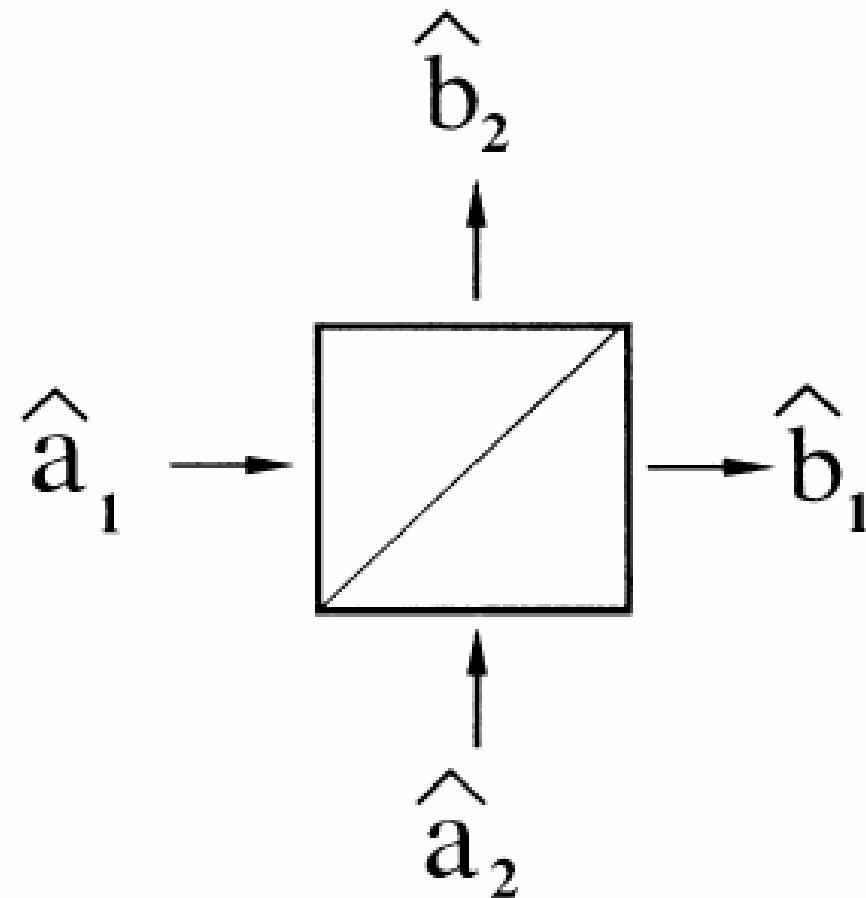


# Квантовые операции добавления и удаления фотонов и дифференциатор волновой функции на их основе

С.Н. Филиппов  
И.В. Дудинец

$$\hat{a}|n\rangle=\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle=\sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$$



R.A. Campos et al, PRA 40 1371 (1989)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{b}_1 \\ \hat{b}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_1 \\ \hat{a}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{ij}=|B_{ij}|e^{i\phi_{ij}},~~i,j=1,2$$

$$[\hat{b}_i,\hat{b}_j^{\dagger}]\equiv\hat{b}_i\hat{b}_j^{\dagger}-\hat{b}_j^{\dagger}\hat{b}_i=\delta_{ij}$$

$$|B_{11}|^2+|B_{12}|^2=1$$

$$|B_{21}|^2+|B_{22}|^2=1$$

$$B_{11}B_{21}^*+B_{12}B_{22}^*=0$$

$$|B_{11}|^2=|B_{22}|^2=\tau\equiv\cos^2\theta$$

$$|B_{12}|^2=|B_{21}|^2=\rho=\sin^2\theta$$

$$\phi_{\tau}\equiv\tfrac{1}{2}(\phi_{11}-\phi_{22})$$

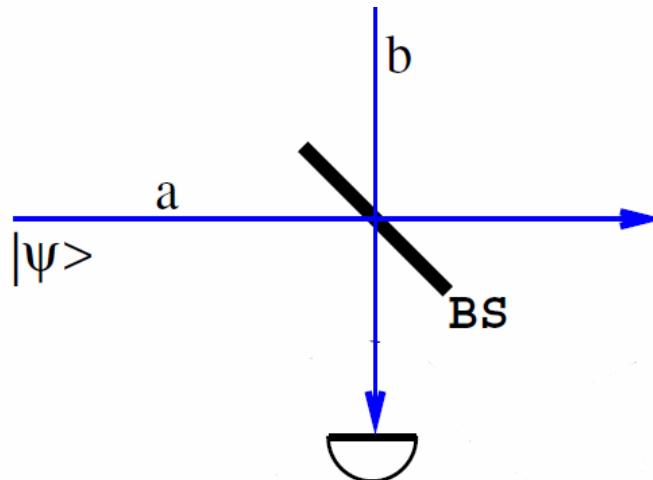
$$\phi_{\rho}\equiv\tfrac{1}{2}(\phi_{12}-\phi_{21}\mp\pi)$$

$$\phi_0\equiv\tfrac{1}{2}(\phi_{11}+\phi_{22})$$

$$\underline{B}=e^{i\phi_0}\begin{bmatrix}\cos\theta e^{i\phi_{\tau}} & \sin\theta e^{i\phi_{\rho}} \\ -\sin\theta e^{-i\phi_{\rho}} & \cos\theta e^{-i\phi_{\tau}}\end{bmatrix}$$

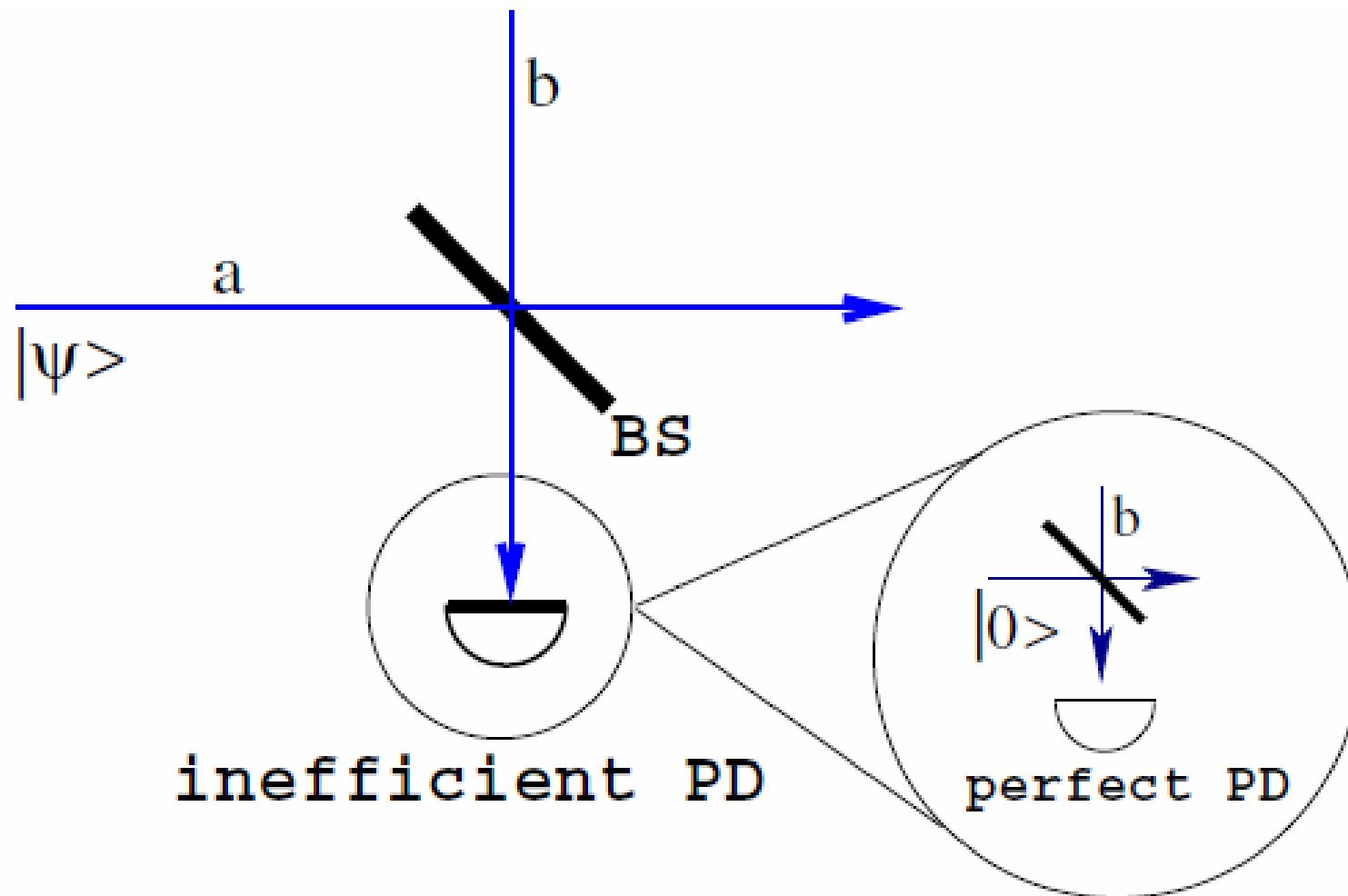
# Удаление фотона

$$U = e^{\theta} (a_1 a_2^+ - a_1^+ a_2)$$

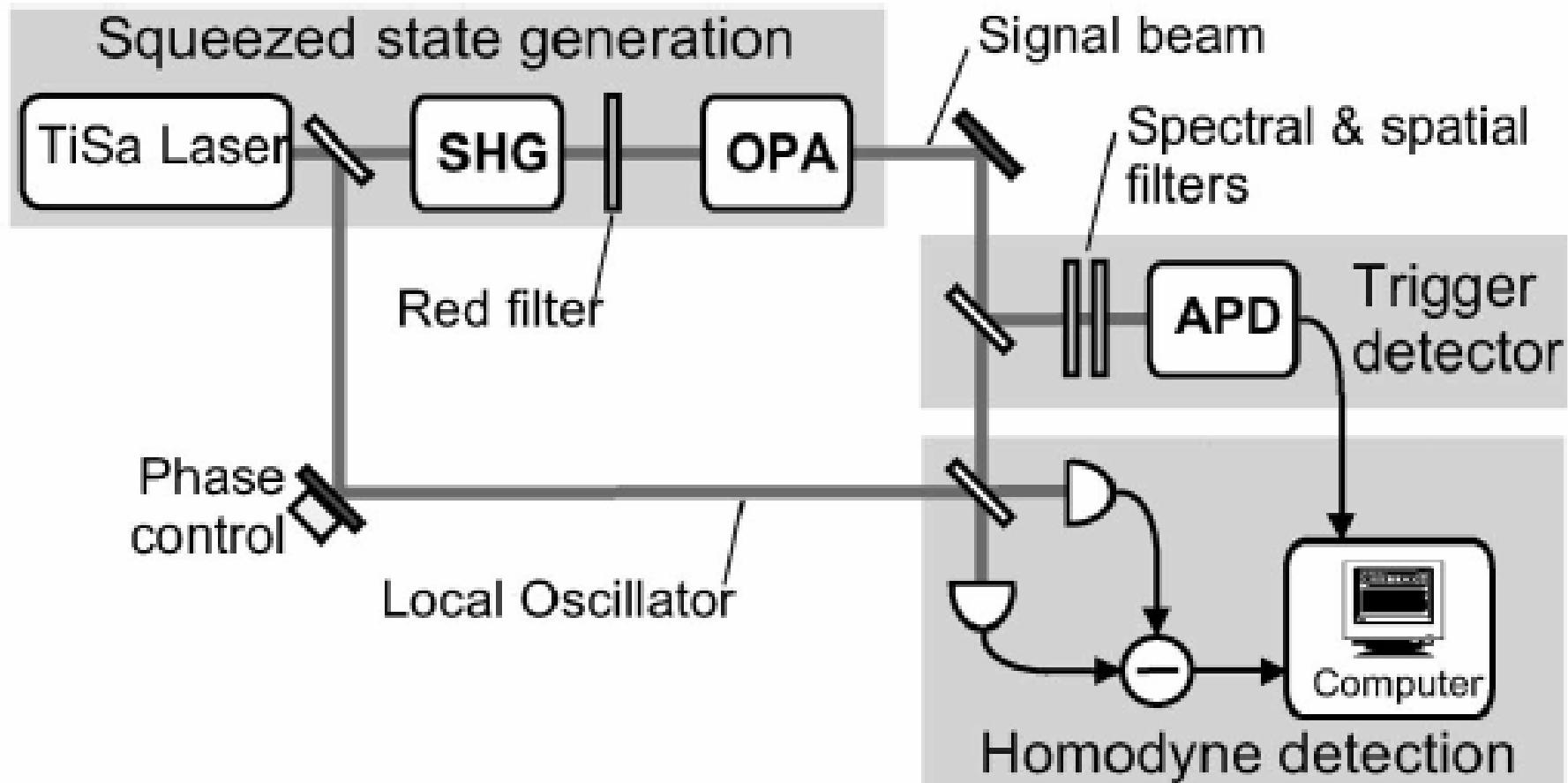


$$\rho_1 \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle k | U \rho_1 \otimes |0\rangle_2 \langle 0 | U^+ | k \rangle_2$$

$$\rho_1 \sim a \rho_1 a^+ \left( \theta^2 - \frac{\theta^4}{3} \right) - \frac{\theta^4}{2} (a^+ a^2 \rho_1 a^+ + a \rho_1 (a^+)^2 a - a^2 \rho (a^+)^2)$$



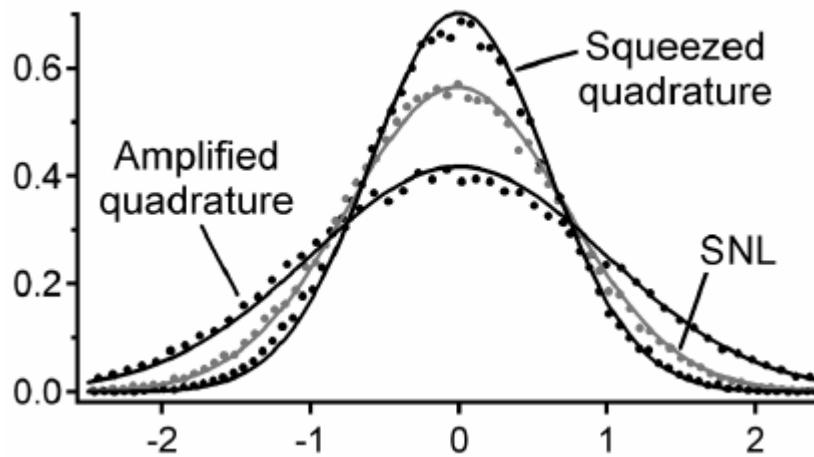
# Экспериментальная реализация



J. Wenger et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **92**, 153601 (2004)

# Экспериментальная реализация

- Вход

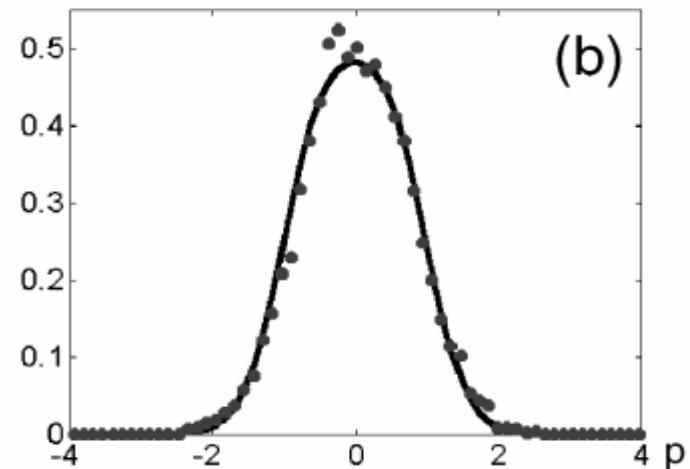
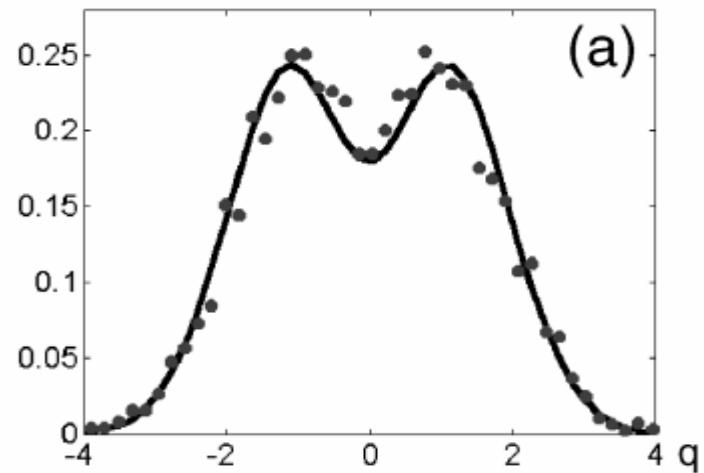


$$|\Psi_s\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |2\rangle + \gamma |4\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_{s,\text{out}}\rangle = (\alpha |0\rangle_1 + t^2 \beta |2\rangle_1 + t^4 \gamma |4\rangle_1) |0\rangle_2 + (\sqrt{2}rt\beta |1\rangle_1 + 2rt^3\gamma |3\rangle_1) |1\rangle_2 + O(2)$$

$$|\Psi_{\text{cond}}\rangle \propto \beta |1\rangle + \sqrt{2}\gamma t^2 |3\rangle$$

- Выход



J. Wenger et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 153601 (2004)

$$\hat{B}(\theta, \phi) = \exp \left\{ \frac{\theta}{2} (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b} e^{i\phi} - \hat{a} \hat{b}^\dagger e^{-i\phi}) \right\}$$

$$\phi = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_{\text{out}} \\ \hat{b}_{\text{out}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & -r \\ r & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a} \\ \hat{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

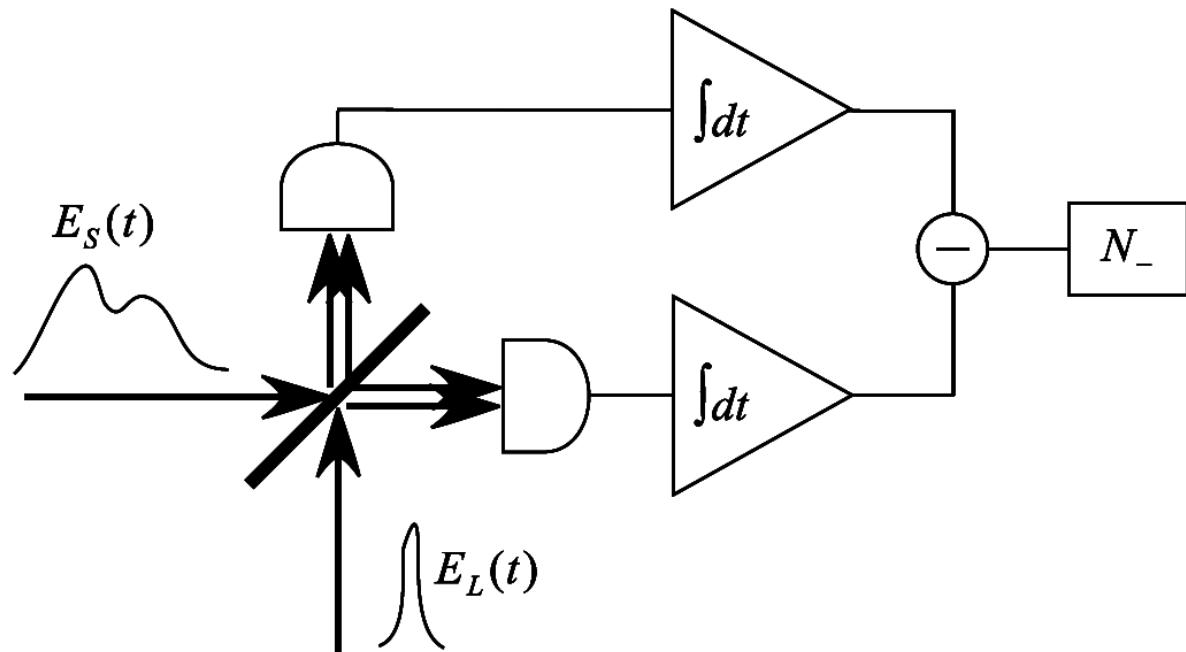
$$\hat{n}_b - \hat{n}_a = (t^2 - r^2)(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b}) + 2tr(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b} + \hat{a} \hat{b}^\dagger)$$

$$r=t=1/\sqrt{2}$$

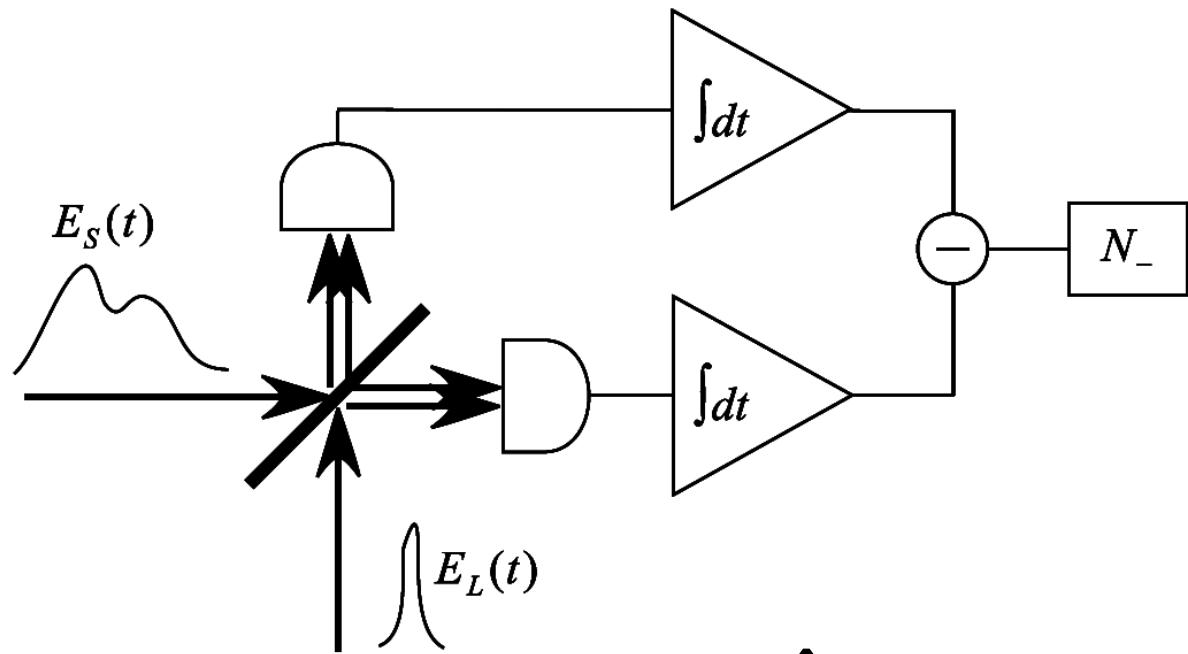
$$\hat{n}_a - \hat{n}_b = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{b} + \hat{a} \hat{b}^\dagger$$

$$\hat{n}_b - \hat{n}_a = |\mathcal{E}_L|(\hat{a}^\dagger e^{i\phi_L} + \hat{a} e^{-i\phi_L}) \equiv \hat{N}_{\phi_L}$$

# Гомодинное детектирование

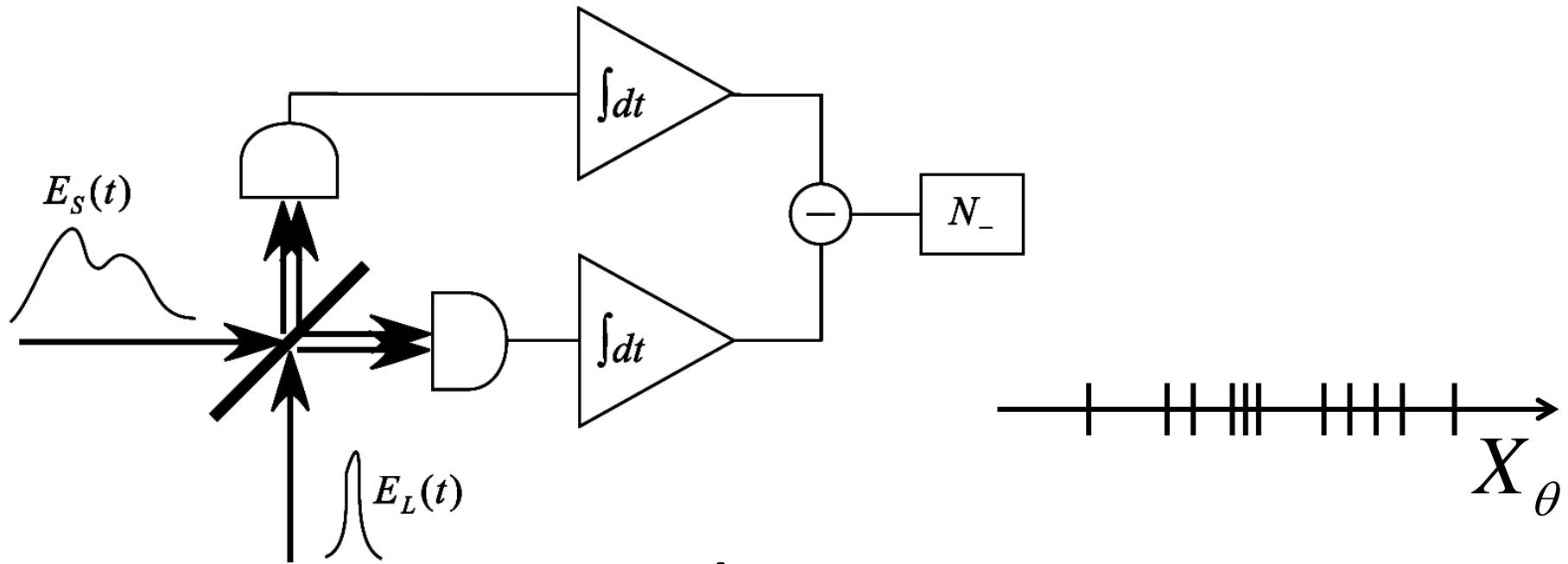


# Гомодинное детектирование



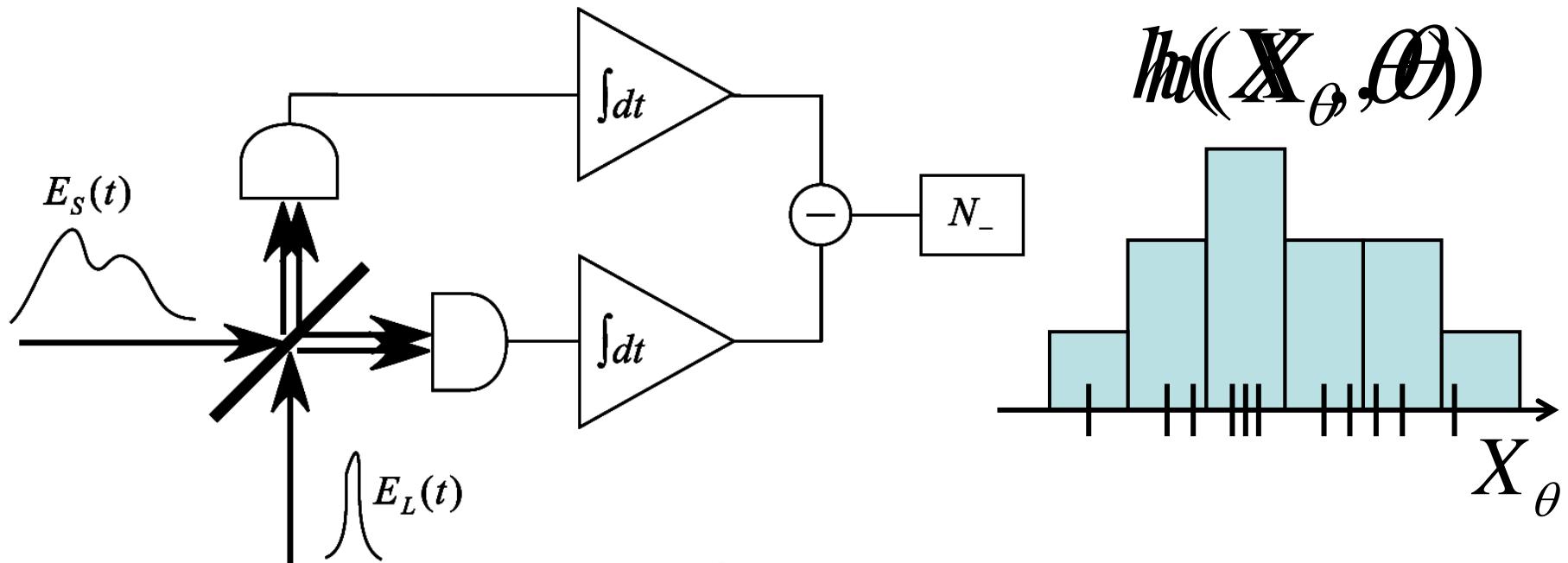
$$\frac{\hat{N}_-}{\sqrt{2} |\alpha_L|} = \frac{\hat{a} e^{-i\theta} + \hat{a}^\dagger e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} = \hat{X}_\theta$$

# Гомодинное детектирование



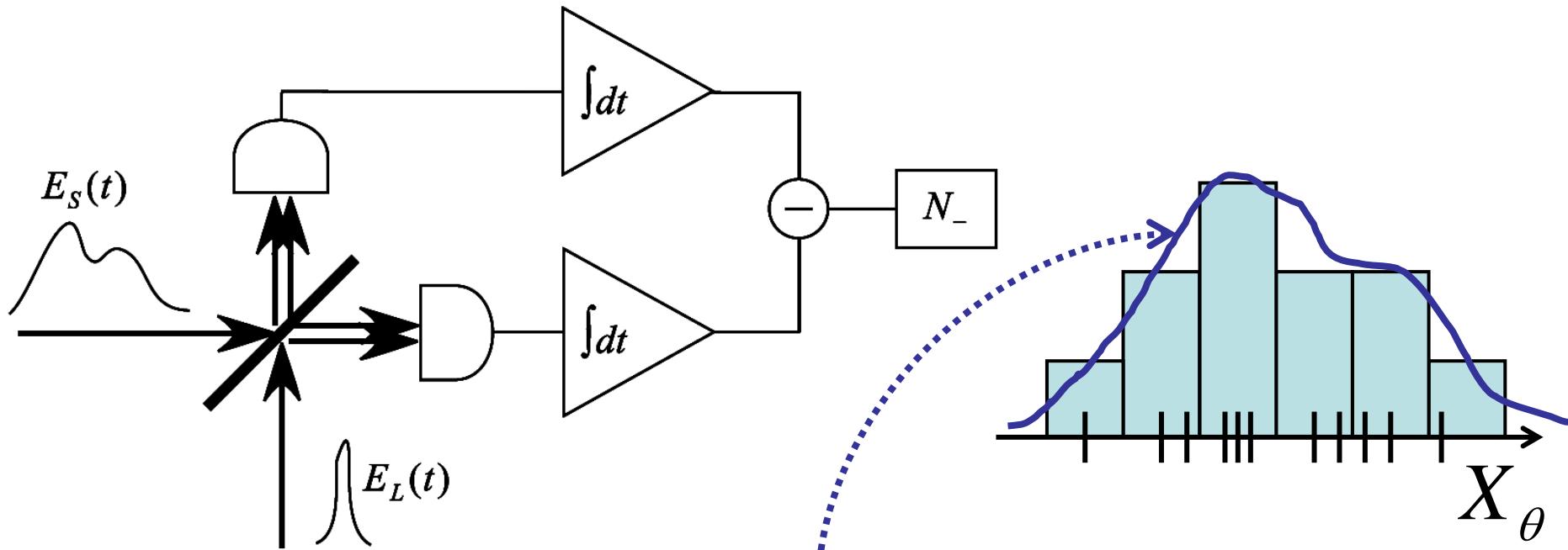
$$\frac{\hat{N}_-}{\sqrt{2} |\alpha_L|} = \frac{\hat{a} e^{-i\theta} + \hat{a}^\dagger e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} = \hat{X}_\theta$$

# Гомодинное детектирование



$$\frac{\hat{N}_-}{\sqrt{2} |\alpha_L|} = \frac{\hat{a} e^{-i\theta} + \hat{a}^\dagger e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} = \hat{X}_\theta$$

# Гомодинное детектирование



$$w(X, \theta) = \langle X_\theta | \hat{\rho} | X_\theta \rangle$$

$$\hat{X}_\theta |X_\theta\rangle = X |X_\theta\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_\theta &= \hat{Q} \cos \theta + \hat{P} \sin \theta \\ [\hat{Q}, \hat{P}] &= i \end{aligned}$$

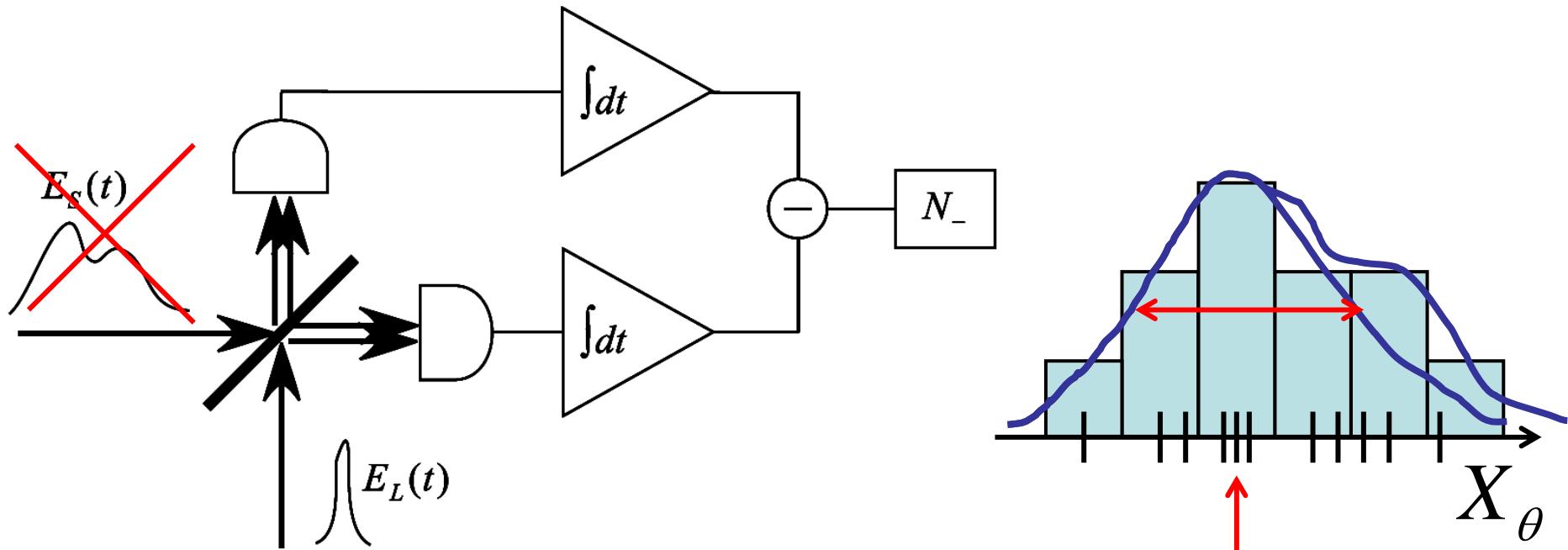
pure:  $\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$

$$w(X, \theta) = |\langle X_\theta | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$$w(X, 0) = |\psi(Q)|^2$$

$$w(X, \frac{\pi}{2}) = |\tilde{\psi}(P)|^2$$

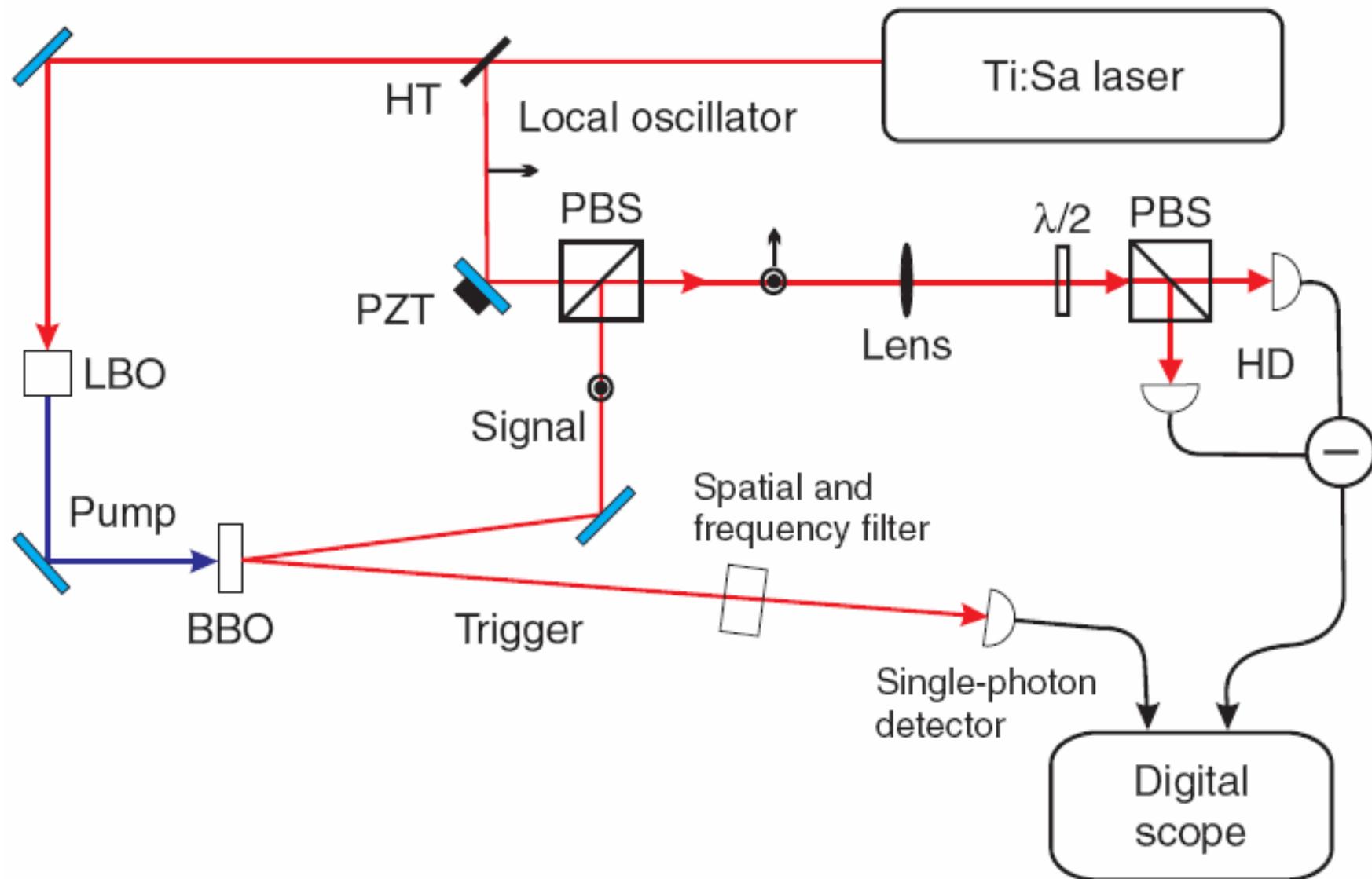
# Гомодинное детектирование



$$[\hat{Q}, \hat{P}] = i$$

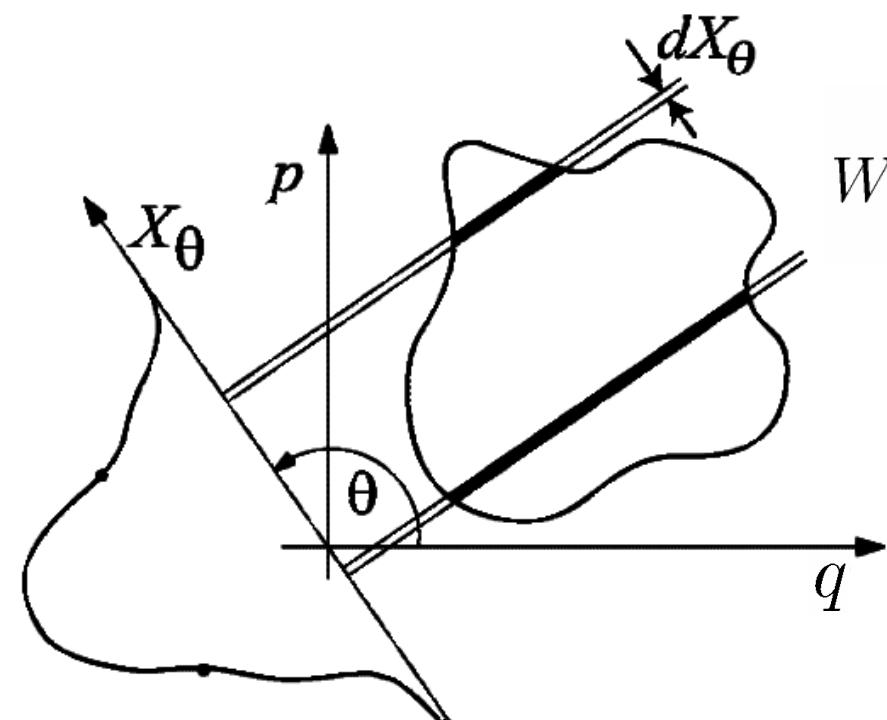
→

$$[\hat{Q}, \hat{P}] = i \hbar$$

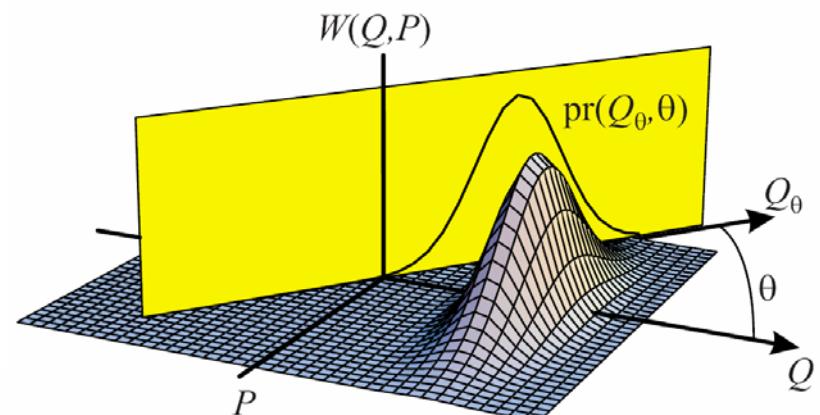


# В фазовом пространстве

## Функция Вигнера

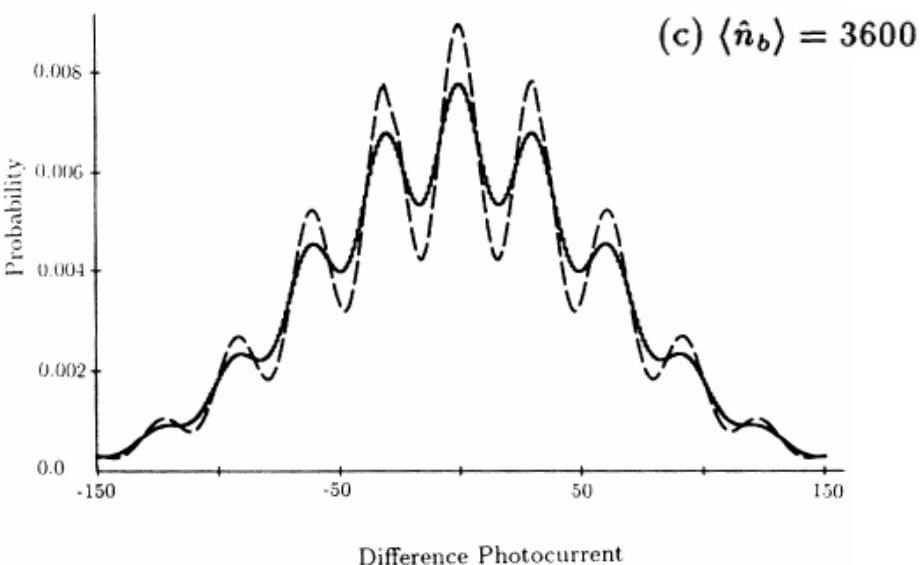
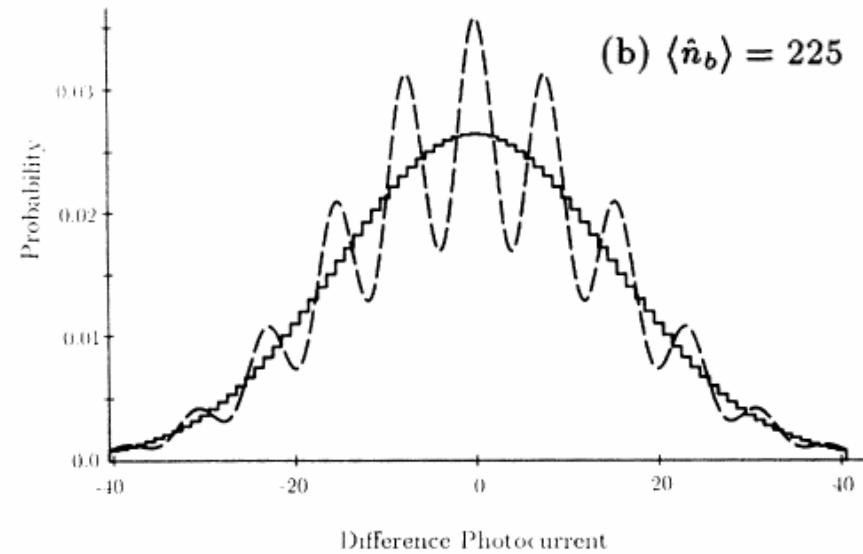
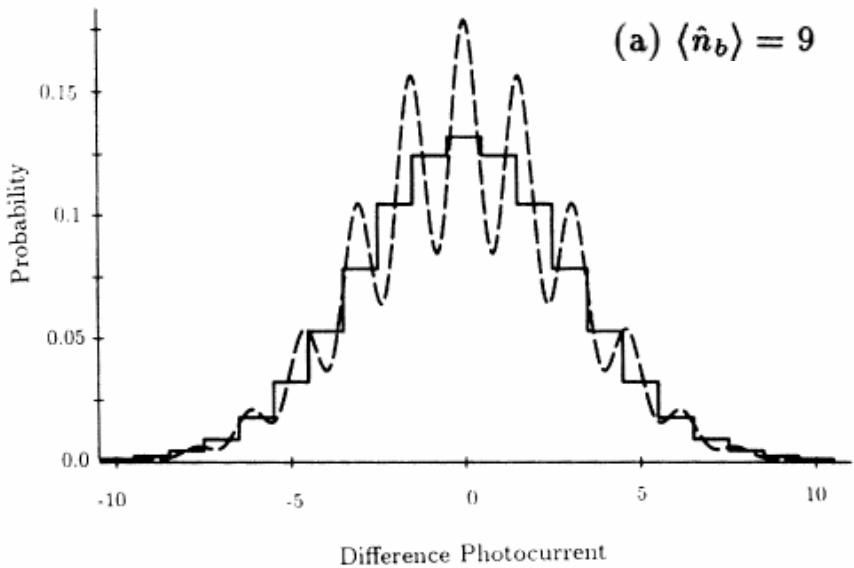


$$w(X, \theta) = \iint dq \, dp \, W(q, p) \, \delta(X - q \cos \theta - p \sin \theta)$$



$$w(X, \theta) = \text{Tr} \left[ \hat{\rho} \, \delta(X - \hat{Q} \cos \theta - \hat{P} \sin \theta) \right]$$

# О параметрах



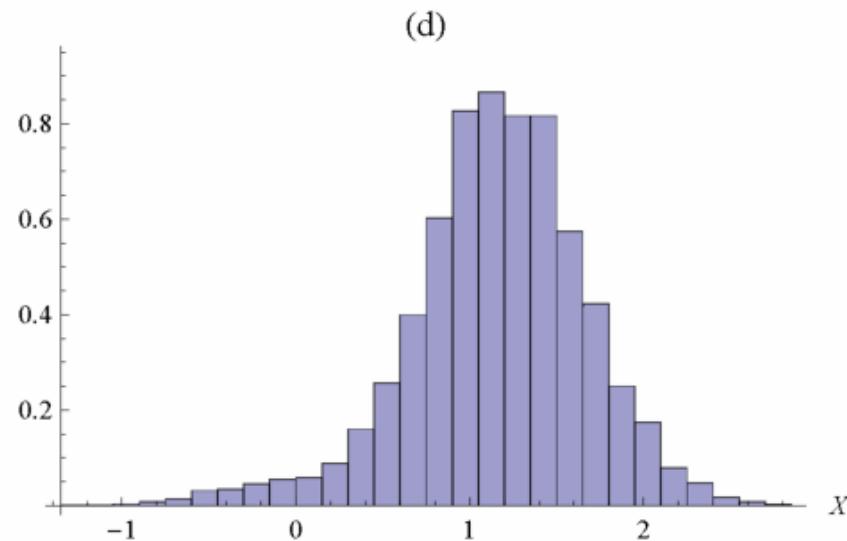
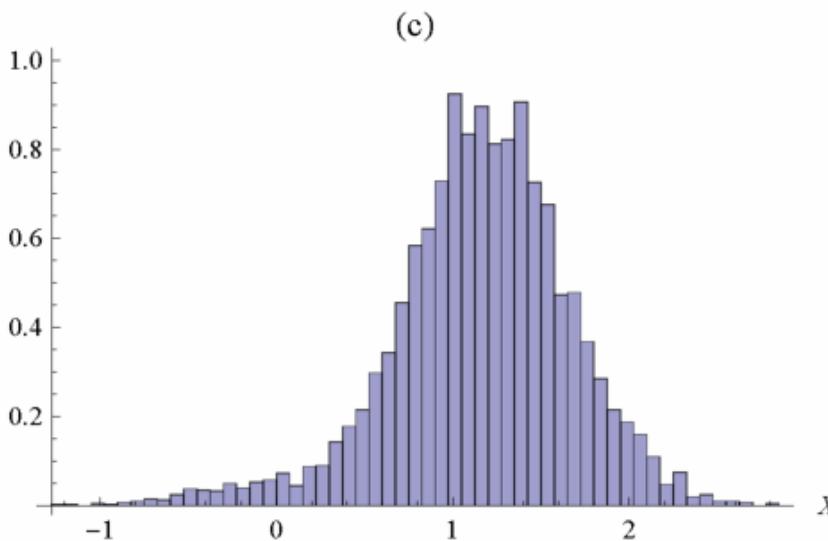
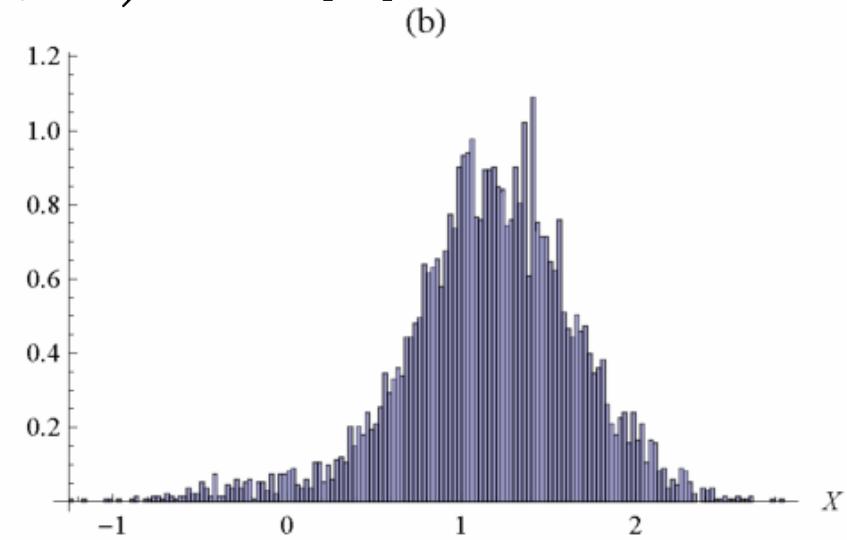
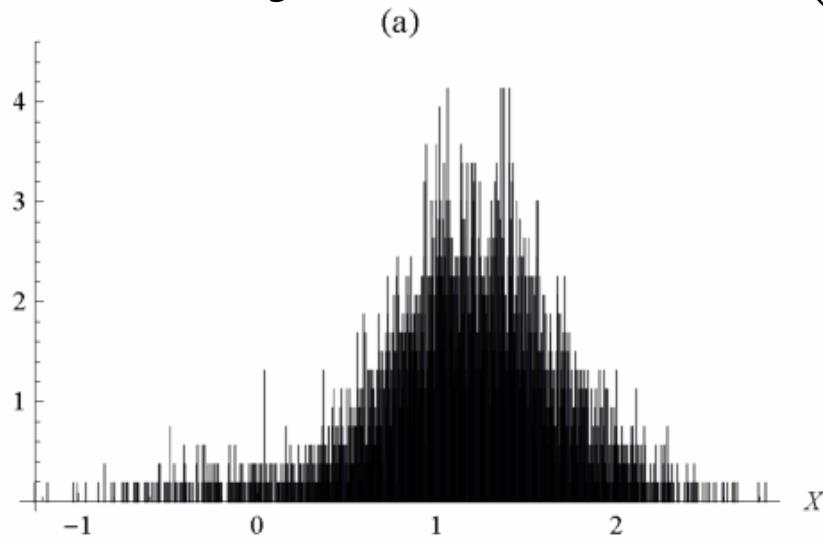
$$\mathcal{N}(\cos \theta | 0) + \sin \theta | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\theta = 10^\circ$$

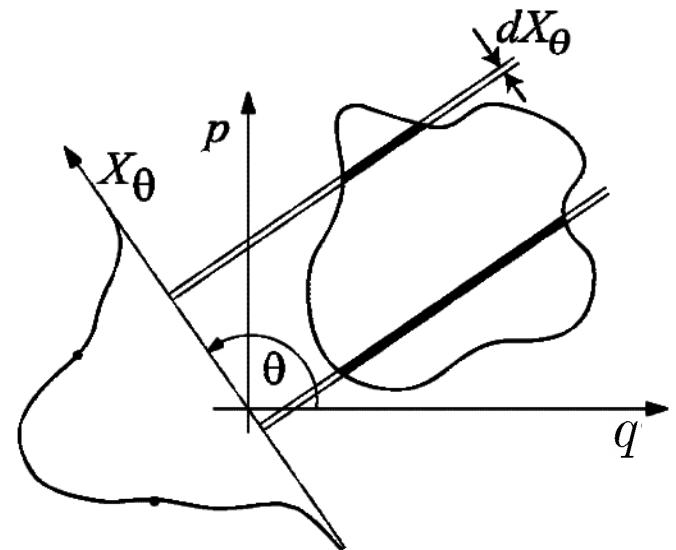
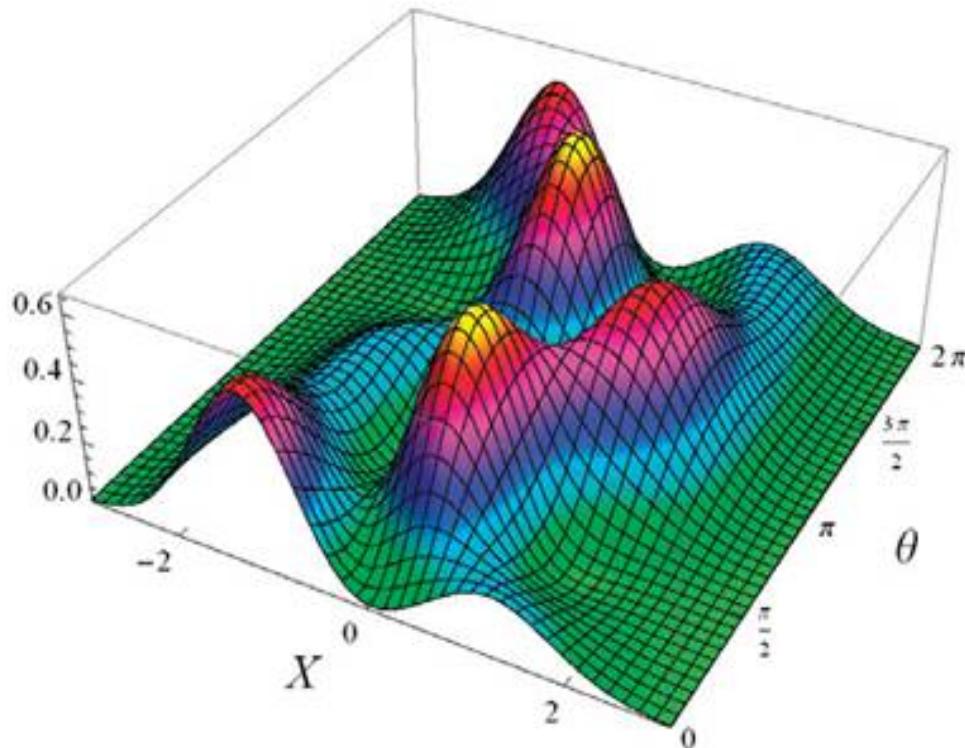
$$\langle \hat{n}_a \rangle \approx 4.2$$

$$\langle \hat{n}_b \rangle \gg \frac{|\alpha|^4}{8} \approx \frac{\langle \hat{n}_a \rangle^2}{8 \sin^4 \theta}$$

# Экспериментальные данные: как получить $w(X, \theta)$ корректно?



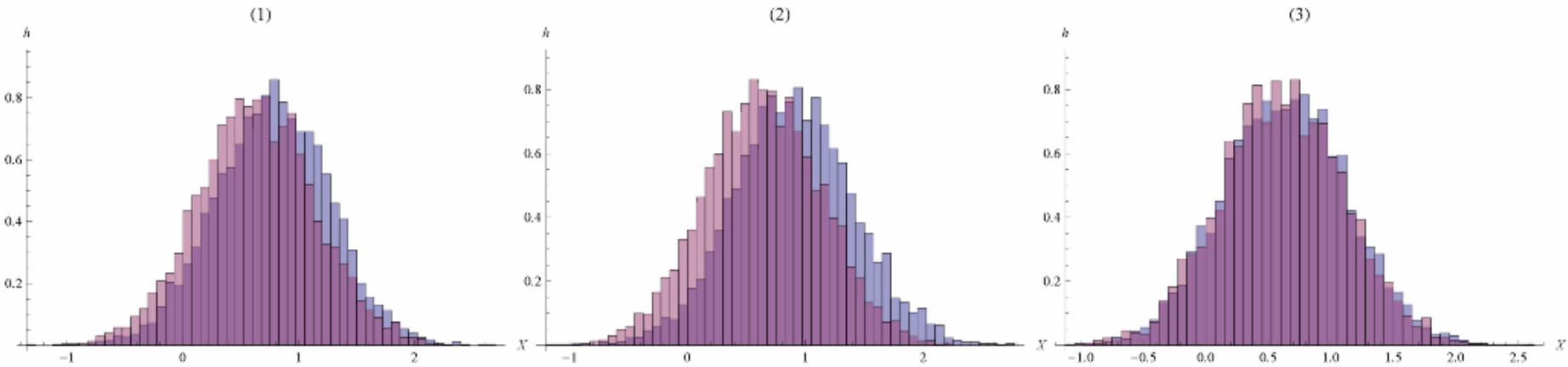
# Точность



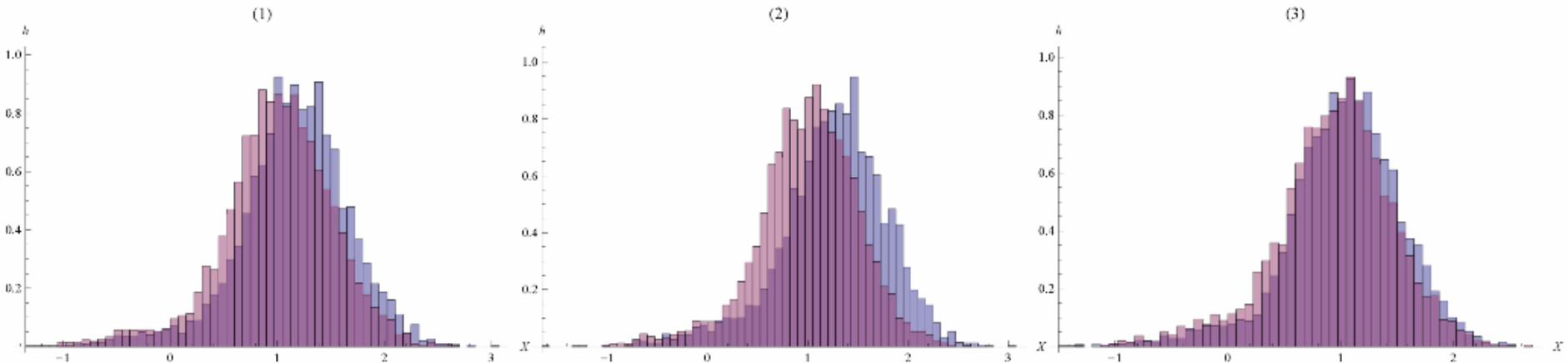
$$w(X, \theta) = w(-X, \theta + \pi)$$

# Экспериментальные данные: проверка точности

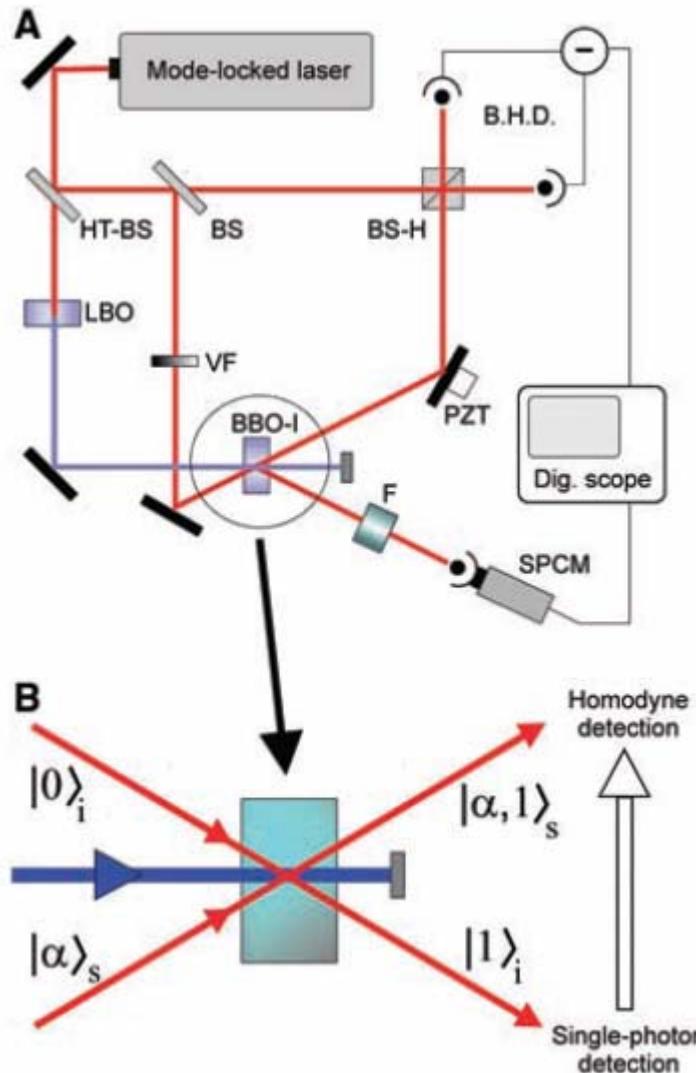
- Когерентное состояние



- Когерентное состояние с добавленным фотоном

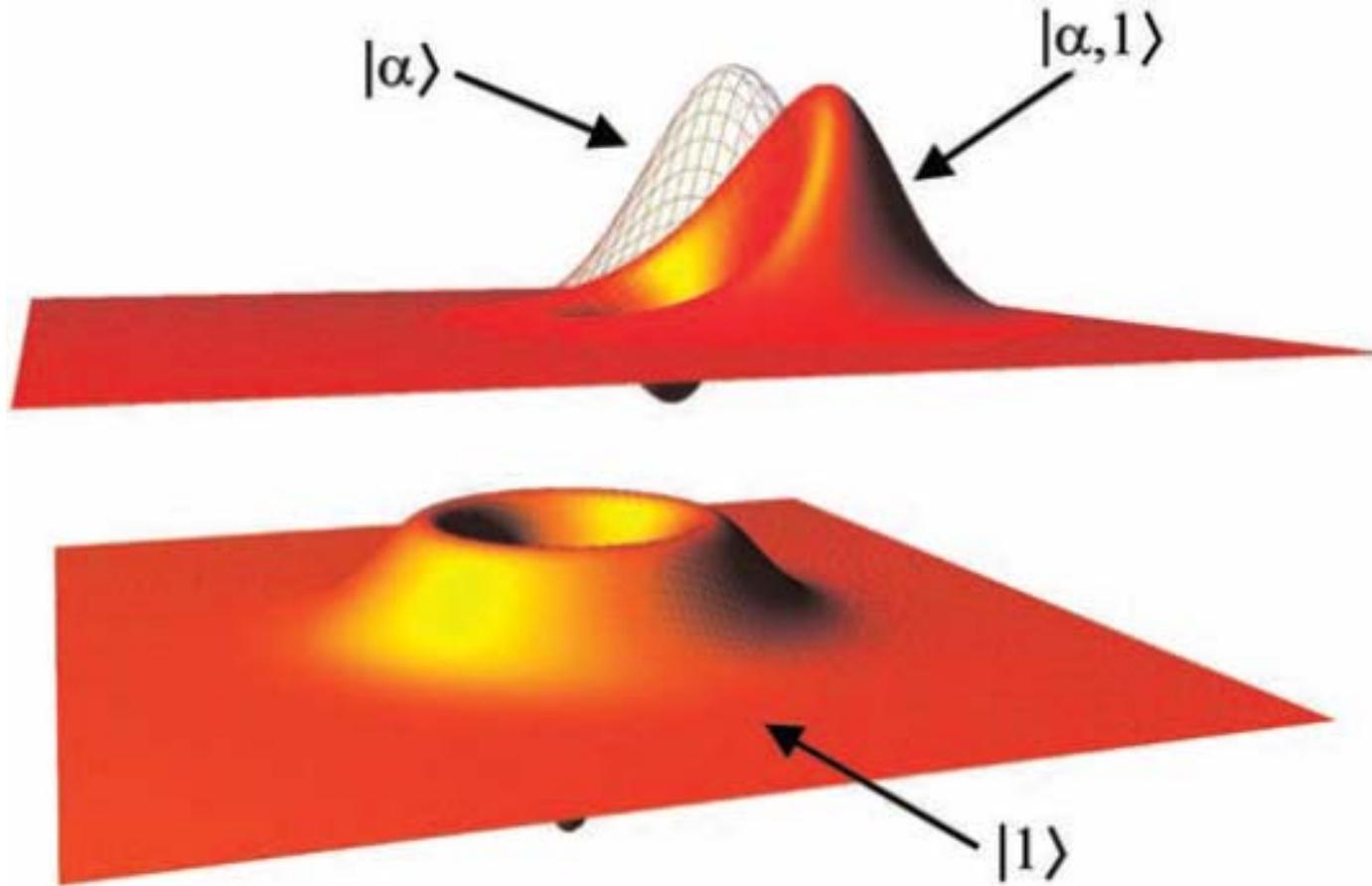


# Добавление фотона

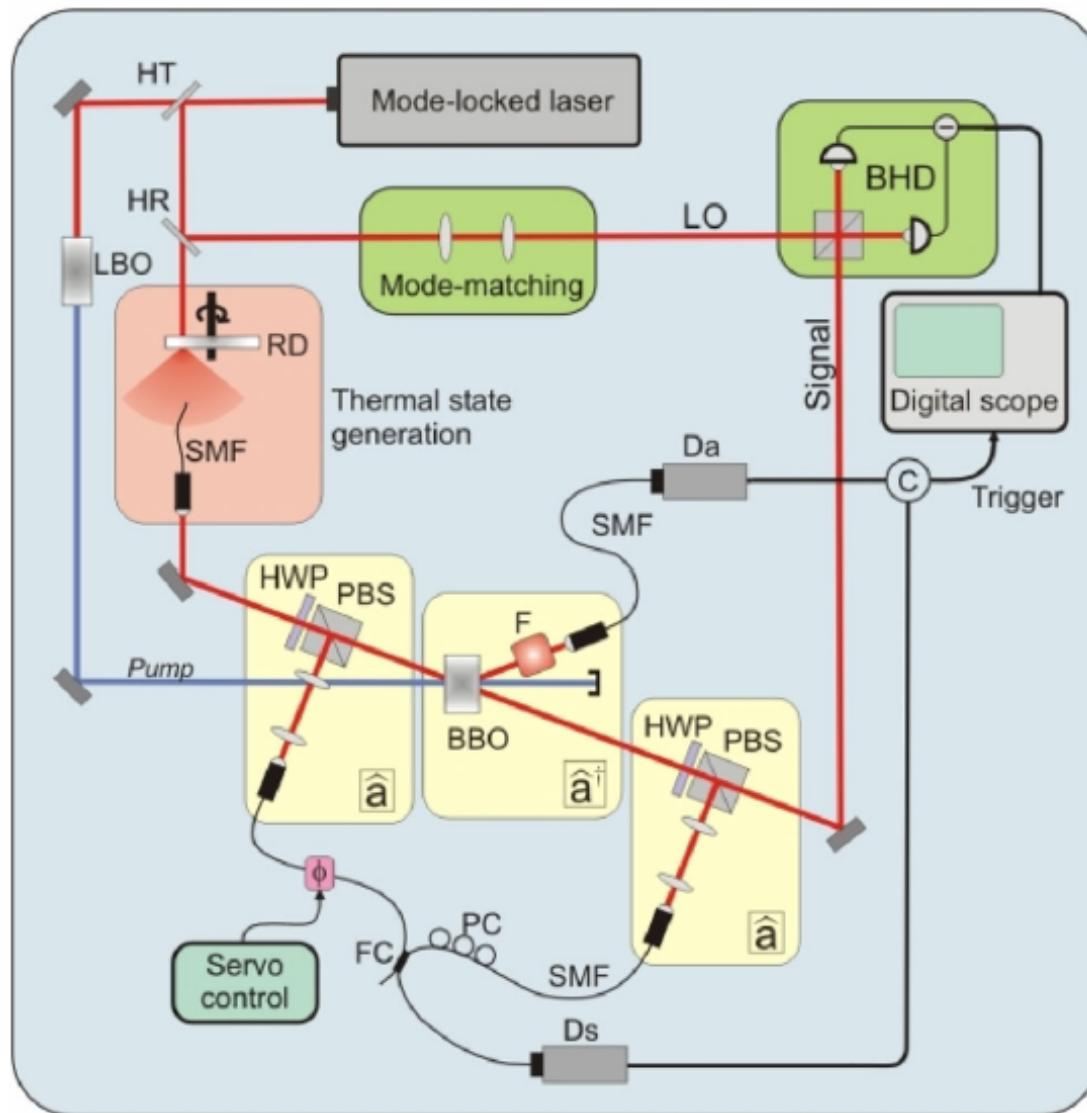


A. Zavatta et al. Science 306 660 (2004)

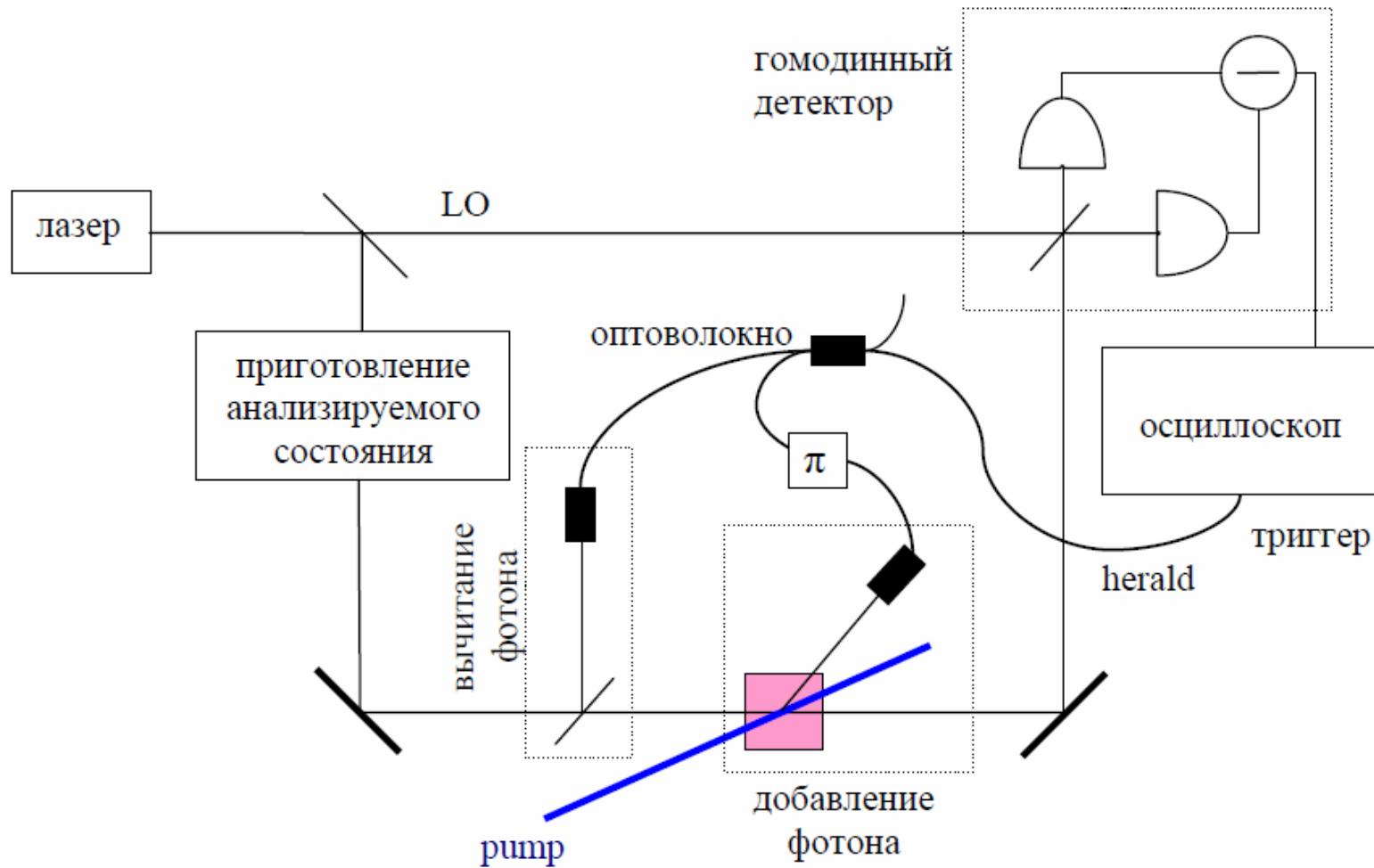
# Добавление фотона



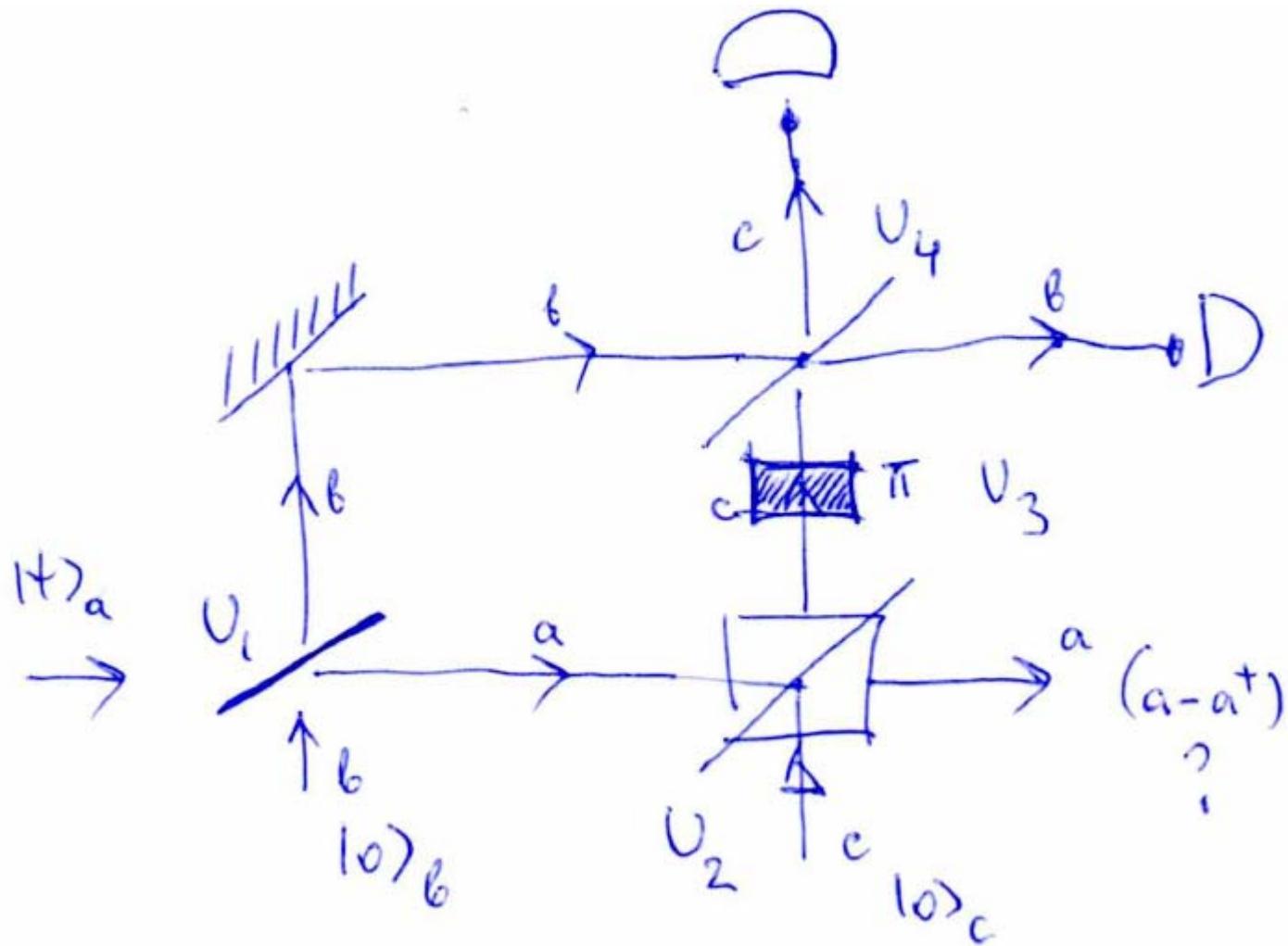
$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} = 1$$



# Дифференциатор волновой функции



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# Дифференциатор волновой функции

$$U = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}(a_2 a_3^+ - a_2^+ a_3)} e^{i\pi a_3^+ a_3} e^{\theta_2(\alpha a_1^+ a_3^+ - \alpha^* a_1 a_3)} e^{\theta_1(a_1 a_2^+ - a_1^+ a_2)}$$

$$\theta_1 \approx \theta_2 \ll 1$$

$$\rho_1 \sim \frac{1}{2} (\theta_1 a_1 + \theta_2 \alpha a_1^+) \rho_1 (\theta_1 a_1^+ + \theta_2 \alpha^* a_1)$$

$$\theta_2 \alpha / \theta_1 = -1$$

$$\rho_1 \sim (a - a^+) \rho (a - a^+)$$

$$w_1=\mathrm{tr}(\rho E)=\left\langle \textcolor{brown}{x}\left|\psi\right\rangle \left\langle \psi\right| \textcolor{brown}{x}\right\rangle =\left|\psi(x)\right|^2$$

$$w_2=\mathrm{tr}(P\rho P\,E)=\left\langle x\right|P\left|\psi\right\rangle \left\langle \psi\right|P\left| \textcolor{brown}{x}\right\rangle =\left|(-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x})\psi(x)\right|^2$$

$$\psi(x)=f(x)e^{ig(x)}$$

$$f(x)=\sqrt{w_1(x)}\;,$$

$$g(x)=\int\sqrt{\frac{w_2(x)}{w_1(x)}-\left(\frac{w_1^{'}(x)}{2w_1(x)}\right)^2}\;dx\;.$$

# Заключение

- Когерентная суперпозиция операций добавления в удаления фотонов позволяет выполнить операцию дифференцирования волновой функции, что может быть использовано для восстановления чистых квантовых состояний.