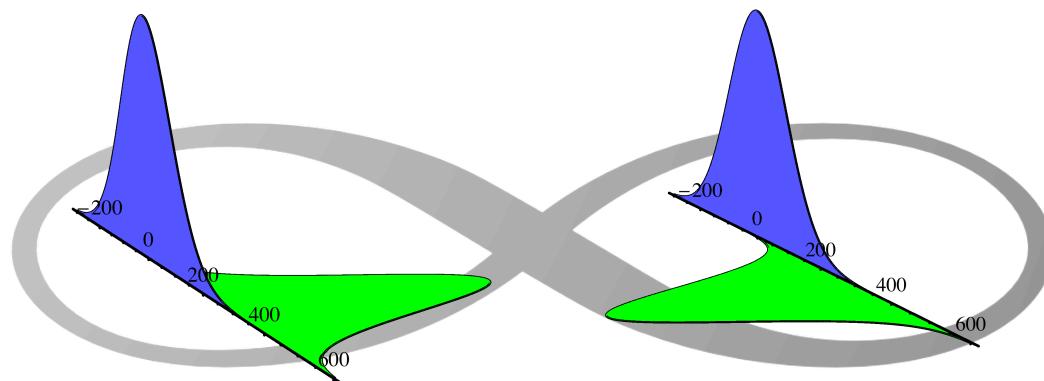


Quantum Information and Quantum Metrology: from Fundamental Physics to Start-up(s)

Nicolas Treps

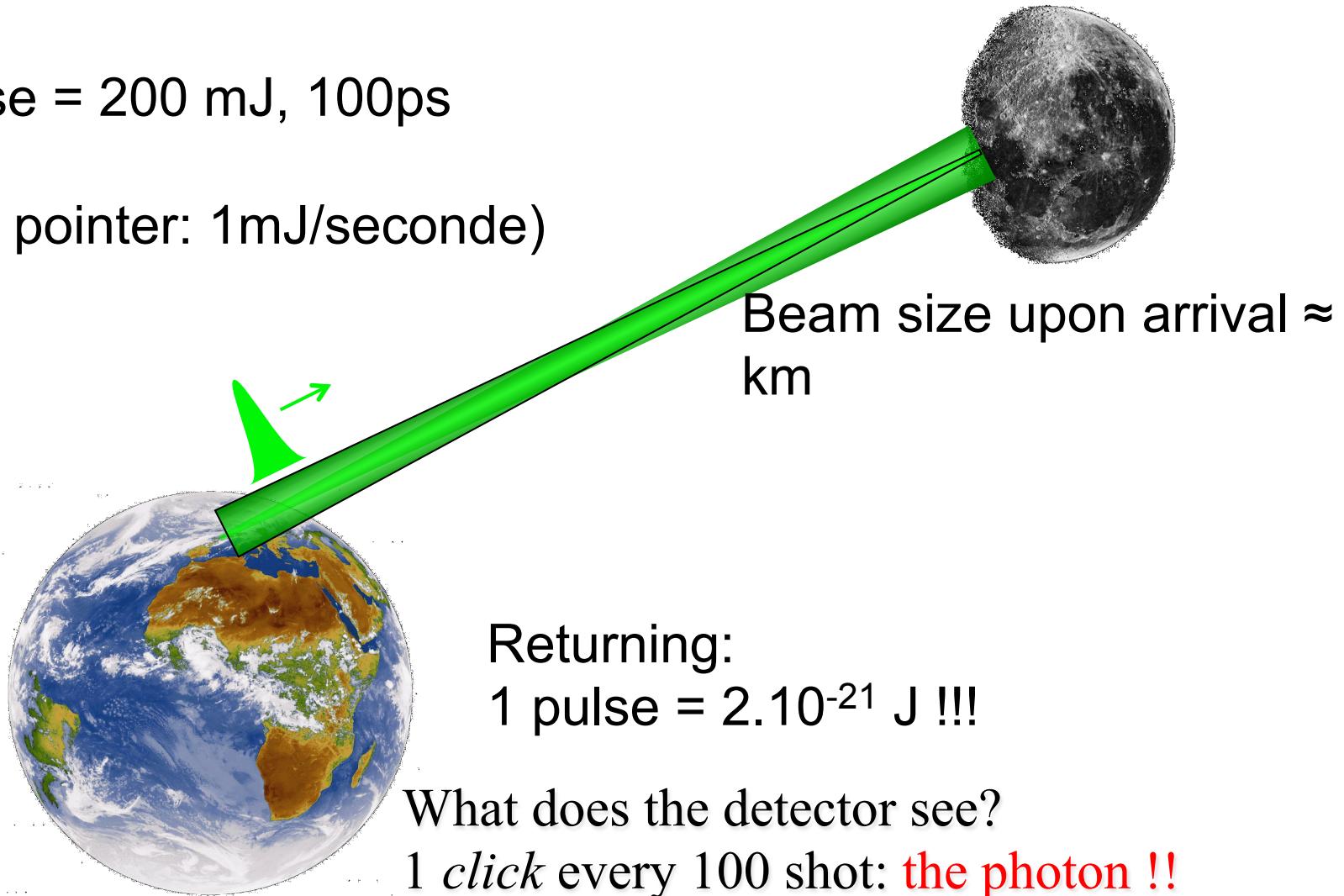


ANR



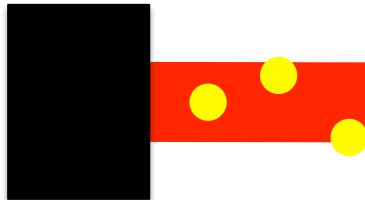
1 pulse = 200 mJ, 100ps

(laser pointer: 1mJ/seconde)



What does the detector see?
1 *click* every 100 shot: **the photon !!**
Probabilistic nature of measurement in
quantum physics

Light
Source



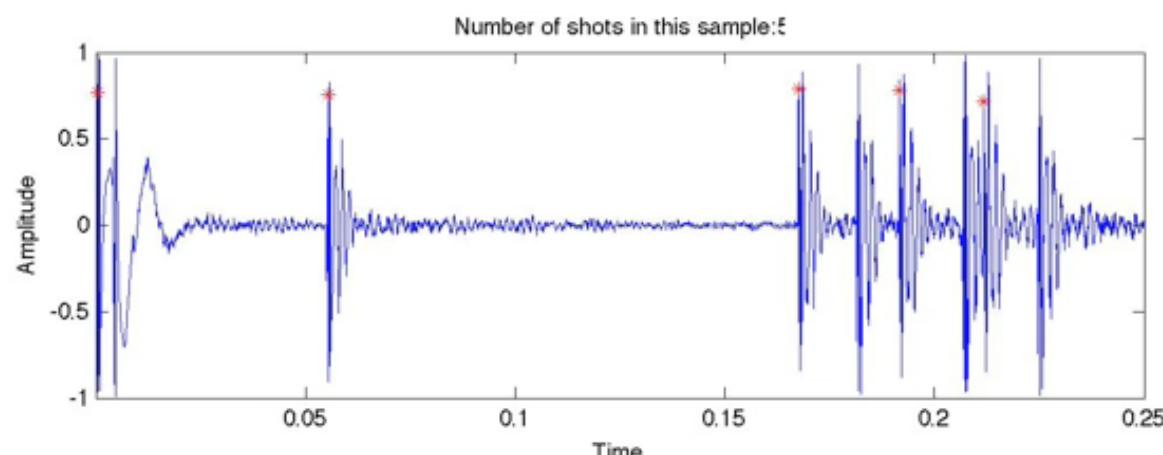
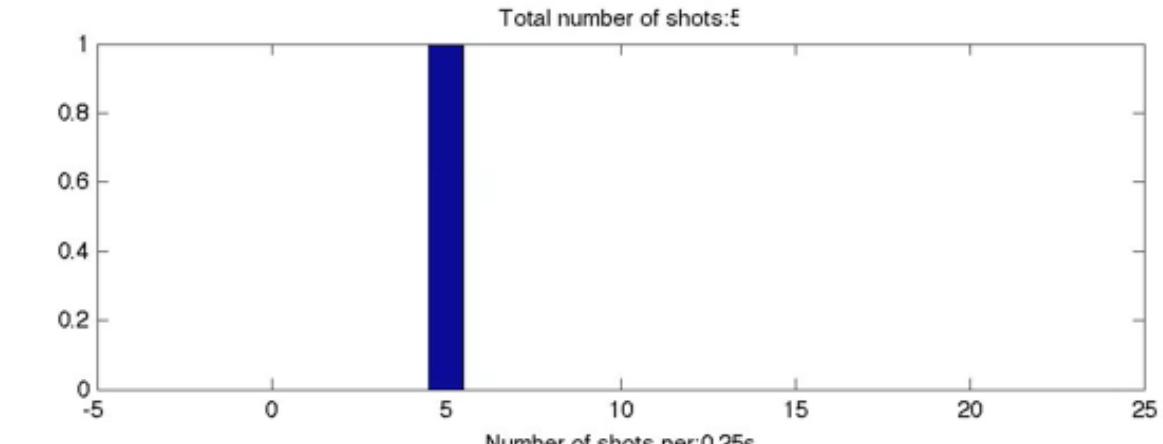
Avalanche
photodiode

$$\Delta N = \sqrt{\langle N \rangle}$$

Arrival times of
photons follow a
Poissonian law:
Shot Noise

« standard quantum limit
for absorption
measurement:

$$a_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle N \rangle}}$$



Classical: solutions of Maxwell's equations

$$E^{(+)}(\vec{r}, t) = i \sum_l \mathcal{E}_l \alpha_l e^{i(\vec{k}_l \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_l t)}$$

Amplitude

Optical modes

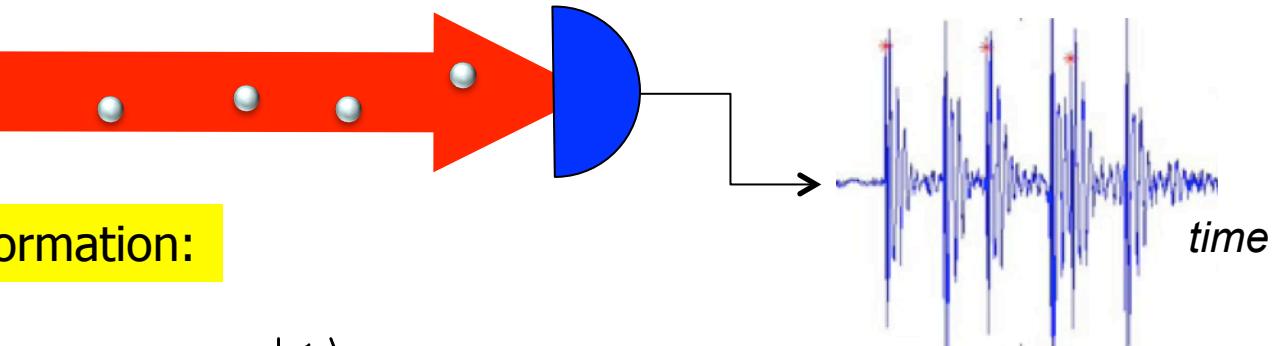
$$\mathcal{E}_l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar\omega_l}{2\varepsilon_0 L^3}}$$

Quantum description: $\hat{E}^{(+)}(\vec{r}, t) = i \sum_l \mathcal{E}_l \hat{a}_l e^{i(\vec{k}_l \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_l t)}$

Photon numbers: $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$

Photon's events

Single Photon Source

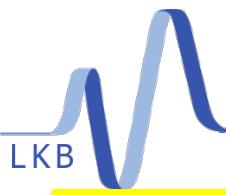


Basis for quantum information:

vacuum $|0\rangle$ or “clicks” $|1\rangle$

Discrete regime

Single photon regime :
“clicks” on a photon counter



Quantum Description of Light

Classical: solutions of Maxwell's equations

$$E^{(+)}(\vec{r}, t) = i \sum_l \mathcal{E}_l \alpha_l e^{i(\vec{k}_l \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_l t)}$$

Amplitude

Optical modes

$$\text{Quantum description: } \hat{E}^{(+)}(\vec{r}, t) = i \sum_l \mathcal{E}_l \hat{a}_l e^{i(\vec{k}_l \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_l t)}$$

Photon numbers: $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$

Quantum description: $\hat{E}^{(+)}(\vec{r}, t) = i \sum_l \mathcal{E}_l \hat{a}_l e^{i(\vec{k}_l \cdot \vec{r} - \omega_l t)}$

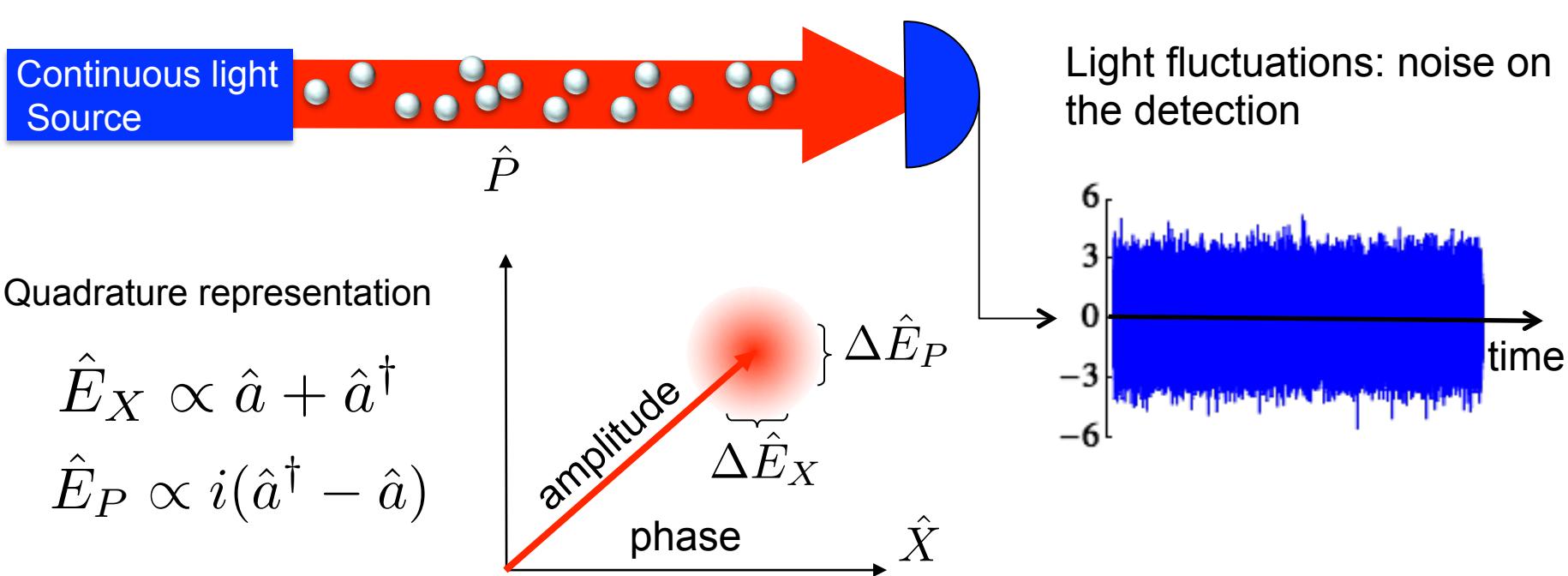
Photon numbers: $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$

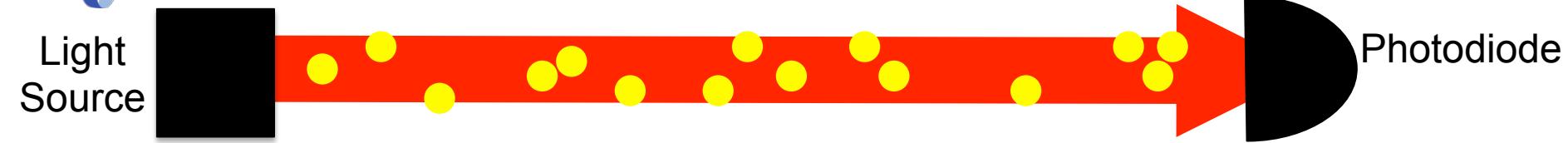
Continuous variable regime Single mode

Position and momentum of a particle

$$\hat{x} \propto \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger$$

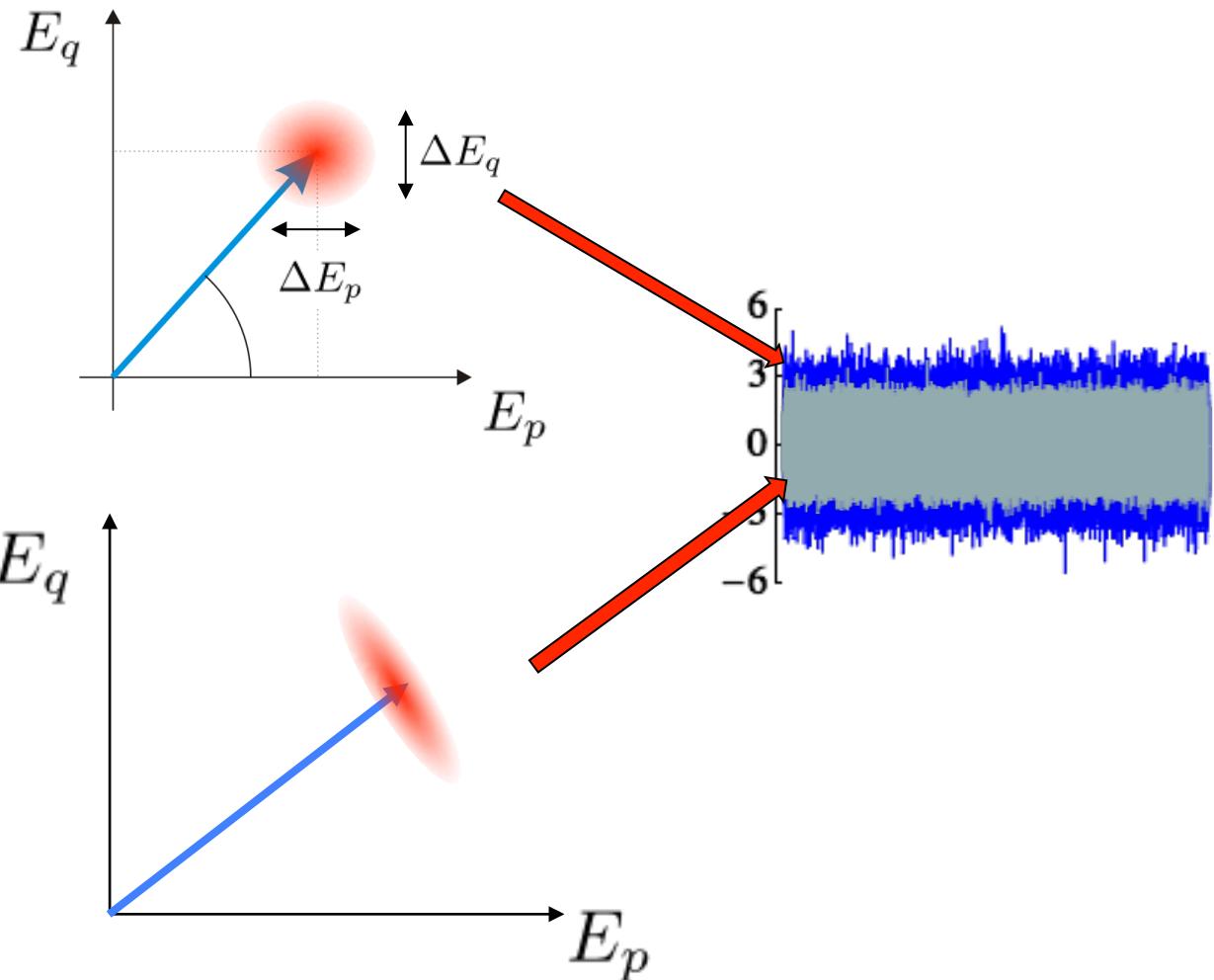
$$\hat{p} \propto i(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})$$





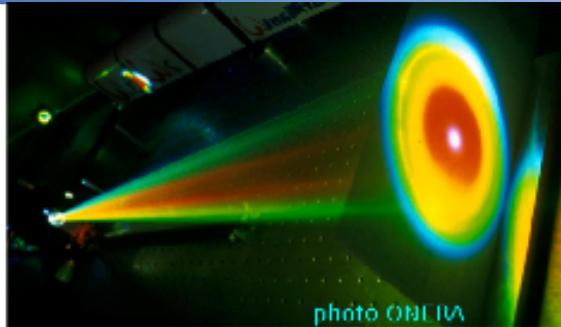
$$\Delta E_p \Delta E_q = 1$$

Glauber states !



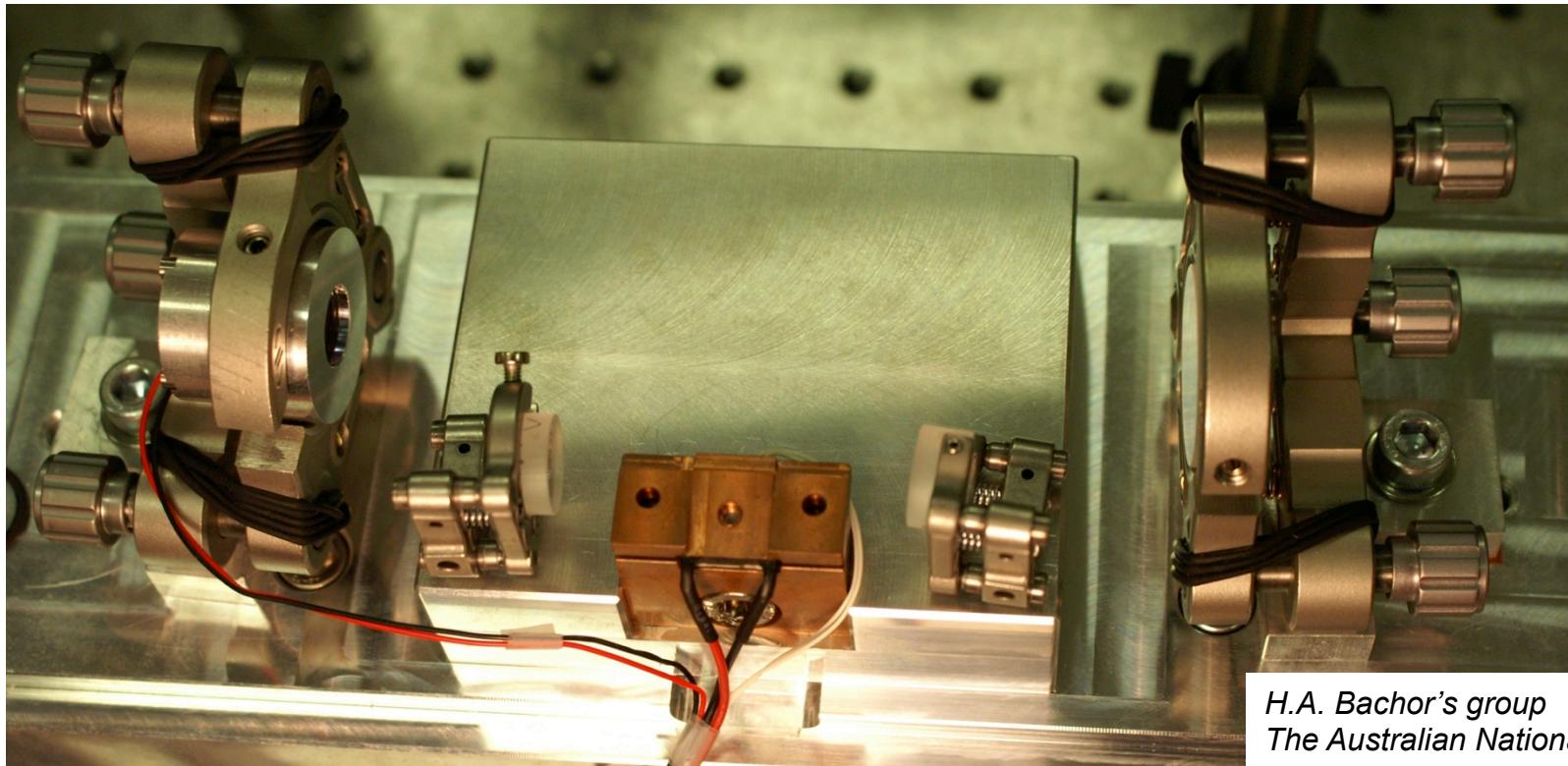
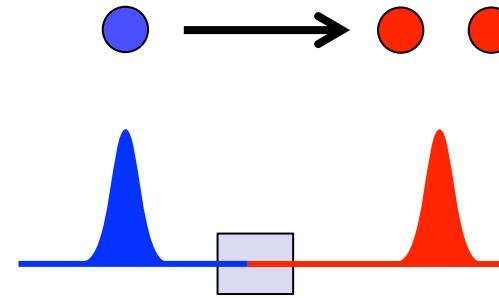
Quantum resource:
squeezed states !

Squeezed light generation



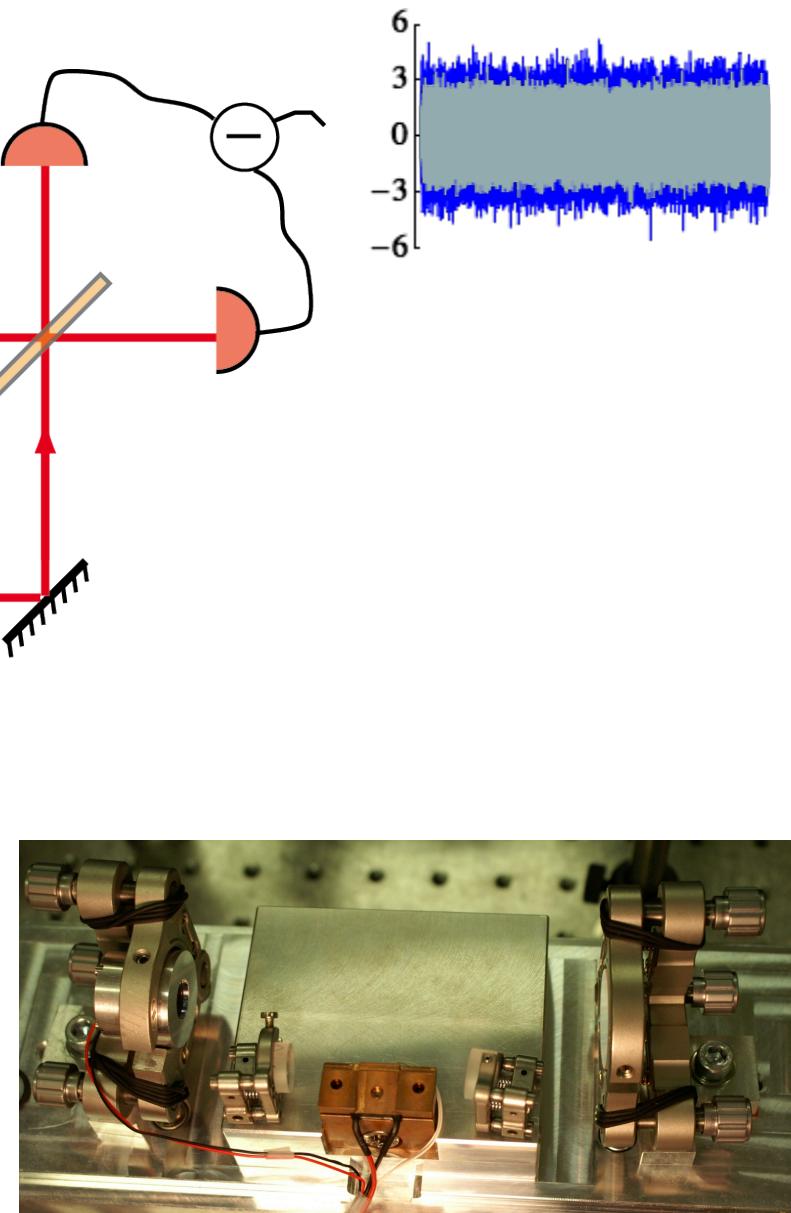
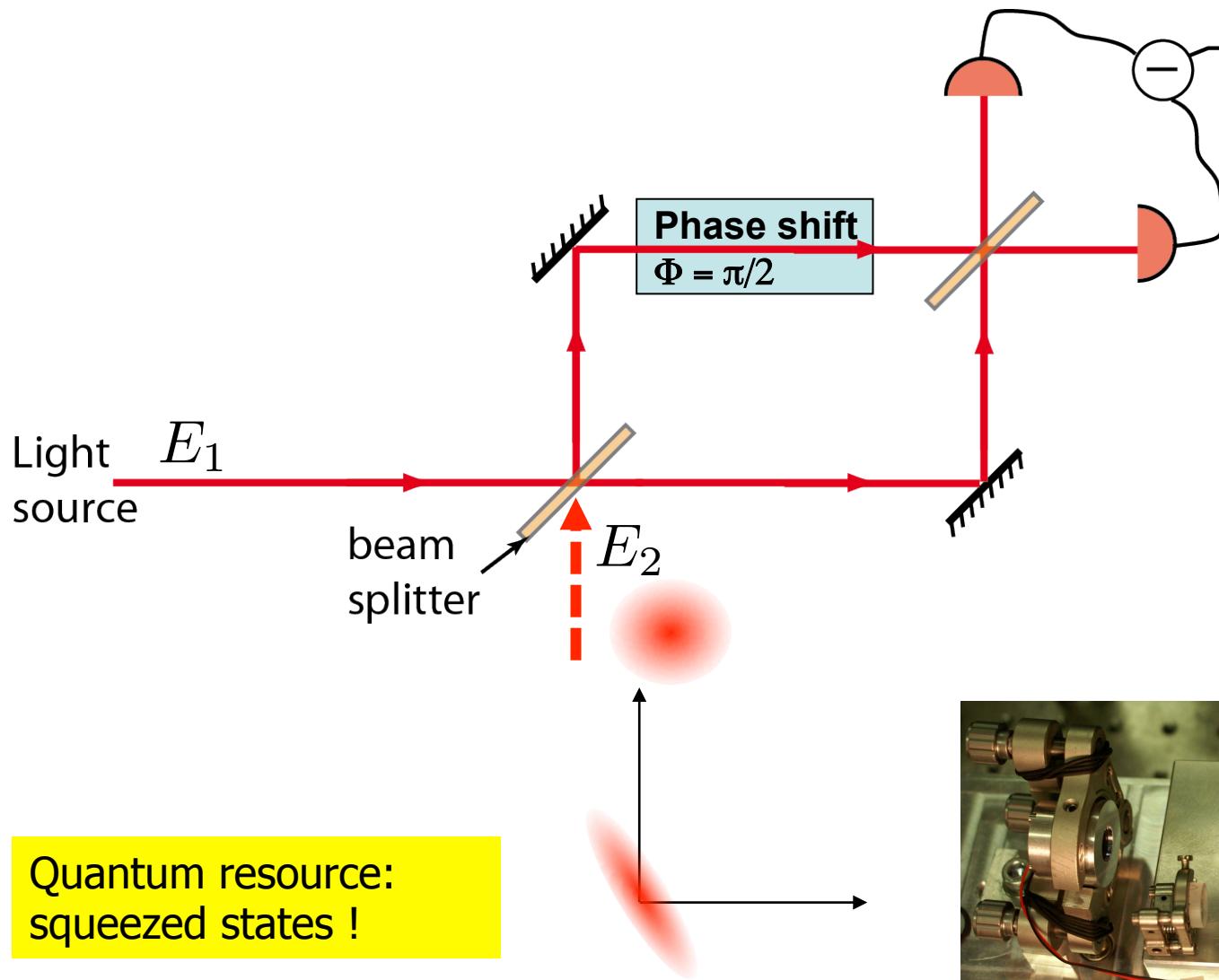
$$\begin{aligned}\omega_p &= \omega_s + \omega_i \\ \vec{k}_p &= \vec{k}_s + \vec{k}_i\end{aligned}$$

Non-linear optics



H.A. Bachor's group
The Australian National University

Improved phase measurement

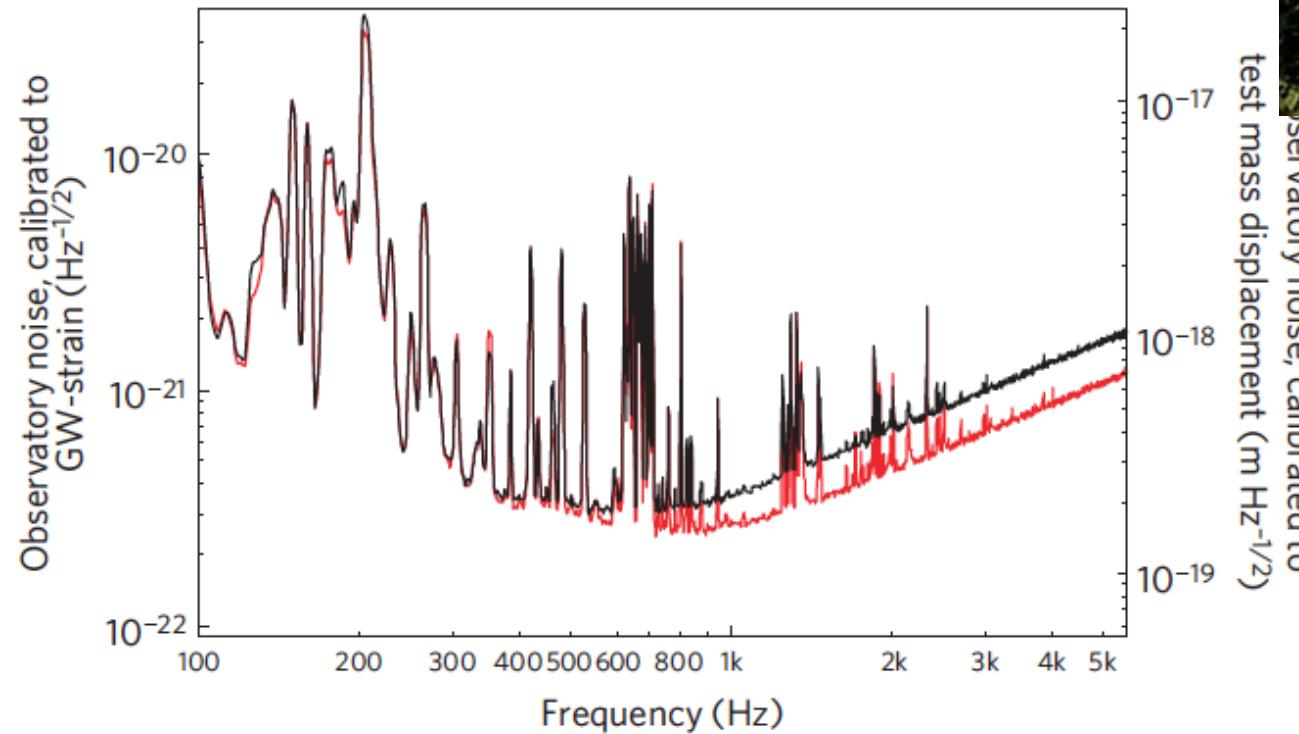


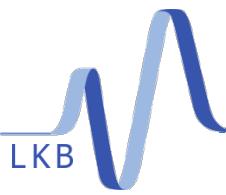
LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 11 SEPTEMBER 2011 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS2083

nature
physics

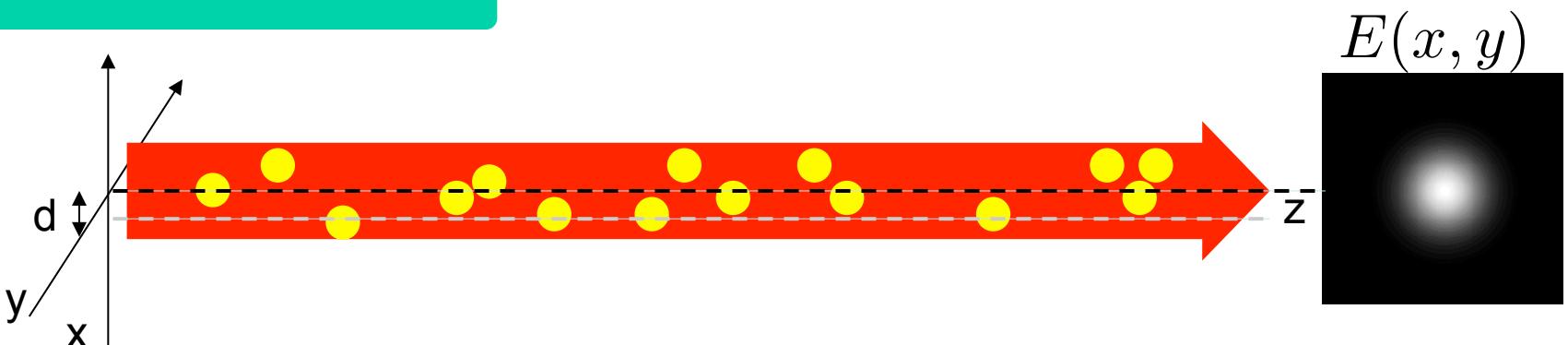
A gravitational wave observatory operating beyond the quantum shot-noise limit

The LIGO Scientific Collaboration ^{†*}



- Quantum metrology
- Quantum information
- CAILabs company

Gaussian laser beam

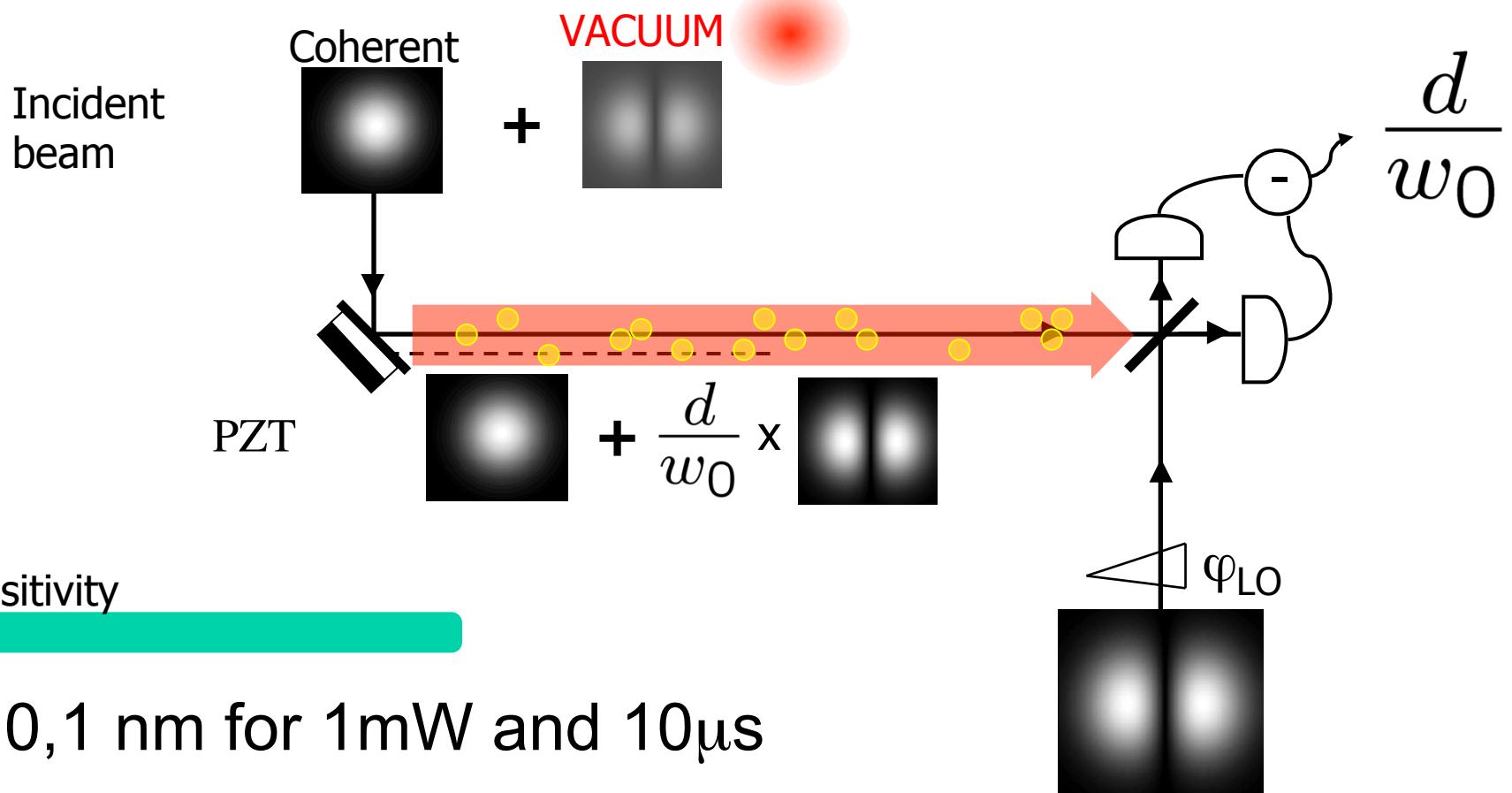


$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram showing the decomposition of a beam profile:} \\
 \text{A central beam profile (a Gaussian-like shape) is shown as the sum of three components.} \\
 \text{1. A reference beam profile (solid black rectangle).} \\
 \text{2. A displacement vector } d \text{ (dashed vertical line).} \\
 \text{3. A scaled and shifted Gaussian component: } + \frac{d}{w_0} x \text{ (scaled Gaussian centered at } d \text{).} \\
 \text{The axes are indicated by arrows.}
 \end{array}$$

$$E(x + d) = \underbrace{E(x)}_{\text{Do not depend on } d} + \underbrace{d \times \frac{\partial E(x)}{\partial x}}_{\text{proportional to } d}$$

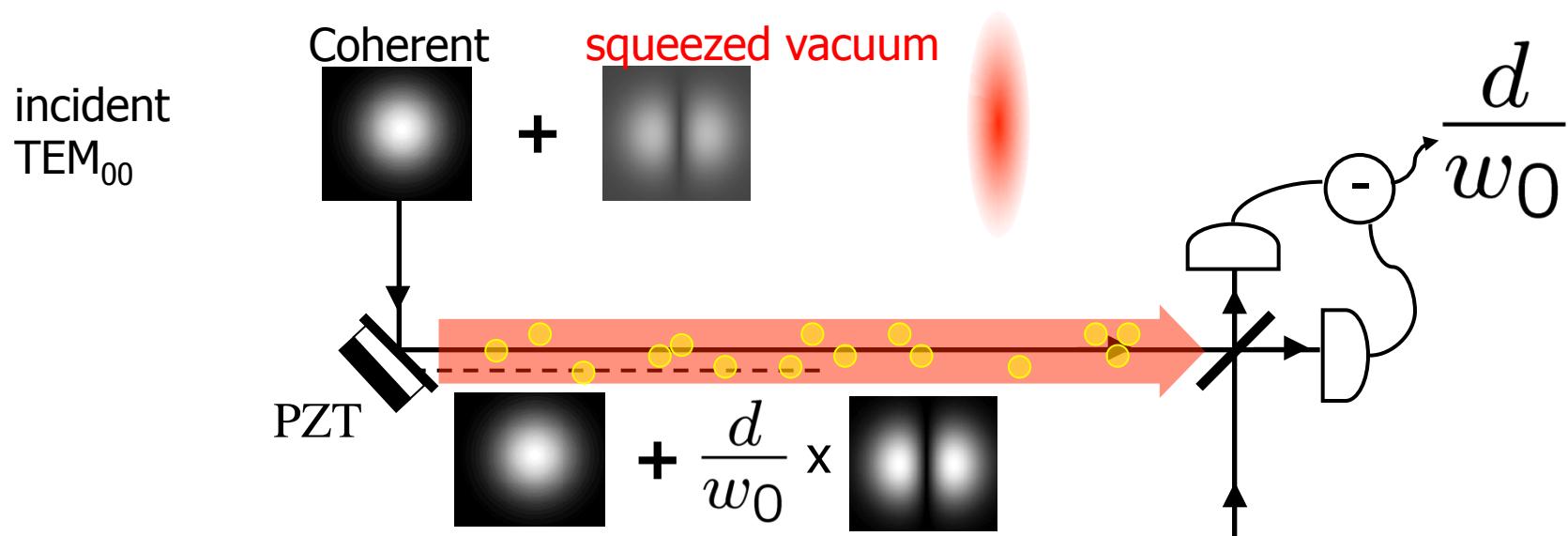
1^{er} order (Taylor)

Homodyne detection

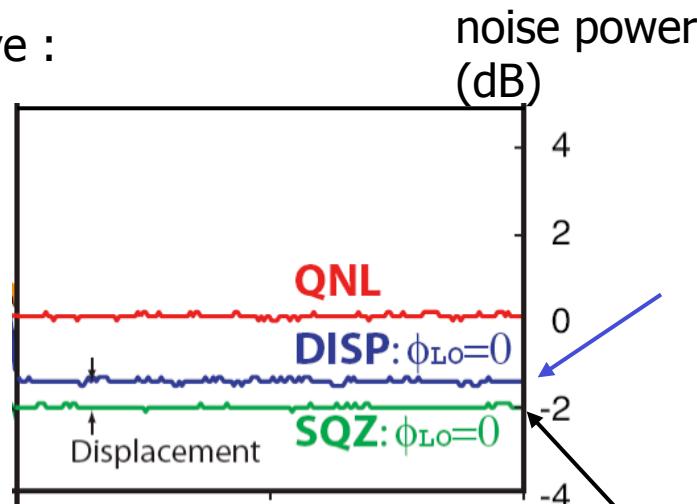


0,1 nm for 1mW and 10 μ s

Limiting noise : vacuum noise of the derivative of the incident beam

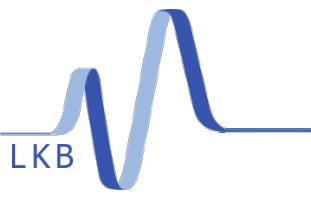


Experimental curve :



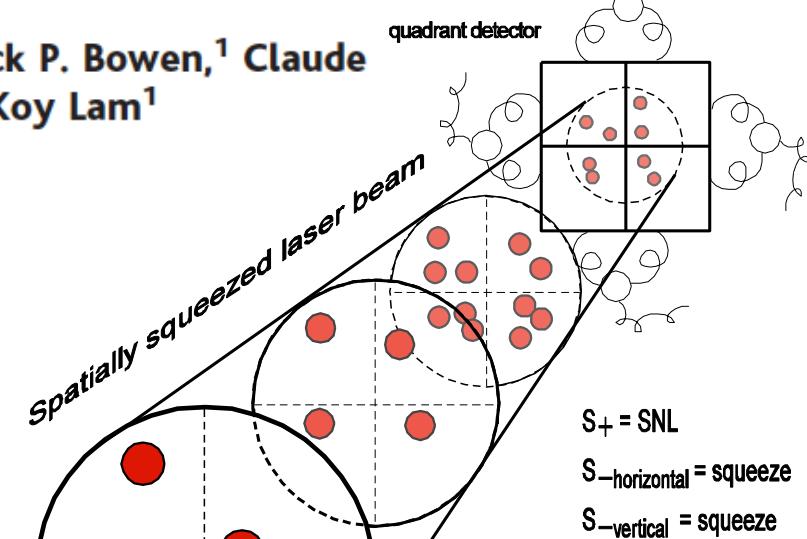
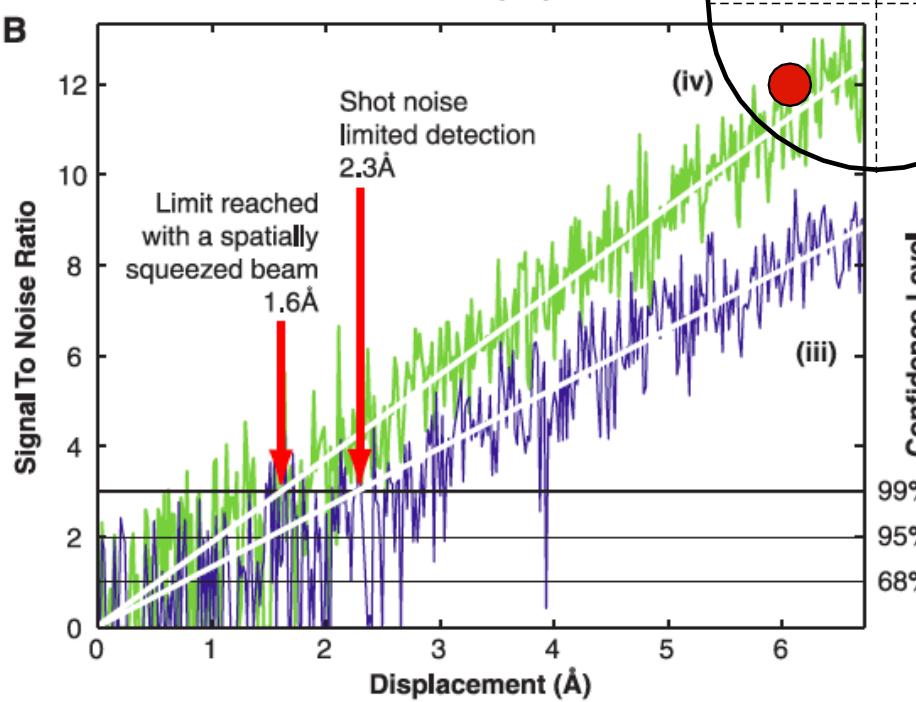
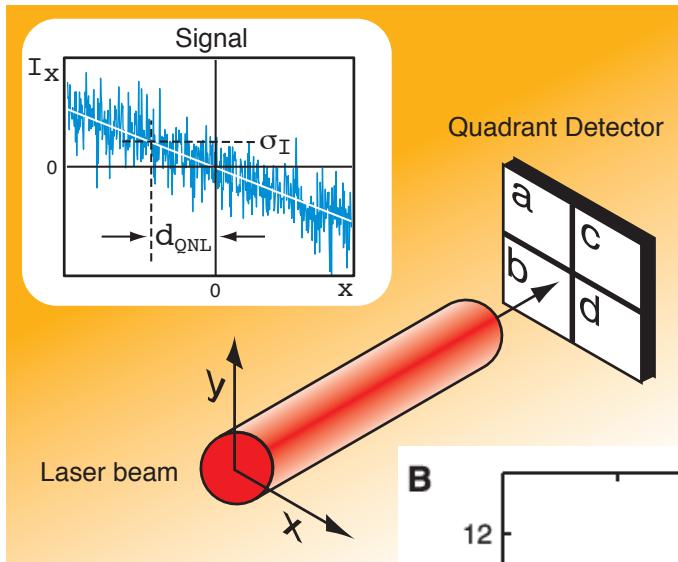
Standard quantum limit

Displacement smaller than standard quantum limit



A Quantum Laser Pointer

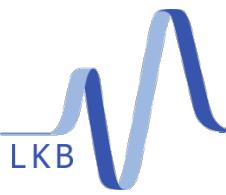
Nicolas Treps,^{1,2*} Nicolai Grosse,¹ Warwick P. Bowen,¹ Claude Fabre,² Hans-A. Bachor,¹ Ping Koy Lam¹



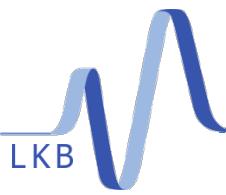
Partenaire



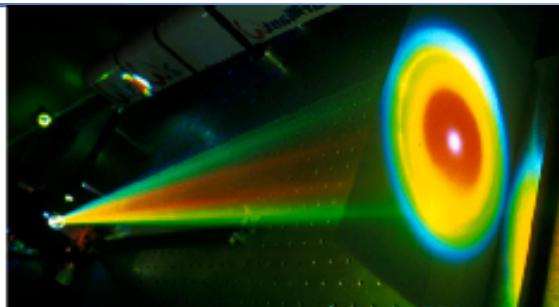
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



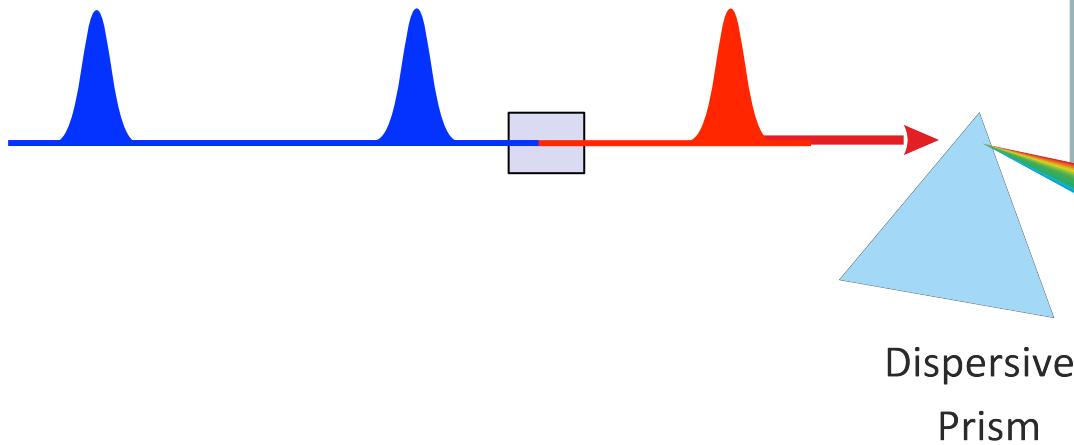
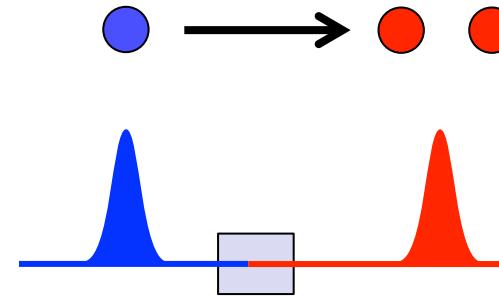
- Quantum metrology
- Quantum information
- CAILabs company



Optical Frequency Combs



$$\begin{aligned}\omega_p &= \omega_s + \omega_i \\ \vec{k}_p &= \vec{k}_s + \vec{k}_i\end{aligned}$$

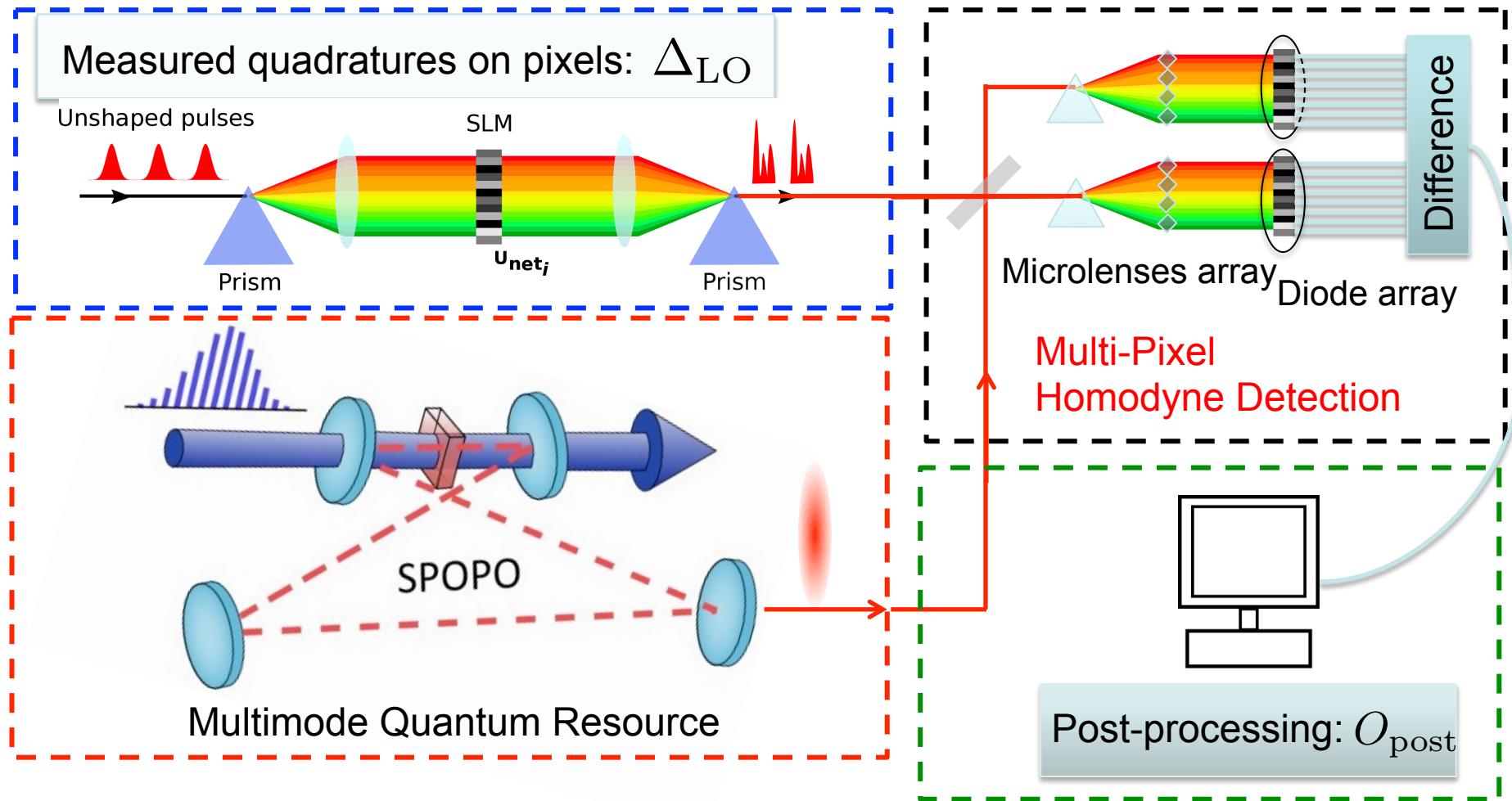


$$H = i\hbar \sum_{m,n} L_{-m,n} \hat{a}_{-m}^\dagger \hat{a}_n^\dagger$$

Dispersive
Prism

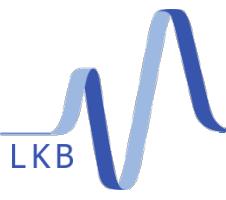
J. Roslund, R. M. de Araújo, S. Jiang, C. Fabre,
and N. Treps, Nature Photonics 8, 109 (2014).

Maximally entangled state



Final result

$$\vec{a}_{\text{out}} = O_{\text{post}} \Delta_{LO} U_{\text{lin}} \vec{a}_{\text{pix}}$$



A classical company based on
quantum-inspired technologies

Space division multiplexing

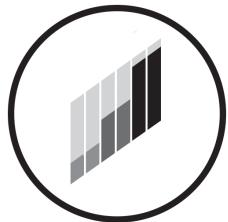


C. Kao prix
Nobel 2009

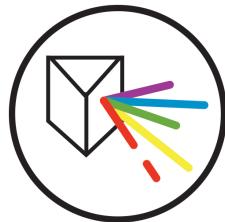


Demand for bandwidth is growing globally:

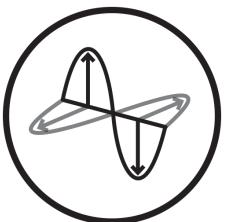
- IP traffic grows **20% - 90% annually**, led by IP video traffic
- Cloud and virtualization drive **LAN traffic increase**



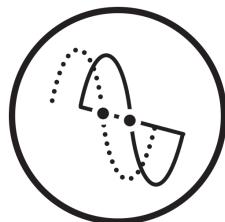
Power



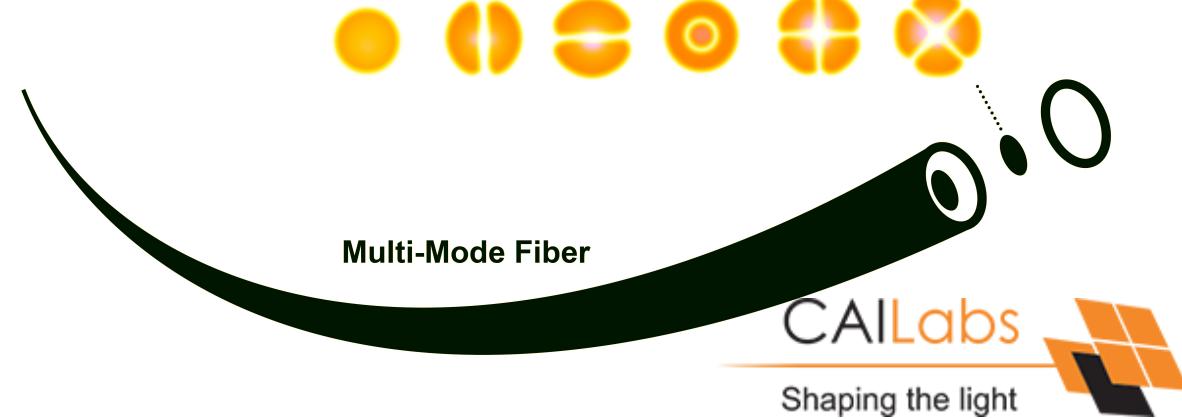
Wavelength



Polarization

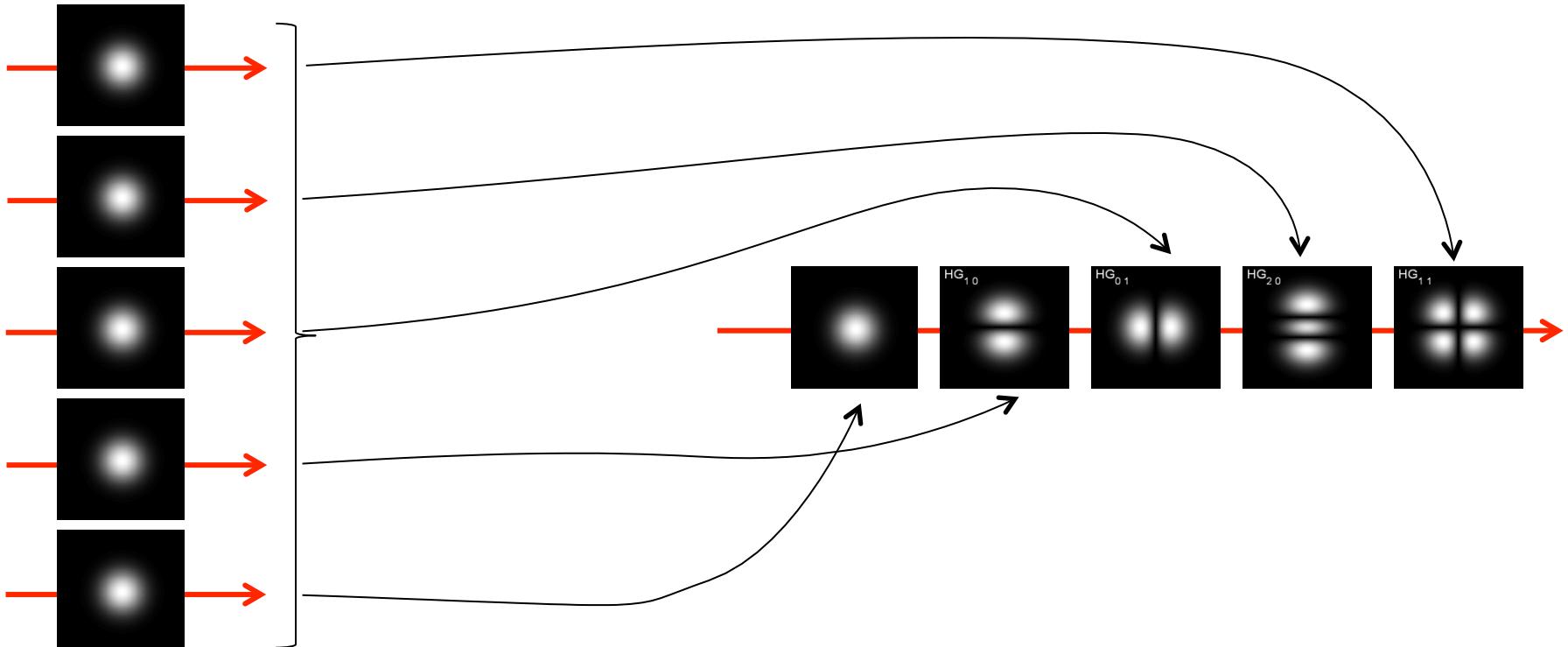


Phase



Each mode: an information channel (quantum or classical)

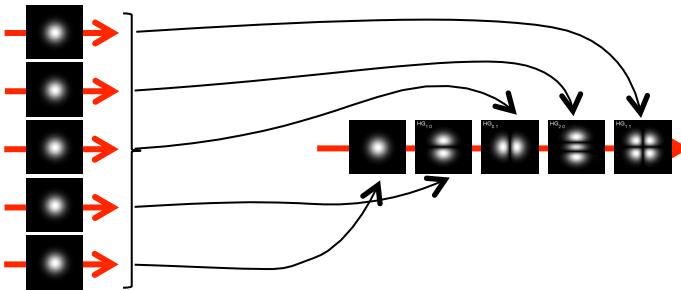
One needs lossless mode mixing



Mode (information channel) changes, not the information itself

Possible ? Yes: it is a unitary transformation

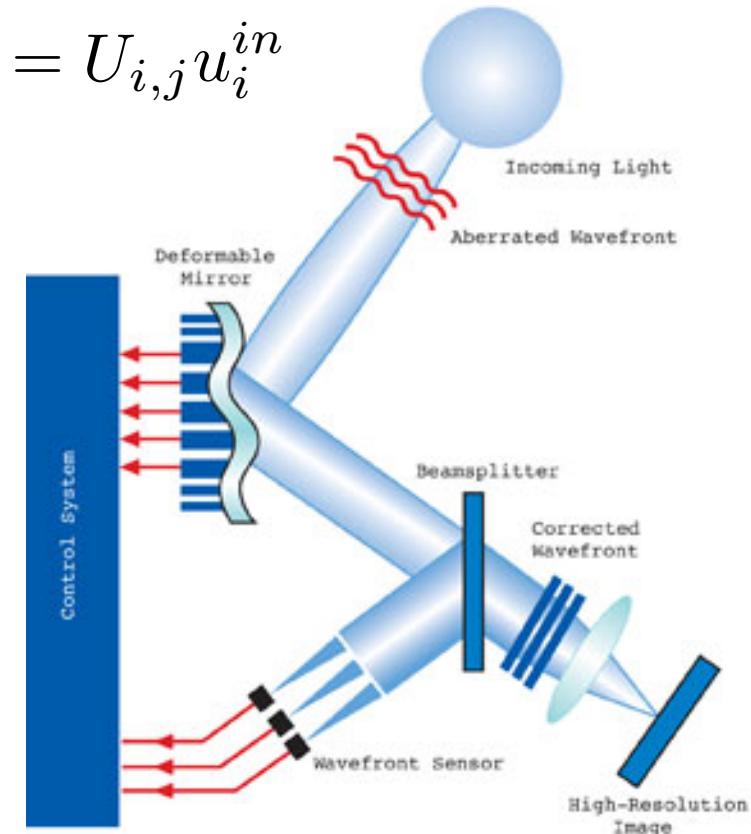
Unitary transformation on light



N modes in
-> N modes out

$$v_j^{out} = U_{i,j} u_i^{in}$$

Needs to be unitary
-> only local phase modulation

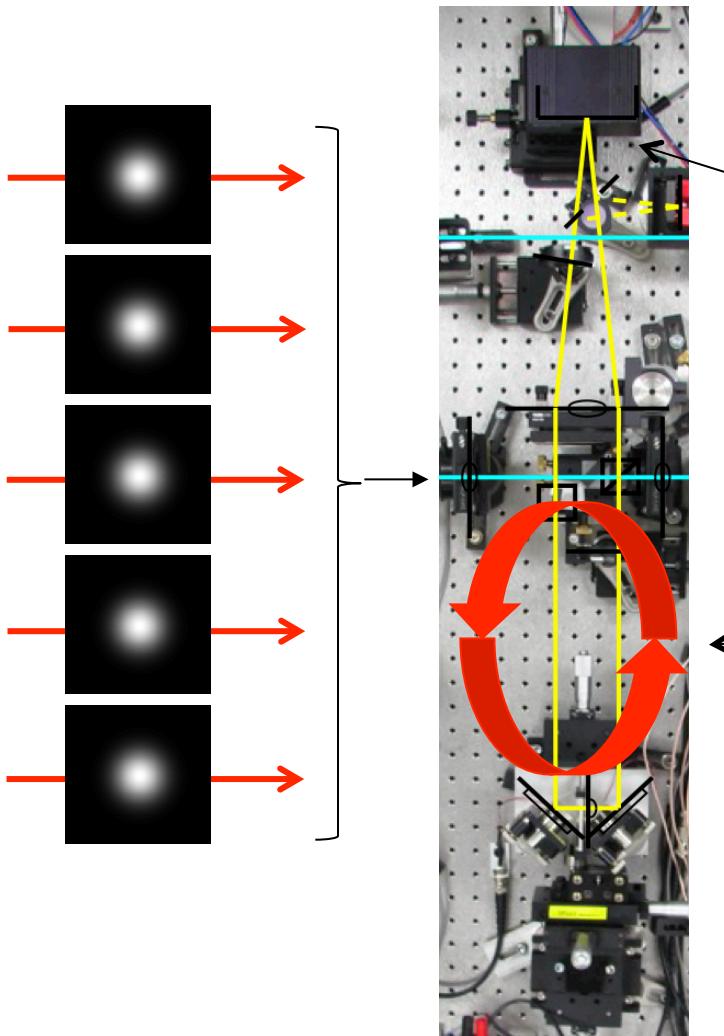


Adaptative optics

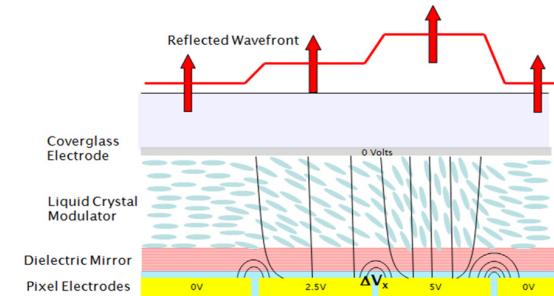
Phase and amplitude transformation
Same dimension of the number of modes
-> a unique phase plane is not enough

Each mode: an information channel (quantum or classical)

One needs lossless mode mixing



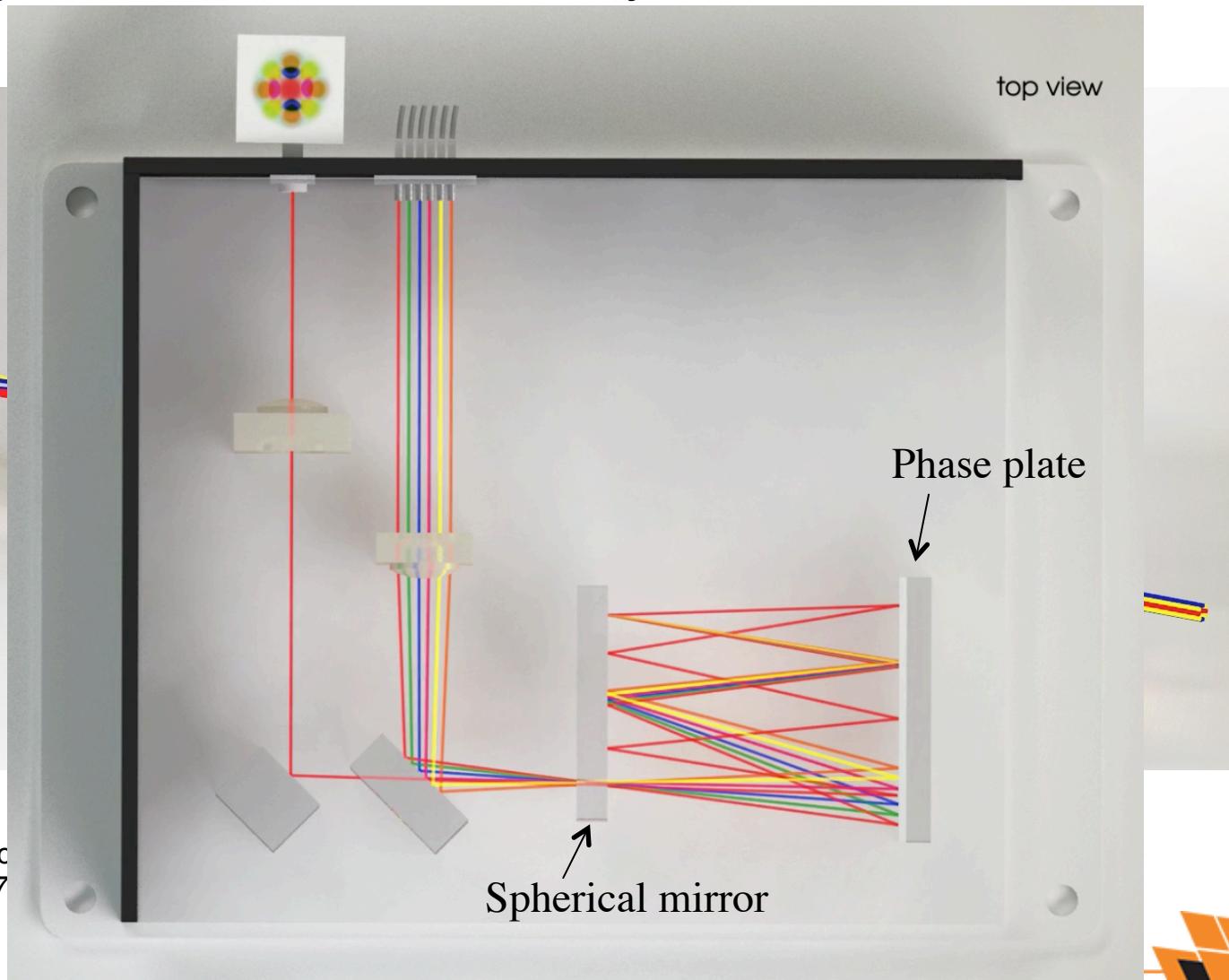
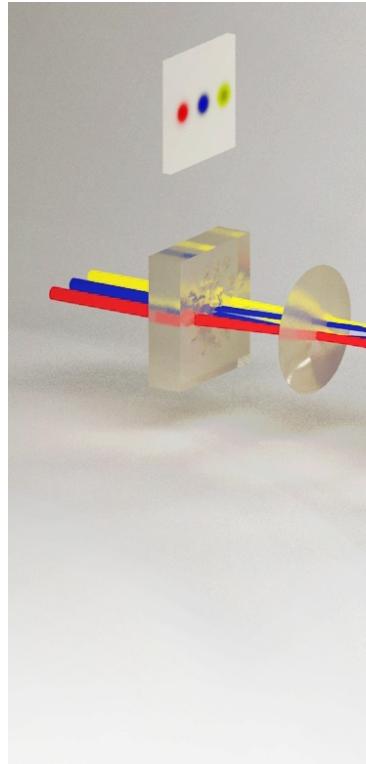
Spatial light modulator (or
deformable mirror)
Boston nonlinear systems



← Optical Fourier transform

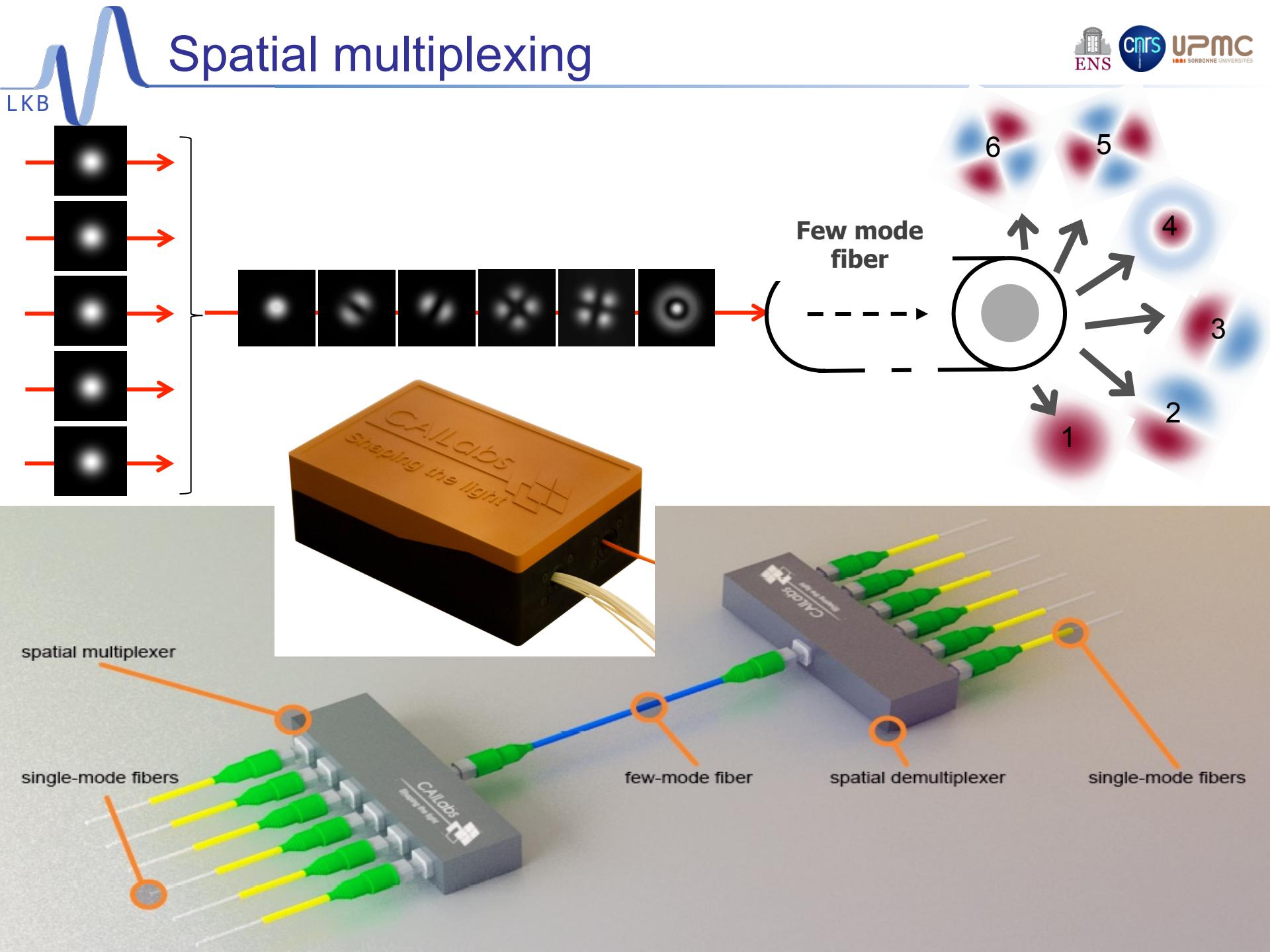
J.-F. Morizur, L. Nicholls, P. Jian, S. Armstrong, N. Treps, B. Hage, M. T. L. Hsu, W. Bowen, J. Janousek, and H.-A. Bachor,
Programmable unitary spatial mode manipulation JOSAA **27**, 2524 (2010).
J. F. Morizur, S. Armstrong, N. Treps, J. Janousek, and H. A. Bachor, *Spatial reshaping of a squeezed state of light*, Eur Phys J D **61**, 237 (2011).

Convert any orthogonal basis of transverse modes into any other
No intrinsic losses



Morizur et al. (2010). Proc.
Society of America A, 27





Jean-François Morizur, PhD (Australia and UPMC - LKB), consulting: **CEO**
Guillaume Labroille, PhD (X - LOB), Post Doc (UPMC - LKB): **CTO**

CAILabs is a photonic start-up ...

- Spin-off of the Laboratoire Kastler Brossel (Nobel prizes in '66, '97 and '12)
 - Research project started in 2008
- Seed round in November 2013
 - 1,6 M€, leading French VCs

... with a world-class team

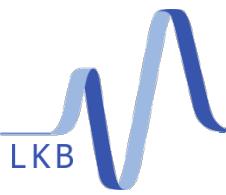
- 16 employees, 7 PhDs, recognized expertise in spatial mode manipulation



Rennes (2h west of Paris), 340m²

www.caillabs.com





Claude Fabre
Valentina Parigi
Nicolas Treps

Francesco Arzani
Syamsundar De
Adrien Dufour
Clément Jacquard
Young-Sik Ra
Valérian Thiel
Luca La Volpe

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Cai Yin
Zhan Zheng

