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

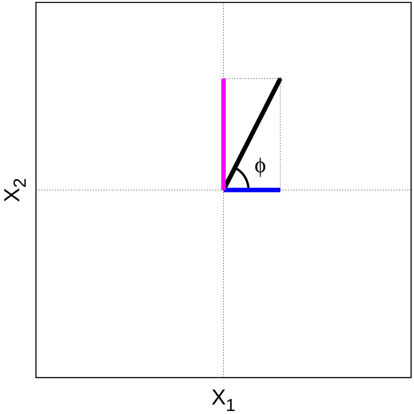
Quantum optics

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

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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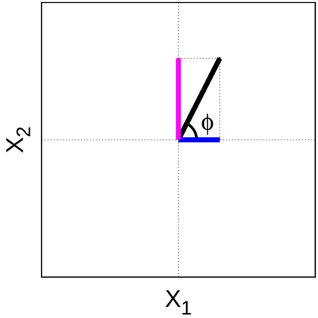

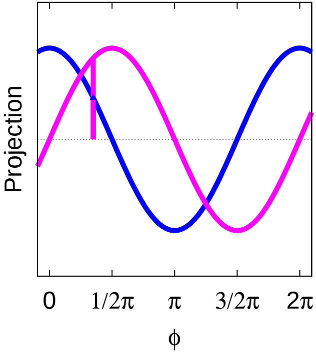

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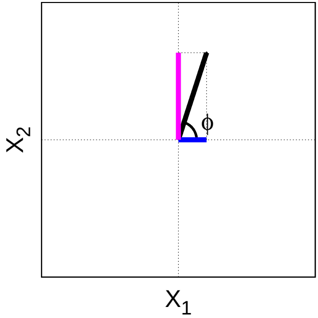

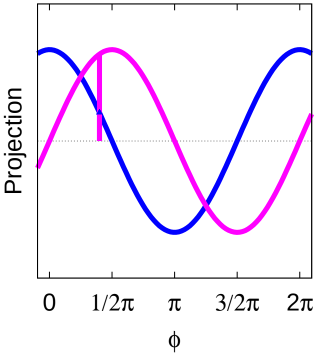

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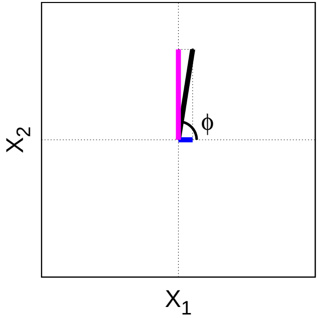

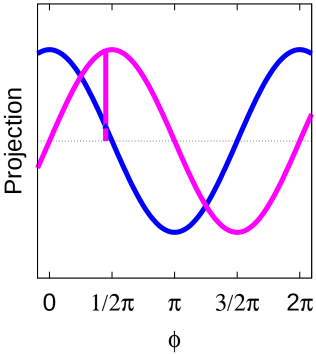

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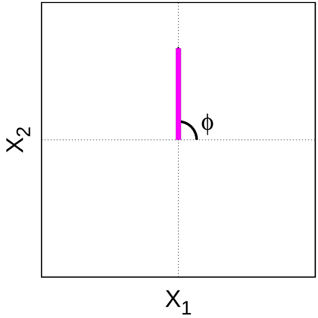

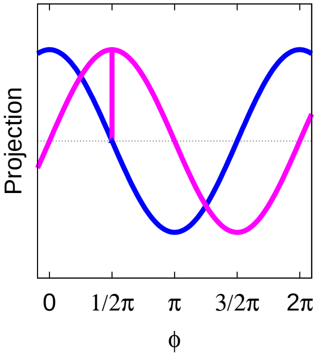

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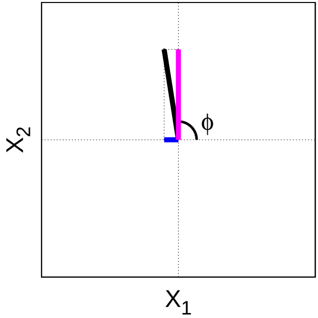

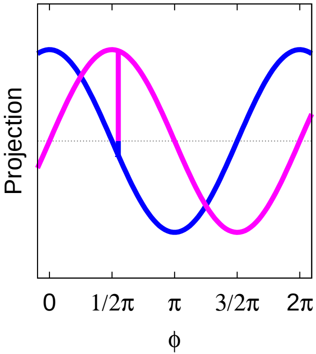

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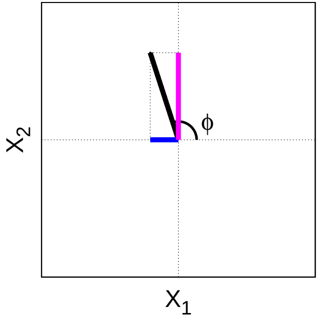

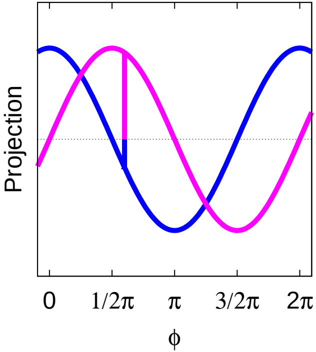

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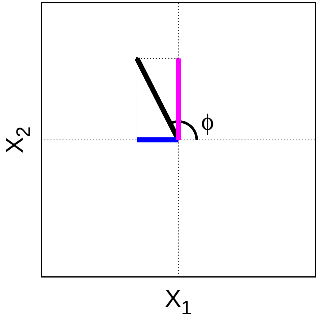

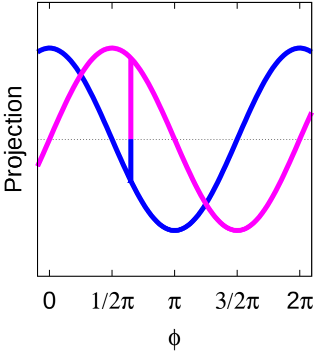

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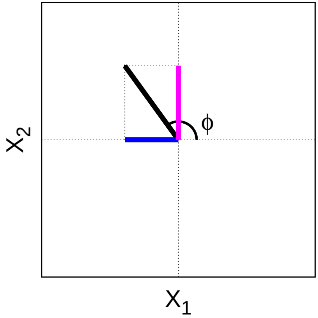

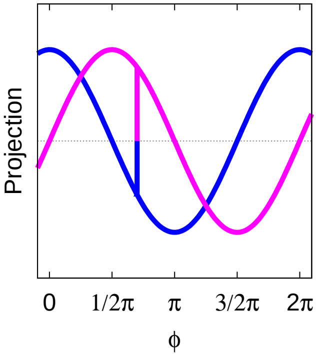

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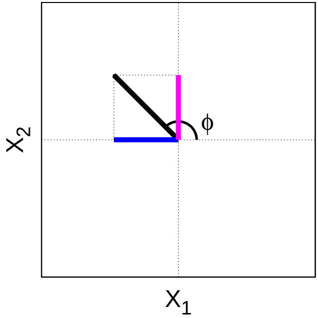

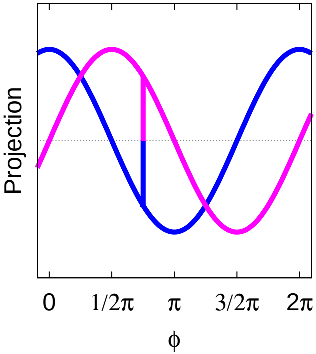

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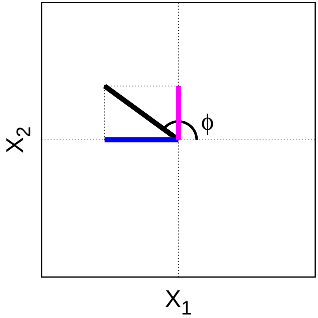

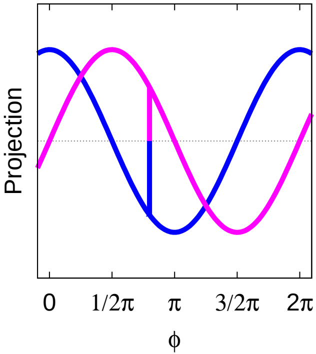

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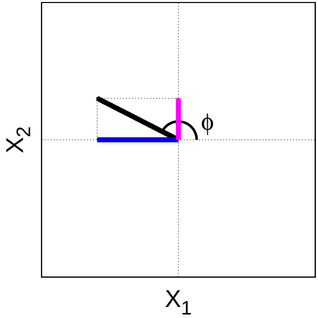

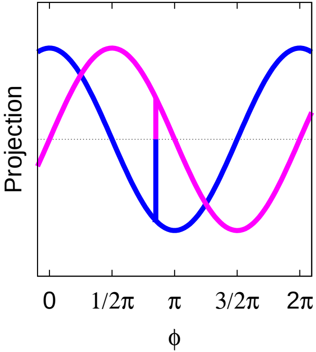

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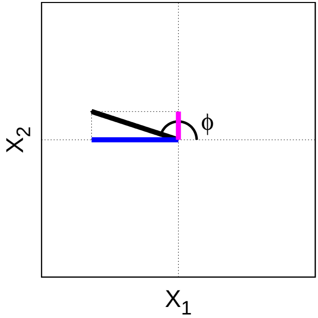

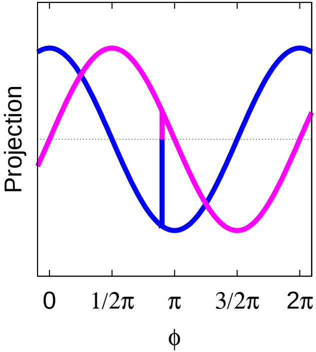

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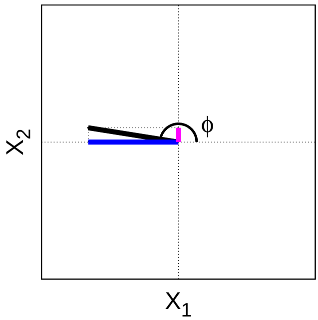

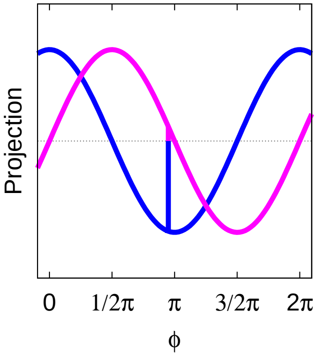

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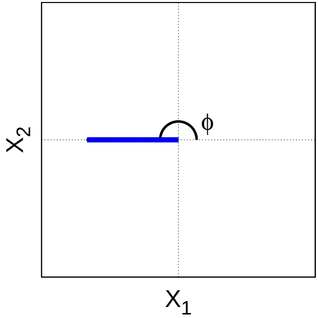

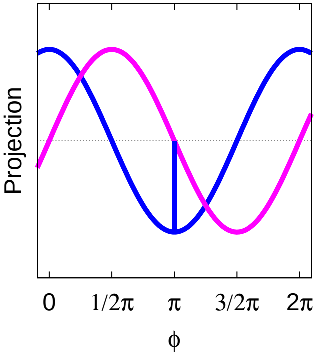

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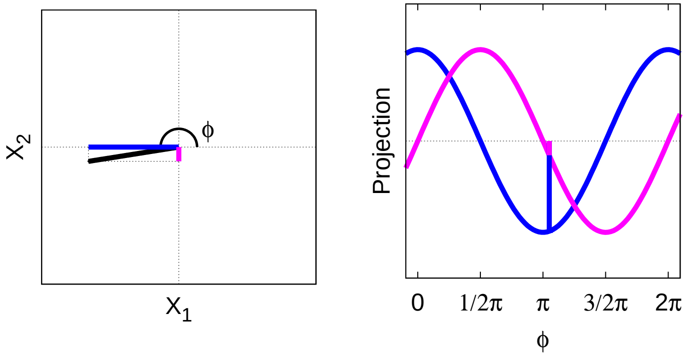

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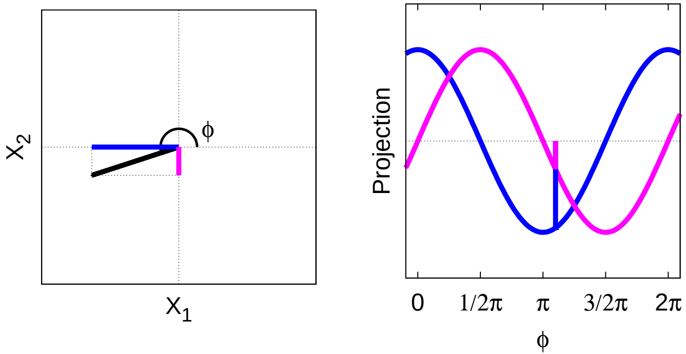

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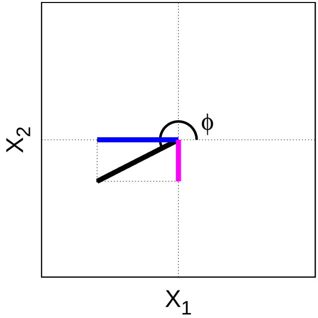

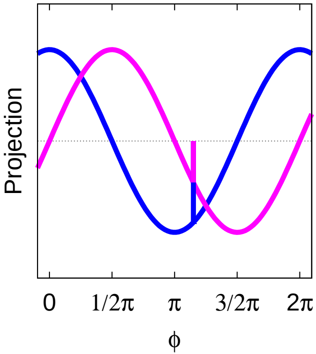

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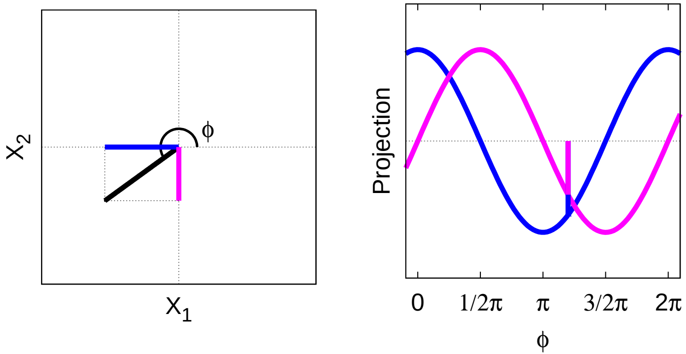

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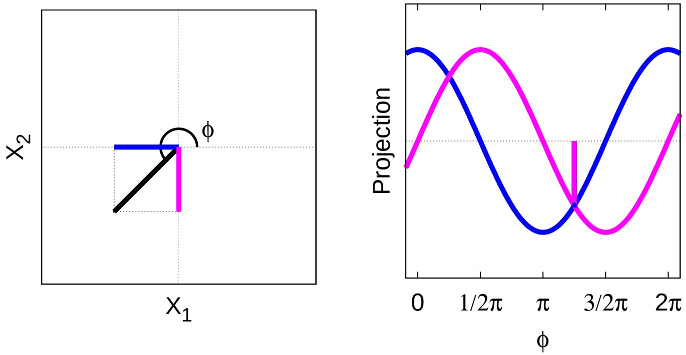

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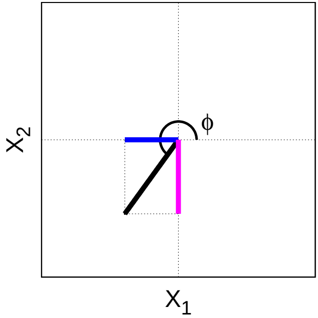

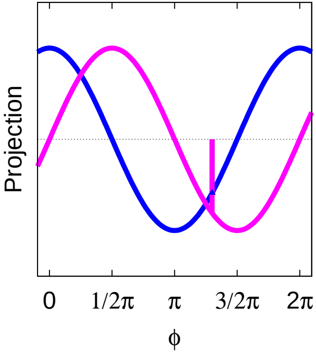

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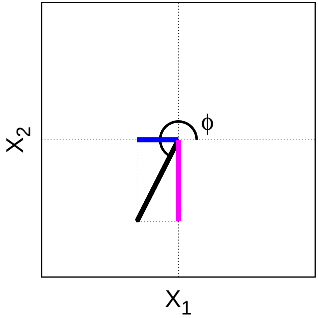

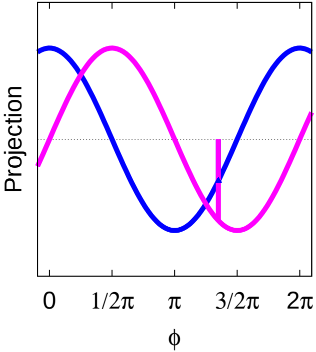

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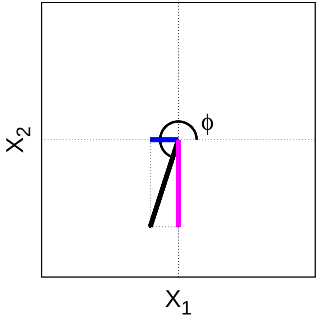

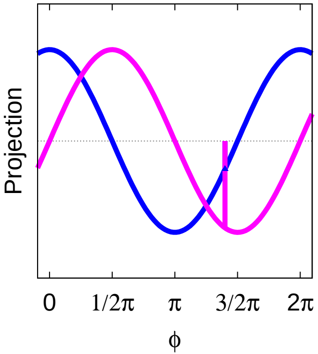

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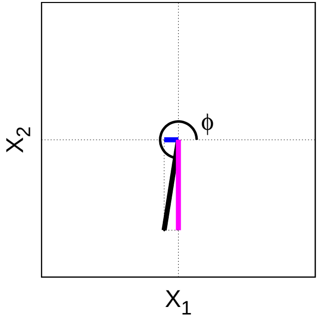

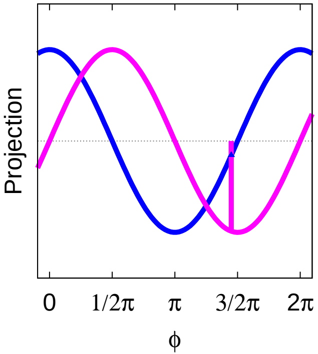

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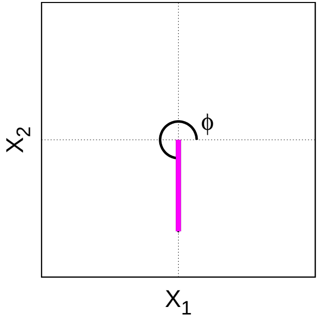

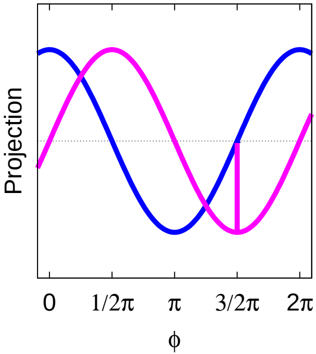

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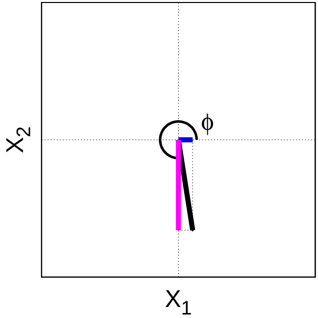

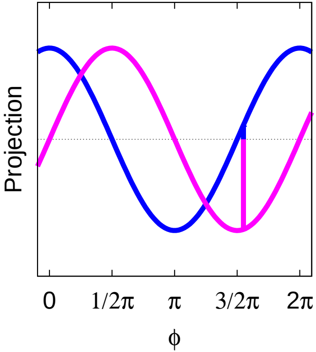

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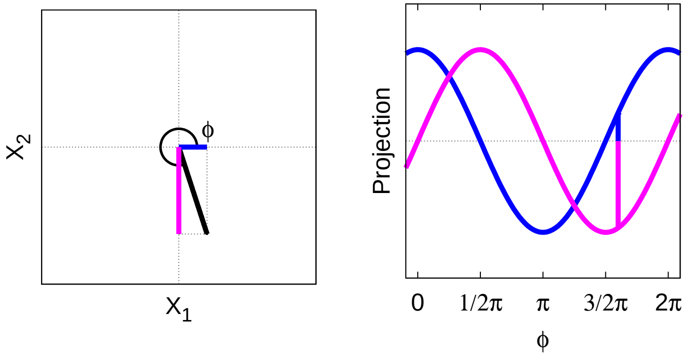

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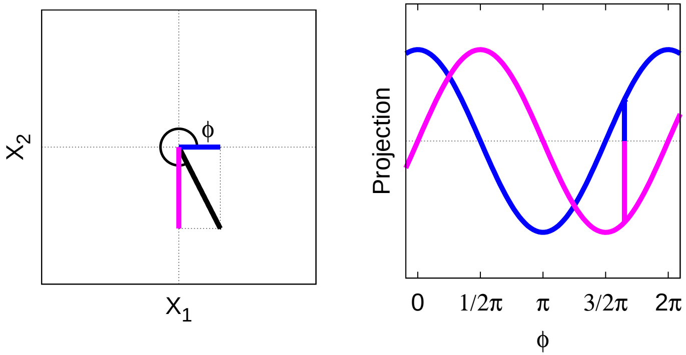

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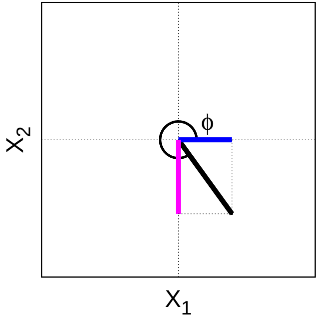

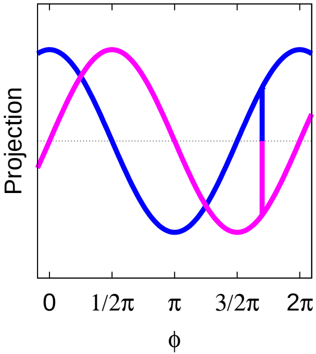

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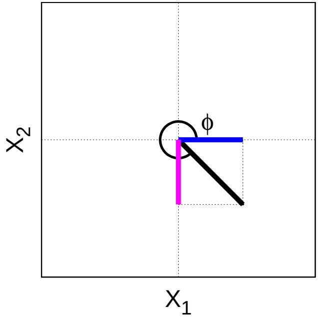

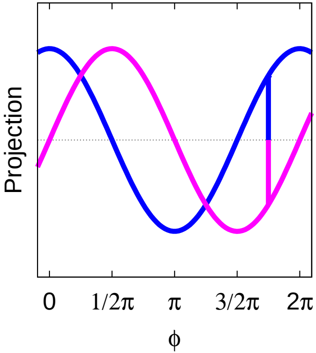

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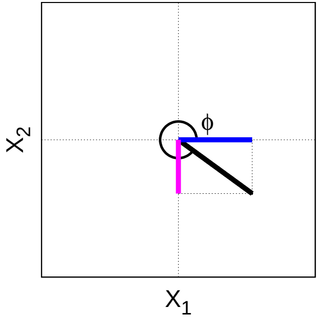

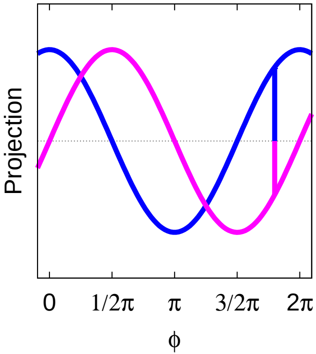

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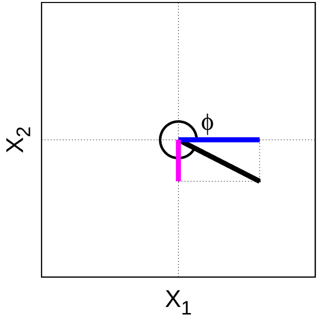
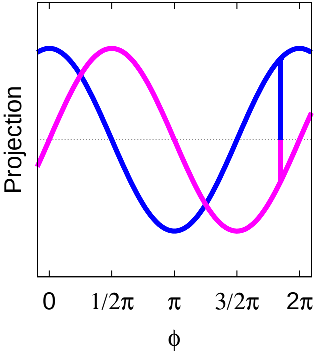
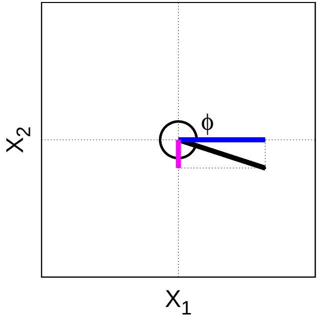
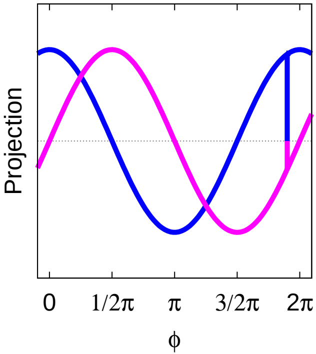




Classical field

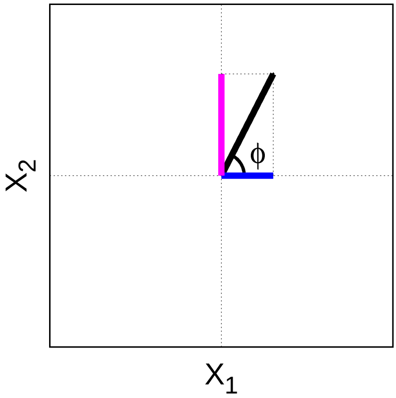
$$E(\phi) \;=\; |a|e^{-i\phi} = |a|\cos(\phi) + i|a|\sin(\phi) = X_1 + iX_2, \quad \phi = \omega t - kz$$

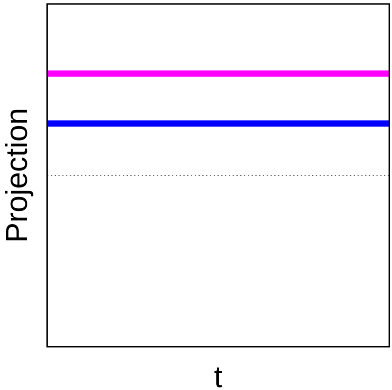




Classical quadratures vs time in a rotating frame

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





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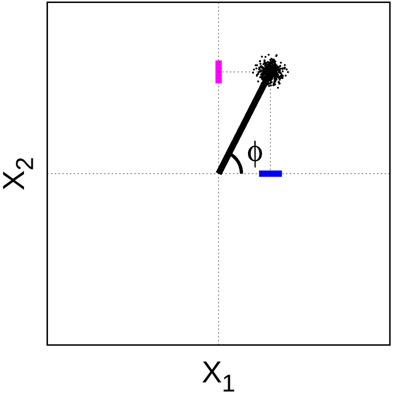
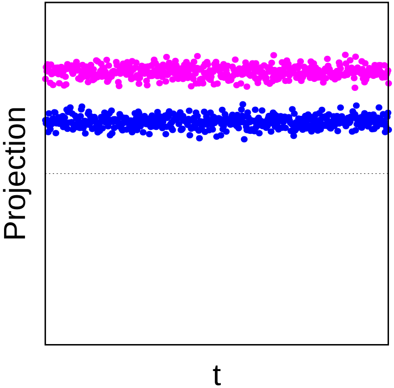
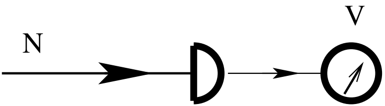




Detector quantum noise

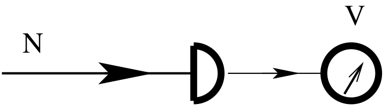
Simple photodetector



$$V \sim N$$

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

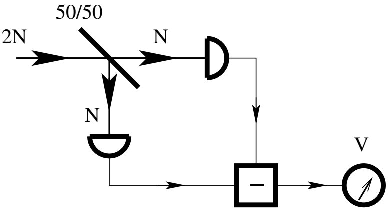
Simple photodetector



$V \sim N$

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

Balanced photodetector



$V = 0$

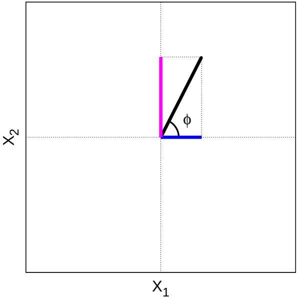
$\Delta V \sim \sqrt{N}$

Transition from classical to quantum field

Classical analog

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

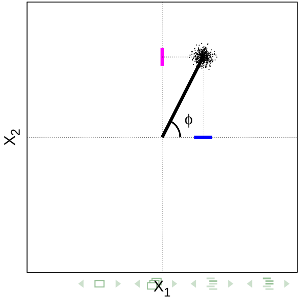
$$E(\phi) \quad = \quad |a|e^{-i\phi} = X_1 + iX_2$$



Quantum approach

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

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



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

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

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

Heisenberg uncertainty principle and its optics equivalent

Heisenberg uncertainty principle

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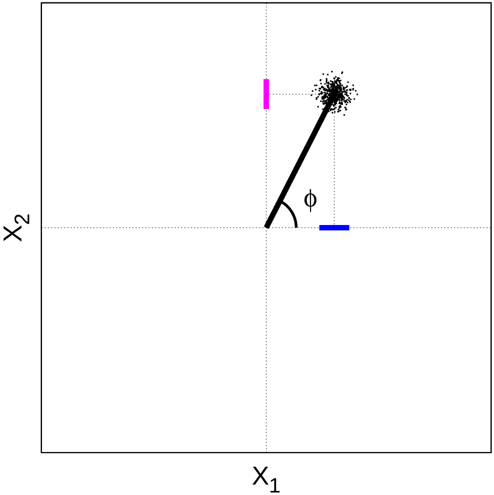
$\Delta \phi \Delta N \geq 1$

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

Optics equivalent strict definition

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

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

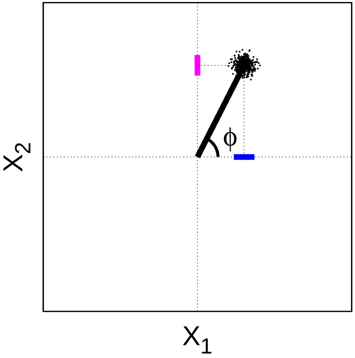
- number of photons N
- Quafratures $\hat{X}_1$ and $\hat{X}_2$

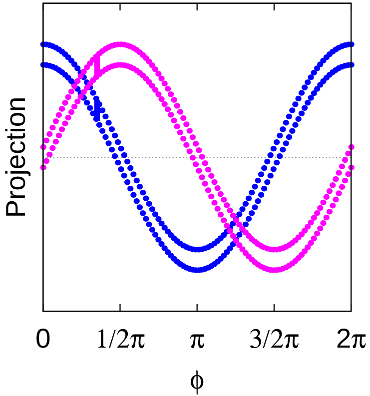
Uncertainty relationship

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

Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

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





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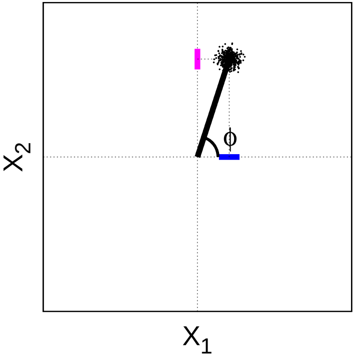

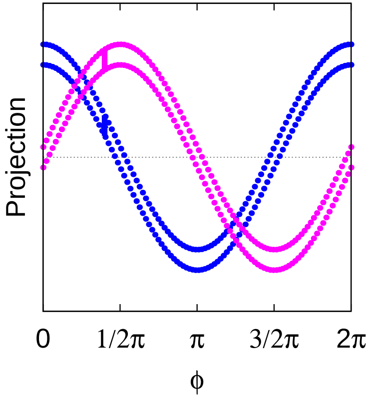

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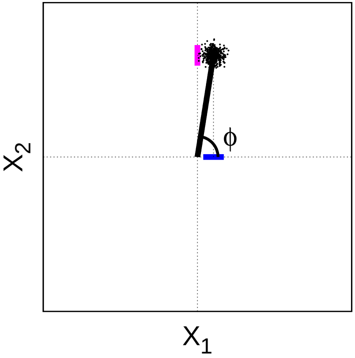

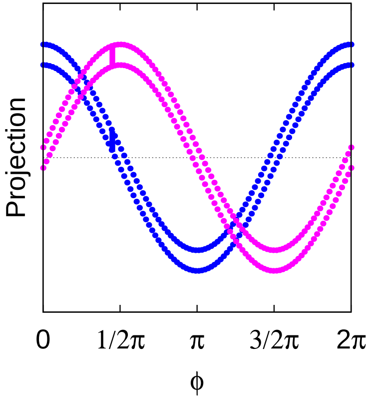

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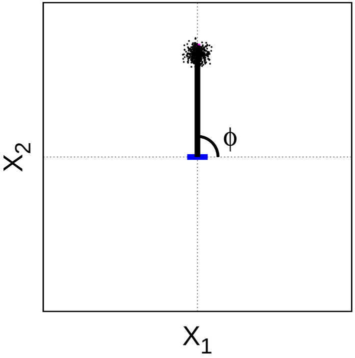

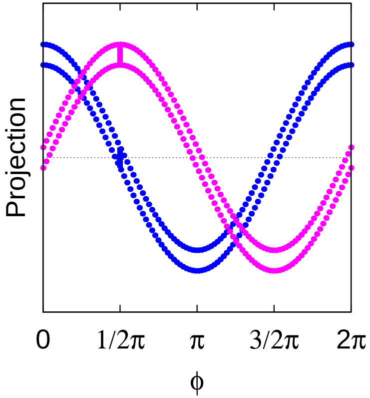

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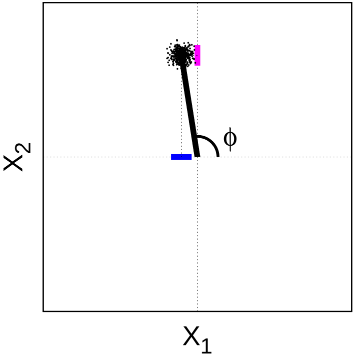

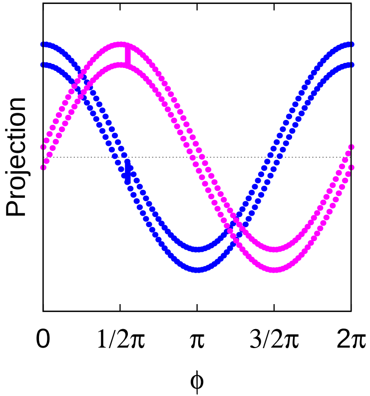

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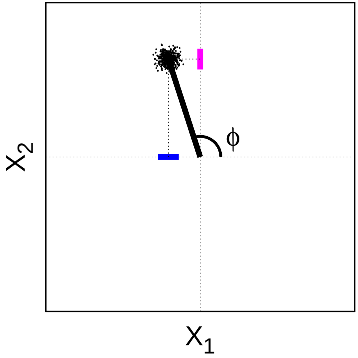

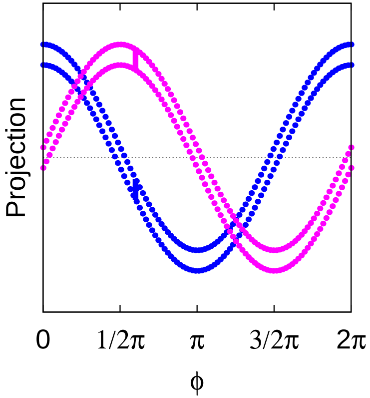

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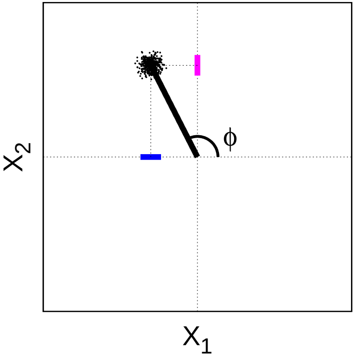

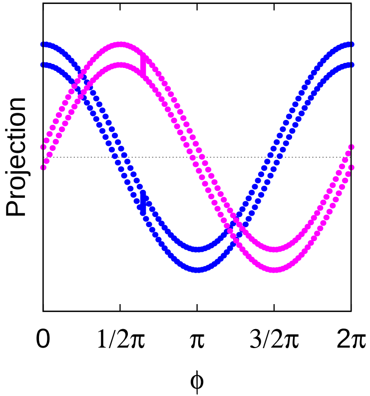

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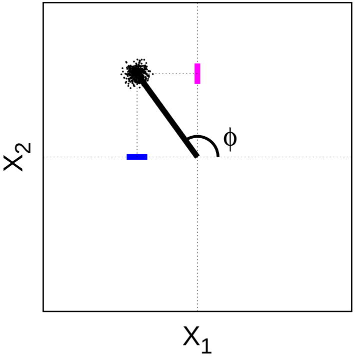

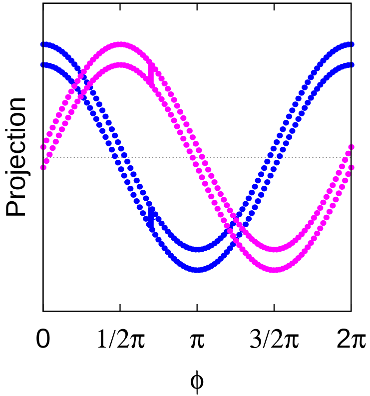

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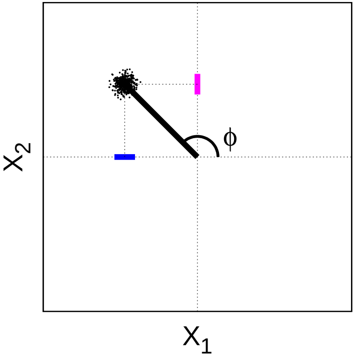

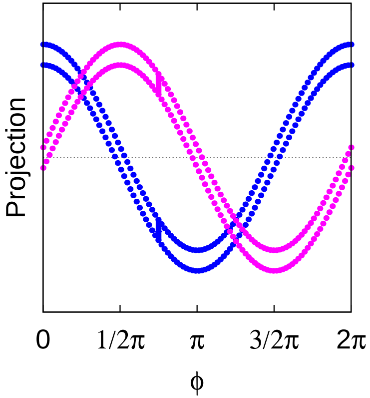

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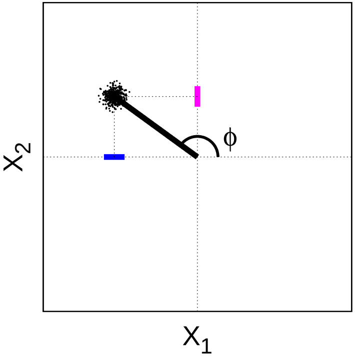

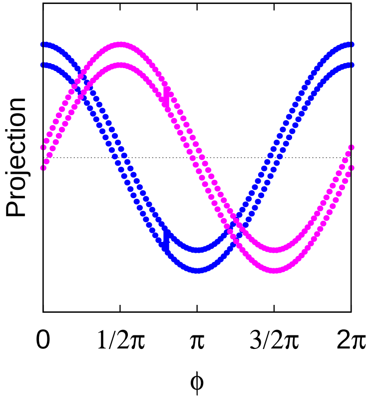

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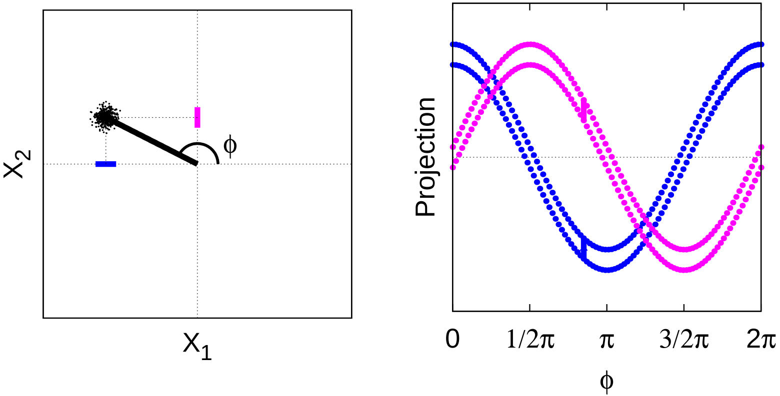

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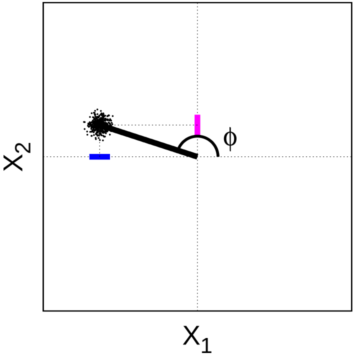

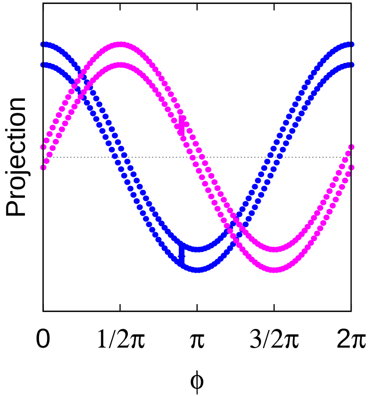

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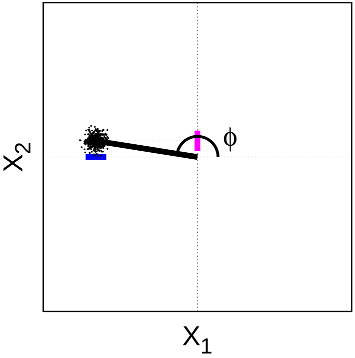

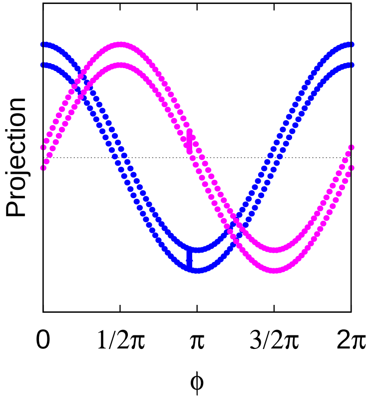

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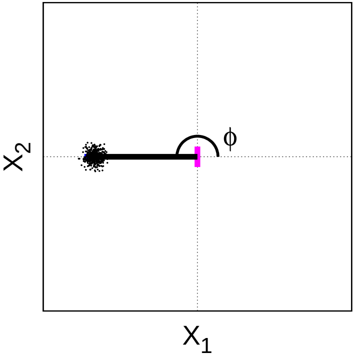

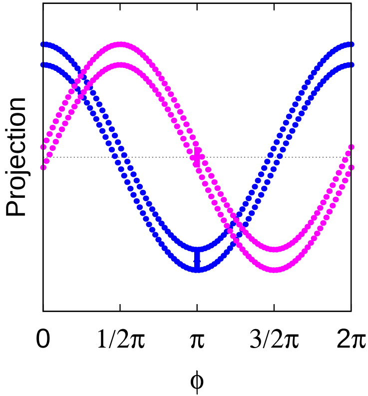

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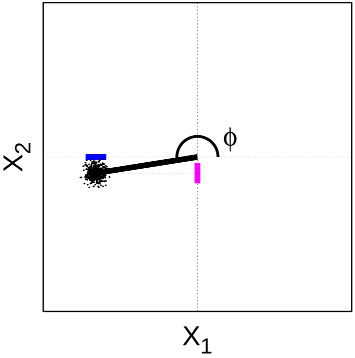

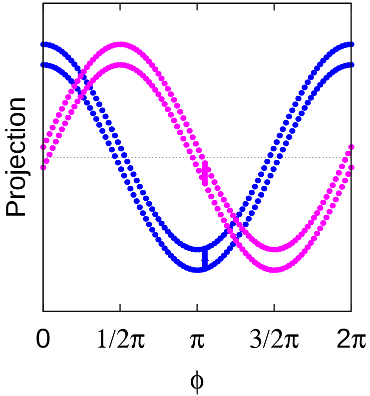

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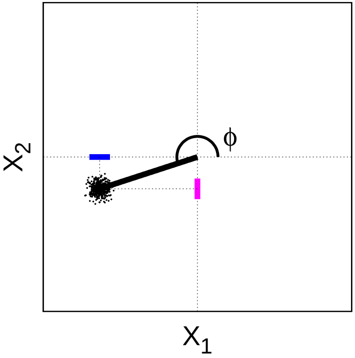

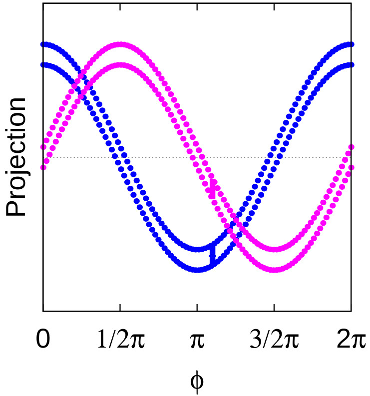

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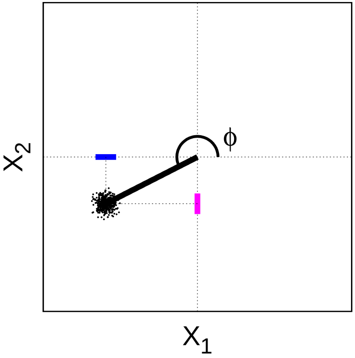

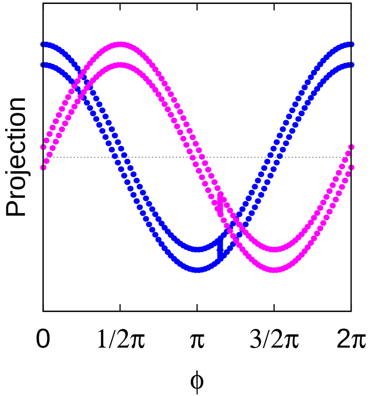

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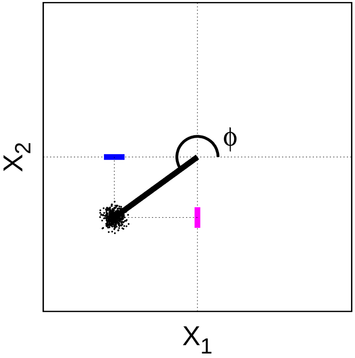

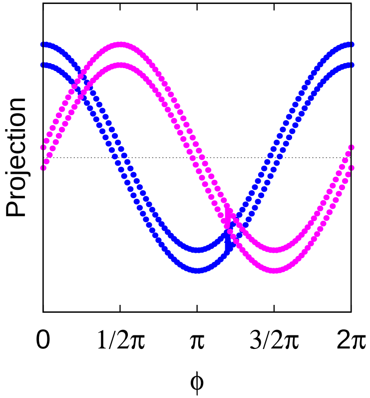

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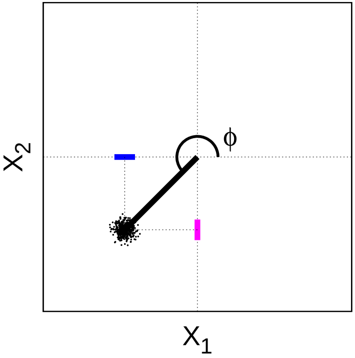

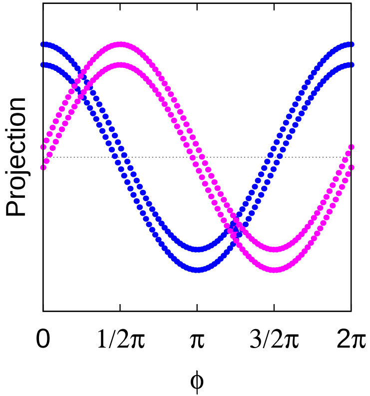

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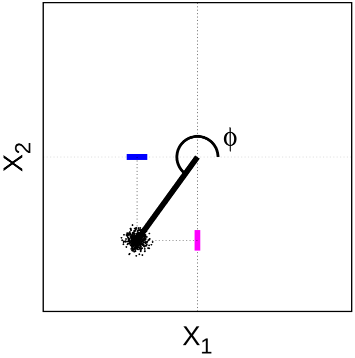

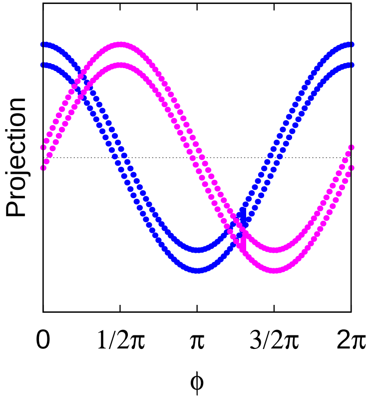

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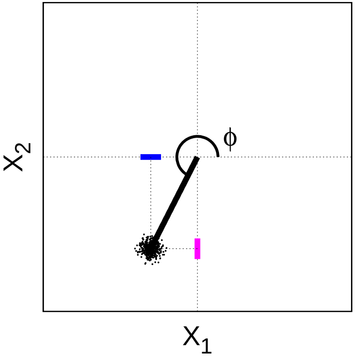

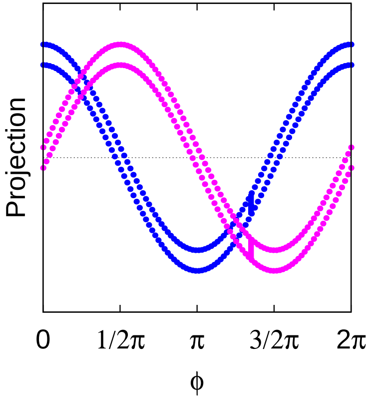

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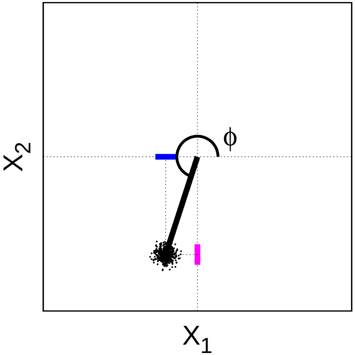

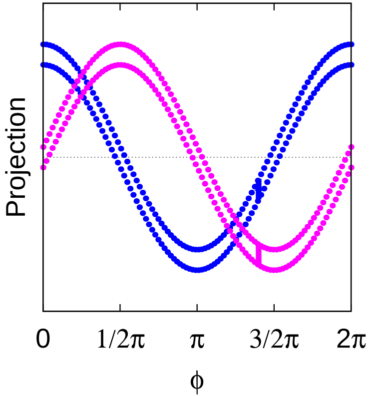

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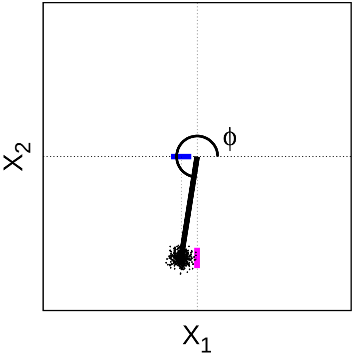

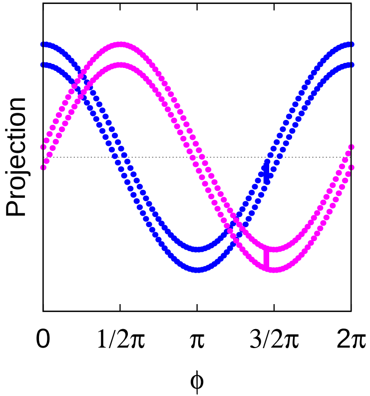

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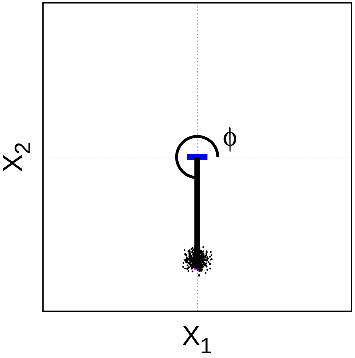

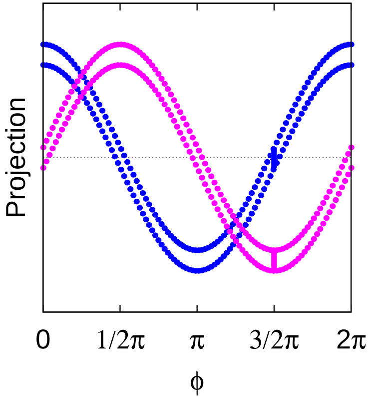

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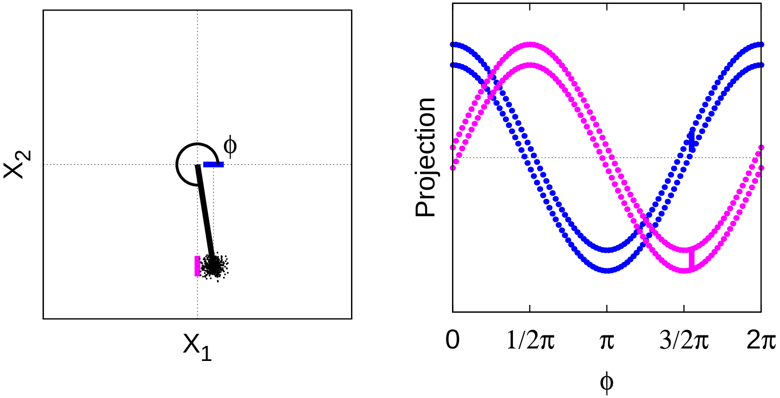

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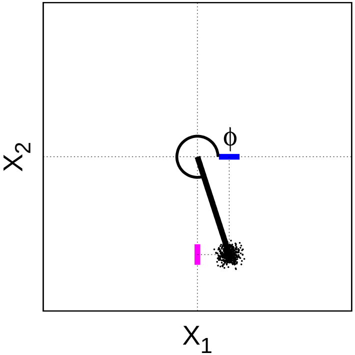
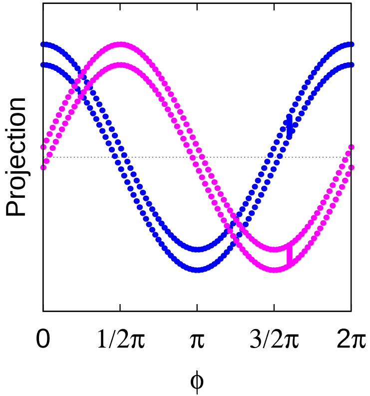
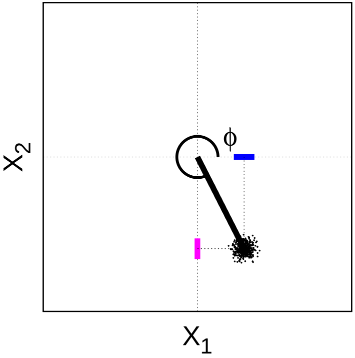
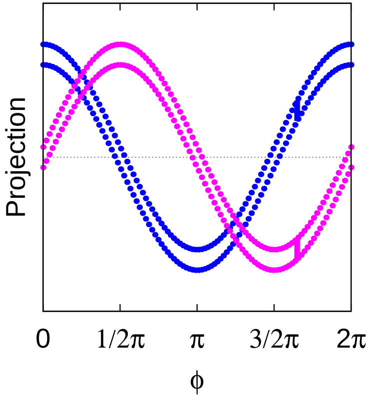




Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

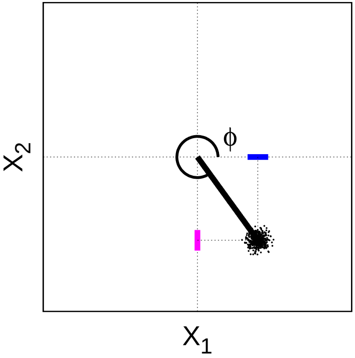
$$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$$

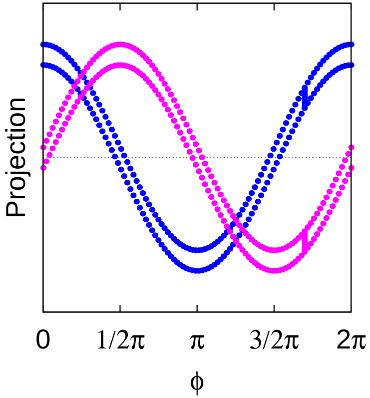




Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

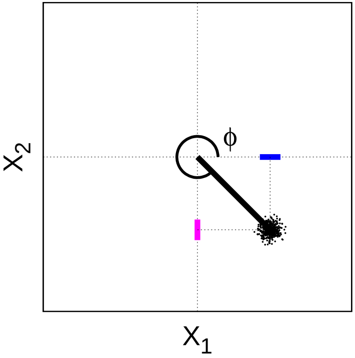
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

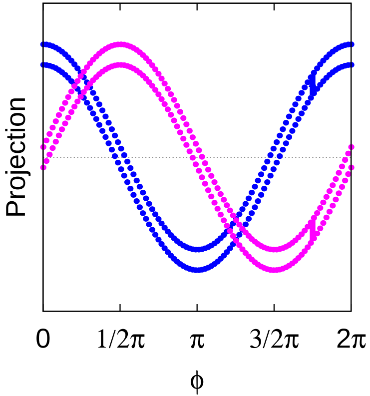




Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

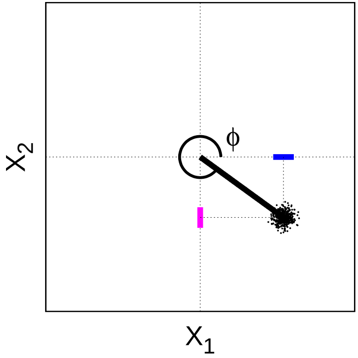
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

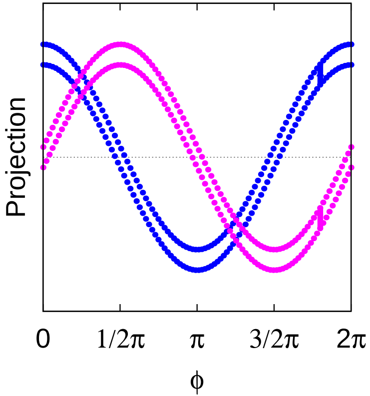




Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

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





Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

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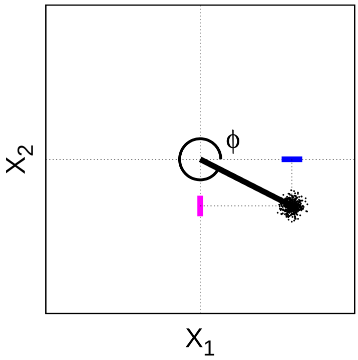

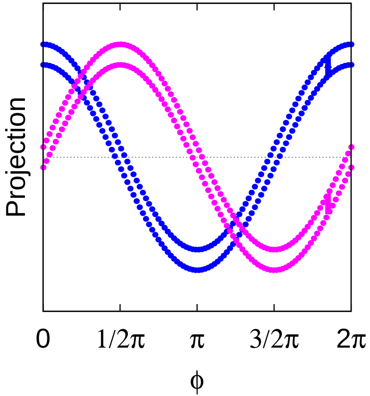

Coherent state is minimum uncertainty state

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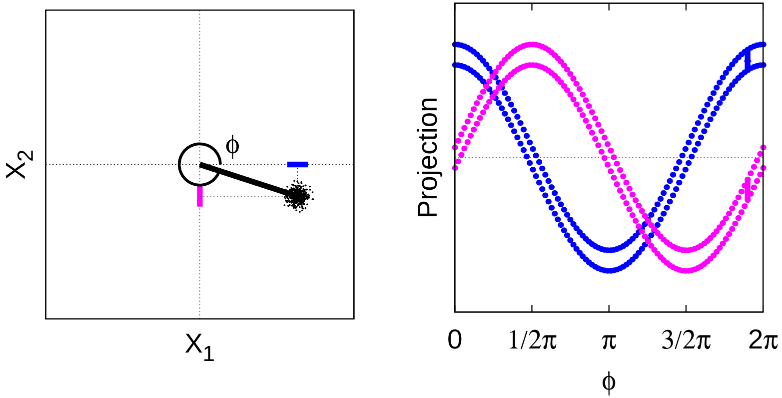
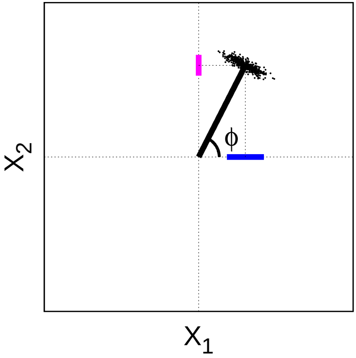
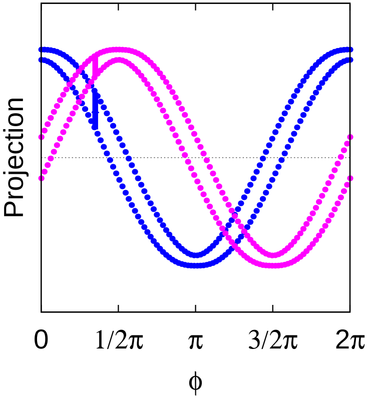


Amplitude squeezed states

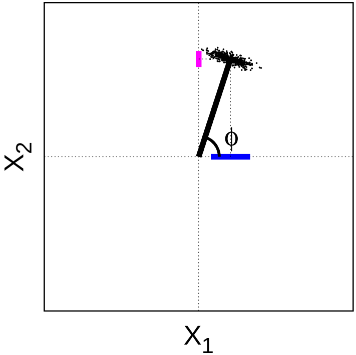
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

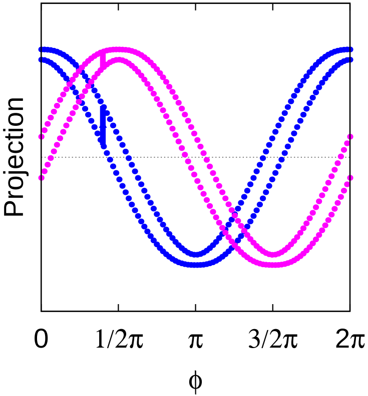




Amplitude squeezed states

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





Amplitude squeezed states

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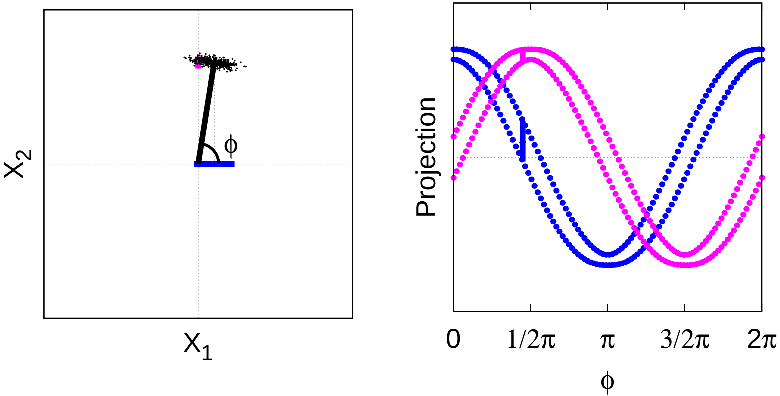

Amplitude squeezed states

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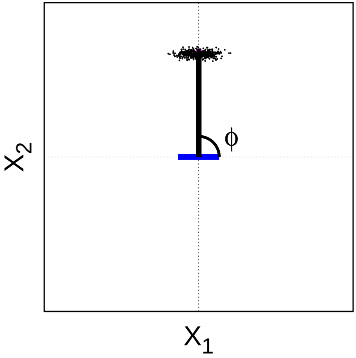

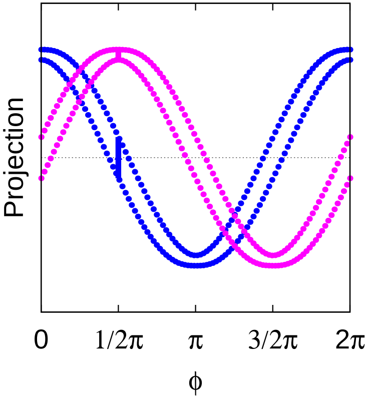

Amplitude squeezed states

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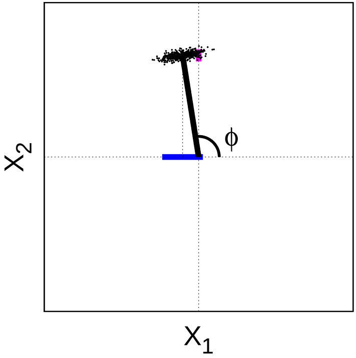

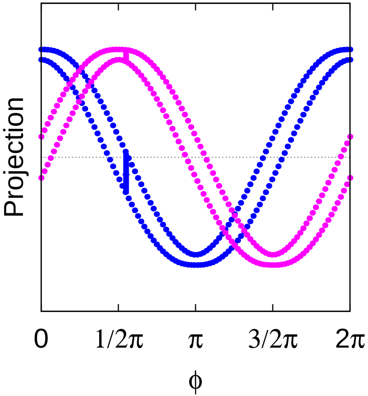

Amplitude squeezed states

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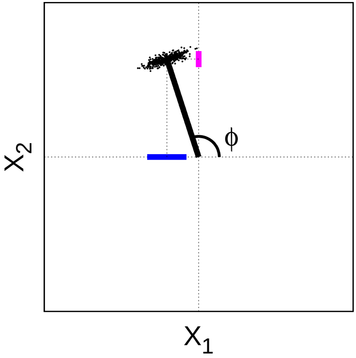

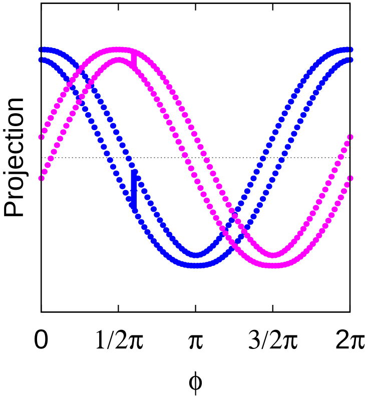

Amplitude squeezed states

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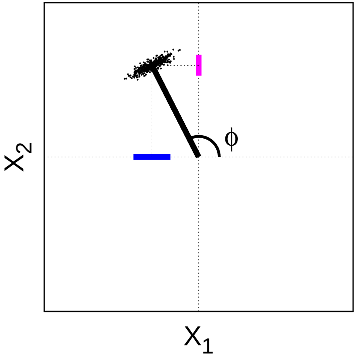

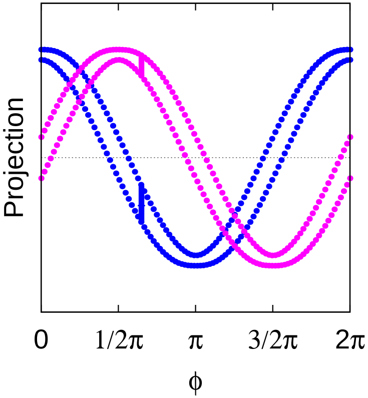

Amplitude squeezed states

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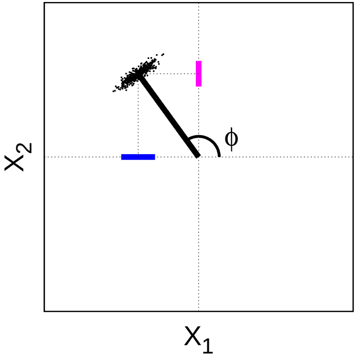

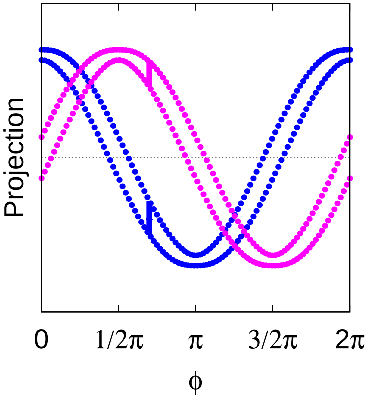

Amplitude squeezed states

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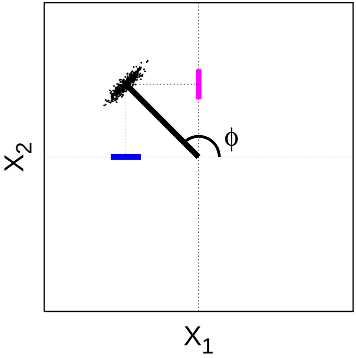

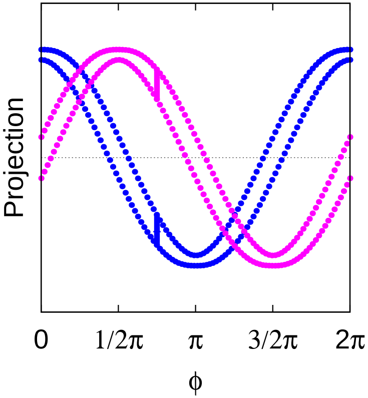

Amplitude squeezed states

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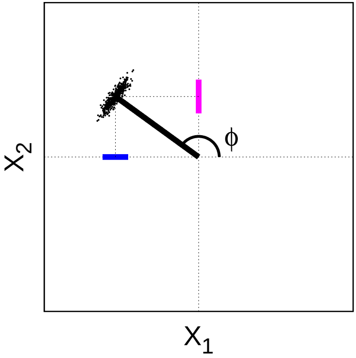

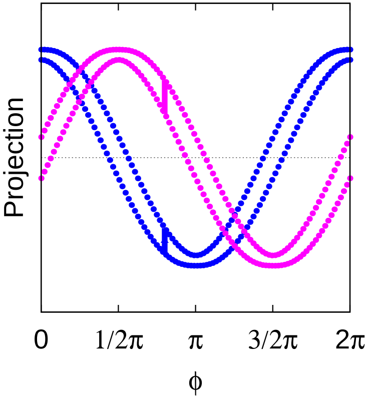

Amplitude squeezed states

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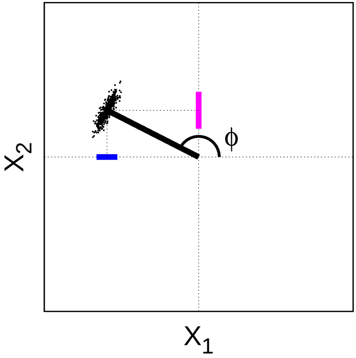

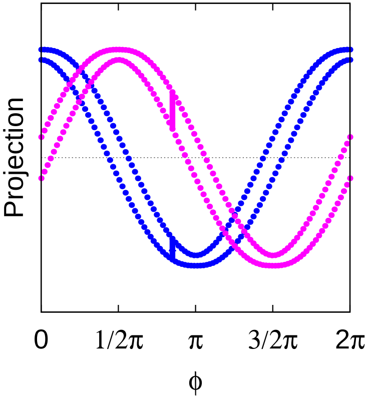

Amplitude squeezed states

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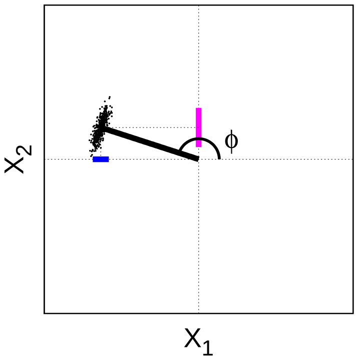

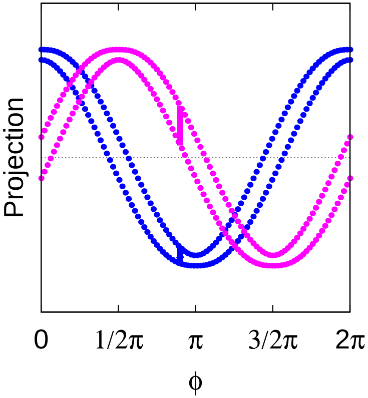

Amplitude squeezed states

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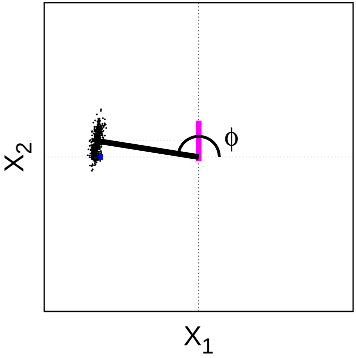

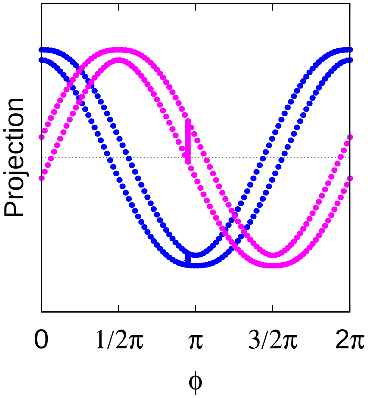

Amplitude squeezed states

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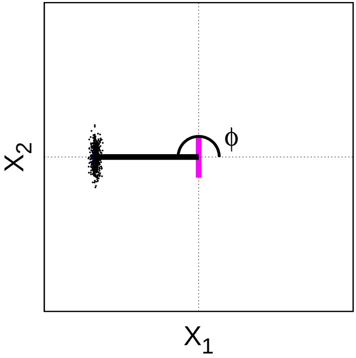

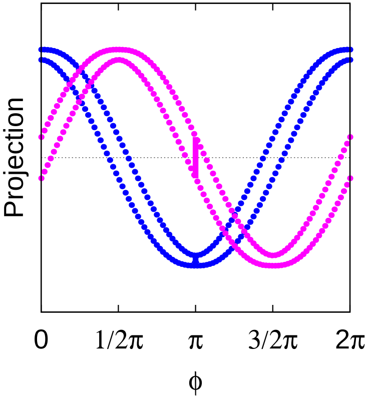

Amplitude squeezed states

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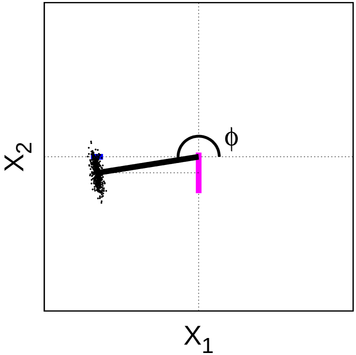

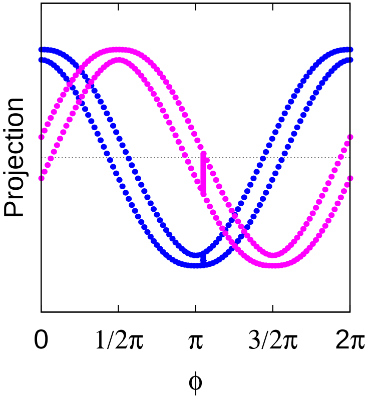

Amplitude squeezed states

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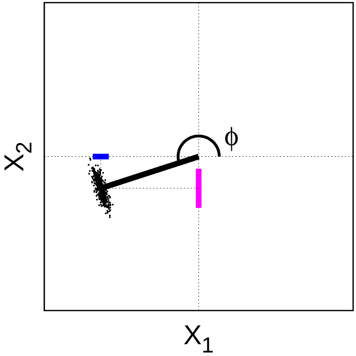

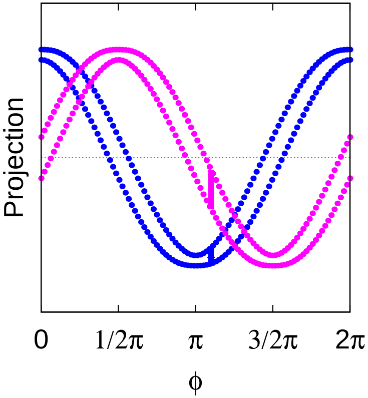

Amplitude squeezed states

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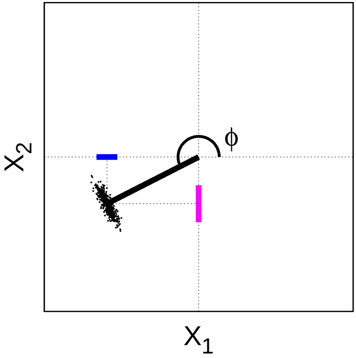

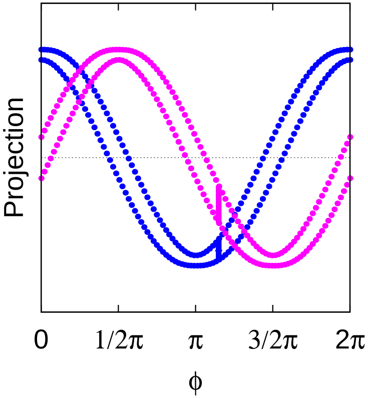

Amplitude squeezed states

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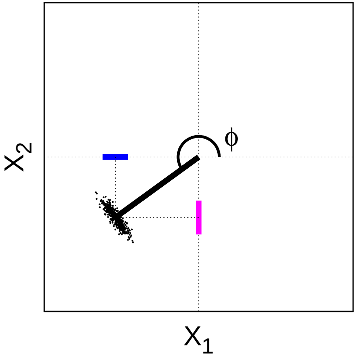

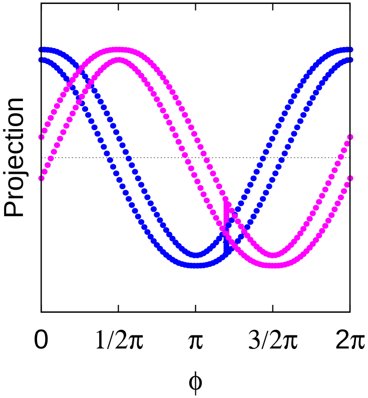

Amplitude squeezed states

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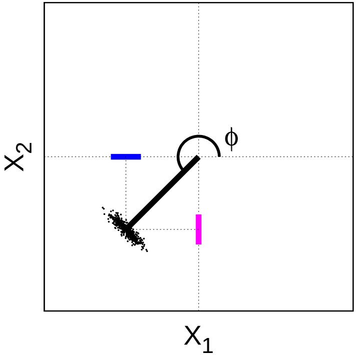

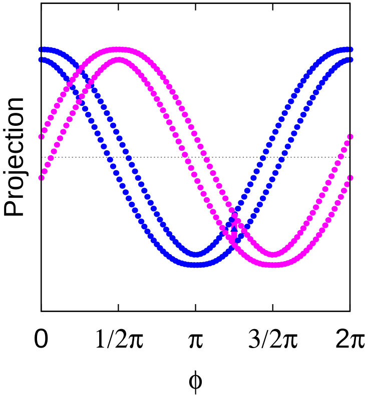

Amplitude squeezed states

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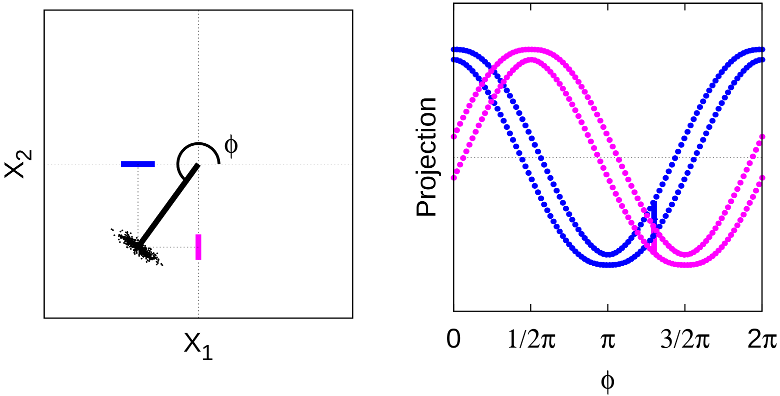

Amplitude squeezed states

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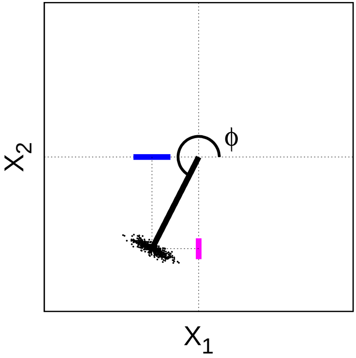

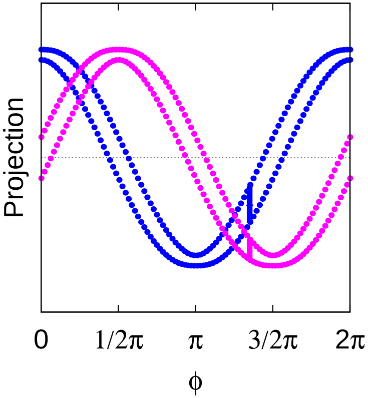

Amplitude squeezed states

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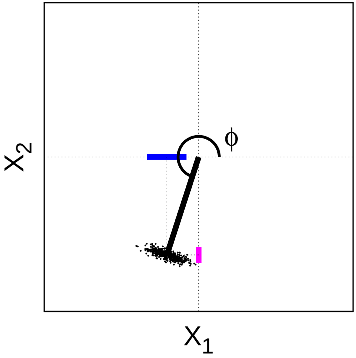

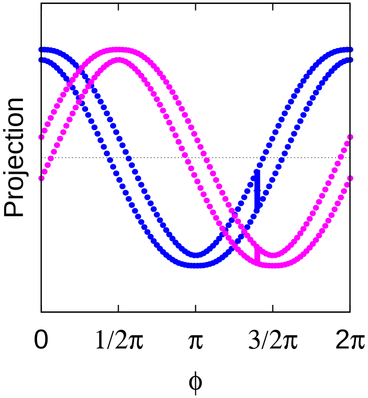

Amplitude squeezed states

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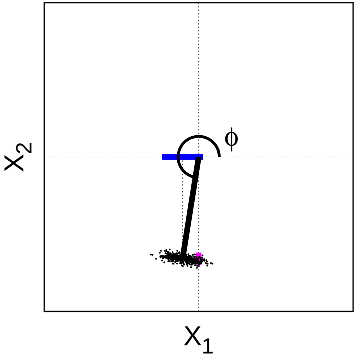

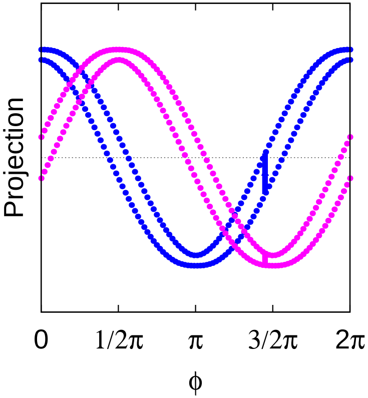

Amplitude squeezed states

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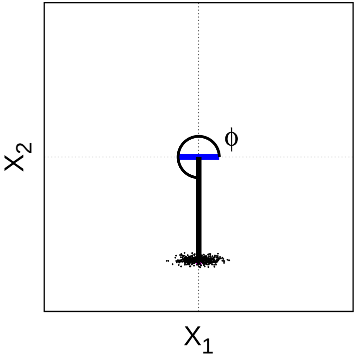

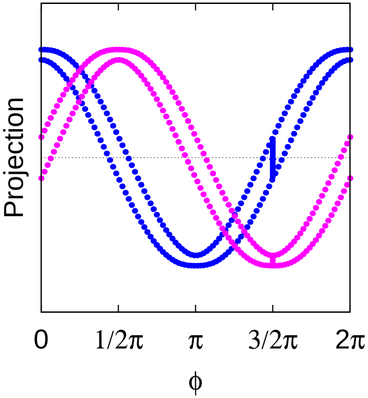

Amplitude squeezed states

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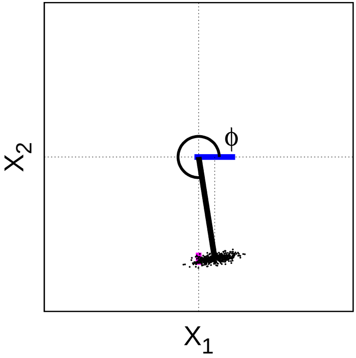

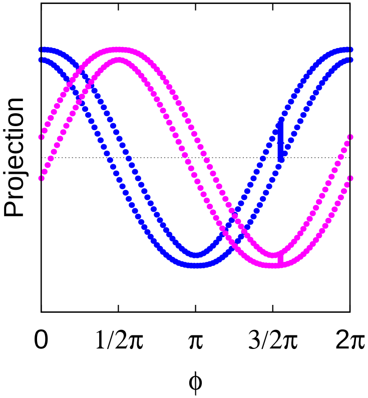

Amplitude squeezed states

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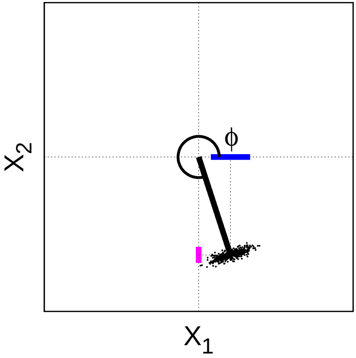

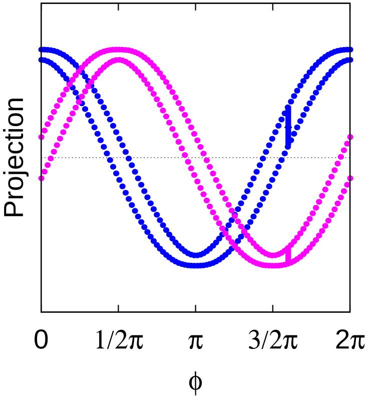

Amplitude squeezed states

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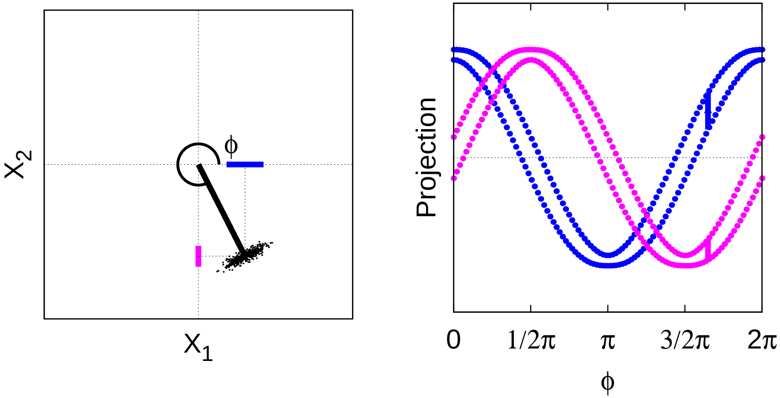

Amplitude squeezed states

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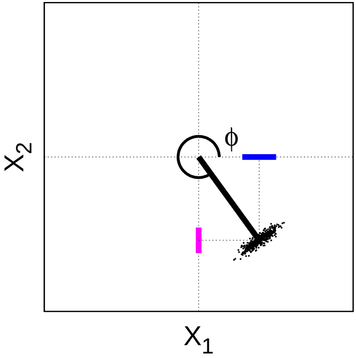

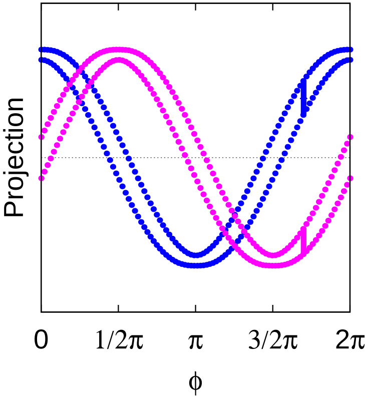

Amplitude squeezed states

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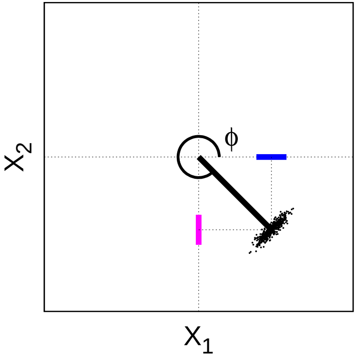

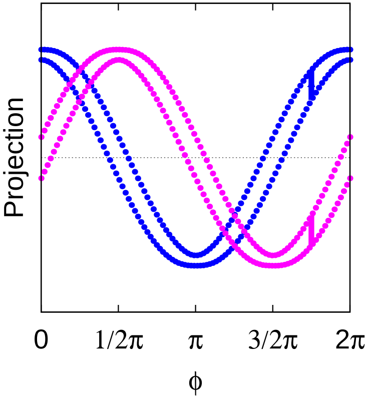

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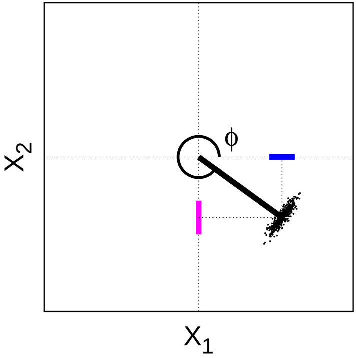
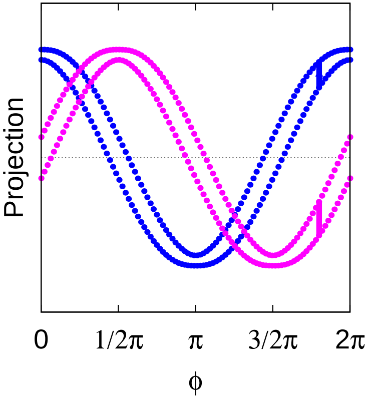
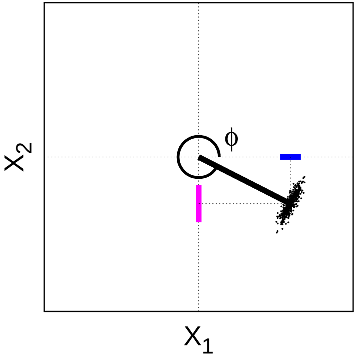
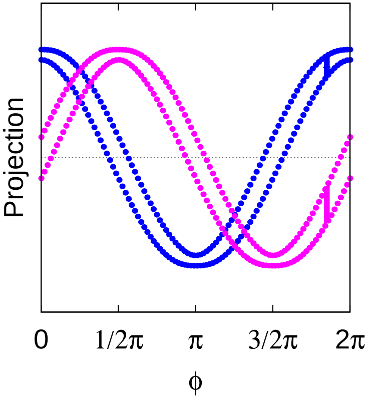




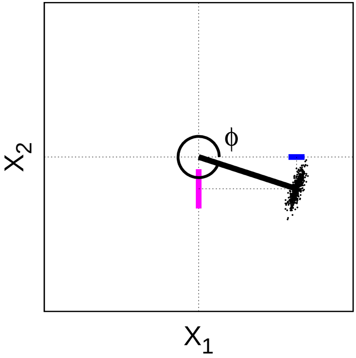
Amplitude squeezed states

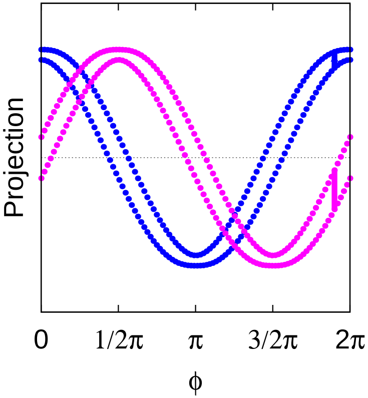
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$





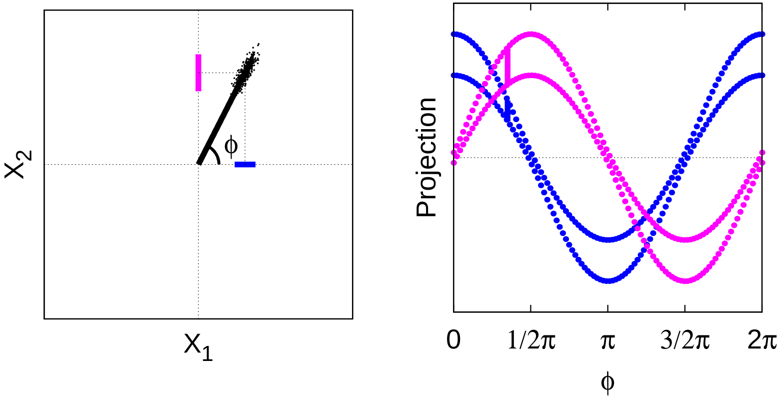
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$





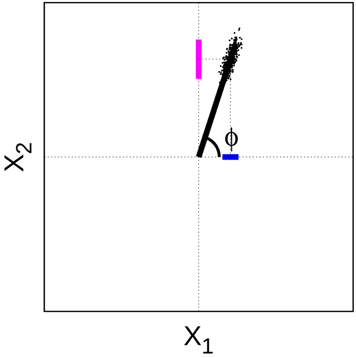
Phase squeezed states

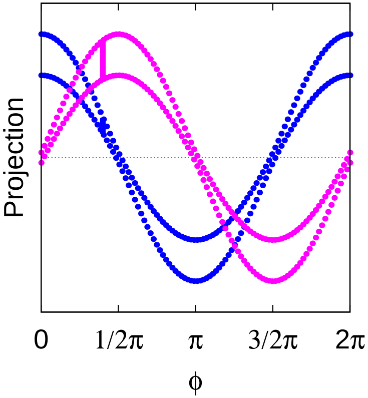
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$



Phase squeezed states

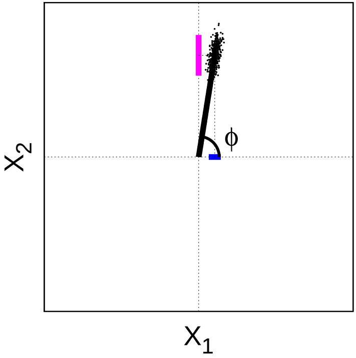
$\Delta X_1 \Delta X_2 = 1/4$

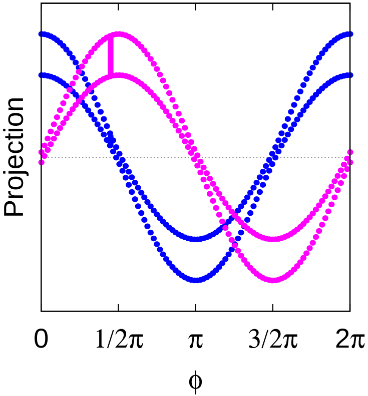




Phase squeezed states

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





Phase squeezed states

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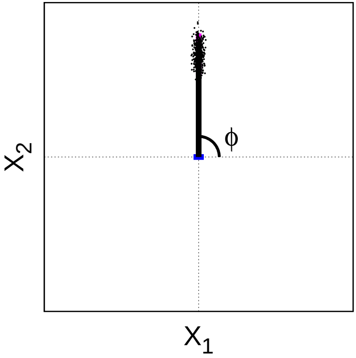

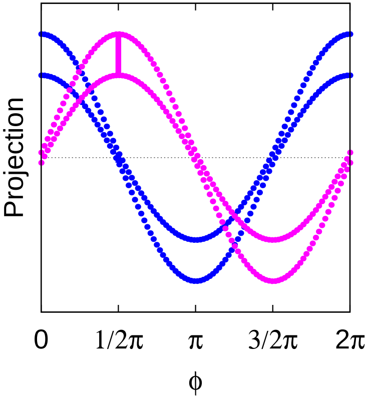

Phase squeezed states

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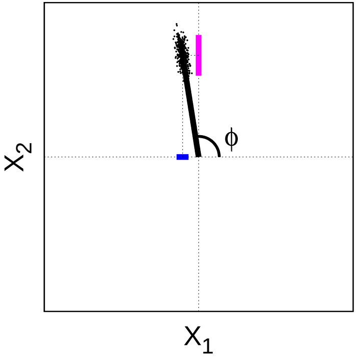
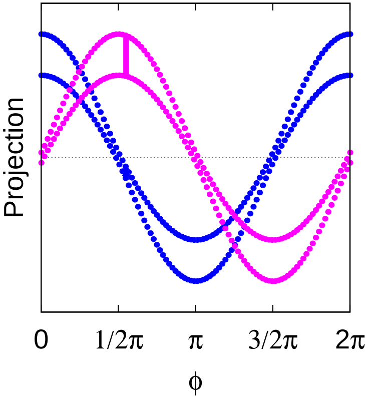
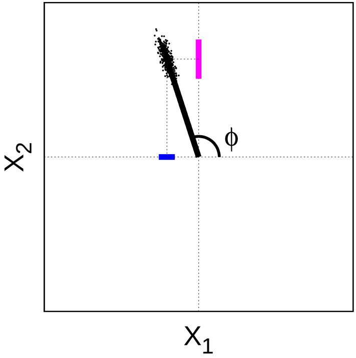
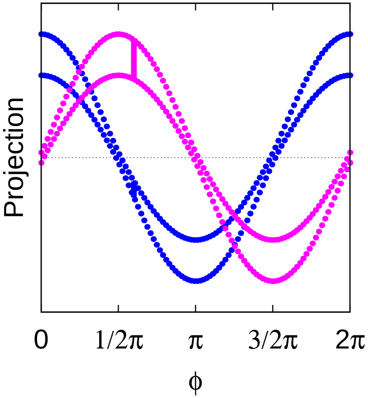




Phase squeezed states

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





Phase squeezed states

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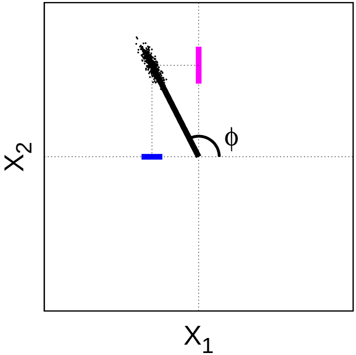

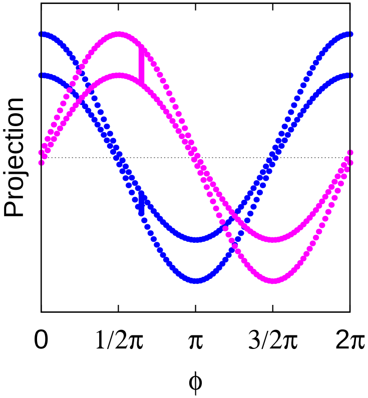

Phase squeezed states

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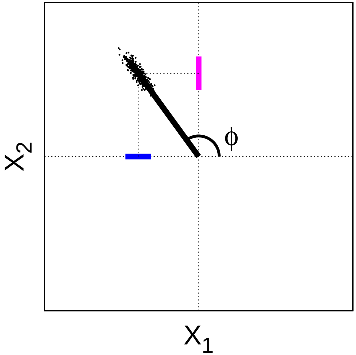

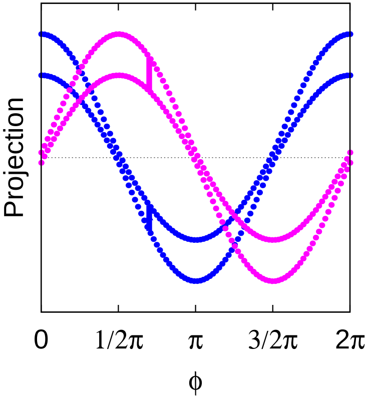

Phase squeezed states

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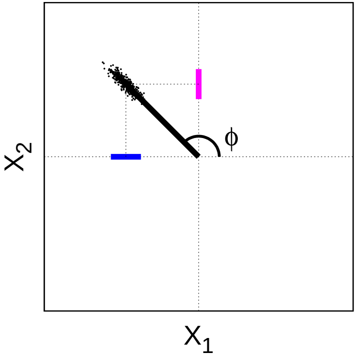

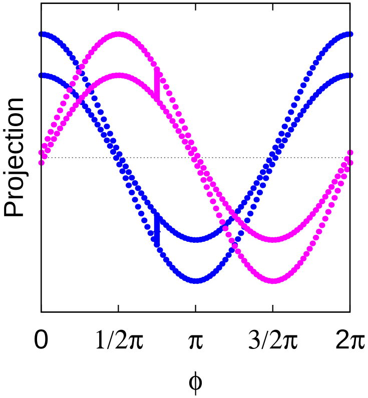

Phase squeezed states

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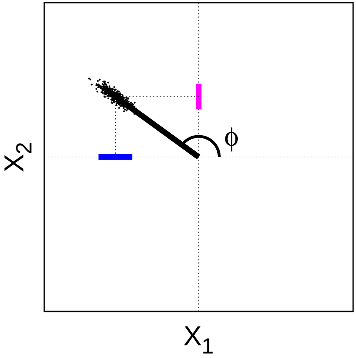

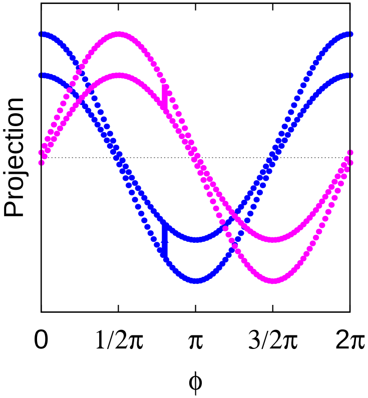

Phase squeezed states

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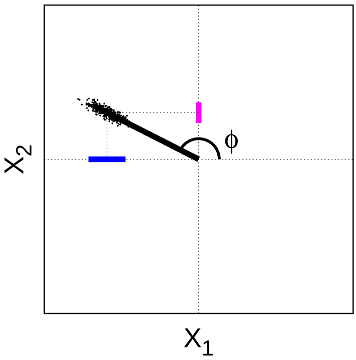

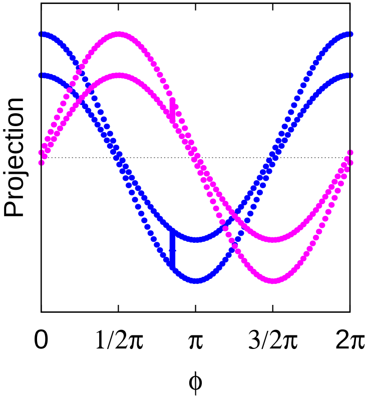

Phase squeezed states

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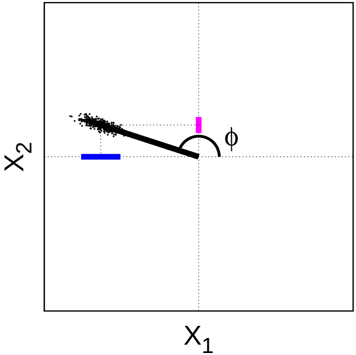

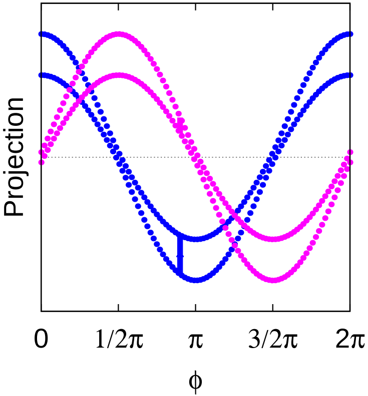

Phase squeezed states

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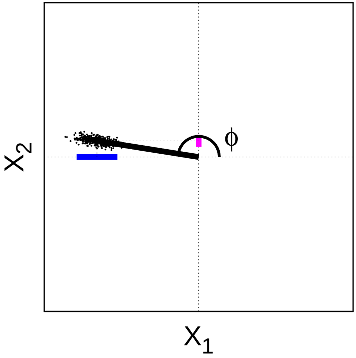
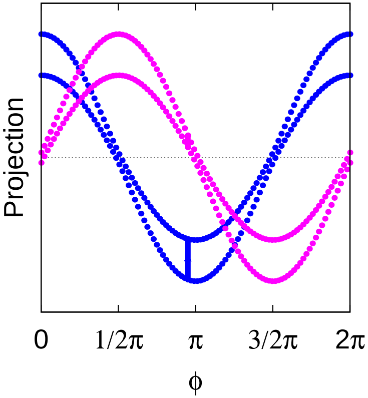
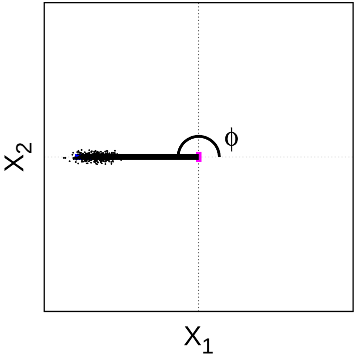
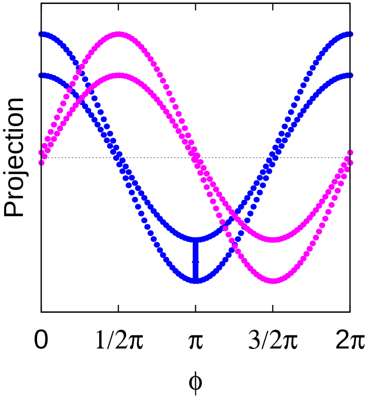




Phase squeezed states

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





Phase squeezed states

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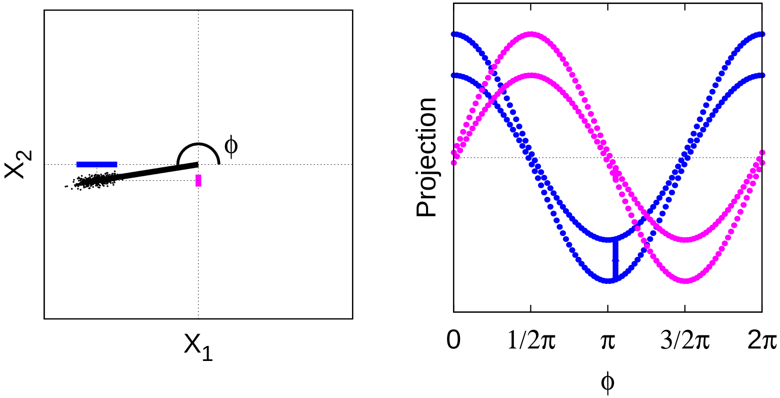

Phase squeezed states

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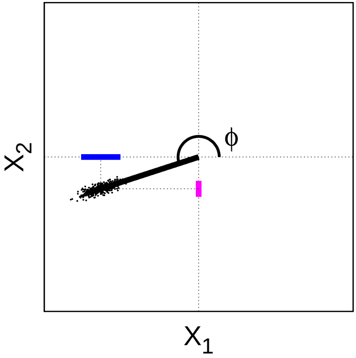

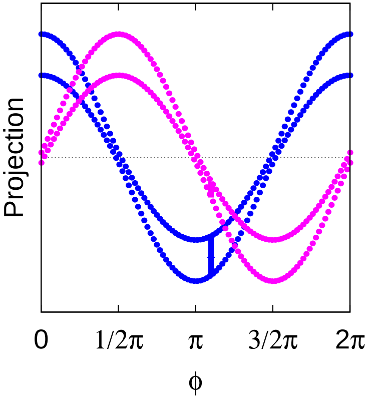

Phase squeezed states

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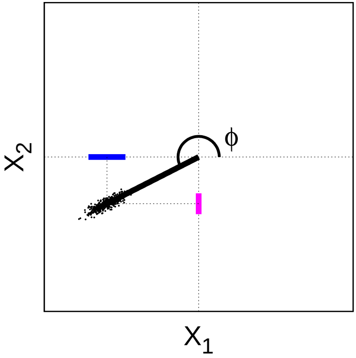

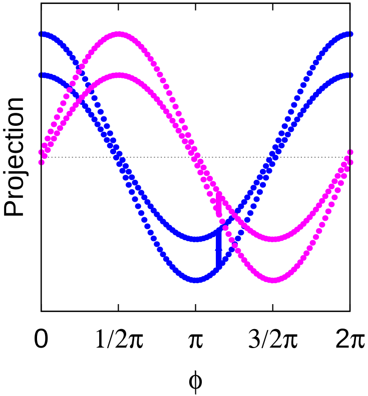

Phase squeezed states

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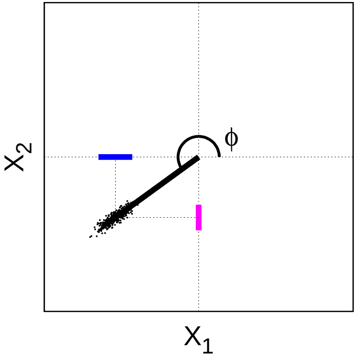

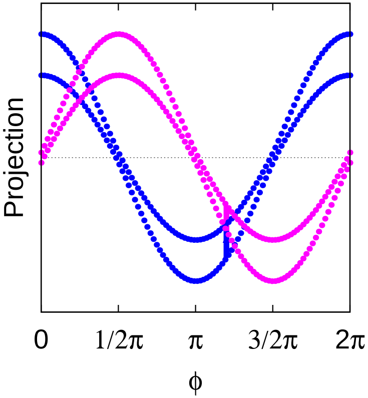

Phase squeezed states

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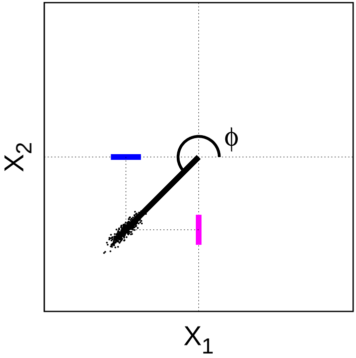

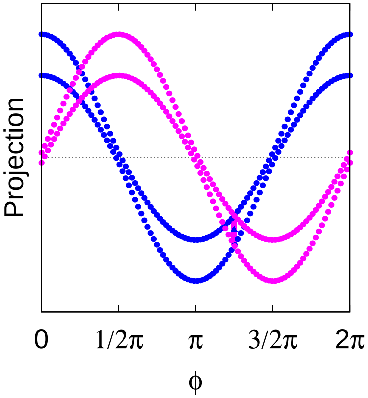

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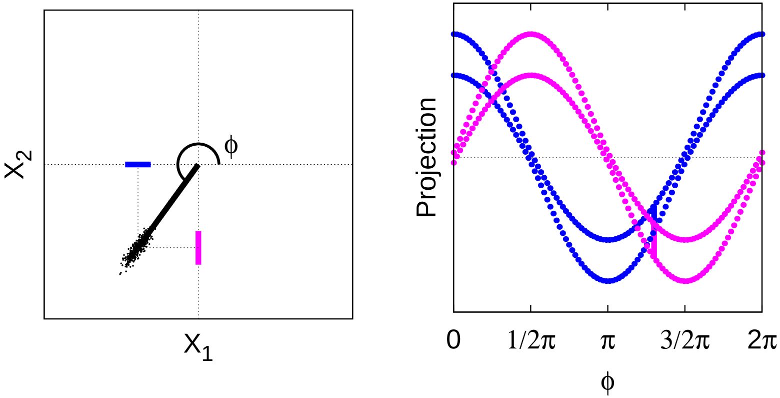

Phase squeezed states

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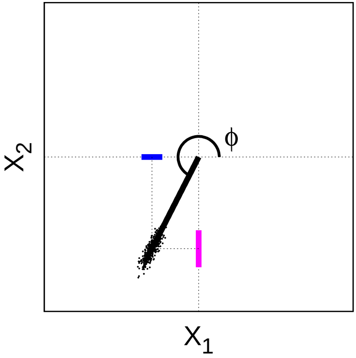

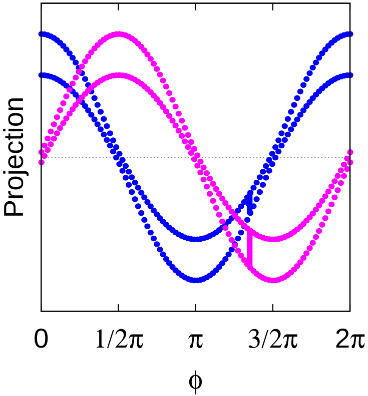

Phase squeezed states

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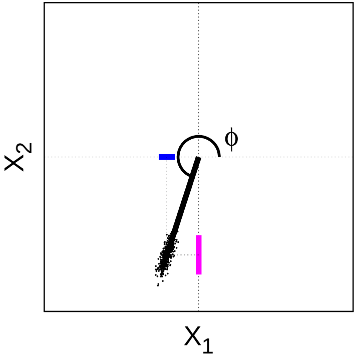

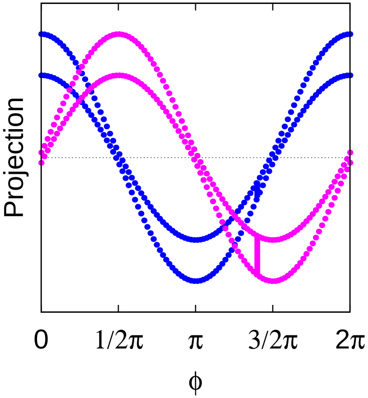

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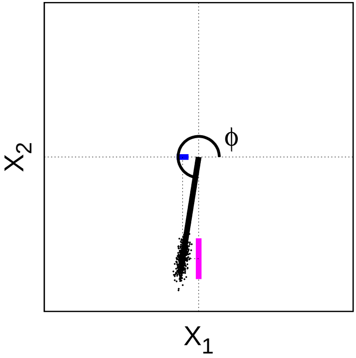

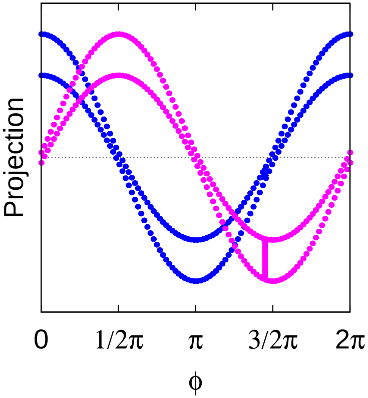

Phase squeezed states

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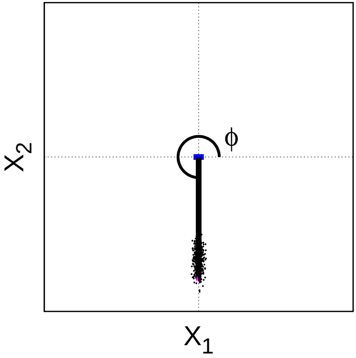

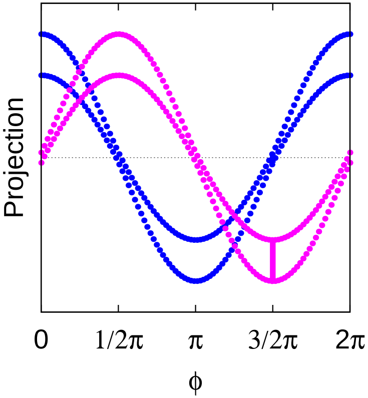

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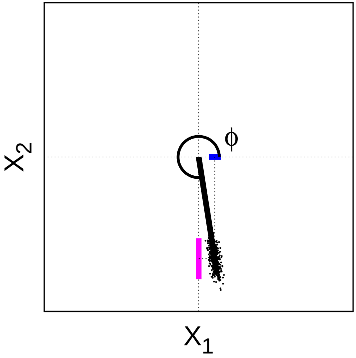

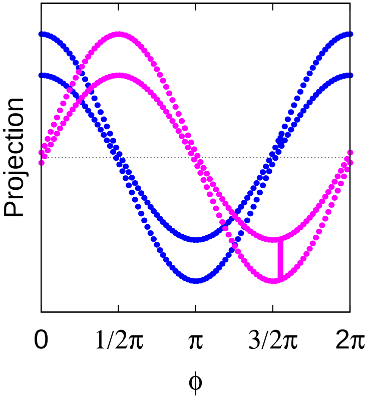

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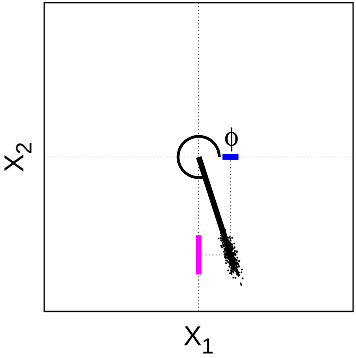

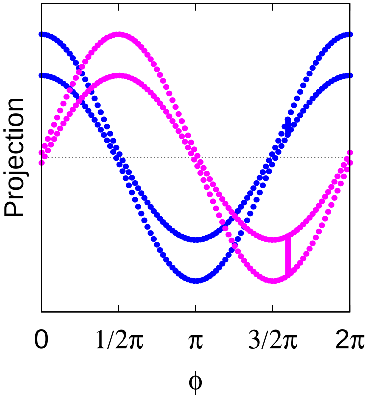

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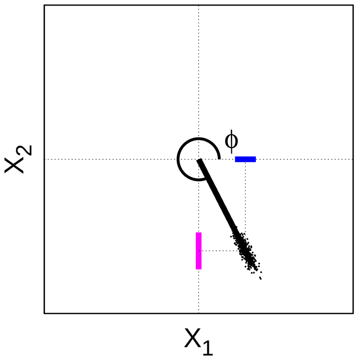

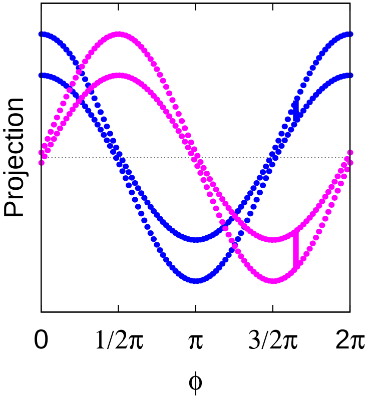

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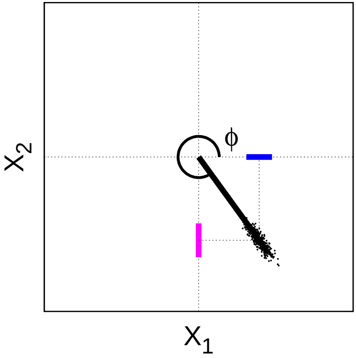

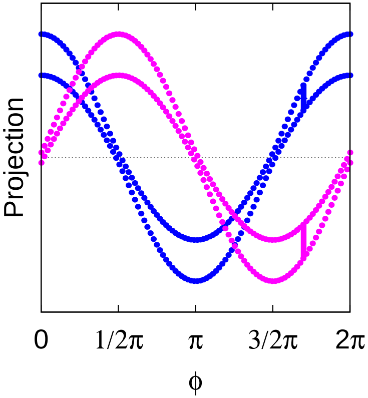

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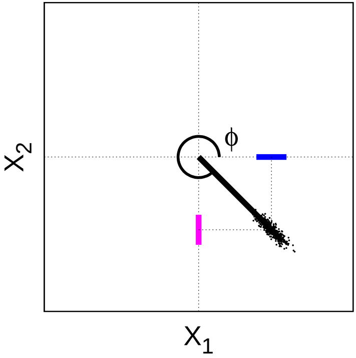

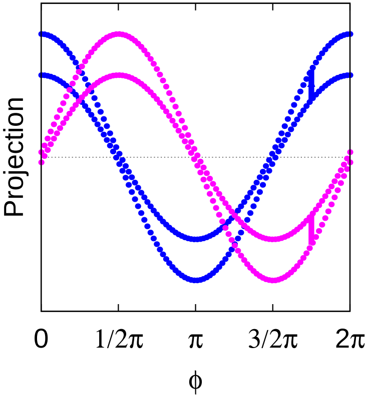

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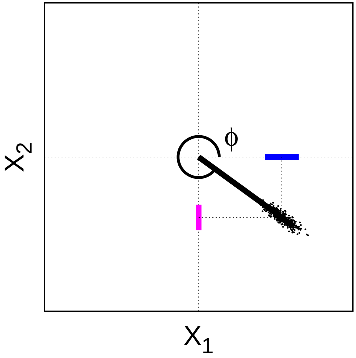

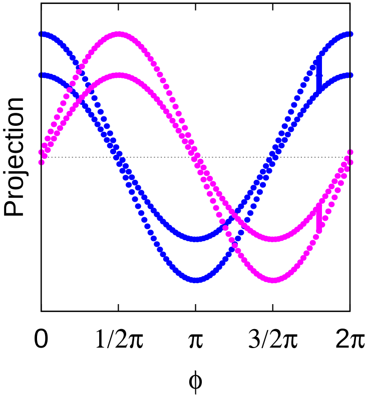

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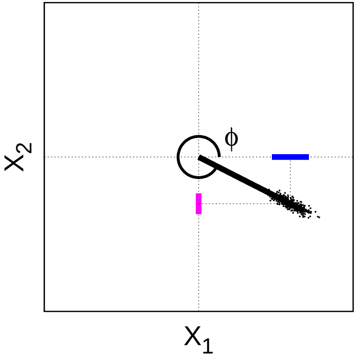

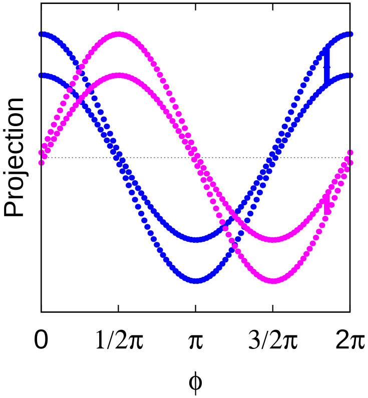

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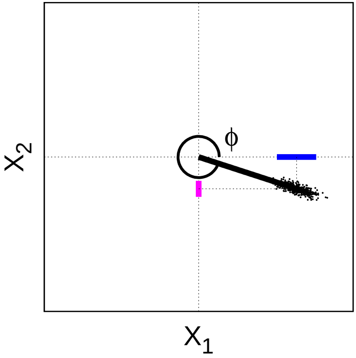
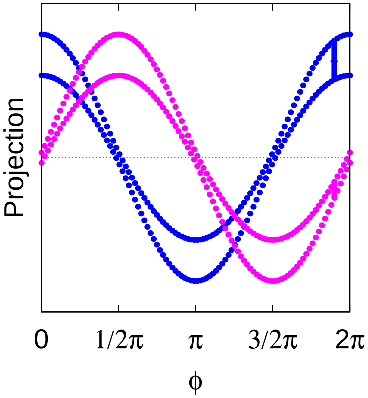
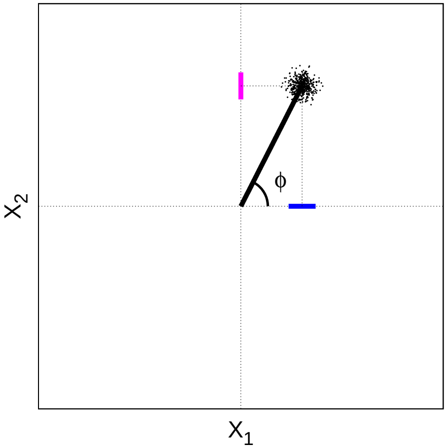
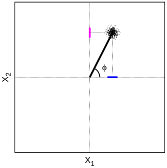




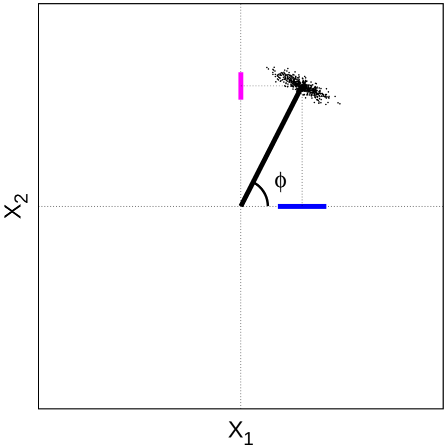
Squeezed quantum states zoo



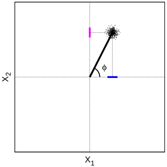
Unsqueezed coherent



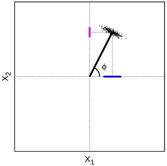
Squeezed quantum states zoo



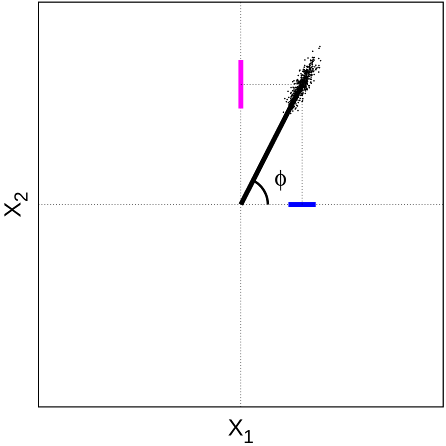
Unsqueezed coherent



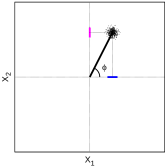
Amplitude squeezed



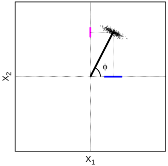
Squeezed quantum states zoo



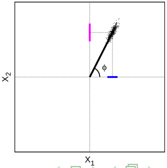
Unsqueezed coherent

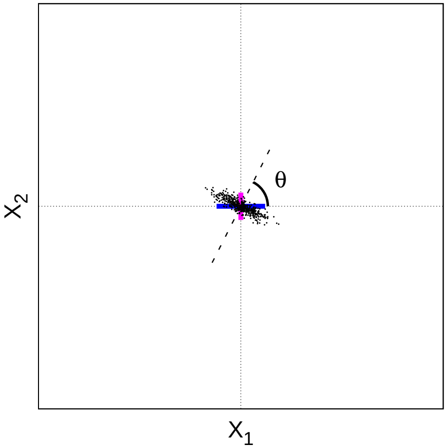


Amplitude squeezed

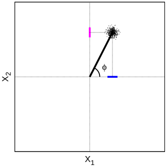


Phase squeezed

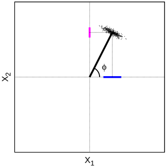




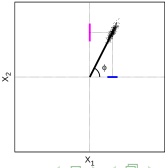
Unsqueezed coherent



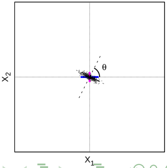
Amplitude squeezed



Phase squeezed

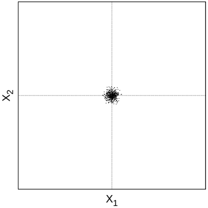


Vacuum squeezed



Squeezed field generation recipe

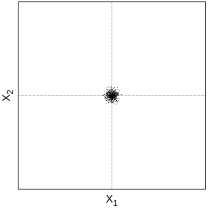
Take a vacuum state $|0>$



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

Squeezed field generation recipe

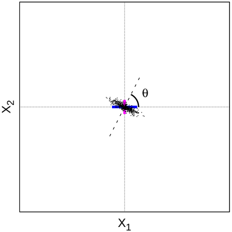
Take a vacuum state $|0>$



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

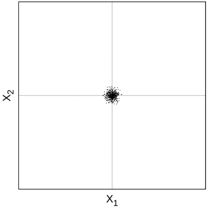
Apply squeezing operator $|\xi>= \hat{S}(\xi)|0>$

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



Squeezed field generation recipe

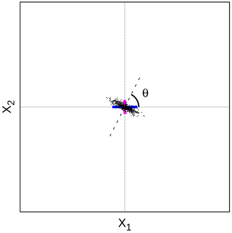
Take a vacuum state $|0>$



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

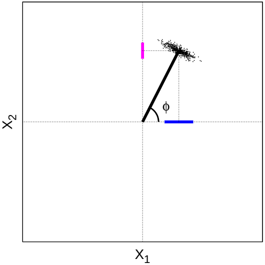
Apply squeezing operator $|\xi >= \hat{S}(\xi)|0>$

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



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

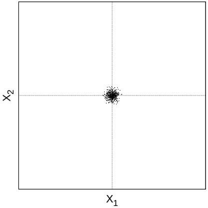
$$\hat{D}(\alpha) = e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a}$$



$$\begin{aligned} <\alpha, \xi|X_1|\alpha, \xi> &= Re(\alpha), \\ <\alpha, \xi|X_2|\alpha, \xi> &= Im(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Squeezed field generation recipe

Take a vacuum state $|0>$

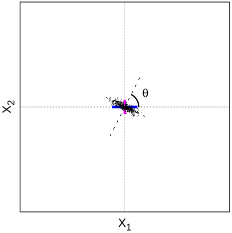


$$H = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

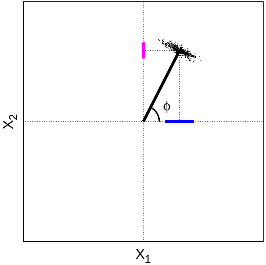
Apply squeezing operator $|\xi>= \hat{S}(\xi)|0>$

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



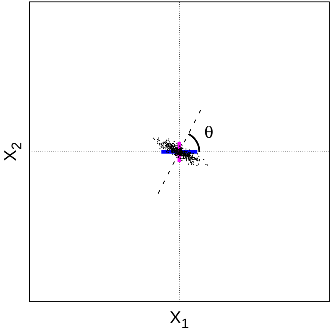
Apply displacement operator $|\alpha, \xi>= \hat{D}(\alpha)|s>$

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



$$\begin{aligned} <\alpha, \xi|X_1|\alpha, \xi> &= Re(\alpha), \\ <\alpha, \xi|X_2|\alpha, \xi> &= Im(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

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



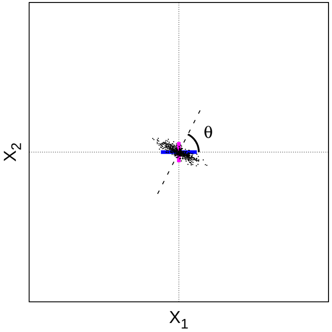
$$\hat{S}(\xi)=e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^* a^2-\frac{1}{2}\xi a^{\dagger 2}}, \xi = re^{i\theta}$$

If $\theta = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} <\xi|(\Delta X_1)^2|\xi> &= \frac{1}{4}e^{-2r} \\ <\xi|(\Delta X_2)^2|\xi> &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} <\xi|(\Delta X_1)^2|\xi> &= \frac{1}{4}(\cosh^2 r+\sinh^2 r-2\sinh r\cosh r\cos\theta) \\ <\xi|(\Delta X_2)^2|\xi> &= \frac{1}{4}(\cosh^2 r+\sinh^2 r+2\sinh r\cosh r\cos\theta) \end{aligned}$$

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

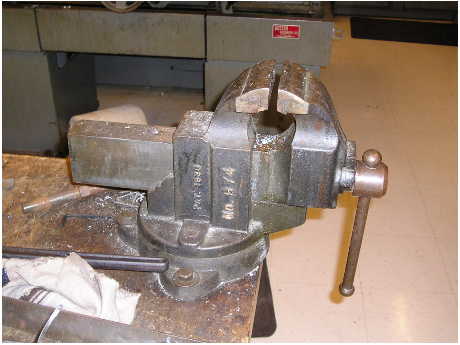
$$C_{2m+1} = 0$$

Average number of photons in general squeezed state

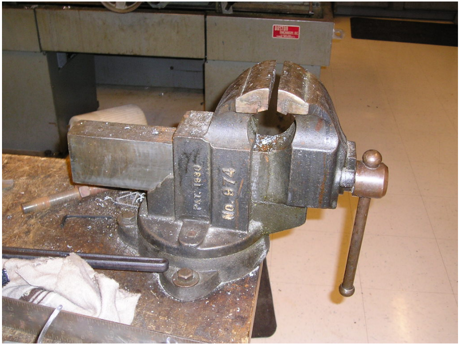
$$< \alpha, \xi|a^\dagger a|\alpha, \xi >= \alpha + \sinh^2 r$$

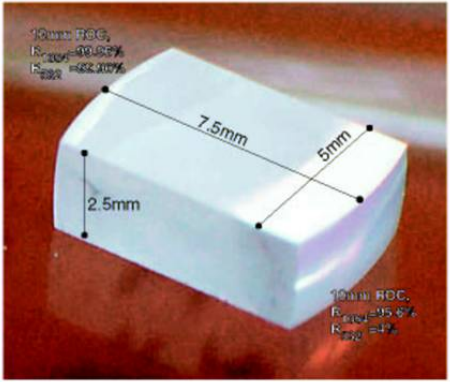
Tools for squeezing

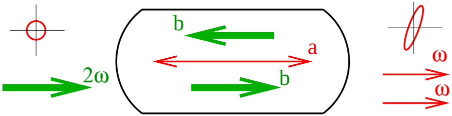
Tools for squeezing



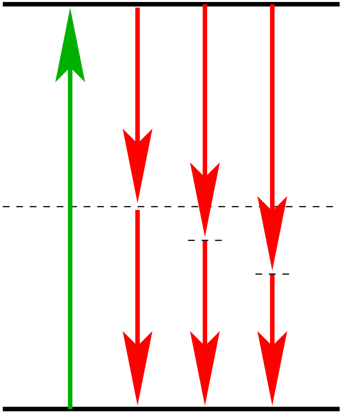
Tools for squeezing







Two photon squeezing picture

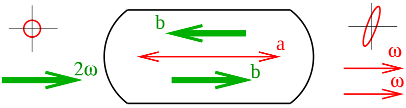


Squeezing operator

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

Parametric down-conversion in crystal

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

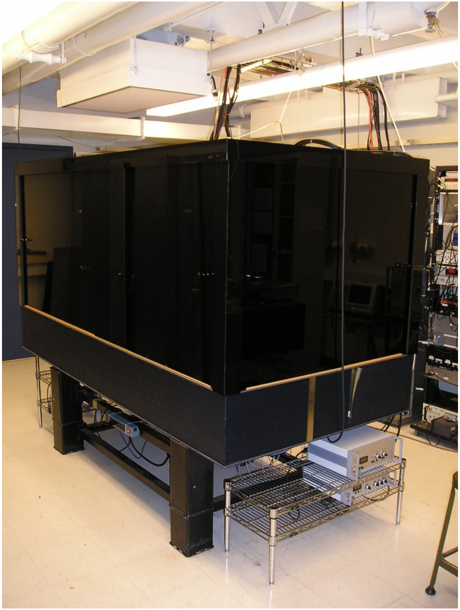


Squeezing

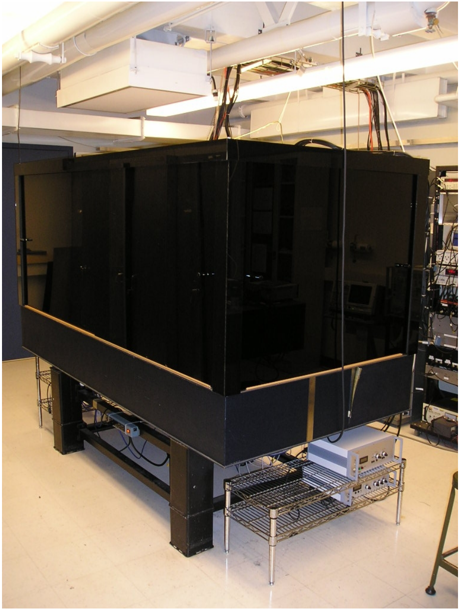
result of correlation of upper and lower sidebands

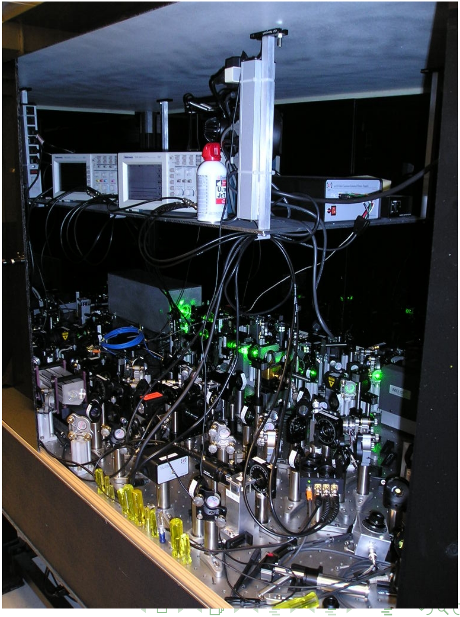
Squeezer appearance

Squeezer appearance

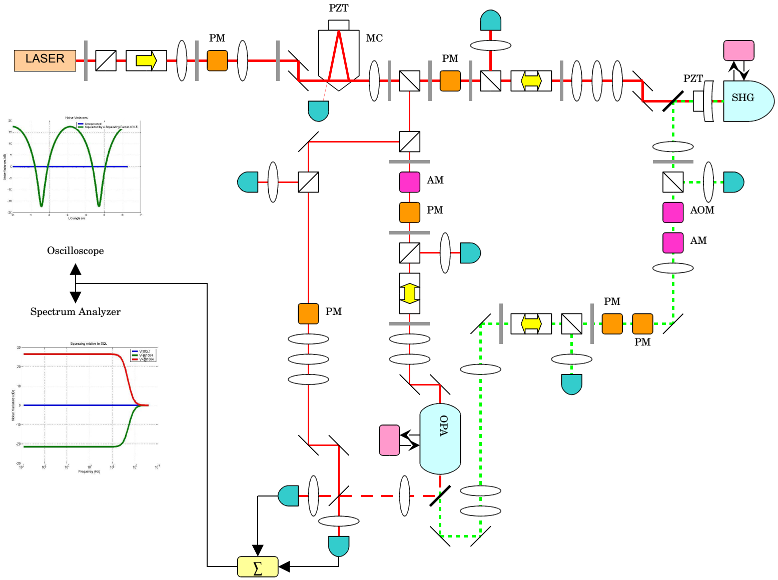


Squeezer appearance





Crystal squeezing setup scheme



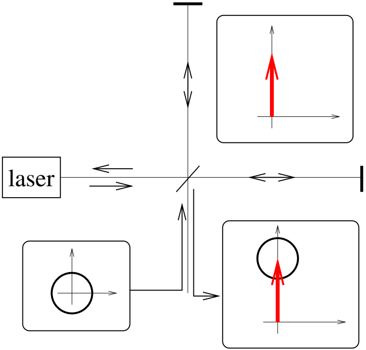
Possible squeezing applications

- improvements any shot noise limited optical sensors
- noiseless 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

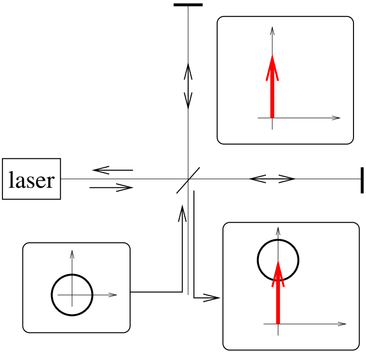
Squeezing and interferometer

Vacuum input

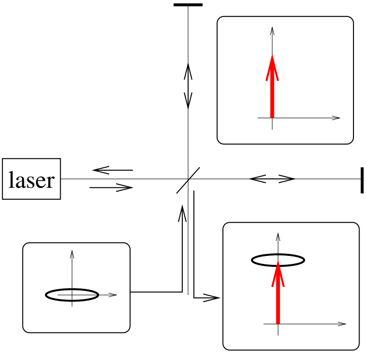


Squeezing and interferometer

Vacuum input

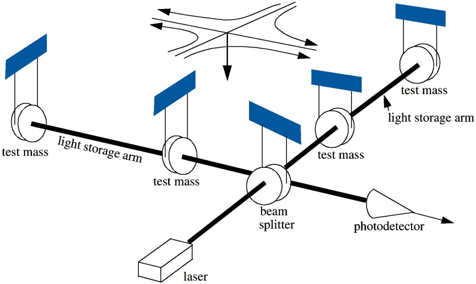


Squeezed input

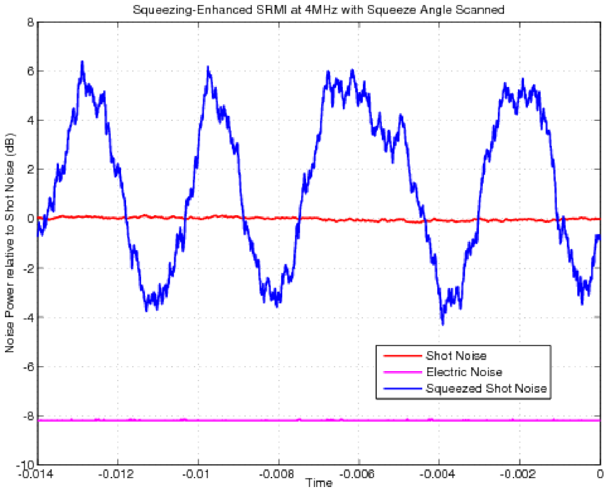


Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory

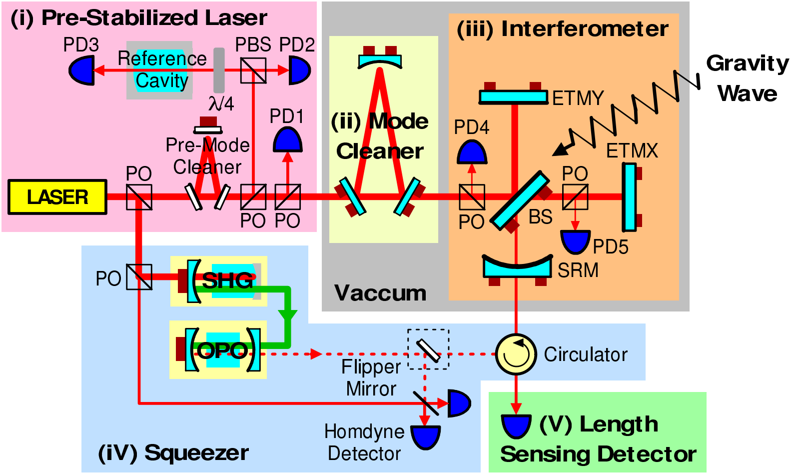
- $L = 4$ km
- $h \sim 10^{-21}$
- $\Delta L \sim 10^{-18}$ m
- $\Delta\phi \sim 10^{-10}$ rad



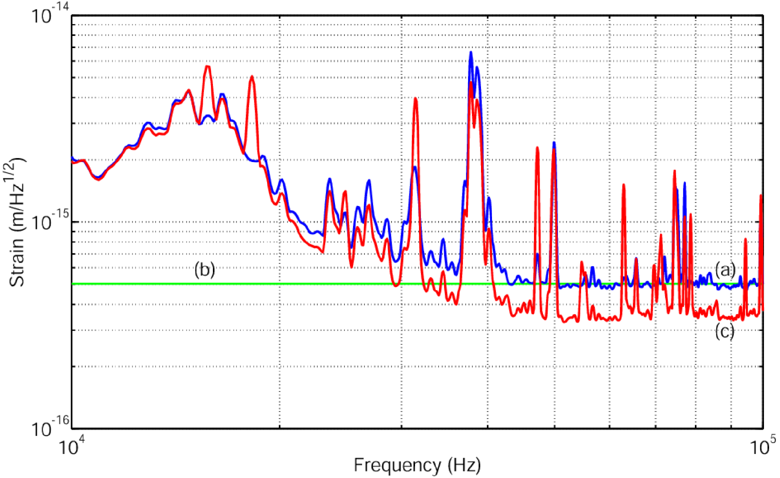
Squeezing level vs time (unlocked)



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

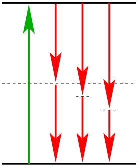

(i) Pre-Stabilized Laser
PD3
Reference
Cavity
PBS
PD2
λ/4
PD1
Pre-Mode
Cleaner
PO
LASER
PO
PO
(ii) Mode
Cleaner
(iii) Interferometer
ETMY
PD4
ETMX
PO
PO
BS
PD5
SRM
Gravity
Wave
Vaccum
PO
SHG
OPO
Flipper
Mirror
Circulator
Homdyne
Detector
(iV) Squeezer
(V) Length
Sensing Detector

GW 40m detector with 4dB of squeezed vacuum

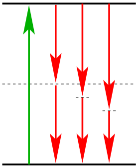


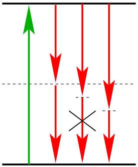
Signal to noise improvement by factor of 1.43

Cavity parameters with squeezing

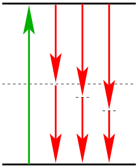


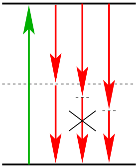
Cavity parameters with squeezing

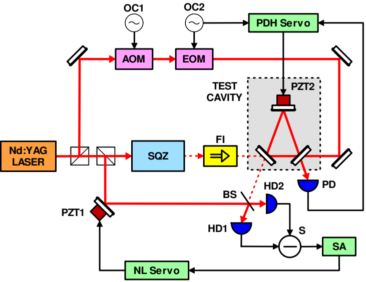




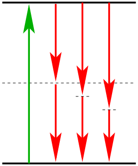
Cavity parameters with squeezing

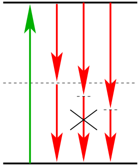


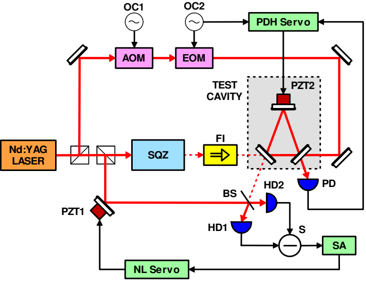


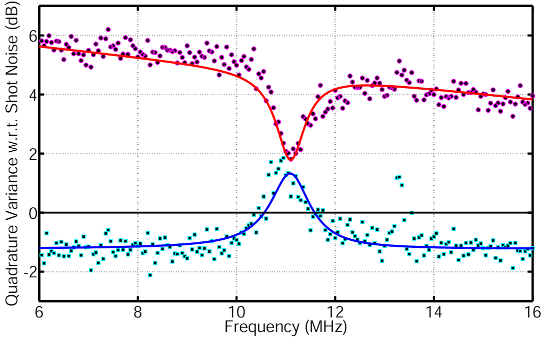


Cavity parameters with squeezing



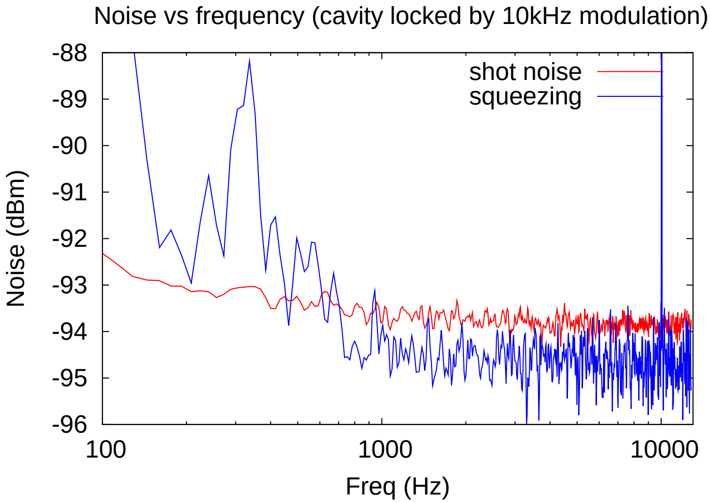






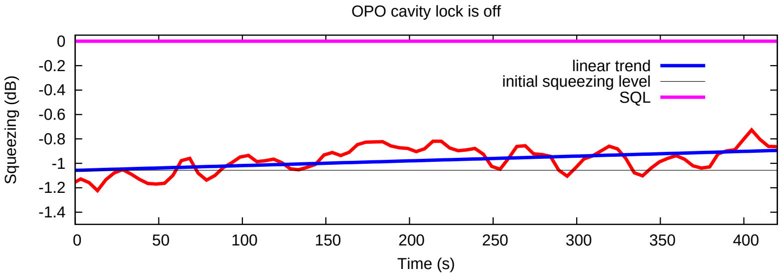
"Noninvasive measurements of cavity parameters by use of squeezed vacuum", Physical Review A, **74**, 033817, (2006).

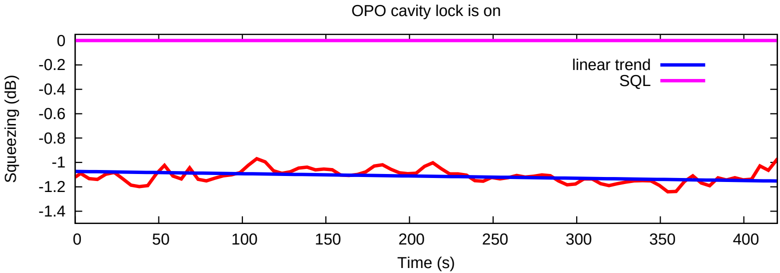
Low frequency squeezing with light free noise lock



"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

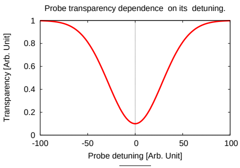
Pros

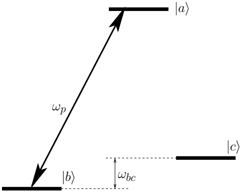
- mainstream: many different nonlinear crystals available
- so far the best squeezers
  - maximum squeezing value detected 11.5 dB at 1064 nm
  - Moritz Mehmet, Henning Vahlbruch, Nico Lastzka, Karsten Danzmann, and Roman Schnabel, "Observation of squeezed states with strong photon-number oscillations",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

Cons

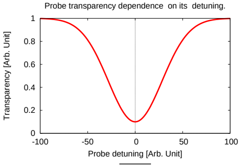
- crystals have limited transparency window
- thus squeezing is hard to generate at visible wavelength
  - at 795 nm only 4-6 dB squeezing is reported
- this limits applications of such squeezers for spectroscopy

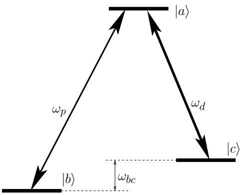
Quantum memory with atomic ensembles

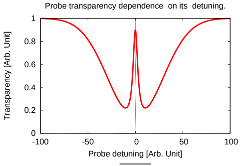




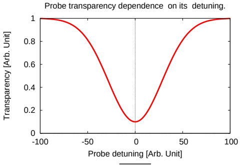
Quantum memory with atomic ensembles

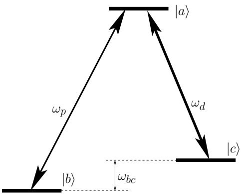


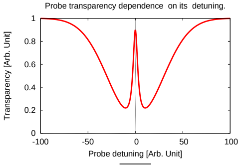




Quantum memory with atomic ensembles

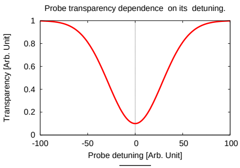


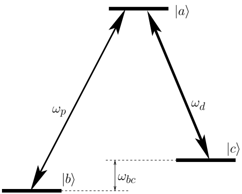


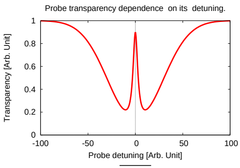


Storage and retrieval

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



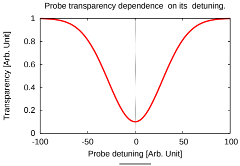


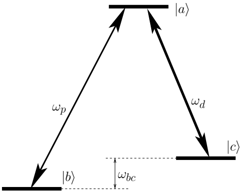


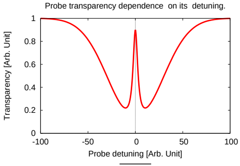
Storage and retrieval

- single photon

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



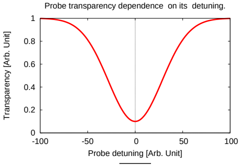


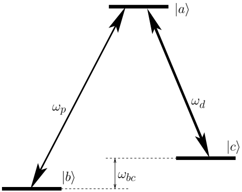


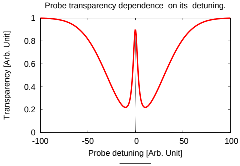
Storage and retrieval

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

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles







Storage and retrieval

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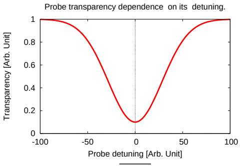
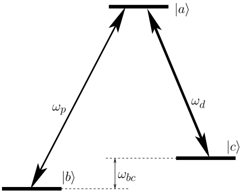
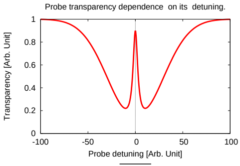
Squeezed state requirements for a quantum memory probe

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles







Storage and retrieval

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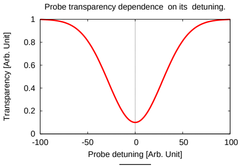
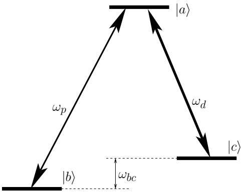
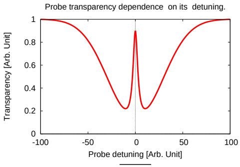
Squeezed state requirements for a quantum memory probe

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

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles







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Squeezed state requirements for a quantum memory probe

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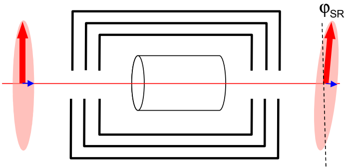
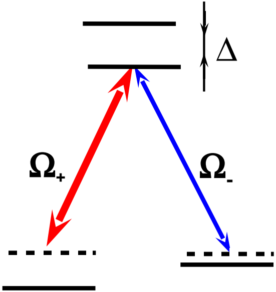
Traditional nonlinear crystal based squeezers are capable of it, but they are extremely technically challenging especially at short wave length.

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

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

Will something so simple work?

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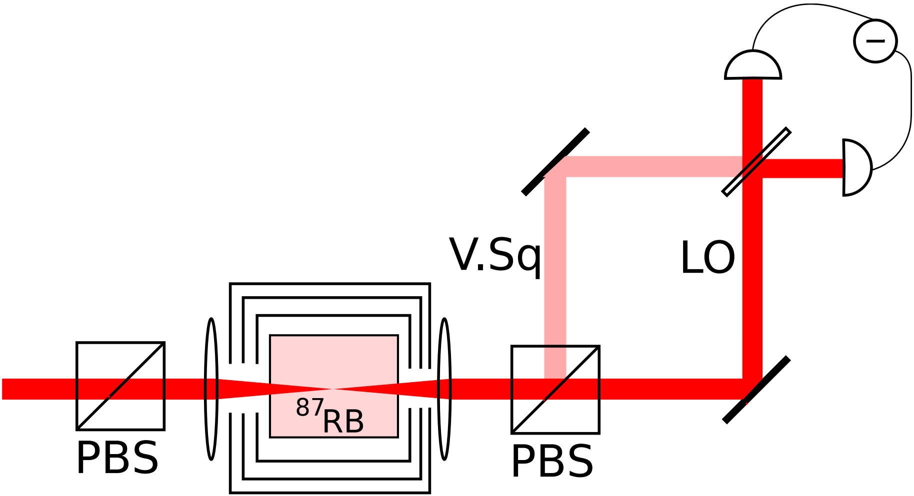
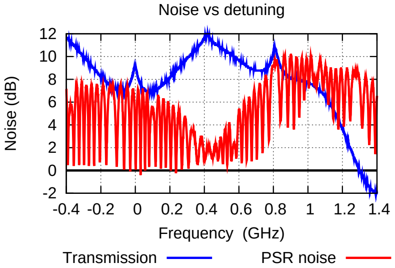
- Definitely Eugeniy E. Mikhailov et al. Optics Letters, Issue 11, **33**, 1213-1215, (2008).
- Definitely Eugeniy E. Mikhailov et al. JMO , Issues 18&19, **56**, 1985-1992, (2009).
- Definitely Philippe Grangier et al. Optics Express, **18**, Issue 5, pp. 4198-4205 (2010)
  - 1.4 dB of squeezing

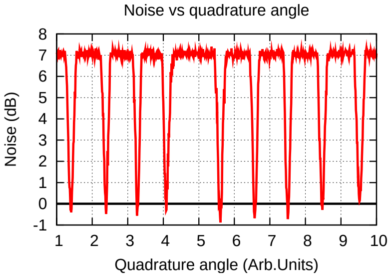
Setup



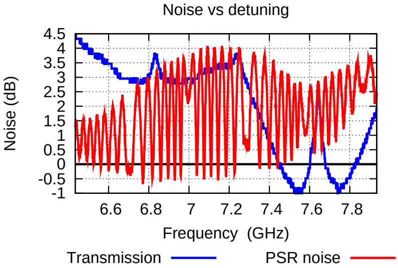
Noise contrast vs detuning in hot ^{87}Rb vacuum cell

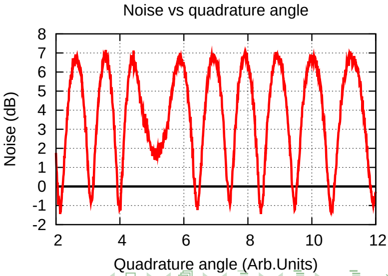
$F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 1, 2$





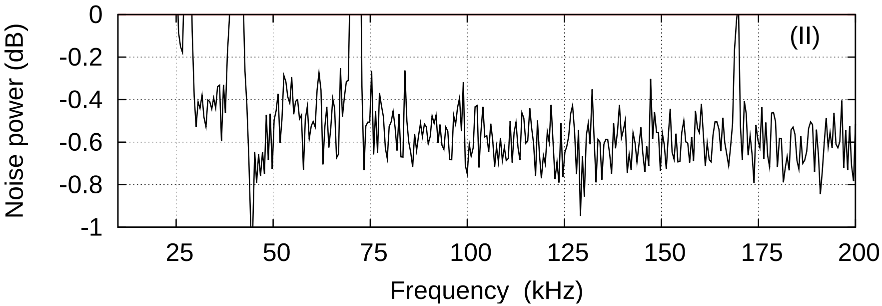
$F_g = 1 \rightarrow F_e = 1, 2$





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

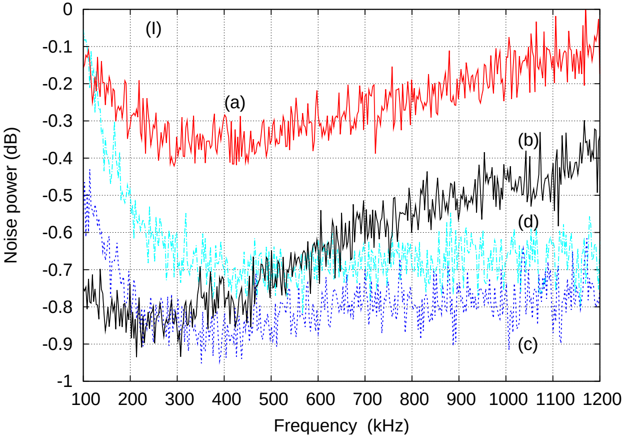


Eugeniy E. Mikhailov, Irina Novikova: Optics Letters, Issue 11, 33, 1213-1215, (2008).

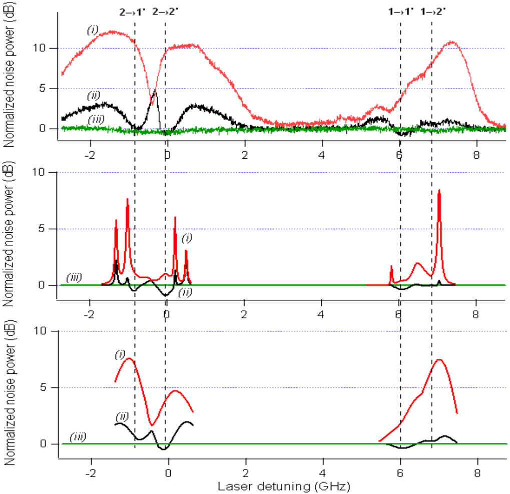
Low frequency squeezing vs detuning in ^{87}Rb at 795 nm

^{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 theory and experiment

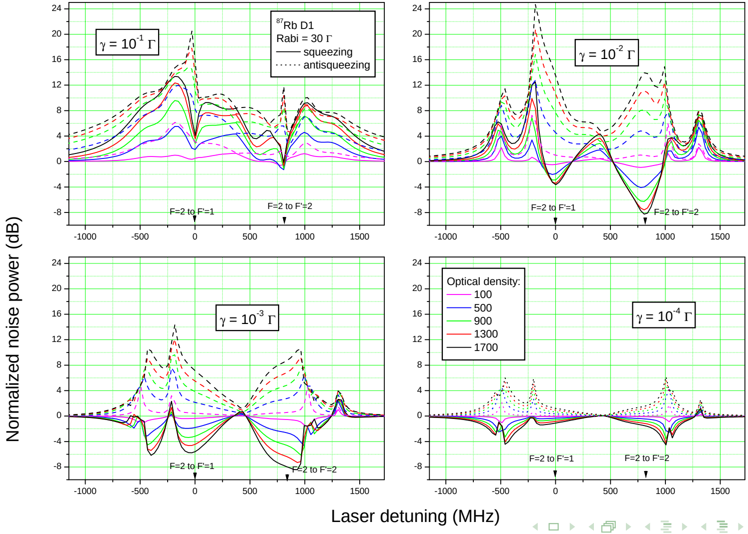


- ^{87}Rb cell
- no buffer gas
- density $2 \cdot 10^{11}$ cm^{-3}
- laser power 6 mW
- beam size 0.2 mm

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

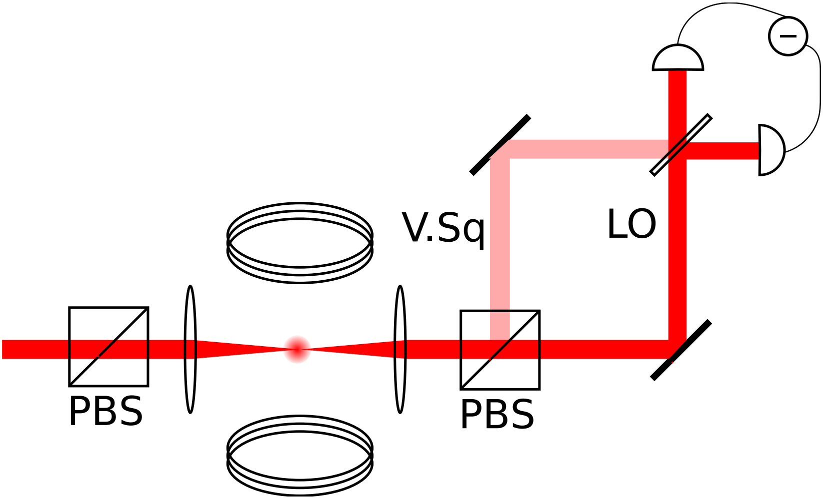
Theoretical prediction for MOT squeezing with ^{87}Rb

$F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 1, 2$ high optical density is very important

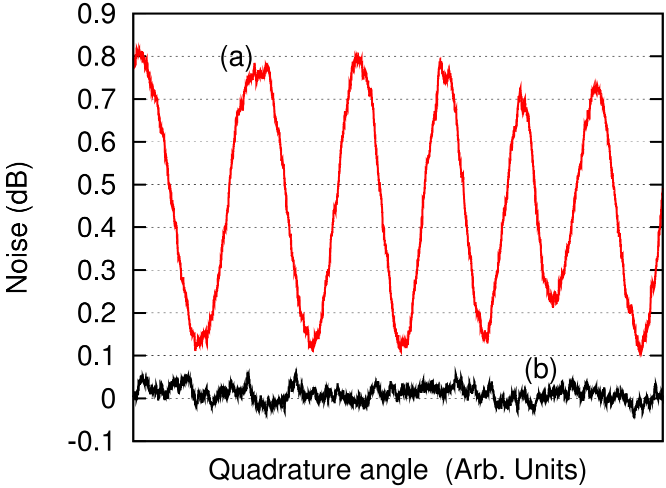


MOT squeezer

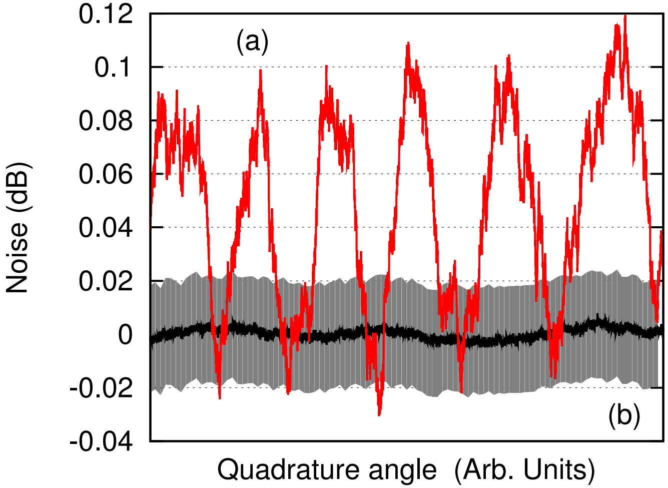
Cloud size =1 mm, T = 200 μK, N = 7 $\times$ 10^9 1/cm^3, OD = 2, beam size = 0.1 mm, 10^5 interacting atoms



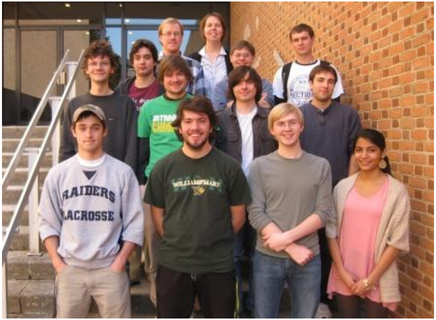
Noise contrast in MOT with ^{87}Rb $F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 1$



Squeezing in MOT with ^{87}Rb $F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 1$



People



Support from

Summary

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