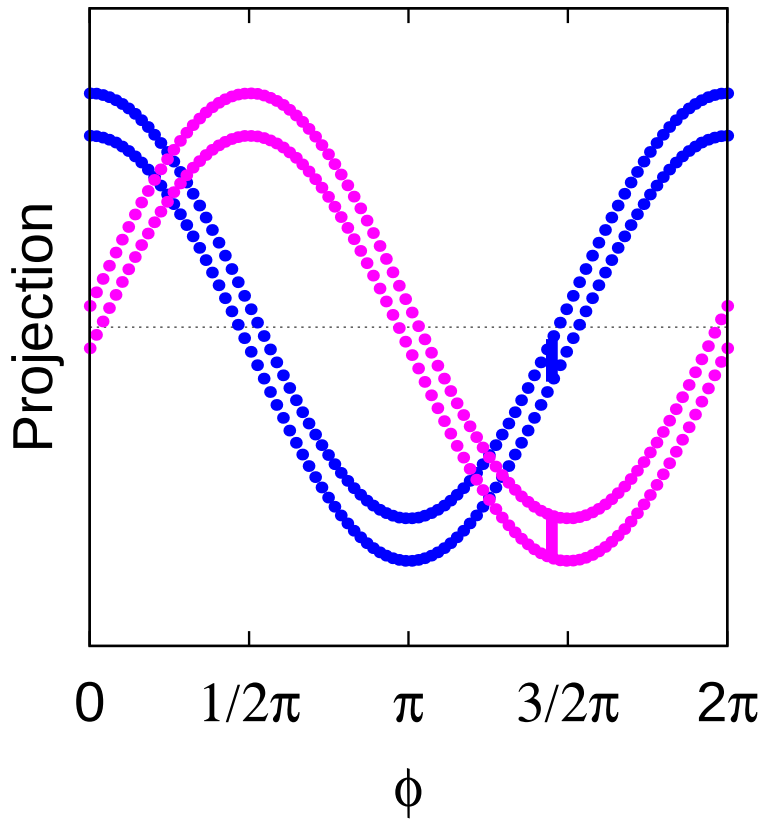

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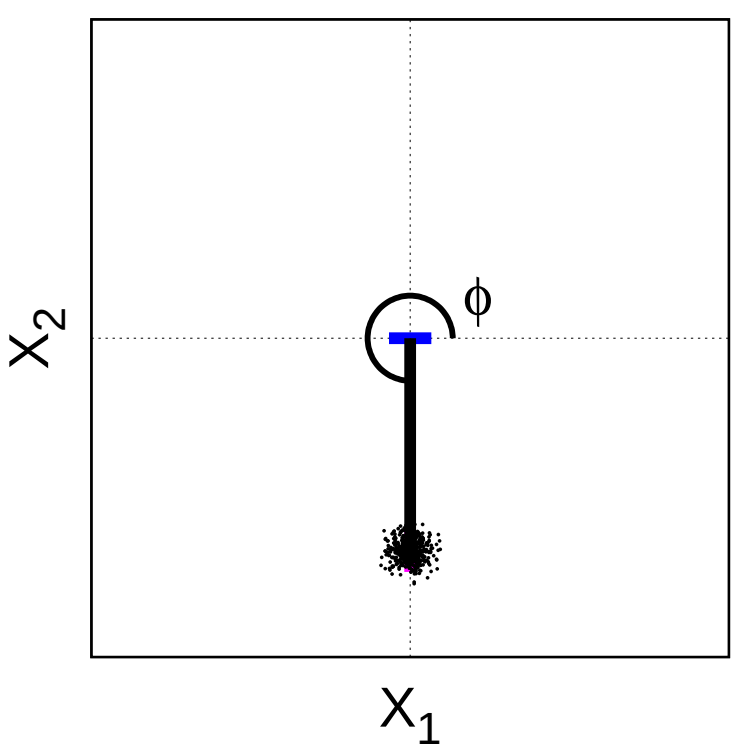

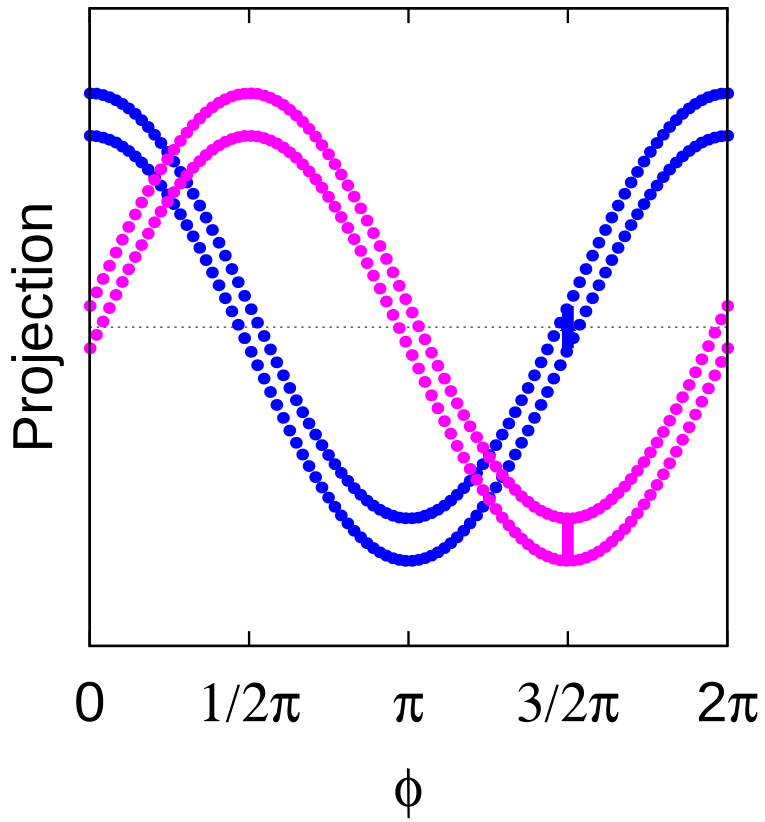

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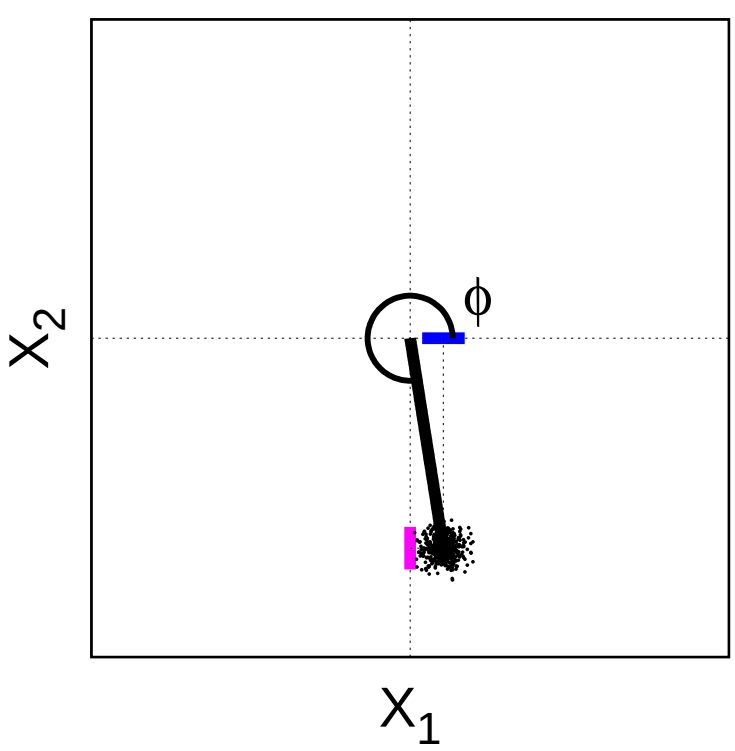

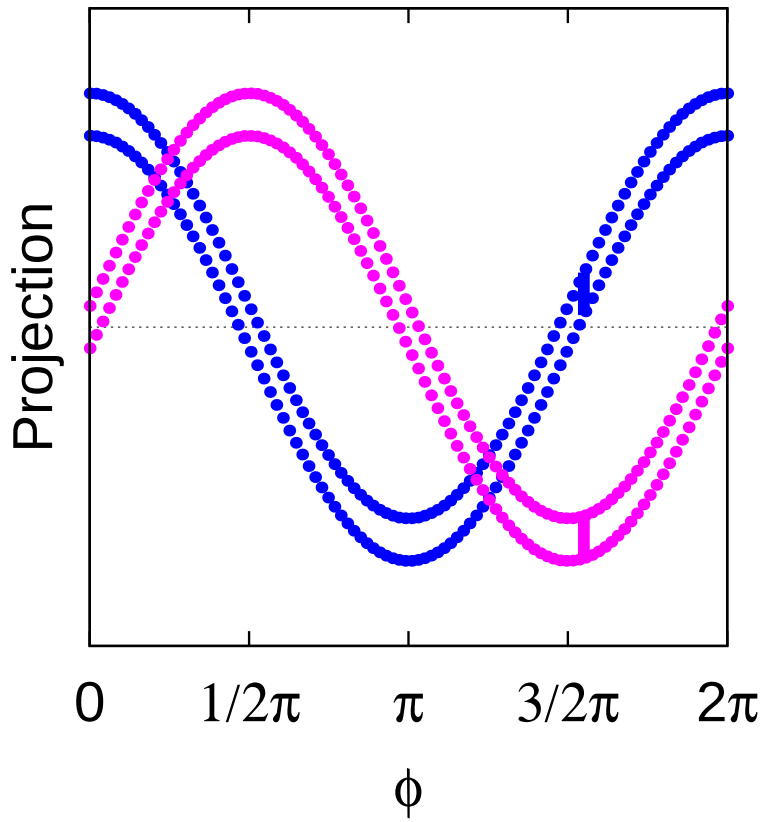

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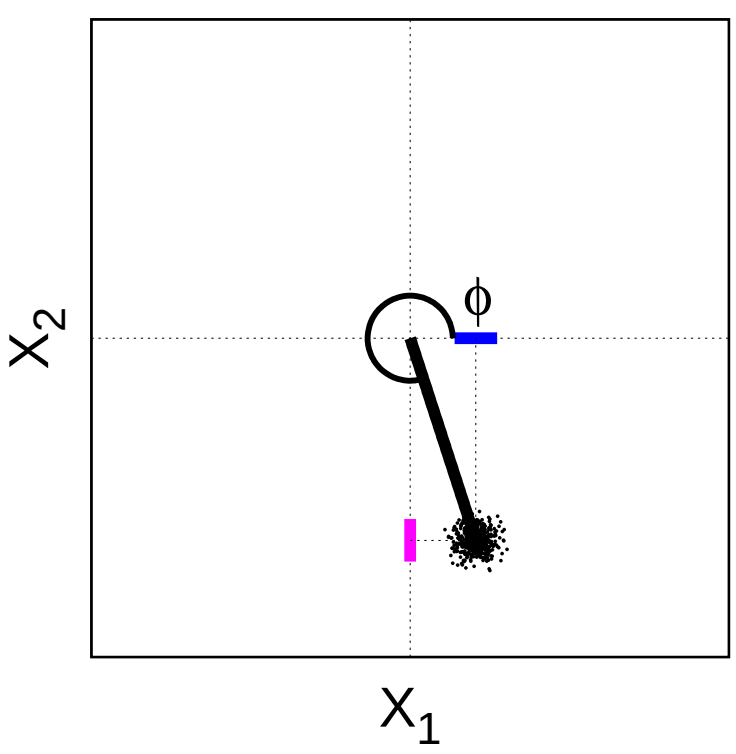

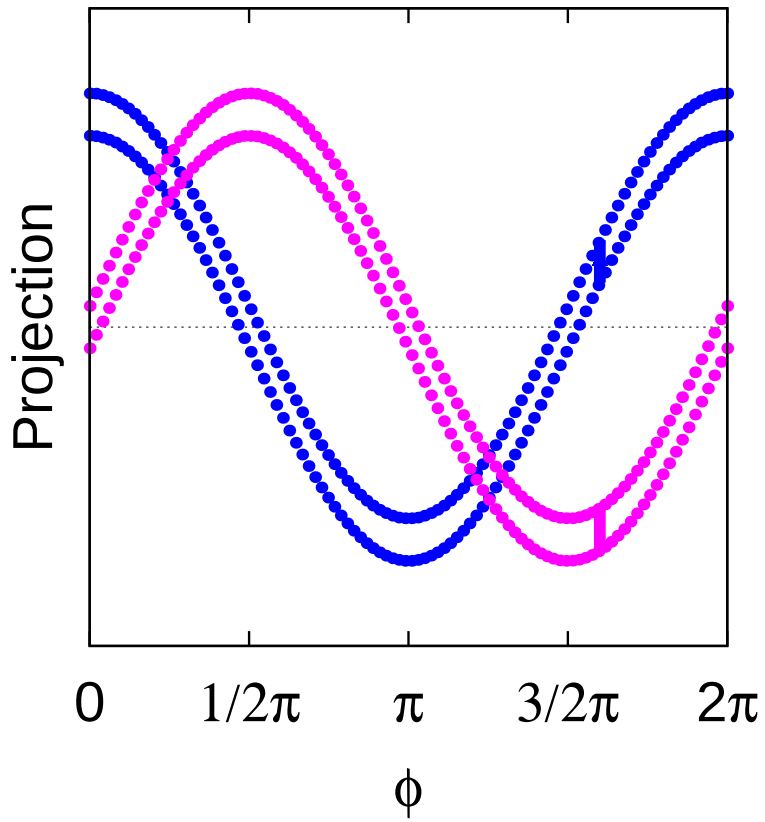

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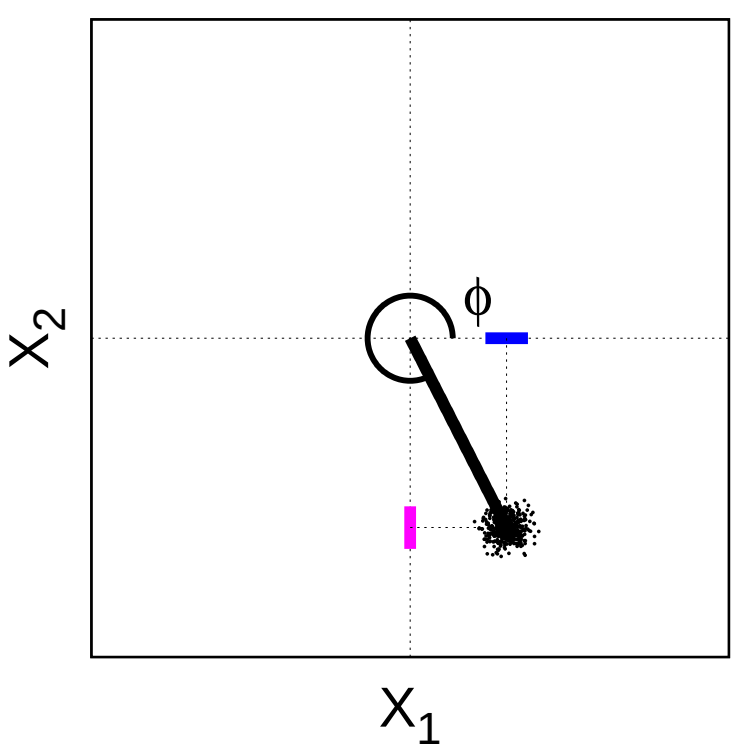

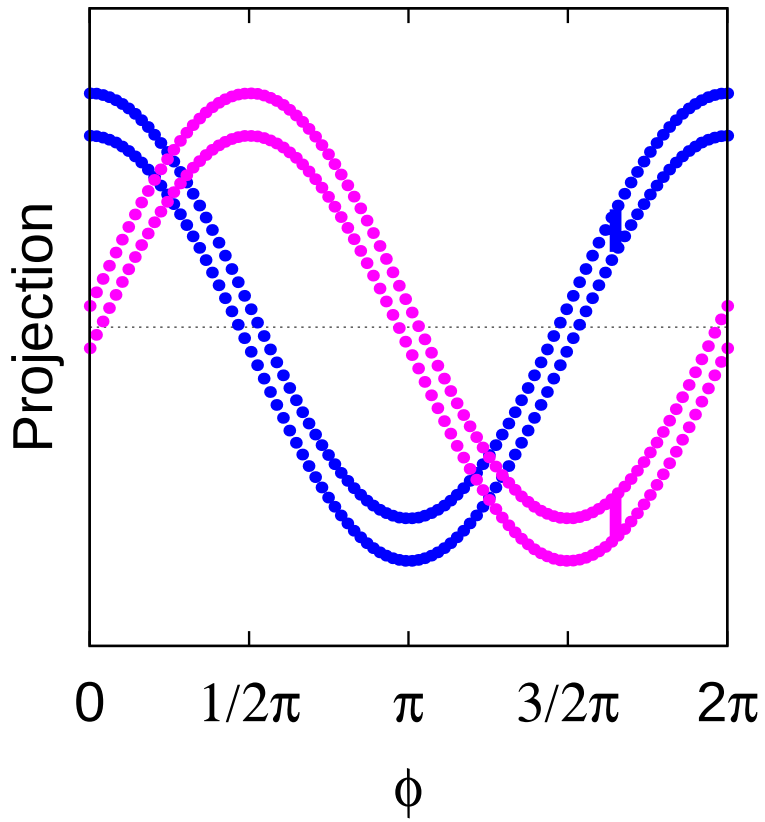

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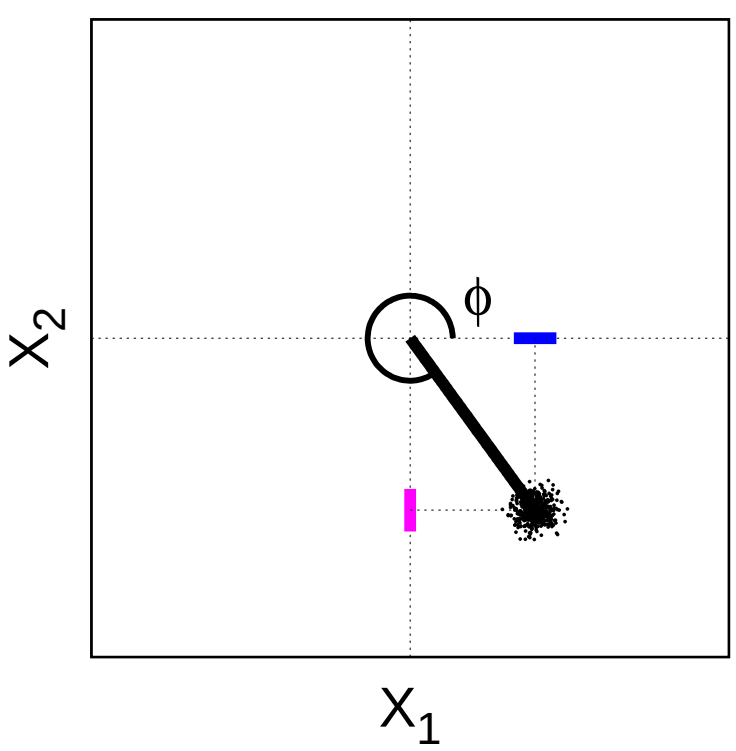

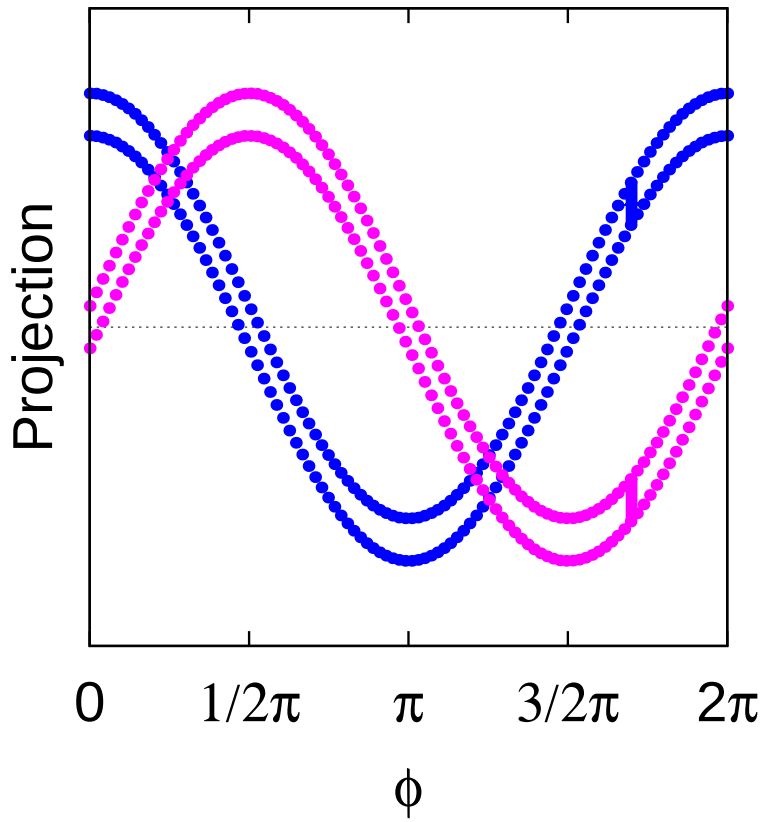

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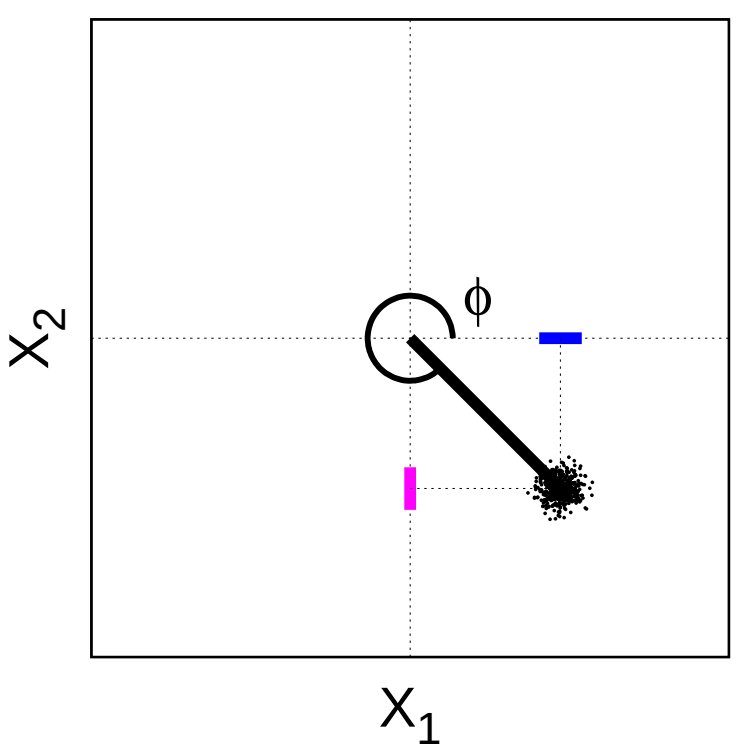

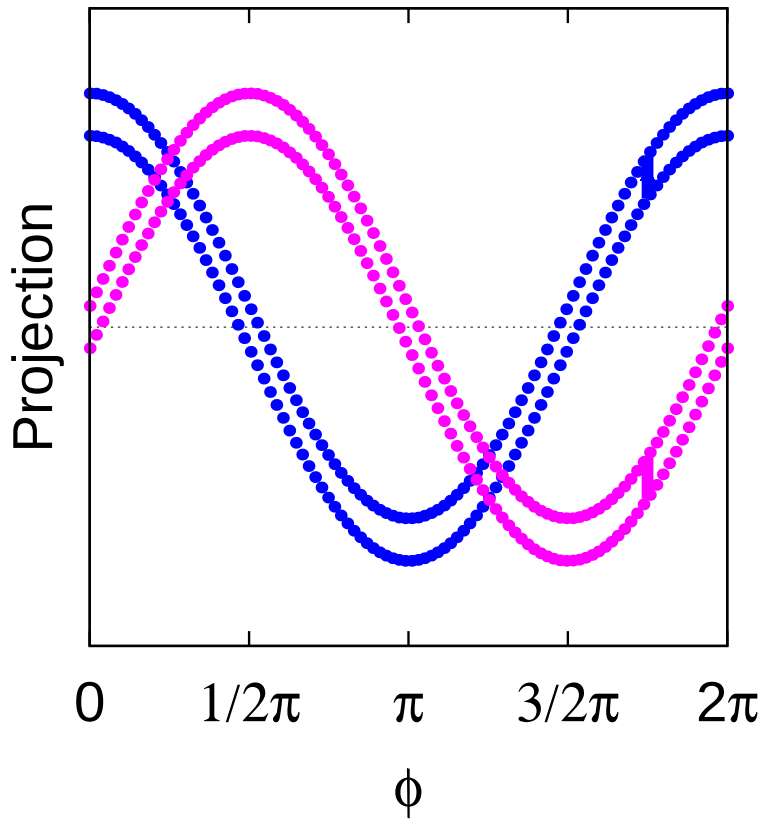

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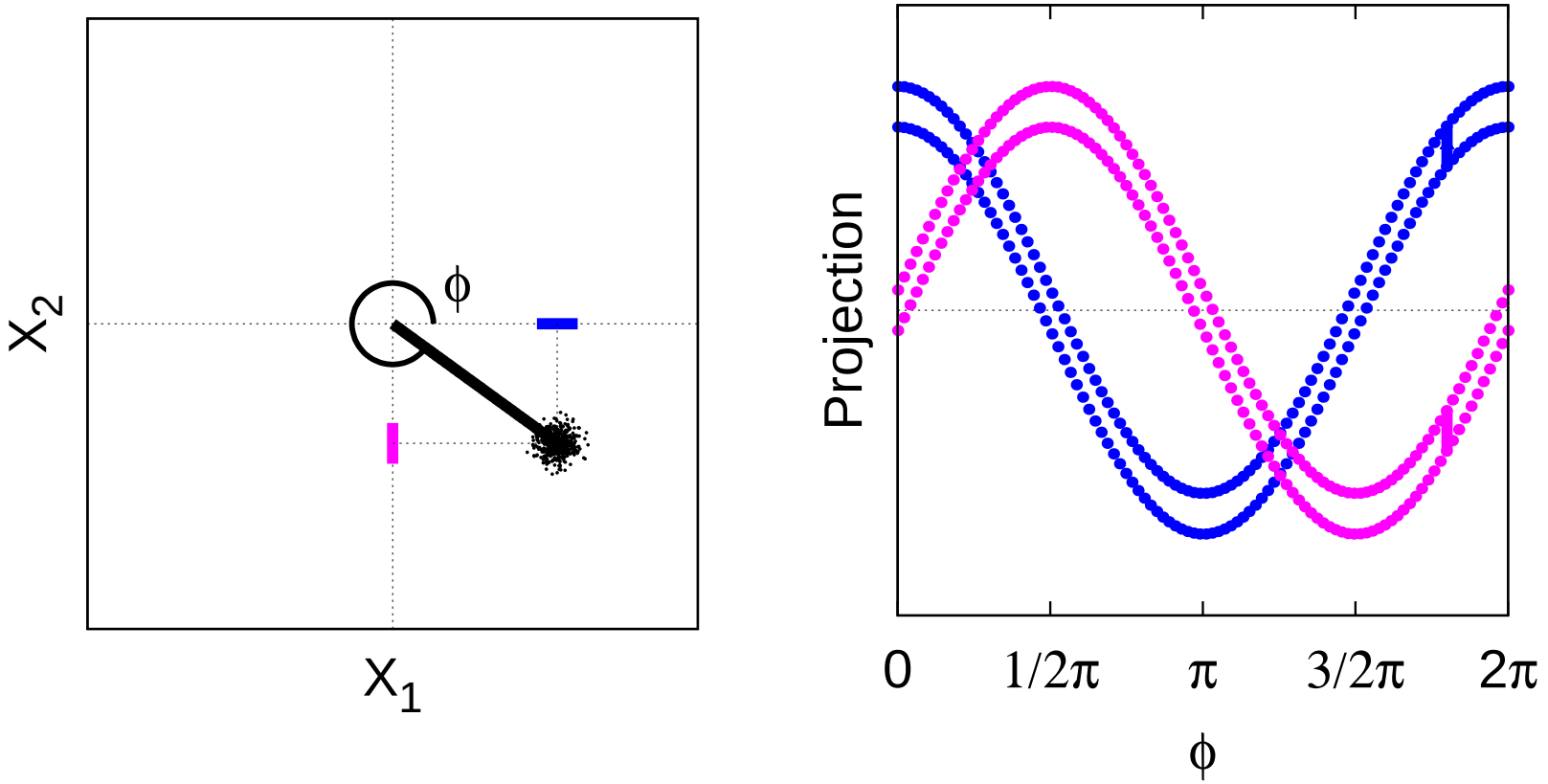

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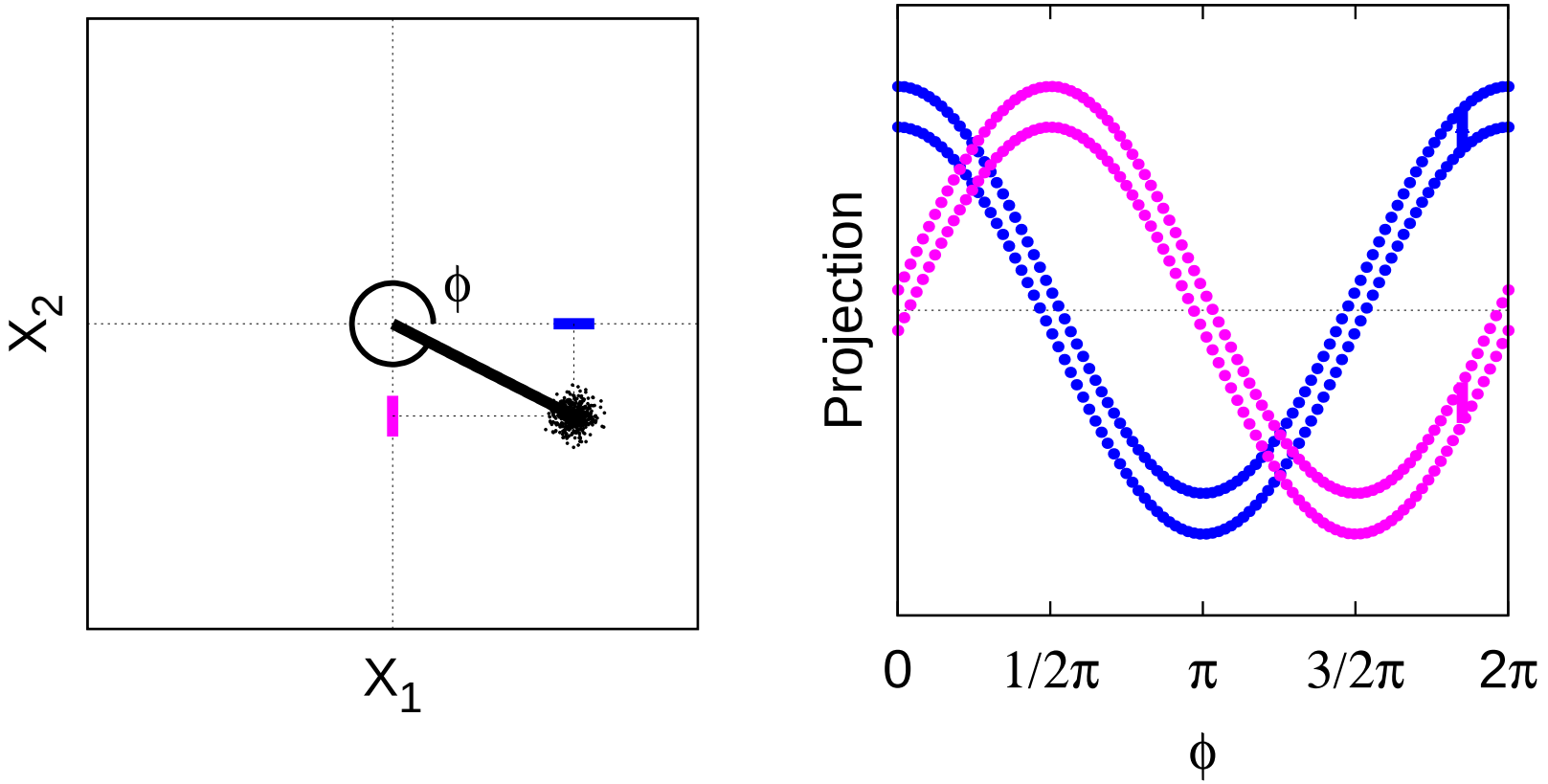

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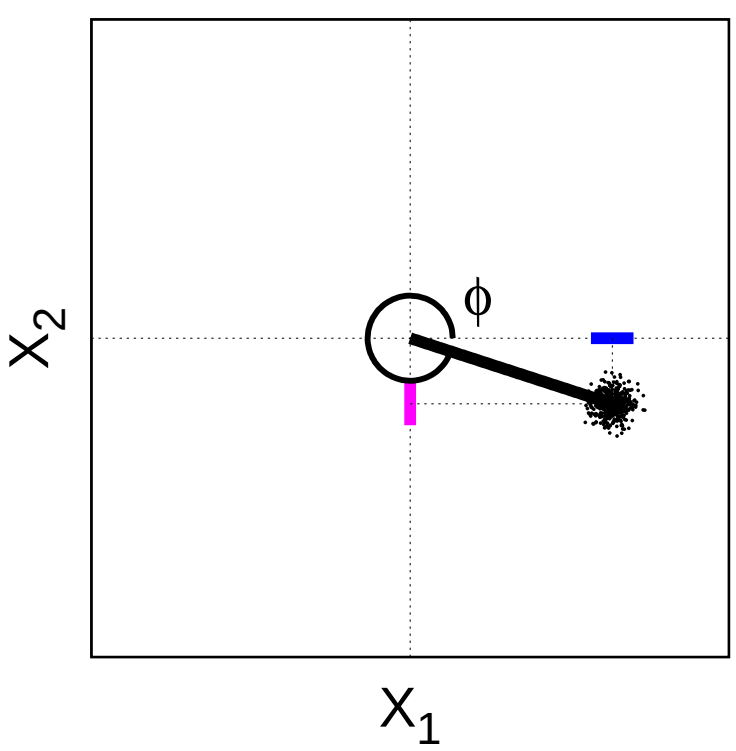

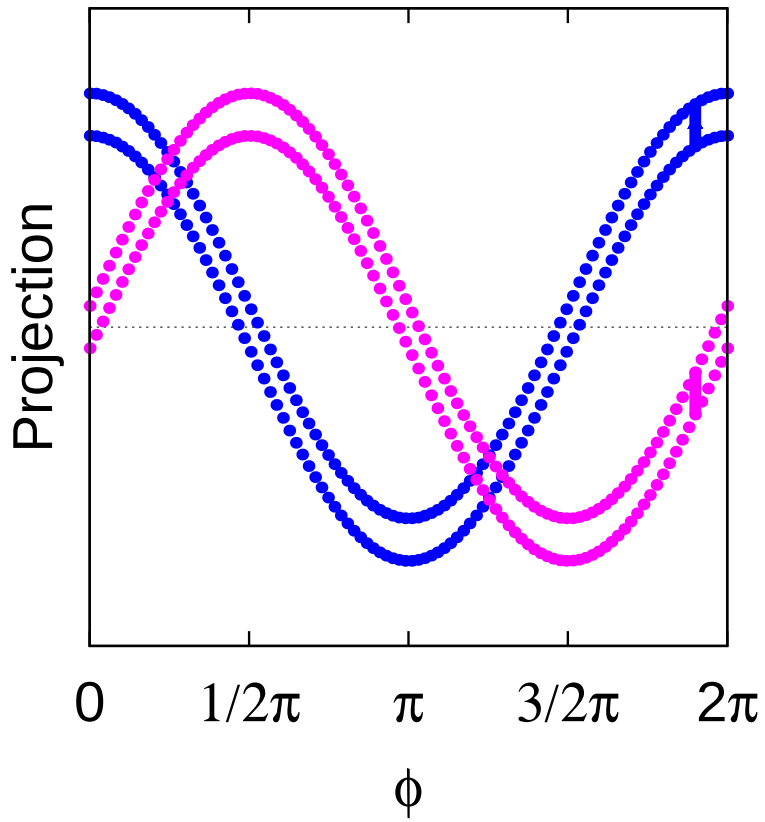

Amplitude squeezed states

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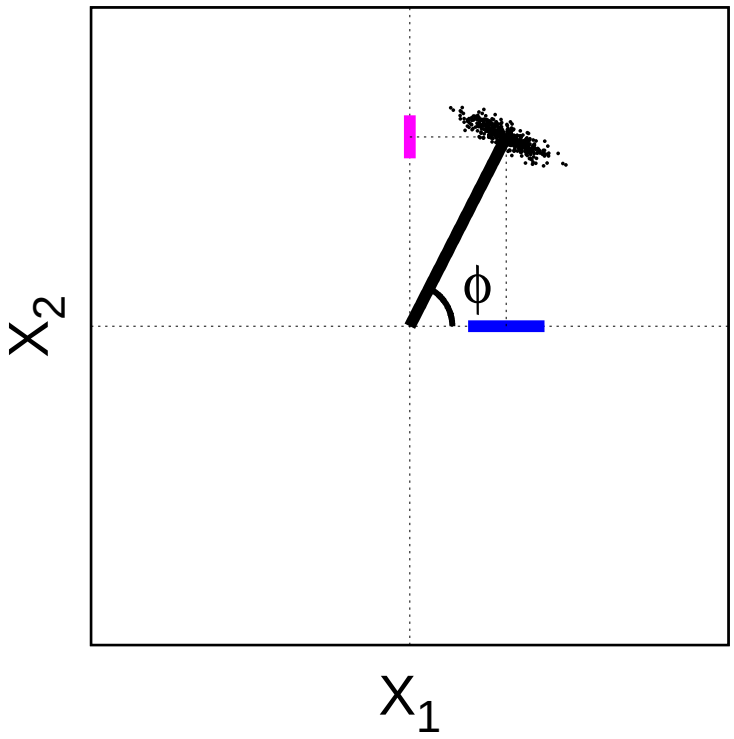

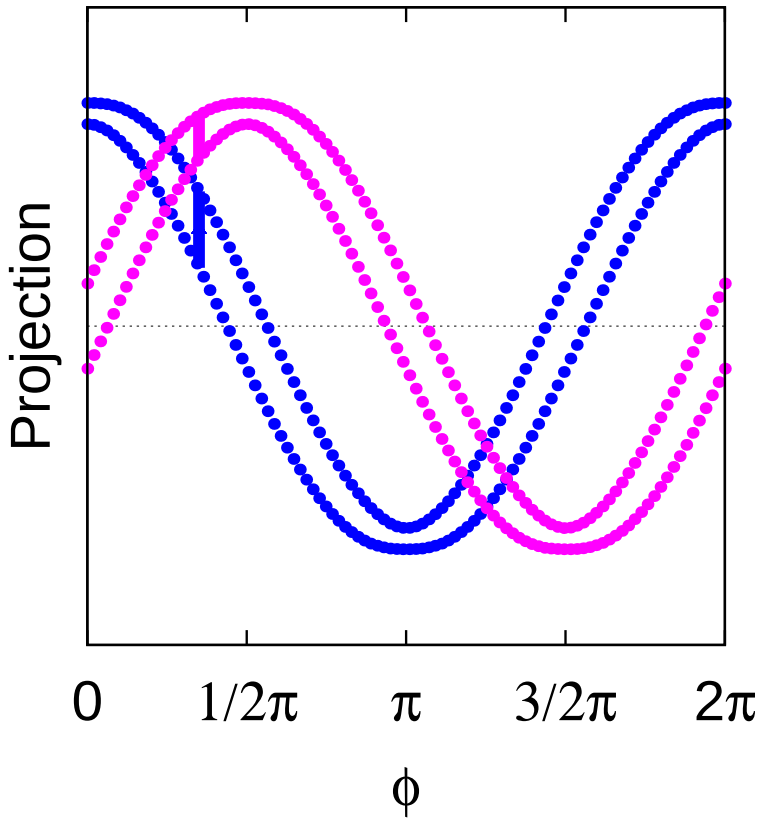

Amplitude squeezed states

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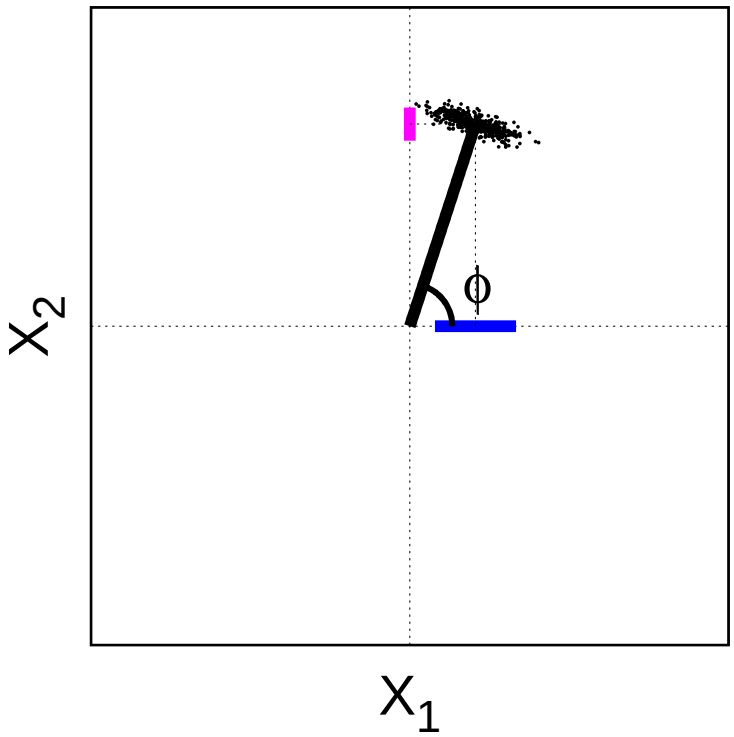

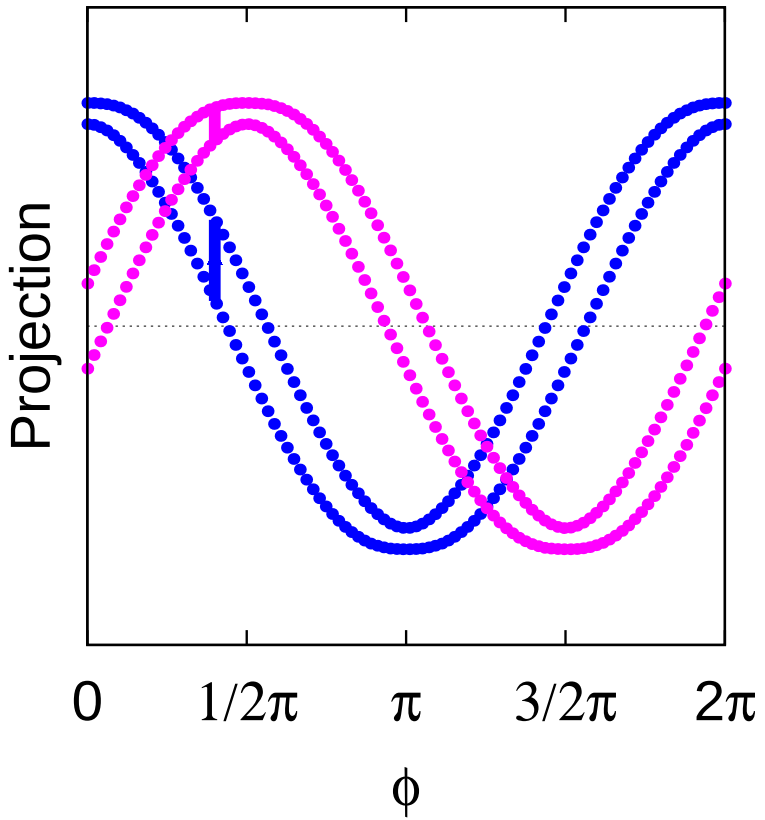

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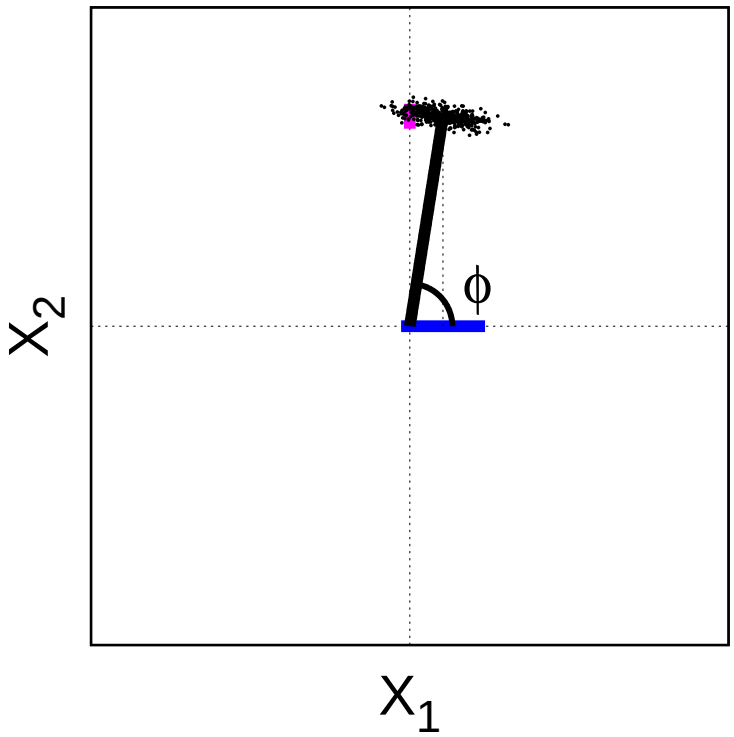
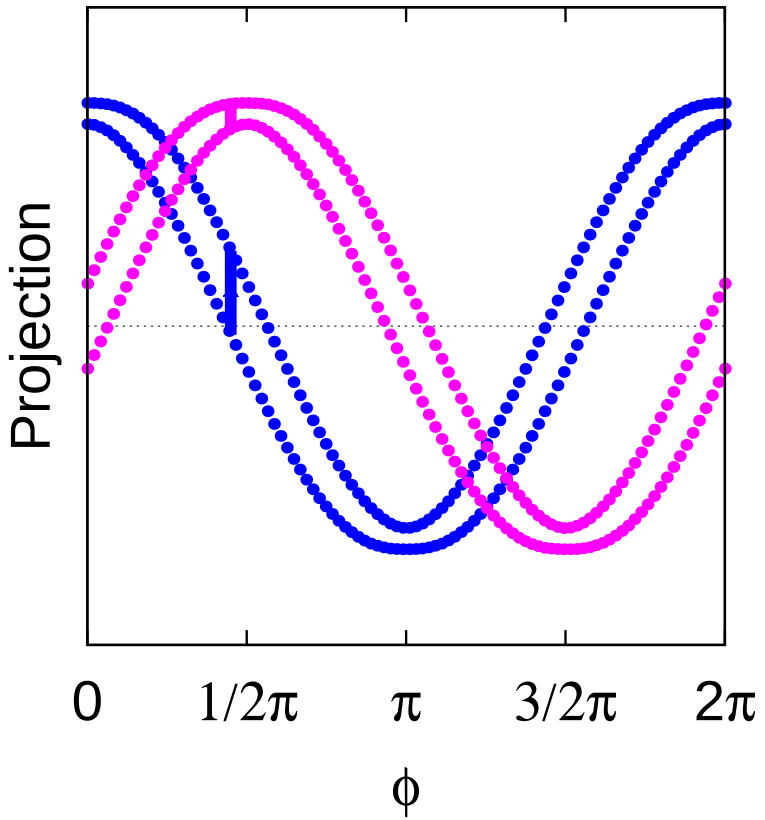
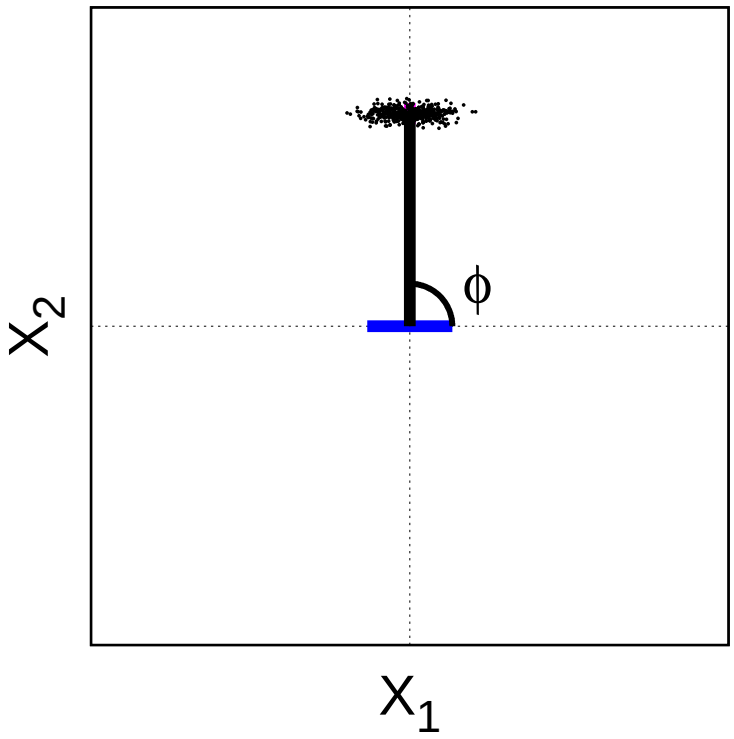
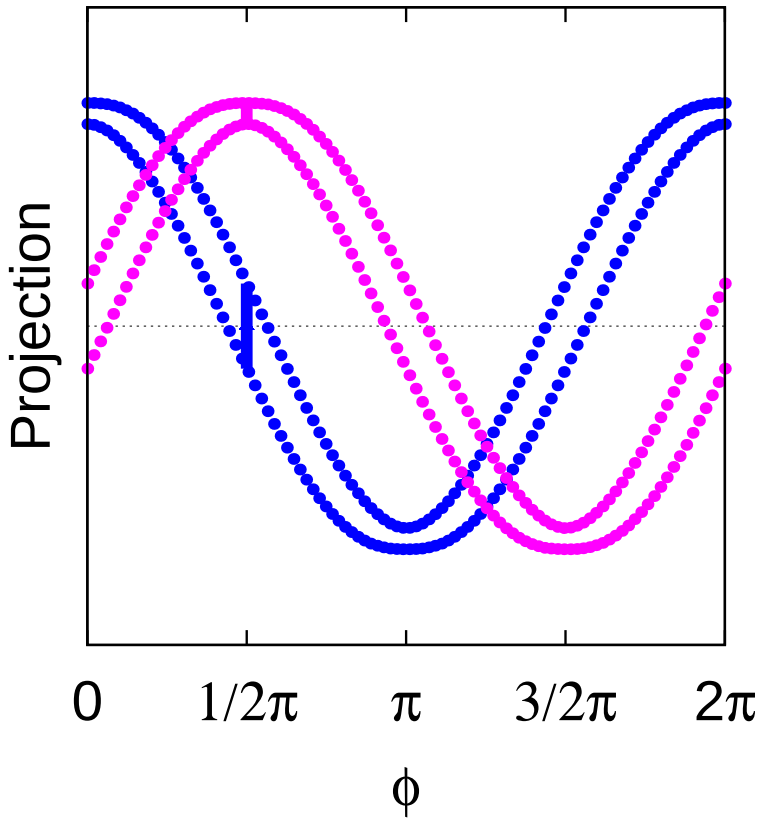




Amplitude squeezed states

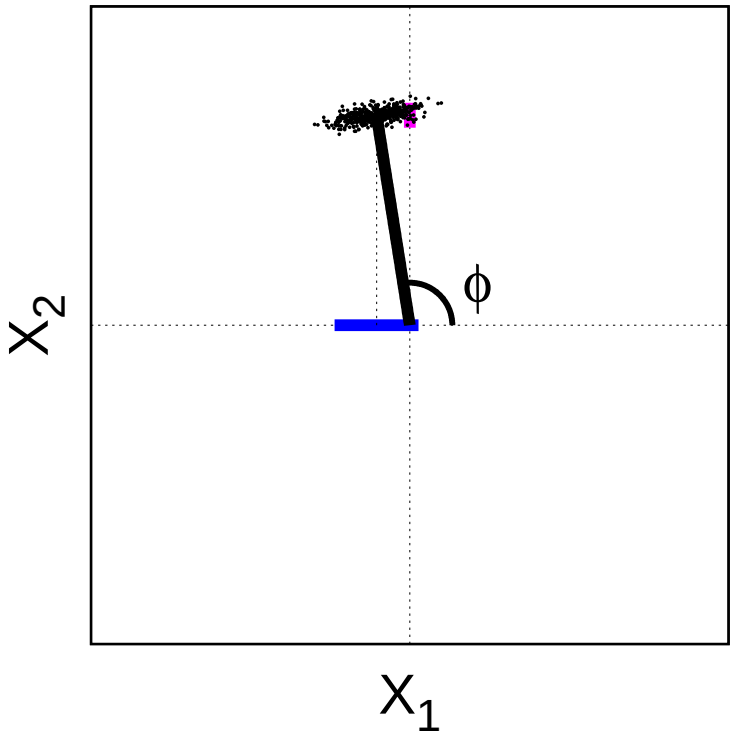
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

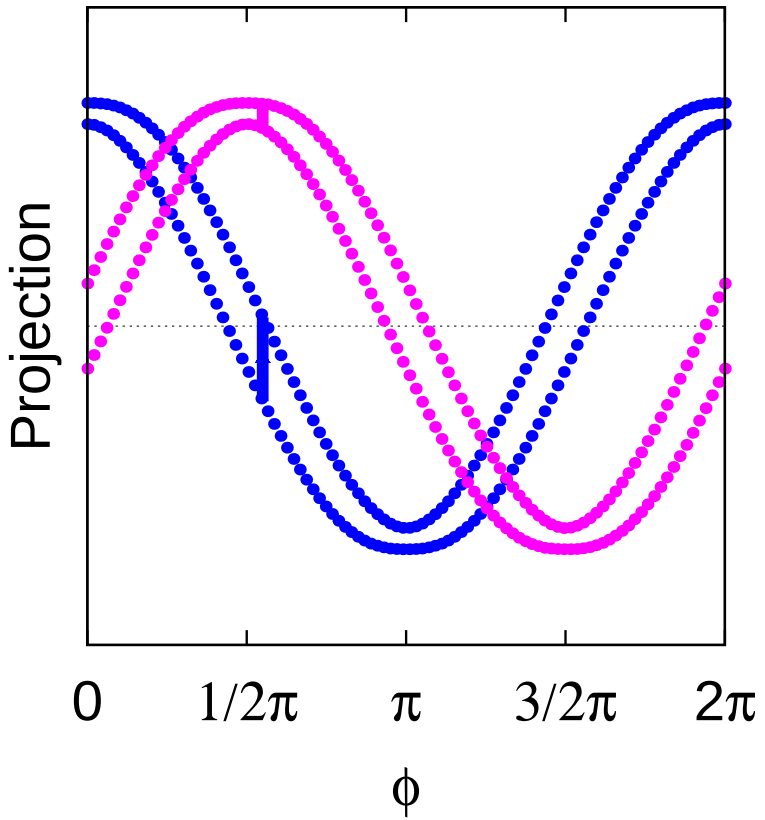




Amplitude squeezed states

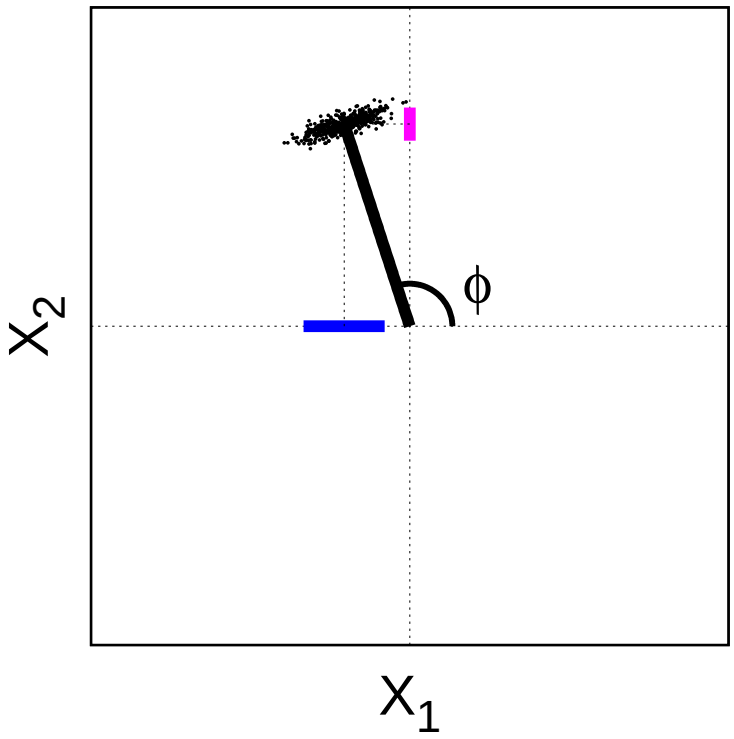
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

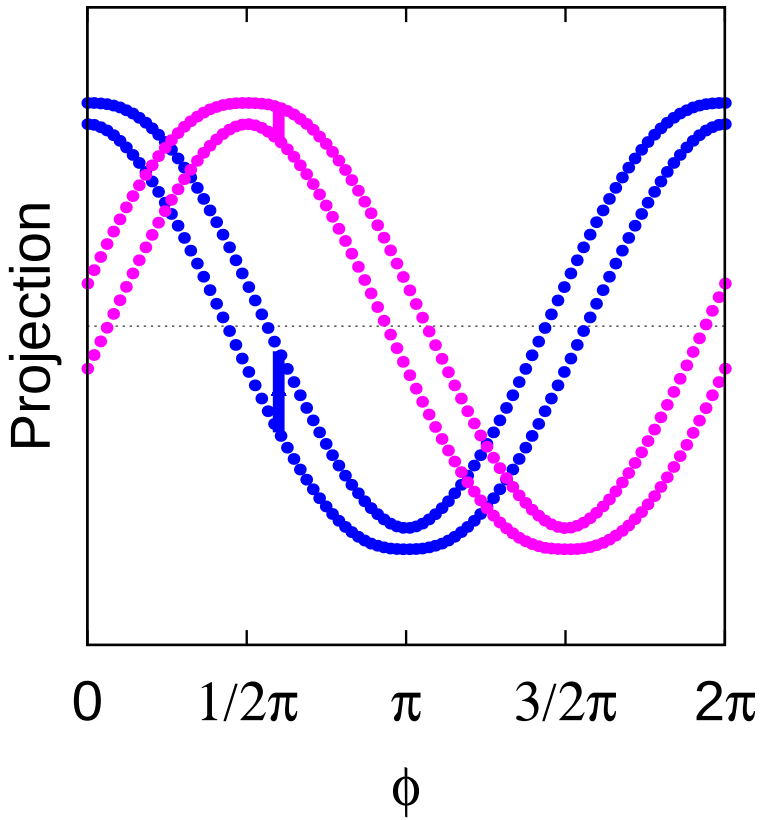




Amplitude squeezed states

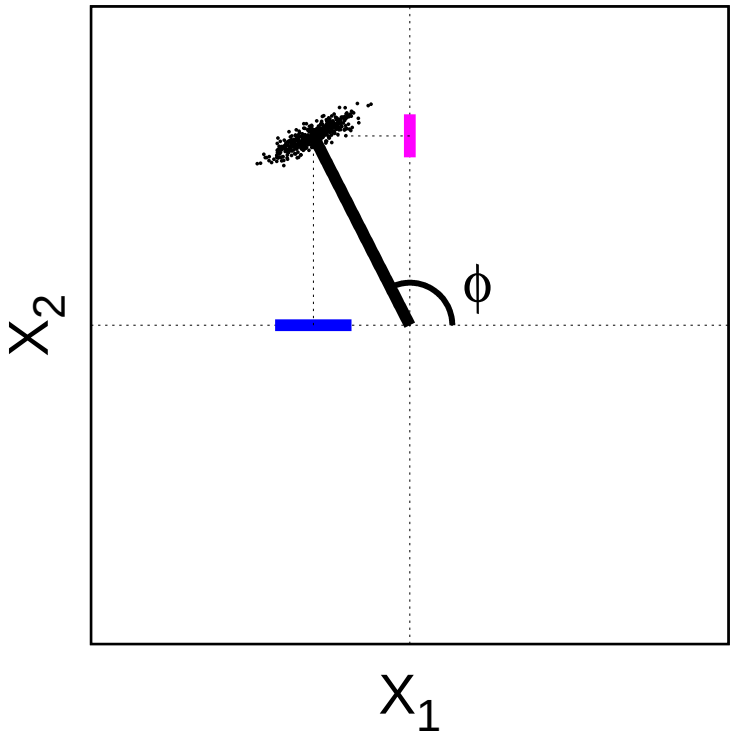
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

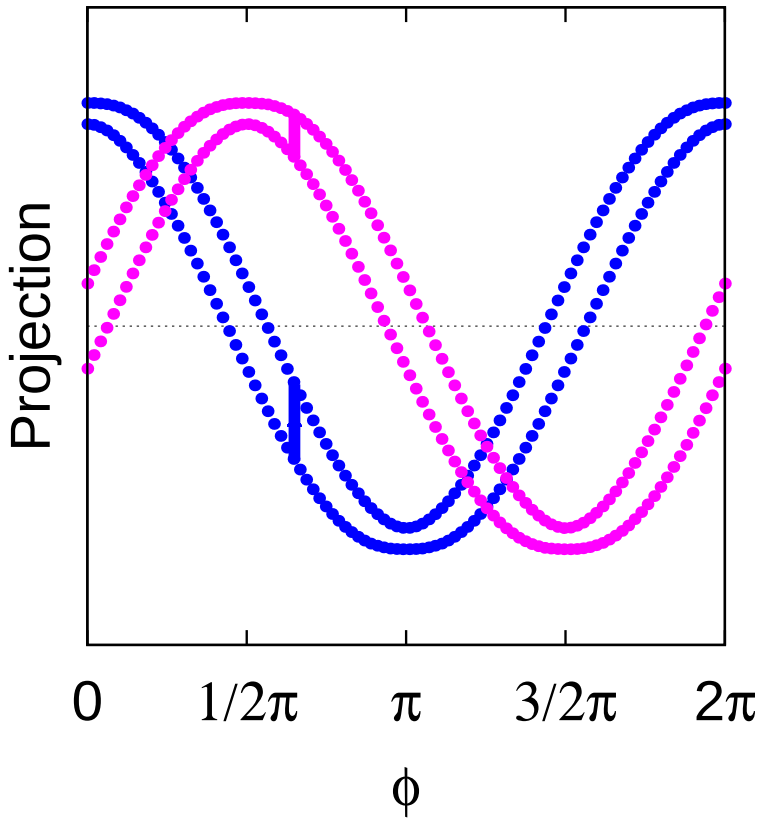




Amplitude squeezed states

$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$





Amplitude squeezed states

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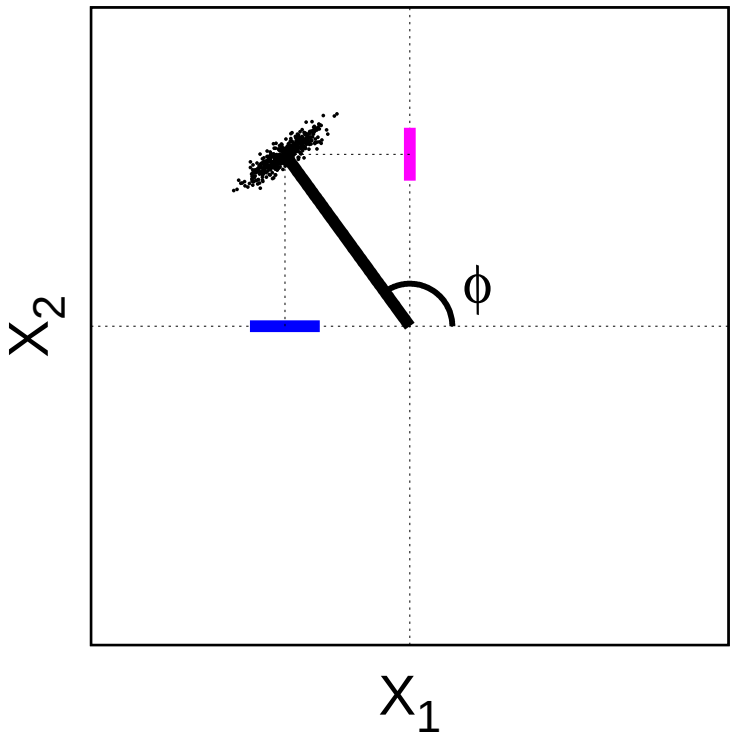
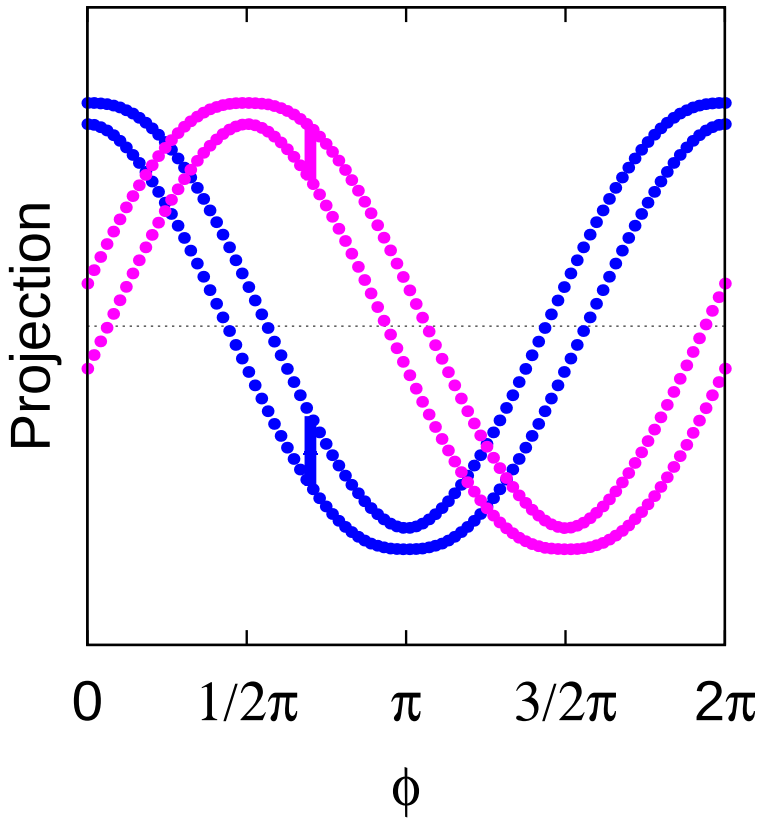
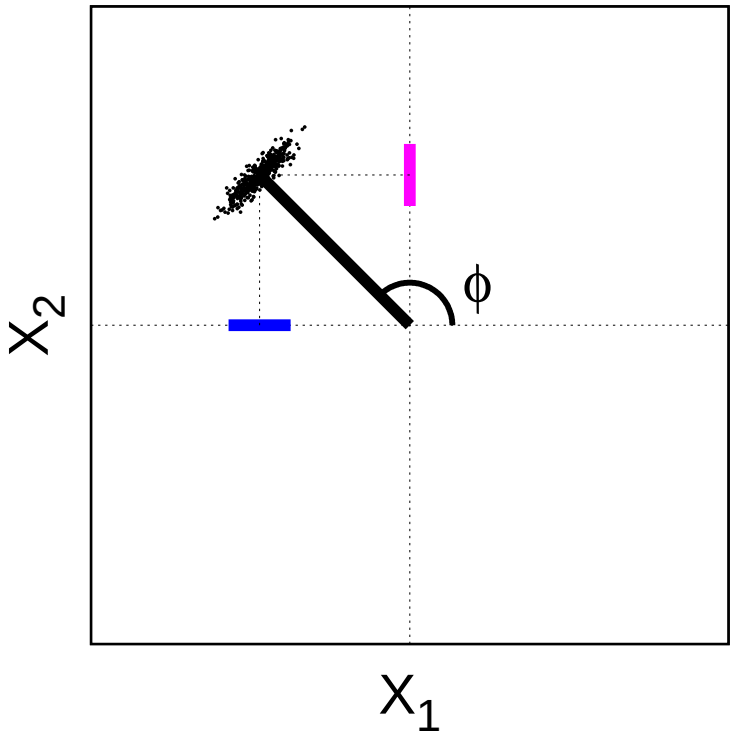
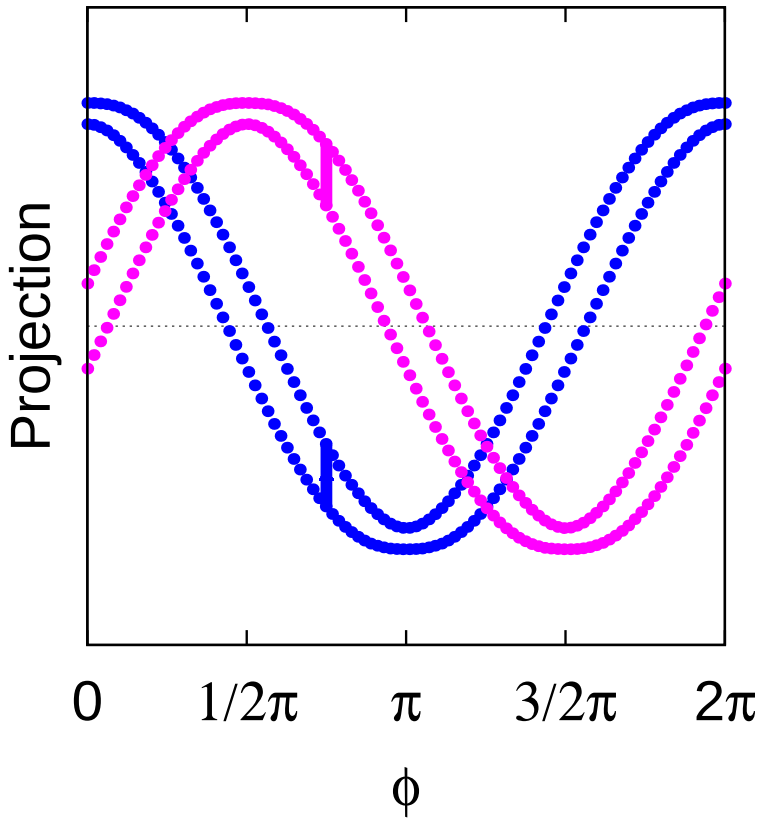




Amplitude squeezed states

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$





Amplitude squeezed states

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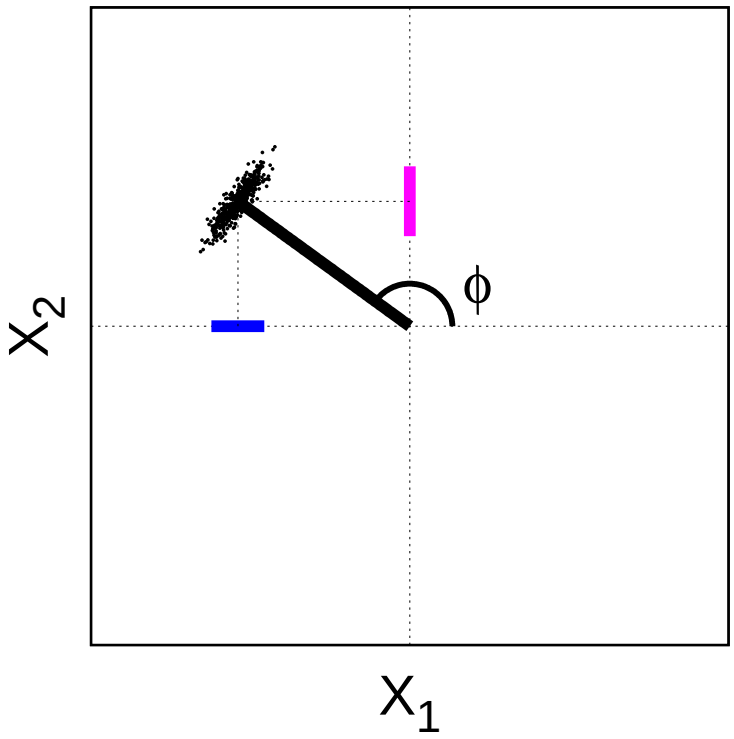

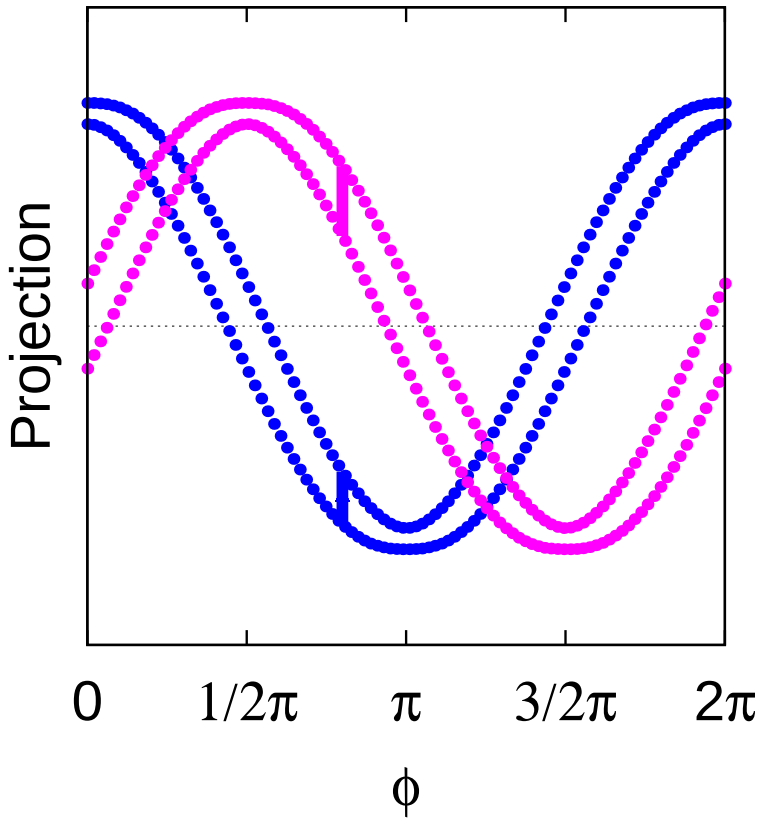

Amplitude squeezed states

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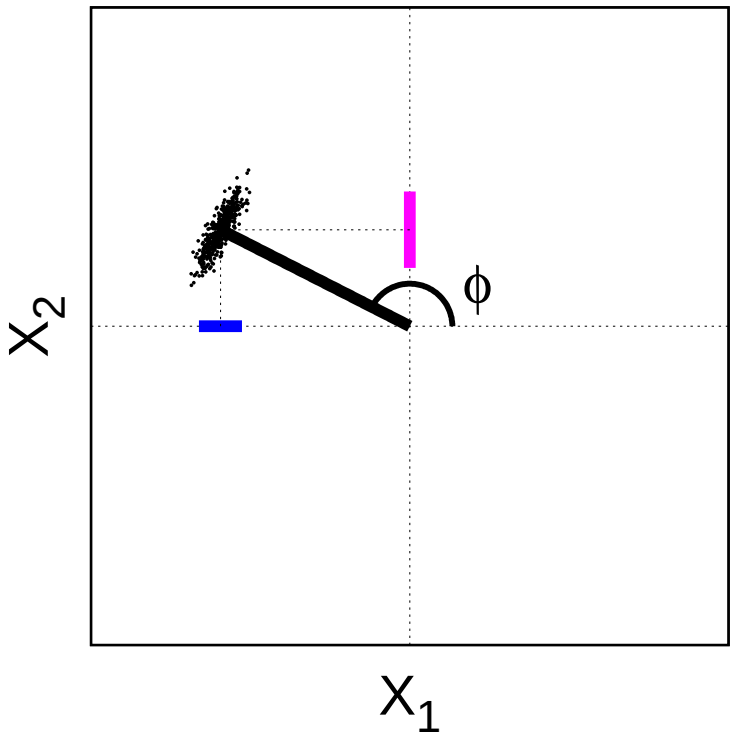

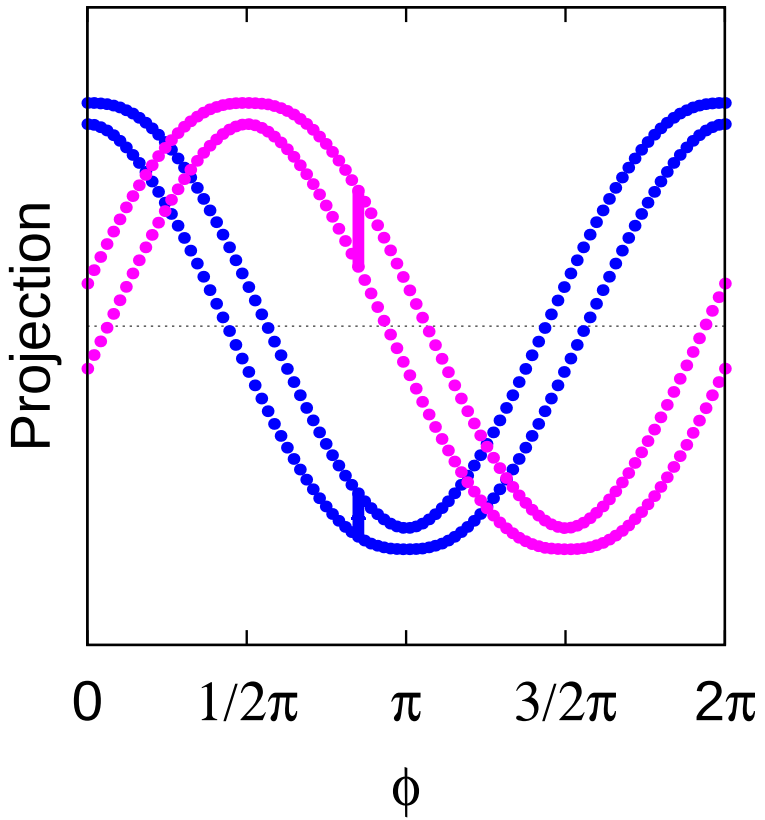

Amplitude squeezed states

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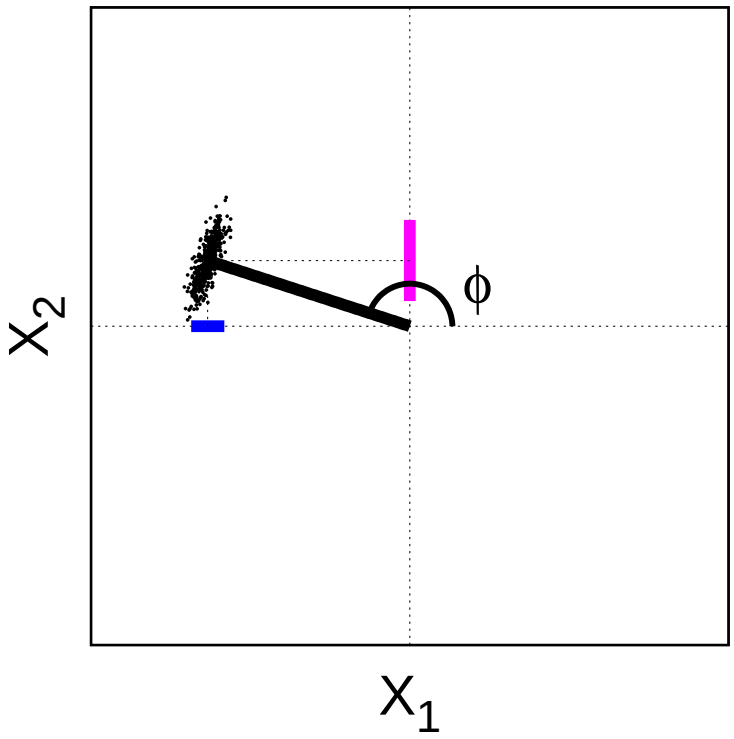

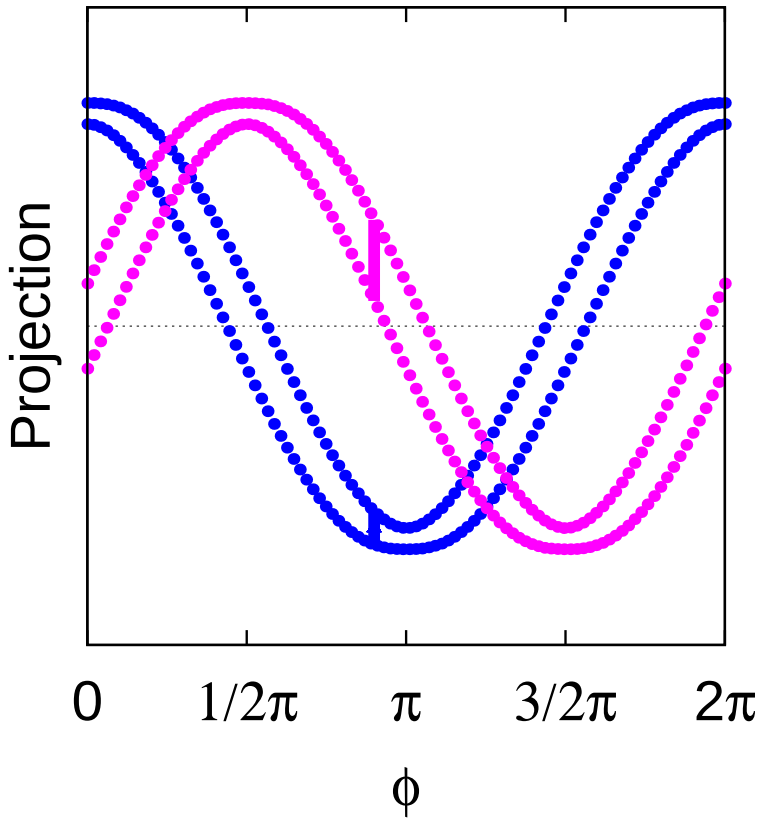

Amplitude squeezed states

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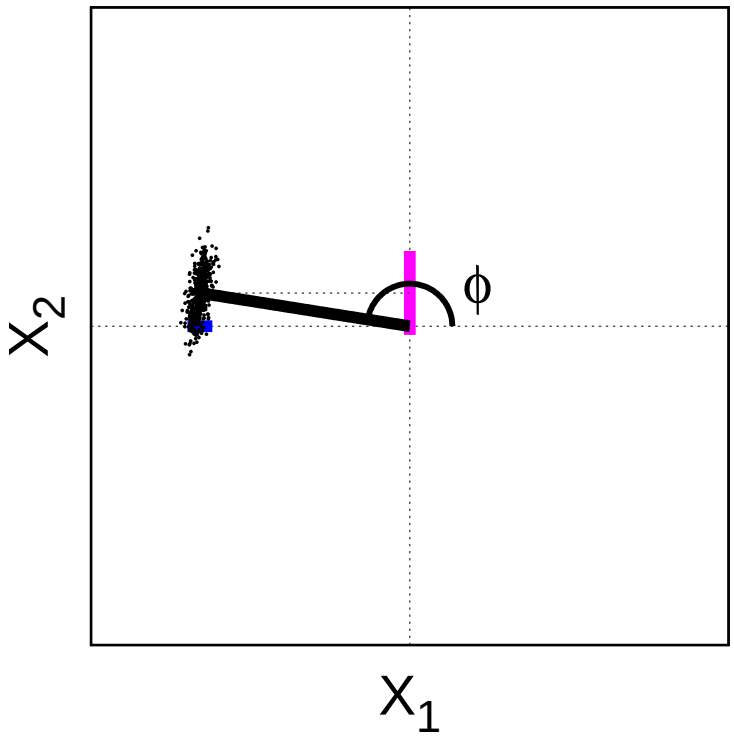

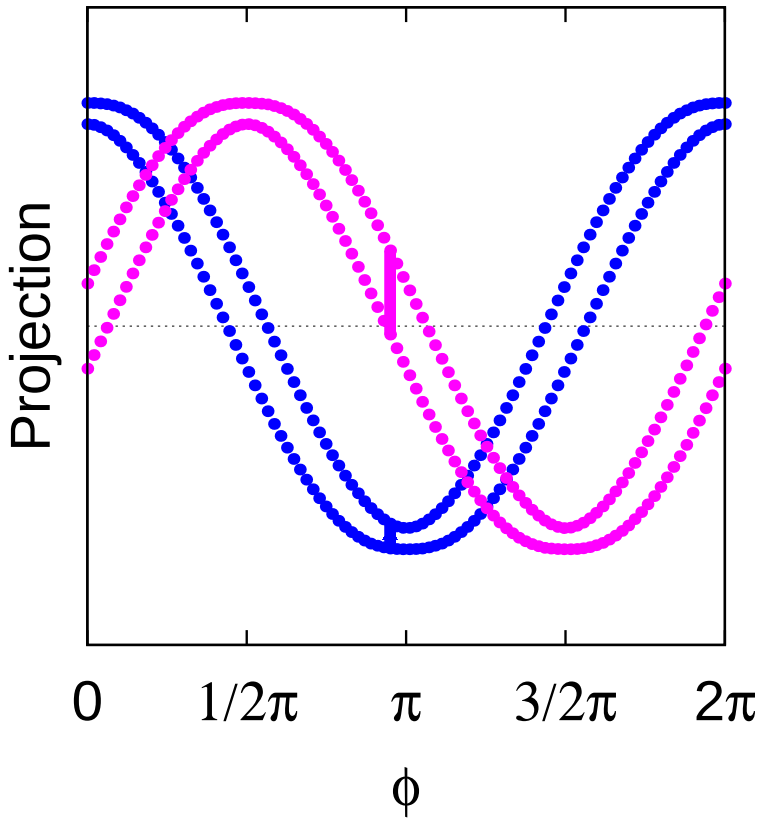

Amplitude squeezed states

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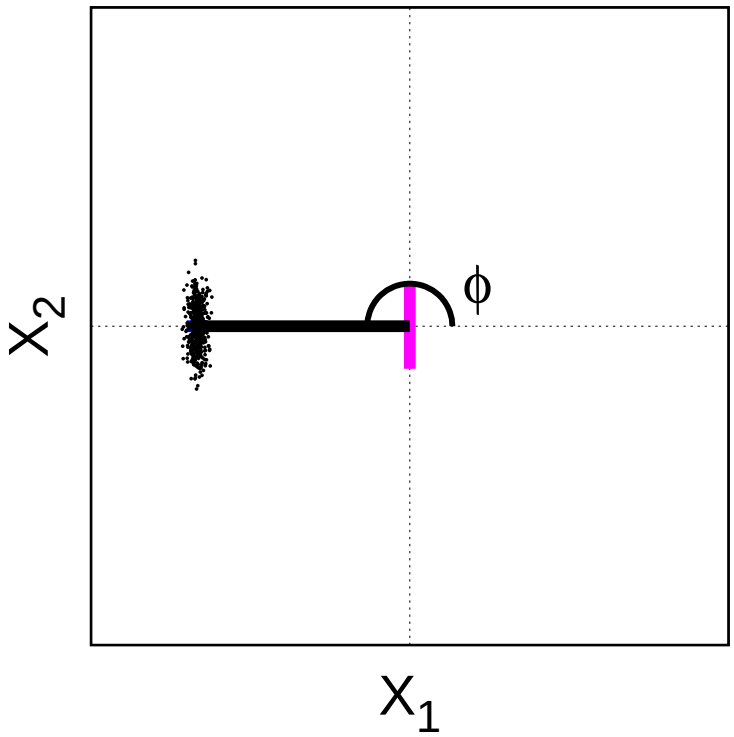

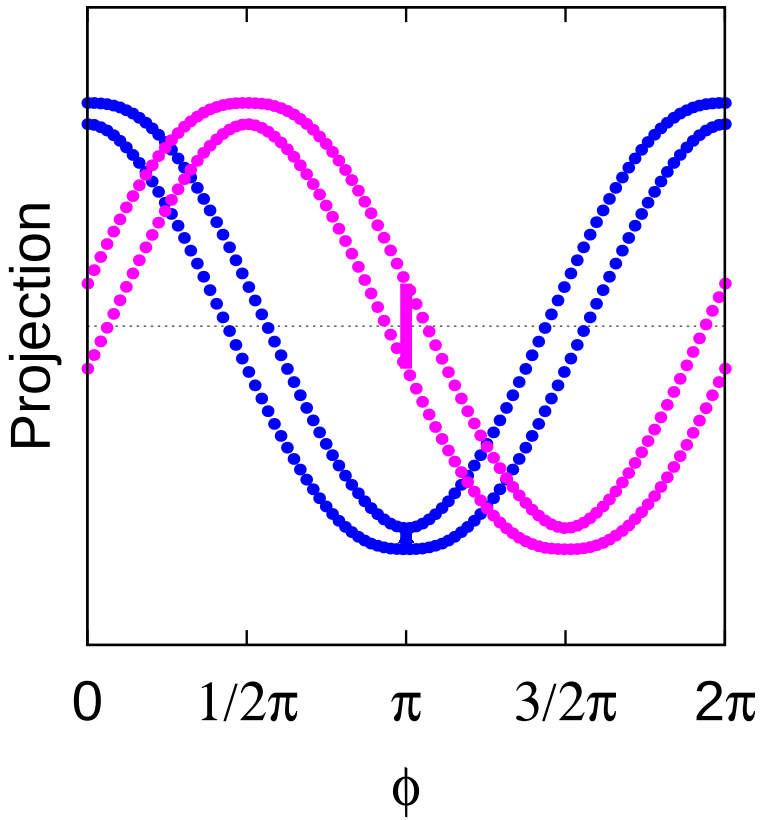

Amplitude squeezed states

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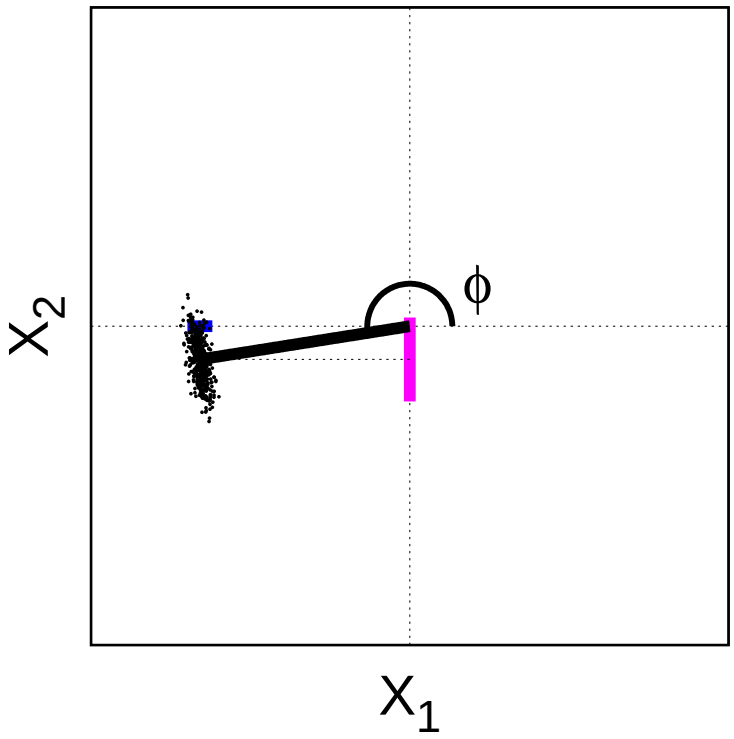

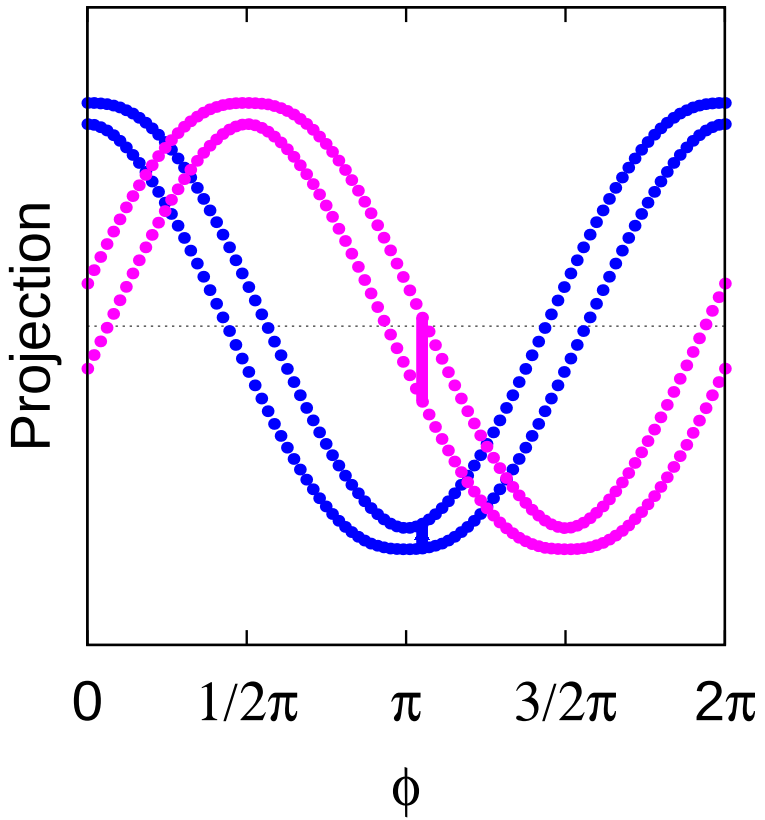

Amplitude squeezed states

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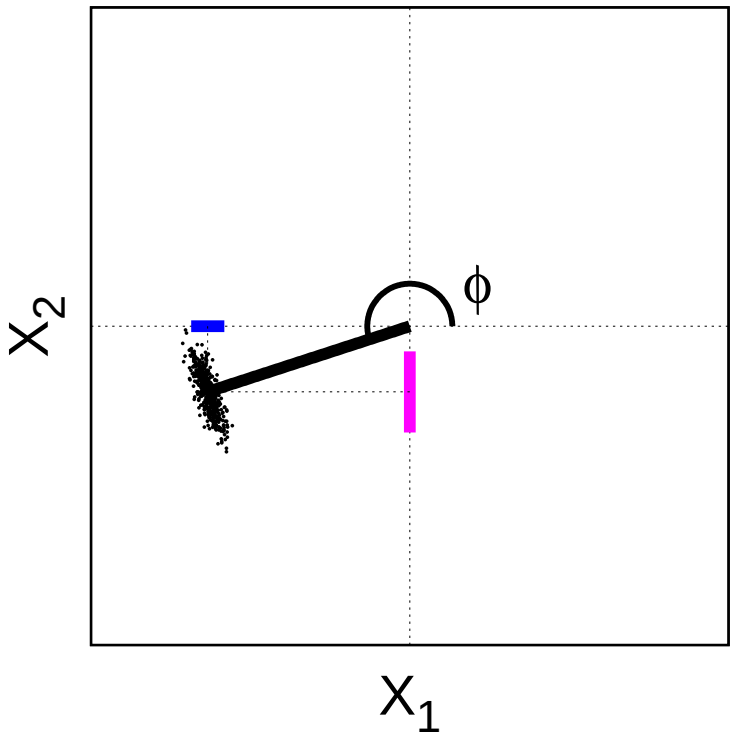

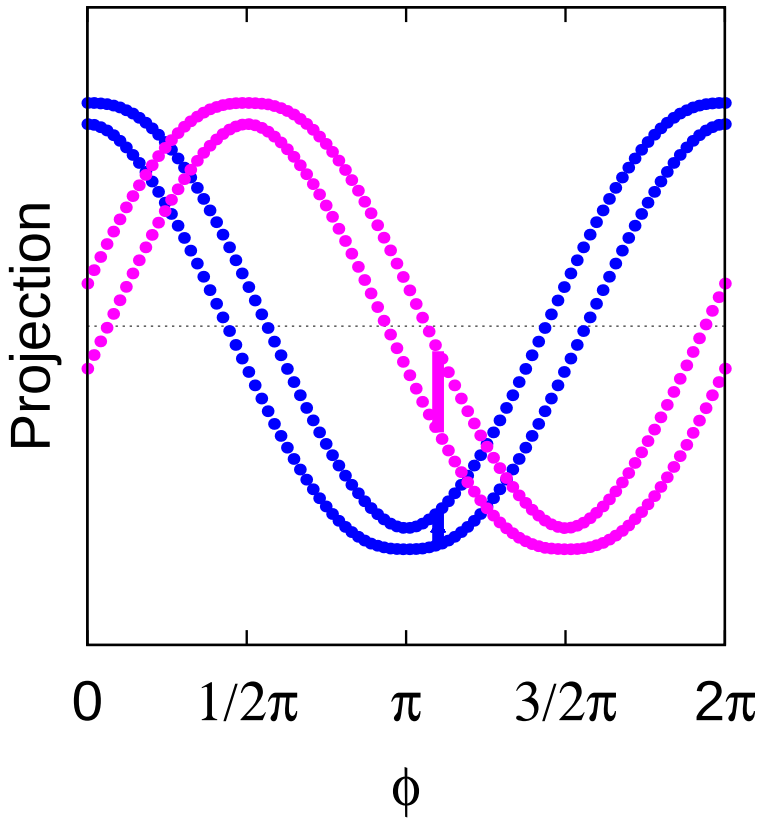

Amplitude squeezed states

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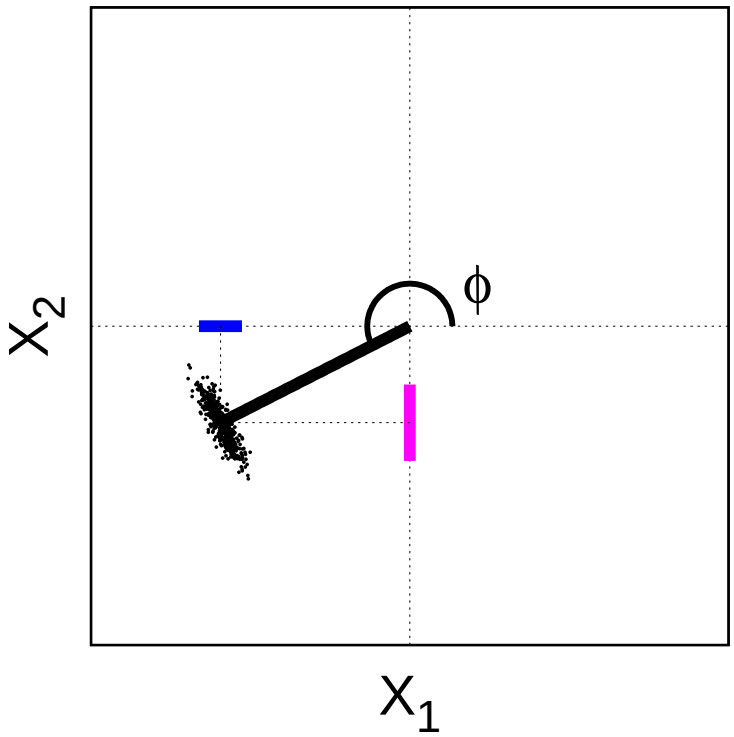

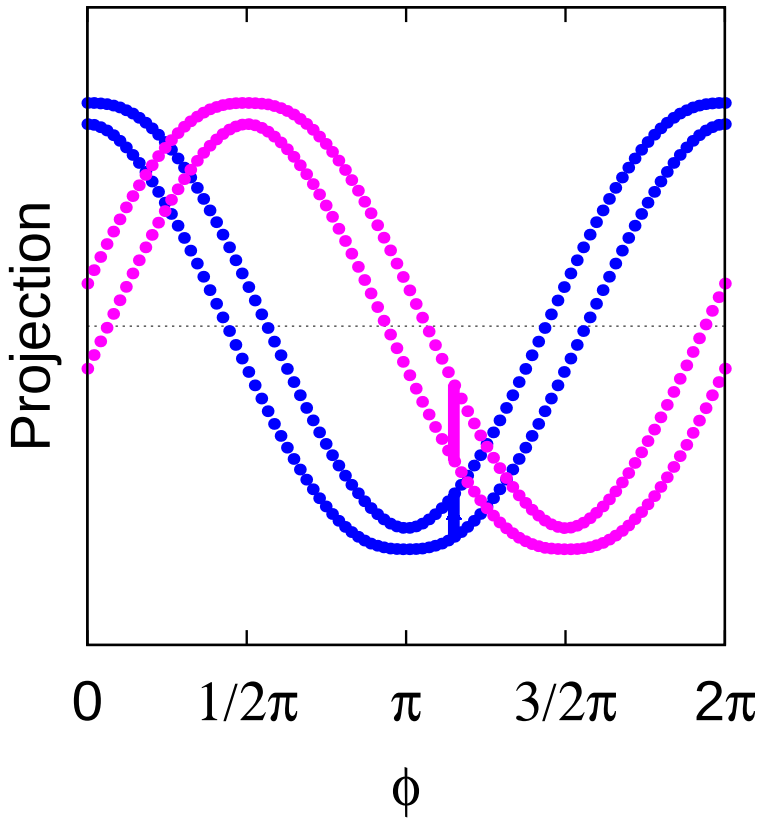

Amplitude squeezed states

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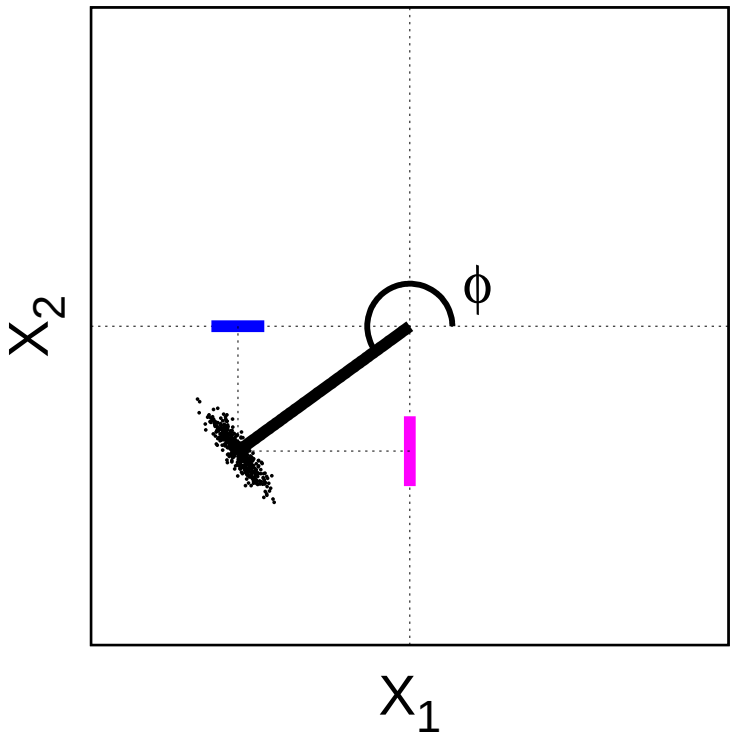

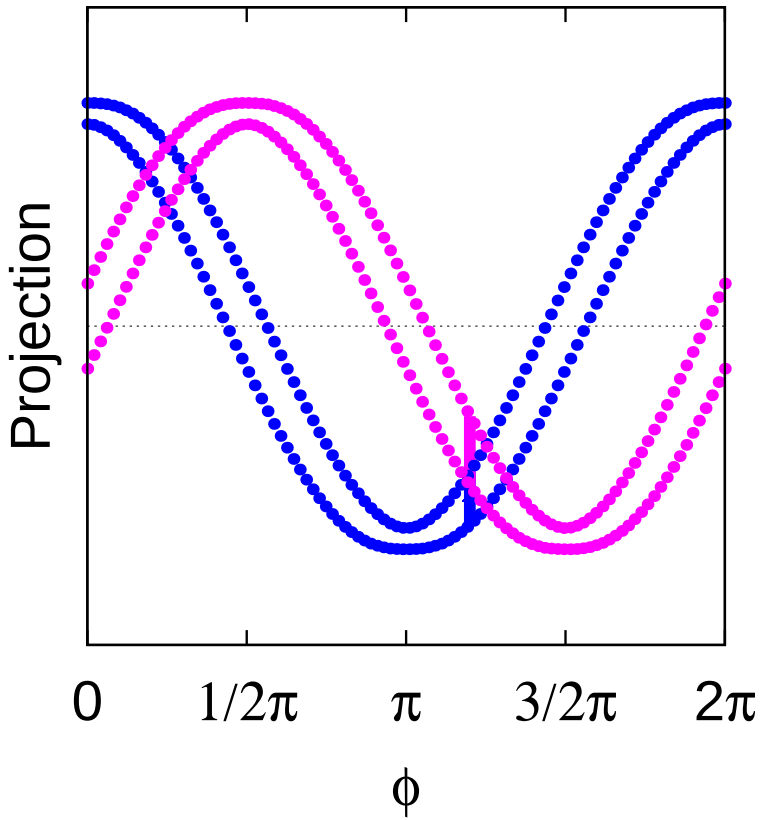

Amplitude squeezed states

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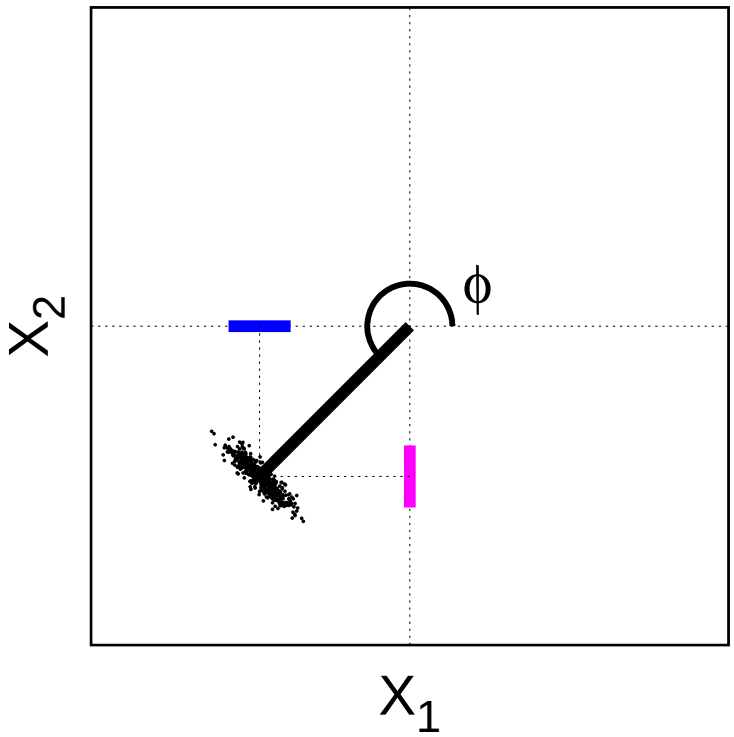

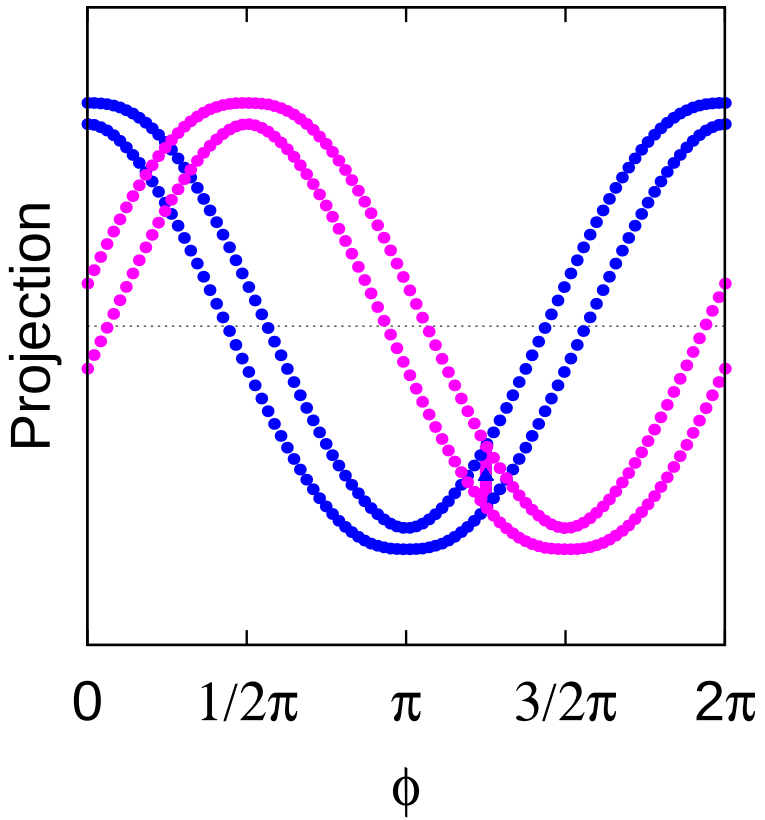

Amplitude squeezed states

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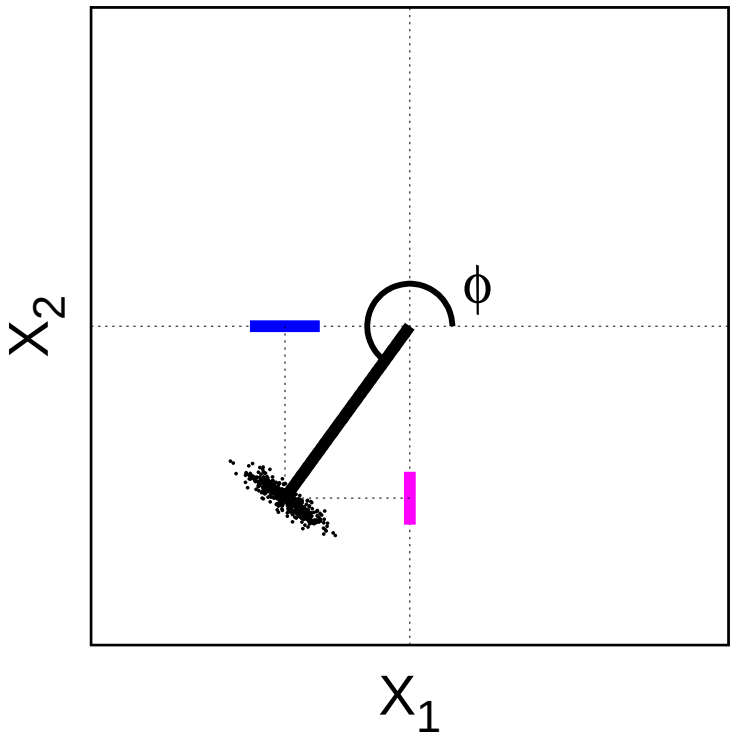

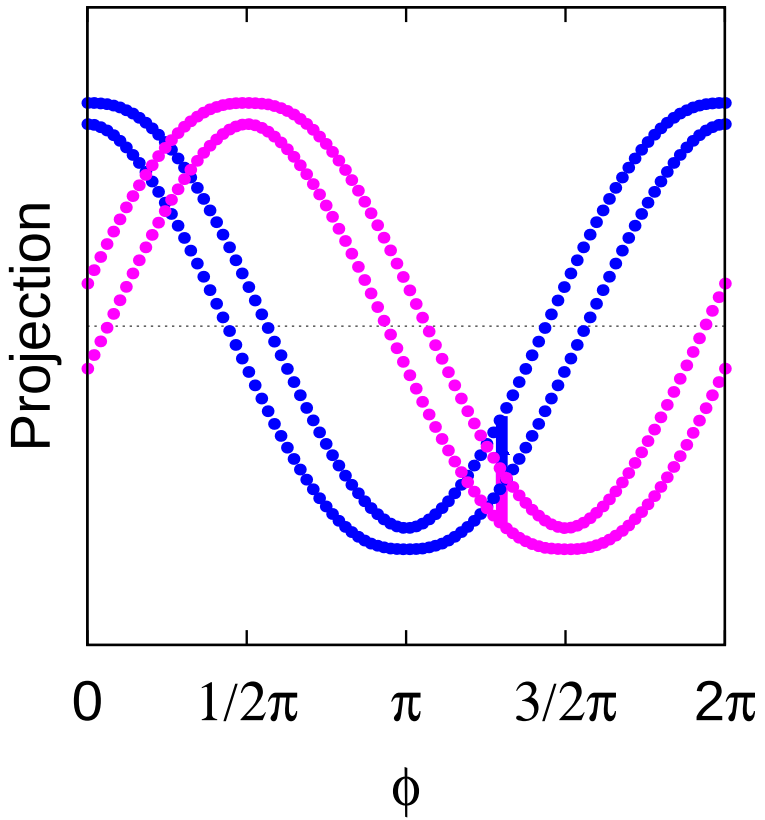

Amplitude squeezed states

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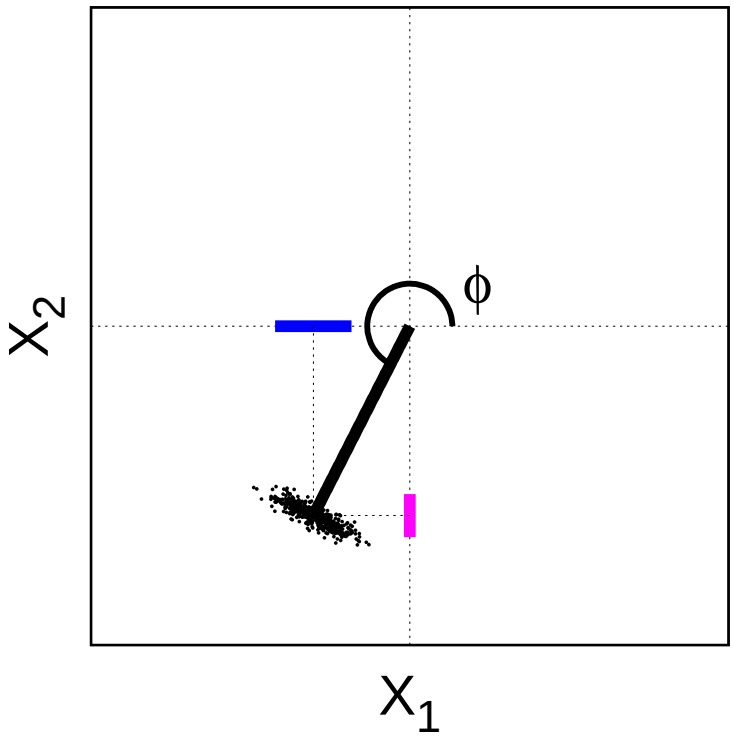

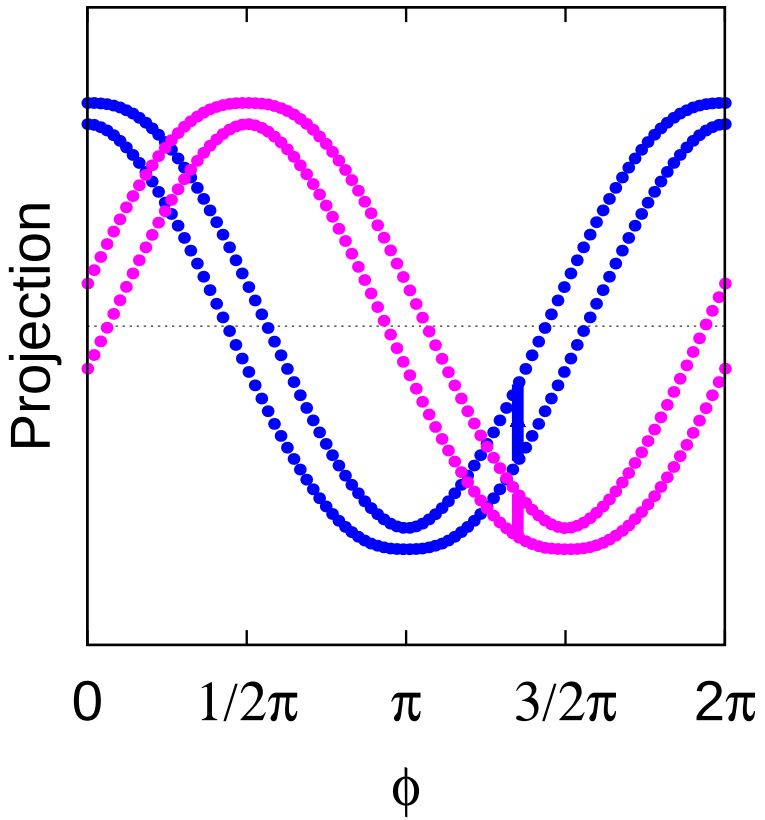

Amplitude squeezed states

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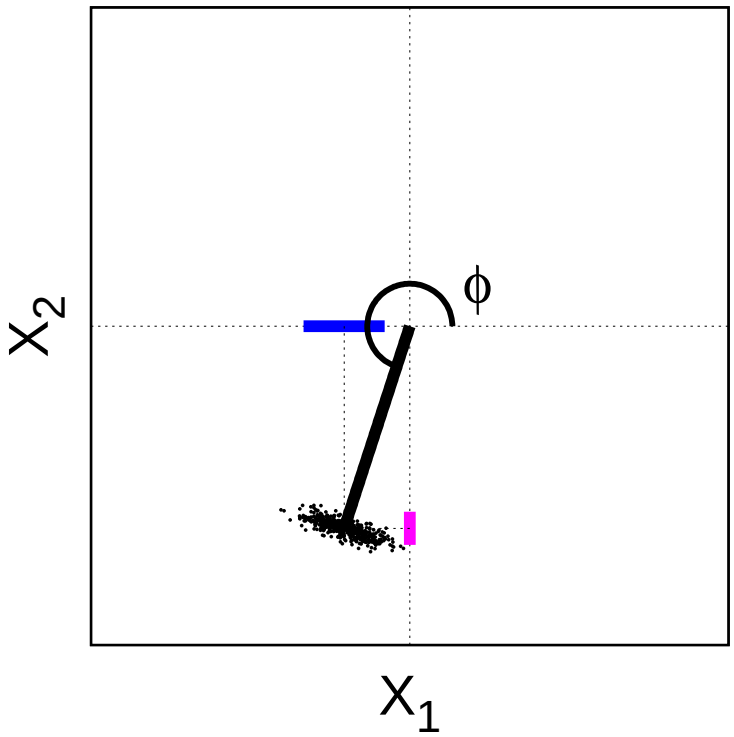

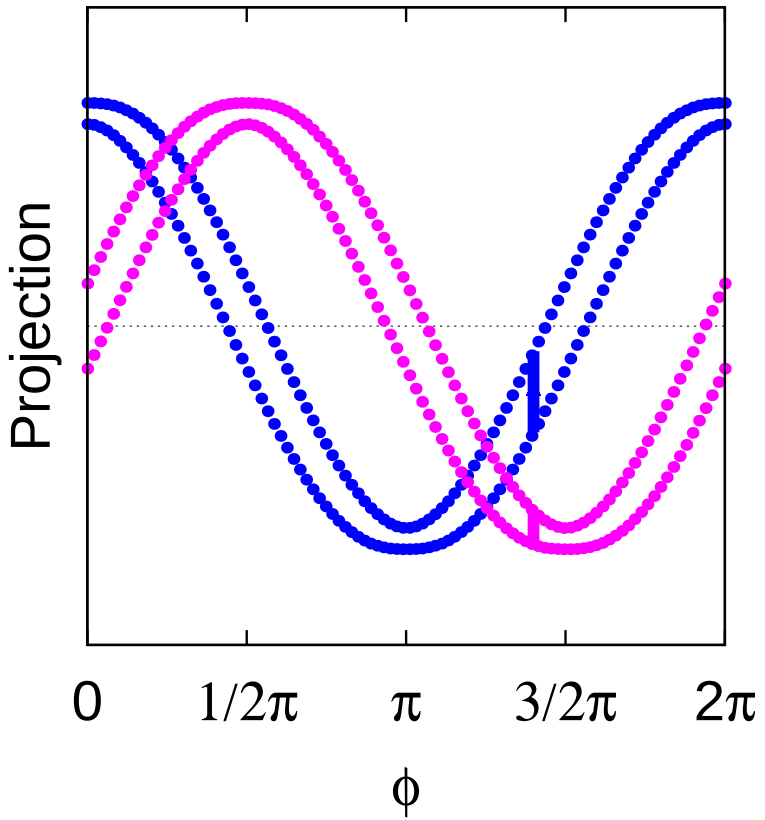

Amplitude squeezed states

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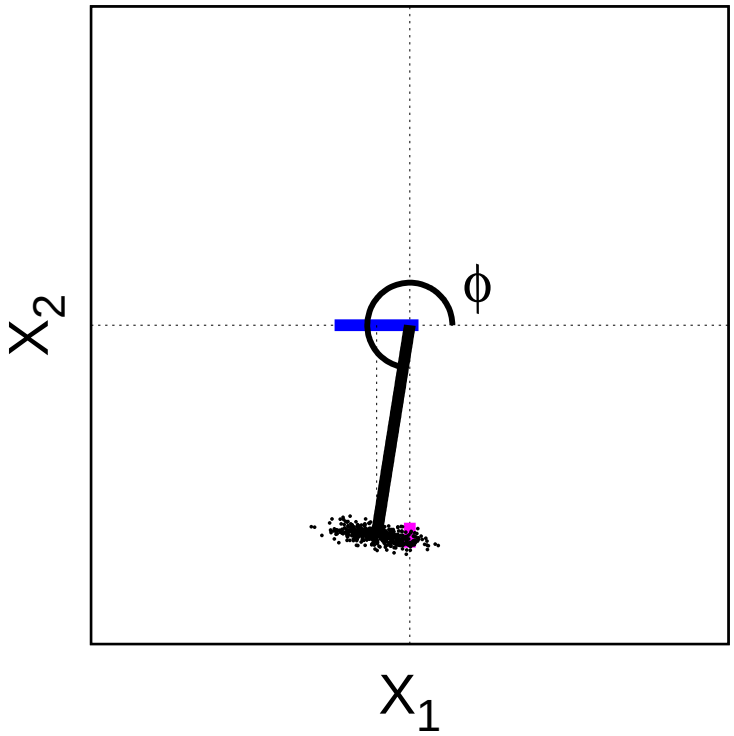

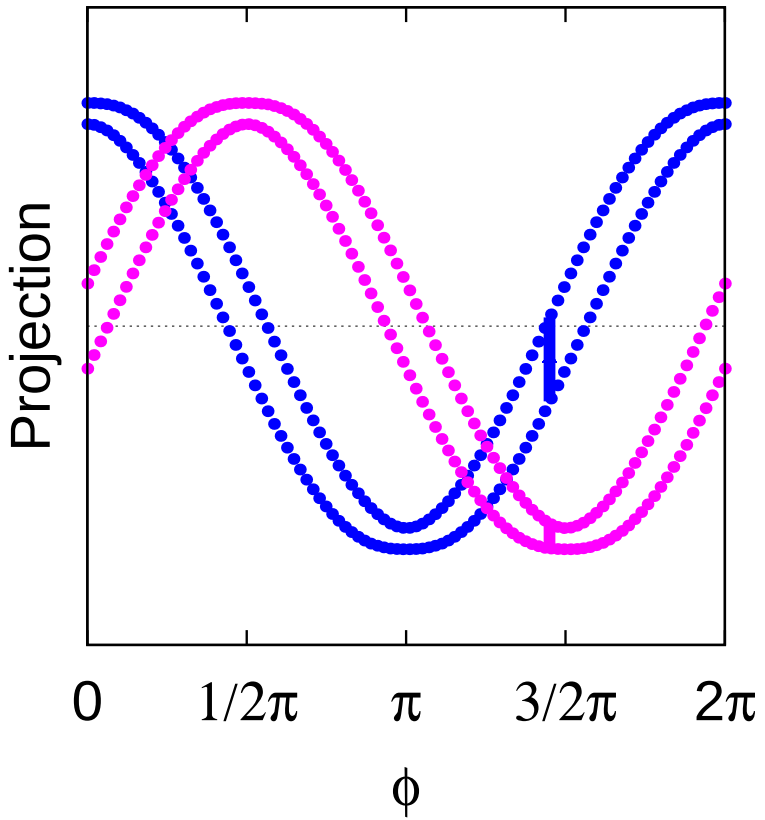

Amplitude squeezed states

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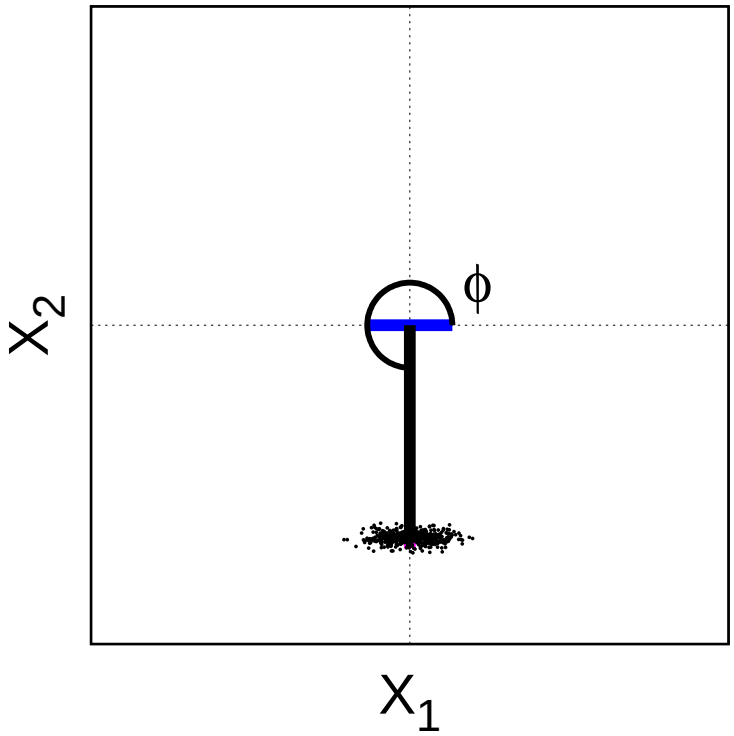

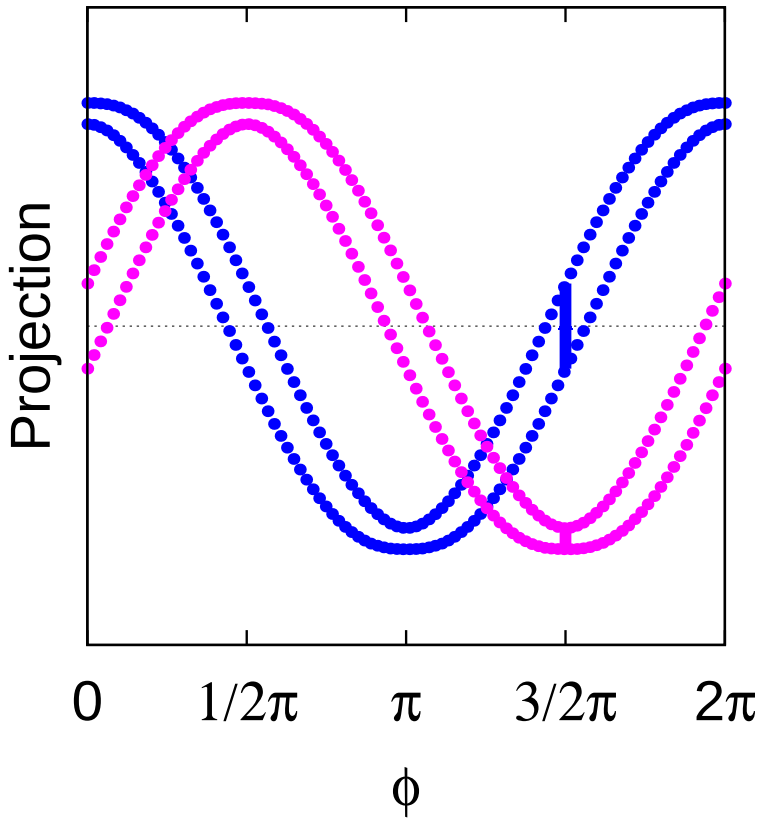

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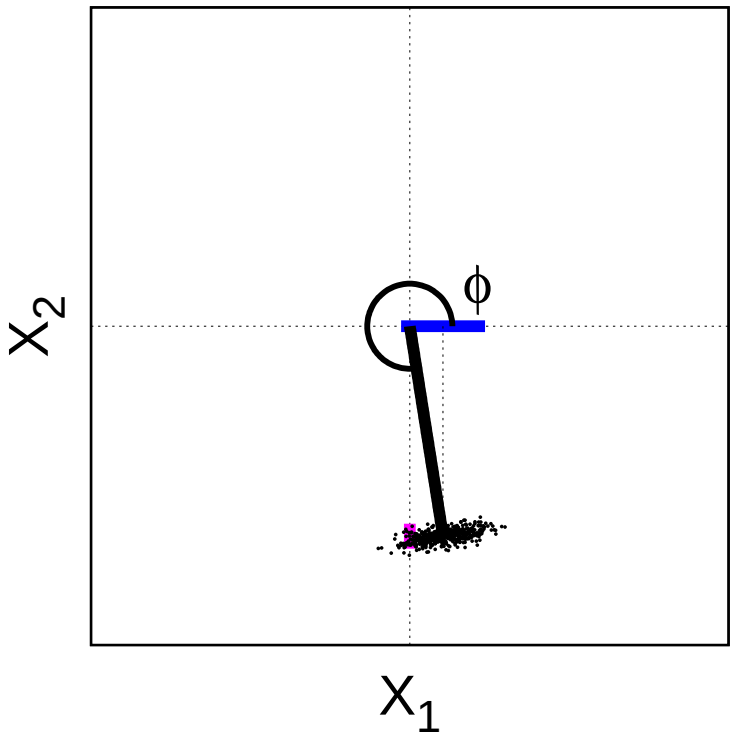

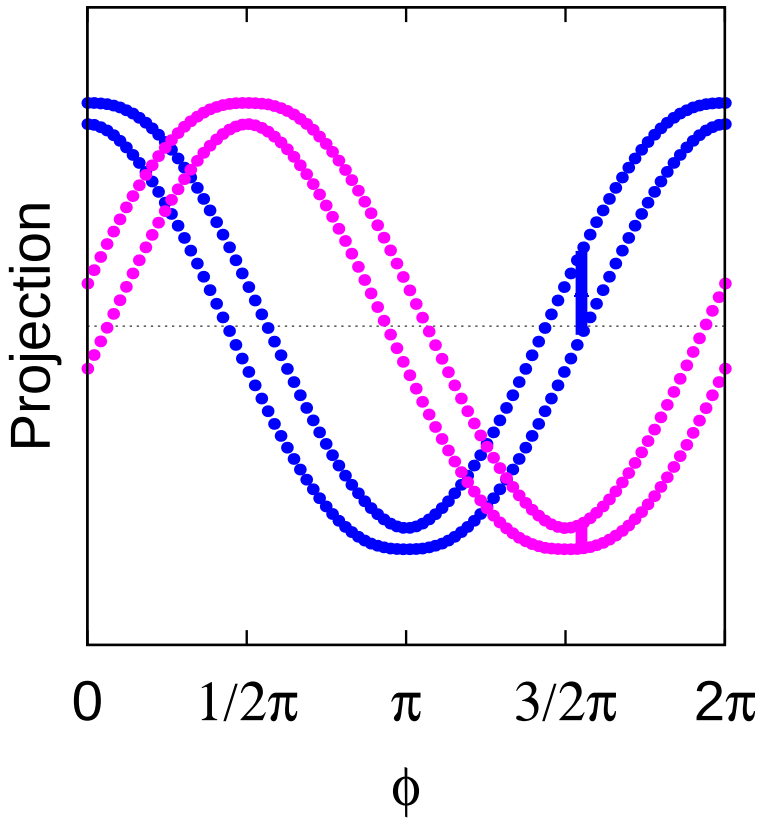

Amplitude squeezed states

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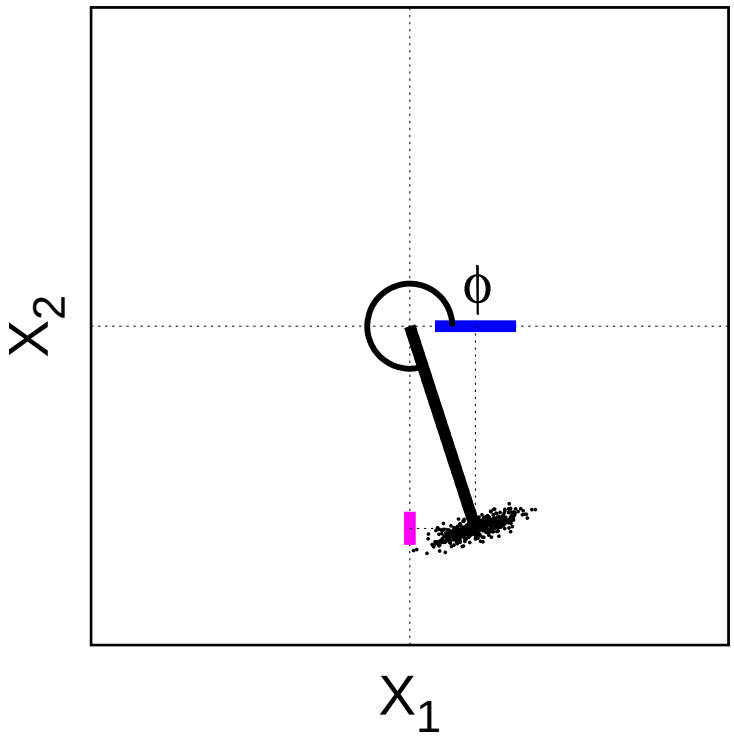

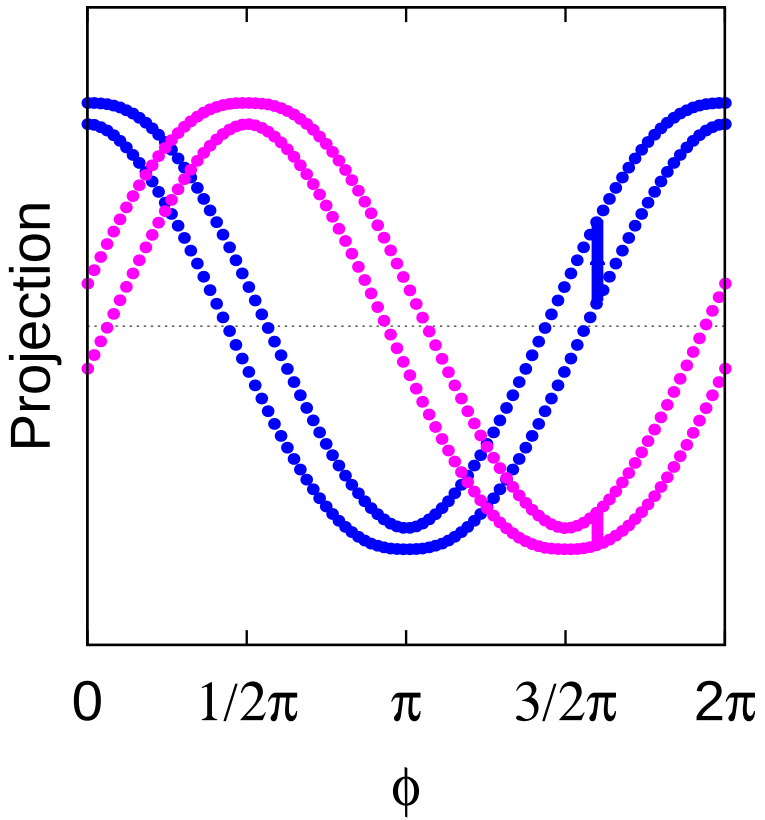

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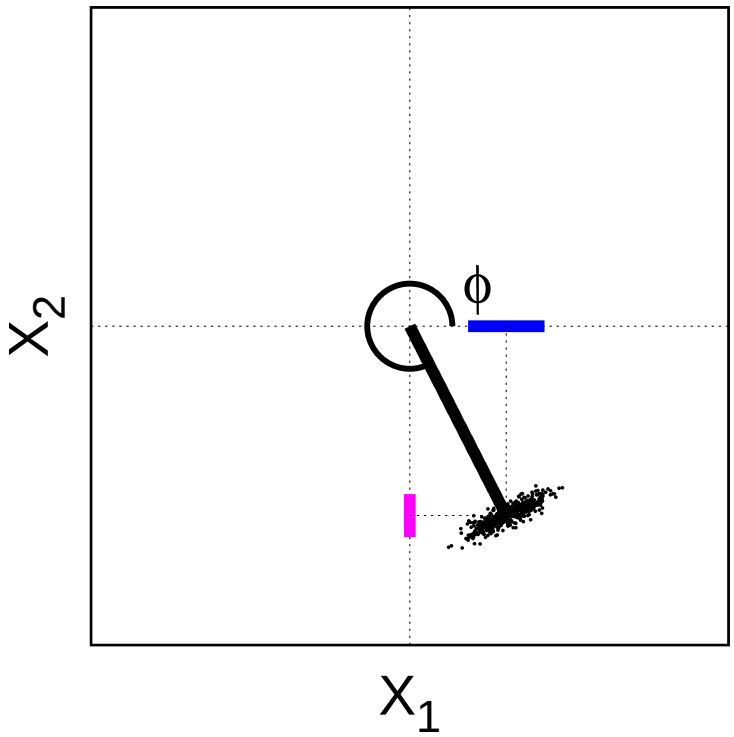

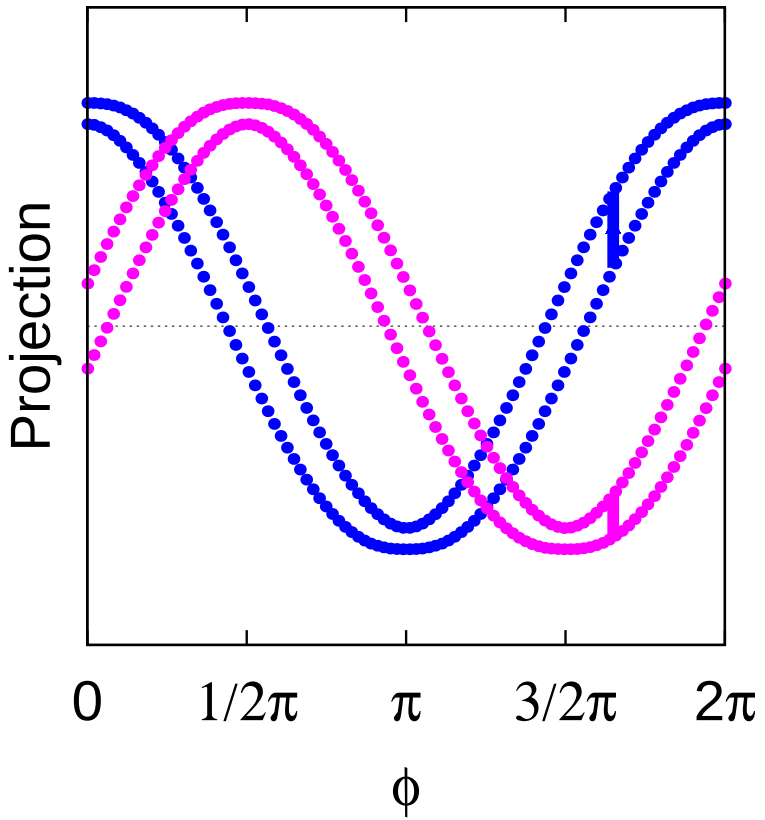

Amplitude squeezed states

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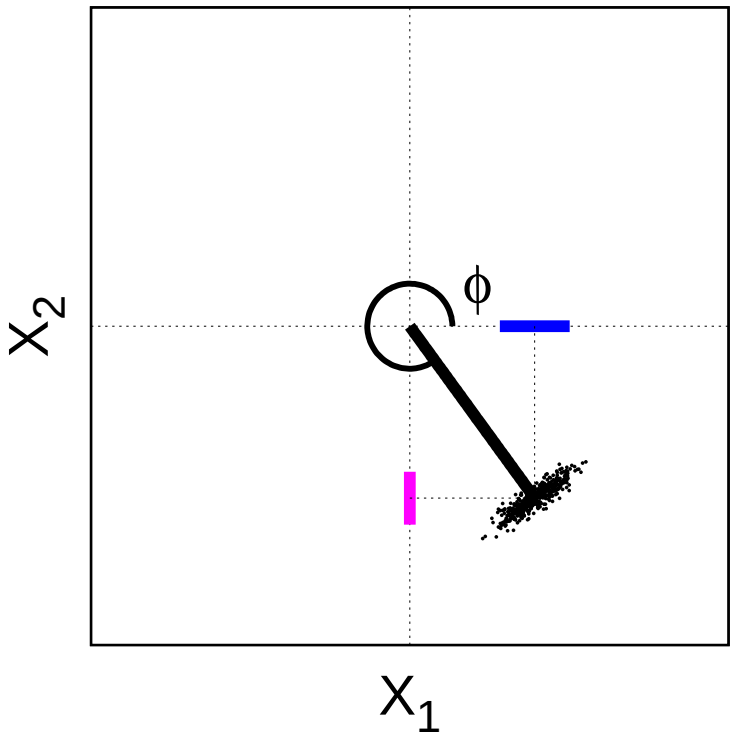

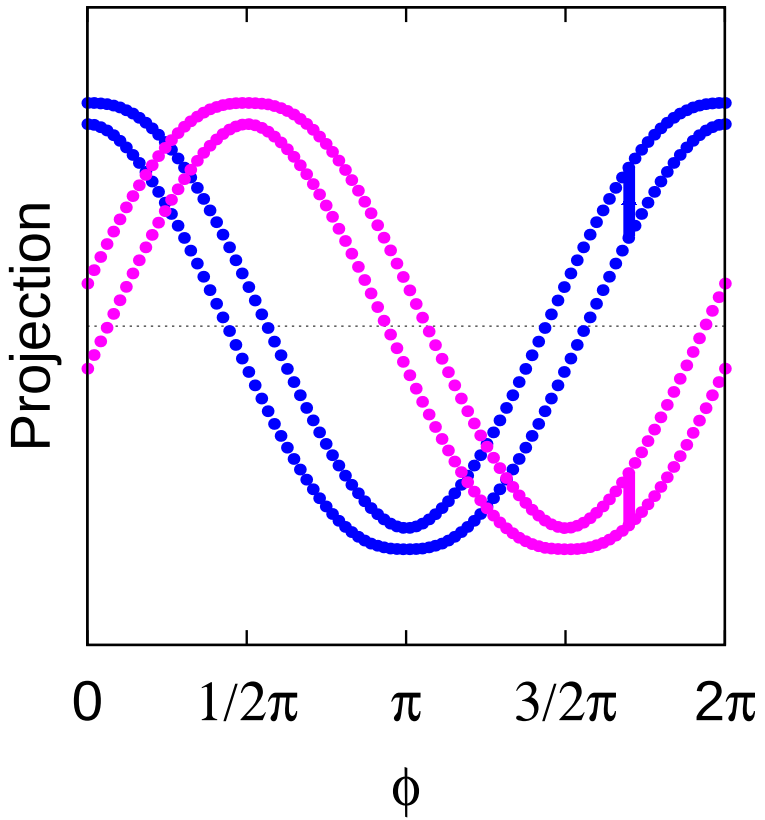

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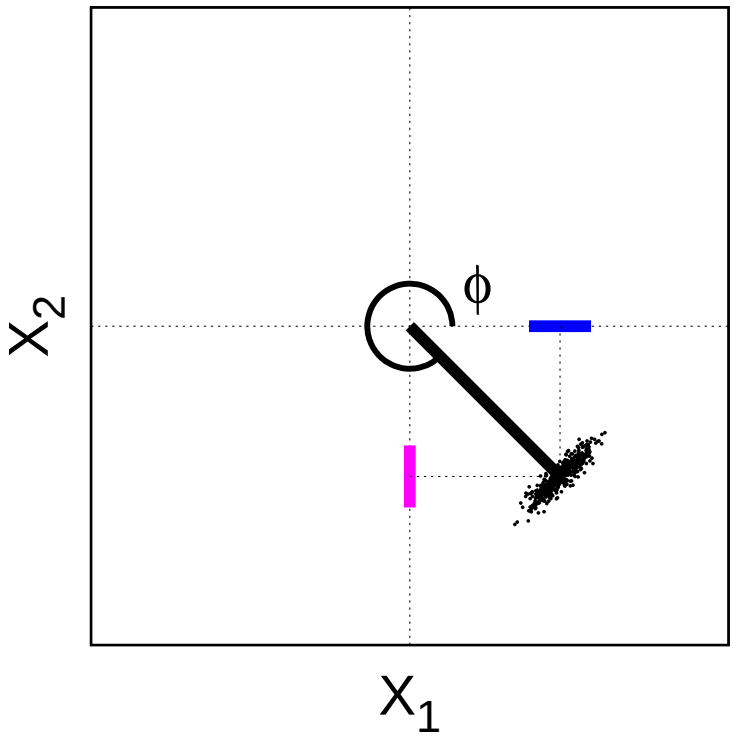

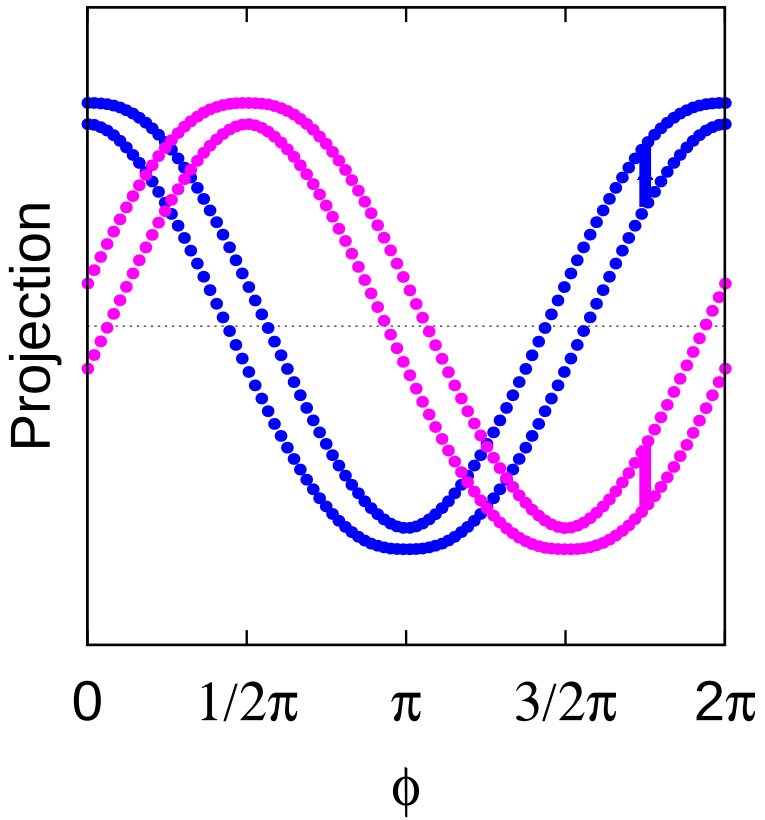

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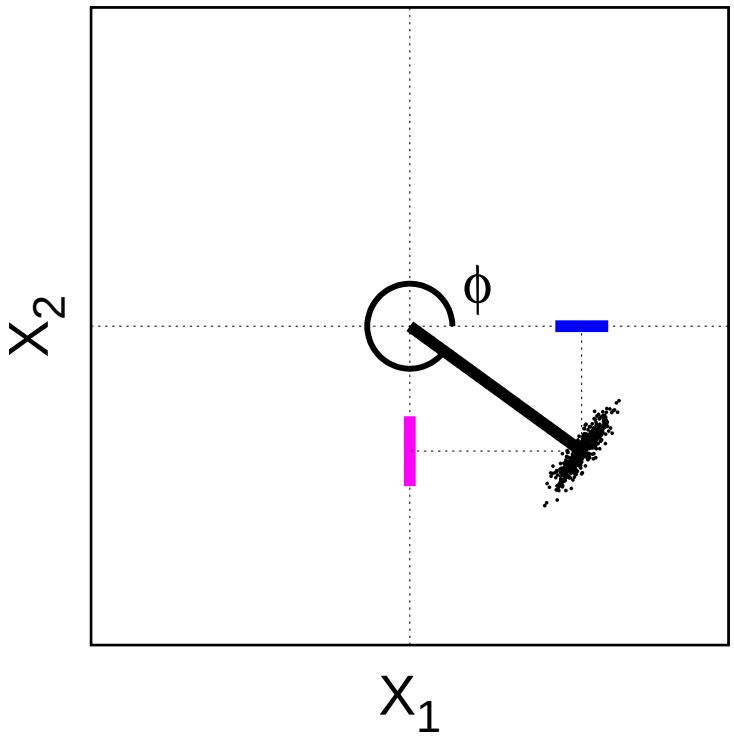
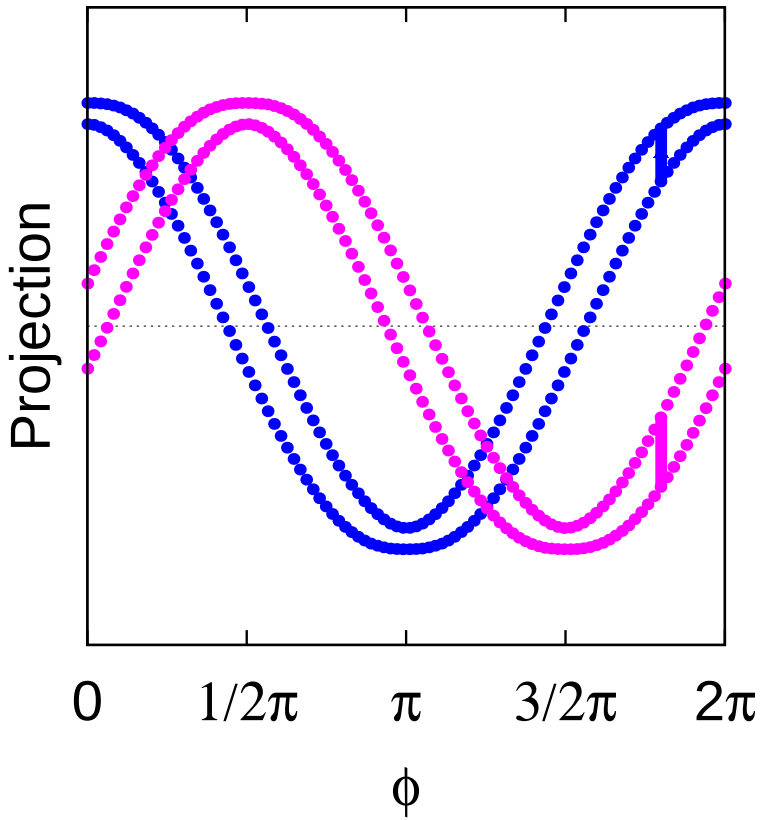
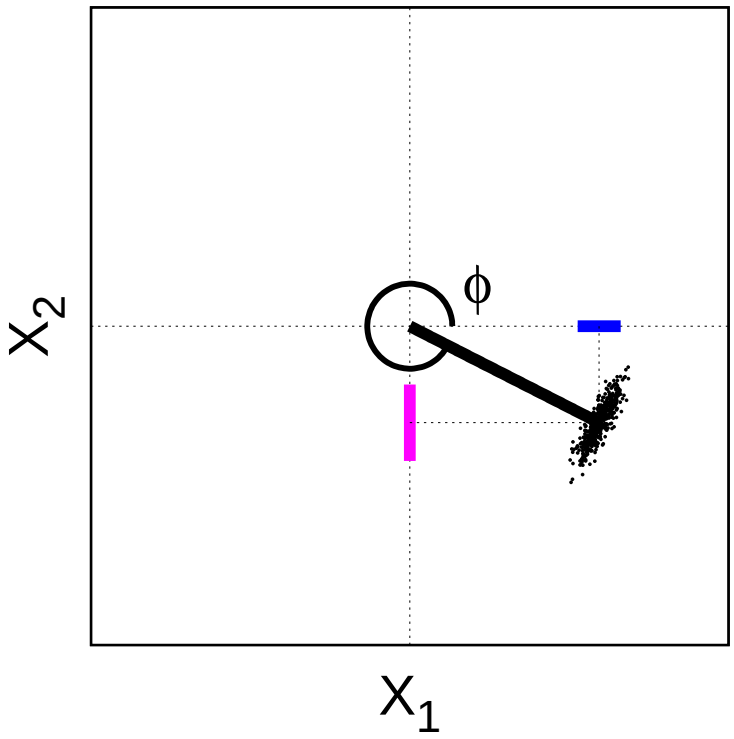
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

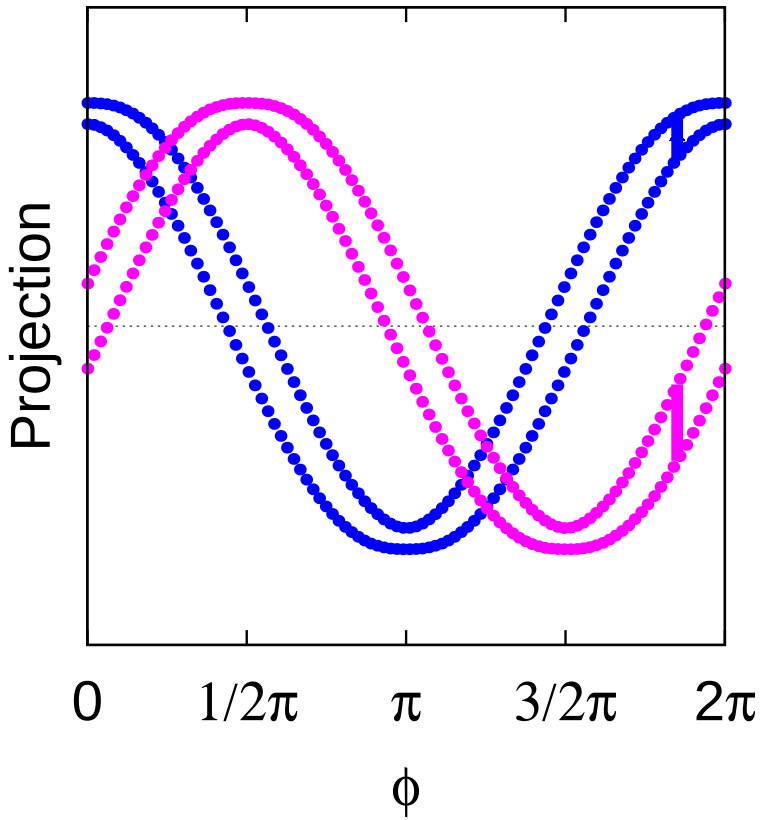




Amplitude squeezed states

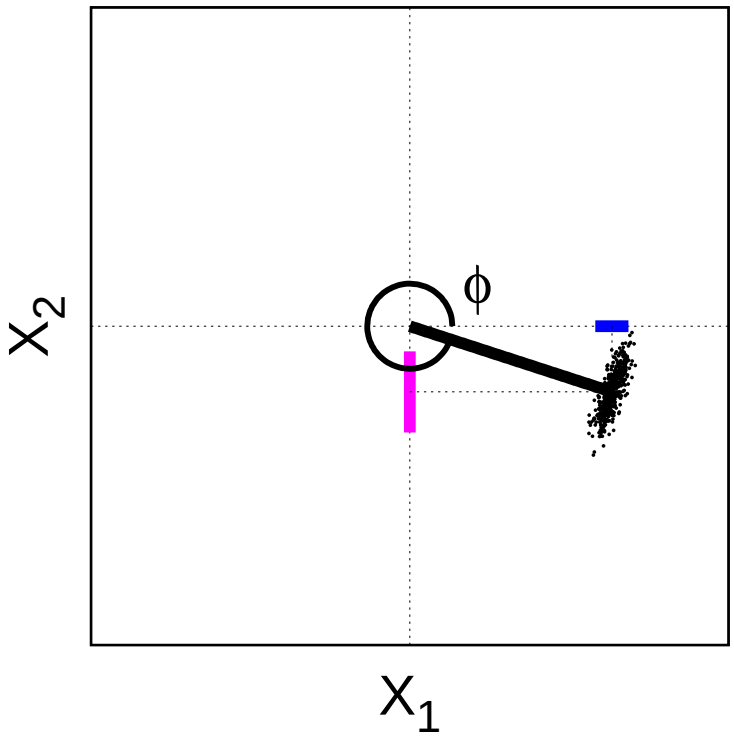
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

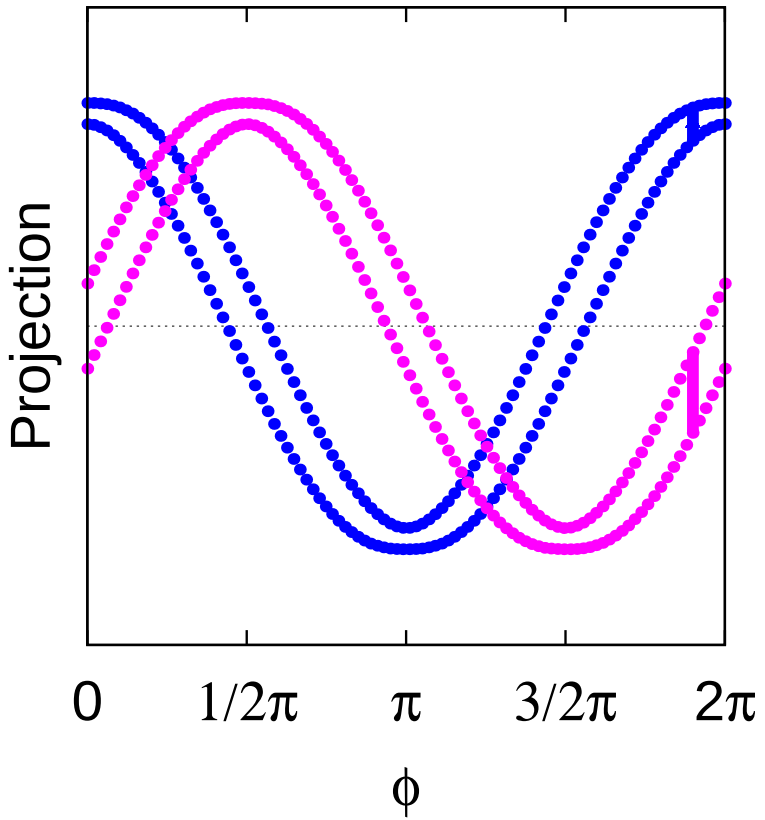




Amplitude squeezed states

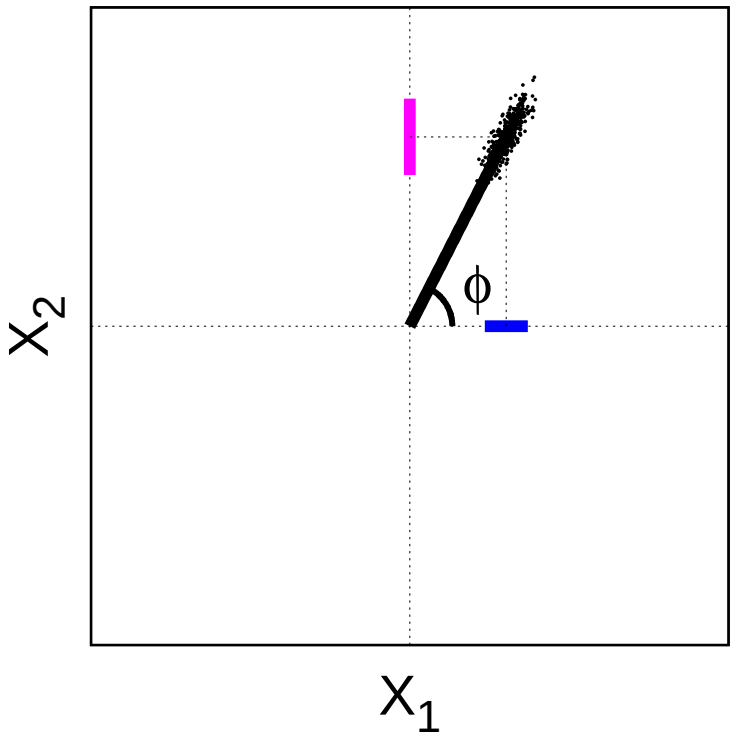
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

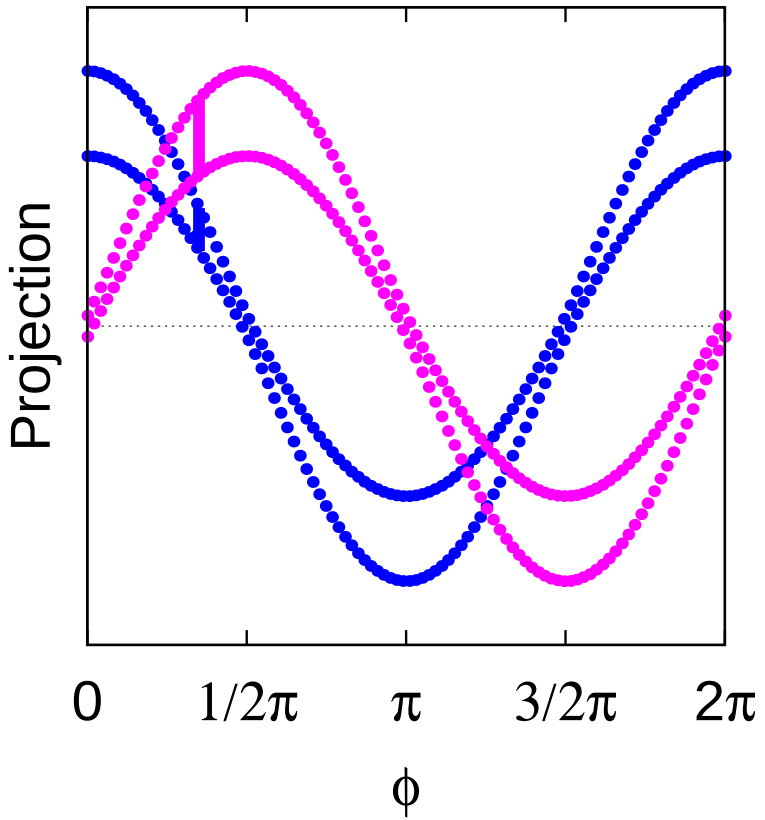




Phase squeezed states

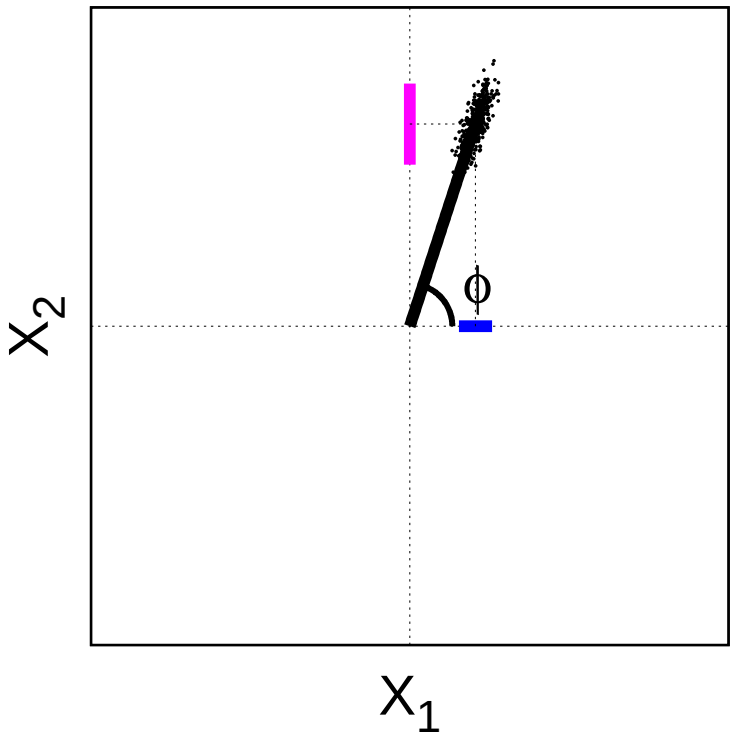
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

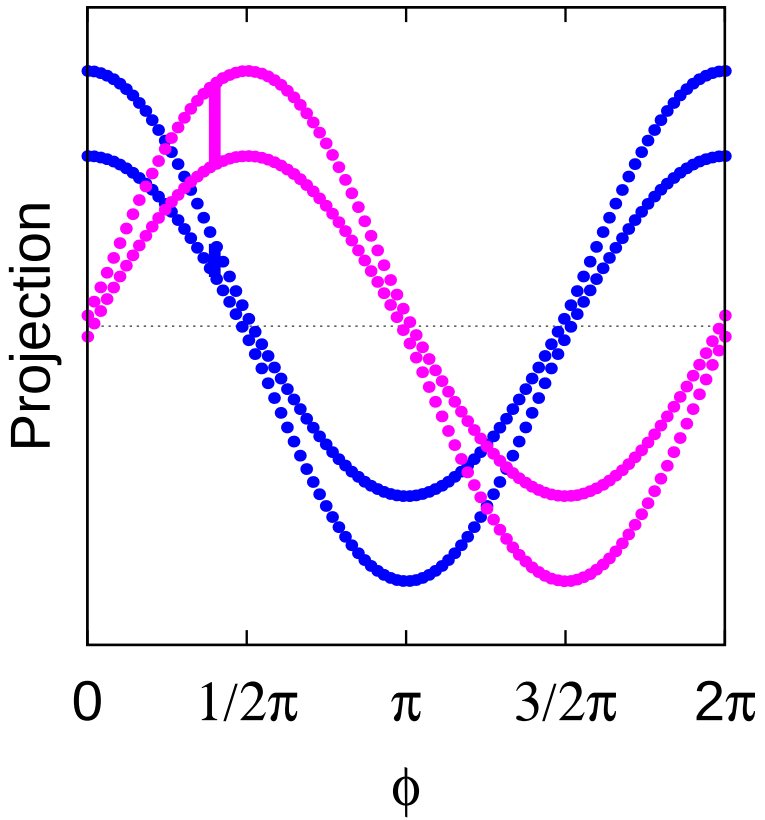




Phase squeezed states

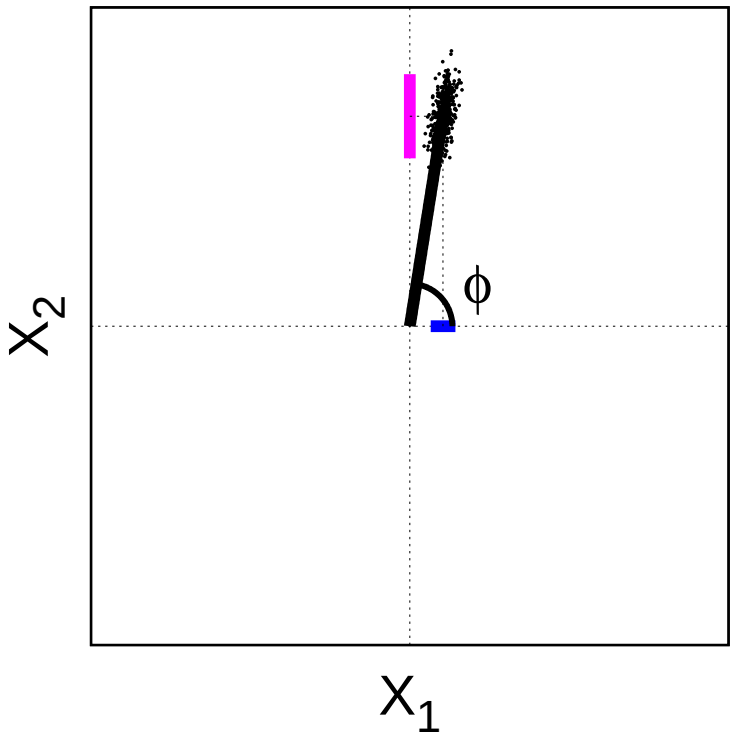
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

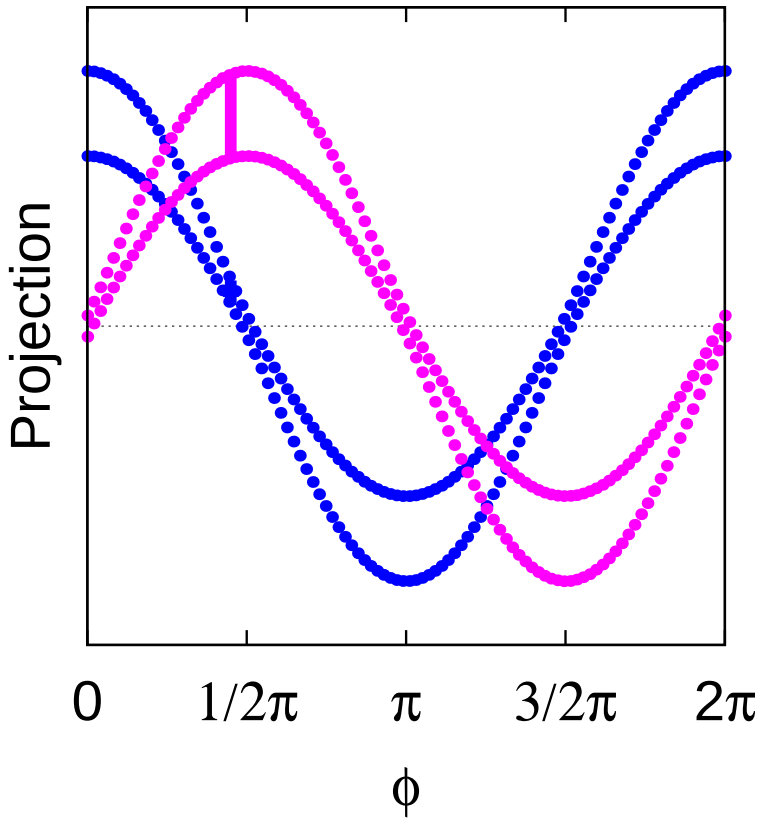




Phase squeezed states

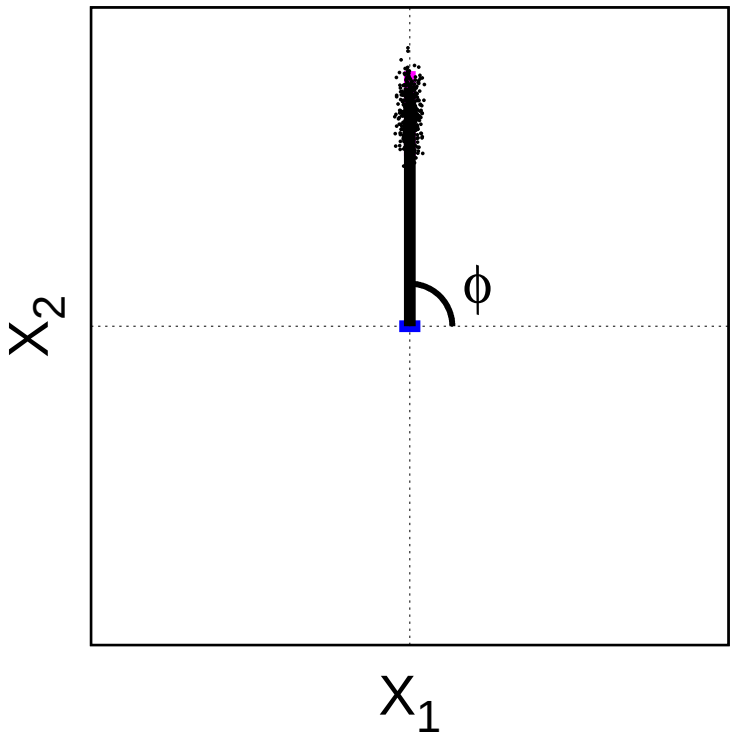
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

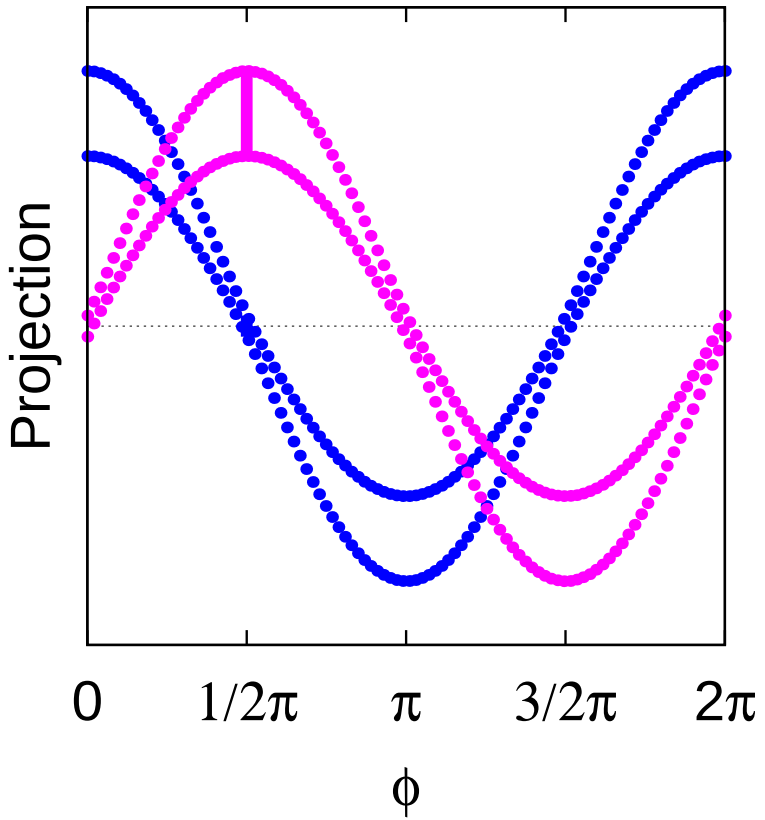




Phase squeezed states

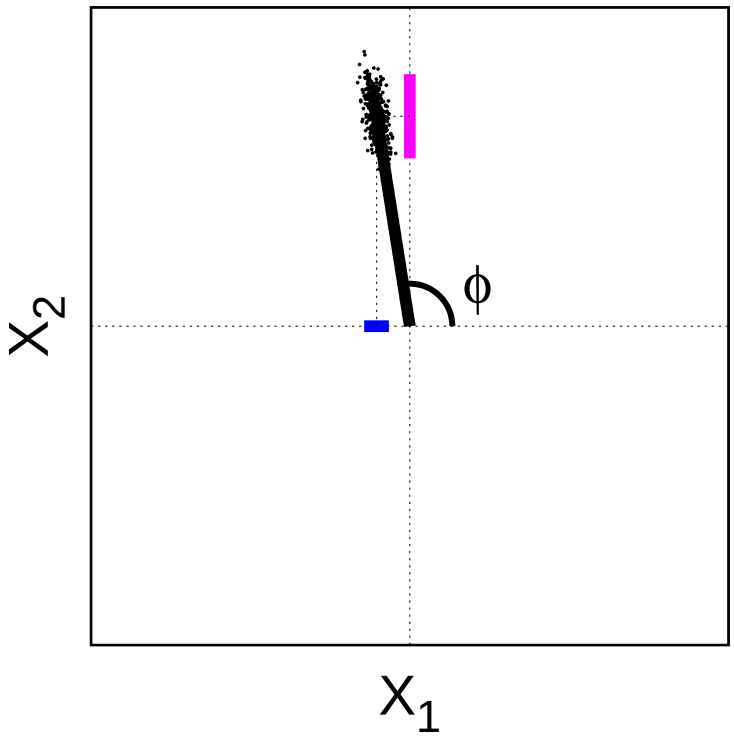
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

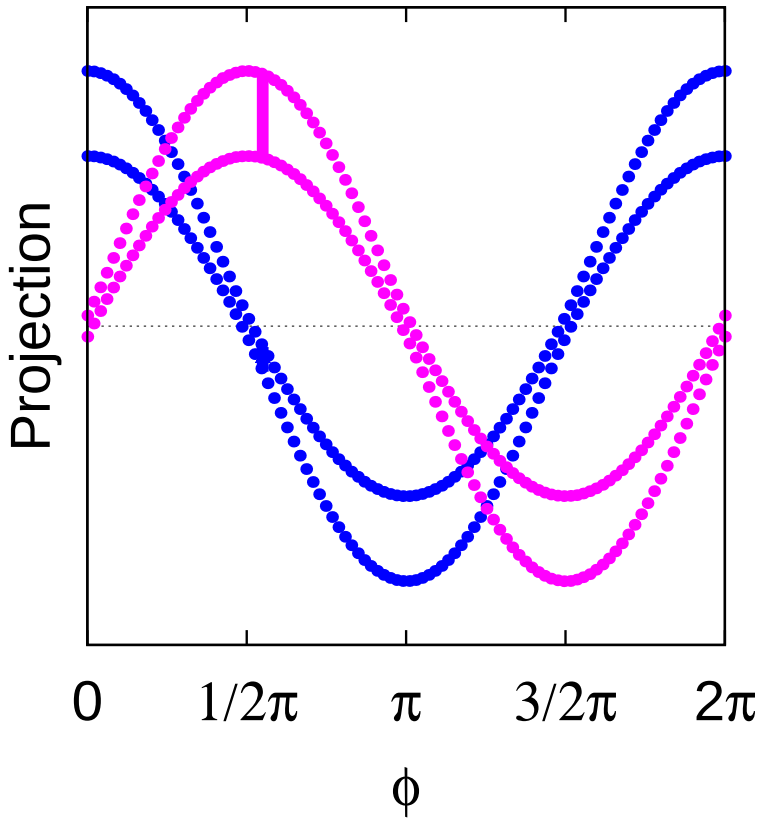




Phase squeezed states

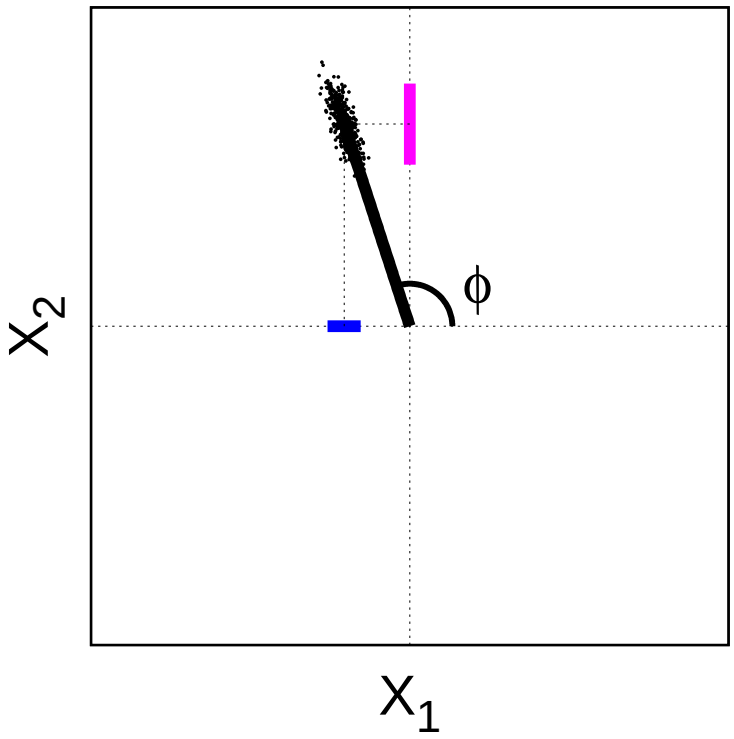
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

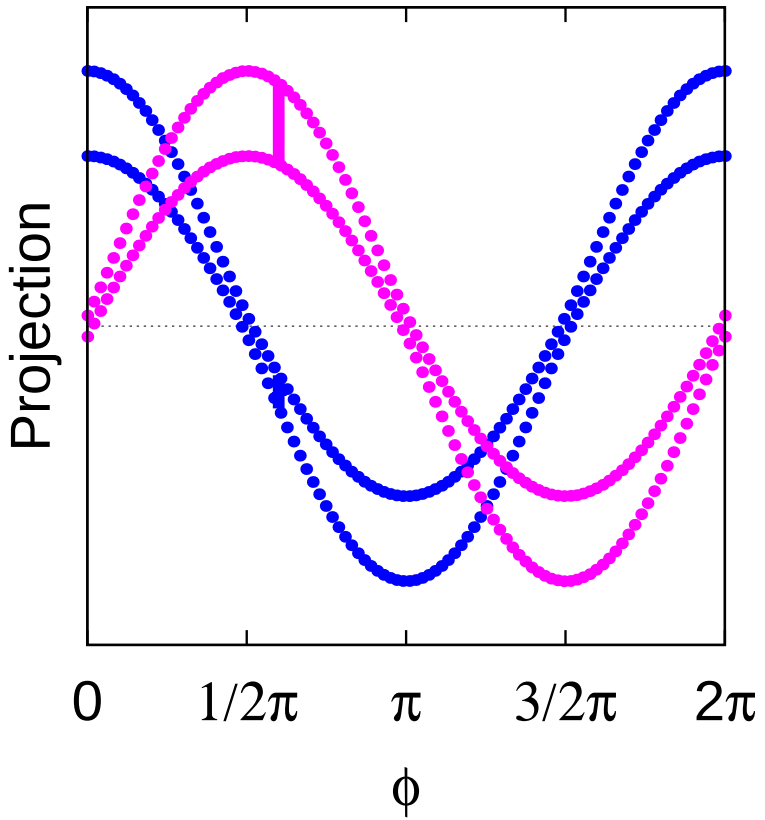




Phase squeezed states

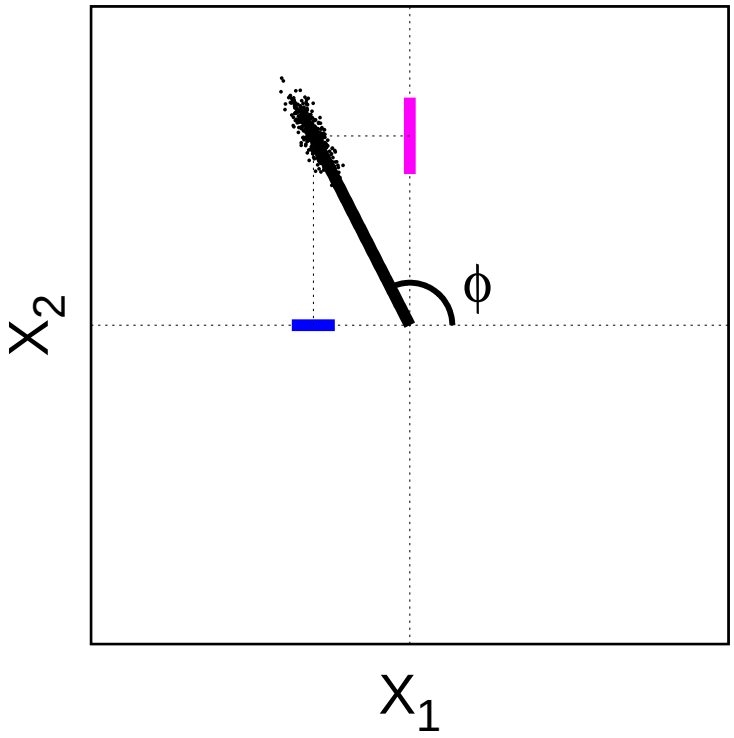
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

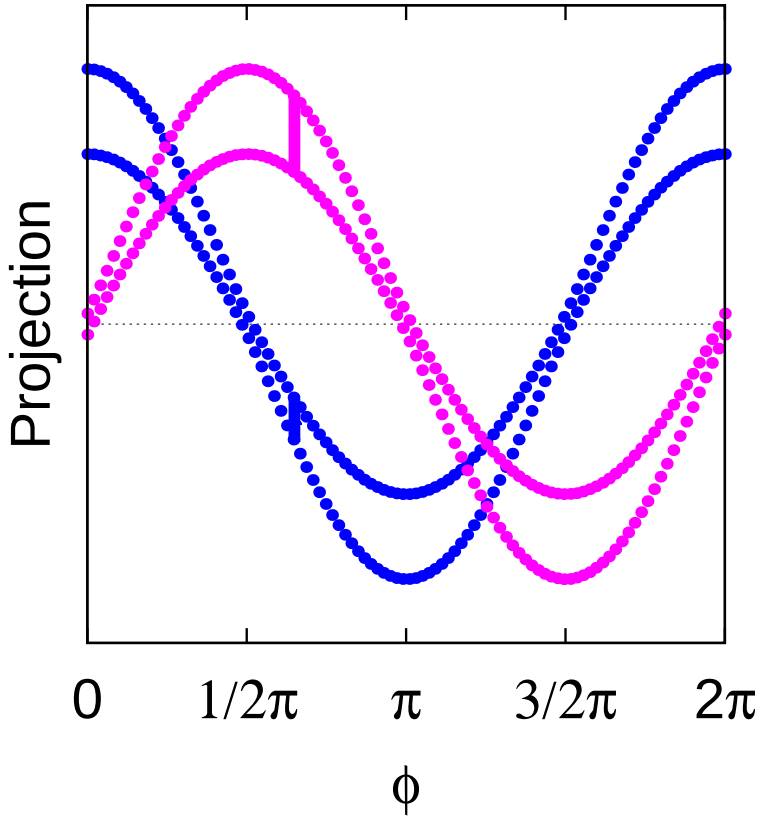




Phase squeezed states

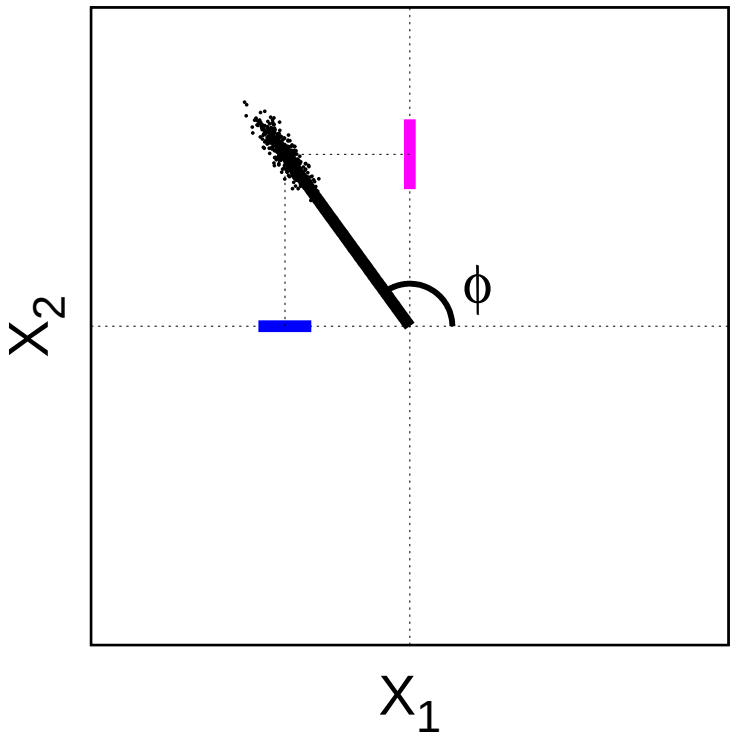
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

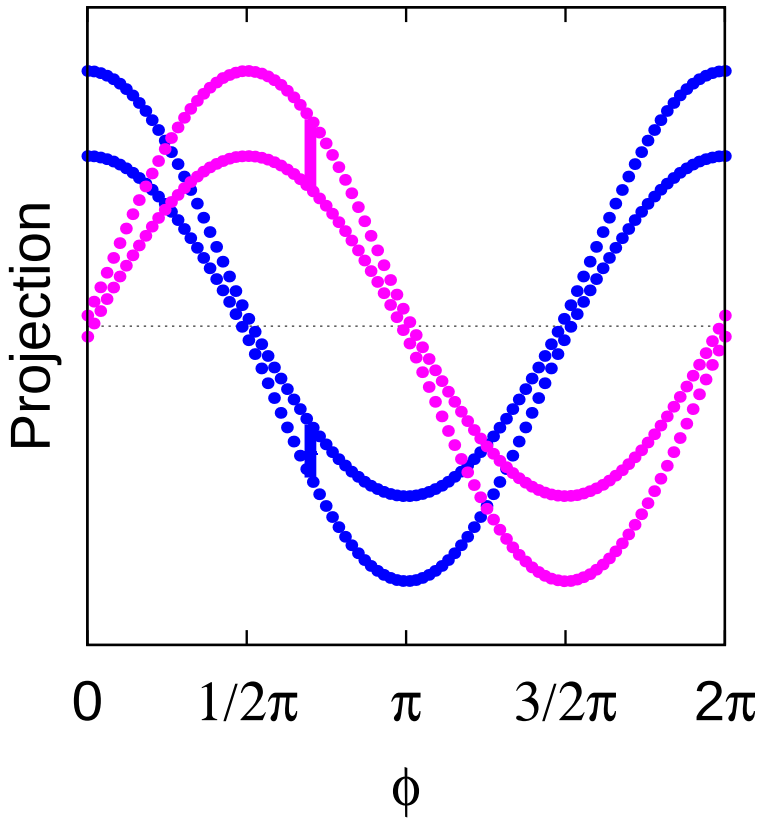




Phase squeezed states

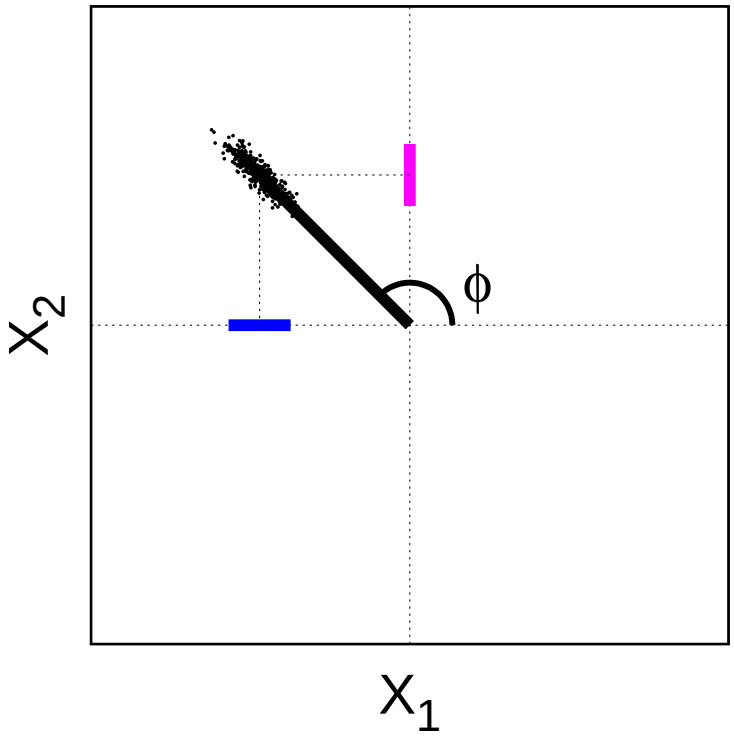
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

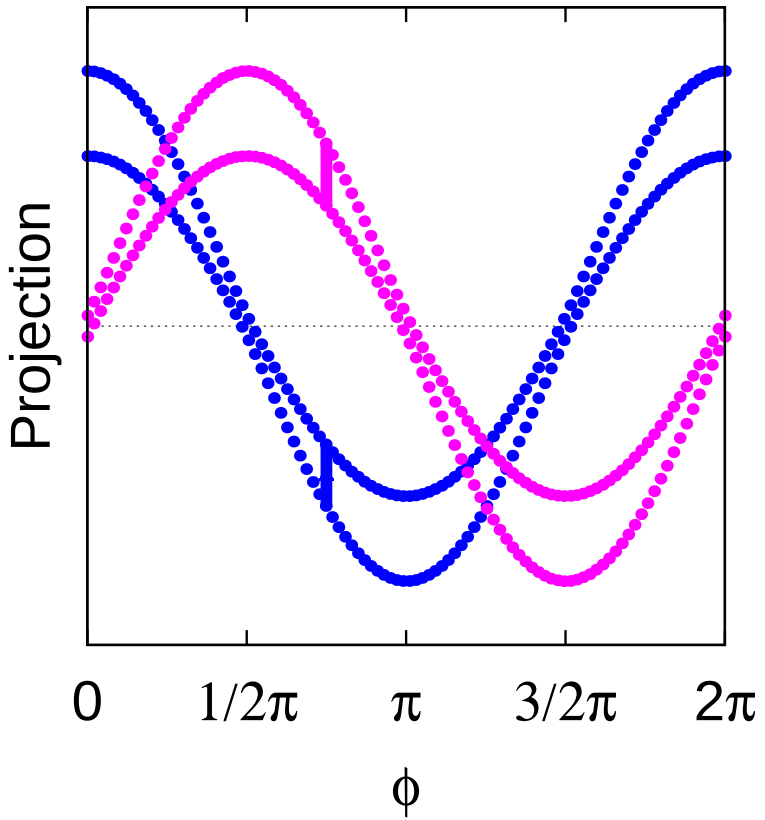




Phase squeezed states

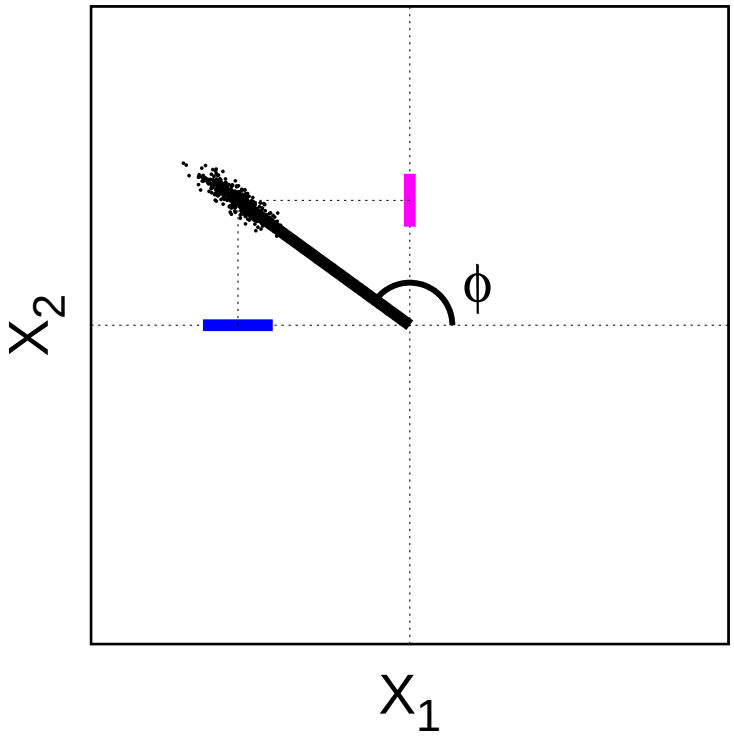
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

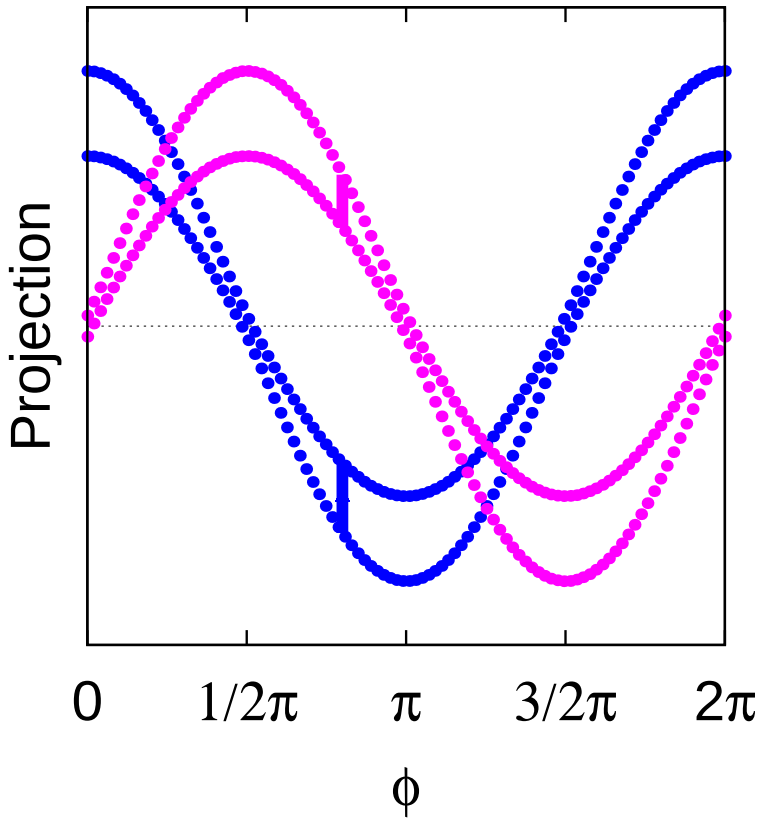




Phase squeezed states

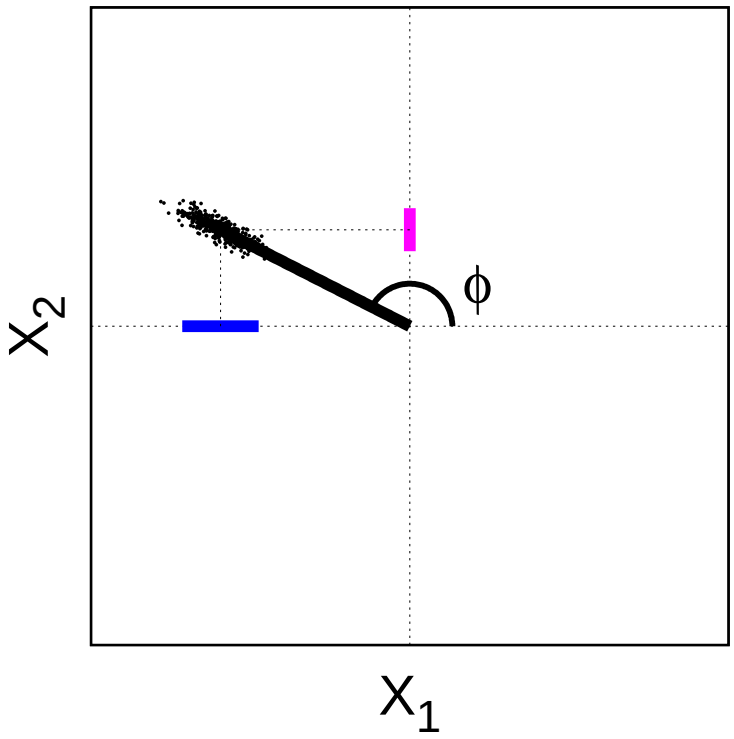
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

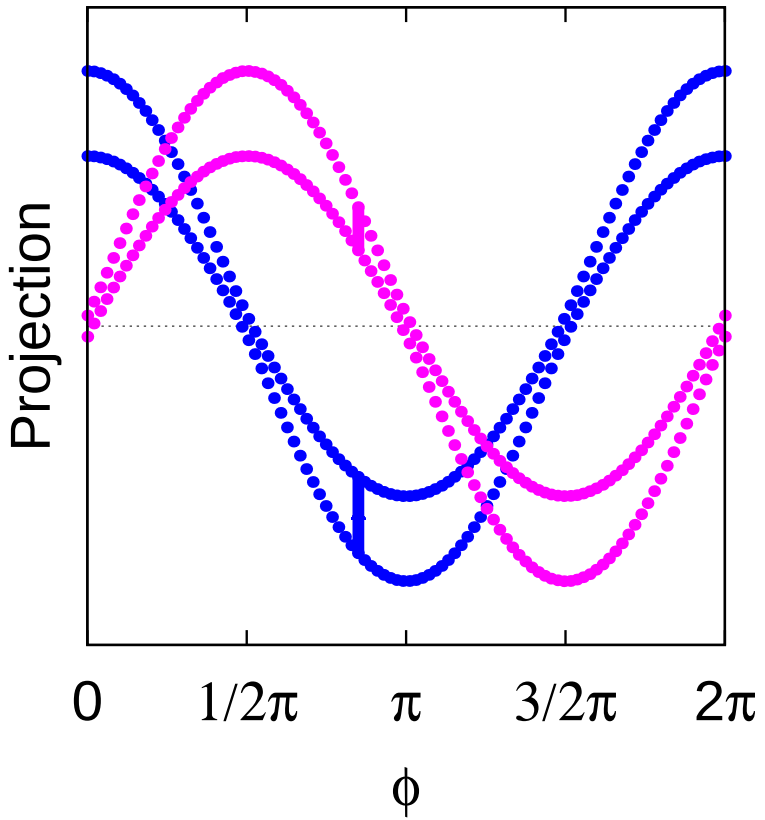




Phase squeezed states

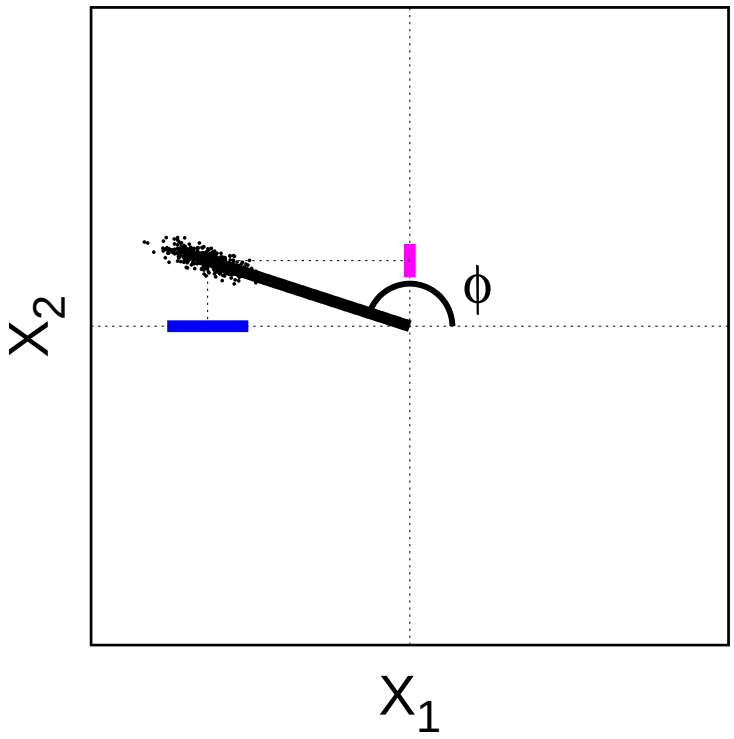
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

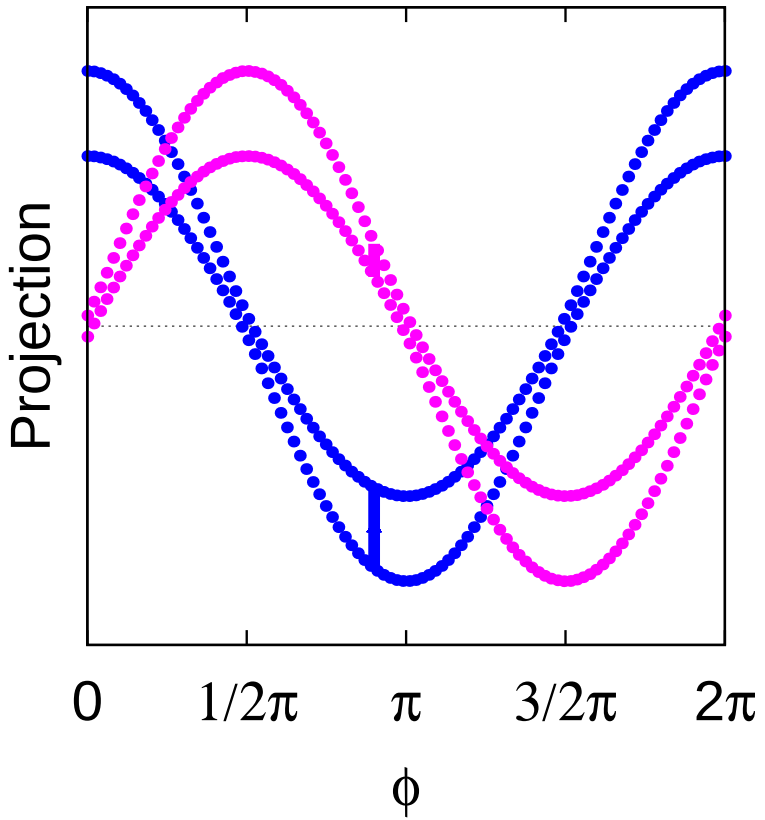




Phase squeezed states

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$





Phase squeezed states

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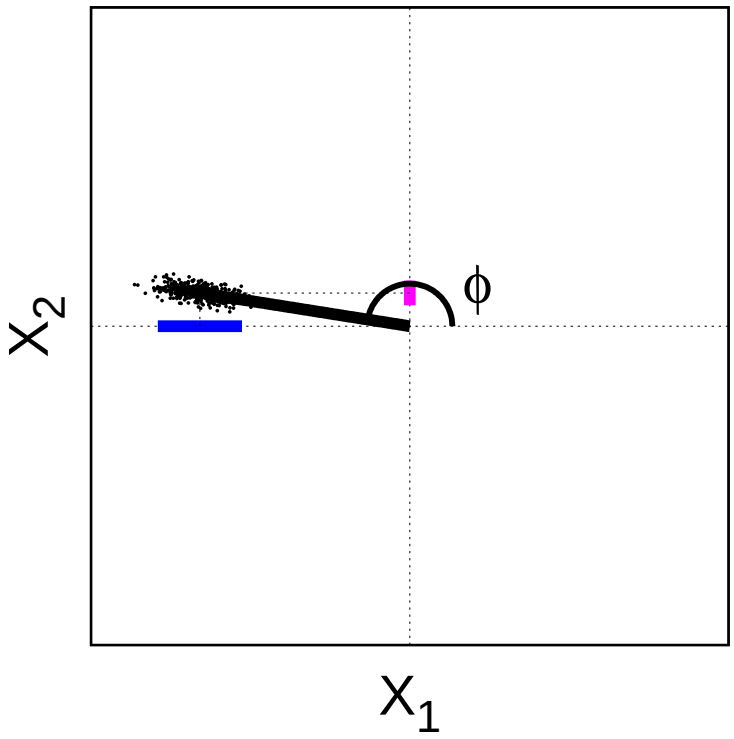
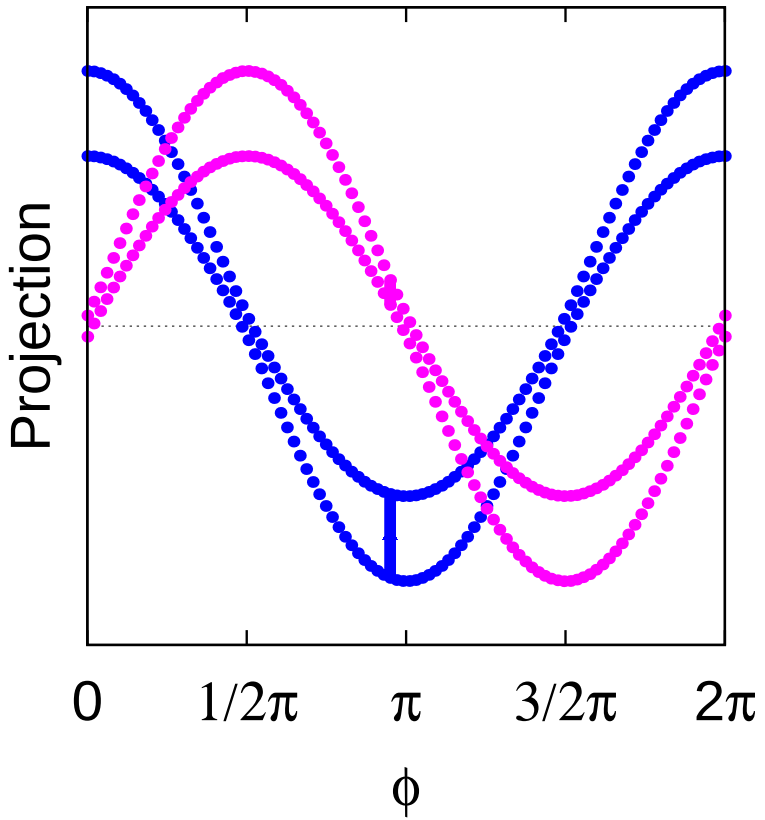
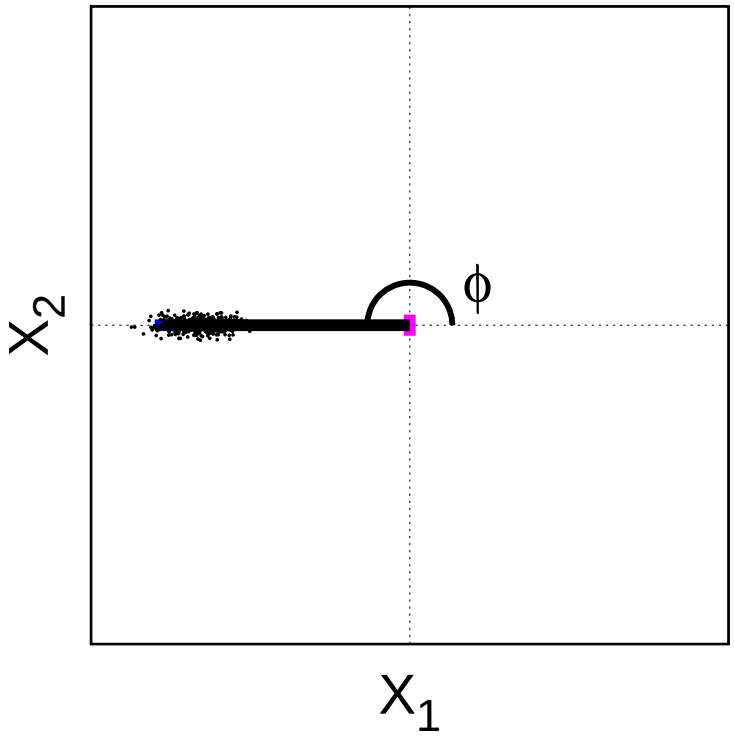
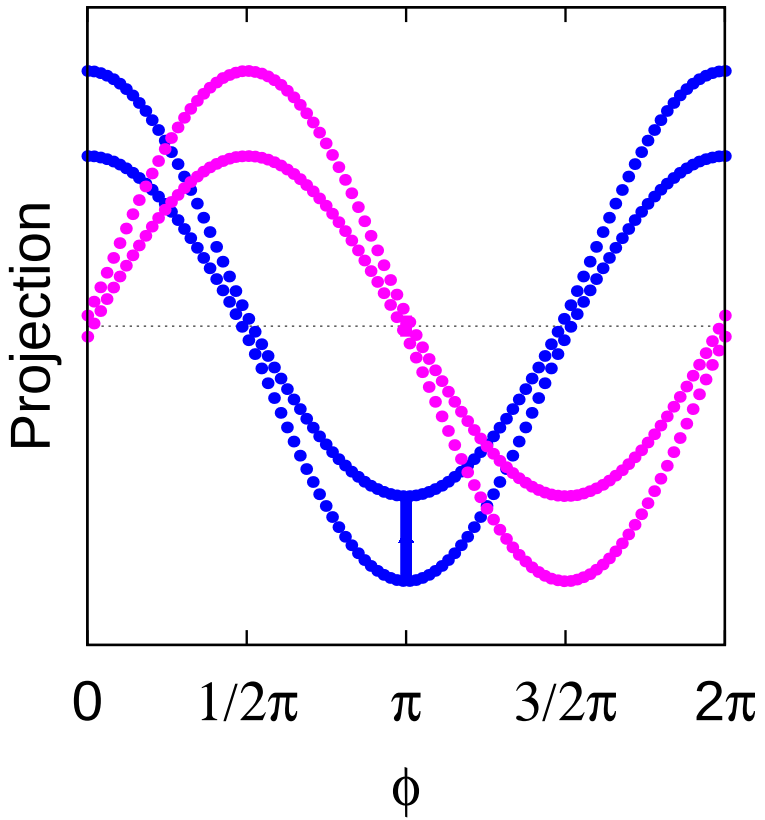




Phase squeezed states

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$





Phase squeezed states

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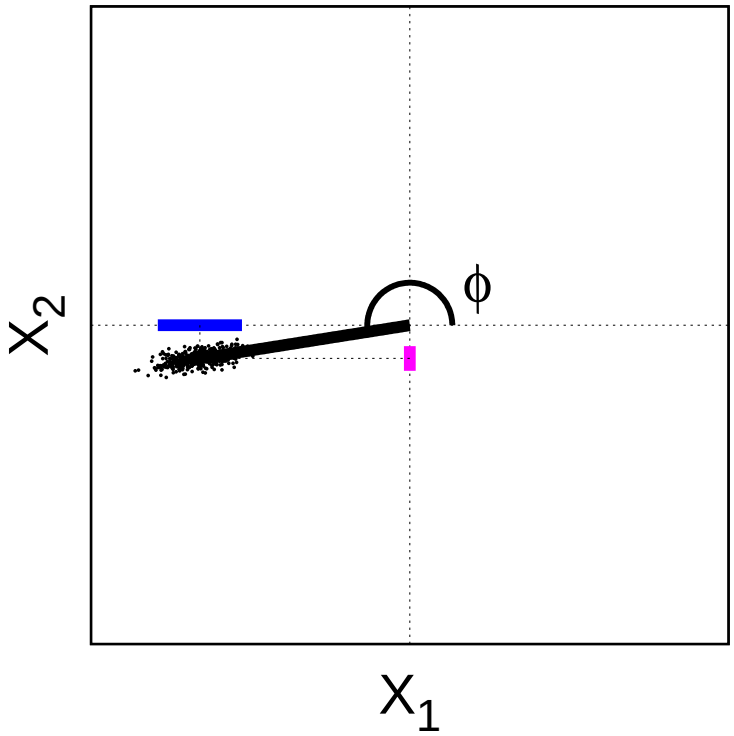

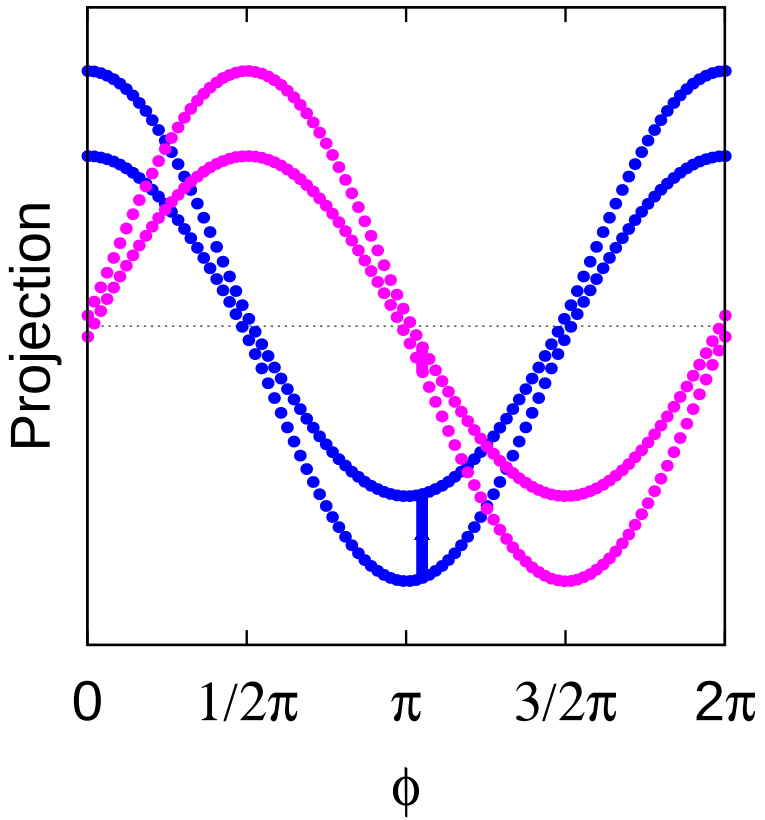

Phase squeezed states

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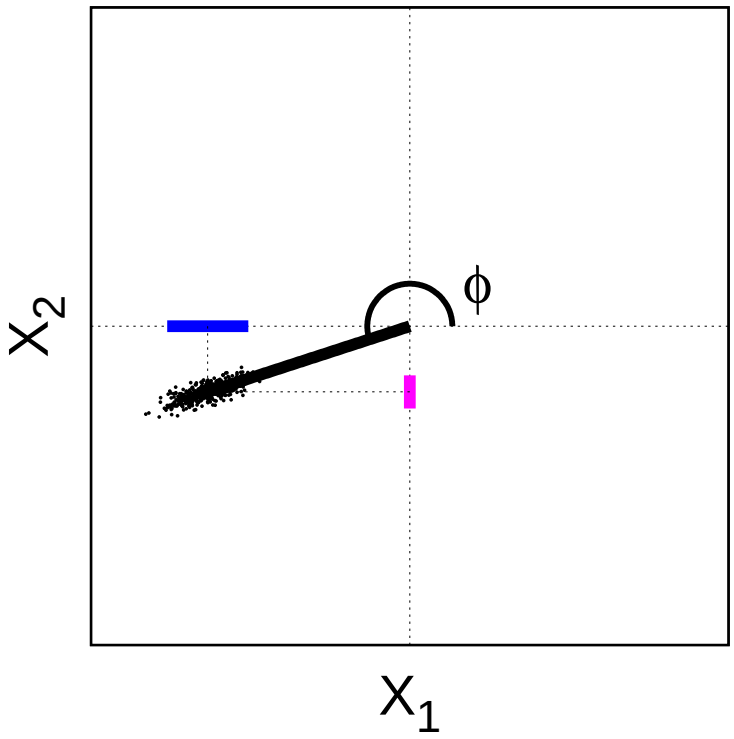

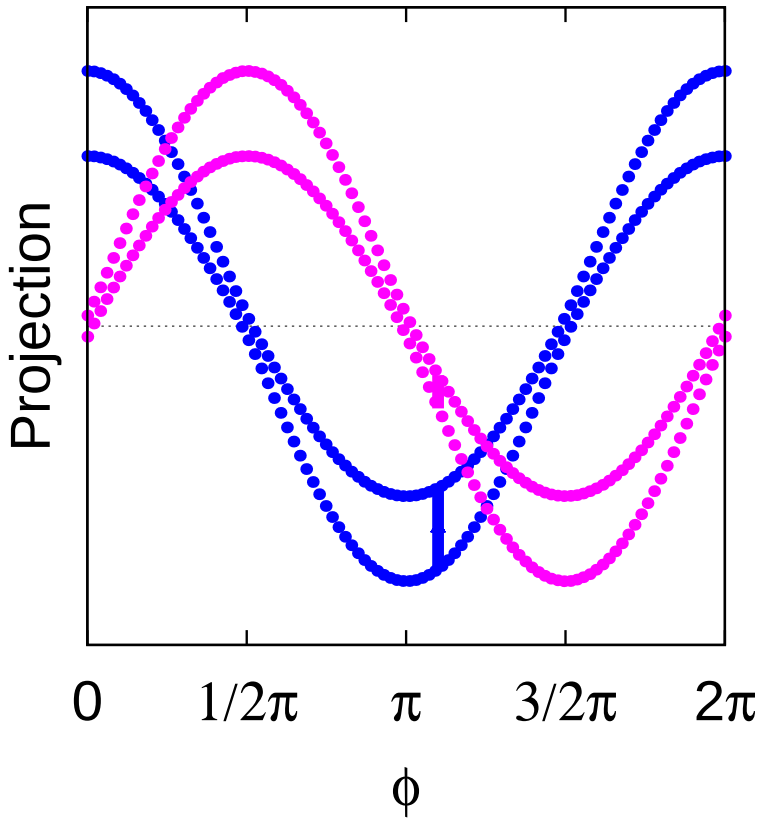

Phase squeezed states

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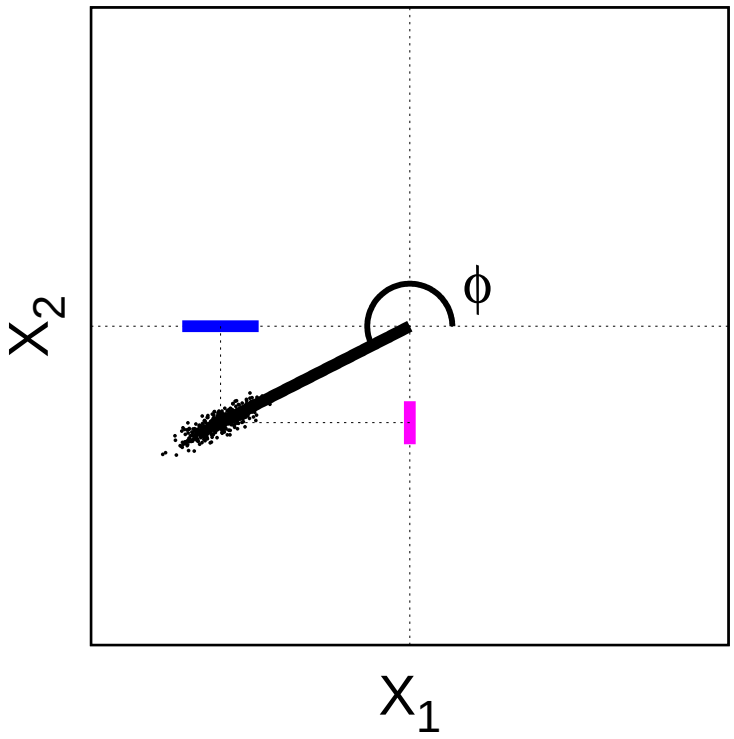

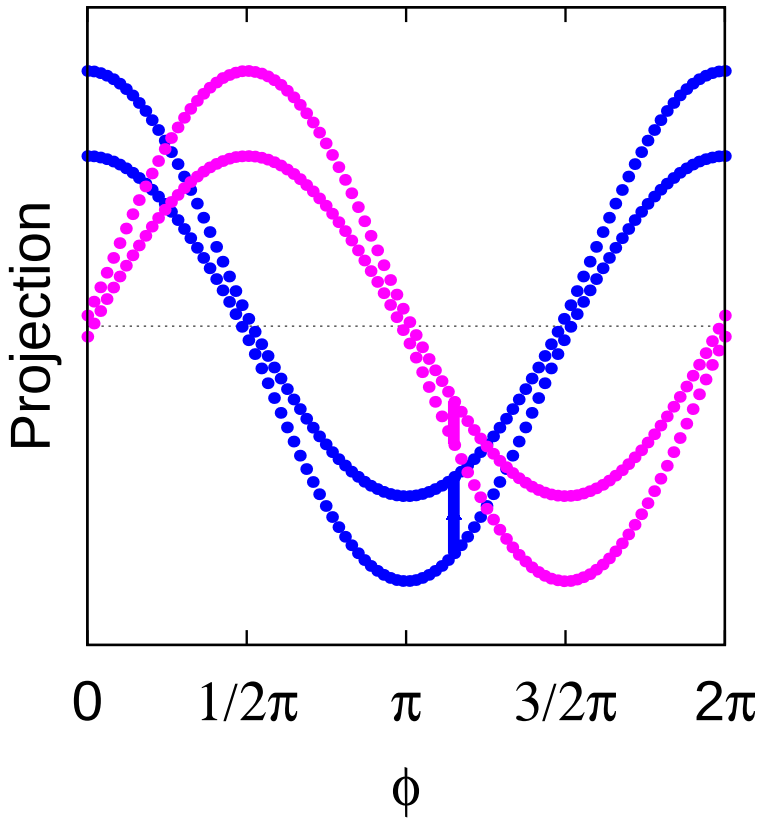

Phase squeezed states

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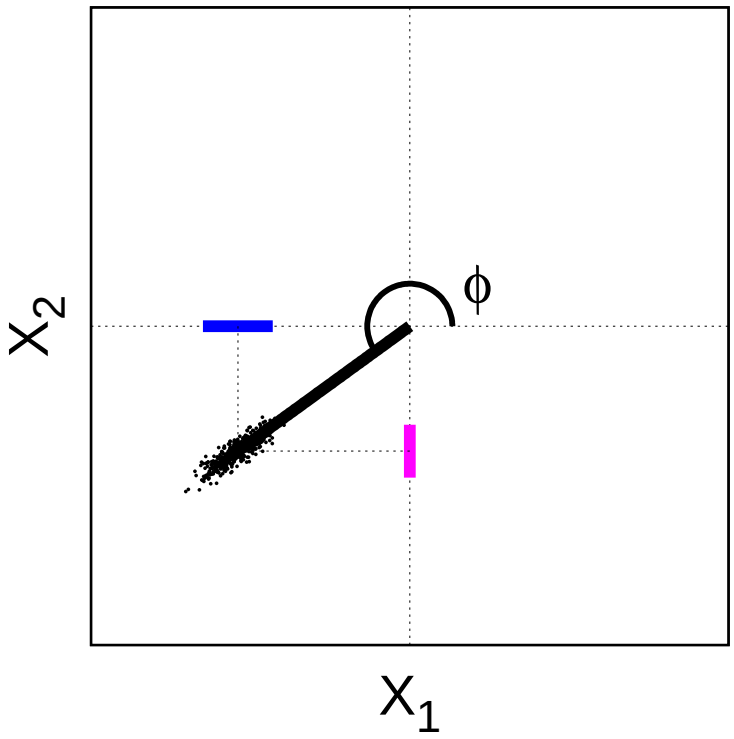

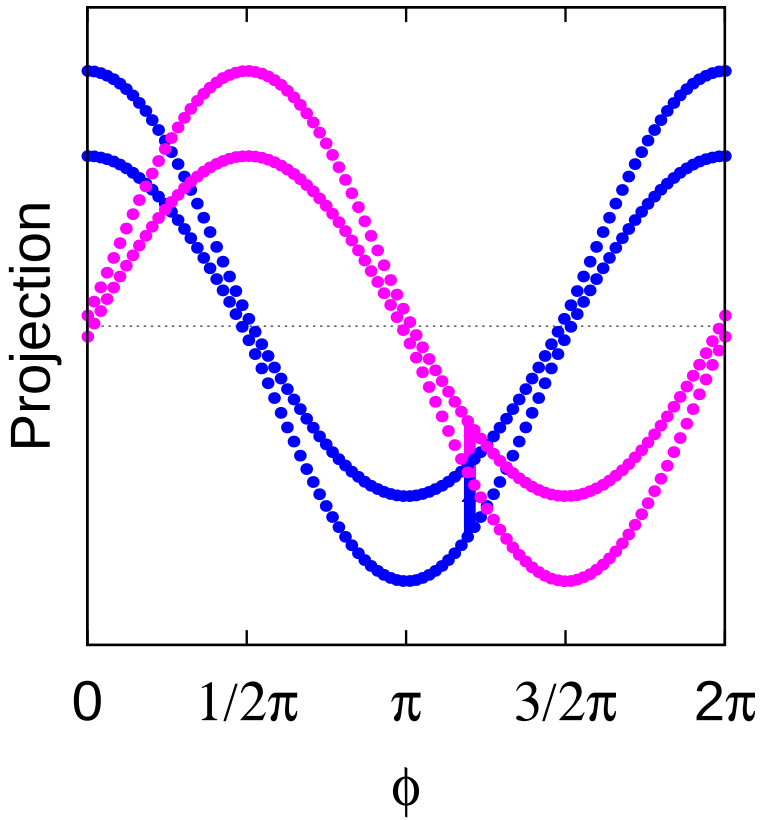

Phase squeezed states

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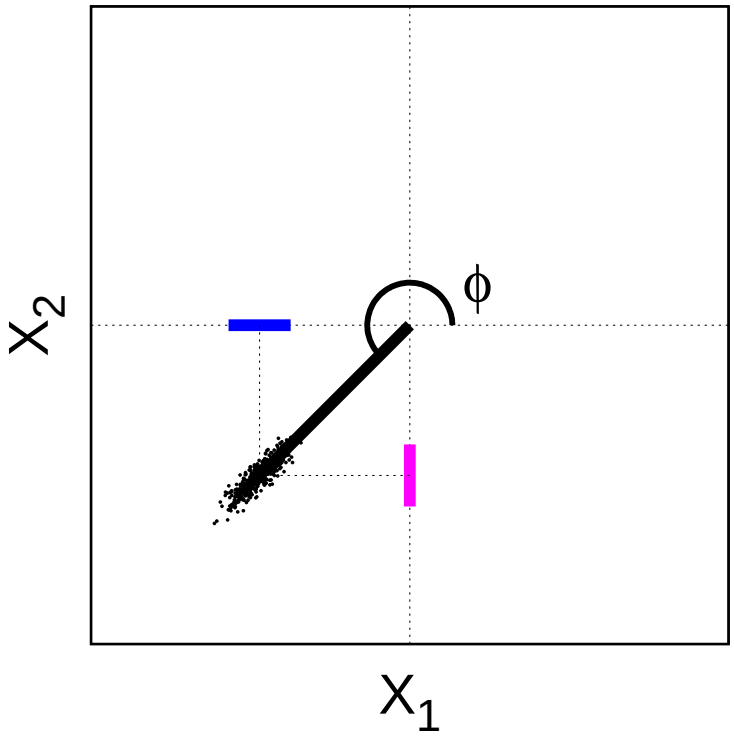

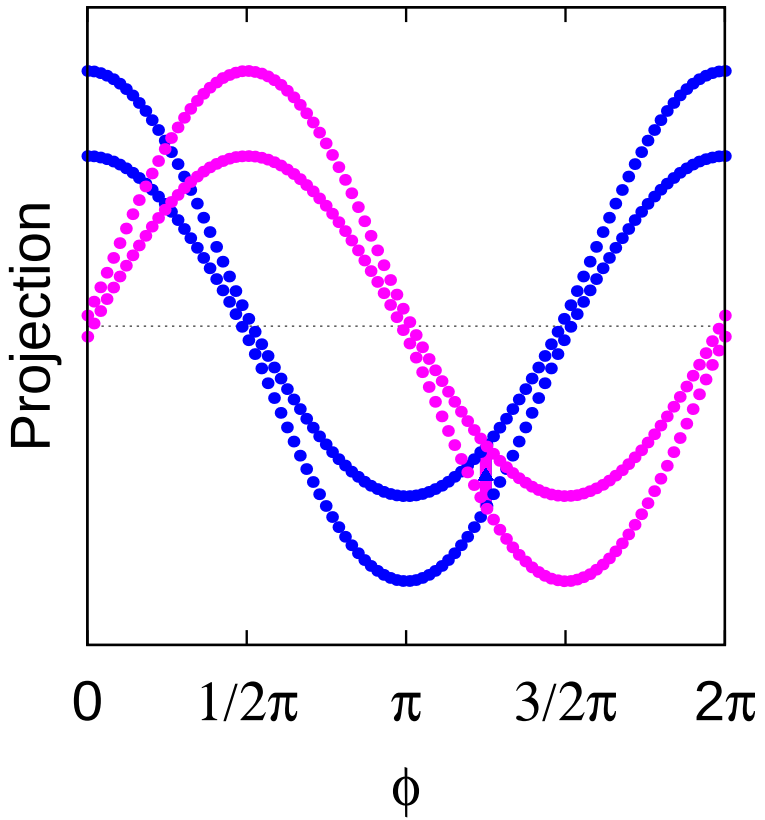

Phase squeezed states

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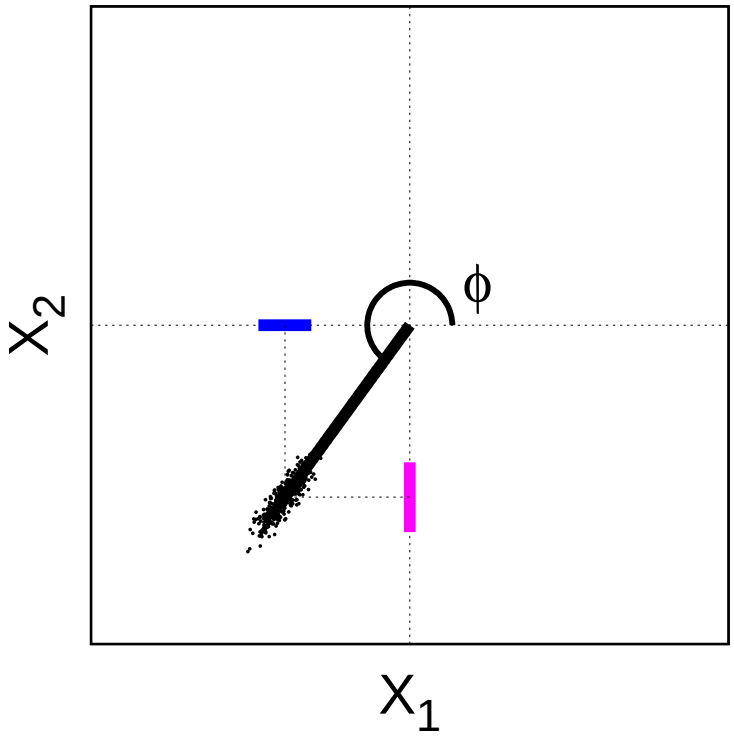

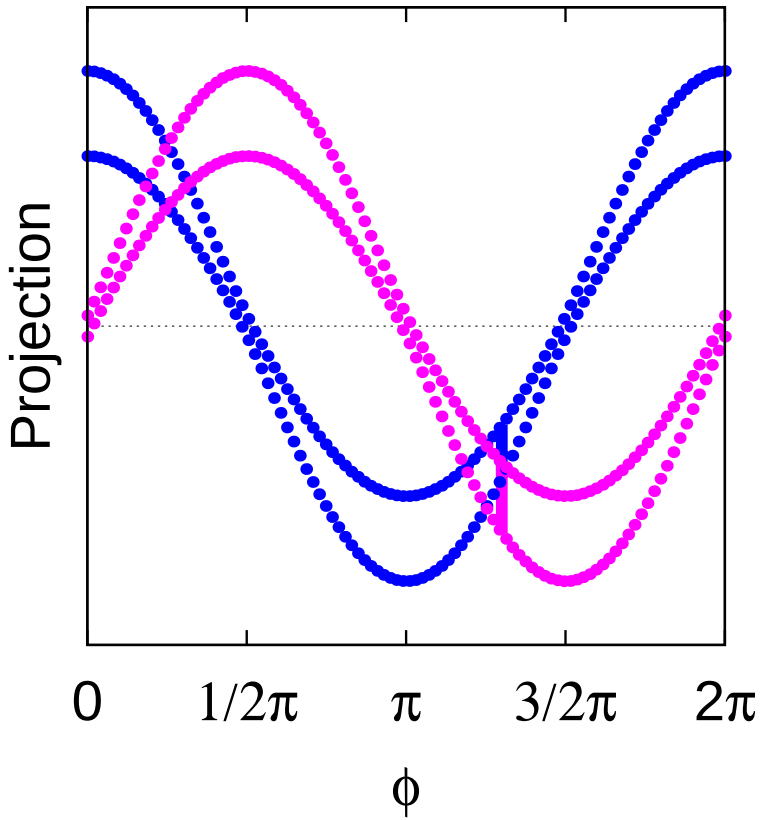

Phase squeezed states

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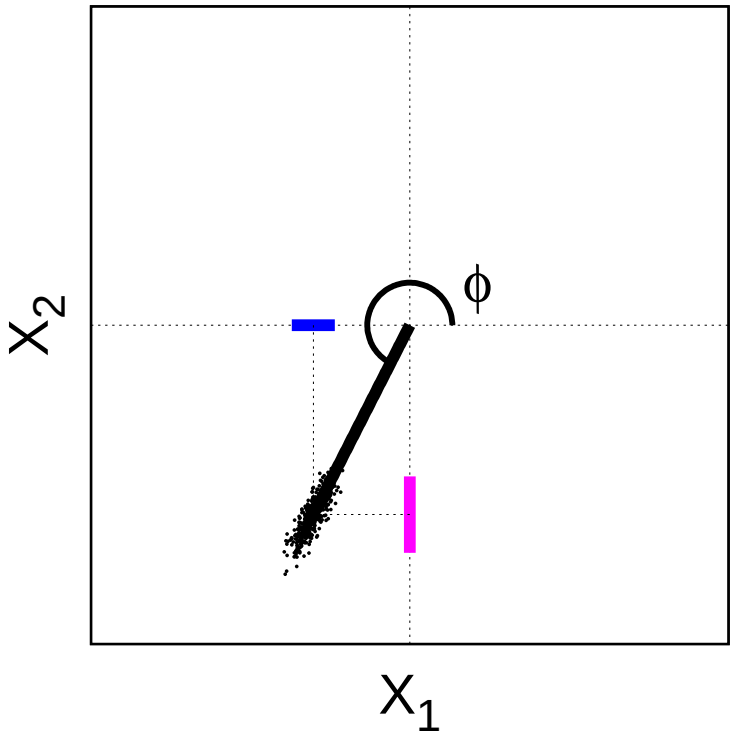

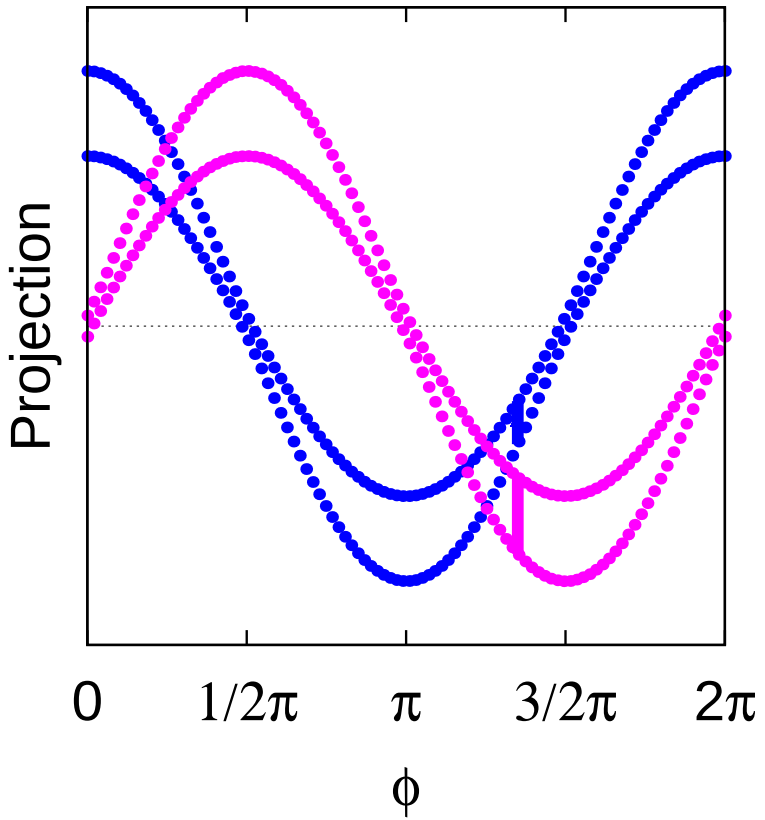

Phase squeezed states

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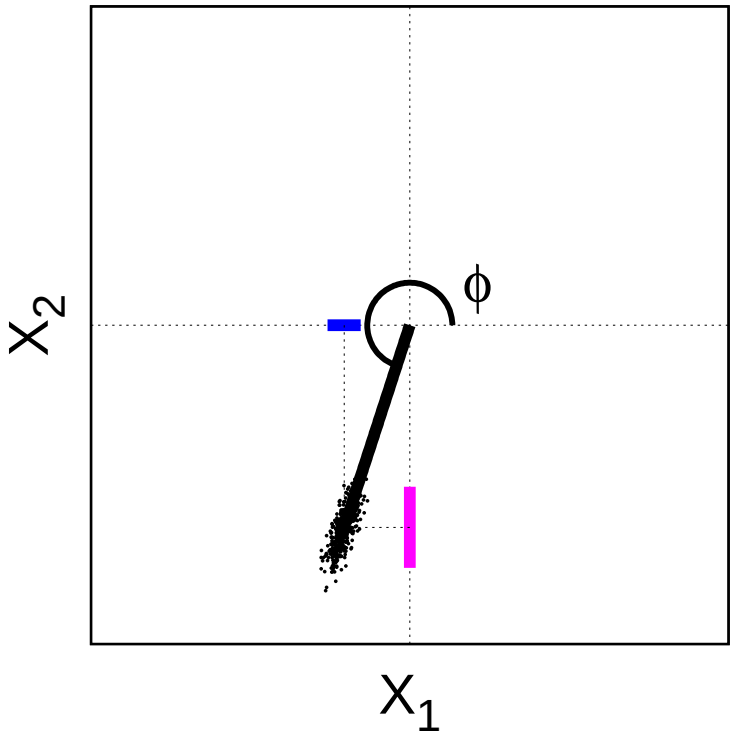

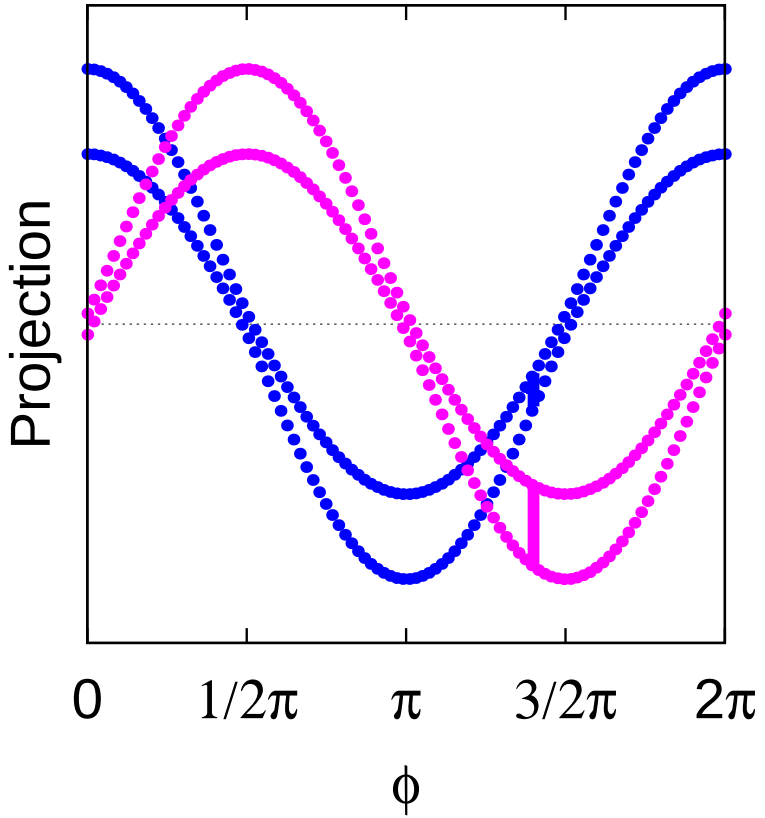

Phase squeezed states

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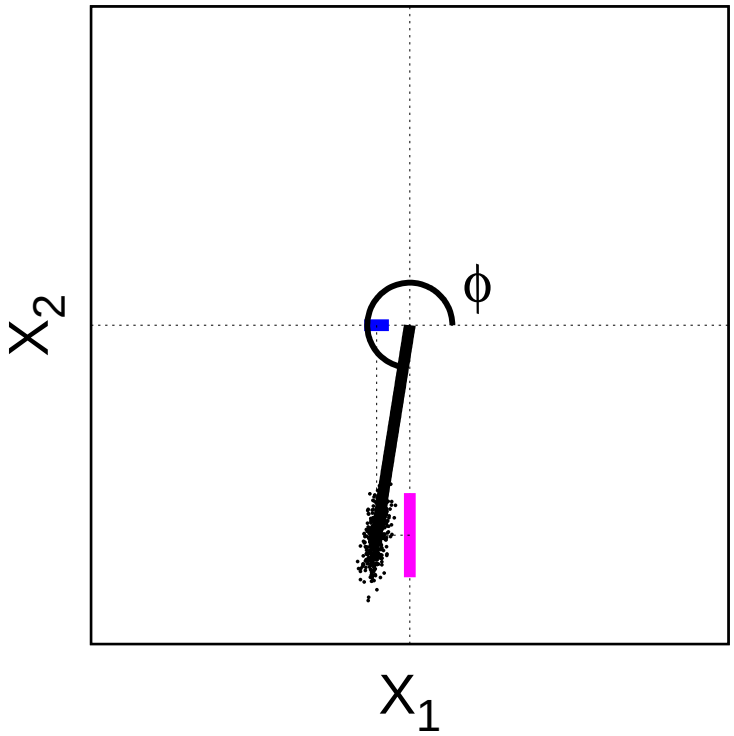
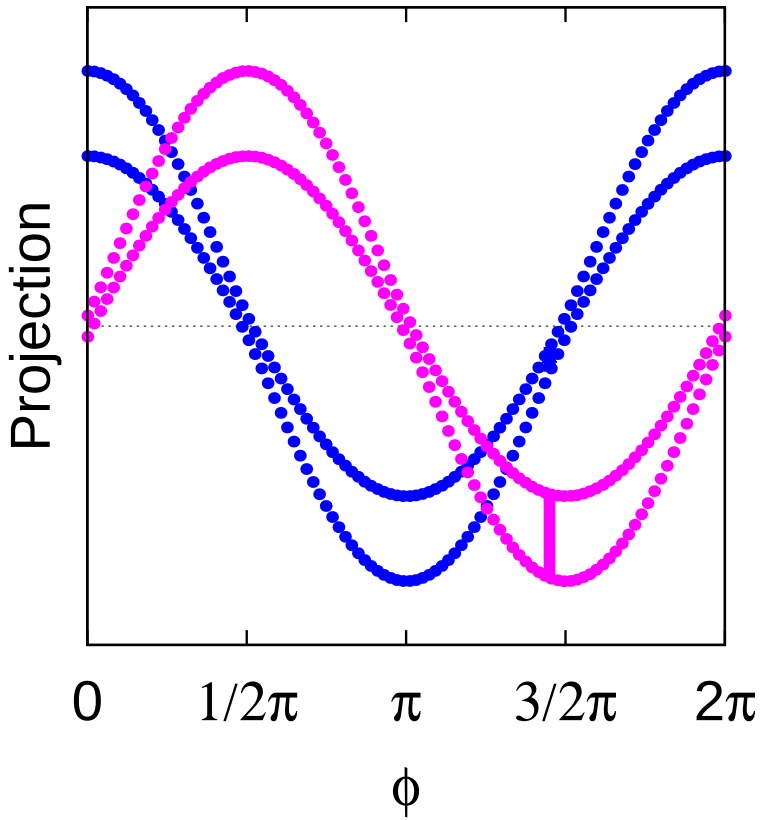
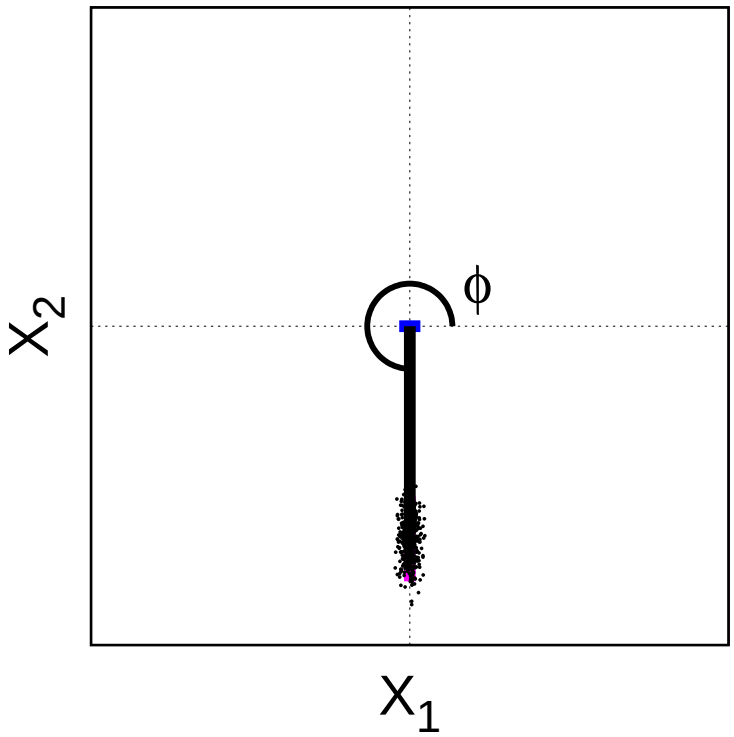
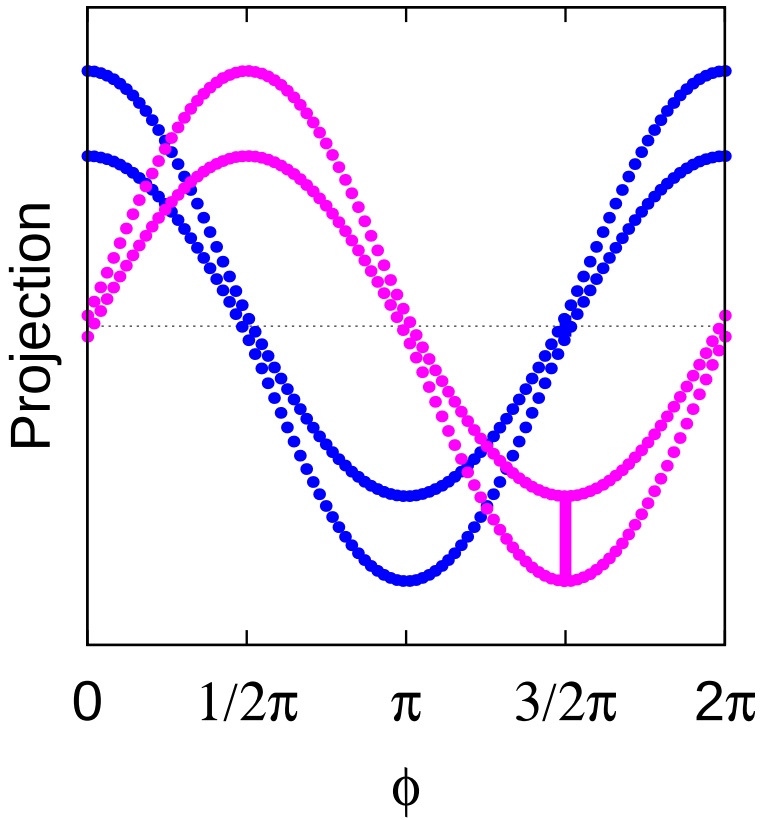




Phase squeezed states

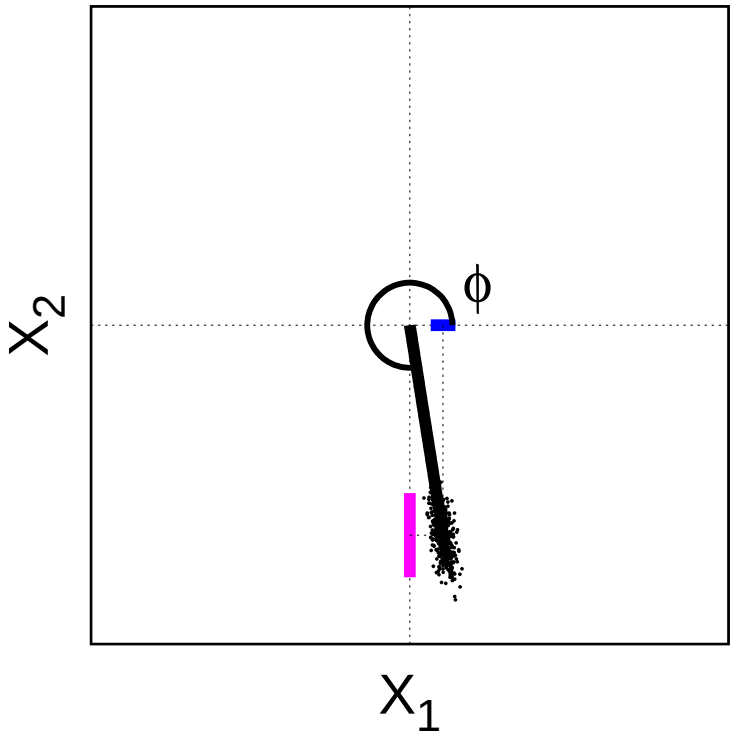
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

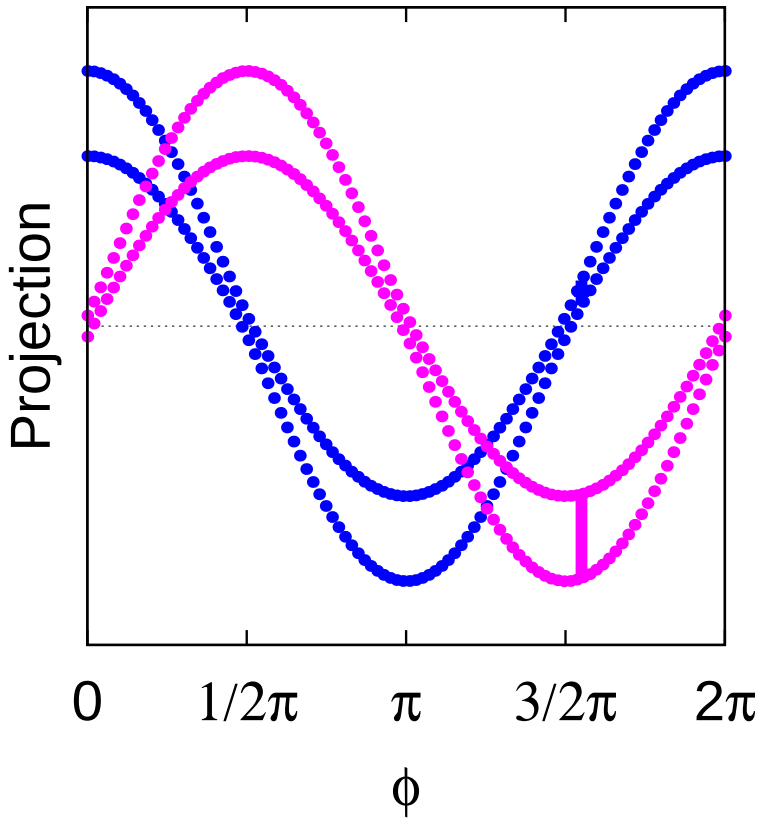




Phase squeezed states

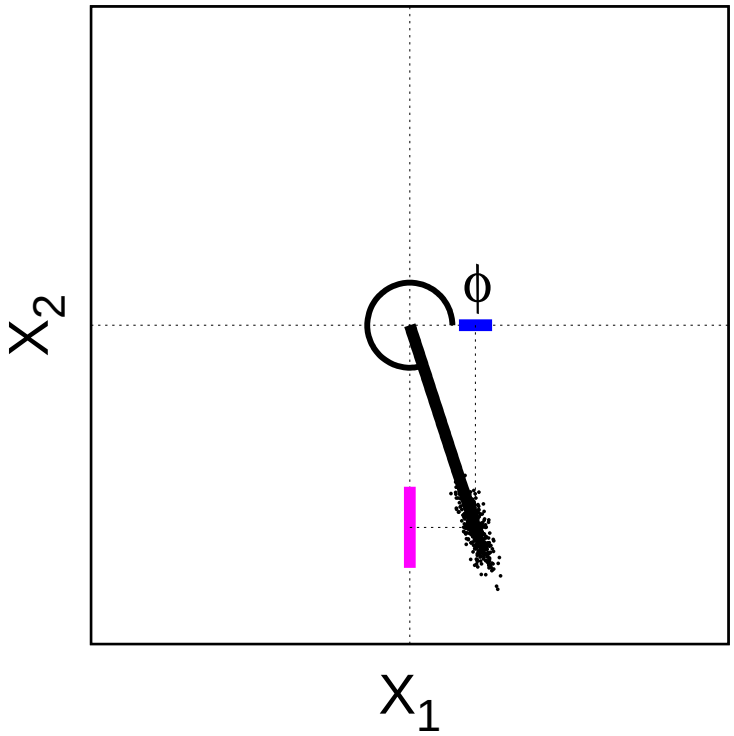
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

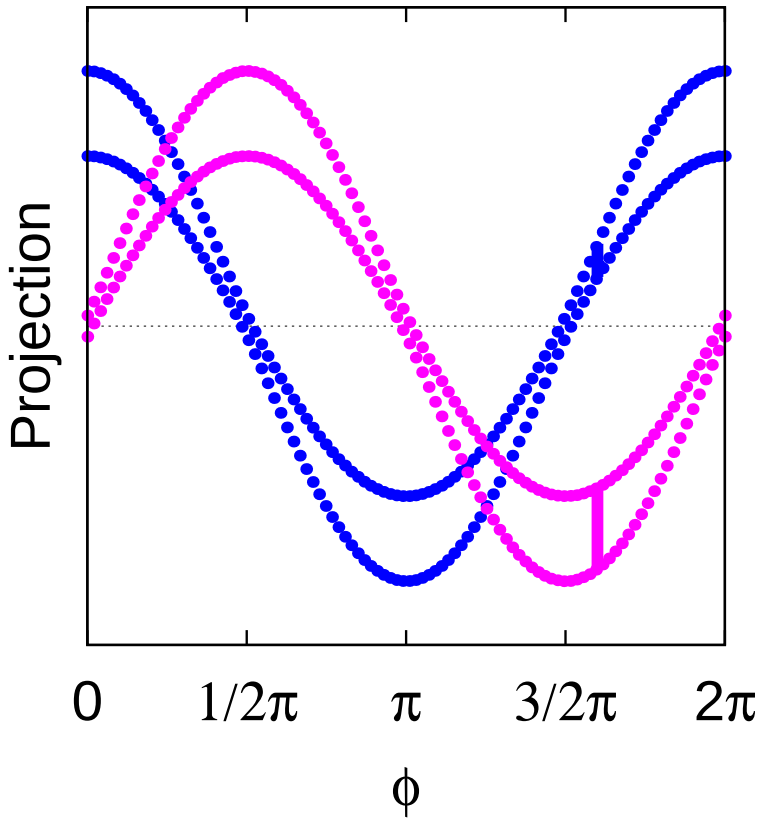




Phase squeezed states

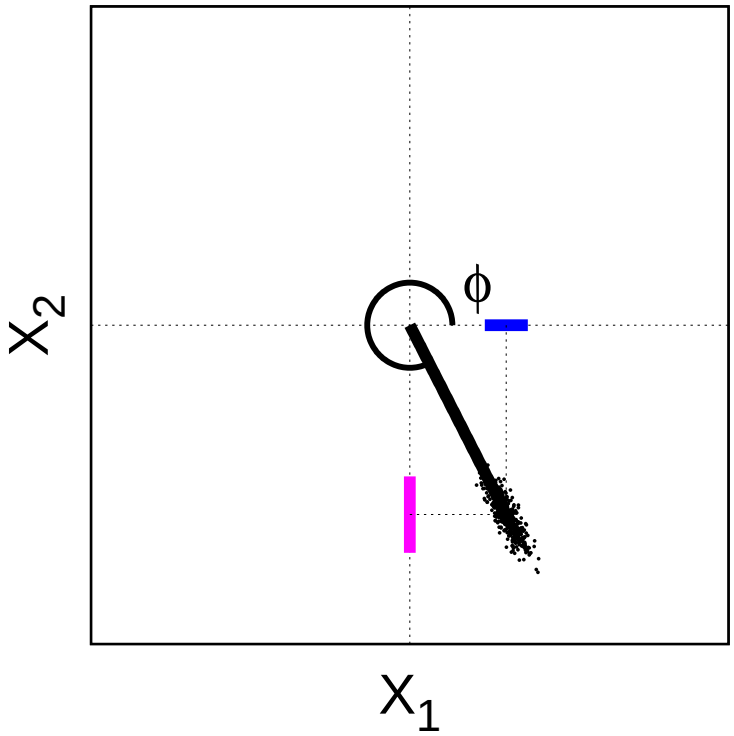
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

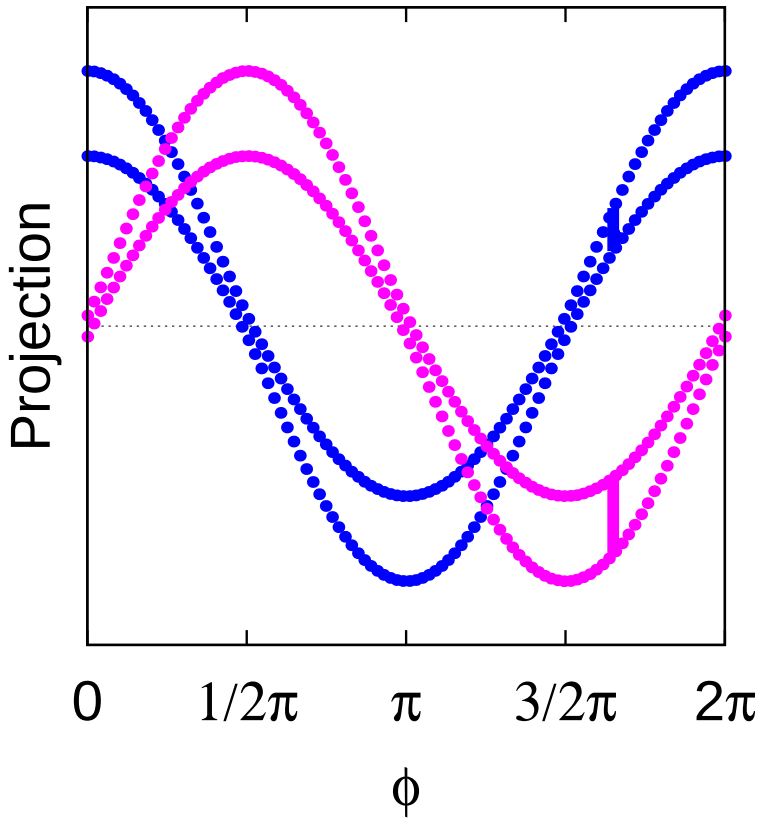




Phase squeezed states

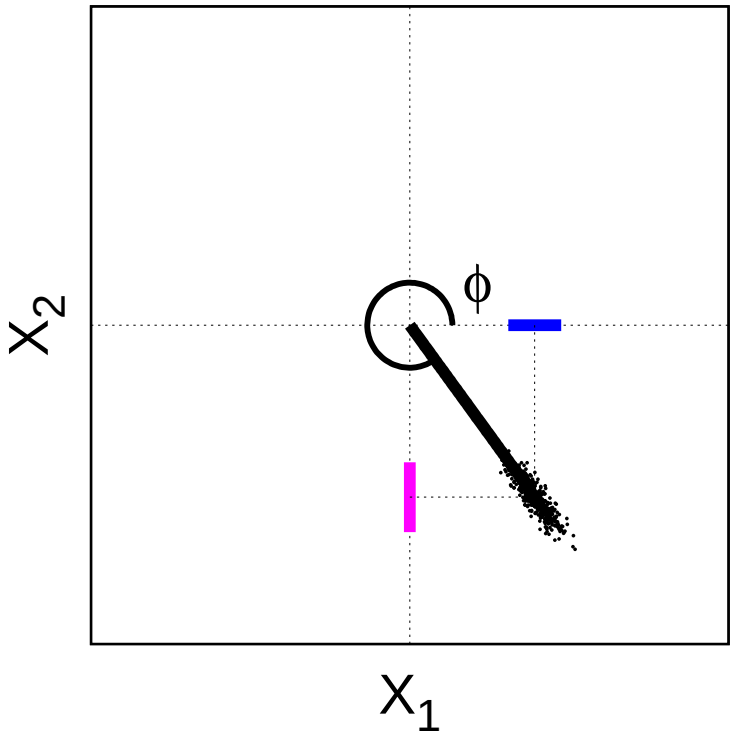
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

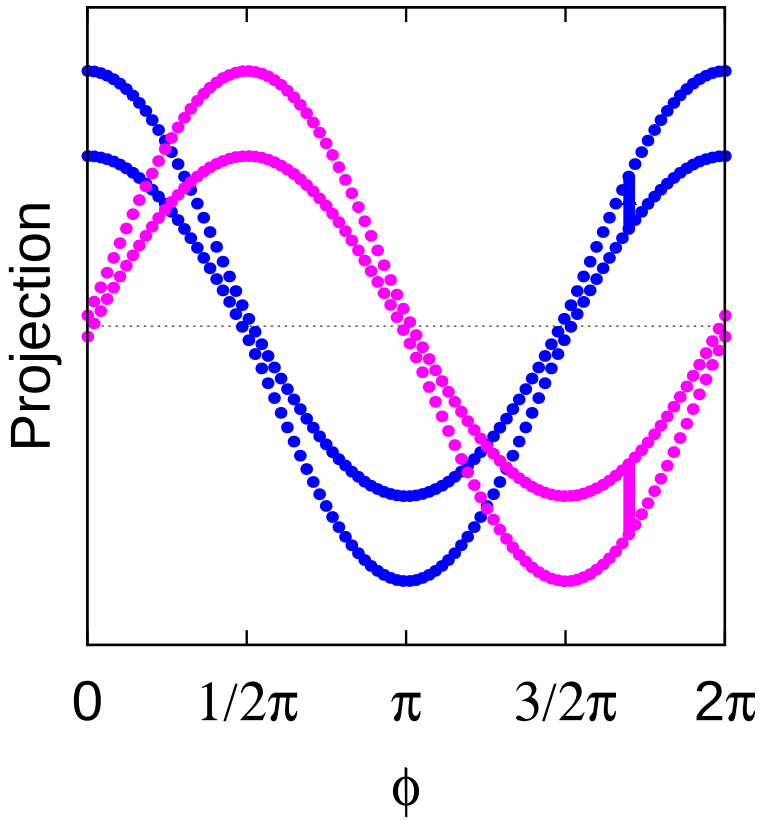




Phase squeezed states

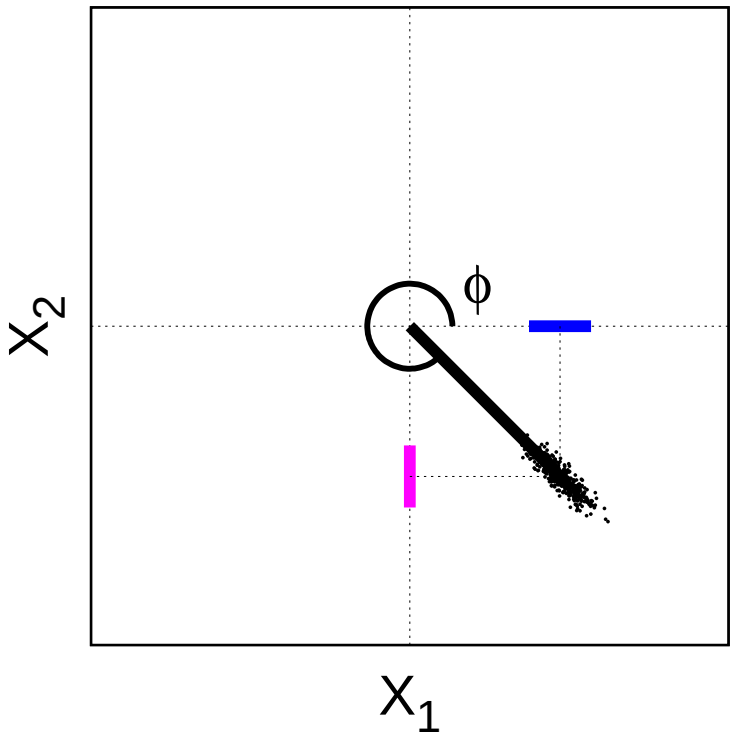
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

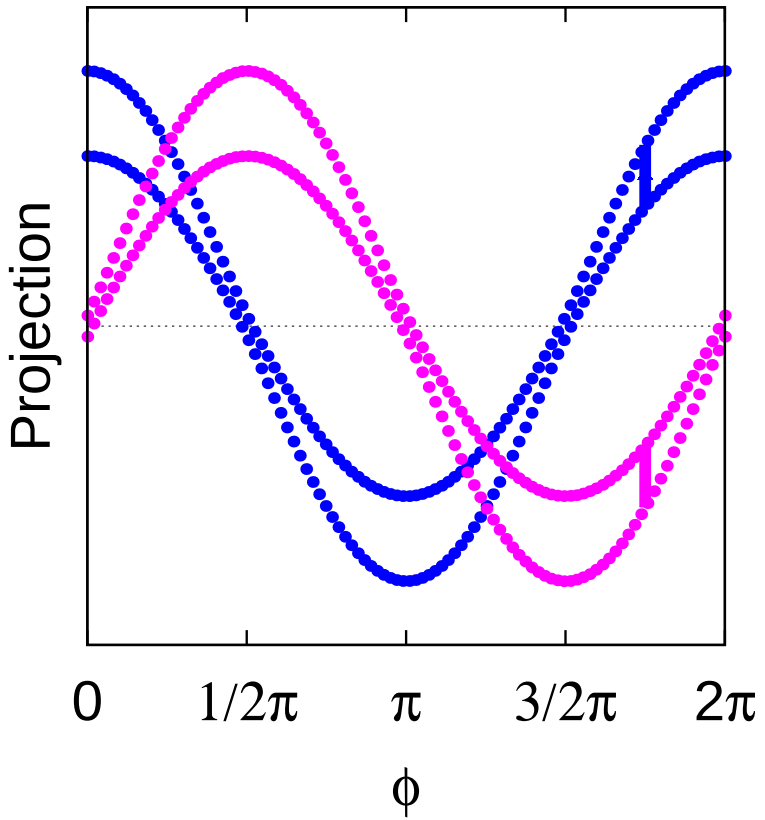




Phase squeezed states

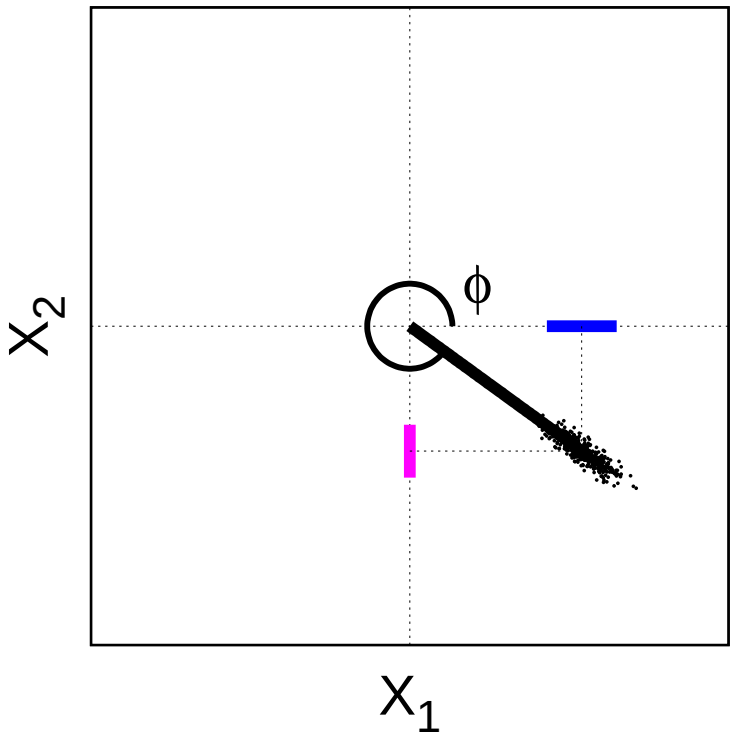
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

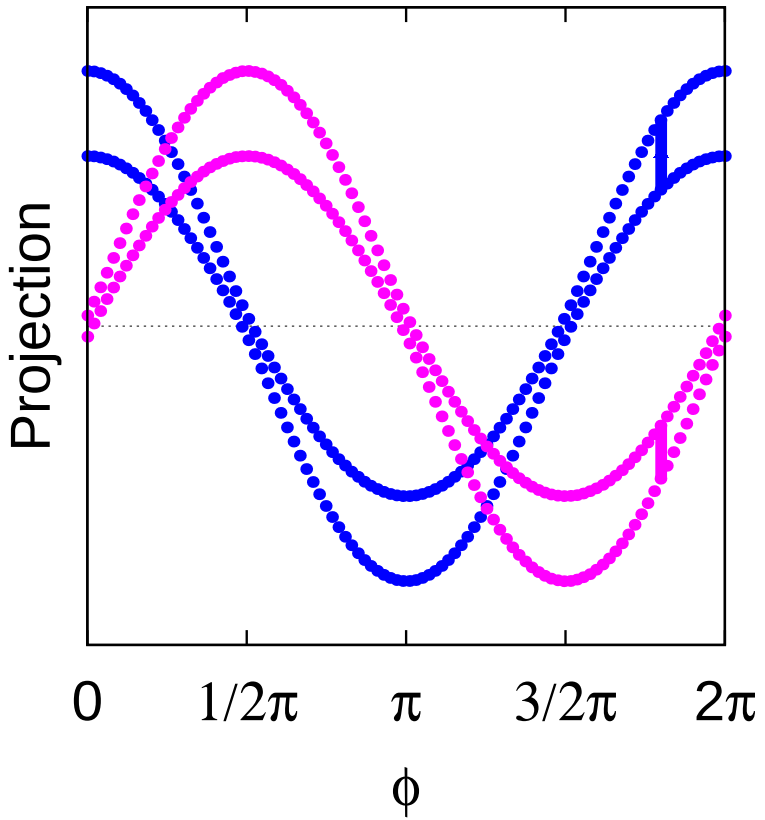




Phase squeezed states

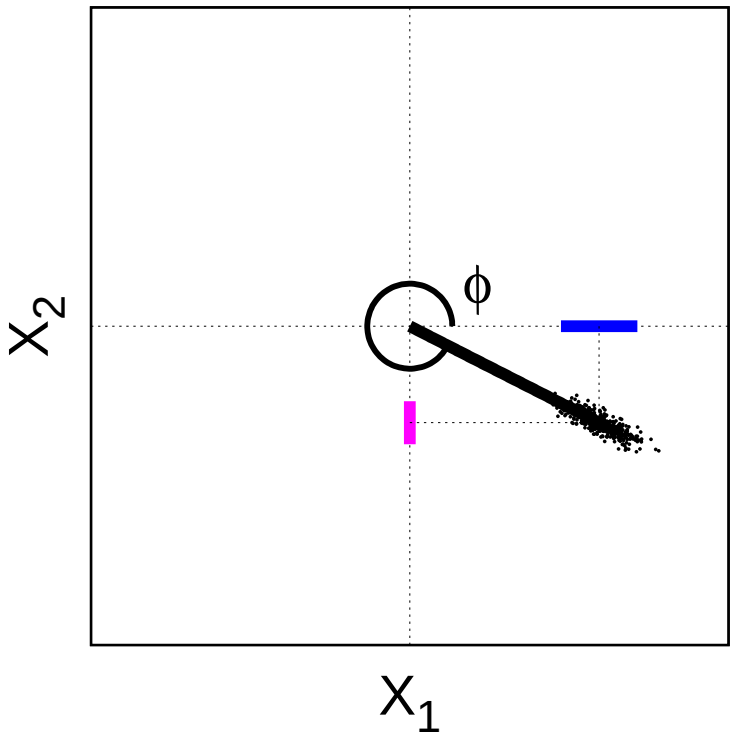
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

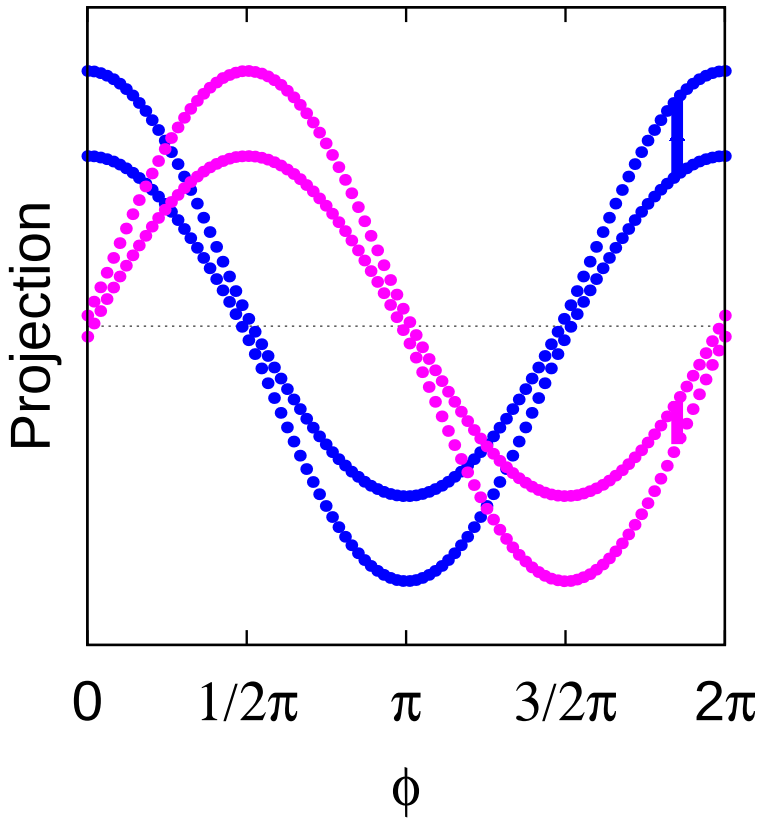




Phase squeezed states

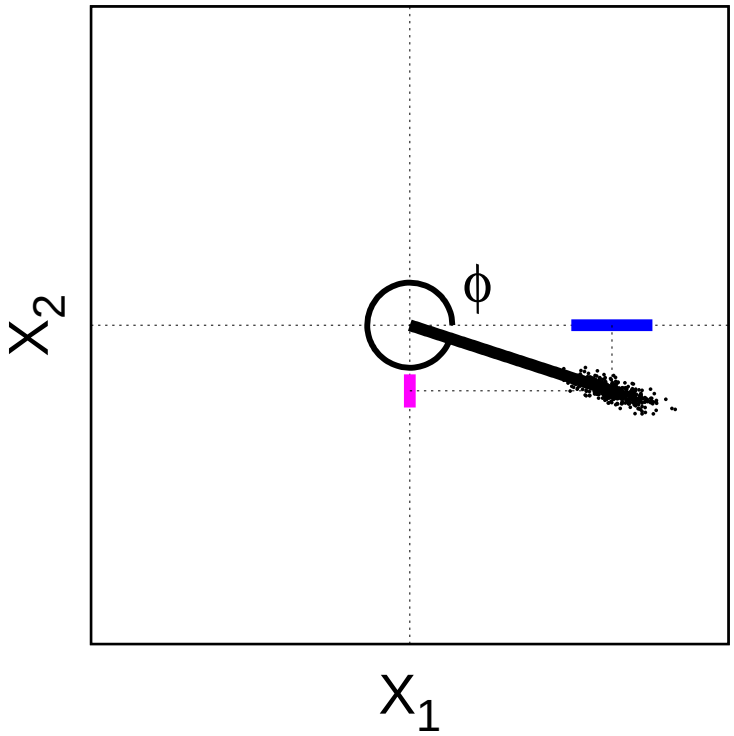
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

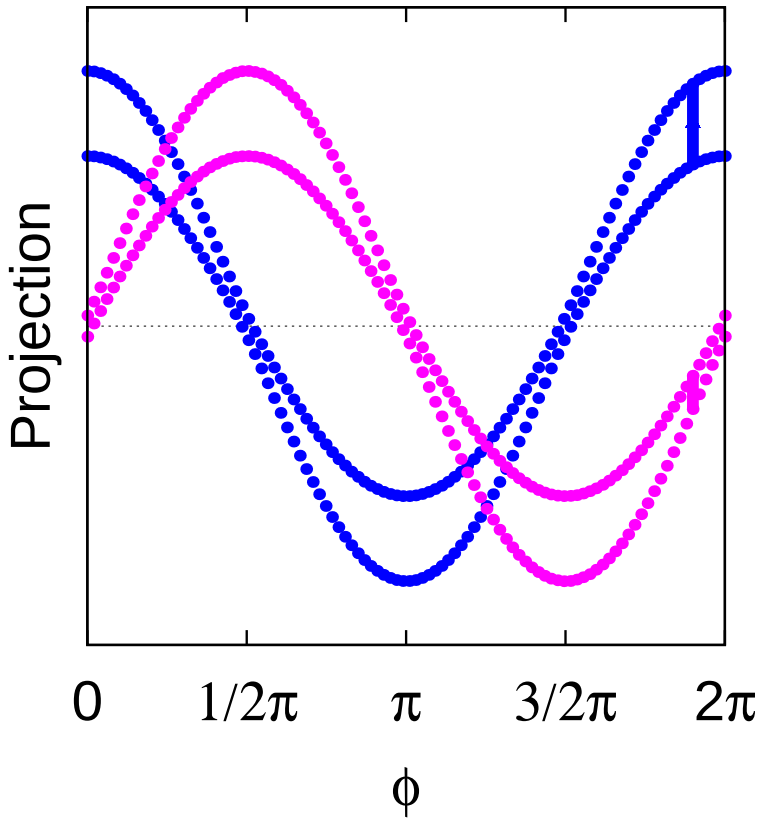




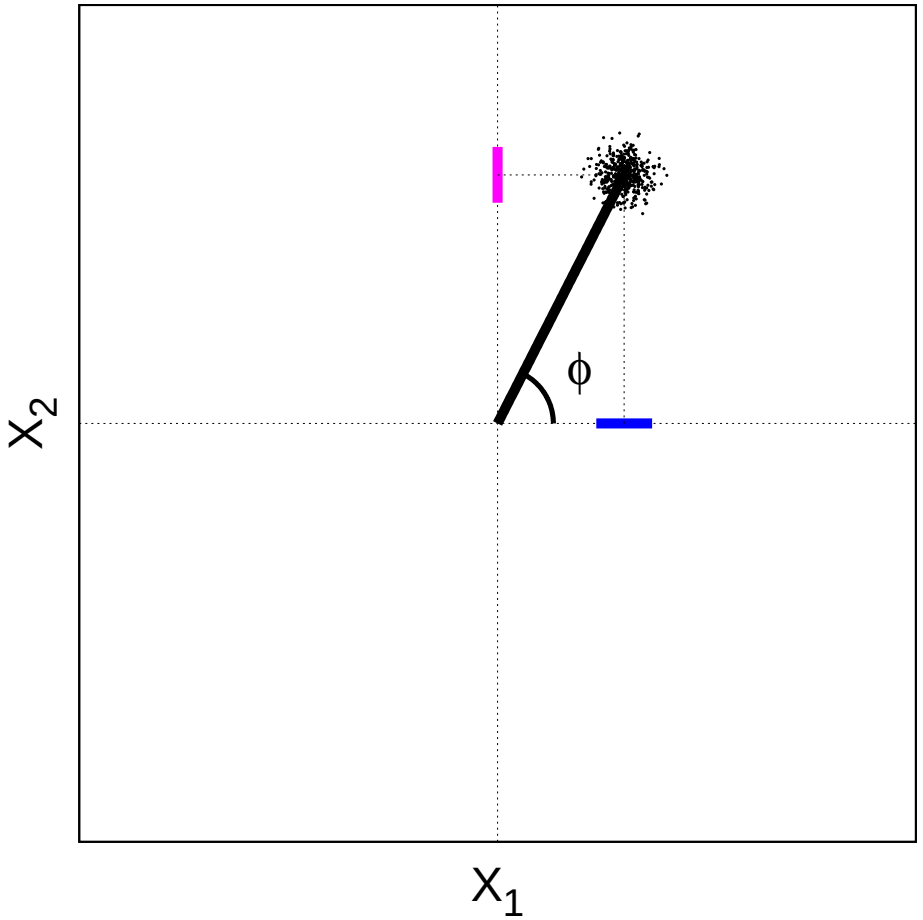
Phase squeezed states

$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

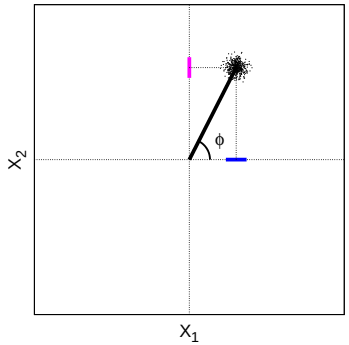




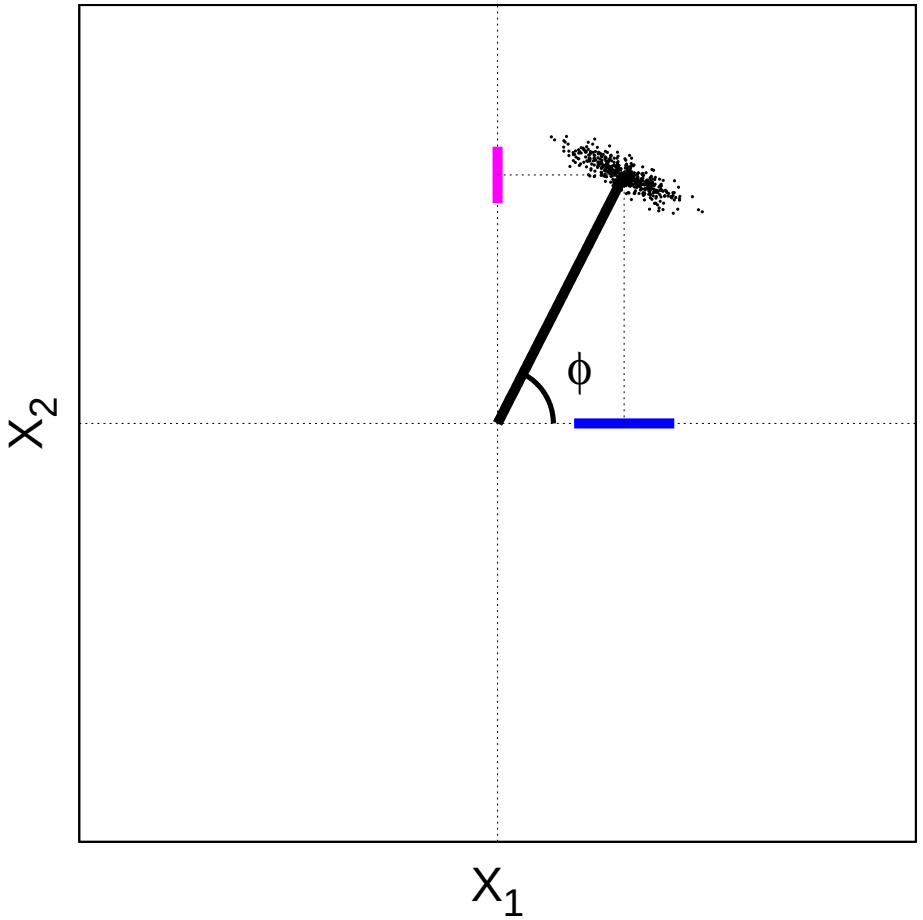
Squeezed quantum states zoo



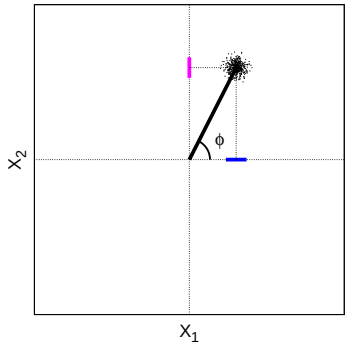
Unsqueezed coherent



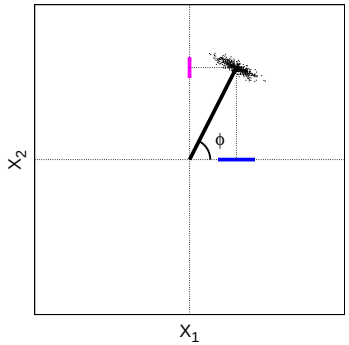
Squeezed quantum states zoo



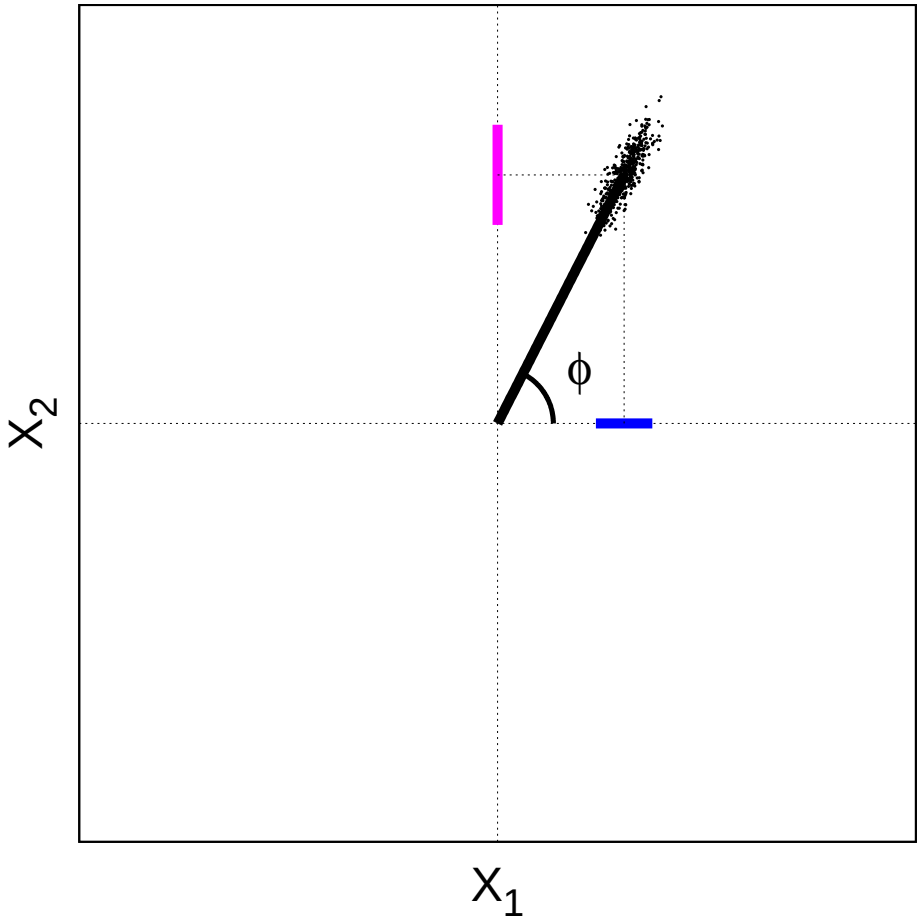
Unsqueezed coherent



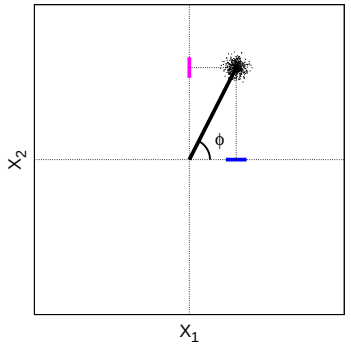
Amplitude squeezed



Squeezed quantum states zoo



Unsqueezed coherent



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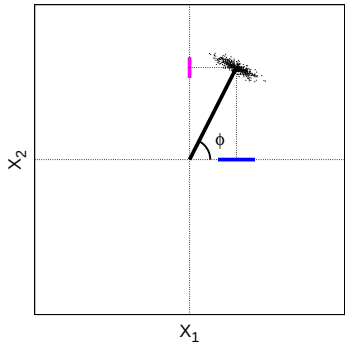
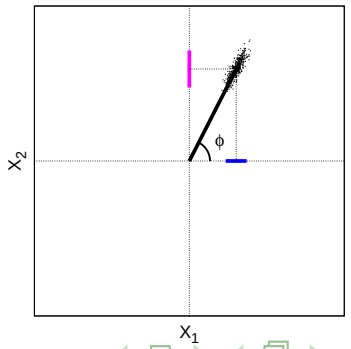
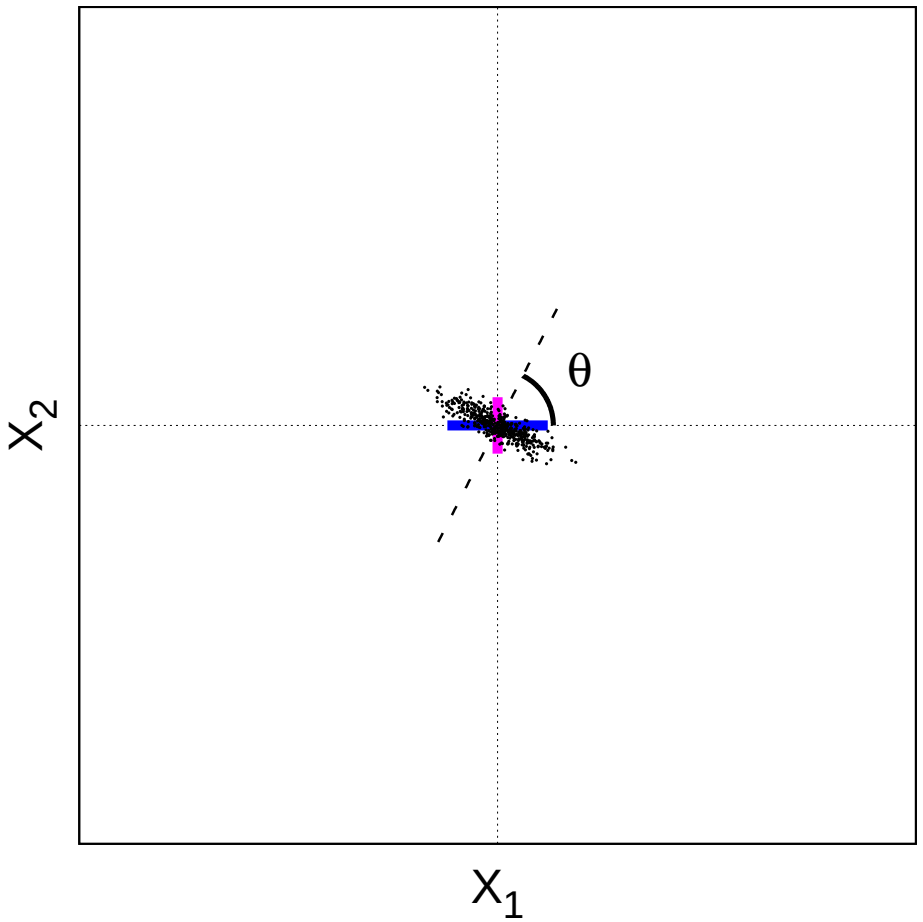


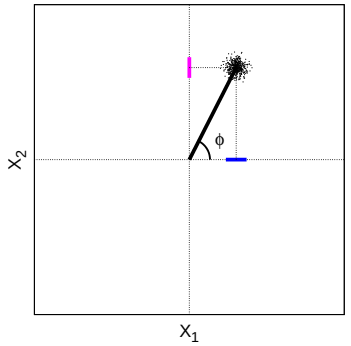
Phase squeezed



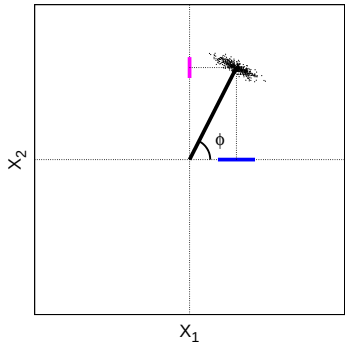
Squeezed quantum states zoo



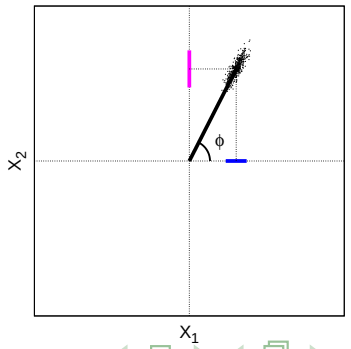
Unsqueezed coherent



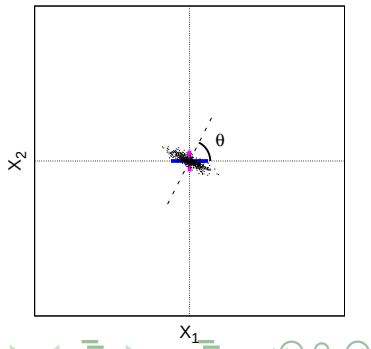
Amplitude squeezed



Phase squeezed

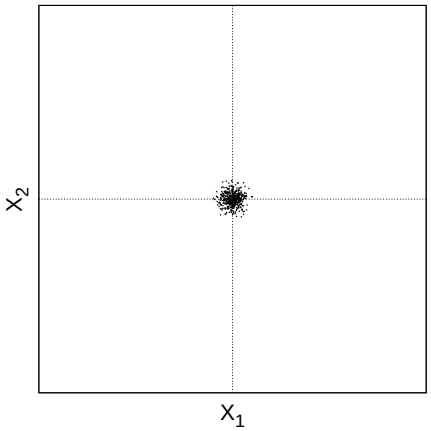


Vacuum squeezed



Squeezed field generation recipe

Take a vacuum state $|0>$



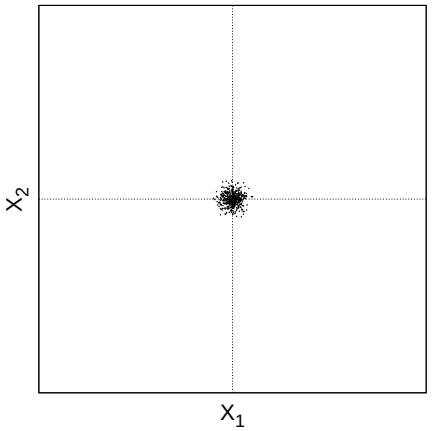
$$H = \frac{1}{2}$$

Squeezed field generation recipe

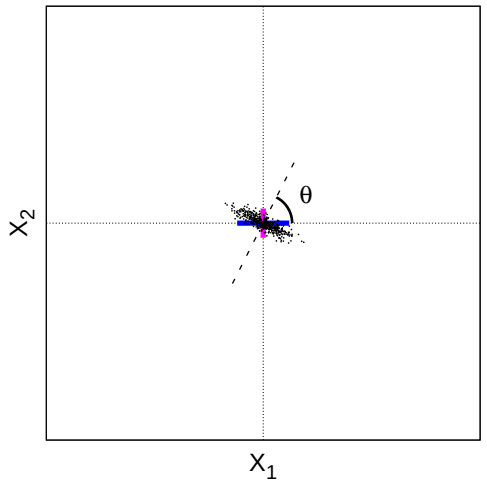
Take a vacuum state $|0>$

Apply squeezing operator $|\xi> = \hat{S}(\xi)|0>$

$$\hat{S}(\xi) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^* a^2 - \frac{1}{2}\xi a^{\dagger 2}}$$



$$H = \frac{1}{2}$$



Squeezed field generation recipe

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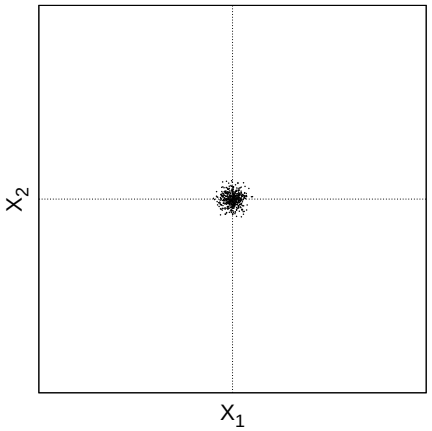

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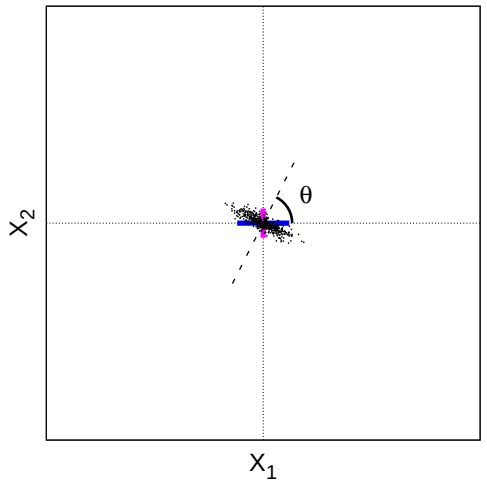
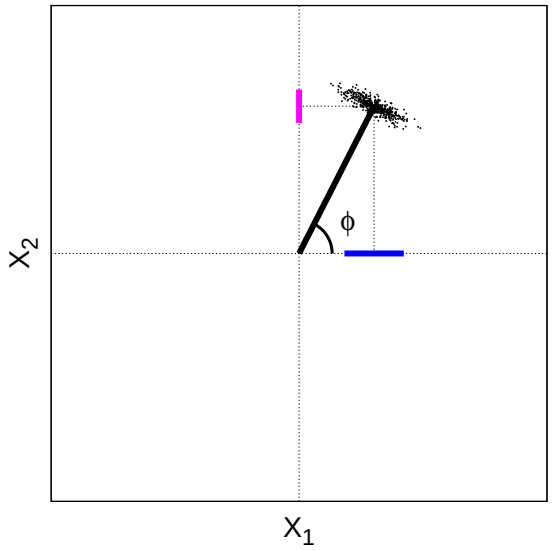


Apply displacement operator $|\alpha, \xi> = \hat{D}(\alpha)|s>$

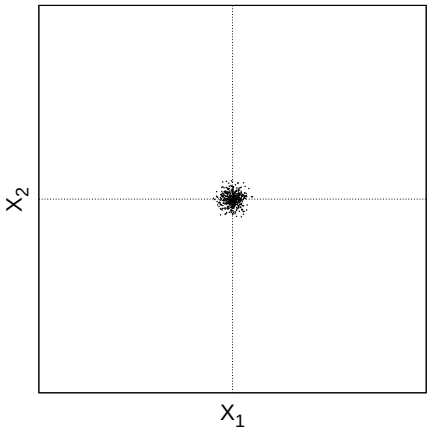
$$\hat{D}(\alpha) = e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a}$$



$$< \alpha, \xi | X_1 | \alpha, \xi > = Re(\alpha),$$
$$< \alpha, \xi | X_2 | \alpha, \xi > = Im(\alpha)$$

Squeezed field generation recipe

Take a vacuum state $|0>$



$$H = \frac{1}{2}$$

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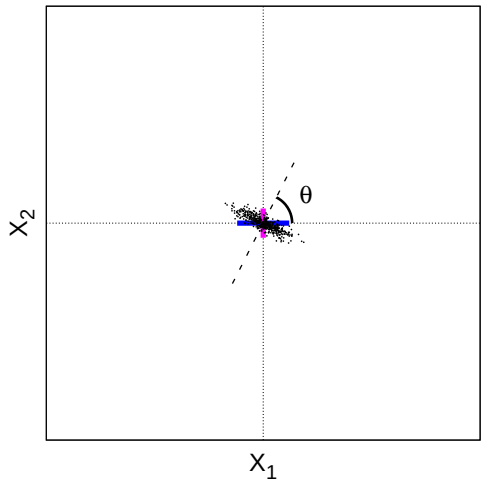

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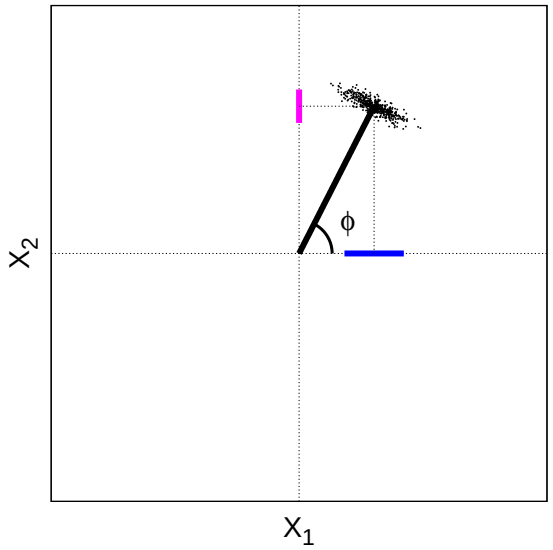
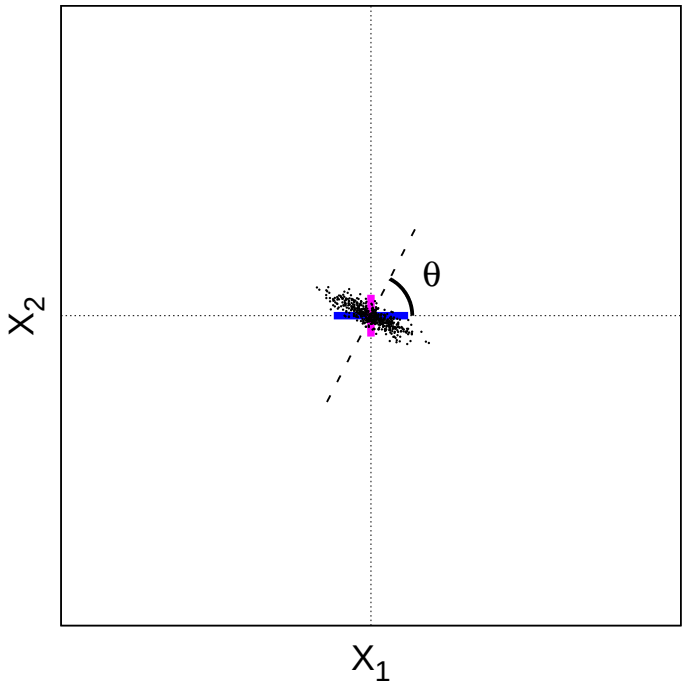


$$< \alpha, \xi | X_1 | \alpha, \xi > = Re(\alpha),$$
$$< \alpha, \xi | X_2 | \alpha, \xi > = Im(\alpha)$$

Notice $\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = \frac{1}{4}$

Squeezed state $|\xi>=\hat{S}(\xi)|0>$ properties



$$\hat{S}(\xi) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^* a^2 - \frac{1}{2}\xi a^{\dagger 2}}, \xi = re^{i\theta}$$

If $\theta = 0$

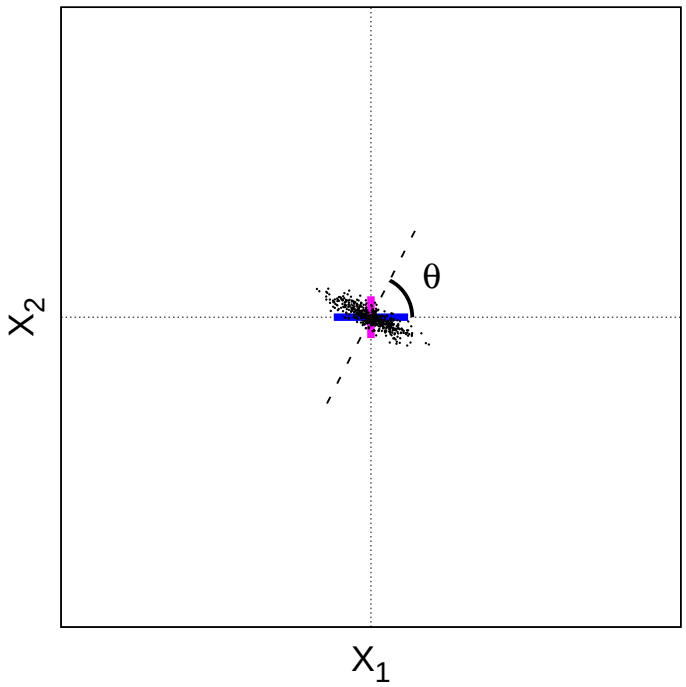
$$<\xi|(\Delta X_1)^2|\xi> = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2r}$$

$$<\xi|(\Delta X_2)^2|\xi> = \frac{1}{4}e^{2r}$$

$$<\xi|(\Delta X_1)^2|\xi> = \frac{1}{4}(\cosh^2 r + \sinh^2 r - 2\sinh r \cosh r \cos\theta)$$

$$<\xi|(\Delta X_2)^2|\xi> = \frac{1}{4}(\cosh^2 r + \sinh^2 r + 2\sinh r \cosh r \cos\theta)$$

Photon number of squeezed state $|\xi>$



Probability to detect given number of photons $C =< n|\xi >$ for squeezed vacuum

- even

$$C_{2m} = (-1)\frac{\sqrt{(2m)!}}{2^m m!}\frac{(e^{i\theta}\tanh r)^m}{\sqrt{\cosh r}}$$

- odd

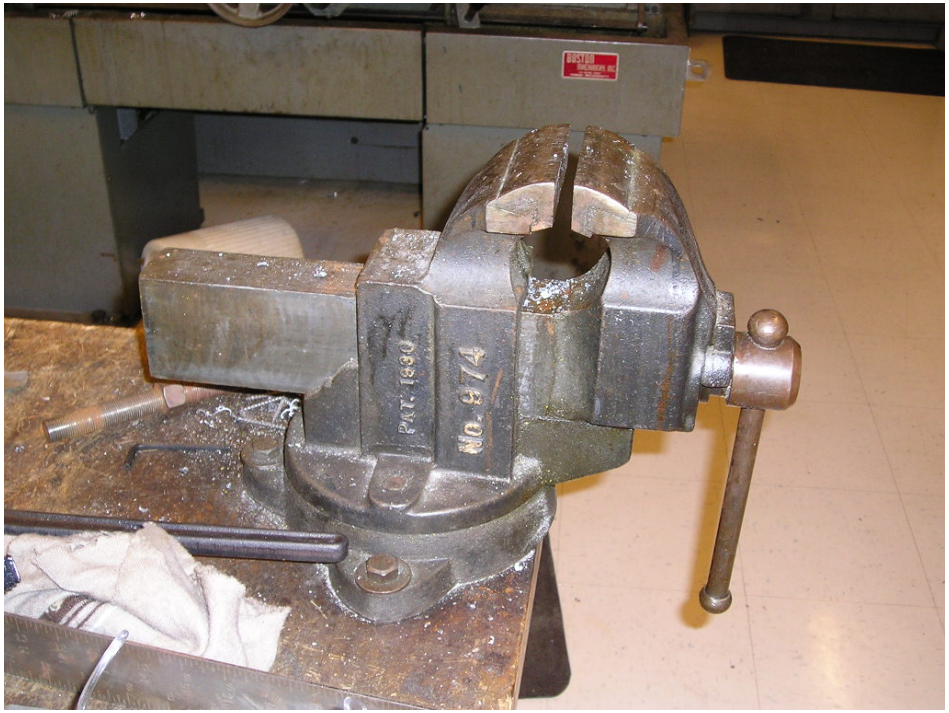
$$C_{2m+1} = 0$$

Average number of photons in general squeezed state

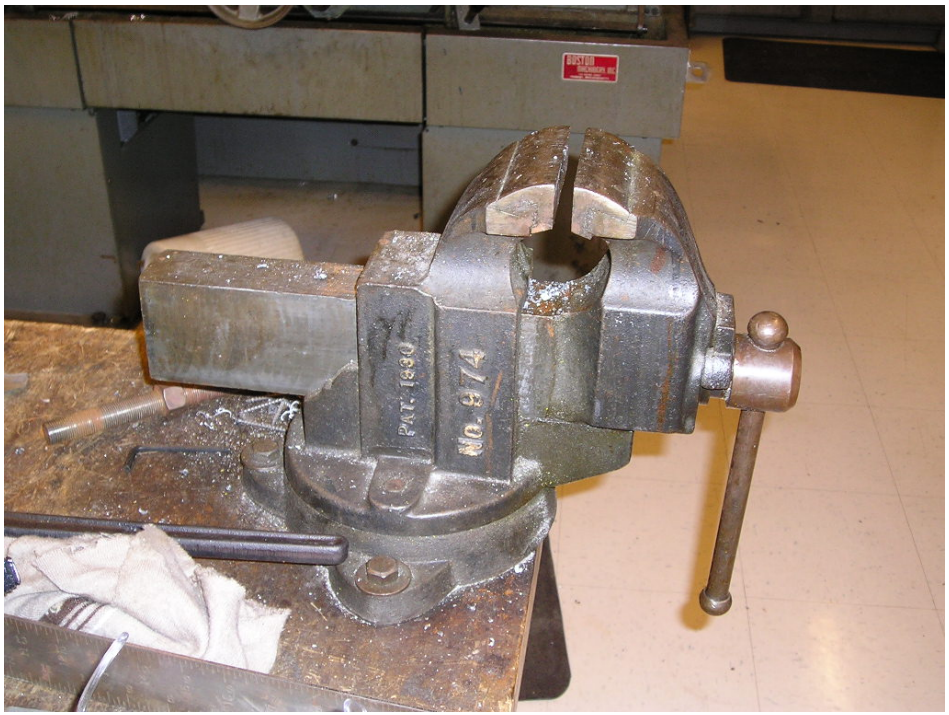
$$< \alpha, \xi|a^\dagger a|\alpha, \xi >= \alpha + \sinh^2 r$$

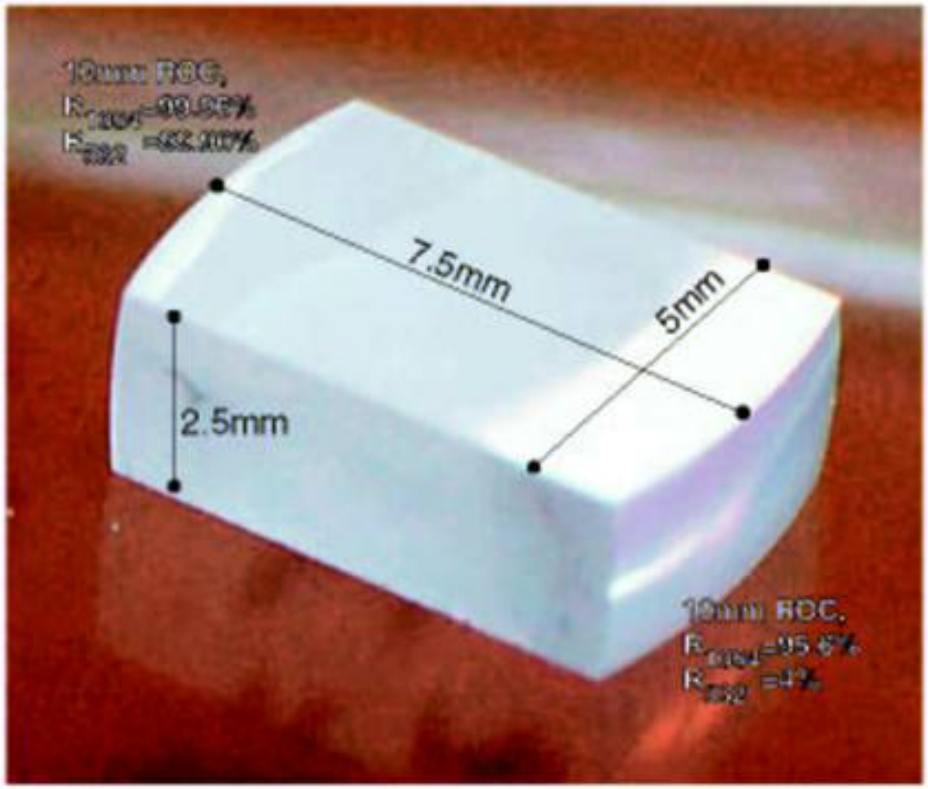
Tools for squeezing

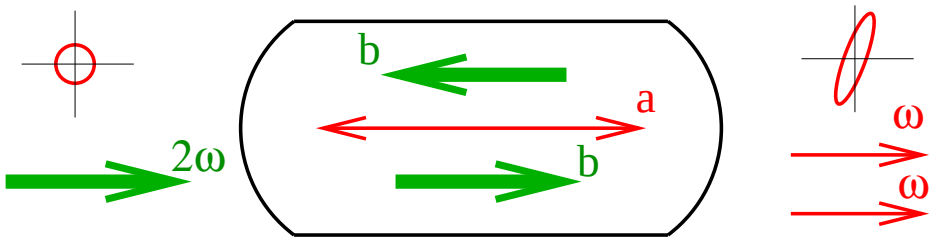
Tools for squeezing



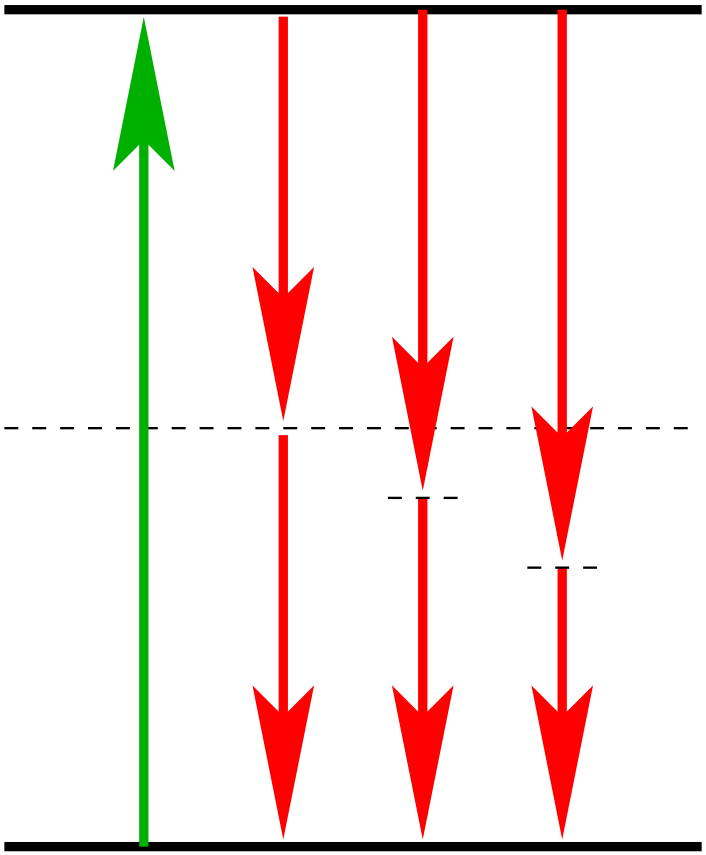
Tools for squeezing







Two photon squeezing picture

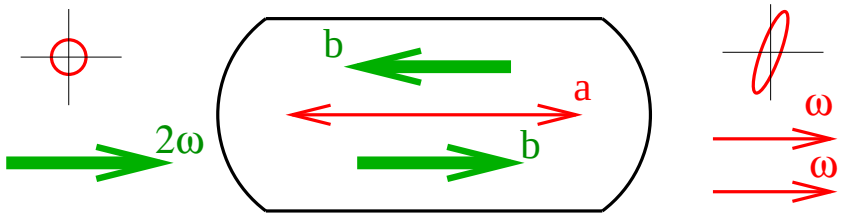


Squeezing operator

$$\hat{S}(\xi) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^* a^2 - \frac{1}{2}\xi a^{\dagger 2}}$$

Parametric down-conversion in crystal

$$\hat{H} = i\hbar\chi^{(2)}(a^2 b^\dagger - a^{\dagger 2} b)$$

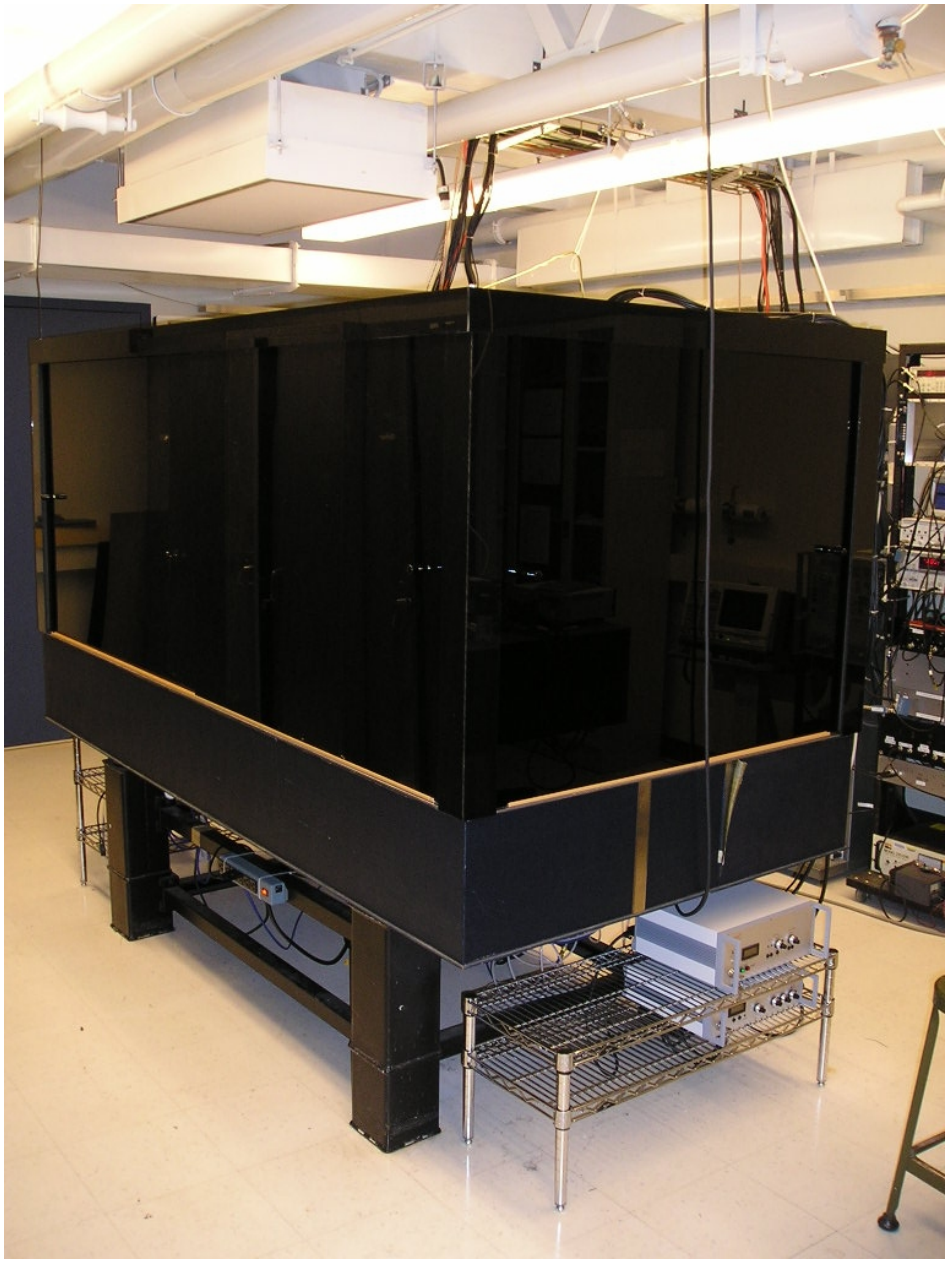


Squeezing

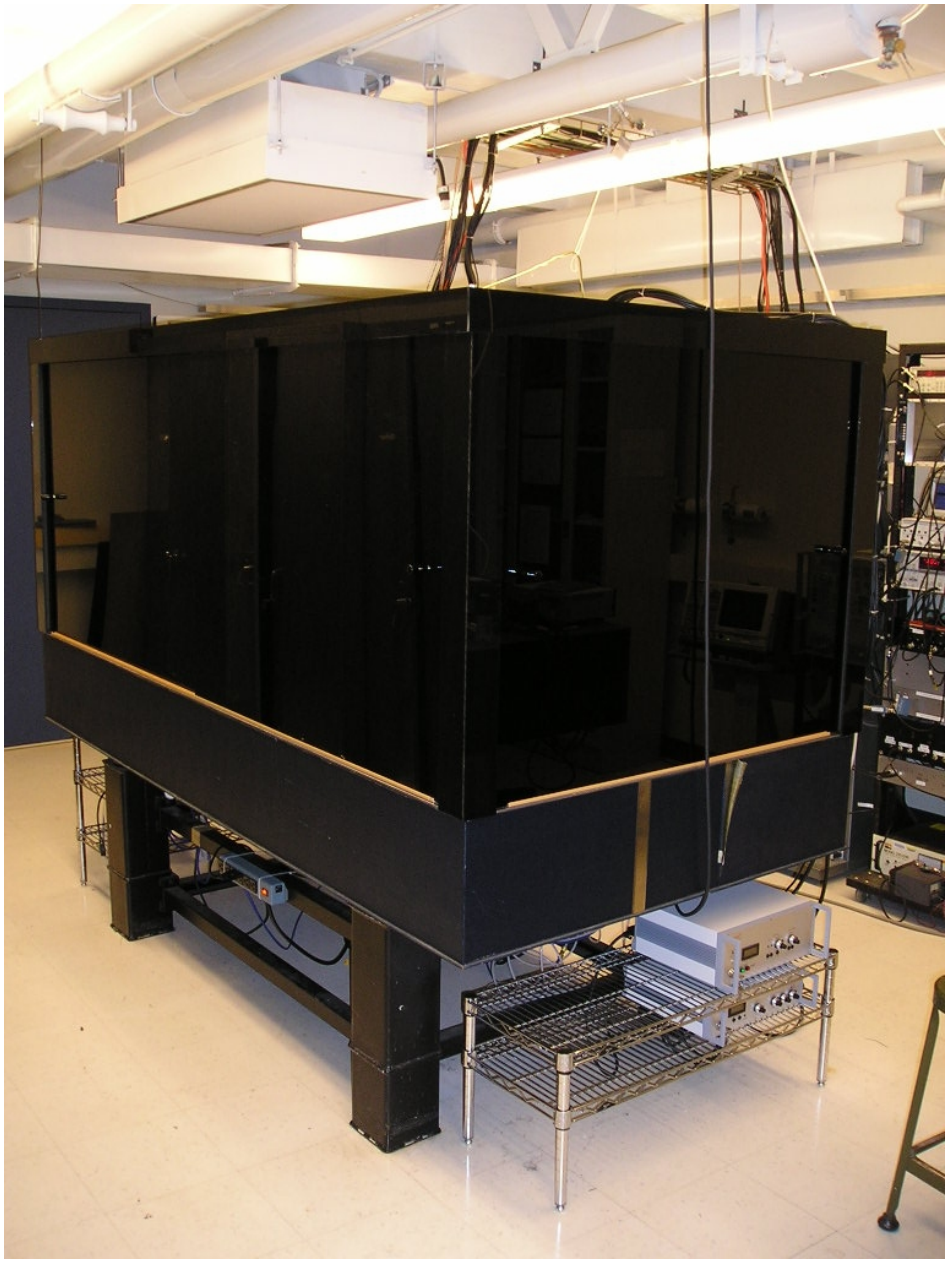
result of correlation of upper and lower sidebands

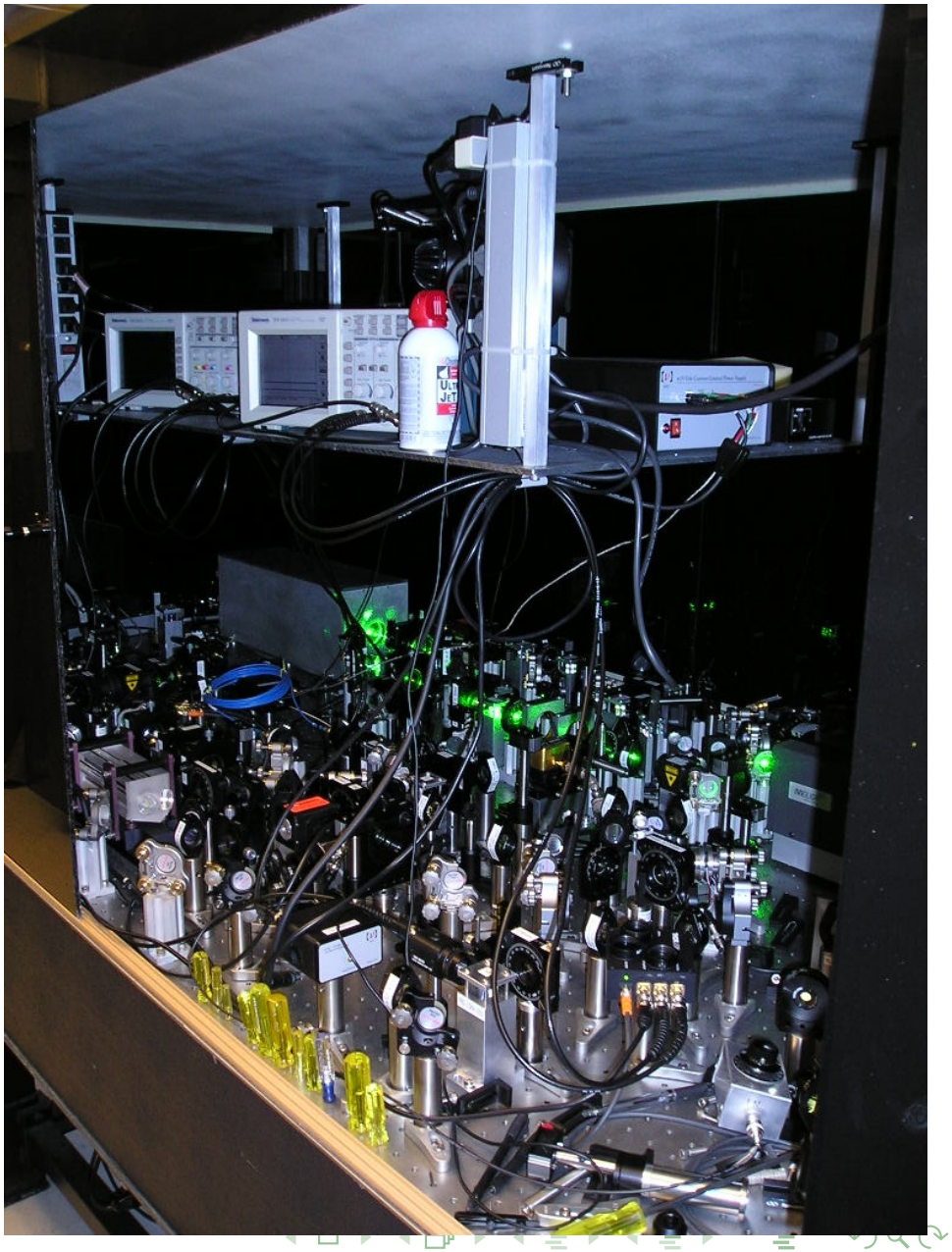
Squeezer appearance

Squeezer appearance

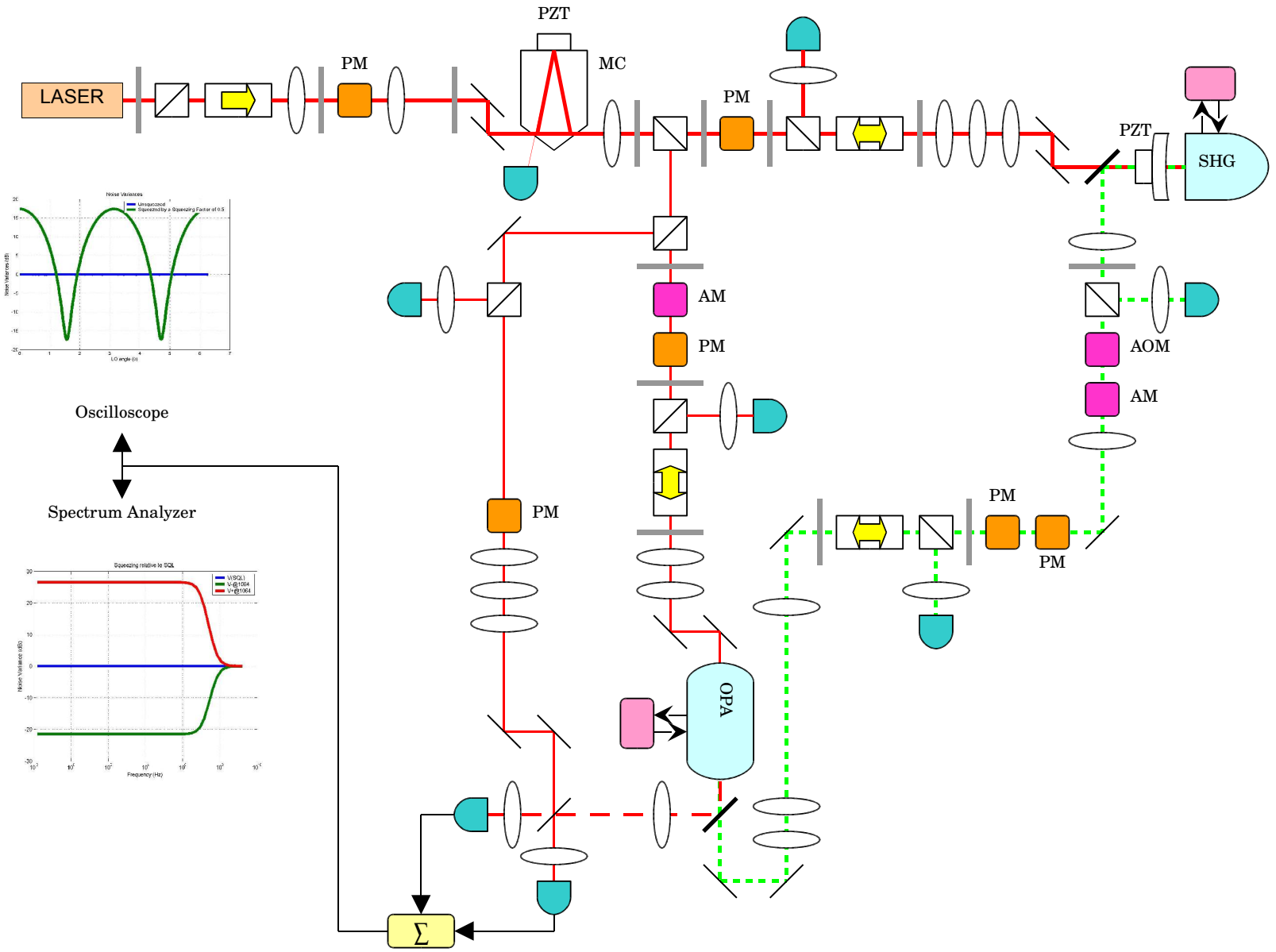


Squeezer appearance





Crystal squeezing setup scheme



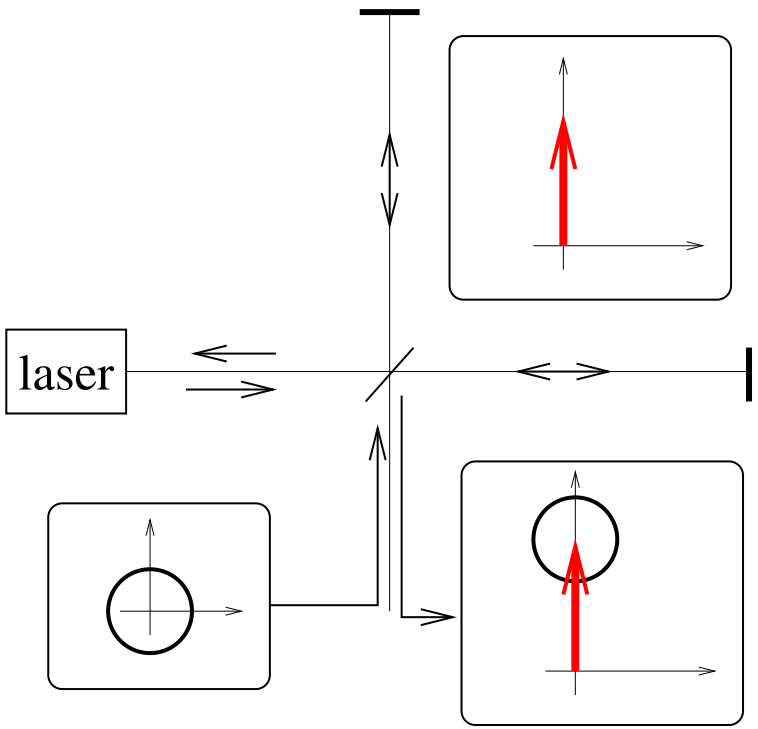
Possible squeezing applications

- improvements any shot noise limited optical sensors
- noise less signal amplification
- secure communications (you would notice eavesdropper)
- photon pair generation, entanglement, true single photon sources
- quantum memory probe and information carrier
- interferometers sensitivity boost (for example gravitational wave antennas)
- light free measurements

Squeezing and interferometer

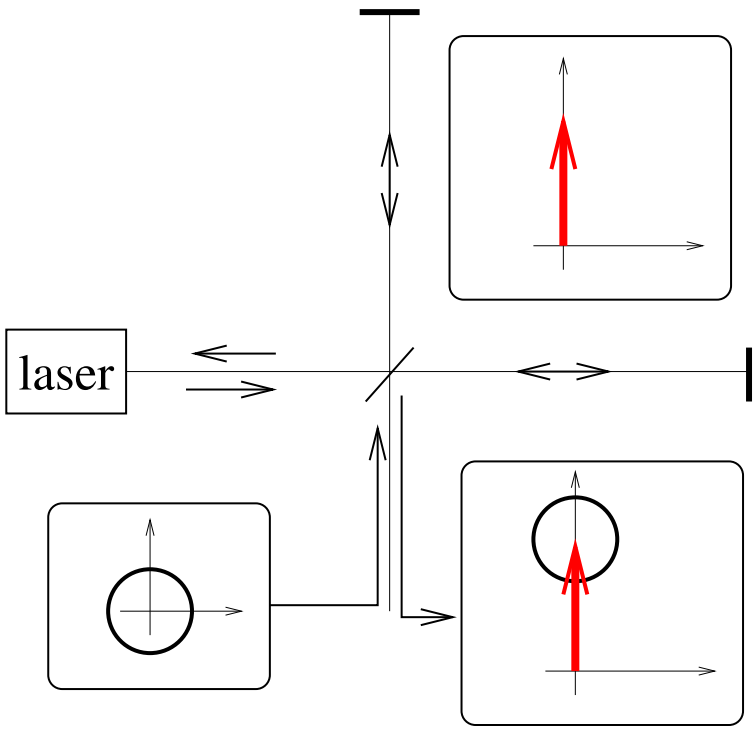
Squeezing and interferometer

Vacuum input

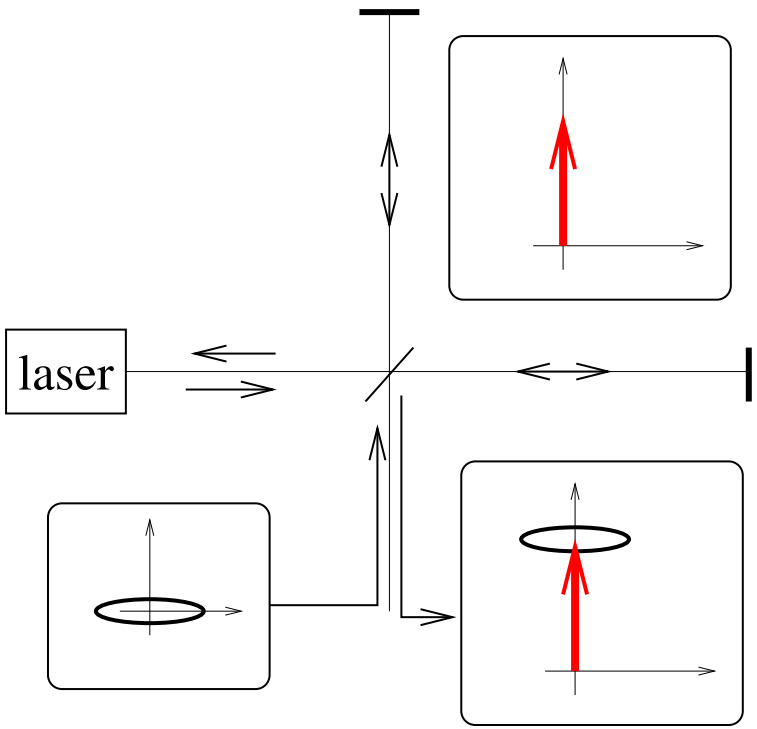


Squeezing and interferometer

Vacuum input

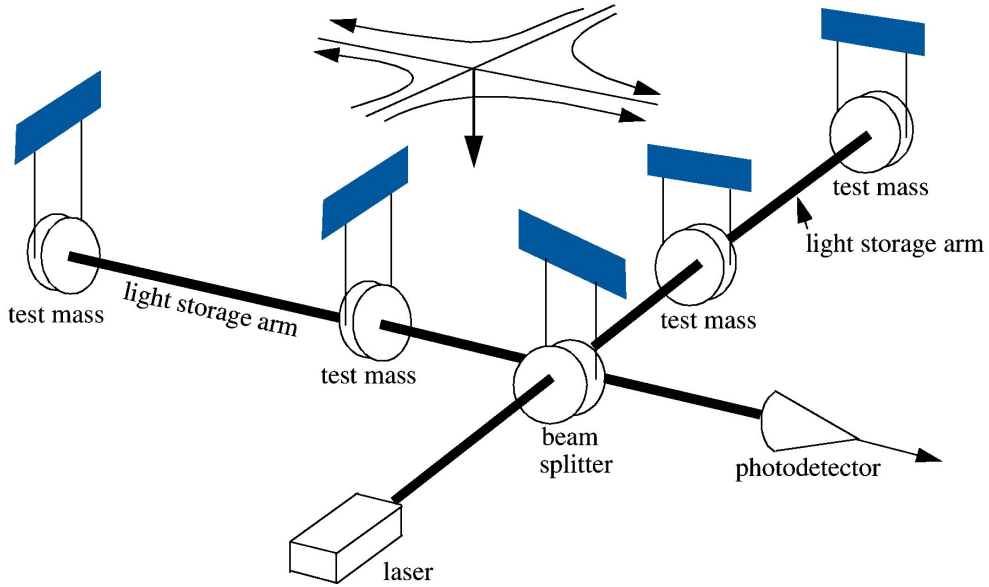


Squeezed input



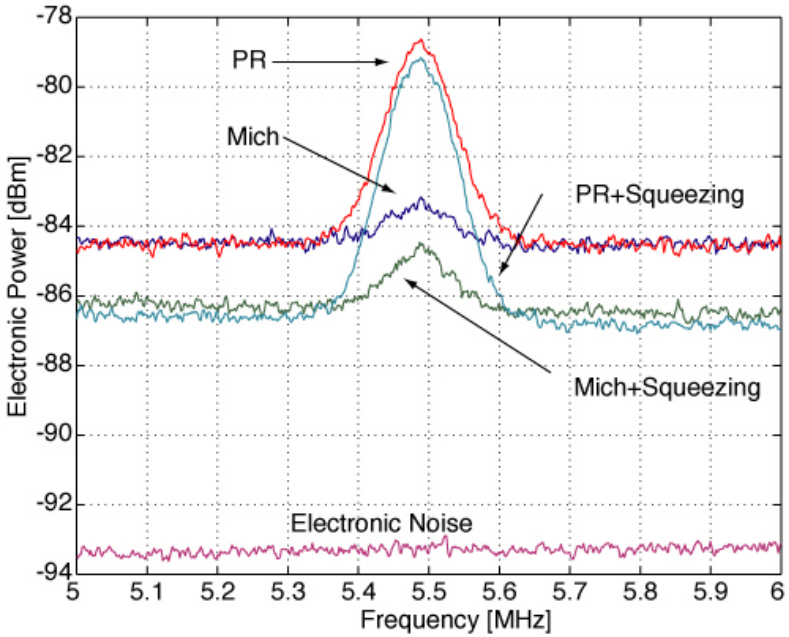
Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory

- $L = 4$ km
- $h \sim 10^{-21}$
- $\Delta L \sim 10^{-18}$ m
- $\Delta\phi \sim 10^{-10}$ rad



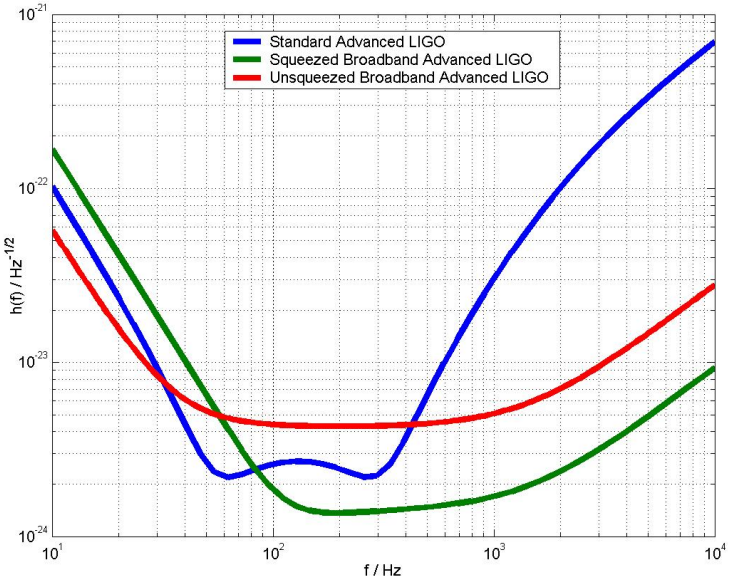
Interferometer sensitivity improvement with squeezing

Table top demonstration
Pioneered by M. Xiao, L. Wu, and H. J. Kimble
Phys. Rev. Lett. 59, 278-281 (1987)



Kirk McKenzie *et. al.*
Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 231102 (2002)
The Australian National University

Projected
advanced LIGO sensitivity

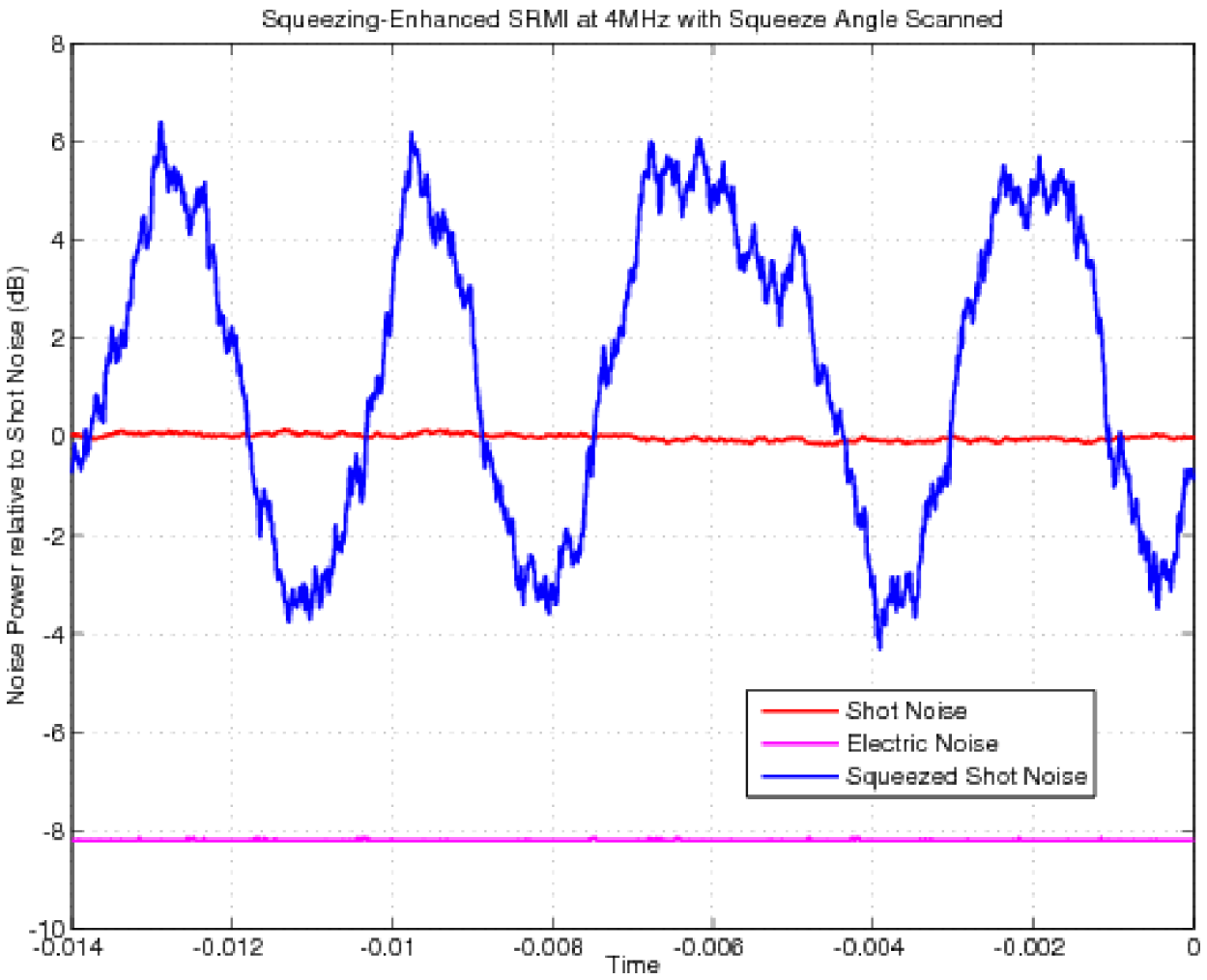


T. Corbitt *et.al.*
Phys. Rev. D 70, 022002 (2004) MIT

Requirements to squeezer

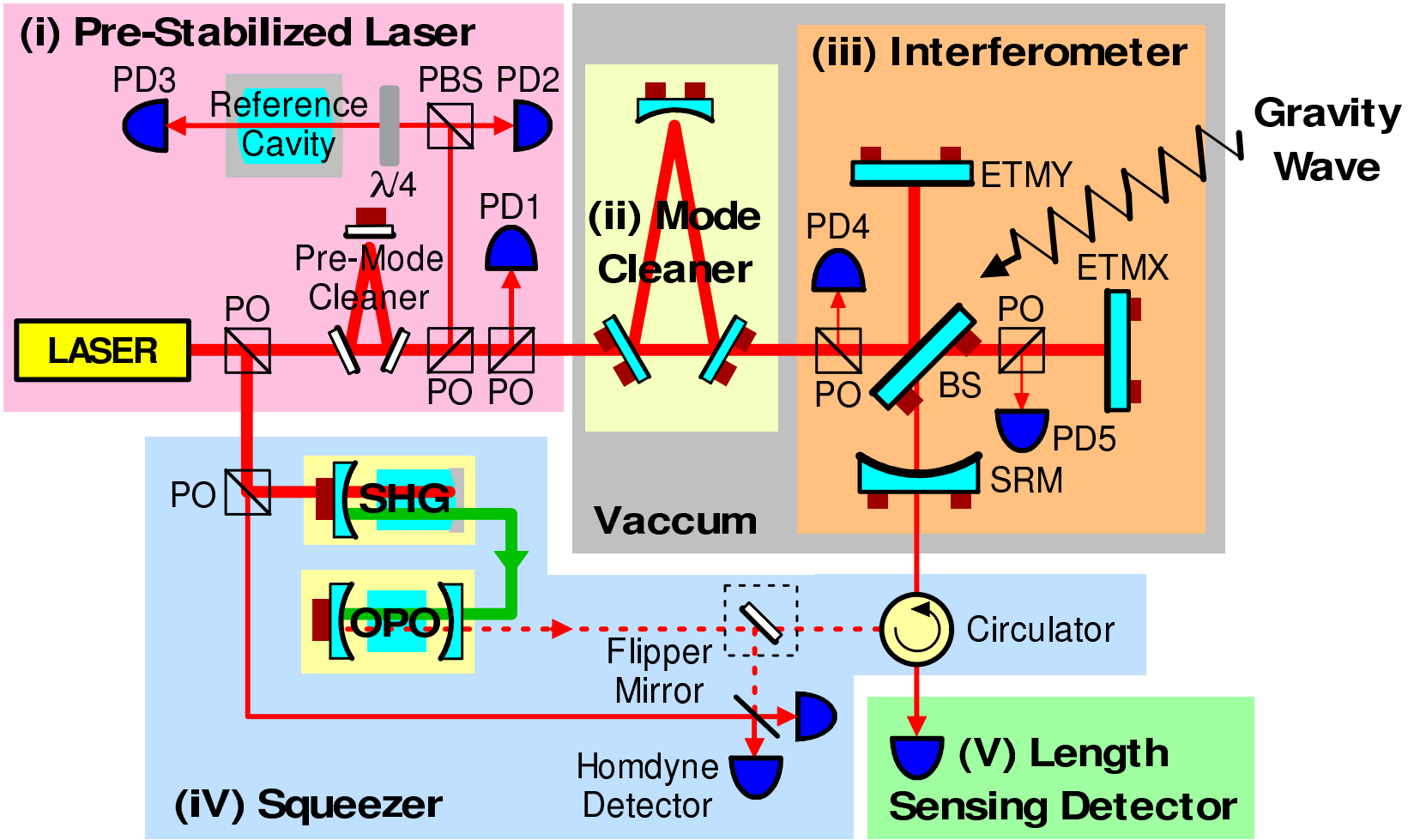
- squeezing at low frequency (10Hz - 10kHz)
- frequency dependent quadrature (angle) of squeezing
- stability (long time of operation)

Squeezing level vs time (unlocked)

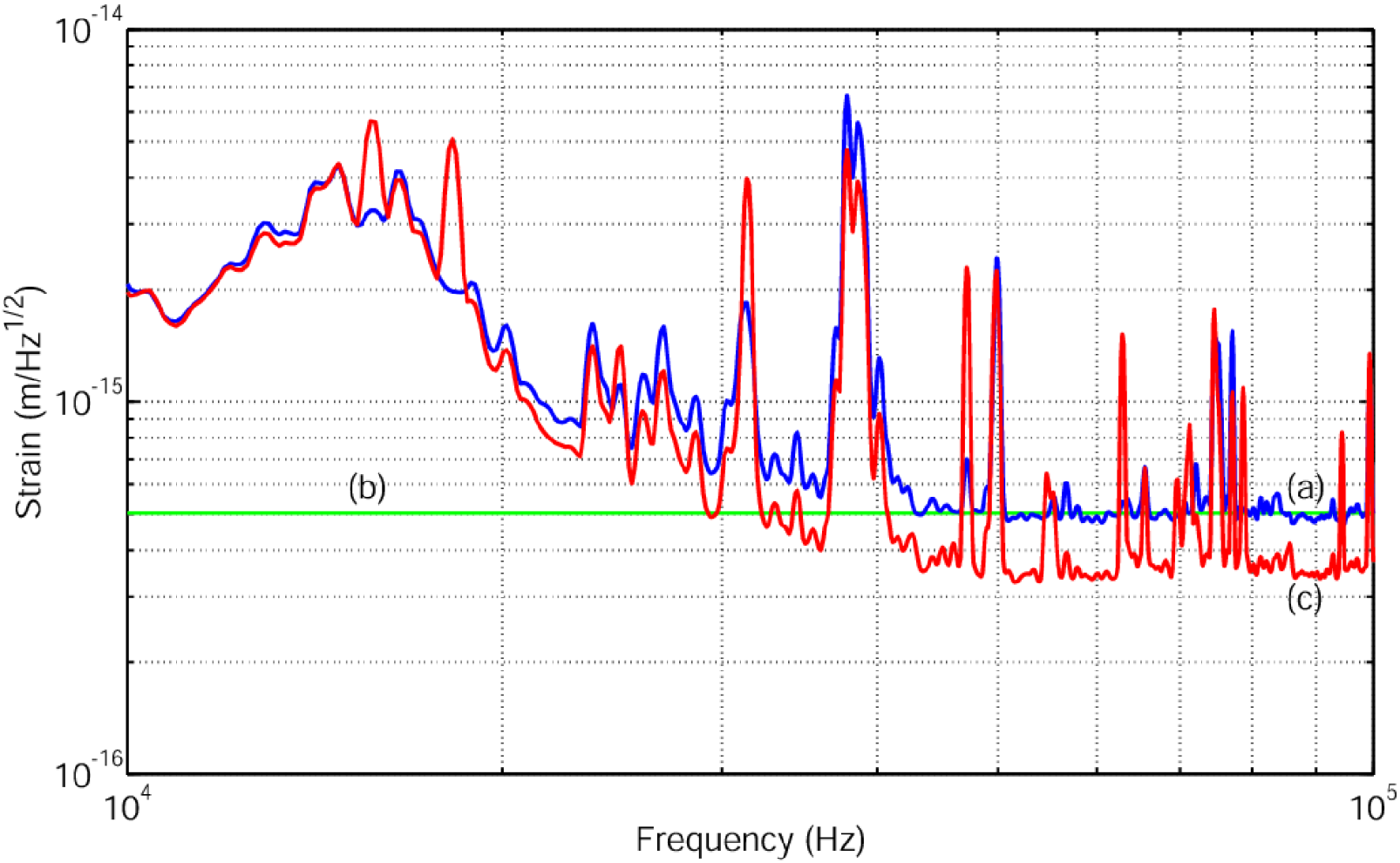


"A quantum-enhanced prototype gravitational-wave detector", Nature Physics, **4**, 472-476, (2008).

GW 40m detector and squeezer

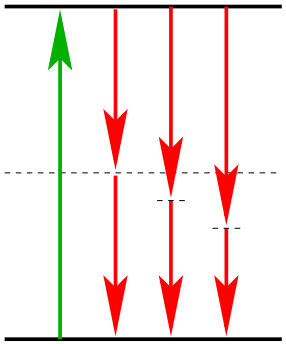


GW 40m detector with 4dB of squeezed vacuum

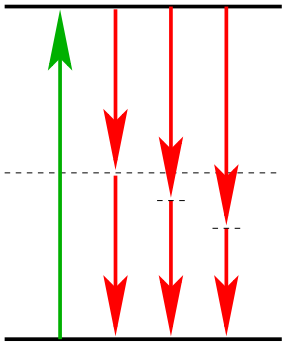


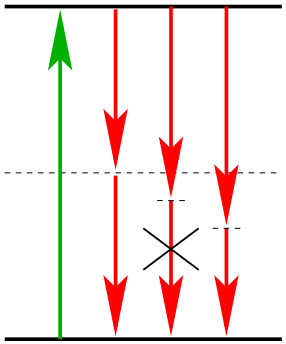
Signal to noise improvement by factor of 1.43

Cavity parameters with squeezing

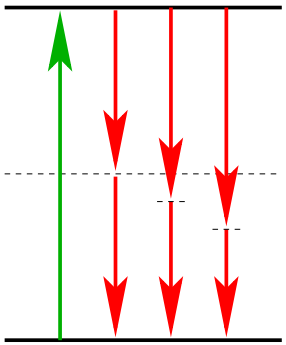


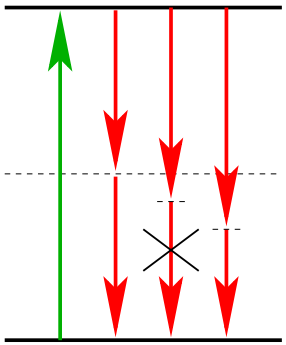
Cavity parameters with squeezing

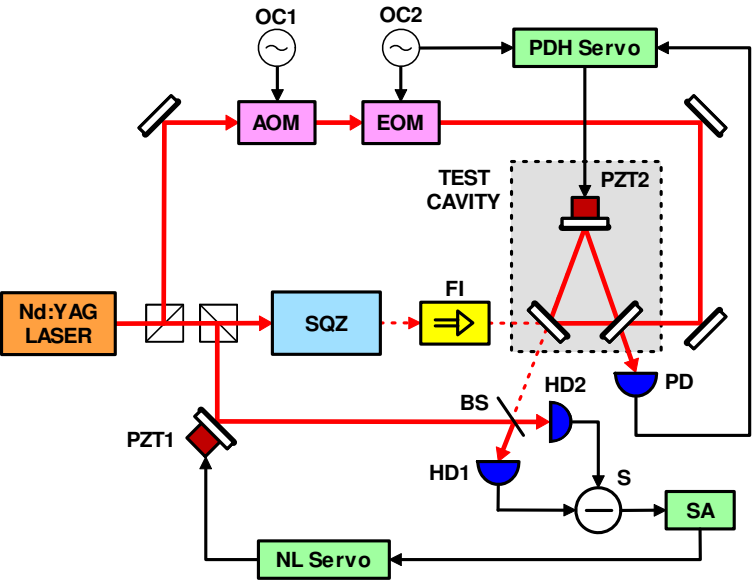




Cavity parameters with squeezing







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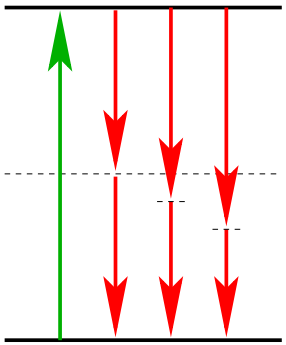
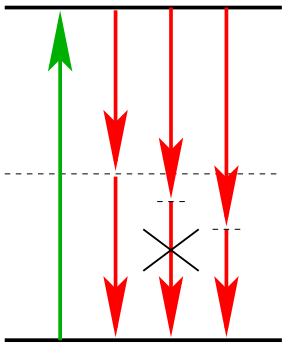
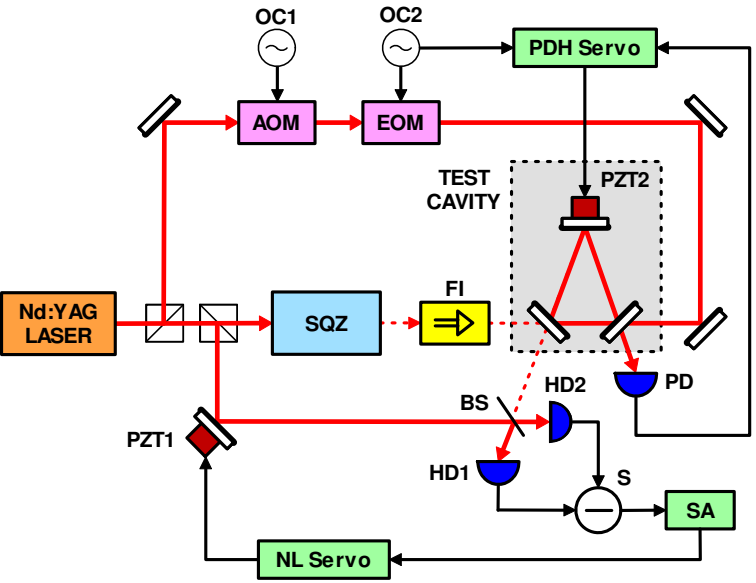
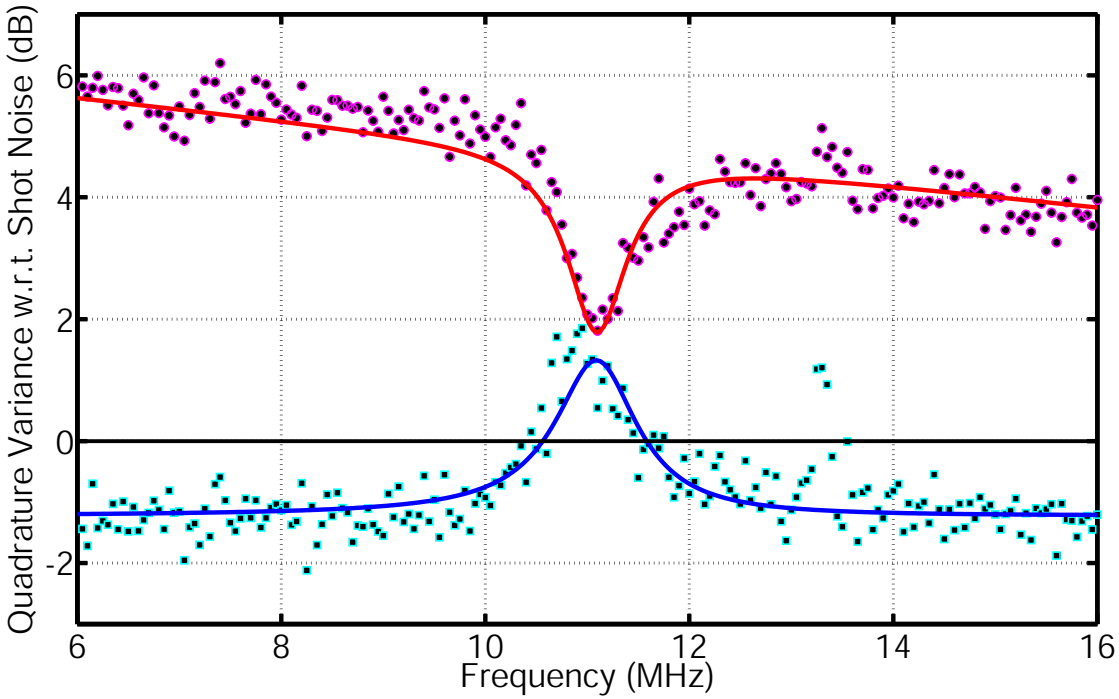


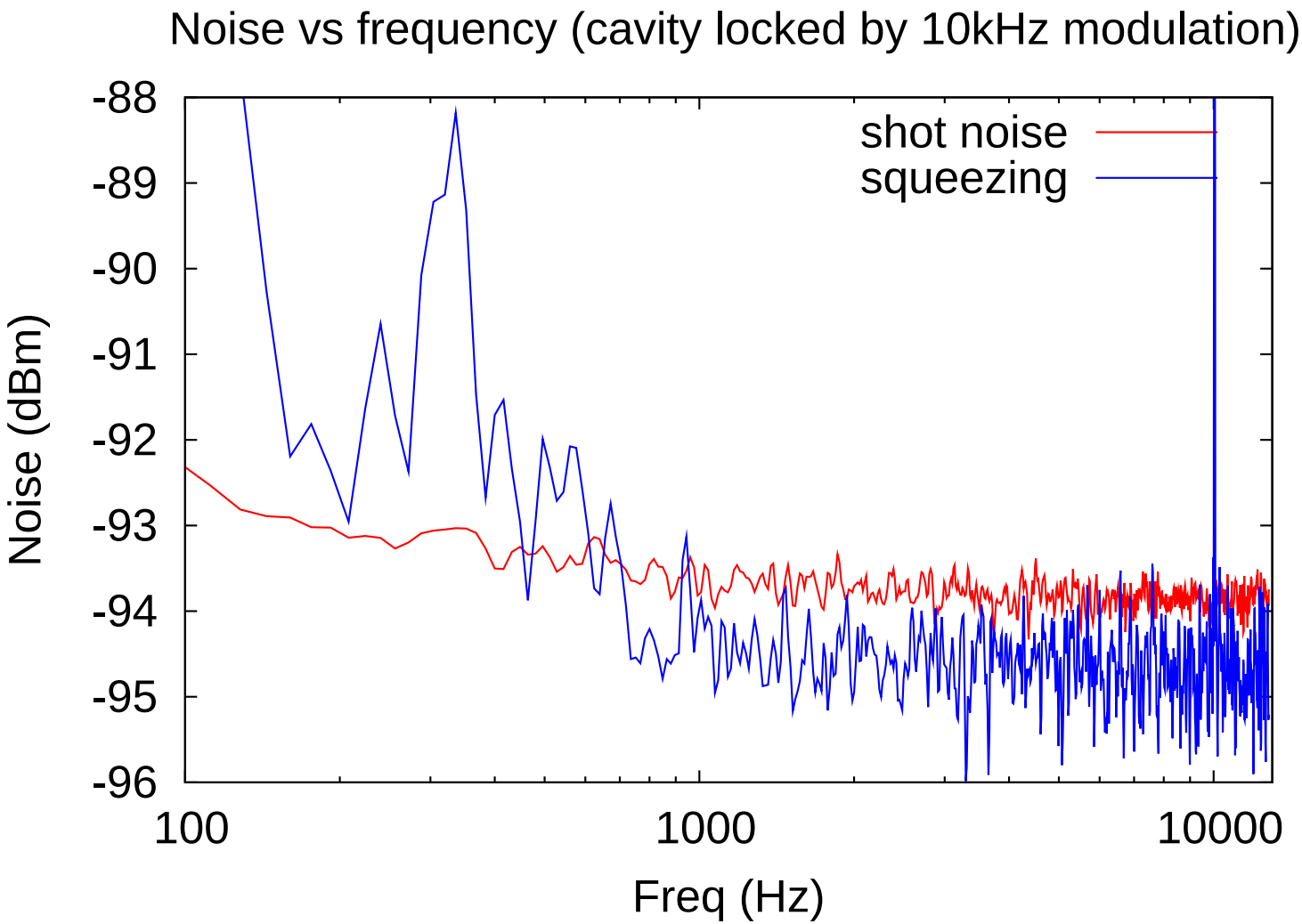






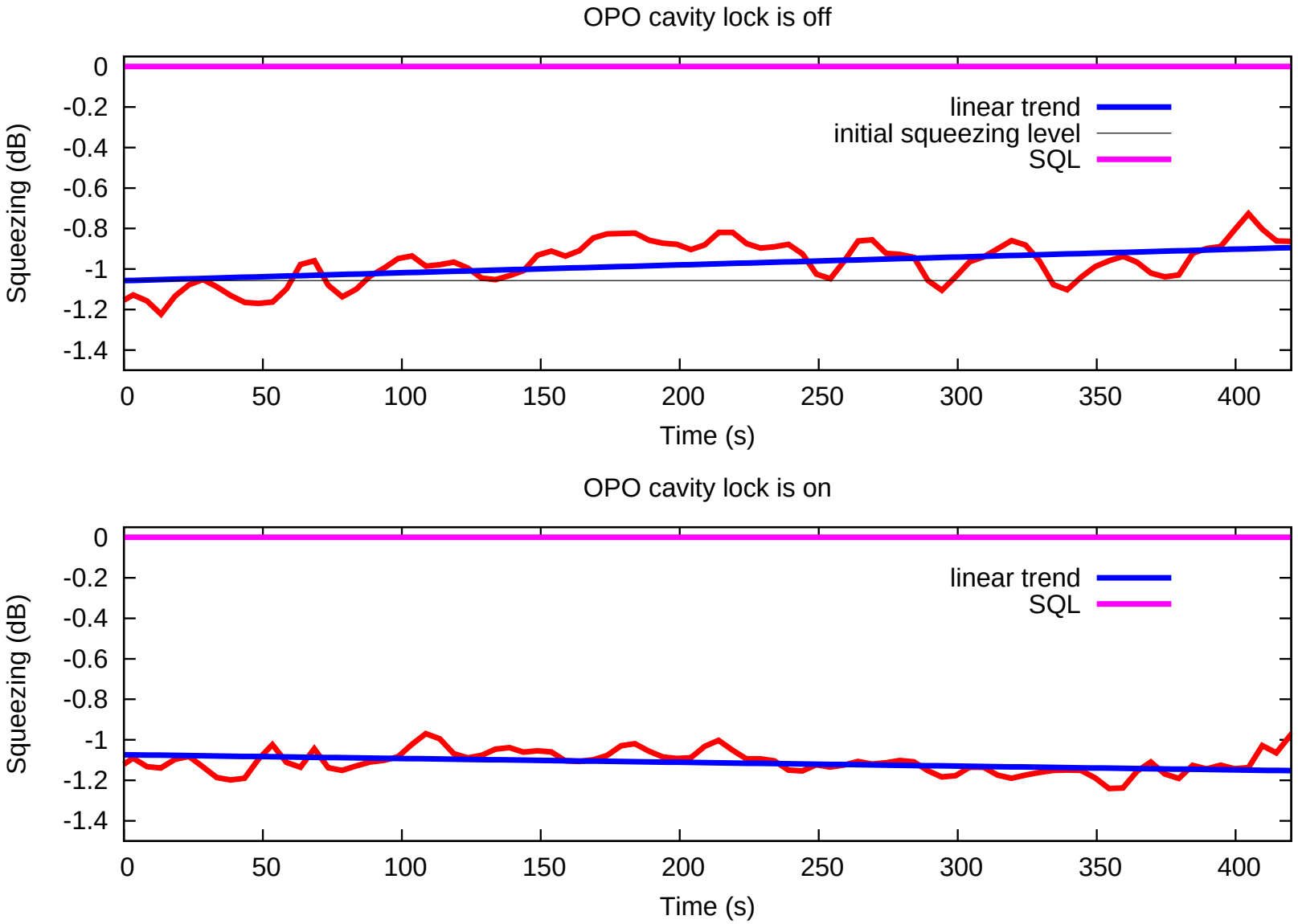
"Noninvasive measurements of cavity parameters by use of squeezed vacuum", Physical Review A, **74**, 033817, (2006).

Low frequency squeezing with light free noise lock



"Quantum noise locking",
J. Opt. B: Quantum Semiclass. Opt., **7**, S421, (2005).

Squeezing level vs time (homodyne angle lock is on)



Summary for crystal squeezing

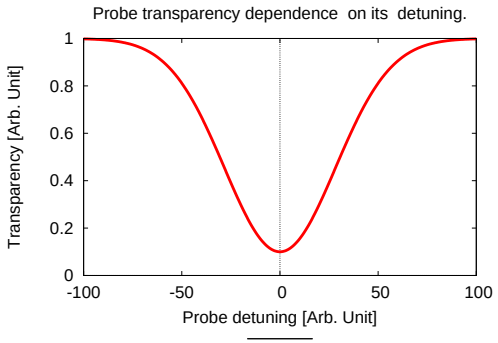
Pros

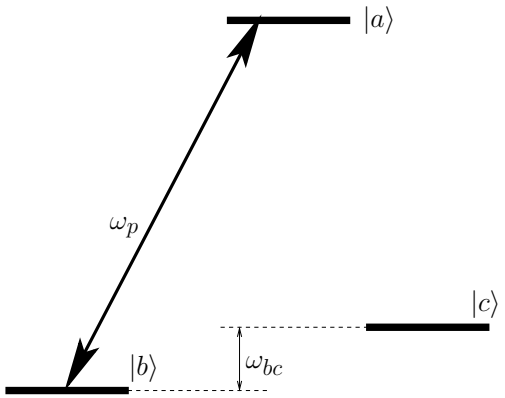
- mainstream: many different nonlinear crystals available
- so far the best squeezers
  - maximum squeezing value detected 11.5 dB at 1064 nm
  - Moritz Mehmet, Henning Vahlbruch, Nico Lastzka, Karsten Danzmann, and Roman Schnabel, “Observation of squeezed states with strong photon-number oscillations”, Phys. Rev. A **81**, 013814 (2010)
- well understood

Cons

- crystals have limited transparency window
- thus squeezing is hard to generate at visible wavelength
  - at 795 nm only 4-6 dB squeezing is reported
- this limits such squeezer for spectroscopy applications

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles





Storage and retrieval

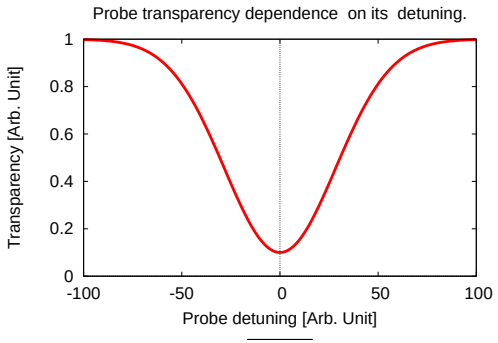
- single photon
- squeezed state (Furusawa and Lvovsky PRL **100** 2008)

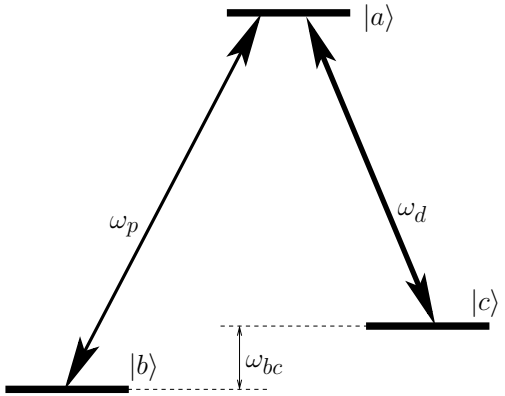
Squeezed state requirements

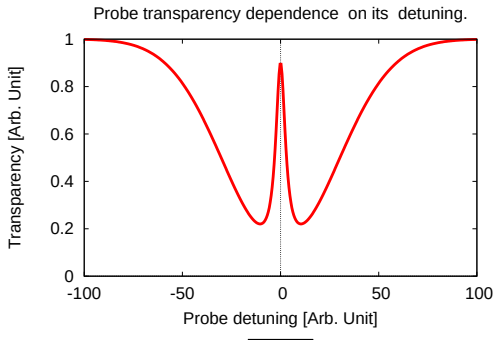
- squeezing carrier at atomic wavelength (780nm, 795nm)
- squeezing within narrow resonance window at frequencies($<$100kHz)

Nonlinear crystal based squeezers are capable of it, but they are extremely technically challenging especially at short wave length.

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles







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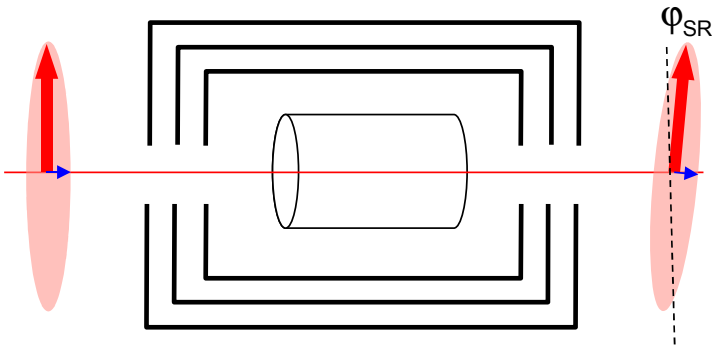
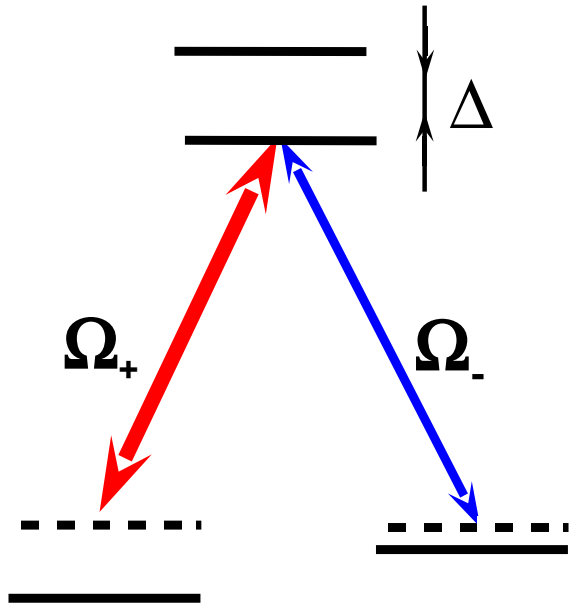
Self-rotation of elliptical polarization in atomic medium





A.B. Matsko et al., PRA 66, 043815 (2002): theoretically prediction of 4-6 dB noise suppression

$$a_{out} = a_{in} + \frac{igL}{2}(a_{in}^{\dagger} - a_{in}) \qquad (2)$$

Will something so simple work?

- Yes! J. Ries, B. Brezger, and A. I. Lvovsky, Experimental vacuum squeezing in rubidium vapor via self-rotation, PRA **68**, 025801 (2003).
  - Observed 0.85dB of squeezing at bandwidth 5-10MHz

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- No! M. T. L. Hsu et al., Effect of atomic noise on optical squeezing via polarization self-rotation in a thermal vapor cell, PRA **73**, 023806 (2006).
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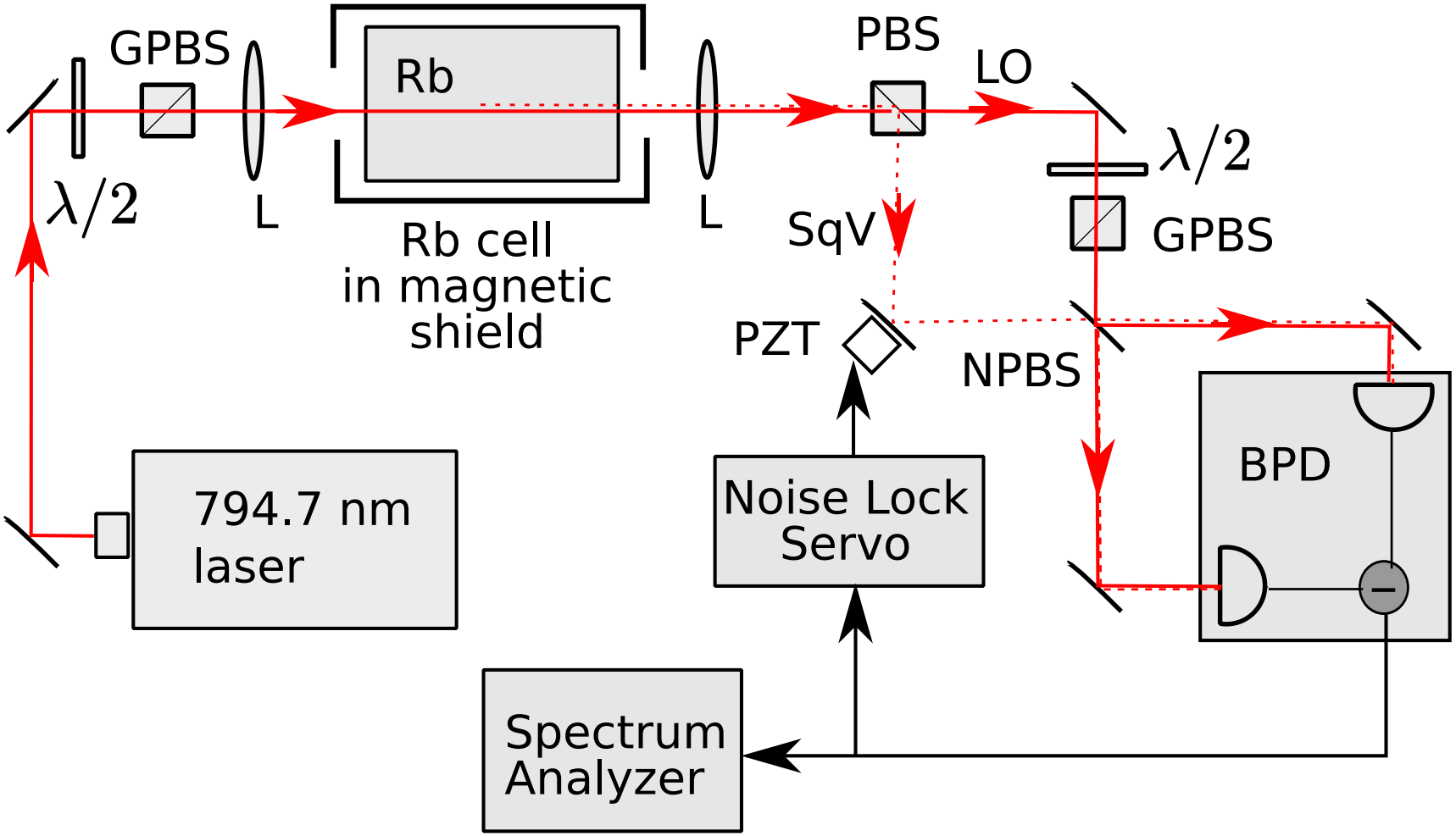
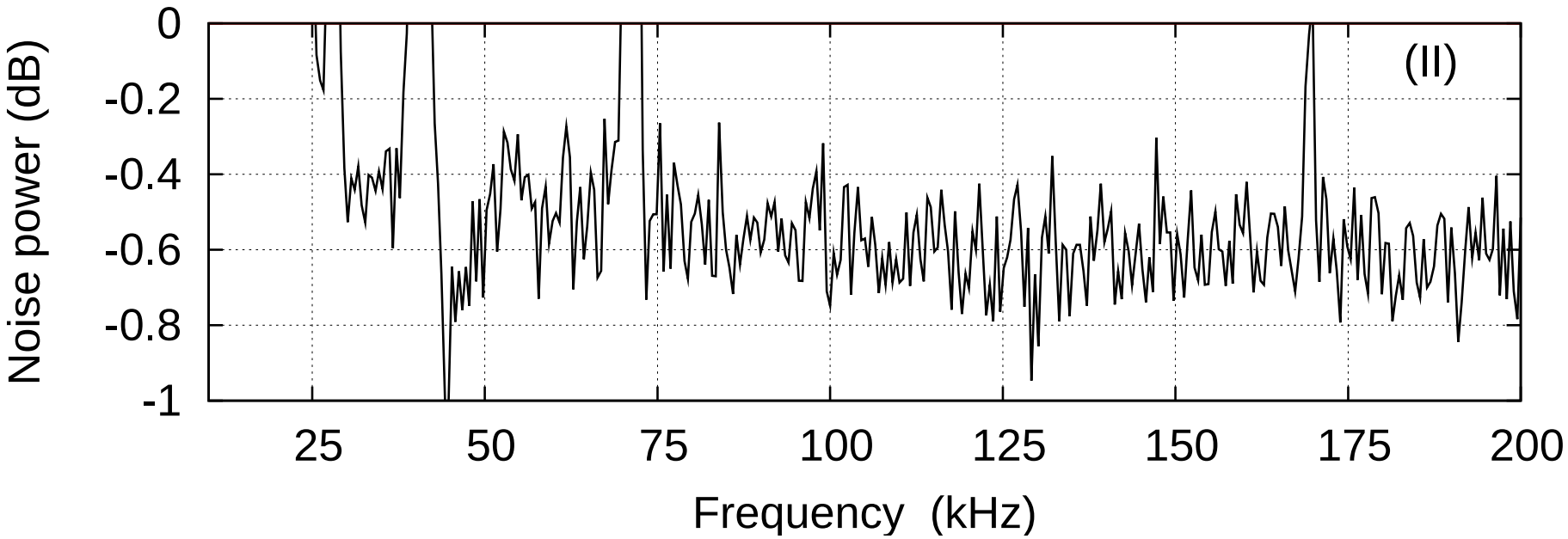
  - Observed 6dB of excess noise after the cell
- Possible. A. Lezama et al., PRA **77**, 013806 (2008).

Setup


GPBS
Rb
PBS
LO
$\lambda/2$
L
Rb cell
in magnetic
shield
L
SqV
$\lambda/2$
GPBS
PZT
NPBS
BPD
794.7 nm
laser
Noise Lock
Servo
Spectrum
Analyzer

Low frequency squeezing vs power in ^{87}Rb at 795 nm

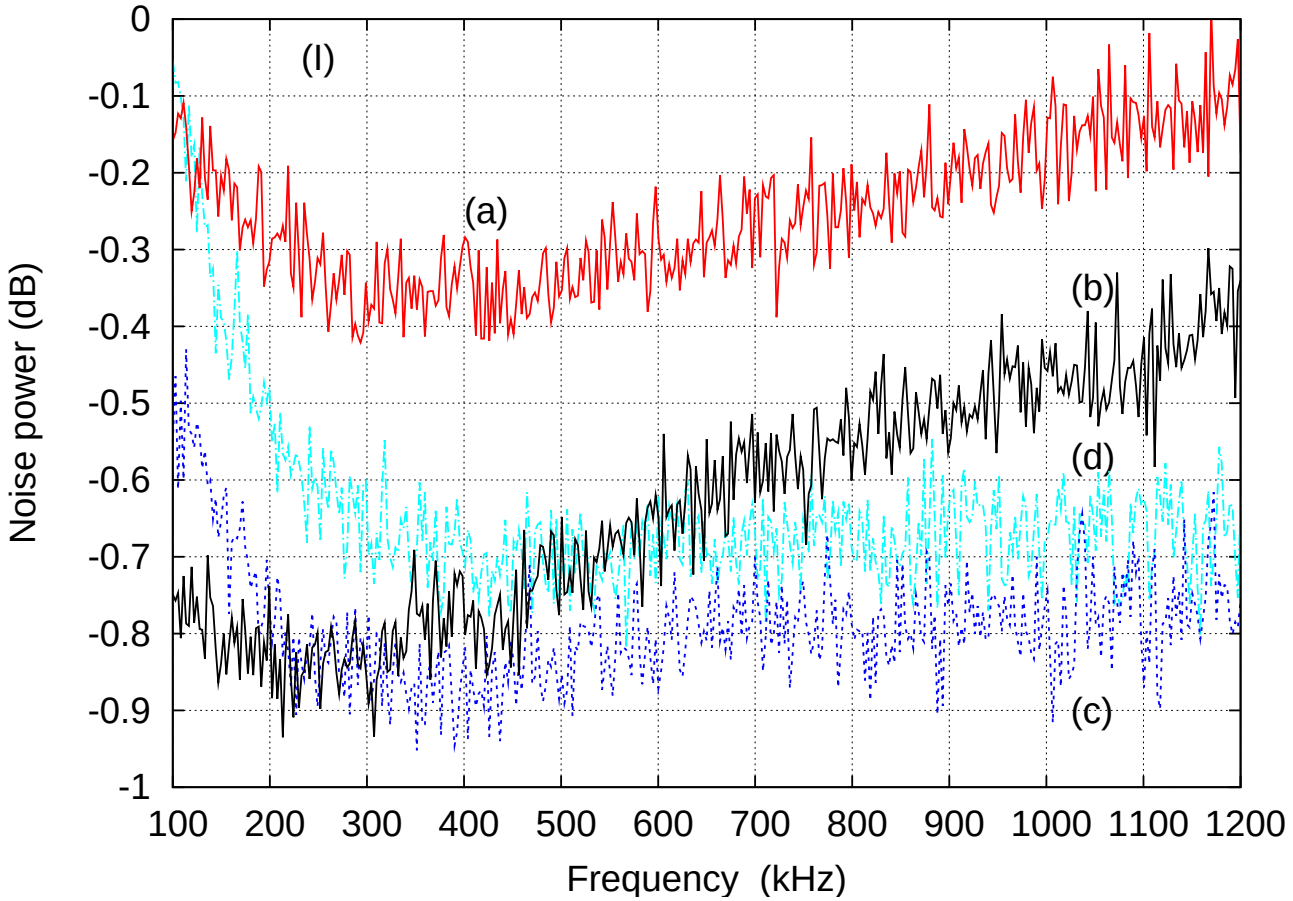
^{87}Rb cell + 2.5Torr Ne, T=63.3°C P=1.5 mW



Eugeniy E. Mikhailov, Irina Novikova: Optics Letters, Issue 11, 33, 1213-1215, (2008).

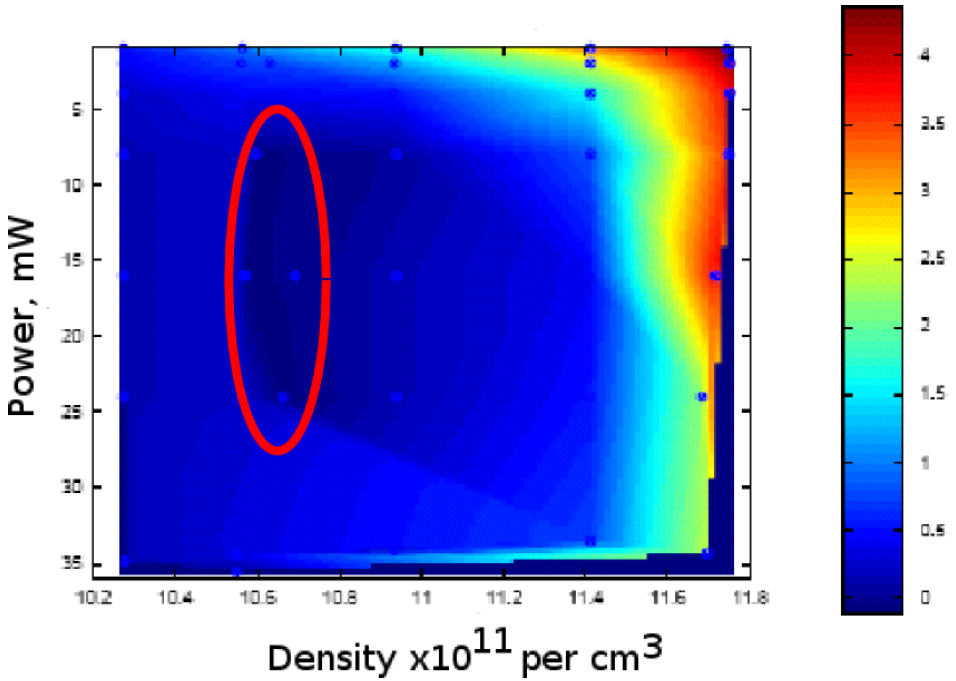
Low frequency squeezing vs detuning in ^{87}Rb at 795 nm

^{87}Rb cell + 2.5Torr Ne, T=63.3°C
(a) P=1.0 mW, (b) P=1.5 mW, (c) P=4.2 mW, (d) P=6.6 mW

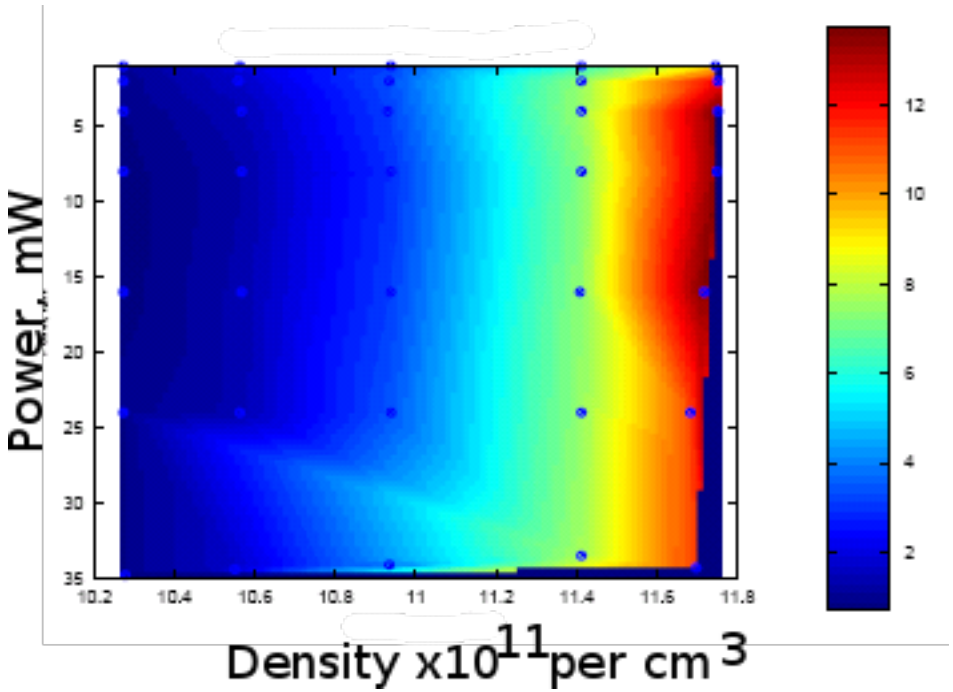


Squeezing region

Squeezing

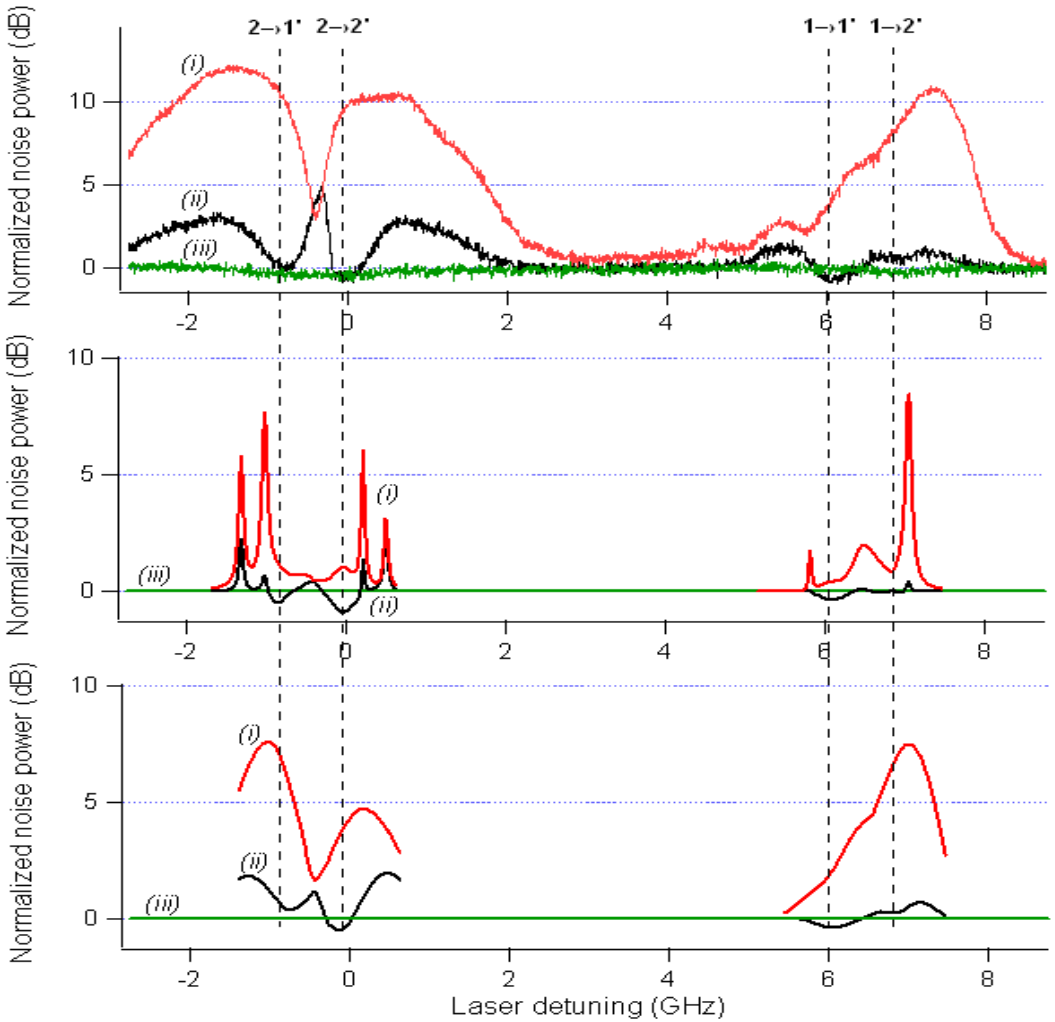


Anti-squeezing



Observation of reduction of quantum noise below the shot noise limit is corrupted by the excess noise due to atomic interaction with atoms.

Squeezing theory and experiment



- ^{87}Rb cell
- no buffer gas
- density $2 \cdot 10^{11}$ cm^{-3}
- laser power 6 mW
- beam size 0.2 mm

E.E. Mikhailov, A. Lezama, T. Noel and I. Novikova, J. Mod. Opt. **56**, 1985 (2009).

People

Support from

Summary

- Squeezing is exiting
- many applications benefit from squeezing
- there is still a lot of interesting physics to do