Intracavity squeezing as a tool for improving the QND measurement scheme

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Plan of presentation

Ol QND concept

XPM, SPM nonlinear effects; microresonators

O3 Application of squeezed light

Input, output, accounting for losses

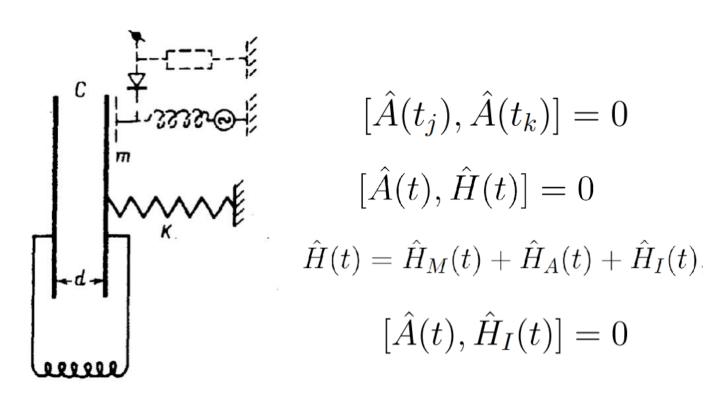
02 Kerr QND scheme

Proposal & results

O4 Intracavity squeezing

Estimations on sensitivity, comparison of different schemes

Quantum nondemolition measurement concept



$$\Delta A \Delta B \ge \frac{1}{2} |\langle \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}\rangle|$$

A(t) — observable $H_I(t)$ — Hamiltonian of interaction between system & the meter $H_M(t)$ — Hamiltonian of meter $H_A(t)$ — Hamiltonian of object

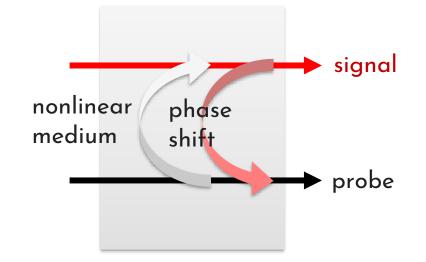


V. B. Braginsky, Yu. I. Vorontsov, and F. Ya. Khalili, Quantum singularities of a ponderomotive meter of electromagnetic en ergy, Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz. 73, 1340 (1977) [Sov. Phys. JETP 46, 705 (1977)].

$$n = n_0 + \frac{3\chi^{(3)}}{8n_0} |E_0|^2 = n_0 + n_2 I$$

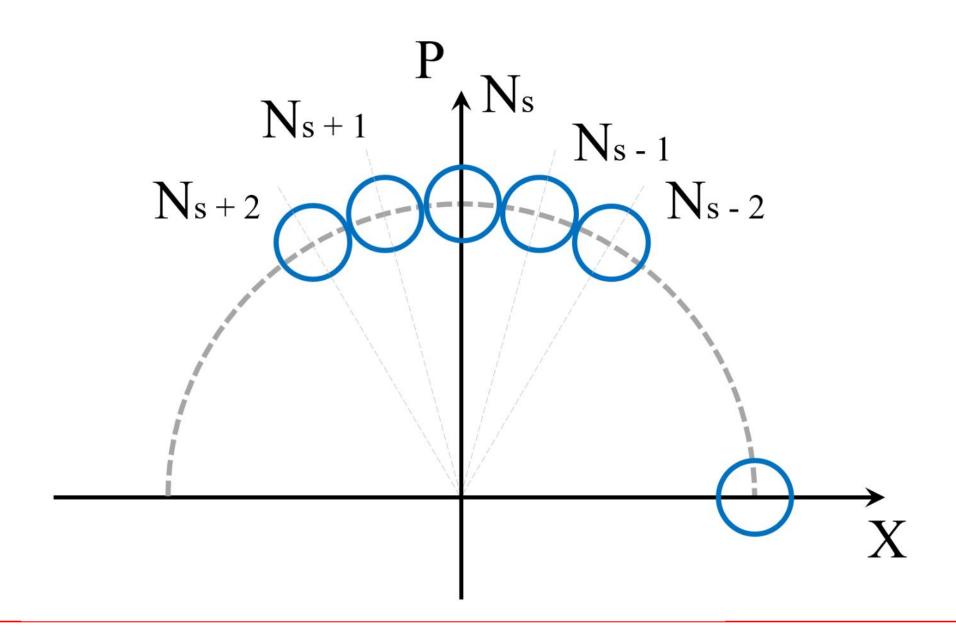
XPM

cross-phase modulation effect
— one wavelength of light can
affect the phase of another
wavelength of light through the
optical Kerr effect



$$\delta\phi_p = \Gamma_X N_s$$

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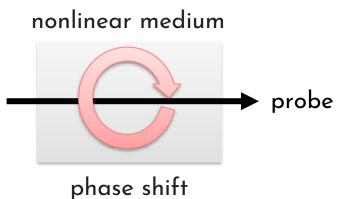


undesirable effect

SPM

self-phase modulation effect

— light, when travelling in a medium, will induce a change of refractive index of the medium due to the optical Kerr effect. This variation in refractive index will produce a phase shift in the pulse



$$\delta\phi_p = \Gamma_S N_p$$

CaF_2

$$Q_{intr} = 3 \times 10^{11}$$

$$n_2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$$

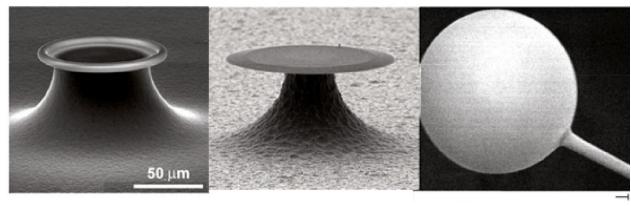
$$\Gamma_{\rm X} \approx \Gamma_{\rm S} \approx 0.85 \times 10^{-6} \times \Omega_{\rm load} / 10^9$$

Microresonators

- High Q-factor
- Big nonlinearity
- Can be implemented on a chip

Toroidal Microresonators Microdisk Resonator

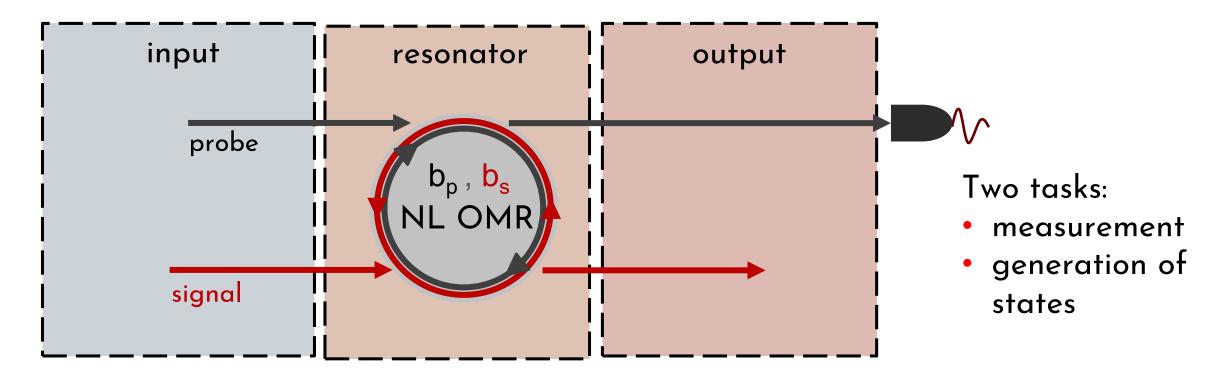
Microsphere Resonator





Schliesser, Albert, and Tobias J. Kippenberg. "Cavity optomechanics with whispering-gallery mode optical microresonators." Advances In Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics. Vol. 58. Academic Press, 2010. 207-323.

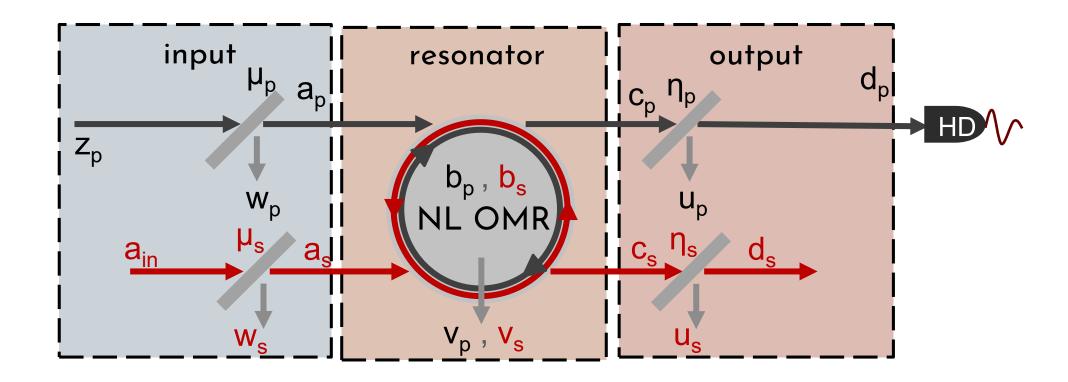
QND scheme





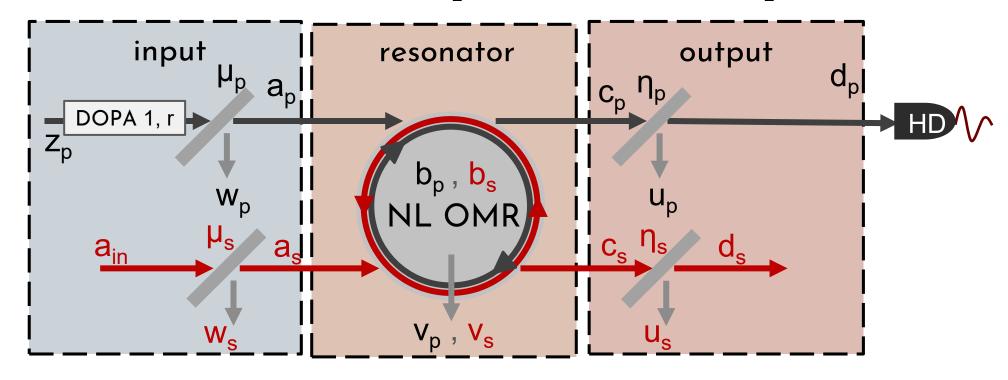
Balybin, S. N., et al. "Quantum nondemolition measurements of photon number in monolithic microcavities." *Physical Review A* 106.1 (2022): 013720.

Losses: Imaginary beamsplitter model

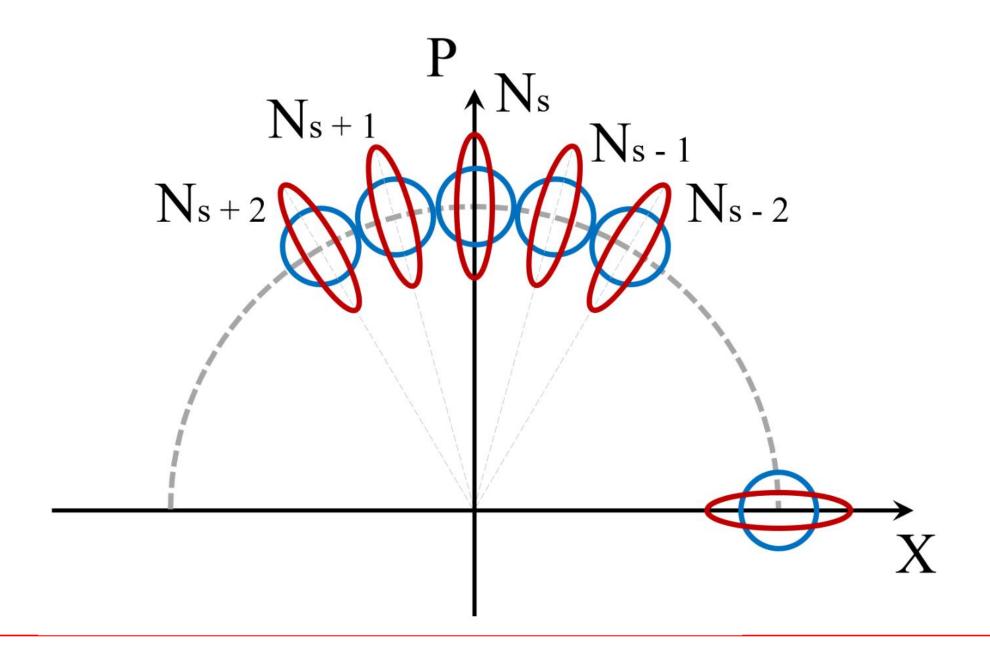




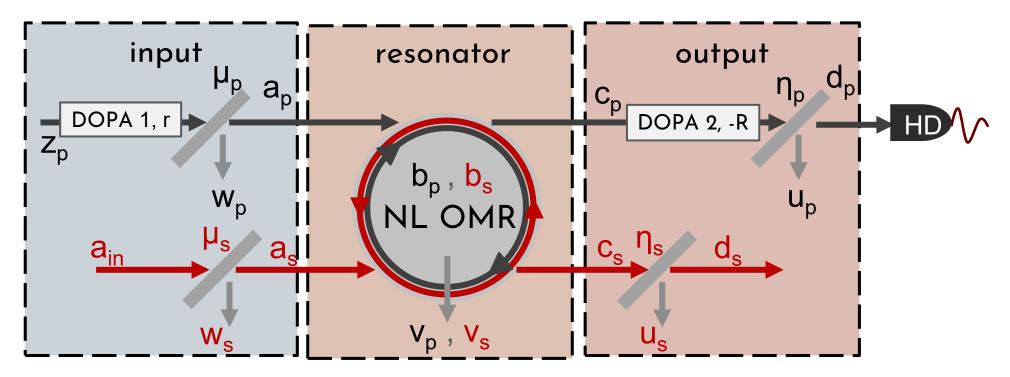
QND scheme + squeezed input



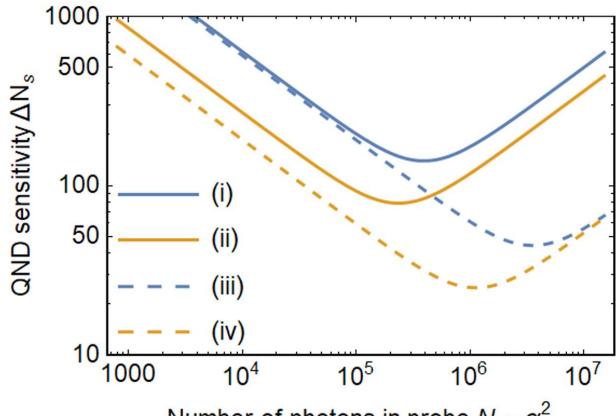




QND scheme + squeezed input + DOPA before detection



Results

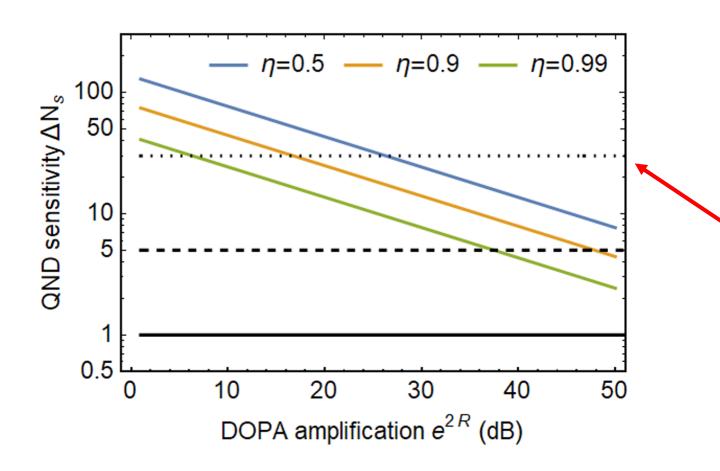


(i) No squeezing: $e^{-2r} = e^{-2R} = 1$ (ii) Input DOPA: $e^{-2r} = 0.1$ and $e^{-2R} = 1$ (iii) Output DOPA: $e^{-2r} = 1$ and $e^{-2R} = 0.01$ (iv) Input + output DOPAs: $e^{-2r} = 0.1$ and $e^{-2R} = 0.01$

Number of photons in probe $N_p = \alpha^2$



Results



Criterion for non-Gaussianity of state

$$\Delta N \lesssim N^{1/3}$$

the black dotted line $\Delta Ns = 30$ approximately corresponds to the non-Gaussianity limit for $Ns \sim 10^3 - 10^4$

M. Kitagawa and Y. Yamamoto, Number-phase minimum-uncertainty state with reduced number uncertainty in a kerr nonlinear interferometer, Phys. Rev. A 34, 3974 (1986).



QND scheme + intracavity squeezing

$$\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar} = \sum_{x=s,p} \left(\omega_x \hat{b}_x^{\dagger} \hat{b}_x - \frac{\gamma_S}{2} \hat{b}_x^{\dagger 2} \hat{b}_x^2 \right) - \gamma_X \cdot \hat{b}_p^{\dagger} \hat{b}_s^{\dagger} \hat{b}_p \hat{b}_s + \frac{ik}{2} (\hat{b}_p^{\dagger 2} e^{-2i\omega_p' - i\phi} - \hat{b}_p^2 e^{2i\omega_p' + i\phi})$$

$$\text{SPM} \qquad \text{XPM} \qquad \text{parametric}$$

$$\text{interaction}$$



QND scheme + intracavity squeezing

$$k_c = k \cos \phi$$
, $k_s = k \sin \phi$

Equation of motion:

motion:
$$\sum_{p} \text{XPM}$$

$$[\ell_p(\Omega) + k_c] \hat{b}_p^s + (k_s - B_{pp}) \hat{b}_p^c(\Omega) = B_{sp} \hat{b}_s^c(\Omega) + \sqrt{2\kappa_p'} \hat{a}_p^s(\Omega)$$

$$k_s = B_{pp}$$

$$k_c = \frac{(\kappa_p' - \kappa_p'')e^{-2r} - \epsilon^2 \kappa_p e^{-2R}}{e^{-2r} + \epsilon^2 e^{-2R}} \quad -\text{sign depends on the loss ratio}$$



Comparison of the results

QND scheme

$$(\Delta N_s)^2 = \frac{\Gamma_S}{\Gamma_X^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}}$$

QND scheme

$$(\Delta N_s)^2 = \frac{\Gamma_S}{\Gamma_X^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\eta}{\eta}} e^{-r-R}$$

QND scheme + DOPAs + intracavity squeezing

$$(\Delta N)_{\text{intr}}^2 = \frac{\epsilon e^{-r-R} + \kappa_p^{"}\tau}{2\Gamma_X^2 N_p}$$



Salykina, Dariya, Stepan Balybin, and Farid Ya Khalili. "Intracavity squeezing for a Kerr quantum nondemolition measurement scheme." *Physical Review A* 111.1 (2025): 013715.

Estimations

To achieve single-photon sensitivity, the average number of photons in the signal mode is limited by the condition:

$$N_s < \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\rm in,\,out}^2}$$
 $\epsilon_{\rm in,\,out}^2 \sim 0.1$ $N_s \lesssim 10$

To achieve the limit of obtaining non-Gaussian states of light, the following limit must be met:

$$N_s \lesssim \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\rm in,\,out}^6}$$
 $N_s \lesssim 10^3$

Conclusions

- It is shown that the use of internal squeezing in the scheme makes it possible to suppress the effect of self-phase modulation. The sensitivity of the considered scheme is limited only by the available power of the pump beam and losses in the signal beam.
- Estimates show that single-photon sensitivity can be achieved for the number of photons inside the microresonator, and bright non-Gaussian states of light with up to 10³ photons can be generated and verified.

Thank you for your attention!