

Generation of squeezed vacuum with hot and ultra-cold Rb atoms

Eugeniy E. Mikhailov, Travis Horrom, Irina Novikova¹
Salim Balik², Arturo Lezama³, Mark Havey²

¹The College of William & Mary, USA

²Old Dominion University, USA

³Instituto de Física, Uruguay

January 5, 2011

PQE



Left to right: Arturo Lezama, Eugeny Mikhailov, Mark Havey, Salim Balik, Travis Horrom, and Irina Novikova

Heisenberg uncertainty principle



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

Optics equivalent strict definition

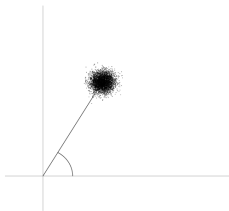
$$\langle \Delta X_1^2 \rangle \langle \Delta X_2^2 \rangle \geq 1$$

$$X_1 = \frac{a + a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}}$$

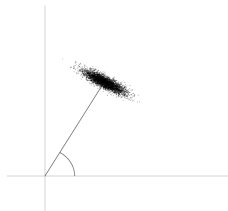
$$X_2 = \frac{a - a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}i}$$

Coherent states of light

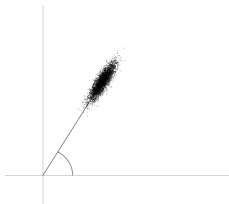
unsqueezed



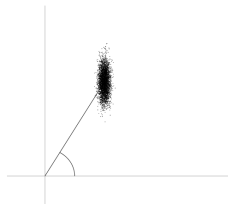
amplitude-squeezed



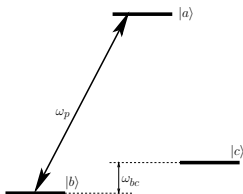
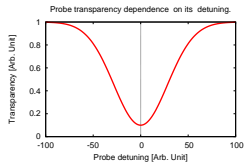
phase-squeezed



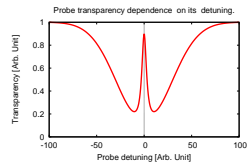
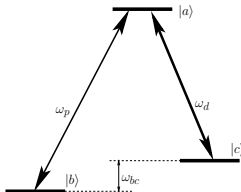
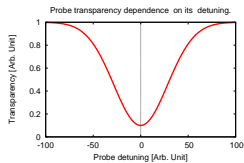
angle-squeezed



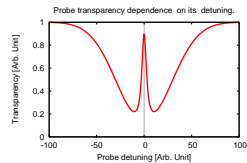
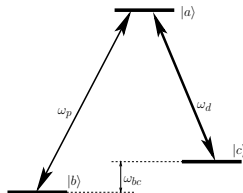
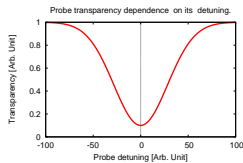
Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



Quantum memory with atomic ensembles

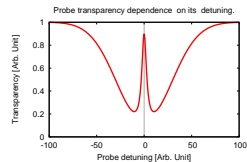
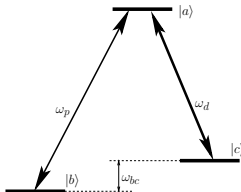
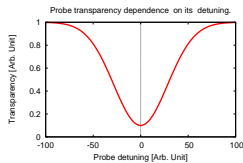


Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



Storage and retrieval

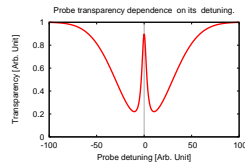
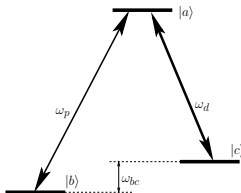
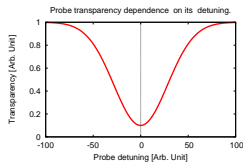
Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



Storage and retrieval

- single photon

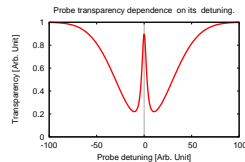
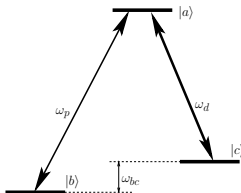
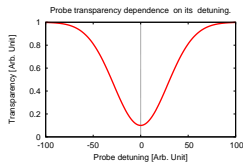
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Storage and retrieval

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

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles

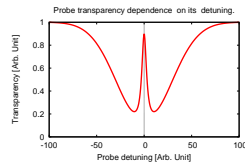
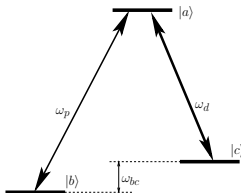
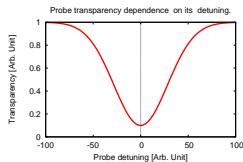


Storage and retrieval

- single photon
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Squeezed state requirements for a quantum memory probe

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



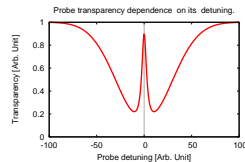
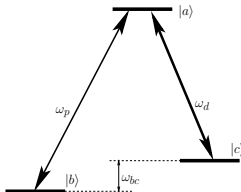
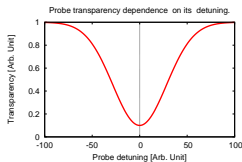
Storage and retrieval

- single photon
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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 ($< 100\text{kHz}$)

Quantum memory with atomic ensembles



Storage and retrieval

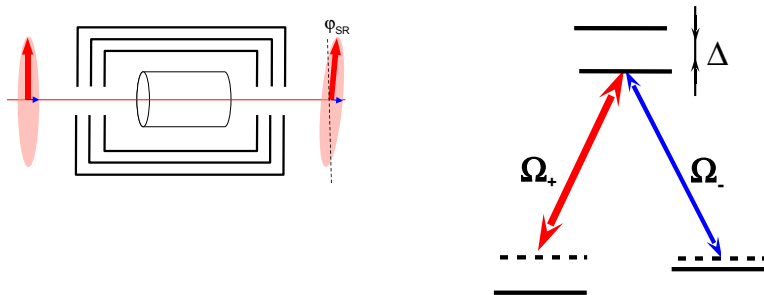
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Squeezed state requirements for a quantum memory probe

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- squeezing within narrow resonance window at frequencies ($< 100\text{kHz}$)

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

$$a_{out} = a_{in} + \frac{igL}{2}(a_{in}^\dagger - a_{in}) \quad (1)$$

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- **Yes!** J. Ries, B. Brezger, and A. I. Lvovsky, Experimental vacuum squeezing in rubidium vapor via self-rotation, PRA **68**, 025801 (2003).
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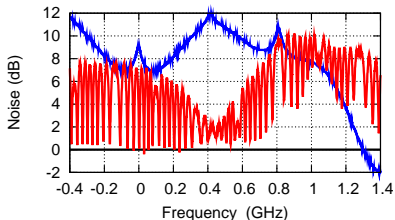
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- **Definitely** Eugeny E. Mikhailov et al. Optics Letters, Issue 11, **33**, 1213-1215, (2008).
- **Definitely** Eugeny E. Mikhailov et al. JMO , Issues 18&19, **56**, 1985-1992, (2009).
- **Definitely** Philippe Grangier et al. Optics Express, **18**, Issue 5, pp. 4198-4205 (2010)
 - 1.4 dB of squeezing

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

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

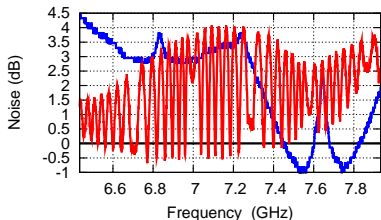
Noise vs detuning



Transmission — PSR noise

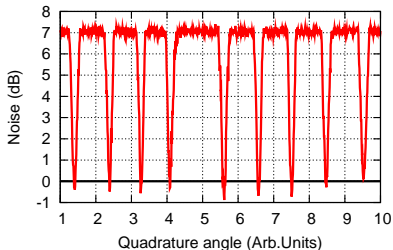
$$F_g = 1 \rightarrow F_e = 1, 2$$

Noise vs detuning



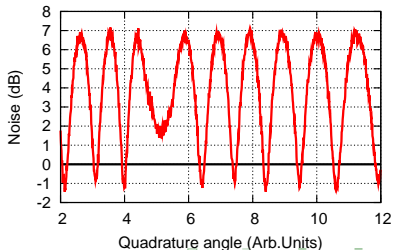
Transmission — PSR noise

Noise vs quadrature angle



Quadrature angle (Arb.Units)

Noise vs quadrature angle

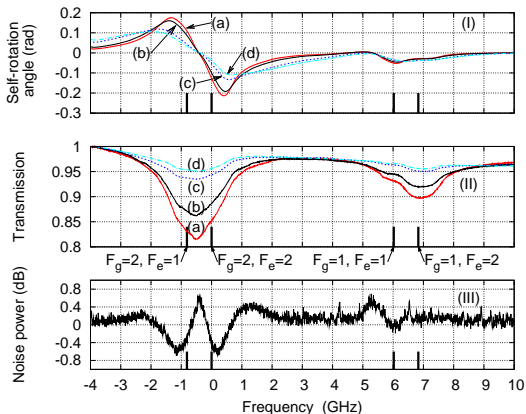


Quadrature angle (Arb.Units)

Squeezing vs detuning in ^{87}Rb at 795 nm

^{87}Rb cell + 2.5Torr Ne

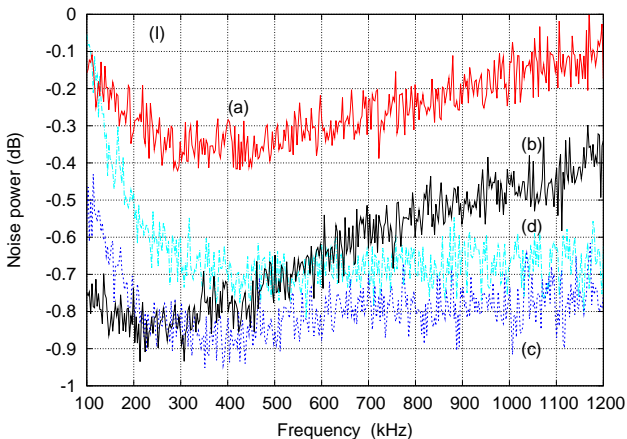
(a) $P=1.0$ mW, (b) $P=1.5$ mW, (c) $P=4.2$ mW, (d) $P=6.6$ mW



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

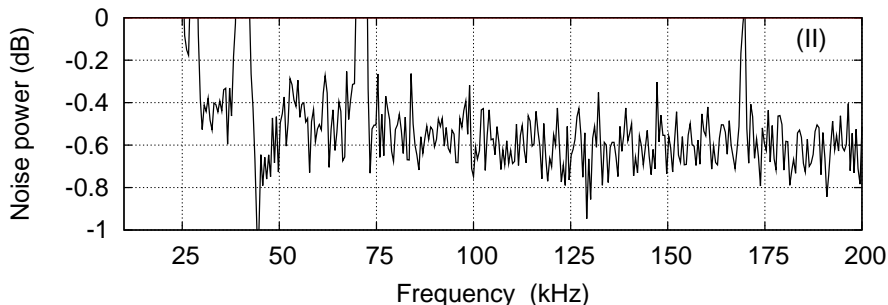
^{87}Rb cell + 2.5Torr Ne, $T=63.3^\circ\text{C}$

(a) $P=1.0$ mW, (b) $P=1.5$ mW, (c) $P=4.2$ mW, (d) $P=6.6$ mW



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

^{87}Rb cell + 2.5Torr Ne, $T=63.3^\circ\text{C}$ $P=1.5$ mW

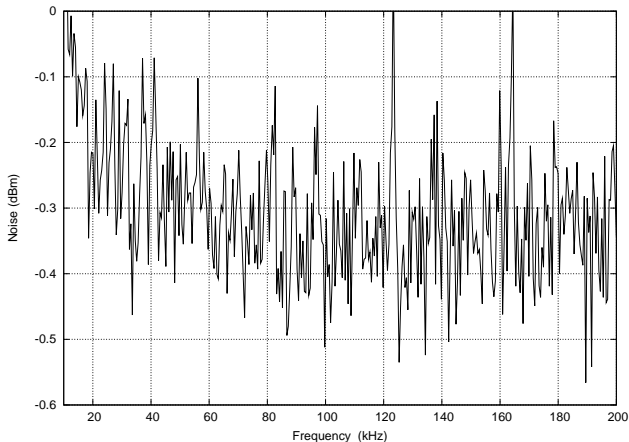


Eugeniy E. Mikhailov, Irina Novikova: Optics Letters, Issue 11, 33, 1213-1215, (2008).

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

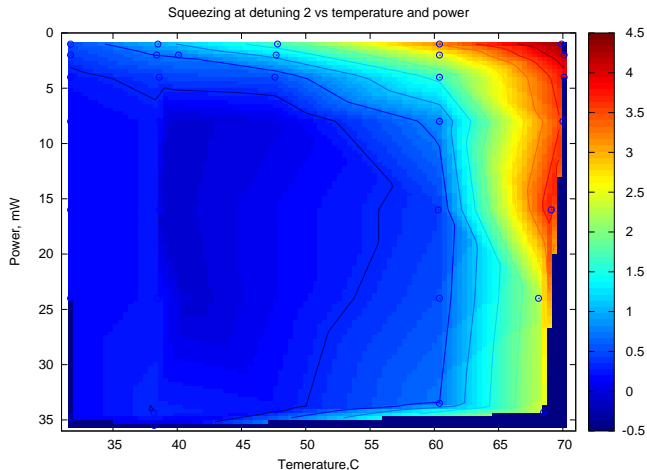
^{87}Rb cell + 5Torr Ne, $T=63.3^\circ\text{C}$

$P=0.5\text{ mW}$



Excess noise and the source of the controversy

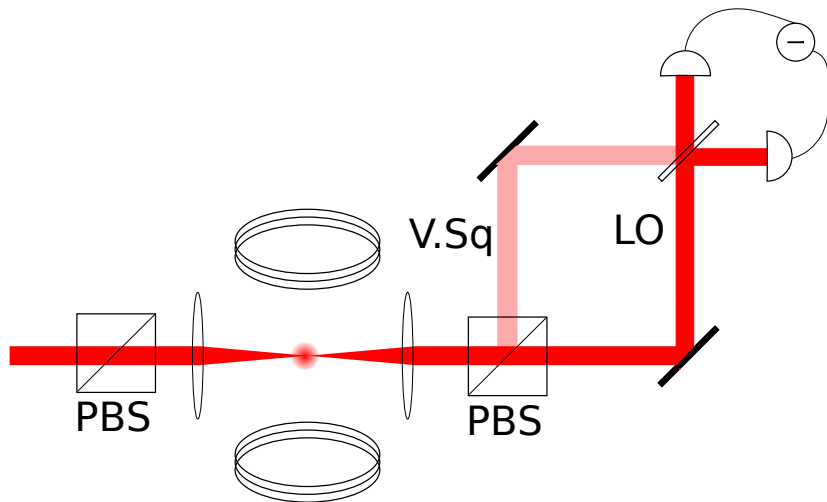
No buffer gas near $F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 2$ transition



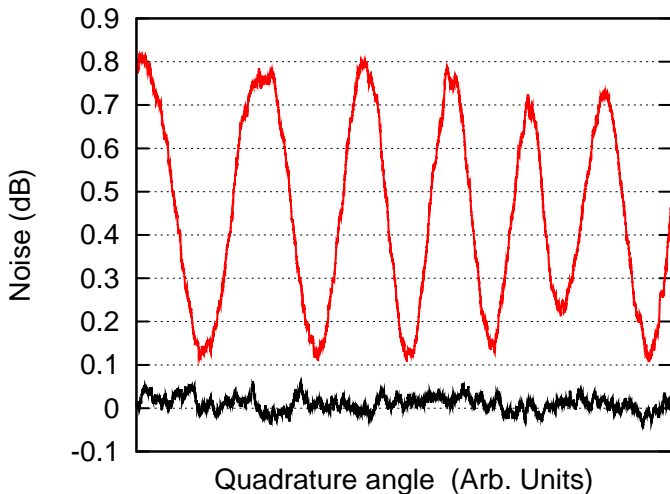
Squeezing occurs in the rather narrow parameters space

MOT squeezer

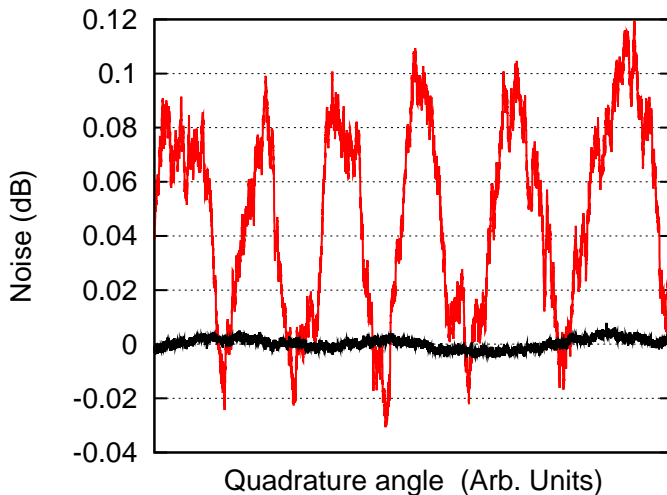
$T = 200 \mu\text{K}$, $N = 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ 1/cm}^3$, $\text{OD} = 5$, beam size = 0.1 mm



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

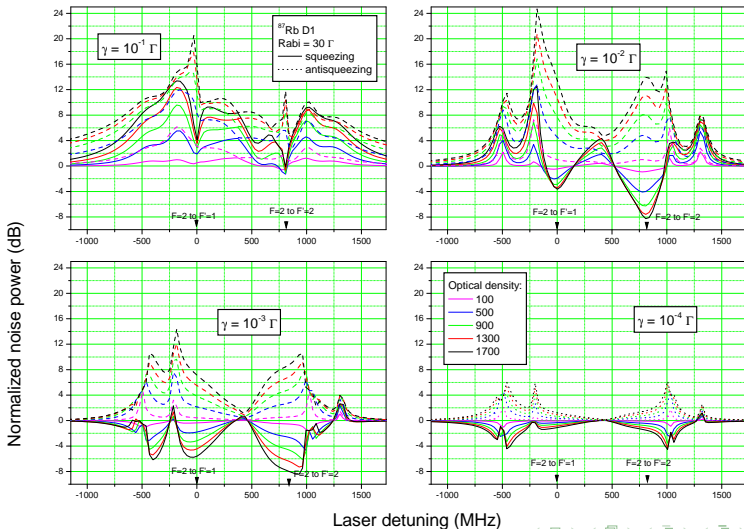


Squeezing in MOT with ^{87}Rb $F_g = 2 \rightarrow F_e = 1$



Theoretical prediction for MOT squeezing with ^{87}Rb

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



Summary

- Self-rotation based squeezing is possible in hot and ultra-cold ^{87}Rb vapor
- Squeezing is generated in the range from 10 kHz to several MHz
- Such vacuum squeezing is suitable for atomic quantum memory tests

Advantages of the PSR squeezing

- Requires very little optical power (< 100 mW)
- Generated at atomic transition wavelength
- Potentially can be generated at any wavelength where the suitable transition exists
 - think blue or even ultraviolet