

A reversible quantum memory for OAM encoded qubits

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A. NICOLAS, L. VEISSIER, L.GINER, E. GIACOBINO, D. MAXEIN, AND J. LAURAT
Nature Photonics (accepted), arXiv:1308.0238 (2013)

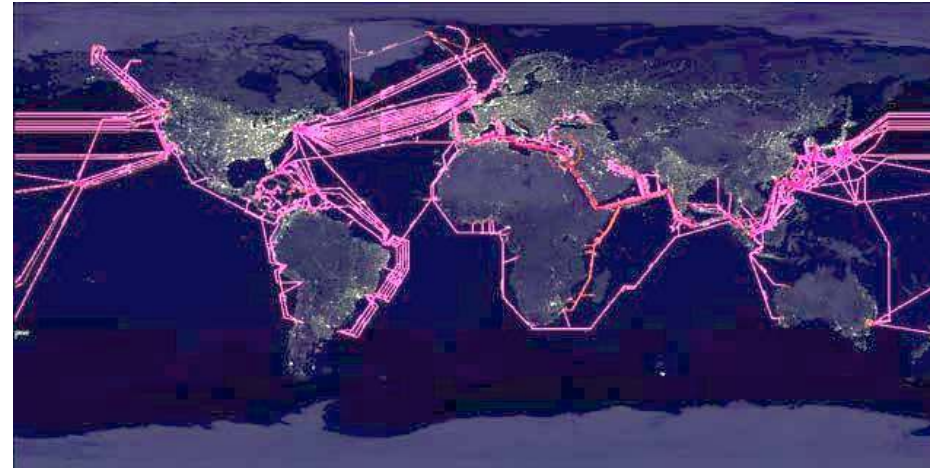


From classical to quantum networks

Nodes



Classical Information Network



Channels



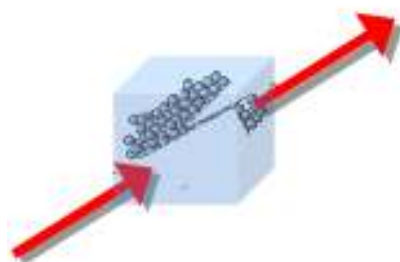
Equivalent for Quantum Information Processing ?

- Distributed quantum computing, "quantum internet"
- Quantum cryptography

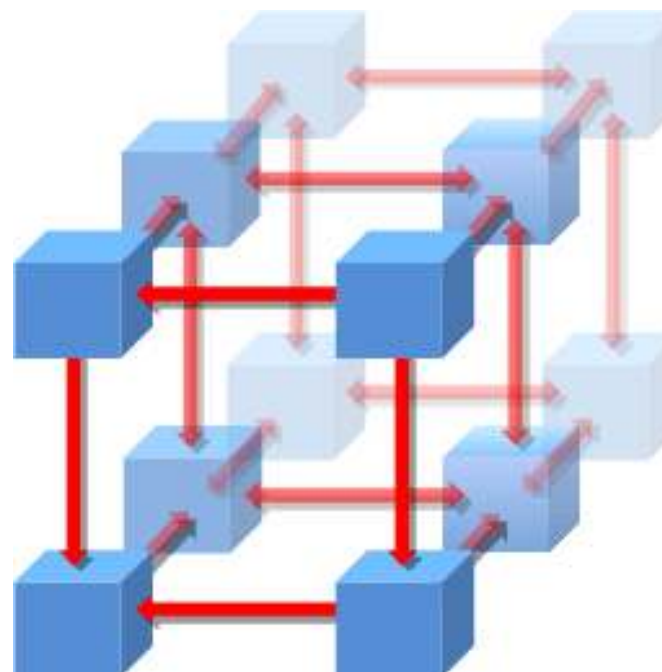
Quantum Information Network

Quantum nodes

process & store states



e.g. atoms



Quantum channels

distribute quantum states



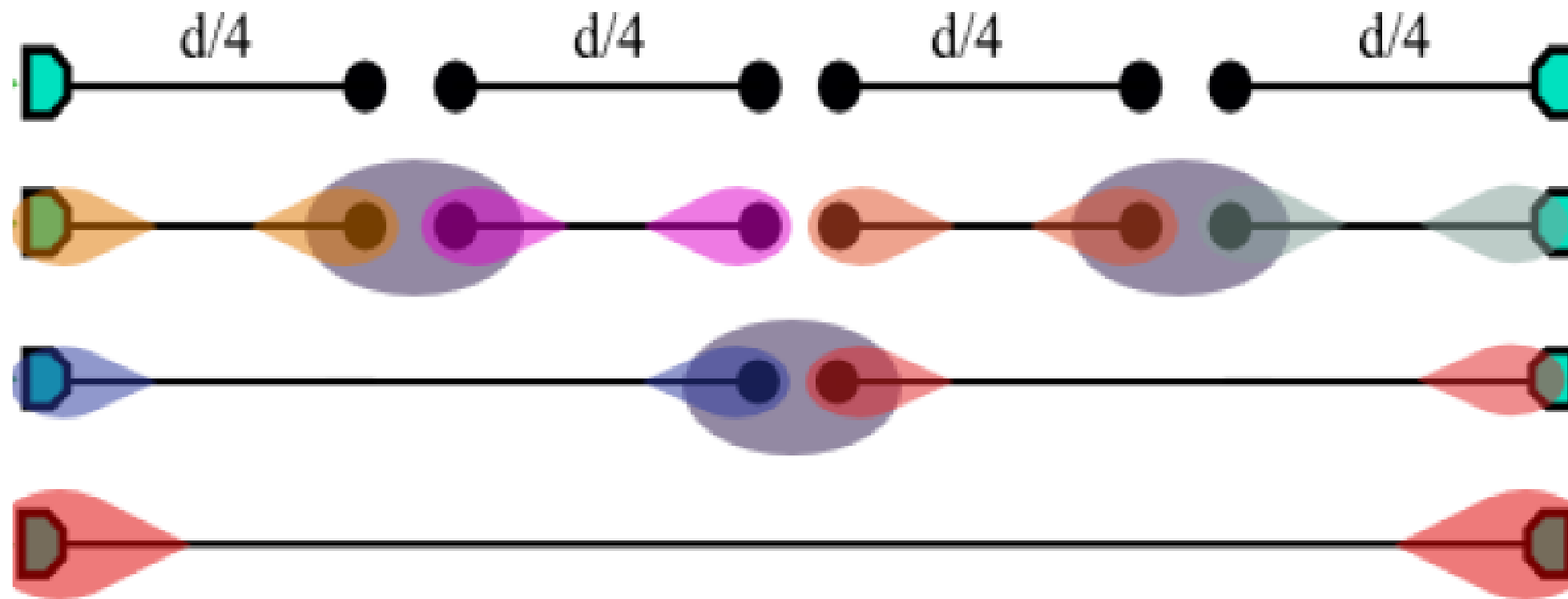
e.g. single photons

Specific challenges of a quantum link

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

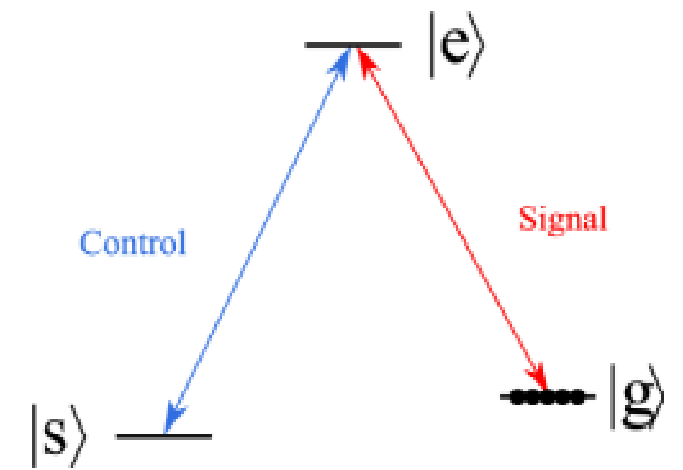
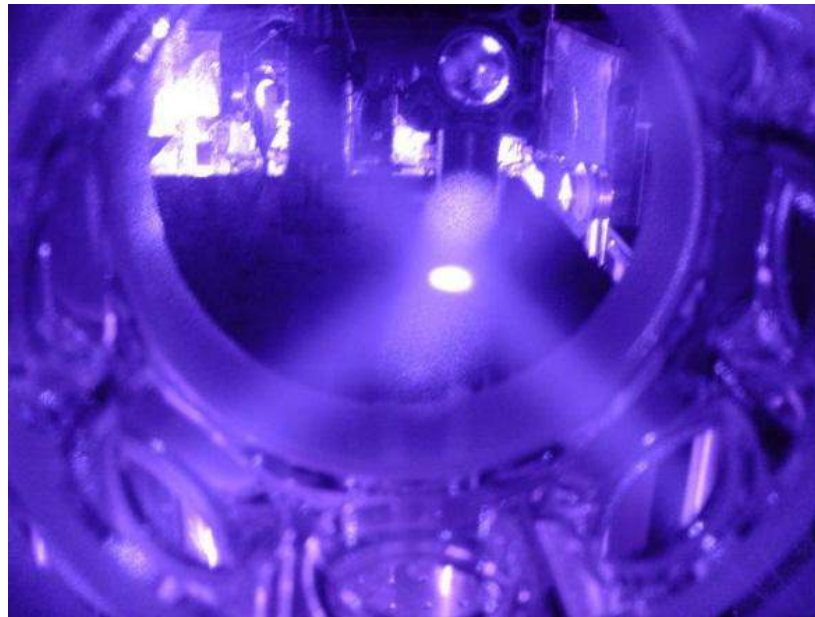


- Losses: direct transmission of states infeasible $> \sim 100$ km
- No-cloning-theorem: amplification not possible
- Approach: split distance and use "Quantum Repeaters"
- Distribute basic resource: entanglement



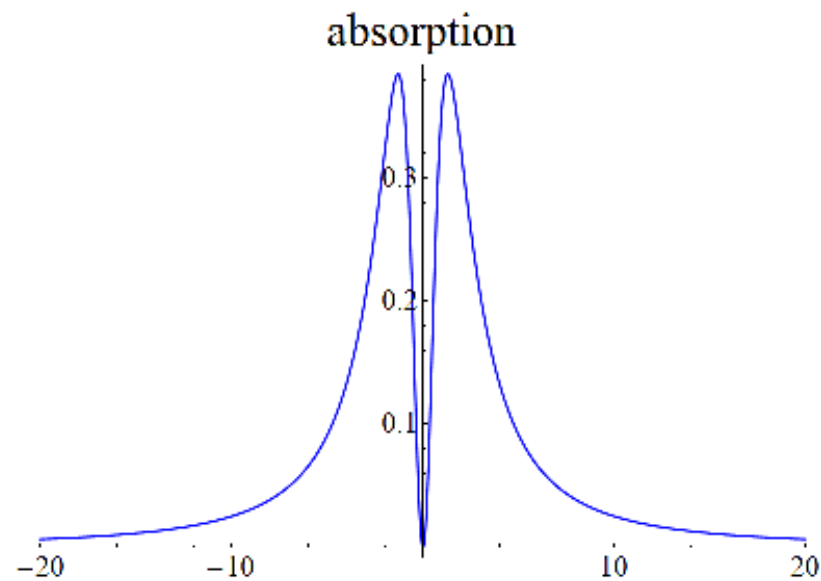
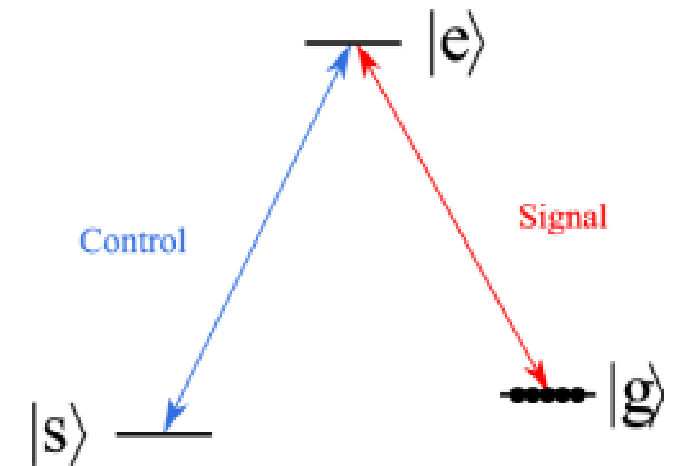
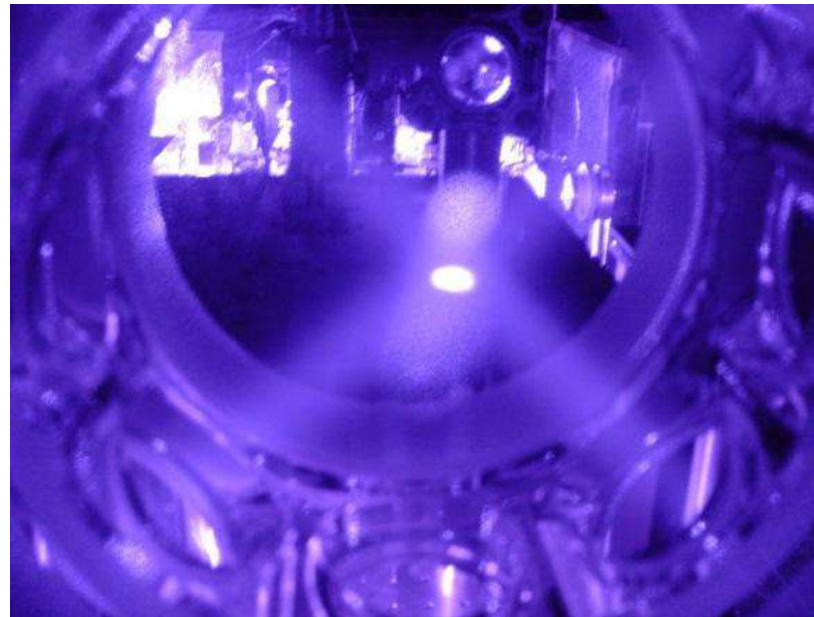
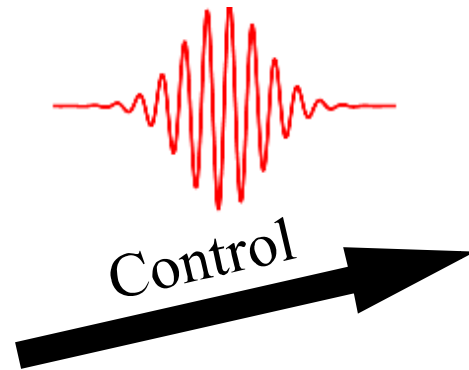
- Gain only if each segment works asynchronously
→ need for Quantum Memories

Light-matter interface: EIT memory

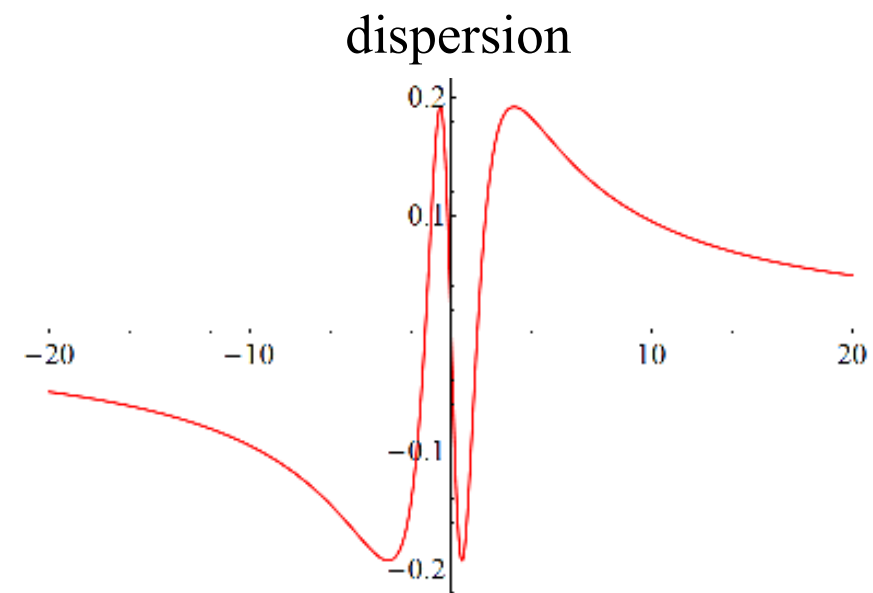


Light-matter interface: EIT memory

Signal pulse,
 < 1 photon

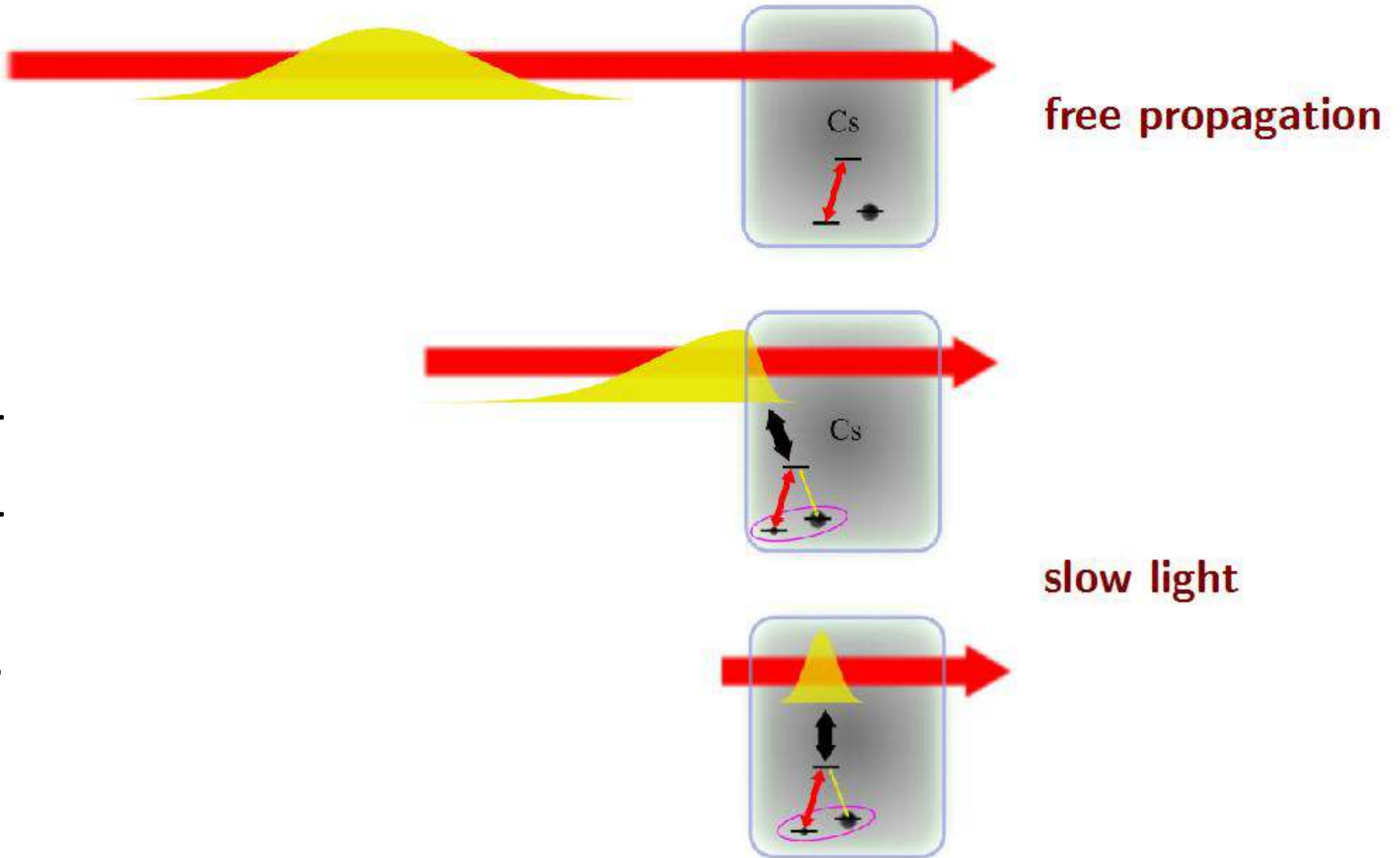


Transparency



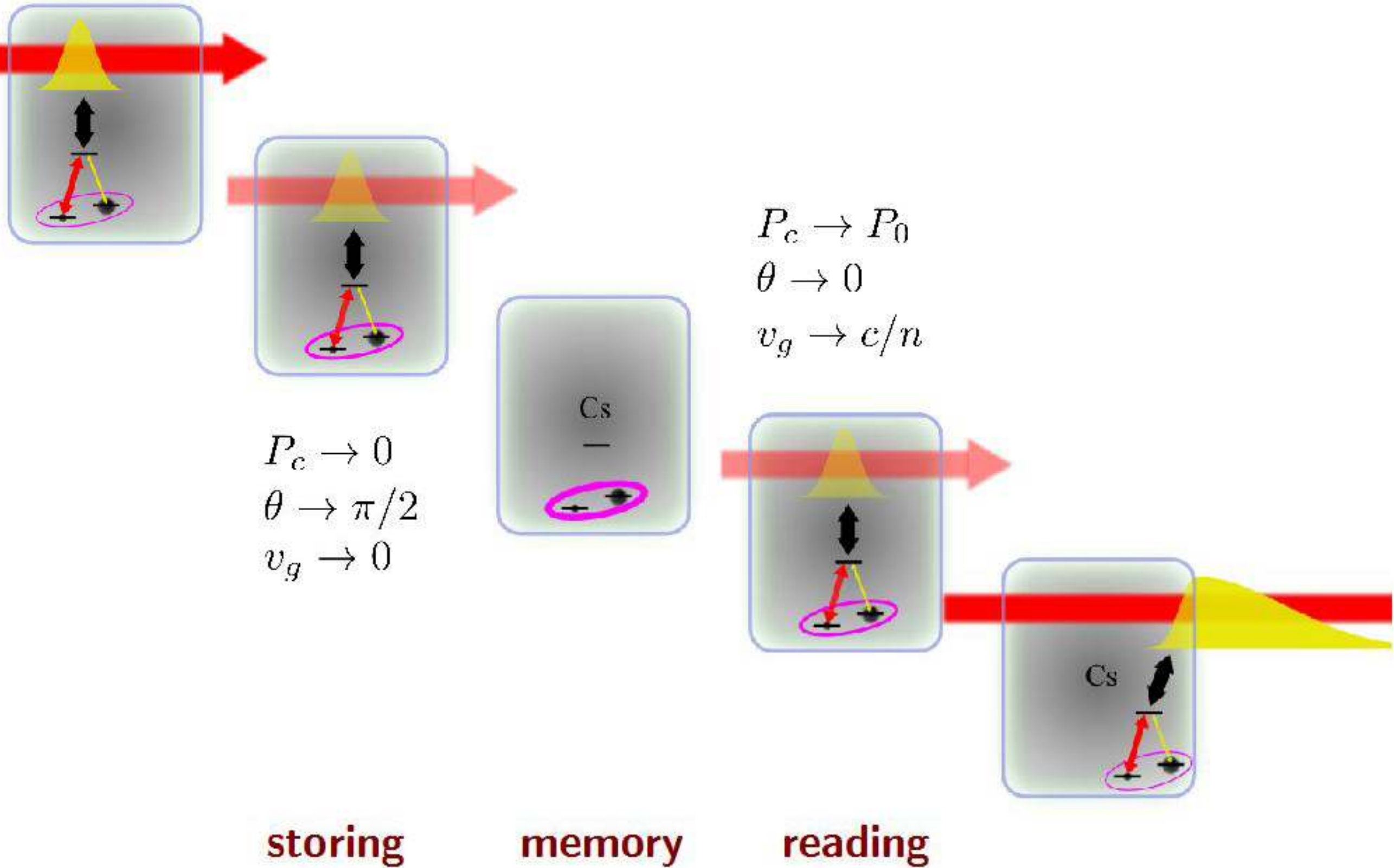
... and slow light

Slowing down the light pulse



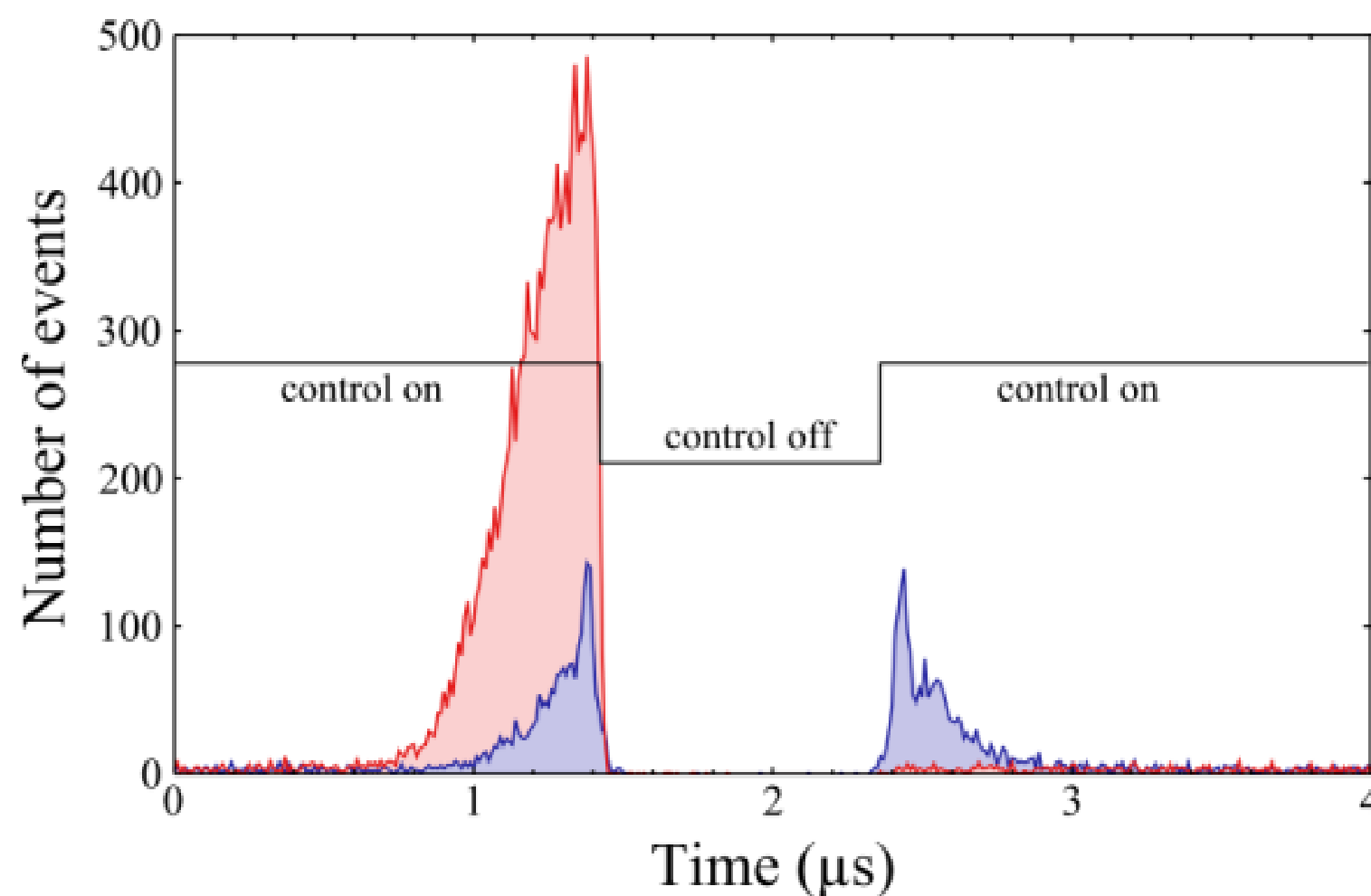
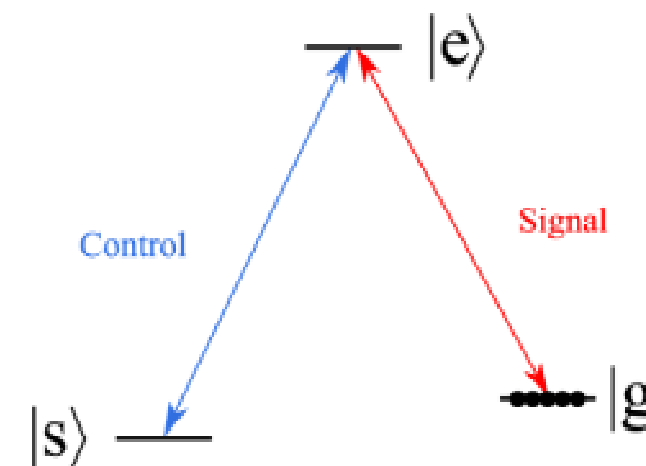
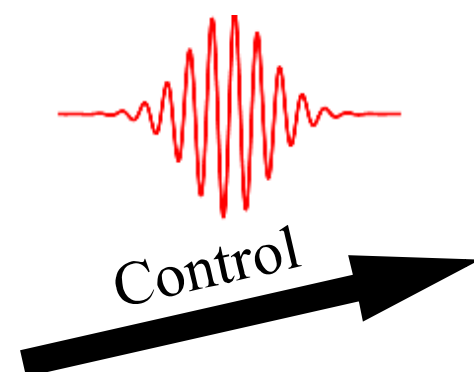
... and storing it

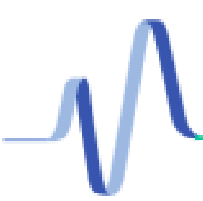
For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



Memory measurement

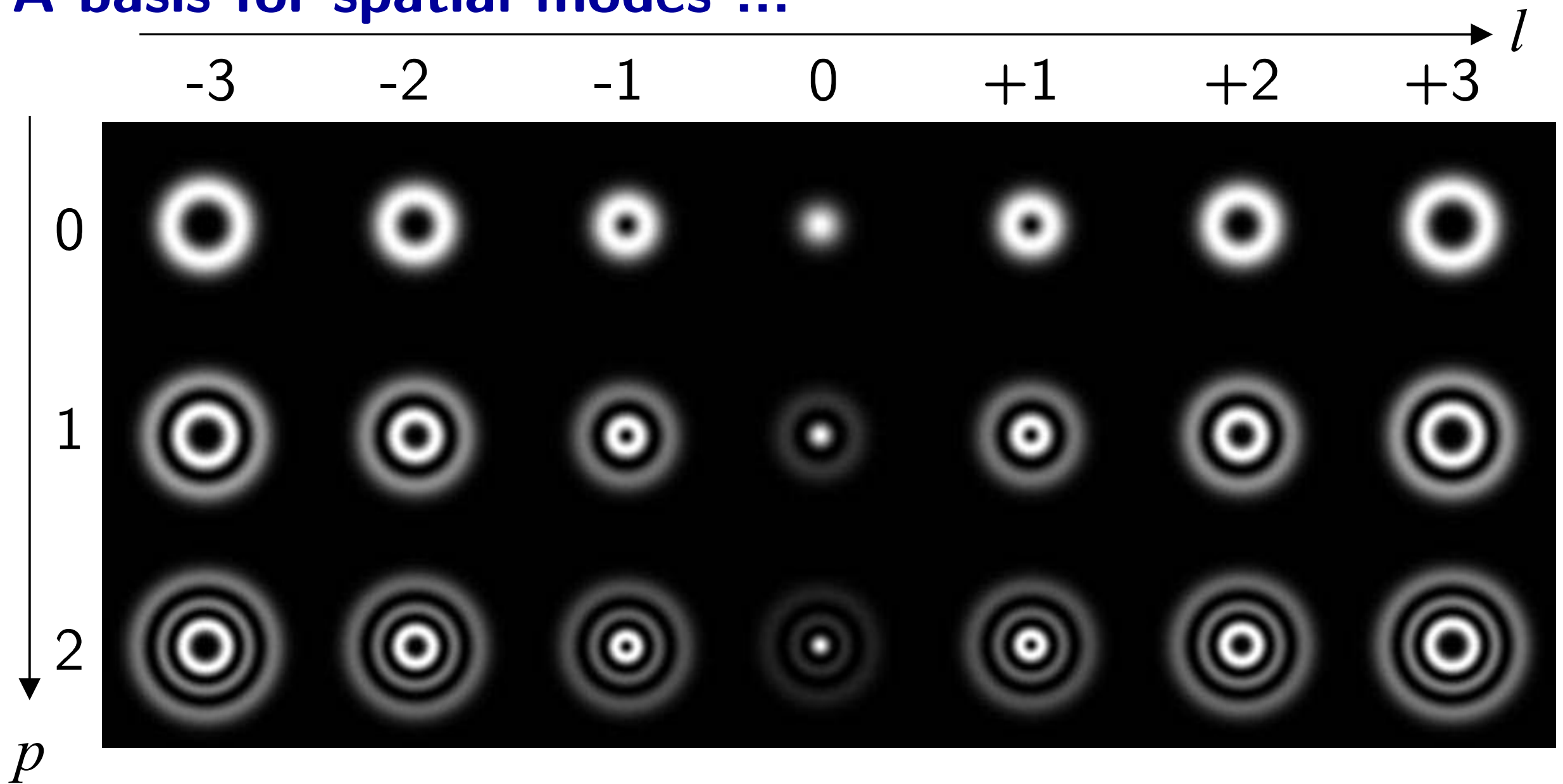
Signal pulse,
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Laguerre-Gaussian modes

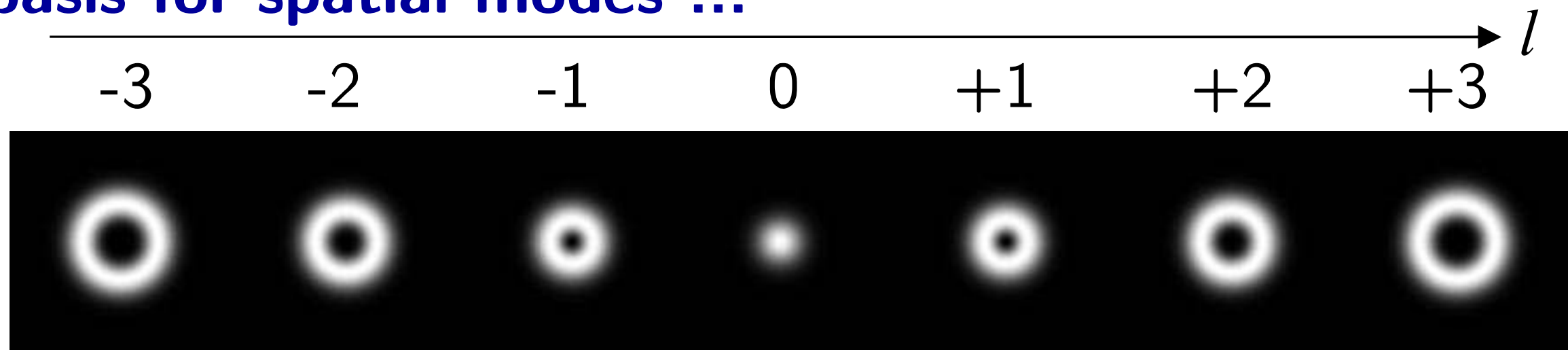
A basis for spatial modes ...



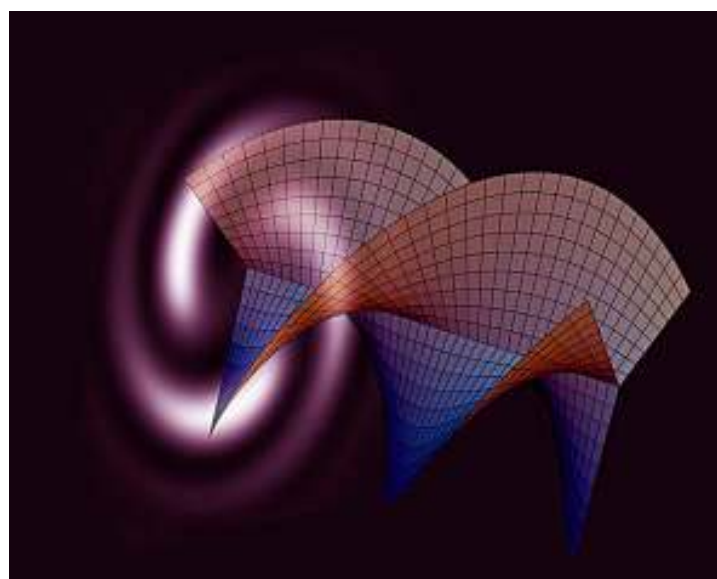
$$LG_p^l = E_0 \frac{w_0}{w(z)} e^{-\left(\frac{r}{w(z)}\right)^2} e^{-ik \frac{r^2}{2R(z)}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}r}{w(z)}\right)^{|l|} e^{il\phi} L_p^{|l|} \left(\frac{2r^2}{w(z)^2}\right) e^{i(2p+|l|+1)\zeta(z)}$$

Laguerre-Gaussian modes

A basis for spatial modes ...

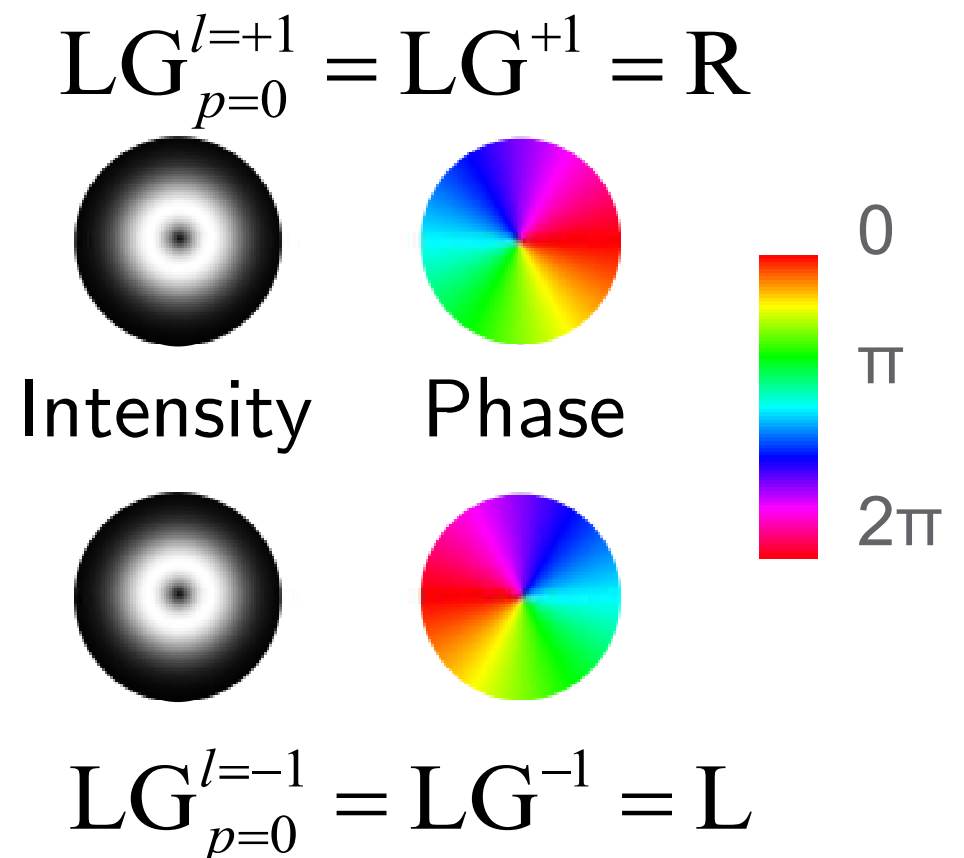


... carrying orbital angular momentum



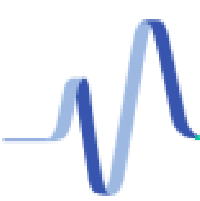
(picture from M. Padgett)

$$\text{LG}_{p=0}^{l=+3}$$



Single photons with OAM

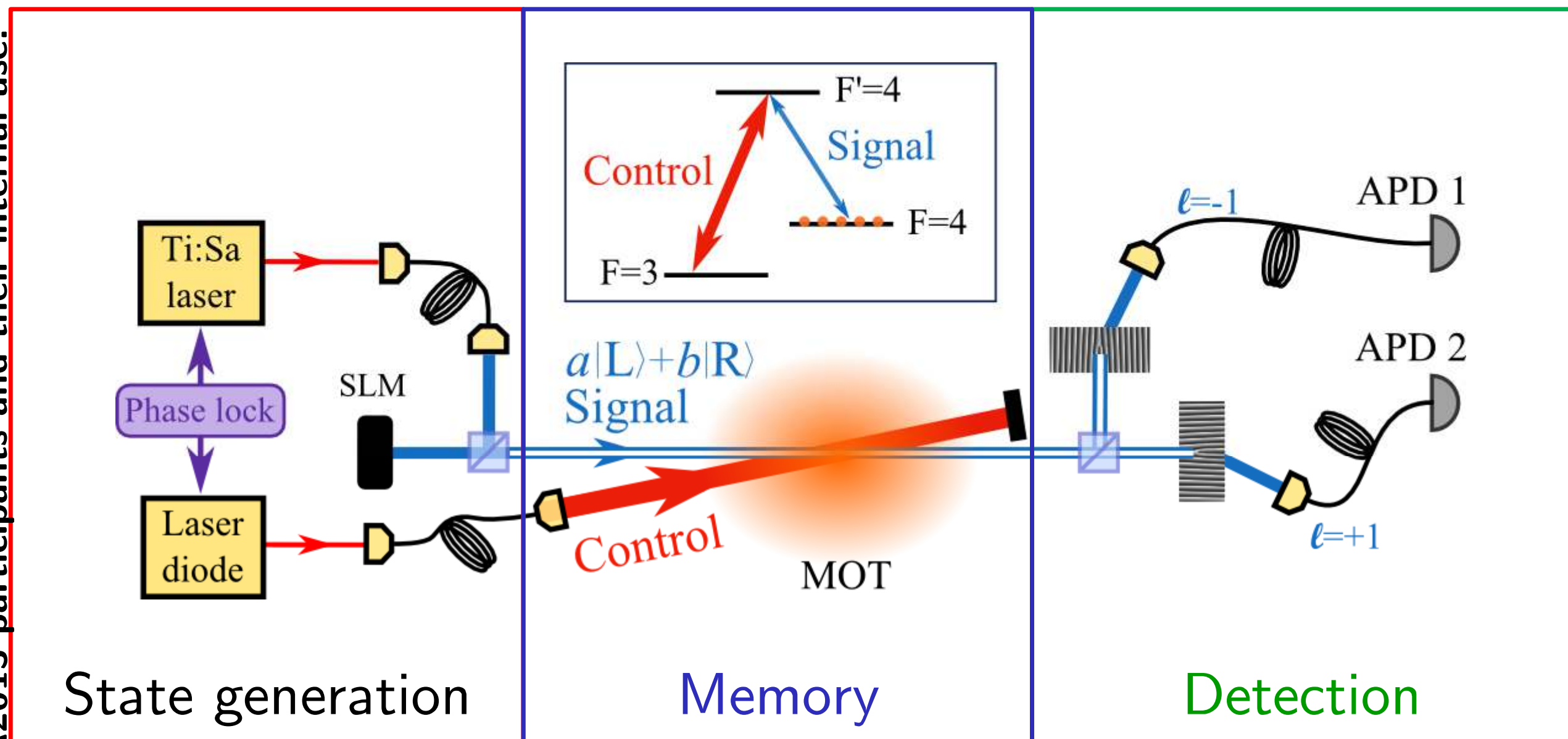
- Each photon carries this orbital angular momentum of $l \times \hbar$
Mair *et al.*, Nature **412**, 313 (2001)
- How much information can a single photon carry?
 - Polarization states: e.g. H, V $\Rightarrow$ 1 qubit
 - OAM: $l = \dots -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, \dots \Rightarrow \log_2 n$ qubit
infinite-dimensional Hilbert space for information encoding
 - Potential use in quantum information science, e.g.:
Langford *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 040501 (2005): quantum bit commitment
Molina-Terriza *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 040501 (2005): quantum coin tossing
Dada *et al.*, Nature Phys. **7**, 677 (2011): high-dimensional entanglement



Single photons with OAM

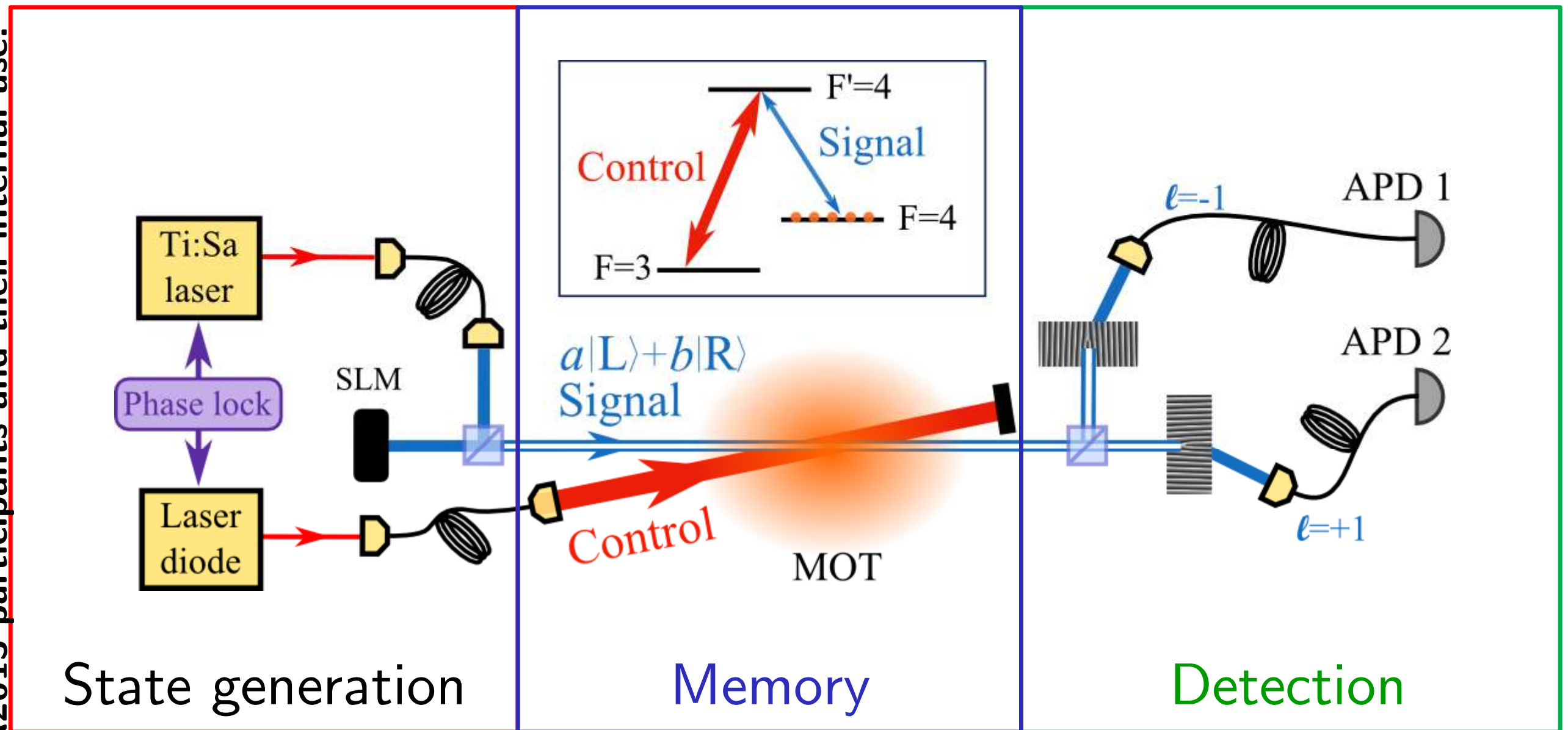
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- OAM-light-matter interactions, but no reversible qubit storage yet:
Inoue *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **74**, 053809 (2006) (DLCZ entanglement)
Pugatch *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 203601 (2007) (bright light)
Moretti *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **79**, 023825 (2009) (bright light)
Ding *et al.*, arXiv e-print 1305.2675 (2013) (single photon level)

Experimental setup



Experimental setup

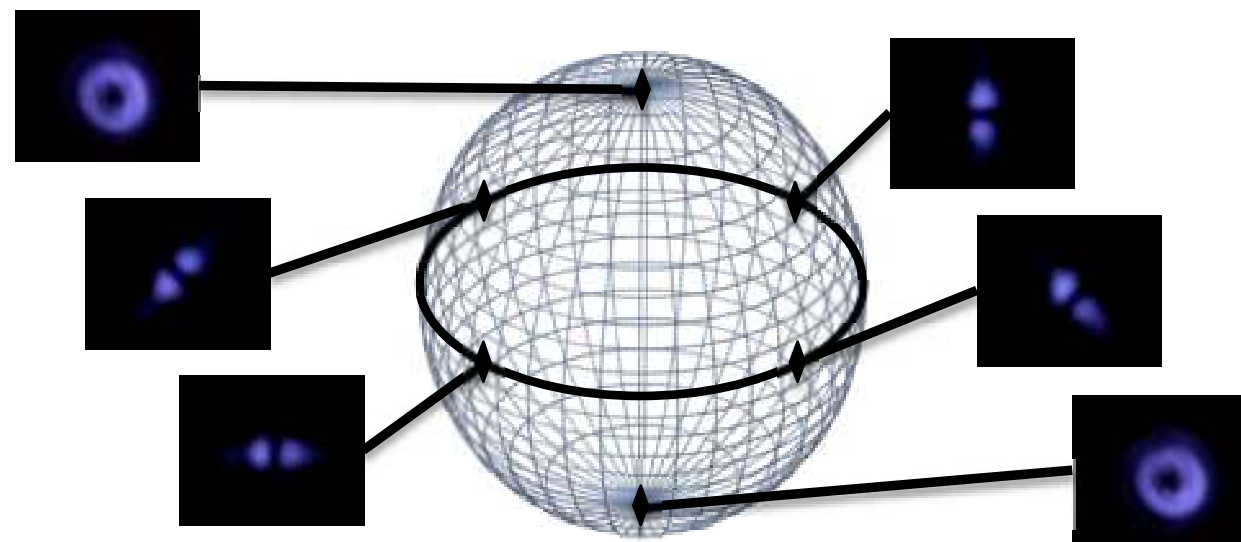
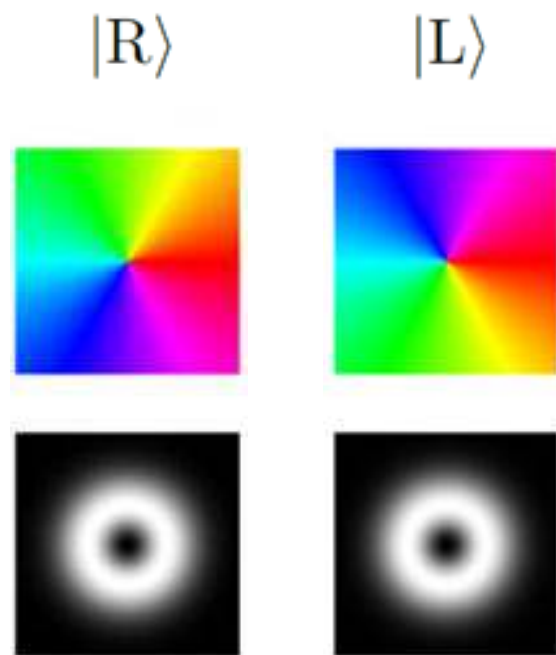
For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



- Phase and frequency locking between Ti:Sapphire laser and external-cavity diode laser at 9.2 GHz
- Signal: very weak coherent pulse (< 1 photon per pulse)

Single photons with OAM

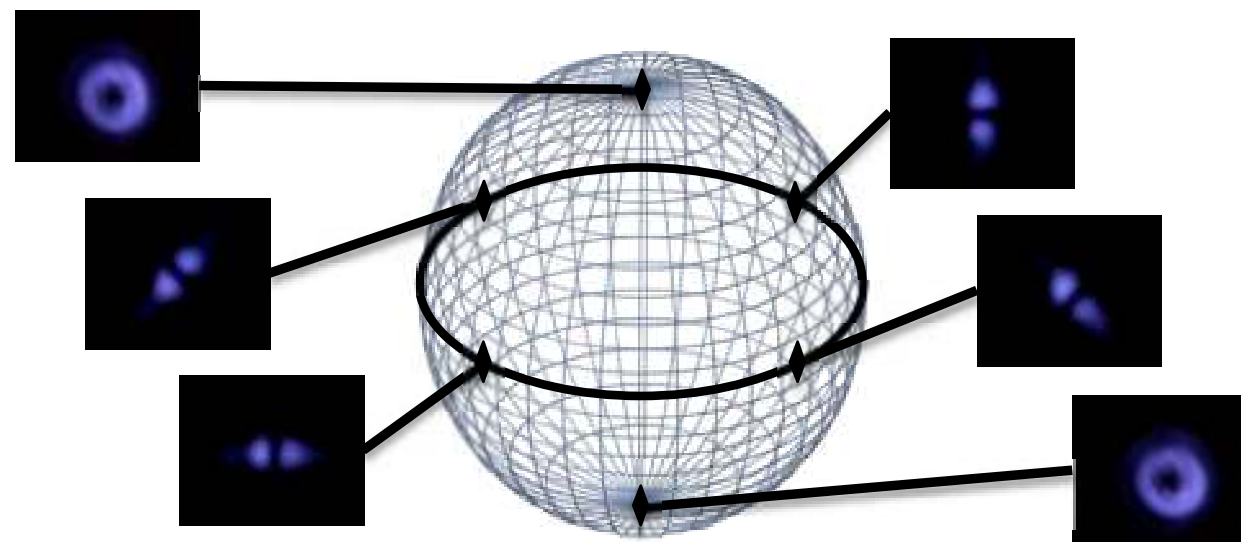
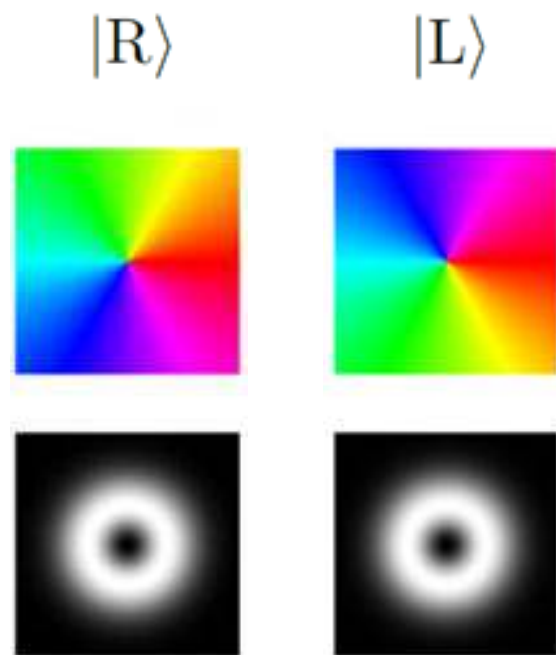
- We consider the basis states $|R\rangle$ and $|L\rangle$:



Bloch sphere of
superpositions
 $|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|R\rangle + \beta|L\rangle$

Single photons with OAM

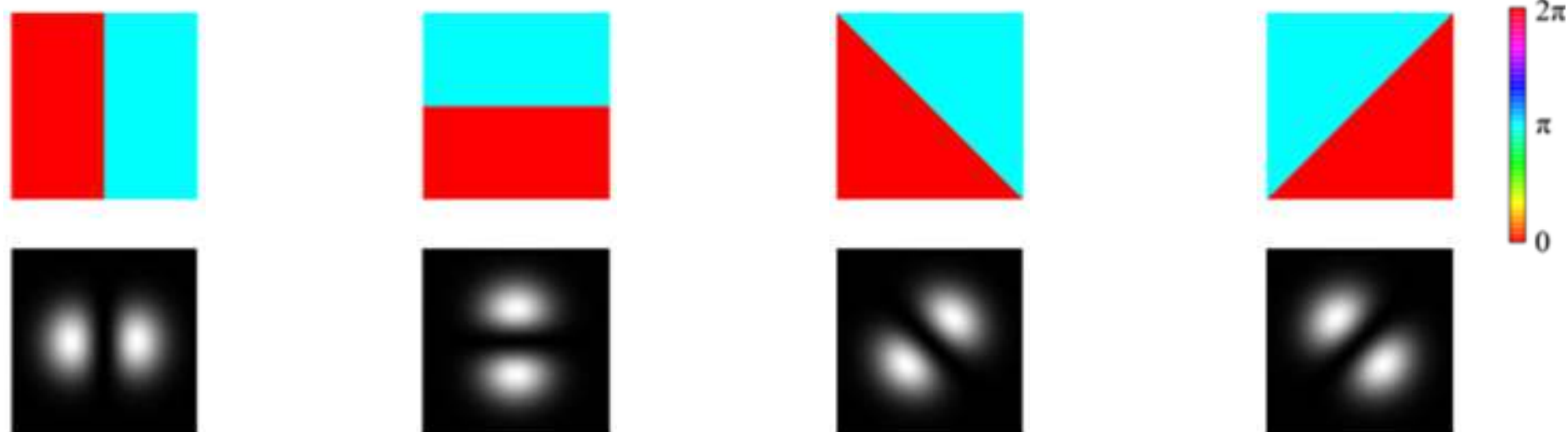
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Bloch sphere of
superpositions
 $|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|R\rangle + \beta|L\rangle$

- Equal-amplitude superpositions: $|H\rangle$, $|V\rangle$, $|D\rangle$, and $|A\rangle$:

$$|H\rangle = \frac{|R\rangle + |L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |V\rangle = \frac{|R\rangle - |L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |D\rangle = \frac{|R\rangle + i|L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |A\rangle = \frac{|R\rangle - i|L\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



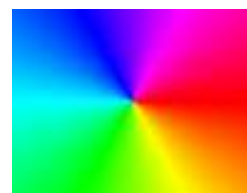
Generation of “twisted photons”

Spatial light modulator (SLM):

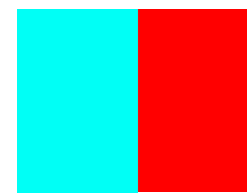
- Imposing a programmable phase from point to point (“LCD for the phase”)
- Desired phase patterns:



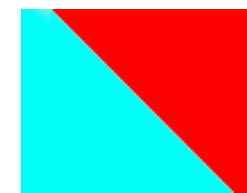
$|R\rangle$



$|L\rangle$



$|H\rangle$



$|D\rangle$



SLM and assistance provided by M. Padgett and D. Tasca.

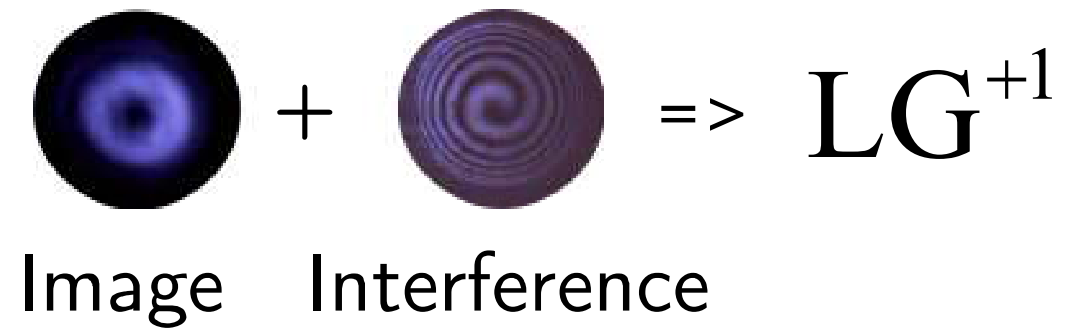
Results not perfect:

- 79% in the desired LG mode, 64% for HG modes due to intrinsic mode overlap
- The rest (higher order radially excited modes) are lost for detection.

Detection in the single-photon regime

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

- Bright light & basis state: imaging and interferogramm



The diagram illustrates the superposition of two optical fields. On the left, a circular field labeled 'Image' shows a bright central spot with a blurred, Gaussian-like profile. To its right is a plus sign, followed by a circular field labeled 'Interference' which displays a series of concentric, slightly irregular rings. To the right of the interference pattern is an arrow pointing to the text 'LG⁺¹', indicating the resulting mode.

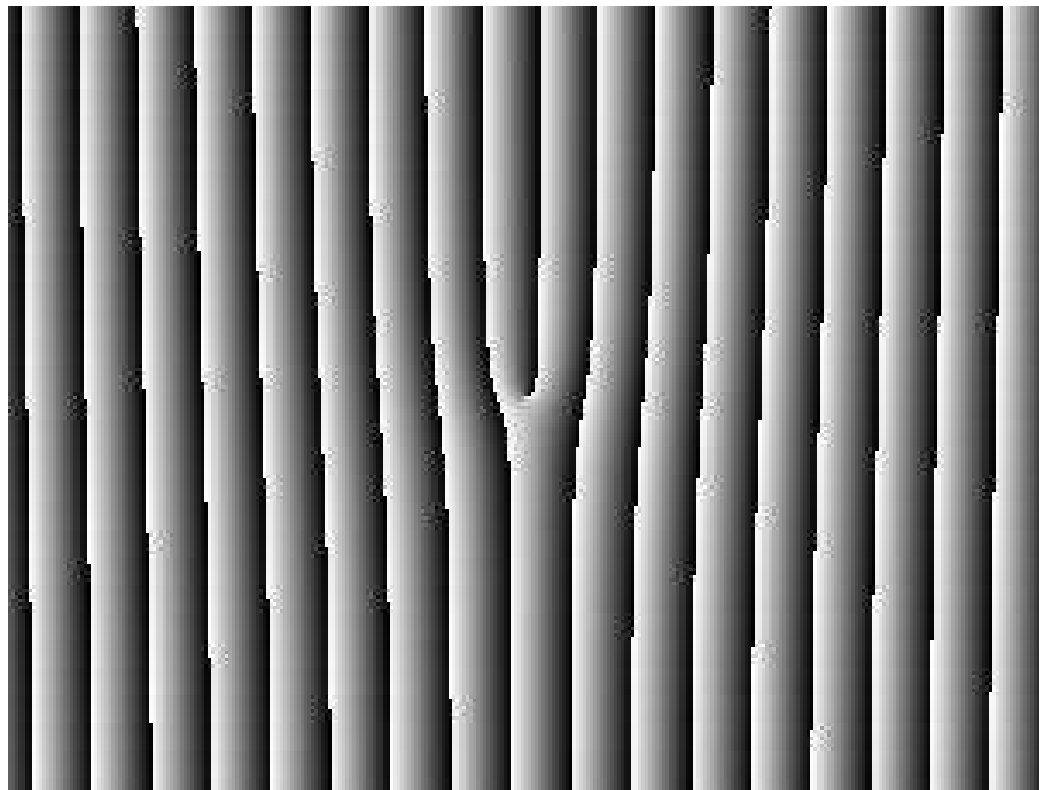
$$\text{Image} + \text{Interference} \Rightarrow \text{LG}^{+1}$$

Detection in the single-photon regime

- Bright light & basis state: imaging and interferogram


$$\text{Gaussian} + \text{LG} \Rightarrow \text{LG}^{+1}$$

- Single photon regime: mode transformation & filtering



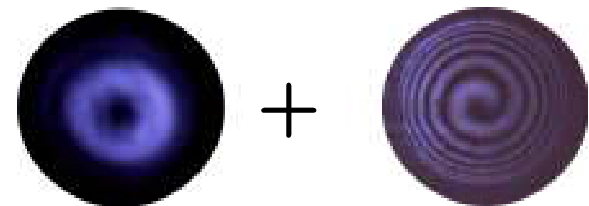
Phase holograms :

- Diffract the beam
- Add (or subtract) one OAM unit
→ mode conversion

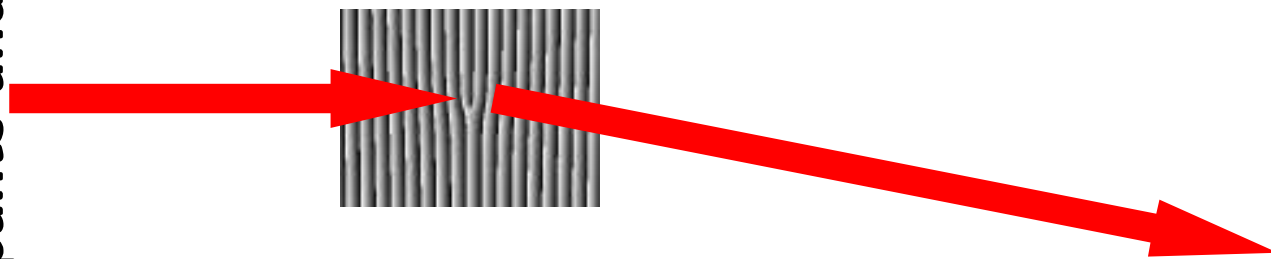
Detection in the single-photon regime

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- Bright light & basis state: imaging and interferogram


$$+ \Rightarrow \text{LG}^{+1}$$

- Single photon regime: mode transformation & filtering

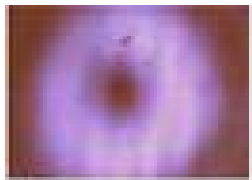


$$|l = +1\rangle$$

$$|l = +2\rangle$$

$$|l = -1\rangle$$

$$|l = 0\rangle$$



80% diffraction efficiency

Detection in the single-photon regime

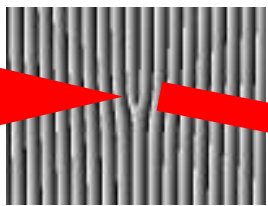
For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

- Bright light & basis state: imaging and interferogram



$$\text{Pattern 1} + \text{Pattern 2} \Rightarrow \text{LG}^{+1}$$

- Single photon regime: mode transformation & filtering

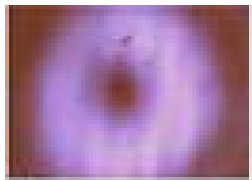


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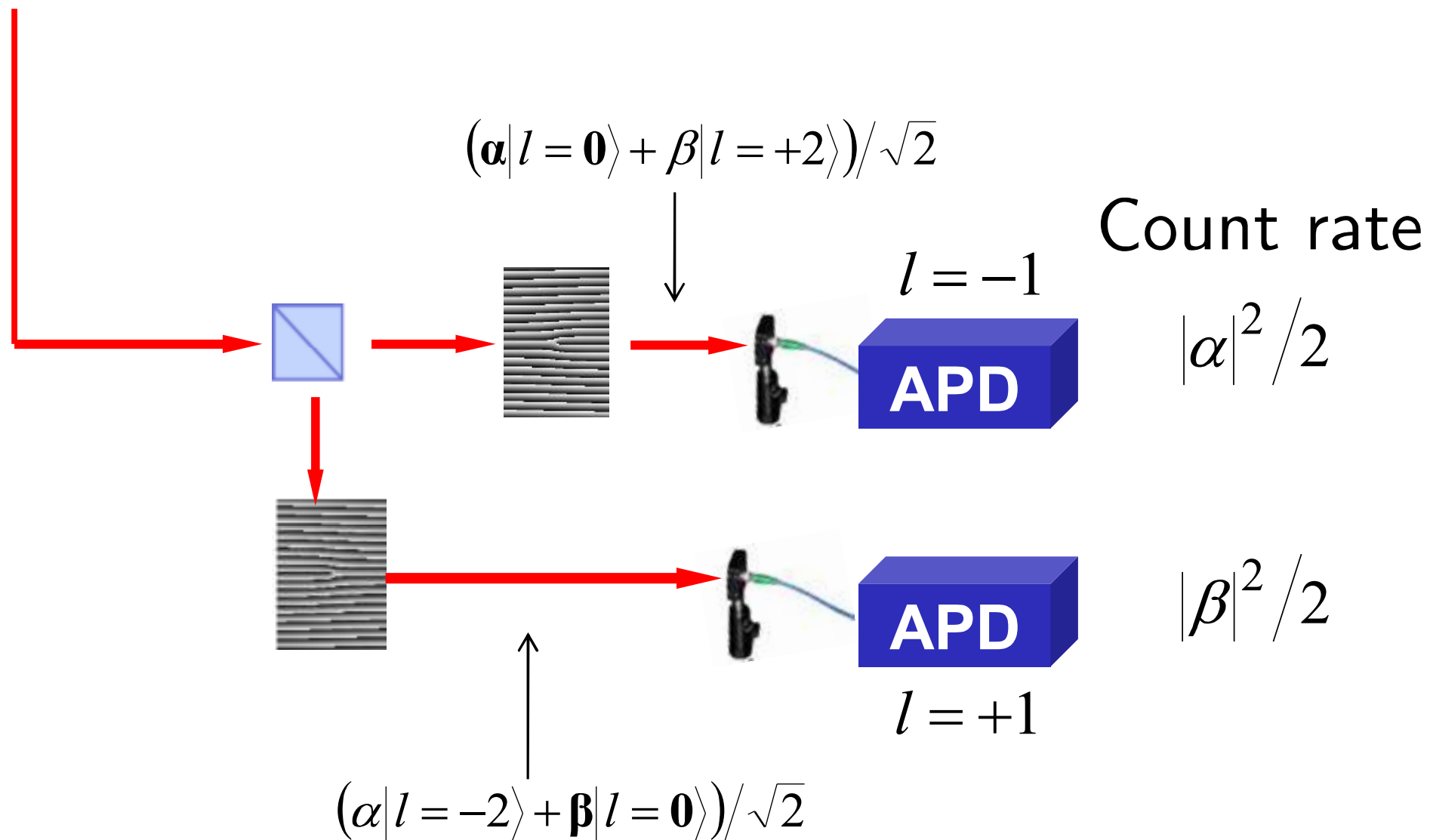
Fiber: single mode selection

80% coupling, < 1% cross talk

Detection setup

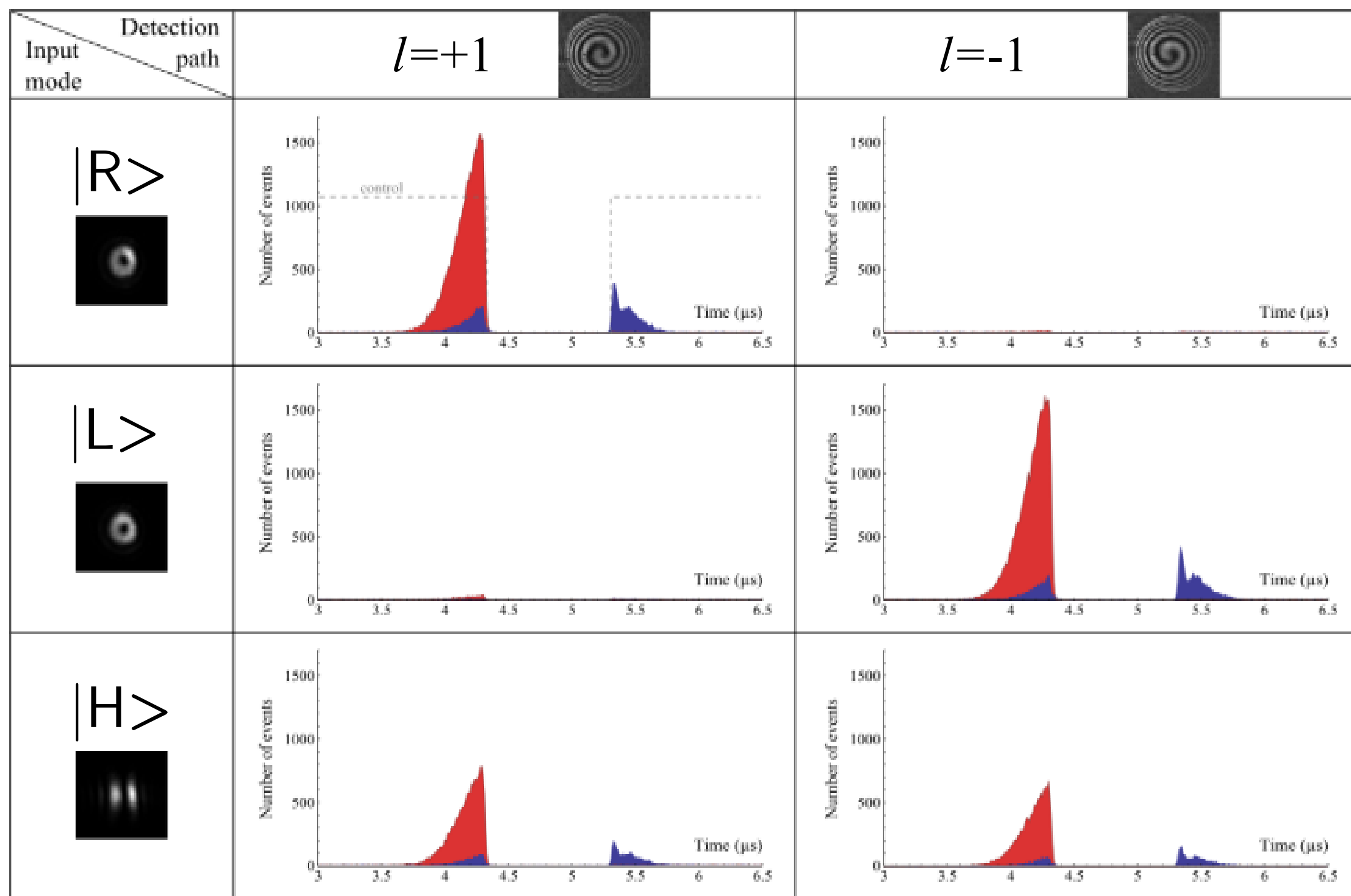
Input mode
from memory

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha|L\rangle + \beta|R\rangle$$



*Forked holograms provided
by A. Zeilinger and R. Fickler.*

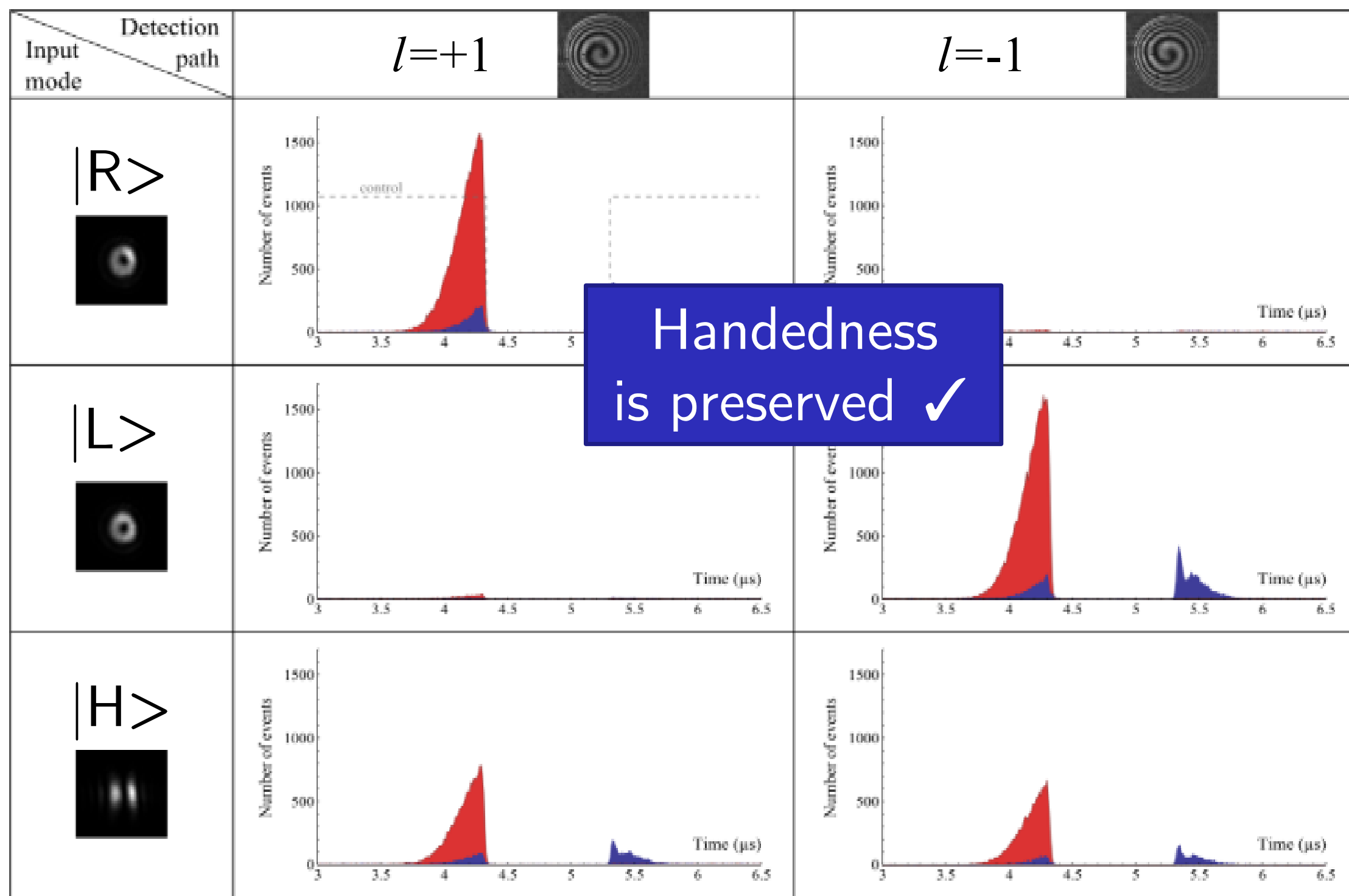
Experimental results



➔ Storage efficiency $\eta = 16 \pm 2\%$

L. Veissier et al., Opt. Lett. **38**, 712 (2013)

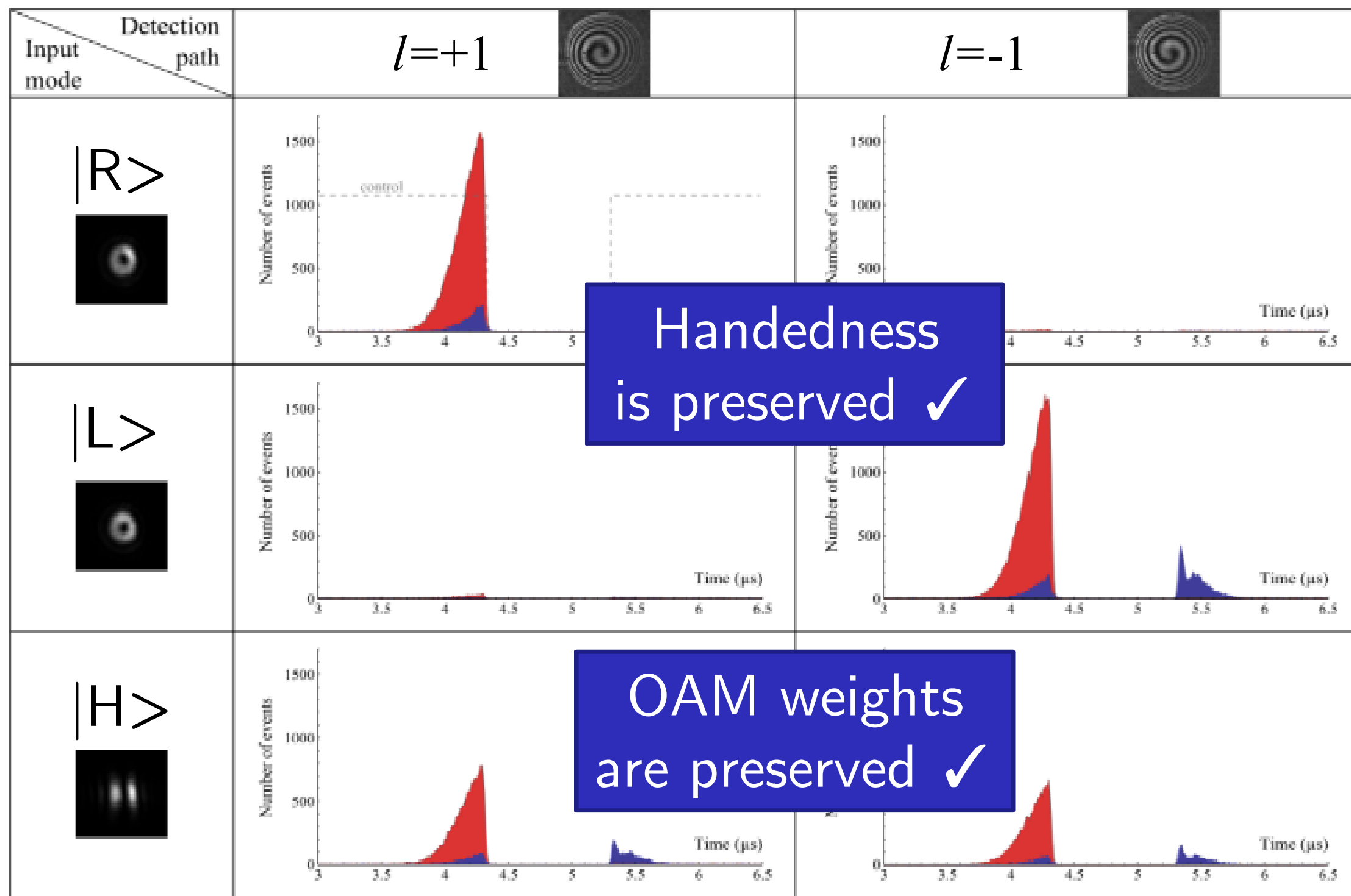
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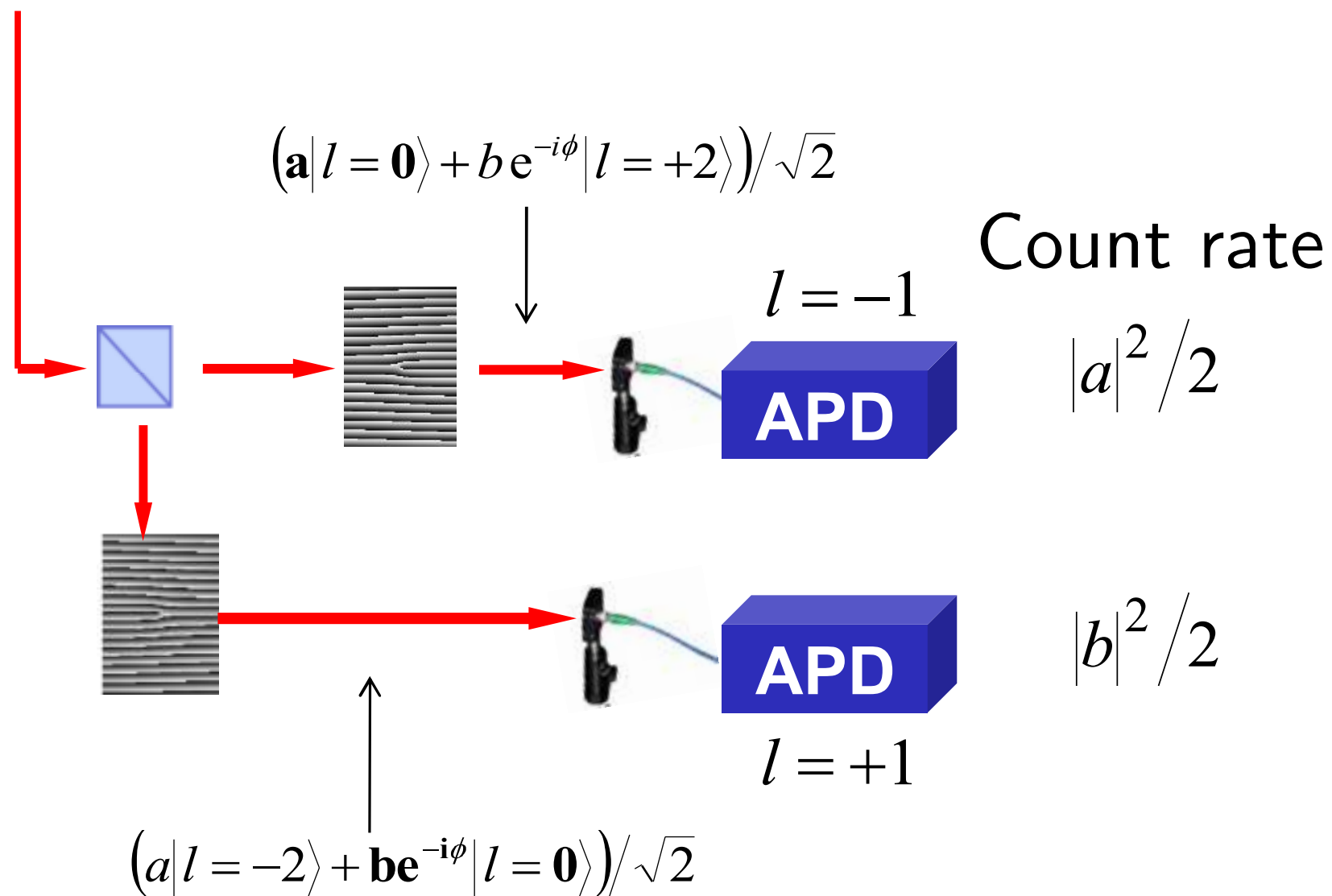
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Measuring the coherences

Input mode
from memory

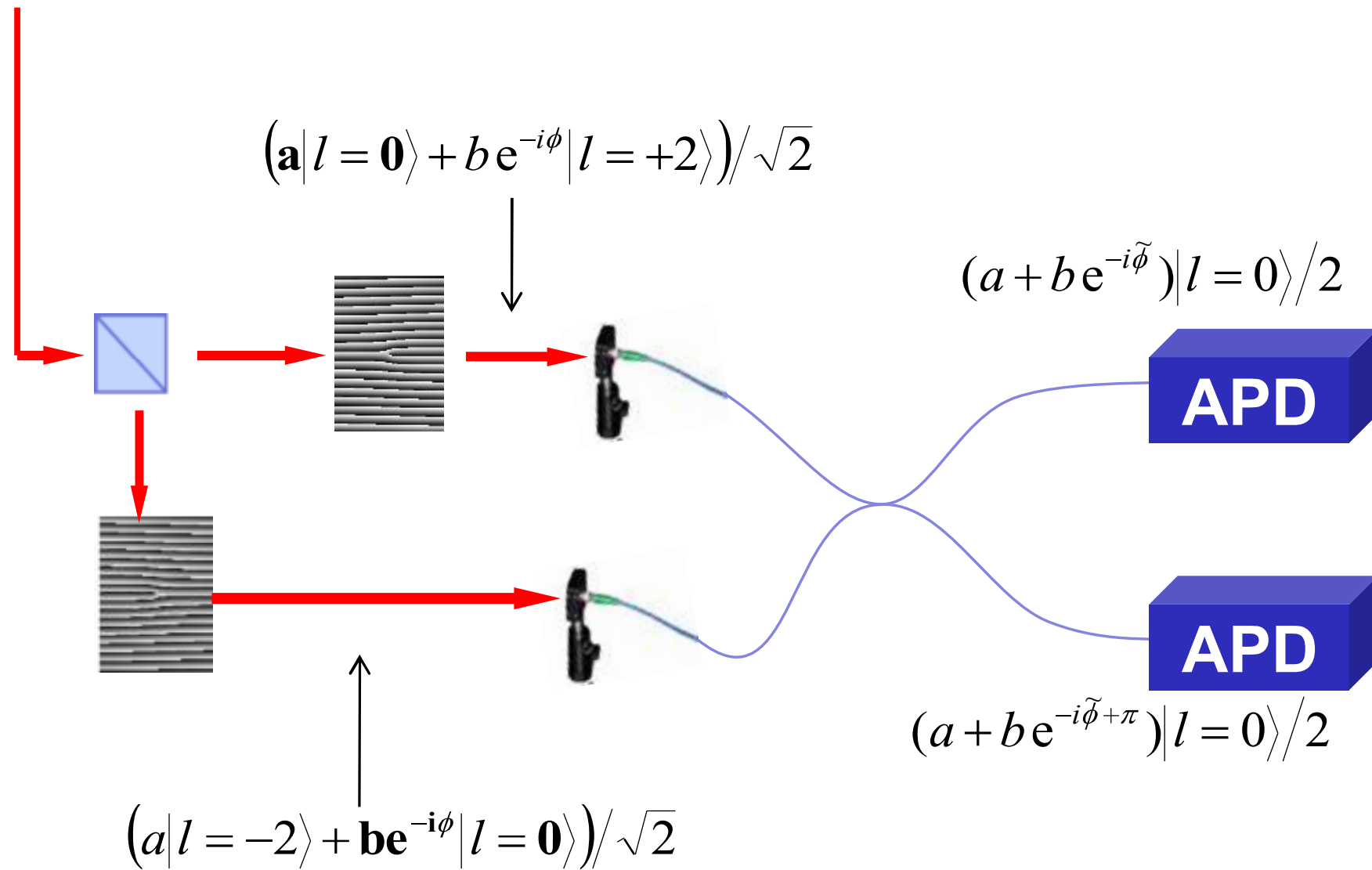
$$|\Psi\rangle = a|L\rangle + b e^{-i\phi}|R\rangle$$



Measuring the coherences

Input mode
from memory

$$|\Psi\rangle = a|L\rangle + b e^{-i\phi}|R\rangle$$



Count rate

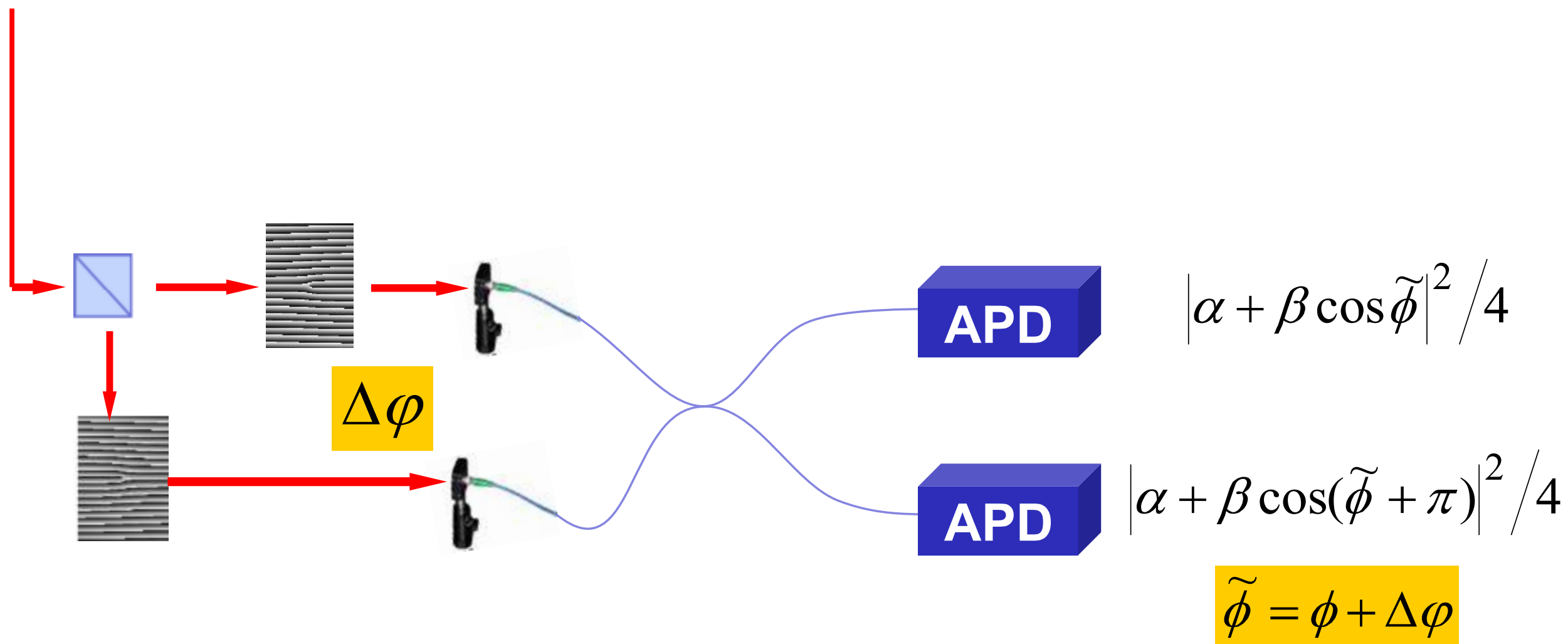
$$|\alpha + \beta \cos \tilde{\phi}|^2 / 4$$

$$|\alpha + \beta \cos(\tilde{\phi} + \pi)|^2 / 4$$

Measuring the coherences

Input mode
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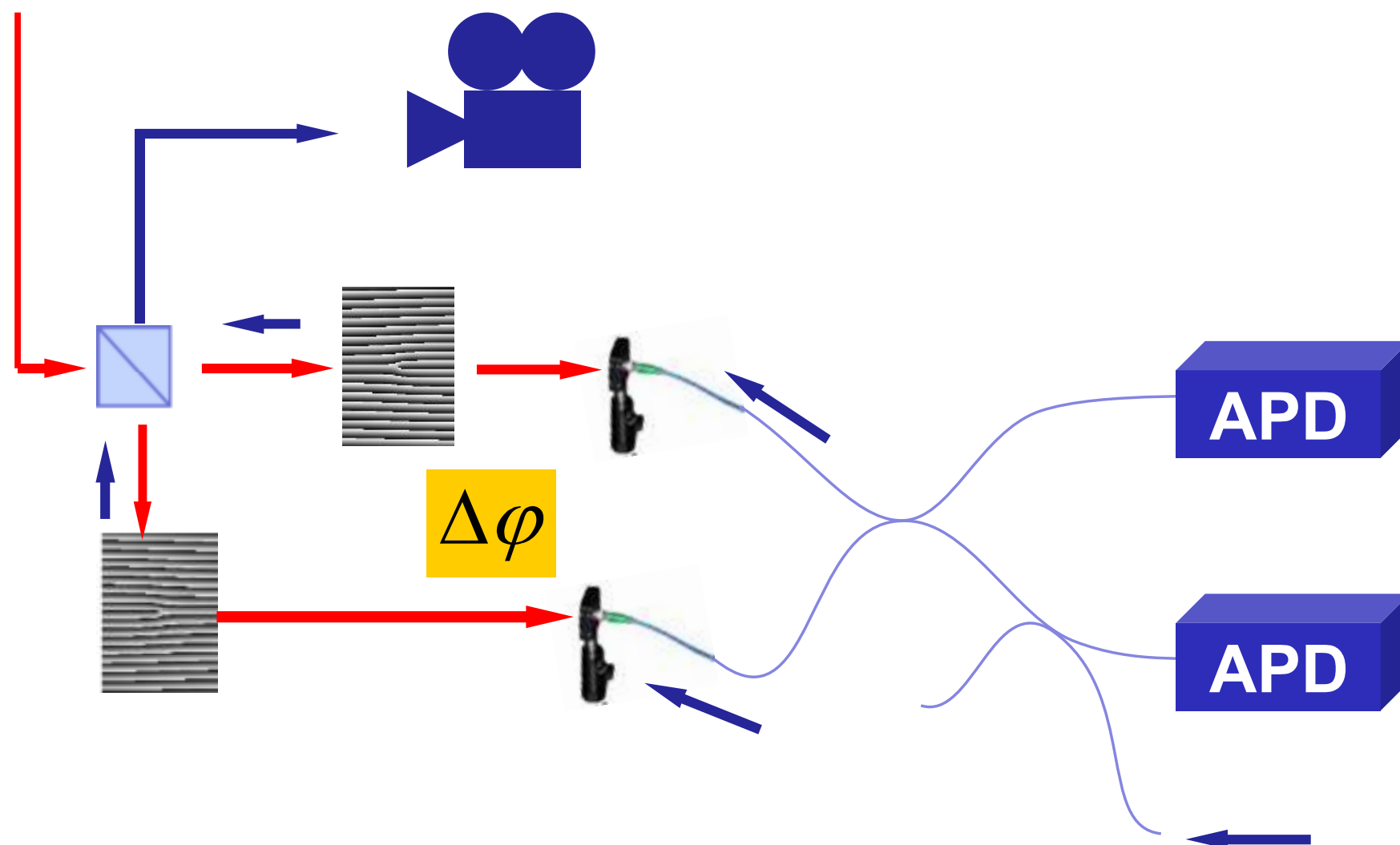
$$|\Psi\rangle = a|L\rangle + b e^{-i\phi}|R\rangle$$



Measuring the coherences

Input mode
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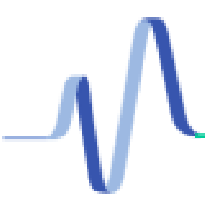
$$|\Psi\rangle = a|L\rangle + b e^{-i\phi}|R\rangle$$



$$|\alpha + \beta \cos \tilde{\phi}|^2 / 4$$

$$|\alpha + \beta \cos(\tilde{\phi} + \pi)|^2 / 4$$

$$\tilde{\phi} = \phi + \Delta\phi$$

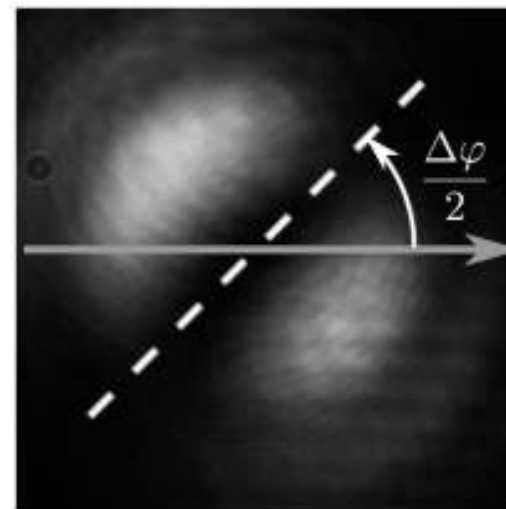
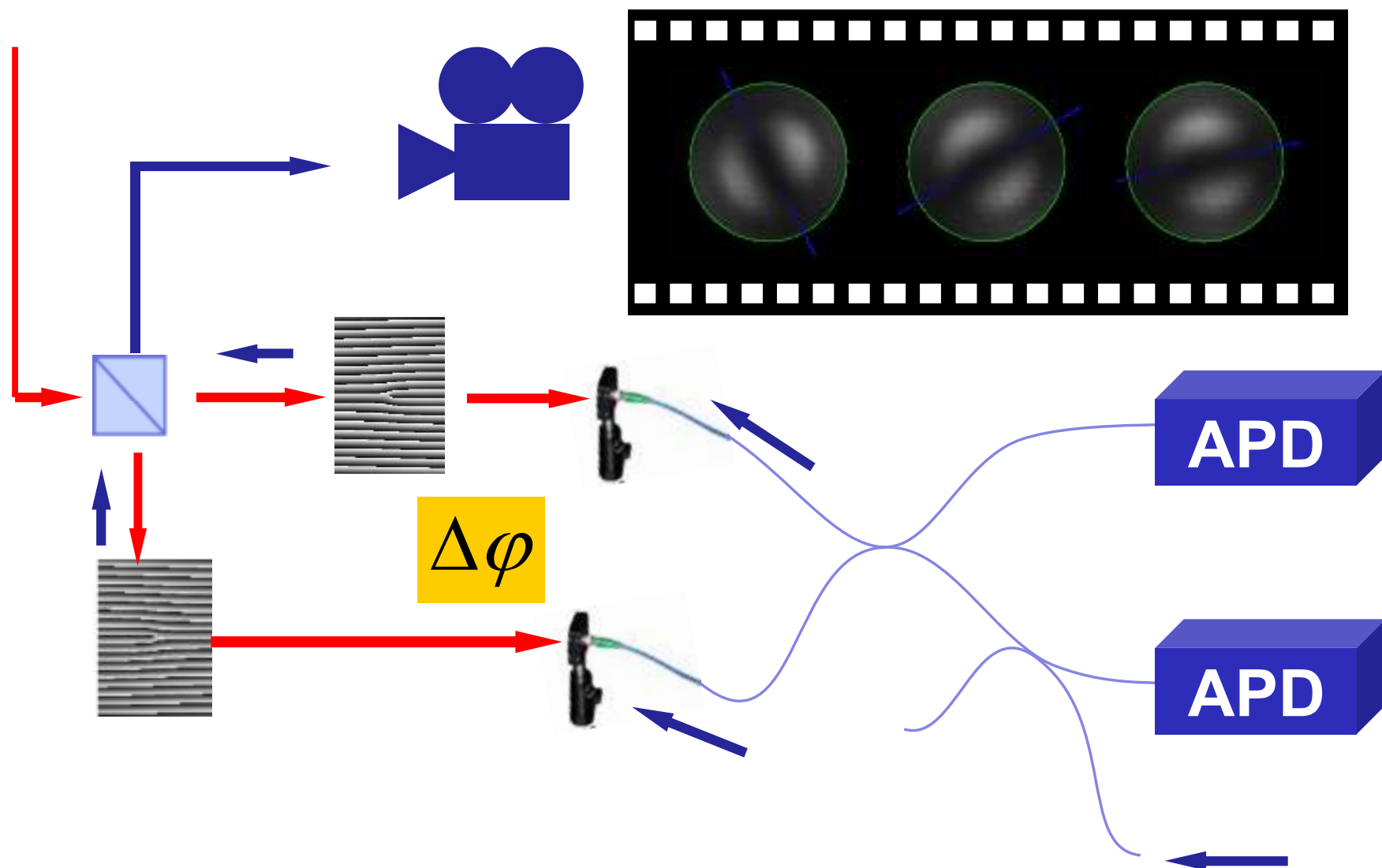


Measuring the coherences

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

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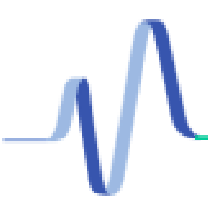


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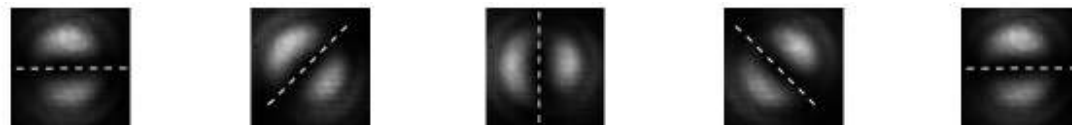
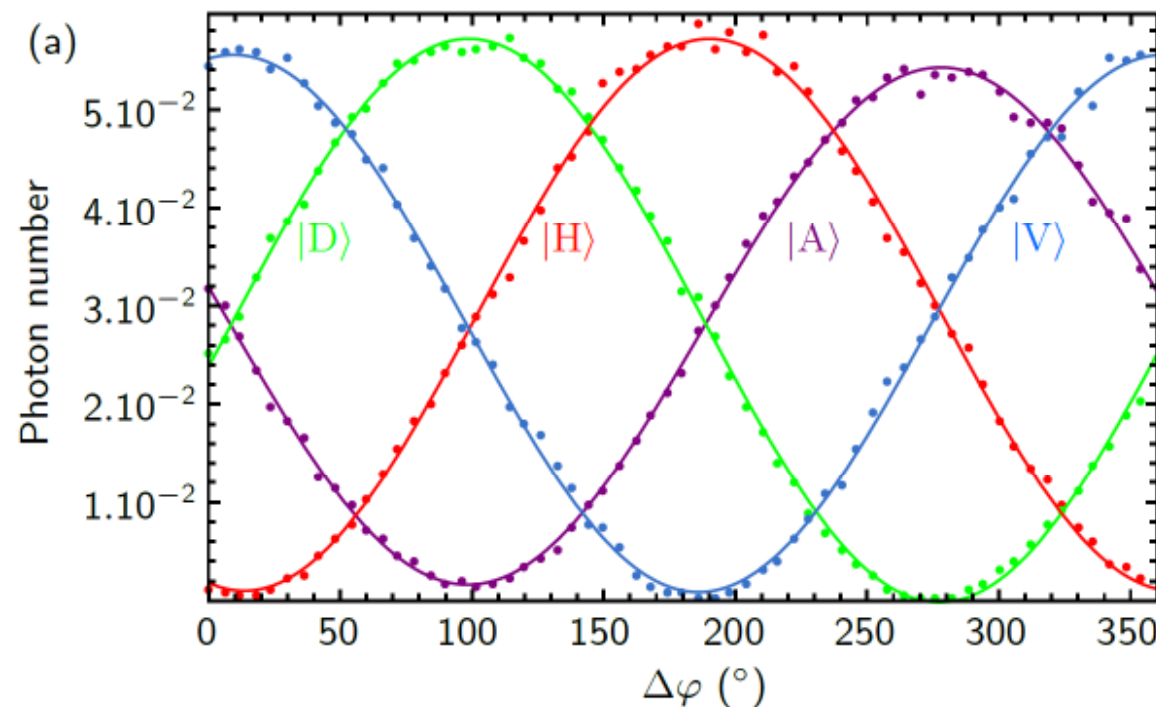
- Image every 100 ms, determine interferometer phase
- Timestamp: Correlate with the APD count rates

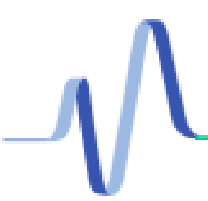


Interferometer measurements

0.6 photons/pulse
Phase bins of 6°

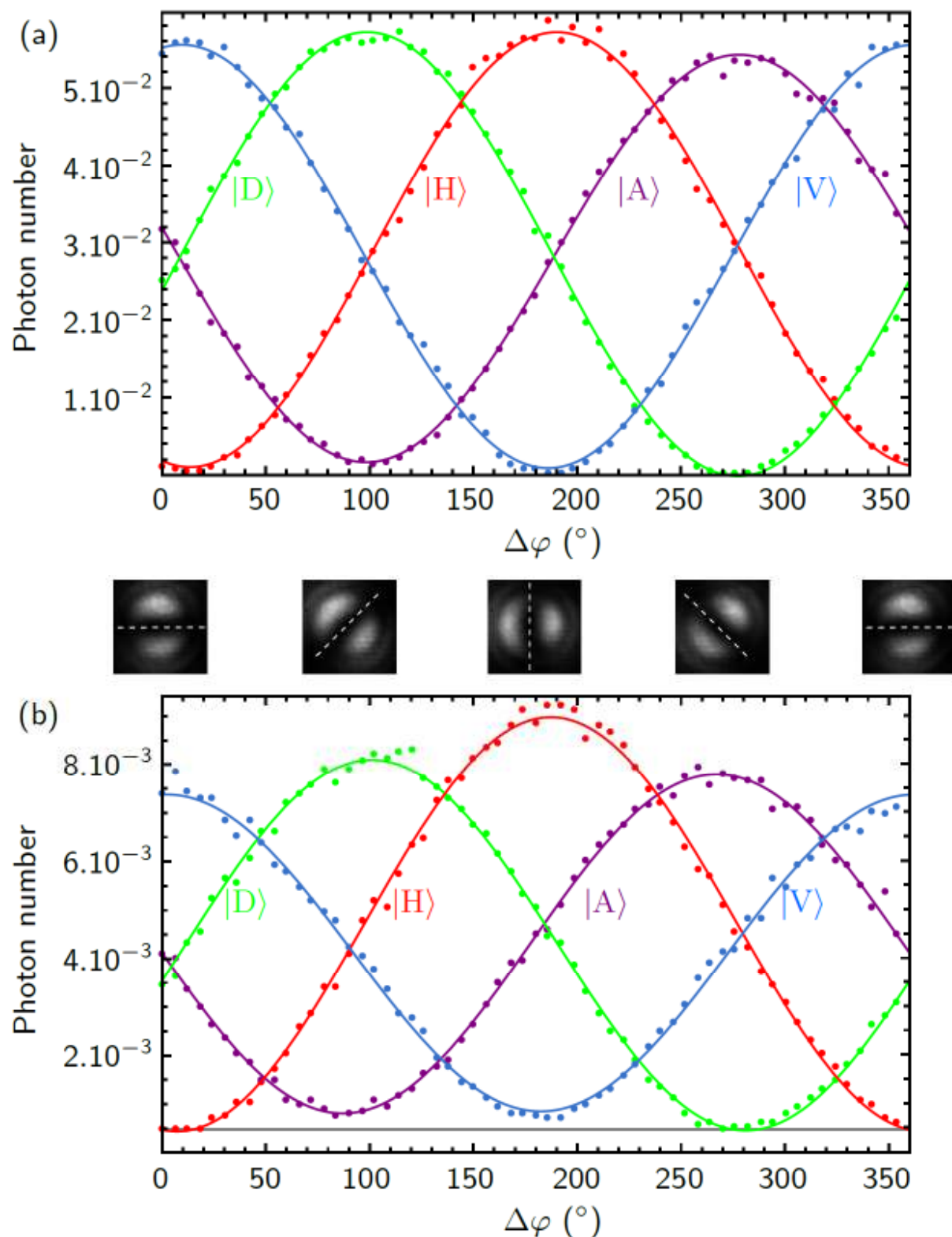
Average visibility: 95.8%





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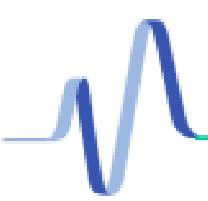
For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



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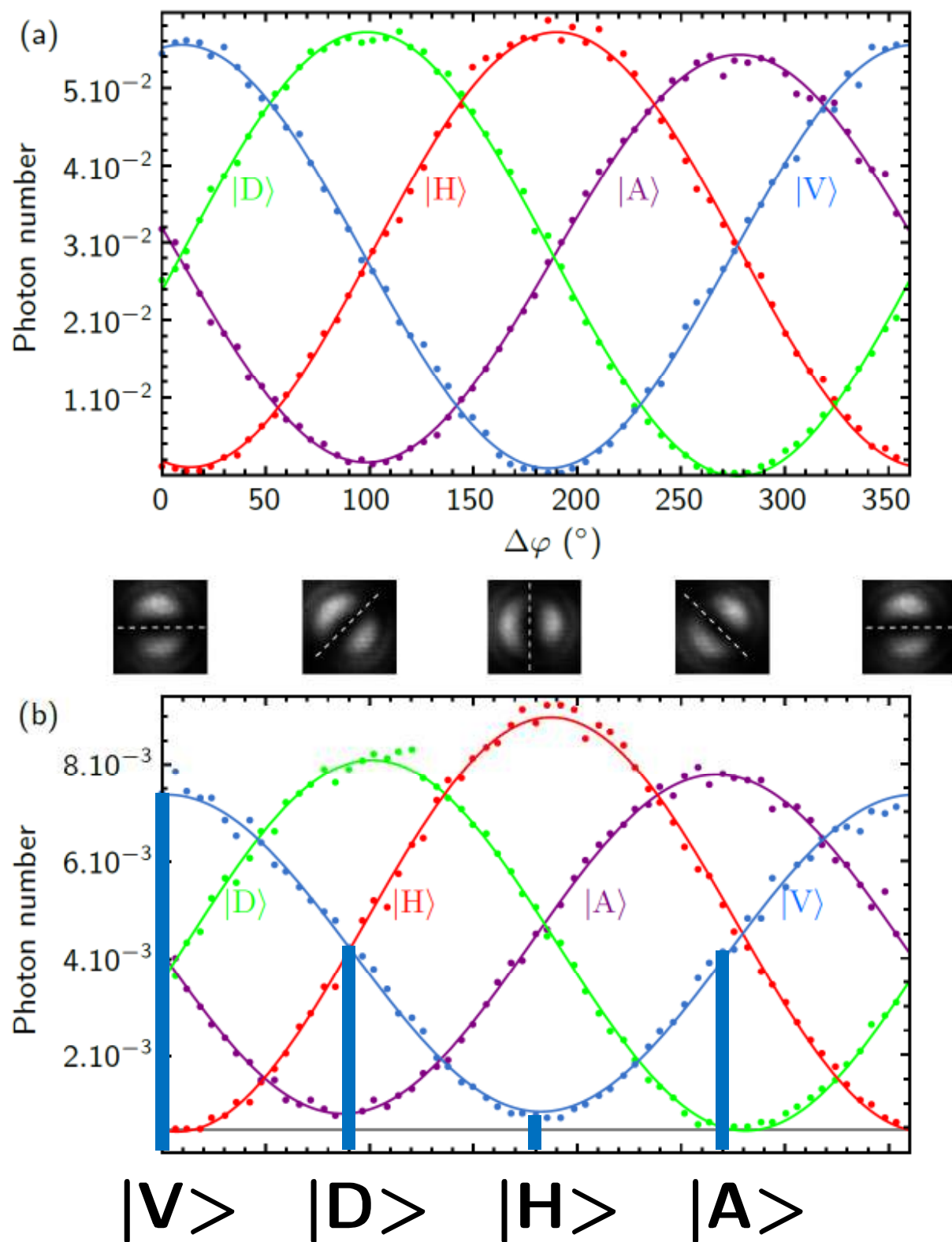
Average visibility: 95.8%

Average visibility: 85.1%
Background-corrected: 95.7%



Interferometer measurements

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



0.6 photons/pulse
Phase bins of 6°

Average visibility: 95.8%

Average visibility: 85.1%
Background-corrected: 95.7%

Quantum state tomography

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

Measurements:

- $j=H,V,D,A$ at the phase

$$\Delta\varphi = \pi - \phi_j^{th}$$

- for $j=R,L$: no interferometer

p_j relative probability for j

Stokes parameters

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = (p_R - p_L) \\ S_2 = (p_H - p_V) \\ S_3 = (p_D - p_A) \end{cases}$$

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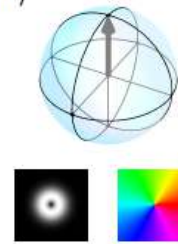
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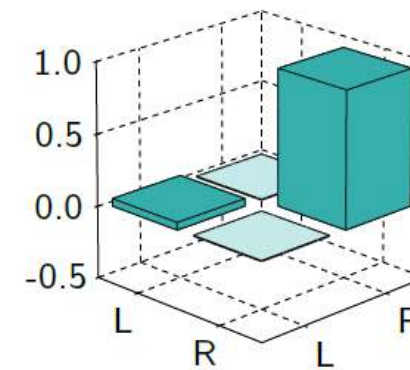
$$\rightarrow \hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + S_1 & S_2 - iS_3 \\ S_2 + iS_3 & 1 - S_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{n} = 0.6$$

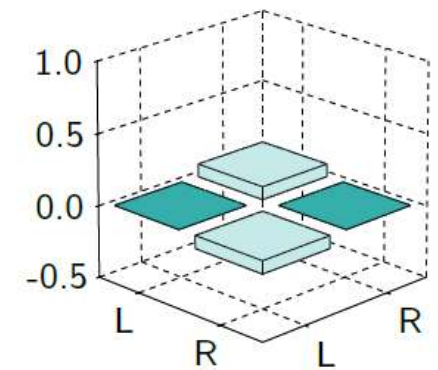
$|R\rangle$



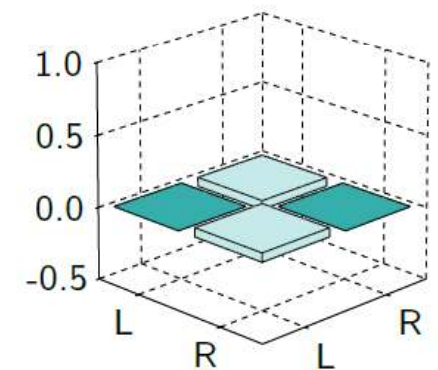
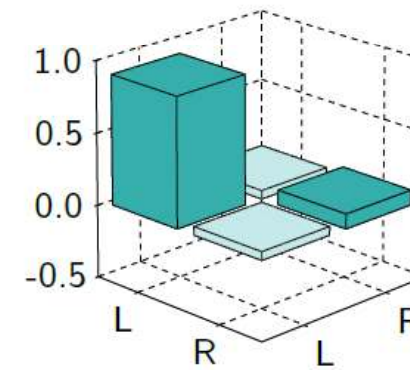
$\text{Re}(\rho)$



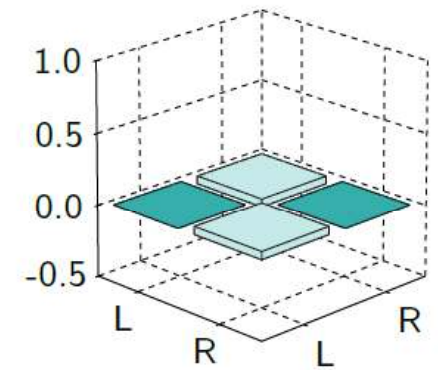
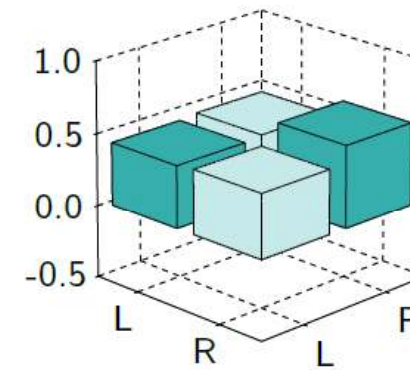
$\text{Im}(\rho)$



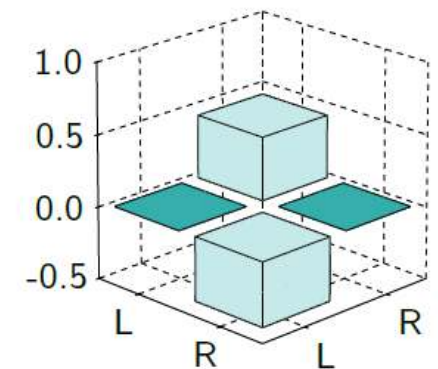
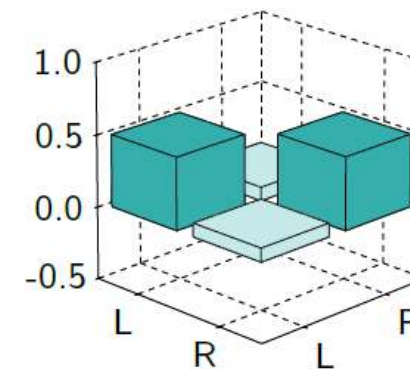
$|L\rangle$

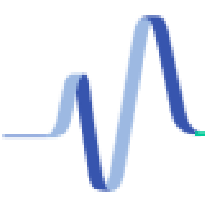


$|H\rangle$



$|D\rangle$





Classical benchmarking

Fidelity with the ideal state

$$\mathcal{F} = \langle \psi | \hat{\rho} | \psi \rangle$$

Averaged fidelities ($\bar{n}=0.6$):

- raw fidelity: $92.5 \pm 2\%$
- corrected fidelity: $98.8 \pm 1\%$

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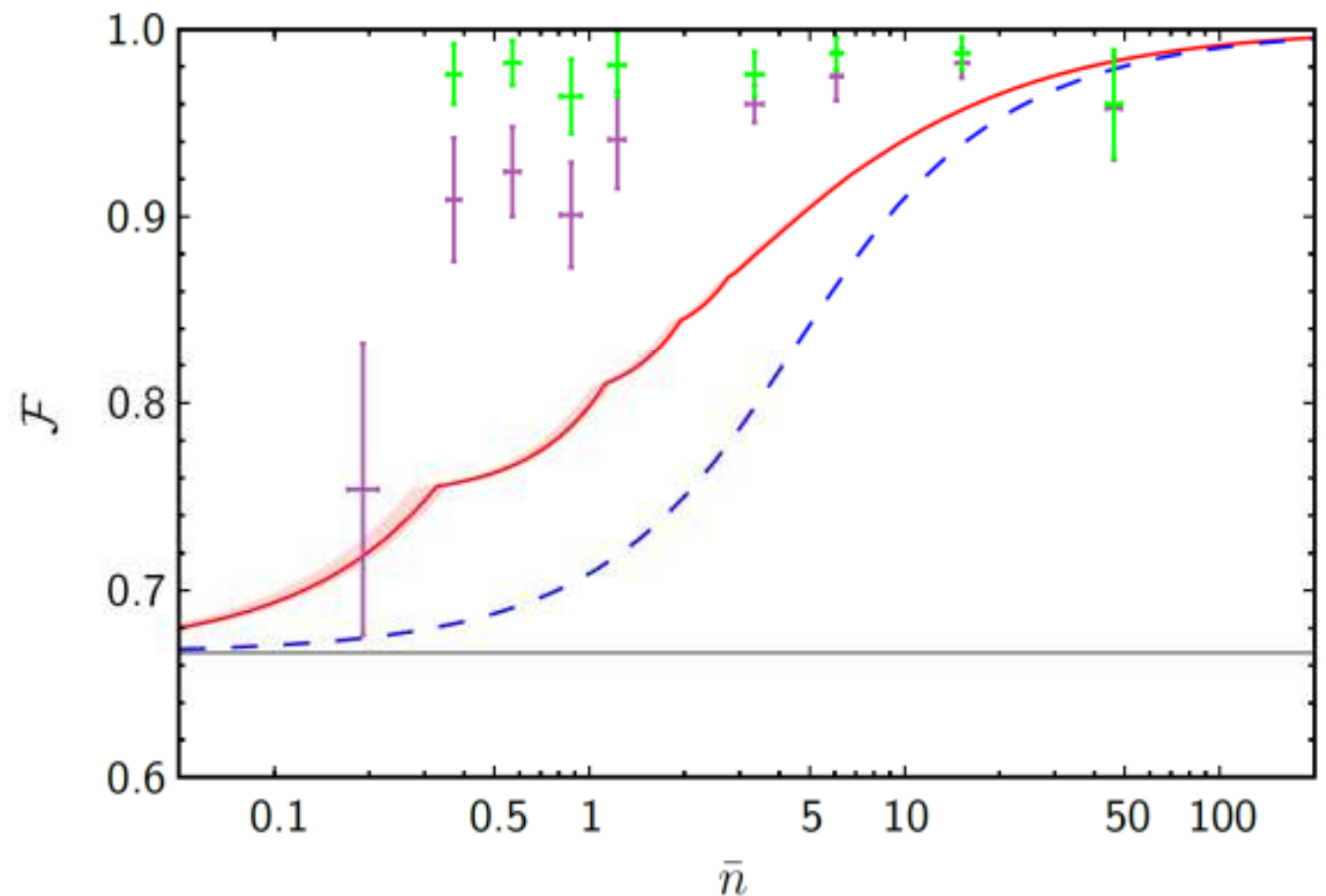
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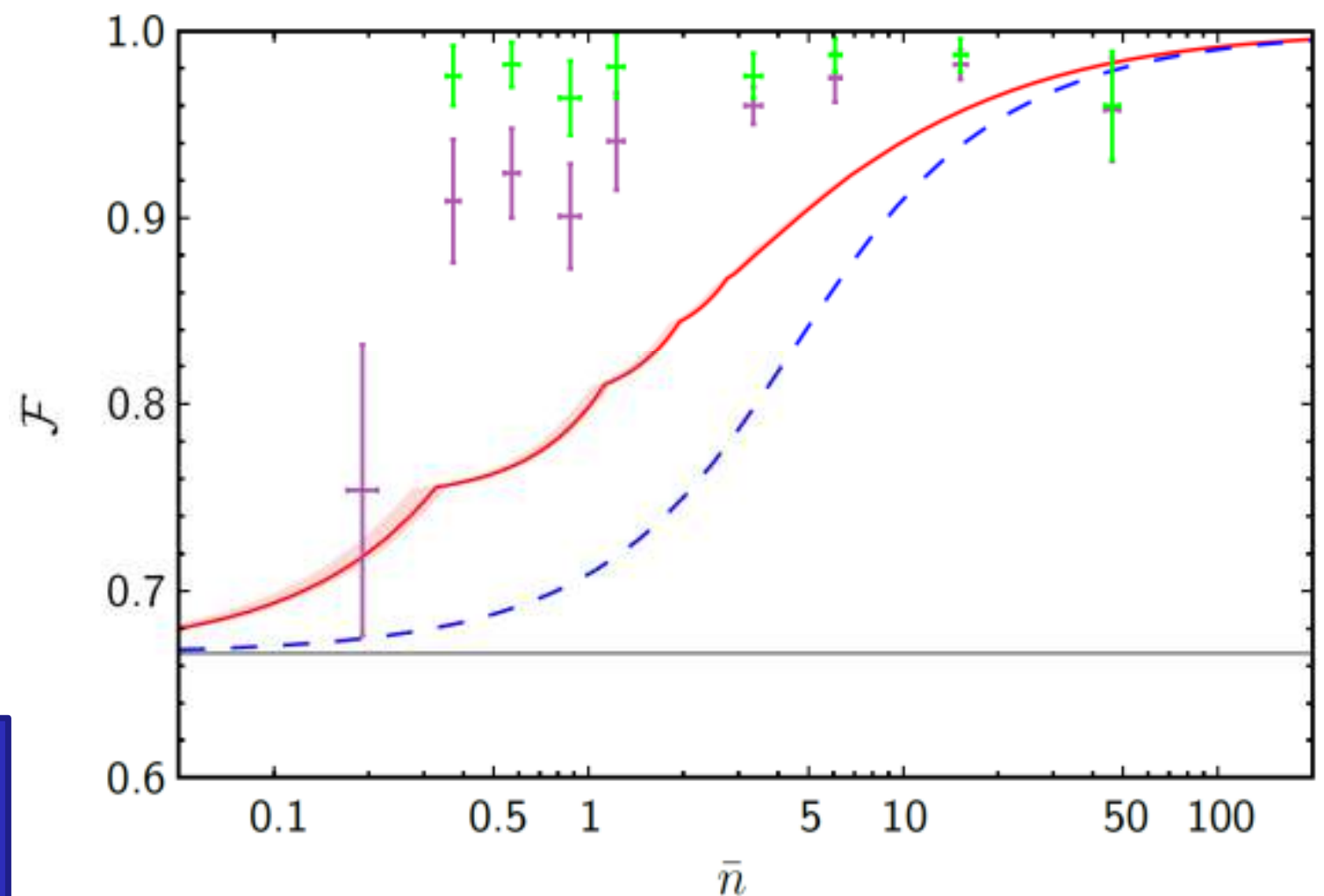
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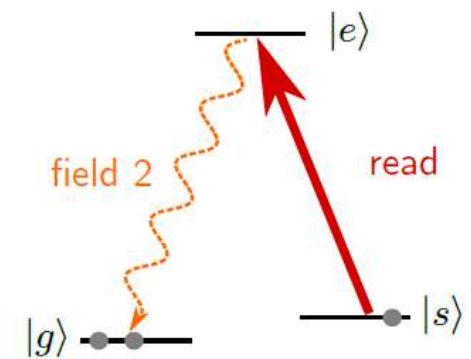
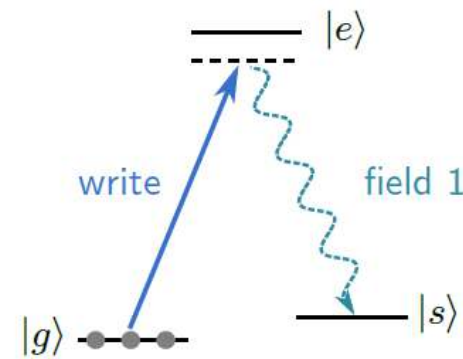
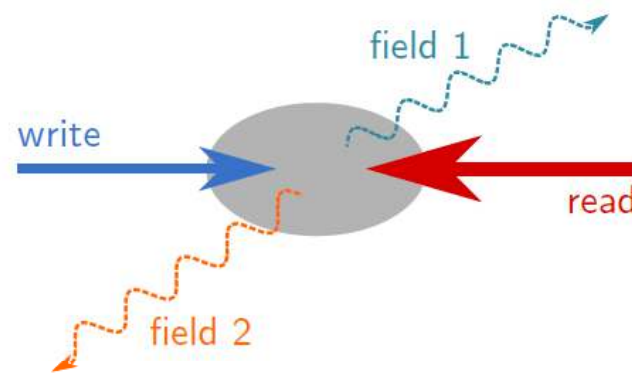
Our memory operates in the quantum regime ✓

Outlook

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.

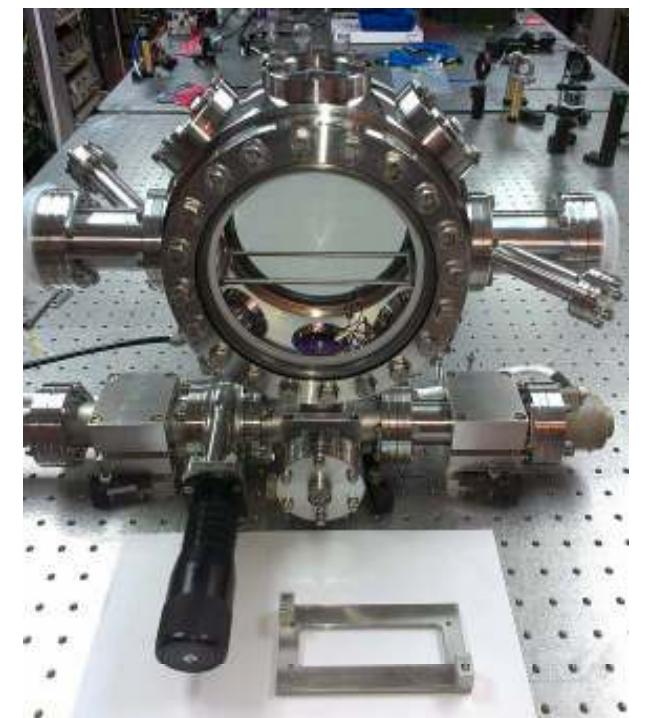
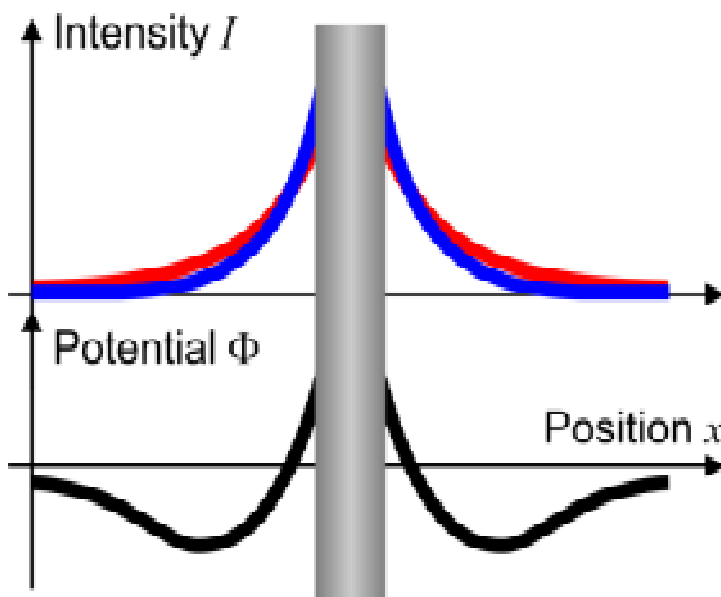
Alternative memory schemes: DLCZ

Duan et al, Nature
414, 413 (2001)



- Characterization in continuous variables: homodyne detection

Improved coupling: Nanofibers



- High integrability
- Higher optical densities than in free-space experiments

The Laboratoire Kastler Brossel

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



located in Paris

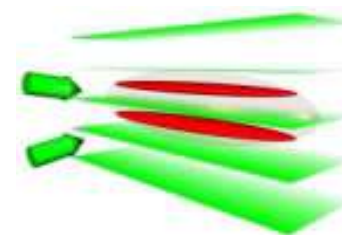
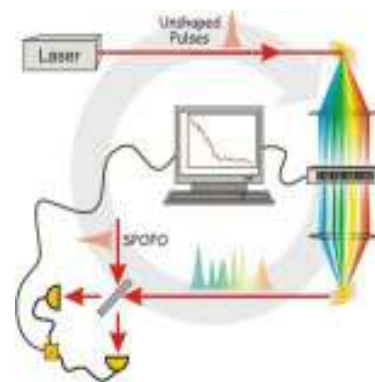


Laboratoire Kastler Brossel
Physique quantique et applications



Quantum physics and applications

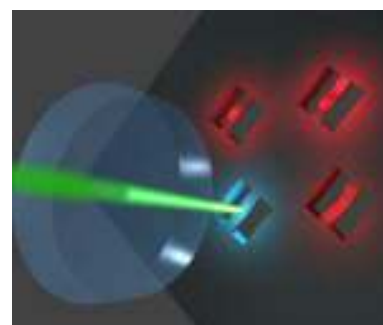
Quantum frequency combs



2D quantum gases

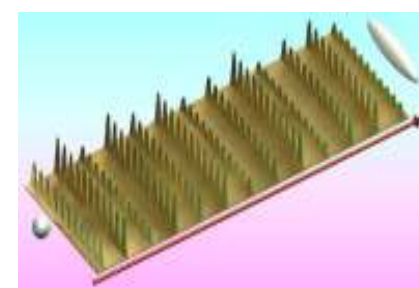


Atom chip systems

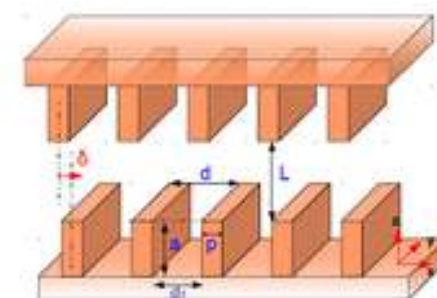


Opto-mechanical couplings

Proton radius determination



Complex systems & quantum chaos



Quantum fluctuations and relativity

The Team

For QIPA2013 participants and their internal use.



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Postdoc



Pierre Vernaz-Gris
PhD Student



Baptiste Gouraud
PhD Student

**Postdoc and PhD
positions available**

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Elisabeth Giacobino



Lucile Veissier
PhD Student



Adrien Nicolas
PhD Student



Julien Laurat
Principal Investigator



Dominik Maxein
Postdoc

*ERANet.RUS
Nanoquint*



ERA-Net Chist-ERA

 **Scale**
Chistera-qscale.eu

- EIT-based optical memory for OAM states
- Employing multimode nature of the medium
- Full state tomography of retrieved states & comparison with classical benchmark
→ “quantumness” of the memory

L. Veissier *et al.*, Opt. Lett. **38**, 712 (2013)

A. Nicolas *et al.*, Nature Phot. (accepted), arXiv:1308.0238 (2013)