

Photon-number-resolving detector
free of systematic errors
&
nonclassical light characterization
towards counting single emitters

Miroslav Ježek



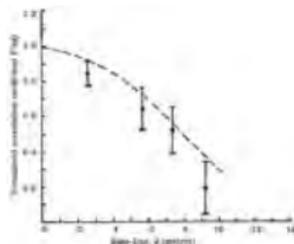
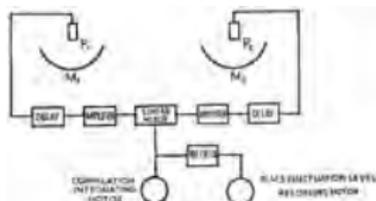
Palacký University
Olomouc



By measuring the statistics of light, we can see deeper and identify more complex structures

A TEST OF A NEW TYPE OF STELLAR INTERFEROMETER ON SIRIUS

By R. HANBURY BROWN
 Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, University of Manchester
 AND
 DR. R. O. TWISS
 MITRAL Electronics Research Laboratory, BIRMINGHAM



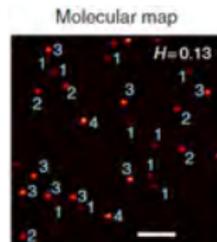
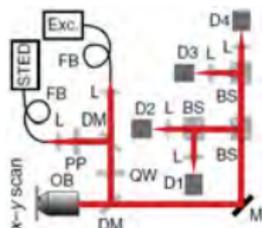
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OPEN

Mapping molecules in scanning far-field fluorescence nanoscopy

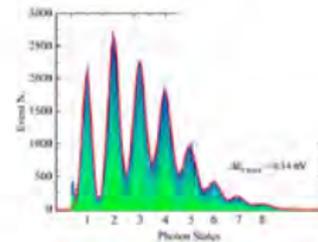
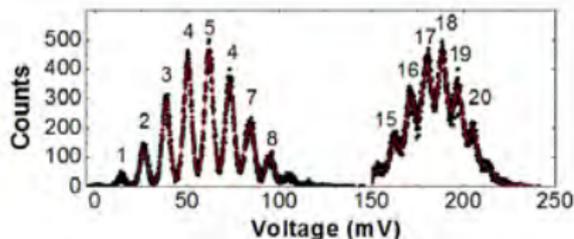
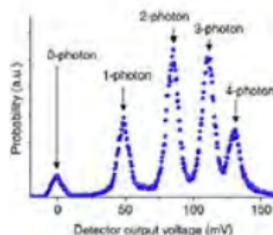
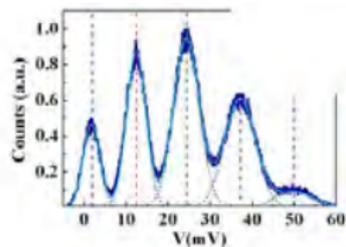
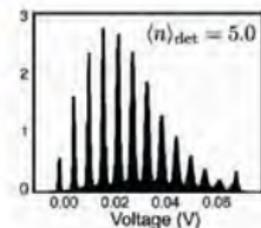
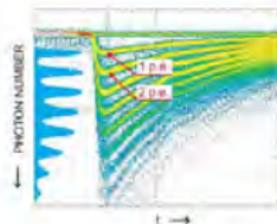
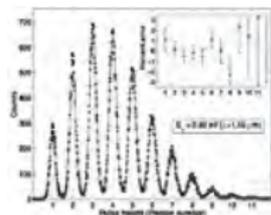
Haisen Ta¹, Jan Keller¹, Markus Haltmeier^{2,3}, Sinem K. Saka⁴, Jürgen Schmied⁵, Felipe Opazo⁶, Philip Tinnefeld⁵, Axel Munk^{2,6} & Stefan W. Hell¹



The key requirement for exploring statistical properties of light is the ability to distinguish individual photons

Photon-number-resolving detectors (PNRD)

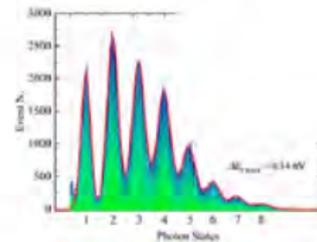
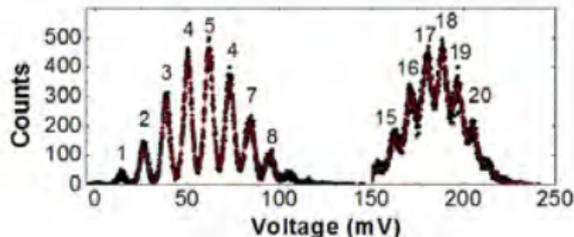
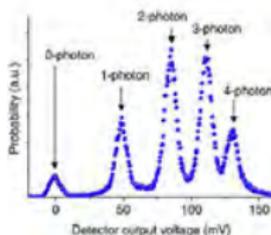
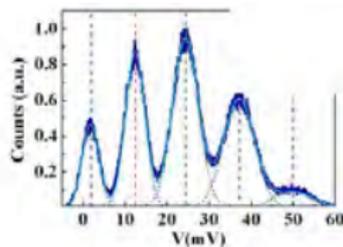
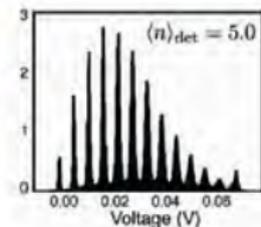
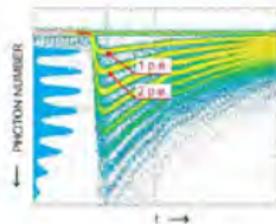
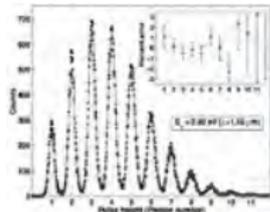
- ▶ inherent energy/quanta resolution (VLPC, TES)
- ▶ multi-pixel (SPAD matrix, SNSPD matrix)



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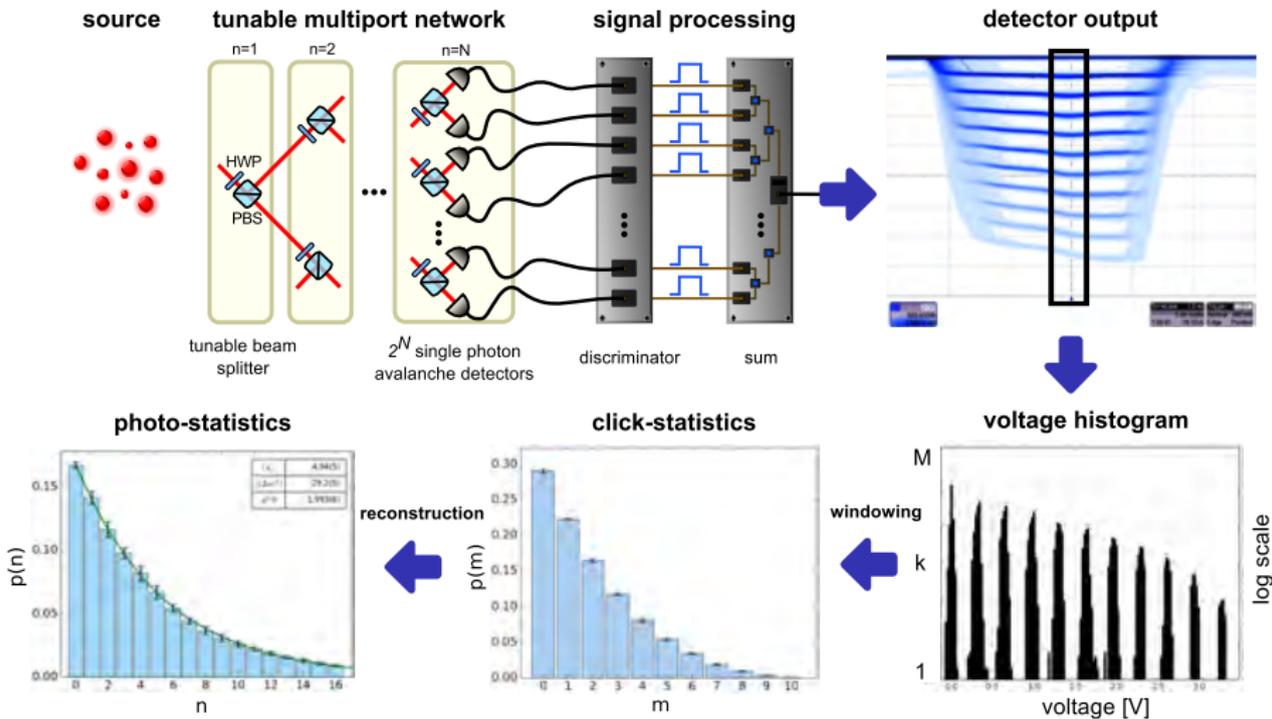
- ▶ inherent energy/quanta resolution (VLPC, TES)
- ▶ multi-pixel (SPAD matrix, SNSPD matrix)



- ▶ (time or) spatial multiplexing

Reconfigurable PNRD free of systematic errors*

*) For reasonably low photon numbers. Or when click statistics is enough.



Photon statistics can be estimated from raw clicks

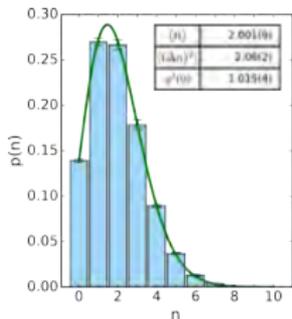
- ▶ Direct (pseudo)inverse
- ▶ Maximum likelihood (expectation-maximization)
[Řeháček et al. PRA 67, 061801R (2003); Marsili et al. NJP 11, 045022 (2009)]
- ▶ EME algorithm – hi-fi, no oscillation, faster convergence
[Hloušek *et al.*, in preparation]

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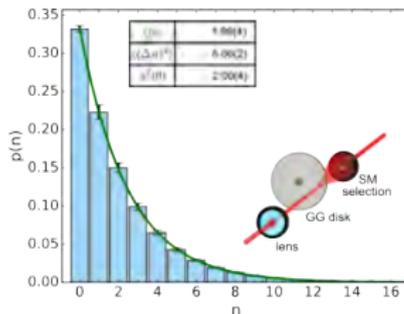
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Classical states in/out of thermal equilibrium

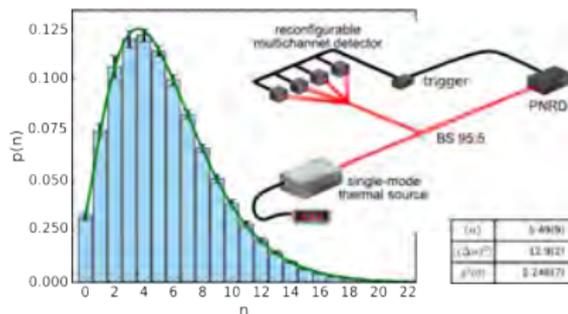
coherent Poissonian



thermal Bose-Einstein



three-photon subtracted thermal

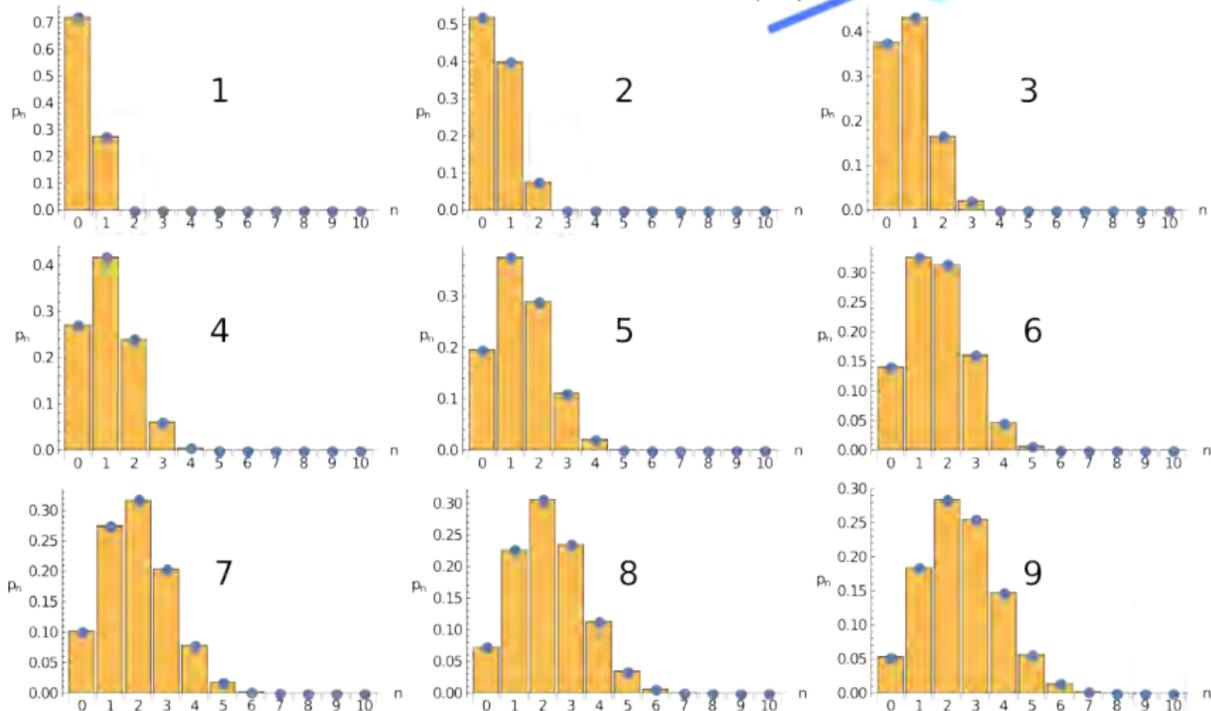
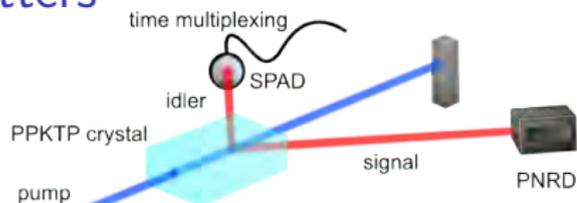


[Hloušek et al., Sci. Rep. (2017)]

Emission from several single emitters

agrees with attenuated Fock states

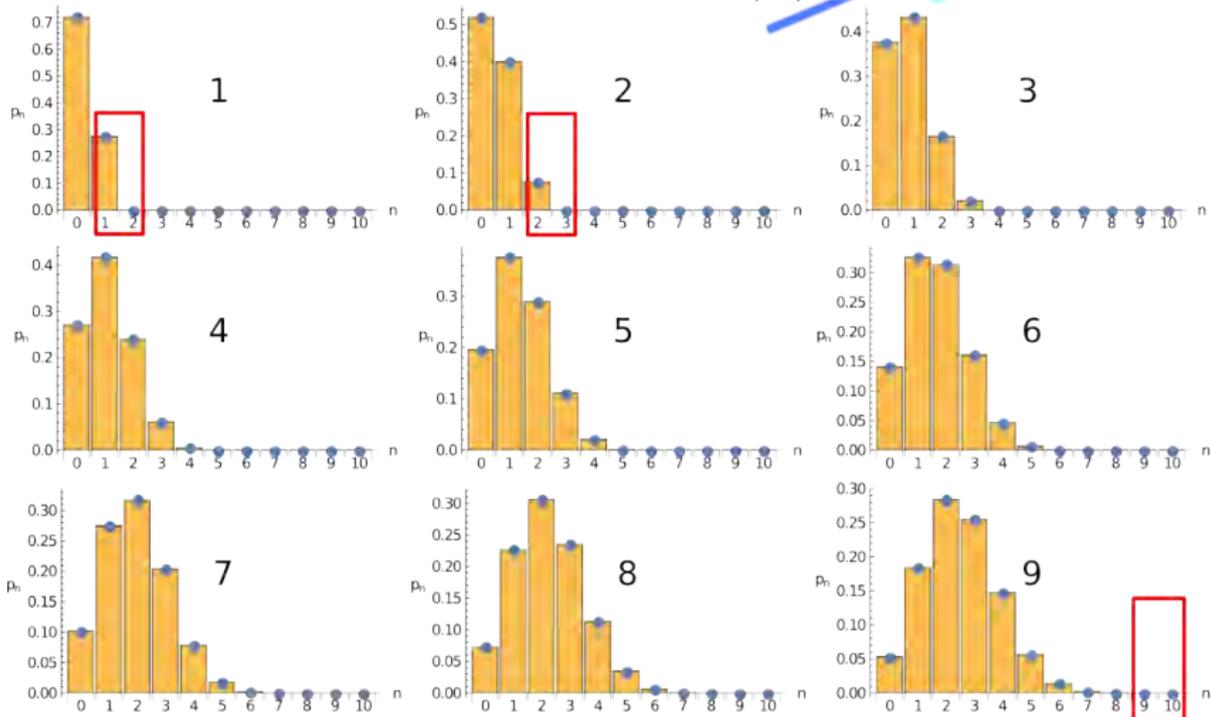
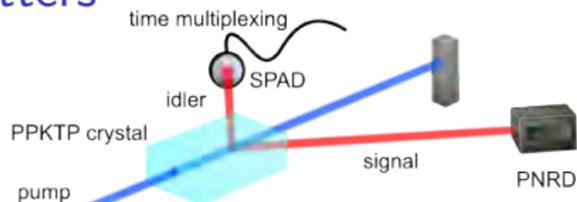
within the precision of $\Delta p_n \lesssim 5 \times 10^{-4}$



Emission from several single emitters

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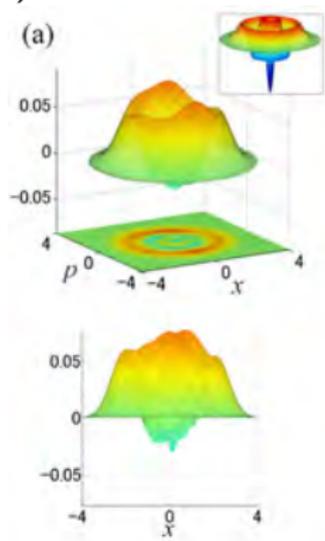
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Higher Fock states are hard to detect

Negative Wigner function

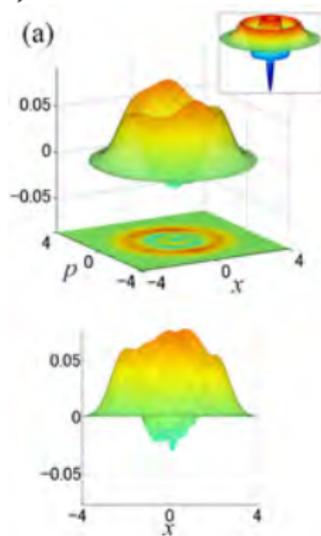
Up to $|3\rangle$: Yukawa *et al.*,
Opt. Express 21, 5529
(2013).



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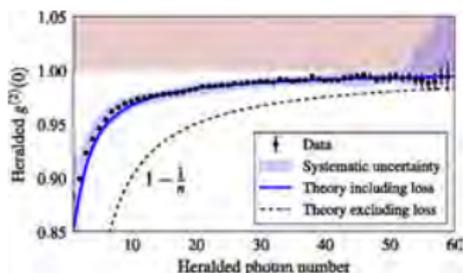
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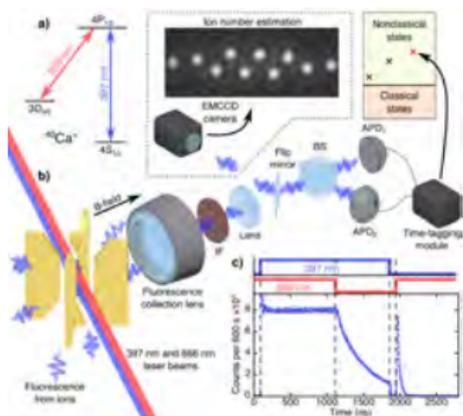


Nonclassical light

Up to 50: Harder *et al.*, PRL 116, 143601
(2016).



Up to 1500: Obšil *et al.*, arXiv:1705.04472
(2017).



Quantum non-Gaussian states (QNG)
cannot be expressed as a mixture of Gaussian states

$$\rho \neq \int P(\lambda) |\lambda\rangle\langle\lambda| d\lambda$$

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Criteria for single-photon state:

- ▶ $p_0 - p_1$ [Filip & Mišta, PRL 106, 200401 (2011)]
loss vs. noise (multiphoton contribution) test
- ▶ $P_0 - P_{00}$ [Lachman & Filip, PRA 88, 063841 (2013)]
- ▶ Wigner function criterion [Genoni *et al.*, PRA 87, 062104 (2013)]

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Apart from being fundamental quantum property...
are there any applications of QNG?

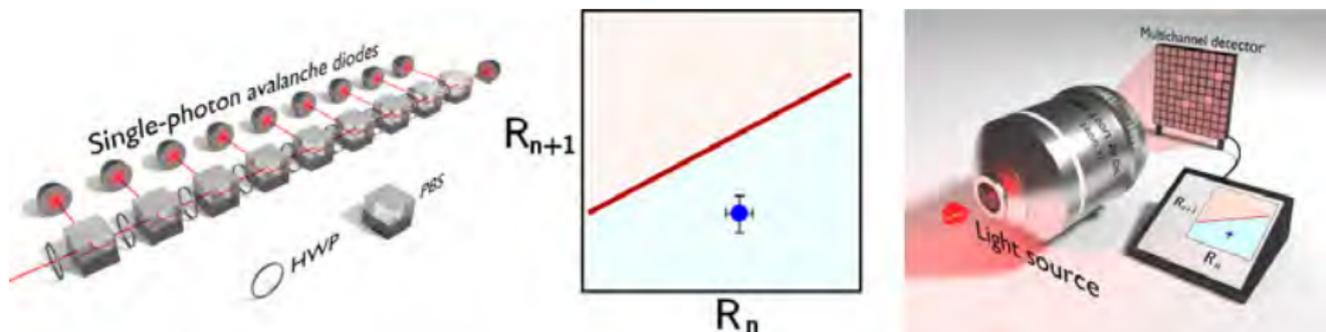
- ▶ Metrology of single photon sources
[Straka *et al.* PRL 113, 223603 (2014);
Predojević *et al.* Opt. Express 22, 4789, (2014)]
- ▶ Sufficiency for discrete-variable QKD security
[Lasota *et al.* PRA 96, 012301 (2017)]

Quantum non-Gaussianity for multiphoton states

Criteria hierarchy based on particle indivisibility

[Straka *et al.* arXiv:1611.02504 (2016)]

Quantum features can be assessed directly from the click statistics



Theory: maximizing linear functional $F(a) = R_n + aR_{n+1}$

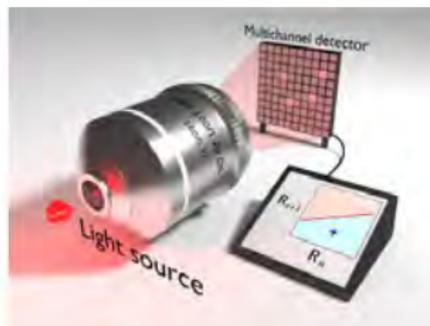
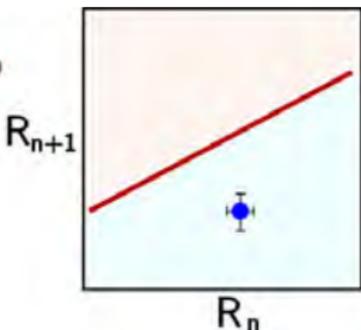
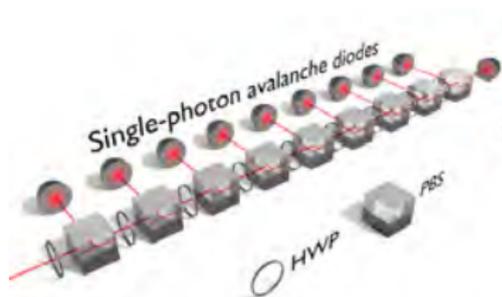
[Lachman & Filip, Opt. Express 24, 27352 (2016)]

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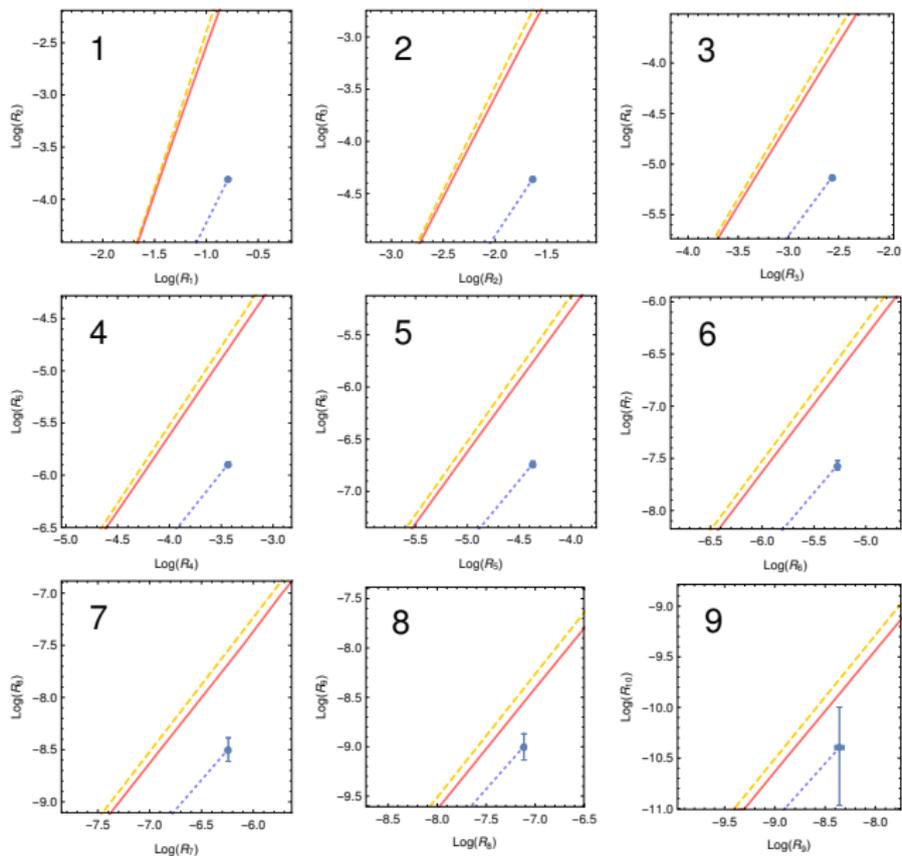
Theory: maximizing linear functional $F(a) = R_n + aR_{n+1}$

[Lachman & Filip, Opt. Express 24, 27352 (2016)]

Also for nonclassicality

[Sperling *et al.* PRL 118, 163602 (2017); PRA 96, 013804 (2017)]

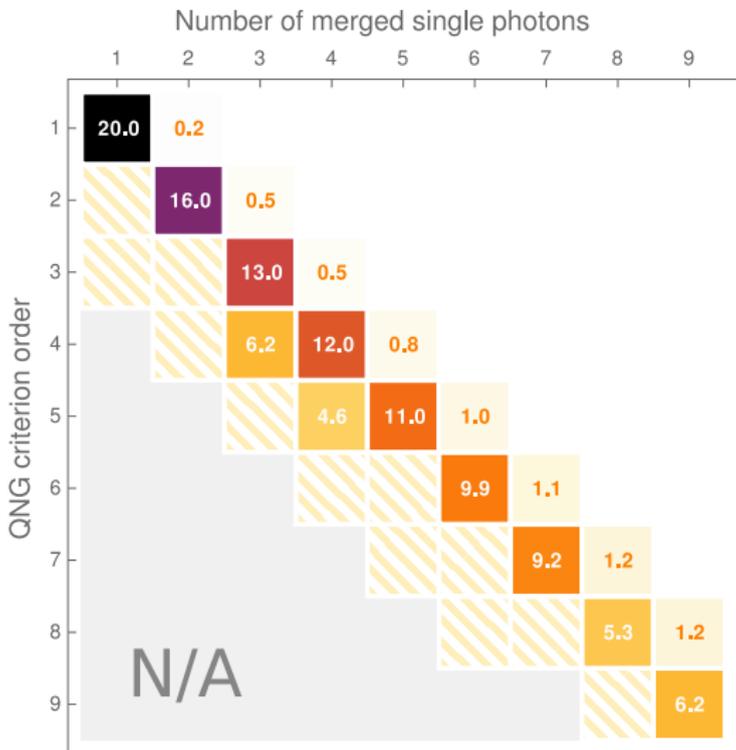
QNG demonstrated up to 9 single emitters



[Straka *et al.*, arXiv:1611.02504 (2016)]

QNG is loss-tolerant but more challenging than NCL

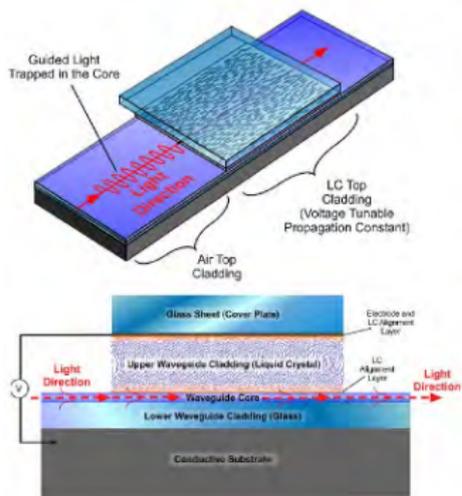
QNG depth = the loss which the state can withstand and still be QND



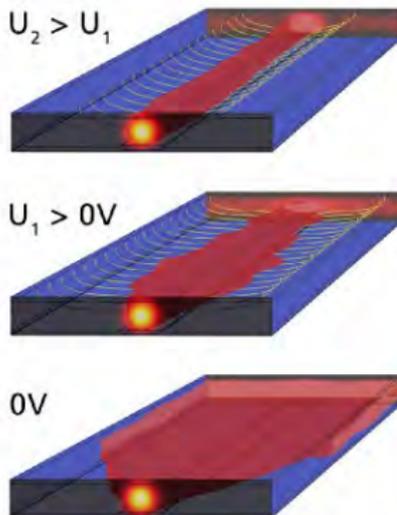
[Straka *et al.*, arXiv:1611.02504 (2016)]

Towards integrated tunable reconfigurable PNRD

Waveguides with tunable couplers/switches and well isolated detectors



Vescent Photonics
(Analog Devices)



Fraunhofer IPMS



F. Costache et al., Variable optical power splitter with field-induced waveguides in liquid crystals, OFC.2014.Th1A.7 (2014)

Our team – Quantum Optics Lab Olomouc

Experiment

Josef Hloušek

Robert Stárek

Petr Obšil

Ivo Straka

Martina Miková

Lukáš Slodička

Michal Mičuda (poster P2_02)

Miroslav Ježek



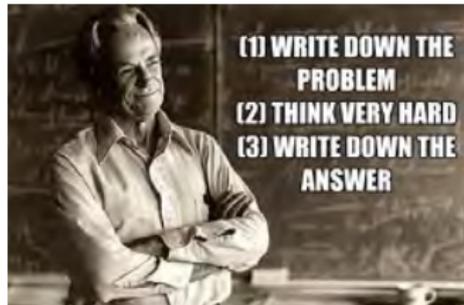
Theory

Lukáš Lachman (poster P1_11)

Ladislav Mišta

Radim Filip

Jaromír Fiurášek



Join our experimental group!

PhD students and
junior postdocs wanted