

Quantum optics with atoms in waveguides

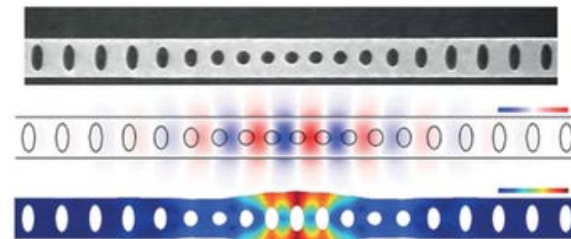
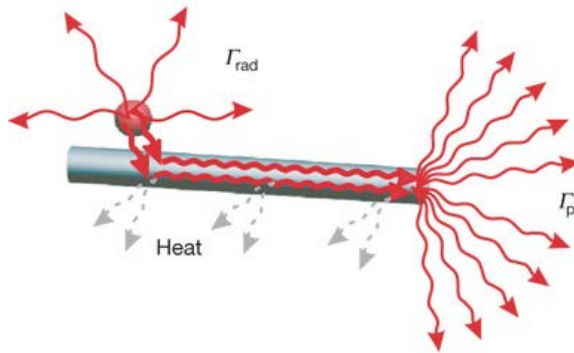
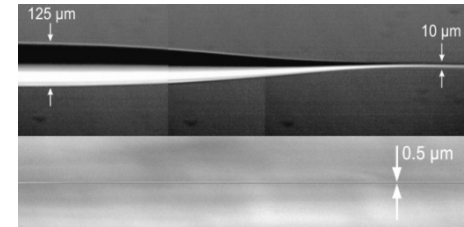
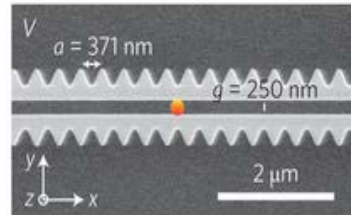
Alejandro González-Tudela
Vanessa Paulisch
Tao Shi
Yinghai Wu

Jeff Kimble (Caltech)
Darrick Chang (ICFO)



Workshop in Honour of Peter Zoller
Quantum simulations with cold matter and photons
UL Brussels, February 7th, 2016

EMITTERS & NANO-STRUCTURES



- Emitters (atoms, quantum dots,...)
- Structured materials
- Large couplings atom-light

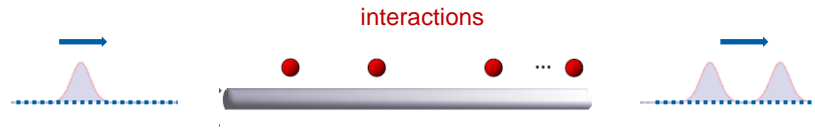


OUTLINE



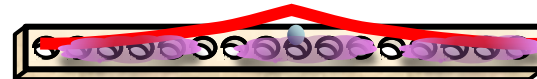
• Theoretical framework

- Markovian
- Exact



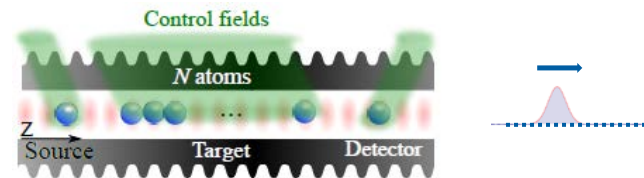
Caneva, Manzoni, Shi, Douglas, JIC, Chang, *New J. Phys.* **17**, 113001 (2015)
 Shi, Chang, JIC, *Phys. Rev. A* **92**, 053834 (2015)

• Bound states



Shi, Wu, González-Tudela, JIC, arxiv: 1512.07238

• Multi-photon states



González-Tudela, Paulisch, Chang, Kimble, JIC, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 163603 (2015)
 González-Tudela, Paulisch, Kimble, JIC, arxiv: 1602.?????

1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

EMITTERS IN A WAVEGUIDE

Caneva, Manzoni, Shi, Douglas, JIC, Chang, New J. Phys. **17**, 113001 (2015)
Shi, Chang, JIC, Phys. Rev. A **92**, 053834 (2015)



Tao
Shi



Darrick
Chang

Caneva
+ Manzoni
Douglas

ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES



a variety of phenomena

DESCRIPTION:

- **Scattering matrix:** entanglement, transmission, losses ...
- **Atomic dynamics:** polaritons, bound states, many-body behavior ...
- **Photon dynamics:** Multiphoton states, single/multi-mode, ...
- **Propagation effects:** retardation, dispersion, ...

ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

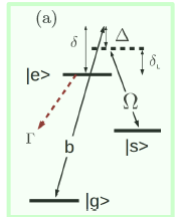
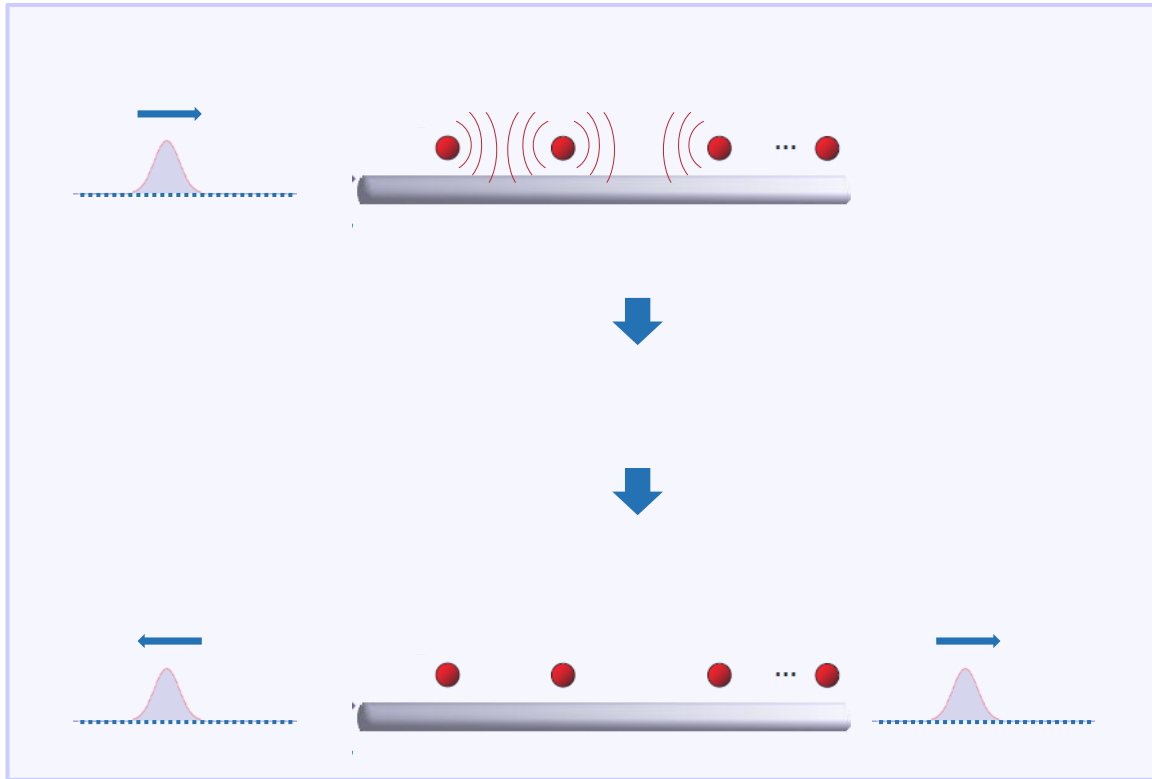


$$H = H_{\text{atoms}} + H_{\text{waveguide}} + H_{\text{interaction}} + H_{\text{dissipation}}$$

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = |\phi_{\text{light}}\rangle |\varphi_{\text{atoms}}\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$|\Psi(t \rightarrow \infty)\rangle$$

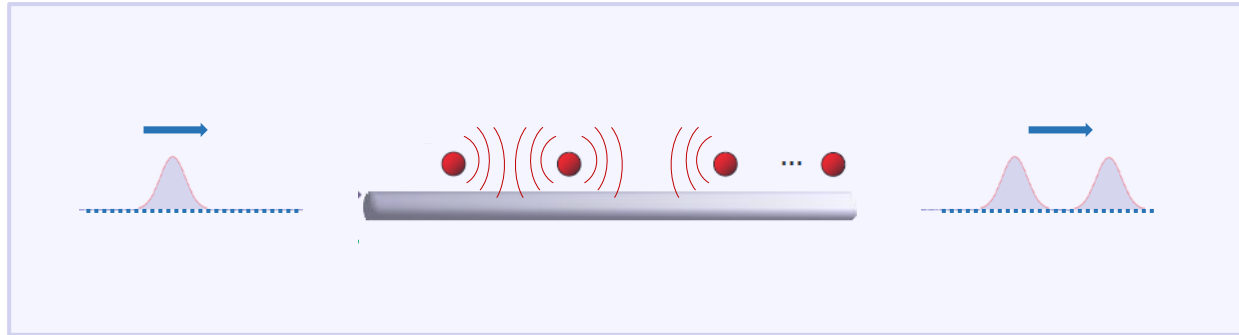


atomic structure



ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



- **Input-output:**
 - Markovian limit.
 - Atomic dynamics.
- **Path integral:**
 - Exact.
 - Atomic dynamics.



ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

INPUT-OUTPUT



(cavity QED: Gardiner, 1980's)

CONDITIONS:

- Linear dispersion relation: $H_{\text{waveguide}}$
- Flat coupling constant: $H_{\text{interaction}}$
- No atomic retardation effects

METHOD:

- Solve a master equation for the atoms
- Initial state of the waveguide => several driving fields
- Compute Fourier Transforms
- Analytical formulas for scattering

$$S_{p_1, \dots, p_n \leftarrow k_1, \dots, k_n} = FT \left(\langle \varphi_{\text{atoms}} | T \left[o(t_1) \dots o^\dagger(t_1') \dots \right] | \varphi_{\text{atoms}} \rangle \right)$$

$o(t) = e^{iH_{\text{eff}} t} o e^{-iH_{\text{eff}}^\dagger t}$



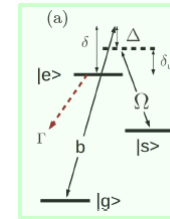
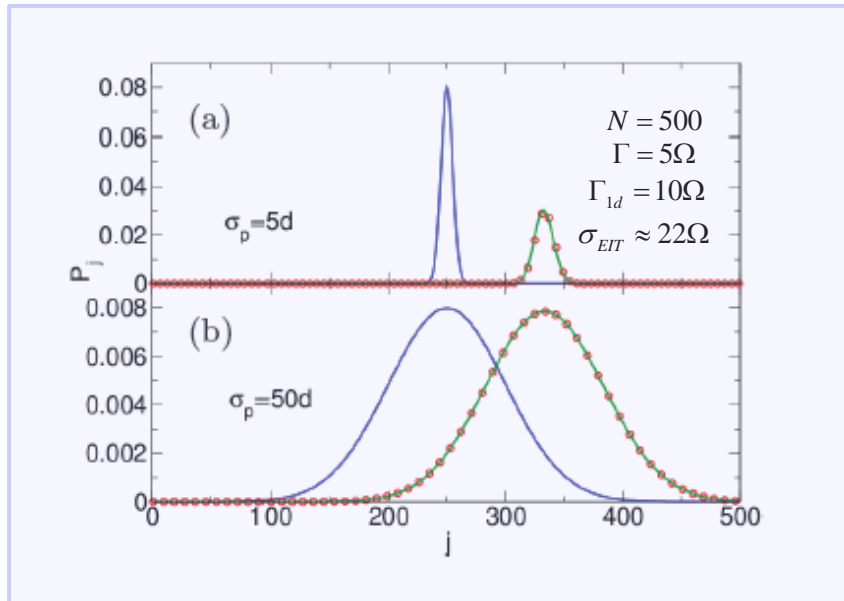
ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

INPUT-OUTPUT



EXAMPLE 1: single polariton propagation in EIT configuration

(check)



atomic structure

Initial state:

$$\sum_{-N/2}^{N/2} e^{ikn} e^{-n^2/4\sigma^2} |g \dots s_n \cdot g\rangle |0\rangle$$

Polariton is absorbed if the pulse length is smaller than that of the transparency window

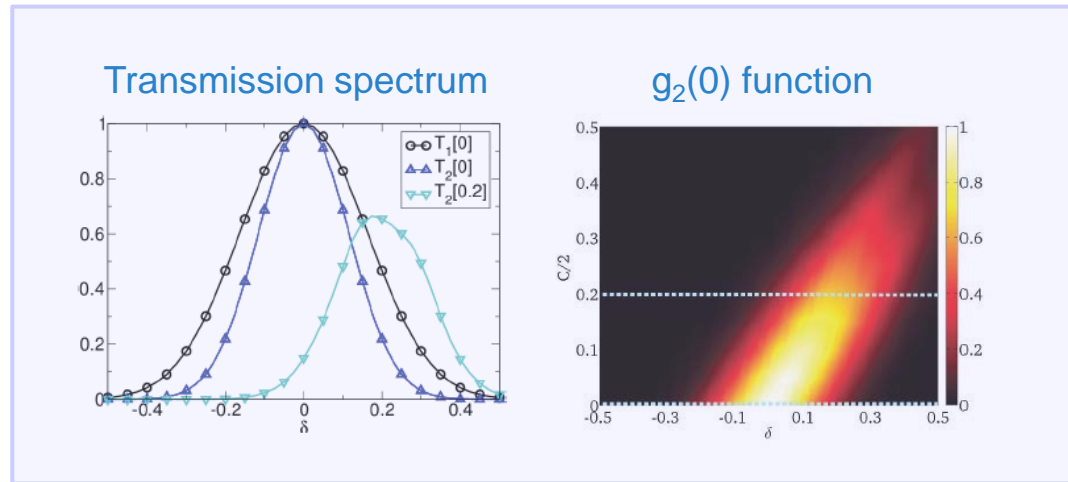
ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

INPUT-OUTPUT

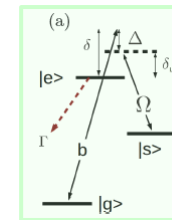


EXAMPLE 2: multi-photon propagation
atom-atom interactions: $C = 0, 0.2$

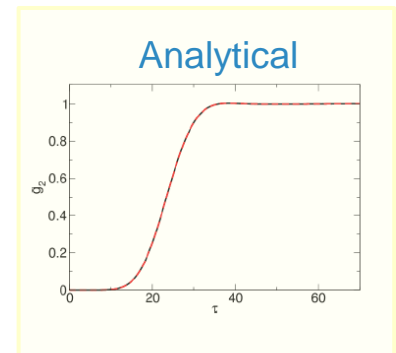
Initial state: $|g \dots g\rangle |\varepsilon_k\rangle$
 $N = 200$
 $\Gamma_{1d} = 1$ $\Omega = 2$
 $\Gamma_{out} = 3$ $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$



Interactions change the propagation and produce bunching/antibunching



atomic structure





ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

INPUT-OUTPUT



OTHER EXAMPLES:

- Entanglement generation
- Rydberg, dipole-dipole interactions
- Excitation probabilities
- Emission and absorption



ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

PATH INTEGRAL



EXACT FORMALISM:

- Arbitrary dispersion relation: $H_{\text{waveguide}}$
- Arbitrary coupling constant: $H_{\text{interaction}}$
- Retardation effects

METHOD:

- Express amplitude as a path integral
- Integrate out the waveguide modes
- New action with time-delayed kernels
- Fourier transform the action

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Psi_{out} | e^{-iHt} | \Psi_{in} \rangle &= \int D[\beta_i] e^{-iS_{at}[\beta_i]} \int D[\alpha_j] e^{-iS_f[\alpha_j] - iS_{int}[\alpha_j, \beta_i]} \\ &= \int D[\beta_i] e^{-iS_{eff}[\beta_i]}\end{aligned}$$

Fourier Transform

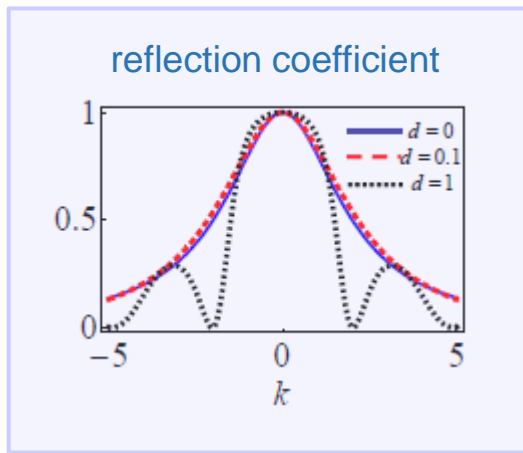


ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

PATH INTEGRAL



EXAMPLE 1: propagation of a single photon with two atoms

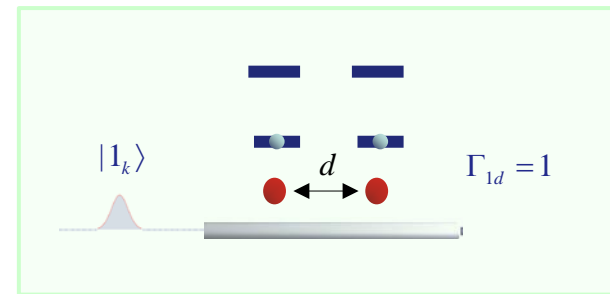


Initial state: $|g\dots g\rangle|1_k\rangle$

$$N = 2$$

$$\Gamma_{1d} = 1 \quad kd = 2\pi n$$

$$\Gamma_{out} = 0$$

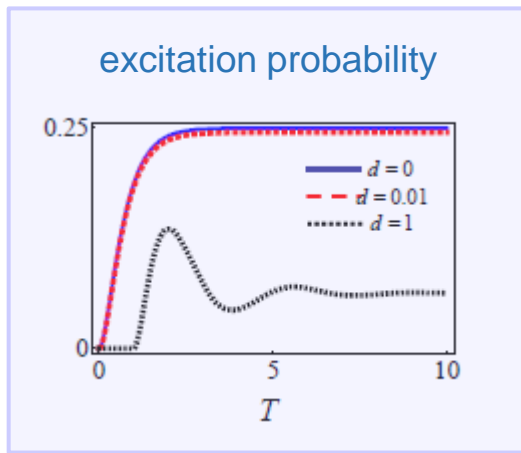


ATOMS NEAR 1D WAVEGUIDES

PATH INTEGRAL



EXAMPLE 2: excitation probability second emitter

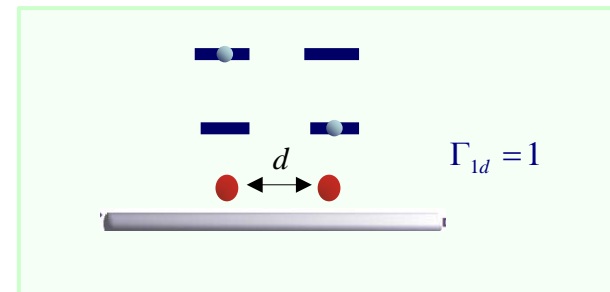


Initial state: $|g\dots g\rangle|1_k\rangle$

$$N = 2$$

$$\Gamma_{1d} = 1 \quad kd = 2\pi n$$

$$\Gamma_{out} = 0$$



2. MULTIPHOTON BOUND STATES

Shi, Wu, González-Tudela, JIC, arxiv: 1512.07238



Tao
Shi



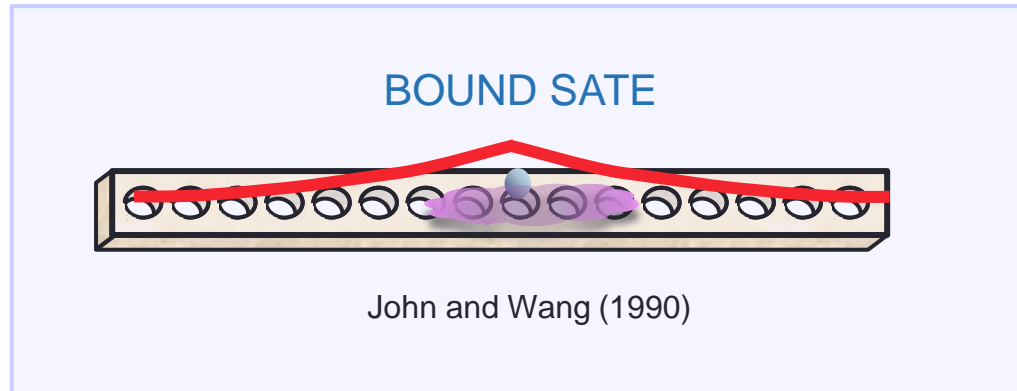
Yinghai
Wu



Alex
Gonz.-T.

IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

SINGLE-PHOTON BOUND STATE



$$|\Psi_1\rangle = c_e |e\rangle |0\rangle + c_g |g\rangle |1\rangle$$

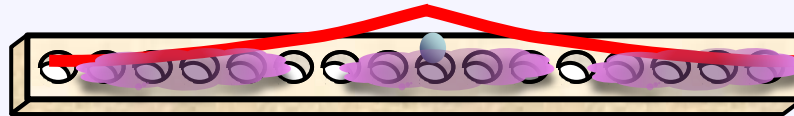
- **Interpretation:** band-gap, energy conservation
- **Consequences:** cavity QED, dipole-dipole interactions, ...
Douglas, Habibian, Hung, Gorshkov, Kimble, Chang, Nature Photonics 9, 326 (2015)
- **Alternative experimental realization:** atoms in optical lattices
Vega, Porras, JIC, Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 260404 (2008),
Navarrete, Vega, Porras, JIC, New J. Phys. **13**, 023024 (2011)

IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE



INFINITELY MANY BOUND STATES

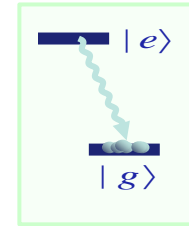
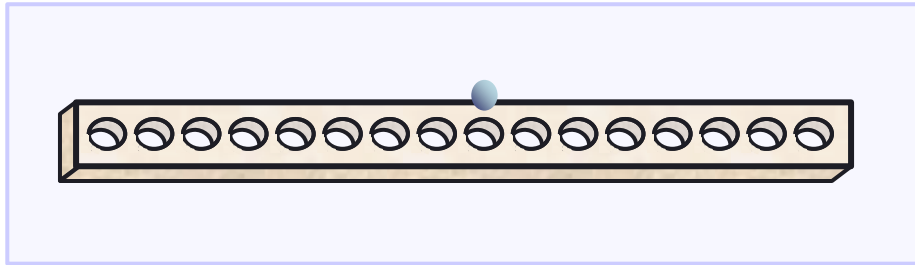


$$|B_N\rangle = c_e |e\rangle |\Psi_{N-1}^e\rangle + c_g |g\rangle |\Psi_N^g\rangle$$

- **Interpretation:** Atom creates a potential, where photons condense
- **Description:**
 - Analytical approach (up to three excitations)
 - Phenomenological Ansatz (any dimension)
 - DMRG
 - Non perturbative regimes
- **Alternative experimental realization:** atoms in optical lattices

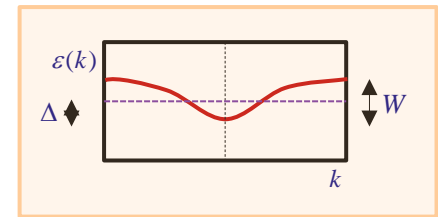
IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE



atomic structure

band structure



Hamiltonian

$$H = \Delta |e\rangle\langle e| + \sum_k \varepsilon_k a_k^\dagger a_k + \sum_k g_k (a_k^\dagger |g\rangle\langle e| + h.c.)$$

We look for proper eigenstates in the thermodynamic limit

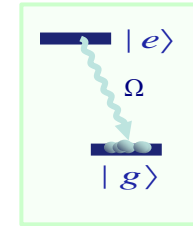
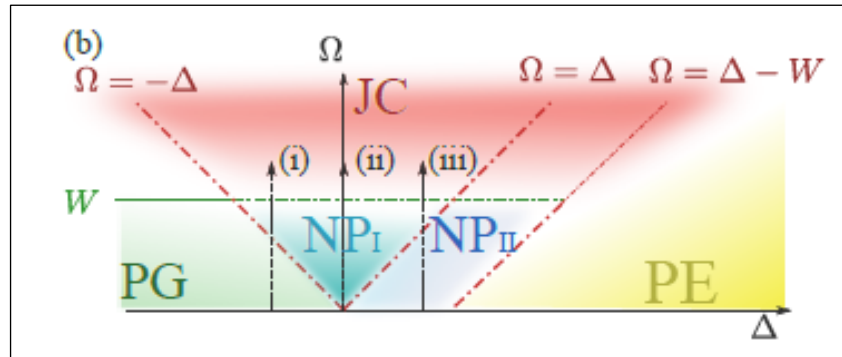
$$|B_N\rangle = c_e |e\rangle |\Psi_{N-1}^e\rangle + c_g |g\rangle |\Psi_N^g\rangle$$

IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE

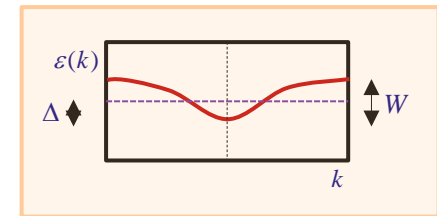


PARAMETER REGIMES:



atomic structure

band structure



- Jaynes-Cummings regime: $\Omega \rightarrow \infty$

$$|B_N\rangle \prec c_e |e\rangle |N-1\rangle + c_g |g\rangle |N\rangle$$

- Perturbative regime: $|\Delta| \rightarrow \infty$

Adiabatic elimination: the atoms create a potential where photons condense

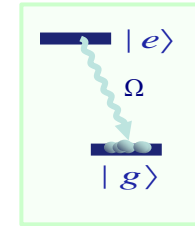
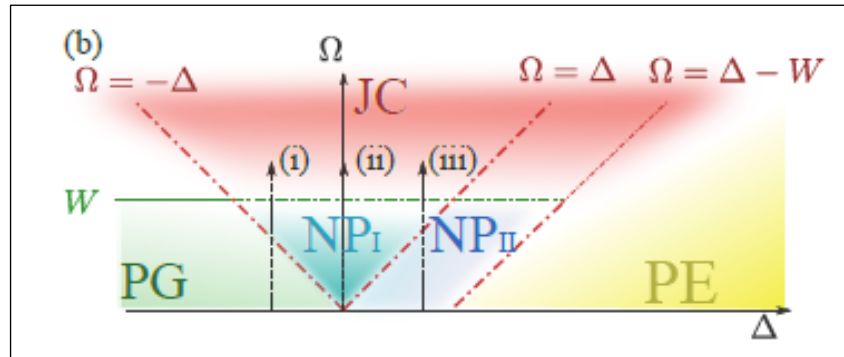
- All regimes in 1D: solution up to three excitations

IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE

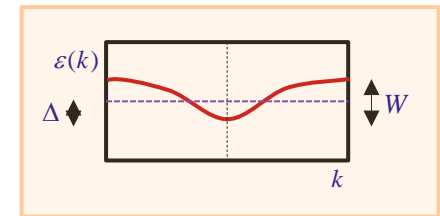


SIMPLE DESCRIPTION:



atomic structure

band structure



- Variational wavefunction:

$$|\Psi_{N-1}^e\rangle \prec A^{\dagger(N-1)} |0\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_{N-1}^g\rangle \prec A^{\dagger(N-1)} (A^\dagger + \alpha B^\dagger) |0\rangle$$

- Generalized GP equation:
$$\mathcal{H}_0 \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_A(\mathbf{k}) \\ \varphi_B(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\Omega \eta_{\mathbf{k}}}{\sqrt{V}} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{N} \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_A(\mathbf{k}) \\ \varphi_B(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

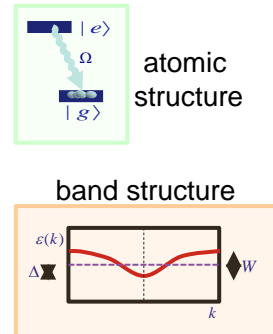
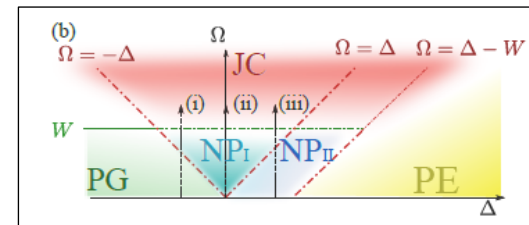
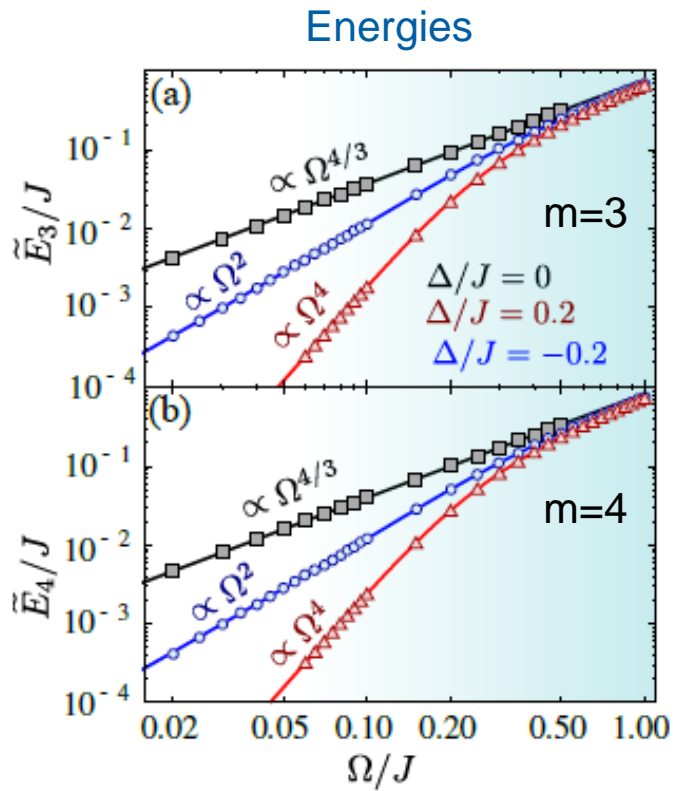
Exactly solved (in terms of three parameters) in any dimension and dispersion relation

IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE



NUMERICAL CERTIFICATION:



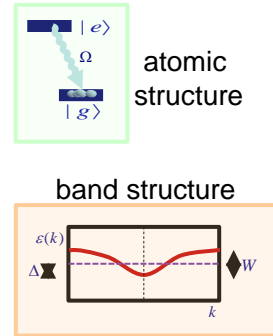
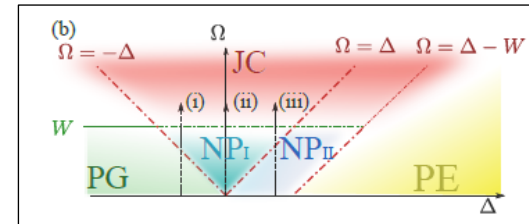
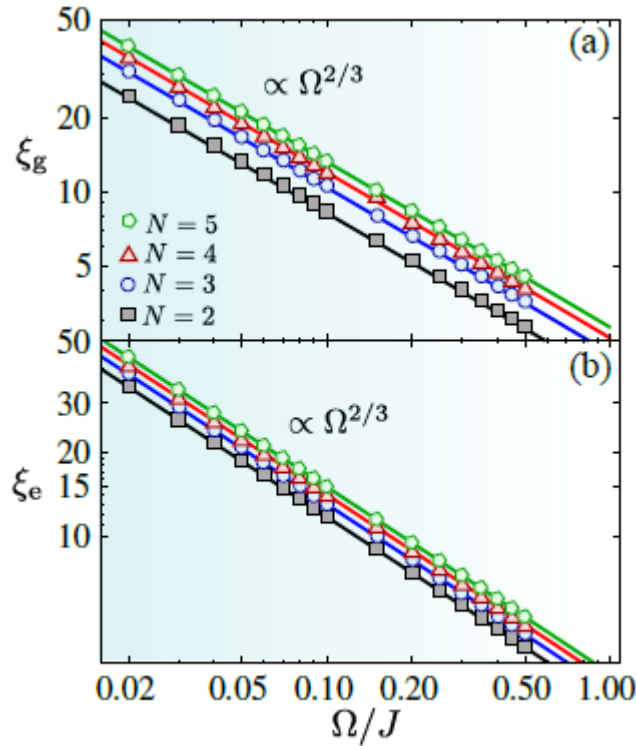
IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE

MULTI-PHOTON BOUND STATE



NUMERICAL CERTIFICATION:

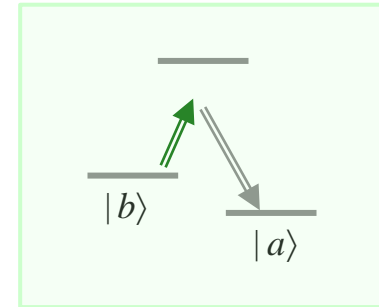
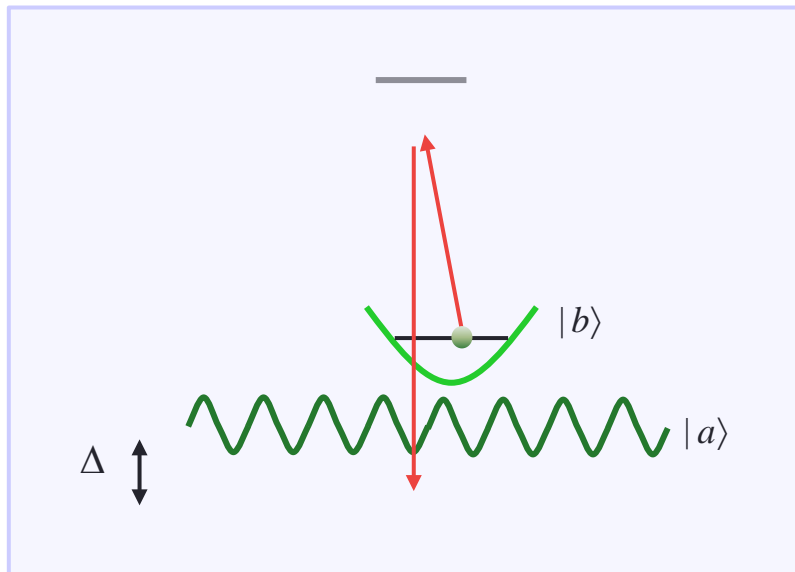
Localization length



IMPURITY IN A 1D WAVEGUIDE IMPLEMENTATION



ATOMS IN OPTICAL LATTICES:



Hamiltonian: $H = \Delta |1\rangle_b \langle 1| + \sum_k \varepsilon_k a_k^\dagger a_k + \sum_k g_k (a_k^\dagger |0\rangle_b \langle 1| + h.c.)$

- Creation by adiabatic evolution
- Study consequences in scattering, etc
- Multi-impurities: Effective Hamiltonians

3. MULTI-PHOTON SOURCES

A. Gonzalez-Tudela, V. Paulisch, D. Chang, H. J. Kimble, JIC, PRL 115, 163603 (2015)
A. Gonzalez-Tudela, V. Paulisch, H. J. Kimble, JIC, arxiv:1602.????



Alex
Gonz.-T.



Vanesa
Paulisch



Darrick
Chang



Jeff
Kimble

MULTI-PHOTON STATES

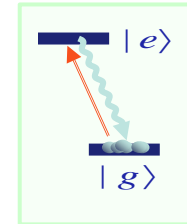
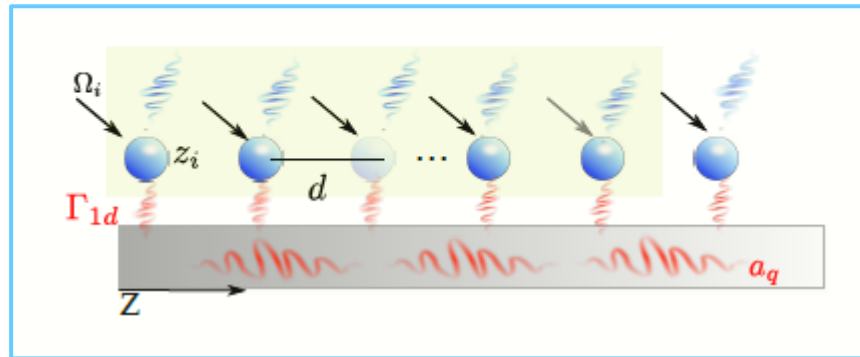


MULTI-PHOTON STATES

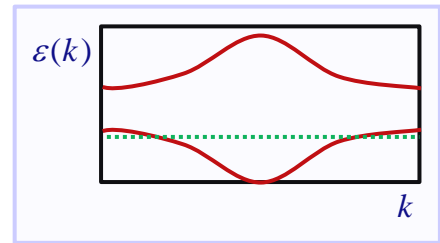


MULTI-PHOTON STATES

ATOMS IN 1D WAVEGUIDES



atomic structure

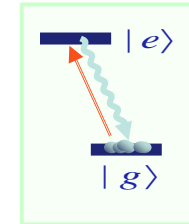
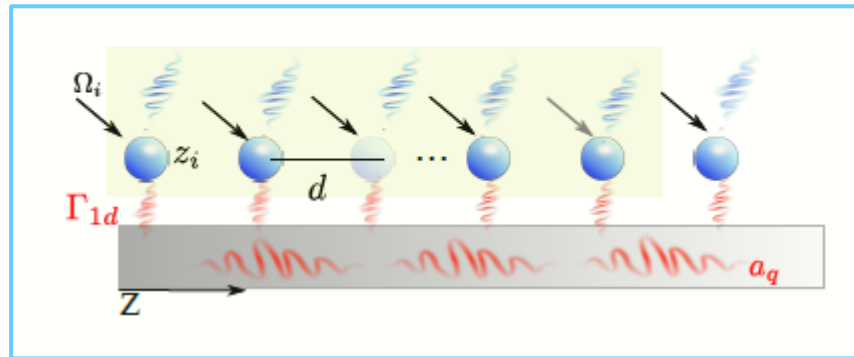


band structure

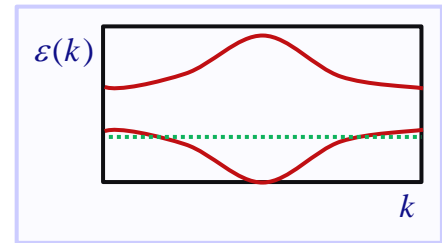
- Large Purcell effects: $P_{1d} = \frac{\Gamma_{1d}}{\Gamma_{out}} \gg 1$
- Infidelity: $I = \frac{m}{P_{1d}}$
- Complex multi-mode structure

IDEA: use collective effects + heralding

MULTI-PHOTON STATES ATOMS IN 1D WAVEGUIDES



atomic
structure



band structure

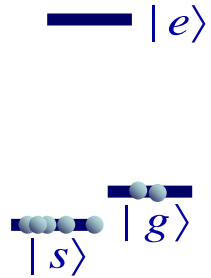
- Large collective effects: $\Gamma_{eff} = N\Gamma_{1d}$
- They can be used to:
 - map atomic to photonic states
 - *single mode* states

D. Porras, JIC, Phys. Rev. A **78**, 053816 (2008)

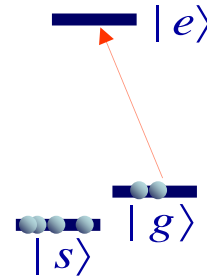
MULTI-PHOTON STATES PROCEDURE



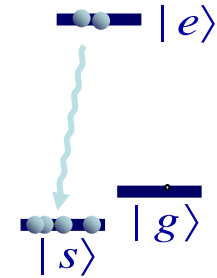
1. LOADING



2. TRIGGERING



3. EMISSION



How to generate the atomic (entangled states)?

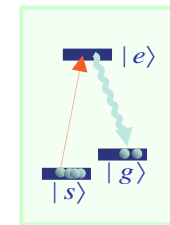
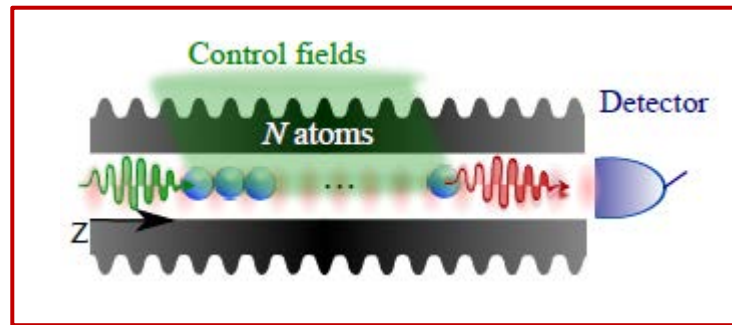
MULTI-PHOTON STATES

SIMPLE SCHEME



SCHEME 1:

Extension of Duan, Lukin, JIC, Zoller, Nature 414, 413 (2001)



atomic structure

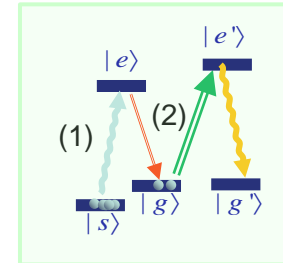
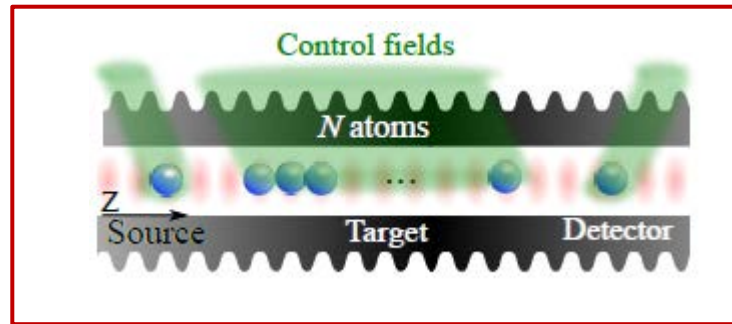
- Infidelity: $I_1 \approx \varepsilon^2$
- Success probability: $p_1 \approx \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow p_m \approx \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\right)^m$
- Two-photon excitations produce errors.
- Zero-photon excitation gives low probability.

MULTI-PHOTON STATES

SCHEME with SOURCE AND DETECTOR



SCHEME 2:



atomic structure

- High detection efficiency: Detect atoms, not photons
- If the detector clicks, the process had no error

$$I_1 = 0$$

$$p_1 \approx 1 - \frac{1}{P_{1d}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_m \approx \left(1 - \frac{1}{P_{1d}}\right)^m$$

- Purcell factor limits the number of photons

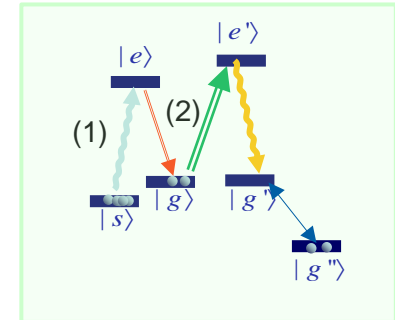
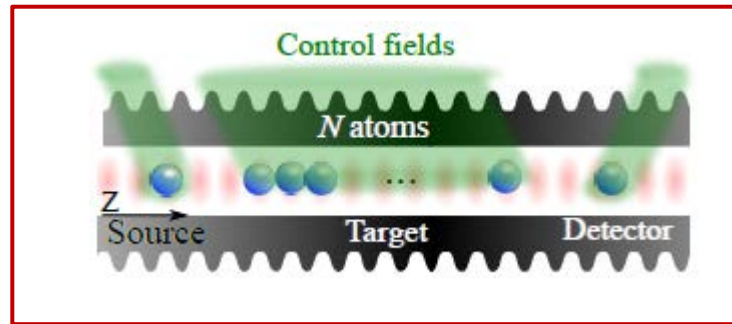
Can we get a polynomial scaling in m?

MULTI-PHOTON STATES

SCHEME with ADDITIONAL LEVELS



SCHEME 3:



atomic structure

- Internal levels to store the excitations
- Atomic measurements (only) to merge excitations

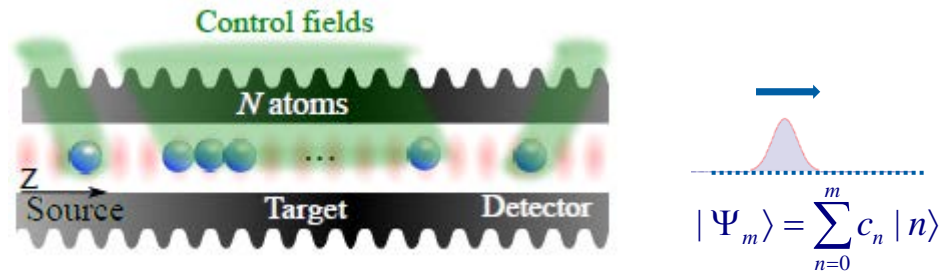
$$I_m \approx \frac{\text{poly}(m)}{NP_{1d}}$$

$$p_m \approx \frac{1}{\text{poly}(m)}$$

MULTI-PHOTON STATES SUMMARY



MULTIPHOTON GENERATION BY COLLECTIVE EFFECTS



	Collective Zeno	Heralded source + detector	Heralded merging
Infidelity:	$I_m \approx m^2 / \sqrt{P_{1d}}$	$I_m = 1$	$I_m \approx m^2 / NP_{1d}$
Probability:	$p_m = 1$	$p_m \prec 1 / \exp(m)$	$p_m \prec 1 / \text{poly}(m)$

P_{1d} : Purcell factor
 N : Number of atoms
 m : Number of photons

4. OTHER PROBLEMS

OTHER PROBLEMS

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVES



M. Schütz, E. Kessler, G. Giedke, L. Vandersypen, M. Lukin, JIC, PRX 5, 031031 (2015)



Martin Schütz



Erik Kessler



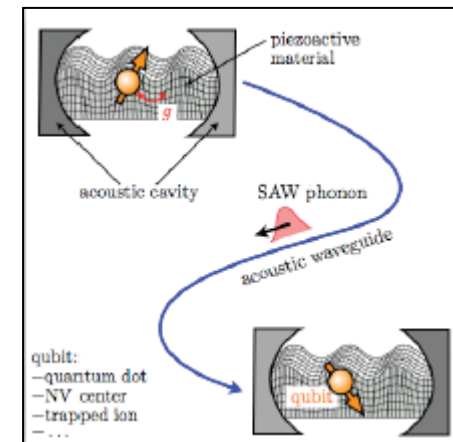
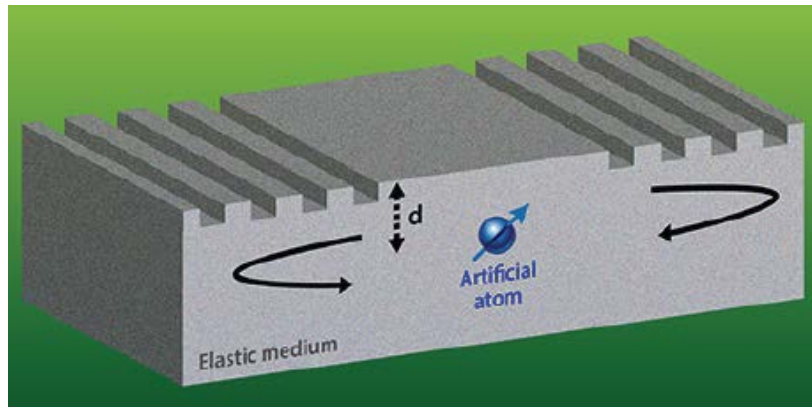
Geza Giedke



Lieven Vandersypen



Mikhail Lukin

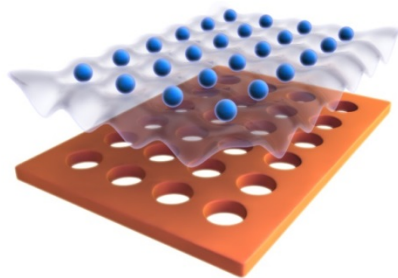


QUANTUM OPTICS IN WAVEGUIDES

SUMMARY & OUTLOOK



- Challenging experiments
- New regimes:
 - Large Purcell effects
 - Collective phenomena
 - Bound states
- Connection to cold atoms
- Quantum simulations
 - Multi-impurities



Jeff's talk

