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6.453 Quantum Optical Communication
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6.453 Quantum Optical Communication Lecture 9

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6.453 Quantum Optical Communication — Lecture 9

- Announcements
 - Turn in problem set 4
 - Pick up problem set 4 solution, problem set 5, lecture notes, slides
- Single-Mode Photodetection
 - Direct Detection — reprise
 - Homodyne Detection — reprise
 - Heterodyne Detection — semiclassical versus quantum
 - Realizing the \hat{a} measurement

Single-Mode Quantized Electromagnetic Field

- Photon-Units Field Operator on Constant- z Plane:

$$\hat{E}_z(x, y, t) = \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{excited mode}} + \underbrace{\text{other terms}}_{\text{unexcited modes}}$$

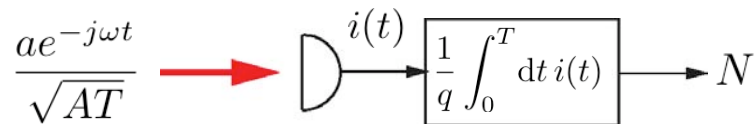
for $(x, y) \in \mathcal{A}, 0 \leq t \leq T$

- Photon Annihilation and Creation Operators: \hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger

with canonical commutation relation $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$

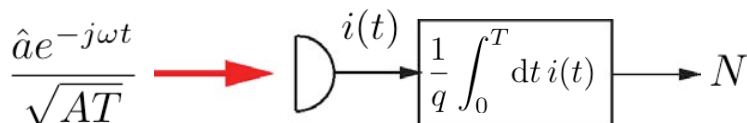
Direct Detection: Semiclassical versus Quantum

- Single-Mode Photon Counter: Semiclassical Description



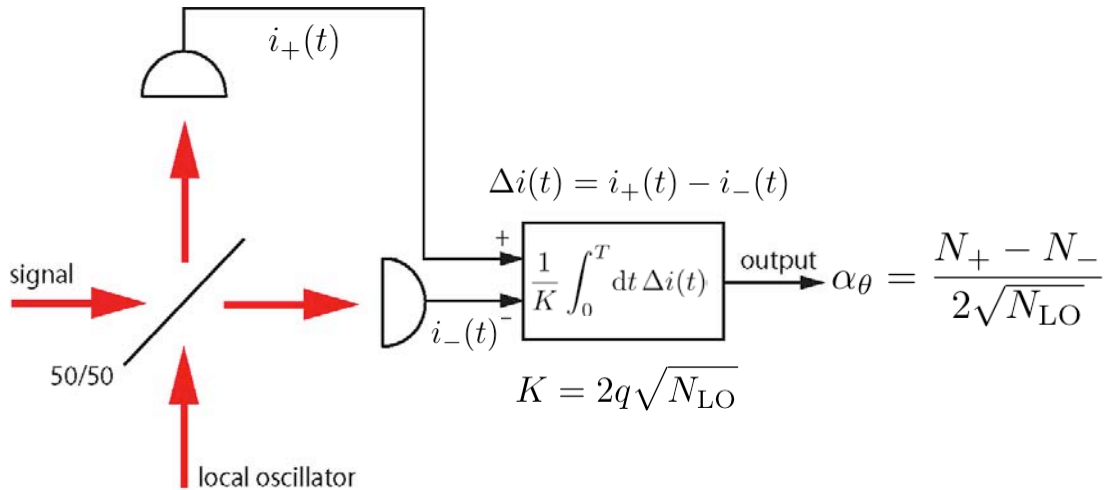
$$\Pr(N = n | a = \alpha) = \frac{|\alpha|^{2n}}{n!} e^{-|\alpha|^2}$$

- Single-Mode Photon Counter: Quantum Description



$$\Pr(N = n | \text{state} = |\psi\rangle) = |\langle n | \psi \rangle|^2$$

Single-Mode Balanced Homodyne Receiver



- Semiclassical Description: $\alpha_\theta \sim N(\text{Re}(a_S e^{-j\theta}), 1/4)$
- Quantum Description: $\alpha_\theta \longleftrightarrow \hat{a}_{S_\theta} \equiv \text{Re}(\hat{a}_S e^{-j\theta})$

Homodyne Detection: Semiclassical Theory

- Signal and Local Oscillator Fields:

$$E_S(x, y, t) = \frac{a_S e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}, \quad E_{LO}(x, y, t) = \frac{a_{LO} e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}$$

- Strong Local-Oscillator Condition:

$$a_{LO} = \sqrt{N_{LO}} e^{j\theta}, \quad N_{LO} \rightarrow \infty$$

- Characteristic Function Derivation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\alpha_\theta}(jv) &= \lim_{N_{LO} \rightarrow \infty} M_{N_+} \left(\frac{jv}{2\sqrt{N_{LO}}} \right) M_{N_-} \left(-\frac{jv}{2\sqrt{N_{LO}}} \right) \\
 &= e^{jv \text{Re}(a_S e^{-j\theta}) - v^2/8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Homodyne Detection: Quantum Theory

- Signal and Local Oscillator Field Operators:

$$\hat{E}_S(x, y, t) = \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}_S e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{excited mode}} + \underbrace{\text{other terms}}_{\text{unexcited modes}}$$

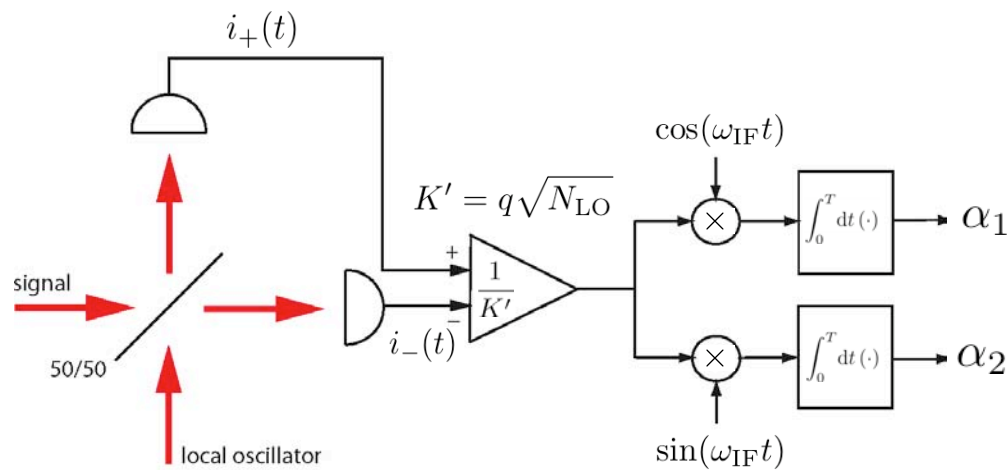
$$\hat{E}_{LO}(x, y, t) = \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}_{LO} e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{excited mode}} + \underbrace{\text{other terms}}_{\text{unexcited modes}}$$

- Local-Oscillator State: $|\sqrt{N_{LO}} e^{j\theta}\rangle$, $N_{LO} \rightarrow \infty$

- Measurement Operator:

$$\frac{\hat{a}_+^\dagger \hat{a}_+ - \hat{a}_-^\dagger \hat{a}_-}{2\sqrt{N_{LO}}} = \frac{\text{Re}(\hat{a}_S \hat{a}_{LO}^\dagger)}{\sqrt{N_{LO}}} \rightarrow \text{Re}(\hat{a}_S e^{-j\theta})$$

Single-Mode Balanced Heterodyne Receiver



- Semiclassical Description: $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ SI, $\alpha_i \sim N(a_{S_i}, 1/2)$
- Quantum Description: $\alpha \longleftrightarrow \hat{a}_S$

Heterodyne Detection: Semiclassical Theory

- Signal and Local Oscillator Fields:

$$E_S(x, y, t) = \frac{a_S e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}, \quad E_{LO}(x, y, t) = \frac{a_{LO} e^{-j(\omega - \omega_{IF})t}}{\sqrt{AT}}$$

- Strong Local-Oscillator Condition:

$$a_{LO} = \sqrt{N_{LO}}, \quad N_{LO} \rightarrow \infty$$

- Characteristic Function Derivation: random process theory

Heterodyne Detection: Quantum Theory

- Signal and Local Oscillator Field Operators:

$$\hat{E}(x, y, t) = \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}_S e^{-j\omega t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{excited mode}} + \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}_I e^{-j(\omega - 2\omega_{IF})t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{unexcited mode}} + \underbrace{\text{other terms}}_{\text{unexcited modes}}$$

$$\hat{E}_{LO}(x, y, t) = \underbrace{\frac{\hat{a}_{LO} e^{-j(\omega - \omega_{IF})t}}{\sqrt{AT}}}_{\text{excited mode}} + \underbrace{\text{other terms}}_{\text{unexcited modes}}$$

- Local-Oscillator State: $|\sqrt{N_{LO}}\rangle$, $N_{LO} \rightarrow \infty$

- Simultaneous Measurement of Commuting Observables:

$$\alpha \longleftrightarrow \hat{a}_S + \hat{a}_I^\dagger, \quad \text{for state} = |\psi\rangle_S \otimes |0\rangle_I$$

Coming Attractions: Lecture 10

- Lecture 10:
Single-Mode Photodetection
 - Signatures of non-classical light
 - Squeezed-state waveguide tap