

Sparse interferometry for measuring multiphoton collective phase

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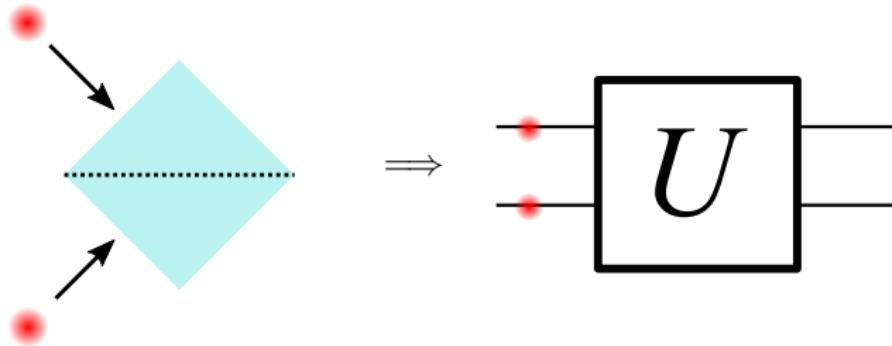
- 1 Multiphoton interference and indistinguishability
- 2 How to measure the collective phase using interferometer with a shallower optical depth?
- 3 Summary

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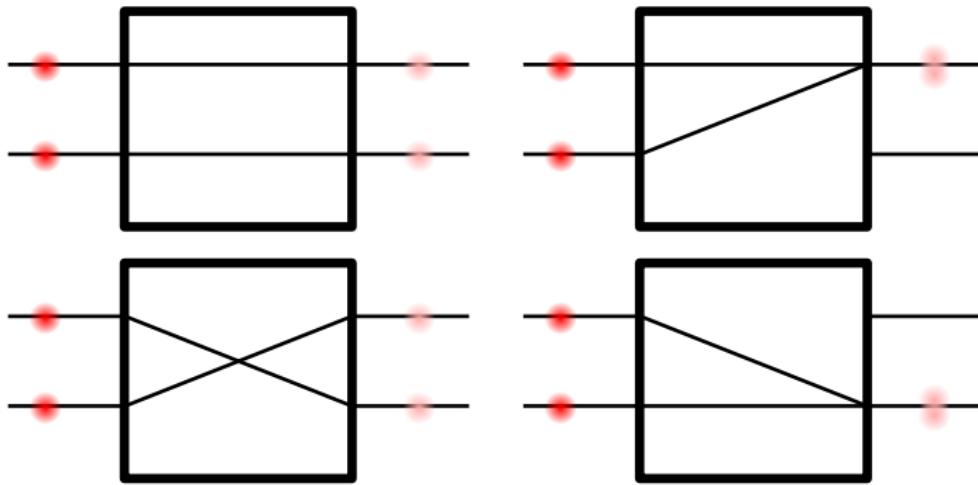
Two-photon interference I

Interference between two indistinguishable photons



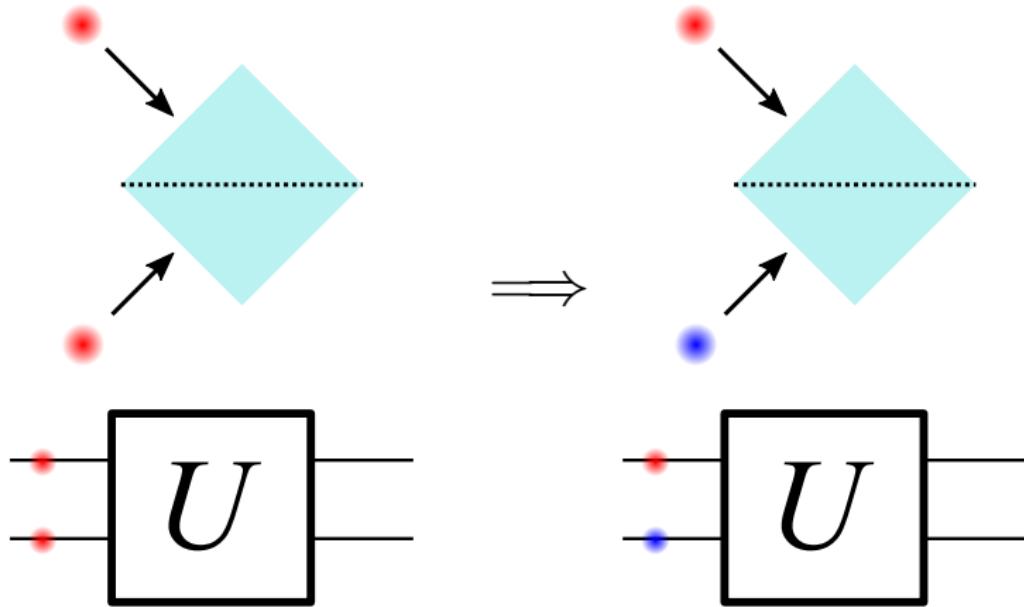
Two-photon interference II

Boson bunching



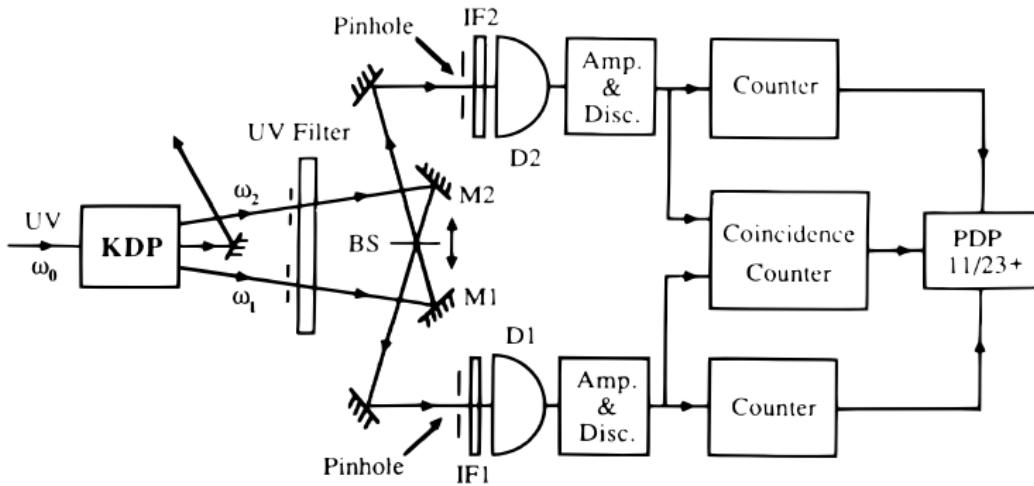
Two-photon interference III

Interference between two distinguishable photons



Two-photon interference IV

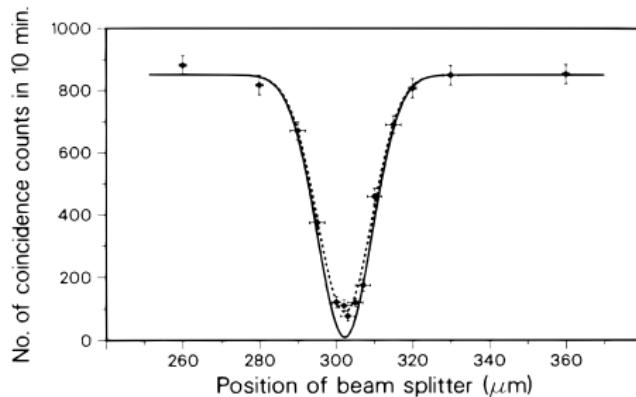
Hong-Ou-Mandel interference



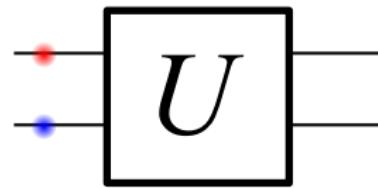
Hong, Ou, Mandel, PRL, 1987: 10/d564wh

Two-photon interference V

Hong-Ou-Mandel dip



Hong, Ou, Mandel, PRL, 1987: 10/d564wh



Two-photon coincidence

$$P_{1,1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - |\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle|^2)$$

Multiphoton interference and collective phase I

Three-photon interference in a tritter

Tritter:

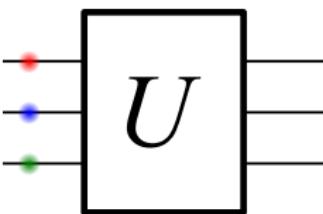
$$U_{i,j} = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{3}(i-1)(j-1)}$$

Three-photon phase:

$$\varphi := \arg(\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle \langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle \langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle)$$

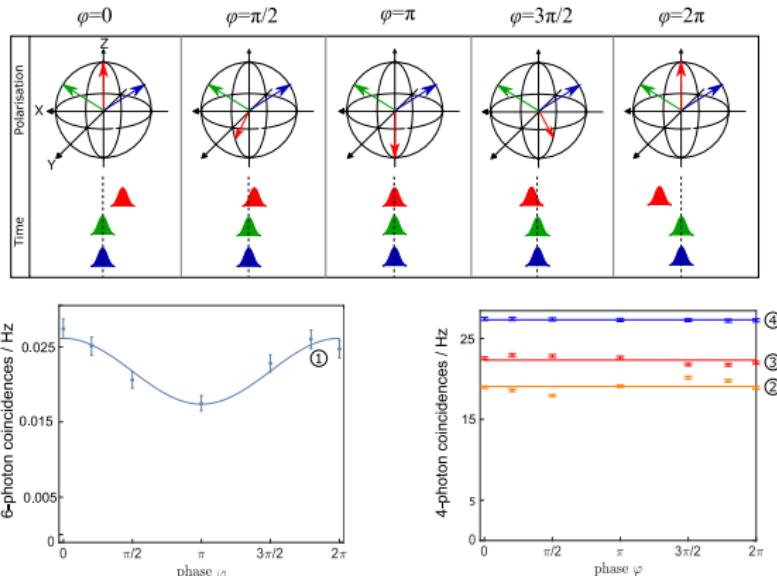
Three-photon coincidence:

$$P_{1,1,1} = \frac{1}{9} [2 + 4 |\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle \langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle \langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle| \cos \varphi - |\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle|^2 - |\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle|^2 - |\langle \bullet | \bullet \rangle|^2]$$



Multiphoton interference and collective phase II

Collective phase emergent in multiphoton interference



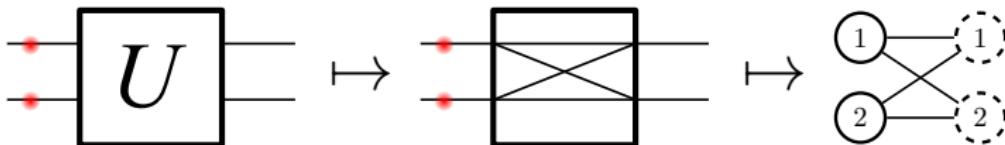
Menssen et al, PRL, 2017: 10/f95dqb

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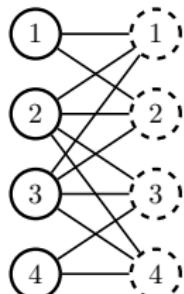
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Mapping the interference to graphs

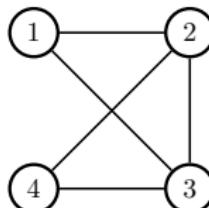
Mapping of a lossless interferometer



Mapping of the interference terms



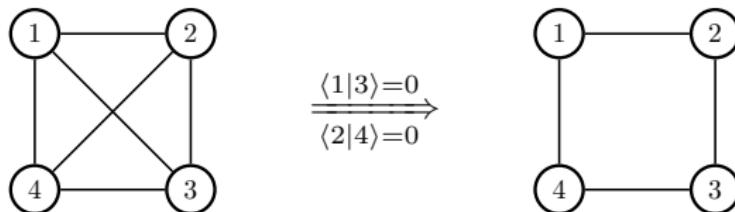
Connectivity graph



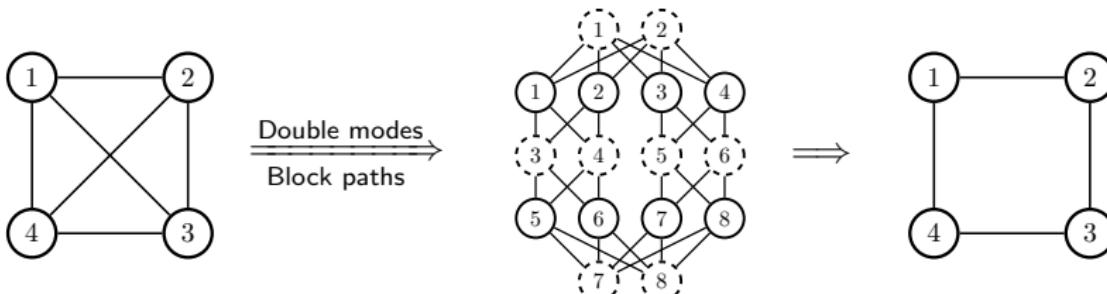
Enhanced-distinguishability graph

How to generate the ED graph with only a circle- n ?

Method I: Orthogonalize pairs of photons

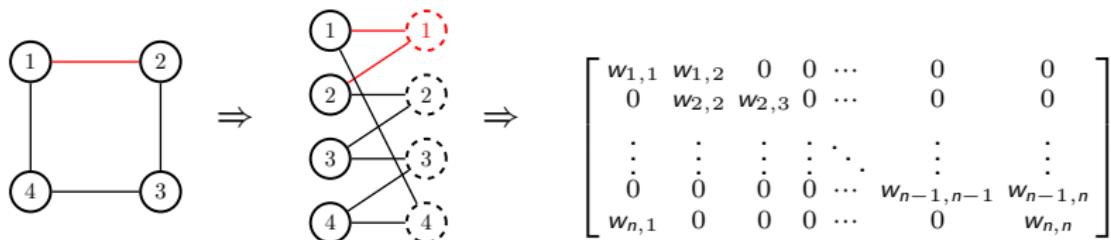


Method II: Sparsify the interferometer

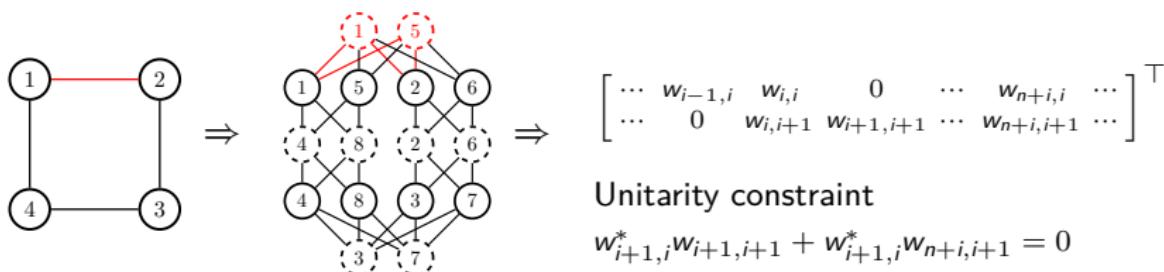


Why should we double the mode number?

If there is one output mode is connected between two input modes



Double the mode number

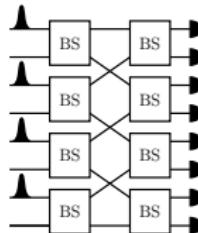


Unitarity constraint

$$w_{i+1,i}^* w_{i+1,i+1} + w_{i+1,i}^* w_{n+i,i+1} = 0$$

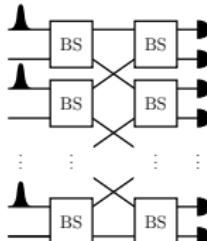
What does the interferometer look like?

Sparse interferometer for four photons



$$U = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

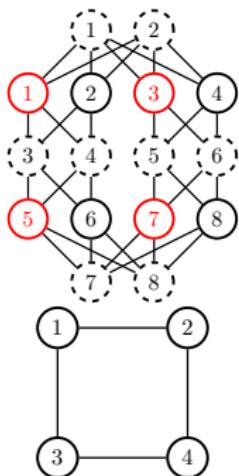
Sparse interferometer for n photons



$$U = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} K & L & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ J & 0 & L & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & J & L \\ & & & & & J & -K^T \end{bmatrix} \in U(2n)$$

How to measure the collective phase? I

Output configurations



- For four-photon collective phase:

$$(1, 3, 5, 7); (2, 4, 6, 8); \dots \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^7} \left(1 + \left| r_{\sigma}^{(4)} \right| \cos \phi_{\sigma}^{(4)} \right)$$
$$(1, 3, 5, 8); (2, 4, 6, 7); \dots \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^7} \left(1 - \left| r_{\sigma}^{(4)} \right| \cos \phi_{\sigma}^{(4)} \right)$$

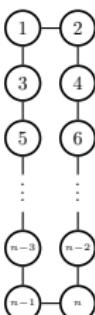
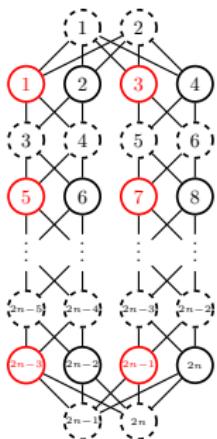
- For pairwise overlaps, $|r_{(1,2)}^{(4)}|$ as an example:

$$(1, 2, 3, 5); (1, 2, 4, 5); \dots \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^7} \left(1 - r_{(1,2)}^{(4)} \right)$$

How to measure the collective phase? II

n -photon collective phase

- For n -photon collective phase:



$$\left\{ \boldsymbol{\eta} \mid \forall i \in [n], \eta_i \in O_{\rho(i), \rho(i+1)}^{(n)} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \left(1 + (-1)^{\text{par}(\boldsymbol{\eta})+n} |r_{\sigma}^{(n)}| \cos \psi_{\sigma}^{(n)} \right)$$

- For pairwise overlap $r_{\rho(i), \rho(i+1)}^{(n)}$, $\binom{n-1}{n-2} 2^{n-2}$ elements in

$$\left\{ \boldsymbol{\eta} \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists j, k \in [n], \eta_j \neq \eta_k \in O_{\rho(i), \rho(i+1)}^{(n)}; \\ \exists S \subset [n] \setminus \{i\}, |S| = n-2, \\ \forall j \in S, \exists l \in [n], \eta_l \in O_{\rho(j), \rho(j+1)}^{(n)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \left(1 - r_{(\rho(i), \rho(i+1))}^{(n)} \right)$$

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Summary and Acknowledgement

Aim

Measure collective phase with shallow optical depth

Claim

$2n \times 2n$ sparse interferometry with constant optical depth, comparing with the traditional best $O(\log n)$

Novelty

Decrease optical depth by increasing spatial modes

Importance

Make collective phase measurement feasible

Acknowledgement



Thank you for listening

Info.



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